THE AMERICAN SQUADRON IN CHINA.

Official Dispatch from Com. Tattnall at the Mouth of the Pei-ho—The Part Played by the Americans—Our Losses.

We find in the Washington *Constitution* the subjoined letter from the Commander of the American squadron in the China seas, describing the British disaster at the Pei-ho, and the participation of our vessels in the affair. The letter is of the highest interest.

UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGATE POWHATAN,
Flag-ship, East India Squadron,
Off Pei-ho River, July 4, 1859.

SIR: The last dispatch which I had the honor to send you reported this ship, in company with the chartered steamer *Toey-wau*, at sea, off the Yang-tse, on her way to the Pei-ho, with our minister to China, Mr. WARD, and suite on board. That gentleman has reported to the Government the result of his interviews and correspondence with the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai. I shall only refer, therefore, to that subject so far as is necessary to your understanding the circumstances which placed us in a very unexpected position on our arrival at the Pei-ho and produced as unexpected results.

The Chinese Commissioners were those with whom our late Minister, Mr. REED, concluded the treaty last year, at Tien-tsin, and with whom he subsequently arranged the tariff at Shanghai, where they have remained ever since. In the interchange of visits between these Commissioners and Mr. WARD, the latter was escorted by a number of the officers and sixty marines of our squadron—this being not only suited to the dignity of Mr. WARD, but intended as a compliment to the Chinese Commissioners, to whom Mr. WARD wished to extend the greatest consideration. Mr. WARD informed them that he was on his way to Peking to exchange the treaties, which it was obligatory on both parties to do on or before the 8th June, now near at hand. They replied that, having signed the treaties, they must themselves exchange them; that they could not reach Peking from Shanghai in less than sixty days; and that, by agreement with Lord ELGIN, the late British Ambassador, they were expected to remain at Shanghai until the arrival of the present British Minister, Mr. BRUCE. Mr. WARD then offered to exchange our treaty at Shanghai, which they evaded on the ground that the treaty was at Peking, and they proposed to Mr. WARD that he should remain at Shanghai until the arrival of the British Minister. Mr. WARD, although doubting their sincerity, in a spirit of consideration and forbearance accepted the proposition, thus waving the specified time of exchange.

The British Minister, on his arrival a day or two after, refused to hold official intercourse with the Commissioners, on the ground (as I understood it) that Peking was the place specified in the British treaty for the exchange, and that he was on his way there for that purpose. Unsuccessful in their endeavor to detain the British, and to reopen the negotiation at Shanghai, the Commissioners apparently yielded and dispatched couriers (who they asserted would arrive in a week) to Peking to prepare (as they said) the authorities for the arrival and reception of all the ministers and their conveyance to Peking, where the treaties would be exchanged by a special Commissioner on the 25th June, the day specified in the British treaty. The Commissioners notified Mr. WARD of this arrangement, and requested him to accompany the British and French to the Pei-ho. To this he consented, thereby to a certain extent assuming the same platform with the latter. I will here remark that the sincerity of the Chinese Commissioners was much doubted at the time, some of their countrymen at Shanghai declaring that delay was their object, as they were fortifying the Pei-ho very strongly, and had placed in command a Mongul Prince of high military reputation, who was known to be very hostile to the treaties."

We reached the anchorage off the Pei ho on the 21st June, where we found the British and French Ministers and their fleet. On my first interview with the British Admiral, JAMES HOPE, I learned that the Ministers (English and French) had announced to the authorities on shore the object of their visit, and that they should proceed by the river to Tien-tsin, on their way to Peking conformably with their "treaties." The Chinese had positively refused them the ascent of the river—the entrance to which they found very strongly fortified, and across which several lines of barricaded fence had been constructed. The Chinese declared that this river, which we had all navigated as the Pei ho a year ago, was only one mouth of the Tien-tsin River, and that there was another entrance ten miles to the north, which entrance was called the Pei ho, and was the point referred to in the treaties. They insisted that the Ministers should remain off this northern entrance until the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghai, (which could not be short of two months,) when arrangements would be made to convey them to Peking by this route. The British and French Ministers, considering this an evasion with a view to gaining time to strengthen their defence, had referred the matter to their respective naval commanders, who notified the Chinese that if the obstructions in the channel of the river were not removed by the 25th June, the day for the exchange of treaties, they would themselves proceed to remove them. I will here remark, that in the Chinese charts there is a small river emptying into the sea ten miles to the north of this, and which, diverging gradually from the course of the Pei-ho as you ascend it, has its source far in the interior; some twenty miles from its mouth it is connected with the river we know as the Pei-ho by a narrow creek, said to be dry at low, and having but five feet at high water.

After due deliberation, Mr. WARD and I decided to enter the river we had known as the Pei-ho in the steamer *Toey-wau* as far as the barricades, as though ignorant of access having been refused the English and French. If the forts should fire across our bows to bring us to we would anchor and communicate; if into us, having no guns, we would retire and act accordingly. Twelve British and one French steamer, all small, had previously concentrated within the bar, at the mouth of the river, just out of gun-shot of the batteries.

We entered the river in execution of our plan at 11 A. M., on the 24th ult., and passing through the British squadron, without communicating, pushed up towards the barriers. At this moment not a man was to be seen at the forts nor a gun in an embrasure, nor, although flag-staffs were on the parapets, was a flag displayed. There was nothing to indicate that the forts were armed or manned. Subsequently events show this to have been a deception and ambuscade, intended, I do not doubt, (in the confidence of their own strength and the small force of the English,) to invite a conflict in order to annul the treaties of last year. We had approached to within three hundred yards of the first barrier, at which point, should we not be fired on, I had proposed anchoring, when we grounded and failed in all our efforts to back off. The tide was falling fast, and our situation was critical not only from the facility with which the batteries might demolish us, but, as we were on the edge of a steep bank, from the probability of the steamer falling over and filling. At this moment I received from Admiral JAMES HOPE an attention and kindness which must place me under lasting obligations to him. Although he had reason to think that she would be fired upon by the forts, he sent a gun-boat to my aid, with the message that had he known of my intention to pass up he would have furnished me a pilot, and that he expected to see me fired on. The gun-boat failed in her efforts to extricate me, and there being, as I have said, a probability of the *Toey-wau's* falling over and filling, the Admiral dispatched a second gun-boat to me, placing her entirely at my disposition, with the handsome and generous offer that I should hoist on board of her the American ensign and my own personal flag. I declined the offer, with a just appreciation, however, of the personal kindness to myself and the delicate compliment to our service. The *Toey-wau* was more fortunate than I expected, and, a favorable wind having sprung up, we got her off at high water. About two hours after grounding we sent a boat to the nearest fort with my Flag Lieutenant, Mr. TRENCHARD, and the interpreters, to inform the commanding officer that the American Minister was on board the *Toey-wau*, on his way to Tien-tsin and Peking, in accordance with our treaty and an understanding with the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai. They were met at the landing by an officer professing to be of low rank, who said that his orders were not to permit the removal of the barriers, and to fire on those attempting it; that he believed that a high officer had been appointed to meet the Ministers at the North. He also asserted, most falsely as subsequently shown, that there were no troops and only a few country militia in the forts. Although the interpreters were allowed to get out of the boat for a greater facility of conversation, they were not permitted to approach the forts.

The *Toey-wau* floated late in the evening, when I observed that the British were arranging themselves, apparently, for action. I therefore dropped down to the mouth of the harbor and below them, so that my lights might not interfere with their signals, or my position with their operations. The British in the night removed with their boats a portion of the lower barrier, but the Chinese restored it in the morning. At 2:45 P. M., on the 25th, the day specified for the exchange of treaties, the British stood up the river for the barriers, Admiral HOPE leading in one of the gunboats. This whole force consisted of ten gun-boats, including one French and three larger steamers, of a class denominated dispatch vessels, carrying in all about fifty guns. They also had on board of some Chinese junks, at the mouth of the river, a reserve of boats with seamen and marines. On the Admiral's reaching the first barrier, the forts suddenly swarmed with men, and a terrible fire from very heavy guns was opened on him from all the forts on both sides of the river. Two of his vessels at this moment grounded near the spot the *Toey-wau* had grounded the day before. The British and French fought with the most determined valor, but 15 minutes sufficed to show me without a hope of success. The fire of the Chinese was directed with fatal skill, and was chiefly concentrated on the Admiral and the vessels nearest to him. His flag vessel being disabled and her crew cut up, he shifted his flag to a second, and on her meeting the fate of the first, he again shifted it to the *Cormorant* one of the larger (dispatch) steamers. Here again the fire was concentrated on the flag of the gallant Admiral. By this time, 4 P. M., several of his vessels had been sunk, and it was evident to me that nothing could enable him to extricate himself and retire from the hopeless conflict but the reserve of boats and men at the junks, but at the time the tide was running too strong for the crowded boats to stem. The officer in charge of these boats now visited me. He said nothing of aid, but his silent appeal was powerful indeed. In the few moments he was on board he would look, anxiously, alternately at his Admiral and at the boats. After he left I held a consultation with Mr. WARD, and he agreed with me perfectly that under all the circumstances of our position with the English and the aid the Admiral had tendered me the day before, I could do no less than to tow the boat to his relief. I made the offer, which was thankfully and promptly accepted. While the boats were making fast to hawsers, which I veered astern, I insisted o Mr. WARD and his suite leaving the *Toey-wau*, and going on board one of the junks, for reasons that will be obvious. He at first reluctantly yielded, and left us, but soon returned in one of the English boats, declaring that, as the *Toey-wau* was his home and was going under fire with his approbation and concurrence, he would remain in her. I reluctantly yielded to his gallant impulse. At this time a young British officer came to me from the vessels engaged, to say that the gallant Admiral was dangerously wounded, and had but six men left. Ae (the officer) had two boats sunk in reaching me. I towed the boats through the British line to within a short distance of the Admiral, whose flag was flying on the *Cormorant*, when, casting them off, I retired to the rear of the line, near the French gun-boat, and anchored for the night. I took up this position, as it might enable me to aid the wounded, and should boats be sunk to rescue their crews. After anchoring I thought of the admiral and of his chivalrous kindness to me the day before, which, from an unwillingness to intrude on him when he was preparing for action, I had in no way yet acknowledged. I, therefore, with my flag-lieutenant, Mr. TRENCHARD, went in my barge to visit him. When within a few feet of the *Cormorant* a round shot struck the boat, killed my coxswain, and slightly bruised my flag-lieutenant. We fortunately reached the *Cormorant* before the boat entirely filled. I found the admiral lying on his quarter-deck badly wounded. I informed him that I had called to pay him my respects, and to express my regret at his condition. After remaining on board the *Cormorant* about ten minutes, I took advantage of an English boat that was passing to return to the *Toey-wau*. The *Cormorant* after this was sunk, and the admiral shifted his flag to a fourth vessel, the *Coromandel*, (a thing, I believe unprecedented,) thus evincing an indomitable valor under very dishcartening and almost hopeless circumstances. At dusk, about 8 P. M., a desperate attempt was made, by landing from boats, to storm the forts, but they stood in an impassable morass, and the assailants were repelled with heavy loss.

On the morning following this day and night of slaughter—the action still continuing, but the fire more feeble and distant—I found that six of the English vessels were sunk, and that the remainder had withdrawn to a more distant and safer position, from which they could easily retire out of gun-shot. I now prepared to return to the *Powhatan* with Mr. WARD, but first called on board the *Coromandel* to take leave of the Admiral, and also on board the French gun-boat, to inquire after the French Commodore, (TRICAULT,) whom I had met on board the *Cormorant* when I called on the Admiral, and who had subsequently been wounded. I deferred my departure, by request, that I might tow to their ships, at sea, two launch-loads of the wounded English. On reaching the *Powhatan*, I again dispatched the *Toey-wau* into the harbor, in charge of Lieut. JOHNSTON, (first of the *Powhatan*,) with orders to remain at the mouth of the harbor, out of fire, and to afford all aid consistent with our neutrality. After an efficient performance of this duty for twenty-four hours he rejoined me.

The sea officers with me in the *Toey-wau* on this service were Capt. PEARSON, Lieuts. TARNCHARD and SEMMES, all of the *Powhatan*; and Midshipman MERCHAN, all of the *Germantown*. The engineer officers were Messrs. CUTT and ARCHER. Capt. A. S. TAYLOR, of the marine corps, was also with me. I have to thank them for their zealous services. My coxswain, JOHN HART, whose death I have to lament, was the son of JOHN and MARY HART, now living at Jamaica, Long Island. He was a widower, but has left a young daughter eight years old. I shall communicate the sad event to his parents, and as his child whom he supported will be entitled to a pension, may I beg the favor of you, sir, as soon as the proper papers shall be filed at the department, to direct that the pension be issued without unnecessary delay? HART had been a long time in the navy, having served under me fifteen years ago.

The English retired this morning from the river, having recovered and brought out three of their sunken vessels and destroyed the others. Their loss is about four hundred and fifty killed and wounded, including twelve French. Eight officers are killed and twenty-three wounded; among the wounded are the four senior officers, including the Admiral and the French Commodore TRICAULT. They attacked with about twelve hundred men.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your ob't servant,

JOSIAH TATTNALL,
Flag-officer Commanding East India Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The New China War Not Unexpected.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, "Yan," writes as follows in reference to the trouble in China:

The renewal of the war with China by Great Britain, at least, was not unexpected here. It might have been forseen, from the intimations thrown out by Lord ELGIN, as to the determination of the English and French to establish, permanently, resident missions at Peking, and the evident reluctance of the Chinese authorities to carry this stipulation of the treaty of Tien-tsin into effect. Still, the English and French Envoys would have been permitted to visit Peking in a peaceable way, and by such route as the Chinese Government would indicate, and for the purpose of exchanging ratifications of the treaties. But even this was not all that Mr. BRUCE, (the successor of Lord ELGIN, and formerly his Secretary) desired. It was his object to ascend the river Pei-ho with a navy and an army, and, no doubt, to take soundings of the river, and ultimately to seize upon its stronger points, and thus command, in future, a free access to Peking. Citations might be made from the Blue-Book, in addition to those which have appeared in the *Constitution*, that confirm the opinion that Lord ELGIN did not expect that the Envoys would reach Peking, after their own manner, without the employment of force—that is, without a renewal of the war. It is doubtful whether the Chinese Commissioners really intended to concede to England the privilege of a resident mission at Peking; and, as that was the leading object of the war on the part of Great Britain, it became necessary to attain it by force, and, at the same time, to show the Chinese that they could, by commanding the river Picho, obtain access to Pekin hereafter. The Chinese had foreseen this, and to the surprise of the British, had placed barriers across the river, and fortified its banks.

It cannot be supposed that the attack, which resulted so unfortunately to the Allies, was merely an act of rashness on the part of Mr. BRUCE, under whose orders the fleet and the Admiral were placed, though in common with others he had evidently assumed that the Chinese "yield nothing to reason, but everything to fear." The British Admiral is censured for an unmilitary want of caution. The truth is, he despised his foe, and realized the truth of the adage. His experience of Chinese valor and skill had probably been obtained in the opium war, when the Celestials depended upon terrifying noises and grotesque figures for their defence. They are apt imitators, and have probably made progress in gunnery and fortificaiions, even without imputed Russian aid.

A year will no doubt be consumed by France and England in preparing for the war now provoked. Meanwhile, the American Envoy will visit Pekin and exchange ratifications of our treaty, and American commerce with Chinese ports will be uninterrupted.

PERSONAL.

Carl Schurz has consented to spend a few weeks at the East, during this Fall, for the purpose of addressing Lyceums and lecture bodies upon general popular themes. He has two or three lectures prepared for this visit. In Wisconsin he is regarded as one of the most eloquent and influential speakers in the country.

Mrs. Sally Curtis, of Randolph, Mass., has just succeeded in procuring a pension under the act granting pay for services in the war of 1812. She has received from Washington a check for $600, back dues, and hereafter will draw while she lives about $41 a year. She is eighty-six years old, but well and active.

Mr. Fay, recently stabbed by Dr. Ayer, in Boston, is out of danger, but from prudential motives is still confined to his bed. It is understood that he is not anxious to prosecute the case against Dr. Ayer, excepting to show that he himself was justified in his treatment of the Doctor.

Col. George W. Barney, who lately died in Alabama, left an estate in lands and slaves worth $300,000. Col. Barney left a wife, but no children, and it appears that George Northey, who is supposed to reside in Rhode Island or Connecticut, is the only known next of kin of the deceased.

The *Freeman's Journal* learns, on undoubted authority, that the Rev. John Quinlan, of Cincinnati, President of Mt. St. Mary's of the West, has been preconized at Rome as Bishop of the Diocese of Mobile, vacant by the death of the former incumbent.

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, is now considered by his physician in a very critical situation, owing to the unfavorable condition of his wounded limb. He is at his home in Wheeling.

The Right. Rev. Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, Ky., has nearly ready for publication a revised edition of his *Review of D'Aubigné, and other Protestant Apologists*. This volume has long been out of print.

The Very Rev. James McGarahan, Vicar-General and Administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Mobile, is on a short visit to New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An engraver named Peter Gorman got on a spree recently in New-Orleans, and feeling the want of money he stopped Joseph Sass on Poydras-street, and, remarking to him that he looked like a man that had money, and had no business running around with money in his pocket, deliberately proceeded to search him. Mr. Sass, having taken his pocket-book out, held it in his hand behind his back, and quietly submitted to the search. He followed Gorman, and saw him put a negro through a similar investigation. Mr. Sass then had Gorman arrested on a charge of highway robbery.

Joseph Hand, captain of the American bark *Isaac R. Davis*, has been examined before the U. S Commissioner at New-Orleans, on a charge of punishing his second mate, Felix O'Neill, in a cruel and unusual manner, during the passage of the bark from Philadelphia to that port. It was shown that he beat the man violently for grumbling a little, and afterwards beat him still worse; and he was committed for trial.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the erection of a Crystal Palace for exhibition purposes in Hamilton, C. W., took place in that city a few days ago. Sir ALLAN MCNAB, ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esq., M. P. P., and other influential citizens, were present. A subscription was opened, and about £2,000 was subscribed on the spot.

It is stated that the Marblehead vessels on the Banks have most of them been heard from, and they are doing very poorly, getting, on the average, about half the quantity of fish that they usually have at this season of the year—the average of those heard from being about 6,000.

About fifty "night-walkers" were arrested in Boston on Wednesday evening, in North and the adjacent streets. They were all committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

Conclusion of the Evidence—Mr. Busteed's Argument—Law and Poetry.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c., and* 184 *others.*—At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Mr. Busteed made the motion which he had announced the evening previous, that the complaint be dismissed. His motion was based upon the following points: 1. As against the people, that the title of a State (even if proved) is of such a character that it cannot maintain an action either for possession or for profits. 2. As against the individual plaintiffs, that they had failed to prove a lease from the State; that their pretended lease is void, at any rate, for want of authority in the lessors to make it,—that the Commissioners of the Land Office had to authority to make such a lease. (1 R. S., 5th E., p. 541, § 7; p. 552, § 83.

Counsel then contended, that in the contemplation of the law, the tide still ebbed and flowed over all the land in controversy, and the waves still dashed against the bulkheads on West-street. The only action the State could maintain against the City, if any, was a proceeding to abate the nuisance which the buildings erected on this property would be held to be. The State could not bring an action of ejectment for premises it had never been seized of; nor could it receive profits for the use of its navigable waters. (Con. of the U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 10, 2.) The State cannot, therefore, bring an action for the rents of the market.

In conclusion counsel deprecated the position of the State in this contest. Her position was an undignified and melancholy one. She had condescended to come into Court and contend for the profits of a nuisance that had permitted to be set up and continued for a long number of years. It now asked not only for the profits of such a nuisance for the past, but demanded to be put in possession of the nuisance, so as to continue it for the future and longer have the proceeds.

Mr. Stoughton, for the defendants, replied to the argument, contending that the State could recover the profits of a nuisance set up on her own territory by a stranger, from the party so acting in violation of her right.

Judge Dean, also for the defendants, then moved that the plaintiffs be required to put in separate complaints, as, if the jury found for the plaintiffs, they could not find a common verdict; the plaintiffs, Taylor & Brennan, were no longer lessees of the State, and were therefore only joined for purposes of recovering the rents and profits. As the judgment for each must be separate and distinct, the parties should be disjoined. The Court overruled the motion and directed the case to proceed, holding that Taylor & Brennan were properly joined for the purposes of their action.

Mr. Busteed then opened the case to the Jury on the part of the defendants. He was not of the opinion, that counsel had expressed, that the case did not afford sufficient ground for public excitement. The case was one of the greatest importance, and for that reason must excite a deep interest in the public mind. The title to the premises, he said, was vested in the City of New-York, first by prescription, and secondly, by solemn grant. Beyond time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the property in question belonged to the City of New-York. It was also granted to the City of New-York by the Dongan Charter of 1686, and by the Montgomerie Charter of 1730. Mr. Busteed then read from the Dongan Charter, which ceded to the Corporation all the land unappropriated and not patented on Manhattan Island, to *the* low water mark—meaning, as counsel argued, low water mark in all future time. The Montgomerie Charter had granted to the City all land four hundred feet beyond low water mark. Mr. Busteed contended that these charters granted the fee of this property to the Corporation of New-York, and that it was so fixed as grant could make it, to any point, *four hundred feet below low water mark*, which might, by any means, at any time in the future be established. He also suggested that the Corporation would make the City owners, at any time, four hundred feet beyond the point it builded out. Mr. Busteed responded, "Yes, if it took them into Jersey City, and annexed that place to the United States of America." The Court said that the doctrine would enable the City of New-York to so fill in the river annually, until the people of Jersey City would be overflowed by the Hudson. Mr. Busteed said when that time came the question would be between the people of Jersey City and the State of New-York—it was now between New-York State and New-York City. Judge POTTER then said that all propositions must be so far reasonable as not to be *absurd*, and that he was of the opinion that such a doctrine would soon appear ridiculous, when followed to its legitimate results,—he would take the responsibility to overrule that point at once. The question having been thus summarily disposed of, Mr. Busteed then passed to the point that the owner in fee of any property was entitled to all alluvial formations or accretions, which also gave the City the right to make out setting out the title and date of the act under which it was created. The defendant demurs, upon the ground that the complaint does not show facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action—alleging that it appears on the complaint that the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue.

In The Bank of Waterville *vs.* Beltzer, (Howard, Pr. Rep. 270,) Judge Emott held that no such averment was necessary in the complaint, and refers to various cases under the former system of practice, as well as under our present Code, sustaining his views of this question.

In the Bank of Lowville *vs.* Edwards, (11 Howard Pr. R., p. 216,) it was held by Mr. Justice Hubbard that a general demurrer that the complaint did not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, did not reach the objection that the corporation did not aver the act of incorporation. In both cases it was held that the objection must be specially taken to the existence of the corporation, as required by statute.

The only case conflicting with these decisions is that of Johnson, President *vs.* Kemp, (1 Howard Pr. Rep., 186,) in which Mr. Justice Mitchell held that a Bank suing under the Banking Law must aver in the complaint the act and date of its passage under which it was incorporated.

In the Bank of Havana *vs.* Wickam (16 Howard, 79), Mr. Justice Balcom approves of this decision as stating the correct rule, but at the same time admits that if the case of the Bank of Lowville *vs.* Edwards is to be applied, the complaint would be sufficient, and holds in that case that a special denial is necessary in the answer. I think, however, the Court of Appeals in the Bank of Genesee *vs.* the Palatine Bank, (3 Kerwan, 369,) have settled between these conflicting cases, by holding that a corporation need not prove its corporate existence, unless the defendant plead expressly that the plaintiffs were not a corporation. If so, it need not be stated in the complaint, because it is well settled that under the Code the plaintiff need not aver in his complaint any fact not necessary to be proven on the trial. The same point was expressly decided in Kennedy *vs.* Colton, 28 Barb., S. C. R., p. 50. I understand the General Term in this District have also so held.

I think, therefore, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment. Motion granted.

Thomas Morrison vs. *Isaac Jacobs.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs and disbursements since default.

BEFORE DAVIES, J.

Albert C. True vs. *The New-York Central Railroad Company.*—Settled.

John Fitch vs. *George N. Hall.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

BEFORE SUTHERLAND, J.

The Beekman Fire Insurance Company vs. *The First Methodist Episcopal Church.*—Report of Referee confirmed. Question of costs reserved until the entry of the order.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been somewhat brisker during the week. Prices, however, have not varied remarkably.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12½
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Supplies are increasing, yet prices are generally sustained, with a fair inquiry for the principal kinds.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ₱ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Turkeys, ₱ lb	17	@	20
Geese, Spring, each	1 25	@	2 00
Ducks, ₱ pair	87	@	1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	4 25	@	5 00
Woodcock, ₱ pair	87	@	1 00
Plover, ₱ dozen	2 75	@	3 50
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	87	@	1 12
Teal, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Snipe, black breast, ₱ dozen	87	@	1 25
Snipe, Dowicher, ₱ dozen	1 12½	@	1 50
Snipe, Merlin, ₱ dozen	1 75	@	2 25
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₱ dozen	25	@	62
Snipe, Ring-neck, ₱ dozen	62	@	87
Snipe, Robin, ₱ dozen	1 12	@	1 50
Snipe, Yellow leg, small & large, ₱ doz.	1 12	@	2 00
Partridge, ₱ pair	87	@	1 12
Quails, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Reed Birds, ₱ dozen	65	@	87

FISH.

The demand has been fair at our revised quotations, which indicate some changes.

Salmon, ₱ lb	—	@	50
Salmon Trout, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Mackerel, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ lb	—	@	62
Codfish, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Halibut, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Pickerel, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Whitefish, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Blackfish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Catfish, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Eels, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Black Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Weak-fish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Frost-fish, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Haddock, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Porgies, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turtle, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Sheep's-head, ₱ lb	31	@	—
Herring, fresh, ₱ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Sturgeon, smoked, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Alewives, ₱ 100	1 25	@	50
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES.

Trade has exhibited no very remarkable changes. The run of custom has been of average extent. Prices of most varieties are quoted steady.

Potatoes, Mercers, Peachblows, ₱ bbl.	1 62	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	50	@	75
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ half peck	15	@	25
Turnips, ₱ basket	50	@	62
Turnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	—
Carrots, ₱ bunch	4	@	5
Beets, ₱ bunch	5	@	—
Onions, ₱ peck	31	@	43
Onions, ₱ bunch	—	@	5
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	25	@	75
Cabbage, each	3	@	7
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cauliflowers, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	3 50
Cauliflowers, each	8	@	37
Tomatoes, ₱ half-peck	—	@	15
Tomatoes, Pear, ₱ half peck	20	@	25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Green Corn, ₱ hundred	75	@	1 00
Green Peas, ₱ peck	50	@	—
Beans, Lima, ₱ half-peck	—	@	15
Beans, Lima, shelled, ₱ quart	12	@	15
Beans, String, ₱ half-peck	—	@	15
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	12	@	—
Pumpkins, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Pumpkins, each	12	@	18
Squashes, each	3	@	15
Salad, ₱ head	2	@	3
Chicory, ₱ head	2	@	3
Celery, ₱ bunch	12	@	15
Parsley, ₱ bunch	2	@	3
Watercresses, ₱ quart	5	@	6
Spinach, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Sorrell, ₱ peck	—	@	25
Green Peppers, ₱ dozen	—	@	12
Red Peppers, ₱ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ₱ bunch	—	@	5
Nasturtiums, ₱ half peck	50	@	56
Egg Plants, ₱ dozen	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	—	@	6
Chives, ₱ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ₱ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Okra, ₱ 100	50	@	—
Mint, ₱ bunch	—	@	2

FRUIT.

The business in domestic has been moderate, checked, to some extent, by the high prices asked for most of the really desirable varieties in market. Dealers in foreign fruit complain of the very slack demand for their supplies.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck	37	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck	31	@	50
Apples, Crab, ₱ peck	50	@	75
Citron, ₱ dozen	62	@	1 00
Cranberries, ₱ quart	15	@	25
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb	50	@	75
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Melons, Musk, each	3	@	10
Melons, Water, each	10	@	37
Peaches, Crawford, ₱ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Peaches, Morris White, ₱ half-peck	50	@	1 50
Peaches, Smock, ₱ half-peck	50	@	1 00
Peaches, White Heath, ₱ half-peck	50	@	1 00
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ half-peck	1 25	@	1 50
Pears, Bergalot, ₱ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Brown Beurre, ₱ half-peck	50	@	75
Pears, Butter, ₱ half-peck	50	@	75
Pears, Flemish Beauty, ₱ half-peck	1 00	@	—
Pears, Seckel, ₱ half-peck	75	@	1 00
Pears, Cooking, ₱ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, Cooking, ₱ quart	8	@	12
Plums, Blue Damson, ₱ half-peck	1 00	@	—
Plums, Blue Gage, ₱ half-peck	1 00	@	—
Plums, Green Gage, ₱ half-peck	1 25	@	1 50
Plums, Magnum Bonum Gage, ₱ hf.-pk.	1 25	@	1 50
Plums, Yellow Egg, ₱ half-peck	1 50	@	—
Quinces, ₱ 100	1 50	@	3 00
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen	50	@	1 00
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ₱ drum	50	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Raisins, ₱ lb	—	@	12

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—THE ANNIversary of the Bible Union commences on WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 5, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. The meeting will continue this morning, afternoon and evening, through two days. Interesting reports on the progress of the revision of the English Bible will be presented. The following, among other speakers, are expected to address the Union: Dr. Hackett, of Massachusetts; The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Connecticut; Drs. Eaton, Conant, Armitage, Wyckoff, and Cheshorn, of New-York; The Rev. Dr. Challen, of Pennsylvania; Breckenridge, of Indiana; Thomas, of Ohio; Henderson, of Kentucky; Prof. Loos, of Virginia.

THE DEPUTATION FROM THE PRESBYterian CHURCH in Ireland will preach on SABBATH, Oct. 2, as follows: Dr. EDGAR, at 10½ A. M., in Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av., corner 11th-st.; at 3½ P. M., in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts.; and at 7½ P. M., in the South Dutch Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., (Dr. McAuley's.) Rev. Mr. DILL, at 10½ A. M., in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 3½ P. M., in the Brick Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.; and at 7½ P. M., in Dr. Hatfield's Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st. Rev. Mr. WILSON, in the Rev. Mr. Vandyke's Church in Brooklyn, at 10½; in the afternoon as advertised elsewhere; and at 7½ P. M., in Rev. Mr. Rockwell's Church, Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S MISSION CHAPEL—CORNER of 44th-st. and 8th-av. A Committee on Church Extension, of the Vestry of St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, have leased, as a Free Chapel, the room over the Railroad Depot, at the corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av. Divine service will be held, by the Rector and the Assistant Minister, on SUNDAYS, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. The Chapel will be opened for the first service on SUNDAY next.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A BAPTIST SUNDAY School Union will be organized on TUESDAY next, Oct. 4, in the First Baptist Church, Broome-st., New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. A Constitution will be presented. Every person who desires to unite in forming a Baptist Sunday School organization, which will secure to Sunday Schools thorough instruction in the doctrines of the Bible, without restriction or compromise, is invited to attend and take part in the business.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL meet at the corner of East Broadway and Oliver-st. on SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., to attend divine service in a body at the Baptist Church in Oliver-st., by invitation. Discourse by the Rev. H. G. WESTON, Pastor. Let every veteran attend, if the weather permits. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE REV. PETER STRYKER WILL deliver a discourse before the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the R. D. Church, in the church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Teacher's duties and reward.* Sabbath-school teachers and the public generally are invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st.—The Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK will preach TO-MORROW EVENING a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's Church. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY YOUNG PEOPLE'S BAPTIST UNION PRAYER-MEETING will be held in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, (corner of Laight and Varick sts.,) on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock. The friends will please observe that the meeting has been thrown open to young people generally.

THE ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, WHICH has been undergoing extensive repairs, for the last three months, will be reopened for divine worship on SUNDAY, Oct. 2. Preaching morning by Rev. I. L. G. MCKOWN; Afternoon by Rev. JOHN A. ROCHE; Evening by Rev. W. F. WATKINS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—FIRST REFORMED Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d-avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 2d instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7 o'clock, P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN S. MACHELL, D. D. Subject at 10½ A. M.: *Redemption of the Body.* Text, Rom. 8: 29, 30. Sacrament at 3 o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st. between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. B. F. BARRETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVEMING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. SOLYMAN BROWN will deliver a discourse on the death of Prof. GEORGE BUSH.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st. The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. MORNING, 10½ A. M., subject: *The Sin against the Holy Ghost.* EVENING, 7½ P. M., subject: *The Heart of Christianity.*

PROFESSOR MATTISON PREACHES regularly every SABBATH at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject TO-MORROW: *The Intermediate abode of Souls between Death and the Resurrection.* Seats free and strangers made welcome.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, Pastor and Blind Preacher, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A NEW CHURCH ON AN OLD BASIS.—The Church of the Restitution, founded on Christ and his Apostles, and waiting for "the Lord from heaven," will worship TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching by S. S. S. Seats free.

DR. EDGAR, OF THE IRISH DELEGA-TION, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church corner of Honston and Thompson sts. A collection will be taken in aid of the mission which has for its object the evangelization of the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. W. R. Nicholson, Rector of St. Paul's, Boston, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A.M., 3½ and 7½ P.M. Seats free.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st. Subject—"*The Fulfillment of the Prophecies, the Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium,*" &c., &c. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the EVENING discourse—*The Sabbath School Teacher's Aim and Reward.*

PARK TABERNACLE—ERECTED BY THE Park Congregational Church, is open every Sabbath. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by a student of one of the Theological Seminaries. All are invited to attend.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—THE REV. THEODORE L. CUTLER will deliver the third of his series of Practical Discourses to young men, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Twentieth SUNDAY, Oct. 2; the Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE will preach in the large hall at 8 P. M.; Union Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M. Morning Prayer Meeting at 8 A. M., and also during the week.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts. Preaching on SABBATH, Oct. 2, by the Pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.—The Rev. GEO. F. NOYES will discourse at 10½ A. M., on *The Modern Doubter*; and at 7½ P. M., on *The New Catholic Church.* Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M. Morning subject: *The Name and Character of the Antioch Church Members.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE preaching at No. 68 Warren-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. J. LAW, and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THIRD-AV. RAILROAD DEPOT, BETWEEN 66th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. Preaching by Rev. ALBERT B. KING, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—The Rev. SAMUEL J. PINCKERTON, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Darien, Ga., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—THE Rev. Mr. HULL, of the Irish delegation, will preach in the MORNING, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, the Rev. J. L. G. M'KOWAN, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH —Brooklyn. Preaching by the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, in the Tabernacle, Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st., on SUNDAY, 2d instant, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEE AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. R. B. THURSTON will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the children's meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A. B. C. F. M.—THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERican Board can procure tickets at $1 to go from New-York to Philadelphia and return at the Missionary Rooms, Bible House, Astor-place. A. MERWIN.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Oct. 2. Morning, 10½; Evening, 7½.

THE REV. DR. N. J. MARSELUS WILL preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st.

CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH—CORner of 3d-st., near Gold, Brooklyn. The Rev. LYMAN WHITNEY will conduct the services at 10½ and 3½.

A SOPRANO AND CONTRALTO, HAVING sung for years in the choir of Trinity Church, New-York, would like an engagement in an Evangelical church in this City or Brooklyn. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, OF Manhattan, corner of avenue B and 5th-st., having been closed for some time for the purpose of repairing and remodeling the interior, will (D. V.) be reopened for public worship next LORD'S DAY, Oct. 2. The Rev. F. F. CORNELL will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, the Pastor, at 3 o'clock; and the Rev. Dr. HUTTON in the EVENING, at 7½. The friends of the Church, and the public generally, are cordially invited to be present.

REMOVAL.—THE REV. DR. MCMENAMY AND Missionaries of the various Christian churches, owing to the overcrowded state of Spring-st. Hall, will hold their next public conference with Romanists, on the subject of *Purgatorial Fires, Purgatorial Societies, &c.*, in the large hall of the Metropolitan Assembly rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., (near Thompson.) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSA-TION will meet as usual, TO-MORROW, at 2½ o'clock, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, near Market-st., fourth floor. Jews, Christians, Spiritualists and the public generally are invited to attend. N. B.—Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expense of hall, advertising, &c.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES AND THEIR FRIENDS—18th-st., near 5th-av. Oral services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sign services at 3 P. M. The Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, the Rector, will preach the Seventh Anniversary Sermon TO-MORROW EVENING. The collection will be for the Building Fund.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.—THE REV. DR. THOMPSON'S lecture on this subject will be revived by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church (corner of Downing), TO-MORROW EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. JOHN THOMSON, OF the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, New-York, will preach at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks streets, South Brooklyn, NEXT SABBATH EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING: *Christ the Model Preacher.* Children's meeting at 3½ o'clock, to be addressed by Mr. LUCIUS HART and others. All are invited.

THE REV. J. SERVICE WILL PREACH (D. V.) at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st., near 8th-av., on SABBATH, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the evening—*Ezekiel's Vision of Dry Bones.* After which, a special collection will be taken up.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JAMES, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. W. P. STRICKLAND. Sacrament and baptism in connection with the morning service.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel.) The Rev. CHAS. J. SOMERS will preach as above, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and citizens generally, are cordially invited to attend.

THE REV. DR. CUMMINGS, OF IRVING-TON, N. J., Editor of the *Christian Messenger*, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING next at Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

THE REV. CHAS. B. HARRIS, PASTOR of the Carlton-av. M. E. Episcopal Church, will preach NEXT SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. The subject for the evening will be—*The recognition of friends in Heaven.*

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*Angels; their Work, Names, Titles, &c.* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts. The pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE, commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 3 P. M.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL PREACH in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, (the Rev. Mr. Todd's,) on SABBATH MORNING, Oct. 2. Services commencing 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. ABEL STEVENS, D. D. WILL preach in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, near 2d-av., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, A. M., and the Pastor, the Rev. J. A. ROCHE, at 7 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ABBOTT'S MONARCHIES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

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By the Hon. E. G. PARKER.
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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
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MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated on second floor front; the house is first-class, and desirably located, No. 46 East 24th-st., near 4th-av. References required.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References required. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

FRENCH BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, desirous to learn French, can be accommodated with a suite of rooms on second floor, at No. 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

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A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let, in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel, to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 61 BLEECKER-STREET—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. Three large rooms on same floor would be let together or separately. References exchanged.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERSON IS DESIRous of filling a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook, understands all its branches; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room, over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands the French and American styles of cookery; also, boning and larding, and all made side dishes; also, creams, jellies, oranges, ices, and charlots. Best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND Iron, for a most respectable, steady and reliable servant, having the best of city references; is economical in her duties, very excellent washer and ironer, and respectful to her employer. Apply at No. 86 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A COMpetent person who perfectly understands her business; good references can be given if required; to save trouble only those who are willing to pay high wages need apply at No. 84 17th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wishes a situation to do housework; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room. City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or the entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCed woman, as cook in a private family; understands soup, meats, pastry and baking; has best of City references; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., in the bakery, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, smart and tidy young woman, as downstairs servant; will be found fully competent to fill a place as good cook and excellent laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; or as waitress; is very competent for either situation; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 83 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; the one as first-class cook or laundress; the other as waitress: both understand their business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid or nurse. She can produce City reference from her last situation, where she lived for the term of five years. Apply at No. 150 21st-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 29th-st., near 2d-av., top

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of "Don Giovanni" was given here last night as a finale to the season—the customary finale always brilliant when intrusted to artists of the right stamp. The cast was excellent in names and the performance well voiced enough, but for the music of MOZART a degree of art is required which we do not find in an average Italian company, even when headed by a CORTESI. The opera, however, pleased the audience in its solos, and Signor AMONIO, in a terpsichorean effort, won a tremendous hurst of applause.

To-day there will be an extraordinary matinée—the whole of "Ernani," an act from "Poliuto," a scene from "The Barber," the Spanish duet by Mr. and Mme. GASSIER, and two solos hy Mr. MILLS, the great pianist. This is indeed a programme.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.—The Panorama of Northern, Central and Southern Italy, painted by Mr. WAUGH, and now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, is a work of art, and not a mere scene painter's flight of ambitious mediocrity. Many of the views are filled with a warm Italian glow, peculiarly truthful and difficult of attainment—atmospheric effects belonging to art and not to slap-dash. For the rest the Panorama is not commercial offshoot of the late war;—neither French nor Austrians are to be found it, offensively. It is simply a pictorial narrative of a tour through the most interesting portions of the most interesting country in the world. Mr. WAUGH depicts architectural scenes with great force, and gives us something of that surfeit of churches which the visitor to Italy is pretty certain to experience. An illustration of the Coliseum is, perhaps, one of the artist's most successful efforts, but the entire series of paintings may be heartily commended. A work so creditable to American art should receive the special support of the community. At present it does not appear to enjoy that distinction. So much the worse for American art.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—When the "Sea of Ice" was produced In New-York for the first time, (it was in the genteel days of the National Theatre, when the parquette of that Democratic establishment, chastened and refined by the woes of *Uncle Tom*, had taken to arm-chairs, and—bold but effeminate innovation—spittoons!) the public hesitnted to award to it any unusual degreee of favor. It was shelved and lost to the East side forever. The intrinsic merits of the play, however, were not to be disputed. The class of melodrama to which it belongs has few such effective specimens, and Miss KEENE, conscious of this fact, introduced the rejected of Chatham-street to the *habitués* of Broadway. Success of the most brilliant character rewarded the fair directress; after an exceedingly popular run the piece was withdrawn, then revived for the second time, and now, after lying *perdu* for more than a year, it was resuscitated for the third time on Monday. Judging from the attendance of last night, it is likely to enjoy a fresh career. It is placed on the stage with all the care that distinguishes this house, and is acted admirably. There are one or two changes in the cast, but the new substitutes are so good that it would be unjust as well as "odious" to make comparisons. The "Sea of Ice" is evidently one of the most popular and reliable in the *repertoire* of the house.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MR. BROUGHAM'S comedy of the "Ruling Passion" was withdrawn last night, and in its place we were favored with one of the "old comedics"—works which, if they have any significance in the present day, owe it entirely to the skill, good taste and judgment of Mr. WALLACK, who gives to them a distinction which could scarcely fail to save pieces of a much weaker texture. Never has Mr. WALLACK's company been in a more complete state than it is now, and it may safely be affirmed that every comedy rendered by its members will receive the amplest justice. The "Road to Ruin," with its strong dramatic situations, its pathetic touches of infinite paternal love, and its grotesque impossibilities which pass for situations, never fails to delight an audience predisposed to good acting. And the acting last night was unusually good. We have so often spoken of the cast that it would be needless repetition to refer to it now. The principal artists were received with the usual favor by the audience. We may add, however, that Mr. WALCOT's zeal in the cause of fun somewhat exceeded his discretion. In the scene with the widow he was frequently coarse and sometimes indecent. There are points about Mr. WALCOT's *Goldfinch* which entitle it to consideration as a conception of some originality. He can afford, therefore, to depend on the appreciation of the audience without appealing to its grosser instincts. The laugh which a man provokes with his coat-tails may gratify a weak and momentary vanity, but can scarcely gratify the judgment of an artist who knows how readily it is obtained.

To-night, "Sheridan's Rivals" will be performed with a superb distribution,

Lillie's Safe.

We publish the following in justice to Mr. LILLIE, as we copied the extract alluded to:

Correspondence of the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The communication in your paper of the 3d inst. from your correspondent M., respecting the Bank robbery at Knoxville, is calculated to deceive the public in several respects. He says, "the safe is one of LILLIE'S manufacture, of chilled iron, with the approved combination lock."

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
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THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK OF LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
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The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
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These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial
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No. 3t Warren-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—HALLOCK.—In this City on Thursday, Sept. 29, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., JOHN E. JOHNSON to FANNY E., youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., all of this City.

MOORE—WINANS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 29, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., EDWARD D. MOORE to JULIA ADELAIDE, daughter of Wm. W. Winans, Esq., all of this City.

LEGGO—SEARING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, by the Rev. William Hague, D.D., VICTOR E. LEGGO, Esq., of New-Orleans, to Miss CAROLINE D. SEARING, of this City.

☞ New-Orleans and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

CURTIS—PEDRONCELLI.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 29, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. George E. Thrall, Mr. THOMAS A. CURTIS, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELEANOR CATHARINE, daughter of the late John Pedroncelli, of New-York.

MEAD—STURGWELL.—At South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, by the Rev. A. L. Lindsey, Mr. ELBERT A. MEAD to Miss MARY E. STURGWELL, daughter of Mr. Edwin Sturgwell, all of said place.

PALMER—HAIGHT.—In Mamaroneck, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at the M. E. Church, by the Rev. W. F. Watkins, Mr. WILLIAM H. PALMER to Miss SUSIE A., youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Haight, all of Mamaroneck.

MONROE—NETTERVILLE.—At Williamsport, Penn., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, in Christ Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Richard Channing Moore, EDWIN P. MONROE, formerly of Boston, to HARRIET F., daughter of Thomas Netterville, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 29, at her late residence, No. 269 West 24th-st., suddenly, ANN B., wife of Daniel Conklin, in the 42th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of George Merritt, Esq., No. 167 West 20th-st., on Sunday morning, at 8½ o'clock without further intimation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCBARRON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 30, Dr PATRICK MCBARRON, aged 36 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, James W. McBarron, and brother-in-law, Joseph M. Cummings, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, Patrick McBarron, No. 132 2d-st.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, and Pottsville, Penn., papers please copy.

BLANCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 30, GEORGE W., eldest son of John W. and Eliza Blanck, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 67 Vandam-st., this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

KEENE.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 30, HENRY KEENE, printer, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, No. 166 Mott-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

TWINING.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 30, FRANCIS ALBERT, youngest son of the late Charles Twining, aged 8 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 226 West 15th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock.

GONZALES.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 30, Senor Don FRANCISCO LOPEZ Y GONZALES, of Havana, in the Island of Cuba.

The friends of the family, and those of his stepfather, Senor Don Jose Maria Morales of Havana, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence of deceased, No. 144 East 13th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

LOUGHRAN.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 30, SARAH, wife of James Loughran.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 375 Pearl-st.

SMITH.—At Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 30, Mrs. SARAH SMITH, daughter of Stephen and M. E. Van Nostrand.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, at Mount Morris, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are requested to attend. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I.

STANLEY.—At Stony Brook, on Thursday, Sept. 29, CORTLAS S. STANLEY, son of the late Rev. Charles Seabury, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the late residence of the deceased, at 2 o'clock at Caroline Church, Setauket.

LEE.—On board steamship *Asia*, at sea, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, Mrs. ELIZA LEE.

The relatives, friends and members of St. John Lodge, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence of Mrs. Green, No. 10 6th-av., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday. The resolves kindly thank the officers and passengers of steamship *Asia* for their kind attention to deceased.

WYCKOFF.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 29, DEBIAH B., wife of Samuel S. Wyckoff, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, No. 176 Franklin-st.

PETERS.—At Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, of consumption, CHARLES PETERS, aged 41 years and 5 months.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

SCOTT.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 29, of consumption, MARY ALLEN SCOTT, eldest daughter of the late William Scott, Esq., formerly of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 2, from her late residence, Litchfield, Conn., without further notice.

HOLDSWORTH.—In Maspeth, on Thursday, Sept. 29, JOHN JAMES HOLDSWORTH, aged 7 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 2d-st., Maspeth, at 11 A. M., this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 1.

SMITH.—At St. Catherine's, Canada West, on Friday, Sept. 30, MARY J., wife of R. F. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Newton Hayes, of Staten Island.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

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PARIS REFLECTED IN NEW-YORK.

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52, 73, 70, 1, 9, 71, 35, 8, 39, 19, 23, 43, 25
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Class No. 517, Sept. 30, 1859.
8, 43, 50, 36, 57, 54, 45, 15, 4, 16, 47, 69, 3, 70.
Class No. 518, Extra, Sept. 30, 1859.
14, 74, 64, 66, 35, 38, 26, 54, 17, 3, 48, 11, 62.
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Fine dress pants	4 50 to
All the new styles of silk vestings	2 50 to 5
Fancy velvet vests	2 50 to 8
Cassimere vests	1 to 3
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MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av., at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. The primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal—A Family Boarding-School for 15 boys about the age of 12 years. This school has been in successful operation for eight years. The location is healthy—one mile east of New-Haven. The Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Shepherd's, No. 379 Broadway.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at the Everett House, 15 East 16th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., opens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained at W. Rose, No. 48 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR JASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING AND PASTILE.—Ladies desiring to join a class of four can do so at the residence of a lady professor, near Unionsquare. Terms, $15 each per quarter of ten weeks. Private pupils attended; terms, $25 per quarter. Address ART, care of Mr. Dechaux, No. 703 Broadway, to whom reference is kindly permitted.

FRENCH CLASSES.—$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, No. 292 Wooster-st., near Bleecker; also, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. M. LOUIS ERNST, takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—One hour from the City of New-York. As this institution has just commenced on the Fall term, it is a favorable time for pupils to enter. Terms moderate. For circulars address the Principal,
R. LOCKWOOD.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 19.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PERRINI MARETZEK, LATE Prima Donna, Contr'Alto, of the Italian Operas in Milan, Turin, New-York, &c., &c., gives instruction in all branches of vocal and piano music. For terms, call or address No. 284 6th-av., below 18th-st.

THEODORE EISFELD HAS RETURNED, and is ready to resume his musical instructions. Communications may be directed to Mr. E.'s residence, No. 704 Broadway, or to the music stores of C. Breusing and Scharfenberg & Luis.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH FRENCH and the higher English branches, wishes to instruct a few pupils at their residence. Address H. B., No. 1 Bond-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 231 Bleecker-st. (one door above 10th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 24 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. B. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 15th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,
MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils for all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN McFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GAOS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

A double course of study is pursued in this institution; namely, a business and a college course.

The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the business course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental, Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plane Geometry.
III. Book-keeping by double-entry.
IV. Ability to translate and write correctly one foreign language.
V. Knowledge of general history.
VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The branches in which candidates for the Diploma, who take the College Course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra and Davies' Bourdon.
III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman Class in College.
IV. Knowledge of General History.
V. Ability to write, in a legible hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The Post-Graduate Course for business students, includes, (in addition to the above) a knowledge of Trigonometry, Solid Geometry and Surveying, Chemistry, French, German, and Spanish. And for Classical Students, full preparation for the Sophomore Class of College.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term of this Institution reopens 12th Sept. Stages convey pupils residing at a distance to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For Circulars and further information apply at the institute, Nos. 262, 264, 266, Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

TRUSTEES.

The Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.
JOSEPH HOXIE, PETER W. WOODFORD,
JAMES E. HOLMES, RICHARD VAUGHN,
JAMES HORN, HENRY COE,
JOHN GRAY, STEPHEN G. BOGART,
WILLIAM K. HINMAN, ALANSON T. BRIGGS,
CHARLES G HARMER, Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment: German and Spanish taught. The Parisian French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton's Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Reopened Sept. 14.—Pupils are received at any time and charged from time of entrance. The healthful air and delightful scenery of Stamford, render the location of the school desirable, while the easy communication with N. Y. City enables the pupils to enjoy every advantage of instruction which the City schools afford. Professors of acknowledged talent are engaged in teaching Music, Modern Languages and Painting. The school is in all respects a home for scholars; the teachers' care and presence being enjoyed in their hours of recreation, as well as of study. It is the desire of the Principal to secure for her pupils a thorough and systematic education. Terms for Tuition in English branches and Latin, $225 per year. No extra charges except for Music, Modern Languages and Painting. For Circulars apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford.

REFERENCES:

Barnas Sears, D. D., Providence, R. I.
A. D. Smith, D. D., New-York City.
Rev. J. L. Corning, Buffalo.
Rev. Dr. Todd, Stamford.
Rev. R. R. Booth, Stamford.
Col. R. Parham, New-York City.
H. McD. McIlvaine, Esq., Knoxville, Tenn.
Gov. E. B. Chase, Lynden, Vt.
Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford.
Francis R. Skiddy, Esq., New-York City.
E. C. Freeman, Almont, Michigan.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The students of this institution, and all persons intending to join its classes, are requested to assemble at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making such preliminary arrangements as may be necessary before entering upon the regular course of study.

Prof. DWIGHT, of the Law School, may be found at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., during which time he will be pleased to meet any persons who may desire to obtain information in regard to the course of instruction, &c.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 2-3 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. PAINE'S plan of instruction is to allow students from City or country to pursue such branches as they prefer at their own suiting, independent of classes and progress, as rapidly as their ability and enterprise will permit. Young men or boys, whose diffidence have prevented their progress in large schools, receive here strictly individual attention.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 23th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DEROCHEFERMOY, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., reopened her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Sept. 15. Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. C. Underhill, Esq., No. 182 Water-st., or of the Principal.

A FRENCH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach her language to foreigners, offers her services to persons wishing to learn French, also to parents whose children receive instruction at home. Address M. E. A., Union-square Post-office.

EVENING LESSONS GIVEN IN THE German, French and Spanish languages, by a distinguished teacher, on easy terms; interview after 3 P. M. Address X. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 34th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. A well-established and profitable school for young ladies, situated in a pleasant and healthy district a short distance from the City, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who wishes to retire from the business. Terms reasonable and easy. For particulars, address Box No. 2,531 New-York Post-office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO TEACH the English branches, wishes a situation in a boarding school, where her services would compensate for her board and washing, and the opportunity of improvement in French and music. Apply at No. 216 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 709 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR A PROTESTANT French or Swiss lady, to educate two girls, 12 and 10 years of age; must be a thorough musician, and speak French with a Parisian accent. Address J. C., No. 58 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing piano, guitar and singing, for a Southern institution; salary liberal. Apply immediately, with testimonials, to the GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS daily or resident Governess, to teach English, French and Music. Address A. E., Box No. 3,383 Post-office.

A TEACHER—GRADUATE OF YALE—WISHES a few private pupils after 3 o'clock P. M. Highest testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks), and Music on the Piano, desires a re-engagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, box No. 1,504, Post office.

WANTED—TO GO TO ALABAMA, A LADY TO teach plain and ornamental penmanship, vocal music, cultur, embroidery, drawing and painting, (including Grecian.) Salary $25 a month, board and traveling expenses. Address E. B. C., Dayton, Marengo Co., Alabama.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience, a situation in a family or school as teacher of music, French, Latin and the English branches. New-York or vicinity preferred. Unexceptionable references given. Address C. L. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES,
Known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, first-class makers, in good order, at very low prices.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS, (12 stops,) PEDAL BASS MELODEONS, and MELODEONS of every style for Church, School, or parlor use.
New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent allowed, if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment; but we do make
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE AS well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS.
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Piano and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 428 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and 651 Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

J. & C. FISCHER—SUPERIOR CIRCULAR Pianos, full iron frame, patent dampers, unequaled for standing in tune. Warerooms, No. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st. Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 and 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 269 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos, at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of the Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 206 Eighth-av., near 21st-st.

Classes will be open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Days of tuition, MONDAY and THURSDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Parents sending their children may rest assured that every pains will be taken to make them easy and graceful dancers; and, also, by a simple and perfect course of calisthenic exercises, which he will blend with their dancing lessons, tend to invigorate the health and physically develop and improve his pupils.

N. B.—A grand Soiree on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

Schools and private classes attended. Apply as above.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 3, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

YEAST CAKES.—"WHAT CHEER."
The "WHAT CHEER" YEAST CAKES,
Made of pure, dry hops,
12 cents for a dozen Cakes.
For sale at all the principal
Groceries,
And at wholesale by
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway.
Be careful to inquire for the "What Cheer" Cakes, as those are the only ones I can guarantee.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. **260**
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS K. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS,
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.,
New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cleanness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BROOKLYN LOTS.—I WILL sell at public auction, at city salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of October, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described land and premises: all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Tenth (late Sixth) Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, beginning at the northerly corner of Dykeman and Conover streets, thence running northeasterly along Conover-street one hundred feet, thence northwesterly, parallel with Dykeman-street, one hundred feet, thence southwesterly parallel with Conover-street one hundred feet to Dykeman-street, and thence southeasterly along Dykeman-street one hundred feet to the corner of Conover-street, the place of beginning.
GEORGE REMSEN, Sheriff.

WATER POWER AND FACTORY—FOR sale, a large stone factory and a never-failing water power, suitable for a paper mill, grist mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on Bronx river, 11 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe on the Harlem Railroad, with sixty acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit, large garden highly cultivated, three houses, barn, &c. The factory is four story, 60x30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one story building 25x35 feet, all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for city property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUABLE PROPERTY on Church, Anthony, Thomas and 10th sts.—Nos. 16 and 18 Thomas st., each 25 by 100 feet, near Church-st. Church-st.—Valuable lot with the building thereon, west side of Church st., between Anthony and Thomas sts., 25 by 100 feet, with privilege of alley 6 feet wide, to Anthony-st. 10th-st.—The valuable house and lot in fee, No. 39 10th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

CORNER STORE AND ADJOINING HOUSES on 6th-av. for sale upon most advantageous terms. The purchase money can be arranged to suit convenience. Location between 45th and 46th sts. Buildings of the handsomest description, and replete with every modern convenience and improvement, and offering rare inducements either for occupation or investment. Address or apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT TUBBY HOOK—HAVING a front on the Hudson River, a beautiful site, containing three acres of land, adjoining the property of Messrs. Mann, Jones, &c., and in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Willett, Thompson, Brooks, &c. It commands a splendid view up and down the Hudson River, and Long Island Sound. It will be sold in separate parcels if desired. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY AND ELIZABETH-ST.—For sale the valuable 3-story brick store No. 210 Bowery, running through to Elizabeth-st., together with two lots adjoining. The lot on the Bowery is 25x100 feet, and the Elizabeth-st. lot, joining on the rear, 75x100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE FOR sale in East 18th-st., in consequence of the owner going abroad; a handsome three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, completely furnished, for $12,500; the house is 20 by 40 feet, well located, and contains all the modern improvements; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his manufactory and lot of ground, fronting on three streets. The main building is 4 stories high, 40x172. Size of lot, 103x172. For particulars, at Nos. 1,009 and 1,011 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
WM. D. ROGERS.

MURRAY-HILL.—FOR SALE, THE TWO SPACIOUS brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop houses Nos. 248 and 252 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., each house is 25x72 feet; a large stable will be sold with either house. Call at the houses to examine them; for terms, apply on the premises, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 33th-st., a full front, strictly first-class, three-story brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements; terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises, through the day. Also, 2 houses on 39th-st., adjoining, also first-class, 21 feet 8 inches front, full depth lot.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SITUATION FOR A boarding-house or hotel in White Plains, opposite the new Court-house; lot 110 feet by 200 deep; building in good order; good water and fruit. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. F. JENKINS, Surveyor, White Plains, or M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, or to J. H. TRAYNIER, on the premises.

CAIRO CITY LOTS FOR SALE—OR WOULD be exchanged for New-York City property. Four lots of land in Alexander County, State of Illinois, first addition to the City of Cairo, block 2, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 12. These lots are well situated on the Ohio levee. Apply to C. T. CURTIS, No. 56 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE, above 23d-st., an extra-size elegant stone-front house, furnished, together with stable, built in the best manner, for the use of the owner, who designs going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front English basement house, No. 43 East 23d-st.,

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.
AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.
The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., HANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLWOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.
This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and may respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.
Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.
CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSEL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

EUGENE THOMSON, NO. 37 WILLIAM-st., offers at PRIVATE SALE the following desirable Insurance Stocks for permanent investment:

Arctic Co.	$50 each	Home	100 each
Atlantic, of Br'lyn.	50 each	Jefferson	$100 each
Brevoort	50 each	Jersey City	50 each
City	70 each	Knickerbocker	40 each
Columbia Marine	100 each	Long Island	50 each
Commonwealth	100 each	Lamar	100 each
Equitable	35 each	Mercantile Mutual	100 each
Excelsior	50 each	Manhattan	50 each
Firemen's	17 each	Resolute	100 each
Grocer's	50 each	Relief	50 each
Guardian	100 each	St. Mark's	25 each
Harmony	50 each	Security	50 each
Howard	50 each	Williamsburgh City	50 each
Hanover	50 each	Washington	50 each

Also, 100 shares American Express Company.
50 shares Broadway Bank.
50 shares Empire City Insurance Company.
Securities negotiated at Brokers' Board by
EUGENE THOMSON,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 10th October next, at 12 o'clock M., to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 24, 1858.
EDWIN CROSWELL, SPENCER KIRBY, D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.
N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859, No. 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 8th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $3,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS—DUE ON THE 1st of October, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York:
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.....$40 each
Hannibal and St. Joseph R. Coupons.$35 and $17 50 ea.
Erie Ship Canal Co. Coupons.....$35 and 17 50 each
Buffalo and State Line R. Coupons.....$35 each

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the interest warrants on the following named Securities, falling due Oct. 1, viz:
Ross County (Ohio) Court-house Bonds.
Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Second Mortgage Bonds.
Madison and Indianapolis Ten per cent. Extension Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK R. CO., SYRACUSE, Sept. 27, 1859.
THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD CO. will pay the interest upon their Bonds on the 1st day of October next, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.
O. WELSH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTees of the Evergreens will be held on the grounds of the Cemetery, in the office, on MONDAY, Oct. 3, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., at which time two Trustees are to be chosen to serve the year, and two to serve three years.
Order of the Board. JOHN BENNETT, Secretary and General Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Land Grant Bonds of the "Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri," due Oct. 1, 1854, will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jessup, house agent, &c., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, ou and after that date.
M. BRAYMAN, President.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 10th of October. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE Haute and Alton, Belleville and Illinois-town Railway Company, are requested to send their names and address, and the numbers and kind of bonds held by them, to ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of Bondholders, care of S. J. Tilden, No. 43 Wall-st.

LOGAN COUNTY, VA., MINING AND MANufacturing COMPANY.—The semi-annual Interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on October 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 34th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Tuesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 81 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under acts of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for authorized stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED.—$50,000 wanted in good bonds and mortgages on improved property, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000. Apply to J. C., care of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY, On presentation at their Banking Office, the Coupons on San Francisco City Water Works 10 per Cent. Bonds.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

WANTED—AMERICAN EXPRESS, AMERICAN Guano, and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Stocks, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COUPONS OF THE SCHUYLER COUNTY (Illinois) Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid by MILLS & RAY, No. 312 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 10 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABIGHT, No. 128 Pearl-st.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.
This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.
At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.
This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.
The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.
ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.
No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,

JAMES F. COX,
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GALLAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D., }
☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by the above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting by rail with cars at Hunter's Point, returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Jane-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFter MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8¼ A. M., and 3¾ and 5¾ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M., and 3¾ P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of LAWTON, GOODRICH & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. B. Goodrich having retired.
P. B. LAWTON,
E. B. GOODRICH,
H. S. SEDGWICK.
The business will be continued under the firm of LAWTON & CO.
P. B. LAWTON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859. H. S. SEDGWICK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE junior partner of the firm of MILLER & WILSON, piano-forte manufacturers, of the City of New-York, that the copartnership ceases to exist from this date.
The business will be carried on at the same place by the undersigned. All business will hereafter be transacted by and in the name of the junior partner. No notice will be taken of any bills of account made after this date, unless transacted by or upon a written order from the undersigned. A. WILSON, Junior Partner,
No. 137 East 35th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Oct. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
DANIEL GALLAGHER,
FRANCIS SATCOM,
CHARLES SMITHSON, } Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-1aw6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via the
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamer, having been thoroughly refitted, will commence her regular Fall trips on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, N. R. Freight received Sept. 29.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board must be accompanied with clearance from Custom-house.
For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
Her next trips will be Oct. 25, Nov. 15.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for. No freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof stated. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	30 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on FRIDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKERRETT, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAMER VANDERBILT, TO HAVRE.—OCT. 8.—Two first cabin tickets for sale, with a very choice state room, one of the first selections, and in the best part of the ship. Apply immediately to
SATTERLEE & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Ronse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

EXCURSION TO THE GREAT OYSTER Bed of Long Island Sound by the steamboat GEO. LAW, on SUNDAY, Oct. 2; leaving Catharine-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Delancy-st., 10th-st. and 23th-st. Fare for the whole excursion, $1. The GEO. LAW lands at Whitestone, City Island, New Rochelle and Glen Cove as usual.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S, &c.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER SOUTH AMERICA will leave Pier No. 6, North River, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Fare, cabin $2 00, $1 00. For freight or passage, apply to L. KENNY, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with its improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 2 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261, 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS
Dedicated to the culture of
COMEDY, MUSIC, BALLET,
BY
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
This establishment, newly constructed and designed from plans and designs furnished by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
IS NOW OPEN.
The doors will be opened at 7½ o'clock, precisely.
The entertainments will commence at 8 with a new domestic drama in a fairy frame called
DOT,
representing Charles Dickens' beautiful story,
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
The characters will be sustained by the following artists:
John Peerybingle.....Mr. Harry Pearson
Dot, (his wife).....Miss Agnes Robertson
In which character she will sing the ballad "Auld Robin Gray."
Tilly Slowboy...{takes care of the baby}...Mrs. Wood
In which character she will sing "My first love was a sailor boy."
Caleb Plummer.....(a toy-maker).....Mr. J. Jefferson
Bertha.....(his blind daughter)...Miss Sara Stevens
Edward Plummer.....(his son)...Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mrs. Fielding {reduced in circumstances in consequence of a crisis in the indigo trade} Mrs. Blake
May Fielding.(Edward's sweetheart).Mrs. J. H. Allen
Tackleton.....{a toy-merchant, master to Caleb}.Mr. T. B. Johnston
Characters in the Fairy Prologue:
Fairies of the old school, much reduced in circumstances, proud of their family, but not above complaint:
Oberon.....Miss Secor
Titania.....Miss Fielding
Puck.....Miss Gimber
Ariel.....Miss Clinton
"Latter day" Fairies, strong, hard-working and useful little things, not at all proud:
Home.....Miss Emily Florence
Kettle.....Miss Shew
Cradle.....Miss Durham
The Cricket.....Miss Burke
The drop curtain, representing Aristophanes reading one of his comedies, near the city, at sunset, has been designed and painted by Mr. RUSSELL SMITH.
Act I. The first scene, a wood near Dot's Cottage, has been painted by Mr. HAYES (late of the Boston Theatre) The second scene, the interior of Dot's Cottage, by Mr. HAWTHORNE.
Act II. First scene, a Village, by Mr. HAYES. Second scene, Caleb's Cottage and Tackleton's House, by Mr. HAYES.
Act III. Dot's Cottage.
Box Office is open at 8 A. M., and seats may be secured and tickets purchased until 6½ P. M.
When the theatre is full notice will be placed at the entry. No seats will be allowed to occupy the alley ways and passages, such a practice being deemed inconsistent with the comfort and satisfaction of the audience.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
N. B.—In consequence of the length of the Drama there will be no other performance.

RETURN OF THE GREAT TROUPE.
THE GRAND TRIUMPHAL EQUESTRIAN PROCESSION OF NIXON & CO.'S GREAT TRAVELING CIRCUS TROUPE,
Into the City of New-York, will take place
ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1859,
Route of the Procession—Down Broadway to Canal-st., through Canal-st. to the Bowery, up the Bowery and 4th-av. to Union-square, and around the square to the place of exhibition, corner of 13th-st.
The cavalcade will be preceded by the superb
BAND CHARIOT DRAWN BY FORTY HORSES,
DRIVEN BY A LADY.
(Madame Mason, of London.)
Madame Mason is acknowledged to be the most accomplished and elegant charioteer now living. This lady will hold the immense weight of the reins of forty horses while driving them through crowded thoroughfares, reining and controlling her colossal team with the most perfect confidence and self-possession, in the same manner as she has driven them daily during the successful tour of the Company through Canada and the Eastern States.
The first exhibition of this beautiful troupe since its return will be on
MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Oct. 3, at the junction of Broadway and 13th-st.
For one week only.
The performances comprise the most superb
DISPLAYS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
By the first riders of the age;
besides a splendid troupe of
ACROBATIC ARTISTS,
GYMNASTIC PROFESSORS,
PANTOMIMIC GROTESQUES,
GRAPHIC MILITARY SCENES, CAVALRY EVOLUTIONS, BIVOUACS, &c., &c.,
got up in an original and entirely new style, the whole excelling in beauty, grandeur, novelty and variety all that has ever hitherto been attempted in the ring.
THE CANVAS PAVILION
is of immense size, entirely new and water-proof, having a free circulation of pure air, and seating within its magnificent inclosure three thousand persons; possessing, besides great convenience of access, a central and fashionable locality, while the whole interior is commodiously fitted up, beautifully decorated and brilliantly lighted throughout.
Read the programme of Monday, Oct. 3.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.
Dr. BOYNTON respectfully announces that he will give a course of
EIGHT ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON GEOLOGY,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.
Second and Third Lectures on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, Oct. 5 and 7. To be followed as per future notice

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At a regular meeting of the Board, at 2 P. M. yesterday, all the members were present except Mayor TIEMANN, who had gone home unwell early in the day. The complaint against DR. A. S. JONES, charging him with receiving a bribe, was dismissed. Messrs. STILLMAN and BAILEY declined voting with regard to this matter. Officer WM. D. TOOMIS, of the Fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department. Officer HENRY H. STEPHENS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was fined thirty days' pay for playing cards in a porter-house with his uniform on. Mr. BOWEN presented a resolution in favor of appointing Messrs. STRANAHAN and STILLMAN, Mayor TIEMANN and Mayor POWELL a Committee to submit a list of poll-clerks for the next election at the next meeting of the Board, and declaring that in the appointment of poll-clerks it is just and proper that both political parties be represented at each poll, and that where it is practicable one Democrat and one Republican should be appointed for each District. The resolution was adopted. The resignation of JOHN B. PERKINS, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 1:45 P. M.

THE TAMMANY HALL SLATE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* informs that paper that the Democratic leaders here have agreed upon Postmaster ISAAC V. FOWLER as the nominee for Mayor. "JOHN E. DEVLIN (son-in-law of STETSON, of the Astor House,) is to be the candidate for Corporation Counsel, WM. H. LEONARD to be the nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, the Hon. Judge MONCRIEFF to be renominated for Justice of the Superior Court, HENRY ALKER, a warm personal friend of JAMES T. BRADY, probably to be nominated for Judge of the Marine Court. Senators MATHER, ELY and SCHELL will be renominated to the Senate from the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts, and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY from the Seventh, in place of DOUGHERTY, deceased. Gov. MCELROY will be renominated for Governor of the Almshouse.

THE LAST REFINEMENT IN BUSINESS DRUMMING.—The financial editor of the *Independent*, referring to some of the modern extravagances practiced by jobbing-houses at Boston and elsewhere, in the way of courting custom, says: "We are *reliably* informed that a large business firm in this City have now connected with their establishment, in full *blast*, a well-furnished eating, drinking, and smoking saloon, where the customers of the house are regularly introduced at *certain* hours, and if *occasion* requires, at intervals, several times between. The 'institution' is said, it is remarked, is highly appreciated by the [illegible] and works 'admirably.' It sometimes happens that the customers of this 'popular house,' in consequence of other engagements, are unable to call upon them daily. A note is made of such absence, and, if it is too long protracted, a young man is dispatched in the evening to the hotel, with a bottle of wine, to 'jog the memory' of the delinquent.

COMPLIMENT TO COL. DURYEA.—A large number of the most prominent merchants in the City have started a subscription for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of their regard and appreciation to Col. H. DURYEA, who has recently retired from the command of the Seventh Regiment. He has done the City an essential service in bringing this body of troops to its present high state of discipline and efficiency, and in developing a proper *esprit de corps* among our citizen-soldiers. Seventeen firms have already subscribed fifty dollars each; and we understand that the list will remain open a week longer at the store of MAITLAND, PHILLIPS & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place.

A CONTRADICTORY VERDICT.—The Jury, in the case of JAMES GAFFNEY, who was crushed to death by the falling of a wall at Nos. 113 and 115 Greenwich-street—the particulars of which were published in yesterday's TIMES—returned the following peculiar verdict: "JAMES GAFFNEY came to his death by injuries received by the falling of an area wall on premises Nos. 313 and 315 Greenwich-street, and *the accident was caused by the negligence of deceased in removing the braces from said wall; and they further censure the contractor and foreman in not keeping a strict watch on said braces and wall.*

A DEAD BODY FOUND IN JONES' WOODS.—Some boys, while playing in Jones' Woods on Thursday, found the body of a respectably-dressed man, about 35 years of age, and apparently a German, who had been dead but a few hours. Two white pocket-handkerchiefs—one marked CAROLINE T. E. SILL—a paper on which was written 93 Elm-st, and an empty laudanum vial, were found in his pockets. A post-mortem examination revealed a quantity of the narcotic in the stomach of deceased. Coroner JACKMAN'S Jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from its effects.

REPAIRING THE CITY HALL.—The initiatory steps in the work of repairing the City Hall were taken yesterday. Workmen were busy there hoisting a derrick, on which the girders of the roof are to be supported, to the second story. After they had done this, however, they were compelled to rest from their labors, for the carpenters were not there to cut away the wood-work under the roof. The carpenters will be engaged there to-day.

THE BROADWAY SHOOTING CASE.—JAMES CASEY, who, in company with several others, attacked a party of young men, on Friday night, 23d ult., near the Brandreth House, and was shot by one of the assailed, lies at the City Hospital in about the same condition as previously reported. Dr. HULL, one of the surgeons of the Hospital, who has the patient under his care, thinks he will recover.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.—The hulk, *Florence Nightingale*, which has been used for some time past as a floating hospital in the Lower Bay, was brought up yesterday morning and anchored off Staten Island, where, it is said, she will remain until Winter, and then she will be hauled alongside the public-store dock at Quarantine.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT-RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.—The Corporation of Trinity, at a meeting on the 28th inst., elected to the office of Assistant-Rector the Rev. Mr. MORGAN DIX, their youngest Assistant-Minister. Mr. DIX was ordained Deacon in 1852, and in 1855 was appointed an Assistant-Minister of Trinity Church at the same time with Drs. HAIGHT, HOBART, WESTON, VINTON, OGILBY and YOUNG.

Police Reports.

A HORSE THIEF'S CONFESSION.—A young man named John Jones, *alias* Clifford, *alias* Robinson, was arrested, on Wednesday, on board of one of the southern steamers, just before her departure, on a charge of being a horse thief. After having spent some time in a cell at the Eleventh Ward Station house, the prisoner confessed some of his misdeeds to Capt. Squires. He said that he stole a fine pair of horses, with sleigh and robes to match, some months ago, from a stable in Waterford, Erie County, Penn. Driving as far as possible the first day, he disposed of the sleigh and robes for a mere trifle, and started the next morning on horseback, leading the other animal. Soon he met a clergyman, who was on his way to preach in a neighboring village. Engaging in conversation, Clifford prevailed on the divine to exchange horses—receiving for the two stolen ones, not only the minister's nag, but two dollars in money, and a loaded revolver, which latter the minister said he never traveled without. Forsaking the company of the good man, the thief rode until he became weary and sore, when he sold the horse for all it was worth, and started for New-Orleans. There he squandered his money in dissipation. Thence he went up the Mississippi, and, after leading a dishonest life in several of the Western cities, he came on to New-York, where the accidental meeting with a man who knew him in New-Orleans resulted in his arrest. Clifford is held until the Pennsylvania authorities are heard from.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—About a month ago, a young man named Joseph Pollock was passing at night through the Battery, on his way to his home, when he was waylaid and robbed of a heavy gold watch and chain, with a peculiar seal attached, and $70 in money. He related his loss to the Police and described the property. The seal had been owned formerly by Officer Flavin, of the First Ward, and he kept a look-out for it. Yesterday, on the corner of Wall-street and Broadway, he observed a young man wearing the bauble. Of course, he was asked where he procured it, and he answered that he had purchased it a few days ago from a jeweler at No. 19 Rector-street, named Conrad Boeske. The latter was appealed to, and said it had been sold to him by a man he did not know. He was suspected, however, of being a receiver of stolen goods, and Alderman BRADY issued a warrant to have his place searched. Officers Flavin and Hillyer executed it, and found not only the stolen watch and chain, but a lot of dry goods, consisting of silks, flannels, &c., which Boeske finally acknowledged he had bought from John Paul Rance, a young man who is employed in a wholesale dry goods store, and the same person, the jeweler alleges, who sold him the watch, chain and seal. Rance was arrested. He admitted having stolen the goods and selling them to Boeske. Both prisoners were held for examination.

KNOW YOUR ROOM-MATES.—Elizabeth Robbins, Elvira Schultz and Charles Schermerhorn hired a wagon and went to Hoboken for a ride. They returned to the City rather late and very mellow. John Cane and Josephine Meyer invited them to spend the evening at the house of the latter, No. 41 McDougal-street. There the party drank more wine and afterwards all went to sleep in the same room. In the morning Cane was missing, and so was Elizabeth Robbins' gold watch, chain and diamond ring, valued in the aggregate at $165. Elizabeth told the story to a policeman, who found Cane, and Justice KELLY had him locked up for examination.

The Fourth Ward Coffee Room.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In response to your appeal I have received:

From Sherman Brothers	$5 00
From J. Wild	1 00
From B. Peck	1 00
From No. 52 Beekman-street	3 00
From resident of "Hartford," Conn	5 00
From Cash	5 00
From Cash	1 00
From Cash	20 00
From C. S	50 00
From Cash	5 00
From Cash	5 00
From Yorkville Baptist Sunday School	10 00
From Cash	5 00
From Cash	6 00
Total	$122 00

I have some six reformed ones now on my hands, one a chemist, others men of education and business, and all *willing to work in any way for a living*. Would any who are in want of labor assist by calling on me and see them?

ORVILLE GARDNER,
Superintendent of the Fourth Ward Reading Room.
SEPT. 28, 1859.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Bursting of a Boiler at the Girard House—One Man Killed and another Badly Injured.

Soon after 6 o'clock yesterday morning a large boiler in the cellar of the Girard House, on the corner of West Broadway and Chambers-street, exploded with a loud report, instantly killing a man named JOHN O'CONNOR and severely scalding JOHN COLLINS, the fireman. The boiler was a locomotive boiler of the Montgomery pattern, some 12 feet long by 4 in dismeter, and had been in use about two years. It was situated near the eastern party wall, and the force of the explosion was so great that the tessellated marble floor of the barber's shop, directly over head, was upheaved to the ceiling—many of the blocks having splintered to pieces, and the joists of the floor were nearly all broken. The furniture of the shop was completely destroyed. There were three persons in the room when the flooring was blown up, and though they were much frightened they escaped unharmed by the shower of falling fragments. The glass in the windows of the reading-room, which is directly in front of the barber's shop, as well as that in the windows of the adjoining room, which is occupied as the office of the hotel, was smashed, and the window frames were forced into the street. The walls of the reading-room were also cracked by the concussion, the shock of which was felt by the occupants of the fifth story.

O'CONNOR, the deceased, was a plumber, and he had been engaged all night in repairing some of the water pipes, connected with the boiler. Just as the accident occurred he had sat down to rest. He was found quite dead, half buried in bricks and mortar. Upon examination a deep wound was found upon the left side of his head, made by a piece of the boiler iron. His left arm was broken, and both legs were fractured in several places. JOHN COLLINS, the fireman was removed to the City Hospital. He was injured mostly from being scalded externally by the steam, although he sustained some severe bruises. The medical authorities at the Hospital do not regard his condition as very critical. He states that the boiler was nearly full of water at the time it exploded, and that the fires had just been lighted in the arches. This, of course, cannot be correct. The general impression is that O'CONNOR, while repairing the pipes, turned the faucet of the feed-pipe and forgot all about it, thus preventing the flow of water into the boiler. In consequence, steam was generated too rapidly and the explosion followed. There was no engine attached to the boiler. It was simply used for driving a steam force-pump.

Coroner O'KEEFE summoned a jury yesterday, who visited the scene of the disaster and viewed O'CONNOR'S body. It was not deemed advisable to take any testimony, however, until this morning, at 10 o'clock, when a thorough investigation is promised. Meantime, a number of engineers and machinists have been summoned to examine the boiler and give their opinions as to the cause of the explosion.

Explosion of a Boiler on Board a Propeller in the Bay.

While the propeller *Enterprise*, Capt. BENJ. VAN PELT, was proceeding down the Bay on Wednesday afternoon, she burst her boiler when within a short distance of the Lighthouse at Robbins Reef. One man is said to have been severely scalded, though not dangerously so; and aside from rendering the vessel disabled, no serious results attended the accident. After casting anchor, Capt. VAN PELT hoisted the usual signal of distress, which, it is stated, was observed, but entirely disregarded by those in charge of the Staten Island Ferry Company's boats, *Huguenot* and *Staten Islander*, which soon after passed within a short distance of the propeller. She was subsequently towed into Port Richmond by the steamer *Jonas C. Heartt*.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Republican Assembly Conventions in Kings County were held last evening. The nominations were as follows:

First District—George W. Stilwell. Delegates to Judicial Convention: S. N. Meeker, F. L. Dallon.

Second District—H. O. Bradley. Delegates: E. D. Culver, Lucien Birdseye.

Third District—Harmanus B. Duryea. Delegates: H. B. Duryea, George G. Reynolds.

Fourth District—Theodore Tilton. Delegates: Thomas H. Redman, Lewis Reed, Jr.

Fifth District—Lucius C. Andrus. Delegates: Charles Jones, P. W. Ostrander.

Sixth District—No nomination was made in this District. The Convention adjourned to Monday next.

Seventh District—In this District Dr. Frank Tuthill was renominated by acclamation. Delegates: Seth B. Coles, James Gridley.

NAVAL STORES.—Of the Government Contracts for provisions, deliverable at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, free of cost and risk to the United States, within five days after the notification of the acceptance of the bids, that for 1,000 barrels mess pork has been awarded to Mr. WM. MATHEWS, at $16 97 per barrel, and that for 1,000 barrels beef to Messrs. COATS & DEGRAW, at $13 95 per barel.

WATCHMAN DROWNED.—A private watchman, known as "Peter," was drowned at Loomis' Wharf, on Thursday night. It is supposed that he accidentally fell overboard from the brig *Laura*, of which vessel he had charge.

A shoe-dealer of Lynn, has mysteriously disappeared within a few days, leaving his creditors minus some $20,000. He bought goods on time and sold them for cash.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY.

Under-garments,
And Men's Furnishing
Goods.
The cheapest and best
Goods in the City.
at
RANKIN'S
No. 637 Broadway.
and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

QUERR'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.
To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM IS OVER.—Buy your Fall Hat at KNOX'S. It is storm-proof and time-proof, elegant, stylish, comfortable, and moderate in price. These are excellent qualities, characteristic of all of Knox's fabrics, and which cannot fail to command the appreciation of an intelligent public. When you want a tip-top hat, visit Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

UNCOMMONLY ATTRACTIVE.—The entertainments to-day are uncommonly attractive at BARNUM'S Museum. The Mysterious Stranger, and a grand ballet this evening. Two admirable pieces, and dancing by the exquisite Gale Sisters this afternoon. On Monday, "Out of the Depths" will be produced for the first time.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The penetrative and healing action of this potent salve is a marvel throughout the world. Nothing else should be relied on in scrofula, cancer, salt rheum, erysipelas, and external injuries. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of
WARNER, PECK & CO.
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

INDIA-RUBBER SPRING BED.
Don't forget that there is an India-rubber Spring Bed at No. 312 Broadway, opposite the Hospital. You are invited to call and judge for yourselves whether there is another in the market half as good. Look at it.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivory-types.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, 90	88½	50	N. Y. Central R.	s30 81
10,000	do	b60 88¾	50	do	b30 81½
4,000	Virginia 5. 6s	94¼	417	do	81¾
3,000	Miss. State 6s	83¾	112	do	81¾
2,000	do	84	150	do	81⅞
10,000	do	b30 84	100	do	s30 81⅞
5,000	do	b30 84	50	do	b30 81¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	83¾	200	do	b60 81½
3,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	102	150	do	b60 81½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. 7s	99	50	do	s30 81¾
1,000	E. R. 3d m. bds.	s3 65¾	100	do	81¾
5,000	E. R. 3d mtg. bds.	30	150	do	s10 81¾
1,000	H. R. R. 3d mtg.	77	300	do	b60 81¾
2,000	do	76¾	50	do	b60 81¾
2,000	M. Central 1st			Hudson River R.	31⅛
	S. F.			do	35
2,000	Ill. Cen. Conv. Bds	80¾	50	do	35
1,000	Ill. Cen. R'd Bds	89	500	Reading Railroad	44½
10	Merchants Bank	107	1000	do	s30 44¾
75	do	106¾	200	do	s60 44¾
53	Phenix Bank	105¾	300	do	b10 44¾
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80	75	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94
25	do	79¾	50	do	93¾
50	do	s30 79½	50	Harlem R. Pref.	36
50	do	79⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 44
40	do	79¾	500	do	44½
13	Del. & Hud C. Co	94½	150	do	b30 44½
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 74	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	23
100	do	73½	100	do	23⅛
50	do	s30 73⅝	30	Panama Railroad	117¾
100	do	b30 73¾	150	do	s30 117.3
100	do	s15 73¾	200	Illinois Cen. R.	s60 66⅝
150	do	s30 73⅝	200	do	66¾
100	do	74	100	do	s60 66⅞
100	do	b60 74⅛	100	Chic. & R. Is. R.	b30 67
100	Clev. and Toledo R.	21	600	do	s3 66⅝
200	do	21⅛	200	do	b10 66¾
100	do	21⅛	100	do	b60 67⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	102¾	500	Erie Rail'd	p&c 5
12,000	Missouri S. 6s	83¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 23
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	80	100	Illinois C. R.	b30 66¾
75	do	b10 80	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	74
200	Reading Rail'd.	s30 43¾	100	do	s10 74
100	Mich. Cen. R.	44¼	100	do	s10 73¾
100	do	44¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 21⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	81¾	100	do	21⅜
50	do	b60 81¾	100	do	21¼
300	do	b60 81¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 67
500	do	b5 81¾	100	do	s10 66¾
100	do	s3 81¾	200	do	66⅝

FRIDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges are somewhat easier than on the last mail day. The business for the German steamers sailing to-morrow and to touch at Southampton is not large. The sales on London were at 110¼@110⅜ ℔ cent., Bank and Bankers' bills, and 110@109½ prime Merchant bills. On Paris, f.5.15@f.5.14¾. On both points there was more competition from Southern drawn Exchange. In consequence of the dull demand, the Gold bars by the last California arrival were not all taken up for immediate shipment, and the amount of Specie to go forward to-morrow is about $650,000 in Gold, and $235,000 in Mexican Silver. From the South we hear that Exchange is held rather firmer than is now justified in this market, owing to the stiffness of our rates last week. Of course this difference will soon be equalized. The remittances at hand to-day leave a small loss, in some instances, particularly on London.

There is a good demand for Money from the Stock Brokers, with an easy supply at 6 ℔ cent., on call, from outside lenders and the Trust Companies, and 6 @ 7 ℔ cent. at Bank. In the Discount Market, the offering of strictly genuine mercantile paper, 4 @ 6 months, is hardly up to the demand, and a choice list was taken to-day as low as 6½ ℔ cent., and other first-class paper at 7 ℔ cent. outside of Bank. Fair or single name bills rate, as usual, 1½ @ 2 ℔ cent. dearer to the borrower. There is no free supply of short acceptances, for the moment, to test the rates. Last transactions in choice names 6 @ 6½ ℔ cent. The general appearance of the Money Market is one of much steadiness, considering the falling Bank Averages. The main reason for this appears to be that with the exception of some speculative business on the Stock Exchange, the demand is strictly of a regular and healthy mercantile character, there being few or no Railway, Real Estate or Steamship enterprises in the market for money.

The Stock Exchange was only moderately active in the sales of the day, with an undetermined tone at the close, as between the speculators for the rise or fall. The *Bulls* give the market less decided support than early in the week, while the *Bears* continue to increase their contracts on time, though without making much impression on New-York Central, Galena or Reading on the Share list, or Missouri sixes on the State Stocks. Central closes about ⅛@¼ lower than yesterday, the sales falling off to about 4,500 shares all told. Galena a fraction better than yesterday, and Reading in demand, both cash and on sellers' option. On the other hand, Rock Island sold down to 66 ℔ cent. and closed 66½ against 66¾@67, yesterday, and Toledo, Illinois Central and both the Michigan Roads were weak and lower. The last sale of Reading was 44¼, seller 30, not 43¾ as misprinted on the official list. Pacific Mail fell to 80 ℔ cent., (and a fraction below on the printed list,) on a report in one of the morning papers that VANDERBILT is to carry a mail for the Government next week, in default of the Johnson contract. The report is not yet confirmed, and the California mails, from this side at least, are yet in abeyance, although something must be determined by Wednesday next. Panama shares are steady. The General market closed dull.

The transfers of the Erie Company closed this afternoon for the annual election, which is to take place on Tuesday week, October 11. We understand that the English delegation—Mr. EVANS, an experienced railway man, and his colleague—have had frequent interviews with the Receiver and other prominent parties here, interested as Stock and Bond brokers, and that the inclination of these conferences—though nothing definite will be determined until after the annual meeting and election on the 11th—is against any *scaling* process whatever, so far as the principal of the Bonds and Shares is in issue, but in favor of converting the non-mortgage Bonds into a Preference Stock, to bear 7 ℔ cent. interest after a given date. It is the general wish, we believe, that the stockholders, as far as practicable, should attend the present meeting *in person*, and that all the old proxies, to whomsoever issued, should be revoked, or, at all events (where personal attendance is out of the question), renewed under instructions. The interest shown on the occasion by the Stockholders should be as direct and general as possible, to make sure of an able and diligent Board of Directors for the future management of the property.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Illinois Central Railroad for the third week in September were:

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$20,013 49	$24,944 48
Freight	22,189 68	23,737 08
Mails	1,034 95	1,046 65
Total	$43,238 12	$49,728 21

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant United States Treasurer, in this City, during the month of September:

Sept. 1, 1859, by balance		$1,664,159 23
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,604,185 65	
Patent Fees	7,947 20	
Post-office Department	147,002 26	
Treasury Notes	335,100 00	
Loans and Transfers	104,949 78	
Miscellaneous	57,074 04—	3,455,658 93
Total		$5,119,818 16
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$2,883,613 12	
Post-office Drafts	68,502 06—	2,952,115 18
Sept. 30, 1859, Balance		$2,167,702 98
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,649,801 28	
By Receipts during the Month	1,370,010 09—	4,019,811 37
To payments		1,624,328 12
Balance		$2,395,483 25
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$63,846 40
To Payments		22,051 00
Balance		$41,795 40
By receipts for Customs in Sept., 1859		$2,804,485 65
By receipts for Customs in Sept., 1858		2,466,241 32
Increase in Sept., 1859		$338,244 33
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$315,218 30
By Coin received during the Month	$67,033,65	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	210,768 72—	277,801 77
Total		$593,020 07
To payments in Coin	$71,760 71	
To payments in Fine Bars	204,164 98—	275,925 69
Balance		$317,094 38
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,604,918 63	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	275,567 70—	4,880,549 33
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	113,793 24	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	201,393 97	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	69,063 91—	384,251 12
Total		$5,264,800 45
Less due Depositors		159,703 76
Balance		$5,105,096 69

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW-YORK, FOR THE MONTH ENDING SEPT. 30.

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$20,000	
Foreign Bullion	22,000	
United States Bullion	160,000—	$202,000
Deposits and Purchases of Silver.		
Foreign Coins	$18,000	
Foreign Bullion	3,000	
U. S. Bullion, (contained in Gold.)	2,000	
U. S. Bullion, (Old Coin)	10,000	
U. S. Bullion, (Lake Superior)	2,000	
British Mint Bars	13,000—	$48,000
Total Deposits.		
Payable in Bars	$175,000	
Payable in Coin	75,000—	$250,000
Gold Bars stamped		$217,228 77
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phil., for Coinage		$96,253 82

At the election of Directors of the Hudson River Bridge Company, at Albany, held this week, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Messrs. Erastus Corning, Albany; Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield; Samuel Sloan, New-York; William H. Swift, Boston; John L. Schoolcraft, Albany; Edmund H. Miller, New-York; Sidney T. Fairchild, Cazenovia, and Henry H. Martin, Albany.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 4 ℔ cent.

ISAAC G. OGDEN, Esq., has been unanimously elected cashier of the New-York County Bank, caused by the resignation of Mr. ALEXANDER MASTERSON.

The *Asia's* mails contain no new items of special interest. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th September, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,508,922	Increase	£719,231
Other deposits	13,074,640	Increase	7,240
Rest	3,716,787	Increase	2,965

On the other side of the account:

Governm't Securities	11,220,018	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	18,957,161	Decrease	59,709
Notes unemployed	9,834,325	Increase	706,585

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,060,360, being a decrease of £257,080; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,120,822, showing an increase of £484,400 when compared with the preceding return.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since January 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$1,697,906	$1,285,477	$1,690,362
Thrown on Market	564,660	1,428,634	1,567,887
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$82,070,562	$47,768,913	$93,457,957
Thrown on Market	78,589,357	55,320,306	93,517,157

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,602	$513,908	317	$88,550	201	$53,434
Mf. of Cotton	1,388	196,715	83	21,792	104	20,722
Mf. of Silk	504	442,640	22	12,875	34	21,743
Mf. of Flax	1,828	149,247	1,220	52,700	209	25,938
Miscellaneous	417	134,284	271	16,651	135	7,156
Total	5,739	1,438,794	1,918	$191,568	683	$129,093
		191,568				1,438,794
Total Entered		$1,630,362	Total Marketed			$1,567,887

The New Ocean Line.

From the San Francisco Daily National, Sept. 1.

We have before alluded to the proposed great improvement in ocean travel to California through the purchase of the magnificent steamships of the Collins line. Advices from New-York inform us that through the joint agency of the Pacific Mail Company and that of the Panama Railroad, a Company has been formed under the name of the "North Atlantic," to place the steamships *Atlantic*, *Baltic* and *Adriatic* on the route from New-York to Aspinwall. On the 1st of October the contract between the United States Mail line and the Pacific Company will terminate, so that hereafter the Collins steamers above named, will connect with the *Golden Age*, *Golden Gate*, and others of the line on the Pacific. The importance of this improvement in our ocean travel cannot be too highly estimated. The Collins steamers are of vast capacity, fast, and will be fitted up with every comfort for steerage and cabin. They will rival the regularity of the boats on this side, and make direct trips, thus shortening the time several days. The establishment of this line will give greater inducements to immigration to California, affording more frequent voyages, and will give to steerage passengers a certainty of comfort and security never before attained on the Atlantic side. Our mercantile community, we are glad to know, will also be greatly benefited by ample freight room, as arrangements are being made for carrying a much larger quantity at moderate rates.

It remains to be seen whether California will sustain this enterprise—whether her citizens will give their countenance and support to maintain on the route the most costly and thoroughly constructed steamers in the world. We believe they will. The liberal management of the Pacific Company's steamers, their admirable appointments and fine order, the regularity and safety with which they have transported passengers, mails, and freight, for the last ten years—without loss—has become a part of the history of our State, and it cannot be denied, that Californians have looked upon all this with pride and satisfaction. The stale cry of "monopoly" raised for the benefit of him whom a contemporary well-styles "the Highwayman of the Seas," can no longer avail. The present Company is an independent organization, without even Government patronage, and the clamor, which for years has pursued the Pacific Mail Company, can no longer attach to the line on either ocean. It may still be continued for political effect, but the people are tired of the child's play, which harps up a worn-out theme, and for partisan effect still keeps upon a puerile cry of "extortion" and "monopoly." The fact is, the Pacific Mail Company is now an incorporation with its stock diffused through a thousand channels; with President, Vice-President and Directors chosen by the people who own the stock. It has not now even a mail contract to entitle it to political opposition. With them, its capital, reliability and the new features so opportunely brought forward, this new ocean line may be of immense benefit to California, and we join with every right thinking citizen in giving it the fullest encouragement.

VANDERBILT and his black-mailing operations, it is said, have been brought to a close—not at the cost of California—but for the purpose of ridding us of his unreliable and irresponsible operations. Our shippers of treasure avoided him, and passengers took the mail line as the surest and safest. What then has been lost by this rumored "buying him up?" He has made room for a new line, one of capital, directed by men of acknowledged worth and integrity, and one on which we can depend in all times and seasons. We have the assurance of a prudent and strictly responsible administration of its affairs, giving to the public all the facilities required at the lowest cost. The charge so quickly brought forward that *high fares* will be the result of this arrangement, is silenced by the fact, that even the old line, without opposition, and in the face of the wildest Frazer River excitement, refused in New-York to advance steerage fare, and even reduced it at that time 25 per cent., in accordance with a promise made to the public months before the new mines were discovered.

"Monopoly and exorbitant rates of passage" may do as captions for sensation paragraphs in opposition journals, but the day for this clamor has passed by; much as it may have suited the times once, it is a senseless folly now. California has been calling loudly for a peoples line, and in the immense facilities afforded to us under these new arrangements, we can have it more fully and effectually, than under any of these ill-assorted organizations, which, bearing the name of the "people," only struggle for life for a year or two, and then sink all the capital invested.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, and in fair demand; sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT steady; Chicago Spring, to arrive, lower; sales 6,000 bushels old Standard Chicago Spring, to arrive, at 72c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2 do., to arrive, at 87c.@88c., closing at the former figure; 14,000 bushels No. 1 do., from store, at 90c.; 4,000 bushels Canada Club, at 90c.; 5,000 bushels Amber Iowa, at 95c.; 3,000 bushels fair White Canada, at $1 10½; 3,000 bushels good do. at $1 13. CORN scarce and firm; sales 1,000 bushels Toledo, at 83c. OATS firm; sales 8,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 37½c. BARLEY firm; sales 8,000 bushels Canada, at 75c.; 3,000 bushels prime do., at 77c. RYE in demand; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 72c. WHISKY steady. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. WHEAT unchanged; request fair; sales 5,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1; 1,100 bushels medium, at $1 10; and a small lot very choice white Michigan, in bbls., at $1 37. CORN—Market quite bare, and demand fell off; sales 700 bushels Western mixed, at the depôt, at 91c. OATS—Sales 8,000 bushels at 43c.@43½c., weight. WHISKY—Sales 135 bbls., at 26½c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet, and declined 3c.; sales at 77c. for Spring. CORN dull. OATS dull. *Receipts*—4,600 bbls. Flour; 125,000

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2507. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN.

The Inquest in Regard to the Great Eastern.

CHAMPION PRIZE FIGHT IN ENGLAND.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The screw-steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st ult., passed this point at about 3 o'clock this morning, and her mails and passengers will be due at Quebec at a late hour to-night.

The steamship *Fulton* was appointed to leave Southampton the same afternoon for New-York.

The steamship *America*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 4:20 A.M. of the 18th; and the screw-steamer *Etna*, from New-York reached Liverpool at 1:30 P. M. of the same day.

The screw-steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 20th; and the *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Queenstown at midnight of the 20th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN—DEATH OF SIR JAMES STEPHEN—THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR—MISCELLANEOUS AND FINANCIAL.

The coroner's investigation into the cause of the explosion on board the *Great Eastern* had terminated, the evidence was very conflicting as to who had the responsible charge of the engines. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL denied that he had control, and the head engineer of the ship made a similar denial. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "We find that the deceased came to their death from injuries received from steam, hot air and water, in consequence of the bursting of a jacket attached to foremost funnel of the *Great Eastern* steamship, and that said bursting was caused by the closing of the tap connected with the syphon attached to such jacket, in conjunction with the shutting off the feed from the boilers, but there is no evidence before the jury to show by what person or persons the tap was shut off; and the jury further express their opinion that said taps are highly dangerous when placed in such positions, and that sufficient caution was not used by the engineers." The verdict is simply "accidental death."

It is considered likely that the accident may give rise to questions at law.

Sir JAMES STEPHEN, Professor of Modern History, at Cambridge, and formerly Under-Secretary of the Colonies, is dead.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in an editorial upon Gen. HARNEY's occupation of the Island of San Juan, says: "The American General's exploit seems to have been nothing more than one of those acts of piracy, by which lawless representatives of the United States are accustomed to settle disputes with weaker and more barbarous neighbors, but which it is time they should be taught they cannot safely indulge in against powerful and civilized nations." The article concludes as follows: "We trust the Government of the United States will speedily disavow the act of its officer, otherwise the English Government will be forced to take immediate steps for vindication of the honor of the country, and showing the licensed ruffians of the Federal Army, that they must not appropriate British Territory as coolly as if they were merely cutting off another slice of Mexico."

The London *Post* characterizes Gen. HARNEY's conduct as totally opposed to the first principles of public law, and hopes the American Government will disavow it.

The British Government is said to have made a contract for a cable of twelve hundred miles, to be laid from Falmouth to Gibraltar, in June next. This is to be succeeded by a cable to Malta and Alessandria, thus giving England an independent line, free from Continental difficulties. The speedy completion of the Indian line and its extension to China is loudly called for, in view of the new Chinese difficulties.

The *Daily News* announces that Lord CLYDE will retire from the command of the Indian Army at the end of the year, and be succeeded by Gen. Sir HUGH H. ROSE, who played a prominent part in the suppression of the rebellion. Gen. MANSFIELD is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that Lord COWLEY and Count WALEWSKI have been commissioned to arrange a basis of coöperation between England and France in the prosecution of the Chinese war.

Three ninety-one gun-ships were at Portsmouth under orders for foreign service, and four gun-boats were being prepared with all haste for China. The utmost activity prevailed at Woolwich and elsewhere in getting off ammunition, &c.

The English Funds had exhibited but slight fluctuations, and closed very firm at quotations. Money continued abundant and in moderate demand. Gold continued to flow into the Bank in large quantities, the arrivals from America and Australia having been heavy.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News'* City Article, under date of Tuesday evening, says: "The Funds, to-day, opened with continued tendency to improvement, but were checked by the Government Broker restricting his purchases on account of Savings Banks. In the afternoon, however, more buoyancy was shown, and a fresh advance of one-eighth was established. In the several other markets, more especially that for British Railway shares, the tendency was upward. The demand for money was brisker. The large sum of £168,000 was sent into the Bank to-day."

The *Times'* City Article says the funds opened at a reaction of an eighth, but priees resumed their steadiness before the close. At the Bank there was an increased demand for money. The rate in the open market continues about 2¾ per cent. Letters from St. Petersburg say that J. S. KEMPE, the tallow speculator, is expected to pay about forty to fifty per cent.

The prize fight for the championship of England, between SAYERS and BRETTLE, was won by the former in twenty-three minutes.

FRANCE.

DIPLOMATIC COUNCIL AT BIARRITZ—PRINCE METTERNICH AGAIN IN PARIS—THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE—THE LAW OF THE PRESS.

There was quite a gathering of politicians at Biarritz. In addition to the King of the Belgians, Lord COWLEY, Count REISEL and Count WALEWSKI had gone there, and Count CAVOUR and the Duke of MALAKOFF were expected.

Prince METTERNICH had returned to Paris from Vienna, and held a conference with Count WALEWSKI, before the latter went to Biarritz. The Prince visited Zurich on his way to Paris.

The Camp at Chalons had been suddenly broken up.

It was rumored in Paris that the Emperor had requested the King of Sardinia to refuse to the Deputations from the Legations their request for annexation to Piedmont.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says, that if the reports of the day may be credited, there is a possibility of a settlement of the Italian question, which would satisfy all parties, and the general impression was that the political horizon was likely soon to be clearer than for some time past.

The *Constitutionnel* had given prominence to an editorial, in which it calls on England to side with France in the Italian question, and the article was regarded as an appeal to England to assist diplomatically in extricating the Emperor from the difficulties engendered at Villafranca.

A ship of the line, steel-plated, to be called the *Magenta*, and the largest vessel in the French navy, had been commenced at Brest.

The *Moniteur* contains the following announcements in regard to the rumors of a modification in the Press law:

"Several newspapers have alluded to a decree which it was supposed would appear to modify the laws of the Press.

This news is without foundation. In Nanties the Press is free to discuss all acts of the Government, and by so doing to enlighten the public mind. Certain papers in becoming without their knowledge the organs of hostile parties, claim a larger amount of freedom, which would have no other object than the facilitation of their attacks on the constitution, and the fundamental laws of social order. The Government of the Emperor while it will not deviate from the established system in allowing a field sufficiently arge for discussion, controversy and analysis, it will prevent, on the other hand, the disastrous effects of falsehood, calumny and error."

The *Moniteur*, in a subseqnent issue, published a circular from the Interior Department to the Prefects, instructing them aa to their duties regarding the Press.

It was reported at Paris that France would coöperate with Spain in the expedition against the Moors.

Rumors prevailed of a ministerial crisis, including the retirement of the Duke of PADONE from the Ministry of the Interior, and M. CHASSELOUP LAMBERT from that of Algeria and the Colonies.

There was no improvement in French commercial affairs.

It is asserted that the conclusion of the harvest shows that the crop has been twenty per cent. less productive than last year.

Flour and Wheat had slightly advanced in Paris, and also in most of the provincial markets.

The Silk markets were stagnant. Trade was better at Lyons under orders from America.

The vintage accounts were generally satisfactory.

The forts were being manned in the bays of St-Malo and of Cancale, and a plan had been proposed for arming the coast from Antibes to Port Vendres.

The French outposts on the frontiers of Morocco had been several times fiercely attacked by the native tribes, but they had been repulsed. The government of Morocco was not implicated in these attacks.

The Paris Bourse had been dull and lower, but rallied on the 20th, closing very firm at 68f. 95c.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

There had been a complete suspension of intercourse between the plenipotentiaries for several days, but on the 19th, after the arrival of the French courier, the representatives of France and Austria held a conference, lasting three hours.

ITALY.

TUSCANY—TOUR OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL—MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN NAPLES, ETC.

The Government of Tuscany had notified the Plenipotentiaries of the Grand Duke to evacuate the palace within three days. In case of their non-compliance, the property of the Grand Duke was to be sequestered.

The King of Sardinia was to leave Turin on the 10th, on a visit to Pavia, Lodi, Cremona, &c.

There had been reports from Rome that the Pope's health was so shattered that he would probably soon resign; but the latest accounts say that he had perfectly recovered.

The Papal Government had expressed satisfaction with the recent article in the Paris *Moniteur*, on Italian affairs.

Ministerial changes in Naples are reported. FILANGIEN had resigned the Presidency of the Council. His successor was not yet known.

GARIBALDI had written a letter publicly acknowledging his admiration of the patriotic population of the Italian Tyrol for the heroism of their services during the war.

AUSTRIA.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR ITALY—STATE OF SEIGE AT VENICE RAISED.

A semi-official announcement in the Austrian correspondence contradicts the report of fresh troops having been sent to Italy.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes a decree raising the state of siege at Venice. Some slight regulations will, however, continue in force, provisionally, in certain cases.

SPAIN.

THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.

Some of the journals say that General SERANO is to be Captain-General of Cuba, vice General CONCHA, whose retirement has long been expected.

RUSSIA.

THE CAPTURE OF SCHAMYL CONFIRMED.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a telegram confirming the reported capture of SCHAMYL during a victorious assault by the Russians on Gunit. SCHAMYL's sons and family were captured or killed. The Russians took five cannon, and their loss did not exceed 100 men.

TURKEY.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE SULTAN.

The *Times* publishes the following special telegram from its correspondent:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Sept. 18.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan has been discovered. Two hundred persons have been arrested here, among them the Pasha of Albania, who was apparently the chief. Some troops are suspected of participation. The affair originated with a fanatical party.

INDIA.

PROGRESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM—FRENCH WAR IN COCHIN CHINA, ENDED—COMMERCIAL, ETC.

The Calcutta mail of Aug. 27, reached Aden Sept. 11.

The following news came by the Red Sea Telegraph:

A bill had been introduced in the Legislative Council to tax professions and trades in India; the cultivators of land excepted.

The special disarming act, passed during the mutiny, had been made permanent.

The House of Delphi had been deprived of all titular distinctions and privileges forever.

The French Admiral, commanding in Cochin-China, had concluded a treaty with the Anamese, and would probably start with his fleet for China.

At Calcutta, exchange on London was at 2s. 3¼d.

CHINA.

PROGRESS AND MOVEMENT OF TRADE, ETC.

There is no additional news from China, but a private telegram states that there had been large sales of manufactured goods both at Hong-Kong and Shanghai. It was, therefore, inferred that political matters had not experienced any new complications.

The Bombay mail, of Aug. 20, reached England on Sept. 20. The news was generally anticipated.

The Bombay Cotton market was active and higher.

The Salt-trade in India was expected to be thrown open, subject to excise duty.

The excitement in the Punjaub against the Mahomdans had passed away.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days preceding the departure of the *Hungarian* were 18,000 bales, including 3,500 to exporters and 1,000 to speculators. The market closed dull at a slight decline on all qualities. The chief decline was on the inferior descriptions, which were reported ⅛d. lower. The only quotation given is that for middling uplands, which rated at 6 13-16d.

STATE OF TRADE

The advices from Mancher continue favorable. All sorts of goods were in better demand.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote BREADSTUFFS quiet, but firm, at a slight advance on all sorts. FLOUR had advanced 1s. ₰ bbl. WHEAT steady, at Friday's advance; Western red, 7s. 5d.@9s.; ditto white, 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN quiet, at an advance of 6d. ₰ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet. PORK steady. LARD quiet. BACON dull, and quotations nominal. TALLOW unchanged, and sales unimportant.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. ASHES steady; Pots 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d.; Pearls, 28s. RESIN firm, at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 35s. 9d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. WHEAT advanced 1s., and closed at prices still tending upward. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA continues very firm, and Congou is selling at 1s. 4¾d.@1s. 5d. RICE quiet, at a decline of 6s. on Bengal. TALLOW dull, at 57s.@57s. 3d. LINSEED OIL, 25s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 95¼.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest quotations are: For Illinois Central Shares, 38 discount; do. Sevens, 1860, Freeland, 84; do. Sevens, 1875, 77⅛; Erie, 3d Mortgage, 61; New-York Central Sevens, 92¼.

THE VERY LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 21—Noon.

Cotton steady, with a better tone in the market and an increased demand. The sales to-day are estimated at about 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, and sales unimportant.

FROM LONDON, BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21—Noon.

Consols are at 95¾@95⅞ for money, and 95⅞ for account.

THE GREAT OYSTER BED.

Its Location, Origin and Extent—Size and Quality of the Bivalves—The Numbers Engaged in Gathering them—Exaggerations Corrected.

Some time in the year 1841, a bed of young, or seedling oysters, was found near the east beach, at the mouth of Northport harbor, and there was a lively time among the oystermen, while the deposit lasted, in securing them for the purpose of transplanting. Among others, a man familiarly known at Huntington as "DICK SCUDDER," was active with his little schooner in conveying away the oysters, his planting ground being directly across the Sound, near Norwalk, Conn. In one of these excursions, while beating over against a strong north-east wind, his craft was struck by a sudden flaw and capsized, spilling overboard thirty bushels, more or less, which were carried upon deck. The precise spot where this accident occurred, nearly twenty years ago, is now covered with a busy fleet of oyster-boats and vessels gathering a prolific harvest from the seed thus accidentally scattered. The little schooner was called the *Dream*, and its owner has long since gone to the land of shadows, but while living he probably never dreamed that his neighbors would so soon reap fortunes from the accident which deprived him of his hard earnings. Mr. JAMES S. LEFFERTS, who still presides at the little tide-mill at West Neck, where he has ground wheat and corn for nearly half a century, distinctly remembers the incident above related, and HENRY KETCHUM, of Huntington, whose father built the *Dream*, attests the truth of the statement. This is believed to be the true origin of the famous oyster-bed. Its location is north half-west from Eaton's Neck, one and a half miles, the lower or eastern end being bounded by a rocky reef, which extends nearly north from the point for a distance of over two miles. The length of the bed is about one mile, and its breadth from a half to three-quarters of a mile; the depth of water varying from five to six fathoms, forming a kind of middle ground, the water on each side being deeper. That the spawn of the oysters deposited in Northport and other contiguous harbors could ever have floated five miles, *crossing* two miles of the ebb and flood tides, and finding a lodgment at this point, is considered improbable.

As was the origin of the bed, so was the discovery, wholly accidental. That the bivalves should have remained just the proper length of time in their hidden home to acquire the proper size for use, and should have been brought to light at the season when of all others they can be most profitably removed, may be considered a happy stroke of fortune. These circumstances have greatly enhanced the value of the discovery. Five men from Darien, Conn., were fishing opposite Eaton's Neck some fortnight ago, when the wind freshening, and finding their boat was dragging, they threw over an oyster dredge, which happened to be at hand. The boat continued to drag, however, and in hauling up the dredge, it was filled with oysters of a large size. They then tried other experiments with the dredge, and shortly became convinced that a bed of great richness and extent lay beneath them. A mutual compact was made to keep the secret, but one or two of the faithless party seized the first opportunity to sell the information to the oystermen of City Island. Five hundred dollars was asked and readily paid for the news, twenty-five oystermen contributing twenty dollars each to make up that amount. One-half of the sum, however, was retained as security for the genuineness of the revelation, and for being conducted to the ground. JOSHUA LEVINESS, one of the wealthiest of the Islanders, being elected commodore of the fleet by unanimous consent, twenty-five boats set sail from City Island under the cover of the night, and proceeded down the Sound. By daylight, the next morning they were off Eaton's Neck, and by the aid of ranges previously obtained, the exact spot was pointed out, and operations commenced. The result soon satisfied them that they had not been deceived, and during the first day, about 700 bushels of fine oysters were obtained,—amply sufficient to pay for the information. The work went on, the oyster men being so elated at their good fortune that they continued at it all night, and only gave up from sheer exhaustion. So compact were the oysters at first, the dredges refused to grapple them, but since they have been broken up by this harrowing process, the dredges work better. The oysters are what are known in the market as "counts" and "extras," and after being placed for a few weeks in the shallow bays and creeks where they can fatten, will bring the highest prices readily. They are also very uniform in size, few being overgrown on the one hand, or small on the other. Occasionally the shell of a patriarch of the tribe is brought up, which has been turned into honey-comb by the "borers." The proportion of shells and stones obtained is also very small, compared with the amount of oysters taken. In flavor and fatness they are equal to the best in market, and, barring the natural saltness, are preferred by many connoisseurs to Princes Bays, or Shrewsburys.

Exaggerated statements have been made as to the number of vessels on the ground, some placing it as high as three and even five hundred. The most reliable information which could be obtained, as well as by actual count by our Reporter, they have never exceeded one hundred and sixty or seventy. Of these, one-half at least are boats under twenty tons, one-quarter of thirty to forty tons, and the remainder ordinary coasting sloops and schooners. The largest vessels are those from New-Haven and other places on the Connecticut shore. City Island and Staten Island have the largest representation, mostly in sloops of a small and medium size, while every place on either side of the Sound which possesses a harbor and floating craft, had one or more engaged in harvesting the oyster crop. The motions of the fleet are controlled by the tide and wind. Forming in line at the east end of the bed—the tide setting to the westward—they move with the current, their sails being set to give them head and steerage-way. The dredges, from two to eight and ten in number, according to the size of the vessel, are thrown over to windward, there being one man for each line; but the whole party waiting to haul up each dredge as it is filled. When the head vessels have reached the end of the "drift," they tack, or wear ship, and return to their place at the rear of the fleet, thus keeping up a perpetual promenade. Occasionally a collision takes place, a boom or bowsprit is carried away, or a sail is torn, but so long as it is the result of accident the mishap is taken in the best of humors. A neighborly feeling pervades the whole squadron, each appearing to enjoy the other's prosperity. When it overblows, or night overtakes them, they run into Lloyd's or Northport harbor, and are on the ground again bright and early the next morning. When a vessel gets its fill it hastens away to some one of the places where the oysters are replanted, and, having dropped its load, returns with all speed to the scene of operations. The *Three Sisters*, belonging to Joshua LEVINESS, during the two weeks secured about three thousand bushels, making an average of 250 bushels a day. The little *Fashion* in one week took 510 bushels; the *Phebe Ann* raked in two thousand bushels; the *Ann Eliza* three hundred bushels; and the steamer *Jacob Bell* has taken one thousand bushels, which are planted in Cow Bay. The *Caroline* in one day caught eighty hampers, about one hundred and twenty-five bushels. These are samples of the success which has attended the operations of the fleet.

The total amount already taken is variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand bushels. Should the yield continue as at present it is supposed that over half a million dollars' worth will be secured before the season gets so cold and boisterous as to prevent operations. Rumors of the existence of other beds are also circulating among the oystermen, and when the supply gives out at Eaton's Neck explorations will be carried on in other parts of the Sound.

ST. PAUL'S HOMES FOR THE POOR.—It has been determined to re-open the Homes for the Poor in connection with St. Paul's Mission Office, but on a larger scale than that of last year, if a sufficient amount should be contributed for the purpose. The season is at hand when persons ready and desirous to work for their living, but unable to procure employment, will be thrown in great numbers on our hands. The design of the Mission Homes is to provide a place where such persons, after making application for employment in the proper quarter, may find cheap lodging and meals until it is obtained for them. Especial reference is had to emigrants just landed. The Homes are supported by the sale of tickets, to be given instead of money to deserving persons needing relief. Means are required at the outset for rent, fixtures, fire, lights, and the wages of the keepers. Last Winter the number of meals and lodgings afforded in the two rooms of which was carried on from Nov. 28 to March 14, and the other from Jan. 19 to April 30,) amounted to 6,950. The Homes will be managed, as before, by Mr. ALFRED WAITFIELD, and the clergy of St. Paul's. The Rev. Dr. VINTON and the Rev. MORGAN DIX, have the supervision. Donations will be thankfully received at No. 31 Vesey-street, where further information may be had as to the plan and its operation.

De Lave met another disaster on Thursday, while attempting to cross the Genesee Falls on a tight-rope with a man on his back. The rope was wet; De Lave slipped, threw away his pole, and caught the rope by his arms, while the fellow on his back scrambled down to clutch the rope and save himself.

BALLOONACY.

The Missing Balloonists—New Theories and Speculations—Did La Mountain start for Europe?—No Tidings Yet.

More than a week has elapsed since Mr. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN, accompanied by Mr. HADDOCK, a Watertown editor, started from Watertown on a balloon voyage. No tidings have yet been received of the party. When last seen, the balloon was proceeding due east, being then at an altitude variously estimated at from three to five miles. Accurate measurements in such cases being quite impossible at the surface of the earth, it is needless to speculate upon the exact locality of the balloon at the latest moment when it was observed; and it is equally idle to indulge in theories, like that given by the Troy *Whig*, which we subjoin, to the effect that Mr. LA MOUNTAIN may have slipped silly away to Europe, intending to steal a march upon Mr. CAULAICOUAT LOWE, whose budding enterprise we noticed a week or two since. The anxiety engendered by the long suspense naturally increases, as days pass away without tidings of the missing men, and theories and speculations are multiplied daily. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the parties; another sum has been set apart by Mr. LA MOUNTAIN's friends for the compensation of the parties who may discover his remains; the friends of Mr. HADDOCK have organized a searching party, and have already begun their quest; and a similar enterprise has been undertaken by Mr. LA MOUNTAIN's agent at Troy. If the party have descended safely, or if they have been dashed lifeless to the earth, the searches now in progress will probably result in a definite solution of the mystery, provided the balloon trip was intended merely as a home experiment.

In a conversation held with Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, by a reporter of this paper, a few days before his ascension from Watertown, he was requested to give his views in relation to the practicability of trans-Atlantic balloon voyages. In reply, he declared his belief in the probability, not less than the practicability, of the enterprise. He considered that the obstacles which lie in the way of an experiment so novel in its nature, and apparently difficult in accomplishment, were neither insurmountable nor appalling. Believing that the enlarged experience of aeronauts and the increased facilities afforded by the progress of scientific research, would be sufficient to enable the air-navigator to overcome difficulties which had previously deterred experimenters. He declared himself ready to undertake the task, and added that he labored under no apprehension of disaster; nor did he see how disaster could occur.

Allusion having been made to the gigantic balloon, *City of New-York*, now in course of preparation for an air-voyage to Europe, Mr. LA MOUNTAIN remarked that he entertained doubts regarding the method of its construction; observing that his own theory of trans-Atlantic ballooning would have led him to make essential modifications in the plan of operations. His idea of the balloon which should be capable of performing such a voyage was this—viz: a combination of lightness and strength, the application of a medium ascending power, and the absence of regulating apparatus, such as fans, engines or wheels, all of which he regarded as not only cumbrous but useless. He added that, should the experiment of the *City of New-York* prove a failure, he would himself *immediately undertake a voyage to Europe*, and had no fears concerning the result of the experiment. Circumstances over which he had no control had prevented him from carrying this plan into execution, but he declared that it was a pet project with him, nor did he intend to relinquish it.

Mr. LA MOUNTAIN's theory of trans-Atlantic ballooning differed essentially from that propounded by his rival, Mr. LOWE. The latter proposes to carry with him an elaborate mechanical apparatus. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN ignored all such appliances. Mr. LOWE proposes to depend, in great measure, upon the elevating and depressing power of his fans, to enable him to seek the various currents of the air. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN declared that, in the hands of a skillful aeronaut, the movements of a balloon may be governed with precision, by the adjustment of the ballast and the regulation of the gas contained in the receiver. With no exterior aids, Mr. LA MOUNTAIN professed himself able to control his motions in the upper strata of the atmosphere with the ease of an engineer in charge of a locomotive engine, and with no fear of serious accident. His conversation was that of an earnest, well informed man, who had considered his plans and cherished a degree of self-confidence which led him to regard his theory in the light of a demonstrable fact.

NEWSPAPER SPECULATIONS.

The following communication, with the accompanying comments, appears in the Troy *Whig* of Saturday:

HAS LA MOUNTAIN ALREADY MADE HIS TRANS-ATLANTIC VOYAGE?

"Mr. EDITOR: I saw in the several dailies of yesterday an unauthenticated extract from the Rome *Sentinel*, purporting to have been written by the missing aeronaut, Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, at an altitude of three miles, and picked up at Bytown, a small village somewhere in Canada West. There is, I suppose, in its conception, the least shadow of truth, and that's all; but far more likely to be the reckless imagination of some thoughtless person, who had but little care for the bitter anguish of those more deeply interested than mere speculators. If the report be true, what more horrible situation could any one be placed in;—far beyond the reach of human skill, in close proximity with a raving lunatic, suspended between heaven and earth, and there to remain until the fearful moment should arrive when the balloon should burst, and then the terrible descent, which must inevitably result in the destruction of all on board. If the rumor cannot be fully vouched for, I can see no good reason why it should have been published. Undoubtedly his family feel the most intense anxiety for the safety of their father, and this heartless imagination will cause them many a bitter tear. S. M. N.

REMARKS.

The mystery in regard to LA MOUNTAIN grows more intense and painful from day to day. Here, where he has relatives and many personal friends and acquaintances, the telegraph wires are watched with great anxiety, and as report after report is received announcing no further tidings of him, hope almost gives way to despair. Mrs. LA MOUNTAIN is stopping at a friend's in this city. We learn she is yet hopeful, and expresses far more confidence in her husband's safety than others can claim to have.

There are various speculations as to the probable fate of the balloonists. The most general belief is that they landed in John Brown's track, in a disabled condition, perhaps, and that they will either be found there, or eventually work their way out. An easterly direction from St. Lawrence County, where the balloon was last seen, would take it directly over the wild region mentioned. If a landing was made there it was probably from necessity, as Mr. HADDOCK, who accompanied Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, was acquainted with the country, and would have known the danger of making a landing in such a place as these interminable woods.

There is still another theory, and to some it will appear a most improbable one. It is, that the Balloonists *have actually crossed the Atlantic*, and that our first intelligence of them will be by the first ocean steamers! There are facts and circumstances to favor a belief even so strange as this. It is well known Mr. LA MOUNTAIN claimed to be the first who suggested the project of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon, and had given much time, money and thought to the subject. His balloon, *Atlantic*, was built with special reference to this enterprise, and would ere his have started on its hazardous voyage but for the ill luck which befell the balloon in Lake Ontario, on its way east from St. Louis. Within a few weeks, the New-York papers have announced that a balloonist in that City had been building a balloon for the Atlantic voyage, and that he was to start in October. This information is known to have caused Mr. LA MOUNTAIN some concern, and he visited New-York to ascertain its truth. On his return, he is reported to have said that *he* should cross the Atlantic in a balloon as soon as the New-York man did.

The preparations for the Watertown ascension were very successfully carried out. The balloonist manufactured his own gas, and the globe filled perfectly and had an unusual ascension power. It was provided with the unusual amount of three hundred pounds of ballast. It was late in the afternoon when the balloon was seen in the town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County, going due east. Let us suppose that the balloonists at nightfall found themselves over the dense wilderness, and knowing the dangers of making a descent there, remained up until darkness obliterated the view below, and then resolved to remain in the air all night; that during the night they continued in the eastern current, and at day-break found themselves over the Atlantic ocean. Here (we will still suppose) finding descent impossible with any prospect of saving their lives, and themselves still in that eastern current, which, according to LA MOUNTAIN's long-entertained theory, would carry a balloon from the latitude of New-York on to the European coast, that they yielded, willingly or unwillingly, to the imperious necessities of the case, and were carried beyond the ocean, to make a landing among our trans-Atlantic neighbors.

In place of there having been difficulty in making a decent before night, owing to the extent of "John Brown's tract," let us suppose that LA MOUNTAIN's valve rope became inoperative, (as it did at his Saratoga ascension,) and that he was obliged to remain up all night for the reason that landing by any expedient would have been hazardous in the darkness of the night. If he still remained in the current, of course he was carried along with great velocity over the ocean, (if his theory were true,) where he would have had the same reason for not bursting his baloon as he had while over land at night.

It is scarcely probable, and much less certain, that we shall hear of Messrs. LA MOUNTAIN and HADDOCK by the Liverpool steamers within a month; but stranger things have happened.

THE LATEST TRACES.

The Troy *Daily Times* of Saturday has the following:—

"The missing balloonists have been traced a little further. They were seen about six o'clock on the day of their ascension, over the town of Pitcairn, in St. Lawrence County, about fifty miles north east of Watertown. They were then, it was supposed, about five miles above the earth—three would probably be nearer the mark—and were traveling with great velocity. This is the most hopeful intelligence yet. It gives reason to believe in the possibility that, having reached his favorite current, where he could journey smoothly and securely, and being able to judge from the appearance and movements of the clouds, that a violent storm was raging below, Mr. LA MOUNTAIN concluded not to risk a repetition of his adventure in the woods of Henderson, and kept up longer than he had designed. Perhaps it became dark before the region of storm had been cleared, and then the voyagers may have concluded to journey until daylight. This would have carried them pretty near the coast, in the region of New-Brunswick. This *may* have been the case; it is not the most probable matter in the world. But it will not do to abandon the last glimmer of hope. Mr. MORRISON, our reporter, reached Watertown last night, and at once commenced organizing a party to proceed upon the search. We shall soon have some more definite inteligence, from him."

The Balloon that Does Not Go Up.

The aeronaut, Mr. JOHN WISE, whose balloon ascensions in Hamilton Park, on Wednesday last, with a rope attached to the car to prevent an unpropitious impulsion to the upper regions—and that celebrated current, which always flows eastward, were duly chronicled—with that same balloon was to have made an ascension on Thursday last, but failed to do so, the Third-avenue Company profiting by his advertisement, but the crowds of curious citizens who patronized him, being just the amount of their fare, and the value of their time out of pocket. Again, on Saturday, it was announced that Mr. WISE would make an ascent, and again the curious and credible patronized the Third-avenue cars to overflowing, and again Mr. WISE did not go up. No reason was assigned for this second violation of his engagement. Probably there are few of those who were thus twice successively disappointed who will make the experiment and the journey a third time. The complaints on Saturday were loud and numerous.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL SERVICE.

Letter from Assistant Postmaster-General King.

The *Constitution* publishes the following official explanation of the California mail difficulties:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1859.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 17th inst., relative to the temporary arrangements for transporting the California mails after the 1st proximo, which letter was published and made the subject of severe editorial comments in several of the New-Orleans papers of the 22d inst., copies of which have been inclosed to the Department, I deem it proper to correct the misapprehension under which the editors of those papers have evidently labored in preparing the articles referred to, and at the same time to place before the public a full statement of the facts in the case, embracing the arrangements made by the Department, and the considerations which have controlled its action in the premises.

The existing contracts for the Atlantic and Pacific Mail service, both *viâ* Panama and *viâ* Tehuantepec, expiring by express limitation on the 30th inst., and Congress, at its last session, having failed to legislate for the continuance of the service upon either route beyond that time, it devolved on the Department, as a matter of absolute necessity, to make temporary arrangements to continue the semi-monthly mails from New-York and New-Orleans until legislation could be had on the subject.

Acting on this pressing necessity, the Postmaster-General, on the 7th of April, 1859, invited proposals "for transporting the mails of the United States between New-York and San Francisco, and between New-Orleans and San Francisco, for a period of nine months, from the first of October next [1st October, 1859] to the 30th of June, 1860, inclusive;" and, with the view of inviting the fullest competition for the service, no particular route or routes of transmission were specified, each bidder being requested to name in his proposals the intermediate points to be embraced, the direction being that "proposals should state the number of trips per month, the time to be occupied each way, the intermediate ports embraced in the route or routes, the amount of compensation, &c., and must be accompanied with a full and satisfactory guarantee that the party or parties proposing are prepared to perform the designated service, and will, if their proposal is accepted by the Postmaster-General, enter into contract with the Department, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the same during the period named."

In answer to this call the Department received the following bids for nine months' service, viz.:

BIDS FOR SERVICE BOTH FOR NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.

1. DANIEL H. JOHNSON, for semi-monthly service between New-York and San Francisco, and between New-Orleans and San Francisco, *viâ* Key West and Isthmus of Nicaragua, (in 23 days from and to New-York, and 20 days from and to New-Orleans,) at the sum of $162,000.

2. WM. C. BARNEY, for semi-monthly service between New-York and San Francisco, and between New-Orleans and San Francisco, *viâ* Havana and Isthmus of Nicaragua, (in 23 days from New-York and 21 days from New-Orleans, returning in 22 days to New-York and 19 days to New-Orleans,) at the sum of $178,100.

3. WILLIAM C. BARNEY, for like service, *viâ* Key West and Isthmus of Nicaragua, in same time, each way, $215,010.

4. WILLIAM C. BARNEY, for like service, *viâ* Havana and Isthmus of Nicaragua, embracing Savannah, Ga., as a third Atlantic terminus, in same time, each way, at $237,600.

5. WILLIAM C. BARNEY, for like service between New-York and San Francisco, and New-Orleans and San Francisco, steamships to run *direct* from New-York and New-Orleans to and from the Isthmus of Nicaragua, (in 22 days from New-York and 20 days from New-Orleans, returning in 21 days to New-York and 19 days to New-Orleans,) at $268,200.

BIDS FOR SERVICE FROM NEW-YORK ONLY.

6. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, for semi-monthly service between New-York and San Francisco, *viâ* Isthmus of Panama, (exclusive of the Isthmus transportation,) in 23 days, each way, at $37,500, with privilege to transfer service to route *viâ* Nicaragua, at $37,500 additional, for the Isthmus transit *viâ* Nicaragua, making *full* pay for service *viâ* Nicaragua, $75,000.

7. The Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, joint bid, for semi-monthly service between New-York and San Francisco, *viâ* Isthmus of Panama, in 22 days, each way, at the sum of $199,000.

The Pacific Company guaranteeing a connection with the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec route.

BIDS FOR SERVICE FROM NEW-ORLEANS ONLY.

8. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, for semi-monthly service between New-Orleans and San Francisco, either *viâ* Panama or *viâ* Nicaragua, in from 18 to 23 days each way, at the sum of $150,000. The Isthmus transportation not included if the mails should be carried *viâ* Panama.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, for semi-monthly service between New-Orleans and Acapulco, Mexico, *viâ* Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at the sum of $420,000; the service on the Pacific to be performed in connection with the steamers belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Or, for semi-monthly service between New-Orleans and Ventosa, *viâ* Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at the sum of $210,000.

The time occupied in either case to be from 15 to 17 days each way.

The bid of DANIEL H. JOHNSON, of New-York, being the lowest for the *full semi-monthly* service, both from New-York and New-Orleans, and being duly guaranteed, was accordingly accepted by the Postmaster-General on the 9th day of May, 1859, and a contract containing all the usual stipulations for the faithful performance of the service was on the 31st of May signed by the accepted bidder and his sureties, approved by the Postmaster of New-York, acting under special instructions from the Department to "see that the sureties offered by Mr. JOHNSON are persons of undoubted means and respectability, that the Department and the public may have an ample guarantee that the mails will be faithfully carried according to contract."

What more was it the duty of the Department to do?

It is contended that temporary contracts should also have been made for the continuance of service by the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies upon the old lines from New-York and New-Orleans, *viâ* Havana and Panama, and with the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company from New-Orleans, *viâ* the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or with either of them?

Would the necessity of the service or the means at the disposal of the Department have justified such additional expenditure?

Look a moment at what the annual cost will now be of the service between the Atlantic and Pacific States:

1st. From New-York and New-Orleans *viâ* Nicaragua, to San Francisco, semi-monthly	$216,000
2d. From St. Louis and Memphis to San Francisco, twice a week, in four-horse coaches	600,000
3d. From San Antonio, by El Paso and Fort Yuma, to San Diego, semi-monthly	120,000
4th. From St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, (at $125,000,) and from Salt Lake City to Placerville, (at $

LAW REPORTS.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

Verdict for the State and its Lessees—Yearly Value of the Property.

The People, and Taylor & Brennan, vs. *The Mayor &c., and 184 others.*—After the Court convened on Saturday, Mr. Busteed first again discussed his proposition in regard to the title of the City to four hundred feet beyond low-water mark, by the Montgomerie charter.

Ex-Judge Dean followed, with a statement of the points which the defendants desired to have submitted to the Jury.

Judge Edmonds elaborated these points to the extent of an hour, after which Judge Porter charged the Jury in substance as follows:

1. That they were to consider the Corporation above as the defendants.

2. That if the Jury found that the land in question, within the last forty years, had been covered by the ebb and flow of the tide, they must find for the plaintiff. That was the law of the land.

3. That the low-water mark contemplated, for all time, by the Montgomerie Charter, was the low-water mark of that date—1730.

4. That the maps offered by the plaintiffs to show where low-water mark was at the time of the date of that Charter, were competent evidence to establish that line.

5. That the claim of *accretions* on the part of the defendants could not be considered as valid—those accretions not being such as formed by the ebb and flow of the tide.

6. That if the jury found that any portion of the premises in question were without the distance of 400 feet from the low-water mark at the date of the Montgomerie Charter, they must find for the plaintiffs as to that portion of the premises.

The Judge charged that the Jury were to arrive at their conclusions on this point by the aid of the *best evidence in existence*, and that was the maps offered in evidence of the plaintiffs.

Several propositions were submitted by the plaintiff, and all charged.

The Court then refused to change any of the points of the defendants, but immaterial portions of each. These points were of course exactly opposite those submitted by the plaintiff, and were all the way through to the effect that low-water mark was to have no fixed place, but be allowed to vary as time and tide might change it. The Court struck out of each point all that part thus allowing the low-water line to vary, and changed the remaining portion, substantially, inserting in place of a varying line, an original and permanent one for low-water mark. This, of course, at once disposed of the pith of each point, and wholly disposed of them as against the plaintiff's claim.

The Court directed the jury that they were to find a verdict for rent and profits, if at all; but for the one year claimed by Taylor & Brennan, their verdict must give possession to the State, and profits to Taylor & Brennan, if for the plaintiffs. The Court repeated to the jury, that as a matter of law, low water mark must remain where it was when the Montgomerie grant was made.

After the charge of the Court was concluded, counsel agreed that, with the permission of the Court, that he would not now stipulate what, but would reserve the right to except to any portion or to all of the charge of the Court. He consented and the matter was so arranged. The Court then instructed the jury that it was their duty to agree upon a verdict if possible, and they relired, with the information that the Court would await their verdict until 4 o'clock, and if they were not ready then, they would bring in a sealed verdict on Monday.

At about the hour mentioned by the Court, the jury returned with the following verdict, which goes for the City, as far as possibly it could, under the direction of the Court:

"We find that low-water mark in 1730 (date of Montgomerie Charter) was 400 feet inland of a point now 48 feet west of the westerly line of West-street.

We find that all but 48 feet of the Market belongs to the State.

We find that that portion of the market belonging to the State was worth, for the year in question, $47,630."

Mr. Busteed excepted to the charge of the Court.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Karples Case—An Interesting Question Touching the Ashburton Extradition Treaty—Commencement of the October Term Before the Recorder.

Judge Russell presided in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, to hear an argument to quash an indictment for embezzlement, in the case of Henry Karples, by Messrs. Edmon Blankman and A. Oakey Hall. Karples is a young German, of good family and good attainments. He was in the employ of Messrs. Hecker & Bros., the well-known flour merchants. It is alleged that he forged largely on various parties in the habit of dealing with the firm, for the delivery of flour at different places, where he had agents to remove it for fraudulent disposition. Suspicion overtaking him in July last, he turned his face towards Canada, and placed himself under the protection of Her British Majesty. This act, it is said, by the prosecuting officer, brought him, although he was a German, and unnaturalized, within the stipulation of the Ashburton treaty, and Detective Officer Bowyer was sent to Toronto to fetch him back. Under Officer Bowyer's mild persuasion, he returned and was accommodated with quarters in the City Prison, whereupon a fresh indictment, for embezzlement is prepared against him, and sent to the grand jury, who incontinently find a true bill. Messrs. Blankman & Hall argue that the crime of embezzlement is unknown to the Ashburton Treaty, and that Karples cannot be brought from Canada to answer such a charge. The charge of forgery, they are prepared to try. They argued that Karples was a Prussian subject, owing merely temporary and local allegiance to the United States. "Local allegiance," according to Blackstone, "is due from the alien only so long a time as he conilnues within the King's dominions and protection, and it ceases the instant such alien or stranger transfers himself from this Kingdom to another." Now, Karples transferred himself to Canada, where, without becoming a subject of Queen Victoria, he placed himself temporarily under the protection of the English flag. By virtue of the Ashburton Extradition Treaty he perhaps could be arrested for forgery, though it might well be disputed whether a German could be claimed by the United States from British territory, when Germany was no party to the treaty. He was arrested for forgery and returned to the United States for trial, but was not so placed on trial. On the contrary, being here, he is indicted for a new offence, of the same class of moral delinquency, and upon the same kind of facts, and in connection with the same complainant. Counsel argued that the arrest for forgery was a mere pretext to get jurisdiction, the right to prosecute which had been as much forfeited by the law of nations, as by the operation of another law, that of limitation. Various authorities were cited, among others, Underwood *vs.* Peiter, Carpenter *vs.* Spooner, and the Creole case in the House of Lords.

Counsel further argued that in criminal actions, as well as in civil, upon a motion to quash an indictment as upon one to vacate arrest, the policy of the law, abhorring fraud, however circuitous, will release a prisoner so situated from the new charge. That the Court in exercise of its discretion, called upon to quash an indictment, will not tolerate such sharp practice in its officers. That the Court has only jurisdiction over Karples for one purpose, viz., to try him for forgery, and for that trial he was prepared. That he is only constructively in Court, and in this State for a specific purpose of trial, according to the terms of the treaty; and lastly, that the motion being addressed to the Court's discretion, that discretion should be literal. To try the defendant on a new indictment, not found against him when he was returned from Canada, would be to open the door for great abuse.

The District-Attorney replied, and the Judge reserved his decision.

This morning the October term of this Court will commence before Recorder Barnard. The calendar is a heavy one, numbering 113 cases, of which 8 are for murder, 45 for grand larceny, 20 for burglary, 11 for assault with intent to kill, 10 for forgery, 9 for highway robbery, and the rest for minor offences. The Recorder will have enough work during the term to occupy him daily to a late hour.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States Circuit Court, Sept. 30—Before Judge Nelson.

LIEN FOR FREIGHT NOT LOST BY DELIVERY.

John Gaughran vs. 151 *Tons of Coal*—Nelson, C. J.—The bill was filed in this case to recover freight for the transportation of 151 tons of coal. According to the bill of lading the coal was to be delivered at Peck Slip, East River, to William Jarvis or his assigns, on payment of freight at $1 85 per ton. The libel charges that the vessel arrived with the coal at the port of New-York, and notice was given to the consignee, who requested that it might be delivered at his place of business in the City (No. 59 Ann-street,) and agreed to pay for expense of such delivery at the rate of 25 cents per load; that the coal was delivered accordingly, in good order and condition, and the same was by him accepted and received; and that the consignee, notwithstanding he accepted and received the coal in good order and condition, refused to pay the said freight and expenses of delivery, although often requested.

An answer was put in, but it is not material to notice it, as the case was heard in the Court below and in this Court, upon the admission by the respondent that the facts were as stated in the libel. We lay out of view the deposition taken and produced in this Court, as not in time to be received and read as part of the proof.

The question presented is whether or not, upon the case as made out in the libel, the libelant had parted with his lien upon the coal for the freight, by the delivery. If he has done so, he cannot pursue and attach it in the Admiralty, as still a security for the freight money. The respondent must defeat the claim, if at all, upon a dry point of law, as the case admitted assumes that the money is justly due to the libelant, and the rights of no third or innocent party exist or intervene.

Now, the mere manual delivery of the coal by the carrier to the consignee, does not of itself operate necessarily to discharge the lien. The delivery must be made with the intent of parting with his interest in it, or under circumstances in which the law will infer such an interest. The act of the party is characterized by the intent with which it is performed, either expressly or by necessary implication. A delivery, herefore, of the article, according to the terms of the bill of lading, and the taking possession of it by the consignee, under the expectation that the freight will be paid at the time, is not such a delivery as parts with the lien.

I remember a class of cases where, by the bill of lading, the freight was to be paid on delivery, but according to usage the bills were not presented till two or three days afterwards, that the consignee might have time to ascertain the correctness of the shipment of the goods, and in which it was held that, as between parties, the delivery was conditional, not to become absolute till the payment of the money. It was otherwise where the rights of third parties intervened. These cases illustrate the principle above stated.

Now, as I understand the case, as presented in the libel, the demand of freight was made as soon as the coal was delivered and the delivery was made under an expectation of such payment. According to the bill of lading, the coal was to be delivered at Peck-slip, but by an arrangement between the parties, the place was changed to No. 59 Ann-street. This changed the mode of delivery; instead of being delivered at the dock or the ship's tackle, it was delivered in carts, and when thus delivered, to the satisfaction of the consignee, the payment was demanded. This I think is the fair interpretation and understanding of the state of facts admitted, and in this view it is clear that the lien was not discharged.

As to the objection that the Court below included in its decree the amount of the cartage across the City, it is not sustained, as will be seen by a reference to the decree itself. It allows the cartage to be deducted from any payments that may have been previously made. Whether any had been made nowhere appears; and if they had been, unless specially made upon the freight, the application to the cartage would have been unobjectionable.

Decree affirmed.

For appellant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for appellee, Messrs. Burrill, Davison & Burrill.

DAMAGES BY COLLISION—DEMURRAGE—MASTER'S CLOTHES.

Patrick Brady vs. *The Steamboat New Philadelphia.*—Nelson, C.J.—This is a motion to set aside the report of the Commissioner on an assessment of damages in a cause of collision.

Among other exceptions, one is to the amount allowed the vessel for demurrage while undergoing repairs, because (1) the value of the use of the vessel, or what she could have been hired for on account of the demand for vessels of this class, as allowed, is too high upon the proofs in the case, and (2) the time for which the allowance was made is not warranted by the evidence.

In respect to the first ground, we are of the opinion that the evidence supports the allowance according to the principles governing this question, as laid down in the case of Williamson *vs.* Barrett, (13 How., 106.)

Upon the second ground we think the Commissioner erred, as it was in proof that some fifteen days elapsed after the barge was raised, and the owner had notice of the fact before he began to discharge her of the coal, and we see no explanation or contradiction of this evidence. There was allowed for the use of the vessel $12 per day. There must be a deduction, therefore, from this item of $180.

There is also an exception to the allowance for the wages of the master of the large and for clothing lost in the vessel. His wages were $35 per month, and $12 per month for board. The aggregate, with some other expenses, is put at $175, and $60 for his clothes lost. This last item must be stricken out as not an item belonging to the libelant, and a deduction must be made for the 15 days' service not chargeable to the respondent. Also a *pro rata* abatement for wharfage. The counsel can agree on this.

The remaining exceptions we think are not well founded.

For the exceptions, Messrs. Mott & Murray: in opposition, Messrs. Burrill, Davison & Burrill.

COLLISION—VESSELS PASSING IN A CHANNEL.

Edward D. Nelson et al. vs. *The Propeller Thomas Sparks.*—*Henry Denny* vs. *The Same.*—*Enoch Chamberlin* vs. *The Same.*—Nelson, C. J.—The libels were filed in these cases by the owners of the barge *Eagle* and the owners of her cargo against the *Thomas Sparks*, to recover damages for a collision occurring between the two vessels in the Raritan River, New-Jersey, on the 22d August, 1854. The *Eagle* was in tow of the *New-Boston*, which was descending the river against the tide, with four barges or boats on each side of her, two abreast, and each having another towed astern. The *Eagle* was the forward outside barge on the larboard side, and was fastened by a hawser at her stem and stern to the barge next inside of her. The *Thomas Sparks* was descending the river astern of the *New-Boston* and her tow, and in attempting to pass her on the larboard side struck the *Eagle* and sunk her. The channel was some two hundred and fifty feet wide at the place of collision, and both vessels were approaching a very abrupt turn in the river towards the North, that is, towards the left in descending. There were mud-flats on each side of the channel. As the *New-Boston* was approaching this turn, being in about the middle of the channel, she suddenly took a birch or sheer toward the left or larboard side, without having changed her helm, but from the effect of the head-tide acting upon the tow, which brought her obliquely across the channel, and brought the *Eagle*, she being the outside barge, and heavily laden, somewhat upon the Flats, the draft upon which had the effect to produce a strain on her hawser at the tow, and broke the bolt of the cleet with which it was fastened to the inside boat; and from the advance of the tug swing the head of the *Eagle*, thus broke in loose, round at right angles to the line of the other boats, and thus closed up the passage on the larboard side; and in this position she was struck by the *Thomas Sparks*, while in the act of attempting to pass on that side of the channel.

No fault is attributable to the *New-Boston*, or to any of the barges or boats in her tow. And the only question in the case is whether the collision occurred without any fault on the part of the *Thomas Sparks*.

The defence set up by the master is, that, if the *Eagle* had not broken loose from her connection with the tow, and swung across the channel, the collision would not have occurred, as there was room enough for his vessel to pass clear of the tow; and, that when the accident happened to the *Eagle*, his vessel was so near that no manœuver or movement could prevent the blow.

The master was a witness for the respondent. He states, that his vessel was about a quarter of a mile astern of the tow, when he made up his mind to pass it on the larboard. As he neared it, the tow sheered across the river toward the larboard side, rather out of the channel. "I calculated," he observes, "it would break the sheer, and still give us room to go on the larboard side. The tow came quartering to the larboard. We had not commenced turning the head in the river. As we neared the tow, I saw it kept its sheer, and I then slowed my boat, and finally stopped her, and the other boat continued underway. As we stopped our boat, I let her go along until our bow lapped on to the stern of the tow, and I there discovered that the barge was swing out, and I rang to go back, and we backed her." At another place in his testimony the master states, that the reason he did not go to the starboard was because he thought the tow would break her sheer, and he thought she would break it because he thought it would keep the channel.

No witness on the part of the respondent varies this account of the collision, as given by the master.

We are satisfied upon a very careful examination of the evidence, and especially of that of the master, that if, when he discovered the sheer of the *New-Boston*, he had ported his helm, his vessel could have passed the tow on the starboard side without any difficulty; and that it was his persistence in his first determination to pass to the larboard, after the sheer, that occasioned the disaster. There was abundance of room in the channel to have passed to the starboard. But, assuming that the *Thomas Sparks* was too near to have made this manœuvre at the time of the sheer, then it was the duty of the master to have immediately stopped and backed his boat. Instead of doing so, he admits, as he stopped, he let her go along until his bow lapped on the stern of the tow before he rung the bell to back her.

The excuse given for persisting in passing to the larboard after the sheer of the *New-Boston*, is that he thought she would break it. But before he could rightfully or prudently act upon this conjecture, if he desired to persist in the course he had adopted in passing the tow, he should have stopped his vessel until he had ascertained the result of the sheer.

Without pursuing the examination of the case further, we are satisfied the decrees of the Court below were right, and should be affirmed.

For libelants, Mr. Van Santvoord and Mr. Nelson; for appellants, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Leveridge.

MASTER'S WAGES—REFERENCE—INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Albert E. Shaw vs. *Thomas Collirr.*—Nelson, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed by the libelant as master of the steamboat *George Law*, against the owner, the respondent, *in personam*, to recover wages for the years 1854 and 1855.

The Court below, on the cause being called, heard evidence sufficient to show that the libelant had been in the employ of the respondent as master of the vessel, and that the principal question was as to the amount due for the service, if any, and thereupon referred it to a Commissioner to take the proofs as to the nature, extent and value of the service, and as to the payments or other deductions to be made, if any, and report thereon. The case was heard accordingly before the Commissioner, and a balance reported in favor of the libelant of $334 71, which report was subsequently confirmed by the Court, and a decree entered for that amount against the respondent. It is now objected that the Court erred in referring the cause to the Commissioner instead of taking the testimony in open court. But we cannot conceive any foundation for this objection. The Court had ascertained from the hearing before it that the main questions in controversy were in respect to accounts between the parties as master and owner of the vessel, and very proper therefore to be referred to and heard by a Commissioner.

The rights of the respondent were not prejudiced, as the whole case could afterwards be presented to the Court upon the proofs and exceptions to the Commissioner's report, and much of the valuable time of the Court was thus saved by the reference.

It has also been objected that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case, as a portion of the service claimed in the year 1854 was upon a vessel engaged in the purely internal business and commerce of the State. But it is a sufficient answer to say that this objection has no application to the service in the year 1855, and the balance of wages decreed, after deducting the payments, is less than the amount of the wages for that year.

A great deal of testimony has been taken as to the service on the vessel, whether as master or clerk, and as to the competency of the libelant as master, the value of the service, &c. But these are matters of fact depending upon a conflict of evidence, which we shall not enter into. We are satisfied with the conclusion arrived at by the Court below.

Decree affirmed.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for appellant, Messrs. D. & T. McMahon.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Chambers—Before Justice Ingraham.

John Fink vs. *Silman, Dickey & Co.*—Motion granted so far as to allow defendants to enter an appearance and answer in the cause, but not to affect the judgment, &c.

ACCOMMODATION INDORSERS FOR A CORPORATION CANNOT SET UP USURY.

Hungerford Bank vs. *The Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company and Edwin Dodge, Willis Phelps, H. Holcomb and others.*—This was a case not long since decided in the Sixth District, which will be of general interest. It was an action brought by the Bank, which is plaintiff, to recover the amount of a promissory note made by the Railway Company, which is defendant, and indorsed by the other defendants. The evidence showed that these defendants indorsed the note when it was made, merely for the accommodation of the Railway Company and without receiving anything, and that the Railway Company then delivered it to the plaintiffs to take up a former note of theirs which had been protested, and that they paid on the renewal or extension, which they thus obtained, a discount or interest of more than seven per cent. The indorsers relied on this usury as a defence to their liability on the note.

Mr. Justice Mason (of the Sixth Judicial District of the Supreme Court) before whom the cause was tried, in rendering his decision, held the indorsers liable notwithstanding the usury. He said that the act of 1850, (laws of 1850, 314, chap. 173) providing that no corporation should interpose the defence of usury, must be construed as abolishing the usury laws as to all contracts made by corporations. (Curtis *vs.* Leavitt, 15 N. Y. R. 9, 85 154, 171, 228—230; Butterworth *vs.* O'Brien, 7 Abbott's R. 456; s. c. 16 How. P. R. 503.) As between the railway corporation and the Bank, the note was valid notwithstanding the usury. The rule is a familiar one, that a contract can only be avoided for usury by the party who made it, or by some one standing in legal privity with him, and not by a stranger to the transaction. (Dix *vs.* Van Wick 2 Hill R. 524, 525; Green *vs.* Morse, 4 Bark. R. 341.) These indorsers, although not actual recipients of the usury loaned, or in the strictest sense a party of the contract of loan, yet they are, as indorsers of this note, privies to the original contract and liable upon it equal with the principal who borrowed the money, and, as privies, they have a right to set up any defense which the principal could. But when the contract is valid between the principal debtor and lender, I do not think the accommodation indorsers can say the contract is illegal as to him.

Judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed was accordingly rendered against all the defendants.

The Ella Burns Case.

MRS. BURNS SUCCESSFUL—THE CHILD TO RESUME ITS ORIGINAL NAME—EXHIBITIONS TO BE WITH THE CONSENT OF THE COURT.

In the application of Francis Whitten.—This cause was decided on Saturday by Mr. Justice Davies by directing an order to be entered that the child should remain in the custody of Mrs. Burns as her guardian, with whom Mr. James S. Thayer was associated for that purpose, under the supervision of the Court. The child is to resume her own name, Eva Bell Whitten, instead of Ella Burns, and not to be exhibited publicly without the consent of the Court. The father is to have access to his child at any time.

The Court having adjourned, his Honor called little Eva to him, and instructed her to love both father and mother, which she prattlingly promised to do.

Court Calendar—Monday, Oct. 3.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1863, 1339, 2661, 2665, 2667, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2683, 2687, 753, 1925, 2161, 2099, 2163, 2105, 2107, 2109. *Part II.*—Nos. 1941, 1943, 1945, 1582, 2108, 2151, 1169, 1, 2112, 1914, 1984, 1986, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2130, 2132, 2131. *Part III.*—Over and Terminer.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1138, 1141, 318, 310, 220, 351, 1103, 758, 1111, 1112, 1115, 697, 1131, 1132, 1127, 849. *Part II.*—Nos. 883, 977, 597, 756, 1017, 1059, 1081, 869, 51, 36, 889, 962, 1042, 1150, 1153.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 63 bbls. Ashes, 17,430 bbls. Flour, 20,758 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Corn, 15,977 bushels Oats, 1,049 bushels Malt, 268 pkgs. Provisions, 479 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day of 40 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,672 bbls., including 1,235 bbls. Pots, and 437 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bags Rio on terms not disclosed; and 100 bags Porto Rico at 12¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been very moderate, to-day, including Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually quiet to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been very limited, chiefly for the small lots wanted by the regular trade. With liberal receipts, and a pressure to sell, prices of low and medium qualities have again declined, and the better grades are also less firm. Sales have been reported of only 5,250 bbls., including small lots of inferior to choice superfine State, (which is quite scarce,) at $4 60@$4 75; extra do., $4 70@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 55@$4 75; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 75@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 80@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5@$5 15; round hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 40 for old, and $5 45@$5 60 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour.....$3 50@$4 30
Superfine State.....4 60@ 4 75
Extra State.....4 70@ 4 90
Superfine Western.....4 55@ 4 75
Extra Wisconsin.....4 75@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.....4 80@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio.....5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.....5 20@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 70@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee.....5 10@ 5 20
Extra Genesee.....5 40@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....5 30@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.....5 50@ 9 00

Southern Flour is inactive and languid. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 530 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been sparingly offered and purchased, including extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 75@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; Fine Iceens of Brandywine are now quoted at $2 00@$2 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, to-day, and prices have favored buyers. The demand has been fair partly on speculation, but not at rates satisfactory to holders. Hence, sales have been confined to 12,600 bushels, including fair to very choice White Michigan, at $1 28@$1 35, the latter an extreme rate; fair to good White Indiana at prices we are not at liberty to publish; Iowa Spring on terms not ascertained; strictly prime White Kentucky, at $1 45; very choice Red North Carolina, at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is held with more firmness, but is inactive. Sales were reported to-day of 18,000 bushels, but they were effected, as we were aware, though not stale, Thursday afternoon. A small lot of Mixed Southern brought to-day, 92c., ₱ bushel. For good Yellow Southern no sales have reached us. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and less in demand, including Canada at 43c.@43½c.; Western, 42c.@44c.; State 42c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c.@42c.; Southern, 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel. New Barley continues scarce and quiet; 4,000 bushels part two-rowed were reported sold on private terms; also 11,000 bushels Barley Malt, on terms not ascertained.

IRON—Has been inactive to-day, at previous figures. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 1,500 tons Pig in lots, at $22@$22 50 for Anthracite No. 2, and $23@$23 50 for No. 1, on time; 500 tons forge at $21; 50 tons charcoal wheel Iron at $31, and 100 tons Pipe at about $39, all 6 months. Sales to the extent of 5,000 tons were also reported to go west from the Delaware bank, on terms not disclosed.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand and drooping prices. Week's receipts about 46,000 sides. The supply of Upper in the rough is ample, and prices are declining.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after, and sales have been made to-day of 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 39c.@41c.; 1,100 hhds Cuba Muscovado, part at 25c.; 140 hhds. clayed Cuba, part at 24c.; and 100 hhds. tart Cuba, at 22c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 60@$15 87½ for Mess, and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 49,013 bbls., against 70,331 bbls. Sept. 1, 1859, and 20,574 bbls. Oct. 1, 1858. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9c., and Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is more active. Sales, to-day, 550 tcs. and bbls., fair to choice, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 370 bbls., in lots, at $6@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 50@$10 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $5@$5 75, for Country Mess, and $12 25@$4 62½ for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Stock in the packing-yards, 18,612 tcs. and bbls., against 24,200 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1859, and 1,840 tcs. and bbls. Oct. 1, 1858. Beef Hams, $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots, at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, yet sales have been reported of 630 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c.@6¾c., and 50 hhds. Melado, at 5c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request, including Straat's varieties, which are now quoted thus: Loaf, 10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Circle A Crushed, 9¾c.; Granulated, 9¼c.; Ground, 9¾c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 250 bales Cotton at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 4s.; 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 1½d.; and 4,800 bushels Wheat on private terms. For other ports, nothing really new. The latest clearances—according to the *Shipping List*—have been: ship *Oscar*, 648 tons, to Melbourne or Sidney, a brig 161 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, clipper ships *Lookout* and *Europa*, to San Francisco, on terms we did not learn; a Br. bark, 429 tons, from Restigouche to Hull, Deals, 92s. 6d.; a ship, 1,137 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton ½d.; a bark, 300 tons, from Honduras to New-York, wood, $5; a brig, 250 tons, from Gulf of Mexico to New-York, logwood, $5, and mahogany, $15, on and under deck; one 224 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, coffee, $1 25 ₱ bag; a tern schooner, 200 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, coal, $5, and back from Vera Cruz to New-York, $2,200; a Br. bark, 3,500 bbls., to Barbados, 60c. ₱ bbl.; two schooners, same voyage, 70c.@75c.; one 1,500 bbls., to a windward Island, $600; one 1,400 bbls., same voyage, $1,000; a bark, 230 tons, to Cienfuegos, $2,000; one 275 tons, to Porto Rico and back, sugar 35c., and molasses $2 50; a schooner, 115 tons, to a French West India Island, $500, and back from Sombrero to a port north of Hatteras, guano, $4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEROSENE OIL!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
NO VARIATION FOR THE WINTER.
THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
(Established 1854,)

Announce that, having made great improvements in the manufacture of Kerosene, they are now enabled to offer it to the Trade at

ONE DOLLAR PER GALLON, WHOLESALE.

The attention of consumers is respectfully called to the subjoined table, the result of a photometrical examination by Ed'n N. Kent, Esq., of New-York, Chemist, and dated Feb. 3, 1856:

Material.	Lamp.	Intensity of Light.	Quantity of Light from 1 oz. of Oil.	Price of the Oil per Gallon.	Cost of an equal Amount of Light.
Kerosene	Kerosene	13.689	2.435	$1 00	$4 10
Camphene	Camphene	5.625	1.299	63	4 85
Whale Oil	Solar	1.892	833	1 00	12 90
Lard Oil	Solar	1.640	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil	Solar	2.025	850	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid	Large Wick	553	300	87	29 00

Reliable orders from the Trade, by mail or telegraph, filled on application to

AUSTENS, Agents,
No. 93 Pearl-st., N. Y.

KEROSENE is also to be obtained at the Manufacturers' Prices, of all the New-York Wholesale Druggists, Grocers, Camphene and Burning Fluid Manufacturers and Dealers in Lamps.

N. B.—KEROSENE is the trade-mark of the Kerosene Oil Company, and all persons are cautioned against using the said trade-mark for other oils.

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$5 HANDSOME PRIZES $5
FOR
TARGET COMPANIES.
PLATED GOODS, EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR PRIZES
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A new and large assortment.
A call is solicited. Goods shown cheerfully to all.
W. S. MURRAY, No. 222 John-st,

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.
Is the CHEAPEST and most DURABLE ROOFING in use.
Is FIRE and WATER PROOF.
Is adapted to ALL KINDS of ROOFS, whether OLD or NEW. CEMENT FOR SALE BY THE BARREL.
Sent to any part of the country, with full printed directions for application. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
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GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, Is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for restoring gray and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

CARBON OIL—REDUCTION IN PRICE.—IT IS not a coal oil, but is for burning in coal oil lamps, and, unlike coal oil, is free from smoke and unpleasant odor; burns as long as the best coal oil, and is now offered for sale at a REDUCED PRICE, at the Company's depot,

No. 191 PEARL-ST.

CHARLES ROSS & CO. HAVE REMOVED their Patent Conical Mill Manufactory from No. 211 Centre-st. to the Empire Works, East 25th-st. Also, their milling establishment to No. 212 25th-st., East River, where families and dealers can obtain a superior article of double extra family flour.

ANTIQUARIANS.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to dispose of a valuable and rare collection of medals and coins, with case made expressly for them. Amongst them are many of this country's early history, and all in perfect condition. For particulars, address MEDALS, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TO MACHINISTS.—A SMALL LOT OF MACHINISTS' tools, consisting of lathes, planers, &c., suitable for heavy or light work, for sale low. Apply to A. & E. B. BRADY, No. 39 Greene-st., or A. G. FISHER, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING CLOTHES without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries, and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

J. T. BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 234 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $3 50 per load.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots, at $4; Double-Sole Water-Proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' SADDLE. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

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RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

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IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS.
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
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SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters. Interior columns; wrought and cast Iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of flue Iron Work for building purposes.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIRECT from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

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BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
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BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, to a gent and wife, with board, $13 a week; also, back rooms, do., $10, and two rooms for four single gents for $5 each, gas included. Modern house, located on West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two or three single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in view of the Park. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN PREFERRING board in a private family, in a very quiet neighborhood, where there are but few boarders, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 9 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND handsome rooms at No. 220 West 33d-st., Boormanterrace, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, also a single gentleman, in a first-class house—No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 24 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, can be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, with no other boarders, will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nicely furnished rooms on second floor. House is new, contains all modern improvements, and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., near the cars, or within six minutes' walk of the ferry. Address C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen, at No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry; modern brown-stone house, with all the comforts of a home; a good table, warm house, gas and bath; small and select family; no children. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN EUROPEAN lady, having a large room, with large closet attached, in a modern-built house, with gas and bath, in a pleasant location, within a few minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries, will take a single gentleman. Address X. C. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily can accommodate a gentleman and wife with good board and a pleasant suite of rooms on second floor, location good; three minutes' walk to Atlantic-st. or Wall-st. ferries, at No. 66 State-st. fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a private family; a parlor and two bedrooms, with partial or full board; location must be in the 4th-av., or in one of the cross streets near it, between 20th and 30th-sts. Address Box No. 1,630, Post-office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO suites of rooms and two single rooms to let, in a well-known first-class boarding-house, within three minutes' walk of Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at six. No. 61 State-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st., house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences; dinner at 6; references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, in a first-class house, unfurnished, without board—a parlor, bedroom and pantries, with gas, hot and cold water, privilege of bath, &c., in vicinity of a hotel or restaurant; locality of Madison-square preferred; none but strictly private families need answer. Address, stating terms, &c., M. H. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

NO. 158 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A private family wish to rent a front room on the second floor, with full or partial board. The house has the modern improvements, and is convenient to several lines of stages and cars. Apply at No. 158 West 36th-st., a few doors east of the 8th-av. References exchanged.

MARRIED COUPLES OR GENTLEMEN can find elegant rooms and a pleasant home for the Winter at No. 315 West 22d-st. 8th-av. cars and stages convenient. Terms from $10 to $18 for two persons, according to rooms required.

A CHOICE SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED Rooms to let, without board, in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, most delightfully located down town on Bleecker-st. very near Broadway. Terms moderate. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED, TO LET—With full board to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a first-class house—strictly private family—on Lexington-av. Persons wishing to hire will be directed by applying to KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast if desired, can be had at No. 85 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 5th-av., for gentlemen only, in a genteel private family; satisfactory references given and required.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—ALSO SINGLE rooms, at No. 19 Union-square. This is one of the most desirable locations in the City; rooms newly furnished, and have all the modern improvements. References given and required.

LARGE ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS to rent on the 1st and 2d floors at the Madison Park House, cor. Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison Park. Private tables given if required. Best of reference required.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath, &c., to let, to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE family, with gas and use of bath-room; also, breakfast and supper, if desired, in a central location, to one or two single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 73d-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, without board, to families, in a splendid house on Clinton-place, near Broadway. Also, the lower part of the house, furnished, to let. Everything for housekeeping. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 17th-st. and 4th-av. A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board; reference required.

FRENCH BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Gentlemen and wives, or a family of 5 or 6 persons, can be accommodated with rooms on second floor, at No. 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—PARTIAL BOARD IN A SCOTCH family, where few boarders are taken; location anywhere between Bleecker and 14th sts. State terms. Address J. M. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH gas, bath, and snitable for two young men. Address, stating terms, &c., H. and G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS MAY BE OBTAINED, with bath-room attached; also, a single room, with board, if desired. Residence one block east of Broadway No. 6 2d-st.

TWO OR THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN will find pleasant rooms by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. None but those who can give the very best references need apply.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—TWO OR three families and a few single gentlemen or ladies can find desirable rooms with board.

TO YOUNG MEN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN be had on first and second floors, with a pleasant family, at reasonable rates, at No. 310 Madison-st.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE the Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

ROOMS CAN BE HAD WITH OR WITHOUT partial board, at No. 38 University-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COLLECTIONS, 1859.

British West Indies, Canadas and throughout the United States and Cnba, with prompt returns. Thirty years' experience entitles the undersigned to offer facilities reliable, responsible and legitimate to his numerous friends and patrons. He begs especial attention to this notice. J. I. VAN VLECK.

$5,000.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN, to take the place of a retiring partner in a successful and thoroughly-established manufacturing business, strictly on the cash principle, which has been extensively advertised throughout the United States for several years, and now yielding a net profit of from $30 to $40 per day. The present partner will give satisfactory reason for retiring. To any gentleman possessing the above amount in cash, every opportunity will be afforded for investigation. No agents need apply. Address A. M. C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a grocery-store; has been doing, and is capable of doing, a first-rate business. Corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av. The owner wants to sell on account of ill health, and must go into the country. Inquire any day before 12 o'clock at the store, or of O. D. STEVENS, firm of Stevens & Sutherland, No. 17 1st-st., or of Mr. SEAMAN, No. 117 West-st.

PORTER HOUSES, BILLIARD SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS FOR SALE.—Several public houses now doing a good business will be sold cheap. They have been established some time, and are owned by one gentleman who wishes to retire from business. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—TO AMBROTYPE AND STEREOSCOPE artists—the very commodious and popular rooms in the Museum Buildings, Troy, N. Y., with use of instruments, scenery &c.; rent $250 per year, with immediate possession. Apply to W. B. BOARDMAN, Troy, N. Y.

DRUG-STORE AND LEASE FOR SALE cheap, with or without stock and fixtures; also, a lot of Grocers' fixtures, new and cheap. Apply at No. 54 4th, or at No. 533 Hudson-st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—WHICH WILL PAY AN active man a very handsome remuneration. A fine opportunity for a man with a capital of $3,000. Apply to JOHN M. COUGHLIN, Esq., No. 88 Beaver-st.

PEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,500 cash. Address Box No. 667 Post-office, New-York

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,

HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of

PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by

LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.,

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of

C. GIGNOUX & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of

THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the rich goods imported by

BENKARD & HUTTON.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chints colors, of the importations of

SCHULTEN & HURD.

PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entire balance of the importation of

LANE, LAMSON & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by

LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of

F. VOGEL & CO.

SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of

CHARLES PAYEN & CO.

SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received

FROM AUCTION.

DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received

FROM AUCTION.

SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the

COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received

FROM AUCTION.

SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the

PACIFIC MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the

MANCHESTER MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the

HAMILTON MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

A FALL STOCK,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.

ALSO,

DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.

ALSO,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.

ALSO,

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.

ALSO,

LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.

ALSO,

YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.

The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for

NET CASH,

OR TO

PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,

AT

LOW PRICES.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS
That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.
Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT, are incomparable with all others in the market. At
No. 361. Broadway. 539.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
Stair Carpetings, Velvets, Tapestries, Medallions, Ingrains, Three-plys, and a full assortment of
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS,
Rugs, Mats, Stair-Rods, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
GRAND OPENING DAY,
FOR LADIES' FANCY FURS,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
AT HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF SHAPE
and MATERIAL,
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

351 WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 351

AT R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av., corner 14th-st.
RICH EMBROIDERIES, selling cheap.
RICH LACE GOODS, for evening dresses,
RICH RIBBONS, cheap, cheap, cheap.
RICH STYLES PARIS FLOWERS IN ALL COLORS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A complete assortment of all kinds of
MOURNING GOODS,
Including
English and French Bombazines,
Irish Poplins, extra quality,
Satin de Chene Cloth, Lyonese Cloth,
Canton Crape, Ottoman Cloth,
Mohair Lustres, 8-4 Camel's Hair Merinos,
6-4 Delaines, &c., &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3-plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 5s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 84 4th-av., near Cooper Institute.

COLUMBIAN HALL
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
We are offering for CASH,
BRUSSELS TAPESTRY CARPETS at ... 75c. to $1 10
THREE-PLYS and TAPESTRY INGRAIN 90c. to 1 10
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS ... 45c. to 75
COTTON and WOOL ... 22c. to 35
A good assortment of Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers. Druggets from one yard to four yards wide.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

NEW SILKS
Will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 4, inst.,
Received per steamer *Asia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in connection with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depot, No. 378 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1; 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

COTTON BATTS AND WADDING—ALL styles and kinds, at lowest cash prices. Twines, wicks, &c. The trade are invited to call and examine. R. FURMAN,
No. 28 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
The attention of the Ladies
is particularly called to our
LARGE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Embracing all the best makes of
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
together with a full stock of
SHIRTING LINENS OF SUPERIOR MAKES,
LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
DAMASK CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
TOWELINGS, DOILIES AND NAPKINS,
Also,
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES,
Also,
A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of
FLANNELS, including the
BALLARD VALE,
GILBERT,
SHAKER,
ENGLISH,
WELCH, &c.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st.

NEW FALL CLOAKS,
AT THE NEW MANTILLA STORE
OF
HENRY EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST.
The Stock of
NEW FALL GARMENTS
at this establishment embraces every variety of
LADIES' VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
CHESTERFIELD SACQUES,
CLOTH BURNOUS,
SHAWLETTES,
DUSTERS, &c.
In calling the attention of our patrons to our
FALL EXPOSITION,
We have only to reiterate our former assertion—viz.:
Our stock is manufactured under our own supervision, especially for the
NEW-YORK RETAIL TRADE;
and those who deal with us, either for the City or country trade, will find our assortment unsurpassed by any similar establishment
IN THIS CITY.
Country merchants will find it to their advantage by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere, providing low prices is any consideration to them.
HENRY EDGERTON, No. 409 Canal-st.

BULPIN'S!
BULPIN'S! BULPIN'S!
GREAT OPENING DAY
FOR
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
FOR
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
When will be exhibited
THE GREATEST ARRAY OF NOVELTIES EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Near Franklin-st.

UNDERGARMENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S 18 THREAD BENGAL SILK SHIRTS AND PANTS, VERY HEAVY FOR WINTER.
MERINO AND LAMB'S WOOL SHIRTS AND PANTS
LADIES' LAMB'S WOOL SHIRTS AND PANTS IN great variety of sizes.
ALSO,
RIBBED HOSE AND HALF HOSE—
FRENCH AND AMERICAN—
NOW OPEN.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

SILK ROBES! GREAT BARGAINS!
CHEAPEST SILK ROBES EVER OFFERED.
SILK ROBES AT $20. SILK ROBES AT $25.
SILK ROBES, VELVET FLOUNCED, $30.
SPLENDID SILKS, at $1 per yard.
EXTRA RICH SILKS, at $1 25 per yard.
SUPER-HEAVY BLACK, GROUND CHINTZ,
BROCADE FIGURE, $1 75.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

RICH DRESS SILKS AND ROBES,
Latest Paris Styles, in great variety. Also,
DRESS SILKS AT $1 PER YARD!
Full assortment of RICH PLAIDS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Will sell at public auction,
On MONDAY, Oct. 3,
2,000 extra rich
PARIS SILK ROBES,
Comprising
500 extra heavy two-flounced, $18.
500 extra heavy Broché, two flounced, $25.
500 Broché, two flounced, $30.
500 Broché, two flounced, $27 50.
500 Broché, four flounced, $35.
LATEST PARIS STYLE.
Also,
A large and varied assortment of
RICH VELVET ROBES,
at very low prices.
N. B.—Most of the above stock, purchased for Cash, at recent auction sales, are 40 per cent. less than cost of importation.

AT NO. 294 CANAL-STREET,
BRANDRETH, BUILDINGS.
LADIES' CLOAKS AND FURS,
MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
NOW READY
FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY TRADE.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS,
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
AND OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.
ELLIOTT, (late Mackenzie.)

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
GRAND OPENING DAY,
FOR LADIES' FANCY FURS,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
AT HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 86½ Leonard-st.
NEW MATERIALS FOR
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
All the newest variety of goods required for these purposes are now being constantly received. Manufactured exclusively for our trade.
CHINTZ, REPS, &c.

SUPERIOR SHIRTING LINENS.
We are now receiving all the varieties of our superior make of
PATON & CO.'S
SHIRTING LINENS,
known so long to our retail customers for their unexcelled bleach and
DURABILITY.
No. 341 Broadway and No. 86½ Leonard-st.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY. SALES DEPOT NO. 344 BROADWAY

DRY GOODS.

RICH SILKS, NEW SILKS
AND
NEW DRESS GOODS IN VARIETY.
The best display of new Dress Goods in this City may be found at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
The stock of
NEW FALL SILKS
at this establishment is second to none in New-York.
LADIES
SHOULD
EXAMINE
THEM
BEFORE
PURCHASING
ELSEWHERE.
If a reduction of 20 per cent. on former prices is any consideration to the ladies in purchasing, they should examine the stock of
MANTLES,
CLOAKS,
BURNOUS,
CHESTERFIELD SACKS, &c., &c.,
at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 GRAND-ST.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Would call particular attention to their large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Comprising
IRISH, SCOTCH and
RUSSIAN LINENS,
DAMASKS by the yard,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
TOWELING, DIAPERS,
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
&c., &c, &c., &c.,
With every article in the housekeeping line, at prices to command a popular trade.

FALL AND WINTER ENGLISH
HOSIERY,
Full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's
AT LOW PRICES.
Lambs' Wool and Merino Hose and Half-Hose.
Bleached and Colored Cotton Hose and Half-Hose.
Silk and Raw Silk Hose and Half-Hose.
ALSO,
Merino, Lambs' Wool, Cotton and Silk Drawers, and Undergarments of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
The attention of ladies is particularly invited to a line of
SUPERB VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES,
At $30 and $35,
which we shall open at retail, on
MONDAY, OCT. 3.
These goods are all of this season's importation.
IN FULL ASSORTMENTS,
NEW DESIGNS AND CHOICE COLORINGS.
At these prices they are unquestionably the best bargains of the season.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st,

BULPIN'S!
BULPIN'S! BULPIN'S!
GREAT OPENING DAY
FOR
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
FOR
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
When will be exhibited
THE GREATEST ARRAY OF NOVELTIES EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Near Franklin-st.

SHAWLS.
FROM AUCTION,
AND OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
Comprising a large and choice assortment of the latest and most fashionable designs, will be offered at retail on Monday, Oct. 3, greatly under cost of importation.
Also,
A large stock of elegant
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS,
at very low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF STELLA SHAWLS,
At 25 per cent.
Less than the Cost of importation.
All the above Goods are in NEW DESIGNS, and are THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A CHOICE LOT
OF
STRIPED CASHMERE SHAWLS.
Just received per steamer *Vanderbilt*.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer

GREAT ATTRACTION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No. 335 Broadway,
Will open on Monday morning, Oct. 3.
A Superb Assortment of
LYONS SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
AND PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the Great Auction Sales,
All of which will be offered
25 per cent. below the cost of importation.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3.
An invoice of French Jaconet Bands.
Also, Jaconet Edgings and Insertions,
With and without revise stitch.
Also, an auction lot of Bands—very low.

FASHIONABLE PARIS SHAPE
CLOAKS,
In Lyons Velvet and Fancy Cloths, manufactured in the best manner and in every variety of trimmings.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GLOVES, HOSIERY and
UNDER GARMENTS.
A large assortment of the most celebrated manufacture
Will be opened
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, OCT. 3.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

JOUVIN'S GLOVES.
200 DOZEN OF DESIRABLE COLORS.
OPENED FOR EXPOSITION ON MONDAY.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
Just opened:
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils, Coiffeurs, Barbes, and Crowns.
Black Thread, Gulpure, and Pusher Laces and Edgings.
Real Point and Point Applique Lace Collars, Sets, and Laces, all widths.
A large lot of Paris Embroidered Ildkf's—new styles.
Valenciennes and Medallion Lace Collars, Sets, and Ildkf's.
Real Valenciennes Laces and Edgings, from 1s. per yard and upward.
From auction:
1,150 Maltese Lace Collars, 50c.; warranted worth 75c.
1,000 French Jaconet Sets, $1; warranted worth $1 50.
1,600 French Swiss Collars, $1; warranted worth $1 50.
1,250 French Swiss Sets, from $2 to $3—only half the usual prices.
Ladies are requested to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late PETER ROBERTS,) No. 429 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a magnificent selection of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Of the latest Paris styles,
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, MERINOS,
DELAINES, &c.
EVENING ROBES
FAMILY MOURNING.
J. G. & Co. invite special attention to their superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
comprising some of the finest goods manufactured, of exclusive styles, which cannot be found elsewhere.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

POPULAR TRADE
IN
SILK ROBES SILKS, &c., &c.
A fresh supply will be added to their
Popular Stock of DOUBLE SKIRT and
TWO FLOUNCED ROBES,
$17 and upwards.
Also,
The $1 and $1 25 SILKS, purchased on Monday last at the large auction sale of Wilmerding & Mount.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS—Paris cloaks, basques, mantles, sleeves, sacks, wrappers, &c., and children's apparel for the Fall and Winter fashions, at No. 375 Broadway, and all the branches; waist-patterns cut by measure, at 18 cents.

BRIDGE SKIRTS AT NO. 755 BROADWAY.—Woven Skirts with 50 springs, and Skirts with 20 springs, for Misses, all of the latest French pattern. Old Skirts made over. C. A. RANOUS' Skirt Factory, No. 755 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

DAMAGED FRENCH MERINO, BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, satinets, blankets, bine flannel, prints, ginghams, de laines, men's shirts and drawers, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S!
BULPIN'S! BULPIN'S!
GREAT OPENING DAY
FOR
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
FOR
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
When will be exhibited
THE GREATEST ARRAY OF NOVELTIES EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Near Franklin-st.

NO. 255 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have now open, at Retail, an extensive and select stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE FALL SILKS,
and every other description of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
to be opened
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, OCT. 3,
A great variety of
RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
PLAIDS, OTTOMANS, CALICOES, &c., &c.
At a great sacrifice on cost of Importation.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
DRY GOODS DEALERS.
We have purchased the entire stock of
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
which, together with the celebrated
WARRENS
AND
WAMSUTTAS,
In NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE, FOR CASH OR ON TIME,
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York.

A GREAT NOVELTY
WILL BE OPENED
THIS WEEK,
At ELLIOTT'S, (late Mackenzie,)
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings,
BEAUTIFUL PLUSH BURNOUS,
IN STRIPES AND TARTAN PLAIDS.
ALSO,
CIRCULAR CLOAKS AND SHAWLETTES,
Of the same material,
BEING THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
Suitable alike for OPERA and PROMENADE.
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

BRODIE'S
GRAND OPENING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.
The greatest display ever made on this Continent.
NO. 300 CANAL ST.,
AND NO. 479 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Will offer on
MONDAY, Oct. 3,
500 pieces extra heavy
PARIS DRESS SILKS,
at $1 per yard,
worth $1 25.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, October 3, a very large stock of
RICH LACE CURTAINS
AND VESTIBULE LACES,
at prices fully 25 per cent. less than the same goods are usually sold for.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY MORNING,
Some ENTIRE NEW DESIGNS of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT PRICES
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION:

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN AT RETAIL
A full stock of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
Special attention is called to their
NEW SILK CLOAKS,
Manufactured from an entirely new article.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., most respectfully thanks the public at large for their kind support during these last few years, and hopes still to continue it, as he is now prepared to offer his new stock of the most fashionable furs ever yet brought in the New-York market, all prepared in the finest styles, and lower than any other house in the City, comprising large opera cloaks in sets, white and dark. Hudson Bay and Russia-sable mink, stone, marten, fitch, ermine, squirrel, Canada mink, French mink, salt-water mink, French sable and varieties. Also, a large assortment of misses' sets, wolf and Buffalo robes, caps, fur collars, trimmings, &c. N. B.—Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

LICHTENSTEIN, NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Verifies the old adage that "Variety is the spice of life" in the ARTISTICAL as well as the NATURAL world.
For his endless variety of Ribbons of every HUE and SHADE would leave one to suppose that ART had been taxed to her utmost in procuring such a display, from a plain and simple style to one of the most unique—ribbons allke apropos for a peasant girl or those fit to grace the folds of an EMPRESS' DRESS. In fine, LICHTENSTEIN HAS ALWAYS THE BEST STOCK of Ribbons and Trimmings that can be found in New-York. IT IS THE PLACE to match anything in the way of Dress (if it can be done in New-York at all.)
The prices too are reasonable, and that is a point of consideration.
Ladies, after all, are the best judges. Call at No. 387 Broadway, and decide for yourselves.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
W. K. PEYTON, NO. 264 BOWERY,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A splendid assortment of all the leading styles introduced for the season in
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
Cloth Shawlettes, in great variety, $3 75 to $6.
Cloth Basques and Sacks, in great variety, $4 to $5 50.
Cloth Burnous, new patterns, $5 75 to $8.
French Beaver Cloaks, new patterns, $5 to $9.
Tricot Beaver Cloaks, with rich crotchet berthas and fringe, from $8 to $10 50.
French Beaver Burnous, $6 25 to $8 50.
We invite the ladies to inspect our stock. In style, quality and manufacture, our garments will be found superior to many now sold on Broadway and Canal-st., at 40 to 50 per cent. higher prices.
Strangers and others will find our store within five minutes' walk of the Broadway hotels

The New-York Times..

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Road to Ruin—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—Captain Kyd.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Out of the Depths—Ballet.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagon's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European advices we received by the *Hungarian*, extend to Sept. 21. They are deficient in interest. The Coroner's inquest in the case of those killed upon the *Great Eastern*, in the recent explosion, had been rendered "accidental death"—the customary inanity. The only other notable events in the English news, is the death of Sir James Stephen, the historian and essayist, and a fresh victory of Sayers, the pugilist, in a contest for the championship. On the Continent, affairs had assumed no new phase. The Zurich Conference had resumed its labors; but no information as to its proceedings had transpired. There were rumors of a new ministerial crisis in Naples; and, from Turkey, of an attempt to assassinate the Sultan. The Franco-Spanish war in Cochin-China had terminated in the celebration of a treaty of peace. There is no additional intelligence from China.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 17, contain little of moment. The market for Coffee was active; sales averaging 3,500 bags a-day.

A letter addressed by Assistant Postmaster-General King to the Postmaster of New-Orleans explains the difficulties which have recently attended the California mail service. Mr. King states that since the execution of the Johnson contract the Department has been led to apprehend a failure, and it was to guard against this possible contingency that a provisional arrangement was made with Mr. Vanderbilt. An announcement, however, which appears this morning, apprizes us of Mr. Johnson's readiness to fulfill his pledges, by dispatching a steamer for Nicaragua on Wednesday.

The friends of Senator Douglas in Washington deny positively the truth of the prevailing rumor that he contemplates making any reply to Attorney-General Black's review of his article in *Harper's Magazine*. They further say that no reply is to be published with his sanction or supervision.

Gov. Morgan has issued his proclamation for the annual Thanksgiving in this State, designating Thursday, Nov. 24.

A serious fire occurred in the State Prison, at Sing Sing, very early yesterday morning, involving the destruction of several of the shops, the suspension of work among a large number of convicts, and a severe loss to one or two contractors. The fire is supposed to have been applied by an incendiary.

About 9½ o'clock last night the brewery of Speyer's Lion Lager bier, situated in One Hundred and Tenth-street, and covering, with the out-buildings, nearly sixteen acres of ground, was discovered to be on fire, and before the Fire Department could get effectually to work the whole establishment was destroyed, together with several valuable horses, which were suffocated by smoke. The loss is supposed to be about $50,000, covered by insurance.

The English cricketers arrived in this City, yesterday morning, by the night boat, from Albany. They were met on landing by members of the New-York Cricket Club, and by several Englishmen, resident in this City, and escorted to the Astor House, where they will be located during their stay. The great cricket match—these eleven Englishmen against twenty-two Americans—will commence this morning, on the St. George's ground, Hoboken. It will be the most exciting match of this great national game of England ever played in the United States, and, notwithstanding the rather high price charged for admission, thousands of New-Yorkers will cross the North River to witness it.

An investigation was entered upon on Saturday, at the Girard House, before Coroner O'Keefe, as to the cause of the bursting of the boiler at that hotel, whereby John O'Connor was killed, and John Collins, the engineer, was badly scalded. A number of engineers and boiler-makers gave evidence, but their testimony as to the cause of the explosion was conflicting in its nature—some asserting that there was sufficient water in the boiler, and it burst because the iron in spots had worn thin, while the others believed the calamity happened solely from lack of water. The jury adopted this latter theory, and censured the engineer. They also recommended that the authorities pass an ordinance obliging all owners of engines to have the boilers inspected at least once a year, by an officer appointed to do so.

The Ella Burns case has been decided by giving the custody of the child to Mrs. Burns, providing for the father's right to visit it, and restricting its public exhibitions. She is also to resume her own name. In the West Washington Market case the Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs, and assessed the value of the premises for the year in question at $47,630.

The Court of General Sessions will open, for the October term, this morning, before Recorder Barnard. The calendar is heavy; the prisoners in the Tombs, awaiting trial, ranking as follows: Murder, 8; highway robbery, 9; assault with intent to kill, 11; forgery, 10; burglary, 20; grand larceny, 45; besides a large number of less important charges. The Recorder, it is understood, will specially charge the Grand Jury on the law of libel in reference to the *Daily Hand* of Stephen H. Branch, and other scurrilous papers, recently or in course of publication in the City.

Murders in the Sixth Ward are every-day affairs. The latest was perpetrated upon the person of one Michael Cornelius, who was picked up last evening in a cellar near Baxter-street, senseless, and almost lifeless, with a deep wound in his left breast. There is no clue indicating the parties in the transaction.

Saturday's business in the General Markets was much restricted. A very moderate demand prevailed for Cotton, Flour and Grain. Flour and Wheat were depressed, and the former was cheaper. Sales were made of 3,000 bag Rio Coffee at full prices. Molasses was in more request. Sugars were less active. Teas were freely sought after. Provisions were inquired for. Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides and Leather were quiet. Hay was in good demand at former rates. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 571 vessels of all classes in port.

Toombs on the Press.—Senator Toombs, we all know, is not a gentleman who is apt to express himself either tersely or concisely. He frequently says a great deal more than he means, and sometimes says things he does not mean at all. We all remember how he declared war against England a year ago, in *propria persona*, and announced that for the ten years last past he had been always ready for an encounter with that overbearing Power. Of course he did not intend his language to be taken in the ordinary sense of the words; but then the public will make mistakes now and then, and it never makes them so often about anybody as about persons of Mr. Toombs' calibre.

Having effectually disposed of England, he has recently turned his attention to the editors of newspapers, and denounced them smartly in a speech recently delivered at Lexington, Ga., with just as much vigorous vituperation as he expended on the British nation. Some editors, however, have, it appears, shown themselves more restive under the castigation than the British lion, and have retorted. So, the Senator's friends, fearing he had got himself into a scrape, have drawn up a solemn manifesto, declaring that "the severity of his remarks *were* confined to a class of incompetent editors, who, under the authoritative title of the royal pronoun *we*, assume to become leaders of public opinion." We hope the great man will not confine himself to the reproof of "incompetent editors." He will surely address a word of admonition to the sorrier members of all the professions. What the world wants is men like Toombs to rebuke all the bad people who abound in it. When he gets into good reprimanding order, we may expect great changes.

The Slavery Question in the Southern States.

The Slavery Question as a political issue is vigorously discussed in the Southern States. The bold crusade which Mr. Douglas has commenced, has aroused the public mind, South as well as North, to the principles at issue in the pending contest. His proclamation of Territorial Sovereignty,—of the right of the Territorial Legislature to act upon the subject,—has had a two-fold effect: it has compelled the Republicans at the North to fall back upon their original position, of the power and duty of *Congress* to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, in spite of the Dred Scott decision; and it has constrained Southern ultraists to take the opposite ground, that Congress must *protect*, although it can not confiscate, slave property within Territorial limits. Mr. Douglas took middle ground, denying both positions and asserting that although slaves might freely enter the Territory as property, they could not be so held and protected there, unless the Territorial Legislature saw fit to enact laws for that purpose.

The controversy has led to the formation of still another party at the South, and to the statement of a new position, which bids fair to rally a good many adherents. The Hon. W. C. Smedes, a distinguished lawyer of Mississippi, wrote a vigorous and patriotic letter a few weeks since, urging, in the interest of the South, as well as the country at large, *entire inaction*, on the part both of Congress and of the Territorial Legislatures, on the subject of Slavery. And he has now written another,—which we publish in another column,—reinforcing the same proposition. He denies utterly the power of Congress to make any laws whatever concerning Slavery in the Territories; and shows at length that in the Dred Scott decision, the Supreme Court positively denies the power of Congress to legislate for its protection. He affirms, as a principle of law, the position of Mr. by unfriendly legislation, make Slavery so bur- Douglas, that the Territorial government may, densome on the slave-owner as virtually to exclude it; and he, therefore, urges that the Territories be organized on the basis of letting Slavery entirely alone. This would leave the whole matter of protection to Slave property with the Courts, where it belongs, and would put an end at once and forever to the political agitations which have hitherto grown out of the subject.

Mr. Walter, who is spoken of as the Opposition candidate for Governor of Mississippi, has also written a very frank, manly and explicit letter on the subject, in which he expresses substantially the same opinions. He adds the just and evident consideration that if this policy of letting it alone can be established, Slavery will only go where it may be profitable; and that wherever the climate, the soil, or the temper of the people is opposed to it, it will certainly be excluded. Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina, in a recent speech, of which we give extracts, has also taken ground against any intervention of Congress on the subject, and also against the power of the Territorial Legislature to act upon it. He insists that the whole subject should be left to the courts, and that it is *their* duty, under the Constitution, to give the same protection to slave property as to any other.

These speeches and letters indicate the growth of a comparatively conservative party at the South, which proposes no longer to surrender the political control of that section to the ultraists and disunionists who have hitherto given direction to its political activity. In common with all the wiser and more influential public men who have spoken upon the subject at all, these gentlemen all unite in denouncing the movement for reopening the Slave-trade, as fatal in policy and wrong in principle. Mr. Walter does not hesitate to brand it as aiming at disunion. In almost every quarter entitled to respect, it has been discountenanced and repudiated.

The character of the coming Presidential contest, in our judgment, depends entirely upon the attitude of the South. Senator Chesnut deals in gloomy forebodings, and predicts that the Northern sectionalists will push the Anti-Slavery issue more sharply than ever before, and that they will be very likely to seize upon all departments of the Federal Government, and certain to use them for the destruction of the South. He states very strongly the numerical superiority of the Northern States over the Southern, and says there is no possibility that the equality between them will ever be restored. Under the most favorable circumstances, even if Sonora, Lower California, New-Mexico, Arizona, and the territory west of the Arkaasas should become Slave States, the North will still have 26 and the South but 20,—when all the available States shall have been admitted. He anticipates, therefore, a combination of all these Free States against the South. This depends, as we have often said, upon the policy and temper of the Southern States themselves. The Free States are not naturally "fanatical," or even zealous, on the subject of Slavery. They have never shown any special interest in the question, except when they have been goaded to it by the ultra and reckless action of the South. They could never have shown so much union and strength upon it as they did in 1856, but for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the crusade of fraud and violence against Kansas, and the brutal attack upon Mr. Sumner. Any one of these acts was enough to arouse the indignation of any community not utterly lost to self-respect. If the South chooses to give us kindred provocations again, they will undoubtedly be indulged with similar results. If they permit their fanatics to control their action, and commit the South to the scheme of a Congressional Slave code and to reopening the Slave-trade, they will unquestionably see the tide of Northern resentment swell still higher than it did in 1856. But if the conservative portion of their people will take the political affairs of the country into their own hands, they can easily disarm Northern sectionalism of the only weapons which make it formidable. The question will be substantially decided by the South in the Charleston Convention.

The California Mail Service.

With very much that feeling of satisfaction with which a parsimonious father receives the quarterly tailor's bill of his spendthrift son, does Uncle Sam meet the incessant requisitions of the Pacific Mail service. Ever and again comes that trifling demand for an appropriation; that suggestion of a new route; that project for speeding ponderous mails through impassable deserts at monstrous prices; that little scheme for stocking a new Isthmus line, which the traveling public concur in shunning, in order to carry a solitary through mail-bag monthly, with a pocket-full of letters inside. The little eccentricities of this character in which the Department indulges are not unfortunately the efforts of a plethoric exchequer to escape the danger of congestion. The Department is absolutely beggared. It has only to show against an annual outgo of some fourteen millions an annual income of half the size; has just struggled through a year of pitiable embarrassment, owing to the lack of the usual appropriation; and, with all this burden of Isthmian and trans-continental mails upon its shoulders, is on the eve of sinking into bankruptcy.

No more striking exhibit of so hapless a state of affairs could be desired than that presented by the First Assistant of the Postmaster-General in a letter we reprint in another column. The occasion of this untimely disclosure is the threatened lapse in the mail-carriage by way of the Isthmus, owing to the delinquency of the contractor, whose bid was accepted last Spring. The old contract with the Panama Companies expired on Friday last. That with the Tehuantepec Company will end on the 27th inst. At the last moment, previous to Friday, it became apparent to the Department that Mr. Johnson had neither the means nor the backing to enable him to enter upon his enterprise in time for the dispatch of the mails on Wednesday from this port, nor to make arrangements for the subsidiary line connecting New-Orleans with the main trunk at Key West. In this extremity recourse was had to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose abundant resources and unemployed shipping might enable him to fill the gap until a last chance had been presented to the tardy contractor; and without affectation of coyness, Mr. Vanderbilt assumed the vicarious duty, proposing, in his steamer, the *Northern Light* to send forward the ordinary mail. But though momentarily cast down, Johnson, as it proves, was not subdued. Rallying at the last moment, he has set at nought the arrangements of the Department, and the engagements of Vanderbilt,—and, on Wednesday, pledges himself to dispatch the *St. Louis* with the mails, by the Nicaragua route, agreeably to his contract. But the connection at Key West has to be omitted; and so far the New-Orleans business community will suffer serious inconvenience.

Having stated these elements of the situation, the Assistant intimates that the Tehuantepec contract will not be renewed. The reason he affords for this decision is, it must be confessed, quite decisive. The cost of this channel of transmission, for the large segment of the year which has passed, has been $223,958; the receipts, $5,790. Leaving newspaper packages out of the count, and, in a spirit of extreme liberality, assuming the mail to have consisted of half-ounce letters paying ten cents each, the cost of transmitting every such letter must have been a fraction under $4—a sum preposterously disproportioned to the compensation. It is sufficiently obvious that this description of financial management is wholly inconsistent with the posture of affairs of which such recklessness is the cause. Such recklessness; for this is but a trifling item of a long account. The three overland mails—maelstroms they might well be called, in view of their prodigious powers of absorption—are costing an annual aggregate of $925,000. We must await the annual report of the Postmaster-General to learn with accuracy what the postal receipts from this resource amount to; but there is very good reason to believe them to be absurdly incommensurate with the cost; so much so, that each letter carried is estimated to be an expense to the Treasury of seventy-five or eighty dollars. Now, as a specimen of fancy and amateur speculation nothing could be more stupendous than this; and if big governments are to be indulged in such big gratifications, let us possess ourselves in patience. But the Department, in its projected disposition of the Tehuantepec business, has inaugurated the rule that non-paying routes are to be discouraged, and when possible discontinued; and in thus condemning the extravagant humor of previous administrators of the office, brings the Overland business fairly into Court. Let us now see some action that shall put an end to this folly. Let the contractors, if necesary, be bought off, even at the excessive rate they will not be slow to dictate. And in the economy of more than one million of dollars, something worthy the name of Postal Reform will have been achieved.

This change is not the less imperative in that the domestic mail service is suffering severely under the pruning-knife of the Postmaster. Complaint is rife everywhere of the undue contraction of facilities which the public had been taught to rely upon, and the sacrifice of which is of paltry aid to the ailing exchequer. There is something to be saved beside money. General and local convenience have large claims to be consulted; and very surely the public must withhold its approval from a system which pays millions to speed the burden of a carrier-pigeon across wildernesses, and shrinks from paying the pittance exacted for connecting the populous village close at hand with a great mail route. The system, while struggling with good purpose in the right direction, is ill-balanced and partially managed. We hope to gather from the forthcoming yearly statement of the Postmaster-General that it will be hereafter under sounder and wiser control.

How Public Servants look after Public Property.—Our Law Record this morning reports a verdict which ought to be of some public interest, as it certainly is of public importance. It relates to the ownership of a large quantity of land which has been built up, beyond the outer line of West-street, opposite to Washington Market, by filling up the river to the extent of some 400 or 500 feet beyond that line. This process of filling up began some twenty years ago. The right of dumping dirt there was leased by the City to some enterprising person, who paid $3,000 a year for the privilege, and then charged what he pleased per load to parties who had dirt which they could not otherwise dispose of. In course of time quite a large tract of land was thus created, upon which squatters erected sheds, houses, &c., for market purposes. The Clerks of Washington-market are supposed to have collected rents from these parties, upon the presumption that they were upon the City property:—but the City treasury received none of the money, though the Clerks, some of them at least, became rapidly rich.

Being called on, however, to make payments of some kind or other upon this property, Comptroller Flagg refused to so, on the ground that the land lay outside of low-water mark and therefore *belonged to the State*, and not to the City. In that condition the matter rested. The State authorities took no steps to recover the property, and the City collected no rents. Meantime Mr. J. B. Taylor, a sharp-eyed and energetic gentleman of the City, offered the State Authorities $6,000 a year for the property. As this was precisely $6,000 more than they had ever dreamed of receiving for it, they leased it to him; and furthermore made over to him all the *back rents* for it, on condition that he should defend the title of the State to it at his own expense.

Mr. Taylor accordingly sued the City for the rents of the property due for the last year: and he recovered, at the hands of a jury on Saturday, the sum of $47,360 on that suit. The verdict establishes the ownership of the property in the State,—and also virtually affirms Mr. Taylor's right to rent for the piers which have been built out from this land,—amounting to about $15,000 more, and awards $2,500 for costs. Mr. T. therefore recovers for *one year's* rents the snug little sum of $64,860:—and he has still in reserve the rents for *this* year and the *back* rents, which according to law he can only recover for six years. The result of the whole operation, therefore, is to hand over to the State property worth probably $1,500,000,—and to put into Mr. Taylor's hands nearly a third as much for having accomplished it. The City loses nothing—because it never really claimed it and certainly never received the rents of it. The only losers are the squatters who have paid no rents, or the clerks who have received and kept them.

But the whole proceeding affords a striking illustration of the difference in the management of property by public agents and by private individuals. So long as no person was specially interested in this property, no one took the trouble of determining the ownership of it; and the same principle affects to a greater or less extent all the business interests of the City and the State.

The Battle of Pei-ho.

Every disaster and calamity must needs have a victim to atone for it. When things go wrong, it does not answer for national indignation to waste itself either upon the enemy or upon fate or any other abstraction. It must have an individual, who can be made to exhibit a palpable result in the fact of his humiliation. Admiral Hope seems to have been selected by the London *Times* as the expiatory sacrifice for the guilt and shame of the defeat of the Pei-ho. It sums up on the whole question pretty regularly, by ascribing to his rashness or bad management the fatal repulse which has annulled the treaties and re-opened the war.

We have already freely expressed our opinion that the least that can be said of the affair was that the attempt to force the passage of the river in defiance of the Chinese prohibition, and their positive assertion that there was another mouth at which the Ambassadors would be duly received, was culpably rash and ill-advised. The only excuse which has been made for it so far, is the general impression prevalent in the fleet that the Chinese made this new arrangement merely for the purpose of delay—that it was, in short, an evasion. But surely, no matter how tricky and knavish they might have been, or were supposed to be, it was imperative on the ministers to avoid even the possibility of mistake, when mistake evidently involved anything so serious as a renewal of the war. If they had made up their minds to consider any further attempt to delay their journey to Peking as a *casus belli*, it was certainly due to their own forces at least to see that there was no mistake about the matter before setting blood to flow once more.

This responsibility, however, rested altogether on the Ambassadors, and not on the military leader. A military force sent to conduct an Ambassador to his post, or to cruise in its neighborhood, is always under his orders. Admiral Hope was simply Mr. Bruce's escort. He had nothing to do with the Minister's views of the proper policy to be pursued toward the Chinese. It is on record that when Mr. Bruce came to the conclusion that he was trifled with, and that the Pei-ho was really the road to Peking, he declared to the Admiral that he left it to him to take him to his post, which, of course, could only be done by removing the obstructions in the river. As the result proved, this again could only be done by fighting, and more fighting than actually took place. Suppose the Admiral had declined the contest and retired as soon as the forts opened fire, the London *Times* would have been the first to make the world ring with denunciations of his pusillanimity, would have taunted him by a rehearsal of all the old stories of Chinese cowardice and incapacity, and assured us that a single rush by a company of marines would, as so often before, have ended the affair; and it would have lamented that a little want of firmness should have damaged Western prestige in the eyes of Orientals. The fighting men in this lamentable business have certainly done their duty; the error is to be found in the general spirit in which the negotiation was carried on, which was one of mistrust and irritation. Distrust is a reason for being on one's guard, but nothing save certainty of betrayal can excuse the commencement of hostilities.

The Eaton's Neck Oyster-Bed.—A great many extravagant stories have been written of the oyster discovery in Long Island Sound. The temperate and intelligent report on the subject, published in another column of the Times this morning, will show precisely what the facts in the case are. In 1841, a schooner, loaded with "seedling oysters," was capsized in the Sound, about a mile and a half from the Long Island shore, a little west of Eaton's Neck, and her deck-load of thirty bushels lost overboard. Some three weeks ago, five Connecticut men, who were fishing in the vicinity of the spot where the accident happened, threw over an oyster dredge in lieu of an anchor, to keep their little boat from being driven off, and on hoisting it in again, found it loaded with handsome oysters. Notwithstanding the promise to keep the discovery secret, one of them agreed with certain City Islanders, for the sum of $500, to pilot them to the greatest bed of oysters ever heard of. The purse being made up, he kept his word, and from that time to this a fleet of 150 boats, more or less, have been briskly engaged in dredging over the spot, having taken already some hundred thousand bushels. If, during the present month, their labors are equally successful, as they probably will be, the profits of the discovery will amount to half a million dollars for the season.

The oysters taken are of the size known as "box" or "extras,"—as large as the choice ones reserved for prime roasts. Their flavor is very fine—being much salter than the article which has been removed from its native bed and fattened in fresher water. The oystermen have not been so unwise as to turn any considerable quantity of their catch at once into the market to knock down the price. A few have been brought in to bait public appetite, but most are transported to the shallow bays near the mouths of rivers and creeks, where their rapid growth will more than pay for the trouble of raking, besides giving to the oystermen the control of the market when the choicer varieties are scarce and in loud demand. From the representations of some of our cotemporaries the impression would be obtained that Long Island Sound is blockaded with the fleet of sail vessels and steamers hovering over and crowding toward this placer of luscious bivalves. The truth is, that very quietly from 150 to 160 boats are engaged in the business, of which full one-half are under twenty tons, one-quarter more are not over sixty tons, and the rest are sloops, small schooners and steamboats. The men engaged in the business are right "jolly" with their good luck, and in excellent mood to read Gov. Morgan's proclamation for a thanksgiving. Most of them are citizens of the Empire State, but when a stray Yankee from Connecticut drops in his dredge between the crafts of Westchester and Suffolk County men, the New-Yorkers, instead of fulminating vengeance and threatening war, are disposed to pause and give cheers to the Yankee who discovered the mine for them. The Eaton's Neck oyster bed is a new bond of union between the States.

Death of Sir James Stephen.

By the steamship *Hungarian* we receive intelligence of the death of the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K. C. B., Essayist and Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. He was born about the year 1790, and was the son of Mr. Stephen who took so active a part in the suppression of the slave-trade. Sir James was educated at Cambridge, became a student of law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1811. During the existence of the Melbourne Ministry he was appointed as permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and held that position until 1848, when he resigned. He was knighted at this period, and shortly afterwards was nominated a member of the Board of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. In 1849 he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, which post he held until his death. He has been distinguished as a writer of great force on historical topics, having published a series of articles in the *Edinburg Review*, which attracted almost universal attention, especially after their publication in a collected form in this country. Among his labors were two volumes of *Lectures on the History of France*.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Answer to Judge Black's Pamphlet—Count Sartiges, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The statement that a reply to Judge Black is in course of preparation under the supervision of Judge Douglas, has no foundation whatever. I am assured that Judge Douglas has not authorized, supervised or sanctioned any reply to review of his article in *Harper*. He is content to let the public form their impartial judgment on the essay and review. Should he reply, it will be over his own signature; therefore, any anonymous publication will be the individual act of the writer, without the authority of Judge Douglas. I have reason to believe that the pamphlet referred to as in course of publication was for the most part written during the absence of Judge Douglas from this city, and without his authority or suggestion. Should Judge Black's position be indorsed in the United States Senate, Mr. Douglas, I understand, will be ready and able to reply in a manner satisfactory to his friends.

Mr. Shannon, of Harrisburgh, has been appointed private secretary to President Buchanan.

Letters received at the French Legation report Count Sartiges as much improved in health. He hopes to spend the Winter in Paris, but may return to Washington in a month or two.

Dispatches from Paris anticipate an early restoration of quiet in the Italian States.

France is preparing to send twelve thousand troops to China.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The steamship *Cahawba* was to have commenced her regular trips from Charleston to Havana, *via* Savannah and Key West, yesterday. The Charleston *Courier* says her agents made every reasonable proposition that could have been expected, but without success, to obtain the restoration of the Havana Mail service, according to the schedule heretofore performed by the *Isabel*.

The President has recognized Friedrich Kuhne as the Vice-Consul of the Duchy Saxe Altenburg, to reside at New-York; also F. N. Hutwalcker as Consul of Prussia at Savannah.

Affairs in Newark.

Newark, Sunday, Oct. 2.

In the Fifth Ward, last evening, a middle-aged man, named Wm. McGuire, fell, while descending an area, striking the back part of his head on the pavement, fracturing his skull and producing subsequent death.

A young man named Thomas Glennin was arrested on Saturday evening, on a charge of striking one Walter Sanford with the butt of a rifle, and thereby causing a wound, which, it was thought, would terminate his life. Sanford, after being injured, remained insensible for twenty-four hours, but at 9 o'clock this evening he regained consciousness, and there are hopes of his recovery.

A young man, who gives his name as William Newton, of New-York, was arrested here last evening, for passing spurious notes, purporting to be three dollar issues of the Merchants' Bank, New-York. An accomplice escaped. The bills are altered from the genuine plate of some other Bank.

During a false alarm of fire, last evening, two firemen, who were on the rope of Engine No. 9, tripped and fell; and the machine passed over their bodies, inflicting series injuries.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Fair at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The principal feature of the Fair yesterday was the awarding of the thousand-dollar prize to the best thoroughbred stallion of any age. The ring consisted of 23 entries, including *Lexington*, *Revenue*, *Doubloon*, *Princeton*, *Arthur*, *Waterloo*, *Castor*, *Ruric*, and many others known to fame. After a protracted consultation among the Committee, the prize was awarded to *Revenue*, owned by John M. Botts, of Virginia. *Revenue* is sire of the celebrated racers *Sue* and *Fanny Washington* and *Planet*.

A sweepstake prize of $300 for the best bull was also awarded yesterday. It was taken by *King Alfred*, owned by J. N. Brown, of Sangamon Country, Ill. This gentleman also carried off the $200 premium for the best cow.

On Monday the balance of the thoroughbred rings will be finished; also the sweepstakes on mules and horses. In addition to the regular programme, another $1,000 premium has been arranged, and will be awarded on Monday to the fastest trotter. *Flora Temple*, *Princess*, and *Ike Cook*, are already entered for the contest, which will come off in the arena of the amphitheatre.

News from Texas.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The fever is slowly increasing at Houston and Galveston, where more deaths are reported.

Major Neighbors, Indian Agent, whose death has already reached us, was killed at Belknap, the 13th inst., by two citizens without a chance of defending himself. The murderers were not arrested.

Much anxiety was felt at Indianola for the schooner *Margaret*, Johnson, which was 50 days out from New-York.

The schooner *Victory*, from Philadelphia, had arrived at Indianola after a long passage.

The Affairs of Blake, Kingsley & Co.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 1.

Blake, Kingsley & Co., whose failure took place last week, and whose liabilities were half a million of dollars, have made a special assignment for the benefit of all their creditors to H. K. Hooper and R. W. Newton, of Boston, and John H. Hudleston, of New-York.

News from Mexico.

Charleston, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The *Courier's* special correspondent says that it was reported that the Mexican Bishop was willing to guarantee a loan of five millions to Miramon by pledging the Church property. The Archbishop and Clergy were bitterly opposed to the policy. It was reported that Vidaurri had joined the Church party.

Fire in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859.

Wm. F. Hughes' hay press, on Jefferson-avenue, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. His loss is heavy. The surrounding property, chiefly dwellings, was also burned, owing to the scarcity of water. The loss on the hay press is from $5,000 to $10,000, which is insured here.

The Pennsylvania State Fair.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859.

The *Hibernia* steam fire-engine was awarded the first premium to-day, for throwing a stream of water 254 feet horizontally and 188 feet vertically. The steamer *Washington* received the second prize, and the *Good Intent* the third. In point of steady action the latter was superior.

News from Rio Janeiro.

Charleston, Saturday, Oct. 1.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 17 are received. The receipts of coffee were trifling, and the sales were mostly for France. The stock was 60,000 bags. Flour was firm, and the stock was 55,000 barrels.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The Opposition of Northampton County held a Convention at Nazareth, to-day, and unanimously adopted resolutions recommending Andrew H. Reeder for Governor.

New-York Politics.

Tarrytown, Saturday, Oct. 1.

Mr. H. D. Robertson has not declined the nomination of the Americans of the Eighth Senatorial Convention.

Destruction of Salt.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Oct. 2.

Advices from St. Martin's of Sept. 15 state that very heavy rains had taken place there, destroying 300,000 bushels of salt at the Great Bend.

Manufacture of Gas from Water.

Wilmington, Del., Sunday, Oct. 2.

The City Gas Works invited a large party yesterday, to witness the manufacture of gas from water, as a substitute for coal gas. The demonstration was in every way satisfactory, the light being very pure and brilliant.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—The highly-successful drama of "Dot" will be played here every night until further notice. During the past week a succession of the most brilliant audiences rewarded the management. It is difficult to say which is the most successful, the house or the play. Both are beautiful.

Wallack's Theatre.—The old comedies are the order of the day here. The "Road to Ruin" is announced for to-night, with a superb distribution.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The extremely successful revival of the "Sea of Ice" will be given every night this week. All the artists of Miss Keene's admirable company appear in the cast.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Burton, the comedian, commences a series of his old impersonations to-night at this house, playing *Capt. Cuttle* and *Guy Goodluck*, in "Dombey & Son" and "John Jones"

New Bowery Theatre.—The new and spectacular drama called "Garibaldi; or, the Invasion of Sardinia," will be played here to-night. Also, the legendary melodrama called "Capt. Kyd."

Barnum's Museum.—An absorbing sensational romance of facts, called "Out of the Depths," will be produced here to-night for the first time. It is from the pen of H. J. Conway, Esq., a gentleman of much experience in this sort of thing.

Wood's Minstrels.—An excellent programme is provided here to-night.

Wilgin's Italia.—This fine work of art should be seen by every admirer of romance and reality—at Hope Chapel.

Circus.—Nixon's celebrated Circus will commence operations to-night, corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway.

Academy of Music.—The Matinée on Saturday was a success in everything except the fulfillment of the manager's promises. There was a superb attendance of "youth, beauty and genius;" the most exacting of managers could scarcely expect more. The day was fine; the opportunity for show immense, and the promises of the management enormous. The latter part of the programme was not carried out. An entire opera was promised, and selections from two other operas. An entire opera was *not* performed; a miserable mutilation of "Ernani" being the apology for it. For the other "selections" we had the duet from "Poliuto," (sandwiched between the second and third acts of "Ernani,") and nothing else. The selections from the "Barber" were utterly omitted. In the concert Muzio and Mr. Gassier sang the Spanish duet, and Mr. Mills played one piece. Here the whole affair ended; a contemptible cheat, and calculated to bring Matinées into disrepute. It is no excuse that the Company was proceeding to Boston. The manager had no right to announce pieces that could not be performed. Mme. and Mr. Gassier sang excellently, and Mr. Mills' performance of Chopin's Concerts in E minor was one of those classical treats which are at long intervals vouchsafed to us New-Yorkers. This remarkable pianist interprets the music of the great masters with a clearness and force that has never been excelled in this City. His touch is absolutely faultless, execution prodigious, and his insight into the composer's meaning electrical. Indeed, in all that constitutes preeminence, he is the most startling exponent of pianism we have yet had in this country. The profound excitement which this gentleman created in the art world last season will be more than rivaled by such superb performances as those of Saturday.

Mr. Ullman's Company proceeded to Boston by the steamer *Commonwealth*, immediately after the entertainments.

Philharmonic Society.—The directors of the Philharmonic Society have issued their programme for the eighteenth season—that of 1859-60. The performance will take place once more at the Academy of Music—a change which will be appreciated by the members. This arrangement, however, involves a change in the day of rehearsal, which in future will be on Wednesday, instead of Saturday, except on the day of the concert, when the Saturday rehearsal will be retained. The concerts will take place as usual—the first taking place on the 19th of November, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann. Pieces selected, Symphony No. 1 in C, by Franz Schubert; Overture to "Fidelio" in E, by Beethoven; the Overture to "Melusine" in F, (opus 32,) by Mendelssohn; introduction to the opera of "Lohengrin" (first time,) by Richard Wagner. The first rehearsal takes place on the 12th October.

The Baltimore Committee Again.—The Reform Committee of Baltimore having failed in their endeavor to enlist the Mayor of the city in support of their measures, have turned their attention to the Sheriff. In a long letter, addressed to that functionary, the Committee represent the probability of the recurrence of scenes of violence at the coming election, and call upon the Sheriff to aid them in the prevention of outrages upon respectable citizens. The laws which empower the Sheriff to interpose for the preservation of the public peace, are cited, and an earnest appeal for cooperation is put forth. Sheriff Creamer replies, under date of Sept. 30, in terms less curt than those employed by Mayor Swann, but mucho the same effect, declining to assume any responsibility, but declaring that he will cheerfully second any precautionary measures which the Mayor may see fit to adopt. The Committee evidently make but a limited impression upon the constituted authority.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENTAL AND VIOLENT DEATHS, CASUALTIES, &c.—THOS. ROCK, a laborer, fell from the stringpiece of Pier No. 17, East River, on Saturday afternoon, and was drowned. His body was found soon afterwards....CHARLES SMITH, of New-Haven, a hand on board the steamboat *Traveler*, lying at Peck-slip, fell off the rail of that boat on Saturday night, and drowned before any one came to rescue him....Some weeks ago, a child of three years, named ELIZABETH SMITH, who lived at No. 207 Third-street, knocked a pan of boiling water from her grandmother's hands, and it fell upon her own head. She died on Saturday from the effect of the scalds....THOMAS HOW fell from the second floor of house No. 463 Washington-street, on Thursday, and injured his head so badly that death ensued on Saturday evening. Deceased was 38 years of age....SAMUEL RICHARDSON, a colored man, died suddenly, yesterday morning, at No. 182 Laurens-street, from the bursting of a blood-vessel....On Saturday morning, WILLIAM E. WILLOUGHBY, of No. 117 West Twenty-sixth-street, while assisting to load a cart with furniture at No. 95 East Twenty-sixth-street, fell to the sidewalk and expired instantly....A scaffold which MAURICE CUBIOK had erected at a new house in Rivington-street, near Goerck, and upon which he was at work putting in window sashes, fell and precipitated him to the pavement. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and died soon afterwards. His age was 23 years. ....A child, 5 years of age, named MARTHA JANE NICHOLS, while playing, yesterday, at No. 241 Pearl-street, fell down two flights of stairs. She died instantly... Early yesterday morning JOHN HARDMAN, FRANCIS HARRIS and WILLIAM COURTNEY were found on board the steamer *Active*, at James'-slip, in a bad condition from having been scalded by steam. They were taken to the Hospital by Officers ROSE and IRVING, of the Fourth Ward. They stated that they went on board the *Active* and lay down by the steam-pipes to keep themselves warm, when some one purposely turned a stop-cock, ejecting upon them a stream of either hot water or steam. The police, on the contrary, say that the men were scalded by the bursting of a pipe. HARDMAN, who was injured most, is 25 years of age, and resides at No. 1 Batavia-street. HARRIS and COURTNEY are 13 and 17 years respectively, and live at No. 85 Cherry-street.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE GOSPEL AMONG SEAMEN IN THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—The usual monthly meeting was held yesterday evening in the Mariner's Church, under the direction of this Society, where interesting letters from converted seamen from different parts of the world were read by the pastor, the Rev. CHAS. I. JONES, and where the results of the labors of the Society in behalf of seamen were reviewed. During three years of the Rev. Mr. JONES' pastorate he has preached to and conversed with men born in eighty-nine different countries, and speaking thirty-eight different languages. The epistolatory correspondence of the Mariner's Church, with its members, is extensive and highly gratifying. It is under the charge of the pastor, and the letters received average forty-five monthly. They have come from one hundred and seventy different points on the earth's surface, and they breathe the warm devotional spirit of true religion. Two of the converts of the church, formerly seamen, are preparing for the ministry. The influence of this church has been largely felt on board of the United States Receiving-Ship *North Carolina*—fifty were admitted as members during the last year, and a daily prayer-meeting has been held on board by the converted seamen for many months. As the men are drafted from the *North Carolina* to different ships-of-war, they establish there daily meetings where practicable, and the influence of such has been very great. The Rev. Mr. JONES now numbers members of his church on board of thirteen different ships-of-war. The Secretary of the Society says that the field of operations is very large, but they lack the means to enter it as they would wish. A debt of $12,000 on the church cramps and fetters them. Had they the means they would throw several more faithful missionaries into the work; and concludes his report by making an earnest appeal for "the men who go down to the sea in ships." The Board of Directors of the Port Society is composed of thirty gentlemen, members of churches of different Christian denominations. The United States Navy is represented by two captains, a lieutenant, and a chaplain.

A WOMAN SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.—A woman named ANNA BURNS died at 9½ o'clock on Saturday night, at No. 34 Laurens-street, under circumstances which lead to the conclusion that her death was occasioned by a beating inflicted by her husband. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the matter, and from the evidence it seems that deceased and JOHN BURNS, her husband, occupied the upper floor of the above-mentioned premises. They lived unhappily together and were frequently drunk. On Saturday morning BURNS procured liquor, took it home, and by noon he and his wife were both intoxicated. In this condition she fell and struck her head against the stove. After she had lain in a stupor for some time BURNS bade her get up. She did not heed him. Thereupon he took a hickory club and struck her with it on the left side, injuring her very seriously. The neighbors assisted her to bed, but she experienced no relief, and death ensued. The Police were informed of the circumstances, and Officer BALDWIN arrested BURNS just as he was leaving the premises. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Drs. FINNELL and BEACH. They found the left eye much blackened and a small incised wound on the left brow, and large clots of coagulated blood pressing on the brain. Death, in their opinion, resulted from compression of the brain caused by blows on the head. The jury deliberated a long time, and finally rendered a verdict as follows: "ANNA BURNS came to her death from compression of the brain, the result of violence received on the first day of October, 1859." Coroner JACKMAN thereupon committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE LATEST AFFAIR OF HONOR.—There was a rumor about town yesterday, to the effect that the notorious Zouave, Col. DE LA RIVIERE, the Crimean hero, who was extensively celebrated here some time ago as the despoiler of the youthful affections of Miss BLOUNT, of Mobile, and who, in several ways not altogether creditable to an officer in the French army, has figured in the newspapers and police courts of this and other cities of the United States, was engaged to fight a duel with Mr. WILLIAM MULLIGAN, a gentleman of a pugilistic turn, also well known to fame in Hoboken, or its vicinity. And rumor further had it that MULLIGAN was there, and the Zouave wasn't. Furthermore, rumor said that the Zouave's friends did their best to get him to face MULLIGAN's music, but that he was seized with qualms of conscience touching the legality of dueling, and declined. Again, another report stated that he came to the ground with a second who could not talk English, while MULLIGAN's second could not speak a word of French, and so, as the preliminaries, according to the strict letter of the "code of honor," as became two such adversaries, could not be arranged, the whole thing fell through. We do not know which rumor is nearest the truth, but there was certainly gunpowder at Hoboken on Saturday which did not explode. At the last accounts MULLIGAN and the Zouave were both alive.

YOUR DAUGHTER OR YOUR LIFE.—Mr. ELIAS SOMBERG, an Israelite, of No. 167 Hester-street, has a young and pretty daughter. The susceptible heart of Mr. ABRAHAM MAIKSON, a devotee of the same faith, was touched with the charms of the Hebrew maid, and he desired to take her to wife. Neither the lady nor her papa would listen to the suitor. His love, however, was much too ardent to be overcome by so slight an obstacle, and he endeavored in various ways to gain the lady's ear. Not accomplishing his object by persuasion he finally had recourse to threats, which he inscribed in Hebrew on scented note-paper and sent to Mr. SOMBERG. The following is a translation of the expressed intention of the frenzied lover:

Mr. SOMBERG: I Write you the Last time, if you Don't give Me your Daughter for a Wife I Will shoot you before the Holy Days is over. Your enemy A
Look out. MAIKSON.

Mr. SOMBERG did not "look out" himself, but sent a policeman in his stead. The officer discovered MAIKSON and took him before Justice STEERS. The angry papa and alarmed daughter made a complaint, and the magistrate required the prisoner to give bail in $300 to keep the peace.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—About 6 o'clock last evening Officer GILLIGAN, of the Sixth Precinct, found MICHAEL CORNELIUS, well known as a habitual drunkard, in a cellar in the rear of No. 12 Baxter-street, with a deep wound in the left breast, which is supposed to have been made with a knife. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where his recovery was pronounced hopeless. CORNELIUS, who has recently been in the employ of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., has a family, but in consequence of his bad habits they left him some time ago. His home is at No. 476 Pearl-street. Being senseless when found, he was unable to give any account of the manner in which he received the injury, but it is supposed that he had been engaged in a drunken quarrel with some of the desperate characters who frequent the neighborhood, had been stabbed, and had subsequently stumbled into the cellar. No clue to the affair has been obtained by the Police.

DROWNED BY THE UPSETTING OF A BOAT.—Mr. WILLIAM MURRAY, formerly a resident of this City, but more recently of Staten Island, was drowned on Friday at Prince's Bay. He was crossing from Keyport in a sailboat, the wind being at the time fresh from the southwest. Upon landing he was advised to remain until it should be safer to attempt the return, but he procured assistance and launched his boat. After getting a short distance from the shore the boat was upset by a flaw, and MURRAY was drowned. The boat was picked up and brought to New-York by a passing vessel.

THE BUTCHERS' GUARDS, Capt. DAVIS, composed of butchers from the Seventeenth Ward, went, on Saturday, to Clifton Park, Staten Island, for target practice, accompanied by a brass band. They numbered fifty-five muskets, contested for forty-five prizes, and made a soldier-like appearance. On their return, they drew up in front of and saluted the TIMES Office.

REDUCTION OF FARE ON THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Second-Avenue Railroad Company have resolved to reduce their fares to the following rates: From Harlem to Peck-slip six cents, from Harlem to Forty-second-street five cents, from Harlem to Yorkville four cents, from Sixty-sixth-street to Peck-slip, four cents. The new schedule will go into effect on the 5th inst.

A VINDICATION OF LEMUEL GULLIVER.—Mr. T. F. MEAGHER will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening next, on DEAN SWIFT, the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. It is the first time Mr. MEAGHER has applied his gorgeous brush to the picturing of his distinguished countryman upon the variety of opinions entertained as to its character, and the Dean. Much curiosity will be felt to "view his coloring."

BAR-ROOM FIGHT—A MAN SHOT.—At 2 o'clock, this morning, a drunken fight occurred at French's Hotel, during which a printer, named HENRY WILKINS, drew a pistol and shot in the arm and breast WILLIAM HUGHES, a merchant from New-Orleans. The wounds inflicted will not, it is thought, prove fatal. WILKINS was arrested and taken to the Fourth Precinct Police Station.

NEW LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—The Merchants' and Miners' line, established by the United States and Central American Transit Company, is announced to go into operation on the 5th inst. The steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. CHURCHILL, will leave on that day for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the steamship *Pacific* over the Nicaragua Transit route. Special arrangements, it is stated, have been made on the Pacific side to secure passengers against detention.

FOR EUROPE.—The screw steamship *New-York* left this port, on Saturday, for Bremen and Southampton, carrying 203 passengers, $107,000 in specie. The screw steamship *Borussia* also took her departure, same day, for Havre, Southampton and Hamburg, with 156 passengers and $823,678 in specie.

GEOLOGY.—Dr. BOYNTON commences this evening, at the Cooper Institute, a course of eight lectures on Geology. They have been warmly praised in Boston and wherever else they have been heard.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner HESLEWOOD held an inquest at New-Brighton, S. I., on Friday, on the body of FREDERICK MORRIS, an inmate of the Sailors Snug Harbor, who was drowned while intoxicated.

Police Reports.

A WEAKNESS FOR JEWELRY AND SILK DRESSES.—Catharine Clark was engaged not long ago by Mrs. Elias Bonsteen, of No. 22 East Broadway, as chambermaid and laundress. Catharine is young and pretty, but her inability to dress herself elegantly rendered her happiness incomplete. She coveted the jewelry and silk dresses of her mistress, and last Friday did not resist the temptation to take them—to the value of $78—and leave the house. On Saturday she was found in Chatham-street by Officer Ostrander, of the Tenth Ward, with a portion of the stolen clothing in her possession, as well as pawn tickets for the jewelry. She admitted her dishonesty to Justice STEERS, and he committed her for trial.

THE GIRARD HOUSE EXPLOSION.

The Boiler Explosion at the Girard House—Coroner's Inquest—Different Opinions as to the Cause of the Explosion—A Verdict Attributing it to Lack of Water.

Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on Saturday, upon the body of JOHN O'CONNOR, who was killed by the boiler explosion at the Girard House. The following testimony was elicited:

Charles J. Underhill, a practical boiler-maker, testified that he had examined the exploded boiler, and found it to be well built; as far as he could discover, there was no imperfection in it; in his opinion, the explosion was caused by a lack of water in the boiler at the time of the explosion; there were burnt spots to be seen on the boiler, which indicate, beyond a doubt, that this was the cause; this lack of water was the result of carelessness on the part of the engineer, though the best engineers were sometimes liable to similar accidents; in his opinion, all boiler explosions were the result of carelessness.

Richard Doane, another boiler-maker, testified that he had examined the boiler, and was of the same opinion as the preceding witness in respect to the cause of the explosion; the boiler was not as thick as some, but was sufficiently strong, in his opinion, to stand a pressure of one hundred pounds to the square inch.

John Murphy, also a boiler-maker, coincided with the last two witnesses as to the capacity of the boiler, and the cause of its explosion.

Henry Hoffman, a member of the firm that manufactured the boiler, testified that it was made in 1856; it had a steam gauge and a safety valve; it was warranted to carry 150 pounds to the square inch; it was made of good material, and well braced; he had examined the boiler since the explosion, and found it in as good condition as boilers usually are after three years' use; the explosion was caused, in his opinion, by a lack of water; the best engineers were liable to be mistaken as to the quantity of water in the boiler; this boiler had no water gauge; and not one boiler in thirty, made for land purposes, had. The witness desired to state that the proprietor of the Girard House sent to the manufacturers some three or four weeks ago, to have them come and examine the boiler; they did so, and pronounced it safe.

Jas. H. Stephens, foreman of the Novelty Works, testified that, in his opinion, the explosion was caused solely by the pressure of steam, and that there was plenty of water in the boiler at the time; his reason for this opinion was that, if it had been caused by a lack of water the arch would have given away first; whereas the flat surface was first to explode; he did not think that this boiler was capable of carrying over seventy-five pounds to the square inch. Witness exhibited a portion of the boiler, and showed that in some places it was not more than an eighth of an inch thick; he said it might have been thicker when it was made; but the lime in the brick-work that was built around the boiler, had eaten away the iron, and rendered it weak; it was a common custom to build the brick-work in contact with the boiler; but it was wrong, and never should be done; every boiler, he cared not when it was used, ought to be tested by hydraulic pressure at least once a year; if it was done every six months it would be still better; the idea that no boiler could burst except from lack of water was a humbug; in his opinion, a boiler might burst, and often does burst, from its innate weakness.

John R. Walker, foreman of the Morgan Iron Works, was of opinion that the explosion was caused by a lack of water, although he did not think this boiler was capable of carrying over 70 pounds to the square inch. He agreed with the preceding witness as to the boiler having been weakened by contact with the lime contained in the brick-work. When the boiler was made he thought it might have carried 120 pounds.

David D. Acker testified that he was acquainted with John Collins, the engineer who had charge of the exploded boiler; that he was formerly in his employ, and he always found him a sober, industrious, careful, and attentive man.

Mr. Surbrug, proprietor of the Johnson Hotel, gave similar testimony as to the character of John Collins, but said that he discharged him on account of his temper, and his disposition to quarrel with the other help; with regard to his competency as an engineer, witness said he was the best man he ever had, although he had employed five or six different ones since he left; he never knew him to be the worse for liquor but once while he was in his employ; the boiler that Collins had charge of while in his employ was similar to that used in the Girard House, and was used for the same purpose.

Wm. H. McElroy, a former employer of Collins, also testified to his good character and competency.

Geo. W. Blake testified that about four months ago he was called to the Girard House to make some repairs of the steam pump, on which occasion he noticed that there was 85 pounds of steam on; he remarked to the engineer that he thought there was no need of carrying so much steam; witness had examined the boiler since the explosion, and thought it was capable of carrying 100 pounds; the gauge was so arranged that it could not carry more than that; the explosion was undoubtedly caused by a lack of water; if it had been caused by a weak spot in the boiler, the rupture would have been of the weak spot, whereas he found that the strong portions were ruptured equally with the weak; the boiler was originally built for witness, and was warranted to carry 150 pounds.

Daniel Solopeter, a boy, who assisted deceased in repairing the pipes, testified that the engineer slept in the boiler-room on Friday night, and that he went out during the night and procured a pint bottle of gin, from which deceased, the engineer, and witness all drank. He did not think the engineer was intoxicated.

At this stage of the investigation the Coroner and Jury adjourned to the New-York Hospital and took the deposition of Collins, the injured engineer, as follows:

John Collins deposed—I was employed as engineer at the Girard House; on the morning of the explosion there were thirty-eight or thirty-nine pounds of steam on; I turned the second gauge-cock and found water; the plumbers left off work about four o'clock; I never left the engine-room at any time for the purpose of performing any work about the hotel; I had no liquor in the engine-room that night; the night previous to the explosion the boiler leaked; I have had seventy-five pounds of steam on both boilers; after I built a fire, I examined the waste-cock and found all right; I never saw either boiler that exploded as safe as the upright one; I have been employed as assistant-engineer at sea for ten years; I cannot account for the explosion.

Charles A. Gallagher, M. D., deposed that he has made an external examination on the body of the deceased; I found a fracture of the skull, and fracture of both femors; there were extensive burns and scalds of the head, trunk, upper and lower extremities; the above injuries were, in my opinion, sufficient to cause death.

The case was submitted to the jury, who, after deliberating nearly two hours, brought in the following VERDICT:

"That JOHN O'CONNOR came to his death by the explosion of a steam-boiler in the Girard House, on the morning of Sept. 30, 1859—the explosion being caused by the engineer not having a sufficient quantity of water in said boiler. The jury would recommend that the proper authorities pass an ordinance making it obligatory on the part of all persons using a stationary or land engine, to have the boilers inspected at least once a year, by a competent person appointed for that purpose."

The Diocesan Convention—A Clerical Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your excellent report of the proceedings of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, contained in this morning's issue, you make a mistake which I would like to see corrected.

You say, "Mr. MCVICKAR's amendment was put to the house, and carried almost without a dissenting voice." The error is, simply, that the amendment was *lost* by a nearly unanimous vote. By the substitution of the word *lost* for *carried*, you will have the correct report. Yours, C. E. S.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Convention met at No. 9 Court-street, October 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M. James W. Davies of the Twelfth Ward, called the meeting to order, and Geo. H. Fisher was nominated to the Chair, and W. L. Hubbell and Geo. N. Stearns appointed Secretaries. The names of the delegates were read, and S. B. Cole was named in place of Conklin of the Seventh Ward, D. E. Meeker, in place of Briggs of the Thirteenth Ward, Orlando L. Stewart, in place of G. L. Kemp of the Sixth Ward.

A Committee was appointed to nominate officers for a permanent organization, who reported for President Charles Jones; for Secretaries, G. N. Stearns and W. L. Hubbell.

JESSE C. SMITH and Alderman JENKINS were appointed to act as Tellers. An informal vote was taken for a candidate for the office of District-Attorney, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes, 71.
John Winslow received 40 E. T. Wood 2
R. C. Underhill ..... 27 Blank 2

A formal ballot was then taken, and the result was:
Whole number, 71.
John Winslow ..... 45 R. C. Underhill 26

Mr. WINSLOW was declared the candidate.

COUNTY JUDGE—An informal ballot for this office resulted thus:
Whole number of votes 68.
Wm. H. Gale ..... 45 M. L. Townsend 7
C. J. Jack ..... 7 Scattering 9

It was voted, on motion of ALONZO H. GALE, that the nomination be unanimous for Wm. H. GALE.

COUNTY TREASURER—On motion of A. B. HODGES, Mr. DANIEL MAUZER, of the Fifteenth Ward, was declared the nominee by acclamation.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—H. E. RIPLEY, of the Thirteenth Ward, was declared the nominee for the Third District, and BERNARDUS J. RYDER for the Fifth District, both by acclamation.

JUSTICE OF THE SESSIONS.—By formal ballot. Result: whole number of votes, 65.
Samuel S. Stryker ..... 33 W. H. Hoyt 31
C. R. Atwater 1

SAMUEL S. STRYKER was declared the candidate.

CORONERS.—For the county towns, GEO. J. KIRBE of New-Utrecht, and NELSON L. NORTH, M. D., of Eastern District, were nominated.

It was voted on motion of A. J. GALE that the County Convention be resolved into a City Convention, and that the business continue under the same organization.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—On the second ballot BENJ. S. MORENOUSE received the nomination for the Third District. On ballot for the Fourth District, CHAUNCEY PERRY received the nomination, and for the Fifth District, Ald. ANTHONY WALTER.

A vote of thanks was passed to the officers of the Convention, whereupon it adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENTS—DEATH OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNION FERRY COMPANY.—NICHOLAS VAN DUYNE, Superintendent of the Union Ferry Company, was riding in his wagon on Saturday evening. His horse became unmanageable, running violently down Washington-street to Prospect-street, and in turning the corner at Fulton-street the vehicle was overturned. Mr. VAN DUYNE was thrown violently to the ground, fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he received the attendance of Drs. SMITH, WIDER and MINER, who pronounced his wounds fatal. He died at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving a wife and six children. He was 41 years of age.....A boy by the name of GEORGE ANDERSON, residing in Henry-street, was picking grapes on Saturday afternoon in the yard of SIMEON SMITH, No. 75 Middagh-street, when his feet slipped from a ladder upon which he was mounted, and he was precipitated to the ground. He was conveyed into the house and Drs. GEORGE MARVEN and PECK were called to attend him. His neck was found to be broken and he died in half an hour. He was 10 years old.

INJURED BY FALLS.—A man by the name of JOHN STARK, while in a state of intoxication, on Saturday night, fell from the third story window of his house, No. 35 Union-street, and was severely injured. He was attended by Dr. KELLY. His recovery is very doubtful.....A child of Mr. T. C. CALLICOT, who resides at No. 216 Smith-street, was severely if not fatally injured yesterday afternoon, by falling out of a second story window, and striking his head upon an iron grating beneath. He is unconscious, and will probably die. The child was reaching out and lost his ballance. He was 3 years old.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Conflagration at the State Prison at Sing Sing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Sunday Morning, Oct. 2, 1859.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the auger shop of the Prison at this place, and before the flames were subdued the file shop, the auger shop and the dye house were destroyed. The loss is very heavy.

The file shop, occupied by JAMES HOMER & Co., employed 90 men per day. All the machinery, stock on hand, raw materials, &c., were destroyed or damaged—nothing being taken from the burning buildings. Mr. HOMER's loss is estimated at $65,000, on which it is understood there is an insurance of about $35,000.

The dye house was occupied by BENJAMIN UNDERWOOD for the purpose of dying yarns used in the manufacture of Brussels carpets. He employed in this branch of his business about 20 men. He estimates his loss in stock and machinery at about $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,500.

The Auger shop was also worked by JAMES HOMER & Co., and employed eighty men. The loss in this shop is included in the loss of the file shop.

The State will lose in buildings about $7,000, and an additional loss by the men being thrown out of employment until the buildings can be reconstructed.

Mr. HOMER was paying the State about $1,000 a month for the service of convicts. Mr. UNDERWOOD was paying about $717 for the men employed by him.

It will take at least six weeks to repair the shops.

A fire was discovered in some old houses in the rear of the main street of the village, near the Aqueduct. There was not three minutes difference between the breaking out of the two fires. This circumstance leads to the supposition that both fires were the work of incendiaries—that the fire in the village was started to keep the fire-engines away from the prison.

Two men have been arrested this morning upon suspicion that they were implicated. They are in the lock-up, and will be examined to-morrow morning. They are supposed to be discharged convicts. S.

Fire in Harlem.

SPEYER LAGER BIER BREWERY DESTROYED—SEVERAL HORSES SUFFOCATED.

The Second District alarm, at about 9½ o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of a fire in one of the buildings connected with the well-known brewery used for the manufacture of "Speyer Lowen Lager Bier," situated in One Hundred and Tenth-street, running from the Eighth-avenue nearly to the North River.

Owing to the distance of the scene of the conflagration from the houses of the fire apparatus, it was a long time before any of the engines were on hand; the buildings were all wrapped in flames, and it was found impossible to save either the buildings or the stock. In the stables connected with the establishment were about thirty horses, among which were the four splendid Normandy horses that, attached to a large wagon, have attracted so much attention in the streets. A large portion of the animals were suffocated. Quite a number of small buildings, used as dwellings for the workmen were also destroyed, and so rapidly did the flames spread, that the persons who were in the buildings barely escaped with their lives. The total loss cannot fall short of $50,000, but owing to the confusion and the late hour, our reporters were unable to gain further particulars. We append a full description of the buildings, etc. The whole establishment covers 16 acres of land, and the main building was 400 feet long and about 50 feet deep and five stories high. The buildings were commenced April 10, 1857, and were finished in February, 1858. The company is composed of several persons, the principal of whom are the two brothers ALBERT and JAMES SPEYERS, and Capt. HOWARD, who resides in England. The fire is supposed to be accidental, and the loss is covered by insurance.

POSTSCRIPT.

As we go to press, we learn that the fire originated in the upper part of the main buildings, but the cause is not known. The total loss is about $250,000; and insured for $145,000, in about twenty or thirty Insurance Companies in this City. Mr. SPEYER was unable to tell in what companies. The fire made a splendid light, and could be seen at a distance of 10 miles.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent) at No. 328 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 563 Broadway.

Hill's Hair-Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING, GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Silver-plated Ware.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.
Invite attention to an assortment of the latest patterns in this line, just received, embracing liquor stands, dinner, breakfast and lunch casters, cake baskets, egg stands, tea and coffee sets, spoons, forks, ladles, &c., of reliable quality, and at very moderate prices.
No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Princes-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Original Bridgewater Paint of New-Jersey.
Established 1850.
Fire and waterproof.
Depôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Bridgewater paint, on iron, tin, roofs, bricks, canvas, muslin, paper, &c., forming a coating spark and cinder proof. For ornamental ironwork of cemeteries, store fronts, we challenge competition. It contains silica in so just a proportion that turpentine, linseed, or the cheaper oils make it perfectly soluble. We are selling a paint with sixty per cent. of silica as one of its component parts, while the English and Prussian chemists are experimenting to get cheap soluble silica. We are practically using it in the Bridgewater paint. See the American and English analyses at our depôt. It is the only paint that can protect iron or other metallic surfaces.
The painting trade supplied on liberal terms at the depôts, No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., New-York.
HICKS & BEERS, Agents.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, ALL KINDS,
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Fair of the American Institute.
PALACE GARDEN.
KAEFER'S COMBINATION MACHINE,
For Scroll and Circular Sawing, Mortising and Boring,
Is now on Exhibition.
See advertisement under the head of "Machinery."

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & Co., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

New-York Medical College.—Prof. CARNOCHAN will commence his lectures on *Amputations on the Cadaver* TO-DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, and continue them until the commencement of the Winter session.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars, also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 93 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Monumoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Gentlemen's New and Left-off Clothing purchased for the Western market. Fifty per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid for large or small lots, by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Fall Styles for 1859.
WHITE,
HATTER,
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Hill's Hair-Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Phrenology.—Examinations, with Charts and full written descriptions of character, given at Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

MARRIED.

REEVES—VALLOTTON.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 26, at the Willet-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. F. Searles, WILLIAM F. REEVES to JULIA A. VALLOTTON, all of this City.

SWEET—HUBBARD.—At Owego, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 29, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. S. H. Hall, CHARLES H. SWEET, Esq., to FRANE E., daughter of Mr. H. N. Hubbard.

DIED.

WILSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 1, JAMES WILSON, a native of the town of Gramard, County Longford, Ireland, aged 28 years, 4 months and 16 days.

MCKWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 29, TULLEY MCKWEN.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 2, of consumption, JOHN R. HALSEY, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning at 8½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 271 West 43d-st.

VAN ORDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 2, ELSIA ANN, wife of James Van Orden, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1½ o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, at her late residence, No. 123 Christopher-st., without further invitation.

MCBARRON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 30, Dr PATRICK MCBARRON, aged 36 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, James W. McBarron, and brother-in-law, Joseph M. Cunningham, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, Patrick McBarron, No. 132 2d-st.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, and Pottsville, Penn., papers please copy.

VAN DWANE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 2, NICHOLAS W. VAN DWANE, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 50, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, De Kalb-av., corner of Adelphia-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 2, Mrs. MARY BROOKS, relict of the late Charles Brooks, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 12 M., from her late residence, in 12th-st., near 6th-av., South Brooklyn.

☞ Stockton, Cal., papers please copy.

GILMORE.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, Oct. 1, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. JAMES GILMORE.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 7 Marion-place, Hoboken, N. J., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TELFAIR.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 2, JACOB RAPELJE TELFAIR, Jr., the second son of Jacob R. and Anna A. Telfair, aged 5 months and 8 days.

WYCKOFF.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 29, HESTER B., wife of Samuel S. Wyckoff, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, No. 176 Franklin-st.

GALLATIN.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, ALBERT GALLATIN, of New-York, only son of James Gallatin.

His remains will be brought home for interment.

DUCHASTEL.—At Monthoury, France, on Saturday, Sept. 10, at her residence, Mrs. JULIA DUCHASTEL, youngest daughter of Mr. Hilaire Pelerin, of this City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 521, Oct. 1, 1859.
57, 12, 8, 36, 40, 50, 13, 74, 63, 32, 25, 66.
Class No. 522, Oct. 1, 1859.
73, 61, 27, 49, 53, 11, 33, 36, 2, 64, 68, 65, 16.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
A fresh supply just received of this invaluable remedy for the rheumatism, gout, kidney and liver complaints.
Natural Water ..... $3 per dozen.
Concentrated for Bathing ..... 8 per dozen.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, N. Y.

TO THE PLUMBERS OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND ELSEWHERE.
You can obtain Block

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS',

NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the 1st Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando B. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratt, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The revised classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GROS, who is eminently fit for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

A double course of study is pursued in this institution; namely, a business and a college course.

The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the business course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental, Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plane Geometry.
III. Book-keeping by double-entry.
IV. Ability to translate and write correctly one foreign language.
V. Knowledge of general history.
VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the College Course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra and Davies' Bourdon.
III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman Class in College.
IV. Knowledge of General History.
V. Ability to write, in a legible hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The Post-Graduate Course for business Students, includes, (in addition to the above) a knowledge of Trigonometry, Solid Geometry and Surveying, Chemistry, French, German, and Spanish. And for Classical Students, full preparation for the Sophomore Class of College.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars (in addition to the above) a knowledge of Trigonometry, Solid Geometry and Surveying, Chemistry, French, German, and Spanish. And for Classical Students, full preparation for the Sophomore Class of College.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Barnum's, No. 46 4th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

TO TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK,

WILL PUBLISH, OCT. 1,

and will send gratis and prepaid, on application, their

NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,

(172 pages 8vo.)

of the

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to teachers. No. 4 just issued.

Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.

TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM,

with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.

IVISON & PHINNEY.

Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

MR. ERNEST PERRING,

PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.

Mr. ERNEST PERRING having decided to make New-York City his permanent residence, begs to acquaint the public, his friends, and pupils, that he will give instructions in the art of Singing and Piano-Forte. Applications for terms, etc., to be made at Messrs. CHICKERING'S, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; also at Messrs. BREUSING'S, No. 702 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS

Will reopen their

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,

On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—An English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 6th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brewer's, No. 13 Astor House, Christern's, No. 763, and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 36th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 21. A continuance of the patronage of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing L. D. & C. F. WINFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st., near Madison-av. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's Bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.

BENJ. F. MILLS.

FRENCH CLASSES.—$2 FOR 12 LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker; also, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DESROCHEFERMOY, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., reopened her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Sept. 15. Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Water-st., or of the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 660 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.

JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—An English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.

P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 238 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Rector, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

M. E. FOURTH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST,"

Appleton's Building,

No. 346 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Cowperthwaite's Building,

No. 609 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADA.

The Hon. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL.D. Pres. of Rutgers Col., says:

"The AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE for supplying Schools, Academies, and Colleges with competent teachers and professors, happily meets the wants of our country, and will, I have no doubt, be found to be a most convenient and useful institution. I regard the enterprise as deserving of public confidence."

The Rev. S. A. VAN VRANKEN, D. D., of the Theological Sem., adds:

"I heartily concur with President FRELINGHUYSEN in the sentiments above expressed."

Teachers wishing positions are informed that we possess valuable facilities for aiding them in securing engagements, but do not guarantee positions to all applicants. Wanted, superior teachers of music and French, and music, French and German. For circulars, address SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

Parents aided in selecting schools. Circulars and information supplied gratuitously.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,

Below 6th-av., New-York.

REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Bruning, No. 701 Broadway.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN

No. 48 East 24th-st.,

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

EVENING COURSE IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,

COOPER INSTITUTE.

By MM. TRABREGON and OUDIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy. Open Oct. 17, at 7½ P. M. Apply at Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, from 4 to 6 P. M.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.—A LADY without children having recently taken one of those new elegant four-story houses in 39th-st., near Lexington-av., is desirous to meet with a family, either Spanish or American, to board with her during the Winter. Parents desiring a refining influence will be spared to give all the comforts of a private home. Those who have daughters to educate will have thorough instruction in English, French, (by a native,) Spanish, Italian, and music, without any extra charge for the two first branches. Address, or call at No. 119 East 39th-st., before 10 o'clock or after 5 P. M.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principal, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of N. Y., Gen. Stephen Van Rensellaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, and others. For circulars apply to Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPING $10.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, will receive private pupils, this evening, at only $10 for a full course in Double Entry Bookkeeping. Writing, Arithmetic and Bookkeeping $5. Ladies' writing class, $2 50. Apply immediately for vacant desks.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 35th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

EVENING LESSONS GIVEN IN THE German, French and Spanish languages, by a distinguished teacher, on easy terms; interview after 3 P. M. Address X. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MR. SINCLAIR WILL OPEN A CLASSICAL and English school, at Stapleton, Staten Island, on MONDAY, Oct. 3; school-room directly opposite the Reformed Dutch Church.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. T. V. CAUCHOIS, NO. 279 WEST 22d-st., will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, AGED 26, A GOOD musician, and competent to teach her own language thoroughly, with French and German, (acquired abroad,) wishes to meet with an engagement in New-York as a governess in a family, or musical instructress in a school. Address, post-paid, stating salary, &c., to M. D. ELFICKS, Bookseller, No. 22 Leicester-terrace, Bayswater, London.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO TEACH the English branches, wishes a situation in a boarding school, where her services would compensate for her board and washing, and the opportunity of improvement in French and music. Apply at No. 216 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DESIRES an engagement as private tutor; will teach the classical, mathematical or English branches, or prepare pupils for college. References from the Clergy and Faculty of Yale College. Address H., Box No. 545 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO speaks French fluently, and is competent to instruct in Latin, the higher mathematics, usual English branches, drawing and painting, desires a situation. Best references given. Address, with salary offered, Miss A. E. B. EMES, Augusta, Me.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. References—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks) and Music on the Piano, desires a re-engagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, box No. 1,504, Post office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS GOVerness in a private family; is capable of teaching music, both vocal and instrumental; also, English, French and German; has no objection to go South. Address S. H., Box No. 3,383 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF THIS CITY OFFERS HER services as English teacher in a family or school for three or four hours of each day. Address ENGLISH TEACHER, Bookstore, No. 152 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS daily or resident Governess, to teach English, French and Music. Address A. E., Box No. 3,383 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville, (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR OR FIVE small and large improved farms, situated in the best portions of Iowa; will exchange for carriages, pianos, or general merchandise, on strict cash principles. Titles perfect, and property unencumbered. Address T. V. ROGERS, Gardner's Hotel, Park-place.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMAN HAILING FROM Macon, Ga., whose advertisement appeared in the New-York *Mercury*, is informed that he can be suited with his hymeneal order, and have his cards engraved, &c., and all his bridal boudoir, at DEMPSEY & FARGIS', No. 663 Broadway.

DR. HRT.—I WILL BE WEDNESDAY (5TH inst.) or, if it should rain, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, on your side of the Ferry. Come, do not disappoint.

A. V. R.

PIETRO GENZARDI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, is requested to communicate his address to the Sicilian Legation in Washington.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Brushes Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO WATCH IMPORTERS, DEALERS AND JEWELERS—LARGEST STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, MOVEMENTS, AND DIAMOND JEWELRY EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 1 Pine-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, as above, comprising, in part, about 450 fine gold hunting and open face, Swiss and English patent cases, gold cap and dial, full jeweled, compensation balance, railway time, 7-day, patent and detached levers and chronometers from the manufactories of Messrs. Beesley, Tobias, Yntes, Reskel, Blondel, and other of the most celebrated European manufacturers; 200 fine gold, diamond and enameled hunting and open face ladies' watches; 250 plain, full jeweled and Nickle lever and other movements; 725 silver hunting and open face, double time, patent and detached levers, lepines and verge watches; together with a full assortment of splendidly mounted, single stone and cluster diamond bracelets, ear rings, brooches, rings and studs. Also, a large lot of English gold and silver chains. Catalogues on morning of sale. The trade are respectfully invited to attend.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.,

$5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bk. of L. I. $25 each.
50 shares Chatham Bank..... 25 each.
20 shares Irving Bank..... 50 each.
40 shares Bank of Commerce..... 50 each.
40 shares Market Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
70 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co..... 20 each.
30 shares Northwestern Fire Ins. Co. of Oswego. 50 each.
38 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
20 shares American Insurance Co..... 50 each.
10 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
57 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co..... 30 each.
500 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co..... 100 each.
11 shares Derrick Company Stock..... 100 each.
24 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
40 shares Gallatin Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
40 shares United States Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 100 each.
26 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
20 shares City Fire Insurance Co..... 70 each.
20 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
5 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co..... 100 each.
10 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each.
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
$310 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858 and '59.
$2000 City of Rochester 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Tyrone and Lock-Haven Railroad 6 per cent Bonds (hypothecated.)
$10,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad (E. D.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad 8 per cent Bonds.
$10,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 6. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public auction, when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, BEAUTIFUL BRONZES, MARBLE GROUPS, PAINTINGS, RICH PARLOR SUITES, SPLENDID FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SPLENDID MIRRORS, LIBRARY, &c.

The whole comprising a very large and elegant variety, contained in the first-class residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, to be removed within two days from the house.

THIS DAY, Monday, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

The parlors are elegantly furnished in rosewood throughout, including superb piano-forte, three full suites splendid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich crimson brocade, and one in medallion moquet; elegant etageres, marble tables, marble and pier mirrors, costly lace curtains, Turkish lounges, reception chairs, brocade and lace curtains, &c.

Also—Elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture of every description; rich China, ruby, and other glassware, silverware, &c.

N. B.—The furniture was all made to order, and is as good as new, having been but a short time in use. Parties desiring will be at the sale to cart, pack and ship goods to strangers. No postponement of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, at the private stables on Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts., by order of the President and Directors of the Fulton Bank, horses, carriages, harness, blankets, &c., belonging to W. J. Lane, Jr., consisting of the following fine horses, viz:

The roan horse *Cobb.*
The bay horse *Boston.*
The sorrel horse *Selim.*
The chesnut mare *Bess;*

Carriages, &c.—1 calash, 1 side-bar wagon, 1 full-spring do., 1 top do., a one-horse sleigh, 1 two-horse do., &c.

Harness, &c.—1 collar, harness and traces, 6 sets single harness, made by Gibson; 2 sets double harness, do., lines, steel pole and chains, harness house, saddles, bridles, whips, fancy wooden blankets, sheets and hoods, silk do., foot muffs, Arctic face masks, Russian wolf, African lynx, fur coat, fly nets, sleigh bells, circingles, white flannel drivers, blankets and hoods, trimmed with blue silk, and many other articles, together with the furniture bedding, bedsteads, chairs, stoves, carpets, &c. Also, boys' coats, shorts, &c. Sale without reserve. For further particulars see circulars.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

13 SPLENDID LOTS ON N. W. CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND NINETIETH-STREET, AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Seven lots, including N. W. corner of 89th-st.; sizes, five are 25.6x80, and two are 25x100 feet.

ON FIFTIETH-STREET—Six lots on the north side of the street, adjoining the above; sizes, two are 20x107.6, and four are 20x100.11 each.

The above 13 lots present a fine opportunity for the immediate erection of dwelling houses, so much needed in this beautiful neighborhood. There is sufficient stone on the avenue front for the purpose of improvement. TITLE PERFECT. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, &C., AT AUCTION.—J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the machine-shop of Mr. Ramgwanath, No. 151 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston sts., a large quantity of machinery, tools, &c., consisting in part of cutting engines, fly wheels, belting, drills, shafting, &c.

Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the sale-room, or No. 52 Mercer-st. Machinists and others will find this sale worthy of their attention.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a fine assortment of genteel Household Furniture; parlor suites, rocking and spring-seat chairs, centre, sofa and extension tables, pier and mantel glasses, three second-hand pianos, silver, china and glassware, elegant carpets, bedsteads, mattresses, hair and feather beds, blankets, bedding, stoves, bookcase, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., well suited for families and others. Also two good horses well broke for City business.

JNO. J. RENSIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD furniture. JNO. J. RENSIE will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the four-story brown-stone residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues embracing the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season; every article to be peremptorily sold. Catalogues at the house this morning of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash in bankable money, or certified checks.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Office Nos. 9 and 13 Cooper Institute.

A LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND EXTENSIVE sale at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, of rich household furniture, carpets, paintings, piano-forte, silver crockery and glassware, all being the contents of the private residence No. 30 7th-st.; 2d, 3d and 4th av. cars pass within a few doors of the house. Sale positive, rain or shine. This will be a rare opportunity for parties to refurnish, as everything is nearly new, and in perfect order.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF CABINET MAKERS' STOCK THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., by order of the Assignee, comprising rosewood parlor furniture in French brocatel, do. in hair cloth, library and dining-room furniture in black walnut, oak and rosewood; enameled chamber suites, curled hair mattresses, paillasses, a large assortment of cane chairs and rockers, iron and cottage bedsteads, veneers, unfinished furniture, &c. The whole for peremptory sale.

J. MACKENZIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. MACKENZIE WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 239 Hudson-st., a large assortment of hotel furniture, safes, chairs, extension tables, mirrors and stands; hair, husk and straw mattresses; feather beds and bedding, bedsteads, wash stands, glass, crockery, stoves, carpets, oil cloths, clocks, wardrobes, book-cases, office desks. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS, AND BARTHENWARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, October 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Maiden-lane, a general assortment of white granite rosewood ornamental ware, glassware and French china. Sale positive and without reserve, to make room for new goods. Goods re-packed for shipping.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, AUCTIONEER.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, OCT. 4, AT 10 o'clock, A. M., at house No. 7 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, a hand-some lot of parlor and bedroom Furniture, kitchen utensils, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., all in good order. Sold on account of the parties removing West.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHOICE STOCK OF earthenware and glass, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.—White granite and common ware, just from ships, to be sold without reserve for cash, in lots for City and country retailers.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ A. M., at No. 317 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, comprising one rosewood piano, Gilbert's make, one rosewood suite of furniture in brocatel, one marble-top chamber suites, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—AT A RENT OF $600, LOCATED between 4th and 8th avs. and below 20th-st.; possession 1st November, or sooner. This is a first-rate chance for any party having such to let to get a good tenant. Also, furnished rooms wanted for good parties. Apply at KINSHIMER'S office, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, situated between 4th and 6th avs., and Waverley-place and 23d-st. Address M., Box No. 1,167 Post-office, stating terms and location.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY

S. EDDY & CO.,

No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office.

The following lots, that will pay largely as an investment or speculation:

Lots on 5th-av., and 75th, 76th and 77th sts.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 106th-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st.
Lots on 75th and 76th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Lots on 78th and 79th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Lots on 106th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Also, six entire blocks fronting on, and near Central Park, and a large number of lots in the vicinity of Harlem.

COAL WITHOUT COST.—TO MANUFACTURers, builders and real estate buyers. Peremptory public sale at Scranton, Penn., a few hours by rail from the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse, Oswego, Erie, Buffalo, &c., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the Wyoming House, forty blocks of ground, within the borough, containing about 800 building lots, 40x140 feet each, beautifully situated on avenues eighty feet wide. The whole now in Stafford Meadow Brook, with a fall of upwards of 60 feet, is reserved for the use of this portion of the city plot. Gas is already generally introduced. The receipts from the sales of coal and manufactures of iron already amount to about six millions of dollars per annum. A rare opportunity presents to manufacturers generally. An unlimited supply of fine anthracite coal of the best quality is guaranteed, at the breakers, near by, in perpetuity, for nothing, and the lump coal at 40 to 50 cents per ton. The labor of thousands of children, whose parents are employed in the various iron-works and mines, can be had at low rates. From a few families eight or nine years ago, the population now numbers nearly fifteen thousand souls. The daily railroad communication in all directions insures a supply of raw material, and facility for the distribution of manufactured articles, at the lowest rates, and together with the fertility of the Lackawanna Valley, of provisions at minimum prices. The experience of the past two years having induced a conviction with many manufacturers in favor of Scranton as the point at which their business can be so safely located and economically based as to defy competition, the owner of this property to sell alternate blocks of it, peremptorily.

The lots will be put up, with the privilege of a block, on a credit of two and three years—twenty per cent. only cash being required at the time of sale. All nuisances prohibited. Architectural plans furnished gratis. No dwelling of a less cost than $250 permitted on the premises. Builders can readily obtain, it is believed, twenty-five or thirty per cent. per annum rental for their improvements. For further particulars, apply to J. AMSDEN.

SCRANTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—For sale in Lexington-av., adjoining the north-west corner of 36th-st., the beautiful four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house and lot—24 ft. 8½ in. by about 60 ft. The house is in fine order, beautifully frescoed, and replete with all the modern improvements. Lot 24 ft. 8½ in. by 100 ft. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 195 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY,
FRANCE, PRUSSIA,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, RUSSIA,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCANTILE EXCHANGE of several firm agencies of RANDOM, WRIGHT & DITCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., WADSWORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLWOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

The Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES OF CONCENTRATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm Names.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. No interest allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN McLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. GRIFFIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSEL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock M., to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 20, 1859.

EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.

N.B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the trust mortgage deed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, sealed proposals addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 20th day of October next, for the sale to the undersigned, of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of fifteen thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER, } Trustees.

BOSTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859,
No. 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, September 21, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the basis of which shall have been surrendered, and which in this company accepted thereafter in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.}
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 20th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary,

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS—DUE ON THE 1st of October, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York:

Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.....$10 each
Hannibal and St. Joseph R. Coupons.$35 and $17 50 ea.
St. Mary's Ship Canal Co. Coupons..$35 and 17 50 each
Buffalo and State Line R. Coupons .....$35 each

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 26, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board,

N. BUCK, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,}
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859.}

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 10th of October. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Land Grant Bonds of the "Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri," due Oct. 1, 1859, will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jessup & Co., agents, &c., No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

M. BRAYMAN, President.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE Haute and Alton, Belleville and Illinoistown Railway Company, are requested to send their names and address, and the numbers and kind of bonds held by them, to ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of Bondholders, care of S. J. Tilden, No. 43 Wall-st.

LOGAN COUNTY, VA., MINING AND MANufacturing COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on October 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.

B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 28th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th day of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

EDWARD H. BULL, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER AND BANKER, NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., has constantly on hand, at private sale, a large variety of first-class securities, paying large dividends and suitable for permanent investments in lots to suit purchasers.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED.—$50,000 wanted in good bonds and mortgages on improved property, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000. Apply to J. C., care of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

MR. THERON S. KNAPP HAS RECEIVED the appointment of Cashier in the Banking Office of J. T. Van Vleck.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW-YORK STATE
AGRICULTURAL FAIR,
AT
ALBANY,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY.
Oct. 5, 6 and 7—THREE DAYS.
HARLEM RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

AN EXTRA TRAIN
Will be run between Dover Plains and Albany on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October.

Leave Dover Plains	at	6 15 A. M.
Arriving in Albany	at	9 30 A. M.
Leave New-York	at	8 30 A. M.
Arriving in Albany	at	3 15 P. M.
RETURNING.		
Leave Albany for New-York		9 45 A. M.
Arriving		3 40 P. M.
Leave Albany for Dover Plains		5 00 P. M.
Arriving		8 45 P. M.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $4 per bag, $80 per ton. For sale by CHAS. W. MAPES, Agricultural Implements and Seed Warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN A STAGE ON SATURDAY, A SMALL amount of money, which the owner can have by proving and paying for advertising. JOSEPH M. LEE, No. 204 Mulberry-st.

FOUND—IN AN 8TH-AV. CAR, A POCKET-BOOK containing a small sum of money. The loser can get it at No. 73 Mansfield-place, 51st-st., by paying for cost of advertisement.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum Interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually rednces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,

JAMES F. COX.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.

HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.

R. F. HALSTED, M. D.,
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M.; 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.: for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:32 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M., leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—THE ANNIversary of the Bible Union commences on WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 5, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. The meeting will continue morning, afternoon and evening, through two days. Interesting reports on the progress of the revision of the English Bible will be presented. The following, among other speakers, are expected to address the Union: Dr. Hackett, of Massachusetts; The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Connecticut; Drs. Eaton, Conant, Armitage, Wyckoff, and Cleghorn, of New-York: The Rev. Mr. Challen, of Pennsylvania: Breckenridge, of Indiana; Thomas, of Ohio; Henderson, of Kentucky: Prof. Loos, of Virginia.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner 42d-st. and 2d-av.

JACOB TOSTIN, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

Another ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage, apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer, having been thoroughly refitted, will commence her regular Fall trips on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, N. R. Freight received Sept. 29.

Bills of lading furnished and specie on board must be accompanied with clearance from Custom-house.

For freight or passage, apply to CHARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

Her next trips will be Oct. 25, Nov. 14, &c.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$139
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
NIAGARA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 2.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BEARY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SHOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The steamer STAR OF THE UNION, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot, other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard Line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American steamship KINARK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship *Africa*, which leaves Liverpool Oct. 1 (about Oct. 14.)

Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel Steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for CHARLESTON, on WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for SAVANNAH, GEO., Oct. 10.

Fare on either ship, $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS. The ticket-office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, U. S. CADETS' COMMONS,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the SUPPLY OF FRESH AND CORNED BEEF, FRESH LAMB OR MUTTON AND VEAL, for the Cadets' Commons at this post, for one year from the first November next, will be received at my office until the tenth (10) of October.

THE FRESH BEEF to be of the first quality, (or what is known as three months stall-fed,) and delivered at the mess buildings, in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed five days in the week.

THE CORNED BEEF to be of the same quality, properly cured, and delivered at the same place, and in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed two days in the week.

THE FRESH AND CORNED BEEF to be furnished in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (neck and hanks to be excluded,) and cut into suitable pieces for roasting, baking and boiling.

THE LAMB, MUTTON OR VEAL to be of good and wholesome quality, at the same place, at such times and in such quantities as directed, as an occasional substitute for fresh Beef.

The use of a slaughter-house and yard, and ice-house, will be furnished the contractor, and an open market for the sale of all kinds of fresh meats to the residents of the post.

Each bid will state the number of cents and mills per pound for each kind of meat to be furnished, and the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the fulfilment of the contract, and to be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for the supply of Fresh and Corned Beef."

J. BRATT, Purveyor, C. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Oct. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

DANIEL GALLAGHER,
FRANCIS SATCOM,
CHARLES SMITHSON, } Building Committee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK BROWN, VERmont Morgan horses, five and six years old, stand 15¾ hands high, kind, sound and free from vice, and gentle in harness and stable; warranted in every way; good action and stylish drivers; sold for want of use. Apply at MACKAY'S livery stables, No. 81 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON & CO.'S
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
Broadway and Thirteenth street,
near Union Square.
Open—Every AFTERNOON and EVENING.
(For ONE WEEK ONLY,)
Under the company's spacious and elegant
TRAVELING CIRCUS TENT,
With accommodations for seating upwards of
3,000 SPECTATORS
at each representation.
Admission 25 cents to all parts of the Pavilion.
Half Price,
No extra charge.
No Free List.

No Reserved Seats—First come, first seated.

The public will please to take notice that, in order to avoid the crowd attending the evening's performance, and with a view to accommodate those who prefer visiting the Circus in the day time, an AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE will be given, commencing at 2½ o'clock, the price of admission being the same, and the entertainments fully equal to those of the evening.

THE EQUESTRIAN PALACE
Will open in the Evening at 7 o'clock, commencing performances at 7½.

The first exhibitions of this superb troupe since its return from Canada and the Eastern States, will be given ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, OCT. 3,
AND CONTINUED
FOR SIX DAYS ONLY,
The performances comprise elegant and artistic
DISPLAYS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
BY
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED RIDERS IN THE COUNTRY,
INCLUDING
MELVILLE, THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN HORSEMAN, whose wonderful feats upon his naked horse have rendered him famous the world over.
DAN COSTELLO,
GREAT SOUTHERN HUMORIST,
late of the New-Orleans Circus, and the greatest favorite in the South, will appear in Nixon & Co.'s ring, being his first introduction to a New-York audience. This merry son of Momus never fails to raise a hearty laugh; and while every oddity, eccentricity and foolish absurdity to which poor human nature is liable, is reflected in this lively mirror, yet the most chaste ears are never annoyed, nor the most sensitive feelings ever abused. Dan is called the
STAR CLOWN OF THE SOUTH.
Besides Costello, there are
THREE OTHER CLOWNS:
TOM LINTON,
THE TRICK CLOWN,
And SIGNOR BLISS,
And W. AYMAR,
THE INIMITABLE GROTESQUES,
who will each open his budget of fun, with random hits and flings at the fashionable vices and follies of the day.

Among other novelties, produced for the first time here, is the new and interesting military sketch entitled
LE BIVOUAC DES ZOUAVES.
In characteristic costumes, with appropriate music, cavalry evolutions, night encampments, &c., exhibiting a masterly display of horsemanship, superior training and graphic scenes in the field and the camp.

Also, for the first time in this City under a canvas, a new and highly humorous EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME called
HARLEQUIN'S CARNIVAL,
In which the entire Troupe of Grotesques, Clowns, Acrobats and Pantomimists will appear.

The Corps of Gymnasts will be led by RENTZ, BRANDON, MELVILLE, NICOLLS, COSTELLO, AYMAR, LENTON and ROSS, who will contend for the honors and rewards at the arena in a series of stupendous
ACROBAT

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Able and Interesting Opinion from a Southern Lawyer on the Power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories.

LETTER FROM THE HON WM.C. SMEDES, OF VICKSBURG, MISS.

J. B. COVINGTON, of Louisville, Miss., recently wrote to the Hon. W. C. SMEDES for his opinion as a lawyer on the bearing of the Dred Scott decision upon the question of the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories. Mr. SMEDES made to this letter the following reply:

VICKSBURG, Sept. 17, 1859.

Dr. J. B. Covington, Louisville, Miss.:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th inst., and first thanking you for your partial opinion of my ability "to throw light" upon the points you submit to me for answer, I proceed briefly to reply to your questions.

Before doing so, I must be permitted to say a few words upon the subject of "a Congressional Slave Code" for the Territories; and especially upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, so far as it has been claimed as authority for the right to such a code. You will believe me when I say I speak after careful examination and deliberation, when I assert that there *is not a syllable in the opinion of the Court in that case, from beginning to end, which lends the slightest countenance to the idea that Congress possesses the least power to establish such a code* [illegible] *any law whatever on the subject of Slavery in the Territories*, or that there is the remotest suggestion that it is the duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. On the contrary, so far as the decision says anything on the subject of the power of Congress, its clear implication is a denial to that body of any power to legislate at all, either *pro* or *con*., in relation to Slavery in the Territories. I am aware that this declaration will take you and many others of your party, and, indeed, of all parties in the South, and I may say in the United States, both North and South, by surprise; and you will be prepared to expect what you are pleased to term "some ingenious and specious" construction of that opinion, which is to set at naught the popular understanding of it, and prove so many politicians and solemn conventional resolves to be in a total eclipse on the subject. But I repeat what I say, there is not a syllable in that opinion, or in any opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States known to me, which *in the remotest degree suggests either the power or the duty in Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories.* There is no such fatal power given to the Congress of the United States to intervene or to interfere either to prohibit or protect Slavery in the Territories, but there is, the rather, a *positive denial of such power.* That great man, Chief Justice TANEY, when he enunciated his opinion in the Dred Scott case, and especially when he penned the paragraph out of which this great and dangerous misconception has grown, a misconception that has nearly destroyed, and, if persevered in, will destroy the otherwise noble fruits of that masterly decision, had no thought. It is impossible that he could have had any thought, that any such perversion of his ideas or of his language could have been made. And you yourself, grafted and embedded in your mind as the idea of this "power coupled with the duty" of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories, has obviously been, will wonder that such an error could ever have grown up. Every man in the State, even every partisan who is not so entirely blinded and envenomed by preconceived notions and bitter prejudices as to shut out the light of truth and to turn a deaf ear to the voice of reason, who will for himself deliberately and calmly read the whole decision in the Dred Scott case, must come, in my judgment, inevitably to the result I have stated. In fact there is no room for intelligent and honest men to differ in opinion. It is not a case for dispute. These are bold statements, and should you give them publication, as you suggest, will subject me to deserved censure and severe criticism if I do not make them good. But I propose to make them good. I have made the statement broadly and emphatically, that there may be no mistake about it. I say there is not one word or idea, or the suggestion of either, in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that it is either in the power of Congress or its duty to protect Slavery in the Territories; but that in that opinion the very opposite idea is in every way and in every part of it suggested and maintained. And now to the proof.

You will examine that opinion in vain, from its first to its last paragraph, to find any such idea advanced as that Congress has any power at all over Slavery in the Territories, unless it be in a single paragraph which I shall give presently in full. There is not only no such idea in that decision, but no reasoning or course or line of argument tending to such a decision. I beg you to bear this in mind. It is important in coming to a correct conclusion of what that Court has really decided. It was no part of the line of argument of the Court to make such a suggestion or maintain such a proposition. If such an idea is found at all in the opinion, it is one not prompted by the facts of the case; does not grow out of the record; and is what the courts call a point *coram non judice*—not before the Court for adjudication. The main question was, Is DRED SCOTT a slave?—and incident to that question, and necessary to its decision, what was the effect of the act of Congress prohibiting the introduction of Slavery into territory of the United States, upon the individual condition, as to freedom or slavery, of a slave who had been carried into such prohibited ground. In other words, the constitutionality of a prohibitory act of Congress against the right of a slaveholder to go with his property into Territories of the United States, was the point before the Court; and had the Court gone further and enunciated the doctrine that while Congress had no power to prohibit the ingress of Slavery into the Territories, it had the power and it was its duty to protect it therein, and had sustained this doctrine by reason and authority, its whole opinion on that point would have been a volunteer, an *obiter dictum*—a mere passing expression of opinion on a point not in the record, and not before the Court, and therefore not authoritative. But Chief Justice TANEY is too good a lawyer and too able a Judge to break one of the first and simplest rules of judicial decision and authority. He never advanced such a doctrine, and of course never elucidated or maintained it by argument or authority.

The whole of this new-fangled notion of a Congressional Slave Code, the whole of this gross misconception of the decision of the Supreme Court is based upon two lines of a single paragraph of the decision, the whole of which is only fourteen lines long, all of which I will quote to you, and which, when quoted, wholly disproves the dangerous dogma predicated on those two lines. Before I quote this paragraph, the only one be it remembered in an opinion sixty pages long, that can be considered as most vaguely sustaining this claim of Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories, let me call to your attention what Chief-Justice TANEY, in this very opinion, (p. 442,) says about "taking a single sentence out of (an opinion) and separating it from the context." "We need not," he says, "comment on such a mode of expounding the opinion of the Court. Indeed it most commonly misrepresents instead of expounding it." This truth will find a perfect exemplification in the use to which the paragraph referred to from his own opinion has been hastily, carelessly, I will not say recklessly put.

That paragraph I have too long detained from you. It is this in full:

"Now, as we have already said in an earlier part of this opinion, upon a different point, the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution. The right to traffic in it, like an ordinary article of merchandise and property, was guaranteed to the citizens of the United States in every State that might desire it for twenty years. And the Government, in express terms, is pledged to protect it in all future time, if the slave escapes from his owner. This is done in plain words—too plain to be misunderstood. And no word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which qualifies property of that kind to less protection than property of any other description. The only power conferred is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner's rights." (Op. p. 451, 452.)

Is there one syllable here—I put it to your candor and intelligence—is there one syllable here about the power of Congress over Slavery *in the Territories?* Is he not speaking of the power conferred by the Constitution on Congress in relation to fugitives from labor? Is not that "the only power conferred" spoken of?—and is not that power "coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights?" Does the opinion go one inch beyond that? But, fortunately, the Judge has not left us in the dark as to what he means, even if this single sentence, torn from its context, could be tortured into saying that Congress had the power, coupled with the duty, of *protecting the rights of slave owners in the Territories*—an idea, I am sure, that never entered Judge TANEY'S head—never found expression from his pen—at least, not in this opinion. The opinion shall expound the opinion. Judge TANEY shall set Judge TANEY right. He has referred to the earlier part of his opinion. Let us follow his example. Had he desired to prevent this misconstruction and misrepresentation of this latter passage in his opinion, he could not have done it more effectually than in that "earlier part." On pages 425 and 426 of the opinion he says:

"The only two provisions which point to them (slaves) and include them, treat them as property, and make it *the duty of the Government to protect it*; no other power in relation to this race is to be found in the Constitution, as it is a Government of special, delegated powers, no authority beyond these two provisions can be constitutionally exercised. The Government of the United States has no right to interfere for any other purpose but that of protecting the rights of the owner, leaving it altogether with the several States to deal with this race, whether emancipated or not, as each State may think justice, humanity and the interests and safety of society require. The States evidently intended to reserve this power exclusively to themselves."

In the light of this paragraph can there be any doubt in any rational, fair-dealing mind as to what Judge TANEY meant by the "power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights?" Does he not say distinctly on page 425 that his two powers in relation to Slavery are conferred, and those two powers also make it the duty of Government to protect it, and that no other power is to be found in the Constitution on the subject? Surely this is too plain to be misunderstood—too clear to need argument. The "power coupled with a duty," spoken of in page 452; is the power which is spoken of on page 425, which at the same time is said to impose a duty on the Government. The language is almost identical in both paragraphs, but that on pages 425 and 426 goes further and says that "no other power exists." This clear and obvious and natural construction of the language of the Court relieves it from the otherwise inevitable imputation of deciding a great political question, involving principles of the highest moment, on which perhaps the welfare if not the perpetuity of the nation itself may depend, in a case which did not present the question for decision. It relieves the Court from the charge of traveling out of the record, to decide by a single chance phrase thrown out at the end of a paragraph on a different subject, a principle that, carried out to its fullest extent, might put these States at the mercy of Congress, break down every constitutional barrier in their behalf and rend asunder the hands which now make us one people. This clear construction, indeed it is no construction, the opinion needs not to be construed; this clear language of the opinion makes every line and syllable of it consistent with itself; makes it a firm rock on which the South can plant itself with confidence that no political storm can overthrow it, which does not at the same time overthrow the Government. Where then, and upon what does this self-invented idea of Congressional interposition to protect Slavery find its basis? Not in the Constitution, for there are but two powers in relation to Slavery there conferred—one to import slaves without hindrance for twenty years, and the other to recover runaway slaves, who have found their way into other States. Not in the Dred Scott decision, for that expressly affirms that no other power in relation to Slavery, than the two enumerated, is to be found in the Constitution. It has no basis anywhere. It is a figment. It is an invention of the enemy and not of the friend of Southern rights and interests. It proposes to give an arbitrary power to Congress, not specified, not limited, not controlled by the Constitution. It is the entering wedge to Congressional intervention, to jurisdiction by Congress over the Slave institution, to its overthrow, to its annihilation. It is a Trojan horse. I fear it, though it comes with a proffered blessing in its hand.

African Slavery was not valid by the law of Mexico, which prevailed in California prior to its cession; and how far, when that province became territory of the United States, the Mexican law still prevailed, was doubtful, and slaveholders prudently kept away from there. But now that doubt has been resolved. The very moment any territory becomes the property of the United States it is so in reality as well as name. It is the property of *all* the United States; is free, open, common, public to all; every citizen of the United States has a right to go there, with or without his slaves, and is entitled to *the protection of the law.*

If I have appeared to you to have progressed thus far without approaching a reply to your questions, I have failed to make myself understood. You ask me if Slavery *is let alone in the Territories*, what protection has the slaveholder? If neither Congress nor the Territories may protect him, what protection has he? If a slave walk off from his master and say he will no longer serve him; if he rebel, or is harbored by his abolition neighbor, or if he be stolen, what remedy has he? These are questions easily put, and fortunately *now* as easily answered. They are no longer a problem. Since the Dred Scott decision, they have ceased to be abtruse. The master has, in each of the given cases, *precisely the same remedy that he would have if the chattel were a horse instead of a slave.* The courts of the country, established for the protection of all property alike, protect the slaveholder and the slave to the fullest measure and extent. His protection is in the laws of the land, protecting *all private property.* There can be no lawful discrimination against slave property. This is the clear and unambiguous decision in the Dred Scott case, and it answers all your questions. I repeat, all Slavery wants in the Territories is, in the language of Mr. CALHOUN, "non action," or, in the words quoted by you from my letter to the Memphis Committee, "*to be let alone in the Territories.*" Congress cannot touch it, although there are those, in the mad wish to get for it protection from Congress, who would, in face of the Dred Scott decision, give Congress even a qualified jurisdiction over it. Nor can the Territorial Legislatures prohibit its coming to the Territories; nor make distinction between it and other personal property. *But still they may, by taxing it heavily, or in other modes, without a direct discrimination by harsh and what has been well termed hostile legislation against it, make it enormous and burthensome on the slaveholder, and thus in effect keep Slavery out of them.* Hence, my suggestion that the Territories be organized on the basis that they shall neither legislate for or against Slavery. That they shall not accomplish by indirection what they cannot directly do. *Let Slavery alone in the Territories.* Where soil, climate and production invite it, it will go, and public sentiment will give it all the protection that it may need beside the enforcement, through the Courts, of the legal rights of the slaveholder. Where neither soil or production are favorable to it, it will not go, and if forced, will not stay. All it needs is *the right to protect itself.* Whatever laws may exist in a Territory, whatever rights of property are there, whatever actions exist to enforce those rights, or remedies prevail to redress wrongs, whether these laws and rights of action and remedies emanate directly from Congress or from the Territorial Legislatures, they apply equally to slaves and the rights of slave owners. There must be *some laws* for the Territories to protect individuals in their persons and property. Congress has never left a territory without law; and the shield of that law, whatever it may be, is over the slave and slaveowner precisely as it is over the owner of any other species of property. It is as efficacious to protect the slave owner, is as open, full and free to him as to any and all others, and must remain so while the territorial condition remains; neither Congress nor the Territories may lawfully alter it. This is the clear adjudication of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; and, whilst it destroys utterly the claim to Congressional protection in the Territories, it equally and unmistakably puts a quietus upon the sectional and dangerous doctrine of Territorial sovereignty. Whatever else the Dred Scott decision does or does not decide, no intelligent lawyer can rise from its perusal without the conviction that the doctrine of Squatter sovereignty has not the vestige of a basis left to stand upon.

I have thus as fully as a pressing call of other duties will permit, answered your friendly letter in the spirit in which your queries have been propounded. My reply is at your service to use in what way you may desire.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. C. SMEDES.

Speech of the Hon. James Chesnut, Jr., of South Carolina.

A political dinner was given to the Hon. JAMES CHESNUT, at Camden, S. C., a few days since, at which he made an extended and careful speech upon the question of Federal Politics. After sketching the past political history of the country, especially in its bearing upon the relative power of the North and the South, he proceeded to state their present relations and future prospects:

"The North has now eighteen States, the South fifteen—and, if the non-slaveholding States choose to combine against us, we are left in both branches of the Federal Legislature powerless for self-defence.

Nor can the South expect to attain any more comparative power by acquisition from the Territories now belonging to the United States. There are eight of these, containing over a million and a half of square miles—enough to make ten States. But of these *there are only two possible to the South*—New-Mexico and Arizona. The Territory west of Arkansas, and contiguous to it, now inhabited by the Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, who have made much progress in civilization, and have a government well ordered and administered, and who are also a slaveholding people, will, in a few years, be fitted for admission into this Union. If, then, the South should obtain these three, there will be twenty-six to eighteen. But, if the Government continues in its accustomed career, it is very probable that Sonora and Lower California will be acquired. These last are well adapted to the institution of African Slavery; and, unless the Government should intervene, or the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, as it is called, should prevail, they, too, in the end, may be added to the South. *In that event, and in the most favorable view, the South would have twenty and the North twenty-six.*

Is it probable that the non-slaveholding States will combine against us, and if so, what will be the issues? I have heretofore inclined to the belief that the difference of climate, soil, industrial pursuits, productions and character of labor, which marked the two sections, gave great value to their connection; that these important differences constituted, in fact, a coincidence of interest, and that the hostility growing out of ignorance nursed by a sickly sentimentality, and blown into full blaze by a furious and false philanthropy, would consume itself, and leave reason free to point out and establish our true relations. *But that belief has waned.* The purely sectional party which has embodied itself in the Northern States, *increases every year, and grows more and more bitter and relentless.* In the last Presidential election it swayed a large majority of those States—and now, with recruited ranks and high-raised hopes, plants itself in the path of the country's progress, challenging, not recognition, but the right to rule. If this party be not overthrown by some signal and crushing blow, in a few years it will probably absorb the entire political power of the freesoil States; and, by consequence, the political power of the Union. Whenever it can command the undivided patronage and distribution of the public money, by seizing on the Executive as well as the Legislative branch of the Government, it can, and in my judgment will combine those States against us."

Mr. CHESNUT went on to speak of the general assault which he thinks will certainly be made by the North upon Southern rights. He thinks the Northern sectional party will seek its ends by the following programme:

"*First*—The Judiciary must be remodelled, which, I suppose, means that, as the able and impartial men who now grace the Supreme Court cannot well be ejected, they must be overwhelmed by an influx of new Judges to be appointed by a sectional President, with opinions and purposes coincident with the ruling party.—an old device of despotism. Still it must be done: for tyranny will have no check on its edicts: no barrier between its wrath and victim. The Judiciary, thus arranged, leaves the way unobstructed to the ends in view. Next will come the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia—in the forts, arsenals, dockyards, &c., &c., belonging to the United States. Then the suppression of the trade in slaves between the States."

He afterwards speaks of the necessity of union among the Southern States, and of the agitation concerning the Slave-trade thus:

"In my judgment, the first great imperative necessity of the South, at this juncture, is union among those who compose it, and the second an assiduous development of its material resources, with organization of material power. To effect this union in the South, I would postpone all questions of mere policy that may stand in the way. The South is bound together in a common fate. It ought not to separate—indeed it cannot separate—with any reasonable prospect of present or future success.

If we cannot, with all the motives which now press on us, unite in the Union, how can we expect to unite out of it, driven to that extremity? We must learn to unite in the Union, and then we will be safe in any contingency.

Those who are strong must bear with the infirmities of the weak, whether of hot haste, tardy action, or over-cautious counsel. Do this and all will be right. To effect this the South must counsel together with candor, courtesy and toleration. No one has the right among equals to presume that he is altogether right, and others altogether wrong. Such presumption is harsh and offensive, and can end only in disaster. I caution my countrymen against the indulgence of any such temper.

I am persuaded there are no fundamental differences which ought to divide the slaveholding States. They have equal intelligence, patriotism and spirit.

Having common interest, they ought to have common purposes. I know they have been divided in some measure by recent issues in the Democratic Party. They ought to be especially wary at such a time how they allowed themselves to be tempted, like boys, to display their agility by catching at every apple of discord which the adversary may throw among them. They should accept no issues which are cunningly devised only to distract. Of such a character is the pretended issue of a Slave code by Congress for the Territories. *When did the South ever ask for such a code? We do not want it. It is the last thing that should be asked of Congress*, if tendered, we would accept the gift of no such Trojan horse.

The proposition to reopen the African Slave-trade has not yet attained strength enough to divide the South. I regret, however, to see it introduced. With great deference to the distinguished gentlemen who urge it, it seems to me as another Pandora's box, without even hope at the bottom. As a measure of public policy, it is altogether impracticable at this time. No State have the power to Congress to prohibit it; Congress has done so: Until the obligation is canceled, South Carolina will not put in the plea of *non est factum* to her own bonds. *I urged as a political issue in the South, it will divide the State Rights party from the Sabine to the Potomac—from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.* It becomes our wisdom, therefore, in the present condition of affairs, to let it sleep."

Mr. CHESNUT closes, by a lengthy discussion of the Territorial question, denying the power of Congress to legislate concerning Slavery in the Territories, denying also the right of the Territorial Legislature, and leaving the whole question with the Courts. He says:

"I affirm that *the courts*, Territorial and Federal, in their proper order, will and must take jurisdiction of all causes properly instituted, to determine the rights of property, no matter whether that property be in slaves, cloths or oxen. *And they will have jurisdiction under the Constitution without statute.* But if a Territorial legislature should undertake to limit the jurisdiction of its courts, so as to exclude the rights of slaveowners, then I undertake to say that, having thus manifested a purpose to make war upon property, instead of giving it protection, it has ceased to perform the main function of government, and ought to be abolished. No one, having a just conception of the objects of government, can hesitate to say that any government, of whatever form, wherever existing, which, deliberately, and as a system, makes war on the property of the citizen, ought to be abolished.

Letter from Senator Iverson.

The Hon. ALFRED IVERSON, one of the U.S. Senators from Georgia, has written a letter to which he expresses the opinion that if the Southern delegates at Charleston will unite and be *firm*, they can either force the Northern Democracy to yield their demands, or else unite the South upon a candidate of their own. With regard to Senator DOUGLAS he says:

"I cannot believe that the Southern Democracy will commit so suicidal an act as to adopt either Judge DOUGLAS as their candidate for the Presidency, or his dangerous political heresies. I do not believe that the party of his policy can receive the sanction and support of the Charleston Convention. I await the action of that Convention, in the confident hope that both will be repudiated. If not by a majority of the Convention, at least by a decided majority of the Southern delegates, and that they will so act as either to defeat him and his Free Soil Squatter Sovereignty doctrine and policy, or break up the Convention and take proper and effective steps to unite the whole South upon Southern rights principles and Southern rights candidates in the Presidential election of 1860."

Thanksgiving Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The gathered harvest and the varied hues of Autumn admonish us that another year is drawing to a close. To us, as a State and a Nation, it has been a year of countless blessings. The labors of the husbandman have been most abundantly rewarded. Commerce and Manufactures are recovering from the great prostration into which the late revulsion had thrown them. The pestilence, so much dreaded at our principal seaport, has been happily averted, and health has reigned within our borders. While vast multitudes in foreign lands have been summoned from their homes to engage in bloody conflict or to stand in battle array, we have been permitted, in the Providence of God, to continue in the enjoyment of freedom and self-government, and to pursue, amid the pleasures and comforts of our own firesides, our unexampled career of peace and prosperity.

These and the unnumbered other bounties which have been showered upon us as a people and as individuals, should serve to remind us that the homage of grateful hearts is due to Him from whom these mercies flow.

I do, therefore, in humble reverence, appoint THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God; and I invite all persons to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, and to unite in public declarations of their gratitude to our Heavenly Father, the Author and Giver of every blessing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the [L. S.] City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. By the Governor.

(Signed) EDWIN MORGAN.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Private Secretary.

Later from Brazil.

THE HEALTH OF RIO JANEIRO—BUSINESS—SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE.

Our files of Rio papers extend to August 17.

They contain no general news of importance.

The health of Rio was good. The harbor was filled with an unusual number of vessels. Business was active. The shipments of coffee from August 1 to August 16 reached 118,486 bags.

Exchange on London at 90 days, was selling at 24½.

The Governor and Council of New-Hampshire have appointed Thursday, Nov. 24, as Thanksgiving Day in that State.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWBE, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No case of fever and ague, liver complaint, colic, indigestion, bodily weakness, sick headache, or sexual difficulty, can withstand the curative and at the same time invigorating action of these Pills. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 1.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	88¾	10	Mich. Central R....	43¾
3,000	Virginia 8. 6s...	94¾	150	do.....	43¾
10,000	Missouri S.6s b60	84	150	do.....	43¾
20,000	do..... c	83¾	100	do.....s30	43¾
15,000	do..... c	83¾	100	do.....s30	43¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	83½	100	do.....s15	43¾
5,000	E. R. 4th M. B...	41	100	do.....c	43¾
8,000	H. River R. 3d M	76¾	100	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	
6,000	Harlem R. 1st M	93		Guar'd Stock ...s30	23
1,000	Ill. C.R.R. ex. int	85	100	do.....	23¼
7,000	do.....	84¾	21	Panama R.....	117
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	92	200	Illinois Central R..	66¾
10	Metropolitan Bank	110¾	15	Ci. Col. & Cin. R..	93¾
175	Pac. M. Steam Co..	79¾	200	Galena & Chi. R...c	73¾
50	do.....s10	79¾	150	do.....b60	74
50	do.....b10	79¾	250	do.....c	73¾
100	do.....b30	79¾	100	do.....s60	73¾
25	do.....	79¾	250	do.....b30	74
50	do.....b30	79¾	24	do.....	73¾
50	Del. & Hd. Cn. Co.c	94¾	50	do.....b60	74¾
200	N. Y. Central R....	81¾	100	do.....	73¾
1000	do.....	81¾	50	do.....	74
300	do.....s30	81	290	Clev. & Tol. R.....	21½
100	do.....s60	80¾	10	do.....	21¾
700	Harlem Railroad...	9¾	300	do.....	22
600	Reading R.....b60	44¾	50	Chi. & Rk. I. R.....c	66¾
400	do.....	44¾	100	do.....	66¾
100	do.....b60	44¾	50	do.....s15	66¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R.....	5¾	100	do.....	66¾
100	Ind. & Cin. R.....	49	50	do.....b30	66¾
41	New-Haven & H.R.	122	100	do.....	66¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1868...	108	300	Reading Railroad .	44¾
5,000	Virginia S.6s	s60	94	100	Mich. Cen. R.....s60	43
10,000	Missouri S. 6s	b10	83¾	50	do.....s30	43¾
10,000	do.....	s30	83¾	50	do.....	43¾
10,000	do.....	b30	83¾	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S....	23¾
11,000	Ill. C. R. R. ex. int		84¾	100	Panama Rail'd	s30	117
3,000	La C. & M. L. G. R	b3	15	23	Gal. & Chic. R.....	74
3,000	M. So. S. F. B...	55	100	do.....	74¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30	79¾	100	do.....	74¾
10	Del. & H. C. Co....	94¾	50	do.....s30	74
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....b	60	81¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R..	s60	66¾
100	do.....s	30	81¾	200	do.....	s60	66¾
130	do.....		81¾	150	do.....		66¾
200	Harlem Railroad...		9¾	200	Brooklyn City R...	120	

MONDAY, Oct. 3—A.M.

The Trade of the past week at this port has been moderately active in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise and the Export of Bullion, but light in the Export clearances of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. The Imports of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $4,835,676, against $3,303,980 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce $907,509, against $1,079,315 same week last year, and of Specie $1,414,590, (including $930,678 by the two German steamers on Saturday for Southampton,) against $1,126,404 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $5,230,467 against $5,190,520 at the close of the previous week. The deliveries of California Gold by the packet of Sept. 25, was made on Tuesday to the amount of $2,043,000 against $1,570,000 by the corresponding steamer last year. As this treasure came into Bank to average in full against the large outgo on Saturday week, the Statement to be made up this afternoon will probably fall to or a little below $20,000,000 as against $20,660,000 on the last return. The averages, we find, have run against the large Banks down town, in the aggregate, about $650,000, (and the variations) have probably been slightly against the last return, in the smaller Banks up town. The general inclination of the Discount averages is also to a lower line than the previous week, though we find several exceptions on account of the preparations for the payments of the 1st and 4th October. The Manhattan Company, the fiscal agents of the State of New-York, have loaned the Treasury about $200,000, and the Shoe and Leather Bank, where the City Chamberlain is in receipt of large sums for personal taxes, has been a free lender. The Money Market early in the week showed a partial or temporary change to higher rates of interest, and some restriction on the date of the paper discounted at Bank. There was also more employment for the money of outside lenders on temporary loan on the pledge of Stock collateral. But by Friday, the rates returned to their accustomed steadiness, and approximated into Discount Brokers there was a good inquiry for prime short acceptances at 6@6½ ₱ cent., and 4@6 months indorsed bills of the same strict class at 7 ₱ cent., and on some very choice lists at 6½ ₱ cent. Part of this paper for the Boston market, where Money is easier at Bank and on State street, on account of the turn of the exchange on New-York in favor of that city. The Foreign Exchanges closed here on Saturday easier by ½ ₱ cent. on London, and in good supply at previous rates on Paris, and the immediate export demand for Gold fell considerably below some of the calculations of the Street.

As we expect to be able, in a day or two, to present the official Custom-house return of the Foreign Trade movement of the port of New-York for the month of September, we omit this morning our usual comparative summary by weeks.

The general business of the past week in this market was to a fair amount in Dry Goods, mostly to the Northwest and what is called the near trade. There is more activity in Teas and Sugars, with an advance on the former equal to 10@12 ₱ cent., owing to the political troubles reported by the last China mail. There is also more doing on the Corn Exchange, and prices, until toward the close of the week, were on the advance in Flour and Grain. The news just at hand by the *Hungarian*, at Quebec, of a further moderate rise in the Liverpool market, will probably give us another good market this week. At Chicago there is unusual activity—the receipts and shipments of Wheat, on Friday, being the heaviest of any day of the season. The improvement in price renders the movement in that quarter especially satisfactory, as well as active, and the same cause will probably hasten the employment of the New-York lines of railway in the transportation of Grain and Flour, through the present month, from Buffalo and Oswego. At New-Orleans an equally prompt movement is reported in Cotton, which is coming forward freely from the favored districts of Louisiana and Mississippi, contiguous to the River, and is meeting fair orders from the agents of the French and English manufacturers. The somewhat lower tone of prices last reported from Liverpool, will tend to discourage heavy speculative purchases, early in the season, on American account, and we may soon look for liberal supplies of Exchange on Europe, made through the regular trade channels.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103@102¾
New-York Central	81¾@82¼@81¾@81¾
New-York and Erie	43/8@5
Reading	44½@44¼@44⅜@44¾
Rock Island	68¾@69@66@66¾
Michigan Southern	6¾@6
Michigan Guaranteed	23⅜@23¼
Michigan Central	46@43¾
Toledo	24¾@24¼@22
Galena	74⅛@75@73¾@74
Illinois Central	67⅜@66¾
Pansma	117⅜@117¾
Pacific Mail	80¼@82@79¾
Missouris	64¾@63¾
Virginias	94⅜@94¾
Tennessees	89¼@88¾
Illinois Central Bonds	89¾@84¼ex d.
Hudson River	35¾@35
Harlem Preferred	36¼@36
Delaware and Hudson	94¾@94¾

The business on the Stock Exchange holds on active, and the daily sales part of the week were quite heavy in amount. The conflicting views and confidence felt by the speculators for the further rise on the one hand, or the reaction in prices on the other is seen in the large amount and variety of time contracts. The movement is pretty stubbornly contested, the numbers preponderating on the *Bear* account, while the recent handsome profits realized by the *Bulls* go far to neutralize this advantage. On the Western Stocks, the tone of the market was weaker up to Saturday, when the demand for Galena and Rock Island shares improved again, though without materially influencing either of the Michigan Roads, or Cleveland and Toledo. In Reading the speculative demand also improved at the close of the week, the tenders on seller's options being freely accepted. The leading interest in the Share dealings continues to be shown in New-York Central, the fluctuations in which, it will be noticed in the above table of the course of the market, are not wide, although the daily sales are large. On Saturday morning the stock was pressed, seller's option a few days, at 81@81¼ per cent.; but in the afternoon the price returned to 81½, the same figure as at the close of the previous week. Erie shares were inquired for at $5, and both the earlier and later mortgage bonds of the Company advanced from 1@3 ₱ cent. The bonds of the Illinois Central, New York Central, Michigan Central, Harlem and Hudson were generally firm and in demand, while of the State Stocks, both Tennessees and Missouries were weaker at the close. Panama and Delaware were steady, while Pacific Mail fluctuated with the varying daily rumors of the state and prospects of the conflicting lines; the price leaving off 79¾. The general market finally reported steady in the afternoon.

During the week the Chemical Bank declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 ₱ cent., and the Shoe and Leather half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. There is a fair demand for nearly all the City Bank shares, and prices are well supported.

The *American Railroad Journal* of Saturday closes a correspondence with the late President of the Erie Road, on certain items of expenditure last year, as follows:

"Mr. MORAN expended on the track of the Erie Railroad the past year $889,219 exclusive of iron; this expenditure is at the rate of 29-64 cents ₱ mile run. On the best managed roads the average cost of maintenance of track, excluding rails, is about 15 cents ₱ mile run—just about one-half the amount expended on the Erie Railroad the past year. The cost of maintaining track ₱ mile run, the past year, on the roads quoted, was as follows:

	Cents.
New-York Central	15.91
Boston and Worcester	13.46
Western of Mass	13.64
Boston and Maine	13.07
New-York and Erie	29.64

"In view, therefore, of the vast expenditures on the Erie Railroad the past yesr, without any adequate visible results, we are fully justified in inferring that a considerable portion of the amount claimed to have been expended was lost in one way or another. Indeed, we do not well see how it could have been otherwise. Mr. MORAN was too much oppressed by his financial duties to give much time to the road, which was both inadequately and badly officered. It is here that Mr. MORAN comes in for censure. He *ought* to have had a more competent and efficient staff. It was his fault that he did not. That he was devoted to the best interests of the road we have never doubted, but this devotion did not make his administration a successful one, for reasons already fully stated. But it is now one of the things of the past, and will soon be forgotten. If with this reply Mr. MORAN is content to let the matter rest, we are."

The Planters' Bank of Tennessee has declared an extra dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders by the Manhattan Company.

The following is from a correspondent in regard to the organization of a new Gas Light Company in Brooklyn:

"A strong party of capitalists have made a heavy subscription to the capital of the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Brooklyn, and works on a scale sufficiently large to supply the whole city with gas will be commenced as soon as the Company's plans can be perfected. The charter of this Company is an exceedingly liberal one, and gives them the right to lay their mains in any part of both Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. Brooklyn has now a population of three hundred thousand, and can well support two companies."

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday reports of the

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad,				
Schuylkill—Canal	36,991	1,216,432	38,853	1,274,128
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	43,740	895,576	25,870	952,602
Lehigh Valley—Canal	10,196	359,317	7,997	434
Scranton South	61,124	626,733	10,3	728,275
Scranton North	10,367	380,094	13,552	449,695
Penn. Coal Company	3,629	102,213	3,278	145,191
Delaware and Hudson Co.	20,612	463,374	19,191	528,069
Wyoming—Canal	14,353	250,003	18,078	417,787
Wyoming—Canal South	—	—	8,223	284,229
Shamokin Canal North	—	—	3,890	39,045
Total Anthracite	4,033	77,872	3,674	114,797
Lykens Valley Anthracite	175,044	4,377,104	140,871	5,329,010
Short Mountain Coal Co	1,769

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2508. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Election of Latham, the Administration Candidate for Governor—Probable Success of the Entire Administration Ticket—Business Dull—Shipping.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 2.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 9th ult. arrived this evening.

The State election on the 7th resulted in the undoubted choice of MILTON S. LATHAM, the Lecompton Democratic candidate for Governor, by a large majority, perhaps 20,000. Messrs. SCOTT and BURCHALL are probably elected to Congress, although their opponents, Messrs. BAKER and MCKIBBEN, who received the united vote of the Republican and Anti-Lecompton parties, have the benefit of a slight doubt in their favor. The Anti-Lecompton candidate for State Printer, who was also supported by the Republicans, has a slight chance of election. With these possible exceptions, the Democratic Lecompton State ticket is elected by an immense majority. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Democratic. It would be about a week before the official returns were counted.

The "People's Reform" ticket, being the regular succession of that inaugurated in 1856 by the Vigilance Committee, has again triumphed in San Francisco by a handsome majority.

Since the sailing of the steamer of the 5th, business had been a good deal interfered with by the State election, and but a light demand for goods for the country had been experienced. A number of arrivals had occurred from Atlantic and foreign ports, from which a few sales are reported. The market remained firm, and quotations unchanged.

Arrived at San Francisco since the 5th, ships *Flying Dragon*, WATSON, Boston, May 8; *Witch of the Wave*, TODD, New-York, April 24; *John Knox*, (Br.,) GINN, Liverpool, April 4; *Le Phare*, (Fr.,) MAILLART, Bordeaux, March 21; *Zanzibar*, POLACK, of and from Hamburg, May 7; *Caroline*, ——, Sydney, N. S. W. Sailed from San Francisco, ships *Golden West*, PINKHAM, New-York; *Carrie Leland*, ——, Sydney, N. S. W.; *Cumberland*, ——, Melbourne.

The British ship *Forest Monarch* was wrecked on the 24th ult., while on her way from San Francisco to Puget Sound.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army Contracts—The New Commissioners of the Land Office—The President Goes to Wheatland—The Postmaster-General on Duty—Fillibustering.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3.

Although the bids for army transportation have been opened it is understood no contracts will be made for some days. The Department will especially take care that troops in Utah shall be promptly supplied. It was stated in the advertisement inviting proposals, that the right would be "reserved of rejecting any or all bids which might be offered," and this, it is presumed, was in view of the fact that some might he so low as not to insure a compliance with the public demands.

The new Commissioner of the Land-office, ex-Member of Congress SMITH, of Tennessee, will enter upon his duties next week.

The President will leave Washington to-morrow or Wednesday, for a brief sojourn at Wheatland.

Mr. LISBOA was to-day formally received as Minister from Brazil.

The Postmaster has returned. He resumed his duties to-day.

Additional reports have reached this city from respectable sources of a contemplated filibustering invasion of Central America. If it shall appear that an expedition for this purpose is in progress, every means will be taken to intercept it. The orders heretofore issued by this Government on that subject are in full force.

STATE FAIRS.

New-York State Fair.

FIRST DAY—ACCOMMODATIONS—SHOW OF STOCK—TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 3.

The State Fair opened well to-day. The accommodations on the ground for the exhibitors are far superior to the average. A large amount of stock has already arrived, and the display of horses and cattle promises to be very brilliant.

The American Telegraph Company have extended their lines to the Fair Ground, and will establish an office there during the exhibition.

The Fair at St. Louis—Immense Crowd Present—Award of Premiums upon the Race Course—Female Equestrians.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 3.

Although the Fair has been prolonged two days beyond the allotted time, the interest in it is unabated, upwards of 20,000 persons being on the grounds to-day.

For thorough hred stallions over four years of age, the first premium, $100, was awarded to *Waterloo*, owned hy T. B. POINDEXTER, of New-Orleans.

For thorough-bred mares over four years of age *Mary Weller* took the first prize, owned by G. W. GOODE, of St. Louis County, Mo.

The sweepstakes preminm of $300 for the best stallion of any age, was awarded to *Doubloon*, a thoroughbred, owned by H. S. MOORE, of Cooper County, Mo.

For the best mare of any age, the premium, $200, was awarded to *Belle Sheridan*, owned by J. S. MORRISON, of Lexington, Ky.

During the afternoon a spirited contest for a prize of $1,000 occurred between *Flora Temple*, *Princess*, *Ike Cook*, *Green Mountain* and *Hiram Woodruff*. *Flora Temple* was the winner.

A display of female equestrianism also took place during the afternoon, Miss ANN CROIX, of Beloit, Wis., carrying off the first prize.

Pennsylvania.

AN ARREST FOR FORGERY—MILITARY EN ROUTE TO NEW-YORK.

HONESDALE, Monday, Oct. 3.

ANDREW J. WHITE, of Morse's Indian Root Pills notoriety, was brought here to-day from New-York in custody of Sheriff TURNER, to answer an indictment for forgery upon ANGEL, of this county, and placed in jail.

EASTON, Penn., Monday, Oct. 3.

The Washington Artillerists, of Pottsville, arrived here this afternoon, and were received at the depot by the Citizen Artillery, Capt. DACHOFF; the National Guards, Capt. STONEBACK; and the Easton Yagers, Capt. GLANZ. They were escorted to Masonic Hall, where Col. PHILIP JOHNSON most cordially welcomed them. They then partook of a collation, and subsequently turned out on parade. A grand ball will be given in their honor to-night. The Artillerists are the guests of the Citizen Artillery. They leave for New-York at 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

YACHT RACE IN THE DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 3.

A yacht race came off here to-day, for the champion's flag. None but 22 feet yachts were allowed to enter. The *Theodore Esling* beat the *Champion*, of GEORGE M. HILL, eight minutes.

Topics from Boston.

ACCIDENT TO AN AMERICAN IN SWITZERLAND—INAUGURATION OF THE OPERA SEASON.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 3.

A private letter from Berne, Switzerland, states that Mr. CARPENTER, of the bank-note engraving house of Philadelphia, was very dangerously injured by being precipitated down a mountain pass.

The opera season was inaugurated this evening at the Boston Theatre, with CORTESI and CASSIER. A crowded and fashionable audience attested their appreciation of the merits of the artists, and greeted them with great applause.

Connecticut Town Elections.

SUCCESSES OF THE REPUBLICANS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Monday, Oct. 3.

At the town election here, to-day, the Republicans elected their entire ticket by a majority of about 100. For Town Clerk, the vote stood: GILES BAILEY, Republican, 448; DENNIS, Democrat, 351.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Oct. 3.

In the city elections held here to-day, SILAS C. BOOTH, Republican, was elected Mayor, over E. B. GOODSELL, Democrat, by 85 majority—a gain of about 50. The Republicans also elect all the Aldermen, Councilmen, and other city officers, by an average majority of about 8.

Destructive Fires.

FACTORY BURNT IN CONNECTICUT—AN ENGINE-HOUSE DESTROYED IN LYNN, MASS.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 3.

The factory of the Peck & Smith Manufacturing Company, at Southington, Conn., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, with its contents. Loss about $75,000; insured for $50,000 in Hartford offices.

LYNN, Mass., Monday, Oct. 3.

The engine-house of Volunteer Company No. 8, of this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with the hose-carriage, hose, etc. The engine was nearly destroyed. The building was new, and had been occupied by the Company but for a few days. Loss about $4,000.

Rumors of Another Fillibuster Expedition.

A FRENCH DESCENT UPON NICARAGUA THREATENED.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 3.

A special Washington dispatch to the *North American* says that another formidable fillibuster expedition is preparing against Nicaragua. A portion has succeeded in leaving New-York and Charleston; but no demonstration is to be made until the plans are fully matured. Gen. WHEAT is to have an important position in the crusade.

[A similar dispatch received by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, varies only in substituting New-York for Newport.]—ED. TIMES.

Vermont—Murder Trial at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Oct. 3.

PETER MCDONNELL, JOHN BAIN and JOHN KELLEY have been on trial here for murder for the last five days. The jury returned the following verdict this evening: PETER MCDONNELL, guilty; JOHN BAIN and JOHN KELLEY, not guilty. MCDONNELL was remanded and the others discharged.

Senatorial Nomination in Oneida Co., N. Y.

UTICA, Monday, Oct. 3.

WM. H. FERRY, of this city, was to-day nominated for Senator by the Republicans of this District.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

THE FIRST CASE OF THE SEASON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 3.

The first case of yellow fever this season was reported to-day.

THE MANIA FOR BALLOONING.

The Missing Aeronauts.

LA MOUNTAIN AND HADDOCK COME TO EARTH IN THE CANADIAN STEPPES—ADVENTURES AND SUFFERINGS—THE ATLANTIC A TOTAL WRECK.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 3.

A dispatch was received in this city this evening from Prof. LA MOUNTAIN, dated Ottawa, C. W., Oct. 3. It is as follows:

Lost all. Landed three hundred miles north of Watertown, in the Canada wilderness. We were four days without food. Brought out by Indian guides in canoes, &c. Please inform my wife.

(Signed.) JNO. LA MOUNTAIN.

OTTAWA, C. W., Monday, Oct. 3.

Professor LA MOUNTAIN and Mr. HADDOCK came into Ottawa to-day, having landed one hundred and fifty miles north of Ottawa, in the great Canada wilderness. They were brought out by Indian guides, in bark canoes. They traveled in their balloon three hundred miles, and were up in the air only from four to five hours. For over four days they have been in the wilderness without food, and with no means of striking a fire. They were rescued most providentially by a Mr. CAMERON, who was hauling timber with Indian guides.

How an Aeronaut Came Down with an Improvised Parachute.

A telegram has announced the perilous descent of Messrs. COX and COTTMAN in the Rome swamp. The Utica *Herald* gives the following account of the adventures of the party:

"We have already noticed the ascension from the Fair Grounds at Rome, on Thursday, of Mr. COX and Mr. JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, and have briefly recorded their rapid descent, owing to an accident to the balloon which took them sky-ward. Yesterday, we met the gentlemen who made the trip, and from their own lips learned the particulars of the exciting voyage. We annex the narrative of Messrs. COX and COTTMAN:

They started at precisely 4 o'clock—the ascent was rapid after reaching an altitude of about 200 feet. The balloon at first took a northwesterly course, but at a height of about a mile took a due south course for a distance of about five miles; then at a height of over two miles, the balloon struck the famous easterly current so often alluded to by balloonists.

The body of the balloon was constantly expanding from the effects of the heat and air. There were clouds below floating in the air, and the reflection of the sun's light upon the air vessel was very perceptible. The glare at times was almost blinding. When the easterly current was reached, the balloon drifted toward the East at a speed of about thirty miles per hour, and the voyagers were in high glee. At this point the scene below was grand in the extreme—the earth had almost assumed the aspect of a piece of mosaic work—some objects were not visible, yet streams, villages and cities were discernible as distinct objects on the surface.

At about twenty minutes before 5 Mr. COX discovered that a part of the apparatus pertaining to the safety-valve of his balloon was deranged, and was so located that it could not be restored. He at once attempted to discharge the gas from the upper valve, in order to descend—conscious that the difficulty alluded to could not be overcome. The valve at the top worked well—but the pressure on the safety-valve (which had been deranged) from the lower part of the balloon was so great that an explosion followed, causing a rent in the balloon from the lower valve to its greatest circumference. The rent was some forty feet in length.

The sound accompanying the explosion was about equivalent to the discharge of a musket. In about one minute after, the descent was so rapid as to increase the rent in the texture of the balloon about fifty feet, thus leaving almost the entire upper portion of the air vessel open. In half a minute after the second rent was discovered there was not a foot of gas in the balloon. For nearly half a mile the voyagers came down at a most terrific speed—feeling the same sensation that one experiences in a high swing in rapid motion. The silk and cordage, as the balloon oscillated, caused a rattling sound like the rigging of a ship in a storm.

Descending half a mile, the main portion of the balloon was thrown on one side of the netting, and caused the air vessel to sway violently, and the basket and passengers were raised to an even height with the valve of the vessel itself. This motion was experienced several times, and as often was broken by the self-possession of the aeronauts in changing their position in the car. Finally this swaying motion was increased until they succeeded in forming a parachute of the remnants of the balloon, when the rapid rate of speed in their descent was measurably impeded. During the last half mile, before reaching the earth, their rate of speed was but a trifle more rapid than that of the ordinary descent of a well-ordered balloon.

When reaching a point within 100 feet of the tops of the trees near Pond Knolls in the Rome Swamp, each of the passengers, having a sand-bag ready to throw out, discharged this amount of weight, and the balloon concluded its descent to the ground with less speed. The passengers were suspended some seventy feet in the air, on the limbs of one of the tallest trees in the swamp, while the balloon spread itself over several other forest trees. By good fortune Messrs. COX and COTTMAN reached *terra firma* in safety, after making a graceful descent from the tree. Arriving in the swamp in safety, they partook of refreshments remaining in the car, and gave three enthusiastic cheers for the fortunate result of their perilous trip.

In ten or fifteen minutes, the farmers in the neighborhood arrived and furnished the voyagers with necessary assistance.

At the moment of the explosion, Mr. COTTMAN asked Mr. COX what was to be done? The aeronaut assured him that the balloon would come down all right, except at a fearful rate of speed.

At once the grapple and ropes were thrown out and all the extra weight, except the sand bags. The aerial excursionists were perfectly cool and conversed together during their descent. But for their presence of mind, they would not probably have escaped alive. They both assure us that after the balloon formed into a parachute, they had not the slightest fear of harm. But for the few seconds after the explosion, when the car and remnants of the balloon were swaying alternately above each other, their fears could not be suppressed.

Yesterday afternoon the balloon was brought to Rome in a damaged condition. An examination of the air-ship satisfied Mr. COX that the appliance called a "safety-valve," which he invented himself, and which is designed to work by a rope from the outside of the balloon, had been damaged before he started on the trip, and as a consequence could not be made serviceable. This valve is underneath the main valve, and is calculated to open and close accordingly as the air and heat may expand or depress the body of the balloon. Once finally closed, beyond the power of operating it, the expansion of the gas under the influence of an extraordinary heat became too great for the endurance of the fabric of which the balloon was constructed, and the explosion followed, as a matter of course.

The apple crop at the Eastward has failed this year on account of the late Spring frosts, which nipped the buds.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEUTONIA.

London Journals a Day Later.

The screw-steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The intelligence she brings has been anticipated by the *Asia* at this port, and, telegraphically, by the *Hungarian* at Quebec; but we obtain London papers one day later than those previously received.

There is nothing additional of interest.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Vienna on the 13th:

"The *Wiener Zeitung* of to-day contains the following official article, which is more particularly addressed to the Vienna stock-jobbers, who profess to consider the *Moniteur's* note an alarming rather than a tranquillizing document:

'Yesterday's mail brought that *Moniteur's* article from which extracts were, two days ago, forwarded to this city by electric telegraph. They who see in a good understanding between Austria and France a guarantee for the maintenance of peace and order, will, with great satisfaction, have become acquainted with the advice which the French Government, by means of its official organ, has given to the inhabitants of Central Italy, who are summoned *(aufgefordert)* again to place themselves under their hereditary Princes. Seen from this point of view, the article in the *Moniteur* can but increase the hope that peace will speedily be concluded, and dispel those apprehensions which have hitherto prevented confidence being felt in a solution of the questions pending, and consequently a general feeling of security.'

Alluding to the death of Mr. BRUNEL, the *Times* says:

"The lamented gentleman was brought home from the *Great Eastern* steamship at midday on the 5th instant, in a very alarming condition, having been seized with paralysis, induced, it was believed, by over mental anxiety. Mr. BRUNEL, in spite of the most skilful medical treatment, continued to sink, and at 10½ o'clock on Thursday night he expired at the comparatively early age of 54 years."

Troops for the Chinese War.

From the London Times, Sept. 17.

Nothing is more universally delightful than suddenly discovering some good use for a thing, especially if the thing itself happens to have been rather in the way than otherwise. There are people, indeed, who indulge this sentiment to such excess that they will incur double expense for the sake of a single saving, and will spend more money in finding a place for some odd piece of furniture than it would have cost them to have the whole thing new from top to bottom. When, however, the two things can be really and truly fitted to each other, and when an incommodious article can all at once be converted into an absolute convenience, there is no end to the satisfaction of thrifty housekeepers. Now, this is precisely what may come to pass with the discharged Europeans at Calcutta, and we must say that we should sadly repine over the loss of so inviting an opportunity.

At Raneegunge, in the vicinity of Calcutta, there are now in cantonments some 5,000 European soldiers, who, in consequence of proceedings which we need not recapitulate, are waiting for a passage to this country. They are neither invalids nor veterans—that is to say, as far as regards their mere efficiency for further service, they would have had no claim to their discharge. Many of them, indeed, are quite young men, who have only been in India a year or thirteen months at the furthest, and who have seen just enough real campaigning to make them all the better troops. They have no objection whatever to the military profession; on the contrary their expectations turn upon reenlistment, with the agreeable contingency of a bounty. They are calculating on a pleasant three months' voyage, to be followed by a fresh engagement, and a fresh start in the army—that is all. Supposing things turn out for the best, they hope to arrive here about the beginning of next year, when they would promptly come to terms with the recruiting sergeant, and take service in a regiment to be dispatched, perhaps to China or to India once more. So clearly are these the views of the majority that Lord CLYDE has warned the men, in a general order, against expecting that their past service is to be counted in their favor after reenlistment. In the meanwhile, however, there they lie at Raneegunge, in no good odor with the authorities, and by this time perhaps only half satisfied with themselves. A few, in fact, have actually recanted, and have returned to their colors again, though for the most part they will think, of course, that they have gone too far to recede, and that, once in for the matter, however it may turn out, they had better go through with it.

But cannot we fit this rather wrong-headed, but not wholly bismeable, batch of men into the best of all places for them? Must we really bring them all the way from the East to England before we can send them from England to the East again? In this very nick of time we are in especial want of men for a Chinese expedition—by no means an unpromising piece of campaigning, for China is the land of prize-money and ransoms, and we are not likely to be surprised twice over. Now, would not anybody think that if these 5,000 soldiers, at present hailing between two services, were fairly spoken to, they would be glad enough to retrieve their position by going to China at once! There are but two leading ideas with which we seem to have been possessed. The first was that of getting a new bounty, and if they had been indulged so far we should have heard no more of the affair. The second was that of shaking off the obligation of permanent service in India, and obtaining an immediate change. In neither of these prepossessions is there anything to militate against a diversion toward China. Supposing they were reënlisted—this time in the service of the Queen—and gratified with a fresh bounty, they would then be available, like any other of her Majesty's troops, for service in China, and would be already, as it were, on the spot. The best way, of course, would be to let them understand at once that this was the service in contemplation for them, and that they owed their chance to the accident of the emergency. If such an appeal were made to them we cannot but believe that it would be successful. At one stroke, in fact, they would regain what they had lost, and get all they wanted too. They would escape from the dulness of Indian cantonments, to which they would never, except in the common routine of temporary duty, be liable to return. They would start upon active service, they would receive their bounty, and they would be restored to a good position in the army. Let these prospects be but set before them in plain words, and we feel convinced they would follow good officers to the very gates of Peking.

The difficulty is how to make the arrangement in time, how to prevent these 5,000 disciplined and ready-armed men from taking ship for the West before there is a chance of diverting them to the East. What might we not save at this moment in time, men, and money if our telegraphic communication with India were but complete! In the space of ten days or a fortnight we could not only transmit instructions, but learn whether the instructions had been successful. Literally before the end of the month, that is to say, within three weeks of the first intelligence of the Chinese disaster, we might hear that 5,000 acclimatized troops were preparing to retrieve it. Even as it is, there is surely some chance, for, through the acceleration due to the existing branch of the line, we can communicate with Calcutta in 15 days—a very different matter from the four months' voyage of thirty years ago. If the affair could be well managed, it would be about the most agreeable piece of fortune possible—a hit on which nobody could have speculated, but which would have almost marvellous effect in setting all things right together. Nothing, indeed, beyond a force of this kind, with a native contingent and a few vessels from this country, is wanted for the reëstablishment of our position. The ambuscade at the Pei-ho is not an exploit to be repeated, while, as to our trade with China, it seems to be the prevalent and, doubtless, accurate impression that the policy of that remarkable empire will not permit a lucrative commerce to be interrupted by the mere casualty of war.

Assuming, however, that the reëngagement of those disposable Europeans should not be practicable, we must still repeat what we have before remarked, that we already possess in the East a force large enough to overrun even the mighty Chinese Empire. It never seems to have occurred to us in estimating the value of India that, besides the omnigenous produce of its soil, it is a perfect nursery of soldiers. Yet we ought to feel this sensible enough, for we found within the last two years that the pettiest chieftain or the wildest adventurer could always extemporize an army. To the very latest hour of the campaign, when the chances of successful revolt had become utterly extinct there was no Rajah or refugee so insignificant but could raise his thousands of men, and not only that, but could collect as many more over again after the first levy had been routed. India has a population of 150,000,000, and that enormous aggregate includes, probably, more men who are instinctively fighting men than any population in the world. Add to that redoubtable power a background of British resources and a mainspring of Anglo-Saxon daring, and what do we not obtain? Why, India itself. Irrespectively of England, or at least of anything but English Government, is one of the most formidable Powers of the East; while China is convulsed by chronic revolution, and destitute of all resources save those of passive bulk and treacherous cunning. We have our work to do, certainly, but it need not give us much trouble, at least at home.

LORD DERBY'S EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

Correspondence of the London Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

The Derry paper proceeds to give the annexed information with regard to the management of the estates in question:

"It is, we believe, a fact that ever since the famine years not a single lease which has expired upon the noble Earl's Tipperary estate has been renewed to an Irish tenant, the lapsed holdings having been invariably given to tenants from England, with one exception, to he presently noticed. This exception occurred in the case of the late Dr. HEFFERNAN, of Cashel, who in that borough, in 1852, supported the Liberal candidate, while he wrought for the Tories in the County, and took with him a considerable section of the Liberals. Dr. HEFFERNAN, it is understood, obtained from Lord DERBY a renewed lease, while every other Irish tenant, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, Liberal or Tory, has been steadily refused that privilege during the period mentioned. This is our information respecting the management of Lord DERBY'S property in Tipperary, and it may be reasonably conjectured that the intended clearance is a plan contrived to accomplish other objects besides the expression of 'utter displeasure' at the people for their ignorance of the plots and secrets of murderers. Notwithstanding the fiery zeal of our Ultramontane declaimers, whenever they want to bring popular gullibility to a good market, not a syllable have they ever whispered about this landlordism of the great Tory Premier, in the very centre of the 'golden' inheritance consecrated by destiny as the promised possession of the Clanna Mileadh. How is this ominous silence to be interpreted? What is its significance to the people of Ireland? What are the considerations, rewards, or inducements in the hands of a Tory Prime Minister, in virtue of which considerations, rewards, &c., the said Prime Minister is permitted to exterminate as many 'poor Celts' as he pleases, filling up their places with lusty, beef-eating Saxons? These are questions which the Irish people will surely begin to ask themselves very soon, and it might be wise, on the part of the Ultramontane Brigade, to anticipate this reckoning day, by stating what it is that they have been getting, or expecting from Derbyism, in return for this expungement of the native tenantry from the plains of Munster? There must exist behind the scenes some counter-interest stronger than love of the Irish people, mightier far than all patriotic sympathy with their hard endurances; and what, then, is this mysterious equivalent?"

With regard to the step about to be taken by Lord DERBY there is, of course, the usual diversity of opinion at this side of the Channel whenever the unhappy land question is brought before the public. It is, therefore, almost needless to remark that the sympathies of the landlord Press are enlisted on the side of the noble proprietor; and it must in fairness be admitted that the arguments put forward to sustain the apparent harshness of the proceeding are by no means without force. The old sore is still unhealed—the spread of the social revolution notwithstanding.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Fourth and Fifth Days at Palace Garden—The Steam Plow and other Massive Machinery—Agricultural Implements—Southern Inventions, &c.

The steam plow has arrived at last. It marched into the yard adjoining Palace Garden on Friday, and took a few turns about the premises to demonstrate its ability to turn short corners and travel at ease, but the plows were not permitted to disturb the sod—there was hardly enough of it to make it worth while to spoil the walking. The immense machine weighs twelve tons. It is the invention of J. W. FAWERS, and has been patented Jan. 26, 1858, and was built at Philadelphia. It gets its traction by means of an immense wooden roller, which has a three-inch bilge. This barrel-form of the roller, and the fact that it is constructed of wood rather than iron, gives it some special advantages over the steam plow that was invented in Scotland. The roller of that was a perfect cylinder, and of iron. When it turned it cut up the ground wickedly. This, as was yesterday shown, turns short without disturbing the surface. To the motive power are attached two gangs of four plows each, turning the sod nine feet in width at once. It is claimed that on a prairie this machine would do its work at 33 per cent. of the cost by the plows in common use. On some day, a week or two hence, this and all the other *new* plows on exhibition will be set to work as competitors. The occasion will be widely advertised, so that all the country round may be present to see the sight.

The big engine was in operation, on Friday, furnishing power to all the heavy machinery that was in order. First along side of it was an eminently lively little pump and fire engine—"Woodward's No. 3,"—with a steam cylinder of 7 inches, and a water cylinder of 3½ inches diameter, discharging some 70 gallons of water per minute. This one costs $250. Though never before exhibited, it is used in several buildings in the City for supplying steamboilers and for pumping water into reservoirs in the upper stories. By opening a valve connected to the discharge-outlet, it is ready for use as a fire engine.

C. A. SHULTZ exhibits a steam engine with a new cut-off, (patented last April,) which claims a large saving of power.

TODD & RAFFERTY, of Patterson, N. J., exhibit a new portable steam engine, fitted with URRY & LUTTGEN'S cut-off. The advantage claimed for it is the perfect and variable cut-off, which is controlled by the governor, thereby securing both a regularity of motion, and the most effective degree of expansion, with only the use of a single plain slide-valve.

A single-horse power engine, built on WOAL'S patent, (1859,) an eccentric rotary, which does away with the crank, and whose revolving cylinder forms the balance-wheel, is a novelty. The cost of the size exhibited is $25.

WAGNER'S rice and grain-hulling machine was for a short time during Friday afternoon engaged in hulling buckwheat, which it did perfectly. The novelty of the machine is that the runner or muller is of rubber,—so that the grain is hustled about between an elastic and a hard surface. The sulphurous odor is got rid of by using a rubber prepared by JOCELYN'S new patent process of vulcanizing. Whether the same process could be applied to the India-rubber which is wrought into the thousand and one articles of clothing, we failed to learn,—a small portion only of the machinery has yet been geared on to the long shaft that whizzes overhead the length of the machine-shed, and hence no notice of much of it can yet be intelligently written.

There is a large display of agricultural implements, some old and well-tried, and many new applicants for favorable consideration. At least half a dozen new mowers are on the ground. E. J. & A. JEROME, of Mineola, Long Island, have one which professes to cut with two horses 10 or 15 acres of grass or grain a day as well as it can be done with scythe or cradle, whether the crop is standing or lodged, wet or dry. The improvement is its *steel* fingers with *cutting edges*, which are riveted on the upper side of a wrought iron finger bar to permit the cut grass to pass freely back without lodging on the bar. To change the mower to a reaper, it is only necessary to take off the cant-board, put in a loose platform and raker's seat, and to raise the reel. The certificates furnished are all from Long Island farmers. The price of the combined mower and reaper is $130. HENRY MARCELLUS, of Amsterdam, has the "Empire Mower"—a new machine, which sells at $100. WALTER A. WOOD'S (of Hoosick Falls) one-horse mower weighs 395 pounds, and sells for $70, and promises to cut ten acres a day. The new features are the manner of hanging the cutter-bar, and an improved cutting-apparatus. Judges say that these new machines, furnished at such reduced prices, are not inferior to the older ones which have earned so large a reputation.

Hosts of plows are on the ground, but we noticed none that have not already been before the public.

Of plantation and farm mills there is a variety. The "Excelsior," exhibited by J. A. BENNETT, claims to be a new and improved construction of the conical burr-stone, which by turning a screw is adjusted to grinding the finest flour or the coarsest feed, heats the meal less than the flat-stone mill, is easily taken apart and dressed, and can be operated with very small power. Price $100, or, with the ordinary English bolt added, $130.

WM. H. HOYEY'S corn-sheller, (patented April, 1859,) because of its horizontal cylinder with a large shelling surface, its large hopper with which the corn can be turned by the basket-full, and its dispensing with set screws and spiral springs, requires but one person to manage it, claims to break neither kernel nor cob, and to work as fast and well as the best. Of all manner of agricultural implements, Mr. C. V. MAPES makes a large display. His horse and hand grain-mill for feed, price $20, turns out three to five bushels of feed in the hour, and would give a strong man a good sweating to run it. His $40 cider-mill is compact, complete, and looks as if it would perform its promise. His ooroscope—a small box painted black within, and containing a mirror set at an augle of 45 degrees to the horizon, in which the light is reflected strongly upon the eggs set on their small ends into holes cut in the top of the box—enables a housewife to discover just how old the chick is in the egg she was about to boil for breakfast. His "Vose fire annihilator" is a double-cylinder brass pump, with two pieces of guttapercha tubing attached—one running to the pail, or other reservoir, of water, the other through a nozzle, dispensing the water to the burning part of the building; or, with a sprinkler screwed on instead of a nozzle, furnishing a fine shower to the garden. His sausage-filler (PERRY'S patent) is a stout cast-iron cylinder curved into a quarter of a circle, into which a piston is worked by a lever from above—a promising implement, that can never get out of order, for converting fat poodles into delicate links for the frying-pan, or dumplings. But the exhibitor grows most eloquent over the nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, which sells at $50 the ton; is said to be composed of phospbate of lime, sulphuric acid, Peruvian guano, sulphate of ammonia and dried blood, and is, in short, the famous manure manufactured by Prof. J. J. MAPES.

Mr. LUNQUEST heralds his newly-invented four-cylinder pump as "a Georgia invention and no Yankee humbug." It is intended for wells of any depth, has a forcing, not a suction action, and the whole pumping apparatus being submerged, it seems to be free from all danger of freezing up. Another Southern invention is DU PAR'S hydraulic elevator, for wells or for ships' pumps. It is an endless chain formed of curved links, with projections on their backs that act as buckets. Over the well a frame is mounted, carrying a flanged wheel provided with cogs between the flanges that can be rotated by another cogged wheel and crank-handle. In the bottom of the well is another frame in which a flanged guide-pulley is secured by double-beveled keys. Mr. DU PAR, the inventor, is a Raleigh man—a North Carolinian.

Housekeepers have hunted in vain for new gas-stoves, especially for parlor use. The greatest novelty in this line is one of the oldest ever exhibited in New-York—the stoves of the American Gas Company patent, which burn the gas with a downward radiation, whereby less gas is consumed, more heat obtained, and some advantages, especially in roasting and broiling, secured. The burners placed midway in a stove, the roasting goes on in the chamber below, while the heat that ascends does duty upon one, two or three chambers, as you please, for baking, and still higher for boiling. This is the principle of the stove used several years ago, with eminent success, in the Astor House kitchen. It has not been much in market since, but, financial obstacles being now wafted aside, it is ready to compete with the other admirable devices for enabling bachelors to be housekeepers, without paying tax to coal-dealers or wood-splitters.

Palace Garden enjoyed a large attendance on Friday and Saturday. The exhibitors were present in unusual numbers, to interpret the uses of their wares and explain the merits of new inventions.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

First Day of the Contest Between the All England Eleven and the New-York Players.

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN AHEAD.

That long-anticipated contest between the *élite* of English cricketers and the choice of American players, commenced on the Hoboken ground, yesterday. The weather was all that a cricketer could desire. The interest manifested throughout the City was extreme. As soon as the Eleven made their appearance on the steps of the Astor House, they were received by a large concourse of spectators. They immediately proceeded in a four-horse omnibus—provided for the occasion and decorated with flags—to the ground, followed by an immense string of vehicles and pedestrians. The change made in the *personnel* of the Eleven, since leaving Montreal, was R. CARPENTER for JOHN LILLYWHITE, the latter having hurt his finger while getting his 53 runs at that place. It had been intended that JULIUS CÆSAR should have stood Umpire, but this accident prevented us from having the pleasure of witnessing LILLYWHITE'S play. On arriving on the ground, we found that the St. George's Club had not neglected (at a considerable cost) to put the Eleven on a good ground—the wicket, especially, being well prepared. The nature of the soil is not sufficiently tough, but that arises from the want of time, the turf having been laid only this summer. A ring was densely formed round the English players, while at practice, which lasted about one hour, when the toss for choice of innings took place, resulting in favor of England; but, as with the Twenty-two of Lower Canada, they put the Twenty-two in first. Generally the winners of the toss will take advantage of this luck, but the Eleven immediately consulted together, and came to the conclusion that they would put the Twenty-two in. This was in consequence of the previous wet weather, which resulted in a "dead" ground. As soon as the Umpires—Mr. LILLYWHITE and Mr. CHAS. VINTEN—had cleared the ground, an immense ring was formed, there being at least 5,000 spectators present. It is seldom one's lot to witness such an assemblage, and it is a sufficient proof that the energy of the Committee of the St. George's Club—coupled with the valuable aid of W. P. PICKERING, Esq., in getting the English over this side of the Atlantic—that Cricket will likely become a very popular game in this country. The English were very anxious to win this *particular* match—having been informed, generally, that the Twenty-two would be the strongest they would have to meet during their visit on this side of the Atlantic. They were all in excellent trim, and "eager for the fray." The Eleven made their appearance in the field, and one could scarcely imagine the excitement that prevailed when the ground was cleared for the combatants. Mr. WALKER having made out the list of the "order of going in," it was soon distributed about the ground, with a correct list of both sides.

The play was commenced by LONG and WALLER going to the wickets, opposed to the bowling of GEORGE PARR and JACKSON—the former a slow bowler, and the latter a terrific fast one. We have really nothing to note, when we chronicle below the score of 38 for Twenty-two men. They began their innings at ten minutes to 12 o'clock, and it was concluded at ten minutes to 2—not a double figure being obtained. The bowling of JACKSON, however, was first-rate, and the "diddlers" of PARR, with his management of the field, seem completely to beat the batsmen. LONG played well for six singles, and HAMMOND—a very neat player—also obtained the same number, in which he made a good drive from PARR for three. We will say no more upon the play this innings, but reserve our remarks upon their merits for another occasion. After luncheon, the Eleven sent HAYWOOD and CARPENTER (two Cambridgeshire men) to the bowling of SAM WRIGHT and CROSSLEY. WRIGHT delivered the first over, off which CARPENTER made a leg-hit for three. CROSSLEY then *attempted* to *bowl*, but he was not allowed, it being most decidedly a *throw*, which JOHN LILLYWHITE, according to the laws of Cricket, would not allow. He, therefore, bowled but one over, being "no-balled," and COMBY was substituted for him. Several changes were made by the Manager, Mr. WALLER, but to no effect. The two had "got well in," and ere they could be parted ran up a score of 60. The fielding was not good. CARPENTER was well caught, at short-leg, by SENIOR—the ball being well played. He, however, played a splendid innings of 26, and during the stay of these two players they were frequently and loudly applauded by the about (now) 8,000 spectators. The ground was so thickly thronged that it was a great difficulty to find room for the hits of the Eleven, which were brilliant in the extreme. When the stumps were drawn, two wickets had been disposed of—82 runs—WISDEN being run out, through a mistake made by HAYWARD, his copartner, in attempting a third run. To-morrow, the game will be resumed, the renowned GEORGE PARR and HAYWARD being at the wickets, but at present it looks as if the English would carry off an easy victory. Cricket, however, is a most uncertain game, and the game is never lost until it is won. We notice many of the Twenty-two particularly fond of playing forward, which they appear to make up *their mind to do*. We would advise them to play more at the *pitch* of the ball. We conclude, now, by giving the score up to last evening, when the stumps were drawn at 5 o'clock.

THE SCORE.

TWENTY-TWO.	*First Innings.*	
J. Long	b Parr	6
R. Waller	run out	0
H. Sharp	st Lockyer b Jackson	1
W. Hammond	c Hayward b Parr	6
A. H. Gibbes	h Jackson	0
J. W. S. Scarlett	l b w, h Parr	4
A. Marsh	l b w, b Jackson	0
W. Wilby	b Parr	3
T. Senior	hit wicket b Parr	3
H. Wright	c Lockyer b Parr	1
J. Higham	h Jackson	1
Head	b Jackson	0
S. Wright	st Lockyer b Jackson	1
W. Newhall	c Diver b Jackson	5
Morgan	c Jackson b Parr	0
J. Walker	b Jackson	2
W. Crossley	b Parr	0
W. Comery	hit w, b Parr	0
R. Barr	b Jackson	3
Harry Lillywhite	c Car

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Articles on Exhibition—Firemen's Tournament—Military Parade, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

The Ninth Annual Fair of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society is held this week in this city. The exhibition is exceedingly creditable, and the attendance of visitors large. Monday and Tuesday were occupied in receiving entries and arranging stock and articles. On Wednesday the Fair was formally opened by the President of the Society. The remainder of the week is devoted to the general exhibition, plowing match, firemen's tournament, regatta, ladies' equestrian display, an address by the Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN of Illinois, a balloon ascension by Prof. STEIVER, and a variety of other interesting and attractive performances.

Preparations, fully adequate, have been made for the accommodation of visitors and exhibitors, both by the Society and the Corporation. The grounds are located about two miles westward from the central business portion of the city, upon Spring-avenue. Access to them is furnished by cheap omnibuses constantly running. The situation of the grounds is high, dry and convenient, and commands a fine view of the light cream-colored town and of the surrounding country. Upon entering the inclosure of high board fence, containing about twenty acres of land, the visitor finds substantial structures of wood erected for Floral Hall, a Ladies' Department, Fine Arts, Machinery, Managers and Judges. A trotting course is laid out, about three-quarters of a mile in circuit; a spring, conveyed to vats, furnishes an abundant supply of water; eight or nine tents are filled with articles, and the field is dotted with numerous bazaars and booths, provided with creature comforts of every description.

A great number of mechanical inventions, labor-saving machines and works of utility, farming implements and novel machines and beautiful specimens of art and skill are on exhibition. There are many exhibitors from other States, among whom may be mentioned the proprietor of a very superior "plaster," from Grand Rapids, Mich. The stone contains from sixty to seventy per cent. of pure sulphate of lime, the balance being iron, salt and magnesia. It is cut and polished into beautiful slabs for tables, &c., or makes an excellent fertilizer when ground. It is a new article, and deserves attention. Its appearance, at least, is equal to that of the best marble.

Yesterday a grand Firemen's Tournament took place, companies from all parts of the State competing for some rich prizes. The first prize was won by a company from Racine, Wis.

A fine military display also took place, the First Regiment parading, and companies from neighboring cities participating as guests of the Milwaukee companies.

Strangers are still flocking into the city, every railroad running full trains of thirteen to fifteen passenger cars. The passage of the new steamship *Milwaukee* across Lake Michigan (in the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Line) was made yesterday in five hours, with a load of passengers and freight. The new route is well patronized by the great tide of northwestern travel.

The whole number of entries of stock and articles is about two thousand.

This is, of course, exclusive of a large number from other States, exhibited but not entitled to compete for any prizes or premiums at this State Fair.

The exhibition of sewing-machines and their work is so extensive, and the attention they attract so marked, as to convince the most skeptical that the sewing-machine mania has not yet reached its decline. WHEELER & WILSON, GROVER & BAKER, and I. M. SINGER & Co. are the principal candidates for favor.

The address was delivered to-day by the Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and was listened to with attention by an immense throng.

Trials of speed of fast nags occupy the rest of the day. Many fast horses are here—among them, *Reindeer*, *Prairie Boy* and other Western favorites.

The weather has, on the whole, been propitious. Monday, indeed, was showery; but on Tuesday the sun came out, and a mild temperature and almost cloudless sky have since prevailed. Thousands of persons throng the streets and hundreds crowd the hotels. Amusements in abundance occupy the evenings, and all, from the theatre down to the small tent-show, appear to be well patronized.

It has been believed that the popularity of Fairs had touched its zenith; but no further proof of the utility and pleasure of these annual festivals need be adduced than the entire success of the present Exhibition. Yours, BADGER.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Dismissal of the French Charge—Escape of Gen. Aguado—Success of the Government—The Revolutionists in Lagnayra—The Progress and Promise of Events.

The steamship *James Adger*, from Charleston, was boarded by a boat from the bark *White Wing*, from Laguayra, and received on board a passenger, who supplied Mr. S. A. BERGH, Purser of the *James Adger*, with Venezuelan papers. Through the courtesy of Mr. BERGH we are enabled to present the following particulars of events in Venezuela:

On the 14th of September the French *Chargé* received his passport from the Government, with orders to quit the country within forty-eight hours. He embarked at Laguayra, on the 15th, in the French warsteamer *Lucifer*. His constant and determined hostility to the actual Government, and his participation in the late sanguinary revolution, finally forced the Executive to a serious measure—such as may possibly result in a collision with France, though sufficient proofs have been forwarded to Paris to substantiate all the charges against him.

Gen. AGUADO escaped from the town of Marguetia, adjacent to Laguayra, during the attack, and it is supposed that he succeeded in reaching Victoria. That town was successfully attacked and taken by the Government forces under RUBIN, who may be considered the rising military chief in Venezuela; having, in the space of thirty days, defeated the Revolutionists in half a dozen actions. Barcelona has been retaken by the Government forces under Commandante PINTO. Commandante GARRIDO totally defeated the Revolutionists under ACEVEDO, at Heguerote. SOLTILLO had been twice defeated by the Government forces under Commandante REIZ. Gen. JOSE MARIA ZAMORA arrived in Caracas; his brother, Col. ZAMORA, defeated a party of Revolutionists belonging to the Jolitto Party. CUONONI, taken by the Revolutionists, had pronounced in favor of the Government. Gen. FALCON, the head of the revolution, was in Barquisimento; the Government forces, under Gen. RAMOS, marched against him from Valencia.

During the occupation of Laguayra by AGUADO, foreign vessels of war were much required to protect the foreign residents. A Spanish brig was seized by AGUADO to serve as a cruiser, but a Dutch war schooner compelled her prompt delivery to her Captain and crew. During the action at Laguayra on the 2d September the Spanish Consul's house was menaced by the revolutionists, on which the Spanish vessel of war in port landed a party of marines for his protection. If the town had not been taken by the Government forces on the 2d, the Spanish vessel would probably have commenced hostilities against the revolutionists, on account of the seizure of the Spanish brig, and many atrocities committed against Spanish residents. Foreign vessels of war were daily expected, which, as usual, would arrive when their services were not required. Mr. JUSPIN, the justly-esteemed American *Chargé*, it is said, expected two vessels daily.

The present revolution may be strictly classified as an anti-social movement—the motives being Power, Plunder and Revenge. Several estate owners and their overseers had been murdered and their property sacked in the most atrocious manner. All the most respectable citizens, young and old, turned out as volunteers and have behaved most gallantly in action, especially the company of riflemen, composed of gentlemen volunteers, who, in the attack on Laguayra, silenced the enemy's artillery, consisting of twelve pieces, principally twenty-four's, by a severe fire from the adjacent heights.

DON PEDRO GUAL, much respected as a most honorable and capable man, continued in charge of the Executive. The President, M. F. DE TOVAR, was momentarily expected from Valencia, where he had proceeded to encourage the Constitutional authorities. This gentleman is a civilian and one of the best and most patriotic of Venezuelans. One the 1st of September, when the troops left Caracas to attack Laguayra, all the ladies went to the churches, which were opened for the purpose. This expression of sympathy on the part of the *fair sex* no doubt animated the soldiers to double exertions. As they passed one church filled with their mothers, wives and sisters, the *vivas* were enthusiastic in reply to the prayers and tears of the women.

A *Vivandiere* fought in the ranks with great courage, and claims to have killed several of the men. Two soldiers of opposite parties, who were in hand to hand encounter, found themselves *brothers*, and it is needless to say the revolutionists at once gave in. Many incidents might be related, and we have to deplore the loss of several brave fellows, amongst whom is young JUAN CASANOSA. Many of the common soldiers in the Revolutionist's ranks were dragged from their homes and forced into action at the sword's point. Thus often the Government forces are compelled to destroy men known to be good citizens, &c., &c.

A fire which occurred at Whitewater, Wis., Sept. 27, destroyed property to the value of $14,000 in WINCHESTER, DE WOLF & CO.'s plow warehouse. The insurance was for $9,600, chiefly in Eastern Companies, as follows: Home Company, New-York City, $1,600; Ætna, Hartford, $3,000; Hartford, Hartford, $2,000; North America, Hartford, $3,000.

From Northern Mexico.

DISORGANIZATION OF THE LIBERAL FORCES—VIDAURRI GOES OVER TO THE CHURCH PARTY—AN AMERICAN SHOT IN GUADALAJARA.

By the arrival at the *Indianola* at New-Orleans, we have dates from the Rio Grande to Sept. 22.

The *Boletin* of Monterey, reporting the late engagement between WOLL and DOBLADO, expresses the opinion that "all was lost."

ZUAZUA has withdrawn, and VIDAURRI and many others; and a want of harmony seems to reign throughout the so-called Liberal States.

It is stated that one reason of GOV. VIDAURRI's sudden return from the Liberal camp was the news that several of his fellow-citizens were plotting against him at home. Among the offenders are mentioned Gen. ARAMBERRI, MARIA DE LLANO Y MANUEL GOMEZ, Editor of the official paper of the State, who, it is said, had conspired to overturn VIDAURRI and put Col. QUIROZA in his place. The Governor, however, returned at an unexpected hour and disconcerted their plans, and all three were banished from the State. ARAMBERRI's banishment was subsequently revoked, but the pardon was rejected.

Letters received in New-Orleans from trustworthy sources in Mexico maintain a report that VIDAURRI had enrolled himself under the standard of the Church party, and hence his retirement from the Liberal camp.

It is very clear, it seems, indeed, to be expected by themselves, that the present Liberal campaign is to end as the last one did—a failure. A dreadful state of disorganization exists throughout the army, nor does there appear to be any one of sufficient prestige and personal influence to command obedience.

A correspondent of the *Picayune* writing from Teplc, Aug. 9, states that an American engineer named CHASE, was arrested in July upon a charge of abetting the Liberal cause. The writer proceeds: "On the 6th inst., orders were received from MAAQUEZ to resume the examination, and if CHASE should be found guilty to cause him to be shot. Instead of doing so, however, the commandant of the place had him brought out, and the unfortunate man was summarily shot, after which his body was hung up within two leagues of this place, on the roadside. The murdered man leaves a widow and two children.

Later from Hayti.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND CHIEF CONSPIRATOR—THE DENOUEMENT.

By the arrival at Boston of the brig *Monticello*, we have received Hayti files to Sept. 4.

The *Moniteur Haitien* gives the following official account of the discovery of the conspiracy agalast the present Government:

"The events of this week, which have just resulted so seriously, had a commencement that might have been expected to lead to such consequences. The President of Hayti, informed from its inception of this conspiracy, held the threads of it in his hand and did all that was possible to avert it.

At first friend told him some two months ago, that General PROPHETE would prove treacherous. The head of the state repelled this allegation, affirming to his informant that the General was his friend, and incapable of treason. The informant, not wishing to be considered a gratuitous denunciator, immediately set to work and obtained proofs of Gen. PROPHETE's guilt. Astroit schemes were planned, by which the infirmant placed himself on friendly relations with PROPHETE; the President was informed of everything, and retains a copy of the secret conversations. In his allocution to the officers of the guard, he exhibited this document and read part of it.

When the President was fully convinced of the facts of the case, he sent for General PROPHETE, and revealed to him that he was accused of treason. He denied it. The President then entered into the details of the charge, insisting that the name of PROPHETE was involved, according to his own friends. One of these interviews lasted from eight o'clock P. M., till midnight.

From every quarter the President continued to receive information, especially from the Artibonite and the North, where the conspiracy had its principal hold. He was not informed of the progress of the plan. Emissaries visited the two departments engaged in active propagandism for the conspirators. Several have been arrested, both here and at Cape Haytien.

At last the President, having received by the last post the most positive documents, convened his Cabinet, and with the Secretaries of State decided to take decisive measures against the conspirators and their principal leader. The President wished to use clemency to the end; he allowed the General PROPHETE to embark, and thus save his head from the decapitation it so justly merited.

It was full time to take active measures; this General was yet in an harbor, when his minions, deceived in their hopes, and seeing the imminent downfall of their abominable projects, thought to avenge themselves by an infamous assassination, the murder of an innocent child, a daughter of the President, who was quietly sitting in a room of the palace, reading near a table. No expression can qualify this murder. Evidently the assassins, enraged that they could not reach the President himself, had resolved to strike him through his dearest affections.

This unheard-of assassination is not without its significance. The assassin or assassins are but the instruments of others. But the innocence of the victims will plead against them before Heaven, and Providence will not be slow, for it is just, to divulge their infernal machinations."

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, 1859.

NEW-YORK.	NEW-YORK.
H. E. Blassom and wife,	Jas. Potter,
P. Gansevoort,	N. Jacobus,
Jno. H. Faxon and family,	C. N. Waldron,
Miss C. Fargis,	Geo. F. Hunt.
Geo. B. Butler, Jr.,	PENNSYLVANIA.
J. B. Hart and wife.	C. F. Spang and family.
H. E. Tompkins,	W. Sellers,
A. Van Bergen, Jr.,	M. Sumerville,
E. P. Hammond,	J. W. Brown and lady.
H. Babcock,	MASSACHUSETTS.
J. W. Longstreet.	J. E. Fuller,
H. W. Field and wife.	A. Benney,
Mrs. E. C. McLean,	W. L. Carpenter,
Mrs. S. Brown & daughter,	Jno. L. Thompson.
Mrs. J. L. Graham,	OHIO.
H. H. Porter,	N. Pendleton,
Rev. C. P. Sheldon,	C. Bates.
R. Armstrong,	CONNECTICUT.
W. H. Ward,	C. Day and family.
J. M. Bailey,	SOUTH CAROLINA.
E. N. Tailer, Jr., & family.	C. D. Carr,
Miss Suffern,	Wm. Enston.
E. Slieger,	MARYLAND.
E. H. Darling,	J. C. Roman.
E. Hass and family.	LOUISIANA.
H. S. Gansevoort.	C. Geodrich,
C. F. Griffen,	C. R. Dalgren.
C. D. Towns,	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Jas. Forsyth,	A. Harris.
J. A. Vorslu, Jr.,	GEORGIA.
J. H. and C. Sweeney,	Jno. S. Coleman.

Mr. John Fine, aged 96 years, was married recently, in Darrie County, N. C., to Miss Elizabeth Harley, aged 37. The couple walked eight miles to the residence of the officiating magistrate, to get the nuptial knot tied; and after dinner, having had a merry time with a large company who had assembled to witness the ceremony, returned home, making a walk of 16 miles for the day, without rod or staff. The bridegroom, it is said, was the most hilarious youth out of some forty or fifty present at the marriage, and fairly outdid the whole company by his jests and stories.

Prince Albert presided, on the 14th ult., at the commencement of the twenty-ninth anniversary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In a very modest speech, which elicited warm applause, the Prince spoke of his election to the Presidency of the association as "an act of humility on the part of its members, which, to reject, would have looked like false humility, that is, pride, on his part."

Mrs. W. Davidson, the woman lately arrested in Toronto for passing counterfeit American money, appears to be a persecuted individual. The charge against her has been dismissed, her money was proved to be genuine, and she now threatens to sue the city for $20,000 damages. A long communication appears in the Toronto *Leader*, in which Mrs. D. narrates her grievances, and abuses the brokers, who refused to take bills which were afterwards redeemed by the Banks which issued them.

Mr. James Richardson, of the Canadian Geological Survey, has returned to Portland from his trip to Parlin Pond. This region abounds in fossils in the decomposed rocks, and Mr. Richardson finds a belt of the same formation extending in a northeasterly direction, bearing the same fossils as those of Gaspe, and similar to those of Pembroke and the St. Croix regions.

Bishop Bayley, (Roman Catholic,) of Newark, writes to the Newark *Daily*, to say that in his recent consecration of church-bells, he neither called a bell a "creature," nor did he "baptize" it, nor did he say that "Moses blessed the brazen serpent in the wilderness" for if he did, the Scripture makes no mention of it. A newspaper report, the Bishop avers, made him say very absurd things, these among them.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Conn., was entertained on Friday, Sept. 30, at a banquet tendered him by the Knights Templars of Hartford. In his speech in reference to a complimentary toast, he said he had found Masons in every land, ready to take him by the hand; and in every place he had observed the same great principles of benevolence and Christian virtues among them.

A vigorous effort is being made to prove the insanity of Captain Holmes, of Maine, now under sentence of death for the murder of one of his crew. Among the witnesses who testify to the unsound state of his mind, is Dr. L. V. Bell, late Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, who says that Capt. H. was once under his care in the Asylum at Augusta, Me.

Miss Magdalene Hardy, of Delaware County, N. Y., has just recovered $500 damages from Freeland Cochran, who had been "her friend from childhood," for a breach of marriage promise. The effence was aggravated from the fact that "he very often took breakfast at her father's house," and then married another girl.

The Members of the Executive Council of Massachusetts visited Troy on Saturday. They started to view the Hoosac Tunnel, but extended their trip to Troy, at the invitation of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, and were entertained in a bountiful manner.

The Rev. Marshall Henshaw, principal of the Dummer Academy, Ryefield, Mass., has accepted the appointment of Professor of Mithematics and Natural Philosophy in Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, and will enter upon his duties in the course of two or three weeks.

The Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., of Washington, has been chosen President of the Columbia, (S. C.,) College. The Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, of New-Jersey, has been called to succeed him in the pastorate of the E-street Church in Washington.

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia, is now considered by his physician in a very critical situation. He was lately on a visit with his bride, in the County of Westmorland, but owing to the unfavorable condition of his wounded limb, he was under the necessity of returning to his home in Wheeling.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who is still in Vermont, was so unwell, last week, as to be compelled to forego an appointment to lecture in St. Albans. He has for some years past been subject to snddon attacks, which his physicians suppose to be atrophy of the heart.

Mr. Slade, of Alstead, N. H., the only surviving Revolutionary pensioner in Cheshire County, recently met with a fall by which his thigh bone was fractured and his life endangered. He is nearly a hundred years old.

Ex-President Fillmore and Mrs. Fillmore, visited both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday. After remaining in each a short time, they payed a complimentary visit to Ills Excellency Gov. Banks.

The Rev. Elijah Robbins and wife sailed from Boston, Sept. 30, in the bark *Gemsbok*, for Africa. They go out under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and their place of destination is Zulu, in South Africa.

A Boston paper says: "The Rev. Warren Burton, who has done excellent service in Boston and vicinity in the cause of home education, is about to visit the principal places in New-England in advocacy of his favorite subject.

Mr. Theo. Tilton, of the New-York *Independent*, just nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Fourth District of Kings, spoke at Tremont Temple last week on Slavery.

Gen. John J. Good, of Dallas, Texas, has been elected Grand Warden of the Rt. W. Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the State of Texas, to fill the vacany occasioned by the death of Alva Hermen, Esq.

Mr. J. C. Nevin was on Friday evening, at Pittsburgh, consecroted as a missionary to China. A large audience witnessed the ceremonies, which are represented to have been impressive.

A meeting of the Bar of Pittsburgh was held on Friday evening, to express their regret for the death of Theodore Umbstaetter, Esq., for some time known as a prominent member.

The Boston *Transcript* states that Mr. Ball Hughes, the sculptor, is engaged upon several works of art ordered by opulent citizens of Boston and New-York.

The Rev. Mr. Wise, son of Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, has accepted the call of the Church of our Saviour, in West Philadelphia, and will shortly enter upon his new duties.

Mr. Baird, late Greek tutor at the College of New-Jersey, has removed to New-York, to assume the University Professorship vacated by Howard Crosby.

The Illinois Episcopal Convention have elected the following named gentlemen as the new Trustees of Jubilee College: the Rev. Dr. Clarkson, the Rev. L. P. Clover, and Mr. H. S. Austin.

The Rev. H. Goodwin, Rector of Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J., contemplates resigning his pastoral charge, with a view of removing to California.

The health of the King of Prussia is reported to be much improved of late.

Annie and Addie Lonsdale are playing a short engagement at Pittsburgh.

Miss Eloise Bridges is about to give dramatic readings in Texas.

Miss Milner is singing in English opera at Montreal, to enthusiastic audiences.

OBITUARY.

Maj. R. S. Neighbors, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Texas, was murdered in the town of Belknap, in that State, Sept. 14, by an unknown man, who stepped towards him in the street and shot him, and then fled. Maj. Neighbors had gone to Belknap to examine into the cause of some troubles with the Indians, and it is supposed that private revenge for some fancied injury prompted the act of his murderer. Maj. N. was an estimable gentleman, a different officer, and will be greatly lamented in Texas, where his influence over the savages had produced the happiest results.

Mr. Wm. C. Barker, Surveyor of the Port of Providence, died in that city, Sept. 27. He was appointed Surveyor by President Pierce, and reappointed under the present Administration. Mr. Barker was Grand Commander of the Encampment of Knights Templar in Rhode Island, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Gov. Henry Masters, of Dacotah Territory, died suddenly on his farm, in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, on Saturday, 10th September. Mr. Masters was somewhat advanced in years, and has been in quite feeble health for some time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horse-railroads in the cities seem to be productive of a great deal of trouble. In Philadelphia, the Sabbatarians will not permit the cars to run on Sunday, and in Cincinnati the permission granted to two different companies to lay three tracks in Fourth-street has roused the ire of all the property owners in that section. One of the companies worked all night, a few nights ago to lay down the third track according to its own ideas, but the opposition Company tore up the rails, and there was a lively time under the glare of torchlight. The property-owners now sue for an injunction upon all the parties. There is a prospect of the speedy introduction of street-railroads in the City of Cleveland; and there is also the usual preliminary fight among the rivals and in the Common Council.

A man named Charles Antone *alias* John Brown, confined in jail in Baltimore on the charge of attempting to kill Capt. Dawson, of the bark *Sea Nymph*, swallowed a small quantity of ethereal oil the other day, from the effects of which he died. He complained of a pain in the stomach, and thinking the ethereal oil would have a narcotic effect, asked one of his fellow-prisoners to hand him the lamp. He took but one swallow of the liquid, and, about an hour and a half after was attacked with severe pain, and soon expired.

Letters of instruction to the Surveyor-General of Florida, relative to the survey of a portion of the southern everglades, are being prepared at the General Land Office. The deputy-surveyor, who contracted to survey the most southerly of the line of townships yet contracted for, having been driven back to Tampa by hostile Indians, after he had completed a portion of his work, has stated that in order to enable him to secure a second outfit, and make another effort to prosecute the work, he will require additional compensation and a larger contract.

A young man named John Nichols was, on Thursday, arrested in Baltimore, on the charge of attempting to take the life of his father. It appeared from the testimony that several days ago the accused made an attack on his father with an axe, but the latter escaped, and obtained a warrant for his arrest. Young Nichols kept out of the way of the police, and on Thursday visited the house of his father, and with a knife in his hand threatened to take his life. The officers were near at the time, and having been called arrested him.

A verdict of $20,000 damages has been rendered at Detroit in favor of Mrs. James B. Corey, in the suit of herself and husband against the City Corporation, as recompense for injuries received by falling into an open sewer. The case was tried in the Circuit Court, and it appears from the testimony that the lady's limbs were paralyzed in consequence of the injury received. The jury held the City Government responsible to the full amount of damages claimed, for having neglected to place the necessary safeguards around the sewer while in process of construction.

Workmen are still engaged, says the Baltimore *American*, in making alterations and improvements upon the steamer of the Messrs. Winans, and the official states that she will make a trip to Norfolk some time during next week. A number of trials have already been made, more for the purpose of testing the machinery than for determining the speed of the boat, but on the coming occasion it will be seen how fast she can be propelled through her destined element.

A lady at Salem, Ohio, has recovered a verdict of $600 against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as damages for having been ejected from the cars. Getting on board the train at Crestline, she offered the conductor a ragged $1 bill in payment of fare, but he refused to take it. Having no other money, she was put off the train in a rain-storm, half a mile from the station. The bill was proved to be good, and the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

A Princeton letter to the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, says: "Our college had about 80 accessions, making her number about 300, which doubtless will be augmented next session. The seminary received about 45, retaining in the aggregate the same number, 180. The Northwest Seminary did not, as was supposed, draw away many of our Western brethren, and though the new seminary may be good and promising, they all seem to think old Princeton is better."

The yellow fever has appeared at Houstion, Texas. The *Telegraph*, Sept. 23, says: "There are to-day, as far as we can hear, eight cases of yellow fever under treatment in town, of which four or five have been taken since our report on Wednesday, and the balance are convalescing. There have been in all five deaths reported by the city sexton, of this disease. It does not as yet appear to be spreading.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Navy has recently made arrangements for the reception of an additional number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy—from thirty to forty. Members of Congress from the districts which have been the longest time without appointments, as far back as 1855, will be requested to make nomination of youths for admission in accordance with the existing laws.

Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburgh, has positively prohibited the running of cars upon the city railroads on Sunday. An extended correspondence has taken place between the Mayor, the citizens and the companies, and the result is that the Sunday travel is forbidden.

The Vermont *State Journal* says: "Every month has been marked by frost, and a drought, severer than any known for many years, prevailed through the Summer. But under the influence of the rains of last week the grass has started vigorously, and strawberries are blooming the second time this season.

The man, Wm. Fulton, who recently killed his child in Detroit, while firing a gun at his wife, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree. The Jury recommended him to mercy.

The Mayor of Rochester has officially prohibited any further exhibitions of rope-walking at the Falls of the Genesee. DE LAVE will be compelled to beat up new quarters.

The City of Detroit is about to erect a new City Hall at a cost of $250,000, and a Workhouse at a cost of $50,000.

The corner-stone of a House of Refuge near Toronto, was laid last week, in presence of a number of civic functionaries.

The Charleston *Courier* appears in a new dress and enlarged by the addition of several columns.

LAW REPORTS.

CASE OF ROBERT MACDONALD.

Opening of the Oyer and Terminer—The Murder of Virginia Stewart—The Trial of Macdonald Postponed.

The Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning. There being not a sufficient number of the panel of the Grand Jury present when called, those who were present were discharged for a fortnight, when an additional panel will be called.

The People vs. *Robert Macdonald.*—The prisoner is indicted, it will be remembered, for the murder of Virginia Stewart, whose unhappy end caused so much sensation a few months since. The prisoner was in Court with his counsel, James T. Brady, with whom is associated Ex-Judge GRANDIN. The District-Attorney asked that the Court, on granting an application which the defendant's counsel made for a commission to examine witnesses out of the State, should fix a limit to the time for which such proceeding should be allowed to stay the proceedings of the prosecution, and that provision should also be made for allowing counsel for the State to cross-examine only the witnesses whose testimony should be thus taken. Justice INGRAHAM allowed the commission, the terms of the order to be settled on Thursday at Chambers, and proceedings to be stayed till the first Monday of December.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard—Opening of the October Term—Cases of Highway Robbery, Burglary, &c.

The October Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. Only eleven of the Grand Jurors impanneled being present, there was no quorum, and the ceremony of swearing in, with the Recorder's charge, was postponed till this morning.

The principal case before the Court was that of James McDermott and Wm. Hagan, charged with highway robbery. On the 15th September, at the hour of 3 in the afternoon, two young men, named Almon P. McConney and George W. Chamberlain, were accosted by a female in Lispenard-street. They stopped to speak to her, and were immediately attacked and knocked down by McDermott and Hagan. On McConney giving up his feet, he threw his watch, but these assailants were already out of sight. They were subsequently arrested and fully identified. Yesterday, Hagan pleaded guilty to an assault on Chamberlain, but denied any complicity in the robbery. He was sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary, and fined $100, to stand committed till the fine is paid. Hagan was twenty-eight years old, and McDermott only nineteen.

Thomas Wilson, aged eighteen, was tried on a charge of burglary in the third degree. On Sept. 6, the storehouse of Messrs. Isaac Bratt, David H. Cornwell, and Noyes B. Allen, at No. 254 Fulton-street, was forcibly entered, and some sheepskins stolen therefrom. Subsequently, four skins were found in Wilson's possession, under circumstances that left no doubt that he was one of the guilty parties. The Jury convicted him, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Mary McCarthy and Homer Scanlan were tried on a charge of larceny of money, in stealing, as was alleged, on the 13th April, the sum of $135 from John Driscole, at No. 49 Mulberry-street. The evidence was quite insufficient to prove any felonious intention, and they were instantly acquitted.

A notorious woman, known as "Widow Forrester," was convicted last June, before the Recorder, for keeping a disorderly house, called the "Red, White and Blue" in Canal-street, near Laight. Her counsel appealed to the Supreme Court against the Recorder's ruling, but that Court sustained the Recorder, and the counsel was ruled out. Yesterday "Widow Forrester" was brought up for sentence. The Recorder told her that she had not even done what she had promised to do, break up her vile establishment, and notwithstanding all her remonstrances, sentenced her to nine months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, with a fine of $250, and to stand committed till the fine was paid.

A youth, named Lyons, pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretences, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Lowber and Dr. Nott in Court.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. vs. *Eliphalet Nott and Robert W. Lowber.*—This cause came up for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Mr. Justice POTTER. It was brought by the well-known bankers of this City against Dr. Nott as drawer, and Robert W. Lowber as acceptor of a draft for $5,000. The complaint alleged that the defendant Nott drew the draft to his own order in August, 1857, on the defendant Lowber, who accepted it and delivered it to the plaintiff for value, and that the draft, although overdue, was still unpaid. Dr. Nott made no defence. Lowber's defence was that since the commencement of the action he had entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs by which it was agreed that the action was to be discontinued against him and his liability on the acceptance released upon his transferriag to the plaintiffs certain real property in Brooklyn; that he had done so, and the plaintiffs were now in possession of the property and its incomes, having accepted the transfer. To this the plaintiffs reply that they took the property in question subject to a mortgage represented to be in the amount of $9,000; that they subsequently to the transfer learned that the incumbrance was much greater, and they accordingly refused to accept that settlement. It was held by the Court that the plaintiffs were not precluded by the settlement from repudiating the transfer upon such a ground, and directed the evidence in the case to be proceeded with. It is still on.

Laroque & Barlow for plaintiffs; Noves & Barbour for defendant.

The Spiritual Rope Case in a New Phase.

Samuel G. Worrell vs. *Nelson J. Hume.*—It will be remembered that some months ago the parties to this action were before Justice Quackenbush for the purpose of examination into a charge of rape made against the defendant by the wife of the plaintiff—she alleging that the act was committed while she was in a "trance," superinduced by the "spirits." That charge was dismissed. The plaintiff has since brought this action in the Supreme Court against the defendant to recover $10,000 damages for the seduction of his wife. The defendant to-day brought on his mother before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers, for an order requiring the plaintiff to give security for costs, he being a non-resident. Postponed until to-day (Tuesday.)

Recovery of Money Paid for a Forged Note.

Ferdinand H. Boek and Hugo Ackerman vs. *Samuel G. Phelps and Abraham Halsey.*—This was an action in the Common Pleas to recover of the defendants the sum of $327 47, alleged to have been obtained by them of the plaintiffs on a forged note of William Boggs & Co., of No. 259 Washington-street. It appeared that the plaintiffs purchased a note purporting to be made by Boggs & Co., for $387, believing it to be a genuine note; but as Boggs & Co. subsequently alleged that the note was never made by them, and was a forgery, they brought this suit against the parties from whom they took the note to recover its amount. The answer denied all information and belief that the note was a forgery, and denied positively that the defendants sold the note to the plaintiffs.

The cause came on for trial before Mr. Justice DALY. The evidence showed that the defendants gave the note to one Livingston, a broker, to sell, and he sold it for them to the plaintiffs. The Court rendered judgment for the plaintiffs, with interest.

H. C. Van Vorst for plaintiffs; Van Antwerp & James for defendants.

Decisions.

CHAMBERS.—BEFORE INGRAHAM, J.

Thomas E. Smith vs. *W. C. Duscenberry.*—Motion to open judgment denied.

Loftus Wood vs. *Edward Kimball.*—Motion granted, but the proceedings stayed to allow the defendant to renew his application for a stay until decision of the appeal, such stay to be for ten days. Costs to abide the event.

Gilbert G. Everson vs. *Heron Wing, and others.*—Motion granted.

John H. Mortimer vs. *William Brunner, and others.*—Case settled.

Alexander McGovin, and others. vs. *William Robertson.*—Motion granted on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—BEFORE SUTHERLAND, J.

Cossard vs. *The Manhattan Gas Company.*—The complaint in this case must be discharged, for the reasons stated at Special Term on the argument. To hold that the plaintiff could maintain this action on the pleading and proofs therein, would be in effect to hold that the defendants were obliged to part with their property without pay.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—BEFORE PIERREPONT, J.

Edward Hustons vs. *Adams Express Company.*—This case is to be returned to counsel, as it is neither paged nor folied.

BEFORE HOFFMAN, J.

Henry Noson vs. *Addison Martin and others.*—Petition to remove the cause into the Circuit Court of the United States. Motion granted.

Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The General Term has adjourned for the hearing of causes until the 21st inst. Motions will be heard on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock. The Special Term (having called the calendar) has adjourned till Friday, the 7th inst.

Court Calendar—TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2087, 1413, 2057, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2123, 2120, 2127, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2149, 2151, 2153. *Part II.*—Nos. 1422, 1088¾, 1562, 1684, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2130, 2132, 1736, 2176, 760, 2116, 2136, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Demurrers only.*—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 44, 52, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1131, 759, 900, 1140, 1170, 1173, 1175, 1176, 1178 to 1184. *Part II.*—Nos. 1017, 1018, 1154, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 61 bbls. Ashes, 19,237 bbls. Flour, 6,145 bushels Wheat, 6,242 bushels Corn, 234 bushels Rye, 3,850 bushels Oats, 378 pkgs. Provisions, 504 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 175 bbls. Pots at $5 37; 50 bbls. do., at $5 50; and 40 bbls. Pearls at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 400 bags Laguayra at 12¼c. @12¾c., and 277 bags Rio at 12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been continued to 400 bales, including middling uplands at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased, at, however, irregular prices; sales 12,250 bbls., including small lots of inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 50 @$4 65; extra do., $4 65@$4 85; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 50@$4 70; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 75@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 60@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5@$5 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 for old, and $5 45@$5 55 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50@$4 30
Superfine State	4 50@ 4 65
Extra State	4 65@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 50@ 4 70
Extra Wisconsin	4 75@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Oh

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family, as cook; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., 3d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and is a good baker, and understands her business thoroughly; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND HARD-WORking young woman, a situation. She is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread, pies and biscuit, and also a first-rate washer and ironer. Has the very best of City reference. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as cook, no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other as laundress or chambermaid; they can furnish the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 128 East 30th-st., third floor.

WANTED,—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON WISHes to obtain a situation to take charge of grown children; can sew and cut and make children's clothes; would have no objection to go South for the Winter or travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Tallman-st., between Bridge and Charles-sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can give over seven years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Call at the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, desserts and pastry, and is a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be had. Call for two days at No. 726 3d-av., corner of 49th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, without children, a situation as lady's maid; has no objection to do light chamberwork. The advertiser understands needle-work and dress-making; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at the millinery store, No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, LAdies' and gentlemen's washing, or would take a family's washing; she is a good laundress, and understands her business perfectly. Call or address to Mrs. NOBLE, No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6 and 7 o'clock, in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as cook and assist in the washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. Both can be seen, for two days, at their present employer's, No. 62 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, (Tuesday and Wednesday,) at No. 106 Lexington-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; understands shirtmaking; can embroider part; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 4th-av., corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or waiter; is a good plain sewer; is capable of doing any up-stairs work; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given as to capability and honesty. Call for two days at No. 166 West 16th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOman as nurse and seamstress, and talk French; the best of City references; can be seen at No. 155 5th-av., in the basement, on Monday and Tuesday; no objection to the country.

WANTED—By an American girl, aged 17, a situation to do up-stairs work in a private family, where other help is kept; wages $6 per month. Inquire at the piano-forte wareroom, No. 346 Broome-st., next door to Baptist Church, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXCELLENT cook; understands meats, game and larding, and all kinds of desserts, is an excellent baker. None but private families need apply. Call at No. 22 West 10th-st., for two days. Best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waiter; has no objection to do chamberwork and waiting in a respectable private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 127 19th-st., cor. 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waitress or chambermaid, in a private family. Her reference for the last two years in this City, can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; also, a young woman as first-class chambermaid or child's nurse; has taken care of children for five years; or as seamstress; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl as seamstress or to do light chamberwork, or to take care of large children. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 33 Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Also by a good cook, and a nice colored young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at the bookstore, 236 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO sisters, one as cook, the other as chambermaid. Both understand their business perfectly, and have good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 141 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference given. Apply at No. 198 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best of City references. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTBLE young woman as first-rate laundress; can do np ladies' fine things in style. Can be seen at No. 101 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or mind a grown child. Call, for two days, at No. 6 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork or waiting, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 157 West 26th-st. Can give good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., in the basement, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL, as chambermaid with plain sewing. Apply at No. 24 1st-place, Brooklyn, Monday and Tuesday of this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or as nurse. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as first-rate waitress. Call, for two days, at No. 194 East 19th-st., 3d floor, back room. Best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A PROTestant woman of many years' experience. Call at No. 13 West Washington-place. City reference.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, competent to take charge of a house, a situation as housekeeper. Call or address, 122 Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an experienced lady; the best references given. Can be seen, for one week, at No. 18 East 28th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITnation as cook, washer and ironer. Apply for Y. B., No. 96 East 11th-st.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE English woman wishes the washing for a few gentlemen, or a family's washing; understands all kinds of fine washing and fitting; can have the best of City references. Call or address No. 69 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, top floor.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE A permanent situation for a competent woman of middle age, as seamstress, or would assist in housekeeping; she is fully qualified to fill either situation, as confidence can be placed in her. Can be seen from 9 to 5 o'clock, at her present employer's, No. 8 23d-st., Madison-square.

A LADY HAVING A SEWING-MACHINE will go out by the week; will cut and fit dresses if required; will take in family sewing at her residence, No. 354 Hudson, near Charlton-st., New-York. Girls taught to operate perfectly.

A WIDOW LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, being embarrassed at present, wishes to engage as housekeeper, or to attend an office. For interview address MANONA, Station D. Post-office, 8th-st., New-York, for one week.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the late INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 186 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF COOKS, LAUNdresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, and household servants in all other capacities, can find a large number of well-recommended servants at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, lady's maids and housekeepers procured; several coachmen and waitermen are also in want of situations.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a splendid cook, and an excellent washer, &c. Best references. Also, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and nurse; both would do housework separate; a home is preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. A small girl wants a place to mind children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a young woman fully competent; understands French fluting; and as lady's maid or companion by a young German woman; can cut and fit for children. Also, by a number of respectable Protestant girls and others, in various capacities, at WESLEY & CO.'S first-class Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. 50 smart Protestant girls wanted immediately.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, (sisters,) situations in a private family—one as cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to do the plain sewing. Have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 189 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands doing muslins and French fluting, and hairdressing; or would like to wait on a lady going to France or Europe. Has good City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR HOUSEkeeper, by an experienced Protestant widow; no incumbrance; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and take a baby from its birth; no objection to travel; used to sea; best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address A. B., No. 7 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable yonng girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; willing and obliging; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 363 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl to take care of children; is a neat sewer; is kind and affectionate to children; or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 177 East 24th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, or to do general housework, for a most respectable, steady and reliable servant, having the best of city references; is economical in her duties, very excellent washer and ironer, and respectful to her employer. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good cook, who understands her business, and all the branches belonging to it; is willing to assist in the washing if required; three years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., fourth door from 19th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS IN want of employment as first-class English cook; she makes good jellies, pastries, creams, soups, &c., is a good bread and biscuit baker. A good City reference. Call at No. 99 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-av., second floor front room, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant young women; one as cook, and to assist with washing, and the other as chambermaid and and waitress, or laundress. Best of reference as to character and capability. For further particulars call at No. 74 Charles-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A COLORED COOK, HAVING SEVEN years' reference from her last place, wants a situation; can do all kinds of meat and pastry cooking, to suit any respectable family or private boarding-house; can bone fowl and make preserves of all kinds. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED WOman from the Southern States, as first-rate cook and baker; would help in washing and ironing; has the best of references from former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, to assist with washing and ironing, or do the general housework of a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 54 Prince-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country or to travel with a family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 2 Union-court, off University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, either as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days; none but private families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD LAUNdress, in a private family; understands her business well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.; she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as nurse and chambermaid; perfectly understands the care of children, and can furnish satisfactory reference. Call at No. 169 Bowery, near Delancy-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation, as chambermaid and laundress, or as regular waitress; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby; fits children's clothes; does embroidery neatly; wages $7 to $8. Apply at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid or to do plain sewing, or would assist in fine washing and ironing, and is capable of taking care of children. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 258 3d-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine seamstress; understands cutting, fitting and embroidery; would take care of one or two grown children. City reference. Call at No. 325 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-rate cook and excellent baker; no objections to assist in the washing, if required; good city references, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be had. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., np two pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or all cooking; understands English and American cooking, with City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; can give the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, AND TO assist in light chamberwork and plain sewing; can take charge of a young infant. Apply at No. 198 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; has worked for the most respectable families in the City; has the best of reference. Call at 222 25th-st. Mrs. McEVEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Apply No. 231 9th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts., second floor; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to take care of children, or do chamberwork and assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 38 4th-av., corner 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter or as chambermaid and waiter; the very best of City reference produced. Call at the southeast corner of 7th-av. and 34th-st., No. 363; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS THOROUGH cook and laundress; wages from $4 to $5 a month. Apply at No. 366 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waiter. Best of City reference. Call at No. 101 West 26th-st., in the rear.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who has lived for several years in the best families in this City, and can be well recommended by any of them; has no objection to City or country. Any commands for J. N., at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., on third floor, or at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., shall be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man, who understands his business; is not afraid to work; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety and good temper; city or country no objection. Address J. M., Mr. Green's Drug-store, Broadway, cor. 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE; the man to work on a farm, and make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and every kind of cattle; the wife is an excellent dairy-maid; first-rate cook, and splendid laundress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AN AMERIcan, a situation as porter in an auction or other store; or any business where he could be useful to his employer, and earn his living. Can give satisfactory references. A note addressed to J. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman in a private family; is a good, careful driver; has driven in New-York and Brooklyn for the last ten years; has lived with the last employer almost five years; the best City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried, without family, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a capital driver. Also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family. Have good reference, if required. Can be seen at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P. will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will also make himself useful; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employers; has no objections to the City or country. A note addressed to J. R. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience, in both the old and this country; he thoroughly understands horses in all their difficulties; has the best of City reference as to character and capability; has no objection to any part of the country, and would make himself useful. Address F. C., coachman, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUation, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a good careful driver; would like to engage with a private family for the same; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., corner of 36th-st., till engaged, or address P. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and nine months in his last place; can give good recommendation as to honesty, sobriety; has no objection to make himself useful; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 21 years of age, as groom, or can drive, and understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's establishment; no objection to country or City; the former preferred; good City references. Address M. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a respectable, sober, steady man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses in all their diseases; is also an excellent driver, and has the best of City references; has no objection to travel or to go South. Any address left for P. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, married and without a family; has no objection to take charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A sober, industrious man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and harness, and carriages; has been driving these nine years in city and country; good recommendations given. Call or address No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married man, without a family, as coachman; perfectly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; has 12 years' reference; has no objections to go in the country, or would go as porter in a store. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 198 21st-st., front house.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability, a situation in a private family; understands the work perfectly; is a good marketman, &c. Can be seen at French bakery, No. 63 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation; he is a good farmer, understands plowing well, and all kinds of work about a place; he is also a good coachman, willing to work and make himself useful; wages no object to a good and steady place; has good references. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family, one who thoroughly understands the business, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 900 Broadway. Any message or note will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITER WHO has had many years' experience, and who thoroughly understands his business. Refers to the family in which he is now living, No. 33 West 24th-st., basement house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 23, as salesman in a clothing store; has had four years' experience in the business; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address J. C. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, wishes an engagement as waiter in a private family. Has good City reference. Appication to A. B., care of Mrs. Matthews, rear of No. 197 East 24th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT SINgle man a situation as gardener and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good recommendations from his last employer. Address JAMES D., at seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a single competent man, as waiter, who has lived in some very good families in this City; he has good recommendations, and wants an appointment. Address G. G., 3 Garden-row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant boy in a store or office; can write a good hand, and is a good accountant. Address or apply to his last employer, Mr MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family. No objections to City or country. He has a good knowledge of his business. Address C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A COMpetent man; references from respectable persons in this City for many years. Address, for one week, G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO speaks English and French, a situation in a merchant's office of this City or in any other town of the United States. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARdener, by a Protestant German. Good reference for industry and ability. Apply at No. 218 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDWARE store, by a young man having over five years' experience in the trade. Has good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—AN ACtive, energetic young man, who is a good penman, wishes a situation in a mercantile house, or office, where he would be willing to make himself generally useful; salary no object; best of reference given. Address G. L. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A NOTARY PUBLIC WILL RESIGN HIS Commission in favor of any one informing him of a good situation, either in a mercantile or lawyer's office. Address WILLIAM FOWLER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in an A 1 fashionable tailoring establishment, a first-rate cutter; one that is master of his profession, and can cut every description of garments. To one who can fill such a situation a good salary and constant employment will be given. Address Box No. 1,041 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MATRON, IN A BOY'S BOARDING-school near this City. None need apply who are without the highest order of testimonials. Address BOARDING-SCHOOL, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had in New-York City.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, and to assist in washing and ironing; also a young woman as nurse and seamstress. Both to understand their business perfectly, and have good recommendations. Call to-day, from 10 to 12, at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT groom and driver; must be faithful and industrious; steady place for the right man. Address HORSEMAN, Box No. 2,575 Post-office, New-York, for one week, with terms and references; say if single or married, and if Protestant or Catholic.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN to do plain cooking and washing and ironing for a small family; must be well qualified; a good home and fair wages given; none but Scotch, German or American need apply, with reference, at No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, to go a short distance up the Hudson; must have good recommendations. Apply to-day, (Tuesday,) at No. 39 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN LAD, about 15 years of age, to attend an express office during the day and go with a wagon to assist the driver in the evening. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with reference, E. A. S., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER, WITH his wife; they will be required to give satisfactory evidence as to character and qualifications. Apply to E. JONES, No. 7 Nelson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place, from 9½ to 10½ in the morning.

WANTED—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE ON the Passaic River, a thorough gardener (single man.) Must be sober and industrious, and be able to furnish satisfactory references. Address Box No. 12, Belleville Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND fine washing and ironing; none need apply but such as can bring first-rate City references, and are fully competent to fill the situation. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR IRISH GIRL, WHO is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference required from last place. Call at No. 232 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; she must be a good cook, washer and ironer; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 275 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress, to go a short distance up the Hudson. Must have good recommendations. Apply to-day, (Tuesday,) at No. 39 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO PERSONS, a short distance out of town, a good plain cook, who will also wash and iron. Apply at No. 2 West 16th-st., between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS TO GO A short distance up the Hudson; must have good recommendations. Apply to-day (Tuesday) at No. 39 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND, near Vanderbilt landing; must have good City reference, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 146 2d-av., this day, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD plain cook, to assist also in washing and ironing. A civil and obliging person, with proper references, may apply at 173 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Would call particular attention to their large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Comprising
IRISH, SCOTCH and RUSSIAN LINENS,
DAMASKS by the yard,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
TOWELING, DIAPERS,
BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
&c., &c, &c., &c.,
☞ With every article in the housekeeping line, at prices to command a popular trade.

FALL AND WINTER ENGLISH HOSIERY,
Full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's
AT LOW PRICES.
Lambs' Wool and Merino Hose and Half-Hose.
Bleached and Colored Cotton Hose and Half-Hose.
Silk and Raw Silk Hose and Half-Hose.
ALSO,
Merino, Lambs' Wool, Cotton and Silk Drawers, and Undergarments of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BULPIN'S! BULPIN'S! BULPIN'S!
GREAT OPENING DAY
FOR
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
FOR
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
When will be exhibited
THE GREATEST ARRAY OF NOVELTIES EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Near Franklin-st.

NO. 691 BROADWAY.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Opened this morning
100 pieces FANCY SILKS, in
CHECKS, PLAIDS, BAYADERE STRIPES,
At 70 cents, 75 cents, and 85 cents per yard.
Also, 50 pieces ENTIRE NEW STYLES at $1 and $1 25.
These goods are 20 per cent. below importation prices.
CALL AND SEE.
Also, a lot of all-wool Delaines at 31 cents per yard.
Very cheap and desirable.

FASHIONABLE PARISIAN SHAPE CLOAKS,
In Lyons Velvet and Fancy Cloths, manufactured in the best manner and in every variety of trimmings.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH DRESS SILKS AND ROBES,
Latest Paris Styles, in great variety. Also,
DRESS SILKS AT $1 PER YARD!
Full assortment of RICH PLAIDS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE.
SILKS! SILKS!
1,000 pieces extra rich
GROS D'EPSOM SILKS,
at 75c. per yard,
value $1.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY MORNING,
Some ENTIRE NEW DESIGNS of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT PRICES
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

CURTAIN DIATERIALS, UPHOLSTERY Goods, Lace Curtains, Draperies, WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES, Tassels, Bands, Loops, Brackets, &c., &c., BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
GRAND OPENING DAY,
FOR LADIES' FANCY FURS,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
AT HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, Stair Carpetings, Velvets, Tapestries, Medallions, Ingrains, Three-plys, and a full assortment of LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS, Rugs, Mats, Stair-Rods, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
GRAND OPENING DAY,
FOR LADIES' FANCY FURS,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
AT HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3,
An invoice of French Jaconet Bands.
Also, Jaconet Edgings and Insertions,
With and without revise stitch.
Also, an auction lot of Bands—very low.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a magnificent selection of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, Of the latest Paris styles.
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, VELOUR OTTOMANS, MERINOS, DELAINES, EVENING ROBES
FAMILY MOURNING.
J. G. & Co. invite special attention to their superb assortment of REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, comprising some of the finest goods manufactured, of exclusive styles, which cannot be found elsewhere.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SILKS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS can now offer the greatest inducements to purchasers, having
An immense stock of NEW FALL SILKS,
At less than cost of importation.
Also,
POPLINS, DE LAINES,
And a great variety of NEW DRESS GOODS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYE, No. 84 4th-av., near Cooper Institute.

BRUSSELLS AND CHANTILLY LACES.
A LARGE VARIETY NOW ON HAND.
Black lace points, mantillas, flounces, veils, capes and coiffures. Also, point a Gaille sets, collars, capes, coiffures, barbes, bdkfs, and a large variety of other rich laces. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!
The greatest assortment at the lowest prices at LE BOUTILLIER BROS.
No. 305 Canal-st., Near Broadway.

TO THE LADIES.—FORMAN, NO. 705 BROADway, takes this method to inform the ladies that his stock of skirts, corsets and embroideries are now complete. His manufacture of skirts is allowed to surpass any in the City, in point of shape or fit, all manufactured for the custom trade; and no pains spared to make them satisfy all who may purchase. This established depôt for skirts of all kinds needs no recommendation, being so favorably known throughout the United States, from which they are sent by express to all parts of the Union. He also made the first hooped skirt from watch-spring steel ever made in this country. Orders taken, and fits warranted; corsets 80 cents a pair, French patterns. A fitting-room is connected with the store. Ladies in attendance.

90 CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOVE Corsets, together with all the latest French patterns, plain and embroidered, wholesale and retail. Every style of ladies' Skirts—crinoline, skeleton, hair-cloth, embroidered, quilted, &c.; skeleton, from 4 to 30 springs; embroideries, gloves, mitts, &c.
FORMAN, No. 705 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Don.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Rivals—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—Magic Trumpet—Light-House Fiend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—My Neighbor's Wife—The Swiss Cottage—Evening—Out of the Depths—Bailey.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Teutonia* from Southampton, on the 17th, furnishes no later European advices. From the London journals of the 17th there are various extracts of interest.

The intelligence now received from Venezuela is not of an encouraging character. While the Government forces are successful in defeating the insurgents in every encounter, the insurrection erects its head at some other and distant point; and so fiercely is the war waged, that all the ordinary sanctities of civilized life are disregarded. The French *Chargé* has left the country, dismissed for abetting the party of disorder. Trade remained at a stand still. The foreign Consuls and residents were eagerly awaiting the protection of their several Governments.

An arrival at Boston brings official details of the discovery of the recent conspiracy against the Haytian Government. The accounts already received are fully confirmed.

Advices from Northern Mexico indicate the thorough disorganization of the Liberal forces. Gen. Vidaurri is said to have gone over to the Church Party.

The result of the California State election is announced by the Overland mail. Milton S. Latham, the Lecompton Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority which may reach 20,000. The Democratic State ticket is also elected. Messrs. Baker and McKibben, the candidates for Congress of the united Opposition, have a slight chance of success. In San Francisco the People's ticket, which was made up of the names of prominent friends of the Vigilance Committee, has triumphed by a handsome majority.

Telegrams from Ottawa, C. W., bring the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the adventurous aeronauts, La Mountain and Haddock. A dispatch signed by La Mountain, states with graphic conciseness that they have lost all. The balloon, after having been in the air four or five hours, landed 300 miles north of Watertown in the Canada wilderness. For four days the adventurers were without food or fire. Finally they were rescued by Mr. Cameron, who was hauling timber in company with some Indian guides.

The Postmaster-General has decided that the foreign mails for Aspinwall, Panama, Central America, &c., are to be sent by the Vanderbilt steamship *Northern Light*, which leaves here to-morrow, from the foot of Warren-street. The matter of the California mails is still undecided.

The Vigilance Committee troubles in Louisiana do not appear to be entirely suppressed, though the prominent leaders of the organization have given assurances to Gov. Wickliffe that no further violence would be attempted. Much excitement still exists. The Governor visited the scene of lawlessness in person, and had interviews with those who have been most prominent in the disturbances.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted the report of the Committee which expended $6,851 86 in the reception of the Richmond authorities and military; passed the resolution in favor of allowing the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to lay a third track in Canal-street, near Broadway, in spite of the objections of the Mayor; resolved to meet every Monday and Thursday, at 5 P. M., during the present month, and, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned. In the Board of Councilmen a veto message was received from Mayor Tiemann relating to the late action of the Common Council in the annulling of the Peck-slip and Grand-street ferry leases. Resolutions were adopted proposing the appointment of Steam-boiler Inspectors, to guard against explosions; also, contemplating the purchase of the Five Points property for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings thereon for the uses of the City.

The Fall Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced yesterday before Judge Roosevelt, when R. S. Macdonald, who shot Virginia Stewart at the corner of Broadway and the Brandreth House, was placed on trial, whereupon his counsel, Mr. James T. Brady, applied for the issue of a commission to Mobile, San Francisco, and other cities of the Union, for the examination of witnesses, whose testimony was material to Macdonald's defence. The Court granted the application, and postponed further proceedings in the trial till the first Monday in December. The October term of the Court of General Sessions commenced with a heavy calendar—Recorder Barnard presiding. As usual, on the first day of term, there were not a sufficient number of grand jurors present to form a quorum. The case of audacious highway robbery in Lispenard-street, on the 18th of September, in broad daylight, was disposed of by the principal offender pleading guilty, and being sent for five years to the State Prison. Several cases of minor interest came before the Court. It is reported that Macalpine will be returned from the State Prison on Friday, and tried on a second indictment for robbing Miss Woodbine, the governess.

After their skirmishing in Canada, the All-England Eleven have commenced the match which is conceded to be the most important of the series which they are to play in this country. Yesterday morning, shortly before noon, they met the Twenty-two of the United States, on the St. George's Cricket Ground, at Hoboken. At that time there were between four and six thousand spectators in attendance. The Eleven won the toss for innings, but sent in the Twenty-two first. They gave way to the Eleven in two hours, having scored but thirty-eight. At 5 o'clock the stumps were drawn, eighty-two runs having been made by the All-England Eleven, and two wickets only having gone down. The play will continue to-day.

The burning of the Lion Brewery, in this City, on Sunday night, proves to have involved a much more serious loss of property than was at first supposed. There was $40,000 worth of grain destroyed, and the entire loss is estimated at $278,000; on which there is an insurance of $135,000 in various Insurance offices in this City. The brewery was owned by Messrs. Albert Speyers & Co. Mr. Speyers promises to commence the erection of another brewery as soon as possible.

The Americans in Kings County held a Convention last evening and placed in nomination a full county ticket. E. T. Wood received the nomination for the office of District-Attorney, and Winchester Britton was placed in nomination for the office of County Judge. The Independent, or "Morris" Democrats, in the same county, also held a Convention yesterday, and placed Samuel D. Morris in nomination for County Judge. With the exception of three minor offices the balance of the regular Democratic County ticket was adopted. The Brooklyn Common Council held a regular meeting last evening, when two applications were received for permission to lay tracks and run horse cars thereon. One route is through Gates and Fulton avenues to Fulton Ferry, and the other through Grand-street, in the Eastern District, to Newtown in Queens County. The applications were referred to the Railroad Committee.

No important changes occurred, yesterday, in the Money Market. The Bank Statement, indicating a general falling off in the Weekly Averages, produced no noticable effect. Dullness in the Exchange business was generally complained of. Rates were unaltered. The stock market opened steady, with free transactions in Shares. Toward the close, however, there was less activity, with diminished firmness. The loss of Specie reported by the Banks exercised a depressing influence on the dealings.

Flour was freely offered and purchased, at, however, irregular prices. Wheat was very quiet and depressed. Corn was scarce and in demand at firmer rates. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Coffee, Molasses and Sugars. Provisions were less sought after. Pork and Beef were cheaper. Rice was in fair request. Metals, Naval Stores and Oils, were essentially unaltered. Whisky was more extensively dealt in. The freight engagements were heavier.

The Mayoralty Election.

The canvass for Mayor, although the election is still two months off, excites a keener interest than the State contest, which occurs in November. No one cares a pin for the State election, except as it may affect the Presidential canvass. Both Democrats and Republicans would be glad to go into National Convention, with the *prestige* of victory in New-York, as such a triumph would greatly increase the weight of this State in the nomination of a candidate. If the Republicans carry it triumphantly, they may reasonably claim the result as indicative of the strength of Mr. Seward, and press him upon the Convention as certain to carry the State. If the Democrats succeed, their delegation could take a much higher tone at Charleston, and possibly dictate terms to the Southern States. If the Utica mongrel ticket should be elected, it would lower the tone of both the political parties, and probably lead to new alliances and coalitions. But it is only by considerations of this sort that even politicians can be induced to take any special interest in the State election.

For the Mayoralty, however, there is a sharper contest. Ex-Mayor Wood has made up his mind to be elected. He thinks he was out-cheated two years ago, and nothing is more galling to a sharp practitioner, in any kind of gambling, than to be beaten at his own game. Besides, he lost political position then, which he is very anxious to regain, partly as a matter of personal vanity and partly to aid ulterior projects of political ambition. At all events he is resolved to run; he will get a nomination from his own faction of the Democratic Party, and will do everything in his power to be elected. Judging from its conduct, Tammany Hall underrates his strength. The little clique which runs that machine seems to regard the field as clearly its own, and is only puzzled how to adjust the conflicting claims of two or three of its members to the nomination. It has been generally supposed to have been mortgaged long ago to Postmaster Fowler, but an attempt to foreclose revealed one or two other claimants, as well as considerable clashing of pretensions to other offices. The nomination is talked of now as being between Mr. Fowler and Mr. W. D. Kennedy, both respectable gentlemen, both mainly known as partisan politicians, and neither commanding any great degree of strength beyond their party lines. A large number of old-fashioned Democrats, who have hitherto contented themselves with paying their money, voting the regular ticket, and letting the "boys" manage the machinery, have begun to distrust the practical working of their City government, and are talking about nominating some man of a higher stamp—like Royal Phelps, A. V. Stout, or gentlemen of similar character. But as they have no control over what is styled the Organization, they are not likely to accomplish anything—and Tammany Hall will put up one of her ordinary party candidates and trust chance for the issue.

Under such a state of things the Republicans, if they are prudent, can achieve a victory. If they nominate a first-rate candidate—who will command general confidence by his character, and general respect by his ability—they can elect him. Wood will weaken the Democratic Party very greatly at one end, and the respectable Democrats will leave it at the other, if they see any candidate strong enough to command their confidence. A great many of them are of opinion that the Democrats have had the City long enough—that they have become utterly corrupt and degraded, and that two years of Republican rule in the City will teach them a wholesome lesson and do them good. They may learn in that way the folly of surrendering the party to ruffians and rowdies, and be inclined after a while to admit respectable Democrats to a fair share of influence in its affairs.

England and the Italian Question.

The recent correspondence of Lord John Russell, at London, with M. de Rechberg, at Vienna, has hardly received all the attention which it deserves on this side of the water. The revival in the East of that Anglo-French alliance, which had suffered so much and such serious detriment in the West, gives a particular importance to all diplomatic movements which indicate a disposition on the part of the actual English Government to adopt the Napoleonic notions of the Italian question, and to support, at least with the eloquence of protocols and protests, that liberal policy which France found herself compelled to maintain alone in arms at the risk of evolving the ghosts of 1815 from their bloody graves. If England and France are to fight together in the name of civilization against China, it is clear that France goes into the renewed war as the protecting ally of Great Britain; for the main body of the forces recently defeated at the Pei-ho was made up of English troops and English sailors; the only vessels sunk in the engagement with the Mantchoo fortresses were also English vessels; and the unlucky Admiral whose blundering obedience to the intolerant orders of an English Envoy brought on the disastrous conflict, bore her Britannic Majesty's commission and sailed under the flag of St. George. France too, must supply the new expeditionary force with the strength of its land troops, and as the future struggle must be carried on along the inland banks of a great river, the lion's share of hot and genuine war will probably fall to the French. All these circumstances will dispose the English authorities to conciliate the French Government in all ways compatible with the national honor. And we may, therefore, rely upon it that whatever indications of a tendency to fortify the French Emperor's ideas in Italy may already have been given in England, are little likely to be falsified by the future development of affairs.

The Russell-Rechberg correspondence, therefore, like the Imperial article in the *Moniteur*, of Paris, upon which so many comments have just been made, is really an "event" in the current history of the political world. It is the overt declaration of Great Britain in favor of the Italian nationalities, and commits the present English Government, if need be, to the most decided possible intervention in behalf of the doctrine of non-intervention; while the French Emperor, with an ill-humor which he hardly succeeds in concealing, proclaims the unsatisfactory result of his famous Peace of Villafranca by a protest from St. Sauveur against the obstinacy of the Central Italians who will insist on being saved according to their own ideas of what is best for themselves, and so have already spoiled the programme prepared for them by the victor of Solferino. Lord John Russell, no doubt enchanted at the opportunity of reclaiming traditional place as the defender of liberalism, scouts all consideration of any enduring basis of national right but the will of the people, and asks the Austrian Government, with distressing earnestness, to remember that the Metternich theory of public law is thoroughly exploded, and that the nations of Europe are henceforth to rule themselves according to their own necessities and convictions.

Lord John Russell's dispatch to the Austrian Minister recapitulates, indeed with the prolixity to be expected from the editor of *Tom Moore's Diary and Correspondence*, but also with the historical fidelity and political good sense to be expected from a sincerely liberal English statesman, all the great principles summed up by Napoleon III. in his famous address from Milan to the Italian people. The forms are changed; the phrases vary; but the Court of Vienna hears now from its honied ally, in the Capital of Britain, precisely the same sharp and bitter truths which it heard four months ago from its armed and advancing enemy in the Capital of Lombardy. Lord John Russell touches the tender question of Venice lightly enough, but his principles touch it far more sternly. The English Secretary flatly declares what we believe to be the unquestionable truth, that England will have nothing to do with dynastic dreams or hereditary rights; and that she demands for the people of Italy absolute non-intervention by Foreign Powers in their domestic affairs, and the absolute right to decide for themselves what their Government shall be, and who shall administer it. Had the Tory predecessors of Lord John Russell held this language when the Italian question rose first, red and angry upon the political horizon, less than a year ago, the European action of England might have been worthy her traditional name and her avowed principles. That the Tory predecessors of Lord John Russell held a very different language, and justified their words by their works, we need hardly remind our readers now. The English Government, the English Press, and the English people threw the burden and heat of the day in Italy upon France. They left the Emperor Napoleon to assume the dread responsibility of compelling Austria to admit those grand ideas which Lord John Russell in their name now urges so elaborately upon her attention. In the graphic language of our own popular slang, England chose to be "counted out" when the fierce debate came on in January last between legitimacy with the Hapsburgs and liberty with the people of Italy. If an astute English minister, whom we believe to be honestly liberal as well as astute, is now endeavoring to put England right on this great question of the age, it is not probable that the Italian people will forget who did the work when the work was to be done, even while they accept the sympathy which may save them at this critical stage of their history from grave and new and serious complications. Nor can the French Government hesitate to welcome the diplomatic coöperation of England in October, because that cooperation might have been so much more valuable in January. The Italian war has been fought. Thousands of lives have been sacrificed and millions of treasure. Austria has been humbled. Italy elevated to the disposal of her own destinies. If now England will lend her aid to France in consolidating the great result, which that aid if earlier given might have made more cheaply attainable, France and Italy, with the world at large, will infinitely be the gainers. That the Austrian Government felt all the importance of this English demonstration is sufficiently proved by the feeble, angry tone of Count Rechberg's reply to Lord John Russell's communication. The stereotyped rigmarole of Continental diplomats driven to the wall is repeated throughout this document. Count Rechberg rings the familiar old changes on the familiar old themes, India, Ireland, the Ionian Isles; pooh-poohs notabilities, and pleads for "intervention in certain cases," as a duty of the defenders of legitimacy. All this, however, will not in one iota affect the value of the paramount fact that if England will now work heartily with France for the assertion of complete Italian independence, the Conference of Zurich may come to an end as soon as the plenipotentiaries may please, for the future of Italy will be secured beyond risk or peradventure, from all but Italian hands.

An Apology which Makes the Matter Worse.—The New-Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* makes the following remarks concerning the recent shooting of Dr. Graham:

"The Press here have commented severely on the fact that so many public officers—the Street Commissioner, an Alderman, and other conservatives of the public peace (among them a *policeman*, with whom Dr. Graham talked and drank the evening of his death; showed him his pistol; *spoke of his determination to kill* Toledano *at sight*), should have known that, crazed with liquor (and then known to be most dangerous), this unfortunate man had gone about the streets for two or three days, openly avowing his determination to kill a well-known citizen at sight; and *that he should not have been arrested, or got out of the way*, until his fury was over. This is certainly a neglect of duty; but it must be remembered that if any leading public officer had had Graham arrested for carrying a concealed weapon, he *would have drawn on himself, at some future day, the formidable ire of the man; furthermore, the Police knew that their own chief was related to the deceased, who had besides many and influential friends belonging to and leaders in the party that holds the city government and that appoints these very policemen.*"

What is the use of pretending to have a government at all, if the character here given of it is correctly drawn? Personal fear, private relationship, party influence and personal friendships, all combine to disarm the law and permit a drunken madman to hunt a citizen day after day, through the streets, as he would hunt a wild beast! We may as well go back to the age of barbarism at once.

Views of the Vice-President on the Douglas Question.—The Kentucky *Statesman* contains a communication which the *Constitution* says is attributed to Vice-President Breckinridge, upon the question of Slavery in the Territories. It is a review of the Magazine article of the Illinois Senator, and the ground which it takes is thus summed up:

"We hold, therefore, that *neither Congress nor the Territorial Government can legally interfere with Slavery*; that its recognition by the Federal Constitution secures its existence until the people of the Territory, in forming their State constitution, shall decide finally upon it; that *its protection is a question for the Judiciary*, and the authority of the Judiciary shall be protected and maintained, whenever the necessity shall occur, by the whole power of the Federal Government—legislative and executive, as well as judicial. And since Slavery is so recognized by the Constitution, there is needed no express legislation *by Congress* for its protection, but all further agitation upon the subject is calculated only to engender sectional feeling, and weaken the cohesive power which holds us together as a confederate Republic."

This differs but little from the position of Judge Douglas. It denies the right of the Territorial Government to "*interfere* with Slavery,"—but it says nothing of its right to refuse protection to it or to legislate upon the subject indirectly. It does not even deny the necessity, or desirability, of Territorial legislation for the protection of Slave property,—though it implies that such legislation is not necessary when it speaks of the question as one wholly for the Judiciary.

This whole question, however, is rapidly passing out of the field of practical politics. The distinctions made upon the point are becoming too narrow and refined for popular interest, especially as no occasion is likely to arise speedily for the application of any of these diverse theories.

Extending Beekman-Street.

The *Courier and Enquirer* tenders its thanks in a gold snuff-box to Comptroller Haws for having "nobly interposed" to stop the extension of Beekman-street across the Park. As the *Courier* is very apt upon any subject to take the side which suits its whim, or fancied interest, for the moment, we are not in the least surprised at its taking ground now precisely opposite to that which it has held hitherto upon the principle involved in the Comptroller's action. Mr. Haws has a perfect right to his own opinions as to the propriety of extending Beekman-street across the Park; and so long as he acts within the limits of his duty, he is quite right in giving effect to those opinions. But the law clothes him with no power whatever on this subject. He is required to *be present* at the opening of bids for contracts under the City Government. It is purely an Executive act, and is designed to guard against frauds in opening or awarding those contracts. Yet he *refuses* to be present in this instance, because he disapproves of the work to be let! Why may he not in the same way stop every work on the Island which does not meet his approbation? Why may not every other executive officer imitate his example, and make his own will and wish supreme over City legislation? Our Democratic State Senators once refused to "be present" as required by law,—in order to prevent the enactment of a law which they disliked. The *Courier* denounced their conduct with great vigor and still greater justice, as factious and subversive of all legislation; yet it was much less flagrant than this action of Comptroller Haws, because he is not clothed with a particle of legislative responsibility in the matter, but refuses to perform a plainly enjoined and simple Executive duty.

This is the only point in the case we have cared hitherto to discuss. The question as thus presented has nothing whatever to do with the merit or demerit of the work itself. But this also is argued by the *Courier* in a style peculiar to itself—thus:

"The proposed extension of Beekman-street, through the Park, meets with much disfavor from *many old citizens*, who would look upon the project, if carried out, as a *mutilation and desecration* of that piece of public domain. *That it would somewhat convenience carmen and others, none deny*; yet the passage of this measure through the Common Council was never prompted by a desire to serve the public, but to enhance the value of real estate of a few individuals."

"Carmen and *others*," the *Courier* should understand, constitute rather an extensive class of people—a class entitled, possibly, to quite as much consideration as the "many old citizens" whose feelings and sympathies weigh so seriously in the civic scale. "Carmen and others" mean simply the business world—the men who convey goods about from point to point, and the merchants who employ them; and these two classes, we venture with all humility to assert, have something to do with the arrangement of the streets and places in New-York. If it be of no importance to convenience *them*, we must be in the blackest ignorance as to the causes of the present growth of the City and of its wonderful prosperity.

Many "old citizens" have never been able to see the necessity for the steady movement and increase of business in the Metropolis. They have always regarded it as specially unkind that they could not keep their houses and trees and little lawns in the lower part of the City, as in the olden time, instead of being required, every few years, to move on and make way for the "carmen and others" who were pressing so remorselessly on their rear. If no improvements were ever made in the City until *all* old citizens were agreed that they were necessary and proper, we should see New-York to-day very much in the condition in which it was left by the last Dutch Governor of unpronouncable name and blessed memory. The condition of the City, and the conveniences it presents for business are, besides, not of half so much importance to our "old citizens" as our young ones, with all due reverence be it spoken. Any man who has made his fortune and "feathered his nest" with the park in his way, is, of course, apt to imagine that the next generation will find it no more of an obstruction than he did. But he is wofully mistaken. Distances are every day increasing in New-York; the business men are extending themselves every month over a wider area, and time is growing every day more valuable, and competition more intense. Five minutes are now worth as much as a day was fifty years ago. To get rapidly from one place to another with their goods, is something of the last importance to merchants; no body feels it to be so, so much as the young merchants; and as they are, in all human probability, to be longer on the tramp both in the Park and Beekman-street, than any of the *Courier's* elderly friends, it is but common justice to pay more attention to their wishes than to those of patriarchs who have already earned the right to sit over the Times at high noon, up town,

All this our down-town neighbor virtually concedes when he admits that the improvement would be a great convenience to "carmen and others." But he sweeps away the entire force of that argument by the statement that "the passage of this measure through the Common Council was never prompted by a desire to serve the public, but to enhance the value of the real estate of a few individuals." Is it possible! In that case, of course, it must at once be buried in oblivion. Unless our glorious Common Council was animated by the highest and noblest motives in passing the resolution, we must reject the scheme with scorn. No measure, whatever its merits, however unanswerable the arguments in its favor on grounds of public policy, or abstract justice, is to be entertained by us for a moment, until we have sounded the hearts of our Murrays and our Booles and ascertained to a dead certainty that they voted for it in a spirit of Christian patriotism, after prayerful consideration, and with the purest public motives. As to the extension increasing the value of real estate in the vicinity, it will probably have that effect. So far from being an objection, this is an argument in its favor. Everything that affords increased facilities for transacting business and making money, increases the value of real estate in its neighborhood. The building of the City of New-York on Manhattan Island has, we believe, increased the value of real estate in the neighborhood, and the construction of every pier along the shore raises the value of land close by. But would any sane man denounce pier building for that reason? Everything that promotes the growth of commerce, raises the value of every species of property used in the production or exchange of goods, but to use this as an argument against street-making and store-building is an outrage on common sense. The fact that it benefits property is a new reason for opposing a public improvement.

A Despotism in Earnest.

Lord Derby, the ex-Premier, is about, if report speaks truly, to exercise his "rights of property" in a manner for which, we venture to say, no parallel is to be found in the history of tenures since the days of Glanvil and Littleton; and if he carry out his purpose he will practically assume a power such as has been vested in no subject in Europe for more than a century and a half. A murder has been committed upon his estates at Dover in the west of Ireland, the impelling motive being probably, as in so many of these cases in Ireland, some real or alleged land grievance. The population in the neighborhood, as is also too often the case, sympathize with the criminal and not with the law; and though the former must be known to hundreds of them, they have thus far failed to give any information that would lead to his detection.

This, as we all know, is unhappily no new thing in Ireland. The law has there been so long really and truly the enemy of the people, that they refuse to trust it even when it acts honestly in their interest. It so long hunted men down as criminals who were guilty of no wrong, that the perceptions of the masses became blunted, and they at last ceased to draw any distinction between offences, and to extend the honors and succor due to martyrs to everybody, no matter of what he might be accused, who had made himself obnoxious to the authorities. This feeling of hostility to the law might possibly have died after the removal of religious disabilities, and the admission of all creeds to equal rights, if the state of the land tenures had not kept alive the memory of the conquest, by the preservation of a line of demarcation between the victors and vanquished as strong as ever was drawn by the penal laws. As long as the possession of a piece of land was necessary to enable a peasant to live, and the landlord was left the power of depriving him of it arbitrarily, and the law stepped in to enforce his behests, the peasant and the law could never be friends. He fought against it, or else befriended those who fought against it for him. When the courts ordered his expulsion from his home, he appealed to his blunderbuss. When his neighbors did the same, he sheltered and assisted them. The conflict has lasted to this day, and it will last until Parliament recognizes and enforces some interest, let it be ever so small, on the part of the tenant, to the house which shelters his family, and the farm on which he has expended his strength for years.

Lord Derby, however, thinks he has found a shorter road than this to the suppression of "agrarian outrage," and failing the discovery of the Doon murderer, has actually given orders for the eviction of *all* the tenants on the estate. Acting upon the presumption that they can all, if they please, give such information as would lead to his detection, he has determined to take upon himself the task of punishing them as accessories after the fact, by depriving them of house and home, and driving them out on the world.

Now, we have no hesitation in saying that a state of law and a state of society, in which one man can thus deal out on hundreds the most terrible punishment, without trial, without proof, without judge or jury, is not simply in this age of the world an anomaly, but a monstrosity. It is the administration of martial law, not by a Government or an official restrained by official responsibilities, but by a private individual, to his fellow-citizens in a time of profound peace. The law which made corruption of blood the legal concomitant of attainder, and visited upon an innocent family the consequences of a crime of which its head had been legally and solemnly convicted, has never found a place in our code, and in England has long been regarded as the barbarous relic of an inhuman and barbarous age; but, as compared with Lord Derby's dealings with his tenantry, it was mercy and humanity itself. There was little show of reason in aggravating the sufferings of a convicted traitor by consigning his wife and children to poverty; but Lord Derby visits the same fate upon dozens of families, for the simple reason that they *probably* live near somebody who has connived at a felony, or sheltered the felon. The only thing we can at all compare it to, for audacious defiance of justice, is the decimation of a regiment for mutiny; but it wants the only circumstances which make this military punishment defensible—the certainty that all have been guilty—the necessity for striking terror into the survivors, and the legal authority to strike it.

There have been acrimonious discussions enough in England, upon this subject of Irish wholesale evictions, to leave it in little need of ventilation. Those who defend the landlord's cause have always relied mainly upon the inalienable right of every man to make what disposition or arrangement of his own property he pleases. But this doctrine has of late years received a blow from one of the ablest and most influential thinkers in England, John Stuart Mill, who formally denies "that private property in land can be justified except in so far as the proprietor of the land is its improver," and asserts "that in no sound theory of private property was it ever contemplated that the proprietor of land should be merely a sinecurist quartered on it." There are enough persons in Great Britain to whom such sentiments as these are political gospel, to make it advisable for men of Lord Derby's order to look well to the use he makes of rights which he believes to be those of property in its simplest aspect. But if he once begin, as in the case before us, to use them as a means of exercising a sort of feudal jurisdiction over his tenantry, and punishing crimes in his own way, and of his own motion, of which the law alone ought to take cognizance, he may raise a storm of which it would be hard to predict the end. He is an old man and an English statesman, and for these reasons alone ought to know by this time that the only true and lasting foundation for a nation to be built upon, is that obedience to the law which comes not from blind fear but from reason and inclination. England has too many enemies abroad to allow of her treating with indifference the firm and deep-rooted disaffection of any portion of her population.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Burton, the comedian, commenced an engagement here last night, and "drew" a magnificent house. The entertainments were interesting merely for the part taken in them by Mr. Burton, who was of course admirable. The support which the management has vouchsafed to him is exactly the reverse.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Ohio Election—Position of Parties—Appearance of Douglas in the Field—Effects and Movement—A Declaration Needed—The Presidency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The Heights, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.

If, as politicians say, the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, our liberty may be considered permanent. Our politicians never go to sleep. They watch by day, and watch by night. We have forty thousand officers to elect in Ohio, and you may depend, it keeps us quite busy. We begin with President, and go to the Governor, and then to members of Congress; and when we have done with them, go to Judges and Mayors, and finally amuse ourselves with electing fence-viewers and infirmary directors. Every tenth man has to be elected to something. In fact, voting is the habitual business of the American people. Office is our test of aristocracy; besides which (as you know in New-York,) it often leads to fame and fortune. Hence, it is no wonder that we are interested in the result of elections. It is on this account that I shall review, for the Times, calmly and impartially, the politics of Ohio. I am familiar both with the men and the parties of the day—more so than those engaged in the canvass.

To begin, then, with the data furnished by our political history, no State, except Vermont and Massachusetts, has been more firmly and consistently opposed to what is called Democracy than Ohio. Taking the whole Opposition (without regard to divisions) and the Opposition gave the following majorities at each Presidential election. I prefix the aggregate vote of the State that you may see what proportion the majority bore to the whole vote:

	Aggregate.	Majority.
In 1836	302,333	8,457
In 1840	272,415	24,057
In 1844	312,224	13,009
In 1848	325,552	18,009
In 1852	353,428	14,998
In 1856	386,407	44,749

In 1836 and in 1840 there was no division of the Opposition, and Harrison (Whig) received the above majorities. In 1844 and 1856, Clay and Fremont respectively, received the electoral vote in spite of divisions. In 1848 and 1852, the third ticket drew so much more from the Opposition, that the Democratic electoral ticket had the plurality. Still, the fact remaining, that for more than twenty years the Democratic Party has never had a majority in Ohio at a test election. It appears, also, that the Opposition is not diminishing. The vote of 1856 exhibited a larger per cent. against the Democratic ticket than Harrison received in 1840.

In opposition to these historical facts it may be said—that Cass and Pierce received the vote of Ohio by the division of their opponents, and that this may occur again. So it may. But, it will be admitted that unless either there is such a division, or a change in public sentiment, the vote of Ohio must go to the Opposition. Let us look at the probability of such occurrences. This leads us to examine the vote in local elections, and the analysis of parties. Ohio, like Massachusetts, is a conservative, anti-Slavery State. The two principles here are not antagonistic; on the contrary, they are harmonious. The public mind is unquestionably in favor of preventing the extension of Slavery; but, it would do this by Constitutional means, and no other. We believe that the properly exercised functions of Government are sufficient for this purpose; and there is no such ultraism here as threatens either the Union or the peace of the country. Let no man, however, mistake this anti-Slavery sentiment. It is as firm as it is conservative, and will not be bartered away. Recognizing this fact, it will be understood why some features of the Fugitive Slave Act were very offensive to public feeling here; and why the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas Act produced a most striking impression. The Missouri Act was viewed as the real and great compromise between the antagonistic forces of free and slave labor. Mr. Clay the popular favorite in this region, was its author, and thirty-four years of time had imparted to it something of sacred reverence. The passage of the Nebraska act startled the public mind. It was viewed as alike reckless and unnecessary—the work of demagogues and a proof that the slave interest was gradually becoming predominant in the public policy. In this view, not merely Whigs but a very large body of Democrats united. New elements were at once evolved. Numbers of radical Democrats, and the majority of Germans, entered into what is called the Republican organization. Among them were many men of ardent minds and decided talent. Of these, were Judges Spalding and Brinkerhoff, the present Attorney-General Wolcott, Nichols, Carter and Lester, (members of Congress,) Charles Remelin, (now Commissioner of the Reform School,) and Mollitor, editor of the *Volksblatt*, an able and shrewd politician. About the same time occurred the formation of American Councils, which, in 1854, contained thousands of Democrats, some of whom would not like to be mentioned. The consequence of this combination was that in 1854 the Opposition candidate for Judge received 77,000 majority. But this was no *test* of party. The Democrats of the Councils generally returned to their old folds. But not so with those who honestly acted in the Republican organization. They were firm and consistent. In 1855, parties assumed their present shape. The votes given since stood thus:

	Republican.	Democrat.	American.
In 1855	146,641	131,091	24,310
In 1856	187,487	170,874	28,186
In 1857	160,541	159,060	10,135
In 1858	162,952	162,608	

The small majority of the Republicans in 1857 was due merely to the falling off of votes—(60,000)—the Republicans being less active. In 1858 both sections of the Opposition united, and in a vote less by 40,000 than that of 1851, received 20,000 majority. The same fact remains. Mainly, (of course, with some exceptions,) the Opposition will be united this year. A few dissatisfied Americans called a State Convention at Zanesville, at which three persons only attended—a significant fact in the present canvass. The occurrence of a serious division will, therefore, not happen. The Opposition will, therefore, in all human probability, carry the State ticket, and the Legislature with it. But, it may be said, is there no change of sentiment? There is no State where a change of opinion is less likely to happen. The approval of Mr. Douglas was, no doubt, intended to have some such effect. He has not, however, materially aided his party. At Wooster, Wayne County, he denounced the Attorney-General of the United States and brought himself in conflict with the official organ of the Administration. His manner of speaking, as I am informed, is not impressive, especially at Cincinnati, where he had a severe cold. The pointed criticism of Mr. Lincoln exposed his weak points, and it is more than probable that Mr. Douglas' efforts will only serve to bring out Republican voters who might otherwise have staid at home. Mr. Douglas is, however, the favorite of the Ohio Democracy, and they will cling to him, in the hope that his skill and boldness may in some way aid them.

The contest, in the great County of Hamilton, Cincinnati, will be close and severe. With a steady majority ranging from 3,000 to 5,000, the Democrats come to look upon it as their stronghold. The change among the Germans, however, turned the balance of power, and in 1858, the united Opposition had 1,200 majority. The Opposition Convention has just met, and again nominated a single ticket, with the probabilities in its favor,—dependent, of course, however, upon the relative activity and zeal of the respective parties.

It may be asked what bearings have all this on the Presidency? Very much. If the Democrats do not gain largely; nay, if they do not positively succeed, it will be proof positive in the minds of candid men that the Douglas dogma has brought no strength to the party, even in the Northwest. Indiana is adverse to him, and if he can gain nothing in Ohio, what can the Party gain by advancing his pretensions.

But you will ask, what is the position of the Republicans of Ohio? I have already said that Ohio is conservative, yet positively anti-Slavery. Ohio will present in the Convention, unless I am greatly mistaken, a candidate of her own, but in no intolerant or impracticable manner. She will ask the National Convention to agree with her in her choice, or it will yield to the common judgment of the whole. To leave the ground of opposition to the extension of Slavery and ignore that great question is impossible. But here, at least, a patriotic conservatism on questions of general policy is not inconsistent with the anti-slavery principle. They may be, and they are harmonized in Ohio, but neither can be ignored. It is impossible that they should be harmonized among all the elements of opposition. In this question I present the practical problem of the elections.

A Veteran Observer.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Portraits of Ex-Governor King and Mayor Tiemann—The Pavonia Ferry Franchise—The Expense of the Reception of the Richmond Authorities and Military Provided for—Another Track to be Laid in Canal-street.

At the Meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, resolutions in favor of appropriating $500 to procure a portrait of Mayor TIEMANN, and $1,000 to procure a portrait of EX-Governor KING, were presented and referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman HENRY presented a preamble and resolutions, setting forth that the Pavonia Ferry Company had failed to comply with the terms of their agreement entered into with the Corporation in 1853, by which the Company was to establish, within one year, a ferry from the foot of Chambers-street to Pavonia-avenue, New-Jersey, having secured the necessary wharf and slip privileges for an annual rent of $9,050, and that the Company tacitly admits into possession of the slip and pier foot of Chambers-street, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and directing the Comptroller to advertise for sale all the wharf and slip privileges to which the Company would be entitled, had they complied with the agreement. It was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The report of the Committee on Roads in favor of paving the Third-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street with the Belgian trap block pavement—the Third-avenue Railway Company to pay the expense of paving the portion of the street required by them to be kept in repair, between and inside of their rails, the City and property-owners each to be assessed an equal portion of the expense—was presented and laid over.

The report of the same Committee in favor of paving the Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second-street, with trap block pavement, was adopted unanimously.

The report of the Committee that had charge of the reception of Mayor Mayo, the Common Council, and Grays, of Richmond, Va., stating that the expenses were $6,851 86, was taken up and adopted, all present voting in the affirmative.

The message of the Mayor, vetoing the resolution in favor of permitting the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to lay another track in Canal-street, near Broadway, for the use of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, was taken from the table, and the original resolution WAS adopted, in spite of the objections of the Mayor, (Ayes, 13—Nays, 2,) Aldermen DARRAGH and OWENS voting in the negative.

The Board resolved to meet, during October, every Monday and Thursday at 5 P. M., and after the transaction of some further routine business, adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Veto Message of the Mayor—Proposed Improvement of the Five Points, and Sale of Hamilton-park—The City Hall Clock.

The Councilmen met at the usual hour, President CORNELL in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, returning, with his objection, the resolutions adopted by the Common Council on the 19th ult. declaring null and void the leases of the Grand-street and Peck-slip ferries, recently granted to Messerole and others. The message recites the history of the original Ferry grants, and affirms that the leases were disposed of to Messerole and others in conformity with the statute. The lessees having paid the rents of the same, and having expended large sums in the construction of boats, and in the repairs of the ferry slips, the Mayor condemns the attempted revocation of the leases as a breach of faith, which is calculated to undermine confidence in the City government, besides subjecting the City to heavy damages. The message was laid over.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Special Committee to report an ordinance to provide for the appointment of suitable persons to inspect the condition of steam boilers, in order to guard against accidents similar to that which recently occurred at the Girard House.

Councilman LENT offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, That portion of the City commonly known as the Five Points has been a disgrace and reproach to the Empire City;

Whereas, All efforts to regenerate the same have thus far been unsuccessful; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Lands and Places report to this Board the expediency of taking measures to secure that portion of the City bounded by Centre, Pearl, Chatham, Mott and Walker streets, (or any portion of the same,) and laying it out as a public park, and erecting on a portion of the same suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Croton, Street and City Inspector's Departments.

Mr. LENT introduced a resolution, asking the Legislature for permission to sell the lands now constituting Hamilton-square, and to apply the proceeds toward the liquidation of the City debt. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, appropriating $11,400 to the Street Commissioner for the expenses of the Fire Department, was laid over.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to do nothing further with the contract for the City Hall clock, and to send all papers relating to the matter to the Board, to await their action thereon.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Appropriations for the Fire Department.

The Street Commissioner and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department have recently had a sharp controversy with regard to the appropriations for the Fire Department. On the 16th ult., it will be remembered, the Street Commissioner addressed a communication to the Common Council, stating that the appropriation for the Fire Department would be exhausted after all bills for which that appropriation was liable, should have been paid. At the same time he gave a schedule of the amount expended by each officer of the Department authorized to incur expenditures on that account, quoted the section of the charter which forbids any Head of Department incurring expense when there is no appropriation to cover it, and asked that an amount sufficient to meet necessary outlays for the safety of property should forthwith be appropriated by the Common Council.

In our addendum to this communication was a copy of a letter from the Chief Engineer to the Street Commissioner, stating "that every article of Fire apparatus is in perfect working condition," and "no fresh amount of appropriation will be needed for this Bureau." The Street Commissioner remarked in reference to this assertion, that "he was at a loss to understand how such result could have been attained when recommendations to the amount of $2,217 were still awaiting his approval." Recommendations from the Chief Engineer still continuing to arrive at the office of the Street Commissioner, the latter, on the 26th of September, addressed a letter to the Chief Engineer, acknowledging the receipt of the letter above alluded to, and said "either the business of your Bureau is *not* completed, and every article of fire-apparatus is *not* in perfect working order, or these recommendations are made unnecessarily." After stating the condition of the appropriation, and the fact that no provision had been made for the laborers at the Corporation yard during the remainder of the year, he concludes by saying, "In view of this state of affairs in your Bureau, to make repeated recommendations for the painting of apparatus is worse than idle," and "until provision shall have been made by the Common Council to defray expenses, no recommendations whatever will be ratified by me, and I have to request that you will make none." On the 27th the Chief-Engineer replied, and subsequently sent a postscript returning the Street Commissioner's letter, in these words: "I inclose and return your communication; it is not personally offensive, but it is disrespectful to the chosen *chief* of Four thousand volunteer Firemen who values and greatfully appreciates the high honor conferred, and who will not consent to be rode over rough-shod by any *one man* appointee."

We are informed that there is a strong probability that the Common Council will approve the recommendation of the Street Commissioner, and appropriate a sum sufficient for indispensable repairs to apparatus during the Winter.

NEW-JERSEY WATERS AND NEW-YORK RUBBISH.—GOV. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, has issued a proclamation in defence of the fisheries against the deposit of rubbish from New-York. The Governor declares that he has received information to the following effect:

"That the rights of the people of New-Jersey in and to the shad, oyster, and other fisheries in the waters 'lying west of the middle of the Bay of New-York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson River which lies between Manhattan Island and New-Jersey,' as well as their right to navigate the same, is being seriously impaired by the habitual and constant deposit, without the authority of the Government of this State, of large quantities of offensive and deleterious matters, dredged from the docks, and the outlets of the sewers, of the City of New-York; and which, if persisted in, must ultimately be destructive to the privileges now enjoyed by our citizens to fish and to navigate therein, and injurious to the health of those of them living contiguous thereto; and, whereas, the deposit of this matter is an unauthorized violation of the sovereign rights of the State of New-Jersey, and is detrimental to the interests of the riparian proprietors, now therefore, I, WM. A. NEWELL, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, do issue this my proclamation, warning and commanding all persons whatever, forthwith to desist from making any further deposit of earth or other matter upon the land, the property of this State, under the waters aforesaid."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The Winter term of the Law Department of the New-York University was formally inaugurated yesterday morning, between the hours of nine and eleven. The interval was occupied by Mr. WEDGEWORTH, the Secretary and one of the Law Faculty, in entering students desirous of attending the lectures on Jurisprudence which will form the Winter Course. In the evening the Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD delivered the opening address in the large chapel of the University, to a moderately large audience, which included Chancellor FERRIS, the Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT and CLERKE, Prof. WEDGEWORTH and Mr. HAWLEY. The lecturer considered law in its two great aspects,—first, as a repository of learning, an embodiment of logic and an important element of literature; second, as a great social necessity, and an essential component of civilization. He treated also of lawyers, of their duties to their clients, by whom they are made recipients of their secrets, and of their duties to their own consciences, which require of them invariably to be truthful. Mr. HAWLEY was to have delivered the second address, but in consequence of the length of Mr. CHATFIELD'S, it was postponed till Thursday evening next.

SCHOOLMASTER ASSAULTED BY A SCHOLAR.—Last evening the Fourth Ward Evening School in William-street, in common with all the other evening schools in this City, was opened, and during the evening Mr. FRANCIS MCCUE, one of the teachers, had occasion to reprove DENNIS O'NEIL, a scholar 18 years of age, for the manner in which he recited a lesson. O'NEIL was very abusive in his language towards the teacher, and Mr. MCCUE immediately took the unruly disciple by the coat-collar, and put him into the street. About 9 o'clock, as the teacher was proceeding homewards, he was met at the door by a gang of nearly thirty juvenile "Dead Rabbits," the chief among whom was O'NEIL, who, with a formidable bludgeon, felled MCCUE to the ground, and then ran away. The teacher sprang up, and, having a revolver, he fired two shots at the fugitive, but neither of them took effect. Policeman DIVEN, of the Sixth Ward, noticing the flying O'NEIL, gave chase, and captured him. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house and locked up. Dr. WATERMAN, one of the Police surgeons, attended the injured pedagogue. The wound is on the back part of the head, the skull being broken, but the injury is not deemed serious.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY AT FRENCH'S HOTEL.—Mr. HUGHES, who was shot at an early hour yesterday morning, at FRENCH'S Hotel, is not so dangerously injured as was at first supposed. The ball passed through the fleshy part of the arm, just below the elbow, inflicting a painful wound. The physician in attendance thinks there will be no necessity of amputating the limb. WILKINS, who fired the pistol, is a printer. He came into the bar-room with five or six of his acquaintances about 12 o'clock, and engaged in a conversation on Gen. WALKER'S operations in Nicaragua, dwelling with much emphasis on the prowess which he, himself, displayed during the campaign. The bar was closed at the usual hour—1 o'clock—but the group remained talking in front of it. A remark of WILKINS' having excited the mirth of his companions, he stepped back a few paces, drew his pistol and discharged it, apparently without taking any aim. Mr. HUGHES, who received the bullet, is a St. Louis merchant, and was not a participant in the dispute which led to the affray. In fact, he had not spoken with WILKINS' party at all, but when shot stood at a distance of several feet from the disputants, and was conversing with the book-keeper of the hotel. WILKINS remains in the Tombs on a charge of felonious assault.

THE KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—The incorporators of the Kane Monument Association held a meeting on Wednesday last. Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS occupied the Chair. Mr. J. H. WHITE reported that the following gentlemen had engaged to lecture in aid of the fund now collecting for the erection of a monument: Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, Messrs. BAYARD TAYLOR, G. W. CURTIS, the Rev. Drs. CUMMINGS and CHAPIN, and the Rev. H. W. BEECHER. On motion of Col. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, the Lecture Committee were empowered to make all the necessary arrangements for the delivery of the course. It WAS also resolved that a vote of thanks properly engraved should be tendered to the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York for their assistance in raising contributions. At present Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS is President of the Association, ROBERT L. DE COIN, Vice-President, Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer, and SIDNEY KOPMAN, Secretary. Col. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON is Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, of the Lecture Committee, Mr. THOMAS HICKS of the Committee on Design. The monument which it is proposed to erect within the next two years, will cost about $25,000. Mr. HICKS will submit a report on the design at the next meeting of the Association.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Yesterday being the day for opening the stock subscription books of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, there was a large meeting at No. 177 West-street, of those who were desirous of subscribing to the stock of the new Company. The full amount of capital is reported to have been subscribed before 3 o'clock P. M. There were present Commodore VANDERBILT, MOSES TAYLOR, CHARLES MORGAN, Marshall O. ROBERTS and others. The subscriptions varied from $50,000 to $300,000. The meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors is advertised for to-day. The Company now assert that they possessed the money they require, besides the requisite steamers to perform the service to California upon a permanent basis.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Brigadier-General YATES has issued orders for the annual inspection and review of the different regiments which compose the Second Brigade of the New-York State Militia. The Sixth Regiment parade at Madison-square on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.; the Fifth Regiment at Hamilton-square on the succeeding Wednesday, at 9 A. M.; and the Fourth Regiment at the Parade Ground of East New-York on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 11 A. M. The Brigade Staff parade on the 12th inst., at 10 A. M., at Hamilton-square. Colonel VAN BEWREN, of the Ninth Regiment has issued orders for the inspection of his command. The review will take place at 9 A. M. on Friday, the 14th inst., at Hamilton-square. At an election for Second Lieutenants in Company C., held to fill vacancies, DAVID BANKS, Jr., and CHARLES E. PRESCOTT were elected, to rank from Sept. 26.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Anniversary of the Bible Union will commence to-morrow, at 9 o'clock A.M., in the church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The meetings will continue morning, afternoon and evening, through two days. Interesting reports on the progress of the revision of the English Bible will be presented. The following, among other speakers, will address the Union: Drs. Hackett and Swaim, Massachusetts; the Rev. Mr. Evans, Connecticut; Drs. Eaton, Conant, Armitage, Wyckoff, and Cleghorn, New-York; the Rev. J. Cirallen, Pennsylvania; Dr. Breoddus, Virginia; Breckenridge, Ind.; Thomas, Ohio; Henderson, Kentucky; Trottman, N.C.; Prof. Loos of Virginia, and others.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—On Sunday last PATRICK COLEMAN, while intoxicated, staggered off the Pier at the foot of Perry-street, North River. A plank was thrown to him, but he did not succeed in seizing it, and was drowned. The body, which was soon recovered, was conveyed to the former home of the deceased, in West Tenth-street, near Greenwich. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.... The body of a well-dressed man, apparently 30 years of age, was found yesterday in the Hudson River, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street. An inquest will be held to-day.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND.—Quite a numerous assemblage was in attendance at the Union Course yesterday to witness the trot between *Brown Dick*, entered by D. PFEIFFER, and *Lancet*, entered by D. TALLMAN. The match was for $1,900, mile-heats, best three in five. *Brown Dick* was the favorite in betting, $100 to $40, and won without an effort, making the three first heats in 2:32; 2:31, and 2:31½. There was also a trot on the Jamaica Road yesterday for a purse of $200. Mr. BEARD entered g. g. *Newark*, and Mr. MOTT b. g. *Ramrod*. The former won two mile heats in succession. Time was not taken.

TARGET EXCURSIONS.—The Old Relief Guard Capt. CHRIS. GALVIN, went to Weehawken, on their fifth annual target excursion yesterday. The company numbered eighty muskets, and contended for forty prizes. The Michael Murphy Guard also paraded under the command of Capt. FELIX LARKIN. There were 120 men in the company, and 75 prizes were distributed amongst them. Bull's Head Ferry was the spot selected for their target practice.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRPHICAL SOCIETY.—The following officers were elected at the semi-annual meeting of this Society on Saturday evening: President ROBERT S. MENAMIN; Vice-President, WILLIAM B BROMELL; Secretary, CHARLES FAULKNER; Treasurer, JAMES NARINE; Trustees, CHARLES C SAVAGE and JOHN THOMAS; Librarian, JOHN CAAW. The Society now numbers 185 members.

DR. BOYNTON'S LECTURES.—Dr. BOYNTON delivered the introductory Lecture of his Course, at Cooper Institute, last evening. The subject was, "The formation of the Heavens and Earth, and the laws which govern the motion of the heavenly bodies." The large hall of the Institute was crowded with an interested audience.

THE CASUALTY ON THE STEAM-TUG ACTIVE.—FRANCIS HARRIS, one of the boys who was scalded Saturday night on board the steam-tug *Active*, died yesterday at the Hospital. Coroner JACKMAN promises to investigate this mysterious case to day. As the tug had gone down the Bay, no witnesses could be procured yesterday.

THE FULTON BANK DEFALCATION.—The further examination into the case of WM. J. LANE, Jr., charged with embezzling over $60,000 of the funds of the Fulton Bank, was to have taken place yesterday before Justice OSBORN, but was postponed to Thursday next.

A DETECTING EXPEDITION.—Two of the Brooklyn Detectives and three from this City left for Albany last night. They will watch for pickpockets at the State Fair.

Police Reports.

A COUNTERFEITER'S HOARD DISCOVERED AND SEIZED.—Yesterday morning Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Second Ward, called at the late residence of Frederick Schnooks, or Schnocks—a tenement house in Ridge-street, near Grand—and searched a trunk which he had previously heard contained a large amount of counterfeit bank bills. He found a package of the worthless paper representing, in the aggregate, $3,000. Most of it was finished and ready for circulation, while a portion had not been filled in with the signatures of President and Cashier. In all there were five different counterfeits. The following is a description of them: 1. "Ones" on the Memphis Savings Institution, Bank of Memphis, Tenn. These are very well engraved. 2. "Twos" on the same bank. Vignettes, a female, a locomotive and a bust of Washington. 3. "Twos" on the Bank of Commerce, of Providence, R. I. 4. "Twos" on the Bank of Commerce, of Baltimore, Md. 5. "Twos" on the Bank of Commerce, of Cleveland, Ohio. The three last named counterfeits differ only in the name of the State. The vignettes are the same as those of the "twos" on the Memphis Bank. In addition there were a large quantity of "fives" for counterfeiting any New-Jersey bank bill of that denomination, by merely pasting over the blank spaces the name of the bank and city. The vignettes are well executed. On the right is the bust of Andrew Jackson, on the left is a representation of Justice, and a full-length figure of Washington, surrounded by his officers. The bogus bills were all delivered into the custody of the Deputy-Superintendent.

GONE WHERE SHE WAS WANTED.—Mrs. Lena Kleinschmidt, whose alleged exploits as a shop-lifter have given her much notoriety, was carried off to Chicago yesterday, on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, to answer three indictments for grand larceny. Lena is said to have accumulated considerable property in Hackensack, N. J., where she has resided. During the past Summer, she has been making the tour of Europe. Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, found her yesterday, in Third-avenue, arrested her, and passed her over to the custody of Detective Bradley, of Chicago.

HANGING FOR FUN.—Sunday morning, Jack Feagan, with several friends, entered the saloon of Harry Jennings, in Madison-street, and having obtained a supply of liquor without paying for it, proceeded to break everything in the bar-room which they could lay their hands on. Opening the front door they saw a quiet-looking old gentleman passing by, whom they seized. Having dragged him into the room, they threatened to hang him, and were about putting the rope around his neck, when he managed to escape from his persecutors. Feagan was arrested by the Fourth Ward Police last evening and locked up to answer.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Thos. Rooney was arrested at the Melodeon, in the Bowery, on Sunday evening, by Officers Flavin and Hilliard, of the First Ward on a charge of being a fugitive from Utica, where he had broken into the trunk of a man named Sherwood and stolen $300. He was forwarded to Utica yesterday afternoon.

ALLEGED BURGLER ARRESTED.—Francis Burke was arrested last evening by Officer Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of having committed a burglary at No. 84½ Baxter-street, and stealing $183 worth of property. The accused was detained.

BURNING OF THE LION BREWERY.

Forty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Grain Destroyed—Total Loss $278,000—Total Insurance $135,000.

The burning of the Lion Lager Bier Brewery on Sunday night proves to have involved a much more serious destruction of property than was at first supposed. The brewery buildings were near the Bloomingdale Road, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Ninth streets, where they were erected about two years ago by Messrs. ALBERT SPEYERS & Co. The establishment was the largest of the kind in the United States. The main building is 100 feet by 50 feet, five stories high, with a vault beneath thirty-six feet deep. There were two smaller buildings adjoining, which were used as a malt-house, for storing grain and for other purposes, and a large shed 250 feet in length for storing barrels. At a short distance from the shed there was a small dwelling house and a large stable. The quantity of bier manufactured daily was three hundred full barrels; and with the aid of additional machinery, which had recently been put in, it was expected the average quantity manufactured would be 500 barrels per day. A portion of the brewery building was occupied by a brother of Mr. SPEYERS and his family, and it was by him that the fire was discovered. He had retired at about 9 o'clock, and soon afterward was aroused by a crackling noise, when he found that his room was filled with smoke. His first thought was to awaken his family. He ran immediately to his servant's room, but she was not in. He then passed to the door of the room occupied by his housekeeper, and rapped loudly, but received no answer. He tried the door, and called the housekeeper by name, but, receiving no answer, burst the door open, and after some time succeeded in partially awakening her. She was stupefied by the heat and smoke, and would, he says, have gone immediately into the fire had she not been carried away. Going out of the room, he saw that the entire building was in flames, and gave the alarm as quickly as possible. The fire-bells were soon sounding, and the people in the neighborhood gathered in large numbers. Although there was a hydrant and tank on the premises, they could not be used effectively. The fire companies in the District were also soon there, but it was even then apparent that the main building and the shed and buildings attached could not be saved from entire destruction. By a well-directed effort, however, the firemen succeeded in keeping the flames from the small dwelling-house and stable, which, as has been stated, were some little distance from the shed. Although none of the horses belonging to the establishment were burned, the loss is very serious. There was $40,000 worth of barley in the buildings, which was burning all day yesterday, and which is, of course, entirely destroyed.

This grain was sent in by HILLEBY & Co., of No. 303 Pearl-street; they are insured for $25,000 in the following companies;

American Exchange	5,000	Goodhue	5,000
Fulton	5,000	New World	2,500
Montauk	5,000	Exchange	2,500

The walls of the main building were 225 feet thick at the base, and portions of them are still standing. Nothing, however, remains so that it can be of use in rebuilding as it stands. The entire loss of property is estimated at $278,000, on which there is an Insurance as follows in the Insurance offices named:

Metropolitan	$5,500	Security	5,500
Merchants	5,500	Washington	5,500
United States	5,500	Manhattan	5,500
Niagara	5,500	Knickerbocker	$5,500
Citizens	5,500	New-York Fire and	
Clinton	5,500	Marine	5,500
Royal	5,500	Jersey City	5,500
Relief	5,500	East River	5,500
Market	5,500	Fireman's Fund	5,500
Jefferson	5,500	Columbia	5,500
Astor	5,500		
Total loss			$278,000
Total insurance			135,000

The brother of Mr. ALBERT SPEYERS, who was in the building, and who discovered the fire, lost all his furniture, some money, and his watch and jewelry. Another loss is that to a large number of workmen who have been thrown out of employment for the present by the fire. Mr. SPEYERS says the company will commence building another brewery as soon as possible. The company is composed of several persons. The principals are Messrs. ALBERT and JAMES SPEYERS and Capt. HOWARD, who is in England.

The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the Fire Marshal, Mr. BAKER, is investigating the matter.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Cricket! Cricket!!
Full score of the great match, POSTED EVERY HOUR, at RICHARDSON & McLEOD'S, No. 166 Maiden-lane, cor. Pearl-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Silk Nets, Head-Dresses, Fancy Combs, and Hair-Pins, Belt-Slides, and Buckles in new styles. A large assortment of the above, and many other new goods, now landing from Steamer *Vanderbilt*, for sale to the trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barthelf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines —Prices reduced from $60 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—The Riggs Truss is upon a new principle, and for utility, cleanliness, durability and economy it has no rival. It is used in bathing, and will last a lifetime. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $80.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

City or Country Ladies wishing Handsome Gaiters, from 12s. to 20s., Slippers and Ties 6s. to 8s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, should call at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, below 12th-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Caution.
WHITE, THE HATTER.
The public are cautioned against the
FALL STYLE HATS, ISSUED BY WHITE.
The rays of light dancing around their graceful sides are highly dangerous to ladies. Remember
No. 216 BROADWAY.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50, $50, $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

VAN WART—HALSTED.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 3, by the Rev. W. S. Mikels, at his residence, Mr. CHARLES VAN WART to Miss ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of the late Jesse Halsted, both of this City.

DIED.

BEATTYS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 3, after a short illness, MARY, wife of Benjamin Beattys, and daughter of G. P. B. and Nancy Hoyt, aged 25 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, from No. 34 Jefferson-st.

KINGSBURY.—In this City, Mrs. MARGARET KINGSBURY, widow of the late Ephraim Kingsbury, aged 78 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the house of Asa Parker, No. 109 Essex-st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 5. The friends, and the members of the New-England Society, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HOWARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 2, of concession of the brain, LILIAN, infant daughter of James and Emma Howard, aged 1 year, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of H. D. Beirl, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 4, at 12 M., from All Angels' Church, 81st-st. and Bloomingdale Road, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 3, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ALMY SLACK, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon next, from her late residence, No. 213 Jay-st., without further notice.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

INSLEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 3, of scarlet fever, HERBERT S., only son of Abm. and Julia Insiee, aged 5 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 4, at 3 o'clock, from No. 71 Sand-st.

VAN DWYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 2, NICHOLAS W. VAN DWYNE, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 50, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, De Kalb-av., corner of Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

ALLAIRE.—At Green Point, on Monday evening, Oct. 3, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, the Rev. BENJAMIN F. ALLAIRE, son of the late Samuel Y. and Margaret Allaire, aged 33 years and 13 days.

Funeral service at the house of his brother-in-law, Roht. H. Allaire, corner of Franklin-av. and Jay-st., Greenpoint on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken on Thursday morning to New-Rochelle for interment.

MORRIS.—At Morrisania, on Monday, Oct. 3, at the residence of her parents, of dysentery, VIRGINIA CARY MORRIS, daughter of Gouverneur and Patsey J. Morris, aged 4 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SILL.—On Thursday, Sept. 29, RICHARD WARD SILL, son of the late Henry W. Sill, in the 26th year of his age.

BOURS.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 1, Mrs. MARY W. BOURS.

RASCOE.—At Port Chester, on Sunday, Oct. 2, Mrs. LENIA RASCOE, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Haven Depôt, 27th-st., on the arrival of the cars at 1 o'clock P. M.

PIERSON.—At Scranton, Penn., on Sunday, Sept. 18, CHARLES T. PIERSON, formerly of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Carbondale for interment.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

A course of Eight Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) as follows:

Oct. 10—The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
Oct. 18—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 8—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 15—
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—A Distinguished Lecturer, whose name will shortly be given.

The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.

Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL will preside at the Organ.

Course Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady Three Dollars, which can be purchased on and after Wednesday, the 5th inst., of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver the first Lecture in this course, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10. Subject—*Woman and her Work.*

Tickets 25 cents; to be procured of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

Course Tickets for sale on and after Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the above-named places.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
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One neat 12mo. $1.
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"The admirer of the 'Bedott Papers' will find a well of amusement in this volume."
From the New-York Observer.
"Irresistibly droll, and would make melancholy itself relax into good humor."
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PUBLISHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOW READY
A SEQUEL TO
"THE SUSPENSE OF FAITH."
BY
HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.,
Minister of the First Congregational Church in New-York.
Addressed to his own congregation, Sunday, Sept. 25, 1859, on the reopening of All Souls' Church, after the Summer vacation.
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By

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
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MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
MRS. MARY J. HOLMES

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would luform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the 1st Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuitiou for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Femals.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,

For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 38 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) nn Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.
Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL —Eighth Year.—No. 1,067 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction personally by them of twenty-five boys, in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Mathematics, English and English Literature, with special reference to college or commerce, recommenced Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859. The instruction is individual, thorough, complete, systematic, disciplinarian and philosophical. Mr. Massett, having returned from Europe, can be seen at the School till noonday, or at his residence, No. 109 West 20th-st., after 3 P. M.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few more young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars will be sent on application to Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st. References exchanged.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal—A Family Boarding-School for 15 boys about the age of 12 years. This school has been in successful operation for eight years. The location is healthy—one mile east of New-Haven. The Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Shepherd's, No. 379 Broadway.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 18th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 8th-st.) conducts this primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Y. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 30th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. P. KINGSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.

BENJ. F. MILLS.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. LOUIS BERNET takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DESROCHEFERMOY, No. 1 West 34th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., reopened her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Sept. 15. Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEWROCHELLE.—One hour from the City of New-York. As this Institution has just commenced on the Fall term, it is a favorable time for pupils to enter. Terms moderate. For circulars address the Principal,

H. LOCKWOOD.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. FERRINI MARETZEK, LATE Prima Donna, Contre Alto, of the Italian Operas in Milan, Turin, New-York, &c., &c., gives instruction in all branches of vocal and piano music. For terms, call or address No. 284 6th-av., below 18th-st.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.

JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND $32 50. MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 229 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 45 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE,
COOPER INSTITUTE.

By MM. FABREGOU and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy. Open Oct. 17, at 7½ P. M. Apply at Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, from 4 to 6 P. M.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHmetic, three months, 78 lessons, instruction or bookkeeping (lessons unlimited) for $10; ladies private writing lessons, $2, 16 lessons; boys, $3 per month, at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 2-3 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. King, R. I.—"Col. Palne's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—Litchfield, Conn.—One of the principals of this Institute can be consulted with at the office of Rev. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 to 1, for three days.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MR. SINCLAIR WILL OPEN A CLASSICAL and English school, at Stapleton, Staten Island, on MONDAY, Oct. 3; school-room directly opposite the Reformed Dutch Church.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

TO SCHOOLS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A FEW classical books, (new,) together with some other books, a set of skeleton maps, on rollers. Inquire at No. 809 Broadway, 3d floor, for a few days, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE.—WANTED.—A young lady desires a situation as daily governess; is capable of teaching the English branches thoroughly, together with music, or instruction given in music alone. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given and required. No objection to teaching in a school. Brooklyn preferred. Address W. C., Brooklyn P. O.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching the English branches, music, French, Drawing and Painting, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a gentleman's family. The most unexceptionable references can be given, and salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address J. G., Box No. 2,579 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks), and Music on the Piano, desires a re-engagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, box No. 1,504, Post office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DESIRES an engagement as private tutor; will teach the classical, mathematical or English branches, or prepare pupils for college; references from the City and Faculty of Yale College. Address H., Box No. 545 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO speaks French fluently, and is competent to instruct in Latin, the higher mathematics, usual English branches, drawing and painting, desires a situation. Best references given. Address, with salary offered, Miss A. E. B. EMES, Augusta, Me.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an Institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS GOVerness in a private family; is capable of teaching music, both vocal and instrumental; also, English, French and German. has no objection to go South. Address S. R., Box No. 3,383 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes a situation either as Principal or assistant in a good select school. Address G. F. R., Box No. 173 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO LEARN the Spanish language wants a teacher. A native of Spain would be preferred. Address B., Box No. 194, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY FROM school, desires a situation in a seminary as teacher of the English branches. Reference given. Address H. W. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF THIS CITY OFFERS HER services as English teacher in a family or school for three or four hours of each day. Address ENGLISH TEACHER, Bookstore, No. 152 6th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—THE ANNIversary of the Bible Union commences on WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 5, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. The meeting will continue morning, afternoon and evening, through two days. Interesting reports on the progress of the revision of the English Bible will be presented. The following, among other speakers, are expected to address the Union: Dr. Hackett, of Massachusetts; The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Connecticut; Drs. Eaton, Conant, Armitage, Weykoff, and Cleghorn, of New-York; The Rev. Mr. Challen, of Pennsylvania; Breckenridge, of Indiana; Thomas, of Ohio; Henderson, of Kentucky, Prof. Loos, of Virginia.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT NO. 5, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Salem Encampment No. 5, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother, P. C. P., NICHOLAS W. VANDUYNE. By order,

ISAIAH UFFENDILL, C. P.
JOHN CURTIS, F. Scribe.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. JOHN A. POOR, Esq., of Portland, Me., will read a paper on the *English Colonizat on in America*.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, at Botanic Hall, No. 60 East Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be brought before the Association. By order of

J. BANCROFT STEVENS, President.
—— HALL, Secretary.

THE REV. MR. DILL, OF THE IRISH Deputation, will deliver an address of the "Revival in Ireland" in the First Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Mr. Mr. Wells', on the EVENING of Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the object of the Mission of the Deputation.

NOTICE.—THE REV. MR. DILL, OF THE IRISH Delegation, will address a public meeting to be held in the Presbyterian Church, corner South 3d and 5th sts., Williamsburg, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depots.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of this Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS.
A. B. DARLING.
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st. Several very complete suites of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room and from one to three bedrooms, with bath-room attached; also small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, to rent permanently, on reasonable terms, in this quiet and delightfully-located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

MCALLISTER'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—We have just issued the eleventh edition of our Catalogue (136 pages, 200 Illustrations) of Optical Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments which we mail free of charge to all parts of the United States.

McALLISTER & BROTHER,
No. 728 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two or three single gentlemen can have board with a very pleasant small front room, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c., &c. Dinner at 5 o'clock. Terms for two persons, including gas, $9 50 and $10 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING. A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, elegantly furnished, to a gent and wife, with board, $12 a week; also, back room, do., $10, and two rooms for four single gents for $8 each, gas included. Modern house, located on West 22d-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room on second floor, with board, in a small private family, at No. 29 Vestry-st., one door west of Hudson-st. Good reference required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two or three single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated in view of the Park. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN PLEASant rooms on the second floor, with private table, if desired, at No. 50 East 15th-st. Reference required and given.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND handsome rooms at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boormanterrace, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, also a single gentleman, in a first-class house—No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY.—A front room (and bedroom if required) on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; reference required. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, can be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, infant and nurse, either in a private family or boarding-house, in two rooms, not higher than third floor, with fireplaces in each, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 30th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Terms not to exceed $22 per week. Dioner for the gentleman on Sundays only. Address, with reference, stating locality and describing rooms, which must be sunny a part of the day, C. H. T., Box No. 97, New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms and board for a gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen, at No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry; modern brown-stone house, with all the comforts of a home; a good table, warm house, gas and bath; small and select family; no children. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN EUROPEAN lady, having a large room, with large closet attached, in a modern-built house, with gas and bath, in a pleasant location, within a few minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries, will take a single gentleman. Address X. C. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily can accommodate a gentleman and wife with good board and a pleasant suite of rooms on second floor, location good; three minutes' walk to Atlantic-st. or Wall-st. ferries, at No. 66 State-st. fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE HANDsomely furnished room to let, with board, in a private family; also a single room. The house has all the modern conveniences, and is within five minutes walk of the South Ferry. Apply at No. 242 Henry-st., third block from Atlantic-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO suites of rooms and two single rooms to let, in a well-known first-class boarding-house, within three minutes' walk of Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at six. No. 61 State-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A NEW-ENGLAND family, where there are few or no boarders, for a gentleman, wife and servant. West side of the City preferred. Terms for same not to exceed $17 a week. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 1,109 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain a very pleasant furnished room, with breakfast and tea, or without board, within ten minutes' walk of either ferry, by applying at No. 189 Adams-st., Brooklyn, or No. 566 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

MURRAY HILL—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—WELL-FURNISHED and very desirable apartments, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; the house has all the modern conveniences and is pleasantly situated; references required. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

NO. 158 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET. A private family wish to rent a front room on the second floor, with full or partial board. The house has the modern improvements, and is convenient to several lines of stages and cars. Apply at No. 158 West 36th-st., a few doors east of the 8th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 120 NINTH-STREET.—TO LET, TO GENtlemen, only, two parlors, handsomely furnished, on the First floor. Also a room on the second story. Location desirable, being a few houses west of Broadway. Breakfast served in the parlors if desired. References exchanged.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board, in a first-class brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

VERY NICE AND COMFORTABLE FURNISHED apartments to let with board to a man and his wife, with use of the parlor, etc.; the house is kept by a small family; wishes to have everything very comfortable to parties that suit them. Apply at No. 61 West 25th-st.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED, TO LET—With full board to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a first-class house—strictly private family—on Lexington-av. Persons wishing to hire will be directed by applying to KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast if desired, can be had at No. 85 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 4th-av., for gentlemen only, in a genteel private family; satisfactory references given and required.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—ALSO SINGLE rooms, at No. 19 Union-square. This is one of the most desirable locations in the City; rooms newly furnished, and have all the modern improvements. References given and required.

WANTED—A YOUNG FOREIGN GENTLEMAN, disposing of highest references, wishes to be received as boarder in a strictly private family, pleasantly located. Address, stating accommodations, B. L., Box No. 418 Post-office.

LARGE ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS to rent on the 1st and 3d floors at the Madison Park House, cor. Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison Park. Private tables given if required. Best of reference required.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath, &c., to let, to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE family, with gas and use of bath-room; also, breakfast and supper, if desired, in a central location, to one or two single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at No. 73d-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, without board, to families, in a splendid house on Union-place, near Broadway. Also, the lower part of the house, furnished, to let. Everything for housekeeping. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

NO. 103 NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A gentleman and his wife or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms, with full or partial board. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 17th-st. and 4th-av. A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board; reference required.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH gas, bath, and suitable for two young men. Address, stating terms, &c., H. and G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, WITHOUT board, below Union-square, for two single gentlemen. Address, giving location and terms, G. E. S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—TWO OR three families and a few single gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

TO YOUNG MEN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN be had on first and second floors, with a pleasant family, at reasonable rates, at No. 310 Madison-st.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE New Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

ROOMS CAN BE HAD WITH OR WITHOUT partial board, at No. 28 University-place.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth, unless prevented by any new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and gums ingeniously restored without mutilation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 725 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 10 gallons. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.

TO WATCH IMPORTERS, DEALERS AND JEWELERS—LARGEST STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, MOVEMENTS, AND DIAMOND JEWELRY EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 1 Pine-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, as above, comprising, in part, about 450 fine gold hunting and open face, 18-carat cases, gold cap and dial, full jeweled, compensation balance, railway time, 8-day, patent and detached levers and chronometers from the manufactories of Messrs. Beesley, Tobias, Yates, Roskel, Blondel, and other of the most celebrated European manufacturers; 200 fine gold, diamond and enameled hunting and open face ladies' watches; 250 plain, full jeweled and Nickle lever and other movements; 725 silver hunting and open face, double time, patent and detached levers, lepines and verge watches; together with a large assortment of splendidly mounted, single stone and cluster diamond bracelets, ear rings, breeches, rings and studs. Also, a large lot of English gold and silver chains. Catalogues on morning of sale. The trade are respectfully invited to attend.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 5th and 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at their Salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of magnificent Paris Fancy Goods, comprising

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BRONZE CLOCKS, PARIAN WARE,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB SILVER PLATED WARE,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
GROUPS AND STATUETTES,

and a large variety of the richest goods, which are now on exhibition. The Ladies are particularly invited to examine the above beautiful assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at aution, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, at the private stables on Lexington-av., between 23d and 24th sts., by order of the President and Directors of the Fulton Bank, horses, carriages, harness, blankets, &c., lately belonging to W. J. Lane, Jr., consisting of the following fine horses, viz:

The roan horse *Cobb*.
The bay horse *Boston*.
The sorrel horse *Selim*.
The chesnut mare *Bess*.

Carriages, &c.—1 calashe, 1 side-bar wagon, 1 full-spring do., 1 top do., a one-horse sleigh, 1 two-horse do., &c.

Harness, &c.—1 coll'nr, harness and traces, 6 sets single harness, made by Gibson; 2 sets double harness, do.; lines, steel pole and chains, harness house, saddles, bridles, whips, fancy woolen blankets, sheets and hoods, silk do., foot muffs, Arctic fox robe, fancy wolf, African lynx, fur coat, fly nets, sleigh bells, circingles, white flannel drivers, fur-lined hoods, trimmed with plus silk, and many other articles, together with the furniture bedding, bedsteads, chairs, stoves, carpets, &c. Also, bay, oats, shorts, &c. Sale without reserve. For further particulars see catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
13 SPLENDID LOTS ON N. W. CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND FIFTIETH-STREET, AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Seven lots, including N. W. corner of 50th-st.; sizes, five are 25.6x80, and two are 25x100 feet.

ON FIFTIETH-STREET—Six lots on the north side of the street, adjoining the above; sizes, two are 20x107.6, and four are 20x100.11 each.

The above sale presents a fine opportunity for the immediate erection of a row of houses, so much needed in this beautiful neighborhood. There is sufficient stone on the avenue front for the purpose of improvement. TITLE PERFECT. 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of the President and Directors of the Fulton Bank, elegant household furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatelle, mahogany centre and side tables, oak dining room furniture, en suite, black walnut library do., pier, mantel and ornamental mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, nearly new, rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, made to order by the best City makers; silver-plated and glassware, complete with all the necessary appurtenances of a comfortely furnished house; also, an elegant Parisian secretary and portable dressing case, with solid silver tops; also, a musical box, with singing bird, and the usual assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale peremptory.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSES ON MURRAY HILL (5TH-AV.) AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.—THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK do ordain as follows:

...imal shall travel on any part of the Central Park except on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a ...ceeding five miles an hour. Persons on horseback ...ot travel on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a ...ceeding six miles per hour.

...ehicle shall be permitted on the "ride," or equestrian road, the same being devoted exclusively to equestrians; nor shall any vehicle, horse, or animal of burden, ... any part of the Central Park, except upon the ..." and other carriage and transverse roads, and ...ch places as are appropriated for carriages at ...

...al or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon ...e or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any ...of, to the obstruction of the way or to the in...ence of travel, nor shall any person upon the ... Park solicit or invite passengers.

...ckney coach, carriage, or other vehicle for hire, ...and upon any part of the Central Park for the ...e of taking in any other passengers or persons ...ose carried to the Park by said coach, carriage, ...cle.

...person shall expose any article or thing for sale ...the Central Park, except previously licensed by ...Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, nor ...any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central ...k.

...ibuses, cart, dray, wagon, truck, or other vehicle ...ing goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other ar... or solely used for the carriage of goods, merchan..., manure, or other articles, shall be allowed to enter ...rt of the Central Park, except upon the trans...roads.

...threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent lan... shall be allowed on the Central Park, whereby a ... of the peace may be occasioned.

...rson shall be allowed to tell fortunes, or play at ...me of chance at or with any table or instrument ..., nor indulge in obscene or indecent act whatever in the Central Park.

...of an emergency where life and property are ...d, all persons, if required so to do by the Superintendent, or any of his assistants, shall remove from ...n of the Central Park specified by the Superin... or his assistants, and remain off the same till ... is given to return.

...ve ordinances were adopted and passed at a ...of the Board of Commissioners of the Central ...y convened and held, on the 23d day of September, ...and are published in obedience to the require... an act entitled, "An act for the regulation and ...nt of the Central Park in the City of New ... April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ...en. The following section of said act is applica... above ordinances:

All persons offending against such ordinances ...eemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, ...viction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magis... the City of New York, by a fine not exceeding ...llars; and in default of payment, by imprison... not exceeding thirty days.

...order of the Board. ANDREW H. GREEN, ...t of the Board of Commissioners of the Central ...

...New-York, September 23d, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
HENRY W. GENET,
HENRY SMITH,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Streets.

T. S. NIMS, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY against MICHAEL ...OY, George M. Merrilees, Sarah Merrilees, Theo... Nichols, Augustus W. Whipple, John F. Trow, ... Van Buren, Thomas Nicholson and William ...Sammons.—For relief.—To the defendants ...ned and each of them, and especially to Thomas ...ilson, Assignee, &c. You are hereby summoned ...required to answer the complaint in this action; or ... a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve ...y of your answer to the said complaint on the sub... at their office, No. 66 Wall-street in the City of ...York, within twenty days after the service hereof, ...usive of the day of such service; and if you fail to ...wer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, ...plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for ...relief demanded in the complaint. And you will ...take notice that the complaint in this action was on the ...th day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of ...City and County of New-York.—Dated April 21, ...

SCUDDER & CARTER,
Sep. 13—1sw6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HARMON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Osborne, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 18, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
my17-1sw6mTu* Administratrix.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
ow1aw6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 Williamsburgh, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au3-1aw6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-1aw6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 693 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 11, 1859.:
ap13-1aw6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRMS OF McCREADY, MOTT & CO., and McCREADY, MOTT & BRUNDAGE, are this day dissolved by mutual consent.

N. L. McCREADY,
JOHN W. MOTT,
J. H. BRUNDAGE.

N. L. McCREADY and JOHN W. MOTT have associated with them SILAS C. EVANS, and will continue the Shipping and Commission business as heretofore, under the name of

McCREADY, MOTT & CO.

J. H. BRUNDAGE, Jr., has associated with him ARIEL HEYWOOD, and will continue the Distillery and Naval-store business under the name of

J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1859.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of LAWTON, GOODRICH & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. B. Goodrich having retired.

P. B. LAWTON,
E. B. GOODRICH,
H. S. SEDGWICK.

The business will be continued under the firm of LAWTON & CO.

P. B. LAWTON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859. H. S. SEDGWICK.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to notify his many friends and patrons, who honored him with their custom and patronage when he was associated with Messrs. DOLORSI, McNAMARA & CO., that he is no longer connected with the above firm in any manner or form. V. SQUARZA.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the ... Ward, at the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Oct. 24, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must contain the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

DANIEL GALLAGHER, } Building
FRANCIS SATCOM, } Committee.
CHARLES SMITHSON, }

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"WHAT-CHEER" HOP YEAST CAKES, made of the PURE DRY HOPS, contain no deleterious matter, will keep for any length of time in any climate (in a dry place,) are always ready for use, and are the very best things for making PURE, SWEET AND WHOLESOME BREAD, and BUCKWHEAT CAKES. Put up in dozen packages (at 12 cents) and in ... boxes ($1 25.) For sale at the following grocers: ... avenue—Nos. 151, 182, 295, 297, 323. Second-avenue—... Third-avenue—Nos. 76, 95, 143, 145, 174, 263, ... 468, 630, 383, 1,956, corner of 27th, 50th, 59th-sts. ... avenue—Nos. 56, 74, 108, 116, 262, 355, 404, 441; and ... of 86th and 125th-sts. Sixth-avenue—Nos. 130, ... 518, 555, corner 22d and 35th sts. Seventh-avenue ... 15th-st. Eighth-avenue—Nos. 83, 125, 129, 162, ... 288, 341, 342, 391, 425, 443, 467, 450, 457, 581, ... and corner 58th-st. Ninth-avenue—Nos. 94, ... 247, 258, 261, 271. Tenth-avenue—Corner of 22d-... corner 28th-st. Bleecker-street—Nos. 118, 291, ...ving-place—No. 66. Amity-street—No. 114, ...street—No. 143. Lexington-avenue—Corner 7th-st. Canal-street—No. 33. Moore-street—No. 34. Spring-... Nos. 64, 124, 143, 163, 177, 299, 325, 320. Grand-... Nos. 224, 522, 554, 557. Greenwich-street—Nos. ... corner Jane-st. Washington-street—Nos. 3, 38, ... Broadway—Nos. 637, 719, 985, 1,003. Bowery—Nos. 156, 376. South-street—Nos. 8, 52, 56, 68, 107, 197. Carmine-street—Nos. 18, 37. Fulton-street—No. 12. Vesey-street—No. 62. Wall-street—No. 115. Countiesslip—No. 27. Beekman-street—Nos. 122, 126. Hudson-street—Nos. 121, 299, 518, 549, 631.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260

In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your

TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SELLET and JOHN MELEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

COLLECTIONS, 1859.

British West Indies, Canadas and throughout the United States and Cuba, with prompt returns. Thirty years' experience entitles the undersigned to offer facilities reliable, responsible and legitimate to his numerous friends and patrons. He begs especial attention to this notice. J. T. VAN VLECK.

DRESSEL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859,
No. 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1859.

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said Company.

EDWIN CROSSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON,
} Commissioners.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.

J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS—DUE ON THE 1st of October, 1859, will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York:

Detroit and Pontine Railroad Coupons ..... $10 each
Hannibal and St. Joseph R. Coupons $35 and $17 50 ea.
St. Mary's Ship Canal Co. Coupons ..... $35 and 17 50 each
Buffalo and State line R. Coupons ..... $35 each

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—AN ADjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and New-England Union Telegraph Company will be held at their office No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact any business that may come before them. CHAS. F. WOOD, Secretary pro tem.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 10th of October. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary. President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER AND BANKER, NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., has constantly on hand, at private sale, a large variety of first-class securities, paying large dividends and suitable for permanent investments in lots to suit purchasers.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cents. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 42 Broadway.

WANTED—UNITED STATES STEAM SUGAR Refining Company's Stock. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a grocery-store; has been doing, and is capable of doing, a first-rate business. Corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av. The owner wants to sell on account of ill health, and must go into the country. Inquire any day before 12 o'clock at the store, or of O. D. STEVENS, firm of Stevens & Durland, No. 17 1st-st., or of Mr. SEAMAN, No. 117 West-st.

CLOTHING-STORE.—A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—For sale the stock, good-will and lease of the very best stand in Williamsburgh, having a good run of custom-work established six years. The stock is well selected, and amounts to about $2,500. Must be sold immediately to close an assignment. Apply on the premises, No. 172 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, at 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., and 8 to 9 o'clock P. M.

PORTER HOUSES, BILLIARD SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS FOR SALE.—Several public houses now doing a good business will be sold cheap. They have been established some time, and are owned by one gentleman who wishes to retire from business. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—FOR sale, the stock and good-will of a retail hardware store, located in the central part of the city of Newark, N. J., well established and doing a good business, and can be considerably increased. Capital $2,000. Address Box No. 621 Newark Post-office.

TO LET—TO AMBROTYPE AND STEREOSCOPE artists—the very commodious and popular rooms in the Museum Buildings, in Troy, N. Y., with use of instruments, scenery &c.; rent $250 per year, with immediate possession. Apply to W. B. BOARDMAN, Troy, N. Y.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—WHICH WILL PAY AN active man a very handsome remuneration. A fine opportunity for a man with a capital of $3,000. Apply to JOHN M. COUGHLIN, Esq., No. 89 Beaver-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 23 24-st., above 8th-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

CALIFORNIA
MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' LINE,
ONLY LINE CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
700 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 22 DAYS.

The United States and Central American Transit Company will dispatch the splendid U. S. Mail Steamship ST. LOUIS, 2,000 tons, Capt. H. CROCKETT, from New-York, for San Juan del Norte, at 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, connecting *via* Isthmus of Nicaragua with the U. S. Mail Steamship PACIFIC.

To secure passengers against any liability of detention arrangements have been made for an extra steamer to call at San Juan del Sud, on the Pacific, to transport the mails and passengers to San Francisco, in case of accident to the steamer from San Francisco.

For freight or passage at the transit rates, apply to the only office of the Company,

No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA,
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
The steam-ship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,

This well-known and splendid steamer, having been thoroughly refitted, will commence her regular Fall trips on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, N. R. Freight received Sept. 29.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on board must be accompanied with clearance from Custom-house.

For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

Her next trips will be Oct. 25, Nov. 15.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. C. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage ..... $15 | Deck $5

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BEARY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn...	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C. ...	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...	27 50	To Pilatka, Fla	17 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship ISAAC BELL, Jr., Captain Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, Ga., $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Thos. Lyons, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had via any of the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SHIVERS, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class side-wheel Steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHAM, will leave Philadelphia for CHARLESTON, on WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for SAVANNAH, GEO., Oct. 10.

Fare on either ship, $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent.
corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $2 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bedplate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES.
Known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.

IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS,
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
First-class makers, in good order, at very low prices.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS, (12 stops,)
PEDAL BASS MELODEONS,
and MELODEONS
Of every style
For Church, School, or parlor use.
NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOS and MELODEONS TO RENT.
Rent allowed, if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE,
No. 435 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

G. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.

We don't make the Patent (?) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!

But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.

Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.

Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS,
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $260, $250 and $200.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 428 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, and a considerable routine business was transacted. A communication was received from the Mayor, remitting the penalty incurred by the contractor for delay in the grading and paving of Douglass-street from Nostrand and Vanderbilt avenues. The usual order to publish was made. A large number of petitions, bills, &c., were presented and referred to appropriate Committees. The matter of framing an ordinance imposing a fine of $5 upon any person who shall put a wrong number upon any house, was referred to a Special Committee. A communication received from Judge Culver, with alternate mandamus issued by the Supreme Court upon application of T. O'Reilly, Constable, was referred to the Counselor, with directions to do as ahead the City. This is a case made up to test a recent decision of Judge Culver, against paying Constables for serving warrants and other papers, on the ground that the serving of such papers comes within the duties of Policemen.

A list of polling places was presented and adopted.

A resolution was adopted, making the filling of vacancies in the office of Inspectors of Election the special order for next Monday evening. The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying judgment against the City for $2,168, obtained by B. C. Lyman. The report was adopted. A resolution that the expense of each polling place at the November election shall not exceed $40, was adopted.

Petitions, numerously signed, were presented, in favor of macadamizing Flatbush-avenue. The Sewer Commissioners presented an ordinance for the protection of sewers; which was referred to the Committee on that subject. A petition was presented for permission to lay rails and run horse-cars from Broadway through Greene and Fulton avenues to Fulton Ferry. Referred to the Railroad Committee. A petition to run horse-cars through Grand-street to Newtown, was also presented and referred to the same Committee. After the transaction of some further business the Board adjourned to one week.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The American County Convention met last evening in Granada Hall, Myrtle-avenue. The Convention was organized by electing Ahbert Miller, of the Thirteenth Ward, Chairman, and J. Q. Adams, of the Eighth Ward, Secretary. A suggestion to adopt several of the leading candidates on the Republican County ticket met with the most bitter opposition. After considerable discussion, a motion to take an informal ballot for District Attorney was carried, and resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 40.

John Winslow received.....14 votes.
E. T. Wood received.....21 votes.
Winchester Britton received.....4 votes.
Blank.....1 vote.

On the first formal ballot, Mr. Winslow, who is the Republican candidate for the same office, received 15 votes, and Mr. Wood, 24. Mr. Wood, having received the highest number of votes cast, was declared the nominee of the party. He subsequently came into the Convention, and in a short speech accepted the nomination.

The Convention then nominated a full ticket as follows:

For District Attorney—E. T. Wood.
For County Judge—Winchester Britton.
For Justices of Sessions—W. H. Hoyt.
For County Treasurer—Alfred Dorlan.
Superintendents of the Poor—Samuel Myers, Stephen O. Jennings.
For Coroners—*George J. Kilbe, *Nelson L. North.
Justices of the Peace—John Q. Adams, John P. Teale, Wm. M. Nodine.
* Republican nominee.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—A Convention of "Morris" or Independent Democrats was held at Holder's, in New-Brooklyn, last evening, when the following County ticket was placed in nomination:

For District Attorney—Samuel D. Morris.
For Senator, Third District—A. R. Hetfield.
For Superintendent of the Poor, E. D.—Robert Allen.
For Superintendent of the Poor, County—G. A. Emmans.

The balance of the "regular" Democratic ticket was adopted.

A HOSPITAL CLOSED.—The Long Island College Hospital, which was opened about one year ago, has refused to treat patients seeking out-door attendance.

THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The stock of this Company—$500,000—has all been taken up, and the works will be commenced this Fall. W. P. Libby, Esq., has been elected President of the Company.

THE HOME FOR WITNESSES.

A Visit to the White-street House of Detention—How the Inmates Live—The Witnesses in the Case of Macdonald.

Among the improvements which the Metropolitan Police l aw was designed to make in the ineffectual system under which the crime of the City was brought to publicity and justice, there was not one that met with as early and general approval as that which directed the Commissioners to establish a house for the detention of witnesses, distinct from the places in which criminals themselves were confined. The evil effects of the former system, in which no distinction was made between the criminal and the person held as witness, had long been recognized, and nowhere had the necessity of reform been so repeatedly and strenuously urged as in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Experience taught the lesson that weeks and months of association with confirmed vice did not add to the sanctity of the witness-box in the mind of him whose truth or falsehood might determine the punishment of the innocent, and the exculpation of the guilty. The impropriety and unconstitutionality of the thing had always been acknowledged, while the manner in which it could be cured, without paralyzing the arm of justice, was a question of great difficulty and tardy solution.

Until the enactment of the Metropolitan Police Law, it was the custom to confine all witnesses whose presence in Court it was desirable to secure, in the City Prison. Their characters might be unimpeachable, but if they were too poor, or had not sufficient influence to obtain bail, they were condemned to the same fate as the incurable felon. As soon, however, as was practicable after the recognition of that law as constitutional, a place for the reception of these innocent prisoners was established, and has since furnished the most gratifying results. The place of detention embraces two buildings standing together in White-street—numbers 86 and 88. The walls are brick; they are three stories in height, with the addition of basements and roomy attics. They are each 25 feet by 80, and have yards in the rear somewhat larger than is usual in that part of the City. The basement of No. 86 is used as a kitchen, and the basement of No. 88 is the dining-room. In the rear of No. 86 an addition has been made, the basement of which is used as a wash-room, and the upper part as a sitting-room. In other respects the arrangement of the two buildings is nearly the same. There are in all 34 rooms. The first floor of each—aside from the rear extension to No. 86—is divided into two rooms. In No. 86 these rooms are occupied by the family of Mr. Isaac Meekolle—the keeper—as parlors. The other floors are similarly divided, and have large hall-rooms in addition. This house is reserved for the accommodation of females; the males occupying No. 88. On the second floor the two large rooms, and all the small rooms are used as bedrooms; as, in fact, are all the rooms on the upper floors when they are required. In No. 88 they are employed for the same purpose, with the exception of two rooms on the first floor, which are used as sitting rooms; the rear large room on the second floor as an infirmary for the detained when any of the male inmates are sick. The ventilation, although not as satisfactory as it might be, is as good, because it is the same, as in any ordinary dwelling house in that locality. The furniture in the Male Department is, perhaps, meagre. There are no carpets, but the floors are clean, and the rooms do not give out offensive odors. The bedsteads are of iron; and if the beds and bedding are not such as people in independent circumstances usually purchase, they are clean and not uncomfortable; doubtless to many of the *detenus*, they are luxurious. The Female Department is much more liberally furnished. The large rear room and the second floor is, at present, occupied by Miss Mary Brooks and Miss Alice Morgan, who are detained as witnesses in the Macdonald case. It is neatly carpeted; has a large and apparently comfortable bed, and is otherwise well arranged for the use to which it is put. The occupants were there while our reporter was examining the premises, and appeared entirely at their ease, though not without the natural desire to be again at liberty, and the wish to have Macdonald's trial occur as early as possible. They were both engaged in sewing—Miss Morgan with a machine, and Miss Brooks by hand—and while thus engaged, spoke with freedom of the probable results of Macdonald's trial. They were well informed as to the public's notion of what the defense in the case will be, and expressed the conviction that Mr. Stanley Crozier was dead, no man but James T. Brady, assisted by some active junior, accustomed to the employment of money, could possibly succeed in acquitting him upon the plea of insanity. They gave it as their opinion, that gold was an effectual inducator when it was desirable to slip a criminal through Court without punishment. Miss Morgan asked, with apparent interest, whether it was probable if ed, with apparent interest, whether it was probable if she should do something desperate, that she could be acquitted on the score of insanity. Miss Brooks had heard of a gentleman who had written to Macdonald's mother that he could swear the prisoner was insane; but they both felt confident the letters Macdonald had written before he committed the deed, the fact of his carrying arms while in search of his victim, and some subsequent acts, showed a measure of self-possession that would give his counsel some trouble. They had also heard that Macdonald's mother was very ill and not expected to recover; and they expressed the belief that if the homicide must go to the gallows, it would be better were she taken away before she should come to a knowledge of that fact.

The other rooms in the Female Department are all comfortably furnished and not ill ventilated.

The house was established on the 1st of February, 1858. Nine days afterwards nineteen witnesses were received from the Tombs, most of them in a filthy condition. Before being allowed to go to their rooms they were thoroughly washed and the condition of their clothing improved. The average number received since then has been about 30 each month—nearly one-third of whom have been females. At the present time there are 24 witnesses in the house, 7 of whom are females. These are from all the Courts with the exception of the United States. Marshal Rynders sends but few of the witnesses under his charge there. The inmates are called at 6½ A. M. and have breakfast at 7. They then enjoy the use of the sitting-rooms, or the yard, for recreation, until 9 at night; when they return to their several apartments, and are locked in until morning. Besides the keeper, there are three doormen in attendance. One remains on watch all night, so that in case of the sudden illness of any one, Dr. Walters, the surgeon, may be called, and such other attendance as may be required may be given. Sometimes witnesses are brought in who have been severely injured in fights or otherwise. Such are taken to the infirmary already mentioned, where they are cared for as their cases demand. There have been as many as four or five at a time in the hospital-room. Occasionally a witness is received, who, on account of turbulent conduct, has to be sent to the Tombs; but such is not often the case, for when there they are generally inclined to be orderly. Whenever there are a number of children detained as witnesses, it is the custom of the keeper to form them into a class, and instruct them in the rudiments as taught in the Common Schools. On Sunday evenings, they have religious services, in the main parlors of No. 86, and in every way there seems to be a judicious provision for the comfort, pleasure, and improvement of those who are obliged to remain there. The establishment is by the act, placed under the supervision of the Board of Police Commissioners. All supplies, however, are voted by the Board of Supervisors, an arrangement which sometimes causes inconvenience, as the Commissioners and Supervisors are not uniformly of one mind on the question of supplies. Nevertheless, although the iron gratings in front of the windows in No. 88, give the building something of the aspect of a Station-house, or an Insane Asylum, there can be very little occasion to complain of the accommodation within.

Are Registrars and Inspectors of Election the same Officers?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your interpretation of the Registry Law, I think you have fallen into an error. In your paper of Sept. 29, you attempt to show that the Board of Registrars, appointed in the City of New-York by the Supervisors, are also to act as Inspectors of Election at the polls. To prove this you cite the law, but in doing so you omit a part which is quite material.

Section 1 of the Statute says:

"The Board of Supervisors in the City of New-York shall annually appoint three Inspectors for each Election District in said City and County, to be known as *the Board of Registry for the Election District in which they are appointed.* * * * * The said Inspectors so appointed for the City and County of New-York, and the Inspectors of Election in each of the other Election Districts in this State, shall meet annually on Tuesday, three weeks preceding the general election, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the place designated for holding the poll of said election, and organize themselves as a Board, *for the purpose of registering the names of the legal voters in said District,*" &c., &c.

The law then provides for the appointment in the City of New-York of the Board of Registry as follows:

"The said Board of Supervisors shall assemble on the third Monday of September in each year, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the usual place of meeting of said Board, and proceed to ballot for the Inspectors *provided for in this section*, for said City. Each ballot * * * shall contain not more than three names for *inspectors as aforesaid* for such district. The three persons receiving the greatest number of votes for each Election District, shall be the Inspectors of such Election District for one year thereafter, and until others are appointed in their places."

Now it is very evident from the above that the Board of Registry in the City of New-York consists of Inspectors appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and that they are appointed especially to act as a Board of Registration. In all other Election Districts the Inspectors of Election are to constitute the Board of Registry.

After describing in section 1 those appointed in the City of New-York by the Supervisors as "three Inspectors to be known as the Board of Registry," the act speaks of them afterwards generally as "Inspectors," when it prescribes their duties as Registrars.

But in section 6 the law, after providing for the making, revising and correcting the "list" of voters, reads thus:

"After said list shall have been fully completed, *the said Inspectors* shall, within three days thereafter, cause four copies of the same to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters of their district, one of which shall be filed in the office of Town Clerk of towns, and in cities in the office of the County Clerk of the county, and one of which copies shall be delivered to *each of the said Inspectors, except in the City and County of New-York*; one of said copies shall be delivered to *each of the Inspectors of Election* of the district in which such registry is made."

I think that the semi-colon after "New-York" above, is either a clerical or a typographical error; but either with or without it, it is plain that the Inspectors of Registry and the Inspectors of Election in the City of New-York are two distinct bodies.

M. D.

Slavery in the Territories.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Territories of the United States are governed under "The Congress shall have the power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory of the United States," or under "a right to govern, the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory." Whether we believe in the sagacity of the framers of the Constitution to foresee and provide for the probable contingency of territorial acquisition, or in the Supreme Court denying them that perspicuity, the result is the same. The authority of Congress is limited or unlimited. If limited, its extent and boundaries may be found in the Constitution. The Constitution, as to Congress, contains enabling and restricting clauses. The former may not confer upon it its power of legislation over the Territories, but the latter control it. No man shall be deprived of his property without due process of law." This sentence prevents Congress or any Territorial Legislature from passing any acts which will deprive a slave-owner of his property in his slave. But the territories being open for settlement, organized under one of the usual territorial acts, if a slave there refuses to work, how can his labor be compelled? If he run away, what authority shall be invoked—what officer employed? The constitutional provision applies only between the States. Without a slave code, Slavery is impossible, because unprofitable. But a man is not deprived of his property by the omissions of either Congress or the Territorial Legislatures to pass acts which shall insure it in the Territory a permanence of that value which it possessed in the State. In equity and good faith, the South is entitled to such a code; but as a strictly legal claim, its position is not defensible.

LEX.

Books Wanted for the Five Points School Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ladies of the Five Points Mission (site of the Old Brewery) prefer an earnest request for books for their school library. The present stock has been read and reread by the children until its interest is exhausted. *Books they will read*, and if we do not supply them with good, they will read bad ones. It is a great object with the managers to give the children such means of amusement and instruction as may counteract the associations among which they are cast at home; and books are silent teachers, which accompany their pupils to the unwholesome abodes of poverty, and there are ever at hand to convey a lesson of virtue. The character of the child is greatly influenced by the books he reads. Brace, who was hanged in California cursing his mother, and who, at the age of 22 years, had committed so many crimes, had adopted as his guide the *History of Jack Sheppard*.

Could the public see the eagerness with which our pupils turn over each new supply of library books, we should not long have to ask assistance from those whose shoulders we are.

We do not want religious books exclusively, but such as convey a moral which may make their readers wiser and better; such books as the donors *would give their own children*. We do not need so large a proportion of "baby-hooks." These children are poor and in rags, but they are in their generation wiser than the children of light. Donations may be sent to

The Rev. Messrs. Mead and Sandford, at the Five Points.

Wm. B. Skidmore, Esq., No. 36 Clinton-place.
J. B. Bond, Esq. No. 69 Beaver-street.
Wm. W. Peck, No. 4 Bond-street.
Francis Hall, Esq., *Commercial Advertiser.*
Carlton & Porter, No. 200 Mulberry-street.
At the Office of this paper.

Note from Dr. Henry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the proceedings of the Diocesan Convention of the Times of this morning I am represented as "agreeing with the views of Mr. Bradish," and it is left open to inference that I voted with him. This is a mistake I am very desirous to correct. I did not agree with the views of Mr. Bradish, and I voted *for* the resolution which he voted *against*—the resolution in favor of Bishop Onderdonk's restoration.

All my agreement with Mr. Baadish consisted in saying, that although it was, of course, for the House of Bishops to judge of their powers, yet I would not, any more than he, put myself in a position of asking them to do what I knew they had no legal and canonical power to do; and I called for my friend Judge Hoffman's opinion as a canon lawyer on the point of the powers of the Bishops in the case. Very respectfully yours, C. S. HENRY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859.

More of the Syracuse Row—The Man that Struck Stryker.

We have received the following affidavit from Cornelius Wood, who, in the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, knocked or pushed Mr. John Stryker, President of the Convention, off the platform:—

City and County of New-York ss.—Cornelius Wood, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That seeing so many false statements in the public Press, with reference to occurrences at the late Democratic, State Convention, at Syracuse, and finding that injustice is done to many persons by an act of his own, in which Mr. John Stryker was pushed from the platform at the Convention, he is induced to make this deposition.

And deponent saith that he went to that Convention as a politician, to participate with others, in the excitement which always exists at such places; that holding an office at that time under McIntyre, Bixby & Co., contractors for the Government Public Store labor, he thought he could be of service to be present.

And this deponent further says that he received a ticket to enter the hall where the Convention was held, from a person whom he knew to belong to the political interest opposed to Mayor Wood; that the ticket was signed by Peter Cagger, and that he has reason to believe was sent to him by Peter Cagger or Isaac V. Fowler, and that he considered himself as belonging to a party of men who intended to have a fight and break up the Convention, if directed to do so, but in which the deponent did not intend to participate. And this deponent further says, that when in Wieting Hall, after the Chairman was made, great confusion and noise took place; that Capt. Rynders commenced the row by threatening to beat some of the New-York delegates; that during the disturbances the deponent resolved to go upon the platform and push the man off; that this deponent did so, supposing at the time that he was doing right, and getting rid of the man who had no right to act as Chairman of the Convention. And this deponent further says, that if he had known that he was doing wrong, he would not have done what he did; that he has no doubt it was the intention of the persons who told him to go and push the Chairman off the platform, that he should push Mr. Alvord off, and not Mr. Stryker, and that he did not know one from the other, and supposed he was aiding the Cagger side of the question in what he did. And this deponent further says, that he does not know Mayor Wood personally; that he had no connection with him before or at the Convention, and that he is not in any way connected with the Mozart Hall political organization, or Mr. Wood.

CORNELIUS WOOD.

Sworn to this 1st day of October, 1859.
JOHN J. ANGEVINE, Notary Public.

The "Zouave" and Billy Mulligan.

LETTER FROM CAPT. DE RIVIERE.

The following letter from De Riviere appears in last evening's *Express:*

To the Editors of the New-York Express:

Allow me to publish through your valuable paper a correct statement of the facts concerning the difficulty between myself and Mr. Mulligan. There never was any motive of quarrel between us previous to the night of last week, when, entering a bowling saloon with a stranger and an Italian friend, Mulligan, half drunk, and surrounded by several friends, passed some insulting remarks towards me. To this I replied "I hear you and will see you again." He then remarked "I hope, Sir, you will meet me as a gentleman." I answered "certainly," and walked out. My friend also came out, and having understood nothing of what had occurred, "he not speaking the English language," was surprised to find himself surrounded by the whole party, insulted, and threatening weapons being drawn on him. I then challenged Mr. Mulligan. It was very difficult for me to find any friends speaking English, and especially as very few gentlemen would willingly have their names brought in connection with such a man as Mr. Mulligan. My friend, who could the best understand the language, carried my challenge, accepted the weapons proposed—navy six-shooters—and discussed the conditions, which were written so as to have no misunderstanding. The hour appointed was 4 P. M., at the ferry. I was there *half an hour in advance*, alone; my friends were there *exactly at the time*. We crossed on the other side, and there waited fully one hour for the other parties to come. At last, and when we were giving up all hopes of seeing them at all, they came about dusk.

Instead of being alone, as had been agreed upon, they were followed by a carriage full of outsiders, which they had faithfully promised not to do. Before marching towards the ground they began to propose a change in the weapons, offering single-barrel pistols which they had brought with them, and which we knew nothing about. This being declined, and a stop having been made on the road in a wood without any opening field, they proposed changing the distance. We refused, and they then refused to fight at our agreed-upon distance. My friend, at my request offered, as night was coming on, to draw for the distance, but even that they refused, and they withdrew, leaving us on the field, where we remained a quarter of an hour after them. I declare, and my friends will attest, that their statement is a *lie*. I now consider Mr. Mulligan as a *cowardly ruffian*, who, when full of rum, may have the pluck of insulting, in a bar-room, an unarmed and unprepared man, but who dares not fight me, or anybody, upon even and loyal terms; and this I am ready at any time to prove.

Yours, very respectfully,
CAPT. H. A. De RIVIERE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3.

A Veterinary College.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A visit to the new Veterinary College, in Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, has given me great pleasure, and satisfied me that New-York at length possesses an institution where sick or lame horses are sure of receiving the best treatment, the want of which has long been seriously felt by the writer, in common with all other gentlemen who own horses. The building is admirably constructed, upon correct scientific principles, securing perfect *ventilation, cleanliness and light*, and is under the direct personal superintendence of Capt. Ralston, late Veterinary Surgeon, I believe, in the British Cavalry, and perfectly qualified for the important office which he now holds. A personal examination of the premises, and a very little conversation with Capt. Ralston, I think, will convince you that this institution deserves warm encouragement. A large sum of money has been expended on the edifice, and the best talent secured for its proper management. It only remains for the public to recognize its importance, by the support which it deserves.

My interest is only that of an amateur and horse-owner. C. N. F.

A State Sportsmen's Convention is to be held this month at Geneva, N. Y. It is proposed to take action for the passage of uniform State laws for the protection of fish and game.

[Advertisement.]

THE CRICKETERS.—Whether the Eleven will beat the Twenty-Two, or the Twenty-two the Eleven, at the forthcoming cricket match remains to be seen; but this we are quite certain of, that in the interim all sensible people will buy their hats of Knox. Knox makes the most fashionable and stylish hats in the City. All the elite wear them. His store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CARPETING.—The largest assortment of English Medallions, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets in this City. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window, Oil-cloth, &c., at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery, at great reductions in prices.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,
The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The first of these peerless remedies eradicates all diseases of the skin, flesh, muscles, glands and sinews, while the Pills relieve every disorder of the stomach and bowels. Sold 80 Malden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 4.

$15,000	Indiana S. 5s	85	
3,000	Indiana S. 2½s	61	
7,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	88½	
10,000	do	s60	88½
2,000	Missouri S. 6s	83¾	
15,000	do		83¾
36,000	do		84
2,000	M. So. 2d M. B	b10	40
6,000	Ill. Cent. R. B		84½
3,000	C. C. I. & c. bs. S. L.		99
95	Merchants' Bank		107
5	American Ex. Bk		102
60	Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.		94¾
250	Cumb. Coal Co.		12½
10	do		12½
250	do		12¾
130	Pacific Mail S. Co.		79½
50	do		79½
50	do	b30	79¾
50	do	b30	80
50	Amer. Guano Co.		4
500	N. Y. Central R.	s6	81¾
1500	do		81½
1500	do	b60	81¾
200	do	b10	81¾
700	do	s10	81¾
100	do	b50	81¾
150	do		81½
100	do	s10	81¾
1150	do		81¾
100	do	b60	81¾
300	do	b30	81¾
65	do		81¾
29	Erie Railroad		5
50	Hudson Riv. R.	b60	35¼
150	do		35¼
350	Harlem R.		Prefer'd 36
200	do	b60	36
200	do	b3	36
100	do	s60	35¾
21	Third-av. R.		151
100	Reading R.	b60	44½
100	do	b30	44¼
500	do		44¼
150	Michigan Central R.		43¾
50	do	b60	43¼
150	M. So. & N. I. G. R.	s30	23
100	do		23
150	do		22¾
50	Panama Railroad		117
17	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R		94
50	Gal. & Chi. R.		74¾
250	do		74½
50	do	b15	74½
20	do		74½
50	do	s10	74½
50	do	b60	74½
200	do	b30	74¾
100	Cleve. & Toledo R.		22¾
300	do		22½
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60	87¾
50	do	b30	67½
300	do		67½
250	do	b30	67½
200	do	b30	67½
10	do		67¾
50	do		66¾
150	do		67
50	do		66¾
15	Del. Lack. & W. R.		80
100	Buf. & S. Line R.		90

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	Missouri S. 6s		83¾
15,000	do	s60	83¾
1,000	do		83½
6,000	Tenn. 6s, 90	s60	86¾
2,000	do		88¾
1,000	N. C. State 6s		97¾
1,000	Virginia S. 6s		94¼
1,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds		84¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30	80
50	do	b60	80
200	do	s60	79
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		22¾
200	do		22¼
125	Gal. & Chic. R.		74½
100	N. Y. Central R.		81
360	do	b30	81
250	do		83¾
600	do	s10	83¾
150	do		80¾
100	do	s7	83¾
24	Erie Railroad		5
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b7	43
200	do	s30	43
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	s10	66¾
150	do		66¾
50	do	s16	66¾
250	do		66¾

MONDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 24:

Decrease in Loans	$20,968
Decrease in Specie	852,244
Decrease in Circulation	87,660
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	416,800

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 2, 1858.	Oct. 1, 1859.	Sept. 24, 1859.
Capital	$67,325,000	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	123,659,690	118,268,752	119,387,320
Specie	28,533,165	19,259,126	20,660,436
Circulation	7,875,750	8,237,702	8,357,206
Gross Deposits	104,901,563	91,823,441	93,460,470
Exchanged	19,035,193	21,011,336	20,729,871
Undrawn	65,866,370	70,812,105	72,730,599
In Sub-Treasury	11,100,000	5,230,467	5,190,520

The fall in the Averages is rather larger than generally anticipated in all departments, and appears to have run through nearly all the Banks up town, as well as in Wall-street. The decrease in Loans is made nearly consistent with the loss in Specie, and the two create a reduction in the liabilities on the net Deposit line of nearly $2,000,000. In point of actual strength, therefore, the condition of the movement is not essentially weakened by the recent export of Specie; though some surprise continues to be expressed that the Money Market is made no dearer by these changes. To-day we hear of lists of 4@6 months paper, being done outside of Bank at 6¾@7 ℔ cent., strictly first-class makers and indorsers, and of 6 months bills of the same class at 7@7½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Fair or single name paper from 8 to 10 ℔ cent. Demand loans among the Stock Brokers are 6 ℔ cent., with no very marked activity to-day. The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury are large, $469,000, against $207,000 receipts, including $80,000 from Customs. The balance is reduced to $4,968,642.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail open at the decline of ⅛ ℔ cent. on London noticed at the close of last week. All the standard drawers are down to 110¼, and transient Bank bills are 110@110⅛ ℔ cent. On Paris the range is called, for standard bills f.5.15@f.5.13¾. The Bill Brokers complain of a dull business thus far, though the mails do not close until 1 o'clock tomorrow by rail and 4 P. M. by steamboat for Boston.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with much steadiness, and on reaching the Share list the market took a large amount of New-York Central at 81½@81¾ ℔ cent., the prices of Saturday, and two of the Western Roads, Galena and Rock Island, were firmer, and ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher on the first call. The other Shares were also steady, and in somewhat better request. But prices weakened as the dealings of the day progressed, and in the afternoon lower sales were made all round, partly no doubt on the influence of the loss of Specie on the Bank Averages. The State Stocks held steady; Missouris improved in demand, and left off 83¾@84 ℔ cent. The final closing of New-York Central was 80½ ℔ cent, being 1 ℔ cent. down from the last price of Saturday; Rock Island, 66¾@66½, after selling at 67½ in the morning, and Galena, 73¾@74; Reading, 44¼@44½; Michigan Central, 43@43¾; Michigan Guaranteed, 22½@22¾; Illinois Central, 66@66¾; Panama, 117@117½; Toledo, 31¼@21¾; Harlem Preferred, 35¼@35¾, and Erie, 5 the Share. The General Market closed heavy. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company were an exception, being in request at 80 ℔ cent., on the announcement that the extra steamers of the Company will take the Mails on the 5th October for account of the Johnson contract, through Nicaragua if the route is found passable, or otherwise *via* Panama as usual. The *St Louis* will be the steamer on this side, and the *Oregon* will be placed at the disposition of the contractor on the other. Such, at least, is the latest current rumor of the Street.

The *Evening Post* remarks, this afternoon, that:

It has transpired that a move is on foot having for its object a thorough change in the administration of the Clearing-House Association. The annual election takes place to-morrow, and the canvassing for votes is consequently very active. The administration of our banks is too important a matter to be trifled with, and the hearts of those institutions who have looked with satisfaction upon the conduct of the committees and officers of the Association will, we think, do well to inquire into the ulterior objects of the movement before committing themselves in its favor. We are quite sure that we see in the movement the opposition of the anti-conservative banks against the conservative.

We apprehend that the nature of this movement is much distorted, not intentionally so by our neighbor, but on information not wholly disinterested. Mr. Tileston, the respected Chairman of the Association, will probably ask to be relieved after a six years' steady service, and whatever other changes may be made, we doubt not they will be on the honest suggestion of as conservative members of the Association as others now in higher favor with the old rule at the Clearing-House.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Sept. 24 thus reports on Bank and Exchange affairs in that city:

"Nothing has occurred to-day to materially alter the leading features of the Money market, as delineated in our last. The general movement in Discounts, Stocks and Exchange was limited, and rates ruled about the same as at the close of business yesterday. The Banks, without an exception, so far as we have been advised, refused to sell Sight Checks on the Northern cities under ⅛ ℔ cent. premium. But it was dealt in freely out of doors at ⅛ discount to par. Sixty-day bills were in better inquiry, but transactions were restricted, owing to the limited supply in the hands of Brokers. Francs were also in good demand, and some round amounts were taken within the range of our quotations. Sterling exhibited but little, if any variation. Offerings are still light, and there is no anxiety to buy any class of bills. On the whole the market may be said to have closed steady at previous quotations, which we repeat as follows: Clear Sterling Bills 9¼@9¾ ℔ cent. premium. Bill of Lading Drafts 8¼@8¾ ℔ cent. premium. Francs f.5.21¼@f.5.15 ℔ dollar. Sixty-day Bills on New-York, &c., 1@1¼ ℔ cent. discount. Sight ¼ discount to par@¾ ℔ cent. premium."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 24.	Loans. Sept. 17.	Specie. Sept. 24.	Specie. Sept. 17.
Citizens' Bank	$5,383,412	$5,139,065	$3,387,111	$3,577,949
Canal Bank	2,178,978	2,056,578	1,650,987	1,612,908
Louisiana	2,859,309	2,577,318	1,893,352	1,978,901
Louis'na State	4,898,316	4,607,378	2,677,834	2,708,141
Mec. & Traders	1,049,428	1,017,420	467,778	404,742
Bank of N. O.	1,706,038	1,640,628	607,443	613,256
Southern Bk.	945,631	954,917	700,772	670,742
Union Bank	1,209,271	1,171,776	319,046	335,044
Merchants' Bk	637,009	643,763	213,648	168,959
Crescent City	989,466	978,865	230,198	273,953
Bk. of America	871,491	867,482	453,522	480,374
Total	22,228,346	21,144,178	12,601,591	12,824,869
	Increase....1,084,068		Decrease....223,278	

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 24.	Circulation. Sept. 17.	Deposits. Sept. 24.	Deposits. Sept. 17.
Citizens' Bank	$3,277,495	$3,328,110	$4,151,238	$4,176,155
Canal Bank	912,625	928,825	870,898	862,250
Louisiana	764,649	786,034	3,181,187	3,262,711
Louis'na State	2,025,625	2,069,406	4,655,643	4,577,134
Mec. & Traders	305,180	320,045	615,752	514,515
Bank of N. O.	921,555	836,075	902,940	884,079
Southern Bk.	199,565	203,440	309,250	285,331
Union Bank	451,210	459,875	708,276	694,542
Merchants' Bk.	378,370	380,640	453,803	426,511
Crescent City	235,135	228,245	298,228	293,765
Bk. of America	240,655	222,455	935,040	940,713
Total	9,296,074	9,432,550	17,899,456	16,917,706
	Decrease....$144,485		Increase....$171,750	

Banks.	Exchange. Sept. 24.	Exchange. Sept. 17.	Due Dis. Banks. Sept. 24.	Due Dis. Banks. Sept. 17.
Citizens' Bank	$517,703	$473,160	$334,933	$325,334
Canal Bank	723	16,295	113,382	104,749
Louisiana	27,265	84,505	318,865	291,658
Louis'na State	309,004	288,672	509,714	499,317
Mec. & Traders	193,700	156,916	20,408	13,974
Bank of N. O.	139,362	94,898	79,891	124,796
Southern Bk.	871,043	868,834		
Union Bank	197,360	156,339	71,376	99,650
Merchants' Bk	199,882	181,980	59,470	32,783
Crescent City	32,798	26,379	6,840	20,689
Bk. of America	14,685	14,585	10,711

The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

MAILS BY THE HUNGARIAN.

The Boundary Dispute in England.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The mails by the steamship *Hungarian*, whose arrival at Quebec has been already announced, reached this City yesterday afternoon.

We obtain some interesting extracts from our London files, which extend to the 21st ult., inclusive.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The English journals generally coincide in the views of the London *Post*, as given in our impression of Monday, that the occupation of San Juan by General HARNEY was a violation of the principles of public law. They, however, apprehend no serious misunderstanding between the two countries. The London *Times* takes no editorial notice of this new boundary dispute. The London *News* says:

"Both Governor DOUGLASS and General HARNEY had referred the matter respectively to London and Washington; and the question will now be treated quietly and with reason, as becomes the Governments of the two great divisions of the race which speaks the English language."

The London *Star* thus concludes a long explanatory article on the "difficulty:"

"Whatever view may be taken of the treaty, there can be no doubt as to the aggressive and unjustifiable conduct of Gen. HARNEY. He actually paid a visit to Gov. DOUGLASS at Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, without opening his lips with regard to his ulterior designs; and he took forcible possession of San Juan without the production of any authority from his own Government, without any notice whatever to the British authorities whom he had just visited, and with the perfect knowledge that the island was admitted by both parties to be disputed territory, and that England had ceased to exercise exclusive sovereignty over it.

We are not sure that the Governor, after having adopted this just view of the question, and made up his mind that the two Governments could alone settle the difficulty, acted wisely in sending two ships of war and a body of sappers and miners to the scene of Gen. HARNEY's exploits, as there was, and perhaps is, considerable danger from the close contiguity of such highly explosive materials. It is far better that the question should remain untouched by the hands of subordinates. We, for our part, entertain a strong conviction that the American Government will not sanction the acts of Gen. HARNEY, so far as they have been aggressive. That person has been engaged for many years past in making war against the Indians, and he is probably unacquainted with the usages of civilized warfare. A hot-blooded Southerner, and notoriously identified with Cuban and Central American filibusters, he would, we have no doubt, consider it a sufficient reason for the capture of San Juan that it was claimed by this Government, and that it would be useful as a station for preventing the incursions of the Northern Indians into Washington Territory.

We believe that both the English and the American Governments will have too much good sense, and will be too much alive to the interests of their respective countries, to allow this paltry affair to endanger the friendship which now happily subsists between them. We are quite sure that the people of England will not be so unwise as to get angry or excited about it; and we hope our brethren across the water will regard it with that 'candid and dispassionate' spirit which one of their noblest writers, WASHINGTON IRVING, enjoins as the duty of the members of a Republic above all other men. If the two Governments cannot arrive at a satisfactory understanding, then why, instead of allowing bad blood to be generated, should they not refer the question in dispute to the arbitration of a friendly Power? Provision has already been made for this in the treaty which has reference to the Newfoundland fisheries; and if such a compact be expedient on the eastern shores of the continent, why should it not be equally advantageous on the western? One great good will, we hope, grow out of this quarrel. It is that the boundary question, which has been the cause of so many perils to the peace and happiness of the two nations, will now be brought to a final and everlasting settlement."

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* gives the following amusing interpretation of the course of the boundary dispute:

"As the election of a new President of the United States in the place of Mr. BUCHANAN, will take place at the end of next year, it is incumbent on the White House managers to get up some exciting question out of which 'political capital' for the present Administration can be manufactured, and, therefore, it will surprise no one who is familiar with Washington tactics to find that a very substantial quarrel with England, or what may prove one if properly nursed, has been arranged on the coast of Columbia. Assuming that the telegram relating to the military occupation of San Juan, by Gen. HARNEY, is correct, one can easily understand why the affair was carried out in so unwarrantable and discourteous a manner. When a quarrel is intended, it is not difficult to find men who will make things unpleasant. Gen. HARNEY, we are told, having landed with a small body of American troops, commenced erecting barracks, and issued a proclamation claiming the island as United States territory. He rejected the British proposition for a joint occupancy until the matter could be referred to the respective Governments, and refused to allow some British sappers and miners to land.' Now, if this be a true report of the affair, there can be little doubt as to what the object of the American Government is. After having seen so many quarrels break out always so very opportunely in the quadrennial Presidential year, it would be absurd to discuss the quarrel upon its own merits. The wisest course, in our opinion, supposing it should be ascertained, after due inquiry, that we have the best right to San Juan, would be for the British Government to state frankly what the rights of the case are, and, having done so, to add that, as the American people appear to be so very anxious to obtain possession of the island we shall make them a present of it. In that case, the American squadron which is now preparing, in so much haste, to aid our Anti-Slavery squadron on the African coast, will have some chance to arrive at its destination. On the other hand, should the quarrel with Great Britain grow a little stronger, we may expect to hear that the vessels which have been preparing at New-York for the suppression of the Slave-trade, have been sent to Vancouver's Island to support Gen. HARNEY."

The London *Globe* says:

"The claim advanced by the United States is a geographical question, and it is to be settled by the application of geographical science to the terms of the Convention of 1856, which established the 49th parallel of north latitude as the boundary between the territories of the two countries from the Rocky Mountains to the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the continent, and thence through the middle of the channel and the Strait of San Juan de Fuca to the ocean. This is a question which turns upon facts, and upon the interpretation of a treaty stipulation read by the light of those facts. It was to ascertain the facts that Her Majesty's Government appointed Capt. PREVOST Commissioner, with the assistance of Capt. RICHARDS as second Commissioner; the instructions to those gentlemen were simply a repetition of the terms of the treaty."

THE NEW CHINA WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

From the Paris Patrie.

The most extraordinary rumors have been in circulation relative to the proceedings of Mr. Ward, the American Minister in China. A letter, three days later than the dispatches from Hong Kong, gives some particulars, which seem exact: "Mr. FISH, the American Consul at Shanghai, received intelligence that Mr. WARD had ascended a small river which falls into the Gulf of Petchili, and which runs parallel with the Pei-ho, but is not a branch of it, as stated, and had reached the town of Hukua, but as the steamer *Toey-wan* which took him up, could not get any further, he was obliged to stop at that place. Mr. WARD was in hopes of going from that town to Peking by land, and was waiting for a mandarin to accompany him to the Chinese capital. The American Commodore, TATNALL, had ascended the same river in the steam corvette *Powhatan*, but could not go up as far as the *Toey-wan*, and had stopped short at about twelve miles from the mouth of the river. The Americans had taken into their service Chinese pilots, authorized to act for them by the Governor of Petchili. Such were the incidents which took place, and it is to them that must be attributed the rumor that the American legation had ascended the Pei-ho after the combat, and continued their route to Peking. If the information received by Mr. FISH was correct, the conclusion must be arrived at that Mr. WARD, at the late dates, received an assurance that he could safely proceed by land to Peking with his legation. The same letter affirmed that Admiral HOPE had been anxious to renew the combat, and again attack the forts of Takou, declaring that nothing should be attempted until the Home Government had been referred to. Admiral HOPE wrote a letter of thanks to Capt. TRICAULT, of the French steam-frigate *Duchayla*, for the admirable conduct of his men. During the whole of the combat the greatest cordiality prevailed between the seamen of the two nations.

THE AMERICANS IN THE BATTLE OF THE PEI-HO.

As for the part played by the Americans in this affair, though it never assumed a hostile character, it was becoming and worthy of them. The evening preceding the hostilities, Com. TATNALL had offered the English Admiral to contribute on his part his contingent of marines, small as it was. This offer, cordially made, though, perhaps, somewhat tardy, was declined. During the action the American aviso was present, not firing, it is true, a single shot, but being at hand whenever it could render assistance, collecting the wounded, and helping the most injured gunboats whenever it saw their manœuvres compromised or embarrassed; in a word, maintaining its place of honor calmly and bravely by the side of the English. The American Minister, who had at first refused to believe in the existence of a navigable arm of the river ten miles from Pei-ho, had since reconnoitred, and ascertained the truth of the statement of the Mongols of Takou; and when we were leaving the Petchili, he was preparing to make a second exploration, in order to assure himself, by the aid of a Chinese pilot promised him by the Governor of the province, whether or not the new arm was navigable for a vessel of the draught of his aviso. Since this no news of the doings of the United States Legation has reached Shanghai. In the situation of the American policy of 1858 and 1859 toward the Chinese Government, it is quite possible that from one day to another we may hear that Mr. WARD has exchanged the ratifications of his treaty, if not at Peking, at least at Tien-Tsin, or elsewhere; the exact plan of this exchange not having been specified in the treaty concluded last year. . . Moreover, it appears to me that, considering the traditional subtlety of the Chinese policy, *a favorable reception of the United States flag may be deemed by them the best, if not the only line of conduct whereby to justify themselves in the eyes of Europe for the doings of Petchili*; thus establishing by the very character of this reception a different light in which it regards one ally who presents himself peacefully, and another who arrives at the gates of its capital with all the appearance of a nation, if not hostile, at least disposed to use force. . . . Did the Admiral act well or ill in a military point of view? Was his reconnaissance of the 25th sufficiently complete? Was the landing judicious? These are technical questions to be decided by the English Admiralty, that stern tribunal which twice felt called upon to summon to its bar its greatest sailor, NELSON; that inflexible school which forms not only practical sailors, but officers feeling the responsibility of command, and the gravity of the duty it imposes. Let us not anticipate the decision of such a tribunal, but render, as is just, to brave men the honor which is their due, and which they have purchased with their blood. * * * Although wounded early in the action by the hursting of an obus, Admiral HOPE would not retire, but remained encouraging his men by his presence wherever the danger seemed greatest—in short, doing his duty as commander in every sense of the term. * * By his order was Captain TRICAULT, commander of our corvette, acting as his first aide-de-camp, never quitting him during the action, raising him when he was wounded, and only parting from him when he went to place himself at the head of the handful of sailors he led at the landing. * * * This affair will have no bad influence upon the commercial interests of Europe in other parts of China. * * * The authorities of Shanghai describe it as "a great local affair, very much to be regretted for the two parties interested, but with which the people of Shanghai or the other commercial and quiet cities of the south had nothing to do." * * China feels and does nothing like any other country in the world. With her all is contrast or contradiction.

BRITISH OPINIONS OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

A correspondent of the London *Star* says:

"There is one question which must often occur to the public in connection with our Chinese relations. How is it that we cannot take common ground with the Americans in our proceedings with that country? We do not profess to have any exclusive interests at stake. Every step gained is a gain for them as well as for ourselves. They are negotiating for the same object as ourselves. Why cannot we, then, act in concert with that country? There can be but one answer. Our admirals, and governors, and ambassadors claim the privilege of going to war with the Chinese without waiting for instructions from home, and with the assurance that either by the influence of their family connexions in the Cabinet, or through the readiness of the English nation to enter into a war, they will be supported and carried through at any cost. The American people allow no such latitudes to their servants abroad. When the French and American Ministers invited Mr. REID, the late United States Commissioner, to unite with them in their hostile operations against China, he replied that his country was at peace with that empire, and until a declaration of war was voted by a majority of the representatives of the American people at Washington, he had no power to enter upon hostilities. *Would not the balance of advantages be on our side if we also kept the reins in our own hands, and occupied common ground with the Americans?* They are not a whit less determined than ourselves to accomplish any national object they have in view. They succeeded in opening the way into Japan by a great display of tact, temper, and patience, reserving the use of force until kindness, exhibited in a liberal display of such presents as miniature locomotives, electric telegraphs, and works of art, has won its way to the hearts of that singular people. *Is it quite certain that, acting on a similar forbearance, the American Minister will not reach Peking before the representatives of France and England shall have fought their way to that capital?* In mean time, the Americans contrive to consume about half as much tea as ourselves, without wars or large navies, or Hong Kongs, or any of those expenses rendered necessary by our hostile policy, and which amounts in the aggregate to nearly as much as the whole value of our exports to China. Will not the people of this country, by and bye, see how the question of taxation is involved in the policy of permitting governors, admirals, and ambassadors to begin war at their pleasure?"

We also find the following letter addressed to the editor of the Liverpool *Post*:

SIR: The London *Times* of the 13th inst., closes a leader on the late Chinese affair with the following spiteful remark upon the Americans.

"The American ambassador, without the force of arms, is said to have been admitted at Peking. Of course, he had a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege on account of the assistance given to the Chinese Mandarins to deprive us of the just fruits of the late successful war. Whether this, or some new claim of the same character, rendered him more admissible than those who had opened the way to him, does not yet appear. If the Americans can open China to all nations by peaceful methods, let them do it; but, thus far, they seem better able to help themselves than do anything for the world at large."

This was before learning full particulars. The same paper, of the 16th instant, has an article from an "Eye Witness," closing as follows:—"Already I have trespassed too much on your valuable space, but I cannot end without referring to one matter that, in connection with this battle, should be ever remembered. Were we children of the same mother, we could not have received more sympathy and kindness than we met with from the Americans. As we passed into the assault Flag-officer (*Anglice* Admiral) TATNALL was heard to say, 'Blood is thicker than water,' and in a hundred different ways he and all his people, to the very cabin boys, acted up to this homely proverb. When he heard that our admiral was wounded, at great personal risk he went on board the *Cormorant* to see him. Many of our men slept on the toey-wan (American tenders) on the night of the fight; cigars, coffee, brandy, everything a man could want, were placed before them. The American crew forgot themselves, and thought only of the British. A few days after the fight a Chinese junk, with a flag of truce, brought fresh provisions to the *Powhatan* (United States frigate.) These were immediately sent to our wounded. The bond of American brotherhood was, indeed, deeply cemented in our trial at the Peiho. I believe there was not a man in the whole fleet who did not feel it growing up within him, and I am sure there are thousands, if I may not say millions, at both sides of the Atlantic who will join me in the fervent wish that that feeling of brotherhood may take deeper and deeper root in both lands."

Permit me to ask which of the two are we to accept as real British feeling towards us AMERICANS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16, 1859."

LORD DERBY'S IRISH EVICTIONS.

JUSTIFICATION OF HIS COURSE.

From the Dublin Correspondence of the Times.

A correspondent of *Saunders' Newsletter*, resident in the district which is just now attracting a large share of public attention, justifies the step about to be taken by Lord DERBY in retaliation for the Doon murder, on the grounds following:

"A brutal murder has been committed in the face of day, within a few hundred yards of a police barrack. An inoffensive man has been shot, and the murderer has, as yet, escaped detection. The police are on the alert, large rewards have been offered, and all to no purpose. Seeing this, Lord DERBY, who upon all hands is allowed to be one of the most indulgent landlords in Ireland, has determined—upon the principle that 'sharp diseases require sharp remedies'—to clear off all the tenants, with the exception of those related to the murdered man, from the estate upon which rests the foul reproach of harboring the assassin. Now, there is not a shadow of doubt that the murderer of CROWE is perfectly well known to most, if not all, of the tenants of the Doon estate, and it is equally certain that nothing has been left undone by them which could screen him from justice. If other proof were wanting of this, the audacious openness with which the murder was committed would be amply sufficient to prove it. But no one possessed of common observation, and who has resided for any time in Ireland, is ignorant of the fact that the law is regarded by the great body of the peasantry as an enemy, against which they feel it an imperative duty to contend—that the whole and sole allegiance they render is to the Riband confederacy, and that the 'boy in trouble' is a person to whom the hand of fellowship and protection is extended, aye, even by the nearest relations of his victim. To give an instance. Not three miles from where I am writing, about, I think, three or four years ago, a man was returning home one evening, when he was met and murdered by a man, (whose name is perfectly well known,) who fractured his skull with a paving stone and left him dead on the road. Mark the consequence. The murdered man was found dead on the road, brought home, buried, and the whole matter was hushed up. By whom? By his own nearest relations. Suspicion, however, arose, and an order was given that the body should be exhumed, and the resident magistrate proceeded with a body of police to disinter the corpse. In the very churchyard, when the police arrived, they found a large body of peasantry, led and directed by the murdered man's nearest relatives, who swore that no one should take a sod off the grave. The magistrate, however, a cool and determined man, persevered, the body was disinterred, and the skull found by the medical man present to be frightfully fractured. Warrants were issued for the apprehension of the murderer, rewards offered, but without effect; he got out of the country, and it was afterwards discovered that during his stay here he had been concealed in a manure heap, and supplied with food by the very family of his victim, the better to ward off suspicion. Again, within the last two years, a man, when returning home, was met by a parcel of ruffians, who beat him in such a savage manner with loaded sticks and stones, that, at last, in the agonies of death, the unfortunate man cried out, "Oh, for God's sake, boys, in mercy shoot me, and put me out of my misery." The man was brought home, and expired in a few moments, and as his wife and daughter stood over his bloody corpse, when the last breath had just passed his lips, the wife said to the daughter, 'He's gone now, and let us say nothing about it, for we can't bring him back, and we might get into trouble.' For this crime also no one was brought to justice. Both circumstances are beyond dispute, and, with such 'damning evidences' of a people's guilt before us, can we, dare we, assert that Lord DERBY is not perfectly justified in the course he has announced his intention of taking? Is it not a sight to make one shudder to see the relatives of a murdered man standing round his corpse, and coolly planning means whereby to secure impunity to his murderer? I know well the miserable consequences of an eviction such as Lord DERBY meditates, but the people have brought it on themselves. When people combine in casting aside all natural affections, and yield up themselves and their liberties to confederated assassins, surely it is full time for landlords in Ireland to put a stop to such infamy. And how can they put a stop to it, except by following the example of Lord DERBY, and openly declaring that they will level every roof-tree on their estates rather than permit them to shelter assassins? If this were once an understood fact, then the bloody conclave that dares to usurp the powers of the law, and sit in judgment on their fellow-men would be scattered to the winds when they felt their villany coming home to themselves, and life and property would be as secure in Ireland as in England. If that diabolical confederation that sits like a nightmare on this unhappy country were once removed, (and removed it might be, were the landlords unanimous,) a more healthy feeling would be disseminated through the country, men would learn to look up to the law as their natural protector, and entertain towards the cowardly assassin the hatred and abhorrence that all right-minded men do, the hands of all would be eagerly extended, not, as is the case now, to shield the assassin, but to deliver him up to justice, the stream of emigration would be stayed, the increase of capital would call forth the great natural powers of the country, and Ireland would become an ornament to the British dominions, instead of being, as it is now, a blot and a disgrace.

THE VERDICT IN THE GREAT EASTERN EXPLOSION.

The Manchester *Guardian* of Sept. 21 says:

"The inquest on the bodies of the men who were killed by the explosion on board the *Great Eastern* was brought to a close on the night of the 19th, the verdict being to the effect that the disaster had been caused by the closing of the fatal tap, but that there was no evidence to show by whom the tap had been shut off. The jury condemned the use of such contrivances as this stop-cock, and they certainly have the evidence of Mr. GALLOWAY, of the Board of Trade, in support of their deliberate opinion. The jury add that the engineers had not used proper caution in attending to the ship's machinery; but here, of course, rises the serious difficulty, 'Who are the engineers in question?' Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL states that he and his foreman, Mr. DICKSON, were on board simply as amateurs, while Capt. HARRISON declares in a very emphatic manner, 'If I had been informed that Mr. RUSSELL was merely a volunteer, lending his assistance for the benefit of the Company, I would not have allowed him, or any other person excepting my own officers, to occupy the position he did.' Captain HARRISON states most positively that Mr. RUSSELL was in charge, and for this very good reason that his contract with the Company had not been completed. Mr. RUSSELL, on the other hand, holds that he had finished his contract, but we believe that this point is likely to be decided by a legal tribunal. Several gentlemen who were on board the ship when the explosion occurred, have written to the London papers expressing their confident opinion that the engines were under the direction of Mr. RUSSELL; they observed that he was a person who superintended everything, and who issued the necessary orders.

FRENCH LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The French Minister of the Interior has addressed to the Prefects the following circular:

PARIS, Sept. 18, 1859.

M. LE PREFET: By a recent act, which was inspired by a noble sentiment of conciliation, all the journals of Paris, and of the departments, have been relieved from the warnings with which they had been visited.

In giving this example of his good will towards the French press, the Emperor has once more proved that the moderation of his policy is equal to the force of his authority; his generous and high prerogative has effaced the rigors which had become necessary to the interest of society.

All the journals at present in existence, and which had been affected by the application of Article 32 of the decree of the 17th February, 1852, thus escape the consequences of the measures they had incurred, and find themselves in the face of this decree in the same position as if it were a new law.

It seems to me then to be necessary to refer to its principles, and to explain to you the spirit in which I conceive of its application, so far as the duties devolving on the Administration are concerned.

The decree of the 17th February, 1852, is not, as has too often been said, a law for the occasion, born of a social crisis, and which could not be suitable to ordinary times. Like all other political laws, this one is no doubt susceptible of ameliorations, the utility of which might appear from experience; but the principles upon which the decree of 1852 is founded are intimately connected with the restoration of authority in France and with the constitution of the unity of power upon the basis of universal suffrage.

The Emperor's Government is not afraid of the fair discussion of its acts; it is strong enough to fear no attack. Its basis is too wide, its policy is too national, its administration too pure for falsehood and calumny to take away anything of its moral power. But if it is protected by its incontestable force even against the abuses of liberty, there are considerations, independent of any fear, and derived solely from the public interest, that oblige it not to renounce those legal weapons which, in a great country like France, and under a *régime* that is the most complete expression of the national will, are securities and not restrictions.

The right of displaying and publishing their opinions, which belongs to all Frenchmen, is a conquest of 1789, which cannot be taken away from a people so enlightened as that of France; but this right must not be confounded with the exercise of the liberty of the Press by means of periodical journals.

Journals are collective agencies organized within the State, and they have under every *régime* been subjected to special regulations. The State has then its rights and its duties as to exceptional measures of precaution and *surveillance* for journals, and when it reserves to itself the power of directly repressing their excesses by administrative interposition, it does not restrict liberty of thought, but only employs a method of protecting the interests of society. The employment of this method of protection, which incontestably belongs to it, implies a spirit of great justice, moderation and firmness.

I will add that in the matter of administrative jurisdiction over the Press, a due measure is especially necessary; and I cannot dwell too much upon this point. Because it is the will and the duty of Government not to let the principle of its authority be weakened in its hands, it cannot therefore bring to bear upon liberty of discussion any restrictions except those which are enjoined by respect for the Constitution, and by the interests of order, public morality and religion.

The Government will then, far from imposing a servile approbation of its acts, always tolerate serious contradictions; it will allow the right of revision, not confounding it with systematic opposition and calculating malevolence. The Government asks no better than to have its authority enlightened by discussion, but it will never permit society to be troubled by guilty incitements and hostile passions.

Finally, M. LE PREFET, I rely upon your entire zeal to discharge this part of your functions. In the co-operation which you will have to give me you will equally avoid, on the one hand, that weakness which would allow of license, and on the other hand that exaggeration by which liberty would be restricted. In this manner you will enter into the Emperor's views and merit his approbation. Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Minister of the Interior, Duke of PADUA.

Wife Murder at Detroit.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, Oct. 3, says: "On Saturday, about noon, THOMAS HIGGINS, who, with his wife and two children reside in Windsor, opposite this city, went to his house from his work and ate his dinner. After his meal was over he became incensed at his wife, (according to the testimony of his little son,) who was intoxicated, and hit her upon the head several times with a stick of cordwood and a piece of a cane. He knocked her down upon the floor, kicked her in the region of the kidneys, and leaving her on the floor, went to his work. His little boy gave the alarm, and Officer SAMUEL PORT proceeded to the house, where he found the woman seated in a chair, still alive, but where she soon died. The officer, after putting the corpse in charge of some of the neighbors, went to the Great Western Railway freight depôt, where HIGGINS was employed, and arrested him. A *post-mortem* examination was held, by which it appeared that the scalp was badly cut in several places; that concussion of the brain resulted from the blows, and that the kick said to have been given caused the rupture of some of the blood-vessels. The little boy whose testimony was taken is only six years of age. The only other witness is the daughter, aged eight years, who ran away at the time the Coroner's inquest was in session, but who was found afterwards. HIGGINS informed our reporter that he had had a great deal of trouble with his wife on account of her drinking propensities, and then exclaimed, 'I couldn't help it.'"

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ANOTHER NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

Gen. Walker gone to Nicaragua—The Collector of New-Orleans Duped—A New Route to the Chiriqui Diggings.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Collector HATCH has refused a clearance of the steamer *Philadelphia*, for Aspinwall, because it is alleged the steamer is engaged to take Gen. WALKER and two or three hundred men from Texas, Alabama and elsewhere, now encamped below this city, and ready to start for Nicaragua. They are ostensibly bound to the Chiriqui diggings, and intending to leave on the 5th.

LATER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Gen. WALKER and his men got off last night and sailed from Berwick's Bay, this morning, in their own steamer, without a clearance.

HARRY MAURY commands WALKER'S steamer.

The attempted clearance of the *Philadelphia* for Aspinwall was to blind the authorities.

THE EXPEDITION AS VIEWED FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

A month ago information was received in this city of filibustering movements against Nicaragua. Although the statement was not fully credited, it was deemed of sufficient importance to justisfy the issuance of instructions to the proper Federal officers to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, the President himself superintending these precautionary measures.

The recent advertisement in the New-Orleans papers of a steamship to start from Mobile for Chiriqui, on the 1st of October, added to the other accumulating suspicious circumstances attending the alleged contemplated invasion of Nicaragua, but on inquiry of the Collector at Mobile, nothing had been heard to confirm the truth of the report so far as that port is concerned.

Within the present week reliable information has been received here, as was stated in the general newspaper dispatch yesterday, that a large number of strangers were in New-Orleans, including many prominent persons known to have been heretofore connected with fillibustering enterprises, and this, together with other circumstances, created a suspicion in the mind of Collector HATCH that they meditated an unlawful expedition.

Late last night a hundred or a hundred and fifty of them left that city, the presumption being that they had gone to Balize to await a vessel. A clearance had been asked for the steamer *Philadelphia*, professedly for Chiriqui, but which Collector HATCH refused for the reasons above stated. The agent of this steamer was persistent, and again applied for a clearance, but met with no better success than at first. Of these facts our Government is informed, and probably they are the only ones from authentic sources in its possession.

It is rumored that this subject was to-day a matter of Cabinet consultation. Orders have been dispatched by telegraph to the commanding officer at Baton Rouge for concentrating and holding the Federal military in reserve, to be used if necessary as a *posse comitatus* for the enforcement of the laws.

It is believed here, and the facts which have just transpired seem to warrant the conclusion, that the fillibusters so arranged their plans as to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the reopening of the Nicaragua Transit route for the accomplishment of their design.

The Administration is determined, by all the means in its power, including the employment of the land and naval forces, to compel respect to the neutrality law.

The instructions to Minister DIMITRY are particularly with reference to the reopening of the transit, and as both Governments have assented to the Lamar-Zeledon treaty, it is supposed Nicaragua will offer no obstacle to the passage of the mails. The presence of the Postmaster-General in New-York, in connection with the last-named subject, is expressive of the interest the Government has in the fulfillment of the Johnson contract.

Still Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 12TH ULT.—ENTIRE SUCCESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY CONFIRMED—A DUEL PREVENTED—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The Overland Mail has reached Jefferson City with San Francisco dates of the 12th ultimo.

Sufficient returns had been received to insure the election of the entire Lecompton Democratic State ticket. The Lecompton candidates for Supreme Judge and State Printer, and the two Lecompton candidates for members of Congress were also elected.

There was also a very large Lecompton majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The People's Reform Ticket in San Francisco was elected by a majority of from one to three thousand.

Just previous to the departure of the Mail of the 9th ultimo, Judge TERRY challenged Senator BRODERICK, which the latter seems to have accepted, as a meeting between the parties was prevented on the morning of the 12th by the Police.

Business at San Francisco continued dull, with a light country demand. Quotations were nominally unchanged, but for the few goods selling buyers obtained better terms.

Arrived at San Francisco—Ship Viking, Winsor, April 25; steamer Orizaba, Blethen, Panama; ship Greenland, Bates, Liverpool, March 24.

Sailed—Ships Mastiff for Hong Kong; Achilles for Sidney, N. S. W.; Belle of the West, Howes, for Melbourne.

From Mexico.

ADVANCE OF GEN. DEGOLLADO SOUTHWARD—PROBABILITIES OF A COLLISION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The Brownsville *Flag* says that the fever is fast disappearing.

Gen. DEGOLLADO, with 3,000 Northern Mexicans, was marching South.

Gen. WOLL was reinforcing his army, which suffered severely in the recent battle.

Gen. MARQUES was advancing toward the South to attack CORONADO, who recently captured Tepic.

Affairs at Boston.

BASS RIVER BANK INVESTIGATION—MURDEROUS ASSAULT—BANK STATEMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bass River Bank yesterday, at Beverly, a Committee was appointed to investigate its affairs. This action was taken in view of recent injurious reports from New-York and elsewhere.

MOSES MURRAY, of Dorchester, attempted to kill BENJAMIN LINDSEY, of Linnfield, yesterday, by firing a pistol at him. Mr. MURRAY, at LINDSEY'S house, asked the latter if he had married a certain lady, and receiving an affirmative reply, shot at him, the charge taking effect only in his hand. MURRAY then made his escape. The officers are on his track.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

Capital Stock	$35,125,700
Loans and Discounts	58,735,600
Specie	5,195,500
Amount due from other Banks	7,000,500
Deposits	19,166,000
Circulation	6,694,600

RICHARD T. WESCOTT, sent home by the American Consul at Amsterdam, charged with the murder of JOHN BROWN, a seaman of the bark *Mountaineer*, was examined to-day before U. S. Commissioner GOLD, who discharged the defendant, no evidence of a criminating character being offered.

United States ship *Vincennes* was at Loando, Africa, Aug. 14. All well.

The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, arrived in this city this afternoon. They were welcomed in a speech by Mayor LINCOLN and a salute by Capt. NIMS' Flying Artillery. To-morrow they visit Bunker Hill, and will be reviewed on Boston Common. They are receiving this evening every attention from our citizens.

Burning of the Ship Rome.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The ship *Rome*, of Baltimore, from Liverpool, arrived at St. Thomas evening of the 16th ult., with her cargo on fire in the lower hold, and was burnt to the water's edge, in 23 feet of water, on the night of the 16th. Her sails and rigging were saved.

State Fairs.

THE FAIR AT ST. LOUIS—OPENING OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR AT DETROIT.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The results of the fourth annual Fair, which closed yesterday, were eminently satisfactory. The display of animals was never, perhaps, equaled in this or any other country. The array of machines, agricultural implements, textile fabrics, and specimens of handicraft generally, were unusually comprehensive, while the varied fruits and flowers were very creditable to the horticultural progress of the West. The attendance on the grounds during the entire seven days was unprecedented, and the receipts amount to nearly $50,000.

The Directors contemplate the removal of the present amphitheatre, and the erection of one double the capacity.

The race in the Abbey Park this afternoon between *Flora Temple*, *Princess* and *Ike Cook*, was won by *Flora Temple* in three straight heats. Time, 2:25¾, 2:25¾ and 2:28.

THE OPENING DAY—PROGRAMME OF THE EXHIBITION.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society opened to-day, and will continue in session four days. The first day will be devoted to entries, the second to the examination of cattle, the third to the examination of horses, and the fourth to the awarding of prizes and the exhibition of premium articles. Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, is expected to arrive this evening, and on Thursday will deliver the annual address before the Society. HORACE GREELEY is also expected to be present and deliver an address. The weather is very fine, and the entries and attendance large.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute opened to-night. The attendance was large and the display fine.

Important Rumor Relative to Chinese Affairs.

THE DEFENCE OF THE PEI-HO REPUDIATED AT PEKING.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

F. B. BEAUMONT, of Jamaica Plain, and now a resident of Hong Kong, China, in a letter, dated 21st July, says: "A rumor here, probably a Chinese story, is that the Emperor has sent a communication to the Governor of Shanghai, saying that the firing from the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, upon the British and French Embassy, was not by his orders, but by those of Mandarins, whose heads he has ordered to be struck off for the act. It is expected that the American Minister, Mr. WARD, has proceeded to Peking. Mr. BRUCE, the British Minister, has gone to Japan, to remain there awhile."

Constitutional Election in Kansas.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE WYANDOTTE CONSTITUTION—MAJORITIES.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The election to-day on the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Wyandotte Constitution, passed off quietly. The adoption of the Constitution is generally conceded.

Leavenworth City gives 231 majority for the Constitution.

Atchison township gives 1 majority for the Constitution. Other townships to hear from will increase.

Another Alleged British Outrage.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO AND BOARDED BY A BRITISH CRUISER.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The bark *Hazard*, Capt. GOODRICH, arrived at this port to-day from Loando, on the West Coast of Africa. Left Aug. 14, at which date the U. S. ship *Vincennes* was in port, all well. Capt. GOODRIDGE reports that while on the African Coast, on May 8, was fired into by the British steamer *Pluto*, which sent a boat alongside after heaving to. Capt. GOODRIDGE declined permitting them to board, and they went away without further trouble, after damning the American flag, to which their attention was directed, at the peak.

From Philadelphia.

ERROR IN THE REPORT OF THE YACHT RACE—THE LYNN FIRE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The report that the yacht *Esling* won the championship from the *George M. Hill* yesterday was incorrect. The *Esling* led the way, when by skilfull management the *Hill* got ahead and rounded the buoy at the starting point eight seconds ahead. The *Esling* men complain of foul play and a meeting of the Yacht Club has been called to consider their appeal.

The members of Empire Fire Company of Lynn left for home this morning. A few of the members remain to attend their brethren, injured at the late fire here.

Incendiariam in Newark, N. J.

TENEMENTS, BARNS AND STABLES DESTROYED.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Periodical outbreaks of incendiarism are becoming quite frequent here, and something very serious may soon occur unless the Fire Department are provided with improved water facilities, especially in the outer Wards. At 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the corner of Broome and Mercer streets, destroying a stable and several tenant houses to the value of about $3,000. Some narrow escapes from death occurred, and a number of poor families were rendered homeless.

At about 3 o'clock this morning a barn on Wickliffe-street was set on fire, destroying it, with a neighboring cottage, etc., owned by WM. RANKIN; also, a fine horse. Loss over $2,000. No insurance.

Fire at Southington, Conn.

FACTORY OF PECK, SMITH AND CO. DESTROYED.

SOUTHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859.

The large manufactory of PECK, SMITH & Co., was burned yesterday afternoon. Two hundred and fifty workmen are thus thrown out of employ, and property to the amount of $100,000, it is estimated, is destroyed. Insurance about $60,000. This is the third factory burned in this place within the year, all on Sunday, and all evidently set on fire. Many different kinds of hardware were made here, principally timmen's tools, coffee-mills and meat cutters. It will probably be rebuilt.

Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 4.

The election returns thus far are very meagre, but leave no doubt of the election of Gov. BROWN, Democrat, by a heavy majority. In the Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, the returns indicate the election of the Democratic nominees.

The Alabama River.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Oct. 4.

There is now in our river a depth of water of six feet six inches, and boats are arriving and departing every day. Some of these boats are the finest and fastest on the river.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, Oct. 4—8 P. M.

There are yet no aigns at Halifax of the British Mail steamship *Canada*, now due, with Liverpool dates of the 24th ult. The weather is fine.

Judicial Nomination in this State.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

RUFUS W. PECKHAM was nominated to-day by the Republicans, for Supreme Court Judge in the Second District, after a spirited contest. The result created some dissatisfaction in consequence of rumors of unfair proceedings in the admission of delegates.

The Crops in Louisiana.

COTTON HIGHLY PROMISING—SUGAR DEFICIENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Accounts from the interior represent the cotton crop of Louisiana as first-rate. The sugar crop is of an inferior description and small.

The United States Steamer Fulton.

THE HOPE OF SA

NEWPORT OUT OF SEASON.

The Relicts of the Summer—Reminiscences—The Dwellers in Newport in Olden Times—A Pair of Philanthropists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859.

Newport presents a striking contrast at the present time to what it was during the reign of fashion, two months since. The hotels are closed, the avenues deserted, and a solemn stillness seems to pervade the entire city. The people of Newport—I mean the native sons and daughters—will soon inaugurate their season of pleasure and amusement. Tea parties, social gatherings, and occasionally the pomp and splendor of a ball, are the sources of enjoyment through the otherwise dull and dreary Winter. I fancy the approaching Winter season will be one of unusual hilarity and good cheer. Many of the cottages will be occupied, and quite a number of visitors will linger here through the first weeks of the cold season. A visit to the beach to-day convinced one more effectually of the desolation of the place. The grand old waves rolled in one upon the other with a hollow, mournful sound, as if singing the requiem of the dying season. The hard, smooth sands, once trod by a hundred busy feet, lay outstretched without a solitary person upon them; the signal-flag no longer flutters from its airy elevation, and the sea-birds' cry, as they flew from rock to rock, was followed by the dull echo of the surf, as it ebbed and flowed unbidden. The transformation was complete.

We will return and take a stroll through Thames-street by gaslight. Our gloomy feelings are soon aroused by the clatter of carriage wheels, and a gay equipage dashes past, drawn by a beautiful span, driven by a negro man in blue livery. Yet this is one of the permanent institutions and belongs to our friend W——. The store windows are brilliantly lighted, displaying new style goods, and the walks are crowded by the town folk pedestrianizing.

BLONDEL VON CUELBROECK, Minister from Belgium, and DE BRANDIERE, Private Secretary, are the only distinguished personages. The Hon. and Mrs. MILLARD FILLMORE have been staying at the Fillmore House until yesterday, and now that house is about to be closed. The past season has been one of success, particularly to the pockets of hotel and boarding-house keepers. The Ocean House received the most extensive patronage, having registered from June 15 to Sept. 10, a period of nearly three months, no less than twenty-five hundred names. The Atlantic had nearly a thousand, and the Fillmore next in numerical order. The cottages and boarding-house residents numbered about sixteen hundred, so that the whole number of visitors the past Summer, during the period named, may be safely estimated at *seven thousand*, and it is said that $600,000 has been the revenue received by the five principal hotels.

The present time is neither in or out of season. Perhaps it may be more appropriately expressed by designating it the period of real enjoyment instead of the season of fashion. Albeit the sea winds are a little chilly, yet nature is adorned with a charming vesture, the sky is remarkably serene, the sea-side haunts are lovely and a true appreciator of nature can very much enjoy the present month at Newport.

In this interval between hay and grass—refinedly expressed, seed-time and harvest—I have sharpened my pen to give you a brief sketch of some of the eminent sons of Newport. Be it known that this antiquated town was once the home of learning and cultivation, as well as of great wealth and commerce.—and, in saying this, I do not mean to reflect upon the character of the good people of Newport, for there are excellent schools here. Once, too, there was enterprise among the people, and here I do mean to reflect upon the present generation. This town is the birthplace, and has been the home, of many of the most eminent men of whom our country can boast. Dr. WATERHOUSE, himself a native, once said: "That in no spot of the Thirteen Colonies was there concentrated more individual opulence, learning, and liberal leisure." They consist of men who have benefited society and the world, and who have served the country in the various social professions—on the Bench, in the Pulpit, at the Bar, on the battle-field, and in the more peaceful walks of life. First among the catalogue may be mentioned the name of WM. CHANNING, who was born in Newport in 1751, and educated at Princeton College. He was a classmate and friend of SAMUEL L. SMITH, distinguished as a theologian, and enjoyed the instruction of the celebrated Dr. WITHERSPOON. He is considered one of the ablest lawyers of the times, and was honored by the office of Attorney-General in 1777, and upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution was appointed District-Attorney. He was a very conscientious and pious man, and died in Newport in 1793, aged 42. Another lawyer of eminence was ASHER ROBBINS, Esq., a native of Newport. He was a man of profound learning, and one of the best Greek scholars in the United States. He was elected to the United States Senate, and served there with energy and faithfulness. One of the most eminent men in the country, in his day, a resident of Newport, was Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER. Born in Scotland in 1729, and educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, he came to the United States in 1752, and in 1754-5 gave the first lectures on Anatomy—the history and comparative—ever delivered in New-England, and supposed the first in the country. Previous to leaving Scotland, and while pursuing his collegiate studies, he became flattered by CADWELL the Pretender, and leaving his books, entered the fatal field of Culloden, and he'd the place of surgeon's mate to the celebrated Dr. MIDDLETON, of New-York. In Rhode Island, he was appointed Surgeon of the troops sent by the colony to Canada. A man of fine talents, and a "more exact knowledge of anatomy and more chirurgical skill than existed in any of the Colonies" at that period. He was said to have been one of the handsomest men of his day, and his medical library was the largest of any in New-England. He married a daughter of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq., the noted planter, and died in 1777. The son of Dr. HUNTER was the Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER, LL.D., who also adorned with honor his native town. He was a Senator in Congress, and subsequently appointed American Minister to Brazil. A man of the most extensive learning, and celebrated for his eloquence. A granite monument is erected to his memory in old Trinity Churchyard.

Among the host of divines of which Newport could boast in early colony times were CALLENDER, STILES, HOPKINS, CLAPP, HONEYMAN and BERKELEY. Perhaps the latter should be mentioned first. The learned Bishop of Cloyne came to Newport in 1729 from England. He had a farm of ninety acres a few miles from the town still known as "Whitehall." Tradition still points out his favorite retreat for reading and study among the rocks that project over the surging waters of the ocean, and it is reputed that those sublime lines, so poetical in conception, and which have been already partially realized, predicting the future greatness of America, were composed in the solitude of these rocks. BERKELEY spent three years of his life at Newport. He brought over the first organ which ever hymned the praise of God in America, and with him came the first artist that dwelt amidst its wilds. The lives of the Rev. JOHN CALLENDER, Dr. EZRA STYLES, connected as they are with more national subjects, are well known. The Rev. SAMUEL HOPKINS was the author of the Hopkinson system. During the Revolution, his church was occupied as a barrack by the British troops, and while being repaired in 1836, a portion of their uniform was found beneath the rafters. The celebrated LEMUEL HOPKINS lived for a long time at Newport, and received his boyhood education here. He practiced law here, and was said to be the only liberty lawer then in the Colony. He was at the head of the profession—was Attorney-General of the Colony, a signer of the articles of Confederation, and Delegate to the Continental Congress with WM. ELLERY. He was nominated by WASHINGTON, and received the appointment of District Judge. He died, lamented, in 1796.

MATHEW ROBINSON was a native of Newport, where he was born in 1709. He studied law in Boston, and practiced here. He was a great student, and particularly learned in estates and titles. He was a very eccentric person. His splendid library was dispersed and scattered at his death, to various parts of the Colonies. He was very kind at heart, and "his house was a mansion of hospitality." He was buried at Kingston, R. I.

Of Artists, Newport has been the home of many. The names of GILBERT STEWART, EDWARD MALBONE, WILLIAM CLAGGETT, and in more modern times of CHARLES B. KING, are all familiar to lovers of art. MALBONE was one of the finest miniature painters in the world. When he visited England, he called upon BENJAMIN WEST, and after some conversation, WEST asked him why he came. "To perfect myself in painting," was the reply. "Sir, you can go home again, for a man that can paint such a picture as this (pointing to one of MALBONE'S) need not come to England for instruction." His great picture of "The Hours," painted on ivory, is now owned by the Providence Athenæum, by whom it was purchased for $1,200. STUART has a reputation throughout the world. CLAGGETT lived many years in this town. He was formerly a clockmaker and excelled as an artist.

There are two distinguished artist-painters yet remaining at Newport—KING and STAIGO. Mr. KING spends his Winters in Washington and the Summer season in his native town. His gift of the vast collection of paintings to the Redwood Library will not soon be forgotten. Of STAIGO and his productions you in New-York are already well informed. Newport is often alluded to in connection with the "palmy days of LIGHTFOOT." Judge LIGHTFOOT came here from London on account of his health, and finding the climate so delightful, the situation of the place so attractive and the society so pleasant, that he resigned his office in London. He spent his time mostly in reading and socially, and was one of the eminent men which rendered Newport deserving of its titles. He was once traveling from Newport to Connecticut, and was overtaken by a snow-storm without having an overcoat. He stopped at a tavern on the way for rest and refreshment, and the hostess, a good-natured but inquisitive old lady, propounded some questions. Where he was from? From Newport. Where he was bound? To visit the six nations. Had he no overcoat? He never wore one. How many children had he? Only nine. Whereupon she screamed and called her husband, "Here is a man with nine children and never wears an overcoat; when I've made you a dozen (overcoats) and we never had one!"

Among the illustrious sons of Newport, none more deserved that title than he whose name is indelibly linked with its history, and in a small degree with the history of New-Orleans, JUDAH TOUAO, the eminent merchant and philanthropist. He was born in 1776, and he used to say his birth was greeted by the thunders of artillery, fired in honor of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a priest of the Synagogue Yeshuat Israel, erected here in 1762. Most of his education was received here. In 1801, he left for New-Orleans, and there, when the war broke out, he performed valuable services. If Boston can boast of a LAWRENCE, Newport can equally boast of a TOUAO. He amassed an immense fortune, which he scattered liberally for good and worthy objects. In business he adhered rigidly to the cash system, and never ventured in any hazardous speculations. He was honest, faithful, just, and more than that, he was generous. He, with AMOS LAWRENCE, of Boston, subscribed each $10,000 to complete the Bunker Hill Monument, and subsequently, at a dinner in Faneuil Hall, this poetical sentiment was read:

"LAWRENCE and TOUAO, united names,
Patriarch and Prophet press their equal claim:
Christian and Jew, they carry out one plan,
For tho' in different faith—each in heart a man!"

JUDAH TOUAO, died in New-Orleans in 1854, and his dying injunction to be buried by the side of his mother at Newport, was obeyed, and there they lie together, and a kindred dust covers them both.

HIPPARCHUS.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Recorder Barnard on the Law of Libel—A Grand Jury Impanneled—Felonious Assaults and Grand Larcenies.

The proceedings of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, commenced with the impanneling of the Grand Inquest, as follows:

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Foreman.

Ledyard Avery,	Asahel H. Bartlet,	Samuel Down,
Samuel Dawson,	George B. English,	Samuel Knapp,
Henry Lewis,	John T.B. Maxwell,	John W. Miller,
James W. Otis,	John M. Reed,	Joe'h Thompson,
William Wood,	Joseph Applegate,	John Aitken,
Wm. Cromwell,	Edward Carter,	Jas. J. Deforest,
Edward R. James,	William H. Merritt.	

The customary oath having been duly administered, Recorder BARNARD, the presiding Judge, charged the Grand Jury on the points prescribed by the Statute, to wit: the Usury, Extortion and Liquor laws, and the law against illegal voting and bribery at elections. He also made special allusion to Stephen H. Branch's *Daily Hand*, and other scurrilous papers, in the following terms:

In addition to these several matters, I will call your attention to the law of libel, as there seems to be very erroneous ideas on the subject prevailing among all classes of society. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible only for the abuse of that right. It is the undoubted right of individuals to expose corruption in public matters, and also to criticise and comment on the official and judicial acts of all public officers. But this is only to be done in a calm and temperate manner. The real facts of the case must form the basis of the criticism, and that and the comments should be a fair and impartial argument on those facts. These limits, however, should not be transcended. An attack on private character, the use of opprobrious epithets, sarcasm, a tirade of abuse, a garbled statement of a transaction, holding up to ridicule, contempt or censure any of the actors therein; a pretended criticism, the whole tenor and object of which is to subject a person to ridicule, contempt and censure, rather than to point out to and convince such person of his error, and guard others or the public from the results of such error, when written, are all libelous and indictable, and will subject a person to punishment for a libel, unless he can prove the truth of sufficient facts to justify the invectives and remarks complained of; or in cases, where the libel charged consists in the assertion of specific facts, the truth of such facts. These remarks apply as well to the Press as to individuals. I am led to call your attention to this subject because some evil-minded and evil-disposed persons have set on foot, and are now carrying on, vile and libelous journals, whose sole object seems to be, and undoubtedly is, to support themselves and their journals by forcing timid individuals to pay large sums of money in order to protect themselves from charges untrue, malicious and defamatory. It is your duty to promptly indict all such cases, in order that the only remedy which will be effective may be resorted to for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of the same. Such remedy is by imprisonment in a penitentiary, and not a fine. Every one who has a good character is desirous of preserving the same for his own and his friends' benefit, and it is and will be the duty of this Court at all times to protect, with its power and authority, any unjust and wicked attempt to injure or destroy it. Society needs, as a corrector, a bold, watchful and independent Press, managed by men of integrity and character, but not slandering papers, controlled and carried on by vagabonds and worthless defamers.

The Grand Jury having been conducted to their room, John Duffy, aged 23 years, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. On September the 16th he stole a watch, valued at $50, and a vest and other articles, valued at $7, from one Hugh Kane. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John Snapps indulged in snapps on August 3, and playfully abstracted his friend David Spicer's watch. There was no testimony against him warranting a charge of larceny, and he was at once acquitted.

Michael Flood, aged 20, Michael Grant, aged 21, Cornelius Quinn, aged 20, and Timothy Welsh, aged 24, were charged with assaulting Patrick Delaney, a bar-tender at a saloon situated on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Eleventh-avenue, on the 15th August. They struck him with a club, and fired a pistol at him, but his injuries were not serious. In fact, it would appear that he was more frightened than hurt. The whole affair was very trivial. Flood and Grant were remanded for sentence. Quinn and Welsh were discharged.

Two boys, named Samuel Clark, aged 17, and Robert Fisher, aged 12 years, were charged with felonious assault. A girl of 13 years of age, named Mary Noonan, was dancing, with other little girls, on the sidewalk at the corner of Mulberry and Bleecker streets, at 8½ P. M. on the 9th of September, when the accused boys, accompanied by a girl named Mary Gough, attacked her, beat her and kicked her, inflicting upon her such injuries that she died, as is alleged, from their effects, ten days afterwards. The cause of the attack was an old family grudge. Fisher was acquitted, and Clark convicted. Sentence deferred till the last day of term.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 4.—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON.

Elisha Baker vs. *The Ship Potomac.*—This was an action to recover for repairs, furnished to the ship in this port. A decree was rendered in the District Court in favor of the libellant, and on a reference to a Commissioner, he reported due for the repairs $3,396 18. To this report the claimant filed exceptions, as follows: "The Commissioner allowed for an amount far exceeding any amount of work performed and materials furnished," and "the Commissioner erred in admitting evidence for libellant, and also erred in rejecting evidence offered for respondent." These exceptions were overruled by the District Court, and a decree rendered in favor of the libellant, from which the claimants appealed to this Court. The question of the jurisdiction of the District Court to enforce the claim was taken on the appeal, but it was admitted that the vessel, though not under charter at the time, sailed thereafter on a foreign voyage.

NELSON, C. J.—The only question in this case arises on the report of the Commissioner in the Court below, in respect to the amount of repairs made and materials furnished to the ship *Potomac*. The Court below placed no decision upon a defect in the exceptions taken to the report, either to matters settled in the decree, and not before the Commissioner, or not sufficiently specific and pointed to raise the exception. I am inclined to think the Court right on both grounds stated. But, independently of this answer, I have looked into the evidence before the Commissioner, without regard to the formal objections, and am satisfied that the weight of it sustains the report; at least the evidence furnished on the part of the respondent, tending to reduce the amount and value of the repairs, and to change the terms upon which they were made, is so questionable that I am not disposed to interfere with the report, as the witnesses were personally before the officers making it, who had a better opportunity to determine the degree of credibility to be given to them than we can have. The extent and cost of the repairs seem to have been established in the usual way, and with reasonable satisfaction. The rotting proof is very general and indefinite. Decree affirmed.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for appellant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SHIPMENT OF LARD IN HOT WEATHER—RESPONSIBILITY OF CARRIER.

William Nelson et al. vs. *John O. Woodruff. John O. Woodruff* vs. *William Nelson.*—NELSON C. J.—The libel was filed in the first case by the libellants, to recover freight upon a shipment of 1,099 barrels and 61 tierces of lard on the ship *Maid of Orleans*, from New-Orleans to this port, in July and August, 1854.

It was filed in the second case by the consignee, against the respondent, to recover damages for a loss of part of the lard in the course of the shipment. Both cases depend upon the same evidence and were heard together in the Court below and in this Court.

It is not denied but that a very heavy loss of the lard occurred on board the vessel during the voyage, which was discovered upon discharging the cargo at this port, a loss of about 60,000 pounds, worth some $6,000.

The bills of lading are in the usual form, "shipped in good order," &c., "damages of the sea, &c., excepted," to which is added at the foot "contents unknown."

The weather was excessively hot in New-Orleans in the month of July, 1854, when the lard was put on board, and when delivered by the shipper on the levee, which was done morning and evening, to avoid the heat of the day. The delivering, however, was continued in the morning till 10 o'clock A. M., and renewed between 3 and 4 P. M., and, according to the weight of the testimony, the lard was taken on board of the vessel with all reasonable dispatch. When taken on board, it was found to be in a liquid state, and a few of the barrels leaked so badly at the levee that the hoops had to be tightened, and some of the barrels were found to be partially empty.

The great deficiency in the quantity that occurred in the course of the shipment is attributable to the leakage of the casks, which, the shipowner insists, is chargeable alone to the condition and character of the article, and to the excessive hot weather at the time of the shipment, and during the voyage.

The proofs in the case taken at New-Orleans and at this port are very full and satisfactory that the lard was properly and skillfully stowed, both in respect to the place in the hold of the vessel and the manner of the stowage. And it is further shown that all due and proper care was taken of it in the course of the shipment; and I perceive nothing in the evidence, when critically examined and weighed, in the appearance or condition of the packages when discharged at this port, going to impair the proof of the libellants on his head. The barrels and tierces appear to have been well made and with proper material, and to have withstood the shipment, without any substantial injury, with the exception that the seams were opened, and hence the leakage. But this is accounted for by nearly all the witnesses experienced in the shipment of the article, as resulting from the effect of the hot weather, in connection with the tendency of the melted lard to shrink the staves and loosen the hoops. The proof is that the months of July and August, 1854, were hot beyond those of many preceding years, and that on opening the hatches, after the arrival of the vessel at this port, the heat in the hold was so excessive that no person could remain in it.

It is well settled that the shipper takes the risks attendant upon a shipment of cargo of this character from the heat of the weather, unless some neglect or fault can be charged upon the vessel contributing to the loss, (12 How., 272,) and I must say, after a very careful examination of the evidence, that, in my judgment, no such negligence or fault has been established.

The decrees of the Court below must be affirmed.

For the appellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for appellees, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Goodman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 5.

The October Term of this Court was opened this morning by Judge BETTS. A Grand Jury had been summoned, and eighteen were in attendance. Chas. S. Francis was appointed Foreman. Judge BETTS charged them briefly, as there were no cases of importance to come before them. The calendar of Admiralty causes was not called to-day. The Court thereupon adjourned.

Taxes on the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

APPLICATION FOR REMISSION OF TAXES—PERSISTENT TAX COMMISSIONERS—ANOTHER MANDAMUS.

The People on the Relation of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—The question involved in this action has been before passed upon by Mr. Justice CLERKE. The application was for a peremptory *mandamus* against the Board of Supervisors to compel them to remit the taxes assessed upon this Company, except such an amount as should be assessed upon $100,000 of their accumulated stock in the hands of policy holders. In 1855 the Legislature passed an act absolving the Company from liability to taxation upon more than $100,000 of these accumulations; but in the same year, as also in 1856, the Tax Commissioners assessed the Company upon $2,000,000. The Company then obtained an order against the Board of Supervisors, to show cause why they should not remit all the assessment except upon the amount contemplated by the act of 1855. In return to that order the Board said the act of 1855 did not affect the power of the Tax Commissioners in their proceedings, and in regard to the assessment complained of. That return was quashed by Judge Clerke for insufficiency, and a peremptory *mandamus* was ordered, compelling the Board to remit. The present application was made before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM for a similar order, in regard to the subsequent years. His Honor said he should regard Justice Clerke's opinion on the merits as just, and grant the *mandamus*, sending the cases all up together. R. G. Andrews, who appeared for the defendants, desired the Court to express some opinion in the matter, as he wished to learn the views of the Court in regard to it. Justice INGRAHAM, however, declined to pass upon the merits of the question, and granted the application.

John E. Devlin for relators; R. P. Andrews for respondents.

Case of Dr. Nott and R. W. Lowber.

STATEMENT OF THE POINTS—THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. vs. *Eliphalet Nott and Robert W. Lowber.*—This case, it will be recollected, is brought on a draft of Dr. Nott's, accepted by Mr. Lowber. Mr. Lowber's defence was a contract by which he had agreed with the plaintiffs to convey certain real property in Brooklyn in payment of the claim, to which the plaintiffs answered that the property was more heavily incumbered than he had represented, and that they had therefore declined to take it.

It appeared that the plaintiffs had taken a conveyance on the strength of the defendant's representations, and had caused it to be recorded; and afterward discovered that instead of there being only two mortgages upon it, amounting to $9,000, it was liable for taxes and assessments to the amount of $225, and incumbered by judgments amounting upwards of $53,000. Mr. Lowber being notified by the plaintiffs that they should not hold themselves bound by the contract unless he obtained releases for the property from these incumbrances, he promised to do so. Time passed, and still the title was not made clear; and after waiting what they deemed a reasonable time for the removal of the incumbrances, the plaintiffs notified him that they should not accept the transfer, but held themselves in readiness to return the property and the incomes of it. The present action had been commenced before this compromise was made; and upon the failure to fulfill it, the plaintiffs proceeded with the cause.

Mr. Lowber relied on the fact that some of the alleged incumbrances were not legally liens, that others he was about to have released when the plaintiffs notified him that they would not hold the property, and his counsel contended that as the plaintiffs had once actually accepted the transfer as security, it was not competent for them to repudiate it.

The Court, however, charged the jury in accordance with the position of the plaintiff's counsel that the liability of the plaintiffs to be bound by the contract depended on the defendant's performance of its conditions. The jury are to bring in a sealed verdict to-day.

Mr. Laroque for plaintiff; Mr. Noyes for defendant.

Action for Causing the Death of a Child.

THE SCALDING CASE—MOTION TO DISMISS DENIED.

James Black vs. *The New-York Wire Railing Company.*—This was an action to recover $2,000 of the defendants for the loss of a child, five years old, alleged to have been scalded to death on the 29th of January last, by reason of the negligence of the defendants in allowing the steam to escape from a pipe which projected out into an adjacent gutter. This case now came up before the Hon. Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers, on the application of the defendants' attorney to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it did not state facts enough to sustain the action. Motion denied.

A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for plaintiff; D. E. Wheeler, for defendants.

Opinions.

ERIE RAILROAD COUPONS CASE.

James Brown and others, Trustees, &c., vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and others.*—INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiffs, Brown and Davis, as trustees for the holders of the third, fourth and fifth mortgage bonds, and Drew as a holder of the fourth mortgage bonds, commenced this action, and obtained the appointment of a Receiver for the benefit of all represented by them.

A motion is now made by Davis, one of the trustees, for an order directing the Receiver to pay the interest coming due upon the fourth mortgage bonds out of the receipts of the road, to the exclusion of other indebtedness, and against the consent of some of the trustees on the prior mortgages.

The ground upon which such an application is made is, that the bonds secured by the fourth mortgage are so drawn that the principal becomes due and payable, if the interest is not paid.

The application is opposed by a trustee under the second mortgage, Mr. Joseph Walker, and by the receiver.

Independent of the fact, as stated by the receiver, that the amounts to be paid as provided for by the order appointing a receiver exceed $1,000,000, and which would of itself prevent this payment, I see no propriety in granting this motion.

The receiver was appointed to protect the rights of the prior bondholders as well as those interested under the fourth mortgage. In point of priority, those having the first claims are entitled to payment out of these moneys before the holders of the fourth mortgage bonds; and I know of no rule of law or equity which allows the funds of an insolvent corporation to be diverted from a proper application of them, because it may be deemed for ulterior purposes to make such a use of them.

It is said that these bonds will at once become payable in full unless the interest is paid, but such a result would not authorize a misapplication of the funds received by the receiver. No serious injury could happen therefrom, because the bonds held under the second mortgage have already become due, amounting to $4,000,000, and a foreclosure by them would be more productive of evil than proceedings on behalf of those subsequent in their claims. The division of funds so received would naturally lead to such a foreclosure, and, instead of operating beneficially, it seems to me that the want of confidence in the proper appropriation of the moneys received by the receiver, which such a course would naturally induce, would be productive of serious injury, instead of the beneficial results contemplated by those making the motion.

The motion must be denied.

RECEIVER'S JUDGMENT SET ASIDE.

Selover, Receiver, vs. *Forker.*—INGRAHAM, J.—This motion cannot be made for any irregularity, even if there were such a ground, because the irregularity complained of is not stated in the notice.

The only question therefore is, whether the defendant has shown any good cause for opening the judgment.

At best, the excuse is, that both he and his attorney neglected to attend to the case; the one, because the Receiver had, though a trick practiced upon him, been induced to discontinue the action, which discontinuance was afterwards set aside; and the other, because he did not know where his client was to be found. Under ordinary circumstances, such excuses ought to be of no avail, but as this action is brought by a Receiver, who has no knowledge of the validity of the claim, except that which is obtained from others, and as the defendant denies positively any indebtedness whatever, I have, with much hesitation, come to the conclusion to allow the defendant a trial upon the following terms, viz.: the judgment and execution to stand as security, and the Sheriff to be allowed to proceed on the execution, unless the defendant secures him thereon, the defendant to withdraw his appeal from the order of Judge Clerke, and to pay all costs of the reference and of the subsequent proceedings, and $10 costs of this motion.

If these conditions are not complied with in ten days from service of notice of this order, the same is denied.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BEFORE INGRAHAM, J.

John C. Angel vs. *John Liesby and others.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied with costs, unless the defendant pay the amount due the plaintiff and costs of suit, in which case the motion is granted.

BEFORE SUTHERLAND, J.

In the matter of the Application of Isaac Hendrickson General Guardian, &c.—Motion denied.

Elizabeth C. Hollins vs. *Frank Hollins.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Sarah Wilcox vs. *Simon Wilcox.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

John Stuyvesant vs. *Peter Stuyvesant.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment ordered.

Catharine Messing vs. *Jacob Messing.*—Order appointing next friend, and guardian, granted.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—BEFORE PIERREPONT, J.

Simon H. Ackerman vs. *Jas. C. Willett.*—Case settled; papers with Clerk.

Smolley vs. *Doherty.*——Judge wishes counsel to appear on settlement.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—BEFORE BRADY, J.

Case vs. *Brashom.*—Motion denied.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2087, 2133, 2135, 1963, 1925, 1287, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2171, 2173, 2177, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189. *Part II.*—Nos. 1422, 1088¾, 1582, 1684, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2130, 2132, 1736, 2176, 2116, 2136, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 36, 37, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. *Demurrers issued*—50, 51, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 101, 104, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 122, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 150.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1131, 1184, 1211 to 1223. *Part II.*—Nos. 1017, 1018, 1156, 1183, 1186, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1192, 1196, 1197, 1199, 1200, 1209, 1210.

A BOSTON LAWYER ATTACKING THE BENCH.

The Hon. JOHN C. PARK is one of the oldest and ablest of the criminal lawyers of Boston; a wag as well as an astute counselor, and a defiant individual as well as the leader of the Boston Bar. The new rule of the Superior Court of the State, which requires counsel to stand during the examination of witnesses, has provoked a vigorous opposition from the Bar, and Mr. PARK assumes the offensive, in a card addressed to the Profession in the State. He alludes to the fact that a majority of the new Judges are fresh from the ranks of the Bar, without judicial experience, and details a controversy which he had with the Bench a few days ago. While Mr. PARK declares that he "has no desire to ruffle a single hair of the judicial ermine," he nevertheless objects to the arbitrary ruling of the Court, for the following reason among others:

"Because it is as unreasonable, and therefore arbitrary, as would be an attempt to restrain the ebullitions of temper in members of the Bar by directing them to conduct their cases, with their feet in a tub of cold water."

The Bostonians appear amazed at the audacity of this attack, and the affair is a staple of the newspapers' gossip.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 18,797 bbls. Flour, 1,375 bbls. Corn Meal, 15,321 bushels Wheat, 9,300 bushels Corn, 11,250 bushels Barley, 34,385 bushels Oats, 326 pkgs. Provisions, 344 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 60 bbls. Pots at $5 37; 15 bbls. do., at $5 50; and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 400 bags Java, at 15½c.; 200 mats do., at 15¼c.; 670 bags Rio, at 11c.@12c.; and, by auction, 4,170 bags Santos, at 10¾c.@14c. ₱ lb.—averaging $11 84 ₱ 100 lbs.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in active request, chiefly at 22c.@22½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 450 bales, at previous rates.

DYEWOODS—The supplies and sales of the various descriptions have been limited. We quote: Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $31@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $24@$25; Fustic, Savanilla, $18 50@$19; Fustic, Maracaibo, $18; Logwood, Laguna, $25@$26; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@$23; Logwood, St. Domingo, $13@$14; Logwood, Jamaica, $25; Lima Wood, $65; Sapan Wood, $70@$75; Sanwood, $23@$24 ₱ ton.

FISH—Dried Cod are salable and steady. Mackerel are heavy and declining, including large No. 1 Massachusetts at $15 75@$16; and do. No. 2 at $13 75@$14 ₱ bbl. Other kinds are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With heavy receipts, and no eagerness on the part of most receivers to realize; prices of State and Western Flour have again declined. The demand has been good, though not general; sales 12,750 bbls., including small lots of inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 50@$4 60; extra do., $4 60@$4 75; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 55@$4 65; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 70@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 75@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5@$5 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 35 for old, and $5 40@$5 55 for ordinary to choice new ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25@$4 25
Superfine State	4 50@ 4 60
Extra State	4 60@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 45@ 4 65
Extra Wisconsin	4 70@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 15@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40@ 9 00

Southern Flour is less active and languid. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 1,130 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 55 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 350 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 25@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Flour is quiet at $3 75@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $3 95@$4 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $20 25 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at somewhat lower prices, especially for Spring. The demand has been fair, partly for shipment. Sales have been reported of 29,000 bushels, including fair white Canada at $1 22; good to prime white Michigan at $1 27@$1 31; a small lot of very choice red do. at $1 22; red Western, on private terms; Iowa Spring at $1 03; No. 2 Chicago do., at 93c.; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 03; choice white Kentucky at $1 45; choice amber Southern, $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn continues scarce and in demand at firmer rates; sales 13,150 bushels at 90c.@96c., for mixed Western; 94c. for yellow Northern; and 95½c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other articles are unaltered.

HAY—Sales, 1,400 bales North River at former rates.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate request at previous quotations.

HOPS—The demand has been good, and prices have been well sustained. New, 12c.@18c.; crop of 1858 at 8c.@12c.; crop of 1857, 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 600 tons Scotch Pig, chiefly at $23@$23 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is in slack request at languid rates.

LEATHER—The inquiry for Sole is restricted. Prices favor buyers.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 530 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 24c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Whale and Sperm at full prices. Linseed is quiet, at 57c.@59c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 1,600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 25@$15 37 for Mess, and $10 37@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9c., and Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is doing better; sales to-day 530 tcs. and bbls., fair to choice, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is heavy and languid; sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$8 25 for repacked Western Mess; $9 50@$10 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $4 87@$5 75, for Country Mess, and $4 12½@$4 62½ for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 12c.@21c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 80 tcs. at $3@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 1,000 bags Pepper at 8½c., and 100 bags Pimento at 5¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 500 hhds. Cuba at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 38 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c., and 620 boxes Havana at 6½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime on private terms.

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry for Cigar Leaf continues at full prices for fine sorts; sales since Tuesday 92 bales Havana at 32c.@36c.; 144 bales Cuba on private terms; 135 cases Seed Leaf at 12c.@24c.

WHISKY—Sales have been unimportant. Holders ask 28c., and buyers offer 27c., for large lots, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 5,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; 250

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, a situation in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds. No objections to walk on a lady. Has lived in first-class families. The best City references. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing; the other as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress alone; have good City references from their last places. Can be seen at No. 138 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room. Notes received.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and assist with children. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st. No objection to a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to take care of children and sew; has had the entire charge of children for years; would like to travel with a family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen on Wednesday at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as cook, no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other as laundress or chambermaid; they can furnish the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 125 East 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, without children, a situation as lady's maid; has no objection to do light chamberwork. The advertiser understands needle-work and dress-making; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at the millinery store, No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at the dry goods store corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation, as first-class cook; can give the best of City references, and is to be seen at her present employers', No. 34 West 17th-st., this morning, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best of City references. Has lived nine years in one place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, (Tuesday and Wednesday,) at No. 106 Lexington-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; understands shirtmaking; can embroider part; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or waiter; is a good plain sewer; is capable of doing any up-stairs work; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXCELLENT cook; understands meats, game and larding, and all kinds of desserts, is an excellent baker. None but private families need apply. Call at No. 22 West 10th-st., for two days. Best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waitress or chambermaid, in a private family. Her reference for the last two years in this City, can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry. Can be well recommended as a trustworthy servant. Has no incumbrance. Inquire for S. B., No. 134 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, to assist with washing and ironing, or do the general housework of a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 54 Prince-st., for two days, second flook, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country or to travel with a family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 2 Union-court, off University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, either as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.; can be seen for two days; none but private families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD LAUNdress, in a private family; understands her business well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.; she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as nurse and chambermaid; perfectly understands the care of children, and can furnish satisfactory reference. Call at No. 169 Bowery, near Delancy-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation, as chambermaid and laundress, or as regular waitress; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid or to do plain sewing, or would assist in fine washing and ironing, and is capable of taking care of children. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 258 3d-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine seamstress; understands cutting, fitting and embroidery; would take care of one or two grown children. City reference. Call at No. 325 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-rate cook and excellent baker; no objections to assist in the washing, if required; good city reference, if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 347 6th-av., in the store, between 21st and 22d sts. City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be had. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., up two pair of stairs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid, to sew and take care of children. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND TO assist in light chamberwork and plain sewing. Can take charge of a young infant. Apply at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK AND baker, by a young woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 248 7th-av., one door from 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 171 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at the bookstore, 236 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best of City references. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork or waiting, and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 157 West 37th-st. Can give good City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as first-rate waitress. Call, for two days, at No. 194 East 19th-st., 2d floor, back room. Best City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, in a private family. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st., np stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS THOROUGH cook and laundress; wages from $4 to $5 a month. Apply at No. 366 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, competent to take charge of a house, a situation as housekeeper. Call or address, 123 Clinton-st.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE English woman wishes the washing for a few gentlemen, or a family's washing; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; can have the best of City references. Call or address No. 69 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, top floor.

A LADY HAVING A SEWING-MACHINE will go out by the week; will cut and fit dresses if required; will take in family sewing at her residence, No. 354½ Hudson, near Charlton-st., New-York. Girls taught to operate perfectly.

EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF COOKS, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses and household servants in all other capacities, can find a large number of well-recommended servants at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, lady's maids and housekeepers procured. Several coachmen and waiters are also waiting for situations.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the late INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD, THOROUGH cook, and first-class washer and ironer, for a most respectable and capable servant; will be found an acquisition to any family wanting a good kitchen servant. Her sister, who is a very capable waitress and up-stairs servant, is also desirous of procuring a situation; both are girls of neat and respectable appearance, and do not object to the country; their references are excellent. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as head laundress; understands washing and ironing in all its branches; also, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; both have best references, and would do housework separate; wages no object; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CATHOLIC woman, as first-class cook; has the best of City reference; none but the highest families need apply. Also a young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Apply No. 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, sisters; one to cook, wash and iron and take the entire charge of the children; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook, as first-class laundress, as good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as seamstress and dressmaker, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands doing up muslins and French fluting, and hairdressing, or would like to wait on a lady going to France or Europe. Has good City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; understands all styles of family cooking; irons shirts in magnificent style; or as regular waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT WOMAN, A situation as general housewerker; is also a good dairy maid; she has a young daughter, a smart little girl that can be made useful; prefers the country; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN accustomed to the care and instruction of children, desires a situation as nursery governess, or nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing. Best City reference: can be seen at No. 345 3d-av. until suited.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging and is very fond of children; can do embroidery. Has good reference. Call at No. 17 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., in the French dressmaker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT young woman, highly recommended, a situation as laundress; can do up fine clothes neatly, and also do fluting; would do chamberwork and fine washing; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl to take care of children; is a neat sewer; is kind and affectionate to children; or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 177 East 24th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, desserts and pastry, and is a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference can be had. Call for two days at No. 725 3d-av., corner of 49th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITuation in a gentleman's family, to do the cooking only. Has ample experience and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good cook, who understands her business, and all the branches belonging to it; is willing to assist in the washing if required; three years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., fourth door from 19th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS IN want of employment as first-class English cook; she makes good jellies, pastries, creams, soups, &c., is a good bread and biscuit baker. A good City reference. Call at No. 99 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-av., second floor front room, for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant young women; one as cook, and to assist with washing, and the other as chambermaid and and waitress, or laundress. Best of reference as to character and capability. For further particulars call at No. 74 Charles-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid. Willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 Tallman-st., between Bridge and Charles-sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates Grover & Baker's machine; also hairdressing done in the neatest manner; is of kind and willing disposition, satisfactory reference. Call at No. 203 corner 14th-st.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid; can cut and fit; is clean and tidy; understands all kinds of fancy work; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do waiting alone; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 9th-st., near 5th-av., where she has lived, from 9 till 4.

WANTED—FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable girl, a situation; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, a neat and obliging servant, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks the American language fluently, a situation as seamstress or lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing neatly. Call at No. 156 East 22d-st.

WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and assist in washing and ironing if required; thoroughly understands her business. Very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, and assist in washing and ironing; is very fond of children; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-RATE cook by a respectable young woman, in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 149 East 31th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as cook and assist in the washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. Both can be seen, for two days, at their present employer's, No. 62 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children. Has good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 124 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do housework in a plain private family; can give City reference. Apply at No. 191 Clinton-st., two doors from Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go South with a lady to take charge of a baby. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as infant's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady and do plain sewing; City refereoce. Call, for two days, at No. 91 3d-av., basement, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store No. 266, corner 21st and 4th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in any capacity where trustworthiness and responsibility would be considered requisites. Apply, for two days, at No. 10 Leroy-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; can give the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a competent girl, who can refer to the party with whom she has lived four years. Apply at No. 263 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Apply No. 231 9th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts., second floor; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as waitress alone; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do the general housework of a small family. Call at No. 79 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl from the country, as good plain cook, or as chambermaid. Call at 82 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply, for two days, at No. 54 East 21st-st., at her present employer's, to whom she refers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waiter. Best of City reference. Call at No. 101 West 26th-st., in the rear.

UPHOLSTERY WORK WANTED—BY A lady who thoroughly understands the fitting of furniture covers, and all branches of the business. Call or address No. 62 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE gardener, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of the business; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; he fully understands the culture of grapes, under glass or out of doors; the care of green-houses, flower grounds, and shrubbery; also, the growing of vegetables; can lay out a new place (on any scale) tastefully and scientifically; is thoroughly sober in his habits. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving his present place. Address GARDENER, or call on A. R. Walsh, Esq., No. 211 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will also make himself useful; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employers; has no objections to the City or country. A note addressed to J. R. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will, also, make himself useful; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employer, and has no objections to the City or country. A note addressed to M. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who has lived for several years in the best families in this City, and can be well recommended by any of them; has no objection to City or country. Any commands for J. N., at No. 257 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on third floor, or at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., shall be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, A situation. He thoroughly understands his business—green-house, grapery, and flower and vegetable gardening, the laying out of pleasure and flower grounds; understands farming in general. Has the best of City references for the last nine years, as to capability and character. Any address to M. J., Box No. 236, *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience, in both the old and this country; he thoroughly understands horses in all their difficulties; has the best of City reference as to character and capability; has no objection to any part of the country and would make himself useful. Address F. C., coachman, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an active, intelligent young man; he is willing to milk, assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful, if required; no objection to any part of the country. Five years' indubitable testimonials of good character will be given. Address, or call, for three days, between 11 and 3 o'clock, on S. TYRRELL, at No. 133 [illegible]-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a single young man, who understands his business; is not afraid to work; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety and good temper; city or country no objection. Address J. M., Mr. Green's Drug-store, Broadway, cor. 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and nine months in his last place; can give good recommendation as to honesty, sobriety; has no objection to make himself useful; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 21 years of age, as groom, or can drive, and understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's establishment; no objection to country or City; the former preferred; good City references. Address M. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a respectable, sober, steady man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses in all their diseases; is also an excellent driver, and has the best of City references; has no objection to travel or to go South. Any address left for P. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, married and without a family; has no objection to take charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A sober, industrious man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and harness, and carriages; has been driving these nine years in city and country; good recommendations given. Call or address No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability, a situation in a private family; understands the work perfectly; is a good marketman, &c. Can be seen at French bakery, No. 63 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation; he is a good farmer, understands plowing well, and all kinds of work about a place; he is also a good coachman, willing to work and make himself useful; wages no object to a good and steady place; has good references. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and can be well recommended, in the City and country; will make himself generally useful; is a good farmer. Call, or address, CYRUS LAWRENCE, No. 56 West 15th-st., for three days, E. W.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man a situation as coachman; is a careful driver; has lived in New-York and Brooklyn for the past ten years; has four and a half years' recommendation from his last employer; is sober and industrious. Address J. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AN AMERIcan, a situation as porter in an auction or other store; or any business where he could be useful to his employer, and earn his living. Can give satisfactory references. A note addressed to J. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman; has a thorough knowledge of the management of horses; is a first-rate vegetable grower, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, Protestants, without family; the man as gardener or coachman, the wife as cook, chambermaid, or waitress; the best of reference. Address, for two days, JAMES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PORTER'S PLACE, BY A MAN 27 years of age; is able and willing to make himself useful in every way; if required can write a fair hand; can have the best of reference as to a strictly sober character. Address J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant boy in a store or office; can write a good hand, and is a good accountant. Address or apply to his last employer, Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family. No objections to City or country. He has a good knowledge of his business. Address C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A COMpetent man; refcrences from respectable persons in this City for many years. Address, for one week, G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man; the best of City reference from his last place of four years' service. Address No. 67 West 15th-st., in the rear, for COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO speaks English and French, a situation in a merchant's office of this City or in any other town of the United States. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARdener, by a Protestant German. Good reference for industry and ability. Apply at No. 218 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thorongbly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of reference. Address a note to JOHN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HARDWARE store, by a young man having over five years' experience in the trade. Has good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—AN ACtive, energetic young man, who is a good penman, wishes a situation in a mercantile house, or office, where he would be willing to make himself generally useful; salary no object; best of reference given. Address G. L. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A NOTARY PUBLIC WILL RESIGN HIS Commission in favor of any one informing him of a good situation, either in a mercantile or lawyer's office. Address WILLIAM FOWLER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in an A 1 fashionable tailoring establishment, a first-rate cutter; one that is master of his profession, and can cut every description of garments. To one who can fill such a situation a good salary and constant employment will be given. Address Box No. 1,041 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PERSON THAT THOROUGHLY understands the business, to act as forewoman and take charge of a dress-making establishment; good wages and constant employment, or an interest in the business, with board in the family. Apply No. 49 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts.

WANTED—A MATRON, IN A BOY'S BOARDINGschool near this City. None need apply who are without the highest order of testimonials. Address BOARDING-SCHOOL, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had in New-York City.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK, AND to wash the bed and table linen of a small private family. City reference from last place required. Apply to-day between 2 and 3 o'clock, at No. 189 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The number is on the glass over the door.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR PERSON AS NURSE, a Protestant woman, who can read, write, and sew well, would be willing to remain in the country for some months. Wages good. Unexceptionable reference required. Apply at No. 116 East 13th-st.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL LEATHER STORE, A young man of undoubted honesty, who is willing to make himself generally useful, and can read, write and understand figures; salary moderate. Inquire at No. 73 Division-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID—ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business, and to take charge of a child about 3 years old. Best of City references required. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., from 11 to 2 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A HARDWARE store—one that is willing to make himself useful, and has a knowledge of book-keeping. Address, stating salary expected, with reference, Box 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN—ONE ACCUStomed to sell to ladies, is wanted to fill a place in Broadway. None need apply unless prepared to give the best City references as to capacity, integrity, &c. Address, with references, COMPETENCY, at the Broadway Post-office.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—A FIRST-class artist, accustomed to lettering with pen and brush, can have constant employment, by applying to JACOBS & JOHNSON, Lithographers, 374 Broadway.

WANTED—A STRONG SMART BOY, OR A MAN who understands repairing furniture; must be sober and steady; none but such need apply, at No. 209 Hudson-st., for three days.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK; BEST OF City references required. Apply from 10 to 12 to-day and to-morrow morning, at No. 33 East 20th-st.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS WHO understands fine washing. Apply from 10 to 12 to-day and to-morrow morning, at No. 33 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, for a private family in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 42 Willoughby-st., directly east from the City Hall.

WANTED—A WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant with good recommendations may hear of a place by addressing Box No. 180 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG-STORE. INQUIRE of SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 8th av. and 28th-st. Salary first year $75.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER ENGLISH HOSIERY,

Full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's AT LOW PRICES.

Lambs' Wool and Merino Hose and Half-Hose.
Bleached and Colored Cotton Hose and Half-Hose.
Silk and Raw Silk Hose and Half-Hose.

ALSO,

Merino, Lambs' Wool, Cotton and Silk Drawers, and Undergarments of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BULPIN'S!

BULPIN'S! BULPIN'S!
GREAT OPENING DAY
FOR
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
FOR
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
When will be exhibited
THE GREATEST ARRAY OF NOVELTIES EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Near Franklin-st.

NO. 691 BROADWAY.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Opened this morning
100 pieces FANCY SILKS, in
CHECKS, PLAIDS, BAYADERE STRIPES,
At 70 cents, 75 cents, and 85 cents per yard.
Also, 50 pieces ENTIRE NEW STYLES at $1 and $1 25.
These goods are 20 per cent. below importation prices.
CALL AND SEE.
Also, a lot of all-wool Delaines at 31 cents per yard.
Very cheap and desirable.

FASHIONABLE PARIS SHAPE CLOAKS,
In Lyons Velvet and Fancy Cloths, manufactured in the best manner and in every variety of trimmings.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH DRESS SILKS AND ROBES,
Latest Paris Styles, in great variety. Also,
DRESS SILKS AT $1 PER YARD!
Full assortment of RICH PLAIDS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, UPHOLSTERY
Goods, Lace Curtains, Draperies,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Tassels, Bands, Loops, Brackets, &c., &c.,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
GRAND OPENING DAY,
FOR LADIES' FANCY FURS,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
AT HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
Stair-Carpetings, Velvets, Tapestries, Medallions, Ingrains, Three-plys, and a full assortment of
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS,
Rugs, Mats, Stair-Rods, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT.
GRAND OPENING DAY,
FOR LADIES' FANCY FURS,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5,
AT HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a magnificent selection of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Of the latest Paris styles.
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, MERINOS,
DELAINES, &c.
EVENING ROBES
FAMILY MOURNING.
J. G. & Co. invite special attention to their superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
comprising some of the finest goods manufactured, of exclusive styles, which cannot be found elsewhere.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT-STORE,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.
INTRODUCES THIS DAY, INTRODUCES THIS DAY. INTRODUCES THIS DAY.
LADIES' FURS, LADIES' FURS, LADIES' FURS.
CHILDREN'S FURS, CHILDREN'S FURS, CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENT'S FUR GLOVES, GENT'S FUR COLLARS, SLEIGH ROBES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT-STORE,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3 ply INGRAIN, 4s. to 5s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 84 4th-av., near Cooper Institute.

BRUSSELS AND CHANTILLY LACES.
A LARGE VARIETY NOW ON HAND.
Black lace points, mantillas, flounces, veils, capes and coiffures. Also, points a Guille sets, collars, capes, coiffures, barbes, habits, and a large variety of other rich laces. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 326 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
(a few doors from the Largest Stock in the City,)
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
The proprietors are selling for Cash:
Brussels Carpet, from 75 cents to $1 10.
Three-ply and Tapestry Ingrain, from 90 cents to $1 10.
Ingrain, all wool, from 45 cents to 80 cents.
Also, Rugs, Mats, 6-4 to 18-4, Wool Druggets, Oil-cloths, 1 yard to 8 yards wide, at 37½ cents to $1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invartably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—Golden Axe—Wife for an Hour.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Out of the Depths—Ballet.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admisston.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Wednesday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The indomitable filibuster, Gen. Walker, has again eluded the United States officials, and is by this time on his way to Nicaragua. A clearance from New-Orleans for the steamship *Philadelphia* was applied for yesterday morning, with the understanding that she was to convey Gen. Walker and a number of his followers to the Chiriqui Gold Mines or Graves. The application was refused, and in the afternoon the party embarked on a vessel which was in waiting below the city, and set sail, as was generally understood, for Nicaragua. Harry Maury, who became notorious in a previous expedition, is in command of the vessel. It is a significant fact that the names of Gen. Wheat, Adjutant Smith and Capt. Fersdorff, of the Thirteenth Regiment, are among those of the passengers by the *Baltic*, which leaves to-day for Aspinwall. They sail ostensibly for Mexico. At Washington the affair has excited utter consternation in official quarters. All is uncertainty and apprehension.

The mails by the *Hungarian*, whose arrival at Quebec has been announced, reached this City yesterday afternoon. Our London files extend to the 21st ult. In the matter of the San Juan boundary dispute, the English journals generally condemn the occupation of the island by Gen. Harney as a violation of the principles of public law, but they do not apprehend any misunderstanding between the two countries. Some further light is thrown upon the action of our countrymen in the late Chinese disturbances. Their humanity towards wounded British seamen, combined with their strict neutrality in the pending dispute, are both deserving of all praise. The selections given from French journals on this subject will be read with interest.

Later advices from Northern Mexico are received. Degollado, it appears, has gone south with three thousand men. His precise destination is not known. Gen. Woll, who had suffered severe losses in his recent victory over the Liberals, was making efforts to reinforce his army. Meantime Coronado, who recently captured Tepic, was expected soon to receive hostile attentions at the hands of Marquez, who was marching south to attack him.

Kansas yesterday decided the question of the acceptance or rejection of the State Constitution formed by the Convention at Wyandotte, and, from the complexion of all the returns thus far received, its adoption is more than probable. Leavenworth, Atchison, and other towns heard from, give majorities in its favor.

Advices from San Francisco to the 12th ult., received by the Overland Mail, confirm the previous news of the success of the Lecompton Democrats in the State Election. Their candidates for Congress are also elected, and their majority in the Legislature will be large. In San Francisco the Peoples' Reform Ticket was elected by a majority of from one to three thousand. A challenge was reported to have passed from Judge Terry to Senator Broderick, which is supposed to have been accepted, as it was rumored that a meeting between them had been prevented by the Police. Business in San Francisco was generally characterized by dullness.

The political waters at Albany were profoundly stirred yesterday. In the first place, there was the Executive Committee of the American Convention at Utica in great strength, organizing the party, passing resolutions, and uttering an address to partisan supporters, and in their absence, to the world at large. And, secondly, at evening, was the long promised meeting intended to afford the Democracy of the City and County to vent their enthusiasm for the nominations at Syracuse. The speaking at this latter gathering was afforded principally by Messrs. John A. Dix, and Daniel S. Dickinson. Ex-Gov. Seymour, who was to represent the connecting link between the Hards and Softs, being unavoidably absent.

The score thus far points to the irretrievable defeat of the American players in the International Cricket Match. Ten thousand spectators were on the ground yesterday. The All-England Eleven gave way to the Twenty-two after having made 156 runs, and the latter at the close of the play last evening had scored thirty-eight. The English players take their benefit on Thursday and Friday.

Before the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, Messrs. Kennedy and Voorhis explained what they respectively had said, done and omitted to do, with regard to the appointment of a Board of Registration. The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of paying bills amounting to $1,532 54 for fitting up the office of the District-Attorney, was recommitted because Mr. Little said he had signed the report "to get rid of it," and after auditing a number of small bills the Board adjourned for a week. At the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, there was not any business of public interest transacted, with the exception of the passage of a resolution calling on the Comptroller for $25,000 for the New-Island Hospital Building.

Recorder Barnard, in charging the Grand Jury, in the Court of General Sessions, directed their attention particularly to the present state of the law of libel, with special reference to some scurrilous papers that have recently been, or are at present, in course of publication. It is rumored that Branch, who is already a fugitive from justice, will be extensively indicted by the Grand Jury, during this session of the Court, for various libels.

The Convention of Baptists called together yesterday for that purpose at the Church in Broome-street, organized a Baptist Sunday School Union, which is intended to embrace the schools of that denomination at large. About one hundred Delegates attended.

Mr. Meagher's lecture on Dean Swift was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute, to an audience unprecedentedly large and sympathetically enthusiastic. His portraiture of the Dean of St. Patrick's was the very reverse of that of Mr. Thackeray—the one representing him as all selfishness, the other as all blunt honesty.

The Mozart Hall Democracy met last evening by delegates, at the headquarters in Broadway, and made the following nominations: *Judge of the Supreme Court*—Wm. H. Leonard; *Justice of the Superior Court*—James Monchief; *Judge of the Court of Common Pleas*—Charles P. Daly. The two latter are renominations and were made by acclamation. For Justice of the Supreme Court the vote stood: Wm. H. Leonard, 80; J. J. Roosevelt, 27.

At the Bank Clearing-house yesterday the Associated Banks of the City held their annual meeting—the sixth since the clearing system was established—and reorganized, by rotation, the whole of their standing committees. In the Stock market there was a further decline of one per cent. on the railway share list; State stocks a small fraction lower; railway bonds steady. The Money market steady for demand loans and short paper, but dearer on six months' bills by half per cent.

The sales of Flour were less than the receipts, and as receivers evinced a disposition to press their supplies on the market, prices declined. Wheat was more freely dealt in, partly by shippers, at, however, easier rates. Corn advanced a shade, with very light stocks and limited sales. Cotton was inactive. Coffee and Molasses were in fair demand. Sugars were moderately inquired for. Provisions were unsettled. Pork and Beef favored buyers. Lard improved. Spices were somewhat brisker. Iron attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of business were not important.

The French Press Still Fettered.

The Duke of Padua, writing in the name of the Emperor of the French, has formally declared that no change has been made, and that none, at least for the moment, is contemplated in the regulations of the French Press, as established by the laws of 1852. With this official publication, the visions which for a moment had smiled on the journalism of France, of a returning Saturnian reign of free thought and free speech, already begin to fade away; and Paris, the busy brain of the Empire, subsides again from the ferment of hope and activity which followed the general amnesty of August, into a sort of apathetic discontent, which is but a perilous parody of peace. What the motives may have been by which the Emperor was led thus to disappoint the expectations which had been raised by his political course since peace was concluded at Villafranca, does not yet very clearly appear. On the face of things, however, this renewed denial to the intellect of France of the right to exercise itself upon the fortunes of the nation must strike every dispassionate observer of French affairs as a serious blunder; and this with the more emphasis that the Duke of Padua's circular seems to have been issued as a sort of official reply to a very striking article which had appeared the day before in the liberal-conservative *Journal des Débats*, setting forth the dangers to France of the "disease of silence" under which the country had for seven years been laboring, and indulging in anticipations, at once measured and ardent, of the advantages that must inevitably flow in upon the sovereign and the people alike from unsealing of the fountains of public thought and opinion. The *Journal des Débats* had called public attention with skillful significance to the action of the Government in two very important crises, as proving the paramount importance of general discussion and reflection to the national welfare. The Emperor himself, said the *Journal des Débats*, found it desirable to supply the want of an untrammelled journalism by elaborate explanations of his own. First, in regard to that famous colloquy of New-Year's Day, with the Austrian Minister at the Tuileries, which first opened the eyes of Europe to the approaching tempest beyond the Alps; and afterwards in the development of the true nature and results of that mysterious agreement of Villafranca, by which the said tempest, at its height of raging, was so suddenly and so singularly appeased. In each of these instances, the Emperor did indeed become his own editor. He put his meaning in all possible favorable lights before Europe and his own people. He contended for the wisdom and justice of his own proceedings, both in making and in ending the Italian war, as earnestly as if he were an advocate retained for his own cause. He appeared to feel that he was the elect of France not merely to wield the vast executive power of his high station, but also to enlighten his national constituency on every point of his national policy. To all this no objection could perhaps be offered. But it would not be easy to point out any valid reasons which ought to have weight with such a ruler in determining him to monopolize the field of political discussion. Certainly the Duke of Padua, in the *Moniteur*, has found no such reasons. His circular is calm in tone, and the regulations to which it alludes are not absolutely inconsistent with the enjoyment of a large political liberty by the inhabitants of the country to which they apply during any period of great political or social excitement. The days of 1852 were days of trouble, anxiety and uncertainty. It may have been necessary then to restrain the liberty of political discussion in France, just as it was necessary to restrain the same liberty in America during our Revolutionary crisis; just as it is found necessary now to silence the same liberty in Tuscany. "Whosover in Tuscany," says Signor Ricasoli, in a recent circular to the Prefects of that country, "shall attempt to express his own views, under any pretext, and to thrust forward any banner but the banner of united Italy, shall be severely repressed by the authorities."

Language like this may be warranted by circumstances like those in which Italy now is struggling towards her national independence and freedom. Action based on such language may have been warranted in the France of 1852 by the serious perturbations of all social order, and of all political feeling in the Empire.

But surely the times have changed in respect to all this. Surely France has learned by this time, if she is ever to learn it, whether the institutions of the Empire are or are not suited to her actual necessities, whether they do or do not fit the genius of her people; whether, in a word, they are radically strong and susceptible of growth, or radically weak and destined to decay. The Empire can hardly be an experiment any longer, if it is ever to be anything more than an experiment. It has borne sharper tests than any which the discussions of the Press can apply to it. It has been tried by the demands of peace and not found wanting, for it has carried France through great financial crises with more ease to her commercial interests and less damage to her commercial reputation than any other nation. It has been tried by the exigencies of war and not found wanting, as witness Alma and Sebastopol, Magenta and Solferino. If any Government has existed in France since the Revolution of 1789 which might fearlessly confide itself to the chances of free and enlightened discussion, the second Empire ought to be that Government. It is at least historically certain that no previous Government during all these years has rested upon so broad an original basis of popular election, and that none has done so much for the material development of France, or for the elevation of her moral prestige among nations. If the Duke of Padua's circular expresses any deliberate conviction founded on deliberate inquiries, *it* means that, with all these historical arguments in its favor, the Imperial Government feels itself still morally uncertain of the support of France. This is the sense, at least, in which that circular must unquestionably be interpreted by all thoughtful men beyond the French borders. Rightly or wrongly, it will be read as an open confession by a high functionary of the Napoleonic Government, that the Empire is still on trial. Read in this light, it will do more, we believe, to revive the hopes and to rekindle the resolution of the scattered revolutionary factions of France than could have been done by all the fury of Victor Hugo, all the bile of Ledru Rollin and all the sarcasm of Proudhon, had those fluent disorganizers been brought to abjure their mutual hatreds and their reciprocal contempt, and to devote themselves, with disinterested malevolence, to the publication of a journal in common.

The Appointment of Registrars.

The *Journal of Commerce* seems quite inclined to make itself the champion of the recent action of the Board of Supervisors in the appointment of Registrars. It speaks of the affair as one of the "adverse fortunes of war," —advises the Republicans to bear it with more composure, and apparently finds full justification for the action of the Democrats in the fact, that if all the Republicans had been present it would not have occurred. "The blame *solely* belongs," says the *Journal*, "upon the two Republicans who absented themselves from the meeting." If the Editor of the *Journal* would look at this proposition as a man, and not as a party politician,—and judge it by principle, and not by partisan feeling,—he could not fail to see that it is utterly dishonest and disgraceful. It may be very wrong for a man to expose his purse within reach of thieves;—but he can scarcely be held "*solely* to blame" if it happens to be stolen. He may merit no pity—but moral men should not make his negligence a justification of the theft.

So far as the party interests of the Republicans are concerned in this matter, we care just as little for it as the *Journal of Commerce* can. In that point of view it may be merely a game—in which the sharpest and least scrupulous wins, and in which the loser merits, as he meets, no sympathy. But there is certainly another phase of the question which an honest and independent journalist cannot disregard. The appointment of these six hundred Registrars—who are to sit as Judges, and upon whose decision rests the right of every man to vote—is a matter of public as well as of party interest. The community has a right to demand for such functions men of character, of reasonable intelligence and of clear integrity. What sort of men have the Supervisors given us? The principle upon which the leaders of the majority openly proclaimed their purpose to act, stamps the whole transaction as fraudulent and base. They would concede nothing to the public interest,—they would claim everything for their party advantage. One special object of the law is to put a stop to fraudulent naturalizations:—out of the 600 registrars who are to do this work, *four hundred* are Irish; *one hundred and eighty-seven* are not to be found in the Directory at all; *seventy* are set down as keepers of grog-shops; and some of the most notorious ruffians and political fighting-men figure upon the list.

Is this such a class of men as ought to preside over this important department of our government? Have the Supervisors done their duty to the City in making these appointments? Can any plea of party interest, of political resentment, or of tempting opportunity excuse the majority of that Board for thus trifling with a high public duty and prostituting powers placed in their hands for public uses, to the worst and most degrading service of factious partisanship? There are many things, questionable in themselves, but where the public interest does not greatly suffer and where the sense of justice and fairness is not grossly outraged, which party journals like the *Journal* may excuse without loss of character; but this does not seem to us to be one of them. Even in an age when partisanship swallows up nearly every thought of the public good, the action of the Board of Supervisors in this case is the most flagitious and unprincipled abuse of power we have encountered for years.

A Capital Movement.

A sort of *revival* is in progress in the ranks of the Democratic Party. The conviction has dawned upon the Democratic mind that the work of corruption and degradation has gone about as far as is consistent with its safety, to say nothing of its respectability. The *régime* of shoulder-hitters, contractors, political jobbers and Ward bullies is becoming a little too odious for the respectable portion of the party which has so long suffered and bled in their behalf. There has accordingly been a revolt of the respectability against the despotism of the ruffians. A meeting was held on Monday night at the Everett House, over which Mr. Wilson G. Hunt presided, and at which it was resolved that the dynasty of the Democratic Party should be changed, and that the men who furnish the *money* for the war should resume control of the campaign. The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the movement:

August Belmont,	Algernon S. Jervis,
B. M. Whitlock,	John J. Cisco,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Watts Sherman,
John H. Brower,	Moses Taylor,
Royal Phelps,	Charles Lamont,
George J. Forrest,	Schuyler Livingston.
Charles Yates,	Joseph Kernochan,
Myndert Van Schaatck,	Joshua J. Henry,
James Lee.	

These are all good names,—and they represent an immense amount of money, and of both political and personal influence. Whether they will wield it effectually or not, depends upon circumstances. If they suppose the whole work is done when their organization has been completed, the movement will be a dismal failure, and Muscle will still carry the day over Money. But if they will go to work with vigor and discretion, they can make their money and influence tell upon their political prospects and the public good.

As things now are, the organization of the Democratic Party is in the hands of its most reckless, unprincipled and corrupt members. The men who control it,—who pack its Conventions, designate its delegates, select its candidates and dictate its action—began political life as hungry camp-followers, thankful for any bone that might be thrown them; and they have at last taken command of the whole army, and use it for the wholesale pillage and plunder which makes them rich. The men whose names are given above have actually come to be the mere serfs and tools of the rowdies and ruffians in the Democratic ranks. The whole party has lost character and reputation, and is threatened with the more substantial loss of power, by the extreme of degradation to which it has thus been allowed to sink.

What particular line of action this Committee propose to pursue for the accomplishment of their ends, we are not aware. We presume they will aim at the outset to *reform* their party, instead of making war upon it. Their first endeavor ought to be to *control the nominations for City officers*, and to secure the selection of men as Democratic nominees, in whose honesty, ability and devotion to the public good the whole community may repose confidence. Our citizens should not, in the present disastrous condition of our City government, be asked to vote for any man for a City office, whose integrity and firmness are not beyond suspicion. The public sense of justice and of decency has been outraged in this matter long enough. It is quite time we had a reform, and we welcome this movement as an auspicious beginning. Let those concerned see to it that it is followed up with vigor and discretion.

Oysters and the Union.

The marvelous discovery of a genuine oyster *fundum* in Long Island Sound, and within the jurisdiction of New-York, whereof all Fulton Market and the cellars of Broadway "do ring from side to side," when contemplated from the point of view of our national politics, threatens the most serious consequences. In our joy of so many new privileges born into this oyster-eating world, we have rather rashly overlooked the relation of oysters to the Union, or rather of the Union to oysters. In point of fact, after cotton and the Constitution—(we print these honored names in the order of the precedence which they enjoy in the popular reverence)—after cotton and the Constitution, oysters are the hope of the confederacy. As thus: Nothing but the acquiescence of Gov. Wise and the State of Virginia in our actual institutions defers the dreadful day of wrath, in which the Capitol is to be burned with fire and Congress dissolved in blood. His proposition, we presume, no sane man will dispute. And nothing but the existence of the great Virginia *fundum*, for the fruits of which Virginia provides not mouths enough, and so graciously permits them to become an article of commerce with New-York, induces Gov. Wise and the State of Virginia to acquiesce in our actual institutions. It is, therefore, as plain as plain can be that we are on the eve of great events, and that we must eat our newly-acquired bivalves, not only with lemon and pepper, but with tears and terror likewise. For now that New-York can stand upon her own *fundum*, she will meddle no more with the *fundum* of Virginia. Virginia, finding her *fundum* neglected, will lend an ear more readily than ever to the insinuations of the Secessionist sirens, and the deluge will arrive.

There remains one hope, however, and but one, of salvation. Have we patriotism enough to sacrifice our oysters to the manes of our ancestors and the hopes of our posterity? If so, why not transfer our *fundum* bodily to the waters of South Carolina? The combined influence of her cotton and her oyster trade might have a pacifying effect upon the temper of this red planet in our sky, that has so long been straining to "shoot madly from its place," and in this way the *fundum* which threatens to yawn for our destruction would be made the basis of a new and more durable federation.

The idea is worth thinking of, especially while the flavor of our new oysters remains as problematical as it now appears to be. That the *fundum* can be moved, let no man doubt. Did not that luxurious Roman, Lucullus, plant a *fundum* on the top of his Pincian palace, in the heart of the Eternal City? And are the "modern Romans" less audacious and less capable of grand strokes than their antique prototypes?

The Fillibustering Flea.

It is a notable evidence of our great commercial prosperity that our Collectors of Customs are, as a rule, so much absorbed in gathering the dues of the Government that they quite lose the power of collecting their own wits in a way to be useful to themselves or others. To-day the information reaches us that the Mantelini of pirates, Mr. William Walker, has for the sixth or seventh time "eluded" our neutrality laws, and, giving Collector Hatch of New-Orleans the slip, has gone off *in a steamer* to Nicaragua with a new batch of demons, worse than himself, there to enter once more into that unhappy country, which was supposed so short a time since to have been so thoroughly swept and garnished and cleaned of him and his forever. We must, of course, await further developments before commenting upon the responsibility of our Government in respect to this fresh scandal; but it would really seem to be tolerably clear that if Mr. Buchanan hopes to expire officially in peace and honor, he must bend whatever energies he possesses or can command to the extinction of this great fillibustering flea, whose annoying industry and disproportionate agility will never be quenched until he shall have finally been firmly caught and nipped between the Presidential thumb and the British forefinger.

The San Juan Affair.—The English journals generally compliment the American Press on the tone of forbearance and moderation with which it has discussed the San Juan differences. We wish our cousins would praise us less and imitate us more. When they talk about Gen. Harney's movement as "one of those acts of *piracy*" by which the United States are in the habit of settling disputes with weaker neighbors, and urge the necessity of at once chastising "the licensed *ruffians* of the Federal army," they do not in the least facilitate the pacific adjustment of the dispute. We have not the slightest apprehension that any war will grow out of the controversy. If Mr. Buchanan had intended at any time to insist upon our extreme rights in that quarter, he would not have sent Gen. Scott to reap the honors of so doing. We regard the fact that he was ordered thither as at least presumptive evidence that the British claim will be conceded. But it is scarcely worth while for the English journals to presume upon this fact so much in advance. We should be sorry to have our satisfaction at the preservation of peace marred by any recollections of needless insult from the other side.

Another Ticket.—The New-York *Tablet*, one of the New-York organs of the Roman Catholics, is considerably excited against the American Party for having nominated a State ticket at Utica. It proposes as an offset, that "Catholic and Adopted Citizen voters select for the recipients of their suffrages *those candidates on the Republican and Democratic lists who have been thrown aside by the Utica jugglers*, and who are consequently uncontaminated by even the suspicion of Know-Nothing approval." As the Americans did not profess to make up their eclectic ticket with the slightest reference to "American" principles, it is not easy to see any necessity for such a counter movement as the one proposed. The Catholics themselves could scarcely wish for a more complete desertion of the Know-Nothing standard and platform than was effected by the representatives of that party at Utica.

Revelations of the Ruling Classes.—Bully after bully of those who professionally attended the Syracuse Convention, is furnishing us with his version of the affair in the shape of an affidavit. The "Benicia Boy" has already set before the public, under oath, the nature of his mission on that august occasion. The knocking down of Mr. Stryker, just as he was about to take the chair, was, however, one of the points which remained surrounded by some obscurity, though common report had the audacity to ascribe that exploit to a gentleman named Wood, and had the cruelty to add that he was a cousin of Fernando, who is commonly believed to be the head of the clan of that name. He has duly visited a Notary Public, and placed the result before an expectant public in yesterday's Times, in the shape of an affidavit, in which he frankly confesses that he attended the Convention to make a row and take part in the "excitement;" that he mounted the platform to push off somebody, conscientiously and honestly, and made a mistake in pushing Stryker off instead of pushing Alvord, and that he has no connection with the "concern over the way;" in other words, with Fernando's Mozart Hall.

This is all very well as far as it goes; but the nation waits for the affidavits of the remaining pugilists. We have not heard from "Andy Sheehan," or "Pat. Matthews," or "Billy Mulligan." Those of the fraternity who were there should swear at once, before any more time is allowed to elapse, that they *were* there, and the reasons *why* they were there, and those who were not there should swear to the fact, and the reason why, in like manner. It is most important, as Mr. Willis would say, that posterity should have the means of ascertaining which part, if any, these illustrious men have played in the great political crisis of our time. Let them "lift their visors" before a Commissioner of Deeds forthwith.

Catechetical:—Lesson for the Day—First Three Questions.—Our neighbors of the *Tribune*, becoming sensible of their own deficiencies, are in pursuit of information on topics of public interest. Naturally enough they come to us, and respectfully request replies to the following questions:

1. Does it [the Times] consider peaceful resistance to the establishment of Slavery in the Federal Territories "Northern sectionalism?"

2. Does it consider legal and peaceful efforts to terminate the existence of Slavery in the Southern States "Northern sectionalism?"

3. In other words—Does the Times deem the existence of Slavery in the Southern States beneficial to those States, or the diffusion of their "peculiar institution" over new Territories an end which those States should desire and labor to attain?

Answer to all three:—No, Sir!

If the *Tribune* will give us only three questions a day, and none of them are any harder than these, we will endeavor to keep it posted on the subject from month to month.

The Great Eastern Again.—The Coroner's Jury, as we have already stated, failed to fix the responsibility for the accident on board the *Great Eastern* upon any one. It was caused, unquestionably, by negligence on the part of the person in charge of the paddle engines,—but who *that* was no one seems to know. Mr. Dickson, the managing Engineer, testified at the inquest that, as to the paddle engines, he "never gave any order, or received any, in connection with their working;" and Mr. Scott Russell swore that, "during the trial trip, the paddle engines were not in any way under my control or superintendence." A Mr. Dillon writes to the *Times* giving both of these statements a flat contradiction. He states that he was on board the steamer, and repeatedly saw Mr. Dickson "actively engaged in giving orders and directions in the paddle-engine room;" and that "Mr. Scott Russell was on the paddle-box bridge during the greater part of the trip, actually in charge of the signal indicators by which orders are transmitted to the engineers below; he also from time to time sent his son, who stood beneath him, to the engine-room with orders." These are explicit contradictions,—and of course leave the whole matter in doubt.

What the War Cost.—The two months campaign in Italy can scarcely be said to have been a cheap amusement for any of the parties concerned. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* figures up the cost to the immediate parties to the war, and also to the neutral Powers who were required to make preparations for contingencies, in the following table:

Austria about	£20,000,000
France	20,000,000
Piedmont	4,000,000
Other Italian States	800,000
Russia	1,200,000
England	880,000
Germany	5,120,000
Total	£52,000,000

This makes the snug little aggregate of $260,000,000—or nearly one-third of the whole national debt of England.

Monumental.—Gov. Banks has sent a message to the Massachusetts Legislature recommending the erection of a public statue to the memory of Horace Mann. The Abolitionists, on the other hand, are demanding that the statue of Mr. Webster shall be removed, and endeavoring to make the question a political test. Massachusetts is a small State, but fortunately it is infinitely larger than some of the souls which inhabit it.

A Reminiscence.—Admiral Hope, who was repulsed at the Pei-ho, was Captain of the British frigate *Endymion*, which had the engagement with the *President*, commanded by Decatur, at the opening of the last war with England. After a long and sharp engagement, it will be remembered, the American vessel surrendered to the British Squadron.

The California Mails.

At 9 o'clock last night no decision had been reached in regard to the California Mails. We are assured by Mr. Postmaster Fowler, that all letters, &c., deposited in the Post-office, will be sent to California with the same regularity and certainty as heretofore. In this, Mr. Postmaster-General Holt, and his First-Assistant, Mr. King, both concur. These gentlemen are still in the City—having come on expressly to see that there is no mistake about the mails being duly dispatched.

The Monument at Lexington.—The Directors of the Lexington Monument Association held a meeting, on Monday, in the Rooms of the Board of Trade, Boston. The Hon. Edward Everett occupied the Chair. It was resolved to adopt as the idea of the contemplated monument the design of the minute man made by Mr. Hammatt Billings. This design represents a "minute man" leaving his plow in the furrow, seizing his musket, ball pouch and powder horn, and departing to the call of duty. It is to be bronze, 18 feet high. This is elevated upon a granite, octagon pedestal, 30 feet in height, which will be set with panels for such devices as may be desirable to engrave thereon. The whole height will be 48 feet. Messrs. Charles Hudson, Charles O. Whittemore, Samuel Chandler, Richard Frothingham, Jr., and George Lunt were appointed an Executive Committee, and the Hon. Edward Everett was appointed to prepare an address setting forth the objects of the Association, and soliciting public support.

An Appeal for Aid.—The *Christian Advocate* contains the following notice:

"The Rev. Jeremiah Bowman, a colored brother, and himself an emancipated slave, is now in the City soliciting money to redeem a brother from Slavery. He has unexceptionable testimonials of character and standing in the Church, and is entitled to full confidence. We recommend him and his cause to the humane upon whom he may call for aid."

Mr. Bowman requires about $650 more than he has thus far collected to accomplish his object. Any donations may be sent to him at No. 168 Church-street.

THE STATE FAIR.

Opening Day—Extraordinary Display of Cattle—Prospects and Programme—Picture of the Grounds, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1859—4 P. M.

Providence furnishes a magnificent day for the opening of the State Fair, and the Committee having the Fair in charge present at the opening a very creditable Fair for the prettiest day in October to shine upon. The Albany people and papers so well understand the art of blowing that it needed seeing to believe that one-half was true that they told of the extraordinary display about to be made on this occasion. But seeing is believing. The grounds lie about a mile and a half north of the City,—easily accessible to pedestrians, or through a cloud of dust by omnibuses. I compassed the route very comfortably by the Northern Railroad in 43 minutes from Albany this morning,—the 9 o'clock train, after getting well filled, concluding to wait till 9½, and then waiting ten minutes, I suppose lest somebody should be left. Hereafter they promise to run up and down every half hour, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Fair Grounds are inclosed by a tight board fence and flanked by the usual array of sheds, sheltering double-headed calves, monstrous oxen, big cabbages, and little jokers, and with tents under which sandwiches and lager, bitters, oyster stews and gingerbread are dispensed for your coppers. Inside there are ample facilities for getting to windward of a ravenous appetite, but otherwise no peddling. Through the grounds flow a stream of fresh drinkable water for the refreshment of man and beast.

The Fair opens to-day, and great multitudes of people are on the ground, yet everywhere resounds the clatter of preparation. Floral Hall begins to bloom with beauty, though at 10 o'clock it was almost empty. The shed however, even in its emptiness, was pleasant to look at—hung inside and out with wreaths, its rafters and beams trimmed with evergreens, and its walls fragrant with branches of cedar and pine and almost covered with "running ivy." By to-morrow this in itself would be worth a trip up from New-York in the *New World*—albeit that may involve a state-room already pre-occupied by mosquitoes and the wingless *hemiptera*, and such a rattling of rudder-chains all about you as if the Titans were above, below, and on both sides, and all retchingly sea-sick.

There is a great gathering of large agricultural implements and machinery, but little of it yet in place and few exhibitors are ready to show what it can do, and how do it, better than its competitors. The Albany Mechanics' Institute has a shed about the size of Palace Garden, full of all manner of "powers" and "presses," engines and household utensils, and of all styles and breeds of mechanical devices, from a steam-engine down to a patent pin-head. Albany has laid herself out under this roof, and will probably pocket a world of premiums. Indeed, in every department Albany comes up strong—bound to make the most of an occasion which crams her hotels as if there were a City Railroad just ready to run through the Legislature, or a new batch of Harbor-masters were instantly to be appointed. The miscellaneous department, which includes everything that fails to get snugly in under any other head, will be full before sunset.

The grains, vegetables and dairy produce come up slowly, but the entry list being large, there will be no vacant tables by Wednesday night.

The stalls for horses are adorned with the names of some very extraordinary animals, but the heads of departments in this line are not yet on the ground. To-morrow the driving ring, 500 by 220 feet in area, will be lively with their display.

But in cattle the Fair is already immense. Such tremendous bulls, such sweet-breathed, pure-blood heifers, such glorious beef, and in such quantities were never—I take the word of the oldest visitor at State Fairs—gathered in one place inside the Empire State before. There is pure-blood enough to stock a new State in a year, each burly fellow with a pedigree half a column long in solid nonpariel. Mr. Wainwright, of Rhinebeck, Mr. Forbes, of Greenbush and Mr. Faile, of New-York, are strong in Devons; Mr. Morris, of Fordham, shows a remarkable lot of roan-colored Short-horns; Mr. Remington, of Cayuga, is abundant in Hereford. Men take off their hats as they approach Mr. Wainwright's magnificent imported one-year old *Omer Pacha*, or Mr. Conger's short-horn bull, *Jacintha's Romeo*. The managers have so placed the stables where the cattle are exhibited that they can be well viewed, broadside to. To this department of the show the multitude gather in crowds, and the bronzed farmers hardly restrain their enthusiasm. Boppa missed it that he did not come on with his horse. If he has anything more inspiring than these blooded bulls, his Ashlandess would not stand alone in tendering him a nomination—for stock tells in this vicinity just now. By the way John A. Dix, who is to do the address on Friday, is advertised to assist Daniel S. Dickinson in a grand ratification of the Democratic ticket to-night, at the capitol.

Coming back to our muttons, there are wonderfully few sheep yet in. Mr. Mason, of Jefferson County, has four Saxony Bucks—exceedingly pretty fellows to look at. Mr. Youngham, of Westland Lake, has a fine long-wooled buck and ewe lambs. Wm. Chamberlain, of Red Hook, has 45 Silesian Merinos, and Mr. Conger a pen of imported Southdown ewes. Two of the few exhibited, several of the bucks are valued at $1,000 each.

Swine are not popular. A few grunters adorn the pens, but very few. Poultry abounds, of all fabulous sizes and innumerable varieties. The Police arrangements are admirable. Mr. Bogart takes charge of the pens, and if any member looks disconsolate and lonely, he feeds him, free, into the best of spirits and humor. If the weather holds as it has opened there must be a tremendous dust on the road to-morrow, and a crush on the ground. GLAUCUS.

[By Telegraph.]

Albany, Tuesday, Oct 4.

Although it was not the first public day of the Fair, yet a large number of persons visited the grounds to-day. The weather was delightful, with a clear sun and cool air. There were ample accommodations to reach the grounds through a perfect wall of dust, by the common road or by means of the Northern Railroad, which runs trains to the doors of the Fair grounds, which are about one mile from the city. Up to 4 o'clock to-day, the entries had reached 3,330, which is far in advance of the same period in former years. The cattle exhibition promises to be a grand one, but the stock has not yet all arrived. Horses are in unusual numbers on the grounds, far ahead of former years. Vermont and Connecticut are liberally represented in this department by a larger number of Black Hawks and Morgans than usual. In Mechanics, Arts and Manufactures there will be a fine display, as the entries are numerous and the articles already here are of a superior description. The telegraph apparatus and the telegraphic alarm bell are put up, but were not worked to-day. To-morrow is the first day for admission of the public.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Education.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening. The first part of the session was occupied in disposing of a bill of about $250, presented by a carpenter for extra work on a school-house. It was finally referred to the Law Committee, with instructions to defend the suit, which had been commenced, to recover the amount of the bill. A petition for the use of a school room in which to hold a Sabbath School was sent back to petitioners, with information that to allow a room to be used for such a purpose would violate a rule of the Board. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum made application for the payment of $915, school money, alleged to be due since 1853 by a judgment of the Supreme Court, with interest. The subject was referred to a Special Committee. The Teachers' Committee presented their report recommending certain promotions and appointments. It was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

The Academy of Music.—All of the stock for the Brooklyn Academy of Music, but six or eight thousand dollars, had been taken up on Monday last, when the Board of Managers—not to have any further delay—became responsible for the balance, and the work of preparing the site for the building will be commenced this week. The plans for the building are ready, and the contracts will, doubtless, be signed to-day. The gentlemen who have charge of this work voluntarily made a pledge that, when the building is handed over to the stockholders, it shall be free from all incumbrance. The building will be completed before the 1st of December, 1860.

The Long Island College Hospital.—A correspondent informs us that this institution refuses only to receive in-door patients. This announcement, which will excite surprise and mortification, he charges has been rendered necessary by the gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Hospital. It has already received the tender attentions of the Sheriff, our correspondent states, and is even in arrears for the wages of employes. He suggests that it would be well to investigate the causes which have brought about this result.

Declination of Dr. Tuthill.—Dr. Frank Tuthill, who was unanimously renominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Seventh District, declines the honor, on the ground that his personal affairs prevent his acceptance. He thanks the Convention for their confidence and partiality, and does not doubt that the Republicans of the Seventh District will find a representative who will stand always by the cause of freedom, whom they can elect. The Convention will reassemble at Messerole Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Political.—The Republicans, in the Sixth Assembly District, have nominated Charles M. Barge for Assembly.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

More about the Appointment of Registrars—Messrs. Voorhis and Kennedy Vindicate themselves and Impugn each other's Motives—A Supervisor's Reason for Signing a Report.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, all the members except Supervisor WEISMANN were in their seats, and many spectators were present. Very little business of interest was transacted, but the recriminations which Rumor had whispered would be indulged in by Supervisors VOORHIS and KENNEDY, with regard to what had been said and done, or omitted to be done, by either, in connection with the appointment of Registrars, constituted an interesting part of the proceedings.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in favor of paying to H. H. Robertson and others $852 70, for repairs to Harlem Bridge, was adopted,

The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of paying bills amounting to $1,288 54, for fitting up the office of the District Attorney, was presented.

Supervisor LITTLE, one of the Committee, said he had cut down one of the bills because he thought the charges too high; he thought the charges too high still but he had signed the report in order to get rid of it.

Supervisor KENNEDY—In order to get rid of it! I don't think the Board should allow the gentleman to get rid of it in that easy way. I move that the report be recommitted.

And the Board recommitted it. (Ayes 9, nays 3.) Supervisors CONNER, ROACHE, and LITTLE voting against the motion.

Supervisor VOORHIS arose to a question of privilege. He felt that he owed the Board an apology for being absent at the last meeting. He had been censured in the Board and out of it for being absent. On the Monday when the law directed that they should meet to appoint Registrars he had been present. Afterwards he had been informed by Supervisor SWEENY that an arrangement had been made by which the Registrars would be appointed to the satisfaction of both parties, and believing that the arrangement had been made in good faith he had gone away on important business, expecting to be back sooner than he was. When he learned what was going on—he saw in the TIMES that the Board had got as far as the Ninth Ward—he had immediately started for home, but had reached here after all was over and found that Supervisor KENNEDY had been censuring him very unkindly during his absence. Supervisor KENNEDY had said he was informed on the highest authority that he (Supervisor VOORHIS) was to be absent when Registrars were appointed. Any man who said he had spoken to him (Supervisor VOORHIS) about being absent when Registrars were to be appointed was a most notorious liar. No man could stand up and say that, be he who he might. The only intimation of such a thing that he had seen before was a scurrilous article in the *Tribune*. He had not dreamed that anything different from the arrangement which he had been told had been entered into would be done during his absence. He had stayed one day longer than he had intended with his father, who is 80 years old. He had heard it stated that he had been bribed with various sums, from $20,000 down to $5,000. He acknowledged that $5,550 was deposited to his account in the Greenwich Bank, just about the time that he left the City, and this, it was thought, clinched the nail. On the self-same day that that money was deposited he had received $5,750 that was owed him, secured by a mortgage by THOS. E. DAVIS. That would be found on record. Because he had always been on hand heretofore—because he was not away at times lobbying at Albany, and attending to the affairs of the Seventh avenue Railroad Company, he had been abused and censured on this occasion. He thought it ungentlemanly on the part of Supervisor KENNEDY to make such aspersions as he had made. He wanted to know what Supervisor KENNEDY'S authority was?

Supervisor KENNEDY had nothing to do with the mortgage matters that Supervisor VOORHIS had spoken about. He had never said Supervisor VOORHIS had made a bargain, nor had the papers so reported him. He had said that he had been informed by a prominent member of the Democratic Party, three months ago, that Supervisor VOORHIS would be absent when the time for voting for Registrars came around, or else that he would vote with the Democrats. As to who had told him this—and he had mentioned it at the time to Supervisor BLUNT and one other—he would not reveal the name of that person. He had given utterance on this floor to what everybody was thinking.

Supervisor VOORHIS—You should not think aloud always.

Supervisor KENNEDY—I do think aloud always. That is my gait. There is no concealment about me. As to the remarks about his (Supervisor KENNEDY'S) absence from a previous meeting, Supervisor KENNEDY said that Supervisor PURDY and Supervisor BELL had pledged themselves to advantage should be taken of his (Supervisor KENNEDY'S) absence at that time, and no advantage then was taken. Had Supervisor VOORHIS paired off with anybody? Yet he spoke of his (Supervisor KENNEDY'S) example. Why had not the gentleman followed his example? *He* (Supervisor KENNEDY) had not told his family he was going to one place and then gone to another. *He* had acted honorably. As for Supervisor VOORHIS' conduct, it was before them. In conclusion, Supervisor KENNEDY, in reply to what Supervisor VOORHIS had said about newspapers, explained that those papers (the *Tribune* and *Post*) which had stated that Supervisor BELL had used an oath in a speech before the Board, at the last meeting for the appointment of Registrars, had misrepresented the Supervisor. The expression which Supervisor BELL had used was a playful one, and he had given utterance to it while sitting in his seat, and not in addressing the Chairman; he (Supervisor KENNEDY) had called him to order in the same spirit.

Supervisor VOORHIS replied, explaining why his wife had not known where he had gone to when he was out of town. He reiterated that he had understood that an arrangement had been made with regard to the appointment of Registrars before he went away.

Supervisor PURDY, leaving the Chair, stated that he had never entered into any arrangement of this kind.

He had said so before as he said so now.

And here the matter dropped.

The Board passed upon two or three small bills and adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Board of Governors.

THE NEW ISLAND HOSPITAL—REPORTS FROM THE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met in the Rotunda at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. With the exception of the passage of a resolution, asking the Comptroller for $25,000 on account of the new Island Hospital building, there was nothing of public interest done. The following is the number admitted, died, discharged and remaining for the past week:

Number remaining Sept. 24			7,395
Number admitted			1,787
Total			9,182
Died		28	
Discharged		1,664	
Sent to Penitentiary		140	
Sent to State Prison		4—	1,836
7,346 at the following institutions:			
Bellevue Hospital	876	Randall's Island	976
Lunatic Asylum	701	Randall's I. Hospital	243
Almshouse	1,441	City Prison	44
Penitentiary	723	Third District Prison	19
Island Hospital, from Workhouse	286	Fourth Dist. Prison	8
Island Hospital, from Almshouse	93	Colored Home	245
Workhouse	865	Colored Orph. Asyl'm	189
Small-pox Hospital	3	Children at nurse	185
		City Cemetery	20
		Total	7,346

Decrease, 49.

Police Reports.

A JACK TAR TROUNCED.—Thos. Hanley landed on Monday from a long sea voyage. In search of relaxation, he wandered into No. 13 Oliver-street, a house of entertainment of which Lewis Keene is proprietor. Hanley danced and drank with the girls, and afterwards quarrelled with the men, who beat him badly on his head, and stole $10 from him. He called for the Police, and Officer McCracken caught three of the girls and Carlos Kœning, who are all charged with having been engaged in the row. The proprietor of the place escaped. The prisoners were taken before Justice OSBORN yesterday, when Kœning, in the crowded Court-room, managed to escape. Officer McCracken went to look for him, but did not find him. He returned to Court, however, with Keene, whom he found at the corner of Grand and Elm streets. This man and the girls were committed for examination.

DISTURBED IN HIS MEDITATIONS.—Andrew J. Layton, of Westbury, L. I., sat down on a hydrant in Washington-street, on Monday night, and mused, with downcast eyes. So absorbed was he in his meditations, that he failed to hear the footsteps of three highwaymen, and not until a pair of brawny hands had clutched his throat and bent him backwards to the sidewalk did he realize their presence. They left him with a compressed windpipe and without a $5 bill, besides a promissory note for $31, made by J. B. Brooks. Two young men, named Francis Dunn and John Smith, were afterwards arrested, and identified by the Long Islander as his assailants. They were committed on a charge of highway robbery. The third thief has not been found.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—John Boylan and Arthur Duffy were persevering in their attempts to defraud some traders in the Tenth-avenue, by giving them counterfeit notes on the Bank of Chemung at Elmira. The men were arrested, and other counterfeit $5 bills, on the Bank of New-Jersey, were found in their pockets. The prisoners were held for examination by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

HIS GOLD HAD GONE.—Mr. Louis G. Discombe, of No. 144 Tenth-street, deposited $109 in gold coin in a bureau drawer, and it was stolen. Suspecting Carl Jurgenson, one of his employes, to be the thief, he caused his arrest, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to answer.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—The charges made against Thaddeus C. Ferris, of the Metropolitan Police, by a girl named Mary Durkie, after full investigation, have been dismissed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY—ADDRESS BY MR. J. A. POOR, OF PORTLAND.—The Historical Society met last evening, for the first time since the Summer vacation. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, occupied the Chair. The Librarian, Mr. MOORE, read a list of donations to the Society, of which the most noticeable were a photograph of a portrait of the "First Livingstone," the founder of the family of that name; and a copper globe made in Spain, and bearing the date of 1542, donated to the Society by Mr. BUCKINGHAM SMITH, late Secretary of Legation at Madrid. This globe was exhibited on the platform, and was justly regarded as a great curiosity. Mr. MOORE moved that a Special Committee should be appointed to examine and report upon it. The President named a Committee for that purpose. The President introduced to the audience JOHN A. POOR, Esq., of Portland Me., who read the paper of the evening, his subject being: "English Colonization in England." Mr. POOR was almost inaudible within a few feet from the platform, but was understood to dissent from the popular theory of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the sanctity of Plymouth Rock. He denied that New-England was first settled by the Pilgrims, and spoke of Mr. WEBSTER'S celebrated Plymouth Rock speech, as a political rhapsody, as much epical as HOMER'S Iliad, and worth no more as history. EVERETT also, and BANCROFT, were all wrong. The Pilgrims had no idea of forming a colony, and Plymouth Rock was the great American myth. On the conclusion of the address, Dr. FRANCIS moved the customary vote of thanks, with the usual request of a copy of the address for the archives of the Society, whereupon Mr. O'REILLY moved, as an amendment, that the address should be printed, in order that it might be "considered insturely" by members of the Society. Mr. BENEDICT could but oppose this amendment in its present shape. For ten years past, except on very special occasions, it had not been the custom of the Society to print discourses, and there was no reason why, in the present case, the rule should be departed from. He would move that the printing should be referred to the Executive Committee. This resolution was put, and carried. The meeting then adjourned.

YOUNG LANE'S HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C., UNDER THE HAMMER.—In compliance with an order of the President and Directors of the Fulton Bank, the horses, carriages, stable equipments, &c., lately owned by WILLIAM J. LANE, Jr., the defaulting Transfer Clerk, were put up at auction yesterday morning, by Mr. H. H. LEEDS. The sale took place at the private stables on Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and attracted about five hundred persons, the majority of whom were curiosity-mongers. A small lot of household furniture which had been used by the hostler, was first offered, and knocked down at $42. Some hay and feed followed, and they were purchased for $32. Next the carriages and sleighs were brought forward: A side-bar wagon sold for $80; another, full-spring, for $112 50; a top-wagon for $217 50; a caleche for $330; a one-horse sleigh for $85; a two-horse sleigh for $162 50. The bidding, which had been dull heretofore, improved a trifle when the horses were trotted out, although the animals did not sell for half the amount which is said to have been paid for them. *Cobb*, a roan, costing $600, was purchased by Mr. MAGOON for $282 50. *Boston*, a dark bay, was led off by ANDREW STEVENS for $550, just an advance of $50 on the starting bid. *Selim*, a sorrel, for which LANE paid $1,100, was transferred to Mr. ELDON for $500. *Bess*, the chestnut mare, the best-conditioned of the four, bought for $1,000, sold to ROBERT METCALF for $535. The blankets, fly-nets, sleigh-bells, robes, harness and fancy equipments, of which there were 35 lots, all of superior manufacture and highly decorated, mostly sold at low rates. The exceptions were: 3 sets of single harness, $113; a saddle and bridle, $15 50; 3 fancy blankets, $43; 2 Arctic fox-robes, $82; another, wolf-skin, $36; another, African lynx, $27; a fur coat, $56. To-day Mr. LEEDS will sell, at his salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-street, the furniture of LANE'S house in Nineteenth-street. It is described as being of the most magnificent description.

LECTURE BY MR. MEAGHER ON DEAN SWIFT.—Cooper Institute was crowded in every part last evening to listen to THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER'S defence of that illustrious Irishman, Dean SWIFT, from the aspersions of his various assailants, but more particularly from those of the novelist and satirist, THACKERAY. Mr. DEMPLY, the President of the Tom Moore Club, introduced Mr. MEAGHER. The lecturer narrated the leading events of SWIFT'S life, from the time of his entrance on the great field of life, when he traveled to Leicester, with his wallet containing a lump of soap and a greasy *Horace*, slung in a knapsack over his shoulder on the end of a stick, till the time when he swayed governments, found favor with premiers, and headed a most vehement popular opposition in Ireland against the assumptions of the English Crown. Mr. MEAGHER, in concluding his address, summed up rapidly DEAN SWIFT'S leading characteristics; claiming for him a generous hatred of all untruth, crooked counsels selfishness and intrigue. He was sincere, incorruptible, fearless, solitary and imperious, nevertheless just, humane, charitable and gracious, as POPE asserts him to have been to the end, unpurchased and uncompromised. Mr. M. was frequently and heartily applauded.

THE STEAM-TUG SCALDING CASE.—It appears, from the testimony of the engineer and fireman of the steam-tug *Active*, at the inquest which was held yesterday by Coroner O'KEEFE, upon the remains of FRANCIS HARRIS, one of the three lads who were severely scalded on board that boat on Saturday night, that the occurrence was occasioned by the boy's own act. Deceased and two other lads were lying on the top of the boiler at the time the furnace fires were out, but the water in the boiler retained considerable heat. The bolt of the plate which covered the man-hole had been temporarily removed, for the purpose of cleaning the boiler, and the heavy piece of iron was held in its position by a rope. The boys slackened the fastening, and the cap fell within the boiler, splashing the hot water out of the hole over them in such a quantity as to cause the death of HARRIS. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was 13 years of age. His companions are likely to recover.

SUICIDE, PROBABLE INFANTICIDE, AND ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A German, 35 years of age, named FREDERICK GEASENBEAO, who is said to have been an habitual drunkard, ended his existence on Monday morning, by hanging himself. He was found in the stable No. 196 West 44th-st., where he occasionally worked, suspended from a ladder by a leather strap. A brandy bottle lay at his feet. Coroner JACKMAN'S jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts. ....The body of a male infant, much decomposed, was found at the foot of Amos-street, North-River, with a brick tied to its neck by a cord. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the Ninth Ward Station-house, but it was impossible to tell whether the child had been thrown into the water before or after its death. No evidence as to who were its parents was elicited....JANE FEZAS, four years of age, fell from the third-story window of her parents' house, No. 136 Goerck-street, on Monday evening. She died in a few minutes thereafter. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

MOZART HALL JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.—The Wood faction of the City Democracy met at Mozart Hall, Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Judiciary and Supervisors. The attendance was large, and much interest was manifested in the result. Among the large lobby were many conspicuous Tammany men. Mr. GEORGE GENET, of the Fifteenth Ward, presided. The Convention immediately after organizing proceeded to ballot for a candidate for a Justice of the Supreme Court. The result was the unanimous nomination of WILLIAM H. LEONARD, who received 80 votes, while Judge J. J. ROOSEVELT, his competitor, received only 27 votes. JAMES MONCREIF (the present incumbent) was nominated by acclamation for reelection as a Justice of the Superior Court, as was CHARLES P. DALY as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The Convention then adjourned to Thursday evening next when a candidate for Supervisor will be selected.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the small steamboat *Edwin* left the pier at the foot of Amos-street, with several passengers and a large cargo of merchandise, bound for Nyack and Haverstraw. It was remarked that the boat careened considerably, and when opposite Twenty-ninth-street she commenced to sink. The pilot attempted to make a landing, but was unable to do so, and the boat went down. The steam-tugs *Hunt* and *Dr. Kane* were in the immediate vicinity. They proceeded to the assistance of the sunken steamer. A large number of row-boats took off the passengers, and saved some of the light freight. The general opinion was that the boat was overloaded. The loss will probably amount to nearly $2,000. No part of the boat is visible but her wheel-house and smoke-stack.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the United States, at its recent annual session in Baltimore, consisted of 108 officers and members. It is probably the best legislative body in the world, as all of its members must necessarily have presided over subordinate lodges, and a large proportion having been the presiding officers of State Grand Lodges. The material of the late Grand Lodge was as follows: Mechanics and manufacturers, 30; lawyers, 17; merchants, 15 officers of private corporations, 14; public officials, 9; physicians, druggists and dentists, 7; private bankers and clerks, 7; farmers and planters, 4; editors, 3; clergyman, 1; no occupation, 1. Among the above were Judges, Postmasters, Railroad and Bank Presidents, Generals, and so on, and what is odd, not a single public or private defaulter.

LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETING.—The monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association was held last evening at HILDEBRAND'S, in Hester-street. There were some fifty new members initiated, and the evening was mostly occupied with the reports of the Treasurer, the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees. The Association consists of between 6,000 and 7,000 members. The Society are disposed to acquiesce in all reasonable demands of the authorities respecting the non-sale of liquor on Sunday, and a rule of the body requires each member, when addressed by one of the Police, to treat him with entire respect, and report the case to the legal counsel of the Association.

THE MYSTERIES OF TAMMANY.—A regular meeting of the Tammany Society took place at the Old Wigwam last night, WILSON SMALL presiding, in the absence of Grand Sachem FOWLER. The only business of moment was the initiation of candidates for membership, about twenty of whom were inducted into the first mysteries. The list includes quite a number of prominent Democrats—among them John Clancy, John Kerr, Elijah Ward, Thomas C. Fields, Benjamin M. Whitlock, Aaron B. Rollins, William H. Leonard, John O'Keefe, John E. Devlin, and others.

Staten Island.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.—The approach of the stormy season rendering it expedient, if not perilous, to keep the *Falcon* at her moorings in the lower bay, has caused her removal to a more secure anchorage near the old Quarantine. The apparition is said to be anything but welcome to the Staten Islanders, and the discontent is likely to be the more widespread on account of the revival of the practice of interring the dead from infectious diseases within the old Marine Hospital grounds. A patient, who had died of cholera, was thus buried a day or two since. The season of small-pox and ship-fever being at hand, the "friends of removal" are ardently opposed to reviving this offensive, and, as they argue, most dangerous form of the Quarantine nuisance. The removal, however, is understood to have the sanction of the Commissioners.

The Supervisors of Richmond County have offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the person or persons who on the night of the 21st of August waylaid FRANCIS DUCHARME, near Clifton, Staten Island, upon which occasion he was so terribly beaten with a slung-shot, or other murderous weapon, that he died within a few hours thereafter, which occurrence was, at the time, reported in the TIMES.

A BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

Principals of the Organization—The Constitution and Terms of Membership—Names of Officers.

An important Convention of ministers and laity of the Baptist denomination, having for its object the formation of a Sunday-School Union for the country at large, was held in this City yesterday. The success of similar organizations in the Methodist Episcopal and other Churches, has had its influence in originating the movement. The Convention assembled at the First Baptist Church in Broome-street, and was called to order at 2 o'clock P. M. About one hundred delegates were present, representing, in many instances, distant places, and quite fully in and near the City. CHARLES T. GOODWIN was elected President of the Convention, and J. BANNISTER, Secretary. The exercises were opened by singing the 358th hymn, and prayer by the Rev. F. REMINGTON.

Mr. C. A. BUCKBEE read the minutes of the various preliminary meetings, after which the Committee on the Constitution made report. This was taken up and discussed, being adopted *seriatim*. The 4th article, defining who shall constitute members of the Union, and the terms of membership, occasioned the principal discussion. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE favored the plan of graduating the number of delegates from each school by the amount of money subscribed, in order to secure the largest amount to the treasury. Mr. EDDY, Dr. ARMITAGE and Dr. WYCKOFF were for making the number in each school the basis of representation—every school subscribing having a claim to at least one delegate. The matter was referred to a Committee, consisting of Dr. ARMITAGE and Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and WYCKOFF. The remainder of the organization, meanlime, was proceeded with.

The Constitution may be thus epitomized:

The organization is to be called the Baptist Sunday School Union. The object is to secure thorough instruction in all the doctrines of the Sacred Scriptures, and to promote, in every suitable way, the prosperity and growth of the schools of the denomination. The Union is to be composed of delegates from Sabbath Schools, annual members, life members, and life directors. The terms of membership, as defined in the 4th article, are as follows: "Any school contributing to the funds of this Union shall be entitled to be represented by an annual delegate, and for every $10 annually contributed, to an additional delegate. An annual member may be made by the payment of $1 into the Treasury; a life member by the payment of $10; and a life director by the payment of $30."

A series of seven resolutions, declaring that the Union is to make itself acquainted with the system of instruction in Sunday Schools, and with the books needed, and to recommend the same to the schools in the Union; that they inform themselves where the various books and publications can be procured on the lowest terms, and that they be authorized to prepare and publish such new books as may be needed, giving the preference to the American Baptist Publication Society, provided that Society will sell as cheaply as any other. They are not to involve the Union in any expenses for the same. An official system of visitation of the schools shall be instituted, and the Union is to be essentially missionary in its character, the following officers were elected: CHARLES T. GOODWIN, President; C. W. THOMAS, N. D. MORGAN and J. D. WILLIAMSON, Vice-Presidents; S. P. HILLMAN, Secretary; J. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer. Fifteen Directors were also chosen.

Mr. GOODWIN returned his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him in electing him to the post of president of a Baptist Sunday School Union. He was devotedly attached to the Sabbath-School cause, and the Baptist S. S. Union; these feelings he had cherished ever since he had been a professor of religion. He had been a Sabbath School teacher for seventeen years, and had often experienced great difficulty in procuring suitable books. If this organization were taken in hand in the proper spirit, he predicted that in a few years that they would be proud of it. He pledged his best efforts to the discharge of the duties of his office.

At the conclusion of the meeting, fourteen persons subscribed as life directors, and three as life members of the new Union. The exercises were closed by prayer and a Benediction.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, with such seal as brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 224 Water-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CURTISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars, also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Maravilla Cures Baldness; Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depot, F. PITTS, No. 769 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Spring Beds.—$3 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, Bair Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $55.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

How shall I restrain my passions and cultivate my higher nature, and in what pursuit can I best succeed, and make the most of myself? Get a correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER AND WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Railroad Blankets,
Traveling Shawls,
Heavy Undershirts and Drawers,
at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

F. Y. S. **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium,
F. Y. S. The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Fall and Winter Boots
Of a superior quality, at
No. 188 Fulton-st., west of Broadway.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 833 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hill's Hair-Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Hill's Hair-Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Silver-plated Ware.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.
Invite attention to an assortment of the latest patterns in this line, just received, embracing liquor stands, dinner, breakfast and lunch casters, cake baskets, egg stands, tea and coffee sets, spoons, forks, ladles, &c., of reliable quality, and at very moderate prices.
No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Caution.
WHITE, THE HATTER.
The public are cautioned against the
FALL STYLE HATS, ISSUED BY WHITE.
The rays of light dancing around their graceful sides are highly dangerous to ladies. Remember
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, $96 and $100. ALL KINDS, WARRANTED. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—MARSHALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the Northwest Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. B. P. Wile, of Pleasant Valley, GEO. C. MARSHALL to Mrs. DEBORAH MARSHALL, both of Poughkeepsie.

LAWRENCE—CORTHELL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, SAMUEL LAWRENCE to CAROLINE P., youngest daughter of the late Henry Cothcal.

DENBOLM—McLAY.—At Williamsburgh, on Monday, Oct. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Grand-st. Church, WM. A. DENHOLM to GRACE McLAY.

☞ Glasgow and Dundee (Scotland) papers please copy.

WELLS—PROVOOST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, JACOB WELLS, Jr., and MARIANNA PROVOOST.

DIED.

BLANCK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, HENRY C., youngest son of John W. and Eliza E. Blanck, in the 2d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 67 Vandam-street, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, ALEXANDER FERRIS, son of William Ferris, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d ave., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

DUNN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, JOHN DUNN, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Piatt Lodge No. 194, F. A. M., are requested to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No. 203 Spring-st.

BEATTIE.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 3, after a short illness, MARY, wife of Benjamin Beattie, and daughter of G. P. B. and Nancy Hoyt, aged 25 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock, from No. 34 Jefferson-st.

KINGSBURY.—In this City, Mrs. MARGARET KINGSBURY, widow of the late Ephraim Kingsbury, aged 78 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the house of Asa Parker, No. 100 Essex-st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 5. The friends, and the members of the New-England Society, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WILKIN.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday afternoon, Oct. 4, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. HENRY S. WILKIN, in the 63d year of his age.

The particulars of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, MARY B., wife of Henry A. Washburn.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, John H. Smith, No. 148 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

RICHARDS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Oct 3, WM. RICHARDS, in the 71st year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from Newark. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Pompton Plains for interment.

MANN.—At Harlem, on Monday evening, Oct. 3, SAMUEL MANN, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Andrew's Church, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 3½ o'clock.

ALLAIRE.—At Green Point, on Monday evening, Oct. 3, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, the Rev. BENJAMIN F. ALLAIRE, son of the late Samuel Y. and Margaret Allaire, aged 23 years and 13 days.

The funeral service at the house of his brother-in-law, Robt. H. Allaire, corner of Franklin-av. and Jay-st., Greenpoint on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. His remains will be taken on Thursday morning to New-Rochelle for interment.

BASSETT.—At Port Chester, on Sunday, Oct. 2, Mrs. LAURA BASSETT, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Haven Depot, Chambers-st., on arrival of the cars at 9 o'clock P. M.

OGDEN.—At Bath, Steuben Co., on Wednesday, Sept. 28, HENRY L. OGDEN, oldest son of the late Major Edmund Ogden, U. S. A., aged 18 years.

BUTLER.—At Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday, Oct. 1, OLIVER H. BUTLER, M. D., oldest son of Elias Butler, of Hyde-park, N. Y., aged 24.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of his father, at Hyde-park, on Thursday, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CATLIN.—At Newport, R. I., on Monday, Oct. 3, DAVID W. CATLIN, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

JAMESON.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday night, Oct. 3, JOHN JAMESON, of this City, aged 40.

Funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 7 Lafayette-st., Hartford.

WEYMAN.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 29, MARTIN E. WEYMAN, formerly of this City, in the 46th year of his age.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

A course of Eight Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) as follows:

Oct. 18—The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
Oct. 18—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 8—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—A Distinguished Lecturer, whose name will shortly be given.

The subject for each lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.

Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL will preside at the Organ.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady to the course THREE DOLLARS; can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER, PLATED WARE, &c.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
ESTABLISHED at No. 28 Bowery in 1818.
Store enlarged in 1859, and NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
STRANGERS will find it to their interest to examine our STOCK, as all goods sold are warranted to be as represented. Terms 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.
WATCHES repaired and warranted.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver the first Lecture in this course, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

SUBJECT—WOMAN AND HER WORK.

Single tickets 25 cents; tickets for the course of eight lectures THREE DOLLARS; can be procured of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

CAUTION TO PASSENGERS CROSSING the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ferries.—Never undertake this dang

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,

NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the 1st Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 372 Broadway, corner 13th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Ranney's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.

Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

EXAMINATION OF THE TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

The Twenty-third Term of this Institution closed on Thursday, Sept. 29.

The Committee in attendance take great pleasure in saying that the examination of the several classes brought before them was highly creditable to the pupils themselves, and evinced that thorough and careful training for which their instructors are noted.

The scholars were examined in French, English, Grammar, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Single and Double-entry Book-keeping, &c., in all of which they acquitted themselves honorably, and in some of which they were very superior. Particularly in French and Book-keeping. The declamations were highly satisfactory, and the compositions evinced thought and originality.

One peculiarly pleasing feature of the examination was the evidence it gave of the careful instruction of the pupils in first principles, as they were required to give a reason for everything—a matter of the greatest importance, and without which any system of education is sadly defective.

In order to develop the whole man, due attention is paid to the physical, the mental, and moral education of the students.

The facilities afforded at this Institution in the formation of good business habits, and to those who design to engage in mercantile pursuits, are perhaps unsurpassed by any in the land, as particular attention is paid to these departments of education.

At the close of the Examination, rewards of merit were presented to those who had particularly distinguished themselves—among which were a beautiful and costly gold medal, to James B. Hawes, of Tarrytown, and two elegant silver medals,—one to Hilton R. Torbert, of Spain, and one to Alfred de Silva, of Cuba.

Allen Newman, A. M., the Principal, has been for more than a quarter of a century, engaged in the work of education, and whose success in his profession affords the strongest evidence of his skill and competency. G. W. Jaynes, A. M., the Associate Principal, by a faithful devotion to the business of teaching for a number of years past, has shown himself eminently qualified for the position which he now so honorably and usefully fills.

Nor would we omit the testimonial due to Mr. W. Powell, who seems peculiarly adapted to the work of instructing the young, and as a teacher of the French language he has but few, if any, superiors. Being of English parentage, and educated in France, he has thus been familiar with both languages from his youth.

To those who wish to give their sons a thorough and practical education, we most cordially and heartily recommend the Tarrytown Institute.

The Rev. S. MARTINDALE, Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Rev. C. B. SING, A. M., Red Hook, N. Y.
The Rev. J. J. MATTHIAS, Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Rev. D. BUCK, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 1, 1859.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.—A LADY without children having recently taken one of those new elegant four-story houses in 39th-st., near Lexington-av., is desirous to meet with a family, either Spanish or American, to board with her this Winter. To a liberal party nothing will be spared to give all the comforts of a private home. Those who have daughters to educate will have thorough instruction in English, French, (by a native,) Spanish, Italian, and music, without any extra charge for the two first branches. Address, or call at No. 119 East 39th-st., before 10 o'clock or after 5 P. M.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 3 and 5 West 38th-st., (three doors from 5th-av.), will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 698; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Catalogue for the Winter will just be published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. LIBSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.

BENJ. F. MILLS.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playgrounds and Gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DESROCHEFERMOY, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., reopened her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Sept. 15. Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches: discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—One of the principals of this Institute can be consulted with at the office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 to 1, for three days.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parents or Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 222 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; French and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INST., 346 B'DWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department, and parents with school circulars. References—Faculty Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, et. al. Superior teachers of music, French and German wanted.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 52 East 23d-st.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MR. SINCLAIR WILL OPEN A CLASSICAL and English school, at Stapleton, Staten Island, on MONDAY, Oct. 3: school-room directly opposite the Reformed Dutch Church.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., the Rev. A. G. SHEARS, M. A., Rector. Circulars may be had of the Rector, or Mr. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, New-York.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING BOARDING and Day School for young gentlemen within an hour of New-York. For ease of access, healthfulness of climate, beauty of scenery and social and religious advantages, the locality is unsurpassed. The health of the Principal requires a change. For further particulars address PROPRIETOR, care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE.—WANTED.—A young lady desires a situation as daily governess; is capable of teaching the English branches thoroughly, together with music, or instruction given in music alone. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given and required. No objection to teaching in a school. Brooklyn preferred. Address W. C., Brooklyn P. O.

AN ENGLISH LADY, AGED 26, A GOOD musician, and competent to teach her own language thoroughly, with French and German, (acquired abroad,) wishes to meet with an engagement in New-York as a governess in a family, or musical instructress in a school. Address, post-paid, stating salary, &c., to M. D. ELFICKS, Bookseller, No. 22 Leicester-terrace, Bayswater, London.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) and Music on the Piano, desires a re-engagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, box No. 1,504, Post office.

WANTED—A TEACHER, A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, in a private family, to have the charge of the education of five children; will require to understand thoroughly the English branches, French, vocal and instrumental music. Inquire at No. 175 Forsyth-st., for three days.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DESIRES an engagement as private tutor; will teach the classical, mathematical or English branches, or prepare pupils for college. References from the City and Faculty of Yale College. Address H., Box No. 545 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO speaks French fluently, and is competent to instruct in Latin, the higher mathematics, usual English branches, drawing and painting, desires a situation. Best references given. Address, with salary offered, Miss A. E. B. EMES, Augusta, Me.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GRADUATE OF a New-England College, a situation as teacher in a school or private family. Has best recommendations of his ability to teach and of his moral and Christian character. Is a good gymnast. Address W., Box No. 479 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes a situation either as Principal or assistant in a good select school. Address G. F. R., Box No. 173 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY FROM school, desires a situation in a seminary as teacher of the English branches. Reference given. Address H. W. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF THIS CITY OFFERS HER services as English teacher in a family or school for three or four hours of each day. Address ENGLISH TEACHER, Bookstore, No. 152 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS daily or resident governess, to teach English, French and music. Address A. E., Box 3,393 Post-office.

LECTURES.

GILLETTE
YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A Course of Four Lectures will be given by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, on ASTRONOMY, at Calvary Baptist Church, (West 23d-st., nearly opposite 5th-av. Hotel,) on the Evenings of the 11th, 13th, 15th and 18th of October.

THESE LECTURES HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN DELIVERED IN THIS CITY.

ASTRONOMY OF THE BIBLE.

First Lecture—*Evidences of the Being of God, drawn from the Physical Universe.*

Second Lecture—*Is the Creator of the Universe the God of the Bible?*

Third Lecture—*The Cosmogony of the Universe, as Recorded by Moses.*

Fourth Lecture—*Astronomical Allusions and Illustrations found in the Hebrew Scriptures.*

Tickets for the Course, $1. Single Tickets, 30 cents—only at the door on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8. Course Tickets to be had at

Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
Appleton's, Broadway.
Crowen's, Broadway and 4th-st.
Hazard & Caswell's, 5th-av. Hotel.

JAMES SANDFORD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.

A course of six lectures will be given in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, for the benefit of the Elm-place Congregational Church, the Rev. W. A. Barlett, Pastor.

The First Lecture of this course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, by

GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq.

To be followed by
The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT,
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
The Rev. WM. H. MILBURN,

and two other popular lecturers, names to be announced at an early day.

Tickets for the course, admitting a gentleman and lady, $2; single tickets 25 cents. To be obtained at A. G. Gaston's, No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Doors open at 7; lectures to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

Dr. BOYNTON will deliver the Second Lecture on GEOLOGY, (first of the Course,)

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

On this occasion the exhibition of large paintings will commence. Tickets for the course only $1. Pupils of Schools 50 cents. Single tickets 25 cts. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—Dr. LIEBER will deliver the introductory Lecture to his Course on Politics, on MONDAY next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av. The public generally are invited to attend.

The regular exercises of the School occur as follows: the Senior Class meets at 9½ o'clock; and the Junior, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A meeting of such persons as desire to join an Afternoon Class will take place on THURSDAY, at 4½ o'clock, at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

LECTURE—BY THE REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D.—*On Indications of the Church of the Pilgrims*, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at the door.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW-YORK STATE
AGRICULTURAL FAIR,
AT
ALBANY,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
Oct. 5, 6 and 7—THREE DAYS.
HARLEM RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

AN EXTRA TRAIN

Will be run between Dover Plains and Albany on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October.

Leave Dover Plains	at	6 15 A. M.
Arriving in Albany	at	9 20 A. M.
Leave New-York	at	7 30 A. M.
Arriving in Albany	at	3 15 P. M.
RETURNING.		
Leave Albany for New-York		5 45 A. M.
Arriving		3 40 P. M.
Leave Albany for Dover Plains		5 00 P. M.
Arriving		8 45 P. M.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

IMPORTED DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—FOR SALE—Cases containing about 3,300 extra fine Bulbs, in assorted packages, received from Messrs. P. Van Waveren & Co.'s celebrated nursery in Holland. Catalogues gratis. BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO.,
Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $44 per bag, $50 per ton. For sale by CHAS. V. MAPES, Agricultural Implements and Seed Warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. V. E. POPPER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A 3-story basement and counter-cellar brick house and lot, finished in the best style; with hot and cold water bath; wash-basin, marble mantles, grates, range and heater; size of house 22 feet 4 inches by 36 feet, with piazza 8 feet 3; cashed-in lot 22 feet 4 inches front, by 102 feet deep, with two large grape arbors, situated No. 39 South 4th-st., five minutes' walk from Peck-slip or Grand-st. Ferry terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURCHAM, No. 82 4th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE MODERN 3-story and basement brown-stone house No. 23 West 19th-st.; this house is 21 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 55 feet in depth; built in good style; brown-stone front; it is in good order, and possession will be given in a few days. It is seldom we have so desirable a house for a small family, as well located, on our books for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 12 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SITUATION FOR A boarding-house or hotel in White Plains, opposite the new Court-house; lot 150 feet by 200 deep; building in good order; good water and fruit. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. F. JENKINS, Surveyor, White Plains, or M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, or to J. H. TRAYNIER, on the premises.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his manufactory and lot of ground, fronting on three wide streets. The main building is 4 stories high, 40x172. Size of lot, 103x172. For particulars, at Nos. 1,009 and 1,011 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. WM. D. ROGERS.

MURRAY-HILL.—FOR SALE, THE TWO SPACIOUS brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop houses Nos. 248 and 250 Madison-av., between 37th and 40th-sts., each house is 25x72 feet; a large stable will be sold with either house. Call at the houses to examine them; for terms, upon the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place.

THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE AND brick-front house No. 349 West 22d-st., with all modern improvements; house 16x62, lot 16x100; three lines of stages and two cars within a block; this block, bounded by 8th and 10th avs., is one of the finest in this City; price, $8,000; $4,000 can remain. Apply on the premises.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

HOBOKEN PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR exchanged for liquors in bond. A very desirable three-story and basement dwelling, situated conveniently to the ferry, containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to BESSON & VANSYCKEL, No. 39 South William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BEAUTIfully fitted up, in perfect order, and replete with every comfort and convenience; is in a central region, near 5th-av., and will be sold at a bargain. The furniture, which is new, can be bought with it if desired. R. J. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

CAIRO CITY LOTS FOR SALE—OR WOULD be exchanged for New-York City property. Four lots of land in Alexander County, State of Illinois, first addition to the City of Cairo, block 2, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 12. These lots are well situated on the Ohio levee. Apply to C. T. CURTIS, No. 56 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in New-York, four lots on the corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, also, the three-story English basement house No. 97 Sackett-st., near the Hamilton Ferry. For terms, &c., address A. J., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, with description of property and price.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; one of the best locations in the City; the house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNtry Seat or Western lands, one or two brown-stone houses, well located in the City; also a marble-front store and two cottage houses. Full particulars and description at No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 68 Houston-st., in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Lot 25x95. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A THREE-story house, brown-stone basement and trimmings, built by days' work; all the modern improvements, street paved with Belgian pavement. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

LOTS FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF GROUND ON the West side of 2d-av., near 42d-st., 255 feet deep, by half the block on the avenue; 80 per cent. or more can remain for a term of years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

5,000 ACRES OF PENNSYLVANIA COAL LANDS FOR SALE—Situated in the best region of the State, and within easy communication with this City. Will be sold for cash or exchanged for other property. Address COAL LANDS, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPtions, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HOUSE TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. —The house is large, in good order, with all modern improvements, except gas; situated in a beautiful park, surrounded by evergreen and deciduous forest trees. There is a large garden, stable, coach-house, &c., attached to the place. Distance, by railroad, nine miles from Chambers-st.—time, 45 minutes—from station, five minutes. Churches, school, markets and stores in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGERTY, No. 57 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence on Gifford's Lane, Staten Island, on the line of the Staten-Island Railroad, containing about 20 acres, half of which is cleared land and the balance well wooded. On the premises is a good house, also a small tenant house, barn, hay-house, and other outbuildings. For price, terms, &c., apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 93 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

WANTED TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence, for a term of years, house with eight or ten rooms, and with from four to ten acres of land; must lie on or near the water; Long Island Sound preferred. Address, stating rent and where located, A. DE MONTFREDY, Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, New-York, 8 miles from Ameterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county-seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones—good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of enltivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated. In the village, a magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent, and it is a healthy place. It is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a summer residence or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LANDS IN TENnessee.—Two tracts of 5,000 acres each, of the table lands in Southeastern Tennessee; well timbered and watered; soil rich and fertile; one tract intersected by a railroad, and the other within convenient distance. Ten miles from the lands of the Great Episcopal College. Title perfect. Such an opportunity for a great bargain and investment very rarely occurs. Apply soon to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville, (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VANBREEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIVE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, located between Madison and 4th avs. and 12th and 25th-sts., with all the modern improvements, immediately, by a first-class tenant; rent, $1,000 to $1,500. Call at once at the office, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR ONE, TWO OR three years, a first-class house, situated between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; must be in first-rate order. Inquire of CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

500 HOUSES WANTED FOR TENANTS who throng my office daily. All landlords who have any city on the mind, and wish to have their property rented, are invited to call at my office and register the same. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—TO RENT, A HOUSE CONTAINING the modern improvements, located either in the IXth or XIth Wards; rent not to exceed $550 or $600; possession by Nov. 1. Address STATES PARTICULARS, ROCK, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD TENANT—A NICE 3-story brick modern house, at about $550 rent, located somewhere in vicinity of 20th-st. and 4th-av. Possession 1st Nov. or sooner. KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

WANTED A SMALL HOUSE WITH ALL MOdern improvements, in the 1st or 2d Ward. Call at CHAS. ALTHOFF'S, No. 14 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—ONE ON EAST 20TH-ST., $600, with all the modern improvements; the same on 39th-st., $500; the same on 46th-st., near Broadway, chandeliers, &c., $500; the same on East 19th-st., $700, carpets for sale; the same on 18th-st., $700; a four-story, brown-stone, English basement house on West 22d-st. at a bargain for the balance of the year; a three-story, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, with chandeliers, &c.; on West 27th-st., $600; a splendid four-story and attic brown-stone house on 21st-st., opposite Gramercy-park, $1,500. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, English basement house, opposite the Theological Seminary grounds, No. 303 West 21st-st.; also, the four-story English basement house No. 246 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the four-story house No. 8 West 41st-st., between 6th and 7th-av. and Broadway. The above houses have the modern improvements, and would be let low to good tenants. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—ONE ON West 22d-st., $1,200; one on West 42d-st., $1,200; one on West 24th-st., $1,000; one on 35th-st., $750; one on West 26th-st., $900; one on Thompson-st., $1,000; one on Green-st., $6,500, furniture for sale, price $1,500; one on Grand-st., rent $650, furniture for sale, price $1,100; an elegantly furnished establishment boarding-house on Mercer-st., rent $900, and all the splendid furniture for sale for $2,000. Terms easy.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 140 East Broadway—A good location for residence or for boarders. The furniture is in good order and genteel in appearance. Relinquished on account of the death of the occupant. Immediate possession can be given. Inquire of Judge C. R. SMITH, No. 166 Clinton-st., at 10 A. M., or of J. DEVOE, with W. N. Seymour & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick houses, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, baths, &c.; one No. 203 East 19th-st., the other in Bedford-st., near the new Court-house, East Brooklyn. C. Y. WENBLE, No. 31 Nassau-st., office of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 310 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF SEVEN SPLENDID rooms, furnished with everything for housekeeping, plated ware, table linen, cooking utensils, China and glassware. House has all the modern improvements. The price of these rooms will be $45 a week, only. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NO. 583—Second floor, 30x200, through to Mercer-st., with lofts in front and rear buildings. The extension is now completed, and possession can be given immediately. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET—YEARLY RENT $525.—Lease 2½ years, and half of furniture for sale. Price $600.—New modern three-story house, on Lexington-av. Possession of lower part at once. Small genteel family occupies the rest till May next. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO 129 EAST TWENty-second-st., 25 by 50 feet, four stories high, well lighted, suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes; will be fitted up to suit the tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—BASEMENT NO. 64 John-st.; rent, $250; lots, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 10 years; lots, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 10 years; lots, 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 10 years.
No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., TWO BLOCKS FROM Broadway, a three-story brick house, with gas and water; yearly rent, $500; lease and gas-fixtures for sale, price $200. A fine chance to make money. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENtieth-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family. Possession 1st of November. Address

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WINSLOW, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity* vs. *The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants.*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the

PROPERTY,
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION-HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the FUEL and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessee of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.

Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1859, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi-annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New-York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; of $35,000, with like interest, from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest from the 1st of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, and having the effect of judgments.

To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, at par, or bonds of the United States, or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New-York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, or mortgages upon unincumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property.) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named, (if of undoubted permanent value,) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.

The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the net revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to the extinguishment and renewal of fuel; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.

Third—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest upon each at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each installment of the same, from the time they severally became due until the day of sale. He will also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the undersigned securities to the cash value of $100,000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.

Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments, for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $180,500, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3,509, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.

Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the time of the several installments thereof fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other third mortgage bonds. The two classes of third mortgage bonds referred to in this and the last specification embrace in the aggregate 600 bonds of $1,000 each.

Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the effect of judgments.

The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If after making the deposit the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from this non-compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale, and until full payment is made, to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession, or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the incomes arising therefrom, on which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold. And the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.

AUGUST 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

The Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING HOUSES and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CONSOLIDATION, both as it regards the PERFECTION OF THEIR WORK and the provisions made for the safety of the trust committed to their care, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1859.

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said Company.

EDWIN CROSSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 10th of October. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER AND BANKER, NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., has constantly on hand, at private sale, a large variety of first-class securities, paying large dividends and suitable for permanent investments in lots to suit purchasers.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw Interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. T. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

COLLECTIONS, 1859.

British West Indies, Canadas and throughout the United States and Cuba, with prompt returns. Thirty years' experience entitles the undersigned to offer facilities reliable, responsible and legitimate to his numerous friends and patrons. He begs especial attention to this notice. J. T. VAN VLECK.

DRESSELL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 26, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURteen DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board,
N. BUCK, Cashier.

FARM MORTGAGES MADE TO THE LA Crosse and Milwaukee, the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the Racine and Mississippi, the Milwaukee and Horicon, and other Railroad Companies, in the State of Wisconsin.

Holders of the above securities are requested to call at the Banking Office of READ. DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for Inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds and United States Steam Sugar Refining Company's stock. Apply to ALBERT II. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MR. THERON S. KNAPP HAS RECEIVED the appointment of Cashier in the Banking Office of J. T. Van Vleck.

THE CREDITORS OF ROBERT H. CORbett, late Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., will please call on RICHARD E. LEWIS, No. 71 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,

Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:

POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.

POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.

POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS. And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,

JAMES F. COX,
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.

HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M. D.,
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D. } Medical Examiners.

☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—WANTED, AN ENERGETIC GENtleman, to take the place of a retiring partner in a successful and thoroughly-established manufacturing business, strictly on the cash principle, which has been extensively advertised throughout the United States for several years, and now yielding a net profit of from $30 to $40 per day. The present partner will give satisfactory reason for retiring. To any gentleman possessing the above amount in cash, every opportunity will be afforded for investigation. No agents need apply. Address A. M. C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PORTER HOUSES, BILLIARD SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS FOR SALE.—Several public houses now doing a good business will be sold cheap. They have been established some time, and are owned by one gentleman who wishes to retire from business.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
No. 229 Broadway.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—FOR sale, the stock and good-will of a retail hardware store, located in the central part of the city of Newark, N. J., well established and doing a good business, and can be considerably increased. Capital $2,000. Address Box No. 621 Newark Post-office.

TO LET—TO AMBROTYPE AND STEREOSCOPE artists—the very commodious and popular rooms in the Museum Buildings, in Troy, N. Y., with use of instruments, scenery &c.; rent $250 per year, with immediate possession. Apply to W. B. BOARDMAN, Troy, N. Y.

$300 TO $500.—FOR SALE—A HALF-INterest in an old-established Real Estate and General Brokerage business, paying about $4,000 per annum. Every satisfaction given. Address for two days BARGAIN, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS AND FIXTURES of a retail stationery store, located well, and doing a good business that is rapidly improving; expenses light, and but a small capital required. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—WHICH WILL PAY AN active man a very handsome remuneration. A fine opportunity for a man with a capital of $3,000. Apply to JOHN M. COUGHLIN, Esq., No. 89 Beaver-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE celebrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her partner. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 21 Second-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents gentlemen $1.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST.—FOR NEW-JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Lines, Leave Barclay-st. and foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2. For New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. B. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

CALIFORNIA
MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' LINE,
VIA NICARAGUA.
ONLY LINE CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
700 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 22 DAYS.

The United States and Central American Transit Company will dispatch the splendid U. S. Mail Steamship ST. LOUIS, 2,000 tons, Capt. H. CHURCHILL, from New-York, for San Juan del Norte, at 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, connecting *via* Isthmus of Nicaragua with the U. S. Mail Steamship PACIFIC.

To secure passengers against any liability of detention arrangements have been made for an extra steamer to call at San Juan del Sud, on the Pacific, to transport the mails and passengers to San Francisco, in case of accident to the steamer from San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain J. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21. Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 8 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COTCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship *Africa*, which leaves Liverpool Oct. 1 (about Oct. 14.)

Passage Money to Nassau	$15
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS. The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER AR-ROSA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Warren-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.

We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!

But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.

Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.

Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS.
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—AN elegant, 7-octave piano-forte, in superb rosewood case, celebrated City makers, with unexpired warrantee for two years from 1st of May last; round corners; rich carvings, unsurpassed tone and touch, over-braced grand diagonal bar, fluted legs, scallopped keys, bevel top, artistic opal work, is a gem, and is perfect every way; price $200; an unprecedented bargain; can be fully tested. Apply at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 39th-st., for three days, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

LICHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 428 Broadway, also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARlor and SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, with all the latest improvements, and warranted; been used a few months; made by one of the best makers. Will be sold, for want of use, very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class make, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

PIANO-FORTE WANTED—ONE OF STEINway & Sons' manufacture, 7-octave, in good order. Address C. H., Box No. 73 New-York Post-Office.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 267 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 101 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

BASSO WANTED—IN A QUARTETTE CHOIR in Brooklyn. One who is acquainted with the Episcopal service, and can read music at sight, may hear of a situation at a moderate salary, by addressing S. R., Box No. 2,093 Post-office, New-York.

MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITuation as soprano singer in a church. Communications giving name of church, &c., will be promptly attended to. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

CHURCH ORGANIST.—ONE OF LONG EXperience, with City references, desires a situation in New-York or vicinity. Salary $100. Address ENGLE, No. 68 Monroe-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21st, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARR

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Ratification Meeting at Albany—Deliberations of the Democracy of the Capital—Speeches of the Hon. John A. Dix, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and Others.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Under the call of the General Committee of the City and County of Albany, the Democrats held a grand ratification meeting at the Capitol to-night, to indorse the State nominations and rejoice over the reunion of the party.

Large numbers of persons assembled in the Park of the Capitol, where a speaking platform was erected.

The Park was densely crowded with spectators, and the excitement, doubtless, lost nothing from the crowds attending the State Fair, nor from the hands of music, rockets and Drummond lights, which the managers of the great demonstration had liberally supplied, although it is, of course, held that the attendance would have been numerous without these extraneous aids. As it was, the meeting certainly was one of the largest that has been held at the State capital for some years.

At the entrance of the Park two fine Drummond lights sent a glare down State-street and up the Park over the close-packed Democratic family of Hards and Softs.

The speakers were arranged so as to give all sides a fair representation on the platform. DICKINSON for the very Hards; DIX for the very Softs; TREMAINE for the softened Hards, and SEYMOUR for the hardened Softs. The latter, however, was unable to attend in consequence of illness, so one shade of shell was unavoidably unrepresented.

At 7½ o'clock, P. M., the different Wards of the City, by their delegations, with bands of music and transparencies, arrived on the ground, and they advanced to the stand amid the firing of rockets and the playing of music.

Delegations from Troy, Waterford and other towns, also arrived with music and transparencies. Among these were mottoes indicative of great satisfaction at the union of the Democracy of the State, and lauding the State officers. Union Saving and Canal Economy formed the staple of the inscriptions.

JOHN MCKNIGHT called the meeting to order, and nominated JOHN K. PORTER as Chairman. [Applause.]

Mr. PORTER came forward and thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him this evening. It was to do honor to the party, to the candidates they had nominated, to the platform they had laid down, to the cause they had at heart, and to the distinguished statesman who would address them to-night. [Loud applause.]

Vice-Presidents and Secretaries from the various wards and towns were then duly nominated, and a Committee on resolutions appointed, on motion of JNO. V. L. PRUYN.

The Committee were requested to retire to the Adjutant-General's room, which occasioned the remark from an outsider that it was a good place to drill them in.

Mr. PORTER then introduced the Hon. JNO. A. DIX to the meeting, who was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. DIX was glad to meet his old friends face to face once more after so many years' absence. While the time had been passing away many of those who had been foremost in the ranks had fought their last battle for the ascendancy of the Democratic Party, and were resting from their labors. The De Witts, the Wendells, the Mahers, the elder Cassidys and the Hills, whom they had been accustomed to meet were there no longer. But in the political, as in the intellectual and physical world, great principles and truths are undying, and when death strikes down in the ranks a strong man or stout heart, the vacancy is instantly filled up, and the solid column moves on unbroken and undiminished in activity and force. If the old file leaders are missed, others are found, as faithful and resolute in the Democratic cause. He regretted that business would call him from them in a very few moments, but he could not refuse the invitation to be present. He wished to assure the Democracy of Albany how sincerely he was with them in the present State canvass, and how cordially he concurred in the proceedings at Syracuse in all their parts, in the selection of capable and faithful candidates, and in the arrangement which had been made to secure a representation of the Democracy of New-York, unbroken and harmonious, in the Charleston Convention. A State election is always of the highest importance; especially so, when we have great financial interests to protect, and radical errors to amend in the policy and measures of our opponents. He would not enter upon an extended examination of the issues at this time. Living at the seat of legislation, they well knew by whom and under whose auspices the foundations of the erroneous State debt which hangs over us were laid. They knew by whom the Democratic policy of enlarging the Erie Canal without enlarging the State debt was overthrown. They needed no statement of the facts to show that the evils of the day are not the work of the Democracy, for they had been developed under their very eyes. But on the future canvass, to which this was preliminary, he could not forbear saying a few words. In our day no contest has brought with it issues having a more direct bearing on the permanent interest and peace of the country. They had the lingering remains of a sectional question to cast aside, the smouldering brands of a burnt-out controversy, which should be patriotically covered up in their own ashes instead of blown into new flame. This is the first great duty. The Democracy of the Union have to choose their standard-bearers from among those who are in favor of acquiescing cheerfully with what has been settled by competent authority, and of leaving what is unsettled to be disposed of in a constitutional manner, when, as practical questions, they come up for adjournment. There are two great classes of political thinkers in the United States—those who look into the future republic as it moves in majesty in its march to distinction and power, through a long vista of prosperity and union and friendly brotherhood, and those who see it through the gloomy and distorted medium of dissension and "irrepressible conflict." From these two classes the representative men who are to lead the opposing forces in the great contest of 1860 are to be drawn. Of the issue of the contest on such a basis he had not a particle of doubt. The country longs for domestic repose, and the people will rally round the standard which holds out to them a hope of its attainment. Another great duty also pressed upon them—that of cutting off useless expenditure and relieving the people from the burdens of taxation. He argued that enough of trouble had been left to embarrass the present national Administration. That Administration had dispersed the dark clouds—they had now tranquillity at home and abroad, and our name was respected all over the globe. These were great results to be accomplished in less than three years, and any Administration might well be content with them. But he did not come here to laud political friends, or rail at political enemies. We were now at peace at home and abroad, and it was to be hoped that Congress would cooperate with the Executive in needful, wholesome reforms. It was to the legislative body that we looked principally for retrenchment, care, and reform, and he believed Congress would be faithful to the task. Mr. DIX enlarged on the power which each man possesses in shaping and modeling the conduct of the Government, and every man should echo and re-echo the cry, that public plunder must be put down, and this should be repeated and repeated till the end was accomplished. He rejoiced that the Democracy of New-York now stood in a position where their voice would be heard and respected by the whole Union. Differences and divisions were now of the past and henceforth all would unite in making New-York as great and as influential as she should be. He excused himself from more extended remarks, and concluded by declaring that the present contest in New-York was watched by the whole Union with interest, and that the result would have a great bearing on the struggle of 1860. Let them remember that those who went into battle boldly and confidently were almost certain of success.

At the close of Mr. DIX's remarks there was loud and continued applause.

Mr. JOHN V. L. PRUYN came forward to report the resolutions, but his voice was drowned by the strains of "Hail Columbia" from a brass band. When the music ceased, he (PRUYN) reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That assembled as we are to express our opinions of the action of the recent Convention of the Democracy of New-York, held at Syracuse, we hail and applaud the reunion and perfect consolidation of the Democratic Party of New-York, there so happily consummated, and we regard it as a cause of proud congratulation, that the Democracy of New-York is now a unit, and its past divisions are no longer remembered, except as a warning against further alienation.

Resolved, That the renomination of S. E. Church for Comptroller, L. Tremain for Attorney-General, Isaac V. Vanderpoel for Treasurer, Van R. Richmond for State Engineer and Surveyor, offices which they have filled with distinguished ability and fidelity, and in the nomination of R. T. Jones for Secretary of the State, William J. Skinner for Canal Commissioner, Noble S. Elderkin for State Prison Inspector, and John L. Lewis for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, we recognise the selection of the ticket as of unusual excellence, equal in the personal character of the candidates, their ability and fidelity in the discharge of public trusts, and their devotion to Democratic principles, and that we pledge them on behalf of the Democrats of Albany a vigorous and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That the Syracuse Convention, in presenting the Hon. ALEX. S. JOHNSON for reelection to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, has responded to that conservative and just public sentiment, which, irrespective of partisan associations, demands the reelection in this high judicial position of a jurist so distinguished for his industry, legal learning, purity and all the qualities which adorn and elevate the judicial character.

Resolved, That in the sound positions in respect to the canals and finances of this State, assumed in the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, ratified as we believe they will be by the verdict of the people, we see the promise of the rescue of our public works and finances from the disorder and ruin, into which the profligate schemes of the Seward Ruggles party have plunged them, and of the arrest of that policy of extravagant and corrupt expenditures and reckless and unprotected debt, which has brought upon the people a grinding taxation, from which the only relief is in the restoration of the Government to the prudent, economical pay, as you go Democratic policy.

Resolved, That appreciating the importance of the approaching election in its bearing on the vital interests of the tax-payers of this State, upon the integrity of the union of these States, the Democratic electors of the city and county of Albany are constrained, by every [illegible] to put forth their best efforts [illegible] proved of our country and the institutions, and looking forward to the perpetuity of the glorious and blessed compact which binds the sisterhood of states in bonds of Union, we regard as unworthy to be American citizens, the political leaders and their partisans, who seek to array one section of the country against the other, and freedom to its verge the domain of sovereign States, for the purposes of [illegible]

[illegible] view we regard the recent proclamation of WM. H. SEWARD of an irrepressible conflict between the North and South, which must end in the conquest or subjection of the one or the other, as the demonstration of a spirit which should be instantly and overwhelmingly rebuked, and that in the indication of the loyalty and of the good name of the State, the great and cosmopolitan State of New-York should take the lead; that it is the approaching conflict, and at the ballot-box that this great lesson must be administered.

Resolved, That we welcome the intelligence of a Democratic victory in California as the omen of success in our own State, and that viewing all the elements of disaffection, the fanaticism and corrupt combinations that had to be encountered, this triumph is another evidence of the indomitable energies, the faith in principal, and the reliance upon the popular intelligence, which make the Democratic party invincible.

The resolutions were received with great applause, and adopted unanimously.

Loud calls were now made for "DICKINSON," "DICKINSON."

Mr. PORTER rose and said: "We are on the eve of a great national battle and had summoned at the head of our column our glorious Old Chief, who was ready now as ever to lead the hosts of the united Democracy of New-York to victory.

Mr. DICKINSON came forward and was greeted with nine tremendous cheers.

Mr. DICKINSON said that the Democratic Party a large and respectable portion of which he saw assembled before him is a party of the people. It was not a party of privileges, it was not a party created for the purpose of building up leaderships, endowing combinations or conferring offices on individuals, but for the purpose of giving and perpetuating civil and religious liberty to man. It reposes not merely in in cities and villages, although it embraces all classes and condition of men, but its great number and greater power, rests with the mass, wherever anvils ring and hammers beat, wherever the woodman's axe is heard, wherever the plow is seen in the furrow, wherever man toils, and has a strong arm and a stronger heart. Its principles throb and pulsate with the laboring, toiling masses; its uses are the preservation of liberty and equality. In order to be efficient, it must have an organization. It resides beyond the mountains, and disseminates through the entire country. It must have a polar star of principle, and a common watchword, and that watchword is "Equal rights to all men." It was ordained by the Almighty that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and in every department of life man finds awaiting him an irrepressible conflict—not an irrepressible conflict between sovereign States that shall urge them to imbrue their hands in each other's blood. Between States bound by common ties, and baptized in common blood? Not such an irrepressible conflict! But an irrepressible conflict between good and evil, between truth and error, between equality and privilege, between the wars of men and those that lay taxes on labor until the working man should be compelled to purge his own chains, and gild the chariot wheels that are driven over his neck, [loud cheers.] Such an irrepressible conflict the Democratic Party has before it, for as it is man's destiny to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, so it is his his destiny to carve out a conflict in the moral world, and he must struggle in the political as in the physical world against worldly opposition, the flesh and the devil. The mission of the Democratic Party, he had already said, was not for the few, but for the many. Its mission was to see that every one was permitted to pursue his own course undisturbed, so long as he acts in consistence with the law and the Constitution of his country, and that outside the fair and just taxation levied on him for the common good, he be permitted to enjoy the fruits of his own earnings. Other creatures may roam idle and unemployed, but this irrepressible conflict allotted to him; he has to fight against the enemies of the Constitution; to uphold the Constitution his fathers established with their blood, to oppose every demagogue he finds assailing his country, and to fight until those who have a common mission to carve out liberty and perpetuate it, until they shall unite together and send out the blessings of civil and religious liberty to all mankind,—till the great blessings which have been vouchsafed to us shall shoot across the Atlantic and illuminate the darkness of worlds made by the Creator as good as our own,—until the people of the whole earth shall gather round a common fountain, and drink at one well of gushing liberty. The Democracy must have labor to perform so long as it finds States arrayed one against the other by the sectional agitators and cat-faced hypocrites, who only spread dissensions amongst the brethren of a common Union for their own vile and selfish purposes, like one who kindles a conflagration, only that he may run away with the spoils that chance to come within his reach. He asked how long had this great conflict, of which we hear so much, been going on between Slavery and Pro-Slavery? The institution existed at the time of the Revolution, and ever since then the Slave States have been growing weaker and the Free States more powerful, and yet we are told that now it is our duty to turn round on our Southern brethren and crush them. The State of New-York had been within his recollection a Slave State; it had been left to itself to banish the institution in its own way, and at its own time. The Democratic Party only say, leave this question to the other States, as it was left to us, to be disposed of by themselves. To be as honorable as virtuous, as intelligent, and as religious as we ourselves are, we enlered with them into a holy compact. They are now in a minority, which every day increases our majority. We are called on them by every consideration of justice and of honor to stand by the compromises of the Constitution in letter and in spirit, and to allow our sister State to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and to leave this great disturbing question to be settled as the Great Being who presides over all shall in his wisdom direct. With this principle prevailing, there need be no fear of the future; and yet so much had this question of Slavery been argued and agitated that honest people really became alarmed—they actually feared that the institution of Slavery was about to roll its dark shadow over the North and cover the New-England States, that the South would force slavery on us whether we would or would not. There was an old lady in Vermont who had lain lame and ill for a number of years, and had never seen a locomotive; at last she went out one day and beheld one come along, hissing, steaming, and showing its fiery front; she was overcome with terror and nearly fainted away, and when asked what she thought it was, she answered she did not know, but she thought it might be that abominable slave-power coming along. But neither old ladies in petticoats or pantaloons shall be alarmed. The slave States are every day growing weaker, and the free States strong, and there is no more danger of the slave States increasing than there is of tropical fruits growing in Davis' Straits. [Cheers.] But if there is no irrepressible conflicts between the Slave and Free States, there is a conflict at our own doors, here, at the State Legislature, to which we should handage our eyes. He addressed men now as Democrats, caring not what they were designated yesterday. The world moves, and goes ahead, and there are no Rip VanWinkles in the Democratic Party. It is a party which takes up with the questions of to-day, and lets the dead bury the dead. As Democrats then, united, as all new men, he asked them not to flinch from this irrepressible conflict. They were now called on to wage war with bad government. There was, in the old times, an old Federal Party, rich, proud, aristocratic, and distrustful of popular intelligence. There is to-day a party called the Republican party, which was but the natural descendant of the Federal party. We did not blame it for taking the name of Republican for it had worn out every other respectable name, and by this it will not last long. It had only to be beaten once or twice and it would throw off its snake-skin. He asserted that this Republican party was the descendant of the Federal party. There was a lawyer in Albany who would not confess that if the Federal party had died possed of any property the Republicans would legally inherit it. The old Federal party had favored the restriction of popular privileges. They held that the masses should not be suffered to vote, and whenever they could place a barrier between the popular voice and the ballot-box they had done so boldly. The Republican Party, which was composed of men of all shades of opinion, including the worst portion of the Democracy, followed in the footsteps of its predecessor. No person had ever heard of the Democracy interposing between foreign born naturalized citizens and the ballot-box; it had been the policy of the party rather to make the road shorter, and smoother, and easier, and to give to every man capable of self-government the opportunity to vote. Not so with the Republicans. The Federal Party had gone out of sight, but

You may break, you may shatter the vase, as you will,
But the scent of the old Federal party will hang round it still.

Here was the new fangled Registry Law, raising its head and taking the place of the property qualifications, demanded by the old Federalists. The Constitution says that a man may vote, if a native-born citizen, after attaining the age of twenty-one years, and if a naturalized citizen, after complying with the requirements of the law; but the Republicans letting the old Federal party peep from beneath their cloak, say that a man shall not vote unless he has been registered; he shall first be put on to an inventory like a flock of sheep and cattle that they may be transferred over. Did the Democracy ever favor such a law? And what is the pretence? That it would be useful in cities? He denied even that. But the Republicans had spread the law over the whole State, and compelled each man to be registered before he could vote. It was done to embarrass the masses of the Democratic party. It was done to remove the laboring men farther from the ballot box; he must leave his pursuits and come up and have his name registered, or he is not permitted to exercise the right of a citizen, which the Constitution secures for him. And the party that enact such a law is a party of philanthrophy, of benevolence, and is shedding tears until it is threatened with liquidation for the question of Slavery that belongs to others, while they lay taxes on labor in their own State, in order to abridge the right of suffrage. There is a grave and great question then for the people. Who committed this wrong? Who was it, my friends, that held power in this Capital behind me last Winter? When the Irishman was asked at a funeral who it was that was dead, he answered, "I suppose it's the gintleman in the coffin," and I suppose that the party who did this act was the one that was in that Capital last Winter. This encroachment will go on step by step. When the registry law is patiently submitted to [illegible] that we must not vote unless we wear blue coats and cocked up hats, and at last our liberties will be fatally abridged. No; we must take hold of this evil in the beginning—we must strangle the serpent while it is young—we must apply to this capitol one great rat exterminator, and clear it out, and fumigate it afterwards. But we have another irrepressible conflict before us. Previous to 1839, the Democratic party had borne rule in the State for about a quarter of a century. I speak without regard to the precise accuracy of figures. Gov. SEWARD, a representative and able man in the Republican party, for whom personally I have every respect, was elected Governor of the State, and in his first annual message, speaking of the financial policy of the State of New-York, he bore testimony to the integrity of the Democratic party. History furnishes no parallel to the financial achievements of this State. It has increased fourfold the wealth of its citizens and relieved them from direct taxation, and, in addition to all this, has carried forward a stupendous enterprise of improvement, all the while diminishing its debt, magnifying its credit, and augmenting its resources,—this was the testimony of Gov. S., after 25 years of Democratic rule given in the solemnity of an annual message to the Legislature of the State and literary true. Now, the other party has had power fourteen years or so, and let us see if that following picture of the State can be shown now with a regard for truth. We know it cannot, the State of New-York is now like a crippled and prostrate elephant, struggling and grasping, and only able to pump enough broth to the body to carry on his financial life; instead of the paragraph I have cited, the following would be the words used by the Governor to represent the condition of the State: History furnishes no parallel to the financial embarrassments of this State; it has squandered its wealth and increased direct taxation four-fold, and in addition to all this, has carried a stupendous system of borrowing, all the while its credit magnifying its debt and augmenting in bankruptcy. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Such is the condition of the State. The old Democratic policy of "Pay as you go" is neglected, and we have now on our hands a debt of nearly forty millions, and four millions more are required to complete the Canals, two and a half millions of which is already levied in taxes, or must be, to complete the Canals by 1860, and they must be completed by that time, not only for the demands of commerce, but in order to get a water communication to take our Republican friends up to Salt River in that year. The Democratic Party was not formed for the purpose of conferring office on individuals. It has a divine mission to carry out, and this must be done by human agency. The Democratic Party have named some excellent men for office. He would not specify them, but he indorsed every word and letter of the resolutions which spoke of them. They are also honorable and able men from Mr. CHURCH down to the end of the list. This ticket is nominated for no personal considerations, but to carry out Democratic policy with Democratic men. When voting for the ticket the Democracy voted not for individuals, but for the success of Democratic policy. The triumph of that policy is essential to the safety of the State, as it will prevent corruption and extravagances. Mr. D. enlarged on Democratic State policy, and warmly extolled the statesmanlike course of Comptroller CHURCH to whose honorable efforts, he declared, the State was more indebted than the public would believe—indebted for the preservation of her credit not only at home, but of her credit and honor abroad, when repudiation would have fatally injured her in her finances, as well as in her reputation; and this he had done despite the suicidal policy of the Republican Legislature. The remedy for this deplorable misrule was to be found, if Democrats would put their shoulders to the wheel. The modern Nebuchadnezzars should be turned out to grass for awhite. They have been false to their trusts, and should be punished. If the Democracy is found ready in this irrepressible conflict that is now coming on, all can be remedied. It is within reach, although the Republicans have endeavored to erect a harrier between the voter and the ballot-box. The time has arrived to fight in earnest, and the buttons must be removed from the foils. It was immaterial what were the quarrels and dissensions of the Democracy in days gone by, now all good men, all men worthy to be called Democrats, are wanted. No person can indulge now in schemes of ambition, and still be true to his country. He for one did not intend to stay back if others who called themselves friends did. He was going to keep right on, regardless of who falters, who flies, or who keeps company with him. He would not leave the straight road because he found in it one or two passengers whom he did not like. He would move right forward with the Democratic party, which knew no retrograde movements, but this irrepressible conflict was one not to sever the States, but to cement the bonds of brotherhood closely. There should be no rivalry except the honorable one of who should be foremost in the great work of human regeneration. This battle of 1860 was the great fight for the Union. NAPOLEON said that within a certain time all Europe would be Republican or Cossack. He (Mr. DICKINSON) now altered the prediction, and said that the struggle of 1860 was to decide finally whether the serpent that had crawled into this Eden, should be strangled or suffered to go on and work out the dissolution of the Union. For himself he knew the materials of which this conflict is composed, and would give his entire efforts to put down this accursed sectional strife. Like the war-horse, he scented it in the distance, and cried, "Ha! ha! ha!" Would that the Union were here that he might fight the battle at once. Mr. D., in a humorous manner returned his thanks to those very feeling individuals, some of them old friends and some of them old enemies, who were so much exercised just now on his account. He gave them credit for a very great deal of sincerity, and only hoped they would not on his account cry loud enough to distrub the congregation. He found it very consoling to have plenty of sympathy, and especially when it came from life-long enemies. He concluded by urging Democrats once more to discountenance all attempts that looked like present or prospective disruption of the harmony that now prevails in the Democratic ranks. He should, for his own part, go into the coming fight with energy and confidence, and he called on all Democrats to struggle with him for the heritage of their common fathers, and to cry with him

Thou too sail on, oh ship of State!
Sail on, oh Union, strong and great.
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.

Fear not each sudden sound and shock.
'Tis of the wave, and not the rock,
'Tis but the flapping of the sail
And not a rent made by the gale.

In spite of rock and tempest roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea—
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee.
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears
Are all with thee, are all with thee.

Mr. D. having concluded, the Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN in response to repeated calls, stepped forward and addressed the meeting at considerable length, briefly reviewing the past history of the Democratic Party, contrasting its present condition with that of the Republican and American Parties, and concluding with an invitation to all Americans of Democratic antecedents, to return to the old wigwam.

The meeting then adjourned, with many cheers for the ticket.

The American State Committee.

MEETING AT ALBANY—THE AMERICAN ADDRESS

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

At a meeting of the American State Committee at the Delavan House to-day, an address to the Americans of the State was unanimously adopted, and measures were taken to secure a full vote for the ticket recommended at the Utica Convention. Unanimity prevailed in the Committee.

The address goes to vindicate the action of the Utica Convention. It states that they were unwilling to separate without making any nomination, because the effect of such a course of conduct would be both to abandon their organization and to scatter their forces among the common enemy. They were also unwilling to nominate what is called "a Straight Ticket" because of the acknowledged inability to elect it. To have selected alone either the names upon the Democratic or the Republican State tickets would have been to join hands with the one or the other of these two parties when they belong to neither of them. They had no other course left but to nominate a half-and-half ticket, and thus show that in this State, as in the States of Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and perhaps in other parts of the Union, it holds *the balance of power*. This was their first object. In the next place it was purposely designed to give the Canal Board to one party,—the Republicans,—and the Canal Contracting Board, to another party,—the Democrats;—the motive for this division being two-fold: First, to place a forward and guard upon the Canal interests of the State, by allowing and requiring one party to watch and stimulate the other to good works, and secondly, to rebuke the Republican State Legislature, who, when the American State officers had control of the Canals, deliberately altered the laws of the State in order to take, not only all the power and patronage from these officers, but to vest it exclusively in themselves. These were the considerations which led them to make up their ticket as they did; and they appeal to the members of their party to sustain their action and thus vindicate its wisdom.

Ex-Gov. WINSTON, of Alabama, who opposed the the Compromise measures in 1850, because he thought they sacrificed the rights of the South in failing to protect slave property in the Territories, now says:

"But the people of the whole South decided against those who assumed that position. *The doctrine of non-intervention was presented and accepted by the Southern men connected with Federal affairs;* and notwithstanding our public men do not appear now to have understood the question alike, it seemed to me that they did settle it, 'that Congress was to let the question alone.' '*Hands off*' was the conclusion and the demand of Southern statesmen. *It does appear to me now too late to reopen that issue*; right or wrong, we cannot now correct the errors and blunders of the past."

[Advertisement.]

A GRAND AMALGAMATED CRICKET MATCH FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ALL-ENGLAND PLAYERS.—A grand amalgamated cricket match will come off on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, between six of the United States and six of the All-England. The following gentlemen, cricket players from the St. George and New-York Clubs, will take part in the game: Messrs. Gibbes, H. Wright, Lang, Waller, Ford, J. Van Buren, Head, G. Higham, Sharp and Wilby.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

JUST SO.—"Where," inquired a Bostonian of a well-known citizen, "can I purchase a really good hat at a moderate price?" The New-Yorker looked the astonishment he felt, and inquired in turn if the querist had never heard of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. "Oh, yes! he is very well known in Boston." "Well, I advise you to make your purchase of him. His hats are elegant, excellent and cheap." "Just so!" was the characteristic response of the gentleman from Down East.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health, cheerfulness, long life, depend upon the regular action of the digestive organs, pure secretions, and the vigorous condition of the lungs and the nerves. All these conditions of the system are secured by the use of the above remedies. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DINNER TO THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 7TH INST.—A public dinner will be given to the All-England Eleven Cricketers at the Astor House. Tickets $4, which can be had by applying to the Committee or at the Astor House.

Committee—GIBBES, WELLS, WALLER, FORD, WINTON, SHARP, HAGH and WALKER.

[Advertisement.]

OUT OF THE DEPTHS!—Have you seen this new moral drama at BARNUM'S MUSEUM? It is overwhelmingly popular. It overflows with pathos, humor and touching life scenes. This afternoon and evening it is to be repeated.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivory-types.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, OCT. 4.

$5,000	U. States 6s,'67	107⅛	2410	New-York Cen. R.	89¾
5,000	Virginia S. 6s	94	300	do	b30 89⅞
7,000	Ohio S. 6s, '60	101	100	do	a10 90
2,000	Ohio S. 6s, '75	105	750	do	89⅞
4,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	86¼	100	do	b30 90
1,000	Missouri S. 6s	83½	400	do	b30 90⅛
4,000	do	83¾	100	do	s10 89
1,000	Lonisiana St. 6's	93	100	do	b10 89¾
6,000	California St. 7's	83	20	do	89
7,000	Brook. C.W. L'n.	100	400	do	b10 89¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 6's	93	850	do	89¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7's	102	100	do	b30 89¾
1,000	Erie R. 5th M. Bs.	30	500	do	89¾
1000	Hud. Riv. R. 1 mt.	103	100	do	s60 79¾
1800	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	84½	100	Hudson Riv. R.	s30 34⅞
3000	Little Miami 1 mt	85	150	do	s60 34⅝
20	Merchants' Bank	107	100	do	b60 35
15	Bank of Commerce	99¾	300	Harlem Railroad	c 9¾
25	do	99⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	21
10	Am. Ex. Bank	102	200	do	20¾
50	Corn Ex. Bank	100	100	Harlem R. Pf'd	35⅞
13	Del. & Hud. C. Co	94	20	Third-avenue R.	151
25	Cum. Gl'n Pf'd.	b60 12½	11	N. H. & Hartf'd R.	122
100	do	12¼	100	Reading Railroad	43⅜
460	do	12¾	200	do	43⅝
15	Pacific Mail. S. Co	79¼	200	do	b30 43¾
100	do	79	600	do	43¾
200	Illinois Cen. R.	b60 66½	150	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 43⅝
18	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94	150	do	43⅝
200	Galena & Chic. R.	73½	25	Mich. So. & N. In. R.	5¾
50	do	s60 73¾	400	M. S. & N. Ia G't'd S.	21¾
300	do	73½	50	do	s30 21¾
100	do	s15 73½	450	do	21¾
300	do	b10 73¾	250	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	86
300	do	s60 73¾	200	do	s60 86¼
50	do	s30 73¾	200	do	s30 86

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	88	300	N. Y. Central R.	s10 89
6,000	do	87½	450	do	89
3,000	Missouri State 6s.	83¾	50	do	s60 79¾
3,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	36	100	do	79¾
500	Ill. Cent. R. Bonds	94½	300	do	b30 80
50	Pacific M. S. Co	78½	100	do	s3 79¾
20	do	78¾	200	do	b30 79¾
100	do	s60 77¼	450	do	79¾
155	do	78	200	do	79¾
100	do	s60 77	150	do	79¾
10	Chi. & Rock I. R.	66	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s60 42
100	do	b10 65¾	70	do	42¼
100	do	65⅞	100	do	b60 after30 42
56	Hudson Riv. R.	b60 35	100	do	42⅛
200	Harlem R. Pref.	b30 35¾	150	do	s3 42⅛
200	Readiug Railroad	43	200	do	s10 42⅜
100	do	b10 43	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	21
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 73	100	Illinois Cent. R.	b60 66½
100	do	72¾	50	do	s30 66¼
220	do	72⅜	100	Cl. & Tol. R.	b10 20¾
50	do	b30 72⅝			

TUESDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

The Annual Election of the Associated Banks in the Clearing House, held to-day, resulted in the choice of the Reform and Rotation Ticket, by a vote of two to one of the Banks represented. The meeting, though one of considerable public interest, was made strictly private, and we are unable, therefore—being denied admission with other Money reporters for the Press—to speak of exact results, or to report all that was said or done on the occasion in the direction of bringing back the Clearing House management to its original and single purpose of effecting and settling the morning exchanges between the City Banks. To this plain and simple object, it is generally known that a vast amount of impertinent and costly machinery has been added of late years—indeed, it proved formidable for terror and mischief in the panic of 1857—until the office had assumed *all the offensive proportions of a bureau of censorship and espionage* with its salaried clerk (originally employed, after a very humble but worthy Quaker gentleman had devised and perfected the Clearing system to his hand, at $1,700 a year) acting as self-constituted Minister of Bank Police, on the pay of $4,000 and contingent expenses and perquisites of office in proportion. And all this under sanction of a standing Committee of Management, part of whom, with an ancient odor of conservatism, drawn from the Banks which they chance to represent, deemed it their peculiar privilege to rule and badger their neighbors, and to malign the Free Banking System of New-York, through the ministerial instrument referred to. Of course this sort of thing could not go on always. It had disgusted a good many of the other and older members of the Standing Committees, like the representatives of the Banks of Commerce, Republic, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Chemical and Mercantile, most of whom attended but seldom, and some of them never; and the present conscquence is that a thorough and complete reform and rotation, predetermined some days ago, and the ticket printed and openly distributed, was carried through to-day by the vote referred to. We have reason to believe that the vote would have been even more decided but for an impression, industriously circulated and made upon some few of the old Banks down town, that Young America was about to invade Wall-street from the upper precincts and turn the whole Clearing-House topay-turvy. But aa it is, the revolution proved entirely peaceful—the whole affair being accomplished, as one of our neighbors this morning predicted, in "a quiet way"—and the result, thus far, eminently satisfactory. The reat remains with the new Committee of Management, who under instructions from the meeting today voted 19 to 14, to reduce the pay of the head clerk to $3,000, and the implied understanding is that such further retrenchment in the budget of expenses, swollen this year to $24,000, will be gone into as the needless and extravagant, as well as extraneous nature of the present machinery may seem to call for. The following Chairman, Secretary and Standing Committees were elected, after Mr. TILESTON, the late Chairman of the Association, as intimated this morning, had asked to be relieved as the presiding officer at their meetings.

Chairman—SHEPHERD KNAPP, of Mechanics' Bank.
Secretary—W. B. MEEKER, of Bank of New-York.
Clearing-House Committee—Lucius Hopkins, of Importers' and Traders' Bank, Chairman; E. W. Dunham, of Corn Exchange Bank; Wm. T. Hooker, of Continental Bank; Ed. H. Arthur, of Union Bank; R. H. Lowery, of Bank of the Republic.
Committee on Suspensions—Wm. H. Macy, of Leather Manufacturers, Chairman; A. V. Stout, of Shoe and Leather Bank; James M. Morrison, of Manhattan Company; Robert S. Oakley, of American Exchange Bank; James Barnes, of Merchants' Exchange Bank.
Committee on Admissions—Thomas Tileston, of Phœnix Bank, Chairman; H. Blydenburgh, of Nassau Bank; Wm. F. Havemeyer, of Bank of North America; R. Withers, of Bank of State of New-York; Moses Taylor, of City Bank.
Arbitration Committee—Wm. Halsey, of Seventh Ward Bank, Chairman; Parker Handy, of Ocean Bank; R. W. Howes, of Park Bank; Chas. F. Hunter, of Peoples' Bank; R. H. Haydock, of Market Bank.

The Exchange Market for the Boston mail closed on rather a moderate business, as the *Vanderbilt* sails direct on Saturday, and the inclination and supply of Bills on London and Paris were rather to easier figures. Bank bills were done at 110@110¼ ℔ cent. on London and 5.15@5.13¾ on Paris, and some good merchant bills on England were offered at 109¾@109¾ ℔ cent.

The Discount Market, outside of Bank, on the declining Averages reported this morning, is rather stiffer on long date paper, and the Brokers quote ¼ ℔ cent. advance on prime and fair bills over 4 months to run. We call 4 months' prime lists 7 ℔ cent., and 6 months 7¼@8 ℔ cent., with an addition of 1@2 ℔ cent. where the classification is only fair on single name paper. Sixty day acceptances are 6¼@7 ℔ cent. and demand loans 6@7 ℔ cent., with only a fair inquiry from the Stock Brokers to-day. At Bank we find that the Loans are likely to run off to a larger extent than last week at some of the leading Banks. Their income to-day, 4th October, is heavy, while the new applications from regular dealers are but moderate. At the Sub-Treasury the Customs are $92,000; other receipts, $16,000; disbursements, $98,000; balance, $4,981,262.

There is a further decline of 1 ℔ cent. on the Share list of the Stock Exchange, and something like a substantial "reaction" from the large advance late in August and through the month of September appears at last to have been reached. About 10,000 shares New-York Central were sold, opening at 80¾, and leaving off 79½@¾ ℔ cent: There was a corresponding decline in most of the Western Stocks, Galena falling off to 72½@¾ ℔ cent. and Rock Island to 65

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2510. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The British Government, Sustained by the Buchanan Administration, engage to expel Walker and his Men from Nicaragua.

RETURN OF GEN. HOUSTON TO THE SENATE &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Lord LYON, the British Plenipotentiary, had a protracted interview with Secretary CASS to-day, in regard to the departure of the Nicaragua expedition. He announced the determination of his Government to protect Nicaragua by force against invasion. The right and propriety of this course is recognized by the Government of the United States; and therefore a telegraphic dispatch was at once expedited to the Commander of the British squadron, directing him to land such force as may be required for the expulsion of the fillibusters, should they succeed in effecting a landing.

Mr. IRVIN, the new Secretary of the British Legation, has arrived.

Baron STOECKEL, the Prussian Ambassador, has returned to Washington, with restored health.

Letters from Gen. HOUSTON cast doubt upon his resumption of his seat in the Senate. He may esteem it important to remain for awhile, at least, at the head of the State Government.

The Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT and others, interested in securing the nomination of Mr. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, to the Presidency, are in Washington, prosecuting their purpose. The *National Intelligencer* has consented to support the ticket.

From official papers it is ascertained that Maj. MAGENDRAUS anticipated assassination; and, with a view to escape it, had intimated his intention of resigning his Indian Superintendency in Texas, and of removing to Arizona. Q.

Movements of the Fillibusters—Consternation at Washington—Action of Federal Officers—General Intelligence.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

But little information has been received in official quarters in addition to what was telegraphically stated yesterday relative to the fillibuster movements. As to the reported departure of a party of fillibusters, the only authentic account in the possession of the Government is, that they left in a tug-boat about ten miles below New-Orleans, but which could not convey them to the place of their destination. They doubtless expected to be taken on board a larger and more suitable steamer. In the meantime, Collector HATCH and his Deputies, and other Federal officers are, according to their instructions, resorting to every legitimate means to intercept the fillibusters. In addition to other measures, vessels have been dispatched for that purpose. While these things are progressing in the neighborhood of New-Orleans, information has been received that a number of fillibusters are in Mobile, some of whom were prominent in the *Susan* fillibustering expedition, which vessel, it will be recollected, was wrecked at Glover's Reef. The Federal officers in that city have been instructed to watch their movements and act accordingly. It is not yet considered necessary to send out any instructions to our naval forces in the Gulf and Pacific, as the vessels now there are in possession of the orders heretofore issued in relation to uplawful expeditions. The success of this new fillibustering movement is not considered in the least degree promising. But should the adventurers invade Nicaragua and interrupt the transit, there is reason to believe that our federal forces would promptly interpose. The power is found in the Lamar-Zeladon Treaty, and to its exercise Nicaragua could have no objection.

Collector HATCH still refuses a recognizance to the Philadelphians, and his great precaution doubtless frustrated the expedition.

H. G. FANT, who has been adjusting the two per cent fund account, on behalf of the Commissioner of Missouri, has been specially informed by the acting Commissioner-General of the land office, that there is due the said State, on that account, $417,900.

Gen. JESSUP is still confined to his house by serious illness.

Secretary THOMPSON was to-day among the many participants in the exercises attending the opening of the new Maryland Agricultural College, a few miles from Washington. The remarks delivered by him afforded much delight, and were appreciated for their practical value.

On the recent reception of the New Brazilian Minister by the President, the latter took the occasion to express the hope that the Brazilian Government would still further remove the restrictions on our commerce with that country.

A private letter from Arizona, dated 17th, says the Apaches are getting bolder, and we have almost the usual number of murders and fights.

The vote at the recent election for delegate to Congress exceeded two thousand. Only about one-sixth participated in the New-Mexican election.

Non-Departure of the Fillibusters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The fillibusters did not leave Berwick's Bay. They went down the river in the tow-boat *Paulo*, to put to sea, but took no provisions, and have since landed at the Southwest Pass.

Massachusetts Items.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—NOMINATIONS OF DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON—THE PUTNAM PHALANX IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District, yesterday, elected WM. C. W SWIFT and EDWARD MERRILL, of New-Bedford, delegates to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were adopted, of which the third is as follows:

Resolved, That we hold to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as contained in the compromise measures of 1850, as explained by the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, as recognized by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter accepting the Presidential nomination, and as indorsed by the people of the Territory, "that the people of the Territory, when they come to exercise their sovereignty in the formation of a State Constitution, have the right to mould the institutions of the nascent State to suit themselves," but denying that a Territorial Legislature, the creature of Congress, can do what Congress cannot do,—that is, either erect or abolish the institution of Slavery within the Territory.

The Convention was very harmonious.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District, yesterday, nominated the Hon. BRADFORD L. WALKS and Gen. O. UNDERWOOD as Delegates to the Charleston Convention. The following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That the people of a Territory, as well of a State, have a right to decide for themselves whether or not Slavery shall exist within its limits.

The Convention was rather stormy.

The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, this morning, under the escort of the City Guard, visited Charlestown Navy-Yard and Bunker Hill, where they were welcomed by Mayor DANA, who entertained the corps at his residence on Monument-square. They then returned to Boston, under the escort of the Charlestown City Guard, and marched to the residence of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who held a short and highly appropriate address to the Phalanx. After a response by Hon. J. W. STUART, the corps paid a military salute to Mr. EVERETT, and under the escort of the Second Battalion, Major ROGERS, proceeded to the Common, where they were reviewed by the Mayors of Boston and Charlestown, the City Government of Boston, Gen. STONE, in the presence of over 20,000 people, who were profuse in their plaudits. This evening they are the recipients of numerous attentions from our citizens, both official and private. They leave to-morrow morning for Providence. The Phalanx is commanded by Major HORACE GOODWIN, 76 years of age, and march to the old Revolutionary music of drums and fifes. Their return from the review to their quarters was the occasion of a complete ovation from the thousands of our citizens who accompanied them. Excepting the Seventh Regiment of New-York, the visit of no military corps to Boston has excited so much enthusiasm and interest.

The Georgia Elections.

AUGUSTA, Geo., Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The Democrats concede the Third Congressional District to the Opposition. The other districts are believed to have been carried by the Democrats, the Seventh and Eighth by a close vote.

[A dispatch received in Washington, and given in the *Constitution*, says: "WM. G. DELONEY has been elected to the Legislature from the county of Clark, (the residence of Secretary COBB.) Mr. DELONY is the first Democrat elected in that county for twenty years. The indications are that the Democrats have swept the State."]

The European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

At 8 o'clock this evening there were no signs of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, now over-due there with Liverpool dates of the 24th ult. The weather was foggy.

SAILING OF THE ARABIA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The *Arabia* sailed from below at 10½, with 91 passengers for Liverpool and 16 for Halifax, and $100,000 specie, but with a small freight only.

Accident to the Galway Steamship Jason.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The St. Johns, N. F., correspondent of the *Traveller* states that the Galway steamship *Jason*, on leaving the harbor of St. Johns, N. F., on her last trip from New-York for Galway, came in contact with a rock, near the entrance of St. John's harbor, damaging her bow somewhat, but on examination, no injury sufficient to warrant her detention being discovered, she shortly afterwards proceeded on her voyage. She struck a little forward of the bilge.

Nominations at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The Union County Convention yesterday afternoon nominated E. S. PROSSER for reelection to the State Senate, and F. J. FITHIAN for District Attorney.

Kentucky—Sale of the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

LEXINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The Covington and Lexington Railroad was sold at auction, to-day, for $2,125,000. The bid was made by W. H. GEDDE, of Covington, for what is known as the Bowler Company.

The sale of the Road was made to satisfy a judgment obtained by the second-mortgage bondholders.

Movements of President Buchanan.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

President BUCHANAN arrived in this city last night, and left this morning by the Northern Central Railroad for Wheatland.

Kansas News—The Wyandotte Constitution Accepted.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The returns upon the question of the adoption or rejection of the Wyandotte Constitution come in slowly. The vote, although very light, is largely in favor of the Constitution.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH

The Conclusion of the Game—The All-England Eleven Victorious in One Innings.

Notwithstanding the fact that all hope of the success of the Twenty-two of America against the All-England Eleven was gone, early on the second day of the match, the number of spectators in attendance constantly increased up to the time of its conclusion, which was between one and two o'clock yesterday. The gathering upon the grounds was evidently not caused by any public desire for the triumph of either side. The thousands who were there every day seemed made up mostly of those who were curious as to the manner of playing cricket, and who desired to see the men who had become so famous as cricket players in England. During the entire game the most perfect order prevailed, so that those who afforded their female friends and relatives an opportunity of seeing the play, had none of the regrets that are too common on similar occasions. The field at any time was well worth the trouble of the journey thither. The players occupied the centre of a circle, the periphery of which was allotted to the spectators, so that wherever the visitor might be stationed he had a full view, not only of the men engaged in play, but of the thousands who were looking on—an arrangement which greatly enhanced the pleasure of the scene, and added in no small degree to the general interest of the occasion. Yesterday, at 11½ o'clock, the playing was resumed, and at that time there was not a break in the ring formed by the spectators around the field. The Twenty-two of America continued their second innings to the splendid bowling of WISDEN and CAFFYN, who were not long in howling them all out. They made but 54 runs, which, added to the 38 made during their first innings, gave them 92 in all, as against 156 made by the All-England Eleven, in their first innings. Of course there was no need of a second innings on the part of the All-England men, as they had 64 to spare, and the game closed with the second innings of the Twenty-two. The following is the full score of the game:

THE SCORE.

TWENTY-TWO.	*First Innings.*	
J. Long	b Parr	6
R. Waller	run out	0
H. Sharp	st Lockyer b Jackson	1
W. Hammond	c Hayward b Parr	6
A. H. Gibbes	b Jackson	4
J. W. S. Scarlett	l b w, b Parr	0
A. Marsh	l b w, b Jackson	3
W. Wilby	b Parr	3
T. Senior	hit wicket b Parr	3
H. Wright	c Lockyer b Parr	1
J. Higham	b Jackson	1
Head	b Jackson	0
S. Wright	st Lockyer b Jackson	1
W. Newhall	c Diver b Jackson	5
Morgan	c Jackson h Parr	0
J. Walker	b Jackson	2
W. Crossley	b Parr	0
W. Comery	hit w, h Parr	0
R. Bage	h Jackson	3
Harry Lillywhite	c Carpenter b Jackson	0
F. Barclay	run out	0
Hallis	not out	0
Byes, 1; leg byes, 1		2
Total		38

ENGLAND.	*First Innings.*	
T. Hayward	b Hallis	33
R. Carpenter	c Senior h Hallis	26
J. Wisden	run out	3
G. Parr	h Gibbes	7
W. Caffyn	b Gibbes	5
T. Lockyer	c Lang b Hallis	12
A. Diver	c Hallis b Gibbes	1
H. H. Stephenson	b Hallis	10
J. Caesar	b Hallis	6
J. Grundy	not out	20
J. Jackson	not out	8
Byes, 10; leg byes, 1; wides, 12; no balls, 2		25
Total		156

TWENTY-TWO.	*Second Innings.*	
Long	c Carpenter b Wisden	7
R. Waller	c Lockyer b Caffyn	0
H. Sharp	c & b Caffyn	5
W. Hammond	b Caffyn	0
A. H. Gibbes	c Lockyer b Caffyn	0
J. W. S. Scarlett	c Carpenter by Caffyn	1
A. Marsh	d Wisden d Caffyn	1
W. Wilby	d Caffyn	0
T. Senior	c Carpenter b Caffyn	3
H. Wright	b Caffyn	5
J. Higham	b Caffyn	0
Head	c Lockyer b Caffyn	6
S. Wright	b Wisden	3
W. Newhall	b Caffyn	0
Morgan	c Lockyer b Caffyn	0
J. Walker	b Wisden	0
W. Crossley	c Carpenter h Caffyn	4
W. Comery	l b w, b Caffyn	5
R. Bunge	not out	0
Harry Lillywhite	st Locker b Caffyn	0
F. Barclay	run out	1
Hallis	h Wisden	4
Total		54

The game having been concluded, the players all desire to express their thanks to the gentlemen who acted as scorers, and to those who officiated as umpires for the highly satisfactory manner in which they performed their several duties.

THE MATCH TO-DAY.

Great interest attaches to the game that will be commenced this morning, in which the Englishmen will play against each other, assisted by five on each side, selected from the Twenty-two of America. STEPHENSON and LOCKYER, the great wicket-keepers, have the selection of the sides. The following are the names of the Englishmen, as they will play to-day:

Lockyer's Side.	Stephenson's Side.
Caffyn,	Jackson,
Parr,	Hayward,
Wisden,	Carpenter,
Grundy,	J. Lillywhite;
Cæsar,	Diver,
Lockyer.	H. Stephenson.

THE PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA.

Preliminary Notes—The Moral Aspects of the Subject—Movements of the Champions—Interest in the Affair.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1859.

For a few years past there has been an annual "fistic fray" in Canada, in the vicinity of Buffalo. There is to be no postponement of this enjoyable amusement this year, as we are now in the fever of excitement produced by the near approach of the "Price and Kelly" fight, to come off on Thursday, 6th inst. These exhibitions have always called together large crowds of the "fancy," and for one or two days before, and as many after these bouts, our city has been overrun with men illerally traveling on their muscle, for they lose no opportunity of impressing the "country" people that they are b'hoys, and any question of their valor would peril the life of the questioner. Whatever may be said or thought of the "manly art" by others, the people of Buffalo are entirely willing and anxious to be quit of the presence of the *distinguished* strangers that are brought by these attractions to visit the city or its suburbs. The demoralizing effect of such exhibitions, and their constant occurrence, induced people here, and in other parts of the State, to combine in urging the passage of a law to prevent prize-fighting. This was accomplished by the act of 1858. The provisions of this law would seem to be strong and ample, so carefully drawn that there would be no men who dare fight, or spectators who would risk being present, in the face of its provisions. The present seems to be the time to carry out its penalties, or else ever after it must remain a dead letter on the statute book.

There has been no concealment in the training or movements of either of the combatants. One was for a long time near New-York, and openly went to Lansingburgh. PRICE left Boston two weeks since, and has been in the city that length of time, and it is well known where he now is. It matters not how good or necessary a law may be, unless somebody will take it upon themselves to inforce its penalties, it is of no avail. This, although a good enactment, one the community need, and is likely to be of no use whatever, for lack of its rigid inforcement—and there is no evidence now that these two men are to be hindered in any way in their movements. The training necessary for a prize-fighter is no doubt beneficial—there are hundreds of puny men in every city that would be "made over," so to speak, by leading the temperate, virtuous, and laborious life led by the champions of the ring. They stop at nothing that will in any way develop their strength or elasticity of frame.

There are strong men in every community, having great reliance on their physical powers, who are not satisfied to remain quiet; they are "spiling" for a fight—waiting for opportunity to test their strength, and sighing for the honors of the ring. These men must have an outlet for their pent up ambition, and a fair stand-up, face-to-face fight seems to them an honorable way to exhibit their pluck; so many seek this way of making money and working off their steam. Without the ring as a safety-valve, they might exhibit their acquirements in some way more obnoxious to society, and, on the whole, perhaps, it is a safer way to let them go off quietly and fight it out by twos. Then there is a good opportunity for them to remain quiet for a time, and the chances are generally about equal for both to be pretty well punished and cooled off. The only objection to this lies in the fact that the public, more or less, desire to see or hear about the contest, and that necessitates the spread of all the disgusting particulars by the Press,—making temporary heroes of the would-be champions, and raising them to a prominence they do not deserve.

For a long time after the brutal murder of McCOY by LILLY, little was heard of who wore the "belt," but this example could not be expected to continue long to the prize fighters, and eventually aspirants appeared for the honors of the ring. The favorite ground now is Point Abino, in Canada, about fourteen miles from this city. If these people continue to make their visits to this place for the settlement of their difficulties, it will soon need renaming. It should receive some name more significant of the bloody use made of it—as the "Knock-down Ground," "Prize-fighters' Retreat," or the "Game Pasture." It is a singular fact in the history of the present match, that PRICE and KELLY have never seen each other, and hence are entirely unacquainted each with the other's peculiarities. There is no more use for an old quarrel or feud that must be settled in a "stand-up fight," or else run the risk of being cowardly assailed, and perhaps shot. The match is for a prize of $2,000, for money and glory—the championship of the middle weights.

It is the general opinion that it will be a long and closely contested battle, as both are men of determination and pluck. KELLY is known as the hero of the longest prize fight on record, though many say it was rather a rough or scrub fight, and no indication of greater powers of endurance than others have exhibited in shorter contests. Then men are very evenly matched in physical abilities, and skillful with the ring, and will no doubt be well seconded. It is reported this afternoon that both men have gone into Canada for fear of interruption—KELLY taking the cars directly on his arrival this morning, for a locality in immediate proximity to the ground selected. No provision has been made for the conveyance of spectators to the place of meeting; from the number of attractions, hard times, &c., it is predicted fewer will be present from abroad than on former occasions.

Movements of the Prize Fighters.

From the Buffalo Republic, Oct. 4.

KELLY, the antagonist of PRICE in the battle announced to come off at Point Abino on Thursday next, arrived in this city this morning, and immediately started for Canada, followed by his troupe of friends and adherents. PRICE also went over this morning, followed by his friends. They were all fearful that a complaint would be made to the proper officers, and, we understand, left precipitately to avoid arrest, under the statute passed last Winter. Their departure has left many melancholy fighting men in the city, who worshipped PRICE and adored KELLY, but who will, on Thursday next, again erect their pugilistic gods, and put them on to carnage and bloody noses. We understand that KELLY has not been in this city or near it before this morning, having been training near New-York City for the last three months. He is said to be in tip-top condition, which means that he will stand up and fight until he is pounded into insensibility or into the other world.

Naval.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, Oct. 3, says: "This morning, agreeably to an order of the Secretary of the Navy, Com. STEWART will hoist his flag on board the Receiving Ship, at this Navy-yard, as Senior Flag-Officer of the United States Navy—a rank conferred upon him by a recent act of Congress. To-day the veteran Commodore will inspect the *Wyoming* and *Crusader*, and it is expected that both will leave this evening or to-morrow. The *Wyoming* will stop at Rio Janeiro on her way to her station on the Pacific. There is a letter-bag both at the Navy-yard and the Exchange, and those having friends in any of the ships on the Brazilian station have an opportunity to correspond with them. The overhauling of the frigate *St. Laurence* will give employment to an additional number of mechanics at the Navy-yard. Thirty ship-carpenters and borers were taken in a few days ago."

The United States brig *Perry*, Capt. TILGHMAN was at Montevideo Aug. 16. All well on board.

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT EASTERN.—The NEW-YORK TIMES, which is doing all that the *Herald* brags of, but fails to perform, has published several letters from England relative to the *Great Eastern*,—letters over the *subriquet* of "Tubal Cain," which have *given us more information upon the subject than all the long-winded and elaborate reports of the London papers.* The last communication from this special and well-qualified correspondent, dated Sept. 16, and published in the NEW-YORK TIMES on Saturday, is full of interest, more particularly as the writer takes a view of the performances and capabilities of the *Great Eastern* considerably less rose-tinted than those expressed, with considerable enthusiasm, by the correspondents of the London daily journals.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The fire which occurred at Southington, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 2, in the factory of the Peck Smith Company, occasioned damage to the amount of $80,000. The insurances amounted to $50,000, of which $5,000 were held by the Home Company of New-York.

THE PERILS OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Last Voyage of the Great Balloon "Atlantic."

Interesting Narrative by Mr. Haddock.

From the Watertown Reformer, Extra, Oct. 5.

Nearly every one in this locality is aware that the second ascension of the *Atlantic* was advertised for the 20th of September. The storm of that and the following day obliged the postponement of the ascension until the 22d (Thursday.) Every arrangement had been made for a successful inflation, and a thirty-seven minutes before 6 P. M. the glad words "All aboard," were heard from Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, and myself and that distinguished aeronaut stepped into the car. Many were the friendly hands he shook—many a fervent "God bless you,' and "Happy voyage,'. were uttered— and many handkerchiefs waved their mute adieu. Just as I stepped in my good friend FAYEL stripped off his overcoat and pressed it upon me, saying that, as Mr. LA MOUNTAIN had no outer garment, we would need more than we had. I took it, and it did me good service, but I was never able to return it. Mr. BURNETT, of the American, in the kindest manner supplied us with some eatables and drinkables. "Let go all," and away we soared—the horses on the square "reared and pitched" a good deal at the novel sight, but in an instant all minor sounds of earth had ceased, and we were lifted into a silent sphere, whose shores were without an echo, their silence equaled only by that of the grave. Not the least feeling of trepidation was experienced—an extraordinary elation took possession of my soul, and fear was as far removed as though I had been sitting in my own room at home.

Two or three things struck me in looking down from an altitude of half a mile: The small appearance of our village from such a height, and the beautiful mechanical look which the straight fences and oblong-square fields of the farmers present. The buildings in the village do not, from such a height, appear to cover a tenth part of the ground. The poor old Courthouse looked like a pepper-box standing on a ten-acre lot, and the first church-spire barely equaled in size a respectable May-pole.

As we rose into the light, fleecy clouds, they looked between us and the earth like patches of snow we see lying upon the landscape in Spring time; but when we rose a little higher the clouds completely shut out the earth, and the cold white masses below us had precisely the same look that a mountainous snow-covered country does as you look down upon it from a higher mountain. Those who have crossed the Alps by the Symplon Pass—or have stood upon one of the lofty summits of the Sierra Nevada, and gazed down upon the eternal snows below and around them, will be able to catch the idea I am trying to convey. In six minutes we were far above all the clouds, and the sun and we were face to face. We saw the time after that when his face looked very fair to us. In eight minutes after leaving the earth, the thermometer, kindly loaned us by T. H. CAMP & Co., showed a fall of 24 degrees. It stood 64 when we left. The balloon rotated a good deal, showing that she was ascending with great rapidity.

At 5:48 thermometer stood at 42°, and falling very fast. At 5:50 we were at least two miles high—thermometer 34°. At this point a suggestion made just before starting, by Judge CLARK, of Plessis, was found to be a very good one. He had advised the taking along of some cotton, with which to fill the ears when at great heights, and my father had procured me some. The unpleasant ringing sensation had now become painful, and I filled both ears with cotton. This made my head feel a good deal as a very large hollow pumpkin may be supposed to, with a humming-bird buzzing upon its surface—a comparison with which, doubtless, many who read this account will hardly quarrel. At 5:52 we put on our gloves and shawls—an extra pair for Mr. LA MOUNTAIN being found in friend FAYEL's overcoat—thermometer 32°. The wet sand bags now became stiff with cold—they were frozen. Ascending very rapidly. At 5:54 thermometer 28°, and falling. Here we caught our last sight of the earth by daylight. I recognized the St. Lawrence to the southwest of us, which showed we were drifting nearly north. At 6 o'clock we thought we were descending a little, and Mr. LA MOUNTAIN directed me to throw out about twenty pounds of ballast. This shot us up again—thermometer 26°, and falling very slowly. At 6:05—thermometer 22°—my feet were very cold. The *Atlantic* was now full, and presented a most splendid sight. The gas began to discharge itself at the mouth, and its abominable smell, as it came down upon us, made me sick. I had been trying some of friend BURNETT's "sinews of war," but everything that would come up left my poor stomach in a flood. A moment's vomiting made me feel all right again. LA MOUNTAIN was suffering a good deal with cold. I passed my thick shawl around his shoulders, and put the blanket over our knees and feet. At 6:10, thermometer 18°, we drifted along until the sun left us, and in a short thereafter the balloon began to descend. At 6:30, thermometer 22°—rising. Threw over about five pounds of ballast. We must have been, before we began to descend, this height, 3½ miles high. At 6¾, thermometer 23°—rising. We were now about stationary, and thought we were sailing north of east. We could, we thought, distinguish water below us, but unable to recognize it. At 6:38 we threw over a bag of sand, making 80 pounds of ballast discharged, leaving about 120 pounds on hand. We distinctly heard a dog bark. Thermometer 28°—rising rapidly. At 6.45, thermometer 33°.

At 6:50 it was dark, and I could make no more memoranda. I put up my note-book, pencil, and watch, and settled down into the basket, as much at home as though at my post in *The Reformer* office. From this point until the morning I can only give my experiences from memory. The figures in the preceding narrative were all made at the time, and the variations of the thermometer can be depended upon as accurate.

We heard, soon after dark, a locomotive whistle, and occasionally could hear wagons rumbling along the ground or over a bridge, while the dogs kept up an almost ceaseless serenade, as if conscious there was something in the sky monstrous and unusual. We sailed along, contented and chatty, until about 7½, when we distinctly saw lights, and heard the roaring of a mighty waterfall. We descended into a valley near a very high mountain, but as the place appeared rather forbidding we concluded to go up again. Over with 30 pounds of ballast, and skyward we sailed. In about twenty minutes we again descended, but this time no friendly light or "deep-mouthed watch-dogs' heavy bay" greeted us. We were over a dense wilderness, and settled down over a small lake. We had our life-preservers ready for use, but got up again by throwing over all our ballast except about eighteen pounds. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN now said it was folly and madness to stay up any longer, that we were over a great wilderness, and the sooner we descended the better. We concluded to settle down by the side of a tree, lie up, and wait until morning. In a moment we were near the earth, and as we fell I grasped the extreme top of a tall spruce, which stopped her descent, and we were soon fastened to it by the large drag-rope. The touch of that spruce sent a thrill of discomfort to my heart, for I knew that its kind did not grow in any well-settled, nor any warm country. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN said, after he looked around and made as much of an examination of the scenery as we could do for the darkness and rain, (for it had rained the past hour,) that the "*Atlantic* was played out—we were far into the woods, and if we got out alive we ought to be thankful."

We rolled ourselves up in our blankets, and patiently waited until morning. The rain dripped down upon us in rivulets from the great balloon, and it was not long before we were as wet as men could be. After a night passed in great discomfort we were glad to see the first faint ray of daylight. Cold, and wet, and rainy, the morning broke, the typical precursor, we were to learn, of many other mornings to be spent in those uninhabited wilds. We waited until 6 o'clock in hopes the rain would cease, and that the rays of the sun, by warming the gas in the balloon, would give us ascending power sufficient to get up again, for the purpose, if no other, of obtaining a view of the country into which we had descended. The rain did not cease, and we concluded to throw over all we had in the balloon except a coat apiece, the life preservers, the anchor and the compass. Overboard then they went—good shawls and blankets, Mr. FAYLE's overcoat, bottles of ale and a flask of cordial, ropes and traps of all kinds. The *Atlantic*, relieved of her wet load, rose majestically with us, and we were able to behold the country below. It was an unbroken wilderness of lakes and spruce—and we felt, then, that we had gone too far, through a miscalculation of the velocity of the balloon. As the current was driving us still to the north, we dare not stay up, as we were drifting further and still further to that "frozen tide" from which we knew there was no escape. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN seized the valve-cord and discharged gas, and we descended in safety by the side of a tall spruce. We made the *Atlantic* fast by her anchor, and for a moment talked over what we should do. We had not a monthful to eat. No protection at night from the damp ground; were distant we knew not how far from habitation, were hungry to start with, no earthly hope of raising a fire, and no distinct idea as to where we were. We concluded to trust to the compass kindly loaned by H. K. NEWCOMB, Esq., and take a course which would bring us out of any wilderness we might be in. We settled in our own minds that we were either in John Brown's Tract or in the great Canada wilderness—to the south, we thought, of the Ottawa—and knew that a course south by east would take us out, if we had strength enough to travel the distance. LA M. stepped up to the balloon, and gave the edge of the basket a parting shake, saying, "Good bye, old *Atlantic*," and I fancied I could see a tear in his honest eye when he said it. He seemed greatly to regret his inability to perform his engagements at the Kingston and New-York State Fairs, at both of which he was advertised to make ascensions.

TRAMPING IN THE WOODS.

To the southeast, then, we started. After traveling about a mile and a half we came to the bank of a small creek, flowing down from the westward. At this point we were agreeably surprised to find that some human being had been there before us, for we found several small trees cut down, the coals from an old fire and a half-barrel which had contained pork. I eagerly examined the stamp. It read:

"Mess Pork,
P. M.
Montreal."

This settled the question that we were in Canada, for I very well knew that no Montreal inspection of pork ever found its way into the interior of New-York State. We traveled all day Friday up the unknown creek, which kept its general course to the south of west, crossing it about noon on a floating log, and striking, on its southern bank, a "blazed" track, which led us up to a deserted timber road, lying on the opposite side from a large lumbering shanty. We hoped one of the lumber roads might take us out to a settlement, but after traveling up them all until they terminated in the wilderness, we concluded to cross the creek to the shanty, and stay in it all night. LA MOUNTAIN got across safely; but my weight was greater than his, and the raft let me into the stream. I sank in all over and swam out, though it required all my strength to do so, and on reaching the bank I found myself so chilled as scarcely to be able to stand. I took off my clothes, wrung them, and we proceeded to the shanty, where we found plenty of refuse straw; but it was dry, and under a pile of it we crawled—pulling it over our heads and faces in the hope that our breath might aid in warming our chilled bodies. I think the most revengeful, stony heart would have pitied our condition then. The weary hours of night at last wore away, and we held a new council. It was evident, we reasoned, that the creek we were upon was used for "driving" logs in the Spring season. If, then, we followed it to its confluence with the Ottawa, or some stream which emptied into the Ottawa, we would in time get out the same way the timber went out. The roof of the shanty was covered with the halves of logs, scooped out in a manner familiar to all woodmen. These were light and dry, and would form an excellent raft. Why not, then, take four of these, tie them to cross pieces by withes and such old things as we could find around the shanty, and pole the structure down to that civilization which a saw log ought to be able to reach. Such was the course we adopted. We dragged the logs down to the creek, and LA MOUNTAIN tied them together, as he was evidently more of a sailor than myself. We got under way, and as we pushed off a crow set up a dismal cawing—an inauspicious sign, and ominous of the great trials and sufferings in store for us. We polled down stream about 10 miles and came abruptly upon an immense pine tree which had fallen across the stream, completely blocking the passage of the raft. No other alternative was left but to untie the pieces and attempt to push them through under the log. This was at last done; tied the raft together again and poled her down stream. To-day we each eat a raw frog, all we could find, and began to feel that we were hungry. But there was no complaining—our talk was of the hopeful future, and the civilization we hoped yet to reach. Down the creek we went into a lake some two miles long, and into which we of course supposed the stream passed, having its outlet at the lower end. We followed down the northern bank, keeping always in shallow shots, so that our poles could touch the botlom, until we arrived at the bottom of the lake, where we found no outlet, and turned back upon the southern bank in quest of it. On reaching the head of the lake we found that the current of the creek turned abruptly to the right, which was the cause of our losing it.

We felt happy to have found it again, and plied our poles like heroes. We passed, during the day, the spot where we had first struck the creek, and where we had made a slightly landmark, which might afterward aid us in finding the *Atlantic*, should we ever wish to do so in order to get her out. At night we did not stop, but kept the raft going down through the shades of awful forests, whose solemn stillness seemed to hold the unrevealed mystery of our darkening future. About 10 o'clock it began to rain again. We stopped, the "vessel," and crawled in under some "tag" alders on the bank, where our extreme weariness enable us to get, perhaps, half an hour's sleep. Rising again (for it was easier to pole at night in the rain down an unknown stream, than to lie on the ground and freeze), we pressed on for a couple of hours, until about 3 o'clock, when pure exhaustion induced us to stop again. This time we found a spot where the clayey bank lacked a little of coming down to the water. On the mud we threw our little bundle of straw, and sat down with our feet drawn under us, so that our bodies presented as little surface as possible for the rain to beat upon. But we could not stand such an uncomfortable position long, and as the daylight of the Sab bath broke upon us, we were polling down the stream in a drizzling rain. At 6 o'clock we came to a place where the stream *cañoned*—rushing over a stony bed, down a steep descent between high rocks on either bank. To get our raft down this place we regarded as hopeless. We tied up and examined the shore. Here, again, we found unmistakble evidence of lumbermen, as they had evidently camped at this point to be handy, by the attempts they were doubtless obliged to make to get the timber down the *cañon*. The rapids were about a third of a mile long, and in all the rapids of Black River there is nothing so wild and romantic as these. We descended the bank and thought it best to try our luck on foot. After traveling about a mile, we found the bank so tangled and rugged, and ourselves so much exhausted, that locomotion was impossible. So we concluded to go back, and if we could get the raft down a piece at the time, we would go on with her; if not, we would build as good a place as possible to crawl into, and prepare for death.

We went back, and after examining the stream attentively, concluded to try to get the raft down. We at once commenced, and I freely confess this the most trying and laborious work of a life of labor. The pieces would not float over a rod at a time before they would stick on some stone which the low water left above the surface, and then we must pry it over on some way, and pass it along to the next obstruction. We were obliged to get into the st eam, often up to the middle, and there I several times fell headlong—completely using up our compass, which now frantically pointed in any direction its addled head thought desirable. The water had unglued the case, and it was ruined. After long hours of such labor, we got the raft down, and LA MOUNTAIN again tied it together. Passing on, in about an hour we came to a large lake—ten miles long, and six miles broad. Around it we must, of course, pass until we should find the outlet. So we turned up to the right, and pressed on with as much resolution as could be expected. To-day we found one clam, which I insisted La Mountain should eat, as he was weaker than myself, and had eaten little or nothing on the day we went up. Around we went, into all the indentations of the shore, keeping always in shallow water. At last we stopped at a place we thought least exposed to the wind. We laid down upon the cold ground, having lifted up the end of our raft so that the wind might not drift it away in the night. We were cold when we laid down, and both of us trembled by the hour like men suffering from a severe attack of the ague. The wind had risen just at night, any the dismal surging of the waves upon the shore formed, I thought, a fitting lullaby to slumbers so disturbed and dismal as ours. By this time our clothes were nearly torn off. My pantaloons were slit up both legs, and the waistbands nearly torn off. My boots both leaked.

and our mighty wrestlings in the canons had torn the skin from ankles and hands. LA MOUNTAIN's hat was gone; the first day out he had thrown away his woolen drawers and stockings, as they dragged him down by the weight of the water they absorbed. We slept but little. It really seemed as though, during the night, we passed through the horrors of a dozen deaths. At daylight, we got up by degrees—first on one knee and then on the other—so stiff and weak we could hardly stand.

Again upon the almost endless lake we went—following round its shore for an outlet. About 10 o'clock we found a broad, northern stream, which we thought was the outlet we were seeking, and we entered it with great joy, believing it would take us to our long-sought Ottawa. Shortly after entering the stream it widened out, and assumed the form of a lake. We poled up the weaterly shore for about 7 miles, but found we were again deceived. On our way up Mr. LA M. sang these pretty lines:

"Cheer up your hearts, my men;
Let nothing fright you;
Be of a gallant mind—
Let that delight you."

His voice was hardly above a whisper, but the song was a source of great comfort to me. His, indeed, was a "gallant mind," which the extraordinary hardships and dangers of our position had not daunted. But when we found that all the weary miles of our morning travel had been in vain, and had to be retraced, my resolution certainly failed me for a moment, and I sat down upon my end of the raft, and felt like shedding one tear of genuine regret. Yet we felt that our duty, as Christian men, was to press on as long as we could stand, and leave the issue with God.

It had now been full four days since we ate a meal. All we had eaten in the mean time was a frog apiece, four clams, and a few wild berries, whose acid properties and bitter taste had probably done us more harm than good. Our strength was beginning to fail very fast, and our systems evidently about to undergo an extraordinary change. I did not permit myself to think of food—the thought of a well-covered table would have been too much. I thought over all of poor STRAIN's sufferings on the Isthmus of Darlen, where he, too, was paddling a raft down an unknown steam—but never believed he could stand half the amount of suffering he did. Besides, he had means to make a fire—we had none.

He was upon a stream which he knew would lead to the sea and safely—we were upon waters whose flow we knew really nothing of, and were as much lost as though in the Mountains of the Moon. But we "could not give it up so," and took f

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

James Stephens to be Hung—A New Trial Allowed for Shephard, Sentenced to Death for Arson.

Yesterday, at the opening of the Court of General Sessions, a telegraphic dispatch was received at the District-Attorney's office, from Albany, announcing that the Judges of the Court of Appeals had affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this City, in the case of James Stephens, convicted of the murder of his wife by poison. Stephens was tried before Judge Roosevelt in March last, the trial lasting nineteen days. His counsel, Messrs. Cushing, Ashmead and Ullman, on thirty-five exceptions to the ruling of the Judge, and to the circumstance that the Jury were allowed to separate every night during the progress of the trial, brought the case before the General Term of the Supreme Court, and, on being defeated, carried it up to the Court of Appeals. That Court yesterday decided against them, and Stephens will suffer the extreme penalty of the law, unless the Governor of the State can be induced to exercise clemency towards him.

By the same telegraphic dispatch, information was received that a new trial was ordered in the case of James Shephard, tried in the General Sessions before Recorder Smith, for arson in the first degree, and sentenced to death. The ground on which this new trial was granted, was that in the indictment the house was charged to be the property of a second party, whereas it was Shephard's own property, and detached from other buildings. His counsel, therefore, claim he had a right to burn his own property.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE AND ITS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Suit on Notes Given for Subscriptions to Antioch College—Charges of Fraud in Obtaining Subscriptions.

Francis A. Palmer, Assignee of Antioch College, vs. Elisha Smedley et al.—This was an action by the plaintiff, as assignee of the well-known Antioch College, located at Yellow Springs, Ohio, of which the late Hon. Horace Mann was President. The object of the action was to recover a fund which the defendants had promised to give for founding certain scholarships in the College. The defendants had given notes for the amount promised by them, payable in 1852, and the suit was on these notes.

The defence set up in the answer was that at the time when the notes in suit were given, the agent of the College, C. L. F. Havins, represented to the defendants that the College was to be located in the western part of the State of New York; and that he assured the defendants that the Board of Directors of the Institution had already resolved upon establishing the College in this State. Defendants alleged in the answer that they gave the notes in suit upon the faith of these representations; and charge that the agent was guilty of fraud in obtaining the notes from them, in the manner he did.

The cause now came up before Justice INGRAHAM, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, on a demurrer to the answer. It would seem from the course of argument, that the defendants did not intend to press the charge of fraud, but relied on the facts above stated, as constituting a *breach of warranty*. The counsel for the plaintiff contended that defendants had waived that defence as well as the defence of frauds, by holding the scholarships for seven years without objection; only complaining when they were asked to pay the money on their notes, and that that defence was only avoidable by way of damages or counter claim, which they had not set up in their answer. It was also urged that parol warranty could not be proven when the contract was in writing.

The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

Wm. W. Badger, for plaintiffs; Gardner & Lamont, of Lockport, for defendants.

As from the title of the above cause it might be supposed that Antioch College was now in insolvency and decay, it may be well to state that such is not the case. In 1857, the Corporation made an assignment, for the benefit of creditors, to Mr. Palmer, who has had charge of its financial affairs since then, but the institution has been flourishing all the time, never having closed its halls for a day. Subsequently to the death of its distinguished President, the Hon. Horace Mann, the Hon. Thomas Hill, of Massachusetts, was elected President, and under his charge the College opened its Fall term, on the 10th of last month, and is believed to be in a very prosperous condition. At first, there were about seventy of these cases in the State, but they have all been settled by payment, until at the present time but twelve remain contested, most of which will probably terminate as did the other fifty-eight.

Court of General Sessions.

CONVICTIONS FOR MINOR OFFENCES—SENTENCES.

Recorder BARNARD disposed yesterday of sundry cases of burglary and felonious assault and battery. John Madden, charged with cutting James Doran in the face with a knife, at No. 192 Monroe-street, on June 29, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

Samuel Sane and James Smith, two boys, charged with burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at that offence. On July 15 they broke into the meat store of Mr. Justus W. Beebe, No. 749 Greenwich-street, and stole $15 in cents. Lane was sent to the House of Refuge, while in the case of Smith, a very little fellow, decoyed by Lane, judgment was suspended.

Charles Williams, on the 2d September, robbed a sailor named John McNamara, at a house of bad repute in Laurens-street, of $27. A woman accosted McNamara and enticed him to the house. The robbery was effected by means of the pane! game. On conviction, the prisoner was sentenced by the Recorder to three years in the State Prison.

James Smith, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny. At the intercession of the complainant, judgment was suspended.

Thomas Haddon, on the 30th June, quarrelled with Thomas Kenley, at a house in Cherry-street, and assaulted him with an iron bar. The evidence being conflicting he was convicted of assault only, and remanded for sentence, to give him time to produce affidavits.

Mary Cogan was tried for an assault on Mrs. Mary Wilson with a lamp, at No. 118 Monroe-street, on July 21. The circumstances which gave rise to the assault were of a most trivial kind, and the evidence was very contradictory. The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Verdict Against Lowber and Dr. Nott.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. vs. Robert W. Lowber and Eliphalet Nott.—The Jury in this case, which was lately tried in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice POTTER, and was reported in the TIMES a day or two since, brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, against *both* the defendants.

Defendants' counsel obtained time to make a case for an appeal.

The Ward Divorce Case.

Susan S. Ward vs. *Thomas W. Ward.*—This is an application for alimony, and has been some time pending. The facts of the case have been already reported. The motion is now being heard before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers, in the Supreme Court. The parties have been reading affidavits for the past two days, charging each other with various indecencies, unsuitable to be reported.

The case is still on.

Mr. Burnill for the plaintiff; Mr. Girard for defendant.

Action for Dower—Abrupt Termination of a Trial.

Hannah Tobias vs. *Eliza A. Cohn and others.*—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover dower from the estate of Silas Tobias, deceased, of whom she is the widow; the estate lies in different places in the City, and is worth, perhaps, $30,000. The suit came on for trial in the Supreme Circuit Court, before Justice POTTER.

The will of deceased gave to the widow, in addition to the main portion of the premises, No. 650 Fourth-street, the one-third part of all the rents and profits of the entire estate, amounting to about $1,000. Mr. J. G. McAdams, and Mrs. Eliza A. Cohn, the principal defendants, were executor and executrix of the will, and, after obtaining the rents, declined to pay over the one-third to the widow, assigning as their reason for so acting, that as yet they had not ascertained exactly how much that dividend would be.

The widow thereupon became anxious in the matter, and applied to the Surrogate for relief. After investigation, the Surrogate directed an arrangement by which she was to receive $250 annually, as her portion of the rents and profits, in semi-annual payments.

Subsequently, however, the widow became dissatisfied with that arrangement, believing that she had in some way ceded away her right to dower, and in December, 1857, brought the present suit, to recover the amount of one-third, whatever that sum might be, and for the purpose of having that sum fixed by judgment; in addition to that sum now claims *another third as dower*, averring that she was was entitled by law to dower in addition to the provisions of the will—those provisions being only a *legacy*. This was the point relied upon by her counsel, and the Court held that unless a will *stipulated* that its provisions for the widow were in lieu of dower, the widow could recover additionally.

The defence was that by the terms of the will it was apparent that it was intended she should have one-third of the rents and profits in *lieu of dower*. It was also claimed that her agreement before the Surrogate to receive a certain sum, which she was to receive annually, as a condition for release of further claim, now estopped her from recovering in this action. The Court ruled that the alleged agreement could not be regarded under the will, except as a receipt for so much money, and in no manner as a conveyance of her right of dower in the estate.

At this stage of the proceedings, however, the plaintiff obtained leave to withdraw a juror, and paid the costs of the action and discontinued. The ground assigned was that the proper parties had not been made defendants—the heirs alone having been sued, whereas the parties in possession should, by law, be made defendants, jointly with the heirs.

Mr. Justus Palmer, for plaintiff; D. D. Field, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.—*Luther R. Marsh et al, vs. Isaac Birdsall et al.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

David Ellis, impleaded, et al. vs. Raymond B. Livermore.—Motion granted on payment of costs of trial before referee; $10 costs of opposing motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PIERPONT, J.—*Edward Hostens vs. The Adams Express Company.*—Case settled.

Court Calendar—THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 67, 66, 69, 71 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 86½, 19, 20.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2133, 2135, 1963, 2159, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2171, 2177, 2181, 2183, 2187, 1491, 2161, 1413, 2145, 2131, 2193, 2195. *Part II.*—Nos. 2124, 1684, 2120, 2116, 2136, 2140, 2142, 2144, 1164, 1262, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 145, 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 162, 163, 164, 66, 168, 170 to 175, 177, 178, 182, 183, 184, 187, 190, 192, 207, 208, 209, 212, 213, 215.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 849, 1184, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 2145, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1112. *Part II.*—Nos. 1156, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1229 to 1238.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 3,646 bbls. Flour, 797 bbls. Corn Meal, 9,558 bushels Wheat, 8,200 bushels Corn, 245 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 60 bbls. Pots at $5 37@$5 50; and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,824 bbls., including 1,327 bbls. Pots, and 497 bbls. Pearl.

COTTON—Sales to-day have amounted to only 800 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day at lower prices. Hence, it has been in fair demand, partly for shipment; sales have been reported of 11,670 bbls., including inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 40@$4 50; extra do., $4 55@$4 70; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 40@$4 60; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 65@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 70@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5@$5 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30 for old, and $5 35@$5 50 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@$4 25
Superfine State	4 40@ 4 50
Extra State	4 55@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 60
Extra Wisconsin	4 65@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 15@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	4 85@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in moderate request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 55@$7 00 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 370 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 95@$4 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $20 25 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, and prices of Spring (which is in demand, for shipment) are quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 33,500 bushels, including fair white Canada at $1 23; fair to good white Michigan, at $1 25@$1 30; Milwaukee Club, part extra No. 1, at $1 05; Chicago Spring, part No. 1, at 98c.; mixed Kentucky, at $1 30; and choice red Southern at $1 21½ ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet and rather heavy. To-day sales have been reported of 14,000 bushels at about 95c. for mixed Western, and 91c.@95½c. for yellow Southern, per bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 bushels at 82c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied much, the tendency being favorable to buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bushels very good two-rowed State at 85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canada at 42½c.@43½c.; Western at 42c.@43½c.; State at 41c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 37c.@40c.; and Southern, 35c.@38c., ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving, sales having been made, to-day, of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $15 37@$15 50 for Mess, here; unascertained prices for Mess for future delivery; and $10 40@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 5c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard has advanced; sales to-day, 575 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues heavy and languid; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$8 25 for repacked Western Mess; $9 50@$10 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $1 87@$5 75, for Country Mess, and $4 12½@$4 62½ for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 15c.@21c. for State; 12½c.@16½c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at from 7c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,150 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c.@6¾c.; 35 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¼c., 1,100 boxes Havana, part at 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls. at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 340 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. @ ½d. ₱ lb.; 5,700 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; and 1,550 bbls. Resin, at 2s. @ 2s. 1½d. For Glasgow, 12,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 5d. ₱ bushel. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 8d.; 200 bbls. Shoe-pegs, at 2s.; and 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 18s 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Alma*, 836 tons, now at Boston, hence for Melbourne or Sydney, at $12,000; bark *Vigo*, 414 tons, to Algoa Bay, C. G. H., $5,000; a brig, 270 tons, from a Salt Island to New-York, 9c.; a schooner, 170 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, $1,400; a brig, 299 tons, to Matanzas, $2,100; one, 166 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, $1,400; a schooner, 249 tons, to Havana, $1,900; one, 143 tons, to Porto Rico, $1,000; one, 750 bbls., to Porto Rico, 75c. ₱ bbl.; one, 100 tons, from Spanish Main to New-York, $750; clipper-ships *Archer* and *Ocean Telegraph*, to San Francisco; a British brig, 250 tons, Naval Stores, to Dublin, on terms not transpired.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,

HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of

PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by

LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of

C. GIGNOUX & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of

THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the rich goods imported by

BENKARD & HUTTON.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of

SCHULTEN & HURD.

PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entire balance of the importation of

LANE, LAMSON & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by

LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of

F. VOGEL & CO.

SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of

CHARLES PAYEN & CO.

SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received

FROM AUCTION.

DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received

FROM AUCTION.

SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the

COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received

FROM AUCTION.

SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the

PACIFIC MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the

MANCHESTER MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the

HAMILTON MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

A FALL STOCK,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.

ALSO,

DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.

ALSO,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.

ALSO,

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.

ALSO,

LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.

ALSO,

YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.

The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for

NET CASH,

OR TO

PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,

AT

LOW PRICES.

391. PAPER HANGINGS, 391.
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
BELOW USUAL PRICES, AT
N. HEADDON'S, NO. 391 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER SUFFOLK-ST.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open a magnificent selection of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Of the latest Paris styles,
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, MERINOS,
DELAINES, &c.
EVENING ROBES.
FAMILY MOURNING.

J. G. & Co. invite special attention to their superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
comprising some of the finest goods manufactured, of exclusive styles, which cannot be found elsewhere.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.

All the latest styles for Fall and Winter wear.
Ladies' cloth basques, sacks, and shawletes, all colors, at $3 75, $4, $4 50, $5, $6.
Castor cloth cloaks and burnous, $5 50, $6, to $8.
French beaver cloaks and burnous, $7 to $10.
Children's and misses' garments in great variety.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-springs at $7 per dozen, 12 at $10, and 14 at $13 per dozen. Old skirts made over equal to new. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

COTTON BATTS AND WADDING—ALL styles and kinds, at lowest cash prices. Twines, wicks, &c. The trade are invited to call and examine.
R. FURMAN,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

BRIDGE SKIRTS AT NO. 755 BROADWAY.—Woven Skirts with 50 springs, and Skirts with 20 springs, for Misses, all of the latest French pattern. Old Skirts made over. C. A. RANOUS' Skirt Factory, No. 755 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY. SALES DEPOT NO. 344 BROADWAY

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS
of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 208 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON LIVING IN WILLIAMSBURGH who wanted to purchase a carrier's route on the *Times*, is requested to call at the *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,

NO. 26 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the 1st Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MR. ERNEST PERRING,

PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.

Mr. ERNEST PERRING having decided to make New-York City his permanent residence, begs to acquaint the public, his friends, and pupils, that he will give instructions in the art of Singing and Piano-Forte. Applications for terms, etc., to be made at Messrs. CHICKERING'S, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; also at Messrs. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. REES, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Hansolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,

For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS.
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.
Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL—Eighth Year—No. 1,057 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction personally by them of twenty-five boys, in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Mathematics, English and English Literature, with special reference to college or commerce, recommenced Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859. The instruction is individual, thorough, complete, systematic, disciplinarian and philosophical. Mr. Massett, having returned from Europe, can be seen at the School till noonday, or at his residence, No. 109 West 20th-st., after 3 P. M.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 24 Fifth-av., corner 9th-st., will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal—A Family Boarding-School for Boys about the age of 12 years. This school has been in successful operation for eight years. The location is healthy—one mile east of New-Haven. The Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Shepherd's, No. 379 Broadway.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York throughout the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH EDWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 669; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 47th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. ANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, FOR several years Principal of one of the New-York Female Grammar Schools, will give private lessons in English branches to young ladies at their residences. Address Mrs. L., CHILDS, Broadway Post-office, care of B. Lockwood.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING.—THOMAS JONES, No. 516 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) is now receiving pupils for thorough instruction in the practical duties of the desk. New work on Book-keeping, 75 pp. 8vo., 50 cents. Book-keeping and Accountantship, 250 pp. $2.

A LADY WHOSE AFTERNOONS ARE disengaged wishes a few pupils, at their own residence, in French or music, or would act as copyist. Apply to Miss S., Teacher, No. 179 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this week.

MRS. PERRINI MARETZEK, LATE Prima Donna, Contre Alto, of the Italian Operas in Milan, Turin, New-York, &c., &c., gives instruction in all branches of vocal and piano music. For terms, call or address No. 284 6th-av., below 18th-st.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 235 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; disciplinae efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parents of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beckman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO HAS been engaged for over ten years in preparing private pupils for College, and who has had as extensive an experience in this kind of instruction as any living graduate of that Institution, will take a few private pupils. Testimonials are of the highest character, from the Faculty of Yale, and from gentlemen in New-York. Address G. L. H., Post-office, station D.

NAZARETH HALL.—OUR BOARDING SCHOOL for boys is now full, having its complement of one hundred scholars. Parents and guardians wishing to place children with us, will please make early application for the first vacancies, which will scarcely occur before Christmas. Address the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., 346 B'DWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References—Faculty Amherst College, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, et al. Teachers of music, French and German wanted immediately. SMITH, WOODHULL & CO., Appleton's Building.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DEsires an engagement in a select school or as private tutor; is competent to teach classical and mathematical studies, to fit pupils for college, or give instruction in elocution. The best of testimonials given. Address ALUMNUS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MR. SINCLAIR WILL OPEN A CLASSICAL and English school, at Stapleton, Staten Island, on MONDAY, Oct

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, a situation in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and can do sewing of all kinds. No objections to wait on a lady. Has lived in first-class families. The best City references. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing; the other as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress alone; have good City references from their last places. Can be seen at No. 178 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor; back room. Notes received.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CATHOLIC woman, as first-class cook; has the best of City references; none but the highest families need apply. Also, a young woman wishes a situation as chamber maid; has the best of City reference. Apply No. 238 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, sisters; one to cook, wash and iron and take the entire charge of the children; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 21 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN accustomed to the care and instruction of children, desires a situation as nursery governess, or nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing. Best City reference: can be seen at No. 245 3d-av. until suited.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging and is very fond of children; can do embroidery. Has good reference. Call at No. 17 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., in the French dressmaker's.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITuation in a gentleman's family, to do the cooking only. Has ample experience and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates Grover & Baker's machine; also hairdressing done in the neatest manner; is of kind and willing disposition; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 203 corner 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and assist with children. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 218 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st. No objection to a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to take care of children and sew; has had the entire charge of children for years; would like to travel with a family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen on Wednesday at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant sisters; one an excellent cook; the other to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 220 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, without children, a situation as lady's maid; has no objection to do light chamberwork. The advertiser understands needle-work and dress-making; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at the millinery store, No. 341½ 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do embroidery; is also a neat hair-dresser; understands dressmaking, and can operate on a sewing machine; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen for two days at the drug store corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do waiting alone; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 9th-st., near 5th-av., where she has lived, from 9 till 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks the American language fluently, a situation as seamstress or lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing neatly. Call at No. 156 East 22d-st.

WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and assist in washing and ironing if required; thoroughly understands her business. Very best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-RATE cook by a respectable yonng woman, in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 149 East 31th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as cook and assist in the washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. Both can be seen, for two days, at their present employer's, No. 62 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant yonng woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children. Has good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 124 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of grown children; is a neat, quick sewer, and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry. Can be well recommended as a first worthy servant. Has no incumbrance. Inquire for S. B., No. 134 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, or one who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 347 6th-av., in the store, between 21st and 22d sts. City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid, to sew and take care of children. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid or plain sewing, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 7 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12 sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan to do housework in a plain private family; can give City reference. Apply at No. 191 Clinton-st., two doors from Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go South with a lady to take charge of a baby. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, just arrived from Scotland, a situation as first-class cook; very best references from Scotland. Can be seen for three days at No. 327 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as infant's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady and do plain sewing; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 93 3d-av., basement, near 13th-st.

WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store No. 266, corner 21st and 4th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in any capacity where trustworthiness and responsibility would be considered requisites. Apply for two days, at No. 10 Leroy-place.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; City references. Apply at No. 138 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a competent girl, who can refer to the party with whom she has lived four years. Apply at No. 263 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND TO assist in light chamberwork and plain sewing. Can take charge of a young infant. Apply at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK AND baker, by a young woman; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 348 7th-av., one door from 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook or general housework; good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 175 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 171 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 163 West 35th-st. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do the general housework of a small family. Call at No. 79 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl from the country, as good plain cook, or as chambermaid. Call at 82 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply, for two days, at No. 54 East 21st-st., at her present employer's, to whom she refers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, in a private family. Call at No. 116 West 26th-st., np stairs.

UPHOLSTERY WORK WANTED—BY A lady who thoroughly understands the fitting of furniture covers, and all branches of the business. Call or address No. 82 West 17th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the late INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of the most experienced and reliable female servants—Protestants and others—of that excellent and very respectable class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, still stands unrivaled for supplying. Our selection of first-class cooks, plain cooks and up-stairs servants, is more numerous than at any other season. We have also several most experienced nurses and waitresses on hand, and some very nice young girls.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A GOOD SELECtion of well-recommended women and girls, as cooks, chambermaids, general housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, &c.; families requiring first-class domestics can now obtain the same without delay, by applying at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Conducted strictly upon honorable principles. Patrons may rely upon having none sent except they are really capable and trusty.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and pastry; or would assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; is neat and tidy about her work and person; has the best of references from City and country for integrity and capability. Call at or address No. 377 East 10th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last employer. The advertiser is an English woman and a Protestant. To save trouble, none but those wishing a first-class cook need apply. Call at No. 84 Allen-st., near Broome, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; understands the care of a young baby; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable American widow lady, without incumbrance, who has had great experience; she is a member of Dr. Tyng's Church, and can give the most satisfactory reference; prefers a situation in a private family. Call or address, for two days, at No. 15 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GIRL a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; outs and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; will wait on a lady; wages $8 to $10; also a cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress; has six years' reference from her last place; the other to assist with light chamberwork, and the care of grown children; can embroider neatly; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED English woman wants a situation as first-class cook, where there is assistance given in the kitchen; she is fully competent in every branch of her business; can get up fashionable and recherche dinners; is also a good bread and biscuit baker. Can be seen until engaged at No. 99 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO PROCURE A permanent situation for a competent woman of middle age, as seamstress, or would assist in housekeeping; she is fully qualified to fill either situation, as confidence can be placed in her. Can be seen from 9 to 6 o'clock, at her present employer's, No. 8 23d-st., Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork, waiting or housework; best of references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for 2 days. N. B.—A home in preference to high wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A GOOD bread maker and baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would go as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; has been in the washing if required; she has the best reference for character and capability. The lady she has lived with permits her to advertise from her house, No. 113 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT person, who is a first-rate seamstress and accustumed to the care of children, a situation to travel South with a family. Unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and dress-maker; one who thoroughly understands her business; she can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; no objection to assist with the chamberwork, if required. Call for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st.

WANTED—TWO SISTERS WISH SITUATIONS together in a small private family; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at the house of their present employer, No. 249 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game and poultry, an excellent baker; would assist in the washing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,015 Broadway, in the Store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has no objection to mind children. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 25 5th-av., at her present employer's. Can be seen two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, of respectability; understands good plain cooking, excellent washer and ironer; will be found willing, agreeable and a truthful servant. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; should prefer a laundress' situation. Good reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 East 13th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes; she can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid or to take care of a baby and sew. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also understands baking; can be seen for two days if not engaged; has good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 18th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS and competent girl, as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, in a private family. Refers by permission to where she has lived four years. Apply at No. 263 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses fashionably. Address No. 1,015 Broadway, in the store, near 28th-st., for a few days.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting; has lived with some of the best families of this City for the past ten years. Call, for two days, at No. 141 Duane-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a competent young woman, who can be well recommended; refers to one with whom she has lived three years. Can be seen between the hours of 9 and 12, for two days, at No. 96 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as cook, who fully understands her business in its full extent; has 7 years' reference; also by a laundress, to go in the same family. Apply at 142 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress; understands fine washing and ironing; is competent for either situation in a respectable family. Best City reference. Address No. 39 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; is fond of children; sews well, and embroiders handsomely; has good reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 105 West 26th-st., second floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, who is only a few months in this country, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 176 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands all the business; City reference given. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART GIRL WANTS A situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; best of references. Apply, for two days, at No. 67 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has lately arrived from Europe; has the best of references. Apply at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, (going out by the day,) a few more customers in private families. Good references given. Can be seen, or address F., No. 231 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 152 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 13 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as good cook, washer and ironer. She can be seen, for two days, at her present place of employment, No. 274 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKer, employment by the day or week. Call or direct to DRESSMAKER, rear of No. 244 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Two years' reference. Call at No. 259 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of children 4 or 5 years old; can speak French and German; will assist in sewing and housework. Apply at No. 16 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, who makes good bread, &c. Call at No. 193 13th-st., east of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR HOUSEkeeper, by a German Protestant woman, in an American family. Good reference will be given at No. 190 Elm-st.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as washer and ironer; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook; would do housework; wages no object, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL-DISPOSED AND EFFIcient young woman, a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Would assist in washing. Can do general housework; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in one house, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Best of references. Apply at No. 209 Gold-st., Brooklyn, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands cooking in all its branches—sends up dinners and suppers in the American and French styles—a situation in a small hotel, or boarding-house; best of reference, if required. Apply at No. 316 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, and assist in washing and ironing; is very fond of children; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best of City reference. Has lived nine years in one place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A PLACE, AS WET NURSE, BY A healthy woman; breast three months old; references most satisfactory. Apply at No. 44 West 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man of long experience in the care and management of horses and harness, in the principal cities of Europe and in New-York; understands indoor business, or groom and valet; has lived in these capacities in some of the best families in Europe; can produce the best City references; lived four years in his last situation. Any commands addressed to J. O. C., No. 69 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will be strictly attended to. Has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will, also, make himself useful; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employer, and has no objections to the City or country. A note addressed to M. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, A situation. He thoroughly understands his business—green-house, grapery, and flower and vegetable gardening, the laying out of pleasure and flower grounds; understands farming in general. Has the best of City references for the last nine years, as to capability and character. Any address to M. J., Box No. 205, *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an active, intelligent young man; he is willing to milk and do gardening, and make himself generally useful, if required; no objection to any part of the country. Five years' indubitable testimonials of good character will be given. Address, or call, for three days, between 11 and 3 o'clock, on S. TYRRELL, at No. 133 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man is a thorough waiter, and has served some of the highest families in this and the old country; his wife is a first class cook, both meat and pastry; they will be found an acquisition to any respectable family. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., or address M. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouse plants, grapes, flower and vegetable gardening; could take charge of a small farm, if required. Has good recommendations. Address G. W. G., care of A. Reed, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a Protestant young man of sober, steady habits, and can be well recommended by several respectable gentlemen whom I have served in this City. My recommendations will bear the strictest notice, and a note addressed to J. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man; is a good groom and careful driver, and thoroughly understands carriage, horses and harness. The reason of leaving his situation is in consequence of the gentleman parting with the horses. Has the best of City reference. Address or call on W. B., No. 52 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady, sober young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; steady driver; has served four years under a veterinary surgeon; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen at, or address Trainor's Saddlery store, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and can be well recommended, in the City and country. will make himself generally useful; is a good farmer. Call, or address, CYRUS LAWRENCE, No. 56 West 15th-st., for three days, E. W.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man a situation as coachman; is a careful driver; has lived in New-York and Brooklyn for the past ten years; has four and a half years' recommendation from his last employer; is sober and industrious. Address J. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AN AMERIcan, a situation as porter in an auction or other store; or any business where he could be useful to his employer, and earn his living. Can give satisfactory references. A note addressed to J. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED private waiter, (Protestant,) who can be highly recommended for sobriety, capability, and is very trustworthy; understands the work of a first-rate family; is good market-man, &c. Address, for two days, No. 177 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A sober steady man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is an excellent driver, and has lived several years in his last place in the City; has the best of City reference. Any address left for F. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE (both speak English) situations in City or country; the man is a first-class cook or waiter; the wife is competent to act as nursery governess, or chambermaid and nurse; they are a nice couple. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st. Will go separately or together.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman; has a thorough knowledge of the management of horses; is a first-rate vegetable grower, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, Protestants, without family; the man as gardener or coachman, the wife as cook, chambermaid, or waitress; the best of reference. Address, for two days, JAMES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age, as coachman or groom; will make himself generally useful; prefers the country. Has a good reference from his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 23, as salesman in a clothing store; has had four years' experience in the business. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address J. C. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN Protestant yonng man; he is a good coachman; he understands the care of horses well; he is also willing to go as waiter; has the best of reference, either French or English. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A PORTER'S PLACE, BY A MAN 27 years of age; is able and willing to make himself useful in every way; if required can write a fair hand; can have the best of reference as to a strictly sober character. Address J. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man; the best of City reference from his last place of four years service. Address No. 67 West 15th-st., in the rear, for COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG MAN, ABLE TO work, work of any kind; speaks German, French, and English; no objection to go South, West, or to sea. Call at No. 125 Wooster-st., below Prince.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO speaks English and French, a situation in a merchant's office of this City or in any other town of the United States. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of reference. Address a note to JOHN, *Times* Office.

GARDENER, FRUIT-GROWER, AND FARMER.—A situation where there is plenty to do, with disposition and means to do it, is wanted by a New-England man, of the strictest integrity, and much experience in the above branches; would not object to a new place, as this is the best time to begin for next year; best City reference. Address FRUIT-GROWER, care of B. Lockwood, Box No. 236 Chatham-square Post-office, New-York City.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—AN active, energetic young man, who is a good penman, wishes a situation in a mercantile house, or office, where he would be willing to make himself generally useful; salary no object; best of reference given. Address G. L. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN—ONE ACCUStomed to sell to ladies, is wanted to fill a place in Broadway. None need apply unless prepared to give the best City references as to capacity, integrity, &c. Address, with references, COMPETENCY, at the Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK, AND to wash the bed and table linen of a small private family. City reference from last place required. Apply to-day between 2 and 3 o'clock, at No. 139 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The number is on the glass over the door.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a small family; must cook, wash and iron well, and have good recommendations. Apply at No. 54 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, second house from Myrtle-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY a good cook, washer and ironer; also a competent waitress; good references will be required. Apply, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at No. 92 10th-st., near University-place.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED TO ESTABLISH agencies throughout the country and sell sewing machines. Good pay and a regular income guaranteed. Address SEWING MACHINE, Box No. 1,507 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman, as nurse, to take charge of an infant and have the care of other children. Must be a good seamstress. The best of City reference required. Call at No. 404 4th-st., before 12 M.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN as coachmen and plain gardeners; good wages. Also, 2 farmers and 6 girls for housework; highest wages to all. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days. N. B.—Free office to girls.

WANTED—AS A SHIPPING AND CUSTOMHouse clerk, a man fully qualified to take charge of that department in an importing house. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,429, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; such only as understand their business and can bring good references, may apply after 9 A. M. at No. 115 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS IN A PRIvate family who understands her business thoroughly; good reference required. Inquire at No. 179 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A HARDWARE store—one that is willing to make himself useful, and has a knowledge of book-keeping. Address, stating salary expected, with reference, Box 200 *Times* Office.

LAW CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years of age, with some experience, as clerk in a law office. Address, this day, before 11 A. M., A. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, ON 5TH AV.,

AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad Depots.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by Your obedient servants,

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS.
A. B. DARLING.
MIRAM HITCHCOCK.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS can be obtained, with board, in a first-class private house, having all the modern improvements. Also, one or two newly furnished single rooms. Address MASON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, can be obtained in an agreeable private family, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, with bath-room attached, may be obtained by two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with or without board, private table if desired, at No. 123 Ninth-st.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a small family, can be had in a New-England family, by applying at No. 46 West 8th-st., near 6th-av. House has all modern improvements. Dinners at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN PLEASant rooms on the second floor, with private table, if desired, at No. 50 East 15th-st. Reference required and given.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND handsome rooms at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED room, on first floor, and upper bedroom (with or without full or partial board,) may be had at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING—CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY.—A front room (and bedroom if required) on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; reference required. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FAMILY LIVING in handsome style would let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a handsome parlor and bedroom attached; a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequaled location. For particulars, address HOMES, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, with name and place of business.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—WELL-FURNISHED and very desirable apartments, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; the house has all the modern conveniences and is delightfully situated; references required. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 14th sts., and near Broadway will dispose of a large, well-furnished room on second floor, to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. Satisfactory references required. Address, with name, &c., J. M. T., box No. 465 Lower Post-office.

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET, OPposite Mercantile Library, No. 136 Eighth-st., board, with superior suites of rooms, front, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; delightful location; immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, libraries, &c. Terms reasonable.

NO. 158 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET. —A private family wish to rent a front room on the second floor, with full or partial board. The house has the modern improvements, and is convenient to several lines of stages and cars. Apply at No. 158 West 36th-st., a few doors east of the 8th-av. References exchanged.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a quiet comfortable home, can obtain a large nicely furnished parlor with gas, fire on Sunday, and bath. Price $5 each per week, or three each without meals. Reference exchanged. Address R. R. Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—SEA OF ICE.

WINTER GARDEN—DOT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE RIVALS—TICKLISH TIMES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE PHANTOM—THREE GUARDSMEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—SWISS COTTAGE—Evening—OUT OF THE DEPTHS—BALLET.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is little room for doubt as to the successful inception of a fresh piratical expedition to Nicaragua. The United States officials at the South admit their defeat. The exact numbers that have made their escape from Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, and, perhaps, from other points, is still a matter of conjecture; but there is reason to regard the estimate of 2,000 aa not excessive. Against any such force of Anglo-American origin, it is, of course, vain to expect any valid resistance from the united efforts of the Central Americans. They are, however, to have the aid of a powerful auxiliary in the shape of the English Government which is resolved to pursue and disperse the marauders, even at the cost of invading the soil and sovereignty of Nicaragua. Lord LYON yesterday had an interview with Gen. CASS, announcing this intention; and found the American State Department disposed to acquiesce in the proposed measures. The Secretary, perhaps, found it difficult, on the spur of the moment, to evade the precedent established by Capt. PAULDING; and, indeed, after the culpability of permitting the escape, this Government was scarcely in a position to oppose any corrective presented by the English Envoy. Dispatches went out by the Aspinwall steamers, yesterday, instructing the British flag-officer on the San Juan station to spare no means to capture and disappoint WALKER.

The news from Cuba to Oct. 3, received by steamers here and at New-Orleans is of slight interest. The rumor of the retirement of Gen. CONCHA from the Captain-Generalship continued to circulate.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday it was decided to send the California mails by the Vanderbilt steamer, the *Northern Light*. JOHNSON relinquished his contract on the condition that his sureties should be released. Quite an excitement was created by the reports which were circulated with reference to the proposed departure of fillibusters. Gen WHEAT and his friends left by the *Baltic*, for what designation time must show. Marshal RYNDERS and his aids were thrown into a state of great trepidation by the sudden disappearance of the steamer *St. Louis* from her wharf. She was finally discovered at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, where it was said she had gone for repairs.

The Academy of Medicine had somewhat of an exciting meeting last night, the question being the indorsement of the resolution adopted by the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, in April last, to the effect that yellow fever is not contagious, and that personal quarantine may be safely abolished, provided that *fomites* of every kind be rigidly restricted. Dr. GRISCOM read a paper advocating the resolutions, which were opposed by Drs. BEESE, FRANCIS and VALENTINE MOTT, though for different reasons. The discussion lasted till a late hour, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed till the next meeting.

The tenth annual Convention of the American Bible Union, commenced yesterday in the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., was elected President for the ensuing year. The business transacted during the three sessions into which the day was divided, consisted in the election of officers, the reception of reports, and the appointment of committees on the various subjects to which the Union devotes its attention. These more formal proceedings were interspersed by devotional exercises and free conferences, which gave opportunity for the delivery of several addresses.

The determination of the Court of Appeals, in the cases of JAMES STEPHENS, under sentence of death for murder, and of JAMES SHEPHARD, under similar sentence for arson, has been received. In the former instance the exceptions taken by prisoner's counsel to the ruling of Judge ROOSEVELT have been overruled, and the execution ordered. SHEPHARD is indulged with a new trial, on the ground that the house burned was his own property, and so, to some extent, reserved from the ordinary application of the statute.

In the Board of Education a proposition to place a Gymnastic apparatus in the schools, was referred to the Committee on Course; and a resolution recommending larger indulgence for the children in the Primary Departments, in the way of recreation, was adopted. The estimate tor 1860 was sent in and ordered to be printed. The aggregate amount required is $1,314,052, which is an increase upon the estimate for 1859, of about $70,000.

The Cricket Match between the All-England Eleven and Twenty-two of America, has closed with the second inninga of the Twenty-two. They made 54 runs, which, with the 38 made during their first innings, gave them 92, against 156 made by the All-England during their first innings. There will be another game to-day, in which the Englishmen will play against each other, assisted by five of the Twenty-two on each side.

The Mozart Hall Democratic Senatorial Convention met last evening. Their proceedings reaulted as follows: Fourth District, WILLIAM WILSON; Fifth District, no nomination—a tie vote between SMITH ELY, Jr., and BERNARD KELLY; Sixth District, W. DRAKE PARSONS; Seventh District, P. G. MOLLONEY.

The Money Market, yesterday, presented no new features. Exchanges were somewhat easier. A concession was represented as having been made, before the close of the Boston mail, on Tuesday, on Southern drawn sterling bills, with City bankers' indorsements. The Stock Market was excited and unsettled, with free transactions, especially in New-York Central Shares, the demand for which was increased by the reduetion in price, which had the effect of eliciting many orders from new buyers.

The Live Stock markets were not so well supplied as they have recently been. At the principal, or Forty-fourth-street market, only 3,000 beeves were on sale, while last week there were 4,000. The total City receipts (4,156) show a diminution of 1,361 heads for the week. Prices advanced at the general markets of Tuesday and Wednesday from ½c.@1c. ℔ lb., on the estimated dressed weights, and the yards, notwithstanding, were emptied before night. Milch Cows are in better request, good animals finding purchasers as rapidly as they are offered. Veal Calves sell readily at slightly improved rates. Sheep and Lambs are worth 25c. each more than they were last week; stock all sold. Swine receipts continue light. Market cleared up, and prices advancing.

The receipts of Breadstuffs were light. Flour, however, declined about 10c. ℔ bbl. The demand was fair, and freely met, at the reduced rates. Wheat attracted more attention, especially from shippers, and prices were somewhat firmer. The transactions in Corn were limited, though the market favored buyers. Provisiona were more sought after. Pork and Lard were dearer. Coffee, Sugars and Molassea were in pretty good request. Rice was inactive. The public sale of Teas passed off, in the main, satisfactorily. Naval Stores were inquired for, as were likewise Scotch Pig Iron, Fish Oils, Tallow, Hay, Hops and the better qualities of Dry Codfish. Hemp, Hides and Leather were lightly dealt in. The Freight engagements were rather heavier, including 5,700 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, for Liverpool, at 5½d.; and 12,000 bushels do., also in ship's bags, for Glasgow, at 8d. ℔ bushel. There were 570 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cost of Disorder in Utah.

The contracts for the transportation of supplies to the army in Utah are about once more to be made. The bids are before the Department, and a decision, it is said, will be announced in a few days. The expenditure which is thus about to be again incurred is enormous, and before the matter goes any further we desire earnestly to call the attention of the public to the reckless course which the Administration is pursuing with regard to it.

Incredible as it may seem, all, or nearly all, the supplies for the five thousand men whom we maintain in the Territory, are sent over the plains from St. Louis, at an average cost of about $500 a ton for transportation! Large bodies of men, horses, mules and wagons, are employed in the service, and by the time each ration has reached Utah, a hundred times its value has been consumed in getting it there. To this evil of expense which this course is entailing on us, we have to add that of corruption. The profits on the contracts are enormous, and constitute a prize of inestimable value to the friends and adherents of the Administration. To expect from the latter, under such circumstances, unbending purity in their distribution, would, we need hardly say, argue a sanguineness of disposition which we hope the public has by this time outgrown. The heroes of the coal and Navy Yard jobs are not the men to allow a friend to sigh for a good thing in vain; and the men of the army are consequently far from being the only lovers of their country on whom the transport service sheds its blessings. Jobs produce jobs. Every huge abuse begets numerous little abuses. An enterprise of such magnitude as the feeding of 5,000 men a month's march from home overland, opens a thousand little vents through which the money leaks out. We exposed one of them the other day, in which mules figured as the *corpora delicti*, and we may feel certain there are a hundred such.

Now, if this drain on the Treasury were going on for any tangible object, in which the safety or honor of the country were in the least concerned, we should not think of saying a word against it. We might possibly suggest the propriety of buying the heavier portion of the supplies, such as flour and meat, in Utah, where they can be raised in any quantity, and where the people certainly would raise them, if the Government would have the condescension to buy them instead of bringing them from the States. Mormons have several peculiarities, but a contempt for money is not one of them; and if they were offered a market for the quantity of beef and bread which 5,000 men need to keep them in fighting order, and they refused to avail themselves of it, we can only say, it would be one of the most remarkable social phenomena of the day—more remarkable than even Mormonism itself.

But the trouble is that this monstrous expenditure of public money actually produces no result whatever in the shape of service. The troops, who are fed at so costly a rate, are totally useless, and have been useless ever since they went to Utah. They neither restored order, nor do they maintain order. Before they reached their destination Mr. BUCHANAN had arranged matters privately himself with BRIGHAM YOUNG; and ever since they have been there the Mormons have been behaving very much as they behaved before. The presence of the troops produces no effect whatever on the Mormon policy, for the simple reason that the mode of thwarting and defying the Government which they have chosen, is one which a soldier cannot touch. Mr. BUCHANAN has insisted on governing them by the aid of the civil Courts, and through the civil Courts they insult and defy him and his office. If he had consulted the wishes of the country, he would have adopted in the outset military means of bringing the Mormons to reason; but he chose his own course, and we set forth the result last week. He is now, however, adding injury to insult, for he not only rejects our advice, but makes us pay what it would have cost to take it. He refuses to use the army as we wished, and yet insists on keeping it on a war footing at our cost, and lets the Mormons do what they please to boot. There are various ways of putting down rebellion, but Mr. BUCHANAN'S way is the most remarkable one we ever heard of, and we fear the tax-payers of the United States will find it one of the costliest.

A NEW SENSATION PREACHER.—These last few years have been singularly prolific in odd, out-of-the-way, striking, eccentric preachers. Some of them draw audiences by their talents, and others by their singularities, and some by a combination of both; but of all the oddities with which the pulpit has lately been illustrated, we venture to say the Rev. HENRY CLAY DEAN, as described by the Dubuque *Times*, is, in every respect, the most remarkable. As it is but right that posterity should receive a vivid impression of so singular a luminary, we quote the description entire:

"REV. HENRY CLAY DEAN.—This individual, sent out by the Slate Democratic Central Committee, visited this city on Saturday last, and made a speech at the Court-house. In personal appearance he is a curiosity. He is about five feet and a half high, very fat and very slovenly, wears his hat tipped over on one side, and when he walks rolls and swaggers along like an over-fed butcher. His profession is that of a Methodist minister, but he looks and acts about as much like a preacher as a porcupine does like an antelope, or a hog like a canary bird. When he commences a speech, he thrusts both hands into his breeches pockets, draws his head down between his shoulders, doubles himself into a heap like another Quilp; speaks in a low, whining, canting tone; paces the platform backward and forward, walks down into the aisle, among the audience; gradually raises his voice, lifts up his head, brandishes his fists, and makes a climax by rending the air and pawing the ground like a bull."

The reverend gentleman's manner of "making a climax," is something to which all rhetoricians should direct their attention. We venture to say, no master of the art, either ancient or modern, makes any allusion to it. We presume he must be a relative of another very remarkable man, HENRY CLAY PATE, who has recently figured in a duel in Virginia—the most complicated, we believe, ever fought, or attempted to be fought, in that land of hair-triggers, hair-splittings and hair-brains. It appears, as well as we can make out from his own statement, that he acted as everybody's second, gave information against everybody to the police, and finally challenged everybody himself. HENRY CLAY DEAN'S "undoubling" and "unrolling" himself, "brandishing his fists," "rending the air," and "pawing the ground like a bull," in the discharge of his sacred functions, are nothing to this.

The Fall of Schamyl.

The capture of the Caucasian Chief, SCHAMYL, now authoritatively reported from St. Petersburg, will, no doubt, evoke a good deal of sentimental sorrow from hundreds of tender-hearted people, who think savages and hill-robbers the most interesting of mankind, and delight to take sides with raw flesh and ROUSSEAU against tooth-brushes and civilization. For many a year past the name of the "Hero of the Caucasus" has been synonymous with romance in Western literature. Newspaper articles, magazine papers, solid tomes have been written about him and his marvelous exploits. Combining the prophet with the guerilla, dwelling in rocky fortresses, so remote and inaccessible as to give his existence an almost semi-mythical character—but described, by the few who from time to time contrived to gain access to him, as a miracle of personal beauty, self-control, sagacity and exaltation; ruling his people by the power of their religious faith in his supernatural endowments, and beating back army after army of the veterans of Russia from mountains venerated as the traditional cradle of the great Caucasian race—SCHAMYL'S, it must be owned, has been a figure to fix the eye of others than the mere seekers after sensations. There is something honest and human in the sympathy which is always sure to be excited by the bare idea that a race or a man is contending against hopeless odds for a passion like the love of home, or an instinct like the thirst of independence; and it is well enough, perhaps, that in this world, which is so full of egotistical Gradgrinds, we should occasionally be thrown off our guard by such a career as that which has just been brought to a close in the Caucasus. But when that career has, indeed, been closed, and its merits and results come to be calmly weighed in the scales of the world's serious interests, we shall always be tolerably certain to find that there are two sides to the splendid picture which has awakened so many emotions; that Right does not always necessarily range herself on the weaker side, and that a man may sometimes be in the minority, and be beaten, without at all deserving to have been in the majority and victorious. The story of TECUMSEH has its touching side for the Indian leader certainly, and until time shall be no more there will always be young ladies found to weep over the woes of OSCEOLA. A good sound thrashing of the Danites, with a vehement persecution of the Latter Day Saints, and a five years' hunt of BRIGHAM YOUNG through the Rocky Mountains, would suffice to make the Mormon President a theme for school compositions and pathetic songs. We should have his portly form worked for us in *crochet*, and some future FORREST would doubtless reproduce, to the awe and admiration of a generation yet unborn, the haughty bearing and the stentorian tones of sublime defiance with which the Prophet of Utah met his doom. His seventy silly wives would flower beneath the charitable fancies of the future into houris of surpassing loveliness: his adobe-built dairy would become a gilded seraglio: his wash-tubs be etherialized into fountains, lustrous, musical and cool. In our own day we have seen the Emir ABD-EL-KADER, despite his self-imposed and rather untranslatable title of the "Cutter-off-of-Christian-heads-for-the-love of God," glorified into a hero of the albums. In the field he was the modern Jugurtha. When he was captured his admirers seemed to think that he was defrauded of his historical dues because instead of having his ears torn from his head and being cast headlong down into a Mamertine bath of chilling stone, like his Numidian prototype, he was politely escorted to Paris, punished with patent-leather boots and *gants Boivin*, and lionized by pretty women of fashion. However, they consoled themselves by discovering a striking resemblance between his head and the traditional types of the Saviour. Meanwhile Algiers, delivered from the pestilence of his fiery and fanatical ambition, gradually settled down to her destiny; colonization became possible where conquest had been difficult enough before, and Christian civilization began in earnest once more to reclaim her own in those wide regions from which the Vandal rooted out a whole Christian world centuries ago.

SCHAMYL has been the Abd-el-Kader and the Mohammed in one, of the Caucasus. From a station as obscure as that from which TAMERLANE sprung, he gradually climbed on the passions, fears and superstitions of his people, by force of his own adroitness, enthusiasm and energy, to a virtual despotism over all the tribes along the Caspian Sea. He inflamed the religious hatred of these tribes against their Christian neighbors, the Russians, and fought the battle of semi-barbarism against the advancing column of Muscovite colonization with tremendous perseverance, through long years of alternating disaster and success.

All who hated Russia, or feared her in Europe, enlisted under the crescent with SCHAMYL, and gave their pens to his cause. They represented him as the soul of freedom in Asia; the bulwark of national rights in the East. In point of fact he was simply the Imem of the Caucasus, bent on retaining the great power he had won, and on making progress impossible. Englishmen wrote verses about him, and Frenchmen dramatized him for the Porte St. Martin, not that they loved SCHAMYL so much, but that they loved Russia so little. Russia meanwhile kept steadily on her career; and now, in the fullness of time, sees her foe at her feet. Her victory is the victory of order, commerce and civilization. If she will but improve it in the spirit which ALEXANDER II. seems to be breathing throughout the whole body of his vast empire, she may well afford to leave SCHAMYL in the enjoyment of the sentimental sympathies, while he himself receives the sensible congratulations of mankind.

A MATTER OF TASTE.—Mr. DICKINSON, in addressing the great ratification meeting at Albany, though as happy as he usually is in many of his "hits," nevertheless made some statements which he must have been aware would be received with some little incredulity. One of them was that the Democratic Party "had a divine mission to carry out, but that this must be done by human agency." We do not mean to deny absolutely the truth of either branch of this proposition. But we cannot think the divinity of the Democratic mission is quite as clear as the extremely human nature of some of the agencies which it employs. It is a little difficult to understand why a party whose work in this vale of tears is of such a sublime character, if it be driven into the use of humnn agency at all, should be under the necessity of selecting such persons as occasionally carry on its work in these parts. The bullies and shoulder-hitters, whose yoke the Democratic revivalists are trying to throw off, are as unlike persons engaged in a "divine mission" as any body of men we know of.

Mr. DICKINSON himself will acknowledge that the "Benicia Boy" and the new Registrars of Election do not strongly remind one of the Apostles or the Prophets, and we defy their best friends to detect much likeness in them to the angels. It is, of course, a great thing to have a "divine mission," and a sad thing to have to use "human agencies;" but why, of the various agencies which our world supplies, select so largely cocktails, corner groceries and pugilists?

There is an incongruity here which we hope the leaders of the party will make haste to remove. Human agencies, apparently, are none of them worthy of the Democratic Party; but as there is room to choose even amongst them, of the various kinds, we prefer the clean, the sober, the honest, the industrious, to the dirty, the drunken, the thievish and the lazy.

The Democratic Reform.

The *Evening Post* is willingly incredulous in regard to the movement for reforming the organization of the Democratic Party. Like a thorough partisan, as it professes to be, it denounces the Democratic Party as too rotten for reform, and affects to think it very strange that the respectable men in its ranks do not cut loose from their associates and "join the Republicans." It does not seem to occur to the *Post* that differences of political opinion may prevent so summary an escape from Democratic corruptions as it suggests,—to say nothing of some little uncertainty whether the object sought would be attained. The *Post* itself did not leave the Democratic ranks, until long after the abuses and frauds practiced in its name had excited the distrust and indignation of the better portion of the public:—it waited until a change of party positions upon the Slavery question rendered the transfer of allegiance necessary to the maintenance of its political principles. It should consider that similar scruples may still prevent its old associates from following its example without its inducements.

For our part we are heartily glad to see the reform begin in the heart of the Democratic party itself. The public welfare is deeply concerned in seeing it probed to a successful issue *there*. So far as this City is concerned, it is clearly and unquestionably the party of the majority. It has generally had possession of the City Government, and is, therefore, justly held responsible for its degradations and corruptions. It probably always will be in the ascendancy here, until some other rule than that of mere numbers prevails; and it is therefore of the utmost importance to the City that it should be redeemed from the base and fatal influences which now control it. So long as rowdies, bullies, fighting men, gamblers, political jobbers, and the horde of vagabonds who live solely by plunder, sway the councils of the Democratic Party, pack its conventions, appoint its delegates, dictate its candidates and control its officers, the City may well tremble at the prospect of Democratic ascendancy. But if its respectable and influential members will take it out of the hands of this class of men, and redeem it from the influences which are sinking it so rapidly into contempt and degradation, they will do the community at large an essential service. We hope also that they will thus promote the prosperity of the Party itself—for, although we have not the slightest interest or sympathy in its success *per se*, we should be sorry to think there was any party in this country which would not be strengthened by being reformed.

The *Post* appeals to Mr. BELL'S action in the Board of Supervisors as an argument against the movement with which his name is now connected. We have already denounced the action of the majority of the Board in the appointment of Registrars, as a flagitious outrage upon justice and the public sense of decency:—and we regard Mr. BELL'S share in it as utterly discreditable to him, and unworthy of his character and position. He acted like a reckless, unscrupulous partisan, when he should have acted solely as a citizen and a Supervisor. We have no apology to make,—no just censure to withhold,—for his conduct in this matter. But we shall not on that account forget that Mr. BELL is a gentleman of character and position,—worthy of the general regard and esteem which he enjoys in the community, and not for an instant to be confounded, in feeling or in character, with the corrupt and venal crew whose dynasty he seeks to overthrow. Mr. BUTTERWORTH, whose name is also mentioned by the *Post*, stands equally above reproach, and presents almost the only example of a high Federal officeholder, who will neither tolerate any appearance of infidelity among those in his employ, nor subordinate the necessities of the public service to the exactions and the clamor of party hunger. We are not in the habit of *indorsing* anybody; but we shall be agreeably disappointed if there are any men upon the Committee who will be more efficient in the work of reform than the two whose names have been mentioned.

THE LIQUOR AND LAGER DEALERS.—Our reporter yesterday stated that the number of members of the Liquor-dealers' Association was between 6,000 and 7,000, and added that "the society are disposed to acquiesce in all reasonable demands of the authorities respecting the non-sale of liquor on Sunday." The attitude of this body, if correctly stated, contrasts with that of the Lager demonstration in the Bowery, under *quasi-clerical* auspices. There, the resolutions and speeches were revolutionary in the extreme. The authorities were to be resisted "*by force*," and the armed demonstrations of '48 in Germany were more than hinted at as the model method of putting down "Sunday despotism."

We should infer from this contrast, that the councils of the Liquor Dealers' Association must be influenced somewhat by right-minded, law-abiding Americans; while those of the Lager Dealers are controlled by Red-Republican Germans, aided by "the society for promotiug civil and religious liberty." However this may be, the authorities owe it to their own consistency and dignity to bring the Sunday dealers in Lager under the same subjection to law as the dealers in Liquor profess to have made. Otherwise, the Liquor Dealers themselves will have just ground of complaint, and will either resume their open traffic, or disguise it under the name of Lager; and the evil will fasten itself again on the public in as destructive a form as ever. In matter of fact, the Sunday Lager traffic, with its accessions, is a more wide-reaching evil than the simple sale of lightning whisky. Both should be suppressed utterly, for the sake of public peace and morals, and with a view to the best interests of the community, the Dealers themselves, and their employes included.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.—We have already mentioned the reception by the President of M. LISBOA, the new Brazilian Minister. Besides the ordinary phrases of congratulation usual on such occasions, the President further observed:

"That the two countries were bound together by the reciprocal interests of trade and commerce; that we could supply Brazil with essential and important articles of produce which she could not produce; while Brazil, on the other hand, could furnish us with articles necessary to supply the wants of our people which our country cannot furnish. This being the case, continued the President, trade could not fail to promote the prosperity of both countries. *It was still too much restricted, though of late some of the most onerous restrictions had been to a considerable extent removed by Brazil.* The President trusted that this policy might be pursued, because every measure for increasing the commerce between the two countries would be an additional source of prosperity to both."

These are eminently just and timely sentiments,—applicable to our relations not only with Brazil but with the other Central and South American States. If our Government would shape its policy, steadily and sagaciously, to the increase of our commerce with Mexico, Cuba and Brazil, it could accomplish results for the country at large infinitely more advantageous than the discreditable attempts to acquire territory by which we have embroiled ourselves with nearly all our neighbors.

SUPPRESSING LIBELS.—The Recorder treated the Grand Jury on Tuesday to a tolerably long dissertation on the law of libel—somewhat unnecessarily, as it seems to us, seeing that it merely heralds the trial of BRANCH and a parcel of fellow-offenders, who live by the publication of obscene trash. It is not to the fact that these vagabonds do not understand the law that their misdeeds are due, but that they reckon upon the indulgence of those to whose hands the execution of the law is committed. If BRANCH had had his deserts, he would have been allowed to serve out his time on Blackwell's Island when he was last committed. His early liberation, through a mistaken clemency, led him, and persons like him, to the conclusion that dirty libels were, after all, peccadilloes to which nobody attached any importance but the victims. It is not that such publications as his injure anybody's character, as the Recorder seems to imagine, but no one wants to have his name associated on a printed sheet with every filthy idea that passes through the heads of fellows who never have any others. The matter needs no elaborate comments on the liberty of the Press, any more than a request addressed to the City Inspector to remove a dung-heap needs to be prefaced by a treatise on chemistry. It is simply a disgusting little nuisance, which a police magistrate ought to be able to suppress without any special pomp or parade of law books.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Estimate for 1860—More Facilities for the Recreations of the Children—Communication from Superintendent Randall Respecting the Examinations.

The Board of Education met last evening, the President, Mr. WARREN, filling the Chair.

The Sixteenth Ward asked for arrearages of salaries of Messrs. McNary and Foulke, Principals of the Male Department of the school in that Ward. The salaries of these gentlemen were fixed at $1,800 a year, but subsequently the Board of Education adopted a rule that no Principal be paid more than $1,500. The teachers named have been receiving only $1,500, and they now ask for the remainder. The matter was considered at some length. It was claimed that, as the local Board had fixed the salaries at $1,800 before the Board of Education adopted the rule, the teachers were legally entitled to receive $1,800; and, in order to have the subject investigated, it was referred to the Committee on Finance. A proposition to place a cheap gymnastic apparatus in the schools was referred to the Committee on Course, Studies and School Books.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent in relation to his system of examination and marking. The communication was sent in in response to the request of the Board, and in reply to a communication from several teachers who complained that his system was faulty and calculated to do injustice to many. He gave a detailed account of his system of examination; considered it the best that he knew of, and asked if injustice had been done that specific charges should be made against him. The communication was referred to the Committee on Course, &c., who have the communication from the teachers under consideration.

Mr. QUEEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to obviate the injurious results of prolonged confinement in the schools upon children of tender years, it be recommended to the Trustees of schools to diminish the time occupied in actual instruction, in the Primary Schools and Departments in their several Wards, by devoting more of the time of school sessions to intermissions for safe and innocent recreation in the playgrounds of the schools.

The only objection to the resolution was that it was not sufficiently definite to be effective or understood by the various teachers. It was conceded that the condition of the Primary Departments of nearly all the Schools is very bad; that the rooms are inconveniently crowded, and the atmosphere injurious to health.

Mr. BENEDICT said there was nothing presented which would effect any change. He thought what is known in relation to the matter should be brought to the attention of the Board in the form of a definite plan for relief, so that the Board could act upon it. After some further discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 21 to 5.

The Committee on Sites and School-houses presented a report recommending that the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward be authorized to look for rooms for the Primary Department formerly in the Demilt Dispensary building. After the report had been read, it was stated that the school had already been removed, without authority, and other rooms occupied. The resolution was lost.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of calling upon the Comptroller for $50 for salaries of teachers and officers for 1859. The report was adopted.

The Committee on the Annual Estimate and Appointment reported the estimate of the probable amount to be raised for the year 1860, for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of Common School instruction, in the form of a report to the Board of Supervisors. The following are the items:

Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in the Ward Schools	$650,000
Incidental expenses	75,000
For pianos	10,000
Support for the Academy	45,000
Repairs for the Academy	2,000
Normal Schools support	20,000
Apportionment to the corporate schools	30,000
Repairs in shop	10,000
Support of evening schools	70,000
Books, stationery and other supplies	25,000
Rent of school premises	15,000
Salaries of officials connected with the Board	26,000
Incidental expenses of the Board, including printing	10,000
For building and repairing school-houses	230,000
Deficiency of 1859	26,052
Total	$1,314,052

This is an increase upon the estimate for last year of about $70,000, which is accounted for mainly by the increase in the number of schools, and a consequent increase in the amount required for teachers' salaries. The document was ordered to be printed, and the Board adjourned.

City Politics.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last night at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway, the attendance being quite full. The session was principally occupied in the discussion of a matter in dispute between the Committee and the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association. The Committee, at a former meeting, prescribed certain rules and regulations for the government of the Ward Associations, to which the Association in question objected and last night they sent in a communication utterly refusing to submit to them. Among the rules was one providing for an extra number of rolls, one of which was to be sent to the Central Committee. This, it was alleged by the Association, was simply an attempt on the part of a few members of the Committee to get possession of the names of the voters to further their own private political ends. The matter is still in abeyance, but it is believed that it will ultimately be decided in favor of the Association. The whole subject of the primaries was laid over until Thursday of next week.

MOZART HALL SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

Conventions of Mozart Hall Democrats met last evening in their respective districts to nominate candidates for the State Senate. The proceedings were quietly conducted, and resulted as follows:

Fourth District—WILLIAM WILSON.

Fifth District—No nomination; the vote being for BERNARD KEILY, 6; for SMITH ELY, Jr., 6. Adjourned to Wednesday next.

Sixth District—W. DRAKE PARSONS.

Seventh District—P. G. MOLLONEY was nominated on the first ballot. There were a few scattering votes, one of which was cast for RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Ex-County Clerk. Mr. MOLLONEY is one of the Ten Governors, and has been a member of Assembly from this City.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Result of the State Election—Latham Elected Governor—Democratic Majority in the Legislature—Summary of News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 9, '59.

The election is over, and the speculations in my last have been fully realised. LATHAM (Administration Democrat) has been elected Governor by from eight to twelve thousand majority, and the whole regular Democratic State ticket is also successful. Although JOHN O. MEARA, Anti-Lecompton candidate for State Printer, ran far ahead of his ticket, he is still supposed to be defeated.

For Congress, SCOTT and BURCH, the regular Democratic nominees, are undoubtedly elected by small majorities, although BAKER and MCKIBBEN polled a very heavy vote, and a few of their friends still profess to hope that full returns may save one or both of them. The hope is fallacious, for both are defeated. The result of the election, however, will show that if there had been a perfect and hearty union of the opposition to the Administration upon men of superior character and qualifications for Congress, they might have triumphed.

The Democrats have maintained their large majority in the State Legislature, and some of them claim the election of a portion of their legislative ticket in this county; but that is uncertain thus far. The victory lies between the Administration men and the Republicans—the latter casting a handsome vote for all their candidates. We are unable to give any definite figures yet, but the probabilities are that the Republican vote in the State will be found to be considerably heavier than the Anti-Lecompton, notwithstanding the partisans of the latter have labored most industriously in the campaign. The fact is, that the opponents of our corrupt National Administration could not decently follow the banner of DAVID C. BRODERICK as a reformer—for there are probably few men in the Union whose public record is so full of all that makes a certain style of public life disreputable and contemptible.

My anticipations with regard to our Municipal election have all proved correct. The People's ticket is elected, with the exception of its candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools, Mr. WM. SHERMAN, who is defeated by DENMAN, the nominee of both wings of the Democracy. This union upon Mr. DENMAN was forced by the fact that SHERMAN had the credit of being a man of ultra-partisan sentiments, that he had voted against the exclusion of colored children from the white public schools, and had offended the foreign born by some of his other votes in the Board of Education.

The most strenuous efforts were made to elect P. C. HYMAN Sheriff, on the Anti-Lecompton ticket, and to defeat W. BARTLETT, the People's nominee for County Clerk. To accomplish these ends large sums of money were expended—in the former case because a Sheriff was wanted who could be used to aid a certain set of land-grabbers in this community to save themselves from the legitimate effects of a recent decision of the Courts, which decided their title to a large amount of stolen real estate to be invalid. A "dead set" was made at BARTLETT, because he has a brother in the *Bulletin* office here, and his nomination was claimed to be the movement of that establishment. His defeat, therefore, was sought as a victory over the *Bulletin*—a journal which enjoys the hate of all the scoundrels, rowdies and political tradesmen in the community, as heartily as the respect which it commands from all those whose good opinion is worth having. The *event* of the campaign in this city was the *Bulletin* of the evening before the election, which contained fifty articles, all sharp and to the point, and devoted to the municipal election, the candidates, the people's party and its opponents. Ten thousand extra copies of it were gratuitously distributed, with telling effect. The paper is generally conceded to have been the most effective political bomb-shell ever employed in any canvass in this State. The triumph of BARTLETT as County Clerk, with almost no personal effort in his behalf, and cordially supported by the *Bulletin* alone, must be accepted as a great triumph for that journal, and an evidence that its influence and power in the community is greater than that of all its rivals combined. So much for politics.

The following narrative of a recent case of summary justice upon the Plains, was obtained from a gentleman who recently arrived in the State from the Gold Mines in Carson Valley. Among the emigration across the Plains for California, this Summer, was a father and son, the latter aged about twenty years. The father, before leaving home, married a widow who had a daughter about sixteen years of age, who also accompanied him on the trip. The young man made frequent improper advances to the girl, which she properly resisted, and, finally, to get rid of the annoyance, she revealed the fact to her uncle, who was also of the party. The uncle was very indignant at the youth for the insult offered to his niece, and threatened to shoot him if he again made a similar attempt. The young man not heeding the caution here given, did again approach her, and attempted by force what he had before tried to gain by persuasion. The uncle, upon hearing of this last attempt upon the virtue of his niece, approached the young man with a view to carry out his threat as it is supposed, the young man seeing which, also drew a pistol with each fired upon the other, but without any serious result; thus ended the difficulty for the day. The next morning the uncle arose first and was standing in front of his tent, when the young man seeing him in that position from the door of his own tent, fired upon him, killing him almost instantly. The emigrants in the vicinity, upon hearing of the affair, assembled and selected a judge and jury, before whom he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung. A gallows was formed by placing two wagons front to front, and elevating their tongues to an angle of forty-five degrees, bringing their ends together, from which the young man was swung into eternity. We did not hear the names of the parties.

On the 3d inst., at Willow Town, about 64 miles east of Carson City, one MIKE OBEY shot Capt. DALE, station keeper. DALE had been drinking, quarreled with OBEY, and chased him around the house, firing twice at him, who begged him to stop. DALE not doing so, OBEY drew his pistol and fired, killing him instantly. Some emigrants took OBEY in charge, and intended to try him, but Judge CRADLEBAUGH had arrived from Salt Lake, and was about, at last accounts, to rescue the accused from the mob.

A serious and bloody fight took place on Tuesday at about 12 o'clock, at the Landers Precinct, about two miles from Marysville, between R. M. TURNER, BENJ. TURNER, ALFRED TURNER and R. THOMAS, on one side, and JAMES SIMPSON and JOE MCGEE on the other. It seems that in the *melee* SIMPSON and MCGEE were both shot—SIMPSON through the right lung and MCGEE through the abdomen. It is difficult to get a correct version of the affair. MCGEE is likely to recover. SIMPSON has since died, leaving a large and interesting family. R. M. TURNER, BENJ. TURNER and R. THOMAS were arrested and brought to Marysville. ALFRED TURNER has not yet been found.

The body of JAMES SHERWOOD, a well known citizen of Marysville, who had been missing for some days, has been found drowned in Feather River.

Dr. WM. D. COWAN, formerly one of the physicians of the Insane Asylum, was found, a few days since, a few miles from Mariposa, quite dead. He was certainly tired of his clothing. The alarm was first given in Mariposa by the return of his horse, without a rider, to that city. Dr. COWAN leaves a family, who are now at the East.

It is rumored in Oroville, that a Mr. HANWAY, of that place, and Mr. DAN SYLVESTER, of Marysville, were murdered on their way to the Washoe Diggings, at a point between Downieville and Sierra Valley. The report was brought to Oroville by a Mr. ROGERS. It is said that both men were found dead by the roadside, and that SYLVESTER'S body was recognized. The other body being much mutilated, could not be identified, but is supposed to be that of HANWAY, who left for the Washoe Diggings in company with SYLVESTER.

A correspondent thus illustrates the want of energy which once in a while takes a man back to the Atlantic slope, with the idea that there is no chance for him to make any money here. Writing from Grass Valley, he says:

"I can show any good working man as fair and apparently rich mineral

abandoned the ship, and steered for the coast of California. The fire gained rapidly after we left, and an explosion of sixty pounds of powder in the cabin was distinctly heard. Probably a part of her stern-frame was blown out, as the last we saw of her she had settled down to her ports, with all the masts gone. It was understood that all the boats should keep together, but on Monday, the 29th, the second mate parted company with us.

After being in the boats eleven days, we made the land near Santa Cruz, and were taken on board the schooner *Fayaway*, and from her transferred to the the revenue-cutter *William H. Marcy*, Capt. PEASE, who kindly brought us to this port.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

A note received here last night from the Postmaster at Santa Clara, Cal., says that Messrs. BROESIER and TERRY did fight a duel on the morning of the 12th, and that TERRY was shot in the throat, the wound being supposed mortal.

Mr. JARVIS, Treasurer of the Sonora Mining Company, and EDWARD WOODMAN and E. E. CROSS, late Editors of the *Arizonian*, arrived here last night, direct from Arizona. Capt. SMITH, Superintendent of the third division of the Overland Mail line, also arrived from El Paso, having charge of 200 pounds of silver bullion, consigned to the Philadelphia Mint.

There was upwards of a ton of silver bullion at El Paso, awaiting shipment to the States.

The silver mines of Arizona were doing well, although the people there were greatly annoyed by the depredations of the Apache Indians.

Col. FAUNTLEROY had been superseded at Bonneville as commander of the department of New-Mexico, which gave great satisfaction at Arizona.

Capt. Brown's surveying party had encamped near Pellegonia, awaiting intelligence as to his future movements.

Rich veins of gold quartz had been discovered at Santa Cruz River, in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan.

THE STATE FAIR AT ALBANY.

A Terrific Crowd Outside and in—Fine Display of Horses—Discussion About Grasses—The Democratic Ratification on Capitol Hill.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

Could one of those maniacs who go up in balloons have hovered a while this morning over what three days ago was a green field, a mile and a half north of Albany, he might have looked down upon an extemporized city of more inhabitants than any one not in the habit of reporting political meetings and given to estimating crowds, could easily conceive to be crowded within such narrow limits. He might have seen, too, long lines of dust radiating from this mushroom city into every quarter of the country, but it would take more than mortal eye to peer through the dust and see the throngs of pedestrians and riders in omnibuses, chaises, carry-all carts, carriages of all forms and fashions, all headed toward the Fair. The Northern Railroad put on a string of emigrant cars from the Central Road, and then ran up from Albany and down again as fast as they could take on and set down passengers, and always a great deal more than full. Toward noon they added baggage cars to their trains, and passengers were packed therein as closely as they could stand.

The day was glorious. In early morning a thick fog enveloped city and country, and lay doubly thick on the river; a fog so heavy that it took the *Isaac Newton* till 11 o'clock to force her way through it to her wharf. But as the sun got hotter the fog thinned out. The sky was unclouded, only a red murkiness obscured the vision in all directions along the horizon. It would have been oppressively hot but that a breeze from the South sprang up and fanned the sweating people.

If there had been nothing inside the Fair fence, what was outside was show enough to tempt a whole county to surrender its business for the day and go out to see it. Half-a-dozen wheel-swings—more often known as "three times round and a view for five cents"—were lifting all day their dozen pairs a piece, anxious to test the sensation of going aloft "to see all the country and everything in the Fair," and whirling down again at a 2:40 speed. There was half an acre of sweating-cloths. I counted forty-three different places where "the three cards," the "rolling ball," the "swinging balance pin," or the rattling dice boxes, were driving a big business sweating the quarters out of silly fellows bound to try their luck. One old man, who ought to have known better, kept betting his quarters till his $30 had vanished and he had drawn 120 blanks and a large experience, probably not worth a dime to him. The accomplices of course made some very lucky throws. And yet there is such a thing as a policeman, I am told, indeed I know it, for, inside of the fence, they everywhere prevailed dragging little boys off the sheds and thrusting those back who ached to get a sight through the skeleton platform, on which those who paid fifteen cents had choice seats, to see what was going on in the ring. Dozens of tents of anacondas, playing bears, fat oxen, negro minstrels whose jokes and songs edified a larger circle outside than inside the cloth, monstrous babies and stereoscopic visions of statuary, apparently cut before clothes were much in fashion, drew no very largely upon the purses of the crowd. But to see the snake-man, whose mother was chased a mile by a snake, which finally was killed by a dog, and hence the astonishing fact that his right hand was withered to a snake's size, and unless strapped down always kept squirming and striking, while his left was so deformed as to resemble a dog's head—and in to see the charming JULIA, the snake-charmer, dressed in Bloomer costume of red plush, who had visited the mountainous regions of Pennsylvania, and from their dens drawn forth the rattlesnakes that now she proceeded to wreath around her arms, hind like a necklace on her neck, fondle in her bosom, and lovingly talk to—and in to see the Indian who unjoints his hips and sits on their edges rather than on a chair, who has not any arms or legs to speak of, yet with his toes draws out the rattlesnakes from their cages, and meanwhile talks like a Congressman—in to see these, there was a perpetual stream of visitors passing at all hours.

But it is scarcely dignified to tarry so long outside, while inside so much worthy of a premium is on exhibition. Every shanty, shed, or tent, that shows anything, however, is packed full of people. The Police tell you which avenue to enter, and which way to turn or you would come to a dead-lock and make no progress for an hour. You can scarcely squeeze into the dairy-room, where the butter, cheese, and honey have come in in unexpected abundance, for the throng of buxom lasses who lift the firkin tops and pry into the cheese boxes, and compare all that they see with the best that they have at home. It would be nonsense to attempt a word of the novelties of household wares and smaller machinery,—all I can see, struggling my best to get up to and examine it, is a crush of skirts, upon which a roof of straw and ribbons and flowers—a compacted squeeze of bonnets settled down. The open fields are a drifting multitude of men and women. The carriage-ways are too tightly packed with pedestrians for pedestrians too choose the way of their drifting. The steam-plow, to which no plows are attached, lounges where it will, however, snorting and whistling perpetually for the ranks to open and let the monster lounge through. It is a much smaller monster than FAWKES', now on exhibition at Palace Garden, and is of Troy construction.

MANNERLY'S bells are constantly chiming solemn, glad, or merry tunes, from several quarters of the premises; the stallions in the ring, prancing and cavorting to the suggestions of the Yahoos in attendance, make this part of the field resound with their neighing. The steam-engines are snorting, hissing, and altogether Babel is rebuilding, from the noise.

When you pay the extra fee that lets you up to the stands, whence all parts of the ring are visible, you imagine every other part of the grounds must be vacated to have brought such swarms of men and women to see the horses. The Judges are busy all day taking stock by classes. Those that they award the premium are decked at once with rosettes, and go dancing, trotting, walking over the track, according to the gait that best sets off their peculiar beauties. But no considerable number of premiums are yet announced for publication.

Finally, in all its departments the Fair is a success—in the matter of cattle, horses, and agricultural implements, it was never better.

Every evening while the Fair lasts, the farmers gather into the lecture-room of the Agricultural Buildings in Albany, and talk over subjects of interest. Last night, Judge BLOODETT, of Lewis County, (whom the Democrats have just nominated for the State Senate,) was called to preside, and the topic of discussion was

THE GRASSES.

Mr. GOULD, of Hudson, taking the platform, delivered a discourse upon this topic, to which he has latterly been giving a good deal of attention. We were all profoundly ignorant, he said, concerning grasses though they constitute our most valuable crops. Our meadows ten years ago produced a greater aggregate product than they do now, and unless we study more effectually than we had yet done, their capabilities, and how to improve them, in ten years more they will produce still less than now. Our farmers are better acquainted with all matters of dairies, stocks, and grains, than those of any other State, but of the grasses they know as yet almost nothing. Yet the grasses form one-tenth of the plants of the whole world. On these depend the supplies and qualities of our butter, cheese, meats and wool. Our cattle are but machines for converting them into leather and beef. The annual value of the grass produced in New-York is $60,000,000; in New-England, $58,000,000; in the United States, $300,000,000. The annual product of the grasses in New-York is enough to build two enlarged Erie Canals, and if the stealings are not too great, two Hudson River Railroads in addition. There are 230 genera of grasses, including 3,000 species. Yet he would venture to say that not ten farmers in the State could identify ten of the species. WAY, the British chemist, had analyzed 21 varieties of grasses, and discovered an astonishing difference in their nutritive properties. According to his conclusions, 100 pounds of timothy were equal to 300 pounds of sweet-scented bundle-grass, which is so abundant along the Connecticut Valley. Mr. GOULD thought, however, that chemical analysis was utterly incapable of teaching their true relative value. With some hints rather of what we need to learn than of what had been learned, he concluded. The farmers, who had listened with much attention, declined to accept his statements without contradiction, and one after another fell foul of his facts and conclusions, and, without gloves, boxed them about till 10 o'clock.

The Democratic rally last night was—as all torch-light processions and bonfire rallies in State-street must be—imposing and pleasant to look at. The meeting was out of doors, and not immensely large. Senator DIX spoke quietly, moderately, smoothly, and was heard by those near the stand only. Senator DICKINSON's long address was very fairly sketched in the TIMES this morning. The old gentleman was full of fire and fun. There was an irrepressible conflict between his words sometimes as to which should get out first,—a conflict which, for some seconds, would quite block up his utterance. But when they got out, whether Scripture, Byron, Longfellow, or stories of honest Irishmen, they had a good many sharp hits mixed up with them. He mixed his figures too in a delightful way. He carved out conflicts, and erected ditches, and planted storms, and once threw a star on her beam-ends. He was jolly over the sympathy of his distressed enemies, and over and again promised that whoever was left behind he was bound to be on when the Democratic car started. Nobody loved *position* better than he, but he believed there were a thousand positions more desirable than official positions, and the one he aspired to was in the hearts of the people. The speech was a rouser in DICKINSON's best style, and the quotations, beyond cavil, excellent. GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The weather continues remarkably fine, and the largest crowd ever within a State Fair in one day visited the grounds to-day. Since Tuesday evening the city has swarmed with strangers, and new arrivals are recorded by every train. The ample and desirable hotel accommodations to be found at the capital is a great advantage at this time. The Delavan House, the Congress Hall, the Stanwix, the Commercial and American, the Farmers' and Merchants', the Dunlap House, and all the smaller hotels are in full requisition, while outside accommodations should the public hotels be found insufficient, are provided in such amplitude as to insure visitors against inconvenience and trouble in securing quarters. The chances are, however, that the citizens will be put to their mettle in providing room tor all, but no strangers will be permitted to go away unsatisfied. The Boston train last evening brought down eighteen car loads of passengers. The boats are literally crowded, and turn off their hundreds each trip. A large number of excursion boats from various points down the river reached here to-day, each loaded down with its living freight. The Central Railroad cars arrive at the depot, leaving the rear car out of sight, and at the distance of a respectable walk from the city; and each car is as full inside as a city omnibus carrying thirteen female passengers. The northern road, which runs a train every half hour, adds a large installment to the crowd. These facts may convey some idea of the extent of the influx of visitors, which has steadily continued now for the past two days. The means of conveyance to the fair are ample. There must have been issued up to yesterday morning nearly four hundred licenses for carriages of all descriptions, while the half-hour trains on the Northern Road are a great convenience. Nearly every vehicle and every car goes up full of passengers. The Cattle Show of Devons, Durhams, Herefords, and Ayrshires, is very large. Messrs. FARLEY, THORNE, CONGER, E. CORWIN, Jr., and the Hon. W. KELLY, have all large displays of the choicest cattle. Over five hundred horses are entered. The entries embrace many blood stallions, brood mares, and some of the best trotters in the Union. The display both of horses and cattle from Kentucky is noticeably large. The entries to the fair are as follows: cattle, 362; horses, 507; sheep, swine and poultry, 603; plowing implements and machinery, 495; grain and vegetables; sugar and honey, 359; domestic manufactures, 264; miscellaneous, 601; flowers and fruits, 240—total, 3,431. A fine dinner was given to-day on the grounds, which was cooked on the ground by the new cooking stove of RATHBONE & Co. It was served in a tent, and Gen. WOOL, HORACE GREELEY, Hon. WM. CONGER, and a small number of other invited guests, were present.

The receipts of the Fair, up to to-night, were $7 875 13, against $4,472 54 the same time in 1858, a gain over last year of $3,402 59. It was estimated that 40,000 people were on the ground to-day. The Society held a very full and interesting meeting to-night at the Agricultural Hall, with ZADOCK PRATT in the chair. The subject discussed was "Manures and their Application." Remarks were made by several practical and scientific farmers, concluding with addresses by the President of the Society, and JOSIAH QUINCY, of Massachusetts. Mr. QUINCY advanced the opinion that the manure of a cow is worth as much as the milk. Ex-Governor KING was present on the platform.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—A VAGRANT BEATEN TO DEATH BY A LUNATIC.—Soon after midnight, on Tuesday, a shocking homicide was committed at the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island. JOHN MCGEE, a man eighty-two years of age, who assisted in building the Institution, and has been one of its inmates for many years, was the victim. MCGEE was locked up at the usual hour, 6 P. M., in the same cell with DANIEL DRISCOLL, a man who had been committed a few days previously as a drunken vagrant. CARL MILES, an idiotic German, and ANDREW HAMILTON, a cripple. About 12 o'clock the keepers were relieved, and up to that time nothing unusual had transpired in the cells. In the interval between the departure of one keeper and the arrival of his relief, the night watchman heard the noise of an affray and cries of murder proceeding from the cell in which the men were confined. At this moment Mr. HILL, the keeper, came up, and on opening the door of the cell DRISCOLL attempted to run out, but was seized and secured. MCGEE was found on the floor, perfectly lifeless, while the other occupants were cowering in a corner. DRISCOLL was questioned as to why he had struck MCGEE. He answered in an incoherent way, that MCGEE had a piece of steel and a loadstone with which he was generating gas to blow them all up, and this story he kept repeating. The wounds of MCGEE were examined, and besides a fearful gash on his head, some fifteen cuts were found on his breast and neck, and a lacerated wound on the left groin. The injuries had been given with the benches used in the cell, but after these had been broken to pieces, the bucket of filth had been dashed over the old man and he was beaten upon the head with the empty vessel. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the deceased. HAMILTON, the cripple, testified that DRISCOLL received no provocation at all from MCGEE, and a few nights before he had acted as if he were partially deranged. His evidence at the inquest proved him to be insane. He talked in a wandering way of his exploits as a traveler, his ability as an engineer, and his wealth. He is an Irishman, 49 years of age. The Jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of DANIEL DRISCOLL, on the 5th of October, 1859, while the latter was in a deranged state of mind; and further, we exonerate the keepers from all blame." The prisoner was then sent to the Tombs to await the Grand Jury's action.

THE SALE AT AUCTION OF YOUNG LANE'S HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.—The continuation, yesterday, of the sale of the effects of WM. J. LANE, Jr., the defaulting transfer clerk of the Fulton Bank, attracted much attention. The property had all been removed from the house in Nineteenth-street, occupied by Mrs. MESEROLE and her daughter, to the salesrooms of the Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-street. It consisted of a singularly large collection of elegant and high-priced furniture—carpets, oil-paintings, glass and silver-ware, cutlery, and, in fact, of every variety of useful, convenient and ornamental articles—so large, indeed, as to suggest the idea that the furniture was not all exclusively that which had been used by LANE; and when sundry articles for children's use, besides the material referred to, sufficient to furnish several ordinary houses, were put up, the budding idea assumed the form of a full-blown belief. The rooms were crowded with buyers, not a few of whom were females. The sale commenced at 10½ o'clock, and was continued until a late hour in the afternoon. The doubtful antecedents of the goods had no apparent effect in diminishing the desire of the audience to own the property. The bidding led off with much enthusiasm in the morning and was kept up in a spirited way to the conclusion of the sale. The prices were in most instances a great deal above the usual standard of second-hand furniture thus disposed of.

FOG ON THE RIVER.—A fog settled over the East and North rivers about 5 A. M., yesterday, considerably interrupting navigation, and detaining the steamers due here at an early hour. The Harlem boats upon their first trips did not get any lower down than Tenth-street, where the passengers took land tacks for the remainder of the journey, and put an unusual amount of change into the hands of the conductors of the Second and Third-avenue cars. The Astoria boat could not leave for the City until 8 o'clock, and was then obliged to stop also at Tenth-street. The Flushing boat, which left at 7½ o'clock, reached the City at 10:30 A. M. All the Sound steamers were stopped beyond the Gate, and came down the East River in procession when the fog lifted, at 10:30 A. M. The Twenty-third-street and other ferry-boats made only occasional trips, ringing their bells and blowing whistles constantly to avoid collisions. No serious accidents occurred. The ferries on the North River side were also partially interrupted by the dense fog, but having more sea room and less tide, the fog was not so troublesome to them as to those on the East River. The sloop *Gipsy*, which runs from the factory of Messrs. WELLS & PROVOST, a few miles above Yonkers, while coming down the river got lost in the fog, and, in attempting to anchor opposite Fifty-fifth-street, came in contact with a schooner lying in the stream. Capt. GEO. W. JERVIS ran forward on the rail to breast off his vessel, and in doing so slipped and fell overboard. In falling he caught at a fender on the deck. It is supposed that this struck him on the head and stunned him, as he sunk immediately, and was not again seen, though every effort was made for his rescue.

CHASTISING HER TRADUCER—Mrs. MARGARET BLAUVELT, a young married lady of Amazonian physique, was accused of assaulting and beating JOHN W. EARLE, of No. 490 Third-avenue, with a horse-whip. The complainant, a scorbutic youth of about 20, appeared greatly excited, and denied that provocation had been given for such a castigation. He did not mind the blows so much, but the shame of having been whipped in the shop where he worked, in presence of all the hands, was past enduring. Money was the only salve which could heal his wounded honor. In her defense Mrs. BLAUVELT said that her character had been traduced by the young man; he had vilely slandered her and had refused either to acknowledge the fact or deny the truth of his story. His silence was so contemptuous that it was adding insult to injury, and she could not let it pass unpunished. She had believed the law powerless to afford her redress in such a case. If she had labored under a wrong impression she was sorry for it. Justice QUACKENBUSH, taking all the circumstances into consideration, held Mrs. BLAUVELT in $300 bail to answer for assault and battery. She soon procured a bondsman and smilingly left the Court.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—When 3 o'clock, the hour for meeting, arrived yesterday, there was not a quorum of the Commissioners of Emigration present, so the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next. From the weekly statement it appears that 2,153 emigrants have arrived since Sept. 28, making the total number arrived during the year, thus far, 60,697. The number arrived up to Oct. 5, last year, was 62,567. The balance of the commutation fund is $22,024 69. The number of emigrants arrived at Castle Garden from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30 inclusive, as set forth in the report of JOHN A. KASSERDY, Superintendent, was 7,405, of whom 3,051 sailed from Liverpool, 233 from London, 298 from Galway, 856 from Havre, 71 from Antwerp, 1,263 from Bremen, 748 from Hamburg, and 27 from Gutenberg. In September, last year, 7,805 emigrants arrived—400 more than during the same month this year.

THE POTTSVILLE MILITARY.—The Washington Artillery Company, from Pottsville, Penn., which arrived in this City last Tuesday, leaves for home at noon to-day. It numbers fifty men, under the command of Capt. JAMES NAGEL. The artillerists were received by a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Lieut. PRIDE. Yesterday they paraded through the principal streets in the morning. A battalion, composed of eight files from each company of the Seventy-first Regiment, will parade under command of Major TOMPKINS at 9 A. M. to-day, and escort the visitors to the place of departure. The two commands will pass in review before the Mayor and Common Council at 10 A. M.

DEATH OF THE MAN STABBED IN BAXTER STREET.—MICHAEL CORNELIUS, the man stabbed on Sunday afternoon in Baxter-street, died early last evening at the City Hospital. The deed is attributed to a woman from whom CORNELIUS stole 75 cents, and who thus sought revenge. Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct, with several of his officers, have been actively engaged since the murder in trying to discover the whereabouts of the supposed perpetrator, but unfortunately no trace can be found. A Coroner's inquest will be held this morning at the Hospital.

CLEARING OF FLUSHING CHANNEL.—The Board of Directors of the lately-formed Steamboat Company have contracted for deepening Flushing Channel, and operations were commenced on Monday last. The Channel is to be made 55 feet wide at the top, 50 feet wide at the bottom, and to have 6½ feet at low-water mark. The Company have received estimates from several parties for the construction of their new boat. She is to be of iron, 150 feet long, and of a proportionate breadth of beam. She will be fitted with compartments, and have all the modern improvements of passenger-boats.

REVIEWS AND INSPECTIONS.—In obedience to the General Orders eight companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, numbering 245 uniforms, turned out for inspection at Hamilton Park yesterday morning. Brigade-Major TAYLOR superintended the manœuvres, which were executed with creditable precision. The Fourth Brigade, Gen. EWEN commanding, was on parade at the same time and place.

OFFAL INDIGNATION.—A mass meeting of citizens of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening, to protest against the conversion of the Forty-seventh-street (North River) Pier as a place for dumping offal. Speeches were made by Police Justice CONNOLLY and others, resolutions adopted, and a Committee chosen to wait upon the Head of the Sanitary Department and ask for an abatement of the nuisance.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The A. N. Gunn Guard, of Tompkinsville, L. I., made their first annual target excursion yesterday. They went to Bechtel's Garden, where they contended for 30 valuable prizes. Among the invited guests were Dr. A. N. GUNN, Health Officer of the port, and RAY TOMPKINS, Esq.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail, last evening. A report from the Keeper of the Penitentiary was received, by which it appears that during the month of September there were committed to that institution 128 persons—males, 53; females, 75. Discharged during the same period of time: males, 44; females, 43. Total 87. Remaining: males, 141; females, 168. Total 309. During the month there were two deaths, and one prisoner, who was at work on the road, escaped. The Committee to whom was referred the annual report of the Superintendent of the Poor, reported that it was correct. During the year ending July 31st, 1859, they drew upon the Treasurer for $192,079 77, a decrease of expenses, as compared with the previous year, of $78,137 70. A resolution was adopted, directing that the coroners' be paid six dollars for each inquest held, in lieu of all other charges. These officers have heretofore received five dollars on each inquest, and the expenses for witness' summons have averaged about $3 to each case. The subject of hiring the prisoners in the Penitentiary to a contractor, to work on the road, was further laid over, and made the special order for the next meeting. The Jail Committee was directed, by resolution, to report at the next meeting, the number of prisoners whose fines have been remitted during the last three months, and by whose order the Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers to enable them to make a definite report. The Board, after ordering the payment of a large number of bills adjourned to the 20th inst.

SENTENCES.—In the Court of Sessions yesterday OWEN MOSBE and GEORGE HOLMES were convicted on an indictment for burglary and sentenced, the former to two years, and the latter to two years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoners robbed the house of EDWARD TERRY, No. 6 Remsen-street, on the 6th of August last, of property valued at $100. They also robbed house No. 161 Clinton-street.

POLITICAL.—The Americans in the Fifth Assembly District have nominated GEORGE D. WEEKS for Assembly. The American Senatorial Conventions will be held this evening. In the Second District the Independent Democrats have nominated CHARLES R. DELVECCHIO for Assembly.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. will sell at Auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire household furniture contained in the house No. 53 Bleecker-st., among which are four large mantel and pier glasses; also handsome rosewood piano, one of Herring's iron safes, nearly new; velvet and Brussels carpeting, large bookcases, &c., &c.

The Commissioner of Patents has finally decided on the application of S. H. DOUGHTY, of this City, and others, for patent for the Woven Skeleton Skirt, and a patent therefor was issued on Tuesday, the 4th inst. T. D. Stetson, of this City, was the attorney for these parties.

Barthol'fe
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $60.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

How shall I restrain my passions and cultivate my higher nature, and in what pursuit can I best succeed, and make the most of myself? Get a correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER AND WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

F. Y. S. | **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium,
F. Y. S. | The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50, $60, $50.
Office No. 480 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Achromatic Stereoscopes
Are far superior to all others,
and are made exclusively by
BERKEL BROTHER, No. 19 John-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This luminable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

City or Country Ladies wishing Handsome Gaiters, from 12s. to 20s., Slippers and Ties 6s. to 8s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, should call at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, below 12th-st.

Undergarments for the Season.
Every variety for ladies, gentlemen and children.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway,
and No. 96 Bowery.

The All-England Eleven.
Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, Photographer, in connection with Messrs. BIEN & TURNER, will publish on SATURDAY NEXT, 8th inst., a photo-lithograph of the
ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN,
with the autographs of the players and a correct view of the Cricket Ground at Hoboken, forming a most valuable picture—size 15 by 20 inches.
Copies may be obtained on and after Saturday, of either of the above-named parties, at 50 cents each. A liberal discount to dealers and publishers in this City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Montreal and Quebec.
Copyright secured.
C. D. FREDRICKS, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
BIEN & TURNER,
Nos. 447 Broadway and 69 Fulton-st.

Caution.
WHITE, THE HATTER.
The public are cautioned against the
FALL STYLE HATS, ISSUED BY WHITE.
The rays of light dancing around their graceful sides are highly dangerous to ladies. Remember
No. 216 BROADWAY.

The Original Bridgewater Paint
OF NEW-JERSEY.
Established 1850.
Forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, outside work for buildings, bridges, deck and hulls of vessels, railroad cars, iron work, &c.
Depot No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—POST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., the Rev. ARTHUR MITCHELL, of Richmond, Va., to HARRIET EDITH, daughter of Dr. Alfred C. Post, of New-York.

BRAKER—JESSUP.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, Mr. GEORGE BRAKER to Miss ANN ELIZABETH JESSUP, both of this City.

GREENLAND—SEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the First Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, Mr. CHARLES F. GREENLAND to Miss KATE L. II., daughter of Peter See, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

FAIRCHILD—LEAVITT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the Church of the Holy Apostle, by the Rev. R. S. Howland, the Rev. E. S. FAIRCHILD to LOUISA ENDAS, daughter of R. LEAVITT, Esq., all of Flushing, L. I.

RYER—MILLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at St. John's Chapel, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. FREDERICK R. RYER to ISABELLA B., daughter of the late Edwin N. Miller, of Morrisania.

WELLS—PROVOOST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, JACOB WELLS, Jr., and MARIANNA PROVOOST.

KETCHAM—ROWLAND.—At Babylon, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles W. Cooper, EDWY B. KETCHAM, of New-York, to MARY C. ROWLAND, of the former place.

SHUFELDT—EGAN.—In Chicago, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. J. O. Barton, HENRY H. SHUFELDT, formerly of this City, to EMELINE M., eldest daughter of the Hon. Wm. B. Egan, of the above place.

DIED.

HAYDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, JOHN, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Hayden, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncle, John W. McGuire, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will leave his residence in 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., Friday, Oct. 7, at 9½ A. M., for St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., where Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, when it will proceed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

WHEELER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, ANNA WHEELER, daughter of the late Augustus Wheeler.

The friends of her father, and of her brother, George S. Wheeler, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 123 Landlow-st. Her remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

BANKS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 5, WILLIAM GOULD BANKS, eldest son of DAVID BANKS.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, of consumption, Mr. JAMES STEWART, lath and tool maker of this City, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, Mr. John Rose, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WILKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, the Rev. HENRY S. WILKIN, in the 63d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the "Church on the Heights," corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place. His friends, and the friends of the family, and of his brother, Agricola Wilkin, are invited to attend, without further notice.

MARTIN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his son-in-law, Edward J. Mann, Col. EDWARD MARTIN, a native of Newport, R. I., aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Edward Martin, and sons-in-law, E. J. Mann, Dr. Fred. Mann, C. C. Taber and the Rev. Hiram Pitt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Friday, at 12 M.

☞ Newport papers please copy.

CATLIN.—At Newport, R. I., on Monday, Oct. 3, DAVID W. CATLIN, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

HILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., yesterday, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Samuel C. Hills, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

CAMPBELL.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the residence of his parents, No. 297 South 4th-st., WILLIE ELLIS FURMAN, only child of Charles C. and Jennette E. Campbell, aged 4 years, 2 months and 1 day.

His remains will be taken to Metuchin, N. J., for interment.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—At Northville, Cayuga County, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, PHEBE K., wife of Elias R. Van Benschoten, and daughter of the late William Underhill, of Mamhasset, L. I.

The friends are invited to her funeral, at the First Methodist Church, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
A course of Eight Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) as follows:
Oct. 10—The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
Oct. 18—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 8—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—A Distinguished Lecturer, whose name will shortly be given.
The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.
Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL will preside at the Organ.
Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady to the course THREE DOLLARS; can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—THE REV. E. H CHAPIN will deliver the first Lecture in this course, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.
SUBJECT—WOMAN AND HER WORK.
Single tickets 25 cents; tickets for the course of eight lectures THREE DOLLARS; can be procured of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, New York, 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the county-seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones—good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above, or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a summer residence or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars inquire at No. 38 Parry-st.

$5,800 CASH—A GREAT BARGAIN—THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 60 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements; conservatory attached; excellent yard; also, court-yard; six years unexpired lease of 21 years, at $58 a year ground rent, with three renewals of 21 years each at 5 per cent. valuation on lot, and purchase of house at the end of leases at assessed value; rents for $800 a year; neighborhood one of the best in the City; adjoining Stuyvesant Park. Apply to THOMAS DUGAN, at the office of P. Callaghan, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A 3-story basement and counter-cellar brick house and lot, finished in the best style, with hot and cold water taps; wash-basin, marble mantles, grates, range and heater; size of house 22 feet 4 inches by 36 feet, with piazza 8 feet 3; sashed-in lot 22 feet 4 inches front, by 75 feet deep, with two large grape arbors, situated No. 20 South 4th-st., five minutes' walk from Peck-slip or Grand-st. Ferry terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BUECHAM, No. 82 4th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON MURRAY HILL, FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW FIGURE. The four-story, brown-stone house, and lot, No. 6 East 30th-st., second house east of 5th-av. It has all the modern improvements, is near the Brick Church, and is sold as the owner resides out of the City. Terms and price will be reasonable for the location. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 309 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 28 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a well-built dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c. Will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. House and furniture new last Spring, and now in perfect order. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, Washington-av., west side, second house south of Lafayette-av., or to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULLER, On De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Koscinsko-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his manufactory and lot of ground, fronting on three wide streets. The main building is 4 stories high, 40x70 feet. Size of lot, 103x172. For particulars, at Nos. 1,009 and 1,011 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. WM. D. ROGERS.

MURRAY-HILL.—FOR SALE, THE TWO SPACIOUS brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop houses Nos. 248 and 252 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., each house is 25x72 feet; a large stable will be sold with either house. Call at the houses to examine them; for terms, upon the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., a full front, strictly first-class, three-story brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements; terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises through the day. Also, 2 houses on 39th-st., adjoining, also first-class, 21 feet 8 inches front, full depth lot.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house in 17th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place; a very central and desirable location. Full sized lot, and the house in good order, with immediate possession. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE, above 23d-st., an extra-size elegant stone-front house, furnished, together with stable, built in the best manner, for the use of the owner, who designs going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOURTEEN NEW first-class brick houses, in Canton and Hampden sts., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.—with gas and all the modern improvements. Price from $4,000 to $8,000. Very little money required. Inquire of S. H. HIGENBOTHAM, No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; gravel walks, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

HOBOKEN PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR exchanged for liquors in bond. A very desirable three-story and basement dwelling, situated conveniently to the ferry; containing all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Apply to BESSON & VANSYCKEL, No. 39 South William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 79 West 26th-st., west of and near Trinity Chapel; the house is in complete order; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, in a good location and in first-rate order; has all the modern improvements; will be sold low and on reasonable terms; size, 19x50 feet; lot, half the block. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in New-York, four lots on the corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., Brooklyn; also, the three-story English basement house No. 97 Sackett-st., near the Hamilton-Ferry. For terms, &c., address A. J., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, with description of property and price.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LOTS, COUNTRY seat or Western land; one or two first-class brown-stone houses, well located; but small amount of cash required. Also manufacture two cottages. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 214 West 30th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.; location very desirable; house contains all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 198 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 690 Houston-st., in complete order, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x95. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON south side of 34th-st., 125 feet east of Broadway; also, two large lots, 140 feet deep, on north side of 41st-st., 360 feet east of Madison-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A THREE-story house, brown-stone basement and trimmings, built by days' work; all the modern improvements, street paved with Belgian pavement. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A SMALL BROWN-stone house in 48th-st., first house from 6th-av., built in best manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or at the corner building.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPtions, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence, with extensive grounds, at Middletown, Conn.; also, a very snug house, garden and carriage-house on the high ground; 15 minutes from Hoboken by stage. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 140 East Broadway—A good location for residence or for boarders. The furniture is in good order and genteel in appearance. Relinquished on account of the death of the occupant. Immediate possession can be given. Inquire of Judge C. R. SMITH, No. 166 Clinton-st., at 10 A. M., or of J. DEVOE, with W. N. Seymour & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, situated No. 475 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with gas-fixtures throughout, and the Ridgewood water in the yard; is in good order, and will be let low. For further particulars, call at No. 479 Pacific-st.; or of J. H. BROWN, at A. Campbell's, Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., New York.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 206 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE NEW MILITARY HALL, SEVENTH-st., opposite the new Tompkins Market, now nearly completed. The building is very substantial, is 75 feet square, and three stories above the basement. Third floor now head-quarters of National Guard. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF SEVEN SPLENDID rooms, furnished with everything for housekeeping, plated ware, table linen, cooking utensils, China and glassware. House has all the modern improvements. The price of these rooms will be $45 a week, only. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON TENTH-STREET, AND two on Brooklyn Heights, furnished—one on Stuyvesant and 7th sts., and 36th-st.; and the pleasant cottage, with gas-fixtures, tea-room, and dumb-waiter, No. 102 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. railroad cars, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NO. 583—Second floor, 30x200, through to Mercer-st., with lofts in front and rear buildings. The extension is now completed, and possession can be given immediately. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Nellson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO 129 EAST TWENty-second-st., 25 by 50 feet, four stories high, well lighted, suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes; will be fitted up to suit the tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 21 West Baltic-st., (between Court and Clinton sts.,) Brooklyn; rent $500; with range, bath, hot and cold water, furnace and gas-fixtures. Inquire at No. 19, next door, or at No. 383 Broome-st., New-York, of M. P. STEPHENSON, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—BASEMENT NO. 64 John-st.; rent, $250; lots, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 10 years; lots, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 10 years; lots, 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., 10 years. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADway and 14th-st., on lease for a term of years from May 1 next; lot 26 feet front and rear, with a 4-story building. For further particulars, address A. B. C., Box No. 1,281 Post-office, New-York.

A VERY PRETTY SMALL HOUSE, WITH Achandeliers, bath, range, water-closet, &c., to let immediately. Rent $600. Small amount of nice furniture for sale, say $300. Near 5th-av. Hotel. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—IN 23D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., A large building, well suited for a livery Stable or manufacturing purposes. It has been used by a builder, and is well loented for that business. For particulars apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 292 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house, No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE OR PART of Store No. 287 Broadway, southwest cor. of Readest., now occupied by Cropper, Hemsley & Croppers, and Freeman & Bennett. Possession next May. Apply to JOHN G. STORM, Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only; twelve rooms, neatly furnished, and in perfect order; immediate possession to a satisfactory tenant. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st. from 1 to 2 P. M.

HALL TO LET—33X51 FEET, ON THE SECOND floor of Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, near 14th-st., to musical or other societies, for evening use. Terms moderate for a permanent engagement. Inquire in the piano rooms on the premises.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place; possession given immediately. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 3 each day.

TO LET—BY THE NIGHT, TWO ROOMS IN THE New Hall, 7th-st., opposite the new Tompkins and Cooper Institute; the rooms are 75 feet square, and well lighted. J. A. TILFORD, No. 10 4th-av.

A VERY FINE HOUSE TO LET ON MERcer-st.; rent, $900; all the splendid furniture for sale, price $2,000, on easy terms. Here is a chance to make a fortune. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT OR TO PURCHASE—In a desirable locality, between 4th and 6th avs., and 8th and 34th sts., a five-story high-stoop house, on a full lot, and three rooms deep, if possible, both on the parlor floor and the one above. House must have all the modern improvements. Address ROBERT FROELICH, No. 49 Cedar-st.

WANTED—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR OR FIVE rooms, unfurnished, gas, bath, &c., in a small family, by a gentleman and wife only. Rent about $15 to $20 per month, between 10th and 20th sts., east of 4th-av., as near 19th-st. and 2d-av. as possible. KINSHIMER, No. 343, 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, of quiet habits, an unfurnished room, and bed-room adjoining. Location between 4th and 14th sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Any orderly family of adults may respond. Address C. H., Metropolitan Post-office, care of Wm. Laws, Esq., New Bible House.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BELOW 13TH-ST., between 4th and 6th avs., a small, neatly furnished house for a gentleman and wife only. Rent not to exceed $1,000, as the furniture will be in the very best hands. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A house in a respectable neighborhood, below Grand-st. Best of reference will be given and required. Address J. GORDON, No. 335 Broadway, stating accommodations, terms and location.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A THREE-STORY BASEment house, near Broadway, not higher up than 20th-st.; must have gas fixtures and water all the way up. Rent from $800 to $1,000. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, and two infants, the lower part of a modern house, with one family only, located between Lexington and 7th avs., not lower than 16th-st. Rent $250 to $300. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR ONE, TWO OR three years, a first-class house, situated between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; must be in first-rate order. Inquire of CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS, A small house, in perfect order, with the modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood, above Bleecker-st. Rent must be moderate. Address A. B., Box No. 207 New-York Post-office.

500 HOUSES WANTED FOR TENANTS who throng my office daily. All landlords who have any pity on the people, and wish to have their property rented, are invited to call at my office and register the same. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, BETWEEN 3D and 8th avs., and below 20th-st. Rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms, A. G., Box No. 1,859 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

A NOVELTY WORTH FAMILY ATTENTION.
COLTON'S PATENT FOLDING IRON BEDSTEAD

Is so arranged that part of the bottom turns up, INCLOSING THE MATTRESS, which folds up in two halves. When wanted, the bottom part need but be turned down, and the BED IS READY FOR USE. When folded up, the bedstead, with the bed, may be placed snugly away in a corner or closet. Thus the occupants of a moderately-sized apartment can turn it into A BEDROOM AT NIGHT AND A PARLOR BY DAY, enjoying in a single room all the comforts and conveniences of two. At the present time the N. Y. W. R. Co. are getting up many new and elaborate designs of this new and improved Bedstead.

Manufactured exclusively and sold by
NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
NO. 312 BROADWAY,
Near Pearl-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by ROBERT PATON, No. 34 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Containing from 6 to 25 acres, within one hour's ride by railroad from New-York, situated on the southeastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and railroad depot. The location is perfectly healthy, and entirely free from fever and ague; access to and from the City eight times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence in the most careful and substantial manner, with all the latest modern improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from two never-failing springs on the place.

The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts.

The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds, in great abundance and of the best varieties. There are six acres of wood-land. A fine place for a gentleman doing business in the City, and wishing to live in the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. —The house is large, in good order, with all modern improvements, except gas; situated in a beautiful park, surrounded by evergreen and deciduous forest trees. There is a large garden, stable, coach-house, &c., attached to the place. Distance, by railroad, nine miles from Chambers-st.—time, 45 minutes—from station, five minutes. Churches, schools, markets and stores in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGERTY, No. 57 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence on Gifford's Lane, Staten Island, on the line of the Staten-Island Railroad, containing about 20 acres, half of which is cleared land and the balance well wooded. On the premises is a good house, also a small tenant house, barn, hay-house, and other outbuildings. For price, terms, &c., apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 53 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence, for a term of years, house with eight or ten rooms, and with from four to ten acres of land; must be on or near the water; Long Island Sound preferred. Address, stating rent and where located, A. DE MONTFREDY, Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SEC. 8, ART. 3, TITLE 3, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 5TH, 1843.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The twenty-two wards in the City of New-York, (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the amended charter, passed April 14, 1847,) shall be, and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within, North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedlow's Islands, in the bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The second election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Rector, Greenwich, Thames-street, Broadway and Morris street.

The third election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The second election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey streets.

The third election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The fourth election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover-streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The second election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New-Bowery and Frankfort street.

The third election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New-Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The fourth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The fifth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James, Oak and Catharine streets.

The sixth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The seventh election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows, viz:

The first election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The second election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The third election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The fourth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The fifth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The sixth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The seventh election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The eighth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The second election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The third election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fourth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fifth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The sixth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Baxter, Bayard, Mott and Chatham streets.

The seventh election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Chatham and Bayard streets.

The eighth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Franklin and Baxter streets.

The ninth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Bayard streets, and Bowery.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Market, Henry and Catharine-streets.

The second election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Henry, Market, Monroe and Catharine-streets.

The third election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Pike-streets, East River and Catharine-street.

The fourth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Monroe and Market-streets.

The fifth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton-streets, East River and Pike-street.

The sixth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike-streets.

The seventh election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Convenerur, Monroe and Scammel streets, East River and Clinton-street.

The eighth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, East-river and Scammel-street.

The ninth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division and Grand streets, East river, Cherry, Scammel, Monroe, and Convenerur streets.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, Broadway, Canal and Wooster streets.

The second election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Wooster, Canal and Sullivan streets.

The third election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Sullivan, Canal and Varick streets.

The fourth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Varick, Canal and Hudson streets.

The fifth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Hudson and Canal streets, and Hudson river.

The sixth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Spring and Wooster streets.

The seventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, Spring and Sullivan streets.

The eighth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Prince, Sullivan, Spring and Hudson streets.

The ninth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the east side of Hudson-street, from Charlton-street to King-street; southerly side of King-street to Macdougal-street; westerly side of Macdougal-street, to Charlton-street; easterly side of Macdougal-street, from Prince to Houston-street; southerly side of Houston-street to Sullivan-street; westerly side of Sullivan-street, from Houston to Prince-street; northerly side of Prince-street to Charlton-street; northerly side of Charlton-street to Hudson-street.

The tenth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the west side of Macdougal-street, from Houston to King-street; northerly side of King to Hudson-street; easterly side of Hudson to Hamersley-street, and southerly side of Hamersley to Macdougal-street.

The eleventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Hudson and Spring streets and Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hamersley, Hudson and Charlton streets and Hudson River.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Christopher, Bedford and Hamersley streets.

The third election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bedford, Christopher and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, and Cottage-place.

The fourth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avennes, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and West Tenth-street.

The sixth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker, Christopher, Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue and Hammond-street.

The seventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker and Hammond streets, Greenwich and Eighth avennes.

The eighth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Horatio-street and the Hudson River.

The ninth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Horatio-street, Eighth-avenue, Troy-street and the Hudson River.

The tenth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Troy-street, Eighth-avenue, Bleecker and Hammond streets, and the Hudson River.

The eleventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hammond, Bleecker and Charles streets, and the Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charles, Bleecker and Christopher streets, and the Hudson River.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Forsyth, Delancey, Eldridge and Grand streets, and the Bowery.

The second election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Orchard streets.

The fifth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and the Bowery.

The ninth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The tenth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The second election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Seventeenth-stieet, Seventh-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The third election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The ninth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The eighth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and the Bowery.

The ninth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The tenth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The second election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Seventeenth-stieet, Seventh-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The third election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLS, GRAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

The Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES DERIVED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so long extended to them under their separate Firm Names.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
H. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available fn all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

COLLECTIONS, 1859.

Both West Indies, Canadas and throughout the United States and Cuba, with prompt returns. Thirty years experience entitles the undersigned to offer facilities, responsible and legitimate to his numerous friends and patrons. He begs especial attention to his practice.
J. T. VAN VLECK.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 16 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at the Board. Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of insurance stocks sent on application.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1859.

RESOURCES:		
Bills and Discounts		$308,940 19
Bills drafts		4,611 11
Due from Banks		30,218 46
Due from the Directors of the Bank		
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate		31,749 16
Specie		31,362 25
Other items, viz: Checks of other Banks		10,149 73
Notes, $100,000 Promissory Notes, $		103,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		
Stock of Solvent Banks		4,602 00
Stock of Suspended Banks		
Current and Expense account		1,400 00
Total		$501,814 44
LIABILITIES:		
Capital		$206,525 00
Circulation Registered	$95,100	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$95,100	
Deposit Notes on hand	6,958	88,142 00
Bills		35,910 52
Due to Bank		1 59
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		171,235 23
Interest and dividends unclaimed under either of the above heads		
Total		$501,814 44

CITY AND COUNTY OF *New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.* CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1859, in respect to each and all of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of the knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed) J. G. JONES, President.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1859.
J. B. NEXES, Commissioner of Deeds.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1859.

At an ELECTION HELD ON THE 3D inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHARLES DENISON,	B. F. BEEKMAN,
EDWARD WILLIS,	WILLIAM BURNS,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	GEO. UNDERHILL,
EDWARD ROWE,	M. B. TUTTLE,
GREGORY ST. JOHN,	BEN'J. G. CLARKE,
JAS. E. BOTLEY,	A. L. SAYRE,
PETER CEBALLOS.	

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, EDWARD WILLIS was, unanimously reelected President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.}
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.}

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.}
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1859.}

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said Company.

EDWIN CROSSWELL, }
SPENCER KIRBY, } Commissioners.
D. N. CARRINGTON, }

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the trust mortgage deed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, sealed proposals addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 20th day of October next, for loans to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of fifteen thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER,

Boston, Sept. 22, 1859.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have the exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent is allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. F. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

FARM MORTGAGES MADE TO THE LA Crosse and Milwaukee, the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the Racine and Mississippi, the Milwaukee and Horicon, and other Railroad Companies, in the State of Wisconsin.

Holders of the above securities are requested to call at the Banking Office of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.}
No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.}

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.}
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859.}

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 10th of October. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 46th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for Inscribed Stock of same issues, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER. Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 7 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MR. THERON S. KNAPP HAS RECEIVED the appointment of Cashier in the Banking Office of J. T. Van Vleck.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. F. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SZELEY and JOHN MOLHAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

$4.000 LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, IF APPLIED for immediately. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 235 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 42 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Cousumption skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.
My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN,
Statiouer, No. 142 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESMAR 1, 2, AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $4 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. WORTHINGTON,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, till 9 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual ineffeciency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, stating particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of locals as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., against SAMUEL N. PARMALEE, WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSON and MARY ANN his wife, THEODORE SCHUBERT and GEORGET. OLYPHANT.—Summons.—(For Relief.)—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of H. W. Robinson, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1859. WM. F. CASE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of October, 1859.
05-law6w W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-lawt0m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 139 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859. JOHN H. MORRELL, }
my19-law6w Th WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON KLY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 29, 1859.
06-law6w Th SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday,	Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday,	Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday,	Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday,	Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday,	Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday,	Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday,	Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday,	Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unrivaled accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 88 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage $15 | Deck $5
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places can be had:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$22 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	35 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	21 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA AND ALABAMA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-Orleans, $30; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 40 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COFER, on THURSDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARAISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents each.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—9:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:20 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East & Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:20 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st. Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, and 6:30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MAYFLOWER, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:20, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:20 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Moutreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

OUR RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Annual Meeting at Broome-street Church—Organization—Reports of the Treasurer and of the Manager.s—Proceedings and Addresses.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the American Bible Union, a well-known association, which has for its aim the preparation and diffusion of a revised translation of the Scriptures, was commenced yesterday morning in the church, corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets. The attendance of Delegates was not at first large. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Nominations, whose report was presented through Dr. ARMITAGE, the Chairman, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—The Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D.D. *Vice-Presidents*—The Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, the Rev. Alex. Campbell, the Rev. R. Campbell, the Rev. S. W. Lynd, the Rev. J. M. Crump, the Rev. R. Ryland, the Rev., L. B. Payne, the Rev. J. C. Onoken, Elder T. Fanning, Prof. E. Adkins, James B. Colgate, Eli Kelly, J. Boggs, John Bray, C. T. Goodwin, W. S. Clapp, J. Innes M. Shaw, and Ezra Smith, Esqs. *Managers for two Years*—J. Q. Adams, O. S. Purple, Geo. A. Merwin, Wm. D. Murphy, Wm. S. Hall, Thomas B. Stillman, J. H. Townsend, John B. Wells, F. Remington. *Managers for Three Years*—James W. Flinn, W. H. Pendleton, C. C. Norton, O. S. Parsely, C. C. Peachney, Hiram Hutchings, J. W. Sarles, Isaac T. Smith, S. T. Hillman.

The religious services with which the meetings of the Union are customarily commenced were then celebrated, and at their close

The President delivered the opening address, in the course of which he stated fully the objects of the Union. They knew, he said, that there was nothing contained in the Bible that did not come directly from God by inspiration. This being the case, they wanted the Scriptures pure, correct, and undefaced by loose translation or indefinite expression. It was to secure this end that they met from year to year, and solicited the hearty cooperation of all those who desired a faithful version of the Divine Word.

Dr. PARMLY submitted the Treasurer's report, of which the following is an abstract:

The American Bible Union in Account with E. Parmly, Treasurer.

Dr.	
Oct. 5, 1859.	
To cash paid as follows:	
English Scriptures	$19,043 27
Spanish Scriptures	510 26
German Scriptures	5,257 96
Rome and Foreign Missions, &c., by request of donors	686 80
Periodical Publications and Tracts	4,130 54
Karen Scriptures	250 00
Italian Scriptures	352 80
Agents' Salaries	4,054 96
Agents' Expenses	919 88
Clerks and Assistants	3,700 04
Bad bills, discount and interest	178 18
Officers and Managers' rooms, rent of	250 00
Filing certificates	23 03
Balance	155 55
Total	$40,147 62
Cr.	
Oct. 5, 1859	
By balance	$68 30
Cash from sales of Publications	3,204 26
Cash from Life Members, Directors, Churches Associations	36,875 06
Total	$40,147 62

The gross receipts for the year exceed those of the previous one by about $5,000. The balance in hand, with which to commence the labors of the ensuing year, being but trifling, the Treasurer urged the necessity of liberal aid for the more effective prosecution of the work in which the Union is engaged.

Mr. WYCKOFF presented the tenth annual report, of which the following is an abstract:

The report states that the work of the Union has been prosecuted during the last year with vigor and success. Opposers have been converted, more revisions have been published, and more errors in the English version of the Scriptures have been corrected. Rev. C. CROWE, a missionary in Central America, after having suffered great hardships and much persecution, has completed the revision of the Spanish New Testament. Five hundred copies of the Italian Testament have been granted to the reviser for distribution in Italy. An edition of several thousand copies of the new version of the Bible is printing in Piedmont. It is proposed to publish 50,000 copies. Aid is implored of the Union for the means necessary to support two colporteurs, at an expense of $150 each per annum.

The war in Europe, and the immense gathering of the armies in Germany, impelled Mr. ONCKEN to appeal to the Union for aid to circulate 100,000 Testaments among the soldiers More than $4,000 were promptly raised for this object, and many pious men, compelled to leave their homes and join the armies, were indefatigable in circulating the Scriptures under Mr. ONCKEN's directions. Mr. BECKER says that a few Christians in the army held meetings for prayer every evening. At Detmold more than 100 soldiers were present regularly at these gatherings.

The primary revisions of the Gospels of Luke and John in English have been issued. Matthew, in the same form, is passing through the press. Though thoroughly revised by a member of the Final Committee, it is to undergo the ordeal of general criticism by all interested in its perfection, before it is subjected to the examination of the college of the Final Revisers. Philemon, revised by another member of the Final Committee, is ready for publication the same as Matthew. Gallatians is also ready to be issued in the same manner. Dr. RODIGER, of Germany, has furnished valuable philological notes and criticisms on the revision of Job, for use in future editions of that work. Dr. HACKETT's visit to Greece has proved to be a measure of great advantage to the perfection of the work. He was able to follow the footsteps of Paul, to collect much valuable information, to consult with the most eminent living biblical scholars, and to familiarize himself with the plans of those parties in Western Europe who are now engaged in revising the translations of the Scriptures, which sprung up in the train of the Protestant Reformation. During the past year, the calls have been very urgent for aid to assist in circulating the Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Burmese, Karen, and Bengali Scriptures; also from those interested in the elevation of the Indians of our own Continent. A series of 24 one-page tracts has been issued, and is furnished in packages for general distribution. Over a million have been circulated during the year. Several larger tracts are soon to be issued. The third volume of the Documentary History is now complete, and will soon be issued from the press, bringing down the history of the Union's work to the present time.

The receipts of the year are a little over $40,000, being an increase of about $5,000 over the amount of last year.

The Rev. Mr. EVANS, of Stamford, Conn., in moving the adoption of this Report, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Rev. A. KINOMAN NOTT, who, one year ago, gave his testimony in behalf of this cause, in which he (the speaker) wished now to follow his example, and lend his feeble strength in the work of giving the whole Bible to the whole world.

The Rev. Dr. CONANT seconded the report, which was adopted unanimously.

The President announced the names of gentlemen whom he nominated as Committees on Matthew, the German Scriptures, the Spanish Scriptures, the Italian Scriptures, Tracts, the Gospel of St. John, St. Luke, Publications, Scriptures for the Heathen, Scripture Distribution, English Scripture, Legacies, Dr. MASON's Letter, Letters of Drs. BEAYTON and ROSE and Obituaries.

This concluded the business of the morning session, which was closed by devotional exercises. The interval that elapsed between the adjournment and the opening of the afternoon session was variously occupied. In the first place, the delegates were, according to a time-honored and commendable custom, invited to partake of the hospitalities so liberally provided for them by the ladies of the congregation. Then there were conferences of the several Committees, followed by religious services, and a sort of informal consultation generally.

The afternoon's business was limited to a free conference, in which Mr. BUCHER, (the courteous Secretary,) the Rev. Dr. CHALLIN, of Pa., and others, took part.

Mr. E. M. BARKER, of New-Jersey, declared his entire concurrence in the objects of the Union, and remarked, in passing, that Evangelical Christians throughout the land were now reading a revision of King JAMES' Bible.

The Rev. W. B. MAXSON, D. D., spoke of the paramount need of a revision of the Scriptures, and besought influential cooperation in carrying on the work.

The Rev. Dr. L. C. BATES, of New-York, impressed on his audience the importance of obtaining for the Union a wider publicity by the gratuitous dissemination of tracts.

Short addresses were made by the Rev. E. H. BALLARD and the Rev. Mr. GALE.

Rev. Dr. BROADUS, of Va., said their great need was that when a man opened the Bible he should know, on competent authority, that what he read therein was what God had actually said. The Bible in common use was an improvement on WICKLIFFE's and other earlier translations. If the God of the Bible had preferred those earlier versions he would have preserved them. If He preferred the present version, He would so influence the hearts of men that no other rendering would be accepted or approved. But let the Word of God speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and God would lend His countenance to every effort which aspired to effect that glorious result.

A hymn was sung, and subsequently the Convention was addressed by the Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. T. S. BARCKENRIDGE, (brother of the Vice-President of the United States,) of Indiana. The latter declared that the work of Revision was shown to be favored by God, because of the cessation of opposition to it.

The Rev. Mr. REW, of Texas, related his experience as an agent of the Revision enterprise there, in which, within eight months, he raised by subscriptions and contributions upwards of $10,000.

The last address, previous to the evening adjournment for refreshments, was made by Elder CLEMENTS, of Jordon, N. Y.

The session closed with prayer.

At 6 o'clock a free conference was opened, under the lead of Mr. BARCKENRIDGE, at which various addresses were made. At 7 the business of the Union was resumed, according to the programme submitted by the Committee of Arrangements, through their Chairman, the Rev. Mr. CLEGHORN, of New-York.

At seven o'clock the church was well filled, consequent on the announcement made throughout the day that the evening addresses would be made by the Rev. Mr. LOOS, of Virginia, and the Rev. Mr. CLEGHORN, of New-York. Mr. LOOS enjoys much reputation among his co-religionists as an earnest, effective and accomplished speaker. His remarks had for their topic the religious importance of the work in which the Bible Union is engaged, and the duty of every true Christian to spare no effort to promote it. It was after nine o'clock when Mr. CLEGHORN had concluded. The Convention was adjourned until nine o'clock to-day.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Annual Meeting at Philadelphia of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Treasurer's and General Reports—Operations of the Past Year.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is now holding its annual meeting in this city. This society, which was incorporated in 1812, in Massachusetts, and which that year held its annual meeting in a small parlor, now draws together thousands from all parts of the East, North and West It is confined mostly to these parts because the denominations which support it do not extend far South, viz.: Congregationalists and New School Presbyterians. It is some six years since the Dutch Reformed Church withdrew and formed a Missionary Board for themselves.

At 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. WOACESTER announced that he had a letter from the President, Dr. MARK HOPKINS, stating that on account of sickness he would he unable to be present at the meeting, but rejolced that the conduct of it would be in the hands of one so well able to preside over the body, and one who had so long taken so great interest in its doings, and had given a son to the work. He referred, of course, to the Vice President, Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania. As it was found that he was also absent, Judge STRONG was chosen to preside *pro tem.* On motion of Dr. WORCESTER, the Rev. Mr. PETTINGHLL, of Albany, was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. SHEPHERD, of Bristol, R. I. After singing, the Treasurer's report was read by J. M. GORDON, Esq., Treasurer. The following is an exhibit of the financial condition of the Board during the year:

Ordinary donations, $263,804 45; legacies, $49,963 03; contributions to the deficiency fund, $12,792 93; sums from other sources, $24,355 04, making a total of $350,915 45, an advance of $16,896 97 on the receipts of the previous year. Of the "ordinary donations" the children have contributed $6,589 35 for the "Mission School Enterprise." The expenditures of the year were $376,418 71, which sum is in excess of the receipts $25,503 26. The debt, August 1, 1858, was $40,870 87. Deducting the contributions to the deficiency fund, there remained August 1, 1859, a balance of $28,077 94. Adding to this sum the excess of expenditures above the receipts, (aside from the deficiency fund,) we have $66,374 13 as the entire debt of the Board at the commencement of the present financial year.

The Treasurer's report was followed by that of the Executive Committee. It was read by Dr. ANDERSON. The two African missions are far apart—one under the burning zone and the other in the temperate regions. The climate is a great drawback to the work here. It has become a question whether it be not possible to obtain colored laborers from Sierra Leone or from some other colony along the coast.

The Zulu Mission goes on about as usual. Mr. LINDLEY, one of the missionaries, is at the present meeting. Among the colonists are many sincere friends to the missionary cause. The natives live in peace and general prosperity. The native language has been reduced to writing, and books are printed. The seven churches are yet in their infancy. There were encouraging signs of a revival at the close of 1858. Never was there within the bounds of the mission a more advancing civilization nor a more hopeful prospect of triumph for the Gospel.

In Greece Dr. KING continues his work unmolested, and with increasing signs of success. It is said a Bishop has ordered four hundred copies of the Greek Testament for his own diocese.

The following is a summary statement of the Missions, with their laborers, &c., sustained by the Board:

MISSIONS.

Number of Missions	26
Number of Stations	127
Number of Out-Stations	131

LABORERS EMPLOYED.

Number of ordained missionaries, (eight being physicians)	169
Number of physicians not ordained	4
Number of other male assistants	14
Number of female assistants	210
Number of laborers sent from this country	— 397
Number of native pastors	21
Number of native preachers	222
Number of native helpers	254
Whole number of native helpers	— 497
Whole number of laborers connected with the Missions	— 894

THE PRESS.

Number of printing establishments	5
Pages printed last year, as far as reported	41,529,940

THE CHURCHES.

Number of Churches, (including all at the Sandwich Islands,)	153
Number of Church members, (do. do.,)	23,515
Added during the year, (do. do.,)	1,279

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of Seminaries	7
Number of other Boarding Schools	19
Number of Free Schools, (omitting those at the Sandwich Islands,)	313
Number of pupils in Free Schools, (omitting those at the Sandwich Islands,)	7,911
Number of pupils in Seminaries	401
Number of pupils in Boarding Schools	537
Whole number in Semioaries and Schools	8,349

After hearing the report the Board adjourned.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. HAWES, of Hartford, conducted the opening services, and the Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, preached from the words found in the 13th chapter of Matthew and 33d verse. The Board then adjourned.

Proceedings of the Second Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The prayer meeting this morning at 8 A. M. was conducted by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York. At 3½ the regular session of the Board commenced, when Dr. WOACESTER read the report of the preceding day and also those of the former year. A communication from the Hon. W. J. HUBBARD was read, in which he utterly declined a reelection to the Prudential Committee. He expressed his thanks for the kindness he had received of the members of the Board, and expressed his continued interest in the work in which it was engaged. This was followed by the reading of the abstract of the regular report by the Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, covering the Choctaw nation where the Board, during the past year, has seen fit to suspend its labors—the Cherokee nation, which has been afflicted by the death of the Rev. S. A. WORCESTER, its oldest member, and the Rev. JOHN HUSS, a valued and highly useful native pastor—the Dacota mission, where larger congregations have been collected than in any previous year. Mr. RIGGS has translated *Pilgrim's Progress*, and it has been published by the American Tract Society at New-Zealand. This has met with a welcome reception. The mission to the Ojibwas has been deprived of a portion of the labors of Mr. WHEELER, in consequence of poor health. The Seneca mission is in a prosperous condition. The day schools, formerly under the care of the Board, have been taken charge of by the State of New-York. The orphan asylum gains in confidence as it becomes better understood.

Dr. ANDERSON then read a special report on the present financial state of the Board. The question is, how we shall free the Society from the present burden, and continue to advance in this work. The embarrassment is not owing to the increased number sent out, for more have gone to foreign lands to labor, in former periods, than lately, during the same time. There has been an increase in the contributions of the churches, but it has not come up to the demand. He gave an account of the manner in which the Prudential Committee managed at Boston, stating that estimates were sent from the various stations giving the various amounts needed for the coming year, and the appropriations were based on these, but generally the year ended with a much greater demand upon the treasury than missionaries supposed. Shall they be limited to this, is the question for the Churches to decide. If curtailment is to be made, where shall it begin? It is certain that relinquishing any mission will not diminish the expenses for the coming year, for in that event the missionaries must be brought back. We need some more systematic manner and more regularity in the contributions to the American Board.

Dr. POMROY followed with an appeal from a different stand-point. He would take it from the churches—from the names of the missionaries. God is opening every land and nation to the entrance of his Word; and now let those who love Jesus Christ look at this work as He views it. He proposed a Jubilee sermon and contribution some time during the coming year. An eloquent sermon from every minister, and none could help being eloquent on this if he got hold of the subject. He was ashamed of the offerings to the Board called *donations*. Let the debt not be mentioned, but let all be called upon to contribute for the Board, and then the matter could be done, and the Board be free from debt. If the love of Christ is truly and deeply in the heart the Board will not want. He doubted not that there were 150 young men in our colleges preparing to go out as missionaries.

The Rev. Dr. WADDINGTON, of London, followed in a few remarks assuring the Board of his interest in its work, especially in Turkey, as he was more familiar with that part. He well knew of the faithful and self-denying labors of DWIGHT, HAMLIN and SCHAUFFLER. He rejoiced to have the opportunity of welcoming to his home one of the Secretaries of this Board—the Rev. Dr. POMROY. If the revival is a true work in this country it will very speedily wipe out the debt about which so much is now said. There is an abundance of the precious metal in this country, for some are almost covered with it.

Several committees were then appointed and the Board adjourned to attend the noon meeting in Jaynes' Hall.

The Episcopal Convention of the United States.

MEETING AT RICHMOND—ORGANIZATION OF THE CLERGY AND OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The Episcopal Convention organized here to-day, after a sermon by Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee. Dr. CLEGHORN, of New-York, was chosen President of the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates, and Dr. HOWE, Secretary. The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

The House of Bishops also assembled here to-day. Bishop MEADE presided by right of seniority, and Dr. BALCH, of Maryland, was elected Secretary.

DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

The Fillibuster Excitement—The Mails Safely off—Departure of the Baltic and Northern Light—Search for the St. Louis.

The uncertainty about the route by which the mails were to be dispatched to California, the news from New-Orleans regarding Gen. WALKER, and the anxiety manifested by the prominent fillibusters in this City to find some pretext by which they might manage to join their illustrious chief without subjecting themselves to prosecution for violation of the neutrality laws, combined to throw the City into a state of unusual excitement yesterday. At 12½ o'clock it was decided to send the mails by the *Northern Light*. Just before this was determined on, JOHNSON called at the Post-office and told the Postmaster-General that he would surrender his contract if the Department would release him and his sureties. This was agreed to, and the mails were ordered to be sent by the Vanderbilt steamer, under the provisional arrangement made some four or five weeks ago, in case of JOHNSON's failure.

Mr. VANDERBILT receives for carrying the New-York, New-Orleans, San Francisco and all the other mails twice a month, the same sum as heretofore—$167,500 for nine months, from the 1st of October 1859, to the 1st of July, 1860, divided as follows: For the New-York mails, $37,500, and for the connecting line between New-Orleans and Key West, $150,000. This is for steamer service only, exclusive of that rendered by the Panama Railroad, with which there is a separate contract. The Railroad proposed to carry the mails for 22 cents a pound, or for $100,000 per annum. The Department yesterday accepted the latter offer. The great object in keeping the matter in abeyance till the last moment, was to give all parties a fair chance, as far as consistent, with a due regard to having the mails safely and promptly dispatched, and to guard the Department against damages that might be claimed by the contractors for not delivering the mails. These difficulties have both been satisfactorily disposed of, and a contract has been made for carrying the mails at about *one-quarter the price* paid heretofore. The Postmaster-General proposed to telegraph to New-Orleans to have the steamer which leaves there to-day for New-York take the California mails to Havana and put them on board the *Northern Light*, but this, he was assured by Commodore VANDERBILT, could not be done this trip. Hereafter the mails will leave New-York and New-Orleans on the 5th and 20th of each month, as formerly.

The California mails were forwarded to New-York several days ago, in anticipation of the difficulty, and had been made up at the Post-office with the Aspinwall, Panama and other foreign mails which were to have been sent by the *Northern Light*.

Having thus settled a vexatious difficulty, Post-master-General HOLT and his assistant, Mr. KING, left yesterday afternoon for Washington.

The multitude, however, were on the *qui vive* for the fillibusters, and long before the *Northern Light* left her dock at the foot of Warren-street, there was a large crowd collected, anxious to witness the departure of those illustrious individuals who are continually making abortive attempts to leave their country for their country's good. Marshal RYNDERS excited to unwonted activity by instructions from Washington, was in attendance, but he failed to detect any suspicious characters among the six or seven hundred passengers on board, and the vessel left her wharf without any interference on the part of the authorities. Parties, who pretended to be well informed, stated, but not in the Marshal's hearing, that there were 150 passengers, among those on the list, destined for Nicaragua. T. F. MEAGHER, Esq., took his departure by the vessel, as bearer of dispatches to Prof. DIMITRY, United States Minister at Costa Rica.

At the dock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co. the crowd was the largest and the most excited. After some two or three years of resting and rusting, the *Baltic*, of the old Collins line, had again been refitted, and brought into service. The steamer, which was a favorite one in the earlier days of Transatlantic steamer navigation, proves to have lost none of her popularity. Enlarged accommodations gave room for an almost unlimited number of passengers, and the multitude which availed themselves of them was almost countless. In the fore cabin three tiers of berths have been fitted up. Although this part of the vessel is styled the steerage, its location should earn it a better name. So many passages were taken here that the sleepers must consent to be packed as closely as figs in a drum. All that can save them from the horrors of this middle passage will be the license to breathe as much of the sea air as they may desire. Cheap tickets aggravated the rush, and those who were unfortunate enough to have friends leaving were placed in a most unpleasant predicament. It was barely possible for them to get on board the steamer with the starting traveler, by one of the two narrow gangways; but escape was almost as impossible as for a fly to emerge from a patent trap. When the word was given to clear the ship, and exclude all but those who had passage-tickets, the excitement became intense. There were mothers with babies in their arms, and children who should have been in arms, but were not; strong, hard-fisted men, able to take care of themselves, and numbers who never before doubted their ability to edge their way through a crowd. Last, but not least, there were hundreds on the wharf curious to see the fillibusters, and several deputy United States Marshals, anxious to catch them. Of the two latter classes neither were gratified. Among the thousand passengers which sailed there may have been those whose intentions were warlike, but none avowed themselves to be Nicaraguan emigrants, and at 2½ o'clock the *Baltic* cast off her lines, and glided down the Bay amid cheers, tears, and waving of handkerchiefs.

Meantime, the officers were on the look-out for the *St. Louis*, which was advertised to sail for San Juan del Norte under the Johnson contract. Much to the surprise of the Deputy Marshals, the vessel was not to be found at her dock at the foot of Warren-street. Search was immediately instituted for her, as it was rumored that a large party of fillibusters had taken passage by her. The vessel was finally discovered lying at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, where it was said she had been taken for repairs. As she was, to all appearance, thoroughly fitted for sea, Marshal RYNDERS ordered a strict watch to be kept of her, movements, that she might not leave port without a clearance, should she make an attempt to do so.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA AT THIS PORT AND OF THE DE SOTO AT NEW-ORLEANS—RETIREMENT OF CAPTAIN-GENERAL CONCHA—THE TACON THEATRE—THE MARKETS.

The U. S. steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived here yesterday at noon.

The *Cahawba* left New-Orleans on the 27th, at 8 A.M., and entered the port of Havana at 5 P. M. on the 29th, and left at 1:30 P.M. on the 30th ult.

It was reported at Havana that Captain-General CONCHA would be relieved from office about the 12th November. His departure will be a great loss to the Island of Cuba. His successor is not yet known.

Three persons suspected of being annexationists, have been condemned to "Presidio," and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor, by the Courts of the country, and approved by the Royal Audencia.

The Tacon Theatre has been engaged by MAX MARETZEK, who will, with his troupe, open the Opera Season on the 1st of November, alternating with the dramatic corps now in possession, until the 1st of December, when MARETZEK will have sole control.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana on the 3d inst., has arrived here.

The political news is unimportant.

Sugar had improved.

Exchange ruled high and firm. On London, it was 15@16 ℔ cent. premium; on this city 4@5½ ℔ cent., and on New-York 6½@7 ℔ cent.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

The Fall Hat sold by KNOX is tasty in style, neat in appearance, and unrivaled in material. Every one who desires to have a fashionable hat should purchase at KNOX's Hat Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The family destitute of this preparation is literally without the only safe and certain means of curing those eruptions, ulcers, swellings, and painful nervous complaints so common to us all. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Readers of the TIMES will notice that ILIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, has greatly reduced the price of English carpeting, rugs, oil-cloth, &c., far below any quoted in this City.

[Advertisement.]

A GRAND AMALGAMATED CRICKET MATCH FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ALL-ENGLAND PLAYERS.—A grand amalgamated cricket match will come off on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, between six of the United States and six of the All-England. The following gentlemen, cricket players from the St. George and New-York Clubs, will take part in the game: Messrs. Gibbes, H. Wright, Lang, Waller, Ford, J. Van Buren, Head, G. Higham, Sharp and Wilby.

[Advertisement.]

THE GYMNASIUM.
Gymnastic Suits,
Cotton, Silk or Worsted.
A great variety and all sizes, at
RANKIN'S,
No. 637 Broadway,
And No. 90 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

DINNER TO THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 7TH INST.—A public dinner will be given to the All-England Eleven Cricketers at the Astor House. Tickets $4, which can be had by applying to the Committee or at the Astor House.
Committee—GIBBES, WELLS, WALLER, FORD, WINTON, SHARP, BAGE and WALKER.

[Advertisement.]

BARGAINS IN
HOSIERY
AND MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
at No. 637 Broadway, and No. 90 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & CO.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 5.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	102½	100 Reading Railroad	42¾
7,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 87½		200 do	42½
1,000 Virginia S. 6s	94	400 do	42
11,000 Missouri S. 6s	83¾	300 do	b60 42¾
5,000 do	s10 83¾	360 MichSe.&N.Ia 6s	80½
5,000 do	83¾	200 do	80¾
500 Ill. Cent. R.	84	12,000 Panama Railroad	117
5,000 H.&St.J.R.B.e.l.	63½	50 do	s60 116½
7 Bank of America	110¾	300 Illinois Cen. R.	66
6 Bank State N. Y.	100	50 do	s30 66
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	102	100 do	b60 66¼
50 Cum. Coal Pref.	s60 12¾	560 Galena & Chi. R.	72
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	76	100 do	h15 72
665 do	75	260 do	s10 72
100 do	b30 75	150 do	s15 72
200 do	75¾	100 do	s30 72
100 Indianap. & Cin. R.	49	100 do	72½
1560 N. Y. Central R.	79	50 do	h15 72¾
100 do	b60 79½	100 do	s10 72½
500 do	79½	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b10 20¾
600 do	b60 79¾	100 do	20¾
1550 do	79¾	50 do	20¾
250 do	s30 79¾	50 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	65½
150 do	b30 79¾	150 do	s60 65¾
50 do	h10 79¾	150 do	s15 65¾
300 do	s10 79½	950 do	65
550 do	s15 79¾	150 do	s30 64
250 do	c 79	450 do	s10 65
200 do	s10 79	150 do	s30 65
200 Hudson River R.	34¾	200 do	b10 65
200 do	34¾	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	5¾
100 Harlem Railroad	9¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	102¾	100 Harlem Railroad	9¾
5,000 Louisiana S. 6s	83	100 Reading Rail'd.	b30 41½
3,000 California S. 7s	92¾	do	41¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	87¾	500 do	b30 41
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	50 Illinois Cent. R.	66
3,000 E. R. 5th M. B.	30	100 do	66¾
2,000 N. C. State 6s	97	50 Mich. Cen. Railroad	42¾
2,500 Ill. Cent. R. B.	84½	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	20
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	74¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	71¾
10 Erie Railroad	43	200 do	71¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	79¾	100 do	71¾
200 do	2d 78½	900 do	71
950 do	s3 78½	300 Cl. & Tol. Railroad	20½
100 do	b4 78¾	460 Chi. & Rock I. R.	64
200 do	b30 78¾	do	h60 64¼
100 do	s30 78½	100 do	64¼
100 do	s3 78¾	100 do	64¾
200 do	s60 78	100 do	b60 64¾
100 do	b60 78¾	600 do	b60 65
1200 do	c 78½	100 do	s15 64½

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

In Money affairs to-day the changes were not important. The regular dealers at Bank are well accommodated at 7 ℔ cent. on bills running from 60 to 90 days, and outside Discounts are made at 7 ℔ cent. for very prime 4 months' paper, and 7½@8 ℔ cent. on paper of same class at 6 months. Fair or single name bills rate 1½@2 ℔ cent. less favorably for the borrower. Demand Loans to the Stock Brokers are 6@7 ℔ cent., the inside figure being mostly current to the old-established firms. The market, on a general report of the day's movements, is quite steady, and rather free of apprehension as to its future working. The export demand for Bullion for the steamers on Saturday is not important, although a good supply of California Gold bars is offering. The Exchanges to-day are easier, and we learn that before the close of the Boston mail yesterday, a concession was made on a considerable amount of Southern-drawn bills on London, with Bankers' indorsement here, netting a sixteenth under 110 ℔ cent. The terms for Bank and Bankers' bills today are called 110@110¼, with business at the inside figure. On Paris, the rates are f.5.15@f.5.13¾.

There was considerable speculative excitement in the Stock Exchange to-day, with unsettled prices on most of the dealings. In New-York Central Shares the transactions altogether amount to full 14,000 shares, opening at 79, selling at 79¼@½, then at 79 again, all at the early Board. On the Street, the downward movement was more precipitate, and before 2 o'clock the Stock sold as low as 77¾ ℔ cent. At the afternoon Board the sales opened at 78½, and advanced to 78½ on the printed list, and subsequently to 78¾ ℔ cent. And finally, at 4 o'clock, on the Street, a round offer to sell 1,500 shares at 78⅝ was accepted, after which 79 ℔ cent. was paid, the market leaving off 78¾@79 ℔ cent. These varied movements in this leading Stock were free from panic feeling, and although a considerable supply of new certificates, realized on since Monday for the *Bull* account, was said to be on the Street, new buyers came forward at the decline with much freedom, creating more than ordinary interest among the jobbers both at the Board and on the sidewalk. The decline on Central carried the Western shares, and also Reading, to lower points, the final closing being, for Galena and Chicago, 71¾; Rock Island, 64¾; Michigan Central, 42½@½; Michigan Guaranteed, 20½@20½; Toledo, 20½@½; Illinois Central, 66@66½; and Reading 41½@½—these rates being ¼@¾ ℔ cent. above the very lowest rates of the day. In State Stocks the prices were much the same as yesterday, and for Railway mortgages there was a moderate inquiry, without much variation in the bidding. The general market left off at a late hour in the afternoon, somewhat unsettled.

The Customs, to-day, were $106,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $52,000; disbursements, $220,000; balance this afternoon, $4,919,042.

From the first monthly return of the Receiver of the Erie Company, filed with the Courts, we make the following summary: remarking that as the Receiver came into his charge on the 16th August, the present return embraces six weeks, instead of a calendar month, as hereafter to be observed in his returns:

Received, Aug. 16, from Company	$3,006
Gross receipts to Sept. 1	$181,508
Gross receipts in Sept	419,206—600,624
Miscellaneous arrearages	20,401
Total	$624,038
Paid operating expenses, current and in arrear, to Oct. 1	$352,488
Bills for back supplies	51,453
Other bills and rents in arrear	81,973
Installment on old judgment s	10,000
Bill for iron in arrears	19,210
Bills for supplies	69,197—554,321
Cash balance on hand	$39,717

We learn from the counsel of the Receiver that he is likely to make his first payments on the over-due mortgage coupons—the May coupon on the first mortgage having precedence—as early as November, or in the course of that month, which is a month earlier than expected when he took charge of the property.

The Rock Island Road earned in September, 1859 $114,788 | 1858 $89,111

Increase $25,677

The Cleveland and Toledo receipts for September compare with the same month last year as follows:

	Sept. 1858.	Sept. 1859.
Freight	$29,703	$24,058
Passengers	43,292	59,325
Total	$62,995	$83,383

The Secretary of the Company writes:

"You will notice that, although our receipts are a decrease from 1858, in September, that our freight is better than last year. The falling off in passengers is accounted for by the disastrous "strike" on the Michigan Southern Road, and the location of the State Fair this year at Zanesville. Last year it was at Sandusky."

The Pacific Mail shares fell to day to 74¼ ℔ cent. on the announcement that the regular United States mails were dispatched by the Vanderbilt opposition steamer *Northern Light*. At the last hour the *St. Louis*, of the Pacific Company's line, which had been placed, on certain conditions, at the command of the Johnson contractors for the mails, *vid* Nicaragua, was withdrawn, the terms not being complied with. The *Baltic*, of the North Atlantic line, left for Aspinwall and the Panama connexion with the Pacific Company with a very large number of passengers and an independent mail.

The Superintendent of the Bank Department has called for the usual quarterly statement from each Bank of the State, as on the morning of Sept 24, 1859.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rate current at the banking office of THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	¼@—
New-England and New-Jersey	½@—
Philadelphia	½@¾
Baltimore	¾@¾
Interior Pennsylvania	½@¾
Interior Maryland	¾@⅞
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	1 @—
South Carolina and Georgia	1 @1¼
North Carolina	1 @—
Virginia	⅞@—
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¼@2¾
Michigan	1½@—
Tennessee	1½@—
Free Indiana	1¾@—
Louisiana	1 @—
Mobile	⅛@—
Can

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2511. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Nicaraguan Expedition.

STOPPAGE OF THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA AT NEW-ORLEANS — ZEALOUS LABORS OF THE FEDERAL OFFICERS—TROOPS MARCHED TO THE POINT OF DEPARTURE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

Late last night an official dispatch was received from New-Orleans stating that the steamer *Philadelphia* had been seized by the U. S. Marshal. An answer was immediately transmitted, directing the retention of the Captain and crew in view of judicial proceedings, and to hold the vessel, which, if it shall be found she was employed in a fillibustering expedition, will be subject to forfeiture. The dispatch further stated that an artillery company, from Baton Rouge, was on its way to the point where it is said the fillibusters have congregated, and were to be used by the United States Marshal, as occasion may require, in the effort to arrest them. Never has more earnestness been exhibited with regard to any similar expedition than in relation to this one, for the frustration of which the most vigorous measures have been adopted. So far the efforts of the Federal officers have been successful, and it is reliably asserted that their proceedings are altogether satisfactory to the Government.

The instructions sent to Mobile not only refer to the fillibusters connected with the present expedition, but also to those who went out in the former one, in the afterwards wrecked schooner *Susan*. The order is to arrest them.

Affairs at Washington.

OUR MINISTER IN CHINA—THE ANTI-DOUGLAS PAMPHLET—COMMERCIAL LAWS OF BRAZIL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

While it is authoritatively stated that "it may be that Minister WARD did set out for Peking, and is there now, after having exchanged ratifications of the treaty," yet no official advices to that effect have been received at the State Department. It may be mentioned that Capt. TATNALL, in a letter, dated the 4th of July, says that the invitation of the Governor of the Province to Mr. WARD, designated the 8th of that month for a conference with him.

The President has recognized HENRY A. PIERCE as Consul of the kingdom of the Hawaiin Islands for Boston, New-Bedford, Portsmouth and Portland, to reside at Boston.

A second edition of Judge BLACK'S pamphlet has been issued, with an appendix, in reply to Senator DOUGLAS' Wooster speech, and to the criticisms of a different kind which have appeared in other quarters.

The commercial restrictions of Brazil have been further relaxed. This is a snbject in which the Administration has taken an active interest. An official dispatch was received to-day, announcing that the export duty of ten per centum heretofore charged on the leading exports of Brazil, including sugar, hides, and other native products, has been reduced to eight per centum, by a recent decree of the Emperor, which is now in full force.

The Coming European News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX—DETENTION OF HER ADVICES.

SACKVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool 24th ult., arrived at Halifax to-day, bnt owing to a desperate storm of wind and rain the express with the news will not reach this place before 9 or 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

The Nova Scotia line is reported out of working order this evening.

State Fair at Albany.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS—PRIZES FOR CATTLE—ENTRIES,—RECEIPTS, ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The weather continues fine, but with a great change from heat to cold, and overcoats are in requisition.

The Fair grounds were filled to suffocation to-day, over 50,000 persons having visited them.

The largest portion of the premiums were awarded to-day, and the show of cattle and horses in the ring exceeded all previous years.

In short-horns a large portion of the premiums were borne off by SAMUEL THORN, of Thorndale.

G. R. PAGE, of Sennett, took the **first prize for the** best short-horn bull of three years and upwards, and A. J. BECAR for the best short-horn bull of two years old.

In Devons, C. WAINWRIGHT, of Rhinebeck, and E. G. FEAILE, of West Farms, took a majority of the premiums.

In Ayrshires, Messrs. MATHER and MOORE, of Albany, and S. D. HUNGERFORD, took the principal prizes.

In Herefords ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., was the most successful competitor.

The show in the horse ring to-day was devoid of attraction.

During the day the American Express Company's teams visited the grounds; one team driven by one of the Company, consisting of five span of black horses, presented a fine appearance, and attracted general admiration, both for the beanty of the horses and the skill exhibited in driving them.

The entries to-day were swelled to 355. The receipts prove the entire success of the Fair. They foot up as follows; Receipts of last night, $7,875 13; receipts to-day, $8,261; total up to the close of to-day's exhibition, $16,136 13; total receipts last year, $10,615; increase up to to-night over last year's total, $5,371 13. The total receipts in Buffalo in 1857, which were the largest before realized, were $15,073 89; the increase to-night over the whole receipts in Buffalo, is $1,062 24, and to this the receipts of to-morrow will have to be added. This will put the present exhibition far ahead of any other in the annals of the Society.

The meeting to-night for discussion in the Society's hall was largely attended.

From Boston.

COMMERCE OF THE PORTS OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN—MONTHLY STATEMENT—THE PUTNAM PHALANX.

Monthly statement of the value of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandize entered during the month of September, 1859:

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

Imports.	Value.
Dutiable, entered for consumption	$1,820,073
Dutiable, warehoused	557,266
Free (exclusive of specie and bullion)	938,035
Specie and Bullion	—
Total Imports	$3,315,377
Exports.	Value.
Domestic Merchandiae	$802,652
Foreign Merchandise, dutiable	72,576
Foreign Merchandise, free	42,360
Specie and Bullion	509,000
Total Exports	$1,426,588
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	846,012

The Putnam Phalanx left here at an early hour this morning for home.

JOHN E. WILDER, the well-known safe maker, died yesterday at Chelsea.

Fires.

PLANING-MILL BURNT AT ST. LOUIS—A ROPE FACTORY DESTROYED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The planing-mill of HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., at Leavenworth, Kansas, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $20,000; insured $7,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 6.

A large rope factory was burned to-day. Loss $100,000. Insured $70,000.

Reform in Baltimore.

MEETING OF THOSE OPPOSED TO THE MOVEMENT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 6.

A town meeting to sustain the Mayor in his opposition to the reform movement was held this afternoon in Monument-square. The gathering was quite small, and is regarded as a failure in point of num bers. The resolutions and speeches were moderate in tone. There was no disorder.

A cavalcade of sixteen omnibusses, some with eight horses attached, formerly on the Tenth and Eleventh-street lines in Philadelphia, passed through Baltimore this afternoon on their way to Washington.

Political.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Oct. 6.

JONES, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Eighth District by a majority ranging from 250 to 350. In the Seventh District HILL, Opposition, is re-elected by 250 majority. Gov. BROWN'S majority is fully 15,000. The Democrats are successful in all but the Third and Seventh Congressional Districts.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The returns of the Mississippi election show Democratic gains.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Democrats of the Sixth District to-day held a Convention at Salem, and elected Dr. GEO. B. LORING and ENOS WILLIAMS as Delegates to the Charleston Convention. Both are considered as DOUGLAS men.

NEW-YORK JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS—NOMINATIONS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Republican Judicial Convention to-day nominated Judge HARRIS for the Supreme Court of this District.

The American Convention was also held to-day. The Convention voted down a resolution to nominate, and adjourned *sine die*.

New-Hampshire State Fair.

THE TENTS BLOWN DOWN BY A HURRICANE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

All the tents were blown down, and the exhibitors' pavilion of the New-Hsmpshire State Fair, at Dover, was badly damaged by the gale this morning. Although some ten thousand people were present, none were injured.

Louisiana.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE STILL IN ACTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Louisiana Vigilance Committee still continue their operations.

Naval Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Government steamer *Mohawk*, from New-York, has arrived.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA.

Price Victorious in Eleven Rounds—Biography of the Combatants—Other Exploits of the Ring.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The prize-fight between Australian KELLY and ED. PRICE came off this afternoon at Point Abino, and was won by the latter in twelve rounds, and forty minutes.

KELLY was seconded by HARRY GRIBBEN and JEMMY MASSEY, and PRICE by HENAN and MACKEY.

At 1:40 P. M. the men shook hands and stripped for the fight. KELLY appeared one bunch of muscle, and the more powerful of the two, while PRICE was clean-limbed, lighter and more active. PRICE held $200 in his hand, offering to bet it that KELLY could not whip him in an hour, but nobody took it.

FIRST ROUND—Considerable sparring; PRICE smiling and good natured; KELLY seeming cool and resolute. After one or two light passes, they clinched, PRICE throwing KELLY, but getting a black eye in the tussel.

SECOND ROUND—The men went briskly to work; after some counter-hitting PRICE struck KELLY on his left eye, drawing the first blood; some brisk fighting was then done; KELLY struck PRICE a blow which HENNAN claimed was foul, saying he would claim the fight if it was done again; the referee decided it was not foul; PRICE was carried to his corner by his seconds; round drawn.

THIRD ROUND—Some wide sparring, and one or two body blows exchanged; the men clinched, PRICE throwing KELLY.

FOURTH ROUND—Without much ado; KELLY struck lull for PRICE'S breast, but missed his blow, PRICE dodging quickly and completely; they interchanged some hard blows, and PRICE backed to his corner; they clinched, and KELLY knocked PRICE down.

FIFTH ROUND—KELLY came up more confident; PRICE looking not quite so fresh, though smiling; both guarded and cautious; closed in briskly, and a dozen or two blows exchanged; KELLY down; two to one offered on PRICE, with no takers.

SIXTH ROUND.—Both came to the scratch after merely washing their mouths with water; KELLY lead off with a stinger under PRICE'S ear, receiving one full on the eye in return; they clinched, and KELLY was thrown heavily.

SEVENTH ROUND—Both came up smiling and spirited; KELLY was backed by PRICE into his corner, KELLY'S eye bleeding profusely, PRICE bleeding on the neck; five to two offered on PRICE, heavy blows interchanged, and KELLY dropped.

EIGHTH ROUND—A very short round; after sparring less than a quarter of a minute, PRICE knocked KELLY down.

NINTH ROUND—PRICE improving, and backed KELLY to his corner; after some sparring they clinched, PRICE throwing KELLY.

TENTH ROUND—PRICE again backed KELLY to his corner; they clinched, PRICE giving KELLY some severe body blows; KELLY fell. This round lasted one minute.

ELEVENTH ROUND—PRICE still backing KELLY to his corner; a few passes exchanged, PRICE knocked KELLY down. This round lasted half a minute.

TWELFTH ROUND—PRICE very confident; KELLY more so than before; after some light sparring, some hard fighting was done, PRICE getling KELLY "in chancery," and punishing him severely; KELLY down.

Upon time being called for the thirteenlh round, KELLY'S second came to the cenlre of the ring and threw up his cap as a signal of defeat.

The fight lasted forty minutes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The fight lasted 27¾ instead of 40 minutes. What is described as the second and third rounds was but one, making eleven rounds. At the end of the fourth round, PRICE dropped to evade KELLY'S blow, and was not knocked down. The whole Police force of Buffalo was stationed at the ferry landing to arrest the principals on their return, but we hear of no arrests being made. The fight was witnessed by about seven hundred persons. KELLY'S physicians report his injuries to be of a dangerous character.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE CONTESTANTS.

EDMUND ENOCH PRICE was born in London, England, in the year 1832, and is consequently 27 years old though he looks much older. Height 5 feel 9½ inches, stands erect, and has a firm, rather determined expression of countenance.

His ordinary weight is about 200 pounds, though at present (October, 1859) it is about 154 pounds, and if necessary it can be reduced to 148.

Mr. PRICE came to this country in 1854, and when occasion requires, acts as interpreter for the Marine Court at Boston—particularly in the case of French sailors. Having resided five years in France before coming here, he acquired and speaks the French language fluently. He has always been healthy and robust, and has led a uniformly temperate life. Medicine he knows nothing of, never having had to use it. He has fought several battles, but in none were the stakes of the magnitude of those risked in the encounter with KELLY.

JOHNNY MOORE was his first antagonist; the battle with him took place in Yorkshire, and lasted one hour and forty minutes, at which time victory was decided in his favor. His second antagonist was BILL AGEN, who was defeated in twenty-five minutes July, 1852. Third, he encountered TIM TURPIN, of Sheffield, and whipped him in three rounds. The fourth contest was HARRY BORACK, at Sheffield, whom he defeated in a battle of only twelve rounds. His next engagement was with LUKE FORRESTER, in Leeds, May 1, 1853. Sixteen ronnds were fought in twenty-eight minutes, PRICE winning the stake, £5. He waa next engaged in a "turn up" with a Warrington rough, and defeated him in six rounds. Also a shoemaker, at Stone, in Staffordshire, for £1 a side; and at Wolverhampton he won £3 of the "Stourbridge Chicken" in twenty-eight minutes. His last battle was with JOE COBURN, of New-York, for a purse of $500 a side. This lasted three hours and twenty-two minutes, 168 rounds being fought, when darkness coming on, the fight was declared drawn.

In June last he received a forfeit from GEORGE KING, who failed to "come up to the scratch." From this forfeit resulted a challenge from KELLY, which was accepted by PRICE'S backer, he not knowing of the match until three days after it was made. This match was for $2,000—or $1,000 a-side stake, and for the championship of the middle weights of America. It is called a catch-weight match—that is, neither are obliged to reduce themselves to or below a certain weight. PRICE and KELLY never met until the day of the battle, and consequently knew nothing of each other's peculiarities, mode of attack, or vulnerable points. PRICE trained at Spy Pond, a healthy and desirable spot, seven or eight miles from Boston. In his training there has been the same general regard paid to diet and habits that is usually thought requisite for the full development of muscular power. The only peculiarity was in the introduction of the Indian club exercise. We had an opportunity of seeing Mr. PRICE use these instruments while completing his training, at BERT SCOTT'S, near Buffalo, and were favorably struck with their utility; and, judging from the development of the muscles of the shoulders shown in the present case, they must become a favorite instrument for trainers.

JAMES, familiarly known as Australian KELLY, was born in Ireland, Dec. 25, 1831. He stands 5 ft. 8½ inches, and weighs 145½ lbs. In condition (Oct. 5). He has fought 10 battles in England, 3 in Australia—the present is the first in this country—making a total of 14. His trainer is JOHN LAWRENCE, who handled MORRISEY; he went into training June 16, at Coney Island, near New-York, where he could enjoy sea-bathing snd good air. He remained here but a few weeks, and removed to Lansingburgh, locating at the "Abbey;" here he completed his severe drill. He left for the battle-ground October 3, and passed through Buffalo to a location five miles from the ground selected, where we met him the day before the mill, looking well and anxious to go in.

THE ALL-ENGLAND CRICKET MATCH.

The Eleven Divided among Themselves—Superb Playing—Analysis of the Previous Match.

Among cricketers and the public at large the match arranged between the English players excited a great interest. The two great wicket keepers of England were authorized to select the players, and from the celebrity of these gentlemen, and their thorough judgment in the game, the contest was considered fairly a match upon equal terms. It is evident that our countrymen require teaching in cricket, and for this reason the English were divided—six on each side. LOCKYER won the loss, and it will be seen by the list below whom he selected. This renowned wicket keeper, who has astonished the Americans—as he also does the English—with his wonderful performance at the wicket, won the toss for the choice of innings, and the ground being in cricketing order, he decided to take advantage of the toss. The match was played for the benefit of the English, and we are happy to be enabled to announce that they were well patronized. There were, at least, upwards of 3,000 spectators present. A large amount of money depended upon the result—one particular bet of $500 between LOCKYER'S backer and STEPHENSON'S. The ground was in splendid condition, and the generous manner in which the St. George's Club have come forward to further the interests of the English party is deserving of the highest praise, and, from what we can learn, it is well appreciated by them. The match, it was thought, would show our countrymen what cricket really was, and from the subjoined account, we believe the lesson was administered.

LOCKYER sent in WISDEN and GRUNDY to the bowling of JACKSON and HAYWARD. HAYWARD, in England, has no reputation as a bowler, but is acknowledged a first-rate bat. He bowls, however, exceedingly well, having good command of the ball. The two first made a stand for 40 runs, when WISDEN had to succumb to HAYWARD. To particularize the contest in full, would probably not be understood, but doubtless the terms a "cut," a "drive" and a "leg hit," will presently be appreciated by our countrymen. JULIUS CÆSAR played a skillful game, being quite in his old form. His hits were magnificent—so much so that it was stated by the knowing that he has not played such an innings for the last two years. To those present it was a treat—the hitting being so effective. The masterly manner in which he "timed" the ball was the admiration of all good judges We were much pleased to witness the "plucky" play of Mr. WILBY, a gentleman selected by LOCKYER to help carry him through, for victory. Evidently the members of the St. George's Club want confidence This, in Cricket, (like the stage,) goes a great way and were the Twenty-two again to meet the Eleven, they would, we feel assured, make a far better stand. Up to the time the stumps were drawn last night the score stood as below. The match (through the kindness of the St. George's Club) will be continued, and will be finished, as a great deal of money depends upon the result, leaving alone the honor of victory. The wicket-keeping of STEPHENSON was almost equal to that of LOCKYER, and by the applause he received, it seemed to be well appreciated. CÆSAR, in a splendid innings of 52, made one very fine cut for four from STEPHENSON. He also made twelve threes, (principally drives.) The masterly manner in which he "tackled" JACKSON'S fast bowling was a new experience to our New-York Cricketers, and we have no doubt they will gain by it. Of the game, we may have more to say, as it is one of the most interesting ever played in this country.

We hear that a code of rules is preparing so as to settle all disputes in matches played between club and club, and that Mr. S. LILLYWHITE is charged with their formation With the assistance of Mr. WALLER, of the St. George's, and Mr. SHARP, of the New-York, we feel assured this matter can be satisfactorily arranged. We have now only to subjoin the full score up to last evening:

LOCKYER'S SIDE. *First Innings.*

Wisden	b Hayward	12
Grundy	b Jackson	21
Caffyn	b Hayward	23
Parr	c Carpenter b Jackson	6
Lockyer	b Jackson	1
Cæsar	b Stephenson	52
R. Waller	b Jackson	1
Wilby	c & b Stephenson	9
H. Wright	c Gibbes b Hayward	10
Hndson	b Hayward	0
Henry	not out	0
Byes, 13; leg-byes, 4; wides, 1		18
Total		163

STEPHENSON'S SIDE. *First Innings.*

Sharp	run out	3
Jackson	c Lockyer b Wisden	25
Carpenter	not out	6
Hayward	c Wilby b Wisden	1
Diver	b Grundy	0
Gibbes	not out	0
Leg-byes, 1		1
Total		36

The Umpires were Messrs. VINTEN and CROSSLEY, and the undertaking of the scoring department was executed by Mr. BAKER and the Secretary of the New-York Cricket Club.

The Late International Match—Analysis of the Bowling.

Touching the merits of the bowling of both sides, in the international match, we refer our readers to the figures below. CROSSLEY was no-balled, and therefore could only bowl one over. We are extremely sorry that such should have occurred, but the laws must be complied with. The English still think, however, that he may get perfectly fair. The figures are as under:

ENGLAND. *First Innings.*

	No balls.	Wides.	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wick. ets.
Parr	—	—	116	26	12	9
Jackson	—	—	112	16	19	10
Crossley	1	1	4	1	—	—
Hallis	—	4	173	45	26	6
S. Wright	—	—	56	18	7	—
Marsh	1	3	32	6	4	—
Comery	—	—	72	33	5	—
Gibbes	—	32	84	28	9	3

TWENTY-TWO. *First Innings.*

Wisden	—	—	136	26	22	4
Caffyn	—	—	136	24	25	16

News from Mexico.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE—THE LATEST CONSERVATIVE LOAN—SEVERE PENALTIES DIRECTED AGAINST AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.

By an arrival at New-Orleans, advices from Tampico to Sept. 26 have been received. The news principally concerns the war in the interior.

From the Liberal camp the letters make light of the recent engagement between WOLL and DOBLADO. The latter was still near the village of VILLITA, whence he sends word to the Commander-in-chief that his division was nearly organized. The brigade of ZACATECAS, supported by six pieces and a numerous park of artillery, had also incoporated itself with the division of the centre. Numerons desertions from the enemy are also reported—at one time a body of 500 infantry, at another a numerous body of cavalry. But nothing yet seems to have been done. We hear of no concentration of troops for a combined attack, nor does it appear that any definite plans have yet been decided on. The army is scattered over a country of a hundred miles in extent, and each division seems to be acting by and for itself alone.

Our latest advices from the capital are these: The Bishop had agreed to guarantee a loan of $5,000,000 on the security of Church property, for the purpose of opening the campaign. There was a difficulty, however, in the negotiation, owing to the opposition of the Archbishop and the Bishop MUNGUIA, the latter of whom argued against it with such vehemence that the Conservatives began to impute to him Liberal tendencies. Their opposition is not to this particular demand, but to the wasting of any more of the property of the Church in war.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* learns from a private source that the Miramon Government of Mexico, taking alarm at the numerous widely-circulated reports that the Constitutional Government, or individuals adhering thereto, had invited American citizens into the country, for the purpose of taking part in the present campaign, has revived the celebrated Santa Anna decree of 1843. This decree withholds quarter from all foreigners who are found participating in civil dissensions, and condemns them to be shot down without trial.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Second Day's Deliberations—Reception of Reports—Interesting Discussions—Adjournment.

The Bible Union resumed and concluded its annual meeting yesterday, in the church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The proceedings were introduced by the ordinary devotions, in which several of the delegates took part.

Rev. Mr. CARMAN, of Ohio, justified pulpit expositions of the Scriptures by examples drawn from the Bible, and urged the importance of furnishing the Word of God to all races and nations in their vernacular tongues.

Professor WHITING impressed on the audience the fact that God, in communicating with men, had addressed them esch in his own language; thence the speaker deduced the conclusion that the Bible, being God's Word, should be furnished to the common people in the language with which they are familiar.

The Rev. Dr. BAKER, of Williamsburgh, submitted the report of the Committee on the Revision of English Scriptures, in which it was set forth that the revision was imperatively demanded, and that the labor was commensurately great, and had been prosecuted, thus far, with the requisile ability and zeal. The report was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. HALL, from the Committee on the Letters of the Rev. Messrs. DRAYTON and ROSE, of Rangoon, Burmah, recommended the appropriation of $1,350 for providing the Karens, a native tribe, with the Scriptures in their particular dialect.

Mr. WYCKOFF sustained the report, which was adopted unanimously.

The report and the appended resolution, asserting it to be the solemn duty of every man who loved the Union, and has money to spare, to provide for it in his will, was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. KALLOCK, Chairman of the Committee on Distribution of the Scriptures, reported the progress of that branch of the Union's efforts, and set forth its importance as one of the most effective means of disseminating a knowledge of the Society's objects.

Prof. LOOS, Chairman of the Committee on the German Scriptures, dwelt on the extent and availability of Germany as a field for missionary labor. The report which he presented embodied substantially these views; and, having elicited remarks from Mr. WYCKOFF, Prof. MORTON, and others, was adopted *nem. con.*

The report of the Rev. Mr. CATHCART, who was one of the Committee appointed to consider the letter of Dr. MASON, recommended an appropriation of $1,300, in order to provide Dr. MASON with 2,000 copies of the New Testament for gratuitous distribution among the Karens. It was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. CLEVERHORN presented the report from the Committee on Publications, which was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. GARNER submitted the report of the Committee on St. John's Gospel. The Committee expressed a preference for the revised translation over that of King JAMES' version, citing with approval instances in which, in the new version, the word "immerse" is employed instead of the word "baptize."

The Rev. Mr. OSGOON represented himself as neither an enemy nor a friend of the Bible Union. His object in rising was to state what were his experiences of the religious condition of Germany. There, as in England, they had an established Church, and a great deal had yet to be done to secure a decent system of toleration. In Prussia, he said, the Churches were called Union Churches, and, as their union had been effected through the instrumentality of the Government, religion was a mere formality. But God had a remnant in Germany, and if the Faith were to be promoted, it must be through the American missionaries, supported by American churches.

Dr. HACKETT, one of the revisers, was introduced by the President, and addressed the assemblage at some length. He sketched the nature and aim of the revision movement, and vindicated it from the charge of sectarianism; insisted on the propriety of undertaking the work now, and argued that modern scholarship was more adequate to the task of translation than was that of the Fathers.

The Rev. Mr. SABLES presented the report of the Committee on Spanish Scriptures, and referred incidentally to Mrs. CAOWE, the wife of the late missionary in Central America, lately deceased, recommending that the Board lend her its aid in continuing the labors which her husband had so auspiciously begun.

The President spoke with much feeling of the loss which the Church had sustained in the death of Mr. CAOWE, whose character and services he warmly eulogized, and stated that his widow was present. No sooner was this announcement made than, on motion, a collection was taken for her benefit—the first collection, it is said, ever made at a meeting of the Bible Union.

This was followed by devotional exercises, with which the morning session concluded.

The first hour of the afternoon meeting was similarly occupied. At three business was resumed—the first in order being the disposal of the report on the Spanish Scriptures.

Dr. ACHILLI, to whom the Italian version has been confided, delivered an address, in which he made the Bible Union the subject of a high laudation, and dealt in terms of strong reproof with the Church of Rome. The report was adopted.

Dr. EATON presented the report of the Committee on Matthew, from which it appeared that the first five chapters of the revised translation had been carefully examined by them, and met their warmest approval.

Dr. CHACAU presented the report of the Committee on Luke. It represented the style of the translation as easy, simple and perspicuous, and much superior to the common version in point of accuracy, though the opinion was expressed that the substitution of certain words, such as "try" for "tempt," could hardly be regarded aa an improvement. On the whole, the new version was approved. Report adopted.

The Secretary submitted the report on obituaries.

The report of the Committee on Scriptures for the Heathen was read by the Rev. Mr. REMINGTON, and adopted.

The President announced that all the reports of the Committeea had now been presented, and declared the meeting open for a free conference.

The speakers were limited to three minutes each, and in the interval that occurred up to the evening adjournment, remarks were made by the Rev. Messrs. EDSALL, WHITE, GREGORY, MARSHALL, HACKINGS, CLAYTON, BROADUS, and others.

After the adoption of a resolution, at the instance of Dr. PARMLY, complimentary to the ladies for their hospitality, and to the Press for its attention, the afternoon session was closed with prayer and praise.

At 6 o'clock the Union convened in free conference, during which addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. CHALLIS of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Indiana.

The formal business being already over, this evening session brought the Convention to a close, and about 9 o'clock it adjourned finally.

Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THIRD DAY—THE SLAVERY QUESTION BROACHED—PLACE OF MEETING AND PREACHER FOR NEXT YEAR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The devotional exercises this morning were conducted by the Rev. President FISHER, of Hamilton College. The Divine blessing was invoked on the business of the Board by the venerable Dr. NOTT, of Union. The minutes of the preceding day were read. The thanks of the Board were tendered to Dr PATERSON for his sermon, and he was requested to furnish a copy for publication. A letter was read from Prof. C. GOODRICH, of New-Haven, expressing his regret at not being able to be present. Letters were also read from President FRELINGHUYSEN and the Rev. Dr. PLUMMER, wishing a release from corporate membership in the Board.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER said he had a memorial he would like to present to this body on the subject of Slavery among the Indians, and the Slave-trade. The memorial was read. He proposed that it be adopted by the Board and sent to Congress. He followed the reading of it by many, as he claimed, well-authenticated facts.

Dr. ANDERSON stated that the Slave-trade was a subject that was very materially affecting the missions. It has almost led to the entire abandonment of the African field, so many and great are the obstacles it presents. He, although reported to be very conservative, was decidedly in favor of taking hold of the subject. He was opposed to memorializing Congress on any topic, but the Board might decide what it thought best. It seemed to him best to refer it to a Committee to be reported on next year.

Dr. CONVERSE thought all present were law-abiding citizens, and the law declares the Slave-trade to be piracy. It is, however, a question how much good will be done in the way that is proposed.

Dr. HUMPHREY considered there was not time to discuss the subject at this meeting.

Chancellor WALWORTH thought the Slave-trade was condemned by the Christians of the South as much as by those of the North. The phraseology of the memorial was in his opinion decidedly exceptionable.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticnt, presented a report on the Treasurer's accounts. He approved of a distinct account with each mission and object connected with the Board.

The Rev. Dr. CHILD, from the Committee on the Debt, reported that it could not have been foreseen. The contributions of Christians have not corresponded with their increased prosperity. He would suggest that a paper be printed setting forth the condition of the treasury, and distributed to all pastors, and that a jubilee donation be taken up for removing the incumbrance and continuing the Board in its advance position, which the missionary fields always demand. The ministers are a liberal class, and they must enforce the same on their congregations.

Dr. POMROY considered pastors were in a responsible position—the captains of the Lord's host. England looks with interest on the work of this Board, and regards it as a very great instrumentality in the conversion of the world.

Dr. TODD believed ministers had much to do in removing evil influences they had encouraged.

Dr. BUDDINGTON, of Brooklyn, said his Church had authorized him to state to this Board that in their weakness they were willing to advance their contributions twofold in view of the present debt.

Mr. TRASK threw out the idea that if all the Christians connected with the Board would abandon the use of tobacco the savings from that would more than remove the debt.

The Rev. Mr. BROUGHAM, a former missionary to the Sandwich Islands, gave an account of the strictness of the Churches there on the subject of tobacco, and how all the natives when told to leave off its use immediately abandoned it.

Boston was selected as the next place of meeting. Prof. PARK was chosen to preach the annual sermon, and President FISHER his alternate. Dr. HOPKINS was also appointed to preach a discourse on the past fifty years of the Board's operations. The Board then took a recess till afternoon.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

THE PLACE FOR THE NEXT MEETING—THE BISHOPS IN SECRET SESSION.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Clerical and Lay Delegates were chiefly engaged to-day in referring amendments to canons to the appropriate Committee. Dr. BINNEY, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, was formally introduced to the Convention. A motion to hold the next Triennial Convention at Chicago occasioned a long debate. A motion to substitute New-York was lost. No final action has yet been taken. The Committee on New Dioceses reported, recommending the admission of the Dioceses in Minnesota. The Lower House then adjourned until to-morrow.

The House of Bishops sits with closed doors, so that no report can be made of to-day's proceedings.

Broad Church Movement.

A COALITION OF SECTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Oct. 4.

Some time since a number of our prominent clergymen, of different denominations, signed a paper, which was published in all the religious and some of the daily journals, the bearing of which was that they were deeply concerned at the divisions among Christians. They proposed that there should be a concert of prayer for Catholic Unity on the first Monday in October.

The Rev. J. W. CRACRAFT offered the Epiphany Church, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, for a meeting of ministers, at 9 o'clock. We saw clergymen of all denominations, and we have been told that 150 were present. Mr. CRACRAFT presided, ministers of the churches crowding about him in and around the chancel. The Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) opened the meeting with prayer; Mr. CRACRAFT read from the Scriptures. He then read a letter from Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, cordially approving the object of the meeting. Dr. NOTT, for half a century President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) then rose, with some assistance from Dr. JENKINS and Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit—an exceedingly venerable figure, with snow-white hair—and, leaning on his staff, for he feels the weight of four score years, he addressed to the assemblage a few words breathing the spirit of Christian union. The Chairman then called upon the venerable Dr. HUMPHREY, of the Congregational Church, late President of Amherst College, Mass., who responded in a similar strain.

The most interesting moment of the meeting occurred at this point, an incident so far as we know unparalleled in the history of Protestantism. Dr. NEVIN, of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) rose and stated that the Apostles' Creed was one of the symbols of his branch of the church, and it might be of all the churches represented, and proposed that Mr. CRACRAFT should repeat it as the creed of the meeting, all standing and joining in it. Instantly every individual of the vast assemblage sprang to his feet. The Chairman began: "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and Earth." Every voice joined him. Nearly two thousand people—Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Old and New School, Receders, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, Moravians, Congregationalists, Independents—all repeated with the simplicity of children this grand old formula which has come down to us on the stream of ages—"I believe in God, the Father Almighty!" Even a calm spectator, not easily excited, and standing aloof from any enthusiasm of the moment, could not but be moved. As the "Apostles' Creed," so called, is the only uninspired summary of Christian doctrine in which all these churches believe, it seemed like an Act of Union of the Church Universal. It brought startlingly, and, judging from the appearance of the congregation, affectingly to every individual there, so much lost sight of, that in all that is essential these Christians, cut up into what are called *sects*, are in fact one.

FROM CANADA.

The Provincial Agricultural Association—Its Annual Exhibition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859.

I had intended to write you a long letter from this place, descriptive of the Annual Fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of this Province, but I fear there is little to say. The ceremonies which were to have taken place, were not performed with the anticipated *éclat*, because of the death of the son of Sir EDMUND HEAD, the Governor-General. The Governor, being at Quebec, at his son's funeral, could not be at Kingston too, and the members of the Government, who were to have assisted at the exhibition, were members of the funeral *cortegé*, which mournfully wended its way to Mount Hermon Cemetery, a lovely spot near the walls of the "ancient capital," where, of all other places, the sorrowful father wished his only son to lie. A damp was therefore shed on all. Indeed, Sir ALLEN N. MACNAB was the only distinguished Canadian at the show. He it was who therefore opened the exhibition, and presided at the tame and tasteless banquet.

The display of specimens of our manufacturing and agricultural industry was large. But I cannot say much as to their general excellence. Our Provincial Fair has not been well managed of late years; we have been too exclusive; we have not offered inducements for our neighbors, the people of the United States, to come and show us the improvements they are making. Not that we cannot boast of as much or more progress ourselves in many ways; but it would be well that we should see what they are doing, and show them what we are doing ourselves. The consequence is, that not half-a-dozen American machines were on the ground this week. There should have been fifty. We saw nothing of the new American steam-ploughs. Some of them ought to have been exhibited here. And in this strain I might proceed. But I turn with pleasure to another department, for the sake of observing that we have far better cattle to show than are seen at the Fairs in the States. Only a fortnight since one of our Canadian graziers took half-a-dozen first-class prizes at the United States Exhibition at Chicago. You would find it a hard thing to do the same with us, at least in certain breeds, but your climate, it must be confessed, enables you to beat us in others. In sheep, for example, we can hardly keep the merino, which is very profitable in Pennsylvania, and even Southern New-York and Ohio.

The next annual fair is to be held in Hamilton, C. W. Great efforts will be made to have it pass off with *éclat*, and I would suggest that special endeavors be made to secure a fair representation there of your agricultural and mechanical industry. No doubt these lines will meet the eye of some of the managers. Let them profit by them.

There was a regatta held here, on Lake Ontario, open to all the lake-side towns. The American boats, *Coral* and *Ripple*, took the first and second prizes. They are both from the neighborhood of French Creek. They are light centre-board yachts. The wind was blowing very gently, or they would have been beaten, for the boats we have here are made to stand rough weather. However, the glory certainly is with the American builders, and I would be the last to envy them.

We have a Penitentiary here, which has been an object of great attention during the week. Crowds of people have been to see it. We have paid great attention here to prison legislation, and our system, although open to improvement, is, in the main, good. The prisoners of the institution in question are

OUR CANALS AND RAILROADS.

A Plea in Behalf of the Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read the article of your correspondent "Looker-on from New-York," dated "Mansion House, Buffalo," on "Railroad and Canal Matters," I ask the privilege of a reply, especially as that article does great injustice to the railroads of New-York, and is well calculated to seriously injure the carrying trade of the State.

The burden of his complaint is that the railroads bring the produce of the West to your City at a lower price per mile, per ton, than they carry freight for a short distance, and in much less quantities, from one station in the State to another. This, briefly stated, is the gist of his complaint. This is what he calls ruinous to the farmers of New-York, and says, is driving business from the State. But if the railroads would carry Wheat from Chicago, in small parcels, and land it at Buffalo or Rochester, let the millers at either of those places grind it, take up the Flour and carry it to New-York, at the same price that they would charge from Chicago to New-York by the hundred car-loads at a time; then all would be right, and the grain-grower of New-York could not get a higher price for Grain than is paid in Chicago for prime Wheat. In such a case, the Rochester and Buffalo millers could control the market at home, and would not be exercised about competition abroad.

Now, Mr. Editor, why should you be allowed to print your forty thousand copies of the TIMES daily, and sell them in the country at two cents each, sending them two hundred miles into the bargain, where they come into competition with the country, with the newspaper of which an edition of only 500 sheets is issued, and could be sold for four cents a copy at home, were it not for your competition? Now, although you make more money by selling at two cents a copy, than the country printer does by selling at four cents, in consequence of the increased quantity printed, why should you not be restrained by legislation, and be compelled to charge the same as the country printer with his small edition?

The case is one in point. "Looker on" wants the Railroads to take his *five* barrels of flour *ten* miles, at the same tariff per mile as is charged on *twenty thousand* barrels, carried *five hundred miles*. He forgets to mention the important fact that the *through freight trains* consist of from 25 to 30 loaded cars each train, while the *way freight trains* will not average more than from ten to twelve cars per train, the latter costing as much per mile to run as the former. On an average the way freight should be charged more than double per ton per mile than the through, to make it equally as profitable to the road transporting it.

The case mentioned by a "Looker-on," under the head of "Messrs. D. & Co.," in the household furniture line at Buffalo, is one of pure fiction. It is well known that the canal touches at almost every place on the Central Railroad, and at a large number on the Erie and other roads. This mode of transportation was open to "D. & Co." at a cheap rate, unless the boatmen, like the Railroad Companies, are unwilling to carry a quarter of a load at the same expense per mile as they would a full one. Why did not "D. & Co." employ that trausportation? If the railroad charges 65 cents per 100 lbs. from Buffalo to Canastota, and that is too much, why do not the parties use the canal? Is it because the canal men charge as much from Buffalo to Canastota per mile for $100 as they do from Buffalo to New-York, double the distance? I think it is. But at Buffalo Messrs. D. & Co. were not confined to railroads to send their boxes of goods. Lake Erie was open to them, and I am very sure the freight on that inland sea is not half the price per mile, per ton, that it is on any of the railroads in Connecticut to the same place west of Buffalo. Under this state of facts, I doubt whether the case of D. & Co., being ruined and driven out of the State, is any other than a pure fiction, without a shadow of reality to sustain it.

It is true that the produce of the Western States, by means of the canals and railroads, is brought into competition with that raised in Western New-York, just as the latter was brought into competition with that raised by the farmers on the Hudson River, by the construction of the Erie Canal. But the policy of New-York has been and is to draw the produce from the West to the seaboard through the State, and with this view it has expended, in not only building, but in enlarging the canals. If this business is not desirable to New-York, in consequence of the competition with her own citizens, I presume Maryland, Pennsylvania, Boston, or even Canada, would relieve her from the burden of transportation, if they did not from the competition it creates.

You, Mr. Editor, and your correspondent, know full well that the railroads do just what canal, steamboat and sailing vessels do. They carry large quantities of freight a long distance at less per ton per mile than they do small quantities for a short distance. This is a universal law of trade, and no legislative body will interfere with it so long as justice and propriety reign in our legislative halls. The complaint of a "Looker-on" is not that way freights are charged too high by the railroads of your State, but that the through freights from a great distance, under the strong competition from rival lines and commercial cities, are carried too low, and the canal lines lose the business. This is the complaint. It is one class of transportation men complaining of another, that they cannot successfully compete with. Hence the necessity of legislation to bolster them up. Hence the wish to cripple their rivals by onerous and unjust restrictions. But would the public at large be benefited by them? Would the City of New-York be as well satisfied to see rival lines in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Canada, carrying this trade of the West—this flour and wheat—even at any price, to other seaports, as they are to see their own railroads bringing it and laying it down in their laps even at low and unremunerating rates of transportation? I think not. New-Yorkers can afford to be taxed for their canals, if they can maintain their supremacy in the carrying trade and business of the West against their enterprising rivals. This country is an extended one. It has many seaboard markets, all competing for the business of the great West. Each place has its avenues of transit; and when the New-York railroads do what the canals cannot do—draw the trade—the flour, wheat, pork, and whisky—from the Mississippi valley to and through the State of New-York, to this great commercial emporium on its seaboard, even at low profits, they are entitled to New-York's aid and support, and recreant must that New-Yorker be to the interest of the State who wishes to drive it away, lest some little huckster in the country may not make as much profit as he would if he had no competitors.

The way freights on New-York railroads are as low as those on the roads of any other State, and this should and does satisfy all except those engaged in canal forwarding and transportation, who find that the public prefer the rapid speed of the iron horse, upon the iron rail to the tardy and mule-like pace of the boat upon the canal. And let me add, in conclusion, that as far as the New-York Central Railroad is concerned, it carries way freight as low as the lowest at all times, and the legal fare for persons is lower than that of any other railroad in the world.

JUSTICE.

OBITUARY.

The London *Athenæum* records the death, on Sept. 10, of Dr. Thomas Nuttal, at his residence, Nutgrove, St. Helens, Lancashire, at the age of seventy-three. He was born in Yorkshire, brought up a printer, and emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the last century. He devoted his leisure time to the study of botany and geology, published the *Genera of North American Plants*, *The Birds of the United States*, and other works. He traveled in California and published several papers on the shells and plants of that region. Dr. Nuttal returned to England, living at Nutgrove, an estate which was left to him on condition that he should reside on it.

PERSONAL.

Signor Verdi, the celebrated musical composer, was one of the deputation from Parma who proceeded to Turin to ask Victor Emanuel to accept the annexation of Parma and Piedmont. When the carriages of the deputation were proceeding to the Royal Palace, the population of Turin singled out Signor Verdi for especial notice, and cries of *Viva Verdi* were heard along the line of procession. It will be recollected that it was under this cry of *Viva Verdi* that the people of Italy, before the war, expressed their wish to have Victor Emanuel as their king, the letters of the word Verdi composing the initial letters of "Victor Emanuele re d'Italia."

The Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY has nearly completed a new novel, which treats of one of the most interesting epochs of English history, in the tone and temper of *Westward Ho.* The incident on which the plot of the new novel will rest—the "Pilgrimage of Grace"—is one of the most dramatic and impressive passages in the great struggle between mediæval and modern Catholicism for the mastery in England; and the vigorous passions enlisted in that struggle could find no fitter interpreter in the present age than the author of *Hypatia* and of *Alton Locke.*

A London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "There is not a bit of truth in the rumor that the poet Laureate intends making a show of himself to Brother Jonathan. Those who know ALFRED TENNYSON'S almost morbid horror of being lionized can best appreciate *à priori* improbability of his venturing into such a land of lion hunters as the United States. But I can assure you, on the very best authority, that he never had any intention of the kind. Nor is it more true that Mr. TOM TAYLOR, the dramatist, contemplates paying his 'American cousin' a visit."

We find the following statement in a letter addressed to the editor of the London *Star* by Mr. FREDERICK M. WHITE:

"As various correspondents have circulated details, more amusing than accurate, respecting my sister, Madame MARIO, allow me to state that she and her husband are now safe in Switzerland. Before they left Bologna, the Governor, M. CIPRIANI, apologized, privately, for their having been imprisoned, and for ordering them to leave Central Italy, justifying these steps as measures of precaution rendered necessary by the peculiar exigencies of the time; but he acquitted them entirely of any revolutionary designs."

Mr. Tennyson, says an English paper, has returned from Lisbon, much charmed with his glimpse of the Peninsula, but a good deal irritated by heat and mosquitoes. Last year he visited Norway and crossed the Scandinavian limb of Europe. His is an eye and mind that catch and reproduce characteristic aspects of nature with daguerreotypic fidelity and force. But he suffers from the physical discomforts of traveling too much to really enjoy it. There is no truth in the report that his health is impaired, and that a trip across the Atlantic has been recommended as a cure. He was never better in his life.

Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, to whom was intrusted the selection of new philosophical apparatus for William and Mary College, writes that he has provided instruments of the first class, embracing a complete course of demonstration in experimental physics, and including the leading modern discoveries and improvements.

Mr. N. P. Kemp has resigned his position as Business and Depository Agent of the American Tract Society, at Boston. His resignation was sent in Sept. 9 last, but was not acted upon until Sept. 28, when a complimentary vote was passed by the Board. Mr. Kemp will hereafter devote himself to Sunday Schools.

Mr. Sydney Lyon, who has been employed on the Geological Survey of Kentucky, has been appointed one of the assistants to Dr. Owen, in a similar survey of Indiana, authorized at the last session of the Legislature of that State on the memorial of the State Board of Agriculture. The work will be promptly proceeded with.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe has been some time in London engaged upon the new tale, "The Minister's Wooing," and is residing at No. 18 Montague-place, Russell-square. Two editions of the book are announced by the publishers for simultaneous publication, a cheap and superior edition.

The Richmond *Enquirer* learns that the Hon. John Letcher is in a very dangerous condition from an attack of erysipelas, a disease to which, for some time time back, he has been subject, but which now is more formidable than usual. Mr. Letcher is at his home at Lexington.

The late Mrs. Hannah Balch, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $800 to half-a-dozen German Churches and Associations in that City, and left the remainder of her property to the German Evangelical Church of the Twenty-second Ward.

Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williamstown, who was elected at the last Commencement of Bowdoin College, to fill the late Prof. Cleaveland's station, has accepted the Professorship, and the Rev. Wheelock Craig will accept the Professorship of Modern Languages.

The Bridgeport *Advertiser* understands that Mr. P. T. Barnum intends to improve East Bridgeport by setting out shade trees along the highway. Mr. Barnum has advertised for one thousand trees to enable him to carry out his plans.

Commander M. F. Maury has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the North Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held at Decatur on the 10th of October.

Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago *Journal*, and formerly editor of the Syracuse *Journal*, has written a new play called "Our Eastern Cousin." It was acted at McVicar's Theatre last evening.

The Rev. I. S. Kalloch has taken to lecturing. He addressed the Young Men's Christian Association of South Boston on Sunday night, Oct. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Smethurst, the English convict lately reprieved, is allowed, it seems, many indulgences in prison. He occupies a cell by himself, and under the special order of the visiting magistrates he is permitted to have the free use of writing materials, and he is relieved from the performance of the usual labor, such as picking oakum, which is generally required from a convict under similar circumstances. He is engaged the greater part of the day in writing a history of the case, and remarks upon the evidence that was adduced at the trial; and when this is finished it will be submitted to the Secretary of State, the prisoner hoping that it will have the effect of inducing the Government to grant him a free pardon, which is the object he evidently wishes to attain. The authorities, it is said, are in doubt as to the course that ought to be pursued.

The *Athenæum* hears that the Duke of Devonshire has permitted four eminent Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to make a careful investigation of the Collier Folio. The four gentlemen will make known the results of investigation in their own way; but we may state generally, that the facts they have elicited tend to prove how hasty and superficial was the inquiry conducted under the eye of Sir Frederick Madden, and to increase the public regret that gentlemen connected officially with a great public library should have allowed themselves to engage as principals or partisans in such a strife.

The bears are committing such ravages in the wild parts of Wisconsin that the settlers are flying from their homes. The newspapers declare that the animals no longer confine their visits to farmers' pigpens, but boldly approach their dwellings, and apply for admittance at kitchen doors and bedroom windows. The Manitouwoc *Tribune* thinks the theory that they have been driven from the north, by scarcity of food, into the settlements is a plausible one. Long-continued drought and extensive fires have prevented the usual supply of mast.

The *Oeconomische Encyclopadie, oder allgemeines System der Land-Haus-und-Staats-Wirthschaft, in alphabetischer ordnung; aus dem Französischen übersetzt, und mit Anmerkungen und Zusätzen vermehrt auch nöthigen Kupfern versehen*, von D. J. G. KRUNITZ, has just been completed, in 242 octavo volumes. The first volume saw the light at Berlin, as far back as the year 1773, and the last only the other day, so that its publication has extended through very nearly a century.

The chroniclers of non-political events at Paris are loud in their praises of VICTOR HUGO'S forthcoming work, with the sight of which, as the saying is, they have been favored. It is called "La Légende des Siècles," and is described as the first complete series of an immense work which may be continued as long as the poet lives.

The Senior Class of Bowdoin College have elected their officers for class-day, which are as follows: President of the day, Wm. D. Haley; Orator, John M. Brown; Poet, William L. Crowell; Parting address, Charles F. Penny; Chronicler, Jacob Thompson; Prophet, Lemuel G. Downs; Marshal, Wm. W. Thomas.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISION IN EQUITY.

Another Phase of Capt. Graham's Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, OCT. 6.—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON.

John Graham vs. *Edward Stucken, impleaded with C. and R. Poillon.*—This was a suit in equity, brought by Capt. Graham to set astde the conveyances by him of his steamships, on the ground of usury. The suit at law brought by him to recover the value of the vessels, resulted in a verdict in his favor, and the equity suit is now also decided in his favor by Judge NELSON. The following are the points decided by the Judge:

1. The Court holds that the complainant was the owner of the steamship *St. Lawrence*, and of the one-third part or share of the steamship *United States*, and was the equitable owner of the steamship *Ocean Bird*, the legal title being in the defendant Richard Poillon, (held as security for certain charges and claims of C. & R. Poillon,) at the time of the execution of the bills of sale of these vessels from Graham and C. & R. Poillon, on the 5th December, 1855, to the defendant Stucken & Lewis H. Meyer, as set forth in the pleadings.

2. That although these bills of sale are absolute on the face of them, they were executed and delivered as a security for a loan of $100,000 made by Meyer & Stucken to Graham, upon a usurious contract, in which was reserved more than 7 per cent. for the forbearance of the loan, and that the contract and bills of sale, executed in pursuance thereof, are void in law and must be set aside.

3. That the said Graham is entitled to be restored to his interest in and possession of the said vessels, including the *Ocean Bird*, as it appears the incumbrances on the same to C. & R. Poillon have been discharged.

4. But, inasmuch as it appears that the said Meyer & Stucken have sold and disposed of all their interest in the said vessels, and the said Stucken is thereby unable to restore them to the complainant, the said Graham is entitled to the value of the same.

5. It having been agreed by the counsel for the respective parties, to use the evidence taken on the trial at law in the case of Graham *vs.* Meyer, involving the validity of these bills of sale, and of the title of the complainant to these vessels and the transactions generally, out of which the present suit has arisen, as the proofs in the present case, we shall adopt the amount of the verdict of the jury in the case at law as the proper value, after taking out the payments, advances and deductions, voluntarily assented to be made by the complainant, and thus avoid the delay and expense of a reference to a master. The amount of that verdict is $200,000, with interest from the 6th of May, 1858.

6. That a Court of Equity has jurisdiction to administer the relief sought for in this case.

For complainant, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Williams; for respondent, Mr. Brady and Mr. Lane.

APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY—SALVAGE—DERELICT.

Israel Chappel et al. vs. *The Schooner John E. Clayton.*—The libel was filed in this case to recover salvage. The master and hands of the sloop *Thomas E. Crocker*, five in number, were on their way to the fishing grounds, which are about thirty miles from Sandy Hook, on the morning of Nov. 27, 1856, and when some 12 or 15 miles from the Hook, discovered a vessel, which afterwards was found to be the schooner *John E. Clayton*, on her beam ends, with a large hole stove in her side, sufficient to have sunk her instantly, had it not been for her cargo, which was wood. She lay in the open sea, about two miles from their track, and when reached it was ascertained that her crew had abandoned her. The weather was fair but the sea somewhat rough, with a strong breeze from the land. The sea was breaking over the vessel, and drifting her further from the land. It was necessary to strip her of her sails, and cut away her foremast in order to right her. The libellants were assisted by another vessel, the *William Tobiatha*, and both vessels were engaged from six or seven o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon in righting the derelict vessel, and preparing her to be towed to New-York. They reached Jersey City about nine o'clock that evening. The vessel saved was admitted to be of the value of $3,000. The Court below allowed a gross sum of salvage, to the amount of $1,200, being two-fifths of the value of the vessel, from which the claimants appealed.

As a general rule, it is undoubtedly true that the rate of salvage of a vessel which is derelict at sea, is a moiety of her value. This, however, except in very special cases, in which great hardships and dangers have been encountered, is the extreme limit. The Courts always look to the nature and character of the service, the time consumed by the salvors, the peril involved and the expense, as well to the situation and condition of the vessel saved and its value, in fixing the compensation; not upon the idea of a *quantum meruit*, but by way of rewarding the service in proportion to the degree of merit belonging to the particular case.

Now in the case before us there is nothing in the evidence showing any extraordinary degree of merit or any great sacrifice of time or money. The vessel was found some twelve or fifteen miles from the Bay of New-York, within two miles of the track of the salvors on their fishing expedition, and a day only was consumed in raising and bringing the derelict to port. The weather was pleasant, and no particular hardship or danger encountered. We cannot but think that the amount allowed by the Court below exceeded a reasonable compensation for the service, and that one-fourth of the value will afford ample reward to the salvors, and the most that should be awarded under the circumstances.

The service rendered by the *Tobiatha* seems to have been very slight, according to the evidence. We shall therefore modify the decree of the Court below, by awarding to the *Thomas E. Crocker* and hands $600, and to the *Tobiatha* and hands $150, without costs on either side in this Court; the costs to stand for libellants, as decreed in the Court below.

For appellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for libellants, Messrs. Scheil, Slosson and Hutchins.

United States District Court—Oct. 6.—Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

The United States vs. *Four Cases marked C.S. containing Carpeting.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for fraudulent undervaluation. The goods were imported from London and were claimed by a Mr. Scherer, who introduced testimony to show that a person being indebted to him bought these goods and sent them to him in payment; that the goods were bought at the usual and fair prices in market at the time, and no profit was charged in the invoice. The Appraisers at the Custom-house testified that they were undervalued in the invoice. The goods were worth about $400.

The case was submitted to the jury without argument, and after a short absence they returned with a verdict in favor of the United States, forfeiting the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimant, Mr. Joachimssen.

Divorce Suit.

John A. Williams vs. *Mary J. Williams.*—This was a motion for divorce on the ground of adultery, and was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON.

The complaint stated the parties were married in May, 1853, and cohabited together for two years, but have no children. That in 1855 and 1856 the defendant committed adultery with one Henry Gloss, in Christopher-street, and with one James Howrie, in Troy-street; that in June, 1858, she committed adultery with one Abraham Cooper, at the house corner Broadway and Walker-street, and that the same act was frequently repeated at divers times and places.

The answer denied all the allegations of the complaint.

Several witnesses testified to having seen the defendant in too intimate intercourse with parties outside the matrimonial bond; and others testified to her very proper and faithful behavior.

Among other evidence in the case is a letter from Mrs. Williams to her husband, after she had been discarded, appealing for mercy in the most touching and humble terms.

The case is still on.

T. Hoyt for plaintiff; Richard Busteed for defendant.

Wine Lost in Bonded Warehouse—Liability of Warehousemen.

Jules Hernault vs. *Anthony Thornton et al.*—This was an action to recover $10,000 damages for the loss of ninety-seven casks of claret wine, alleged to have been wasted by the negligence of defendants. The defendants are proprietors of a private bonded warehouse. The cause came on for trial yesterday, in the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY.

The complaint alleged that the wine in question was imported by the plaintiffs at an expense of about $2,000, and was in 1856 stored in the Bonded Warehouse of defendants, at No. 290 Water-street. Plaintiff charged that seventy casks of the wine were destroyed while it was thus stored, and that defendants refused to give up the remaining twenty-seven.

The answer admitted that the wine was stored with the defendants, but alleged that defendants did not know that it belonged to the plaintiffs, as they were stored with them under an order of the Collector of the Port. It denied that the defendants agreed to safely keep the wine in any other manner than is usual in all cases of storage. The answer also alleged that the wine had leaked from many of the casks for want of proper cooperage, and that much of the wine was utterly valueless; that some of the casks were destroyed by the falling of the floor upon them; that the plaintiff did at one time demand a small number of the residue, but refused to pay the storage due—about $500—for which reason the defendants refused to deliver.

On the trial it appeared that the story above the casks was stored with iron so heavily as to break through and destroy the wine, and plaintiff's counsel contended that the defendants were liable for their negligence in so heavily storing the floor above. The case is still on.

C. B. Smith, for plaintiff; C. A. Rapallo, for defendants.

Powers of the Harbor Masters—Law of the Sabbath.

Thomas A. Stearns, Treasurer of the City Hospital vs. *Harvey Wyant.*—This action was brought to recover from defendant the statute penalty of $50 for his refusal to remove his vessel from the pier on the East River, at the foot of Fifty-third-street, on the 11th of September last, at the order of Thomas P. Hagan, one of the Harbor Masters of this port. The action came on for trial, yesterday, in the Marine Court, before Justice MAYNARD and a Jury.

The defendant was the master of the ship *Orbit.* He defended the suit on the ground that the day above named was the Sabbath, and that he was not bound to obey the Harbor Master or any one else who commanded him to work on that day.

It appeared on the trial that he *put his vessel into the berth on the same day*, and when he was commanded to leave *swore he would not.*

Judge MAYNARD charged the jury that if they found that it was from respect for the Sabbath that the defendant refused to obey the Harbor Master, they must find a verdict justifying his action; but if, on the contrary, they found, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, that he refused to obey because he had other interests to subserve, they should give a verdict for the penalty sued for to the plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

R. W. Andrews, for plaintiff; W. G. Haskett, for defendant.

Decision in the Antioch College Subscription Case.

Francis A. Palmer, assignee of Antioch College, vs. *Elisha Smedley et al.*—This is the action on notes given to found scholarships in Antioch College, proceedings in which were reported in yesterday's TIMES. Justice INGRAHAM has rendered his decision sustaining the demurrer put in by the plaintiffs to the defendants' answer. This virtually disposes of the case in favor of the plaintiffs.

The Ward Divorce Case.

Susan S. Ward vs. *Thomas W. Ward.*—This is a motion for alimony in a divorce suit, and has been pending for two or three days in the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers. The motion was, yesterday, argued by Mr. Burrill for plaintiff, and Mr. Gerrard for defendant, at great length. Mr. Gerrard asked the Court to dismiss the motion, and allow time to heal the difficulties between the parties. Time, he said, was a great physician, and often worked wonderful cures. It would be thus with this case if left to be resolved by the flight of years. The Court should take the responsibility to dismiss the motion, to save the parties and their children from the disgrace the litigation would bring upon them.

Decision reserved.

It is understood that a commission is about to be issued to Texas, to examine over thirty witnesses on behalf of Gen. Ward, the defendant, should the case be continued.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.

Matter of Joel W. Foot and Charles Cole, Insolvents.—I think that the objections taken to the proceedings in the cases are fatal, and that I never acquired jurisdiction by reason of the omission to state the amounts of the judgments respectively. The proceedings must be dismissed.

INGRAHAM, J.—*The Cumberland Coal Co.*, vs. *Allen M. Sherman et al.*—Motion granted in part, as noticed in margin of notice of motion. Costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PIERREPONT, J.

George C. Smalley vs. *Samuel H. Dougherty.*—Case settled: papers with the Clerk.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 3, 10, 11.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 87, 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5168, 3011, 2430, 4454½, 4575, 4551, 3014, 1666, 5308, 5209, 5204, 5050, 4765, 4877, 779, 5123½, 5390, 3567, 5378, 2491, 2492, 5191, 5417, 5404, 5258, 5892, 5495, 5422¾, 5369, 5453, 5462, 5303, 5304, 3450, 5102, 5105, 5432, 5-27, 4953. *Part II.*—Nos. 2172, 2174, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 150, 187, 52, 104, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 224, 226, 228, 230, 234, 239, 240, 241, 245 to 249, 252, 253, 254, 256, 259, 260, 261, 262.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1182, 1112, 1272 to 1279, 1281 to 1285. *Part II.*—Nos. 1253, 1254, 1256, 1251, 1258, 1257, 1260, 1263 to 1268, 1270, 1271.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 18,227 bbls. Flour, 14 bbls. Rye Flour, 14,227 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn, 320 bushels Rye, 8,500 bushels Barley, 1,503 bushels Oats, 402 pkgs. Provisions, and 155 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 65 bbls. Pots at $5 37½@$5 50, and 45 bbls. Pearls at $5 37½@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 50 bags Rio at 11¾c.; 25 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 400 bags St. Domingo at about 11c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COCOA—Sales 100 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 800 bales, including Middling Upland at 11½c.; and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in demand, at prices ranging from $4@$4 65 ₱ cwt. A limited business has been transacted in Mackarel to-day, at previous quotations. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring have been lightly dealt in. Pickled Herring have been moderately inquired for at unaltered rates—30c. @35c. for Scaled, and 18c.@22c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, to-day, and prices of low and medium brands have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Extra State has attracted most attention, and the rise in this description is quite 10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 16,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 45@$4 55,—chiefly at $4 50; extra State (the sales of which exceed 6,000 bbls.,) at $4 65@4 80, mainly at $4 65@$4 70; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 45@$4 65; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 75@$5; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 75@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5@$5 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 for old, and $5 35@$5 55 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@$4 25
Superfine State	4 45@ 4 55
Extra State	4 65@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 45@ 4 65
Extra Wisconsin	4 75@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 20@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	4 90@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 30@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 55@$7 00 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 577 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant and less sought after. Prices have favored buyers. We have heard of sales of 16,800 bushels, including fair White Canadian, at $1 22; good White Michigan at $1 27; fair No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 01; and very good White Kentucky, on the dock, at $1 42¾ ₱ bushel. Corn has not varied much; sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels at 95c. for mixed Western; and 93c.@95c. for inferior to very good Yellow Southern ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quiet and unaltered. Rye is now quoted at 82c.@84c. ₱ bush.; reported sales—7,500 bushels. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 21,000 bushels Canada, at prices ranging from 80c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 42½c.@43½c.; Western at 42c.@43½c.; State at 41c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 37c.@40c.; and Southern, 35c.@38c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,200 bales North River at 65c. @70c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in slack demand, and prices have generally declined a shade. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26c.; Orinoco, 23c.; California, 23c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock in first hands, 275,370, against 107,880 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been actively sought after, including New, at 12c.@18c.; crop of 1858, 8c.@11c.; crop of 1857, 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 200 tons Scotch Pig at $23 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is depressed, and prices are somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—The inquiry for most kinds has been quite moderate. Prices of Sole have favored purchasers.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in demand, at steady prices. In Albany, during the week, sales and shipments have been quite extensive. Freights have been very firm, with an active demand for vessels for Eastern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	164,702,600	27,858	21,716	124,699,380
1851	194,188,663	28,005	106,130	80,955,690
1852	241,843,102	25,317	222,429	77,382,613
1853	302,913,615	25,199	18,239	83,361,318
1854	243,192,351	17,448	19,404	94,098,423
1855	182,025,305	44,749	7,150	102,452,925
1856	163,956,599	28,274	10,430	78,301,917
1857	183,520,602	47,775	105,724	135,015,531
1858	200,124,479	25,753	96,539	103,702,629
1859	221,847,762	40,307	60,443	98,208,503

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 114 hhds. Neuvitas Syrup at 37c.; 21 hhds. Porto Rico at 36c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@28c.; and 35 hhds. clayed Cuba at 4c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand, the day's sales include 1,400 bbls. common at $1 52½, afloat; 500 bbls. No. 2 at $1 65 ₱ 310 lbs.; 150 bbls. low No. 1 at $2 25; and small lots of other kinds within our previous range, ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. The transactions in Spirits Turpentine include 400 bbls. at 47c.@47½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in fair demand, Other descriptions have been in very moderate request. Crude Sperm, $1 35@$1 38; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Bleached do., $1 45; Crude Whale, 47c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 54c.@60c.; Linseed Oil, 57c.@59c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 85c.@92½c.; Red Oil, 52c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 05 ₱ gallon, and $3 50@$4 10 ₱ basket; Palm Oil, 9c.; Tallow Oil, 10¼c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Oct. 3, sales were reported of 4,265 bbls. Crude Sperm, chiefly at $1 35; 2,100 bbls. Crude Whale at 50c. ₱ gallon. In New-London, 2,000 bbls. Crude Whale were sold on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale-Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 3, '59	78,184	191,868	1,792,800
Same time last year	68,427	175,895	1,473,800

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request to-day, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 62½ for Mess, here; $15 50 for Mess deliverable during the remaining portion of the current month; $10 50@10 62½ for Prime, here; and $10 25 for Prime, deliverable at the option of the seller, within 75 days from this date, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is inquired for, and is firm; sales, to-day, 500 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been more freely dealt in; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$8 25 for repacked Western Mess; $9@$10 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $4 87@$5 50, for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 15c.@21c. for State; 12½c.@16½c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at from 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 tierces, at $3@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Prime Clover is in demand at 8¼c.@8¾c., but is generally held at 9c. ₱ lb. Sales unimportant. Timothy has been in moderate request at $2 25@$2 31½ ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is inactive at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ bushel. The stock in first hand speculators' hands in Boston, Oct. 1, was 56,159 bags and 17,000 pockets, against 36,543 bags and 19,170 pockets last year.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, to-day, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,260 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6c.@6¾c.; with 1,069 boxes Havana, chiefly at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@11c.

TOBACCO—Crude is inquired for, and is quoted steady. Manufactured is attracting more attention at former prices for all kinds, save medium and common pound lump, which the Messrs. MESSENGER quote 1c. ₱ lb. cheaper. The transactions for Canada, the South, and for export, have been liberal, and together constitute a good average business, and show a diminishing stock. The home trade continue to restrict their purchases to their absolute wants. Sales in September, 1859, 26,610 pkgs. Stocks, 45,240 pkgs. Sales in September, 1858, 25,441 pkgs.; Stocks, 50,109 pkgs.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@28¾c., chiefly at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken only 80 bales Cotton, at ¾d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10d. ₱ 280 lbs. A vessel for Acapulco, with coal, on private terms.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF BROOME AND CROSBY STREETS.—This Church, after extensive repairs and chaste embellishments, will be opened for divine service on the sixteenth SUNDAY after Trinity (9th inst.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of the most experienced and reliable female servants—Protestants and others—of that excellent and very respectable class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, still stands unrivaled for supplying. Our selection of first-class cooks, plain cooks and up-stairs servants, is more numerous than at any other season. We have also several most experienced nurses and waitresses on hand, and some very nice young girls.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestaut girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress, in a small private family; understands the care of a young baby; has five years' reference from her last place; the cook has seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 137 Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable American widow lady, without incumbrance, who has had great experience; she is a member of Dr. Tyng's Church, and can give the most satisfactory reference; prefers a situation in a private family. Call or address, for two days, at No. 15 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GIRL a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style; will wait on a lady; wages $2 to $10; also a cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $3. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress; has six years' reference from her last place; the other to assist with light chamber work, and like care of grown children; can embroider neatly; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Englishwoman wants a situation as first-class cook, where there is assistance given in the kitchen; she is fully competent in every branch of her business; can get up fashionable and recherche dinners; is also a good bread and biscuit baker. Can be seen until engaged at No. 99 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEPENT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses in the neatest style; also understands operating on machine perfectly; best of City reference. Call at No. 99 4th-av., near 10th-st., in millinery-store, for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY an elderly Englishwoman, understands her business well; is competent of taking entire charge; a respectable family in want of such, will meet with a trusty, useful person; the best of City references given. Can be seen, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 153 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit children's and young ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; understands hair-dressing. Reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 97 East 34th-st., near Livingston-place, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid; would like to take care of children, and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 365 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the jeweler's store, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT person, who is a first-rate seamstress and accustomed to the care of children, a SITUATION; would travel South with a family. Unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as seamstress and dress-maker; one who thoroughly understands her business; she can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; no objection to assist with the chamberwork, if required. Call for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a private family; is fully competent and can furnish the most unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., below 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant sisters; one as excellent cook; the other to do general housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 298 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do embroidery; is also a neat hair-dresser; understands dressmaking, and can operate on a sewing machine; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 118 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business, meats, game, syrups, confectionery in all its varieties. Best of City reference. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., second door from 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid; would assist in the nursery or with the washing and ironing; both have good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 39 East 19th-st.

WANTED—TWO SISTERS WISH SITUATIONS together in a small private family; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at the house of their present employer, No. 249 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, as cook; understands cooking in every way, soups, game, meats, and all desserts; will go in a private family only. Can be seen at No. 86 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes; she can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 236 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also understands baking; can be seen for two days if not engaged; has good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 18th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS and competent girl, as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, in a private family. Refers by permission to where she has lived four years. Apply at No. 263 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in fashionable style. Address No. 1,015 Broadway, in the store, near 28th-st., for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; is fond of children; sews well, and embroiders handsomely; has good reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 105 West 26th-st., second floor front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of grown children; is a neat, quick sewer, and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid or plain sewing, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 7 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12 sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS family by an experienced Protestant woman; can bone turkey and prepare all kinds of pastry. Unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 4 Mulligan-place (in 6th-av.,) between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF LADIES AND gentlemen, or families, by a respectable woman, who is an excellent hand and experienced in doing clothes in a superior manner. Has the best of City reference. Call at 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands all the business; City reference given. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART GIRL WANTS A situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; best of references. Apply, for two days, at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, (going out by the day,) a few more customers in private families. Good references given. Can be seen, or address F., No. 231 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, employment by the day or week. Call or direct to DRESSMAKER, rear of No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; understands French fluting; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, JUST ARrived, a situation as seamstress, or to wait on grown children; would make herself generally useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 160 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; understands dressmaking, and would have no objection to assist in a nursery. Call at No. 73 West 20

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer—Love and Murder.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Phantom—Crossing the Line—The Schoolmaster.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—My Neighbor's Wife—Swiss Cottage—Evening—Out of the Depths—Ballet.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, bringing news from Europe to Sept. 24, arrived last evening at Halifax. Owing to the prevalence of a severe storm, the express dispatched with the telegram to the Sackville office, was so retarded as to prevent the possibility of presenting the advices in this morning's issue. They will appear in our Evening Edition.

The Administration has carried every Congressional District in Georgia, with the exception of two. The delegation to the House will therefore remain divided, as at present. In Mississippi, in the Gubernatorial contest, there have also been large gains for the Administration.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, setting forth that there are serious obstructions to navigation in the harbor of the City, caused by earth washed from the Battery Enlargement, and suggesting that a wall should be erected which should inclose the entire area of the new-made land. It was referred. The Mayor vetoed the resolution in favor of advertising for a new contract for removing offal to Barren Island, because a particular locality was mentioned. The Board unanimously resolved to pay the widow of the late Judge Oakley $2,500, which would have been due to him on the 1st of January after he died, if he had lived so long. The Comptroller transmitted a spicy correspondence with Henry H. Howard, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in which the latter declined to receive the gold medal offered him by the Common Council....In the Board of Councilmen, the Street Commissioner responded to the call of the Board for the estimates and contract for the City Hall clock, and sent in all the papers relating to the subject; he also explained concerning the contract for repairing the City Hall. The Comptroller submitted a statement of the expenditures on City account, showing the aggregate to be $13,741,435 62....The City Inspector has entered into a contract with Mr. Robt. W. Smith, by the terms of which the contractor is to sweep Broadway nightly, the other principal thoroughfares twice a week, and most of the cross streets below the City Hall weekly, with his street-sweeping machines, for about $2,000 a week. The arrangement goes into effect next Monday.

Another phase in the well-known case of Capt. Graham *vs.* Meyer & Stucken was disposed of yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Nelson. Besides the suit at law brought by Graham to recover the value of the steamship *St. Lawrence* and *Ocean Bird* and of the one-third of the *United States*, he also commenced a suit in equity to set aside the conveyances executed by him of the vessels. This suit was decided by Judge Nelson in favor of Capt. Graham, the conveyances were directed to be set aside, and as the vessels had been conveyed away by Meyer & Stucken, and therefore could not be returned by them to Graham, he directed a decree in his favor for the value of the vessels, for which value he took the verdict rendered by the Jury in the case at law. In the action brought by the assignee of Antioch College, to recover on notes given for funds to establish scholarships in the College, Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, has rendered his decision sustaining the demurrer of the plaintiffs to the answer interposed by the defendants. This decision virtually disposes of the case in favor of the College. In the Court of General Sessions, Barney Harran was convicted of having purchased copper, valued at $22, from a lad named Lewis Hayman, whom he knew had stolen it from his employer. No other cases were disposed of on account of the absence or want of preparation of the lawyers or witnesses.

The American Bible Union having received and adopted the reports of its various Committees, and transacted such other business as was deemed necessary, adjourned definitively last evening. The American Board of Missions continues its sessions at Philadelphia. In its third day's proceedings, the most important item was the introduction, by the Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., of a protest against the revival of the African Slave-trade. After a somewhat animated discussion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Business. Boston was fixed on as the place for the next meeting of the Board. Prof. Park, of Andover, was appointed Preacher, and President Fisher, of Hamilton College, substitute. Dr. Mark Hopkins is to deliver at that time a discourse commemorative of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the Board.

The case of W. J. Lane, charged with having defrauded the Fulton Bank, came up before Justice Osborne, at the Tombs, for preliminary examination. Counsel for Lane moved for his discharge on the ground that in the manner in which the monies had been received, no "utterance" was shown, and that that was absolutely necessary to establish the charge of forgery.

Hoboken continues to be visited by throngs of spectators, anxious to witness the cricket matches in progress there. The English players are now taking their benefit. Stephenson and Lockyer are the champions, each side being made up of All-Englishmen and five of the players from the St. George's Club. The prize fight between Kelly and Price, which took place at Point Albino, in Canada, terminated in favor of Price, after eleven rounds. The contest was not at all wanting in the disgusting brutality which characterizes these encounters.

Mr. Charles M. Leupp, the well-known and enterprising leather merchant of No. 20 Ferry-street, committed suicide at his own residence, on Wednesday evening, by shooting himself. There was nothing in the situation of his affairs which should have caused the act, and the Coroner's jury decided that it was the result of insanity. Mr. Leupp had for some time been laboring under depression of spirits.

The Stock market yesterday ruled steadier and a little higher than on Wednesday, and prices for the leading speculative Railroads closed firm. In Money the supply was easy to both the Stock and Discount Brokers, but without abatement in terms. Exchange on London on actual sales is down to 110 ₱ cent.; some of the leading drawers, however, holding a fraction higher. The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade of September at this port show an increase on the same month last year of $1,123,000 in the Import entries, and $6,901,000 in the Export clearances, including the Bullion shipments.

Flour was more sought after, and prices of low and medium brands advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The heaviest transactions were in extra State at $4 65@$4 70 ₱ bbl. Wheat and Corn were depressed. Pork was in lively demand at firmer rates. Lard was saleable and steady. Beef attracted more attention. Sugars and Molasses were in good request. Coffee, Rice, Metals, Hides, and Leather were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Whisky. About 800 bales Cotton changed hands at former quotations. Freights were quite dull.

The Admission of Kansas.

Kansas is ready for another application for admission into the Union. The Wyandotte Constitution has been submitted to the popular vote, and, according to the telegraph, has been approved by a very large majority of the people. At the opening of Congress, therefore, we may expect her application to be renewed;—and, as any discussion of the subject will be wholly unnecessary, the President will, probably, make it the most conspicuous topic of his message.

There are two points upon which, if he is so disposed, Mr. Buchanan can base opposition to the admission of the State. She has not complied with the requirement of the English bill, that she should take a census and ascertain that she has 93,000 inhabitants;—and there will be a conflict of authority in the returns of the recent vote. The Convention required the returns to be made to the President, while the Governor has issued a proclamation that they be returned to him. This discrepancy will, probably, lead to some dispute as to the result of the vote;—but it may be that the vote was so unanimous that both the officers will make the same return. The other objection is more serious. Congress decided, by the English bill, that Kansas should not be admitted until it should be shown by a census that she had 93,000 inhabitants. The President may urge the rejection of her application upon the ground that she has failed to comply with this requirement. We doubt whether Congress, or even the Democratic Senate, will receive the suggestion with favor. Kansas has given the party quite trouble enough already. The President's advocacy of the Lecompton Constitution has seriously divided the Democracy of the country; and it is still doubtful whether the party can possibly maintain itself on the ground upon which the President has seen fit to force it.

But any further resistance to the admission of Kansas would complete the work of disorganization so well begun. The Administration urged its admission as a *Slave* State when it had but 24,000 inhabitants:—it will not answer to resist its admission as a *Free* State now, when it certainly has at least three times that number. As a party movement nothing could more admirably meet the views and advance the interests of the Republicans than such a rejection. Those of the Democrats who are eager for another contest upon the Slavery issue—and especially those at the South who aim at disunion by means of a Republican triumph—will unquestionably advocate this policy.

It will be objected by the South that Kansas will come in as an Anti-Slavery State. So she will. And the South has herself to thank for such a result. We have repeatedly warned the Southern States that the direct tendency of the crusade they were waging was to make Kansas the most ultra, zealous and effective Abolition State in the Union. Still they persevered, and they must now expect to reap the harvest. They have planted upon the Western borders of Missouri, and at the gate of the new territories of the West, a community of Anti-Slavery zealots, and have goaded them, by all the means in their power, into a state of fanatical enthusiasm upon this subject. But they will gain nothing by excluding them longer. Their admission cannot be delayed beyond a year or two more, and the longer it is postponed, the fiercer and more resentful will be the temper of the people. If the Democrats in Congress are wise, they will make no opposition to the immediate admission of Kansas.

The New Walker Crusade.

Gen. Walker, the telegraph informs us, has once more started for Nicaragua, with one hundred of his followers, for the purpose of resuming his old trade. It would be somewhat ludicrous if we were to set about discussing the pros and cons of fillibustering at this time of day, or Gen. Walker's prospects in his "beloved country," Nicaragua. Whether Nicaragua wants or does not want him, and whether his rule would be better or worse than that of the natives themselves, are questions which, we are happy to say, we are no longer called upon to discuss. Whatever "the gray-eyed man's" star may say to the contrary, the fact is that our own Government, as well as that of Great Britain, has finally made up its mind that Nicaragua shan't have him for a President at any price, and that neither he nor his followers shall have even a chance of regenerating that lovely country. It would save a great deal of trouble and it may be a great deal of suffering, if the ragmuffins who follow his standard could be got to appreciate the fact, and remain quietly at home; but in view of the very small amount of hindrance which they have ever experienced from the Washington Cabinet so far, it is hardly to be wondered at that they should calculate upon a continuance of the same let-alone policy. But we presume Mr. Buchanan is at last sincere in his declarations of hostility to Walker's projects, from the fact that he has actually agreed to coöperate with the British in expelling him from Central America, and has already approved of the intention which the British express of landing a sufficient force to deal with him summarily, in case he should make a descent in the neighborhood of their cruisers.

Now, though we are really most anxious that Walker should come home, and earn an honest livelihood in some respectable employment, and that he should leave the rabble who compose his followers to their own devices, we must say we should, on the whole, prefer that our own Government should charge itself exclusively with the duty of suppressing this expedition. The work is a good work, and, if it can be done in no other way, the sooner the British do it the better; but it is essentially the work of the American Government; and if any other is allowed to send Walker home again, it will reflect nearly as much disgrace on us as our allowing him to sail. He may fairly be called the fruit of our sins. His audacity is due to our supineness. The misery and disturbance which he has caused are fairly chargeable on the lax administration of our laws. There are excuses to be made for allowing him and his adherents to leave our ports, but there can none be made for not catching him on the high seas or on the shores of Nicaragua. District Attorneys and Collectors, and United States Marshals and grand juries are often sorry fellows, who cannot be got to do their duty, and carry out their instructions, but we have yet to hear this charge made against the United States Navy. If the Commodore on the Central American Station gets orders to seize Walker and his men, ashore or afloat, we all know he will do it, just as surely as Walker lives. There therefore need be no delay about it.

We are desirous, more especially, that the British should have nothing to do with it, for the very cogent reason that, in our opinion, their interference would be the best thing Walker could wish for. It would give a stimulus to the fillibustering spirit which nothing else could lend, as it would enable Walker and his myrmidons to hold themselves up to the public as the victims of foreign force, and excite for them the sympathy which, rightly or wrongly, the spectacle of one's own countrymen overpowered in arms by foreign troops always excites. We are not either commending or defending the expenditure of this sympathy on such persons as Walker and his band. We are simply stating a fact; and everybody must feel that the good relations of Great Britain and the United States in Central America, as well as the extinction of fillibustering, both require that the latter should be dealt with on its own merits, and not be allowed to convert itself into a national question, or cloak itself in the national pride.

The New Almaden Mine Case.

The litigation as to the title of this great quicksilver mine, which is now going on before the United States Courts in California, has taken a shape somewhat novel in our jurisprudence, and has led, among other singular incidents, to the unusual spectacle of a considerable number of the high official and ex-official men of the Mexican Government voyaging from their own country to San Francisco, there to present themselves in Court and make oath to the authenticity of that portion of the Mexican archives which constitute the title papers in question.

While the examination of these witnesses, called by the claimants against the Government of the United States, has been proceeding there, an interesting correspondence between their counsel and our Executive Government has been laid before the public recently in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*. By this correspondence it appears that the possessors of the mine—wealthy and highly respectable merchants of Mexico and San Francisco—were found in possession under Mexican grant when our authority was first established in California, and that their title to the mine being brought, in pursuance of the Land Claim Act of 1851, before the Board of Land Commissioners, was by that Board confirmed. Appeal from this decision was taken by the United States to the District Court in California, and pending this appeal, the United States filed their bill before the *Circuit* Court there, charging that the title papers of the claimants were fabricated, or at least fraudulently ante-dated, and praying for an injunction to restrain the further working of the mine. The Court granted the injunction, but abstained from passing judgment on the main question of title, as not being, at that stage, rightfully before them.

Upon this charge of fraud in the title, and the subsequent injunction, have followed the series of proceedings on the part both of the claimants and the Government, which have given to the case its peculiar hold upon the public attention.

The first step of the claimants, when they found the genuineness of their title papers disputed, was to move the Court in San Francisco to issue a commission in due form to take testimony in the City of Mexico; and in pressing the motion, the claimants offered to prove, by the whole array of Mexican officials, Ministers, Chiefs of Bureau, Clerks, Notaries Public, whose signatures and whose handwriting appeared in the documents—that the same were genuine, and were written by themselves in the course of their official business, at the dates which they respectively bear. The claimants insisted with great force that such a body of testimony in such a case of official action, must be taken as indisputable and conclusive as to the authenticity of the papers. They accompanied their offer moreover with detailed specification of the several Departments and Bureaux of the Mexican Government in which the originals of their papers were to be found, and in which they had been already examined and copied, and the copies duly certified according to Mexican law.

The Court, however, declined to grant a commission to take this testimony in Mexico, on the ground that such proceeding was not authorized by the act of 1851. The claimants then betook themselves to Congress to get the act amended so as to enable them to bring their testimony into court; but here again they were disappointed—the law officers of the United States advising that the proposed change of the act would prejudice the public interest.

The claimants then, as appears by the correspondence, appealed to the Executive Government at Washington for its aid to get their evidence of title before the Court. They urged that, though the copies of their papers were certified in the only mode known to Mexican law, yet that the Court had intimated that the Great Seal of Mexico upon them might be necessary, and in view of the fact that the Act of 1851 required them to produce the "documentary" proof of their title, they asked our Government to request the Government of Mexico to give copies of the papers certified under its great seal—a mode of certification not contemplated by Mexican law in such cases, and therefore unattainable by private individuals. If this course could not be adopted, then they urged the Government to satisfy itself, by any examination through our own diplomatic and consular agents, of the genuineness of the title papers as recorded in the Mexican archives, and of the correctness of the copies offered; or if this could not be done, then they asked that our Government itself would appoint Commissioners, who should proceed to Mexico, make the fullest investigation, and give their testimony at San Francisco. They offered also to pay the expense of sending such Commissioners for this purpose as the Government might select. They urged with great earnestness, that if there were the slightest ground for the allegation of fraud or fabrication in their title papers, or in any part of their case, such an examination could not fail to develope it; and in proof of this they referred to the previous success of our Government in sending out such Commissioners in the cases of Gardiner and Limantour.

All these propositions, which the claimants rely upon as manifesting in the most conclusive manner their good faith and their absolute assurance of the genuineness of their title, appear by the correspondence to have been declined by our Government. In reply, their counsel allege that such a decision is a serious ground of complaint, and intimate that the unexpected, and as they allege, unusual and unwarrantable obstacles which their clients have encountered in bringing their proofs of title into Court, may hereafter give them a right to claim indemnification from the United States.

In refutation of the charge that their title papers are fabricated or ante-dated, the claimants produce a volume of the Official Reports of the Mexican Executive to the Congress for the year 1846—the year in which their title purports to been consummated—which volume appears to have been printed and published in due official form by order of the Mexican Government in 1847; and in reply to doubts raised by opposite counsel as to the official character of the volume, it is stated by recent California papers that some of the eminent official men of Mexico, who have been brought to San Francisco, swear distinctly that the book is, as it purports to be, one of the genuine official documents annually published by that Goverenment. The volume makes clear reference to the proceedings of the Mexican Mining Board, which resulted in the confirmation of title to the mine early in 1846. This is regarded by the claimants as disposing finally of the charge that their title-papers were subsequently and fraudulently fabricated. It is, of course, however, greatly corroborated by the oaths of the Mexican officials, who swear that they themselves prepared and signed and recorded the title-papers at the times of their dates.

Apart from the deep impression which this evidence has naturally made upon the public mind in California,—the vast interests involved in the case,—its relation to our treaty stipulations with Mexico,—its importance as exhibiting the system and process of law establishing title in the great mining region of the Pacific,—the high character and standing of the claimants,—the sweeping allegations of fraud brought forward by the United States against their title, and the energy and indignation with which these charges have been confronted, both by the claimants and their eminent counsel, have all combined to make this controversy one of the most remarkable civil trials in this or any other country.

A Touch of Monomania.—That distinguished orator, Mr. Wendell Phillips, in a recent lecture in Boston, is reported to have said that "the man who would strike the head from the statue recently erected to Webster would *do a great service and his name would be immortalized.*" If Mr. Phillips were as patriotic as he wishes to be considered, or as ambitious as he seems, he would undertake the "service" himself. We really do not see why he should publicly advise others to do a work to which he is perfectly competent and of which he seems to be entirely capable. Either he is unwilling to "do a great service and immortalize his name," or he is a little fearful that the immortality might be purchased at too dear a price. Possibly he is quite satisfied with the amount of that sort of immortality which he has achieved already.

The temper which leads Mr. Phillips and the men who sympathize with him, to disparage Mr. Webster's ability and character, is indicative of a narrow, illiberal and mean mind. No matter how much they may differ from him in opinion, or how sincerely they may deprecate the influence of his career upon the country, they cannot shut their eyes to the important part which he bore in our history, or deny that his name and his public career are among the choicest treasures of the nation. If we are to regulate our estimate of historical names by our party prejudices, and pay honor to the dead only as they echoed our opinions while living, we shall erect no statues which will not disgrace the country far more than they honor their subjects. Marks of public honor, upon such a theory, will only become monuments of our party dissensions and perpetuate precisely those wranglings and controversies which ought to be the first forgotten.

Down with the Dust.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* informs us that an ingenious French chemist at Lyons has just hit upon an expedient which promises to make the "dusty highway" as much a dream of the past as the "blazing hearth" has become since the roaring back-log gave place to the black furnace hole in the floor. This expedient has already been tried with great success in two of the leading thoroughfares of the large City of Lyons. It consists in sprinkling hydro-chloric acid on the macadamized way. After a baptism of this sort in the morning, the soil of the Place Bellecour at Lyons, although very light and gravelly, is found at high noon to remain as solid and moist as if it had just been abundantly watered, and the wind fails to fan it into that fine dust which is the Egyptian plague of all great cities in hot weather. Nor does it appear to be necessary that the application should be very often renewed. Once thoroughly saturated with the acid, the ground shows each morning very much the firmness and neatness which follow a hoar frost. We cannot at this moment recall the name of any leading politician in this City who is engaged in the chemical line, but if there be any such person among our masters and rulers, we would humbly suggest to him the possibility of a good job for himself as the result of a successful experiment with this new artificial rain. Such a job would indeed have peculiar advantages for the jobber. Tormented as we are with filthy streets, the man who can put our dust down literally, may be that nobody will object to our coming figuratively down with the dust for him.

The Half-and-Half Movement.—The *Freeman's Journal*, the principal Catholic authority in this City, denounces the suggestion to which we referred yesterday, that a new ticket should be made up of those *left off* from the other two, at Utica. It says that "there is no intention on the part of Catholics, or of adopted citizens, as a body, to segregate themselves in politics from the rest of their fellow-citizens. Any political classification of citizens, based either on their religious profession or on their place of birth, would receive from the country at large the severe scourging which it would deserve."

A Desirable Change.—The Richmond *Enquirer* proposes to devote its columns to religion instead of politics during the session of the Episcopal Convention in that place. For the sake of the *Enquirer's* readers, it is to be hoped the session may prove a long one.

Lieut. Mowry on Arizona.—Lieut. Sylvestra Mowry, Delegate to Congress from Arizona, writes to the St. Louis *Republican* in correction of misstatements concerning the population of the Territory and its right to a Territorial organization. Mr. Mowry says:

You say "the last news from Arizona favors the belief that the parties there will moderate their ardor on this Territorial question." You have been grossly deceived. The fact is: A small clique of men, with one exception, of less than one year's residence in the Territory, having endeavored to control the political destinies of Arizona, and having signally failed, are now venting their spleen—through the Eastern Press—in the endeavor to defeat its organization as a Territory. Entertaining political sentiments utterly repugnant to those of the people, they have naturally failed to create sympathy. If there is any such feeling here against a Territorial organization, why has it not made itself apparent *here?*

In every public meeting in the Territory my statements and my course have been fully indorsed, and I have been reelected with entire unanimity.

I have no fear of the ultimate result, and I believe there is sufficient honesty and intelligence in the next Congress to recognize the merits of this question, and to decide in accordance with the urgent necessities of the people of Arizona. Your faithful servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

Horticulture in Westchester County.—A new Horticultural Society has been organized at New-Rochelle, Mr. F. E. Prime being the President, Mr. Robert Craighead, Vice-President, and G. E. Vanderburgh, Secretary. A very considerable exhibition of fruits and flowers was made last week in Reeber's Hall, and prizes were awarded, before the new Society had really been organized. There are already 120 members, and semi-annual exhibitions are in contemplation.

SUICIDE OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.

Charles M. Leupp, the Leather Dealer, Destroys Himself in a Fit of Insanity—The Coroner's Inquest.

The community was yesterday profoundly shocked at the announcement of the self-inflicted death of Mr. Charles Mortimer Leupp, for many years well known as a prominent leather merchant. The deplorable event occurred on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the deceased, No. 23 Madison-avenue. For six or eight years past Mr. Leupp had been afflicted with occasional fits of depression, but relief from the more arduous labors of his commercial life had a decidedly beneficial effect on his health and spirits. Within a few months, death and illness in the commercial firm with which he has been connected, made it necessary for him to resume entire charge of his business. The duties devolving on him were too severe, and of late he has given undoubted evidences of insanity. His friends had finally decided that it would be necessary to place him under restraint, and within a week had been making preparations for performing this unpleasant duty. Wednesday evening, about 4 o'clock, Mr. Leupp left his business place, and went home. While he was dining with his daughters, Mr. Wm. F. Cook, one of his intimate friends, called at Mr. Leupp's residence, to await the departure of the next train for Fordham. Mr. Cook took a seat at the table, and engaged in conversation with Mr. Leupp, who urged him to remain with him all night. Mr. Cook at first declined, but observing a wildness in Mr. Leupp's manner, he determined to accede to his request. After dinner Mr. Cook retired to another room with the ladies, who engaged in sewing. They had not been seated long before Mr. L. entered the room. His manner indicated great mental agitation. After having embraced each of his daughters, he retired to his own apartment. A few moments subsequently the report of a gun was heard. The family rushed at once to the room whence the sound proceeded, and found Mr. L. lying on his back with his feet toward the door. A double barrelled gun lay on his left side, with the muzzle toward his breast, and the ramrod at his right hand. It was evident that Mr. L. had taken a seat, placed the muzzle of the gun against his breast and discharged the weapon by pressing the trigger with the ramrod. The shot entered immediately above the sixth rib, 2½ inches from the median line, fracturing several ribs, lacerating the heart, and nearly severing its muscular attachments. Coroner Schirmer was immediately notified and went to the house forthwith, but deferred the Inquest until yesterday morning. After a jury had been impanneled the subjoined testimony was elicited:

William F. Cook, deposed: I reside in Geneva, and am in no active business; I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Leupp for eight or nine years; it has been his habit to spend considerable time at Geneva with his daughters and Mrs. Lee; I am on a visit to New-York at present; I came here two weeks ago; I am a guest of Mr. W. Lee, at Fordham; during the fortnight I have seen Mr. Leupp five or six times, always in the City; on the day of his death I came to his house about half-past five o'clock; I was left by the train in which I expected to go to Fordham, so I stopped for the next train; Mr. L. was at dinner, with two of his daughters, and he asked me to dine; I had dined already, but I took a seat at the table and engaged in conversation; he invited me to take a glass of ale; I said "your health, Mr. Leupp," to which he made no response; he beat his brow and sighed; there was an unnatural expression in his face; I thought it strange; he said that I had better stop, and urged me to do so; he then went into the library, and afterwards returned to the dining-room; I went with one of the young ladies to the garden and gathered a bouquet, with which I returned; Mr. Leupp, in the meantime had been up stairs and changed his coat; he then shut the window violently, and urged me again to stay, which I felt I ought to do; he went up stairs, and shortly afterwards I went up with the young ladies; Mr. Leupp passed into his room, and the young ladies went to another room where they commenced sewing; Mr. Leupp soon entered, looking much disturbed, and kissed his daughters; he immediately left the room, and in about five minutes I heard a report of a pistol on hearing this I jumped off the sofa and ran into Mr. Leupp's room; the bed-room door was halfway open; I perceived a strong smell of powder; I then entered his dressing-room; the gas was lighted and a candle burning; I saw Mr. Leupp lying on his back with his feet toward the door, and a gun lying on his left side against his body, with the muzzle towards his breast, and the ramrod on the left side; I found that his pulse was gone, and that he was perfectly dead; I had opportunities to notice Mr. Leupp during the last fortnight; his manner towards me was very much changed, and without the slightest occasion; his demeanor was wild and unnatural in the last degree; I was the only man in the house when Mr. Leupp's death occurred.

D. Williamson Lee deposed: I am the partner and brother-in-law of the deceased; he was the husband of my deceased half-sister; I am 32 years of age; I have been in partnership with Mr. Leupp about fourteen years, during most of which time I have resided in the same house; we were almost always together, and were on terms of uncommon intimacy and cordiality, like brothers, having been brought up together; during the past six years I have frequently observed, on the part of Mr. Leupp, a tendency to depression of spirits, with corresponding elevation; his temperament was very excitable; I have noticed these fits of excitement and depression ever since last October, and increasing in frequency, and almost a continuous depression of spirits during the last six or eight months, although a casual observer might have thought him cheerful; during the last six weeks or two months the depression was continuous almost, without reaction, and became more and more intense to the end, until the last day of his life, when he appeared calmer; I last saw him at our place of business yesterday, when I left for Fordham; I saw his body about twelve o'clock last night, having driven in from Fordham on a summons acquainting me with his death; during the past six weeks Mr. Leupp had given evidence of fixed derangement of mind; he was subject to hallucinations of almost every imaginable variety upon almost every subject, without any support or basis in the actual circumstances in which he was placed; Dr. Ludlow was in the habit of visiting here as a friend; Mr. Leupp expressed a suspicion that he was a spy; there was nothing unusual in Dr. Ludlow's visits; he was an habitual caller at the house, and a personal friend; Mr. Leupp stayed with me most of the time at Fordham; his apprehensions there were the same as in this City; he came down one morning undressed, with an appearance of great terror and alarm, and asked me if I thought the house was safe to stay in; he thought it would come down; he afterwards, in a heavy rain, wanted to remove his children from the house; there was nothing in the house to justify apprehensions on account of its safety; his hours of retiring and rising were irregular; for example, he would retire at 7, and rise at 10 the next morning, and he was under the impression that he had organic disease of the heart, and would request me to feel his pulse six or eight times a day, saying his heart had ceased to beat; he imagined he saw things which he did not see; he was under the hallucination of supposing that he was watched, when he left or when he entered, by police officers; last Friday he said to me that he should be under confinement very soon; that there were two policemen in the house all night; I had to reason him out of this delusion; he assured me, with terror depicted on his face, and sinking his voice very low, that they got in through the front door by a pass key; I saw that he was absolutely insane; he had a fear of insanity, and said so often; his words were, "I fear I am going insane;" after the occurrence of Friday, and being satisfied that he was completely insane, I spoke to his friend and physician, Dr. A. V. Williams, of Bloomingdale; on Sunday I related to him the facts, and expressed my conviction that Mr. Leupp was insane, and requested him to spend Monday afternoon and evening with him in a friendly way, but with the object of coming to a medical certainty of his insanity, which, from these facts, the doctor thought must be the case; I told the doctor that I should immediately place Mr. Leupp under restraint, which, of course, I could not do without a medical certificate; there was nothing in the facts of Mr. Leupp's personal, family, social, property or commercial condition, so far as I am aware, to justify any apprehension of distress on his part.

Shepherd Knapp deposed: I was a partner of Mr. Gideon Lee, father of Mrs. Leupp; I have known Mr. Lenpp intimately, and, I may say, I have been his confidential friend; I have seen Mr. Leupp frequently during the last five or six weeks, and my view of his case corresponds exactly with that of Mr. Lee, who has been examined; there was nothing, to my knowledge, in the mercantile, personal or other relations of Mr. Leupp to justify the apprehensions and fears under which he labored.

Alfred Underhill deposed: I knew the deceased; Dr. Ludlow being absent, I was called to Mr. Lenpp's house about half-past six o'clock in the evening; I came and met Mr. Cook, and with him went to Mr. Lenpp's room; I found him dead; I saw the wound, but did not remove his clothing; since then, I have been present at a *post-mortem* examination; his death undoubtedly was caused by a charge of gun-shot passing through his heart, and nearly severing it; he could not have lived an instant.

Geo. B. Bouton, M. D., deposed—I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Chas. M. Leupp; I found him lying upon his back, limbs extended, arms by his side, forearm and hands resting upon the chest, presenting a natural and quiet position; upon his right side was lying the ramrod of a double-barrel gun, the gun to which it belonged lying upon his left side; his vest was thrown open, but the rest of his apparel had not been disturbed; upon the left leg of his pantaloons, about the centre of the thigh, were four large spots of blood; I found a gunshot wound in the left side of the body, the point of entrance being immediately above the sixth rib, two and one half inches from the median line, involving the sixth and seventh ribs and heart, which was very extensively lacerated; the lung, and the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth ribs, posteriorly, were fractured; and the left cavity of the thorax contained a large quantity of coagulated blood. The other organs of the body presented a generally normal appearance; the gun-shot wound was the cause of death, which would, from the history of the case, the appearance of the body and its surroundings, I infer was caused by himself, he being in a sitting position at the time of its infliction.

After this testimony had been taken the case was given to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict

"That the deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound, at his own hand, while laboring under fixed derangement of mind."

(Signed)—Geo. T. Trimble, R. K. Knapp, Edward F. Young, C. D. F. Grant, Henry S. Pierson, Abram M. Cozzena.

Mr. Leupp was born in New-Brunswick, N. J When about 15 years of age he came to New-York, and was engaged as clerk by Gideon Lee, Esq. He had scarcely attained his majority when he was given an interest in the business, and upon Mr. Lee's retiring he succeeded him. His ability as a merchant soon acquired for him a competency.

A large part of his time he devoted to the conduct of the House of Refuge. He also took an active part in the management of several of our first financial institutions.

The funeral of Mr. Leupp will take place from his late residence, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, on Friday, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

The *Post* of last evening contains the following obituary notice of the deceased. It is doubtless from the pen of Mr. Bryant, in company with whom a few years ago Mr. Leupp made the tour of Europe:

"The friends of Mr. C. M. Leupp were startled this morning with the intelligence of his sudden death, by his own hand. The particulars of this sorrowful event are given under the proper head in this sheet. We will not further allude to them than to say, in behalf of the community at an excellent man and a dearly cherished friend, that the case was decidedly one of a momentary aberration of the intellect. He had been a successful merchant, and by his sagacity and careful attention to business had acquired a large fortune. For some years he had been relieved from the severer labors of the commercial firm of which he was the head, to the great advantage of his health and spirits, contenting himself with a general superintendence of its affairs, and indulging himself in excursions to different parts of the country, and now and then a short visit to the Old World. Of late, however, the death of one of his partners, and the illness of another, had compelled him, though reluctantly, to return to the daily and close application to business in which his early life was passed. This was observed, after a time, to have a most unfavorable effect upon his spirits, and finally, a very short period before his death, various circumstances occurred in his conduct and his manner of viewing things, which made his friends anxious concerning the soundness of his mind. The event of last night more than justified all their anxieties.

In the death of Mr. Leupp the community has suffered an essential loss. To say of him that he was one of our ablest merchants is to express the least of the commendations to which he was entitled. He was one of those whom the maxims and habits of trade had never corrupted; a man of open and generous temper, who abhorred every form of deceit and every unfair advantage; sensitive to blame, almost to excess, yet never to be driven by blame from any course which he thought right. He was a useful member of several of our best conducted moneyed associations, and to one of our charitable institutions, the House of Refuge, he gave much of his time and watched its workings with the deepest interest. His mind had been much cultivated by reading, and he delighted in works of art, to the love of which he brought a natural taste almost unerring in its decisions, and of late years cultivated by the contemplation of the noblest productions of the pencil and the chisel in the galleries of the old world. The artists among his countrymen found in him a liberal friend. His mind was of a somewhat peculiar cast, exceedingly rapid in its perceptions, and no less prompt in its conclusions, and to this extraordinary combination of sagacity and decision his success in business is doubtless to be attributed. In private and domestic life he was the most amiable and gentle of men, and he leaves troops of friends who sorrow that they shall see his face no more.

COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

Chamber of Commerce.

COLLISIONS AT SEA—NECESSITY FOR MORE LIGHT-HOUSES—NEW-JERSEY COMPLAINS OF A NEW-YORK NUISANCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday—the President in the Chair.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, sent a communication to the Chamber informing them that their suggestion touching the necessity of having more light-houses upon the Bahama Banks had been transmitted to the American Minister in London, with instructions to invite the attention of the British Government to the same.

The subject had been favorably received. Communications were received from the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool with reference to the losses of seamen on shipboard, and on collision at sea. They were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Peart stated that the documents relating to collisions, and the necessity of treaty regulations on the subject with other Governments were on their way to members of Congress. The memorial to the President, he said, would be ready in a few days.

George W. Blunt presented a communication upon the necessity of additional light-houses upon the islands at the northeast entrances to the Caribbean Sea. The great increase in that commerce, and the large number of steamers employed, carrying so many passengers who were exposed to the dangers of coral reefs and islands which were numerous in those waters, with no land-marks or lights to point them out, made the subject one of urgent importance. A memorial on the subject to our Government had been signed by W. H. Davidge, David Hoadley, and all the Insurance Companies. The Chamber voted to sign the memorial.

Mr. Peck complained to the Chamber, on behalf of the authorities of New-Jersey, that the dock filth and mud excavated from the New-York slips, was being deposited upon Oyster Island, on the New-Jersey shore, greatly to the damage of the fishing interests, and to the destruction of an oyster bed located there. Governor Newell was only waiting to know the views of the Chamber on the subject, when, unless the practice was stopped, he would arrest the persons engaged in it.

Geo. W. Blunt replied on behalf of the Harbor Commissioners. The island referred to belonged to New-York, and not to New-Jersey, the jurisdiction over it being left to this State when the treaty of 1831 was made. The deposits referred to were from excavations carried on in deepening the harbor of New-York, and this island, which was part of the time submerged, was found to be the best place to discharge them. Capt. Symmes hoped the Governor of New-Jersey would appoint a Joint Committee with New-York for the protection of the harbor. Oyster Island, however, was under the jurisdiction of this State. No action was taken on the subject.

The President stated that the medals awarded to the British officers connected with the laying of the cable had been sent over. They cost over $4,000. After some further routine business the Chamber adjourned.

The Board of Currency.

This Association held its usual monthly meeting at Clinton Hall, Wednesday evening, Peter Cooper, Esq., presiding. After a communication relative to the objects of the Board, from a retired merchant resident in the Isle of Wight, had been read, the Recording Secretary submitted mathematical diagrams, prepared by Mr. John V. Yatman, who is engaged in perfecting a series of illustrations of American commerce, currency, and prices, since 1790, in which the statistics of each of the seventy years are presented in a condensed form. Mr. Yatman made some explanation of the mathematical principles which governed him in the development of his plans, and was followed by the Hon. Geo. Opdyke, who spoke with approbation of the work M

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Obstructions in the Harbor—A Snug Sum for the Widow of Judge Oakley—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department Declines a Gold Medal—The Reason of It.

The Auditor's Quarterly Report was sent to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, and it was directed that 2,000 copies of it be printed.

A message was received from the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the President of the Pilot Commissioners, showing that serious obstructions to the navigation of the harbor now exist in the vicinity of the Battery and Governor's Island, and that the same have been caused by the earth washed out from the Battery enlargement, especially for the want of a suitable sea-wall. In a previous message he recommended that the City should at once enter into the possession of the Battery enlargement, and that the rip-rap wall on the exterior should be continued so as to entirely inclose the area of the same, and that it should be raised to such a height as to prevent the action of the tide over it. He also suggests that the wall be continued until it reaches within two hundred feet of Pier No. 1 E. R. The paper was referred.

Another message was received, vetoing the resolution to advertise for a new contract for the removal of offal to Barren Island, on account of its specifying a particular locality. Ordered printed.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of paying the widow of the late Chief-Justice OAKLEY, of the Superior Court, $2,500, the amount of his salary that would have been due to him, if he had lived so long, on the 1st of January next succeeding his death, was adopted unanimously.

Communications which had passed between the Comptroller and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in regard to medals, were received and referred.

The report of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Committee on County Offices of the Supervisors, in favor of setting apart a plot of ground for a County Jail, was called up and recommitted.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Comptroller's Statement of Expenditures—The Street Commissioner Explains the City Hall Contract—Inspectors of Registry.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, President CORNELL in the Chair. The resolution introduced by Councilman CRAFT, in favor of repairing the bulkhead between Grand and Rivington-streets, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, was adopted.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Street Commissioner sent in a communication embracing all the estimates, correspondence, and final contract for constructing a clock for the cupola of the City Hall. It was partially read, and referred to the Committee of Repairs and Supplies. He also submitted an explanation concerning the contract for repairing the City Hall, stating that $11,500 did not cover all the expense of the work which would be necessary to put the City Hall in the same condition that it was previous to the fire.

The Comptroller submitted a statement giving a summary of expenditures on City account, and also upon the several trust and special accounts, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Sept. 30, ultimo, amounting in the aggregate to $13,741,435 62.

A resolution offered by Councilman MCCARTY, in favor of printing 5,000 copies of the opinions of the Corporation Counsel for ten years past, was amended on motion of Councilman OTTARSON, so as to read 500 copies, and passed.

A resolution to print 10,000 copies of the re-districting ordinance came up for action.

Councilman OTTARSON move to amend by appending the official test of the Inspectors of Registry to each district for the information of the public.

The motion met with strenuous opposition from the Democratic members. Councilman OTTARSON said they were evidently ashamed of their achievement in that line, and therefore were unwilling the list should go to the public. The amendment was adopted, but the resolution was lost by a tie vote.

Adjourned to Monday next.

The Westchester County Railroad.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE—ARGUMENTS OF PARTIES IN FAVOR OF THE ENTERPRISE—THE DECISION POSTPONED.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen met at 3 P. M. yesterday, to hear parties interested for or against the proposed railroad from New-York to Croton Dam, and to consider the petition of the Company, incorporated in 1850, asking permission to lay its tracks through such streets of the City as might be hereafter named. Those who opposed the project have held that, under the law passed recently by the Legislature, directing that no more tracks should be laid in the streets of the City, without the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners on the streets in which such tracks were proposed to be laid, the tracks of the Westchester County Railroad Company could not be laid in this City unless two-thirds of the property-owners consented to it. It is proposed by the Westchester County Railroad Company to continue their railroad from Kingsbridge to the Battery, or some other point in the lower part of the City. Mr. ELLEAY appeared before the Committee, and urged that Westchester County had not such a connection by railroad with the City as it ought to have. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., counsel for the petitioners, took the ground that the Common Council had a right to grant the privilege of laying rails in the City to any Railroad Company whose road extended out of the City; but he acknowledged that, without the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners on the route, the rails of no more railroads, whose termini were in the City, could be laid. The building of a bridge, he thought, must be authorized by a special act of the Legislature.

Mr. FIELD adduced several judicial decisions to support his position. Several others spoke in behalf of the project, and none appeared to oppose it. Several proprietors of stage routes were present, but said nothing *pro* or *con*. The Committee, without taking any final action, adjourned to Monday, 2 P. M.

The proposed route of the new Railroad through the City is as follows: Crossing the Harlem River at or near King's Bridge, thence down the King's Bridge Road to One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, thence down Tenth-avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, through One Hundred and Fifty-first-street to and through Eleventh-avenue to One Hundred and Eighth-street, thence down the Bloomingdale Road or Broadway to Fifty-ninth-street, through Fifty-ninth-street to Seventh-avenue, down Seventh-avenue to Greenwich-avenue, thence down Greenwich-avenue to Sixth-avenue, (this portion of the line to be a double track,) thence across and down Sixth-avenue to Waverley-place, thence down by a single track to Greene-street, down Greene-street to Canal, up Canal to West Broadway, and down West Broadway to Park-place, thence through Robinson, Greenwich and Fulton streets, thence down Greenwich by a double track to and through Battery-place, State-street and Whitehall-street to South Ferry—returning through Whitehall-street to Broadway, across to Battery-place, up Greenwich and through Church and Mercer streets and Clinton-place, Sixth-avenue and Greenwich-avenue.

New Street-Sweeping Contract.

THE STREETS TO BE CLEANED BY MACHINES—INSPECTOR DELEVAN CLOSES WITH CONTRACTOR SMITH.

The City Inspector, after consulting with the Mayor and Comptroller and with their full concurrence in his views, yesterday entered into a permanent contract with Mr. ROBERT W. SMITH, the proprietor of the street-sweeping machines, for keeping the leading thoroughfares of the City clean, and sweeping nearly all the cross-streets below the City Hall. Mr. SMITH'S machines have had a two-months' trial under Mr. DELEVAN, and are found to work admirably. By the terms of the arrangement, Mr. SMITH is to receive $37 a night for sweeping Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, and from $4 to $30 for each sweeping of the many streets included in the contract, the price in each case varying, of course, with the length of the street. The total cost will be about $2,000 per week, and the contractor undertakes to remove the dirt which he sweeps up from the City at his own expense. The dirt gathered from the streets of the City used to be valuable as manure to farmers, but the street-sweeping machines take up dirt and rubbish indiscriminately, and the sweepings are valueless unless separated laboriously afterwards. Mr. SMITH goes to work under the new contract next Monday, sweeping Broadway nightly, and the other principal thoroughfares twice a week. Mr. DELAVAN thinks that twice as much work can be done for the same money under this contract as was accomplished formerly. The Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, in which there are comparatively few streets that are much traveled, will be kept clean as they have been hitherto under the old system. The new arrangement will, of course, necessitate the discharge of many men who have been employed under the City Inspector's Department, but they will probably be provided for by Mr. Smith, and their wages will be saved to the City. The street sweepers in the various Wards who are to be retained will be able to accomplish the more because the main streets will be cleaned for them. The streets and avenues which are to be cleaned twice a week, are the First, Second and Third avenues, to Forty-second-street; the Fourth-avenue, to the railroad tunnel; Broadway, from Fourteenth to Forty-second-street; Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth avenues, to Forty-second-street; Tenth-avenue to Thirty-second-street; Lexington and Madison avenues to Forty-second-street; Avenues A, B and C, the Bowery, Fourteenth, Hudson, Greenwich and Washington streets, throughout their entire length; West-street, south of Canal; the whole of Grand-street, East and West Broadway, Centre-street, Greenwich-avenue, Pearl, Front, Water, William, Chatham, Carmine, Varick, Warren, Murray and Chamber streets, and other streets of the same class.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A MURDERESS.—On Sunday evening last, a man named MICHAEL CORNELIUS, living in the Sixth Ward, was found in Donovan's-lane by Officer GILGAN, suffering from the effects of a stab in the left breast. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, and died there Wednesday evening. The inhabitants of the lane denied all knowledge of any disturbance in that neighborhood during the Sabbath. They said that the deceased came up the street, grossly intoxicated, and fell at last into a cellar in the rear of No. 12 Baxter-street, where he was found by the Officer. Just before CORNELIUS died, he recovered sufficiently to state that a woman named MARGARET SHERIDEN was the party from whom he had received his wound; that she had inflicted it deliberately, and without any provocation. The affray took place, according to his statement, in the very lane where the people affirmed that they had seen no difficulty. It was found, on investigation, that the guilty woman had left the City, first acknowledging her part in the transaction, but stating that CORNELIUS had robbed her of 75 cents, which so incensed her that she stabbed him with a dirk knife. Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward, immediately began to lay plans for her arrest, one of which proved successful. He secured a list of all the intelligence offices, and, visiting them, discovered that a woman answering Miss SHERIDEN'S description had secured a situation in a family residing at Yonkers. Yesterday afternoon he dispatched Officers JOURDAN and GILOAN to that city, and last night received a dispatch, dated at Yonkers, stating that MARGARET SHERIDEN had been captured, and that she acknowledged her guilt. Shortly before midnight the murderess reached the City in company with her captors, and was locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house. She claims that the deed was done under great provocation, and is very cool under the circumstances.

WHITE LABOR IN ENGLAND AND BLACK LABOR IN THE SOUTH.—An address entitled "A Comparison between white labor at the North and England, and the slave labor of the South," was delivered on Wednesday evening, at Clinton Hall by J. ATKINS, of Richmond, Virginia. The lecture abounded in parallels between the condition of the laboring white in England and the black population of the Southern States. As there are plenty of poor while laborers in England, the employers care very little, according to the lecturer, about those who are killed by collier's explosions and other calamities. While the insufficiency of labor at the South impels the employers and proprietors of slaves to treat them humanely and to provide for their wants as the only means of extracting from them a due proportion of labor. The small but attentive audience present heartily applauded many passages in the lecture.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last night at Tammany Hall, in furtherance of preparations for the coming State Election. The attendance was very full, both of members of the Committee and of outsiders who fell a special interest in the result of the deliberations. Considerable business of importance was transacted. The Convention to nominate candidates for Judges of the various Courts was appointed to meet at Tammany Hall on the 12th inst. at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Senatorial Committees were fixed for the 13th inst., and the Assembly Conventions for the 15th. Monday next was fixed upon as the time for holding the Primary Elections in the various Wards.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—A child, named ELIZABETH MCANANY, 2 years of age, died at No. 367 Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday, from injuries received by the accidental upsetting of a saucepan of boiling water. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest and a verdict was given in accordance with the facts.....A man was picked up in Washington Market, on Wednesday, in an insensible condition. The Police conveyed him to the City Hospital where he died yesterday morning. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the case, and his Jury said it was one of appoplexy. Deceased was about 35 years of age. He was not identified.

A LADY DROWNED BY THE UPSETTING OF A ROW BOAT.—Last evening a row boat containing six persons, was capsized while crossing the North River from Hoboken. THERESA SCHULTZ, of No. 12 Clifford-place, Brooklyn, the only female in the company, was drowned before assistance could be procured. The rest of the party were saved by clinging to the boat until it drifted near the shore. The deceased, with her companions, had been to Hoboken to attend the Cricket match.

CHURCHES IN THE FIFTH-AVENUE.—Another large church is to be erected on the corner of Forty-sixth-street. Dr. ARMITAGE'S Church, in Norfolk-street, has purchased five lots in this new location, offered their old property, down town, for sale, and are about to commence the erection of a new house. The main building, on the avenue, will seat 2,000 persons, and the lecture-room, on Forty-sixth-street, will hold at least 800.

SINKING IN OF A PIER.—Last evening, the pier at the foot of Twenty-third-street, fell into the river under the pressure of a heavy weight. A horse and cart, belonging to TAYLOR & GLASS, and valued at $350, went down with the pier, and the horse was drowned. The loss by this accident will be about $2,000.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit one-dollar bills on the Central Bank of Middletown, Conn., have made their appearance. A woman named MARIA ROHL was arrested in the Tenth Ward for passing one. Counterfeit fives on the Fenderdon Bank of Massachusetts are also in circulation.

ACCIDENT TO STEAMBOAT RED JACKET.—The steamboat *Red Jacket*, of the Elizabethport Line, while entering her slip, at Pier No. 3, North River, yesterday morning, was driven by the force of the northwest gale against the bulkhead, and damaged to the extent of about $500.

THE GOLD FORMATIONS.—Dr. BOYNTON lectures on the Gold Deposits and Formations of California, this evening, at the Cooper Institute.

THE FULTON BANK FRAUD.

Arguments by Leading Members of the Bar—Postponement of the Decision.

W. J. LANE, Jr., charged with having defrauded the Fulton Bank, was taken before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs yesterday, for examination. Mr. JAMES T. BRADY and Mr. ROBERT HOLMES were present as his counsel, and Mr. BUSELL appeared for the Fulton Bank. Mr. HOLMES said that when they were in Court before, they had asked for a more explicit statement in the affidavits of the manner in which the money, said to have been taken by Mr. LANE, had been obtained. He contended that the money or moneys were given to him on check, or piece of paper, whatever they might be called; and said that if that fact were admitted by the other side, he was willing to let the case go to the Judge without the production of a single witness for Mr. LANE. If they did not admit it, then he desired them to state in what manner they were obtained, which could be done by the production of the books. Mr. BUSELL, for the Bank, did not think they were required to show in what manner the money was taken, further than had been done in the affidavits. All they needed to show was the intent.

Mr. BRADY thought it would be well to have an understanding, at the outset, as to what the other sides were or were not required to show; because, if they were not to show how the moneys were obtained, all the allegations bearing upon that, contained in the affidavits, should be stricken out, as so much superfluous matter.

Mr. BUSELL admitted that the affidavits were drawn under Section 35, and after a mutual understanding that the case should be considered as coming under that section, Mr. HOLMES said he should argue the case, at the present stage, as if it were a motion to discharge the prisoner. He claimed that the affidavit of the President of the Bank showed that Mr. LANE had an account with the Bank, and that it was in his position of a customer of the Bank that the moneys were obtained. To punish LANE, under the section named, it was, he considered, absolutely necessary to show that there was an uttering of fraudulent paper, by which some person should be deceived or defrauded; and as the case stood there was no utterance. He said that Mr. LANE, behind the counter of the Bank, keeping his individual account with it, was in the same position as any other customer. He received the money on a credit established, and in receiving it, was in the position of simply having made an overdraft.

Counsel for the Bank argued that it was not necessary to show an actual utterance, but simply to show that the entries had been made in the books with intent to defraud; and then the matter was postponed until the Judge shall be prepared to give his decision.

Report of the City Dispensaries,

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1859.

During the month of September, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 10,309 persons. The principal causes of deaths were phthisis, marasmus and dysentery. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were cholera infantum, diarrhœa, remittent and eruptive fevers.

The following is a detailed statement:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	North Western Dispensary.	Grand Totals.
Number of Patients	3,544	1,610	2,304	1,969	958	10,309
Treated at Dwellings	442	299	494	544	178	1,957
Treated at Dispensaries	3,105	1,311	1,740	1,405	740	8,342
Primary Vaccinations	48	107	201	60	35	171
Re-vaccinations	—	15	13	1	0	29
Whole No. Vaccinated	48	122	214	61	35	200
Number of Adults	1,705	991	1,211	1,114	410	5,761
Number of Children	1,840	619	993	845	548	4,545
Number of Deaths	18	7	18	26	8	77
Prescriptions Dispensed	7,544	3,176	4,421	3,046	2,131	20,567

Police Reports.

A WHITE GIRL ABDUCTED BY A NEGRO.—Mrs. Ann Duffy, of Boston, yesterday complained at the Mayor's Office that her niece, Isabella Louisa Regman, an English girl only 16 years old, who arrived at Castle Garden from Liverpool by the ship *Emerald Isle* on Friday, had been taken away from the emigrant depôt, to some place unknown, by Samuel Lewis, the colored cook of the vessel. Two officers of the Twenty-sixth Precinct took the matter in charge, and succeeded in finding the girl at a low negro dance-house, kept by J. Sewell, at No. 57 Worth-street. Sambo and his inamorata, whose affections, it appears, he had gained during the voyage, were brought before the Mayor. It was ascertained that Lewis had induced Isabella to accompany him to the den in Worth-street under promise of marriage. He is a good-looking negro, and it is said that he has done such things before, and that the proprietors of low houses employ him to bring them likely damsels. One other girl accompanied his dupe in the present case to the house in Worth-street, and has since left it for another house of similar reputation. He was sent to the Tombs and held for examination. His victim was detained as a witness.

THE TRICK OF A THIEF.—In July last, Jane Lynch engaged as housemaid in the family of Hugh Murray, No. 286 Sixth-avenue. She soon left her place, taking a black crape shawl and other articles of apparel, valued in the aggregate at $120. It is said to have been Jane's usual way of supporting herself, by hiring out as help and absconding the first opportunity with whatever she could carry off. Officer Du Bois has been looking for her for months, and yesterday he found her in the street wearing the crape shawl in question. Mr. Murray appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH and made a complaint, and the girl was committed for examination. A number of pawn tickets was found in her possession, and the property they represented was identified by other parties.

PROCURING PANTALOONS.—Two colored men named Wm. Eldo and George Lawrence, entered the store of C. Jollie, in Broadway, and, diverting the attention of the lad in attendance, they attempted to secrete a number of pairs of pantaloons under their coats. The boy observed the theft and tried to detain the men, but Eldo struck him a heavy blow in the face and ran off, hotly pursued by the lad. After a chase through several streets Eldo threw away the pantaloons and sought concealment in a coal-cellar, where he was apprehended by Officer Quinn. Justice QUACKENBUSH held him in $3,000 to answer. His confederate escaped.

POSTPONED.—The investigation of the cause of the death of Michael Cornelius, the man who died in the New-York Hospital from the effects of a stab in the breast inflicted by some unknown person, was not entered upon yesterday in consequence of the absence of important witnesses. Coroner JACKMAN will hold the inquest to-day. The police of the Sixth Ward are tracing the matter, and from evidence in their possession believe a woman to have given the wound.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

An Imperial Photograph of the "All England Eleven" now on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Also, a fine stereoscopic view of the cricket ground, with cricketers playing.

Copies of the stereoscopic view for sale.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HAATLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, specdily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.

Consultation and examination, each morning.

[Advertisement.]

A GRAND AMALGAMATED CRICKET MATCH FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ALL-ENGLAND PLAYERS.—A grand amalgamated cricket match will come off on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, between six of the United States and six of the All-England. The following gentlemen, cricket players from the St. George and New-York Clubs, will take part in the game: Messrs. Gibbes, H. Wright, Lang, Waller, Ford, J. Van Buren, Head, G. Higham, Sharp and Wilby.

[Advertisement.]

DINNER TO THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 7TH INST.—A public dinner will be given to the All-England Eleven Cricketers at the Astor House. Tickets $4, which can be had by applying to the Committee or at the Astor House.

Committee—GIBBES, WELLS, WALLER, FORD, WINTON, SHARP, BAGE and WALKER.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERGARMENTS,
For the Million
Men, Women and Children,
At McLAUGHLIN'S,

Shirt and furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

QUERY'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S HILLS.—When the flesh wastes, the strength declines, the liver becomes torpid, and the bowels irregular, *indigestion* is the primary cause. In all such cases HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an immediate, never-failing cure.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivory-types.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

City Ladies, and Ladies Visiting the City, can find ladies' gaiters, with and without heels, from 12s. to 20s.; slippers, tyes and buskins, 8s. and 7s. per pair; boy's patent-leather boots and India-rubber boots and shoes of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'s, No. 387 Canal-st,

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars, also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style hat of
WHITE,
THE HATTER,
NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress combined, will be found the best ever invented, for health, economy and comfort. Our readers should examine it before buying elsewhere. Made at No. 618 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Rupture Cured.—The Riggs Truss is upon a new principle, and for utility, cleanliness, durability and economy it has no rival. It is used in bathing, and will last a lifetime. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Hill's Hair-Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st. near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

A New Style.
THE MAGENTA HAT.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter in Every Style, and executed in the neatest manner, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 160 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

The All-England Eleven.

Mr. C. D. FREDRICKS, Photographer, in connection with Messrs. BIEN & TURNER, will publish on SATURDAY NEXT, 8th inst., a photo-lithograph of the

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN,

with the autographs of the players and a correct view of the Cricket Ground at Hoboken, forming a most valuable picture—size 15 by 20 inches.

Copies may be obtained on and after Saturday, of either of the above-named parties, at 50 cents each. A liberal discount to dealers and publishers in this City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Montreal and Quebec.
Copyright secured.
C. D. FREDRICKS, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
BIEN & TURNER, Nos. 437 Broadway and 69 Fulton-st.

Barthol's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $60.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

F. Y. S. | **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. | The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box 2,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

Achromatic Stereoscopes
Are far superior to all others,
and are made exclusively by
BERKEL BROTHER, No. 19 John-st., New-York.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-Cutter in Every Style, and executed in the neatest manner, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

BIRTHS.

MICHELS.—In Hoboken, at No. 55 Garden-st., on Monday, Oct. 3, the wife of GUSTAVUS MICHELS, of a son.

MARRIED.

SMITH—HULL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the South Dutch Reformed Church, by the Rev. Dr. McAuley, EDWARD SMITH to EMMA L., youngest daughter of Oliver C. Hull, all of this City.

THROCKMORTON—KNAPP.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. Mr. Cook, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, WILLIAM N. THROCKMORTON and JULIA W. KNAPP, of this City.

PEELE—DUTCHEART.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. Remington, EDWARD PEELE, of New-York, to HANNAH T. DUTCHEART.

SLYSHURN—VAN RIPER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, by the Rev. A. Elmendorf, JAMES M. SLYSHURN to JULIA A. VAN RIPER.

FIELD—WARREN.—At Fort Washington, on Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., HENRY W. FIELD, Esq., of Canandaigua, and, Miss FANNIE A. WARREN.

SOMMERS—HEATH.—At Ithaca, on Wendesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, J. B. YATES SOMMERS, of New-York, and EMMA A., youngest daughter of the late Chauncey G. Heath, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 6, THOMAS PLATT, Esq., in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his father-in-law, Peter D. Collins, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, corner of 8th-av. and 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 9, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HEDDEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 6, JAMES HEDDEN, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Henry Hedden, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Oct. 7, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 118 1st-av., corner of 7th-st.

TIFFANY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, HENRY CHARLES, youngest child of Charles L. and Harriet O. Tiffany, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) Oct. 7, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 East 10th-st.

LEUPP.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, Mr. CHARLES M. LEUPP, in the 52d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 23 Madison-av., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

HAYDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, JOHN, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Hayden, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncle, John W. McGuire, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will leave his residence in 1st-av., between 45th and 46th sts., Friday, Oct. 7, at 9½ A. M., for St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., where Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, when it will proceed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

BANKS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 5, WILLIAM GOULD BANKS, eldest son of David Banks.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, of consumption, Mr. JAMES STEWART, lath and tool maker of this City, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, Mr. John Rose, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Oct. 7, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Oct. 6, after a lingering illness, JOHN AUGUSTUS, youngest child of John and Maria Taylor.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 85 South 2d-st.

DINGEE.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, CLARENCE W., son of Solomon and Mary A. Dingee, aged 1 year, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., to-day, (Friday,) at the residence of his parents, northwest corner of 113th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem.

GRIFFIN.—At New-Brighton, S. I., yesterday morning, at his residence, CHARLES A. GRIFFIN, youngest son of George and Lydia Griffin, of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at 11½ A. M., on Saturday, Oct. 8. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The boat leaves South Ferry, New-York, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance.

ESPENSCHEID.—At Joyville, Wayne County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 28, after a short and severe illness, LUDWIG, son of Nicholas and Cornelia A. Espenscheid, aged 4 years, 11 months and 25 days.

OGDEN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, HENRY L., eldest son of the late Major E. A. Ogden, U. S. Army, in the 18th year of his age.

The loss of one so young and hopeful, and so endeared to all who knew him, cannot but be deeply felt. But it will also be felt that he lived not in vain; the memory of many high souled qualities will be long cherished by all his associates, and the expressions of Christian trust and confidence with which he thrilled the hearts of friends who were with him in his last hours, forbids those who sorrow most, to sorrow as those who are without hope.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—At Northville, Cayuga County, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, PHEBE K., wife of Elias H. Van Benschoten, and daughter of the late William Underhill, of Manhasset, L. I.

The friends are invited to her funeral, at the First Methodist Church, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock.

HILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 5, of typhoid fever, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Samuel C. Hills, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, in the Presbyterian Church, Franklin, near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) Oct. 7.

BARNUM.—At Coeymans, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 1, of consumption, WALTER S. BARNUM, late Cashier of New-York and New-Haven Freight Office, in the 29th year of his age.

☞ Western papers please copy.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 529, Oct. 6, 1859.
25, 36, 59, 65, 72, 3, 60, 39, 73, 75, 15, 50, 61.
Class No. 530, Oct. 6, 1859.
20, 16, 17, 33, 13, 43, 63, 61, 31, 2, 8, 55, 19.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

LESTER'S LOCK-STITCH SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET.
PRICES, $50 AND UPWARDS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, New York, 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county-seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of wood-land; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones—good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a summer residence or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City Hall; a beautiful plot of 13 acres; has extended river views, and is finely wooded, with a front of nearly 700 feet on a park which borders the river. This property is strictly guarded against all nuisances; is within a perfectly healthy locality, within one hour's ride of the lower part of the City, and is among the very choicest in the vicinity of New-York; might be divided into three villa sites, or for one; is not surpassed on the North River. For terms, &c., apply to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

$5,800 CASH—A GREAT BARGAIN—THREE-story and basement brick house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements; conservatory attached; excellent yard; also, court-yard; six years unexpired lease of 21 years, at $50 a year ground rent, with three renewals of 21 years each at 5 per cent. valuation on lot, and purchase of house at the end of leases at assessed value; rents for $800 a year; neighborhood one of the best in the City; adjoining Stuyvesant Park. Apply to THOMAS DUGAN, at the office of P. Callaghan, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A 3-story basement and counter-cellar brick house and lot, finished in the best style, with hot and cold water bath; wash-basin, marble mantles, grates, range and heater; size of house 22 feet 4 inches by 38 feet, with piazza 8 feet 3; sashed-in lot 22 feet 4 inches front, by 100 feet deep, with two large grape arbors, situated No. 39 South 4th-st., five minutes' walk from Peck-slip or Grand-st. Ferry terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURCHAM, No. 82 4th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LANDS IN TENNESSEE.—Two tracts of 5,000 acres each, of the finest lands in Southeastern Tennessee; well timbered and watered; soil rich and fertile; one tract intersected by a railroad, and the other within convenient distance. Both within the lands of the Great Episcopal College. Title perfect. Such an opportunity for a great bargain and investment very rarely occurs. Apply soon to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville, (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the house. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VAN RIPER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 107 Henry-st., the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having a front of 175 feet. Will be sold in whole or in lots, and is a large double-corner plot, with a large number of handsome building sites. Also, a large double-dwelling house, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all the modern conveniences, in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE MODERate-size 3-story house No. 22 West 19th-st.; this house is 21 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 55 feet in depth; built in good style; brown-stone front; it is in good order, and possession will be given in a few days. It is seldom we have so desirable a house for a small family, so well located, on our books for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his manufactory and lot of ground, fronting on three wide streets. The main building is 4 stories high, 40x172. Size of lot, 103x172. For particulars, at Nos. 1,009 and 1,011 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. WM. D. ROGERS.

MURRAY-HILL.—FOR SALE, THE TWO SPAcious brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop houses Nos. 248 and 252 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., each house is 25x72 feet; a large stable will be sold with either house. Call at the houses to examine them; for terms, apon the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place.

THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE AND brick-front house No. 349 West 22d-st., with all modern improvements; house 16x52, lot 16x100; three lines of stages and two cars within a block; this block, bounded by 9th and 10th avs., is one of the finest in this City; price, $8,000; $4,000 can remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BEAUTIfully fitted up, in perfect order, and replete with every comfort and convenience; it is located in a central position, near 5th-av., and will be sold at a bargain. The furniture, which is new, can be bought with it if desired. R. J. PIERCE, No. 14 William-st.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE in New-York, four lots on the corner of Fulton and Franklin-avs, Brooklyn; also, the three-story English basement house No. 97 Sackett-st., near the Hamilton-Ferry. For terms, &c., address A. J., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, with description of property and price.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chesnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 25th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 18 by 50, lot 20 by 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 600 Houston-st., in complete order, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x95. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A THREEstory house, brown-stone basement and trimmings, built by days' work; all the modern improvements, street paved with Belgian pavement. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

LOTS FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF GROUND ON the West side of 2d-av., near 42d-st., 25 feet deep, by half the block on the avenue; 80 per cent. or more can remain for a term of years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

5,000 ACRES OF PENNSYLVANIA COAL LANDS FOR SALE—Situated in the best region of the State, and within easy communication with this City. Will be sold for cash or exchanged for other property. Address COAL LANDS, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-STREET, between 4th and Lexington avs., with brown-stone front, high stoop and all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM BEARD, No. 42 East 11th-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPtions, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

BERGEN HEIGHTS ARSENAL TO LEASE AT AUCTION.—ARST.-QR.-MR.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. Army, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Sept. 21, 1859. Will be leased at public auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of Oct., next, by David Scott, Auctioneer, for the period of five years, from the 1st day of Nov., 1859, unless sooner required for Government purposes, the property in Hudson City, N. J., known as Bergen Heights Arsenal, containing about five acres of land, with the buildings thereon. Conditions will be made known on inquiry at this office. D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst.-Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army.

HOUSES TO LET—ONE ON EAST 20TH-ST., $4,000, with all the modern improvements; the same on 39th-st., $500; the same on 46th-st., near Broadway, chandeliers, &c., $500; the same on East 19th-st., $700, carpets for sale; the same on 18th-st., $700; a four-story, brown-stone, English basement house on West 22d-st. at a bargain for the balance of the year; a three-story, high-stoop house, three rooms deep, with chandeliers, &c.; on West 27th-st., $600; a splendid three-story and attic brown-stone house on 21st-st., opposite Gramercy-park, $1,500. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—ONE ON West 22d-st., $1,200; one on West 42d-st., $1,200; one on West 24th-st., $1,000; one on 35th-st., $750; one on West 26th-st., $900; one on Thompson-st., $1,000; one on Green-st., $6,500, furniture for sale, price $1,500; one on Grand-st., rent $380, furniture for sale, price $1,100; an elegantly furnished established boarding-house on Mercer-st., rent $900, and all the splendid furniture for sale for $2,000. Terms easy. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILdren, a part of the fine three-story and basement house No. 166 West 15th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of parlor and side bedroom, kitchen and side bedroom on next floor, closets, gas, water, bath, large yard, cellarage with coal. Immediate possession. Rent $200 per annum.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; would adapt for any manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE NEW MILITARY HALL, SEVENTH-st., opposite the new Tompkins Market, now nearly completed. The building is very substantial, is 75 feet square, and three stories above the basement. Third floor now head-quarters of National Guard. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADway and 14th-st., on lease for a term of years from May 1 next; lot 26 feet front and rear, with a 4-story building. For further particulars, address A. B. C., Box No. 1,281 Post-office, New-York.

WALL-STREET OFFICES TO LET.—Two fine offices on first floor, No. 6 Wall-st., rent low; possession given immediately; rent to commence Nov. 1. Inquire on the premises, of DE FREITAS & BRASS.

TO LET.

TO LET—BY THE NIGHT, TWO ROOMS IN THE New Hall, 7th-st., opposite the new Tompkins and Cooper Institute; the rooms are 75 feet square, and well lighted. J. A. TILFORD, No. 10 4th-av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 109 AMity-st., opposite St. Clement's Church, with modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Can be seen from 2 to 6 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 3 daily.

TO LET—THE STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 67 East 16th-st. Apply to TATHAM BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS AND TWO BED ROOMS, on the second floor, with hot and cold water, &c., in 26th-st., near 6th-av. Apply in the store No. 455 6th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence on Gifford's Lane, Staten Island, on the line of the Staten-Island Railroad, containing about 20 acres, half of which is cleared land and the balance well wooded. On the premises is a good house, also a small tenant house, barn, hay-house, and other outbuildings. For price, terms, &c., apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 63 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET IN TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—A very convenient cottage, new; gas throughout, water in kitchen, range; with stable; all in perfect order and newly painted; view of river. Inquire of Capt. JACOB STORMS.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, in a first-class house, unfurnished, without board—a parlor, bedroom and pantries, with gas, hot and cold water, privilege of bath, &c., in vicinity of a hotel or restaurant; locality of Madison-square preferred; none but strictly private families need answer. Address, stating terms, &c., M. H. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT OR TO PURCHASE—In a desirable locality, between 4th and 6th avs., and 8th and 34th sts., a five-story high-stoop house, on a full lot, and three rooms deep, if possible to have a parlor floor and the one above. House must have all the modern improvements. Address ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar-st.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, of quiet habits, an unfurnished room, and bedroom adjoining. Location between 4th and 14th sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Any orderly family of adults may respond. Address C. H., Metropolitan Post-office, care of Wm. Laws, Esq., New Bible House.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with one small child, part of a house on the East side of the Bowery; rent not to exceed $225; none but Americans need answer; no notice taken where more than one family is in the house. Address C. W. S., Box No. 475 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS, A small house, in perfect order, with the modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood, above Bleecker-st. Rent must be moderate. Address A. B., Box No. 207 New-York Post-office.

A LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE WANTED to hire immediately, located between 4th and 6th avs., 14th and 28th sts., partly furnished or unfurnished, for a first rate tenant at $1,000 or $1,200 rent. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—NEAR THE CENTRAL Park, suitable for a small private hotel. No liquors will be sold; 5 years' lease required. Any party having such will find a good tenant by addressing X. X., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EITHER PART OF A HOUSE, OR A small house, in a pleasant neighborhood, on the west side of the City. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., H. S. M., Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, BETWEEN 3D and 8th avs., and below 20th-st. Rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms, A. G., Box No. 1,859 Post-office.

OFFICE WANTED.—A PHYSICIAN DESIRES an office, with sleeping apartment and board; location between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th and 24th sts. Address Dr. B., Union-place Hotel.

WANTED—A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, located not above 40th-st. Call at CHAS. ALTHOF'S, No. 54 Maiden-lane.

WANTED TO HIRE—A STABLE IN THE neighborhood of 42d-st. and 6th-av., with two to four stalls and room for two carriages. Address E. A. G., Box No. 3,332 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

A NOVELTY WORTH FAMILY ATTENTION.
COLTON'S PATENT FOLDING IRON BEDSTEAD

Is so arranged that part of the bottom turns up, INCLOSING THE MATTRESS, which folds up in two halves. When wanted, the bottom part need but be turned down, and the BED IS READY FOR USE. When folded up, the Bedstead, with the bed, may be placed snugly away in a corner or closet. Thus the occupants of a moderately-sized apartment can turn it into A BEDROOM AT NIGHT AND A PARLOR BY DAY, enjoying in a single room all the comforts and conveniences of two. At the present time the N. Y. W. R. Co. are getting up many new and elaborate designs of this new and improved Bedstead.

Manufactured exclusively and sold by
NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
NO. 312 BROADWAY,
Near Pearl-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

JOSIAH A. LANE, CABINET-MAKER, 37 years in the VIIth Ward, No. 19 Catherine-st., old No. 23, would inform his customers and the public, that he has on hand sets of rosewood furniture carved and moulded, and other furniture, which he will sell at low price. Please to call.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE.
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

MACHINERY.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR,
For saving fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 122 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER.—A TWENTYhorse power steam engine, locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 18 Mercer-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPORTED DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—FOR SALE—Cases containing about 3,300 extra fine Bulbs, in assorted packages, received from Messrs. P. Van Waveren & Co.'s celebrated nursery in Holland. Catalogues gratis. BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

SUPERIOR TREES AND SHRUBBERY.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y. Descriptive catalogues of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Plants may be obtained gratis at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $4 per bag, $50 per ton. For sale by CHAS. V. MAPES, Agricultural Implements and Seed Warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE
TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SEC. 8, ART. 3, TITLE 3, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 5TH, 1842.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The twenty-two wards in the City of New-York, (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the amended charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be, and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedlow's Islands, in the bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The second election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Rector, Greenwich, Thames-street, Broadway and Morris street.

The third election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Liberty-street, Broadway, Thames, Greenwich and Rector streets.

The fourth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner Broadway and Beaver, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip, and Beaver-street to Broadway.

The fifth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The second election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The second election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey streets.

The third election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The fourth election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover-streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The second election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New-Bowery and Frankfort street.

The third election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New-Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The fourth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The fifth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

Rent must be moderate. Address A. B., Box No. 207 New-York Post-office.

The sixth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The seventh election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The second election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The third election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The fourth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The fifth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and Chambers streets.

The sixth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The seventh election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The eighth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The second election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The third election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fourth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fifth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The sixth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Baxter, Bayard, Mott and Chatham streets.

The seventh election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Chatham and Bayard streets.

The eighth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Franklin and Baxter streets.

The ninth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Bayard streets, and Bowery.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Market, Henry and Catharine-streets.

The second election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Henry, Market, Monroe and Catharine-streets.

The third election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Pike-streets, East River and Catharine-street.

The fourth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Monroe and Market-streets.

The fifth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton-streets, East River and Pike-street.

The sixth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike-streets.

The seventh election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Gouverneur, Monroe and Scammel streets, East River and Clinton-street.

The eighth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, East-river and Scammel-street.

The ninth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division and Grand streets, East river, Cherry, Scammel, Monroe, and Gouverneur streets.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, Broadway, Canal and Wooster streets.

The second election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Wooster, Canal and Sullivan streets.

The third election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Sullivan, Canal and Varick streets.

The fourth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Varick, Canal and Hudson streets.

The fifth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Hudson and Canal streets, and Hudson river.

The sixth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Spring and Wooster streets.

The seventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, Spring and Sullivan streets.

The eighth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Prince, Sullivan, Spring and Hudson streets.

The ninth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Franklin and Baxter streets.

The tenth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Bayard streets, and Bowery.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher, Hudson and Hamersley streets, and the Hudson River.

The second election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Christopher, Bedford and Hamersley streets.

The third election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bedford, Christopher and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, Carmino and Bleecker streets, and Cottage-place.

The fourth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and West Tenth-street.

The sixth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker, Christopher, Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue and Hammond-street.

The seventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker and Hammond streets, Greenwich and Eighth avennes.

The eighth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Horatio-street and the Hudson River.

The ninth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Horatio-street, Eighth-avenue, Troy-street and the Hudson River.

The tenth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Troy-street, Eighth-avenue, Bleecker and Hammond streets, and the Hudson River.

The eleventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hammond, Bleecker and Charles streets, and the Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charles, Bleecker and Christopher streets, and the Hudson River.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The second election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Forsyth, Delancey, Eldridge and Grand streets, and the Bowery.

The seventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The second election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Lndlow, Delancey, Orchard, Grand, Eldridge, Delancey and Forsyth streets.

The eighth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The third election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand, Orchard, Delancey and Ludlow streets.

The ninth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Orchard streets.

The tenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and the Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Delancey and Forsyth streets, and the Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Pitt, Stanton, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The second election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Stanton, Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The third election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Cannon and Rivington streets.

The fourth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Houston, Rivington streets and the East River.

The fifth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue D, Houston, Fifth-street and the East River.

The sixth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Houston-street, Third-street, and Avenue D.

The seventh election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Third-street, Avenue C, and Houston-street.

The eighth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Fifth-street, Avenue C, and Third-street.

The ninth election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth-street, Avenue D, and Third-street.

The tenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue D, Fifth-street, Eleventh-street, and the East River.

The eleventh election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth-street, Seventh-street, and Avenue D.

The twelfth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Fifth and Seventh streets.

The thirteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Seventh and Ninth streets.

The fourteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Avenue D, Seventh and Ninth streets.

The fifteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Ninth-street, Eleventh-street, and Avenue D.

The sixteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Ninth and Eleventh streets.

The seventeenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Eleventh-street, Twelfth-street, and East River.

The eighteenth election district of the Elevent

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

COLLECTIONS, 1859.

British West Indies, Canadas and throughout the United States and Cuba, with prompt returns. Thirty years' experience entitles the undersigned to offer facilities reliable, responsible and legitimate to his numerous friends and patrons. He begs especial attention to this notice.

J. T. VAN VLECK,
No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September, 1859.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$495,380 53
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks and Bankers	85,423 56	
Due from the Directors of the Bank	37,086 70	
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate	30,000 00	
Specie	59,872 31	
Cash Items	5,497 28	
Stocks	52,250 00	
Bonds and Mortgages		
Bills of Solvent Banks		
Bills of Suspended Banks		
Loss and Expense Account	5,313 52	
Total		$734,937 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$275,520 00
Circulation registered	49,300 00	
Circulation not registered		
Total	$49,300 00	
Less notes on hand	4,368 00	44,932 00
Profits		41,976 71
Due to Banks		3,154 18
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due depositors on demand		368,861 31
Amount due, not included in either of the above heads		493 00
Total		$734,937 20

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed)

EDWARD WILLIS, President,
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the sixth day of October, 1859.

B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1859.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$2,354,689 07
Overdrafts		1,460 32
Due from Banks		67,708 58
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$38,894 39	
Real Estate		175,000 00
Specie		424,344 31
Cash Items, viz: Principally Checks and Drafts on City Banks		219,740 21
Stocks		303,200 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		31,111 00
Loss and Expense account		5,801 99
Total		$3,583,555 48

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$277,590	
Less Notes on hand	16,156	261,644 00
Profits		375,125 43
Due to Banks		37,697 36
Due Depositors, on demand		1,863,454 35
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid dividends		1,343 75
Total		$3,583,555 48

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier, of the BROADWAY BANK, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1859, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Signed, F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both Deponents, the 5th day of October, 1859.

Signed,
MATT'S BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 3D inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

CHARLES DENISON,	B. F. BEEKMAN,
EDWARD WILLIS,	WILLIAM BURNS,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	GEO. UNDERHILL,
EDWARD ROWE,	WM. B. PUTNAM,
CHAUNCEY ST. JOHN,	BENJ. G. CLARKE,
JAS. M. MOTLEY,	A. L. SAYRE,

PETER CEBALLOS.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, EDWARD WILLIS was, unanimously reelected President.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1859.

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th day, Inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said Company.

EDWIN CROSSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON,
} Commissioners.

FARM MORTGAGES MADE TO THE LA Crosse and Milwaukee, the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the Racine and Mississippi, the Milwaukee and Horicon, and other Railroad Companies, in the State of Wisconsin.

Holders of the above securities are requested to call at the Banking Office of READ, DREXEL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 10th of October. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 26, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board,

N. BUCK, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BOLL, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER AND BANKER, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., has constantly on hand, at private sale, a large variety of first-class securities, paying large dividends, and suitable for permanent investments. In lots to suit purchasers.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—CHARLES H. LEEDS HAS THIS DAY been elected President of the "Stamford Manufacturing Co.," and also of the "Mineral and Manufacturing Co.," in place of Rollin Sandford, resigned.

New-York, Oct. 4, 1859. CHAS. K. JUNE, Sec'y.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MR. THERON S. KNAPP HAS RECEIVED the appointment of Cashier in the Banking Office of J. T. Van Vleck.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. SIX per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING STORE—RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—The stock, good will and lease of the very best stand in Williamsburgh, having a good run of custom work, established six years; the stock is well selected, and amounts to $2,500; must be sold soon to close an assignment. Apply on the premises No. 172 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, from 8 to 9 o'clock, A. M., and 8 to 9 P. M.

PORTER HOUSES, BILLIARD SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS FOR SALE.—Several public houses now doing a good business will be sold cheap. They have been established some time, and are owned by one gentleman who wishes to retire from business.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
No. 229 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—A person long established in the business would take a partner with say $5,000 capital, for the purpose of extending safely and profitably the manufacturing of jewelry in this City. The very best reference will be given and required. Address FRANKLIN, No. 169 *Times* Office.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE ON BROADWAY.—Stock and fixtures are new and amount to $2,500. The owner is going South, and wishes to dispose of it on that account; will sell for cash, or take real estate to the upper part of the City in exchange. No agents need apply. Address HOSIERY, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—FOR sale, the stock and good-will of a retail hardware store, located in the central part of the city of Newark, N. J., well established and doing a good business, and can be considerably increased. Capital $2,000. Address Box No. 621 Newark Post-office.

TO LET—TO AMBROTYPE AND STEREOSCOPE artists—the very commodious and popular rooms in the Museum Buildings, in Troy, N. Y., with use of instruments, scenery &c.; rent $250 per year, with immediate possession. Apply to W. B. BOARDMAN, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, to invest in the manufacture of Soap and Candles in this City. The business is prosperous, and has been established more than 8 years, and the brands are well known in the market. Address C. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN RECENTLY ADMITTED to the Bar, desires to form a connection with an established law firm, as attorney or office lawyer. Refers to the Hon. Robert Emmett, No. 45 William-st., or to John M. Barbour, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS AND FIXTURES of a retail stationery store, located well, and doing a good business that is rapidly improving; rent low, expenses light, and but a small capital required. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the Vital Fluid and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., corner William, New-York.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at

NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,

a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2, AND 3;

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, wherehy there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the preparations to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. WORTHINGTON,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excesses, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board; nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book and Indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth with it prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and faces ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired, and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 765 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on

THE 20TH OCTOBER,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,

will follow on the 5th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$5

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Colnmbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. Pharis, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Uno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds on Thursday, Oct 20.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 14th October, 11th November and 9th December, that is, on arrival of steamers from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$45
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to

F. C. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard Line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:46 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary, Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M., for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M., for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:15 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Courtlandt, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 2:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. C. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *vid* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Ronse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot

VOYAGE OF THE ATLANTIC.

Aeronautic Perils, Privations and Hair-breadth Escapes.

Narrative of John La Mountain.

From the Troy Daily Times.

I started from Watertown to make a short, or "local" ascension, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 22d of September, at twenty-seven minutes before 6 o'clock. As the voyage was one fraught with many peculiar incidents, and resulting far differently from what had been anticipated upon the outset, and as those circumstances have given rise to many speculations, some of which are correct, and some calculated to do no credit to my reputation or skill, it is perhaps necessary that I should make some explanatory remarks at the outset, which will not need to be repeated elsewhere. I did not intend to go to Europe. I had no idea when I started of making a long voyage, whatever I might have done if I had not been placed in charge of a passenger whose interests were certainly for the time as sacred to me as my own. I filled the balloon so far as I did with pure hydrogen, because by a new process which I employed, I was able to make the gas much faster than formerly, and obtain double the usual quantity from the same materials. I did not carry up a bag of provisions under concealment, conveying the idea that it was ballast. I did make some remarks which were imputed to me, but they were intended to apply to a future project, and not to the Watertown ascension. This much for my designs. I think I shall have no difficulty in explaining why it was that they were not carried out precisely as I had anticipated, and still not justify the unkind remark of a veteran aeronaut—made at a time when he supposed me a dead man—that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

I had designed going up on Tuesday, but the weather on that day was so inauspicious that a postponement became unavoidable. Wednesday was no more propitious, and I did not attempt to fill the balloon on that day. Thursday opened stormily and unpromising, and I was in great doubt whether it was advisable to undertake the enterprise. But having another engagement on hand at Kingston which it was necessary to fill soon, and being unwilling to defer any longer, to the disappointment of the people who had so kindly waited a favorable occasion, at about 12 o'clock I commenced filling. The gas was made rapidly, and the noble "*Atlantic*" soon filled out in beautifully rounded proportions, and was ready for her voyage skyward. At 5 o'clock, the inflation was completed, and as I saw the globe rounded to the equator with the pure hydrogen it contained, rearing and heaving under its bonds like a fiery courser impatient of control, I felt more confident than I had ever done before, of making a voyage with which everybody should be delighted.

At half-past 5 o'clock, Mr. JOHN A. HADDOCK, editor of the Watertown *Reformer*, who was to be my companion in a somewhat longer and more exciting trip than either of us imagined at that moment, took his place in the car with me. An overcoat was handed to him by a kindly provident friend; another, equally regardful, passed into the car several items of "creature comforts," including some unnecessary liquids; hands were shaken and merry good-byes exchanged; the word to "let go" was given,—and like an arrow from a bow, the aerial courier shot up into the untracked and unbounded regions of space—higher, still higher; faster, still faster; the crowds below, embracing seventy thousand persons, seeming to sink away until they looked like a flock of busy flies, herded upon a green table-spread; up into the unfettered air,—with the cloud-ships sailing proudly past us, freighted with beams of living, molten light; up, while the soft breezes whispered about our foreheads, as we bent over to look with an admiration which no experience can ever diminish, upon the wondrous panorama of lake and river, field and forest, mountain and valley, village and country, pastures and hillsides, brooks and gorges, spread out in their ever-beautiful and ever-changeful mystery, away down beneath us. The clouds had broken and were rolling away, and through the broad avenues between, the golden sunbeams rolled down in matchless floods, bathing the country in their varied and fantastic hues, and gilding the huge ball above us, until it seemed like a fiery star, to which we were pendant, tracing our passage over the highway of the skies.

We ascended about three thousand feet, so great was our ascensive momentum, without varying ten feet from a perpendicular line—the broad square, with its thousands who were gazing Heavenward to watch our course, remaining still beneath our feet. After attaining this altitude, the balloon struck the north-eastern current, and was drifted along with it at about the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and still ascending very rapidly. This current was one of great depth, as, although we went up to the height of three and a half miles, we did not lose it. After reaching an altitude of three miles and a half, we took a still more easterly course. As some journals have argued, judging from the point at which we landed, that the easterly current is not always reliable, I pause here to remark, that I never found it more so than that on Thursday afternoon. I thought then, and still continue to think, that had I maintained an atitude of two and a half miles, I could have crossed the ocean in thirty-six hours, and without using any more ballast than in making an ordinary local ascension. It must be remembered that it was when we left this ever-reliable stratum, and descended into the local currents, that we were carried in a northerly course.

We remained at an altitude of three miles and a half about half an hour. The sight from this point was very beautiful indeed. The clouds were formed below us in dense masses, and with their rifts, elevations and indentations, rolling over and piling upon each other, seemed like vast mountains entirely covered with snow and ice, and stretching as far as the eye could reach. The illusion was perfect. There one giant would raise his head far up towards us; beside, a little hillock lay nestled, as if it had sought the monster's side for protection. Occasionally one ran up to a needle point, and seemed incrusted from base to summit with sparkling ice, reminding one of the beautiful poem on Himalaya:

"Oh, thou, whose everlasting head
Is raised among the spheres,
Encircled with its diamond crown,
Through the eternal years."

At this height we were going due east. At two minutes past 6 the thermometer indicated 31°, having fallen 18 degrees after our departure from the earth. Here, my friend HADDOCK, who had sat all unconcerned in the basket, taking notes as coolly as though in his comfortable sanctum at Watertown, began to discover that it was rather too cold weather to propel a pencil with any degree of comfort. He therefore provided himself with the overcoat his friend had furnished him at the moment of our departure, and fortunately found in the pockets an extra pair of gloves for me—mine having been dropped from my pocket on the square.

I here ate the first meal for three days—having been unwell during that time—and the last it was to be my good fortune to enjoy during the four days to come. We had but little provisions on board, and it did not take us long to exhaust these—the ride and the bracing atmosphere having given us voracious appetites. Unfortunately for Mr. HADDOCK, the balloon commenced blowing off soon after, and this, with the attendant rarefaction of air which had caused it, decidedly discomposed his stomach. The result was that we were soon somewhat lightened. I had eaten none for three days previously, he lost about all he had eaten. We were, therefore, neither of us in the very best condition for the somewhat peculiar experiences that were soon to befall us.

At 6¼ we were still about three miles and a half above the earth, which the clouds entirely shut out from view, and still going almost due east. We continued in this course for a few minutes, remaining almost in equilibrium, when the sun left us, and as the gas became somewhat more dense, we commenced to descend. After getting as far as the top of the clouds, I supposed that we had left the easterly current, and were traveling due north at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour. I did not think we had journeyed more than twenty-three miles northeast of Watertown, and if the current was going in the direction I supposed, by keeping it a little while we would have crossed the St. Lawrence, landing near the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, on the direct route for Kingston, where my next ascension was to have taken place. Mr. HADDOCK was very anxious to keep up longer, but I had already been longer than I anticipated, and the many engagements ahead impressed me with the importance of making a safe landing before dark.

Those who have read my accounts of previous voyages will understand the fact, but as others up not, it is well to remark here, that we were always aware there is no sense of motion or of direction. The clouds in which we were sailing were very dense, and extended for over a mile, within a short distance of the earth. We were drifting with these, as we afterwards learned, at the rate of over one hundred miles an hour. To be sure, the compass marked the different points, but there were no objects, above, around, or below, by fore avail ourselves of it. This will explain why I descending as I might have done immediately after leaving the easterly current.

We remained upon the surface of the clouds—floating on them as a ship does on water—for about five minutes. The sun had but just left us, and it was hardly early twilight above there, for as we went down, it became densely impenetrable dark. "Darkness that one might almost feel," as with a knife." The illusion that the clouds were a dense body upon which we had been sailing, was therefore borne out by the resemblance in our new present condition to a foundered ship, down in the waters on the way to the bottom of the ocean. The air, there was no difficulty in breathing, and the atmosphere was quite warm—the only sensation of depression being that caused by the awful darkness. As we were passing through the clouds, we heard a roaring as of a great cataract. I supposed at the time it was some one of the St. Lawrence rapids. My impression now is that it was one of the Falls of the Ottawa, a short distance above Bytown. We were fifteen minutes in passing through the cloud strata.

After we got clear of the clouds, we found to our astonishment that we were not more than five hundred feet above the earth, and it was exceedingly dark. This last fact was all the more singular, because when we left the upper regions, it was light enough to read fine print. On nearing the ground we saw a glimmering light, apparently from a house, at some distance, but—for reasons I have before given—we could not tell in which direction. But directly under us, and as far as the eye could reach, was one unbroken, unpeopled wild. We were able to tell that we were over woods and not water, very readily, because we settled down until so near the tops of the trees, that when I threw out a small quantity of sand we could hear it rattling among the leaves and dry branches. It was at this time—about 7½ o'clock—a perfect calm. Hardly a breath of air was stirring, and the balloon did not sway in any direction. I could have made a landing at this time with perfect ease—but there are always many objections to coming down amid timber, and I had no disposition to run the risk of damaging my splendid balloon. The result proved that I did not calculate rightly; but human reasoning is very apt to be based upon false premises when moving in the dark.

We held a "consultation," which resulted in the conclusion that we were mistaken—that we had not traveled as fast or as far as we supposed, and had settled over the Northwest corner of the famous John Brown tract. If this was the case, by throwing out ballast, and gaining a short distance further, we should pass the woods, and reach a cleared district. I requested Mr. HADDOCK to discharge some sand, which he did, and we rose very quickly into the clouds again. At this time it was raining very slightly, and it was interesting to observe the changing phenomena as we passed up above the point whence the shower was descending, and reached an altitude where the clouds seemed nothing more than thin vapors or fogs. The rain had no effect whatever upon the balloon, and did not affect its ascensive power in the least.

We made six different attempts to land after this, at intervals ten or fifteen minutes apart—the object being to ascertain whether we had passed the woods as yet or not. On the third descent, we came down upon the bosom of a little lake, shut in amid the almost impenetrable extent of trees around. The car even touched the water, and we had our life-preservers ready for emergencies, but the discharge of a very small quantity of ballast changed the course of the balloon, and it quickly rose again. On the fourth attempt, we came down beside a very high tree, and caught hold of its branches for a moment to look around; but there were woods still as far as the eye could reach in the dark; and right before us, a frowning mountain raised its beetling head, until it seemed lost in the clouds. So up we went again, journeying for a few moments very close to the tree tops. On the sixth attempt, we came down very near the top of a tall tree, of which Mr. HADDOCK caught hold. I reached out my hand and felt of it. It was spruce! A very messenger of evil tidings. No spruce grew in the New-York wilderness, that I knew, and the hardy tree was a native only of colder climates. We must therefore be over Canada. If this was so, we were above the great wilderness. This I knew was almost unbounded—its only known limit being the Arctic circle. Therefore, if there we were, the sooner we staid where we were, the better! With this very simple logic, we very soon came to the conclusion—the luckiest one we had reached so far during the trip—to lodge where we were until morning, and after day broke we should be able to see what was what. So, I made fast by the concentric hoop to the top of the spruce, and we composed ourselves as well as possible for a night of "rest"—crawling down in the bottom of the car, and going to sleep.

About 3 o'clock we were awakened by the pattering of the rain, which was falling heavily upon the trees, and on the balloon above us. We very soon had a realizing sense of our situation, which was very far from agreeable. After the water had thoroughly saturated the net, it concentrated upon the neck, which served as a sort of gutter, through which the water poured in a continuous stream upon us, as we lay curled in the bottom of the basket, quite as fast as it would have done, had it been thrown on us from buckets. Notwithstanding, the noble *Atlantic* still swayed proudly above the tree tops, without losing a bit of gas, or sinking a foot from its position.

Daylight came—none too soon to satisfy the two somewhat anxious individuals who were awaiting its first glimmers. The rain had ceased, leaving us thoroughly soaked in our perch, but the clouds above drooped very near the earth. We had on board about fifteen pounds of ballast, which we threw out, as well as one blanket, one overcoat, an anchor rope, two or three porter bottles, and other small articles. This was necessary to give us an ascensive power, because about one hundred pounds weight had been added to the balloon during the night, by the deposit of rain in little reservoirs upon it, and the soaking of the net. When we arose, we ascended at once so as to pass through the stratum of clouds, which had so thinned out during the rain, that it was probably not more than a thousand feet in thickness. Once more the earth was out of sight, and the sunshine was upon us. We found ourselves going still due north. As the sun's rays fell upon the balloon, the drying off of the water, and the expansion of gas, increased the ascensive power very much, and we shot up rapidly, to the height of a mile, before it was possible for me to check the upward tendency. I knew the sooner we reached *terra firma* the better. Drawing the valve, therefore, we came down below the clouds.

And here, what a view! As far as the eye could reach, in every direction, one unbroken sea of forest limbs; massive trees, shooting their tapering bodies far up towards the clouds, and relieved with very little foliage; the broad, cheerless and forbidding prospect broken only by a mountain at some distance, and one or two small sheets of water near by. I knew there were no such growths in the United States, save in the northern district of Maine. I remembered that we struck the forest when we first landed in the night; that every time we descended we had found trees beneath us; that we must have been passing along with some rapidity—and that, therefore, we were not only over the great Canada Wilderness, but had journeyed over it perhaps for a hundred miles? I told Mr. HADDOCK what I believed, and remarked to him, "My friend, we are over the Canada woods; I have got done traveling with this balloon, and if we get out with our lives, we may call ourselves lucky fellows."

Discharging gas as rapidly as possible, we came down—the balloon settling between two tall spruces. The globe caught in the limbs, but as it collapsed with the discharge, our weight settled the car within eight feet of the earth, enabling us to drop out without difficulty. It was fortunate that our descent was made just at this point,—the balloon barely crowding between the trees. Else we might have been impaled, or thrown out from a very great height, by concussion.

After jumping out, I knew that it was necessary to abandon the balloon, as we should have all we could do to find our way out of that almost impenetrable wild without any incumbrance. There was no alternative—the work of the *Atlantic* was done. I have known what it was to be shipwrecked at sea, and to behold a vessel I had learned to love as my home, engulphed in the foaming waters, but I never experienced anything like the emotion that filled my heart as I exclaimed, "Good bye, old *Atlantic*, we shall never meet again." It seemed like parting from an old friend in perfect health, with the full knowledge that he would never see again alive. Tears blinded my eyesight; and it required, I suppose, the same effort to enable me to leave the cherished companion—for so I had learned to look at it—of so many perils and so many pleasures, as it does for a father to tear himself away from the coffin of a beloved child. Perhaps it was foolish and nonsensical; if it was, I can only say, I could not help it.

But the departure must be made; so off we started to seek for civilization, deliverance, safety, home and friends. We shaped our course south of east—supposing that if we were in Canada that would bring us out on the Ottawa; or, if in the New-York Wilderness—which neither of us believed possible—that we should leave it on a direct line for Watertown. We soon found that we could only make a snail-like and mast laborious progress. The bottom was soft; the bushes closely grown together and loaded with deposits of the previous night's rain storm; and a dense mass of rubbish lining the way in every direction, having fallen from the trees, never, perhaps, cut since God first planted the wilderness upon the soil. Every foot's progress cost us labor; and we began to appreciate the very marked uncertainty whether we should die far from the halloon or not.

After laboring along about three-quarters of a mile, we came upon a creek, the general course of which was to the northwest, but exceedingly tortuous. Here we found a rude wooden trap used for catching martens; a little clearing, with indications of a fire lit some past time, and a half-barrel, with the marks, "Mess Pork—P. M.—Montreal." This apprised us that civilized man had been upon the spot before us, and also removed whatever uncertainty we had as to being in Canada. More than this, it buoyed us up in the hope, in which we were destined to marked and severe disappointment, that we were about to come upon human habitations.

A brief debate decided us to follow up the stream on its north side, it being much easier to walk in the grass and water along the bank than to crowd our way through the tangled brushes and over the underbrush. After following the creek about two miles, finding my weight uncomfortably increased—so much as to fatigue me—by saturation with water, I removed my woolen drawers and woolen socks, tore off about six inches from the bottom of my pants, and threw away my hat, which was a serious impediment in going through the bushes. Having on light gaiters, I retained them as protections for my feet.

Here we found a small, round stick of timber, in the creek, which we hoth mounted, and, cutting some alders, poled across the creek, landing wet enough and somewhat "blown" upon the other side. We here left the water-course, and entered a tamarack swamp, in which we very soon found a blazed path—that is, a road marked by cutting trees—which bore to the westward, following the general course of the creek. There were human tracks here, but they were very old—having evidently been made in the Spring. Nevertheless, the walking was the best we had been since leaving the balloon, and we made up our minds to follow the route.

We journeyed in this direction about five miles, when we suddenly struck the creek again, and upon its west side there was—could we believe our eyes!—a lumber shanty! Joy! Deliverance was at hand. Eagerly we rushed forward, expecting to meet a human welcome. Oh, misery! It was deserted, and plentiful indications existed that many storms had beaten upon it since its residents had occupied it. Here, too, we found several lumber roads leading into the woods; all of which we followed to their ends, supposing we might find some men cutting timber. Disappointment again. All the roads terminated in those impenetrable wilds, and there was nothing to indicate human presence.

In one of these roads, we found two tiny white frogs. They were the first "food" we had seen in twenty-four hours. Perhaps they were not eaten—probably they were. Not hind-quarters alone; we were not dainty; fore-quarters, head, bones and all. I never tasted a sweeter morsel in my life—and my companion came to the conclusion that SOUZA could not have fabricated a more tempting morsel. Yet the unsatisfied, longing cry of our stomachs was, "Give! give!—more! more!" But no more dainty little frogs—nor even a snake—responded; and we went without. We thought we knew what it was to feel hungry then; we found afterwards that we were only taking the first rudiments in our lesson.

We made up our minds to lodge in the shanty all night—and as it was evident that the creek had been used for drifting lumber,—probably to the Ottawa,—in the morning we would build a raft, and follow its course as far as we could, living on clams and frogs on the way. Alas! it was easy to talk about clams and frogs, but it was not easy to get them, as we found. I crossed on a small raft, and sent it back to Mr. HADDOCK—but he was the largest man; the raft rolled under him, and he was precipitated into the stream, having to swim for dear life to shore. This was very uncomfortable. We had no means of kindling a fire, to dry the garments of the drenched voyager. We found in the shanty some straw that had been used by its occupants for beds. I tried to strike fire in the Indian fashion, by rubbing two sticks together, and by drawing a small piece of rope we found rapidly across a peg, but both failed; after using all my strength, I only got up a heat of about one hundred degrees. So we crawled under the straw, piled it about us, and made the best of circumstances. But we were both very wet, and as a consequence our rest was much broken by dreadful cold and chills.

In the morning we took the scooped boards from the roof of the shanty, lashed four of them together with grass ropes, and started down the stream. At this place, as we afterwards learned, we were within less than three miles of a cleared tract of two hundred acres, in the heart of the woods, used for raising food for the lumbermen of GILMOUR & Co. If we had only been aware of the fact then, how much subsequent suffering we might have avoided.

After going about twelve rods from the shanty we came upon a pine tree which had fallen directly across the creek, and rendered it necessary to take our raft apart. While I was doing this, we heard two distinct shots from a gun, apparently not far distant. We shouted repeatedly with all our might, and getting our raft together as soon as possible, hastened down the stream, but came upon no one. We concluded then we must have been mistaken; but afterward learned the shots we heard were made by the cook of the farm, who was killing partridges in the woods.

After traveling about three miles down the creek, we came upon a lake. We paddled in search of an outlet entirely around this lake, a distance of about five miles; then found it turning to the right, about four rods from the point where we started. Entering this, after traveling about four miles, we found that we had been retracing our steps, as we came upon a signal on the bank erected to indicate the point where we had abandoned the balloon. We continued poleing down the creek all day; weary, exhausted, almost broken down with effort; and yet seeing nothing to indicate any probability of relief for our sore distresses. As night approached, a cold, drizzling rain commenced falling. But there was no life for us there—our only hope, if hope there was,—was in pushing on, and still on. So the poles splashed in the water, and we crowded upon them our heavy weight, until 10¾ o'clock at night. Then we were obliged to stop, and having selected on the forbidden bank a spot more favorable for landing than any other, we pushed our impromptu vessel ashore, climbed over the clayey soil, and curled ourselves up, muskrat fashion, under a projecting and partially protecting shelf of rock—our backs poorly serving as umbrellas, to shield the rest of our bodies from the storm that would beat upon us. And so ended the second day of our experience in the woods.

We could not sleep. We were too weary, too chilly, too sad, too anxious. Soon after 12 o'clock the rain slackened, and we took advantage of the pause to pole a short distance, when the floodgates were reopened, and the storm beat upon us once more. Again we were obliged to stop: again we courted sleep in vain. The winds sighed mournfully through the branches of the trees, like the wailing of a funeral dirge; and the feeble rippling of the creek was in mournful harmony with the ebbing flow of our lives and spirits. We could not stand the dreariness or pressures of our own thoughts; so up, and off again. Daylight found us poleing down the creek; dripping with water; chilled to the very marrow of our bones; pale and hollow-eyed, and with those terrible sensations of ringing in the head, dryness of the lips, and parching of the throat, that precede starvation. We had not slept over an hour in the night, and only the most extreme exhaustion could have insured us so much rest.

About 7 o'clock we reached a rapid half a mile in length, bottomed with rocks. We abandoned the raft here, but after walking a mile found our salvation depended upon going back, and getting it down the creek. We had it, again, and floated it down stick by stick; wading up to our waists on the slippery stones of the rapids, to dislodge the timbers there. Mr. HADDOCK fell three times in doing this work, at one time breaking the compass, and rendering it completely useless. About 10½ o'clock the raft was below the rapids, together again, and we were poleing down the stream. It was Sabbath—but in these woods Sabbath was eternal and unbroken. Might it not presage a never-ending Sabbath for us? However, we dismissed gloominess, and with a prayer of thankfulness to the God who amid so many hazards had spared us, toiled early on.

At 12 o'clock we entered a large lake. Never more cheerless prospect opened on mortal vision. Perhaps we must cross before we would find the outlet. And then—what then? Never mind; on we went, striking to the right, close to the bank, and poleing—poleing—poleing, along the numerous bays and indentations. Eye never looked upon more magnificent scenery. Embosomed in a great basin scooped out amid noble hills; surrounded by beautiful evergreen trees; dotted with little islands, and reflecting in its pellucid bosom the deep blue of the sky—painter could not have had more noble study. But where was our brother man?—the curling smoke of human habitation?—the welcome face of sympathy?—the beaming eye of intelligence? Alas! alas! without these, cold, dreary and somber, to two worn, starving men—lost in the trackless wilderness—would have been the most matchless scene in Nature's broad domain.

So we strained on. Night found us not more than one-fourth of the way around the lake, and still no signs of its outlet. We had eaten nothing but high-bush cranberries, acrid and destitute of nutriment—an injury rather than benefit. About 7 o'clock, the wind commenced blowing, and as we were on the lee-shore, we decided to travel no further that night. So we drew our raft up on the bank, went into the woods and lay down. We had nothing else to do. No supper troubled our digestion. Another awful, shivering, dreary night—and a gray, hazy, comfortless morning. We were dying—starving—perishing by inches. And yet, something whispered to me that we should be saved. It seemed as if I could hear a voice telling me that I must live to cross the ocean with a balloon. And my hopes so encouraged me that I could not help singing a simple refrain, with which sailors cheer themselves in times of storm and dangers:

"Cheer up your hearts, my men,
Let nothing fright you:
Be of a gratful mind—
Let that delight you."

I could hardly muster more than a whisper; but the sentiments were wonderfully encouraging to both myself and my companion.

We started on again: the sunbeams breaking for the first time in two days. Three miles' progress brought us to what appeared to be the outlet of a river opening into a smaller lake. This cheered us. We began to hope we had reached a large stream. But when we reached the end—misery!—there was no outlet—a small creek was all into the lake. With hope almost gone, we started wearily back toward the large lake we had left. Mr. HADDOCK here began to look upon our fate as sealed. He was brave as man could be. The thought of death had no terrors for him. But he mourned to think of the desolation of his wife and family. How little we knew what God had in store for us. I cheered my friend as well as I could, and with great regret, we turned back. We had gone but a mile when we heard the report of a gun—quickly succeded by another. How the blood bounded in our veins. Hope revived within our breasts. We hallooed as loudly as feeble strength would allow us, but got no answer, and heard no other reports. We were beginning to despair again, when Mr. HADDOCK called my attention to smoke curling over the trees near the opposite shore of the lake. His sight had become dim, and he could not surely distinguish it from fog. But mine was better. I knew it came from a fire. And as I looked, oh, joy! there was a canoe hauled upon the bank—though it looked like a log at first. We were strong men again. Noiselessly, we paddled across, fearful if the fire was Indian, he might be frightened away without assisting us. The canoe was turned bottom side up on the bank. Under it was a gun, two coats, and a sack containing a dead duck. Mr. HADDOCK started to hunt up the owner, and I seized and commenced stripping the duck, intending to eat it uncooked. But that was not necessary. In less than five minutes, an Indian boy appeared upon the bank. I addressed him first in English then in French. He answered in the latter, and asked me to follow him. I did so, hardly able to drag my body along. About twenty rods from the shore, amid the woods, I entered the shanty from which the smoke had curled. God be praised! There was my companion, conversing with a generous-looking Scotchman; around him a number of athletic timber-cutters; and near by, a table laden with carrots, potatoes, pork and so forth—all the heart could wish for. The revulsion was almost too much—but Providence was kind. Everybody can imagine the rest. At first, food had no more taste to us than chips. We ate sparingly at first, as our stomachs were able to bear, and were more ravenous as we became stronger. A few words will tell the story. The party was under the direction of Mr. ANGUS CAMERON, who was selecting timber for GILMOUR & Co., of Ottawa. He was as noble-hearted a man as ever breathed. All the party, whites and Indians, were of like stamp. We were one hundred and fifty miles from Ottawa and civilization. Those woods we should never have left alive had we not found the party. They only happened there at that time. The woods were destitute of roots, animals or nutritious vegetation; and in about two days we would have perished from hunger. We remained with our generous preserver two days, then accompanied him to Desert, fifty miles distant—passing the balloon, which had been torn to a perfect wreck on the trees; and as it could not have been removed in less than several weeks, and at great cost, it was again abandoned. From Desert, we were accompanied by Indian guides fifty miles, to horse conveyance, and by making all haste, traveling night and day, we reached Ottawa at 5½ o'clock Monday afternoon, decidedly "used up men," but wonderfully glad to "get out of the wilderness." From Ottawa to Watertown was one scene of excitement and triumph. The public are already apprised of our reception there. And so ends the records of this memorable voyage. To all with whom we came in contact, our warmest thanks are due; and of Mr. HADDOCK, I can only pause to say that a more generous, heroic, self-sacrificing and resolute man, under every circumstance of trial and danger, I never met. He will always have a warm place in my heart.

JOHN LAMOUNTAIN.

THE LATE STEAMBOAT ROW AT ANNAPOLIS—SENTENCE OF THE RIOTERS.—The trial of GEO. DEFOAD, JAMES COSGROVE, JOHN HOWARD and WM. REESE, accused of having been engaged in the rioting on board the steamboat *Express*, on the 21st of August last, while conveying some passengers to a camp-meeting, was concluded in Baltimore on Wednesday. The trial was held in the Criminal Court, before Judge HENRY STUMP, MILTON WHITNEY, Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting. The *Exchange* reprints the proceedings in full, and the evidence fully corroborated the disgraceful story presented by the Press, at the time of the occurrence. So conclusive, indeed, were the proofs, that the Jury very promptly rendered a verdict of "Guilty" against all save REESE. The Judge, it might fairly be supposed, took instant occasion to approve the verdict, to reprehend the crime, and to reprove the criminals. That he did nothing of the sort the subjoined report of his remarks, and the sentence will show:

"It has got to be a common practice, among captains of steamboats, to charter their boats to everybody, and to take all kinds of people on board of them, at twenty-five cents a head, both niggers and rowdies. They don't care who goes on board so they get the money. They stop here and there, and get all the live stock they can, and mix them together, which always results in a row. Now, this boat went down to a camp-meeting, and had rowdies and niggers aboard, and a fight broke out, and the whole thing was published through the country. Now, the Court thinks that if this captain had had anything like the firmness of a man, he could have suppressed this outbreak at once, and preserved the peace; they were nothing but hoys, and he should have stopped it.

The Court thinks this practice of chartering steamboats and taking all kinds of rowdies away from the city, so they can get up a row, is a very bad one, and should be broken up. *The Captains are very much to blame.* The people have been tronhled with these parties at many points—at Annapolis, at Port Deposite and other places. This boat stopped at Cambridge, and some of the parties were kept there; the Captain should have arrested all of them and kept them there, and not troubled this Court with his rows. *The Captain ought not to take such a mixture of rowdies, black and white, on his boat; therefore the Court does not think these boys ought to be punished severely.*

The Court thinks your verdict all right; but thinks the Captain done wrong in taking such a crowd in his boat. The Court will therefore *fine the boys fifty cents each, and imprison them two days.*"

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 6.

$1,000	Illinois Int. '60..	97	1,050	N. Y. Cen. R.....	78⅜
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	87½	500	do.....	b30 78¾
500	Virginia S. 6s...	94¾	650	do.....	78⅜
1,000	do.....	94½	700	do.....	s10 78⅜
5,000	do.....	94¾	400	do.....	h10 78⅜
4,000	N. C. State 6s..	97	300	do.....	b30 78⅝
27,000	Mo. State 6s.....	83¾	150	do.....	78⅝
5,000	do.....s60	83¾	500	do.....	s30 78½
21,000	do.....c	83¾	100	do.....	s30 78½
1,000	California St. 7s.	83	100	do.....	tw 78½
1,000	do.....	82¾	100	do.....	b60 78½
13,000	Brook. City W. I.	100	100	do.....	s10 78¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	40	150	do.....	c 78¾
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	76¾	50	do.....	b10 78¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	38½	400	do.....	s10 78¾
1,000	Terre Ht. & Alt. 2d m	36	100	do.....	b4 78¾
28	Bank State N. Y.	100	100	Hudson River R....	34⅞
5	B'k of Commerce..	99½	150	Reading Railroad...	41
5	do.....	99¾	900	do.....	b60 41
60	do.....	99	100	do.....	40¾
500	Galena & Ch'go R..	71¾	400	do.....	40¾
200	do.....b60	72	300	do.....	40¾
75	Pacific M. S. Co....	73½	200	do.....	40¾
20	do.....	73	100	do.....	b30 43½
50	do.....s60	71	65	Mich. Central R....	42¾
185	do.....	72	150	do.....hwk	42¾
50	do.....b30	72	50	do.....b10	42¾
260	do.....s60	70	325	do.....	42¾
275	do.....	71	90	Mich. So. & N.I.R..	4¾
50	do.....h10	71½	10	do.....	4¾
100	Clev. & Toledo R..	20¾	200	Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	20⅜
50	do.....	20⅜	150	do.....	20¾
50	do.....b10	20⅜	200	do.....s60	20
100	do.....	20¾	50	Panama R.....s60	116⅜
50	do.....b60	20⅜	50	Illinois Cen. R....	66¼
50	Chic. & Rk. Island R	64¾	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	35¾
50	do.....s15	64¾	5	Chic. B. & Q. R.	57
200	do.....	65	10	Ind'polis & Cin. R.	49
150	do.....s30	65	33	Clev. Pal. & Ash R	115
400	do.....	65¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri S. 6s..	83¾	44	N. Y. Central R...	78½
1,000	M. So. & N. R. B...	46¾	25	do.....	78¾
5	Bank of Commerce	99¾	300	do.....	78¾
150	Pacific M. S. Co....	73	100	do.....s10	78¾
100	do.....b30	73	100	do.....	78⅞
200	Galena & Cbi. R..	72¼	450	do.....	79
100	do.....b30	72⅜	500	Reading Railroad.	39
450	Chi. & Rock I. R...	65¼	1300	do.....	39¼
28	do.....	65	1000	do.....b30	39⅜
100	do.....b60	65¾	100	do.....	39¾

THURSDAY, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York were made up, officially, this afternoon. They present the Import entries of the month as follows:

In Dutiable Goods, Consumption direct....	$12,470,440
Dutiable Goods, Warehoused.....	2,177,966
Free Goods.....	1,810,626
Total entries.....	$16,459,032
Same month in 1858.....	15,335,062
Increase in September, 1859.....	$1,123,970

The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Public Warehouse is $2,898,441—or $720,475 more than was entered for Warehouse. So that the total value of Goods marketed during the month is made $17,169,507. There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $184,553.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of September were:

In Domestic Produce.....		$4,946,612
Gold and Silver.....		8,267,681
Foreign Goods re-exported.....		823,204
Total Clearances.....		$14,037,497
Same month in 1858:		
In Produce.....	$3,521,957	
Specie.....	3,239,591	
Foreign Goods.....	374,252—	7,135,836
Increase in September, 1859.....		$6,901,661

We annex our usual summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York for nine months of the calendar year, 1859:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January.....	19,377,000		7,796,000
February.....	18,756,000		8,969,000
March.....	20,739,000		11,453,000
April.....	22,153,000		10,644,000
May.....	23,430,000		11,130,000
June.....	23,584,000		10,014,000
July.....	27,111,000		18,469,000
August.....	24,301,000		19,556,000
September.....	16,459,000		15,336,000
Total nine months..	$195,910,000		$113,366,000
Foreign Specie.....	1,834,000		2,021,000
Increase in all Imports this year.....			$82,357,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January.....	$3,762,000		$4,208,000
February.....	3,284,000		3,710,000
March.....	5,378,000		4,503,000
April.....	5,951,000		5,513,000
May.....	5,181,000		4,263,000
June.....	4,880,000		6,383,000
July.....	4,938,000		4,772,000
August.....	5,151,000		4,666,000
September.....	4,947,000		3,522,000
Total nine months...	$43,472,000		$41,534,000
Foreign re-exported..	5,161,000		4,112,000
Together.....	$48,633,000		$45,646,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January.....	$2,306,000		$4,746,000
February.....	2,371,000		3,747,000
March.....	3,345,000		836,000
April.....	6,259,000		646,000
May.....	11,421,000		1,791,000
June.....	7,497,000		594,000
July.....	10,051,000		2,802,000
August.....	6,410,000		2,202,000
September.....	8,268,000		3,240,000
Total nine months...	$57,928,000		$20,603,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK—RECAPITULATED.

	1859.	1858.
Domestic Prodnce.....	$43,472,000	$41,534,000
Foreign Re-exported.....	5,161,000	4,112,000
Specie.....	57,928,000	20,603,000
Total nine months...	$106,561,000	$66,239,000
Increase since Jan. 1.....		$40,322,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January.....	$3,478,471		$1,641,474
February.....	3,328,688		2,063,784
March.....	3,164,011		2,213,452
April.....	3,212,060		1,736,510
May.....	3,014,520		1,748,227
June.....	3,314,429		1,685,663
July.....	4,851,246		3,387,305
August.....	4,243,010		3,545,118
September.....	2,908,509		2,672,935
Total n

The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

A PEACE TO BE SIGNED AT ZURICH.

The Fate of Sir John Franklin Ascertained.

GENERAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Oct. 7.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, left Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 24th, and arrived at Halifax at 11 A. M. of Thursday, the 6th inst.

The *Canada* reports, Sept. 29, lat. 53° 28′ N., lon. 28° 54′ W., at 10:30 A. M., passed Royal Mail steamship *Europa*.

The steamer *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 11 P. M. of the 21st.

The steamer *Ariel*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 23d.

The ship *Joshua Quincy*, from Leghorn for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 4th of September, leaking badly. The crew had reached Liverpool per ship *Eddystone*, as had also a small portion of the cargo.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

A PEACE TO BE CONCLUDED ON THE VILLAFRANCA BASIS—SARDINIA DECLINES TO BE A PARTY.

The London *Morning Herald* gives prominence to the following paragraph:

"We have reason to believe that a definitive treaty of peace will soon be concluded at Zurich. It will, however, bear the signatures of only two Powers—France and Austria. The preliminaries of Villafranca will be strictly maintained. As to the relations of Austria and Sardinia, we learn from Vienna that the preliminaries of Villafranca will serve as a guide for the conduct of Austria."

A Berlin telegram says a courier from Vienna had reached Zurich with instructions to draw up a treaty of peace, and a document for the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia. No allusion is made to the Duchies. It is hoped that a treaty will be signed in a few days.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER FOX—THE ARCTIC MYSTERY SOLVED—DATE OF FRANKLIN'S DEATH.

The screw-steamer *Fox*, Capt. MCCLINTOCK, sent by Lady FRANKLIN to the Arctic regions in search of the traces of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition, had returned to England, having been completely successful.

At Point William, on the north-west coast of King William's Island, a record was found, dated April 25, 1848, signed by Captains CROZIER and FITZJAMES. The record says that the *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned three days previously in the ice, five leagues to the N. N. W., and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105, were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had died June 11, 1847, and the total deaths to date had been nine officers and fifteen men.

Many deeply interesting relics of the expedition were found on the western shore of King William's Island, and others were obtained from the Esquimaux, who stated, that after their abandonment, one ship was crushed in the ice and sunk, and the other forced on shore, where she remained.

The *Fox* was unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits, and wintered in Brentford Bay.

Minute and interesting details of the expedition are published.

Several skeletons of FRANKLIN'S men, large quantities of clothing, &c., and a duplicate record, up to the abandonment of the ships, was discovered.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH MINISTERIAL AND OPPOSITION JOURNALS.

The American occupation of the island of San Juan attracts considerable attention in the journals.

The *Times* editorially states the facts of the case and says: "Fortunately the affair is in good hands, and we trust there can be no reason to doubt that the Government of the two countries will proceed to a decision in the same spirit of moderation and equity, by which their views of the question have hitherto been characterized."

The article concludes as follows: "It is not a question of convenience, but of justice. The decision should depend upon the terms of the treaty, fairly interpreted, and it was evidently not doubted by either Government, a short time ago, that this interpretation could be discovered. If, however, it should prove that the existing convention cannot be so applied as to satisfy the contracting parties, there can surely be no reason why two States, which have now adjusted their respective limits across an entire continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, should not complete the work in the narrow waters of Vancouver's Island. The Americans may assure themselves that in such negotiations they will meet with no feelings but those of fairness and amity on the part of this country. It would be hard indeed if children of the same stock, who can feel the sympathies of blood and lineage, as they were felt and expressed in the waters of the Pei-ho, should find much difficulty in adjusting a petty boundary question on the coast of the Pacific."

The London *Post* also again refers to the subject, and says, if the importance of San Juan to the two countries be considered, there can be no doubt that its possession to England may be said to be absolutely necessary to the security of British Columbia. It thinks the Government of Washington can have nothing to gain by the adoption of the violent and unjustifiable proceedings of HARNEY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN—A MUTINY—THE DIRECTORS DENOUNCED—TROOPS FOR CHINA—COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Thirty of the crew of the *Great Eastern* had been arrested, and tried at Weymouth for mutinous conduct, in refusing to wash the decks when ordered. The two ringleaders were sentenced to three weeks, and a month's imprisonment, respectively, at hard labor, and the remainder for a fortnight each. The evidence showed that the ship's crew was far from complete.

The English journals strongly denounce the incomplete and hurried manner in which the ship was sent to sea. A vague rumor has been current that her first voyage would be postponed until next year, and that in the interim she would be exhibited at the principal ports in the kingdom. This, however, is authoritatively contradicted, and she is still advertised to leave Holyhead for Portland on the 20th of October.

It is announced that the Queen, on her way back from Scotland, will visit the *Great Eastern* at Holyhead on the 17th, and stay at Penrhyn Castle as the guest of Col. PENNANT.

At the Agricultural show at Lewes a steam chaff cutter exploded, killing four persons.

Upwards of a thousand Marines, strong detachments of the Rifle Brigade, two Light Infantry regiments, &c., were to leave England for China by the overland route. The first of the squadrons for the service against China had already sailed. The Government intended dispatching fifty gunboats, besides frigates and other vessels.

Sir CUSACK RONEY writes to the Dublin journals, positively asserting that the Government intends setting aside the Galway mail contract at the next session of Parliament. Some of the Irish papers ridicule the idea.

An order for 2,000,000 ball-cartridges, packed in 200 boxes, had been executed at Woolwich in three days, including the stowing on shipboard. These go to China overland, and a second order to a much greater extent was progressing for the sea voyage.

A meeting had been held in Manchester to hear from the Rev. Mr. BOWNE an exposition of the origin and objects of a Society formed in the United States for planting colonies in Central and other portions of Africa, with the view of civilizing that region and promoting the growth of cotton. Resolutions approving the movement and pledging support were adopted.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—The *Daily News* city article says: "The funds on Friday were stationary in price, the transactions being upon a scanty scale. The share market was also quiet, but well supported; a rise in Mexican bonds formed the principal feature of the day's business. There was a fair demand for money; the general terms for best paper cannot be quoted below 2¾@2¾ ₱ cent. About £400,000 in Australian and American gold reached London on Friday, and £88,000 was sent into the Bank.

The *Times* city article says the funds exhibited undiminished firmness, there being no fluctuation throughout Friday. A further influx of gold to the Bank, and an increase of the general supply of money, contributed to the prevailing steadiness. Notwithstanding the near approach of the end of the quarter there is undiminished ease in the discount market, and considerable transactions take place at 2¾ per cent. At Hamburg the abundance of money is so great that bills can be discounted at one per cent. A suspension of dividends on the shares of the Great Western Railroad of Canada was announced, and the market for the stock became flat, at a reduction of five shillings per share.

The London *Advertiser* gives a report that ROBERT STEPHENSON, the great engineer, is dangerously ill.

FRANCE.

VISIT OF KING LEOPOLD TO BIARRITZ—FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST CHINA ABANDONED—MISCELLANEOUS.

It was asserted that the result of the King of the Belgian's visit to Biarritz was fully successful. Various rumors were afloat. The *Times* Paris correspondence says the great report of the day was that the question of the Duchies had been arranged, that Tuscany is to be reigned over by the King of the Belgian's second son, and Parma and Modena by MAXIMILIAN. Another report says the Count DE FLANDERS is to have the three Italian Duchies, and the Archduke MAXIMILIAN Venetia, with separate constitutions. These reports must be taken for what they are worth.

Another Paris rumor was to the effect that there is to be no Chinese expedition, that the head of the Pei-ho Mandarin has been proffered in atonement, coupled with promises of all the satisfaction required, and that the Ambassadors will be immediately received at Peking.

It was expected that the King of the Belgians, Prince RICHARD METTERNICH and Count WALEWSKI would remain at Biarritz till the departure of the Emperor at the end of September.

Prince PONIATOWSKI had quitted Italy for Biarritz.

Lord COWLEY had not gone to Biarritz as was expected, and it was thought he would not go.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* regards the scheme of placing a Belgian prince on the Tuscan throne as a ridiculous canard.

The *Times* Paris correspondent again draws attention to the great activity in the French dock-yards, and states that he has been assured there are now building, or under orders to be built, twenty ships-of-the-line, ten of the very largest size, and the others of inferior calibre, but all strictly fighting ships, steel plated, and provided with iron beaks or prows.

Numerous exiles had arrived at Marseilles, the amnesty including BLANQUI and BOICHAT.

The Council-General of the Moselle has requested permission to cultivate and manufacture tobacco there.

The Paris Bourse had been firm and animated; the Rentes, on the 23d, advanced to 69f. 25c.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Spectator*, who has on several occasions communicated early and authentic news, asserts that NAPOLEON accepts the plan of the King of the Belgians, which is to give the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua, and the States of Parma and Modena, to Sardinia; to reinstate the house of Lorraine in Tuscany, and restore the Legations to the Pope. After the introduction of a variety of reforms, Venetia is to have governmental institutions, and an army of its own under the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, with the title of Grand Duke of Venetia. This stipulation has the concurrence of Austria. A Congress is also to be held at Brussels, presided over by the King. This letter is dated the evening of the 22d.

The Paris *Patrie* has an article which partially confirms the above statement.

ITALY.

CESSION OF SAVOY—DECLINING STATE OF THE POPE.

The Sardinian Government has addressed a circular to the great Powers, denying the reported cession of Savoy to France, and declaring such rumors entirely void of foundation.

The Sardinian Government is also said to have protested to the great Powers against the secret aid afforded by Austria in recruiting soldiers for the Pope.

Evidence was being published to prove that Parma, under the Government of the Duchies, did not maintain a neutral attitude during the late war.

The King of Sardinia was most enthusiastically received on his visit to Pavia, Lodi, &c.

The Pope remained in a very alarming state, and Cardinal ANTONELLI had declared him unfit to attend to public affairs.

GERMANY.

CONFERENCE AT MUNICH—ITS PURPORT.

A conference had taken place at Munich between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtenburg, and they were completely agreed upon the question of reform of the Diet. The question of the Hesse Cassel Constitution is supposed also to have been discussed at the Conference.

The Director of Police at Frankfort had refused to sanction the publication of the statutes of the National Society, established for the purpose of promulgating the reform of the Diet. The Society thereupon appealed to the Senate.

HOLLAND.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN THE COLONIES.

At the opening of the Legislative Session the King made a speech in which he said the project of law for the emancipation of the slaves for the Dutch West Indian Colonies not having been adopted, a modified project would be presented to the chambers.

SWITZERLAND.

A REMONSTRANCE FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The Lausanne *Gazette* says that the Minister of the United States, Mr. FAY, has presented a long memorial to the Federal Council, praying it to intervene with the Cantons which have preserved in their laws restrictive or intolerant measures against the United States, in order to obtain a modification of the same.

SPAIN.

A SUCCESSOR TO GEN. CONCHA APPOINTED—THE WAR.

The report that Gen. SERRANO had been appointed to the Captain-Generalcy of Cuba, is fully confirmed.

It was thought probable that the demonstrations made by Spain against the Moors would suffice to procure concessions and guarantees for the future, and that it will not be necessary to carry out the projected expedition.

It was reported that England had offered her mediation in the case.

TURKEY.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There is nothing additional as to the conspiracy against the Sultan, the mail advices only reaching to the 14th.

Fresh drafts of troops had been sent to Creta.

Amicable relations were established between Turkey and Persia.

Matters in Candia were assuming a serious aspect, and numerous troops had been sent there.

CIRCASSIA.

THE BETRAYAL OF SCHAMYL—THE WAR CONTINUED.

SCHAMYL was betrayed, and delivered a prisoner to the Russians for a bribe of six million roubles.

The Circassians continue to war against Russia.

RUSSIA.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.

An imperial ukase orders the concentration of all institutions of credit under the Ministry of Finance; second, the issue of a five per cent. bank note, in exchange for the present ones in circulation, the drawing to take place yearly for thirty-seven years; third, that all moneys deposited with the bank are to be received at two instead of three per cent., as formerly; and fourth, that the term of service in the army is to be fifteen years, and in the navy fourteen.

VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Saturday.

The King of Belgium was to leave Biarritz last night for Genoa, *vid* MARSEILLES, where it is said he will confer with several important personages.

It is supposed the journey is connected with the Congress at Brussels.

The report of the foundation of the Kingdom of Central Italy, under Count FLANDERS, has been positively denied.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

According to the last accounts at Paris, the treaty between France and Cochin-China was expected to be signed on the 1st of August. The French Admiral had obtained four important concessions, viz.: The exercise of the Christian religion; a treaty of commerce, the first ever entered into by Cochin-China the cession to France of the fine town of Segan and its Territory; and fourth, recognizing the rights of the French to the Bay of Suron.

The official journal of Berlin says that the King of Prussia has again become worse.

The *Economist Belge* says that the harvest of Belgium is far from being as satisfactory as expected. The Wheat yield will be only two-thirds of the average.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that Cherbourg is about to be armed completely on a war footing, and that rifled cannon are being provided for all its batteries.

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 7.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at 8 o'clock, yesterday (Thursday) evening, for Boston, where she will be due at a very early hour on Saturday morning.

BY THE FULTON.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 21st September, reached this port yesterday in the afternoon.

We are thus placed in possession of important and highly interesting correspondence from points of leading moment.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Character of the Inquest and Management—The Death of Mr. Brunel—His Parentage, Genius, and Works.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859.

The Coroner's investigation, popularly supposed to be about the cause of the *Great Eastern* explosion, has degenerated into a miserable *squabble* between the lawyers, as to whether the ship was in the hands of the Company, or of the contractors, during the late trip. All this is totally unnecessary, for since all the *evidence*, what there is of it, is to the effect that the explosion was caused by the closing of *the* cock in the heater; if Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, one of the contractors, did not close the said cock or order it to be closed, his control or non-control of the working of the engines during the trip has nothing to do with the question. But more. It has been shown by two witnesses that the cock *was opened by them* at the commencement of the voyage. Therefore, any further discussion as to who managed the ship is simply an attempt to prejudice Mr. RUSSELL in the minds of those who may be jurors in another trial—in a suit against Mr. RUSSELL for damages on account of the explosion—damages for which Mr. RUSSELL is as little responsible as myself or any other guest—for Mr. RUSSELL was a guest. And the London *Times* has lent itself to the crusade against Mr. RUSSELL by publishing letters contradicting his testimony and offering to the jurors and the world conflicting statements, the substance of which your correspondent, who saw all that was to be seen on the trial, is not alone in pronouncing false and malicious. The *Evening Star* very properly asks these correspondents of the *Times* why they do not offer this evidence to the jury, under oath, if they know so much about it? When the investigation is completed, I shall be able to send you an analysis of its contradictions and omissions, and of the character of the management on the late trip, which would have startled a Mississippi steamboat captain twenty years ago. After a voyage in which a lack of discipline and of engineering completeness might have risked the lives of several hundred people and five millions of dollars, the officers of the Company and of the ship are just beginning to ask who had the management—was it their captain, engineer, or was it somebody else, or was it—nobody?

The name of BRUNEL has been for many years associated with great works of engineering, in America as well as in England. Sir MARC ISAMBARD BRUNEL, the father of the distinguished gentleman lately deceased, was a native of Normandy, and emigrated to the United States on account of political trouble during the French Revolution. He was educated for the Church, but developed in early life an ardent attachment for scientific pursuits. In New-York, where he found himself an exile, he met other French refugees, who, like himself, unaccustomed to work, were for the first time casting about for the means of subsistence. About this time proposals were invited for a plan of a theatre,—the old Bowery Theatre. Mr. BRUNEL'S friends, knowing his aptness in all engineering matters—of which architecture may be called the artistic branch—urged him to compete for the prizes. But his modesty and lack of self-confidence for a long time opposed both friends and prospective fortune, till he was at last driven to enter the lists. He was successful. The building Committee then offered him the post of architect-in-chief to the theatre, which he likewise pertinaciously declined, but after much urging from his friends accepted. This work being completed, Mr. BRUNEL was engaged in the preliminary surveys for the "Buffalo and Albany River," as Gov. MORRIS, who contemplated no locks, was pleased to term the future Erie Canal. He afterwards invented the "last machine," somewhat on the principle of the celebrated Blanchard lathe, I am told, and then, like many other engineers who have at last proved themselves capable, he saw a better reward and a more appreciating public in England. He had already become familiar with, and had shown proficiency in the three branches of engineering—architectural, civil and mechanical.

Mr. BRUNEL arrived in England in 1799, and had not been long in his new home when the Admiralty heard of him and his invention, and proposed that he should set to work designing and constructing block machinery. He was for some time, and very successfully, engaged in this enterprise with Sir SAMUEL BENTHAM, who was also an inventor, at Portsmouth. Their machinery is still in use.

About this time, in 1806, his son, the late ISAMBARD KINGDOM BRUNEL, was born. The associations and education of the young man were in accordance with his marked tastes, and his facilities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the science and art of Engineering, could hardly have been improved. He was educated in France, and commenced practical engineering with his father at the Thames Tunnel in 1826. Here, being the last to quit his post, he was more than once in danger from the frequent breaking in of water during the progress of the excavations, and only saved himself by swimming. The final irruption of 1828, when one man was drowned, surprised him 600 feet from the end of the tunnel; he was borne along by the stream, and rose to the surface near the top of the shaft. When this work was temporarily stopped in 1828, he became employed in various works on his own account, and early turned his attention to bridge and other railway structures. He was connected with the Bristol and Gloucestershire, and the Merthyr and Cardiff Railways. In 1833 he became engineer of the Great Western Railway and its branches, the Bristol and Exeter, South Devon, Birmingham and Oxford and others, and designed and executed many noticeable works, such as the Maidenhead Bridge, the Box Tunnel, and afterwards the Chepstow Bridge.

Mr. BRUNEL soon after turned his attention to steamships. He was engineer of the *Great Western* and designed and built the *Great Britain*. In 1851 he began to be practically connected with what he and many others had long before contemplated, a vessel large enough to carry her coal for the return trip, besides a paying cargo, to distant countries. He then became, not the designer of the *Great Eastern*, but among the first to put the enterprise into practical shape.

Sir M. I. BRUNEL, the father, was decidedly a man of genius, for, besides possessing versatility of talent, and indomitable perseverance, he had in a considerable degree, that strong practical sense which so especially distinguished his great compeer, GEORGE STEPHENSON. But while GEORGE STEPHENSON handed down to his son ROBERT (the great engineer of the present day) all those qualities which combined to insure his success, the late Mr. BRUNEL did not inherit all *his* father's talent. Like his father, Mr. I. K. BRUNEL was versatile, acute, energetic and laborious, but he lacked a certain balance of mind, without which, all men who inherit great names, and handle large sums of money, are liable to commit gigantic mistakes, and to involve immense interests. Mr. I. K. BRUNEL did possess talents and did design certain works and parts of works, which entitle him to a rank higher than mediocrity. But too many of his undertakings were merely bold, and the results have ever since been simply curious. He instituted the seven feet guage upon the Great Western Railway, about which, as well as about wide gauges in America, there is now very little dispute. They are believed to be more expensive in construction and in working, than the narrow guage. He devised sundry impracticable locomotives, which after a career of untold cost to the company, are now broken up. He attempted to work the trains of the South Devon Railway by compressed air, and failed, as others had failed before him. His Maidenhead bridge was only completed after it had several times tumbled into the river, on account of its unnecessarily curious proportions,—it being the widest and flattest brick arch in the world. The Box tunnel, nearly two miles long—the longest in the world up to the time of its completion—would have been avoided by a small detour. Mr. BRUNEL'S exceedingly expensive mistakes, contrary to advice of known value, in launching the *Great Eastern*, though more palpable, were not to be compared with the above instances in their unnecessary sacrifice of money.

But Mr. BRUNEL strongly advocated some of those vital improvements in steam navigation, which his compeers for a long time scouted, such as the screw and iron hull. The bent of his mind, however, was on novelties. Socially, Mr. BRUNEL'S qualities were in some respects praiseworthy. He was always ready to assist those in his own position, and manifested towards them no professional jealousy.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1830, and was chosen on the Council in 1844. He is a Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and of the Society of Arts; a Fellow of the Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1857 he was admitted by the University of Oxford to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. TUBAL CAIN.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

The French Press—The Mode in which the Censorship is Conducted—Occasional Freedom of Remark on the Government—The Napoleonic Idea of the Press as a Social Engine—A Justification of the Chinese—Austria Preparing for War—The Future of Italy.

From Our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 19, 1859.

Since the late amnesty the Press of Paris had been nursing the idea that a new law was in course of preparation, securing to them by legal enactment the liberty they were now enjoying, and placing them under the control of the civil law, instead of that of the Ministry. This hope has proved an illusion. The *Moniteur* has just published a note, (which is only the substance of a circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Departmental Prefects,) in which it is declared that, while "the Press will remain free to discuss all the acts of the Government, and thus to enlighten public opinion," the Government does not think of repealing the law of 1852. A larger liberty the Government thinks would only provoke attacks against the constitution and the fundamental laws of social order. Thus, while all the "warnings" pending over the journals were taken off by the late amnesty, the Press will still remain subject to warnings and suppressions as before, only they are given to understand that a larger latitude in discussion will be allowed.

Some well-informed English correspondent asserted lately in his paper, that the articles in the Paris journals were first submitted to censors. No such law exists; editors insert what they please in their journals, and it is only after they are published that the Government censors see and judge of their fitness for publication. The *Moniteur*, of course, is an exception to this rule; but this being the official paper, must be be infallible, and, in fact, all the proof sheets are read at the Ministry of the Interior before the paper can go to press. It would, perhaps, be better for the journals if they were first submitted to a censorship, because now, each article being inserted on the responsibility of the writer and the publisher, each one is afraid how far he may go, and the reader will understand how imperfect and unsatisfactory must be a newspaper written under the weight of such an incubus.

Nevertheless, it is surprising to what extent the Press has been permitted lately to indulge in criticisms on the course of the Government. The most remarkable example of this license is in the case of the *Journal des Débats* on this very subject of the Law on the Press. The article of the Orleanist journal, attributed by most people to M. GUIZOT, but signed by M. CAMUS, was incisive, malicious, and cunning, and perfidiously covered up its real meaning by a redundancy of humble and prudent words. It preached from the text that the "malady of silence" which was stealing over the enlightened public, was a real danger to the governing power; that a Government, to be strong, has need of discussion, has need to have its acts aired in the presence of its subjects, and that only by a free Press could this be accomplished. It was this article of the *Débats*, most probably, which provoked the Government to break silence, and we have just seen how it responded.

The Press in France, freed from all restriction, is a most powerful organ of revolution, as every one knows who has seen its power exerted to this end. It is doubtful whether any Government, no matter what may be its form, could resist its influence. When NAPOLEON the First returned from the island of Elba, he was forced to say in his speech at the opening of the Chambers: "I come to inaugurate the constitutional monarchy; *men are powerless in assuring the future*, institutions alone fix the destinies of nations. My ambition is to see France enjoy all the liberty that is possible. The liberty of the Press is inherent in the present constitution, which cannot be changed without destroying all our political order." These words of the first Emperor were only uttered with an effort, and, if we are to believe the testimony of LAFAYETTE and others who heard them, were pronounced in the tone of a man reading his own death-warrant. NAPOLEON'S suffering on this occasion is easily understood; he had created for himself a habit of absolute power, he saw the abyss which this power had dug under his feet, he looked upon liberty as his opposite, his natural enemy, and he was obliged before the Chambers and the world to embrace it and smile upon it. NAPOLEON appreciated the power of the Press at its just value, for it is well known how much it lessened his influence during the Hundred Days, and thus contributed to his final downfall. The experience of the uncle is not lost upon the nephew, who appears determined not to permit himself to be forced before some future Chambers to make such a speech as that of his uncle, quoted above. So the journals are to have a little more liberty, but only by the Imperial will and as an experiment; the law of warnings and suspensions still hangs over their heads to threaten and to coerce.

One of the Paris journals, using largely in advance the liberty that was then supposed to be imminent, published a few days ago a justification of the Chinese in their late so-called violation of the treaty of Tien-tsin. It stated the case thus: According to international custom, an armed fleet has no right to penetrate into an interior river in a foreign country, unasked, under any pretext whatever. No armed fleet of a foreign nation would be permitted, unasked, to penetrate the river Seine to come to Paris, nor the river Thames to approach London. A single armed vessel would not be permitted to enter one of these rivers without authorization, to say nothing of a whole fleet. The bearers of a treaty to be ratified, in the case of France and England, would be furnished with an escort from Havre or Gravesend, and every attention paid to them due their rank. This, the journal says, was offered the English and French Plenipotentiaries, but they would not accept a land escort; they must penetrate the river Pei-ho with the whole allied fleet, and carry the treaties to Peking for ratification on board their ships. This the Chinese resisted, as they had a right to do, and hence the disastrous conflict which followed. The writer concludes by holding Admiral HOPE responsible for the lives lost, and regards the whole affair as unjust and barbarous.

Mr. BRIGHT, in a late speech in England, spoke of the abduction of a boy into the army who was under fourteen years of age, and of the many months of labor it required to obtain his restoration to his anxious parents. This outrage upon paternal rights did not escape the attention of the *Univers*, a Catholic journal, which compares it to that of the abduction of the boy MORTARA; only the writer finds that the boy MORTARA is much better off than the English boy, since during his captivity he was well taken care of, and was receiving an education. Moreover, according to the *Univers*, and here at least it is undoubtedly in the right, the abduction of the boy MORTARA was but an act of criminal fanaticism, while that of the English boy was an act of uncivilized brutality.

A gentleman just returned from Austria, and who has been resident there a year, declares positively that the greatest activity reigns in the army, and that Austria is more than reforming her army—she is making ready for war. A correspondent of the *Patrie* asserts, also, most positively, that Austria is making considerable military preparations, as well in the Italian Tyrol as on the left bank of the Po. At Verona and Peschiera, he says, the engineers of the army have orders to commence new advanced works. While Austria is making these preparations, the Piedmontese army has retired into its home barracks, and the French army in Italy is arranging its winter quarters at Cremona. Austrian obstinacy is so proverbial that we would hardly be surprised to hear that she was willing to recommence a struggle for her Italian Provinces; but it is more likely that all the movements in question come from a change in the organization of the army and a desire to be prepared for future emergencies.

In Modena, also, they pretend that their late Grand Duke is organizing within Austrian territory an army of eight thousand men, with which to reconquer his throne. This army will be composed of six thousand Austrians, dressed in the uniform of the army of Modena, and of the two thousand men of the Modenese army who followed the Grand Duke on the occasion of his flight. The enrolment of an Austrian army of six thousand men in a body, no matter if they do pretend to be Modenese, will be a violation—the first one—of the treaty of Villafranca.

It is becoming daily more and more certain that the Emperor NAPOLEON, when he made the treaty of Villafranca, saw his way clear through the events that are now passing. The time is coming, and being a patient man, he can keep silent until it arrives, when he can say to the world that to him and to the army of France, Italy owes its independence from the Alps to the Adriatic—that is to say, independence of Austria, freedom from her influence, and liberty to dispose of its own destinies. It is not at all certain that Piedmont will gain a further augmentation of territory, but the Duchies will no longer be under the yoke of Austria through the agency of their late rulers. The situation then is this: If the Dukes are not restored, we will see at least the realization of the Italian Confederation, without Austria and without Venetia, with Piedmont, Rome and Naples. If the Dukes are restored, we will most probably see an Austro-Italian Confederation with Austria in Venetia alone; with Austria in the heart of Italy, by her under-governors; with Austria at Rome, by ANTONELLI; with Austria in the south of Italy, by her influence at Naples; with Austria in the future legally predominant everywhere in the Peninsula. Italy, confederated with Austria, will be the slave of FRANCIS JOSEPH to Messina! Italy confederated, without Austria, will be hereafter free to the Mincio, and soon to the Adriatic!

Can it be doubtful for a moment on which side of this picture the Emperor NAPOLEON will throw his influence, or that he did not foresee the issue of the contest? MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Chinese War—Views of the Prominent English Statesmen—The Conduct of Admiral Hope—Position of the French Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859.

The disastrous news from China has caused the reassembling of the Cabinet a fortnight earlier than had been anticipated. Lord ELGIN was in Scotland when the tidings of Gen. HOPE'S repulse in his attack on the forts at Taku reached England. The Earl was immediately summoned to Balmoral, where he is understood to have been engaged in consultation for some time with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, both corresponding by telegraph unintermittently with Lord PALMERSTON and the heads of the War and Naval departments. Lord ELGIN, who wants to be sent to India as Governor-General, does not conceal his urgency that measures should be taken on a large scale for the vindication of British prestige in the eastern seas, and the lasting humiliation of the Mantchou Government. The unlooked-for vigor and discipline displayed in the sanguinary affair at the mouth of the Pei-ho furnishes the advocates of further expansion and aggrandizement with the pretext they have heretofore lacked for the employment of means similar to those whereby India was gradually subjugated. The prominent retention of certain cities on the coast ought now to be insisted on. These will, of course, require garrisons and political governors, and a fleet in the offing or within hail, all which implies necessarily numerous additional extensions of lucrative patronage for the privileged classes. It is likewise a policy which, in its application to India, has always gratified the vanity of the Court; and as the unambitious interests of the country are but scantily represented in Parliament, and in Administration not at all, there has never been any effectual check put upon it at any period since the days of CLIVE, who may be considered its inventor. The statue of that great filibuster has just been erected in Whitehall Gardens, and the instinct of imperial domination pays homage to his memory. In the Cabinet this feeling undoubtedly predominates, the Premier being its most auspicious representative. A minority, comprising Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. MILNER GIBSON, and Sir GEORGE LEWIS, are much opposed to the predatory and conquering tendencies of their colleagues. They hold that the real strength of England consists in the wealth and strength of her own homogeneous people, not in perpetually adding to the list of her heterogeneous dependants. Their great desire is to lessen by degrees the burden of taxation and debt which absorbs so large a portion of the fruits of every man's labor amongst us; and they know that the proclamation of a new war of vengeance and aggression against the Chinese inevitably will preclude all hope of reduction in the public burden. While the humiliation of the national flag is still recent, they dare not venture to speak out on the subject publicly; but amongst themselves warm discussions have already, it is said, begun; and I should not be surprised to hear, ere long, if the question led to the partial disruption of the Administration.

A good deal of controversy is going on respecting the conduct of Admiral HOPE, who is generally condemned by his own profession for attacking the works at the mouth of the Pei-ho without sufficiently careful *reconnaissance*; and still more for having ordered the marines to land and attempt to storm the Taku Forts, after the tide had been for three hours on the ebb. His own account of the affair adds nothing in extenuation of his error, to what other reports of the transaction contained; and his personal courage and fortitude when severely wounded are no compensation for the loss of so many precious lives, and the grave national consequences that may follow his defeat. Admiral HOPE is not, as was at first alleged, the officer who in 1814 acquired distinction in the action fought by him with the *President*, an American ship, which, after a fearful sacrifice of life, he succeeded in vanquishing by dint of superior weight of metal. The unfortunate commander of the French and English Ambassadors' escort in the Pei-ho is son-in-law of the Whig Lord KINNAIRD, and has other family connections of influence, through whom he was promoted to a post he has proved himself so miserably unfit to fill. Uninitiated people ask what Mr. BRUCE and Mr. BOUAROULON wanted with such a formidable flotilla as their escort; and Messrs. BRIGHT, COBDEN, ROEBUCK and HORSMAN, are likely to found, upon the approval by Ministers of the resolution to force a passage with an armed force so large, serious inculpations when Parliament meets. Meanwhile, orders have been given for immediate reinforcements by sea and land, to be sent from India and from home. Tenders have been received by the Admiralty for the carriage of gun-boats of forty and sixty tons burden, overland, by means of the Isthmus of Suez, whereby a saving of many weeks will, it is hoped, be effected. The French Government is ready to dispatch thirty thousand men, provided we undertake to furnish the means of transport; and as many more are to be sent in French ships-of-war, by way of the Cape of Good Hope. If such a force should reach the Chinese coast in safety, and possess themselves of Shanghai or some other important place, when will they evacuate it? It took the English thirty years of sanguinary and costly warfare to expel their old rivals from the coasts of Hindostan; and with Russian allies in the Yellow Sea, they would be very awkward customers in China. The opportunity, however, is too obvious and tempting to be neglected by NAPOLEON III., and for the moment an expedition against the Tartars, is rather a safety-valve for French excitability and love of military enterprise.

SPORTING NEWS.

The English Players at Hoboken—Second Day's Play—The Dinner at the Astor House—October Rendezvous of the New-York Yacht Club.

The cricket match between the divided All-England Eleven, with five on each side from the Twenty-two of America, was continued yesterday morning. The attendance was not quite as large as on the previous day, but the interest in the progress of the game was unabated. STEPHENSON'S side went out for 93 runs. The only scores of importance were those of JACKSON and CARPENTER—the former scoring 25 and the latter 52. All the others went out without a double. The following is the state of the score:

LOCKYER'S SIDE.	First Innings.	
Wisden	b Hayward	12
Grundy	b Jackson	31
Caffyn	b Hayward	22
Parr	c Carpenter b Jackson	6
Lockyer	b Jackson	1
Caesar	b Stephenson	52
R. Waller	b Jackson	1
Wilby	c & b Stephenson	2
H. Wright	c Gibbes b Hayward	10
Hudson	b Hayward	6
Henry	not out	0
Byes, 15; leg-byes, 4; wides, 1		18
Total		163

STEPHENSON'S SIDE.	First Innings.	
Sharp	run out	3
Jackson	c Lockyer b Wisden	25
Carpenter	not out	52
Hayward	c Wilby b Wisden	1
Diver	b Grundy	0
Gibbes	b Wisden	1
H. H. Stephenson	c and b Grundy	1
John Lillywhite	run out	4
Lang	b Grundy	6
Ford	b Grundy	0
George	b Grundy	1
Leg-byes		2
Total		93

LOCKYER'S SIDE.	Second Innings.	
Wisden	b Stephenson	0
Grundy	c Diver b Stephenson	4
Caffyn	c Lillywhite b Jackson	1
Parr	run out	36
Lockyer	c Hayward b Stephenson	14
Caesar	b Jackson	3
R. Waller	b Stephenson	12
Wilby	c Jackson b Stephenson	7
H. Wright	b Jackson	0
Hudson	not out	0
Henry	b Jackson	1
Byes 2, leg byes 3, wides 7		12
Total		90

The match will be resumed to-day at 11 A. M.

DINNER TO THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Rivalries were forgotten by the English and American cricketers last evening as they toasted one another over the Astor House boards at a dinner given to the All-England Eleven by the members of the St. George's Club.

Mr. WALLER presided, supported by Messrs. PARR and WISDEN. Among the invited guests were Messrs. JOHN BELLINGHAM, MICHAEL PHELAN, RICHARD O. GORMAN, and others.

The tables were ornamented with confectionery appropriately designed. The piece in front of the chairman represented a band of cricketers at their work. American and English flags were draped together at the head of the room.

After the bill of fare had been disposed of, Mr. WALLER sketched in a few words the history of the game of Cricket, and proposed a sentiment in its honor.

The Queen and the President of the United States were then remembered, and Mr. JOHN BELLINGHAM convulsed the company with a song, rehearsing the exploits of a fine old Irish gentleman.

Additional remarks by Mr. WALKER prefaced the sentiment in honor of "Our Guests, the English Cricketers," to which Mr. GEORGE PARR, Captain of the All-England Eleven, responded. He returned thanks for the honor he and his companions had received. If the *Great Eastern* succeeded, and he hoped it would, he trusted these matches would be perpetuated, and that they might see their hosts in England. There was a gentleman in New-York, Mr. MORPHY, who has beaten all Europe at Chess, and the spea

PERSONAL.

Mrs. L. M. Child writes to the *Home Journal* a description of Miss Hosmer's new statue of *Zenobia*. The statue is larger than life-size. The head is covered with a helmet, fashioned like a tiara in front, suggested by a medal of the Palmyrene Queen in the British Museum. Under this, in keeping with the royal costumes of the East, is a gemmed fillet, the ends of which fall among her curls, and meet, in a pleasing line, the ornamented cinte crossed upon her breast. The left hand clutches the chain fastened to her wrists by manacles in the shape of bracelets. On the right arm, which falls naturally and easily by her side, is visible a thin sleeve looped up in Amazonian fashion. Over this first dress is a shorter robe of thicker material. The ample folds of a rich mantle, fastened on the shoulder with gems, breaks up the monotonous outline of the more closely-fitting garments. The statue is now at Rome, in the Academia di Quiriti. It will be exhibited a short time in London, and then brought to this country.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, dated last month, and addressed to his readers in America, states that he has "not yet been called" to visit these shores; declares that he does *not* write for the New-York *Waverley*; and answers queries concerning his views on the Communion. On the latter point, Mr. Spurgeon says: "As for Communion, it seems to us that this is no more at our disposal than the blood of the Redeemer, which he has shed for all his people, whether immersed or no. We believe restricted fellowship to be impossible among the saints of God. With all the Church we do and must commune. The Spirit of the living God has established an irresistible Communion among all the regenerated, and no Church act can limit or restrain the divine impulse. Respecting the consciences of those who hold a limited fellowship, we do most solemnly protest against their error."

Father Chiniquy writes another piteous appeal to his Christian brethren. He says: "I am threatened to lose my College every day, for the $1,000 which I owe on it. What would become of the 175 boys who are attending its classes, if it falls into the hands of the enemies of the Gospel. Could you not be able to find, in a month, in your rich City, which contains so many thousand children of the Gospel, a sufficient number of true Christians who could send us this small sum? The Christians of the East will send thousands and thousands of dollars to Ireland to help the religious movement of that distant country, and they do well. They cannot find a more noble field for their charity. But for Jesus' sake, let them not shut their ears and hearts to their brothers and sisters, whom Christ has converted at their very doors, and who are perishing if they do not come to their help."

The New-York *Freeman's Journal* of this week gives the latest personal news from the Pope: "Letters from Rome indicate that the fears as to the result of the Pope's recent illness have been exaggerated. It is stated that he is much better. The American College is progressing. Archbishop Bedini bestows upon it his affectionate attention, and watches the preparations going on in the business to fit it for its purpose. The Spanish-American College is already in active and prosperous operation. The Holy Father has lately made to it a present of a magnificent bust of the late venerated Bishop of Santa Fé, Dr. Manuel José Mosquera. This bust, the work of one of the best artists in Paris, was ordered by Don Manuel M. Mosquera, twin-brother of the saintly confessor, and presented to His Holiness."

A letter from Wm. Smith O'Brien, dated Aug. 23, treats of the condition of the Irish political exiles. Mr. O'Brien says: "It may be said that of the exiles who were expatriated in 1848-49, at least two—Mr. Mitchel and Mr. McManus—have in a public manner discouraged, or, rather, repudiated, all attempts to procure a reversal of the sentence which still prohibits them from returning to Ireland. But we are not called upon to inquire what may be the feeling of any individual on this occasion. We have to consider whether the Irish nation ought to acquiesce, as it were, in silent approbation of a policy which consigns to perpetual exile men whose sole crime consists in their having endeavored faithfully to perform their duty to their country."

These items about home artists will interest many: Robinson and George Owen, artists, of Providence, R. I., will occupy together a studio in this City the ensuing Winter. Charles C. Alger, of Newburgh, has purchased a new picture by Cranch, being a "Sunset View of Mont Blanc." T. Buchanan Read is engaged in painting a subject taken from Cooper's novel of the *Wept of Wish-ton-Wish*. Mr. Rossiter has opened his gallery, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-street, to the public, on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 11 till 4 o'clock, by gratuitous tickets, which can be procured at Appleton's, Goupil's, Williams and Stevens', Dechaux and Crowen's, and Schaus'.

The *Home Journal* has the following bit of gossip: "A young and charming Southern belle and authoress, whose works were published a year or two since, by the Appletons, contemplates, it is rumored, making her *debût* on the stage before a New-York audience, some time during the present autumn. We regret that she should forsake the pleasant, and, to her, familiar paths of literature for the thorny and unknown walks of the drama. But we venture to predict that the laurel wreath is now growing that will crown her brow whichever profession she may pursue."

A gathering of the descendants of Samuel Andrews and Nathan Andrews, original proprietors in the town of Wallingford and Colony of Connecticut, 1670, was held at Wallingford on the 21st September. It was resolved to invite all persons bearing the Andrews name, with their connections by marriage or descent, to meet in the town of Wallingford on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860, for the purpose of a friendly greeting, and personal recognition of family connections.

Another reverend gentleman, the Rev. S. K. Sweetman, of Swanzey, Mass., is on trial before a Church Council for the following trifling misdemeanors: "The publication of an unchristian and unclerical pamphlet; making false representations to a Bristol church, in order to hurry it into closing a bargain; borrowing a shirt and not returning it; sermon stealing, and advertising for a wife while his third one was still living.

The Rev. Ralph Emerson, formerly Professor in the Andover Theological School, and for some years resident in Newburyport, Mass., has removed to Rockford, Ill. He goes West to spend the remainder of his days in the neighborhood where several of his children are located.

The Rev. C. W. Clark, a graduate of the University and Seminary at Hamilton, has been called to take charge of the new mission interest in Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the Baptist City Mission Board.

A Mr. West, of Bradford, N. H., has been mulcted in the sum of $400 for breaking a promise of marriage made to a Lowell widow. Both of the parties have seen upwards of fifty Summers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Repeated attempts have been made, says the Lafayette *Courier*, within a few months past, to log up the night Express on the N. A. and S. Railroad, a few miles below Crawfordsville. A heavy piece of timber through which the road passes had been selected for this diabolical purpose. On two or three occasions the obstructions have been observed by the Engineer in time to check the speed of the train and remove them, but on night before last in turning a short curve, the train ran into a telegraph pole which had been lain across the track. The speed of the train was not partially checked, and the engine went into the ditch. The baggage and passenger cars kept on the track.

The Detroit *Free Press* tells a story of an unsophisticated German, who arrived in that town a day or two ago by way of the Great Western Railway, with tickets for Erie, Pa. He had been cheated by the ticket-sellers at Buffalo into buying tickets which took him to Detroit, thence by boat to Cleveland, and from there to Erie by Railroad. The distance which he should properly have traveled was about ninety miles, at a cost of $2 75. Buffalo and Erie are both on the eastern end of Lake Erie. He was sent almost around the lake, some five or six hundred miles, and charged for tickets accordingly.

The improvements on the Winans steamer have been completed, and it is expected that another and more extended trial trip will speedily be made. Norfolk is proposed as the first destination of the vessel. Possibly she may then make a trip to this City, and afterwards to Portland, Me., arranging it so as to be at the latter port simultaneously with the *Great Eastern*. The original length of the Winans steamer was 185 feet, but additions have been made until she measures 225 feet from stem to stern. 200 tons of the best Cumberland coal are now shipping for her use.

Emil Lacoste, a Frenchman 20 years of age, engaged in a New-Orleans cigar shop, committed suicide Tuesday, the 27th ult., by shooting himself with a pistol. Monday afternoon he went away from the store, leaving a note for his employer saying that some money must be missing. After spending the night at a house of ill-fame, he sent his mistress out to procure him a cup of coffee. On her return she found Lacoste lying on the floor a corpse. He had put on his pantaloons and shoes, and had then shot himself in the mouth with a single-barreled pistol which he had undoubtedly procured for that purpose.

The prize-fighters suffered a stampede at Buffalo. Kelly, the antagonist of Price, in the battle announced to come off at Point Abino, on Thursday next, arrived in that city on Monday morning, and immediately started for Canada, followed by his troupe of friends and adherents. Price also went over next morning, followed by his friends. They were all fearful that a complaint would be made to the proper officers, and, we understand, left precipitately to avoid arrest, under the statute passed last Winter.

A Council of Ministers of the Christian Baptist denomination was convened at Warren, R. I., last Wednesday, to try the Rev. S. K. Sweetman, of Swansea, Mass., on the following charges: The publication of an unchristian and unclerical pamphlet making false representations to a Bristol church in order to hurry it into closing a bargain; borrowing a shirt and not returning it; sermon stealing, and advertising for a wife while the third one was still living.

Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburgh, instructed the police officers to take cognizance of all violations of the law prohibiting worldly employment on the Lord's Day, and to report offenders to him. During the day the officers obtained the names of the owners and drivers of sundry carriages in which persons were conveyed to and from church. Among those returned was a minister of the Gospel, a judge, a legislator, and several of our prominent business men.

The Pacific wagon road has been finished. During the Summer some 1,500 wagons, 12,000 head of cattle and about 4,000 persons have passed over it. Grass, wood and water are found abundantly along the entire route. It commences at the South Pass, leaving the Sage Plains to the southwest, and, going directly through the Wasatch Mountains by way of Thompson's Pass, crosses the head waters of Bear and Great Snake Rivers.

Saturday night, five persons, John Gilmore, Henry C. Hoffman, Johnson, *alias* McCormick, Frederick Columbus, *alias* George Ayres, and William Spencer, made their escape from the Cook County jail, Ohio. They managed to burrow through masonry and rotten timbers until they reached an aperture through which a person escaped some months since. At last accounts the fugitives had not been captured.

The Elmira *Advertiser* and Binghamton *Republican* state that a freight train on the Delaware Division of the New-York and Erie Railroad ran off the track and precipitated four cars into the river. Four persons are said to have been injured, two of them it is feared fatally. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel.

A Planter's Convention is to be held in Nashville on the 10th inst. The object of the meeting is to afford opportunity for a general discussion of agricultural and planting interests, and a free and full interchange of views and feelings in regard to the interests of those engaged in planting in the Southern States.

Blondin is still at Niagara Falls, where he has purchased some real estate, intending to make his residence there for the future. He is said to have made some $8,000 by his exploits during the past season.

De Lave's rope has been taken down. He is still staying in Rochester. Probably De Lave has made $500 or a $1,000 by his performances.

POSTAL INFORMATION.—A new publication, to be issued quarterly, has appeared in Boston, called the *Post-office Director*. It gives, as its name indicates, all possible information about the payment and transportation of letters to all parts of the world. It is compiled by the Clerk of the Foreign Department in the Boston Post-office, and, being reliable, will be of service to the business community.

LAW REPORTS.

Antioch College and its Scholarships.

OPINION OF THE COURT SUSTAINING PLAINTIFF'S DEMURRER.

Palmer, Assignee, &c., vs. Elisha Smedley.

INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiff sues upon a note given to the Antioch College for a scholarship.

The answer sets up as a defence that the note was given upon a representation that the college would be located in Western New-York, and that the Directors had decided on such location, which the defendant believed to be true, when it was in fact not true, nor was such college ever established in Western New-York. That the note was obtained in consequence of such false representations, and that there has been a failure of consideration.

I do not see in this answer any statement of facts which can be said to be a defence.

It is not good, if intended as a defence that the note was obtained by false representations, because it does not charge that the representations were made with the intent to deceive the defendant, nor any knowledge of their falsity at the time they were made.

Nor can it be held sufficient as setting up a construction, by way of damages, for a breach of warranty as suggested by defendant's counsel. If such a defence could be made to a note given for such a consideration, it could only be available by setting up the agreement, as made by the Corporation, or by their authority, averring the breach of the contract, and alleging damage mentioned by the defendants, in consequence thereof. No such claim is set up in the answer; no breach of the contract is properly set out, and no damage is claimed to have arisen therefrom.

Under this view of the answer demurred to, I am forced to the conclusion that it contains no defence, and forms no issue on which the parties can go to trial.

The plaintiff is entitled to judgment on the demurrer, with leave to the defendant to annul his answer, on payment of costs.

The Michigan Loan of 1857.

ACTION TO RECOVER BACK MONEYS PAID BY THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The State of Michigan vs. *The Phœnix Bank, of the City of New-York.*—This cause has been for some time pending in the Superior Court, and was once before tried. The former judgment was reversed by the General Term, on appeal, and a new trial ordered. The second trial has just been commenced at Special Term before the Chief Justice.

An outline of the facts of the case is as follows:

In March, 1837, the Legislature of Michigan passed an act authorizing a loan of $5,000,000 for purposes of internal improvements. In May following, Gov. Mason authorized John Delafield, then President of the Phenix Bank of this City, to negotiate the loan, and in Autumn of the same year Delafield sent James G. King, as his agent, to London to negotiate the Michigan State Bonds. Meantime, Delafield wrote Gov. Mason, stating what had been done and proposed, in anticipation of the loan, to supply the pecuniary wants of the State from his own resources until the negotiation contemplated was consummated.

In accordance with this suggestion Gov. Mason drew two drafts on Delafield, one for $90,000 and the other for $60,000, payable in February, 1839, when it was supposed the money would be ready from the sale of the bonds.

The negotiation in Europe failed, and these drafts were in consequence protested. Gov. Mason then sent an agent, John Norton, to New-York with power to act for the State in the settlement of this difficulty, and the returning of the drafts. Negotiations to this regard went on, until at last, as was supposed, the debt of the State was paid and the drafts taken up; but, however, the Phœnix Bank, after the final settlement, again urged an indebtedness to it by the State of some $35,000, and after a hearing before the Board of Auditors of the State, before which the State was not represented, the claim was allowed and paid in 1854.

After the claim was paid, it appeared that the drafts upon which the claim had been based, were paid before, and this action was brought to redeem back the amount.

The trial was commenced yesterday, and some time was occupied in the reading of documentary testimony. The case is still on, and will probably occupy some days.

The Attorney-General of Michigan for the plaintiff; F. B. Cutting for the defendant.

Slander Suit—All About a Clothes Line.

Elise Schwarzenback by Henry Bischoff her Guardian ad litem vs. *Hermai Caleit.*—This was an action for slander, and came on for trial before Justice McCarthy. The complaint charged the defendant with having maliciously circulated a false report that the plaintiff, Elise Schwarzenback, had stolen a clothes line, and claimed $500 damages. Evidence was taken, and among other things a clothes line exhibited in Court. A good deal of German testimony was translated into bad English. The Court reserved decision.

Schaffer & Harff for the plaintiff; S. Kaufman for defendant.

Bills of Exchange—Liability of Drawers.

John Mittenbeyer vs. *Jacob S. Atwood et al.*—The following is the opinion in this cause, recently decided at the Special Term of the Supreme Court:

INGRAHAM, J.—If this action was founded on the Bill of Exchange or draft set out in the complaint, I think there could be no recovery against the defendants, Atwood & Co., thereon. They refused to accept on presentation, and, although inferred, their refusal gave the plaintiffs no right of action against them.

In the complaint the plaintiff, after setting out the Bill of Exchange and its presentment and refusal, and also that Atwood & Co. had the moneys in their possession, which they were directed by the drawers to apply to the payment of it, also alleges that there was between the drawers of the draft and Atwood & Co. an accounting and settlement of their money transactions, and that on such accounting the drawers left in their hands sufficient money to meet and pay said draft on presentment, and which the said Atwood & Co. then agreed to pay to the holders of the draft on presentment.

This, then, is a cause of action against a person on a promise made to a third person, for a fixed consideration, to pay such person money. Such promises have been held to be valid, and the foundation of an action by the person for whose benefit the promise was made. Weston *vs.* Banker, 12 J. R., 276; Schermerhorn *vs.* Vanderhuyden, 1 J. R., 139; Phear *vs.* Overseers of Hillsdale, 13 J. R., 496; Judson *vs.* Gray, 17 Howard's Pr. Rep., p. 289.

I think the plaintiff's complaint contains a good cause of action.

Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Action by Receiver—Requisites of Complaint.

Dayton, Receiver, &c. vs. Connah.—The following is the opinion in this case, recently decided in the Supreme Court at Special Term:

INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiff in his complaint describes himself as "having been duly appointed Receiver of John W. Crane, and bringing this suit by order of the Supreme Court."

The defendant demurs, upon the ground that the plaintiff does not show any legal capacity to sue.

In Gillett *vs.* Fairchild, 4 Denio, 80, it was held under the old system, that "it was necessary to allege in proper form that the plaintiff was appointed Receiver," &c. Chief Judge Bronson says, "It is a rule in pleading that the time and place of every traversable fact should be stated, and it does not appear where the order was made by which the plaintiff was appointed Receiver.

The averment is that the plaintiff was duly appointed Receiver. Such an averment is not capable of trial. The plaintiff should have stated what in particular was done, &c.

In Bangs *vs.* McIntosh, 23 Barbour, 596, this case was approved as giving the Court rule. In Hobart *vs.* Frost, 5 Duer, 672, Justice Duer held that the objection taken in this case could only be raised by demurrer as to the legal capacity of the plaintiff to sue.

The same rule was held necessary in Hulbed *vs.* Young, 13 Howard, p. 413, in reference to a guardianship; and in Barb. 206, it was said the plaintiff, when he sues as Receiver, should state the place of his appointment, and distinctly that he was duly appointed by an order of the Court. Alleging that he was duly appointed on such a day is not sufficient.

The principle of these cases was fully recognized and sustained by Denio, J., in the Court of Appeals, in White *vs.* Joy, 3 Kernan, 83. He says it will not answer for a Receiver to describe himself as Receiver, or even under the former system to aver that he was duly appointed. He must set out the proceedings of the Court may see the appointment of the Receiver was legal.

From all the cases it appears necessary to state the time and mode of appointment, so that the attorney may take issue on such facts. As no authority is submitted sustaining a contrary view, I conclude there are none.

Judgment for defendant, on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Heman Gardiner *vs.* Francis C. La Croix.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Company *vs.* John G. Bolen *et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, overruling demurrer, with costs.

William H. Arthur *vs.* The North American Paint Company.—Judgment for plaintiff, overruling demurrer, with costs.

Abel T. Anderson *vs.* John S. Anderson, *et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Vincent Smith, *et al. vs.* Pensacola and Georgia Railroad.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

The People, *ex rel.* the Mutual Life Insurance Co. *vs.* Board of Supervisors.—Judgment overruling demurrer, with costs, and allowing peremptory mandamus to issue.

The People, *ex rel.* the New-York Life Insurance Company *vs.* Board of Supervisors—Same *vs.* same.—Judgment for plaintiffs, overruling demurrer, and allowing peremptory mandamus to issue.

Thomas Black *vs.* The New-York Wire Railing Company.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

The People, *ex rel.* Commissioners of Emigration *vs.* Nicholas Brown.—Judgment for plaintiffs, overruling demurrer.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company *vs.* Joseph Wangler and others.—Judgment for plaintiffs.

The Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company *vs.* Timothy Mann and others.—Judgment for plaintiffs for amount claimed.

Edward J. Powers *vs.* William H. Dike.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer with costs. Leave to plaintiff to amend.

William H. Parsons *vs.* Austin Sherman.—Motion for new trial denied.

In the matter of proving last will, &c., of Thomas Donnelly.—Judgment for plaintiff declaring will proven.

William S. Rogers *vs.* John McLean.—Judgment for plaintiff in partition.

Gerard Banecker *vs.* N. Everett Smith.—Judgment for plaintiff directing a convey or conveyance of the premises.

CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. *Allen M. Sherman et al.*—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

James G. Lynd vs. *Lyke Towers.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and order for judgment for money granted.

James McManus vs. *James B. Bradley.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Delia Leese vs. *George H. Leese.*—Referred back for further testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PIERREPONT, J.

Shipman Bates vs. *John B. Fink and others.*—Case ordered back for further papers.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Josiah Carpenter* vs. *Wm. L. Wright et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs, to the defendant, to abide event of the action.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—BRADY, J.

Compodonner vs. *Fauri.*—Order discharged without costs.

Abel vs. *Lewis.*—Motion granted conditionally, (see order.)

General Sessions.

TRIALS AND SENTENCES FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND GRAND LARCENY.

Many prisoners were yesterday tried and sentenced, or sentenced upon pleas of guilty, in the Court of General Sessions—Recorder Barnard presiding.

Frank McCarthy and John Butler, aged respectively 19 and 20 years, were placed at the bar on the charge of assaulting William Reed, on the Battery, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, on the 20th of September, and robbing him of $8 50. As the District-Attorney received their plea, they were sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary. If they had been tried and convicted, they would have been sentenced to a much heavier term of years.

Thomas Gray, indicted for grand larceny, on the 20th September, assaulted Augustin Donozo, in Thompson-street, and took from him a watch worth $20. He pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Harman Soldenberg and Theodore Jacobs were tried and convicted for stealing three oxen on Aug. 21, the property of Isaac Dyckman, of King's Bridge. They were remanded for sentence.

Catherine Clark pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

William Kerr assaulted James Murphy, on July 15, and broke his arm. He was charged with assault with felonious intent, but the District-Attorney took his plea of guilty of simple assault. He was remanded for sentence.

Emma Meyer was indicted for grand larceny. She pleaded guilty to an attempt at that crime. On the 15th of June she stole from one Daniel McCann, of No. 81 Eighth-avenue, in whose service she was employed, goods to the value of $45. She was remanded for sentence.

Several other cases of minor interest were disposed of.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 21,679 bbls. Flour, 326 bbls. Corn Meal, 14,009 bushels Wheat, 9,180 bushels Corn, 3,152 bushels Rye, 6,700 bushels Barley, 3,780 bushels Oats, 209 pkgs. Provisions, and 85 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 70 bbls. Pots at $5 37½, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of only 450 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11 ..c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The movements during the week have not been satisfactory to sellers. Some orders have been received from the South, and Western buyers have purchased moderately. The near-by trade have been operating rather more freely, but not to the extent which holders had anticipated. As this branch of the business, however, is yet expected to afford a very good outlet for supplies, there is no apparent eagerness to force off really desirable productions, especially of domestic manufacture, ahead of the regular requirements of buyers, nor do sellers manifest much inclination to reduce prices of such goods materially. Well-known makes of fine Cottons, choice Muslin De Laines and fancy Cassimeres, low-priced black Doeskins, and Blankets generally are quite stiffly held—being in most favor. Of jury worsted fabrics, some inquiry is brought after, for the best and freshest fancy Dress Goods, and choice standard productions. These command, in the main, satisfactory prices, especially as they are not abundant. The auction rooms have not attracted as much attention from buyers this week, owing, in part, to the irregular and rather poorly assorted catalogues offered for sale. As far as the goods suited buyers, fair prices were obtained. But inferior and unpopular fabrics generally were sold low and slowly.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. State brands have been in active request, and prices of superfine and extra can be quoted a shade firmer. High grades of extra State have been also inquired for, ahead of arrival, and we have heard of sales of 4,000 bbls., for future delivery, on terms which we are not at liberty to publish. Western Flour has been in rather moderate demand at essentially unaltered figures. The total transactions in State and Western, to-day, reach 17,800 bbls. including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 60,—chiefly at $4 50@$4 55; extra State $4 65@4 80, mainly at $4 70@$4 75; superfine Western, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 45@$4 65; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 75@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 75@$5 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5@$5 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 for old, and $5 40@$5 75 for ordinary to choice new. ₱ bbl. Unsound Flour..... $3 00@$4 25

Superfine State	4 50@4 60
Extra State	4 65@4 80
Superfine Western	4 45@4 65
Extra Wisconsin	4 75@6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 75@6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00@5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 20@5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60@6 75
Fancy Genesee	4 90@5 10
Extra Genesee	5 30@7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25@8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40@9 00

Southern Flour is in demand, and is stiffly held. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 55@$7 00 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling at $3 60@$4 30 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl.; Purchases of Brandywine are now quoted at $4 25@$4 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, to-day, and prices have tended downward. The demand has not been active. Sales have been reported of 26,500 bushels, including fair White Canada, at $1 21; choice amber Michigan at $1 20; Milwaukee Club on private terms; good No. 1 Chicago Spring at a price not to be published; very inferior to choice White Kentucky at $1 15@$1 45; strictly prime White North Carolina at $1 40, and choice amber do. at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Rye is in limited supply and fair demand at 84c.@86c., mainly at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bushels, within the range. Corn has been more sought after, and has improved a shade. Sales have been reported of 21,500 bushels, at 95½c.@96c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat; and 95c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, and is quoted at from 80c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 43½c.@44½c.; Western at 43c.@44½c.; State at 42c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c.; and Southern 36c.@40c., ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 56@$15 62½ for Mess; and $10 60@$10 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard has not varied. Sales to-day, 470 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been less freely dealt in; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $6@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9@$10 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $5@$5 50, for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 15c.@21c. for State; 12½c.@16½c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request, at from 7c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Privately, the demand has been very good especially for Black, at buoyant prices. The public sale, to-day, passed off, in the main, satisfactorily. The following is a report of the lots disposed of by HOFFMAN & Co.:

Gun Powder—25 half chests at 51c.; 130 do., 46¾c.; 50 do., 43¾c.; 15 do., 40¾c.; 70 do., 40c.; 53 do., 38¾c.; 96 do., 37c.; 283 do., 35c.

Imperial—14 half chests at 65c.; 10 do., 60c.; 18 do., 50¾c.; 30 do., 50c.; 130 do., 48c.; 14 do., 47¾c.; 24 do., 43½c.; 12 do., 42½c.; 35 do., 42c.; 32 do., 35c.; 55 do., 34c.; 200 do., 33c.; 18 do., 32c.; 18 do., 31½c.; 54 do., 30c.

Hyson—31 half chests at 28½c.; 36 do. 36c.; 22 do. 33c.; 70 do. 31½c.

Young Hyson—17 half chests at 56½c.; 21 do. 52½c.; 50 do. 52c.; 38 do. 46c.; 90 do. 45c.; 32 do. 44½c.; 58 do. 44c.; 70 do. 43½c.; 52 do. 42½c.; 13 do. 40c.; 70 do. 39c.; 62 do. 38½c.; 108 do. 38c.; 46 do. 32c.; 31 do. 36½c.; 35 do. 36c.; 73 do. 35c.; 109 do. 34½c.; 157 do. 34c.; 72 do. 33½c.; 102 do. 33c.; 113 do. 32½c.; 50 do. 31½c.; 55 do. 31c.; 25 do. 30½c.; 215 do. 30c.; 14 do. 29½c.; 129 do. 29c.; 30 do. 28c.; 14 do. 27c.; 16 do. 26c.; 100 do. 25½c.; 50 do. 22½c.; 44 do. 22c.

Hyson Twankay—61 half chests at 31c.; 37 do. 30c.; 128 do. 29c.; 43 do. 28½c.; 21 do. 28c.; 37 do. 27c.; 39 do. 25c.

Hyson Skin—34 half chests at 27c.

Oolong—198 half chests at 40½c.; 66 do. 38¾c.; 350 do. 38c.; 285 do. 36¾c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. PROF. O. M. MITCHEL Will deliver FOUR NEW LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY, IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Oct. 21, 24, 26, 27, inst. Single tickets 25 cents; 75 cents for the course. For sale at the Rooms of the Association; at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; at Nevin's, No. 280 Fulton-st., and at Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF BROOME AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.—This church, after extensive repairs and chaste embellishments, will be opened for divine service on the sixteenth SUNDAY after Trinity (Oct. 9) Service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All persons interested, especially those who have ever attended the services of this Church, are earnestly invited to attend. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the MORNING, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. SOUTHGATE, in the EVENING.

THE REV. P. MCMENAMY, D. D., AND missionary friends, including converts from Romanism and Judaism, will meet in friendly conversation the advocates of the great power of the Mass, Indulgences, &c., to rescue from an imaginary third place, called Purgatory, in the main hall of the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., near corner of Thompson, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE PUBLIC EXERcises by the children of the Sabbath School connected with the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. Speakers, Messrs. E. P. Dibosway, Greville Gardner, James Fitzpatrick, and others. The public are invited to attend. DANIEL BARKER, Superintendent.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND ALL interested in Sabbath Schools, are invited to listen to an address by HENRY LEE, Esq., of Salford Branch of the London S. S. Union, England, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Burchard, on SABBATH EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. School please give notice. R. G. PARDEE.

SERMON ON THE SABBATH QUESTION. The Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-pl., near Carmine-st., will preach next SUNDAY, MORNING AND EVENING. Subject for the evening: *"The Christian Sabbath, a Blessing and not a Burden to Man,* being the second of his sermons on the Sabbath Question.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—FIFTY-FOURTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach the Quarterly Sermon before the Auxiliary Associations of the Hospital, in the Chapel of the same, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, service beginning at 4 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Institution.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—No. 189 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 9, by the pastor, Rev. WM. HULL. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

SERMON TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH.—The first of a series of monthly sermons to the young will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the Sabbath School. Preaching as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near the 5th-av. Usual services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by signs at 3 P. M. The Rev. F. S. WILEY, Rector of Christ Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE REV. SPENCER L. FINNEY, OF New-York, will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Suffolk-st., Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 23D-st., between 5th and 6th avs., nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The Rev. CHAS. G. SOMERS will preach, as above, TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers visiting the City and citizens generally are invited to attend.

THE REV. PROF. WOODBRIDGE (D. V.) will preach in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts., and the Rev. M. J. FERRY, of Chicago, in the Broome-st. Chapel, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., TO-MORROW. Service in both places at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AND CONGREGATION, formerly worshipping in 15th-st., will meet for divine service NEXT SUNDAY, Oct. 9, in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—THE REV. ROBERT MCCARTEE, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. Mr. BILL of the Irish Delegation, will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock. The Pastor will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE MADISON-av. Baptist Church, (the Rev. Dr. HAGUE'S, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.,) will be laid on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Drs. HAGUE, SOMMERS, LATHROP, and others, who will take part in the exercises.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PREACHING NEXT SABBATH, by the Rev. D. J. ROBINSON, in Hall No. 21, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Subjects: A. M.—*The Gospel by Moses, or the Justice, Mercy, and Purity of his Laws.* P. M.—*The Eighth Chapter of Daniel, or History and Fate of the Great Horn.*

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. S. A. VAN VRANKEN, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. The Hon. EDWARD A. LAMBERT will address the children's meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts. The Rev. CHAS. D. JACKSON, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT C. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

THE REV. JASON F. WALKER, LATE OF the Methodist Church, is engaged to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Oct.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY an elderly Englishwoman, understands her business well; is competent of taking entire charge; a respectable family in want of such, will meet with a trusty, useful person; the best of City references given. Can be seen, or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 158 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting, &c.; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Has no objection to travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 76 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND trustworthy young woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker; also, a neat girl as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress; separate or together; highly recommended. Apply No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE or waitress, by a middle-aged Protestant widow; no incumbrance; can cut and make children's dresses, &c.; take a baby from its birth; best of City reference; no objection to travel. Address Nurse, No. 7 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young girl, to take care of children; she is a neat sewer; is kind and attentive to children; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 177 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., 3d floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit children's and young ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; understands hair-dressing. Reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 97 East 18th-st., near Livingston-place, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, who is only a few months in this country, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS family by an experienced Protestant woman; can bone turkey and prepare all kinds of pastry. Unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 4 Mulligan-place (in 6th-av.,) between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, JUST ARrived, a situation as seamstress, or to wait on grown children; would make herself generally usefnl. Apply, for two days, at No. 180 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; understands dressmaking, and would have no objection to assist in a nursery. Call at No. 13 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation as seamstress; would take care of a growing child, or do light chamberwork. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., np stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a young Swiss woman; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 25 West-Broadway, fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing. To be seen at No. 163 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEW-ENGland woman as housekeeper in a private family or hotel; has good references. Apply at 155 West 31st-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN, A SITUAtion in some mercantile house, where, by faithful attentions to his employer's interest, he can receive a fair salary, and where, if he proves himself worthy, his future prospects may be increased. Good reference given for honesty and ability. Address GEORGE, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, naming where an interview can be had, which will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all their diseases, and a good coachman of long experience in both Europe and America; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country or to travel. Any address left for M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, WIFE, AND daughter, 19 years of age, wants a situation as gardener; he understands all works in a garden, grafting trees, farming, &c.; his daughter is perfect in ironing, and every work of housekeeping; also, his wife. Best reference can be given. Can be seen for a few days from 8 till 3 o'clock, at No. 131 3d-st., fourth floor, between Avenues A. and B.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER, TWENty-eight years of age, married, one child; has the most ample experience in all departments of the business, graperies, green-houses, vegetables, &c. The advertiser is a stout active man, not afraid of work, and feels confident of giving satisfaction to any who may employ him. Address GARDENER, No. 9 John-st., or No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER, OR FARMER AND gardeper's situation, by a young married Protestant German, without children; thoroughly understands all kinds of market gardening, having worked for the last five years at the business; has the best recommendations as to capability, sobriety, &c. Address JOHN, at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife, without any incumbrance, as coachman and as seamstress, being familiar with all kinds of cutting and sewing, with machine or otherwise; references from their last places, where they lived seven and five years; City or country. Address K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman; or would take a groom's situation; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to make himself useful, and can give good recommendation as to sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; also the laying out of new places. Has the best of City references. Understands farming and the management and driving of horses, if required. Address H. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady, sober young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; steady driver; has served four years under a veterinary surgeon; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen at, or address B. M., Trainor's Saddlery store, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady middle-aged Protestant man; he perfectly understand his business. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Line addressed to A. S., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, will be attended to. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF MUCH EXperience, a situation as book-keeper, corresponding or entry clerk; has a knowledge of the French language; highest references given. Address Box No. 4,40 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; heerfectly understands his business, and can produce the best of reference. Address J. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN aged 23, as salesman in a clothing-store; has had six years' experience in the business. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE PRIvate waiter by a Protestant, who is accustomed to all the work of a first-rate family, marketing, &c. Good City reference given. Address WAITER, at the French bakery, No. 63 4th-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COACHMAN AND groom desires a situation; can be highly recommended by families he has lived with in the City. Address R. B., No. 73 West 15th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, a situation as waiter or butler. Apply at the office of St. George's Society, No. 40 Exchange-place, for RICHARD.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, with good reference. Address K. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent colored man, a situation as coachman and waiter in a private family. Apply between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. at No. 30 Grove-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUAtion as coachman. Can be seen at his present place No. 2 East 17th-st., until engaged.

GARDENER, FRUIT-GROWER, AND FARMER.—A situation where there is plenty to do, with disposition and means to do it, is wanted by a New-England man, of the strictest integrity, and much experience in the above branches; would not object to a new place as this is the best time to begin for next year; best City reference. Address FRUIT-GROWER, care of Box No. 236 Chatham-square Post-office, New-York City.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER—AS MY present engagement soon expires, I am ready to make an engagement in some wholesale house of standing, where several years experience in the above capacity in Broadway, and faithful adherence to business and the interest of my employer, are the testimonials offered. Address HUDSON, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—STABLE FOREMAN, TO TAKE charge of a large private stable; high wages will be given to a man who thoroughly understands his business. Answer to PRIVATE STABLE, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, and state experience and where employed.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE MIDDLE-AGED man of experience, to drive team out and into the City eight miles; one carpenter, five farmers, Germans preferred. Inquire of the Receiving Clerk, 5th-av. Hotel, 20th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED TO ESTABLISH agencies throughout the country for a self-sewing machine. Good pay and a regular income guaranteed. Address SEWING MACHINE, Box No. 1,907 Post-office.

WANTED—A WAITER, A QUIET, SOBER MAN, who perfectly understands his business, to go a few miles from the City; good wages will be given. Give full references as to former employment, and address FAMILY WAITER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress to go with a family to New-Orleans; (English, German or French preferred.) A competent person who can cut and fit children's dresses can address, with references, W. E. S., Box 163 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WAITER AND COACHMAN.—A COMPETENT young man, sober, industrious and well recommended, is wanted as waiter in a private family; also, a young man as coachman; must be a careful driver, well acquainted with the care of horses, and provided with the best City references as to temperance and capabilities. Address, giving references, Mr. CROMWAY Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY CONversant with the value of dry goods, and who can influence consignments to a Southern auction house of established reputation. To such a person a liberal percentage will be allowed. Address F. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A HOUSE DOING A SOUTHERN and Western business, a competent person to take charge of Reference Desk, Inquiries, &c. Give full particulars of former engagements, and address REFERENCE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRY goods store. Also a lad 12 to 14 years of age, smart and active. Apply, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., at 168 Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and seamstress. Apply at No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES,
Known for the past
THIRTY YEARS
as among the best in the country.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
First-class made, in good order, at very low prices.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS (12 stops),
PEDAL-BASS MELODEONS and MELODEONS
of every style. Illustrated Catalogues sent to any address on application.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
And
MELODEONS TO RENT.
Rent applied, if purchased.
A. M. RANOUSE, No. 425 Broadway.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 428 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANOS, full iron frame, patent dampers, unequaled for standing in tune. Warerooms No. 850 Broadway, near 14th-st.; manufactory, Nos. 211, 243, 245, 247, 249 and 251 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE
Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.
COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

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J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL rods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.
For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

COAL.

CANNEL AND HOUSE COAL TO ARRIVE.—Full cargoes and ballast lots, from Liverpool and Newcastle. For sale by T. W. PARMELE, Agent, No. 4 Irving-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
NO. 26 WEST 30TH-ST.,
Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the 1st Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)
This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.
Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO HAS been engaged for over ten years in preparing private pupils for College, and who has had as extensive an experience in this kind of instruction as any living graduate of that institution, will take a few private pupils. Testimonials of the highest character, from the Faculty of Yale, and from gentlemen in New-York. Address C. L. M., Post-office, station D.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

NAZARETH HALL.—OUR BOARDING SCHOOL for boys is now full, having its complement of one hundred scholars. Parents and guardians wishing to place children with us, will please make early application for the first vacancies, which will scarcely occur before Christmas. Address the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, H. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 1 Fifth-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Application may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES MEE MASON, Esq., Principal, commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 580 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A LADY, FOR several years Principal of one of the New-York Female Grammar Schools, will give private lessons in English branches to young ladies at their residences. Address Mrs. L. CHILDS, Broadway Post-office, care of B. Lockwood.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., No. 163 Water-st., or of the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING.—THOMAS JONES, No. 516 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) is now receiving pupils for thorough instruction in the practical duties of the desk. New work on Book-keeping, 75 pp. 8vo., 50 cents. Book-keeping and Accountantship, 250 pp. $2.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, PAINTING and Drawing, conducted by MONS. and MADAME BASSIE. Ladies' classes now ready. Apply at No. 2 West 25th-st., Madison-square, near 5th-av.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
near 6th-av.
Is now open for the reception of Pupils.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE.
COOPER INSTITUTE.
By MM. FABREGOU & OUDIN, Instructors in the French Department of the Free Academy.
For particulars, apply at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, after 7 P. M.

OUR INFANT PLAY SCHOOL,
(METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM,)
Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.,
New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—BY THE DESIRE OF some parties, and hoping to meet with success with the public, Madame DON BERNARD (née De Rocheferney) has opened at her Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., several special FRENCH CLASSES of GRAMMAR, LITERATURE and READING. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS will be dedicated to those who are advanced, and who wish to perfect themselves. Pupils prepared in order to become Teachers. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS will be devoted to beginners. Madam DON BERNARD, formerly French Teacher of the Rutgers Institute, New-York. Her testimonial of success can be seen at her residence. Application from 9 to 2.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 67½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
H. H. WHEELER.

MRS. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few more young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c. Without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars will be sent on application to Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st. References exchanged.

FRENCH CLASSES—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Madame A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st.; also respectfully offers to schools and private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MANSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HIMM, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 406 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal—A Family Boarding-School for 15 boys about the age of 12 years. This school has been in successful operation for eight years. The location is healthy—one mile east of New-Haven. The Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Shepherd's, No. 397 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

IMPORTANT TO EDUCATION.—ENGLISH, classics, mathematics or French taught thoroughly at the residences of pupils or schools, by a graduate of Yale College, speaking French, of much experience. Address TEACHER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, or call at No. 46 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MALE BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED at Wilton, Conn. The next term commences Nov. 1. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy, and easy of access to New-York City. Terms, $120 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 50 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

MR. SINCLAIR WILL OPEN A CLASSICAL and English school, at Stapleton, Staten Island, on MONDAY, Oct. 3; school-room directly opposite the Reformed Dutch Church.

MR. EMIL F. OHLFSEN-BAGGE, NO. 3 West 26th-st., begs leave to inform his friends and pupils of his return from Germany, and will resume his lessons on the piano, &c., on the 8th of October.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—WANTED, A FEW hours instruction daily, for a boy 7 years old, in a French family, living near Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 14 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 18th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY IS DESIROUS of finding a situation in a private family as governess of young children, where she would be willing to make herself generally useful; she can teach German, English, music and drawing, as well as the rudiments of French; she has no objections to go to the country. Apply at No. 123 West 13th-st., or at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching, and having satisfactory references, wishes an engagement as visiting governess to teach the English branches, French and music, or would instruct a few pupils on the piano at their residences. Address Box No. 1,395 New-York Post-office, or call at No. 151 West 38th-st.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks), and Music on the Piano, desires a re-engagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, box No. 1,504, Post office.

WANTED—A DAILY GOVERNESS, EXPERIenced in teaching, to instruct two little girls, about 10 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education, about three hours in the morning

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Road to Ruin—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Phantom—Valentine and Orson—The Red Crow.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Out of the Depths—Ballet.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Par Droit de Conquete—Tambour Battant.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The advices by the *Canada* are of unusual interest. The mystery which for more than ten years has enveloped the fate of Sir John Franklin and his exploring party has been cleared up by the steamer *Fox*, dispatched last winter by Lady Franklin, on a final searching expedition. The logbooks and journals of the lost vessels had been found, containing a record of every event in the voyage to the day the vessels were abandoned, viz: April 11, 1848. Sir John Franklin had died in June of the previous year. After leaving the ships the unfortunate mariners had proceeded southward and had subsequently sunk under the rigors of the climate and the pressure of privation. The *Fox* not only brought back the ship's journals, and the statements of the Esquimaux touching the missing men, but also various relics, clothing, and other of their personal possessions. The London papers contain highly interesting details.

The political news by the *Canada* is of interest. A rumor, not without an appearance of probability, states that the Conference at Zurich was about to terminate in a treaty of peace, upon the basis of the Austrian interpretation of the preliminaries of Villafranca. Sardinia, it was stated, de-to be a party to the Convention.

The visit of King Leopold, of Belgium, at Biarritz, had terminated in his departure for Brussels.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 21st ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Hungarian* at Quebec, and by the *Canada*.

An arrival from Gonaives brings advices from Hayti to September 17. The conspiracy which had been discovered simultaneously with the recent shooting of the President's daughter had been suppressed after a large number of arrests had been made. A visit from the President was looked for at Gonaives.

The Fillibusters who recently attempted to escape from New-Orleans, under the guidance of Gen. Walker, were captured yesterday at the Southwest Pass, by the United States Marshal. They surrendered without resistance.

The Commissioners of Police met yesterday and adjourned to enable some of the members to attend the obsequies of Mr. Leupp. The appointment of Poll Clerks, it is understood, will be made at the next meeting.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Sixth Ward Station-house, by Coroner Jackman, upon the remains of Michael Canley, (hitherto erroneously reported as Cornelius,) who died on Thursday morning at the City Hospital, from the effects of a stab in the left breast, inflicted last Sunday evening. The testimony conclusively proves that the woman, Margaret Sheridan, who was arrested at Yonkers on Thursday evening, inflicted the wound. She was committed to the Tombs pending the action of the Grand Jury.

The Mozart Hall Democratic Assembly Conventions met last evening in their respective districts and transacted their business without excitement or disturbance. No nominations were made in either the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth or Fourteenth Districts, the Conventions adjourning in each to some night of next week. In the other Districts nominations were made as follows: *First*—Denis J. Conley. *Fourth*—James McCullough. *Tenth*—John Byrnes. *Fifteenth*—George H. Varian. *Sixteenth*—Henry Arcularius. *Seventeenth*—Thos. Veitch.

By a fire which occurred last night at Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-street, occupied by Wright, Gillies & Brothers, dealers in teas, coffees, and spices, property to the amount of $60,000 was destroyed.

At Hoboken the Cricket Matches are continued. It is the intention to bring them to a close today. By way of recreating themselves after their labors, the All-England Eleven spent a pleasant evening at the Astor House, with their hosts of the St. George's, and listened to speeches by Messrs. Waller, Parr, and Dr. Irving, of Charleston. On the yacht-trial cruise between the schooners *Gipsey, Zinga* and *Favorita*, from City Island, yesterday, the *Gipsey* was the winner. The *Favorita* broke her rudder, and did not round the stake-boat. It blew a fearful hurricane during the whole race, and under double-reefed sail they all shipped water from stem to stern. The squadron have never, previous to this, sailed in such a blow.

The demand for Money was active yesterday at previously quoted rates. In stocks, large transactions occurred, the general market closing firmly. A fair business was reported in Foreign Exchanges, and the recently reduced figures for Sterling bills were the prevailing rates. Up to the close of business hours, only a very meagre summary of the commercial news by the *Canada*, at Halifax, had been published. The advices had no decided effect on the dealings in either Money or Stocks.

Flour continued in active request at improved prices for State brands, the sales of which were large, both for immediate and future delivery. The transactions in all kinds amounted to 20,750 bbls., or about 1,000 bbls. less than the reported receipts. Wheat was depressed, and prices of Winter tended downward. Corn attracted more attention at firmer rates. Hog Products were in active demand, as were also Foreign Liquors, and Sugars. Coffee, Cotton, Metals, Oils and Tallow were quiet. The public sales of Teas and Raisins were successful. Naval Stores, Rice, Tobacco and Whisky were in fair request. The Freight engagements were moderate.

Why the Chinese War was Renewed.—The excuse given for the renewal of the Chinese war by the Admiral of the squadron, as well as by the organs of opinion in England has been that the Chinese *refused* to permit the English and French Ambassadors to proceed to Peking to effect the ratification of the treaty of Tien-tsin. They were charged with having thus deliberately and treacherously violated their own treaty stipulations, and left the English no alternative but to enforce its observance by arms. We have already quoted from the leading English organs in China what seemed to us very strong evidence of the utter groundlessness of this plea. By those journals it was distinctly asserted that the Chinese authorities admitted the obligation to ratify the treaty at Peking,—that they declared their willingness to permit the English, French and American Ambassadors to proceed thither,—that they informed them that arrangements had been made to receive and conduct them to the Capital, and that they only insisted that they should enter at the upper mouth of the Pei-ho instead of the lower. The English saw fit to regard and treat this requisition as an evasion.

It is quite possible that they may prove to have been in the right:—but we observe that the London *Times* is beginning to concede the possibility of their having been entirely in the wrong. At the outset it treated the conduct of the Chinese as having been simple treachery:—it charged them with having refused permission to the Ambassadors to proceed to Peking, *Now* it says:

"We can quite understand that if Mr. Bruce and M. de Bourboulon had consented to tand quietly at some point of the river indicated by the mandarins, and had dispensed with any armed retinue, *they might have been conducted to Peking in safety.* But the circumstances under which they would have been led to the Imperial presence would have probably been as humiliating as those which have hitherto surrounded the interviews held by the representatives of the 'outer barbarians,' with the chief authorities of the Chinese Empire. * * *There appears to be no room for doubt* that if Mr. Bruce and M. de Bourboulon had abandoned the position which they were entitled to take, and had solicited the mandarins to conduct them to Peking, they would, after a long series of delays and degrading concessions, and possible indignities, *have been permitted to effect the ratification of a Treaty* which would have been only the consummation of our discredit and the evidence of a moral defeat."

This, with all its conditions and qualifications, is a virtual admission that the Chinese were prepared to abide by their agreement and admit the ratification of the treaty by the foreign Ambassadors at Peking. This was all they had stipulated to do; and as this concession was extorted from them by force, and so unwillingly that even Lord Elgin himself expressed his surprise that the mandarins who granted it did not lose their heads, it could scarcely have been expected that they should give the Ambassadors a triumphal march to their capital. Yet, according to the *Times*, the war has been renewed—not because the Chinese refused to fulfill their treaty stipulations, but because it was feared they would insist upon doing it in a less imposing and majestic style than the English deemed requisite.

We do not believe such an excuse will be held to justify the renewal of such a war.

Justice in Baltimore.

They have in Baltimore not only a model Mayor, who thinks that every city ought to wash its foul linen at home, and that it is a patriotic duty to keep such little accidents as the riots, murders, arsons, rapes and robberies, which from time to time diversify life in the Monumental City, altogether "in the family;" but also a model criminal Judge, who thinks nobody ought to be punished for any offence he may commit in a place from which it was somebody's else business to exclude him.

Our readers have already enjoyed the views of Mayor Swann on the true secret of municipal prosperity, and the gallant wrath with which those views were supported by the Mayor's organ, the Baltimore *Patriot*, against the captious cavillings of the Times. Mayor Swann's short and easy creed for all citizens is simply this: "If you happen to have a row in your house, don't mention it, lest it should drive good custom away from your doors." The worthy Mayor accordingly recommended a coalition to put down the meddlesome Press, which was always exposing the nakedness of the land and the perils of the city from the "sons of Belial flown with insolence" and whisky by whom it has of late years been so despotically ruled. And when a number of citizens of Baltimore, the most respectable in point of character and station among her denizens, undertook to rally public sentiment against the sway of ruffianism and violence, Mayor Swann with the Baltimore *Patriot*, could not find words bitter enough to shed upon them for their action, and upon the New-York Times for its approval thereof. The *Patriot* indeed had the confidence to assure us that all the stories we had heard of disturbances in Baltimore were merely wild inventions of mercantile malice, fermented in the busy brains of Philadelphians or New-Yorkers, jealous of Baltimore's wealth and worth and steady growth. Now, we do not wish to impugn the trustworthiness of our cotemporary, but we should like to know—its representations being quite correct—what we are to do with the formal declarations of a judicial officer of Maryland now lying before us? This dignitary, who bears the unique and, in his own case, evidently appropriate name of Stump, has just been engaged in the pleasing work of tempering justice with mercy to some of these shorn lambs of the *Patriot*. The gentle creatures in question were arrested on the 21st of August last, on a charge of being concerned in what amounted to the capture and sack of a steamer on Chesapeake Bay. The case, upon which we commented at the time, presented a most astonishing picture of practical barbarism in the heart of a civilized community, but we must do Judge Stump the justice he refuses to others, by saying that his charge and his sentence are more astonishing still. The steamboat *Express* was chartered to carry passengers to a camp-meeting. It was full of people—men, women and children—who were using it for this purpose, and who of course had reasonable presumptive grounds for hoping that they might be carried in safety within the waters of a Christian State to their place of worship. Their hopes were unfounded. They were in Maryland, and within reach of Mayor Swann's civilization. No pirates came up the bay to harm them, indeed, but their own decks bore pirates as bad as any the Spanish Main could have sent. In the evening these banditti broke loose, cowed the officers of the boat, drew their weapons, and began to pillage. They robbed the passengers of whatever happened to strike their fancies, beat several persons almost to the point of death for resisting them, and finally violated the wife of one poor wretch before his eyes. By a singular fatality, not easily to be accounted for, a number of the ruffians engaged in this exploit were eventually arrested, and it was upon their trial, concluded in Baltimore on Wednesday, that our second Daniel came to judgment. Stump won for himself a niche in the temple of fame by the side of Swann.

Stump heard the trial through with a patience which deserves no little credit, when we consider that the evidence as repeated by a most trustworthy and high-toned Baltimore journal, the *Exchange*, fully corroborated the story told at the time by the Press, and was calculated therefore, of course, to do great damage to that trade for which, according to Mayor Swann, every honest patriot ought to labor and live with exceeding and exclusive earnestness. When the proceedings came to an end, with a prompt verdict of "guilty" from the jury, however, Stump could stand it no longer. Stump as it were took himself, and began an oration, the[illegible] of [illegible] and elegance of language, elevation of sentiment, and sound judicial sense, has rarely been heard within the walls of any Court-room. The jury had found the prisoners at the bar guilty of not in its most aggravated form, guilty of behaving among their own fellow-citizens like a pack of Apaches or Camanches in a village of Northern Mexico. That might do for the jury, but not for Stump. Stump knew the political value of the prisoners at the bar, and the shocking effect on the commerce of Baltimore of such stories as had been set in motion about them. In the eye of Stump the real culprits were the people; we beg Stump's pardon; the "live stock" who put themselves in a way to be bullied, robbed and outraged, and the Captain who failed to keep the peace. But let Stump utter himself in his own choice language. As thus:

"It has got to be a common practice, among captains of steamboats, to charter their boats to everybody, and to take all kinds of people on board of them, at twenty-five cents a head, both niggers and rowdies. They don't care who goes on board so they get the money. They stop here and there, and *get all the live stock they can*, and mix them together, which always results in a row. Now, this boat went down to a camp-meeting, and had rowdies and niggers aboard, and a fight broke out, and *the whole thing was published through the country.* Now, the Court thinks that if this captain had had anything like the firmness of a man, he could have suppressed this outbreak at once, and preserved the peace; they were nothing but boys, and he should have stopped it. The Court thinks this practice of chartering steamboats and taking all kinds of rowdies away from the city, so they can get up a row, is a very bad one, and should be broken up. *The captains are very much to blame.* The people have been troubled with these parties at many points—at Annspolis, at Port Deposite and other places. This boat stopped at Cambridge, and some of the parties were kept there; the captain should have arrested all of them and kept them there, *and not troubled this Court with his rows. The captain ought not to take such a mixture of rowdies, black and white, on his boat;* THEREFORE *the Court does not think these boys ought to be punished severely.* The Court thinks your verdict all right; but thinks the captain *done* wrong in taking such a crowd in his boat. The Court will therefore *fine the boys fifty cents each; and imprison them two days.*"

What shall we most admire in this specimen of the Maryland judiciary: the delicate refinement of his expressions; the natural indignation he shows at finding himself, "this Court," troubled and bothered with other people's rows; his patriotic disgust at the publication of such depreciating news about Baltimore; or the serried force of the argument by which, from the recklessly amalgamating tendencies of Baltimore steamboat captains, he infers the comparative insignificance of the crimes of robbery, assault, attempted murder and rape?

We need no longer wonder that the Baltimore *Patriot* should think the stories of rowdyism in that city much exaggerated. There can be no doubt, we presume, that if anybody happens to get shot, or stabbed, or beaten to death in Baltimore streets, the real blame of the occurrence rests with Mayors who neglect their duty, and policemen who obey their Mayors. Therefore, according to the luminous Stump, the individuals who merely shoot, or stab, or beat others to death in the streets, are not so very much in the wrong. This is, no doubt, the *Patriot's* way of looking at this sort of thing, and, judged from this point of view, we are inclined to think Stump over severe. Why not have really tempered justice with mercy, and let off the young murderers and ravishers at twenty-five cents fine each, and half an hour's confinement without whisky?

The Mayoralty.

Certain lewd journals, of the baser sort, are already endeavoring to provoke a sort of quarrel between the labor and the capital of New-York, by dwelling on the probability of a conflict between the rich and the poor for the control of the City at the approaching Municipal election. To make representations of this kind with a clear intelligence of their real bearing and purport, is but a few degrees removed from the crime of actual murder or arson. To make them ignorantly is to ape the part of War in Coleridge's poem, and become "a maniac, slinging flame."

What evidences have we of a disposition on the part of any political body whatever to incite so disastrous an issue? It is true that a number of members of one of the great political parties of the State—the Democracy—have recently resolved to shake off the dictation of another section of the same party, and are already reported as discussing nominations of their own for State and City offices. But these same persons have long been acting with the section which they are now said to repudiate; and if they are "aristocrats" now they have been "aristocrats" always. It is alleged of them that they intend to nominate for the Mayoralty some such citizen as the Hon. John A. Dix, and this allegation certainly carries with it no particular evidence of "aristocracy." Mr. Dix has served the State honorably and energetically. He belongs to the people, at least as emphatically as to any clique, and if the suspected "*noblesse*" of decency do nothing worse than to offer such a citizen as Mr. Dix to the suffrages of the City, they may well be forgiven by the masses of New-York. In point of fact, we are all of us tired and sick of party rule in public affairs, and all the vulgarly passionate rigmarole that can be twaddled into the public ear will not prevent the substantial citizens of New-York from giving their cordial support to any candidate for the Mayoralty, come from whence he may, who combines in himself the qualities of high personal character, independance in position and eligibility. Whether he is a man of cents or dollars, of law-books or the carpenter's bench, will not signify. All that we insist upon is capacity, honesty, and a fair public renown.

Literature in Liquor.

The following notice, from which we simply omit the names of the distinguished officials who sign it, appeared in one of the City journals yesterday morning:

Independent Liquor Dealers Club.—The members of this club are notified that the regular meeting will *not* be held this evening, Oct. 7, until further notice is given.

The form of expression here employed is so very unusual, not to say obscure, that it can hardly fail to excite the most lively curiosity as to its meaning, in every well-regulated mind.

And this the more particularly, that as the liquor-dealers, independent and dependent, are just now aiming to secure the recognition of their ancient and philanthropic guild as a power in the State, their contributions to our current literature are really worth noting, and we should like to be able to understand exactly what it is of which the members of the "Independent Club" are supposed to have been yesterday apprised. Were they notified that their regular meeting of Oct. 7 would not be held "until further notice" of its assembling should be given—say, for instance, about the middle of next week? Or does the last clause qualify the evening itself, and inform the independent liquor-dealers that yesterday evening, being the evening of October 7, would continue to be the evening of October 7 "until further notice," as by the striking of one o'clock, A. M., of October 8, at which time the independents would be expected to order their servants, with shutters, to carry them home? Or, is this most loosest sect of publicans and sinners addicted to what are called "protracted meetings," and does the mysterious intimation above given simply imply that the meeting of October 7 would not be such a protracted meeting, nor kept going "till further notice," but would break up about the "wee sma' hours" of the same night? Or, does this wild chaos of conflicting propositions conceal some deep symbolic truth, like the Conchs Ompax of the Eleusinian ritual? Or, is it, finally, nothing more than the pleonastic ebullition of a natural passion for punch on the part of these illustrious associates, who are evidently not only liquor-dealers but dealers in liquor?

Tidings of Sir John Franklin.—The heroic patience of Lady Franklin has at last been rewarded. The *Fox*, which she sent to the Arctic regions last year, has returned, bringing precise intelligence of the death of Sir John Franklin, with positive information as to the fate of the ships which he commanded. Sir John, it seems, died on the 11th of June, 1847, and a record of the Expedition to the 25th of April, 1848—nearly a year later—had been discovered. The ships *Erebus* and *Terror* had been abandoned in the ice three days previously, and their crews had started for the coast. The intelligence has no special importance to the world—but it possesses a melancholy interest, as giving precision and certainty to what was already known to be the fact.

Suspicious.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says, that "the President openly declares that he will arrest Walker, even in the interior of Nicaragua, and bring him back to the United States *by force*, should he be impeached for the act the next day." This is precisely the language of a man who does not intend to do anything of the kind. Open declarations of this swaggering sort are usually intended for popular effect,—and will very speedily vanish into empty air the moment the effect desired has been produced, or whenever the popular current seems to run the other way. If the President will fulfill these promises, we shall very heartily approve of his acts;—but we should have had much more faith in his intentions on the subject, if he had not taken such special pains to proclaim them openly.

Music in the Central Park.—The melancholy days have come, the saddest, if not the shortest, of the year; and their depressing influence has made itself felt in the delightful ramble of the Central Park. Mr. Olmsted, too, the very "pulse of the machine," has gone to Europe, partly for his health, partly to do the City service in his arduous pursuit of the true standard of excellence in Parks.

Still the music goes on in the Ramble, and still the grateful public throngs the pleasant place. Only now, out of deference to the setting sun, the concerts which began at *half-past four*, will begin at *half-past three*. The change, we are sure, will be appreciated by the happy hundreds who weekly throng this noble breathing-place of the people.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Broderick and Terry Duel—Arrest of the Parties—Success of the Lecompton Democracy in the State Election—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Sept. 12, 1859.

The excitement here, since election, has related to an expected duel between Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, and Senator David C. Broderick. In June last, soon after the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Broderick, while sitting at a public table at the International Hotel in this city, got into controversy with a Mr. Perley, an intimate personal friend of Judge Terry, by harsh remarks concerning the latter, who, in a speech before the Convention, had spoken disparagingly of the Senator in his present attitude of hostility to the Democratic Party. Mr. Broderick, at the time, told Perley that he expected him to carry his remarks to the Judge, and intimated his readiness to hold himself responsible for his language.

Out of this transaction a correspondence occurred between Perley and Broderick, of which I gave you an account at the time. You will remember that Broderick declined Perley's challenge, assigning as a reason that he, a Senator of the United States, could not have such an issue with the party challenging, but intimating that after the pending canvass was over, he would accept an invitation from Judge Terry himself.

It appears that on Thursday last, soon as the result of the election was ascertained, Terry sent a challenge to Broderick, but up to this hour the entire affair has been conducted with so much secrecy that nobody can give us any reliable particulars. It is known, however, that the acting seconds are—for Mr. Broderick, Hon. Jos. C. McKibben, and for Mr. Terry, Calhoun Benham, Esq. These, and other confidential friends have been laboring in vain to effect a reconciliation; but the Judge will accept no terms of settlement other than an unconditional withdrawal of the offensive remarks made by Mr. Broderick, and an apology therefor. It is well known that the Judge some time since determined to pursue this matter to the bitter end, soon as the time arrived to which Mr. Broderick had postponed the adjustment of these personal matters, and it is presumed that he will not yield.

Among the rumors of the warning which seem to come from probably informed sources, is one to the effect that Mr. Broderick's friends sought last night to change the issue, and set some other party than Terry to meet the Senator upon the field. Who that other party is we do not hear; but the impression is that it may be Perley. The friends of the principals in this affair are filled with liveliest apprehensions as to the result. Broderick has the reputation of being a man of physical courage; and at the present time his defeat in the campaign just closed, has converted his general condition of misanthropy to that of desperation and recklessness of life. On the other hand, Judge Terry is a man of great coolness, steadiness of nerve and decision.

I had written the foregoing when news arrived that the duel did *not* take place. The hostile parties were arrested on the ground, or near there, by our active Chief of Police Burke, who brought all of them back to the city, without permitting them to burn any villainous saltpetre. It is understood that they will be brought before the Police Judge, at 10 o'clock, and be placed under heavy bonds to keep the peace. This proceeding will not prevent a meeting if the parties are bent on it.

The fuller returns of the State election received thus far put the success of the entire Lecompton State ticket beyond question, although their candidates for Supreme Judge and State Priniter were far behind their ticket. Latham's majority for Governor will probably be about 12,000.

In this city it turns out that the regular Democrats have elected their entire legislative ticket by small pluralities, with the exception of Elisha Cook, for the State Senate, who is defeated by Phelps, (Republican,) and James Gallagher, who is defeated by S. S. Tilton (Republican.)

The steamer *Orizaba* arrived here last night with the passengers who left New-York on the 20th August—all well.

We have news here from Lower California (which may have been anticipated at the East, *viâ* Overland Mail from Los Angeles,) to the effect that four Americans at San Rosario have been arrested and executed by the Governor upon the charge of being engaged in an attempted revolution. Among the victims named is Mr. Rufus K. Porter, who was for several years in the San Francisco Post-office. His friends here distrust the rumor, for the reason that Mr. Porter had always been exceedingly careful to keep clear of all political movements.

French Theatre.—The pretty little French Theatre opposite the Metropolitan Hotel opens tonight. The artists are new, and two pieces have been selected for the opening calculated to show them off to the best advantage.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fillibusters Frustrated—Capture of the Tug-Boat in which they Sailed—Treasury Receipts and Expenditures—Later from Arizona and New-Mexico.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 7.

There is but little additional intelligence, to-day relative to the fillibusters. An official dispatch, from New-Orleans, states that the tow-boat *Panther* has been seized, together with the Captain and crew, and arrangements have been made to arrest the party who went down the river, as far as the South Pass, in that vessel. The opinion is expressed in the same telegram that the whole illegal scheme has been frustrated.

The receipts of the Treasury for the week ending with Monday last were $925,664. Drafts paid, $1,287,000; drafts issued over, $1,112,000; amount subject to draft, $4,975,624. The reduction from the amount on hand the previous week, of nearly $188,000, is owing to the redemption of Treasury notes. The Department has no reason as yet to change the opinion expressed in the Secretary's last report, as to the probable receipts of the present fiscal year.

Private advices received here from Arizona, Sept. 20, state that large and enthusiastic meetings had been held on the Rio Grande and at Tucson, declaring that he gentlemen who received a very small minority of he votes of the people of Arizona for the Legislature of New-Mexico do not represent the Territory. In answer to a call from the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowar made a speech, in which he said "the election just held finally settled the question of separation from New-Mexico." This was received with great applause. The Vicar General of New-Mexico has written a letter saying he has made an accurate census of the population of Arizona by direction of the head of the church, and that it exceeds 11,000 souls exclusive of indians. This confirms Lieut. Mowry's last year's estimates. It is said that Wells, Fargo & Co. have obtained a concession from Peschiera, Governor of Sonora, for a stage line from Tucson, Arizona, to Hermosillo, Sonora, to connect with the Mexican mail from Guaymas. The contract is for ten years.

Capture of the Fillibusters.

THEY ARE CAUGHT AT THE SOUTHWEST PASS, AND SURRENDER AT DISCRETION.

New-Orleans, Friday, Oct. 7.

The Fillibusters were arested at the Southwest Pass, at 10 o'clock to-day, by the United States Marshal, assisted by the United States Artillery. They peaceably surrendered.

From the Plains.

THE SANTA FE MAIL ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

St. Louis, Friday, Oct. 7.

A dispatch from Independence says that the mail which left there on the 19th ult. for Santa Fé was attacked by the Indians beyond Pawnee Fork, and the conductor and one man killed. The incoming mail, which was due on Tuesday, had not arrived, and fears were entertained of its safety.

LATER DISPATCH.

St. Louis, Friday, Oct. 7.

A special dispatch from Independence to the *Republican*, says that Mr. Otero, delegate to Congress from New-Mexico, and wife, Judge Watts, wife, and son, Judge Portea and Mr. Cranshaw, will, it is presumed, be with the incoming Santa Fé mail party, for whose safety much anxiety is felt.

There was an attack on the outgoing mail party by the Kiowa Indians, on the 24th ult.

The dispatch also states that another mail cannot leave until a military escort is furnished.

Another dispatch to the *Republican* from Atchison announces the arrival of the Salt Lake mail of the 16th ult.

A party of emigrants from Louisa County, Iowa, and Linn County, Mo., had been attacked by the Shoshone Indians, near Marsh Valley. A. L. Root was killed, and J. W. Pauline, Wesley Forcum and Thos. Blunt wounded. The Indians took all their cattle and burned all their wagons.

Another party of emigrants from Burlington, Iowa, was also attacked near the same vicinity, and one man killed and another wounded.

Lord Grosvenor arrived on the 6th, *en route* to California and China.

Col. Chapman's command had arrived at Salt Lake. He relieved Col. Rugeles, who left on the 8th for Fort Leavenworth.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR—POLITICS—FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 7.

The National Horse Fair commences in this city next week, lasting a fortnight. Over fifty of the most famous trotting horses in the Union will contest in races during the Fair, including a trial of speed on Wednesday between *Ethan Allen*, *Columbus*, and the Canadian stallion *Live Oak*, for a premium of $1,000. Over 500 stock horses have been entered for the grand sale, in the second week. Seven races will take place next week, with an aggregate of nearly $4,500 in premiums.

The American State Committee voted to-day that it is inexpedient to call a State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers.

A dwelling house in Neponset, occupied by the families of John Spear and Wm. Harris, was destroyed by fire last night. Two children of Mr. Harris, a boy seven, and a girl two years of age, were burned to death.

Extensive Burglary.

A JEWELRY STORE PLUNDERED AT ALBANY.

Albany, Friday, Oct. 7.

A large robbery was committed in this city last night. Hood & Tobey's jewelry store having been completely stripped of its contents. The robbery is said to have been effected by an entry through the back cellar door, and through the flooring into the store. The jewelry stolen consists mainly of watches, chains and diamonds. Most of the watches have Hood's name in. The worth of the property stolen is estimated by the proprietor at from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. The police are engaged in thoroughly sifting the matter.

Michigan State Fair.

Detroit, Friday, Oct. 7.

The Michigan Agricultural Fair closed to-day, having been the most successful ever held in this State. Every department was complete, and the crowd in attendance unprecedented. Waters' steam-plough was exhibited and attracted special attention. The annual address was delivered yesterday afternoon, by Gov. Banks, who, with Gov. Wisnea, and Senators Bingham and Chandler, were escorted to the grounds by the military and fire companies.

Trotting at Cincinnati.

FLORA TEMPLE AND IKE COOK—THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Cincinnati, Friday, Oct. 7.

In the Cincinnati trotting park, this afternoon, *Flora Temple* and *Ike Cook* were matched for $1,000 a side. The race was won by the former in three straight heats, viz.: 2:27¼, 2:27, 2:21½. The last heat was the fastest on record, and the first half-mile of it was made in 1-09½.

The Episcopal Convention at Richmond.

ADMISSION OF THE NEW DIOCESES OF THE NORTH-WEST—THE NEXT CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO.

Richmond, (Va.,) Friday, Oct. 7.

In the Episcopal Convention to-day, the order of the day, the consideration of the amendment to article third of the Constitution was postponed. The diocesses of Kansas and Minnesota were admitted to the Convention by the concurrence of both Houses. The House of Deputies voted to hold the next Convention at Chicago.

New-York Democratic Nomination.

NOMINATION IN THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Syracuse, Friday, Oct. 7.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Onondaga County, to-day, unanimously nominated Maj. George W. Gray, of this city, as their candidate for Assemblyman.

The Election in Kansas.

ADOPTION OF THE WYANDOTTE CONSTITUTION ASCERTAINED.

Leavenworth, Friday, Oct. 7.

The adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution is rendered certain by the reception of returns from the most important Counties. The majority in its favor will probably reach 4,000.

From Pike's Peak.

Leavenworth, Friday, Oct. 7.

The Denver City Express of the 30th ult. has arrived with $9,000 in gold, but no news of importance.

Explosion at the Schaghticoke Powder Mills.—At 2½ o'clock, Thursday morning, one of the wheel mills attached to the Schaghticoke Powder works, of which Messrs. Swift, Masters and others are proprietors, was blown up, killing a workman named Benedict. This man is an experienced powder-maker, a German, aged about 45 years. He has worked as wheel-man in the mill that was blown up some two or three years ago. He leaves a wife and two or three children. The building blown up is about 35 by 45 feet in size. It is literally torn to pieces. About twenty kegs of powder, of twenty-five pounds each, exploded. The pecuniary loss will be about $2,000.—*Albany Evening Journal, Oct. 7.*

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A Boy Arrested for Serious Attempts to Commit Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon Officer Brown, of the Second Precinct, arrested a boy named William Welsh, for stealing staves from the shop of S. C. Brower, corner of Front and Adams streets. The accused was committed to the cells, where shortly afterwards Officer Brown found him suspended by the neck to the cell door, quite insensible, and he would doubtless have been dead within a few minutes, but for the timely visit of the officer. The boy was cut down, and by resorting to the usual remedies in such cases, was restored to consciousness, though this was not accomplished without considerable difficulty. He had taken a small cord from about his waist, and, making a slip noose at one end, put his head through, placing the knot under the left ear with as much precision as if a professional hangman had superintended the work; then, climbing up the cell door, which is made of iron bars crossing each other at right angles, he attached the other end to the upper part of the door, and then launched himself off without ceremony. When restored to consciousness he begged bitterly not to be sent to the Penitentiary, saying that he had been there once, and would much rather die than go there again. He persisted *that he was not a thief, but that his father, after much ill treatment, had turned him into the street, and that not being able to get work he was compelled to steal to enable him to get something to eat.* When taken before Justice Cornwell, during the afternoon, he made a similar statement, with so much earnestness and apparent truthfulness that the Judge was inclined to send him to the House of Refuge instead of to the Penitentiary. The treatment in this institution was explained to him and he seemed to be much pleased with the result of the whole affair. Welsh says he is 14 years old, but appears to be much younger.

Brooklyn Central Association.—An association of property holders and others, residing on Atlantic-street and vicinity, was organized last evening under the above name, and the following persons elected as officers: *President*—Jno. D. Cooke. *Vice-President*—L. S. Burnham. *Secretary*—F. S. Little-john. *Treasurer*—W. H. Otis, and an Executive Committee of Eleven. The Association proposes to look after the interests of Central Brooklyn, but particularly that part embraced within the limits of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards.

New Counterfeit.—An attempt was made to get off new counterfeit $3 bills on the Merchants Bank of Newport, last evening, but the attempt was frustrated by the Police.

City Politics.

MOZART HALL ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

The Mozart Hall Democratic Assembly Conventions met last evening in their respective Districts. There was but little excitement, and no fighting. The result was as follows:

1. Dennis Conley.
2. Adjourned to Monday night.
3. Adjourned to Friday night.
4. James McCullough.
5. No nomination—adjourned to Monday evening.
6. No nomination—adjourned to Monday evening.
7. No nomination—adjourned to Tuesday evening.
8. Met at Clinton Garden; had one ballot—[illegible] L. Murphy 3, Thomas Rorke 4, John [illegible]ys—and adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening.
9. No nomination—adjourned to Monday evening.
10. John Byrnes.
11. No nomination—adjourned to Tuesday evening.
12. No nomination—adjourned to Tuesday evening.
13. No nomination—adjourned to Wednesday evening.
14. No nomination—adjourned to Friday evening.
15. George W. Varian.
16. Henry Arcularius.
17. Thomas Veitch.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the American General Committee was held last night at No. 187 Bowery. The most important business before the Committee was the appointment of the time and places of holding the County, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions. The County Convention, for the nomination of candidates for County officers, including the Judges of the County Courts, was appointed to meet on Friday, the 28th of October. The Senatorial Conventions will be held on Thursday, the 20th of October., and the Assembly Conventions on Wednesday, the 19th of October, at the places specified by the Committee. In the course of the evening Mr. Brooks presented a report from the State Central Committee, embodying the Address, an abstract of which has already been published in the Times. The report gave rise to some debate, but nothing new of importance was elicited. The other business was principally of a routine character.

Large Fire in Washington-street.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A COFFEE AND SPICE MILL —LOSS OVER $60,000.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, flames were discovered bursting out of the lower portion of the three-story brick buildings Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-street, occupied by Wright Gillies & Bros.' dealers in teas, coffee and spices. Owing to the large amount of combustible material in the buildings, and their poor construction, twenty minutes after the fire was discovered the walls of both structures were level with the ground. It is feared, though it was not definitely known at a late hour, that by the falling of the front wall some of the firemen were injured. The buildings were owned by Wright Gillies, and [illegible] worth about $5,000. They were insured in the Irving and Beekman Insurance Companies. The stock and machinery are estimated to have been worth about $[illegible]. They were insured for $30,000, in the following Companies:

Beekman	$5,000	St. Mark's	$[illegible]
New-Amsterdam	2,500	Irving	[illegible]
St. Nicholas	5,000	Hamilton	[illegible]
Williamsburgh City	2,500	Jersey City	[illegible]

The stock in the building No. 239 Washington-street, occupied by Schmersahl, Hinck & Co., flour dealers, was damaged by water to the amount of $2,500, and was said to be insured in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company.

The lower part of this building was occupied by Ehrard & Seltzea, dealers in eggs; their loss is about $100, and is covered by insurance. The roof of the building is damaged to the amount of $100, and is insured; it belongs to the Rhinelander estate. The three-story brick building, No. 233 Washington-street, also belonging to this estate, was injured to the amount of $6,000, and is insured for $4,000 in the North River and Greenwich Insurance Companies. The upper portion of this building was occupied as a dwelling by Ex-Councilman Thomas Moore; his loss is about $300; no insurance. The stock of groceries belonging to Beatty & Mitchell, No. 231 Washington-street, was slightly damaged by water, and is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace connected with the engine, as the flames were first seen in the vicinity of the engine-room.

Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. LEUPP.—The funeral of Mr. CHARLES M. LEUPP took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue. A large number of sympathizing friends assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. Among them were many of those prominent in the business circles of the City. The remains were inclosed in an elegant rosewood coffin, on which was a heavy silver plate, bearing the simple inscription: "CHARLES M. LEUPP, died Sept. 5, 1859, aged 52 years." The coffin was placed at the foot of the main stairs of the mansion, so that those who desired might view the features of the deceased. The Rev. Dr. BOWNEN, formerly of St. Matthew's Church, in Jersey City, officiated, conducting the services in accordance with the Episcopal form. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, where they will be deposited in the family vault. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Henry L. Pierson, Wm. H. Appleton, O. D. F. Grant, Wm. M. Evarts, John H. Gourlie, F. F. Marbury, A. M. Cozzens, Shepherd Knapp, Edwin M. Young, John Ballard, Wheelcr de Forrest, Wm. Cullen Bryant. During the afternoon the merchants in the "Swamp" closed their stores to signify their regard for Mr. LEUPP.

DEATH FROM THE INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM.—Mrs. MATILDA KLEIN, the wife of Dr. CARL ADOLPH KLEIN, of No. 274 Ninth-street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. For years past Mrs. K. has suffered severely from nervous toothache, and has usually inhaled chloroform to alleviate the pain. On Thursday night the lady retired to her room at an early hour. Mrs. KLEIN's daughter and another little girl slept in the room. About 3 o'clock in the morning they were disturbed by the loud screaming of Mrs. K.'s infant, and on approaching the bed to learn what was the matter the daughter stumbled over her mother's dead body. She immediately called her father, who found that his wife had been dead for some time, the body being quite cold. A vial, labelled chloroform, was found on the floor beside her, the cork of which was in the bed. She had evidently inhaled or swallowed its contents, which had brought on convulsions, in which she died. Yesterday, Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest. An external examination of the remains was made by Dr. BOUTON, and he was of opinion that death was caused by apoplexy from taking chloroform, the Jury coinciding in his belief.

THE BIBLE-IN-SCHOOLS QUESTION—SALARIES STOPPED.—Yesterday was the pay-day of the school teachers for salaries earned in September. By a by-law of the Board of Education, the Principals of the schools are required to indorse on the pay roll that all the rules of the Board of Education have been obeyed. The Principals of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Ward Schools were unable to make such indorsement, the Bible not having been read in any of the schools except the female and primary departments of No. 21, in Mott street, Fourteenth Ward. Mr. WARREN, President of the Board of Education, accordingly deducted from the pay roll the salaries of all the Principals in these Wards. This measure is taken upon the assumption that, as the duty of opening the schools devolved upon the Principals, they alone are responsible for the violation of the rule. The following are schools where such deductions have been made: Sixth Ward—Schools Nos. 23, 24, 28; Fourth Ward—Schools Nos. 26, 25, 27; Fourteenth Ward—Schools Nos. 21, 5, 30.

AN ALDERMAN FINED FOR DISREGARDING A CITY ORDINANCE.—Captain LEONARD yesterday arrested a hack-driver for driving without the license required by City ordinances. The prisoner was taken before Alderman BRADY, where he stated that the coach did not belong to him, but to Alderman BRADLEY, who keeps two livery stables up town, in whose service he was engaged. As the law makes the owners of coaches responsible, the Court discharged the driver, and the captain made a complaint against the Alderman. A warrant was issued, and the derelict City Father was arrested. He seemed to think there was something wrong about it, and that he had been arrested without authority, but the Court showed him the complaint. Still he was disposed to treat the matter with contempt, evidently thinking an Alderman was not amenable to the laws like other people. The Court, however, assured him he was in earnest, and fined him $10.

THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of this Institution was held on Wednesday evening, A. R. WETMORE presiding. The Superintendent of the House of Reception, No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, reported for the month of September as follows:

Number of children in the House Sept. 1	142
Received during the month	71
Total	215
Disposed of as follows:	
Indentured	31
Discharged to parents or friends	34
Sent to the Asylum	21
Sent to the Home for the Friendless	8
Sent to the Almshouse	3
Escaped	2
Sent out and did not return	1
Remaining in the House October 1	115
Total	215
Daily average in House	119
Whole number of Commitments from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1	696

By the report of the Superintendent of the Asylum on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, near the High Bridge, there were 413 children in that department on the 1st October. The children are orderly and improving in their studies. There were not any special cases of illness during the month, nor any escapes.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—A horse and wagon, which was being driven along Eighth-avenue yesterday, at a reckless rate of speed, by some unknown person, knocked down a child of 4 years, named MARY MCNAMARA, and killed her instantly. The body was taken to the residence of the parents, No. 64 West Eighteenth-street. A colored man, 40 years of age, named JOHN JACKSON, who was employed at the Erie Railroad pier, accidentally fell into the river on Thursday afternoon, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon it.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Prof. BENJ. S. HEDRICK, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the University of South Carolina, at one time Assistant in the *Nautical Almanac* office, at Cambridge, and a mathematician of note, has been called to the chair of Professor of Mathematics in the Cooper Institute. The Educational Department of the Institute, free to all who desire to become pupils, opens, for the first time, on Nov. 1st, next. Already more than a hundred applications for admission have been received.

THE FALL YACHT RACES.—On the yacht trial cruise between the schooners *Gipsey, Zinga* and *Favorita*, from City Island, yesterday, the *Gipsey* was the winner. The *Favorita* broke her rudder, and did not round the stake-boat. It blew a fearful hurricane during the whole race, and under double-reefed sail they all shipped water from stem to stern. The squadron have never, previous to this, sailed in such a blow.

LECTURES AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Young Men's Association of the South Baptist Church, in this City, have organized a course of lectures, to be given at Cooper Institute by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Prof. MITCHELL will deliver four lectures, and Mr. BEECHER two. The first, by Prof. MITCHELL, will be given Oct. 17.

CATHOLIC ORPHANS.—The annual festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, is announced for Tuesday next, in the afternoon and evening, at the Academy of Music. The programme will be found elsewhere in this paper.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The American Institute announces that it has increased its library to 10,000 volumes, consisting chiefly of scientific works and agricultural records.

TAXES RECEIVED.—The receipts of taxes during the last week amount to $268,490 11. The total receipts thus far are $764,630 96, of which $509 42 were for Croton arrears.

The Late Murder in Donovan's-lane.

TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST—A WOMAN THE PERPETRATOR.

An investigation into the cause of the death of MICHAEL CAULEY (heretofore, owing to an error in the Police returns, called MICHAEL CORNELIUS,) who died on Thursday morning at the New-York Hospital, was made yesterday at the Sixth Ward Station-house, by Coroner JACKMAN. It will be remembered that the deceased was found on Sunday evening last lying on the sidewalk, in Donovan's-lane, near Pearl-street, in an unconscious condition, with a deep stab in his left breast. At first it was not known by whom he had been injured, but within a day or two suspicion has attached itself to a woman named MARGARET SHERIDAN, who is known to have had an altercation with deceased. This woman, as was stated in the Times yesterday, fled to Yonkers, where she was found on Thursday by Officer JORDAN, who conducted her to the City. The following testimony was adduced at the inquest:

Mary E. Cauley, daughter of the deceased, testified that her father had told her on his death-bed that Mrs. Sheridan had stabbed him.

John Ryan, of No. 476 Pearl-street, at whose house both parties lived, testified that Mrs. Sheridan had admitted to him that she struck Cauley.

Margaret Ryan testified to wicked language on the part of Mrs. Sheridan against Cauley, and that on Sunday evening she saw Cauley after he was stabbed, and accused Mrs. Sheridan of doing it; but she denied it, though she admitted that she had struck him with a lifter. The witness gave Cauley a bad character.

Mary Ryan testified that she heard Mrs. Sheridan threaten Cauly for taking some money belonging to her; on Sunday the prisoner told her that Cauley was drunk again; soon afterwards she heard a rattling in the knife-box, and footsteps going toward the door; immediately she heard Cauley ejaculate, "Oh!" and the prisoner swore at him and asked him what he took her money for; presently she heard that deceased had been stabbed with a knife and was dying.

John Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct Police, deposed: I arrested the prisoner at Yonkers; she admitted to me that she had stabbed deceased, but said he had struck her money, and beaten her besides; she did not intend to kill him, however, but only to punish him.

Henry M. Fisher testified that deceased came to his death from inflammation of the lungs, superinduced by a stab with a knife.

Upon this evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Death by a stab in the left breast with a knife, of some sharp instrument to the jury unknown, in the hands of Margaret Sheridan, the prisoner."

The prisoner replied to the questions of the Coroner as follows: "I am 34 years of age, and a native of Ireland; I am a domestic by occupation; in answer to the charge preferred against me, I have to say that I did not do it intentionally; I did not know that I had done anything to cause such a serious result; I did not intend to take his life; I am perfectly innocent in the sight of God; I did not premeditate murder."

The prisoner was locked up in the City Prison to await the Grand Jury's decision.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Accounts Audited by the Comptroller.

EXPENDITURES OF THE LAST THREE MONTHS—UNRECORDED WARRANTS.

The expenditures authorized by the Comptroller, under the several heads of account, during the first, second and third quarters of the present year, respectively, have been as follows: On City accounts, for the first quarter, $768,324 55; second quarter, $2,424,810 80; third quarter, $1,546,115 38; making a total of $4,739,250 78. Revenue Bonds of 1858—first quarter, $1,028,000; second quarter, $2,042,300; third quarter, $1,288,400; making a total of $4,368,700 Trust accounts—first quarter, $1,812,307 69; second quarter, $201,204 24; third quarter, $1,344,496 20 making a total of $3,358,098 13. Special accounts—first quarter, $196,304 55; second quarter, $461,770 78 third quarter, $617,311 43; making a total of $1,275,386 76 The total expenditures for the three quarters of the year were $13,741,435 62. The amount remaining unexpended, Sept. 30, was $3,002,921 99. Of the warrant executed and issued prior to January 1, 1859, the Comptroller says no reliable record has been found The number presented and paid by the Chamberlain during the present year, thus far, was 194, amounting to $57,025 19. None were presented in July, August and September, and how many thousands of dollars in this form are outstanding against the City, and liable to be claimed at any time, there is nothing in the old records of the Comptroller's office to indicate. Of the warrants presented thus far, for the present year, 2 for $16 69 were executed in 1853; 9 for $35 87, in 1854; 37 for $135 18, in 1855; 54, for $2,788 08, in 1856; 15 for $379 50, in 1857; and 77 for $53,669 87, in 1858.

Repairing the City Hall.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK—THE COUNCILMEN'S RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

The Board of Councilmen, it will be remembered, passed a resolution Sept. 29, calling upon the Street Commissioner to state why he had not proceeded with the repairs of the City Hall, and requesting a full report of all the circumstances in relation thereto. We are informed by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, Mr. JONATHAN PURDY, that the contractor commenced, immediately after the contract was confirmed, to prepare the limber to be used in making the repairs, but as most of it is of unusual dimensions, and had to be sawed, it was not to be expected that very great progress could be made in six days, the period that had elapsed since the contractor, with great promptness, went to work under the contract, when the resolution, in question was adopted. The contractor, had he felt disposed, might have availed himself of the ten days, granted by the terms of his contract, within which he was to commence the work. Had he done so there would have been nothing done at the time of the adoption of the resolution. If the Councilmen had examined the matter a little more deeply, probably they would not have adopted the resolution; and if the Common Council had confirmed the contract more promptly, the work would have been much further advanced long ago than it is now. We stated, several days ago, that the initiatory steps towards repairing the City Hall had been taken. To-day, he who runs through the Park may read—in the pile of huge timber lying in front of the edifice; in the derrick which looms over what was once the roof; in the workmen swarming like hecs upon a scaffolding composed of old planks, charred and scorched, which formerly constituted a part of the building itself, and engaged in removing the Promethean stairs which the conflagration left on the upper portion of the white marble front; and inside, in the temporary roof, partially supported by a mighly beam, blackened but not crumbling—that the work so long lordly called for, and so long delayed, is now finally in full blast.

Commissioners of Police.

There was no meeting for business, of the Police Commissioners, yesterday, on account of the funeral of CHARLES M. LEUPP, which several of the Commissioners who were his personal friends desired to attend. They merely met and adjourned for a week. The appointment of poll clerks for the coming election will then be made.

Police Reports.

WOULD NOT EXEMPT A WORKMAN'S TOOLS.—Patrick Carney and James Gibney were prowling about in search of something to steal, when they entered through the window the office of the stone-yard in Twenty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and carried off $35 worth of stone-cutter's carving tools. The property belonged to Mr. James Kershaw, one of the workmen, and the theft was committed during his dinner hour. Carney was arrested by officer Irving of the Twentieth Ward. He admitted that he stole the tools, and disclosed the place where he had hidden them in a manure heap. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him in default of $500 bail. His confederate was not apprehended.

ASSAULTED HIS WIFE WITH AN AXE.—William Boylan was yesterday arrested for having assaulted his wife with an axe. He inflicted several dangerous wounds upon her head with the instrument. Justice BRENNAN committed him to await the result of his wife's injuries.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts, have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Perego's Under Shirts, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, at lowest prices. All sizes and qualities now ready at their popular stores,
No. 61 Nassau-st., and Broadway, corner of White-st.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depôt, F. PITTS, No. 769 Broadway: BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Success.—Everybody desires to succeed, and if they would follow the right pursuit and make the best use of their faculties, they might. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, make Phrenological Examinations, with advice, daily.

F. Y. S. **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Achromatic Stereoscopes
Are far superior to all others,
and are made exclusively by
BERKEL BROTHER, No. 19 John-st., New-York.

Cricadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50, $50, $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style hat of WHITE,
THE HATTER,
NO. 216 BROADWAY.

A New Style.
THE MAGENTA HAT,
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Lillie's
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
TO COMBINE *Perfect Fire-Proof qualities* with a *Reliable Protective from Burglars*, has long been the great desideratum of safe manufacturers. But all attempts of this kind, by using any arrangement of sheet or boiler iron, have proved *utter failures*, and *no protection against the attack of skillful burglars*, as the daily reports in our papers will testify. NINE-TENTHS of the safes in use in this country are ENTIRELY WORTHLESS, so far as their burglar-proof qualities are concerned.
By a *scientific combination* of CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON,
LILLIE'S SAFE
is made impenetrable to the drill, while the DOLE,
COMBINATION LOCK, WITHOUT KEY, prevents the introduction of powder, and renders the picking of the lock *an absolute impossibility*. THE FIRE-PROOF QUALITIES OF THESE SAFES are unsurpassed, as has been proved by thorough tests, and numerous accidental fires.
THESE SAFES ARE WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Parties intending to purchase safes are desired to call and examine our stock, and satisfy themselves by comparison, as to the correctness of the above statements.
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 BROADWAY, New-York.

Silver-plated Ware.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.
Invite attention to an assortment of the latest patterns in this line, just received, embracing liquor stands, dinner, breakfast and lunch casters, cake-baskets, egg stands, tea and coffee sets, spoons, forks, ladles, &c., of reliable quality, and at very moderate prices.
No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

City or Country Ladies wishing Handsome Gaiters, from 12s. to 20s., Slippers and Ties 6s. to 8s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, should call at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, below 12th-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barthold's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $50.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Riding Academy.—Promenade riding, at DISBROW'S, 5th-av., corner 39th-st., this evening.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BLAUVELT—HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, the Rev. GEO. M. BLAUVELT to SARAH, daughter of O. Holmes.

BUTLER—HOYLE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. J. D. Wells, WM. E. BUTLER to SARAH JANE HOYLE.

WILLIS—SKIDMORE.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. Geo. W. Porter, JOHN T. WILLIS to SUSANNAH H., daughter of Gen. Jas. H. Skidmore.

BROWN—CLARK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. A. D. L. Jewett, Mr. HENRY L. BROWN, of Newark, N. J., to Miss MARY IVERS, daughter of David Clark, of Piermont, N. Y.

REFORD—MOORE.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. J. Atkinson, J. BANKS REFORD to F. EMMIE, second daughter of Mr. Archibald Moore, all of Bloomfield, N. J.

BENEDICT—HART.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT to SARAH C., youngest daughter of Lucius Hart.

DIED.

WALSH.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 7, MINNIE, youngest daughter of William B. and Rebecca Walsh.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) at 12½ o'clock from 121st-st., near 2d-av., Harlem.

PLATT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 6, THOMAS PLATT, Esq., in the 39th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his father-in-law, Peter D. Collins, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 9, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

ABBOT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 7, MARY ELIZABETH, widow of the late John D. Abbot.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 122 2d-place, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

HURLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 7, of hypertrophy of heart, CATHERINE P., wife of Thomas H. Hurley, Esq., aged 34 years.
The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 3 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

GRIFFIN.—At New-Brighton, S. I., yesterday morning, at his residence, CHARLES A. GRIFFIN, youngest son of George and Lydia Griffin, of this City, in the 46th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, at 11½ A. M., on Saturday, Oct. 8. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The boat leaves South Ferry, New-York, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance.

MILLER.—At Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 25, CORNELIA L., youngest daughter of the late Cornelius and Beulah Miller.

HAINS.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 6, CAROLINE M. HAINS, daughter of John H. and Hester J. Hains, aged 6 years 1 month and 25 days.

BLAKELEY.—At Buffalo, Minnesota, on Saturday, Aug. 6, WM. BLAKELEY, formerly of Union, Broome Co., N. Y.

BARNUM.—At Danbury, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 19, REUBEN D. BARNUM, in his 72d year of his age.

CUBA.—At St. Augustine, Fla., Sept. 28, after a lingering illness, Capt. NATHAN COBB, formerly of this City, and late of Tarrytown, N. Y.

A CURIOUS PUBLIC MAY LIKE TO KNOW HOW it is that those two popular articles,
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC
AND THE
SHILLING BENZINE,
ARE AFFORDED AT A PRICE SO LOW
Compared with the usual charge for such articles. We can enlighten them.
FIRST. We purchase the materials on the largest scale and for cash.
SECOND. We sell only for cash. No lots sent out on commission or sold on credit.
THIRD. We do a large business at the start. We use that powerful lever, THE PRESS, in most liberal and energetic style, thereby creating, in a single fortnight, a cash sale which we should be years in obtaining in the old-fashioned way.
FOURTH. We are satisfied with a smaller profit than is usually placed on such articles, greatly to the disadvantage of individual purchasers; and as we hope to make the "Shilling Goods" a
HOUSEHOLD WORD
In every part of the land, we feel confident that at an early day all our efforts will be sufficiently compensated, even at the unprecedentedly low price we have adopted.
Retail price, 12 cents.
Proprietor's Depôt, No. 159 Water-st.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.
BENZINE. ONE THOUSAND BOTTLES PER DAY now being sold of the Shilling Benzine, and the Shilling Hair Tonic, which is a very flattering demand for such new articles. But they are both good and cheap, consequently become immediately popular. We consider this but an index to a largely augmented success. The retail price of either is only 12 cents. HAIR TONIC.

KEEP YOUR CIDER SWEET.
An original invention and a new article of merchandise, which is kept on sale by all hardware dealers, druggists, agriculturists, grocers, &c. Patented Sept. 27, 1859. Designed for the use of hotels, grocers, liquor and camphene dealers, lager-bier venders, families, &c. It will preserve and keep sweet cider and all kinds of malt liquors, wines, syrups, &c., on draught. Send for a circular. Inclose a stamp. Address J. J. NORMAN & CO., No. 379 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
PAGE'S "VENUS,"

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

THEY HAVE COME—THEY HAVE COME.—Who has come? The Trappers have arrived, and are now opening at their head-quarters the handsomest selections of furs of the latest and most fashionable styles at prices so low that all may purchase a set of furs. Coming direct from the hunters, enables the agents to offer them lower than at any other house in the City, at the great Western and Northern Fur Trapper's Depôt. Salesrooms No. 9 Bowery, 2d and 3d-av. cars pass the door. DRAKE, Manager.

ALL PAIN AND RHEUMATISM CURED.—A bottle of HARTSHORNE'S CURE-ALL will remove any pain from the body or limbs. Try it. 12, 25 and 50 cents a bottle. N. B.—If you have a cough, use HARTSHORNE'S PECTORAL SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. It is the best Cough Syrup in the world. 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold at No. 440 Broadway, above Canal-st.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South through the medium of Southern papers, and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., advertising agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 531, Oct. 7, 1859.
63, 12, 5, 40, 41, 64, 27, 8, 31, 18, 1, 45.
Class No. 532. Oct. 7, 1859.
12, 35, 57, 18, 48, 41, 69, 37, 43, 11, 70, 10, 47.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)
JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of furnitnre buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, snitable for PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c., Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
The subscribers offer the largest assortment of fine Building Hardware to be found in the City—suitable for first-class dwellings—comprising:
Silver-plated Butts for parlor doors.
Silver-plated Knobs of extra quality.
Silver-plated Name and Number Plates.
Bell Levers, plated porcelain and brass.
Torrey's Improved Wire Door Springs.
General Agents for Gautiers & Co.'s Celebrated Stove Polish.
The best articles in market—all at reduced prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY
ARE INVITED
to examine our stock of
CHINA, GLASS, SILVERWARE,
BRONZES and FANCY GOODS,
including an elegant assortment of
DRESDEN CHINA,
from the Royal Manufactory at Dresden, (purchased at the late fair at Leipsic,) together with a large assortment of MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES, and GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.

LEWIS & GEIBERT,
EXCELSIOR SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, made to order with fine Linen Bosoms, and Warranted a perfect fit.
SIX SHIRTS FOR $9.
6 for $9, or $1 50 each.
We are the only Manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50 each.
Every Shirt Sold at this Establishment is warranted in every respect.
LEWIS & GEIBERT, No. 469 Broadway.

RICH CARPETINGS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Respectfully invite attention to their FALL STYLES of ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVET, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETING.
Also, Imperial, three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting of every variety of style and grade; English and American Floor Oil-cloths. Rugs, Drnggets, &c., &c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
ALSO
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, grease-spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 309, 511 and 756 Broadway.

ECONOMY—COMFORT—HEALTH.
Thirty per cent. saved in an item.
Thousands who use
SANFORD'S CELEBRATED CHALLENGE HEATERS,
Portable and for Brick,
testify to their *power to melt* with *little fuel*; also, their *durability*. They *burn the gases and smoke*, with *no clinker*; are sailed to every place. For overwhelming proof, send for book, free to *all*.
SANFORD'S CHALLENGE HEATER FOR BRICK, should be seen by all housekeepers, builders, and others, before purchasing. *Very powerful, but very low in price*, and very low in height, suited to low cellars.
SANFORD'S GREAT MAMMOTH OR GLOBE HEATER,
is a *favorite*, because a *powerful and fuel-saving cast-iron stove* and extensively used in railroad depôts, stores, shops, factories, public houses, and all exposed places. See Heater book, free to every applicant.
MANUFACTURED AT THE NATIONAL STOVE WORKS,
SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO., Proprietors,
No. 239 Water-st.
Also—DODGE'S PATENT STOVES AND GRATES. The following superior COOKING STOVES: *Confidence, Scotland, Island City, Homestead, Ocean Wave, Surprise, and Homestead*; and a *full variety of Stoves* adapted to every want, in all parts of the globe.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY.—COOPER UNION BUILDING, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 9TH-ST.—The American Institute Library, devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, and containing nearly 10,000 volumes, is open daily, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and until 9 P. M. after Nov. 1. Members have the privilege of taking out books. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues $2, which entitles a member to a family ticket during the Fair, and all the other privileges of membership of the Institute.
Among the recent additions to the Library will be found the following new and valuable works, viz.:
Encyclopædia Britannica. 18 vols. Eighth edition.
American Cyclopædia. 7 vols.
Chevreul on Color. London edition.
Liebig's Modern Agriculture. London edition.
De La Rive's Electricity. London edition.
Useful Metals and their Alloys. London edition.
Mitchell's Practical Assaying. London edition.
Hogg on the Microscope. London edition.
Stevenson on Light-house Illuminations. London edition.
Mulder's Chemistry of Wine. London edition.
Greener's Gunnery in 1858. London edition.
Price's Photographic Manipulations. London edition.
Lesley's Manufacturer's Guide.
Feuchtwanger's Treatise on Gems.
Downing's Landscape Gardening. New edition.
Graham's Chemistry.
Langstroth's Hive and Honey Bee.
American Stair Builder.
French's Farm Drainage.
Easton's Horse-Power Railways.
Transactions of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, Java, 1857.
WILLIAM HIBBARD, Chairman Library Com.
E. A. HARRIS, Librarian.

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.
WHY DID THEY BEAT?
BECAUSE EACH ONE DRANK
DR. BRENON'S CORDIAL BITTERS.
For this reason the ladies are advised to try this invaluable article, as it imparts great strength to a weak constitution, and relieves instantly all nausea and sick headache. To be had in large bottles, at 50 cents.
GEO. W. WHITE, General Agent,
No. 616 Broadway. 616.

LESTER'S LOCK-STITCH SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET.
PRICES, $50 AND UPWARDS.
Offices No. 483 Broadway and 100 Bowery, New-York.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES,
IN STEEL, GOLD OR SILVER FRAMES,
Manufactured for the trade by
BEKEL BROTHERS,
No. 19 John-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
A fresh supply just received of this invaluable remedy for the rheumatism, gout, kidney and liver complaints.
Natural Water.....$3 per dozen.
Concentrated for Bathing.....3 per dozen.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, N. Y.

AT AUCTION.
BLACK CARRIAGE HORSES, PLATED HARNESS, AND OPEN FAMILY WAGON,
(Three shifting seats and leather top,) in fine order, by H. H. LEEDS & CO., 23 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, at 12 M.

NOTICE—REDUCTION OF FARE.—SECOND-avenue Railroad Company have established the following rates of fare, to take effect on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5th inst.:
From Harlem to Peck-slip, six cents.
From Harlem to 42d-st., five cents.
From Harlem to Yorkville, four cents.
From 66th-st. to Peck-slip, five cents.
Same rate of fare either way.
Oct. 1, 1859. E. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

THE FREQUENT DISASTROUS EXPLOSIONS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, New York, 6 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county-seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stone—good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a summer residence or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—Within one block of two railroads, and five minutes' walk of the ferries, the very desirable three-story, basement and attic brick house No. 121 Pacific-st., near Clinton. The above house has never been occupied except by the owner, and is now being put in complete order and thoroughly painted, ceiling frescoed, slate mantels prepared, basement-story stained, with range, hot and cold water, bath-tub, hot-air furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. The location and neighborhood is very pleasant and respectable, and offers strong inducements to any in want of a pleasant home. Terms reasonable. Inquire of J. W. GREENE, No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, on the Hudson, 11 miles from the City Hall; a beautiful lot of 13 acres; has extended river views, and is finely wooded, with a front of nearly 700 feet on a park which borders the river. This property is strictly guarded against nuisances; is in a perfectly healthy locality, within one hour's ride of the lower part of the City, and is among the very choicest in the vicinity of New-York; might be divided into three villa sites, or for one; is not surpassed on the North River. For terms, &c., apply to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 83 Park-place.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A 3-story basement and counter-cellar brick house and lot, finished in the best style, with hot and cold water bath; wash-basin, marble mantles, grates, range and heater; size of house 22 feet 4 inches by 36 feet, with piazza 8 feet 3; size of lot 24 feet 4 inches front, by 122 feet deep, with two large grape arbors, situated No. 20 South 4th-st., five minutes' walk from Peck-slip or Grand-st. Ferry terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURCHAM, No. 63 4th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—TWO new three-story, basement and counter-cellar brick houses and lots, with all the modern improvements—marble mantels, grates, heaters, gas fixtures, water, &c. Size of lot, 19 feet 2 inches by 78½ feet; size of house, 19 feet 2 inches by 34 feet, in a desirable location, five blocks from the river, situated Nos. 105 and 107 5th-st., between South 2d and 3d sts. Terms easy. Inquire of E. CHAPMAN, No. 111 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 191 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 38 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SITUATION FOR A boarding-house or hotel in White Plains, opposite the new Court-house; lot 110 feet by 300 deep; building in good order; good water and fruit. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. F. JENKINS, Surveyor, White Plains, or M. K. COUZENS, No. 81 Liberty-st., New-York; or to J. H. TRAYNIER, on the premises.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his manufactory and lot of ground, fronting on three wide streets. The new building is 4 stories high, 40x172. Size of lot, 103x172. For particulars, at Nos. 1,009 and 1,011 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. WM. D. ROGERS.

MURRAY-HILL.—FOR SALE, THE TWO SPACIOUS brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop houses Nos. 248 and 252 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., each house is 25x72 feet; a large stable will be sold with either house. Call at the houses to examine them; for terms, upon the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DWELLING HOUSE IN Central Morrisania in good order, containing 14 rooms, with a stable, lot 100x150 feet; price $5,300. $4,000 may remain on the property, $1,000 cash, balance in dry goods or groceries. The owner is anxious to sell. Will remain at the office of James L. Parshall, corner of 5th-st. and Washington-av., Morrisania, until the 15th inst.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOURTEEN NEW first-class brick houses, in Canton and Hampden sts., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.—with gas and all the modern improvements. Price from $4,000 to $5,000. Very little money required. Inquire of S. P. HIGGINBOTHAM, No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

FOR SALE—A MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, in a good location and in first-rate order; has all the modern improvements; will be sold low and on reasonable terms; size, 19x59 feet; lot, half the block. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chesnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

CAIRO CITY LOTS FOR SALE—OR WOULD be exchanged for New-York City property. Four lots of land in Alexander County, State of Illinois, first addition to the City of Cairo, blocks 2, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 12. These lots are well situated on the Ohio levee. Apply to C. T. CURTIS, No. 56 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE House, No. 5 East 16th-st., between 5th av. and Union square built in the best manner. The situation is delightful, and the house of first class. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A THREE-story house, brown-stone basement and trimmings, built by days' work; all the modern improvements, street paved with Belgian pavement. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-STREET, between 4th and Lexington avs., with brown-stone front, high stoop and all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM BEARD, No. 42 East 11th-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPtions, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A very desirable country seat and farm, of 100 acres of land. Improvements first class. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JONES, No. 56 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Containing from 6 to 25 acres, within one hour's ride by railroad from New-York City, situated on the southeastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and railroad depot. The location is perfectly healthy; access to and from the City eight times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence, in the most careful and substantial manner, with all the latest modern improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from two never-failing springs on the place.

The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts.

The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds, in great abundance and of the best varieties. There are six acres of woodland. A fine place for a gentleman doing business in the City, and wishing to live in the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by Railroad, the depot of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to duly appreciate, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises; the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DURYEA, Jr., upon the premises, or at his office, No. 21 Nassau Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTAGE, CONTAINING three rooms, in good order, delightfully situated in the Magnolia Grove, in the village of Flatbush, with about one acre of land and the necessary out-houses for kitchen and negro quarters. It is well stocked with choice fruits—sweet orange, lemon, citron, peach, &c. To the invalid or pleasure seeker this presents a rare chance to secure a lovely spot in the balmy airs of the South at a low price. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT LOWER RAVENSwood, 230 feet south of the steamboat landing, on the ground; can be reached by steamboat *Mattano*, from the foot of Fulton-st., East River. Inquire of WILLIAM MERITT, No. 49 3d-av., or of the owner, J. B., Box No 169 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and out-buildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET IN TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—A very convenient cottage, new; gas throughout, water in kitchen, range; with stable; all in perfect order and newly painted; view of river. Inquire of Capt. JACOB STORMS.

NEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. 658 Post-office, New-York

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, NO. 861 BROADWAY, fine basement finished under the walk; stores, plate glass windows; fine front, three stories above the store; finished for dwelling; mahogany doors, baths and water-closets; painted walls in perfect order; separate gas-metre for basement, store and dwelling over store. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, No. 89 Broadway

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, situated No. 475 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with gas-fixtures throughout, and the Ridgewood water in the yard; is in good order, and will be let low. For further particulars, call at No. 479 Pacific-st.; or of J. H. BROWN, at A. Campbell's, Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET TO A private family, handsomely and cligibly located on Murray Hill, west side of Madison-av., second house north of 38th-st. It is a full-sized, first-class house, replete with modern improvements, will be elegantly furnished, and possession given on the 1st November. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO 129 EAST TWENty-second-st., 25 by 50 feet, four stories high, well lighted, suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes; will be fitted up to suit the tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, A MOST BEAUtiful house on 7th-st., near 1st-av. Parlors frescoed, with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, in complete order. Also, a small house on west side. Rent $525. Gas fixtures and all complete. Possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—TO LEASE—STORES, basements, and cellars, of No. 26 Beekman-st. and No. 18 Spruce-st., in rear; together 185 feet deep; both stores have superior light, and would be let separately, if desired. Location very desirable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE LOWER part of a first-class house, consisting of six handsomely furnished rooms, with kitchen and everything complete for house-keeping; or a table would be supplied. Inquire at No. 26 Clinton-place.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, ON the second, third and fourth floors, front and corner rooms; also the third floor of No. 52 East 12th-st.; also the first floor of No. 48 East 12th-st., for business, societies, &c. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—I HAVE two splendidly furnished houses to let; the furniture and internal arrangements are complete and elegant; gallery of paintings and statuary; located on 23d-st. and on Madison-av. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with all the modern improvements, to let, in a very pleasant neighborhood in 9th-st., between 6th-av. and University-place. References exchanged. Address J. R. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 3 daily.

TO LET.—HOUSE IN WEST 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. brown-stone, 4 stories high, 25 by 60, three rooms deep, in perfect order, and with every convenience. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL NEAT HOUSE, NEAR 4TH-av., with chandeliers and all the modern improvements. Immediate possession. Rent $600. Furniture for sale; price $1,300. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STABLE AND COTTAGE NO. 67 East 16th-st. Apply to TATHAM BROS., No. 52 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS AND TWO BED ROOMS, on the second floor, with hot and cold water, &c., in 26th-st., near 6th-av. Apply in the store No. 455 6th-av.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT OR TO PURCHASE—In a desirable locality, between 4th and 6th avs. and 34th and 38th sts., a five-story high-stoop house, on a full lot, and three rooms deep, if possible, both on the parlor floor and the one above. House must have all the modern improvements. Address ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar-st.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, of quiet habits, an unfurnished room, and bedroom adjoining. Location between 4th and 14th sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Any orderly family of adults may respond. Address C. H., Metropolitan Post-office, care of Wm. Laws, Esq., New Bible House.

A SMALL FAMILY WANTS A NICE TWO or three-story house, not above 30th-st. Would go in Amity, 4th or MacDougal-st. Rent $800. Possession in 5 or 6 weeks. Address at once C. D., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EITHER PART OF A HOUSE, OR A small house, in a pleasant neighborhood, on the west side of the City. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., H. S. M., Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, BETWEEN 30 and 5th avs., and below 20th-st. Rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms, A. G., Box No. 1,859 Post-office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH CONVEniences for housekeeping. Address M. H. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

A NOVELTY WORTH FAMILY ATTENTION.

COLTON'S PATENT FOLDING IRON BEDSTEAD

Is so arranged that part of the bottom turns up, INCLOSING THE MATTRESS, which folds up in two halves. When wanted, the bottom part need but be turned down, and the BED IS READY FOR USE. When folded up, the Bedstead, with the bed, may be placed snugly away in a corner or closet. Thus the occupants of a moderately-sized apartment can turn it into A BEDROOM AT NIGHT AND A PARLOR BY DAY, enjoying in a single room all the comforts and conveniences of two. At the present time the N. Y. W. R Co. are getting up many new and elaborate designs of this new and improved Bedstead.

Manufactured exclusively and sold by

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
HUTCHINSON & WOLFE KERSHAW,
NO. 312 BROADWAY,
Near Pearl-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 266 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 638 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtor.

POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS.
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the Insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

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☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SEC. 8, ART. 3, TITLE 2, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 5TH, 1842.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The twenty-two wards in the City of New-York, (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the amended charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be, and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Whitehall-street, and the East River including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedlow's Islands, in the bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The second election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Rector, Greenwich, Thames-street, Broadway and Morris-street.

The third election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Liberty street, Broadway, Thames, Greenwich and Rector streets.

The fourth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner Broadway and Beaver, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip, and Beaver-street to Broadway.

The fifth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The second election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The second election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey streets.

The third election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The fourth election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Hoverstreets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The second election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New-Bowery and Frankfort street.

The third election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison, Roosevelt and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The fourth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The fifth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The sixth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The seventh election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The second election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The third election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Canal streets.

The fourth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The fifth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The sixth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The seventh election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The eighth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The second election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The third election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fourth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The fifth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Franklin, Baxter, Maynard, Mott and Chatham streets.

The sixth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Chatham and Maynard streets.

The seventh election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Franklin and Baxter streets.

The eighth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Bayard streets, and Bowery.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Market, Henry and Catharine-streets.

The second election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Henry, Market, Monroe and Cathrine-streets.

The third election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Pike-streets, East River and Catharine-street.

The fourth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Monroe and Market-streets.

The fifth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe, Pike, Madison and Pike-streets.

The sixth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike-streets.

The seventh election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division and Grand streets, East river, Cherry, Scammel, Monroe, and Gouverneur streets.

The eighth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gouverneur, Monroe and Scammel streets, East River and Clinton-street.

The ninth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, East-river and Scammel-street.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, Broadway, Canal and Wooster streets.

The second election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Wooster, Canal and Sullivan streets.

The third election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Sullivan, Canal and Varick streets.

The fourth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Varick, Canal and Hudson streets.

The fifth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Hudson and Canal streets, and Hudson river.

The sixth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston street, Broadway, Spring and Wooster streets.

The seventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, Spring and Sullivan streets.

The eighth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Prince, Sullivan, Spring and Hudson streets.

The ninth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the east side of Hudson-street from Charlton-street to Kin. street; southerly side of King-street to MacDougal-street; westerly side of MacDougal-street, to Charlton-street; easterly side of Macdougal-street, from Prince Houston-street; southerly side of Houston street to Sullivan-street; westerly side of Sullivan-street, from Houston to Prince-street; northerly side of Prince-street to Hudson-street; northerly side of Leroy-street to Hudson-street.

The tenth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the west side of MacDougal-street, from Houston to Sing-street; northerly side of King to Hudson-street; easterly side of Hudson-street, and southerly side of Ramersley to MacDougal-street.

The eleventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Hudson and Leroy streets and Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ramersley, Hudson and Charlton streets and Hudson River.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher, Hudson and Hamersley streets, and the Hudson River.

The second election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Christopher, Bedford and Hamersley streets.

The third election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bedford, Christopher and Leroy streets, Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, and Cottage-place.

The fourth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Charlton streets, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The sixth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth street and University-place.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The second election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The third election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, Twentieth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The ninth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and the Bowery.

The second election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Essex, Rivington and Eldridge streets.

The third election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The fourth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, First-avenue, Houston-street and Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, First-avenue, Third-street Bowery and Third-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Bowery.

The seventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Essex, Rivington and Eldridge streets.

The eighth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Houston, Pitt, Stanton, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The ninth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The tenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The eleventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The twelfth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The thirteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The fourteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The fifteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Eldridge, Rivington streets and Bowery.

The sixteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Essex, Rivington and Eldridge streets.

The seventeenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The eighteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighteenth street and Irving-place.

The second election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Irving-place and Lexington-avenue.

The third election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., and 6 P. M. from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—8:30 A. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—New-York for Easton and intermediate places from foot of Liberty-st. No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:30 A. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains of the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 P. M.
The 7:30 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for Mauch Chunk, via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning leave Flushing at 6:20, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. Sunday cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 19, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 6:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains of the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 P. M.
The 7:15 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for Mauch Chunk, via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canand

CLOSE OF THE STATE FAIR.

Farmers' Protracted Meeting—Kings County versus Onondaga—Book Farming and Science Falsely So-called—Plain Talk and Jolly Debates—Procession of Premium Cattle and Fine Horses—Address of Ex-Senator Dix—Albany Matters, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

The Farmers' Protracted Evening Meetings have come to a conclusion. They have been exceedingly entertaining, and it was hard for them to part at last. The three great topics of discussion have been the Grasses, Manures and Soiling. Some of Mr. JOHN STANTON GOULD'S statements on the first of these subjects stuck in the crop, especially of the Onondaga people. They gave him credit for much reading, and thought his alleged facts well worth studying up, but they declined believing all of them without further observation of their own. He insisted on the importance of sowing a great variety of seeds. The speaker said that it had been fully established, by experiment, that only a limited number of seeds of any one kind of grass would live—leaving wide spaces between the plants—but if a variety of grasses were sown, the ground will be much more fully covered; but it is important that these various grasses should be in flower at the same time, that they may be all cut at the time they are of the greatest value. Farmers who have large meadows should so select his grasses, that all his hay should not be ready to cut at the same time; that the labors may be divided, and thus lightened. Six-tenths of all the cultivated land of the State is in grass. Kings County produces 150 tons of hay to 100 acres of land, while the better land of Onondaga only produces 96 tons to 100 acres. This is due to the fact that grass is *better* cultivated in Kings than in Onondaga. The importance of fine and perfect cultivation before sowing grass seeds, was dwelt upon. Grass seeds covered an inch or more deep could not *grow*. Fine cultivation is necessary to prevent too deep covering. Better sow on the surface, just before a rain, is the best way.

The Hon. T. C. PETERS showed how it was that Kings County produced this grass. Fifty dollars' worth of manure was put on an acre for some grain crop, and then the ground being seeded, the crop of hay would be abundant, but not as cheap as Onondaga grass; besides, the first crop of hay is largely stocked with weeds.

Mr. MARKS, of Onondaga, said the census statistics were not so very reliable. He cited the fact that a single little field of wheat in New York City was said to have produced a full crop, and thus it was set down that the average for that county was much larger than the average of any county in the State. Kings County lands are used principally for gardening, while Onondaga is a grass county.

Mr. GEDDES said these statistics were taken from the last State census, which represented a year of uncommon drought, and the most unfortunate for the farmer of central New York of any he could remember.

The discussion was very interesting, and the general conclusion at the close of the meeting was, I think, that Mr. GOULD was wrong in supposing thal the meadows of the State were deteriorating in productiveness, although the census returns indicate such a fact.

"Soiling" was the topic of last evening. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., furnished the text, by giving at length the results of his own farm, which on Wednesday evening he had briefly outlined. He added to his excellent remarks on this matter—for which, on motion of Mr. GEDDES, thanks were unanimously tendered him—some happily-turned sentences on the glorious work of the farmer, his conservative power in the State, and all that, which they thought they had heard before. However, about the Soiling, there was no disposition to cave in at once and own up that throughout the State generally the common practice was wrong.

Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, of Otsego Co., was tired of being led by the nose by gentlemen who live in the cities, and ride out in their carriages two or three times a week, to see what PATRICK is doing, and shell out the money for him to work with, —knowing all that they know from books. Long ago he had learned that out of meetings like this, where he could lay his experience alongside the experience of JOHN JOHNSON, A. B. DICKINSON, and practical men of that breed, where his own theories, if erroneous, would be knocked in the head by their observation, he could get infinitely more than out of all the books of men who invent a theory, and then try hard to find the facts to bolster it up. Long and loud applause greeted this sentiment. ZADOC PRATT, CUATIS, of Tompkins, and LELAND, of Saratoga, continued the discussion. Mr. LELAND got the floor once, while it was already occupied by two others. PETERS, who was on the platform, cried out, "Don't hold on! the Genesee man has the floor; I want to hear him; I've some interest in that quarter. I ache to hear his story." Mr. LELAND kept on talking. "I insist," said Mr. PETERS, "that the Genesee man is entitled to the floor. You have had a pretty good run to-night,—we all want to talk, and shouldn't talk too long or too often."

Mr. LELAND—Are you chairman of this meeting?

Mr. PETERS—No, Sir, but I have been requested to—

Mr. LELAND—You appear to be the most active man here. If I ever talk more or less to the purpose than Mr. PETERS I'll thank any man to tell me of it and talk no more.

Mr. DAY, of Genesee, then had his say, which was to the effect that Mr. CUATIS' peremptory advice to manure with clover-seed wouldn't pay in his parts, where the clover crop failed two years out of three.

Mr. CUATIS explained how and why it seldom failed in his Southern New-York vicinity.

This is the last day of the Fair. The weather has achieved high honors,—this day the highest of all. It was neither hot nor cold; clouds canopied the grounds and shielded the masses from the sun, and the wind lay low. The assemblage was far less than on Wednesday—it was easy enough getting where ever you wished to go. The central attraction was the great ring, where all the premium cattle and horses were paraded. Major PATRICK, dressed in a blouse, and riding a handsome black horse, took his station close in front of the platform whereon ladies and men, several thousands all told, filled the seats that rise one above the other as they retreat and giving all a full view of the track. As the Major called off the list in a voice audible to all the seated multitude, with the name of the owner of the animal, its age, residence and premium, each was led in and around the ring. First came the Durham bulls, and first of all Mr. PAGE'S *Hiawatha*, from Stennett, adorned with the blue ribbon that denoted him best of his class. Third in the line was SIMEON LELAND'S three-year-old, a pretty fellow, the sight of whose broad haunches made a thousand mouths water. Best of the two-year-old bulls was A. J. BECAR'S, of Smithtown, L. I. Mr. THORN'S *Second Duke*, a yearling, took down the crowd of that age. But king of the herd marched the same gentleman's imported three-year-old —*the Grand Turk*—his hide glistening like satin, his neck big enough to tuck a full-fledged thunder-bolt into without choking. The same gentleman's *Miss Gwyn*, a three-year old cow, came close behind.

The milkmen opened their eyes wider yet when the Devon cows, deep-red and thin-haunched, marched by; leading the line, Mr. WAINWRIGHT, (of Rhinebeck,) his *Helena 7th*. Of the two-year-old heifers, JOSEPH HILTON'S *Belle*, and of the yearlings Mr. FAILE, (of West Farms,) his *Queen Anne* won most applause. One lady threw in her bouquet to *Kate Kearney*. Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S best imported three-year-old, as she stepped by.

The little bay Ayrshires were admirably represented in Mr. PRENTICE'S three-year-old bull *Dundee Seventh*, and yearling *Highland Lad*, and Messrs. BROWDER & CONVERSE'S three-year-old cow *Peach Blow* and two-year heifer *Flora Temple*.

Make way for the white-faced Herefords. Leading the rest, ELI P. GARDINER, Jr., of Scholarie, his three-year-old bull, rather than AMBROSE BROWN'S *Cayuga Chief*, to which the people at this distance would have awarded the blue ribbon. Mr. REMINGTON'S *Contemplation* leads the two-year-olds, and Mr. BROWN'S *Don Juan* comes second. The same gentleman's *Young Matchless* comes up as the best three-year-old cow of this breed.

The Alderneys are few in number and scrawny to look at, but for milk and butter they are tall. MAURICE E. VIELE takes all the premiums for this breed, except for the best two-year old bull, which H. S. JOHNSON, of Poughkeepsie, owns. It is a shame not to note the solid tramp of garlanded oxen, but I spoke of them as they were at work yesterday.

The field was now cleared and the horses brought on. First was an escort of honor, not competitors, but simply marshaling the heroes, Mr. BOWEN'S (of Long Island) *Toronto Chief* leading the column, followed by a score or so of thoroughbreds owned by the President of the Society—animals that for the most part looked best to educated eyes.

The finest stallions were GEORGE W. ADAMS' (of Whitehall,) four-year-old (taking the $55 premium,) PETER VAN URP'S one-year-old, Mr. ATCHIGG'S *Gov. Wright*, from New-Jersey, Mr. SCHERMERHORN'S thorough-bred, *Peer*, Mr. BATHGATE'S Morrisania horse, *Cornet*, and G. B. ALLEN'S (New-Rochelle,) three-year-old. When the long procession of splendid horses, brood mares with whinnying colts in attendance, matched teams, and fast trotters had passed, WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s express wagon drove up drawn by ten horses, all *Blackhawks*. Mr. BUTTERFIELD, the Overland Mail Contractor, sat aloft with the reinsman, and he and his teams were loudly applauded as the driver wheeled the long line around the shortest corners, and paraded in curves about the platform.

Then Major PATRICK announced the Fair closed, and invited everybody into the ring to hear the address from the Hon. JOHN A. DIX. Upon the platform, under the great Elm, the magnates were already gathered—Gov. MORGAN, Ex-Gov. KING, THURLOW WEED, JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., Pres. CONOVER, ERASTUS CORNING, and the Judges. The President invited order, and the Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF stood up to ask a blessing. Just as he was beginning, he paused—"The audience will uncover during this exercise of worship," he commanded, and then made a brief and pertinent prayer. It was a bit selfish, however, when he prayed "May our State stand first of the States while the States remain a Confederation." Mr. DIX then began his address.

ADDRESS OF GEN. DIX.

THE FOREIGN MARKET FOR AMERICAN PRODUCE

In announcing, as the subject of his remarks' "The Importance of the Foreign Grain and Provision Market to the Farmers of the United States," General DIX paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the late SILAS WRIGHT. Twelve years ago, Gen. D. had appeared before this Society to perform the vicarious service of reading an address prepared by Mr. WRIGHT, for the occasion of the Annual Exhibition; for death had overtaken the author soon after the closing lines of that paper had been penned. Gen. DIX spoke in terms of high appreciation of the sagacity and foresight which had led Mr. WRIGHT to select as the leading topic of his address the subject which he himself proposed to consider on the present occasion; especially did he consider the circumstance worthy of notice, when he remembered that at the period when Mr. WRIGHT treated of this topic, it was scarcely deemed fit to rank among the great schemes of domestic economy.

Assuming that there will be a constant demand in the European markets for the produce of agricultural industry, Gen. D. stated the following proposition, from which the farmers of the country may draw conclusions, and by which they may be guided in their practical operations, viz.: That Europe cannot raise a sufficient amount of food for the consumption of its increasing population, and that even with the most abundant harvests there will be an annual deficiency, which can only be supplied by the United States.

Acknowledging his indebtedness to Mr. JOHN JAY, for the authorities cited in his address before the New-York Geographical Society, on the "Statistics of American Agriculture," Gen. D. proceeded to demonstrate his proposition. He dwelt upon the inability of the principal States of Europe to develop their means of subsistence in an equal ratio to their increase of population; showed that this calculation has been manifesting itself for years in practical measures, not always the wisest,—sometimes by the prohibition of the exportation of breadstuffs, and at others by the imposition of duties on foreign grains to protect and stimulate domestic production—and argued that both England and France must continue to subsist by imported food. This increasing demand, already largely supplied by the agricultural products of the United States, concerns the prosperity and the progress of this country for centuries to come, and renders the subject one of the most important which can engage the attention of the American farmer and statesman. Gen. D. argued further that these relations of demand and supply gave reason to believe that questions of dispute would be discussed and adjusted in a spirit of mutual forbearance; for no country can afford to quarrel with another from which it derives the means of subsistence, nor can the country which furnishes the supply afford to part with its valuable customer.

Passing to the second branch of his address, the speaker considered the question: Can the production of food in this country be made to keep pace with the European demand for it? He regarded this as a great question of political economy, which may be elucidated by theory, but the answer to which the farming interest of the country must work out in practice. He alluded to the physical characteristics of the settled and unsettled portions of the country; was disinclined to credit the reports of the barrenness of the plains of the Far West, upon which no active population had yet settled, but which he believed to be capable of abundant production; held that the appliances of enlightened scientific research would yet bring fertility out of sterility, and declared that the work of subduing the untamed soil had only just been entered upon. He rebuked the habit of gradual spoliation which has characterized our present system of agriculture; censured the farmer for permitting cultivated lands to deteriorate rapidly; and added that, while the Southern planter has been in the habit of extracting crop after crop of tobacco and corn from his lands, and when they had lost all capacity for production, abandoning them, and emigrating, with his negroes, to new soils, the Northern farmers are carrying on the same process of exhaustion on the prairies of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. Gen. D. dwelt upon this point with great emphasis. He produced statistics to show that the annual loss in the United States, from the abuse of the soil, is to be computed not by millions of dollars, but by hundreds of millions. We know from statistical facts that the average production per acre has greatly diminished. In this State, less than a century ago, the average wheat crop was over twenty-five bushels per acre. It is now about twelve. In Ohio, one of the most fertile States in the Union, and but little more than half a century old, the average is about the same as in New-York. The virgin soil is already half worn out. In some of the Southern States the deterioration has been more rapid, and the average production is still less. These are the legitimate fruits of careless systems of husbandry. They are not merely careless—they are systems of the most wasteful and culpable extravagance. The man who extracts from his land all it is capable of producing, without giving back to it an equivalent in fertilizing substances, is in fact selling his farm in his crops.

Gen. D. argued that this is the great danger which threatens our agriculture, and which we must guard against by timely reform, if we would forbid its diseased work of supplying the increasing wants of the Eastern Hemisphere. He desired to give it prominence, because he believed that there has been no instance in the history of our race in which the fertility of the earth has been so rapidly wasted. It has been thought easier to wear out old lands and remove to new than it was to keep up the fertility of the old by manuring. It was a fatal error, as the condition of our agriculture shows. But for the extraordinary productiveness of the western States and Territories, the old States would at this very moment have been dependent on other countries for their supplies of food. The remedy for all this evil is in our own hands. It is to restore our lands, by manuring, what we take from them in crops.

Returning to the consideration of his first proposition, Gen. D. illustrated his theory, that the increasing deficiency in the production of food in Europe can only be supplied by the United States, by stating the following points, showing the advantages which give us a decided superiority, viz:

1. An immense region, unsurpassed in fertility, yet to be occupied.

2. A more intelligent laboring community, constantly improving through the influence of a free and cheap press, and a social organization which not only secures to every citizen the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry, but gives him a direct voice in the choice of his own rulers; and

3. The great extent to which machinery is employed in agriculture as a substitute for men, counterbalancing largely the advantage of cheap labor in Europe.

He added that he did not venture to make an estimate of the extent to which mowing-machines, reapers and other labor-saving appliances, have superseded manual labor in the cultivation of the soil; but believed that he was within bounds when he said it was equivalent to *five millions of men*.

Leaving his general topic, the speaker passed to a consideration of the agricultural resources of the State of New-York; described the physical constitution and capacities of the State; adverted to the deterioration of the wheat crop, which he attributed to the loss of essential mineral substances; spoke of the peculiar fitness of different districts for the supply of the great home markets; defended Long Island against the prejudice which has declared its central portion an unproductive region; and ventured the prediction that that defamed territory will, at no distant time, become the garden of the City of New-York. Recurring to the distinguishing characteristic, want of fulness in American husbandry, Gen. D. remarked: Every great town draws largely on the fertility of the country for its subsistence, and gives back little in return. The offal and the remains of all the animal and farinaceous substances which are consumed by the City of New-York, given back to the soil from which they are derived, would be worth millions of dollars a year in the productive power they would create. The time will come when a thorough reform will be made in this respect—when our great cities, instead of draining into the ocean and into rivers the remains of what they consume, will gather them up and restore them to the earth, the fertility of which they are gradually wasting.

After a few remarks in behalf of agricultural education, and a compliment to the services rendered by the State Agricultural Society to the cause of American Agriculture, Gen. Dix concluded as follows;

"Before the Nineteenth Century shall have ended, the Island of New-York will be covered with warehouses, and workshops, and dwellings, with a population so full as to be incapable of fur her condensation. He who shall live to that day, and shall stand on the heights of Fort Washington—an elevation worthy of the immortal name it bears—the future central point of the wealth and taste of the great commercial capital,—will look down on a far more scene than that which bursts on the sight from the plain of Sorrento or the classical crest of Pansilippo. For he will look out, not over the sites of buried cities, or living cities abased by inaction and sloth, and on waters scarcely stirred by the keels of commerce, but on rivers bearing on their bosom the mighty traffic of continents, and on cities and shores instinct with life, and liberty, and industry, and intellectual power."

As I write, the audience about the great Elm is not so large but that all can get near enough to hear, and the assembly on the grounds is fast dissolving out of the gates. I could not but mark how well the police stand to their guns. One who had been ordered three days ago to direct those seeking an exit from Floral Hall out by another door, ordered me out by said other door—not another person being within three rods. I pleaded haste—no use. I pleaded the absence of witnesses—no use. I pleaded privilege—the Press "Go on, Sir," said he. I fetched him.

So the Fair is ended and it has been a perfect success. The telegraph has told you what numbers have flocked to it, and how much money has been taken.

GLAUCUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 7.

The closing day of the State Fair has been even more pleasant than the two preceding days, and the attendance quite large for the last day. The address of Hon. JOHN A. DIX attracted a large audience. The warm thanks of the society were tendered, after the meeting, to Hon. A. B. CONOVER, the President, for his efforts towards securing the success of the Fair. After the premiums had been read off, a grand parade of the premium cattle and horses was made, and it was the general expression that no such collection of valuable animals has ever been made on the continent before. Towards evening the firemen visited the grounds in full force, to remove and parade with their engines.

The first premium on engines was awarded to D. D. Tompkins Engine No. 8, of Albany.

The Elliptic Bed Spring Company, of New-York, received the first premium and a silver medal for spring-bed bottoms.

HENDERSON'S new Albanian heater and Good Samaritan cook-stove took each the first premium on stoves and a silver medal.

WINNE ABEEL took the first premium on safes with LILLIE'S safes; also the first premium on hollow-ware and a silver medal on general articles.

The first premiums on sewing machines were awarded to GROVER & BAKER and to WHEELER & WILSON. The first premium for the best specimen-work was awarded to GROVER & BAKER.

SAMPSON, TIBBETS & Co. of Troy, took the first premium on improved platform scales.

GORDON & BALLOU, of Albany, received the premium for damask and lace curtains, and MERRIFIELD & WOOSTER for parlor furniture.

Numerous other articles, which took first premiums, were deserving of especial attention.

The total receipts, up to the close of the Fair, are a little over $18,000; this is about $7,000 over last year's receipts, and nearly $3,000 in excess of the Buffalo receipts, in 1857. The Fair has thus been, by far, the most remunerative the Society ever held,

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

An Imperial Photograph of the "All England Eleven" now on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Also, a fine stereoscopic view of the cricket ground, with cricketers playing.

Copies of the stereoscopic view for sale.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY.

UNDER-GARMENTS, AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS IN THE CITY.

At RANKIN'S,
No. 637 Broadway,
And No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

SAYS LORD CHESTERFIELD: "Few gentlemen of the present day are equal to the delicate etiquette of a *morning call*." We perfectly agree with his lordship that such gentlemen are few, but we know one man who thoroughly understands how to *make* a "morning call," and that man is LEDIARD. His MORNING CALL is—the most delicious and invigorating tonic and cordial bitters ever offered to the public. If you feel weak, it will strengthen you; if strong, it will keep you so. All druggists and grocers sell it. Wholesale depot, No. 37 South William-street.—*Sunday Mercury.*

[Advertisement.]

AN ELEGANT HAT.—One of the neatest and most graceful hats of the season can be seen at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. The style is unlike anything of previous seasons; is very light, of the finest material and make, and is destined to have a great run. He has an extensive assortment of all kinds of hats and caps for the fall season, well worth inspection.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nauseca. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CRICKET.

The splendid match between LOCKYER and STEPHENSON'S side, for the benefit of the All-England Eleven players, will be finished this day, (Saturday,) on the St. George's Ground, Hoboken. Tickets 25 cents. Sold at the entrance of the ground.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human ailments. The Pills will cure it in ten days! The Ointment is equally sure and speedy in its operation on sores and eruptions. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, BECK & CO.
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.—This exquisite moral drama will be repeated this afternoon and evening at BARNUM'S Museum. It is a drama of extraordinary power and pathos, and worthy the approbation of the most exacting.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 7.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	88	1675	N. Y. Central R..	79⅛
22,000	do	88⅛	250	do	b30 79⅛
6,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	300	do	b60 79⅜
37,000	do	83⅞	100	do	b30 79⅜
3,000	Virginia 6s, Trans	94	100	do	b10 79⅜
3,000	Brook'n W. Loan	100	100	do	b5 79⅜
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	103	1725	do	s3 78⅞
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ Ct.		550	do	s3 79
	1st Mtg. Sink'g Fund		300	do	s10 79
	Conv't Bds. ex Int..	84	100	Hudson River R.	s30 36
2,000	do	83¾	150	Harlem Railroad	9¾
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	35	100	Harlem R. Pref.	s60 35⅜
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	49	100	do	35⅝
5,000	do	48¾	50	Gal'a & Ch'go R.	s10 72⅝
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	550	do	72¾
7,000	do	84¾	100	do	s60 72¾
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	14½	100	Reading Railroad.	41⅜
6,000	do	14¾	1000	do	41¾
1,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	92	200	do	42
25	Amer. Exch. Bank.	102	200	do	b60 42
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94¾	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	5
140	Pacific M. St. Co..	72	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60 20
200	do	72⅜	100	do	s30 20
200	do	72⅝	100	do	20¾
50	do	s10 72¾	750	do	20¾
58	do	s10 72⅞	50	Panama R.	s30 117
300	do	s10 73¼	25	do	117½
25	do	b30 72⅞	50	Ill. Central R.	66½
50	do	b30 72½	500	do	b60 67
50	do	s30 72	150	Chi. & Rock I. R.	65⅜
100	do	b30 72¾	200	do	b60 65⅜
100	do	s60 71⅞	350	do	65¾
6	Mich. Cen. R.	43	200	do	b30 65¼
100	do	s60 43	50	do	s30 65
150	do	43⅜	1050	do	65
100	do	s10 43⅜	100	do	s60 64⅜
12	do	43⅜	100	do	b30 65⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	103	100	N. Y. Central R...	78⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	s60 102¾	50	do	b60 79
3,500	Virginia State 6s	94⅜	100	do	s30 78⅞
3,000	Missouri St. 8s..	83¾	300	do	b3 79
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90 ..	88⅛	50	do	b30 79
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st Mt.	103	100	Reading Railroad.	40¾
2,000	Hud. Riv. 2d Mtg.	96	50	Michigan Cen. R..	s60 43
20	Mil. & Miss. R.	5⅝	50	Galena & Chi. R...	71⅞
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b10 72	100	do	72
50	do	71¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 20
100	do	b30 72	100	do	20
200	Illinois Contract.	66¾	100	do	s30 42½
13	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93⅛	11	Panama Railroad	117¾
1200	Chi. & Rock I. R.	64½	100	do	s60 117
19	Sixth-av. Railroad.	140	15	do	117⅛

FRIDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The shipments of California Gold bars reported in our last, as likely to go forward by to-morrow's steamers for Europe will amount to $800,000; it may be to a million dollars. These about wind up the heavy exports of Bullion for the present, as Exchange to-day is down to 110 ₱ cent. on London for the best of the standard drawers; 109⅞ for transient Bank, and 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. for choice merchant bills. The French Exchanges have not gone down in proportion, though the best bills are had at 5.11¼@5.13¾ to the dollar. The Money market continues to work quietly. The Stock Brokers, to-day, are generally accommodated at 6 ₱ cent., and the Discount Brokers get money ₱ cent on very short paper; the accommodations, and 7 ₱ cent on choice lists of paper at 4@6 months.

Business on the Stock Exchange is moderately active and prices at the close this afternoon decidedly firm on most of the Railroad shares. As intimated in our last report, a number of the *short* sellers through September have come in as buyers of New-York Central, of the shortage this week, and new combinations appear to be shaping to put the stock up to higher prices. And this against some very heavy deliveries of Certificates by some of the old *Bulls* yesterday. The price closed at 79¼ ₱ cent. on sales through the day of about 7,000 shares, at from 78¾ to 79¼ ₱ cent. In the Western Stocks there was some eagerness to sell Chicago and Rock Island, on the annual report of the slim business of 1858–59 to 1st July, but the market took the stock freely at 65@64½, and finally closed at 64½@65 ₱ cent. There was nothing unusual in the other Western shares; Galena was steady, and Michigan Central and Illinois Central better, while Michigan Guaranteed was weak. In Reading the fluctuations were frequent, finally closing 41½@41⅝. Panama is steady demand, and a considerable business in Pacific Mail at the reduced prices of yesterday and the day before. State Stocks in fair demand, and Tennessees ½ ₱ cent. better. In Railway Bonds there was a lull in Michigan Southern Sinking Fund; an improvement in La Crosse Land Grants, and a steady demand for Illinois and Michigan Centrals, both ex-dividend. The general market late in the afternoon closed firm.

In reference to the change of Presidency in the Reading Company, the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks:

"A notice in the *Ledger* referring to the Reading Railroad Company, and the probable resignation of Mr. CULLEN, the President, would lead to the inference that there was dissatisfaction in the Board. This, we learn, is not the case. But it is necessary that the Company should have a representative in Europe to attend to certain affairs maturing in 1860, which is now near at hand, and it is believed that no one is so competent for this office as Mr. CULLEN. It is, therefore, probable that he will go to Europe, and the Presidency will be assigned to some one else. But no change will be made until the Board has had full deliberation, and has determined upon a fit successor who shall be satisfactory to all concerned."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since January 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port....	$776,738	$934,268	$1,518,460
Thrown on Market....	308,842	1,044,616	1,814,420
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port...	$82,847,300	$48,703,181	$94,976,417
Thrown on Market....	78,589,357	56,364,922	94,998,577

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool...	1,679	$572,604	172	$55,538	209		$61,637
Mf. of Cotton..	1,349	274,403	167	35,768	38		14,710
Mf. of Silk....	308	244,123	23	12,294	6		4,661
Mf. of Flax....	1,024	232,476	119	25,952	52		9,181
Miscellaneous.	156	58,402	1,006	8,900	53		9,223
Total.....	4,516	1,382,008	1,487	$136,452	408		$99,412
		136,452					1,382,008
Total Entered...		$1,518,460	Total Marketed..				$1,481,420

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ GOVERNMENT POST-OFFICE SCRIP in large and small sums, wanted by B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO., No. 13 Beekman-street.

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 7.

Sight drafts on New-York at par to ¼c. ₱ cent premium.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 7.

Sight Exchange on New-York scarce, and held at ½.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 7.

Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ premium. Gold, ¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand fair; market firm; sales 1,200 bbls. at $3 75@$4 for fine; $4 25@$4 37½ for superfine Indiana and State, from Spring Wheat; $4 37½@$4 62½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $5 37½ for double extras. WHEAT excited and active in the middle of the day, but closed quiet with a downward tendency; sales 11,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 90c.; 82,000 bushels No. 2 do., at 86c.@87½c., in part to arrive; 48,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, at 88c.; 10,000 bushels Canada Club, at 86½c.@87½c.; 14,000 bushels red Ohio, at $1 05@$1 06; 12,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 16. CORN scarce and firm with a good demand; sales 26,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, in lots, at 65c. OATS—Sales 3,000 bushels Canadian, at 36c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY firm at 27c. *Lake Imports to-day*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 94,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and steady. WHEAT active and firm; sales 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring No. 2 at 92c.; 11,500 bushels do. No. 1 at 95c.; 5,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 95c.; 4,000 bushels red Winter Illinois No. 2 at 97½c., and 13,000 bushels Racine on private terms. CORN firm; sales 8,000 bushels Illinois at 88c. BARLEY tends downward; sales 4,300 bushels Canadian at 71c., to arrive, and 1,500 bushels do. at 70c., on the spot. RYE advancing; sales 4,000 bushels Canada at 75c. OATS scarce and no sales. FREIGHTS TO NEW-YORK—26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn. Barley to Albany, 5c. *Imports*—700 bbls. Flour; 94,100 bushels Wheat; 14,400 bushels Corn; 12,300 bushels Barley; 4,500 bushels Rye; 2,000 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—4,860 barrels Flour; 23,700 bushels Wheat; 64,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 7.

COTTON—The sales, to-day, before the receipt of the *Canada's* advices were 5,400 bales; afterward but few sales were made, the market closing at 10¾c.@11¼c. for middling. The sales of the week add up 38,000 bales, and the receipts 60,000 bales, against 45,000 bales for the corresponding week of last year. The exports of the week foot up 26,000 bales, and the total exports to date 80,000. Receipts ahead of last year, 50,000 bales. Stock in port, 156,000 bales. COFFEE—sales of the week, 11,500 bags, at 12½c. for Prime. Stock, 11,000 bags.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 7.

FLOUR firm at unchanged prices. WHEAT steady. WHISKY steady at 26c. PROVISIONS buoyant; sales Bulk and Bacon Shoulders, to the amount of nearly a million pounds, at 7c.@9c. for the latter. Mess Pork, $14 50@$14 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 7.

FLOUR firm at $5@$5 50. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels; white $1 38; red $1 25. CORN active at 93½c. WHISKY advanced; Ohio 28½c.

Commercial by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of colton for the week at 46,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for speculation and 9,000 for export. All qualities had declined to the extent of ⅛d. ₱ lb., while for the inferior grades a still greater reduction had been submitted to. The market closed with free offerings on the part of holders. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, the market closing quiet but steady. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....	7¾d.
Middling Orleans...	6¾d.
Fair Mobiles.....	7¾d.
Middling Mobiles...	6¾d.
Fair Uplands.....	7⅛d.
Middling Uplands..	6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2513. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The Search for Sir John Franklin.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The San Juan Quarrel.

The mails by the *Canada*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City at a late hour on Saturday night.

Our London files furnish most interesting particulars of Capt. McCLINTOCK's successful explorations in the steam-yacht *Fox*.

We give below the latest rumors and reports concerning the close of the Zurich Conferences and the establishment of a definitive peace. They are not universally credited.

It is stated that in the course of his private interviews with the deputations from Parma and Modena, King VICTOR EMANUEL urged upon them the necessity of developing the armaments of Italy. "It is not impossible," he said, "that the present situation, still critical, will compel us to draw the sword once more; and in that case you will understand that I rely upon the arms of those who proclaim themselves my subjects."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who professes to have derived his information from purely French authority which he cannot mistrust, speaks of naval armaments progressing on a colossal scale. According to him, there are now building in the French dockyards no fewer than twenty ships of the line, ten being of the largest and ten of the second class. They are to be terminated within eighteen months. As a proof of the correctness of his statement the same correspondent, in a subsequent letter, introduces the following paragraph from the semi-official *Moniteur-de-la-Flotte*:

"There is going to be put upon the stocks at Cherbourg a second *blindé* (steel-plated) vessel of the first class, which will be called the *Solferino*, and will be on the model of the *Magenta*, now constructing at Brest. The trials of the steel-plated gun-boats just made off the Island of Hyères having completely succeeded, the Emperor has, it is said, decided, that after some corrections, pointed out by experience, have been made on the first model, 50 of these gunboats shall be constructed."

It is stated that the *Great Eastern* would arrive at Holyhead on the 12th of October, and that on Munday the 17th the Queen and Royal family would visit the ship. In the course of the second week of the *Great Eastern's* stay at Holyhead, a magnificent banquet would be given to the Directors by the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

The following paragraph, of some interest to the American reader, is from the London *Times*:

"The British Navy is just about to lose one of the old frigates which played a conspicuous part during the American war—the *St. Laurence*, formerly called the *Shannon*, which, under the command of Capt. P. BROOKE, attacked and made the capture of the famous *Chesapeake* on the 1st of June, 1813, having arrived at Chatham yesterday, in tow of the *Ajax* and *Adder*, for the purpose of being broken up. The *St. Laurence* has been stationed at Sheerness for some time, where she has been employed in harbor service, but the Admiralty have now ordered her to be taken to pieces."

Arrangements are said to be in progress to convene a meeting of the County of Tipperary, Ireland, to protest against the threatened eviction of the tenantry on the estates of Lord DERBY. Trouble is anticipated from the demonstration.

With respect to Chinese affairs, the correspondent of the London *Times* says that, in Paris, it is pretty confidently affirmed that war is not so inevitable as it has been thought to be. It is said that the expedition will be sent out, but not for the immediate and unconditional commencement of hostilities; that it will have the Ambassadors with it, and that, should these be received, and proper and ample satisfaction given for the Pei-ho affair, a conflict may be avoided. M. DE BOURBOULON's recall is said to be beyond a doubt, and it is reported that he will be replaced in his mission by a military man.

Sir CUSACK RONEY has addressed a startling communication to the Dublin journals in reference to the Treasury subsidy toward the Lever line of packets. He says the Administration of Lord PALMERSTON had determined to repudiate the Galway subsidy, and that steps to that end will be taken at the next session of Parliament. The *Freeman's Journal*, in a long and rather angry comment upon the foregoing, expresses its disbelief in the accuracy of Sir CUSACK's information, and sets out the reasons which induce it to arrive at the conclusion that no Government, having gone so far, could now venture to break faith in the manner alleged.

THE FATE OF FRANKLIN.

RETURN OF THE EXPLORING YACHT "FOX."

From the London Times.

The *Fox* screw discovery vessel (Capt. M'CLINTOCK,) which was sent to the Arctic regions at the expense of Lady FRANKLIN, to discover traces of the missing expedition, arrived off the Isle of Wight on Wednesday. On landing, Capt. M'CLINTOCK at once came on by train for London, bringing with him two cases containing relics of the long missing expedition of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. We have received the following from the Admiralty:

"Thursday, Sept. 22—10:30 A. M.

The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Times*, and forwards the accompanying letter for insertion."

YACHT FOX, R. Y. S.

SIR: I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's Final Searching Expedition, which I have had the honor to conduct.

Their Lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavors to ascertain the fate of the "Franklin Expedition" have met with complete success.

At Point Victory, upon the northwest coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated the 25th of April, 1848, and signed by Captains CROZIER and FITZJAMES. By it we were informed that her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned on the 22d April, 1848, in the ice, five leagues to the N. N. W., and that the survivors—in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Capt. CROZIER—were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had died on the 11th of June, 1847.

Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up upon the western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that subsequent to their abandonment one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since been, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth.

Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Strait, the *Fox* wintered in Brentford Bay, and the search—including the estuary of the Great Fish River and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expeditions to the north and west of our position with those of Sir JAMES ROSS, DEASE, SIMPSON and RAE to the south—has been performed by sledge journeys this Spring, conducted by Lieut. HOBSON, R. N., Capt. ALLEN YOUNG and myself.

As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will doubtless be interesting to their Lordships, it is herewith inclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations, and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their Lordships the record found at Port Victory.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

F. L. M'CLINTOCK, Captain R. N.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THE EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY.

MOST INTERESTING REPORT BY CAPT. M'CLINTOCK.

It will be remembered that the *Fox* effected her escape out of the main pack in Davis' Straits, in lat. 63½° N., on the 25th of April, 1858, after a Winter's ice drift of 1,194 geographical miles.

The small settlement of Holsteinborg was reached on the 28th, and such very scanty supplies obtained as the place afforded.

On the 5th of May our voyage was recommenced; Godhaven and Upernivik visited, Melville Bay entered early in June, and crossed to Cape York by the 26th; here some natives were communicated with; they immediately recognized Mr. PETERSEN, our interpretor, formerly known to them in the Grinnell expedition under Dr. KANE. In reply to our inquiries for the Esquimaux dog-driver HANS, left behind from the *Advance* in 1858, they told us that he was residing at Whale Sound. Had he been there I would most gladly have embarked him, as his longing to return to South Greenland continues unabated.

On the 12th of July communicated with the Cape Warrender natives, near Cape Hersburgh; they had not seen any ships since the visit of the *Phœnix* in 1854, nor have any wrecks ever drifted upon their shores.

It was not until the 27th of July that we reached Pond's Inlet, owing to a most unusual prevalence of ice in the northern portion of Baffin's Bay, and which rendered our progress since leaving Holsteinborg one of increasing struggle. Without steam power we could have done nothing. Here only one old woman and a boy were found, but they served to pilot us up the inlet for 25 miles, when we arrived at their village. For about a week we were in constant and most interesting communication with these friendly people. Briefly, the information obtained from them was, that nothing whatever respecting the Franklin expedition had come to their knowledge, nor had any wrecks within the last 20 or 30 years reached their shores.

The remains of three wrecked ships are known to them; two of those appear to have been the whalers *Dexterity* and *Aurora*, wrecked in Aug., 1821, some 70 or 80 miles southward of Pond's Inlet. The third vessel, now almost buried in the sand, lies a few miles east of Cape Hay. This people communicate overland every Winter with the tribes at Igloolik; they all knew of PARRY's ships having wintered there in 1822-3, and had heard of late years of Dr. RAE's visit to Repulse Bay, describing his boats as similar to our whale boat, and his party as living in tents, within tents, within snow-houses, smoking pipes, shooting reindeer, &c. None died. They remained there only one Winter.

No rumor of the lost expedition has reached them. Within Pond's Inlet the natives told us the ice decays away every year, but so long as any remains whales abound. Several large whales were seen by us, and we found among the natives a considerable quantity of whalebone and many narwhals' horns, which they were anxious to barter for knives, files, saws, rifles, and wool; they drew us some rude charts of the inlet, showing that it expands into an extensive channel looking westward into Prince Regent's Inlet.

We could not but regret that none of our own whaling friends—from whom we had recently received so much kindness—were here to profit by so favorable an opportunity. Leaving Pond's Inlet on the 6th of August we reached Beechy Island on the 11th, and landed a handsome marble tablet sent on board for this purpose by Lady FRANKLIN, bearing an appropriate inscription to the memory of our lost countrymen in the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

The provisions and stores seemed in perfect order, but a small boat was much damaged from having been turned over and rolled along the beach by a storm. The roof of the house received some necessary repairs. Having embarked some coals and stores we stood in need of, and touched at Cape Hotham on the 16th, we sailed down Peel Strait for twenty-five miles on the 17th, but finding the remainder of this channel covered with unbroken ice, I determined to make for Bellot Strait on the 19th August; examined into supplies remaining at Port Leopold, and left there a whaleboat, which we brought away from Cape Hotham for the purpose, so as to aid in our retreat should we be obliged eventually to abandon the *Fox*. The steam launch had been forced higher up on the beach, and somewhat damaged by the ice. Prince Regent's Inlet was unusually free from ice; but very little was seen during our run down to Brentford Bay, which we reached on the 20th of August. Bellot Strait, which communicates with the Western Sea, averages one mile in width by 17 or 18 miles in length. At this time it was filled with drift ice, but as the season advanced became perfectly clear; its shores are in many places faced with lofty granite cliffs, and some of the adjacent hills rise 1,600 feet; the tides are very strong, running six or seven knots at the springs. On the 6th of September we passed through Bellot Strait without obstruction, and secured the ship to fixed ice across its western outlet. From here, until the 27th, when I deemed it necessary to retreat into Winter quarters, we constantly watched the movements of the ice in the western sea or channel. In mid-channel it was broken up and drifting about; gradually the proportion of water increased, until at length the ice which intervened was reduced to three or four miles in width. But this was firmly held fast by numerous islets, and withstood the violence of the Autumn gales. It was tantalizing beyond description thus to watch from day today the free water which we could not reach, and which washed the rocky shore a few miles to the southward of us.

During the Autumn attempts were made to carry out depôts of provisions towards the magnetic pole, but these almost entirely failed in consequence of the disruption of the ice to the southward. Lieut. HOBSON returned with his sledge parties in November, after much suffering from severe weather, and imminent peril on one occasion, when the ice upon which they were encamped became detached from the shore, and drifted off to leeward with them.

Our wintering position was at the east entrance to Bellot Strait, in a snug harbor, which I have named Port Kennedy, after my predecessor in these waters, the commander of one of Lady FRANKLIN's former searching expeditions. Although vegetation was tolerably abundant, and our two Esquimaux hunters, Mr. PETERSEN, and several sportsmen, constantly on the alert, yet the resources of the country during 11½ months only yielded us eight reindeer, two bears, 18 seals, and a few waterfowl and ptarmigan.

The Winter was unusually cold and stormy. Arrangements were completed during the Winter for carrying out our intended plan of search. I felt it to be my duty personally to visit Marshal Island, and in so doing purposed to complete the circuit of King William's Island.

To Lieut. HOBSON I allotted the search of the western shore of Boothia to the magnetic pole, and from Gateshead Island westward to Wynniatt's furthest. Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, our sailing master, was to trace the shore of Prince of Wales' Land, from Lieut. BROWNE's furthest, and also to examine the coast from Bellot Strait northward, to Sir JAMES ROSS' furthest.

Early spring journeys were commenced on the 17th of Feb., 1859, by Capt. YOUNG and myself, Capt. YOUNG carrying his depôt across to Prince of Wales' Land, while I went southward, towards the magnetic pole, in the hope of communicating with the Esquimaux, and obtaining such information as might lead us at once to the object of our search.

I was accompanied by Mr. PETERSEN, our interpreter, and ALEX. THOMPSON, quartermaster. We had with us two sledges, drawn by dogs. On the 25th of February, when near Cape Victoria, we had the good fortune to meet a small party of natives, and were subsequently visited by about 45 individuals.

For four days we remained in communication with them, obtaining many relics, and the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice off the north shore, off King William's Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to the Great Fish River, where they died. This tribe was well supplied with wood, obtained, they said, from a boat left by the white men on the Great River.

We reached our vessel after 25 days' absence, in good health, but somewhat reduced by sharp marching, and the unusually severe weather to which we had been exposed. For several days after starting, the mercury continued frozen.

On the 2d of April our long-projected Spring journeys were commenced; Lieut. HOBSON accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria, each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs. This was all the force we could muster.

Before separating we saw two Esquimaux families living out upon the ice in snow huts; from them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William's Island, and that she drifted ashore on the Fall of the same year. From this ship they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron.

I now gave Lieut. HOBSON directions to search for the wreck, and to follow up any traces he might find upon King William's Island.

Accompanied by my own party and Mr. PETERSEN, I marched along the east shore of King William's Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting natives till the 8th of May, when off Cape Norton we arrived at a snow village containing about thirty inhabitants. They gathered about us without the slightest appearance of fear or shyness, although none had ever seen living white people before. They were most willing to communicate all their knowledge and barter all their goods, but would have stolen everything had they not been very closely watched. Many more relics of our countrymen were obtained; we could not carry away all we might have purchased. They pointed to the inlet we had crossed the day before, and told us that one day's march up it, and thence four days overland, brought them to the wreck.

None of these people had been there since 1857-8, at which time they said but little remained, their countrymen having carried away everything.

Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman; she said it was on the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore; many of the white men dropped by the way as they went towards the Great River; but this was only known to them in the Winter following, when their bodies were discovered.

They all assured us that we would find natives upon the south shore, at the Great River, and some few at the wreck; but unfortunately this was not the case. Only one family were met off Point Booth, and none at Montreal Island or any place subsequently visited.

Point Ogle, Montreal Island, and Barrow Island were searched without finding anything except a few scraps of copper and iron in an Esquimaux hiding-place.

Recrossing the Strait to King William's Island, we continued the examination of the southern shore with but success until the 24th of May, when about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschell, a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocket-book was found, containing a few letters. These, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion, that they dropped as they walked along.

On reaching Cape Herschell next day, he examined Simpson's Cairn, or rather what remains of it, which is only four feet high, and the central stones have been removed, as if by men seeking something within it. My impression at the time, and which I still retain, is that records were deposited there by the retreating crews, and subsequently removed by the natives.

After parting from me at Cape Victoria on the 28th of April, Lieut. HOBSON made for Cape Felix. At a short distance westward of it he found a very large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with blankets, old clothes, and other relics of a shooting or a magnetic station; but although the cairn was dug under, and a trench dug all round it at a distance of 10 feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper folded up was found in the cairn, and two broken bottles, which may, perhaps, have contained records, lay beside it among some stones which had fallen from off the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's ensign, were brought away by Mr. HOBSON. About two miles further to the southwest a small cairn was found, but neither records nor relics obtained. About three miles north of Point Victory a second small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickaxe and empty canister found.

On the 6th of May, Lieutenant HOBSON pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Mount Victory. Lying among some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn, was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows:—This cairn was built by the Franklin expedition, upon the assumed site of Sir JAMES ROSS's pillar, which had not been found. The *Erebus* and *Terror* spent their first Winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 72 deg. N., and returned by the West side of Cornwallis island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 60 05 N., and long. 98 23 W. Sir J. FRANKLIN died on the 11th of June, 1847. On the 22d of April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N.N.W. of Point Victory, and the survivors, 105 in number, landed here under the command of Captain CROZIER. This paper was dated April 25, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with: pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, ironwork, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip circle, a sextant engraved "FREDERIC HORNBY, R. N.," a small medicine chest, oars, &c.

A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieut. GORE and M. DES VŒUX in May, 1847. It afforded no additional information.

Lieut. HOBSON continued his search until within a few days' march of Cape Herschell, without finding any trace of the wreck or of natives. He left full information of his important discoveries for me; therefore, when returning northward by the west shore of King William's Island, I had the advantage of knowing what had already been found.

Soon after leaving Cape Herschell the traces of natives became less numerous and less recent, and after rounding the west point of the island they ceased altogether. This shore is extremely low, and almost utterly destitute of vegetation. Numerous banks of shingle and low islets lie off it, and beyond these Victoria Strait is covered with heavy and impenetrable packed ice.

When in lat. 69° 09' N., and lon. 99° 27' W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieut. HOBSON a few days previously, as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned apparently upon the return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured 28 feet in length, by 7¼ feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible, but the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat.

A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any articles of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded, cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also thirty pounds or forty pounds of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within one hundred yards of the boat.

Many very interesting relics were brought away by Lieutenant HOBSON, and some few by myself. On the 5th of June I reached Point Victory without having found anything further. The clothing, &c., was again examined for documents, note-books, &c., with out success, a record placed in the cairn, and another buried 10 feet true north of it.

Nothing worthy of remark occurred upon my return journey to the ship, which we reached on the 19th of June, five days after Lieut. HOBSON.

The shore of King William Island, between its north and West extremes, Capes Felix and Crozier, has not been visited by Esquimaux since the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, as the cairns and articles lying strewed about, which are in their eyes of priceless value, remain untouched.

If the wreck still remains visible, it is probable she lies upon some of the off-lying islets to the southward between Capes Crozier and Herschel.

On June 28 Captain YOUNG and his party returned, having completed their portion of the search, by which the insularity of Prince of Wales' Land was determined, and the coast line intervening between the extreme points reached by Lieutenants OSBORNE and BROWNE discovered; also between Bellot Strait and Sir JAMES ROSS' furthest in 1849, at Four River Bay.

Fearing that his provisions might not last out the requisite period, Captain YOUNG sent back four of his men, and for 40 days journeyed through fogs and gales with but one man and the dogs, building a snow hut each night; but few men could stand so long a continuance of labor and privation, and its effect upon Captain YOUNG was painfully evident.

Lieutenant HOBSON was unable to stand without assistance, upon his return on board; he was not in good health when he commenced his long journey, and the sudden severe exposure brought on a serious attack of scurvy, yet he most nobly completed his work; and such facts will more clearly evince the unflinching spirit with which the object of our voyage has been pursued in these detached duties than any praise of mine.

We were now, at length, all on board again. As there were some slight cases of scurvy, all our treasured resources of Burton ale, lemon juice and fresh animal food were put into requisition, so that in a comparatively short time all were restored to sound health.

During our sojourn in Port Kennedy we were twice called upon to follow a shipmate to the grave. Mr. GEORGE BRANDS, engineer, died of apoplexy on the 6th of November, 1858. He had been out deer shooting several hours that day, and appeared in excellent health.

On the 14th of June, 1859, THOMAS BLACKWELL, ship's steward, died of scurvy. This man had served in two of the former searching expeditions. The Summer proved a warm one; we were able to start upon our homeward voyage on the 9th of August, and although the loss of the engine-driver in 1857, and of the engineer in 1858, left us with only two stokers, yet, with their assistance, I was able to control the engines and steam the ship up to Fury Point.

For six days we lay there closely beset, when a change of wind removing the ice, our voyage was continued almost without further interruption to Godhaven, in Disco, where we arrived on the 27th of August, and were received with great kindness by Mr. OLICK, Inspector of North Greenland, and the local authorities, who obligingly supplied our few wants.

The two Esquimaux dog-drivers were now discharged, and on the 1st of September we sailed for England.

From all that can be gleaned from the record paper, and the evidence afforded by the boat, and various articles of clothing and equipment discovered, it appears that the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror* had been deliberately arranged, and every effort exerted during the third Winter to render the traveling equipments complete.

It is much to be apprehended that disease had greatly reduced the strength of all on board, far more perhaps than they themselves were aware of.

The distance by sledge route, from the position of the ships when abandoned, to the post 62 geographical miles; and from the ships to Montreal Island 220 miles.

The most perfect order seems to have existed throughout.

In order to extend as much as possible the public utility of this voyage, magnetical, meteorological, and other observations, subservient to scientific purposes, and for which instruments were supplied through the liberality of the Royal Society, have been continually and carefully taken, and every opportunity has been embraced by the surgeon, D. WALKER, M. D., of forming complete collections in all the various branches of natural history.

This report would be incomplete did I not mention the obligations I have been laid under to the companions of my voyage, both officers and men, by their zealous and invarying support throughout.

A feeling of entire devotion to the cause, which Lady FRANKLIN has so nobly sustained, and a firm determination to effect all that men could do, seems to have supported them through every difficulty. With less of this enthusiastic spirit, and cheerful obedience to every command, our small number—23 in all—would not have sufficed for the successful performance of so great a work.

F. L. M'CLINTOCK, Captain, R. N.,
Commanding the Final Searching Expedition.

The yacht *Fox*, R. Y. S., off the Isle of Wight, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "FOX."

From the London Star, Sept. 24.

The little screw-yacht *Fox*, now famous, arrived in the East India Docks yesterday. It lay alongside the quay within the basin all day. Her appearance is as quiet and purpose-like as the narrative of her commander, Capt. M'CLINTOCK, now the theme of every tongue. She seems absolutely without a scratch on her black hull, and looks more sober, so to speak, than yachts in general. There is very little ornament about her, but what she has is in wonderfully good condition. The *Fox* is a round-sterned screw; has three slender, rather raking masts, is of top-sail schooner rig, and small poop aft. Indeed everything is small about the ship, save her achievements. She is rather sharp forward and her bows are plated over with iron. As one scans the *Fox* more closely, we detect preparations about her for other dangers than besets the English waters. She looks not unlike a bundle of heavy handspikes, iron pointed at each end, as if for fencing off drift ice. A beautiful Esquimaux canoe is lashed on her larboard quarter. A small anchor hanging over her side, amidships, besides the customary one at the bow, is suggestive of dangers risked and overcome. Outside the ship, at the bottom of the ropes that stay the foremast, are a couple of ice-saws ready for use. They greatly aid the mind in picturing the sort of work required of them. Another singularity in the aspect of the *Fox* is a pair of small antlers fixed at the end of the bowsprit—doubtless of some meaning to her crew, and connected with the discovery. The sole evidence of damage is a newly-broken spar, which lies on her deck, a part of her jib-boom carried away—somewhere on the English coast. In short, there lies the *Fox* looking as unassuming among the surrounding craft as ever hero does among the sons of men when his work is successfully achieved and his rest won.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Curious Evidence About the Great Eastern Explosion—The Inquest a Farce—Conclusions of the London Times—How Stock Speculators Manage Engineering Enterprises—Whether Gas Can Explode Boilers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

One of the most remarkable sham trials on record, considering the age and the country, has just been completed,—the inquest upon the victims of the *Great Eastern* explosion. During its progress the fearfully careless management to which great companies are liable, and the astonishing originality (to use a mild term) of the London Press, have been pretty thoroughly ventilated.

A very few extracts from the testimony, and a review, particularly of its omissions, will possess, I am sure, irrespective of its painful circumstances, a melancholy interest. It was the simple duty of the Coroner's jury to ascertain the exact construction, circumstances and functions of the parts which exploded, and their authorship and superintendence at the time of the calamity,—that haply they might find out who was to blame. What did the jury do? They suffered the whole investigation to subside into a preliminary dispute as to who should pay the damages growing, as it subsequently appears, out of the Company's own carelessness. No questions were asked as to the strength of the fatal casing; whether it was stayed, or whether the capacity of the stand-pipe or safety-valve was sufficient, or about the heat allowed to escape into the funnel, or as to the probabilities of explosions from the sudden turning of water into the heater. The authorship of the monstrously unsafe arrangement was hardly alluded to. A weak and unsuccessful attempt to discover who was to blame, as to construction or management, formed but a small portion of the inquiry. The verdict, apparently a mere troublesome appendage to an inquest, to be done up in the fewest words, though in keeping with the character of the proceedings, was rather less to the point, and considerably more of a farce than the evidence. As a farce, it was certainly ingenious, for it manages in some particulars to contradict what little evidence there was.

THE VERDICT.

"We find the deceased came to their deaths by injuries received from steam, hot air, and water, in consequence of the bursting of the jacket attached to the foremost funnel of the *Great Eastern* steamer, and that the said bursting was caused by the closing of a tap connected with the syphon attached to the said jacket, in conjunction with the shutting off the feed from the water-casing to the boilers, but there is no evidence before the jury to show by what person or persons the said tap was shut off; and the jury further express their opinion that taps are highly dangerous when placed in such positions, and that sufficient caution was not used by the engineers."

Mr. RUSSELL's testimony, as well as what was made known to the jury about the construction of the parts, certainly shows that the explosion might have arisen from other causes than the turning of the stop-cock leading to the safety-valve. Since the jury took occasion to discredit some witnesses, for less weighty reasons, why did they not question those who stated that the turning of the cock was the cause? Such of them as stated, under oath, that, had the slop-cock been open, there could have been no explosion, certainly stated much more than they could have possibly known. Whether or not the stop-cock would have liberated the steam as fast as it could form in the heater, could be determined by experiment, and by experiment only. No man living knows the efficiency of the 750 square feet of heating surface presented to the water in the heater, and the investigation never elicited even so much as an opinion about it. Without being hypercritical, I would merely ask why the term "syphon" was used in the verdict, since the part referred to was not a syphon, and did not and could not possibly have performed any of the functions of a syphon. A part of the evidence, which was certainly not invalidated, by anything except mere assertion, showed that the "tap," as the jury facetiously term the stop-cock, was a safe if not an important feature. Every engineer outside of the grave assembly knew, and would have shown if asked, that shutting off the feed from the water-casing to the boilers was the closing up of a real and ample safety-valve to the heater. We all hope that the sublimely gentle criticism of the engineers will solace the families of the dead, and that the dangerous character of "taps" will reform the engineering practice on the subject. Supposing the verdict to have been all that the evidence authorizes, how twelve men, for several days within hearing distance of a dozen witnesses, and within reach of hundreds besides, can possibly remain so ignorant of the probable accidents, circumstances, functions and capacity of a simple piece of boiler work is something more than remarkable.

The unsatisfactory character of some of the evidence should have at least led to further investigation. Mr. DICKSON—Mr. RUSSELL's engineer—is reported to have said that he (under Mr. RUSSELL) constructed the water-casing under the direction of the *old* company. Mr. RUSSELL is said to have testified that while he had the old contract he kept to the old plan of common funnel.

Mr. M'LENNAN, chief-engineer, says he did not ask Mr. DICKSON, to let the cock remain in the pipe. Mr. DICKSON was ready to swear that Mr. M'LENNAN *did* so ask him. It seems, then, that the safety of letting the cock remain was a matter of dispute before the "blow-up," though several witnesses thought it safe enough after the explosion.

Mr. DICKSON asserts that the priming of the boilers alone prevented the donkey-engines from working. Mr. PATRICK, Assistant Engineer, states that he shut off the casing to keep down the priming; Mr. RUSSELL, that the priming was at last stopped by throwing cold water into the boilers direct from the pumps. Mr. BRITTAIN, Assistant, on the contrary, was positive that the feed was turned directly from the donkey-pumps into the boiler, because the said pumps were not strong enough to force it through the casing.

Mr. PATRICK says that he shut off the feed to both casings at 1 o'clock P. M., and that within two hours he reported it to Mr. DICKSON and Mr. ARNETT. Mr. ARNETT, Chief of Paddle Engines, says that PATRICK never made any report to him at all, except that all was going well, and that he (ARNETT) was never at any time informed that the feed was shut off from the casing. These little discrepancies are somewhat unfortunate, since Mr. ARNETT assures us he would have gone up and seen the cock open, had he known the feed was changed.

The bulk of the evidence was to show whether or not Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL had charge of the ship. Suppose he had. How does this affect the case in hand, viz., who caused the death of the victims. Since Mr. RUSSELL was not proved, or even supposed, to have shut the stop-cock leading to the stand-pipe or safety-valve, or any other cock connected with it, or to have issued any orders whatever as to the management of the feed water and its various pipes and reservoirs; therefore the bulk of the evidence had nothing to do with the case. Suppose one of the firemen had privately fastened down the safety-valve of the boiler, and that an explosion had ensued—would Mr. RUSSELL have been proceeded against as the author of the calamity, because he did not issue a special order that it was forbidden to fasten down safety-valves!

Moreover, Mr. RUSSELL was a guest on board. Capt. HARRISON, Commander of the *Great Eastern*, testified as follows: "If Mr. RUSSELL had not volunteered to work the indicator (*i. e.*, signal the engineers or give orders to them) from the bridge, I should have placed two of my officers there to do it." And the company, who do not deny that Mr. RUSSELL was a guest, have the selfish assurance, over the bodies of dead men, to attempt to prove him in control, so that they can *stick* him for damages! A few extracts from the evidence on this point will illustrate the character of a Weymouth "Inquest":

Mr. McLennan, Chief-Engineer—Witness had never been in charge of the engines at all, and at the time of the accident the paddle-engines were in charge of Mr. Dickson, Mr. Russell's engineer, a guest; nor did he assist Mr. Dickson in the engine-room at all; he was simply a looker-on, with a view to the future efficiency of the engines; he certainly had not sufficient power to enable him to protect the interests of the Company; he made an official application in writing for such increased powers on March 28, but did not obtain it; a large number of things were unfinished; he would certainly have advised the directors not to send the ship to sea.

Mr. Dickson—Witness was never put in charge of the paddle-engines at all; he only assisted in working them, and never gave an order to any one, direct or indirect; he considered the engines the property of the Company, and that Mr. McLennan was in charge; Mr. McLennan certainly acted as Chief-Engineer, and conducted himself in the engine-room as such; he heard Mr. McLennan give orders to get up steam; he set the watches, regulated the water, and tried the brine.

Mr. Scott Russell, builder of paddle-engines—With the trial trip between Deptford and Portland he had had nothing to do whatever, directly or indirectly, as a matter of business; from the day of the fourth trial of the engines, before Mr. Brunel, and in conformity with the contract, he considered that they were entirely delivered up to the Company; he did not select engineers for the trip, but it was suggested to the Company that he and the screw-engine builders should recommend all the engineers; this the Company refused to do, and only allowed him to recommend four of the engineers; as to Mr. Dickson being on board, it arose from the fact of witness being invited to the trial trip and allowed to bring a certain number of friends; Mr. Arnett and his engineers had most undoubted charge of all the machinery, under Mr. McLennan, the Company's engineer-in-chief; in the present case there was no stipulated performance whatever.

Mr. Campbell, (Chairman)—The whole responsibility for the working of the engines rested with the contractors, who had the whole and entire charge of them; in witness' presence Mr. Scott Russell did name the engineers for the trip, and they were appointed accordingly; on the voyage round to Holyhead, if the engines worked well they would have been accepted by the Company; if not, they would not have been taken at all (!); Mr. Russell and his foreman (Mr. Dickson) were in charge of the paddle-engines; witness did not know whether or not a trial trip was provided in the contract.

Mr. Jackson—(Deputy Chairman)—On one or two occasions Mr. Russell had told witness the ship was finished, and the contract completed, to which he always replied that it was not; Mr. Russell applied for the last payment under the contract, which, however, was refused.

Mr. Arnett—(Paddle-Engineer)—If anything had gone wrong he would have reported it to Mr. McLennan, whom he considered his chief; Mr. McLennan called them together and set the watches; Mr. Brunel said he was to go as chief-engineer under Mr. McLennan; Mr. Dickson was not much about, except at starting; Mr. McLennan gave him his orders to take charge of the auxiliaries.

Capt. Harrison—Mr. Russell was in charge of the paddle-engines, and Mr. Langdon, of Watts and Co.'s, in charge of the screw; both screw and paddle engines were at that moment the property of the contractors; if Mr. Russell had not volunteered that morning to work the indicator from the bridge, I should have placed two of my officers there to do it; if I had known that Mr. Russell was only volunteering his assistance on the bridge, I would not have allowed him to take the position he did.

Mr. Crow (engineer of screw engines)—As a servant of the Company he also considered himself bound to obey Mr. M'Lennan.

Mr. Norman Scott Russell—He had to communicate various things to his father; for instance, to tell him when the screw engines stopped entirely.

The last two clauses of Captain HARRISON's evidence are singularly incongruous. The shortest way to point out all the discordant features of the bulk of the testimony would be to copy it *verbatim*. A very few instances will suffice as a sample, viz.: Mr. CAMPBELL's and Mr. RUSSELL's statements as to the appointment of engineers; Mr. RUSSELL's assertion that he and Mr. DICKSON were only guests, *versus* the assertions of the Company's representatives that he was formally in charge of the ship; and Mr. CAMPBELL's very strong impressions about Mr. RUSSELL's responsibility, though he didn't recollect whether a trial trip was provided or not in the contract.

One thing does appear in the evidence pretty clearly—that the Company sent to sea a ship worth $5,000,000, and carrying some hundreds of people, without any responsible head, and without any preconcerted system of management. Not a soul on board knew who was responsible for the working of the machinery, and, according to the evidence, not a soul on board was responsible.

The chairman of the Company confesses that he did not know whether a trial was provided in the contract with Mr. RUSSELL or not. And it appears that even the officers of the Company and the Captain of the ship did not know who was in command. When these facts are added to those mentioned in a former letter, the extremely unsafe condition of the ship, as to fire and as to foundering from open and unfinished bulkheads—the way in which the great Ship Company's interests are looked after will be pretty painfully clear.

Another party has figured in the inquest, who, considering his position, deserves public attention,—Mr. GALLOWAY, Engineer and Surveyor to the Board of Trade.

Mr. GALLOWAY, according to his own testimony, was on board to see if everything was right, before a Board of Trade certificate could be granted, so that the vessel could carry passengers. He reported that the machinery worked well, and that he saw nothing wrong. Then he probably did not notice that one donkey-engine had broken down completely, that it was difficult to keep up the water in the boilers, and that one accessory of the paddle engines was thrown out of use altogether—matters which could hardly have been out of place in his report to the Board of Trade. Mr. GALLOWAY atones in his evidence for any apparent oversight, however, by suggesting, in some detail, what he would have done when the feed was shut off, *had he known* the exact circumstances of the casing.

Of all the evidence, at once oracular and impracticable, which was elicited upon the inquest, that of Mr. GALLOWAY must take the first rank. "He believed that the water must have become decomposed in the casing until it assumed the form of an inflammable gas. The inner funnel then collapsed, allowing oxygen to mix with the decomposed water gases, and the explosion *then* instantly took place." That is, I suppose, that the explosion caused itself. Now had the heater been full of steam, there would have been nothing left to explode. Had it been full of water, since the heater can be proved to have been able to sustain only about seventy-five pounds pressure, the heat of the water at this pressure, some 325 degrees, would not have allowed the said water to remain *as water* after the pressure was removed, and hence it instantly must have flashed into steam. This accounts for the explosion. But again, no dangerous amount of explosive mixture could have been formed at all. As there is so much said about boilers exploding from "gas," I beg leave to give in some detail the highest chemical authority in the world on that subject—Prof. FARADAY, and he is sustained by Professor TAYLOR and Prof. BRANDE, and everybody else who ever made the experiments. I refer to a published report of Prof. FARADAY made, no longer ago than last May, to the Board of Trade, upon the liability to accident consequent upon the introduction of an apparatus for superheating steam on board the Wool

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FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
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Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
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600 EXTRA RICH BROCHE, TWO FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
At $25.

NO. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
have just received a lot of very rich
POINT LACE COLLARS.
Also, Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs,
of the newest designs.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

AT G. M. BODINE.
No. 481 BROADWAY,
JUST RECEIVED
100 SUPERIOR QUALITY BLACK SILK ROBES,
At $35

MOURNING GOODS
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A FULL AND CHOICE STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
to which will be added, on
MONDAY, the 10th,
several cases of
NEW GOODS,
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BRUSSELS LACES, &c.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY,
Are offering a choice assortment of Point Applique, Honiton and Valenciennes, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes and Crowns.
Their made up
Lace Goods, Infants' Caps and Cloaks, Illusion Capes, Berthes, &c., are unequaled for novelty and elegance, and are well worthy of examination.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
PATON & CO., Nos. 341 Broadway and 88 Leonard-st., Will offer all their extensive stock of their superior make of
Linen Sheetings,
Table Damask
Napkins and
Towelings.
At very low prices.
Shirting Linens, Lawns, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 10,
DOUBLE SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES,
$30 and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WORSTED, WORSTED—BUY OF THE IMporter at 10 cents and 15 cents per ounce. Alexandre's gloves, fancy goods, hair nets, French corsets and skirts, English hosiery and undergarments. ELGEN'S cheap store, No. 852 Broadway, east side, between 18th and 19th sts.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,
HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of
PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.,
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chints colors, of the importations of
SCHULTEN & HURD.
PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entire balance of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-knowu Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.
SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.
SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.
DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.
SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.
SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.
ALSO,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.
ALSO,
YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.
The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
NET CASH,
OR TO
PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,
AT
LOW PRICES,

VELOUR D'ASPHAR.
VALENCIA VELOUTINE
OTTOMAN PLAIDS!
Full assortments of these latest and most desirable PARIS NOVELTIES, just received, will be OPENED on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS
That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.
Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT,
are incomparable with all others in the market. At
No. 361. Broadway. 539.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

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351 WINDOW SHADES, 351
GILT CORNICES,
DAMASKS, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, at
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Broadway. 351

AT KINZEY'S,
NO. 223 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Great reduction in prices of needle-work goods, laces, bonnets and ribbons.
1,500 needle-work collars, 6c., 12c., 18c.
2,500 needle-work bands, 6c., 12c., 18c.
BONNETS AT KINZEY'S.
3,000 straw bonnets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
1,000 rough and readys, 31c., 50c., 75c.
RIBBONS AT KINZEY'S.
18,000 yards rich ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
20,000 yards rich new styles, 20c., 22c., 25c.
TRIMMINGS AT KINZEY'S.
20,000 yards silk fringes, 1c., 2c., 3c.
1,500 pieces rich silk trimmings, 25c.
AUCTION GOODS AT KINZEY'S.
Flowers, velvets, lace veils, French laces, ruches, trimmed bonnets, feathers and head-dresses.
Goods at wholesale at auction prices.
KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
All the New Styles, for Fall and Winter wear,
At very Low Prices.
Ladies are invited to call before purchasing.
Cloth Shawlettes, new styles, from $3 50 to $6.
Cloth Basques and Sacks, new styles, from $3 75 to $5 50.
Cloth Cloaks and Burneus, new styles, from $5 to $8.
HEAVY CASTOR CLOTH and BEAVER SHAWLETTES, BASQUES, SACKS, BURNOUS, CLOAKS, and RAGLANS, in all the fashionable styles and colors, from $5 50 to $12.
CHILDRENS and MISSES, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

NEW CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 10;
A large assortment of the
NEW STRIPED ZEBRA CLOTH CLOAKS,
An exclusive novelty.
Also,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED VELVETS,
And CLOTH CLOAKS,
In every variety, latest Paris styles.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

CARPETS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS in every variety of style and quality and price, the larger portion just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever submitted for inspection.
Pmit de Soi Reps and Armures, 24, 26, 30 to 52 inches wide, from $1 to $5 per yard. Also,
100 pieces Bishops, $1, worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Bayaderes, $1, worth $1 25.
100 Two-flounced Robes, $25 and $30—great bargains.
Competition challenged.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Will offer at an immense sacrifice,
A complete assortment of every style of
PARIS SILK ROBES,
Consisting of the following:
Extra heavy Gros d'Epson, two flounced..... $18
Extra heavy Gros d'Epson, two flounced..... 20
Extra heavy Broché, two flounced..... 25
Extra heavy Chene, two flounced..... 25
Extra heavy rich Plaid, two flonnced..... 27
Extra heavy Broché, double skirt..... 30
Extra heavy Broché, two flounced..... 35
Including
A large and beautiful selection of
LIGHT EVENING COLORS.
Also,
A complete assortment of
RICH VELVET ROBES
Below regular prices.

FRENCH MERINOS
OF THE CELEBRATED
PHŒNIX MANUFACTURE.
IN ALL SHADES and PRICES.
VERY CHOICE and CHEAP GOODS!
NOW OPEN at
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE.
SILKS, SILKS.
1,000 Pieces extra heavy
STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS SILKS.
From 75 cents to $1 per yard.
An additional supply of the above goods just received from Auction, will be ready to offer at retail,
MONDAY, Oct. 10, 1859.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
Vienna Broche, Stellas, Reversable Shawls, Plaid Wool, and
LOW-PRICED SHAWLS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES
Will be opened on MONDAY MORNING,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES, only $25. All colors.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES, Velvet Flounced, $30. Choice Colors.
ELEGANT VELVET ROBES, Double Skirt, $55. Worth $75.
Also, SUPER STYLES SILKS, only 6s. PER YARD.

A NOVELTY IN CLOAKS.
THE ROYAL PLUSH TARTAN,
a most superb garment,
will be exhibited this week.
Also, elegant VELVET CLOAKS,
Rich CLOTH CLOAKS,
Black BEAVER BURNOUS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SILK, COTTON AND WINTER HOSE
and HALF-HOSE, all sizes,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY.
Will open on MONDAY, October 10,
5 CASES
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD
WORTH $1 25.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
RICH FALL CLOAKS
Will be opened this week, at
ELLIOTT'S, (late Mackenzie's,)
No. 294 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

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291 LACE CURTAINS, 291
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
DAMASKS.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
Broadway, New-York.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

FAMILY DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering, at Great Bargains, their
IMMENSE FALL IMPORTATION
OF
SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND HUCK SACKS,
DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CAMBRIC, JACONET, AND SWISS AND MULL MUSLINS, &c., &c.,
ALSO,
FRENCH TARLATAN AND ORGANDY MUSLINS,
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS!
We have just received very large invoices of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
at 75 cents per yard, which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
S. S. HUPHILEIT & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY AND No. 88 LEONARD-ST.
We are now exhibiting to our retail customers some of the most elegant designs in
LAMPASUS, BROCADES, SATINS,
WIDE BROCATELLES
and
TAPESTRIES,
Ever shown in this City.
And the usual extensive assortment of
REPS, CHINTZS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

POPULAR TRADE.
500 PIECES STRIPED, PLAID and BAYADERE SILKS
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
Also,
Large additions will be made to the popular $1 and $1 25 Stocks;
Purchased at the recent large Auction sales.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
All the new styles of
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
From the large auction sales,
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 30c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3-plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 84 6th-av., near Cooper Institute.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Want experienced salesmen for their upholstery and curtain material department.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of Black Silks in every variety; Second Mourning Silks, select styles of Irish and French Poplins, Valenciss, &c., Thibets for Shawls in every width; English and French Bombazines; best make English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
N. B.—Two cases more of CUBAN CLOTH, 1¼ yards wide, 56 cents.
Ladies will please observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
The proprietors are selling for Cash:
Brussels Carpet, from 75 cents to $1 10.
Three-ply and Tapestry Ingrain, from 90 cents to $1 10.
Ingrain, all wool, from 45 cents to 90 cents.
Also, Rugs, Mats, 6-4 to 18-4, Wool Druggets.
Oil-cloths, 1 yard to 8 yards wide, at 31½ cents to $1.
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 281 Grand-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in connection with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Would call particular attention to their large and varied assortment of
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Comprising
Ladies silk, cotton and Merino hose,
Gents silk, cotton and Merino hose,
Misses and boys silk, cotton and Merino hose.
Also,
Ladies silk and Merino undergarments.
Gents silk and Merino undergarments.
Misses and boys silk and Merino undergarments.
THEATRICAL HOSIERY.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES
In new Fall colors.

NEW CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
Large assortment of New Fall Patterns, Brussels, Tapestry, Velvet, Medallion, Ingrain, Three-ply and Stair Carpetings, &c.
Also,
Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rings, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS DRESS SILKS AND ROBES.
FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.—Also,
DRESS SILKS AT $1.
Rich Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAIN AND DRAPERIES.
Damasks, Moreens, Satin Laines, and
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
of every kind; also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
Tassels, Loops, Bands, Cord, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
IN LYONS SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
And PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Including the NEW COLOR
MARGUERITE,
NOW OPEN at
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
5000 DOLLARS WORTH OF
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
FROM AUCTION.
The above Goods will be offered
AT 33⅓ PER CENT LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICES

NO. 691 BROADWAY.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
500 pieces Fancy Silks at 56 cts. per yard, value 75 cts.
500 pieces better goods at 75 cts. per yard, value $1 25.
6 cases American Delaines at 1s. per yard, value 1s. 6d.
100 pieces All-wool Delaines, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d., value 4s. 6d.
50 pieces raw Silk Plaids for children's wear.
Lot of Poil de Chevre, 1s. 6d., value 2s.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY.
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
500 PIECES RICH DRESS GOODS.
IN NEW DESIGNS,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
At a reduction of
30 PER CENT.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY.
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
1,000 PIECES
HAMILTON AND PACIFIC DE LAINES,
AT RETAIL,
Only 12½ cents per yard.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

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291 WINDOW SHADES 291
and
WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
Broadway, New-York.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

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391. PAPER HANGINGS, 391.
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
BELOW USUAL PRICES, AT
A. HEADDEN'S, NO. 391 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER SUFFOLK-ST.

AT NO. 357 6TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.,
TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL AND THE LADIES IN PARTICULAR.
The undersigned wishes to inform his
Customers and the Public
that he has opened his
STOCK OF FALL GOODS,
of which will be found some of the
FINEST DRESS TRIMMINGS
in the City of every description; also,
A good assortment of
SHAWL BORDERS, HEAD-DRESSES, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, BUGLE NETS,
LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
and a good assortment of
NEEDLEWORK SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES,
BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
Just received from auction a
Beautiful assortment of
BUGLE-FACED SHAWLS,
which will be sold $2 50 less than Broadway prices.
Bajou's and other celebrated
KID GLOVES.
And a great many other goods too numerous to mention.
Ladies please to call and see for yourselves.
W. EMBERSON, No. 357 6th-av., cor. 22d-st.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
We are now offering to our
RETAIL TRADE
All our best make of
10¼,
11¾,
12¾,
Whitney, Rose, Bath, and Merino
BLANKETS.
Real Welsh and Unshrinkable Flannels,
and Quilts.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway, and
No. 88 Leonard-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open at retail their
FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
WANT EXPERIENCED CARPET SALESMEN.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN THIS MONDAY, Oct. 10,
500 LADIES' CLOAKS, SACKS, BORNOUS,
OPERA CLOAKS, &c.
LATEST STYLES,
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
AND STYLE IN THE BEST MANNER.
2,000 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
ALL SHADES AND SIZES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
PRICE 63 CENTS PER PAIR.

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600 dozen Ladies', Woolen and Merino Hose.
Gent's Merino Half-Hose.
500 doz. Child's Woolen and Merino Hose, plain and fancy.
100 dozen Gent's, Ladies' and Child's
Merino Under-Vests and Drawers, all qualities.
25 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
Every variety of Ladies', Misses' and Child's
Under-Linen, both plain and embroidered,
33⅓ per cent. less than Broadway prices.
Ladies' Under-Linen made to order in the best manner.
Auction Lots of Embroidered Collars and Sets, very low.
A full assortment of Real Laces,
25 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
Jaconet Cambrics, Swiss, Book,
Mull, Namsiok, Striped and Plaid.
Cambrics and Muslins, Bishop's Lawns,
Tarlatans, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrics.
Linens and Housekeeping Goods, from
15 to 25 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season.) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

DAMAGED FRENCH MERINO, BLACK and Colored Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Muslins, Men's Wool Shirts, Drawers, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cedar-st.

COTTON BATTS AND WADDING, ALL Colors and kinds, at lowest cash prices. Twines, wicks, &c. The trade are invited to call and examine.
H. FURMAN,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
Received direct from celebrated manufacturers, and made expressly for service, including
Damask Table Cloths, Diapers,
Sheetings, Napkins, Doyles, Toweling,
Shirtings, Pillow-case Linens, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

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351 LACE CURTAINS 351
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, DAMASKS,
351 BUFF HOLLANDS, &c., 351
Wholesale and Retail, at
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

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90 CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOVE CORSETS, together with all the latest French patterns, plain and embroidered, wholesale and retail. Every style of ladies' Skirts, crinoline, skeleton, steel-spring, hair cloth, quilted, &c.; lace veils, mitts, gloves, embroideries, lace goods, head-dresses, coiffures, &c.
FORMAN, No. 705 Broadway.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY. SALES DEPOT NO. 344 BROADWAY

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PARISIAN, OF GOOD FAMILY, arrived at New-York by last steamer, wishes board in a family where French and other lessons will be considered as equivalent for his board. Good reference given. Address L. M. D. I., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND EXTENSION room will be let, with board, at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated, in view of the park; convenient to all parts of the City. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, also a single gentleman, in a first-class house, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF NOvember. Unfurnished apartments and private table, for a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, three children and nurse. The table must be good, and the rooms large and conveniently arranged. The vicinity of Madison square preferred. A liberal price will be paid for suitable accommodations. Unexceptionable references required. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,922, Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY RESIDING in an eligible and pleasant house in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn, one block from the cars, and twenty minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, would like to let two or three rooms, with partial board, to single gentlemen only. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 83 Lafayette-av., corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a handsome suite of front rooms, on second floor; also, a single gentleman with front room, on third floor; location good, three minutes' walk to Wall-st. or South Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 66 State-st., fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD IS SOLICITED IN BROOKLYN, in a strictly private European family, by two gentlemen; undoubted reference given, and terms from $600 to $700 per annum. Single rooms with closets attached necessary. Address EXPORT, Box No. 2,129 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL FURnished room to let with board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; gas, hot and cold baths, &c., in the house; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 185½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can find pleasant rooms, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, by applying at No. 4 Butler-st. Convenient to the South and Hamilton Ferries. A few doors from the cars.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. A gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Washington-square, will dispose of a suite of unfurnished rooms, with private bath; also one or two single rooms, newly furnished, with full or partial board. Satisfactory references required. Address MASON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FAMILY LIVING in handsome style would let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a handsome parlor and bedroom attached: a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequaled location. For particulars, address HOMES, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, with name and place of business.

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET—DElightful location—No. 135 8th-st., opposite Merc

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
ENGLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 129 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. C. S. CRAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the trust mortgage deed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, sealed proposals addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 20th day of October next, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of fifteen thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER,
} Trustees.

BOSTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1859.

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said Company.

EDWIN CROSSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON,
} Commissioners.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 26, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURteen DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board,
N. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 10th of October. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 34th-st. and 7th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD stockholders are requested to meet at Room No. 19, Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., for the purpose of nominating Directors to be voted for at the election of Tuesday, the 11th, and communicating concerning their interests.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MR. THERON S. KNAPP HAS RECEIVED the appointment of Cashier in the Banking Office of J. T. Van Vleck.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for farming lands in Michigan and cash. The lands are advantageously located, well timbered and watered, and susceptible of high cultivation; are contiguous by rail, plank, and the ordinary country roads to good markets. Farm of any size to suit. Title perfect. Cash and lands will be given for good merchandise—dry goods preferred—to any reasonable amount. Address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

PORTER HOUSES, BILLIARD SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS FOR SALE.—Several public houses now doing a good business will be sold cheap. They have been established some time, and are owned by one gentleman who wishes to retire from business. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
No. 229 Broadway.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—FOR sale, the stock and good-will of a retail hardware store, located in the central part of the city of Newark, N. J., well established and doing a good business, and can be considerably increased. Capital $2,000. Address Box No. 621 Newark Post-office.

WANTED TO SELL AN INTEREST IN A new thing for $3,000 cash, to an active man. Security for the investment will be given, and a guarantee to pay 100 per cent. per year. Address PATENT, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, with real name and references.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS AND FIXTURES of a retail stationery store, located well, and doing a good business that is rapidly improving; express light, and but a small capital required. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. L. GADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER.—A TWENTYhorse power steam engine, locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 18 Mercer-st.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—A Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COAL WITHOUT COST.—TO MANUFACTURers, builders and real estate buyers. Peremptory public sale at Scranton, Penn., a few hours by rail from the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse, Oswego, Erie, Buffalo, &c., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the Wyoming House, forty blocks of ground, within the borough, containing about 800 building lots, 40x140 feet each, beautifully situated on avenues eighty feet wide. The whole power of Stafford Meadow Brook, with a fall of upwards of 600 feet, is reserved for the use of this portion of the city plot. Gas is already generally introduced. The receipts from the sales of coal and manufactures of iron already amount to about six millions of dollars per annum. A rare opportunity presents to manufacturers generally. An unlimited supply of fine anthracite coal of the best quality is guaranteed, at the breakers, near by, in perpetuity, for nothing, and the lump coal at 40 to 50 cents per ton. The labor of thousands of children, whose parents are employed in the various iron-works and mines, can be had at low rates. From a few families eight or nine years ago, the population now numbers nearly fifteen thousand souls. The daily railroad communication in all directions insures a supply of raw material, and facility for the distribution of manufactured articles, at the lowest rates, and together with the fertility of the Lackawanna Valley, of provisions at minimum prices. The experience of the past two years having induced a conviction with many manufacturers in favor of Scranton as the point at which their business can be so safely located and economically based as to defy competition, induces the owner of this property to sell alternate blocks of it, peremptorily.

The lots will be put up, with the privilege of a block, on a credit of two and three years—twenty per cent. only cash being required at the time of sale. All nuisances prohibited. Architectural plans furnished gratis. No dwelling of a less cost than $250 permitted on the premises. Builders can readily obtain, it is believed, twenty-five or thirty per cent. per annum rental for their investments. For further particulars, apply to J. AMSDEN.

SCRANTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

FOR SALE OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—Within one block of two railroads, and five minutes' walk of the ferries, the very desirable three-story, basement and attic brick house No. 121 Pacific-st., near Clinton. The above house has never been occupied except by the owner, and is now being put in complete order and thoroughly painted, ceiling frescoed, sidewalls papered, basement story grained, with range, hot and cold water, bath-tub, hot-air furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. The location and neighborhood is very pleasant and respectable, and offers strong inducements to any in want of a pleasant home. Terms reasonable. Inquire of J. W. GREENE, No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City Hall; a beautiful plot of 13 acres; has extended river views, and is finely wooded, with a front of nearly 700 feet on a park which borders the river. This property is strictly guarded against nuisances; is in a perfectly healthy locality, within one hour's ride of the lower part of the City, and is among the very choicest in the vicinity of New-York; might be divided into three villa sites, or for one; is not surpassed in the North River. For terms, &c., apply to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A 3-story basement and counter-cellar brick house and lot, finished in the best style, with hot and cold water bath; wash-basin, marble mantles, grates, range and heater; size of house 22 feet 4 inches by 36 feet, with piazza 8 feet 3; sashed-in lot 22 feet 4 inches front, by 103 feet deep, with two large grape arbors, situated No. 20 South 4th-st., five minutes' walk from Peck-slip or Grand-st. Ferry. Terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURCHAM, No. 82 4th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—TWO new three-story, basement and counter-cellar brick houses and lots, with all the modern improvements—marble mantels, grates, heaters, gas fixtures, water, &c. Size of lots 19 feet 2 inches by 78½ feet; size of house, 19 feet 2 inches by 34 feet, in a desirable location, five blocks from the river, situated Nos. 105 and 107 5th-st., between South 2d and 3d sts. Terms easy. Inquire of E. CHAPMAN, No. 111 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LANDS IN TENnessee.—Two tracts of 5,000 acres each, of the table lands in Southeastern Tennessee; well timbered and watered; soil rich and fertile; one tract intersected by a railroad, and the other within convenient distance. Ten miles from the lands of the Great Episcopal College. Title perfect. Such an opportunity for a great bargain and investment very rarely occurs. Apply soon to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE MODERate-size 3-story house No. 22 West 19th-st.; this house is 21 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 55 feet in depth; built in good style; brown-stone front; it is in good order, and possession will be given in a few days. It is seldom we have so desirable a house for a small family, so well located, on our books for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 269 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 81 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VAN DERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

EVERY FAMILY A HOME.—THE HOMEstead Improvement Company are erecting twenty dwellings, (brick and frame,) mostly at East New-York, costing $500 to $5,000. For sale, easy payments. We will build dwellings in any eligible location in Kings or Queens Counties, taking payment when desired in mortgage on premises. For plans of building, &c., apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY acres first-rate selected land in Butler County, Iowa, lying together; two mortgageses for $2,615 80 on property in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, 10 per cent. interest payable yearly in advance; $1,000 of Insurance stock. Will exchange for a house pleasantly located in Brooklyn. Cottage preferred. Apply to WM. H. ALLEN, Counselor at Law, No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 19.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily.

MURRAY-HILL.—FOR SALE, THE TWO SPAcious brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop houses Nos. 248 and 252 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., each house is 25x72 feet; a large stable will be sold with either house. Call at the houses to examine them; for terms, upon the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front English basement house, No. 43 East 23d-st., with the lot on which it stands, nearly 20 feet front, with or without furniture, which is handsome and nearly new. Apply to NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chesnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

5,000 ACRES OF PENNSYLVANIA COAL LANDS FOR SALE—Situated in the best region of the State, and within easy communication with this City. Will be sold for cash or exchanged for other property. Address COAL LANDS, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO FOUR STORY brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements, Nos. 150 and 152 East 14th-st. for sale or to rent, if not sold before the 1st of Nov. Rent $1,000 per annum. Enquire of A. C. MOORE, No. 60 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF GROUND ON the West side of 2d-av., near 42d-st., 255 feet deep, by half the block on the avenue; 80 per cent. or more can remain for a term of years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by Railroad, the depot of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., upon the premises, or at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTAGE, CONTAINING three rooms, in good order, delightfully situated in the Magnolia Grove, in the village of Flatbush, with about one acre of land and the necessary out-houses for kitchen and negro quarters. It is well stocked with choice fruits—sweet orange, lemon, citron, peach, &c. To the invalid or pleasure seeker this presents a rare chance to secure a lovely spot in the balmy airs of the South at a low price. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULly situated country seats on the west side of the Hudson. Situation healthy, and view in all directions unsurpassed. For plans, illustrations and other particulars, apply at S. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate Agency, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000 Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, NO. 861 BROADWAY fine basement finished under the walk: store, plate glass windows; fine front, three stories above the store; finished for dwelling; mahogany doors, baths and water-closets; painted walls in perfect order; separate gas-metre for basement, store and dwelling over store. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, situated No. 475 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with gas-fixtures throughout, and the Ridgewood water in the yard; is in good order, and will be let low. For further particulars, call at No. 479 Pacific-st.; or of J. H. BROWN, at A. Campbell's, Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT LOWER RAVENSwood, 200 feet south of the steamboat landing, on the river, a cottage and out buildings, with two acres of ground; can be reached by steamboat *Matano*, from the foot of Fulton-st., East River. Inquire of HIRAM MERITT, No. 49 3d-av., or of the owner, J. R., Box No 159 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET TO A private family, handsomely and eligibly located on Murray Hill, west side of Madison-av., second house north of 38th-st. It is a full-sized, first-class house, replete with modern improvements, will be elegantly furnished, and possession given on the 1st November. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in the rear. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GIEHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, A MOST BEAUtiful house on 27th-st., near 1st-av. Parlors frescoed, with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, in complete order. Also, a small house on west side. Rent $525. Gas fixtures and all complete. Possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—TO LEASE—STORES, basements, and cellars, of No. 26 Beekman-st. and No. 18 Spruce-st. In rear; together 185 feet deep; both stores have superior light, and would be let separately, if desired. Location very desirable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1859.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Canada*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday at midnight. The political news is embodied in various rumors and reports from Paris respecting the settlement of Italian affairs. On the one hand it is asserted, on the authority of the London *Herald*, that a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria will speedily be signed, but that no formal treaty will be concluded between Austria and Sardinia. On the other hand, the Paris *Patrie* states that a Congress for the settlement of Italian affairs will be held at Brussels, under the presidency of the King of the Belgians, and that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is about to be appointed Governor-General of Venetia, with extraordinary powers.

The detailed narrative of the Arctic explorations of the British steam-yacht *Fox*, and of its successful mission to ascertain the fate of the Franklin Expedition, is most interesting. It embraces Capt. M'CLINTOCK'S modest and concise report to the British Admiralty, of the discoveries made by him self and the gallant party under his command. This final searching expedition, it is to be hoped, is the last expedition of any kind that will tempt the perils of these impracticable regions within the Arctic Circle. The letter of our special correspondent on board the *Great Eastern*, and an article from the London *Times*, the first published by that journal, on the new boundary dispute, will be read with interest.

The Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, United States Senator from California, was killed, Sept. 13, in a duel with Judge TERRY, of the Supreme Court of California. The difficulty originated in a political quarrel. In June last, in a speech delivered at the Lecompton State Convention, at Sacramento, Judge TERRY apoke of Mr. BRODERICK in abusive terms, and Mr. B. retorted with harsh epithets, uttered, not in the presence of TERRY, but to his friend, one D. W. PERLEY. The latter challenged BRODERICK, who refused to fight, but intimated his willingness to meet Judge TERRY at the close of the pending canvass. At the conclusion of the late election Judge TERRY sent a challenge to Mr. BRODERICK, who accepted it. The meeting took place near San Francisco on the morning of the 13th of September, and at the first fire Mr. BRODERICK fell, his antagonist's ball having pierced his lungs.

An arrival from Tehuantepec at New-Orleans furnishes news of interest from Mexico. Gen. COBOS, the reactionary chief, had been defeated in his attempted invasion of Oaxaca, and his party dispersed. At the capital there were decided symptoms of dissatisfaction with the conservative government. A conspiracy against MIRAMON had been discovered, and some of the leading participants had been executed. Many arrests were made.

By the arrival of the Tehuantepec mail at New-Orleans we are in the possession of intelligence from California to the 20th ult. Judge TERRY had been arrested on the charge of murder, and a general feeling of indignation at the act prevailed throughout the State. As the commercial news is but four days later it possesses no special importance.

By later news from California we learn that the United States troops on San Juan Island are busily engaged in fortifying their position. General HARNEY has written a letter to Gov. DOUGLASS, intimating doubts of his sincerity, and expressing a determination to maintain the position which he has taken at all hazards.

While off Cape Hatteras, on her way to Havana and New-Orleans, the *Quaker City* had her machinery disabled so as to render further progress under steam impossible. The larger part of the passengers were landed at Hampton Roads, while a few preferred to remain on the steamer, which continued her voyage under sail.

The recent fillibustering expedition has had a most inglorious termination. On their arrest, the company claimed that they had only gone down to the Southwest Pass on a fishing excursion. The United States officers, after bringing them up to New-Orleans, confined them in a guard-house where there were no guards, and the followers of Col. ANDERSON and Captains MAURY, FAYSSOUX and SCOTT, deliberately walked off, while these leaders were each held to bail in the aum of $3,000.

In the general term of the Supreme Court on Saturday, the case of FELIX SANCHEZ, the Cuban lately convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, was argued at length; decision being reserved. The mandamus case brought by the old police was also to have been heard, but was postponed to next Saturday.

The second of the great cricket matches—that for the benefit of the All-England Eleven—was terminated on Saturday afternoon, LOCKYER'S side, as was anticipated, being victorious. The Eleven left New-York for Philadelphia on Saturday evening, being engaged for matches in the Quaker City during the whole of the present week.

The Money Market, on Saturday, was rather active, though not at all stringent, as rates on loans were unchanged, while discounts outside of Bank ruled somewhat easier. A further reduction was anticipated in the line of loans and discounts in the weekly bank averages to be made public to-day, yet this circumstance did not appear to lessen the disposition to grant any accommodation needed by regular dealers at Bank, on 60 to 90 day paper. The movements in stocks were to a fair extent, but indicative of further depression in the share list.

The sales of Cotton were confined to 600 bales. Prices were unaltered. Flour was in less request, yet most kinds were stiffly held, and extra State closed a shade higher. The reported transactions in Grain were unimportant. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Metals, Oils and Tallow were quiet. Provisions were in fair demand. Pork and Lard were quoted dearer. Naval Stores, Hides, Leather and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Sugars were freely dealt in—sales having been made of 1,521 hhds., 750 boxes and 2,645 bags at advancing prices. The freight engagements were limited.

THE MODEL CITY.—It is pleasant, as well as profitable, to ascertain the standards by which the citizens of Baltimore decide their own city to be the perfection of a metropolis. As the judicial tribunals of a community generally afford a reasonable basis for such a judgment, we gave some attention on Saturday to the charge of Judge STUMP, who fined some rowdies fifty cents for riot, robbery and rape on board a steamboat, upon the ground that the captain of the boat had no business to take such fellows on board—or, rather, to put his fares at so low a rate as to tempt them to embark.

An Anti-Reform meeting, held on Thursday, affords another criterion of an equally reliable and authentic character. Mr. WILLIAM PRICE presided, and pointed to his own gray hairs as proof that a man might live to be old even in Baltimore. Indeed, he scouted the notion that there was anything like disorder or lawlessness in that city. But—he went on to say—

"If miscellaneous gentlemen came along, who seemed inclined to interfere with what did not concern them, *they could be accommodated with a bullet through their heads as quickly as in any other place he knew of.*"

How can the orderly character of Baltimore be doubted after such an admission,—or, rather, such a boast, on the part of those who ridicule the idea that it needs reform?

Political Murder.

Within the due limits of journalism, it is not easy to dwell with anything like full justice upon such a story as we this day publish of the duel in which a Senator of the United States has just lost his life at the hands of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. The simple statement of this bald fact is, indeed, of itself a commentary upon the whole transaction more eloquent than whole columns of indignation, sorrow and contempt. For, all that has been done of these late dark years to lower our political life in the popular estimation, to vulgarize the associations which cluster about the highest offices of the State, and to pollute the people's gift of power, has not yet so utterly worn away the splendor from the Senatorial name, nor made the Judicial character so absolutely insignificant that the murder of a Senator by a Judge can fail to strike us all with a peculiar horror.

But this story is not merely the story of an act of madness or revenge on the part of two men who should have represented the best sanity and the truest dignity of a Republican Commonwealth. As we run the eye over the antecedents of the parties—over the history of the steps by which they rose respectively to the stations which they filled, and over the record of the quarrels which led them finally into the field—we sicken with very shame at the picture thus presented with sudden and terrible emphasis to the world, of the working of free institutions and of the fruits which they bear. In this aspect of the case, the death of Mr. BRODERICK, and the deliberate pursuit of his life which appears in all the actions of his antagonist for months before the fatal meeting, dilate into a national importance and significance. Here is a Senator, graduating from the school of shoulder-hitters and bar-keepers, through all the degrees of vile personal intrigue, violence and vituperation, to end his career at last in a murderous combat, which, if it were not of his own seeking, he had at least taken not the slightest pains to make impossible. Here is a Chief Justice, once escaped with extreme difficulty from the anger of a populace stung by the miseries of practical anarchy into organizing Lynch Law, afterwards commending himself by public and brawling abuse of the basest sort to the favor of party caucuses, and, finally, resigning his seat on the bench for the express purpose of slaying a political antagonist in the interest of his party. And both of these personages, when arrested in the act of attempting reciprocal assassination, do not hesitate to escape by pledging their "words of honor" to appear in Court on a certain day, with a deliberate intention at the time to do nothing of the kind; staining their "honor," that is, by a wilful and premeditated lie, in order that they might purge their same "honor" by an equally wilful and premeditated murder!

And what part is played in all this affair by the community in the midst of which these men have lived and climbed to rank and influence? One of these men—the least unfortunate of the two, in that the grave hides him away from the righteous judgment of public opinion, and, indeed, let us also say the least criminal of the two as the tale now reads—Mr. BRODERICK, had twice, at least, disfranchised himself according to the laws of California by encounters like this in which he has met his death. On one of these occasions his antagonist was an office-holder of like standing with himself, his colleague Senator GWIN, who was, of course, like himself, disfranchised by this flagrant outrage on the law. Did the people of California vindicate their Constitution and their self-respect, and deal with these offenders according to their deserts? One lives a Senator, now reëlected by this very people; the other has just fallen a Senator, to be succeeded—by whom? Is it too much, in the face of such facts as these, to suggest that the very man whose hands are red to-day with the blood of Mr. BRODERICK, may dare to seek the succession of his victim, and base his claims to the highest legislative functions in the land on the service he has rendered his "party" by removing a dangerous and determined foe from their path?

For weeks the whole California community had known that a set of politicians, opposed to Mr. BRODERICK for his public course as well as for private reasons, had resolved to urge him into a mortal conflict. Indeed, Mr. BRODERICK himself had just been going through a political canvass, with the avowed intention of fighting anybody who might wish to fight him as soon as the election should be decided. For several days, at least, it was familiarly known in San Francisco that the specific contest in which Mr. BRODERICK fell was on the point of taking place, and the names of the "seconds" of both parties were freely bruited about. Police officers followed the combatants from place to place, suspected their proceedings, "expressed a resolution to prevent the duel," and even went so far on one occasion as to arrest them, with the result we have stated. What conclusion could be drawn from all this but that the people of San Francisco thought political murder an affair which particularly concerned no one but the actual parties in the game? It is gratifying to notice some trifling indications of shame and better feeling in the arrest of TERRY, as announced in our latest dispatches. It is also stated that the greatest excitement exists in San Francisco. But what does this "excitement" mean; or what harvest will it bear? What signs are there in all this hideous history of that masculine and vigorous *morale*, for which men have a right to look, in a community which boasts of its youth—its power of self-government—its lofty civilization? What signs shall we see of such a *morale* in the effects produced by this news throughout the Republic?

The social traits revealed in this chapter of our contemporaneous politics, which differs from so many others only in the more effectively tragic climax with which it closes, are the traits, not of a progressive and healthy, but of an effete and decaying State. Corruption of the meanest kind, personal passions of the most paltry and sensual stamp, the vindictiveness of the later Italian Republics, and the mercenary cunning of the lower Empire, mark the decline rather than the development of political institutions.

This story will carry men's minds back half a century in our chronicles, to the branded day on which ALEXANDER HAMILTON fell, slain by the Vice-President of the United States. But the reminiscence will be found to be superficial merely. There is as little resemblance between the social significance of the two cases as between the personal value of the combatants. HAMILTON and BURR were men who had won their elevated positions by qualities as elevated, and by services to the State which History need not blush to record. And the deed which robbed the nation of one statesman, made the other a vagabond and a fugitive.

The temper of the nation avenged that great iniquity: and the death of HAMILTON practically abolished the duel throughout one great section at least of the United States. What man in his senses will look for any such result from the death of BRODERICK?

The Arctic Revelations.

The veil which so long hung over the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his unfortunate comrades has at length been rent asunder. Nine years at least have already elapsed since all hope of their return was lost, but the despair of seeing them did not lessen the interest felt by everybody in their fate, or the desire to know where, how, and when they met it—by which of the thousand dangers which they braved, and on what spot of the awful wastes which they undertook to explore. There was something terribly tantalizing in the disappearance of two ships of war, manned by full crews, and provided with everything which could give them a chance of safety within the frozen wilderness, whose secret two centuries of courageous endeavor on the part of the greatest maritime nations of the world, and of unheard-of fortitude on the part of the explorers they employed, have not sufficed to reveal. There is hardly a man of this generation whom the noble story of Arctic exploration has not moved to the depths of his soul and FRANKLIN was one of the ablest, oldest and bravest men who had trodden that perilous path. For nearly ten years he himself has occupied in all our eyes the place of interest which we had previously assigned to natural mysteries which he sailed to unfold. He has himself during that period been sought with more courage and more devotion, with deeper fortitude or holier enthusiasm, than those he or his predecessors ever displayed, great as their heroism undoubtedly was, in the search for the Northwest Passage. It is but two years since the United States sent on his track a man of whom the age may well be proud, and of whom his country may well boast as long as religious heroism is a thing to boast of. Only two Winters ago, around every fireside in England as well as here, there were eyes wet with tears over KANE'S noble record of the long Arctic night through which he watched in the brave hope that he might tell the world where FRANKLIN and his men had perished, and we had hardly done perusing it when KANE himself died in the cause. The world had well nigh despaired of ever getting another ray of light thrown on the mystery. The ships had sailed away into the frozen seas. Eight years of pursuit had brought no better traces of the expedition than a few graves, a few instruments, a few vague Esquimaux rumors; and the public had almost been reconciled to the pain of uncertainty as to the exact nature of its fate, by the perfect certainty which time had brought that no member of it was now living. Happily Lady FRANKLIN hoped against hope, was proof against demonstration and against failure; and when both England and America had recoiled from the icy barrier in despair, she launched one more ship on the track. It was a small, screw steamer, commanded by Capt. MCCLINTOCK, manned by twenty-five men, and, as the result proves, all worthy of one another and of the duty they undertook. This last reserve of a wife's devotion has done what all else failed to accomplish. The fate of FRANKLIN and his ships and men is at last known. He died twelve years ago. A year afterwards the two ships were abandoned, and the surviving crews—105 men in all—started on their march southward over the ice. They perished miserably, man by man, along the frozen waste, and their track remains, marked by skeletons, clothing, arms and food, lying as they dropped.

There was but one thing wanting to have made this Franklin Expedition worthy of as noble an epic as that which has immortalized the fall of Troy and the conquest of Jerusalem—and that was that the man who laid bare the mystery which has perplexed us for twelve years should be worthy of the men in whose footsteps he followed: and we are glad to say, this too has been vouchsafed us. The story of Captain MCCLINTOCK'S wanderings, as told in his own narrative, which we publish this morning, forms a worthy close to this great tragedy. There are incidents calmly recorded in it which no tale of adventure has supplied anything to surpass, and which we hope will be mentioned with honor, as long as courageous devotion to duty, in the face of the most appalling perils, finds anybody to admire it. Our age is after all the age of chivalry. The march of Christian civilization may have turned the fire which precipitates a murderous shock, but it has fed the calmer and nobler heroism which, for duty's sake, supports the hardest strain, and fiercest struggle, and sorest trial, not for an hour, or for a day, but for weeks, and months, and years.

The Conferences at Zurich.

The Conferences of Zurich have come to an end; and the terms of a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria have doubtless ere this been signed at Paris and Vienna. If we are to believe the usually unbelievable telegraph, these terms neither "meddle nor make" with the gravest difficulties of the Italian question, leave the fate of the Duchies undecided, accept the ambiguous attitude of the Papal Government, and establish a sort of armed mediæval truce between Austria and Sardinia. Here, it must be owned, are elements of very questionable promise for the future of the Italian Confederation; and such a state of things as it is not easy to believe that either NAPOLEON III. or FRANCIS JOSEPH contemplated when they sheathed their imperial swords at Villafranca, on the morrow of Solferino. In such a peace there can be no peace, either for Italy or for Europe. Yet the whole recent drift of events, so far as any drift at all has been recently discernible in the current of European affairs, has tended to make these reports very far from improbable. The French Sovereign has explicitly stated that when he signed the preliminaries of a settlement of Italy with the Kaiser, he found it necessary to effect a compromise between the rights of the Italian people and the prescriptions of crowned legitimacy. He had to choose, and to make FRANCIS JOSEPH understand that it was necessary to choose, between the alternatives of a new Iliad of Continental war, or of such a peace as might enable the combatants to retire with honor from their actual struggle. To suppose that this object could have been brought about by suggesting to the Austrian Emperor an absolute surrender of all his Italian possessions and an absolute abandonment of all his allies among the Powers of Italy, is simply absurd. France and Sardinia, victorious at Solferino, might reasonably insist on keeping the ground which they had won; but the very idea of a "compromise" excludes the notion of their demanding from Austria what Austria might fairly deny her incapacity to retain. The position on which NAPOLEON III. took his stand at Villafranca, and by the merits of which History will eventually judge the sovereign and his act, appears now to have been plain enough. Austria, in arms, held Venetia to the Adriatic—France, in arms, held Lombardy to the Mincio. England would not look with indifference on the naval victories of France in the Adriatic. Germany would not look with indifference on the seizure by France of the passes of the Austrian Alps. To prosecute the war, therefore, was to imperil the equilibrium of Europe, and with that equilibrium all that Magenta and Solferino had won for Italy. For Austria the prosecution of the war had its perils too—not alone in Venetia and Illyria, but in Hungary, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Russia. Since Europe refused either to put faith in France or to extend help to Austria, why should not the conflict end at once if Austria could be induced to see that she had more to gain by immediate concessions in Italy than she had to hope for from ultimate complications in Europe? Let France and Austria keep in Italy what each held there with the sword, but beyond these limits let the actual state of things be taken by each into the account, and the best arrangement made of which circumstances will admit.

That NAPOLEON III., in urging such considerations as these on FRANCIS JOSEPH, believed himself to be carrying Italy with him, hardly admits now of a doubt. As little can it be doubted that in this belief he has found himself mistaken. The Italian people decline to put such absolute faith in the conversion of FRANCIS JOSEPH to modern ideas, over a breakfast table in Villafranca, as would enable them to accept the rule of Austrian princes under any constitutional limitations whatever. They do not impugn the good will of NAPOLEON towards Italy, nor his sagacity in arresting the war of 1859 at the point at which it was checked. But they do positively refuse to trust the House of HAPSBURG-LORRAINE, and they cannot therefore consent to give their sanction to certain essential features of the programme arranged for them at Villafranca. In this condition of matters nothing evidently is left for the French Emperor but to carry out all the conditions of his agreement with Austria, which lay within his power when that arrangement was made; to keep faith with Italy by leaving her free to decide upon those conditions to the execution of which her consent was necessary, and to close the account for the present. This we believe the peace concluded at Zurich will prove him to have done. The leadership of Italy he leaves to Sardinia; the decision of Austria's relations with the Peninsula becomes at once a broad European question; and it falls upon Europe to settle whether that decision shall be reached by diplomacy or by the sword.

QUITE A MISTAKE.—When it was reported that Mr. HOWARD, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, had declined the gold medal voted to him by the Common Council, his reputation for modesty rose rapidly. His letter has now been published, assigning quite a different motive. He says: "It would be less difficult to paint and gild the lily than to *add to the fame* of the *exalted* position I have the honor to hold;" and, *therefore*, he declines the medal! Mr. HOWARD is certainly happy in having a good opinion of himself. It is something in this world always to be sure of *one* admirer.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—Two attractive courses of lectures are offered to the people of Brooklyn this Winter—one styled the *Plymouth Lectures*, to be opened, this evening, by Mr. CHAPIN, at Mr. BEECHER'S Church; and the other under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, to commence with Gov. BANKS, on the 1st of November. Mr. CHAPIN'S lecture to-night, is upon a subject which cannot fail, in his hands, to prove specially attractive.

Amusements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This charming little establishment re-opened for the season on Saturday night, and was graced with a full attendance of the best classes, and a large representation of our French fellow-citizens. An undoubted fact is the Theatre Francais. It has clutched the prize of public approbation with so firm a grasp, that nothing short of managerial stupidity can interfere with its present and permanent prosperity. The enterprise has everything to recommend it. So far, it has been conducted with laudable spirit, and with a manifest disposition to do the best for the public, and something for art. Mr. SAGE, the Director, has secured a new company for the present season, and Saturday was the auspicious occasion of the introduction of artists to public. A comedy by M. LEGOUVE, called "Par droit de Conquête" was the opening piece, and an exceedingly amusing vaudeville called "le Tambour battant" terminated the entertainments. In the first piece—which is long and softly emotional, but not exciting—M. FREDERIC MANNSTEIN made his *début*. This is the leading gentleman of the company, and the best we have yet had. His performance was characterized by a nice perception of effect, and by a keen regard to the dimensions of the place in which he had to create it. The comedy was selected, we presume, for the express purpose of introducing M. MANNSTEIN, and it served the purpose well enough, displaying his readiness in the lighter phases of acting, and his susceptibility in more pathetic episodes. The other artists were not so favorably provided with parts. Mlle. DANCY was careful and artist-like, and is evidently destined to become a favorite of the first water. M. JUIGNET, the low comedian, is admirable, and achieved the most pronounced success of the night. Without the slightest facial exaggeration, he succeeded in keeping the house in a constant laugh. Mme. ADOLPHE was also excellent. M. TALLOT, a prominent member of last season's company, achieved a new success as the Marquis. Of the other artists we shall undoubtedly have many opportunities of speaking heartily. The real *début* of Mlle. DARCY, and perhaps we ought to say of the whole force, will take place on Tuesday next, when the operella of "Antoinette et son Carabinier" will be presented with all the *éclat* which vivid acting and graceful singing can give to it. The chief *rôle* in this little musical comedy was "created" at Paris by Mlle. DARCY for the *Folies Nouvelles*, and will doubtless develope for us the admirable artistic qualities of which this lady's appearance, though in a very secondary character, gave bright augury on Saturday night.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first rehearsal of the season will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday next, the 12th, at 3½ o'clock.

MUSICAL NOVELTY.—Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON, artists who have won a high reputation in Europe, announce a series of parlor operas and lyric proverbs at the French Theatre, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, commencing on Wednesday next. Two operettas will be performed, called "Never Judge by Appearances," and "Diamond Cut Diamond." Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON sustain the principal *rôles*, supported by an orchestra.

CONCERT.—A grand concert will be given on Thursday next, at Niblo's Garden, in aid of a charitable object. Mrs. JUNIUS T. STAGG will on that occasion make her *début* in public. An influential committee has the matter in hand, and if the individual members will but exert themselves a result will be obtained gratifying at once to the bereaved lady who gives the concert, and to the unhappy orphans who are to be benefited by it.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Accident to the Steamship Quaker City.

HER PASSENGERS LANDED AT HAMPTON ROADS—THE VESSEL PROCEEDS UNDER SAIL.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Nearly one hundred passengers of the steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, from New-York, bound to Havana, have arrived here. On the 7th inst., fifty miles south of Cape Hatteras, her engine was "smashed." The excitement was very great, and the boats were manned, provisioned and equipped, as it was supposed the ship was leaking badly. The pumps were immediately set to work, and ten inches of water thrown out of the ship, but it was found that she was not leaking. The ensign was set "union down," which brought to her relief the bark *Dunbarton*, Capt. CHADBOURNE, of Boston, from Turk's Island bound to New-York. She took on board the passengers and plenty of provisions, under charge of J. Z. HARDOUS and Dr. FINNEL, surgeon of the *Quaker City*, and arrived safely in Hampton Roads last night. Twelve of the passengers and all the officers preferred remaining on board the steamer, which was last seen forty miles south of Cape Hatteras, near the Gulf Stream, the wind being light, though a very heavy sea was running. No serious danger to the ship was apprehended, and no loss of life has occurred.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Oct. 9.

We are indebted to Messrs. DAVIDSON, WOODWORTH, Dr. A. WILSON, and EDMONSTON, for the following particulars of the disaster to the *Quaker City*:

On the morning of the 7th, fifty miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras, the passengers were awakened suddenly from their slumbers by a succession of severe and alarming shocks, which on investigation proved to come from the engine room.

Mr. EDMONSTON gives the following details: "On hearing the shock I sprang up; the cross-tail had first parted on the port side, disabling the engine, which, aided by the swell of the sea acting on the cranks and from this on the cross-tail, had thrown the whole duty on the starboard side lever, which in turn parted about two-thirds of the distance from the fulcrum; the weight of this broken part carried the cross-head air-pump to this side, bending the rod and guide rods, and carrying away the gland bolts of the stuffing-box: the cross-tail being free from the control of the side levers, and under the action of the swell of the sea, carried the cranks over the centre, and they swung in a succession of heavy strokes against the fore-and-aft columns supporting the main shaft, and parted the bed-plates in two or three pieces, close by the two after columns. The starboard cross-tail links, being bent by the strokes of the side-lever, struck the steam-pipe with terrific force, tearing off the felt from the cylinders. The end did not escape accident. The levers being united at the crank pin, the breaking off of the port journal crosstail caused the cylinder crosshead to deviate from the level, and the side rods to move out of their vertical lines; the crosshead struck the deck beams, and the port and starboard side successively, splitting and tearing them into atoms, and raising part of the upper deck. The pistonside-rods were also bent; the cylinders and air pump were both apparently sound, but a more general smash-up has been seldom witnessed. The fires were immediately extinguished, and the engineers set about clearing away the wreck. Great anxiety was been manifested by the passengers to know, officially, the condition of the ship, as it was reported she was making water fast. When they saw the prompt manning and provisioning of the boats, and the working of the pumps by passengers, by order of the officers, this painful anxiety continued till the Captain returned from the engine-room and appeared on deck, where he was surrounded by the passengers, eager to know their fate. He replied, she had made a little water, but he had reason to believe it would not continue; if it did, he would inform them. The passengers experienced immediate relief, when informed their services at the pumps were no longer needed, and the hull sound. Efforts were immediately made to change her course, but owing to the buckets of the wheels being found impracticable, nothing remained but to wait for daylight and relief. At about 8 o'clock in the morning a sail was discovered bearing towards us. Capt. SHUFELDT sent a boat on board, which brought off Capt. CHADBOURNE, of the *Dunbarton*, and arrangements were soon made to transfer the passengers.

This was evidently a severe difficulty, and attended with danger, owing to the heaving and lurching of the ship, but was successfully performed with FRANCIS' lifeboats, under the directions of the steamer's officers. The greatest anxiety prevailed when it was announced that the time had arrived to transfer the ladies and children. They exhibited the utmost courage and coolness. The debarkation on board was no less difficult, but was conducted in the same skillful manner. Capt. SHUFELDT ordered provisions and water for the use of the passengers on the bark. When all was completed, he detailed two of his officers, FINNELL and HARGOUS, to accompany the bark to Norfolk. The *Dunbarton's* cabin, which afforded limited accommodations, was given up to the ladies. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all being ready, Capt. SHUFELDT, from the deck of the steamer, waved a last adieu, which was answered by three hearty cheers from the bark, which spread her sails for Norfolk. On the *Dunbartan* the rescued met kind hearts under rough jackets, ready to minister in every way to their comfort. Capt. CHADBOURNE proved himself a true-hearted sailor. He not only declared to Capt. SHUFELDT his determination to stick by him, but at all hazards to land the passengers safely. On the evening of the second day, he made the Light on Cape Henry, and signaled for a pilot. In conclusion, the passengers passed the night on deck. At 5 o'clock this morning, the steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. RUSSELL, at Point Comfort, took all off to Norfolk. At 7 o'clock to-night, Capt. CHADBOURNE came up to the City. He reports a gale now blowing outside the Roads from northeast, and is very anxious for the safety of the *Quaker City*.

He thinks she will drift in the Gulf Stream to the northward and eastward. Steamers should be sent immediately to her relief from various points along the coast. If drifting, she must be between Sandy Hook and Hatteras, well out in the Gulf Stream.

Still Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEHUANTEPEC MAIL AT NEW-ORLEANS—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The schooner *Star* has arrived from Minatitlan, with California advices of Sept. 20.

The steamers *John L. Stephens* and *Orizaba*, which sailed on that day for Panama, had $1,850,000 in treasure.

Arrived at San Francisco, since the 16th, *W. B. Scranton*, from Rio Janciro; *J. R. Mora*, from Costa Rica; *Brave*, *Chatterton*, and *Tournel*, from Bordeaux; *Louisa*, from Melbourne; *Gibraltar*, from Havre; *Cardovius*, from Hamburg; *Ophelia*, from London. Sailed, ships *Challenger*, for Howland Island; *Meldine*, for Australia; *Crest of the Wave*, for Callao; *Black Lea*, for Honolulu.

During the fortnight business had ruled dull. Arrivals had been numerous, and the market was weaker, though no decline was noticeable, except in candles, which were heavy and lower. Provisions were less firm, and the turn was in favor of the buyer. Sugar was quiet, and refined lower. Dry goods, boots and shoes depressed.

The *Star* brings a large mail and Government dispatches.

The San Juan Difficulty.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS FORTIFYING THEMSELVES ON SAN JUAN—GEN. HARNEY WRITES A SECOND LETTER TO GOV. DOUGLASS DECLINING TO WITHDRAW THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct 9.

Victoria dates are to the 7th ult. The *Colonist* says that the United States troops on San Juan Island were throwing up a fortification on the summit of a hill below the Hudson Bay Company's station.

The Portland, Oregon papers of the 10th publish a reply by Gen HARNEY to Gov. DOUGLASS' letter of Aug. 30th, in which he accepts DOUGLASS' explanation as an apology for his past conduct, but evidently reposes no faith in the Governor's professions, and declines to withdraw his troops from San Juan until the pleasure of President BUCHANAN is known on the subject.

The Nicaragua Expedition.

THE LEADERS CARRIED TO NEW-ORLEANS AND HELD TO BAIL—THE FOLLOWERS PERMITTED TO ESCAPE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The Fillibusters have arrived, in custody of the United States Marshal. Capts. MAURY, FASSAUX and Scott, and Col. ANDERSON have been held to bail in $3,000 each to answer. The rest of the men were left at the Barracks, below the city, and have since decamped, there being no guard there, the Fillibusters, having made the soldiers leave the barracks while coming up the river. They state that they were on a fishing party.

Important from Mexico.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION AT THE CITY OF MEXICO—ARREST AND EXECUTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS—DEFEAT OF GEN. COBOS IN OAXACA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 9.

By the schooner *Star* we have Vera Cruz dates to the 25th, and City of Mexico to the 22d ult.

A conspiracy on the part of the leading officers in MIRAMON'S army, with the object to overthrow MIRAMON and recognize the Liberals, was divulged the day before, and the execution of the officers would take place on the 25th. The other conspirators not in the army would not, it was supposed, be punished.

At Vera Cruz active preparations were making to seize upon Jalapa, Cordova, and the capital.

COBOS' Division was entirely routed on the 12th by the Liberals of Oajaca; a large number of prisoners were taken, but were pardoned.

The Church party had taken MORENO and others, and they had been shot.

Minister OTWAY leaves on the British steamer Oct. 5.

Mr. CONNER, Consul at Mazatlan, is on board the *Star*. He has secured concessions of great advantage to our commerce on the western coast.

The British ship-of-war *Calypso* was engaged in smuggling $400,000 from a port near San Blas.

Attempted Escape of Prisoners.

HENRY EMERSON AND JOHN GIFFORD INDICTED FOR AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

NEWARK, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 9.

HENRY EMERSON and JOHN GIFFORD, of New-York, in confinement in the Essex County jail on a charge of passing counterfeit money, have also been indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to escape from jail. EMERSON'S wife procured a key to be made in New-York from a cast in soap, furnished to her by EMERSON, or some one connected with the prison, which would unlock all the doors between EMERSON and liberty. This key was secreted in the clothing of a child, taken to see EMERSON, and thus he obtained possession of it. The scheme was detected by a New-York officer, and on searching, the warden of the jail found the key secreted in EMERSON'S cell.

From Philadelphia.

THE SUNDAY RAILROAD QUESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 8.

Judge LUDLOW, this morning, delivered his decision in the case of WM. H. JEANDELLE, charged with a breach of the peace in running a passenger railway car on the Sabbath and the discharge of the defendant, the arrest having been premature.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM GUN-BOAT PAWNEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The steam gun-boat *Pawnee* was launched in fine style at noon, to-day, from the Navy-yard. Ten thousand spectators were present. She was christened by Miss GRACE TYLER, the daughter of ROBERT TYLER, with a salute was fired.

Burning of the Brig Sabine, &c.

SAFETY OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Galveston advices of the 7th state that the brig *Sabine*, from New-York 3d ult. for Galveston, had been burned fifteen miles from that city. The passengers and crew took to the boat, and after two days' exposure, landed at Matagorda.

The yellow fever is very fatal at Houston. Ten deaths were occurring per day.

Affairs at Boston.

ACQUITTAL OF COLGAN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 8.

WM. COLGAN, charged with manslaughter in killing JUSTIN MCCARTY, on Lincoln-street, in June last, was, this morning, acquitted in the criminal Superior Court and discharged.

An Amicable Duel.

MCGAW DECLINES TO SHOOT A PARTRIDGE.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Saturday, Oct. 8.

Mr. PARTRIDGE, editor of the Vicksburgh *Whig*, and Mr. MCGAW, late a candidate for representative in the State Legislature, had a hostile meeting at De Soto City, to-day, but the affair was amicably adjusted before any shots had been exchanged.

From the Territory of Nevada.

SUCCESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL TICKET.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The election in Nevada Territory came off on the 7th ult. The Constitution framed in July was adopted by 400 majority, and a full territorial ticket elected, headed by ISAAC ROUPE, as Governor.

The Utah Mail.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF MCKENZIE, THE FORGER.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The Utah Mail brings intelligence of the trial and sentence to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of MCKENZIE, the forger of Government checks.

Arrest of Chauncey Johnson.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 9.

CHAUNCEY JOHNSON, a well-known New-York burglar, recently from Sing Sing, was arrested at the Revere House by New-York officers who have been on his track since his escape from prison.

From Washington.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

D. W. BROWN contemplates an early resignation as chief of the Agricultural branch of the Patent Office. This event has been anticipated for some weeks past.

State Fair—A Correction.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The statement that WINNE & ABEEL took first premiums at the State Fair, for Lillie's safe and for hollow-ware, was incorrect. The premiums in question were awarded to other parties.

The Santa Fe Mail Attacked by Indians—The Conductor and his Brother Murdered.

Advices have been received at the Post-Office Department from Independence, (Mo.,) stating that the Santa Fe mail, which left Independence on the 19th ult., had been attacked by a party of Kiowa Indians on

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS—MR. GARRISON SELLS OUT HIS INTEREST.—The one-half interest in the steamers *Cortes*, *Uncle Sam*, *Sierra Nevada* and *Orizaba*, owned by Mr. C. K. GARRISON, has been disposed of by him to Commodore VANDERBILT for $450,000. This change has been brought about by the recent consolidation effected between Messrs. VANDERBILT and ROBERTS. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. GARRISON to induce him to merge his interest with that of these parties, but a positive refusal to do so determined Mr. VANDERBILT to buy him out, rather than to dispose of a portion of the stock in the new Company to Mr. GARRISON, who offered to purchase. The ships of the old United States Mail Line are now held in trust. When the time comes for them to be disposed of, it is rumored that Mr. ROBERTS will purchase them and add them to those owned by Mr. VANDERBILT. A fleet of seventeen steamships will thus be formed, and the new Company will thus be enabled to run a weekly line to California. It is understood that the Nicaragua route is to be reopened, and the mail carried that way. This will add $37,500 to the present contract. Mr. VANDERBILT takes immediate control of the ships, and an agent goes by the next steamer to superintend the business on the other side. Mr. GARRISON was strongly solicited to assume that position, but declined to do so upon any terms, preferring to remain in New-York, where he intends to establish himself in his original business—that of banking.

THE FURTHER WIDENING OF WORTH-STREET.—The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Aldermen, met at 2 P. M., Saturday, in Room No. 8 City Hall. A number of papers of no public importance were considered, and the petition asking the Aldermen to concur with the Councilmen in directing that Worth-street be widened from Baxter-street to Chatham-square came before the Committee. Mr. ISAAC O. BARKER stated that there was a remonstrance now in the hands of certain persons opposing the widening; since the Councilmen had acted on this matter he had seen about twenty persons who were opposed to it and desired to sign the remonstrance. He therefore asked for an adjournment, in order that the remonstrants might have time to present their objections to the Committee. Alderman BOOLE stated that the Committee would finally dispose of this matter a week from to-day, and the Coumittee adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

HEAVY BROKERAGE.—WILLIAM HERTZBERGER, a Prussian, who has resided at Tonawanda, Niagara Co., N. Y., came to the City a few days since, *en route* to his native land. He stopped at Freeman's Hotel, and being desirous of exchanging his money—consisting of United States gold coin—for an equivalent amount in Prussian currency, requested his landlord to introduce him to a reliable broker. The latter, as Mr. HERTZBERGER found out, after his gold had been exchanged, that he had $932 less than the original amount. The case was laid before the Mayor and Alderman BRADY, and the latter caused the arrest of Freeman. NATHAN was also taken into custody, but was discharged on his parole. No decision in the matter has yet been made.

ILLNESS OF CAPT. BOWNE.—Capt. J. Q. BOWNE, for many years the efficient Agent of the New York Board of Underwriters, was prostrated Friday evening by an attack of paralysis which affected his whole left side, and deprived him of speech. The duties of Capt. BOWNE have necessarily been arduous, and while engaged in rescuing the property of insurers from wrecks which have frequently occurred upon the neighboring coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey, for the last few years, he has, on several occasions been exposed to unusual hardships, and two or three times he came near perishing from cold or drowning. These exposures have undoubtedly been the cause of this paralytic attack.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mrs. ROSEVELT, of New-Rochelle, was returning in her carriage, from a visit near Prospect Hill, a few evenings since, a man who had been concealed by the roadside, rushed out and attempted to get into the wagon. Mrs. R., who was alone, struck her assailant with the whip and urged her horse to the top of his speed. The man replied by aiming a blow at the lady with a club. A stone which he hurled at her, also hit Mrs. ROSEVELT, and partially stunned her, but she managed to escape in an exhausted and almost insensible condition, after a drive of several miles. Her injuries are not regarded as dangerous.

FIRE IN WEST NINETEENTH-STREET.—A fire took place in the carpenter shop, No 129 West Nineteenth-street, occupied by DUNN & SELKARG, Saturday evening. The stock was damaged about $500; it is insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The building is owned by E. FREEMAN, and was damaged to the amount of about $100, and is insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. A fireman named HANSING GALE, while at work at the fire, fell from a shed to the ground, and broke both of his arms. He was taken to his residence, No. 138 Seventh-avenue.

THE CASUALTY ON THE STEAM-TUG ACTIVE.—JOHN HARDIGAN, another of the three young men who were so seriously scalded, on the 2d inst., while lying on the boiler of the steam-tug *Active*, died on Friday night at the City Hospital. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and evidence was given similar to that taken at the inquest of the first victim, FRANCIS HARRIS, viz.: that the lads loosened the rope which held the cover of the man-hole in position, thereby causing it to drop within the boiler and splash the hot water over them. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.—A woman named ALICE FERGUSON, supposed to be insane, ran into the butcher's shop at No. 123 Pitt-street, on Saturday, seized a large knife and drew it across her throat, severing the trachea. She was taken to the Station-house and received surgical aid, after which she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. A disagreement with her husband was given as the reason of her desire to die.

THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY COMPANY.—The following gentlemen were recently elected Directors of the Weehawken Ferry Company: Nathaniel Dole, Dudley S. Gregory, Francis Price, Jeremiah Lothrop, R. M. Price, Horace J. Moody, Edward M. Shaw, William W. Niles and Jeremiah P. Tappan. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors NATHANIEL DOLE was chosen President; R. M. PRICE, Vice-President; JEREMIAH LOTHROP, Treasurer and Superintendent; A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEITCH, left this port on Saturday afternoon, for Havre, *via* Southampton, with 256 passengers and $764,726 52 in specie. The screw-steamer *City of Baltimore* (British) took her departure about the same hour, for Liverpool, carrying 46 cabin and 180 steerage passengers; also $23,255 in specie.

A BOAT RUN DOWN AND THREE LIVES LOST.—The steamer *Thomas Powell*, while on her way to Newburgh, Saturday evening, ran down a boat containing four men, three of whom were drowned. On account of the darkness neither officers or passengers saw the small boat until it was too late to prevent the accident.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The Fair continues with additional attractions from day to day, and without abatement in the number of visitors. On Tuesday, and the two ensuing days, the Fawkes' Steam Plow is to be tested at Hamilton-square.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 30	164	89	253
Admitted to Oct. 7	33	25	58
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	20	51
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at date	163	90	253
Males			206
Females			47

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE KNIFE.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a party of half-intoxicated men got into a fight in Van Brunt, near Williams-street, South Brooklyn. During its progress a participant, named JAMES GALLAGHER, was stabbed three times in the breast. The wounds though severe are not considered mortal. Officers TOOMEY and POWERS, of the Third Precinct Police, subsequently arrested JOHN MOODY and THOMAS WILLIS, both plumbers, on a charge of having participated in the affray, and they were committed for examination.

NEW-YORK ROWDIES.—Two New-York rowdies, while under the influence of liquor, last evening, took possession of the stoop of a house on De Bevoise-street, near De Kalb-avenue. When requested to leave by the occupant of the house, they became abusive, and finally drew knives, which they flourished and threatened to use. They were fortunately secured in time to prevent any serious consequences.

ACCIDENT ON THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.—One of the locomotives used upon the Flushing Railroad was thrown off the track, on Saturday morning, by the careless displacement of a switch near the Hunter's Point depôt. The engine was but little damaged, and one man, the carpenter of the road, was slightly injured. The accident caused the interruption of the mid-day trips, but travel was resumed in the evening.

MORTALITY.—There were only 125 deaths in this city last week—males, 63; females, 62. The principal diseases were: Consumption, of which 14 died marasmus, 9; scarlet fever, 5; cholera infantum, 5 and typhoid fever, 3. Thirty-six were under 1 year old, and 100 of the 125 were born in this country.

THE COURTS.—The October Term of the City Court will be opened to-day, when the first twenty cases on the calendar will be called. A General Term of the Supreme Court will also be held this week at the City Hall.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The colored voters have, after mature deliberation, decided to support the Republican nominees at the approaching election.

LARGE RECEIPTS AT THE STATE FAIR.—The receipts at the State Fair, at Albany, were $18,153. The total receipts at Syracuse, last year, were $10,812, increase over 1858, $7,137. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The largest receipts at any previous exhibition of the Society, were those obtained in Buffalo, in 1857. The Treasurer's Report for that year shows an aggregate of $15,073 89. The returns of the present year, in all parts, are therefore $3,959 56 *in excess of any preceding show.*"

SPORTING NEWS.

Termination of the Second Great Cricket Match—Departure of the All-England Eleven for Philadelphia.

At the drawing of the wickets on Friday afternoon, it will be remembered that LOCKYER's side had handsomely finished their second innings, having made, in all, 223 runs, against 93 for the first innings of STEPHENSON's side. On Saturday morning, shortly before noon, STEPHENSON's men went in on their second innings. There was not so large an attendance of spectators as on the previous days, but the interest manifested in the result of the contest was not diminished, although shortly after play was resumed, it was plain that LOCKYER's side were too far ahead to admit any but the most meagre chance of their defeat. The play on Saturday was splendid, the men evidently straining every nerve to retrieve themselves, or if that were impossible, to go out only slightly punished. HAYWARD made 29 runs in less than twenty minutes—nearly each ball being a three, when he was caught out by CAFFYN. In cricketing language, he made a cut, and one run, followed by a drive for three, another for two, a cut for three, a drive for three, a leg hit and another three, a cut for two, two drives for three each, a four and a single.

DIVER kept his bat through the innings, when SHARP with whom he played was caught out by WISDEN after making 18 runs, the largest number made during the visit of the All-England Eleven by any American player. JOHN LILLYWHITE distinguished himself, as usual, by remarkable hits, two drives for three each, and a single, but was caught out by PARR. There was no one else to send in, and DIVAS carried out his bat, having made four drives for three each and six singles. The entire score for the three days' play is as follows:

LOCKYER'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Wisden b. Hayward	12	b. Stephenson	0
Grundy b. Jackson	31	c. Diver b. Stephenson	4
Caffyn b. Hayward	23	c. Lilly white b. Jackson	1
Parr c. Carpenter b. Jackson	6	run out	38
Lockyer b. Jackson	1	c. Hayward b. Stephenson	14
Caesar b. Stephenson	9	b. Jackson	3
Waller b. Jackson	1	b. Stephenson	12
Willsy c. & b. Stephenson	9	c. Jackson b. Stephenson	7
H. Wright c. Gibbs b. Hayward	10	b. Jackson	0
Hudson b. Hayward	8	Not out	0
Bashford, not out	0	b. Jackson	1
Byes 13, 1 b. 4, wides 1	18	byes 2, 1 b. 3, wides 7	12
Total	163	Total	90

STEPHENSON'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Jackson c. Lockyer b. Wisden	25	c. Lockyer b. Wisden	2
Sharp run out	3	c. and b. Wisden	18
Carpenter not out	52	c. Henry b. Wisden	3
Gibbs b. Wisden	1	c. Lockyer b. Wisden	0
Stephenson c. und b. Grundy	1	c. H. Wright b. Caffyn	3
J. Lilly white run out	1	c. Parr b. Wisden	7
Lang b. Grundy	6	c. Caesar b. Wisden	0
Ford b. Grundy	0	b. Wisden	0
George b. Grundy	1	c. Henry b. Wisden	3
Hayward c. Willsy b. Wisden	1	c. and b. Caffyn	28
Diver b. Grundy	0	Not out	18
Leg byes	2	Leg byes	2
Total	93	Total	86

Total for Lockyer's side in two innings, 253. Total for Stephenson's side in two innings, 179; being a majority for Lockyer's side of 74 runs.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

The following figures will give the number of balls bowled by each bowler, showing how nicely and minutely the particulars are taken:

LOCKYER'S SIDE—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets.	Wides.
Jackson	121	55	11	4	1
Hayward	164	64	16	4	—
Stephenson	50	29	4	2	—
SECOND INNINGS.					
Jackson	120	28	17	4	—
Hayward	68	21	9	—	—
Stephenson	56	29	—	5	7
STEPHENSON'S SIDE—FIRST INNINGS.					
Caffyn	40	23	1	—	—
Wisden	140	47	17	3	—
Grundy	107	21	15	5	—
SECOND INNINGS.					
Wisden	114	45	13	8	—
Grundy	40	14	6	—	—
Caffyn	72	25	7	1	—

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

Soon after 3 o'clock the cricketers took their farewell of Hoboken, and sat down to a repast at the Astor House, where, until the departure of the cars for Philadelphia, they were entertained by the members of the St. George's Club, and the numerous acquaintance they have made during the week of their visit.

It may be proper to add here, that so far as the financial results of the Hoboken games are concerned, the receipts have largely exceeded expectation. The International games were, of course, the more remunerative, owing to the great interest exhibited by the paying public; but the benefit match was also entirely to the satisfaction of the players.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, the party crossed over to Jersey City, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they commence playing matches this morning.

A Convention of Cricket Clubs was held at Baltimore on Friday evening, and appointed a Committee to invite the Eleven to that City. They are also engaged to play at Rochester, and after a visit to Niagara Falls, will proceed to Hamilton C. W., and play there. It is quite probable that they will gratify us with other games at Hoboken before they leave for England.

GRAND SCULLERS' RACE.

The scullers' race for the championship of the American waters takes place this afternoon, at Staten Island, under the direction of the Union Regatta Association. The champion's silver prize belt and a purse of $100 will be awarded to the successful oarsman. The distance to be rowed is five miles, in shell or skeleton boats, by one man in each boat, with a single pair of sculls. The race is open to any oarsmen in the world, and boats of any length, size or model may be entered. Should the day prove stormy, the race will take place the first fair day.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

The Sabbath Schools of England and America.

ADDRESS OF MR. HENRY LEE, OF MANCHESTER—SUNDRY SERVICES.

At Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, in Thirteenth-street, yesterday evening, a large number of the Sabbath School teachers, connected with the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of the City, assembled, in addition to the usual congregation, to listen to an address from Mr. HENRY LEE, of Manchester, England, who has been permanently connected with the Sabbath Schools of that city, and of London, in relation to the system not only of teaching the pupils, but of training the teachers. The venerable Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University, opened the meeting with prayer, and some other services, after which Mr. LEE delivered his address. The Sabbath Schools in England, he said, differed from the same schools in America in many respects. In England the children of the congregation were seldom members of them, but only the children of the laboring classes. The teachers, also, were not of a well educated class, and so far England was behind America in Sabbath School influence. But, in England, they had recently adopted a plan of teaching the teachers, which was working a wonderful revolution. They had trained teachers who, on certain evenings, met the ordinary teachers, and treating the latter as pupils, instructed them in the manner of conveying Scriptural knowledge to the young in a manner that was calculated to fix their attention by the interest it afforded them, as well as by the instruction conveyed. Then they had "practice teachers" also, who, before they were appointed, were required to exhibit their modes of teaching before a committee, whose duty it was to criticise and comment thereon. In England, too, they had Sabbath School classes for adults, some members of which were married men of 40 and 50 years old. Then there were the celebrated "Ragged Schools," which were somewhat different from Sabbath Schools, but which were doing their good work. Fortunately for America, the same were not so much needed in America as in the mother country. America might in the way of teachers' classes, learn something from England, but a deficiency in the *status* of her teachers, and in the position of her congregations had wealth and influence at command, which England did not possess.

Dr. FERRIS said that for 42 years he had yoked himself to the Sabbath School interest, and there had been of late a most amazing change for the better in the way of teaching. He hoped to see the establishment of teachers' training classes, such as there were in England, and the admission of adults into the Sabbath School, who might thus be preserved from the sin of Sabbath-breaking.

REOPENING OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

This church, which has been closed since the 1st of August, was reopened yesterday for divine service. During the interval the building has undergone extensive repairs—the interior having been entirely remodeled. New pews, or slips, have been introduced, which have been constructed with a view to comfort and convenience, and the entire ceiling and walls have been frescoed in panels and appropriately decorated. The pews are grained in light oak, forming a pleasant contrast with the crimson carpeting of the aisles. All the improvements have been carried out under the personal supervision of Messrs. ISAAC FETER, J. JARVIS, and RUSSELL CRANE, of the Vestry. Two services were held yesterday—at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The morning sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. PRIOR, the Rector. In the evening Dr. PRIOR conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Dr. MORRIS, the Rev. Dr. EATON, the Rev. Mr. BOWNEY, and the Rev. Mr. MARSHALL—the sermon being preached by Bishop SOUTHGATE. The text for the occasion was taken from the Second Epistle to Timothy—the third verse of the fourth chapter: "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers having itching ears." The Bishop, in his exposition of the meaning of this text, commented at length upon the tendency to run after false doctrines which pervaded a large class of people—his remarks, to a considerable extent, partaking of the character of a dissertation upon the writings of Paul to Timothy. These writings, he continued, contained all the necessary forms of faith—the whole substance of evangelical revelation. They embodied nothing but the simple truths of the Gospel, and whoever followed them could not go astray. The Bishop closed with an allusion to the occasion of the reopening, and congratulated the congregation upon the evidences of prosperity which could be seen. The fact that, like old Trinity, the church still stood in the spot where it was originally established, was a sufficient proof that its worshipers had no disposition to depart from the true course; that they were not given to change. While they might do better by moving further up town, he was glad that they had the faith and the courage to stay where they were. At the close of the sermon, notice was given that those desiring pews in the church will have an opportunity to procure them on Wednesday evening next.

QUARTERLY SERMON AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

The Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG preached the usual Quarterly Sermon before the young men of the various associations which are auxiliary to St. Luke's Hospital, yesterday in the afternoon. These associations are connected with the Church of the Holy Communion, the Church of the Ascension, and other churches. The sermon, which was delivered in the chapel of the Hospital, was mainly an encouragement to continue in the work of charity. Thirty beds in the Hospital are supported by the associations referred to, and between forty and fifty by outside subscription. At present there are over sixty patients under care. The neat little chapel was well filled, and the worshippers, when the services were concluded, contributed to the support of the Institution.

Police Reports.

GARROTED.—As John Wogamus was leaving a house in Cow Bay, Five Points, at a late hour on Friday night, two men, named John Shay and Patrick Duffy, seized him by the throat and robbed him of fifty cents. While attempting to get at his money, which they did by cutting off his pantaloons' pocket, they gashed their victim's hand. Officer Muldoon responded to Wogamus' cries, and captured both the thieves. Justice OSBORNE committed each to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

SHOPLIFTERS.—Officer Tiemann arrested two womnn—mother and daughter—both named Eliza Goldschmidt, on a charge of stealing $250 worth of lace, valued at $15 per yard, from a Broadway dry goods store. When the women were apprehended, one of them endeavored to erase the private mark on a piece of black velvet ribbon which she drew from her pocket, but the officer prevented her. The prisoners were held for examination by Alderman BRADY.

[Advertisement.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, Oct. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y.:

LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE has taken the first premium—a silver medal—awarded by the State Agricultural Society. SILAS C. HERRING, DAVINSON and two other manufacturers competed for the prize. The first premium was also awarded to LILLIE'S BANK LOCK.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

An Imperial Photograph of the "All England Eleven" now on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Also, a fine stereoscopic view of the cricket ground, with cricketers playing.

Copies of the stereoscopic view for sale.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY.

UNDER-GARMENTS, AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS IN THE CITY.

At RANKIN'S, No. 637 Broadway, And No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWEE, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Why is this preparation in such demand among families? Because every mother feels that for the external injuries and diseases incident to every household, it is a sure and immediate remedy. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Lillie's

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

TO COMBINE *Perfect Fire-Proof qualities* with a *Reliable Protective from Burglars*, has long been the great desideratum of safe manufacturers. But all attempts of this kind, by using any arrangement of sheet or boiler iron, have proved *utter failures*, and *no protection against the attack of skillful burglars*, as the daily reports in our papers will testify. NINE-TENTHS of the safes in use in this country are ENTIRELY WORTHLESS, so far as their burglar-proof qualities are concerned.

By a *scientific combination* of CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON,

LILLIE'S SAFE

is made impenetrable to the drill, while the COMBINATION LOCK, WITHOUT KEY-HOLE, prevents the introduction of powder, and renders the picking of the lock *an absolute impossibility*. THE FIRE-PROOF QUALITIES OF THESE SAFES are unsurpassed, as has been proved by thorough tests, and numerous accidental fires.

THESE SAFES ARE WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Parties intending to purchase safes are desired to call and examine our stock, and satisfy themselves by comparison, as to the correctness of the above statements.

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 BROADWAY, New-York.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.

SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.

Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CHILISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Grand Opening—Parisian Novelties in SCARFS AND TIES, HEAVY UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ENGLISH HALF HOSE, &c., At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Success.—Everybody desires to succeed, and if they would follow the right pursuit and make the best use of their faculties, they might. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, make Phrenological Examinations, with advice, daily.

Spalding's Prepared Glue. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box 3,808. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barthelf's CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $50. BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress combined, will be found the best ever invented, for health, economy and comfort. Our readers should examine it before buying elsewhere. Made at No. 678 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style of WHITE, THE HATTER, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 589 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MANY & LEWIS, No. 589 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BIERCK—WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D., JULIUS BIERCK, Esq., to EMMA CASSINI WILKINSON, both of New-York.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

STOUTENBOROUGH—WELCH.—In San Francisco, on Thursday, Aug. 25, by the Rev. J. A. Buckingham, Mr. JOHN H. STOUTENBOROUGH, of New-York, to Miss SARAH JANE WELCH, of San Francisco.

DIED.

VAN PELT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 9, after a short and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude to the divine will, of consumption, WILLIAM VAN PELT, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WICKES.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 8, EMMA KATE, wife of John J. Wickes, and only daughter of Abraham and Daphne Cummings, aged 24 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 179 West 13th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

☞ New-Hampshire *Sentinel* and New-Orleans *Crescent* papers please copy.

HYDE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 8, suddenly, STEPHEN HYDE, aged 46 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his mother, and also of his brother-in-law, Thos. H. Simonson, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 325 Bleecker-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 10. His remains will be taken to Harlem for interment. Services at St. Ann's Church, Harlem.

MOSEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 9, SARAH JANE, only daughter of Harriet Agnes and John C. Moseman, aged 3 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 510 Hudson-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

EGINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 9, of erysipelas, WILLIAM EGINTON, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., and the Masonic Fraternity, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at the corner of Atlantic-av. and Fort Green-place, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

TROTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 9, WILSON WATTS, eldest son of Jonathan G. and Ann G. Trotter, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 323 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

NEXSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Oct. 8, suddenly, ZIPPORAH CARNAN, eldest daughter of Oscar and Mary A. Nexsen, in the 10th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, in Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TAPP.—In South Brooklyn, J. ELIAS WHITEHEAD, youngest son of Edward W. and Anus S. Tapp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, at No. 42 Butler-st., South Brooklyn.

LEACOCK.—On Saturday, Oct. 8, Capt. JOHN LEACOCK, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Sing Sing, at 1½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon. Hudson River Railroad Express train at 11 o'clock A. M., will arrive in time for the funeral.

HUNTER.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, suddenly, Mrs. CAROLINE F., widow of the late Samuel Hunter, and daughter of James Pinkerton.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SHEFFIELD.—At South Norwalk, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, JANE HAVILAND WISEMAN, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Sheffield, of Norwalk Island, aged 66 years.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

GALLATIN.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, ALBERT GALLATIN, of the City of New-York, only son of James Gallatin, and grandson of the late Hon. Albert Gallatin, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of the late Morris Robinson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning, Oct. 10, at Trinity Church, without further invitation.

BURKE.—On Friday, Oct. 7, on board pilot-boat *Virginia*, No. 3, of consumption, JOHN BURKE, a native of Germany, and a hand on board the above boat.

DEY.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Sunday morning, Oct. 9, ANTHONY DEY, Esq., in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, at Hudson City, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at the Jersey City Ferry at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

JONES.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 7, MARY C., daughter of Isaac W. and Louisa C. Jones, aged 2 years and 4 months.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

A course of Eight Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) as follows:

Oct. 16—The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
Oct. 18—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 8—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—A Distinguished Lecturer, whose name will shortly be given.

The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.

Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL will preside at the Organ.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady to the course THREE DOLLARS; can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, and at the New-York *Times* Office.

Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver the first Lecture in this course, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

SUBJECT—WOMAN AND HER WORK.

Single tickets 25 cents; can be procured of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at the Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, and at the New-York *Times* Office.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE PLANTING SEASON FOR TREES HAVING ARRIVED,

PARSONS & COMPANY

invite the attention of those about planting to their large collection at

FLUSHING, L. I.

Their FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS are of vigorous growth and the best quality, and the Ornamental Department contains

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS

Trees and Plants in great variety and of handsome form.

They deliver trees at Fulton Market wharf free, and invite purchasers to visit their grounds or to select from the different catalogues, which can be obtained at No. 178 Broadway.

REMEMBER!!!
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THE LEDGER.
TO DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
MORE OF COBB'S
NEW REVOLUTIONARY STORY.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
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&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

FOUR SECOND HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW BY STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.

A large assortment of our WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES constantly on hand.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, grease-spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

LESTER'S LOCK-STITCH SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET. PRICES, $50 AND UPWARDS. Offices No. 485 Broadway and 100 Bowery, New-York.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES, IN STEEL, GOLD OR SILVER FRAMES, Manufactured for the trade by DEKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.

"WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE" For epilepsy, mental and physical debility, delirium tremens, nervous headache, neuralgia and any nervous affection. If it ever fails we will refund the price. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 199 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st., near Wall—

$2,000 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. (Ind.,) 7 per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds.

Certificate ($39 38) Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad.

Fractional

15 shares Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R.....$50 each.
40 shares Chatham Bank..... 25 each.
20 shares Bank of New-York..... 100 each.
20 shares Union Bank..... 50 each.
24 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins..... 50 each.
40 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
5 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
10 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each.
83 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co..... 50 each.
20 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
12 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co..... 30 each.
30 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
25 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
26 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 25 each.
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
10 shares East River Fire Insurance Co..... 15 each.
21 shares Firemen's Insurance Co..... 17 each.
40 shares Peoples' Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
10 shares Park Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
30 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
20 shares Knicker bocker Stage Co..... 100 each.
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
5 shares Rumbo Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
10 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
56 shares Great Western Marine Insurance..... 100 each.
100 shares American Guano Co..... 100 each.
250 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co..... 25 each.
200 shares Warren Railroad of N. J..... 50 each.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bonds.
$3,000 Great Western (Ill.,) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.

Sold regularly in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 13. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

The complete establishment of Madame Gazzaniga, to be sold, without reserve, in consequence of her departure to Europe, consisting of an elegant pair of black horses, about 16½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, well matched, and warranted sound and kind in all harness, are very stylish drivers, can trot together in 4 minutes to the pole, one of them is an excellent ladies' saddle-horse; also, an elegant French two-seat carriage, very light and stylish, built to order and perfect in every respect; also, a set of double silver-plated mounted harness, made to order by one of our best City makers, together with the blankets, whips, sheets, &c., &c.

Also, a horse, gig and harness, suitable for a physician; the horse can trot, if required, in 3:10; they will be sold separately.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, OCT. 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the genteel household furniture contained in the said residence, consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood and parlor suites, Brussels and velvet carpets, lace and damask curtains, etageres, mantel ornaments, richly carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, oak extension dining tables, crockery, cutlery, glassware, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedstead, hair mattresses, pallasses, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at No. 30 7th-st. 2d, 3d and 4th-av. cars pass a short distance from the house. HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the furniture, carpets, paintings, piano-forte, (of superior quality,) looking glasses, crockery, glassware, cutlery, and other kitchen articles of the late occupant, at the private residence as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock. This sale is worthy of attention, as every thing is nearly new and in perfect order. Sale positive, rain or shine.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the furniture of a large house. One rosewood parlor suite, in plush, sofas, rockers, centre tables, dining and tea do., lace curtains, piano, large mirrors, paintings, vases, mantel clock, stegers, waiters, trays, rich vases and other ornaments, oil cloths, &c., suitable for hotels, boarding and private houses.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GUNS, BOWLING PIECES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: About 200 very fine double barrel guns, stub and twist and eliminated steel, many of which are of the best description; they can be examined a day before the sale, as above.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EARTHEN WARE, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl-st., by S. H. BARTLETT, large catalogue sale of white granite and common ware in lots for retailers. Cash buyers will do well to attend.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE Rosewood Piano-forte for sale at a bargain; full overstrung bass, new, open scale; rich, powerful tone; having all the modern improvements. Best City makers. Fully warranted for two years from July last. Has pearl keys, elegant carved legs, rich scolloped bottom, with magnificent carvings all round, and is one of the most unique and elegant instruments ever offered for sale, as will be seen on inspection. Price $230—a bargain for any one in search of a reliable as well as a magnificent Piano at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st. Will be shipped if necessary, and a great object made for cash. Can be seen day or evening for three days.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
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JAMES F. COX,
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HENRY V. GARAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D., }

☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

FIRE INSURANCE.

The suit of HORSMANN BROS. & ALLIEN, for $19,000 damages by fire in Maiden-lane, in June, 1855, against the following sixteen companies, who procured two individuals to swear that the loss was but $68, will be tried at the Superior Court on FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

This case will open the eyes of insurers to the modus operandi, to avoid paying claims, of both old and new Insurance Companies.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Metropolitan, New-York.	Eagle, New-York.
Mercantile, New-York.	Firemen's, New-York.
Washington, New-York.	Commercial, New-York.
Pacific, New-York.	Monarch, New-York.
Empire City, New-York.	Brooklyn, L. I.
St. Nicholas, New-York.	Atlantic, L. I.
City, New-York.	American, Philadelphia.
Continental, New-York.	Franklin, Philadelphia.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SEC. 8, ART. 3, TITLE 3, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 5TH, 1843.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The twenty-two wards in the City of New-York, (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the amended charter, passed April 14, 1847,) shall be, and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedlow's Islands, in the bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The second election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Rector, Greenwich, Thames-street, Broadway and Morris street.

The third election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Liberty-street, Broadway, Thames, Greenwich and Rector streets.

The fourth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner Broadway and Beaver, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip, and Beaver-street to Broadway.

The fifth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The second election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey streets.

The third election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The fourth election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover-street, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The second election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New-Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The third election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New-Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The fourth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The fifth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The sixth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The seventh election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The second election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The third election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The fourth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The fifth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The sixth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The seventh election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The eighth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The second election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The third election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fourth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fifth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The sixth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Baxter, Bayard, Mott and Chatham streets.

The seventh election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Chatham and Bayard streets.

The eighth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Franklin and Baxter streets.

The ninth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Bayard streets, and Bowery.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Market, Henry and Catharine-streets.

The second election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Henry, Market, Monroe and Catharine-streets.

The third election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Pike-streets, East River and Catharine-street.

The fourth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Monroe and Market-streets.

The fifth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton-streets, East River and Pike-street.

The sixth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike-streets.

The seventh election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Gouverpeur, Monroe and Scammel streets, East River and Clinton-street.

The eighth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, East-river and Scammel-street.

The ninth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division and Grand streets, East river, Cherry, Scammel, Monroe, and Gouverneur streets.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, Broadway, Canal and Wooster streets.

The second election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Wooster, Canal and Sullivan streets.

The third election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Sullivan, Canal and Varick streets.

The fourth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Varick, Canal and Hudson streets.

The fifth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Hudson and Canal streets, and Hudson river.

The sixth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Spring and Wooster streets.

The seventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, Spring and Sullivan streets.

The eighth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Prince, Sullivan, Spring and Hudson streets.

The ninth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the east side of Hudson-street, from Charlton-street to King-street; southerly side of King-street to Macdougal-street; westerly side of Macdougal-street, to Charlton-street; easterly side of Macdougal-street, from Prince to Houston-street; southerly side of Houston-street to Sullivan-street; westerly side of Sullivan-street, from Houston to Prince-street; northerly side of Prince-street to Charlton-street; northerly side of Charlon-street to Hudson-street.

The tenth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying with in the west side of Macdougal-street, from Houston to King-street; northerly side of King to Hudson-street; easterly side of Hudson to Hamersley-street, and southerly side of Hamersley to Macdougal-street.

The eleventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Hudson and Spring streets and Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hamersley, Hudson and Charlton streets and Hudson River.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher, Hudson and Hamersley streets, and the Hudson River.

The second election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bedford, Christopher and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, and Cottage-place.

The fourth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and West Tenth-street.

The sixth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker and Hammond streets, Greenwich and Eighth avenues.

The eighth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth street, Eighth-avenue, Horatio-street and the Hudson River.

The ninth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Horatio-street, Eighth-avenue, Troy-street and the Hudson River.

The tenth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Troy-street, Eighth-avenue, Bleecker and Hammond streets, and the Hudson River.

The eleventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hammond, Bleecker and Charles streets, and the Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charles, Bleecker and Christopher streets, and the Hudson River.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Forsyth, Delancey, Eldridge and Grand streets, and the Bowery.

The second election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ludlow, Delancey, Orchard, Grand, Eldridge, Delancey and Forsyth streets.

The third election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand, Orchard, Delancey and Ludlow streets.

The fourth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Orchard, Canal, Forsyth and Hester streets and the Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester, Forsyth, Canal, Orchard and Division streets and Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Eldridge, Rivington streets and Bowery.

The second election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Essex, Rivington and Eldridge streets.

The third election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The fourth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, First-avenue, Houston-street and Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, First-avenue, Third-street Bowery and Third-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, First-avenue, Sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

The ninth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Eleventh-street and First-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh-street, First-avenue, Ninth-street and Second-avenue.

The eleventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Eleventh-street, First-avenue and Seventh-street.

The twelfth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Seventh-street, First-avenue and Third-street.

The thirteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenue A, Houston-street, and First-avenue.

The fourteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Twelfth-street, and Avenue A.

The fifteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Twelfth-street, Avenue B, and Tenth-street.

The sixteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Avenue B, Fifth-street, and Avenue A.

The seventeenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Third-street, Avenue A, and Fifth-street.

The eighteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Houston-street, Avenue A, and Third-street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighteenth street and Irving-place.

The second election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Irving-place and Lexington-avenue.

The third election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Irving-place, Seventeenth-street and Second-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Irving-place, Twentieth-street and Second-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Gramercy Park, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.

The ninth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Twentieth-street and First-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The eleventh election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue and Fourth-avenue.

The twelfth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

The thirteenth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The fourteenth election district of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Eldridge, Rivington streets and Bowery.

The second election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Essex, Rivington and Eldridge streets.

The third election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The fourth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, First-avenue, Houston-street and Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, First-avenue, Third-street Bowery and Third-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, First-avenue, Sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

The ninth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Eleventh-street and First-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh-street, First-avenue, Ninth-street and Second-avenue.

The eleventh election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Eleventh-street, First-avenue and Seventh-street.

The twelfth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Seventh-street, First-avenue and Third-street.

The thirteenth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenue A, Houston-street, and First-avenue.

The fourteenth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Twelfth-street, and Avenue A.

The fifteenth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Twelfth-street, Avenue B, and Tenth-street.

The sixteenth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Avenue B, Fifth-street, and Avenue A.

The seventeenth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Third-street, Avenue A, and Fifth-street.

The eighteenth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Houston-street, Avenue A, and Third-street.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into fourteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The second election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The third election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The fourth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The fifth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets and Broadway.

The sixth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The seventh election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The eighth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The ninth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Mott, Canal and Baxter streets.

The tenth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Baxter and Canal streets and Broadway.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Hancock, Bleecker and Carmine streets, and Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Thompson, Amity and Sullivan streets.

The second election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Sullivan, Amity, Thompson, Fourth and Wooster streets.

The third election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The fourth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Eleventh-street, and the East River.

The eleventh election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth-street, Seventh-street, and Avenue D.

The twelfth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth and Seventh streets.

The thirteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Twelfth-street, and Avenue A.

The fourteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Avenue D, Seventh and Ninth streets.

The fifteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Ninth-street, Eleventh-street, and Avenue D.

The sixteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Eleventh-street, Twelfth-street, and East River.

The seventeenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Twelfth-street, Fourteenth-street and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North River, Eighty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street.

The second election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, Eighty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-second-street to East River, including Ward's Island.

The third election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, One Hundred and Twenty-second street, Seventh avenue and Harlem River, including Randall's Island.

The fifth election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street.

The sixth election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street and west of Seventh-avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into seven election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Grand and Norfolk streets.

The second election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Clinton streets.

The third election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Willett, Grand, Division and Ridge streets.

The fourth election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City, bounded by and lying within Rivington, Columbia, Grand and Willett streets.

The fifth election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk and Columbia streets.

The sixth election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, East River, Grand and Goerck streets.

The seventh election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Clinton, Division and Norfolk streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The second election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The third election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The fourth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The fifth election district of the Fourte

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:40 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—6 P. M. For Albany—9:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M.; 7 A. M.; 3 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—6:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave as 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Hunter's Point slip for Flushing, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the Ferry, foot of 34th-st. Ferry, Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11; 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers take cars in Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Yaphank at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

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No. 1 is invalnable for exhanstion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
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AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
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ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$5
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places can be had:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$29 00
To Mobile, Ala.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn...	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
For first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY succeeds on Thursday, Oct. 20.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 14th October, 11th November and 9th December, that is, on arrival of steamers from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$15
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COGER, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and luggage on board.
The AFRICA will sail 26th October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND FORDHAM.—Last month of steamboating on Harlem River this season. The steamer *Emily* leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for High Bridge at 7:55, 9, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M., and 2:15, 4 and 5 P. M. Returning, leaves High Bridge at 7:30, 8:35, 9:50 and 11:20 A. M., and 12:40, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M., connecting each way with steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to and from Peck-slip, and also with 3d-av. cars to and from City Hall.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer *Bridgeport* leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven R. R.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Bogle Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 302 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 293 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

HAINES BROTHERS'
PIANO FORTES!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At their new Warerooms,
No. 626 Broadway.
HAINES BROTHERS have, in order to accommodate their numerous customers, both wholesale and retail, built two large warerooms at No. 626 Broadway, where they intend to keep a large assortment of their celebrated instruments constantly in store for wholesale and retail trade. Every piano will be warranted for three years, guaranteed to give the best satisfaction to all purchasers, and sold at the lowest prices. Pianos to rent.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 626 Broadway, next door to Lanra Keene's Theatre.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOLSAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments ACCOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE AS well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received. Pianos sold on EXTENSIVE WATERS' Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made any where in the country."—*Home Journal*.

IGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 422 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM PIANO-FORTE.—G. & H. BARMORE, Manufacturers, No. 348 Bleecker-st., offer a large and elegant assortment of their improved pianos, at great bargains, pronounced unrivaled by the best judges: fully warranted; splendid second-hand pianos for $140 and $170.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANOS, full iron frame, patent dampers, unequaled for standing in tune. Wareroom No. 356 Broadway, near 14th-st.; manufactory, Nos. 211, 213, 245, 247, 249 and 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers; with all the latest improvements and fully warranted; worth $460, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.
PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, U. S. CADETS' COMMONS, }
WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1859. }
SEALED PROPOSALS for the SUPPLY OF FRESH AND CORNED BEEF, FRESH LAMB OR MUTTON AND VEAL, for the Cadets' Commons at this post, for one year from the first November next, will be received at my office until the tenth (10) of October.
THE FRESH BEEF to be of the first quality, (or what is known as three months stall-fed,) and delivered at the mess buildings, in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed five days in the week.
THE CORNED BEEF to be of the same quality, properly cured, and delivered at the same place, and in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed two days in the week.
THE FRESH AND CORNED BEEF to be furnished in quarters, with no equal proportion of each, (neck and hanks to be excluded,) and cut into suitable pieces for roasting, baking and boiling.
THE LAMB, MUTTON OR VEAL to be of good and wholesome quality, at the same place, at such times and in such quantities as directed, as an occasional substitute for fresh Beef.
The use of a slaughter-house and yard, and ice-house will be furnished the contractor, and an open market for the sale of all kinds of fresh meats to the residents of the post.
Each bid will state the number of cents and mills per pound for each kind of meat to be furnished, and the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the fulfillment of the contract, and to be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for the supply of Fresh and Corned Beef." J. BRATT, Purveyor, C. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot air furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
DANIEL GALLAGHER, } Building
FRANCIS SATCOM, } Committee.
CHARLES SMITHSON, }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

TAKE NOTICE—THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. M. LIVINGSTON and GEORGE H. LIVINGSTON, under the firm-name of R. M. LIVINGSTON & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE H. LIVINGSTON having retired from, has no longer any connection with, said firm. R. M. LIVINGSTON is authorized and empowered to settle and liquidate all the debts, dues and demands of the late firm.
GEORGE H. LIVINGSTON.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of NIXON & CO. is dissolved this day by consent of parties. Mr. H. M. NIXON having purchased the entire interest of the concern, which hereafter be conducted by him. All parties having claims against the firm are requested to present them at the office before noon of Wednesday next.
SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
New-York, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
NEW ORGANIZATION!
JAS. M. NIXON, Sole Proprietor and Manager.
The New Organization will be inaugurated with a GRAND PROCESSION
Through the streets, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, in which will be displayed, on an elevated platform drawn by 8 gray horses, the
EDUCATED BULL, DON JUAN!
Also the great BAND CHARIOT, drawn by 40 horses, 4 abreast.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE AGE
Are engaged in this Troupe.
Among the novel features of this week will be presented the new and brilliant military sketch,
LES ZOUAVES,
With new and splendid Costumes, Evointions, &c.
THE BULL will be performed by DAN CASTELLO, the great humorist, in a great variety of tricks.
Performances every AFTERNOON and EVENING this week, commencing at 2 and at 7 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
No half price.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
OF NIXON & CO.'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
ON THIS
MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 10, 1859.
Starting at 10 A. M. precisely,

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

Duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry.

Broderick Killed at the First Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The Overland Mail of the 16th ult. reached Jefferson City to-day.

The duel between Senator BRODERICK and Chief-Justice TERRY took place near San Francisco, on the morning of the 13th ult.

BRODERICK fell at the first fire, having been pierced through the lungs. He lingered till 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when he died.

The community was profoundly agitated by the melancholy event.

Judge TERRY escaped unhurt.

During the political campaign closed by the election on the 7th ult., Senators GWIN and BRODERICK hurled defiance at one another, while expressing their readiness to settle their private griefs in a private way, or in the manner usual among gentlemen. A duel was looked for after the election, and the report that they were to fight, therefore, excited no great astonishment, though the result was anticipated with intense interest. But instead of a duel between BRODERICK and GWIN, it turned out that the affair was to be between BRODERICK and Chief Justice TERRY, of the Supreme Court. About two months since, the difficulty that occurred between BRODERICK and a lawyer named PERLEY, in which Judge TERRY's name figured, was detailed in full in the TIMES, and the subsequent correspondence between BRODERICK, PERLEY, and KEWEN, was also given in full. BRODERICK, on that occasion, at the breakfast table of the International Hotel, in San Francisco, said that TERRY, (who delivered a speech at the Democratic State Convention attacking BRODERICK,) did not treat him well, and that if he had received his deserts, the Vigilance Committee, when they held him (TERRY) prisoner, would have hung him. He also said that when in that trouble TERRY received his active aid, and his (TERRY's) conduct was a poor return for the services rendered him when he wanted friends. PERLEY challenged BRODERICK, and, as his known, he declined to fight, on the ground that PERLEY was an inferior. Soon after, BRODERICK announced from the stump that he would not accept a challenge before the election, but that after it was over he was ready for any of his enemies.

On Friday morning, the 9th ult., BRODERICK was waited on by Mr. CALHOUN BENHAM as the friend of TERRY, who delivered a challenge to mortal combat. It was at once accepted, and it is understood the conditions agreed on were, that no person except the principals, seconds, and surgeons were to know of the time or place of the duel. BRODERICK and TERRY immediately left the city, a fact which soon became widely known and caused the greatest excitement. Expectation was on tiptoe, and the sole topic of conversation was concerning the contemplated fight. It seems that a correspondence was opened with the view of settling the difficulty. The report is that BRODERICK was ready to give satisfaction by stating that, although he used the language complained of on the spur of the moment and in the heat of personal debate, such were not the feelings of his heart. It is said this apology or explanation was not satisfactory, and a meeting was agreed on to take place at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th ult., the weapons to be six-shooters. At the appointed time that morning the parties were on the field, in presence of about two hundred spectators, and several police officers. The spot selected, near the Lake House, beyond the Mission, and in San Francisco County, did not turn out satisfactory to the seconds, either in consequence of the nature of the ground or the presence of the police officers, who expressed their determination to prevent the duel taking place. Two other places were examined, when, at length, the party crossed the line into San Mateo County, and at a little after seven o'clock that morning fixed on the spot and commenced measuring the ground. The principals, with their seconds, in a few minutes took their appointed places. At this moment the Chief of Police and three officers interfered. One of their number went up to BRODERICK and presented a warrant for his arrest, while another approached TERRY. They denied the authority of the officers to arrest, as they were out of the limits of San Francisco; but it seems that the warrant was indorsed by a San Mateo magistrate. After considerable time spent in deliberation they surrendered themselves and were liberated on parole. Messrs. BRODERICK and TERRY then agreed to appear before the Police Court at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 12th ult., the day before the duel. The result of that proceeding is a matter of little consequence now, as it did not prevent the hostile meeting.

It is said that Judge TERRY resigned his seat on the bench before leaving Sacramento. His seconds were Messrs. CALHOUN BENHAM and THOMAS HAYES. Mr. BRODERICK's seconds were Messrs. J. C. MCKIBBEN and and another whose name we do not know, but probably either Ex-Sheriff COLTON, of Yreka, or Mr. JOHN A. MONROE, of San Francisco.

A LATER DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Some of the San Francisco papers evince a disposition to make it appear that Mr. BRODERICK was the victim of a conspiracy, but the most prominent ones assert that the duel was conducted in strict accordance with the *code duello*. BRODERICK's pistol went off before raised into line with his antagonist. TERRY's shot took effect two inches from the right nipple, carrying away part of the breast-bone. Mr. BRODERICK suffered intense agony from the time he was shot till he died.

When the mail left, two hours after his death, it had been announced that all the flags in the city would be displayed at half-mast, and emblems of mourning were beginning to appear in all parts of the city.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Judge TERRY had been arrested. The public were incensed at the killing of BRODERICK. His funeral was the most imposing ever witnessed in San Francisco.

ORIGIN OF THE DUEL.

The fatal meeting between Mr. BRODERICK and Judge TERRY had its origin in a political controversy, dating back to last June. During that month, the State Convention of the Lecompton Democracy of California was held at Sacramento. Among the prominent leaders in the body was Judge TERRY, who desired a renomination for the Supreme Court; but, having received but 63 votes, against 141 cast for W. W. COPE, of Amador County, was defeated in his attempt, and contented himself with assuming the part of an active wire-puller and speech-maker. Towards the close of the session, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of a series of resolutions relative to the course of Mr. BRODERICK in the United States Senate. Judge TERRY rose to speak against the adoption of resolutions which should commend the acts of Mr. BRODERICK, and improved the occasion to launch out into a bitter diatribe against him. He alluded to Mr. BRODERICK in terms quite the reverse of complimentary, depicted his character in repulsive colors, and animadverted upon his career as a politician. The asperity of the conflict between the rival factions of the Democracy gave occasion for this denunciation of Mr. BRODERICK. TERRY still adhered to the Lecompton-Administration wing of the party. Mr. BRODERICK, following the bold and able course which he had assumed in the Senate in opposition to the Administration, had become the acknowledged leader of the Anti-Lecompton-Douglas Party in California. TERRY was unsparing in his denunciations of what he was pleased to term Mr. BRODERICK's betrayal of the interests of the Democracy. The Convention adjourned, and among the reports of its proceedings which found their way to the Press was a sketch of TERRY's remarks.

On the following Monday morning, June 27, the report of TERRY's speech fell under the eye of Mr. BRODERICK, while seated at breakfast in the International Hotel in San Francisco. In close proximity to him, sat Mr. D. W. PERLEY, a warm personal friend of Judge TERRY. Mr. BRODERICK, stung by the attack upon him, began to speak in harsh terms of TERRY; remarking, in substance, that he (BRODERICK) had stood by TERRY and assisted him, on an occasion when *friends* were scarce and much needed; that now he was sorry he interfered in his behalf—for he thought it was a pity that the Vigilance Committee had not dealt with him as they had dealt with others whom they had taken in hand. PERLEY quickly interposed a remonstrance against Mr. BRODERICK's speaking in such terms about an absent friend—and finally the Senator turned upon PERLEY himself, using some offensive expressions towards him. As there were ladies present, Mr. PERLEY withdrew, and sent a hostile missive to Mr. BRODERICK, by S. H. BROOKS, Lecompton candidate for State Comptroller; and upon the arrival, that night, on the Sacramento boat, of Mr. E. J. C. KEWEN, he was substituted for BROOKS, as the friend of PERLEY. Mr. BRODERICK declined positively to fight Mr. PERLEY, and the result of this was the publication of an elaborate correspondence in the San Francisco *Daily National*.

Mr. BRODERICK's declination of Mr. PERLEY's challenge was based upon his privilege as a member of the United States, but he conveyed an intimation that at the close of the pending canvass he would accept an invitation from Judge TERRY himself.

The letter of Mr. BRODERICK, declining PERLEY's challenge, will now be read with a melancholy interest. It was as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

D. W. PERLEY, Esq.—Sir: Your challenge of the 27th inst. was handed to me last evening, by Mr. S. H. BROOKS. This morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, one of the servants at my hotel informed me that two gentlemen were below, who desired to know if I had risen. I told the servant to say to them that I had. The servant returned with a note purporting to be signed by Mr. BROOKS, informing me that Gen. E. J. C. KEWEN had arrived, and desiring me to address any answer I designed to your challenge, to Gen. KEWEN instead of to Mr. BROOKS. This mode of procedure was so unprecedented, that I had no recourse but to decline the recognition of any note coming, under the circumstances, by the hand of a servant. Subsequently, Mr. BROOKS and Gen. KEWEN called on me in person. At this interview the error committed in sending a note by a servant was corrected. Two days have elapsed since the alleged insult was given. If I had been inclined to recognize your right to demand satisfaction, you have placed it out of my power to do so, by the publicity you have given the matter.

"When affairs of this kind are to be arranged, it is customary to keep them a secret even from intimate friends. While I have refrained from making mention of the affair, I find it to be the subject of newspaper comment and the theme of public conversation.

You knew at the time you were searching for a gentleman to bear the challenge that it would not be accepted. I informed you of the fact at the time the alleged insult was offered—in the presence of two gentlemen—and in language that could not be misinterpreted.

Your own sense of propriety should have taught you that the positions we relatively occupy are so different as to forbid my acceptance of your challenge. It is but a few days since you made ont that you were a subject of Great Britain. The giving or accepting a challenge could not, therefore, affect your political rights, as you are not a citizen of the United States.

For many years, and up to the time of my elevation to the position I now occupy, it was well known that I would not have avoided any issue of the character proposed. If compelled to accept a challenge, it could only be with a gentleman holding a position equally elevated and responsible, and there are no circumstances which could induce me even to do this, during the pendency of the present canvass. When I authorized the announcement that I would address the people of California during the campaign, it was suggested that efforts would be made to force me into difficulties, and I determined to take no notice of attacks from any source, during the canvass. If I were to accept your challenge, there are probably many other gentlemen who would seek similar opportunities for hostile meetings, for the purpose of accomplishing a political object, or to obtain public notoriety. I cannot afford at the present time to descend to a violation of the Constitution and the State laws to subserve either their or your purposes.

Your efforts to give publicity to the fact that it was your intention to send me a challenge, would justify me in giving a copy of this reply to the public. Circumstances will determine my course in this regard.

Yours, &c., D. C. BRODERICK.

The sequel of the difficulty is thus stated in a letter from our special correspondent in San Francisco:

On Thursday, Sept. 8, as soon as the result of the State election had been ascertained, Judge TERRY sent a formal challenge to Mr. BRODERICK. It was immediately accepted. The affair, however, was conducted with the utmost secrecy, and, although the liveliest excitement was occasioned in San Francisco by the circulation of a rumor that the mortal defiance had passed, it was extremely difficult to ascertain the particulars. It was presently discovered, however, that the following-named gentlemen had been selected as seconds to the hostile parties:

For Mr. Broderick—The Hon. JOSEPH C. MCKIBBEN, Member of Congress for the Second District of California, and another friend.

For Judge Terry—Mr. CALHOUN BENHAM, of San Francisco, formerly Democratic candidate for Congress; and THOS. HAYES.

These, and other confidential friends of the parties, labored in vain to effect a reconciliation; but TERRY, determined to pursue the affair to the end, would accept no terms of settlement other than an unconditional withdrawal of the offensive remarks made by Mr. BRODERICK, and an apology therefor.

The parties were arrested on the ground, as already stated, and gave their parole to appear before the Police Court, in San Francisco, on the 12th September; but eluded the vigilance of the Police and met on the morning of the 13th, with the fatal result announced above.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MR. BRODERICK.

DAVID C. BRODERICK was formerly a resident of this City, and was well known twelve or fourteen years since, as an active, energetic, and somewhat unscrupulous Democratic politician. Previous to the year 1849, he kept a drinking-saloon in Washington-street, which became the resort of Democratic Clubs and the rendezvous of the Tammanyites of the lower Wards during the contests of our elections. He afterwards removed to the Ninth Ward. A native of the City, "DAVE," as he was familiarly called, achieved the rank of a "fighting" leader in the Democratic ranks; by his power over the unruly elements of the lower stratum of political life, he attained no inconsiderable reputation with his party, and being gifted with ready speech and the faculty of impressing others into his service, came to be looked upon as an essential accessory of primary meetings, and public organizations.

At the breaking out of the gold fever in 1849, Mr BRODERICK determined to better his fortunes by emigrating to California. He arrived there at a time when society in the new State was chaotic, when politics were unsettled, and active men were needed. A new field opened to him. He became a leading spirit of the Democracy of California, as he had been a political aspirant in New-York; was elected to the State Senate, where he served for three years; and was subsequently named as a candidate for the United States Senate. The announcement of his political successes in his new home surprised no one more than his old associates in this City, who had regarded him simply as a "good fellow" of more ambition than ability.

Possessed of indomitable courage and a peculiarly independent spirit, but destitute of that caution and self control which dissuade men from unnecessary contention, Mr. BRODERICK soon found his career in California beset with difficulties. His antecedents unfortunately gave his enemies occasion for the utterance of sharp criticism; and he was not slow in retaliation. The first sanguinary result of his political conflicts was a duel, fought at Contra-Costa on the 17th March, 1852. His antagonist on that occasion was Judge J. CALES SMITH, son of "Extra Billy" SMITH of Virginia. SMITH had published a letter denouncing Mr. BRODERICK as "a liar, a scoundrel, and a blackguard." A challenge from BRODERICK followed. The weapons used were COLT's navy revolvers, distance twelve paces. The word was given at the first fire, but the subsequent shots were taken at random. Judge SMITH had the first fire, and each party fired six rounds. Mr. BRODERICK's pistol got out of order at the first shot, and would not revolve. He continued firing, however, by using both hands. Mr. BRODERICK was struck in the right side by one of SMITH's shots. His fob-chain was cut and his watch broken. A part of this ball, the only one that took effect, struck him near the groin but did not inflict a serious wound. The parties then left the ground, Judge SMITH declaring himself satisfied. The papers of that time said "the affair was conducted with the strictest order and decorum."

Mr. BRODERICK had already been defeated as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and as the Constitution of California disfranchised parties who had engaged in a duel, it was supposed that his political career in that State had come to an end in consequence of this meeting. Indeed, after this event, he retired for a season from active participation in politics; but in the Winter of 1856-7 reappeared in the political field. His name having been again brought prominently forward in connection with the United States Senatorship, he defended himself against the renewed attacks which were made upon him, and not unsuccessfully.

In January, 1857, Mr. BRODERICK was elected as United States Senator from California for the long term, and took his seat at the Second Session of the Thirty-fourth Congress. He was appointed a member of the Committees on Public Lands and Military Affairs; and at once took rank among the boldest, though not among the most talented or accomplished members of the Senate. Upon the Lecompton question he assumed a position of unyielding antagonism to the Administration, supported the Anti-Lecompton movement of Mr. DOUGLAS, and made new friends by his consistent and faithful advocacy of the principles expounded by the Illinois Senator. In taking this position, Mr. BRODERICK of course broke with his former friends and supporters, and again became involved in bitter political controversies. Returning to California at the close of the session, in the Summer of 1857, he found himself the target of new and fiercer attacks. A war had grown up between him and his colleague, Dr. GWIN, and the partisans of both parties eagerly espoused their cause. On the 4th of June, 1857, a Committee of the California Lecomptonites addressed to Mr. BRODERICK a formal letter, demanding a categorical answer to the question whether he had returned for the purpose of making war upon the Administration. Mr. BRODERICK returned a long reply, denying that he entertained any such purpose, and meeting the additional allegation, that he had influenced elections in the State by unfair means, with the following emphatic statement:

"I have been charged with controlling Conventions and procuring nominations by trickery; but I challenge my enemies to produce a man within the length and breadth of the State whom I ever deceived, or to whom I falsified my word. I bring that challenge down to the present hour, and make it embrace my whole political course."

Senator GWIN has more recently revived accusations against Mr. BRODERICK, to the effect that he had bargained away the bestowal of the Federal patronage. Mr. BRODERICK met this assertion with a point-blank denial, and repaid Dr. GWIN's attack with sharp sarcasm. This correspondence and Dr. GWIN's final appeal to the people of California, have been noticed in the TIMES within the past few weeks.

Mr. BRODERICK's senatorial term would have expired in 1863. His death renders necessary the election of a successor to his seat at Washington.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, Oct. 10.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 3, 10, 11, 29.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2139, 2163, 2165, 2166, 2171, 2177, 2181, 2183, 2187, 2189, 1491, 2161, 1413, 2149, 2191, 2193, 2097, 2067, 2071, 2099. *Part II.*—Nos. 2208, 2108, 44, 2187, 2132, 2176, 2216, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2236, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2242, 2244, 2246.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 158, 104, 217, 218, 221, 224, 239, 245, 241, 260, 262, 171, 182, 264, 265, 614, 266, 267, 268, 271, 274, 276, 277, 281, 285, 286, 288, 290, 292, 297, 298, 299, 300.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1184, 1112, 1273 to 1279, 1281 to 1285, 1280. *Part II.*—Nos. 1253, 1254, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1270, 597, 849, 977, 1061, 1196, 1287,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Oct. 8.

$1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '79	102	N. Y. C. R.	s60 79
13,800 Missouri St. 6s	83½	do	79¼
50,000 do	s5 83¼	do	79¼
5,000 do	b10 84	do	s10 79¼
2,000 California S. 7s	83	do	79¾
3,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	do	b60 79¾
5,000 Chi. City 7 cent	90	do	b3 79¾
Bds.	90¼	do	s30 79¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101¾	do	b60 79¾
2,000 Erie R. 2d M. B.	65½	72 Reading Railroad	40¾
1,000 Harl'm R. 1st M.	93½	do	40¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. R. & N. I. 1st M.	85	70 Mich. Central R.	43½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	do	b60 43¾
2,000 do	84¼	95 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	44½
2,000 T. Ii. & A. 2d m.	36	533 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	18½
2,000 Ga. & Chi. 1st m.	92	6 do	19
1,000 C. & T. S. F. Bds.	66	50 do	s60 18½
10 Irving Bank	98	150 do	18
20 Nassau Bk	100	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 72
20 Bank of New-York	104	50 do	s10 72
109 Union Bank	99½	50 do	b10 72
90 Farmers L. & T. Co.	50	348 do	72
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	94¼	100 do	b30 72
150 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	72	100 do	s7 72
50 do	71¾	150 do	b7 72
50 do	s15 71¾	50 do	s30 71¾
20 Erie Railroad	44	350 Cleve. & Toledo R.	20
200 Hudson River R.	35	600 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	64½
50 Norwich & Wor. R.	40	156 do	64¾
7 Stonington R.	66	400 do	b30 64¾
156 Chi. Burl'n & Q. R.	56	100 do	64¾
50 Indisnapolis & C.R.	49	250 do	s30 64¾
30 Panama Railroad	117½	100 do	b60 64¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia State 6s	94½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	83¾	134 do	16¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	49	550 do	16¾
10,000 Ill. Cent. R. B.	84¾	250 do	16¾
1,500 N. Y. Central R.	79	1200 Chi. & Rock I. R.	64
200 do	s60 78¾	600 do	s60 63¾
100 do	b30 79	200 do	s30 63¾
100 do	s3 78¾	100 Galena & Chi. R.	71¾
600 do	b3 79	50 do	b30 71¾
15 do	78¾	100 do	s30 71¾
100 do	nw 78¾	650 do	s60 71
550 do	s3 78¾	100 do	b60 71¾
7 Metropolitan Bank	110	200 do	71¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b10 35½	300 do	b30 71¾
200 Reading Railroad	40	50 Cl. & Tol. Railroad	19¾
100 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	4	100 do	19
55 Mich. Cen. R.	43	100 do	b30 19¾
50 do	s30 42¾	100 do	s30 19

MONDAY, Oct. 10—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York was moderately active in the Import entries, which, including the Dry Goods table in our last page, are $4,116,604 against $2,658,810 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,520,164 against $1,807,451 same week last year. The Export of Specie fell off to $729,881, (all by the steamers that sailed on Saturday for Liverpool and Havre,) against $625,817 same week last year. The Foreign Exchanges at the close of the week fell to 109¾@110 ₱ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills, after the shipment of Bullion was made up, and the calculation now is that some further concession in rates will have to be made on the competing supplies of Cotton bills coming forward from the South, though we do not look yet for very low terms. The decline is already sufficient to check, for some weeks to come, the export demand for Bullion, and the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will probably be the lowest on the Specie Average for the Fall season, say about $19,000,000. There will probably be a further reaction in the line of Loans and Discounts, though no accommodation needed by regular dealers at Bank, on paper within 60@90 days, has been withheld. Discounts outside of Bank have ruled, within the last few days, rather easier than the week before, say 6@6½ ₱ cent. on 60-day prime acceptances; 7 ₱ cent. on choice lists of paper, 4@6 months; and 7@7½ ₱ cent. on 6 months' prime indorsed bills. The rates on fair or single-name bills range 8@10 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $4,714,078, against $5,230,467 at the close of the previous week.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 30th September ult., were:

	$195,910,000
Add week in October	4,115,406
Total to date	$200,025,406
Against same time, 1858	116,025,189
Increase to date over 1858	$84,000,217
Increase to date over 1857	10,782,374
Increase to date over 1856	21,715,120

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reexported) from 1st

January to 30th September	$48,633,000
Add correction in Foreign reexports	604,000
Total to 30th September	$49,337,000
Add week in October	1,520,164
Total to date, 1859	$50,857,161
Against same time, 1858	47,453,451
Increase since Jan. 1	$3,403,713

The same tables make the Export of Specie

or calendar year to 30th September	$57,928,000
Add week in October	729,881
Total to date, 1859	$58,757,881
Against same time, 1858	21,228,817
Increase since Jan. 1	$37,529,064

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	102¾@102¾
New-York Central	81½@78@79¼@78¾
New-York and Erie	5@5
Reading	44½@38¾@42@39½
Rock Island	66¾@63½
Michigan Southern	6@4
Michigan Guaranteed	23¾@16
Michigan Central	43½@42¾
Toledo	22@19
Galena	74¼@71
Illinois Central	66¾@67
Panama	117½@117½
Pacific Mail	79¾@70@72
Missouris	83¾@84@83¾
Virginias	94½@94¾
Tennessees	85½@87½@88¼
Illinois Central Bonds	88¼@88¾
Hudson River	35@35
Harlem Preferred	36@35½
Delaware and Hudson	94¼@94½

On the Stock Exchange the Share market was a falling one throughout the week, and rapidly so on New-York Central, Reading, and several of the Western Stocks, these being the most active during the strong advance through August and September, and heavily realized upon by the *Bull* account at the close of the latter month and esrly in the week just ended. The fall in the above table is about 3 ₱ cent. on Central, Rock Island, Galena, Toledo, and Reading, and 7 ₱ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed, which on Friday and Saturday was especially weak, and the stock pressed on sale. The reason assigned was the continued doubt in regard to the ability of the management to continue their regular interest payments on the Funded Debt, though no default has yet taken place. In New-York Central, the realizations were quite large, imparting much excitement to the dealings, and reversing the position in the Stock of a good many of the jobbers at the Board and on the Street. The movement also brought an additional supply of Certificates on the Street, but as the Security is a favorite one with Money-lenders, this influence was less decided upon the new buyers than anticipated, and from 8,000 to 12,000 shares ₱ day, (and one day as high as 14,000 shares,) changed hands, including of course a large amount on contract, involving no immediate employment of Certificates. The price closed on Saturday, in sympathy with the marked weakness in most of the Western Shares, at 78¾ ₱ cent., after selling early in the day at 79¾ ₱ cent. Michigan Central Illinois Central, Hudson, Harlem and Panama ruled rather steady through the week, and left off at much the same figures as at the close of the week before. Pacific Mail had one of its periodical tumbles, in consequence of the advantage gained by Mr. VANDERBILT on the 5th inst., in taking the United States mails for California. The fall to 70 ₱ cent. brought in new buyers, and the price left off 71¾@72 ₱ cent. The State Stocks were in fair request at the close of the week, and so were a number of the Railway mortgages, partly on the advices from abroad, though the State Stocks also feel the partial influence of a demand for Western banking. The general market on Saturday closed heavy.

There is a fair investment inquiry for the best class of City Bonds, the most active at the Brokers' Board being the Brooklyn Water Works issue 6 ₱ Cents. at par. The 7 ₱ Cents. of Chicago, for municipal purposes—that flourishing city being free of all Railway liabilities—are selling at par, interest from 1st July, by Messrs. ASHLEY & NORRIS, and the present loan of half a million for sewerage, is deservedly a favorite one. The last weekly circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co. quotes St. Louis 6 ₱ Cents at 83@85; Cincinnatis at 93@95 for the municipal issues; nearly all the business being by private sale.

The intimations or insinuations since the Clearing House election on Tuesday, that anything less sale or conservative than the old rule was meant, or anything of a sinister or dangerous nature concealed from the public eye, are equally unfounded and unjust. If the reasons for the change were before sufficiently palpable and notorious to induce two-thirds the Association to take it in hand, openly and fairly, it may be assumed that the motive of their action, to say the least, was not less candid or unselfish than that of the opposition to the change. And we may add that the belief is now general that the Bank Officers, as a Clearing House Association, are more likely to act as a unit in their proper and legitimate sphere, and to harmonize among and between themselves for real usefulness to the commercial community than before. We quarrel with no one's personal preferences for the out-going Committee, but protest against leaving the Clearing-House subject to its *old* abuses and extravagances under the *new* administration. If any public good, or any other sort of good, to the credit of the Associated Banks themselves were to be gained to counterbalance the cost of over one-third of one per cent. per annum to the Stockholders, or $24,000 levied on an aggregate capital of $68,000,000, and the mischievous gossip and impertinent intermeddling which have emanated from that source for two or three years past, there might be some excuse for not abating the extraneous machinery of the concern *as a nuisance*. But, as the case stands, the Committee of Management may deem it proper to bring it down to its original objects, which are stated on the first page of the Constitution of the Clearing-House Association, in the following words:

"The objects of the Association shall be the *effecting* at one place of the daily exchanges between the several Associated Banks and the *payment* at the same place of the balances resulting from such exchanges."

The Albany papers of Saturday contain the following official report of the business of the New-York Central for the month of September, which closes the fiscal year upon which the next annual report will be made. It will be noticed that in anticipation of the report, the Treasurer has added the state of the Capital and Funded Debt, as on 30th ult. This shows a reduction for the year of $253,396 by the contribution to and purchase of Bonds for the Sinking Fund. The Company had no flosting debt at the close of the year.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 8.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of September, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1859	$730,485 10
1858	653,373 06
Increase	$77,110 04

Total amount of Capital Stock and Funded Debt:

Sept. 30, 1856	$38,939,411 27
Sept. 30, 1857	38,768,233 47
Sept. 30, 1858	38,587,167 98
Sept. 30, 1859	38,333,771 21

The Company has no floating debt.

This statement of Capital and Funded Debt enables us to add that since the close of 1855, when the line was completely double-tracked, and all the branch consolidations perfected, the Company have paid out, in Cash, from the net profits of the Road, over and above its expenses for operating and maintaining the line, *over thirteen and a half millions*, distributed as follows:

To Bondholders, four years' Interest		$3,048,000
To Stockholders, four years' Dividends,		
Three years, at 8 ₱ cent.	$5,760,000	
One year, at 7 ₱ cent	1,680,000	7,440,000
To Increase of the property		2,106,000
Total four years		$13,596,000
Capital and Debt, 1855	$38,304,000	
Same, 1859	38,333,771	

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF ROAD AND ITS ESTATE.

	1855. Sept. 30.	1859. Sept. 30.
Roadway	$17,206,134	$17,741,369
Stations	1,631,999	1,938,563
Real Estate	3,590,290	3,993,057
Locomotives—188 in 1855	2,019,059	
Locomotives—218 in 1859		2,351,466
Cars—2,425 in 1855	2,138,093	
Cars—3,477 in 1859		2,905,612
Eng'ing and Agencies	583,166	603,528
Niagara Branches	1,163,182	1,208,922
Total	$28,523,913	$30,742,517

The original premiums paid on the separate lines in the consolidated property, in addition to the foregoing actual outlay, amounted to $8,991,976.

We understand that the following propositions for maintaining the mortgage securities, unsecured bonds and capital stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, have been suggested by the English delegation of Bond and Stockholders, after frequent and free conference with the leading friends of the property on this side. The delegates, Mr. EVANS and Mr. PLATT, are highly spoken of for their practical views on Railway matters, and the industry and good sense shown in their examinations of the line of the Erie Road, and of its embarrassed, but, as they believe, by no means hopeless finances:

The payment of First Mortgage Coupons to be resumed May 1, 1860. One year's arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement below.

Amount of arrears	$210,000
The payment of Second Mortgage Coupons to be resumed Sept. 1, 1861. One year's arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement. Amount of arrears	280,000
The payment of Third Mortgage Coupons to be resumed March 1, 1861. Eighteen months' arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement. Amount of arrears	630,000
The payment of Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons to be resumed October, 1861. Two and one-half years' arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement, and the two Mortgages consolidated. Amount of arrears	875,000
Total	$1,995,000

The earnings of the Road to be conveyed to Trustees for the payment of the floating debt, the completion of the Long Dock property, and the liquidation of the delayed Mortgage Coupons, in order of priority, which, it is calculated, will all be paid in a little more than two years. The unsecured bonds, with coupons now over-due and for two years in advance, to be converted into redeemable preference 7 ₱ cent. stock, to receive dividends after payment of mortgage interest.

STATEMENT OF OPERATION.

Year ending December, 1860:		
Estimated net earnings		$2,000,000
Payments:		
Floating debt and interest on same	$430,000	
First Mortgage interest in full	210,000	
Second Mortgage six months' interest	140,000	770,000
Leaving balance applicable to completion of Long Dock and necessary works and redemption of suspended Mortgage Coupons		$1,230,000
Year ending December, 1861:		
Estimated net earnings		$2,250,000
Payments:		
First Mortgage Interest in full	$210,000	
Second Mortgage Interest in full	280,000	
Third Mortgage Interest in full	420,000	
Fourth and Fifth Mort. six months' int.	175,000	1,085,000
Balance applicable to redemption of suspended Mortgage Coupons		$1,165,000
Year ending December, 1862:		
Estimated net earnings		$2,500,000
Payments:		
First Mortgage Interest in full	$210,000	
Second Mortgage Interest in full	280,000	
Third Mortgage Interest in full	420,000	
Fourth and Fifth Mort. Interest in full.	360,000	1,260,000
Balance		$1,240,000

Of which there will be applicable to balance of suspended Mortgage Coupons and payment of interest on preferred stock, created from unsecured Bonds | 1,140,000
And the balance is applicable to dividends upon common stock | 100,000

NOTE.—The gross earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the last six years have been as follows, from which it will be seen that the above estimates are not exaggerated:

Year ending Sept. 30, 1854	$5,359,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1855	5,488,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1856	6,348,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1857	5,742,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1858	5,151,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1859, estimated	4,400,000

The present floating debt, with interest, will amount to about $410,000, for which Fourth Mortgage Bonds to the amount of about $1,500,000 are pledged as collateral.

The September receipts on the Chicago and Burlington Road were $180,077, against $168,670 same month last year; and on the Michigan Southern, $181,133, against $224,775 last season; and on the Little Miami, $115,982, against $115,232 last season. The report of the Illinois Central for September, is as follows:

	Acres.	Sold for	
Construction Lands sold	1,377 45	$22,222 18	
Interest Fund Lands sold	196 00	3,483 20	
Free Lands sold	860 00	11,910 40	
Total sales during Sept	2237 45	$37,595 78	
To which add town lot sales		50 60	
Total of all		$37,896 38	
Sold since Jan. 1, 1859	22,526 06	$337,635 65	
Sold previously	1,229,835 33	15,637,148 96	
Total	1,252,361 39	$15,974,784 60	
Construction Bonds cancelled September, 1859	$32,000 00		
Construction Bonds cancelled previously	1,165,000 00	$1,197,000 00	
Free Land Bonds cancelled in September, 1859	14,000 00		
Free Land Bonds cancelled previously	152,000 00	166,000 00	
Total Bonds cancelled up to Sept. 30, '59		$1,363,000 00	
Cash receipts, September, 1859		$55,418 07	
Cash receipts since Jan. 1, 1859		418,503 09	
Total cash and bonds received to Sept. 30, '59		3,083,409 62	

Receipts from Passengers ... $98,283 65
Receipts from Freight ... 125,477 85
Receipts from Mails ... 8,477 35
Receipts from Rent of Road ... 5,288 00
Receipts from other sources ... 4,339 14

Total receipts in month of Sept., 1859 ... $242,035 12
Total receipts in month of September, 1858 ... 218,880 58
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1859 ... $1,427,967 65
Total receipts in corresponding period of '58. 1,481,766 10

The following are the rates of Discount on out-of-town Bank Notes reported by GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State	3-10@ ¼	S. Carolina & Ga	1 @ —
New-England	1-5@ ¼	Virginia	¾@ —
New-Jersey	⅛@ ¾	Canada	½@ ⅝
Illinois	2 @ —	Michigan	¾@ —
Phila.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2514. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

The American Minister Imprisoned in Peking.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

A Congress for the Italian Question.

Further Delay in Dispatching the Great Eastern.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Oct. 10.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult., passed this point at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, and will reach Quebec about 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

The steamship *City of Washington* was also to sail from Liverpool for New-York on the 29th, and the steamship *Arctic* was to leave Southampton for the same destination on the following day.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult.

The American ship *Charles Buck*, nearly loaded for Liverpool, was burnt at Bombay on the 22d of August. She was a total loss.

The ship *Benefactor*, from Foo-Chow-Foo for New-York, had put back for a survey, having been ashore.

CHINA.

AFFAIRS AT A STAND-STILL—MR. WARD IMPRISONED IN PEKING—THE CHINESE LOSS AT THE PEI-HO.

The China Mail, with dates from Hong Kong to Aug. 10, had reached London.

Nothing of any moment had occurred since the affair at the mouth of the Pei-ho. Two gun-boats and a steamer remained in the Gulf of Pechell, the rest of the defeated squadron being at anchor principally off the entrance of Ningpore River.

One of the Hong Kong newspapers states that Mr. WARD, the American Plenipotentiary, was still on board his ship, and as little likely to obtain the ratification of his treaty as the English Minister.

Another journal speaks of the probability of his having gone on to Peking, and a Russian dispatch, published at St. Petersburg, says he had arrived in Peking, but was kept in confinement.

Russian authority also states that the loss of the Chinese in the affair at the Pei-ho forts was 1,000 killed. The number of wounded was not stated.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* says that the repulse of the British had not produced any change in the relations with the Chinese.

It was stated that some of the wounded were in the hands of the Chinese, and were well treated.

The state of Admiral HOPE's health was serious.

There had been a serious *emeute* at Shanghai, in which several foreigners had been killed and others wounded. Among the latter Mr. Interpreter FAY, who was in a precarious state. The riot is said to have arisen from the kidnapping of coolies for a French vessel, but the master of the vessel asserts that the Chinese on board attempted to rob him, and that he was compelled to fire upon them in self-defence. The French Minister ordered the coolie ship into port for a strict investigation of the case.

At Hong Kong, Exchange was quoted at 4s. 10¾d. @4s. 11¾d. A moderate business was doing there and at Canton, and at Foo-Chow-Foo news from the North led to some speculation in tea.

At Shanghai, Exchange was 6s. 0¾d.@7s. 0¾d New black Teas were 30 ₱ cent. higher than those of the previous season, while the quality was generally somewhat inferior. Tonnage was abundant. Freights to New-York were $5 for Tea and $15 for Silk piece goods.

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

THE GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO EVADE THE FOREIGN TREATIES.

The Japan affairs have assumed a very unsatisfactory position. On the 11th of July the British Treaty was duly ratified. Since then the Japanese Government had attempted to evade it by seeking to confine foreigners to a small island about ten miles from Yeddo. They further sought to establish a new coin as the only one to be used in commercial dealings with foreigners, although, according to the Treaty, foreign coins were to be received at their intrinsic value. The present arrangement of the Japanese produced a depression of sixty-six per cent. The British Consul-General had issued a protest, and stopped trade for the present.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION

A CONGRESS PROPOSED—NAMES OF DELEGATES SUGGESTED—SPAIN DESIRES TO BE REPRESENTED.

It was stated that the conferences at Zurich were again progressing.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the task of the Plenipotentiaries has been diminished by dispatches from Vienna, and that it is believed the conferences will be terminated in a few days, unless fresh instructions should be received. The amended programme is stated to be as follows: A definitive treaty of peace will be signed by the three Powers, when another treaty will be drawn up, by which Austria will cede Lombardy to France, who will make it over to Sardinia. The most difficult point in the double transfer is the debt, and on this head, it is believed, Anstria will moderate her demands. Documents will be brought up respecting the Italian Confederation, the restoration of the Dukes, and other unsettled questions, but they can only be signed by the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries, as Sardinia utterly rejects the restoration of the Dukes, and will not agree to a confederation under the present circumstances.

Spain has requested to be represented, should a Congress take place.

The gossips of Paris and Brussels state that Prince ALBERT will represent England, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, Austria, at the proposed Congress at Brussels.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Spectator* says there is still a hitch in the peace negotiations —Austria persists in keeping an Austrian army in Venetia. When this difficulty has been surmounted, the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and the Congress will be held at Brussels.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says: "The report of France and Anstria alone signing the treaty of peace is corroborated by private dispatches, and unless orders to the contrary are received from Biarritz, the fact will no doubt be officially made known before many days."

The fourth and last Italian deputation, that from Romagna, was received by the King of Sardinia, a Monza, on the 24th. The following is a summary of the King's reply:

I am grateful for the wishes of the people of Romagna, of which you are the interpreters before me. As a Catholic Sovereign, I shall myself always retain profound and unalterable respect for the Superior Hierarchy of the Church.

As an Italian Prince, I am reminded that Europe, having in view the state of the Romagnese people, who demanded prompt and efficient measures of reform, has accepted format obligations towards your country. I receive your wishes, and strengthened by the rights conferred upon me, will support your cause before the Great Powers. You may rely on the sense of justice—you may rely on the generous love of our country of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has so powerfully begun; and, who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterized your resolution during the last moments of incertitude, will recognize that in the Romagna the mere hope of a national government suffices to put an end to civil discords. When your numerous volunteers arrived during the days of our national struggle, to enrol themselves under my flag, you knew that Piedmont would not go to war for herself alone, but for our common country. To-day, the unanimity of your wishes and the order which you observe at home, are very gratifying to my heart, and nothing better could insure your future destiny. Europe will recognize that it is here the common interest to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires of peace."

A decree by the King of Naples extends to June, 1860, the period for the free admission of wheat.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

REPAIRS TO THE GREAT EASTERN—FURTHER FROM THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY—BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The repairs on the *Great Eastern* were going actively forward at Portland, but it was considered doubtful whether the ship could be got ready for sea during the month of October. The fittings, and all matters connected with her sea-going equipment, had been placed entirely in the hands of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, and this, it was supposed, would increase the expected delay. It was thought probable that in a few days the ship would proceed to Southampton, for convenience of receiving materials from London, and for the gratification of excursionists, who continued to visit her in thousands.

The telegraph cable between Malta and Sicily had been successfully laid, and business had commenced upon it.

THOMAS PERSSE has been formally approved as United States Consul at Galway.

The *Official Gazette* contains an order extending the time for the payment of bounties to seamen until the 30th of November.

The London *Times* has another editorial on the new boundary difficulty with the United States. It laments that the former treaty should have left any pretext for the question which has arisen, and says that it is a case for the earliest possible settlement. It points out the absurdity of going to war for so trivial a matter, but argues that England must nevertheless assert her rights, if they are plain. The article concludes with a description of the intimate commercial and other relations existing between the two countries, and laments the effects that war would have upon both.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has terminated its annual session at Aberdeen. The members, to the number of 200, were entertained by the Queen at Balmoral.

The Earl of DERBY had carried out his threat to clear out his Doon estate in Ireland, so far as to have every tenant served with a formal notice to quit. The incentive, it will be remembered, was the difficulty experienced in tracing out a murderer, and the conviction that the tenantry threw impediments in the way of his discovery. The case had attracted much attention.

It was stated that Sir HOPE GRANT is to have command of the expeditionary force to China, and that 10,000 men are to be sent from India, but none from England.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.

Colonel HAWKINS, Chief Commissioner of the Oregon Boundary Survey, arrived yesterday, in the capacity of special envoy from Gov. DOUGLASS, in consequence of the occupation of the Island of San Juan by United States troops. Col. HAWKINS transacted his business at the Foreign Office shortly after his arrival.

The *Times* says it has reason to believe that Gen. HARNEY placed military at posts at San Juan, on his own responsibility, and without instructions from Washington. He declared to the British authorities that he did so because American citizens had been arrested on the island, but that he did not mean his occupation to be permanent, although it was his intention to hold the island till he heard from Washington.

The London *Morning Post*, referring to the difficulty says, our transatlantic cousins had better watch the progress of Russian power in the Pacific, than quarrel with their best friends and customers, the people of England.

FRANCE.

THE CHINESE WAR—FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

It is announced that the French force for China will consist of five thousand troops of the line, fifteen thousand marines, six large steam transports, four sailing frigates, and six first-class and six second-class gunboats. Another authority says that the expedition will number from ten to twelve thousand men.

The French steam frigate *Sane* was wrecked while proceeding from Toulon to Brest. All hands were saved.

French commercial affairs show no improvement. Wheat had advanced both in Paris and the provincial markets. Flour was also dearer. The silk market was inactive.

The *Moniteur* says, under the pretence that the Press is not free, several journals direct their attacks against the Decree of February, 1852, go beyond the extreme limits of discussion, and are wanting in respect for the law, which is inseparable from the loyal exercise of Liberty.

The *Moniteur* then explains, that immediately after the measure granted spontaneously by the Emperor, which relieved the Press from the consequences of the warnings received, the Government forebore to make use of the weapons at its command, but it will nevertheless not fail in performing the duty which is imposed upon it, to make the law respected. It therefore informs the papers, that it is decided no longer to tolerate these polemical excesses, which can only be considered as party manœuvres.

The Bourse had been animated and fluctuating. It closed firmly on the 27th at 69f. 35c. for *Rentes*.

POLITICS IN GERMANY.

REFORMS IN AUSTRIAN SYSTEM OF TAXATION—MILITARY FORCE OF THE CONFEDERATION.

An Imperial order is published, for a Commission with special legislative powers, to organize extensive reforms in the system of direct taxation.

The price of wheat is said to have risen materially, owing to the inferior yield of the last crop.

The Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, who lately assembled at Munich, propose that in order to strengthen the military power of Germany, the contingent of the confederation shall be increased from one and a half per cent. of the population to two per cent.

DENMARK.

OPENING OF THE STATES-GENERAL.

The States-General had been opened at Copenhagen. The President said in his speech, "The Government had but to choose between Federal execution, and the supervision of the whole common Constitution in so far as it relates to Holstein and Lunehurg. The Government has chosen the latter, although it does not recognise the competency of a Federal execution."

TUNIS.

DEATH OF THE BEY—HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 22d of September. The presumptive heir, SIDI SADOK, had been installed as his successor. Tranquility was maintained.

INDIA.

DISARMAMENT OF OUDE—COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Calcutta mail of Aug. 22 had reached England, but the news, generally, was anticipated.

The disarming of Oude had been completed.

It was stated that no official requisition for troops for China had been made by Mr. BARCE, but in anticipation that he would take this course, the Indian Government had warned two regiments to hold themselves in readiness.

The Calcutta Import market was dull.

The crop of Indigo will be shorter than anticipated

Freights were declining, and the rates to America had gone down from $10 to $7.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope advices, from Cape Reach, are to August 21.

Ex-Governor Sir GEORGE GREY had returned to England.

Satisfactory accounts had been received from the Livingstone Expedition.

The ship *Shah Jeehanpore*, bound to the West Indies with coolies, was burned at sea July 1. The captain and crew, 64 in number, were rescued, but all the coolies (350) perished.

A deficiency of grain at the Cape had caused a rise in the price of provisions.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mails of Aug. 19 reached Aden Sept. 19.

There is no political news of importance.

Business during the month had been very quiet, but the arrival of the English mail had created both a commercial and monetary improvement.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Transportation Over the Plains—Award of Contracts by the War Department—Movements of Secretary Floyd and Seclusion of Secretary Case—The Mexican Question in England—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

The War Department, to-day, awarded contracts for Army transportation as follows:

Route 1.—From Missouri River to Utah, and to the posts on the way, to IRWIN & WHITE.

Route 2.—From Leavenworth, or Kansas City to New-Mexico, to MOORE & BOICE.

Route 3.—From Principal Depot in New-Mexico to the several posts in that Department, to MOORE & BOICE.

The bids of IRWIN & WHITE per hundred pounds each hundred miles, are for January and February, $2; for March, $1 75; for April, $1 45; for May, June, July and August, $1 10; for September, $1 50; for October, November and December, $1 75.

The bids of MOORE & BOICE per hundred pounds each hundred miles are for January and February, $2; for March, $1 75; for April, $1 20; for May, 98c.; for June and July, 90c.; for August, $1 20; for September, $1 50; for October, November and December, $1 75.

The Department is unable to determine what is economical in these contracts, as it is impossible to anticipate the amount of transportation events may require at periods so distant. The troops in Utah may be withdrawn, or may have to be reinforced; the San Juan affair may cost a million, when a few weeks ago thousands were estimated.

There is no intention on the part of the successful bidders to carry out the contracts; and mark the prediction, RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, will continue to furnish the transportation.

Secretary FLOYD is expected from Old Point Comfort to-morrow morning.

Secretary CASS has for a week past persistently refused to receive visitors. What is in the wind?

The war steamer *Mohawk*, having arrived at Charleston, the Commander reports her machinery as working finely. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

A private letter from London says that our Minister, Mr. DALLAS, is exerting himself to procure the recognition of the Mexican Liberal Government by England, while other prominent gentlemen are similarly engaged.

Until the publication of Judge BLACK's second reply to Judge DOUGLAS, it was understood the latter would leave the public to judge between their two publications without any rejoinder from him; but since Mr. BLACK's second reply Mr. DOUGLAS, has commenced a rejoinder over his own signature, to appear in a few days. Meantime a volunteer reply to Mr. BLACK, from one of Mr. DOUGLAS' friends, will be issued.

Reliable accounts received here from Monterey show that VIDAURRI has not deserted to the Church party, as reported. An unpleasant difference of opinion, however, existed between him and DEGOLLADO, regarding the Administration of JUAREZ.

So far as known, Gen. WHEAT is only a citizen of the United States, who has come to fight the battles of the Liberals. The invitation was extended to him by Gen. ALVAREZ several months ago.

THE SLAUGHTER OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

Further Details of the Affair—The Death Scene.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 10.

The San Francisco *Times*, of the 14th ult., says that, in accordance with our anticipations, the expected duel between Senator BRODERICK and Judge TERRY took place yesterday morning, in a small valley ten miles from Merced Lake. The parties went out of town the night previous, passing the night in separate localities. At 6¼ o'clock BRODERICK and TERRY arrived on the ground, attended by their seconds and physicians—the Hon. J. C. MCKIBBEN and Mr. COULTER for BRODERICK, and CALHOUN BENHAM and THOMAS HAYES for TERRY. On descending from their carriages, the parties seemed to be in the best spirits, neither appearing anxious or nervous as to the result. About half an hour was occupied in the arrangements. Ten paces were marked off, and the principals took their positions. The seconds divested themselves of their outside coats, white collars, and other articles which might present prominent targets; also of their watches and the coin in their pockets. One of the seconds then read aloud the *code duello*, which occupied a short time. Mr. COULTER then addressed the two gentlemen, saying he wished it to be understood that he should count "One, two," after the word "Fire," after which he would say, "Stop;" no shot must be fired after that.

During this time the principals maintained their positions, and listened with composure to these details. Judge TERRY stood with his head thrown slightly back, looking towards his antagonist. Each held a pistol in his hand, pointed to the ground. Each was dressed in black clothes, and wore a slouched hat. Mr. BRODERICK stood erect, but with his head rather down. The positions of the two were somewhat different. Judge TERRY maintained that of a practiced duelist, presenting only the edge of his person, keeping his left hand and shoulder well behind him. Mr. BRODERICK, on the contrary, though at first assuming a position somewhat similar to that of TERRY, seemed to prefer a careless and less constrained one, and gradually presented more of his body to the fire of his opponent; he held his pistol rather awkwardly, and, seeming to feel this himself, he once or twice turned the wrist of his pistol arm to the right with his left hand, as though endeavoring to comply with some prescribed directions previously given him. From that time he did not raise his eyes until the word was given to fire. Once his right foot got a fraction beyond the line, when Mr. MCKIBBEN replaced it. The bearing of TERRY, though he assumed a more practiced and motionless attitude, was not one jot more that of an iron-nerved man than was that of BRODERICK.

At 6¾ o'clock Mr. COULTER pronounced the words, "Are you ready?" "Ready," responded TERRY, and "Ready" was uttered by BRODERICK. Immediately after, "Fire—one, two," was pronounced in moderately quick time. BRODERICK raised his pistol, and had scarcely brought it to an angle of 45 degrees from its downward position, when, owing to the delicacy of the hair-trigger, it was discharged, the ball entering the ground four paces in advance of him. TERRY fired a few instants later, taking deliberate aim. There was a perceptible interval in the two reports. At that instant BRODERICK was observed to clap his left hand to his right breast, when it was seen that he was wounded. He reeled slowly to the tent, and before the seconds could reach him, fell to the ground, his right leg doubled under him, still grasping his weapon. TERRY upon discharging his pistol folded his arms, holding the pistol still smoking in his hands, but did not move from his position. BRODERICK's seconds ran to his aid, and Dr. LOCKE commenced to staunch the wound. The bullet entered just forward of the nipple, and lodged, as was supposed, under the left arm. He was soon afterwards borne into town in his carriage.

Previous to this TERRY and his friends left the field driving rapidly into town, and started at once from the North Beach, where a boat was waiting, and proceeded to Oakland, where they took a private conveyance to Benicia; on their arrival at Benicia they took an overland conveyance to Sacramento.

Mr. BRODERICK was taken to the house of LEONIDAS HASKELL, at Black Point, where he was visited during the day by hundreds of his friends. He was able to speak during the afternoon, but owing to his wounded lungs his articulation was generally indistinct and unintelligible.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says that at 9½ o'clock this morning (16th), Mr. BRODERICK breathed his last. Gloom and sorrow pervade the whole community. Flags are at half-mast (union down.) The stores are closing, and all the public buildings and even private houses are hung and dressed in mourning.

Fires Near Charleston.

A SAW-MILL AND RICE-MILL BURNED.

ACOUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 10.

The Wappoo steam saw-mills, near Charleston, were burnt on Saturday. They were variously insured in the Home, Metropolitan, and Security Companies, New-York; Phœnix and City, and New-England Companies, of Hartford; with other Companies.

On Thursday night a rice-mill near Charleston, belonging to DANIEL HEYWARD, was burnt. Partly insured in the Home Company, New-York.

Important from Texas.

BROWNSVILLE ATTACKED BY GUERILLAS—FIVE CITIZENS KILLED—THE MEXICANS SEND AID FROM MATAMORAS—AN EXPRESS DISPATCHED TO SAN ANTONIO FOR TROOPS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 10.

Advices from Brownsville, Texas, are received, stating that place was attacked on the 28th ultimo by a band of guerillas, who had killed five citizens, broken open the jail and freed all the prisoners. The most intense excitement prevailed, and the Mexicans sent aid from Matamoras. The guerillas were headed by CARTINAS, who shot the Sheriff of Brownsville last July while he was attempting to arrest him. A party of the outlaws, one hundred strong, rode through the city on horseback and had posted sentinels, when Gen. CARAVAJAL and others from Matamoras arrived, and persuaded them to leave. Fort Brown was garrisoned with Mexican troops from Matamoras, and the citizens had formed a patrol guard to keep a watch on the outlaws, who were encamped near the city, two hundred strong. The Mexican General had visited their camp, and obtained a promise from them that they would not molest the city any more. The citizens, however, still expect another attack, as the outlaws boasted they had more on their list to kill. An express had been sent to San Antonio for troops.

The Brownsville *Flag*, in an Extra, thanks the military and civil authorities of Matamoras for their aid, and blames the Government for leaving them defenceless.

The Sheriff with a *posse* came down to Point Isabel with the *Arizona's* mails.

The cause of the difficulty is said to be a desire on the part of CARTINAS for revenge for injuries which he alleges he has received.

The citizens of Brownsville had mostly fled to Matamoras, having no faith in the promises of the outlaws that they would not molest them any more.

Progress of the Cricketers.

THE GAME AT PHILADELPHIA—GOOD PROSPECTS OF THE AMERICAN TWENTY-TWO—POSTPONEMENT OF THE MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 10.

The Cricket match between the All England Eleven and Twenty-two of the United States, which was to have commenced at noon to-day, was postponed till 3 o'clock P. M., in consequence of the bad state of the ground occasioned by the heavy rains of last night. The players are all in fine trim. The match commenced at 3 o'clock. LOCKYER acted as wicket-keeper, and JULIUS CÆSAR and H. SHARP as umpires.

AMERICAN TWENTY-TWO.	*First Innings.*	
Lang	b Parr	2
Sharrall	b Jackson	0
Wistar	b Wisden	9
Barclay	b Jackson	0
W. S. Newhall	b Parr	3
Hammond	c Gruney b Parr	0
A. H. Gibbes	not out	19
H. Wright	b Parr	1
T. M. Hall	hit wicket b Caffyn	3
W. Wilby	b Caffyn	0
Byes		4
Total		41

COLLIS went in with GIBBES, when the stakes were drawn, it being 5 o'clock. The ground was damp and slippery from the heavy rain of the morning, but the bowling and fielding were splendid. WISTAR and GIBBES displayed no nervousness, and added materially in swelling the score. NEWHALL's score of three was made by a square-legged hit, which obtained much applause. JACKSON did much of the bowling. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the attendance did not exceed 1,000. The game will be resumed on Wednesday, to-morrow being election day. The Americans are much pleased with the appearance of the game.

The Episcopal Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 10,

In the Episcopal Convention the Committee on Canons reported adversely as to amending article first of the Constitution so as to locate the Convention permanently at Philadelphia. The report was tabled.

The Committee also reported that canons one and two of 1853 are not repealed by the action of the last Convention.

The order of the day being the amendment to article three of the Constitution, was taken up, and debated at length, without action. The following is the proposed amendment to article three: "Whenever general Conventions are held, the Bishops of this Church shall form a separate House, with the right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the House of Deputies, and all acts must pass both Houses."

From New-Mexico.

THE ATTACK ON THE MAILS—DEAD BODIES FOUND ON THE PLAINS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 10.

The Santa Fé mail of the 15th ult. reached Independence this morning. Messrs. OTERO, PORTER and CRENSHAW arrived, and confirm the attack on the mail party. The Indians took all the mules, provisions and clothing, but did not molest the mail, which was taken forward by the next outgoing party. The incoming party found dead bodies of four men, supposed to have been Pike-Peakers. Two subsequent attacks on the outward-bound mail caused the detention of the incoming party, owing to their waiting for the ox-train behind them, having been apprised of the difficulties ahead by a Mexican. The combined strength of two trains probably prevented another attack. A company of cavalry has been ordered to march immediately from Fort Riley to chastise the Indians.

Murder Trials in New-Jersey.

JAMES ADAMS FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Oct. 10.

The trial of JAMES ADAMS for killing STEPHEN CUNNINGHAM in a beer saloon in Canal-street, in July last, took place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer today, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

The trial of CHARLES CRANE for manslaughter in causing the death of an old man named PETER GADDIS, by striking him on the head with a stone some weeks since, was next commenced, and is still on.

The next case will be that of PATRICK MAUD for the wilful murder of his sister some months since in the Fifth Ward.

From Turk's Island.

REPORT OF THE BARK DUNBARTON.

NORFOLK, Monday, Oct. 10.

The bark *Dunbarton*, which took off the passengers from the *Quaker City* when disabled, is nine day's from Turk's Island, and will leave as soon as possible for New-York. She reports that there were no vessels there when she left, and that the crop of salt was short and scarce at 8 cents a bushel.

The Nicaragua Expedition.

OPINION OF EX-MINISTER LAMAR.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

The *Courier's* special New-Orleans correspondent says a letter from Gen. LAMAR, ex-Minister to Nicaragua, deprecates fillibusterism. He says there are only two questions left unsettled by the Lamar-Zeadon treaty, viz.: the claims of American citizens, and the opening of the transit route. Both, he believes, will be satisfactorily adjusted.

Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

We are authorized to state that memorials to the House of Bishops are being signed by the Laity of both parties in the Episcopal Church; that waiving all other questions connected with the suspension and restoration of Bishop BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York deeply feel that the position of the suspended Bishop is such in this community, and that his persistence for so many years in denying the justice of his sentence, has so shaken the confidence of many members of the Church, that under no circumstances can he resume any jurisdiction in this Diocese, or the exercise of any Episcopal functions, to the harmony and edification of the Church or the glory of Christ, but that, on the contrary, such resumption would lead to great and manifold evils, not confined to this Diocese, but extending to the whole Church.

They therefore pray the House of Bishops that the sentence of suspension be not removed, until Bishop ONDERDONK shall have resigned his jurisdiction of the Diocese of New-York.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Participation of the Americans in the Battle of the Pei-ho.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received a letter from Mr. WARD, our Minister in China, which, though not intended for publication, contains so much that is interesting to the world, and especially to the American world, that I cannot refrain from sending you some part of it for publication in your widely read paper. M.

U. S. FRIGATE POWHATAN,
OFF THE PEI-HO RIVER, June 30, 1859.

MY DEAR ——: On the morning of the 16th we left Shanghai for the mouth of the Pei-ho River, having in tow the *Toey-Wan*, a boat chartered by Commodore TATNALL, in which I was to ascend the Pei-ho as far as Tien-tsin. We arrived here on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., just before daylight. We found near us the following vessels: H. B. M. S. *Chesapeake*, *Highflyer*, *Fury*, *Magicienne*, *Cruiser*, *Nimrod*, *Cormorant*, transport ship *Assistance*, (steam,) steam storeship *Hesper*, *Plover*, a gunboat, and the *Coromandel*, tender to the *Chesapeake*, French steam frigate *Du Chayla*, and her tender, the *Nosogaray*. These vessels, with the *Powhatan*, were all anchored about ten miles from the forts at the month of the river, which have been rebuilt since last year. The coast is so shallow as to render nearer approach impossible for large vessels.

About three miles from the mouth of the river, and from the forts, there is a bank about a mile wide, across which no vessels of greater draft than ten feet can go even at high water. When that bank has been passed, you are in the channel of the river, distant from its mouth about three miles, in a direct line from the forts. On our arrival here the following vessels were anchored over that bar, within about two miles of the forts: the gunboats *Kestrel*, *James*, *Forrester*, *Haughty*, *Lee*, *Opossum*, *Starling*, *Banterer*.

The day we arrived the wind was so high that nothing could be done. The next day, Wednesday, it was blowing a gale and raining very hard. On Thursday the English Admiral called upon me and said he had been up to the mouth of the river, and found it so obstructed by chains as to render further progress impossible without their removal; that he had sent his boat on shore to say that the English and French Ministers had arrived, on their way to Peking, and to require that the obstructions should be removed, so as to enable them to proceed. The reply was that these obstructions had been placed there, not to prevent the Ministers from going to Peking, but to keep out the rebels—which was, of course, untrue, as the rebels have no boats, and never approach by water. They said also that this was not the mouth of the Pei-ho—that the entrance to the Pei-ho was ten or fifteen miles further north, and there the Ministers must go if they wished to reach Peking. For this northern entrance, I refer you to my official letter to the Secretary of State. They promised, however, to remove the obstructions, and, instead of performing their promise, they went on completing them. The Admiral also informed me that he had subsequently given the Chinese notice that he would proceed to remove these obstructions himself on Saturday morning, the 25th inst., as Messrs. BARCE and DE BOURBOULON, finding the doors closed upon them, had instructed him to open them.

I frankly told the Admiral that my position was very different from that of the English and French Ministers; that their treaties were made at a time when they were at war with the Chinese; and that if their provisions were violated, they might consider themselves thrown back into the war which had been terminated or suspended by the treaty; that the American treaty, on the contrary, had been made with a nation with whom we had never been at war, and that if any of its provisions were violated, the proper remedy must be judged of by our Government, to which I should refer the matter, but that I had been instructed by the President of the United States to go to Peking, and that I should go until stopped by a force which I could not overcome; that Commodore TATNALL and I would the next day cross the bank in the *Toey-Wan* and proceed as far as we could, or until we were fired upon.

The next morning, Friday, the 24th, Commodore TATNALL, with his Flag-Lieutenant, and I, with my brother, the interpreters and attaches of the Legation, went on board the *Toey-Wan* about 8 A. M., and proceeded towards the river. We passed at anchor outside the bank, the *Cruiser*, and the steam store-ship *Hesper*.

After passing the bank, we found at anchor, about a mile and a half from the mouth of the river, the gunboats heretofore mentioned as over the bank, and also the *Coromandel*, to which the Admiral's flag had been transferred, the *Nimrod* and *Rover* and the French gun-boat *Nosogaray*, making in all ten gun-boats and three small vessels, carrying about forty guns and six hundred men. Anchored with these vessels were three large junks, of which the English had taken possession, and upon which they had about seven hundred men intended as recruits for the vessels, and as a force with which at a proper time an attack by land was to be made upon the forts. We passed all these vessels on our way, determined not to be stopped except by actual force. Fortunately for us, we ran aground when within half a mile of the forts. This was not to be wondered at, as no officer on board the *Toey-Wan* had ever crossed the bank or bar.

At the time we grounded the tide was falling rapidly. The English Admiral immediately sent his flag-lieutenant in the *Plover* to say that he expected to see us fired upon at every moment, and that when the tide fell the boat would probably keel over. He tendered to Com. TATNALL the use of the *Plover*, requesting him to hoist the American ensign at the peak, and his own flag at the mizzen-mast. The Commodore declined to accept this kind offer, but said he would be glad of the services of the boat to pull him off. An effort to do this was made, but was unsuccessful, and the *Plover* left us and returned to the line which the Admiral was forming.

About 2 o'clock P. M. the flag-lieutenant of Com. TATNALL was sent on shore with the interpreters to inform them that I was on board the steamer on my way to Peking. The reply I received was that *we could not go by that river*—that there was no officer of any rank there—that those who were there could receive no communication of any kind whatever—indeed that there was no one there who could read or write—that they had heard that the Emperor had ordered the Governor-General to meet the Ministers at what they called the north entrance to the river, which they said was ten miles distant. They thought that the Governor-General would probably be there that day or the next.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, we fortunately succeeded in getting the steamer off. By that time the Admiral had formed a line extending from the junks to our position. The Commodore, fearing that a light moving about our boat during the night might be mistaken for some signal in the Admiral's squadron, ordered the steamer to drop below the line and anchor near the junks. About 12 o'clock we heard an explosion. This was the blowing up of the first barrier across the river, and it was followed by two guns from the forts. The rest of the night everything was quiet.

It was evident in the morning, from the position of the vessels, that the battle would be commenced some time during the day. All the vessels mentioned as over the bar were as near to the entrance of the river as they could get. It was ascertained that three barriers had been erected across the river, at the distance of twenty yards from each other. On the left bank of the river were three or four large forts, admirably built of mud, and connected with each other by shore batteries. At the mouth of the river was one very large fort, from which the heaviest guns were fired. On the right-hand side of the river were three forts, connected by shore batteries. Within these forts and batteries, it was afterwards ascertained that there must have been from twenty to twenty-five thousand men. At 2:45 P. M. the *Starling*, having the Admiral's flag flying, commenced ascending the river, followed by the *Plover*, the other vessels remaining at anchor. As soon as the *Starling* had passed the barrier blown up during the night, the forts commenced firing. All the vessels returned the fire, and the balls flew around like hail-stones. Before the firing had lasted half an hour, however, we could see from our vessels that the English were suffering far beyond their anticipations, and the Commodore said to me, "Those forts cannot be taken with the force they have." We could see the shot destroying the vessels, while the forts were scarcely injured by the small battery of the English. About 5 o'clock a young man came to us from the Admiral's ship, with blood upon his own brow—poor fellow, and looking wearied and exhausted. He told the Commodore that the Admiral was lying on the deck of his vessel, severely wounded; that his captain had had his head shot off, and he had but three men left capable of doing duty. The Admiral had sent for reinforcements to relieve him, but the wind and tide were so strong against the boats that it would be impossible, without the assistance of steam, to get them up in time to be of any use. He had had two boats shot away under him, and reached us in the third, bearing the request that the Commodore would tow up their boats. By this time the tide was falling very fast, and two of the gunboats had grounded just where we had been the day before, and were literally being shot to pieces. Com. TATNALL consulted with me on the application that had been made to him. It was a question not without difficulty. As neutrals we had no right to interfere or to render the smallest aid to either party. *But could we be regarded strictly as neutrals?* We were in company with the other Powers, not by our own choice. I had desired to avoid all complication with them, and to secure this end I had left Hong Kong so immediately after my arrival as to draw on myself the censure of one of the Hong Kong journals. The Chinese had themselves forced us into our present position, their Commissioners at Shanghai having insisted upon my waiting for the English and French Ministers, and coming with them. In consequence of this we had been incessantly receiving from them acts of courtesy and kindness. Now, should they be successful, we should profit by their success. In opening the road to Peking to their own Ministers, they would also open it to us. In view of all these reasons, I could not hesitate to say to Commodore TATNALL that while *we had no right to fire a gun in their defence or to give them a man to aid in the attack, we ought to render the required assistance to relieve the Admiral from his position, and that accordingly his desire to tow up the boats received not only my assent, but my unqualified approbation, and was, indeed, in strict accordance with my own wishes.* He then insisted that I should leave the steamer with my suite and go on board one of the junks, as he said a vessel towing up the English reinforcements was no place for the American Minister, when the British and French Ministers were ten miles off. Feeling the delicacy of my situation, and that there was force in what he said, I yielded reluctantly to his wishes and went to the junk, but I could not long remain there, for while I felt that the most dignified position for me would have been on board the *Powhatan*, the *Toey-Wan* was my present home. By an accident the battle had been commenced while I was in her and over the bar, and she was going into danger with my full assent. I therefore determined to return to her, and availed myself of the first opportunity to do so, which was in the gig of Capt. WILLS, one of the English officers. My brother and Messrs. HEARD and LEARSMAN, of my suite, returned with me. I think the Commodore thought me wrong as Minister, but was glad to have me on board with him. At all events, it made me share the responsibility with him, which I was more than anxious to do; and while it may be said that strict neutrality was his duty, he did more that day to illustrate the gallantry of the American Navy in the eyes of the world than twenty successful engagements would have done. As soon as he heard of the Admiral's position, he went in his open barge, through one of the hottest fires that fell from the forts, alongside of the Admiral's ship, which was and had been the target of all the forts, not to assist him in the fight—not to win glory by a victory—but to give his sympathy to a wounded brother officer, whom he saw about to suffer a most mortifying and unexpected defeat. I regret to say that his coxswain was killed by his side, just as he reached the Admiral's vessel, by a ball that struck the boat with so much force as to throw him and Lieut. TRENCHARD out of their seats. For a little while the Lieutenant was stunned, but neither of them was hurt.

Between 4 and 7 P. M., the Commodore having rendered all the assistance in his power, the *Toey-Wan* came to anchor between the French gun-boat and the *Coromandel*. There the shot flew thick and fast, and finding ourselves directly in the line of the fire, the Commodore ordered the position of the steamer changed, and we moved about a hundred yards, after having been there about two hours, during which time a ball passed under the awning, between it and the deck, within five feet of the spot where Capt. PEARSON and I were standing, watching the landing of the troops for the attack.

This was the most terrific sight of the whole battle. As the boats approached, the forts and all the water batteries opened a most deadly fire, and we could see the men fall in the boats. They moved steadily on to the landing-place, where, as they touched the shore, the fire again opened upon them, and the poor fellows were seen to fall in crowds. It is estimated that of the 600 composing the storming party, 100 at least had fallen before they had reached the shore. There the most terrible fate awaited the survivors. Landing, at the approach of night, upon a shore of which they were entirely ignorant, at low water, but with a fast-rising t

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 99 bbls. Ashes, 27,918 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Corn Meal, 13,932 bushels Wheat, 670 bushels Corn, 276 bushels Rye, 1,450 bushels Barley, 14,631 bushels Oats, 785 pkgs. Provisions, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day. Prices remain as last noticed. Sales 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The receipts have been very large, but the report of a break in the Erie Canal has had the effect of counteracting the influence of the heavy arrivals. State brands have been in lively request, and for extra, decidedly better prices have been obtained. The demand for Western has mainly run on low qualities, and has not been active for even these, though toward the close the enquiry is increasing—with the commencement of sailers. The better description of Flour generally have been only moderately active, but they have been held firmly. Canada has been in regular

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
BY P. A. LEHMAN,
No. 2[illegible]th-av.,

8 lots on 84th-st., near 5th-av.
2 lots on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots corner 107th-st. and 2d-av.
4 lots corner 87th-st. and 11th-av.
6 lots on 97th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
The above property will be sold at favorable prices, and on easy terms.
For full particulars, apply as above, from 8 to 10½ o'clock, A. M.

FOUNDRY AND FORGING ESTABLISHMENT.—The valuable establishment lately occupied by Messrs. Passavant, Archer & Co., on the north side of 26th-st., about 300 feet west of 10th-av., will be sold or leased on favorable terms, and possession can be had immediately. The premises consist of six lots of ground, four of which are held on lease expiring in May, 1868, at $300 per annum ground rent, with privilege of two renewals of twenty-one years each, and usual stipulations for improvements if not renewed. The other two lots (occupied by sheds, &c.) are held on yearly lease. The improvements on the four lots are a large brick forge and machine shop, three stories high, large cupola furnace with foundry and molding shops, steam engine, planing and all other machinery necessary for an extensive business. There is also the entire stock of the late occupants of patterns, flasks and all usual tools and implements ready for immediate commencement of business. The premises will be leased as an annual rent, or the leasehold right sold with all the stock of patterns, flasks, tools and implements. The premises may be viewed at any time, and for further information, inventory of materials, &c., apply to DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, No. 45 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—MOST VALUABLE BROADWAY property, in fee simple, a valuable lot just above Houston-st., 28 feet by 200 feet. Also, the corner of Houston-st., 23 feet 5 inches by 100 feet 7 inches, in connection with a rear property, 76 by 96 feet, making three fronts on Broadway, Houston, and Crosby sts. There is no property to be purchased that will come in competition with this as regards the choice of locality and price. It is the highest ground in that section of the City, and admits of deep double cellars, is contiguous to all the first-class hotels, and most desirable for any superior improvement. Parties wishing to purchase will call on the undersigned, who will either treat with them directly, or refer them to the owner. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—Within one block of two railroads, and five minutes' walk of the ferries, the very desirable three-story, basement and attic brick house No. 121 Pacific-st., near Clinton. The above house has never been occupied except by the owner, and is now being put in complete order and thoroughly painted, ceiling frescoed, sidewalls papered, basement story grained, with range, hot and cold water, bath-tub, hot-air furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. The location and neighborhood is very pleasant and respectable, and offers strong inducements to any in want of a pleasant home. Terms reasonable. Inquire of J. W. GREENE, No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City Hall; a beautiful plot of 13 acres; has extended river views, and is finely wooded, with a front of nearly 700 feet on a park which borders the river. This property is strictly guarded against nuisances; is in a perfectly healthy locality, within one hour's ride of the lower part of the City, and is among the choicest in the vicinity of New-York; might be divided into three villa sites, or for one; is not surpassed on the North River. For terms, &c., apply to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 88 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY acres first-rate selected land in Butler County, Iowa, lying together; two mortgagees for $2,615 80 on property in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, 10 per cent. interest payable yearly in advance; $1,000 of Insurance stock. Will exchange for a house pleasantly located in Brooklyn. Cottage preferred. Apply to WM. H. ALLEN, Counselor at Law, No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 19.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DWELLING HOUSE IN Central Morrisania, in good order, containing 14 rooms, with a stable, lot 100x150 feet; price $5,000. $3,000 can remain on the property, $1,000 cash, balance in city or good city proceeds. The owner is anxious to sell. Will remain at the office of James L. Parshall, corner of 5th-st. and Washington-av., Morrisania, until the 15th inst.

FOR SALE—A MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, in a good location and in first-rate order; has all the modern improvements; will be sold low and on reasonable terms; size, 19x50 feet; lot, half the block. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE AND brick-front house No. 349 West 22d-st., with all modern improvements; house 16x52, lot 16x100; three lines of stages and two cars within a block; this block, bounded by 9th and 10th avs., is one of the finest in this City; price, $8,000; $4,000 can remain. Apply on the premises.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., the elegant, first-class, three-story brown stone front house, front full size, with all the modern improvements; also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st., about 22 feet front, lot full depth. Inquire at the corner house.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, IF DISPOSED of in a few days, a four-story brick house, and two full lots on 3d-av., No. 776, between 51st and 52d sts. Apply to the owner, P. KEARNEY, on the premises, the floor over the store, until sold.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENglish basement house and lot, No. 189 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvments; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE (NORTH slope of Murray Hill,) between 39th and 40th sts., west side, two four-story high-stoop fine stone-front houses replete with all the improvements. For terms, apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BRICK house and store situated on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 47th-st., on reasonable terms. Inquire of MICHAEL GROSZ, No. 45 Greene-st., from 7 to 8 A. M., and 6 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO FOUR STORY brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements. Nos. 150 and 152 East 14th-st. for sale or to rent, or will sell both before the 1st of Nov. Rent $1,000 per annum. Enquire of A. C. MOORE, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE.—UP-TOWN LOTS WITH A BUILDing loan, well situated, on a 100-feet street, and first-class improvements. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 367 Broadway, third story.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
A very desirable country seat and farm, of 100 acres of land. Improvements first class. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 26 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Containing from 6 to 25 acres, within one hour's ride by railroad from New-York City, situated on the southeastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and railroad depôt. The location is perfectly healthy; access to and from the City eight times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence, in the most careful and substantial manner, with all the latest modern improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from two never-failing springs on the place.
The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts.
The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds, in great abundance and of the best varieties. There are six acres of woodland. A fine place for a gentleman doing business in the City, and wishing to live in the country. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan
Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTAGE, CONTAINING three rooms, in good order, delightfully situated in the Magnolia Grove, in the village of Pilatka, with about one acre of land and the necessary out-houses for kitchen and negro quarters. It is well stocked with choice fruits—sweet orange, lemon, citron, peach, &c. To the invalid or pleasure seeker this presents a rare chance to secure a lovely spot in the balmy airs of the South at a low price. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULly situated country seats on the west side of the Hudson. Situation healthy, and view in all directions unsurpassed. For plans, illustrations and other particulars, apply at S. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate Agency, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

WANTED—A FARM OF 10 TO 25 ACRES, WITH A good dwelling and barn, within an hour to an hour and a half's ride by railroad from the City. Address, with description and price, A. J. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, THE THREE-story house, No. 110 West 13th-st. Rent, unfurnished, $800 per annum. Apply to the Editor of the *Times*, at the *Times* Office, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, NO. 861 BROADWAY fine basement finished under the walk; store, plate glass windows; fine front, three stories above the store; finished for dwelling; mahogany doors, baths and water-closets; painted walls in perfect order; separate gas-metre for basement, store and dwelling over store. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT LOWER RAVENSwood, 200 feet south of the steamboat landing, on the river, a cottage and out buildings, with two acres of ground; can be reached by steamboat *Matano*, from the foot of Fulton-st., East River. Inquire of HIRAM MERITT, No. 493d-av., or of the owner, J. R., Box No 159 *Times* Office,

HOUSE TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT house, in one of the most desirable locations in the City. The present tenant wishes a rent to a party who would purchase part of the furniture and who would be willing to rent the second story, with board, to a family now occupying it. Rent $1,250. Address LEX, Madison-square Post-office, immediately.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, THE TWO NEW four-story basement houses next door to the corner of 25th-st., one block above the Fifth-avenue Hotel; have a good view of 5th-av. and Madison-square; nearly ready for occupation; combine all the modern conveniences; a good location for a physician or dentist. Apply to the owner, No. 9 West 25th-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO 129 EAST TWENty-second-st., 25 by 50 feet, four stories high, well lighted, suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. It will be fitted up to suit the tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—TO LEASE—STORES, basements, and cellars, of No. 26 Beekman-st. and No. 18 Spruce-st., in rear; together 185 feet deep; both stores have superior light, and would be let separately, if desired. Location very desirable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A FIRST-class brown-stone front house, 25x60, two parlors, kitchen, three bedrooms, six closets, water closet, washroom, gas fixtures, sliding doors, statuary marble mantles, and a very desirable house for a small family. Inquire of THOMAS McPHERSON, 477 3d-av. Rent $30.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A LARGE DWELling house, in fine order, which can be altered into a private hotel, or for any business purposes, with little expense. A long lease will be given; possession at once, if desired, or on 1st May. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A RARE CHANCE FOR A LADY—A nice house with all modern improvements, complete for a boarding-house; very near Broadway; rent $600. Furniture for sale. Also a modern house on 39th-st.; Rent $500. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A MILLINERY STORE ON THIRD-av.; rent $330. The fixtures complete for the business will be sold at the very low price of $125. Possession at once. Also to let, and stock for sale, a store on 4th-av. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—NO. 680 BROADWAY, A BASEMENT 130 feet deep, a store 60 feet deep, suitable for a merchant tailor or gentlemen's furnishing store, or similar business. Also, the dwelling part of the house to let at the East River Bank, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL SMALL HOUSES on 2d-av., above 25th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent $500. Also, a nice house on Broome-st.; rent $600. Also, one on 19th-st., near 6th-av.; rent $600. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE PLEASANT cottage, with gas fixtures, tea-room, dumb waiter; 15 minutes from Wall-st. by Myrtle-av. cars. No. 102 Ryerson-st. Key at No. 106.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—POSSESSION 1ST NOVEMBER.—The pleasantly-located 3-story and basement house No. 2 Varick-place; is in good order and has all the modern improvements. Apply to
PHILIP HENRY, Jr., Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 44 EAST 24th-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only. House large, convenient, and in thorough order. Furniture good and complete. A tenant wanted for two or three years. Apply on the premises, or 606 Broadway.

TO LET.—HOUSE IN WEST 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Brown-stone, 4 stories high, 25 by 60, three rooms deep, in perfect order, and with every convenience. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF HOUSE NO. 671 Houston-st. Croton water and gas in the house. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 20 Abingdon-place, fronting on the square.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE or five years, located between 14th and 40th sts. and 3d and 8th avs. State location, size of house and price. Must have all the modern improvements. Address, Box No. 1,777, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, part of high basement house, with gas, water, &c. Address R. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest prices. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in an A 1 fashionable tailoring establishment, a first-rate cutter; one that is master of his profession, and can cut every description of garments. To one who can fill such a situation a good salary and constant employment will be given. Address Box No. 1,041 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE IN A neighboring City, without incumbrance; she as a thorough cook and laundress. Protestants and those desiring a permanent situation only, need apply. Wages $250 to $300 per year. Address by letter, stating references, Mr. TUPPS, care of H. N. Seaver, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress to go with a family to New-Orleans: (English, German or French preferred.) A competent person who can cut and fit children's dresses can address, with references, W. E. S., Box 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY CONversant with the value of dry goods, and who can influence consignments to a Southern auction house of established reputation. To such a person a liberal per centage will be allowed. Address F. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK —one who will be willing to assist in the washing, if required, and who can bring good City references as to capacity and character. Apply at the house on the northwest corner of 35th-st. and 4th-av., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, INTELLIGENT Protestant woman, as nurse for young children. One willing to go to an Eastern town, and can bring the best of references, may apply at No. 266 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID TO TRAVEL with a lady at the South during the Winter; she must speak English and know how to dress hair; City references required. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 147, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING Agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 435 Pacific-st., one door from Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress. Apply at No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE, one that resides with his parents in New-York; salary, $50. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO CAN WASH AND iron for a small private family; none without good recommendations need apply at No. 32 Varick-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HANDS ON CROCHE and fille-work. Given out to house. Apply to FRANKENHEIMER BROTHERS, No. 97 Duane-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMbination Cushions and Tables can only be bought at his factory. Call and examine. Beware of the numerous patent humbug cushions made by the different makers. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A SECOND-HAND large Cylinder Press—Hoe or Taylor—size either 46 x31, or 50x31. Also, a second-hand steam engine, three to five horse power. Terms cash. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., No. 16 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton.

BOOKHAM'S.—PROTESTANT SERVANTS DISENGAGED.—C. BOOKHAM, late of Grand-st., now at No. 92 East 16th-st., first house east of 3d-av., can recommend a cook, nurse, waitress, waiter and seamstress as very experienced and desirable servants.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 6th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands making boys' clothing on Wilson's machine, and all kinds of family sewing. Has a machine to let. If not suited, will make engagements by the week. Sniper or reference. Apply at No. 458 8th-av., between 34th and 35th-sts., in the bakery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; understands milking cows and making butter; has good reference; country preferred; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room. Can go right away.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook; understands all its branches; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY, and well recommended young woman, as downstairs servant, or to do general housework; is a first-rate laundress and a good cook and baker; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to assist with plain work. Is required to can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference given. Inquire at No. 73 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or general housework; will be found fully competent for her duties; not afraid of work, and an obliging economical servant; wishes and irons plainly; references unquestionable. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 390 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, pastry and game, and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 36th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches, and has got the best of City reference from good families. Can be seen at her present employer's, 15 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS a situation in a private family; one accustomed to all kinds of family sewing; she can cut and make boys' clothes; has lived over four years in her last place. Can give the best of City reference. Inquire of No. 191 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse, or to do fine washing and ironing; prefers a small family; has no objection to assist in a kindly disposition, and is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent waitress in a genteel private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 398 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 163 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French flutings; has first-rate City references from her last employer. Call at No. 11 Union Court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RErespectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and is well recommended; is competent to take full charge of the kitchen of a private family. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS, A situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 82 West 14th-st., until suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first class waitress in a small private family; has got the best references from good families. Call, or address a note to her present employer's, No. 15 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, a situation in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objection to wait on a lady. Can be seen at No. 53 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor. Good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist in chamber work; has no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 209 East 11th-st., near 2d-av., the residence of her present employer, where she has lived two years and a half.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY woman, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; all kinds of meats, soups, make-up dish, pastry, jellies, game, broils, breads, broad honing of fowl. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHes a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge of a young infant, or would take care of one grown child, and is a good seamstress; is a Protestant. Apply at No. 154 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to do chamberwork or waiting, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, by applying at 197 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF LADIES AND gentlemen, or families, by a respectable woman, who is an excellent and experienced hand; can do up clothes in a superior manner; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl to take care of children and sew; is kind and attentive to children; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can do embroidery. Has good City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 203 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days, first floor, front room.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD like a situation as matron in a school or as companion and housekeeper in City or country. Reference from her present employer, where she has been four years. Address, all of this week, M. H. MILLER, West Hoboken.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 13 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, very capable, wants a situation as chambermaid; is an excellent laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen at No. 15 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FEmale, a situation as seamstress, and would take charge of a child; good reference given, if required. Apply at No. 130 East 7th-st., Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing. Good City reference. To be seen for two days, at No. 52 Charles-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as chambermaid and waiter, the other to cook or do general housework. Best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 222 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 703½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 176 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITuation as nurse to take care of an invalid. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 275 East 13th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A PERson that understands her business perfectly, and can produce the very best City reference. Call at No. 509 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook in a private family; one that understands baking and pastry; can come well recommended. Call at No. 142 3d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A PROTestant woman, of many years experience. Call at No. 30 West Washington-place, corner of 6th-av. Can be seen three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress or chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 748 2d-av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for three days, at No. 13 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION, to do housework; can be seen Monday and Tuesday at No. 653 9th-av., near 50th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and light chamberwork. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED,—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institution and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

COOKS, WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, chambermaids, nurses, girls for general housework, and servants in all other capacities, who are well-recommended, can immediately procure first-class situations by applying at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, coachmen's and waiters' situations open.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, sisters, situations in a private family; one as cook, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. They have lived in the best families in the City. Have the best City references. Please call for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlor maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; is a thorough servant; or as regular laundress in a private family; does up linen in magnificent style. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; cuts and fits children's dresses in neatest style; is skillful operator on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to a little light chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at No. 80 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, by a strictly conscientious and trustworthy female, in an institution or seminary; understands housekeeping thoroughly; or in a private family where trust and confidence is required. Advertiser can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call or address W. Y., No. 240 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations, one as good cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also, a good baker; the other as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing, or would go as laundress in a private family; have lived nearly five years in their last place; best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork and washing, or seamstress and nurse, or general housework. Best of reference. Wages no object. No objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived with first-class families; has got the best of City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 285 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family. Can give good City reference if required. Call at No. 5 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st. in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to take care of children; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress or chambermaid, and to take care of children; has taken care of children for five years; has unexceptionable testimonials. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable woman; has the best of City reference; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 18 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 212 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; also bakes; has good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 18th-st., top floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chambermaid, by a Protestant young girl. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 554 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an active, intelligent young man; he is willing to milk, assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful, if required; no objection to any part of the country. Five years' indubitable recommendation of good character will be given. Address, or call, for three days, between 11 and 3 o'clock, on S. TYRRELL, at No. 133 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man; fully understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; good groom and careful driver; is out of a situation in consequence of his employer parting with his horses; the best of City references. Call, or address, W. B., No. 62 Charles-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses. He has the best of recommendations from his late employer. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., in the rear, for W. B., or Box 209 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF TEMPERATE habits, a situation as porter; has three years' experience in the carpenterling business; would be of good service to some importing house where they manufacture their own cases; or would drive a grocer's or dry goods wagon; can be seen for two days at the Wheelwright shop, No. 246 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man, who understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; has been living seven years in his last place in the City; is also good driver; has the best City references. Address L. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 810 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; has the best of City recommendations from his late employers. Call, or address, J. O. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; green-house, grapery, flower, and vegetable gardening; has the best of City references for capability and character. Address M. A., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Can produce first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last eight years. Address M. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Don.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love and Money—The Rough Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Hunter Spy of Virginia—Fairy Heart never Won Fair Lady—My Precious Sister.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: The Dumb Belle—The Tailor of Tamworth. Evening: Out of the Depths—M. Dudmaulmbau.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Toinette et Son Carabinier—Par Droit de Conquete.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

HIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news brought by the *Indian* to Quebec is of striking interest. There is every reason to apprehend, from the character of the advices received from China, that although Mr. Ward, the American Minister, had succeeded in effecting his entrance into Peking, he has there been subjected to confinement. Such, at least, is the intelligence forwarded from St. Petersburgh, and if the accounts from the ordinary sources bear no testimony to the point, we cannot forget that our earliest and most reliable dispatches have heretofore been brought from Peking by the Russian Couriers—dispatches constantly confirmed by the development of events. It is also stated that since the disaster at the Taku forts, the French and English squadrons had remained inactive. From Japan word comes that the temporal Emperor is disposed to evade or disallow the recent treaties with the Christian powers; exhibiting his new policy in an order confining foreigners to an island ten miles distant from the capital. The British Vice-Consul had protested and suspended trade. The general news from Europe is not of leading importance. The Conference at Zurich was proceeding without known results. The conviction was universal that a Congress must meet forthwith, and political busybodies were engaged in designating the delegates from the several Powers. In the meantime, the King of Sardinia had given an audience to the deputies of the Roman Legations, replying to their address in terms not very materially differing from those vouchsafed to the deputations from Tuscany and the Duchies. From England, we learn that the alterations of the *Great Eastern*, having been assigned to the Superintendent of the Board of Trade, were proceeding so slowly as to discourage the hope of her departure at the day fixed in the Company's announcement.

A later arrival from Liberia announces that President Benson had returned from the seaward settlements without succeeding in pacifying the discontented chiefs. War, it was feared, would necessarily result. Much dissatisfaction was felt at Monrovia at the treatment received at New-York by the brig *E. N. Roye;* but it was not thought probable that war with the American Government and with the insubordinate chiefs of the eastern coast would be declared at the same moment.

On the 28th of September, Brownsville, Texas, was attacked by a party of guerillas, two hundred strong, who killed five of the citizens and broke open the jail, and freed all the prisoners. While they were committing further depredations Gen. Caravajal arrived from Matamoras, and persuaded the attacking party to desist. They were headed by Cartinas, who was seeking revenge, as he alleged, for injuries which he had received at the hands of the Brownsville authorities. The people of the city put no faith in the promises which these guerillas gave the Mexicans to desist from further outrage, and fled to Matamoras, while expresses were dispatched to San Antonio for troops.

The English cricketers are giving the Philadelphians an opportunity of witnessing their skill. A match was begun yesterday afternoon between them and a United States twenty-two, the latter taking the first innings. When play was discontinued they had made 41 runs, with four wickets down. As election occurs to-day in Pennsylvania, the game is postponed until to-morrow.

A report of a break in the Erie Canal at Schenectady had the effect of increasing the demand for Flour and Wheat, prices of which partially advanced. Corn was scarce, and in request at higher rates. The transactions in Provisions were firm at essentially unaltered figures. Coffee, Cotton, Metals, Rice, Molasses and Tallow were quiet. Sugars were pretty actively inquired for at buoyant prices. A moderate demand prevailed for Naval Stores. Fish Oils attracted considerable attention. The Freight engagements were very limited.

The Tammany Hall Primaries were held last evening in all the wards, with but little disturbance or excitement. The New-York branch of the Democracy nominated for Assembly from the Seventh District, Samuel T. Webster. The Second Assembly District Convention of the same party again adjourned without making a nomination, and the Convention for the Fifth District had not adjourned at a late hour.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, disposed of a great many papers, but none of special importance. The Street Commissioner transmitted his quarterly report, exhibiting the amount of requisitions drawn by him upon the Comptroller for the last three months—$343,872 78—and the transactions for the same period of the several bureaux of the Department. It was directed that it be printed. Another communication from the same officer, asking for a further appropriation of $20,000 for "fuel, furniture, lighting, cleaning and supplies to Corporation offices," the original appropriation of $25,000 being exhausted, was referred, and so were a number of reports and documents of minor interest. The resolution directing the Croton Board to take up the Russ pavement on Broadway, between Reade and Duane streets, was adopted. In the Board of Councilmen resolutions were adopted inviting the owners and officers of the *Great Eastern* to visit this port. It was directed that the Third-avenue should be extended to the Harlem River its full width of one hundred feet, and that 4,500 additional copies of the decisions made by the different Counsel to the Corporation, during the last ten years, should be printed. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to repairs in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. As the contracts were not satisfactory to the Board, the documents were returned to the bureau from which they came.

Before the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen, which met at 2 P. M., a number of property owners appeared to oppose the petition of the Superintendent of the Westchester County Railroad Company for permission to lay rails through certain streets of the City. The Committee took no final action, and will presently hold another meeting for the consideration of the subject.

The action of assault and battery brought by Mr. Thomas Ayres against ex-Councilman Wild, was tried yesterday before Justice Roosevelt in the Superior Court, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of $100.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, held last evening, a resolution attached to a report from the Water and Drainage Committee, sustaining the action of the Comptroller in his refusal to pay certain claims to the trustees of the Water Commissioners under the act, passed April 16 last, was adopted. The report of the Committee, which declares that act unconstitutional, was supported by the written opinions of Messrs. A. M'Cue, Daniel Lord, J. K. Porter, E. J. Parker and John Greenwood. An alternative *mandamus* has been obtained by the Commissioners, requiring the Comptroller to show cause before Mr. Justice Lott on Saturday next, why he refuses to accept the drafts under the act of 1859. The report of the Committee, except the resolution mentioned, was laid on the table, ordered printed and made the special order for next Monday evening.

The monthly prayer meeting of the congregation of the Church of the Puritans, having for its object the agitation of Southern Slavery, and a concert of prayer for it's overthrow, was held last evening. Dr. Cheever reviewed the late action upon the subject of the American Board of Foreign Missions at its meeting in Philadelphia last week. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, for fifteen years a missionary to the negroes in Jamaica, West Indies, and by the Rev. John J. Fee, of Kentucky.

The corner-stone of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, at the corner of Thirty-first-street, was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Haous, the pastor of the Church; Dr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle Congregational Church; Dr. Dowling and others took part in the exercises.

The Stock Market yesterday was firmer in tone, with a pretty general advance of 1 ₰ cent. on Saturday's prices. The market for money quite steady, and both Discounts and Loans, at call, were easy, at 6@7 ₰ cent. The Exchange on England is 110 ₰ cent. The Bank return shows a further reduction in Loans of nearly a million of dollars, and a small increase on the Specie line. The New-York and Erie election takes place this day, and a ticket for the New Board was distributed yesterday, embracing the two English delegates now in this City, whose plan for the reorganization and maintenance at original value of the Bonds and Stock of the Company, was published in our last paper.

Our Minister in China.

The extraordinary report which reaches us to-day from St. Petersburg, to the effect that the American Minister, after reaching Peking, had been seized and confined by the Celestial authorities, gives a special interest to a letter which we elsewhere publish from Mr. Ward himself, in regard to his participation in the battle of Tien-tsin. It is by no means improbable that information conveyed to Peking of the part played by the American flag in that conflict may have immediately moved the Chinese Government to this step; but the readers of the Times will remember that we have never ceased to express our firm conviction that enough had never yet been done, nor in the right way, to bring the Celestial authorities to a just recognition of their relations with the rest of mankind. And we cannot, therefore, feel absolutely surprised by such a report as now reaches us from Russia, although we most sincerely hope that it may prove to be an exaggeration, at least, if not an absolute invention of the St. Petersburg telegraphers. It is but fair, however, to say that the reputation of the Russian news from China is in the main and deservedly good, while in this instance so much of the story as relates to Mr. Ward's arrival at Peking comes confirmed to us by way of Hong-Kong.

The greatest anxiety will naturally be excited for the fate of our Envoy; and we trust the Administration will lose not an instant in commencing its preparations for dispatching to the Chinese waters a force worthy of our name and rank among nations should this intelligence be unfortunately confirmed. A very short time will settle this question, but a very short time will not put us in a position to take the steps which will become imperative upon us, should it indeed be true that such an outrage has been inflicted upon the American representative. As we have shown ourselves the most forbearing of the Great Powers in our dealings with China, while forbearance seemed both possible and right, so must we approve ourselves not the least energetic and formidable should our honor and our interest be thus engaged to a great Oriental war. We have submitted for years to see our commerce in China exist under the protection of the British flag, but we can hardly be prepared to leave the rescue of our Envoy and the vindication of our national honor to the arms of Victoria and Napoleon.

The Mayor's Veto-Power.

As the period for Mayor Tiemann's release from official duty is drawing near, and as that officer does not covet a renomination to his present post, there is every prospect that an unbiased judgment will soon be formed by the public as to the character and extent of his services. It is claimed by the friends of the present Mayor that the records of his administration will furnish a full and consistent volume of precedents, embracing almost every case which can hereafter be submitted for the action of our civic Chief Magistrates. The exercise of the veto-power during the past twenty months has, certainly, been firm and undeviating, the same principles being applied to every case, irrespective of party or personal pressure; and, though many obnoxious measures have been forced through the Common Council in spite of, or over the Mayor's veto, by a three-fourths vote, still the messages of protest remain on record, and will form valuable authorities for the guidance or assurance of future Mayors. In this relation, and with a view to the next election, it would be interesting to collect all the measures vetoed by the Mayor, and then make a semi-political, semi-social analysis of the Common Council votes on each particular case. This might give us some insight with regard to the alleged combination, sometimes called the "ring," and at other times the "pool," of which so much is heard in all well-informed municipal circles.

Last night Mayor Tiemann, in pursuance of the law and of precedents already established, vetoed two resolutions of the Common Council remitting assessments due from the Church of St. Andrew, in Duane-street, and the Colored Orphans' Asylum on Fifth-avenue. In the first case St. Andrew's Church was awarded by the Commissioners for opening Duane-street, a very exorbitant price. $6,800, for a few feet of ground taken by the City; and the Common Council next came in with a resolution remitting the sum of $6,740, assessed upon the Church, for the benefit which it receives from the improvement. The assessment on the Colored Orphan's Asylum, the remission of which has also been vetoed by the Mayor, amounted to $2,500, a portion of this being for the Central Park and the remainder for regulating and sewering Fifth-avenue, just in front of the Asylum. The Common Council has clearly no right to throw these additional burdens of taxation on the City, for the benefit of private corporations; and as the Courts have control of the matter of assessments, we trust that the positions taken by Mayor Tiemann, in these and similar cases, will be sustained. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel is on record, in a letter to the Comptroller, showing that the law under which assessments are levied gives no discretion to the Common Council either to increase, decrease or remit any payments due in this manner. The action of the Commissioners of Assessment in each case of street-opening or improvement must be considered final.

Similar questions to those presented and vetoed last night arose in regard to the Baptist Church of Sixteenth-street, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ninth-street, the German Methodist Church of Fortieth-street, and several other churches of different persuasions throughout the City. In every case the Mayor, standing on the law, vetoed the proposed remissions on the ground of having no legal power to sign them; at the same time suggesting to the Common Conncil, that a resolution to donate a specific amount to a specific object would be considered on the ground of its merits. Whether in regard to St. Andrew's Church and the Colored Orphans' Asylum, the Common Council will attempt to override the Mayor's veto by a three-fourths vote remains yet to be seen. It is possible that some such step may be attempted, and then the whole principle at issue will be brought before the Courts for final decision. It is very important to have the religious charities of the Common Council regulated by some settled principles of law; and very unjust that the whole City should be taxed for the benefits conferred on the property of any particular congregation.

National Gymnastics.

The cricket match at Hoboken and the interest it has excited, seems to have led some people to the conclusion that a new era is about to be inaugurated, that every doctor, lawyer, editor and merchant in the country will henceforward devote himself to the bat and ball, and present himself to the admiring gaze of his friends with a pair of rosy cheeks and a stomach of leather; that dyspepsia will become an historical disease like the leprosy, and the vendors of bitters be obliged to call meetings of their creditors and wind up their affairs. We share the interest with which everybody has regarded the brilliant introduction of the noble game amongst us by the "Eleven" at Hoboken, and we have no doubt it will henceforward be oftener resorted to as a means of recreation than ever it has been before; but we are sorry we cannot share the glorious sanitary previsions with which so many people's minds are now filled.

That a good deal of progress towards greater health has been made within the last few years nobody can deny. Active exercise has become a little more fashionable amongst both sexes. Ladies walk more, and wear thicker boots for that purpose. Last Winter they skated a great deal, and this Winter we hope will skate a good deal more; and we do not doubt that these exercises, as well as riding, rowing, and bowling, will henceforward become every year more general. The men, too, have been giving their digestions a slight fillip, by frequenting gymnasiums a little, going to the Adirondack a little, fishing a little, hunting a little, bowling nine pins a little. Some few will now play cricket a little. But we honestly confess we still feel somewhat despondent about the prospects of "exercise," because we feel that to become general, useful, destructive of dyspepsia, consumption and hypochondria, and all the ills that follow in their train, it must be sought and obtained for its own sake, and with a hearty relish and enjoyment of it, not resorted to as part of a course of medicine, and swallowed with wry faces, and fled from at the earliest possible moment. To give it its proper position in the popular estimation in America, our men of sedentary habits must undergo a little moral change. As long as business occupies their minds as intensely and earnestly as it does now, they will never get any lasting good either from cricket or anything else, because they will never take up bat or ball with thorough; as long as we go off to the country, and mount our horses, and seize our rifles with doubts, and reluctance, and misgivings, with anxieties innumerable about bills payable and bills receivable, and cases and points weighing us down, and seize the first decent opportunity of hurrying back to town, and "buckling down," we might as well submit to our dyspepsia without a struggle.

Exercise, like everything else which involves effort, to be thoroughly enjoyed, and to be thoroughly profitable, must be cultivated steadily, year after year. As long as we rush about, now and then, when there happens to be "a rage" in cricket, just as there is a rage in chess, and a rage in base ball, and a rage in rope-walking, or in obedience to a doctor's orders, as a last resource, bitters and tonic failing, our exercise will be painful, laborious and a bore. We must take exercise steadily, boldly, and because we like it; take a holiday now and then all the year round, and not be ashamed of it, if we wish to love cricket, or horseback riding, or rowing. At present we skulk and sneak to our out-door amusements. The old lawyer and old merchant sit down under their dyspepsia, and neuralgia, and gout, and gravel, and liver complaint, just as one submits to a wet day. They have had them all their lives, and despair of cure, and find distraction in intense devotion to business. The young lawyer and young merchant, who takes them as his patterns, tries to walk in their footsteps. He scorns vacation, sticks to his noonday pie and desk. If he goes out of town for a week in Summer, he tries to hide it, and make believe he is only away for a day and will be back to-morrow. Rude health he at last begins to think discreditable, as it indicates laxity of devotion to business, he fears. After a few years, he is no longer able to take any exercise, and leisure brings no enjoyment. Flabby muscles and a used-up stomach make motion either on foot or on horseback disagreeable, and long absorption in business renders it impossible for the mind to tear itself away from it. A final break down probably sends him to Europe for two years, if he can afford it, when it is too late for thorough restoration, and so the years drag on.

Now, if we want to make outdoor sports racy of the soil, to become good cricketers and bid defiance to British deportations, to become bold riders, ardent hunters, and get through life without being dependent for all our energies on our high strung nerves alone, we must begin by making it reputable to amuse one's self, by exalting health above business in the public estimation, instead of keeping it subordinate to it. A young man must be able to look his friends in the face and say—"I'm going for a day's cricketing or fishing, and I'm not ashamed of it;" and his friends must learn to feel, on hearing the announcement, that he is a lucky dog, and not that he is a hopeless vagabond.

We are always talking about English health and English devotion to out-door sports, but we totally forget how the English acquire and keep these habits which we admire so much. In the first place they have a large idle aristocracy who have made manly sports fashionable and customary, and their influence is felt through every class and profession. The English Courts rise in June, and "the long vacation" follows. The lawyers rush out of town, and are not seen again until October. None of them ever thinks of confining himself to a miserable fortnight in August. Every business man who can possibly get away follows their example, and glories in it. Nobody is ashamed of going to the moor, and blazing away for two months, or "going on a tramp" for the same period to the Highlands or Switzerland. It is "the thing" which all who can are sure to do, and all who can't would fain do if they could. Health is fashionable; and therefore healthgetting, because it is a habit, is pleasant. Instead of trying to make believe that they are in town all Autumn, they try to make believe that they have been out of town—that instead of working they have been "on the moors," or in Norway. This we admit is "snobbish," but it produces its effect. They get fond of exercise, and rush to it whenever an opening offers.

The Central Park will bring cricket to our doors. Five cents, and half an hour, will bring it, and divers other sports, within reach of every man in New-York. If we do not cultivate them enough to get a love for active exertion, it will be our own fault. But we must not forget that exercise and health, like law, or physic, or dry goods, must be pursued assiduously to be really won and enjoyed. They won't reveal their charms to every broken-down fellow who comes hobbling along and tries to set himself up by two or three days' worship at their shrine. Hard muscles, capacious lungs, and the vigorous digestion which carry a man through the Winter's toil, can only be acquired by steady devotion every week of Summer and Fall to laborious exercise in the open air.

Operatic Matters.

It is not, we trust, too boastful to say that New-York is the American parent of Italian Opera, which at the best is but a rickety imp, always tumbling down and getting into mischief. The triumph of creating such an offspring is not absolute. Still, as something of our own, we nurse it and pet it affectionately, believing that one of these days it will more than reward our anxiety and care. Knowing, as we do, the weaknesses of our child—conscious as we are, too, of the shaky condition of its knees, (owing to which, indeed, it has been found impossible, by the most skillful of operatic doctors, to establish it on a firm basis,) and of the exaggerated bulk and softness of its head—we may be excused for experiencing some degree of nervous apprehension when it is sent from us to pursue its fortunes in a comparatively strange and stony-hearted city. Boston, we take it for granted, *is* stony-hearted in all that relates to art. Time was and that not long ago, when the Athenian Juggernaut of criticism seemed to take a savage pleasure in crunching our child beneath its wheels. Never was a brat more battered than this poor weakling when it first fell into the hands of the good Mrs. Brown, of the East. Shorn of everything that made it interesting to the multitude, we had once more to nurse it into comeliness only that it might return to the cruel games of the Trimontane gladiators, and there be torn to pieces afresh. Eels, we are informed, acquire an appetite for being skinned; the exercise, at first attended with some inconvenience, becomes, in the end, exhilarating and convivial. Mr. Ullman, however, the responsible guardian of Italian opera, and rhetorically considered an eel of the first magnitude, did not take the joke in the way it was meant. He objected to being skinned, and avowed, with all proper solemnity, that Boston and Italian opera should thenceforth and forever be strangers. Having registered this vow, it was nothing but reasonable that he should go there the next season. The Athenians, in the meantime, were mollified; the equinoctial vigor of their wrath expended itself on some other "show," and Mr. Ullman was heard to say, when visibly agitated, that Boston was not a bad place after all.

It is a natural, if not a providential, thing that we derive a large proportion of our statistical knowledge from this same Bay State capital. With a disposition for inquiry which has become world-famous, our cousins there get at things more readily than other people. The advent of a new hand-organ in the streets suggests a series of calculations involving the original cost of the instrument, its probable receipts, and the number of turns that might be economised, if those receipts were doubled by a Yankee notion. It is but just to say that these things are usually ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt, and passing into the current literature of the day become matters of pleasing comment. With a more favorable opportunity the genius of the people displays itself to greater advantage. On a recent occasion a Boston cotemporary, goaded by curiosity at the enterprise of Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch, seems to have made a minute investigation of their pay-sheet. He found that the opera costs $30,000 per month; that the salaries range from $2,500 to $400 per month, and that the higher the voice the higher the pay. According to the same authority, there is a first-violinist who receives $50 per week, and a "flutist" who gets the same amount. Why on earth do these people come back to New-York, when they get paid so much better in Boston?

For they are coming back, and that very speedily. The rulers of the Academy publish their grand programme to-day, in the most solemn diplomatic style, announcing a confederation between those ancient rivals, Ullman and Strakosch, and the consequent "consolidation of the opera in America." *Prosit!* is the greeting we return to this important proclamation. The new *régime* is wise in at least one direction, for it has thrown off the depressing allegiance paid so long by our American opera-houses to the opera-houses of London and Paris. The times are ripe, think Messrs. Ullman & Strakosch, for an operatic declaration of independence, and the New-York Academy of Music may make reputations now as well as take them ready made. That the musical public of New-York will answer the appeal thus made to their self-respect and their critical courage, we have no manner of doubt. The name of the young *prima-donna* who will first invoke our suffrages on Monday evening next (Speranza) is a name of good omen; and if all these fresh voices and unexhausted talents have indeed the vitality claimed for them, the Ullman-Strakosch dynasty will establish itself beyond the chances of revolution.

A Shabby Trick.—We cannot help calling attention to the shabby behavior of the Fillibusters who were captured by the United States Marshal in the Mississippi. It appears they were duly arrested, and brought in custody up the river, and placed in confinement in a barracks a little way below New-Orleans. If so far everything was satisfactory, and if they had only stayed where they were put, we feel convinced the law would have been duly vindicated. But the United States Marshal, it appears, in the hurry of the moment, forgot to put a guard over them, or take any other precaution whatever against their escape. The result, our readers will be astonished and disgusted to hear, has been that these contemptible fellows coolly walked out of the barracks, and went where they pleased. Such ungentlemanly behavior towards an officer of the law cannot be too severely reprehended. They must have known the Marshal's anxiety to have them stay; and to take advantage of his little oversight in not putting a sentry at the gate, or locking any of the doors, was a very paltry proceeding. Were we in the Marshal's or Mr. Buchanan's place we would not take any further notice of such fellows, but would leave them to their own devices. Conduct so atrocious as theirs would really lead one to believe that it may finally become necessary to confine persons guilty of criminal offences under lock and key. Could there be a more striking proof of the extent to which the country has degenerated under the baleful influence of the Abolitionists and Free-Soilers? When Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet were young men, before people of the Territories cared whether they framed their own Constitutions or not, prisoners, we presume, stayed in jail of their own accord, and in capital cases "turned themselves off" neatly and expeditiously without troubling the Sheriff. Things are sadly changed since those days.

Jenkins on Murder.—In the way of frivolous ferocity, of combined ineptitude and brutality, it would be difficult to parallel from the records of any people reputed civilized, the details of the recent duel between Senator Broderick and Chief-Justice Terry, as related in the telegraphic despatches which we this morning publish, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from California. We commented yesterday upon the public aspects of this most shocking story. Its actual features, as they are now made known, criticise themselves.

These two men, filling the first places in the political world of California, were led out by their seconds to fight, precisely as the Cuban negro carries his game-cock into the pit. They were carefully relieved of their coats, stripped accurately and neatly for the combat, planted in their places with conscientious accuracy, and then sermonized most solemnly upon their duty in the premises. As the clergyman reads the marriage-service to the couple he is about to join in holy wedlock; as the Chief Justice of the nation, (Terry's model and prototype,) reads the oath of office to the President on his inauguration, so "one of the seconds" in this august affair recited the "code of the duello" to these deliberate murderers; and the deliberate murderers, one a Senator, one a Chief Justice, men matured in years, capable or supposed to be capable not only of controlling their own actions, but of influencing the actions of others, stood there gravely listening, abject puppets in this hideous farce, as unconscious of the colossal absurdity as they were of the shameful wickedness of the parts that they were playing.

Meanwhile "interested spectators" stood by, taking note of each man's motions, gestures, air and action, as minutely as the best sporting reporter possibly could of the progress and incidents of a great pugilistic contest for the champion's belt, or of a grand slaughter of rats by the accomplished terrier *Jack*. We have the elaborate results of this elevated curiosity before us. We know how often Mr. Broderick winked; how much of his person Judge Terry "exposed to the fire" of his antagonist. What "iron nerve" each man showed himself to possess, and what a harmony of colors prevailed in the pantaloons of the combatants. The cold-blooded deliberation of the murderer's final aim is described in precisely the same sort of style with the removal of his shirt-collar. The immediate horror, the national disgrace of the transaction, do not seem to have occurred to any one concerned. The whole thing was an "exciting," "interesting," "appalling" variation upon the commonplaces of political life; and this exhibition, in which the asinine alternates with the atrocious from first to last, "went off" in the presence, as is now revealed, of others than the parties immediately implicated, without an attempt to arrest it. At least we assume this to be true, rather than adopt the still more intolerable idea that any one calling himself a "second" or a "friend" to either of the principals could first have chronicled the history of the scene with such imperturbable attention to the most trivial details, and then have hurried his disgusting narrative into print with such cynical disregard alike of public decency and of private feeling as the immortal Jenkins himself has never surpassed in dealing with the "hymeneal altar" and the fashionable ball.

Hard to Please.—We really must say that our cotemporary the *Tribune* is hard to please. He has been bemoaning for years the deplorable fact that, while we go on importing hundreds of millions of dollars' worth every year, we have nothing to give in exchange for it but our agricultural produce, and this Europe will not take, or does not take. *Ergo*, we shall be for ever in debt.

While the nation is sitting in sackcloth over this deplorable intelligence, Mr. John A. Dix gets up at the State Fair and says that Europe *does* take our farm produce—that our exports *have* increased steadily for many years back, and that they may be expected to increase steadily in the future. This our neighbor does not deny, but Mr. Dix must not suppose he is going to achieve an easy victory. In an unguarded moment Mr. Dix gave utterance to an opinion which an ordinary observer might have thought safe, viz., that a succession of crops of any kind exhausts the soil, and that, if Western producers mean to keep up their harvests to their present average yield, they must manure. Who would have supposed that danger lurked in this innocent and indisputable proposition? And yet, on this very point has our watchful neighbor caught his adversary tripping. Dix has come off victorious on the export question, but the *Tribune* has "got him" on the manure.

Peter McIvey, an eminent practitioner of the Ward Courts of this City, was not grander or more acute when, at the close of a suit which he lost, he informed a professional brother that "he had bate him on the thrial, but he (Peter) would bate him on the execution." "Precisely so, Mr. Dix," says the remorseless victor—"every bushel of wheat, or corn, or barrel of flour or meal, or tierce of beef or pork we send abroad takes away a portion of the phosphates and other precious elements of a fertile soil which are so easily exhausted, and so hardly and rarely restored." Poor Mr. Dix! Won't some one carry him out into the fresh air? We are exceedingly diffident about introducing ourselves into a *melée* with two such doughty antagonists, but we humbly and respectfully venture to inquire how, if the flour and meal and pork and beef from the Great West are devoted, as the *Tribune* wishes them to be, to feeding American citizens in the great manufacturing centres of New-England and Pennsylvania, can the phosphates and other precious elements [illegible] to Illinois and Ohio, say more than a week's bread in France? How in the name of [illegible] a loaf, or a junk of pork, raised in Illinois, fertilize the prairie region any more than if raised in Manchester or Lyons? Does our cotemporary's neighbor contemplate an arrangement between Western farmers and Eastern scavengers for the re-transmission of "the phosphates and other precious elements," as part of his financial policy? And how hard he is to please! Europe will not take our farm produce in exchange, and our farmers will be ruined by debt; or she *will* take them—but if she does, she takes "our phosphates" too! It must be confessed our farmers are in an awful plight.

Our City Government.—The *Courier and Enquirer* says, "There was a time when our City was well governed, when the right men were put in the right place—a time when the qualification for office was not subserviency to party, but the possession on the part of the candidate of those qualities which constitute true fitness—integrity and ability."

We should like to know at about what period of our history these halcyon days occurred, as we never happen to have heard of them before, and we feel satisfied they must be veiled in the mists of antiquity. We beg to remind our venerable friend, however, that the origin of New-York is much more recent than "the golden age," and we greatly fear that no City has never been governed in the manner described, since that most remarkable epoch. If the Historical Society can throw any light on the matter, pray let them set about it quickly and furnish us with a paper on the wondrous story of New-York, in the days when all the citizens agreed upon the fittest persons to be Mayors and Aldermen, and chose them infallibly at every election.

Macaulay's famous rhapsody over Florence in the days of her glory would never have burst forth in the essay on Machiavelli, if he had known anything of what municipal government once was on this side of the Atlantic. The mediæval republics might well pale their fires before the *Courier's* "old New-York."

We are, as we have remarked already, unable to say at what precise period the right men were always to be found in all the right places in this City; but we can confidently predict that such a state of things will never be witnessed again, either here or anywhere else, until some unlooked-for change takes place in human nature. Closer approximations to a perfect government than we make at present, we may fairly look for; but a perfect government, such as "the right men in all the right places," would in reality constitute, we shall never see, until that glorious epoch which the nurseries anticipate with so much glee,—when the streets will be paved with fat turkeys, and pigs run through them, with knives stuck in their throats, shouting "Who'll eat me? Who'll eat me?"

The Great Eastern Delays.—The *Great Eastern*, true to her name, is slow to make a western trip. Although advertised to sail for America on the 27th of the current month, it really begins to be a little doubtful whether she can be made ready to undertake the voyage during the present year. The intimations to this effect, made by our Special Correspondent on board the *Great Eastern* in his letter which we published yesterday, are strengthened by the news which the *Indian* brings us to-day. The repairs of the steam leviathan are to be intrusted to the care of the Board of Trade; and once caught in the fatal toils of Government red-tape, who can tell when the vessel shall emerge again, equipped for her much less perilous contest with the Atlantic seas?

For the present the "success" of the monster ship seems like the "success" of the Thames Tunnel, to be a success of amazement rather than of utility. She will be moved to Southampton, there to be stared at by the admiring thousands, and studied by the appreciative few. Still, we cannot permit ourselves to believe that an achievement so colossal will eventually fail to vindicate itself in every particular. Doubtless the first builders of the world's first ocean-going vessel—those bold fellows, heart bound with oak and triple brass, of whom Horace sing, with such luxurious and "lubberly" wonder—were to the full as long in launching their rude craft successfully and in adjusting her rig to the workings of the mysterious winds, as Scott Russell and Brunel were in preparing their new and mighty revolution on the sea. There may be deferrings of expectation, vexations, misfortunes still to be overcome, but we will not do the enterprise which has accomplished so much the injustice of supposing that it can in any circumstances stop short of completely working out the grandest nautical experiment of modern times.

The British Mail Contracts.—The blue book has just appeared of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons in July last to investigate all existing packet and telegraphic contracts between the British Government and companies or individuals, of which Committee Mr. Cobden was Chairman. Owing to the advanced period of the session at which the inquiry commenced, it was limited to the contract for conveying the mails between Dover and Calais, which the Derby Government had extended in April, though it had then four years to run, at the same time increasing the subsidy, without stipulating for any improvement of the service; and it was shown in evidence that this extension was the price which the contractor received for his support of the Ministerial candidates at the Dover election. So important was this inquiry considered, and with such keenness was it pursued, that Mr. Hoadley, the President of the Panama Railroad Company, who had gone to England for the purpose of placing before the Committee the facilities afforded by that route for the transmission of the Australian mails; and Mr. Merewether, clerk of the Executive Council of New South Wales, who was in London for the purpose of urging the adoption of that route; as well as a gentleman from Canada, who was desirous of giving evidence upon the subject of the American mails, were not called, and will have to wait until next session, when the Committee will be reappointed. The Committee condemned the extension of the Dover contract, and recommended the House of Commons to refuse the supply necessary to enable the agreement to be carried into effect.

This recommendation affects closely the contract made about the same time with the Atlantic Mail Company for the conveyance of the mails between Galway and New-York, which contract, it is understood, will be the next to undergo investigation. Sir Cusack Roney, whose interest in all that concerns the improvement of postal and passenger communication between Great Britain and North America is well known, has addressed a letter to the Dublin journals, confidently asserting that it is the intention of the Government to avail of the anticipated result of the inquiry to endeavor to set the Galway contract aside. The Dublin *Freeman* questions the accuracy of Sir Cusack's information, and maintains that the Government have no power to do so. It is admitted that the House of Commons has the power to refuse the vote for the subsidy, but it is held that such a course is unprecedented, and very unlikely to be adopted; and that even if Liverpool and local Irish influence should prove strong enough in the House to cause the vote to be refused, the Government would still be bound to carry out their engagements with the Company.

POLITICAL.

The October Elections.

Five States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota—hold General Elections to-day. No Members of Congress are to be chosen, except in Minnesota, and in one district of Ohio; the latter to fill a vacancy. Pennsylvania elects an Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, but no Governor. Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota are to choose full State tickets. The tickets run by both parties in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Aud. Gen.	T. E. Cochran.	R. L. Wright.
Sur. Gen.	Wm. H. Kelm.	John Rowe.

OHIO.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	Wm. Dennison, Jr.	Rufus P. Ranney.
Lieut.-Gov.	Robt. C. Kirk.	Wm. H. Safford.
Auditor	Robt. W. Taylor.	G. Volney Dorsey.
Sec'y State	A. P. Russell.	Jacob Reinhard.
St. Treas.	Alf. P. Stone.	Wm. Bushnell.
Sup. Judge	W. Y. Gholson.	Henry C. Whitman.
Bd. Pub. Wks.	G. B. Gregory.	James Tomlinson.
Sch. Com'r	Anson Smyth.	Charles N. Allen.

IOWA.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	S. J. Kirkwood.	Augustus C. Dodge.
Lieut.-Gov.	Nich. J. Rusch.	L. W. Babbitt.
Supt. Judges	Ralph P. Lowe.	Thos. S. Wilson.
	L. D. Stockton.	Charles Mason.
	Caleb Baldwin.	C. C. Cole.

In Minnesota, the Republicans have put up a strong ticket, as follows:

Governor—Alex. W. Ramsay. *Lieutenant-Governor*—J. Donnelly. *Secretary of State*—J. H. Baker. *Treasurer*—Chas. Schaeffer. *Attorney-General*—A. E. Call. *Congress*—1. Cal. Aldrich. 2. Wm. Windom.

In Indiana the election is for members of the Legislature. Governor WILLARD holds office until January, 1861. In Minnesota Governor RAMSAY was nominated by the Republicans by acclamation. The term of office of Governor SIBLEY expires next January. In Minnesota and Ohio the canvass has been most active during the Summer and Fall, and a large vote will probably be cast in both these States.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The reelection of Gov. BROWN, (Dem.,) of Georgia, is conceded. His majority over AKEN is probably 15,000. The State Legislature is Democratic in both branches. The Opposition have elected two Representatives to Congress, and the Democrats six; the new delegation standing politically as in the last Congress. The Congressmen elect are: District I. Peter E. Love, (Dem.;) II. Martin J. Crawford, (Dem., reelected;) III. Thomas Hardeman, Jr., (Opp.;) IV. Lucius J. Gartrell, (Dem., reëlected;) V. J. W. H. Underwood, (Dem.;) VI. James Jackson, (Dem., reelected;) VII. Joshua Hill, (Opp., reëlected; VIII. John J. Jones, (Dem.,) in place of ALEX. H. STEPHENS. Members reëlected, 4.

MISSISSIPPI AND FLORIDA.

These States held General Elections on the 3d of October. Returns have not reached us; but as there was little opposition to the Democratic ticket in Mississippi, it may be safely assumed that the Hon. JOHN J. PETTUS was elected Governor, and that the following gentlemen were elected to Congress, viz.: L. Q. C. LAMAR, REUBEN DAVIS, WM. BARKSDALE, O. R. SINGLETON, and JOHN J. MCRAE. A State Legislature was also chosen.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

AUGUSTA, Monday, Oct. 10.

Dispatches from Jacksonville say: The returns of the election in Florida are incomplete, but the indications are that DUPONT is certainly elected to the Chief Justiceship.

The proposition to annex West Florida to Alabama was voted down.

City Politics.

MOZART HALL ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—Adjourned meetings of Mozart Hall Assembly Conventions were held last evening. In the Second District the delegates were again unable to agree, and adjourned until Thursday evening. The Fifth District Convention were at loggerheads and had not agreed upon a nominee. At a late hour Mr. SAMUEL S. WEBSTER was nominated in the Sixth District.

TAMMANY HALL PRIMARIES.

The Tammany Hall primary elections for delegates to the various nominating conventions were held last evening in all the Wards without any disturbance, save in the "Sixth," where a man by the name of MCNARY was stabbed. There was but little excitement. The "Regular" tickets were in each instance successful.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of LANGLEY, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Sept. 15 to Sept. 22, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. Dubois and family,
W. Donaldson and family,
Dr. C. D. Smith and wife,
Dr. J.L. Banks and family,
F. Liese and daughter,
W. F. Hall,
E. L. Clark,
Dr. Beadel and family,
Dr. F. Nash,
Dr. H. Ganson,
Dr. J. Barsen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
M. Ward,
Dr. Chisolm and family.
R. N. Gaurdin.

MARYLAND.
James Hooper,
Capt. W. B. Hooper.

OHIO.
W. F. Raelafson and wife,
Mrs. Hatch,
Miss Hatch,
W. A. Neil and wife,
J. Graaesbeck and sister.

NEW-JERSEY.
G. W. Gregory.

MISSOURI.
P. D. Tiffany.

PENNSYLVANIA.
C. J. Stille.

ILLINOIS.
J. W. Laflin.

LOUISIANA.
A. W. Merriani.

RHODE ISLAND.
E. Dyer and family.

Later news from Dr. Livingstone's expedition is received by the *Canada*. A letter from the Doctor's companion, Mr. Kirk, states that a trip had been made to a lake elevated considerably above the Zambesi. Mr. Kirk adds: "During our walk, which took us three days, doing about twenty miles a day, we met some curious people, but were glad to find all friendly. I returned thus quickly, as I expected the Doctor back from Tete, whither he had gone on his first trip with the powder, which it would have been unsafe to have left in a country at present at war. I received, however, instead, a letter from him, stating that the water is so low at places where the river spreads to an excessive width, that the pinnace could not be taken up at once, until the channel had been previously surveyed by the launch; that the pinnace was left somewhat a little beyond Scuna, in charge of Baines; that the launch would proceed to Tete, return, pick up the pinnace, and afterwards return to Chupanga."

A letter from Florence, treating of the revelations made in the letters left behind her by the Duchess of Parma, says that the correspondence was with the Emperor of Austria and the Legitimist chiefs in Paris. In the letters addressed to the Emperor of Austria by the Duchess, subsequent to the declaration of neutrality, the Emperor was acquainted with all the movements of the Sardinian army, and the most advantageous plan of attack. The Emperor is urged to act energetically before the French are in Italy, and to come to the succor of the Italian Dukes, "his allies, and the only supporters of the Austrian domination in the Peninsula." "The safety of Austria," adds the Duchess, "is in the promptitude of its operations. If it waits, it is lost in Italy, together with its allies." In the letters to her correspondents in Paris, the person of the Emperor Napoleon did not escape; the Duchess giving him the titles of "ogre," and "the greatest Tartuffe of modern times."

A letter from Paris says: Senator Seward has gone to Egypt. It is a very bold step, at least so it is considered here in Paris, for an American to make such an expedition so early in the season, and more or less anxiety will be felt about him until heard from. Barring the insalubrity of the season, he has chosen the best time to see many of the countries he has visited, especially Rome, Spain, and Egypt, for he escapes the throng of Americans and English and the sharks they bring about them, that infest the highways late in the season, and thus his view of the people and their institutions is less obstructed. It is doubtful whether he will be able to go down the Nile, and there is some danger that he may be detained longer in Quarantine than will be agreeable, so that his fate is naturally the subject of considerable speculation here among others than politicians.

The artist Wight, of Boston, has just painted the "Puritan Maiden," from Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*. The Boston *Journal* says: "The artist has portrayed her dressed in the plain and becoming attire of a young girl of her time, as she sat at her work in the rude oaken chair of the forefathers. At her side is her spinning-wheel, and in her hand the small and pretty bunch of wild flowers, which the youthful and gallant John Alden gathered by the woodside, on his anxious way to her domicil."

Mr. William Veazie, of Boston, has nearly ready for publication a new revised edition of *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, in three duodecimo volumes, elegantly printed upon tinted paper. Also, an edition of the *Essays of Elia*, in one volume.

From Liberia.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—A DIFFICULTY APPREHENDED WITH THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—TROUBLE WITH THE NATIVE CHIEFS.

By the arrival of the *M. C. Stevens* from Monrovia, we have interesting news from Liberia. The colony was in a prosperous condition. An abundant harvest was anticipated, and a large quantity of palm-oil had been shipped to the United States, England, France and Germany. The news from the farming region is encouraging; sugar and syrup had been made in considerable quantities during the season; coffee was more extensively cultivated, and tobacco had been raised in small quantities. Attention had been paid to the cultivation of cotton.

There was some excitement in the political circles of Monrovia on learning that the Liberian brig *E. N. Rose* had been compelled to pay tonnage dues in the harbor of New-York.

President BENSON had visited the leeward settlements, and in some of them met with a chilly reception. At Cape Palmas he called the chiefs into council to settle the difficulties which have been disturbing that portion of the country, but was not able to adjust them. He had therefore left the matter with Governor PAYNE, and had already made a proclamation on board of the *Stevens* for a Colonial Treasury of warriors.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* arrived at Monrovia on the 7th of August, and sailed on the 13th. The officers and crew were well.

Mr. T. MORRIS CHESTER, editor of the *Star of Liberia*, and CHARLES M. GANNON, American trader on the Coast of Africa for a house in Wall-street, are the cabin passengers by the *Stevens*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY CLASS MEETING AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.—An audience, four-fifths of which were ladies, assembled last evening in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims (the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S) to participate in a monthly meeting, instituted for the purpose of agitating the "sin of Slavery," and to pray for its overthrow. Dr. CHEEVER reviewed the action of the American Board of Foreign Missions, at its late meeting in Philadelphia, on the subject of Slavery. The existence of Slavery had been almost ignored at the previous meeting of the Board, and it was not until the morning of the third day that the subject was alluded to at its recent session. Then it was introduced in the shape of a memorial to Congress praying for the enactment of laws making the Slave trade piracy. Although this memorial was consigned to its tomb in the hands of the Prudential Committee of the Board, a great victory had been won in the mere fact that the Board had been forced to entertain the subject at all. Mr. C. severely animadverted upon those professed friends of the movement who had promised to countenance him in his effort to bring the matter before the Board, and after he had done so had shown themselves traitors and were dumb. He was encouraged, however, to believe that the Anti-Slavery feeling was gaining ground in the Board, and each year the sentiment was becoming more apparent. The Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, for 15 years a Missionary to the colored people in Jamaica, West Indies, and who departs on Wednesday to resume his labors in that field, followed with brief remarks relative to the social condition of the colored race in that Island, and of the difficulty which they experienced in overcoming the demoralization into which the system had plunged the race. The Rev. JOHN J. FEE, of Kentucky, spoke of the evils of Southern Slavery, and urged upon his audience the duty of sturdily advancing those opinions which they entertained and which had so identified them with the Abolition movement. In so doing they would be encouraging the hearts and infusing spirit into that handful of men whose task it was to battle with the giant sin in its very stronghold. He implored the continuance of their prayers that God would blot the curse from existence. Other speeches and prayers were offered and the meeting adjourned.

THE DISASTER TO THE QUAKER CITY.—Consultation was held yesterday by the Messrs. HARGOUS & Co., as to the best course to be pursued with reference to the safety of the *Quaker City*, her remaining passengers and the mails. The only cause of anxiety for the steamer was on account of the heavy northeast gale which was known to be prevailing in the vicinity where she must be. She is rigged as a hermaphrodite brig, can spread considerable canvas, and if prevented from reaching New-York, can no doubt get into Hampton Roads. Capt. SHUFELDT, who is known to have great confidence in his ship, will probably make every exertion to return here, but under sail alone, and with the retarding force of two heavy side wheels, her progress would necessarily be slow. In the absence of suitable steamers to send in search of the disabled steamer, application was made, by telegraph, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to permit the use of the *Harriet Lane* for that purpose. The *Quaker City* being a mail steamer, and having the mails on board, it was believed Mr. COBB would issue the order for her to go upon that duty, a service which Capt. FAUNCE is more than willing to undertake. Nothing definite, however, has been heard in reply. The Company have telegraphed to their agent at Norfolk, to bring the passengers to New-York by the steamer *Yorktown*, which left there last evening. They will thus reach here to-morrow morning, probably in season for a portion of the passengers to go to Havana by the *Cahawba*, which leaves on that day. By that time it is also hoped that the steamer will have been heard from, and her mails secured for sending forward. The following is a list of the passengers who remained on board of the *Quaker City*, as received, last evening, by telegraph from Norfolk: John B. Pall, Henry Jones, Manuel Berard, J. Ross, C. G. Monsalve, E. Chartrand and friend, E. L. Crabbe, lady and two children, John Chartrand, J. B. de Bundrey, Mme. F. Golibart, F. R. Dias, M. Graville, lady and son, C. W. Torrance, wife and child, D. José Dias, and G. Desaldo.

FATHER MATTHEW'S BIRTHDAY—CELEBRATION AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—The anniversary of the birthday of Father MATTHEW, and also of the establishment of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, was celebrated in the City Assembly Rooms, in Broadway, last evening, under the auspices of the Society above named, in cooperation with the St. James' R. C. Total Abstinence Benevolent Society. The exercises consisted of addresses, interspersed with singing, and concluded with a ball and supper. The meeting was opened with a statement relative to the organization, progress and objects of the Father Matthew Society, by the President, Mr. EDWARD L. CAREY. Judge CULVEA, of Brooklyn, was expected to deliver the principal address of the evening, on the life and services of this great Apostle of Temperance, but in his absence, the duty was acceptably performed, at short notice, by the Hon. C. C. LEIGH. He sketched at considerable length the labors of Father MATTHEW in his own country, and was followed by the Hon. GEORGE F. BAGGS. He contrasted the Society as it existed thirty years ago with the Society of the present time, as regards Temperance, and drew favorable auguries for the future. Mr. BAGGS was followed by Mr. WADICK, Ex-President of the Father Matthew Society, and by Mr. MCGRATH, President of the St. James Society. At the conclusion of these speaking, the floor was cleared. The dancing then commenced, and was continued until an early hour this morning.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.—The third quarterly meeting for the current year, of the Marine Society for the port of New-York, was held last evening at the United States Hotel, Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, the President, in the chair. There was a larger attendance than usual. Capt. TINKHAM read the reports for the last quarter, by which it appeared that there had been paid out to widows, $3,692 75; for other expenses, $7,267 06; total, $10,959 81. The receipts from collections in cash were $794, interest on bonds and mortgages, $8,977 24; balance in the Treasury, $1,188 57; total, $10,959 81. There are sixty widows on the pension list, receiving annually $70, $80 and $90 each. The payments are made semi-annually in advance. During last quarter one widow has been added to the list. Ten years ago her husband was worth over one hundred thousand dollars; but California adventures and unlucky investments in railroad stock had made him poor, and five years since he died an inmate of an insane asylum. His widow is now a rightful beneficiary of the Society, receiving $90 per year during her life. In some cases orphan children are the sole recipients of the Society's bounty, both parents being dead. The Society has numbered 2,753 members—at present it has about five hundred. At the conclusion of the proceedings the members dined together as usual.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF A BAPTIST CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church (the Rev. Dr. HAGUE) was laid yesterday with appropriate solemnities. The Rev. Dr. HAGUE, Dr. THOMPSON of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, Dr. DOWLING and others taking part in the proceedings. Some two hundred persons witnessed the ceremonies. The church edifice is 68 feet front on Madison-avenue, and 112 feet deep on Thirty-first-street. It will have two towers, 20 by 20 feet, one of them 100 feet high, surmounted by a steeple which will be 80 feet in height. The main auditorium is to be 50 feet high, with two side galleries, and an organ gallery in front. A chapel, 36 by 90 feet, is added to the rear of the church. The cost of the lot was $48,500. Mr. JACOB VANDERPOOL, of whom they were purchased, contributing $5,000 towards the amount. The cost of the entire edifice will be about $100,000. It will be ready for occupancy in about one year from this time. The location is considered one of the most eligible in the City.

RESPITE OF APPO.—The Albany *Evening Journal* states that application for a further respite has been made to the Governor by counsel in behalf of QUIMBO APPO, who was convicted of murder in the City of New-York in April last, upon the ground that the counsel who had undertaken to prepare the papers for the motion for a new trial has been seriously sick for the last two months, and it has been found necessary, therefore, to place the case in the hands of other counsel; but so recently has this been done, that the present counsel is unable to prepare the papers before the end of the present week. In compliance with a request, most reasonable under the circumstances the Governor has respited the sentence of APPO to Friday, the 11th day of November next, thus giving a further period of four weeks, during which it is believed the motions can be argued and a decision of the Court on the question of granting a new trial procured.

SIXTH WARD STABBING AFFRAY.—Immediately after the closing of the Democratic Primary Elections in the Sixth Ward, last evening, a large and excited crowd assembled in the grocery and liquor store at No. 23 Pell-street. After partaking plentifully of liquor, a dispute arose respecting the manner in which the primaries were carried on. DENNIS MONARY became quite excited on the subject. The keeper of the saloon, whose name is JOHN CAMMINS, attempted to end the dispute by turning MCNARY out of doors. MONARY, it is said, then caught up a stone and was about assaulting the proprietor, when the latter seized a short sword and stabbed MONARY several times in the back and stomach, inflicting serious and probably fatal injuries. The man who committed the stabbing then fled, and up to a late hour last night had not been arrested, but his friends say that he will surrender himself to-day. MONARY was taken to the New-York Hospital.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE MR. LEUPP.—The merchants of the Swamp met yesterday afternoon at the store of GEORGE PATEN & Co., to take some action which should indicate the high regard in which they held the late CHARLES M. LEUPP. Mr. LORING ANDREWS presided and Messrs. JOHN ARMSTRONG and SAMUEL T. KASSE acted as Secretaries. Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY presented a series of resolutions [illegible] Sterling Tuck for Directors was presented and unanimously adopted:

John Arnold, Elmira,	Hiram Gelpoke, N. Y.
Gilbert S. Gregory, J. City.	C. W. Van Steenren, N. Y.
Ambrose S. Murray, Goshen.	E. I. Brown, N. Y.
S. H. P. Hall, Binghamton.	E. A. Albartis, N. Y.
Thos. Eubank, New-York.	Geo. Bruce, N. Y.
David Ogden, N. Y.	Washington Hills, N. Y.
L. Livingston, N. Y.	Ross W. Wood, N. Y.
A. C. Cothral, N. Y.	Jno. Wadsworth, N. Y.
Jno. A. Luquer, N. Y.	
Daniel Drew, N. Y.	

Those in italics are new names; the others are members of the present Board.

Collision in the East River.

THE VANDERBILT RUNS INTO A SLOOP AND IS FORCED ON FLOOD ROCK—$10,000 DAMAGE.

Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, Capt. STORRS, of the Stonington line, left her dock with about 250 passengers, and a large and valuable freight. After starting, the steamer *Connecticut*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, came up, and was about passing the *Vanderbilt*, when the engineer of the latter increased the speed of his boat, and just before coming ahreast of Williamsburgh, the *Vanderbilt* shot ahead. When passing through Hurl Gate, the sloop *Holbrook* was observed endeavoring to back into Gaylor's Dock at the foot of Ninety-first-street. The pilot of the *Vanderbilt*, probably thinking that he could pass the bows of the sloop safely, attempted to do so, but unfortunately they came in contact, with such force that a part of the ladies' cabin and several berths of the steamer were carried away, and she was forced on Flood Rock. The steamtug *J. L. Stevens*, which happened to be coming down the stream, immediately proceeded to the steamer, took off all the passengers, the baggage, and a portion of the light freight, and brought them to the City. The damage to the steamboat amounts to about $10,000, and is said to be insured. It was found, shortly after the vessels had come together, that the steamer had sprung a leak, but by unloading a portion of the freight, at 10 o'clock last evening the steamer was afloat. No one was injured, but the affair created great consternation among the lady passengers. This steamboat has been ashore twice before in about the same locality. Last Winter she ran ashore on Fisher's Island, near Stonington, and was damaged to the amount of $40,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE TELEGRAPH LINES.—Negotiations, having in view the union of the several telegraph lines between New-Orleans and Sackville, (New-Brunswick,) and for the permanent connection for all business purposes of the seaboard lines with those of the North and West, have, it is well known, been pending for some months past. Such arrangements, we are now assured, have been concluded between the companies interested. The new combination will, we understand, be organized immediately under a special charter from the Legislature of New-Jersey, and will have an aggregate capital of about $1,500,000.

Fire Insurance.

The suit of HORSEMANN BROS. & ALLIEN, for $19,000 damages by fire in Maiden-lane, in June, 1855, against the following sixteen companies, who procured two individuals to swear that the loss was but $68, will be tried at the Superior Court on FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

This case will open the eyes of insurers to the modus operandi, to avoid paying claims, of both old and new Insurance Companies.

INSUBANCE COMPANIES.	
Metropolitan, New-York.	Eagle, New-York.
Mercantile, New-York.	Firemen's, New-York.
Washington, New-York.	Commercial, New-York.
Pacific, New-York.	Monarch, New-York.
Empire City, New-York.	Brooklyn, L. I.
St. Nicholas, New-York.	Atlantic, L. I.
City, New-York.	American, Philadelphia.
Continental, New-York.	Franklin, Philadelphia.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—In styles and workmanship unequaled. No. 1 Barclay-st.
HILL, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—In styles and workmanship unequated. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style hat of WHITE,
THE HATTER,
NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Up Town.—CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe establishment is located at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., yet so universal is his reputation for selling first-class fabrics cheap, that ladies and gentlemen visit his establishment from all parts of the City. His present stock embraces children's shoes, promenade and all styles of gaiters for ladies, and fine French calf-skin and patent-leather boots for gentlemen.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.
HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents—black or brown.—Best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barthold's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $50. BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—In styles and workmanship unequated. No. 1 Barclay-st.
HILL, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—In styles and workmanship unequaled. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS.
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.
Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS.
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.

A New Truss.—The "Riggs Truss," new in principle, new material, water-proof, cleanly, and imperishable, cannot do injury either by pressure upon the cord or by enlarging the openings. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Does your Roof Leak?
Use Bridgewater Paint.
Depôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Riding Academy.—Promenade Riding for ladies and gentlemen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, at DISBROW'S, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.

MARRIED.

SIGLER—POST.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 9, by the Rev. W. S. Mickels, JOHN I. SIGLER to Mrs. LOUISA POST, all of this City.

PIERSON—VALENTINE.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 10, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., by the Rev. Dr. Beach, JOHN G. PIERSON to MARIE E. VALENTINE, both of Newark, N. J.

INGRAHAM—COLEMAN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Haven, Dr. T. M. INGRAHAM, of Brooklyn, to ANNA E., daughter of George Coleman, of this City.

BUNKER—COLEMAN.—At the same time and place, according to the order of the Society of Friends, CHARLES S. BUNKER, of Brooklyn, to ANN ELIZA, daughter of Abraham B. Coleman, of Cincinnati.

BLOCKLEY—TURNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. A. R. Vannest, Mr. JOHN C. BLOCKLEY to Miss SARAH C. TURNER, both of this City.

HAMILTON—LITSTER.—In this City, at No. 47 North Moore-st., on Friday, Oct. 7, by the Rev. John Thomson, D. D., DAVID HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Scotland, to MARGARET LITSTER, eldest daughter of James Litster, Clover Bank, Kirrie, Scotland.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

DIED.

WICKES.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 8, EMMA KATE, wife of John J. Wickes, and only daughter of Abraham [illegible], aged 24 years, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 191 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

☞ New-Hampshire *Sentinel* and New-Orleans *Crescent* papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 9, ALICE MAUD MARIA LIVINGSTON, only daughter of Dambridge Livingston, aged 10 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GORDON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 10, GEORGE GORDON, of Savannah, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 10 A. M., from the residence of his son, No. 6 Albion-place, 4th-st., without further invitation.

MOSEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 9, SARAH JANE, only daughter of Harriet Agnes and John C. Moseman, aged 3 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 570 Hudson-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

KNIPPEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 10, JACOB KNIPPEN, aged 99 years, 2 months and 14 days.

His remains will be conveyed to Dobb's Ferry for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, at that place, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock. Boat leaves foot of Jay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Train of the Hudson River Railroad will leave Chamber-st. at 9¾ A. M.

MILLS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 9, ARDEN MILLS, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. A. B. Littell, No. 132 Broome-st.

HOWE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 9, Mrs. CAROLINE F., widow of the late Samuel Hunter, and daughter of James Pinkerton.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 14 Attorney-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOWNE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 10, Capt. JOSIAH Q. BOWNE, General Agent of the Board of Underwriters, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

FOINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 9, of erysipelas, WILLIAM FOINTON, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., and the Masonic Fraternity, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at the corner of Atlantic-av. and Fort Green-place, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

VERPLANCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 9, JOHN V. D. VERPLANCK, aged 45 years.

His remains will be taken to Batavia, N. Y., for interment.

MCCARTIN.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Oct. 10, MARGARET ANNA, the youngest daughter of Mary and Miles McCartin, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

OLDHAM.—In Liverpool, on Thursday, Sept. 22, MARIA, widow of the late John Oldham, aged 70 years.

MUNKITTRICK.—In Manchester, England, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, MINNIE, eldest daughter of Alexander and Lillie Munkittrick, lately of this City, aged 7 years and 6 months.

OBITUARY.—Upon the record of recent deaths has been inscribed the name of EDWARD MARTIN, aged 77.

This venerable man was a native of Rhode Island—a descendant of an honorable ancestry—the son of the Hon. SIMEON MARTIN, of Newport.

MARTIN was bred to commercial life, and in the pursuit of his early career, he was a traveler through various countries and climates, and had the advantage, then somewhat less common than at present, of a wide intercourse with the world.

But his commercial pursuits had few attractions. His nature was too refined and his temper too credulous to cope successfully with the less scrupulous minds with which he was brought into conflict. By nature he was a gentleman; and his native instincts were stimulated by his varied intercourse with men of similar tastes, until his too delicate and generous appreciation of other opinions forbade him to admit into his own mind a doubt of the honor or truth of any man who came to him with the mein and garb of a gentleman. He was, of course, often the victim of the plausible and the promising. But this refinement of character, however unfortunate in the business world, made him the cheerful and genial centre of his own social and domestic world, where he was loved and cherished with a warmth and tenderness—an earnest and deep affection which God does not grant to the coarser natures which live and prosper and have their comfort and compensation in success.

Mr. MARTIN was always an eminently pure man: and the transition from his normal condition, to that of an humble Christian, was so easy and unobtrusive that the change was wrought with no apparent struggle.

The latter years of his life were passed in Flushing, where, amid scenes of rural beauty, surrounded by those he loved, he breathed his soul away in tranquil harmony with scenes so loving and so lovely—at peace with man and God—and, "like a shock of corn fully ripe," is garnered for Eternity.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 535, Oct. 10, 1859.
63, 78, 19, 11, 57, 75, 56, 72, 21, 25, 42, 1, 40.
Class No. 536, Oct. 10, 1859.
22, 19, 52, 17, 38, 69, 50, 27, 14, 63, 10, 30, 33, 48.
P. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO. will draw their great scheme, $100,000 capital prize, on Saturday, Oct. 29. Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver the second Lecture in this course, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.
SUBJECT—"PRESENT ASPECT OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION."
Single tickets 25 cents; can be procured of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at the Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, and at the New-York *Times* Office.
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.
GEO. W. CURTIS, ESQ.,
Will deliver the first Lecture of the Course,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.
Subject—DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door, and at A. G. Gaston's, No. 218 Fulton-st.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

THE PLANTING SEASON FOR TREES
HAVING ARRIVED,
PARSONS & COMPANY
invite the attention of those about planting to their large collection at
FLUSHING, L. I.
Their FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS are of vigorous growth and the best quality, and the Ornamental Department contains
EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS
Trees and Plants in great variety and of handsome form.
They deliver trees at Fulton Market wharf free, and invite purchasers to visit their grounds or to select from the different catalogues, which can be obtained at No. 179 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
DRESS MAKING.
DRESS MAKING.
DRESS MAKING.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)
JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c., Made from sel

AUCTION SALES.

A. W. Peters, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT AND costly household, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, elegant oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story residence, No. 145 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av. J. W. PORTER will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLOR SUITES—Elegant rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames, made in Paris; three-octave rosewood piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys; reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, in morocco; splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich twenty-one day bronze and ormolu clocks, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and of high cost.

DINING-ROOM—Solid oak extension table, chairs in hair, richly carved secretary, all made to match suite; elegant ruby and crystal cut glassware, silver-ware casters, tea service, large silvers, fruit dishes, ice pitchers, bottles, &c.; fine table cutlery, carving knives, forks, ladles, liquor stand, butter knives, sugar shells, best silver-cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c.

CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty-pure hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows; bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver plated stair rods, work-table, clocks; also a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The whole of this choice property of the especial attention of these about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers. Every article will be sold without any reserve whatever. The whole is of the most expensive description, and cost over $16,000. Sale positive rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHELLER, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ABOUT SIXTY CHOICE PARCELS AND CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a beautiful private collection of oil-paintings, among which is the celebrated "Hall-room picture" "The Raven," by Thermet, illustrating Edgar A. Poe's poem; was engraved in the London *News* June 19, 1852. Also, costly originals by Rembrandt, Rubens, Wouvermans, Cuyp, Teniers, Lairesse, Vandervelder, Berghem, Both, Albano, &c. Also, a few fine modern English pictures by Moreland, Aston, Symonds, Brook, Callot and Wyatt, of London. Also, a few choice Flemish pictures, among which is an original De Brackeler, very fine. Also, an original Vanderpooten, and many others. These pictures will amply repay the attention of connoisseurs and others in search of rare pictures, and of the public may rest assured that every picture will be positively sold, as the owner is leaving for Europe. They are now on exhibition with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

The complete establishment of Madame Gazzaniga, to be sold, without reserve, in consequence of her departure to Europe, consisting of an elegant pair of black horses, about 14½ hands high; 6 and 7 years old, well matched, and warranted sound and kind in all harness, are very stylish drivers, can trot together in 4 minutes on the pole, one of them is an excellent ladies' saddle-horse; also, an elegant French two-seat carriage, very light and stylish, built to order and perfect in every respect; also, a set of double silver-plated mounted harness, made to order by one of our best City makers, together with the blankets, whips, sheets, &c., &c.

Also, a horse, gig and harness, suitable for a physician; the horse can trot, if required, in 3:10; they will be sold separately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE FANCY GOODS, STATUES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., large sale of Italian marble goods, just received from the house of Paoli Finche & Co., consisting of a beautiful assortment not before seen in this country, comprising alabaster and marble sculpture, large agate Etruscan vases on square pedestals, with figures; engraved Grecian urns on Ivorio colored Carrara Daedaglio vases with fern handles, Egyptian octagon urns, dark sienna Pompeii pitchers, agate card receivers, Cupids after Canova, dancing girls of do., Venus in shells, Antony and Cleopatra, &c., &c.

PARIAN GOODS.—Beautiful Parian pitchers, vases and urns, single figures, busts of exquisite finish; papier mache card receivers, trays, desks, tables, &c.; also, beautiful bronzes, silver-plated ware. The above goods will be ready for exhibition one day before the sale.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 1 North William-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—S. & J. BOGART will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 206 West 35th-st., rosewood parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, rocking and easy chairs, mahogany sofas, window-curtains, mantel ornaments, gas chandeliers. Bed-room furniture—Black walnut suite, bedstead, hair-mattresses, feather beds, mahogany French bedsteads, washstands, oil-cloths, three-ply and ingrain carpets, black walnut escritoire, dining-tables, crockery and glass ware, mirrors, velvet parlor carpets, engravings, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JNO. J. RENNIE will sell, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the elegant four-story residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Consisting of rosewood drawing-room suites, Elizabethan, Renaissance, Louis Quinze, piano-forte, paintings, statuary, vases, engravings, velvet carpets, lace curtains, clocks, bureaus, bedside commodes, hair mattrass, beds and bedding, dining table, buffet, China, glass and silver ware. Also, a desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st, the entire furniture of a four-story house, removed for convenience of sale, by order of mortgagee, embracing rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatelle and haircloth, fine oil-paintings, gas chandeliers, rosewood piano, fine lace and brocatelle curtains, China, crockery and glass-ware, wardrobes, book-cases, and dining-tables, and the whole to be peremptorily sold by order of Ch. H. Macy, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., cars pass a short distance from the house. HENRY T. LEEDS will sell all the furniture, carpets, paintings, piano-forte, (of superior quality,) looking glasses, crockery, silver and glass-ware contained in the private residence as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock. This sale is worthy of attention, as everything is nearly new and in perfect order. Sale positive, rain or shine.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at Pier No. 6, East River, all the right, title and interest of Charles McLoughlin which he had on the ninth day of September, 1859, or any time thereafter, in and to the brig Milo, her tackle, apparel, &c.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HORSES, CARTS, &c.—GERARD, BETTS & CO., will sell, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 331 East 10th-st., between Avenues A and B.

HORSES, &c.—Four horses, (one suitable for a family, young, kind and sound,) coal carts, one single and one double platform scale, tubs, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF ABOUT 800 CASES of boots, shoes and brogans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of some of the best goods we have offered this season. City and country dealers are invited to be present.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GUNS, FOWLING PIECES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: About 200 very fine double barrel guns, stub and twist and eliminated steel, many of which are of the best description; they can be examined a day before the sale, as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a horse, gig and harness, suitable for a physician; the horse can trot in 3:10; if required, they will be sold separately.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, large catalogue sale of white granite and common ware in lots for retailers. Cash buyers will do well to attend.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood Piano-forte for sale at a bargain; full overstrung bass, new, open scale; rich, powerful tone; having all the modern improvements. Best City makers. Fully warranted for two years from July last. Has pearl keys, elegant carved legs, rich scolloped bottom, with magnificent carvings all round, and is one of the most unique and elegant instruments ever offered for sale, as will be seen on inspection. Price $230—a bargain for any one in search of a reliable as well as a magnificent Piano at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st. Will be shipped if necessary, and a great object made for cash. Can be seen day or evening for three days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000—AN EXCELLENT CHANCE offers for a party wishing to become partner in the exclusive right for manufacturing an improved patented machine, which took the first premium at the late State Fair at Albany; demand large, and sales for cash; full investigation in every particular desired. For particulars, address, with name, A. B. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

$10,000—WANTED—A SPECIAL partner in a safe profitable and established business, to invest Ten Thousand Dollars for three or five years. The most satisfactory evidence will be given of the character of the business and parties engaged. Address J. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for farming lands in Michigan and Canada. The lands are advantageously located, well timbered and watered, rail, plank, and the ordinary country roads to good markets. Farms of any size to suit. Title perfect. Cash and lands will be given for good merchandise—dry goods preferred—to any reasonable amount. Address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF AN UNCURrent money exchange, in a good location and doing a good business; expenses light; an excellent opportunity for a young man to commence the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A party already established in the sewing-machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a stock company; an excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,866 Post office, with full address and residence.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE STOCK AND GOODwill of an old-established grocery and boat-store, (with bar attached,) in one of the best localities, down town. This is a chance seldom met with. For particulars, inquire of T. G. SMITH, 197 Broadway, up stairs.

A PHYSICIAN OF EXPERIENCE, WHO wishes to devote himself to Gynecology as a specialty, and invest two or three thousand dollars very advantageously can hear of a rare chance by addressing GYNECOLOGY, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SEC. 2, ART. 2, TITLE 2, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 5TH, 1842.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The twenty-two wards in the City of New-York, (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the amended charter, passed April 14, 1847,) shall be, and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within, North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedlow's islands, in the bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The second election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Rector, Greenwich, Thames-street, Broadway and Morris street.

The third election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Liberty-street, Broadway, Thames, Greenwich and Rector streets.

The fourth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner Broadway and Beaver, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Nicholas-lane, East River, Old-slip, and Beaver-street to Broadway.

The fifth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The second election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street,

The second election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey streets.

The third election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The fourth election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Ivver-streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The second election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New-Bowery and Frankfort street.

The third election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New-Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Rose-street.

The fourth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The fifth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The sixth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The seventh election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The second election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street,

The third election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The fourth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The fifth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The sixth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The seventh election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The eighth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The second election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The third election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fourth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fifth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The sixth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Baxter, Bayard, Mott and Chatham streets.

The seventh election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Chatham and Bayard streets.

The eighth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Franklin and Baxter streets.

The ninth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Bayard streets, and Bowery.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Market, Henry and Catharine-streets.

The second election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Henry, Market, Monroe and Catharine-streets.

The third election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Pike-streets, East River and Catharine-street.

The fourth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Monroe and Market-streets.

The fifth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Gouverneur, Monroe and Scammel streets, East River and Clinton-street.

The sixth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike-streets.

The seventh election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand, Orchard, Delancey and Ludlow streets.

The eighth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, East-river and Scammel-street.

The ninth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division and Grand streets, East river, Cherry, Scammel, Monroe, and Gouverneur streets.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Wooster, Canal and Sullivan streets.

The third election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Varick, Canal and Hudson streets.

The fourth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Sullivan, Canal and Varick streets.

The fourth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Varick, Canal and Hudson streets.

The fifth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets and Broadway.

The sixth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The seventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Spring and Wooster streets.

The seventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, Spring and Sullivan streets.

The eighth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Prince, Sullivan, Spring and Hudson streets.

The ninth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the east side of Hudson-street, from Charlton-street to King-street; southerly side of King-street to Macdougal-street; westerly side of Macdougal-street, to Charlton-street; easterly side of Macdougal-street, from Prince to Houston-street; southerly side of Houston-street to Sullivan-street; westerly side of Sullivan-street, from Houston to Prince-street; northerly side of Prince-street to Charlton-street; northerly side of Charlton-street to Hudson-street.

The tenth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the west side of Macdougal-street, from Houston to King-street; northerly side of King to Hudson-street; easterly side of Hudson to Hamersley-street, and southerly side of Hamersley to Macdougal-street.

The eleventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Hudson and Spring streets and Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher, Hudson and Hamersley streets and Hudson River.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher, Hudson and Hamersley streets, and the Hudson River.

The second election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bedford, Christopher and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, and Cottage-place.

The fourth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and West Tenth-street.

The sixth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker, Christopher, Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue and Hammond-street.

The seventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker and Hammond streets, Greenwich and Eighth avennes.

The eighth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Horatio-street and the Hudson River.

The ninth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Horatio-street, Eighth-avenue, Troy-street and the Hudson River.

The tenth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Troy-street, Eighth-avenue, Bleecker and Hammond streets, and the Hudson River.

The eleventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hammond, Bleecker and Charles streets, and the Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charles, Bleecker and Christopher streets, and the Hudson River.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The ninth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

The eleventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The ninth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, Twentieth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The eleventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The twelfth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Eldridge, Rivington streets and Bowery.

The second election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Essex, Rivington and Eldridge streets.

The third election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The fourth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Norfolk streets.

The fifth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Norfolk, Grand and Sheriff streets.

The sixth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Sheriff, Grand, Canal and Orchard streets.

The seventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Orchard, Canal and Division streets.

The eighth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and the Bowery.

The ninth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The tenth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The second election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The third election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The ninth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, Twentieth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The eleventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The twelfth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

The thirteenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Avenue A, Houston-street, and First-avenue.

The fourteenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Twelfth-street, and Avenue A.

The fifteenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Eldridge, Rivington streets and Bowery.

The second election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Essex, Rivington and Eldridge streets.

The third election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The fourth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Norfolk streets.

The fifth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Norfolk, Grand, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The sixth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Sheriff, Houston, Cannon and Rivington streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The seventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Houston, Rivington streets and the East River.

The eighth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Fifth-street and the East River.

The ninth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Houston, Sheriff and the East River.

The tenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Sheriff, Houston, Cannon and Rivington streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The eleventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Cannon, Rivington streets and the East River.

The twelfth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Fifth-street and the East River.

The thirteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Sheriff, Houston, Cannon and Rivington streets and the East River.

The fourteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Fifth-street and the East River.

The fifteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Fifth-street and the East River.

The sixteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Fifth-street and the East River.

The seventeenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Fifth-street and the East River.

The eighteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Fifth-street and the East River.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighteenth street and Irving-place.

The second election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Irving-place and Lexington-avenue.

The third election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Lexington-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Irving-place, Seventeenth-street and Second-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Irving-place, Twentieth-street and Second-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue.

The eight election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street and First-avenue.

The ninth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third-street and First-avenue.

The eleventh election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue.

The twelfth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and East River to Fourteenth-street.

The thirteenth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-first-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-third-street and East River.

The fourteenth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-third-street and East River.

The fifteenth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and East River.

The sixteenth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-seventh-street and East River.

The seventeenth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-seventh-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and East River.

The eighteenth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Lexington-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue.

The second election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue.

The third election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Nineteenth Ward shall

RAILROADS.

...-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
...after Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1859, trains will ...
...st. station, New-York, as follows:
...ntennes' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
...M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6:15 ...
...from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—
... For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
...ve Plains—8 A. M., 7 A. M., 4 P. M.
...Bridge—8:40 and 8:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
...—9:15 A. M.—Mail train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

...TRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, ... Western Railroad, and at Easton with ... Railroad.
...ENGER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—... New-York for Easton and intermediate places ... Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., ... P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at ... P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with ... on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New- ... from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 ... P. M.
... 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close ...nection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, ...hence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading ...t change of cars, and connects at Reading direct ...ottsville and Harrisburgh.
...assengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and West- ...Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh ...y Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

...W-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON ...nd after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains ...Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dun- ...Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canan- ..., and principal intermediate stations. Mail ..., at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter- ...diate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for ...burgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. ...t Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canan- ..., and principal stations. The Express Trains ...ect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara ...n Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and ...hamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with ...Buffalo, Corning and Painted Post Railroad, for ...ester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, ...wanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and ...alo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad ...eveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., ...the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
...ANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

...W-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD ...—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per ...ver MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 ..., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Return- ...leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 ... Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at ...and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 ...; passengers by this train will cross the ferry-slip ...E. Fare 25 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, ...ts. All above trains stop at the way stations, Cal- ...Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flush- ... On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flush- ...at all way stations at 9:30, 11 A. M., 5 o'clock; re- ..., leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excur- ...tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

...DSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. ...1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as ...: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for ... 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and ... P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. ...2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P ... Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing ...Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations ...engers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and ...ts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 ...10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 ...tes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

...NG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AF- ...ER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East ...Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brook- ... for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn ...Yaphank at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; North ... and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave ...klyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; ...e Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave ...klyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and ... P. M. leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 ...3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

...W-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA- ...DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM ...SEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New- ...k at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. ...Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets ...for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Wash- ..., Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to ...ington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

...RTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER- ...SEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Engle- ... (foot of Cortlandt-st. Sundays ex- ...), 9:30 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leave Piermont ...30 and 7:45 A. M., and 3:25 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

...UGGES & DOUGLASS AGAINST KNAPP ...BRIGGS, OF THE WESTERN VERMONT RAIL- ...D, AND OTHERS.—In Chancery, Bennington Coun- ...tate of Vermont.—Whereas, by an order of the hon- ... Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, made ...e terms holden, for the County of Benning- ...on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1859, on motion of ... & Briggs, Trustees, the undersigned theretofore ...inted special masters in this cause, were further di- ...ted to ascertain and report to said Court what par- ...r persons are, and were at the time of the com- ...ncement of this suit, the holders and owners of the ...s secured by the first mortgage of the Western Ver- ...Railroad, and were authorized by said order to ...notice, by advertisement to all such bondholders, ...nt before said masters, at a time to be specified, ...ends they hold respectively, or proper evidence of ...ownership thereof. And whereas, such bondholders ...in interest in this suit) were by said order required ...ch notice to present such bonds or evidence in con- ...therewith; the undersigned hereby give notice ...y will attend for the purpose of receiving such ev- ...; The Mariners' Bank in the City of New-York, ...11th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., and ...Burdwell House, in Rutland, Vermont, on the ... of November, 1859, at the same hour, and all ... of the bonds above-mentioned are hereby noti- ...d required to present the same in conformity ...order, before the undersigned on or said days. ...at Rutland this 30th of August, A. D. 1859.
BENJ. H. SMALLEY, } Special Masters
L. BRAINARD, } in
DUGALD STEWART, } Chancery.
... PHELPS, Solicitor for Trustees.

...W-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY ...TON against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ... his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, ... De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane ..., his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clarke, ... F. Davis.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. ...ber.)—To the defendants above-named and ... of them: You are hereby summoned and ... to answer the complaint in this ac- ...which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the ...and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the ...County and State of New-York, on the 10th day ...tember, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer ...the said complaint on the subscriber, at their offices, ...Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty ...after the service of this summons on you, exclu- ...the day of such service; and if you fail to ... the said complaint within the time aforesaid, ...plaintiff will apply to the Court for the re- ...demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, ...10, 1859.
LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
...aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

...W-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS ...DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSI- ...wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George ...Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes, and Mary Jane ...s, his wife, Adolph Bach, Geo. Clarke.—Action No. ...ief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defen- ...above-named and each of them: You are hereby ...ned and required to answer the complaint in this ... which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the ...and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the ..., County and State of New-York, on the 9th day ...tember, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer ...said complaint on the subscribers, at their office ...Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty ...after the service of this summons on you, exclu- ...of the day of such service; and if you fail to an- ...the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the ...ff in this action will apply to the Court for the re- ...anded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. ...
LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
...aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

...REME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF ...W-YORK.—THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MA- ...INSURANCE COMPANY against MICHAEL ...Y, George M. Merrilees, Sarah Merrilees, Theo- ...Nichols, Augustus W. Whipple, John F. Trow, ... Van Buren, Thomas Nicholson and William ...—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants ...amed and each of them, and especially to Thomas ..., Assignee, &c. You are hereby summoned ...quired to answer the complaint in this action, of ... a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve ...y of your answer to the said complaint on the sub- ...rs at their office, No. 66 Wall-street in the City of ...York, within twenty days after the service hereof, ...ive of the day of such service; and if you fail to ... the said complaint within the time aforesaid, ...laintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for ...relief demanded in the complaint. And you are ... notice that the complaint in this action was on the ...y of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of ...y and County of New-York.—Dated April 21, ...
SCUDDER & CARTER,
...13—law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

...URSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS- ...L C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County ..., notice is hereby given, according to law, to all ... having claims against JOHN HARMON, late of ...y of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required ...bit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the ...ber, the Administratrix, at the store of William ..., No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brook- ..., or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated ..., 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
...-law6wTu* Administratrix.

...URSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ...rrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby ... to all persons having claims against MARGARET ...CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to ...present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscri- ...ber, at the office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of ...New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.— ...Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
...ct-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

...URSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, ...notice is hereby given to all persons having claims ...st HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of ...klyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper ...chers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William- ...street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of Feb- ...ary next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ANA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
...-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

...URSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ...rrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here- ... given to all persons having claims against WIL- ...M PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceas- ..., to present the same with vouchers thereof to the ...scriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the ...of New-York, on or before the 28th day of Novem- ...ext.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
...-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

...URSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ...rrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here- ... given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH ...HOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to ...present the same with the vouchers thereof to the sub- ...scriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of ...-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.— ...Dated New-York, April 11, 1859.
...ap13-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

...R SALE—A LIVERY STABLE, WITH STOCK ...and fixtures. Inquire on the premises, No. 124 East ...st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been actively refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; redson port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$22 80
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 80
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY succeeds on Thursday, Oct 20.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 14th October, 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of steamers from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARAISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNAR, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AFRICA will sail 26th October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall; there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND FORDHAM.—Last month of steamboating on Harlem River this season. The steamer *Emily* leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for High Bridge at 7:55, 9, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M., and 2:15, 4 and 5 P. M. Returning, leaves High Bridge at 7:30, 8:35, 9:50 and 11:20 A. M., and 12:40, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M., connecting each way with steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to and from Peck-slip, and also with 3d-av. cars to and from City Hall.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer *Bridgeport* leaves Peck Slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven R. R.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FOURTH REVIVAL.
LOVE AND MONEY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, Oct. 11,
First time in three years, Dion Bourcicault's comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY
WITH A SPLENDID CAST.

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Lord Fipley	
Mr. Brougham	as	Hon. Claude Plantagenet	
Mr. Walcot	as	MoDunnum of Dunham	
Mr. Dyott	as	Sykes	
Mr. Floyd	as	Craven Acton	
Mr. Young	as	Withers (a horse dealer)	
Mrs. Vernon	as	Mrs. Fox French	
Mrs. Hoey	as	Helen Plantagenet	
Miss Mary Gannon	as	Lady Rose Lawless	
Mrs. Floyd	as	The Baroness	
Mrs. Walcot	as	Sally Singlehart	
Miss Henrarde	as	Matilda	
Mrs. Reeves	as	Lady Augusta	
Miss Carman	as	Mrs. Warren	

THE ORCHESTRA under the direction of
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
To conclude with, first time this season, the farce called
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Sir Wm. Evergreen Mr. Floyd | Consin Joe...Mr. Sloan
Capt. Bleinheim...Mr. Lewers | Margary....Mrs. Sloan
Lord Plato.....Mr. Moore | Lady Plato.Mrs. Young
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12,
First time this season of Sir Bulwer Lytton's splendid comedy of MONEY.
The Cast great and unprecedented.
On THURSDAY, Oct. 13,
The Comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
A new play of Interest, Fun and History, with entirely new appointments, is in active preparation.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
REGENERATED.
RE-ESTABLISHED,
REORGANIZED, and
RENOVATED,
Will reopen on MONDAY, October 24,
Under the supervision
of its former
Successful and Energetic
Manager,
A. H. PURDY.
A FULL COMPANY WANTED.
Ladies and gentlemen of the profession will apply at the Box Office from 10 to 2 o'clock, during the present week.

MRS. JUNIUS T. STAGG
Would respectfully inform her friends, and the public in general, that her
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
Will take place at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1859.
For this occasion she will be assisted by the most eminent artists.
Tickets $1: may be obtained at the principal hotels and music stores. Further particulars hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE TRIUMPHAL EQUESTRIAN PROCESSION!
in honor of the resumé of management by
MR. JAMES NIXON,
being postponed yesterday in consequence of the inclement weather, will positively take place
ON THIS TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11,
Starting at 10 A. M. precisely, from the corner of 5th-av. and 44th-st.
PROGRAMME:
THE GORGEOUS GOLDEN CHARIOT,
Drawn by
40 HORSES RICHLY CAPARISONED,
And driven by the greatest reinsman in the world, Ed. Backenstoes, Esq., to be followed by the
SPANISH CARAVAN,
on an elevated platform, drawn by 8 grey horses, under the skillful guidance of the celebrated Asa Barry, after which comes the various carriages, wagons, &c., of this immense establishment.
ROUTE—Starting from the corner of 5th-av. and 44th-st. down 5th-av. to 8th-av., thence to Hudson-st., down Hudson to Canal and West Broadway to Chambers-st., thence to Broadway, around the Park, up Broadway to the Pavilion corner of Broadway and 14th-st., where it will dismiss.
PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT THIS WEEK.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FOURTH GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S BAND,
THIS EVENING.
1. Overture to Tancredi.....Rossini
2. Styrian Melodies.....Kuhner
3. Song, Ever of Thee.....F. Hall
4. Quick March from La Favorita.....Donizetti
5. La Serenata.....Rossini
6. Geistes Schwingen, Waltz.....Lanner
7. Grand selection from Les Vespers Siciliennes.....Verdi
8. I Would that My Love, Duet.....Mendelssohn
9. Central Park Polka.....Freising
10. Der Swalben Abschied.....Kucken
11. Miner's Glee.....Bergman
12. Quick March from Linda.....Donizetti

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NOW OPEN AT THE PALACE GARDEN,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
From 9 o'clock, A. M., until 10 o'clock, P. M.
In the Main Hall, under the Great Tent, and In the Machine Arcade, may now be seen every day and evening, Choice articles of inventive genius, labor-saving machinery in every department of industry, for use and ornament, including eight steam-engines, all representing new improvements in the Ericsson's Caloric Engine, run exclusively with hot air.
THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains rich varieties of
FRUITS, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.
During the evening experiments will be made with Wilson's and Sanford's apparatus for instantaneously lighting the two hundred gas-burners in the main saloon by electricity.
DODWORTH'S BAND will perform every evening.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FAWKES' CELEBRATED STEAM PLOW.
This new wonder of the age will be exhibited in actual use on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Oct. 11, 12 and 13,
At HAMILTON PARK, at 66th-st.,
Between 2d and 3d avs.
The Plow will be put in operation each day at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, the operation of the Steam Plow will take place on the first fair days thereafter.
The ears of either the 2d or 3d avs. will take passengers to and fro every minute on the day of the exhibition.

"THE DUEL AFTER THE MASQUERADE,"
BY JEROME, and
"HEBE,"
BY ARY SCHEFFER,
Are now added to the Second Exhibition in New-York of Pictures, the Contributions of Artists of the
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS,
NOW OPEN at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN TENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 in the Evening. Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 15 cents.
ROBERT CROFTS, Manager.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.
No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Among the last arrivals are the most attractive works, viz.:
Port of Ostend.....By Andr. Achenbach
Desdemona and Othello.....By Charles Kohler
Coast of Genoa.....By H. Slack
Raphael's Obsequies in the Vatican, by C. Thiel, pupil of Leutze.

"WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN ARMY,"
Painted by EDWIN WHITE for the State of Maryland.
This picture is 15 feet long by 9 feet high, and contains about 70 figures. NOW ON EXHIBITION at
T. W. PARKER & CO.'S Store and Gallery,
No. 768 Broadway, one door from 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY,
reopened, having been closed for an entire rearrangement of the collection, to which is added Mr. WM. PAGE'S CELEBRATED PAINTING OF
"VENUS"
guiding Æneas and the Trojans to the Latin shore.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.
SCENES IN ITALY.
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
EVENINGS, 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 P. M. Admission 25c. Children 10c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE
The Exhibition of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. F. WHITCOMB, No. 356 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock, P. M.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.
Dr. BOYNTON will give the fifth lecture of his course at the Cooper Institute THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 11. Subject—*Fossil Formations.* Season tickets, 50 cents, to the four remaining Lectures. Single tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Annual Festival for the benefit of the above Institution will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant. There will be two distinct performances. The afternoon performance commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the evening performance at 7½ o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of the weather. The entertainments will be of a very superior character, and under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who, with his usual liberality, has volunteered his valuable services. Tickets, which will admit to either of the performances, but to one only, may be obtained from the sextons of the Catholic Churches, at the principal Catholic Bookstores, and at the Academy of Music. Price 50 cents each. The patrons of the Festival are respectfully cautioned against buying tickets on the afternoon and evening of the occasion from persons not stationed *within* the building. Persons authorized to sell will be distinguished by an appropriate badge.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK and UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of the new, thoroughly original, and INTENSELY-EXCITING MORAL DRAMA "OUT OF THE DEPTHS! or, The Story of a Woman's Love and Life," in three powerfully-effective acts. To be repeated TUESDAY—In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. After which the elegant Ballet Pantomime of M. DECHALUMEAU. AFTERNOON, at 3, THE DUMB BELLE and THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. The ARAB GIANT, 7½ feet high, 21 years old: the grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Trunk of a Tree from the Mount of Olives, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquette, 13 extra.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS WILL make their first appearance, in 4 years, at NIBLO'S GARDEN, MONDAY, Oct. 17. The box-office will be open on THURSDAY MORNING, for the sale of Tickets and Private Boxes.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE LARGE MIRrors, 25 marble-top tables, iron frames; 100 black walnut chairs, one marble-top counter, 26 feet long; one cash counter, marble top, and the oil-cloth covering the floor, at private sale, being a portion of the furniture of the large ice-cream saloon No. 244 Grand-st. Apply on the premises, to E. T. FANNING.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAST	TWO NIGHTS.
LAST	TWO NIGHTS.
LAST	TWO NIGHTS.
LAST	TWO NIGHTS.
LAST	TWO NIGHTS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE
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UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER,
which
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
originally achieved a success of
SEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
SEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
SEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
SEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
SEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
And which is now
ATTRACTING CROWDED HOUSES
ATTRACTING CROWDED HOUSES
ATTRACTING CROWDED HOUSES

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Quarterly Report of the Street Commissioner—The City Inspector and the Pavements—An Exhausted Appropriation.

The Quarterly Report of the Street Commissioner was transmitted to the Board of Aldermen last evening. The following is a statement of the amount of requisitions drawn upon the Comptroller by the Street Commissioner, and the amount upon each appropriation and account for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859:

Arrearages	$2,838 28
Contingencies—Street Department	1,615 48
City Contingencies	9,008 57
Cleaning Streets	977 00
Lighting, &c.	19,479 19
Fire Department	14,068 84
Fuel, Furniture, &c.—Corporation offices	14,759 97
Fire and Police Telegraph	401 65
Furnishing Hospital	50 00
Lamps and Gas	130,232 82
Lamps—Places	4,320 74
Laying out Places—Fourth avenue Parks	308 00
Laying out Places—Tompkins square	2,806 07
Printing and Advertising for Departments	6,988 53
Public Buildings, Construction, Repairs, &c.	32,710 64
Repairs and Avenues	16,588 54
Roads and Avenues—Macadamising Second avenue	2,337 27
Roads and Avenues—Kingsbridge	5,284 98
Removing Obstructions	178 30
Salaries	1,770 02
Stationery	4,690 88
Supplies for Police Department	4,014 73
Street Improvements	10 00
Station House—Fifteenth Ward	376 49
Steam Fire Engines	
Street Improvements—Assessment and Interest Fund for Fees of Collector of Assessments and Deputies	20,549 48
Streets—Regulating, Grading, &c.	35,018 43
Salaries	17,087 40
Slaughter Market	5,100 00
Total	$349,872 78

The amount of the requisitions drawn by the Street Commissioner upon the Comptroller for the preceding six months was $636,784 64, and the aggregate for the nine months ending Sept. 30, was $986,657 42. Mr. Smith says: "Although by this statement there appears to be considerable balances to the credit of most of the appropriations, it must be borne in mind that this statement embraces merely the amount of requisitions drawn upon the Comptroller, and that in the case of several appropriations the amounts of outstanding bills and contracts in progress are nearly sufficient to absorb the whole balance. Among such are the appropriations for the Fire Department; Public Buildings; Construction, &c.; Fuel, Furniture, &c., and Stationery. In the Street Commissioner's report are statements from the heads of the various Bureaux in his Department.

The Superintendent of Street Improvements furnishes a detailed statement of all vouchers drawn by him during the quarter, amounting to $28,203 14, of all assessment lists received, bids opened, contracts signed, and final payments made, and makes suggestions of great importance.

The vouchers for work performed in the Bureau of Wharves amount to $21,896 72; Roads, $51,845 45; Lands and Places, $7,000 20; Lamps and Gas, $104,186 78; Repairs and Supplies, $38,994 24. The Collector of Assessments has received for collection $192,482 28; has collected $969,097 66, and has returned uncollected $351,367 10. Assessment lists amounting to $842,950 19 remain in his hands. Mr. Smith, in conclusion, calls attention to the importance of making definite appropriations for each year.

The communication was laid over, and it was directed that it be printed.

The Board passed resolutions naming places for holding the polls in the Fourth Assembly and other Districts.

Two vetoes were received from the Mayor, with his objections to signing the resolutions in favor of remitting the assessments on St. Andrew's (Roman Catholic) Church and the Colored Orphan Asylum.

The Board adopted the resolution directing the Croton Board to take up the Russ pavement in Broadway, between Reade and Duane streets.

The report of the Croton Aqueduct Committee in favor of adopting the ordinance for an additional issue of "Water Stock," ($878,900,) was presented and laid over.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Central Park Commissioners, submitting an ordinance providing for a further issue of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund, was laid over.

Alderman STARR moved that the message of the Mayor appointing Mr. Van Schaick President of the Croton Board, be taken from the table. It was lost.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, submitting detailed statements from all the Health Wardens, setting forth the sad condition of the pavements of most of the streets of the City. Mr. Delavan recommends that the Croton Board be directed to repair the pavements immediately. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Street Commissioner transmitted a communication to the Board, asking the appropriation of $20,000 for "fuel, furniture, lighting, cleaning and supplies to Corporation offices," calling attention to the fact that the original appropriation is exhausted, and that he had originally asked for $60,000 for this appropriation, and had been indorsed in this regard by the Common Council, but the Legislature had agreed to the appropriation of only $25,000. It was referred to the Committee on Finance and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Extension of the Third-avenue—The Great Eastern—Communication from the Street Commissioner.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. Councilman CORNELL in the Chair.

On motion of Councilman LENT, the Croton Department was directed to repair the pavement in Dey-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Street Department to inform the Board by what authority a pier is in progress of construction, foot of Eleventh-street, East River; to print 4,500 additional copies of the decisions of the Corporation Counsel for the past ten years; to extend the Third-avenue the full width of 100 feet to the Harlem River; directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for removing night soil, and requesting the same official to report by what authority he is cleaning the streets of the City.

Councilman OTTARSON offered the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas the steamship *Great Eastern*, the last and most important experiment in steam navigation, is soon expected to arrive at one of our ports, and the magnitude and importance of the event is such as to demand the attention of the commercial emporium of the Western World; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of New-York respectfully invite the owners and officers of the *Great Eastern* to visit this City, and, if practicable, to bring the vessel here.

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each Board be appointed, whose duty it shall be to cause this invitation to be officially tendered, and to report what measures may be necessary to give it full effect.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

The Street Commissioner sent in a communication in reply to a resolution of the Board directing him to make a contract with the present contractor for taking down and rebuilding the sidewalks and an entire new front to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. The Commissioner, after calling the attention of the Board to the Charter of 1857, says he cannot make a contract with a specified person to do a work at a given price, and that the work cannot be done otherwise unless ordered by a vote of the Common Council. He recommends that he be directed to have the work done without contract. The paper was finally sent back to the Commissioner, as the contracts were not satisfactory to the Board.

A communication made to the Board of Aldermen by the Street Inspector relative to the business of his Department was received, and the Board adjourned.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Improvements in the City Inspector's Department—The Mortality of the Last Nine Days.

The health of the City never was better than it is now. Of the one million—more or less—of inhabitants of the Metropolis a large number are immigrants, who come hither from all parts of the world, and import disease and the seeds of death as surely and as regularly as the dry goods merchants import their goods, and yet when to the bill of mortality of the City proper we add the number of deaths which occur at Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, and at the Hospitals and other institutions within the City limits, it is found that the proportional mortality of New-York thus estimated is greater than that of London only by a very small fraction. Dr. CRAIG RAMSAY, the efficient Register of Records in the City Inspector's Department, informs us that he has recently received documents which demonstrate this fact. He has made it a study to ascertain from reliable data the precise ratio of the deaths which occur in the Metropolis from week to week to the population of the City. He says those who attempt to make the calculation or compare the mortality of New-York with that of other large cities almost invariably do injustice to New-York; they always place the population at too low a figure, and the deaths at too high a figure. The last error has arisen from the defective classification and mode of reporting the deaths which has heretofore prevailed. As we have previously stated, the classification of the still-born under the same head with deaths from disease, under the old system, added greatly to the apparent mortality. This method of classification prevails in no other of the principal cities of the world. In London the still-born are neither registered among the births, nor recorded among the deaths; they do not appear in the tabular statement of the Register-General at all. In this City the still-born have constituted one-fifteenth of the total number of deaths, under the old system of registration. It is obvious how greatly the number of deaths has been over-rated in this way. All this Dr. RAMSAY has rectified. Hereafter the City Inspector's weekly report will be published every Tuesday morning, as the law directs that it shall be, and will include the mortality of each week entire, including the whole of Saturday. Hitherto the mortality of a part, at least, of the latter day in each week was necessarily excluded from the report, because the latter was made up on that day. In future the report will be made out every Monday, and will present a complete exhibit of the mortality of the preceding week. This important change is made this week, and, therefore, the following report presents a statement of the mortality of the last nine days.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS—From the 1st day of October to the 9th day of October, 1859.—Men, 122; Women, 83; Boys, 168; Girls, 127; Total, 500; Adults, 205; Children, 295; Males, 290; Females, 210; Colored Persons, 6.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Diabetes	1	Inflam. of Heart	2
Alh'a & Bl's dis. of Kidneys	3	Diarrhœa	7	Inflam. of Liver	5
Aneurism	1	Dropsy	2	Inflam. of Lungs	18
Anglina	1	Dropsy in the Head	8	Inflam. Stomach	2
Apoplexy	7	Drop'y in Ovaries	1	Inflam. of Tonsils	2
Asthma	1	Dysentery	7	Inflam. of Womb	1
Bl'd'g fm Lungs	3	Dyspepsia	2	Lungs, Dis. of	1
Bl'd'g fm Womb	1	Epilepsy	1	Marasmus, Adult	1
Brain	3	Fever, Bilious	3	Marasmus, Inf't	40
Bronchitis	2	Fever, Gastric	1	Measles	2
Cancer	4	Fever, Puerpl	2	Mortification	3
Cholera Infan'm	13	Fever, Remitt	2	Palsy	4
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Fever, Scarlet	16	Rheumatism	1
Colic	1	Fever, Typhoid	7	Scrofula	7
Conges. of Brain	8	Fever, Typhus	7	Small-pox	3
Conges. of Lungs	2	Heart, Dis. of	5	Soft'ng of Brain	1
Consumption	90	Heart, Disease of, Rheumatic	1	Sore Throat	1
Convul's, Adult	2	Heart, Disease of, Valvular	1	Spine, Dis. of	1
Convul's, Infant	34	Hooping Cough	15	Sprue	1
Convul's, Puer'l	1	Inflam. of Blad	1	Stricture, Uret'a	1
Croup	18	Inflam. Bowels	12	Teething	3
Debility, Adult	4	Inflam. of Brain	6	Ulcer'n of Throat	1
Debility, Infant	6			Unkn'n to Jury	1
				Total	442

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	2	Drowned	7
Burn'd or Scald	4	Intemperance	2
Casualties	8	Killed or Mar'd	3
Concus. of Brain	2	Lockjaw	4
Delirium Trem's	3	Lues Venerea	2
		Malfor. of Anus	1
		Old Age	6
		Premature Birth	12
		Suicide	2
		Total	68

RECAPITULATION, DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c	3	Still'n and Prem'e Birth	12
Brain and Nerves	100	Stomach, Bowels & other Digestive Organs	6
General Nervous Organs	6	Uncertain Seat & Gt Fevers	69
Heart and Blood Vessels	11	Unknown	1
Lungs, Throat, &c	173	Urinary Organs	10
Old Age	6	Total	500
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	21		

AGES.

Under 1 year	141	15 to 20 years	14	50 to 60 years	20
1 to 2 years	62	20 to 25 years	22	60 to 70 years	17
2 to 5 years	63	25 to 30 years	32	70 to 80 years	13
5 to 10 years	15	30 to 40 years	65	80 to 90 years	2
10 to 15 years	4	40 to 60 years	34	Unknown	4
Total	500				

NATIVITIES.

British Am'ca	1	Ireland	110	South America	1
England	4	Italy	1	United States	331
France	2	Norway	1	Unknown	6
Germany	37	Poland	2	West Indies	1
Holland	1	Scotland	2	Total	500

WARDS.

First Ward	9	Thirteenth Ward	8
Second Ward	4	Fourteenth Ward	18
Third Ward	4	Fifteenth Ward	6
Fourth Ward	28	Sixteenth Ward	36
Fifth Ward	26	Seventeenth Ward	61
Sixth Ward	25	Eighteenth Ward	20
Seventh Ward	18	Nineteenth Ward	28
Eighth Ward	28	Twentieth Ward	34
Ninth Ward	20	Twenty-first Ward	40
Tenth Ward	13	Twenty-second Ward	25
Eleventh Ward	33	Total	500
Twelfth Ward	22		
Absolute Disease			444
External Causes			58
Total			500

In addition to the above there were 50 stillborn.

DANIEL E DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Oct. 10, 1859.

The comparative statement of the deaths during the last week, and of those which occurred during the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, is necessarily omitted by the City Inspector this week, because the report covers the mortality of nine days.

Cleaning the Streets.

THE COST HITHERTO AND THE COST HEREAFTER.

From the statement of the Health Wardens to the City Inspector, of "the work of the wards" for the week ending Oct. 8, we learn that the total cost of the street-cleaning operations for the past week was $5,365 89½. The number of loads of dirt, manure, and ashes, removed from the streets, was 14,699, and the number of men employed was 277. On Sunday night, Mr. Smith commenced his street-cleaning operations with the sweeping-machines, under the new contract just entered into with him by the City Inspector. The total cost of cleaning the City per week, under the new arrangement, we are informed by Mr. Delavan, will be about $3,000. How it will work is yet to be demonstrated. Mr. Smith says that all he asks of anybody is to wait till the end of the week, and then examine his work. Many a man, hitherto employed in street-cleaning, is complaining, like another Othello, that his "occupation's gone," under the new order of things, and some of the dissatisfied, it is said, are inclined to throw obstacles in the way of the successful contractor. He, however, need fear no enemy but prosperity, if he keeps the City clean and saves the City $2,000 a week.

Convention for the Appointment of District Court Clerks—Yet Another Adjournment.

The Mayor and Aldermen met in Convention for the purpose of appointing Clerks of the District Courts, at 3 P. M., yesterday, the Mayor presiding. There was barely a quorum present, and Alderman BOOLE moved that the Convention adjourn to Thursday next, and that in the meantime the members be notified to attend.

Alderman PECK moved that the District Attorney be requested to submit to the Comptroller his opinion with regard to the disputed point, whether the Convention has the right to appoint District Court Clerks, or whether the appointing power rests with the Governor.

The Corporation Counsel was to have furnished the Convention with his opinion on this point at the time of the present meeting, but no opinion from him had been received.

After some discussion, the Mayor finally appointed Aldermen OWENS, PECK and ADAMS a committee to obtain such an opinion from the District Attorney, and the Convention adjourned to Thursday next, at 3 P. M.

The Clerk was especially directed to notify all the members to be present at that time. It will be remembered that it was on the ground that the members of the Convention by which the District Clerks were appointed in 1857, were not duly notified according to law, of the meeting at which those appointments were made, that the Supreme Court declared their appointment invalid.

The Westchester County Railroad.

OPPOSITION OF PROPERTY OWNERS—NO MORE CITY RAILROADS WANTED.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen, to which the petition of the incorporators of the Westchester County Railroad Company, for permission to lay its rails in certain of the streets of the City, was referred, held another meeting at 2 P. M. yesterday. A number of property owners appeared before it to oppose the project, and the opinion was freely expressed, that that part of the railroad which was to run through Westchester County would never be constructed, and that the only object of the incorporators was to establish another City Railroad in spite of the opposition of the taxpayers of the City. Messrs. ISAAC L. PLATT, A. W. SPIES and JOHN J. PHELPS opposed the project strenuously. The latter said the franchise was worth $5,000,000, and the City should not grant it lightly. At 3 o'clock the Committee took a recess for half an hour.

J. D. WILLIAMSON addressed the members of the Committee after they had reassembled. He said the men in favor of the project were not Westchester men, but New-York men, who lived on public plunder. When the people opposed such plans, it was always charged that somebody wanted to be bought off, but in this case it was not so. He resided on the Seventh-avenue. The residents of that avenue had paid $15,000 to prevent the construction of this road through that avenue.

WM. PHYFE, of Fulton-street, opposed the measure, putting forward similar ideas to those already advanced.

Mr. CARMAN, of Carmansville, was strongly in favor of it. He owned a hundred houses in the upper part of the Island, which were not worth near so much as they would be if there was a railroad passing by them. He owned property in the First Ward, too, which had depreciated in value considerably for want of proper railroad communication with the upper part of the City. Stores which brought $2,500 per annum a few years ago now rented for only $700 to 1,000. In answer to a question, he stated that he was interested in the franchise.

The Committee at this point adjourned, with the understanding that another meeting should be held before the matter was finally disposed of. The day of the next meeting was not named.

Central Park Board.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., late President of the Central Park Board, has resigned that office to accept the position of Treasurer, which Mr. ELLIOTT recently resigned. Mr. RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD has been elected President of the Board.

EMPLOYMENT OF CAMELS IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—A letter has recently been received by the Secretary of War from Superintendent BEALE, dated Fort Tejon, California, in which the writer speaks in the strongest terms of the great advantage to be derived from the employment of camels in the public service in the West. He states that he lately tried effectually the comparative value of mules and camels as pack animals, and the experiment proved beyond all question the great superiority of the camel, both as regards rate of speed and amount of burden. From what he had read, he dreaded the difficulties which seemed to present themselves in breeding them; but his experience had satisfied him that they were as easily bred as cows and calves. He prefers them, for all such purposes that he has engaged them on, to three times the same number of horses and mules.

Washington Star.

A SHERIFF IN TROUBLE.—The Secretary of State has submitted to Gov. MORGAN a formal complaint against Sheriff GREGORY, of Cattaraugus County, charging him with having neglected or refused to cause the publication of that part of the official election notice which refers to the vote upon the canal loan of $2,500,000. The Sheriff sent the official notice to the Olean *Advertiser*, omitting this passage, and the Editor of the paper complained of the mutilation. Mr. TUCKER demands the removal of the Sheriff.

LAW REPORTS.

Action for Assault—Verdict against Councilman Wild.

Thomas Asten vs. *Horatio N. Wild.*—The defendant in this case is Councilman Wild, the well known confectioner on Broadway. The action is brought to recover damages for an assault alleged to have been committed by defendant upon the plaintiff, on June 14, 1858. The cause came on for trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice ROOSEVELT.

The plaintiff was the first witness. He testified to the commission of the alleged assault, stating that defendant catched hold of him, kicked him, tore his clothes, and threatened to pitch him into an excavation near by, which was only prevented by the plaintiff calling upon the by-standers to protect him.

On cross-examination, it appeared that the plaintiff was not living with his family, and that he had had no regular business for twenty years. Witness volunteered the remark that Wild must have been at a "dinner-party" that afternoon. Witness was sixty-nine years of age.

Plaintiff here rested, and Archibald Campbell was called for the defence. He testified that he was with Wild at the time of the alleged assault upon the plaintiff, and he was positive that Wild did not strike the plaintiff, nor seize hold of him.

Mr. Wild was called in his own behalf, and stated that he only stopped the plaintiff and called him a scoundrel, telling him that in his (Wild's) opinion this was his character; he did nothing more.

On cross-examination he stated that he had never told any one that he did strike Asten, nor had he been drinking. He had pointed out Mr. Asten to an officer who was looking for him, intending to arrest him.

The testimony being closed, counsel agreed to conform themselves in summing up to ten minutes each, the defendants' counsel observing jocosely that while he would not claim that his client's having been a councilman entitled him to any more respect than another man, he did not wish his opponent to dwell upon the fact as raising a presumption of bad character. Mr. Shaffer said he would not do so, and the summing up proceeded on the basis of this arrangement.

Justice ROOSEVELT charged the jury, leaving them to say, upon the evidence, whether the assault had been proven. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $100.

Mr. Shaffer for plaintiff; Mr. Clark for defendant.

The Schooner Elizabeth—Suit to Recover her.

James Chambers vs. *Henry Heiser Grantzon.*—This action was brought to recover possession of the schooner *Elizabeth*, with damages, for the unlawful detention of her, by defendant. The trial of the case was commenced in the Superior Court, before Justice SLOSSON.

The complaint alleged that the vessel was registered in the Custom House in 1853, and was worth $7,500; and showed title in the plaintiffs, and the detention of the vessel by the defendant, &c.

The answer denied all the allegations of the complaint, and averred that the vessel *Elizabeth* belonged to one C. W. M. Heddle, of Sierre Leone, Africa. The answer also averred that the plaintiffs were not the real parties in interest, but that the proper party to bring the action for damages was the Astor Mutual Insurance Company. On the trial it appeared that the vessel belonged to the plaintiff, who sent her in charge of Capt. Stanhope, with the defendant as mate, on a trading voyage down the western coast of Africa; that she became distressed by perils of the sea, and put in at Sierra Leone, where she was sold by the captain to Heddle, a British subject, who refitted her and sent her to sea again, under the name of *Emily*, and in charge of the defendant as master, who sailed with her to this port, whereupon this suit was brought.

Plaintiffs put several witnesses on the stand to prove that the ship was worth the amount claimed when she sailed from this port in 1854, and that she was entirely seaworthy. They also brought evidence to show that when the vessel returned under another name, she was changed but little, having been only partially coppered anew.

The defendant's witnesses testified that the vessel was much damaged when she put in at Sierra Leone, and that upon her return to this port she was greatly changed.

The case is still on. Tracy & Noyes for plaintiff; Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for defendant.

Verdicts.

Jules Hernault vs. *Anthony Thornton et al.*—In this case, lately tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, the Jury have found a verdict for the plaintiff for $6,500.

Elise Schwartzenbock by guardian ad litem vs. *Hermon Colell.*—This was an action of slander, and was tried in the Marine Court, before Justice MCCARTHY, without a Jury, a few days since. The facts of the case were given in the TIMES of Saturday last.

The decision of Justice MCCARTHY has been rendered, awarding the plaintiff $100 damages.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—INGRAHAM J.—*David D. Elston* vs. *F. W. Mrloy.*—Motion granted and judgment ordered for plaintiff for amount stated in complaint.

John Henry et al. vs. *Dovid Stoutenburg.*—Referred to Richard C. Beamish to appoint a receiver, and take the necessary security.

Court Calendar—TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 1, 26, 3.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2163, 2171, 1491, 2067, 2099, 2107, 2173, 1881, 2139, 1925, 1287, 2157, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2210, (properly 2211.) *Part II.*—Nos. 2208, 2176, 2232, 1722, 1660, 2068, 2146, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 106, 114, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 14, 18, 59, 86, 86½, 86¼.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 264, 265, 614, 268, 277, 286, 288, 290, 291, 298, 299, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 309, 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 324, 325, 326, 328, 331, 332, 333 to 338.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1112, 1276, 1280, 1265, 318, 319, 320, 951, 1115, 697, 1179, 754, 1176, 1305, 1307. *Part II.*—Nos. 597, 977, 1061, 1196, 1288, 1260, 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1300, 1303, 1304.

The Prize-Fighters—Card from the Benecia Boy.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 10, 1859.

I have been informed, through the medium of the public Press, and from those who were present and heard him, that Mr. MORRISSY stated a few days since that he would fight any man in the world, and me in particular, for $10,000. If this indeed be Mr. MORRISSY's wish I shall be most happy to accommodate him, either before or after my contest with SAYERS for the championship of England. I will put up a forfeit to fight him for $10,000 at the time and place that may be agreed upon, according to the rules of the Prize Ring.

JOHN C. HEENAN.

[Advertisement.]

WARM CLOTHING.

We now offer large assortments of Fall and Winter Clothing, just manufactured, in our best styles, consisting in part of

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
MOSCOW BEAVERS,
EIDER DOWN BEAVERS,
MAGENTA BEAVERS,
PRESIDENT BEAVERS,
CLARENDON BEAVERS,
DREADNAUGHT BEAVERS.

Also, complete suits of all styles of CASSIMERE and Beaver suits, and all the late styles Velvet and Cashmere Vestings, &c., &c

BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS

in great variety, at the lowest prices of the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 261 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.

PERFOLD, PARRIS & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels, Southern Depot, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Although slow of belief in such matters, the hospital surgeons of Europe have adopted these great remedies. Wherever they are used dyspepsia, scrofula, liver complaint and eruptive disorders disappear.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The only reliable fire-proof safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West.

QUIRK BROTHERS, 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RECHERCHE.—KNOX deserves an ovation from his legion of patrons for the brilliancy, neatness and finish which characterizes his last new Fall style of hats. There is not only science, but art in the construction of those hats. KNOX's establishment is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERGARMENTS

For the million,

Men, women and children,

At McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 10.

$1,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	97½	75	Mich. Cen. R.	do	42¾
4,000 Missouri State 6s	88½	200	do	do	42¾
3,000 do	84	150	do	do	42¾
5,000 California St. 7s	93	100	do	b30	42¾
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	88½	50	do	do	42¾
6,000 Erie 3d Mt. Bs.	85	200	do	s60	42½
5,000 Erie 4th Mtg. Bs	40	50	do	b30	42½
2,000 Har. R. 1st Mort.	93	50	do	s30	42½
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	50	do	s30	42½
12,000 do	84½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.		64
14,000 Terre H. & A. 2d M.	36	100	Hud. Riv. R.	s60	35
1,000 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	91	100	do		35½
2,000 Han. & St. J. R.	63	6	Mich. S. & N. I. G. R.		16½
5 Bank of Commerce	99½	25	do		17
30 do	99	50	do		17¼
30 Pacific M. St. Co.	72	200	do		18
275 do	71½	150	do	b60	18
13 do	b30 72	150	Ill. Cen. Railroad		67½
50 do	s60 71	50	do	b30	67½
100 do	b60 72½	100	do	b60	67½
200 Farm. Loan & T. Co.	62	30	Cle., Col. & C. R.		93
320 N. Y. Central R.	b30 79	200	Ga. & Chic. R.	s60	70¼
100 do	b60 79	300	do	b30	71
50 do	s10 78¾	150	do	b3	71
250 do	s30 78¾	50	do	s3	71
250 do	78¾	50	do	s30	71
150 do	s10 78¾	550	do	s60	71¼
100 do	s30 78¾	400	do		71¼
350 do	79	350	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		63
100 do	b60 79¼	600	do	b60	63¼
200 do	s10 79	100	do	s60	62¾
50 Harlem Railroad	23	100	do	s30	62¾
35 Harlem R. Pref	35¾	50	do	s30	62¾
100 Stonington R.	66	100	do	s30	62¾
100 Reading Railroad	40	950	do	s3	63
200 do	b60 40¼	100	do	s30	63¼
200 do	38½	100	do	s30	63¼
500 do	38¾	150	do		63½
100 do	b30 40	150	do		63½

SECOND BOARD.

3,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	40	100	Erie Railroad		5
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	84½	100	Hudson River R.		35¼
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	72¾	100	do		35¾
300 N. Y. Central R.	s16 79¾	50	Mich. Central R.		43
250 do	s60 79¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		17¼
10 do	79¾	50	do		17¼
500 do	b30 79¾	50	do		17¾
1008 do	b3 79¾	150	do		17¾
200 do	79¾	50	do	s3	17¾
960 Cl. & Tol. Railroad	64	150	Galena & Chi. R.		71¾
200 do	63¾	25	do	b60	72
200 do	63¾	200	do		72
100 do	b3 63¾	100	do	b30	72¼
50 do	b3 64	100	do	s10	72

MONDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 1:

Decrease in Loans	$997,125
Increase in Specie	234,018
Increase in Circulation	248,037
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,310,898

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 9, 1858.	Oct. 8, 1859.	Oct. 1, 1859.
Capital	$67,345,600	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	122,599,250	117,211,627	118,208,752
Specie	29,170,200	19,493,144	19,259,126
Circulation	7,980,519	8,585,739	8,337,702
Gross Deposits	105,565,930	92,550,175	91,823,441
Exchanged	19,175,716	23,048,968	21,011,336
Undrawn	66,390,214	69,501,207	70,812,105
In Sub-Treasury	10,476,647	4,714,078	5,230,467

The Specie return on the present Statement is somewhat better than looked for, showing a small increase to the line of the previous week. There is another liberal reduction of loans and discounts, growing out of the heavy mercantile payments of 6th October, which were met with ease and general punctuality. In the present state of the foreign exchanges and the reduced line of discounts, the Statement is received with much favor on the Street this afternoon. The price of money to-day to the Stock Brokers, as the rule, is 6 ₩ cent., with rather less activity than at the close of last week. Discounts, outside of Bank, are 6@6½ ₩ cent. for short acceptances on strictly first-class names, and 7 ₩ cent. for lists of double name paper of the same choice grade, running 4 to 6 months. To these rates from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. is added where the paper is classed fair. The Exchange on London for the Cunard steamer, sailing direct on Wednesday, opens at the decline noticed for the packet of Saturday, 110 ₩ cent. for standard Bankers', and 109¾ for transient Bank bills. Some good merchant bills were done to-day at 109¼ ₩ cent. Francs are 5f. 15@5f. 13¾.

The Stock Market opened early in the day with some signs of recovery from the extreme depression on Saturday afternoon. There were buyers of New-York Central at 79 ₩ cent., and a considerable line of Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Chicago and Michigan Central was taken at the reduced prices. As the dealings of the day advanced, and after the Bank Statement was made public, an advance of full 1 ₩ cent. on the Share list was established, the whole market leaving off firm at the Second Board. Of New-York Central 1,000 shares were taken at 79¾ ₩ cent., buyer 3 days, the very last price paid being 79¾, regular, that is deliverable to-morrow. Galena closed 72; Rock Island, 64@64¼; Michigan Guaranteed recovered to 18; Michigan Central, 43@43¼; Illinois Central, 67¼@67½; Toledo, 19¼@20; Panama, 117¼@117½, and Pacific Mail, last sale, 73 ₩ cent. Hudson and Harlem were both steady at 35½@⅝, and Erie shares were wanted at ⅝. The mortgages of the Company are also firmer, the Fourths in demand at 40 ₩ cent, and the Thirds at 65 ₩ cent. Some of the other Railway mortgages are in good request, Harlem Firsts at 93 ₩ cent., and Illinois Central Constructions at 84½@84¾ ₩ cent. ex-dividend. The business in State Stocks is small, but prices firm. The General Market left off with a firm feeling.

The English plan for maintaining the Bonds and Shares of the Erie Company intact, and to finish the Long Dock Improvement, published this morning, is received with favor, and the following ticket for Directors, to be voted for to-morrow, embracing the names of both the English delegates, and of Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustee to the third and later mortgages, and Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, the Receiver, has been distributed: Messrs. Nathaniel Marsh, Samuel Marsh, Daniel Drew, Dudley S. Gregory, John Arnot, of Elmira, William B. Skidmore, Herrmann Gelpcke, Ralph Mead, D. A. Cushman, Ambrose S. Murray, of Goshen, William Evans, of England, George T. Cobb,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2515. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

War with Mexico Impending—Troops ordered to the Rio Grande—The Action of Commodore Tatnall and Mr. Ward in China Approved by the Cabinet—The Latest Official News from the Pei-ho—T. F. Meagher gone to Revolutionize Costa Rica—The Court of Claims—The Boston Post-Office Once More—The Slave-trade, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct 11.

The dispatch from New-Orleans, announcing that a body of Mexican guerrillas had taken Brownsville, has created profound excitement in official quarters; and to-morrow the Cabinet will consider the propriety of sending a sufficient force to the Rio Grande, not only to protect the captured town hereafter, but to carry the war into Mexico, and there to punish the marauders. Some members of the Cabinet think it humiliating that Fort Brown had to be garrisoned by Mexican soldiers to protect American citizens. Others say war actually exists, as American blood has again been spilled upon American soil.

I have good authority for saying the State Department is much annoyed at the fabricated statement of the New-York *Herald*, to the effect that instructions are in course of preparation for the Minister to China, lecturing him upon the subject of neutrality. Mr. WARD'S conduct, on the contrary, meets with the entire approval of the Administration. Com. TATNALL'S conduct has also been approved, in view of the circumstances, through his interference, had it occurred between *civilized* nations in a state of war, would have been improper. Such is the view of Government.

Official advices from Mr. WARD, under date of July 4, state that he had sent a steamer with a written communication to the point named by the Chinese, but no one was there to receive it. Several men went ashore, and, having penetrated into the country, barely escaped with their lives. They were chased even into the water. The communication was, however, left for the Chinese officials, but, doubtless, was never delivered. Mr. WARD had no hope whatever o the ratification of the American Treaty, and placed no confidence in the promises of the Mandarins.

There is a well-authenticated rumor that THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER has gone to Costa Rica as an agent of President MORA, and will make an effort to assist him with his Irish countrymen in regaining supreme power. His scheme may not be utterly abortive, as Government availed itself of his offer to take dispatches to Mr. DIMITRY, which will afford him the protection of a diplomatic character.

Secretary FLOYD arrived at Washington this morning, but did not visit the Department. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The business of the United States Court of Claims is suspended, owiog to the absence of Judge LORING, who is detained at home by sickness. Opinions are ready to be delivered in all unfinished cases heretofore argued. There are perhaps fifty of them.

Considerable interest is manifested in certain influential quarters concerning the law of the last session of Congress, fixing the Boston Post-office in State-street. An impression prevails that it will be repealed when Congress meets, and the State-street party will require all their strength to sustain the present location.

The Government is satisfied that the yacht *Wanderer* is the only vessel which has landed Africans on our coast, but with a view to prevent any further violation of the law, the most stringent efforts have been and will continue to be made to intercept any such cargoes destined for the United States.

All the members of the Cabinet are now here.

The Commissioner of the Land Office, Mr. SMITH, entered upon the duties of his office to-day.

The President will return to the city to-morrow.

The Governor-elect of Virginia, Mr. LETCHER, is recovering from his protracted illness.

New-Hampshire.

A NEW-YORKER SEIZES AND ABDUCTS HIS CHILD.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

In Dover, N. H., on Saturday night, Dr. J. FARRAR forcibly abducted his daughter, about 6 years of age, from her mother, with whom the child was living by order of the Court, the parties having been divorced. Mr. FARRAR was armed with a pistol and escaped in a carriage. Since the divorce he has resided in New-York. A reward of $400 is offered for his arrest.

[The following particulars of this affair are given by a Newburyport paper: Last June Dr. FARRAR'S wife obtained a divorce from him on the ground of ill-treatment. Mrs. F. retained the custody of the child, and went to live with her mother. Ever since she has been subjected to continual annoyance by Dr. F.'s threats of violence. Saturday night he rushed into her room, and firing a revolver at her, caught the child from its mother's arms, and left the house. On the sidewalk he fired at a passer by, and again at the women who were following. Then jumping into a carriage which was in waiting, he made good his escape. On Sunday Mrs. FARRAR'S friends offered a reward of one hundred dollars for his arrest. The Mayor of Dover also offered a reward. He is described as about six feet high and slim, has long light curly hair, blue and deep sunk eyes and florid complexion.—ED. TIMES.]

Affairs at Boston.

SERIOUS FIRE—THE BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The six-story brick building in Merrimac-street, opposite the Maine Railroad depôt, occupied by W. R. CADNES, mahogany dealer, was nearly destroyed by fire late last night. A large quantity of mahogany and rosewood was burned. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insured.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

Capital Stock	$35,926,767
Loans and Discounts	58,881,000
Specie	5,452,000
Due from other Banks	7,975,800
Due to other Banks	7,018,700
Deposits	19,635,900
Circulation	7,420,173

The Sculler's race for the championship of America comes off on Charles River on the 19tn. Two champion flags and $200 in gold for the first prize, $100 for the second prize, and $50 for the third prize. All the champions of New-York, Newhurgh and Boston have entered—STEPHEN ROBERTS, of New-York: ISAAC WOOD, of Newburgh; R. M. PRATT, AMOS F. LEARNED, C. F. SCHIMMEN and J. J. SPOBROW are judges. The race will decide who is champion of America, and was projected by the merchants and business men of this city.

The opening day of the National Horse Fair was inaugurated by a trot this afternoon, mile heats best three in five, for a premium of $750, between MILLER'S *Damsel*, of New-York, and *Pilot*, of Boston; *Live Oak*, of Canada, was drawn out, not being in condition. *Pilot* won the first heat in 2:32, the second heat was a dead one, time 2:31. *Millers Damsel* won the third in 2:32, and the fourth in 2:31. *Pilot* was then drawn out. The attendance was good.

To-morrow the race between *Ethan Allen*, *Columbus* and *Live Oak* takes place, for a premium of $1,500.

Yellow Fever at Houston, Texas.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The *Courier's* special New-Orleans correspondent, says the yellow fever is increasing at Houston, but there are no cases at Galveston. There were nine cases in the hospitals of New-Orleans last week.

Additional from Mexico.

MIRAMON THREATENING THE CITY OF ALVARADO—ALVAREZ PREPARING FOR A CAMPAIGN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 10.

Advices from Mexico state that MIRAMON is preparing for a vigorous campaign, and threatens the port of Alvarado.

ALVAREZ has received munitions from New-York.

ELECTION NEWS.

Pennsylvania—Election of State Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The election in this city passed off quietly to-day. It is stated that an annoying mistake was made in the tickets of the People's Party—the tickets folded for one part of the city being sent to another, and *vice versa*, and also that a large number were voted before the mistake was discovered. The Assembly tickets thus polled out of the proper districts will be lost.

PHILADELPHIA—Midnight.

The scattering returns received, render it evident that Mr. MANN, the Opposition candidate for District Attorney, is elected by over 2,000 majority. The Opposition have also elected one State Senator, if not two. The Opposition Party are now parading the streets with music, banners, &c., loudly cheering.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Oppostion gain a Senator in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11—1 A. M.

Mr. MANN, (Opposition,) for District-Attorney, has a majority of 3,500, and the State ticket about 2,500.

SMITH and CORNEL (Opposition) are both elected to the Senate. The representatives are probably unchanged.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Scattering returns from Blair County show large Oppostion gains over last year, when they carried the County by 1,200 majority.

Dauphin County—Hammelstown gives 220 majority. Snyder-County gives 500 Opposition majority. Montour County gives 350 Democratic majority. Wayne County, Democratic majority, 600. Carbon County, small Democratic majority. Northampton County, about 1,300 Democratic majority—a gain of 500.

Westmoreland County—Greensborough, Latrobe and three other townships give the Democratic State candidates 164 majority.

Erie City gives LAIRD, Anti-Lecompton, for Assembly 221 majority. It also gives COCHRAN 35 majority, and KEIM 5. The vote is light.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The election here passed off quietly. The vote is small, about two-thirds of the average. About thirty Districts heard from indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by about 3,000 majority.

The Republican candidates of the county ticket are also elected by a small majority.

Lancaster County—Opposition majority for the State ticket, 3,000.

Montgomery County—Democratic State ticket 1,200 majority. The vote is light.

Mifflin County is close, but the Democratic ticket has 50 majority.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The People's State ticket has 302 majority in the city. The vote is lighter than for many years past.

YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Mr. COCHRAN, the People's candidate for Auditor-General, has a majority in this borough of 300—a gain of 90 for the People's Party over last fall, when the Democratic majority in the County was 587.

Berks County—The whole Democratic County ticket is elected.

Monroe County—1,200 Democratic majority.

Northampton County—1,400 Democratic majority.

Carbon County—150 Democratic majority.

Chester County.—Partial returns give 900 Opposition majority.

New-Jersey.

CHARTER ELECTION AT NEWARK—PROBABLE ELECTION OF A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR—FIGHTING, ETC.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The charter election to-day in the main passed off quietly, with a little fighting at the polls in the outer wards. In the Sixth Ward a fight ensued about dark, and the lights were put out, during which the polls were closed for half an hour. It is the largest vote ever polled at a charter election.

The returns come in slowly, but the probability is that MOSES BIGELOW, Democrat, is elected Mayor by a small majority. The Opposition carry the remainder of the city ticket, and will have a majority in the Board of Aldermen.

In the Eleventh Ward DANIEL DOOD, Opposition for Mayor, has 31 majority, and JAMES E. BATHGATE, Opposition for Alderman, has 33 majority—an Opposition gain of 20 over last year.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct 12—1:30 P.M.

The returns are not all in yet, but enough are received to show that BIGELOW, Democrat, is elected by over 500 democratic majority.

The Democratic city ticket is also doubtless elected by about 200 majority.

The Common Council will probably be a tie.

Indiana.

OPPOSITION SUCCESSES AT INDIANAPOLIS, &C.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Republican ticket in this County has 350 majority. There is nothing definite from elsewhere.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 11—Midnight.

The entire Republican ticket of this county is elected by an average majority of 300 to 500.

One precinct in Hendricks County gives the Republican ticket over 300 majority.

Marion County—Full returns from this county show average Republican majorities of from 420 to 900.

Ohio.

INCREASED VOTE—REPUBLICAN GAINS.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Scattering returns from the reserve counties show Republican gains, and a fuller vote everywhere than last year.

Large Democratic gains are reported in Cincinnati. Hamilton County is probably Democratic.

The Republican gain in this city is considerably over CHASE'S vote.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 12—1 A. M.

Further returns indicate the success of the Republican State ticket, and a probable majority in the Legislature.

Delaware County—Delaware and five townships give a Republican majority of 300—a slight gain.

Hamilton County—The whole Democratic ticket is elected by 1,000 majority.

Partial returns from Fayette County give the Republican State ticket 58 majority, and the five townships yet to hear from will probably swell it to 325.

Georgia.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION—CHARTER ELECTION IN SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

BROWN'S majority for Governor of Georgia is 20,000.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 10.

The Reform Democratic ticket is elected. Mr. ARNOLD, for Mayor, has a majority of 260.

Political Nominations.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N.H., Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Democratic State Convention, held here to-day was quite fully attended. The ballot for a candidate for Governor, resulted as follows: ASA P. CATE, of Northfield, 122; J. S. CURNEY, of Manchester, 99; Scattering 4. Mr. CATE'S nomination was made unanimous. The Convention did not act upon the question of delegates to the Charleston Convention.

NEW-YORK SENATORAL NOMINATION.

GENEVA, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 11.

At the Democratic Senatorial Convention, held here to-day, for the Twenty-sixth District, General CHARLES B. STUART, of Geneva, was unanimously nominated.

From the Southwest.

THE FILLIBUSTERS—TEXAS NEWS, ETC

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

It is reported that Collector HAACH has discovered a secret receptable in the hold of the steamship *Philadelphia*, containing boxes of muskets, which it is supposed are to be shipped at New-York.

The Austin *Gazette* says that the Camanches and other tribes of Indians are planning a grand expedition against the northern frontier of Texas.

Gen. TWIGGS has asked to be relieved from the command of the military department of TEXAS.

Base Ball in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 11.

A match of base ball between the champion clubs of Massachusetts, for a purse of $500, was commenced on the Agricultural grounds in this city, today. The playing was witnessed by delegations from many of the clubs throughout the State, and by the citizens generally, to the number of 5,000. The playing closed at 5 o'clock this evening, to be resumed again to-morrow morning. The game thus far, stands as follows: Excelsior, of Upton, 67; Union, of Medway, 33.

Michigan.

NATIONAL HORSE EXHIBITION AT KALAMAZOO.

KALAMAZOO, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

The Second National Exhibition of horses commenced here to-day, and will continue all the week. *Flora Temple*, *Princess*, *Ike Cook*, *Harvest*, *Andy* and *Magna Charta* are here. The display is fine, and the attendance large. Complete success is anticipated.

The Episcopal Convention.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Oct. 11.

In the Episcopal Convention to-day there was a long debate on the amendment to Article III. of the Constitution, after which the whole subject was tabled. Nothing else of importance was done.

Return of the President to Washington.

LANCASTER, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 11.

President BUCHANAN left Wheatland for Washington this evening.

THE CASE OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.

Report of the Flushing Delegates—Remonstrance against Restoration.

Messrs. ISAAC PECK, WILLIAM ROE, and ALLEN MACDONALD, Delegates from St. George's Church, Flushing, to the late Diocesan Convention, have published a vigorous remonstrance against the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK. It is understood that the lady, to whom reference is made in this document, is Mrs. BEARE, the deceased wife of an Episcopal clergyman at Flushing, who was one of the witnesses against Bishop ONDERDONK at his trial. The Delegates say:

Bishop ONDERDONK had been convicted of conduct deemed inconsistent with his office, and had in consequence been suspended from performing any of its duties. He had been defended by the best legal counsel and ability New-York afforded. Among his supporters were persons not unaware of his weakness, and some of his witnesses, occupying high stations and able in many respects, appeared to be of uncertain and infirm memory.

On the other hand, the evidence supporting the charges was remarkably clear and certain; the witnesses testifying to circumstances of the most painful character to themselves, and thus leaving no possible doubt of the truth of their statements. Four witnesses proved as many instances of misconduct—and it was known that other witnesses who would have proved instances of the same character, were restrained from appearing on the trial—and yet in all our experience and observation in courts of justice, rarely have we known a case so fully sustained before a judge and jury.

It is now urged that Bishop ONDERDONK has repented of these acts of which he was found guilty, and ought, as a penitent, to be forgiven. He has not said so. He cannot say so, without acknowledging a course of wickedness towards the witnesses, with which the charges made against him on the trial are but as dust in the balance. He denied the truth of the witnesses. He suffered his friends to charge them with falsehood, and by the cruel and malicious treatment they received, two of them have been totally crushed—one to an untimely grave and one to a mad-house. Can he call them back to their wonted health? Can the House of Bishops restore them? They were left by their ungenerous sisters in the hour of trial, and many an ungenerous sister since has failed to do them justice. We all know the husband of one of these ladies, a most pure and upright man, who has suffered pain and mortification of a different kind, to be sure, but perhaps not less in degree than has fallen upon the suspended Bishop. But he has bowed himself to the agony as an innocent man; and he knows the innocency and fruitfulness of her he has laid in the grave. We are speaking nothing but plain facts. This reverend gentleman is to be left to suffer and to be taunted with the crimes of another, while the suspended Bishop's pride is to be gratified (for that is all he asks) at the expense of sacred feeling and just right.

If this statement revive painful memories, the fault is not ours. Our two Provisional Bishops had devoted themselves and done much for the peace and comfort of our people; we had had the Christian sympathy of all neighboring churches; and our clergy, who had felt themselves humbled almost to the dust, were beginning to forget their own and our Church's abasement, when this question is so childishly, so recklessly, thrust upon us. Many seem to have faltered before the pressure of other minds, or to have been "frightened from their propriety." We could not so satisfy ourselves. We have only to add, that if in these brief remarks anything shall appear harsh or severe, we have tried to use as gentle language as seemed consistent with our ideas of truth and fairness.

ISAAC PECK,
WILLIAM ROE,
ALLAN MACDONALD.

Exhibition of Fawkes' Steam Plow at Hamilton Park.

Whoever attends an exhibition of steam-plowing within the limits of Manhattan Island, where land is scarce, must divest himself of all old-fashioned ideas of the way in which such things are done with oxen and horses, and be punctual to the hour—say to the minute—or he will find the allotted ground all plowed over before he arrives. At least such will be the case unless the area of turf is larger than that provided by the American Institute for the trial of Fawkes' Steam-plow at Hamilton Park. This plow claims to be able to perform, and has actually accomplished, the feat of turning over an acre of turf in twelve minutes. Now, the quantity of ground furnished for this trial, or rather these fifteen trials—for the plow is to be set in motion five times a day for three days—is about half an acre. This would give a little more than a third of a minute for each trial; and in point of fact this is about the extent to which the plow can be seen in motion at any one time. Unsatisfactory as this would appear to be, it nevertheless proved on yesterday's trial to be quite sufficient to call for the most enthusiastic expressions of delight, not unmixed with surprise, from the spectators. The exhibition, so far as it went, was a complete success, and convinced every one that the praises bestowed upon this invention had not been exaggerated. The exhibition was under the direction of the inventor, Mr. J. W. FAWKES, who worked the plow himself, and astonished everybody by the ease, facility and quickness with which he handled the ponderous machine. The engine and car, with the plows attached, of which there are eight in number, constructed like ordinary plows, weigh together 12 tons. The length of the whole is 30 feet—its width about 10 feet. Standing upon this car, with his hand to a wheel, at the signal of two whistles from the steam-pipe, Mr. FAWKES would set the plow in motion at a speed of four miles an hour, leaving eight straight and handsome furrows behind him, until he reached the terminus of the ground, some six rods in length, when, by touching a spring, he would lift the eight plow-shares high and airy from the sod, run his engine a few rods ahead, wheel about on a circle of 25 feet in diameter, drive back to the place whence he started, drop his plow-shares, and whistle his readiness for the next trip, all in the space of two minutes. The combined width of the eight furrows is 9 feet 4 inches, and the manner in which the sod is turned excels anything ever dreamt of by our hawbucking ancestors, who were accustomed to "drive their team a-field." The old farmers, of whom there were a few present, declared that it "beat all natur', as well as all the plowin' they ever seen or heern tell on." They didn't think, though, after all, that it would ever be worth much, except on the Western prairies, "where there wasn't no stones nor nothin'."

A description of the plow has been published in the TIMES, and need not be repeated here. The attendance at the Exhibition yesterday was not very large, and we noticed only two or three ladies on the ground. The Exhibition will be continued to-day and to-morrow, at the hours specified in the advertisement, and it would well repay any person, lady or gentleman, to make a trip thither to see it.

Arizona and Sonora.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE—THE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—THE RIGHT OF WAY TO GUAYMAS.

The *Arizonian* to Sept. 22 has come to hand. A correspondent at Fort Buchanan furnishes it with the following military items:

Lieut. Col. JOHNSON, First Cavalry, acting Inspector General for the Department of New-Mexico, is daily expected here on a tour of inspection. He will be accompanied by Major RUFFT, of the Pay Department.

Lieut. COOK, Eighth Infantry, has been out several days after the Indians who stole the horses from Tubac and Arivaca. There are three separate parties out, trailing up the thieves, who are in a fair way of having their deserts meted out to them at last. Lieut. COOK has returned, having trailed the Indians across the line into Sonora.

A few days ago, about 100 Apaches surrounded the Mexican fort at the head of the San Pedro, and burned all the wheat, &c., collected at the place. They destroyed everything in the way of property. Nine men who were within the principal building defended themselves against them.

It is said by a gentleman residing in Magdalena, who has lately visited us, that the Sonoranians are well pleased with the news of our getting the "right of way," through the State from Guaymas.

The notorious horse-thief and deserter, ALENCON BENTLY, is again at large, having succeeded in making good his escape from Fort Filmore before any of his sentence was carried into effect.

IMPORTANT NEW PATENT ON SKIRTS.—A patent was issued on Tueaday last, the 4th inst., to S. H. DOUGHTY, of this City, and others, for what is known as the Woven Skeleton Skirt. This construction of skirt has become highly popular, and has been made by a great number of manufacturers in all parts of the country, under the supposition that it was not patentable.—*Tribune*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Revolution at Carthagena.

STATE OF COSTA RICA.

Later from California and the Northern Coast.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONET, Esq. commanding, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., with passengers and treasure, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock, this morning.

The *North Star* has brought the passengers who left San Francisco on the 20th ult., making the entire distance in twenty-one days and a half.

Our obligations are due to the purser for valuable favors.

The specie list of the *North Star* amounts to $500,000.

THE ISTHMUS AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Revolution in Carthagena continued successful. NIETO, the President, wrs popular, and had succeded in defeating the Government forces. Carthagena and the whole State of Bolivia were in a state of siege.

The revolution in Sanlander was still unsubdued.

Gen. SCOTT and his suite had reached Panama in health and safety on the 4th.

The British steamer *Solent* arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th, having dates from Greytown to the 2d, and San Juan de Costa Rica to the 25th.

The Government of the the Provisional President, MONTEALEGRE, was getting on with apparent prosperity, but it is quite evident from the littleness of some of its acts, that there are some queer hands at the machine. The Bishop of Costa Rica, LLORENTE, properly banished from Costa Rica for refusing to obey equitable laws, has returned on the invitation of the new Government, and was received at San José with great honors. A new paper has been started at San José, called the *Neuva Era*, the main object of which appears to be to abuse President MEDINA and Señor MEDINA, the banker.

EDWARD F. CONWAY, the young American, who was sentenced to ten years in the public works for having killed a German (accidentally, it is said,) in a row, has had his sentence commuted by the Supreme Court to four years. It is hoped the United States Consul, Dr. HINE, will be able to get the Government to remit the sentence altogether, as great doubts are expressed of his guilt.

Professor DIMITY arrived at San José on the 22d. Mr. WYKE had also arrived.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, and the British frigate *Valorous*, were at San Juan del Norte.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In PERU, President CASTILLA is preparing a costly expedition against Ecuador. It was said that he would take command of the force in person, although this was doubtful.

REBRO, the legitimate Governor of the Province of Guayaquil, has resigned, and the Provisional Governor had been installed. All the other ports, except Guayaquil, remained blockaded. Dr. MIGUEL CARPIO has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, *vice* Don FABIO MELGAR.

Disturbances had occurred on several American vessels at the Chinchas. The *Rising Sun* had placed her first and second officers on board the Peruvian steamer *General Lerzundi*, badly wounded. The second officer is since dead and the first is in a critical condition. The *Queen of the Seas* and the *John Sidney* also had disturbances on board.

In obedience to orders from Government, a commission had commenced an examination of the Coal bids. They promised to be of good quality.

In Bolivia, all was quiet. The Government had agreed to pay the British Steam Mail Company $1,000 per year to land and take mails at Cabiga.

On the night of Aug. 19 a revolt occurred at the artillery station of Santiago. It was checked after the sergeant who headed it had been shot. In other parts of Chili much discontent prevails, and President MONTT had obtained from Congress an extension of extraordinary powers for one year.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Senator Broderick's Death—The Post-Mortem Examination—The Inquest—The Funeral, &c.

DEATH OF THE HON. D. C. BRODERICK.

From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 14.

The Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK expired yesterday morning at twenty minutes past nine o'clock. At twelve o'clock the night previous, the indications appeared favorable for his recovery—the wounded gentleman being easier, his breathing more regular, and his general condition improved. At two o'clock A. M. a change occurred for the worse, and from that hour Mr. BRODERICK failed rapidly. At three o'clock A. M. the last rites of the Church were administered by the Rev. Father MARASCHI. It is as well to note, in this connection, that the Rev. Father CROKE, Vicar-General, and the Rev. Father MARASCHI, waited upon Mr. BRODERICK as early as possible after he had been wounded. At four o'clock Mr. BRODERICK had fallen into a state of insensibility, from which he never emerged. He never uttered a word after four o'clock.

The sad intelligence was immediately conveyed to the City, and produced a deep and settled gloom on the community. The several Courts that were in session adjourned in respect to the memory of the departed Senator. The foreign Consuls hoisted their flags at half mast; the revenue flag of the United States was hoisted at half mast over the Custom-house: the civic flag of San Francisco was hoisted in like manner over the City Hall; all the engine houses carried their flags at half mast and were draped in mourning; the shipping in the harbor displayed like evidences of respect for the memory of Mr. BRODERICK, and a large number of private stores and dwellings wore the sad badges of lamentation and woe.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. BERTODY, in the presence of Dr. MCNULTY the Coroner, and Drs. HOLMAN, SAWYER, LORUP, RUSSELL, SHARKEY and others. The autopsy showed that the ball entered the right breast between the second and third ribs, passing under the *sternum*, (fracturing its edges,) thence over the heart and through the upper lobe of the left lung, whence it took an upward and inward course through the left arm-pit, and lodged in the posterior portion of the biceps muscle of the left arm. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

The mortal remains of the late Senator D. C. BRODERICK were brought to this city at 5½ o'clock last evening, and deposited in the Union Hotel.

Last evening, after the remains of Mr. BRODERICK were deposited in the Union Hotel, they were visited by large numbers of our citizens, all of whom manifested an intense grief. The features are somewhat attenuated and thin, but very natural, and preserving the expression they wore in life. They were even placid and tranquil, a phenomenon noted in all cases of death from gunshot wounds.

The United States District Court, Twelfth District Court, Court of Sessions and Police Court adjourned in respect to the memory of Mr. BRODERICK. His death was announced in appropriate terms in each Court. The Fourth District Court was not in session.

THE INQUEST.

Wednesday afternoon, a little after 2 o'clock, the Coroner, Dr. MCNULTY, held an inquest on the body of the Hon. D. C. BRODERICK. Mr. J. A. GARNER declined to serve as a juror, on the ground that he was a strong personal friend to Mr. BRODERICK. The vacancy was filled, and the jurymen then taken to the Union Hotel and sworn in over the body.

Hon. J. C. McKibbin sworn: I witnessed a duel on the morning of the 13th inst., at or about seven o'clock; it took place in San Mateo County, near the dividing line, and near the south end of Lake Merced; the principals in that duel were Senator D. C. Broderick and Chief Justice D. S. Terry; the distance was ten paces; the weapons were dueling pistols; the friend of D. S. Terry won the choice of weapons; the choice determined by throwing up a half dollar piece, and calling head and tail; the principals after saying they were ready, were given the words, which were "fire—one, two;" they were to fire between the words "fire" and "two;" I saw the pistols loaded with leaden bullets in the presence of both seconds of both parties; they were accepted as being satisfactory; the principals took the positions assigned them at the distance of ten paces; their eyes were at right-angles to a straight line between one principal and the other; after taking their positions, the pistols were taken up by the seconds, cocked in each other's presence, and the hair trigger set; each second then proceeded to his principal and delivered the weapon; the seconds then returned some distance out of the line of fire, and the word was given by a second of Mr. Broderick, "fire—one, two;" as near as I could judge, Mr. Broderick discharged his pistol between the words "fire" and "one," about one second intervening between the reports of the two pistols; the report of Mr. Terry's pistol was subsequent, but with a very slight interval; Mr. Broderick appeared to look with surprise at the course his ball had taken; I was about twelve feet from him, midway between the parties; Mr. Broderick seemed to gradually wheel and droop; he lowered himself easily upon the ground; I ran up to him and tried to assist Dr. Loehr in opening his garments; I saw the wound; the blood was not flowing freely; there were no other shots fired; the ball from Mr. Terry's pistol wounded Mr. Broderick; Dr. Loehr then proceeded to examine the wound, and, while doing so, the services of Dr. Hammond were tendered and accepted; the physicians gave him all the relief in their power, and in the course of three-quarters of an hour he was taken up and conveyed to the residence of Mr. Leonidas Haskell; I was with Mr. Broderick up to the time of his death, which occurred yesterday, (Friday,) at twenty minutes past nine o'clock A. M.; D. S. Terry challenged Mr. Broderick; the pistol used I presumed to belong to Dr. Aylett; they were lighter than the ordinary dueling pistols; I examined the trigger of the one used by Mr. Broderick, and I am not positive I did not examine both; I discovered no perceptible difference; I looked at them, tried the springs and found them alike, as nearly as I could judge; there was a party on the ground more conversant with weapons than myself; I asked him to examine them; he did so, and pronounced them correct. The pistols were loaded alike. Mr. Broderick was born in the District of Columbia, on the 4th of February, 1819. The duel occurred about two mtles from the county line; I do not know on whose property; we were not aware of any difference in the pistols, while on the ground, and I know of no difference between them at present; we had a person on the ground for the express purpose of loading the pistols.

Leonidas Haskell, sworn—I was on the ground of the duel; I did not see the firing, but heard the reports of the two pistols; I saw Mr. Broderick fall; there were but two shots fired; I do not know of any differance in the pistols; Mr. Broderick was taken to my house; I can tell nothing more than Mr. McKibbin relative to the duel; his statement is correct.

James L. Stillman sworn—I was present when the duel occurred; after reaching the ground I saw the principals walking to and fro; I saw them placed in position; saw the pistols loaded; saw them shot, and saw Mr. Broderick fall; Mr. J. C. McKibben and Mr. Coulton were the seconds of Mr. Broderick, and Mr. Benham and Mr. Brooks were seconds for Judge Terry; Mr. Hayes appeared to act for Mr. Terry, but was not a second; there were two shots fired on the ground.

Bernard Lagaorde, sworn—I am a gunsmith, and live at No. 208 Washington-street; I was on the ground at the time of the duel; I was there on an order from the friends of Mr. Broderick, to take pistols, powder and balls, and to examine the pistols tha might be used, and to see that they were loaded properly; I examined the pistols which were used, and loaded the one fired by Mr. Broderick; I did not load the one fired by Mr. Terry; a tall gentleman, whose name I do not know, loaded Mr. Terry's pistol; it was properly loaded with the same quantity of powder as the other; the pistol used by Mr. Terry was loaded first, and then the implements handed to me, when I proceeded to load the other; the weapons were alike, but one was a little more delicate on the trigger than the other; Mr. Broderick used the one with the finer trigger; I know this, for I loaded it and handed to Mr. McKibbin, who gave it to Mr. Broderick; I told Mr. Broderick that the pistols were light on the trigger; both were delicate to the touch, but one more than the other; I saw the firing; there were but two shots fired; I was asked if the pistols were in good order, and after replying in the affirmative I asked Mr. McKibbin why he did not force his principal to use my pistols, and he replied that Mr. Terry had won the choice; the pistols used were brought by the seconds of Mr. Terry; I had never seen them before, but have since; I do not know where they are at present; I did not notice that there was any mark by which one could be distinguished from the other; they could be discharged by a sudden jar or jerk; simply raising them would not cause an explosian; I said, that the weapons were too light on the trigger in the presence of all the seconds; I told one of the seconds of Terry that the pistol which I held was lighter than the other.

Henry Fritz, sworn—I was at the place of the duel; I saw the gentlemen take their positions; saw the shots fired, and saw Mr. Broderick fall; there were but two shots fired; the difference of time was very slight between the reports.

Stillman, recalled—Mr. S. H. Brooks loaded one pistol.

McKibben, recalled—The armorer loaded the pistol which Mr. Broderick used.

This closed the testimony, and after consulting a few moments the jury brought in the following

VERDICT:

We, the undersigned jurors, convened to inquire into the cause of the death of David C. Broderick, who died in the city of San Francisco on the 15th of September, 1859, do find that the deceased was born in the District of Columbia, aged 40 years, and that he came to his death from a wound inflicted by a pistol ball fired from a pistol intentionally, by David S. Terry, on the morning of September 13, 1859. Wm. A. Keith, O. Dickinson, C. A. Fisher, Charles Main, Thos. Gordon, J. W. Gillmore, Geo. C. Shreve.

THE FUNERAL.

Mr. BRODERICK'S funeral took place on the 18th. During the forenoon a continual stream of ladies and gentlemen passed through the Union Hotel, pausing a few moments in the room where the body lay in state. The streets adjacent to the Plaza, and the Plaza itself, during the day, were thronged by a vast multitude. Fully ten thousand people must have been in the neighborhood at the appointed hour for the commencement of the obsequies.

Col. E. D. BAKER delivered the oration. As soon as he had concluded, the procession commenced forming. The procession then moved along Kearny-street, without music, to Clay, down Clay to Montgomery, through Montgomery to Market, down Market to Sansome, through Sansome to Washington, up Washington to Montgomery, through Montgomery to Jackson, up Jackson to Stockton, through Stockton to Vallejo, up Vallejo to Powell, along Powell to Pacific, and thence to the City of the Dead in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

The funeral *cortege* moved in the following order: First, two mounted policemen, to keep the street clear, and see that all obstacles were removed. These were followed by twelve carriages, the last of which was occupied by the Rev. Fathers GALLAGHER and HARRINGTON. Then followed the hearse, with its mournful freight. It was drawn by four black horses, and was draped in the emblems of woe. The hearse was attended by thirty-five pall-bearers, including the Committee of Arrangements.

Immediately following the hearse moved the chief mourners, numbering 132.

Next to these followed the Grand Marshal, JOHN MIDDLETON, and his aid, who were succeeded by the different companies of the Fire Department, marching in regular order of the number of their respective companies. The Department turned out one thousand men, active firemen and exempts. They were succeeded by the Association of California Pioneers, 74 men. Then marched the Illyric Selavonic Society 42 men, followed by citizens on foot to the number of two hundred and eighty-nine men. Then came twelve carriages, conveying ladies exclusively. Some of these contained five and some three, the average being about four ladies to each carriage. A train of one hundred and six open vehicles followed containing ladies and gentlemen, followed in their turn by a long string of horsemen, riding by two's and numbering eighty-two men, which closed the procession.

Nothing could be more impressive than the effect of this long and mournful *cortege*, as it wound its way through our streets. The total absence of all gaud and pomp, the republican simplicity and unadorned grandeur everywhere observable; the deeply saddened countenances of the thousands upon thousands of spectators, as well as of those who composed the procession, and the impressive silence which reigned, were in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion.

The city was thronged with thousands of people from other places, as well as by our own citizens, who were desirous of either joining the *cortege* or of testifying their respect to the deceased by their presence. Very frequently large numbers would join the procession and drop out again, overcome by the very unusual heat of the weather. The procession, one of the most imposing, numerically and in appearance, ever seen in this State, large as it was would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the utter impossibility of obtaining a horse or equipage of any description. A great many residences and places of business were draped in mourning; the engine and hook and ladder-houses wore the badges of grief. The flags of the different Consuls, that of the city of San Francisco, the colors of all the shipping in our harbor, and those of private individuals, were hoisted at half-mast in honor of the departed Senator. The procession was fifty-two minutes in passing a given point of observation.

At 5 o'clock, the funeral *cortege* reached the Cemetery. The pall-bearers assisted in removing the body from the hearse and carried it to the grave, preceded by the Rev. H. P. GALLAGHER and F. HARRINGTON. Father GALLAGHER then addressed the assemblage.

CAUSE OF THE DUEL.

From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 20.

The steamer of to-day will bear to the East the intelligence of the death of the Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, late Senator of the United States, from a wound received in a duel—his antagonist being the Hon. DAVID S. TERRY, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. No affair of the kind ever took place in this State that was so grossly misrepresented. A studied attempt has been made to mislead the public mind in regard to all its circumstances, and we have little doubt that by to-day's mail the slanders so monstrously circulated among the people of California, will with equal industry be disseminated throughout the Atlantic States. Of this wilful perversion of facts we must acquit the immediate friends of the deceased Senator. For the most part, their sorrow at his loss has not made them unjust. The outcry comes from the Black Republicans, by whom the opportunity has been suized with ferocious avidity to

THE LOUISIANA NEGRO LAW—INTERFERENCE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.—The following, from the New-Orleans *True Delta* Oct. 5, is an indication that the new Negro Law of Louisiana is likely to occasion serious trouble:

"The late law in regard to colored persons arriving in Louisiana from other States and foreign countries, is likely to come up in an international point of view. The law ordains that all colored persons coming here shall be reported to the Chief of Police and sent to prison for safe keeping until the vessel on which they arrived is ready to leave port. Assistant Recorder MONROE, yesterday, received a communication from the British Consul in regard to one PETER BEAN, a black man, who came on the English ship *Sandusky*, and whom the Consul represents to be a British subject, and not amenable to this law. The Recorder signed one of the forms under the old law, granting BEAN permission "to remain on board of said vessel, and pass ashore during said vessel's stay on the business of the vessel, bond according to law having been given." We do not know whether this order was issued or not, but we perceive that the Chief of Police has had BEAN placed in custody, as he is manifestly bound to do by the new law until it is set aside by the State or Federal Courts. We suppose the British Consul will take action in the matter.

In Hadley, Mass., the tobacco crop, which has just been harvested, is valued at about $40,000—about double the value of 25,000 bushels of corn, the crop that has been ordinarily raised in that town for the last 20 years. The latter crop would require about 700 acres for its cultivation, while the tobacco has been raised on about 200 acres.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,

Received direct from celebrated manufacturers, and made expressly for service, including
Damask Table Cloths, Diapers,
Sheetings, Napkins, Doylies, Toweling,
Shirtings, Pillow-case Linens, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT G. M. BODINE, No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
5000 DOLLARS WORTH OF
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
FROM AUCTION.
The above Goods will be offered
AT 33⅓ PER CENT LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICES

SILKS AND SILK ROBES
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES
Will be opened on MONDAY MORNING,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES, only $25.- All colors.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES, Velvet Flounced, $30. Choice Colors.
ELEGANT VELVET ROBES, Double Skirt, $55. Worth $75.
Also, SUPER STYLES SILKS, only 6s. PER YARD.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
Vienna Brocbe, Stellas, Reversable Shawls, Plaid Wool, and
LOW-PRICED SHAWLS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT G. M. BODINE, No. 481BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
500 PIECES RICH DRESS GOODS,
IN NEW DESIGNS,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
At a reduction of
30 PER CENT.

AT G. M. BODINE, No. 481 BROADWAY,
JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMER,
600 EXTRA RICH BROCHE, TWO FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
At $25.

291	**WINDOW SHADES** and WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS.	291
291	KELTY BROS. & LUM, Broadway, New-York.	291
57 AND 59.	**THE GREATEST RETAIL STORE** OF RICH DRY GOODS.	57 AND 59.

H. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 CATHARINE-ST., Are now offering
10,000 yards rich Bayadere Silks, at 6s. per yard.
8,000 yards rich Bayadere Silks, at 7s. per yard.
5,000 yards extra Bayadere Silks, at 8s. per yard.
1,000 elegant Robes de Paris, (deux Volants.)
Also,
A splendid assortment, containing
10,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks, (latest styles,) AT 30 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
Also,
An extensive assortment of
LADIES' FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Comprising
Black Castor Beaver Cloaks,
Black Doeskin Beaver Cloaks,
Black and Drab Bornous,
From $4 to $6.
Also,
A large and extensive stock of
Rich Stella Shawls, (in colors,)
From $2 to $6,
In connection with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS
of every description.
HENRY CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on
MONDAY, Oct. 10,
500 pieces SILK, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1.
Also,
300 pieces at 85 cents and $1, worth $1 12 and $1 25 per yard.
These goods are all of this season's importations, and in entirely new designs.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a good selection of new
SILKS,
POPLINS,
VELVET OTTOMANS,
of the latest styles, together with
RICH LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

TO DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS.

We hereby give notice that Letters Patent of the United States have just been granted, vesting in us the exclusive right to make, sell and use, what is known in the market as the "Woven Skeleton Skirt," whether the springs are inserted while in the loom or afterwards.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as others may not be aware of our right, we hereby notify the Trade that the "Woven Skirts" cannot be legally sold after this date unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer, and date of the patent, Oct. 4, 1859, must be stamped on each Skirt. The fact that we have heretofore stamped our Skirts "Patent applied for" is well known, and we trust that all honorable merchants as well as manufacturers will now voluntarily comply with the requirements of the law, without a necessity for compulsory measures. The Trade will please take notice that they will be liable to us for damages for the sale of all goods manufactured without a license after this date. We are prepared to license responsible parties to manufacture under our patent. Application can be made to WILLIAM KING, No. 153 West 15th-st., or S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 22 John-st., who are fully authorized to grant such license.

JAMES DRAPER,
JAMES BROWN,
WILLIAM KING,
New-York, Oct. 5, 1859. S. H. DOUGHTY,

Messrs. S. H. DOUGHTY and others.

SIRS: As there two methods of producing the Skirt patented by you this day, it may be of service definitely to explain the scope of your claim. In one method the hoops are inserted while the tapes are in the loom, and during the process of manufacturing the same; in the other method the tapes are manufactured in a condition ready to receive the hoops, and the latter are inserted afterward. Skirts produced by either of these methods are covered by your patent, and any parties making or selling the same are liable to you for damages for all made or sold after this date. Very Respectfully,
New-York, Oct. 5, 1859. THOMAS H. STETSON.

CORSETS, CORSETS,

Several cases of the real French R. Werrely corsets, to hook in front, selling at a sacrifice in consequence of having been damaged by water on the voyage. They will be sold for the price of the common German, so-called French. Also, a large variety of skirts of the first quality, material and latest Paris shape, at Mrs. GAYNORS corset and skirt store, No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.
N. B.—Ladies' ill-shaped skirts altered and made over.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
MADAME F. PINCHON
Has now opened the Fall and Winter Fashions in Velvet, Silk and Cloth Mantillas and Cloaks, all of the latest Parisian novelties.
MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of Black Silks in every variety, Second Mourning Silks, select styles of Irish and French Poplins, Valenciass, &c., Thibets for Shawls in every width; English and French Bombazines; best make English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Matisse Cloth, also in many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
N. B.—Two cases more of CUBAN CLOTH, 7-8 yards wide, 56 cents.
Ladies will please observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

REAL AXMINSTER AND AUBUSSON CARPETS—In one piece, with Medallion centers and elegant borders to match, various sizes just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 BROADWAY, Viz.:
IN FLANNELS,
BALLARD VALE, SAXONY,
STEPHENS, GILBERTS,
WELSH, DOMETTS, OPERA,
4-4 SHAKER ONLY 4s. PER YARD.
DAMASKS, TOWELING, &c.,
HUCKABACK TOWELS,
BIRDSEYE, RUSSIA,
And SCOTCH DIAPER.
8-4 TABLE DAMASK ONLY 4s. PER YARD.
WHITE ROCK, DWIGHT, WAMSUTTA, SEMPER IDEM, AND YORK MILLS MUSLINS.
LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 MUSLIN SHEETINGS.
Also, a Full Stock of
BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS
FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

NEW CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
Large assortment of New Fall Patterns, Brussels, Tapestry, Velvet, Medallion, Ingrain, Three-ply and Stair Carpetings, &c,
Also,
Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rings, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT G. M. BODINE, No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
400 PIECES
ELEGANT FALL SILKS,
IN NEW STYLES,
Received per steamer,
At $1 PER YARD.
The above Goods will be sold
AT A LOSS OF 40 PER CENT.
TO THE IMPORTER.

PARIS DRESS SILKS AND ROBES.
FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.—Also, DRESS SILKS AT $1.
Rich Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

IRISH POPLINS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
Poil de Chevres, French Merinoes, Printed Cashmeres
Paris de Laines, Coburgs, Lustres, Crossovers
Foulards, Flounced Robes, and
every description of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 37 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP FROM AUCTION,
NEW SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
Comprising DRESS GOODS of every variety,
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS AND BLANKETS,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., &c.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th streets.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SILK, COTTON AND WINTER HOSE
and HALF-HOSE, all sizes,
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A NOVELTY IN CLOAKS.
THE ROYAL PLUSH TARTAN,
a most superb garment,
will be exhibited this week,
Also, elegant VELVET CLOAKS,
Rich CLOTH CLOAKS,
Black BEAVER BURNOUS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

AT G. M. BODINE, No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
1,000 PIECES
HAMILTON AND PACIFIC DE LAINES,
AT RETAIL,
Only 12½ cents per yard.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
RICH FALL CLOAKS
Will be opened this week, at
ELLIOTT'S, (late Mackenzie's,)
No. 294 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

NO. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
have just received a lot of very rich
POINT LACE COLLARS,
Also, Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs,
of the newest designs.

AT G. M. BODINE, No. 481 BROADWAY.
Will open on MONDAY, October 10,
5 CASES
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD
WORTH $1 25.

FAMILY DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering, at Great Bargains, their
IMMENSE FALL IMPORTATION
OF
SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND HUCKABACKS,
DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CAMBRIC, JACONET, AND SWISS AND MULL MUSLINS, &c., &c.,
ALSO,
FRENCH TARLATAN AND ORGANDY MUSLINS,
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

AT G. M. BODINE. No. 481 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED
100 SUPERIOR QUALITY BLACK SILK ROBES,
At $35

351	**LACE CURTAINS** WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, DAMASKS.	351
351	BUFF HOLLANDS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway.	351 1
291	**LACE CURTAINS,** ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.	291
291	KELTY BROS. & LUM, Broadway, New-York.	291

CARPETINGS!
We have just received very large invoices of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
All the new styles of
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
JUST OPENED, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
From the large auction sales.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open at retail their
FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever submitted for inspection.
Poult de Soi Rees and Armures, 24, 26, 30 to 52 inches wide, from $1 to $5 per yard. Also,
100 pieces Bishoffs, $1, worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Bayadere's, $1, worth $1 25.
100 Two-flounced Robes, $25 and $30—great bargains. Competition challenged.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe. W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
The proprietors are selling for Cash:
Brussels Carpet, from 75 cents to $1 10.
Three-ply and Tapestry Ingrain, from 90 cents to $1 10.
Ingrain, all wool, from 45 cents to 80 cents.
Also, Rugs, Mats, 6-4 to 18-4, Wool Druggets.
Oil-cloths, 1 yard to 8 yards wide, at 37½ cents to $1.
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 281 Grand-st.

WORSTED, WORSTED—BUY OF THE IMPORTER at 12 cents and 16 cents per ounce. Alexandre's gloves, fancy goods, hair nets, French corsets, Elgen's cheap store, No. 892 Broadway, east side, between 18th and 19th sts.

COTTON BATTS AND WADDING—ALL Styles and kinds, at lowest cash prices. Twines, wicks, &c. The trade are invited to call and examine.
R. FURMAN,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,
HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the 1st entire balance 2d of the celebrated manufacture of
PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the 1st entire balance 2d of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.,
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the 1st entire balance 2d of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late 1st auction sales 2d of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the 1st entire balance 2d of the rich goods imported by
BENKARD & HUTTON.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the 1st entire balance 2d in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of
SCHULTEN & HURD.
PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the 1st entire balance 2d of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the 1st entire balance 2d of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.
SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.
SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.
DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.
SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.
SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Cheeks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.
ALSO,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.
ALSO,
YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.
The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
1st NET CASH, 1st
OR TO
1st PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS. 1st
AT
1st LOW PRICES. 1st

LACE CURTAIN AND DRAPERIES.
Damasks, Moreens, Satin Laines, and
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
of every kind; also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
Tassels, Loops, Bands, Cord, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS
That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.
Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT,
are incomparable with all others in the market. At No. 361. Broadway. 539.

351	**WINDOW SHADES,** GILT CORNICES,	351
351	DAMASKS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at	351
351	FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway.	351

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A FULL AND CHOICE STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
to which will be added, on
MONDAY, the 10th,
several cases of
NEW GOODS,
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BRUSSELS LACES, &c.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY,
Are offering a choice assortment of Point Appliqué, Honiton and Valenciennes Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes and Crowns.
Their made up
Lace Goods, Infants' Caps and Cloaks, Illusion Capes, Berthes, &c., are unequaled for novelty and elegance, and are well worthy of examination.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3 ply's INGRAIN, 3s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 844 B'way, near Cooper Institute

GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

JOHN CROFTON,
SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER, AND LANDSCAPE GARDENER, No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Finished drawings of every description, made from the roughest sketches.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, this well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FEET, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE unroots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make it soft, wavy hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway, Hayes, Brooklyn, Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and on lasting. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure in their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as B. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 427 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Hicketting, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM PIANO-FORTE.—G. & H. BARMORE, Manufacturers, No. 348 Bleecker-st., offer a large and elegant assortment of their improved pianos, at great bargains, pronounced unrivaled by the best judges; fully warranted; splendid second-hand pianos for $140 and $170.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 1 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine-toned parlor organ of 4 stops, in rosewood case. Apply to GEORGE LEACH, No. 42 Bleecker-st., in the basement.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS, NO. 40 Downing-st., offers for sale one six-stop organ, gothic case, painted oak, with swell and pedals; one four-stop do. They are warranted superior in tone and finish.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

1st HANDSOME PRIZES. 1st
FOR
TARGET COMPANIES.
PLATED GOODS, EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR PRIZES,
AND PRESENTS FOR SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS.
A new and large assortment.
A call is solicited. Goods shown cheerfully to all.
W. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES!!!
CORN AND COTTON!!!
Read Prof. MAPES' Article.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LIBRARY—COOPER UNION BUILDING, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 8TH-ST.—The American Institute Library, devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts, and containing nearly 10,000 volumes, is open daily, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and until 9 P. M. after Nov. 1. Members have the privilege of taking out books. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues $2, which entitle a member to a family ticket during the Fair, and all the other privileges of membership of the Institute.
Among the recent additions to the Library will be found the following new and valuable works, viz.:
Encyclopædia Britannica. 18 vols. Eighth edition.
American Cyclopædia. 7 vols.
Chevreul on Color. London edition.
Liebig's Modern Agriculture. London edition.
De La Rive's Electricity. London edition.
Useful Metals and their Alloys. London edition.
Mitchell's Practical Assaying. London edition.
Hogg on the Microscope. London edition.
Stevenson on Light-house Illumination. London edition.
Mulder's Chemistry of Wine. London edition.
Greener's Gunnery in 1858. London edition.
Price's Photographic Manipulations. London edition.
Lesley's Iron Manufacturers' Guide.
Feuchtwanger's Treatise on Gems.
Downing's Landscape Gardening. New edition.
Graham's Chemistry.
Langstroth's Hive and Honey Bee.
American Stair Builder.
French's Farm Drainage.
Easton's Horse-Power Railways.
Transactions of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences. Java, 1857.
WILLIAM HIBBARD, Chairman Library Com.
E. A. HARRIS, Librarian.

J. GALL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, NO. 172 BOWERY, BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STREETS.—Mr. GALL asks the attention of the public to a new style of perspective ground glass of the finest flint, which, from their high polish and true ground, produce pure and improved vision. It is their perfect transmission of light that enables the wearer of these spectacles to prosecute the most trying labors of the eye without those headaches which follow the use of other glasses. Adjusting spectacles to vision requires great judgment on the part of the optician. Many sights are injured and some totally lost for want of this. It is of the utmost importance to the public to have good spectacles and accurately applied. J. GALL has devoted his attention for twenty years, in America, to this branch of optics alone. His knowledge and experience in optical science will enable him to afford useful advice to persons of weak or diseased eyes, or defective vision, and to furnish them with glasses adapted to their respective cases, by which the eye may be benefited, and the injuries which frequently occur from injudicious and ill-y-adapted glasses may be avoided. A large assortment of spectacles and eye-glasses, in gold, silver, shell, fine steel, and other frames. Spectacle Glasses reset, and all kinds of optical instruments carefully repaired.

STEINFELD'S BITTERS.—A CARD.—NEARly all the bitters in the market at the present time, notwithstanding the puffing and advertising are nothing but common stuff and trash, except the French Cognac bitters, and they are really medicated, and are what they are represented to be. Any family could make as good bitters as those to which we have alluded as being no better than trashy quack medicines. The public are being humbugged by the charlatans who sell them. S. Steinfeld desires to have his Cordial Cognac Bitters subjected to the strictest chemical analysis by any chemist, and is willing to abide by the test. The public can depend upon them as a cure for all bowel complaints, and a sure preventive against diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, piles, bilious fevers, and all bilious complaints. For sale by all druggists, grocers and bars, and by S. STEINFELD, No. 37 John-st., sole agent for the United States.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—THOMAS DAVIS, OF No. 482 Broadway, New-York (Wallack's Theatre Building, Room No. 16) is the only maker of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, which, for color, motion, fit and expression, so imitate the natural eye that the wearer can defy detection.

PHRENOLOGY POINTS OUT THE PERFECTIONS, defects, and congenial pursuits, as applied by J. SCOTT McKINLEY, No. 76 Nassau-st, N. B.—Persons sending their address will be visited in the evening.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A SECOND-HAND large Cylinder Press—Hoe or Taylor—size either 46 x 31, or 50 x 31. Also, a second-hand steam engine, three to five horse power. Terms cash. Apply to E. H. WEBB & CO., No. 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries, and private families. For sale by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 61 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The farm is all of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 2 Pearl-st.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK AND BROWN-STONE houses for sale by SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st., opposite the Post

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FOR GENTLEMAN AND LADY—A handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a private family in Brooklyn, where every comfort may be found; the house is nicely located on Clinton-st., not far from South Ferry. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A HOME FOR BACHELORS IN a house occupied by a small private family of adults; suites of rooms neatly furnished, with full or partial board; private table served at their rooms. Inquire at No. 52 East 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, also a single gentleman, in a first-class house, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 21 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, on second floor, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor can be obtained with board, by applying at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY RESIDING in an eligible and pleasant house in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn, one block from the cars, and twenty minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, would like to let two or three rooms, with partial board, to single gentlemen only. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 83 Lafayette-av., corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a handsome suite of front rooms, on second floor; also, a single gentleman with front room, on third floor; location good, three minutes' walk to Wall-st. or South Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 66 State-st., fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can find pleasant rooms, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, by applying at No. 4 Butler-st. Convenient to the South and Hamilton Ferries. A few doors from the cars.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, child and nurse, in a respectable family, located on the west side of the City, below 20th-st. References expected. Address A. B., Box No. 4,181 Post-office, stating terms and accommodations.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY FROM the country, wants board in a respectable private family, where she can have the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address Home, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD GIVE INstruction in English and French in return for board, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City. Address J. W. B., BOARD, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtweeu Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife, in a private family where there are a few or no boarders, the latter preferred. Location to be between Montagne, Carroll, Hicks and Court sts. Address, with terms, particulars, &c., B., Box No. 1,006 New-York General Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A widow lady and two children, aged respectively 3 and 8 years; price not to exceed $8. The best references given and required. Address, with particulars, M. M. C., Post-office, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, DOING business in the lower part of the City, wishes to obtain a furnished room, with breakfast, and dinner at 6, with a private Protestant family, where there are no other boarders, living on or near a good stage route. Address H., Box No. 4,536 Post-office, giving terms and location.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife, also nurse and little girl, three years old; would like front square room and two bedrooms on second floor, unfurnished; dinner at night; a private family preferred, and within five to ten minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Address H. C. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, two children and nurse, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, stating terms and particulars, H. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLMAN with breakfast only, location from 19th to 22d sts. and 4th to 6th avs. are preferred. Address N. H. C., Box No. 4181, Post-office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—BY A GENTLEman and wife, two second-story rooms with board, in a first-class house, pleasantly situated, supplied with water, &c. No others need apply. Address W. W. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. A private family, without boarders, having more room than they wish to occupy, will find this a desirable opportunity of securing occupants for the same.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THE second story of a first-class house, partly furnished, with board for the two and partial board for the gentleman, in a strictly private German family; location between 4th and 16th sts., and 2d and 6th avs.; satisfactory references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FAMILY LIVING in handsome style would let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a handsome parlor and bedroom attached; a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequaled location. For particulars, address HOMES, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, with name and place of business.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for a family or gentleman, to let with board in a house pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay, three minutes' walk of either Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st., opposite Pineapple.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—WELL-FURNISHED and very desirable apartments, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; the house has all the modern conveniences and is delightfully situated; references required. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a quiet, comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely-furnished parlor with gas, fire on Sunday, and bath. Price $5 each per week, or three each without meals. References exchanged. Address R. R., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE NEATLY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms to let with board, in a desirable location, convenient to Broadway; all modern improvements; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 422 4th-st. (called No. 9 Albion-place.)

A SUITE OF FOUR SPLENDIDLY FURnished rooms to let, very near Fifth-av. Hotel; preference will be given to a party of foreign gentlemen; those who are willing to pay well for extra accommodations will please call and see the rooms.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require would be willing to let the entire second floor. Rooms separate or together, either with or without board. Location fine. Apply at No. 150 West 24th-st. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A PLEASANT furnished room and a furnished parlor, with bedroom attached, gas, &c., to let, separately or together, to single gentlemen; partial board if required. Apply at No. 246 4th-st., Washington-square, near Thompson-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath, &c., to let, to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University Place and 5th av., in a private family; references required. Apply at No. 36 East 13th-st.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF ROOMS; also, single rooms. Gentlemen in search of rooms will see several very desirable ones. This is a very pleasant location. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with bedroom and partial board, if required, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms to let, second floor through, with bath-room on the same, to a genteel family, with private table if desired. Apply as above, near Broadway.

NO. 43 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library; several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 10, 1859.—The fourth general meeting will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13. The business meetings of yacht-owners at 3½ o'clock. Dinner at 4½. Dinner list closes at No. 5 Pine-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 A. M.
H. MORTON, Secretary.

THE REV. DRS. EDGAR AND DILL, OF the Irish Delegation to this country, may be expected to address the citizens of Brooklyn in reference to the object of their mission, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. DR. EDGAR AND THE REV. Mr. DILL of the Irish Deputation, will address the assembled Churches of Brooklyn, on the *Revival in Ireland*, in the Rev. Wm. Van Dyke's Church, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Mission.

E. P. V.—THE MEMBERS OF THE SIGMA PHI Society, both graduate and undergradnate, are requested to meet at Clinton Hall, Room No. 7, third floor, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance. By order of Committee.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman, of liberal education, high position, and some means, with refined habits, domestic disposition, and Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) having a good presence, 45 years of age, but never married, and residing in this City, desires to form a matrimonial alliance with a young a lady, or widow without family, not over 26 years of age, affectionate and true-hearted, ardent and refined. Her character must be spotless, her family respectable, and her social position high. She is in earnest, and hopes his fair respondent will be the same. Communications addressed, in sincerity, to W. M. F., Post-office, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN THE COOPER INSTITUTE and the Historical Building, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av., a heavily chased gold BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Dr. BRONSON, No. 153 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON A situation as cook, in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of the kitchen. Unexceptionable City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. None who expect cooking, washing and ironing need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan as good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; is an excellent baker, and understands all kinds of meats, poultry, soups, &c. Has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands making boy's clothing on Wilson's machine, and all kinds of family sewing. Has a machine to let. If not suited, will make engagements by the week. Superior reference. Apply at No. 458 8th av., between 34th and 35th-sts., in the bakery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, by a strictly conscientious and trustworthy female, in an institution or seminary; understands housekeeping thoroughly; or in a private family where trust and confidence is required. Advertiser can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call or address W. Y., No. 240 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one is a good cook, understands English and American; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The other is a first-class waitress or chambermaid. The best City reference given. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of the nursery; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and plain sewing generally; good City reference. Call at No. 161 26th-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family to do up-stairs work; wait on a lady or grown up children; is an excellent seamstress; can give satisfactory recommendations. Call at No. 10 St. Luke's-place, where she has lived during the last three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable American widow lady, without incumbrance, who has had great experience, and can give the most satisfactory reference, both country and city. Prefers a situation in a private family. Call or address, for two days, at No. 16 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to take care of children; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 390 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is competent; none but private families need apply; is a Protestant, and no Catholics need apply. Good City reference. Call at No. 141 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and nurse; has small plain sewer. The best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years and four months. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl to take care of children and sew; is kind and attentive to children; or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can do embroidery. Has good City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 203 9th-st., near 2d-av., for two days, first floor, front room.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD like a situation as matron in a school or as companion and housekeeper in City or country. Reference from her present employer, where she has been four years. Address, all of this week, M. H. MILLER, West Hoboken.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls and women, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches, and has got the best of City reference from good families. Can be seen at her present employer's, 15 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, in a private family; has no objection to take charge of children; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing or do plain sewing. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or would go as chambermaid and laundress. Good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first class waitress in a small private family; has got the best references from good families. Call, or address a note to her present employer's, No. 15 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, a situation in a private family; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objection to wait on a lady. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor. Good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist in chamber work; has no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family. Can give good City reference if required. Call at No. 5 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understaods cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; has five years' treatment from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 Sullivan-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 269 East 10th-st., near 2d-av., the residence of her present employer, where she has lived two years and a half.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. No objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing of a small family. Understands baking in all its branches. Can be seen till engaged at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS, A situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 West 14th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan to do housework in a small family; has good City references. Apply at No. 62 Beach-st., near Greenwich-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE. A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, with Good City reference. Call at No. 232 3d-av., Wednesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as cook; is capable of her business. Satisfactory reference given for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, chambermaid, waitress or laundress; no objection to the country or to go to California. Apply at No. 16 Gansevoort-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing; has no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, very capable, wants a situation as chambermaid; is an excellent laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen at No. 15 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Please call for two days at No. 348 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FEmale, a situation as seamstress, and would take charge of a child; good reference given, if required. Apply at No. 130 East 7th-st., Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing. Good City reference. To be seen for two days, at No. 52 Charles-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waiting in a small private family; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 70½ 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITUation as nurse to take care of an invalid. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 275 East 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to take care of one or two children, and do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 198 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as cook in a private family; she has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 128½ East 13th-st. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Good City references. Call at No. 201 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for three days, at No. 13 Deanst., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a gentleman's family as cook. She understands her business thoroughly, and has the best testimonials. Apply at No. 92 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and light chamberwork. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chambermaid, by a Protestant young girl. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 East 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESpectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and splendid washer and ironer, as best of City references can show; also, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and nurse; both would do housework separate; no objections to country; wages no object. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress; does up linen in magnificent style, muslins and lace, and all kinds of fancy; also, a cook, an English Protestant, makes pastry, soups, jellies, &c.; no objection to Staten Island; best of reference given; wages $8 and $10. Call No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—FOR A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation; is thoroughly experienced in all kinds of kitchen work, and a very good meat and pastry cook; can assist in washing and ironing if required; is a most respectable person, of good moral character, reliable, truthful, and has excellent testimonials. Inquire at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business. No objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 15 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite the plumber's shop. The best of City references from her last employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Protestant woman, with the best of City references as to character, capacity and capability; also, a young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assistant nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 80 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; she is capable of doing any kind of sewing and embroidery, and can give the most satisfactory reference from her last situation in this City. Call at No. 82 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan, as a situation as waitress in a private family; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 171 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a very good plain cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; is willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 552 2d-av., near 34th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, would prefer a laundress' place. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 213 East 10th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO KITCHENwork or housework of a small family, by a girl who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; is well recommended. Call at office No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERman Protestaot girl, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework. Has long best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman as laundress, or assist in chamberwork in a private family; is quite willing and obliging; has reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 83 Perry-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN; one, a Protestant, as good cook; has good references. The other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has City reference. Both are willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 74 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as ladies' maid; understands hairdressing. Apply at her present employer's, No 124 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable family; can furnish the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 149 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn, near Johnson.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. 554 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's washing, or gentleman's washing. Call at No. 38 West 27th-st., second floor, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 142 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER—A LADY WHO IS EXPEdienced in household affairs, and who possesses superior qualifications for the social and moral training of a family of children, wishes to obtain a situation in such a capacity. She can also instruct in Music, Guitar and Singing. The country not objected to. Most satisfactory references can be given, and will be required. Address R. D., Box No. 3,149 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW OF GOOD EDUcation desires the above position. A widower with children may secure the services of a conscientious lady by appointing an interview. Address Mrs. E. DELANCY, Brooklyn Post-office, Long Island.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the late Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 129 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

BOOKHAM'S.—PROTESTANT SERVANTS DISengaged.—C. BOOKHAM, late of Grand-st., now at No. 92 East 15th-st., first house east of 3d-av., can recommend a cook, nurse, waitress, waiter, and seamstress as very experienced and desirable servants.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an active, intelligent young man; he is willing to milk, assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful, if required; no objection to any part of the country. Five years' indubitable testimonials of good character will be given. Address, or call, for three days, between 11 and 3 o'clock, on S. TYRRELL, at No. 133 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses. He has the best of recommendations from the late employer. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., in the rear, for W. B., or Box 209 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND steady Protestant young man to work in a store as porter and make himself generally useful; can write and cipher; wages not so much of an object as a steady situation; is determined to give satisfaction; has the very best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. R. D., Metropolitan Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man with a small family; has long experience in the country; can give satisfactory reference to late employers as to ability and honesty. Call on or address C. K., at A. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate in his habits, which can be seen in his references; the best of City references. Can be seen at the *Times* Office, or address E. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, in a coal office or any other office where plain writing is to be done, and where a strictly honest, attentive, and responsible man is required. Best of City reference given. Call or address GEORGE, No. 24 Hammond-st., in the rear house, for one week.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD penman, and can give excellent reference, desires a situation in an office or store, where he can make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a good position. Address PENMAN, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man who perfectly understands the business in all its various branches; green-house, grapery, flower, and vegetable gardening; has the best of City references for capability and character. Address M. A., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man, fully competent in every respect; can produce first-class testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for several years in this City. Address COACHMAN, Union-square Post-office, or Box No. 125 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Can produce first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last eight years. Address M. R., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly. Can give good recommendation as to sobriety and honesty; or would take a groom's situation; has no objection to make himself useful. Country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom and coachman; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the City or country; can fill either situation; can give good recommendation. Address, J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or at No. 50 4th-av., in the saddler's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business and has good testimonials from those he has lived with. Can be seen or heard from for two days by addressing WAITER, No. 261 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN.—A steady man desires to be engaged in the service of a gentleman's family; is a Protestant, understands his business, good reference. Apply to E. WILSON, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands his business, and can produce the best of reference. Address J. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of respectability, as coachman in a private family; is an excellent city driver; has the best of City reference as to capability, sobriety and honesty. Address M. N., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; to save trouble, none need apply but respectable families. Address a note to A. E., No. 125½ 4th-av., Beatty's saddlery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening and farming; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. H. W., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best testimonials from some of the most respectable families in the City. Call or address P. M., No. 118 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF TEMPERATE habits, a situation as porter; has three years' experience in the carpentering business; would be of good service to some importing house where they manufacture their own cases; or would drive a grocer's or dry goods wagon; can be seen for two days at the Wheelwright shop, No. 246 West 25th-st. near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man, who nonderstands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; has been living seven years in his last place in the City; is also a good driver; has the best City references. Address L. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; has the best of City recommendations from his late employers. Call, or address, J. O. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a steady young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best of reference given. Call or address J. H., No. 746 Broadway, in the grocery store. Will be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER A PLACE WHERE there is much work to do; he has 10 years' reference or more in this City; he is also an experienced farmer, stock-raiser, and a dealer in all kinds of farm produce. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or call on Mr. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, of the American Institute, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man; fully understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; good groom and careful driver; is out of a situation in consequence of his employer parting with his horses; the best of City references. Call, or address, W. B., No. 52 Charles-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD two years' experience in the jewelry and fancy goods business, desires a situation; he is able and willing to work, and can give excellent reference. Salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN; HE perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can give good City references for the past twelve years, as to honesty and sobriety. Address R. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN aged 23, as salesman in a clothing-store; has had four years' experience in the business. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address J. C. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A SITUAtion as collector and general assistant in a wholesale house. Good reference. Address a note to A. S. W., No. 141 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a colored man, who can give the best of reference as to capability, &c. Apply to RICHARD CAMPBELL, Saddler, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a Scotchman, understanding both branches fully. Best of City reference given. Call on or address JOHN F. LEMOULNIER, 746 Broadway, for W. K.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.—A GENTLEMAN of great experience in this and other cities, as steward of first-class hotels, is desirous of employment in this City in that capacity. Is at present so employed in the West, where he has a large acquaintance, a portion of which he would be able to make available to his employers. Particulars, and references of an unusually favorable character, may be obtained by addressing Box No. 4,102 New-York Post-office.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young German 20 years of age, who is not afraid to work, to learn the wholesale grocery business; has been 7 years in an importing-house, and could give good references. Lives with his parents. Address W. G. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO APOTHECARIES.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man a situation as prescription clerk, either in Brooklyn or New-York; can bring the best recommendations. Address Box No. 4,626 New-York Post-office, to PRESCRIPTION.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation to study the profession; has had some experience in office business. Address, G. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER WANTED.—A Wanted immediately in an A 1 fashionable tailoring establishment, a first-rate cutter; one that is master of his profession, and can cut every description of garments. To one who can fill such a situation a good salary and constant employment will be given. Address Box No. 1,041 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE IN A neighboring City, without incumbrance; she as a thorough cook and laundress. Protestants and those desiring a permanent situation only, need apply. Wages $250 to $300 per year. Address by letter, stating references, Mr. TUFTS, care of H. N. Seaver, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LIBRARIAN FOR THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. He must be a member of an evangelical church, familiar with books, and of good business talent. References required. Salary $500. Address LIBRARY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY CONversant with the value of dry goods, and who can influence consignments to a Southern auction house of established reputation. To such a person a liberal percentage will be allowed. Address F. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK —one who will be willing to assist in the washing, if required, and who can bring good City references as to capacity and character. Apply at the house on the northwest corner of 37th-st. and 4th-av., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED.—WM. W. WRIGHT & CO., NO. 23 Broadway, want two experienced salesmen; those acquainted with Southern or near-by trade, and capable of influencing customers, will be liberally treated with. Apply as above.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a boarding-house where there is but a few young men. Also a few respectable men can be accommodated with board and lodging. Apply at No. 3 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, TO ATTEND IN A fancy goods store, who understands the business. One who can speak French would be preferred. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., to FRIEND PITTS, No. 769 Broadway.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a private family; a German preferred. None but those fully competent and having good recommendations need apply at No. 51 5th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID TO TRAVEL with a lady at the South during the Winter; she must speak English and know how to dress hair; City references required. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 147, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKlyn, a Protestant woman to do general housework. One that is a good cook and understands washing and ironing will get good wages by applying with recomm

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Pot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Money—The Rough Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Hunter Spy of Virginia—The Dead Shot—Vidocq.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Out of the Depths—Soiree Dansante. Evening: Out of the Depths—M. Duchalumeau.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Judge by Appearances—Diamond Cut Diamond.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 365 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The special correspondent of this paper at Washington informs us that the action of Commodore Tatnall and our Envoy, Mr. Ward, in regard to the events in China, has met with the entire approbation of Government. There is no intelligence in the latest despatches received at the State Department additional to that embodied in the letter of Mr. Ward, published in the Times yesterday morning. In respect to the guerilla escapade at Brownsville, the Administration, we are told, is disposed to discover in the affair the germ of that long-sought quarrel with Mexico which is to solve the knotty question of our relations with that country. The subject will engage the attention of the Cabinet to-day. Mr. T. F. Meagher, we also learn, has proceeded to Costa Rica to act with such support as he may find as a right wing to the invading army of Walker. Mr. Meagher is represented as being in the interest of Ex-President Mora, and as relying upon his character of bearer of dispatches to protect his intrigues.

A later dispatch from Mexico apprizes us that, in taking the field for the ensuing campaign, Miramon disregards the Liberals menacing the capital at the North, and directs his first efforts to the capture of Alvarado. Coupled with the active preparations of Gen. Alvarez for a march on the City of Mexico, it may be inferred that it is from the Pinole chief the conservatives anticipate the stroke of fate, and only hope to evade it by a movement to the South.

The lay delegates to the Diocesan Convention from Flushing, L. I., have published a remonstrance against the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk. They refer to the testimony given against the Bishop by a lady of Flushing, now deceased, and declare that the removal of the sentence would be an act to gratify the Bishop's pride, at the expense of sacred feeling and just right.

The Secretary of the Treasury promptly and favorably responded to the request for the use of the steam Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane* to cruise for the disabled steamer *Quaker City*. Capt. Faunce accordingly took on board an extra supply of coal and some heavy hawsers, and left this port yesterday at noon.

The Board of Supervisors received a communication from the Police Commissioners, calling for appropriations for repairing old ballot-boxes and procuring new ones. The quarterly report of the Comptroller and a statement of receipts, appropriations, expenditures and loans on account of the Board of Supervisors from the same officer, were submitted, and it was directed that they be printed. A resolution directing the County Clerk to prepare and certify copies of the poll lists used at the last general election, in election districts affected by the recent ordinance redistricting the City, was adopted. A resolution in favor of paying part of the expense of repairing the Comptroller's office, was adopted, and so was a resolution calling upon the legal adviser of the Board to give his opinion with regard to the power of the Board of Supervisors to fill vacancies in the Board of Registration. The Supervisors will meet next Saturday, at 3 P. M., to take such action on this subject as it may be deemed that they are authorized to take. The Board of Governors have passed a resolution restricting the use of tobacco in the Workhouse Department to the boat's crew. The weekly report showed the number in the institution, Oct. 1, to have been 7,346, and the number remaining Oct. 7, 7,473.

Adjourned meetings of Mozart Hall Assembly Conventions were held last evening. John J. Reilly was nominated in the Eighth District, Wm. P. Dunn in the Ninth, and William Gage in the Twelfth. Nominations have yet to be made in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts.

The first of a course of four lectures, before the "Gillette Young Men's Association," was delivered by Prof. O. M. Mitchell, last evening, in Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street. His subject was "Evidences of the Being of a God, drawn from the Physical Universe." The building was filled with a gratified audience.

Flour was in very active demand, and prices of low grades, especially, advanced 5c.@10c. ₽ bbl. Total receipts, 13,258 bbls.; total sales, 28,150 bbls. Wheat, Corn and Rye were more sought after at much higher rates. Provisions were in fair request. Prime Pork was decidedly dearer. The principal sales of Coffee were 500 bags Rio at 11¼c.@12c. ₽ lb. Sugars were purchased to the extent of 762 hhds. and 400 boxes, at full quotations. Molasses was quiet. Rice was more inquired for at $3@$4 ₽ 100 lbs. Only 450 bales Cotton were disposed of, including Middling Upland at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₽ lb. Fish, Metals and Oils were lightly dealt in. Hides attracted rather more attention. Leather, Lime, Hops and Seeds were inactive. A pretty fair business was transacted in Hay, Tallow and Tobacco, at uniform figures. Naval Stores and Whisky were in demand. The freight engagements were more extensive. The movement in favor of the closing of business at the Corn Exchange at half-past 12 o'clock was making steady headway among the dealers in Provisions. Some of these gentlemen, however, continue to linger on the floor till after 1 o'clock P. M., and long after both the Flour and Grain trade adjourn for the day. An early and uniform hour of adjournment is much to be desired.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was another advance of one ₽ cent. on the Share list, New-York Central closing 80¾. And a large business was done in State Stock at full prices. The Money Market steady. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Asia* in fair request on the basis of 110 ₽ cent. on London. The New-York and Erie election resulted in the choice of the ticket printed under our last Money head, comprising the two English delegates; the Receiver, Mr. Marsh, and one of the Mortgage Trustees Mr. Bancroft Davis, in addition to about one-half the old Board, all understood to concur in the plan of maintaining the Bonds and Shares of the Company, without scaling or assessing either class. This plan we published at length on Monday last.

Prize-Fighting.—There is a very stringent law upon our statute-books against prize-fighting,—yet these brutal conflicts have come to be every-day occurrences among us. We published yesterday an offer from the "Benicia Boy" to meet Moarissey again in the ring for a prize of $10,000; and to-day Mr. Morrissey, through our columns, accepts the challenge. Both these parties publish their purpose to violate the law of the State;—yet there seems to be no disposition in any quarter to prevent them from fulfilling their threat or to vindicate it is to be so thoroughly a dead letter.

Our Relations with Mexico.

It is understood that our Minister, Mr. McLane, is about to resume his official post near the Mexican Government. We hope he may carry with him such instructions from the President as will enable him to establish with that Republic, relations more in harmony with the permanent interests of the two countries than have obtained hitherto. Unless we have entirely mistaken the tendency of events and the temper of the Government of Mexico for the past six months, Mr. Buchanan has it in his power to signalize his Administration by a Mexican policy which shall satisfy fully the progressive instinct of the American people, while it will at the same time consolidate and harmonize the elements of order and stability in the Mexican Republic. Indeed he must adopt such a policy, or else see Mexico become, not only a scene of domestic anarchy, but of serious disturbance to the internal politics of the United States.

Mexico, as the world knows, is at this moment a prey to civil war and upon the very brink of disintegration and anarchy. The Government which we have recognized, and which represents the sentiments and enjoys the sympathy of the great mass of the people, has been driven from the capital by its rival. Miramon, backed by the army and the Church, holds the City of Mexico:—Juarez, supported solely by voluntary contributions of men and of money from the people, is represented by Gen. Degollado, whose head-quarters and base of operations are at San Luis Potosi. Each is at the head of six or seven thousand men:—and upon the result of the engagement which will sooner or later take place between them, will depend the temporary solution of the struggle for ascendancy. But that decision will be only for the moment, because the contest does not represent the whole country. Miramon has no support whatever in the country at large: his strength is confined to the Capital and to the region within a hundred and fifty miles of it. Beyond this he has no aid and no sympathy. The six or seven Departments of the North and the five or six Departments of the South, all, not only sympathize with Juarez, but recognize his Government and maintain active relations with it. He is the representative of all that is liberal, legal and popular in Mexico: and the only active resistance to his rule is that which the money of the Church enables the mercenaries of the Army to oppose. But he encounters a much more serious hostility in the reluctance of distant departments to bear their share of the public burdens, and in the personal jealousies of local authorities and subordinate military chiefs. Pescheira in Sonora and Sinaloa, is carrying on a revolution of his own; Vidaurri, at Monterey, has just withdrawn from the general cause and put himself at the head of a local movement; Alvarez sits independent and inactive in the South; and while all three recognize the central authority of Juarez, they find it much more convenient and satisfactory to themselves to hold their own local power unmolested, than to aid him in regaining a sovereignty which will reduce them to subordinate positions. The rest of the departments at a distance from the centre, are led by the same motives to pursue the same course: so that *thirteen* or *fourteen* of the departments of the Republic are mere lookers-on, awaiting the result of the struggle which is carried on in the six or seven central provinces.

But they are by no means indifferent to that result, nor will their action be uninfluenced by it. If Juarez shall succeed and regain possession of the Government, the whole country will not only acquiesce, but come actively to his aid. He may not be strong enough even then, without assistance, to suppress all further attempts at insurrection; but he will undoubtedly be able to hold the Republic together, and to prevent its falling a prey either to European intervention or to the ambitious military chiefs who would gladly divide it among themselves. But if, on the other hand, Juarez is defeated and Miramon maintains himself at the Capital, *the doom of the Republic is sealed*. The provinces will not acknowledge his sway and will be strong enough to resist every attempt on his part to coerce them. Alvarez in the South, Pescheira in the North, Vidaurri in New-Leon and Chihuahua, and Degollado in San Luis Potosi, will assert their independence of each other and of the Central power, and Mexico will become merely a name for a collection of independent States. As a nation she will, to all practical intents, cease to exist. The forms of a Central Government may possibly still be kept up; Ministers from other Powers may continue to reside in her capital; she may preserve the semblance of an army,—may levy taxes, impose tariffs upon foreign commerce, and still claim recognition among the nations of the world;—but the reality of national power will have departed. She can no longer enforce her exactions upon her own people, nor perform her duties towards foreign states. She can neither pay her debts, protect foreign residents, nor respond to just demands for injuries which she will be powerless to prevent. She must inevitably, therefore, become the victim of foreign wars and the prey of the strongest among her foes. The choice is simply between Juarez and a prolonged nationality, more or less substantial, and Miramon with anarchy.

There are public men in the United States who advocate the latter alternative. They desire that Mexico shall fall to pieces,—in order that we may obtain our share of the fragments. We admit the probability that if Miramon succeeds we shall have Sonora, Chihuahua, and perhaps Coahuila, first overrun by lawless filibusters, and then tendered to us by the local Governors, who will maintain a semblance of authority over them. We admit, also, the glittering aspect of the prize. But it is well to consider that in the present condition of our internal politics we cannot seize it, or even suffer it to fall into our hands, without danger to ourselves. The leading fact in our current political history is that of a struggle between the North and South for domination in the Federal Government. All other political questions are incidental and subordinate to this. We have just gone through one hotly-contested engagement of this sort—not without peril to our union. The Kansas contest is ended, and the victory remains with the North; but it has left heats, and resentments, and apprehensions behind it, which it is not well, and may not be rise to a fresh controversy like that from which we have just emerged. It is useless to say these controversies for power are permanently settled; nothing but defeat, absolute and complete, on one side or the other, can ever settle them. No political theories, no laws of Congress, no action of local legislatures, no decisions of Courts, can ever end the struggle so long as the field is kept open and the tempting prize hung up. The Kansas war between North and South will be renewed whenever new provinces are to add their weight to the political power of one section or the other of the confederacy. The strife can be avoided only by avoiding the occasion for it. There are men in our public councils, and parties in both sections of the country, who do not wish to avoid it. They court it. They have made up their minds to disunion, as desirable *per se*—and they seek these conflicts as the means of reaching that end. The Disunionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North will unite in opposing all interference in the affairs of Mexico, because they both desire that Mexico should fall to pieces, and her provinces become the scene of new conflicts between the North and South on the subject of Slavery.

We do not mean to say, nor to imply, that interference in Mexico is opposed upon no other grounds:—but only that these two parties have *this common ground* for their opposition to it. There are many, we are well aware, who deprecate it on the broader ground of general principle, and from a sincere apprehension of still greater perils from other sources. And we should certainly share their apprehensions and join in their objections to any intervention which should bear even the semblance of hostility, or even of unfriendliness, to the solid independence and territorial integrity of the Mexican Republic. We would never send a soldier thither but upon the invitation of the rightful Government of Mexico:—and we would never permit our power to be exercised there but for the support of that Government in its effort to secure our rights. Unless we are entirely mistaken in the position of Mexican affairs, everything which our best interests require can be attained without the least departure from these principles.

Those of our readers who recall the letters of our special correspondent, written from Vera Cruz in May last, may remember that the Mexican Government of Juarez made a distinct proposition to Mr. McLane for the recognition of certain mutual relations, interests and obligations between the two Republics. It was proposed that each should regard the permanent integrity of the other as essential to their mutual welfare;—that each should hold itself bound to afford the other all the good offices of friendship within its power; that each should guarantee to the other the maintenance of a Republican Government, and lend the other, under proper regulations and on due application therefor, the aid of her money and her men of science in case both of foreign and of internal wars. Such a proposition, coming from Mexico, could have of course but one meaning:—it was a distinct invitation, couched in such terms as Mexican pride and proper self-respect required, for us to aid the Mexican Government, by money and by military officers, in putting down insurrections, in repelling attempts that might be made by European Powers to change the Republican form of government, and in maintaining order and stability throughout the country. It was a proposition for a mutual alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two Republics of North America,—precisely such an alliance as our ambition might have desired, but which we could not solicit without exposing ourselves to the imputation of seeking to protect only that we might absorb, but which we can concede when sought by the weaker Power. *That proposition, we have reason to believe, is still open to our acceptance.* Why has it not received some prompt and befitting answer? Its intrinsic importance entitles it to attention, and the whole country will expect from it, at the hands of the President, some adequate result. It offers one of those large and rare opportunities for shaping the destiny of a nation, and regulating the relations of a continent, which no statesman in authority can let slip, without being branded by history as unequal to his place and unworthy of his position.

Nor has Mexico left the matter in this vague, general form. She has pointed out the precise mode by which our Government may avail itself of the invitation. We have asked at her hands a reduction of her duties, a revision of her tariff, the satisfaction of our claims, the protection of our citizens;—and she has declared her willingness to grant them all. We have solicited the *right of way across her territory* to our possessions on the Pacific, accompanied by such guarantees as would render it safe. She has offered, upon terms to which we do not object,—the payment of four millions of dollars,—to concede us transit routes leading through the richest of her provinces,—to protect our citizens and our property passing over them to the extent of her power, and *to call upon us for military aid* whenever she may herself be unable to afford the protection required. The draft of such a treaty was brought to Washington by Mr. McLane, and the Mexican Government has declared its willingness to sign it. The President urges the additional stipulation that we shall have the right to send troops to protect those routes, whenever *in our judgment* it may be necessary, and without waiting for the call of the Mexican authorities.

We are not disposed to complain that Mr. Buchanan should act with caution in a negotiation of this kind, and that he should be solicitous to put the benefits we are to derive from its conclusion beyond contingency. His experience of Mexican diplomacy has not perhaps inspired unhesitating confidence in the frankness and fidelity of that Government:—and the country would naturally censure the conclusion of a treaty which should impose certain definite and not inconsiderable burdens upon us, and yet fail to secure the advantages which had induced us to assume them. But on the other hand it is only fair to concede that what we ask of Mexico is well calculated to touch her pride and alarm her fears. To demand permission to march our troops into her territory at our own discretion, for the protection of rights she may concede to us, is to go very far towards encroaching upon that sovereignty and self-respect which no nation, however weak, can be expected to lay aside. It should be considered moreover that she makes the concession because she needs our aid,—and that the same necessity will compel her to ask it. It is by no means clear that, under such concessions as Mexico is willing to make, we should not have the right, in case of necessity, to protect these routes ourselves:—but in any event we have every reason to believe that the Mexican Government would gladly

The benefits of such a treaty as the one proposed are so palpable and so great that we cannot help believing Mr. Buchanan will authorize Mr. McLane to sign it immediately on his return to Mexico. It will at once give vigor and vitality to the Juarez Government,—afford us new and important routes to our Pacific coast, relieve our commerce with Mexico from heavy burdens, and give fresh impetus and direction to that stream of business emigration which must eventually revolutionize the provinces of Northern Mexico, and render them as rich in enterprize and energy as they now are in minerals and in soil. It will lay the foundation for the solid and permanent prosperity of Mexico,—a prosperity which will be due to us and of which we shall reap the chief advantage. The opportunity is one which the Administration cannot afford to neglect,—and we trust that Mr. McLane will return to Mexico with full authority to complete the work he has so well commenced.

Chaff for Old Birds.

The Donnelly letter, in spite of the doubts which have been recently expressed respecting the existence of any such person as Donnelly at all, still continues to agitate men's minds. The Richmond *Enquirer*, Governor Wise's organ, has just been giving utterance to another groan over the document in question, at the same time publishing another correspondence which, in many ways, is much more remarkable than the Donnelly correspondence itself.

A Mr. Thomas Fitnam, it appears, heard from a friend in Richmond, Va., that there was a common rumor in that part of the world that Mr. D. S. Dickinson did not like Gov. Wise, and had "been denouncing him for his Donnelly letter." Now he, (Fitnam,) upon receipt of this remarkable intelligence, at once replied—so that the gossip of a huge city like Richmond might not shake the Union to its centre—that there "must be an error in the matter;" that he knew Dickinson well, and was satisfied that that facetious old gentleman would never do anything so dishonorable as comment upon Gov. Wise's communications to "B. Donnelly." He was, however, not *quite* sure, so he determined to open a correspondence with Mr. Dickinson on the subject. He sets forth in his letter all the facts of the case, asks Mr. Dickinson to oblige Fitnam by formally denying the Richmond rumor, and then comes the pith of the communication in a closing paragraph:

"At the same time," says the artful Fitnam, "if you have no objection, let me have your views upon either the necessity, constitutionality, or propriety of Congress passing such law or laws as may be necessary to secure the rights of property in slaves in the Territories of the United States, as contra-distinguished from that power claimed for the legislative branch of the General Government, by certain political parties, giving it absolute control over the institution of Slavery, whether in the States or Territories."

Mr. Dickinson, however, was not to be taken in by this transparent trick—so he replied, denying the great Richmond rumor, and thus postponing the dissolution of the Union—and then disposed of the Fitnam's final poser in the following Delphic fashion:

"Upon my views of the questions to which you call my attention, I can only point you to my public course in the Senate and elsewhere, where, I think it will be seen, I did not disregard the rights of the States, nor the rights of the people, nor of property, &c."

As nothing can be made out of Dickinson, we strongly advise Mr. Fitnam, if he wishes to keep himself before the public, to single out some other prominent politician, say Mr. Seward, on his return from Europe, and address him somewhat in this fashion:

Washington, D. C., November.

Dear Sir: I have this morning received a letter from a friend in Mugginsville, W. T., who informs me that it was commonly rumored in that city that while in Paris you, on one occasion, ordered a peach in a restaurant for which you were charged eighteen cents, American money, and that on the impulse of the moment you exclaimed in English, that the peach in question, you confessed, was good, but "devilish dear."

I need not, my dear Sir, suggest to a man of your age and position the inaccuracy of language betrayed in the qualification of such an adjective as "dear" by such an adverb as "devilish," nor need I allude to the profanity of this mode of expressing one's self under any circumstances however provoking. I am satisfied from what I know of your character and antecedents that you said nothing of the kind; but should like to be able to give this painful rumor a formal contradiction, proceeding from yourself in person. Will you, therefore, do me the favor to give me the true version of the story by return of post, as I fear my friends at Mugginsville are laboring under the most painful anxiety.

Will you at the same time, if you have no objection, favor me with your meaning in speaking of "the irrepressible conflict" in your address at Rochester; whether that sentiment was original on your part, or taken from Webster, and what are your general views as to the prospects of the Free Soil Party for the next ten years? Will you also state whether you are a candidate for the Presidency, and if so, on what circumstances you suppose your chances of success to be based?

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS FITNAM.

If we may, however, give Mr. Fitnam the advice best suited to his case, it will be to drop this mode of becoming famous, and take to one a little more legitimate and respectable, even if more thorny and laborious. The practice on the part of illustrious obscurities, of pushing themselves into a brief notoriety by writing impertinent letters to prominent men for the purpose of extracting political confessions of faith from them, has grown into an intolerable nuisance. Every man of eminence, small or great, in the political world, is pursued over the continent now-a-days by a band of small toadies like Fitnam and Donnelly, and assailed by them either with several deputations asking him to be President next time, or else with foolish letters, written on the most absurd pretexts, asking for his opinion upon all sorts of subjects, simply that the world may see that Donnelly and Fitnam carry on confidential communications with Dickinson and Wise. We would like to see the last of these silly performances, and hope that candidates for the Presidency will at least do the public the favor, when they get an interrogatory epistle from a blockhead, to tell him to mind his own business.

The Floating Hospital.—The very successful experiment of the hospital ship *Florence Nightingale* during the past Summer—imperfect though that experiment was in many details—has established the fact that the floating system is the proper solution of our quarantine difficulties. One essential point is the satisfaction that the new scheme has given to all parties in the late "Staten Island war." The *Florence Nightingale* is the treaty of peace which the combatants have quietly accepted. She is now moored in the Narrows, having been removed from the Lower Bay, where her services are no longer required. It must not, however, be imagined that the *Nightingale* is a model hospital. If a Summer's experience has demonstrated the superior advantages of the floating system, it has also demonstrated the necessity of divers alterations and improvements in the vessel's internal arrangements. In spite of all the drawbacks under which the *Nightingale* has labored, and of the opposition that from the steamer in your City on Saturday last en route for this place, I noticed in your morning issue of that day an article commenting with sarcastic bitterness upon a recent occurrence in the City of Baltimore, in which I would not take exception did I not know your statement of the facts to be very erroneous, particularly in reference to the *crime* of the parties tried.

You speak of outlaws *outraging a wife and beating a husband in each other's presence*, on board of the steamer *Express*. This is entirely erroneous; has no foundation in fact, evidence or suspicion, as far as our City and its authorities are concerned. Acting in an official position when this riot on the steamer occurred, I made the inquiries, ordered the arrests, examined near forty witnesses, and committed the parties charged, for trial. No clue whatever was or could be obtained of any such outrage as you mention, although a question to that purport was put to every witness. A colored woman, frightened by a tumult, rushed into a stateroom in which a gentleman was sleeping, created some merry scandal on that gentleman, and the report doubtless sprang from that.

The extent of the disorder consisted in an assault by some six to ten boys at night upon some colored persons, one of whom was severely but not dangerously cut, and the pillage of some baskets containing provisions for the colored persons during their stay at the camp meeting to which they were going. The principal miscreants were arrested at Cambridge, Md., when the boat stopped there—the others, at my instance, in the City of Baltimore, and committed to jail. It was at the trial of the latter that Judge Stump, not a "*a specimen*," as you say, but *an exception* of the "Maryland judiciary," delivered the sentence with accompanying remarks which, by the Press and public of Baltimore, without exception, were pronounced infamous; and it is but just to presume that as reckless as he had become of public opinion, yet the remarkable sentence in this case should be attributed only to an irresponsible mental condition.

You are wrong again in speaking of the value of the parties on trial in a political way: they were boys never identified with any political club—and of all the faults of the judge, political aspiration, beyond his present term of office, is so absurd that none in our city ever accuse him of it. Besides, he is not a member of the dominant party, and never was. I am thus particular in these details to correct the great injustice you have. I know unwittingly done Baltimore.

Your paper, with its vast circulation, has carried an unmerited reproach (not sustained by facts) to all parts of the country, to be copied and recopied to the injury of our city.

You also state "that by some fatality these parties were arrested," implying others are not. From personal knowledge I pronounce the implication entirely incorrect. There is not a disorderly person in Baltimore but what has been arrested and rearrested by the Police. Punishment is not as prompt as it should be, but that we trust, will be remedied before long by the unanimous action of the people in a legal way.

Your reflections on Mayor Swann are equally unfair; his allusion to the exaggerations of the Press are fully sustained by the article in your paper and other articles of like character. The *Herald* characterizes the charges against the youths referred to as "murder, rape, rioting, &c." How unfounded this is, how wrong you are, can easily be ascertained by referring to the evidence as published by all the papers in Baltimore. The indictment was for "riotous and disorderly conduct," and the occurrence had no more real significance than the daily rows inseparable to every large city, save from newspaper exaggeration. For some months past Baltimore has been unusually quiet—her streets thronged, her public resorts crowded, her churches full, her business prosperous and her hotels overflowing—such a fact speaks louder than words.

I trust that your high character as a faithful journalist will secure to us the advantages of my explanations, made in good faith, as due to our beloved city, who, with all her faults, is yet the home of too many social virtues to permit her children to think she deserves the moral degradation you, I am sure, unintentionally attribute to her. In your island home, when you contemplate lecturing our home again, think that we are like others, often "more sinned against than sinning." Hastily yours, JNO. T. FORD.

Explosion of Steam Boilers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: As steam-boiler explosions are on the increase, involving great loss of life and destruction of property, and as such disasters are apt to bring out remarks upon such important subjects, I, as one interested, would like to offer my views in a journal in which such matters have been heretofore ably treated. In a City journal of a recent date, hydraulic pressure as a test for boilers has been recommended as a preventive of boiler explosions. The same journal recommends the Legislature to pass a law to the effect that all boilers should be tested with hydraulic pressure annually, by appointed Inspectors, by whom a certificate shall be given as to the result of the test, which shall be hung in a conspicuous place on the premises, *when all is secure for a year.*" Now, I think, if there was such a law in existence there would be more boiler explosions than heretofore, as parties using steam power would consider themselves secure, whoever might be in charge of their boilers.

From nearly all the evidence we have from boiler explosions, we have found the boilers to be of good construction, in good condition, and in many cases new; and would bear a great hydraulic pressure if subjected to that test in all probability more than the Inspectors would subject them to. The journal above alluded to, says: "That engine builders test their boilers with hydraulic pressure before sending them away." I am aware that some of them do. Their tests are generally made to discover any leaks that may be in their seams, or about their rivets, in order to make them right before leaving the works; but they (the boiler-makers) are the last to suppose that that test secures them against explosion. On the Mississippi and other southwestern waters, the strongest boilers have been adopted, (the small cylinder boiler,) and on that river explosions have been most frequent, and in all cases attended with the most disastrous consequences. And again; to show the insecurity against boiler explosions, we will cite the case of the *Great Eastern's* funnel casing, or vertical boiler, the explosion of which took place on her first trial, and proved so unfortunate to the great enterprise. The said casing had just been proved by hydraulic pressure, and stood the test. The journal in question may argue that a boiler plate under steam pressure, has greater tenacity than when tested under cold water pressure. So it has, up to a certain limit. Iron boiler plate is found to increase in tenacity as its temperature is raised, until it reaches a temperature of 550 degrees Fahrenheit above the freezing point, at which point its tenacity begins to diminish.

Iron becomes red in the dark at 752 degrees, in twilight at 884 degrees, and in daylight at 1,077 degrees, thus showing the rapid decrease of strength in boiler plate when heated up to a high degree of temperature, the sole cause of boiler explosions in my humble opinion. The only security I know of against such disasters, is to have experienced engineers in charge of boilers—engineers who are acquainted with boilers and steam in all its workings, priming or foaming, and all the peculiarities attending them; feed pumps and all their tricks, and how to remedy their evils in an emergency. We should recommend the journal in question to have a law passed to examine the engineer instead of the boiler, as a safeguard against steam-boiler explosions. Respectfully,

New-York, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859. R. M. L.

The Engagement of the President and Endymion.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper this morning there appears an article signed "R.", which, in attempting to correct a mistake as to the identity of Rear-Admiral James Hope recently repulsed at Pei-ho, has led you into another error, which I trust, from a sense of justice and respect for the memory of the gallant Decatur, you will lose no time in correcting. It is there stated incidentally that the British frigate *Endymion*, under the command of Captain Henry Hope, *captured* the United States frigate *President*. So far from this being the case, the *Endymion* was completely dismantled and her guns silenced by the *President*, causing her to depart entirely disabled. Commodore Decatur could have taken possession of his prize, and would have added her to the American Navy, as he did the frigate *Macedonian* on a former occasion, but seeing the remainder of the British squadron was gaining on his ship, he was obliged to abandon the *Endymion* and continue on his course. Commodore Decatur afterwards surrendered to the razee *Majestic* and the frigates *Pomona* and *Tenedos*, and delivered his sword to the Captain of the *Majestic*. The following extract from Commodore Decatur's official report to the Secretary of the Navy will place this matter in its true light. After relating the circumstances of the *President's* being run aground by the pilot in attempting to cross Sandy Hook bar on the previous night by which the ship's keel and bottom were seriously damaged, much to the injury of her sailing qualities, and the subsequent chase of the British squadron—the *Endymion* being the first to get alongside of her—he goes on to state as follows: "Our opponent kept off at the same instant we did, and commenced at the same time to be constantly engaged, steering south with steering sails set two hours and a-half, when we completely succeeded in dismantling her. Previously to her dropping entirely out of the action, there were intervals of minutes when the ships were broadside and broadside, in which she did not fire a gun. At this period, (8½ o'clock,) although dark, the other ships of the squadron were in sight, and almost within gun-shot. We were, of course compelled to abandon her. In resuming our former course for the purpose of avoiding the squadron, we were compelled to present our stern to our antagonist; but such was his state, though we were thus exposed and within range of his guns for half an hour, that he did not avail himself of this favorable opportunity of raking us. We continued this course until 11 o'clock, when two fresh ships of the enemy (the *Pomona* and *Tenedos*) had come up. The *Pomona* had opened her fire on the larboard bow, within musket shot; the other about two cables length astern, taking a raking position on our quarter, and the rest, with the exception of the *Endymion*, within gun-shot. Thus situated, with about one-fifth of my crew killed and wounded, my ship crippled, and a more than four-fold force opposed to me, without a chance of escape left, I deemed it my duty to surrender." In the English Navy Register, under the head of "services of officers," it is stated that that test secures them against explosion. On the Mississippi and other southwestern waters, the strongest boilers have been adopted, (the small cylinder boiler,) and on that river explosions have been most frequent, and in all cases attended with the most disastrous consequences. And again; to show the insecurity against boiler explosions, we will cite the case of the *Great Eastern's* funnel casing, or vertical boiler, the explosion of which took place on her first trial, and proved so unfortunate to the great enterprise. The said casing had just been proved by hydraulic pressure, and stood the test. The journal in question may argue that a boiler plate under steam pressure, has greater tenacity than when tested under cold water pressure. So it has, up to a certain limit. Iron boiler plate is found to increase in tenacity as its temperature is raised, until it reaches a temperature of 550 degrees Fahrenheit above the freezing point, at which point its tenacity begins to diminish.

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SPORTING NEWS.

Mr. Morrissey Accepts Mr. Heenan's Challenge.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen the card of Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN, under date of yesterday, in which he responds to my recent statement that I would meet him, or any other man, for $10,000 a side, by agreeing to close a match with me for that amount, and by kindly giving me the option to fix the time for the fight to come off, either before or after his approaching fight with SAYERS. In reply to this, I desire to state that I will avail myself of the privilege he has tendered me, and agree to fight him after his battle for the championship of England, whether he win or lose it, for $10,000 a side, within four or eight months after the date of his fight in England, just as he may choose. In accordance therewith, I have this day made a deposit of $500 with the Editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, to bind any match we may agree upon.

As an apology for my being willing to make a new match with Mr. HEENAN, in opposition to my previous determination not again to appear in the prize ring, I have to say that I do so in order, if possible, to arrest the course that Mr. HEENAN has been pursuing towards my friends, and as he has whipped one of my former seconds, and also recently threatened to whip the other, I thought it my duty to them to come forward and give him a chance, if he could, to whip me. It was under the irritation caused by this threat of his that I made the statement which drew forth his card, and not from any deliberate intention or desire on my part to again enter the prize ring. However, having said what I did, I am willing to be as good as my word, and in the meantime I sincerely hope that Mr. HEENAN may whip the champion of England, so that I may he able to meet him *as a winner*,—a pleasure which he could not afford me now. I will conclude by repeating that $500 of my money is now on deposit with the Editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, with the view of binding our proposed match. It will remain there for ten days for Mr. HEENAN to cover, if he still feel so inclined. JOHN MORRISSEY.

The Scullers' Race at Staten Island.

The occasion of this long-talked-of contest "for the championship of the American waters" took place yesterday afternoon under the direction of the Union Regatta Association on the bay fronting Castleton, S. I. It proved the most exciting race of the season. At least 5,000 spectators were on the ground to witness the contest.

Four boats were entered for the race, viz: *Major Martin*, of Newburgh, manned by OSCAR WARN; the *Thomas Jefferson*, of New-York, manned by ANDREW FAY; the *Brooklyn Boy*, of Brooklyn, manned by THOMAS DAW, and the *Unknown*, of Newburgh, manned by JOHN HANCOX.

At precisely 4 o'clock the oarsmen left the stake-boat anchored off the Quarantine pier, shouting across the bay, and varying but little in their speed while within view of the assemblage, which at this time manifested the utmost enthusiasm, while bets were freely made on all sides as to the result. The weather was everything that could be desired. The absence of high winds rendered the bay quite smooth, a fact which was regarded as much in favor of the Newburgh scullers, who are not accustomed to the rough waters of the harbor. OSCAR WARD, of Newburgh, was the first to round the stake-boat anchored off Fort Hamilton, and was followed in nine seconds by FAY, who in turn was followed in eleven seconds by DAW.

The decision of the Judges was, of course, in favor of WARN, to whom the prizes, consisting of an elegantly-wrought silver belt and a purse of $100 were awarded.

FAY, who was declared second best, was awarded a purse of $30.

DAW, of the *Brooklyn Boy*, took occasion to announce that he will row with any oarsmen for the sum of $1,000, who may accept the challenge within two weeks.

Flora Temple's Extraordinary Performance at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Oct. 8, describes the heat of *Flora Temple* at the Park in that City, when she made a mile, in 2:21½. The *Enquirer* says: "When we arrived on the ground, a great number of persons had already assembled, and, before the horses were ready, as many as 4,000 or 5,000 people were on the track. On the third and last heat, *Flora* and *Ike Cook* passed the stand at a spanking pace, the horse a little in advance. The first half-mile was made in 1:09½, which, among the "knowing ones" created considerable excitement, and no little uneasiness with those who had bet against 5:25 and 5:26. The tremendous pace was kept up, the mare causing some fear when she merely skipped on the third quarter, but caught at once, and rushed onward like the wind; the horse closely in her rear, but losing as they neared home, which was reached by the mare in the extraordinary time of 2:21½, timed by eight watches. The horse, who was but three lengths behind, proved himself a worthy competitor even of *Flora Temple*.

Board of Supervisors.

MORE BALLOT BOXES WANTED—CLAIMS AUDITED BY THE COMPTROLLER—CAN THE SUPERVISORS FILL VACANCIES IN THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION?

The Police Commissioners sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, which met at 3 P.M. yesterday, setting forth that an appropriation of $200 was needed for repairing ballot boxes before election, and that 250 new ballot boxes were needed in the election districts, for which they recommended that an appropriation be made. It was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting his Quarterly Report of Claims against the County, audited and paid during the third quarter of the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, and a statement of expenditures for the first six months of the year. The total expenditures for the last three months were $761,205 56, and for the six previous months $2,014,278 98, making the total for the nine months $2,775,484 54.

Another communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of receipts, appropriations, expenditures and loans, on account of the Board of Supervisors, for the nine months, with the number of warrants outstanding. It was directed that these communications be printed in the minutes, and that 250 copies be printed in document form.

President PURDY offered a preamble and resolution, directing that the County Clerk prepare and certify copies of the poll lists used at the last general election in election districts under the recent ordinance "To divide the City into convenient Election Districts," so that the Inspectors of Registry may be in possession of the names of the actual voters at the last general Election, in accordance with the provisions of the Registry act.

Supervisor KENNEDY said there was nothing in the law which authorized the County Clerk to do what the resolution proposed. He said the Registry act did not suit him at all, although he was in favor of a Registry law.

Supervisor BLUNT characterized the Registry act as a miserable law.

The resolution was adopted.

Supervisor KENNEDY offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the Comptroller's office had been required at a cost of about $12,000, and that as the County Buran is accommodated in that office, part of the expense ought to be borne by the County, and directing the Committee on County offices to report a sum to be appropriated therefor. It was adopted.

On motion of Supervisor KENNEDY the Board proceeded to select a paper in which the session laws of 1859 should be printed. A ballot was taken and two papers of small circulation were selected.

Supervisor KENNEDY addressed the Board in support of the proposition that the Board has power to fill any vacancies in the Board of Registration occasioned by resignations or a refusal to serve on the part of registrars appointed. He moved that the legal adviser of the Board be requested to give the Board his opinion on this point. It was carried, and, on motion of Supervisor TWEED, the Board resolved to meet at 3 P. M. next Saturday, to take such action in this regard as it is found that it has a right to take.

The bill of Wm. Coulter—$144 96—for work on the County jail was allowed. Several other bills of small amount were passed upon and the Board adjourned.

The Board of Governors.

THE WEEKLY REPORT—RESTRICTING THE USE OF TOBACCO, ETC.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday afternoon, Governor TOWNSEND in the chair. The weekly report showed the number remaining in the various Institutions under the supervision of the Board, Oct. 1, 1859, to be 7,346; the number admitted, 1,735; died, 31; discharged, 1,440; sent to Penitentiary, 133; sent to State Prison, 4—total, 1,608. Remaining Oct. 8, 1859, 7,473—increase, 127. In Bellevue Hospital, 682; Lunatic Asylum, 700; Almshouse, 1,492; Penitentiary, 733; Island Hospital, from Workhouse, 290; Island Hospital, from Almshouse, 108; Workhouse, 889; Small-Pox Hospital, 3; Randall's Island, 979; Randall's Hospital, 234; City Prison, 484; Second District Prison, 12; Third District Prison, 25; Colored, 245; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; children at nurse, 197; City Cemetery, 20—total, 7,473.

While the requisitions were being read, a quantity of tobacco was asked for, and Governor B. F. PINCKNEY proposed that the supply of tobacco should be cut off, with the exception of enough for the boat's crew. Governor TOWNSEND considered tobacco a luxury, and the supply was reduced to 10 pounds—that to be chewed and smoked only by the jolly watermen named in the motion of Governor PINCKNEY.

A communication was received, asking the privilege for Engine Company Damper, of Hartford, Conn., and Ringgold Hose Company, of Newburgh, N. Y., to visit the Institutions. The communication was received and the request granted.

A resolution was proposed requesting information from the Warden of the Workhouse in relation to the killing of one of the inmates in that Institution a few days since. The resolution was withdrawn, with the understanding that should he not report without having been requested to do so, he should be discharged.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the President and Clerk to draw a warrant for $2,000 on the Comptroller, to be taken from the moneys appropriated for the necessary expenses of the Department. The Board then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FALL OF A PAINTERS' SCAFFOLD—ONE MAN KILLED AND FOUR OTHERS WOUNDED.—Yesterday, at 11¼ A. M., as LEONARD HALZEE, HENRY B. MERRITT, WM. B. ROBERTSON, JAMES TAYLOR and GEORGE MOABILL, were engaged in painting the inside of the Balance Dry Dock at the foot of Pike-street, East River, the rope which supported the scaffolding broke, precipitating the unfortunate workmen to the bottom of the dock. The accident was witnessed by persons in the vicinity, who immediately went to the assistance of the injured men. HALZEE was found quite dead; his legs were fractured, and his body was much bruised. He was taken by the Police to the Seventh Precinct Station, and subsequently to his late residence, No. 2?? Second-street. MERRITT's limbs were also fractured in several places. He was removed to the City Hospital. The physicians pronounced his condition to be very precarious. ROBERTSON, who is said to be fatally injured, was taken to his home, No. 40 Forsyth-street. TAYLOR was only slightly hurt, and was removed to his residence, No. 313½ Water-street. MORRELL, fortunately for himself, fell through an aperture in the bottom of the dock into the water, and escaped with wet clothes. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest upon the body of HALZEE this morning. He was married, and leaves a wife and four children.

THE WATER PEDESTRIAN.—Mr. HICKOK, of Canada, who has recently made several successful experiments near Toronto in walking on water, was to have entertained a private party, yesterday, by an exhibition at the Hoboken yacht grounds. Having left his water-shoes at home, he was under the necessity of having a new pair made here. The shoemaker, or rather the tinman, made them too small, and as they were not of the required buoyancy to sustain his weight the proposed exhibition was not successful. Mr. HICKOK exhibited his walking apparatus to the few spectators assembled, and explained, by partial experiments, his peculiar mode of locomotion. The "shoes" are simply hollow tin cylinders of about ten inches diameter and four feet long, flattened on the bottom, rounded on the top, and pointed like the nose of a porpoise at the forward end. Along the bottom run two flanges like a double keel, which give the necessary support against lateral or sliding motion. Between the flanges three "fins" are so arranged that they close up by the forward motion, and open to the slightest resistance backward, thus enabling him to move forward easily. In the centre are the openings for the feet, which are supported by a kind of boot leg to afford the requisite support. Mr. HICKOK promises to give another, and he hopes a better, exhibition, in a day or two, at the same place.

THE PELL-STEET STABBING AFFRAY.—An *ante-mortem* examination was held yesterday at the City Hospital by Coroner JACKMAN, in the case of DENNIS MCELENEY, the man who was stabbed on Monday night with a sword and bayonet, by JOHN KRIMANS, the proprietor of a liquor-shop at No. 23 Pell-street. MCELENEY's deposition was taken as well as the testimony of the witnesses of the affray, and their evidence verifies the statement made in the TIMES yesterday. The jury found that MCELENEY had been unjustifiably wounded by KRIMANS. The accused had previously surrendered himself to the authorities. He said he had only refrained from doing so on Monday night because of his aversion to spending the night in the cell of a Station-house. He was committed by the Coroner to the City Prison, pending the result of MCELENEY's injuries. The recovery of the latter is considered very doubtful.

MOZART HALL ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Mozart Hall Democrats are slowly proceeding with their Assembly nominations. The Fourth District Convention which had adjourned to meet last evening at Pythagoras Hall, could not be found and nothing of it was to be learned at the hall in question. The Fifth District Convention will meet again to-morrow night at MASON'S, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets. In the Seventh District the Convention adjourned to Friday. JOHN J. REILLY, an Assemblyman and now Assistant Clerk at the City Hall Police Court, was nominated in the Eighth District; WILLIAM P. DUNN in the Ninth, and ex-Alderman WILLIAM GAGE, who was a member of Assembly from the same District in 1857, in the Twelfth.

THE ALBANY JEWELRY ROBBERY—ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Two noted characters, named ANDREW and WILLIAM CURTIS, were arrested yesterday by the police, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery, on Thursday last, of the jewelry store of B. L. HOON, No. 42 State-street, Albany, of $20,000 worth of goods. On searching the residence of the prisoners, No. 102 West Forty-first-street, the officers found a large number of burglars' tools, including wax casts of locks, and also a lot of jewelry worth $1,000, supposed to be a part of the proceeds of the Albany robbery. The CURTISES are alleged to be old offenders, having served out part of a term at Sing Sing for burglary, but were pardoned out during the memorable reign of Governor CLARK. They are in custody at the Police Head-quarters, and will be sent to Albany to-day.

POLICE PRESENTATION.—We understand that the officers and men of the Metropolitan Police force are about to present a very handsome testimonial to Mr A. V. STOUT, City Chamberlain, in acknowledgement of that gentleman's liberality in coming to the assistance of the Police Department last Fall, when the appropriation for payment of the Police force was exhausted. Mr. STOUT was requested to sit for his portrait to a distinguished artist, and the painting—said to be an excellent likeness—will probably be presented next Friday evening at the house of the City Chamberlain, in presence of a distinguished company, invited to witness the ceremony. The fact that Mr. STOUT is largely canvassed as a proper recipient for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination will lend interest to the proceedings, and give a semi-political aspect to the social gathering.

MME. GAZZANIGA'S HORSES AT AUCTION.—In consequence of Mme. GAZZANIGA's intention soon to depart for Europe, her horses and carriages were yesterday sold at auction by Mr. H. H. LEEDS, in front of his salesroom, in Nassau-street. Animals, carriage, harness, whips, &c., were sold in separate lots. The horses—a fine pair of well-matched black ponies, 14½ hands high—after spirited bidding between a Mr. POILLON and another gentleman, were purchased by the former for $302 50, as mementoes of the celebrated *prima donna*. A light and stylish French two-seat carriage, behind the ponies, was disposed of to the same gentleman for $150; harness, &c., brought $59—the complete establishment netting $511 50. The sale appeared to give satisfaction to all the parties interested.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE VANDERBILT.—The accident to the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, on Monday, was caused by a schooner coming in stays just under her bows, when passing through the most difficult portion of Hell Gate. She was forced upon Flood Rock, and slight damage was done to the bottom of the boat. Some of the joiner work was also injured. At high water the steamer was floated off, the freight and baggage having been previously removed, and she has been taken upon the ways at Hunter's Point for repairs. She will resume her trips on Friday, leaving at the usual hour. The *Commodore* takes her place this evening. No one was injured by the accident.

RELIEF FOR THE QUAKER CITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury having responded favorably to a request that the U. S. steam revenue cutter *Harriet Lane* should be sent to look after the *Quaker City*, Captain FAUNCE, yesterday morning took on board an extra supply of coal and some heavy hawsers, and about noon left for the cruise. He will reconnoitre the western edge of the gulf stream, if necessary, as far south as the capes of Virginia. It is believed, however, that the *Quaker City* must have made considerable progress northward, and that she will either be fallen in with by one of the Southern steamers, or be found by Capt. FAUNCE not far south of the Delaware.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.—Two women were engaged in a fight on Monday night at a house in Forty-eth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, when FRANK MCCANNON and a shoemaker named MICHAEL HOAG became interested, each taking the part of one of the combatants. In the tumult, it is alleged that HOAG stabbed his antagonist three times in the side and abdomen, inflicting severe wounds and then secreted himself. His hiding-place was finally discovered and he was arrested, taken before Justice KELLY and locked up to await an examination.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.—The Democratic State Committee held a meeting, which was fully attended, at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. Besides a large number of Democrats from all parts of the State, all the candidates for State offices were in attendance. Vigorous measures it is said, were adopted for prosecuting the canvas with spirit, and all present expressed confidence that the result of the election would be favorable to the Democracy.

THE FIREMEN'S TRIENNIAL PARADE.—The Exempt Firemen of the City met, last night, at Fireman's Hall, and decided to accept the invitation of HARRY HOWARD, the Chief of the Department, to join in the Triennial Parade of Monday next. Some little difficulty was anticipated respecting the admission into the line of carriages for the infirm members, but that was removed by a communication from Mr. CREOLER, the acting Chief.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—The Seventh District alarm at about 10 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of a fire in the cellar of the grocery store, No. 435½ Pearl-street, occupied by BERGAMNE & JAILLAI. The firemen, aided by the police of the Fourth Precinct, extinguished the flames. Damage to stock about $50, and insured in the People's Insurance Company.

Police Reports.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF RAPE.—Officer Hennesy, of the First Precinct, arrested last night a young man by the name of Curtis, who, it is alleged, with five others, committed a rape upon a woman near the Staten Island Ferry. The parties all belong to Whitehall-slip, and are principally boatmen. Numerous cases of this kind have recently been committed in the same neighborhood.

Masquerade of the Sons of Malta.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE SEVEN CARDINALS—MOONLIGHT PARADE—FIVE HUNDRED DOMINOES IN THE PROCESSION.

New-York has her carnivals no less renowned than Naples; at least if they are not so famous already, they are destined, from present appearances, soon to become so. Last night the Sons of Malta of this City, Brooklyn and Jersey City, to the number of probably 500 men, in grotesque toggery arrayed, paraded the streets beneath the light of the full moon, marched to Union-square, performed mystic rites around the statue of the Father of his country—whom they are said to claim as a member of their Order—and supped together at the Malta Saloon, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. The occasion was the Festival of the Seven Cardinals.

Early in the evening men with mysterious parcels under their arms were gliding into No. 714 Broadway, where the rooms of the Propatria Lodge are located, which had been designated as the place of rendezvous. Outside a large crowd gathered gradually, and along the streets through which the procession was to pass many loitered for hours expecting its coming. At a little after 10 o'clock the members of the brotherhood issued from the building, marching two abreast. They proceeded slowly and silently until the head of the column reached Union-square, where it halted. The officers were clad in suits of armor, with variegated colored robes and plumage. Some wore crowns, some caps of red velvet; some carried swords and scimetars and one bore a mighty battle-axe. The chief of the officers were A. A. PHILLIPS, Supreme Grand Commander; BURTON H. DAVIS, Vice-Grand Commander; THOS. J. MUNDAY, Supreme Grand Chancellor; C. W. CAMPBELL, Grand Conductor; and FRANCIS B. O'KEEFE, Grand Marshal of Ceremonies. Behind these came the untitled members, one-half of them clad in white, with black crosses on their breasts, marching on the right side; and one-half clad in black dominoes, with white crosses on their breasts, marching on the left side. Here and there was a standard-bearer carrying high staffs, from the top of which floated the black and white banner, with a red octagonal cross embroidered in the centre, under which the Order arrays itself. Midway between the beginning and end of the procession, stalked a figure clad in white, with a grinning skull peering from under his hood, and with bony hands outstretched. The crowd unanimously named him Death, and doubtless he was intended to represent the Destroyer. Behind him, borne on a bier carried on the shoulders of men in black and white dominoes, came a huge open book, and next came a box covered with black and white cloth, on which a cross was embroidered. The tome was "the Mystic Volume," and in the box were "the Natural Bond," "the Apron of Innocence," and "the Scroll of Honor." Preceded by a corps of drummers, guarded by a force of 16 police, under Capt. HUTCHINS of the Fifth Precinct, and led, flanked and followed by troops of men and boys, the procession marched down Broadway, through Fulton and up Nassau and Chatham streets and the Bowery, through Grand-street to Broadway again and so to Union-square. It was greeted throughout the entire route with cheers, jeers and shouts. Large crowds were gathered along the line, and although it was midnight when the Brotherhood reached Union-square, there were still a great many persons there. The ceremonies before the statue of WASHINGTON amounted to nothing. They consisted merely in marching and counter-marching. At the conclusion of them the Sons of Malta proceeded to the Malta Saloon, where they dined together. They did not go home till morning.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Evidences of the Being of a God—Lecture by Prof. O. M. Mitchell.

The first of a course of four lectures by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, was delivered last evening, before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in Calvary Baptist Church, West Twenty-third-street. The attendance was all that could have been desired, either by the association or by the distinguished lecturer himself. His subject was, "Evidences of the Being of a God, drawn from the Physical Universe." After a suitable introduction, in which he said he did not believe that in any soul there was a doubt of the being of a God, he commenced the consideration of his theme. Beginning with light, Prof. M. said he would call to his aid that wondrous instrument, the telescope. He would not carry his audience too fast—only as fast as light itself, which traveled at the rate of 12,000,000 of miles a minute. With the aid of the telescope they would examine the planets. The first, Mercury, was 36,000,000 of miles from the Sun; Venus 68,000,000; the Earth 95,000,000. Sinking deeper into space, we come upon Mars and the Asteroids; then Jupiter, with his four moons and Saturn, with his rings and eight attendant satellites. Then, at the distance of 1,800,000,000 miles, was Uranus; and 3,000,000,000 of miles distant was Neptune—that planet recently evoked from the depth of space by that wondrous instrument, the telescope. Looking back from even that distance, the orbs behind seemed insignificant. But they would jog onward to the fixed stars, the light from which occupied ten years in reaching our eyes. And again they would take the telescope and pass onward to the milky way, where they would discover 500 objects more, as distant from each other as is our earth from the sun. Onward let them pass, and what were the objects to be seen—sweeping onward still further and further, there were stars as grand as had been left behind. Having swept over that distance, it was no longer that they had to do with stars, but with numerous universes; and still beyond, with ours as a centre and infinitude beyond, there still was universe to be added to universe. Now came the problem. Whence are these objects? Had they ever been there? There were three hypotheses on which an attempt had been made to answer the question. The first was that the world was eternal, having neither beginning nor end. The second was, matter was eternal and cannot be destroyed. The third was, that they were the work of an omnipotent, divine Being. The first, was the Universe eternal? Had the stars existed, the planets rolled, the sun shone, and had our earth itself been circulating round the sun from eternity? They seem to be organized for eternity. But when we examine our earth, the only one we can examine internally, we must, if the first hypothesis be correct, find animal and vegetable life eternal. This was demonstrably not the case. The second hypothesis, that the matter is eternal, out of which the world was formed, and that from its creative condition it had been brought by certain immutable laws. Let them but consider a particle of matter: would it either rise or fall without a power to move it? No. Chaos existed, but out of it no order could arise until a controlling power willed it; then insensate matter was organized and a world was formed. That brought them to the third hypothesis—that the whole universe had been called into existence by an Omnipotent God. In proof of the correctness of the third hypothesis, the speaker told of the revolutions of the various planets and of the wonderful delicacy and complexity of the arrangement by which they were made dependent upon each other, and showed how the slightest deviation from the great laws that govern them, would destroy the whole. We were living upon a globe, he said, which was allied to all other globes—destroy the equilibrium and all was destroyed. There was not a planet that had not its size, weight and velocity assigned to it. Change either, and destruction must inevitably follow. Could they think of that, he asked—all that, so beautiful, so delicate, so sublime, and believe that it came to be so by chance? There were, in all that was known of the heavenly bodies, every evidence that each and every one of them was one matter, governed by the same great laws and by the same great controlling power. In conclusion, Prof. M. said he could, if he had the power, have built a universe so that there would have been none of the changes which ours is this subject to. He would have made the planets of one matter, and placed them so that they should not have affected each other, nor should they have been affected by the sun. He could have launched them out, and they would have gone on perfectly in their spheres. Now why was not the world so built, if there were differences of matter? It had not been because there was but one matter, and matter could not be willed to attract and not attract. Hence, the wondrous scheme by which the earth was dragged by the moon, then by the planets and by the sun, here and there, so that dissolution seemed inevitable, but still the most perfect harmony prevailed, and the earth rolled on to eternity. Let the mind contemplate these orbs and their government, and the conclusion was unavoidable—This is the empire of Almighty God.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—JOHN J. HICKS has been nominated for Assembly in the Sixth District by the Americans. The Democratic Judicial Convention for the Second District, embracing the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Richmond, Putnam, Orange, Rockland and Dutchess, met yesterday evening in the City Hall to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of SELAH B. STRONG, of Setauket, whose term of office expires with the present year. On the twenty-fourth ballot, W. W. SCRUGHAM, of Yonkers, received the nomination. On the first ballot the vote stood as follows: J. W. Gilbert, 3; S. B. Strong, 5; J. G. Lamberson, 3; John Greenwood, 2; W. W. Scrugham, 8. On the last ballot the vote stood, J. W. Gilbert, 5; S. B. Strong, 4; W. W. Scrugham, 12. The Americans in the Seventh District nominated ROBERT JUSTERSON for Assembly.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A colored man named JACKSON, dealer in hot corn, residing at the corner of Main and York streets, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife, who was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Coroner HOATON held an inquest, when upon making a *post-mortem* examination, the fact was revealed that death was caused by congestion of the brain, superinduced by habits of intemperance. The accused was discharged.

DISEASED MEAT.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, arrested a man, on the Cypress Hill Plank Road, with a load of diseased meat, which he was carrying to market. He was taken before Justice FOX, fined $10, and the meat was handed over to the offal contractor.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A man who gives his name as JAMES MCCONOLOGUE was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on a charge of passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Concord, N. H., and on the Bank of West Union, Ohio. The bills were passed Monday evening, at the store No. 81 Main-street. The accused was committed to answer.

THE KNIFE.—A woman named JANE DILLON was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, yesterday, by Justice CORNWELL, for stabbing her husband with a knife. The unfortunate man resides on Vanderbilt, near Atlantic-avenue.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 2, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48. City Court—Nos. 11, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Oct, 10, 1859.

Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co.,
No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

GENTLEMEN:
THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE
Which we purchased of you, delivered up its contents, consisting of our books, insurance policies, monies, &c., in good order, after being exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of sixty hours* at the burning of our warehouse, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-street, on Friday night, the 7th inst. Very respectfully, yours,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—With important improvements. The great economizer of time and preserver of health. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York. It is found by accurate experiment that the stitching of a shirt, requiring by hand 13 hours, can be done by this Machine in 1 hour and 5 minutes. Other work is done with equal facility. The lock-stitch made by this Machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

Dr. Mott's Chalybeate Pills.
The iron being absorbed by the blood, and this circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. Sold at the Principal Office, No. 329 Broadway; by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and by all druggists.
DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS.
IRON PILLS.
IRON PILLS.
IRON PILLS.
IRON PILLS.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 294 Water-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Bartholfe
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $60. BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress combined, will be found the best ever invented, for health, economy and comfort. Our readers should examine it before buying elsewhere. Made at No. 678 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

A New Truss.—The "Rigg's Truss," new in principle, new material, water-proof, cleanly and imperishable, cannot do injury either by pressure upon the cord or by enlarging the openings. No. 418 Broome-st., New-York.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depot, F. PITTS, No. 769 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,803. No. 30 Platt-st.

Young Men about to engage in Business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, should secure a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style hat of WHITE,
THE HATTER,
NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 603 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HALL—COOLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 10, by the Rev. L. H. Van Doren, Mr. GEORGE E. HALL to Miss MARGARET S. COOLEY, daughter of Henry A. Cooley, Esq., all of this City.

BLOCKLEY—TURNER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 6, by the Rev. A. R. Van Nest, M. Louis CANNEA BLOCKLEY, Esq., to Miss SARAH CATHERINE TURNER, both of this City.

MCMONNIES—WEST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, WM. MCMONNIES, of Wigtownshire, Scotland, and JULIANA E. WEST, daughter of the late Frederick R. West, of Brooklyn.

STODDARD—GREENWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Jared Flagg, C. H. STODDARD to HELEN, daughter of the Hon. John Greenwood.

VAN BRAKLE—NEILSON.—At Watertown, Jefferson County, on Monday, Oct. 10, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. T. Babcock, Mr. C. H. VAN BRAKLE, formerly of New-York, to Miss GEORGIANA NEILSON, of the former place.

DIED.

LANE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 11, DEBORAH SANDS, widow of Samuel Lane, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, David L. Bennet, No. 166 East 18th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Westchester papers please copy.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, RICHARD WILSON, for many years armorer for the City Guard, aged 36 years.

BEAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, MARY ELLA, eldest daughter of Nathaniel B. and Jenney Beam, aged 2 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 185 West 21st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 9, ALICE MAUD MARIA LIVINGSTON, only daughter of Cambridge Livingston, aged 10 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GORDON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 10, GEORGE GORDON, of Savannah, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 10 A. M., from the residence of his son, No. 6 Albion-place, 4th-st., without further invitation.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 9, Mrs. CAROLINE F., widow of the late Samuel Hunter, and daughter of James Pinkerton.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 14 Attorney-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOLTON.—In Brooklyn, MARIANNA DE WOLFE, wife of Samuel Bolton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Cumberland-st., near Flushing-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TINN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, AURELIA M. TINN, widow of the late Warner C. Tinn, of Woburn, Mass., and daughter of Josiah Lane, Esq., of Searsport, Me.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

CODDINGTON.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, LOUISE, youngest child of Thos. B. and Almira H. Coddington, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WHINYATES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, SARAH E. WHINYATES, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 20 Gregory-st., Jersey City.

POSTLEY.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 11, AMELIA A. POSTLEY, wife of Washington M. P. Postley, and daughter of the late James Kain, of New-York City, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 832 Race-st., Philadelphia.

MORRIS.—At Cambridge, Minn., on Monday, Oct. 10, by the accidental discharge of his gun, WILLIAM LEWIS MORRIS, Jr., eldest son of William

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firms and agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSWOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONCENTRATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as to regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. E. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

DRAFT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
DENMARK ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELING PURPOSES,
AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
have letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Variek-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Six per cent allowed. WM. H. HAVEMEYER, President;
GORHAM SHELEY and JOHN McLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. B. GRAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1859.

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said Company.

EDWIN CROSSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON,
} Commissioners.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will be held at their Office, in Newark, N. J., on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, for the purpose of electing three Directors. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 1st proximo, both inclusive. A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 23 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

CHAS. F. WOOD, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 11th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 15th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Chairman.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary. President.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6s per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for the specified stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Office in Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.
This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.
At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the poll cy holders before that time.
This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the Insured, irrespective of the policy.
The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS BIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,
JAMES F. COX.	

JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GARAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOWARD, Jr., Actuary.
E. F. HALSTED, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D., }

Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RESERVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. MAYDOCK, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 28 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand Machine Brushes made to order. J. E. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
Belonging to the Estate of JAMES MILLS, deceased.
On WEDNESDAY, October 19th,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of JOHN LAIDLAW and FRANCIS B. IVES, Executors.

$12,000 United States 6s, 1867; $8,000 New York State 6s, 1867.
$25,000 New-York City 6s, 1875; $3,000 Ohio 6s, 1860.
$2,000 Brooklyn 6s, 1869; $5,000 Hamilton River R. R. 7s, 1869.
100 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.
184 shares Bank of Commerce; 226 shares National Bank.
122 shares Merchants' Bank; 610 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
200 shares Brooklyn Bank; 90 shares Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.
50 shares Pacific Bank; 50 shares Market Bank.
40 shares Bank North America; 25 shares Bank America.
19 shares Bank of Louisiana.
98 shares New Jersey R. R. and Transportation Co.
14 shares New Jersey R. R. and Transportation Co., 50 per cent. paid in.
10 shares New York and New England Telegraph Co.
STOCK SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.
Office No. 35 Wall-street.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil paintings, splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, rich velvet carpets, &c., &c.

J. W. FORTER will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, without any reserve, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 9th-av.

The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively-carved rosewood, pier, sofa and side tables; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work-tables, bronze and ormolu clocks; elegant China vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil-paintings, the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full seven octave, elegant case finished all round, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an excellent and costly embroidered cover. Also, dining room, kitchen and chamber furniture of every description, in great variety, well worthy the attention of housekeepers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE FANCY GOODS, STATUES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., large sale of Italian marble goods, just received from the house of Paoli Finche & Co., consisting of a beautiful assortment not before seen in this country, comprising alabaster and marble sculptnre, large agate Etruscan vases on square pedestals, with figures; engraved Grecian urns on Doric columns, Bardigilio vases with griffen handles, Egyptian octagon urns, dark sienna Pompeii pitchers, agate card receivers, Cupids after Canova, dancing girls of do., Venus in shells, Antony and Cleopatra, &c., &c.

PARIAN GOODS.—Beautiful Parian pitchers, vases and urns, single figures, busts of exquisite finish; panier mache card receivers, trays, desks, tables, &c.; also, beautiful bronzes, silver-plated ware. The above goods will be ready for exhibition one day before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ABOUT SIXTY VERY VALUABLE AND CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a beautiful private collection of oil-paintings, among which is the celebrated and well-known picture of "The Raven," by Wherneret, illustrating Edgar A. Poe's poem; was engraved in the London *News* June 19, 1852. Also, costly originals by Rembrandt, Ruhens, Wouvermans, Cuyp, Teniers, Lairesse, Vandervelder, Berghem, Both, Albano, &c. Also, a few fine modern English pictures by Moreland, Aston, Symonds, Brook, Callot and Wyatt, of London. Also, a few choice Flemish pictures, among which is an original De Brackeler, very fine. Also, an original Vanderpoeten, and many others. These pictures will amply repay the attention of connoisseurs and others in search of really fine pictures, and the public may rest assured that every picture will be positively sold, as the owner is leaving for Europe. They are now on exhibition with catalogues.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HAMILTON-ST., MYRTLE AND WASHINGTON AVS., AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the City Hall, Brooklyn.

HAMILTON-ST., WASHINGTON AND MYRTLE AVS.—Twelve valuable lots.

Terms easy. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 111 Nassau-st., to close an assignment, a large and general assortment of first class cabinet furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and oak, suitable for parlors, dining rooms and chambers, together with curled hair mattresses, enameled chamber suites, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, pearl keys. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and others.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: $20,000 Genesee Valley RR. Co. Bonds, hypothecated; $10,000 Trevorton Coal and RR. Co. 1st Mortgage Bonds. $1,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Regular stock sales Wednesday and Saturday. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Real Estate sold on any days required.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF ABOUT 600 CASES of boots, shoes and brogans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of some of the best goods we have offered this season. City and country dealers are invited to be present.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, salesroom No. 68 Nassau-st., will sell on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at Pier No. 6 East River, all the right, title and interest of Charles McLaughlin, which he had on the ninth day of September, 1859, or at any time thereafter, in and to the brig *Meta*, her tackle, apparel, &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES, &c., on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, paintings, carpets, hair mattresses, rockers, bedsteads, also one of Wooster's and one one of Lester's sewing machines, and a lot of books.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 154 Canal-st., a splendid assortment of furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, looking glasses and other mirrors, stoves, sofas, rocking and other chairs, China, glass and silverware, kitchen furniture, mirrors, &c. A large variety of bedsteads, pictures, tables, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 21 Nassau-st., a horse, gig and harness, suitable for a physician; the horse can trot in 3 12; if required, they will be sold separately.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-street, including thick, kip and grain double-sole and water-proof boots.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for farming lands in Michigan and cash. The lands are advantageously located, well timbered and watered, and susceptible of high cultivation; are contiguous to rail, plank, and the ordinary country roads to good markets. Farms of any size to suit. Title perfect. Unsold lands will be given for good merchandise—dry goods preferred—to any reasonable amount. Address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

WANTED—TO SELL FOR $3,000 OR $6,000, AN inderest in a new article, which has already yielded over $20,000 profit. Security will be given, if required, for the investment, and a guarantee for 100 per cent. profit per year. It is a creditable article, and none but an honest, energetic man need apply, which is one of the chief objects of selling, to get one. None but principals dealt with. Address PATENT, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, with real name.

$10,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL partner in a safe profitable and established business, to invest Ten Thousand Dollars for three or five years. The most satisfactory evidence will be given of the character of the business and parties engaged. Address J. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A party already established in the sewing-machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a stock company; and excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post office, with full address and residence.

A PHYSICIAN OF RIPE AGE AND LARGE experience, wishes to form an alliance with a well-established City physician. Will give the best of references as to ability, character, &c. Address, confidentially, DOCTOR, No. 131 *Times* Office.

PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE GALLERY FOR SALE.—One of the finest establishments in the City. A rare chance. No agents need apply.
G. K. CHASE, No. 8 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE, WITH STOCK and fixtures. Inquire on the premises, No. 124 East 24th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals entered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

DANIEL GALLAGHER,
FRANCIS SATCHI,
CHARLES SMITHSON,
} Building Committee.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots, at $4; Donble-Sole Water-Proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SEC. 8, ART. 3, TITLE 3, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 5TH, 1842.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The twenty-two wards in the City of New-York, (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fifteenth section of the amended charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be, and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedlow's Islands, in the bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The second election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Rector, Greenwich, Thames-street, Broadway and Morris street.

The third election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Liberty street, Broadway, Thames, Greenwich and Rector streets.

The fourth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner Broadway and Beaver, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip, and Beaver-street to Broadway.

The fifth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The second election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying in Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The second election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey streets.

The third election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The fourth election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover-streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The second election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New-Bowery and Frankfort street.

The third election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bound by and lying within New-Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The fourth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Rector-street, Third-street, and Avenue D.

The fifth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The sixth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The seventh election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The second election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The third election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The fourth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The fifth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Christopher, Bedford and Hamersley streets.

The sixth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bedford, Christopher and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, and Cottage-place.

The seventh election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street and the Bowery.

The eighth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and West Tenth-street.

The sixth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker, Christopher, Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue and Hammond-street.

The seventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker and Hammond streets, Greenwich and Eighth avenues.

The eighth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Horatio-street and the Hudson River.

The ninth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Horatio-street, Eighth-avenue, Troy-street and the Hudson River.

The tenth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Troy-street, Eighth-avenue, Bleecker and Hammond streets, and the Hudson River.

The eleventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hammond, Bleecker and Charles streets, and the Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charles, Bleecker and Christopher streets, and the Hudson River.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Forsyth, Delancey, Eldridge and Grand streets, and the Bowery.

The second election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ludlow, Delancey, Orchard, Grand, Eldridge, Delancey and Forsyth streets.

The third election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand, Orchard, Delancey and Ludlow streets.

The fourth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Orchard, Canal, Forsyth and Hester streets and the Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester, Forsyth, Canal, Orchard and Division streets and Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Essex, Rivington and Eldridge streets.

The second election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The third election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Norfolk streets.

The fourth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, First-avenue, Houston-street and Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, First-avenue, Third-street Bowery and Third-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-street, First-avenue, Sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, and Fourth-street.

The seventh election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Christopher, Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue and Hammond-street.

The ninth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The tenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The second election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The third election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The ninth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The eleventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twelfth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The thirteenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

The fourteenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-first-street, Seventh-avenue, Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The fifteenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

The sixteenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The seventeenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Forty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The eighteenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The nineteenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twentieth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twenty-first election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Forty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twenty-second election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twenty-third election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fifty-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twenty-fourth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-first-street, Seventh-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twenty-fifth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Fifty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twenty-sixth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, Fifty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twenty-seventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twenty-eighth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fifty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The twenty-ninth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

The thirtieth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Seventh-avenue, Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The thirty-first election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The thirty-second election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, Sixtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The thirty-third election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Sixty-first-street and Eighth-avenue.

The thirty-fourth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-first-street, Seventh-avenue, Sixty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The thirty-fifth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Sixty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

The thirty-sixth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Seventh-avenue, Sixty-four

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M.; 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 A. M.; 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 2:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN C. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock: returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 11:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M., for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2, AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invainable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of cubeba and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. WORTHINGTON,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Dnane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patient's never meet.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.) hours, 10 to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Strictnre, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations great ts. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Hare disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Interlaken Hippotherapist, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Prevention of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	30 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 3 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOONUCH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following rates. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S steamship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY succeeds on Thursday, Oct 20.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWSELAS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 15th October, 15th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of steamers from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SEYMOUR, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE WELL-KNOWN FIRST-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GAAVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Oct. 20. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HEROD, Jr., Agent,
corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AFRICA will sail 26th October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND FORDHAM.—Last month of steamboating on Harlem River this season. The steamer *Emily* leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for High Bridge at 7:55, 9, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M., and 2:15, 4 and 5 P. M. Returning, leaves High Bridge at 7:30, 8:35, 9:50 and 11:20 A. M., and 12:40, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M., connecting each way with steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to and from Peck-slip, and also with 3d-av. cars to and from City Hall.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELLER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer *Bridgeport* leaves Peck Slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven R. R.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A T EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN,
A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS
Dedicated to the culture of
COMEDY, MUSIC, BALLET,
BY
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
This establishment, newly constructed and designed from plans and designs furnished by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
IS NOW OPEN.
The entertainments will commence at 8 with
DOT,
representing Charles Dickens' beautiful story,
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
John Peerybingle.....Mr. Harry Pearson
Dot, (his wife).....Miss Agnes Robertson
Tilly Slowboy... { A charity girl who } ...Mrs. Wood
takes care of the baby. }
In which character she will sing "My first love was a sailor boy."
Caleb Plummer.....(a toy-maker).....Mr. J. Jefferson
Bertha.....(his blind daughter).....Miss Sara Stevens
Edward Plummer.....(his son).....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mrs. Fielding.....Mrs. Blake
Will Fielding, (Edward's sweetheart).....Mr. J. H. Allen
Tackleton.....(a toy-merchant).....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Box Office is open at 8 A. M., until 6½ P. M.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIXON'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, OCT. 12.
A SUPERB DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP,
GYMNASTIC FEATS, COMIC PANTOMIME,
And the daring bare-back riding of
MELVILLE, THE AUSTRALIAN HORSEMAN.
Besides a variety of other performances, by the
GREATEST EQUESTRIAN COMPANY IN THE WORLD,
THE TRAINED BULL DON JUAN,
And the beautiful athletic scene of
THE ZOUAVES.
The Great Clown, DAN CASTILLO, takes his BENEFIT on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NOW OPEN AT THE PALACE GARDEN,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
From 9 o'clock, A. M., until 10 o'clock, P. M.
In the Main Hall, under the Great Tent, and in the Machine Arcade, may now be seen every day and evening, Choice articles of inventive genius, labor-saving machinery in every department of industry, articles of use and ornament, including eight steam-engines, all representing new improvements and ERICSSON'S Caloric Engine, run exclusively with hot air.
THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains rich varieties of
FRUITS, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.
During the evening experiments will be made with WILSON'S and GARDINER'S apparatus for instantaneously lighting the two hundred gas-burners in the main saloon by electricity.
DONWORTH'S BAND will perform every evening.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FAWKES' CELEBRATED STEAM PLOW.
This new wonder of the age will be exhibited in actual use on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Oct. 11, 12 and 13,
At HAMILTON PARK, at 66th-st.,
Between 2d and 3d avs.
The Plow will be put in operation each day at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 3, 4, and 5 o'clock P. M.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, the operation of the Steam Plow will take place on the first fair days thereafter.
The cars of either the 2d or 3d avs. will take passengers to and fro every minute on the day of the exhibition.
In addition to the hours named in the above advertisement, the Steam Plow will be put in action TO-DAY, (Oct. 12,) at NOON, and at 1 and 2 P. M.

"WASHINGTON
RESIGNING HIS COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN ARMY,"
Painted by EDWIN WHITE for the State of Maryland.
This picture is 15 feet long by 9 feet high, and contains about 70 figures. NOW ON EXHIBITION at
T. W. PARKER & CO.'S Store and Gallery,
No. 768 Broadway, one door from 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY,
reopened, having been closed for an entire rearrangement of the collection, to which is added Mr. WM. PAGE'S CELEBRATED PAINTING OF
"VENUS"
guiding Æneas and the Trojans to the Latin shore.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH'S
"HEART OF THE ANDES,"
Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS. Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.
SCENES IN ITALY.
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.
EVENINGS, 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 3 P. M. Admission 25c. Children 10c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE
The Exhibition of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 9 o'clock, P. M.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, Harrison-st., near Court, (the Rev. N. E. Smith, Pastor,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, under the auspices of the choir, assisted by an array of distinguished talent from New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. J. M. Jager, conductor. Mr. C. H. Badger, organist and Pianist. Part I. will consist of Haydn's Grand Mass No. 3, (entire) "Inflamatus," with Verdure Clad, &c., with organ accompaniments. Part II. will comprise Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, vocal and instrumental, from the most popular and celebrated masters. One of Steinway's grand pianos will be used on the occasion. Tickets 50 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—EIGHTEENTH SEASON, 1859-1860.—The Concerts and Rehearsals this season will take place at the Academy of Music. First public Rehearsal on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Subscriptions received in the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Bruening, No. 701 Broadway; and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or by L. Spier, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st.
By order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—THIS BUILDing is to let for lectures and concerts, for which it is well adapted; being central, easily accessible, and well lighted and ventilated. Apply to P. W. BURKE, No. 178 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

LECTURES.

GILLETTE
YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
A Course of Four Lectures will be given by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, On ASTRONOMY, at Calvary Baptist Church, (West 23d-st., nearly opposite 5th-av. Hotel.) on the Evenings of TUESDAY, the 11th; THURSDAY, the 13th; SATURDAY, the 15th, and TUESDAY, the 18th of October.
THESE LECTURES HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN DELIVERED IN THIS CITY.
ASTRONOMY OF THE BIBLE.
First Lecture, Oct. 11—*Evidences of the Being of God, drawn from the Physical Universe.*
Second Lecture, Oct. 13—*Is the Creator of the Universe the God of the Bible?*
Third Lecture, Oct. 15—*The Cosmogony of the Universe, as Recorded by Moses.*
Fourth Lecture, Oct. 18—*Astronomical Allusions and Illustrations found in the Hebrew Scriptures.*
Tickets for the remaining three lectures, 75 cents. Single Tickets, 30 cents—only at the door on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8. Course Tickets to be had at
Shell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
Appleton's, Broadway.
Crosen's, Broadway and 4th-st.
Tilzard & Caswell's, 5th-av. Hotel.
Kinsley's Express Office, No. 72 Broadway.
Chapman's Drug Store, St. Germain Hotel.
JAMES SANDFORD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
PROF. O. M. MITCHEL
Will deliver
FOUR NEW LECTURES
ON
ASTRONOMY,
In
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Oct. 20, 21, 26, 27, inst. Single tickets 25 cents, 75 cents for the Course. For sale at the Rooms of the Association; at Swayne's, No. 250 Fulton-st.; at Nevin's, No. 180 Fulton-st.; and at Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

PROF. O. M. MITCHELL AND THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Six Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the South Baptist Church, at Cooper Institute, by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Oct. 17—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Distance, Magnitude and Number of the Fixed Stars.*
Oct. 19—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Organization of the Stellar Universe.*
Oct. 20—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Translation of the Sun and Solar System through Space.*
Oct. 22—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Clusters and Nebulæ—Their Origin and Constitution.*
Oct. 24—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. (A new Lecture.)
Oct. 31—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. (A new Lecture.)
Tickets to the six lectures, $1. Single tickets, 25 cts. For sale at the book and music stores, hotels, Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; John Q. Adams', No. 281 Grand-st.; by the Lecture Committee, and at Cooper Institute.
Doors open at 6½. Lecture at 8 P. M.
THEO. C. SEARS, No. 39 Wall-st.;
J. E. HADNETT, No. 29 Trinity Building;
F. S. MINER, No. 60 Broad-st.,
Lecture Committee.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LECTURES
Will embrace a Course of Ten Lectures, commencing early in November and continue weekly until finished. The services of the most eminent lecturers in the country have been procured, and will be announced in a few days.
Tickets for the Course, admitting a lady and gentleman, $5; single tickets for the Course, $3. single Lecture tickets, 50 cents.
JOHN H. WHITE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CLASSES.
The new French Method, Chevé's System.
Mlle. Sanvageot will give a free lecture on this system on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 7½ P. M., at No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—DR. BOYNTON will give the Fifth Lecture of his Course, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12. Subject—*The Great Period of Reptiles.* Season tickets (four lectures) 50 cents. Single tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MOST
POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY
THE
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER!
A MOTHER'S PRAYER!
A MOTHER'S PRAYER!
This
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC ROMANCE
originally achieved a success of
SEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
SEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,
SEVEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS,

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

Bill of Lading—Damages to Cotton—Freight—Consignee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, OCT. 11—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON.

John H. Brower et al. vs. *the brig Water Witch*—*William H. Sheldon* vs. *The Same*—*John Clifton* vs. *A Quantity of Cotton.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libels in the two first cases were filed to recover damages for injuries to a cargo of cotton shipped in the brig *Water Witch*, from Lavacca, on the Bay of Matagorda, Texas, to this port, in May, 1854.

The libellants were the consignees of the cotton. The libel in the third case was filed by the owner of the brig to recover his freight money. A special contract was made between the shipper at Lavacca and one Mitchell, who represented himself as agent of the vessel. She lay at the port of Indianola, situated on the same bay as Lavacca, but several miles distant. The cotton was carried in a lighter from Lavacca to the vessel. After it was delivered from the lighter and received on board the vessel, the master refused to sign the bills of lading, upon the ground that the cotton was not in good order and condition, and pending this dispute he sailed for New-York with his cargo. The shipper, on learning that the vessel had sailed without having signed the bills of lading, forwarded the bills unsigned to the consignees named in them, stating the circumstances of the refusal of the masters to sign them. The consignees made advances upon the cotton. On the arrival of the vessel at this port, the master notified the consignees to whom the cotton was consigned, and discharged his cargo, but in a very damaged condition. He also demanded his freight from them, the payment of which was refused, and the above suits afterwards instituted by the respective parties.

It is proper to state further that the brig was under a charter-party from the owners to a firm in New-Orleans, and that Mitchel, with whom the contract was made for the shipment of the cotton, represented this firm. By this contract the shipper was to deliver the cotton at Lavacca, to be received on lighters by Mitchel, and placed by him at his expense on board of the vessel, to be carried to New-York for the freight of 1¼ cents per pound.

This agent also objected to the bills of lading because they did not contain a stipulation that part of the cotton might be shipped on deck. The shipper refused to admit such a stipulation, as it was not contained in the agreement between the parties, which was in writing.

I. We perceive no well-founded objection to the right of the assignees to maintain these suits. They were the persons to whom the cotton was shipped, and were recognized by the master as the proper parties to receive it, and to whom it was delivered by him, and the freight demanded. They had made advances upon it in the usual way, and as between them and the owners for whose benefit the advances were made, they had the same interest in the cotton as if the bills of lading had been duly executed.

II. We should have no difficulty in this case in holding the carrier to the common law liability on the shipment of cotton, even if no bill of lading or other agreement had been entered into by the master, as his consent to receive it on board his vessel and carry it to the port of destination subjected the ship to this liability.

But, in addition to this, the agent of the charterers, in whose service the brig was at the time, and who were interested in procuring cargo, entered into a written agreement fixing the terms upon which the shipment was to be made. The vessel was bound by it, and although it does not contain the stipulations usual in bills of lading, it carries with it by implication the common law obligations of a common carrier.

We lay entirely out of view the charter party between the owner and the firm in New-Orleans, as the shipper in this case had no notice of it; and if, therefore, there had been anything in this agreement repugnant to the charter party, it could not be permitted to affect injuriously his interests.

III. Having disposed of these somewhat technical questions, we come to the main question in the case—and that is, whether or not the damage to the cotton was the natural, if not necessary, effect of its condition at the time of shipment developed in the course of the voyage, or produced by the dangers of the navigation without any fault of the ship, or whether all or any part of it is attributable to bad stowage, or absence of proper care and attention on the part of the master.

Some one hundred bales of the cotton were shipped on deck. It has been argued that the right thus to ship it is fairly to be inferred from the terms of the agreement between the shipper and agent of the vessel. We think not. It is, also, argued that there was a usage of the trade between the ports of Texas and New-York in the shipment of cotton which justified the master in shipping it on deck. We think that the proof fails altogether to establish any such usage. The freight to be paid was the usual rate for cotton under deck.

It has further been strongly argued, that the whole damage to the cotton as disclosed on discharging it at this port was the effect of the country damage existing at the time of shipment, or was produced by a storm which the vessel encountered in the voyage. The evidence in the case is very conflicting upon these questions, and difficult, indeed impossible to be reconciled. The Court below came to the conclusion that, according to the weight of it, the cotton had sustained sea damage for which the vessel was responsible. We are inclined to concur in this conclusion. The testimony is pretty strong that the cotton was badly stowed, and, also, that sufficient attention was not paid to the sea water in the hold of the vessel by pumping. The cotton was very wet when discharged from the hold of the ship.

The Court below in the case of the libel of the owner to recover freight, dismissed the same after applying so much of the money awarded for damage to the cotton as equaled the freight money. This, we think, was erroneous. The consignees had each filed his libel to recover this damage, and has succeeded. It is true each set up in his answer to the suit for freight damage to the cotton by way of abatement of the sum claimed. But these parties could not thus split up the claim for damages by applying a portion in extinguishment of the freight money, and then ask for a decree for the excess over this sum. If they insist upon recovering damages on an independent suit they cannot apply any portion of them, by way of abatement, in the suit for the freight money. The damages are an entirety.

We must, therefore, reverse the decree in the case of Clifton *vs.* a Quantity of Cotton, and direct a decree to be entered for the libelant for the full amount of the freight-money and interest, with costs. And, as the full amount of freight at the rate of one and a quarter cents per pound will be recovered, the error will be corrected in the Court below, reducing the freight of the portion of the cotton carried on deck to deck freight, and at the same time holding the brig responsible for the transportation of it under deck.

The decrees in the other two suits are affirmed, with costs.

United States District Court—Oct. 11—Before Judge Betts.

INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS.

The United States va. *One case containing photographic views, &c.*—This is an action brought by the Government to forfeit and destroy the goods as contrary to the statute which prohibits the importation of indecent and obscene pictures. The claimant, Mr. Anthony, objects to the forfeiture, alleging that the pictures were not within the statute. Several dealers in fancy goods were called and testified to having purchased and exposed for sale similar pictures without having had them selected or objected to as obscene. One had heard them objected to as "too gay." The Government called Mr. Appleton, Roe Lockwood and Mr. Pike, who testified that they would not sell such pictures. The pictures are calculated for stereoscopes, and are not very different from many that have been exhibited in Broadway. The question was left with the jury, who are to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimant, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Craig.

Supreme Court.

THE CITY AND THE STREETS.

Rupert J. Cochran vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York, et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction against the City, to restrain its officers from executing a lease to their co-defendants of two certain lots in Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. These lots were sold by the City for non-payment of assessments made for "local improvements" in opening Twenty-sixth-street, from Hudson River to Bloomingdale Road, and in setting gutter and curb-stones in Eighth-avenue, adjacent to the premises.

The property was sold in 1856 and bought in by the City, whose corporate officers now propose to execute a lease to George A. Hoyt and John L. Brower.

An injunction is now asked to prevent this; and the application is urged upon the grounds that the City cannot sell property to itself, for non-payment of assessments; that the sale was made without due previous notice; that the date of the confirmation of the assessment was not correctly advertised.

The motion came on for hearing in the Supreme Court at Special Term, before Justice DAVIES, but was postponed to Thursday.

D. D. Field for the plaintiff; R. Busteed for defendants.

CASE OF THE SCHOONER ELIZABETH.

James Chambers vs. *Heizer Grantzon.*—The proceedings in this case, which has for a day or two past been on trial in the Superior Court, before Justice SLOSSON, were concluded yesterday. The action, it will be remembered, is to recover possession of the schooner *Elizabeth*, with damages for the unlawful detention of her.

Justice SLOSSON directed the Jury to assess the value of the vessel and find a verdict therefor in plaintiff's favor, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term. The Jury accordingly assessed the value of the vessel at $7,200.

Court of General Sessions.

THIEVES, PICKPOCKETS AND BURGLARS DISPOSED OF.

Considerable business was transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before the Hon. Recorder BARNARD. A very noted pickpocket, named Augustus Wyncoop, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. His counsel made strenuous efforts for the postponement of his sentence, in order, as he said, to "produce evidence of good character," but the prisoner being much too well known to the Court and the officers thereof, the application was denied, and the culprit sentenced by the Recorder to four years in the State Prison.

Mary Moran pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Charles Horton pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, by breaking into the store of Morris Meyer on Sept. 25. He was remanded for sentence in order to allow time for inquiries to be made into his previous history.

Charles Rover, charged with grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Arine Rapp, charged with stealing a gold watch from his employer, pleaded guilty to the offence. His employer solicited the mercy of the Court for him, and gave him a good character previous to the commission of the offence, as he had often been trusted with sums of money and articles of value, and proved a "faithful steward." In consequence of this recommendation he was sentenced only to sixty days in the City Prison.

Patrick Barrett, a young man far advanced in consumption, pleaded guilty to an assault. The Recorder taking pity on him for his sickness, sent him for one month only to the Penitentiary.

Jacob Ferris, a colored man, was arrested for assaulting another colored man, named Jesse Jackson, at No. 58 Worth-street, on Sept. 29. The prisoner admitted that he kicked Jackson, but denied that he struck him, as the indictment charged, with a slungshot. He kicked him because he found him beating a woman. The evidence fully bore out his statement, and the Recorder, in charging the jury, said that the prisoner could certainly only be convicted of simple assault. The jury thought that Ferris had acted chivalrously in defending the woman, and acquitted him.

Several other cases were called, but in each the counsel were unprepared, owing to other engagements, or from having neglected to subpœna their witnesses.

Common Pleas.

THE WILLIAMS DIVORCE CASE—JURY DISCHARGED.

John A. Williams vs. *Mary J. Williams.*—This is an action for divorce, on the ground of adultery, and has lately been on trial in the Common Pleas, before Judge HILTON. The facts were reported in the TIMES of Oct. 7. After several hours' consultation, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.

The Bank of the Union va. *Mark Cornell, et al.*—The discharge I think is conclusive in this supplemental proceeding. I doubt whether it can be attacked at all, collaterally, in a supplementary proceeding. In any view of the facts within stated, they furnish no ground for not giving full force to it in this matter.

Silas H. Butwick vs. *D. C. Hough, et al.*—Order for sale granted.

INGRAHAM, J.

Wm. A. Martin et al. vs. *James Acker et al.*—Papers not sufficient to authorize injunction.

Richard Joyce vs. *Samuel Billsborough.*—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Thomas Sadler vs. *Thomas Larkin et al.*—Motion granted; plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Reuben M. Redacker vs. *Stephen D. Tooker et al.*—Motion granted so far as to appoint the receiver heretofore appointed, and with directions to apply the moneys received to the payment of the first liens on the property.

SUPERIOR COURT—BOSWORTH, J.

Peake vs. *McCarthy.*—Reference ordered, and each party enjoined, according to views stated in a memorandum filed with the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—BRADY, J.

Butler vs. *Hurd.*—Judgment that the defendants or their tenants may have the use of the hatchway mentioned in the pleadings prior to 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., the hatchway to be guarded by a proper moveable railing or guard while open; form of decree to be settled on two days' notice.

Catlin vs. *Merill, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs, but without prejudice to the right of the defendant to apply for a stay, pending appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 1, 10, 11, 29, 42, 56, 57, 58.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 129, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 54, 55, 56, 57, 34, 132.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2163, 2171, 1491, 2067, 2099, 2107, 2173, 1881, 2139, 1925, 1287, 2157, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209 2210, (properly 2211.) *Part II.*—Nos. 2196, 2198, 2278, 2260, 2282, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2270.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 262, 614, 290, 321, 339, 340, 341, 342, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1276, 1280, 1285, 318, 319, 320, 951, 1179, 1176, 1305, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1096, 1180. *Part II.*—Nos. 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1322, 76, 1042, 1158.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF CAPT. BOWNE, AGENT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

Capt. JOSIAH Q. BOWNE, for several years past the general agent of the New-York Board of Underwriters, died at his residence in this City on Monday evening, after a brief attack of paralysis. He left home when but a boy of sixteen, and shipping before the mast soon reached the rank of master. During the time which he has followed his arduous calling he has visited every sea and experienced all the vicissitudes of a sailor's life. For twenty years he was engaged in the Liverpool trade, and has carried in safety between that port and this many valuable cargoes, besides thousands of passengers. That he was a most successful shipmaster may be inferred from the fact that in this period he was never obliged to call upon his insurers. In 1854 Captain BOWNE was appointed the General Agent of the New-York Board of Underwriters, a post of great responsibility, which he continued to fill with great acceptance until his death. During this time, it is estimated that he has superintended nearly two hundred wrecks, which have occurred upon the neighboring coasts. Much of this experience necessarily subjected him to great exposure to wet and cold, particularly in the case of the steamer *Franklin*, wrecked at Moriches, Long Island; the *Humboldt*, at Halifax, and more recently, in the case of the ship *New-York* and steamer *Black Warrior*. On many occasions he narrowly escaped drowning, while engaged in efforts to save life and property. It is to these severe exposures that the sudden and fatal attack of paralysis is attributed. Capt. BOWNE'S funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 125 Allen-street, at 9 o'clock this morning. His remains will be conveyed to Westchester County for burial.

DEATH OF WILLIAM S. REES, THE STREET PREACHER.—WILLIAM S. REES, famous in the West a few years since as a street preacher, died at Keokuk, Iowa, last week, leaving a fortune of $150,000. He had led a singular life. An Englishman by birth, he left college at the age of sixteen master of eight languages; came to New-York in 1830, entered into mercantile business here and amassed a competency, which he lost in the panic of 1837 and then became a wanderer; visiting other countries, and appearing occasionally in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati; seemingly (says the Cincinnati *Gazette*) without any definite purpose, and earning by various means of labor, sufficient to keep him above want. This was the period when he engaged much in preaching in the open air. He subsequently went to the West, and obtaining some money, fortunately invested it in a farm situate on the outskirts of Keokuk. This, at that time, was one of the cities to which emigrants and speculators flocked in great numbers. Rees took advantage of this, divided his farm into lots, and sold them so advantageously that in the course of two years he realized quite a fortune. At the time of his death his property was valued at $150,000. From the time he left college until the day of his death, he was opposed to all churches, believing that the Gospel should be preached in the streets. In 1853, he established the Keokuk *Post*, and subsequently started the Doniphan *Post* in Kansas, the latter a free-soil paper.

[Advertisement.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1859.

MESSRS. WOOD, EDDY & Co.,

SIRS:

Inclosed please find receipts for whole of $50,000 prize sold by me.

Respectfully yours,

D. D. GASSNER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 20, 1859.

Received from D. D. GASSNER, $6,250 in payment of Prize Ticket No. 47,014, in WOOD, EDDY & Co.'s Lottery, being one-eighth of the Capital Prize of $50,000 sent through our house for collection.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26, 1859.

Received from D. D. GASSNER $12,500, being for one-quarter of $50,000, the Capital Prize in Class No. 28, of WOOD, EDDY & Co.'s Lottery, sent through us for collection.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 29, 1859.

D. D. GASSNER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* The period having arrived when I promised to decide if I would give you liberty to publish my name as the recipient of one-half the Capital Prize in Class No. 28, Ticket No. 47,014, in WOOD, EDDY & Co.'s Lottery. I now write to give you full consent to make the fact public, and my acknowledgment of the prompt payment of $25,-000 by you on the presentation of my ticket.

I shall be in your city in a couple of weeks, and will call. Please send me by mail the Drawings of Class No. 31. Your obedient servant,

B. M. RANDALL.

[Advertisement.]

WARM CLOTHING.

We now offer large assortments of Fall and Winter Clothing, just manufactured, in our best styles, consisting in part of

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
MOSCOW BEAVERS,
EIDER DOWN BEAVERS,
MAGENTA BEAVERS,
PRESIDENT BEAVERS,
CLARENDON BEAVERS,
DREADNAUGHT BEAVERS.

Also, complete suits of all styles of CASSIMERE and Beaver suits, and all the late styles Velvet and Cashmere Vestings, &c., &c.

BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS

in great variety, at the lowest prices of the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 261 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

DO YOU KNOW KATE NUNEHAM?—If not, allow me to introduce her. She is the companion of *Mary Smith*, the heroine of that heart-rending, moral drama, "Out of the Depths." This afternoon and evening you may witness it at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKES & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

The leading beauties of the season are two belles from Mobile, and those splendid hats which KNOX makes for our City gentry. The belles are splendid, so are the hats; and as all mankind cannot get the former, they comfort themselves by visiting No. 212 Broadway, and purchasing the latter. Sensible men.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Operating through the bile and the blood, these great searchers of the system—discharge from every organ the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhœa is wonderful. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 11.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	109	500	Reading R'l'd	b3 60¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	102¼	200	do	b60 61
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89	200	do	60¾
2,000	do	89¾	200	do	b30 61⅞
4,000	do	89¾	11	Mich. Central R	43¼
2,500	Virginia State 6s	94¾	200	do	b30 43¾
8,000	do	94¾	50	do	43¼
1,000	do	94¾	50	do	43¾
1,000	North Car. St. 6s	96¾	50	Panama Railroad	117¾
35,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	73	Illinois Cen. R	67¾
70,000	do	84¾	150	do	b10 68
1,000	California St. 7s	83	150	do	b30 68
3,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. Ex	77¾	50	do	68
1,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs	90	200	Gal. & Chic. R	72⅜
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	84⅞	34	do	72¾
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M	36	550	do	s30 72¾
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M	92	100	do	b60 73
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	89	400	do	b60 73¼
2,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds	92	100	do	b4 73
10	Bk. of the St. N. Y.	100⅜	150	do	s3 73
10	Union Bank	99½	300	do	73½
85	Pacific Mails, S. Co.	74	50	do	b30 73¾
400	N. Y. Central R	78¾	50	do	s30 73¾
150	do	s10 79⅜	50	do	b10 73¾
50	do	s30 79⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R	19¾
100	do	b10 79⅝	100	Chi. & Rock Isl	s10 64⅜
600	do	79⅝	50	do	64¾
450	do	b60 80	344	do	64⅜
500	do	b30 80	600	do	b10 64⅝
500	do	b10 80⅛	50	do	b15 64⅝
50	do	s3 80	100	do	b30 64⅝
50	do	s10 80	100	do	b60 64⅝
300	do	b60 80¼	100	do	s30 64⅞
200	do	s30 80	10	do	64¾
150	do	80⅛	25	do	64⅞
700	do	s10 80⅛	400	do	64¾
200	do	b3 80⅜	300	do	s30 64⅝
100	Hnd. Riv. R	35¾	100	do	b60 64¾
13	Nor. & Wor. R	38			

SECOND BOARD.

$19,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¼	10	Mich. Central R	43⅜
5,000	Hnd. Riv. 3d M.	b60 78	50	do	43⅜
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs	38	10	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R	41⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	84¾	100	do	43⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co	75	12	M. S. & N. I. G. S	17¾
50	do	b30 75	100	Illinois Cent. R	b30 68¼
34	Cl. & Tol. Railroad	20¾	350	do	68¼
100	do	b30 21	50	Galena & Chi. R	73½
400	do	s30 21	100	do	b30 73⅝
150	N. Y. Central R	80¾	56	do	73
100	do	b30 80¼	50	do	s30 73
100	do	s60 80¼	50	do	73¼
100	do	b10 80¼	50	do	b60 73½
50	do	b30 80⅜	50	do	73⅜
100	do	s30 80¼	200	do	s3 73
50	do	b60 80¾	610	Chi. & Rock I. R	64¼
100	do	s5 80¾	50	do	s60 64
100	do	s3 80¾	100	Reading R'l'd	s10 40¾

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Oct. 11—6 P. M.

On the Stock Exchange business was active, to-day, with a further rise on the Share list of full 1 ₱ cent., and large sales of State Stocks at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. on Missouris, and 1 ₱ cent. on Tennessees. New-York Central closed on Monday afternoon at 79⅛ as against 78¾@⅞ at the close on Saturday. The price opened this morning at 79¼, and advanced to 80½@⅝ on the Street, between the sessions of the Brokers. At the Second Board, the Stock was ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. weaker, but soon after the adjournment, was in demand again at 80½@⅝, closing 80⅜ bid, 80½ asked. The transactions of the day amount to about 7,500@8,000 shares. There were large dealings also in Galena and Rock Island, the former rising to 73½, closing 73½@½ ₱ cent., and the latter to 64⅜ closing 64½ ₱ cent. The Galena earnings for the first week in October are reported $55,654 against $40,760 the same week last season. The comparison is with the heaviest week last October, the other three weeks running $34,000, $30,000, and $30,000 respectively. That month yielded $141,000; while the present month promises over $200,000. The other Western shares were firm, Illinois Central in demand at 68@68¼ ₱ cent., and Toledo recovering to 21 ₱ cent. at the Second Board. There was not much done in either of the Michigan Stocks. Reading was more active, and ½@¾ ₱ cent. better. Panama ½ ₱ cent. firmer, and Pacific Mail advanced to 75 ₱ cent. Among the Railway Bonds, there was a demand for Illinois Constructions at 84¾@⅞ ₱ cent., and for the Erie, Harlem, and Hudson Mortgages, at last rates. New-York Central Bonds have become scarce at the Board, and are held at full rates. The General market closed firm in the afternoon, and that without the appearance of any particular class or combination of buyers.

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Asia* ruled for standard Bankers' bills 110 ₱ cent. on London and 5f. 14¾@5f. 13¾ on Paris. There was a good supply of transient Bank-bills on London at 109⅞ City indorsement and 109¾ without indorsement; and also of Merchant bills at 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. A fair business was done for the present mail, the selection of bills being good, and the very best drawers placing their rate down to 110. The shipment of Specie will be inconsiderable.

In Discounts there was rather more business at Bank to-day, to regular dealers, at 7 ₱ cent. Outside of Bank there was rather less doing in paper, while temporary loans on Stock collateral were in fair request at 6 ₱ cent., with exceptional cases, on State Security, at 5½ ₱ cent. The general market for Money works with much steadiness, and the Bank Statement of this morning is considered significant of continued ease through the month, a further remittance of Bullion from California being nearly due. The Customs, to-day, are $70,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $74,000; disbursements, $142,000; balance, this afternoon, $4,680,325.

The New-York and Erie election created to-day some little excitement among the friends of the various tickets presented, and elicited a larger vote than for many years past. Nearly one half the capital, or $5,284,000, being voted upon. The ticket presented this morning as embracing the views of Messrs. N. MARSH, Receiver; BANCROFT DAVIS, Mortgage Trustee; the two English Delegates, Messrs. EVANS and SPLATT, and a portion of the old Board, obtained the majority, the leading names receiving 34,430 votes on this ticket, and a portion of them being also on two or three other tickets. We repeat the names:

NATHANIEL MARSH,	D. A. CUSHMAN,
SAMUEL MARSH,	AMBROSE S. MURRAY,
DANIEL DREW,	WILLIAM EVANS, Eng.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,	GEORGE T. COSS,
JOHN ARNOT,	ROBERT H. BURDELL,
WILLIAM B. SKIDMORE,	WM. F. SPLATT, Eng.,
HERMANN GELPCKE,	J. C. B. DAVIS,
RALPH MEAD,	HENRY SHELDEN,
	HENRY L. PIERSON.

We may add that the successful ticket is understood to approve the plan of reorganization and maintenance of securities, published in this column on Monday last, all the Bonds and Shares to represent their respective original or par value.

Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co., Money Brokers in the Western Exchanges, suspended payment to-day. We understand that part of the drafts made upon them will be taken care of by Messrs. READ, DREXEL & Co,, where the funds are transferred or otherwise provided, and that the *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter* will go on as usual under the charge of the other editors.

The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending 8th inst., for the season to same date, and during the corresponding period last year:

	1859. Week.	1859. Week.	Inc. 7,507 Dec. 1,963
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	19,360	11,853	
Pennsylvania Coal Co	18,923	20,886	
Total tons	38,283	32,739	5,544
	1859. Season.	1858. Season.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co	453,051	273,877	179,174
Pennsylvania Coal Co	566,792	505,638	61,154
Total tons	1,019,843	779,515	240,328

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee and Branches, for which we are indebted to their correspondents, the Manhattan Company:

ASSETS.		
Discounted Notes	$1,444,763 15	
Notes and Bills in suit	99,525 11	
Real Estate	42,697 55	—$1,586,925 81
Bills of Exchange		980,558 55
168 Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, cost	$151,755 00	
N. & C. Railroad Stock	15,371 88	
3 Corporation of Nashville		

Bonds	11,100 75—	178,317 63
Cash, viz: Gold and Silver	425,922 02	
Specie Funds	208,435 23—	634,357 25
		$1,300,159 21

LIABILITIES.

Dividend Unpaid	$2,080 00	
Due to Banks	15,631 11	
Due Depositors	677,422 19	
Circulation	865,965 00—	1,561,107 30
Excess of means over liabilities		$1,819,051 94
Consisting of capital stock all paid in	$1,353,800 00	
Undivided profits	465,551 94	
	$1,819,051 94	

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

Surplus profits 1st July, 1859		$493,195 80
Add net profits, last 3 months		38,045 14
		$531,231 94
Deduct 5 ₱ cent. dividend, Oct. 1		67,780 00
Balance to credit of profit and loss, 1st Oct. 1859		$463,451 94

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England and New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ¾
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅞@1
South Carolina and Georgia	1 @ —
North Carolina	1 @ —
Virginia	¾@ —
Illinois and Wisconsin	1⅞@2
Michigan	¾@ —
Tennessee	1½@ —
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	1 @ —
Mobile	1½@ —
Canada	1-5@ ⅜
Missouri	1½@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the market we omit quotations.

DRAFTS AND CHEQUES.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-4 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	⅞ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₱ Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@10 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying		Buying
Mexican Dols	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Five-franc pcs	97½@ —	Span. ¼ & 1-16 pcs.	1 25@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
English Silver	4 80@ —	Twenty francs	3 85@ —
Spanish Doub'n	16 20@16 30	Ten-thaler pcs	7 86@ —
Patriot Doub'n	15 60@ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Mex. Old	6c. prem.	Spanish Doub'n	16 20@16 30
Am. Old	6c. prem.	Patriot Doub'n	15 60@ —
Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.		

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 3.	LOANS. Oct. 10.	SPECIE. Oct. 3.	SPECIE. Oct. 10.
Philadelphia	3,290,000	3,339,009	734,000	721,009
North America	2,742,433	2,699,147	672,525	629,276
Farm. & Mech	3,897,507	3,928,414	930,059	1,028,139
Commercial	1,501,000	1,512,000	262,000	243,000
Mechanics'	1,703,030	1,743,441	368,192	319,958
N. Liberties	1,360,000	1,373,000	288,000	293,000
Southwark	971,766	935,339	224 950	227,129
Kensington	804,794	799.020	169,578	161,313
Penn Township	877,992	893,184	172,658	151,211
Western	1,400,726	1,413,797	288,254	232,966
Manuf. & Mech	1,175,097	1,169,495	170,914	164,535
Commerce	614,058	592,471	173,015	202,080
Girard	2,067,642	2,135,241	316,553	293,100
Tradesmen's	626,615	633,703	106,131	109,856
Consolidation	509,650	517,345	89,545	92,823
City	816,830	801,773	108,165	130,070
Commonwealth	304,908	311,950	100,083	89,771
Corn Exchange	434,622	417,026	69,233	90,528
Union	390,867	397,029	75,299	84,408
Total	25,479,419	25,687,358	5,321,153	5,233,622

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 3.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 10.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 3.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 10.
Philadelphia	1,547,000	1,537,000	263,000	277,030
North America	1,781,996	1,729,369	271,940	274,738
Farm. & Mech	2,731,338	2,729,829	375,295	392,988
Commercial	718,000	715,000	139,000	153,030
Mechanics'	990,031	995,865	145,385	155,305
N. Liberties	992,000	1,016,000	116,000	133,000
Southwark	681,558	678,502	120,275	123,610
Kensington	587,105	557,274	122,495	121,920
Penn Township	636,311	597,186	96,215	95,215
Western	1,002,565	970,565	116,460	131,325
Manuf. & Mech	630,836	610,080	128,151	136,295
Commerce	445,818	420,480	78,340	81,185
Girard	948,117	933,481	201,225	239,070
Tradesmen's	435,722	436,132	92,185	96,330
Consolidation	321,683	319,793	85,165	90,870
City	429,160	449,587	165,850	108,710
Commonwealth	144,814	146,271	91,350	91,265
Corn Exchange	268,749	274,977	105,450	110,850
Union	223,622	207,574	94,355	93,995
Total	15,550,755	15,459,055	2,742,446	2,910,909

Real Estate.... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

By order of the Court, Mr. JAMES MILLER sold one house and lot on the north side of Fiftieth-street, 635 feet 10 inches west of Tenth-avenue, 19 feet 8 inches by 100 feet 5 inches, to plaintiff for $4,400, including mortgage of $2,000.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.

By order of the Court, Messrs. COLE & CAMPION sold three lots on east side of Fifth-avenue, 25 feet 2 inches south of Nin

The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES BY THE INDIAN.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our packages of London journals forwarded by the *Indian*, reached this City at 1 o'clock this morning.

They contain no paper later than the 27th ult., the day before the departure of the steamer.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

WEYMOUTH, Sunday, Sept. 25, 1859.

The repairs necessary for fitting the *Great Eastern* for sea are daily going forward with the utmost diligence and rapidity. The fittings of the ship and all matters connected with her sea-going equipment are now entirely in the hands of the marine department of the Board of Trade. With a passenger-ship of such gigantic magnitude, and which, when complete, will go to sea literally with a population equal to that of many towns, it has been felt that no possible precautions which the greatest experience and most jealous vigilance can suggest should be neglected. In this matter the Directors and Capt. HARRISON are entirely agreed, and have, we believe, asked the Board of Trade to make any suggestions which they think can in any way condnce to the safety and convenience of the vessel. The *Great Eastern* will always carry the best Welsh coals, which, even when stowed in large quantities, have seldom if ever been known to heat. The *Great Eastern*, however, will carry no less than 10,000 tons, a quantity which, we need not say, has never yet been put into any vessel, and therefore it has been thought right to guard against even the possibility of accident from this source. Another matter which will probably be altered is the means of feeding the boilers with water. Until the present massive engines were constructed it has always been the rule to make them self-feeding, the auxiliaries being used merely as a stand-by in case of any of the pumps breaking down. The machinery of the *Great Eastern* was made entirely dependent on its feed-water being supplied by the donkey engines—a rather objectionable arrangement, as in case of the donkeys getting out of order, which it has been seen they may do, the machinery must come to a standstill. Feed and bilge pumps will now most likely be fitted to both screw and paddle engines, and the donkeys retained only as a precautionary measure. The passage round from the Thames showed that the heat in the stoke holes of one or two of the small auxiliary engines was too much for the firemen. Sliding iron doors will, therefore, be cut in the bulkheads, in order to give them the most complete ventilation.

Now that the wreck has been cleared away from the lower deck in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the explosion, the amount of damage which has been sustained by the boilers and more substantial fittings of the ship can be readily ascertained. The massive iron main-deck beams which were so curiously doubled and torn by the force of the explosion have been cut away, together with the tattered remnants of the lower portions of the funnel jacket which still remained attached to the upper part of the boilers, and altogether the space has been cleared so as to allow the work of restoration to proceed with all due celerity. Upon minute examination it was found that the forward boilers had not been injured to the extent which was at first imagined, nor yet escaped entirely without damage. The copper plates of these two boilers, upon which the funnel and casing rested, are very much dinted in, and many of the Iron stays in the interior are either broken or very much bent. Some of the hot air tubes have also been damaged, but not to a serious extent. The replacing of the stays and such of the tubes as it will be necessary to remove will soon be accomplished, but the restoration of the two damaged boiler plates must occupy time. A few days will suffice to restore the injured iron supports of the main and lower decks. Thus it is to be hoped that the substantial portions of the shtp will be completely refitted in the course of a comparatively few days.

It is not improbable that in a few days the *Great Eastern* will leave her present moorings, and go round under easy steam to Southampton Water. Nothing on this point is yet finally decided, but both for the convenience of receiving materials from London, and in order to gratify the thousands of excursionists who, even in this remote part of the country, daily visit the ship, it is not unlikely that such a move will be made in response to the invitation received from all the chief towns along the south coast.

PROGRESS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says: "Prince DE METTERNICH, if I am well informed, conveys to Biarritz propositions which differ from those addressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Cabinet of Vienna, in favor of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of Italy. Austria consents to admit that principle, but on condition that it shall he applied to Piedmont, as well as to every other foreign State, in case that Power should endeavor to repel an attempt of the Italian princes to reëstablish their authority. If Piedmont were to intervene, Austria, it is stated, would exercise the same rights, and her troops would cross the Mincio. You perceive that this new phase of the negotiations is a delicate one, and may eventually lead to a resumption of hostilities in Italy. I do not yet know what will be the reply of the Emperor of the French, but it is not doubtful that if the Archdukes attack the present Government in Tuscany and Modena, the Piedmontese army could not look quietly on, and then war would recommence. This is said to be the hope of a certain party at Vienna. It is true that the policy of peace triumphs at this moment at that court, but it is strongly opposed by some persons, and especially by the generals.

Another Paris letter in the same paper, dated a day later, says:

"I can confirm the previous statement as to the confidence felt throughout the political and financial world in the success of Prince DE METTERNICH'S mission. The arrangements are considered as terminated. A note dispatched from Biarritz by Count WALEWSKI states that the French Government accept the last proposition brought by the Prince. All the reports, though varying in certain details, agree to the fact that the principle of annexation of new States to Piedmont has not prevailed. I have good reasons to believe that the two Emperors have only agreed to leave the decision of the question of the Duchies to a Congress, which, it is generally expected, will meet at no distant date. The treaty of peace is first to be signed at Zurich, and hopes are entertained in official quarters that this will be accomplished in a few days. As soon as the Cabinet of Vienna receives the note acknowledging the acceptance of the last propositions brought by Prince DE METTERNICH, Count COLLORENO and the Baron DE BOURQUENEY will be authorised to sign.

The same letter contains the following:

Before his departure from Paris, Count WALEWSKI had a conference with Mgr. SACCONI, the Papal Nuncio. The Pope does not refuse in principle the reforms proposed, but he will not seem to yield to the pressure of a foreign Power or military occupation of his States. The French Government does not despair, however, of inducing the Pope to make the concessions required.

STATE OF ITALY.

The most important news from Italy is the arrival of Gen. FANTI at Florence. This officer, whose celebrity lies entirely in his skill in the art of organizing defences, is looked upon with suspicion by many who remember how narrowly he escaped being comprised in the sentence against RAMORINO in 1849. VICTOR EMANUEL, even to this day, cannot be made to accept him frankly, and is well known to have given a reluctant consent to his being employed. MARMORA in vain calls to mind the brilliant conduct of FANTI during the Crimean war. VICTOR EMANUEL bids him take FANTI on his responsibility, but says nothing more. The opinion which is promulgated in the Italian journals of the understanding which exists between the Emperor of Anstria and LOUIS NAPOLEON, concerning the feasibility of a throne of Etruria being created for Prince NAPOLEON, son-in-law of the King of Sardinia, having met with no contradiction in the Government papers here, people are beginning to renew their belief in this arrangement. Times are altered. LEGOUVE and HENRI MARTIN, as official representatives of the French Press, are appointed to attend the funeral service, which is to be celebrated with great pomp, on the anniversary of MANIN'S death, at Milan and Florence, as well as every large town in Italy. The article in the *Moniteur* seems to have wrought an immense change in the feelings of Italy towards France, a change of which MAZZINI will have, ere long, the full and entire profit.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

The latest mail from Algeria brings the following details, to the 16th, of what is going on near the frontiers of Morocco:

The Moorish tribes continue their incursions, notwithstanding the reinforcements of troops which have been sent, and the presence of Gen. WALSIN-ESTERHAZY, the Commandant of the Oran Division, now at their head. A fresh attack was lately made on the mines of Gar Reuban; numerous bands of Moors who had come by the road from Ouchda surrounded that establisnment and commenced firing on the camp close by, as they were not aware that reinforcements had arrived. At the sound of the first shot, troops were marched against the agressors, who did not offer much resistance, but fled into the thick woods like so many hares. They were pursued, and ten of them killed. The troops then returned to the camp, but the Moors soon after reappeared, for the purpose, as was at first supposed, of carrying off the killed, but as they commenced firing they were again put to flight, with a further loss. The situation of the mines of Gar-Rouban is at present rather critical. For some little time past all the works have been suspended, and the population are kept constantly on the alert. Every night robberies and acts of pillage are committed in the neighborhood, the Moors endeavoring more particularly to get possession of the rails of the tramway communicating with the mine. None of the ore can be sent off to Nemours, and the transport of provisions to the mine has been interrupted, all the carts and other vehicles having been put into requisition for the military service.

CHINESE OFFICIAL REPORL OF THE LATE BATTLE.

The following is a Chinese official account of the action at the mouth of the Pei-ho:

It was a sanguinary engagement, which lasted all day, from two in the afternoon till ten at night, the barbarian troops having pressed right on to the very foot of the wall, where they obstinately fought without retiring. Looking upward he prays for the sacred glance thereon.

He cannot hear to speak minutely of the insolent bearing of the rebellious barbarians during several days (suffice it to say that) when your slave HANFUGH had hastened to Peliang, and written to their envoy upon the subject of proceeding to a personal conference, they paid no attention to him, but reiterated their demands for the complete removal of all obstructions within a specified time.

On the night of the 24th instant they came in one of their small boats within the iron stakes, and burst asunder with shell two of the large Iron chains which crossed the river, and one large cocoa fibre cable, when they fell in with our guard-boat and retired. Not a shot was fired at them from our guns or small arms by our men, who at once proceeded to reconnect firmly the iron cables, and stretched them as before athwart the stream so as to bar the passage up.

Early on the morning of the 25th, upwards of ten barbarian steamers having taken up their position outside the iron stakes and just below the fort on the southern bank, three of them came close up to the stakes, the foremost prongs of which were, by the agency of several swimmers, bound round with ropes, and the ends of these made fast by the sterns of the vessels. Another steamer then wheeled round and dragged them up, and, after an interval of more than six hours, upwards of ten of the stakes were pulled away, whilst the vessels in position all hoisted red flags (thus showing) a determination to commence hostilities.

To put up with this proud, rebellious bearing was indeed difficult, but the reflection that the measure of pacification, which was now in its second year of process, would be utterly deranged were a fire once opened, induced (the memorialist) to submit to it in silence, and quietly to abide his time, thus encouraging the barbarians in their pride, and feeding the fury of our soldiers. Just as the action was about to commence, an officer with a communication from the Tantai of Tien-tsin was sent once more to warn them. The barbarians would not permit the letter to be handed in, and their vessels advancing like a swarm of bees, right up to the second fort upon the southern bank, bore straight down upon the iron chains twice, but being all brought up by these, they opened fire upon our batteries. Our soldiers, pent in as their fury had been for a long time, could no longer be restrained, the guns of every division, large and small, opened upon all sides, and at evening the firing had not ceased.

More than twenty boats now came alongside the bank of the Southern Fort, and the barbarians, landing in a body, formed outside the trench. Our gingall and matchlock divisions were then brought up to oppose them, and fired several volleys. The barbarians did not venture to cross the ditch, but threw themselves down amongst the rushes, and fired on us from their ambush. Such murderous ferocity was indeed calculated to make one's hair stand up, (i. e. with rage,) and to vindicate the honor of the State, and fulfill at the same time the expectations of the Government, your slaves were obliged to bring forward their troops to oppose them with their utmost strength. Your slave HANGFUH, who had been stationed on the New River, put himself at the head of his cavalry and infantry as soon as he heard the cannonade, and returned to Taku, bringing up his men as a reserve by a road from the rear. At the same time WAN YU, the Commissioner of Finance, arrived also from Pauting.

Your slave has now reverently embodied in this memorial a circumstantial account of this fierce encounter of our infuriated troops with the rebellious barbarians, who disobeyed our reasonable injunctions, forwarding it at the rate of 600 *li*. (per day;) prostrate he entreats thereon your Majesty's sacred glance and instructions.

A respectful memorial. Forwarded from Taku on the 26th June, 1859.

The following is a supplementary memorial to the above account, repurting the particulars:

"At dawn this morning your slaves reported the various circumstances of a sanguinary and protracted engagement with the rebellious barbarians, who, in their unruly spirit, would not listen to the dictates of reason.

When their troops advanced to the southern ditch and provoked us to fight, great numbers of them fell under the volleys of our gingall and matchlock men, but upwards of a thousand concealed themselves amongst the rushes, and endeavored to push forward along the ground.

As we could not tell how far these were off, our soldiers kept them back by projecting fire-balls through bamboo tubes, and as these blazed up, our guns and cannon being laid, by firing into them, at point blank cartridge; till, their skill and strength alike exhausted, they dared no longer to continue the engagement, but shunk back to their ships. It was daybreak before our men began to return to their ranks.

The barbarian dead lay piled in heaps, there being one hundred and some tens of bodies exclusive of those carried off on board their ships; also forty-one foreign guns and sets of accoulrements, and a great number of other barbarian articles. Three boats, too, were stranded, hiding himself in one of which was a barbarian soldier, who was captured alive by our troops. Another was brought off a prisoner from the mud.

These men stated when examined that one was an Englishman and the other an American, and that during the action they had come in with the reserve in the boats from the bay. They say that the landing party numbered some 1,500 or 1,600 men, and that a great many of them had been killed; that the English Chief, Admiral HOPE, was in the foremost steamer, which was dismasted by our fire, that he was wounded in the right leg, and lay down upon a couch unable to move; also that hostilities were commenced entirely on the motion of this chief.

Your slave HANGFUH appointed an officer to guard the prisoners, holding that [in the possession of them] there might at some future time, be a means of enabling us to vouchsafe a manifestation of conciliatory intentions.

It appears that of the thirteen barbarian steamers which were engaged upon the 25th inst., what with those that were dismasted and disabled, only one got back outside the bar. The rest all suffered so severely that they could not move.

JUNE 26, 1859.

A FRENCH OBJECTION TO JOINING IN THE CHINESE WAR.

The intended expedition against the Chinese by the united forces of England and France is totally disapproved of by the *Opinion Nationale*, which cannot see what business France has to interfere in the matter. The following is an extract from the article

"Before launching out into those distant and costly enterprises, it is not unreasonable to ask what is the object in view? Is it conquest? That would be absolute madness. France has already seen what blood and money the conquest of Algiers, at her very door, has cost her. What, then, would it not cost to achieve conquests in China—that is to say, to embark in a war, at a distance of 5,000 leagues from Europe, against an Empire of three hundred millions of men, brave and industrious, who, by fighting, will learn how to beat us, because they are at home and on their own ground? What can we reasonably demand from China? To renounce her stupid pride, to treat European nations on a footing of equality, to receive their ambassadors, and to admit their merchants and productions. To bring the Chinese to that point will require long efforts, and perhaps several severe lessons. We cannot without some regret see France engage in these expeditions without a well defined object. England has important interests in China; she purchases tea and sells opium, the latter a sad trade, it is true, but, in short, she buys and sells something. As to France her interests and intercourse are so trifling that they certainly are not worth the expense of the expedition."

THE AUSTRIANS SIDE WITH THE CHINESE.

Under the head of China, the *Austrian Gazette* publishes an article from which we make the following extract:

"If any Russian Ambassador should take it into his head to enter the Thames with a fleet of war-vessels, or if a French envoy were to enter the Scheldt with a strong squadron, all Europe would ring with one cry of indignation, and everybody would bless the arms that opposed such an attempt. Now, the English and French have been attempting to do this very thing in China, and the Chinese Government has only done its duty in resisting them. This was evident to everybody all over the continent of Europe from the very first, and even the English are now beginning to see the matter in the same light. While they are enthusiastic in favor of nationalities in London, and stand forth as their champions in France, they treat under foot nationalities which had a literature when the English and French clothed themselves in skins, and civilized Europe did not know what writing was. No one can have the right to force another to trade with him, and every man may shut his door when he pleases. But they say to the Chinese: 'Rascals, you must like us; you shall trade with us. You must receive our ambassadors, though you know well enough they are only spies who want to discover your weak points and open the way for us to the very heart of your empire.' The resistance of the Chinese against Europe springs from a truly national sentiment, and it will not be easily overcome. Is a new war against China to be undertaken by Europe? If France and England were to set about it together, we should see another version of the Crimean war, and England would again have to take the second place. The French would have another opportunity of discovering the defects of English military organization, and the Asiatics would also learn to know them. The French transports which would pass through Egypt, and would find themselves in relation with the English possessions in India, would not be very advantageous to English interests, and those who now raise the outcry that Lord PALMERSTON wishes to throw himself and his country into the arms of the Emperor of the French, do not meet with deaf ears. The English are now more moderate because they feel their weakness.

THE CALIFORNIA DUEL.

Graphic Outline of the Tragedy.

THE LAST HOURS OF MR. BRODERICK.

From Our own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

I wrote you in my last that the fight between Judge TERRY and Senator BRODERICK had been interrupted by the Police upon the field, but that it would probably come off at another time. I regret to say that my forbodings of an unfortnnate result have been painfully realized. But I will not anticipate.

On Monday the principals in this affair were brought before the Police Court; but it was found that there was no law under which they could be punished for an *attempt* to fight a duel, and they were accordingly discharged. Tuesday was spent in arranging for another meeting, which took place on Wednesday morning early, in a little dell or valley about ten miles from this city, and two miles below Lake Merced, a little sheet of water lying near the sea, and south of the city. Notwithstanding every effort to keep the place of meeting a secret, some twenty buggies and carriages arrived at the scene, in time to carry some sixty spectators. At 6¼ A. M., Messrs. BRODERICK and MCKIBBEN appeared upon the ground, accompanied by their seconds—the Hon. J. C. MCKIBBEN and Mr. COULTER (formerly Sheriff of Siskiyon County) acting for Mr. BRODERICK, and CALHOUN BENHAM and THOMAS HAYES Esq., of this city, for Judge TERRY. Drs. HAMMOND and AYLETT (the latter of the State Insane Asylum) attended as surgeons for the Judge, and Dr. LOCKE, of this city, performed the same office for the Senator.

The terms of the fight, as named by Mr. BRODERICK were: weapons, pistols, distance ten paces; the firing to be between the words "fire" and "two." It is stated that Judge TERRY'S friends were anxious to have these terms modified, so that the firing might be permitted at any time between the words "fire-one-two-three;" but this was declined—BRODERICK'S friends relying upon his quickness of motion. The distance was speedily measured off, and the parties took their places. Mr. BRODERICK had now the choice of position and the word. The choice of weapons fell to TERRY, who selected his own duelling pistols. These having been loaded by a practical gunsmith' were placed in the hands of the principals. The conditions of the combat were repeated aloud; and now all was ready for the last and most exciting scene in the drama. Both parties had been divested of their coats and collars. Each wore a slouched wool hat—Mr. BRODERICK putting his down over his eyes, as if to shade them from the sun. Some of the friends of the latter state that he seemed to be very nervous, clutching his pistol with a convulsive grasp. This nervousness, however, was not necessarily the result of fear,—but is claimed to have been occasioned by a sentiment of intense resolution and determination. Some of his friends deny that he manifested any nervousness, claiming that the motions of his hand, which were supposed to indicate nervousness, were, in fact, merely the result of his efforts to follow some rule in which he had been instructed, and with which he was not familiar. This can hardly be correct, for Mr. BRODERICK is well understood to be a thoroughly practiced pistol-shot, and more than usually expert with that weapon. When he received his weapon, he turned his gaze earnestly upon his antagonist, and then ran his eye along the ground from him to his own feet, as if drawing a beeline between them. From that time he did not raise his eyes again until the word was given.

Judge TERRY was perfectly cool and collected—wearing the air of a man well accustomed to the position in which he found himself, and anticipating no danger. At a little before 7 o'clock all was prepared; the spectators had retired a short distance, and Mr. COULTER pronounced the words, "Are you ready?" "Ready," promptly respouded Judge TERRY, and immediately afterwards Mr. BRODERICK also responded. At the word "Fire," Mr. BRODERICK raised his pistol instantly, but had not elevated it sufficiently when it went off, the ball striking the ground a few feet in front of him, and in a bee-line with his antagonist's body. His friends claim that the pistol went off accidentally, in consequence of the extreme delicacy of the hair-tringer. Others think the accident attributable to the nervousness already referred to. Judge TERRY fired an instant after BRODERICK'S weapon was discharged, and then, turning to his friends, exclaimed: "The wound is not mortal; I have struck two inches to the right." I have omitted to state that prior to the word the pistols were pointed at the ground.

As TERRY fired, BRODERICK clapped his hand to his breast, reeled slowly to the left, and then fell easily to the ground, still grasping his weapon, but saying nothing. Judge TERRY maintained his position, folding his arms, and retaining his smoking pistol still in hand, until his second advanced, with whom he left the field.

Upon examination, it was found that the bullet had entered just forward of the right nipple, had passed across or through the chest, and, it was supposed, had lodged under the left arm. The bleeding was staunched as well as possible, and Mr. BRODERICK was conveyed upon a mattrass, in a spring wagon, to the house of his friend LEONIDAS HASKELL, near this city, where the surgeons made a more careful examination as to his condition. The first impression on all hands was that he could not live more than a few hours at the utmost. Indeed, the rumor spread over town within an hour after the fight, that he was actually dead; and our streets presented a scene of considerable excitement, for Mr. BRODERICK'S friends are as earnest and enthusiastic as his enemies and enmities were bitter and decided. For twenty-four hours no other subject was mentioned scarcely in conversation, and the press, of course, has been constantly full of this theme.

Upon reaching Mr. HASKELL'S house he was placed in an arm chair, bolstered up by pillows and supported by his friends. His pain was most intense—and the sensation which he experienced was as though a crushing weight were pressing upon his chest. This was supposed to be a symptom of internal hemorrhage, and the surgeons did not suppose he could survive until night. But towards evening he became easier; and during Tuesday night the symptoms were so favorable that his medical advisers began for the first time to indulge hopes of his recovery. At midnight the ball was found and extracted from its position in the muscle under his arm. On Wednesday morning the improvement was so decided, the patient had slept so well, and breathed so regularly that all apprehension had nearly died away. This improvement continued during the forenoon, and until 3 o'clock P. M., when symptoms of inflammation set in, accompanied by a distressing cough, indicating irritation of the lungs.

Thursday morning the symptoms took a more favorable turn. During the day Mr. BRODERICK rested easily, and breathed freely. His physicians began to entertain strong hopes of his final recovery. He, himself, was of good cheer, and strongly expressed the conviction, it is said, that he would get well. Crowds of people, all day long, visited the residence of Mr. HASKELL to ascertain the latest intelligence of the sufferer's condition, and to exhibit their sympathy for him. Hourly bulletins, describing his condition, were posted in prominent places in the city.

Thursday thus passed off favorably; and during the night Mr. BRODERICK slept calmly, and by next morning the conviction became general that he would survive. The morning papers generally took this opinion and the popular mind took a hopeful tone.

At 8 o'clock on Friday the 16th, painful rumors were heard that Mr. BRODERICK had suddenly became much worse. At first these were not credited—but soon we learned that they were too true. Half an hour after news came in that the surgeons had relinquished the last hope of saving him, and had concluded to forego all further efforts, but freely allowed his particular friends, who desired to catch a last sight of the Senator while alive, to approach his bedside. In truth, Mr. BRODERICK was actually dying. He lingered thus until 9¾ A. M., when he closed his eyes forever upon sublunary scenes, and his spirit passed into the presence of his Maker, one other victim to the duelists bloody and barbarous code. Peace to his ashes!

It is needless to say that Mr. BRODERICK'S death produced a deep sensation in this City. Flags were hung at half-mast, and all the insignia of mourning was displayed throughout the city. The telegraph wires were put in requisition to convey the sad intelligence throughout the State, and everywhere that the news has penetrated, indignation and sorrow are expressed.

With the exception of this duel, we have had scarcely anything worth mentioning in the way of local news. The State Agricultural Fair which opened last Monday, has attracted a large crowd to Sacramento, but as yet nothing has been done there out of the usual course.

FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO JOURNALS.

It seems to be conceded that in the recent duel Mr. BRODERICK exhibited less self-possession than Judge TERRY. The *Morning Call* offers the following probable explanation of this fact:

"Mr. BRODERICK'S nervous system has been greatly shattered by the extraordinary political canvas which he has just gone through. He was in no condition to fight, and his friends are to blame for allowing him to go on the field. When he commenced to raise his pistol—a heir-trigger—the nervousness of his hand caused an incautious touch, and it went off before he intended to shoot."

The San Francisco journals denounce TERRY in unmeasured terms. The following, from the *Daily Times*, is a fair specimen of the comments:

"Probably had California been raked over from one extreme to the other with a revolving horse rake, another man so utterly unfitted for the position of Judge, among those claiming to be lawyers, could not have been found. He was a man without education, and with as little knowledge of the general principles of law as would be required in any other country to make a Justice of the Peace. He had distinguished himself only for the numerous fights and brawls that he had been engaged in. He had one quality that he possessed in common with the bull-dog, and being a man of powerful frame and great skill in the use of weapons, he was always regarded as a dangerous man.

But bad as he was, and unfit as he was for the position, yet the people elected him to the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court. He has held that position until recently he resigned in order to fight a duel with, and, if he could, kill Senator BRODERICK. Since the death of Judge MURRAY he has been Chief Justice, and has been distinguished in that position for the extreme brevity of his opinions."

The *Times* says of Mr. BRODERICK:

"He bent his whole energies to acquire a name and fame. With no relation on earth to whom he was attached, no taste for the amusements that charm the multitude, he lived from first to last an ascetic, bent only on doing his duty, so that he should leave an honorable name on the page of history. With this idea as the governing principle of his life, he entered the lists in this struggle for preeminence in California. How well he succeeded is now known to us all."

The funeral oration, pronounced by Col. E. D. BAKER, was an eloquent production. The speaker narrated his last conversation with Mr. BRODERICK as follows:

"When he returned from that fatal field, while the dark wing of the Archangel of death was casting its shadows upon his brow, his greatest anxiety was as to the performance of his duty. He felt that all his strength and all his life belonged to the cause to which he had devoted them. 'BAKER,' said he—and to me they were his last words—'BAKER, when I was struck I tried to stand firm, but the blow blinded me, and I could not.' I trust that it is no shame to my manhood that tears blinded me as he said it. Of his last hours I have no heart to speak. He was the last of his race; there was no kindred hand to smooth his couch, or wipe the death-damps from his brow; but around that dying bed strong men, the friends of early manhood, the devoted adherents of later life, bowed in irrepressible grief, and 'lifted up their voices and wept.'"

The orator having performed a similar service a year ago over the remains of Senator FERGUSON, alluded to that event, and uttered the following protest:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: One year ago I performed a duty such as I perform to-day, over the remains of Senator FERGUSON, who died as BRODERICK died, tangled in the meshes of the code of honor. To-day there is another and more eminent sacrifice. To-day I renew my protest; to-day I utter yours. The code of honor is a delusion and a snare; it palters with the hope of a true courage and binds it at the feet of crafty and cruel skill. It surrounds its victim with the pomp and grace of the procession, but leaves him bleeding on the altar. It substitutes cold and deliberate preparations for courageous and manly impulse, and arms the one to disarm the other; it may prevent fraud between practiced duelists who should be forever without its pale, but it makes the mere trick of the weapon superior to the noblest cause and the truest courage. Its pretence of equality is a lie—it is equal in all the form, it is unjust in all the substance—the habitude of arms, the early training, the frontier life, the border war, and sectional custom, the life of leisure, all these are advantages which no negotiation can neutralize, and which no equrage can overcome.

But, fellow-citizens, the protest is not only spoken, in your words and in mine—it is written in indelible characters; it is written in the blood of GILBERT, in the blood of FERGUSON, in the blood of BRODERICK; and the inscription will not altogether fade."

Not the least remarkable among the rumors in circulation in San Francisco, was an intimation of conspiracy for the death of Mr. BRODERICK. The *Evening Bulletin*, however, denies this, and adds:

The thing is so horrible, so cruel, so fiendish, that the idea of it never obtruded itself into our mind. Had we in our possession the faintest shadow of proof that such was the fact—did we believe we could show that a conspiracy had been entered into to *murder* Mr. BRODERICK, in order to get his office, or for any other reason—we would weary heaven in crying out against it, and awaken the hearts of the most apathetic of men to a burning desire for redress and vengeance. But we have no such evidence. Yet we can call upon those who, seemingly, are in possession of the facts which indicate this horrible wickedness, to make them known, and thus bring the guilty, if there be such, to just punishment. Let us, then, perform this duty with all our energy, and in all sincerity.

Political Aspects of the Killing of Senator Broderick.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The death of DAVID C. BRODERICK at the hands of D. S. TERRY, has naturally caused a profound sensation in the political community. This feeling has been aroused, not so much by the fact of the duel itself, as by the fact that it was brought about under peculiar circumstances, intimately connected with the present state of political parties, and growing out of the action taken by the Administration in relation to Kansas affairs. When Mr. BUCHANAN threw the weight of his influence and official position into the scale of political injustice, Messrs. STUART and BRODERICK, under the lead of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, had the sagacity and nerve to plant themselves firmly upon the platform of popular sovereignty, and to leave the justification of the issue thus made in the hands of their constituents. From the moment their position was taken, a systematic persecution of the men and their principles, was initiated by Government officials. Happily for the cause they represented, they were bold men, devoted to a great principle and incapable of being corrupted, cajoled or intimidated. Mr. DOUGLAS, with characteristic zeal and energy, went to Illinois to fight the battle of the people, against a well-organized and powerful coalition. His friends gathered around him like a wall of fire, and a campaign was inaugurated which resulted, after a desperate conflict, in the triumph of the popular cause. On his return to Washington, we all remember how he was received. He was degraded from his position as Chairman of the Territorial Committee, and subjected to a series of studied and continued annoyances, calculated to irritate his temper and draw him into personal misunderstandings. On one occasion, in Committee, he was aroused to a pitch of indignation which gave occasion to a full display of the courage and heroism of the man, and which nearly resulted in his being called to the field, and there made a sacrifice to his unswerving devotion to principle. This same persecution has been continued down to the present time. Only the other day he was recalled from his projected visit to Minnesuta, by a decision of the Postmaster-General, which required his personal presence in the circulation of political documents. And this is but one of a countless series of aggravations. But the Administration has not confined its attention exclusively to Mr. DOUGLAS. It has stretched out its long arm to the Pacific, and laid its heavy hand upon DAVID C BRODERICK. In Mr. BRODERICK it had much to fear He was a determined and relentless foe to the Administration policy in Kansas, and the enemy of all schemes of corruption and plunder. Animated and encouraged by a heroic devotion to a great cause, and by the approving smiles of a great constituency, he entered into the California campaign, as Mr. DOUGLAS did before him into the campaign in Illinois, with a determination to stake his political existence upon the issue made up. The government officials, profiting by the experience of a defeat in Illinois, plied every lever and motive power in party machinery to crush him, and succeeded. But it may be said here that the political history of this Republic furnishes no just parallel to the twin campaigns in Illinois and California, where two men stood up against an unscrupulous and reckless organization, and did single-handed battle with such terrible effect.

It is alleged that the killing of Mr. BRODERICK was entirely disconnected with political matters. An assertion of this kind, directly in the teeth of a convincing chain of circumstantial evidence, is not worthy of serious consideration. Mr. BRODERICK was in the way of political aspirants, of the Lecompton candidates, and possessed of information and secrets which disturbed the peace and the conscience of his enemies. It was decreed and predetermined that he should fall. But his fall has consecrated the principles in behalf of which he has suffered martyrdom. It will revolutionize the Democracy of California, and render inevitable the triumph of the doctrine of popular sovereignty. It will infuse new zeal into the champions of that cause. It will secure the nomination of an Anti-Lecompton candidate at Charleston, and teach the people that safety for our political institutions can only be found by intrusting the executive, legislative, and judicial functions to men who unite ability and courage to a profound regard for popular rights.

C. E. H.

Meeting of New-York Firemen in Memory of Senator Broderick.

The honorary members of Engine Company No. 34, of which the late Senator BRODERICK was formerly foreman, held a meeting last evening at the Engine-house in Christopher-street, to testify their respect to the memory of their deceased friend. SAMUEL RADCLIFF was called to the chair, and JOHN MACK appointed Secretary. After a brief interchange of views it was decided to call another meeting for Tuesday evening next, and to extend invitations to the Broderick Guard, and to the firemen friends of the deceased generally. A Committee was appointed, consisting of S. D. Layman, Charles Miller, James Miller, Thomas Leavy, Lewis J. Parker, Samuel Radcliff, John Mack and Jonas L. Coe, to draft appropriate resolutions to be presented at the next meeting.

UTAH.

Emigrants Killed by Indians—New Arrivals of Mormons—Return of Superintendent Forney.

We have dates from Salt Lake City to Sept. 14. The *Valley Tan* says:

About the 20th of August, a company of emigrants, mostly from Louisa County, Iowa, were attacked by a band of Shoshonees, near Mr. P.'s trading post, and one man killed, and three more seriously wounded—one of the wounded probably being dead ere this, as our informant gave us a most heart-sickening account of his injuries; stated that he had an arm and leg so badly shattered that they were hanging to the body merely by dint of the outward skin and delicate fibres, besides other agonizing lascerations. The emigrants' stock was driven off, and their wagons plundered and then destroyed by these fiendish "Lamanites," of whom it is prophesied by their friends that they are soon to become "a *white* and *delightsome* people!" The wounded are being taken care of at the military post on Bear River, whither the entire company repaired for protection and assistance. The commanding officer there immediately dispatched a body of men to the scene of the outrage.

The emigrants were from Louisa County, Iowa; and Linn County, Missouri. Mr. A. L. Root was killed, and Jacob W. Paulin, Wesley Forcum and Thos. Blunt wounded. Mr. Paulin badly wounded.

A portion of the party proceeded to California, viz: Daniel Bales, Hugh and Henry Warren, Rowland Dover, Charles Morris, Frederick Baker, Samuel Bassett, Compton Farris, William Jones, wife and child, Thomas Blunt, Jacob and Solomon Dusher, Wesley Forcum and Harrison Logue.

Mr. Milton Carpenter, Buren Hungerford and Miss Marion Hungerford and Nathan Fish came on to Salt Lake, whence they intend to proceed to California. The Indians took 68 head of cattle and one mule, and burnt five wagons with their contents. The Indians were about 60 in number, as near as could be judged. The party of whites returned to the camp of Mr. Porter on Marsh Creek.

A hand-cart train of converts, men, women and children, arrived in Salt Lake on the 4th ult. Bishop KEARNEY says, in the Tabernacle, "the saints who have emigrated to Salt Lake this season could clean out what few soldiers there are there before breakfast."

A detachment of soldiers, discharged and furloughed, left this camp on the 8th inst., under the command of Col. RUGGLES, Fifth Infantry, for Fort Leavenworth. A few days previous the command of Col. CHAPMAN, Fifth Infantry, arrived here, composed of recruits for the various regiments and corps. Col. CHAPMAN relieved Col. RUGGLES in the command of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, has returned to Salt Lake City. He has been to the different Indian farms south and west. He is much pleased with the crops, both as to quantity and quality. The feeling among these Indians toward the whites is amicable. He reports a scarcity of water on the route he traveled—a portion of Capt. SIMPSON'S road.

Lord GROSVENOR arrived at Salt Lake on the 6th ult., and left the next morning for California, and thence to China, *viâ* Pacific Ocean.

The *Valley Tan* of Sept. 7 says: "We notice that ripe peaches are appearing in our market; also, apples, tomatoes and other kinds of fruit incident to the season and climate."

Our Relations with Nicaragua—Letter from Gen. Lamar.

The following letter from our late Minister to Nicaragua states, in a clear and hopeful form, the improved condition of our relations with Nicaragua. When so much has been done, there is abundant reason to hope that the less difficult questions still remaining may be settled with equal success:

GALVESTON, Sunday, Oct. 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries, I am happy to state that a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter Government, and is acceptable to ours, by which the door to peaceful and friendly emigration to Nicaragua is opened to Americans. This treaty has laid the foundation for *a return of confidence between the Governments*; it is ample in all its provisions for the protection of our citizens, in life, property, and religion; it is made in good faith on the part of Nicaragua, and if violated by her it can be enforced by our Government, without hazarding the respect of other nations. Should any inconsiderate citizens of ours forego their nationality, by marauding upon a Government which is now in good relations with our own, it will be only a revival of the buccaneering of a past age, when force, and not reason, was the rule of nations.

The Administration has accomplished all in its negotiations with Nicaragua that ought to be desired by Americans; and if the result has been tardily reached, the delay by that Government is due quite as much to the dread of filibuster invasion, as to European intrigue or menace.

Two questions alone remain to be settled; the claims of our citizens against that Government, and the opening of the Transit route. The former will be adjusted, I have no doubt, to the satisfaction of all parties by a joint commission of the two Governments, and with regard to the latter, although some difficulties continue to exist, which may be further complicated still, much is to be hoped from the intelligence and recent experience of the leading men of Nicaragua, when appealed to by the justice as well as energy of our Government.

In haste, very truly yours,

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR.

To the Hon. DAVID G. BURNET, Gen. HUGH MCLEOD, W. RICHARDSON, Esq.

San Juan Island.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. HARNEY TO GOV. DOUGLAS.

The Portland (Oregon) papers, of Sept. 10, publish a reply by Gen. HARNEY to the letter addressed to him by Gov. DOUGLAS, of date Aug. 19, of which the following is the only important passage:

"The explanation which your Excellency has advanced, while it serves to remove the impression at first created of a direct action on the part of the British authorities of Vancouver Island, in the recent occurrences on San Juan Island against the rights of our citizens, it does not expose any evidence of a preventive nature to a repetition of the acts which have caused so serious a misunderstanding in the minds of the American people of San Juan Island, nor has the course which events have taken since the occupation of the Island by the troops of my command, been of such character as to reassure these people, could the contents of your dispatch be announced to them.

From what has taken place, I do not feel myself qualified to withdraw the present command from San Juan Island, until the pleasure of the President of the United States has been made known on the subject. I can, however, frankly assure your Excellency that the same motives which have induced me to listen to the appeals of my own countrymen, will be exerted in causing the rights of her Majesty's subjects on San Juan to be held inviolate.

I

from either party towards foreign residents. Her Britannic Majesty's steam-sloop *Racer* relieved the *St. Louis*.

The *Sabine* will, as I learn from a source at San Juan del Norte, visit Aspinwall in about one month, to fill up her provisions. The *St. Louis* will no doubt relieve that ship off San Juan. The *Preble* remains here during the absence of the *Roanoke*; and her officers will, I understand, perfect arrangements for organizing the expedition for the contemplated examination of the country between the Bay of Caledonia, on the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific Ocean, to ascertain its practicability for the purposes of an Inter-Oceanic Canal. Mr. AVERY, and the persons composing his party, came down on the *North Star*, which arrived on the 27th ult.

Com. VANDERBILT's steamer *North Star*, after landing her passengers, went to the wharf of the United States Mail steamers. Upon inquiry I hear that Capt. JONES brought out to Mr. BOURN, the agent of M. O. ROBERTS, an order to give the Vanderbilt steamers the privilege of the wharf, &c. This is a great point gained by the Commodore, because his steamers will now procure water here from the tanks, and not have to go to Porto Bello, as they were obliged to do upon two occasions when in want of water. It is said, but I cannot trace it to any reliable authority, that VANDERBILT has secured the carriage of the United States mails by the Panama route, should JOHNSON fail to carry them by the way of Nicaragua. It is a notorious fact that the mails and passengers cannot be carried across by that long-closed route. One thing, however, is very certain, and that is, the Panama Railroad Company will never contract with VANDERBILT for the carrying of the mails across the Isthmus of Panama. If the mails come here in the Vanderbilt steamers, they will be weighed and charged at the rate of twenty-two cents per pound, and the money will have to be paid upon the spot, or the mails will assuredly not go across. The Company will contract with the Postmaster-General of the United States for the transportation of the mails across their road, and I understand that their price is $100,000 annually. I have no doubt whatever that VANDERBILT will get the carrying of the mails, as, from the first, I believed that JOHNSON was his secret agent in securing the arrangement J. did with the Post-office Department to carry the mails by way of the so-called "Nicaragua Transit."

Now, it is a well-known fact, both here and in the United States, that when the Postmaster-General awarded the contract to JOHNSON, by that way, the Government was in possession of the most undoubted evidence that the harbor of San Juan del Norte was so closed up that the smallest draught vessel could not get into it; and, therefore, passengers and the mails and baggage could not be landed through the heavy and dangerous surf which continually breaks along that shore. Not only this, but the harbor itself has been nearly filled up, and so many obstructions have accumulated in the river, from the harbor to the Colorado branch, that it is next to impossible for even the smallest draught boats to ascend. Up to this time no preparations whatever have been made, or even attempted, for carrying the mails, and passengers by the "Nicaragua Transit." It is now, simply, no transit at all, and I doubt whether it can ever be made one, unless at so great an expenditure of time and money that capitalists would long hesitate before they engaged in such an undertaking. Nevertheless, it is stated, VANDERBILT will convey the mails and his passengers by the Isthmus of Panama, until he can open the "Nicaragua Transit," when he will abandon the Panama route. You may believe these things when you know that they are accomplished.

The water on the bar at the entrance of the harbor of San Juan del Norte is now only eight feet in depth, and rapidly filling up. I am informed from an authentic source that Capt. PEARCE, of Her British Majesty's steamer *Basilisk*, and Capt. KENNEDY, of the United States ship *Jamestown*, have both recently and thoroughly examined the bar, and so state. The heavy surf is so dangerous that at times even a small boat cannot safely cross the bar. The greatest volume of water from the San Juan River now passes down the Colorado branch to the sea.

From Our Panama Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859.

The mail of the 13th September having failed, we have nothing from Bogota later than Aug. 28, sent by last steamer. NIETO, the new revolutionary Governor of Carthagena, is popular, and there does not seem to be much prospect that the late Governor (CALVO) and Gen. POSADA, who have a small force at their disposal, will dispossess him. POSADA had gathered together a few unwilling men at Ovejas, to endeavor to restore "the legitimate authorities," but on the approach of a small squad of revolutionists, had retired to Corozal.

In the State of Bolivia, of which Carthagena is the capital, the "Liberals" have overthrown the "Conservative" State authorities, while the Conservatives, aided by the General Government and by the Conservatives of the State of Boyaca and Cundinamarca, have for the past six months been endeavoring to subvert the Liberal State Government of Santander. In the latter State the war has broken out anew, but this time it appears the Conservatives have suffered a signal defeat.

The contending parties met at Concepcion at 7 in the morning, and fought until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Conservative force was completely destroyed or scattered. The Liberals left 150 of their opponents dead on the field, and took 300 prisoners. They also took 400 stand of arms and two cannon. All their officers were taken, including the leaders—LEONARDO CANAL and EUSEBIO MENDOZA. MARQUEZ, the commander of the Conservative forces, was killed. The Liberals lost of their officers, GUTIERREZ, VELANDIA, PEDRO QUINTERO and others, besides 40 to 50 men killed or badly wounded.

What a beautiful commentary is this on the claim set up by these South American States of their capacity for self-government! Here are two in a confederacy of eight States, which confederacy has been on its legs only a year and a half, the people of each cutting each other's throats, instead of appealing to the ballot-box to settle their political differences; the Liberals having actually turned out the Conservative State authorities at Carthagena, neck and heels, and the Conservatives losing 500 men in a single fight to subvert the Liberal State government of Santander! And yet these people have the most charming theories of self-government always on their lips, and are continually boasting of their superior morality, intelligence and patriotism!

In an article, thickly interspersed with errors, on the late conspiracy in Costa Rica, in the New-York *Herald* of Sept. 15, occurs the following passage in regard to President MORA:

"His aversion to foreigners, especially to the people of the United States, was deep-seated. In respect to the latter, he was inveterately suspicious, distrustful, and it is not too much to say he was stupidly hostile."

This error of the *Herald* results from its habit of keeping a tailor in its establishment, who presumes to cut a decently-fitting coat for a man without taking his measure. Because Gen. MORA has had such good cause to dislike Americans, the *Herald* jumps at the conclusion at once that he hates them, and thinks it runs no risk in pretending to know positively what it only guesses at. No man knows better than Gen. MORA that the American portion of the WALKER pirates were principally broken-down Southern gamblers, bar-room loafers, and refugees from justice; and that one-half of them were Irishmen, Germans, and other Europeans of the same character as the American portion. And no man knew better than Gen. MORA that nine-tenths of the people of the United States had no other wish, in regard to these men, than that they should each grace the end of a strong halter, or become provender for the turkey-buzzards of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Your correspondent has had frequent conversations with President MORA, both in Costa Rica and out of it—has been in correspondence with him for two years, and has frequently heard him express his great admiration of the American people and the hope that the people of Spanish America might yet emulate their patriotism, intelligence and industry. He has heard him regret that honest, industrious Americans, as well as Europeans, could not be induced to settle in Costa Rica and cultivate her rich tobacco and coffee lands, and, was instrumental in framing land laws which he deemed essential to accomplish this end. His treatment to the filibusters, in feeding them and sending them home, when he had them in his power, did not evidence any very inveterate hostility to even renegade Americans. President MORA is a man of too much intelligence to be "stupidly hostile" to the people of any nation.

The Legislature of Panama has passed a law on *Huacas*, making it obligatory on persons who wish to dig on occupied lands to get a license of thirty days from the proprietor. Of course, in such a thinly populated province as Chiriqui, the law could not be enforced if gold-hunters should go there in any considerable numbers. But the *huacas* will not produce sufficient gold in future to attract attention from abroad. In December, when the rains shall have ceased, a hundred or two of persons will go from Panama to make explorations, but will probably leave more gold than they will take away.

Her Britannic Majesty's war-ship *Calypso*, 18 guns Capt. MORRISON, arrived at Panama, on the 24th September, with $1,800,000 in silver, which goes to England via the Panama Railroad and Aspinwall, on the 8th instant. This specie was smuggled by the officers of the *Calypso* out of the ports of Mazatlan and Manzanillo. The profits to the Admiral and his officers, including the portion that goes to Greenwich Hospital, amount to $18,000. The Mexican Government proposes to reduce the 6 per cent. export duty on silver or to abolish it, when these British officers will have to forego the profits they now make in this undignified and dishonest smuggling trade.

The Peruvian bark *Tubal Cain* arrived here last week from Realejo, with a full cargo of Nicaragua wood, to go across the Isthmus on the railroad, thence from Aspinwall to Europe. This is the first time a shipment of this kind has taken this route.

THOMAS EDWARDS, who I believe hails from Philadelphia, has been sentenced to six years and nine months in the Panama chain-gang, for having, in 1856, been concerned in the robbery of $3,000 at Hunter's Hotel in Aspinwall, from DANIEL CALLAGHAN, a Californian. TOM, harnessed to a big black negro, may be seen daily cracking stone in front of the church of La Merced. He was a gambler by profession, and has been accused of several robberies, but has hitherto escaped punishment, although he has exercised these callings on the Pacific coast for the past ten years. HORATIO LYONS, a negro printer, from Jamaica, has also been sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years, for being concerned in the riot at Aspinwall three months since, in which a printing-press was seized and thrown into the bay. LYONS occasionally issued a little blackguard sheet from his press, through which one or two well-known individuals in Aspinwall, claiming respectability, were in the habit of insulting the more honest and worthy portion of the community.

The U. S. frigate *Saranac*, Capt. KELLY, is in the port of Panama. Lieut. BOYLE has taken command of the storeship *Warren*, in this port. At Aspinwall we have the *St. Louis*, *Preble* and *Relief*. The *Jamestown* is at Carthagena. The *Roanoke* sailed to-day for San Juan.

Gen. SCOTT and suite arrived at Panama, all in good health, on the 4th. F. W. R.

Later from Carthagena.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS—STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED IN BOLIVAR.

From our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1859.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* brings a report of a fight between the Government troops, at or near Maripos, and the troops of the Revolutionary Government. A lot of men went up the Magdalena in bungoes, and were joined on their landing by other men, when they attacked or were attacked by the force of Gen. POSADA, and the latter was completely defeated—losing 60 men in killed and wounded and 200 prisoners. It is also said the General Government has declared Carthagena, and indeed the whole State of Bolivar, to be in a state of siege.

F. W. R.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU AND CHILE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

The British steamer *Bolivia* arrived at Panama on the 21st September, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and Callao and Lima to the 13th September. She did not touch at Guayaquil. The *Bolivia* brought $565,000 for England.

PERU.

EXPEDITION AGAINST ECUADOR.—BLOCKADE OF GUAYAQUIL RAISED.—DISTURBANCES ON BOARD AMERICAN VESSELS AT THE CHINCHAS.

President CASTILLA is preparing a costly expedition against Ecuador, and it is said he would sail, taking command of his troops in person, in a few days. But this expedition has been so long threatened, that many begin to doubt if it will go at all. I have a private letter from a very well-informed source which says:

"The question with Ecuador advances slowly. The armistice between the Peruvian commander and the authorities of Guayaquil has been approved by this Government; but we are ignorant of what has since occurred in Ecuador. CASTILLA is preparing an expedition as if he was about to enter upon the conquest of Russia; but I do not believe it will move, because it is generally believed Ecuador has submitted or will submit to the *ultimatum* of Peru."

The arrangement by which the blockade of Guayaquil was raised appears to have been this: The prohibition against the introduction of water and provisions into Guayaquil reduced the inhabitants to such extremes, that Señor QUEVEDO, Minister from Spain, acting as a friend of both parties, proposed the following conditions, which were accepted. "Gen. FRANCO, in command of the Ecuadorian troops in Guayaquil, shall retire, with all his troops, to the town of Daule, giving his word of honor not to return an inch toward Guayaquil, even if the General Government at Quito shall refuse to approve of this Convention. The three battalions composed of artisans, shall be excepted, but their arms shall be deposited on board the Spanish ship *Adela*. One hundred and fifty men shall remain in Guayaquil, composed of civilians, to guard the prisons, hospitals, &c., until the Provisional Government of the city shall make other arrangements. The present Civil Government, as also all its employes, shall evacuate the city, retiring to the Pueblo of Daule, leaving Guayaquil in complete and absolute liberty to constitute a Provincial Provisional Government."

This agreement was entered into on the 21st August, to last fifteen days, and has been approved and the time extended by CASTILLA. URBINA, Ecuadorian Secretary of War, and President ROBLES have not, as far as is yet known, approved this step of Gen. FRANCO, but they have not formally refused their consent to it. RUBIO, the legitimate Governor of the Province of Guayaquil, had resigned, and the Provisional Governor had been installed. All other ports of the Republic remain blockaded. Several large vessels were loading and unloading cargoes, and several lots of goods have been shipped to Guayaquil from Panama. Of course this step of the Province of Guayaquil is revolutionary, but as it is supported by the two or three thousand men of the army in the precinct, it would seem to make a diversion in favor of CASTILLA and against Ecuador, which it will be hard for the latter to overcome, even without a Peruvian force on the soil.

Dr. MIGUEL CARPIO has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, *vice* Don FADIO MELGAR.

Disturbances had occurred on several American vessels at the Chinchas. The ship *Scotland* arrived at Callao from these islands on Sept. 4, with the news that the *Rising Sun* had placed her first and second officers on board the Peruvian steamer *General Lerzundi*, gravely wounded by one of the men or laborers on board, in an altercation that took place. The second officer is since dead, and the first officer is in a critical condition. The names of the officers are not given. A correspondent of the Panama *Star* says the *Queen of the Seas* had a row on board, when twelve men were cut with knives, but none of them fatally. He also says the ship *John Sidney* (probably *John Seyd*) which was bored at night, and four feet of water found in her hold the next morning, "met with trouble at the islands, and one of her crew was, by accident, (?) shot dead on the quarter-deck."

In the month of August, 22 vessels sailed from Callao, with 19,670 tons guano, viz., 11 vessels for England and the Continent, with 7,335 tons; two for France, with 845 tons; eight for the United States, with 10,678 tons; and one for the Mauritius, with 811 tons. The American vessels were the *James Hovey*, *Youssan*, *Euterpe*, *Edward Stanley*, *Norseman*, *Herald of the Morning*, *Alleghanian*, *John Seyd*, *Adelaide*, *Carrier Dove*, *Scotland* and *Neptune's Favorite*. Vessels are now loading at $15 to the United States, with prospects of a rise; to England, £3.

The Government of Peru, having ordered an examination of the coal-beds, said to have been discovered at Paita, the Commission commenced its labors, and the *Gaceta del Sur*, printed at a neighboring port, says the coal promises to be of good quality and abundant.

BOLIVIA.

The last date from the Capital is Sept. 5. The country is quiet. A new dollar coin has been emitted from the mint. It is apparently worth about 80 cents. The Bolivian Government has agreed to pay the British Steam Mail Company $4,000 per year to land and take mails at Cobija.

CHILE.

MILITARY REVOLTS—INDEMNITY TO FOREIGNERS FOR LOSSES DURING THE REVOLUTION—AMERICAN CLAIMS—MARKETS, ETC.

On the night of the 19th August a revolt of the artillery station of Sanilago occurred. It was headed by a sergeant, who secured the officer on guard, provided some prisoners with arms, and at their head went to the quarters of the troops to induce them to join the revolt. The officer of the guard, in the meantime having liberated himself, at the head of his men met the mutineers, and a discharge of muskets left the sergeant dead and obliged his followers to fly. Of the revolted prisoners nine escaped, and two of the soldiers were condemned by a court-martial and shot next morning.

An unsuccessful assault, with the intention to take possession, had been made upon the wagons of the Copiapo Railroad—a revolt at Constitution, and an insurrection of prisoners in one of the Southern provinces, evidence that a good deal of discontent still prevails in Chile. President MONTT, taking advantage of these occurrences, has asked and succeeded in obtaining from Congress an extension of extraordinary powers for one year more—to the 1st November, 1860.

Congress proposes to establish two new provinces—one in the wild Indian province of Auraco, to attract immigration to subdue the Indians, and one by dividing Coquimbo, to be called Ovalle.

CHARLES G. GREENE, Esq., has been appointed United States Vice-Consul at Coquimbo.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his report, says: "The representatives of Austria, Sardinia, Spain, United States, France, and England, have presented several claims in favor of citizens of their respective countries, who demand indemnification for the losses sustained in consequence of the disorder committed by the Government troops during the late revolution. Government has commissioned one of the judges of the Supreme Court to investigate the proofs on which these claims rest; and, this having been done already, Government prepares to give this delicate point due consideration.

The necessity of regularizing the action of the consular body, so as to render effective the protection of our countrymen abroad, and fix the duties which Consuls are entitled to, is every day more evident. These projects of law have been approved by the Senate, but are still pending in the Chamber of Deputies, and the Minister urgently recommends their dispatch.

Besides the settlement of the claims on the brig *Macedonian* and the whaler *Franklin*, several other important questions have been debated between Government and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

One of them arises from the protection afforded by the American Consul in Valparaiso to several political offenders, and the subsequent events which terminated in the delivery of the prisoners and the annulment of the Consul's patent.

The facts having been submitted to the consideration of the American Minister, the replacement of the American Consul in his post is no longer insisted on, and the demand is limited to satisfaction for the outrages committed against him and his family through the mistake undergone by the officer who entered the Consul's house on the 2d of March.

Another of the questions debated between Government and the United States Legation is that of the American brig *Townsend Jones*. This vessel anchored in Valparaiso in April of 1858, bringing on board a cargo of arms and warlike stores. The political agitation which at that time began to stir up the county led to the authorities exercising a certain degree of vigilance upon this vessel, as it was very likely that the agitators would try to avail themselves of the articles she had on board in order to promote their revolutionary ends.

The authorities received several warnings on this head, and were therefore obliged to take measures to guard against any such attempts.

These events were very much disfigured on being transmitted to the American Minister, who has demanded ample indemnification for the captain. Government has limited itself to the rectification of the facts.

In the first case, justice is undeniably on Government's side, and the most respectable portion of the American citizens resident in Valparaiso publicly disapproved the Consul's conduct, declaring that he had exceeded his attributions, since, according to international law, a simple consular agent does not enjoy any such immunities.

Besides which, Government, in its conduct, has only followed the doctrines observed by the United States, and sanctioned by them in different treaties with other Powers, as may be seen in the treaty with Great Britain in 1794 (Art. XIII.) and in that of 1815 (Art. IV.) with Sweden in 1806 (Art. V.) and in 1827 (Art. XIII.) also with Greece in 1837 (Art. XII.)

In the second case, all measures were carefully calculated so as not to occasion any loss or damage to the cargo, or in any way offend the American nation.

There is, therefore, every reason to expect that both questions will be satisfactorily settled.

The *Townsend Jones* was partly loaded with old George Law muskets, said to be the property of Mr. LAW, and for the loss of which, together with the other material, $200,000 is claimed.

Business the preceding fortnight had been dull. English and American grey shirtings were in great demand, none in the market. Fine white shirtings and fine prints in demand. Flour sells at $4 06@$4 25, six months. Barley $2 62 for foreign, cash. Bar Copper, $18. Bar Silver, $10 50@$10 56 per marc. Lota coal, $6 50 cash, alongside vessel. In freights the American ship *Queen of the Seas* has been taken at £3 for guano from the Chinchas to Liverpool. If to the continent £3 5s. Nitrate from Iquique and Callao to Liverpool £3 2s. 6d. Flour to Melbourne £3. Exchange on London, 60 days', 45@45¼. On United States 8 per cent. premium.

LAW REPORTS.

Indecent Photographs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, OCT. 12—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The United States vs. *One case containing photographs.*—The jury in this case, having been directed to bring in a sealed verdict, were called at the opening of Court. Only eleven jurors were present, but the parties expressed their willingness to take the verdict of the eleven, when it appeared that the absent juror had taken the verdict with him. When he came in the verdict was taken, which was for the United States condemning the goods. Appended to their verdict was a recommendation that the claimant be remunerated by the Government for the loss which he may sustain by the verdict, of which, Judge BETTS told them, information would be given to the Government.

ADMIRALTY CALENDAR.

Judge BETTS announced to the Bar that Judge INGERSOLL would take up the Jury Calendar, and the Admiralty Calendar would be called before himself to-morrow morning.

Injunction Suit Against Imitators—Law of Trademarks.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe vs. *Emile Goulard*—Some time ago the plaintiff in this action, who is proprietor of the well-known "Schiedam Schnapps," obtained an injunction against the defendant, restraining him from preparing or selling any imitation of the above named article as sold by the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed the title "Schiedam Schnapps" as his trademark, and charged defendant with selling an inferior article to that put up by the plaintiff, under the same title.

The defendant has lately moved to dissolve this injunction: and this motion came on for hearing in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Justice INGRAHAM. The complaint and answer and corroborative affidavits were read on both sides. On the part of the plaintiff, it was alleged that the quality of gin put up by him under the name of Schiedam Schnapps was superior to any other: that he had originated that name, as descriptive of the article manufactured by him, and had employed it as his trademark; that he had also designed bottles of a peculiar shape for bottling the Schnapps; that defendant was engaged in selling an inferior article, under an imitation of plaintiff's trade-mark, bottles, &c.

On the part of defendant it was alleged that the defendant had purchased the right to make and sell Voldner's Schiedam Schnapps, from the original proprietor of that article; that Voldner's Schnapps was a superior article to Wolfe's, and was established before his; that the word Schnapps, in the Netherlandish language, meant, gin, and the various kinds of gin manufactured at Schiedam were known as Schnapps throughout Holland; that the boxes and brands used by defendant in selling his Schnapps were different from those of plaintiff, and defendant had made no attempt to imitate the plaintiff's article. These facts were controverted by plaintiff. In respect to the word Schnapps, he introduced a number of affidavits denying that that word was a Netherlandish word or that it was ever used to designate any article of gin, until it was introduced for that purpose by the plaintiff.

G. Dean, for the defendant, opened the argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction. After criticising the language employed in the injunction order, as too indefinite and uncertain to answer the requirements of the law in that regard, he proceeded to discuss the merits of the controversy. "Schiedam Schnapps," he contended, was not a trade-mark, but the designation of a well-known article of commerce. This being so, the Court had no power to restrain the sale. He reviewed the evidence at length, to show that it was fully proved that the phrase "Schiedam Schnapps" was used to designate an article of alcoholic or spirituous liquor imported from Schiedam long before the plaintiff attempted to appropriate the name. He might as have attempted to appropriate as a trade-mark such names as "Cognac Brandy," "London Porter," "Genesee Flour," "Cincinnati Pork," "East River Oysters" and the like. No case had ever before occurred in which a man had had the audacity to claim as his trade-mark the name of the place where the article was manufactured.

Mr. O'Conor followed Judge DEAN in an argument contending that it made no difference what name a person adopted for his use in trade, if it was so long used by him as to make it generally known as a name designating some particular fabric, beverage and made or compounded by him, it becomes his property, and he could obtain an injunction to protect himself against infringement by others. It was of no importance what beverage should be taken, it might be a particular kind of gin; it might be a "cocktail," a "cobbler," a "smash," or any other drink known to liquor venders. If a man should go to Russia or any other foreign country, and put forth a peculiarly made drink, which he might designate as the "Superfine American Cocktail," he would be protected there in its traffic if their laws were like our own. He did not claim that the name Scheidam was essential in maintaining the injunction. It was only used to show where the particular article of Schnapps, sold by the plaintiff, were manufactured. Counsel cared not if his client had taken the name, "Wolfe's Excellent or Superfine Gin," instead of the term "Schnapps," his brand would be protected.

Mr. O'Conor professed profound ignorance of the terms "cocktail" and "smash," although he confessed to some knowledge of the name and nature of a "cobbler." He had frequently indulged in that beverage. Until if counsel on the other side would use such vulgar terms, he would insist that a "New-York cocktail," a "London punch," or a "Vienna smash," would have done just as well as the name of "schnapps" for Mr. Wolfe, had he chosen either of them instead; and he would have been protected in their use, if he introduced the term and perpetuated it to its use to such an extent as to give it as great celebrity.

Mr. Dean will reply to-day.

Action for Trespass—Landlord's Right to Repair Leased Premises.

This was an action by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover damages for trespass alleged to have been committed, by reason of which the plaintiff's business was greatly injured. The case was tried in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice ROOSEVELT.

It appeared from the papers and proceedings that premises No. 395 Pearl-street, were rented of the defendant by the plaintiff in March, 1855, for laundry purposes.

The lease of the premises was made for five years, but the plaintiff alleged that, in June, 1857, the defendant again took possession of the premises, and compelled him (the plaintiff) to remove. In consequence of this his business was broken up, and he lost largely. The defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant commenced some excavations and repairs about and on the premises; and that these repairs so interrupted the plaintiff's business that he left. His testimony showed that the repairing was done so slowly, and in such a manner, that he *could not* remain without loss. The evidence on the other side was to show that the work was done as speedily as possible.

The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

R. W. Harington, for plaintiff; W. Hudson, for defendant.

Settlement of Partnership Liabilities.

John L. Peake vs. *Charles McCarthy.*—This was an action in relation to the settlement of a partnership controversy, which now came on for trial in the Superior Court at Special Term before Justice EDWARDS.

The parties had been partners in the iron foundry business. On the 14th September, Peake commenced this action, claiming in his complaint that McCarthy had violated certain provisions in the articles of co-partnership, and that he had acquired the right in consequence of such violation to dissolve the partnership and to have exclusive control of its assets for the purpose of winding up its affairs. He alleged that he had by notice dissolved the partnership, and asked that McCarthy should be restrained by injunction from interfering with the business of the firm. A temporary injunction was granted accordingly.

On the 15th of September McCarthy commenced a suit in the Supreme Court, and obtained from Judge Davies on an *ex parte* application, an order appointing a Receiver, and enjoining Peake from interfering with the business. Peake immediately moved to vacate this order in the Supreme Court. On the argument of the motion, (which was noticed in the TIMES of Sept. 17,) it was a disputed point whether McCarthy, when applying to the Supreme Court, was aware of an order having been made in the Superior Court.

Judge Ingraham, who heard the motion to vacate the proceedings in the Supreme Court, granted it principally on the ground that this Court had obtained prior jurisdiction; but intimating a doubt as to the regularity of the appointment of a Receiver on an *ex parte* application. His opinion was reported in the TIMES of Oct. 1. McCarthy then moved in the Superior Court for the appointment of a Receiver, and to dissolve the injunction as against him; both motions were heard together.

The Court now delivered the following opinion:

ROOSEVELT C. J.—Both parties seek a dissolution of the partnership, and agree in the position that the effects of the firm will not pay its debts unless there be good management in closing its affairs, and perhaps not even then.

There is such a conflict in the affidavits of the parties in respect to almost every matter averred by them, that it is impossible to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the truth of the matters in respect to which they differ, through the means presented by the papers before me.

If all the allegations made against the plaintiff as to a misappropriation of portions of the funds received for the firm's use had been fully answered, I should feel at liberty to do in this case as was done in Blakesley *vs.* Dufour, (15 N. Y., 2 & G., 76 and 78, note 1,) or appoint the plaintiff a Receiver without salary, on his giving proper security. Presumptively it would be for the interest of the parties to have the affairs of the firm closed by a Receiver who is familiar with them and is conversant with the business of the firm, and personally competent to transact it. Such a Receiver would close it to most advantage, and being closed by a Receiver neither party can gain preferences, nor create embarrassments by attempting to do so, and the good will of the business may be made to produce something for creditors and the parties.

But the allegations in relation to the misappropriation of the moneys received are not answered by the plaintiff, the only course likely to protect best the interests of the parties and of creditors is to refer it to a Referee to appoint a Receiver and determine the proper amount of security to be taken, and to approve of sureties who may be offered, and shall be proved to his satisfaction to be sufficient. The parties must appear before the Referee on two days' notice of the time and place of the hearing, to be fixed by him, and thenceforth from time to time, as he shall appoint, until matter of such reference be concluded. The injunctions now issued are to be continued in force, except that work heretofore contracted to be furnished by the firm, when in a condition to be delivered, so as to satisfy such contracts, may be delivered by the plaintiff, and he may receive the price agreed to be paid therefor, and may pay out of the same the amount justly due for rent of the premises occupied by the firm, and upon the chattel mortgage mentioned in the pleadings and upon judgments against the firm, on which executions have been issued and levied on the firm's property.

In all other respects they are to be continued in force until the further order of the Court. William H. Ellis, Esq., is appointed a Referee, and the plaintiff is at liberty to propose himself to act as a Receiver, without salary. An order will be drawn in conformity with these views.

The order of reference further directs the Referee to inquire into and report what business, if any, the Receiver should be permitted to prosecute or finish, and the Referee's reason therefor; and the Referee is to be at liberty to report separately in respect to the appointment of a Receiver, and in respect to the business of the firm which the Receiver should be permitted to prosecute or finish.

Order entered accordingly.

S. J. Glossey for plaintiff; B. Cozzens for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

CURIOUS LIBEL CASE, AND BAIL FORFEITED—HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

A few weeks since one Samuel Hankinsen, *alias* Dr. Bland, having a cause of quarrel with a druggist, doing business at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, published a set of doggerel verses, designed and calculated to injure the said druggist, professionally and personally. The verses were entitled "Misther Giles; a poem by Somebody; dedicated to the New-York Apothecary, corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue." Hankinson, *alias* Bland, was detected in thrusting the said verses, which were printed in the style of the two-penny songs exposed for sale on the Park railings, beneath the doors of respectable house-holders in the neighborhood. Mr. Giles felt himself insulted by Hankinson's conduct, and had him indicted for libel. He was bailed in the sum of $500, by Mr. Sperry, of Sixth-avenue, but on being called for trial, was not on hand. His bail was consequently forfeited, but if he is taken by the officers in search of him, the Recorder will not admit him to bail.

John Stewart and August Bellon were tried and convicted of grand larceny. They stole a case of dry goods from the store of Mr. Whiting, No. 44 Cortlandt-street, on the 4th inst. The Recorder sentenced them to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Thomas Carrigan pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

John Glynn and Patrick Devine pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Charles Willis was tried for an attempt to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Narragansett Bank, and was acquitted from want of evidence, of "guilty knowledge." This was one of the numerous cases in which the Grand Jury should not have found a bill.

Stephen Leary and Edward Sweeney were tried on a most daring highway robbery in Cherry-street, about noon of Sept. 17. An old United States soldier, named Edward McDonald had drawn his pension that day, and had exhibited his money in a drinking house, whence he was followed by four young men. While entering an alley in Cherry-street, he was seized and held by three of them, while the fourth, whom he thoroughly identified as Edward Sweeney, took eighteen dollars and fifty cents, in silver, from his pockets. He was not able to identify Leary, who was therefore acquitted. Sweeney was convicted and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. The others were not arrested.

Mary Graham was placed on trial for grand larceny. She is alleged to have stolen twelve pieces of vesting from Francis Baldwin, No. 18 Bowery, on Sept. 8. The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—BEFORE INGRAHAM, J.

Charles Bewyrger et al. vs. *Wm. Gibson.*—Motion granted, provided defendant applies for, within fourteen days, and obtains an order giving him leave to put in an answer. If such leave is not obtained, the motion is denied. If plaintiff objects to the delay, he can file security, with justification, in which case the stay of proceedings is vacated.

Charles Thoving and others vs. *Franklin Thwing and others.*—Motion for purchaser to complete his purchase granted.

Thomas R. Howley, &c., vs. *Edward T. Hays.*—Motion to change place of trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Mary Antoinette Culbert vs. *Thomas Culbert.*—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—BEFORE PIERREPONT, J.

Joseph Legute vs. *James N. Rechards.*—Case settled.

Court Calendar—TUESDAY, OCT. 13.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 10, 11, 29, 42, 39, 53, 62.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 54, 55, 56, 57, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 165, 64, 90, 76, 84.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2099, 2107, 2173, 2135, 1413, 1287, 2157, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2207, 2209, 2013, 1413, 2097, 2155, 2149, 2213, 2215, 2217. *Part II.*—Nos. 2280, 2306, 2230, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 290, 341, 347, 348, 365, 370, 371, 154, 136, 292, 331, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 392 393, 394, 396, 398, 399, 400, 402, 405, 406, 407.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1280, 1285, 318, 319, 320, 951, 1179, 1176, 1305, 1323, 1324, 1090, 1180, 1132, 1175. *Part II.*—Nos. 1081, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1210.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 12, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

Our market continues quiet, and prices generally unchanged, and this in the face of moderate receipts, and at a time when we usually have a healthy demand. The opinion has prevailed among dealers here, generally, and is shared in by ourselves, that the *make* of Butter, this season, was unusually large, estimated at from one-third to one-fifth larger than last season, and that in the absence of the usual California demand prices must range low. The under-estimate of the *make*, last year, occasioned general and severe loss, and acting on the above belief and estimates, dealers buy only for immediate use, and sales on speculation are out of the question. We have received letters from various parts of the country, in regard to Butter, which we have every reason to believe truthful, and these all indicate the *make* to be light, and that the views entertained here, of a large crop, are erroneous. We give below extracts from a letter of an intelligent party in St. Lawrence County, in the hope that it may stimulate further inquiry as to the actual truth of matters, and thereby impart some vitality to our market: Letters from Ohio and various parts of this State bring like advices.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: * * * * * I noticed some time since in the TIMES your estimate that the Butter crop would be one-fourth larger this year than last. This estimate will certainly not apply to Northern New-York. Our season here on the whole has been very unfavorable, as the early part was dry and feed short, and after our September rains commenced we had a very severe frost, which injured feed very much, and with very little feed now on the ground, the balance of the Fall make must certainly be very light; and in Jefferson County the same state of affairs exists, and East of us there is no section where the yield is any better; in Vermont, generally, it is not as good. At this time nearly all the large dairies are sold, the Summer Butter all gone, and two-thirds the Fall Butter contracted for at 20c., and there is not in St. Lawrence County to-day half the Butter there was at this time last year., &c., &c., &c.

We quote:

Orange County, pails, ₱ lb	—	@ 23
Fine half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	21	@ 22
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	16	@ 19
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	20	@ 22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@ 18
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ lb	19	@ 21
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@ 18
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	16	@ 18
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	12	@ 16
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	13	@ 17
Store-packed Butter, ₱ lb	15	@ 18

CHEESE.

The receipts for the week are about 30,000 boxes. Sales for export about 149,000 lbs. The market is active. An advance of fully 1c. has taken place, and prices have an upward tendency. We quote:

Fine State, ₱ lb	10	@ 10¼
English Dairy, ₱ lb	9	@ 12
Pineapple, ₱ lb	11	@ 13
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	9	@ 10

EGGS.

Receipts are fair, and find a ready sale. Some choice marks are selling at our outside figures, loss off. We quote:

State and Ohio, ₱ doz	16½	@ 18
Jersey and Philadelphia, ₱ doz	17	@ 18

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are a little more active, with sales of State at 7c., and Southern at 6½c. The crop bids fair to be a large one, and any great increase in receipts must l

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, TO GO OUT by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of fancy sewing, or would take a seamstress' place in a private family; good reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby, from its birth, or to take care of growing children and do chamberwork, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or fine washing, or waiting; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—FOR A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation; is thoroughly experienced in all kinds of kitchen work, and a very good meat and pastry cook; can assist in washing and ironing if required; is a most respectable person, of good moral character, reliable, truthful, and has excellent testimonials. Inquire at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Protestant woman, with the best of City references as to character, capacity and capability; also, a young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assistant nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 80 University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of the nursery; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and plain sewing generally; good City reference. Call at No. 161 26th-st., corner of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; is perfectly acquainted in all its branches; has lived in the most respectable families in this city for the last sixteen years; best of City references given. Apply during this week at No. 12 Amity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family to do up-stairs work; wait on a lady or grown up children; is an excellent seamstress; can give satisfactory recommendations. Call at No. 19 St. Luke's-place, where she has lived dnring the last three years.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation, in a small private family, as good cook and assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable American widow lady, without incumbrance, who has had great experience, and can give the most satisfactory reference, both country and city. Prefers a situation in a private family. Call or address, for two days, at No. 15 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is competent; none but private families need apply; is a Protestant, and no Catholics need apply. Good City reference. Call at No. 141 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and good plain sewer. The best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years and four months. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do housework in a private family; the best of reference can be given from her last place; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 164 West 16th-st., in the rear, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washing; the other, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references; would prefer situations together. Apply at No. 148, 7th av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as ladies' maid; understands hair dressing, has a good idea of dressmaking and of children's clothes; has good references. Can be seen, for two days if not engaged, at No. 92 9th-av., 2d floor, front room, entrance in 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Call at No. 303 4th-av., betweeu 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; nndcrstands all kinds of family cooking; has been for nine years in one family; no objection to leave the City; Washington preferred. Apply at No. 88 25th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman who fully understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing; lived three years in her present place; best City reference. Apply at No. 2 17th-st., her present employer's, near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 116 East 16th-st., second floor, for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse, chambermaid, and waitress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 Sullivan-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; or would assist in chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 221 6th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook; would assist with washing and ironing; best of City references. Call for two days, at No. 121 10th-st., between University-place and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant girl, a situation; is a good cook washer and ironer; can do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as laundress, or assist in chamberwork in a private family; is quite willing and obliging; has reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 63 Perry-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN; one, a Protestant, as good cook; has good references. The other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has City reference. Both are willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 74 University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, to object to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing of a small family. Understands baking in all its branches. Can be seen till engaged at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS, A situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 West 11th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as children's maid and good plain sewer and embroiderer; is but six months in this country. Call at No. 250 West 16th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to travel with a family as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; best of reference. Call at No. 200 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing; has no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to take care of one or two children, and do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 198 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situatiou in a gentleman's family as cook. She understands her business thoroughly, and has the best testimonials. Apply at No. 92 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork; no objection to assist in the washing. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 Hammond-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as cook; is a good washer and ironer; would prefer a laundress's place. Good reference if required. Apply at No. 115 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting, or waitress only. Has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has had several years' experience in the care of young children. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as ladies' maid; nnderstands hairdressing. Apply at her present employer's, No 124 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Good City references. Call at No. 201 13th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family's washing, or gentleman's washing. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., second floor, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 142 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, A FEW respectable private families to work in by the day or week. Call at No. 9 King-st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as laundress. Apply at No. 30 West 18th-st.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady or governess for children; or would accept a situation as house-keeper; south or west preferred; salary no object; references exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW OF GOOD EDUcation desires the above position. A widower with children may secure the services of a conscientious lady by appointing an interview. Address Mrs. E. DELANCY, Brooklyn Post-office, Long Island.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the late Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 178 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th a vs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH Protestant cook, clean and tidy in her person and kitchen, a situation; nnderstands all kinds of ments, soups, game, poultry, pastry, cake, jellies, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; is good natured and of obliging disposition; is well recommended. Apply at No. 4.4 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class cook; understands the French and American styles of cookery; also, boning and larding, and all made side dishes; also, creams, jellies, orar ges, ices and charlots. Best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 529 6th-av., in the store near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESpectable girl, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housewnrk; will be found fully competent for the dntics; not afraid of work, and an obliging, economical servant; washes and irons excellently, and is a good cook. Best references obtained. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND efficient woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook; knows her duties in every particular; can do all kinds of cooking, meat and pastry, after the English and American style; has had many years experience with some of the highest families, as her testimonials will prove. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WISH to obtain situations, one as chambermaid or nurse: can take the entire charge of children; the other as seamstress; understands all kind of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED child-nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; can do up muslins neatly; would prefer traveling with a family. Excellent City reference. Call for two days at Nu. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook and assist in washing; knows her duties well; also, a nice tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can embroider neatly; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY and well-recommended young woman as down-stairs servant or general housework; is a first-rate laundress and a good cook and baker; would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; would like to do chamberwork and take care of children; has done the latter for five years in one place; would have no objection to travel; has the very best of City reference. Call or address at No. 97 12th-st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE IN the City, by a respectable healthy young woman, with a baby five weeks old; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; best of City reference, if required. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 293 7th-av., corner 29th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—TWO SISTERS WANTS SITUATIONS; one is a capable cook, if required; would assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; the other to take care of children, and do light chamberwork and nursing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 371 1st-av.; entrance, 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook and baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironiug in a small private family; best of City reference given; Call at No. 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, game, jellies, blanc mange, and all kinds of desserts. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as nurse and plain sewer; is highly recommended; can speak the Spanish language; no objection to go with a lady or family to Cuba, or any place in the States. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as waitress; understands her business; has lived in the largest families in the City; can give the best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 5 Union-court, University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 326 8th-av., corner of 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, meat, game, soups, and all kinds of desserts. Can be secu at No. 335 6th av., near 21st-st.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FEmale wishes to get a situation as seamstress, and would take charge of one child; is a good plain sewer. Good reference given if required. Apply at No. 131 7th-st., room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or the former and waiting; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 194 East 14th-st., front room, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced girl to take care of a young child; she is accustomed to the care of young children, and willing to sew and make herself useful in any way. Can be seen at No. 142 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AN EXPERIenced cook, thoroughly understands her business a situation; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread baker; also, soups, meats, game, poultry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 1 Union-Court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 13 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 4 Horatio-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young colored woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, bread, biscuit, meats and soups, &c.; also is a splendid washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTHWOman a situation as housekeeper or cook in a gentleman's family; best of reference if required. Call or address J. S. KOONES, fancy store, No. 471 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL DESIRES A situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; would assist in chamberwork. Can be well recommended. Is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages $5 per month.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH nurse, 15 months in this country, a situation to take charge of one or two little girls from 5 to 7 years old, and make their clothes. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and to assist with chamberwork. Reference given if required. Apply for two days, at No. 131 7th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS—one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both understand their business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 425 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as housekeeper or cook in a private family. Good references given. Apply at No. 203 Greene-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation to do the housework in a small private family. Good reference can be given. Apply at No. 491 Canal-st., corner Hudson.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 45th-st.

MADAME LOUIS, DE PARIS.—FINE FLUTting and Muslin Ironing; all laces done like new. Will take all kinds of washing at moderate prices. No. 28 Amity-st., corner of Greene, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER A PLACE WHERE there is much work to do; he has 10 years' reference or more in this City; he is also an experienced farmer, stock-raiser, and a dealer in all kinds of farm produce. Address Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or call on Mr. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, of the American Institute, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER AND steady Protestant young man to work in a store as porter and make himself generally useful; can write and cipher; wages not so much of an object as a steady situation; is determined to give satisfaction; has the very best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. R. D., Metropolitan Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITUAtion as coachman or groom in a private family; is a good and careful driver and fully understands the care and management of horses; can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD two years' experience in the jewelry and fancy goods business, desires a situation; he is able and willing to work, and can give excellent reference. Salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN; HE perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can give good City references for the past twelve years, as to honesty and sobriety. Address R. H., No. 49 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man with a small family; has long experience in the country; can give satisfactory reference to late employers as to ability and honesty. Call on or address C. K., at A. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER OR ASsistant carver, waiter or bartender, or oysterman. Best of reference given. Apply to C. H. NELSON, Box No. 203 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, A SITUAtion as collector and general assistant in a wholesale house. Good reference. Address a note to A. S. W., No. 141 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good groom and a careful driver. Leaving his place in consequence of his employer parting with his horses. Would like to engage with a French or English family. Has the best of City reference from his last place, as to honesty and sobriety. Call, or address W. B., No. 155 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman, fully competent to take charge of first-class horses with their appurtenances, &c. Can procure first-class testimonials from his two last employers. Can be seen for two days. Address A. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH Protestant married man, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman in a private family; his experience and capability his reference, which are in the City, will testify. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, or to No. 2 Gardeu-row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a steady young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best of reference given. Call or address J. H., No. 746 Broadway, in the grocery store. Will be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business as to the care of horses and carts is a good, careful driver, and is a willing and active young man. Good City reference. Apply or address P. W., at Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, PROtestant, with good City references, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; is the care of furniture, silver, marketing, &c. Address, for two days, to corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., in the confectioner's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, in a coal office or any other office where plain writing is to be done, and where a strictly honest, attentive, and responsible man is required. Best of City reference given. Call or address GEORGE, No. 24 Hammond-st., in the rear house, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man; understands the care and management of horses; temperate in his habits, which can be seen in his references; the best of City references. Can be seen at the *Times* Office, or address E. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD penman, and can give excellent reference, desires a situation in an office or store, where he can make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a good position. Address PENMAN, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man, fully competent in every respect; can produce first-class testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for several years in this City. RICHMAN, Union-square Post-office, or Box No. 125 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, RECENTLY arrived, employment in a gentleman's family as coachman and gardener; he has good credentials from his last employer in England, and will make himself useful in any capacity. Inquire for R. VENNER, No. 133 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN.—A steady man desires to be engaged in the service of a gentleman's family; is a Protestant, understands his business, good reference, &c. Apply to Mr. WILSON, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts., New-York.

WANTED.—A GARDENER OF FIRST-RATE practical experience wants employment at making new gardens, graperies, greenhouses, &c. City references sufficient to get any job in the States. Address J. J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a young man from England, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by gentlemen in the City. Address T. M., Nos. 62 and 64 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable Protestant young man who understands his business thoroughly, and has the very best City reference. Call at Mr. CORWIN'S Grocery store, No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference; and would make himself generally useful. Address B. O., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant boy in a store or office; can write a good hand, and is a good accountant. Call or address No. 213 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young German 20 years of age, who is not afraid to work, to learn the wholesale grocery business; has been in an importing-house, and could give good references. Lives with his parents. Address W. G. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man who understands book-keeping, both by double and single entry, a situation as book-keeper during the evening, at a moderate salary. Address A. F., Box No. 3,407 Post-office.

TO APOTHECARIES.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man a situation as prescription clerk, either in Brooklyn or New-York; can bring the best recommendations. Address Box No. 4,526 New-York Post-office, to PRESCRIPTION.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO occupy his evenings as copyist; would like steady employment at a moderate salary. Address A. F., Box 3,407 Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation to study the profession; has had some experience in office business. Address, G. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO ABOUT TWO HOURS' ride by railroad into the country, to do general housework in a small private family of lady and 2 small children, husband being from home half of the time; must be a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer; neat in person, and economical about her work; good fair wages will be paid, if answering the above requirements. Call on M. W. BROWN, No. 17 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in an A 1 fashionable tailoring establishment, a first-rate cutter; one that is master of his profession, and can cut every description of garments. To one who can fill such a situation a good salary and constant employment will be given. Address Box No. 1,041 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE IN A neighboring City, without incumbrance; she as a thorough cook and laundress. Protestants and those desiring a permanent situation only, need apply. Wages $250 to $300 per year. Address by letter, stating references, Mr. TITUS, care of H. N. Seaver, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LIBRARIAN FOR THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. He must be a member of an evangelical church, familiar with books, and of good business talent. References required. Salary $500. Address LIBRARY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, immediately.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY CONversant with the value of dry goods, and who can influence consignments on a Southern cutting house of established reputation. To such a person a liberal percentage will be allowed. Address F. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—WM. W. WRIGHT & CO., NO. 252 Broadway, want two experienced salesmen; those acquainted with Southern or near-by trade, and capable of influencing customers, will be liberally treated with. Apply as above.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK.—THOSE ONLY WHO can bring the most unexceptionable City references may apply on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 24th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock. French or German preferred.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID TO TRAVEL with a lady at the South during the Winter; she must speak English and know how to dress hair; City references required. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 147, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN (MIDDLEaged preferred) as nurse in a family at Orange, N. J.; good wages and a permanent home are offered if the person be well qualified. Apply at No. 36 Beaver-st., 2d floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A NEAT, INTELLIGENT, PROTESTant young woman, as first-class seamstress and nurse, to take charge of two little girls. Apply from 9 to 12, at No. 50 West 26th-st.

WANTED—IN A FANCY GOODS STORE, A smart, active, intelligent youth; one with some knowledge of the business would be preferred. Apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 875 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. None but those that come well recommended need apply at No. 181 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING Agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclnsively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A few carpet upholsterers to work by the piece or by the month. Liberal wages will be paid.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERal housework in a private family. She must be an excellent washer and ironer. Apply, after 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 280½ West 19th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE SLATE AND tin roofing business. Apply before 9 in the morning, in rear of No. 45 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A LADY AS FOREWOMAN IN PUTting up patent medicines. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 12, at No. 365 Broome-st., corner of Elizabeth.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON HOWE'S CYLINder Machine, for leather work, at F. STEVENS' Factory, Nos. 254 and 256 27th-st., near 9th-av.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,

NO. 26 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

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For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
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Circulars, with full particulars, on application. MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. VAN ZENDELL have the pleasure to announce that they will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References: The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, Gen. Stephen Van Rensellaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, and others. For circulars apply to Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO., No. 348 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, apparatus, and collection of museum, and unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NAZARETH HALL.—OUR BOARDING SCHOOL for boys is now full, having its complement of one hundred scholars. Parents and guardians wishing to place children with us, will please make early application for the first vacancies, which will scarcely occur before Christmas. Address the Rev. EDWARD H. HEINMUEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens Sept. 5. His son SAMUEL E. MACMULLEN-WICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her wonted ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 73 East 15th-st., or No. 243 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 13th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LACROIX, having removed to No. 839 Broadway, continues to impart instruction in his native language to limited classes or single pupils upon very favorable terms. By his simple and efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is soon acquired. Undoubted references given.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERsity, who has for several years been engaged in teaching in New-York, desires a few more pupils for instruction in advanced branches, particular attention paid to those at or preparing for college. Lessons given in modern languages and drawing. Address J. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal—A Family Boarding-School for 15 boys about the age of 12 years. This school has been in successful operation for eight years. The location is healthy—one mile east of New-Haven. The Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Shepherd's, No. 397 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—24 South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal—The Rough Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Hunter Spy of Virginia—The Crown Prince—Valentine and Orson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Dumb Belle—Tailor of Tenworth. Evening: Out of the Depths—M. Duchalumeau.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Brutus Lache Cesar—Toinette et son Carabinier—Tambour Battant.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The package of English papers by the *Indian*, forwarded upon the arrival of that vessel at Quebec, reached this City early this morning. We complete the telegraphic abstract of news by interesting extracts.

Our South American correspondence is of more than ordinary interest. President Castilla, of Peru, a resolute and energetic man, was, by latest accounts, fitting out a formidable expedition against Ecuador; but it was believed that Ecuador would yield to the Peruvian *ultimatum* before the final outbreak of hostilities. Our correspondent also furnishes particulars of the arrangement under which the blockade of Guayaquil was raised. Divers military revolts and civil insurrections in Chili indicate an unsettled condition of affairs in that Republic. An important paper from the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs intimates that the pending difficulties between our Government and that of Chili—one arising from the protection afforded by the American Consul at Valparaiso to political offenders, and the other being the affair of the American brig *Townsend Jones*—will soon be satisfactorily adjusted

Gen. Harney has written another letter to Gov. Douglass, of British Columbia, concerning the occupation of San Juan Island. The General says he does not feel authorized to withdraw his troops from the Island until the pleasure of the President can be made known.

Our dates from Utah are to Sept. 14. The party of emigrants reported to have been attacked by the Indians, were from Louisa County, Iowa, and Linn County, Mo. The Shoshonees killed one man and wounded three others. The wounded were cared for at the military post on Bear River, and a detachment had been sent in pursuit of the savages. A hand-cart train of Mormons had arrived in Salt Lake City. Superintendent Forney had returned from his visit to the Indians.

Returns from the various State elections, as far as received, indicate increased Republican gains. In Baltimore the Reform Party, though unsuccessful, polled a larger vote than could have been anticipated, when it is considered that in many of the wards the Americans took entire possession of the polls, and prevented the foreign population from voting.

Mr. Phelan has renewed his challenge to Roberts, the English billiard champion, for an international match, to be played in this City, for $5,000 or $10,000 a side. Heenan, the "Benician Boy," is to take the place of Aaron Jones, who has conceded his right for the fight with the English champion Sayers. It is supposed the match will take place next May.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, but did not transact any business of importance. A proposition was received to build a boat-house for Dr. Gunn, at an expense of $300. The weekly report showed the number of emigrants arrived to be 1,832, making the number arrived during the present year, 62,529. The Commutation balance is now $25,861 86.

The steamer *Yorktown*, Captain Parrish, has arrived, bringing forty-six of the passengers of the *Quaker City*, who reached Norfolk by the *Dumbarton*. The Messrs. Hargous & Co. refunded their passage money, and defrayed their other expenses. They will take the steamer *Isabel*, which leaves for Havana on the 15th.

The Tammany Hall Judicial nominations were made last night, as follows: Wm. H. Leonard for Judge of the Supreme Court; Jas. Monteriet and Anthony L. Robertson for Judges of the Superior Court; Chas. P. Daly for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Henry Alker for Judge of the Marine Court. The impression prevails among the Tammany Hall men that these nominations will be adopted at Mozart Hall. The Assembly and Senatorial Nominating Conventions of the Mozart Hall Democrats met last night.

The Stock Market yesterday, though well maintained, and on the Western Stocks at higher prices, through the printed sales, closed dull after the Second Board, and at a decline of ½ @ cent. The Money Market works steady. Exchange closed 1:0 on London for the *Asia*, which steamer carried out $224,000 in Specie. The new Board of Directors for the Erie Company have made Mr. Samuel Marsh their President, and Mr. Drew Vice-President. Mr. Bancroft Davis, Mr Evans of England, now in this country, and Mr. Gelpcke were appointed a Committee to carry out the plan published a few days since, for reorganizing the finances of the Road, which meets the unanimous approval of the new Board.

The receipts and sales of Flour were less extensive. Prices of desirable lots advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Wheat was quite scarce, and held above the views of buyers. A moderate business was transacted in Corn, at steady rates. The sales of Groceries included 400 bags Santos Coffee, 750 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, and 100 hhds. Clayed Cuba Molasses, 100 bbls. New-Orleans do., with 670 hhds. Cuba Sugar, 122 boxes Havana do., and 300 tcs. Rice at previous figures. The Tea sale resulted in the disposal of the bulk of the lots offered, at a shade easier prices for Green, and very full rates for Black. Cotton was purchased to the extent of 600 bales at former quotations. Hay, Hides, Iron, Naval Stores, Tallow, and Whisky, were moderately dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Whale, Sperm, Linseed, and Olive Oils, Spices, and Tin. Freights were less active, with 523 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live-Stock markets have been abundantly supplied again, this week, after the falling off in receipts, last week. Of live animals destined for slaughter, there were received at the principal yards, during the week ending yesterday, 5,519 beef cattle, 805 veal calves, 13,660 sheep and lambs, and 9,232 swine; also, 122 milch cows. Total of all kinds, 29,344, or 5,228 more than last week. At yesterday's general weekly market, beef cattle sold hardly as well as at the previous market, and final sales were ½c.@1c. lower than the average, last week. No bullocks sold, yesterday, at rates higher than 10c. ₱ lb. for the estimate dressed weight. Milch cows are selling rather better, with a small supply on hand. Veal calves are abundant, especially those too young and those too old to rank as veal. Good six to eight-week old calves are in request. Both sheep and swine are abundant, but there is a good demand, and prices are unchanged.

Mr. Meagher and the Fillibusters.—We are assured on good authority that the rumor referred to by our Washington correspondent, yesterday, connecting Mr. T. F. Meagher's visit to Costa Rica with the renewed Fillibuster movement, is entirely unfounded. Mr. Meagher goes solely upon private business, and will return by the November steamer. We are informed, moreover, that he has quite as little sympathy as connection with this movement, and that, although he at one time approved of the crusades of Walker and his associates, he has long since become convinced that they are highly injurious, not only to the country invaded, but to all the parties in any way connected with them.

This confirms the doubts we expressed yesterday morning, and inclines us to believe that the reports from the South greatly exaggerate the strength of the new movement. The Administration is now apparently sincerely opposed to the renewal of these attempts, and is ready to act with energy for their suppression, either at sea or in Nicaragua, if the parties engaged should succeed in leaving our ports. If this fact is distinctly understood, it will put an effectual check upon the movement. Walker has never embarked upon any of these expeditions except with the encouragement, express or implied, of the Administration; this, indeed, has always been his main reliance for success. If this has been decisively withdrawn, filibusterism will die a natural death.

The Killing of Broderick.

A communication in another column charges the death of Senator Broderick to the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. It treats it as an incident of political warfare, and adds the allegation, based on facts publicly known, that a purpose was at one time entertained to "get rid" of Senator Douglas in the same way. He was drawn into personal contentions by political opponents, with the obvious and indeed avowed intent of making up personal issues to be settled by the duel. We are by no means inclined to assent to these allegations in all their breadth. We do not suppose, for a moment, that the Administration Party resorts to homicide as a legitimate mode of silencing hostility, or that plots are laid to dispose of troublesome enemies by assassination.

Still we have no doubt that Mr. Broderick's death is due indirectly to his political conduct,—and we are equally convinced that Mr. Douglas has encountered personal, as well as political, perils from the course which he saw fit to take. The great evil of our public life is the intolerance and despotism of our party discipline,—especially in the ranks of the Democracy. It is all very well to say that this is a free country,—that every man is free to form his own opinions, and to make them the basis of his political action:—but the claim is only true so far as legal restraints are concerned. There is no *law* against a man's thinking, speaking or acting for himself, and without regard to anybody else, in politics, religion or any other department of social activity. He will not be hung, nor imprisoned, nor even arrested or watched by the police for so doing. But he will be punished in other ways, not a whit less efficacious, and scarcely less galling to a sensitive and honorable mind. He will be watched, criticized, censured, denounced, expelled and persecuted socially, by that compact and allied organization whose dictation he may disregard and with whose plans and purposes he may interfere. He will be reproached for his inconsistency, accused of treachery, and galled by all the stings and taunts which disappointed malice can suggest:—and he must either resent them or droop under them. This is precisely the ordeal to which Messrs. Douglas, Broderick, and those who acted with them in opposition to the Administration, have been subjected. They refused obedience to the dictation of the Democratic Party. When they saw fit to do so, they drew down upon their heads the resentment of the party leaders, and the special hatred of the men who expected to profit most by that party success which they had put in jeopardy. They were accordingly denounced, vilified, taunted and insulted, partly for the gratification of personal spite, and partly to degrade them and damage their influence with the public. Our politicians have not grown out of the vulgar habit of using Billingsgate and personal insult as legitimate weapons of political warfare.

This is the sentiment and the practice to which Mr. Broderick has fallen a victim in California; and he is not without his own share of responsibility for the result. We believe much that has been said by the *Tribune*, *Post*, Philadelphia *Press*, and other political journals—to whose party purposes his coöperation had become important—of his personal character and integrity, to be entirely true. As a man and a Senator, we do not doubt he was honest, frank and manly, and that in these respects he was superior to many of his Senatorial associates. But as a politician he was like the rest—bold, unscrupulous and intolerant. He retorted harsh language, and dealt plentifully in the reproaches and taunts which were employed against him. He was never easy or contented in the Senate—for he had the good sense to feel his lack of qualifications for that place much more sensitively than many no better qualified than he. This made him distrustful and jealous of others—fearful that he had less influence than was due to his position, and inclined to compel the deference which he could not win. This was unquestionably the origin of his quarrel with the President and his rebellion against the Administration *régime* in California, where local dissensions aggravated the quarrel, and thus enlarged the circle of his political foes. These party collisions ran rapidly into personal quarrels, and as such were prosecuted with all the venom and hatred belonging to the reckless passions of the men engaged. There were several persons in high official station who were ready to challenge him, and probably if he had escaped unhurt from his first meeting, he would have been summoned to another. Unfortunately for him, his first antagonist seems to have been capable even of a cold-blooded murder. With that black-hearted debasement of the duelling code peculiar to our day, he seems to have taken every possible advantage of his opponent; to have selected the weapons with which he was most familiar; put himself in the position most favorable to security; taken deliberate and careful aim, and shot his antagonist after the latter's pistol had been discharged. If there is any distinction between this act and murder, it must be sought outside both the legal and the moral codes.

One of our cotemporaries speaks of the "remedy" for such evils as being "plain." "Let the hearts of the people," he says, "be set as a flint against electing men to office who will either give or accept a challenge; and let those who dare thus to set the laws of the land at defiance be dealt with just as other murderers are." This is equivalent to saying "Let the evil be remedied and a remedy will be applied." The people will not do any such thing. On the contrary, it is the people themselves who give vitality and force to the system of party bullying, of which the duel is only an incident. It is they who encourage and applaud the taunts and criminations,—the reproaches and insults,—with which [illegible] scourge into obedience the men who dare to think or act for themselves. The whole Administration Press and party applauded the personal assaults of Toombs, Mason, Brown and Jones upon Senator Douglas for opposing the Lecompton policy. The whole Douglas and Republican Press was equally emphatic in approving Mr. Broderick's coarse denunciations of the President and of Dr. Gwin. Each party is equally ready to applaud insult and invective when employed on its behalf;—and both are equally horrified when these lead to their legitimate results. We shall have no reform in assassinations until we have a radical reform in the coarse abuse which leads to them;—and this we cannot look for until our people become more tolerant of political differences, and less exacting and despotic in their party discipline.

The President and the Chinese Question.

Mr. Buchanan, since his inauguration into office, has been a very "Hans in Luck." One pear after another has ripened and dropped into his nerveless hand, only to fall to the ground again, untasted and unenjoyed.

The Kansas Question, the Mormon Question, the Fillibuster Question, the Central American Question, the Mexican Question, have all been in his hands to settle forever, with a glory beyond the dream of ordinary Presidents. He has trifled with them all, and sacrificed all in succession to his own timidity, or to the exigences of party.

The Chinese Question now puts itself forward, with a fresh appeal to the President for such a decision as may almost redeem all the failures of the past, and mark with statesmanship of the first rank an administrative career which threatens else to die out in poor chicaneries, and devices as devoid of dignity for the President as of fruit for the nation.

The American policy in China has been marked and clear from the first. It is now growing complicated with eventualities which must have been foreseen as possible, though there has been much reason given us, especially in the last two years, to regard them as improbable. When the English authorities first resolved to enforce respect for foreign flags and for foreign commerce upon the Celestial Empire, they called upon us for active coöperation in the attempt. The arguments which they used in this demand were plausible enough. We were in point of fact the second commercial nation represented in the Chinese seas; and the yearly advance of our interests there promised soon to put us on a level with themselves, if not to give us the absolute leadership of the Chinese trade with Christendom. We had suffered injuries and outrages in the persons and property of our citizens trading with China, which we might be supposed anxious to redress and avenge, especially since the protection of our people in the Chinese waters had for years been very largely confided to others than our own national officers. Why, then, should not the stars and stripes be arrayed beside the Union Jack in the demands of the Fanqui upon the brother of the Sun and Moon?

The answer to these questions was, however, and happily not very far to seek. While we acknowledged and acknowledge our indebtedness to the British men-of-war in the Chinese seas for services which we have never been slow to repay on occasion, and which Commodore Tatnall, in the recent attack on the forts of the Tien-tsin, even lavishly returned in kind, we cannot forget that the immediate objects of England in China, and the general reputation of England in Asia, make it highly undesirable for us to be identified with her actions in the eyes of the Chinese nation. England, as the mistress of India, is concerned to enforce upon China regulations and concessions in regard to the opium-trade with which we can have no possible national concern or sympathy. There can be no better reason for our making ourselves part and parcel of the English remonstrances against the exclusion of opium from the Chinese ports, than for our lending our riflemen and our ships to the French in an attempt to force the consumption of cognac on the people of Scotland.

England appears, furthermore, as a sort of modern Rome in the Eastern Continent. Her flag, which floats from the borders of Nepaul to the waters of the Bay of Bengal in India, floats also along the Chinese coast at half-a-dozen stations, wrung from the "Empire of the Centre" by force of arms. It surely is not unnatural that the Chinese, "deceitful barbarians" as they are, should suspect deceit and intended conquest in each new onslaught of the British power. As little is it unnatural that we, to whom territorial conquest in China is equally impossible and undesirable, should decline to make ourselves the instruments of achieving such conquest for another Power, which, however friendly, is still a foreign, and, to a certain extent, must always be a rival State.

Committed therefore to concerted action with England up to a recognizable point, but beyond that bound to an independent course, our relations with China have always offered a field, equally difficult and important, for the exercise of the highest statesmanship. Our actual Minister to China, Mr. Ward, in a letter which we published on Tuesday morning, avowed his belief that the moment is at hand in which it will be necessary to assert our common dignity as a Christian Power in China, while still preserving an independence of the special purposes of other Christian Powers with whom we must, however, necessarily act.

The reported seizure and confinement of Mr. Ward at Pekin, should it be unfortunately confirmed, will strengthen those views of the policy now incumbent upon us, without at all weakening the reasons which make it a state necessity for us to hold an isolated attitude before the Chinese Government. If we assume the worst to have happened [illegible] that the American flag—the very existence of which, as Mr. Ward informs us, was unknown to the Tartar soldiery who defeated the English attack on the forts of the Tien-tsin—has been disregarded, and the American representative subjected to outrage, it would still be the height of national folly for us so to coalesce with Great Britain in an effort to secure satisfaction as to be confounded with Great Britain in the general feeling of the Chinese people. Here then is the problem now set before our President and people.

We must be prepared to take the most energetic steps, should such be found requisite, to vindicate our position in China; but we must be careful to see that it be *our position*, and our position only, which we do so vindicate. To do this it may be necessary for us to put forth such a display of national strength as the country has never before been called on to make. But this is the condition of holding a great rank among the nations of the world; and it is doubtful indeed whether, of all the opportunities that have been offered to and thrown away upon Mr. Buchanan since he came into office some three years since, there has been one so full at once of delicate difficulties and of possible distinction as the occasion had presented to him, of setting America right with Europe, and enforcing respect for her upon China, without sacrificing intrinsic right or our national interests in a passionate crusade of which, should it unhappily be undertaken, others than ourselves must inevitably reap the most substantial fruits.

The Democratic Revival.—The reform movement in the ranks of the Democratic Party seems to be making good progress. The Committee, which has been enlarged to thirty-one members, has addressed a circular call to prominent and influential Democrats, inviting them to attend a meeting this evening at its Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of promoting the desired reorganization of the Democratic Party. The meeting, it is announced, will be private;—its objects, however, are stated in the circular which we publish in another column.

As we have said heretofore, this is purely a *party* movement,—aiming solely at the reform of the party organization, and the overthrow of the rowdyism which has obtained control of it, and which uses it solely for the promotion of its own interests. The whole machinery of the party,—its committees, conventions, inspectorships, &c., &c.,—are now in the hands of its lowest and worst members,—men who care nothing whatever for its principles or its character, but who use their power to black mail candidates or put in office men who will give them large slices of fat contracts and ample opportunity to plunder the public treasury. It is the ruffians and the rowdies of the City who in this way make our Aldermen, our Councilmen, and our Judges. They have become the masters of the Democratic Party, and, through that, the rulers of the City. The present movement is designed to dislodge them. If it succeeds they will be required to abandon the power they have usurped, and give place to men for whom the party is willing to be held responsible.

As might be expected, it meets the active opposition of the class which is to be affected by it. It is denounced by their organs—and by organs of the Republican Party also—as a movement of the *rich* against the poor: and every possible effort is made to bring it into discredit and so deprive it of influence. There is little danger that these endeavors will meet much success. Our City affairs have reached so low a point, and the general character of the rulers whom the present machinery gives us, is so well understood, that these appeals to the most vulgar of prejudices are not likely to produce much effect. Every good citizen, whatever may be his party relations, is interested in the success of this reform movement: for it will not only give the Democratic Party better candidates, but it will thus give the City one chance less of having bad rulers.

A Current Brawl.—There has been a tremendous uproar raging in London for two or three months, owing to riotous demonstrations taking place every Sunday, in a church in the east end of the city, known as "St. George's in the East." The rector, it appears, is a Puseyite, of the most advanced type, who, besides divers innovations in costume, manner of conducting the service, &c., finally raised the altar to the standard Roman Catholic height, and lighted wax candles upon it. The result was that the congregation hooted him every Sunday, and the church wardens in vain protested against his doings. As a last resource, to end the scandal, the Bishop of London has closed the church for the present.

It has been remarked that there are clergymen amongst us in this City who afford just as striking demonstrations of their high church zeal as the unlucky rector of St. George's in the East, and yet are not disturbed by a mob. But there is an important distinction between the Episcopal Church organization here and in England. With us, the minister of each church is chosen by the Congregation, and may be dismissed by them; while in England, the flock have no more to do with selecting the pastor than sheep with choosing their shepherd. The minister is there presented to the church, by the owner of the living, who is generally a layman, and if the congregation does n't like him, they have no remedy, and he may set them at defiance. In this country, if a clergyman choose to indulge in any peculiarities of ritual or ceremonial, he must do so with the approbation of his people. If he cannot obtain this he must either curb his zeal, or go elsewhere. This secures peace, at least, and saves us from scandals like the one we discuss. If the same system prevailed in England, the English Church would be much less frequently disturbed than it is at present.

Musical.

Drayton's Parlor Operas.—For a full and particular account of what constitutes a parlor opera, see advertisement in another column. Mr. Drayton's editor leaves nothing to be said on that point.

The first entertainment took place last night, at the French theatre, and was a success. A new idea, skillfully elaborated, and pleasantly presented, is sure to be a success in a City fearfully night-mared as this is, by all that is old and wearisome. Two little one act operettas were given; the first called "Never Judge by Appearances;" the second, "Diamond cut Diamond." In a literary point of view they are mere trifles, but acceptable because without pretence. The music is of the French school Frenchy; to be estimated by the mile not the measure. There is not, that we could detect, a memorable phrase in either work. But as a compensation—and a good one—plenty of rhythmetic vivacity, and, as we have before remarked, no pretence. A small orchestra plays the accompaniments.

Mr. Drayton is not only a good singer, but an admirable actor. He could obtain, instantly, a first-rate position on the regular "boards" of New-York, if he were so disposed. His voice, although naturally of the deepest, has been trained to discourse most eloquently in the upper regions. He uses a portly *falsetto* with good effect, and with all the hardihood that a French method imparts to that musical agony. Mr. Drayton, by his presence, his bearing, and his talent, won the applause of the house and deserved it.

Mrs. Drayton appeared to be laboring under a severe cold, and was impeded, not only in singing, but in speaking. Her performance, under the circumstances, was extremely creditable. She has the method of a good and well educated *artiste*, and will, we hope, develop a voice worthy of the cultivation she has evidently bestowed on it. Mrs. Drayton is also an actress of merit, and plays with spirit.

The entertainments will, we have no doubt, become popular. They are novel, elegant and pleasing. We would suggest, however, a liberal interpolation of *songs*. The masses love to hear melodies that are distinct and shapely in their character. Such pieces may be introduced with propriety, and being sung in English, will, undoubtedly, reward the taste that selects them.

Concert on Staten Island.—Miss Gellie, an *artiste* who is well known and esteemed in the City will give a concert to-night at the Pitler Hotel, New-Brighton. Mr. W. A. Cooke, Mr. John Kyle and Mr. Louis Schreiber will assist, and Mons. E. Millet will preside at the piano-forte.

Niblo's Saloon.—An excellent and most deserving concert will be given here to-night by Mrs. Jesus T. Stagg, in aid of a charitable object. The programme contains thirteen pieces, and will be interpreted by Mrs. Stagg, Signor Rocco, Mr. Wm. Saar, and a grand orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Ancietz.

Messrs. Kerner & Birch, of the Clarendon Hotel in this City, have again leased the Ocean House at Newport for the term of two years.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Juan Dispute—England Claims the Island—Secretary Cass Refuses to Recognize her Title—Present State of the Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

It is not true, as stated in the dispatch to the *Herald*, that England has demanded an explanation from our Government with reference to the course pursued by Gen. Harney. On the contrary, the paper submitted by Lord Lyons was a proposition for a settlement of the dispute, as the Treaty provides no remedy in case of a disagreement between Boundary Commissioners. The Treaty being thus exhausted the parties are thrown back on first principles, and England now submits a programme for an adjustment of the difficulty, in which she claims the Island of San Juan.

Secretary Cass has just returned his reply to this proposition, declining in the most positive terms to recognize so much as the shadow of a title on the part of England to the disputed Island.

This is the present condition of the question and it remains for England to take the next step, as we hold possession. This turn in affairs is regarded as very serious by our Government, and the result, whether it be peace or war, depends entirely upon the tenacity with which Great Britain holds to her pretended claim. Q.

The Episcopal Convention.

Amendments to the Constitution—Consecration of Bishops.

Richmond, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

A large number of resolutions and amendments to the Constitution were presented in the Episcopal Convention to-day, but nothing final was done in relation to them. A greater portion of the day was spent in discussing the proposed amendment to article 6, to allow the General Convention to establish a Court of Appeals for the revision of decisions of the Diocesan Courts in the trial of Presbyters and Deacons, but no action was had. The consecration of bishops will take place to-morrow in three different churches. A proposed arrangement for performing the ceremonies in the Capitol grounds occasioned an exciting debate in the House of Deputies.

Connecticut State Fair.

Opening Day—Fine Show of Cattle—Large Numbers Present.

New-Haven, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The State Fair at Brewster Park is in successful operation. The show of horses, in number and excellence, far exceeds any other exhibition in the State. The display of cattle is also better than usual. The display of products is also highly creditable. The admissions to-day are estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. Thursday is the great day of the Fair, which closes on Friday night.

There will be the best trotting to-morrow ever shown, with an equal number of horses, in Connecticut. Twelve or thirteen horses came up to-night from New-York and Brooklyn. Among the horses now here is a span belonging to Thos. C. Arcaigo, of New-Jersey, and another belonging to A. W. Knapp, of Bennington; also the Granger horse, &c.

The Guerilla Attack on Brownsville.

Mustering of the Marauders for a Second Attempt—Flight of the Inhabitants.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Mr. Kinley, editor of the Brownsville *Flag*, is here. He says that the Mexican banditti near Brownsville on the 8th numbered 400, and were increasing. Their object was a general plunder. Fears were entertained that they would burn Brownsville, and whole families were fleeing from the place.

The Austin *Gazette* has information that the Camanches will attack Northern Texas in the Winter.

The Game of Base Ball.

The Excelsior Club Victorious.

Worcester, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The game of base ball commenced yesterday morning between the Excelsior Club of Upton and the Union Club of Medway, and was brought to a close at 3½ this afternoon in favor of the former club. The count stood Excelsior 100, Union 57. The game was witnessed on both days by a large and enthusiastic crowd, among whom were many ladies.

Later from Hayti.

Port au Prince in a State of Siege—Fifty Conspirators on Trial.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The schooner *Carrie* has arrived here with Port au Prince dates of the 22d ult.

The conspiracy was more extensive than anticipated, and the place was declared in a state of siege. Fifty conspirators had been arrested and were being tried. Business was entirely suspended.

Sad Catastrophe.

Three Brothers Drowned at Belgrade, Me.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

A dispatch from Portland says that three young men, sons of Mr. Wm. Wyman, of Belgrade, Me., were drowned on Saturday afternoon, in a pond in that town, by upsetting of a boat.

Fire at New-Orleans.

Large Opposition Meeting.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Opposition are holding a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-night. The Hon. Pierre Soule is the principal speaker.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Driver & Pierce's store, on Levee-street, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $20,000.

The National Horse Fair.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

At the National Horse Fair this afternoon, *Ethan Allen* took the first prize of $1,000 in three straight heats. Time—2:29¼, 2:34 and 2:33. *Columbus, Jr.*, was the only competitor, and took the second prize of $300. *Live Oak*, of Montreal, was out of condition and did not trot.

New-York Politics.

Senatorial Nomination in Oneida County.

Utica, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Democrats of Oneida District to-day nominated Lewis Ridea for State Senator.

ELECTION NEWS.

The Election in Pennsylvania—Rejoicing of the Victors.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

As District Attorney Mann was the principal object of the assaults of the Democratic leaders during the campaign, so he was the great centre of congratulation and rejoicing after the result became known. Eager friends hurried to his house, at the Northwest corner of Fifth and Green-streets, with the details of the results of the battle, and as the figures from the different Wards were put together and ciphered out, the interesting fact that Mr. Mann was re-elected became manifest, and the successful candidate underwent a course of hand-squeezing which, was scarcely excelled in the experience of a popular President on an official tour. By ten o'clock the grand result was distinctly known, and then the crowd fairly took the house of the District-Attorney by storm. By eleven o'clock the surging crowd was increased by the arrival of torch-light processions from all parts of the city; the Associations from the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards marched up Green-street, the lower wards swarmed along Fifth-street, while the legion from the Twentieth Ward poured down Green. All these processions reuired at Fifth and Green streets about the same moment, and the scene was striking and picturesque. Lanterns and all sorts of illuminated devices were carried by the persons in the crowd, pitch-pine torches cast their murky glare around, blue and red lights were burned, and the glittering fire-balls from Roman candles flashed high in the air. Mr. Mann made his appearance at his door-step in response to the vociferous calls of the immense multitude, and cheer after cheer went forth. After quiet had been restored, the District Attorney spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. Mann commenced by saying, that in an age gone by, when a man was assailed or outraged, he called together his clan and vindicated himself by his strong arm and the weapons of his friends. During the late campaign, when he was assailed and almost overwhelmed by calumny and abuse, he had almost sighed for the return of the ages of force, that he might meet wrong with force. [Cheers.] But we live in an age of peace, when law and a quiet but powerful public opinion would vindicate the oppressed and redress their wrongs. [Applause.] He had appealed to the sense of justice of the community for support and justification, and he thanked Heaven that his appeal had been responded to nobly. [Cheers. Mr. Mann alluded to the generous manner in which his friends had rallied to his support, and he referred to the fact that even the old Eleventh Ward, "the cradle of Democracy," had nobly come to the rescue and had given him a majority. [Cheers.] When he saw his friends of his immediate neighborhood thus generously sustaining him in his hour of peril, he felt like the Scotchman when he exclaimed: "My foot is upon my native heath and my name is MacGregor!" This apt quotation was received with round after round of cheers. The speaker then referred to the happiness

[illegible] 1859.

[illegible] reminded now [illegible] letter thou [illegible] have seen thy [illegible]

Gentlemen, continued Mr. Mann, I do [illegible] and the victory is mine, but to the [illegible] with the public press [illegible] and the voice of right. I invite the eye of criticism to scan my future conduct, and am willing to let the past be the test. Some say that I have done wrong in some things; the community at large have judged otherwise. Fellow-citizens, no man could feel prouder than I do to-night. No man can more fully appreciate, or feel more grateful for the kindness which has been extended to me. I can do nothing now but to return to you my heartfelt thanks—indeed my heart is so full of thanks that I cannot find words to express them.

Ex. Charles M. Neil next addressed the crowd in a few remarks, which were well received, after which the immense crowd moved off, and during the night other successful candidates were serenaded and cheered at their homes.

After the mass of the people had separated an impromptu meeting was held in Mr. Mann's parlor. Senator Cameron, who had dropped in, was called upon for a speech. Gen. Cameron congratulated the friends of the District-Attorney on the victory they had achieved, and he deemed the result throughout the State, so far as it was known, the precursor of a triumph in the Presidential contest in 1860. Senator Cameron referred in touching terms to the death of Senator Broderick, whom he spoke of as his warm personal friend. The cane which he held in his hand had been presented to him by the slaughtered Californian. Gen. Cameron considered the death of Mr. Broderick a sacrifice to principle. Gen. C. was warmly applauded during his remarks.

Mr. Mann and other gentlemen spoke, and the exciting crowd did not separate finally until 3 o'clock in the morning.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Mann's (Opposition) majority for District-Attorney is 3,216.

Cooran's majority for Auditor-General is Philadelphia is 2,292.

Kirk's majority for Surveyor-General is 2,855.

The Opposition also elect both of the State Senators, and ten out of the seventeen representatives from this city.

The indications are that the State Senate will contain three Opposition majority, the Democrats losing one in Philadelphia and one in the Twentieth district. The House will probably stand Opposition 57, Democrats 43. The Opposition lose three members in Philadelphia, one in the Lehigh district, one in Lycoming, one in Centre, one in Mifflin, and one in Franklin counties. The House last year stood Opposition 67, Democrats 33.

Municipal Election in Baltimore.

Voting and Violence—The Foreign-Born Excluded from the Polls—Partial Success of the Reformers.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 12—Noon.

The municipal election for the City Council is going on to-day. There is a large turnout of rowdies as well as voters. At many of the Ward polling-places the windows are blocked by rowdies against all naturalized voters, and intimidation and even violence is resorted to. The police, with very few exceptions, fail to do their duty, or to carry out the instructions of the Mayor. It is still hoped, however, that some of the club nominees will be defeated. The Mayor's Office is thronged with delegation reformers, making complaints of the inefficiency of the police.

Wednesday, Oct. 12—Afternoon.

In the latter part of the day there was considerably more violence and intimidation at the polls than during the morning.

In the Ninth Ward the Reformers were driven off and at about 3 o'clock their candidate withdrew in disgust.

In the Twentieth Ward there was a great deal of violence during the afternoon. Mr. Frush, of the firm of Frush & Snyder, was severely beaten, and his cheek bone crushed in.

Notwithstanding the rowdies, however, the Reformers have done nobly, and but for the violence and illegal voting would undoubtedly have swept the city.

In the Tenth Ward John Hensley, the nominee of a notorious club, is defeated by the Reform candidate, who has 122 majority. In this Ward most of the respectable voters were maltreated, and consequently the triumph is a great one.

The vote, with the majorities.

Wards.	Reformers.	Americans.	Majorities.
First	168	438	270 A.
Second	64	547	483 A.
Third	652	684	32 A.
Fourth	No Op.	528	528 A.
Fifth	290	357	67 A.
Sixth	308	509	201 A.
Seventh	286	696	410 A.
Eighth	826	No Op.	826 R.
Ninth	219	235	16 A.
Tenth	383	261	122 R.
Eleventh	708	261	447 R.
Twelfth	654	371	283 R.
Thirteenth	No Op.	465	465 A.
Fourteenth	463	381	82 R.
Fifteenth	286	558	272 A.
Sixteenth	332	419	87 A.
Seventeenth	117	628	511 A.
Eighteenth	812	543	269 R.
Nineteenth	574	543	31 R.

There is no return from the Twentieth Ward, and it is reported the ballot-box was smashed.

The result shows that the naturalized voters were almost entirely excluded from the polls, but notwithstanding this, the Reformers carry seven wards.

With two or three exceptions, the most objectionable candidates are defeated.

There is a vast improvement in the character of the new Council.

The Thirteenth Ward Reformers indorsed the American nominee, and claim him as a Reformer.

The friends of Reform are greatly encouraged, and hope to achieve a complete triumph in the State election.

Leaving out the Twentieth Ward shows that the Americans have only 387 majority, while they had 19,000 in the last Mayor's election.

But little more than half the vote of the city was polled.

Iowa.

Scattering Returns—The Result not Decided.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

There being but four telegraph offices in the State of Iowa, some days must elapse before the result of the election can be definitely ascertained.

The vote received thus far is about the same as in 1857, when Lowe, Republican, was elected by 2,000 majority.

Scott County gives 200 Republican majority for the State ticket.

Louisa County gives 50 Republican majority.

Henry County gives 700 Republican majority.

Jefferson County gives 150 Republican majority.

Dubuque gives 1,500 Democratic majority.

Des Moines gives 250 Democratic majority.

The Election in Ohio.

Fifteen Thousand Majority for the Republican State Ticket.

Cleveland, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

A dispatch from Columbus says that the Republican State ticket has over fifteen thousand majority, and that the returns thus far also indicate a Republican majority in the Senate of nine, and of from twelve to sixteen in the House.

The Indiana Election.

Republican Gains.

Cleveland, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The few returns from Indiana show slight Republican gains.

The Election in Newark, N. J.

In Newark, the Democrats elected their candidates for Mayor and Auditor. The City Government is composed as follows:

The new Common Council will be composed of the following gentlemen:

Ward.	Terms expire 1861.	Terms expire 1862.
1.	Edward Pierson,*	Charles A. Glaze,*
2.	Silas M. Todd,*	Samuel Halsey,*
3.	Charles S. Macknet,*	John C. Beardsley,*
4.	David C. Dodd, Jr.,*	Nathaniel C. Ball,
5.	Thomas Doyle,	Jerome B. Ward,
6.	John Laible,	Henry A. Whitney,
7.	Samuel Smith,	Thomas McGrath,
8.	John Flintoft,	James Smith,
9.	James D.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FAMOUS MARRIAGE.—The marriage of [illegible] OVIEDO, the wealthy Cuban, with Miss BARRON, about which so much has been said and written during the last few months, takes place to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Probably 4,000 people will be present at the ceremony, which takes place at noon. Preparations have been conducted on a large scale. None will be admitted to the cathedral except those who have received cards of invitation, of which but few have been issued—some of them family tickets, admitting several. In the cathedral railings have been erected, dividing the different portions of the floor, severally set apart for the holders of tickets of the different classes; for there is to be a distinction in this respect between the immediate friends of the parties and those who are not on such intimate terms with them. The police arrangements at the cathedral will be commensurate with the magnitude of the occasion, and will be under the direction of Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Abundant directions have been given with a view to prevent the carriages from interlacing themselves into inextricable confusion in the narrow street (Mott) on which the Cathedral fronts. Eight carriages will constitute the bridal party alone, and the other carriages that will drive to and away, will be named "Legion." After the ceremony, which will not occupy much time, the reception will take place from 1 to 3 P. M., at the residence of the bride's father, No. 39 West Fourteenth-st. Two thousand invitations to the reception have been issued. The crush and jam in Fourteenth-street, of course, will be very great and a numerous police force, including four detectives, will preserve order there and watch the house, which, it is said, contains $60,000 worth of bridal presents. The lady's bridal dress alone cost $5,000, and Señor OVIEDO presented it and four others that cost $3,000 each, and 75 others less costly to Miss BARTLETT. Don ESTEBAN STA. CRUZ DE OVIEDO, who is not so old as he is represented to be, and Miss BARTLETT, for the first time, about four years ago. They were mutually pleased with each other, and, we have excellent authority for saying, betrayed themselves to each other, before the lady's father was aware of the attachment. The bridegroom is said to be worth $4,000,000. He owns large sugar and coffee plantations in Cuba, and negroes without number. Those who have seen Miss BARTLETT say his wealth is only equalled by his good taste.

GRAND PARADE OF THE "RAW MILITIA."—The annual parade of the New-York State Militia, or as they call it in the country, the "flood-wood training," takes place to-day. The predestined *Champ de Mars*, the Central Park, not being yet completed, the parade in this City will come off at the street corners here and there. Those who seek anxiously for the exact localities, will not be far out of the way when they get a glimpse of a "bold soldier boy" popping his head out of a corner grocery with a "smile" on his countenance. Persons who have "commuted," or who are too old or too young to "train," will be allowed to go about their business and wear citizens dress as usual. The amount of commutations received at the Tax Commissioner's office up to 5 o'clock last evening was $3,376 50. In addition to this there has been paid in at the Marshal's office in Fulton-street between $2,500 and $3,000. By reference to an advertisement in to-days TIMES it will be seen that the Committee of the military staff of this Division have concluded to extend the time for commutation a few days longer. It will also be seen in this notice what amounts were received for commutation last year and the year before; the purposes to which it is applied, and the law authorizing its collection.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Tuesday night a serious affray took place in a building known as the "Old Church," in Eighty-seventh-street, near Fourth avenue, in which a woman named MARY WELSH and Patrick, her husband, were badly wounded. MOSES STAFFORD, who inflicted the injuries, had boarded with Mrs. WELSH, but recently, because of his inability to pay, had to find other accommodations. He moved to Eightieth-street, near Second-avenue, where his child died on Tuesday. Having no money with which to defray the funeral expenses himself, he besought his late landlady for a loan. She not only declined lending him, but also advised her brother to refuse. This incensed STAFFORD so much that he drew his knife and stabbed Mrs. WELSH in the abdomen, inflicting wounds which are believed to be fatal. He then turned upon Mr. WELSH, who had come to his wife's aid, and stabbed him several times in the arms and body. He immediately fled, but was arrested a few hours afterwards in the Fifth-avenue, and was locked up. WELSH and his wife were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE AND NIGHT-SCHOOL.—There is to be opened, on Tuesday evening next, a night-school in connection with the Newsboys' Lodging-house, to which all poor boys are invited. This Lodging-house, during the quarter ending Sept. 15, has sheltered 4,198 boys, furnishing 2,819 of them with meals. It has restored to their homes in various parts of the United States and Canada, 47 truants or lost ones. When they are sick, Drs. YOUNG & SWAN, of the Astor House, attend them, and Mr. BARRON puts up the prescriptions gratuitously. None are ever sent to the Hospital unless the disease is contagious. Their Savings Bank is a peculiar institution; within the quarter, 52 boys have deposited in it $216 62. It is opened on the first of every month, and 8 per cent. interest a month allowed on all deposits. A free Sunday dinner has been given the inmates since June 12, by which means 869 boys have been saved the necessity of working Sundays. Donations of bed-clothes, or wearing apparel, stationery and books for the night-school or library, if sent to the "Sun Building," will be gratefully appreciated, and donors can scarcely in any other way do so cheaply so much good.

AN ARISTOCRATIC RAT MATCH.—Last evening, HARRY JENNING, of White-street, and of rat-catching and rat-killing notoriety, in imitation of the other distinguished caterers to the public taste for amusements, presented to his patrons, through Mr. FLETCHER, 1,000 rats, black and white, and of the Chinese breed, to be killed by black and tan and other dogs. The killing commenced with the introduction of a single rat, which was slain artistically by a pup not three months old. Then they were thrown into the pit by threes and fours, and slain by other dogs in accordance with the rules. *Lady Washington*, who killed her share in a shorter time than any other dog, received a prize of a silver watch. The lady afterwards killed 50 common rats in 10¼ minutes, for which achievement she received several rounds of applause. The rats from China resembled promising young rabbits, and received the very highest encomiums from the *connoisseurs* present, who considered the occasion one of the greatest, in the rat way, that had ever greeted American eyes, in this country at least.

THE UNION ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Union Italian Benevolent Society, of New-York, was held last night in one of the rooms of the Cooper Institute, Signor GIUSEPPE AVAZZANA presiding. The annual report was read by the Secretary, Signor PODORO MANARA. The sums expended in the relief of necessitous Italians in the City, during the past year, amounted to $371, while the receipts of the Society from voluntary contributions were $483, leaving a balance of $112 on account for the necessities of the coming winter. The President addressing the members in Italian, congratulated them on the improved prospects of their countrymen who had emigrated to America, as was evinced by the fact that fewer applications for assistance had been made to the Society during the past year than for many years preceding. A choice of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the reelection of the former Board—Signor AVEZZANA, President; CARLO FERRERO, Vice-President; TEODOAO MANARA, Secretary; and GUIDO MANCINI, Treasurer.

SYMPATHY WITH THE LONDON STRIKERS.—The German piano-forte makers, to the number of about forty, held a meeting at No. 283 Grand-street last night. The small number in attendance was owing to the limited extent to which the call had been circulated. The strike movement in London was the basis of discussion, the particular subject being the propriety of organizing a Central Committee from all the Trades' Associations, in furtherance of a similar movement in this City, for the establishment of a nine-hours system of labor. The matter is to be further investigated at another meeting soon to be held, the call for which will be more extensively circulated. A resolution of sympathy with the strikers in London was passed.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, H. H. LEEDS & Co., will sell at auction, at the warerooms of the National Academy, in Tenth-street, a collection of oil paintings, belonging to the private gallery of JAMES ROBB, Esq., of New-Orleans. Among them are the battles of ALEXANDER the Great, by LE BRUN; NAPOLEON at Moscow, by Baron GROS; and Four in Hand by CAAL VERNET. Some of the most important pieces were purchased from the collection of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, which was disposed of at Bordentown several years ago. There is the Arrival of the Diligence, by Dr. MARNE the Hawk among Chickens, by SNYDERS; the Falls of Tivoli and Terni, by JOS. VERNET; a Landscape with Figures, by SALVATOR ROSA; the Defence of Susannah before the Elders, by LE BRUN; and Christ and St. John with Angels, by RUBENS and SNYDERS. These pictures can be examined until the day of sale and two days previous, without charge.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The Board of Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital held their quarterly meeting at the Hospital rooms on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst. The Attending Surgeons, Drs. STEPHENSON and GARRISH reported having received two hundred and forty-five new patients during the past three months. This Hospital is located at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street, opposite the Bible House, and is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 1 to 3 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of this Committee was held last night at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway, Judge PEABODY presiding. There was not a large attendance of delegates. A resolution was offered and seconded to admit Reporters, but it was lost on vote, consequently the proceeding of the meeting are accurately known only to the delegates and officers, but our Reporter learned that no business of importance transpired. The remonstrance from the Seventeenth Ward in regard to the poll lists, was under discussion, without, we understand, definite action.

THE SECTIONAL DOCK SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 218 Second-street on the body of LEONARD HALLE, who was killed by the breaking of a scaffold upon which he and four others were at work painting the Sectional Dock at Pike-slip, East River. The same scaffold had been in use over two months, and had often borne the weight of eight men. All who were on it at the time it fell had assisted in its construction, and believed it to be perfectly safe. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. WM. B. ROBERTSON and HENRY MERRITT, the two men who were dangerously injured, still remain in a critical condition.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer *Asia* left yesterday for Liverpool, taking ninety-seven passengers and $224,753 in specie. Among her passengers are the Rev. Dr. NICOLS, of Newark, and Mr. E. G. MORRISON, of the British Legation at Washington. The screw steamer *Glasgow* also left yesterday at the same hour for Glasgow. She carried fifty-two passengers, and one of the heaviest cargoes of home produce that a steamer ever carried from the port.

SHIPPING IN THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—There were in the port of New-York, on Tuesday, 30 steamers, 137 ships, 84 barks, 61 brigs, and 211 schooners—total, 513. Of these, 22 cleared on the same day, viz.: three steamers, three ships, two barks, eight brigs and six schooners.

FATAL RESULT OF THE PELL-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—DENNIS MCLENRY, the tailor, who was stabbed, it is alleged, by JOHN KSINENS, the keeper of a liquor-saloon at No. 23 Pell-street, died on Tuesday night at the New-York Hospital. An inquest will be held to-day.

ENVELOPES.—The new Government stamped and ruled envelopes have reached the City, and are for sale at the Post-office. Their peculiarity consists in this: that the ruling is visible only before the letter has been inserted. Only 50,000 have been received.

THE EMPIRE CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Empire Club was held last night at the corner of Catharine-street and East Broadway. The number in attendance was limited, owing to the greater interest in the proceedings at Tammany Hall. No business of moment was transacted, and the Club adjourned at an early hour.

Police Reports.

THE SWINDLER'S HARVEST TIME.—At this season when country traders are wont to visit the City, confidence sharpers are quite prepared to victimize them. Matthew Duffy, one of the most noted operators of this class, was caught yesterday by Detective Farley and temporarily committed by Alderman BRADY, on suspicion of having obtained, in the oft-told way, $100 from Mr. Titus W. Burtis, a merchant of Potter County, Penn. Mr. John L. Small, of Monmouth, Maine, who arrived yesterday by the Fall River boat, was met on the pier by another of the crafty rogues and depleted to the extent of $25.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.—Three complaints were made yesterday against Samuel Russell and Samuel Snow, who were arrested on Tuesday night on a charge of passing counterfeit bills on the Merchants' Bank of New-York. Justice KELLY held them to answer. The counterfeits may be easily distinguished from the genuine, as they lack the signature of a Registrar.

A DISHONEST BOATMAN.—James Augustus Hogencamp, who was employed as bowsman on a coal-boat lying at the foot of Leroy-street, is charged with breaking open the captain's trunk on Tuesday night, and taking $40, which he squandered in dissipation. He was arrested in the midst of his revels, but none of the money was found in his possession. Justice KELLY held him for examination.

City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM—CALL OF THE COMMITTEE FOR A MEETING OF DEMOCRATS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

At a meeting of Democrats, held at the Everett House, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of suggesting an efficient permanent organization in view of the great importance of the coming State and City elections, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Watts Sherman, James Lee, Algernon S. Jarvis, B. M. Whitlock and Charles A. Lamont, be constituted a Committee, with power to add such names thereto as they may deem advisable, and with authority to request their Democratic fellow-citizens to attend a meeting for the purpose of consulting together as to the best interests of the Democratic Party.

In accordance with this resolution, the undersigned, *now* composing this Committee, request you to attend a meeting for the purpose aforesaid, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Thursday evening next, the 13th Inst., at 8 o'clock.

The undersigned feel it to be almost unnecessary for them to say that the sole object in view is to procure such an *organization* of the Democratic Party of this City, as shall exercise a conservative influence, tending not only *to elevate the character of the Party, but also by securing the nomination of well-known and tried Democrats, of respectability and character*, to thereby promote the public interests.

They are convinced that the counsels of a large body of well-known Democrats cannot fail to produce valuable results.

They therefore now ask you to coöperate cordially with them, and with the leaders of the party, believing that much good can thereby be accomplished.

If, however, by continued indifference as to their representatives, the people of New-York choose to allow, without interference, the *selection of candidates who do not fairly represent either the whole party, the tax-payers, or the commercial interests of the City, it must be inferred that the acknowledged evils of our party organization, and of our Municipal Government, resulting therefrom, are not yet sufficiently oppressive to enlist your active coöperation in producing a remedy.*

Watts Sherman,	Elias S. Higgins,
James Lee,	Isaac Townsend,
Algernon S. Jarvis,	Stephen Johnson,
B. M. Whitlock,	Joel Conklin,
Charles A. Lamont,	Schuyler Livingston,
Joel Wolfe,	J. T. Soutter,
Samuel L. M. Barlow,	Benjamin H. Field,
Reuben Withers,	Moses Taylor,
George J. Forrest,	Royal Phelps,
N. W. Chater,	E. K. Alburtis,
Arthur Leary,	William T. Coleman.
George C. Collins,	John T. Agnew,
James Olwell,	George Grecr,
B. N. Fox,	John W. Culbert.
John McKesson,	Henry Yelverton.

Thos. F. Youngs.

MOZART HALL NOMINATIONS.

The following named gentlemen were last evening nominated as candidates for Assembly from the Fifth District: THOMAS CUSHING, ISAAC LAWRENCE, PETER MASTERSON. An adjourned meeting will be held on Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, corner Ninth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

At a meeting held in the Thirteenth Ward, the following were appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention:

Tenth District—CHARLES FRANCIS.
Eleventh District—BERNARD KELLY.
Thirteenth District—E. L. MURPHY.
Seventeenth District—SMITH ELY, Jr.

TAMMANY HALL JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Judicial Convention of the Tammany Hall Democrats assembled at the Old Wigwam last night, and made the following nominations:

For Judge of the Supreme Court.—On the first ballot William H. Leonard received 99 votes, and James J. Roosevelt 11. The nomination of Mr. Leonard was made unanimous. The following resolution, presented by Ex-Judge Dean, was then passed.

Resolved, That the Hon. JAMES ROOSEVELT has discharged the duties of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court with eminent ability, and that his capacity as a Judge, and his integrity as a man, cannot be questioned.

For Judge of the Superior Court—James Moncrief was nominated by acclamation.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Charles P. Daly was also nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then balloted for another Judge of the Supreme Court, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Malcolm Campbell	38	John T. Doyle	35
Anthony L. Robertson	31	H. W. Robinson	3

SECOND BALLOT.

A. L. Robertson	39	John T. Doyle	39
M. Campbell	30		

THIRD BALLOT.

A. L. Robertson	56	John T. Doyle	39
M. Campbell	14		

ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON was declared duly elected.

Four ballots were then had for Judge of the Marine Court, the last of which resulted in the nomination of HENRY ALKEA. On the third ballot, JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., received 55 votes; HENRY ALKER 51, and there were some scattering. On the fourth ballot, ALKER received 57, and Anderson 51.

It appeared to be the general belief at Tammany Hall last night that these nominations would be adopted at Mozart Hall.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

A NEW BOAT-HOUSE FOR QUARANTINE—THE WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Board of Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, WILSON G. HUNT in the Chair.

Commissioner CRABTREE, in accordance with a request from Dr. GUNN, presented plans for a boat-house, which he thought would cost about $300. The subject was referred and the Board adjourned.

The following is the Weekly Statement:

No. of Emigrants arrived to Oct. 8, 1859	60,697
No. of Emigrants arrived since, to Oct. 12, 1859	1,832
Total	62,529
To same date in 1858	64,206

	1859.	1858.	1857.
No. of inmates in Institution, W. I.	709	1,078	1,376
No. of inmates in Institution, M. H.	—	42	161
Totals	709	1,120	1,537

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, '59		$5,656 28
Aggregate receipts to Oct. 5, '59	$134,423 21	
Receipts since to Oct. 12, for commutation of passengers, &c.	3,837 17	138,260 38
Total		$143,915 66
Disbursements as per previous account, to Oct. 5, '59	$118,053 80	
No. payments on Oct. 5, '59		118,053 80
Balance of Commutation Fund		$25,861 86

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE REASON WHY.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, last week, a complaint was made against the offal contractor, who it was alleged permitted an unreasonable number of dead animals to accumulate at the wharf, foot of Clinton-avenue, the place of shipment. At a meeting of the Board yesterday, the Contractor appeared in person to answer the complaint. He denied that there was any reasonable ground for the complaint that had been made, and that at the time s, cified there was a heavy storm prevailing, so that his vessels could not be got out. The further consideration of the matter was postponed.

GRAND CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—A grand vocal concert is arranged for to-morrow, Thursday evening, to come off in Brooklyn, at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, in Harrison-street, near Court. The entertainment has been originated for the benefit of the church, and promises, from the variety and known excellence of the artists engaged, to be excellent. The names of Miss M. SALEMBIER, Mme. COLETTI, and several other distinguished singers, are on the programme, the concert to be under the conduct of J. M. HAOSE.

POLITICAL.—The American Convention for the Second Judicial District met yesterday afternoon and adjourned to the 16th inst.—the day on which the Republican Convention is to meet. It is supposed that the two Conventions will be able to unite upon one candidate for the Supreme Court Bench without much difficulty. The leading candidates are PHILIP S. CROOKE and GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, both residents of Kings County, and both are said to be alike acceptable to the Republicans and Americans.

COLLISION.—While the steamer *Fulton* was passing up the East River yesterday, on her way to the Morgan Iron Works, the tide carried her, with great force, against the new ferry pier, at the foot of South Eighth-street, doing considerable damage to the pier, and breaking one wheel of the steamer.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday night, JAMES CARDON, while going home, accidentally fell into Gowanus Bay, from Hamilton, near Second-avenue, and was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday and delivered to his family.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association have recently received subscriptions amounting to about $4,000, to enable them to increase their library. They propose to expend $5,000 for this purpose the present season.

SAVING THE DIMES.—Up to, and including the 10th inst., 2,666 persons had deposited $62,950 in the Brooklyn Dimes Savings Bank, since it was opened in June last.

BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.—On an average five thousand letters pass through the Brooklyn Post-office daily.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 19, 20, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 46, 49, 50. City Court—Nos. 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 10, 43, 45.

In the Circuit Court yesterday, the case of MARY ANN BEENEY against B. G. WILDER and others, was called on for trial, and was on at the rising of the Court. The suit is brought to recover damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the explosion in WILDER & Co.'s safe factory, on Third-avenue, a few years ago. The damages are laid at the highest amount ($5,000) that can be recovered in such cases under the statute.

Judge CULVER, of the City Court, on Tuesday, granted an injunction restraining the persons who ran on the "Coope ticket" at the recent election for Trustees of the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from interfering with the Trustees in possession until such time as the dispute can be passed upon by the Court. The injunction was granted at the instance of JAMES MYERS, Jr.

The trial of JAMES COLLINS, indicted for seducing BRIDGET HANLEY, was concluded in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge MORRIS, when the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Judge MORRIS, on Tuesday, granted a temporary injunction, at the instance of the Broadway Railroad Company, restraining the Sewer Commissioners from constructing a sewer in South Seventh-street. The digging of the sewer undermines the Railroad track, and each party claims that the other ought to bear the small expense necessary to keep the road in running condition. Their differences were finally brought before the Court for settlement in this way. The case will be argued some time the present week.

PERSONAL.

Among the distinguished arrivals by one of the recent steamers from Europe, is Madame OMAR Pacha, wife of the celebrated Turkish commander who won so many laurels in Silistria. We understand that she has come to reside in this country, at least for the present. Her history is somewhat remarkable. She is a native of Transylvania, and at 11 years of age was sent to school at Bucharest, where she developed a wonderful genius for music, and at fifteen had become celebrated in private circles by the brilliancy of her performances. OMAR Pacha was at that time Military Commander of Wallachia, and meeting the young lady at a *soirée*, was delighted, first with her music, and then with her manners and conversation—became devoted to her, and finally married her. Not sharing at this time the Turkish notions about women, instead of shutting up his wife at home, she was allowed to accompany him in his military expeditions, and composed several pieces of military music, which became favorites with the Turkish army during the campaign. After the war was over, the Marshal, yielding to more ambitious views, and conforming to the custom of his country, married the daughter of HAFIZ Pacha, with whom he had maintained political relations, and directed the young Transylvanian to enter his harem. This, with a good deal of indignation and spirit, she refused to do,—but at once sought and procured a divorce from the Marshal, and some two years since repaired to Paris, where she has since resided. She has lived entirely in private, but has published several very popular pieces of music, and has become well known in the musical circles of the metropolis. She arrived in this City by the *Arago* a few weeks since, and intends to spend the Winter here.

Miss Charlotte Cushman and Miss Stebbins have left Paris on their way to Rome *via* Switzerland. Miss Stebbins has received flattering orders from home, I hear, and also has been offered a handsome sum by a large porcelain manufacturer in England, for the privilege of copying her "Miner" on their work.

The Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, pastor of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, has returned from Europe much improved in health, and expects to resume the duties of his charge next Sunday. His people have generously supplied the pulpit during his absence.

Mosier, the sculptor, is in Paris, on his way to England with his daughter, Mrs. Barnes, who is going to America by an early steamer. He will return immediately to Rome.

Madame Anna Bishop is to give concerts in Canada, assisted by the pianist Mills and Signor Molino, baritone.

The Hon. Joseph G. Hoyt was inaugurated Chancellor of Washington University, at St. Louis, on the 4th October.

Senator Sumner, at last accounts, was on the point of leaving Frascati for Paris.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF PROF. JOHN P. NICHOL.

The *Canada* brings intelligence of the death of Dr. John P. Nichol, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. He died at his residence in Rothesay on the 19th of September, of congestion of the brain. Prof. Nichol was a native of Brechin in Forfarshire, where he was born on the 13th of January, 1804. After acquiring the ordinary rudiments of education, he entered King's College, Aberdeen, where, as a student of mathematics, he greatly distinguished himself. He was subsequently employed as a teacher in different towns, and filled the office of Rector of Montrose Academy. Having originally been intended for the Church, he went through a course of theological training; but literature and science proved more attractive than theology, and to these he specially devoted himself. In 1836 he was appointed by the Crown Professor of Astronomy in Glasgow University. His various works—*The Architecture of the Heavens, The Solar System, The Planetary System, The Planet Neptune*, and the *Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences*—were all written with great chasteness and power. Prior to his death he was employed on a new edition of *The Physical Sciences*, to be published by Messrs. R. Griffin & Co., of London and Glasgow. He was also engaged on the new *Cyclopædia of Universal Biography*, now in course of publication by Mr. William Mackenzie, of Glasgow. In the *Cyclopædia of Biography*, published about five years ago by Messrs. R. Griffin & Co., the principal names in the department of the physical sciences were entrusted to Prof. Nichol. He likewise wrote numerous articles for various magazines and periodicals, and the columns of the *Mail* have occasionally been enriched with contributions from his pen. In the domain of moral science and philosophical investigation, Dr. Nichol has achieved a reputation scarcely less brilliant than in the peculiar walk of his professorship. As a public lecturer on his favorite science, he was greatly admired for the eloquence and beauty of his style, and the aptness of his illustrations. He visited the United States some ten years since, and delivered a series of brilliant lectures on Astronomy in this City and at other places. These discourses were afterwards collected and published in New-York. His last public appearance was in Glasgow, last Winter, when he delivered a lecture on Donati's Comet. Dr. Nichol was twice married, and by his first wife had a son and daughter, both of whom, with his second wife, survive him.

Col. Philip Hickey died at East Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 1, aged 82. He was some years since the only surviving citizen of Louisiana who was born within the present limits of the State as a subject of Great Britain, and who had lived under the Governments of the three great powers, of Great Britain, Spain and the United States. The capture of Baton Rouge destroyed the Spanish Government in West Florida, and the revolutionists assumed the Government. To this end Col. Philip Hickey largely contributed, out of the abundant means which he had inherited from his father as well as by his personal efforts. He was a member of the Council and a Colonel of horse under the new Government, of which Dr. Fulwar Skipwith was President. The flag which was adopted by the new Government, consisting of white silk with a single star in the centre, and which floated for two months from the staff which a short time before bore the grand banner of His Catholic Majesty of Spain, was first unfurled by Col. Hickey. This interesting memento was long retained by him, and is doubtless now among his effects. It was the original of the LONE-Star flag of Cuba.

Father Henniss, pastor of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, in New-Bedford, died in that city Oct. 5. Father Henniss was in very high standing in New-Bedford, where his learning, piety and benevolence had made him a man of mark. Before his death he gave to his congregation a lot worth $2,500 for a pastoral residence, gave $1,300 to pay the debt due on the church building, and also cancelled a mortgage of $1,000, which he held on the Catholic Cemetery.

Gen. Samuel Cruikshank, a prominent merchant of Charleston, died at Baltimore on the 10th Oct., at the age of 49.

Winter Underclothing.

We desire to call the attention of our friends at this season of the year to the stock of underclothing in our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department, consisting of

EXTRA HEAVY
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, warranted genuine, made to our own order, at Shaker Village, New-Hampshire.

1s Thread Silk, very heavy.
12 Thread Silk, very heavy.
9 Thread Silk, medium.
Scotch, all Wool, very heavy.
English Cashmere, very heavy.
Norfolk Hosiery Co.'s All Wool, very heavy.
English Merino, very heavy.
English Merino, medium.
Extra Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Merino, (English,) heavy and medium.
Cotton Flannel, (English,) heavy and medium.

In all the above goods we have full assortments of sizes, both in Shirts and Drawers, being as good, if not the very largest and best to be found in any retail house in the City.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

A Card.

The attention of persons in want of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, for men or boys, is called to our very large assortment of overcoats, business coats, vests and pantaloons for men.

Also, all kinds of garments for dress: boy's overcoats' business coats, vests and pantaloons, jackets, &c., &c., comprising an assortment of goods adapted to boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.

SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $1.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—With important improvements. The great economizer of time and preserver of health. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York. It is found by accurate experiment that the stitching of a shirt, requiring by hand 13 hours and 31 minutes, can be done by this Machine in 1 hour and 6 minutes. Other work is done with equal facility. The lock-stitch made by this Machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

Up Town.—CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe establishment is located at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., yet so universal is his reputation for selling first-class fabrics cheap, that ladies and gentlemen visit his establishment from all parts of the City. His present stock embraces children's shoes, promenade and all styles of gaiters for ladies, and fine French calf-skin and patent-leather boots for gentlemen.

Ruptures Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—In styles and workmanship unequaled. No. 1 Barclay-st.
HILL, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—In styles and workmanship unequaled. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Barthold's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $50.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—In styles and workmanship unequaled. No. 1 Barclay-st.
HILL, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—In styles and workmanship unequaled. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Winter is approaching. Remember this. W. K. CORT, No. 50 Bowery, has constantly on hand a general assortment of parlor, hall and office stoves. Also, the celebrated Arbiter, or gas-burning Cooking Stoves, the greatest invention of the age.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—THE only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS,
No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.
HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 cents—black or brown.—Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 2,869. No. 30 Platt-st.

Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS.
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.
Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS,
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.

Young Men about to engage in Business, and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed, should secure a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BLAUVELT—JOLLIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. John Phayre, W. WARREN BLAUVELT, of Clarkstown, N. Y., to Miss CATHARINE JOLLIE, of this City.

DUREEE—MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Dr. Hague, HIRAM H. DUREEE to SAMANTHA MILLER, both of this City.

HAMMOND—MOORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, HARRY HAMMOND to ADELE C. BUREE, daughter of Wm. Moore, Esq., all of this City.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

ANDERSON—CHAUNCEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, in Calvary Church, by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., E. ELLERY ANDERSON to AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Chauncey.

CARNAHON—MORRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, by the Rev. L. Whiting, Mr. MATTHEW E. CARNAHON to Miss ELIZABETH M. MORRISON, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

MCCAFFERTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, Mrs. MARY MCCAFFERTY, relict of the late Bernard McCafferty, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Patrick, Robert and Bernard, are requested to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son, No. 110 East 38th-st., between 3d and Lexington aves., to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of her soul, after which her remains will be interred in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

JACOB.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 12, suddenly, JULIUS JACOB, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 West 21st-st., on Friday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 12, ABIGAIL FLINT LAWRENCE, widow of Wm. Lawrence, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. E. Lawrence, No. 37 Barrow-st., corner of Bleecker, this day (Thursday,) Oct. 13, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCNALLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, in Bellevue Hospital

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

Their location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the North River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of matnre study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precantion has been taken, during construction, to secnre the positive safety of guests from the danger of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in additiion to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacions and continnous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet npon each of the six floors, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the honse, please direct to "Fifth-Avenue Hotel," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PAUL STEVENS, Proprietor of the Everett and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Bond Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PAUL STEVENS.
A. B. DARLING.
EBAM HITCHCOCK.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board, and a large well-furnished front room, and another room connecting, on second floor. House is modern, with gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARISIAN OF GOOD FAMILY, arrived at New-York in last steamer, wishes board in a family where daily French lessons will be received as equivalent for his board. Good reference given. Address L. M. D.,, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, for two days.

BOARDING—FOR GENTLEMAN AND LADY—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a private family in Brooklyn, where every comfort may be found; the house is nicely located on Clinton-st., not far from South Ferry. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING—AT NO. 724 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE the New-York Hotel; two large, handsomely furnished rooms, also, a fourth-story room, suitable for two gentlemen, will be vacated on the 22d of this month, by families returning South; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HOME FOR BACHELORS IN a house occupied by a small private family of adults; suites of rooms neatly furnished, with full or partial board; private table served at their rooms. Inquire at No. 52 East 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms for a gentleman and his wife; also, a single gentleman in a first-class house, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, also a single gentleman, in a first-class house, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED PARLOR AND Bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 2 East 15th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Breakfast 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF Rooms, on second floor, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND Bedroom on the second floor can be obtained with board, by applying at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY RESIDING in an eligible and pleasant honse in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn, one block from the ears, and twenty minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, would like to let two or three rooms, with partial board, to single gentlemen only. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 43 Lafayette-av., corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a handsome suite of front rooms, on second floor; also, a single gentleman with front room, on third floor; location good, three minutes' walk to Wall-st. or South Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 66 State-st., fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, may be had by a gentleman and his wife, with board, for the Winter. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board, for a family or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 98 Clark-st.; the location is convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, child and nurse, in a respectable family, located on the west side of the City, below 20th-st. References expected. Address A. B., Box No. 4,181 Post-office, stating terms and accommodations.

BOARD WANTED.—AN ELDERLY LADY wishes to obtain board in a quiet, respectable, private family in this City. She will require a fire in her room. Six dollars per week will be paid. Address Box No. 2,045 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; house thoroughly warmed: conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD GIVE INstruction in English and French in return for board, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City. Address J. W. B., BOARD, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife, also nurse and little girl, three years old; would like front square room and two bedrooms on second floor, unfurnished; dinner at night; private family preferred, and within five to ten minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Address H. C. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for a family or gentleman, to let with board in a house pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay, three minutes' walk of either Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st., opposite Pineapple.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—WELL-FURNISHED and very desirable apartments, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; the house has all the modern conveniences and is delightfully situated; references required. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE, CHILD and nurse would like to obtain good board in a modern-built house, between 9th and 34th sts., with a private family, where there are no other boarders; willing to pay a good price. Address CLAYTON, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a quiet, comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely-furnished parlor with gas, fire on Sunday, and bath. Price $5 each per week, or three each without meals. References exchanged. Address R. R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE NEATLY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms to let with board, in a desirable location, convenient to Broadway; all modern improvements; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 422 4th-st. (called No. 9 Albion-place.)

A SUITE OF FOUR SPLENDIDLY FURnished rooms to let, very near Fifth-av. Hotel; preference will be given to a party of foreign gentlemen; those who are willing to pay well for extra accommodations will please call and see the rooms.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FRENCH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, and a suite of pleasant rooms on second floor, at No. 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN can secure a very desirable room, with partial board, by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia. The house is supplied with gas, Ridgewood water, with use of both rooms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A PLEASANT furnished room and a furnished parlor, with bedroom attached, gas, &c., to let, separately or together, to single gentlemen; partial board if required. Apply at No. 245 4th-st., Washington-square, near Thompson-st.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—A SUITE OF ROOMS, also, single rooms. Gentlemen in search of rooms will see several very desirable ones. This is a very pleasant location. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET.—SUITES OF handsomely-furnished rooms to let, suitable for families, with private table if desired, in the above first-class house, conveniently located near Broadway.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with bedroom and partial board, if required, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms to let, second floor through, with bath-room on the same, to a genteel family, with private table if desired. Apply as above, near Broadway.

NO. 43 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library; several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
BY P. A. LEHMAN
No. 236 4th-av.,

4 lots on 84th-st., near 5th-av.
3 lots on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots corner 107th-st. and 3d-av.
4 lots corner 87th-st. and 11th-av.
6 lots on 97th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

The above property will be sold at favorable prices, and on easy terms.

For full particulars, apply as above, from 8 to 10½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A very desirable country seat and farm, of 100 acres of land. Improvements first class. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 16 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Foonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land; with the exception of seven acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—An elegant double house with coach-house and stable attached. The house is as well built and finished as any in the City, fresco-painted throughout, floors of chambers laid with very narrow yellow pine soaked with linseed oil and waxed. The heating is by hot water combined with ventilation, and is believed to be unequalled in any private dwelling in this City. The stable contains stalls for five horses, and there is carriage-room for five carriages and wagons. For cards to view the house, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City Hall; a beautiful plot of 13 acres; has extended river views, and is finely wooded, with a front of nearly 700 feet on a park which borders the river. This property is strictly guarded against nuisances; is in a perfectly healthy locality, within one hour's ride of the lower part of the City, and is among the very choicest in the vicinity of New-York; might be divided into three villa sites, or for one; is not surpassed on the North River. For terms, &c., apply to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

FOR SALE—THIRTY DOUBLE OR SIXTY single lots situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey; about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, on the New-Jersey Central R. R. between said depôt and the river, desirably located for dwellings or manufacturing purposes, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for merchantable goods of any description. Inquire of BENJ. CLINTON, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York, second floor.

BROOKLYN.—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment house and lot, half block from cars, 20 minutes to ferries; double parlors, with marble mantels and hard-finished walls; built in a very superior manner; price, $2,200, considered worth $3,000; terms, to a genteel American family, $200 to $300 cash, and $50 quarterly till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, on the premises, 18th-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements in the best order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 91 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Koscinsko-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY acres first-rate selected land in Butler County, Iowa, lying together; two mortgages for $2,615 80 on property in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, 10 per cent. interest payable yearly in advance; $1,000 of insurance stock. Will exchange for a house pleasantly located in Brooklyn. Cottage preferred. Apply to WM. H. ALLEN, Counselor at Law, No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 19.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DWELLING HOUSE IN Central Morrisania, in good order, containing 14 rooms, with a stable; lot 100x150 feet; price $5,000. $3,000 can remain on the property, $1,000 cash, balance in dry goods or groceries. The owner is anxious to sell. Will remain at the office of James L. Parshall, corner of 5th-st. and Washington-av., Morrisania, until the 15th inst.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE AND brick-front house No. 349 West 22d-st., with all modern improvements: house 16x52, lot 16x100; three lines of stages and two cars within a block; this block, bounded by 9th and 10th avs., is one of the finest in this City; price, $8,000; $4,000 can remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—17 ACRES UNDER cultivation—a superior house with every modern improvement, carriage-house, ice-house, gardener's cottage. View of the place, maps, and full particulars, at No. 2 Pine-st. Exchange for City property.
JOHN BRAINERD.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c., to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., the elegant, first-class, three-story brown stone front house, front full size, with all the modern improvements; also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st., about 22 feet front, lot full depth. Inquire at the corner house.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR fine lots on 5th-av., opposite the Park. The owner has no objection to receive in payment a good house, situated on 5th-av. or its immediate vicinity. If application is made for the exchange of property, parties will state full particulars. Address Box No. 3,581 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO SPLENdid brown-stone houses, well located, first-class in every respect. Exchanged for lots in New-York or Brooklyn, or a country seat near the City. Full particulars at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two mortgages can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE (NORTH slope of Murray Hill,) between 39th and 40th sts., west side, two four-story high-stoop fine stone-front houses replete with all the improvements. For terms, apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BRICK house and store situated on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 47th-st., on reasonable terms. Inquire of MICHAEL GROSZ, No. 45 Greene-st., from 7 to 8 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 47th-av. and 26th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE.—UP-TOWN LOTS WITH A BUILding loan, well situated, on a 100-feet street, and near first-class improvements. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-STREET, No. 77, near Lexington-av., brown-stone front, high stoop, with all the modern improvements complete. Inquire of WILLIAM BEARD, No. 42 East 11th-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDLIFE'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL MODERN HOUSE, WITH GAS fixtures, rent $550, is wanted for a private family, who will make a good tenant for any party having such a house; would prefer it to be below 30th-st. and on the west side of the City. Possession Nov. 1.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED TO LEASE—FOR THREE or five years, located between 14th and 40th sts. and 3d and 8th avs. State location, size of house and price. Must have all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 1,777, Post-office.

WANTED—A FARM OF 10 TO 25 ACRES, WITH A good dwelling and barn, within an hour to an hour and a half's ride by railroad from the City. Address, with description and price, A. J. H., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD location, by a first-class tenant; rent not to exceed $1,400 per annum. Address J. S. D., Box No. 4,137 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FAMILY OF three persons, upper part of basement-house, with front or back basement, in a good neighborhood; up town preferred. Address E. M., Box 198 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING,
Is the CHEAPEST and most DURABLE ROOFING in use.
Is FIRE and WATER PROOF.
Is adapted to ALL KINDS of ROOFS, whether OLD or NEW. CEMENT FOR SALE BY THE BARREL.
Sent to any part of the country, with full printed directions for application.
JOHNS & CROSLEY,
519 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR SALE—About one hour from this City. One of the finest situations between New-York and Albany, replete with every convenience, elegance and comfort. The place contains nearly nine acres with first-class improvements. The buildings consist of a well-built and convenient dwelling-house of 16 rooms, with a very commanding aspect; also, a store-house, carriage-house and gate-lodge. The ground has a frontage of between 500 and 600 feet on the Post Road, bordered with an ever-green hedge resting upon a bank wall. The front lawn rises from the street towards the dwelling, a distance of some 300 feet, and is embellished with shrubbery, shade-trees, spring, fountain, &c. On the rear are a grove of forest trees, an unfailing brook, with fish-ponds, an abundance and variety of fruit trees, with kitchen garden, poultry-yard, &c. As there are on this place several distinct building sites, equally eligible, it can be divided to suit purchasers. The place is now in complete order. If sold entire (which the owner would prefer) he could, if desired, give immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—The advertiser offers for sale his residence at Clifton, near the Narrows; it consists of a fine brick mansion (Italian villa), with stone house, coach-house, stone ice-house, and nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation; the vegetable garden, of two acres, is well stocked with choice fruit, among which are 150 French pear trees in full bearing. There are several good building sites on the place without interfering with the view from the house, which is one of the prettest on the Island, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, Long Island, as far as Fort Hamilton, being in sight. Terms easy. Apply to
SAMUEL BOWNE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTAGE, CONTAINING three rooms, in good order, delightfully situated in the Magnolia Grove, in the village of Flushing, with about one acre of land and the necessary out-houses for kitchen and negro quarters. It is well stocked with choice fruits—sweet orange, lemon, citron, peach, &c. To the invalid or pleasnre seeker this presents a rare chance to secure a lovely spot in the balmy airs of the South at a low price. Apply to JOS. HUDSON, No. 15 Nassan-st.

IRVING-PARK, TARRYTOWN.—THE FINEST building sites on the Hudson are to be found in this Park. Every purchaser requires (in addition to his private grounds) a joint interest in the entire range of the Park. For further information and descriptive circular, inquire of HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULly situated country seats on the west side of the Hudson. Situation healthy, and view in all directions unsurpassed. For plans, illustrations and other particulars, apply at S. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate Agency, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE OR SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—Near North River, not below Peekskill nor above Fishkill, for one or more years, or for purchase for a small family. Address Box No. 1,691 Post-office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, THE THREE-story house, No. 110 West 13th-st. Rent, unfurnished, $800 per annum. Apply to the Editor of the *Times*, at the *Times* Office, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF STORE IN THE building corner of Broadway and 12th-st., west side. Lease has three years to run from May 1st, 1859, at $800 per annum for first two years, and $900 for the third year. Fixtures for sale. Also, first floor over the store of No. 861 Broadway, west side, near 12th-st. A fine suite of rooms, well calculated for a first-class tailor, dress maker or milliner. Inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS & CO., No. 191 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BUILDING, NO. 861 BROADWAY fine basement finished under the walk; store, plate glass windows; fine front, three stories above the store; finished for dwelling; mahogany doors, baths and water-closets; painted walls in perfect order; separate gas-inetre for basement, store and dwelling over store. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, THE TWO NEW four-story basement houses next door to the corner of 25th-st., one block above the Fifth-avenue Hotel; have a good view of 5th-av. and Madison-square; nearly ready for occupation; combine all the modern conveniences; a good location for a physician or dentist. Apply to the owner, No. 9 West 25th-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 50 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; would suit for any manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A LARGE DWELling house, in fine order, which can be altered into a private hotel, or for any business purposes, with little expense. A long lease will be given; possession at once, if desired, or on 1st May. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 129 EAST TWENty-second-st., 25 by 50 feet, four stories high, well lighted, suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes; will be fitted up to suit the tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A FIRST-class brown-stone front house, 25x60, two parlors, kitchen, three bedrooms, six closets, water closet, washroom, gas fixtures, sliding doors, statuary marble mantles, and a very desirable house for a small family. Inquire of THOMAS McPHERSON, 477 3d-av. Rent $30.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, SITUATED No. 397 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, with gas-fixtures throughout, and in good order; convenient to two lines City Railroad. Rent low. From the 1st of November. Inquire at No. 395 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 220 West-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, desirably located in Brooklyn, can be rented for six or eighteen months from first November. If desired, the carpets and part of the parlor and kitchen furniture will be sold at a reasonable price. Apply to BENJAMIN BALDWIN, over Central Bank.

TO LET—A MILLINERY STORE ON THIRDuv.; rent $320. The fixtures complete for the business will be sold at the very low price of $125. Possession at once. Also to let, and stock for sale, a store on 4th-av. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—POSSESSION NOW —The pleasant house, No. 102 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. cars; gas fixtures, dumb waiter, and tea room; key at No. 106; call and see it. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A RARE CHANCE FOR A LADY—A nice house with all modern improvements, complete for a boarding-house; very near Broadway; rent $600. Furniture for sale. Also a modern house on 39th-st.; Rent $500. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL SMALL HOUSE TO LET, with all the modern improvements, on Lexington-av., below 25th-st.; rent, $525; splendid carpets, mirror, &c., for sale at a sacrifice. This house is in the most perfect order. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET TO A DOCTOR OR DENTIST—Two splendid parlors and extension room, well furnished and supplied with gas and heat by furnace; located very near Broadway, below 9th-st. Rent $1,000. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—NO. 660 BROADWAY, A BASEMENT 130 feet deep, a store 60 feet deep, suitable for a merchant tailor or gentlemen's furnishing store, or similar business. Also, the dwelling part of the house. Apply at the East River Bank, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only; twelve rooms neatly furnished, and in perfect order; immediate possession to a satisfactory tenant. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, FOR A TERM OF seven years, west side, below Lexington-av., 26x200 feet, good building, low rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let, on East 27th-st., between Lexington-av. and 4th-av. Rent $1,400. Possession at once.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place; possession given immediately. Can be seen between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—A NICE LITTLE FURNISHED HOUSE, down town; everything for housekeeping; rent about $600; possession instanter.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 EAST Broadway, between Rutgers and Pike-st.; a good location for boarders. Apply to J. DEVOE, with W. N. Seymour & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE NO. 106 Clinton-st.; most desirable location, near the ferries. Immediate possession given. Rent $650. Apply on the premises.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO LODGers, in the third story, front, at No. 62 East 22d-st. Also a pleasant parlor, on reasonable terms.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 20 Abingdon-place, fronting on the square.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS B. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half-chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS B. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.
For sale by their Agent,
E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st., near Wall—

20 shares Union Bank	$50 each.
50 shares American Exchange Bank	100 each.
25 shares National Bank	50 each.
20 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	100 each.
45 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
55 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	30 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins.	30 each.
45 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Market Fire Insurance Company	100 each.
20 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
30 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.	30 each.
50 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Columbian Marine Ins. Co.	100 each.
80 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Peoples' Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Great Western Marine Insurance	100 each.
5 shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Gas Co.	5) each.
500 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.	25 each.
100 shares Ch., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R.	100 each.
100 shares Compound Metallic Spring Co.	50 each.
20 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.	100 each.
100 shares American Gnano Co.	100 each.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bond.	
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant 7 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
$2,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.	
$15,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.	
$18,000 Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 24. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, &c., by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their saleroom, No. 33 Nassan-st., standard goods only, being the entire stock of Messrs. LAWRENCE BROTHERS, & MILLER, importers, retiring from business, removed to our office for convenience of sale, and to be peremptorily sold, without regard to cost, to the highest bidder. The stock consists of very fine brandies, part very old, vintage of 1820, 1840, 1844 (guaranteed), and several years in bottle; pale, golden and brown sherries, in casks, cases and demijohns, from the best shippers in Cadiz, and bottled in England, imperial quarts; port selected from the best growths of the Douro; also, claret, champagnes, burgundies, &c.; fine Irish whiskys, by the puncheon, demijohn and case; Scotch, Bourbon, and Monongahela, and part very old; very superior St. Croix rum, old Granada rum, eight years old; quarter and one-eighth casks Hollands; also, the labels, stencils, and the usual fixtures of an establishment of this kind. Having satisfied ourselves that these goods are in every respect first class, and as represented, we confidently recommend them to our friends, and respectfully ask connoisseurs to examine the samples at our office, previous to the sale. Positively no other goods admitted in the sale. Immediately after the sale we shall offer for sale the entire stock of Mr. N. ARGUERA, importer of Havana segars, consisting mostly of high grades, viz: Cabanas, Brevas, Española, Reg. Britanica, Concha, Trovatore, Figaro, pressed, and many other choice brands, all in 10th boxes. The entire stock to be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving for Havana.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE FANCY GOODS, STATUES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large sale of Italian marble goods, just received from the house of

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—8:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary, Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays you can leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M., for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M., for Tarrytown 2:45 and 5:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers take at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Roxbury at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York for Philadelphia at 7 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-York for Philadelphia, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold at the Depot for the South and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington, at 6 P. M.
J. W. TOWNSEND, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:00 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MILITIA COMMUTATION TAX FOR 1859.—The undersigned, a Committee of the Division Board of officers, by direction of the Board, publish the following sections of the Militia Laws of 1858 and 1855, for the information of the public:
SEC. 1. All able bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in the State and not exempted by the Laws of the United States, or this State, shall be subject to military duty.
SEC. 20. Any person not a member of a uniformed company, residing in any of the company districts, who shall pay to the receiver of taxes in the City of New-York, the commutation of seventy-five cents, on or before the day of the annual parade of the ununiformed militia, shall be exempt from performing any military duty at such annual parade during the said year.
Sec. 34. Every ununiformed private who shall be regularly enrolled, and duly notified thereof; as hereinbefore prescribed, and who shall not have commuted as aforesaid, and who shall refuse or neglect to appear at such parade as specified in this act (unarmed and equipped as directed by law), shall pay a fine of two dollars. For every other delinquency he shall pay the penalties now prescribed by law.
The Committee would also give notice that, while the fines will be strictly enforced upon all legally liable and not commuting, the name of every person who is permanently exempt, will, upon application to the Court of Appeals, be placed upon the Exempt books and no further trouble will be experienced hereafter. Those already registered need not attend to any notice of fine or Court of Appeal.
All the funds so collected, after paying for taking charge of and heating and lighting the City Arsenal, for the purposes of drills, printing notices, and stationering, are equally divided among the fifteen Regiments, for paying band and printing bills, hire of Company drill-rooms, and armories not provided by the City.
While the necessary expenses of the fifteen Regiments composing the First Division—beyond that of time and uniform—are not less than fifty thousand dollars annually, the books of the Receiver of Taxes and County Treasurer show that the whole amount of commutation tax received in 1857 was only six thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, and in 1858 only $7,189 and some cents—and the books of the latter show how every dollar is expended, and the vouchers therefor.
This tax being paid to and held in deposit by the same high civil officers as other taxes, the above figures cannot lie, and the Committee would ask do they show a just or generous compliance with the law, or appreciation of services rendered.
Commutation money continues to be received and the Receiver of Taxes receipt given, at the office of the Receiver of Taxes, at the Marshal's Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., and also from 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M., at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White sts.
GEO. LYONS, Col. 5th Regt.,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Col. 6th Regt., } Committee.
LUCIUS PIPKIN, Col. 22d.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.
MARY POST, Executrix.
JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
DANIEL GALLAGHER,
FRANCIS SATCOM,
CHARLES SMITHSON, } Building Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON OCT. 11, A POCKETBOOK CONTAINing two checks and about $140 in bills; one check for $335 on Marine Bank, drawn by Wm. H. Riversmith, payable to Place & Bergen; the other check for $105 46 on Bank of Republic, drawn by Backlin & Cram, payable to Smith Place. The finder can retain the bills by inclosing the checks to the direction of SMITH PLACE, care of Backlin & Cram, No. 80 Front-st.
SMITH PLACE.
The above checks are stopped, and all persons cautioned against negotiating the same.

$25. REWARD—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY morning, between 10 A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M., in going from the corner of Vesey and Greenwich-sts., through Greenwich and Chambers to Broadway, a PACKAGE OF MONEY, containing about $120, mostly $20 bills. The above reward will be paid by TOWNSEND & CRANE, No. 45 Murray-st., on delivery.

LOST! LOST!!—A PRINTED AND WRITTEN BOND, somewhere about the Merchants' Hotel, or in the streets. It was drawn payable to T. Strang. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with G. R. LOVE, salesman, at No. 89 Warren-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots, at $4; Double-Sole Water-Proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Andersen.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Laeg, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shaneon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 4 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY succeeds on Thursday, Oct 20.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 14th October, 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of steamers from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Comes, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, on SATURDAY.
Passage stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersborgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE WELL-KNOWN FIRST-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Oct. 20. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO PASSENGERS CROSSING the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ferries.—Never undertake this dangerous passage without providing yourselves with 3-cent Havana cigars. Gin 2s. Port 4s. Sherry 4s. Brandy 6s., per bottle, at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND FORDHAM.—First month of steamboating on Harlem River this season. The steamer *Ready* leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for High Bridge at 7:55, 9, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M., and 2:15, 4 and 5 P. M. Returning, leaves High Bridge at 7:30, 8:35, 9:50 and 11:20 A. M., and 12:40, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M., connecting each way with steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to and from Peck-slip, and also with 3d-av. cars to and from City Hall.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer *Bridgeport* leaves Peck Slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven R. R.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery erayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—Any family having, say, $1,000 or $1,500 worth of household furnitnre of the medium quality, and willing to dispose of it for cash at a reasonable price, can find a purchaser by addressing a line to HARRIS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office. Would like it by the 20th or 25th.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 694 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $35 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $35 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 371 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

DEBOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depot:
$40, $50, $160, $185, $235, $250, $300, $320, $375, $460.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE AS well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

$225.—UNPARALLELED BARGAIN.—Full 7-octave double round rosewood Piano-forte, good as new, made by the best city makers, warranted for two years from January last, to be sold this week in consequence of removal. This piano has superb scolloped legs, rich serpentine, and bottom triple mouldings, fluted keys, elegant rich tone, and is a beautiful and splendid instrument. Price $225. N. B.—A chance like this does not occur once in twenty years, and is well worth an immediate call. Apply at the Furniture Packing Establishment, in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st., and next door to the Murray Hill Hotel, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*American Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made any where in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furnitnre. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 428 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARlor GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and to rent, at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Raven & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 8 years.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS, NO. 40 Downing-st., offers for sale one six-stop organ, gothic case, painted oak, with swell and pedals; one four-stop do. They are warranted superior in tone and finish.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 457 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30 $40, $50, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms, Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfactnrer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE
Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS,
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs,
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES,
WROUGHT-IRON GIRDERS, SERVICES and COLUMNS,
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS,
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL rods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A second-hand 15 horse upright engine and boiler; it has been used but a few months, and is in first-rate order. Apply to R. HOE & CO.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) **STEAM GUAGE.**—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, nnsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
UNIQUE AND ELEGANT MUSICAL NOVELTY.
DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS
AND
LYRIC PROVERBS.
Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON, of the Conservatoire de Musique of Paris, the Operas, Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden, London, and the principal Continental theatres, have engaged the above theatre for a series of alternate nights, for the purpose of introducing to the American public their popular and truly novel
ENGLISH PARLOR OPERAS,
Founded on "PROVERBS" and "OLD SAWS,"
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING.

This entertainment, although new in America, dates from an earlier period than the Opera itself; in fact, the Grand Opera, with its necessary chorus, may be said to derive its existence from the Opera Bouffe.
Cardinal Mazarin was the first to introduce the Opera Bouffe from Italy into France, and it was the principal pastime under Louis XIV., from the commencement of his reign until the advent of Lulli.
Like Mr. Drayton's operas, the plot generally served to illustrate some well-known proverb, such as "Never judge by appearances," "Never despair," &c. hence these operettas were known, at that early period, under the title of "Proverbs."
During the reign of Louis XV., the Countess du Barry selected "Proverbs" for "Tableaux vivants," (hence their origin,) and the tongue of envy says, to show off her beauty.
"Proverbs" disappeared with the Revolution, and for thirty years lived only in the remembrance of the Ancient Regime, until they were resuscitated by that distinguished member of the French Academy, Alfred de Musset, under the name of "Proverbs Dramatiques."
The fact of Marie Antoinette having acted in "Proverbs," contrary to the wishes of Louis XVI., who hissed her before the entire Court, is historical.
The great success of these "Drawing-Room Operas" stimulated Mr. Offenbach (the most popular composer of that kind of music in Paris) to add a small orchestra. He obtained the privilege of playing them in the "Theatre Comte," in Paris. He employed the most celebrated composers, such as A. Adam, M. Grisar, &c., and revived Mozart's "Impressario," and Rossini's "L'Ingano Felice." It is now the most popular amusement in Paris, and is known under the name of "Bouffe Parisiens."
The success of the "Opera Bouffe" and "Parlor Opera" on the Continent of Europe induced Mr. Drayton to introduce them in London, in which city, as well as in the provinces of Great Britain and Ireland, he, with Mrs. Drayton, (late Miss Susannah Lowe,) distinguished as the prima donna of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, St. James's, London, have, for four years, met with the most flattering success.
Mr. Drayton, in presenting this style of Opera to the American public, is encouraged by the hope that its completeness, compactness and originality will insure both for him and Mrs. Drayton their support and favor, to merit which is the constant aim of their efforts.
The Operas now ready are:
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
Written by H. DRAYTON; the music by E. J. LODER.
NEVER DESPAIR.
Written by H. DRAYTON, and founded on the well-known story of "Pau

AERONAUTICS.

The Great Balloon of Mr. Lowe—Approaching Departure for Europe—Mr. La Mountain in the City—Three New Balloons to be Built—Letter from Mr. La Mountain.

A month ago New-Yorkers were astonished to learn that a balloon was in process of construction which, when inflated, would overtop Trinity steeple a hundred feet, and embrace within its capacious diameter a building nearly as large as that occupied by the TIMES; that this monster would need 725,000 cubic feet of gas to expand its canvas sides to their full dimensions; and more than all were they surprised to learn that the balloon was designed, not for trips across the Continent or into the Canada wilds, but for sweeping over the ocean, by invoking the aid of Æolus and defying that of Neptune. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN'S recent disaster, and the thrilling story of his sufferings, have for a time caused this enterprise to be forgotten. It has been progressing, nevertheless, quietly and steadily.

Mr. T. S. C. LOWE, the daring originator of the project, has not allowed his courage to be conquered or his enthusiasm to be cooled by the adversities of others. So rapid has been the progress of the work that he has felt himself warranted in beginning to inclose Reservoir Square, the use of which the authorities have granted him for the first, and we hope not the last ascension of the "City of New-York." The fence which is to surround the Square can hardly be made of such a height as to exclude the balloon entirely from public observation. A height of fifteen feet will be enough to make the process of filling sufficiently private to give an inducement to pay a small sum for admission to the inclosure. Those who flatter themselves that the lofty sides of the Reservoir will give them an opportunity to overlook operations, will undoubtedly be disappointed, as it is the int ntion to make application to the authorities to have th promenade closed to the public until the balloon shall be on its way to Europe. Ordinary coal gas will be employed for the inflation. special care being taken to purify it, so as to give it as great buoyancy as possible Public curiosity will also be gratified by an opportunity of seeing the apparatus specially designed for this trial, on the contrivance of which Mr. LOWE particularly prides himself. The lime-stove, which will give heat without endangering the balloon by fire, and the propelling and steering apparatus, which is to be driven by an Ericsson caloric engine, have been described, and will be on exhibition. Mr. LOWE has all the time kept his inventive genius hard at work devising ways and means to insure the success of his trip. Possibly he may be obliged to take a sail in the ocean before reaching the shores of the Old World, and to make this part of the trip as safe and comfortable as possible he has provided himself with numerous life-preservers, and a Francis metallic life-boat, capable of sustaining forty men in any sea, however rough While the balloon is driving along at the rate of 100 miles an hour it is easy to see that considerable difficulty would attend a debarkation. Apparatus has been devised which, Mr. L. says, will so retard the balloon that it cannot progress at the rate of more than three or four miles an hour. Should necessity require the abandonment of the air ship, it could be accomplished easily while going at this speed. Casualties by land have been equally provided against, and that he may not be carried by his accelerated velocity over the British Isles and the continent of Europe into Asia, Mr. L. has provided himself with several anchors. Two of them are comparatively light, weighing about twenty pounds each. Another, and the sheet anchor of the trio, weighs sixty pounds, and is made of spring steel. This must stop the balloon when it reaches England, or take the Island along with it. Instruments to determine the height of the air ship from the water, and its velocity and direction, all of which will be available in the darkest night, will be taken along. These instruments will be on exhibition under a tent in the square when the inflation of the balloon commences, which will probably be by Thursday of next week.

The process of filling will occupy about a week. Experiments will be made during this time to insure the security of the envelope, and if it should be found that it leaks, two or three additional coats of varnish will be applied. The ascension will be made as soon as possible after the balloon is filled. All that Mr. L. desires is a clear, still day; the most favorable time, he thinks, will be immediately after a storm. Then the air is likely to be quiet for a day or two, and according to the theories of MERIAM, MAURY and MITCHEL, Mr. LOWE says that two days of fair weather after a storm, insures five or six of a like character. He would have preferred an earlier part of the season to make his trial trip, and according to his original plans would have started sooner. He postponed the prosecution of his arrangements for some weeks, hoping that older aeronauts might take the initiative. As all their plans have fallen through, Mr. L. does not propose to wait for them any longer.

Who he will take up with him, he has not yet decided. The description of the ship, as given in the TIMES, attracted such extended attention that about one hundred letters have been addressed to Mr. LOWE, asking for the privilege of making the ascension with him. He has made no promises, although he expresses a desire to have as a companion some one who will make a graphic and accurate account of the excursion. Among the representatives of the Press, numerous candidates will undoubtedly be found who will be daring enough to attempt the trip.

Three weeks will probably determine the success or failure of this new attempt. It is to be hoped that Mr. LOWE'S daring may be rewarded with success. He scouts the idea of failure or casualty, claiming that the precautions which he has taken guard against both.

MR. LA MOUNTAIN IN TOWN.

Mr. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN, the aeronaut, arrived in this City yesterday, accompanied by Mr. MORRISON, his Troy agent. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN looks well, notwithstanding the hardships of his recent adventure. With the exception of a slight rheumatic attack, affecting his lower limbs, which was occasioned by his exposure to wet and cold in the wilds of Canada, he experiences no inconvenience from the results of his perilous voyage. His confidence in his theory of ballooning remains unshaken, and he proposes at once to replace the wrecked *Atlantic* by no less than three balloons; two of which are to be used for local ascensions, and the third for a trans-Atlantic voyage. The work on these balloons will be prosecuted during the coming Winter. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN has no intention of relinquishing his project of a trip across the ocean; still considering it a feasible undertaking, and expressing himself able and willing to attempt it. During this Fall and Winter he proposes to make ascensions from different points, confining his trips, however, to short distances, and hopes to be able to accomplish his voyage to Europe in the early part of Spring.

The following letter from Mr. LA MOUNTAIN has been handed us for publication:

TROY, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me an opportunity, through the medium of the Press, to express to the many generous friends, who have extended to me their hearty congratulations on my escape from the Canadian Wilderness, my heartfelt thanks. And to those noble men who assisted Mr. HADDOCK and myself to return in safety to our homes and families, I would say God bless you. Mr. ANGUS CAMERON, who furnished us food, clothing and shelter, who in fact rescued us from the very jaws of death, will have a place in my heart's purest affection as long as life continues. And to ANDREW J. MORRISON, of the Troy *Times*, who lead the search, and to Messrs. CAMP, FAYAL, CLARK, (editor of the *Journal*,) CLARK, (editor of the *Union*,) RICE, TOMLINSON, TROWBRIDGE, and all the citizens of Watertown, who subscribed liberally, and organized in a body to search for us, evincing an interest in our behalf that was as disinterested as it was heroic, I would express my deepest obligations. And, finally, the Press, whose mighty influence was exercised to elicit an interest in our behalf, and a thorough search for the "lost balloonists," has imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which I fear I never can repay.

I have received many letters of congratulation, to which I am unable to make separate replies.

Very truly yours,
JOHN LA MOUNTAIN.

Errors in Mr. La Mountain's Narrative of the Late Balloon Voyage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the published account by Mr. LA MOUNTAIN of his recent perilous balloon ascension, my attention was called to some errors, which it is but just to correct.

First—As to "John Brown's Tract"—much misconception prevails as to the location and extent of this famous. "Tract," many persons speaking of it as identical with, and *being* the "Great Northern Wilderness of New-York," whilst in fact it is but a small portion of it, containing under the original surveys but eight townships of land. The "Moose River" and other tracts, with Totten and Crossfield's purchase, (the latter containing 50 townships,) all equally belong to and together form the "Northern Wilderness" of this State.

Second—Mr. LA MOUNTAIN says, "No spruce grew in the New-York wilderness, *that I knew.*" This shows conclusively that he had never visited it, either with a balloon or otherwise, as spruce does exist there, and in the central portions of it in great quantities, as will be observable to any one who visits that region possessing an ordinary knowledge of the different kinds of timber.

Third—Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, in speaking of the unbroken sea of forest limbs, massive trees shooting their tapering bodies far up toward the clouds, and this "extending as far as the eye could reach in every direction," says, "I knew there were no such growths in the United States, save in the northern district of Maine." It may be a matter of surprise to those unacquainted with the fact, but it is nevertheless true, that the "northern wilderness" of the great State of New-York embraces about six thousand square miles —a surface of greater extent than the State of Connecticut. Lakes and streams abound, several ranges of mountains pass through it, sending up peaks to an altitude of from three thousand feet to one mile in height, and there are hundreds of places in this wilderness where an inexperienced person would be as irretrievably lost as in the wilds of Canada. The tourist can find, *without difficulty*, many places where, from the highest elevations, nothing but mountain, forest and lake can be seen as far as the eye can reach.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. M.

SPORTING NEWS.

The English Cricketers—Progress of the Game—The Twenty-two Out and All England in—A Game of Base Ball proposed.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The weather is splendid, and the attendance at the cricket-ground large. The following is to-day's score of the American Twenty-two on their first innings:

Gibbs	b. Caffyn	20
Collis	b. Jackson	0
Senior	b. Jackson	3
Vernon	c. Cæsar b. Jackson	5
Keppart	b. Jackson	0
S. Wright	c. Lockyer b. Carpenter	3
Morgan	c. Lockyer b. Carpenter	9
Hunt	c. Caffyn b. Jackson	1
Bayard	c. Caffyn b. Carpenter	1
J. Wister	Run out	19
H. Fisher	b. Jackson	4
Hallis	Not out	7
Waterman	c. Carpenter b. Caffyn	0
Total		72
Add Monday's Score		22
Grand Total		94

PARR is disabled, and JULIUS CÆSAR takes his place, Mr. ELLIS acting as umpire in place of CÆSAR.

The English cricketers sent in HAYWARD and CARPENTER, to the bowling of HALLIS and GIBBES. A number of runs were made, notwithstanding the fine bowling, and WATERMAN was put on in place of GIBBES, but still without effect. HALLIS not being up to his New-York play, SENIOR, an under-hand bowler, now took his place, and soon after CARPENTER was caught by GIBBES, from SENIOR. CARPENTER'S score was 22.

One wicket down, 63 runs.

H. WRIGHT was put on instead of WATERMAN, and HAYWARD was caught by WILBY, from WRIGHT. HAYWARD'S score was 34.

DIVER was bowled by H. WRIGHT for nothing.

CAFFYN was bowled by SENIOR for four runs.

Four wickets down, 72 runs.

GAUNDY was caught by NEWHALL, bowled by SENIOR, after making five runs.

STEPHENSON was bowled by SENIOR for one run.

LILLYWHITE was bowled by SENIOR for nothing.

LOCKYER not out; eight runs.

WISDEN not out; nothing.

Leg byes, 4; wides, 7; total, 91 runs, for a loss of seven wickets.

The fielding of the Twenty-two is very good, that of the Americans being particularly fine. Their batting was also good, to-day. VERNON, MORGAN, BAYARD, JONES, WISTER and FISHER distinguished themselves, as did W. K. WISTER, NEWHALL and HALLON Monday.

The play of the Eleven, both at the bat and in the field, has been a delightful sight.

About 6,000 persons were on the ground, which is fitted up with commodious seats and platforms, a large portion of them being enclosed and roofed for ladies, of whom nearly a thousand were present today. A band of music enlivened the scene inside the grounds, and a "Greenwich Fair" is in full operation outside.

The All-England Eleven have received a challenge from a Base-Ball Club of this city, but as they have had no practice whatever in the game, they fear they would play it *à la* cricket, and intend to decline the challenge for the present; they have, however, obtained books of instruction and a specimen bat, and during the Winter and Spring will practice the game, so that, when they visit this country next year, (and they expect an invitation to that effect,) they will be able to change position with their American friends, and become students instead of professors. They propose to come earlier next year. The only engagement that interferes with this plan is the Canterbury Return Match, appointed for the middle of August This match they will either play at an earlier day or postpone it altogether.

FROM KANSAS.

Leavenworth City Republican—Handsome Majorities for the New Constitution and Homestead—Kansas Republican by a Large Majority, &c., &c.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Leavenworth City has gone Republican by over two hundred majority, upon the question of the ratification of the new Constitution. It was made a party issue by the Democracy, who rallied their strength to defeat the measure, but failed. The following are the figures:

For the Constitution	903
Against the Constitution	673
Majority for the Constitution	230

For the Homestead, 150 majority.

The Republicans in Leavenworth are very much elated at the result. A thorough organization has been effected, and in November next, upon the election of a Delegate to Congress, Mr. PARROTT will carry the city and county of Leavenworth by a large majority.

The returns, as far as received, show 2,381 for the Constitution to 845 against it—a majority of 1,536.

One thousand and seventy-eight for the Homestead to 107 against it—a majority of 971.

Topeka is the banner town as far as heard from—she gave 304 for the Constitution and none against it; 297 for the Homestead and none against it. The question of the capital influenced the vote—the new Constitution makes it the temporary seat of Government until removed by a vote of the people.

The following is the vote upon the Constitution: Leavenworth, 903 for, 673 against; Lawrence, 602 for 65 against; Topeka, 304 for, none against; Big Springs, 43 for, 7 against; Black Jack, 73 for, 1 against; Shannon Township, 171 majority for; Askaloosa, 53 majority for; Lexington, 48 for, 41 against; Palmyra, 137 for, 7 against; Clinton, 200 for to 43 against; Blanton, 70 for, 4 against. Atchison is reported as giving only one majority for the Constitution; that town went Democratic at the recent municipal election by nearly 35 majority. The Republicans are gaining slowly but surely in that city.

All of the old border ruffians, Pro-Slavery men, Lecompton men, and BUCHANAN'S appointees, voted against the Constitution, which speaks volumes in favor of it.

An affray occurred in Leavenworth City on Monday evening last. At a meeting, DANIEL R. ANTHONY, Esq., who has been indicted by a Grand Jury for the rescue of CHARLEY FISHER last Winter, made some reference to perjured jurymen, which was taken up by a fellow named GLADDEN, who was disposed to make a fuss. He asked ANTHONY if his remark applied to him? Mr. A. said that it did. A general *melée* then took place. The aforesaid GLADDEN was cut severely, but not mortally, with a knife in the hands of a person unknown. The notorious MILLER was knocked down. A few others were slightly injured. Order was finally restored.

The old border-ruffian element still remains in Leavenworth, and occasionally displays itself, but not so often as formerly. The Republicans have more pluck now than in times gone by, rendering it dangerous for the rascals to get up a muss, for if they do they are very apt to come off second best.

A difficulty occurred on Monday evening last between two men who had just arrived in the Territory from Illinois, near Oskaloosa, in Jefferson County. It was about a wagon. While one of them was asleep the other made an attempt to murder him with a pistol. Two shots were fired, taking effect in the face of the unfortunate man, who jumped up and ran to a house near by, and escaped. His wounds were dressed, and there is hopes of his recovery. The assassin was arrested, and is now in safe keeping, awaiting trial at the next term of Court.

His Excellency SAM MEDARY has published a card, stating that the Registry law passed last Winter by the Legislature, and signed by himself, is of no effect, *null* and *void*, cannot be enforced in the approaching election, because the act fails to have upon its face the date of its approval—the words "Approved February, 1859." For some cause they were omitted, and the Governor now makes it a sufficient reason for his not recognizing it as a law, and binding upon him.

The Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME arrived here to-day, and this evening he addressed a large crowd in the open air. His speech occupied two hours, was well received, and the speaker enthusiastically cheered throughout. It was an able effort, giving a brief history of the agressions of the slave power for the last half a century, the position of the National party of freedom upon the great questions of the day, &c.

More anon. JACQUES.

The Crockett (Texas) *Printer* states that a man named Reed, in Leon County, recently murdered his brother. The father and mother of the two young men had separated, and the sons took sides; the murderer said his brother should not appear in Court against his father; that he would kill him first. He was seen to take his gun and go in the direction of the field where his brother was pulling corn, and was seen after the gun fired hastily leaving the field. This, with his threat, fixes the guilt upon him.

THE QUAKER CITY.

Arrival of the Quaker City's Passengers—Capt. Shufeldt's Letter—Incidents of the Disaster.

The steamship *Yorktown*, Capt. PARRISH, arrived about 11¼ A.M. yesterday, from Norfolk, bringing forty-six of the *Quaker City's* passengers, in charge of Mr. JOHN Y. HARGOUS, who, with Dr. FINNELL, have accompanied them since they left the ship. They immediately called at the office of Messrs. HARGOUS & Co, where their passage money was refunded. Their hotel bills and passage from Norfolk were also defrayed by the house. The *Cohawba* being already well filled with passengers, and the time for making arrangements being very short, only a few took passage by her. The larger part preferred to remain and take the *Isabel*, which leaves here on the 15th. By that time they also hope to recover their baggage, which they were obliged to leave on board the *Quaker City*. These passengers speak in terms of high eulogium of Captain SHUFELDT'S conduct.

His self-possession at the moment of alarm reassured every one. There were no boisterous outcries or confusion. Orders were given in a low tone of voice, merely sufficient to be heard by the person addressed. To guard against the possibility of a panic and its consequences, an officer was stationed at each of the boats with a weapon, and instructions to strike down any person who attempted to lay forcible hands on the boats. Everything moved on as if the disaster had been anticipated. Every man knew his place, and every order was promptly and cheerfully obeyed. The only incident approaching a catastrophe occurred as the last boat-load of women and children were disembarked. The steamer had lain drifting for some time, and the refuse from the kitchen had attracted a large number of sharks around the ship, which followed every boat as it passed between the two vessels. A seaman took a little child from the arms of its mother, and attempted to hand it to a person on deck; failing to catch it, the infant fell headlong towards the ocean and the jaws of a huge shark which at the instant yawned beneath to receive it. A sailor in the boat clutched at and caught the child just as it touched the water, and this time safely passed the little one on board. The mother, supposing her child to be lost, swooned, and was with difficulty removed from the boat. It is needless to say, she was overjoyed to find the babe safe at her side.

The following is Capt. SHUFELDT'S letter to the owners:

STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
At Sea, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. HARGOUS & CO., NEW-YORK—*Gentlemen*: I have to inform you of an accident which occurred to the steamship *Quaker City*, on which I have made a contract with Captain CHADBURNE, to take them to the port of Norfolk, Va., for $1,000, for which sum I have given a draft upon your house.

I shall endeavor to make the nearest port north of Hatteras, with the *Quaker City*, under canvass, and should you deem it advisable to send a vessel to assist us, we may be found between the longitudes of 74° 30' and 75°.

The passengers and mails I send in charge of Mr. JOHN HARGOUS and Dr. FINNELL, the former being able to give you all the details relating to the accident, for which I have not time to mention herein.

Very respectfully,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Captain.

[Advertisement.]
QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,
The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MIWRA,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]
KNOX'S HATS.—The best is the cheapest in everything, and where the price is put at a low figure for a good article, the demand is always very large. KNOX, the Hatter, carries out this principle, and gives a first-quality fashionable hat for a small sum, at his well-known hat-store, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills alone, among all the medicines in existence, possess the property of cleansing and regulating the bowels and purifying the animal fluids without depressing either body or mind. Sold 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels, Southern Depôt, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.
G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of
WARNER, PECK & CO.
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 12.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	101⅛	100 Reading R.	b60 40⅞
19,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89⅝	700 do	b30 40¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	100 do	s30 40⅝
5,000 do	s60 84¼	200 do	40⅝
17,000 do	84⅜	200 do	b3 40¾
5,000 N.Y. Cen. Bs. '76	100¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s60 43¾
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg	37	27 do	43½
10,000 Mich. So. S.F.Bs	50	250 do	43¾
10 Union Bank	99½	162 Panama Railroad	118
5 Bank of America	110	250 do	118¾
25 Phœnix Bank	108	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	4⅝
5 Amer. Exch. Bank	103	80 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17⅜
50 Nassau Bank	100¾	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	68⅝
17 Continental Bank	100½	100 do	s30 68⅞
25 People's Bank	100	7 Gal. & Chi. R.	72
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94½	200 do	74
50 do	s60 94	100 do	74⅛
200 Pennsylv. Coal Co.	82	450 do	b3 74⅛
150 Pacific M. S. Co	74⅜	100 do	b6 74⅜
25 do	74⅜	150 do	b60 74⅝
50 do	b30 74⅜	500 do	74⅝
67 do	74⅛	50 do	b10 74¾
100 do	75	100 do	s30 74
350 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 80⅝	200 do	s60 74
300 do	b10 80½	100 do	s30 74⅛
65 do	80⅜	50 do	b30 74⅛
50 do	s60 80⅜	50 do	b10 74⅜
100 do	s3 80⅜	150 do	74⅜
50 do	s15 80⅝	300 Chi. & Rock I. R.	64⅝
1400 do	80⅝	50 do	s30 64⅜
800 do	b60 80⅞	600 do	64⅜
200 do	s60 80⅝	150 do	s60 64⅝
111 Erie Railroad	4⅜	300 do	b30 65
6 Hudson River R.	36¼	400 do	65
5 Chi., B. & Q. R.	56	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	49⅝

SECOND BOARD.			
$23,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	200 Reading Rail'd	40¾
10,000 do	b60 84⅜	100 do	40⅝
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	84⅞	100 Mich. Central R.	b30 43¼
500 do	85	100 Cl. & Tol. Railroad	21¾
25 Bank of New-York	104	300 do	21⅝
18 Merchants' Bank	102	5 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	41⅝
10 Bank State N. Y.	100¼	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17⅝
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	75	60 Illinois Cent. R.	68⅜
200 do	b60 75⅛	250 Galena & Chi. R.	b30 74½
35 Chi. Bur. & Quincy R.	56	80 do	b60 74⅜
550 N. Y. Central R.	80¾	150 do	74⅛
150 do	s10 80¾	50 do	s30 74¼
200 do	b30 80¾	160 Chi. & Rock I. R.	b30 64¾
100 do	s30 80⅝	500 do	s30 64⅜
50 do	b60 80⅝	200 do	64⅜
50 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 36⅜	50 do	b60 64⅝

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The Stock Market manifested increased firmness through the early session of the Brokers to-day, particularly on the Western Shares, three or four of which advanced ¼@1 ₱ cent. on yesterday's rise, The top rate paid for Galena was 74½, for Rock Island 65, Toledo 21½, and Michigan Central 43¾ ₱ cent. New-York Central opened a little tame, in the dealings, both ways, the demand dull, and the offers to sell but limited, but on the second call of the stock it was taken quite freely at 80¾@⅞. It then dropped off to 80⅝@½ on the Street. At the afternoon Board sold at 80⅝ again, and finally closed on the Street 80½ against 80⅝ on Tuesday. This decline influenced the Western Road stocks, and indeed the general Share list, with the exception of Panama, late in the day, and the market at four o'clock left off dull: Central 80½, Galena 74, Rock Island 64½, Toledo 21½@21¾, Michigan Central 43¼@½, Michigan Guaranteed 17½@⅝, Illinois Central 68½@⅝, and Reading 40@40¼. There was a rise of 2½@3 ₱ cent. on Panama Shares, bids in the afternoon as high as 120¼ ₱ cent., the demand coming from parties well posted on the advices by the Isthmus steamer this morning, which are represented to be unusually encouraging about the increase in both passenger and freight traffic at free prices. Pacific Mail was a little lower at the opening, but returned to 75 ₱ cent., the price of Tuesday. There was more demand for Harlem Preferred, and a steady feeling in Hudson River. In State Stocks the business was large in Missouri's and Tennessee's at the advance noticed yesterday. Illinois Construction Bonds rose to 85 ₱ cent., and only a few small parcels offered. New-York Central 7s, of 1876, brought 100¼, and there was a recovery of 1@2 ₱ cent. in the mortgages of the Michigan Southern.

In the market for Money, the demand for short discounts at Bank has somewhat improved this week, the disposition to accommodate the regular dealers at 7 ₱ cent. being quite free. Outside of Bank, some choice 60-day acceptances are taken at 6@6½ ₱ cent., and prime lists of longer dates, indorsed, at 7 ₱ cent. Fair or single names go at from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. A good many outside lenders deal in this class of bills for the extra rate, where the makers are known to them as undoubted, though not generally classing as No. 1. To the Stock Brokers, Money continued to be placed at from 5½ to 6 ₱ cent., at call, and at 6½@7 ₱ cent. where a few days' notice is stipulated for, and miscellaneous collateral taken in security. The Exchanges closed steady for the *Asia* on the basis of 110 ₱ cent. on London. The steamer took $224,000 in Gold and Silver. The *North Star*, from Aspinwall, brought in $500,000 in Mexican Silver from Aspinwall, part of one and a half millions which came over the Panama Road from the British frigate *Calypso*, at Panama, from the Pacific coast of Mexico. Of the remainder, $200,000 went to New-Orleans and $800,000 direct to England. The California Gold remittance of Sept. 20 will come to this port by the *Star of the West*, and should arrive this evening or early to-morrow. The amount is advised as $1,863,000. We are favored by the *North Star* with a copy of Messrs. COLEMAN'S circular from San Francisco, Sept. 19, which reports of that market as follows:

"The money market, at the moment of writing, presents a good deal of stringency, and the probabilities seem at present adverse to any relaxation for the steamer of Tuesday. We shall not hazard an explanation of the cause or causes of this more than usual demand, yet the fact is patent that remittances from the interior have not been as satisfactory of late as the city trade had hoped for, or, in view of the season, had, perhaps, a right to expect. The considerable transactions in merchandise, between importers and jobbers, which took place immediately prior to the fortnight just closing, were understood to have been, for the most part, on engagements which can scarcely yet have matured, or to an extent sufficient to have caused the tightness in monetary affairs adverted to. On all hands, however, we hear that money is scarce, and though the rates of interest are nominally the same as for the preceding steamer, (2@2¼ ₱ cent.;) it is in cases extremely exceptional only, that loans can be effected at a rate lower than 2½ ₱ cent. The diminished receipts of gold dust begin to show the effect of the advanced season, though, perhaps, they have not fallen off unusually for September. Gold Bars are in active demand, and there have been large engagements for Monday, at 890, fine, par.

Mexican dollars are quotable nominally at 12 ₱ cent. premium, but there are none on sale. A few were sent forward to China by the *Mastiff*, but the bulk of her consignment was in gold bars. The shipments of specie to Japan, consisted entirely of American half dollars.

The bids for the redemption of civil bonds for the balance remaining in the Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, on June 30th, 1859, the amount being $12,723-26, were opened by the State Treasurer in the presence of the State Controller, on the 5th inst. They ranged from $82 90 to $89 50. The successful bidders were H. C. WHEELER and JOHN PEARY, Jr., the former delivering $6,000 bonds at $82 90, and the latter $9,000 at $83 40. Amount redeemed $15,000 for $12,480.

The amount of funds in the State Treasury, at the commencement of business, September 12th, was $360,802 98.

The following is the official vote cast at the yearly meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Company yesterday for the new Board of Directors. The first seventeen names are announced by the Secretary, Mr. OTIS, as duly elected. And at a meeting of the new Board this afternoon, Mr. SAMUEL MARSH was made President, (ready to give place, it is understood, to Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH, when the latter is relieved of his Receivership,) and Mr. DANIEL DREW, Vice-President. The Board promptly and unanimously approved the plan of reorganizing the embarassed finances of the Company, on the basis of maintaining all the Bonds and Shares at original par value, as published a few days since, and appointed Messrs. BANCROFT, DAVIS, HERMAN GELPCKE and WILLIAM EVANS, a Committee to prepare and report the proper legal forms, to be submitted to all the parties interested, for acceptance. We understand that the least possible delay will be incurred to bring this duty to a close, and the unanimity of the Board, some of whom represent a very large and diversified interest, Domestic, English and Continental, besides their own shares and bonds, affords assurance that perfect good faith is intended *to all parties*, from the smallest common stockholder to the heaviest mortgagees and common bondholders:

NATHANIEL MARSH	36,759	E. J. BROWN	21,648
SAMUEL MARSH	1,534	Washington Mills	17,891
DANIEL DREW	50,822	E. B. ALLEN	20,271
DUDLEY S. GREGORY	52,523	George Bruce	15,806
JOHN ARNOT	52,423	C. J. SMITH	4,181
V. B. SKIDMORE	32,167	S. H. P. HALL	15,940
HERMAN GELPCKE	52,298	G. W. VAN STAVOREN	11,754
RALPH MEADE	38,943	Ross W. WOOD	11,691
D. A. CUSHMAN	38,961	John Wadsworth	9,275
A. S. MURRAY	52,501	David Ogden	12,602
WM. EVANS (Eng)	41,752	John A. Luquer	12,189
GEO. T. CORB	39,716	A. J. Cotheal	12,189
ROBT. H. BERDELL	39,386	David Jones	2,748
W. F. SPLATT (Eng.)	35,160	B. Bartram	3,030
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS	31,453	D. M. Hughes	3,033
HENRY SELDEN	33,888	Thomas Ewbank	8,540
HENRY L. PIERSON	34,430	Julius Hart	144

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $46,000 for Customs, and $100,000 for 5½ ₱ cent. Treasury Bills, 12 months to run, at par. The disbursements were $106,000, including $50,000 on California account. The balance this afternoon stands $4,729,412.

The first week's traffic in October, on the Rock Island Road, gives $30,000 against $23,000 same week last season.

THE WOOL TRADE.

In New-York, during the past week, the movements in Wool have been restricted. The advanced prices claimed by holders, generally, continue to operate as a check on transactions. The demand has been good, both from dealers and manufacturers. The latter are working up their supplies of the raw material rapidly, as they are making very extensive preparations for the ensuing Spring trade. This, it is now anticipated, will be unusually vigorous. If holders of Wool would concede a little to buyers, heavy sales could be effected. Influenced, however, by the small quantity of Wool remaining in the hands of growers, the light stocks in the various markets of the interior, and the limited arrivals, which are consequently looked for, as also by expectations of a very animated inquiry from consumers, sellers refuse to reduce prices to suit purchasers, and do not manifest any disposition to press their supplies on the market. The receipts have been much lighter this week than during any week within a month. The reported arrivals of Domestic have been only 949 bales and 36 sacks, including 548 bales by the Erie Railroad; 74 bales by the Hudson River Railroad; 147 bales by the North River boats; 66 bales coastwise from Philadelphia; 36 sacks from Baltimore; and 114 bales by the brig *East*, from Galveston. The total reported imports of Foreign Wool, during the week, have been 284 bales. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.
Domestic, bales	2,786	2,805	1,172	985
Foreign, bales	622	17	693	284
Total, bales	3,408	2,822	1,865	1,269
Grand total in four weeks, bales				9,364

We have heard of sales of 85,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at, according to quality, from 40c.@60c. for common to choice Saxony, with small selected lots of the latter as high as 62½c.@65c.; 58,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 32c.@53c. for No. 1 to choice extra; 35 bales unwashed Texas on private terms; 35,000 lbs. coarse to medium unwashed California Fleece at 15c.@25c.; 50 bales Mestiza, and 80 bales Cordova, on private terms; 76 bales Rio Grande, mostly washed, at 17c.@18½c.; 90,000 lbs. Spanish, part at 17c.@20c.; 30,000 lbs. unwashed Mediterranean, 150 bales washed African, 70 bales Syrian and Persian, and 34 bales washed East India, on private terms; 190 bales Donskoi, part washed White, at 19½c.@20c., and 20 bales Cape, at 35c. ₱ lb. Other lots, including some California Mestiza and Cape, are being negotiated for, but have not been finally disposed of as yet....In Albany, during the week, sales have been made of 32,000 lbs. coarse and common Domestic Fleece, at 36c.@37½c.; 32,000 lbs. medium and fine do. do., at 45c.@52½c.; 16,000 lbs. superfine Domestic Pulled, half at 43c.; 7,000 lbs. extra do. do. on private terms, and 6,000 lbs. Canada Merino Fleece, at 33c. ₱ lb., all cash....In Troy an advance of 2c. ₱ lb. has been claimed by dealers. Hence, sales have been quite limited. All the Wool which remained in the hands of growers, in the neighborhood, has been generally purchased this week. In Boston, as in this City, the high rates demanded have had the effect of checking operations. Sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 704 bales Mediterranean and South American, at very full prices. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston from Jan. 1 to Oct. 8, this year, reached 37,367 bales Domestic, and 37,141 bales Foreign, against 24,829 bales Domestic, and 13,958 bales Foreign same time in 1858....In Providence, sales have been made of 44,900 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 35c.@50c.; 7,700 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.....In Philadelphia, transactions have likewise been checked by the increased claims of holders of Wool. Sales have been made of 200,000 lbs., including 7,000 lbs. fine Washington County, 61c., cash; 32,000 lbs. full blood, 57c.@58c., cash; 18,000 do., do., 55c., cash; 26,000 lbs. tub washed, 45c.@48c. cash; 3,000 lbs. one-quarter and half blood, 39c.@44c., cash; 10,000 lbs. common, 40c., cash; 6,000 lbs. lambs and Merino pulled, 37c.@42½c., cash; 10,000 lbs. unwashed, 29c.@35c., cash; 150 bales Cape, 26c.@32½c., six months; 100 do. No. 1, on private terms....In other domestic markets, the movements have been unimportant....Our latest advices from London and Liverpool report an increasing business in both English and foreign Wool, at rising prices, in each market.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Sight Drafts on New-York 1@1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

There is no change to note in the rate of sight Exchange on New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 7-10th ₱ cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in good demand; sales 2,200 bbls. at previous quotations. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales 17,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 86½c.; 12,000 bushels do. at 89c.; 8,000 bushels No. 1 do. at 91c.; 2,000 bushels Canada Club at 91c.; 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 91c.@92c. CORN firm; sales 11,000 bushels Toledo at 89c. OATS firm; sales 3,000 bushels Canada at 37½c. Other Grains quiet. WH

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2517. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Juan Difficulty—The Brownsville Affair—Spanish Trade, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 13.

No action has yet been taken in response to any communication which may have recently been received from the British Government on the subject of the San Juan Island difficulty.

An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. All the members were present with the exception of Mr. CASS, who was absent on account of physical indisposition.

The reasons for leaving Brownsville without troops are, as stated by an army officer, the unhealthiness of the post, and the belief that there was no necessity for their presence as a means of protection; besides, their services were urgently needed elsewhere in Texas. But since their withdrawal, in addition to the recent invasion by the Mexican banditti, the Indians have committed many excesses on the settlements of the Rio Grande frontier. By this time it is believed troops have been sent thither to protect our citizens.

The Treasury Department has been officially advised by the Secretary of State, that by an order of the Spanish Government, vessels of the United States arriving at ports of Spain, and those of the adjacent islands, are placed on the footing of national vessels as regards the duties of the port and navigation. In consideration of this exemption, Spanish vessels arriving at ports of the United States from Spanish or other foreign ports, will be permitted to enter on the same footing with vessels of the United States, as regards tonnage duties, light money, and all other dues to the United States so far as respects the vessels. Spanish vessels, however, arriving in ports of the United States from Cuba or Porto Rico, not being embraced in the foregoing regulation, are especially provided for by the acts of July, 1832, and June, 1834.

Gen. TWIGGS, in charge of the Department of Texas, will, at his own request, be granted leave of absence, with a view to enable him to visit Europe.

The receipts at the Treasury for the week ending on Monday were $1,136,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,286,000, and the drafts issued to nearly $1,542,000. The amount subject to draft was $4,870,000. The reduction from the amount on hand the previous week was $405,777.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided on appeal that mink skins are dutiable at eight per centum.

Safety of the Quaker City.

SHE ARRIVES AT HAMPTON ROADS—STATEMENT OF CAPT. SHUFELDT.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Quaker City* arrived in Hampton Roads at 7½ P. M., yesterday, in tow of the steamer *State of Georgia*. The following is

CAPT. SHUFELDT'S STATEMENT.

The engine was smashed when thirty-six hours out from New-York, and thirty-eight miles S. S. E. of Cape Hatteras.

After the separation from the *Dunbarton*, on the 7th, the *Quaker City* made her way north and east under canvas. At 6 P. M. of the 9th she was in latitude 36° 58′, longitude 74° 22′, 130 miles from the first point named. There a steamer bound south passed without noticing our signals of distress, or the firing of our guns, although apparently near enough for both. At 6½ P. M. the schooner *Kingfisher*, of New-York, the name of whose captain is not known, bore away for us, and with the true characteristic of a seaman, hailed us, and said he would stick by us till the last, which promise he faithfully performed. The brig *Zena*, of Alexandria, also answered our signals, and laid by us until sent in search of a steamer. At 7 o'clock in the evening, a gale from the northward of great force struck the ship, when she laid with her head to the eastward, behaving admirably for forty-eight hours. During this time, it became necessary to heave overboard the deck freight. At noon on the 11th, the gale having abated, in lat 36° 30′, long. 74° 22′, the ship was taken in tow by the *Kingfisher*, and aided by her own sails succeeded in sailing 20 miles westward, when, at midnight, the *State of Georgia* ran down and took us in tow 60 miles northeast of Cape Henry. Capt. SHUFELDT desires publicly to thank the captains of the *Dunbarton*, *Kingfisher*, *Zena*, and *State of Georgia*, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they rendered him assistance and without intending to discriminate, wishes particularly to express his gratitude to the captain of the *Kingfisher*. He is also grateful to the passengers for their consideration towards himself, and to the crew for their perfect quiet and coolness during the accident. (Signed) R. W. SHUFELDT.

The following are the names of the passengers who remained on board the *Quaker City*, and have arrived in Hampton Roads: E. D. Crabbe, lady and two children; John Chartrand and lady, Miss Chartrand, Alex; Debaudry, Jose Deaz, Manuel Gerard, F. R. Deaz, E. M. Dorance, lady and daughter; Mr. Gabro, lady and son; J. Dezaldo, and C. G. Monsalre.

New-York Politics.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The Democratic County Convention yesterday nominated the Hon. HENRY N. ROGERS for State Senator.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATION IN COLUMBIA COUNTY—A SPIRITED CONTEST.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 13.

At the Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twelfth District, held here to-day, a spirited contest for the nomination took place. The Hon. HENRY C. WETMORE, the Senator who took Mr. MANDEVILLE'S seat last year, was urged upon the Convention by Judge HOGEBOOM, on the policy of Union with the Americans. J. STANTON GOULD, who presided, urged the nomination of JOHN H. KETCHUM, Ex-Member of the Assembly. It was stated that Mr. WETMORE refused to support Mr. SEWARD for United States Senator, and had never joined the Republican Party. On the first formal ballot Mr. WETMORE received 30 votes; the Hon. JAMES MACKIN, 18; and Mr. KETCHUM, 44. Mr MACKIN then withdrew in favor of Mr. WETMORE. On the next ballot Mr. KETCHAM received 50, and Mr. WETMORE 43 votes. Mr. KETCHAM'S nomination was then made unanimous.

Politics in Kansas.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR, LIEUT. GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMEN.

[ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 13.

A Leavenworth dispatch to the *Republican*, says that the Topeka Convention on the 12th, nominated a full ticket headed by CHARLES ROBINSON for Governor, and J. F. Root for Lieutenant. M. F. CONWAY was nominated for Congress. The Convention was harmonious. ROBINSON, who is also Governor under the Topeka Convention, was nominated on the first ballot. The election for State officers will take place in November.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CATAWBA AT SAVANNAH—PASSENGERS BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Catawba*, from Havana on the 10th, and Key West on the 8th inst., has put in here for coal.

The Havana sugar market was dull, and the business limited, at previous prices. Molasses was firmer.

Sterling Exchange was 15¾@17 ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York 4 ₱ cent.

The *Catawba* brings passengers by the steamship *Star of the West*.

Meeting of the Vermont Legislature.

ORGANIZATION, ELECTION OF SPEAKER AND OTHER OFFICERS.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 13.

The two branches of the Vermont Legislature convened to-day. Lieut.-Gov. MARTIN called the Senate to order, when the oaths were administered. The Rev. WILLIAM H. LORD was elected Chaplain.

The House organized by the election of Mr. EDMUNDS, of Burlington, as Speaker, the ballot standing as follows:

EDMUNDS, Republican	174
P. D. DEAN, of Barnard, Democrat	30
Scattering	18

CHARLES CUMMINGS, of Brattleboro, was reelected Clerk.

The Episcopal Convention.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS AND ASSISTANT BISHOPS.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 13.

WM. HENRY ODENHEIMER, Bishop of New-Jersey, and GREGORY THURSTON BEDELL, Assistant-Bishop of Ohio, were consecrated to-day, in St. Paul's Church; ALEX. GREGG, Bishop of Texas, in Monumental Church; and HENRY P. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota, in St. James' Church. Great throngs were in attendance, including numerous strangers. The ceremonies were very imposing. All the Bishops here assisted in the consecrations. The convention was not in session to-day.

The "Press" and the President.

MR. BUCHANAN THREATENS COL. FORNEY WITH A LIBEL SUIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 13.

It is stated, on good authority, that Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY has received a notification from President BUCHANAN of his intention to institute a prosecution for libel on account of the article in the *Press*, on Monday, in relation to the death of Mr. BRODERICK.

Mexican News.

A CONCESSION FOR NAVIGATING THE WESTERN COAST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The latest Mexican advices state that the Juarez Government have made important concessions to Consul CONNER, for the navigation of the Mexican coast from Guayamas to Acapulco.

National Horse Fair.

GREAT DISPLAY OF ANIMALS—A TROT FOR $20,000.

KALAMAZOO, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The National Horse Exhibition yesterday was very fine, some of the best horses in the Union being on the ground. To-day the exhibition was somewhat interfered with by the storm. The citizens' purse of $20,000 will be trotted for on Saturday afternoon, *Flora Temple*, *Princess*, *Ike Cook*, and other celebrated horses competing.

ELECTION NEWS.

First Returns from Minnesota.

APPARENT SUCCESS OF THE OPPOSITION STATE TICKET.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 13.

We have received the following returns of the election in Minnesota.

Ramsey County—280 majority for BRECKER, Democrat, for Governor.

Dakotah County—Eight majority for RAMSAY, Republican, for Governor.

Washington County—200 majority for RAMSAY.

Hennepin County gives a decided Republican majority for the State and County ticket.

In the St. Anthony District the Republicans elect two members of the House.

Manomia County gives BRECKER 35 majority.

The returns from three Precincts from Anocke County show RAMSAY 160 ahead.

The Result in Ohio.

IMMENSE OPPOSITION MAJORITY ON THE STATE AND LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The Republican majority on the State ticket will by 17,000. To the Senate twenty-five Republicans and ten Democrats are elected, and to the House sixty-four Republicans and forty Democrats.

Iowa.

INDEFINITE RETURNS—MAJORITIES AS AT LAST ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 13.

There is nothing definite as yet from Iowa. Returns from thirteen Counties are received, which give about the same majorities as in 1857.

The Election in Baltimore.

The Baltimore papers come to us filled with details of disturbances at the polls on Wednesday last. The *Sun* makes the following comments on the result:

The election for members of the first branch of the City Council came off yesterday, and with a *result* much more favorable for the cause, and the promotion of law and order than we had anticipated. All that has been done, however, was at the cost of ceaseless effort, thorough consecration to the cause, and much humiliating exposure to insult, violence and outrage; and to such an extent as success has rewarded the friends of reform it has been won over just such an amount of fraud as it was possible to practice. We have well authenticated statements of great wrongs perpetrated, most disreputable conduct on the part of some of the judges of election, shameful dereliction of duty at the hands of many of the Police, and plentiful instances of brutal and disgusting rowdyism. And it is more than probable that means will be taken to fasten upon some of those who have been prominent in the perpetration of violence and fraud some degree of responsibility for their deeds. At the same time we have gratifying assurances that several members of the Police faithfully performed their duty in the face of threats from notorious ruffians who affect to hold or sway the rod of authority. We trust, however, that the days are drawing to a close when ruffianism and official authority will be finally divorced. There is not a doubt in the mind of any impartial man that with a fair election and unmolested polls almost every nominee of the Reform Association would have been elected. Every device was resorted to to drive from the polls respectable men known as the friends of reform, and especially naturalized citizens; and so persistent and violent was the rowdyism at the Ninth Ward polls, that Col. MILES, the candidate of the reformers, withdrew from the contest at mid-day, with the intention of retiring his friends from insult. The returns show, notwithstanding, a very favorable state of the polls in this Ward, and the election of the Opposition candidate by only sixteen votes. That the "circular" of the Mayor was observed neither in the letter nor the spirit, was manifest throughout the day. Public sentiment exacted a little more decency in the conduct even of the most depraved and irresponsible; and the reformers were obliged to win what they have from the degradation of the past by dint of hard, unwearying effort, and dauntless energy. The good work has been well begun, and with earnest perseverance will be brought out to the perfect day, and our city be at length thoroughly retrieved from the despoiling hands of party. The general vote of the city, though the contest was extremely animated, exhibits a great falling off from the grossly fictitious aggregate of the last Mayor's election, when fraud was practiced with unlicensed hand. The details which we subjoin will furnish the reader with a distinct exhibit of the vote and of the members returned, except from the Tenth Ward, where, as stated in another column, the ballot-boxes were broken up, it is said, in consequence of an apprehended majority for the Reform candidates. Such is the character of the *most peaceable* election we have had in this city for several years past.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Two men were shot dead in our streets last night. One was a young Irishman, the other the mate of one of the bay crafts lying at Union Dock. No arrests have been made as yet.

The Massachusetts State Reform School.

The Committee on as much of Gov. BANKS message as related the destruction of the Massachusetts State Reform School, presented their report to the Legislature last Tuesday. The defects in the present system they find to be, 1st, that the power of commitment is often exercised without due consideration, and offers too great facilities for sending those who are not fit; 2d, that the laws requiring towns, and parents or kindred to contribute to the support of the boys, furnish no check upon those facilities, being practically inoperative; 3d, that boys may be committed up to the age of 16, boys committed over the age of 14 are generally hardened offenders; 4th, the commitment of boys for short periods; 5th, alternative sentences, giving the boy an inducement sometimes to be refractory, so that he may be sent to prison for a shorter term; 6th, that the number of inmates (690) was so large that employment could not readily be obtained for all, and the system was unmanageable; 7th, that the boys were congregated in too large a mass, and the most deprived were able to exercise an evil influence over the others. To remedy these defects the Committee propose that boys shall be committed only by Judges of the Superior Court and of the Court of Probate and Insolvency; that the town or city where the boy resides shall contribute 50 cents a week to his support, and may recover the same of his parent or guardian; that no boy over 15 shall be committed to the school, and all shall be sent during his minority; that alternate sentences shall be abolished, and that a correctional department shall be established for the most refractory. To overcome the difficulties arising from the size of the school and the aggregation of the boys, the Committee propose that the injured portion of the original building be reconstructed and remodelled, so that it shall accommodate 200 boys in five classes; first, a correctional department of 25 or 30; second, a receiving department of 40 or 50 each, who can least safely be trusted outside the walls. Each department to be under its own sub-master, a practical farmer, and the boys to be separate from the other departments. New precautions, by brick partition walls, to be taken against fire. They also propose the erection of three or four other buildings, to be as distant as possible from each other, and to accommodate thirty boys each—plain farm houses, which might be erected at small expense by using the briuks upon the ground. They would thus limit the whole number of boys to 350, and if more buildings are needed they should be elsewhere than at Westborough. The Committee proceed to state the plan which they propose for the large number of additional boys who must be sentenced, viz.: the plan of a nautical branch of the School. A suitable ship can probably be obtained and fitted up for $15,000, and a tender for less than $5,000. The annual cost is estimated as follows: Salaries—Captain, $1,200 or $1,500; first and second officers, $1,000; five petty officers, $1,500 or $1,800; two seamen, $432; chaplain and teachers, $1,400; provisions, clothing, fuel and lights for 150 boys, at $65 per year, $9,750; repairs, $1,200; board of officers, $416; incidental, $600; total, $18,098. Fifty additional boys, $3,250. Total, $21,348.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Augmentation of the Imperial Guard—The New Rifled Cannon—Drill and Equipment of the French Troops.

[The subjoined letter appeared in so small a portion of our issue of Wednesday, that we deem it proper to reproduce it. It contains matters of unusual interest. —ED. TIMES.]

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.

Just before the late war the number of men in the regiments of the Infantry of the Line was augmented from 1,800 to 3,200. Since the war the regiments of Infantry of the Imperial Guard have also been augmented from 2,800 to 3,600 men. During the late campaign the regiments of the Guard did not muster more than 1,800 men to the regiment—something like a normal number of working men to a regiment of 2,800. Hereafter the same regiments will place in line for action something like 2,700 men. The Guard is now composed of three regiments of Grenadiers, four of Voltigeurs, one of Zouaves, and one of Gendarmerie which gives an effective force of 22,400 men, besides a battalion of Chasseurs 1,200 strong. The cavalry of the Guard now numbers six regiments, each of 1,200 men; to this must still be added two regiments of artillery, the Engineer corps and the Train, which gives a grand total for the Imperial Guard, as at present constituted, of about 35,000 men. There is talk of transferring the two regiments of Carabiniers—a splendid body of men—from the Line to the Guard, and of creating a division of Fusiliers, which will carry the total of the Guard to more than 60,000 men.

In 1814 the Imperial Guard constituted of itself a grand army, forming two corps of Infantry, thus divided: Thirteen regiments of Grenadiers, commanded by Majors-Commandants; thirteen regiments of Chasseurs-a-pied, each of these corps having at its head two Generals of Division, Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel; and a regiment of Flaukers. The Cavalry was composed of a division of Mounted Grenadiers, one of Dragoons, one of Chasseurs, two regiments of Light-horse Lancers, a division of Gendarmerie, and a squadron of Mamelukes. There were, besides, a foot regiment of Pupils, two battalions of Engineers, a foot brigade of Artillery and another mounted, a brigade of the Train, and a crew of Marines, who, it will be recollected, did good service in the Russian campaign.

The necessity of increasing the Guard, and its importance in a great action, were manifest at Magenta and Solferino. In planning a great battle the Line takes the first rank and engages first in the action; the Guard is held in reserve by the Commander-in-Chief to be thrown into weak points as they may arise, to carry difficult points, or in fine to be so manœuvred as infallibly to gain the battle. Thus at Solferino, the Voltigeurs, four regiments in number, by their last rapid charge along the heights between Solferino and Cavriana, brought the battle to a close in the strongest part of the Austrian position. So too at Magenta the Grenadiers did the most important service of the day. The importance indeed of having a large reserve corps of picked men under the hand of the Commander-in-Chief to be thrown here and there during a battle, as their services may be needed, cannot be overrated. The Emperor NAPOLEON having seen the great utility of even the small body of men he thus wielded at Magenta and Solferino, was brought naturally to the conclusion that an increase of this force would render an increased effectiveness to his tactics on the field. The army will not be increased on account of this increase of the Guard; the men are only transferred from the Line, and are chosen among the *élite*. The Guard will thus be composed of tried men, and, carried to the number of fifty or sixty thousand, will hereafter form the most formidable feature of the French army. In case of another war or continued wars, we may look for a revival of the glories of the Old Guard.

On the question of guns of long range and precision France has measured arms with Russia and Austria, and feels secure on that side. But she is not so sure about the Armstrong gun, and there is some talk even about the gun of Gen. JAMES. So many pretended inventions are coming to the surface, each one more fearful than the other, that the question has become a vital one. Continental armies are now so nearly equal on all other points that the longest carrying gun must hereafter decide the victory. Who is now the happy possessor of this gun? Since the war, and since the official reports on the capacity of the Armstrong gun, the French profess to have improved their gun to the capacity of carrying five and six thousand yards, which is the utmost range of the Armstrong gun. This may be true or may be bravado: no official report of such modification has been published. But it is not improbable, since the Armstrong weapon only differs from the French in its material of construction and its loading at the breech.

The French rifled cannon, which produced such formidable effects during the late war, is not much of a curiosity, after all. Rifled guns were first used in America, and this is only the application of the same principle to cannon, with a variation at the breech of a very simple nature. These guns—those, at least, used in the Italian campaign—were bronze, much smaller than the ordinary cannon, and of the calibre "4." They each have six twisted rifles, the rifles being about an inch wide and the third of an inch deep. In the bottom there is a narrow chamber to receive the powder, like the carabine of DELAVIGNE, and like the old shell-guns still in use in the French artillery. The projectile rests on the border of this chamber. This projectile is of a cylindro-spherical form, resembling the ball of the infantry; is in iron, and is hollow and conical, like the latter. The cylindrical base of the bullet is pierced in six places, and into these six drills are introduced as many plugs of pewter. It is these six pieces of pewter, placed in the circumference of the base of the ball, and corresponding to the six rifles of the gun, which perform the important duty of "slugging." They are forced into the rifles by the explosion of the powder, and thus give to the bullet the precision and the force of the carabine ball.

Sometimes the projectiles are filled with balls, and are made to explode at a given distance. To effect this, the match, which is in communication in the interior of the projectile with the fulminating material, is marked exteriorly with various figures, indicating the distance to which it will carry before exploding. The match is cut according to the desired distance at which the gunner wishes to throw the ball—at 400 or 600 yards, or further. The rammer of the cannon is hollow at its base, so as to embrace the conical head of the projectile, the same as the ramrod of the *balle-à-tige* or Minié guns. The "sight" is mobile, and is fixed in the right of the cannon. The distance to which this gun will carry with precision is 2,600 metres; the total distance to which it carries is 4,500 metres. (The metre is 39 37-100 inches—a little more than a yard.)

A great advantage of these new guns is their lightness and facility of management. American officers say that the gun-carriages are too heavy, and the coupling awkward. But this is an amelioration more easily accomplished than that of the ordnance itself. Nevertheless, during the Italian campaign they were handled as are our own "flying artillery," appearing rapidly at all points of the horizon, flying from hillock to hillock, and opening upon the enemy wherever a good point of range could be obtained. With them hills could be escaladed which were heretofore inaccessible to other cannon, and from which the ranks of the enemy might be decimated at immense distances.

The American officers who witnessed the late entry of the army of Italy into Paris were not at all struck with the martial bearing of the troops. The fact is, aside from their officers, their bearing is not martial. This proceeds from two causes: In the first place, their step is slovenly and disorderly *as a mass*, and their uniform, cheap, convenient and military, if you please, is not striking. The Seventh New-York Regiment, by the beauty of their uniform and their martial bearing, would create an immense sensation in Paris. Even the new Italian National Guard, with nothing but a military cap and a musket, had an air of strength and of gallantry, borrowed from their perfect drill, which made them show to more advantage than the French soldiers at their side.

But as the French general said of the famous charge at Balaklava, *"C'est beau, mais ce n'est pas la guerre!"* So, a handsome *tenue*, a perfect drill, a mathematical step, is magnificent and looks like war, but it is not. A French soldier is never taught, even for gala occasions, to observe exactly the step in marching. To walk square and in time is fatiguing. But to compensate for this he is taught gymnastics, is made to march long distances, and has a general hygiene calculated to develope a man capable of great physical strength and endurance. When an old French soldier wishes to judge the merit of a battalion passing before him, how does he do it? If he sees that the shoulders sustain vigorously the weight of the sac—if the step is firm and elastic, he says, with satisfaction, "There goes a battalion that will fight." But if the step is heavy—if the hand is placed on the hip to support the sac, the old soldier shakes his head, and is apt to say: "There's a battalion that needs two years' work in Algiers!"

The sac and the armament weigh together from sixty to seventy pounds—shoes, shirts, brushes, tent and poles, piquets, blankets, overcoats, pantaloons, ten packets of cartouches, of one pound each, thirteen pounds for the gun and furniture, and food for a fortnight. The much-vaunted Roman soldier never carried as much. To this add an African heat of 100 to 110 degrees, with marches of thirty and forty miles a day, and one arrives at a tolerable appreciation of what constitutes a good soldier in France. A soldier who will carry his sac upright under such circumstances, who marches on, notwithstanding his feet are bleeding and his throat parched with thirst, may be relied on when the hour of battle comes.

Its thus that, in the French army, they estimate their soldiers. A man who cannot march is regarded as no soldier; those who fall behind are ridiculed by the rest. An army unused to fatigue would have melted under the sun at Solferino as rapidly as did the Austrians before the destructive French cannon. In Africa, when a Grenadier or a Voltigeur falls by the roadside, his companions jerk off his epaulettes and degrade him. The great superiority of the French soldier consists, then, not in his fine *physique* or his martial bearing, for in these he is second to the soldiers of many other nations, but in his gymnastic and hygienic training, in his long marches under the *sac*, in his constant exercise with the gun, in his patience, his implicit obedience of orders, in the homogeneousness of rank, and finally, in a quality derived from birth and not from discipline—*élan*.

The uniform of the French army, with the exception of that of a few of the *corps d'élite*, is less martial, less picturesque, than that of many other continental armies. The uniform of the officers, while it is neat and soldierlike, is far from that dazzling brilliancy of the officers of other armies, as for instance, the Austrian, Spanish, Prussian, and Piedmontese armies. In this simplicity of costume lies one of the points of strength of the French army, as a whole. A man dressed as brilliantly as some foreign officers we saw the present Summer, can have no other occupation than that of the preservation of his person and his costume. The French costume, on the contrary, is so simple, it consists of such few pieces, and these are so exactly regulated in form, cut and color, by the law, that he need absolutely have no thought about his dress. In looking at a group of Austrian or Spanish officers of rank, one cannot escape the conviction that one-half their time must be spent on their handsome persons and brilliant uniforms, and that on the field of battle their efficiency must be much enfeebled by thoughts foreign to the employ of the moment. A French officer, notwithstanding the plainness of his uniform, looks the officer all over; in fact, he is the only officer in the world who bears the seal of his profession, whether in military or civil dress. The French officer dominates all others in the true military type; in fact, France is the only nation which possesses this military type. They are easy, elegant and graceful, whether in the ranks in uniform, or in the parlor in civil black; but the officer is to be recognized everywhere, and this one cannot say of the officers of any other army.

The white coat of the Austrian Infantry, an elegant and very martial uniform, but too costly, has just been changed for a blue gray coat, lined with red, and with black cuffs. The change is an important one for the budget, and a desirable one for the army.

MALAKOFF.

THE CAPTURE OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Departure of the Fillibustering Party from New-Orleans—Pursuit and Capture.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Oct. 8.

For some time past it has been generally understood that a fillibuster movement was on foot, or at least supposed to be, from the fact of the presence in and about our city of persons who have formerly been connected with expeditions of that character. The exact nature of the expedition, the number of men who were to compose it, and the time and place of departure, were kept a profound secret, and even those who were supposed to be engaged in it, knew nothing as to the ultimate plans of the head mover.

An advertisement which appeared in this paper, signed by Capt. HARRY MACRY, of Mobile, whose exploits as commander of the schooner *Susan* are no doubt still fresh in the minds of our readers, inviting men to accompany him to the Chiriqui Gold Diggings in a vessel which was to sail on the 1st inst. from Mobile, was generally supposed by the knowing ones to have some connection with the expedition afloat in this city, supposed to be against Nicaragua. This announcement kept the United States officials in Mobile on the alert, but up to the 1st inst. they failed to discover anything like an expedition on the vessel which was to be sailed by the gallant Captain.

For a week or two past it was known to many of our people that men were congregating at a dépôt some seven miles below this city, on the Algiers side, near the Powder Magazine, and that the camp was daily receiving additions from Alabama and the adjoining States.

Collector HATCH, becoming aware of the fact, set to work zealously to frustrate the designs of the leaders of the alleged expedition, and instructed a number of his officials to keep strict watch upon the camp, to note down all that transpired, and to obtain the names of the prominent actors in the affair. The avenues leading to the place were closely scrutinized, and a constant report handed in by those detailed, which kept the Collector tolerably well posted in all that was going on.

On Saturday last a number of passengers went down the Opelousas Railroad to Berwick's Bay, in order to take the steamer *Galveston*, for Galveston, Texas. There being a large proportion of men, exciting suspicion, and their movements were watched, but it turned out that they were merely passengers on their way to Texas, who never dreamed of the suspicions they had given rise to. This was the origin of the statement by telegraph and elsewhere that an expedition had sailed from Berwick's Bay, which has since proved entirely without foundation.

After this little excitement, the camp at Powder House was watched more closely than ever, and the names of the vessels wishing to clear closely noted down. On Monday, the agents of the steamship *Philadelphia*, Capt. GRIFFIN, applied to the Custom-house to clear for Aspinwall, in ballast, but the agents refusing to submit to having a Custom-house officer placed on board, when there was nothing on the vessel to warrant suspicion, the Collector refused to grant her the necessary documents. We merely give this fact in connection with the affair, though we have no reason to believe that the *Philadelphia* had any more to do with the alleged expedition than any other vessel in port—still she excited the suspicion of Collector HATCH, who positively refused her clearance. The camp at Powder House was not watched so closely that night as before, but the *Philadelphia* had eyes upon her all the time, watching for the first moment when she should make an attempt to fire up or cut loose her moorings. But the good, staunch old ship lay at her moorings, as quietly and undisturbed as if no shadow of suspicion was thrown upon her, and loomed up from the levee against the starlighted horizon in the east. The clever captain and her officers and crew were soundly asleep in their berths, and not a sound was heard by the vigilant watchers but the noise of the current as it rippled over the lower buckets of the wheel.

There was a livelier scene being enacted just then at the Powder House camp, though, which aroused the persons in the vicinity, but did not reach the ears of the officials. The tow-boat *Panther* had very quietly steamed across the river, thrown her lines ashore, and cronched below the bank and waited for orders. The embarkation was effected in good order, and but a short time elapsed before the camp at Powder House was deserted, and the cabin and deck of the tug filled with over 100 passengers, bound for—where? The *Panther* went down the river in her usual rapid and roaring style, and not many hours elapsed before the head of the Passes was made, and the steamer's bow headed down Passe-a-l'Outre.

The Revenue Cutter being advised of an expedition, and with orders to intercept it, was being towed from her position at Southwest Pass to the head of the Passes, by the steamboat *Kimball*, when the *Panther* went down Passe-a-l'Outre and stood out to sea.

There was considerable excitement next morning (Tuesday) when it was discovered that the birds had flown; and considerable curiosity on the point as to what steamer could have possibly taken them. None had cleared! And the usually very orderly and inoffensive towboats were not suspected. But the wires, those annihilators of space and time, soon brought the intelligence, and the mystery was solved.

Before the revenue cutter could well determine what course to pursue, as it had been discovered that the *Panther* had not sufficient provisions on board to stay out at sea long, the towboat herself appeared in the offing at the Southwest Pass, and running up, landed her passengers—who had not a single firearm or munition of war about them—upon the shore of that delightful abode of mosquitoes and alligators, known as the Balize. The cutter not being deemed sufficient to protect the Pass from an invasion, or to prevent the men again embarking upon some unknown vessel for their place of destination, the steam-tug *Enoch Train* was chartered to go down, with a long-tom on her forecastle, and see that the men did not get away. She left our city on Wednesday evening, and got down during the night. Whether she had occasion to fire off the cannon or not this reporter has not learned. Night before last a company of artillery from Baton Rouge, having been called out by United States Marshal KENNEDY, came down under the command of Capt. JAMES RICKETTS, who also commanded the company of United States troops who were sent down during the Vigilance Committee excitement in this city. They were immediately transferred to the steamer *Kimball*, which had come up from the Balize for that purpose, and departed for the musquito region at 11 P. M.

On board of the *Kimball*, besides the military, were the United States Marshal and officials, with warrants for nine officers and 150 men, against whom affidavits had been made and sworn to before Commissioner LUSHER. The *Kimball* got down on yesterday morning, and as the arrest *en masse* is presumed, we may look for the return of both expeditions to-day or to-morrow—and then comes the farce.

The steamship *Fashion*, of fillibuster notoriety, created a little excitement by crossing the bar off the Southwest Pass, while the men were there, on Wednesday, but we are satisfied that she was merely on her course to Galveston, where she is bound—the shortest route being in close to the Balize.

Orders have been received from the owners of the *Philadelphia* to lay the ship up, and the Captain has been ordered North—to be accounted for from the fact that the Government refused to clear her under any conditions.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Oct. 7.—The fishing party encamped at this point were all arrested to-day, about 1 o'clock by Mr. KENNEDY, United States Marshal, upon a warrant based upon the affidavit of one HENRY PAUL JONES. Gens. WALKER and HENNINGSEN, Col. ANDREWS and Capts. MAURY, FASSAOUX and WEST, are particularly named. To accomplish this feat it required the revenue cutter *Lewis Cass*, propeller *Enoch Train* and steamer *Kimball*—on the latter being a company of United States soldiers. The soldiers, however, were kept out of sight until the men had agreed to peaceably surrender to the authorities of the United States, having in their opinion violated no law of the United States. The surrender was the only resort left, as the Collector of New-Orleans had issued orders prohibiting any vessel bringing them up or taking them down the river. The party were getting a little short of provisions and water, though they have been living high on fish chowder, shrimp soup, oysters and crabs.

THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.

Their Candidates for the Speakership—Non-Intervention, Non-Agitation and Popular Sovereignty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

Though many Southern "Oppositionists" here and elsewhere, "in accordance with the Supreme Court's declaration in the Dred Scott case," still "assert the power and the duty of the National Legislature to protect, mediately or immediately, the rights of slave property in the National Territories," they now express themselves inclined to fraternize with the Southern Opposition, despite their assertion of the contrary doctrine, in order to elect an Opposition Speaker for the next House of Representatives. Their first choice, say their organs, is the Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee; but their representatives from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia would be willing to support Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, or even Mr. COBWIN, of Ohio, rather than suffer the election of a Democrat, an appendage of the Administration. They have no insurmountable objection to the support of Mr. COBWIN. It would be far better for the Opposition to elect him than to place the organization of the next House in Democratic hands. They declare they much prefer some patriotic Southern or Northern Conservative to a Democrat from any section. They see "no just reason, under heaven, why the Republicans and Southern Americans should not unite in such an organization of the House as shall cause a prompt and full exposure of the multitudinous atrocities of the Government."

The three gentlemen mentioned are known to be conservative and moderate men, opposed to the Territorial policy and practices of the past and present Administration, to the reopening of the foreign slave-trade, or any Federal or State connivance thereat, and to any attempt at a renewal of the Slavery agitation on the floor of the Thirty-sixth Congress. Mr. COBWIN, while opposed to direct or indirect Federal extension or protection of Slavery or slaveholding in the Territories, is not called or considered an out-and-out "Republican." In fact, he is not fully identified with any existing party. He is rather, "an independent statesman. "Republicans," *par excellence*, are for the Congressional prohibition of Territorial Slavery, and for State nullification of the Fugitive Slave law; but THOMAS COBWIN, you know, avows that he is for the strict observance of that law, so long as it stands on the statute-book, and that he seeks no further Congressional legislation against Slavery, "because there is no Territory to which Slavery will go." He wants no Congressional action or agitation against it, because of the impossibility of its extension and the consequent uselessness of intervention. By the way, his agitating Kentucky friend, Mr. PRENTICE, has also recently acknowledged this impossibility. Though, like many of our "Oppositionists" and "Democrats," he keeps on agitating for the mediate or immediate Congressional protection of Slavery in the Territories, as if of the utmost importance to the South, he asserts that "the South has lost all possible chance of obtaining further Slave representation from additional States coming into the Union. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, like Mr. COBWIN, (perhaps more than he,) is for conquest, having nothing more to do or say about it. In his Baltimore "Representative speech" of the 5th ult., he said, with his characteristic independence and decision: "On the vexed question our policy is to oppose *all* agitation, all aggression from the North or the South—all schemes direct or indirect, to alter by Congress the actual condition of the Territories, and the actual probibition of the Slave-trade with Africa." While he and the "Americans" of Maryland will *"unite with the Opposition of the North, rather than with the Democrats of the South,"* they *"sternly repudiate all sectionalism in every form, North or South."* This, I understand, is unquestionably the position of Mr. ETHERIDGE and his associate Oppositionists.

Like the Opposition of Georgia, these Tennesseeans proclaim their belief that "the further agitation of the Slavery question will tend to no practical good to any portion of the country, and should, therefore, cease." Accordingly, I learn they have not agitated near so much as their Kentucky neighbors, and are for putting a stop to it. Mr. ETHERIDGE, I take it, is a man rather of the John Bell stamp,—constitutionally and habitually averse to Congressional legislation or debate about Slavery, to all Federal intervention for or against it. It seems to me not unlikely that, whatever may be his dislike of the theory of Territorial Popular Sovereignty, he would consent to its practical recognition and acceptance by Congress as an expedient for getting rid of the "absorbing topic" and attending to the wants of the country.

Many Oppositionists in Kentucky and throughout the South want this matter put to rest forever. They are, practically non-intervenil onists. Like Judge NICHOLAS, of this city, they want it taken out and kept out of national party politics. So opposed are they to any more such agitation, that, like Messrs. GALES and SEATON, of the *National Intelligencer*, and a distinguished Virginia correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, with all their repudiation of Territorial Sovereignty, as a theory, they may soon feel themselves constrained practically to admit it *as an expedient for obtaining the total and everlasting banishment of the subject of Slavery from the halls of Congress.* They will be for Territorial, like State, popular sovereignty in *all* domestic matters rather than endure much longer the constant wire-pulling, wrangling and bungling about one such matter at Washington. The real tendency of the Southern Opposition, generally, I should hope and apprehend, is to adopt and carry out the counsel of HENRY CLAY, in 1850, which, if I mistake not, was in his own words this:

"The true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial governments for each newly acquired domain, is to *refrain from all legislation on the subject of Slavery in the Territory acquired, so long as it retains the Territorial form of government.*"

PONTIAC.

The following list includes all the districts that are entitled, either on account of being vacant, or under the new arraugement, to an appointment in the Naval Academy at this date: Alabama, 3d, 6th, and 7th districts; Connecticut, 3d; Georgia, 1st, 4th and 8th; Illinois, 9th; Indiana, 2d; Iowa, 2d; Kentucky, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 7th; Louisiana,

portion of the American Press has already protested against the insolent violence of Gen. HARNEY; and if suitable discretion is displayed by the offended party, there is reason to hope that the good feeling of the American people may be generally enlisted on the side of peace and justice. The antipathies of former times are said to be dying out, and at this moment there is reason to believe that the most universal popular favorite in the Union is no other than the same exalted personage who commands the unanimous respect and loyalty of Englishmen. A few years without a quarrel, and the two great kindred nations would perhaps coincide in their tastes, their fancies, and their prejudices, as they already agree in language, in law, and in the fundamental characteristics of the race. A territorial dispute between England and America is really like a question whether a township belongs to Yorkshire or Lancashire. It is highly proper that the legal question should be settled, but it is unnecessary to import bitterness and animosity into the dispute. It seems impossible that so trivial a difference can be settled by any other than amicable means.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Before the question of the boundary line comes under discussion at all, explanations must first be given as to the occupation of San Juan by American troops. This is a question affecting the honor of England, and cannot be "compromised" in any way whatever. If Gen. HARNEY's conduct receive the sanction of his Government, England has no choice *but to assert her rights, however reluctantly, by force of arms*; and, if negotiations are to be entered into on the subject of the boundary, the preliminary step *must be the withdrawal of every American soldier from the soil of the disputed island.*

When the original question comes to be discussed, without the military power being thrown into either scale, it will, we think, soon be clearly established that the island of San Juan belongs, both in law and in justice, to Great Britain. Were the matter submitted now to any impartial arbitrator, we have not the shadow of a doubt that he would declare the American claim to be monstrous and absurd. Indeed, in the worst days of the English law, when every facility was afforded to the lowest class of lawyers to exercise their wits in devising shifts for their clients by picking holes in legal phraseology, a man who should have set up such a plea as that by which the Americans delay the execution of the treaty of 1846, would have run the risk of being laughed out of court. With an ingenuity worthy of some pettifogging country attorney, they discovered that directly under the forty-ninth parallel of latitude there were two islets lying a mile or two off the coast of Vancouver's Island, and that, by taking the point where the parallel struck the middle of the channel nearest to the island, as starting point, they might obtain a boundary line, which would bring them to the Haro Canal, without any very violent deviation from the strict southerly course prescribed by the treaty. Such is the American claim, as it stands at present. It rests on the supposition that by the "channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," the framers of the treaty of 1846 meant a channel which separates the island from an islet on its coast; and their demand to have San Juan yielded up to them is as righteous as if,—the middle of the English Channel being agreed upon as the boundary between France and England,—our astute neighbor were to claim the Isle of Wight, insisting that the "channel" indicated was that which separates the island from Hampshire.

VIEWS OF A BELLIGERENT.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who is evidently a Colonist, and exceedingly excited about the occupation of San Juan, writes in this wise from Victoria, Vancouver's Island:

"Pursuing a policy of peace and conciliation, Capt. PREVOST, the British Boundary Commissioner, after two long cruises, got hold of the American Commissioner, and besought him to use his good offices with his countrymen to induce them to withdraw the troops until the two home Governments could be consulted. But he met with such a reception as he will not soon forget; and, if he was not insulted, what passed was, at any rate, very gross. Capt. PREVOST is a very quiet, gentlemanly man, and was quite disgusted at the tirade poured upon him.

This 'occupation' excited the indignation of the British public here to a degree, as you may imagine. View it as one will it is an act of war, public or private. But I will refrain from criticising it. All here feel that the nation has been insulted most grossly, and rely with confidence on prompt action by the home Government for the redress of the outrage.

To the United States the islands are really useless except for the purposes of annoyance, eyesore, and impediment. They are far removed from their Territories on the mainland, and their position is intended evidently as a wedge to wrest Vancouver's Island and British Columbia from England.

To Great Britain the island of San Juan is of the first importance. It is the key to the Gulf of Georgia. It commands the narrow channels through which alone British Columbia and the inner coast of Vancouver's Island can be approached. We require it to give us a right of access, ingress, and egress to our own possessions, unmolested by another power. Both Vancouver's Island and British Columbia had better be given up if we part with San Juan; for a fortification on this island would command our western passage to Fraser River by the Canal de Haro."

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ZURICH PROGRAMME OF PEACE.

Paris (Sept. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

Abandoning their inaction of the last fortnight, the Plenipotentiaries at Zurich, according to my letters of yesterday's date from that city, are again applying themselves to their task, which is said to have been diminished in compass by the dispatches Count COLLOREDO lately received from Vienna. On the extensive basis on which they were previously working, it was evident that they might have remained for months or years, giving dinners to the worthy Swiss, who have courteously and hospitably received them, promenading on the banks of the lake, and listening to the *Ranz des Vaches*, without getting a step nearer to the signature of the treaty they met to conclude. So they have laid down a more modest programme, which, if my information, as I cannot doubt, be correct, is as follows: A definitive treaty of peace will be signed by the three Powers, and an end will thus be put to the state of armistice, which was prorogued, as you will remember, at the first meeting of the Conference, early in August, until peace should be concluded and ratified. Another treaty will be drawn up, by which Austria will cede Lombardy to France, who, in her turn, will make it over to Sardinia. Before this can be done, however, it is clear that on certain points the three Governments must be agreed, since France can take Lombardy from Austria only on conditions upon which Sardinia will be willing to take it from her. The most knotty point in the business of the double transfer is the question of the debt, and on this head it is believed that Austria is likely to abate some of her pretensions which Piedmont finds exorbitant, and which Baron DE BOURQUENEY is disposed to consider exaggerated. Should it be found impossible to agree on this point, some say that the formal cession will nevertheless take place, and that it and other difficulties will be reserved for subsequent settlement. With reference to such unsettled points as the Italian Confederation, restoration of the Dukes, &c., documents will be drawn up, which can be signed, however, only by the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries. Austria is tenacious as to the restoration, and France as to the confederation, while Sardinia utterly rejects the former, and will not agree to the latter under present circumstances, and in the present state of Italy, and thus it is that the documents referred to, and which will be little or nothing more than a repetition of the Villafranca stipulations, will not receive the signature of VICTOR EMANUEL'S delegate. It may be thought that this abstaining on the part of the Sardinian Government is virtually almost of the nature of a protest against the convention entered into by the two Emperors, and to which the King, not previously consulted, was summoned to subscribe. The situation is peculiar, and perhaps unprecedented. Meanwhile, unless some fresh instructions are brought by a courier, who is daily expected at Zurich, it is believed that the Conference will conclude its labors within a very few days, in the manner above indicated.

THE EMPEROR'S VIEWS.

From the London Spectator.

A rumor, emanating I believe from a good source, and which has produced a favorable effect on the Bourse, leads us to expect an amicable settlement of the Italian question. It appears that the Emperor accepts the plan of the King of the Belgians, which is, to give the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua, and the States of Parma and Modena to Sardinia, to reinstate the House of Lorraine in Tuscany, and to restore the Legations to the Pope after introducing a variety of necessary reforms. Very few people can divine the real intentions of his Imperial Majesty, but it is believed in the highest quarters that he does not desire to obtain Tuscany for his cousin; nor is there any foundation for the report, which has circulated lately, that the Count DE FLANDRES is to be put forward as a candidate. It is also confidently expected that the last part of the treaty of Zurich, which concerns the cession of Lombardy, will be signed in the course of next week. I have just heard on the best authority that, included in the arrangement I have communicated to you, is the stipulation that Venetia shall have a government, institutions and army of its own; under the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, with the title of Grand Duke of Venetia. This stipulation has the concurrence of AUSTRIA. A Congress is also to be held at Brussels, of which King LEOPOLD is to be President.

There is still a hitch; Austria persists in keeping an Austrian army in Venetia. When this difficulty has been surmounted, the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and a Congress held at Brussels.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC RUMOR.

From the Indépendance Belge.

The Conference at Zurich is to separate after having insured the preservation of peace between Austria and France. Piedmont will only sign a prolongation of the armistice; but in order that she may not be left alone in presence of her adversary, with causes of dispute which might possibly rekindle the war between them, all questions relating to the territorial arrangements of Italy shall be submitted to a Congress.

This Congress shall be held at Brussels and all the great Powers shall be invited to attend it, even Spain, in order that she may represent the Duke of Parma. With regard to the presidency of the King of the Belgians there had been much discussion. This is rendered more likely by the fact that the Congress is to be composed, if not of crowned heads, at least of princes belonging to reigning families.

Prince ALBERT will represent England, and the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, Austria. This arrangement would be without precedent, the meetings at Vienna, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and Verona, at which princes and kings assisted, being in fact merely diplomatic congresses.

The question of the precedency settled, it remains to be decided upon what bases the Congress shall enter upon the settlement of Italian affairs. On this subject the reports are more contradictory than on any other.

The correspondent who yesterday sent us some detailed information on the point adheres to his statements, and maintains that Mantua and Peschiera are to be given up, Austria having already consented to garrison the fortresses of the quadrilateral—Verona excepted—by none but Italian troops raised in Venetia. He admits that the Duchy of Modena may share the fate of that of Parma, but adds that this point is earnestly contested.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

HER TIME OF DEPARTURE.

From the latest accounts respecting the state of the *Great Eastern*, we learn that great as is the diligence displayed in prosecuting the needful repairs, there is no chance whatever of "the big ship" getting away on the 8th, and perhaps not even during October at all. It is not improbable that the vessel may in a few days leave her present moorings at Portland and go round to Southampton, which, it is thought, for many reasons, would be more eligible than her present station.

GOSSIP ON THE LIVERPOOL 'CHANGE.

From the Liverpool Journal.

The *Great Eastern* being now managed principally by Liverpool men, that wonder of the waters excites more than usual interest on 'Change. The talk yesterday was that, as she was built as a commercial speculation, the direction of the directors should be in the line of remuneration; that at Portland, without any consumption of coal, the small tax on visitors would realize £600 a day; that at Holyhead the same price of admission will produce something like £2,000 a day; that the sight of her gratifies the public, and that the sight-seers pay better than passengers; that, this being the case, it would be absurd to sail her prematurely for America or any other place; that her machinery is still imperfect; that it has to be tested; that for this purpose several trips should be made; that every trip should terminate in a populous and paying port, and that by the time she is properly ready for a long voyage in the Spring, a considerable amount of her debt would be liquidated; that a voyage next Spring would be quite in time, and that by that time her perfect safety will be practically guaranteed. The further talk was that the directors had a meeting yesterday to decide on this point, and that they are too enlightened to sacrifice the future to the present; that it would ill accord with the dignity associated with the enterprise to make a show-ship of the mightiest ship ever built; that they have made the whole world their debtor, and that they should take care not to impair the obligation by endangering the regard of mankind; that they will, therefore, no doubt sail the ship as soon as possible, Winter or Summer, and that, in a pecuniary sense, it is their interest to do so; that if the *Great Eastern* go now to the United States all America will go to see her; that at home curiosity has been partially exhausted; that at Portland and New-York (which she can enter) the admission of visitors would yield the sum ten times told to be booked in this country; that, looking beyond this legitimate income, there is another and far greater to be obtained; that, let the *Great Eastern* fulfill her promise, as no doubt she will, the company will be called on by Government to build many more, and it is in constructing these that the directors should look for their substantial reward. The general talk was that the public have nothing to do in the matter, and that the directors may be left to the exercise of their own judgment as to what is proper and profitably to be done; that, naturally enough, the people of Liverpool are anxous to see the *Great Eastern*; that they are judges of big ships, and that their impressions of the biggest might be of some practical value; that, fortunately, the opportunity desired will be afforded within three weeks, that on the 12th of October she will be at Holyhead; that on the 15th the Queen will come down to see her; that her Majesty will be the guest of Col. PENNANT, Penrhyn Castle, near Bangor; that she will stay over Sunday, the 16th, and proceed next day, the 17th, to inspect the *Great Eastern*; that after the inspection the Queen and royal party will return that evening to Windsor; that the week following there will be great doings in Wales, probably at the George Hotel, near the Menai-bridge; that the directors of the London and Northwestern will entertain the directors of the *Great Eostern* at a magnificent banquet, over which the Marquis of Chandos will preside; that Liverpool will, of course, be empty, on this occasion, for several days; and that he who sees these doings will be happy fifty years hence in relating to his grandchildren all he saw and all he heard.

RUSSIA.

HOW SCHAMYL WAS CAPTURED.

St. Petersburgh Correspondence of Le Nord.

After numerous defeats, SCHAMYL, as a last resource, shut himself up, with 400 murides who remained faithful to him, in the fortified aoul of Gounib. Gounib is a fortified stronghold, on very elevated ground, of large extent. On three sides the rocks are perpendicular; the only other side was deemed impregnable, and it was supposed that a handful of determined men could have defended it for months against any odds.

Prince BARIATINSKI ordered the attack to be made on both sides at once. The attack commenced on the 7th of September. While the chief attack was made on the only accessible side a number of men, who volunteered, scaled the rocks. The enemy was taken by surprise. A fearful struggle ensued. The resistance was most determined. Of the 400 murides in Gounib only 47 remained alive. Five guns were captured.

SCHAMYL retired to a house cut out in the solid rock. The *plateau* was covered with corpses. We have lost more than 100 men. Prince BARIATINSKI, who had come up, summoned SCHAMYL to surrender, and ordered his men to cease firing. The Imam asked upon what conditions.

"Come out without conditions," said the Prince.

SCHAMYL came out, and the Prince met him, though advised by his officers to retire for fear of treachery.

"Are you SCHAMYL?" said the Prince. "Yes, I am," replied the Iman. "Well, your life is safe; you may keep your wives and treasure, but to-morrow I send you to St. Petersburg. Your fate will depend upon the will of the Emperor, my august master."

SCHAMYL bowed without uttering a word. The Prince then said to him, "I expected you at Teflis; I thought you would have come to make your submission. As you did not, I was obliged to come and seek you here."

Turning then to Lieut.-Col. GRABBE, Prince BARIATINSKI said, "Start at once for St. Petersburg, tell his Majesty what you have seen and heard, I will send written details to-morrow and SCHAMYL with them."

This is the *dénouement* of the sanguinary drama which has lasted so long. But it is not quite over yet. There are many tribes in the Caucasus who still maintain their independence, but the capture of SCHAMYL will contribute greatly to their subjection.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the London *Times* says:

"The railways now allow English merchandise to penetrate beyond the frontiers of Affghanistan without considerable augmentation of its cost, and to offer a dangerous competition to Russian produce in the markets of Bokhara and Khiva, neighbors of Russia. The Russian Government proposes to put an end to this state of things. It is a difficult enterprise to struggle with English interests, but there is no doubt that it may be accomplished. Russia has already begun to make the railroad from Moscow to Saratoff, and she is working actively for steam navigation on the Caspian Sea; the conclusion of the war in the Caucasus will now allow her to transfer the whole of her activity to Central Asia, the more so as the inhabitants of the Kirghese steppes and the Turcomans dwelling towards the south of the Caspian Sea have long sought her protection against Khivan oppression. She will find capital to construct the railroad from the Caspian to the Aral, will improve the navigation of the Rivers Amoor and Syr-Daria, which water those vast countries, and, by the construction of fortresses on the 264 versts which separate the Caspian from the Aral, will acquire a sovereign influence over the little States of Central Asia. Then the English trade with the Indies will be infallibly undermined. Europe, and England herself, will find a great advantage in trafficking with Central Asia by the route of Moscow and Saratoff, rather than the long sea route round the Cape of Good Hope. The execution of this gigantic project had been already commenced, but the successful issue of the Caucasian war will powerfully contribute to its prompt realization. The political, territorial, and commercial extension of Russia towards the English Indies is henceforward irresistible.

THE LATEST NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO QUEENSTOWN.]

MR. WARD AT PEKIN.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The Paris *Pays*, a semi-official journal, announces the arrival of the American Minister at Peking. He ascended one of the branches of the Pei-ho, accompanied by the members of his legation. They were not allowed to see anything of the country, and while awaiting an interview with the Emperor, were required not to leave the residence assigned to them.

Some fresh details have been given in a Paris journal respecting the projected expedition to China. The force is to consist of 12,000 men, chosen from the best men of every corps. It is certain that all the men of a regiment are not fitted to endure the climate. A dépôt to repair deficiencies is to be established near Hong Kong or Shanghai. The departure of the force cannot take place before the first fortnight of November.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A deputation from the masons waited on the master builders yesterday. The interview is said to have lasted seven hours, and at its close was adjourned until this day. The result will have an important bearing on the strike.

The freedom of the City of Aberdeen was presented to Lord JOHN RUSSELL last evening, in the Music Hall. In the course of his address he declared that England would never, under his auspices, enter into a Congress unless the rights of the people to govern themselves without the interference of foreign coercion were recognized. He also touched on Parliamentary Reform, and concluded an eloquent speech by declaring that England held a beacon on high which might yet serve the rest of the world.

A movement is on foot amongst the merchants in trade with the Cape of Good Hope, having for its object the presentation of an address to Sir GEORGE GREY on his return from the colony.

Last evening a meeting was held at the Hall of Science to adopt measures for the total and immediate abolition of flogging in the army and navy. The chair was occupied by J. C. MURRAY, ex-member for Bridport.

The case of PATERSON, a person implicated in the church riots of St. George's in the East was reopened this morning before Mr. YARDLEY, who decided upon sending it to the Session.

The *Times* says that the seizure of San Juan originated in audacity, and the assumption that England would be afraid to avenge it is time to put an end to.

Alderman CARTER has this day been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Prince NAPOLEON has arrived at Zurich.

Separate conferences between the French and Sardinian, and afterwards between the French and Austrian plenipotentiaries, have taken place.

The Dictator of Modena has given orders for the purchase of 30,000 Minié rifles, and also of the horses of the Piedmontese cavalry, which have been reformed.

A telegram from Naples announces that the King has left for the Roman frontiers, for the purpose, it was said, of having an interview with the Pope.

The *Herald* correspondent says that Austria and Piedmont are about making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy is about to receive reinforcements. The renewal of hostilities is apprehended by many.

The representative of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Rome, has refused to deliver up the Embassy House, although threatened with the confiscation of his own property in Tuscany. It is said he is supported in his refusal by the Ambassadors of France and Austria.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is said, by the *Journal des Debats*, to have declined the mediation of England in the dispute with Morocco.

The semi-official Journal of Madrid denies that a convention exists between France and Spain, relative to Mexico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

Closing prices—Consols for money 95⅜, and for account 95⅜@95¼.

The City Article of the *Herald* states that at Mark-lane the tendency to advance on Monday's price was visible. The average price of wheat in England and Wales, for the week ending Saturday last, was 41s. 10d., being a decline of only 1d. Since Aug. 20, the decline amounts to 2s. 3d. per quarter.

The *Daily News* City Article of Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, says:

"The funds remain without any movement of importance. Brititish railway stocks were weaker in the afternoon. There was a moderate demand for money. The best bills are taken at 2¾ to 2⅝ per cent. The amount of gold taken to the Bank to-day was £29,000. The £243,000 by the *Kent* came to hand, but at too late an hour to be dealt with."

The *Times'* City Article of Wednesday evening says:

"The funds have been steady throughout the day at the firm prices of yesterday. In the discount market there is undiminished ease, and occasional transactions take place at 2¾ per cent. The advices from the Continent describe a general absence of speculative business, notwithstanding the superabundance of capital in each of the markets. At Hamburg the rate of discount was only 1½ per cent. In the railway market there has been a reaction, especially in the heavier stocks. The decline was from ⅜ to ½ per cent."

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29.

SUGAR excessively flat; the few lots sold were cheaper than yesterday. COFFEE steady; sold for only 7,000 bags common Mysore have been sold, at 82s.6d. to 100s. TEA quiet; common Congou is.5d. cash; about 13,000 packages for sale to-morrow; RICE steady. RUM firm. SALTPETRE quiet; latest sales of 8¾ ewt., at 37s., and 65½ at 38s.6d. TALLOW flat, at 57s.9d.@58s. on the spot, and 57s.6d.@57s.9d. for October and December.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Morning.

The sales of Cotton yesterday, were 8,000 bales, including 1,600 on speculation and for export; quotations were barely maintained.

Flour and Wheat steady. Corn declining. Provisions dull but steady. Pot Ashes firm at 27s. Other articles unchanged.

The political news is unimportant.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 28—12:3 P. M.

Continued flatness is apparent on the Bourse Rentes opened 67f. 55c. 3:25 P. M.—The business transactions to-day have been very limited, and funds have undergone a further decline, amounting on Rentes to nearly ½ per cent.; the final quotations being 69f. 15c.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, Sept. 17, arrived 10:30 this morning.

GALWAY, Wednesday Evening.

The *Jason*, from New-York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The *Perthshire*, hence to Wilmington, 27 days out, has put back with loss of galley boats and three men, in lat 49° 14' N., long. 26° 5' W.

The Health of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Tuesday's TIMES appeared an article under the heading, "The Health of the City." Permit me to make extracts from that article, with brief comments. You say that "The health of the City never was better than it is now." If this be strictly true, I am rejoiced to hear it, for in all conscience, there was great room for improvement; but an uncomfortable doubt arises of the truth of the above in the next line. Statistics are valuable or dangerous, in the ratio of their accuracy. The article says: "Of the one million—more or less—of the inhabitants of the Metropolis."—This will strike the statistician as a free and easy style of giving statistics. In 1830 the population was 202,589; in 1840, 312,710—increase, 110,121; in 1850, 515,394—increase, 202,684. From 1650 to 1855—5 years—a larger number of emigrants arrived in this City than in the previous 25 years. In 1855 the population was 629,810—increase 114,416.

Since 1855, emigration has rapidly declined; but suppose you add to the population of 1855 the ratio of increase of the previous 5 years, it gives you 737,226, as the population of 1860. I will wager you a year's subscription to your paper that the census of 1860 will show the population of this City not to be over 725,000. *A quorter of a million*, In an estimate of life and death, may not, in the opinion of the author of the article, be a matter of any moment, particularly so if he is to throw out of the bills of mortality any number of deaths he may choose, so that he may make the *apparent ratio* of mortality of this City come somewhat near that of other cities, in which they have medical men as sanitary officers. Book-keepers would call this "forcing a balance." Figures can be made to lie.

Further on the following extract presents itself:

"And yet when to the bill of mortality of the City proper we add the number of deaths which occur at Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, and at the Hospitals and other institutions within the City limits, it is found that the proportional mortality of New-York thus estimated is greater than that of London only by a very small fraction."

This contains two gross and palpable misrepresentations—first, that in the Register-General's Report of the Metropolitan district of London, upon which the ratio of mortality of London is founded, does not include all the deaths that occur in all the institutions, both public and private, of London. Your contributor is either not posted upon the facts, or else he is indulging again in a "forced balance;" second, that the proportionate mortality of New-York is but a little greater than that of the city of London. To answer this, I have but to refer to the Reports of the "Register-General of England," and those of the "City Inspector" of New-York for the past twenty years. We find, on official authority, that from 1840 to 1855 the ratio of deaths have been one-third greater in this City that in the City of London; in other words, one person in every thirty of the inhabitants of the City of New-York, dies annually, while in London only one in every forty dies annually. Again the article says:

"Those who attempt to make the calculation or compare the mortality of New-York with that of other large cities, almost invariably do injustice to New-York; they always place the population at too low a figure, and the deaths at too high a figure." The last error has arisen from the defective classification and mode of reporting the deaths which has heretofore prevailed. As we have previously stated, the classification of the still-born under the same head with deaths from disease, under the old system, added greatly to the apparent mortality. This method of classification prevails in no other of the principal cities of the world. In London the still-born are neither registered among the births, nor recorded among the deaths; they do not appear in the tabular statement of the Register-General at all."

I would respectfully inquire at what date the Register-General's report ceased to give a tabular statement of the births, still-births and premature births throughout all England. The Register-General's report for 1850 showed that in all England the number of still-births for one year to be 18,014. In the City of London the number was, for the same year, 1,323. (See Report for 1850.) I suppose in future we shall see no more of still-births in the City Inspector's reports. I would suggest that if he should exclude all that die under one year of age, he would have still less trouble in bringing the apparent ratio of mortality of this City up to the standard of London, Paris, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington or Providence. Let me ask in conclusion, is not your contributor's puff of the City Inspector's Department another of those shows for which that Department of late has become somewhat notorious? MEDICO.

BOSTON TOWN-TALK.

Life in a Big Village—Art, Drama and the Opera.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

Even in the dull city one feels the dreamy influence of this most delightful season. A warm mist broods over the Common and the Public Gardens, and even the raw lands of the recently filled-up Back Bay are transfigured and glorified by the touch of the Autumnal enchanter. Further out into the country, amid the pleasant woods of Roxbury, or the green, shaven lawns of Brookline, the peaceful charm more fully works. How any one can labor on such days as these of this present week I cannot comprehend. I look on tolling gardeners and monders of roads with wonder. Nature invites repose. She smokes among the distant hills her calumet of peace. A delicious languor fills the air; not the retaxing languor of the hot midsummer, but a healthy desire for rest; a sort of tonic laziness—in short what one would feel after drinking a glass of Lotos and bitters.

In spite of the beauty of the weather, the few remaining swallows of the watering-places are migrating to their town nests. The blinds of Beacon-street houses are once more flung open, and their windows are again cheerful of nights. Mrs. Jenkins having shaken the sands of Newport or Nahant from her feet, recommences her daily pilgrimages down Washington-street, and her matutinal gossips with her neighbor, Mrs. Jones. She has brought up lots of scandal with her from the sea-side, and the two old social vultures batten, all day long, on damaged characters.

Boston may be denominated as an immense whispering-gallery. The one in St. Paul's Cathedral is comparatively a trifle. I often wonder if old DIONYSIUS—he of the stone-and-mortar ear—had not some hand in the construction of this acoustic city. Argus must have been a Bostonian, so was Fine-Ear, and I know that the tree with the talking-leaves grows on the Common. Everybody in Boston knows everything about everybody. When an individual has found a personality, he cackles over it as a hen over her first egg, and lets all his friends know of his good fortune. I could, at any moment I chose, know what old Lucullus, the retired shaver who lives on Beacon-street—a most respectable man, Sir—had for dinner the day before. Most of my acquaintances keep themselves posted on all such interesting events. When young Gamma, of Harvard, was locked up in the Station-house, the night after the regatta at Worcester, accused, by the guardians of the night, of the appalling crime of intoxication, every soul in Boston knew it before the jailer had finished locking the door of his cell. Throughout the tortuous streets of modern Athens, myriads of unseen telegraphs continually work. Every citizen is an operator, and receives and disseminates intelligence with a rapidity that is inconceivable. Some time since I beheld in Cambridge-street a literary gentleman who had committed suicide in New-York a year before. You may remember that he left his house, to accomplish his awful fate, with an umbrella, a great-coat, and a portmanteau. I recognized the deceased instantly, but the deceased did not look as if he cared to be recognized. I did not, of course, dare to disturb the dead, and so passed on. I was probably the only person in Boston who knew either his appearance or antecedents, and until now—this happened six months ago—I never mentioned it. If a Bostonian had seen him, the poor devil would have been blown on in less than an hour, and perhaps hunted by a select pack of legal bloodhounds.

Apropos of nothing at all—Who the deuce is the New-York correspondent of that pleasing sheet, the *Saturday Evening Gazette*? What is the matter between him and the proprietors of "The Winter Garden?" Have they cut him off the free list, or has some play of his been rejected by the great DION? Something is wrong, for, although friends and private letters inform me that "The Winter Garden" has been a real success, the correspondent of the *Gazette* informs the Bostonians that "the public seem to take no interest in it," and that they "evidently think the enterprise has no stability." *En revanche*, all the other theatres come in for their share of puffs. Indeed, the general tone of the New-York correspondence of the *Gazette* is eminently suggestive of free lunches, hotel hospitalities, dinners with dramatic artists, and gratuitous boxes at the theatres. I would seriously recommend the Winter Garden people to look after this *Evening Gazetteer*. "A dinner in time will save nine" such damaging attacks as those terrific onslaughts that appear hebdomadally in the *Saturday Gazette*. By the way, *en possant*, let me remark that, although an industrious writer, this is the first time I ever used the word "hebdomadal" in any shape. It is a favorite word with penny-a-liners, and I have always avoided it. But the writer of the greatest integrity has his weak moments. I ask pardon of the shade of ALFRED for a sin against Saxon.

Art is at present in a flutter in Boston. Somewhere or other I once saw a grand picture which was called "The Dead Lion." I can't remember who painted it, but the subject impressed itself forever on my memory. Imagine a vast desert in the centre of the arid heat of Nubidia. An endless plain of gold-red sand rolls away, until in the furthest distance, which seems but the beginning of a further distance, the interminable level mingles with a parched and fiery sunset sky. Very far away towards the right, bathed in a haze of quivering, reflected light that dims their outlines, stands a group of thirsty palm trees. They suggest no coolness, no shade, no beneficent gush of waters. They are drooping, fainting, sapless. In the immediate foreground lies outstretched in the hot sand an old lion, stiff and dead. The huge shag that hangs round his bleared and toothless head is knotted into great hairy lumps. His ribs show through his flanks, on which the tawny hair is worn away in large spots. His claws, extended in the last agony, are blunt and broken. One can see at a glance that this terror of the desert—this African Nemesis—has met with the saddest of all fates, that of outliving health and strength. Toothless, feeble, unable to obtain the food necessary to life, the poor old hero has wandered away into this desolate spot and died with a rattle in the throat whose roar once spread terror for miles around. But this is not all. Specks, black and of an outline like that of the traditional Cupid's bow, speck the whole sky. Some are so far away that they are almost undiscernible, others a little nearer, and some so close that one can catch their entire form. They are vultures. East, west, south, north, they have with their keen—which is it, scent or sight?—detected the presence of Death in the desert, and are hastening to hold their festival. Some have already arrived. One fellow is at work on old Leo's left eye. Another is deep in the mysteries of the poor fellow's empty stomach. Five minutes more and that hot sand will be black with the ill-scented birds.

This is what I meant by saying that Art was in a flutter in Boston. Leonine RUFUS CHOATE is dead, and Art is busy over his remains. *The Eleemosynary Evening Scrip-Scrap* contains in nearly every issue a list of artists that are about to commence, or have commenced, or have just completed a portrait, or a bust, or a photograph, or a medallion, or a lithograph, or a wood-cut, or a *bas-relief*, or a stereoscopic view, or a panorama of the dead lion. Every little brush and every little chisel in Massachusetts is at work. From all sides flock the painters and the sculptors to have their dig at the great RUFUS. It is well if such men as Mr. BALL, Mr. ROWSE or Mr. AMES make a bust or draw a head of the great orator. They are gifted in their arts, and the world is the better for their efforts. But when Smith, Brown, Jones, Robinson and Jenkins come wriggling over those grand remains, I cannot help thinking of that picture of the Vultures and the Dead Lion.

Apropos of Art, Mr. BIERSTADT has just returned from an expedition to the Rocky Mountains with his portfolio full of sketches. Mr. BIERSTADT has, I believe, been a student at either Munich or Dusseldorf, and certainly, if I may judge of him by one or two specimens, is an artist of great promise. It would seem as if the adventurous character of Mr. CHURCH was contagious, for it is now fashionable for painters to travel in distant and dangerous countries. If professional travelers do not look out, they will be outdone by the brothers of the brush.

The great scull race for the championship will come off in the Charles River on the 19th inst. Those who are behind the scenes are certain beforehand that it will result, as usual, in the victory of Mr. ROBERT CLARKE, of Boston. Mr. CLARKE is the most elegant puller I ever saw. He is built for such work, being exceedingly long-armed and athletic. His stroke is clean and precise, and he always looks as if he had plenty of reserved strength.

Boston is also looking out for the *Great Eastern*, Capt. MURRAY, of the United States steamer *Bibb*, has been invited by the city authorities to go down the harbor in their steamboat, to take soundings, and should the result be favorable, doubtless the citizens of Boston will work hard to get the leviathan round here.

Opera and theatricals still maintain their sway, with the difference that theatricals are ahead. The opera, pecuniarily speaking, is a failure. In other respects it is satisfactory. "Geraldine" continues its astonishing run at the Howard Athenæum, and has been warmly greeted by literary people. The Faculty of Harvard College are to appear at the performance on Wednesday next, that being what is called "author's night," a custom of French origin. It is a novelty to find managers acknowledging that there is such a person as the author.

Mrs. BARROW and Mr. WARREN have been playing at the Museum in TOM TAYLOR'S piece of "Nine Points of the Law," which I believe failed in New-York. Mrs. BARROW was demonstrative and artificial, and Mr. WARREN was, as he always is, exquisitely neat and artistic. I know of no artist in his line on the American stage who is so easy, natural and finished as this gentleman. His *Triplet* in "Reg Wofington" was beautifully touching—the true comico-pathetic medley—but the stupid audience laughed in the middle of the tearfulest parts, because forsooth WARREN was a comic actor. Boston audiences are the worst I ever saw—the worst trained in theatrical matters. They have a shocking habit of rising *en masse* before the piece concludes, and rushing out into the lobbies. But I am lengthy, and perhaps a bore. May your shadow never be less. JACK ROBINSON.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

New-Hampshire State Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DOVER, N. H., Saturday, Oct. 8, 1859.

The Tenth Annual Fair of the New-Hampshire State Agricultural Society opened last Wednesday, Oct. 5, with great *éclat*, with fair skies and everything assuring the people of a gala time. State Fairs have become quite an institution, originating from New-England, and other States copying the Yankee idea and applying them to their fertile soils and magnificent lands. Considerable attention has been given for several months to the New-Hampshire State Fair, by the citizens of New-Hampshire, and Dover, especially, who have made it the prime item of talk, deed, agitation, and the end of everything, and to have such beautiful weather the opening day, was, indeed, encouraging. The site is in the southern part of the city, conveniently situated from the city proper, and every way excellent.

New-Hamphire is a *Granite* State most surcty, and strangers who visit its villages and towns are surprised that we are so thrifty—that we possess so many rich and valuable farms. The counties of Rockingham and Strafford, and that quarter of the State bordering on the Connecticut River, are especially fine.

The exhibition on Wednesday opened with flying colors, nothing of importance being done, however, until the afternoon, when there was an exhibition of horses, and afterwards of stock, with an evening meeting for the discussion of Agriculture at the Court-house. We spent considerable time in noticing the stock, and were surprised to find it much improved over last year. There were several fine stallions and quite a number of sprightly and beautiful colts. A stallion, one year old, weighing 750 pounds, owned by Mr. IVORY H. KELLY, of Madbury, was a beauty; and one pair matched colts, weighing 2,120 pounds, owned by Mr. D. H. COVELL, of Hanover, were a superior team, and only increased our admiration for that farmer who can raise such animals among the hills and stubble grass of the mountains. Of stallion, the *Flying Arrow*, of a chestnut color, owned by Mr. F. A. WEIR, of Walpole, was the finest, and in addition to his superior build and beauty, he is quite a "prince of the turf." Of cattle, the Hon. JAMES H. BUTLER, of Nottingham, presented a herd of beef and working cattle which were very fine. DAVID BUFFUM, Esq., of Walpole, presented his full blood Devon and Durham stock, which is said to be the best blood cattle of the species in New-Hampshire. Of sheep, Messrs. F. & J. A. SAWYER, of Salisbury, exhibited some heavy Merinos, which are only a part of a stock of 300. Of cows, D. D. PERKINS, of Newmarket, exhibited two Durham cows, one weighing 1,540 and the other 1,194 pounds, which are mammoth, and one pair of two-year old steers, whose united weight was 2,104 pounds. A heifer calf, owned by THOMAS H. CUSHING, Esq., of Dover, five and a half months old, was unsurpassed, weighing 656 pounds; quite a "giant" in the bovine family. Mr. DAVID TOWLE, of South Hampton, exhibited a pair of oxen six years old, whose united weight is 6,500 pounds.

In the mammoth tent were the fancy articles, of which mowing machines, vegetables, *tables* of fruit, embroideries, ladies' nick-nacks, patent beds, and other affairs were the major part.

The second day, Thursday, the exercises opened under favorable auspices, it having clouded up during the night and become quite windy, to the damage of all the tents and injury of many articles. The dust blew furiously over the city, but quieted off towards sunset. The first object of interest was the procession and escort, which formed at 7 o'clock, consisting of the Granite State Guards, of Great Falls, and the Fire Department of Dover and vicinity, some four or five hundred in number, with bands of music in harmonious abundance, making quite an imposing appearance. Some promiscuous trotting and exhibition of stallions took place, till a trot between "two Strafford County horses," making the heats in about three minutes and a half. Next came a Grand Trot for a purse, $75, one mile and repeat, to harness, between *Ajax*, the famous New-Hampshire stallion, and *Flying Arrow*, owned by Mr. F. A. WEIR, of Walpole. This race was quite exciting, and resulted as follows:

H. H. SMITH names g. s. *Ajax*.....	1	1	
F. A. WEIR names b. s. *Flying Arrow*.....	2	2	2

Time

LAW REPORTS.

Pleading—Multifariousness—Averment of Title.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, OCT. 13—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON.

Joel Nourse et al. vs. *R. L. Allen.*—This was a demurrer to the complainant's bill, which was filed to restrain the defendants from the infringement of several patents for improvements in a reaping-machine. The demurrer claimed that the bill was multifarious, in that it set up four distinct patents for as many different improvements, which are not limited to any particular machine, but intended to be used in all the variety of instruments of this class, while any or all of them may be omitted, and hence that the matters set up in the bill were distinct and independent, in which the defendant is compelled to unite different and distinct matters of defence.

A second ground of demurrer was that the bill did not set forth a complete title in the complainant to the several patents.

Held by the Court—That as the four patents called for separate defences, the objection to the bill on the ground of multifariousness, in a general sense, would seem to be well founded. But the bill charges that all four patents are infringed by the defendant's machine, and to this extent they are connected together, and the convenience of parties, as well as a saving of expense in the litigation, would seem to be consulted in embracing all the patents in one suit.

That the deduction of title in the bill was unnecessary. A simple averment that the title to the patents was in the complainant would have been sufficient, and such an averment is in the bill, in addition to the special title set forth.

Demurrer overruled, and defendants directed to answer.

For complainant, Mr. Gifford; for respondent, Messrs. Eaton, Davis, and Tailer.

The Scheidam Schnapps Case.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARGUMENT.

Udolpho Wolfe vs. *Emile Goulard.*—This cause came on again in the Supreme Court, before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers, and Judge G. Dean replied at some length to the argument of Mr. O'Connor. He contended that the complaint in the case was at variance with the points of counsel submitted to the Court. It was alleged in the complaint that Wolfe had *invented the liquor, and language composing its name;* but in the argument it was only pressed that Wolfe had the exclusive right to the trade mark, or name, designating his preparation, as he had first introduced it, as a term indicating an article in the market. The injunction, if sustained at all, must be sustained upon the allegations of the complaint. If, therefore, the complaint was now abandoned, and counsel were allowed to set up a new claim in opposition to the motion, the injunction must fall of its own inability to stand.

The counsel then submitted that there could be no property acquired in a name common to an article in the market in which dealers generally trafficked. The Supreme Court at General Term, had so decided. This was such a case. Scheidam Schnapps were known long before Wolfe made his money out of them. *Guy Mannering*, one of Walter Scott's novels, had made mention of schnapps, by putting the term in the mouth of Dick Hatterick, the smuggler, when he was disposed "to be civil," and treat his friends to a dram. The name was a common one, and, at all events, Wolfe had deprived himself of the right to claim it by putting his own name before the designation. Wolfe published to the world that no schnapps were genuine but Wolfe's Scheidam Schnapps. Now, the defendant did not propose to sell Wolfe's schnapps, but Voldner's schnapps, and counsel could not see that the nature of the article would be changed by the prefix of the name of a vendor, whether that name was Wolfe, Voldner, Brown, Smith or Jones.

He further submitted that the Court should not interfere in a private quarrel of this sort to aid either party. Neither of them did what they advertised to do—that they imported the schnapps. That was not true in either case. The parties compounded and diluted in this City, and then put forth the counterfeit as an imported article. Neither the schnapps of Wolfe or the defendant had ever been outside of this port, and neither of them could be taken out of sight of land without being sea-sick. For this reason the Court should not interfere to shield either party, or to protect either party from the other. They should be left to the chances of the game they had commenced, and with sufficient competition to make each at least improve his *domestic manufacture*, if he could not be prevailed upon to be honest, and *import* what he *advertised* as imported and genuine.

The argument of the counsel was frequently amusing and attracted quite an audience.

After argument the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

A French Row and a Slander Suit.

Auguste Ferrán vs. *E. R. L. Fanchere.*—This is an action for slander, brought in the Common Pleas, and is now on trial before Judge DALY. The parties to the action were originally partners in the milk business in this City, and remained so up to the first of July last, when, as alleged in his answer the defendant was obliged to leave town on business for a few months. During this time, as he also alleges, the plaintiff allowed the partnership business to go to "ruin," and finally absconded with a pair of horses and a wagon belonging to the concern. These, it is alleged, he concealed in Pennsylvania, where they have since been found by the defendant.

Upon the defendant's return to the City, he found out what had been passing in his absence, and naturally enough was quite enraged; and subsequently, while spending an evening in Mercer-street, he met his quondam partner, and of course "hard" words ensued. The defendant called the plaintiff a "horse thief," and other equally offensive epithets, for which the plaintiff now brings suit claiming that his reputation had been injured, and his fame damaged, to the extent of $3,000.

The defendant, as intimated, set the truth of what he said as a justification. The case is still on.

Mr. Harris for plaintiff; D. R. Garniss for defendant.

The Erie Railroad and its Creditors.

James Brown and twenty others vs. *The New York and Erie Railroad Company and others.*—This was an application before Justice INGRAHAM at Chambers of the Supreme Court, by the creditors of the above road, Pepoon, Nazro & Co., whose claim was for the rolling iron of the Company's track—that the Receiver be directed to pay this claim. It was contended that the order appointing the Receiver contemplated the payment asked. The order appointing the Receiver, Mr. Marsh, directed him to pay all sums then due by the Company, or yet to mature, arising out of the furnishing of materials and supplies for running the road. Mr. L. R. Marsh for the plaintiff, claimed that the present proceedings came within the language of the order.

The motion was opposed by the Receiver on the ground that the order did not direct or contemplate the act. The mortgage bondholders were represented, and contended that the order did not mean what it said and claiming that the obvious intention of the order was to pay them and not the applicant in this instance.

Mr. Marsh responded that the only way to ascertain the meaning of an order, was by the application of the usual rules for the interpretation of language.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision. Immediately after the papers were handed up, Mr. Butler, who represented the second mortgage bonds, moved the former order be so modified as to make it exclude the present applicants, represented by Mr. Marsh.

Mr. Marsh objected to the modification until his clients were paid. His motion was founded on the order as it was, and it must remain the same until his motion was disposed of, and his clients had their money. When that was done, the changes and modifications might go on *ad libitum*. Decision reserved on this point also.

Mr. Butler for second mortgage bondholders; Mr. Marbury for fourth mortgage bondholders: Mr. L. R. Marsh for motion; Mr. Eaton for Receiver.

Court of General Sessions.

TRIALS FOR LARCENY, ASSAULT AND BATTERY, BURGLARY, &C.

The trial of Mary Graham for stealing sundry articles of silk and velvet from the store of Mr. Baldwin was resumed yesterday morning before the Recorder. The examination of the witnesses for the defence, with the summing up of counsel, occupied nearly the whole day. As it was clearly proved that the articles stolen were abstracted in separate parcels each less in value than $25, the offence was legally one of petit larceny only. In that degree the defendant was convicted. The Recorder remanded her for sentence.

Charles Horton pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. On the earnest recommendation of the complainant, judgment was suspended, with the condition that the defendant would leave the City within a week, and not return for three years. His brother provides him with means to go to Australia.

A motion to quash an indictment against Emil Hyman "for burglary, and receiving stolen goods," was argued before the Recorder, on the ground that the defendant was charged with stealing the goods, and also with receiving the goods stolen, this being "a double averment." The Court reserved its decision.

The case of Frank McCabe was called by the District Attorney, an indictment having been found against him by the Grand Jury for an assault and battery on Mr. Thompson, editor of the *Daily News*. This assault must be fresh in the public recollection. Mr. McCabe was not present, and the matter went over till to-day.

The District Attorney having no other cases ready for trial, the Court was adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.—*John H. White* vs. *Samuel Martin.*—Motion for attachment denied without costs, but with liberty to renew upon papers showing more particularly the time of service of the injunction on defendant, and showing that the arrangement he made with the tenant, if any was made subsequent to the service of such order.

Joshua R. Balme vs. *Henry Worrebough.*—Motion denied without costs.

Elisha Buckman vs. *Henry W. Ward.*—The plaintiff's default in not proceeding before Referee on the 15th September, 1859, and the Referee's order dismissing complaint for that cause set aside, on payment by plaintiff of $7 costs of opposing this motion, the Referee's fees for that day, and the fees of the witnesses of defendant actually in attendance before Referee on that day, the plaintiff to take short notice of trial.

James Watt, Jr., vs. *Archibald Watt and others.*—The order or relief asked for cannot be granted on these papers. It would appear that there was no privity of contract between E. Tillinghanst and the Referee; that she made a distinct agreement with James, and has actually paid him all she agreed to pay him, and more than was payable in cash by James to the Referee. This motion must be denied, without costs, but with liberty to renew it, either against James or E. Tillinghanst, on other or further facts.

Amelia Ann Rutger vs. *William H. Rutger.*—I thing the taxable costs or the actural disbursements and expenses of the attornies for the plaintiff should be paid or tendered before the order to discontinue can be granted. The defendant, as husband, is probably liable for those costs and expenses.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Samuel W. Sears et al.* vs *John Curtis.*—Motion granted, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to admit on the trial that the defendant did not fulfill his agreement with Adriance. If such stipulation is served in five days the motion is denied.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29, 39, 42.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 150, 151, 152, 162, 167, 170, 171, 172, 173, 173½, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—(Short Calendar.)—Nos. 3011, 4454½, 4554, 3014, 5209, 4765, 779, 5378, 5417, 5495, 5422½, 5369, 5109, 5422, 5827, 1247, 4970, 5185, 5350, 5757, 5478, 5421, 3657, 5284, 5283, 5450, 1066, 5170, 4098, 5179, 4985, 5193, 4459, 5441, 5115, 5117, 5444. *Part II.*—Nos. 2318, 2326, 2336, 2354, 2356, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388.

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COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1179, 1176, 1096, 1160, 1132, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373. *Part II.*—Nos. 1333, 1341, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359.

Flight of a Company of Slaves—Pursuit and Loss of Life.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 8.

Recently, ten or fifteen slaves have been abducted from the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh, Msdison County, Mo., and the event has stirred up considerable feeling in that part of the State. On Saturday, Sept. 17, three negroes belonging to D. M. Fox, and two belonging to John M. Gholson, escaped and made tracks for Illinois. A large reward was offered for the recovery of the slaves, and a party was organized to go in pursuit of them. Believing the fugitives would proceed towards the town of Sparta, Randolph County, Ill., where there is a nest of Abolitionists and underground agents, the pursuing party went in that direction. On Monday night, the 19th, it being anticipated that the runaways would attempt to cross Gravel-Creek bridge, between Chester and Sparta, eleven men, duly armed, were stationed there to intercept them. The negroes, who had joined some of those who had previously escaped from Fredericksburgh, did make their appearance at the bridge, as had been expected. When they came up the white men rushed upon them, in order to surprise and secure them; but the fugitives were furnished with fire-arms, which they immediately began to use. A general *melée* ensued, in which one of Mr. Gholson's negroes was so badly wounded that he died in thirty-six hours, and it is supposed that two of Mr. Fox's slaves were slightly wounded. One of the party stationed at the bridge, named WEATHERINGILL, was arrested for the killing of Gholson's negro and conveyed to the jail at Chester where he was locked up to await trial. The news of his arrest greatly exasperated the citizens of Madison and adjoining counties, and a band of fifty or sixty persons was organized with the avowed design of releasing WEATHERINGILL from the Chester jail. They crossed over on Monday last, and their appearance in Chester excited the liveliest apprehensions. The Mayor of the city issued a proclamation, and called upon the inhabitants to assist in repelling any attack that might be made upon the jail for the rescue of the prisoner alluded to. A large number assembled, in which there were from thirty to forty armed with muskets and other weapons, but their appearance did not seem to deter the Missourians from their purpose. Everything indicated a scene of confusion, havoc and bloodshed, until Mr. Fox personally called upon the mob to disperse, and made a speech to them begging them to desist and return peacefully to their homes, leaving WEATHERINGILL in the hands of the law. The appeals of Mr. F. had the desired effect, and the meditated assault upon the county jail was abandoned.

American Tract Society.

RECEIPTS AND GRANTS FOR SIX MONTHS.

The receipts of the American Tract Society for six months of the Society's current year, ending Oct. 1, have been, for publications sold, $103,506 34, and in donations and legacies, $39,380 47—in all, $142,886 81; being $5,069 50 more than for the corresponding months of the previous year.

Grants by colporteurs: In New-Hampshire, 4,000 pages; Rhode Island, 96,000; Connecticut, 25,000; New-York, 1,888,000; New-Jerscy, 454,400; Pennsylvania, 2,418,000; Delaware, 11,000; Maryland, 854,000; District of Columbia, 17,000; Virginia, 1,300,000; North Carolina, 903,000; South Carolina, 760,000; Georgia, 406,000; Alabama, 103,000; Mississippi, 45,000; Louisiana, 212,000; Texas, 204,000; Arkansas, 64,000; Tennessee, 395,000; Kentucky, 514,000; Ohio, 1,533,000; Indiana, 590,000; Michigan, 335,000; Illinois, 1,002,000; Missouri, 1,205,000; Iowa, 171,000; Wisconsin, 273,000; Minnesota, 28,000; Kansas, 36,000; Canada, 271,000. Total, 16,181,000 pages.

Besides the above, including 1,500,000 pages for California, grants have been made for individual distribution in the different States, and for the Army and Navy, lakes, rivers, and canals, Indian missions, literary and humane institutions, mission Sabbath-schools, home and domestic missionaries, branches and auxiliaries, foreign shipping, and for foreign distribution, amounting to 8,925,000 pages, making a total of 25,106,000 pages. Value, at 15 pages for a cent, $16,700.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 16,425 bbls. Flour, 3,147 bushels Wheat, 540 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Rye, 25,450 bushels Oats, 773 pks. Provisions, and 72 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 37½; and 18 bbls. Pearls, at $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The auction sale, announced for this day, having been postponed to next Tuesday, sales have been confined to 500 bags Santos at 12c. @13½c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 12½c.; and 115 bags Gonaives at 11½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull to-day. No change has occurred in prices. Sales, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely dealt in to-day, though holders have manifested more disposition to meet the requirements of purchasers, and prices of low and medium brands have declined 5c. @10c. ₱ bbl. We have heard of sales of 10,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 55@$4 65, chiefly at $4 60@$4 65; extra State at $4 75@$4 90; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 60@$4 75; extra Wisconsin at $4 80@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at $4 85@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50	@$4 40
Superfine State	4 55	@ 4 65
Extra State	4 75	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 60	@ 4 75
Extra Wisconsin	4 80	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 85	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 45	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is less active, being generally held above the views of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 30@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $20 50 each.

FRUIT—We have heard of sales of 2,000 boxes Raisins, at $2 40 for Layer, and $2 15 for Bunch, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly purchased to-day, buyers anticipating a reduction in prices. Sales have been confined to 11,000 bush., including strictly prime White Michigan, at $1 42; choice Amber, do., at $1 27@$1 28; extra Milwaukee Club at a price to be determined by the disposal of the remaining portion of the boat-load; choice White Kentucky at $1 50; and good White Southern at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request at about former rates. Sales 13,500 bushels, at $1 for old mixed Western, in store; 98½c. for white Jersey; $1 for yellow Jersey; and $1 for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 88c. @89c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,500 bushels. Barley continues depressed, at 75c. @83c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada at 44c. @45c.; Western at 43½c. @44½c., and State at 43c. @44c. ₱ bushel.

LUMBER—Has been in good request at uniform quotations. In Albany the State Fair, in the early part of the week, interfered with business. Within a few days, however, a fair trade has been reported. The Albany *Journal* remarks that "the receipts have been moderate, and during the ensuing week they will be greatly diminished by breaks on the canal. Hemlock is coming in moderately from the north, and prices rule firm. Of other descriptions of lumber the market is well supplied. Shipments have been large—more than three times the receipts. Vessels are scarce and much wanted, particularly for Eastern ports. Freights rule firm, with an upward tendency; in fact, yesterday, an advance of 12½ was obtained by a vessel taken up for an Eastern port. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals from the opening of navigation to October 8, in the years named, were as follows:"

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M	Timber, Cubic feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	169,924,000	28,095	21,716	128,693,380
1851	208,466,262	28,145	106,130	87,680,690
1852	251,215,175	25,560	222,420	80,960,105
1853	312,412,027	25,361	18,221	84,399,418
1854	255,571,251	18,097	22,705	101,731,803
1855	188,779,669	46,155	7,602	106,161,625
1856	170,455,962	29,080	10,430	80,201,917
1857	189,217,202	49,341	105,724	138,296,131
1858	206,726,420	26,429	102,293	105,980,646
1859	229,658,762	41,665	66,931	103,871,503

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c. @44c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico, at 36c.; 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c. @29c., and 250 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 21c. @22c. ₱ gallon. Also, by auction, 25 bbls. Texas, at 24c. @25½c.; 10 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25½c.; and 20 hhds. Centrifugal, at 17½c. @18c.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in demand, at $3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs., with sales reported of 1,150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., in lots, at 46½c. @47½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon. Tar has been quiet. Resin has been inquired for at uniform quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, at $15 35@$15 40 for Mess; $15 50 for uninspected Mess; and $10 75@$11 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 2,000 bbls., including 500 bbls., deliverable, at the option of the seller, during the remainder of the year, at $15 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in demand, including Hams at 9¼c., and Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard favors buyers; sales to-day, 360 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 11¾c. @11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $6@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 50 for new do.; $9@$10 25 for fair to choice extra do. old, and $11 50@$12 for do. do. new; 50@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; new Chicago Prime Mess, $19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request at 15c. @21c. for State; 12c. @18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 8c. @10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 125 tcs. at $3 12½@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day have amounted to 1,235 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c. @6¾c.; 250 bbls Porto Rico at 6¾c. @7¾c., and 129 boxes Havana at 6½c. @8¾c., chiefly at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 29c. @29½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; 100 tierces Beef on private terms; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s. For London, 200 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d., and 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 6s. For Antwerp, 2,500 bags Coffee at ¾c.; 150 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₱ lb.; 300 bbls. Ashes at 25s.; 2,000 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 150 tierces Rice at 27s. 6d., and 2,000 bags Seed at 8c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural finish, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair. It will keep and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fail or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Woon's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being other demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully, HENRY JENKINS.

Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly turning gray for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

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The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

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GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.
It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Gates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO. hereby inform their customers and friends that in consequence of the destruction of their premises by fire on the 7th inst., they have taken the store No. 232 Washington-st., directly opposite the old stand, and are prepared, in connection with their branch establishment, to give prompt attention to the wishes and orders of their old friends. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
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MISSING—AN INSANE YOUNG MAN ABOUT 25 years of age. He has an impediment in his speech, and cannot give his name or make himself intelligible; is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, hair light. Any information concerning him can be left at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

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WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objections to take care of children, or would do light chamber work. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady past middle age, of domestic habits, cheerful, obliging disposition, as nurse to an invalid and companion, or to assist in housekeeping, or in any other capacity that is respectable, not menial; a comfortable home more of an object than a high salary. Address M. M., Williamsburgh Post-office.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH Protestant cook, clean and tidy in her person and kitchen, a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, pastry, cake, jellies, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; is good natured and of obliging disposition; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class cook; understands the French and American styles of cookery; also, boning and larding, and all made side dishes; also, creams, jellies, oranges, ices and charlots. Best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 529 6th-av., in the store near 31st-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WISH to obtain situations, one as chambermaid or nurse; can take the entire charge of children; the other as seamstress; understands all kind of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED child-nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; can do up muslins neatly, would prefer traveling with a family. Excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook and assist in washing; knows her duties well; also, a nice tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can embroider neatly; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit; is also an excellent laundress; has the best of reference, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamber work and waiting; has no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 West 17th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, game, jellies, blanc mange, and all kinds of desserts. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as waitress; understands her business; has lived in the largest families in the City; can give the best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 5 Union-court, University-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washing; the other, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references; would prefer situations together. Apply at No. 148, 7th av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as ladies' maid; understands hair dressing, has a good idea of dressmaking and of children's clothes; has good references. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 92 9th-av., 2d floor, front room, entrance in 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Call at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, TO DO general housework in a small family, (gentleman and lady;) would have a good home, and treated kindly. None but Protestants need apply. Baptist preferred. Reference from last place will be required. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. to-day. J. C. MARSH, No. 22 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of many years experience in the care of infants; can take entire charge and bring them up by hand, or growing children; is a good seamstress. Best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 154 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSIONAL cook; is a private family; perfectly understands her business, meats, game, soups, confectionery in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NURSE, A SITUATION TO CARE for a baby; is competent to take entire charge of it from its birth, or to bring it up by hand. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 96 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; good City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 226 Mulberry-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable Scotch girl, as child's nurse and light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at Room No. 27 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUAT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love and Money—The Rough Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Phantom—Hunter Spy of Virginia—The Dead Shot.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Dumb Belle—Tailor of Tamworth. Evening: Out of the Depths—M. Duchalumeau.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Judge by Appearances—Diamond Cut Diamond.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

☞ The Weekly Times of this week contains Capt. McClintock's report of the Discovery of the Remains of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, in full; also, the complete Narrative of Mr. La Mountain's perilous Aeronautic Trip. Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be had at the counter.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., and Queenstown on the following day, brings English journals and London telegrams one day later than those received by the *Indian*. The most notable intelligence is the confirmation of the report, by the Paris *Patrie*, that Mr. Ward had reached Peking. The *Patrie* states that our Minister was awaiting in the Celestial capital an interview with the Emperor, and until that took place, he and the members of his legation were required to remain in the residence assigned to them. In the affair of the San Juan boundary dispute, the London journals are unanimous, without an exception, in claiming for Great Britain the sovereignty of the island.

The steamer *Catawba*, at Savannah, brings Havana dates to the 10th inst. Sugar was dull. Upon the *Catawba*, the passengers by the *Star of the West*, were taken to Savannah.

The safety of the *Quaker City*, towed into Hampton Roads by the *State of Georgia*, will relieve a general and profound feeling of anxiety.

A meeting of prominent Democrats was held last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in obedience to the call of a Committee previously appointed. The object was to inaugurate a reform in the organization of the Democratic Party, so as to secure the selection of candidates for office who, by their intelligence, capacity and honesty, shall be fit to serve the public in positions of responsibility. Mr. Watts Sherman presided, and the Hon. John Cochrane, the Hon. John McKeon, Judge Bronson, and others, took an active part. A Committee is to be chosen to "confer" and "advise" with Tammany Hall with the view of securing the nomination of good men. The speakers disclaimed all intention of making war upon the existing organizations.

The especial and all-absorbing topic of town-talk yesterday was the celebration of the marriage of Mr. Oviedo, an opulent Cuban, with Miss Bartlett, a lady of this City. As the utmost pains had been taken by the parties intrusted with the arrangements to make the affair one of public notoriety, there was a vast throng present at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the choicest seats had been reserved for the *crême de la crême* of Gothamite society; a middle region set apart for the less pretentious middle class; and the remainder of the sacred precincts consecrated to the mob. At noon, Archbishop Hughes appeared, followed immediately by the bridal group; and the marriage was solemnized according to the Roman Catholic ritual. Curiosity was abundantly gratified in the inspection of the wealthy bridegroom, and of his young and handsome bride, whose expensive *parure* had so long been the theme of exaggerated gossip. The married pair left for Boston in the evening.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a preamble and resolution expressing regret at the death of Senator Broderick and sympathy with his relatives and friends. The City Inspector sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen last evening, stating that he had arranged to have all the streets in the City cleaned. A series of resolutions were adopted, regretting the death of Senator Broderick, and an invitation was received and accepted to review the Firemen on the 17th inst.

Another American "Twenty-two" has suffered defeat at the hands of the All England Eleven; although the playing on the American side has materially improved since the match at Hoboken. At Philadelphia it succeeded in running up a score of 154 in two innings. The All England Eleven made their score equal to this in the second innings when three wickets had gone down. It is said that the Eleven have had an offer of $5,000 made them to play a game of base ball in New-York before their return to England.

Tammany Hall Senatorial Conventions were held last evening in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts. Bernard Kelly was nominated in the Fifth, Richard Schell in the Sixth, and Richard B. Connolly in the Seventh.

The New-England Society met last evening for the purpose of listening to another appeal from Dr. Waddington, for aid in building a church in London, in memory of the Pilgrims. The speaker stated that all that he had yet received was about $3,000, and announced his speedy return. Remarks were made by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., who presided, and by Drs. Adams, Smith, Storrs, and others, all of whom regretted that more had not been done. At the conclusion they decided to continue the committee for the collection of contributions.

The Stock Exchange was unsettled yesterday, and a further decline in prices made on the sales of most of the Railway Shares. New-York Central closed 79¾@80, against 80½@¾ the afternoon previous. Money works steady for Discounts, and rather cheaper on temporary Loan. Exchange quiet. Only one mail will be made up on Saturday, as the *Fulton*, for Havre, will be laid up for repairs. Bills on London 110 for standard Bankers'.

The receipts exceeded the sales of Flour, and prices declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Wheat was inactive, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was quiet, yet steady. Groceries were in good request. Provisions were purchased to fair extent but at easier rates for Pork and Lard. Cotton was dull and heavy. Metals, Oils, Tallow and Candles were very moderately inquired for. Naval Stores attracted considerable attention. Whisky advanced slightly. Lumber was more sought after. The freight engagements were more extensive.

A New Pilgrim's Progress.—Capt. Corrie, late of the yacht *Wanderer*, is about to publish a full, true and particular account of his voyage in search of a slave-trade, with "developments involving the reputation of many public men of this country." Here is a glimpse into the *Cabinet Noir* with a vengeance. Expelled by the New-York Yacht Club, cast off by the President, repudiated even by a Georgian Secretary of the Treasury,—a martyr to his faith in the white man, and his fondness for the black, Capt. Corrie can hardly fail to look into his own heart when he writes, and to eschew soft phrases in dealing with hard facts.

Secret histories, in general, though delightful reading even when stupidly told, labor under this defect, that they are usually related by men who wish to magnify their own office, and so exaggerate the proportions borne by the incidents which they narrate to the overt proceedings of courts and governments. But it is a singular characteristic of Mr. Buchanan's Administration that it has been an Administration of mystery, almost beyond precedent. The real springs of the Presidential action, and the real course taken by the Government in a majority of instances, have been quite undiscoverable by any of the ordinary lights of political experience. On the question of the Slave-trade revival in especial, the attitude of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cobb has been to the last degree incomprehensible. If Captain Corrie can give us any authentic information on this subject, his book will have a value and a bearing of which the author himself can hardly be conscious.

The French Press.

The peace of Villafranca has, in various ways, embarrassed the Emperor of the French. First came the disappointment of the French people, that they were to have no more splendid victories, no more bulletins, no more glory. Then came the anger of the Italians that their country had not been cleared of the Austrians "from the Alps to the Adriatic." But *per contra* came the Amnesty—an act of policy, without doubt, but by no means lacking in magnanimity, carrying delight and joy to the hearts of thousands of exiles, victims of the Republic as well as of the Empire, and of their friends, and bespeaking a consciousness of strength and security worth more than thousands of troops to the safety of the Imperial throne. And, when this was followed by indications of lenity to the Press,—when it was announced that all the warnings given hitherto were to count for nothing,—that the sins of the past were all forgiven and forgotten,—and when the Minister in charge of the Press was changed, and a liberal, well-known friend of free discussion was appointed to that office, the conviction was universal in Paris that the millenium was at hand,—that the rigors of absolutism were to be abated, and French wit, French conviction, French genius were again to have free scope in the French periodical press. Nothing did more to restore public confidence in the Emperor than this indication of faith in the French people, as represented by their favorite organ, the newspaper Press. For there is no city in the world, New-York not excepted, where newspapers are so universally read as in Paris,—and the influence which they there exert is infinitely greater than in London, New-York, or any other capital.

All these hopes have been blasted by the recent article in the *Moniteur*, and the circular of the Duke of Padua, announcing that there is to be no change in the law of the Press,—that this law was not elicited by any temporary emergency, nor intended to meet any special crisis, but that its *principle* was a fundamental element of the imperial *régime*,—was essential to the idea of a strong Government based on universal suffrage, and was to be considered permanent,—subject only to such ameliorations as experience might lead the Government to consider safe. A few of the Paris journals endeavor to find in this latter clause grounds of hope for future freedom of discussion;—the most, however, detect the fallacy of all such expectations, and point to the maintenance of the principle of the law as fatal to everything like free and independent journalism in France under the present Government.

The Editors of the ablest and most influential Paris journals are not fanatics nor men of unreasonable expectations. They understand perfectly the necessity of holding the Press to a rigid responsibility, for they know its power in such a community as that of France too well to suppose for a moment, that any Government could maintain itself against such freedom of the Press as obtains in England or the United States. In both those countries, opposition to the Government means simply opposition to the party in power. It never menaces or calls in question the Constitution itself, or dreams of changing the fundamental basis of authority. No Press or party ever thinks of destroying monarchy in England or Republicanism in the United States. In France it is different. The whole struggle there touches the fundamental character of the Government itself. There are always five parties waging a contest,—polemical at the outset, but ready at the first opportunity to become one of force,—for sovereignty. The Imperialists, the Bourbonists, the Orleanists, the Moderate Republicans and the Reds,—each of these considers itself entitled to the supreme power: and when any one of them may be in possession, the other *four* are ready to combine against it. Absolute freedom of the Press involves absolute freedom of combination among these four parties for the overthrow of the other:—and the past history of France shows the absolute impossibility of having any fixed and stable Government so long as entire freedom of discussion, criticism and denunciation is allowed. The Paris Press does not expect it. It yields, willingly and gracefully, to the political necessities of the country, and assents fully to the necessity of a rigid and vigilant Government supervision.

But it *does* complain of the *arbitrary character* of that supervision. It complains that it never knows when it does offend the power which stands in place of law, until after the fact. It complains that, instead of being held to certain principles of action, it is subject to the caprice of an individual; that "the law" which governs it is no law at all, but the arbitrary judgment and whim of a single man. The thirteenth section of the Decree of Feb. 17, 1852, declares that "a journal may be warned, suspended, or *suppressed*," not for violation of a fixed, known law, but "*by an executive or governmental act.*" The Press exists only at the will, and by the toleration, of the Government. And this is the principle which the *Moniteur* and the new Minister declare to be fundamental—inseparable from the Imperial *régime*, and permanent. The Press only asks that laws may be enacted prescribing what shall constitute offences against the Government—pointing out what they may, and what they may not, say and do—and committing the enforcement of these laws to the same tribunals which have cognizance of other crimes. They care not how stringent those laws may be;—they only ask that they may be definite and precise. Then if they offend against them, they will do it with their eyes open, and so make themselves justly responsible to their full rigor. But now they write and print wholly in the dark. The whim of the Minister, the indigestion of the Emperor, may consider that an offence to-day which was perfectly innocent yesterday. The Press does not live under the protection and supervision of law, but by the toleration and at the mercy of absolute power.

The refusal of the Emperor to relax this rule is the most marked indication, either of a sense of insecurity or of an arbitrary and tyrannical temper, which he has recently shown. It will do more than any other act to repress the rising confidence and favor of the most enlightened portion of the French people. So long as the Press is thus fettered, the intellect, the culture, the genius of France will be the enemy of the Emperor and his dynasty. If it is not *safe* to change the law, then the Imperial Government is weaker than we have supposed. If the Emperor from preference and choice continues to hold the Press in its present degraded and outlawed position, his individual temper is far more despotic than his friends and supporters have represented it to be.

English Military Abuses.

There was a tremendous attempt made to reform the organization of the English army at the close of the Russian War. A commission composed of Sir John MacNeill, the eminent civil engineer, and Col. Tulloch, an *attaché* of the War Office, one of the best statisticians in England, was solemnly appointed and sent out to the Crimea, to inquire into the causes of the wholesale destruction dealt out upon the English army before Sebastopol, horses as well as men, by famine, disease and exposure. They made an elaborate and careful report, in which charges of the grossest neglect and misconduct were brought home to Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster-General, Lord Lucan, the Commander of the cavalry, and Lord Cardigan, the second under him. The facts on which these charges were based, were unquestioned and unquestionable, and they made out a case which called for the instant dismissal of the accused from her Majesty's service. Unfortunately, however, they had, in the interval between the close of the war and the presentation of the report, been decorated with divers medals and orders. If the report was true, these honors ought never to have been bestowed, and ought instantly to have been revoked. They demanded a court of inquiry, on the ground that it was unfair to allow such an indictment against them to stand upon record without their having had an opportunity of answering it. A Court was accordingly appointed, composed, as they knew it would be, and as everybody else expected it would, of the personal friends and cronies of the delinquents. Sir John MacNeil was summoned to attend, but he treated the invitation with the contempt it deserved. He said he had made his report, taken the evidence on which it was based, staked his character on its veracity, and presented it to Parliament. If the persons whom it inculpated, wished to whitewash themselves, they should do it in their own way. It was no part of his duty to assist them. Tulloch, however, was a military man and a Government official, and could not escape so easily, so he presented himself. The proceedings which followed were as disgraceful as anything which has occurred in England since the days of the Star Chamber. Tulloch was bullied and browbeaten by Cardigan and Lucan in person. Lucan insulted and defied the members of the Court—interrupted and contradicted the witnesses when he pleased. Airey gave his own version of the whole affair, and so did the other two. No one cross-examined them, and no rebutting testimony was allowed to be called. Before all was over Col. Tulloch was prostrated by brain fever, brought on by anxiety, and in his absence a verdict was of course found exonerating everybody and applauding everybody, and the court and the criminals went up to London laughing over the farce.

The things proved against Cardigan on that occasion were gross military misconduct in taking his brigade into the wilds of the Dobrudscha on a useless reconnoissance with so little care and precaution that two thirds of the men returned dismounted, their horses having died on the march, in the course of ten days. Secondly, gross inattention to the state of his division in the Crimea, as shown in his living in luxury on board his yacht in Balaclava, while his men and horses bivouacked in the depths of Winter on the heights of Sapoune, five miles away, causing the loss of almost all the horses of the force. Lastly, he was convicted of the most scandalous insubordination and insolence to his superior officers.

In addition to all this, without any desire to "lash the aristocracy," we may mention that his private personal character is of a kind that does not bear examination. His licentious intrigues have for twenty years been the great scandals of English society. His conduct towards the officers of his own regiment has always been characterized by gross brutality, which has driven many of them from the service. Without ever having seen a shot fired in anger, he rose in five years by dint of money and interest from a Cornetcy to a Colonelcy, and finally, as a reward for his misbehavior in the Crimea, he was, soon after the Tulloch investigation, made Inspector-General of Cavalry. Now, to cap the climax, the Colonelcy of the Fifth Dragoon Guard, the best cavalry regiment in the English service, a sinecure worth only £1,000 a year, which, like the full colonelcies of all regiments, immemorial usage has reserved as a reward for superannuated and meritorious officers, has, in defiance of the indignant protests of the public and the Press, been bestowed on the same favored individual, of whom his best friends cannot say that his life is even decent, and whom all must acknowledge to be a worthless and unsafe soldier.

If the Ministry had ransacked the storehouse of jobs and abuses to find a weapon that Bright and the reformers might wield with effect, they could not hit on anything better than this appointment, as the next session of Parliament will show.

Nominations of Judges.—The Tammany Democracy, in their Judiciary Convention, on Wednesday night, passed a resolution indorsing the official ability and efficiency of Justice Roosevelt in the strongest terms; yet out of 110 delegates composing the Convention, only *eleven* voted for his renomination. If the resolution was anything more than a formality, why did they not act in the spirit of it? If Mr. Roosevelt has proved a good Judge, why did they not renominate him? If he was good enough to be indorsed, why was he not also good enough to be reëlected? Complimentary resolutions are but words, and words cost nothing, we are perfectly aware, while a renomination involves votes and work and disappointment to other aspirants for the place. Still, Conventions should be less lavish of their compliments, or else prove the sincerity of them by corresponding acts.

All judicious and reflecting persons agree that the Judiciary should not be made either the sport or the prey of politicians,—that the doctrine of rotation, always of doubtful propriety, has no application to this class of offices, and that a Judge who shows himself competent, upright and efficient, should be retained in his place. It is only by acting in the spirit of this principle that the system of an Elective Judiciary can be rendered safe or tolerable:—because it is only thus that good men can be induced to take the places, or that bad men can be kept out of them.

We do not intend by these remarks to intimate that Judge Roosevelt ought to have been renominated. We believe the members of the bar, and all who have had much to do with our courts of law, concur in the opinion that he has not deserved the eulogy passed upon him by the Convention, and that their action was wiser than their words. By indorsing his judicial career and refusing to renominate him, they have left the motives of their action open to censure. On their own showing they have displaced him for political or for personal reasons—not on the only ground which would justify them in doing so, that of unfitness for the place.

Buchanan vs. Forney.

The telegraph vouchsafes us the information that the President contemplates instituting a suit for libel against the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. Forney has not, for some time, been distinguished for the moderation and gentleness of his language in regard to Mr. Buchanan, and more than once his asperity has rather appalled those steady-going persons who never permit themselves to speak evil of dignitaries, nor listen complacently to the violence of others. All such offences, however, have been venial when measured by the latest of these effusions. On Monday, in the first heat of the tidings of the Broderick duel, Mr. Forney poured the vials of his combined grief and wrath upon the thinly-covered head of the President, charging the death of the California Senator to an atrocious conspiracy for the removal of all prominent dissenting Democrats, the chief deviser and framer of the plot being the President himself. In closing this rash and wrathy ebullition, the writer uses such immoderate terms as these:

"Thus has fallen the first great martyr to the political principles of the campaign of 1856! We ask the arch-traitor to those principles, if, in his old age, and in the sunset of his life, he can feel that his hands are clear of the heart's blood of David C. Broderick!"

It is at these words, we are told, Mr. Buchanan stands aggrieved; and to refute them—or, in other words, to wash his hands of the blood in question—he proposes a resort to law.

Of course, there is no conceivable reason, abstractly considered, why a President in such emergencies should not sue and be sued as fluently as the simple citizen. It is, unhappily, not given him to warn the Press, as he might were he Emperor of the French; or to dismiss his assailant to Siberia, as he doubtless would were he Emperor of all the Russias; or to have the libeler impaled, as the Emperor of all the Celestials would certainly do in like circumstances. Being no Emperor, but that forlorn and defenceless thing, a President, he has to choose between the sufferance, which is the badge of his tribe, or such trivial means of redress as custom and law afford him.

Who shall chide him for electing the latter? Men can bear impatiently the goads and spurns of embittered personal enmity, but when the victim is so loftily placed, when the assaults are in the intense nature of *lèse majesté*, when there are no lightnings for irate Jove to hurl at his foe, no chains to bind the daring reviler to the rock, no vultures to rend him there—then, in the name of suffering humanity, let Jove descend to merely mortal means. Mr. Buchanan is the highest authority for what is due to his own dignity, and has also, we doubt not, estimated the danger he encounters in accepting the newspaper charge so seriously, that the world may suspect there may be some trace of truth in language that must otherwise have passed as the effusion of a rash and angry mood. If so, let the suit of Buchanan *vs.* Forney proceed; and should the President conduct his cause in person, we may deem the subject of sufficient moment to oblige us to detail a special *verbatim* reporter to chronicle the trial.

Concert.—The concert given by Mrs. Stagg last night was a complete success. Niblo's spacious Saloon was densely crowded. The laudable object contemplated by the *beneficiare* will, we trust, be measurably accomplished. Mrs. Stagg is an exceedingly pleasing singer, and could easily and speedily become a public favorite. Her voice is a contralto, of good quality, but weakened and made tremulous by parlor usage. The lady was assisted by Mr. Perrino, Signor Rocco, Mr. Saar, (piano,) Mr. Anschutz, and an orchestra. The programme was of the proper length, and the entertainment in every respect a pleasant and triumphant one.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill is about to visit the United States. In a letter to the Rev. P. Cuddihy, of Milford, Mass., he says that he shall leave Ireland on the 22d or 29th October, and adds: "I intend to make the tour of the States, and of Canada, to see my countrymen, to inform myself, as an eye-witness, of the flourishing institutions of the American Republic, to transmit to the poor Irish at home a weekly report of the condition of their relatives and friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and to point out those parts of the Union where labor is most rewarded, and where a settlement is most advantageous."

Mr. John Bardoe Elliott, a well-known oriental scholar, formerly of the East India Civil Service, has presented to the Bodleian Library a very valuable collection of Persian manuscripts, upwards of a thousand in number, consisting partly of the bulk of the library of the late Sir Gore Ouseley, and partly of private purchases made during the last half century in India. All the manuscripts are in an excellent state of preservation, and are perfect specimens of caligraphy, as well as fair samples of Persian literature.

The ship *Sheridan*, at Boston from Leghorn, brings four pieces of marble statuary from the studio of Miss Loutsa Lander, at Rome. The pieces are as follows: Bust of the late Gov. Christopher Gore, ordered by Harvard University; bust of Nathaniel Hawthorne; Statuette of Elizabeth of Siberia; statue reclining, nearly life size, of Evangeline. Miss Lander has been passing the Summer at St. Petersburg, and returns to Rome in the Autumn to complete some works on hand.

Jerome Thompson, the artist, is engaged in painting a villa scene up the Hudson, in which he introduces, in the foreground, in his usually happy manner, the owner of the villa, and the several members of his family, all of which are said to be excellent portraits.

Mr. F. Avery, who goes to survey the Atrato route, was, on the departure of the *North Star*, at Aspinwall. He was expected to leave on his expedition in about ten days.

Mr. Kirkland, a commissioner from San Juan del Norte is expected to arrive in the *Northern Light*, due here in about a fortnight. He will visit Washington as soon as he arrives.

Blondin received the present of a gold medal from his friends at Niagara Falls a day or two ago. The presentation ceremonies wound up with a supper given at Blondin's expense.

Notwithstanding the great depression in freights for the last three or four years, and the various losses that most ship-owners have sustained, there have been built in Maine this year one ship of 1,500 tons, two of 1,400 tons each, one of 1,350 tons, two of 1,100 tons, two of 1,150 tons, five of 1,050 tons, four of 1,000 tons, five of 950 tons, one of 900 tons, four of 850 tons, two of 800 tons, three of 750 tons, four of 650 tons—in all, 36 ships, measuring 35,000 tons. There are also building 12 barks, that will average 400 tons each, besides some 15 to 20 single-deck barks.

A murderer, Erastus J. Hague, just convicted at Raleigh, N. C., for killing S. H. Parrish, made a speech to the Court when called up for sentence, declaring that "he was an innocent man; that he had not had a fair trial, and that if he had had one hundred dollars when the trial took place he would not now be in his present situation;" concluding with the quotation from Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty, or give me death.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE SEASON.

The Nuptials of Don Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo and Miss Frances Amelia Bartlett.

REMARKS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Mrs. Browning's fantastic vision in *Aurora Leigh* of the meeting of St. Giles and St. James at a wedding, was in a manner realized yesterday morning, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Mott-street, in this City. For most practical purposes, Mott-street is just about as far from Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street as the Coast of Africa, and the African element so completely preponderates in the street as to make the image singularly accurate. The artistic mind will therefore recognize at once the admirable fitness of such a locality for bringing out in the highest and most brilliant contrast the fabulous splendors of a bridal ceremony, strictly Caucasian, not to say Circassian, in character, and conducted with a sumptuous disregard of conventional rules only to be paralleled in such creations of Oriental genius as the tale of Noureddin and the Fair Persian, whom he bought for an incredible price and loved without any assignable limit. The nuptials of Señor Don Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo with Miss Frances Amelia Bartlett, daughter of that distinguished ex-officer of the American navy Mr. Washington Bartlett, mark indeed an epoch in our social history. The premonitory symptoms of this memorable occurrence have enlivened for months past the dull current of contemporaneous affairs. We need hardly recall to our readers the particulars of the many warm and vehement controversies which have been waged in the columns of divers leading journals, over the personal characteristics of the bridegroom, his age, the size of his whiskers, the amount of his fortune; over the *trousseau* of the bride, the number and quality of her robes; the exact value of her jewels, ranging from the enthusiastic magnificence of $600,000 to the disdainful and depreciatory triviality of a few beggarly diamonds and pearls. In fact it may well be doubted whether the completion of a comprehensive system of matrimonial engagements which should unite all the bachelors of New-York on one happy day to all the spinsters of New-Jersey would provoke more general or more ardent attention from the enlightened public and the enlightening Press than has been excited by the widely disseminated rumors of the betrothal of Señor Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo, millionaire *in partibus*, to Miss Frances Amelia Bartlett, belle at Washington, Saratoga and other lands and localities.

All things must culminate at last, and high noon of Thursday, the 13th of October, was eventually designated for the ripening of this notable matter; St. Patrick's Cathedral selected for the scene of the ceremony, and the Most Reverend the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New-York nominated to the august duty of performing the solemn rites of the occasion. There remained, however, a grave problem to be solved. Popularity has its penalties as well as its pleasures, and the immense interest taken by several hundred thousand persons of both sexes in the welfare of Señor Oviedo and his fortunate bride made it necessary to devise some means of conciliating comfort with glory on the auspicious day. The Cathedral, in Mott-street, is hardly so large as St. Peter's, at Rome. Mott-street, itself, is less ample than Broadway, and as Fourteenth-street, with Ehc Avenue, was of course to be summoned to the *fête*, something must be done to secure them a way of approach to the sacred edifice, and room within its walls when there. The services of the police force were put in requisition, and the Superintendent-General, Mr. Pillsbury, consenting to usurp for a while the functions of the imperishable Brown, of Grace Church, combined a plan of operations, the excellence of which was abundantly vindicated by the triumphant result. The Cathedral in Mott-street has, of course a vestry, which vestry communicates most felicitously by a door in the rear of the building with Mulberry-street. The invited guests of the occasion were accordingly divided into two sections, to one of which tickets of a celestial blue, admitting the bearer from Mulberry-street through the vestry, were distributed, while to the other cards of a non-committal white were issued, passing them into the church by the Mott-street doors. The significance given to the blue cards was, no doubt, meant as a graceful compliment to the nationality of the bridegroom—the blue blood of Spain, as is well known, marking the more aristocratic orders of the ancient Gothic monarchy. The pews in front of the cathedral aisles, to the depth of some twenty or thirty feet, were partitioned off for the reception of the azure multitude, as it were in the manner of orchestra stalls. The *candidati*, or white-card-bearing guests, thronged behind this partition in such numbers at a very early hour, as, from time to time, seriously to menace, by their surging impatience, the stability of the frail barrier which alone stood between the nuptial solemnities and a scene of promiscuous social amalgamation from the thought of which every well-regulated mind must recoil in horror.

Mott-street and the region thereabouts swarmed at "the top of the morning" with excited crowds of parti-colored citizens of both sexes, and the ordinary occupations of the population were neglected, in their resolute determination to lose no glimpse of the elegant invaders, the report of whose advent had penetrated the remotest corner-shops, and disturbed the most placid cellars of the vicinity. The elegant invaders, and especially that portion of them which marched under the white flag, were not long in coming. For seats in the Cathedral were only to be secured by preëmption, and the principle of Squatter Sovereignty was the order of the day. Before 11 o'clock the body of the cathedral presented a scene of scrambling, shoving, clamor, crinoline, fans, fever, expectation, despair and hope, not to be surpassed in the Sistine Chapel where Allegri's *Miscrere* never is, but is always "to be sung." Long before that time, too, were the narrow roadways of this remarkable region blocked like the lanes leading to a battle-field, with horses, vehicles and angry officers. The clash of coal-carts with carriages, of beer-vans with broughams in these perilous defiles, was vast, universal and appalling. It is really highly creditable to the police that no serious accident should have occurred to blacken the brightness of the day; nor is it less creditable to the "good society" of New-York, that we have heard of no arrests made for profane swearing, to which a perpetual series of temptations was offered.

As the hands on the dial neared the eventful stroke of twelve, a perceptible agitation pervaded the dense masses of the audience. Several amiable and rather corpulent priests ambled hurriedly in and out the little doors on either side of the altar, a mysterious bell or two tinkled in the distance, opera-glasses came into requisition in all parts of the house, and a few impassioned persons in the aisles got themselves severely snubbed by their intimate friends, the other invited guests, for threatening small stampedes towards the front, which was kept with masterly discipline by half a dozen good-looking "stars" posted on the steps of the chancel.

The "shameless noon" had hardly clanged from all the steeples and ticked on a thousand watches in the pockets of the respectable company, when the Archbishop of New-York, followed by his religious *suite*, entered the chancel to the pealing of the organ, and submitted himself to the ceremony of robing his portly form in the splendid habiliments appropriate to his rank. In the twinkling of an eye he flashed from violet into white and gold, his person rustling with heavily-embroidered satin, and on his head the towering golden archiepiscopal mitre nodding sublimely. He also wore a pair of gold spectacles, and supported, like Moses of old, on either hand by a goodly Aaron and Hur, one of whom bore his colossal gilded crozier, while the other carried a golden *aspersoir*, or sprinkling-pot, of holy water, advanced to the chancel railing, there to meet the bridal party, which had entered immediately after him, and for profane eyes had somewhat extinguished the brief ceremonial within the chancel. The bridegroom led the way, his lady-mother-in-law elect leaning downward with dignity upon his elevated arm.

Señor Oviedo walked with a firm step and composed countenance, and his hair was most accurately arranged. His waistcoat, we believe, was made of white satin, and his cravat of point lace. His pantaloons and coat we are sure were of a rich jet black in color, and probably made of Biola cloth. The lady mother-in-law—but why detain our readers from the bride, who floated on behind, upon the arm of her father? This lovely cynosure of all eyes evidently did not fear the public gaze, nor eyes evidently did not fear the public gaze, nor eyes evidently did not fear the public gaze, nor needed to fear it. Her dazzling complexion was toned down by the delicate shadow of a splendid veil of Brussels point lace, caught up about her oval head by a wreath of orange blossoms, almost bursting into flower. Flounces of Brussels point, two in number, "deep as first love," mystic and wonderful, adorned her white silk robe, born of the genius of Genin. About her neck, itself a pearl, she wore four rows of shapely orient pearls, looped into a festoon by one slight rib of gleaming diamonds, gathered into the likeness of a knot of love. From this knot depended a single pear-shaped pearl, dipped in diamonds of surpassing lustre and beauty.

Disregarding the good old English song, which tells us that

"The tip to jewel needs to wear,
The tip *is* jewel to the ear,"

this bride wore two pendant ear-rings formed of diamond solitaires of great splendor, supporting pear-shaped pearls of proportionate value, capped with brilliants. A brooch, one living Kohinoor mountain of light, reposed upon the quiet of a satisfied heart. This enviable ornament was all diamonds and pearls, the *brilette* diamond which forms its pendant being regarded by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., by whom the whole *parure* was imagined and created, as the most unimpeachable single stone in America for beauty and price. The workmanship of all these decorations is truly poetic. Assuming the diamonds to represent the manly constancy of the groom, and the pearls the modest loveliness of the bride, the cunning artificer has so contrived his work that, throughout all the *parure*, diamonds support pearls, and pearls conceal diamonds, no obtrusive gleam of gold or silver appearing in the ornaments of the bride, as none of course appears in the union which binds her to another loving heart.

After these chief actors in the scene, a cloud of vague perfumes pervading all the azure space ushered in six beauteous maids, as many gallant men, the attendants of the happy pair. The beauteous maids, all translucent tartatane and tender truth, floated to the left, the gallant men—chiefly Cubans, and occasionally more extravagant in their attentions to the audience than in their reverence of the altar—ranged themselves on the right; the bride and bridegroom went forward to the presence of the prelate—the father and mother took their places immediately behind, the father manifesting so much emotion as compelled him to hide his face in a fine white handkerchief,—the mother, with a more human calmness, supporting her daughter in the trying ordeal by her own example; and the ceremony began. The spectators, and especially the great hive of whites ants in the rear, now manifested so much eagerness to catch what was going on, as made the service almost as much a dumb-show to the great majority of those present as it must have been to the bridegroom, who is understood not to be a perfect master of the English tongue. Nevertheless, the service was duly performed, the rites were duly done; the holy water was duly sprinkled on the happy pair, and the twain were made one. This being accomplished, the Archbishop took up his crozier and his parable together, settled his spectacles, and availing himself of the opportunity afforded by the numerous and variegated assembly before him, addressed the wedding party and the world for half an hour on the doctrine of Discipline and Divorce, and other appropriate subjects, with his usual felicity and force. He spoke to the newly-married pair of the new relations into which they had entered, and their consequences; of the distinction between marriage as authorized and approved by the Catholic Church, and marriage performed without religious sanction, and merely as a constitutional or human contract; of the origin of marriage as instituted by God and entered into by our first parents previous to the fall of the race. He said,

"This institution was the only one that had survived the fall of man, and all the calamities which man's iniquity had brought upon him. In reference to the importance of Christian marriage in its relations to society, he said the Church, while she certainly did not refuse to recognize a covenant between two persons who were free to enter into this covenant in the human or civil order as a binding contract, considered merely in a legal light, nevertheless held that covenant to be also a divine as well as a human contract. She held that God was the author of marriage; that He was the protector of its rights; that He was the avenger of its violations; in short that the Son of God on earth had raised this originally divine institution to the rank of a Sacrament, which was much more awful and mighty than any mere civil contract could be. As a Sacrament it had been appointed as a means to communicate grace to the parties for a faithful and Christian discharge of the obligations which it involved. The Archbishop next spoke of the antagonism of the world and the Church with regard to the indissoluble character of Christian marriage. The Church had ever maintained that no power on earth could dissolve a Christian marriage once validly contracted. On this point she had resisted kings and emperors and principalities and powers from her very origin. She would maintain her creed on this head though it drove twenty Englands from her communion. The Archbishop said, Christian marriage furnished to the well-being of society an indispensable safeguard. It was at the basis of all that was pure and honorable and decent and dignified in the family and in society, which was composed of families. Hence society was wounded to the quick when Sovereigns, or Legislatures, or Judges undertook the forbidden task of separating, in the very words of the Saviour, "what God hath joined together." Those who initiated this theory adverse to the words of Christ himself, did not foresee the consequences to which it would lead. The privilege of divorce was an encouragement to discontent in the married life, and it had not been barren of results. Indeed it had made such progress that in our day Humanity itself was shocked at the wide range which was taken on this subject of matrimony. Degraded speculations were thrown out in newspapers, and it was said that even females who were raised from hereditary degradation only through the sanctity of holy marriage, now took part in discussions with regard to it, as if they, too, wished that matrimony should descend to a lower grade; so as to permit the parties making a contract to revoke their consent and dissolve the union at their option. To all of this the Catholic Church was, and ever would be, opposed, no matter whether advocated by Kings or by Peoples, by Henry of England, or Napoleon of France. She, at least, would stand by the dignity resulting from the divine origin, and the elevation given to marriage by God in the Garden of Eden, and by Christ in his life upon earth. The Archbishop next touched upon an idea that was scarcely worthy, he thought, of reflecting minds, that in certain cases, where the parties about to be married were of different creeds, there should be a double marriage, performed according to both rituals. This idea, he thought, was beneath the dignity of Christian matrimony. It must strike any one who reflected for a moment as a flagrant absurdity, since, if this notion was correct, half a marriage might be performed on one side of the street, and if the other half was left unperformed on the other, the couple would be only half married. Marriage was a single act, and when completed, required and could receive no second performance. In conclusion, the Archbishop reminded the bridegroom of the magnitude of the trust that was now committed to him of his rights and duties in the married state. He warned the bride, too, of hers. To both he spoke of the trials of the married state, and advised them above all things to let Religion be their polar star. That they might be as happy as God ordinarily permitted married people to be, was the secret prayer of the many friends that surrounded them. It was his prayer, too, and it was the benediction which he invoked upon them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

The warned against any imitation of King Henry VIII. or Napoleon I., and encouraged with the reasonable hope of an average conjugal happiness, the bridegroom was then dismissed; the bride turning to the audience, gladdened a thousand eyes with the spectacle of her unruffled beauty as she embraced, one after another, her parents and her bridesmaids, shook hands with her groomsmen, and retiring through the vestry, took carriage for her paternal home in Fourteenth-street. The crowd, blue, white, black and gray, dispersed itself as best it could. Mott-street saw the vision of love and luxury fade from its battered and seedy precincts as suddenly as it had arisen; the distinguished

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Kane Monument Association was held on Wednesday afternoon at the law office of JOHN H. WARD, Esq., No. 169 Broadway. The attendance of members was full. The report of the Lecture Committee was read. The Committee have engaged as Lecturers, Dr. CHAPIN, G. W. CURTIS, W. H. C. HOSMER, Prof. MITCHELL, BAYARD TAYLOR, Drs. FRANCIS and the Rev. Drs. HAWKS and CUMMINGS. On motion of Dr. FRANCIS, it was resolved that in the event of Mr. EVERETT's declining to deliver his Lecture either upon WASHINGTON, WEBSTER or FRANKLIN, Captain LYNCH, of the United States Dead Sea Exploring Expedition, should be invited to deliver the Introductory Lecture of the Course. A communication was received from the Mendelssohn Society, offering their services to the Association. The offer was accepted, and the Society will sing an Ode dedicated to the memory of Dr. KANE. Mr. THOMAS HICKS, Chairman of the Monument Committee, reported that the design for the monument was nearly completed, and that the cost of the structure would not exceed $13,000. An animated debate sprang up on a proposition to invite Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS to lecture before the Association, upon the "Lost Arts." The tendency of the discussion was in opposition to Mr. P., for his allusions to the statue of WEBSTER, made in a recent lecture. The Association expressed itself as opposed to having anything political connected with the organization. The proposal was voted down, and the Association adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Eastern New-York Grand Division Sons of Temperance completed their annual session, which was held at Columbian Hall in this City, yesterday H. A. GUILD, G. W. P. of Waterford, presided, and there were 160 delegates present—a larger number than has attended any session during the last six years. The reports from the various lodges, of which there are between 50 and 60 in the division, were very encouraging, and exhibited a large addition to the numbers of the order during the last few months. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: G. W. P., JOHN N. STEARNS, No. 10 Nassau-street, New-York, of Greenpoint lodge No. 99; G. W. A., Mr. E. MACDONOUGH, of Harmony No. 5, New-York; G. S., J. DAVIS, of Eureka No. 187, Williamsburgh; G. Treasurer, Mr. H. ARMSTRONG, of Harmony No. 5, New-York; G. Chaplain, SILAS METCALF, of Eureka No. 187; G. Con., S. D. STILLWAGON, of Flushing No. 8; G. Sen., M. BINDHAM, of Brooklyn No. 13. The quarterly sessions will be held in January, at Brooklyn; in April at New-York; and in July at Sandy Hill, Washington Co.

PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF THE ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Recognition Services of the Antioch Baptist Church, in the Seventh-avenue, near Twelfth-street, took place last night before a large congregation. In July last a difference occurred among the members of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford streets, which led to the secession of the minister, the Rev. J. QUINCY ADAMS, D. D., and about eighty members. A month since the Antioch Church, previously belonging to a Reformed Dutch congregation, was purchased for $30,000, and last night the recognition sermon was delivered. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. WESTON, after which the Rev. Dr. HAGUE preached from the text—Hebrews, chap. vi., v. 1—"Let us go on unto perfection." The Right Hand of Fellowship was given by the Rev. ROBT. LOWAR, and the closing services were performed by the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, is a favorite of the congregation, and there are already 150 members in communion.

A NEW SPECIES OF FORGERY.—Two men called at the store of Messrs. HOYT, BOGERT & DILLON, No. 39 Fulton-street, on Tuesday, selected goods to the amount of $278 50, and a few hours subsequently sent a messenger for their purchases, who tendered the firm what purported to be the certified check of ROSZAR CRAIG, Jr., for the amount. The check was drawn on the East River Bank, and the name of Mr. P. FIELDINGS, Paying-teller of that Institution, was stamped upon it in the form of a diamond—making a fac-simile of the certifying stamp of the Bank. When it was presented for payment, Mr. FIELDINGS immediately pronounced his signature to be a forgery, and said that no person named ROSZAR CRAIG, Jr., kept an account in the Bank. Messrs. HOYT, BOGERT & DILLON thereupon were obliged to admit that they had been swindled. Messrs. MAY & LEWIS, another mercantile firm of this City, have also lost $205 worth of goods by a similar trick.

A BOARDING HOUSE RUNNER STABBED.—Yesterday afternoon, a number of boarding house runners went on board of the bark *Golden Age*, lying off of Castle Garden, to obtain patronage. While on board the vessel a dispute arose between two of them, named SKILLETTS and CHARLES MORRIS. SKILLETTS attempted to push MOARIS over the side of the vessel, and MORAIS returned the compliment by slapping SKILLETT's in the face. The latter immediately drew a dirk knife and attempted to stab MORRIS in the stomach. As SKILLETTS made a thrust with his knife, MOARIS jumped aside, but the weapon entered his left thigh, inflicting an ugly wound nearly three inches in depth. SKILLETTS was arrested by the Harbor Police and locked up, and the wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was dressed by Dr. FISHER. The wound, though serious, will not prove fatal.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF RAPE AND MURDER.—Wednesday afternoon, an Irish laborer engaged in the Central Park, was arrested on a charge of having been concerned in a rape and murder, perpetrated some weeks since in Clyde, of this State. A gentleman from Clyde, in passing through the Central Park, had his attention attracted to FEE's countenance as being a familiar one, and immediately recognized him as being one of the three implicated in the affair alluded to. He accordingly informed the Police, and yesterday, Officer LOWRAY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, arrested FEE. The sheriff of Wayne County was also immediately telegraphed to, and replied that FEE was undoubtedly one of the criminals. The accused is locked up at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and maintains an obstinate silence, refusing to give any details respecting the affair.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTIETH-STREET.—About 7½ o'clock, last evening, a fire was discovered in the frame stables of P. R. & G. T. YOUNG, No. 327 West Twentieth-street, near the Eleventh-avenue. The flames spread rapidly, and shortly after the discovery of the fire the stables were totally destroyed. Three horses that were in them were suffocated. Some sheds connected with the coal and kindling wood establishment of the Messrs. YOUNG were partially destroyed. The loss on horses and stock amounts to about $1,000, on which there is no insurance. The sheds and stables were owned by B. C. WARDELL, and the loss is about $500, on which there is no insurance. The fire, it is thought, was the work of incendiaries.

CROTON SHORT.—A correspondent, who lives in Ninth-street, complains that the Croton will not flow in any part of his premises, except upon the first floor, unless very early in the morning or late at night,—hence hasn't had a bath for a year unless he anticipates the milkman in rising and outsits our ruling classes before getting to bed. The East River vessels draw the supplies dry. He thinks this rather tough in consideration of the boasted abundance of Croton and the size of his annual tax.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BURNING FLUID.—MRS. ADELAIDE SCHUMANS, a married woman, 17 years of age, died yesterday, at No. 121 Ridge-street, from the effects of severe burns. Last Friday afternoon, while taking two fluid lamps from the mantel-piece, one slipped from her hand and broke upon the stove, igniting her garments. Before the fire could be extinguished she was fatally injured. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and upon this testimony the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FIREMAN KILLED ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—JOHN THOMAS, a young man employed on the Harlem Railroad as a fireman on a locomotive, fell off the tender near Mott Haven yesterday, and was killed. His body was brought to this City, and an inquest will be held to-day.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Tammany Society was called for last evening, but the room being engaged for a ball, an adjournment was had until the time for holding the next regular meeting—the first Monday in next month.

MEETING OF THE YACHT CLUB.—The regular quarterly meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Club House, Hoboken. Commodore STEVENS was present. Some routine business was transacted, and the Club dined together.

Dr. BOYNTON gives his closing lecture on "Man, and the Present Race of Animals," at the Cooper Institute, this evening—and on to-morrow afternoon, a very attractive entertainment for school children and parents.

Police Reports.

THE PELL-STREET HOMICIDE.—At the inquest held by Coroner JACKMAN, yesterday, upon the body of Dennis McHenry, the man who was stabbed on Monday night in the liquor saloon No. 23 Pell-street, the evidence was mainly a repetition of that given at the *ante-mortem* examination. The only additional testimony was that of Dr. Joseph J. Hull, the House Physician of the New-York Hospital, who had made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, and believed death to have been caused by peritonitis, the result of the wound in the abdomen. The jury found that deceased "came to his death at the hands of John Crimens, on the 10th day of October, 1859, with some instrument to them unknown." Crimens was examined by the Coroner in the prescribed way. He stated that he was an Irishman, 24 years of age, and a type-caster by occupation. In reference to the charge he said: "I did it in my own defence; I thought those who were with deceased intended to injure me; I did not intend to kill the man." The prisoner was committed to the Tombs. Deceased was born in Ireland, and he was 30 years of age. His acquaintances say that he was a peaceable, industrious man. He leaves a wife and four children. Crimens was also married. His wife and child remain at No. 23 Pell-street.

AN UNSAFE OPERATION.—Two burglars entered the dwelling-house of Mr. John McDonough, No. 90 Fourth-avenue, early yesterday morning, by forcing open the cellar door. They carried off a small iron safe with its contents, consisting of bank-bills, drafts and papers, raised in the aggregate at $151. The thieves were observed by Officer PRIOR, of the Seventeenth Ward, hurriedly transporting the safe up the avenue. He pursued them, but dropping the property they quickened their pace. One of them, named Edward McGovern, was finally overtaken, but his confederate escaped. The safe was restored to its owner, with its contents untouched, and the prisoner was committed by Justice STEERS, to answer a charge of burglary.

A TURBULENT VISITOR.—James Shore called upon Mrs. Mary Ann Marsh, at No. 218 Bowery, on Wednesday night, and quarreled with her about a $5 bill. He finally beat her with his fists in a shocking manner. She thereupon discharged a pistol at him without doing him any damage. Yesterday morning he had her arrested on a charge of attempting to kill him, but the evidence was not sufficient to hold her. Mrs. Marsh immediately made a complaint against Shore for assault and battery, and as her face bore indubitable testimony to the fact, Justice STEERS entertained the charge, and sent Shore to prison in default of $500 bail.

ALLEGED FEMALE COUNTERFEITERS.—Ellen Delany and Margaret Sheehan were arrested yesterday on complaint of Mr. Edward Lambert, of No. 337 Broadway, for tendering counterfeit bills in payment for $29 worth of dry goods. Alderman BRADY committed the accused to answer.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Alderman.

DEATH OF SENATOR BRODERICK—ELECTION POLLS

The Board of Aldermen transacted very little business of importance last evening. Alderman BRADLEY offered a preamble and resolutions in regard to the death of Senator BRODERICK. The resolutions expressed deep sympathy with the family of the deceased, and declared that the Common Council being informed that a committee of citizens connected with the Fire Department was making arrangements to testify in some conspicuous manner to the sentiments of the public in regard to Senator BRODERICK's death, would take part in any properly conducted ceremonies. Alderman BRADLEY addressed the Board in behalf of his resolutions, and eulogized the late Senator. The resolutions were adopted. After a long discussion with regard to locating the Election polls, the Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

STREET CLEANING—THE DEATH OF SENATOR BRODERICK—REVIEW OF THE FIREMEN'S PROCESSION.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, Councilman COSNELL in the Chair.

The City Inspector sent in a communication which was ordered to be printed, setting forth that he had made arrangements to have all the streets cleaned, but that, at present there was a temporary arrangement with Mr. Smith to sweep the leading avenues and some of the principal streets. The communication was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the Common Council to place notices in each election district where the polls are to be held, to notify citizens that the Board of Registration meet there for the purpose of registering the voters of the district.

The Corporation Attorney's monthly statement was received, showing that he recovered $264 during the month for violations of Corporation ordinances.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reference to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, in which he said the Common Council could not, even by unanimous vote, legally name a person to be employed, nor the force to be paid for any work by contract.

A series of resolutions relating to the death of Senator Broderick, came in from the Board of Aldermen, and were spoken to by Councilman LENT, who eulogized the character of the deceased Senator. The resolutions were unanimously concurred in.

An invitation was received, and accepted, from the Chief Engineer to review the procession of the Fire Department on the 17th inst.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of an appropriation of $11,400 to the Street Commissioner for excess of expenditure for the Fire Department. The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Reform Movement—Meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel—Resolutions and Speeches.

In obedience to the call of the Committee of thirty-one prominent Democrats, a meeting was held last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the object, as set forth, being to procure such an organization of the Democratic Party of this City as shall exercise a conservative influence tending to elevate the character of the party, by securing the nomination of well-known and tried Democrats, of respectability and character, and thus to promote the public interest. The meeting was called to order at 8¼ P. M., by WATTS SHERMAN, Esq., there being at the time about one hundred persons present. Mr. SHERMAN directed their attention to the private meeting held on the 7th inst., which originated the present movement. This, he took it, was a meeting of Democrats and members of the Democratic Party. It was more a private than a public meeting, intended, as he supposed, for consultation among themselves as to the best means of attaining the important object they had in view. He would say, therefore, if there were those present who could not act with them in the movement, their taste would dictate to them the proper course to pursue.

As no one withdrew, it was presumed that they were all of one mind.

Mr. SHERMAN went on to state that the object was not antagonistic to Tammany Hall; he recognized the necessity of organization;—it was necessary to secure the success of any great movement. We were all complaining of oppression in public bodies, especially in the municipal bodies. The persons who constituted the mass of the present meeting were accustomed to sit down over their wine at dinner and groan loudly of oppression—that bad men were elected to office, who were incapable and dishonest. If they were thus merely to complain, affairs would go on from bad to worse. *Action* was necessary for Democrats—prompt and resolute action, if they would see these abuses rectified. They held the power in their own hands. The proper course for Democrats to pursue was to organize with a view to influence, and as far as possible to control the action of the primary meetings, and through them Tammany Hall, to influence those gentlemen to present honest and capable men for office.

Mr. SHERMAN was then nominated President of the meeting, and C. S. JOHNSON Secretary. Mr. S. M. L. BARLOW came forward and offered a series of resolutions, which after various alterations and amendments were adopted. The following is a copy:

RESOLUTIONS:

1. *Resolved*, That the nominations for State Officers, made by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, meet with our entire approval. The eminent fitness and ability of the nominees, no less than their high personal character, entitle them to the support of every friend of good government, and of a sound financial policy to the State administration.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the recent proclamation of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, which must end in the conquest or subjection of one of them, as the demonstration of a fanatical and disloyal spirit, which should be promptly rebuked and resisted by every good citizen who loves his country and desires a perpetuation of the union of the States.

3. *Resolved*, That believing as we do, that the dominance of the principles of a true and honest Democratic Party in the City, State and nation, is essential to the peace and prosperity of the country, we have witnessed with regret the neglect of many well-known Democrats, to take any part in the control of the party organization, or in the nomination to offices of great trust and importance in the municipal and State Governments; that the time has arrived when this duty can no longer be safely neglected; therefore,

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed, on the part of this meeting, to confer and advise with our fellow Democrats, the purpose of securing the selection of candidates for office who shall be entitled by their reputation and standing in the community, as capable and honest men and Democrats, to receive the cordial support of the whole party, and of all those who believe in the necessity of a careful and wise administration of our City finances.

5. *Resolved*, That the Committee of twenty-five heretofore provided for, report on the expediency of continuing this organization, and, if expedient, to report a plan of organization.

The Hon. JOHN COCHRANE spoke at considerable length upon the necessity of the present movement, and paid a high compliment to the character of the meeting for intelligence, influence and wealth. They possessed the power to dictate who the candidates for the important offices should be, and the present movement would be responded to in the interior portions of the State, when they saw that we were successful. It had been proclaimed that they were Democrats, and not opposed to Tammany Hall. He was for co-operating with the present organizations—of going to Tammany Hall with conciliatory advice, and thus influencing them to place the right men in nomination. More good could thus be done than by making war upon the organization. They were not reformers to explode established systems, but to improve them. They were not to throw away the instruments which they had heretofore used, but sharpen their edge to make them more efficient. He urged the necessity of going to the meetings where nominations were made. They had been kept away from Tammany Hall, on account of the scenes which were common there, and had thus left the field entirely to the men of whom they now complain. Nominations were made by the large party organization, but the important organization was the primary meetings. Could they control them? If they could place their hand upon that electric wire they could effect the whole current of political organization. With party men the immediate object was success, and that depended on office, and the salary of office—all these depended on money, without which no operations could be successfully carried on. This they held in their hands; and as soon as the leaders found that there was an exchequer, and firm hands to manage it, they would have the leaders coming to them to consult, advise, and act with them. He urged the necessity of organizing, and of continuing the organization, for the purpose of affecting the important elections soon to come off. Mr. COCHRANE was frequently applauded.

Judge BRONSON being present, was called on and spoke briefly of his sympathy with the movement, though he was not definitely informed as to what was proposed to be done. He desired to advance as far as possible the good work which he supposed they were aiming to accomplish. He called for the reading of the resolutions, and suggested various changes in their phraseology. He did not like the terms "organized leaders;" he knew of none.

Messrs. WHITLOCK, LARNED, the Hon. JOHN MCKEON and others addressed the meeting, the interest increasing until its close.

The original Committee of Thirty-one was empowered to nominate the Advisory Committee of twenty-five, three of whom, it is understood, are to represent Brooklyn. The meeting adjourned to assemble at the call of the Committee.

The Divine Mission of Democracy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "divine mission" of the Democratic party! How can you doubt Mr. DICKINSON's statement? From his well-known attachment to Scripture authority, he undoubtedly considers his belief in "human agency" has been fully ex-pounded in a certain chapter from MAC-CABE-ES. To be sure, that book has been deemed rather apocryphal, but, with him, sufficiently belligerent to make it canon-ical, and, like another hero, would

"Prove his doctrine orthodox
By apostolic blows and knocks."

Yours, truly, PAX VOBIS.

MOZART HALL JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS.

At the meeting of the Nominating Convention of the Mozart Hall wing of the City Democracy last evening, the following candidates were put for ward. For Judge of the Superior Court, Anthony L. Robinson. For Judge of the Marine Court, Henry Alker. Both these gentlemen were nominated for the same offices at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, and the other Mozart Hall Judiciary nominees, viz.: William H. Leonard, for the Supreme Court; James Moncrieff, for the Superior, and Chas. P. Daly for the Common Pleas, are also the candidates of Tammany Hall. After the Judiciary nominations had been made, a ballot for Supervisor resulted as follows: Stephen H. Lynch, 45; John R. Briggs, 46. A second ballot gave Mr. Briggs 56 votes and Mr. Lynch, 47. A motion was immediately made to make the nomination of the former unanimous. It was about to be put by the Chair, when the lights suddenly went out, and the Convention sat in darkness. A little confusion ensued, but order having been partially restored, a motion to adjourn to Tuesday evening next was carried. Mr. Lynch's supporters claim that Mr. Briggs' nomination was unfairly made, as the votes on the last ballot exceeded by five the number that had been polled at any previous time.

MOZART HALL ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Mozart Hall Fifth Assembly District Convention met last evening, for the third time, to select a nominee. As on the two former occasions, the delegates (12 in number) were equally divided between WM. Kane and Wm. L. Coles, and the Convention had not, at a late hour, come to any definite conclusion.

TAMMANY HALL SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Tammany Hall Senatorial Conventions for the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts met last evening. In the Fifth District Bernard Kelly was nominated. Mr. Kelly is also the nominee of the Mozart Hall division. In the Sixth District Richard Schell (present incumbent) was nominated unanimously on the first ballot. (W. Drake Parsons is the Mozart Hall nominee in this district.) Richard B. Connolly was nominated in the Seventh District, on the second ballot, over P. G. Molloney, who was nominated last week by the Mozart Hall Convention. The first ballot stood 12 for Connolly and 9 for Molloney, and the second 13 for Connolly and 8 for Molloney. The proceedings passed off quietly.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH IN SOUTHWARK.

Meeting of the New-England Society at the Historical Society Buildings.

There was a meeting in the lecture-room of the Historical Society last evening, called under the auspices of the New-England Society, for the purpose of listening to the Rev. Dr. WADDINGTON, in relation to the proposed erection of a church in London, in memory of the Puritans. The Chair was occupied by WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., President of the Society, who stated the object of the meeting, and introduced the reverend visitor to the audience.

Dr. WADDINGTON confined himself chiefly to a recital of the early efforts made to establish colonies here, and a comparison between the attempts to colonize, before the time when the Separatists, or Pilgrims, came, and their final success. He contrasted effectively, the admirable outfit and the favorable auspices under which those who attempted the establishment of a colony on the Kennebec, sailed; with the meagre supplies, and struggles of the pilgrims—their persecution, and the obstacles thrown in the way of their departure, and their sufferings after their arrival here. The vital distinction between them, he believed, was, that the former was undertaken merely as a commercial speculation, while the latter was the result of deep-seated religious sentiment, determined to find a place where God could be worshiped, in accordance with the dictates of the consciences of the worshipers. It was to the deeply-rooted religious sentiment of the pilgrims, that he attributed the success of their undertaking. They received no assistance nor any encouragement from the great mart of England. The *Mayflower* sailed from the Thames silently. There was no parade, no show, no gathering of the people, to wish prosperity to the undertaking. In sublime silence the vessel left the Thames, and passed on her way to the new land. There was but a limited supply of provisions, and of such implements as were necessary for their use. It was not long after their arrival when 50 of the 101 had died. So numerous were the graves that they were obliged to smooth them over, lest the Indians should discover them. Yet they struggled on. They remained firm, while those who had been before them broke down—failed utterly. And why? Because they had discovered the Truth and were determined to hold it in trust for all mankind. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had found great confusion existing in the minds of many who had not given the matter much attention, in relation to the Pilgrims and the Puritans. The Puritans, he said, were those who, while they remained in the Church, tried to reform it, while the Pilgrims—or Separatists—went out to reform. In conclusion he wished to say something of how and why he came here. Some 12 years ago, he said, he was called to take charge of the old church, and at that time they were expecting to lose the lease. Taking great interest in the matter, he had often thought as he passed by the Court-houses, whether the documents relating to its early history might not be found in them. He spoke of the matter to his brethren, and the result was a resolve on his part to try to procure them. At about the same time the Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE called upon him, and he gave him some documents of interest. Mr. LAWRENCE took a great interest in the matter, and promised to secure to him an opportunity of searching, and made him promise to seek out all the information he could get. He also suggested that the Church—the erection of which was contemplated—should be made a Memorial Church, and that collections for its construction should be made not only in England but in America. He pledged his word to Mr. LAWRENCE that he would continue at the work. Mr. LAWRENCE had said he was going home; but that he would return and work with him. Mr. LAWRENCE died, and they lost their building. But he had kept on; following the lesson of the fathers, he had determined to maintain his ground. He came to the United States, and he came here to put the love of Christian truth to the test. He had been well received everywhere. In Boston, in Plymouth, in New-Haven, Hartford and other places, he had been encouraged to carry on the work. In New-York, he confessed, he had been somewhat tantalized. Here he had had many meetings and many promises that if he would come back in September, when the people would have returned from the country, he would secure liberal contributions. Now he was here in September, and he was told that he was too late—that the Irish—the Irish delegation was here. When he returned, which he was about to do, he could tell his brethren that he had been exceedingly well received, but Englishmen would not understand how that could be, when he had so little in the way of contributions to show them. There were thirty gentlemen in New-York, of whom the President of the meeting was one, who had contributed nobly to the work, and he ventured to hope that before he left more than thirty persons would be found ready to help the cause.

The Rev. Dr. ADAMS regretted that no better success had resulted from the efforts of Dr. WADDINGTON. The people of New-York had very many calls upon them for help, a fact which might, in a measure at least, account for the small amount that had as yet been contributed. He wished heartily that something more could be done before Dr. WADDINGTON's return; but, in any event, he thought it would be well to leave the matter to the thought and action of the Christian people of America. While speaking of the character of the Pilgrims, and of the propriety of continuing the work, he remarked that in such enterprises he could not see that there was much difference between faith and pluck.

The Rev. Dr. ASA SMITH also regretted that so small a sum had been contributed. He had understood that all that Dr. WADDINGTON had yet received was about $4,000. Dr. WADDINGTON said it did not exceed $2,000. Dr. SMITH thought the result was not creditable to American men.

Mr. EVARTS thought the character of the Pilgrims safe in the hands of Dr. WADDINGTON, but doubted whether the character of their descendants were safe in their own hands. Dr. WADDINGTON might return to England, but his leaving here would not remove the disgrace that would attach to them, if something better were not done.

The Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, was under the impression that there was a Committee in existence for the purpose of collecting contributions, and he thought it would be well either to continue that Committee or appoint another for a like purpose. The purpose was one that appealed forcibly to but few, and therefore great results ought not to have been anticipated. In conclusion, he offered to be one of ten, to raise $200 each, within a week, which would bring up the total contribution to about $5,000.

The President stated that Mr. W. A. LAMBERT was the treasurer of the Committee, and that any one desiring to contribute, might deposit the money with him.

While three workmen were at work upon a scaffold, on Monday, Oct. 10, at New-Lebanon, Columbia County, it gave way, and the three were precipitated to the ground, a distance of twenty-six feet. One of them named Lalal, when taken up was quite dead, and the others were very seriously hurt.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—The monthly reunions of the Society composing the Central Congregational Church, the Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, pastor, were pleasantly diversified at the last gathering on Wednesday evening of this week, by a surprise party given to the pastor, at whose house the reunion on this occasion was appointed to be held. While the pastor, with his wife, were receiving the guests in the parlors, some of the lady parishioners quietly took possession of the basement, and spread the tables with an abundance of eatables, set off with rare and elegant bouquets, besides laying away a good store of provisions for future use in the pantries. During the evening the reverend gentleman and his wife were induced, upon some slight pretext, to descend to the basement, where they were quickly followed by the entire party, who had the pleasure of witnessing one pastor at least who was really "taken by surprise." A well-filled purse, inclosed in a handsome bouquet—a tribute of affection from the younger members of the congregation—was presented, with a neat speech in their behalf, by W. F. CUTTER, Esq., to Mr. FRENCH, who responded with great feeling and in the most happy terms. The incident was highly gratifying to all concerned, and evinced the rare love and esteem in which Mr. FRENCH is held by the members of his congregation.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PREMIUM
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO
Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
This is the greatest tonic of the age, and has never failed in getting the first premium at every State Fair ever held in the United States where it has been exhibited. The premium may be seen in the show window at BARNES & PARE'S store, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers and proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—With important improvements. The great economizer of time and preserver of health. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York. It is found by accurate experiment that the stitching of a shirt, requiring by hand 13 hours and 31 minutes, can be done by this Machine in 1 hour and 5 minutes. Other work is done with equal facility. The lock-stitch made by this Machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.
Messrs. J. WRIGHT & Co. having the exclusive control and sale of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, have established the following places of sale, where the article may be had in any quantity, at a uniform scale of prices.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 14 Broadway, N. Y., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres-st., N. O. To be had also, at No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

New Importation.
HEAVY UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND BLANKETS,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Barthold's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $50.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

A New Truss.—The "Riggs Truss," new in principle, new material, water-proof, cleanly and imperishable, cannot do injury either by pressure upon the cord or by enlarging the openings. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Lady Readers of the Times, when you wish Gaiters, or Button Boots, for yourselves and families, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, or India-Rubber Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown. Acts immediately, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Imitate Hair-Cutting in styles and workmanship unequaled at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,806. No. 30 Platt-st.

Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS.
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.
Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS,
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GOODRICH—SCHMIDT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, FRANK B. GOODRICH to ELLA, eldest daughter of the late Dr. J. W. Schmidt, all of New-York.

GREGORY—MORISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. E. Lathrop, D. D., SAMUEL GREGORY to Miss SUSIE J., daughter of Frederick S. Morison, Esq., all of New-York.

CROSS—HOXIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at the Rutgers-st. Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas Church, Mr. WM. HENRY CROSS to Miss MATILDA S. HOXIE, daughter of Joseph Hoxie, Esq.

BARTLETT—HOXIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at the Rutgers-st. Church, by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Charles Bartlett, Jr., to Miss MARY MCENNE BARTLETT to JOSEPHINE HOXIE, youngest daughter of Joseph Hoxie, Esq., all of this City.

SPENCER—KIPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the Market-st. Church, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. SPENCER A. SPENCER to Miss ELIZA J., daughter of Quimby Kipp, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TREMBLEY—DOUGLAS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Jno. Thompson, GEO. E. TREMBLEY to JANE DOUGLAS, all of this City.

MCCONOCHIE—FERRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 13, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. T. T. Guion, JAMES D. MCCONOCHIE to SARAH OAKLEY, daughter of the late Capt. Watson Ferris, of New-York.

ALEXANDER—BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 13, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. A. Elmendorf, WM. S. ALEXANDER, Jr., to JANE H., daughter of Alex. D. Berry, all of that City.

FOSMAN—GRAFING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. J. Greenleaf, Mr. J. L. FOSMAN to Miss G. S. GRAFING, all of Brooklyn.

HAZEN—BELDEN.—At West Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Theron Hawkes, STEPHEN W. BOWLES, M. D., of Boston, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Dr. Chauncey Belden, of West Springfield.

STOUT—TUTTLE.—At Jeffersonville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Floyd A. Crane, Joas W. Stout, Jr., of New-York City, to SARAH M., daughter of John S. Tuttle, Esq.

BEERS—BEERS.—In Newtown, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. N. E. Marble, D. D., JOHN C. BEERS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARIETTA, daughter of Lemuel Beers, of Newtown, Conn.

SLOAT—SCHULTZ.—At Florida, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. G. Pierson, HENRY R. SLOAT, of Sloatsburgh, to HENRIETTA, daughter of J. O. Schultz, Esq., of the former place.

JACKSON—NYE.—In Newark, N. J., at Clinton-place, on the evening of the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., FREDERICK WOLCOTT JACKSON and NANNIE J. NYE, daughter of Capt. EZRA NYE.

BARCK—WARD.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. J. Richards, of Reading, Penn., WM. P. BARCK, of Williamsburgh, to MATILDA W. R., daughter of Dr. J. M. Ward, of Newark, N. J.

BACON—HAWES.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Benjamin L. Swan, FRANCIS BACON, of New-York, to ANNA, daughter of the late William P. Hawes, Esq.

DIED.

NORRIS.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 13, RICHARD NORRIS, aged 37 years and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to Newark on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 50 Ludlow-st., New-York.

KENDRICK.—In this

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,

HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of

PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by

LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.,

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of

C. GIGNOUX & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of

THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the rich goods imported by

BENKARD & HUTTON.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of

SCHULTEN & HURD.

PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entire balance of the importation of

LANE, LAMSON & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by

LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of

F. VOGEL & CO.

SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of

CHARLES PAYEN & CO.

SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received

FROM AUCTION.

DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received

FROM AUCTION.

SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the

COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received

FROM AUCTION.

SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the

PACIFIC MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the

MANCHESTER MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the

HAMILTON MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

A FALL STOCK,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.

ALSO,

DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.

ALSO,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.

ALSO,

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.

ALSO,

LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.

ALSO,

YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.

The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for

NET CASH,

OR TO

PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,

AT

LOW PRICES.

351	WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,	351
351	DAMASKS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at	351
351	FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway.	351

CARPETINGS!

We have just received very large invoices of

BRUSSELS, and

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.

Also,

a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

We also invite special attention to our new

DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,

which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to

CROSSLEY'S

ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,

AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,

which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

NO. 524 BROADWAY.

Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS,

T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,

No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season.) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.

One profit can be saved, and

Selection made from the Largest Stock Ever offered at Retail in the City.

Every grade of Goods Can be had.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.

T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,

No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!

All the new styles of

CLOAKS AND MANTLES

JUST OPENED, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

From the large auction sales.

E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.

SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.

2 ply INGRAIN 4s. to 8s.

GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.

OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.

Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 344th-av., near Cooper Institute

CORSETS, CORSETS.

Several cases of the real French R. Werrely corsets, to hook in front, selling at a sacrifice in consequence of having been damaged by water on the voyage. They will be sold for the price of the common German, so-called French. Also, a large variety of skirts of the first quality, material and latest Paris shape, at Mrs. GAYNOR'S corset and skirt store, No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

N. B.—Ladies' ill-shaped skirts altered and made over.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,

AT COLUMBIAN HALL.

The proprietors are selling for Cash:

Brussels Carpet, from 75 cents to $1 10.

Three-ply and Tapestry Ingrain, from 90 cents to $1 10.

Ingrain, all wool, from 45 cents to 80 cents.

Also, Rugs, Mats, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, Wool Druggets.

Oil-cloths, 1 yard to 8 yards wide, at 37½ cents to $1.

ADAMS & SPENCER.

No. 281 Grand-st.

WORSTED, WORSTED—BUY OF THE IMporter at 10 cents and 15 cents per ounce. Alexandre's gloves, fancy goods, hair nets, French corsets and skirts, English hosiery and undergarments. ELGEN'S cheap store, No. 852 Broadway, east side, between 18th and 19th sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,

No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

REAL AXMINSTER AND AUBUSSON CARPETS—In one piece, with Medallion centers and elegant borders to match, various sizes just received.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

COTTON, BATTS AND WADDING—ALL styles and sizes, at lowest cash prices. Twines, wicks, &c. The trade are invited to call and examine.

R. FURMAN,

No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,

In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,

With a legion of

TOILET ATTRACTIONS

That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.

Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of

COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT, are incomparable with all others in the market. At No. 361. Broadway. 539.

351	LACE CURTAINS WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, DAMASKS,	351
351	BUFF HOLLANDS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at	351
351	FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway.	351
391.	PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,	391.

BELOW USUAL PRICES, AT

A. HEADDEN'S, NO. 391 GRAND-ST.,

CORNER SUFFOLK-ST.

TO DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS.

We hereby give notice that Letters Patent of the United States have just been granted, vesting in us the exclusive right to make, sell and use, what is known in the market as the "Woven Skeleton Skirt," whether the springs are inserted while in the loom or afterwards.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us; but inasmuch as dealers may not be aware of our right, we hereby notify the Trade that the "Woven Skirts" cannot be legally sold after this date unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer, and date of the patent, Oct. 4, 1859, must be stamped on each Skirt. The fact that we have heretofore stamped our Skirts "Patent applied for" is well known, and we trust that all honorable merchants as well as manufacturers will now voluntarily comply with the requirements of the law, without a necessity for compulsory measures. The Trade will please take notice that they will be liable to, us for damages for the sale of all goods manufactured without a license after this date. We are prepared to license responsible parties to manufacture under our patent. Application can be made to WILLIAM KING, No. 153 West 15th-st., or S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 22 John-st., who are fully authorized to grant such license.

JAMES DRAPER,
JAMES BROWN,
WILLIAM KING,
S. H. DOUGHTY,

New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

Messrs. S. H. DOUGHTY and others.

SIRS: As there two methods of producing the Skirt patented by yon this day, it may be of service definitely to explain the scope of your claim. In one method the hoops are inserted while the tapes are in the loom, and during the process of manufacturing the same; in the other method the tapes are manufactured in a condition ready to receive the hoops, and the latter are inserted afterward. Skirts produced by either of these methods are covered by your patent, and any parties making or selling the same are liable to you for damages for all made or sold after this date. Very respectfully,

New-York, Oct. 4, 1859. THOMAS D. STETSON.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have just opened a good selection of new

SILKS,

POPLINS,

VELVET OTTOMANS,

of the latest styles, together with

RICH LACES,

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

DAMAGED COTTON.—200 BALES, FOR SALE by ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,

NO. 26 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. BEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerre, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., —Mr. and Mrs. VAN RENSELLAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 21. References: The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, Gen. Stephen Van Rensellaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, and others. For circulars apply to Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO., No. 348 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, having removed to No. 858 Broadway, continues to impart instruction in his native language to limited classes or single pupils upon very favorable terms. By his simple and efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is soon acquired. Undoubted references given.

PARENTS SUPPLIED WITH CIRCULARS and information of the best schools gratuitously. Schools and families with competent teachers, and teachers with positions, by application to the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," No. 346 Broadway, N. Y. Circulars, with references, sent on application. Wanted, immediately, a classical teacher for Delaware. Salary, $500.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. Munson I. Lockwood, Principal; H. Hinds, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For particulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 40 Broadway, and C. E. Delmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED at Wilton, Conn. The next term commences Nov. 1. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy, and easy of access to New-York City. Terms, $120 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SPENT SEVeral years in the study of the higher mathematics, and the natural sciences, in one of the first colleges in the country, will give instruction in these branches at residences of the pupils or in schools. Address B. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Cats still Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS PART OF THE day disengaged, some pupils to instruct in English thoroughly, French, Italian, German and drawing. The upper part of the City preferred. Address O. Y. N., Box No. 3,805, Post-office, New-York.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., the Rev. A. G. SHEARS, M. A., Rector. Circulars may be had of the Rector, or Mr. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, New-York.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of L. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will receive her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A FEW CHILDREN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a pleasant home in the country during the Winter months, with tuition in the house. Terms, $3 per week. Apply at No. 52 Pike-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 30th-st.,

near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN

No. 48 East 24th-st.,

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.

R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.

Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and the department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY—A FIRST-class boarding-school for both sexes. Expense $130 per year. Term begins Nov. 1. Equestrianship and Gymnasium. Drop a line to No. 180 5th-st. to insure a call from the Principal. J. OLIVER.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating terms.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—MR. G. G. THOMPSON, teacher of music, will give a course of twelve lessons on the Tonic Sol-fa method of singing, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, Grand-st., commencing on SATURDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

FIRST NIGHT FREE.

When all interested in this important movement are respectfully invited to attend.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST AND MUSIC TEACHer, a young lady capable of giving instruction in vocal and instrumental music, and also playing the organ in an Episcopal Church on Sundays; distance from New-York, 25 miles, by railroad. Apply at No. 139 Hudson-st., for 2 days, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

MUSIC.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the piano-forte would take a few more pupils at their own residences, if required; terms moderate; references given. Address MUSIC, Box 133 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO HAS STUDIED music under the first masters of the age in the Conservatoire in Paris is desirous to form a class of pupils for the Winter. Applications may be made at 343 4th-av.

TEACHERS.

DAILY TEACHER.—A LADY WISHES AN ENgagement to give daily lessons in the English branches, French, music or drawing; unexceptionable references can be given as to abilities. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, No. 110 West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. A drawing class for the reception of pupils twice a week at the above address.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) and Music on the Piano, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a private family, or as visiting governess to a few select pupils; she instructs in German, French, drawing, and the usual branches of an English education. Address E. K., No. 214 Court-st., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—THE ADVERTISER, a Protestant English lady, wishes employment in the above-named capacity, to teach all the branches of an English education and the rudiments of the French language. Testimonials, &c., satisfactory. Address G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH CHILdren—from nine to fourteen—Latin, French and the English branches, wishes employment as daily governess. Good references given. Address Box No. 57, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH PIANO, GUITAR and singing in Mississippi. Salary liberal. Apply, with testimonials, to G. G. SAXE, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large, THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest prices. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interest, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,

Nos. 2664 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

STOMACH-ACHE FROM SOUR BREAD.—Good materials are often spoiled by using bad yeast, and then those in saleratus, which does its working after being swallowed. For health and comfort use the WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES, made of pure dry hops. They are guaranteed to be free from any drug. Sold by all the grocers at 12 cents a dozen, and at wholesale by STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Mineral, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any stock in market. There is nothing more beautiful to burn, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. R. HOPPEL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK AND BROWNSTONE houses for sale by SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office:

On 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 31st-st., near 5th-av.
On 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 42d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 43d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 5th, Lexington and Madison avs.

And a number of other private residences in desirable localities, in various parts of New-York and Brooklyn, several of which are offered at great bargains.

HOUSE FOR SALE NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—An elegant double house with coach-house and stable attached. The house is as well built and finished as any in the City, fresco-painted throughout, floors of chambers laid with very narrow yellow pine soaked with linseed oil and waxed. The heating is by hot water combined with ventilation, and is believed to be unequalled in any private dwelling in this City. The stable contains stalls for five horses, and there is a carriage-room for five carriages and wagons. For cards to view the house, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City Hall; a beautiful plot of 13 acres; has extended river views, and is finely wooded, with a front of nearly 700 feet on a park which borders the river. This property is strictly guarded against nuisances; is in a perfectly healthy locality, within one hour's ride of the lower part of the City, and is among the very choicest in the vicinity of New-York; might be divided into three villa lots, or for one; is not surpassed on the North River. For terms, &c., apply to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

BROOKLYN.—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment house and lot, half block from cars, 20 minutes to Fulton-ferry, with marble mantels and hard-finished walls; built in a very superior manner; price, $2,200, considered worth $3,000; terms, to a genteel American family, $200 to $500 cash, and $50 quarterly till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, on the premises, 16th-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 32 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREE-story and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 280 feet west of 5th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; house, 25 by 50 feet, with an extension of 18 by 25 feet; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville, (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM and mill property, about 130 miles from New-York, situated on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 500 acres of land, with large manor house and numerous outbuildings; two large streams running through the place. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 29th-st., fine location, house in elegant order, good size, price $13,000. Also, for sale a splendid house on 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts., $11,500. Also, two handsome English basement houses on 33d-st., near Madison-av., $12,500.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front English basement house, No. 43 East 23d-st., with the lot on which it stands, nearly 20 feet front, with a rear yard without building. It is handsome and nearly new. Apply to NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

EVERY FAMILY A HOME.—THE HOMESTEAD Improvement Company are erecting 20 dwellings (brick and frame) mostly at East New-York, costing $500 to $5,000, for sale on easy payments. East New-York is now a great railroad centre, and is growing rapidly. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses recently built under the care of J. Green Pearson, Esq., on 9th-st., near 5th-av., the largest of three new ones; furished with all the modern improvements, hard wood doors, &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or to J. G. PEARSON, Esq., No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROperty on 3d-av., the best on the avenue; rents for $2,000—can be bought for $11,000. This will be found upon examination to be a first-rate investment. Also for sale, a valuable store property down town, below Fulton-st.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE. G—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar, wells, pumps, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

SELECT LOTS FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF extra size on 5th-av.; one 28 foot lot, corner on Madison-av.; four lots on 40th-st., and four on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; two lots on 34th-st., near Broadway; five lots on Broadway, very desirable and cheap. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE—LOcated in the best business part of the Bowery; the property is leased at $2,000 rent, the building covers the lot; will be sold at a fair price, and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR of the lots on 5th-av., opposite the Park. The owner has no objection to receive in payment a good house, situated on 5th-av. or its immediate vicinity. If application is made for the exchange of property, parties will state full particulars. Address Box No. 3,581 Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER—TWO miles from depôt at Morrisania, a nice house and barn with a lot of ground 115 by 100 feet, with all kinds of fruit of the best quality; location pleasant and healthy. Price $1,250, $250 can remain

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—Although safe and reliable at all seasons of the year, and in all conditions of health, yet in the Spring months this purely vegetable remedy is peculiarly beneficial to expel morbid humors, and prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin.

A few bottles will generally disperse all scrofulous tendency, while it improves the appetite, and invigorates the constitution. Prepared by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
No. 141 William-st., New-York.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at

NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,

a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Secret Habits, Mercurial and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESMAR 1, 2, AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $5 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $5. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. WORTHINGTON,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn

THE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE—MADE by a lady who has long circulated it among her friends, who testify in a card as to its efficacy, is now offered to the public. Remarkable cures have been effected by the use of this remedy, and persons threatened with consumption and suffering from severe colds and diseases of the lungs and throat, have been benefitted and cured by it, when in many cases all other means had failed. Accompanying each bottle will be a certificate, signed by gentlemen and ladies well known in the community, whose names will at least be a guaranty that there is some virtue in the remedy, and that no more is claimed for it than those who have used it are willing to testify to. A trial only is asked to satisfy any one.

The mixture is for sale by THOMAS DARLING, No. 885 Broadway, and by HALL & BLAUVELT, Druggists, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons preparatory to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, and his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and Colleges of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease.—DR. LARMONTE'S Physical Work, MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all inflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Bonster and Crosby sts. (No. 138 Crosby-st.) hours, 9 to 1 and 6 to 9. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Strictnre, sexual inefficiency, &c. radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. SEWRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Canadian Dispensary, No. 33 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint in the blood in sure to absorbents removed is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposing the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER HAMILTER against SAMUEL G. CUTTS, and Ellen, his wife, and Thomas Haigh. Summons.—For relief. To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 20, 1859.

JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's Office, on the 20th day of August, 1859. JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s23-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next. —Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlip, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.

my23-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

s9-law6mF*

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; Jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO. DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FOAMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR COMMERCIAL
AND
TRAVELING PURPOSES,
AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1859.

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors. The said Company.

SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 145 WASHINGTON-ST., New-York, Oct. 10, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will be held at their Office, in Newark, N. J., on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, for the purpose of electing three Directors. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 1st proximo, both inclusive. A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage bearing 10 per cent interest per annum, on first class improved property worth $20,000, in the City of Milwaukee, Wis. This is well worthy the attention of Capitalists, who seek a profitable and safe investment. Apply to LEWIS E. STANTON, Counsellor at Law, No. 29 North William-st., second door from Chatham-st.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When prefered a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 6:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFter MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

COAL GAS WORKS FOR SALE.—HAS BEEN in a short time in use; is in good order, and of sufficient capacity to supply from 3 to 5 country houses. Apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, No. 29 Wall-st., third floor.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC

4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on

THE 20TH OCTOBER,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,

will follow on the 5th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 11th October, 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of steamer from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau $15
Passage Money to Havana 60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana 15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COGGE, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct 27.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE WELL-KNOWN FIRST class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Oct. 20. Fare on either ship $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO PASSENGERS CROSSING the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ferries.—Never undertake this dangerous passage without providing yourselves with 3-cent Havana cigars, Gin 28s. Port 44s. Sherry 48s. Brandy 68s., per bottle, at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND FORDHAM.—The fast and commodious steamboat on Harlem River this season. The steamer *Reindeer* leaves 34th-st. Harlem, for High Bridge at 7:55, 9, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M., and 2:15, 4 and 5 P. M. Returning, leaves High Bridge at 7:30, 8:35, 9:50 and 11:20 A. M., and 12:40, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M., connecting each way with steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to and from Peck-slip, and also with 3d-av. cars to and from City Hall.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and CHARTER OAK STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer *Bridgeport* leaves Peck Slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven R. R.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating, with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

DANIEL GALLAGHER,
FRANCIS SATCOM,
CHARLES SMITHSON, } Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, of dark bay, switch tails, 15 hands high, very stylish, sound and kind. Also, a saddle-horse, three-quarters blood, of rare spirit and action. To be seen for two days, at private stable No. 285 West 24th-st. These are the property of a gentleman going to Europe, and warranted by him.

LECTURES.

GILLETTE
YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A Course of Four Lectures will be given by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, On ASTRONOMY, at Calvary Baptist Church, (West 23d-st., nearly opposite 5th-av. Hotel,) on the Evenings of TUESDAY, the 11th; THURSDAY, the 13th; SATURDAY, the 15th, and TUESDAY, the 18th of October.

THESE LECTURES HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN DELIVERED IN THIS CITY.

ASTRONOMY OF THE BIBLE.

First Lecture, Oct. 11—*Evidences of the Being of God, drawn from the Physical Universe.*

Second Lecture, Oct. 13—*Is the Creator of the Universe the God of the Bible?*

Third Lecture, Oct. 15—*The Cosmogony of the Universe, as Recorded by Moses.*

Fourth Lecture, Oct. 18—*Astronomical Allusions and Illustrations found in the Hebrew Scriptures.*

Tickets for the remaining two lectures, 50 cents. Single tickets, 30 cents—only at the door on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8. Course Tickets to be had at

Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
Appleton's, Broadway.
Crowen's, Broadway and 4th-st.
Hazard & Caswell's, 5th-av. Hotel.
Klusley's Express Office, No. 72 Broadway.
Cushman's Drug Store, St. Germain Hotel.

JAMES SANDFORD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LECTURES

Will embrace a Course of Ten Lectures, commencing early in November and continue weekly until finished.

The services of the most eminent lecturers in the country have been procured, and will be announced in a few days.

Tickets for the Course, admitting a lady and gentleman, $5; single tickets for the Course, $3. Single Lecture tickets, 50 cents.

DANIEL H. WHITE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

LAST LECTURE.

Dr. BOYNTON will give his closing Lecture on Geology at the Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 14. Subject: *Man and the Present Race of Animals.* Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

PROF. O. M. MITCHELL AND THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Six Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the South Baptist Church, at Cooper Institute, by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Oct. 17—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Distance, Magnitude and Number of the Fixed Stars.*

Oct. 18—Prof. Mitchell. Subject

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The English Cricketers—Their Play at Philadelphia—The Forthcoming Match in Canada—Items.

THE PLAY AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 13.

The cricket match was recommenced this morning. Messrs. Lockyer and Wisden resumed their places at the wickets, and the last wicket fell for 126 runs. Mr. Parr was absent, having been disabled by a blow on the left elbow from a ball from Jackson, in the Lockyer and Stephenson match at Hoboken, so that he was obliged to have surgical advice. The scores this morning were:

Lockyer's total, and not out	31
Wisden b. Gibbes	3
Jackson c. W. R. Wister, b. Senior	6

Total byes, 4; leg byes, 3; wides, 11.

The fielding, this morning, was not extraordinary. A large number of persons were on the ground, with every prospect of a large attendance in the afternoon.

At 12 o'clock England took the field, Newall fielding for Parr.

W. Borch, Wister and Bayard were first at the bat, Wister played steadily for some time. Bayard also played steadily to Wisden's underhand slows, *a la* Parr. The following is the score:

Bayard	c. Carpenter, b. Wisden.. 0
S. Wright	c. and b. Wisden.. 3
W. R. Wister	b. Grundy.. 3
Ellis	c. Jackson, b. Wisden.. 0
Harris	b. Grundy.. 1
Morris	b. Wisden, from the pad.. 6
Senior	c. Lockyer, b. Grundy.. 8
Lang	b. Wisden.. 0
Hammond	b. Grundy.. 6
Gibbes	c. and b. Wisden.. 0
Newhall	b. Wisden.. 3
Bailey	c. Stephenson, b. Jackson 7
S. Wright	run out.. 2
Vernon	b. Jackson.. 3
Morgan	b. w., b. Jackson.. 3
Hunt	b. Jackson.. 0
Willby	st. Lockyer, b. Wisden.. 0
Collis	run out.. 0
Hall	b. Wister, b. Jackson.. 5
James	c. and b. Wisden.. 0
Kephardt	run out.. 10
Fisher	b. Jackson.. 2
Waterman	not out.. 0
Leg byes	2
Total	99

The English sent in Hayward and Lockyer to the bowling of Kephardt and Wilby. Hayward was finely caught at wicket by Lang from Kephardt's bowling for 0. Lockyer was stumped by Barclay, bowled by Lang for 9. Carpenter was caught by Hammond, bowled by Senior for 7. Caffyn scored not out, and Grundy also not out, 2. There were five wides and byes, making the total 29, all that was necessary to win the game.

The match was thus finished in favor of All England on their second innings, with the loss of three wickets.

The Twenty-two scored 154 in their two innings, including byes, etc., of which the twelve English players on the American side scored 66 runs, and the ten Americans scored 82 runs.

The fielding of the Twenty-two was exceedingly good, particularly that of Morgan, Newhall, Barclay, Bayard, W. R. Wister and Fisher. Kephardt bowled finely. Hammond, Senior, H. Wright, S. Wright and Gibbes also distinguished themselves. Lang kept wicket well, and bowled with much headwork; he got considerable applause for his share in taking two wickets.

The English divide themselves, and play a match North *vs.* South, Cæsar and Parr out, for their benefit, on Friday.

Some party has offered the English cricketers $5,000 to play a base ball match in New-York before they leave America. This may be brought about if the sum is guaranteed by responsible American parties, but in no case will they play the catching of the ball on the bound. It is possible to induce them to come back to New-York after the Hamilton and Rochester cricket matches, and before they depart in the Quebec steamer.

They are at the Girard House, and leave on Saturday afternoon for the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, where they will stay over Sunday.

They will commence the match at Hamilton, C. W., on Monday, and play a match at Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, practicing base ball by the way.

A grand dinner will be given here to-morrow night in honor of the English players.

At a meeting of Baltimore cricketers, held Monday evening, the Committee appointed to invite the All-England Eleven to that city, reported that they would accept the invitation, after they had played a game at Rochester, provided each one of their number should have his expenses paid and receive $25 in addition. A subsequent dispatch states that the Eleven preferred to postpone their visit until next Summer, when they expected to return to this country. The meeting adjourned without coming to any decision.

THE NEXT MATCH IN CANADA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

The Twenty-two of Canada, who are to dispute for victory at cricket with the Eleven of England, were selected—finally selected—last night after much trouble. The following are the names:

Montreal—Pickering, J. U. Smith. *Toronto*—Parsons, Heward, Reid. *Brantford*—H. Totten, W. Totten. *Brockville*—Jones. *Belleville*—Starling, Despard. *Kingston*—Worswick. *London*—Bayley, G. Harris. *St. Catherings*—T. D. Phillips, H. Phillips, George Rykert. *Hamilton*—Gil espie, Rogerson, Sharpe, Stokes, Basteed. *Grantham*—J. Hamilton.

It is possible that another Montreal man or so may come up, and perhaps another Torontonian; but in all likelihood these names will stand.

The reason I said above that the players mentioned had been *finally* selected, is that several previous choices have been made, to recount which would be to tell the history of Cricket in Canada, and the many differences which have prevailed among cricketers here. It would seem that all difficulties are now adjusted, and that the strongest men of Canada East and West are reunited. This is good news for your New-York lovers of the game, as well as for us, for it holds out a promise of a stoutly fought game at Hoboken next year between the Elevens of Canada and the United States.

The Hamilton ground has been very carefully attended to of late, and is now in excellent order. The turf is fine, soft and smooth, and possessing all the "springiness" so requisite for the proper display of good bowling. Stands have been put up for ladies, for the scorers, for the Press, and the arrangements generally promise to be of the best.

The game here will commence on Monday next, the 17th inst.

The Rochester people will afterwards have an opportunity of seeing the Eleven play. They have made arrangements for a game on or about the 20th. I think it probable, however, that it will be deferred for a few days, and not commence till Monday, the 27th. The sides are to be the Eleven vs. Twenty-two from the States and Canada. The Rochester Cricket Club have already written to the Canadian and American Clubs, to know what players they can select from.

SPORTING ITEMS.

Michael Phelan authorizes *Wilkes' Spirit* to state that he will play an international game of billiards with the English champion, Roberts, for a stake of $5,000 or $10,000 a side; the match to take place in this City. Phelan proposes, in compensation for the privilege of playing here, to make an allowance of $500 to Roberts for his traveling expenses. Mr. Phelan's business will not permit him to leave the country.

Wilkes' Spirit says: "In accordance with the suggestion which we made last week, Aaron Jones, who had a deposit up for a match with Sayers for the championship of England, has conceded his privilege for the first chance at Sayers to John C. Heenan, and in accordance therewith, we have dispatched a request to the editor of *Bell's Life* to forfeit for Jones, and to put Heenan on the record in his place. Heenan will stand next on the list of Sayer's engagements after the match with the Unknown, and as that is fixed for the 15th November, and may perhaps be ended sooner by a forfeit on the part of the Unknown, the American champion is sure to be able to measure himself against the redoubtable master of the English Ring by next May, or at the furtheat by next June."

Finegass is anxious to bring on a ring match with Roche, and to that effect has made a deposit of $150 for a match, $500 a side, on the 17th November. Finegass, it will be recollected, forfeited to Roche $350 a few weeks since, in consequence of having received an injury during his training.

Not Committed to Mr. Bates.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have seen it stated with some surprise in the Detroit *Advertiser*, as well as in some other esteemed contemporaries, an intimation that the editors of the *Intelligencer* had entered into an arrangement with a distinguished gentleman of New-York—who lately passed through Washington on his way to the Episcopal Convention, at Richmond, and with whom the editors had the pleasure of a passing interview of a few minutes—to support a certain eminent Whig statesman of the West for the Presidency. This, like many idle stories which arise, often innocently, to have their day and be forgotten, we did not deem worth contradiction. But as our contemporaries seem, by copying the article, to attach some consequence to our course, it may be proper to say that the allegation is incorrect; for, ready and happy as we should be to support the gentleman in question, as we would any one of several other statesmen in the Whig ranks, if regularly presented to us by our party, yet we are not in the habit, in a matter so weighty, of jumping to conclusions with so much facility or quite so prematurely. We never presume to lead in a business so grave, or enter into "agreement" with individual gentlemen, however eminent or worthy. As we have heretofore, so shall we now, abide the voice of our brave party—firm still, we hope, however reduced—and share its fortunes, whatever they be.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Ingenious Machinery—Failure of the Apple Crop—The Chinese Potato—Some Pumpkins—Trial of the Steam Plow, &c., &c.

Fortune is smiling upon the American Institute this month with ample apology and atonement for the frowns of September. The receipts are flattering at Palace Garden gate, and novelties are added to the exhibition every day. Every foot of room in the machinery department is occupied, and every machine that works by steam power is daily in operation. Nothing excited more admiration than the "variety-moulding machine," exhibited by Mr. S. M. Hamilton, of Baltimore, which, by virtue of several curiously simple devices, converts a straight, curved or crooked stick of joist in a few minutes into almost any design of moulding—curved, waved, elliptical or straight—which it would take weeks to rival by simple hand-power, and by the processes which usually shape the ornamental mouldings of our furniture and buildings. One wonders how workmen can have patience with saw, hammer and chisel to go tediously on in the old way of tenoning slats for blinds after seeing with what rapidity and unerring exactness Ellis' patent machine turns them off. By its aid a boy tenons from ten to fifteen thousand slats a day. It is adjustable to any size of slat, and works hard or soft wood before or after dressing. Venetian blinds ought, in view of this machine, to be furnished cheaper hereafter. A. D. Waymouth's universal wood-turner was yesterday engaged in turning out wooden pill-boxes with marvelous celerity. In ten minutes a stick of undressed pine, two or three feet long, was converted into neat and durable receptacles for aloes and myrrh, calomel and colocynth, or whatever other compounds of drugs the suffering stomach craves for its ailment.

In another department, C. A. Dubois exhibits an automatic coupling for railroad cars, so simple and so useful that it is surprising it was not before invented and brought into general use. It is applicable to any car, with no other alteration than that of new bumpers so arranged as to receive a tilting hook, which is so shaped as to readily admit the coupling link while the lower part projects far enough to be struck by the knee of a lever, that, by aid of a cord is placed within the command of the brakeman on the car. Two cars running together are linked at once—a gentle pull by the brakeman disconnects them again at will. If, after this, anybody is smashed standing between cars approaching each other to be connected, the Coroner's Jury ought to hold somebody guilty of manslaughter.

The *Phonophorus*, invented by David S. Stille, of New-Brunswick, N. J., is a novel arrangement to enable deaf people to hear the Gospel preached to them so long as they sit in their own proper pews. It is a large funnel with a metallic lining, to be located under the desk or in the pulpit, while tin tubing connects it with the pew of the deaf man. Applying the flexible handles of the tube to the ear sounds may be heard by those who heard little before. In the Baptist Church in New-Brunswick one is in use, and it is favorably reported of. The cost is from $25 to $30.

Since our last notice the fruit department has undergone a change; one series of competitors for premiums has disappeared and another been entered. Only a few new candidates for favor make their appearance. Among the apples we notice the "Baker," a large red fruit, pleasant to the taste when uncooked, but most admirable for a roast. The show, however, in this department proves the suspicion which the State Fair published, that in Southern New-York and in New-England apples are scarce this Fall. Apple-growers along the Hudson are sending to Western New-York for their own domestic supply. Of grapes here, as at Albany, the Delaware is king, the dominion having passed away from the Isabella. Everywhere the confession is made that the two monarchs of the Fox family—the Isabella and Catawba—have seen their day, and their blighted leaves and shrivelled, half-ripened berries bear evidence to its truth. It is a little discreditable to fruiterers and amateurs that the exhibitions of fruits should come always mostly from the nurserymen. But another order of things must prevail soon. Four thousand acres of nursery, with at least 10,000 trees on each acre, are ready for market this Fall between Syracuse and Buffalo, and the demand this year is in advance of any preceding season.

Wine from the native grapes of Connecticut, must of necessity have an addition of sugar to fetch them up to a taste that would be recognized as pleasant. The true wine that delicate tasters will admit is just right, should be made of a grape which furnishes sugar enough of itself—for grape sugar when fermented makes brandy, cane-sugar makes rum. Still, if only sugar and water are added to the juice of the Foxes and Frost grapes of Connecticut, a wine that is pure results, and one infinitely more appropriate for Sacramental and medicinal purposes than the colored drugs, fired up with alcohol, which sail under the name of imported wines. Mr. F. A. Rockwell, of Ridgefield, (Conn.,) exhibits specimens of his manufacture which smack of the pure native grape flavor, and are warranted to be what they profess that they are, by rectors, presiding elders and pastors in that land of steady habits. His wine, manufactured from the Lawton blackberry, is indorsed by Dr. Reese as the valuable tonic and astringent that it should be, if the dispensatories are not all at sea on the presumed virtues of blackberries in a tonic diarrhœas. In passing—at the late State Fair, the Judges on fruits were looking for the native grape that should furnish a native wine in case the Catawba's disease proves as serious as it threatens. They came up *toward* the conclusion that for this purpose, as for most that a hardy, out-door grape is called upon to fill, the Delaware was by all odds the most promising.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett's big pumpkin has been beaten. The largest one of several bearing his initials, and which have attracted no less attention here than they did at the Horticultural Show, was yesterday laid upon Howe's Improved Standard Scales, and its true weight read off—124½ pounds. On the same table stands, however, a lot of the true "cream pumpkins," raised by Farebair Selhow, of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, of which the plumpest turned the scales at 100 pounds. It is a mistake to surpose that these vegetable monsters are good for nothing; at any rate the pumpkin pies of the restaurants are made of them. A gentleman who raised them by the ton last year, sold all his at 2½ cents a pound, to the eating-house people. Another exhibitor from a single seed last year had four pumpkins, weighing severally 97, 90, 80, and 60 pounds—an aggregate of 327 pounds from a single seed, yet the land in the vicinity did not seem terribly exhausted or much enfeebled after the effort. There is no excuse for the blueness of milk while cattle are so enamored of chopped pumpkins, and there is California pumpkin seed left in the land.

People pretty generally have had a glimpse of the famous *Dioscorea Batatas*, or Chinese potato, and not a few have considered themselves sold when they have paid a swindling price for a niber, planted it and found in return a scraggy little root not much larger than an overgrown radish. But if they have replanted the scraggy radical the following year, they have found the genuine article, burrowing like the tap root of an old peach tree, far below the regions their coulters and plow-shares ever reached. Mr. Middendorf, of East New-York, exhibits a full-grown specimen—its vine much resembling the sweet-potato vine in the shape of the leaves, but extending some five or six feet in length. A gentleman who exhibits none assures us that he raised 1,700 bushels of these much-discussed, immensely-bepuffed, and sadly-abused roots on an acre last year. Some things have been settled by the experiments already tried. The Chinese potato is no humbug. When cooked its flavor is not inferior to that of the Irish potato, and it is very much more productive. But it runs a fearful depth into the earth, and it is like digging a post-hole, trying to take one out unbroken. With deep tillage and proper instruments for uncarthing it, no question it is a valuable addition to our esculents. But in China they cultivate as many varieties as we do of our common potato. Moreover it is a dicecious plant, and we have only the staminate plant of a single variety, with, of course, no opportunity to reproduce it from the seed. In one respect it has for long sea-voyages an advantage over Mercer, Pink-eye, or any of that tribe. It has very few eyes for sprouts to start out from and waste the juices of the fruit, and hence will keep well.

A Breeding Stable Consumed—A Wife's Heroism.

From the Spirit of the Times.

We regret to learn that one of our most extensive breeders of blood stock at the North, J. B. Monnor, Esq., of Westchester County, New-York, has met with a most serious loss, the burning of his whole range of stables. It appears that on the morning of Tuesday, the 4th inst., Mr. Monnor left home with the intention of going to Albany to attend the State Fair, leaving his place in charge of his wife. Shortly after noon, whilst the men were yet at dinner, Mrs. Monnor discovered dense smoke issuing from the stables; she was alone with her women—not a man within call—the blood horses, worth nearly $100,000, were in imminent danger. For a moment she was paralyzed, but soon recovered her presence of mind to perform what she considered a religious duty—to save her husband's property, even at the risk of her own life; starting her women in various directions in search of assistance, and alone rushed into the stables, from the sides of which the flames were by this time bursting in every direction. *Logan*, the pride and pet of her husband, was the first to be saved; to unchain and lead him to the door of his box was but the work of an instant, but, terrified at the flames which met his sight, he rushed back to his stall and resisted every attempt to lead him out; until, when nearly exhausted by her exertions, Mrs. Monnor succeeded in blindfolding him with a part of her dress, when he became tractable, and submitted to be led to a place of safety.

The foreman and helpers of the farm at last arrived, and soon had every *hoof* turned out. Now commenced a scene the wildest and most appaling eye ever witnessed. The stables which were sufficiently extensive to accommodate 150 horses, and barns containing over 100 tons of hay, were completely enveloped in flames. The horses, which in the excitement of the moment, without regard to sex or age, were turned into a small inclosure, maddened by fear, commenced fighting furiously, kicking, biting, and tearing each other in a fearful manner, making it dangerous and apparently foolhardy in the extreme to attempt to separate them. The foreman, however, watching his opportunity, succeeded in catching by the mane one of the most furious, a two-year old colt, who reared and plunged at such a rate that the man was soon sent flying under the heels of the other horses. Mrs. Monnor again exhibited her nerve and courage by entering the inclosure and seizing the brute by the nose; she held him until the man had recovered himself and procured a halter with which the animal was secured.

Old Sylphide, by *Emilius*, bred by R. L. Stevens, Esq., now owned by Mr. Monnor, was very near being lost; she was surrounded by flames, and had to be taken out through a hole cut in the side of her stable. Having secured the stock to the best of her judgment, Mrs. Monnor sent an express messenger to convey the tidings of the calamity to her husband, who was intercepted just as he was on the point of embarking for Albany. On hearing the news, his thoughts were not on his loss, but on his wife. His first exclamation was, "My God! and that poor woman's all alone." He little thout that *that poor woman, all alone*, had really saved his immense property.

Indian Hostilities on the Plains.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON THE MAIL TRAIN.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Mo., Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

The telegraph may have given you a meagre account of the recent Indian outrages on the Plains, but I hasten to communicate the details, as derived from authentic sources.

Mr. Patterson, from Walnut Creek, brought us the first intelligence, and Mr. Cole, of this County, (who was with the train when attacked) arrived a few hours later with further details. From these gentlemen your correspondent gathers the following facts: Some weeks ago the desperate Camanche Chief, Buffalo Hump, with some of his braves, appeared among the Kiowas, and was observed to be in frequent consultation with them. The Kiowas have been dissatisfied and threatening toward the whites during all the Summer, and it was supposed that the mission of Buffalo Hump was to stir up their anger to violence. No overt act of hostility occurred, however, until the 20th ult., when a squabble took place at Rickman's Ranch, between some Kiowas and whites, about a horse swap, resulting in a skirmish and the death of an Indian. The other Indians went off swearing, and soon collected a war party.

Three days after (on the 23d of September) a mail train going out—the one which left here on Monday, the 19th of September—was surrounded by a band of Kiowa warriors, near the crossing of Pawnee Fork, some twenty-five miles beyond Cow Creek, and about two hundred and fifty miles from Westport. The Indians demanded "toll," and the conductor dealt out to them sugar, coffee, and a portion of such other articles as he had, but without ceasing threw, and then, raising a whoop, they fired into the stage, perfectly riddling it with bullets and arrows, instantly killing the two Smiths—driver and conductor—and wounding the only other occupant, Mr. Cole. The Smiths were killed before they had a chance to fire, but Cole leaped from the stage when wounded, fired his pistol, saw an Indian fall, and the others gather around him, and in the confusion that ensued escaped some distance and hid in the grass. The Indians, finding their companion dead, mounted their horses and proceeded in search of their missing enemy. One of the horsemen passed within a few feet of where Cole lay, but failed to discover him. He saw them return to the scene of conflict, abuse the bodies of his fallen friends, strip them of their clothing, and rip open and scatter the contents of the newspaper mail-bags. Fortunately they missed the letter mail-bag, which was afterwards recovered and taken to Rickman's Ranch.

Cole lay all night concealed in the grass, and next morning wandered about until he came up to a camp of Pike's Peakers, from whom he received an escort to a trading post, and from thence proceeded homewards. He passed through here some hours since, on his way to his family in Independence.

[Advertisement.]

Another Match.—Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is ready to back himself against Eleven of England (hatters) in the production of Hats, and is willing to take his present Fall style as a specimen. It is elegant, graceful and most becoming, and sure to be a favorite with the *ton*. He has a splendid assortment of Hats and Caps on hand, suitable for the season.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Patent Jellified Castor-Oil.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. Penfold, Parrea & Mower, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—These Pills alone, among all the medicines in existence, possess the property of cleansing and regulating the bowels and purifying the animal fluids without depressing either body or mind. Sold at Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Our readers will note the prices of English Medallion Velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, oil-cloth and druggets, are greatly reduced, far below any quoted in this City, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 13.

$20,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '77-'92 [illegible] B [illegible] 49
500 Ohio State 6s, '60-'90 [illegible] 46
6,500 Virginia State 6s [illegible] 81 10
2,000 do [illegible] 81 10
25,000 Missouri State 6s [illegible] 89 39½
10,000 do [illegible] 33½
2,000 Cal. State 7s [illegible] 35½
4,000 Mich. Cen. R. [illegible] 39½
1st M. S. F. C. B. 86
4,000 Mich. So. S.F.R. 50 50 Mich. Central R. 43½
6,000 LaCr. M. L. G. B. 11[illegible] 50 46
1,000 Hous. Ss. J.R.B. 42½ 50 Buffalo & Hawk. 43½
40 People's Bank 101 50 [illegible] 47½
18 Metropolitan Bank 110 12 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk 17½
50 Canton Company 17½ 100 do [illegible] 17
19 Pacific M. St. Co 74½ 100 do [illegible] 17
200 do [illegible] 71½ 250 do [illegible] 17
50 do [illegible] 820 74 400 Ill. Cen. Railroad 87
100 do 74 100 do [illegible] 84 68½
200 N. Y. Central R 80½ 100 do [illegible] 83 68½
500 do [illegible] 69 80½ 150 do [illegible] 68 68½
250 do 80½ 100 Galena & Chic. R 74
100 do [illegible] 80 80 do [illegible] 73½
200 do [illegible] 80 80½ 100 do [illegible] 74
200 do [illegible] 80 80½ 100 do [illegible] 74
1,000 do [illegible] 80½ 100 do [illegible] 74
100 do [illegible] 80 80½ 100 do [illegible] 74
100 do [illegible] 80 80½ 50 do [illegible] 74
100 do [illegible] 80 80½ 100 do [illegible] 74
500 do [illegible] 80 80½ 50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R 64½
25 Erie Railroad [illegible] 42 400 do [illegible] 64½
50 do 5 50 do [illegible] 64
300 Cleve. & Toledo R. 21½ 750 do [illegible] 64
100 do 21½ 100 do [illegible] 64
250 do [illegible] 21½ 50 do [illegible] 64
200 do [illegible] 21½ 50 do [illegible] 64
300 Panama Railroad 120½ 300 do [illegible] 63½
50 do [illegible] 120½ 25 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. 44

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri St. 6s [illegible] 50 Mich. Central R. 42½
2,000 Tennessee 6s [illegible] 50 do [illegible] 43
10,000 N. Y. State 6s [illegible] 50 do [illegible] 42½
24 Manhattan Bank 137 11 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. 4
750 Chi. & Rock I. R. [illegible] 100 M. S. & N. I. G. S 16½
200 do [illegible] 150 do [illegible] 16½
100 do [illegible] 50 do [illegible] 16½
100 do [illegible] 150 Galena & Chi. R. 74½
50 do [illegible] 100 do [illegible] 73½
200 N. Y. Central R. 79½ 100 do [illegible] 73½
200 do [illegible] 200 do [illegible] 74
100 do [illegible] 50 do [illegible] 74½
100 do [illegible] 200 do [illegible] 74
100 do [illegible] 100 Cl. & Tol. R. [illegible] 21
500 do [illegible] 200 do [illegible] 21
200 do [illegible] 50 Pacific M. S. Co. 73½
150 Erie Railroad 5 100 do [illegible] 74
100 Panama Railroad 120 25 do [illegible] 73½

THURSDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

The decline in the Stock Market noticed at the close of yesterday's dealings was followed today by an irregular and quite unsettled range of prices, under rather large sales of most of the speculative Railways. The final closing in the afternoon compares as follows with Wednesday:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	80¼	79⅞	Galena	74	73¾
Reading	40	39	Rock Island	64	63¾
M. Central	43¾	43	Ill. Central	68½	67⅞
M. Guaranteed	17½	16⅝	Toledo	21⅜	21
Harlem Pref.	36	36	Hudson	35¼	35⅜
Panama	120	120	Pacific	75	73½

The sales of New-York Central were altogether about 6,000 shares. The price opened at 80½, subsequently fell to 79¾, rose at the Second Board to 80@80½, and left off at 4 o'clock 79⅞ ₩ cent. Most of the Western shares were in good demand at the early Board, but sellers met the market freely, and prices yielded about ½ ₩ cent. For Panama, 120½ ₩ cent. was at one time paid. Pacific Mail sold early at 74½, which was a decline of ¾ from yesterday, and later in the day 73½ ₩ cent. was accepted. There was much weakness shown in Reading, and the two Michigan Stocks were also weak in the afternoon. State Stocks ½ ₩ cent. lower on Missouris, and firm on Virginias and Tennessees. Some considerable sales of New-York lives were made at 102½@102½. In City Bank Shares a steady demand; Metropolitan at 110, sales, and Manhattan 137, sales. The general market, at 4 o'clock, left off dull on the Speculative Shares; Central 79⅞@80. The movement of the week, thus far, has not been very satisfactory to either class of speculators; from Monday morning to yesterday's Second Board it rose against the *Bear* account full 2 ₩ cent., without any apparent effort on the part of the usual Street buyers to put up prices, and it has since reacted against the *Bull* account nearly or quite 1 ₩ cent. The most resistance shown to any thing like a further decided decline is in New-York Central and Galena and Chicago.

The quotations for Discounts have come to be almost stereotyped. The difference between Bank and outside rates scarcely amount to the Broker's commission, ranging 6@7 ₩ cent. for very choice paper, as in date, and 8@10 for fair names. Demand loans to the Stock Brokers are reduced in some cases on State security to 5½ ₩ cent.; the general rule of the Street being 6 ₩ cent., with a free supply of Money to-day. Exchange is dull and will probably remain rather inactive until the mail for the Boston steamer of next week, as the *Fulton* is not to sail on her regular day for Havre and Southampton, and only one mail will be sent on Saturday, and that to Hamburg and Southampton by the Hamburg steamer. She will also take the whole or a good part of the Mexican Silver now on hand for the English market. The *City of Manchester* sails on the same day for Liverpool, but no Specie engagements are spoken of for her. The Customs to-day are only $39,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $102,000; disbursements, $234,000; balance this afternoon, $4,636,756. The steamship *Circassian* for Galway, took out $60,000 in Specie. The export of Cotton from the Southern ports, reported for last week, (as per mail advices,) amount to 26,000 bales, in addition to which the telegraph reports 15,000 bales from New-Orleans alone, mostly for England:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports	258,000	234,000	102,000	185,000	259,000
Ex. to Great Britain	70,000	40,000	26,000	17,000	81,000
Export to France	22,000	20,000	4,000	15,000	18,000
Ex. to other F. P.	6,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	7,000
Total Exports	98,000	65,000	32,000	37,000	106,000
Stock on hand	248,000	217,000	102,000	163,000	233,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	92,000	93,000	50,600	64,000	70,000
Ex. to Great Britain	18,000	9,000	8,000	5,000	21,000
Exports to France	7,000	9,000	4,000	3,000	5,000
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	1,000	1,000		3,000
Total Exports	26,000	19,000	13,000	8,000	29,000

The *Star of the West*, Mail steamer from Aspinwall, before reaching Key West, where she transfers passengers and part of her Specie for New-Orleans, broke a shaft, which will probably delay her arrival at this port until Sunday or Monday next. Her Specie list is $2,360,000, of which about $2,000,000 will come to New-York. This is the last service by the Roberts' steamers in connection with the Pacific Company. The next arrival of treasure will be by the *Baltic*, in connection with the Pacific Company's steamer of Oct. 5 from San Francisco. The mail and treasure service has now been performed ten years, without the loss of a life or a single dollar, by the steamers of the Pacific Company, and with only one serious accident and sacrifice of life and treasure by the old United States and Roberts' steamers. The United States mails are now transferred to Mr. Vanderbilt, while the Gold from San Francisco will probably continue to be monopolized by the Pacific Company, in connection with the North Atlantic (late Collins') steamers on this side, and the time through reduced from 20@22 to 17@19 days.

The September traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Road is reported $400,136 against $395,789 same month last year.

The New-York Canal Tolls received during the fourth week in September,

1859	$71,162 03
1858	88,767 02
Decrease in 1859	$17,604 99
Tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the fourth week in September, 1859	1,140,521 04
Do. 1858	1,478,350 59
Decrease in 1859	$337,829 55

We have one day's later news from Europe by the *City of Washington*, this afternoon, to Thursday noon, Sept. 29, from London, and the *Africa* is due at this port with advices to Saturday, Oct. 1. The English Funds were firm on Thursday, at 95¾@¾; the Wheat market somewhat improved, and Cotton steady.

Real Estate.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.

A. J. Bleecker sold house and lot No. 196 East Thirty-second-street, 16 by 98 feet 9 inches, to Isaac Van Hoven for $3,800.

Also, house and lot adjoining above, No. 194, 17 feet 6 inches, by 98 feet 9 inches, to I. Van Hoven for $3,700.

House and lot No. 43 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, 22x90 feet, to M. A. Purlps for $7,000.

E. H. Ludlow sold house and lot No. 139 East Eighteenth-street, 23 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, to Mr. Jackson for $14,000.

R. A. Haggerty sold, by order of assignees, rope walk 1,000 feet in length, situated on Wyckoff and Waterbury streets, Brooklyn, E. D., to Lawrence Waterbury & Co. for $48,000.

James M. Miller, sold by order of Court, house and lot south side of Forty-first-street, 300 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 15 feet wide by 98 feet 9 inches, to Samuel Weekes, for $2,750.

A. H. Muller sold the following property:

Lot, with three-story brick house, northerly side of Eleventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as No. 153 West Eleventh-street, the lot being 22 feet wide by 103 feet 3 inches deep; subject to lease to May 1, 1860, at $740 per year; rents, after Nov. 1, go to purchaser. W. S. Rideaock, $2,600.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold 2 lots, west side of Fifth-avenue, 25 feet 5 inches, south of Forty-sixth street, each full in size, for $15,150. Also, 1 lot adjoining south and fronting the avenue, being also a full lot, for $8,000. Also, 2 lots, south side of Fortieth street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each full size, at $6,000 each, or the whole for $15,100. The above lots were purchased for Dr. Armitage, Baptist Church, formerly the Norfolk street Baptist Church. They will forthwith erect a lecture-room on a portion of the street lots, and with the coming year, a fine church edifice in the avenue, 75 feet front, by 125 feet in depth, which will no doubt prove to be an additional ornament to Fifth-avenue.

We report the sale of 5½ lots on the south side of Ninety-third street, about half way between 3rd and 4th-avenues, with an old frame building on, sold at the rate of $107 50 full lot.

THURSDAY, Oct. 12.

A. H. Muller sold the three-story brick house and lot No. 142 south side Fortieth-street, 20x98 feet 9 inches, subject to a mortgage of $4,000 to John Mackim, for $47.

A. C. Loomis has sold two lots on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, commencing 300 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $5,000 per lot. Also, the four-story high-stoop, brown stone front house on the north side of Thirty-fifth-street, 80 feet east of Fourth-avenue, house 25x55 feet, lot full size, for $16,000.

Exchanges.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Exchanges on New-York scarce; Bills at sight ¾ ₩ cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 13—6 P. M.

Flour steady, and in fair demand; sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat heavy; sales 17,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 86½c.; 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 91½c.; 6,800 Red Ohio on private terms, but at a slight advance. Corn firm, and held above the views of buyers; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 99c. Oats better; sales 2,000 bushels Western and Canada at 38c.@38½c. Barley dull and lower; sales 4,000 bushels Canada at 65c. Rye quiet, and no sales. Whisky firm; no sales. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 65,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Oct. 13—6 P. M.

Flour in moderate demand for the local and interior trade; sales 800 bbls., at $4 50 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat, and $5 37½ for extra Western. Wheat firm, but Upper Lake very scarce; sales 10,000 bushels choice No. 1 Milwaukee club at 90c. Corn market bare. Barley dull, but without material change; salea 2,400 bushels Canadian at 77½c. Rye market better; sales 4,000 bushels Canadian at 79c. Oats nominal. Peas dull; sales 300 bushels, in barrels, at 65c. Canal Freights firm at 28c., on Flour, and 7½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—300 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bush. Wheat; 75,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 28,800 bush. Wheat; 6,000 bush Corn; 4,500 bush. Barley; 4,200 bush. Rye; 3,100 bush. Peas.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Flour dull, and declined 5c.@10c. Wheat generally steady, but declined 1c.@2c. on Spring; sales 10,000 bushels, at $1 08 from store. Corn firm, sales 10,000 bushels, and declined 1c. *Receipts:* 4,300 bbls. Oats quiet, and declined 1c. *Receipts:* 4,300 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 4,700 bushels Corn, 25,600 bushels Oats. *Shipments:* 4,200 bbls. Flour, 193,600 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm; sales 800 bushels white $1 30@$1 35; Red, $1 25. Corn, less active; yellow, 95c. Oats advanced. Mess Pork $16@$16 50. Hams, 11½c.@13½c. Sides, 10¼c. Shoulders, 8¼c. Whisky firm, at 27½c.@28½c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Flour steady; Howard-street, $5@$5 12½. Wheat firm: sales 1,5000 bushels White, at $1 20@$1 25. Corn firm; yellow, 84c.@85c. Provisions steady; Bacon, 10¾c.; Mess Pork, $16; prime do., $11 50. Whisky firm; Ohio, 29c.

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 13.

Flour dull. Wheat steady; white $1 08@$1 10; *Receipts*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 450

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2518. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

Important Rumors Concerning the Italian Question.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst, at noon, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The news is two days later than that brought out by the *City of Washington*.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 10:20, on the morning of the 29th ult., and the *Bavaria* reached Southampton early on the morning of the 30th.

The *Bavaria* experienced a most violent gale during the passage, and one of the seas which struck her washed two persons overboard, and did some damage to the ship.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton, about mid-day, on the 28th.

THE CHINESE WAR.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

From the Paris Patrie.

The last news from Shanghai establishes beyond a doubt the arrival of Mr. WARD, the American Envoy, at Peking. This diplomatist ascended the Ki-Tcheou-Yun-Ho, one of the branches of the Pei-ho, accompanied by all the members of his Legation.

Arrived at Ning Ho Fou, the American corvette which had brought Mr. Ward was retained in the port. The members of the Legation, under the guidance of a mandarin, were placed in a huge box, about five metres long by three broad, which was closed everywhere but above, to prevent those it contained from seeing the country. This box, or traveling chamber, provided with all things necessary to the comfort of the traveler, was placed on a raft, and taken first up the river, and then up the Imperial Canal, as far as the gate of the capital. Here it was placed on a large truck drawn by oxen, and in this way the Minister of the United States and the members of his Legation entered the town of Peking. They were perfectly well treated by the Chinese, but were not allowed to see anything. The truck was drawn into the courtyard of a large house, which was to be the residence of the American Envoys, but from which they were not to be allowed to go out.

At the last dates they were awaiting their interview with the Emperor. They had not been allowed to have any communication with the outer world, but were permitted to send a dispatch to Mr. FISH, the American Consul at Shanghai, informing him of their safety.

After the interview, the American Minister was to be reconducted to the frontier in the same way as that in which he came.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

A dispatch dated Zurich, the 28th, announces the arrival there of Prince NAPOLEON. It also states that separate Conferences were held that day between the French and Sardinian, and afterwards between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, but nothing had transpired in regard to the proceedings.

Prince NAPOLEON left Zurich on the 30th for Paris. He did not have any interview with the Plenipotentiaries.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND AN ITALIAN THRONE.

From the Moniteur, Sept. 26.

Some foreign journals have stated that the solution of the affairs of Italy would be impeded by the desire of the Emperor of the French to found a Kingdom in Italy for a prince of his house. These rumors do not need refutation. To deprive them of all value it suffices, without speaking of the engagements entered into at Villafranca, to bring to recollection the acts and the words of the Emperor NAPOLEON before and since that epoch.

From the London Times, Sep. 29.

At last the oracle has spoken. After a preternatural silence of several weeks, the Potentate whose will sways the destinies of Europe has pronounced on the solemn question whether a French Prince is to succeed the late Austrian satraps in the government of Central Italy. The manifesto in the *Moniteur* will be a severe blow to the hopes of NAPOLEON JEROME'S partisans. That the Prince has a party who have worked hard to create a throne to place him on is beyond a doubt, and it would be too great confidence in human virtue to believe that the Imperial cousin himself has been without some hope of more exalted rank, or has been perfectly free from all interference in the matter. Indeed, the solution of the Italian difficulty, by placing the Prince on the throne of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, has been likely enough ever since the Italians showed such antipathy to their fugitive rulers, and the indignation of the world was so much excited by the spectacle of an unnecessary war ending in an incomplete and almost inglorious peace. We have not the smallest doubt that NAPOLEON III., when he agreed to conditions of peace at Villafranca, was perfectly sincere in his determination to restore the Dukes. What may have been the secret springs of action which produced this astonishing compromise no man can say. The stubborn resistance of the Austrians, the strength of the fortresses, the unconcealed displeasure of England, the open hostility of Germany, even personal weariness and the intense heat of the weather, may have had something to do with it. But from all we learnt of this event it would seem that the French Emperor was really and truly desirous to be quit of the war, and that he accepted the restoration of the Dukes as he accepted the retention by Austria of the fortresses and of Venice—because the Kaiser would not yield on these points.

Still there seems much reason to suspect that the plan of providing a throne for Prince NAPOLEON had been considered prior to the war. It is well known that from the earliest period of the year—from the time when the Emperor made his hasty address to M. HUBNER—the Prince was the open and avowed champion of the war. His partisans were loud on the necessity of trampling on the treaties of 1815; of establishing the nationality of Italy, or rather of driving out the Austrians, for it did not appear whether delivered Italy was to be left entirely to herself. Then came the hasty marriage between the Prince and the daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL. It is idle to say that there was nothing personal in this alliance, that the Prince only represented France, and that the union was only a drawing closer of the bonds which linked together the policies of the Emperor and the King. Neither Sovereigns nor States in the present day require these family ties to insure the stability of alliances which are cemented by a common interest. France and Sardinia would have equally fought side by side had neither NAPOLEON JEROME nor CLOTILDE ever existed; and we doubt whether one Frenchman or Sardinian in ten thousand ever thinks on the marriage as in any way increasing the friendship of the two nations. But to Prince NAPOLEON himself the advantages were obvious. By marriage with an Italian Princess he became, according to the easy code of Royal naturalization, an Italian sufficiently to govern any part of the Peninsula which might be in search of a Sovereign. At the time it will be remembered that the future elevation of the husband of Princess CLOTILDE was hardly doubted, and the only question was whether Lombardy and Venetia were to be united under his sceptre, or whether his throne was to be placed on the banks of the Arno. We do not quote the gossip of six months since in the belief that it indicated any settled policy in the mind of the Emperor; but every one conversant with modern political society knows that secrets are very badly kept, and that, whether in English clubs or Parisian drawing-rooms, a certain approximation to the designs of men in authority is apt to be arrived at. That at the beginning of the war an Italian settlement for Prince NAPOLEON was contemplated is as certain as most facts connected with the affair. Then the Imperial Highness, armed with proclamations and beaming with smiles, was sent to Tuscany to lead the ardent volunteers of that fair land to victory and glory. He had an independent corps, with which he was to revolutionize the territory of the petty Princes, and perhaps not to spare the holy possessions of the Pope. He it was who was to attack the Austrians on their left flank, and crossing the Po far lower down than the French armies could attain, was to insure the retreat of the enemy. But, unfortunately for the advent to power of Imperialism, the enemy gave way too easily. Fortune favors the bold, and NAPOLEON JEROME was very bold that fortune favored him rather too much. The Austrians would not stay for the Prince and his corps and his noble volunteers, to beat them. They abandoned Pavia and Piacenza and all the places which had been the standing ingnances of Sardinia and the Duchies for 40 years. They retreated on their fortresses, they left the Legations, they blew up their works at Ancona, and by the time the Prince had worked himself up to the proper pitch of martial ardor there was no enemy to fight. He did not even "assist" at Magenta or Solferino. The separate corps remained in embryo, the Tuscans and Modenese have never had any fighting as yet, and the great war of 1859 passed over without the Prince's name receiving any additional lustre.

Still the Prince had not lost all chance. The Dukes had fled from Florence and Modena, and the poor Duchess of PARMA was expelled by the subjects of her son. The interview at Villafranca might have been expected to end in some stipulation in favor of the cousin who would have fought so bravely, and who only wanted an opportunity; but at Villafranca NAPOLEON JEROME was never mentioned, or was mentioned only to be put aside. The Dukes were to be restored, if not by French and Austrian bayonets, at least by the moral suasion of the two Emperors. What chance, then, was there for the Prince? But soon it appeared that the Tuscans and their country men would not have their fugitives back at all, and that they were determined to place a throne at the disposal of some worthy aspirant. The hopes of the Palais Royal again rose high. Who so likely to be chosen for the throne of Central Italy as the Prince who went out to fight for it? But again fortune frowned. The Italians, with that want of consideration and gratitude which distinguishes them, still clung to the notion of an united Italy. They would have nothing to say to a French Prince, but unanimously proffered their allegiance to the Sardinian Monarch. To overcome this obstinacy has been the task of the Prince's partisans for several weeks past. But the determination of the Italians is too strong, and the engagements at Villafranca are too binding. The result is, that now the claim of Prince NAPOLEON is definitely quashed by the French Emperor. This decision is, no doubt, a right one, and will not diminish the prestige of NAPOLEON III. There can be no doubt that to place Prince NAPOLEON on the throne of Florence would be a great mistake in the present state of Italy and the present temper of the Italian people. That he is a man of considerable ability may be true, and it is probable he would make a fair Sovereign. But Italy requires unity, and Englishmen, at least, though opposed to the disturbance of European peace, are anxious that the present opportunity should not be lost, but that there should be an Italy which both France and Austria may respect. It is hard, indeed, to see in what way such a solution may be reached, but it is certainly not to be attained through the sovereignty of a French Prince.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

On the 28th ult., the freedom of the city of Aberdeen was presented to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. His Lordship delivered, on the occasion, a speech on the foreign policy of England, in the course of which he made the following reference to Italian affairs:

"Gentlemen, there is a question on which I will venture to touch before I conclude, because, though not one in which we have taken an immediate part, it is one in which I think every Briton must take a deep interest. I allude to that which has taken place, and is taking place, in Italy. [Cheers.] You will permit me to refer to events of some time back, but which are a clue to that which is happening at the present moment. For centuries the Italian people—a people rich both in commerce and agriculture—have been subject to foreign Powers—sometimes to the Germans, sometimes to the French. About sixty years ago a general, full of youth, full of genius, full of capacity of every kind, both for war and for civil affairs, entered Italy and declared that he came to give liberty to that people. The Italian people were delighted—the whole of Lombardy was in a state of joy and ecstacy, and, although his warlike operations were successful, yet for a time it came to be that the French Government was the Government of Italy, and in 1814 the people of Lombardy were averse to that foreign dominion, and earnestly desired a change. They applied to an English general, Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, as honest a lover of liberty as ever existed; they applied to him, and they applied afterwards to the English Minister, to learn what was to be their fate. The English Minister told them that their fate was very well settled—that the Emperor of Austria had been kind enough to declare that he would take charge of Lombardy, and therefore, he (the English Minister) had only to refer them to the Austrian Minister. [Hear, and a laugh.] Well, they have had this new Government up to 1859—to the present time—and every year they became more and more averse to it. Well, I am not saying whether they were justified in their dislike of the former French Government, or of the late Austrian Government—I am only telling you what was the fact known to you all—no more. Well, it had occurred some ten or twelve years ago, to some men of very ardent hopes and great literary talents, that these foreign nations had not succeeded in attaining the affections or confidence of the Italians—that the Italians might as well govern Italy themselves. It was a new notion, but not a very unnatural one. In 1848-49 they made the attempt. Unfortunately, they succeeded so ill that they gave people a great distrust of their power of self-government; but the Emperor of the French having conquered Lombardy in the present year made a wise and magnanimous declaration that he did not go to conquer Lombardy for himself, but that the Italians should be the free citizens of a great country. The Italians, not only in Lombardy, but in Tuscany, Modena and Parma, have acted upon this declaration, and they have made temporary and provisional Governments to themselves, declaring that they wish hereafter to be the free citizens of a great country. [Applause.] Well, I ask, has there been any mischief produced? Because I think with regard to this matter of States and nations regulating their own government, it is not very different from that of a man—say in this city of Aberdeen—regulating his own house. [Applause, and a laugh.] But, at the same time, it is possible that a man may manage his house in such a way as to be a great nuisance to his neighbors. [Laughter.] For instance, he may start a pyroteehnic manufactory in his house, making experiments to try his skill, and, it may be, sending up skyrockets into the air every evening in order to see the effect. This would not seem to be agreeable, because other householders might conceive that their houses might be set on fire. Instead of wishing to encourage the gentleman to do whatever he pleases in his own house, the Lord Provost might be called on to interfere with that gentleman because he was likely to set fire to the houses of his neighbors—[laughter]—but has anything of that sort occurred in Italy? Can any man say there is such a disturbance of order at Milan, Modena, or Florence, that the neighbors—the Austrians, or other neighbors—are called upon to interfere? [Cheers.] On the contrary, the conduct of this people, just emancipated, who have been subject to foreign rule for many years, who might have been expected to burst into some excess—possibly some outrage against the persons who are most odious to them—they have conducted their matters with perfect order—with such order as if they had been the citizens of a country which had long been free. [Cheers.] Well, then, gentlemen, I say, though we can claim no credit for having enabled these people to asserts their freedom—although we have been bystanders, and, I think for very good and sufficient reasons, have taken no part in the hostilities of this Spring; yet I think we are bound to say—we do say, and we have said—that against any interference of foreign force to prevent those people having their own government and conducting their affairs as they like, we do most loudly and solemnly protest—[loud cheers] and, therefore, gentlemen, be the terms of the treaty now negotiated what they may, if, hereafter, consequent upon that treaty, there shall be that of which you have heard, no doubt, and which has been frequently talked of—if there shall be a Congress of the Powers of Europe—if it shall be the wish of those Powers which have taken part in those hostilities that in the final settlement of Italy and the acknowledgment of the different States belonging to it the other Powers of Europe should take part in these consultations, we might assist only upon one condition, namely, that with respect to using foreign force in order to compel fulfillment of the conditions of peace, whatever they may be, so as not to interfere with the right of the people of this country to manage their own concerns—that, if such should be the object, or may be the result of such language, England may stand apart and take no concern. [Loud applause.] But, gentlemen, I feel convinced, and such is the language, not of one of these powers, but of both those powers, that whatever their opinions may be as to what has taken place—and the Austrian Government cannot be expected to approve of the revolution in Modena and Tuscany—yet I believe neither power has any intention to interfere by force with the decision of those peoples. I think it is a matter of great importance that it should be so, because that system—which is rather disguised than expressed by the phrase, the balance of power—that system means that the different states shall be independent, that they shall manage their own concerns, and that no one state shall have the preponderance in Europe, or dictate what should be the constitution, or what should be the internal government of the rest. And, happy as we are in this country in independence long acquired, it is not only our interest, but I think it must be our wish to see that every state in Europe, whether they prefer a system which we think not compatible with liberty, or whether they prefer a just and temperate system of representative monarchy, or whether they prefer any other form of government, provided they do not interfere with their neighbors—I think that the independence of the several States of Europe is an object which Great Britain ought to feel a sympathy and interest in. And now, I fear that I have troubled you too long, [applause] but if so, you must impute it to the kindness you have shown to me. Be assured that, so far as I am concerned, while I have the honor to hold the seals of the Foreign-office, it shall be for no mean purpose, for no selfish interest, that I shall endeavor to use the name, and influence, and authority of Great Britain. This country holds high a beacon, which may save the rest of the world. It is not for us to arrogate and dictate with respect to what they shall do, but it is our duty when we do speak, to speak in the language of a free people, as the loyal and obedient subjects of a monarch who reigns in the affections of her people.

The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A report was current that Austria and Piedmont were both making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy was about to receive reinforcements.

The Dictator of Modena had given orders for the purchase of 30,000 minie rifles, and also of horses for the Piedmontese cavalry, which had been re-formed.

An official communication in reference to Central Italy was spoken of as having been forwarded by Sardinia to the great Powers.

The representative of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Rome had refused to deliver up the embassy-house, although threatened, in default, with the confiscation of his own property in Tuscany. It is stated that he is supported in his refusal by the ambassadors of France and Austria.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "The latest and most accredited report respecting Italy is, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will regain his throne, not by forcible means, but by an appeal to universal suffrage, accompanied by the grant of a Constitution, and by a general amnesty; that the Duchess of Parma, will have Modena, and that Parma will remain annexed to Piedmont. The warmest and most sanguine partisans have now given up hopes of being emancipated from Papal rule."

The *Herald's* Paris Correspondent says the Duke of Modena is at the head of 10,000 troops, backed by 5,000 more under the Grand Duke of Tuscany. KULBERMATTEN has collected some 10,000 men, of whom about one-third are Croats, and the remainder Swiss, and he is gone to Vienna, it is said, to organize a plan of attack against FANTI's army of Central Italy, now concentrated around Rimini, whilst the Archduke's would operate from the North. Piedmont is also eagerly preparing for the fray.

THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

FURTHER COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times, Sept. 30.

The American officer, Gen. HARNEY, who has committed this act was induced, probably, by the expectation that it would make him great. HARRISON, JACKSON and TAYLOR were raised to the Presidency by their warlike exploits. The commander who rescued a Hungarian some years since from an Austrian brig would probably have been started for the same high office if he had only taken the precaution of firing into his enemy. What question, then, that if HARNEY had been superior in an encounter with the Britishers, he would have been sure of some great position in his native State, if not in the councils of the Federation? Gov. DOUGLASS has probably deprived the bold commander of his merited reward, by not sending against San Juan a force so small that it could have been readily repulsed, and left the gallant American free to give a glowing narrative of his brilliant exploit. We have every reason to hope that President BUCHANAN—a man of sense and judgment—will see the necessity of treating this subject in a proper manner, and leaving the Pacific boundary between the two nations to the decision of diplomacy. We cannot suppose that the Americans, however, elated at their presumed victories over the English on American questions, will think themselves powerful enough to withstand the arguments that could be brought against them if England, peaceful though while the semblance of legality is observed, were to learn that the Republic was disposed neither to recede nor negotiate. No kind of boasting or hectoring is, we hope, likely to have any effect on the Government of this country. We have yielded more than we ought on many American questions, simply because the public opinion of the country cannot be enlisted in these paltry disputes while the destinies of the world are being decided at our doors. But there has probably never yet been an instance of a spot in dispute between the two nations which has been violently seized by one of them on the sole responsibility of an inferior officer. Such an act requires an explanation from the Government at Washington, and doubtless Mr. BUCHANAN will at once declare that Gen. HARNEY acted without his sanction, and that the position of matters has been in no way changed by this appeal to main force. Of the Island itself we know nothing, nor can we believe that the possession of it is of much value to either party, though it is certainly worth more to us than it can be to the Americans. But the seizure is obviously only the expression of a feeling which exists among the American authorities and settlers in those parts. They believe that audacity and assumption will prevail over justice and moderation, and that, England being too much bound up in the manufacture of America's staple fabric, Englishmen will be afraid to avenge any indignity. To put an end to such notions is the bounden duty of a State like ours; and, though we should deprecate as strongly as any one any approach to an unfriendly attitude, we think it the duty of the British Government to support its rights undeterred by the bravado of an ambitious officer.

From the Shipping Gazette.

Gen. HARNEY knows well enough that the island he has seized upon lies properly within that boundary, but he avails himself of the indeterminate nature of the survey in order to take up a strong position in reference to the new gold discoveries; and if he has misinterpreted the wishes of the Cabinet of Washington, he has contrived to frame his conduct in singular accordance with its general policy in the West. We do not, of course, apprehend that anything like a serious misunderstanding can arise between the two Governments in consequence of this San Juan affair. It will all be laid to the account of the Ashburton Treaty, and the imperfect survey on which its provisions rest; but we shall be somewhat surprised if it turns out that Gen. HARNEY has acted of his own motion in this matter, and that his acts are disavowed by a Government whose policy he appears to have interpreted so correctly and to have carried out so faithfully.

COL. HAWKINS IN LONDON.

The San Juan "difficulty" is exciting some attention at the present moment, in consequence of the arrival in London of Col. HAWKINS, from Vancouver's Island, who has been sent home by Gov. DOUGLASS to receive instructions relative to the recent occupation by the United States troops of the Island of San Juan. Col. HAWKINS has been in attendance at the Foreign-office, but as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the head of the Department, is at present in Scotland, he is not likely to have made much progress in the object of his mission. Of course, so excitable a topic has produced various comments on the part of the Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A rumor was current that Dr. SMETHURST, the convicted poisoner of Miss BANKES, and whose sentence of death has been respited, is involved in two other cases of suspected poisoning which happened some years ago.

A meeting had been held at Cork for the purpose of promoting the claims of Cork harbor as a naval and packet station, and for making it a port of call for the trans-Atlantic steamers. Hopes were held out of the Cunard Company being induced to make Cork a port of call for their steamers.

The Revenue returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30 had been published, and were quite satisfactory. The gross increase from the principal sources of revenue was about £800,000—but this was rather more than counterbalanced by the reduction in income tax, &c., and the non-operation of the increased income tax of last session.

The London Builders' strike remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Negotiations, extending over two days, between the master-builders and a deputation from the operative masons, had been brought to a close without any favorable results, and the breach between employers and employed was becoming wider and deeper than before.

The *Great Eastern* remained at Portland, and if she is removed from that port before going to Holyhead, the Directors have determined that she shall go to Southampton.

PROPOSED AMNESTY TO THE IRISH EXILES.

In Ireland a little agitation has commenced, which has for its object the return to their native country, if they desire it, of such of "the patriots" as compromised themselves in Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN'S foolish rebellion of 1848. The movement commenced in Waterford, the Mayor of which city presided recently at a public meeting, in order to urge the subject on the attention of the Government. It was shown by one of the speakers that, in escaping from Van Dieman's Land, Messrs. M'MANUS, MAGHER, and MITCHELL had not broken their parole, and that the partial amnesty then granted to the State prisoners was without precedent, and, in fact, unconstitutional. It was also urged that, as the British Government had recently congratulated the Emperor of the French on the unconditional amnesty lately granted by him to political offenders, we ought to follow the example which we approved of when set by others, in the course of the proceedings it transpired that the Irish Conservative leaders, two years ago, were in favor of the amnesty to the Irish offenders, and it was urged that the present Government ought not to be less liberal. It is thought that the concession asked for will be granted. In the present state of Ireland no harm could possibly accrue by granting the boon.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was not expected to return from Biarritz until the 8th of October.

The Paris *Patrie* contains the following:

"The number of vessels and troops which are to form the French expedition to China has not yet been decided upon. Up to the commencement of August last no treaty had been signed between France and Cochin-China."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* confirms in the most positive manner the statements that the King of Belgium's visit to the Emperor of Biarritz was wholly on account of the debt due by Belgium to France—amounting to £2,000,000, a pressing claim for immediate payment having been put forward.

It is rumored that several regiments of the corps d'armee, under the command of Gen. CASTELLANE, in the Lyons District, had received orders to hold themselves ready to march.

Some of the French journals are incensed at the threat against the Press lately contained in the *Moniteur*. The *Siècle* protests against the imputation of the official print that to claim the substitution of law for caprice, is an "excess of discussion," and boldly claims the right of temperately demanding any change in a law which it deems oppressive and unjust. It demands trial by jury for Press offences, and also claims for journals the right of reporting the proceedings of the Legislature.

Letters from the provinces in France confirm the reports of grand armaments at the various ports. The Government had purchased land at a high price on the coast, for the purpose of erecting fortifications. At Boulogne, a floating battery is to be constructed without sails, navigated by steam, and armed with rifled guns.

The Paris Bourse closed quietly on the 30th, a 69.25 for the 3 ₱ Cent. Rentes, being a slight improvement on the previous day.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is stated to have declined the mediation of England in the dispute with Morocco.

A semi-official journal of Madrid denies that any convention exists between France and Spain relative to Morocco, and asserts that Spain will settle her own quarrels with Morocco.

TURKEY.

The mail dates from Constantinople are to Sept. 24. A commission had been appointed to investigate the late conspiracy, and is composed of the Grand Vizier, the Sheik-ul-Islam, the Minister of War, the Minister of Police, the President of the Grand Council, and the President of the Tanszemat. Two Generals, several Colonels and other officers and priests had been arrested. JAFFA PASHA, of Albania, one of the conspirators, drowned himself during the transport of the prisoners. It was probable that the conspiracy had ramifications in the provinces. The publication by the papers of any communication relating to the affair had been prohibited.

MUSTAR PASHA, Minister of Justice, had taken his departure for Egypt on a special mission.

AFRICA.

THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

From the Cape Town Mail.

We have just been favored with the following copy of a letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, so recent as the 30th of July. This bold and successful explorer has apparently sustained no losses in his party from the climate and many other dangers supposed to be formidable in hot and savage lands. He writes apparently in perfect health, and as for his spirits they seem to be uniformly cheerful, let the outer world smile or frown as it may. The letter is addressed to Sir GEORGE GREY, and tells his own tale as follows:

KONGONE HARBOR, July 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR GEORGE: We are now about to deliver our letters to Her Majesty's ship *Persian*, and though I know that she has one on board for you of May last, I add a few words to that, as we are sending some buarge seeds and living plants of the motsikiri. Dr. KIRK will write Mr. MCGIBBON as to how they are to be disposed, and I have now to beg your good offices for speedy transmission to their destination. The buarge will do well in Natal, in localities where other cultivation is impossible. Should it grow, no care is required for an annual crop, (a comfortable fact for all Hottentots, English, Dutch and African,) for it is simply pollarded when the fibre is mature in the thinner branches. The seeds yield a paint, or drying oil. Some are for India and others for Natal; and we shall send more when we can. There are plants, too, of motsikiri, a tree, the seed of which yields a fat and an oil valuable in comuerce. It is exported from Whanhane. We have sent home a report, the joint productions of Dr. KIRK and myself, on the African fever; and we think our experience of it has rendered it a less formidable disease than heretofore. This will probably be published.

We have been able to furnish a report on the navigation of the Zambesi, after seeing all the changes to which it is annually liable. From what we have observed in an unusually dry year a vessel, drawing two feet, such as they are obliged to use on the Mississippi, could ply the whole of ordinary years. During four or five months each year large vessels could ascend to Tette. There the river is 964 yards from bank to bank, about three times the width of the Thames at London bridge; at the broadest parts it is about three miles, and divided into five or six channels. A tide pole put up at my suggestion by Major SURVARD showed a gradual rise above low-water mark of 8 feet, then a variation from 8 to 15 feet during some months, then a gradual decrease to 8½. The low-water mark adopted was the surface of that in which from 15 inches to 24 inches were found in certain crossings from one channel to another. The channels then contained reaches, miles in length, of eight to ten feet, but in the crossings we had much difficulty; the vessel of 31-3 inches being of what is called the "Niger canoe or pot-bellied shape," and so weak an engine as to be unable to help us in the difficulty. She was only 1-16th of an inch thick in the beginning, and is now like an old copper kettle, full of holes in one part. We are about to try Nyassyezi from the Shire, if she will only stick together so long. The Shire is more easily navigated than the Zambesi, as we have two or three fathoms constantly and can steam by night. We are in hopes, after surmounting a thirty mile difficulty, of getting on the lakes of Eastern Africa, and then we go to the Makololo country either afloat or afoot. (Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

P. S.—I wonder why our Cape merchants don't push their merchandise higher up the coast. The Tette traders have been compelled to wait four months at Quillimaine for calicos, or till an American ship came. They are a yard wide, coarse, unbleached calico, and dearer than the English. Gentoos from India give higher prices for ivory, in English calico, than the Americans can afford. We have failed to receive our regular newspapers, and not a *Punch* except yours—nothing more is needed to prove us out of the world.

These letters were brought to Natal by Her Majesty's brig *Persian*, which had called there from Mozambique for supplies, which were put on board by the *Waldensian* as she steamed out. The *Persian* was still at anchor when the steamer left.

AUSTRALIA.

Telegraphic advices in anticipation of the arrival of the Australian mail, state that the screw steamer *Admilla*, from Adelaide, was totally lost on the 6th of August, near Cape Northumberland. Eighty-seven lives were lost—only 25 out of the whole number on board being saved. There was a great outcry against Ministers for not sending relief to the *Admilla*. No details are received.

The Tasmania submarine cable had been successfully laid.

The shipments of gold from Melbourne since the July mail and up to Aug. 19, amounted to ₱755,600 in five ships.

Col. NEILL, Deputy Adjutant General, was killed by a fall from his horse.

The yield of gold was very satisfactory.

At Melbourne, on 19th August, business was dull. Tallow and hides were scarce and prices high.

Great speculation prevailed in the new mining companies.

The steamer *Royal Charter*, from Liverpool, arrived out at Melbourne in 57 days.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA.—A New-Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* pictures a sorry condition of affairs in two parishes in Louisiana:

"Whether Gov. WICKLIFFE will or will not execute his threat of putting the Parishes of Lafayette and Vermillion under martial law remains to be seen. The reports that the vigilants had seized and hanged a number of persons, immediately after the visit of the Governor, and committed other outrages, were incorrect, but they had some foundation in fact. A man named LACOURRE, who had been driven away by the Committee under threat of death if be returned, saw the published accounts of the action taken by the Governor, his interview with the regulator leaders, and the promise made by the latter to desist from further operations, and thinking this at the very least amounted to an armistice under cover of which he might safely return to his family, he did so. So soon as it became known that he had returned, his house was surrounded by a band of armed men in the night, and when admission was refused them they broke open the door, ascended to an upper room where the doomed man had taken refuge, and shot him dead, fairly riddling his body with bullets and buck-shot. Such is the story of this affair, which seems to be well authenticated, and from which, no doubt, the rumors of a general renewal of the 'vigilance' persecutions arose."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ANOTHER COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 14.

A Vigilance Committee has been formed at Marksville, La., to aid the police in arresting dangerous characters.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Peculation in the Patent-office—No Libel Suit to be Instituted Against Forney—Naval, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 14.

An official investigation is now making into the past transactions of the Agricultural Bureau, which I learn will probably result in an *exposé* of a deficit to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Prof. HENRY, it is said, takes a deep interest in the investigation, and thinks the culprits should be treated leniently in consideration of their past services. The Smithsonian Institute, it may be remarked, received a portion of the Agricultural Fund for meteorological purposes.

Judge DOUGLAS' rejoinder to Judge BLACK will appear in pamphlet form early next week. It will make sixteen pages.

Señor BERAUDARAN, late of Mexican Legation under COMONFORT, returns to reside in Washington, but not in an official capacity. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

The President authorizes the emphatic denial of the truth of the dispatch from Philadelphia, which stated that Col. FORNEY has received a notification from him of his intention to institute a prosecution for libel on account of the article in the *Press* of Monday last, in relation to the death of Senator BRODERICK.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States sloop-of-war *Mohican*, belonging to the African Squadron:

Commander GORDON, Lieutenants PATTERSON, J. P. JONES and DENNINGTON; Purser ABBOTT; Master ALEXANDER F. CROSSMAN; and Engineers KIERSTED, ATKINS, FARNER and FITCH.

It has been represented to the Treasury Department that vessels owned in districts adjacent to the British North American Provinces, take cargoes on board in provincial ports, destined for ports of the United States on the seaboard, and on entering the waters of the United States, proceed in the first instance to their home ports, and there exchange their registers for enrolments and licences, under which they proceed to their ports of destination, and claim to enter coastwise. It is also represented that in some instances they make an entry as from a foreign port when they exchange their papers, but the cargo is not unladen or inspected, but passes at once under a coastwise manifest, to the original port of destination. This practice, says the Secretary of the Treasury in a circular, is clearly illegal and must be discontinued. Vessels from foreign ports must deliver their cargoes under the inward manifests prescribed by law, which show that they were laden on board at foreign ports, and which specify their ports of destination in the United States. They must complete their voyages to the ports of destination exhibited on their manifests, under their registers, which cannot be exchanged for enrolments and licences, until entries are duly made as from foreign ports, and the merchandise brought in them duly unladen by permits from the proper officers of the Customs.

To prevent misapprehension in future, in regard to the marine papers under which voyages can be pursued in part by sea, from ports on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, it is deemed proper to state, for the information and government of collectors and other officers of the Customs, that the enrollment and license, issued under the Act of 2d March, 1831, authorizes a vessel to engage both in the coasting and foreign trade only when navigating otherwise than by sea.

In several instances of late, vessels have cleared from their home ports on the Lakes for European destinations or for ports in the United States on the seaboard. The papers under which they navigate the Lakes, are not, it is obvious, the proper documents for vessels pursuing voyages of that description. Recourse must be had, in such cases, to the provisions of the Acts of 31st December, 1792, and 18th February, 1793, prescribing marine papers for vessels navigating the ocean and its tributaries, to a European or other foreign port, in part by sea, her enrollment and license should be surrendered and she should be furnished with a register under the provisions of the Act of 31st December, 1792. If she is destined for a port in the United States, coastwise, in part by sea, she should surrender her enrollment and license, under the act of 2d March, 1831, and should be furnished with an enrollment and license under the provisions of the act of the 18th February, 1793. If she sails for a provincial port, and it is intended to clear her thence for a port in the United States on the seaboard, or for a foreign port, in part by sea, she should be furnished with a register under the act of 31st December, 1792, before leaving her home or a lake port on such a voyage.

It is important, the Department says, that the proper papers should be issued to vessels pursuing these several voyages, otherwise, they may be exposed to the disabilities and penalties imposed on vessels found engaged in trade without the appropriate documents prescribed by law.

The Episcopal General Convention.

DEMAND FOR A COURT OF APPEALS DENIED—THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 14.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of churches in foreign countries not within the jurisdiction of any of the foreign missionary Bishops, reported a canon to place such under the direction of the General Convention of the United States, and subject to the episcopal government and jurisdiction of the Presiding Bishop. It was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution, to establish a Court of Appeals, was rejected by a large majority.

The House of Bishops passed a resolution to appropriate a joint Committee to devise a plan for the creation of a fund to aid feeble parishes and congregations at the missionary stations.

The House of Deputies took up the resolution of the Missionary Committee, to appoint at this session two Missionary Bishops, one for the Northwest and one for the Southwest, and it was unanimously adopted.

The whole congregation immediately sung "Gloria in Excelsis," and adjourned after prayer. This was considered the most solemn hour of the Convention.

The Election in Minnesota.

DECIDED GAINS FOR THE OPPOSITION—THE REPUBLICANS CARRY CONGRESSMEN, STATE OFFICERS AND LEGISLATURE.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 14.

The St. Paul *Times* of the 13th says the returns received thus far show the following Republican gains over last year: Ramsay County, 500; Hennepin County, 500; Dacotah County, 400; Rice County, 170; Washington County, 100; Anoka County, 100; Cower County, 100. The Republicans are known to have gained two Representatives in Ramsay County; one Senator and one Representative in Anoka, and probably five Representatives in Dacotah. The Democrats gain four in Winona. There is but little doubt of the election of Republican Congressmen, Governor and State ticket, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Pennsylvania Election.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA—LOSS IN CUMBERLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 14.

The official vote of this city elects twelve Opposition, and five Democratic members of the Assembly. The only Senatorial District supposed to elect a Democrat is still doubtful.

Cumberland, a Democratic county, gives 1,400 Opposition, 84 majority. Perry, Mifflin and Juniata are to be heard from.

Injunction against the Shawmut Insurance Company, of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

In the Supreme Court, this afternoon, a temporary injunction was granted against the Shawmut Insurance Company, of this city, upon the application of the Insurance Commissioners, on the ground that their further proceedings would be hazardous to the public.

Conflict of Jurisdiction.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL TYLER.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 14.

In the Supreme Court of Michigan, this day, a decision was rendered, denying the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court in the well-known case of Deputy United States Marshal TYLER, charged with killing Capt. JONES, of the brig *Concord*, last Fall. TYLER has been remanded for trial in the State Court.

The Pike's Peak Region.

ELECTION OF DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—SNOW STORM—SUCCESS OF THE MINERS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Oct. 14.

The Overland Express brings Denver City dates of the 6th inst.

An election had been held for delegate to Congress, and B. D. WILLIAMS is probably chosen. The vote was small.

An election had also been held in Arrapahoe County under the laws of Kansas, creating considerable feeling, the previous policy of the mining region having been the ignoring of all political connection with Kansas.

Snow had fallen to the depth of a foot at Gregory diggings and other localities, causing a temporary suspension of mining operations, but the succeeding mild weather had enabled the miners to resume their work.

A large number are leaving for the States to pass the Winter.

The mines were producing well. A nugget worth $150 had been taken from Russell's Gulch, and several others of less amount had been found.

Two hundred men were still at work in the Tarry-all District, all making good wages.

The Kansas lead had yielded $500 in two days to three hands.

The miners remain vigorously at work at all the diggings.

From the Rio Grande.

A FRENCH WATERING PLACE.

Usual Route of Parisian Summer Tourists—A Diversion this Year—A Visit to Dieppe—The Channel Coast of France—Historical Notes of the Tour—Its Attractions.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

DIEPPE, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

During the early part of the Summer, the great ery of the fashionables was, "Where are wo to pass the watering seaaon this year?" Germany had closed her doors to the French, and Italy was undergoing repairs. You already know the imbecile fears of the Germans for the name of NAPOLEON; Bavaria, to use the words of HENRI MURGER, was afraid of being declared the Imperial beer-house of France, Saxony of becoming but a branch of the manufactory of Sevres, while Baden-Baden talked seriously of demolishing her end of the great international bridge at Kehl. Frenchmen, who are a little like a squirrel in its turning cage, have a certain limited circle of travel from which they do not often deviate, and which is marked by a circular line from Ems on the north, to Baden-Baden on the south, including the two important points of Hombourg and Wiesbaden. When the war, by the prejudice it excited against the French, closed this circle to them, they were driven to their own resorts of fashion, and thus it is that Vichy and Dieppe have been this year overrun with fashionable visitors. Here, at least, the Gallophobia of the Germans and the nightmare of the English find no echo, and the visitors may devote themselves entirely to those two important staples of watering-place occupation, health and fashion.

Dieppe has the advantage of proximity to Paris; the distance is but 125 miles, which is accomplished in four hours in the most luxuriant and comfortable of cars. The town itself, numbering a population of nearly 20,000, and dating from the days of Cæsar, who had a camp in the neighborhood, is handsomely squatted on the sea-shore in a break of the high chalk cliffs which run along this part of the Normandy coast. These cliffs, which seem to have been gradually washed back by the sea are perpendicular as far as the eye can reach, and although irregular in direction, are generally about one hundred feet high. The sea in boisterous weather washes their base, and then recedes, leaving a slope of two hundred feet covered with beautiful sea pebbles, shells and other curiosities of the hidden deep. At low tide, and beneath this immense deposition of pebbles, peeping just above the surface of the water, appears again the white rock, running far out into the sea, and showing apparently how far the cliffs have been washed back since the creation of the world.

The corresponding English coast, sixty miles distant, is similarly formed of white chalk cliffs, with a rocky base running out into the sea just visible on the top of the water at low tide; and it would not be difficult to believe, if one were permitted to stretch out the six days of creation, or at least the existence of this earth, into an infinity of centuries, that England once formed a part of the continent of Europe, and only became separated by floods and the working of the sea. At the same time the reader will understand how dangerous such a coast must be to the mariner during a storm, where a ship when cast upon these hidden rocks must inevitably go to pieces, while the wrecked people are dashed back and forth by the waves against the perpendicular cliffs till life is extinct. Here and there on this Normandy coast little streams of water collect through the farms, and finally, breaking their way through to the sea, wear a valley and an opening through the chalk cliffs that overhang it. Wherever one of these openings occur there is a hut, or a collection of huts, belonging to the fishermen and wreckers that live upon the products of the sea. As we wandered up the beach yesterday, a couple of miles from Dieppe, picking up the curiosities the waves washed up at our feet, we came to one of these huts, and as we passed the open door had our attention arrested by a blue coat hanging over a chair, on the breast of which were suspended five honorary decorations, commencing with Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. A young girl was occupied in the hut, and, astonished at seeing such a collection of honors in such a place, we asked her to whom the decorations belonged. She replied that they belonged to her father, and that they were given him by the French and English Governments, and by the Humane Societies of the two countries, for having saved the lives of a large number of shipwrecked people on this dangerous coast. We would have been glad to have heard the old man's recitals of his daring feats in the preservation of human life, but he was far out at sea in his boat, engaged in fishing. His daughter pointed out his boat in a group of half-a-dozen, which appeared to us at that distance precisely similar.

The top of the cliffs, continuous with the level country behind, are cultivated to their very edge, and one may sit down on the grass, with his legs dangling over the precipice, in perfect security. In this position one sees before him nothing but the wide expanse of sea, with here and there a sail to relieve the monotony of the scene. To the northwest lies the group of islands known as Great Britain and Ireland, to the west lies New-York, but how far away! My comrade insists that the great waves which come lumbering along, and break with such a crash against the beach below our feet, are all the way from home; but we may peer our eyes as sharply as we please into the dim distance—there is no home to be seen; we cannot even see the Hampshire coast of England, nor the Isle of Wight, only sixty or seventy miles distant. Far away on the horizon we see ships' masts with hidden hulls, *coming over*; we see that the earth is round, and that the sea is *above you*, and we tremble for fear the great mass of water may get loose, and fall on you and drown you all!

Dieppe is hid away in one of the openings in the shore cliffs already mentioned; only this is a wider one than the rest. The others give exit to creeks and rivulets; Dieppe owes its valley to a small river, the Arque. The opening is abrupt, and not more than a third of a mile in extent, running back in a wedge-shape to a point a mile from the sea. The house-tops are thus below the level of the shore ledge of rocks and the high ground which runs back from them, while the cellars are below the line of high water. The tide here rises from twelve to sixteen feet, and the plateau on which the town is situated, is just high enough to prevent the flowing of water into the houses. The town has been destroyed in former wars; an English fleet, two centuries ago, when the town consisted of twenty-five hundred houses, constructed of wood, burnt nearly the whole to the ground. This was the second occasion on which bombs, a French invention, were used. Three basins, for shipping, following one upon another, have been constructed through the centre of the town, and it is these that the traveler sees in passing through, and only these. The new and prettier part of the town, that devoted to the bathing and pleasure-seeking public, he seldom sees, and this is the great attraction of the place. It was at Dieppe that the daring mariner DUQUESNE was born and lived.

The authorities of Dieppe have succeeded in making of their town the best regulated and most attractive bathing-place on the coast of France. The beach for a distance of a quarter of a mile in length, and some six hundred feet in width, has been cleared of houses, and laid out and planted in a delicious garden and lawn. On the sea-side of this lawn the waves of the sea break continually against the gravel they have washed up, while along the whole extent of the other side are built large and beautiful hotels, for the accommodation of visitors. From the windows and balconies of these houses, overlooking the lawn and the sea, and from the lawn itself, the most charming views imaginable are always present to the visitor. For the lovers of the sea-side it is a veritable little paradise.

But this is not all. At the further extremity of the lawn, next the castle and citadel, the authorities have built a Casino, a handsome building of iron and glass, a terrace for promenaders, a kiosque for the orchestra, an immense number of bathing houses, a gymnasium, pistol gallery, and in fine all the category of watering-place appurtenances. In the Casino there is a reading-room, (which does not take a single American newspaper,) there are billiard and card rooms, two concerts daily, and two grand balls a week. Visitors subscribe to the Casino by the week or month, and this subscription includes bathing and the concerts. The subscription book at the present moment contains some of the most illustrious names of Europe, and among these is that of the family of Prince ORLOFF. The number of visitors is now estimated at three thousand.

Like most fashionable watering-places, the lawn and the casino are the constant scene of a struggle for supremacy in dress. A badly dressed man or woman is a rarity. The ladies and the more fashionable gentlemen change their dress several times daily, and to appear twice in the same dress at short intervals is not just the thing. At the present moment the feminine division of the colony boasts its beauties by the dozen. It is true that we have a considerable deputation from the corps of pretty actresses of Paris, among whom are Mlle. JANE FEYRERA, of the Porte St. Martin, Mlle. TROIS-VALETS, of the Grand Opera, and Mlle. TAUTIN, of the Bouffes. Then there is another school of beauties belonging to that rank, which just hangs on the outskirts of good society—a class above what is known as the *lorette* world, and which is celebrated for the number of its beauties, for its exquisite taste in dress, and for its punctilious observance of the superficial *conveniances* of life. This is the class which lends the tinsel, the gold-leaf, the outward decoration, to watering-place and other promiscuous assemblages. It is the "peach at fifteen sous" of ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr. You will recollect the comparison in the *Demi-Monde*. You are there offered a basket of magnificent peaches, apparently all of the same value. You inquire the price, and you find that a certain number are held at twenty-five sous and the others at fifteen sous. You are astonished at the difference in price, for to your eyes they are all equally good, equally beautiful. But you turn over the peaches at fifteen sous, and your astonishment is dissipated in finding that they all bear a *tache*—a rotten spot. This is the younger DUMAS' estimation of the genuine and the spurious society of the great metropolis. We have here also some magnificent specimens of the "spotted" class from the other side of the channel, splendid representatives of English beauty, but they come from a Protestant country; they know their position, and they lack the *cachet* of respectability which characterizes the same class in France. In France vice enjoys a certain degree of respect, and it is true everywhere that just as society treats an individual, so does that individual treat him or herself. Thus is vice made to respect itself, and thus is avoided vulgarity and offensive conduct in public places. Whether it is better to blend the classes, or to draw a distinct line between them—whether it is better to exclude vice from view by a respectable exterior, or keep it constantly in view of society in its most appreciable form, I do not pretend to say. Catholic countries adopt the first view. Protestant countries the second.

Almost one-half of the visiters at this place are English. In fact, one is impressed here more and more with the truth of the oft-repeated axiom, that it is England which keeps the world in motion. It is so, in fact, all over the Continent; one-half the occupants of the best hotels are certain to be English. They show here, too, that quiet dignity of character so becoming to a truly great people, and avoid with care any of those little demonstrations of vanity so common among the favored classes of other nations. They make no noisy display of their titles, they are not always seeking registers on which to inform people what their quality is, where they came from, and where they are going to. They do not call loudly for the *garçon*, nor rap noisily on the table, nor think it *comme il faut* to quarrel about their bills. They mind their own business, and treat every one gentlemanly, whether it be the waiter of the hotel or an individual of their own rank. We are stopping at the Hotel Royal, the most extensive and most fashionable hotel of the place, where nearly one-half of the visitors are titled people, and I must say that the Englishmen, with their unpretending and quiet dignity, show to better advantage than the brilliant and more demonstrative aristocracy of the Continent. The same impression is reproduced on the promenade.

During the "season" all Dieppe is given up to hotels, boarding-houses, lodging-houses and restaurants. The hotels are so many houses of Juggernaut, made to crush out any one not a millionaire. My comrade says they are no dearer than the hotels of Newport or Saratoga. This may be true, but it may be curious to such of your readers as have not had an experience of European hotels to know *how* they charge in these hotels. I give you my first day's bill at the Hotel Royal, which is a type of all the rest.

		Fr. Cent.
Breakfast—Bread		25
	Butter	25
	Coffee	1 90
	2 Eggs	50
2d Breakfast—Bread		25
	Butter	25
	Wine	2 00
	Beefsteak	1 50
	Vegetables	1 25
Dinner at the Table d'Hôte		4 90
	Wine	2 00
	Room	6 00
	General service	1 00
	"Boots"	25
	Omnibus from station	1 00
	Total	21 50

Thus they make a bill of a little over four dollars for one day's entertainment, without a single item of extra. The curiosity of the bill, however, is in the system of charges, which must be burdensome and entail an unnecessary amount of clerk hire. What would one of your great hotels do, for example, if it were obliged to keep clerks enough to count every egg and every potato its six or eight hundred lodgers devoured each day? Or if they were obliged to make out at the end of the week for each lodger a bill of insignificant items as long as two yard-sticks?

The *table d'hôte* at this house, however, was cheap at the price, for it was really an unexceptionable dinner, and since it is a democratic institution, altogether foreign to the customs of the aristocracy of Europe, I was glad to see that in this hotel every one came to the public table. Formerly *tables d'hôte* were sufficiently execrable, and, whether it is the American system that is bringing in the custom, or whether the hotels are improving, certain it is that the *tables d'hôte* of the first-class hotels are much improved of late, and as they are infinitely cheaper than the dinner *à la carte*, travelers would do well perhaps not to disdain too much this style of living.

We met at Dieppe, among other acquaintances, a gentleman who, some six years ago, enjoyed the distinction of furnishing the subject of a "leader" in the London *Times* every other day for six months. You will recollect the history of Lieut. PERRY, who, when he bought his commission in the service, was compelled by his senior officer to undergo the degrading "initiation" of the barracks, who rebelled, disobeyed orders, and was dismissed the service. You will recollect how the *Times* defended his cause, how the Queen and the people of Windsor contributed several thousand pounds to a fund started in the *Times* Office to enable Lieut. PERRY to defend his cause before the Court-Martial. The whole history must be fresh in your memory. It was this gentleman that we met at Dieppe. After his dismissal from the army he went to Paris, and spent two winters there, and it was there that we first knew him. A part—a large part, I believe—of the money subscribed by the good people of Windsor to the Perry fund, was invested by the ex-Lieut., at the instigation of an American gentleman in Paris (who was either an agent of the road, or had bonds of the company for sale), in the bonds of the Galveston and Henderson Railroad. It is needless to say, that although the bonds of the road may be good now, they were certainly not worth much six years ago, as Mr. PERRY has realized to his sorrow. For six years he has been trying to sell his bonds at a sacrifice, but without finding the shadow of a buyer. He has carried them all the way to Australia and back, and nobody, he says, has even deigned to pick his pocket. Not discouraged, however, he offered them to us always "at a sacrifice," but he laughed when he made the offer, and I am sure he has grown incredulous, he has had them so long, and offered them so often, and begins to regard them himself as a sort of myth. He talked about them as sadly and as paternally, as like a lover with the portrait of a deceased and dearly-remembered mistress in his pocket, that we had not the courage to speak disrespectfully of the Galveston enterprise, and actually left him with revived hopes. But he couldn't understand how, with such an opinion, we would not buy his bonds "at a sacrifice." Mr. PERRY married, a year ago, a rich English lady at Bologna, and is now the happy head of a small family.

MALAKOFF.

THE NEW CHINESE WAR.

The Relations of Great Britain and China—The Americans and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Availing myself of the Parliamentary Blue-Book and some opportunities of personal observation, I desire to make a few remarks on the deplorable state of things which had, at the last accounts, arisen in the north of China—a state of things which, be the policy of Great Britain and France what it may, cannot fail to lead to untoward results. The trade of China has stood a good deal. It survived the war of 1842, and the local conflict of 1857, but any one whose memory carries him back to the former period, when it assumed the form of a general war, or whose observation has made him acquainted with the commercial desolation of the Canton River since December, 1856, can understand that there may be a limit to this elasticity, if the new war assumes the proportions which are threatened, and if other points besides Canton be attacked and desolated. Of course, there will be no opening of new ports during a war. The two markets in the Gulf of Pechelee, from which so much was expected, will remain closed, and it will require every effort, if a blow be attempted or struck at the Imperial capital, to keep the trade even of Shanghai and Foochaw open, and the foreign settlements safe. In fact a war in China is a puzzle. A successful invasion is almost an impossibility. So difficult will the conduct of such a war be that I cannot persuade myself, after the irritation of the moment has subsided, England will undertake it. Aside from the danger to trade and revenue, in a military point of view, it has vast difficulties. A general war, conducted on Western principles, is out of the question. Aside from expenditure in distant armaments, it would put in jeopardy £4,000,000 revenue of tea duties and inestimable sums of opium and manufactures. What then? In the last war—I mean of 1842—the sea-coast was attacked at various points. One of the sharpest battles was at Woosung, where the ruined batteries that once guarded the approach to Shanghai are yet to be seen. This would not be done now, for all these ports are open and peaceful and prosperous. In 1842 the British fleet ascended the Yangtse and attacked Nankin and other Imperial cities. Now, if they go up the river as Lord ELGIN evidently has done, they will find no or few Imperial cities for Nankin and its neighborhood is in the possession of the Rebels, who are worse foes to the Imperial authorities than the English ever can be. In a letter from Lord ELGIN to Lord MALMESBURY, dated 5th January, 1859, he says:

"During the period of my detention at Silver Island, I walked over Chingkiangfoo, where I had an opportunity for the first time of witnessing the fruits of the rebellion. This wretched city has been taken and retaken, and has experienced, therefore, the tender mercies both of Rebels and Imperialists. I never before saw such a scene of desolation. A wall of considerable circumference surrounding heaps of ruins, intersected by a few straggling streets, is all that remains of a town which was supposed to contain, in 1842, 300,000 inhabitants. In order to save repetition, I may here observe once for all that, with certain differences of degree, this was the condition of every city which I visited on my voyage up and down the Yangtse."

There certainly will be nothing gained by assaulting this series of desolated towns. As little practicable or available would be the blockade of the Grand Canal at its outlet in the river, which was a favorite project as late as 1856, and before the fact was ascertained that by the mysterious deflection of the Yellow River, the Grand Canal has ceased to be a channel of trade.

All, then, that seems to me to be left is the recapture of Chusan, and operations in the north directed specifically against Peking. While, of course, no one doubts that European navies and armies can attack and put under contribution a city like Tungchow, near the Straits of Miatao, and knock to pieces the Taku forts, I do not believe that military operations will be attempted, or can be carried on with success against Peking. The weather, to begin with, is a terrible enemy. By the middle of November, as Sir JOHN BOWRING and Mr. MCLANE found in 1854, the Gulf of Pechelee is untenable by large ships. Gales of wind and ice and snow are formidable adversaries then. The anchorage of the fleets—as the writer knows from personal observation—is six or seven miles from the river mouth, and, at low water, with not more than four fathoms. The bar at neap tides has but about eighteen inches of water. The moment the Winter sets in, this shoal water is covered with ice, and the river itself frozen hard. In one of Lord ELGIN'S dispatches, (*Blue Book*, p. 405) he quotes HUMBOLDT as stating that the thermometer at Peking sometimes falls to 40° below zero. This may be an exaggeration, but the writer has seen at Tien-tsin, in the months of June and July, ice in heavy blocks, nine inches thick, preserved from the previous Winter. From November to the vernal equinox the Winter continues; and even then the weather continues too tempestuous for active operations. Mr. REED arrived in the Gulf on the 17th April, 1858, and for weeks afterwards experienced great difficulty in landing. The season for active operations lasts, at most, six months, during which a new physical difficulty is to be encountered—excessive heat, and excessive heat without shelter or good water. From the mouth of Pei-ho to Tien-tsin, and no doubt to Peking, is a vast expanse of level, cultivated, treeless country, through which wind the muddy branches of the Pei-ho, and across which a narrow paved road extends to the capital. The great difficulty in such operations and in such a country must be the commissariat, for no supplies, or at least no live stock, can be relied on below Tien-tsin, and no magazines can be established and provided from the sea. All bulky stores must be sent from Europe or from India. The capture of Peking seems to me an absolute impossibility, even if we suppose the invaders defeat and disperse any opposition which the Chinese can array against them, though it must be confessed the recent successes at the mouth of the Pei-ho show what they can do if they are well commanded and have time to prepare intrenchments. The most that a northern campaign could secure would be the occupation of Tien-tsin. As to dictating terms at the capital, even supposing it to be accessible, that could not be calculated upon, for it may be taken for granted that on the approach of an invading army the Imperial authorities would fly to Tartary, as they threatened to do in 1857—the City of Peking be surrendered to a tumultuous population, and with it the Manchio empire fall in bloody ruin. It seems to the writer of this communication that the good sense of the British Parliament and people will prompt them to pause before they plunge, even on adequate provocation, into a war attended with such consequences. Whether this provocation is adequate—whether the dreadful catastrophe at the Pei-ho has not been brought about, aside from military mismanagement, by mismanaged diplomacy, we shall see hereafter.

Before doing so it seems but fair to say a word about the attitude, during the recent troubles, of our Minister, Mr. WARD, and the conduct of the Flag-Officer. We have the official report of one, but not a word from the other, and I confess I am a little at a loss to know why, on an occasion like this, there should be more reserve at the State than at the Navy Department. Still so it is. Commodore TATNALL'S letter is sufficiently explicit to enable us to form a safe judgment. That dispatch reveals one or two matters of great interest, and especially this: that Mr. WARD offered to exchange ratifications of the treaty at Shanghai, and the Chinese Commissioners declined to do so, virtually on the ground that it must be done at Peking. This put Mr. WARD perfectly right in going north towards Peking, and it seems that no one can question the propriety of his entering the river in a steamer—not a man-of-war—and trying peacefully to advance. The only doubt which can possibly arise, is whether it would not have been better when they found the passage barred, as they did on the 24th June, and the British gun-boats arranged in order of battle, to have crossed the bar immediately or during the night, and have put themselves beyond the reach of temptation. The Commodore says he "dropped down to the mouth of the barbor and below the English, so that his lights might not interfere with their signals, or his position with their operations." Perhaps it would have been as well if the neutral Minister and Commodore had dropped down a little further. But here all criticism ends, for no one can find fault with what was done next day. The rescue, for such it was, of Admiral HOPE was a matter of common humanity. It was like the rescue of the sinking crew of the *Somers*, off the harbor of Vera Cruz, by the boats of the English frigate, who were neutrals then, and it is to be hoped that in this particular the Government at Washington will approve of what was done.

A. B.

The *Yale Banner* gives the following as the number of students in the College: Theological Students, 26; Law Students, 35; Medical Students, 44; Scientific School, 26; Seniors, 110; Juniors, 96; Sophomores, 115; Freshmen, 160. In the Collegiate Department the students are equally divided between Linonia and the Brothers in Unity, each Society having 242 members. The Linonians, however, succeeded in enrolling 30 more of the present Freshman Class than did the Brothers.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Curious Case of Perjury—Dogs are Property.

JACOB H. MOTT, having been arrested for complicity in the Erie Bank forgery case, in February last, was admitted to bail, a Mr. E. BELCHER SACKETT becoming his surety. SACKETT swore before Recorder BARNARD that he was worth $5,000 in real estate, and gave a description of his property. It has subsequently appeared that he swore falsely, being without property of any kind. He was consequently arrested and indicted for perjury, and was called up for trial yesterday, having been himself bailed in the sum of $10,000 by Samuel E. Briggs. When called to appear, he responded, but the Recorder stating he could not sit on the Bench to try the case, as he was a witness subpenaed by the District-Attorney for the people, Judge RUSSELL was sent for. Some little delay occurred before the Judge made his appearance, during which time the Recorder vacated the Bench in readiness to be sworn, to the effect that he administered the oath to SACKETT as to the value of his property. However, on Judge Russell coming into Court, the Clerk called SACKETT again to appear at the bar, but he did not answer. He had taken advantage of the slight suspension of proceedings, consequent on the sending for the City Judge, to walk out of Court. Judge RUSSELL took his departure, and the Recorder resumed his place on the Bench. A bench warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of SACKETT. Officer Ward, an *attaché* of the Court, succeeded in finding him during the afternoon, and he was committed to the Tombs, the Recorder properly refusing to admit him to bail a second time.

Thomas Farrell, the Sixth Ward school teacher, who pleaded guilty on Wednesday, to an assault, was fined $25.

Thomas Hadden, who also pleaded guilty to an assault, was fined the same amount.

On the 20th October, 1858, Mr. Jeronymus Underhill, of No. 435 Tenth-street, lost a dog which he valued at $50. It was afterwards found that the dog had been stolen by Dennis Campbell, who was therefore indicted for grand larceny. In August, after much of that legal delay to which the soliloquizing *Hamlet* alludes, the case came up for trial before the City Judge, when counsel for defendant argued that by the common law of England and this country, dogs were not property, and therefore the stealing of them was not larceny. Judge Russell reserved his decision at the time, and delivered it at the last term, when he gave general satisfaction to the community by determining that they were property, for which decision, it is understood, all the dogs in the city wag their tails as he passes by. Yesterday Dennis Campbell, under Judge Russell's decision, was placed on trial for grand larceny, before Recorder BARNARD. The fact that Campbell had illegal possession of Mr. Underhill's missing dog was fully shown, together with the circumstance that said dog, or slut, had increased the canine population, after she was stolen, and that her progeny were of value. For the defence it was attempted to be shown by Mr. Michael Munsell, that he picked the dog up in the street, and playfully tossed it into Campbell's wagon. Mr. Graves, an extensive importer of, and dealer in dogs, was also called by the defence as an adept, and testified that the actual market value of the dog was $5 only, and not $50, as valued by her owner. This reduced the offence to petit larceny. The Recorder charged the Jury that if they believed that Munsell threw the dog into Campbell's wagon, if the latter knew her to be stolen, he was a receiver of stolen goods. As such, however, he was not accused on the indictment. If they believed that he intended to steal the dog, and actually did steal it, he could be convicted of petit larceny. The Recorder added that a man's dog was as much his property as his watch was.

The jury, after a brief consultation, found Campbell guilty of petit larceny, but recommended him to mercy. The Recorder reserved the sentence to give him an opportunity of restoring the little dogs, born since the theft, to Mr. Underhill. If that gentleman obtains his "pups," the defendant's sentence will be somewhat alleviated.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Their Legal Responsibility for Property Seized on Suspicion.

Peter Heffernan vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners, &c.*—This was an action brought in the Common Pleas, to recover from the defendants the value of certain articles of jewelry alleged to be wrongfully detained from the plaintiff by defendants. The case came on for trial before Judge HILTON.

The goods in question were seized by a police officer in a pawnbroker's office, in Varick-street, in October a year ago, on suspicion of having been stolen, and it was shown that the plaintiff afterwards disowned them—probably to avoid arrest on suspicion of larceny. This was proven by the police property clerk, Mr. Warren, and by the officer who made the seizure.

The Commissioners defended on the ground that they were not properly made defendants in the action; that the goods were seized by an officer in the discharge of his duty, under the rules of the Department, and that they were lodged with the Property Clerk in accordance with the same regulations. On these grounds they moved a non-suit.

The Court held—That the defendants did not justify the taking of this property under any process of law either against it or the person from whose custody it was taken. And the answer admitted that it came into the possession of their property clerk under certain rules and regulations adopted by them. They, therefore, must stand in the position of asserting the right to retain property claimed by another, and whether they may do this as against the plaintiff must be submitted to the Jury under proper instructions from the Court.

If the plaintiff, in the opinion of the Jury, has shown himself to be the owner of this property, and that it was unjustly detained from him by the defendants or by any of their subordinates, acting under their rules and general regulations, the Jury would be justified in finding for the plaintiff. But this question of fact could not be determined by the Court. The motion was therefore denied.

The case was then summed up, after which the Court instructed the Jury that if they found that the plaintiff was the owner of the property, and that it had been detained from him by the defendants, or any of their subordinates, under the general rules and regulations of the Department, they would be justified in finding for the plaintiff. The Jury retired, and soon returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, without assessing the value of the property.

Mr. Spencer, for the plaintiff, consented to accept of a verdict for $300. Mr. Hall gave notice of a motion to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the weight of evidence.

Rights of Assignee of Judgment.

SUFFICIENCY OF STATEMENT FOR CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT—MOTION BY JUNIOR CREDITOR.

Thomas Rae vs. *Peter Lanzer.*—This was a motion in behalf of Samuel F. Righter, as a subsequent judgment creditor of Peter Lanzer to set aside the judgment in this cause. The following is the opinion of the Court denying the motion:

SUTHERLAND, J.—Upon the question of fact referred to the Referee to take proofs upon, whether the sum of $700 or any other sum was paid by Lanzer upon the notes, to secure Rae's liability upon which the judgment was in part confessed, it is probable, on the proofs before him, the Referee came to a correct conclusion, that as between Rae and Lanzer, the parties to the judgment sought to be set aside, the $700 paid by Lanzer to Rae was not a loan, but in fact a payment on account of the notes, and operated as a payment of so much of the judgment.

But Rogers took the assignment of the judgment from Rae and paid him $1,250 for it, in good faith, without notice of such $700 payment, or any other payment on the judgment, supposing no part of it had been paid; and before he took the assignment and paid his money, Rogers called upon Lanzer, told him Rae was desirous of selling the judgment to him, asked Lanzer if it was all right, and whether any part of the same had been paid; and Lanzer, in reply, stated that the judgment was all right, and no part of it had been paid, and that the whole amount thereof was due.

These facts are not disputed, and there is no doubt that Rogers bought the judgment and took the assignment and paid the $1,250, relying on such statements of Lanzer.

Lanzer could not, as against Rogers, set up the payment of the $700 as a payment and discharge of so much of the judgment; nor do I think that he could enable Righter to attack the judgment in the hands of Rogers, on account of such payment, by confessing a judgment to him, Righter.

The motion, then, must be decided irrespective of the question of fact so referred to the Referee, and of the proofs and opinion of the Referee thereon.

The statement on which the judgment was confessed to Rae is clearly sufficient, except as to the last note mentioned, dated March 28, 1855, and the $238 69 for moneys paid by Rae for Lanzer, and the $103 39 for goods sold and delivered by Rae to Lanzer. As to these items, under the decisions, which are certainly conflicting, I should think the statement insufficient and defective. The amount for which the note was given is not stated, and the time or times when the goods were sold and delivered and the moneys paid is not stated, nor is it stated to whom the moneys were paid.

But the statement on which the judgment was confessed by Lanzer to Righter is equally if not more defective. In setting out the consideration of the notes, the time or times when the moneys were loaned and the goods, &c., sold, is not stated. (Freligh *vs.* Brink, 16 How. Pr. 273. Chappell *vs.* Chappell, 2 Kernan, 215. Dunham *vs.* Waterman, 17 New-York Rep. 9.)

The statement on which Righter's judgment was entered being defective, he cannot avail himself by this motion of the defects in the statement on which the judgment to Rae was confessed.

The motion of Righter must be denied with $10 costs.

W. B. Larned, for Righter; Nelson Smith, for Jason Rogers, assignee of judgment sought to be set aside.

Indictments.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 13—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

The Grand Jury brought in bills of indictment in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Andrew King.*—An indictment for stealing a box, on board the ship *Far West*, on the high seas.

The United States vs. *Charles Coles.*—An indictment for passing counterfeit gold dollars. The prisoner was arraigned and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and one dollar fine.

The United States vs. *Pasquali Patrimeno*; *The United States* vs. *Frederick Spodilla.*—These were all indictments for passing counterfeit half-dollars. The prisoners were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Pasquali Patrimeno was put on his trial. It appeared that he bought a policy ticket of one Thomas Dempsey, and that after that Mr. Dempsey found a bad half-dollar in his till, and again found another after Patrimeno had bought another ticket. There was some little question of identification, however, and no bad money being found in his possession, the jury gave him the benefit of the doubt, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

For the United States, Mr. DWIGHT; for the defendant, Mr. RIDGWAY.

Horace Greeley in Court—He Owns No Stock.

The Allaire Works vs. *Horace Greeley.*—This is a suit against the defendant as an alleged stockholder in the New-York and Galway Steamship Company. The action was brought on for trial in the Superior Court, before Justice STOSSON. As the bland countenance of the famous defendant appeared in Court, there was a general stir, all present at once taking an interest in the case, whatever it might be.

The plaintiffs claim that they did certain work for the Steamship Company, amounting to $1,000, for which they had exhausted their remedy against the Company as a corporation and obtained no satisfaction. They now bring suit against the defendant, as a shareholder, alleging that at the time the work was done, he owned ten shares of the Company, and that he had an interest amounting at least to the sum of $1,000—the extent of their claim.

The answer denies that the defendant owned any such shares, or did own any at the time the work was done. In addition to this defence, the defendant denies that the work alleged was ever done by the plaintiff for the Company.

The plaintiff not being ready to proceed with the trial, the case was postponed to Tuesday next.

Charles A. Rapallo for the plaintiff; Van Vorst and Robinson for the defendant.

The French Slander Suit.

Auguste Ferran vs. *E. R. Le Fauchere.*—This is the action for slander reported in yesterday's TIMES, as being on trial before Judge DALY of the Common Pleas. The jury, to-day, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $500.

In this connection we give place, by request, to the following note:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's paper a lawsuit is reported headed, "A French Row and a Slander Suit—Auguste Ferran vs. E. R. L. Fauchere," the statement of which we believe to be exceedingly injurious to our client. Among other things, the article says the answer in the suit alleges that the plaintiff "finally absconded with a pair of horses, &c., which he concealed in Philadelphia." This, of course, is false in fact, and erroneously quoted from the answer. It further says that, in the interview in Mercer-st., "hard words ensued." This is also false in fact, and erroneously quoted. The evidence showed that no hard words ensued—the direct charge made by the defendant—and that the plaintiff appealed to the law for protection, instead of repelling by force the slander thus uttered, and even prevented a friend from avenging the insult.

The defence, although they alleged justification in their answer, did not offer any testimony in explanation or support of their averments, and the jury, after a short deliberation, rendered their verdict for $500 in favor of the plaintiff, thus sustaining the plaintiff and punishing the defendant.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY A. MOTT,
WASHINGTON MURRAY,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

The Allaire Will.

Will of James P. Allaire.—The testimony in this long-litigated case has been finally closed, and the cause submitted, after an argument occupying three days, to the Surrogate, for his decision. The will is contested on the ground of infomalities in execution and undue influence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.

Margaret T. Cooper vs. *William V. B. Cooper.*—Referred to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq., to report a suitable amount of alimony and allowance for counsel fee.

James Brown and others vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and others.*—Motion granted.

James Brown et al. vs. *The Same.*—Motion denied without costs.

William Murdock vs. *Eliza A. Empie and others.*—Motion for resale of premises granted on the terms stated in the opinion.

*Augustus C. Pruyne*cle vs. *James Goodfellow et al.*—Motion denied; defendant's costs to abide the event.

David C. Halsted vs. *Samuel Sneden et al.*—Motion granted to place cause on Calendar for the first Friday in November.

Aaron A. Degraw vs. *Lorenzo Jove.*—(Two cases.)—Motions granted.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, Oct. 17.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Jury Causes.*—Nos. 38, 39, 42, 53. *Admiralty Causes.*—Nos. 108, 126, 143, 104, 65, 66, 75, 76, 78, 79.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 187, 187½, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 236, 237, 7.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2173, 2135, 1413, 2157, 2199, 2013, 2067, 2287, 2219, 2223, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2241, 2243, 2247, 2249. *Part II.*—Nos. 2318, 2370, 2378, 2382, 2384, 2390, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2398½, 2102, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 341, 211, 441, 457, 66, 464, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 474, 475, 477, 480, 481, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 500½, 501, 502, 503.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1179, 1176, 1096, 1180, 1132, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1213. *Part II.*—Nos. 1374, 1377, 1379, 1382, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1390, 791, 1112, 1161, 1196, 1200, 1273, 1311.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

MEATS.

Most descriptions have been moderately inquired for at essentially unchanged prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	8	@	12½
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each

...ago., Illinois Sea Island Cotton at 64¼c.; and 350 bbls. Molasses on terms not disclosed.

YEAS—The auction sale attracted a good attendance of buyers, and such lots as were disposed of brought full prices. Holders withdrew several lines, especially of Young Hyson, rather than make any concessions.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet; sales since Tuesday last having been confined to 32 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 7c.@8¾c.; 58 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@ 25c.; and 62 bales Havana at 28c.@45c. ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 29c.@29¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 1¾d. ₱ bbl.; and 400 boxes Cheese, also by steamer, at 40s. For London, 200 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Hamburg, 150 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₱ ₱., and, by steamer of Nov. 1, 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s.

New Planets—Interesting Statements by M. Leverrier.

From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 22.

M. LEVERRIER, whose fame as the theoretical discoverer of the planet Neptune is well-known, has written a letter of the highest interest to M. FAYE, the astronomer, on the subject of some unaccountable discrepancies between the observations of the transits of Mercury over the disc of the sun and the results of calculation. The facts are as follows: The theory of the sun having been carefully revised, and compared with the results of 9,000 observations of that body taken at various observatories, the motion of Mercury had in its turn to be revised. Now, there are 21 observations of the inner contacts of Mercury's disk with that of the sun, taken within a period of 151 years, viz.: between 1697 and 1848, and all reliable; yet in these transits there appears to be a progressive error, which amounts to as much as nine seconds of an arc in 1788. Now, can it be supposed, to explain such a constantly repeated divergence, that such men as LALANDE, CASSINI, BOUGUER, etc., should have committed mistakes amounting to several minutes of time, and mistakes, too, progressively varying from one period to another? This would be absolutely impossible. But there is another curious circumstance, viz.: that *by increasing the secular motion of the perihelion by 38 seconds, all the above observations are found to be correct to a second, and in some cases even to half a second!* M. LEVERRIER then proceeds to show, that in order to explain this addition of 38 seconds, we should have to *increase* the mass attributed to Venus by one-tenth of its amount. This mass, calculated to be the 400,000th part of that of the sun, has been however found, by other calculations, rather *too large*, so that increasing it is out of the question. Hence M. LEVERRIER concludes that the excess of the motion of Mercury's perihelion must be owing to some other cause as yet unknown to us, and this cause he supposes to be either *a new planet, or a series of small bodies circulating between the sun and Mercury.* M FAYE, in communicating this letter to the Academy of Sciences, suggested that all the astronomers of Europe should now direct their attention to the smallest spots on the disc of the sun, in order to discover whether there were among them any minute planetary bodies which had hitherto escaped notice. Such bodies had often been looked after without success; but this proved nothing, such researches having been made at mere hazard; now, however, there were serious grounds for repeating such attempts, and total eclipses would be the most advantageous periods for observing any minute body in the immediate vicinity of the sun. A total eclipse, he added, would be visible in Spain and Algeria in July next. Suppose an astronomer at Camprey, for instance, to prepare himself exclusively for such an observation, neglecting everything else relating to the eclipse; if, a quarter of an hour before the proper time, he remained in a dark room in order to guard his eyes from the dazzling influence of the solar rays, whose effects continue for several minutes, and cause vision to be indistinct at the decisive moment, he might, as soon as the eclipse had reached its maximum, observe the heavens with the greatest accuracy, and perhaps discover what had hitherto escaped notice under less favorable circumstances.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
PROF. O. M. MITCHEL
Will deliver
FOUR NEW LECTURES
ON
ASTRONOMY,
in
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Oct. 21, 24, 26, 27, inst. Single tickets 25 cents; 75 cents for the Course. For sale at the Rooms of the Association; at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; at Nevin's, No. 180 Fulton-st.; and at Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH DEFUTATION will preach SABBATH, Oct. 16, as follows: The Rev. Dr. EDGAR,
At 10½ A. M., in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts.
At 3¼ P. M., in Rutgers-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Henry, (Dr. Krebs'.)
At 7½ P. M., in the Dutch Church corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st.
The Rev. S. M. DILL,
At 10½ A. M., in the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., (the Rev. Dr. Potts'.)
At 3½ P. M., in the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 29th-st., (the Rev. Mr. Barnard's.)
At 7½ P. M., in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., (late Dr. Alexander's.)
The Rev. D. WILSON,
At 10½ A. M., in the 14th-st., Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av.. (Dr. A. D. Smith's.)
At 3½ P. M., in the Jane-st. Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Mr. Brash's.)
At 7½ P. M., in the United Presbyterian Church on 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (the Rev. Mr. Thompson's.)
A collection will be taken up at the close of each service in aid of the mission of the deputation, except where a different arrangement may have been made by the congregation.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEAR SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The Rev. Mr. WILSON, one of the Delegates from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, the Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, in the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-STREET.—The Pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*Our ignorance of the mysteries of God's providence no argument against His exercise of the purest benevolence and affection towards us.* Evening subject—*The way of the transgressor is hard.*

CHAPEL OF THE BROOME-STREET DUTCH CHURCH.—Corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Prof. WOODBRIDGE; at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER. Subject of the evening discourse *Babel*, the first of a short series of sermons on *The significant places mentioned in the Bible.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the Forenoon—*The Righteous Like the Palm Tree*; in the Afternoon—*Elijah on Mount Carmel.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE REV. D. J. ROBINSON preaches every SABBATH in Hall No. 24, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Seats free. Subjects next Sabbath A. M.—*Ninth Chapter of Daniel—Messiah's first Advent, its Time, Object and Results.* P. M.—*The Eleventh Chapter of Daniel—Gabriel's Exposition of the Vision Illustrated, with Maps and Charts.* "Come and see."

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICES.—Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Mercersburgh, Pa., will preach in the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute, NEXT SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Prayer Meeting at same place at 3 P. M. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. JASON F. WALKER, late of the Methodist Church, is engaged to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Oct 16; MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Subject for the Evening—*The Trilemma of Protestantism, or movement of Faith which follows its "Suspense."*

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE, CITY MISSION.—The Second Quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the 30th-st. M. E. Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. W. W. CORNELL, Esq., and the Rev. W. H. FERRIS are to address the meeting. The friends of the mission are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES and others, willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 46th-st., near 5th-av. Oral services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; by signs at 3 P. M. The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, Rector of Christ Church, Pelham, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—A course of lectures on *Heaven*, will be commenced by the Rev. B. F. BARRETT, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the first lecture: *Angels, and their Relation to the Human Race.*

THE REV. GEO. R. CROOKS, D. D., WILL preach in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, near 2d-av., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and the Rev. J. A. ROCHE in the evening at 7. The Rev. W. F. WATKINS, of Mamaroneck will preach every evening next week at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.—THE REV. DR. Thompson's third lecture on this subject will be reviewed TO-MORROW EVENING, at Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. SAMUEL FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH will preach, D. V., NEXT SABBAY, 16th inst., in Lamartine Hall corner of 29th-st and 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. JOHN SERVICE will preach in the same place. Subject for the evening—*All are Yours.*

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, the first of two Sabbath Evening discourses, on "*The Day of Judgment.*" Seats free, and the public generally invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND; at 3 A. M. by the Rev. J. HAYWARD; at 7, EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A SERmon will be preached by the Pastor, the Rev. M. H. C. CRAWFORD, for the N. Y. Conference City Mission Society, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Friends of home efforts are invited to attend.

THE REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, THE Pastor, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION, BROOKLYN.—A DISCourse will be delivered before them at Polytechnic Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock, by R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D. The public are invited.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—WILLIAMSburgh, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The pastor, the Rev. R. PERRES, gives his fifth lecture on his recent foreign tour in the EVENING.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

THIRD-AV. RAILROAD DEPOT, BETWEEN 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. Preaching by Rev. ALBERT B. KING, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 P. M.

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver TO-MORROW EVENING, the fifth of his series of Sabbath Evening Discourses, in Market-street Church, near East Broadway. Subject—*Union to Christ as Typified by Marriage.*

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. General Prayer-Meeting at 3 P. M. The annual Bible Sermon will be preached by the Pastor, the Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, at 10½ A. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of New York (Union) will hold their regular monthly meeting on MONDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Market-st. Church, corner of Henry-st. Friends, come with us and tell us how to teach.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. J. B. FLAGG, of Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CARLTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. WM. NORRIS, presiding Elder; and in the EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject—*Belshazzar's Feast.*

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER; at 3½ P. M. by the Rev. Prof. WOODBRIDGE.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder WM. STUART, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The End of Time.* Seats free. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 2 P. M.

THE REV. MR. DILL, OF THE IRISH DElegation, will preach in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church (corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.,) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in Trenor's Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Entrance in 34th-st.

THE REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach every SUNDAY EVENING, at the Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, commencing Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOLLYN.—The Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, the Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle next SABBATH, Oct. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. J. E. SEARLES WILL PREACH in the York-street M. E. Church TO-MORROW. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject for evening—*The Temptation of Christ.* Seats free.

EAST BROOKLYN BAPTIST CHURCH—Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av.—The Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINGS, pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—BROADway and 22d-st. The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Subject for the morning—*The Soul of Honor.* Evening—*The Mission of Liberal Christianity.*

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach in Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, next SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Dr. CUTLER, (D. V.,) preaches in the MORNING, and the Rev. Mr. CHIPMAN at 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PILGRIM YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, (the Blind Preacher) will deliver a lecture at Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Manna in the Wilderness; or, Old Preachers and their Preaching in the West.* Tickets 25 cents, the proceeds to be appropriated to the building fund of the Pilgrim Baptist Church.

THE REV. DR. McMENAMY, AND MISsionary friends of the various evangelical denominations, will meet in friendly conversation the advocates of Transubstantiation and the Romish half-communion, in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 118 Prince-st., near Thompson-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. M. F. LIEBENAU, of New-Paltz, will preach TO-MORROW; Oct. 23, the Rev. Mr. WILD; Oct. 30, the Rev. N. E. SMITH; Nov. 6, Introductory Sermon by, and installation of, the Rev. JOHN M. C. HOLMES. Children's meetings THURSDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, (who is blind,) Pastor, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE REV. O. S. SAINT JOHN WILL preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. A special collection will be made on behalf of this Church. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free. Union prayer meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST., M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d-avs. Preaching SABBATH (16th) at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Rev. J. HARTWELL, of the Rock River Conference; and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. H. S. DEAL, of the California Conference. All seats free.

SHAMEFUL HISTORY OF SUNDAY LAWS, SINCE THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION.—Rev. J. L. HATCH will lecture on this subject TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Rev. Dr. MAXON'S Church in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All are invited. To be followed by a free discussion.

GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner 39th-st. and 3d-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, the Rev. D. S. PALMELEE. Seats free. The public are invited. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE REV. A. PINNEY, FROM ZANESVILLE, Ohio, is expected to preach at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Avenue B and 9th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, Oct. 16, by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Rev. Dr. MITCHELL at 7 o'clock.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—The Rev. B. F. BARRETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and lecture in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, corner 5th-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7 P. M., and also lecture in the same place on the following TUESDAY EVENING.

THE REV. MR. SNYDER WILL PREACH in the Northwest Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. L. H. VANDERENT at 7½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objections to take care of children, or would do light chamberwork. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady past middle age, of domestic habits, cheerful, obliging disposition, as nurse to an invalid and companion, or to assist in housekeeping, or in any other capacity that is respectable, not menial; a comfortable home more of an object than a high salary. Address M. M., Williamsburgh Post-office.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation. She is a good cook, and baker of bread and biscuit, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer. Would do chamberwork and washing, or general housework. Good reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, and is a good shirt maker; would have no objection to do chamberwork or to wait on grown children. Can be seen till engaged at her present employer's, No. 109 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or waiting alone; is a first-class waitress; the best of City reference can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 224 7th-av., in the fancy-store, corner of 25th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG IRISH LADY, JUST ARrived in this country, is most anxious to obtain a situation as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; good City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 226 Mulberry-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 252 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can do well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST TRUSTWORTHY WOman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $9; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread baker; also, soups, meats, game, poultry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lanudress or good plain cook, or washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable Scotch girl, as child's nurse and light chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at Room No. 27 Union-square.

HOUSEKEEPER—A LADY WHO IS EXPErienced in household affairs, and who possesses superior qualifications for the social and moral training of a family of children, wishes to obtain a situation in such a capacity. She can also instruct in Music, Guitar and Singing. The country not objected to. Most satisfactory references can be given, and will be required. Address R. D., Box No. 3,110 Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES TO ENGAGE herself as nurse or governess in a family, (an Episcopal family is preferred,) where she may have the sole care and instruction of young children. She speaks French fluently, and teaches it, if desired. Inquire of the Rev. Mr. MORGAN DIX, No. 31 Vesey-st.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess for children; or would accept a situation as housekeeper; south or west preferred; salary modest; references exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 134 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress, nursing or waiting on a lady, or to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Apply at No. 143 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 255 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of references. Call at her present place, No. 128 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as waitress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, north of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 52 Charles-st. R.H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 31 Charles-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GOOD COOK, the other as laundress; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable healthy young woman, with a full breast of milk. Apply at No. 78 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE IN WASHING FROM GENtlemen or a private family. best of City reference produced. Apply at No. 44 West 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all their diseases, and a good coachman of long experience in both Europe and America; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country or to travel. Any address left for M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIX years' experience in a country grocery store, desires a situation in the grocery business; is able and willing to work; no objection to going South or West; satisfactory reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Westchester, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, without children; is competent to take charge of a country place; both farming and out-door gardening; wife is a good dairy woman; has been many years in this country; can give satisfactory references. Address, or apply, to J. C., at Smith's Seed-store, 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable, Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Can produce first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last eight years. Address M. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A MAN who fully understands his trade; also farming and the raising of all kinds of farm stock; has over 15 years' experience near the City, and can be recommended for that time. Address J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN; HE perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can give good City references for the past twelve years, as to honesty and sobriety. Address R. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A JEWELRY STORE, or an agency to travel for some establishment; or a situation in a sewing-machine establishment; is a natural mechanic; best of reference given. Address H. C. G., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married, and without a family, a situation; has no objection to take the charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address C. L., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STRONG, active young man, (a Protestant;) can fill the situation of either porter or coachman; can furnish the best of testimonials; writes a good hand. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man 22 years of age; understands his business; can give good recommendation; has no objection to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER OR ASsistant carver, waiter or hat-cleaner, or oysterman. Best of reference given. Apply to C. H. NELSON, Box No. 203 *Times* office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COLLECTOR OR light porter, by a middle-aged married man, having the very best City references. Address MURRAY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH AN OLD ESTablished dentist as assistant or otherwise; has had 12 years experience; best of reference given. Address DENTIST, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from the Northern part of Europe, as coachman and waiter. Address S. F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—The advertiser, who has City experience in the coal business, and also considerable experience as canvasser and salesman in other business; is a thorough (double-entry) book-keeper, desires immediate employment in any capacity where energy and activity are required. Best of City references given. Address M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—WANTED—BY a young man, who understands book-keeping, both by double and single entry, a situation as book-keeper during the evening, at a moderate salary. The best of respectable references can be given. Address A. F., Box 3,107 Post-office.

LAW CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD a year's experience in a law office, and as a law copyist, and is commissioner of deeds for this City, desires a situation as law clerk, with a moderate salary. Address COMMISSIONER, Box No. 4,209 New-York Post-office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO occupy his evenings as copyist; would like steady employment at a moderate salary. Address A. F., Box No. 3,407 Post-office.

PLACE WANTED FOR A COACHMAN—By his present employer. Inquire till Monday morning, at the Brevoort House.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MAN IN THE Botanic store, No. 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in an A 1 fashionable tailoring establishment, a first-rate cutter; one that is master of his profession, and can cut every description of garments. To one who can fill such a situation a good salary and const

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SMEARED-SWEPT STREETS--A WEEK'S WORK.

—The Councilmen having demanded of the City Inspector why he had contracted with ROBERT A. SMITH for the sweeping of certain streets in the City, Mr. DELAVAN replied, substantially, at the last meeting of the Board, that he had not made any "contract," but had agreed with Mr. SMITH for the cleaning and keeping clean of said streets by day's work, and that he conceived the arrangement he had entered into a very wise and economical one. This agreement engages that for certain prices per street, which aggregate some $2,000 a week, Mr. SMITH, by aid of his machine-sweepers, shall sweep daily, Broadway, below Fourteenth-street, and twice a-week all that part of the City lying below Chambers-street, all the avenues from their start to Forty-second-street, and Fourteenth-street, the Bowery, Grand, East and West Broadway, Canal, Hudson, Varick, Washington, Greenwich, West, Broome, Prince, Spring, and Bleecker streets. All the streets and avenues named have been twice swept during the present week, and how well the work has been done, citizens can judge for themselves. The Seventh avenue, which, of all the avenues, was the only one in creditable condition, was swept on Thursday evening from end to end in two hours by two machines. Thirty-five coal-carts have been engaged in removing the windrows of dirt thrown up by the machines, averaging each ten loads a night—or, for the six days, 2,100 loads. When the accumulations of mud have been long enough removed to get the gutters dry, it will be a comparatively easy task to keep the surface clean. Great objections were made to the machines by men who expected to be thrown out of employment, if they came on. But the City Inspector assures us that Mr. SMITH has taken on more men than he (Mr. DELAVAN) has discharged. In view of which fact peace reigns, and there is a growing disposition to let the machines sweep.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.—On Tuesday evening a stage-driver named WILLIAM MAYNARD, and JOHN SILKINS, of No. 291 West Thirty-sixth-street, fell to quarreling in a liquor-store in Forty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue. The belligerents were separated without injuring each other materially. SILKINS leaving the place proceeded to the corner of the avenue, where he stood for a moment leaning against a lamp-post. While in this position it is alleged that MAYNARD approached him and knocked him down. The Police of the Twenty-second Ward hearing of the disturbance, went to the place and found SILKINS lying on the sidewalk insensible, and bleeding from a wound in his head. He was conveyed to No. 322 West Forty-third-street, where he had occasionally lodged, and a physician was immediately summoned. MAYNARD was arrested and taken next morning before Justice KELLY, who discharged him because no complainant appeared. On Thursday afternoon SILKINS died, and Capt. COULTER deemed it proper to re-arrest MAYNARD, who is now detained to await the result of an investigation which is to be entered upon this morning by Coroner SCHIRMER.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.—The Police Commissioners were in secret session about two hours yesterday. The dismissals, resignations and appointments were the only business made public. Edward Black, of the Seventh Precinct, New-York, and Benjamin Velsor, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, were dismissed for intoxication; and Jonathan D. Howell and Elijah J. Caldwell, both of the Fourth Precinct, for permitting a prisoner to escape from their custody. The following members of the old force were reinstated, after they had signed an agreement waiving all claims for back pay: J. S. Downing and James Leary, Ninth Ward; J. Murphy, First Ward; A. D. Brower, formerly lieutenant of the Fourteenth Ward; J. C. Dean, Fourth Ward; H. Spence, Third Ward; H. McDermott, Sixth Ward; and J. C. Platt, Seventeenth Ward. The resignations of F. Anderson, of the Sixth, and of Henry M. Hyatt, of the Twenty-first Precinct, were accepted. No action respecting the appointment of Police Clerks was taken. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

THE WIDENING OF ANTHONY OR WORTH-STREET.—A meeting of citizens opposed to the widening of Anthony or Worth-street was held in Room No. 1 Appleton's Building, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, at 4 P. M. yesterday. JAS. KELLY, Esq., was called to the Chair, and HENRY A. WEEKS, Esq., acted as Secretary. Yesterday was the last day allowed for placing objections to the widening before the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to superintend the work, and after considerable conversation, in the course of which the bill of the Commissioners for their services, amounting to $18,135 95, was the subject of severe comment, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to take the initiatory steps for opposing the widening before the Supreme Court, and was requested to ascertain what was necessary to be done, and what the expense of doing it would be, and report at the next meeting: Ex-Judge James R. Whiting, John Castree, R. L. Schiefflin, Richard E. Mount and John J. Phelps. Another meeting will be held at 4 P. M. next Wednesday.

AN IMPOSTOR.—For some time past a well-dressed young man, named JOHN RIDABECK, has been imposing upon the credulity of the friends of the Fire Department by representing himself to be a member of Atlantic Hose Company No. 10, for whom he was authorized to collect subscriptions to enable them to refurnish their rooms and prepare for the coming parade. He procured $5 in this way from Messrs. GROVE & BAKER. Mr. RAY B. EASTERBROOK, of No. 511 Broadway, was also induced to give him money. Mr. EASTERBROOK subsequently learned that no such Hose Company as the one in question existed. He, therefore, had RIDABECK arrested. The prisoner was taken before Justice KELLY, to whom he admitted the fraud, remarking that he had better make a living in that way than to steal or pass counterfeit money. He was committed to answer by Justice KELLY.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—An aged woman, named DEBAR NEIL, who arrived in the City by the steamship *City of Washington* on Thursday evening, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon in Broadway opposite the Stevens House. Falling in attempting to cross the street, the wheel of an omnibus went over her head and crushed it. The driver of the vehicle was arrested, but an inquest by Coroner JACKMAN showed the occurrence to have been accidental, and he was discharged.....FREDERICK DOAN, a lad 5 years of age, while playing on the roof of the dwelling-house, No. 128 Leonard-street, on Wednesday, fell to the ground, and received injuries which terminated fatally yesterday morning at the City Hospital, whither he had been conveyed immediately after the accident. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

ROBBERY IN THE PARK.—In the early part of last evening a deaf and dumb man named SELLERS, while crossing the Park, was seized by some ruffians and robbed of five dollars. SELLERS caught hold of one of the persons who attacked him, but was unable to detain him. According to the statement which SELLERS made at the Fire Telegraph Room in the City Hall, a policeman who witnessed the whole transaction, not only refused to arrest the thief, but attempted to handcuff SELLERS himself when he complained of the treatment which he had received.

THE MURDER IN CLYDE.—FEE, who was arrested on Thursday, charged with being implicated in a murder which was perpetrated at Clyde several weeks since, states that he has been in New-York for some days looking for work. JAMES SPENCE and JAS. MCMAHON, who were arrested with him, are strongly suspected of being the other members of the trio which committed the outrage. The prisoners were questioned separately, and stated that they had come to this City from Rondout. Neither the sheriff of Wayne County or his Deputy had arrived here at a late hour last evening.

ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—Mrs. SULLIVAN and her daughter, a little girl two years old, residing at No. 612 Winter-street, were severely burned last evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The furniture in the room was also slightly damaged.

CENTRAL PARK.—If the weather be favorable DODWORTH will give a concert on the northwest side of "the Ramble" this afternoon, commencing at 3½ o'clock.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—Last evening counterfeit $5 notes on the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven, Conn., made their appearance.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—The Republican Primary Elections were held last evening in the different Wards, and passed off without disturbance.

Military Matters.

INSPECTION OF STATE MILITIA.

The First, Third, Ninth and Fifth-fifth Regiments yesterday had their annual inspection at Hamilton-park, beginning at an early hour of the forenoon, and continuing until after 4 o'clock P. M. The day was the finest that could be desired. As Hamilton Park is at a considerable distance from the City, the troops escaped the crowd of spectators, which, however pleasant as admirers when on the march, are rather in the way when evolutions are performing on the field. The troops as a whole, so say the military men, presented a better appearance, both in their uniforms and in discipline, than they have ever before exhibited on similar occasions. Brigadier Gen. HALL and his staff were on the ground throughout the day, and expressed themselves well pleased with the evident progress which has been made during the year. The following are the returns: The First Regiment mustered 172 men. The Third Regiment of mounted troop inspected as follows: Field Staff, 6; Captains, 7; First Lieutenants, 7; Second Lieutenants, 9; Sergeants, 29; and privates, 189. Total, 247. The Ninth Regiment mustered 3 Field Officers; 7 Staff; 4 non-commissioned Staff; and 30 in the Band. These, with commanding officers and privates, numbered 180. Company D. is just formed, the organization being yet incomplete. The Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry had 7 Field and Commissioned Staff; 5 non-commissioned Staff; and 21 in the Band. They mustered seven companies, averaging 25 privates in each—total 250. The whole number on the field was little less than one thousand.

MILITARY RECEPTION.

The "light shone over fair women and brave men," last evening, at No. 21 West Fourteenth-street—the occasion being the reception of the officers and members of the Ninth Regiment, by Col. VAN BUREN, the commanding officer. Yesterday this fine body of men had their first regimental parade. The nucleus of the reg ment was formerly known as the "City Guard," a company attached to the Eleventh Regiment, which was then commanded by Col. VAN BUREN. This company seceded from the Eleventh, and established itself as an independent organization, which has now expanded into one of the best regiments of which the City can boast, and which has called Col. VAN BUREN to its command. The name "City Guard" is still retained. Its numbers are rapidly augmenting, three additional companies being now in process of formation. The uniform is dark blue, trimmed with crimson and gold. The occasion, last evening, was one of considerable interest. An hour was spent in an interchange of good feeling, and congratulation at the success of the organization, after which the company partook of a sumptuous entertainment, which was followed by speeches and sentiments. Col. VAN BUREN, Gen. HALL, and other prominent military gentlemen addressed the assembly. Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND was present during the evening, and expressed himself as highly gratified at the general appearance and *esprit du corps* of the regiment.

City Politics.

TAMMANY SENATORIAL CONVENTION

The Tammany Senatorial Convention for the Fourth District assembled at Tammany Hall last night, but did not succeed in making a nomination. The Convention adjourned until Monday evening next.

MOZART HALL ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Mozart Hall Eleventh District Assembly Convention met at 8 P. M. last evening, and nominated WM. E. ROBINSON for Assemblyman. The adjourned meeting of Delegates to the Fourteenth Assembly District also met at WILLIAM BAIRD'S, corner of Seventeenth-street and Second-avenue. Upon consultation, some delegates from Tammany Hall being present, it was decided to make no nomination, but to adjourn until to-morrow evening, when it is presumed that the two wings of the Democracy will unite their strength. ANDREW H. BERN was nominated in the Seventh District on Wednesday evening.

Consolidation of Telegraph Companies.

The several telegraph lines between New-Orleans and the Province of New-Brunswick were consolidated, under the name of the New-Jersey Telegraph Company, in this City to-day, and the new Company was temporarily organized by the election of ABRAM S. HEWITT, President; ZENUS BARNUM, Vice-President; FRANCIS MORRIS, Treasurer; R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary. The other Directors are: AMOS KENDALL, WM. M. SWAIN, CYRUS W. FIELD, H. O. ALDEN and J. H. PEEBY. The annual election for the choice of Directors and other officers of the new Company will take place in January next, in this City, when the present Telegraph Companies will, we understand, probably be dissolved, viz.: The American Telegraph Companies, controlling wires from Sackville, N. B., to Philadelphia; the New-England Union Telegraph Company, with wires from Boston to New-York; the House Telegraph Company, with wires from New-York to Washington, and the Magnetic Telegraph Company, with wires from New-York to New-Orleans. Permanent business connections have been made between the newly consolidated Companies and each one of the several Western, Southern, California and Canadian lines, so that, for all practical or business purposes, the whole Telegraph interest of the country is permanently united. The movement is one of vast importance to the public, as well as to the stockholders of the companies concerned.

Police Reports.

THEFT OF CLERICAL ROBES.—A black Levantine silk gown and other articles, valued at $60, were stolen, on Monday last, from the vestry of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. Suspicion was directed to JOHN and JAMES HAGAN, who had been employed to repair the furnaces of the church, and upon complaint of Mr. William [illegible], the Sexton, they were arrested. Justice [illegible] held them for examination.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—James Everett, a colored man, was apprehended yesterday on a charge of having beaten Sarah Stephens. Everett became incensed at Sarah, and vented his indignation by striking her repeatedly on the head with a chair round. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The physician thinks her injuries fatal. Stephens was locked up to answer.

AN UNTIMELY THEFT.—Miss Jane Henry, of No. 124 Tenth-street, makes a complaint against John Broderick, whom she charges with having stolen her gold watch. She alleges that no other person but the accused had entered her house. He was arrested and Justice KELLY committed him to answer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DAMAGES AGAINST FERRY COMPANIES.—In the City Court, yesterday, the case of JAMES W. VANDERVOORT against the Brooklyn Ferry Company and the Williamsburgh Ferry Company, was brought to a close, the jury awarding $900 damages in favor of plaintiff. The plaintiff brought suit to recover damages for injuries sustained while crossing from New-York to Williamsburgh, in the steam ferry-boat *Oneota*, on the evening of the 7th of September last, by a collision between that boat and the *George Washington*. At the time of the accident he was sitting in the gentleman's cabin, and was so badly crushed by the breaking in of the cabin as to be unable to attend to his regular business for several months. This occurred at a time when the boats of the two rival Companies were running against each other almost daily and without regard to the safety of their passengers.

POLITICAL.—The city Convention of the "regular" Democracy was held last evening in Washington Hall, E. D. An organization was effected by electing WILLIAM S. LEACH Chairman, and HENRY P. MAYO Secretary. The Convention made the following nominations for Justices of the Peace:

Third District—E. B. CADLEY.
Fourth District—JOHN H. COLONAY.
Fifth District—H. D. BIRDSALL.

This completes the list of Democratic candidates to be voted for this Fall.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

The following is always the result when merchants have provided themselves with one of the *Celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander Safes*, now universally acknowledged to be the *great Fire-proof Safe of the World*.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.

MESSRS. R. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which we purchased of you, delivered up its contents, consisting of our books, insurance policies, moneys, &c., in good order, after being exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of sixty hours* at the burning of our warehouse, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., on Friday night, the 7th inst. Very respectfully, yours,

WRIGHT, GILLIES & CO.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 26, 1859.

MESSRS. R. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: At the great fire in this place on the 16th of May last, we had one of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, *made eleven years ago*, which was exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of twelve hours*, being completely covered by the flames arising from the burning of varnish, paints, oils, &c., and on opening the Safe we found everything in perfect order, while the *Safes of other makers in the same fire were totally destroyed*. We have shipped to you the old Safe, and wish you to send through our agent another.

Very respectfully yours,

PACKER & CLARK, per J. I. PACKER.

The above mentioned Safe can be seen at our warehouse, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

R. G. WILDER & CO.

Barthol's

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $60. BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Fall and Winter Boots.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a superior assortment of his own manufacture. WATKINS' Boots look better, wear better, and are sold at as low prices as any others in New-York. No article offered that cannot be fully warranted.

Crinuadore's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Success in Life.—Everybody desires to succeed, and might if they would choose the right pursuit and make the best of their faculties. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, gives phrenological examinations and advice daily.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. The Proprietor constantly in attendance.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,606. No. 30 Platt-st.

Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS.
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.
Winter Undergarments at BALLOU BROTHERS',
Winter Undergarments No. 409 Broadway.

Low-Pressure Boilers.—Two tubular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style hat of WHITE,
THE HATTER,
NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Percge's Celebrated Under Shirts,
All sizes, at wholesale or retail.
No. 61 Nassau-st.,
and Broadway, corner White-st.

A Card.

The attention of persons in want of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, for men or boys, is called to our very large assortment of overcoats, business coats, vests and pantaloons for men.

Also, all kinds of garments for dress; boy's overcoats business coats, vests and pantaloons, jackets, &c., &c., comprising an assortment of goods adapted to boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PREMIUM
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO
Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

This is the greatest tonic of the age, and has never failed in getting the first premium at every State Fair ever held in the United States where it has been exhibited. The premium may be seen in the show window at BARNES & PARK'S store, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers and proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.

Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

More Fires!
MORE SAFES TESTED!
HERRING'S PATENT AGAIN THE VICTOR!
THE RECENT GREAT FIRE
IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1859.

C. L. HARMON & Co., No. 135 South Water-st., Chicago, Agents, Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

GENTLEMEN: During the disastrous conflagration of last night, my Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory, five stories in height, and 55 by 100 feet on the ground, was completely destroyed, and the walls nearly all fell. The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, size No. 2, high folding doors, which Collins & Blatchford bought of you some three years since, was in my office, on the second floor of the manufactory, and fell some 20 feet into the basement, where it laid exposed to a very severe heat for 10 hours. Upon recovering it from the ruins to-day, and opening it, I found all my books, papers, and money contained in it in a good state of preservation—the only damage to them being the drawing of the leather lining of the books, and their being quite damp from the safe's being filled with steam from the fire-proof filling. The heat was of the most intense character, owing to the great height of the building and the fact that each story was in flames at once. I regard it as a most satisfactory test of the perfect fire-proof security afforded by HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

Yours truly, E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH
AT NEWARK, N. J.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday Evening, Sept. 16, 1859.

This morning a Herring's Safe, which had been in the third story and in the ruins all night, and in the hottest part of the flames, was taken out, and on opening it its contents (the books of Messrs. Ward & Johnson) were found to be entirely preserved.

NEWARK, Sept. 19, 1859.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: We take pleasure in stating that our books, papers and money were preserved uninjured in one of your Patent Champion Safes, at the burning of our molding mill on the 15th inst., after being exposed to the fire for several hours.

WARD & JOHNSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Pills of Iron.
DR. SCOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS,
an aperient and stomachic preparation of purified iron: purified of oxygen and carbon by combustion in hydrogen, the iron being absorbed by the blood, and thus taken into the circulation, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. Principal office, No. 339 Broadway. Sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all Druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c. &c. Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made & good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Up Town.—CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe establishment is located at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., yet so universal is his reputation for selling first-class fabrics cheap, that ladies and gentlemen visit his establishment from all parts of the City. His present stock embraces children's shoes, promenade and all styles of gaiters for ladies, and fine French calf skin and patent-leather boots for gentlemen.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—THE only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. OTIS BROTHERS,
No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the sole depot, P. HITTS, No. 129 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for family use.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BAKER—BROWER.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 13, at the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's Church, by the Pastor, Mr. FRANCIS BAKER to Miss JOSEPHINE BROWER, daughter of Isaac D. Brower, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Columbia County papers please copy.

MEYER—GUELICH.—On Thursday, Oct. 13, at the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, JOHN W. MEYER to MARIA ANTOINETTE, daughter of the late Alexander Hamilton Greene, Esq., of this City.

GUERNSEY—MATHEWS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 13, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. H. E. Montgomery, ALFRED H. GUERNSEY to JENNIE, eldest daughter of the late Edward C. Mathews, all of New-York.

☞ New-Orleans and California papers please copy.

CRUSE.—CHANDLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. I. Poisal, JOHN T. CRUSE, of New-York, and EVELINA LAMSON CHANDLER, of Elizabeth City, N. J.

KEMPTON—HUMPHRIES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 4, by the Rev. W. P. Everett, Mr. WM. A. KEMPTON, of Coventry, Conn., and Miss ALMIRA J. HUMPHRIES, of Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN—TEED.—At Somers, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 13, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Geo. S. Gordon, WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, of Brooklyn, L. I., to MAGGIE T., adopted daughter of Charles G. Teed, Esq., of the former place.

HAMILTON—HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. I. D. Wells, assisted by the Rev. B. M. Hill, D. D., the Rev. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of Appleton, Wis., to Miss CHARLOTTE HAMILTON, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

BEDFORD—BEVIER.—At Glenham Parsonage, Fishkill, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. John H. Bevier, EDWARD H. BEDFORD, of Fishkill, to ANNA, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

NOYES—BEVRIDGE.—At Newburgh, on Thursday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. William McLaren, HENRY B. NOYES, M. D., of this City, to BELLA F., daughter of the late John Bevridge, of Newburgh.

FORMAN—GODEY.—At Philadelphia, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Dr. Morton, WILLIAM HENRY FORMAN, of New-York, to LOUISE, eldest daughter of Louis A. Godey, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ANTHON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 13, at the residence of her brother, Professor C. Anthon, Miss JANE ANTHON, daughter of the late George C. Anthon, M. D.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

VIDAL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 14, after a short but severe illness, Mr. PETER VIDAL, aged 59 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 91 Attorney-st.

☞ Richmond and Cincinnati papers please copy.

NORRIS.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 13, RICHARD NORRIS, aged 37 years and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to Newark on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 50 Ludlow-st., New-York.

HAST.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 13, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Hart, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Henry and Mitchell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 27 Chatham-st., on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

BLAKE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 14, ABBIE L., wife of C. F. Blake, Esq., aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 16, at [illegible] P. M. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 543, Oct. 14, 1859.
13, 47, 21, 32, 41, 75, 70, 78, 74, 42, 35, 77, 60.
Class No. 544, Oct. 14, 1859.
5, 4, 9, 45, 12, 6, 23, 31, 17, 48, 21, 43.

P. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO. will draw their great scheme, $100,000 capital prize, on Saturday, Oct. 29. Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., will deliver the second Lecture in this course, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

Subject—
PRESENT ASPECT OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Single tickets 25 cents; tickets admitting one to the course $1 50; can be procured of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at the Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, and at the New-York *Times* Office.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PROFESSOR O. M. MITCHELL,
Will deliver his Third Lecture on
ASTRONOMY,
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 15,
at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Second Annual Course of Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association will commence at the Athenæum on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1859,
and will be continued on the Tuesday evenings thereafter, as follows:

1. Nov. 1.....Introductory.....Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
2. Nov. 8.....Subject—*Modern Infidelity*.....GEORGE W. CURTIS.
3. Nov. 15.....Subject—*Work and Play*.....J. G. HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb.)
4. Nov. 22.....Subject—*Substance and Show*.....Rev. T. STARR KING.
5. Nov. 29.....Subject—*Agrarianism*.....Hon. JOHN P. HALE.
6. Dec. 6.....Subject—*The Life of John Hancock*.....EDWARD G. PARKER.
7. Dec. 13.....Subject—*Modern Chivalry*.....E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.
8. Dec. 20.....Subject—*Brazil and the Brazilians*.....Rev. J. C. FLETCHER.
9. Dec. 27.....Subject—*Poetry and Science*.....OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
10. Jan. 3.....Subject—*Men of Thought and Men of Action*.....MARTIN B. ANDERSON, LL.D.
11. Jan. 10.....(A New Lecture).....Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
12. Jan. 17.....Subject—*Oliver Goldsmith and his Friends*.....RICHARD O'GORMAN.
13. Jan. 24.....Subject—*The Lost Arts*.....WENDELL PHILLIPS.
14. Jan. 31.....*Love, a Humorous and Descriptive Poem*.....JOHN G. SAXE.

Tickets for the Course, $2 each; are for sale at the Library, and may be obtained of any member of the Board of Directors.

S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN,
STEPHEN W. CAREY,
WILLIAM R. BLISS,
} Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 8, 1859.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

The fifty-third annual session of the College will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1859, at 7½ P. M. The introductory address will be delivered by Prof. CLARK. Students of Medicine, the Profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBT. WATTS, M. D., Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Introductory Lecture to the ensuing Winter course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. VAN BUREN, in the College Building, 107 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

DR. LIEBER'S LECTURES ON POLITICS will commence on TUESDAY next, at 7½ o'clock, at the Columbia Law School, No. 37 Lafayette-place. Tickets may be had at the Law School, and at Messrs. Appleton & Co. and Westermann & Co.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
Trade supplied with THE CLARET BROWN
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GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES for sale, at very low prices, at
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

Stores, private dwellings and public buildings of any kind fitted up with gas-pipes in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.

Orders for Plumbing work promptly attended to as usual.

HUGHES, DUFFY & CREHANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane,
Are now opening from steamer *Fulton*, a large assortment of
RICH FANS, SILK NETS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, FANCY COMBS and HAIR PINS, &c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

LUSTER'S LOCK-STITCH SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET.
PRICES, $50 AND UPWARDS.
Offices No. 483 Broadway and 100 Bowery, New-York.

THE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE—MADE by a lady who has long circulated it among her friends, who testify in a card as to its efficacy, is now offered to the public. Remarkable cures have been effected by the use of this remedy, and persons threatened with consumption and suffering from severe colds and diseases of the lungs and throat, have been benefitted and cured by it, when in many cases all other means had failed. Accompanying each bottle will be a certificate, signed by gentlemen and ladies well known in the community, whose names will at least be a guaranty that there is some virtue in the remedy, and that no more is claimed for it than those who have used it are willing to testify to. A trial only is asked to satisfy any one.

The mixture is for sale by THOMAS DARLING, No. 85 Broadway, and by HALL & BLAUVELT, Druggists, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

HECKER'S FARINA IS IN THE highest repute as a delicious and wholesome food in all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hancels invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and other first-class hotels and saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.

Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers. For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

HECKER & BROTHER

☞ HECKER & BROTHER'S Flour and Farina are now exhibited for competition at the Fair of the American Institute, Palace Garden.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER JUST REceived by B. THORLEY, No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York, from Jacob Lorillard, Esq.:

"THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE I have found by experience (having imported it before an agency was established in this country) to be the best compound (with which I am acquainted) for fattening and keeping in condition all kinds of stock; for horses it has proven to me its qualities. When in Spring and Fall horses are weak and dull, it stimulates them to their former spirit and strength. It hardens and gives them appetite, restores and preserves their wind, and, as far as my experience goes, I think it what it is represented to be. Yours truly, J. LORILLARD.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1859."

FURNITURE.—SYLVESTER STOVER, (LATE with T. C. Houghton, Broadway,) Furniture Broker, office at Wm. Heerdt's extensive table factory, No. 150 Wooster-st., between Houston and Prince, three blocks west of Broadway. S. S. begs to inform his friends and former customers that he has made arrangements with the principal furniture manufacturers of the City, whereby those about purchasing can through him purchase any article, from the cheapest to the most expensive, much lower than Broadway prices, as they will buy direct from the manufacturer. No commission from the purchaser. Best of reference given. All orders through the post punct

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS',

NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,

For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.

Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.

Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by 12 experienced Professors and Instructors.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The Winter Course of Medical and Surgical Instruction, illustrated by Clinical Practice, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 1½ P. M. precisely, at the new Anatomical Theatre of Bellevue Hospital, when the opening address will be delivered by JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., President of the Medical Board. Drs. CHANDLER R. GILMAN and JOHN T. METCALFE, will also address the students. The Medical Profession, students of medicine, and others interested, are invited to attend.
TIMOTHY DALY, Warden of Bellevue Hospital.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of S. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NAZARETH HALL.—OUR BOARDING SCHOOL for boys is now full, having its complement of one hundred scholars. Parents and guardians wishing to place children with us, will please make early application for the first vacancies. While it cannot be seen before Christmas. Address the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY.—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal. A Family Boarding-School for 15 boys, about the age of 12 years. This school has been in successful operation for eight years. The location is healthy—one mile east of New-Haven. The Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Shepherd's, No. 397 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 34th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGRDIX, having removed to No. 859 Broadway, continues to impart instruction in his native language to limited classes or single pupils upon very favorable terms. By his simple and efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is soon acquired. Undoubted references given.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be had of Messrs. C. Bartlett & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, HAMILTON, N. Y.—Rev. MUNSELL Lockwood, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. F. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

MRS. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few more young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars will be sent on application to Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st. References exchanged.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 830 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Sept. 6. Miss SARAH MACMULLEN WICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York, and prepares boys or gentlemen practically for business in book-keeping, penmanship and arithmetic. Two $10 seats vacant. Private desks, $15.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playgrounds and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 825 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 103 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., cor. 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline effective. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS PART OF THE day disengaged, some pupils to instruct in English thoroughly, French, Italian, Germanand drawing. The upper part of the City preferred. Address D. Y., Box No. 3,805, Post-office, New-York.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

FERGUSONVILLE ACADEMY—A FIRST-class boarding-school for both sexes. Expense $130 per year. Term begins Nov. 1. Equestrianism and Gymnasium. Drop a line to No. 160 4th-st. to insure a call from the Principal. J. OLIVER.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

A FEW CHILDREN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a pleasant home in the country during the Winter months, with tuition in the house. Terms, $3 per week. Apply at No. 52 Pike-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating terms.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—MR. G. G. THOMPSON, teacher of music, will give a course of twelve lessons on the Tonic Sol-fa method of singing, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, Grand-st., commencing on SATURDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

FIRST NIGHT FREE.

When all interested in this important movement are respectfully invited to attend.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT, who has never been in the City, desires a situation in some quiet family in New-York or Brooklyn, where her services as teacher of small children will be an equivalent for her board. As she came here to improve her musical education, she also solicits a situation as soprano singer in some Protestant Church. Inquire of Mr. HALK, No. 3 Park-row; Mr. F. BRINSMADE, No. 36 Park-row; Mr. C. B. VAIL, No. 104 Chambers-st.; Mrs. JANE TORREY, No. 62 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as teacher in a select boarding-school, or as governess in a private family, or would go as companion to a lady. Her course of instruction includes music, French, drawing, monochromatic and pastel paintings; also, all the common and higher English branches. References exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, for one week, E. W. K., Box No. 482 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED to teach French, Latin, the English branches, drawing and oil-painting, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. Application must be made to the Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Tract House. Reference, also, may be made to the Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D. and the Rev. George Potts, D. D., of New-York, and the Rev. J. D. Wells, of Williamsburgh.

DAILY TEACHER.—A LADY WISHES AN ENgagement to give daily lessons in the English branches, French, music or drawing; unexceptionable references can be given as to abilities. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, No. 110 West 15th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. A drawing class for the reception of pupils twice a week at the above address.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) and Music on the Piano, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut desires a situation in the above capacity in New-York or Brooklyn, the latter preferred. To teach the common English branches. French, drawing and music. An agreeable home more desirable than large salary. Satisfactory references given. Address C. B. V., Box No. 2,634 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in a private family, or as visiting governess to a few select pupils; she instructs in German, French, drawing, and the usual branches of an English education. Address E. K., No. 214 Court-st., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—THE ADVERTISER, a Protestant English lady, wishes employment in the above-named capacity, to teach all the branches of an English education and the rudiments of the French language. Testimonials, &c., satisfactory. Address G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH CHILdren—from nine to fourteen—Latin, French and the English branches, wishes employment as daily governess. Good references given. Address Box No. 57, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing the English branches and drawing for a school within a short distance of the City. Inquire at No. 68 Summit-st., South Brooklyn.

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SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

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NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

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No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

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BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS. THEY SUIT Boat-builders for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to D. F. HENRITZE, No. 58 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION,
Belonging to the Estate of JAMES MILLS, deceased,
On WEDNESDAY, October 19th,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
By order of JOHN HALDLAW and FRANCIS BOS, Executors.

$12,000 United States 6s, 1867; $9,000 New York State 6s, 1867.
$25,000 New-York City 6s, 1875; $3,000 Ohio 6s, 1860.
$2,000 Brooklyn 6s, 1869; $5,000 Hudson River R. R. 7s, 1869.
100 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.
154 shares Bank of Commerce, 226 shares National Bank.
122 shares Merchants' Bank; 610 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
200 shares Brooklyn Bank; 90 shares Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.
50 shares Pacific Bank; 50 shares Market Bank.
40 shares Bank North America; 28 shares Bank America.
19 shares Bank of Louisiana.
98 shares New Jersey R. R. and Transportation Co.
14 shares New Jersey R. R. and Transportation Co., 50 per cent. paid in.
10 shares New York and New England Telegraph Co.
STOCK SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.
Office No. 35 Wall-street.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF
Elegant rosewood furniture, on MONDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, the property of the Rev. Henry E. Green, comprising a large and costly collection of beautiful furniture, three splendid rosewood drawing-room suites, covered in rich brocade and velvet, superb piano-forte, with pearl keys, bureaus, statuary, &c., comprising every thing to be found in a rich and fashionably furnished residence. All of which will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. For full particulars see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COSTLY OIL PAINTINGS, FROM THE PRIVATE GALLERY OF JAMES ROBB, ESQ., OF NEW-ORLEANS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY, 18th, and WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the private collection of valuable pictures belonging to James Robb, Esq., of New-Orleans, comprising some of the finest works of art in this country. Also, a collection of very high-class pictures from private galleries in this City and Boston. They are to be sold without reserve, and can be examined during the day and evening until the sale is completed. We particularly beg leave to call attention to this sale as it may never again be in our power to present such a valuable collection for competition.

S. & J. BOGERT, Auctioneers, Salesrooms No. 4 North William-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—MONDAY, OCT. 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 75 West 13th-st., household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c., consisting of mahogany parlor suites, in hair cloth, easy chairs, centre tables, French plate mirrors, lace and damask window curtains, shades, oil-paintings, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, hat stand, lounges, clocks, mantel ornaments, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut beds, sofas, bureau, washstands, feather beds and bedding, dining tables, chairs, kitchen furniture, and rosewood piano. Also, a lot of choice birds and cages, viz.: canaries, goldfinch, indigo, boholink, mocking, &c.
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

SALE AT AUCTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—W. VER BRYCK, artist, being about to leave the City, intends selling the entire contents of his studio, No. 762 Broadway. Among the pictures is "A Diana," after Greuze, a perfect little gem; a fine copy of her Couture, "A Crusader," original; a grand "Old Head," after a crayon sketch by Huntington, together with some other pictures and sketches worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Also, a small collection of engravings, plaster-casts; also, the furniture of the studio. The sale will take place MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. Catalogues at the store or at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st.

W. P. ELL, Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Kennedy, 35th-st., next to Broadway, the entire stock of marble mantels, comprising an unusually large variety of heavily moulded mantels of modern designs, consisting of white, white veined, and statuary Italian marble. Also, Sienna, Spanish, Brocatelle, Pyrennean, Portuguese, black and gold, and other foreign marbles. Also, richly sculptured and costly statuary Italian marble mantels, all executed in the most artistic manner. The mantels are now ready for examination. Catalogues three days before sale. Terms 4 months, approved indorsed notes.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES—NOS. 212, 214, 216 and 218 Sullivan-st. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: On Sullivan-st., the valuable Church property between Bleecker and Amity sts., now occupied as a place of worship and dwelling-houses; lot 75 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth. This property is suitable for church purposes, or it can easily be arranged for school, manufacturing or dwelling-house purposes. Terms at sale. Title perfect. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers—Stores Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st., and 149 Fulton-st.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK, horses, carriages, harness, &c., in front of store, the establishment of a gentleman residing in the City, to be sold without reserve, for want of use, comprising:
A pair of stylish roan horses, spirited, good travelers, well accustomed to the City, and perfectly sound.
Also, a close family carriage, and one light family carriage, made to order by Lamson.
Also, two sets well-made harness in good order.
Also, a family sleigh, with robes, blankets, belts, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 73 Nassau-st., removed from Hammond-st., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, mahogany do., library and dining-room furniture, in oak, walnut, &c., feather beds, bedding and mattresses, gas chandeliers, pier and mantle mirrors, superior line of oil paintings and engravings, brocated and lace window curtains, Brussels and tapestry carpets, cornices, dining tables, centre do.; the whole making a catalogue of 500 lots, to be peremptorily sold by order of F. Jennings, Jr., Esq., office No. 5 Beekman-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the stables No. 151 and 153 Attorney-st. Administrator's sale, by order of A. Beekman, Esq., Administrator of the late H. W. Collyer, deceased. Stock of a livery stable, horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, harness, bells, &c., consisting of 14 horses suitable for all kinds of business; 2 carriages, 7 original and double wagons of various styles, 8 sleighs, 27 sets single and double harness, sleigh robes, whips, blankets, sheets, 8 saddles and bridles, extra coach wheels, feed wagon, combs, brushes, forks, pails, office furniture, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, bedsteads, bureaus, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, sofas, in brocated and hair cloth; rosewood stands, mahogany sideboard and oval tables, dining-tables, bookcases, rosewood suites, rosewood hatstands, elegant rosewood piano, pearl lulaid keys. Also, a large assortment of office furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, No. 19 Perry-st. Household furniture, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets; rosewood suites in brocatelle; rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany rockers, sofas and arm chairs in hair cloth, velvet rugs, hair mattresses, pallasses, tête-à-têtes, centre tables, dining table, lace window curtains, cornices, window shades, oil-cloths, crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE ON SATURDAY, OCT. 15, at auction, all the rich household furniture, carpets, paintings, crockery, silver and glassware, with a large quantity of bedding, hair mattresses, &c., contained in the private residence No. 30 6th-st., near 3d-av. Will be sold to the highest bidder. Also, one of Gilbert's celebrated piano-fortes, with the Æolian attachment, pearl keys, full-round corners, cost $800. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BROWNE & NICHOLS will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of household furniture; also, an invoice of millinery and artificial flowers, ribbons, &c.; also, at 1 o'clock, a beautiful pair pony built bay horses, 15¾ high, good figures and action, prompt drivers, sound and kind; also, a splendid blood bay horse, 16 hands high, six years old, sound and kind, in every respect; also, a baronche, built by Laurence, together with double and single harness.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the vestibule of City Hall, all the right, title and interest of Charles McLaughlin, which he had on the 9th day of September, 1859, or at any time thereafter, in and to the brig *Malo*, her tackle, apparel, &c., now lying at the Atlantic Dock.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome dark-brown horse, 16 hands high, kind in harness, and a very fine saddle-horse. Can be seen in front of our store, at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, furnished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. CARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, easy chairs, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white and colored. Also, office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 534 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Entire suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upwards, superior to any now manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, for sale or rent, at $20 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE. Wedding and home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, silk-bevels, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety. H. KELLY'S, No. 81 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—An elegant double house with coach-house and stable attached. The house is as well built and finished as any in the City, fresco-painted throughout, floors of chambers laid with very narrow yellow pine soaked with linseed oil and waxed. The heating is by hot water combined with ventilation, and is believed to be unequalled in any private dwelling in this City. The stable contains stalls for five horses, and there is carriage-room for five carriages and wagons. For cards to view the house, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 114 ACRES, ONE OF the best in Westchester County, with very fine improvements.
LANDS—Good and in fine locations, in any sized plots, from 1 to 20 acres, near station.
COTTAGE—10 rooms; very cheap; pleasant location; one mile from depôt, on ¾ of an acre.
RESIDENCES—(First-class,) in Mount Vernon, for sale or exchange for City or adjacent property.
TO LET—A first-class residence in Mount Vernon.
Inquire of J. L. BREWSTER, No. 38 Broad-st., New-York; or call on JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City Hall; a beautiful plot of 13 acres; has extended river views, and is finely wooded, with a front of nearly 700 feet on a park which borders the river. This property is strictly guarded against nuisances, and is in perfectly healthy locality, within one hour's ride of the lower part of the City, and is among the very choicest in the vicinity of New-York; might be divided into three villa sites, or for one; is not surpassed on the North River. For terms, &c., apply to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR first-class City or Brooklyn property.—A splendid farm of land—153 acres—in the central part of this State; the soil is very rich, the dwelling-houses in excellent, the climate unsurpassed, ten acres of orchard, convenient to schools, churches, moral and religious neighborhood, no grog-shops. For further particulars, call on E. WAMSLEY, No. 30 Cortlandt-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THIRTY DOUBLE OR SIXTY single lots situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt, on the New-Jersey Central R. R. between said depôt and the river, desirably located for dwellings or manufacturing purposes, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for merchantable goods of any description. Inquire of BENJ. CLINTON, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York, second floor.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st. They are a fine location for building, and will be built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREE-story and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 280 feet west of 5th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; house, 25 ½ by 55 feet, with an extension of 18 by 20 feet; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to L. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., TOPPAN, CARPENTER, CASILEAR & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., POELYE, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLS, GRAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CADIZ,	JERUSALEM,	&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN McLEAN, Vice-Presidents. C. S. CRANE, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

EUGENE THOMPSON,

AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE C. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES B. WHITE, Vice-President.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1859.

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the Company.

EDWIN CROSSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON,
} Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day at the Shoe and Leather Bank, by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain. The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 19th inst. For the accommodation of Stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Nov. 1.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will be held at their Office, in Newark, N. J., on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, for the purpose of electing three Directors. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 1st proximo, both inclusive.

A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 84 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED ON BOND and mortgage, on the most eligible property in St. Paul's, Minnesota. Full particulars at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.

POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS. And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,
JAMES F. COX,	
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.	

HENRY V. SHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M. D., W. E. VERMILYE, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.

ARETHUSA F. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

s17-lawtaM*

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 96 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot or measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SEIWELL, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—The American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct 27.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on the 15th October, 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of steamers from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$45
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

CAUTION TO PASSENGERS CROSSING the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Ferries.—Never undertake this dangerous passage without providing yourselves with 3-cent Havana cigars, Gin 2s., Port 4s., Sherry 4s., Brandy 6s., per bottle, at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK for Nassau, N. P., and Havana are requested to be on hand this Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Letters for Havana will be received at the office of the Company, No. 4 Bowling Green, until 2 o'clock this day.
E. CUNARD.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND FORDHAM.—The Last month of steamboating on Harlem River this season. The steamer *Emily* leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for High Bridge at 7:55, 9, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M., and 2:15, 4 and 5 P. M. Returning, leaves High Bridge at 7:30, 8:35, 9:50 and 11:20 A. M., and 12:40, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M., connecting each way with steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to and from Peck-slip, and also with 3d-av. cars to and from City Hall.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer *Bridgeport* leaves Peck Slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven R. R.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 17th inst., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business will please attend.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
JAMES OWENS,
} Committee on Finance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by JOHN B. MURRAY in his own name and on his own account, and he is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

JOHN B. MURRAY.
JOHN W. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1859.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.

GARNER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE

Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S, New store, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 33 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.

We don't make the Patent (?) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!

But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.

Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE AS well as in other particulars.

Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 481 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A GOOD ASsortment of pianos and melodeons cheaper than can be found elsewhere. Also, watches, chains, jewelry, segars, safes, books, guns, revolvers, paintings, silks, sewing machines, clocks, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, jewelry, dry goods, &c., or bought for cash.
J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $50 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BAcon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30 $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 148? Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted for the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfactuer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF MUSIC and Dr. Phil., wants a situation in some educational institution. He teaches the piano, and also the old and modern languages. Is willing to give private lessons in the above branches at pupils' residences. References: Mr. B. Westerman, No. 440 Broadway, Dr. Dulan, No. 13 Market-st. W. MULLER, Professor of Music and Dr. Phil., No. 65 East Broadway. Office hours: 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M.

A LEADING SOPRANO ENGAGEMENT DESIRED.—Advertiser has a voice of good compass and powerful. Address LONDON, Miller, Mathews & Clasbeck, booksellers, No. 757 Broadway, cor. of 8th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Through trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 19, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st. Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Sysonset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST.—FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT.

Dr. BOYNTON will give a brilliant, amusing and instructive philosophical entertainment for
CHILDREN AND PARENTS,
At the Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 15, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Experiments in Galvanism, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Electricity, with a splendid apparatus.

Experiments with a Galvanic Battery. A Balloon will be sent up, containing 40 gallons of gas. The great painting of Niagara Falls will be exhibited.

Amusement and Instruction combined.

Tickets 10 cents, admitting children or parents.

Doors open at 2, to commence at 3 o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

WAUGH'S ITALIA

IS NIGHTLY VISITED BY
THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK.
CHASTE, ACCURATE, ARTISTIC.
THIS GREAT SERIES OF PAINTINGS
Has met with
UNRIVALED SUCCESS,
MOST SPLENDID ILLUMINATIONS,
BEAUTIFUL MOONLIGHTS,
VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS,
TERRIFIC STORMS ON THE OCEAN,
Form the scenic portions of this
DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Open every evening at 7½ o'clock.
On Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Admittance 25c. Children under 10 years 10c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

IMMENSE CROWDS
TO WITNESS THE OLD COMEDIES.
TO-NIGHT—SATURDAY, Oct. 15,
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT, FOR THE PRESENT, OF
SIR BULWER LYTTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY,
MONEY.

Alfred Evelyn	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir John Vesey	Mr. Moore
Lord Glossmore	Mr. Levere
Sir Frederic Blount	Mr. Floyd
Mr. Stout	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Graves	Mr. Walcot
Capt. Dudley Smooth	Mr. Dyott
Clara Douglas	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin	Mrs. Vernon
Georgina	Mrs. Sloan

The Orchestra under the direction of
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

To conclude with (first time) the laughable farce called
BATTLING.

Mr. Pepperpod	Mr. Moore	Charley Fioch	Mr. Sloan
Jno. Beauchamp	Mr. Levere	Mrs. Pepperpod	Mrs. Walcot
Chas. Beauchamp	Mr. Floyd	Julia	Mrs. Sloan
Johnny Stokes	Mr. Young	Jane	Miss Floyd

ON MONDAY,
Second and last night for the present of
SHERIDAN'S SPLENDID COMEDY,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
NOTICE.
On TUESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 18,
Will be produced
The new play of interest, Fun and History,
With entirely new appointments,
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, MUSIC, and EFFECTS, IN
To be called

CRICKET.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA—THE SOUTH AGAINST THE NORTH OF ENGLAND—OPENING PLAY OF THE MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 14.

A cricket match was commenced this morning between the North of England *vs.* the South of England, assisted by six Americans on each side.

The following is the score:

SOUTH OF ENGLAND—FIRST INNINGS.

Caffyn	b Grundy 10
Lilly white	b Grundy 8
Lockyer	c Jackson, b. Hayward 9
Stephenson	c Collis, b. Grundy 3
Wisden	c Barclay, b Grundy 10
Davis	c Carpenter, b Grundy 3
J. Wister	b Grundy 3
Stevens	c Carpenter, b Grundy 2
Howe	b Hayward 0
Johnson	c Jackson, b Hayward 5
George Newhall	not out 0
Total	59

NORTH OF ENGLAND. *First Innings.*

Dwyer	b Wisden 6
Jackson	c Stevens, b Lillywhite 80
Carpenter	st Stephenson, b Lillywhite 34
Grundy	c Stevens, b Lockyer 1
Newhall	not out 9
Barclay	c Wisden, b Lockyer 1
Barlow	not out 0
Wilde ball	1
Total	120

Hulm, Henry, and Collis not in.

The play was stopped this afternoon, in consequence of the rain. The North played splendidly. There were about 2,000 persons on the ground in the afternoon.

The English cricketers leave to-morrow for Niagara. There is a grand dinner in honor of them this evening at the Girard House.

Geo. Parr is somewhat better, and able to go to Hamilton, but not to play there.

THE MATCH AT ROCHESTER.

The Committee of the Cricket Club at Rochester, says the *Democrat*, have been active since the expected visit of the "All England Eleven" was announced, and they have succeeded in filling up subscription lists quite satisfactorily; so that they hope to be able to do the creditable thing in this affair. The tight board fence with which Jones' Square is to be enclosed, has been contracted for. Promises of first-rate picked cricketers from New-York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Utica, Oswego, and other places have been received, and twenty-two players worthy to encounter the Eleven may be expected on the ground. Arrangements may he effected for a match between the Eleven of All England and Twenty-two to represent the United States and Canada; but if this cannot be brought about, the Twenty-two will be picked men from the leading clubs in the United States.

WHY THE NEW-YORK PRESS RECEIVED NO COURTESY AT THE MONTREAL CRICKET MATCH.

A writer in the Montreal *Gazette* meets a query which has been propounded, in the following curt style: "Nearly all the reporters present at our late match have complained of a want of courtesy on the part of the Montreal Club as regards the New-York Press. It was fully intended not to extend the least civility to them, for this reason: The boast that the St. George's Club had brought out the Eleven was repeated so often, and even copied into English papers, that the Montreal Club wrote a statement of the real facts to the New-York Press, requesting a correction of the error and an insertion of the letter. The letter was not inserted; what they knew to be untrue they continued to publish, because it flattered Yankee vanity. They refused to us what ordinary civility, and honesty, and truthfulness called on them to grant, and then they come to us meekly for favors and accommodation. If it had been possible we would have gladly let them see the game from St. Catherine-street, and made their report from the top of the fence. They had deserved no kindness from us—they received none, and the reason of our conduct was fully explained to them. On their return home they abused us soundly, and then in spite and revenge most pitifully repeated the untruth that had given cause to our incivility."

THE ISLAND OF SAN DOMINGO.

Interesting from Hayti—Arrest of the Conspirators—Proclamation of the President.

By the brig *African*, Capt. THOMPSON, from Port au Prince, we have dates to Sept. 17. The country generally was quiet. Some sixty of the conspirators against the Government had been arrested, among them THEOLEON SAMON, the assassin who shot the President's daughter. He had been in exile, but among others had been recalled. Their trial was set down for Sept. 26, and the President had declared they need expect no leniency from him.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 14.

By arrivals at this port from Gonaives, with advices to Sept. 23, and from Cape Haytien to the 26th, we learn that arrests continued to be made in all parts of the Island (excepting the South) of those persons who were engaged in the late conspiracy. Many of them were those who aided in the overthrow of the Emperor SOULOUQUE. It was not believed that any great number of them would be condemned to death.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Samuel Willard, D. D., well-known in Massachusetts as "the blind preacher," died at Deerfield, Oct. 8, in the 83d year of his age. For half a century he was a preacher, exerting great influence in the region where he labored. For about forty years he was totally blind. He graduated at Harvard College in 1803, and was the class-mate of the famous Dr. Payson.

Capt. Francis Cicott, one of the oldest residents of Detroit, died recently in that city, aged 72. He settled in Detroit at the time when it was a mere trading-post, and had been identified with its interests during its changes from French to English, from English to American, from American again to English, and still again to American rule.

The English papers announce the death of the venerable Viscount St. Vincent, one of the three senior members of the House of Peers. His lordship expired on Sunday, Sept. 18, at Mesford-hall, his seat in Staffordshire, in the 93d year of his age.

Dr. Halfatti, who was formerly physician to the Duke de Reichstadt, has just expired at Vienna, at the age of 82.

PERSONAL.

A Toronto paper says a marble tablet is to be placed in St. James' Cathedral, in that city, in memory of the late Capt. Wm. Arnold, son of John Arnold, Esq., who was killed at Glurgir, and to the late Lieut. and Adj. Nathan D. Maule, of the 88th Rangers, nephew of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis. Mr. Maule lost his arm at Sebastopol, and died a few days after at Scutari. The young soldiers were educated at Upper Canada College, and the monument is being completed under the superintendence and at the expense of their fellow students.

President Benson of Liberia writes to the Rev. Mr. Gurley that he hopes to be able to induce some competent citizens of Liberia to undertake the collection of materials for a full and reliable history of that Colony.

The Committee appointed in this City to receive subscriptions in aid of Father Chiniquí's Colony, report that the sum of $600 has been appropriated towards the removal of the $1,000 mortgage on the Mission Chapel.

The Rev. Mr. Street, a Methodist clergyman in Indiana, has just been deposed from the ministry by a Church council, for immoral practices. When sentence was passed upon him he fell into convulsions, and was unconscious for some hours.

De Marbais and his wife, whose narrow escape from a double tragedy of murder and suicide, made a stir in Cincinnati some months ago, are still in that city. The woman has recovered from her wounds and the man from his poison.

The Rev. Spencer H. Kennard, of New-Jersey, has accepted the call of the E-street Baptist congregation of Washington.

The sisters Gougenheim have closed their engagement at Louisville.

Connecticut State Fair—Meeting of Farmers for Discussion—A New Scheme for a Concentration of Agricultural Lectures, Discussions and Instruction at Yale College on a Grand Scale.

The annual exhibition of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, held at New-Haven this week, proved a decided success. The grounds containing about seventy-five acres, well fitted up and arranged, have been scarcely excelled in the country. The articles of stock, implements, agricultural produce, fruits, manufactures, etc., were not quite so numerous as at some previous exhibitions, but excelled in real value those of any former year. The show of stock, particularly of Devons, was very good. Finer specimens of working oxen were never brought together. Horses were out in large numbers, and mile-track wide and railed on both sides, and made as smooth as a board, gave opportunity to test the speed and other qualities of the animals, and the attention to this part of the exhibition was rather more than outsiders would expect in the State, *par excellence* a land of Steady Habits. The plowing-match exhibited a larger number of competitors than usual, and was one of the most useful features of the exhibition. Dairy products were well represented. The total entries of all kinds numbered about 2,500, including in eight classes, 325 entries of cattle; 272 of horses; two of sheep, swine and poultry; 161 of plowing implements and machines; 303 of dairy products, grain and vegetables; 1,481 household manufactures; $2,200 textile goods, and 468 horticultural.

The weather favored a large attendance, and the receipts were somewhat greater than in any previous year. Up to Thursday evening between $9,000 and $10,000 had been received.

The comparatively new and valuable feature in our annual gatherings, viz.: continued evening meetings for discussion and comparison of views by farmers from all parts of the State, was entered into with considerable spirit. As at Albany, there was found to be a great diversity of opinion and practice in regard to manures, lime, muck, permanent pastures, etc., and many farmers went home with new material for thought and observation.

We gathered during the week some of the particulars of a project which promises to be of great interest to agriculturists throughout the country. The plans have been maturing, and arrangements making for some time past by Professor JOHN A. PORTER, of Yale College. It is proposed to have a great agricultural "protracted meeting," to last through the month of February, or longer, say about thirty working days. The exercises are to consist of lectures by leading reliable men, eminent in the different departments of agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, &c. About a hundred lectures are provided for, two to four a day, each lecture being followed during the day and evening by conversational exercises and questions to the lecturers. Twenty gentlemen have been addressed, and consented to take part in the exercises as lecturers and teachers, including CASSIUS M. CLAY and FREDERICK ROCHE, on Cattle; Dr. GULLIVER, on Horses; C. L. FLINT and others, on the Dairy; Dr. ASA FITCH, on Entomology; the Hon. Mr. P. WILDER, Dr. GRANT and Mr. BARRY, on Fruits; Professor PORTER, on Organic Chemistry; Professor JOHNSTON, on Agricultural Chemistry; JNO. STANTON, GOULD and GROSSER, on Irrigation; Judge FRENCH, on Draining; Professor BREWER, on Commercial Plants, (flax, hemp, tobacco, &c.;) GEO. B. EMERSON, on Forest Trees; Dr. COWSTOCK, on Fish Culture; DONALD G. MITCHELL, (Ik Marvel,) on Rural Economy, &c., &c.

The exercises are to take place in the old Medical College buildings, now being newly fitted up with large lecture-rooms, for the use of the Scientific Department of Yale College. The arrangements are under the auspices of the College. The whole is to be free, except the nominal charge of say ten dollars or less, to meet the necessary traveling expenses of lecturers and other incidentals. The plan reflects great credit upon the originator, and the occasion will, doubtless, call together a large gathering of cultivators from all parts of the country.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION CARRIED TO AN EXTREME.—The arrest of a carriage-driver in Pittsburgh for a violation of the Sunday laws, has already been noticed. Mayor WEAVER, having had the case under advisement, has rendered a decision, holding the driver, JACOB OESTELLE, amenable to the penalty of $25 imposed by the ordinance. From the evidence, as summed up by his Honor, it appears that the defendant was in the employ of Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, attending to the garden-work, about the horses, and driving the carriage to church, and that he drove the carriage of his employer to church on Sunday, Oct. 2, 1859. That after driving the carriage to church he put the horses in a livery stable, and had the privilege of going to church himself if he desired. It further appeared that he had been employed and paid by the month. There is no dispute as to the facts. The Mayor held that the coachman had neither been engaged in "a work of necessity or charity," such as the law contemplated; but that his driving of the carriage was "a mere convenience, to enable its occupants or owners, resident a short distance from the city, to reach a church equally accessible by other and more primitive means." Upon this judgment Judge LOWRIE paid JACOB'S fine, and the parties left his Honor's presence.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. HARTAN begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the ear, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of successes as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1859.

Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co.,

SIRS: Inclosed please find receipts for whole of $50,000 prize sold by me.

Respectfully yours,

D. D. GASSNER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 29, 1859.

Received from D. D. GASSNER, $6,250 in payment of Prize Ticket No. 47,014, in WOOD, EDDY & Co.'s Lottery, being one-eighth of the Capital Prize of $50,000 sent through our house for collection.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26, 1859.

Received from D. D. GASSNER $12,500, being for one-quarter of $50,000, the Capital Prize in Class No. 28, of WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S Lottery, sent through us for collection.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 26, 1859.

D. D. GASSNER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The period having arrived when I promised to decide if I would give you liberty to publish my name as the receipient of one-half the Capital Prize in Class No. 28, Ticket No. 47,014, in WOOD, EDDY & Co.'s Lottery, I now write to give you full consent to make the fact public, and my acknowledgement of the prompt payment of $25,000 by you on the presentation of my ticket.

I shall be in your city in a couple of weeks, and will call. Please send me by mail the Drawings of Class No. 31.

Your obedient servant,

B. M. RANDALL.

[Advertisement.]

"THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET."—Such may be termed KNOX'S Fall style of hat, which is certainly neat, elegant, graceful, becoming, and surpasses all the previous efforts of that popular hatter. KNOX undoubtedly possesses an extraordinary amount of ingenuity, and every new style that he introduces eclipses those which have gone before. His splendid emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, contains an assortment of hats, &c., for the Fall trade, which, for variety, novelty and beauty, can scarcely be excelled. They are suitable for all classes of the community, all sizes and all ages. The present styles for children's wear are exceedingly pretty and becoming, and his Fall hat for gentlemen cannot fail to prove highly attractive, will no doubt be generally adopted, and become one of the reigning favorites. Every man of discrimination and taste who desires to add to his personal appearance, should certainly don one of these *recherché chapeaux*, and his toilet will then be perfect. Strangers visiting the City should by all means go to KNOX'S store, as it is a very elegant sample of Broadway hat establishments. There is a style and finish about it that attracts attention, and impresses the beholder with an idea of something beyond the common order of things. It is, in fact, a palace in miniature, and one of the chief features of the down-town section of the City. KNOX is always courteous to his customers, and, by pursuing this line of conduct, has gained an enviable position in the estimation of the public.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hæmorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 12 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber having returned from the South, is now forming cheap classes in Penmanship at the Rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Terms, two dollars and fifty cents for the course of ten lessons. Applications must be made immediately. Private instruction given.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands drop into the grave without a specific complaint—the premature victims of exhaustion. Yet when vital energy fails from any cause, these Pills will renew it on the spot. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels, Southern Depot, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING DEEPLY STIRRING.—We allude to the moral drama of "Out of the Depths," so attractive at Barnum's Museum. It is thrillingly effective, yet simple, touching, and positively beautiful. Repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Oct. 14.

$2,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	200 Hud. Riv. Railroad	35¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s	83¼	13 Harlem R'd Pref'd	35¾
5,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '75	102⅜	20 do	36
10,000 M. C. R. 8 ⅌ c. 1 m. s. f. con. bds	86	100 do b60	38½
3,000 M. So. 2d mt. bs	38½	1000 Reading Railroad d	36
2,000 do	38	100 do s15	38
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	85½	1100 do	38¼
600 do	85⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R. b30	43
1,000 Cleve. & T. S. F. B.	54	100 do	42⅝
2,000 Chi. & Rk. Isl. Bs	92⅜	150 M. S. & N. In. C. S.	16⅛
4,000 Han. & St. J. R. B	62½	50 Panama Railroad	139¾
10 Bk. of North Amc.	107	55 do	119¾
10 St. Nicholas Bank	95	5 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	92
8 Park Bank	106	50 Gal. & Chic. R. s30	73½
7 Bank New-York	104	167 do	73¾
100 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	94	150 do s10	73¾
50 Penn. Coal Co	92	250 do	73¾
50 Cum. Coal, pref'd	12½	50 do b10	73¾
215 N. Y. Central R.	80	100 do s30	73¾
50 do s30	80	1000 Clev. & Tol. do R.	20¾
10 do s0	80	200 Chic. & R. I. R. b60	64
500 do s3	80	200 do s10	63¾
100 do s60	80	650 do	63¾
100 do s10	80	20 Del. Lack. & W. R.	59¾
65 Erie Railroad	5		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	101⅜	100 Illinois Cen. R	68
25 Union Bank	99¼	200 Clev. & Pitts. R'd	64½
45 Pacific M. S. Co	74	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 74
do	s30 73¾	100 do	b60 73½
700 N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 80¼	100 Cl. & Tol. R.	b60 20½
20 do	80¾	710 do	20
100 do	80¾	100 do	b30 20
100 Reading R'd	b60 38¾	100 do	b10 20
10 Mich. Central R.	42⅝	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.	64
25 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	4½	200 do	s10 64
10 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	16¾	100 do	64¼
150 do	16⅝	25 do	b30 64½
8 Panama Railroad	119¾	250 do	64½
25 do	s10 120		

FRIDAY, Oct. 14—P M.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port late this afternoon, with the European mails to Sturday, Oct. 1. The financial and market accounts are only two days later than by the *City of Washington*, received yesterday. They are, nevertheless, interesting, as embracing the closing transactions of the week, which are represented as firmer for Cotton, after a partial decline early in the week, and better for Grain and Flour. The Manchester trade report is not so active, particularly in Goods for India. At Liverpool on Saturday the sales of Cotton were 8,000 bales, at steady prices. Orleans Middling 6¾d. Wheat advanced 2d.@3d. Flour tending upward. Corn dull, 33s. 6d. for good parcels. At Mark-lane, London, on Friday, Flour firm. English Wheat steady, and a considerable falling off in the imports of Foreign. The English Funds, after a fluctuation of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on Friday, were again at 95¾ on Sturday. The Bank of England return shows a gain of £348,000 for the week in Bullion, and an increase in the Notes Unemployed of £275,000. After the return, £120,000 in Bullion went into Bank, and the further sum of £232,000 had just arrived from Australia. The last mail from that country advises of £755,000 on the way to England. The approaching payments of 4th October gave a temporary activity to discounts at 2½ ⅌ cent. The market for Silver is unchanged. In American Stocks the transactions were more numerous. Messrs. BELL say that during the week

"There has been a steady demand for the Federal and various State Stocks at previous quotations, and also for some of the Railway Securities, but more especially for the Shares of the Illinois Central and New-York Central, which have been dealt in at improved prices."

They quote the new 5 ⅌ cents. of the United States 92¾@93¼ ⅌ cent. The following is the latest in our London files in American Railways:

American Railways in London.	Closing Prices.		Sales.
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ ct. 1875	77 to 79		78
Do., 7 ⅌ cent. 1875	77 to 79		78
Do., do., Free Land 1860	84 to 85		
25,000 shares, $60 paid	25 to 26	dis.	26 5-8 dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ⅌ cent. '60	80 to 82		
Do., 8 ⅌ cent. 1869	79 to 81		
Do., 8 ⅌ cent. (sink. f.) '82	80 to 82		
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45		
Michigan S. & N. Indiana (sinking fund) 1887	53 to 56		
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10		
New-York Central, 6 ⅌ ct. (sinking fund) 1883	85 to 87		
Do., 7 ⅌ cent. (sink. f.) 1864	93 to 95		
Do., 7 ⅌ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92 to 93		
Do., $100 shares	70 to 72		71
New-York and Erie 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds, 1st	10 to 20		
Do., sinking fund, 1875	10 to 20		
Do., 2d mort. '83	56 to 58	xc.	57 xc.
Do., Bonds, con. '62	10 to 20		
Do., $100 shares	3 to 5		
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con	89 to 91		89
Do., 2d mortgage	94 to 96		
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40		
Philadelphia & Reading 1st mortgage, 1880	83 to 88		
Do., 2d mortgage, 1870	73 to 78		
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24		

The British Board of Trade returns for the month of August have been issued. We subjoin a statement of the total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the month and eight months:

	For the month.	For eight months.
1857	£11,638,805	£84,606,718
1858	11,134,763	75,590,564
1859	12,117,275	86,405,885

Of the increase in August, £501,000 was from Cotton Goods alone. A return has been published of the movement of Bullion to and from England for the first eight months of the present year, showing, according to an abstract in the London *Times*, the following results:

Returns just published show that the imports of Specie this year, up to the end of last month, have amounted to £26,702,568, against £15,926,278 during the corresponding eight months of 1858. This increase has been consequent chiefly on an augmentation in the arrivals of silver to meet the demand for India in the London market, the gold receipts being but slightly in excess of those of last year. The proportion of silver has been £10,948,635, while in 1858 it was only $4,534,894. Such is the extent to which the Continent is being drained that from France alone we have absorbed £5,099,180 of that metal, and from Belgium, £1,191,216. The United States has likewise sent us £984,550, while the proportion from Mexico and South America has been £2,190,274, which is about the same as last year. The quantity of gold imported has been £15,753,875 against £15,391,384 up to the same period of 1858. Of this sum £5,397,595 has been contributed by America, showing an increase of £2,088,096 over last year. £1,097,881 was from Russia, which is also a large increase. But the receipts from Australia have amounted only to £1,970,669 against £5,561,610 in 1858, and those from the West and South America only to £1,386,353 against £3,569,599. The registered exports of gold and silver within the eight months have been £26,397,033 or within £305,535 of the imports. Of this sum £12,876,169 consisted of silver, nearly all sent to India and China. To Paris we have sent during the eight months £11,845,824 in gold, partly to pay for silver and partly for mercantile balances—the latter fact being sufficient to account for the rapid increase in the stock held by the Bank of France.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, the London Broker in American securities, writes, under date of the 30th ult., thus:

"The market for American Securities has been more active during the past week, there being a good demand for the various States' Stocks and for the best class of Railroad Bonds, also for New-York Central Shares. Considerable purchases have been made in Illinois Shares, causing an advance from 38 to 36 discount. Construction bonds are rather firmer at 78 to 79. Consols close 95⅞ to ⅞ for Money, and 95⅝ to ¾ for Account."

On the Stock Exchange to-day the dealings through the forenoon were quite sluggish and less than the usual average of sales effected. The Stock speculators watch the market closely, without moving with much decision either way this week. With all the apparent dullness of demand this morning the offers to sell, except on Reading and Toledo, both of which were not particularly free, so that when the Brokers met at the Second Board the turn was to higher prices; resulting in an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent. on three or four of the most active Shares. The closing sales compare as follows with Thursday afternoon:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
N. Y. Central	79⅞	80⅝	Galena	73¾	74½
Reading	39	38⅝	Rock Island	63⅞	64¼
M. Central	43	42½	Ill. Central	67⅝	68
M. Guaranteed	16¾	16¼	Toledo	21	25
Hudson Pref	36	26	Hudson	35¾	35
Panama	120	120½	Pacific	73¾	74

The sales of New-York Central were comparatively moderate. The *short* sellers are indisposed to follow the stock below 80 ⅌ cent., although looking for the market to fall lower on the weight of supply of certificates which they assume to be on the Street since the heavy realizations early last week. The lines in the Western Stocks are extended with more boldness, though with indifferent success for some days past in Galena. Illinois Central and Rock Island all which close three bids of decision. Toledo, on the other hand, has fallen back to 20¾@20¾, and Michigan Central to 42½@42⅝. In the stocks nearer home, Hudson River and Harlem, the feeling is quite steady. Panama, after falling off 1 ⅌ cent. in the morning, returned to 120¼@120¾ at the close, and little or no Stock offered. Pacific Mail closed ¼ ⅌ cent. better than yesterday. In reference to the Western Shares, as in New-York Central, the market is best sustained, and is again tending to activity, where and because of the decided increase shown on the September and early October traffic, and the daily reports by telegraph of the heavy movement of Wheat and Flour to Chicago by rail, and thence by lake East to the New-York roads at Buffalo and Oswego. Until the lake navigation is closed, which will be in a few weeks, this movement fails to tell very decidedly upon either of the Michigan roads or Toledo, and hence the impunity with which these continue to be sold *short* at the Board. In State Stocks prices were steady, to-day, but very little done. In Railway mortgages the Illinois Central Constructions advanced to 85½ ⅌ cent., while Michigan Southern fell back, and Michigan Centrals were again done at 86 ⅌ cent. The general market finally closed firm.

In Money, there is rather less employment among the Stock Brokers at 5½@6 ⅌ cent. from outside lenders and the Trust Companies, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. at Bank. And the offering of short paper for discount is so moderate, compared with the current receipts at Bank, that some of the leading concerns are relaxing their rule as to the date of the new bills taken. This in turn reduces the sums of strictly prime 4@6 months paper negotiated through the Discount Brokers; though another effect is to increase the demand for Foreign Exchange. The business on both London and Paris partially improved to-day, and as one of the leading banking houses withdrew from the market at 110 on London, the rate is quoted firmer. On Paris, the rates range f.5.15@f.5.13¾. The Hamburg steamer will take out the Mexican Silver at hand a few days since, and one or two parcels of Gold bars, together $700,000@$800,000. The Customs to-day are $68,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $35,000; disbursements, $220,000; balance this afternoon, $4,520,327.

Of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, who have resumed their Dividends, the Cincinnati *Gazette* reports:

The Directors of this Company held a meeting yesterday, when the semi-annual accounts were adjusted. The earnings and expenses for the six months ending Oct. 1, were as follows:

Earnings	$263,118 48
Expenses	187,342 14
Net earnings	$75,776 34

Out of the earnings as thus shown, the Board declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent. This is a favorable result, and stockholders will be pleased to learn that the Company has resumed the payment of dividends, under circumstances that afford every reasonable assurance of their continuance. Annexed is a comparative statement of the earnings for the six months ending Oct. 1, for two years:

1859	$263,118 48
1858	224,371 66
Increase in 1859	$38,746 82

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For One Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$1,138,228	$729,313	$1,011,370
Thrown on Market	201,800	832,760	924,696
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$83,985,573	$49,482,494	$95,967,787
Thrown on Market	78,791,157	57,197,682	95,923,273

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	475	$153,988	176	$38,086	77	$24,787		
Mf. of Cotton	372	91,016	129	23,812	49	9,356		
Mf. of Silk	959	440,165	19	11,413	5	6,607		
Mf. of Flax	583	134,971	211	33,911	28	5,643		
Miscellaneous	175	56,473	145	27,516	8	1,670		
Total	2,564	$876,633	680	$134,737	168	$48,063		
		134,737				876,633		
Total Entered		$1,011,370	Total Marketed			$924,696		

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of September, 1859, were $89,846 28
Same month last year 72,628 74
Increase $17,217 54

Foreign Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The markets throughout the past week have been influenced by the favorable prospect of the growing crop in the States, which now, in the absence of active speculation, mostly regulates the demand. Spinners, though largely under contract, buy cautiously. Holders have offered their stocks very freely, but without any decline in middling and extra qualities of American; while fair to ⅛d. below the reduction has been occasionally submitted to in the common and sandy grades, which continue very irregular." The sales of the week foot up 50,570 bales, including 3,680 on speculation, and about 11,000 for export. The official closing quotations are:

Fair Orleans	7⅞	Middling	6⅞
Fair Mobile	7⅞	Middling	6¾
Fair Uplands	7⅞	Middling	6⅝

Stock in port, 599,490 bales, including 478,880 American. In regard to yesterday's (Friday's) market, the *Brokers' Circular* says it was dull, and the sales not over 7,000 bales, but most other private authorities quote a good demand and a better tone, with sales of 10,000 bales at full prices—both speculators and the trade showing increasing confidence.

At Manchester a dull tone prevails, but as producers are fully engaged for some time to come, the concessions in price are slight and partial.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a better demand for Wheat and Flour, with sales of French Wheat at an advance of 2d.@3d. ⅌ cental, and of Flour at full prices. Indian Corn is dull on the spot, but floating cargoes command more attention. BRANDS, ATHYA & Co. quote French Flour is. ⅌ sack dearer for fine, and give the following quotations of American articles: Flour, Ms.@26s. ⅌ bbl. Western red Wheat, 7s. 6d.@8s. 3d. Mixed Corn, 6s.; yellow, 6s.@6s. 2d.; white, 7s.@7s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef in fair demand for fine, at full rates; inferior dull. Stock, 8,758, against 7,355 last year. Pork neglected. Stock 15,066 bbls., against none last year. Bacon dull, but unchanged. Lard dull, but holders firm. Tallow opened at 1s. advance, but closed quietly at 56s. 6d. for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—Pot ashes firmer; sales at 26s. 6d.@27s. Pearls rather easier, 27s. 6d.@28s.; Sugar very dull and favoring buyers: Coffee steady: Rice rather firmer and full prices obtained; Sales of Philadelphia Bank at 8s. for coarse ground; Baltimore 7s. 6d.; Fish oils without material change; Sperm at 93s.; Linseed oil in good export demand, at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.; Resin—the recent advance checks business; sales 3,400 bbls. at 1s. 1d.@1s. 2d., for common; Spirits of Turpentine only in retail request at 35s. 6d.@36s. on the spot, and 35s. 6d. to arrive; Tea—a fair inquiry for good Congous, at 1s. 3d.@1s. 5¼d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report continued dullness in the CORN market. Quotations unchanged. IRON quiet, at £5 17s. 6d.@£6 for bars and rails; Scotch pigs, 51s. 9d.@52s. SUGARS very inactive, and 6d.@1s. cheaper. COFFEE steady. RICE more inquired for. TEA without material change; Common Congou, 1s. 5¾d., cash. LINSEED CAKES in limited demand; New-York barrels, £9 15s.; Boston bags, £9 10s. In FISH OILS, nothing doing. LINSEED offered sparingly, at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. TALLOW sells at 56s. 3d. on the spot, and 57s. 9d for end of year. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE offered at 35s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKET.

[For the week ending Sept. 27, inclusive.]

COTTON dull and 2@3f. lower. Sales of the week 5,126 bales New-Orleans; tres ordinaire, 109; Bas, 101; stock 75,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS generally dearer, but inactive at Havre. ASHES unchanged. COFFEE in good demand, and well supported. OILS well inquired for, but prices unaltered. RICE firm and in good request. SUGARS active and firmer. WHALEBONE fully maintained.

Real Estate.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 1859.

JAMES M. MILLER sold, by order of Court, five lots on northwest corner First-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, 19 feet 9 inches by 100 feet, to plaintiff, for $11,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold the following Central Park property; the piece of land commencing at a point on the southeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, thence running east on Fifty-ninth-street 96 feet, thence southerly 200 feet 10 inches to the north line of Fifty-eighth-street, at a point 62 feet 2 inches from Sixth-avenue, thence westerly to Sixth-avenue, thence northerly along the east line of Sixth-avenue 200 feet 10 inches to the point of beginning. Also, the piece of land commencing at a point on the southeast corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, thence running easterly along the south side of Fifty-eighth-street 52 feet, thence southerly 55 feet 4 inches to a point 46 feet east of Sixth-avenue, thence southwesterly to Sixth-avenue, and thence northerly along the east line of Sixth

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Death of the American Minister at Paris.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

General and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M., passed Father Point at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, on her way to Quebec. The news we receive by telegraph.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 1 A. M. of the 4th.

The screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 7 P. M. of the 4th.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

A Paris telegram of the 4th briefly announces that Mr. MASON, the American Minister, died on the 3d, of apoplexy.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

PROGRESS OF REPAIRS—THE STEAMER TO SAIL FOR PORTLAND ON THE 20TH INST.—COMING TO NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

After numerous conflicting reports about the *Great Eastern's* movements, it is at last understood that she will leave Holyhead for Portland, Maine, about Oct. 20, as before advertised. The Directors, at a meeting last evening, succeeded in reconciling the widely diverse opinions and actions which have so long menaced the interests of the Company, to this extent—that they will keep faith with the public, and send the ship to Portland, as agreed. They will afterwards send her to New-York, without doubt, and show her as long as it will pay. Whoever has seen this wonder of the world will congratulate the New Yorkers that she is soon to be at their very doors. She can go over the bar when light, but will probably lie in the East River, near Port Morris, which is, perhaps, as convenient to the mass of people as if she were in the harbor. Such a step will pay the Company amply. While the ship has been lying near Weymouth, rather an out of the way place, an average of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven persons have visited her daily. She would doubtless attract as many in New-York for at least a month, which would yield some forty to fifty thousand dollars. The curious, *i. e.*, everybody, for one hundred and fifty miles around, could visit New-York, *do* the *Great Eastern*, and return home in a day. No doubt the railway companies will get up cheap excursions, as they are doing here, to their own and the public's advantage.

A report has been circulated that the *Great Eastern* is, or would be, chartered by Government to carry troops to China. I am officially informed that no such arrangement had been seriously contemplated.

It is also stated in several morning papers that a suit has been commenced between Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and the Company, to ascertain who is to pay the damages caused by the late explosion. No such suit has been undertaken, and the Company have at last decided that it would be folly to commence one. Besides the facts elicited in the late trial, showing that Mr. RUSSELL was not responsible, there are others which settle the question. Mr. RUSSELL was a guest on board; at least the letter upon the authority of which he acted was as straightforward an invitation as I have ever read, though it was not absolutely formal. Again, the Company had gone through forms at the Custom-house, in clearing the vessel, which render Mr. RUSSELL's responsibibity impossible.

The trial trip is to occur on or about the 8th of October. The vessel will run perhaps 800 miles to-sea, and back to Holyhead. It is decided that there will be no passengers on board. A few engineering and other guests of the Directors and builders, together with the officers and crew, will constitute the whole ship's company. It will be, therefore, strictly a trial trip, and its conduct and results will neither be interfered with nor misrepresented by the miscellaneous crowd which succeeded in coming aboard at the Nore.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and his son, Mr. N. S. RUSSELL, will go to America in the *Great Eastern*, and will spend some time in examining our ship-yards and machine shops.

I regret to say that Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, the great engineer, is dangerously ill. It is feared that he will soon follow his compeer, BRUNEL.

TUBAL CAIN.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The directors of the *Great Eastern* have finally decided that the ship shall not go to Southampton, but shall leave Portland on her trial trip Oct. 8, arriving at Holyhead about the 11th.

If the trial is successful it is still intended to dispatch the vessel to America on the 20th. No passengers are to be taken on the trial trip. It is said that the maximum number of revolutions shall be obtained from both engines before proceeding to sea with passengers. During the trip from the Thames the paddles never exceeded 8½ and the screw 32 revolutions per minute, and to obtain the maximum speed, the paddles must go 14 revolutions.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

All the six Plenipotentiaries were present at the Conference on the 3d, at which articles of peace were read over.

The Paris *Patrie* reasserts that the peace treaty will be signed within a few days at Zurich. The treaty will confirm the cession of Lombardy and contain a settlement of the Lombardy debt. There will be three instruments of peace, the first between France and Austria, another between France and Sardinia, and the third between the three Powers. Central Italian affairs are to be settled by the Congress.

It is asserted at Paris that the Austrian Government consented to reduce the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Piedmont, from four hundred million francs to little more than half that sum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY—LETTER FROM KOSSUTH—GENERAL AND FINANCIAL.

The London *Times* has another sharp editorial on the San Juan difficulty; it rejoices at Gen. Scott's mission to the Pacific, and trusts in a peaceful solution of the question. It characterizes Gen. HARNEY's proceedings as something new in military achievement, and denounces the filibustering and lawless promoters of the enterprise and its fighting leader. The *Times* argues that the Treaty undoubtedly gives the island to England, and counsels the American Government in all friendship and sincerity not to minister to the ambitious passions of any man or class, by contesting the rights which appear too strong for sophistry to overturn.

The English papers publish an interesting letter from KOSSUTH, expressing keenest grief at the Villafranca arrangement at the moment when the deliverance of his country was within reach. He says he returns to England again a poor exile, only ten years older, from bitter pangs of disappointment. He derives some consolation, however, from the events of the war, and is strengthened in the conviction that Hungary will yet be free. He states that he insisted on a double stipulation on behalf of the Hungarian prisoners of war who were enrolled under his banner, viz., that of amnesty, and that of exemption from further Austrian military service. France has obtained these conditions from Austria.

The cable for the telegraph from Aden to Kurrachee had been dispatched from Liverpool, and was expected to be laid by the middle of January, when communication between London and Calcutta will be completed. The length of the new shipment is 1,900 knots, and the electricians report it to be in a high state of perfection.

The Earl of Jersey had died in London, aged 87 years.

The London builders' strike continues unadjusted, and although the masters profess to have ten thousand men working under the terms of the Anti-Society Declaration, matters look quite threatening for a continuance of the strike.

The transport ship *Clara*, with nearly 400 soldiers, wives and children, had a narrow escape from wreck in the Channel. She ran on a rock, but got off and reached Plymouth, leaking badly.

The *Times* says that agents of the French, Austrian and Sardinian Governments have been soliciting tenders from the leading English iron-founders for a very large number of rifled cannon.

LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS.

The London Money Market showed no material change, but the demand had been active to meet the payments maturing on the 4th. Consols had been slightly depressed by the American difficulty, but had recovered firmness.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The *Daily News'* City Article says: "The Funds improved on Tuesday afternoon, and closed at an advance of nearly one-quarter. The rise was caused chiefly by the state of the Money market, the effect of the American difficulty, and of the uncertainty as to the results of the Zurich Conference, being thus counteracted. Although Tuesday was the 4th of the month, good bills were done at a fraction below the minimum. Additional gold was taken to the Bank, making an aggregate of £374,000 since last returns.

The *Times'* City Article says: "The Funds opened on Tuesday without animation, but there was a more confident feeling before the close. The purchases during the day were rather numerous, and the San Juan difficulty seemed no longer to receive attention. Some cause of anxiety might have been found in the report that it seems likely to be the policy of the Papal Government to precipitate the conflict in Romagna, but these were counteracted by good accounts from the Paris Bourse.

The continued influx of gold to the Bank likewise neutralized every adverse consideration. Tuesday being the 4th of the month, the payments were heavy. The temporary demand for money has now entirely subsided, and the best paper can now be discounted with ease at 2¼ per cent. Railway shares, &c., continue dull, but well supported. Paris letters mention an increased demand for money."

FRANCE.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—A BELLIGERENT ORDER OF THE DAY.

Lord COWLEY had quitted Paris for Biarritz, in order, it is said, to arrange with Count WALEWSKI for a joint expedition to China.

Another authority says the visit has reference to England's policy regarding the proposed Congress. The Emperor remains at Biarritz till Oct. 10, and will stop two days at Bordeaux, *en route* for Paris. Another speech is anticipated at Bordeaux. The French Army of Observation will winter in the Peninsula.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree admitting brandies extracted from molasses direct into France from Mayotte in French vessels, duty free.

The King of the Belgians left Marseilles the 3d inst., *en route* to Switzerland.

Orders have been received at Brest to prepare large quantities of provisions, supposed to be for the China expedition.

The statement that France had abandoned her pretensions in Cochin-China was contradicted, and it is rumored that the forces there are to be reinforced from the squadron for China.

There is nothing authentic as to the French expedition to China, but a variety of rumors. It is supposed it will be more particularly of a military character, its control having been given to the Minister of War. The latest intelligence says preparations were suspended, and indications of backing down were apparent.

Marshal NIEL on joining the troops at Toulouse issued an order of the day which was construed into an admission that peace was not likely to be long maintained.

The Paris Flour market had been animated, and advanced 2 francs per sack. Wheat was also dearer both in Paris and the Provincial markets. The Silk markets were dull. Brandies had again risen in the Paris market. The vintage was progressing, and the accounts are generally unfavorable.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says nothing is heard on every side but preparations for war. Not a single man in the French army has yet been sent home on renewable furlough, and only those entitled to discharge in December next have obtained it. Not a single ship has been dismantled, and active measures of defence are progressing at the ports. He gives a similar picture of operations in Austria and Sardinia.

It was rumored in Paris that the Chinese anti-European movement had extended itself to Japan and Cochin-China.

Gen. CHANGARNIER had returned to Paris from Belgium.

Gen. CANROBERT and the Duke of MAGENTA had resumed command in their respective military districts.

A Marselites telegram says the number of the French forces on the frontiers of Morocco was 20,000. It is reported that their operations are not to be confined to the frontiers of Algeria, but will occupy a portion of the territory of Morocco, of which Ouhda is the centre, and from which incursions by the Moors have taken place.

The Paris Bourse closed buoyantly on the 4th at 69.75.

A Paris letter says that the King of the Belgians' visit to Biarritz, made to arrange the Belgian debt to France, was a failure. Alternatives were put to him, being that if he did not proceed with the fortifications at Antwerp, nothing would be said about the debt; but if the works were commenced, payment would be enforced.

ITALY.

MANIFESTO OF THE KING OF SARDINIA—INCREASING DISQUIETUDE IN ITALY.

The Sardinian Government had sent a circular note to its representatives at European Courts for communication to the various Governments.

The documents forcibly sets forth the arguments in favor of a strong and independent kingdom of upper Italy, sufficiently strong to keep in check the domineering tendencies of Austria. Such a State would, it is urged, tranquilize the mind of Europe and fulfil the first wishes of those Italian countries which have lately shaken off a tyrannical Government.

It is asserted that the Pope, on hearing the answer the King of Sardinia gave to the deputation from the Romagna, ordered that the Sardinian Minister be tendered his passports, and it is further reported that at the news of the cessation of all intercourse between Rome and Piedmont, a collision between the Swiss and neutral stations took place at Cattolica.

The Sardinian journals speak of an insurrectionary movement having shown itself at Palermo.

The celebration of MANIN's death at Padua led to several arrests, and some priests are said to be in prison.

The Savoy cross and Sardinian standard had been hoisted on the old Palace at Florence and also on all public buildings.

The Bologna Provisional Government at Bologna had issued a decree stating that in future every public act shall be headed thus: "Under the reign of his Majesty King VICTOR EMANUEL." The Tuscany decrees of a like nature were promulgated. GARIBALDI had been received with enthusiasm at Bologna.

The garrison at Ancona is said to have been reinforced.

Letters from Naples say the King had offered to lend troops to the Pope, in consequence of the withdrawal of the French.

The reported insurrection in the Abruzzi is contradicted.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Italian affairs are approaching a crisis, and, refers to the Circular of the Sardinian Government, and quotes the order of the day just issued by General FANTI, the Commander-in-Chief of Central Italy, who promises that the tri-color of Italy, preceded by the old Cross of Savoy, will precede them in the fresh battles, and will forever free Italy from the stranger.

GARIBALDI has also issued an address, summoning the Italians of the Legations to arms. A collision is shortly expected, and some think it will be produced by the Papal troops invading Romagna.

SPAIN.

SETTLEMENT OF MISUNDERSTANDING WITH ENGLAND.

The communications between the Spanish and English Governments came to a perfectly satisfactory termination.

The Madrid *Correspondence Autografa* announces that provision will be made in the budget for an army of 100,000 men, and discretionary power will be left with the Government to increase the number.

It is asserted that England will offer no opposition to any measures Spain may take against Morocco.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian *Correspondence* asserts that there is in Vienna no journal of a semi-official character.

It also denies the reported wedding of a Prince of the Imperial House.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor was expected at Warsaw on the 15th October, and it was reported that the Russian Ministers in England, France, Russia and Austria had received orders to meet him there for conference.

BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro dates are to Sept. 8. There is no political news. The Emperor was about to make a provincial tour.

Coffee was unchanged. Firsts 6$1000 to 6$300 stock 125,000 bags. Exports to the United States since last mail 80,000 bags. Exchange on London 24½.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton Market were 28,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators, and 6,000 to exporters. The market closed steady but quiet, with holders offering freely, though not pressing sales. Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.

STATE OF TRADE.

At Manchester there was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, and partially slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS had a declining tendency, and prices were slightly lower, except for CORN. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that FLOUR is quiet, and 6d.@1s. lower per sack and barrel. WHEAT declined 2d. CORN quiet, but steady. No quotations are given. Some authorities say BREADSTUFFS were generally slow of sale, but that prices were unaltered.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF steady. PORK dull but steady. BACON quiet. LARD steady, with a better demand at 55s. 6d.@56s. TALLOW firm; Butchers' Association 56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

POTASHES firm at 27s. 9d.@28s.; Pearls quiet at 28s. SUGAR steady. RICE dull. COFFEE quiet. Fish and Linseed OILS unchanged. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 35s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. CORN firm, with considerable business in floating cargoes. SUGAR heavy. COFFEE dull. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RICE firm. TALLOW, 57s. 9d. LINSEED OIL 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. PIG IRON steady at 51s. 6d.; there was a vague rumor of a strike among the iron miners.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 4th at 95¾@95⅞ for money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 36@35 dis.; Illinois Central Sevens, 84½; New-York Central Shares, 70@72; Erie Shares, 4@6; do. 3d Mortgage Bonds, 56@58; and other bonds, 15@20.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 5—P. M.

COTTON steady; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,600 on speculation and for export. BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 5—Noon.

CONSOLS 95¼@95⅝ for money, and 95⅞ for account.

FROM KANSAS.

The Vote on the Constitution—The State Election—The County Fair—Kansas Squashes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Oct. 9, 1859.

The returns of the vote on the adoption of the Constitution come in slowly, but we think the majority in favor of it will reach five thousand.

The contest for State officers is growing rather interesting to outsiders. In this county, and a majority of the counties south of the Kaw River, CHAS. ROBINSON is their first choice for Governor. In Leavenworth the County Convention broke up in a row. It proved there was a tie between the friends of H. J. ADAMS and of H. P. JOHNSON for Governor. The two factions separated into different halls, where they each chose a set of delegates to the State Convention that meets at Topeka next Wednesday. They will probably be all admitted or all rejected, and thus their vote will be neutralized in either case. The whole affair seems unfortunate, and will rather serve to prevent that city from getting any candidate upon the State ticket.

I understand that Doniphan and Atchison Counties are about evenly divided between ADAMS and JOHNSON. This Mr. ADAMS was the nominee under the Leavenworth Constitution, and he was elected by the full vote of the party; but it is said in many quarters that he lacks back bone for a Governor, especially in times of an emergency, but, on the whole, a very exemplary man and an accomplished gentleman. He will always be a favorite candidate with the people—will always secure quite as much popularity as he deserves.

As to H. P. JOHNSON, his popularity throughout the Territory is much more recent. Generally, he is believed to be much better fitted by nature for raising Durham cattle than for governing the people of Kansas. He is a good stump speaker, however, and tells his story well, and to fill all the time throws in a Methodist sermon on the Sabbath.

CHAS. ROBINSON, the old Governor of Topeka notoriety, needs no new indorsement. He has been before the people for the last four years, and is as dear to them to-day as he ever was. Next Wednesday will prove it, and the people's delegates will select according to merit as well as availability.

The County Fair here on the 6th and 7th inst. is generally spoken of in the highest terms. It was the first in the County, and the first of any note in the Territory.

In the vegetable department I noticed five large squashes that grew from the same seed. Their aggregate weight was near five hundred pounds, and the heaviest one weighed 132 pounds. There were beets on exhibition over twenty-four inches in circumference, and other vegetables that would put to shame *the best* efforts of the other States.

The address of T. D. THACHER was appropriate—well chosen, well delivered, and met with the most universal applause. The exhibition closed with a display of female equestrianism, the best rider being rewarded by a new saddle. The saddle was given to a young country girl of some fourteen years, although there were over twenty competitors entered the ring.

RANDOLPH.

Sandwich Islands.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS—THE VOLCANO OF MAUI—OPIUM TRADE, ETC.

We have received dates from the Sandwich Islands to Aug. 27. The Honolulu papers have the following notices of the results of explorations among the islands west of the Sandwich group:

The Hawaiian bark *Gambia* recently visited Necker Island, French Frigate group, Maro Reef, Laysan, Lisiansky, the Pearl and Hermes group and Ocean Island; passed over Long Shoals, and a shoal thirty miles west by north from the French Frigate group. About forty miles to the northward and westward of the Pearl and Hermes group, discovered a shoal not laid down on the charts. In lat. 28° 16' N., lon. 177° 12' W., discovered an extensive reef, inclosing two islands and a number of islets and rocks.

The volcano at Maui was not so active as at last accounts. The lava stream has cooled so that horses cross and recross without difficulty. A long point has been formed, running out into the sea at Kiholo, with a depth of water at the outer edge of 63 fathoms, and the liquid rock is still dropping out seaward.

The *Polynesian* says of the Opium trade: The importations of this narcotic are on the increase. By the last two arrivals, over 3,700 taels have been imported, amounting to some 5,500 ounces in weight. It would perhaps be well for the authorities to inquire what becomes of all this, and whether its use is becoming prevalent among the natives.

The American schooner *Sophia*, Capt. JACOB G. HOMER, which sailed from Honolulu, for the Amoor River, on a trading voyage one year ago last March, is missing. From the Amoor, after having disposed of her cargo, she proceeded to Shanghai, where she took in cargo and sailed last August for another voyage to the Amoor, since which time she has not been heard of.

From Hayti.

PORT-AU-PRINCE IN A STATE OF SIEGE—TRIALS AT CAPE HAYTIEN—EARTHQUAKE.

A dispatch from New-Orleans says:

"Port-au-Prince advices to Oct 1, represent the city still to be in a state of siege; the excitement was abating, however."

An arrival at this City states that the leader of the last attempted revolution has landed at Cape Haytien. There are about twenty-five of the revolutionists in jail, undergoing trial. Some of them, no doubt, will be shot, and others be sent to the United States.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Port-au-Prince on the 17th ult., at 7:10 P. M.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DEATH OF JOHN Y. MASON, AMERICAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

Dedication of the Church of St. Aloysius—Sermon by Archbishop Hughes—The San Juan Question—General News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 16.

The announcement of the death of the Hon. J. Y. MASON, our Minister to Paris, has produced a profound sensation here. Rumor is already supplying his place. It is said that Secretary FLOYD will go to Paris, and that Mr. FAULKNER will come into the Cabinet.

Private advices from London state that Mr. BENJAMIN failed to raise a dollar for the Tehuantepec enterprise. He wanted three millions. The BARINGS positively refused a dollar. Mr. PEABODY took the matter under consideration, but only *pro forma*.

Consul CAMPBELL is reported to be exceedingly popular as an officer.

Major BELGER, United States Quartermaster, has returned from the Southwest, where he has been employed in purchasing horses for the army. He secured four hundred superior animals at low figures.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ALOYSIUS.

DEDICATION SERVICES—THE SERMON.

The dedication of the St. Aloysius Church, to-day, attracted a vast concourse of citizens, clergy and laity, including the President of the United States, Secretaries TOUCEY and FLOYD, Attorney-General BLACK and Senator DOUGLAS. The crowd within the church was estimated at three thousand, and there were as many more outside. Richmond, Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York were largely represented.

This Church has been erected by the Jesuits, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and Gonzaga College, which is to be attached, will cost as much more. In internal architectural beauty it is said not to be surpassed by any church in the world. Over the altar is a magnificent painting by BRUMIDI, the fresco artist of the United States Captiol, representing St. ALOYSIUS receiving the first sacrament from St. CHARLES BORROMEO, Archbishop of Milan. The side paintings are from Cuba, and were painted by one of the Society specially for this edifice. Father SESTINE is the architect.

The dedication services were performed by Father VILLIERS, of Belgium, now of the Georgetown College, and Provincial of the Jesuits in America, assisted by the Rev. JOHN EARLY, President of the Georgetown College; the Rev. N. YOUNG, Dominican; the Rev. ——, of Ohio, Dominican Provincial; Fathers BLOCKS and RIDER, of Philadelphia, and the clergy and ecclesiastics of Washington and Georgetown. The following order of ceremonies was observed:

1. Blessing.
2. Procession around the exterior of the Church.
3. Miserere—Chant.
4. Litany of the Saints at the foot of the high altar.
5. Chant.
6. Procession through the interior of the Church.
7. Psalms—Chant.
8. Grand march from the Prophete—MEYERBEER.
9. Mass—HAYDN.
10. Gloria—HAYDN.
11. Laudamus (quartette)—DIABELLI.
12. Sermon.
13. Credo—HAYDN.
14. Offertorium, Alma Virgo—Soprano Solo, with chorus—HUMMEL.
15. Sanctus—HAYDN.
16. "The Heavens are Telling," chorus from the "Creation"—HANDEL.
17. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament—Tautum Ergo.

The music was not the least attractive feature in the ceremonies—Messrs. DAWSON and FRENCH leading the choir, assisted by Mrs. YOUNG, of the Betlinian Cathedral. Miss FRENCH and Miss MAJORS also sustained themselves well in solos, while several hundred fine voices swelled the chorus. Prof. WEBER, of the U. S. Marine Band, presided over the instruments.

Archbishop HUGHES, robed in his purple cassock, rocket and stole, ascended the pulpit at five minutes before 12 o'clock, and delivered the dedication sermon. Though not in good voice, his delivery was clear, and his words were distinctly heard in every part of the church.

SERMON OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

"How terrible is this place. This is no other but the house of God and the gate of heaven."—Genesis xxviii., 17.

The dedication of a Catholic Church, dearly beloved brethren, is not at this day an event of rare occurrence. From the period when freedom was proclaimed throughout the land, religion also was emancipated from every hindrance to its progress; and we have seen it through the period of our own lives, extending with the extension of population, and increasing with every increase, until wherever the country is inhabited you will find, from point to point throughout the land, churches dedicated as this has been to-day, bearing upon its summit the cross, the symbol of man's redemption. Indeed, so frequently has this ceremony taken place that we can number, within the last thirty years, no less than two thousand occasions on which it has been performed; and to-day, also, in the capital of the United States, another temple has been consecrated to the service of the Living God. To-day the zealous and devoted Fathers of the Society of Jesus may feel compensated for the anxieties and toils with which they have prosecuted this noble undertaking. To-day the generous friends who have contributed their offerings to aid its construction, behold in this beautiful edifice the fruit of all their labors and privations; and they, too, must feel compensated, because these contributions, whether small or great, have been consecrated in the consecration of this temple, not unworthy of the end for which it has been founded and completed. To-day you behold the successful accomplishment in this magnificent structure, worthy of Him to whom it has just been consecrated. The Archbishop then proceeded to explain that in the Catholic Church it was customary to dedicate temples under the patronage of some distinguished servant of God. In early times, the divine mysteries had been celebrated upon the tombs of the martyrs; in after times, the Churches were consecrated under their patronage. Nay, it had not been altogether unusual to dedicate them under the invocation and aid of those celestial spirits whom God from time to time had sent, bearers of messages of mercy and instruction, to our fallen race. He instanced the Churches of St. Gabriel and St. Raphael, adding that it was not to be forgotten that the dedication of a Church was, and must be essentially, to God, and to God alone. To none other could a Church be dedicated and consecrated than to the eternal Creator of the Universe, for his glory and for the benefit of mankind. Still, in accordance with this usage, this Church had also its selected patron from the ranks of the servants of God; nor could a more fitting name be chosen, when it was considered that this temple would be in connection with an institution of Christian learning, than that of St. Aloysius. He had been, so to speak, all over the Church the favorite patron of youth, and no model had ever been deemed so appropriate for the imitation of the young as that presented in the life of Aloysius. Religion was the link that bound earth to Heaven. It was the bond, the sweet and gentle bond, that united man with his God. And yet in this life it was not a single element. It was composed of a two-fold character Internal religion, or that pertaining to the soul or spirit man, would be sufficient if man were a pure spirit. There would then be no necessity for any homage save the homage of the spirit. Were man, on the other hand, only a body, he would be an irrational creature, and therefore wholly incapable of religion. But he was body and soul united, and hence it was that religion was necessary, both of a visible and an invisible order. In this connection the speaker forcibly and earnestly combated the idea which had sometimes prevailed, to the effect that God, if a pure Spirit, could receive no worship except the worship of the Spirit; that the whole universe was his appropriate temple; that the man who knew God, was disposed to adore Him in spirit and in truth, found his temple wherever he might be, and that as the heaven of heavens did not contain the majesty of the Creator, it was superstitious to attempt to restrict Him within walls constructed by the hands of man. He contended that this was but one view of the subject, not sustained either by revelation, reason, or the experiences of the human race. It was well understood, indeed, that God was a spirit; that no species of matter could render homage to him except through the medium of a spirit. The soul and body were united. God was the author of both. We could easily imagine that in the Garden of Eden there was no necessity for outward forms of religion. Obedience was the only recognition which God then claimed from his creatures; but when sin entered into the world, and man violated his fidelity to his God, he was expelled from that garden of delights—the very earth itself was cursed on account of his sin; and immediately they saw the beginning of religion, binding the acts of the soul and body together; and, coming down to the time of the Patriarchs. In the instance of the text, Jacob was not content merely to harbor in his soul the thoughts he spoke, but by an external act he gave them fitting utterance. The Archbishop next cited the Ark of the Covenant and the Temple of Solomon, the construction of which God himself had ordained, and for which he had himself given the most detailed directions, when Solomon prostrated himself before the altar, and, with hands and eyes stretched towards Heaven, made that beautiful prayer. So far from being offended by the material of which the temple was constructed, God was pleased to make himself visibly present in a cloud of smoke that veiled the whole heavens. Even in captivity, the Israelites learnted from divine teachings, that while prayer and adoration might be offered everywhere, in God's sanctuaries, nevertheless, prayers were more acceptable than elsewhere. There were one or two passages in the course of the New Testament which had sometimes been construed as tending to discountenance outward observances of religion, but it was to be noted that these were occasioned by peculiar circumstances, and nowhere amounted to a prohibition of the building of churches. If we descended to the period when the Church began to spread in the Roman Empire, we found that the first temple was the private house of a new convert to the faith. The next were the caverns of the earth, the subterranean arterics of the great capital, where now were the catacombs in which we may wander mile after mile. Since proscription was removed, they beheld Christian temples springing up in every country where the name of Christ was known, and rearing their towers and spires to the very clouds of Heaven. And such had been the consequence which had marked the progress of religion everywhere. Churches, indeed, had multiplied, but faith had remained one,—one in its teachings, one in its priesthood. And even among the most barbarous nations, however plunged in the errors of idolatry, the primitive instincts of man were always preserved, and the idea of external manifestations combined with internal religion was never lost. But apart from all these considerations, he would remind his Catholic hearers that there were noble inducements for them to venerate the temple of God into which they entered to-day for the first time, and to cherish their privilege of mingling together in public adoration here. They knew the doctrines of the Church with respect to the sanctuary. They knew who reposed upon that shrine, present though not visible in his Divine nature. To them there was a precept of their religion, apart from any consideration which he had offered. To them God had set apart a day of rest, that they might cease from their toils; that they might throng to their temples, forget the injustice of the world, forget persecution sustained—in short, prepare themselves to enter, and lay their petitions at the feet of their God; and going away, they would be soothed with the contemplation of the patience, the forgiveness of Him who rested upon the altar, and who had shed the last drop of His blood for the redemption of us all. Sanctified thus, at the same time that the Church is sanctified, they would adore their God in spirit and in truth; and after having served God through the brief period of man's life—added the Archbishop, in conclusion—your bodies will again return to dust, but the immortal spirit at that moment will soar to those eternal mansions of that Church triumphant, where there need be no more faith, no more hope, no more mystery, no more trials, but on the contrary, there we shall mingle with the sons of God, and mingle with the angels, in the possession of eternal happiness, which will be in the enjoyment of charity, of love of God, in the eternal adoration of the Creator, and in communion with those of the same faith who are yet struggling to reach that happy end for which we were all created.

After labor to refreshment was the word, and the dinner, served up at the residence of Father STONESTREET, was all an Archbishop or even a Pope could have desired. The services of GAUTIER were called into requisition, and all the art *cuisine* was exhausted in its preparation. Suffice it to say, the vesper bell still found the ecclesiastics around the festive board.

It is the intention of Archbishop HUGHES to spend a week here, with a view to an examination of the interior of the Capitol, prior to fixing upon the plan for the new cathedral to be erected in New-York.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 16.

Whatever newspaper speculations may be indulged concerning the San Juan Island dispute, it is known that both Governments are treating the subject in a spirit of calmness, and there is nothing whatever to induce the belief that the entire matter will not be adjusted. The latest foreign advices from distinguished sources, as well as what has transpired in Washington, strengthen this assertion concerning the present state of the question.

The Democratic National Committee, of which Judge SMALLEY, of Vermont, is Chairman, and the Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDINGHAM, of Ohio, and others, are Secretaries, will, early in this week, issue official notice for a meeting of the Committee in this city on the 7th December, to fix a time for the meeting of the Charleston Convention.

The plan to raise funds for the completion of the Washington National Monument, through the medium of the Post-offices throughout the United States, bids fair to be successful. Several hundred Postmasters have already notified Lieut. IVES, the Engineer in charge, that they have placed boxes within their offices for the reception of contributions, and it is believed that a very large proportion of the whole will coöperate in the project.

From some offices returns for the first month have already been received. The town of Lynn, Mass., stands at the head of the list, having contributed $46; Wheeling, Va., sent $18; Washington $17; Baltimore and Portsmouth, Va., $15 each; New-York, New-Haven, Charleston, Petersburgh, Va., Montgomery, Ala., Windsor, N. C., and Fort Smith, Ark., each about $10; Newport, R. I., Pittsburgh, Pa., Augusta, La Grange and Macon, Ga., Fredericksburgh, Va., Hernando, Mississippi and Tulip, Ark., from $5 to $8. Returns from about one hundred other towns range from $5 down to five cents. If each community, where there is a post-office would every month contribute even the latter sum, a fund would accrue to the monument of over $15,000 per year.

All of the letters containing remittances are put on record, and at stated intervals the amounts received and the names of places by which they were contributed, are to be published in the principal papers of each State.

In view of the probable ratification of our new treaty with the Chinese Empire, a summary of the trade at Shanghai for the year 1858 has been made at the State Department. From this it appears that the aggregate imports amounted to nearly $34,000,000 and the aggregate exports to $59,500,000. The total value of opium imported was upwards of $23,500,000. The inward and outward tonnage shows 464 British, 153 American ships, and 515 ships of other nations.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday have been received.

A letter from Pensacola says: The steamer *Fulton* is being taken off the beach at Santa Rosa. She is to be remodelled and thoroughly refitted at the Navy Yard."

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.

FRAUDS OF ONE OF THE OFFICERS—AN INJUNCTION—CAUSES OF DIFFICULTY.

ISAAC F. SHEPARD was arrested, to-day, for a defalcation of $15,000 in the funds of the People's Five Cents Savings Bank, of which he was Treasurer. He admits the charge. Speculation inland was the cause.

Upon an application of the Bank Commissioners, the Supreme Court this day issued a temporary injunction against the People's Five-cent Savings Bank, in Hanover-street. A deficiency has been discovered in the accounts of the Treasurer. The amount of it has not been fully ascertained, but it is hoped that the deposits will not be endangered. The Bank does only a limited business. The *Traveller* states that it has been evident for some time to those acquainted with such matters that this Bank could not, with its comparatively small amount of deposits, go on and pay, not only its expenses, but an annual dividend of five per cent. The amount of deficiency of the Treasurer will not, it is stated, exceed six thousand dollars; but the question remains to be solved, how much the payment of a dividend has trenched upon the deposits. The other Savings Banks in the city are in a safe and prosperous condition.

Destructive Fires.

MILLINERY STORE DESTROYED—$50,000 LOSS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 15.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a millinery store at the corner of Maine and Hennepin-streets, Dixon, Ill., and before it could be subdued twenty buildings occupied by business houses were destroyed. Loss $50,000. Insurance $15,000.

STABLES CONSUMED—FIFTEEN HORSES BURNED.

CARLISLE, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 16.

The large new stables attached to the United States Barracks, in this town, were destroyed by fire last night, together with 15 horses and a quantity of feed.

The Episcopal General Convention.

RUMORED ACTION WITH REGARD TO BISHOP ONDERDONK—HIS RESTORATION VOTED DOWN.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, October 16.

The action taken by the Episcopal Convention, now in session here, relative to the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK has not been officially made known. Contradictory rumors are in circulation, but those best informed say that a vote on the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK, taken by the House of Bishops, stood eight in favor of the restoration and twenty-five against it. Others state the vote as six to twenty-eight.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 21st was tabled yesterday. No business of interest besides that mentioned has been transacted.

Fatal Casualties.

A YOUNG LADY SERIOUSLY INJURED—DEATH OF COL. TRAIN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Miss SARAH HOMES, of Yonkers, N. Y., was badly crushed, this morning, at the Boston and Providence Railroad depot, while stepping from the New-York cars, in consequence of the sudden backing of the train. She was conveyed to the hospital, and is not expected to live.

BANGOR, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Col. ROBERT TRAIN, a prominent citizen of Frankfort, was killed, this afternoon, by falling from an altitude of fifteen feet, striking upon the wharf.

The Great Eastern.

STATEMENT OF HER AGENT—THE VESSEL IS TO VISIT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Oct. 15.

FREDERICK CUMBERLAND, Esq., agent of the *Great Eastern*, who has come to make arrangements for her reception, arrived here yesterday from Canada. He has no doubts that the steamer will leave for Portland, Me., in the latter part of October. When he left, the company did not entertain the thought of her visiting any other port in America this trip but Portland, where it was expected she would remain about three weeks.

Trotting Matches.

FLORA TEMPLE BEATS HERSELF.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 15.

A great trotting match for the citizens' purse of $2,000 came off this afternoon. *Flora Temple* won in three heats, making the best time on record—2:21½, 2:22½, 2:23¼.

CONTEST BETWEEN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE HORSES.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 15.

On the Woodburn Course, to-day, a prize of $1,200 was won by Mr. ALEXANDER's *Lavender*, of Kentucky, over Col. MOORE's *Marengo*, of Tennessee. Two four-mile heats were run in 7:50 and 8:04.

TROT BETWEEN LIVE OAK AND COLUMBUS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

At the horse-show yesterday the princip

LAW REPORTS.

THE CASE OF FELIX SANCHEZ.

Important Decision—The Conviction of Sanchez Sustained—Newspaper Readers Not Disqualified as Jurors.

The People vs. *Felix Sanchez.*—A session of the General Term of the Supreme Court was held on Saturday—Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and SUTHERLAND being present. At the opening of the Court, Justice ROOSEVELT delivered the opinion of the Court denying the motion for a new trial lately made in the case of Felix Sanchez.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The prisoner, Sanchez, was convicted at a Court of Sessions of the crime of murder, in taking the life of one Curnon, his wife's father, on the 6th of January last, at No. 154 Sullivan-street, in the City of New-York, by stabbing him with a sword-cane through the lungs, in a manner which, according to the testimony, must have produced instantaneous death.

Before the execution of the sentence, a writ of error was sued out by the prisoner to bring the proceedings into the Supreme Court for review, in pursuance of the recent statute in relation to capital convictions in the Court of Sessions of this City, which gives to parties in such cases a right to a new trial, if the Supreme Court shall be satisfied that the verdict was against the weight of evidence or against law, or that justice requires a new trial, whether any exception shall have been taken or not in the Court below. (Laws of 1853, page 613.)

Several exceptions, however, were specifically taken at the trial, and still insisted on as grounds for reversal.

It was contended, among other objections, that the indictment was defective in not specifying the part of the body in which the wound was inflicted, and in stating only one wound to have been given instead of two.

The object of an indictment is to give to the prisoner reasonable notice of the crime with which he is charged, so that he may be enabled to prepare his defence, and also to protect him, if necessary, from a second trial for the same offence, by showing from the record the identity of the two accusations.

This indictment describes the stab as made by a sword "in and upon the body" of Curnon, inflicting upon his body "one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of three inches," of which he "instantly died." The term body, in such a connection, clearly means only that part of the human frame to which the head and limbs are attached. Of what consequence is it whether the wound was given to the left side or to the right side, below the fifth rib or above the fifth rib, or whether there were two wounds or one, if both or either were mortal? That these minute particulars are not matters of substance is evident from the well established rule that, if averred in one way in the indictment, they may be proved another way on the trial. To test the objection, let us suppose that the wound, instead of three inches in depth, had turned out to be two inches and three-quarters, would the legal consequence have been an acquittal? Even the musty records of antiquity furnish no authority for such a proposition. If they did, we should not feel ourselves compelled to follow it. The common law is a progressive science, and one of its leading attributes is adaptation to the circumstances and spirit of the age and to the common sense of the people, of whose actions it is made the rule, and of whose will it is the presumed exponent. The statute, too, admonishes us to disregard the mere cobwebs of former days. "No indictment shall be deemed invalid, &c., by reason of any defect or imperfection in matters of form, which shall not tend to the prejudice of the defendant."

That the defendant did not consider himself prejudiced, or likely to be prejudiced, by the alleged uncertainty of this indictment, is shown by the fact that, instead of demurring, he went to trial upon it, and had no consciousness of the supposed error until after a verdict of guilty had been pronounced, and he was instructed by his counsel to move an arrest of judgment.

There are many objections which may be taken before that cannot be taken after verdict. And the law on that point is the same in criminal as in civil cases.

The next suggestion relates to one of the jurors, who, being challenged, said that "he had read part of the statements in the papers at the time of the homicide, and had formed a preconceived idea in regard to the prisoner's guilt or innocence, but had no bias one way or the other; that his preconceived idea or impression would tn no way influence his verdict, but he would be governed entirely by the evidence produced on the stand."

The Court below admitted the juror to be qualified and it is quite obvious that if jurors are on such grounds to be rejected, it will be impossible at the present day to administer justice in cases sufficiently exciting to inspire a newspaper paragraph. Every male adult over twenty-one and under sixty "in possession of his natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepid, of sound judgment and well informed," (and no other can be a juror,) must read the news of the day, and must, from such reading, form some "idea or impression." If an idea or impression, therefore, is to be a disqualification, no competent juror, at the present time, can be found for so many, in a land of newspapers, can he "well informed" without reading, or, with a "sound judgment," can read without receiving an "idea or impression."

The case of Cancemi, when last under review in the Court of Appeals, involved two propositions, one relating to the alleged improper allowance of a juror, and the other to the erroneous charge. All the judges agreed that there was an error in the charge, but all did not agree, nor was it necessary to the result that they should, that the juror was improperly admitted. In other words, all agreed in the propriety of a new trial, some on one ground, some on the other, and some on both. The decision, therefore, can hardly be considered as a controlling authority on either of the questions referred to—certainly not to support the proposition for which it is cited in the present case. In its strongest aspect it went no further than to hold that a juror who had both "formed and expressed an opinion," which was so fixed that it would require affirmative evidence to dislodge it, was not qualified to sit as an impartial umpire between the people and the prisoner. The case of Cancemi, therefore, although it illustrates, does not dispose of that of Sanchez, and we think the principle contended for will be found so embarrassing in practice that it should rather be restricted than extended.

To understand the other points discussed by the prisoner's counsel, a brief statement of facts is necessary. Sanchez, it appears, only a few weeks previous to the homicide had been married to Curnon's daughter, and had taken up his residence in the same house with his father-in-law. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Curnon, their two daughters, and Sanchez. On the night in question he had possessed himself, for what reason does not appear, of Curnon's sword cane, or rather of the sword drawn from the cane, and, with his wife, was in the room of his father-in-law, the old people being below in the basement. Mrs. Curnon says:

"My husband and I proceeded up stairs to go to bed, and found the door of the parlor, which was the room in which my husband and I slept, locked. I saw Sanchez standing by his bedside as I looked in through the small window at the head of the stairs; I said, "Feelee, open the door," which I repeated three times; but he made no reply; I then spoke to Sarah Jans, who was sitting up in the bed, and said, "Sarah Jane, open the door;" to which she answered, "He won't let me." I put my hand to the door and gave it one shove, and it flew open; which forced me into the room; my self and Sarah have followed me; there was no one there but Sanchez, who bounded out of the bedroom as I came in the door; he rushed upon me and stabbed me with a sword which he held in his hand; then Sarah Jane jumped out of the bed and passed him; he turned quick and gave her a stab in the shoulder; he then turned upon my husband; I saw my husband's hand raised; I saw Sanchez make a plunge at him with the sword cane; I saw but one blow; In the morning I saw my husband lying dead on the floor, &c.

Here would seem to have been, in the common acceptation of the term, no "premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed," but still the act may be murder. Kitting, says the statute, shall be deemed murder "when perpetrated by any act immmediately dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual." Whoever recklessly uses a murderous weapon is in law responsible for the consequences. The law does not regard the want of adequate motive as a mitigation or justification, or as evidence of that species of insanity which makes the perpetrator an irresponsible machine. Mere jealousy, like hatred or malice, may explain, but cannot excuse, the wanton disregard of human life. The object of penalties is to compel men to control their depraved minds, and to teach them not to yield to frenzied passion. In this view, what defence could it be to say that some person had told the prisoner—falsely as appears—that his wife had been unfaithful? The rumor communicated to the injured husband might inflame passion, but, in the case of a "dangerous weapon," would have no tendency to show any absence of "design to effect death," so as to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. More especially was the inquiry irrelevant when the person killed, instead of being the alleged adulterer, was the father of the wife.

Is a husband, on being told of his wife's supposed infidelity, to seize a dagger, and on the instant commence stabbing every person that comes near him, and then to quote the monstrous atrocity of the act, in connection with such rumor, true or false, as evidence of insane frenzy? We think not, and that the question objected to by the public prosecutor, although it might as well have been allowed, was lawfully overruled, and that no injustice has been done by its exclusion.

The same remark applies to several other questions which were excluded by the Court below.

A point has been raised as to the testimony of the prisoner's wife, who by consent was permitted to be sworn on his behalf, but who, when sworn, stated that her husband did not accuse her of any improper intercourse. This statement being sought to be contradicted by her answers before the Coroner, the District Attorney objected to the question, on the ground that a party cannot impeach his own witness. Such, undoubtedly, is the rule of law. There was therefore no legal error in the exclusion. And as to any supposed injustice, it was sufficiently obviated by the subsequent admission of all the proceedings had before the Coroner, and among them the following statement:

"My husband accused me of having improper intercourse with a man named Antisetto Lajeunechette, and threatened that unless I told the truth he would stab me; he accused me of being a prostitute; I was sitting up in bed crying at the time; my mother knocked at the door on account of his remarks; I heard her burst in the door."

So that if the defendant's own witness had in fact contradicted herself, both the versions given by her were submitted to the jury to be weighed as they might deem proper. Which of the two they believed does not appear; but neither, it is clear, warranted, or was deemed to warrant, a verdict of acquittal or of manslaughter.

The result is:

First—That the indictment, in the particulars excepted to was sufficient, or that its defects, if any, were merely formal, and were cured by the statute of amendments and by the verdict.

Second—That the juror objected to, being impartial within the meaning of the law requiring jurors to be persons "of sound judgment and well informed," was properly allowed to be sworn.

Third—That whether information of his wife's alleged infidelity was communicated to the prisoner or or not, and whether such information, if communicated, was true or not, was an immaterial inquiry, as it in no way tended to justify the homicide or to reduce its grade from murder to manslaughter.

Fourth—That neither the evidence excluded nor the evidence received had any tendency to show legal insanity, or to exempt the perpetrator of the homicide from responsibility for his acts.

Fifth—That the heat of passion, where there is a design to effect death by a dangerous weapon, is no excuse in law or palliation of the act, although not premeditated and not directed against any particular individual, but evinces a depraved mind and a reckless disregard of human life.

Sixth—That, as, therefore, there was no legal error in the rulings of the Court below, and, tested by the statute "of crimes punishable with death," no injustice in the verdict of the jury, the application for a new trial must be denied and the judgment affirmed.

At the conclusion of this opinion, Justice SUTHERLAND said he agreed with the Chief Justice in his conclusions upon the merits of the case, but could not give his assent to that part of the opinion which made, or appeared to make, a prevailing public sentiment superior to the common law. He could not believe that current public opinion could in any sense be considered safer than the common law, or that it could be dignified as an element of the common law.

Mr. Anthon, counsel for Sanchez, gave notice of his intention to take an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

The question as to the propriety of an *habeas corpus* to bring the prisoner into Court for re-sentence was discussed, but the motion was not made. Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT observed, however, that as the time for the execution of the first sentence had expired, it might be necessary.

DECISIONS IN REVENUE CAUSES.

Chinese Coin—Protest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 14—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON.

E. B. Crocker et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—NELSON C. J.—The suit is brought in this case to recover an excess of duty paid under protest (1) on a shipment of Chinese coin, and (2) on a shipment of Jule in 1854-5. (1.) The coin shipped was one thousand boxes which is described in the invoices "copper cash." It appears from the evidence in the case that this description of coin at the time of the importation from China passed in that country by count as money, and was known by the designation of "copper cash," the only coin in China. That the pieces were composed of 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. copper; and 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. of lead or nickel.

The plaintiffs claim that the article is entitled to be imported into the country free of duty under Schedule I of the Tariff act of 1846, within the words "coins, gold, silver and copper." The Collector claims that it falls under the description in Schedule II, "copper when old and fit only to be newly manufactured," and chargeable with a duty of five per cent.

The purpose for which the coin was imported is nowhere stated in the case. Some light, we think, might have been thrown upon the question if evidence had been given on this point; for we are inclined to think that the clause in the free list had reference to coins that were imported into the country for circulation as money, and inasmuch as no such purpose appears in respect to the coin in question, and no inference can be drawn in this effect from the description or designation of the article, the better opinion is that it has been properly arranged under Schedule II within the terms above referred to.

At least in our view of the clause of the free list, we are of opinion that the article in question cannot be brought within it, without at first proving that it was imported to be used as part of the currency of the country, or that it is or was at the time of the importation, a part of such currency.

2. As it respects the excess of duty claimed to be recovered upon the shipment of Jute, it is a sufficient answer to say that the protest is defective. It appears on the face of it that the money was paid, and in the hands of the Collector before it was made against the payment of the duty and penalty. There is no date to it, but the infercuce is unavoidable from the facts stated. Indeed, a balance is still in the hands of the Collector of $92 85. It is said that the money was only deposited with the Collector as a security for the payment of the duties when ascertained, and that the application did not take place till the ascertainment of the duties, admitting this to be so, we do not agree to the consequence claimed. The money deposited was to be applied by the Collector to the duties, and it cannot be said after this that it was paid compulsorily in order to get possession of the goods. The protest after the duties were ascertained came too late.

3. We do not think that the suit should be sustained for the $92 85, as this was tendered to the plaintiffs before suit brought. The plaintiffs knew that sum was ready for them at any time since the ascertainment of the duties. Judgment for the defendant.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

COMMISSIONS—DISCOUNT FROM INVOICE VALUE—EXPORT DUTY.

Enoch Rice et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield*—NELSON, C. J.—This action is brought by the importers to recover an excess of duties paid under protest. The goods were imported from China. No question has been made upon the invoice value at the port of shipment; the objections are confined to the additional charges made at the Custom-House, thereby increasing the dutiable value.

The first is, that half per cent. was added to the charge for commission at China, making them 2½ per cent., when the usual rate is only two per cent.

The proof in the case is full that two per cent. only was charged, and that it is the usual rate of commission. It was error, therefore, in adding the half per cent.

II. It is objected that the Collector erred in striking from the invoice two per cent. discount from the invoice value, which discount is made to the purchaser of the goods, as this abatement in the price is generally made according to the usage of the trade in China. The answer to this objection is, that the market value at the port of exportation is the criterion to govern the officers at the Customs; and any discounts that may be made to the parties purchasing are not to be taken into account.

These discounts may, and often do, depend upon the particular terms of the purchase.

There are cases which have been heretofore before the Court, in which it appeared that the trade in the foreign country had agreed upon a rate of prices for certain classes of goods, and, as the price subsequently fluctuated, made a discount, if the price fell below, or an addition if it rose above the standard as a mode of fixing the market value at the time. The Court held, that an arbitrary rejection of the discount under the circumstances stated at the Customs in ascertaining the dutiable value was erroneous. But the present case is altogether a different one, and not governed by the principle of that class of cases.

III. An addition was made by the appraisers to the invoice value as a charge for export duty at the port of shipment, which, as is shown in the case, had no existence.

This duty when not found in the invoice is paid by the seller of the goods to the Government, and enters into the invoice value of the article. One of the appraisers who is a witness in the case, admits that the invoice value was not raised by an appraisement; and that the addition of the export charges was made upon the idea that the invoice value of the goods was too low. This was an error. If the appraisers regarded the invoice value as too low, they could have raised it by appraisal in the ordinary way, which would have afforded the importer the right of appeal to the merchant appraisers, instead of adding an arbitrary and, as it appears, a fictitious charge for exportation.

The plaintiffs are entitled to a judgment for the excess arising from the claim of 2½ instead of 2 per cent. commission, and also out of the charges for export duty. The amount to be settled by the clerk if the counsel do not agree upon it.

S. F. Goodridge et als. vs. *Heman J. Redfield*; *F. A. Chase et als.* vs. *The Same.*—It is stipulated these cases shall abide the result in the above cases. Judgment for the plaintiffs on the same principles.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

DEBT UPON A BOND.

John McKeown and William Hall, vs. *The United States, et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—The suit in this case was brought by the Government on a bond executed by the defendant on the 14th of December, 1855, with a penalty of $2,300 conditioned for the payment of $1,137 15 in several installments.

The defence set up is that the bond was given for an antecedent debt, the payment of which was secured by three several bonds, dated in the year 1832, (the month not given,) and executed by McKewan, one of the defendants, and one William G. Marshall; one was given for duties at the Custom-House. That more than twenty years had elapsed after the giving of the first three bonds before the execution of the second, and that no demand of payment had been made of the debt in the meantime; that the defendants executed the second bond without a knowledge of this defence to the claim, and in ignorance of their rights, and that they were advised by the agent of the plaintiff that there was no defence to the demand. The Judge at the Circuit Court overruled this defence and directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and it requires no argument or authority to show that this ruling was correct. New trial denied.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Hunt; for defendants, Mr. Rogers.

PENALTY.—MANUFACTURERS.—OCT. 15.

Christopher Bischoff, et al. vs. *Hugh Maxwell.*—This suit was brought against the Collector, to recover back a penalty of 20 per cent. on the value of the goods for under-valuation of silks, entered at the Custom-house, under the 6th section of the Act of 1846. The penalty amounts to $598 20.

The ground upon which the suit is sought to be sustained is that the goods were imported by the manufacturers, and the case therefore not within the above 5th section, as that is limited to importations of goods purchased. The fact appears from the oath of one of the owners on the original invoice, certified by the consul, that they were the manufacturers, which must have come under the notice of the Collector, and of which the appraisers at the Customs must be deemed to have been advised. It is also fully confirmed by the evidence on the trial. Protest was duly made against the payment of the penalty, and the exaction, therefore, was not warranted by law, as already decided.

But the case falls within the 17th section of the Tariff Act of 1842, which imposes a penalty of 50 per cent. of the duty. The plaintiffs are therefore entitled only to the amount exacted, after deducting the 50 per cent. penalty, with interest. The Clerk will settle the amount for which judgment is to be entered, if not agreed on by counsel.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Hunt.

The Old Police Cases.

The People on rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Board of Police, &c.*—Saturday was the day appointed for the hearing of the appeal taken by defendants from the order of Justice ROOSEVELT, made upon the motion for a mandamus, compelling them to restore the members of the old Police to their places on the force. It will be remembered that when the case was last before the Court, the hearing was postponed on the suggestion of Justice ROOSEVELT, that some stipulation might be entered into which would expedite a final decision by the Court of Appeals. On the case being called on, on Saturday, it appeared that a stipulation had been drawn up on the part of the Police Commissioners and served on the counsel for the relators to procure their consent; but this had not been obtained.

The proffered stipulation was as follows:

TITLE OF THE CAUSE.

We stipulate that we will receive from the plaintiffs such plea or pleas traversing the second, third, fourth and twelfth causes alleged, or articles, of the defendants' return in this cause, as the plaintiffs may be advised to file, and that under the issue or issues thus joined either party may give in evidence all matters that might be introduced under special pleas, replications, rejoinders and so forth, and that upon such issue or issues so joined a trial shall be had at the first Circuit to be held in this District, and that we will by all means expedite making up the record on the demurrers, and on the verdict at the trial and the hearing thereon at the General Term of this Court, the appeal to, and hearing in, the Court of Appeals, to the end that as speedy a determination upon the merits of the causo may be had in the Court of Appeals as is possible.

Mr. Brady, on behalf of the old police, said that he was opposed to anything but an argument of the case, but he would not coerce the opposite party into argument then.

Mr. Noyes had not expected to argue the case then; and if it was intended they should do so, the objection to the stipulation should have been served upon them at once after its service.

The reason for this was then assigned by Judge Bebee, who stated that it was because Judge Dean had not seen the motion until Friday.

The Court then adjourned—this case being laid over to next Saturday.

The Ella Burns Case.

The People on rel. Francis Whitten vs. *Martha Burns.*—This is the *habeas corpus* sued out by the father of Eva Bell Whitten, otherwise well known as "Ella Burns," to obtain the custody of his daughter. An order has now been entered, upon the consent of the parties, and with the approval of Justice Davies, of the Supreme Court, disposing of the controversy. The order adjudges that Eva Bell Whitten is not illegally restrained of her liberty by Mrs. Burns, and directs that she be restored to her care and custody. It further provides that James S. Thayer, Esq., of the City of New-York, be appointed guardian to the child to advise and assist Mrs. Burns in the care and management of her. That Eva shall hereafter give public readings and recitations only with the consent and approval of Justice Davies and Mr. Thayer, to whom the power of the Court in that behalf is delegated. That she shall not be removed from this State without the like consent and approval, and then only for such short temporary absences as circumstances may require, and as may be conducive to the health or interests of the child. That she shall hereafter bear the name of Eva Bell Whitten, and that the like consent and approval shall be obtained before she shall be placed in any school or seminary for her education.

The "Indian Root Pills" Again.

A. J. White and A. B. Moore vs. *Geo. W. Comstock.*—As will be remembered, some time ago the plaintiff in this case obtained an injunction against the defendant, restraining him from prosecuting them further in regard to the alleged fraudulent sale of the pill establishment formerly owned by the defendant and one of the plaintiffs, and by that plaintiff sold to his coplaintiff, as alleged, without the jointure or consent of his partner. The injunction also restrained the defendant from collecting any of the accounts involved in his former actions of replevin against the plaintiffs concerning the property.

A motion was now made in Chambers, before Justice INGRAHAM, by the plaintiff for an attachment against the defendant for an alleged violation of that injunction. It was charged that he had proceeeded to collect some of the accounts he was restrained from interfering with. The defendant answered that he had done no such thing, and asserting that he had collected any such accounts as were in his possession before the commencement of the replevin suits, and, therefore not involved therein. Before the conclusion of the case it was put over until Monday.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiffs; Sherwood Brothers for defendants.

Street Openings—How Shall Commissioners be Nominated.

Opening of Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets.—This was an application before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers, for the appointment of Commissioners of Assessment to make estimates concerning the opening of the above streets.

On the part of the City, Mr. Busted nominated as such Commissioners the following gentlemen:

For Eighty-ninth-street, Messrs. Wm. tl. Anthon, L. J. Bellont and Chas. F. Briggs.

For Ninetieth-street, Henry Beckman, Geo. W. Busted and Joseph D. Powers.

For Ninety-first-street, Michael Connelly, James Sandford and D. D. Deans.

Gen. Morris, who appeared for the property holders, opposed the appointment of all the above-nominations on the ground that the *property holders* should at least have *one* of every three of the Commissioners.

Mr. Busted objected to this view, on the ground that the parties selected by the property holders might be the friends of the latter, and might, therefore, make partial estimates.

Mr. Morris thought the same objections might apply to the Commissioners nominated by Mr. Busteed, as against the property holders, and in favor of the City. Mr. Morris nominated several persons.

The Court took the papers and the names, and reserved decision.

Judicial Sale—When and on what terms a Resale will be Ordered.

William Murdoch vs. *Eliza A. Empie.*—This was a motion before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers in the Supreme Court, for a resale of certain real estate, lately sold on foreclosure. The following decision has been rendered:

INGRAHAM, J.—The papers in this case show that the property was sold below its real value, and that on a resale it will bring an amount equal to the price bid and ten per cent. thereon.

If this sale had been made by the order of the Surrogate, those facts might be sufficient to authorize the Court to order a resale, as was said in Kain *vs.* Masterson, 16 N. Y. Rep., 176.

That rule, however, as applied to Surrogates, is not sufficient in mortgage sales. The Statute 2 R. S. p. 105, section 33, makes it the duty of the Surrogate to order a resale in such a case. There is no such statute relating to sales on the foreclosure of mortgages. On such sales parties interested are supposed to be able to attend to their interest at the sale, and do not require the same protection that should be extended to the sales of property of the estates of deceased persons. Something more is necessary in relation to the sales of lands under foreclosure. (26 Wend., 149.)

I am not, however, satisfied that the sale was conducted in a way free from suspicion. Lloyd admits that he told Mrs. Empie that he thought some one would bid $500. He does not deny what is stated by Empie, that he wished her not to bid, as he would take care of her interests, and the subsequent proposition, by which Lloyd was authorized to sell the property immediately at $14,000, does not furnish any additional evidence of good faith in the proceeding.

When, in addition to these facts, it appears that the result of this sale, if carried out, will probably involve the mortgagee in the loss of all the property, and leave her liable for a large deficiency on the second mortgage, I am of the opinion that justice will be promoted by ordering a resale of the premises. (King *vs.* Morris, 2 Abbott P. R., 277, Ind. 291.) This, however, can only be done on the following conditions:

First—The purchaser must be indemnified against loss. For this purpose, in addition to the return of the part paid by him on the sale, he must be paid the disbursements made by him, including the auctioneer's fees, and one hundred dollars to satisfy any expenses he may have been put to in examining the title, &c.

Second—The defendant must file a bond with sureties to be appraised by a Judge that at least $14,000 and the expenses of the resale shall be bid by a *bona fide* bidder at the next sale.

Third—Pay the costs of the motion.

Lastly—If the terms are completed within six days from service of notice of this decision, the motion for a resale is granted, otherwise the same is denied.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM J.

Anthony Gould and others vs. *Cornelius P. Schermerhorn.*—Motion for attachment granted.

James Harper and others vs. *Lemuel Bangs and others.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, without prejudice to a renewal of the motion on affidavits.

Jeremiah O'Neil vs. *William H. Furman.*—Report set aside and reference ordered to William Kent, Esq.

SUTHERLAND J.—*Charles Devlin* vs. *James B. Brady.*—Case settled.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, OCT. 17.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Jury Causes.*—Nos. 38, 39, 42, 53. *Admiralty Causes.*—Nos. 103, 126, 103, 104, 65, 66, 75, 76, 78, 79.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 187, 187½, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 233, 234, 238, 237, 7.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2173, 2135, 1413, 2157, 2199, 2013, 2097, 1287, 2219, 2213, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2241, 2243, 2247, 2249. *Part II.*—Nos. 2318, 2370, 2378, 2382, 2384, 2390, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2396½, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 341, 211, 441, 457, 66, 4, 64, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472, 474, 475, 477, 480, 481, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 500¾, 501, 502, 503.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1179, 1176, 1096, 1190, 1132, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1213. *Part II.*—Nos. 1374, 1377, 1379, 1383, 1385, 1366, 1387, 1390, 791, 1142, 1161, 1196, 1260, 1273, 1311.

The Cost of Soldiering—Seventh Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through your columns to correct a statement recently made in the TIMES—that the annual expenditure of a member of the Seventh Regiment amounted to $300. Such a report is calculated to injure the Regiment and prevent its recruiting. The cost of membership is: For uniform and equipments, $65; for dues and incidental expenses, about $25 per annum; so that, with the exception of the first year, $25 will pay the annual expenses. Participation in all excursions, such as that to Richmond, is at the option of individual members.

Very respectfully,
ONE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.—A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated Cairo, Ill., Oct. 10., reports that a man named JAMES VAUGHAN killed JOHN K. CHARLES, a machinist from Pennsylvania, in a quarrel at Mound City, on the previous Saturday. VAUGHAN was arrested and imprisoned, but on Saturday night a mob went to the jail, armed with a log as a battering-ram, effected an entrance, and taking VAUGHAN out, notified him that fifteen minutes would be allowed him to say his prayers. Hardly appreciating the reality of the thing at first, his cries, when the truth began to break upon him, are represented as heartrending—increasing in force and piteousness as the stolid indifference of his captors showed how fixed was their purpose for blood, and how surely the retribution for his villainy was at hand. Neither prayers nor cries could defer the appointed time however, and in the minute he was run up a tree by the excited throng, where he hung till he was dead. He was left hanging till morning, when he was cut down by some of his friends and taken away.

ANOTHER POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—A. M. EMERICK, Postmaster at Lynnville, Morgan Co., Ill., was arrested last week at the instance of LOUIS FREEDLANDER, of the same vicinity, on a charge of tampering with letters passing through the mails. EMERICK was brought before Judge TREAT, at Springfield, on Saturday, for examination, which resulted in his being held to bail in the sum of $2,500, for his appearance at the United States Court, in January, 1860. The bail bond was signed by the prisoner and his father, (Jacon EMERICK,) after which he was discharged.

Martin M. Haley, an omnibus driver in Charleston, was recently arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, for shooting a negro on Southern wharf. At the time of the shooting, the negro was loading or unloading his dray, and the omnibus driven by Haley came against the dray with violence, throwing off a bale of cotton, which rolled under the horses attached to the omnibus. Haley discharged a volley of oaths at the negro, who remonstrated, and begged for moderation and care in driving, when Haley drew a pistol and fired deliberately. Fortunately for him, the wound inflicted is but a flesh wound, and will not prove serious.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1859,—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 89 bbls. Ashes, 23,597 bbls. Flour, 237 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,560 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Oats, 110 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, including Pots at $5 37½; and Pearls, at $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,717 bbls., including 1,235bbls. Pots, and 482 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 80 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28 ₱ ton.

BRICKS—The demand has been good, especially for North River Hard, which are quoted at $4 50@$5 ₱ thousand.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to 223 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.@13¼c., with small lots of Rio at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Sales to-day 59 bags Porto Cabello on private terms.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 960 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

EARTHENWARE—Has been pretty freely offered and purchased, during the week, at about former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. State brands, especially extra, have been actively sought after, partly by shippers, and prices have advanced 10c. ₱ bbl. Holders of Western are asking higher rates. The inquiry, however, is not brisk, though it is increasing. We have heard of sales of 16,750 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 65@$4 70; extra State at $4 75@$4 95, chiefly at $4 80@$4 90; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 70@$4 80; extra Wisconsin at $4 85@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at $4 90@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 35; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands at $5 40@$5 60, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50	@$4 40
Superfine State	4 65	@ 4 70
Extra State	4 75	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 80
Extra Wisconsin	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is inquired for and is improving. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand; sales, to-day, 280 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 30@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered and purchased to-day. We have heard of sales of only 4,000 bushels, including choice White Michigan at $1 42½; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 07; very good White Kentucky at $1 45; new Southern at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in demand, and sales have been reported of 9,000 bushels at $1 for old Mixed Western, in store, and $1 for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, 56c.@59c. ₱ bush.; sales, 1,250 bush. Barley continues depressed, at 75c.@83c. ₱ bush. Oats are inactive, including Canada, at 43½c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@44c., and State at 42½c.@43½c. ₱ bush.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 70 bales Bags, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., and 700 bales Bagging, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ yard.

HARDWARE—The inquiry has been moderate, yet prices have been sustained.

HEMPS—Sales, here, 40 bales Dressed American, and 330 bales Hungarian, on terms not ascertained; and in Boston, 260 bales Jute, also on private terms.

HIDES—Have been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. Week's receipts, according to H. D. HOIT & Co.: 11,345 Hides, including 9,722 from foreign ports. The week's sales have been 29,300 Hides, including 6,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21½ lbs., at 25½c., six months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 32 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, at auction, 21 lbs. at 23c., cash, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 10½ lbs., at 25c., six months, usual selection; 2,800 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 23c., six months, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., at 25c., six months, usual selection; 200 Dry Rio Grande, 25 lbs., at 24c., six months, usual selection; 1,485 Dry St. Domingo, 20 lbs., at 12¾c. @13¼c., six months, as they run; 700 Dry Port au Platte, 17 lbs., at 18¾c., six months usual selection; 1,500 Dry Mexican, via New-Orleans, 21 lbs., at 22½c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Dry Salted Maranham, 28 lbs., on private terms; 637 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 20@24 lbs., on private terms; 200 Dry Rio Hache, 18 lbs., on private terms; 300 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., on private terms; 1,611 Dry Penang and Singapore Buffalo, on private terms; 1,400 W. S. Rio Grande, for export to Hamburg, 55 lbs., at 12¾c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent.; 1,700 W. S. Callao, 42 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., for export, on private terms; 2,000 Western Slaughter, 55 lbs., for export, on private terms; 580 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 9c. cash; 900 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 9½c. cash. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 248,400, (same time last year 66,200—year before 262,000,) and 50 bales Calcutta Cow.

IRON—Sales here, to-day, 100 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $23@$23 25 ₱ ton, usual terms. Also, in Philadelphia, during the week, 750 tons of miscellaneous Pig, in lots, at $23 50 for No. 1, and $22 50 for No. 2, ₱ ton, on time.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENMEYER notice thus: "There is no material change in the condition of our leather market. Although the receipts from tanneries have not been above the usual average, owing to limited sales, there is a further accumulation of stock. The large purchases of heavy material, made at the commencement of the year, seem to have the double tendency to stimulate prices and encourage large importations, besides producing an over-supply of leather, as now, in dealer's hands. Hemlock Sole—This article enjoys only a limited demand, and the rates are somewhat unsettled. Oak Sole—Sales are being made to a moderate extent, at pretty firm prices. Upper in the rough and finished stock remain dull, with a downward tendency in prices. We have no change to note in the Boot and Shoe market. Receipts of Sole Leather for the week have been about 74,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 120 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@45c.; also, by auction, 25 hhds. tart Porto Rico at 23¼c.@25¼c.; 20 hhds. tart Cuba at 19c.; 10 hhds. Centrifugal at 17c.@17¾c.; and 25 bbls. Sugar-house Syrup at 20c. ₱ gallon.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a splendid cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Best City references. Also, a situation by a neat young woman, as chambermaid and waiting or sewing, &c. Both would do housework separate. No objections to country. Wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 210 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE woman, who has had long experience with some of the highest families in this and the old country, a situation as first class meat and pastry-cook; sweetmeats, jellies, and all kinds of cooking, after the English, French and American style; her testimonials are of an undoubted character, for honesty, sobriety, competency and economy. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, a situation to travel with a family as nurse, or in any capacity required of her; is willing and obliging to make herself generally useful, and is willing to remain in the family as general housework; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. A nice family in preference to high wages. South preferred. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English lady, a situation as housekeeper to a nice family; no objection to a widower with one or two children, as she is fully competent for nursery governess if required; would travel to any part of the States, as also Europe; thinks she would like the South; is of a cheerful and pleasing disposition; will make herself every way useful; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 500 6th-av., between 32d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER and teacher, by a lady who is competent to take charge of a well-ordered household; has had several years experience, and will present satisfactory references for the necessary qualifications. Call or address, for three days, M. S., No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands bread and biscuit baking; is a good game and pastry cook, and understands soups of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, highly recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a very trustworthy, economical girl, not afraid of work and likes to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress; has lived in the best of families; understands French fluting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and respectable young woman; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and biscuits; would not object to the housework of a small family. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., Brooklyn, (Mrs. McCannah's, second floor.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress, by a very respectable girl, who has lived six years in her last situation. Inquire of Mr. WALLACE, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference from her last employer's. Call for two days at No. 11 Union Court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 252 7th-av., between 25th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good bread baker; also, soups, meats, game, poultry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, who understands meat in all its perfection, and pastries of all kinds. Reference from her last place. Call at No. 188 8th av., corner 41st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, of chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 176 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse or seamstress; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; is also a good washer and ironer; is willing to work, and no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 10th-st., between University-place and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES A situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, is a respectable Protestant family. Inquire at No. 15 High-st., Brooklyn, (next door to Milnes' plumbing establishment,) first floor. ALICE MATHEWS.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH woman desires a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing; has no objection to do the fine washing: best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter; understands her business well; has good City references. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 160 7th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED.—A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A STEADY ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook makes the best of bread and preserves in every variety, is careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress, nursing or waiting on a lady, or to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Apply at No. 143 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City references. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do cooking, washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 28th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of references. Call at her present place, No. 128 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress: has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good City references. Apply at No. 176 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid; has no objections to assist in washing. Call at No. 493 2d-av., corner of 30th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter. Best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as chambermaid or waiter, and to assist in light washing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 471 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable healthy young woman, with a full breast of milk. Apply at No. 78 Mulberry-st.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess for children; or would accept a situation as house-keeper; south or west preferred; salary no object; references exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE, avec de bonne recommendations, desire trouver une place pour prendre soin d'un ou deux enfans; pour leur enseigner la langue et le piano. S'adresser, de 11 a 4 heures à No. 83 East 13th-st.

DRESSMAKING.—A LADY WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and making up ladies' and children's clothes on sewing machines, wishes a situation out South; has a sewing machine of her own. Address L. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., still continues to supply first-class servants with first-class places. Ladies wishing housekeepers, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, &c., will find their orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. An English lady's maid, a Welsh chambermaid and seamstress, and a number of first-class cooks and waitresses are now disengaged.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AS MORRIS COHNERT'S EMPLOYMENT Institute is conducted on correct business principles, and as nothing but capable, clean, honest and well recommended servants, comprising German, English, French, Irish and Scotch, are admitted, employers will find it to their interest to call at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls and women, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German langnages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT INDUSTRIOUS PROTEstant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good maker and baker of bread and pies; no objection to do general housework; wages $14; also a very smart and competent young girl as nurse and plain sewer or chamberwork, wages $4; would go any distance; prefers Cuba; speaks the English and Spanish languages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG IRISH LADY, JUST ARrived in this country, is most anxious to obtain a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady, where she would make herself generally useful. Most respectable references can be given. Address M. J. D., care of Mrs. Gough, No. 128 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly; washes for the nursery; wages, $7. Has 4 years reference from her last place. Also, a girl of 16, to embroider and wait on table. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried, without family, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a capital driver. Also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family. Have good reference, if required. Can be seen at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, situations, in city or country. The man is a first class waiter; knows his business in every particular, as his testimonials will fully prove; he is perfectly sober and trustworthy; his wife is an excellent cook, both meat and pastry; would assist in washing. They will be found a most desirable couple to any respectable family. Would go any distance; no incumbrance. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all their diseases, and a good coachman of long experience in both Europe and America; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country or to travel. Any address left for M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIX years' experience in a country grocery store, desires a situation in the grocery business; is able and willing to work; no objection to going South or West; satisfactory reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Westchester, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S PLACE BY A MAN who fully understands his trade; also farming and the raising of all kinds of farm stock; has over 15 years' experience near this City, and can be recommended for that time. Address J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Can produce the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last eight years. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address C. J., Box No. 209, *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man of sober, steady and industrious habits; is a good groom and careful driver, and can come well recommended for the same. Please call on, or address P. F., in care of P. Trainor, Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, the care of furniture, silver, marketing, also cooking. Has good City references. Address corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., in the confectioner's, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in Europe and this country; is a steady, careful driver; has served 7 years in last place; will be highly recommended. Address L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 6 East 31st-st., two doors from 5th-avenue.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last employers. No objection to the country. Address WAITER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A JEWELRY STORE, or an agency to travel for some establishment; or a situation on a sewing-machine establishment; is a natural mechanic; best of reference given. Address H. C. G., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as coachman or gardener; the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress, or laundress. Both are Protestants. The best of references. Address JAMES, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN OF RESPECTability wants a situation as coachman in a private family; is a competent city driver; has the best city reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Apply for two days at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 52 4th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COLLECTOR OR light porter, by a middle-aged married man, having the very best City references. Address MURRAY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH AN OLD ESTablished deulist as assistant or otherwise; has had 12 years experience; best of reference given. Address DENTIST, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARdener, by a Protestant German. Good reference for industry and ability. Apply at No. 218 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man, who fully understands his business; can produce the best City reference as to character and capability. Address, M. C., Box 167 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN from the Northern part of Europe, as coachman and waiter. Address S. F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

LAW CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD a year's experience in a law office, and as a law copyist, and is commissioner of deeds for this City, desires a situation as law clerk, with a moderate salary. Address COMMISSIONER, Box No. 4,209 New-York Post-office.

PLACE WANTED FOR A COACHMAN—by his present employer. Inquire, till Monday morning, at the Brevoort House.

HELP WANTED.

TO YOUTHS.—WANTED, IN A SELECT School, a youth from 16 to 19 years of age, who has a good elementary English education and is a good penman, to keep the records of the institution, &c. For his services he will receive instruction in any branches taught—Latin, Greek, modern languages, higher English, &c., &c. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to become a teacher. Address MAGISTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving full address and references.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in an A 1 fashionable tailoring establishment, a first-rate cutter; one that is master of his profession, and can cut every description of garments. To one who can fill such a situation a good salary and constant employment will be given. Address Box No. 1,041 New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS SILK HOUSE ARE IN want of two salesmen for the next season, who can influence a large and prompt-paying trade. Such parties will be liberally treated with by addressing, with real name and reference, JOBBER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE AS cook and one as laundress. None need apply but those who understand their business and have City reference. Call at No. 58 West 17th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting and assist with the ironing. German preferred. Call from 9 to 3, for two days, at No. 220 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A BOY, WHO IS A GOOD PENMAN and intelligent, as clerk in a machine shop. Address in the hand-writing of the applicant, stating age and references, C. T. P., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW carpet upholsterers to work by the piece or month. Liberal wages will be paid.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS.—Two salesmen, fully conversant with the business, wanted. Apply at the Eureka Sewing Machine Office, No. 489 Broadway.

WANTED—A TINSMITH, ONE WHO THOROughly understands his business. Apply at No. 455 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A grocery store. Apply after 8 o'clock at PETER LYNCH & CO.'S, No. 41 Vesey-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant woman, to cook and wash, having good City reference. Apply at No. 151 Madison-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY TO LEARN THE sail-making trade. Address, S. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER—WANTED IN A DRY-GOODS importing house. Address Box No. 1,119 Post-office, with name and reference.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON HOWE'S CYLINder Machine, for Leather work, at F. STEVENS' Factory, Nos. 254 and 256 27th-st., near 9th-av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

POTATOES.—TWO OR THREE THOUSAND bushels first quality potatoes for sale—Mercers, Peachblows, and Irish Cups. Inquire of SHULTZ & HAM, Stuyvesant Landing, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 17,
500 PIECES
POPLINS,
IN
PLAIN COLORS and BLACK and WHITE CHECKS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
WORTH $1 25.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
1,000 PIECES
EXTRA RICH SILKS,
IN COLORED AND BLACK BAYADERE,
REDUCED IN PRICE
TO $1 PER YARD.
WORTH $1 50.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 17,
25,000 DOLLARS'
WORTH OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
and
FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK SETS,
FROM AUCTION,
And will be sold at GREAT SACRIFICE.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMERS,
RICH SILKS,
IN NEW DESIGNS,
FROM $1 25 TO $5 PER YARD.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 17,
1,000 PIECES
HAMILTON AND PACIFIC DELAINES
AT RETAIL,
Only 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 17,
300 PIECES
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS,
AT 90c. PER YARD, WORTH $1 25.

1,000 EXTRA RICH
BROCHE TWO-FLOUNCED
SILK ROBES,
AT $25.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make an addition of 300 pieces to their stock of 75 cent SILKS on
MONDAY, Oct. 17.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.
300
TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES, AT $25,
Original price, $36.
These goods are much under the cost of importation, and are great bargains.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

DRESS SILKS
AT 65 CENTS,
75 CENTS,
85 CENTS and
$1.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS OF THE SEASON.
Will be opened MONDAY, Oct. 17,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
Will be opened on MONDAY MORNING
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES, only $25. All Colors.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES,
Velvet Flounced, $30. Choice colors.
ELEGANT VELVET ROBES,
Double Skirt, $55. Worth $75.
Also SUPER STYLES SILKS, Only 62½ PER YARD.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS
That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.
Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT,
are incomparable with all others in the market. At
No. 361. Broadway. 539.

351 LACE CURTAINS 351
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, DAMASKS,
351 BUFF HOLLANDS, &c., 351
Wholesale and Retail, at
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS. 351
Broadway.

CHARLES STREET & COMPANY,
No. 475 Broadway.
New styles in
PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also,
NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS, NOW READY.

12,000 CHENILLE SCARFS,
At 15 cents each.
Damaged. For sale by
THOMAS TATE, No. 331 Canal, corner Greene-st.

391. PAPER HANGINGS, 391.
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
BELOW USUAL PRICES, AT
A. HEADDEN'S, NO. 391 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER SUFFOLK-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
immense and largely increasing wholesale business renders imperative his removal to a larger house. With this view he has erected a large and beautiful store, No. 24 Walker-st., where he inteuds moving on the 1st of January and relinquish the retail busines entirely.
In the meantime, his large and lately imported stock of Ribbons will be sold at greatly reduced prices, as he is determined to sell all his present stock ere the 1st of January next.
Now is the time to buy. Ladies don't forget No. 387 Broadway.
P. S.—His endless variety of dress-trimmings enables any one to make a selection or match any article of dress, (if it can be done in New-York.)

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS,
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City,
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
PATON & CO., Nos. 341 Broadway and 88 Leonard-st., will offer all their extensive stock of their superior make of
Linen Sheetings,
Table Damask,
Napkins and
Towelings,
At very low prices.
Shirting Linen, Lawns, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.
WOOL BLANKETS, TOILET QUILTS,
Superfine English, Welsh and American Flannels
Plaid and Opera Flannels, Twilled Flannels, &c.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Will offer during this week,
Rich Brussels and Chuntilly Laces, of recent importation, at very low prices.
Black Lace Points, from $65 to $100.
Veils at $8 to $10. Point a Guille Collars, at $5, and Sets at $15, all trimmed in good style.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY,
have just received another lot of those beautiful black thread Veils, at $3 each. Also a new style of embroidered sets, very pretty. Point Lace sets, Collars, &c., &c., in new designs.
And an endless variety of made up lace goods, Illusion Capes, Berthas, &c., &c. Infants' Caps, Cloaks, Robes, and Dresses, all very rich.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on
MONDAY, OCT. 17,
500 ALL WOOL PARIS PRINTED
MOUSSELINE D'LAINE ROBES,
(an extra quality,)
$7 50 PER ROBE.
(Value $10.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MERINOS, PRINTED MERINOS,
OTTOMAN CLOTH,
WOOL PLAIDS, CLOTH PLAIDS,
DE LAINES, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have an immense assortment of the above and other dress goods, at the lowest prices.
No. 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
The proprietors are selling for Cash:
Brussels Carpet, from 75 cents to $1 10.
Three-ply and Tapestry Ingrain, from 90 cents to $1 10.
Ingrain, all wool, from 45 cents to 80 cents.
Also, Rugs, Mats, 6-4 to 18-4, Wool Drugget.
Oil-cloths, 1 yard to 8 yards wide, at 37½ cents to $1.
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 281 Grand-st.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,
HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of
PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.,
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the rich goods imported by
BENKARD & HUTTON.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chints colors, of the importations of
SCHULTEN & HURD.
PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entir balance of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.
SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.
SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.
DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.
SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.
SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and Interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Sprague, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.
ALSO,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.
ALSO,
YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.
The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
NET CASH,
OR TO
PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,
AT
LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 17,
The best assortment of SHAWLS ever offered in this City, consisting of
STELLA, STRIPED CASHMERE, BROCHE and WOOL SHAWLS, &c.,
Also,
A fine assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
CANAL, corner Mercer-st.

LORD & TAYLOR
Are now offering, at low prices, a large and elegant assortment of latest Fall patterns
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Point Lace Sets and Collars, Applique do., Valenciennes Sets, Honiton Collars, Maltese do., French Embroidered Sets and Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Flouncings,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY AND NO. 88 LEONARD-ST.
We are now exhibiting to our retail customers some of the most elegant designs in
LAMPASSADES, BROCADES, SATINS,
WIDE BROCATELS
and
TAPESTRIES,
Ever shown in this City,
And the usual extensive assortment of
REPS, CHINTZES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

CARPETINGS!
We have just received very large invoices of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BRATTYS, No. 84 4th-av., near Cooper Institute

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY—A CHOICE SELECTION OF MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK SILKS for deep mourning, of every description.
Black Gros de Rhine and Bayadere Silks, $1, worth $1 25.
Second Mourning Silks, some new designs.
Black and Second Mourning Irish Poplins, handsome styles.
French and Norwich Poplins, choice patterns.
Valencias and Ottaman Poplins, beautiful goods.
Bombazines, French and English, some great bargains.
Henrietta and Maltese Cloths, a beautiful texture.
Ottaman, Texanna and Barpoor Cloths, new materials.
Paramattas, Delaines, Alpaccas, Canton Cloths, &c.
English Crapes, Crape Veils, Crape Sets, &c.
BONNETS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS, a choice stock.
5 cases of English Delaines, handsome patterns, 12½ cents.
NOTE.—Ladies may depend on finding here a very large and complete stock of desirable goods, at prices as low as any other house, and in many instances much lower.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe—
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Princess.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY.
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

COTTON BATTS AND WADDING—ALL styles and kinds, at lowest cash prices. Twines, wicks, &c. The trade are invited to call and examine.
E. FURMAN,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.
MOURNING GOODS.

FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
LUPINS, MERINOS, CASHMERE and DE LAINES, In double folds.
WIDE SHAWL MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS, VELOURS,
IRISH, POPLINS,
ENGLISH CRAPES, of the best makes,
and a beautiful assortment of
MOURNING SILKS.
All of the above are not to be
SURPASSED IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.
New Open,
At No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

THE GREAT NOVELTY IN SILK ROBES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 17,
250 ROBES CHEVALIER A TUNIQUE,
Decidedly the Most Elegant Robe of the Season.
And although the Greatest Novelty
Yet produced,
Will be offered much below the cost of Importation.
Among which will be found
THE NEW COLOR "MARGUERITE."
Also,
100 PIECES OF LYONS POULT DE SOIE,
Of the Choicest Shades.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!—
NEW FALL STYLES
IN BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOAKS.
VELVET MANTILLAS and CLOAKS.
Also—VERY HANDSOME OPERA CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
JUST OPENED.
Comprising the greatest combination of novelties ever exhibited at private sale.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE AND FRENCH LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES, CROWNS, and LACES, all widths.
Real point and point applique Laces, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Capes and Coiffures, entirely new styles.
Valenciennes and Medallion Lace Sets and Collars.
Valenciennes Laces and Edgings from 1s. per yard and upwards.
Infants' Robes, Waists, Bands and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety.
FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES:
1,300 Maltese Lace Collars, 50c.; warranted worth 75c.
800 Honiton Lace Collars, $1, warranted worth $1 50.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn; Or, The Poor Sewing Girl—Carlmilhan, Or, The Spirit of the Wreck.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: The Mysterious Stranger—Evening: Out of the Depths—Soirée Dansante.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Femmes Qui Pleurent—La Cord Sensible—Don Juan d'Autriche.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 368 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The prevalent impression that the voyage of the *Great Eastern* was postponed indefinitely, in consequence of the casualty off Hastings, proves to be incorrect. From the letter of our Special Correspondent, who is in a situation to be thoroughly informed, the vessel will leave Great Britain *on Thursday next*, and, if the calculations of the projectors prove correct, will reach Portland in the course of next week. We also learn that the extension of her voyage to New-York has been definitely decided upon, the route through the Sound and the East River having been selected as the safer approach. This intelligence will be received with general satisfaction. Not only will vague curiosity, which has so long been balked and disappointed, be now abundantly gratified; but our scientific and engineering scholars, who have waited so impatiently to explore the mechanical novelties and wonders of this consummation of marine architecture, will find themselves enabled to study the ship at their leisure, and at a point very much more convenient than Portland, England, or Portland, Maine. The *Great Eastern* will probably be in New-York waters before the middle of November.

The *North Briton*, at Quebec, supplies us with advices from England to the 5th inst. Among other tidings of interest, we have information that the Hon. John Y. Mason, the American Envoy Plenipotentiary at Paris, died in that city on the 3d inst. of apoplexy. The political news is not of a very tranquilizing character. The Italian question was daily acquiring more troublesome attributes; so serious, indeed, were the aspects of the subject, that preparations for war were proceeding with great energy in France and in Austria. It was understood that the mediation of the King of the Belgians had been profitless. In Italy the popular ferment was increasing, frequent arrests were made, and symptoms of insurrection had appeared in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The King of Sardinia had caused a note to be addressed to the several friendly Courts of Europe, arguing strongly for a monarchy of Northern Italy, as the only barrier to the designs of Austria. Kossuth, having returned to England, had written a despairing note to the Press, deploring the peace of Villafranca, and looking hopelessly to the immediate future. The London *Times* continues its discussion of the San Juan question in a tone of increased acrimony.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. Harrison, arrived at this port yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from Aspinwall *via* Key West, with over two hundred passengers. The fears which had arisen for her safety on account of the breaking of her shaft when one day out from Aspinwall, are thus quieted. The steamer performed well with her one wheel, making, during good weather, seven or eight knots an hour. On the 14th she encountered a heavy northwest blow, which considerably retarded her motion, but she rode out the gale without accident. This being her last trip under the old mail contract, she will now be laid up for repairs.

By the *Star of the West* we receive further details of the Broderick duel. Our special correspondent at San Francisco states that Mr. Broderick left a property variously estimated from $100,000 to $200,000. By his will he gave $15,000 to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums of San Francisco, the amount to be equally divided. A legacy of $10,000 was left to the Hon. J. C. McKibben, and the remainder of Mr. Broderick's estate is bequeathed to the widow of his late friend, James Estill, who was left in very moderate circumstances at the death of her husband. The Overland mail, with advices to the 23d ult., three days later, has arrived at St. Louis. The State Fair at Sacramento was proceeding, and attracting the politicians, who were actively canvassing the multitudes gathered there. The succession to Senator Broderick is the prominent topic; and Messrs. Weller and Denver, are, of a large competition, the prominent candidates. A Pacific Railroad Convention had been held, but without notable result.

We have news from the Sandwich Islands to Aug. 27. The Hawaiian bark *Gambia* had returned from a voyage of exploration among the islands to the westward. A new group had been discovered, to which the name of the Middlebrook Islands was given.

From New-Orleans we learn that Port-au-Prince was still in a state of siege on the 1st inst., although the political excitement was abating. A shock of an earthquake was felt at the Port on the 17th ult.

The dedication of the new Catholic Church, of St. Aloysius, took place yesterday, at Washington, and is said to have been witnessed by the largest crowd that ever assembled there upon a similar occasion. The President, with several members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers, was present. Archbishop Hughes preached at mass.

Patrick Maude, indicted at Newark for the murder of his wife, was convicted, on Saturday, of murder in the first degree. Sentence was deferred. An attempt was made by his counsel to interpose a plea of insanity, but in a speech delivered to the Jury on Friday, the prisoner resolutely refused to avail himself of that shelter.

In the case of Felix Sanchez, convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, Herman Curnon, the Supreme Court, at General Term, on Saturday, announced their decision, denying the motion for a new trial, and sustaining the conviction upon all the points raised. An elaborate and able opinion by Justice Roosevelt was delivered. Mr. Anthon, counsel for the prisoner, has given notice of an intention to take the case up to the Court of Appeals.

To-day the triennial parade of the Fire Department occurs. Everything which was possible has been done to make the occasion a successful and brilliant one.

A meeting of Germans was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, for the purpose of giving expression to a sentiment in favor of the observance of the Sabbath. There were about 1,500 present. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Adams, in English, and by the Rev. J. D. Huldin and Dr. Philip Schaff in the vernacular, and a series of resolutions indicating the sense of the meeting with regard to the object for which it was convened were adopted.

The Board of Supervisors was in session all the afternoon Saturday. The meeting was convened for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Registration, caused by resignations or invalid appointments, if it should be deemed, after the receipt of a legal opinion from the counsel to the Corporation, that the Board had the power to fill such vacancies. Mr. Boyman's opinion supported the affirmative of the proposition, and the Board made a number of alterations in the original list of Registrars. It was found that a number of those first appointed were ineligible because they did not reside in the Districts for which they were to act. Their places were supplied, generally, where they were Democrats by Democrats, and where they were Republicans by Republicans. The selections were for the most part made unanimously, but in two instances the Board was compelled to resort, for the first time under the act, to drawing lots for Registrars whom the Supervisors, after three ballots, had not agreed upon. More Republicans than Democrats were added to the list by this mode of procedure. To each of the Supervisors the District for which he is to receive the Election returns according to law was assigned, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday.

The Aldermen and Councilmen both held special meetings Saturday afternoon, but did not transact much business. The Aldermen laid over a report of their Committee on streets, in favor of appropriating $25,000 to be expended, under the direction of the Croton Board, in repairing the streets, and made a little progress, with which the Councilmen, after making some trifling amendments, concurred, in determining the place of holding elections in the different Wards of the City. The Councilmen adopted a resolution appropriating $25,000 to repair Fulton market, and attempted ineffectually to overrule the Mayor's veto on their action declaring the leases of the Peck Slip and Grand-street Ferries void.

Flour was more inquired for, partially by shippers, at firmer prices for low qualities, especially of State. The transactions in Grain, Groceries, Oils, Hides, Leather, Metals, Seeds and Tobacco were restricted. Sales were reported of 900 bales Cotton, including Middling Upland, at 11¼c. ℔ lb. Hay, Hops, Rice, Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in good request. Whisky was quite freely purchased. Freights were inactive. The most important engagements were 2,500 bbls. Flour for Liverpool, at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl. There were 515 vessels of all classes in port.

The Democracy in the South.

The public sentiment of South Carolina seems far from being unanimous in support of the ultraism which has generally been supposed to characterize that State. The cry of Disunion is much less frequent, and much less potent, there than it was ten years ago, and the conservative sentiment seems to be constantly gaining strength and influence. Senator Hammond gave a prodigious impetus to this tendency in his speech last year, when he boldly resisted many of the measures which were urged by leading politicians, and declared his belief that the South had nothing to gain by the annexation of Cuba or Mexico, and that the schemes for forcing Slavery into the territories had done the South much more harm than good. His speech was at first regarded as an abandonment of the rights and interests of the Southern States; but further reflection has led to a different estimate of its character, and induced many other men of prominence to concur in the wisdom of its counsels. The recent speech of his colleague, Senator Chesnut, indicates substantially the same spirit, and advises a cessation of the Slavery agitation and an abstinence from further demands upon Congress for protection.

Several letters from prominent public men, who were invited to the dinner to Senator C., have been published, and they indicate the progress of the sentiment to which we refer. Mr. Boyce, who has made himself conspicuous by menacing disunion in case of the election of a Republican President, now thinks the South should compel her enemies to "develop their aggressive measures," and nominates Gen. Lane for the Presidency in case the nomination is not given to the South. Mr. Miles, also a member of Congress, speaks of the necessity of "nerving the drooping spirits of the South," and of insisting upon "the right to carry her institutions into every foot of Federal territory and to be there *secured* in the possession of all her property." But he evidently has no hope of carrying out such a programme, for he adds the confession, that

"The great National Democratic Party, in spite of all the appliances of patronage and place, and the props and bandages of endless 'compromises,' seems about to tumble to pieces. The thin shell which has hitherto held together its rather incongruous elements has been cracked on the hard stone of squatter sovereignty. Douglas has rolled the egg (full of embryo Presidents and Cabinet officers and placemen) *off the wall*, where it once seemed so secure, and now 'all the doctors in the land cannot mend Humpty Dumpty.'"

The Hon. Mr. M'Queen writes a very long, and not very logical or grammatical epistle, to say that he despises Douglas, although he has no doubt he is the most available candidate,—that the South ought not to support him or any other Free-Soiler, but should at once dissolve the Union in case a Republican is elected in 1860. But he scouts the notion that the South wants any slave code for the territories, and calls sadly to mind the fact that ten years ago *twelve* Southern States resolved that they would not submit to the Wilmot Proviso, and that notwithstanding, every foot of the immense domain we at that time held from Mexico, has since been "robbed from the South, and not one foot of it can now be occupied by the slaveholder and his slaves." With such a reminiscence he evidently anticipates no very vigorous action upon his new recommendation.

We find in these letters, and in the general tenor of political discussion, proof that in South Carolina, as well as in other Southern States, public sentiment is abating something of its heat, and becoming more willing to concede that the South is not omnipotent. Indeed, that fact was so forcibly commended to their attention in the Presidential canvass of 1856, that their own reputation for common sense demands its recognition. Up to that time they were excusable for believing that they could elect any candidate and establish any policy upon which they might unite. Their narrow escape from defeat then, and the overwhelming majority in the Northern States against them, proved the necessity of modifying their tone and abating something of their pretensions. Mr. Douglas was the first prominent and influential Democrat to become thoroughly aware of this fact and to base his political action upon it:—but a great many others, both North and South, have followed his example. The issue which he has made is practically of little importance to either section. Whether protection to slave property in the territories is to come from the Legislatures, or from Congress, or the Courts, or from neither, is not a matter of vital consequence, inasmuch as in either case the practical result will be substantially the same. Slaveholders will not take their slaves into any territory where the large majority of the people are Anti-Slavery men—for, no matter what Congress or the Courts may say, their property would be worth at least *fifty* per cent. less than it would at home. But the issue is a good one to make a noise about. It has the advantage of uniting the Northern Democracy and of alarming the South much more by what it proclaims than by what it is likely to accomplish. Discussion of it in the Southern States will develop its practical insignificance and so prepare the way for final acquiescence. The general cry even now at the South is that nobody wants a "slave code" in the Territories—that the imputation is one of the slanders of Mr. Douglas, and that all they ask is that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures shall pass any laws upon the subject.

The talk about Disunion at the South is nearly over. It has almost ceased to be available even as political capital. The great mass of the Southern people are perfectly aware that whatever evils they may now suffer would be infinitely aggravated by such a step; and they have learned to distrust the motives as well as the wisdom of the leaders who are always urging this measure upon them. The speeches and letters to which we have referred show also that this more sound and conservative sentiment of the South is beginning to find utterance, and it may ere long overbear the clamor and violence which have hitherto kept it so completely in abeyance. We have very little doubt that as the strength and union of the Republicans become more conspicuous and make them more formidable in the coming contest, the Democracy of the South will be quite as ready to waive nice points of political casuistry, and quite as anxious to nominate a candidate who can be elected, as their brethren of the Northern States.

The Press in Russia.

Alexander of Russia has followed the example of Napoleon of France, and after throwing the reins for a moment on the neck of that fiery steed, the Press, with an air worthy of Mr. Rarey himself, has suddenly caught them up again and tightened them in his imperial grasp.

The *Invalide Russe*, which had been publishing a series of thoughtful and elaborate articles on the actual state and prospects of European politics, has suddenly announced that it finds itself forced, by causes "entirely independent of its own will," to cease treating these subjects. The Czar, like the Emperor, has had his second thought, and fears public opinion even when bringing him gifts of golden goodwill. It is very probable that this retraction of the liberty which had been extended to journalism will do much less immediate harm to the government of Alexander than to the dynasty of Napoleon, for public opinion in Russia is but a dawning power, and has hardly yet acquired strength enough to avenge itself upon its oppressors. It is possible, too, that the motives which have led the Russian sovereign to this step were rather diplomatic than political, and are founded less in the condition of Russia herself, than in her relations with the rest of Europe at this particular time. The Conferences at Zurich are just now breaking up. Their last hours are haunted, like those of a dying millionaire, by rumors of all sorts and kinds as to the legacies they will leave behind them; but upon one point all commentaries and communications agree: that nothing has been settled at Zurich that had not been already settled at Villafranca.

At Villafranca, France held Lombardy for Sardinia, and Austria admitted the fact. At Zurich, France will formally transfer Lombardy to Sardinia, and Austria will recognize that formal transfer. But for the rest of Italy, Zurich will make no definite provision. The Emperor of Austria will leave the Conferences, protesting his right to insist upon the integrity of the Papal Dominions and the restoration of the banished Italian Dukes. The Emperor of the French will leave the Conferences, declaring his purpose to see no violence done the Italian people, and his strong desire that they shall accept the Austrian propositions and carry them out after their own fashion. The King of Sardinia will leave the Conferences, avowing his wish to make any reasonable sacrifice for the preservation of peace in Europe, but his unalterable determination also to accept the new responsibilities pressed upon him by the people of Central Italy, should those people persist in urging him to assume them.

Of this triangular difficulty it would certainly seem that nothing less than the united efforts of the European Powers can provide a solution. A Congress at Brussels was at one time talked of as a thing agreed upon. At such a Congress each of the Powers not involved in the late Italian war might naturally hope to secure a preponderating influence, and neither of them therefore would care to appear at Brussels ostensibly committed to the views and purposes of either of the belligerent parties. The Russian Government in particular has special reasons of its own for making a strenuous effort to recover, if possible, the prestige which it enjoyed in Europe before the Crimean war; and however cordial the good will of Russia towards France and Italy may be, and however profound the dislike and contempt which the son of Nicholas I. must feel for Austria, it is not in the nature of men, ministers, or monarchs to accept the *rôle* of partisans, where they may fairly hope to appear as arbiters. The tone of the Russian Press has been so uniformly friendly to France in all its discussions of the Italian question still at issue, and the idea that any Russian journalist can really be speaking his own mind independently of the Government is still so new to Europe, that the Czar may very well have thought it desirable to put an end to expressions of opinion which have already done very much to identify the Russian policy with the French.

Be this, however, as it may, the experiment of strangling the freedom of the written word in Russia, almost at its birth, can hardly fail to have disastrous consequences, near or remote, on the internal economy of the Empire. The gigantic social revolution which Alexander II. has set on foot, in the abolition of serfdom, can scarcely be carried out to a successful issue, if the Russian intellect is to be paralyzed in the future as it has been in the past. The greatness of Russia will depend hereafter far more upon her people than upon her Government; and any diplomatic advantage in a parliament of Europe will be dearly purchased which is bought at the price of even a single backward eddy in that career of domestic progress to which the policy of Alexander II. has irrevocably committed the destinies of his Empire.

The Late Wedding—The Press and Privacy.—The Philadelphia *Press* is shocked at the conduct of the New-York newspapers in giving a detailed account of a private marriage. Such a violation of propriety, it is quite confident, could never have been perpetrated in Philadelphia. It vindicates this opinion by proceeding immediately to *copy* one of those minute descriptions and by devoting a leading editorial, a column long, to the general subject.

We should concur in the sentiments of the *Press*, in spite of its own inconsistency, if the marriage in question had really been a private one in any other sense of the word than this,—that the parties held no official position before the public. But they have themselves never claimed for it the immunities which New-York journals are quite as ready to accord to private affairs as our neighbors further South. They have on the contrary not only consented to its being regarded and treated as a public affair, but have given all possible aid to the newspapers in their endeavor to enlighten the public in regard to it. It certainly was not without their knowledge that the fact of the engagement was made known months ago through the Press: the statements of the extent and nature of the bridegroom's wealth were too minute, and we presume too accurate, to have come from any but the most reliable quarter, especially as he had not previously been well enough known in New York to render such details otherwise accessible; and we have no reason to suppose that the jewelers, milliners, costumers and out-fitters generally, whom he made prosperous and happy by his lavish disbursements, were sworn to secresy as to the extent and character of the orders they received. And when tickets to the ceremony, cards of invitation to both the church and house, were sent in advance to editors and reporters of newspapers in their professional capacity, there was room certainly for the belief that a description of the affair would not only not be regarded as an infringement of the proprieties of private life, but would also fulfill the just and reasonable expectations of the parties most prominently concerned.

We beg the *Press* to believe, therefore, that there has been in this affair no trespassing upon private *rites* on the part of the New-York journals. If it means merely to censure the public taste which relishes such details, we may point to the fact of its copying them, as proof that the taste in question, bad as it is, is not confined to New-York.

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

If the rumors which are permitted to escape from that recondite body, the House of Bishops, be credible, the case of Bishop Onderdonk has been virtually settled. The vote upon his unqualified restoration is decisive, four-fifths of the Bishops uttering their protest against the position of the New-York memorialists, and declining to accept the society of the deposed brother upon the Episcopal bench. Very likely there will be many sadly aggrieved at this solution of a long difficulty. To the partisans who have labored so zealously in the cause of the Bishop it will come as a bitter disappointment; and no one need be surprised if charges of prejudice, injustice and bigotry find frequent utterance in connection with the action of the House.

The question, certainly, has had its embarrassments. It has been an issue between logic and morality. It is easy to see that the memorialists were governed mainly by the conviction that the position of Dr. Onderdonk in the Church was logically an absurdity; that either he should be a Bishop, with the plenipotentiary functions peculiar to the office, or that he should be absolutely displaced and set aside. As a question of purely church government, and of the internal economy of a single organization, this assumption was not to be refuted. But above and beyond this was a consideration equally beyond the assault of argument. The question was also one of public morals. It had passed from sectarian bounds to the jurisdiction of public opinion, and in the judgment of that tribunal there had been no doubt from the very first. Holding Dr. Onderdonk guilty of what he had been pronounced guilty, he was universally regarded as unfit to act as a minister of a religion of which, purily is the distinguishing attribute; far less to act in that superior and exemplary office, the duties of which involve a censorship of the morals of others. On this ground the popular decision has been made. In its partial knowledge of ecclesiastical forms, it only wondered that the sentence stopped at a suspension of the Bishop in the exercise of his episcopal functions, and did not strip him of his dishonored robes, and drive him forth with the thunders of excommunication. So, it was deemed, would a gross offender have been punished, and the purity of the Episcopal commission have been needfully vindicated. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise that the present action of the church, through its Bishops, meets with general approval. It may be formally indefensible; it is substantially just and proper, and the world cares for little else. There will be yet broader ground for satisfaction, should the restoration be refused, in those other contingencies, still to be considered, of Dr. Onderdonk resigning his pretensions to act as diocesan, or of his making formal admission of his guilt and expression of his repentance. There is, indeed, no condition under which the reappearance of Bishop Onderdonk as an active functionary of the church will not inflict discredit and damage upon it.

The Memorial Church in London.—We learn by a note from Rev. Dr. Waddington, to which we very cheerfully give place in another column, that he has come to this country for aid towards the erection of the Memorial Church in London, solely upon the urgent and spontaneous exhortation of American friends. He disclaims entirely the idea that he is asking charity, and regards the contributions given for the object only as the "expression of willingness to render hearty cooperation."

We yield prompt credence to Dr. W.'s explanation of the personal feelings and motives which have brought him hither, and have no wish to place obstacles in the way of those who are willing to perceive the distinction on which he lays so much stress. Nor would we lift a finger or say a word to discourage any who share the anxiety of the late Mr. Lawrence to aid in the erection of this Church. We have not the slightest doubt that the object is a good one,—that money given to it will be well bestowed, and that there are descendants of the Pilgrims and perhaps others among us who may take special pleasure in making contributions to it. But we do not see the special propriety of a general tour of solicitation for such an object, and still less can we concede that the people of New-York are to be "disgraced" if they do not raise money enough to erect this Church. Such an appeal as this, and so enforced, should rest upon some other basis than the "moral sublimity" supposed to be associated with the object sought. While every person in this or any other community has a perfect right to make such gifts of his own money as he may see fit, appeals to the public should be based upon a public duty or a general public interest; and in either of these aspects there are scores of objects which have a stronger claim upon our citizens than this. While we have crowds of heathen among us—untaught, uncared for, unchecked in their career of degradation and of sin—while thousands of children are left, friendless and forlorn, to grow up into the same misery, wretchedness and crime, which blacken the face of this great metropolis, and sicken, with mingled disgust and despair, the heart of every man who loves his kind,—and while the few noble souls who seek to stem this rolling tide of desolation and of death call almost in vain for the money they need to wage this righteous war, we cannot help think that the "disgrace" of New York will not begin with her neglect to build a memorial church in the heart of London. We do not mean to fall into the cant, for we do not share the feelings, of those who protest indiscriminately against charity for distant objects;—but in this case, certainly, we may fairly inquire whether home duties have been performed, before we yield to the pressure upon our historical sympathies and ancestral pride.

The Opera—Opening of the Season.—The new season at the Academy of Music commences to-night, and Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch play their first card, Mlle. Speranza, with undisguised confidence that it will prove a trump and be liberally backed by the public. There has been a disposition in certain quarters to underrate the company engaged by the new operatic firm, on the ground that the artists are not known to fame, and are, therefore, unworthy the appreciation of a New-York audience. This is all wrong. We have been inundated with famous artists; of reputations we have had more than enough. It is time that we began to look out for voices that have not became famous in all the leading opera houses of Europe, only to prove infamous when they come here.

There are two distinct classes of opera-goers in this country: the one frequents the Academy in the hope of hearing artists of whom all the world talks; the other cares only to enjoy and appreciate good music interpreted by young and fresh voices. We shall soon see which class is the most powerful. Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch have provided mainly for the latter. Their new artists have nothing to recommend them save talent and youth. Why should they not commence their reputations here as well as elsewhere?

It is, at all events, the height of flunkeyism to wait patiently for the refuse of Paris and London. We are surely capable of forming an opinion without the kindly but oppressive offices of two foreign cities.

Inasmuch as all the great artists of last season are retained, it cannot be said that we have a company absolutely without reputation. Mme. Colson is certainly one of the great artists of the age, and has displayed remarkable versatility in all the styles of the lyric drama. Brignoli, the tenor, is without many superiors, and Amodio, the portly, is too well known to need the slightest suggestion of a puff. With an auxiliary force of such reliable strength, and a host of new artists, it will be hard, indeed, if success does not attend the enterprise of the managers.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—The success of "Dot" at this house is one of the few things about which there can be no doubt. During the past week the Garden was crowded on every fine night, and the satisfaction of the audiences was of the most pronounced and grateful kind. In certain essential particulars the piece has improved with its career; espectally is this the case with regard to the scenery, which, involving as it does much novel machinery, required a good deal of use before it worked smoothly. The same meed of commendation cannot, we fear, be applied to the acting. The dialogue (which for the most part was Mr. Dickens') is now rapidly becoming clogged with cheap and worthless emendations and paltry interpolations suggestive more of the actor's imbecility and vanity than of his talent. After a certain period this gagging evil is more or less inevitable. A famous comedy of last season became so changed after a three months' career that had it not been for certain situations which stood out like light-houses, it would have been impossible to recognize it. The thing is too common, but none the less pitiable for that reason. In Mr. Boucicault's adaptation of the "Cricket on the Hearth," the situations are so secondary to the domestic interest of the story that it seems to us a little impolitic to deviate largely from the latter. The dramatist has shown his good taste by confining himself to the original language as closely as possible. Surely, then, the company might do the same without risking their professional reputations.

There is scarcely a leading part in the play, yet the importance of each character is so accurately marked and defined that any exaggeration on the part of the actor gives it a prominence extremely unpleasant and annoying. Some of Mr. Stuart's artists have not had this *impressed* fact sufficiently impressed on their minds. The *Tilly Slowboy* of Mrs. John Wood, although remarkable for its broad resemblance to the *Tilly* of the novelist and, indeed, on its merits, a conception of infinite humor, is much too pronounced and obtrusive for a stage reality. There are few who care to quarrel with a disposition so vivacious and exuberant as that of Mrs. John Wood, and hence her wildest antics are rewarded with applause. But the permanent reputation of an artist is not plucked from the ready laugh of an astonished parquette. Among those who have yelled the loudest there are hundreds who in their calm judgment are both offended and annoyed at the very cause of their merriment. There is a limit to every sort of buffoonery, and it is well that the artist should define it rather than the public. Mrs. John Wood has overlooked this, and assuredly offends by her extraordinary and fatiguing efforts to be funny. Something, too, is due to the pathetic interest of the story: there are passages between *Caleb* and his blind daughter, and even between *Dot* and her offended husband, which no one cares to have broken in upon. An artist moreover never spoils a situation, or endeavors to change its emotional purport. These things we have always supposed were well understood on the stage, and refer to them now only in utter astonishment at the license which seems to be extended to Mrs. John Wood. Some of the best points are completely marred by the uncouth gyrations and wonderful by-play of this insatiable *Miss Slowboy*. We may say this with all propriety, for justice compels us to add that in every other respect it is one of the best impersonations in the piece. Mrs. Wood gives us the *Tilly Slowboy* of the novelist; that precious foundling who was forever a stumbling-block, a man-trap and a pit-fall to all around her, and whose delight it was to use the head of the child of the *Peerybingles* as a touch-stone of every description of matter—animal, vegetable or mineral.

Something of the discretion that Mr. Jefferson brings to bear in his part would not be unacceptable if displayed by other members of the company. The truest test of this gentleman's great powers is found in the fact that he excites emotions of a totally different character to those which he is expected to create by the audience. He is one of the few eminent low comedians who can command pathos, and the only one that we can call to mind who perceives the true Dickensonian balance—the half-ludicrous, half-pathetic balance—which topples you over into an agony of emollon before you know where you are. The scene with Bertha and the recognition of his boy "from the golden South Americas" are eminently artistic and beautifully true to a kindly human nature. The little part of *Bertha*, we may here add, is one of the best sustained in the piece—we are disposed to say *the* best. In its clearness, delicacy, and gentle agitation of love, it leaves nothing to be desired. Miss Sarah Stevens confines herself to the true delineation of the character without the slightest restraint, and giving us hereby a lovely and poetic picture of the poor blind girl. Miss Agnes Robertson makes the carrier's cheery little wife *Dot* a bodily reality. A thousand Peerybingles gaze on her with delight every night from the parquette, but why in the name of common sense does this admirable artist afflict herself with such a variety of obsolete dialects—dialects that seem to begin in the potteries of Staffordshire, and end in the back slumes of Glasgow, so infinite and confused are they. This sort of thing is well enough in a Protean farce, but in a serious and sustained effort it is wearisome to the last degree. Mr. Dickens thought the English tongue good enough for *Dot*, and Miss Agnes Robertson might, we think, concede something to his judgment in this trifling matter. There is not a single allusion to a locality in the story, so that "local truth" is certainly not consulted. These remarks apply equally to Mr. Pearson, who, for some reason of his own, has thought fit to make *John Peerybingle* a Yorkshireman. Mr. Johnston's *Tackleton* is a very carefully elaborated part, and gives us a fair but somewhat exaggerated conception of the original. It might be toned down in the first act with decided advantage—brought to its ancient proportions, indeed. *Tackleton*, it should be remembered, deceived *Bertha* by his bluntness, not his boorishness. It is a mistake, too, to suppose that human beings, even of the Tackleton kind, hiss at the people they dont love, like irritated tom-cats. Mr. Johnston's performance is too admirable to be spoilt by these things, still they are defects which might readily be remedied, especially as they did not exist when the play was first produced.

We have been betrayed into making these remarks at much greater length [illegible]. The interests of art [illegible] under the constant supervision of the Press, and a voice at this late day will not, we trust, be unheeded. Because a play is successful it certainly does not follow that it should be handed over to the tender mercies of a company all too anxious to improve it, or be exempt from the criticism which it would have excited on the first night, had such successes been indulged in.

Barnum's Museum.—The popular drama "Out of the Depths," will be played to-night and this afternoon. A new piece is in preparation for Wednesday.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Vacancies in the Board of Registration Filled—Errors Corrected—The First Selections by Lot Under the Registry Law—A Few More Republicans on the List—Assignment of Duties to Each of the Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. Saturday, for the purpose of taking such action with regard to filling vacancies in the Board of Registration as should, after the receipt of the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation on this point, seem proper. All the members were in their seats, and the President presided.

The opinion of Mr. Busteed was duly presented and read. Mr. Busteed believes that the Supervisors have the power to fill vacancies in the Board of Registration. Although the law is silent on this subject, he holds that, *a fortiori*, for this very reason, the power of filling vacancies must have been intended to reside in the Board of Supervisors; and says, further, that the vacancies must be filled in the manner prescribed for making the appointments in the first instance. The opinion was entered upon the minutes.

Supervisor Blunt inquired whether there were any vacancies in the Board of Registration.

The President announced the reception of a communication from George H. Matthews, appointed Registrar in the Seventh District of the Seventeenth Ward, presenting his resignation.

On motion of Supervisor Tweed, the Clerk was directed to read the roll of Registrars appointed, in the order of the Wards, and where there was proof that a vacancy existed, Supervisor Tweed further moved that the Board proceed to fill such vacancy.

Supervisor Kennedy moved that the Board proceed to appoint a Registrar in place of Mr. John Clark, who had been appointed to that office in the Fourth District of the Third Ward. He did not reside in the District, and had notified the Clerk of the Board in person that this was so.

Supervisor Tweed asked the Clerk whether he knew Mr. Clark personally.

The Clerk did not.

Supervisor Tweed said there was then no evidence that Mr. Clark and not some other person had notified the Clerk.

Supervisor Kennedy did not press his motion, it being understood that the Board would meet on Monday to settle this matter.

The further appointment of Registrars in the Fourth Ward, in which there were seven Districts, and, through an oversight, only five Districts had been provided for, was also deferred to Monday.

Supervisor Kennedy moved that a Registrar be appointed for the Fifth District of the Fifth Ward, Peter M. Schenck, the Registrar appointed therefor, residing in another Ward.

Supervisor Tweed proposed that an informal meeting should be held during the afternoon, (Saturday,) at which the further action of the Board with regard to filling vacancies could be arranged, and the arrangement could be carried out on Monday.

Supervisor Blunt was opposed to entering into any further arrangement with any party. He had enough of that. He was prepared now to sit till midnight to fill vacancies; but he would not attend a meeting on Monday.

Supervisor Tweed was willing to fight it out at the time.

The Clerk proceeded with the calling of the roll of Registrars. The resignation of Henry A. Morgan, Registrar for the Eighth Ward, Fourth District, was presented. The Board refused to accept it. Ayes 6, Republicans; Noes 6, Democrats.

Supervisor Kennedy thought the Board treated Mr. Morgan with great discourtesy.

In place of John R. Hill, Registrar for the Ninth Ward, Twelfth District, not a resident, Abraham Springsteen was appointed. Both are Republicans.

Supervisor Voorhis called attention to the fact that James Downing, Registrar for the Seventh District of the Ninth Ward, had just been appointed a policeman and asked if that did not disqualify him.

Supervisors Kennedy and Tweed said it did not. Supervisor Kennedy said if holding office disqualified a Registrar, most of those appointed were disqualified. So nothing was done at this time with regard to this appointment.

A number of clerical errors in the list of Registrars were corrected.

James Brown (Rep.) was substituted for George H. Matthews (Rep.) registered in the Seventeenth Ward, Eighth District, all the members of the Board voting therefor.

Robert Cunningham (Dem.) was substituted for William S. Badeau (Dem.) as Registrar for the Eighteenth Ward, Second District, eight members voting therefor. Mr. Badeau does not reside in the District.

Jason Mills (Rep.) was unanimously substituted for Addison Brown (Amer.) in the Nineteenth Ward, First District. The latter does not reside in the District.

Thos. Kilpatrick (Rep.) was unanimously substituted for J. E. Watson (Rep.)—not a resident—in the Twenty-first Ward, Fifth District,—"showing," said the President in announcing the vote, "that there is no political bias in this Board." (Laughter.)

Supervisor Kennedy said there were just 88 Republican Registrars out of the 609 appointed.

Cornelius Moore (Rep.) was unanimously substituted for Wm. Dunning (Rep.) in the Twelfth Ward, Fifth District.

Daniel Kelly, Frank Smith and J. G. Beck, (two Democrats and one Republican) were unanimously substituted for three Democrats previously appointed Registrars in the Eleventh Ward, Seventeenth District, who, Supervisor Kennedy said, an Alderman (Boole) informed him could not be found in the District.

The Board reconsidered its action with regard to the resignation of Mr. Morgan of the Eighth Ward, Fourth District, who, Supervisor Kennedy assured the Board was "only a Black Republican." His resignation was accepted, and John J. Silcox (Rep.) was substituted for him.

In the Ninth Ward, First District, John Lynch, (Dem.) was substituted for J. B. Spofford, (Dem.) resigned.

In the Ninth Ward, Fifth District, Wm. E. Noble, (Rep.) was substituted for James Levy (Dem.) resigned, and in the Seventh District, John Sands, (Dem.) for James Downing, (Dem.) resigned.

In the Fourth Ward, Third District, John Edwards (Rep.) was substituted for Daniel Murphy, (Am.) who does not reside in the District.

After three unsuccessful ballots the Board was compelled to make this selection by lot, in accordance with the provisions of the Registry Act. "How are you going to do it?" asked the President. "The old-fashioned way," answered Supervisor Tweed. Two pieces of paper, bearing the names of the Republican and Democratic candidates respectively were placed in a hat by Supervisor Blunt, one of the tellers, and one was drawn out by Supervisor Briggs, the other teller.

In the Fourth Ward, Sixth District—one of the Districts left unprovided for through an oversight—John Crow, (Dem.,) John Kelly, (Rep.,) and M. Friedman, (Rep.,) were appointed Registrars by lot.

In the Sixth Ward, Seventh District, G. W. Casaby, (Dem.,) John Marsden, (Dem.,) and James Roche, (Rep.,) were appointed Registrars.

In the Eighteenth Ward, Second District, Michael C. O'Byrne, (Dem.,) was appointed in place of James D. Baldwin, (Dem.,) not a resident of the District.

This completed all the alterations in the list of Registrars, as originally published, which will be made.

Supervisor Bell moved, and it was carried, that in accordance with the provisions of the law, Supervisor Kennedy be designated to receive the election returns of the First District, (First, Second and Third Wards,) Supervisor Roche to receive those of the Second District, (Fourth and Sixth Wards,) Supervisor Tweed those of the Third District, (Seventh and Thirteenth Wards,) Supervisor Purdy those of the Fourth District, (Fifth and Eighth Wards,) Supervisor Voorhis those of the Fifth District, (Ninth and Sixteenth Wards,) Supervisor Little those of the Sixth District, (Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards,) Supervisor Stewart those of the Seventh District, (Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards,) Supervisor Wiseman those of the Eighth District, (Tenth and Fourteenth Wards,) Supervisor Blunt those of the Ninth District, (Fifteenth Ward,) Supervisor Bell those of the Tenth District, (Eighteenth Ward,) Supervisor Briggs those of the Eleventh District, (Twenty-first Ward,) and Supervisor Conner those of the Twelfth District, (Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.)

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REPAIRS

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SWINDLING THE SWAMP MERCHANTS.—Several of the dealers in leather in Spruce and Ferry streets for a few months past have been losers to a large amount by accepting forged orders for goods, which purported to come from their customers in the upper part of the City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. On Friday a lad called at the store of E. GODFREY & SON, No. 24 Spruce-street, and presented an order, purporting to have been made by WM. DAMMER, of No. 52 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, for one dozen patent-leather skins. The skins were delivered, although the order was believed to be forged, but Officer WATERS, of the Second Precinct, followed the boy to Jersey City, and saw him give the goods to a man named JAMES G. RYAN. RYAN was immediately arrested, and brought to the City, when he confessed to having procured about $200 worth of goods from WARREN S. WILSEY, of No. 9 Ferry-street, and C. W. CAREY, of No. 27 Spruce-street. On Saturday he was committed for trial by Alderman BRADY.

TAMMANY HALL TO-NIGHT.—It is expected that much excitement will attend the adjourned meeting of the Convention called to nominate a Senatorial candidate for the Fourth District, which meets to-night in Tammany Hall. The contestants before the Convention are JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., WM. M. TWEED, J. MCLEOD MURPHY and Messrs. MONEGHAN and KIVLIN. The only real contest, however, lies between SAVAGE and MURPHY, the former having had 18 votes and the latter 17, when the Convention adjourned on last Friday night. The Mozart Hall men claim Mr. MURPHY as their champion, while Mr. SAVAGE appears on behalf of the regular organization. There is every probability of "a heated term" in the Old Wigwam to-night; and should MURPHY fail to get the nomination, an effort will probably be made by his friends to indorse the famous BILLY WILSON, who is the ostensible Mozart nominee. Sheriff KELLY and Register MINER are taking very active part in this controversy.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—Shortly after 8 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the premises No. 205 Front-street, occupied by DANIEL SWEENEY, a rag dealer. The flames extended into the upper portion of No. 297, also occupied by Mr. SWEENEY, and from thence into No. 293, occupied on the second floor by MICHAEL CONLIN, carpenter, and on the first floor by WILLIAM HAGGERTY, junk dealer. The fire was extinguished by the firemen, with much difficulty. The rags destroyed amount to about $1,000 in value, and insured in the Tradesmen's and New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. The first floor of No. 295 is occupied by A. T. BRIGGS for the storage of barrels, and his loss is about $200; insured. The building No. 295 is owned by Mr. MORGAN, and is damaged to the amount of $600; insured. The loss on the stock in the premises No. 293 amounts to about $200. It was caused principally by water, and is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HELD ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—WILLARD P. MAYNARD, the stage-driver who was apprehended, last Thursday night, on suspicion of having caused the death of a German named JOHN. SILLKEN, with whom he had had a fight a few days before, is held to await the action of the grand jury in the matter. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the case on Saturday, and the evidence substantiated the account of the affray which was published on Saturday in the TIMES. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BOUTON showed that death was caused by effusion of blood on the brain, which had been produced by fracture of the skull. SILLKEN was 45 years of age. He and his wife kept a small liquor-store at No. 322 West Forty-third-street.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. KENNEDY, left on Saturday afternoon for Liverpool, with 130 passengers and $350,000 in specie. The Hamburg screw steamer *Teutonia*, Capt. HESSEN, also left at the same hour for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, carrying 132 passengers and $750,000 in specie.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to the 14th inst.:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 7	163	90	253
Admitted to Oct. 14	39	22	61
Discharged, cured or relieved	27	15	42
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at date	172	93	265
Males			216
Females			49

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

THE SOUND STEAMERS—CHANGE OF HOUR.—The steamers of the Norwich and Worcester and of the Stonington lines, on and after Thursday, the 20th inst., will leave New-York at 4 o'clock P. M. instead of 5 o'clock as heretofore. The steamer *Vanderbilt* will resume her place on the line on Wednesday next.

Prof O. M. MITCHELL gives the first of his Course of Lectures, this evening, at the Cooper Institute. The popularity of the present lecturer, and the fact that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is to give the fifth and sixth in the course, renders this series exceedingly attractive.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—The Seventh District alarm at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon was false. It was occasioned by a dense smoke which proceeded from a stove in the premises No. 31 Liberty-street. An attempt to create a fight among the firemen while in Liberty-street, was foiled by the Second Ward Police.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. DURYEA.—The following contributions have been made to this fund:

Already ack'dged	$750	Brown Brothers & Co.	$50
Howell Williams	50	Pells & Co	50
Hewitt & Co	50	John D. Jones	50
E. D. Morgan & Co	50		
Total			$1,050

The contributors, as well as any others who may wish to add to the fund, will please call at MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co.'s office, No. 45 Exchange-place, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at noon, for the purpose of deciding how the money shall be invested.

Police Reports.

THE OFT-TOLD STORY.—Three German laborers, named Joseph Miller, of St. Louis, Ulrich Lettelle and John Klelt, of Illinois, arrived in this City last Wednesday on their way to Germany. Before leaving the cars they were accosted by a runner speaking their native tongue, who induced them, as they to put up at Enright's, in Cedar-street. Desirous of leaving the City as soon as possible, they requested to be shown the office of the steamer, when they were conducted to a bogus ticket-office, where each of them paid $35 for what purported to be a steerage passage to Havre. Subsequently, they found that their tickets were only good for a passage to Liverpool in the steerage of the ship *Australia*. Returning to Enright's, they say, they appealed to him for redress, but received only abuse, and in spite of remonstrance, a carman took their luggage to the Liverpool vessel. Enright then told his victims that they must each pay him $5 25 for one night's lodging and breakfast, and leave his house. A runner standing by, observed one of the Germans attempting to conceal a five-dollar bill and snatched it from his hand. Others seized the three, searched them roughly and took away all the money which they had about them. Miller told his persecutors that legal measures would be taken against them, whereupon he was thrust into a closet and detained for some hours. His two companions came before Justice CONNOLLY on Saturday afternoon and related their grievances, but the magistrate deferred a hearing until this morning. Meanwhile, through the efforts of Mr. Hartmann, the interpreter at the Tombs Police Court, the destitute men have found a temporary home at the Shakespeare Hotel until measures for their relief shall be adopted. Their trunks remain on board the *Australia*, which departs to-day.

STABBING AFFRAY.—John Callahan was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault, which was preferred against him by James Mullen, of No. 527 Third-avenue. The parties, it seems, became engaged in a quarrel, and Callahan, according to his own statement, was so enraged by Mullin's refusal to refund him ten cents which was due him, that he stabbed him with a knife. The weapon came in contact with one of Callahan's ribs, and did not inflict a serious wound. As the provocation was so trifling, Justice QUACKENBUSH committed Mullin in default of $1,000 bail.

USING A SLUNG SHOT.—Charles Frahkson entered a complaint before Judge STEERS, on Saturday, of having been struck by Edward Koener with a slung shot. The parties were fighting when the offence was alleged to have been committed. Koener denied the charge, but he was committed to await the result of an examination.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—John McGovern and John Dernady, lads of 14 years, were taken before Justice STEERS on a charge of breaking into the house of Mrs. Selina Marks, No. 56 Ridge-street, and stealing $19 75. The boys acknowledged that they stole the money, but denied the burglary. They were locked up.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Justice STEERS on Saturday committed James Hayward, on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit five dollar bills of the Mechanics' Bank, New-Haven, Conn. Henry Strauss, of No. 78 Monroe-street, and Lewis Brady, of No. 280 Grand-street, were the parties who made complaints against him.

The Row at Syracuse.

MORE AFFIDAVITS—MESSRS. CARPENTER AND FERRIS ON THE STAND.

The *Leader* of Saturday publishes a very long affidavit from JOHN CARPENTER, *apropos* of the late row in the Democratic Convention at Syracuse. He opens by rehearsing a conversation which he held on the 10th of September with one FERRIS, who wished him, with sundry other persons, to go to Syracuse for the purpose of "sustaining FERNANDO WOOD in everything he wished to do in the Convention." The next day the plan was arranged, the party made up, and they all went by the *Francis Skiddy* to Albany, and thence to Syracuse, where Mr. FERRIS explained to them that "their object was to enter the State Convention and there assist FERNANDO WOOD in forcibly taking possession of the Convention, if necessary, and turning it to his own use, which would certainly make him Mayor of New-York City, and that then he would reward us; and that we were all to place ourselves under the Benicia Boy, who would be our chief reliance when it came to a fight; and FERRIS also cautioned us not to be seen together in the streets of Syracuse, and to show ourselves round as little as possible, for that if the regular City Delegation should see such a crowd, they would suspect our purpose, and might telegraph to New-York, and bring up a party sufficient in numbers and strength to prevent us from carrying out our designs upon the Convention. All these orders were given to us by FERRIS as coming from FERNANDO WOOD; and as FERRIS was in constant attendance upon, and association with FERNANDO, both in FERNANDO'S rooms in the Voorhies House and in the streets; and as they are intimate acquaintances in the City of New-York, and as FERRIS held a place under FERNANDO when WOOD was Mayor, we all considered these orders and promises as coming from Wood himself, and held ourselves in readiness to watch events and do as we saw proper."

When the Convention had been organized by the election of Mr. ALVORD as temporary Chairman,—just a little after Mr. STRYKER had also been appointed and taken his seat, Mr. CARPENTER says he "saw FERNANDO WOOD beckon with his hand to THOS. H. FERRIS, who thereupon went and whispered with FERNANDO; and immediately thereafter FERRIS came to myself and CORNELIUS WOODS and said, 'Go upon the stage and throw STRYKER off.' Upon this CORNELIUS WOODS and I went upon the stage directly behind STRYKER, and WOODS took hold of STRYKER from behind and threw him violently off the platform down upon the floor, a distance of five feet. The beckoning gesture of FERNANDO WOOD to THOS. H. FERRIS was seen by the Benicia Boy, who stood close to FERNANDO during all this time. At the time when STRYKER was thrown off, the Benecia Boy, WM. FERRIS, CROW, O'BRIEN, ANDREW SHEEHAN, MCMAHON, *alias* MONNOX, and BEN RAY were standing at the foot of the platform, close at hand, and their assistance gave us countenance to do what we were doing at the orders of FERNANDO WOOD sent to us through THOS. H. FERRIS." Mr. CARPENTER further testifies to the good conduct of Mr. RYNDERS in the Convention, and that the Ferris party were evidently inclined to do him bodily injury.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Meeting of Germans at the Cooper Institute—Speeches of the Rev. J. C. Guldin, the Rev. Dr. Adams and Dr. Schaff—Resolutions in favor of Keeping the Day Holy.

A large meeting of German citizens in favor of enforcing the laws for observing the Sabbath, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. There were probably fifteen hundred persons present. GUSTAV SCHWAB, Esq., of Philadelphia, presided, among those on the platform were the Rev. Drs. ADAMS, HUTTON, SPRING, POTTS and SKINNER. After the singing of a hymn, in which all present joined with genuine German heartiness, the reading of a passage from the Scriptures and a prayer,

The Rev. JOHN C. GULDIN, of the German Evangelical Mission (Reformed Dutch) Church of New-York, was introduced. His address was in German. He said it afforded him unusual joy to see on this occasion so many Germans present. Justly they revered the German name, and justly they rejoiced when German influence was given in behalf of the religious and moral welfare of the people. If in scientific research and literature the Germans did not yield the palm to any other people, neither in German piety was there less of depth and earnestness than in that of any other race. The fact that so many of the German population of this country were present at this gathering was an evidence that in their hearts love for Jehovah was not extinct, and that God still had a great German people in this City that had not bowed the knee to Baal;—a people that was a credit to their Fatherland and to the country of their adoption. Notwithstanding the scoffing insolence of the enemies of the Bible, they were about to stand up and say publicly that they feared God more than they feared man, and that they regarded the Sabbath as a holy institution. They had kept silence long enough—too long,—while a certain class of Germans had deeried the Sabbath. Long enough, through the department of that class, had the impression been stamped upon the minds of the American public that the Germans cared for nothing on the Lord's Day, but mere sensual enjoyment. This was to be rectified. To this end this meeting was called. Not that the community was in any danger of loosing its Sabbath, but the continuance of such a disregard of the Sabbath as was manifested by some would ultimately produce Robespierres, Marats, Duponts and Tom Paines among us, and society would suffer from their machinations. Was there not already too much ripe fruit of this kind in this City? Christians should not be indifferent to this subject, but should work together in behalf of the object which had brought them together.

The Rev. Dr. ADAMS was the next speaker, the only one who addressed the congregation in English. He blessed God that he was permitted to see such a spectacle as this. He was sure that the German population of this city had been grossly libeled and misrepresented in some quarters—that they were not so indifferent to a proper observance of the Sabbath as some would have it believed that they were. When he understood that this was a spontaneous movement of Germans, he found it difficult to find words to express his grateful interest in the occasion. When he saw that those from whom many had been expecting evil were here united in favor of the Sabbath—that great safeguard of American institutions—he thanked God and took courage. If the Germans had any prejudices against the older inhabitants of the country, or the latter against the Germans, it was well that they should meet thus and interchange sentiments and come to understand each other. Here they were all from one stock, all representatives of Saxondom—he thanked CARLYLE for coining the word—all launched together in one ship, and all equally interested in her progress; and if any one undertook to bore holes in the vessel so that she should sink, all equally were interested in stopping the leak. He liked this commingling of the races. He would be happy to have German clergymen occupy his pulpit, and he would be glad to go among the Germans himself. Dr. ADAMS related what he had seen of the desecration of the Sabbath in Germany, and told how much it had pained him. They should all feel in this country, he said, that they were from one root, one family-stock with Americans. Though transplanted hither and thither, yet here in this country they were finally brought together, and their interests were one. As in the days of old, various metals were fused together to form the far-famed Corinthian brass, so he hoped that here God was blending together on our shores all the races to form a new man—a Christian American. He hoped the day would come when everywhere through the land, on the Lord's Day, a Sabbath stillness should prevail, and all should unite in the worship of the true God.

Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF addressed the congregation at considerable length. He spoke of the general importance of the present movement; of the good effect that would result from it to the domestic, social, moral, religious and political elements of the community, and to the Germans and Americans in their relations with each other, and announced as his theme, "the physical, moral and religious necessity and benefit of the Sabbath as a day of rest, a day of discipline, and a day of blessing for body and soul, for the individual, the family and the State." He alluded to the antiquity of Sabbath observance, and declared that, by a law of nature, a periodical rest from labor was made necessary for man. To this point he adduced medical testimony and police statistics, the Bible, and the writings of eminent philosophers. He asserted that Christianity was a part of the common law of the land; that without it the Republic could not exist for six years. He contrasted Sabbath-observing America, England, Switzerland and Holland with those countries in which the Sabbath is desecrated, and pointed to the morals of those countries respectively in support of his proposition. Religious worship especially required a due observance of the Sabbath.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That the proper observance of the Lord's Day is of the utmost importance for the *individual man*, inasmuch as it secures to him a day of rest after six days of labor, and with it time and opportunity for intellectual and moral improvement and preparation for a better world to come.

Resolved, That the sanctification of the Sabbath is of the greatest account for the *family*, as a means of strengthening the bond of union between husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, by giving them an opportunity of uninterrupted communion and common attendance upon the ennobling, purifying and sanctifying services of divine worship.

Resolved, That the observance of Sunday is an essential want of *society*, for the purpose of arresting the noise and bustle of every-day-life, and thus warding off the demoralizing temptations of sensualism and materialism, keeping alive and promoting the sense of the common origin and destiny of all men, and the duties arising therefrom to mankind at large and to our country in particular.

Resolved, That the due observance of the Lord's Day is indispensable for the *Christian Church*, inasmuch as it secures and promotes the regular exercises of preaching, religious instruction to the young, Christian charity, and all other private and social virtues, and is a type of "the rest that remaineth for the people of God."

Resolved, That we, as Germans, do solemnly protest against the perversion of Sunday from a day of rest and devotion into a day of noisy excitement and dissipation, which is only too frequent among some of our German countrymen, and brings dishonor on the German name; and that we request our American fellow-citizens by no means to charge the fault of many upon the whole people and upon Germany, where, for many years past, noble efforts are successfully making towards the promotion of the better observance of Sunday.

Resolved, That we regard the strict observance of Sunday which was introduced into this country with the very first settlements of European immigrants, and has ever since been the common custom of the land, by no means as a defect, but, on the contrary, as a great advantage and blessing to America, and we will cheerfully assist in keeping it up and handing it down to future generations.

Resolved, That in the Sabbath laws of this country, as they obtain in nearly every State of our great Republican confederacy, we see nothing that conflicts with the clearest principle of civil and religious liberty; on the contrary, we regard them as one of the strongest guarantees of our free institutions, as a wholesome check upon licentiousness and dissipation, and as a preventive of the pauperism and crime which must necessarily undermine and ultimately destroy the liberty of any people.

The congregation was then dismissed with a benediction.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.

Order of the Procession—Visiting Companies—The New Banner.

To-day the second grand triennial parade of the New-York Fire Department occurs. It will be a grand ocea sion for citizens and for firemen alike. At 10 o'clock this morning the procession will form on the Fifth-avenue. It will move at 11 o'clock, proceeding down to Fourteenth-street, thence to Eighth-avenue, to Bleecker-street, to Broadway, to the Park, where it will be received by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall. Thence it will go up Chatham-street to East Broadway, turning into Grand-street, and through to the Bowery, up the Fourth-avenue to Union-square.

HARRY HOWARD, Chief of the Fire Department will head the procession. The following Companies from abroad, have been assigned to the First Division Delegation of the Charlestown (Massachusetts) Fire Department; Boston Engine Company No. 8, of Boston, Mass.; Roxbury Engine Company, of Roxbury, Mass.; Crockett Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of Newark, N. J.; American Engine Company No. 2, of Newark, N. J.; Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Paterson, N. J.; United Hose Company No. 40, of Philadelphia; Damper Engine Company No. 4, of Hartford, Conn.; Ringold Hose Company No. 1 of Newburgh, N. Y.

The Second Division will be led by COLT'S Hartford Brass Band. In the Division will be three ex-chiefs of the Department; UZZIAH WENMAN, JAMES GULICK and ALFRED CARSON; the Association of Exempt Firemen; the Board of Fire Commissioners and ex-Fire Commissioners; the Exempt Engine Company; the Officers and Trustees of the New-York Fire Department; the New-York Fire Department Banner, in charge of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, No. 11, and Hose and Engine Companies from No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive.

There will be in all, eleven divisions, each containing about eleven companies, arranged, as nearly as possible, in the order of their numbers. Dodworth's Band will bring up the rear of the procession. No smoking will be allowed in the line; nor will companies be allowed to parade more men than the law entitles them to. Companies parading with steam engines will not be permitted to have their engines fired up. In case of fire in the City, the Marshal will designate which companies shall leave the line, and as an additional precaution, the steam fire engine *J. G. Storms* will be kept in readiness in the Park.

The presentation of the large banner which the Common Council resolved two years ago to present to the Fire Department will add interest to the celebration. It has been painted by Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, and is now in the City Library. The banner is of blue silk, with red, yellow and blue trimmings. On one side is an allegorical representation of Charity receiving the thanks of the widow and orphans; in the background Neptune stands with one foot on the sea and one on the land, and the Genius of Protection rising out of the clouds above presides over all. The design and the execution are equally good. Above is written, "New-York Fire Department;" and below the sentence is completed, "Chartered March 20, 1798." On the other side are the arms of the City of New-York and the Firemen's Monument at Greenwood. The banner cost $1,500.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The Accident to her Machinery—Particulars of the Disaster and of the Homeward Voyage.

The United States Mail steamer *Star of the West*, G. HARRISON, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall, with the California mails, passengers and treasure, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon, about 11 o'clock. She brought about two hundred passengers, having left two hundred and ten, with the New-Orleans mails, at Key West.

The steamer left Aspinwall at 8 o'clock P. M., Oct. 3, with a light breeze from the eastward and a smooth sea. This weather continued through the night, the steamer making 10 knots an hour, with the usual pressure of steam. At 10¾ A. M. of the following day, Oct. 4, when 140 miles north of Aspinwall the starboard outboard shaft broke off three inches from the ship's side. At the time the accident happened the engine was making 16 revolutions per minute, with a smooth sea, there being no unusual strain. The accident was wholly unaccountable. The shaft is 16 inches in diameter, and is made of solid wrought iron. The wheel was secured, and a force immediately put to work to remove the buckets, under the superintendence of the engineers. The work was accomplished without difficulty at 1 o'clock P. M., when the steamer was started with her remaining wheel. There was no panic among the passengers. No anxiety or alarm were apparent among the passengers, as the nature of the accident was immediately made known. From this time until they reached Cape San Antonio, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 6th, the engine performed an average of eleven revolutions per minute, and the steamer made about seven knots per hour. This was owing in part to the continuance of fine weather. The steamer arrived at Key West on the 10th, at 2.25 P. M. Here were landed 216 passengers, together with the mails and $267,653 51 in specie for New-Orleans. After taking on two hundred tons of coal, she left again at 12:40 A. M. The weather continued favorable, and the steamer made eight knots an hour up to 11 o'clock P. M. of the 14th. She had been running under all sail, with a fair wind, but about 11 o'clock P. M. it suddenly "chopped around" to the northwest, and began to bow very heavily. Then, for the first time, did any one experience anxiety on account of the crippled condition of the ship. The sails were furled, yards pointed to the wind, and every precaution taken to avoid accident to the remaining portion of the engine. The steamer, however, behaved admirably, steadily progressing at the rate of four knots an hour. This gale continued until she made the Highlands, yesterday morning.

The officers speak of the *Star of the West* as one of the best steamers afloat. Her Engineer is Mr. C. G. CONCKLIN; First Assistant, N. WINANS; Second Assistant, Wm. WITHERINGTON; Third Assistant, STEPHEN MAIR; Fourth Assistant, MARTIN CRAWFORD; First Officer, AARON CROCKER; Second Officer, H. P. DRAPER; Third Officer, HENRY HOLDEN.

The steamer will now be hauled up, and undergo thorough repairs.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPUDENCE OF POCKPOCKETS.—The Sunday morning services in the churches in the vicinity of Pierrepont and Clinton streets are all concluded at about the same time, and the streets in the vicinity are crowded for half an hour or more by the dispersing congregations. The light-fingered gentry seize upon this occasion to ply their calling, and thus far with considerable success. Yesterday, a lady had a port-monnaie, containing twenty dollars or more, taken from her pocket, and though she saw the person who committed the robbery, no immediate alarm was given, and the fellow escaped. One week ago yesterday a young man had a gold watch taken from his pocket, but, fortunately, it was attached to his person by a strong chain, and he discovered the attempt in time to save his time-piece. The accomplished thief made a handsome apology, and under the cover of it escaped before the owner of the watch had time to decide whether the man was a thief or not. Heretofore these robberies have not been reported to the Police, so that no efforts have been made to secure the intruders. Hereafter, however, they will be carefully looked after.

THE WATER-WORKS CONTEST.—The mandamus requiring the Comptroller of Brooklyn to give his reasons for refusing to pay the drafts of the Brooklyn Water-Works Commissioners, for work done under the amended Act of April, 1859, and to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay, was argued before Judge LOTT on Saturday last. A decision will be made within two weeks. The contractors for the Water-Works have stopped pumping water into the Ridgewood Reservoir, and declare that their intention is not to pump any more water into the Reservoir until they receive all the money due them. There is enough water in the Reservoir to last the city, perhaps, one week.

A NEW WAY TO BREAK UP GAMBLING.—Two men, named ROGER COSTELLO and MICHAEL MCCARTEN, were arrested on Saturday, by Officer MCGUIRE, of the Third Precinct Police, for fighting in Hamilton-avenue. They had been playing "poker" for about twenty-four hours previous to their arrest. During the sitting MCCARTEN had won $225 or more of his opponent's money, and the quarrel originated in a dispute about returning this amount. The parties, upon being taken before Capt. SHACKMAN, were committed to the cells as disorderly persons, and the money in dispute was turned over to the Property Clerk of the Police Department.

MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 105 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men 20, women 19, boys 35, girls 31, adults 39, children 66. Males 55; Females 50. 77 were born in the United States, and 66 were under 21 years of age. The principal diseases were consumption 13, croup 9; convulsions 8; marasmus infantile 16; scarlet fever 6. There was one death from delirium tremens, 3 from cancer, 2 drowned, 1 from lockjaw, 2 from old age, and 1 small pox.

TIME IS MONEY.—The money found in the old clock, purchased at an auction store, amounted to £3,000 instead of $3,000, as has been stated. The notes were on the Bank of England, and were issued during the reign of Queen ANNE—so long ago, that the New-York brokers refuse to cash them, and the fortunate finder will send them to England for redemption.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Another attempt was made on Friday night last to issue a large amount of counterfeit money, but the operators were only partially successful, as the Police had timely notice of their intentions. The counterfeits offered were $3s on the Bank of Danvers, Mass., and $5s on the Mechanic's Bank of New-Haven, Conn. Several arrests were made.

BROOKLYN RAILROADS.—An effort is making to get the Railroad Companies to issue commutation tickets for six months or a year, and also to issue transfer tickets, so that any person can ride from one point to another without being compelled to pay three or four times over.

MILITARY.—A new military company was organized on Friday evening last, to be attached to the [illegible]; Lieutenants, CORNELIUS [illegible], ISAAC VALENTINE.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 19, 20, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 49, 50. City Court—Nos. 15, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 7, 47, 1, 48.

The Turf.

With the return of cool weather, trotting horses are displaying renewed activity. The following is a summary of matches which have recently transpired:

There was a contest on Friday at the Union Course between the brown gelding, *Fernando Wood*, and the gray mare, *Lady Suffolk*. The following were the conditions and the result:

Match, $500; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons.

Owner, br. g. *Fernando Wood*	1
Owner, g. m. *Lady Suffolk*	dist.

Time—2:44.

Saturday there was a $500 match trot at the Union Course; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons. The summary is as follows:

H. WOODRUFF, br. g. *Post Boy*	2	1	1	2	1
D. TALLMAN, br. m. *Mary Irving*	1	2	2	1	2

Time—2:42¾—2:42—2:33—2:37—2:36.

At McComb's Dam, on Saturday, a match contest for $500, to saddle, transpired, as follows:

Mr. MELBOURNE, g. m. *Lady Gay*	1
Mr. CORNALL, s. g. *Joe Cocheron*	2

Time—Not taken.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO
Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
This is the greatest tonic of the age, and has never failed in getting the first premium at every State Fair ever held in the United States where it has been exhibited. The premium may be seen in the show window at BARNES & PARK'S store, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers and proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.
W. K. CORT, No. 50 Bowery,
Would invite the especial attention of housekeepers to the
CELEBRATED ARBITOR,
The only gas-burning cooking Stove ever invented.
Also,
A general assortment of Parlor, Hall and Office Stoves.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the **Best Spring** Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style hat of WHITE,
THE HATTER,
NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 633 Broadway.

Low-Pressure Boilers.—Two tubular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES,
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $60.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Success in Life.—Everybody desires to succeed, and might if they would choose the right pursuit and make the best of their faculties. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, gives phrenological examinations and advice daily.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE,
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,669. No. 30 Platt-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown. Acts immediately, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair-Cutting in styles and workmanship unequaled at No. 1 Barclay-st.

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead" that he can't appreciate those three-cent Cigars and that fine Gin at 25s per bottle, and Port 45s., sold at No. 37 Fulton-st.?

Achromatic Stereoscopes and Views.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 13 John-st., keep the choicest varieties in glass and paper pictures. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HUTCHSON—EADIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Hugh Blair, HUGH HUTCHSON to CATHARINE W. EADIE, all of this City.

ROBERTS—BURTIS.—At Utica, on Friday, Oct. 14, by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, MARTIN ROBERTS, of New-York City, to MARY NICHOLS BURTIS, of Utica.

SAFFORD—ROSEBRANS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. J. Fennel, Mr. CALEB W. SANFORD to CYNTHIA W., eldest daughter of the Hon. E. H. Rosekrans, of Glenns Falls, N. Y.

TEED—TEED.—At Somers, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 13, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Geo. S. Gordon, WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, of Brooklyn, L. I., to MARGUS T., adopted daughter of Charles G. Teed, Esq., of the former place.

NICHOLSON—HALE.—At Metuchin, N. J., by the Rev. John D. Wells, of Brooklyn, E. D., JOHN NICHOLSON, of Savannah, Ga., to Miss MARTHA, eldest daughter of the late James Hale, of Metuchin.

UPTON—ASHLEY.—At Buffalo, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, in St. John's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Ashley, CHARLES E. UPTON, Esq., of Rochester, and LOUISE RACKETT, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DODGE—GREW.—In Alexandria, Va., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. J. T. Johnston, ANSON G. P. DODGE, of New-York City, to REBECCA WAINWRIGHT GREW, of the former place.

DIED.

TINKER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 15, after a short illness, EDWARD TINKER, eldest son of Capt. Edward G. Tinker, aged 12 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 20 West 31st st., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GILMORE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 15, Mrs. ABBY GILMORE, widow of George Gilmore.

The funeral will take place from the house of her brother, Mr. John Wheeler, No. 220 Variek-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WARNER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 15, Mrs. SARAH WARNER, relict of Wm. Warner, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William and Abraham, and of her sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. V. L. Sherwood, No. 59 4th-st.

☞ California, Philadelphia and Newburgh papers please copy.

COULTER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 15, at 6 o'clock, MARY, the wife of Wm. E. Coulter, aged 34 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 176 Chatham-st., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 16, KATE, infant daughter of John B. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 157 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M.

FIFE.—At Yonkers, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 15, JEREMIAH FIFE, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The carriages will be at the Willbank Bridge depôt to meet the 12½ o'clock train from 27th-st., New-York.

FASH.—At College Point, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 15, CAROLINE A. FASH.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Steph

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS',
NO. 26 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. I. J. BOEDER and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d aves., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.

For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS, Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The Winter Course of Medical and Surgical Instruction, illustrated by Clinical Practice, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 17, at 1½ P. M. precisely, at the new Anatomical Theatre of Bellevue Hospital, when the opening address will be delivered by JOHN W. FRANCIS, M.D., President of the Medical Board. Drs. CHANDLER R. GILMAN and JOHN T. METCALFE, will also address the students. The Medical Profession, students of medicine, and others interested, are invited to attend.

TIMOTHY DALY, Warden of Bellevue Hospital.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 66 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, having removed to No. 859 Broadway, continues to impart instruction in his native language to limited classes or single pupils upon very favorable terms. By his simple and efficient method a thorough practical knowledge of the language is soon acquired. Undoubted references given.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. Winans & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.

BENJ. F. MILLS.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed daily and evening. Terms in classes $15 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Henderson Lockwood, Principal; H. Hinde, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

MRS. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few more young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars will be sent on application to Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st. References exchanged.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-house. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,

THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New York. Gentlemen or boys are prepared practically for business in a short time. Mr. D. engages to remove stiffness or tremhling from the most cramped hand in one week.

A GOOD HAND-WRITING GUARANTEED to all, old and young, in ten lessons of an hour each, by the most successful living teacher of the calligraphic art. Terms reduced to the nominal charge of $2 50 for the course. Apply this week, at No. 362 Broadway. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be occupied by immediate application to D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED at Wilton, Conn. The next term commences Nov. 1. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy, and easy of access to New-York City. Terms, $120 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains, Ste-lents (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., near 30th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Daily applied and chemical lectures, with a apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 22 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., the Rev. A. G. SHEARS, M. A., Rector. Circulars may be had of the Rector, or Mr. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 34th-st.,

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av., at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating terms.

A LADY, LATE FROM EUROPE, VERY efficient as a teacher of the piano-forte and of vocal music, is desirous of obtaining pupils. Apply, for particulars, to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING BOARDING AND Day School, for young gentlemen, within an hour of New-York; for ease of access, healthfulness of climate, beauty of scenery, and social and religious advantages, the locality is unsurpassed; the health of the Principal requires a change. For further particulars, address PROPRIETOR, care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT, who has never been in the City, desires a situation in some quiet family in New-York or Brooklyn, where her services as teacher of small children will be an equivalent for her board. As she came here to improve her musical education, she also solicits a situation as soprano singer in some Protestant Church. Inquire of Mr. L. E. CLARK, No. 3 Park-row; Mr. T. F. BRINSMADE, No. 36 Park-row; Mr. C. B. VAILL, No. 101 Chambers-st.; Mrs. JANE TORREY, No. 62 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as teacher in a select boarding-school, or as governess in a private family, or would go as companion to a lady. Her course of instruction includes music, French, drawing, monochromatic and pastel paintings; also, all the common and higher English branches. References exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, for one week, E. W. E., Box No. 482 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED to teach French, Latin, the English branches, drawing and oil-painting, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. Application may be made to the Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Tract House. Reference, also, may be made to the Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D., and the Rev. George Potts, D. D., of New-York, and the Rev. J. D. Wells, of Williamsburgh.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) and Music on the Piano, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE an engagement as daily governess, for two or three hours every day, or private lessons in any of those branches—French, German, Italian, Music, drawing, and the English branches. Best references given. Address Box No. 243 Union-square Post-office. No agency need apply.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT desires a situation in the above capacity in New-York or Brooklyn, the latter preferred, to teach the common English branches, French, drawing and music. An agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Satisfactory references given. Address C. B. W., Box No. 2,631 Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—THE ADVERTISER, a Protestant English lady, wishes employment in the above-named capacity, to teach all the branches of an English education and the rudiments of the French language. Testimonials, &c., satisfactory. Address G. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES TO ENGAGE herself as nursery governess in a family. (an Episcopalian family preferred,) where she may have the sole care and instruction of young children. She speaks French fluently, and teaches it, if desired. Inquire, for two days, of the Rev. MORGAN DIX, No. 31 Vesey-st.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH CHILdren—from nine to fourteen—Latin, French and the English branches, wishes employment as daily governess. Good references given. Address Box No. 57, Springfield, Mass.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,

Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:

POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.

POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.

POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS. And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
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W. F. VERMILYE, M. D. } Medical Examiners.

☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 34 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. T. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, TWO Ladies' BREASTPINS, between 22d and 23d sts., either, or in 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Who ever returns the same to R. FERRIS & Co., Jewelers, No. 231 8th-av., corner 23d-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN 2D-AV., BEtween 25th and 15th sts., a GOLD CAMEO BRACELET, with small chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid, and thanks of the owner, by returning it to Mrs. EVANS, No. 426 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE.

COAL WITHOUT COST.—TO MANUFACTURers, builders and real estate buyers. Peremptory public sale at Scranton, Penn., a few hours by rail from the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse, Oswego, Erie, Buffalo, &c., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the Wyoming House, forty blocks of ground, within the borough, containing about 800 building lots, 40x140 feet each, beautifully situated on avenues eighty feet wide. The whole power of Stafford Meadow Brook, with a fall of upwards of 600 feet, is reserved for the use of this portion of the city plot. Gas is already generally introduced. The receipts from the sales of coal and manufactures of iron already amount to about six millions of dollars per annum. A rare opportunity presents to manufacturers generally. An unlimited supply of fine anthracite coal of the best quality is guaranteed, at the breakers, near by, in perpetuity, for nothing, and the lump coal at 40 to 60 cents per ton. The labor of thousands of children, whose parents are employed in the various iron-works and mines, can be had at low rates. From a few families eight or nine years ago, the population now numbers nearly fifteen thousand souls. The daily railroad communication in all directions insures a supply of raw material, and facility for the distribution of manufactured articles, at the lowest rates, and together with the fertility of the Lackawanna Valley, of provisions at minimum prices. The experience of the past two years having induced a conviction with many manufacturers in favor of Scranton as the point at which their business can be so safely located and economically based as to defy competition, induces the owner of this property to sell alternate blocks of it, peremptorily.

The lots will be put up, with the privilege of a block, on a credit of two and three years—twenty per cent. only cash to be required at the time of sale. All nuisances prohibited. Architectural plans furnished gratis. No dwelling of a less cost than $250 permitted on the premises. Builders can readily obtain, it is believed, twenty-five or thirty per cent. per annum rental for their investments. For further particulars, apply to J. AMSDEN.

SCRANTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWENTY-FIVE THREE AND FOUR STORY HOUSES IN BROOKLYN

FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE A CONCERN. VALUE FROM $3,000 TO $10,000 EACH—AT LESS THAN HALF OF NEW YORK PRICES.

On Fourth and Second places, Huntington, Woodhull, Rapelyea, Atlantic, (Hamilton-st., next north of Clinton-av.,) Park-av. and President-st. Lots from 100 to 133 feet deep. Four of the buildings have a store on first floor. All in excellent and improving neighborhoods, and at less prices than the cost of the houses. Rents to purchasers will stand from $250 to $300. All free from nuisances, and each one within 200 feet of cars.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance from one to five years; or two-thirds may remain for a term of years.

☞ Apply, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19.

P. S. No exchanges can be made, as they must be sold for money and mortgages.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK AND BROWNSTONE houses for sale by SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office:

On 18th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.
On 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 31st-st., near 5th-av.
On 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 42d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 43d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 5th, Lexington and Madison avs.

And a number of other private residences in desirable localities, in various parts of New-York and Brooklyn, several of which are offered at great bargains.

FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR first-class City or Brooklyn property.—A splendid farm of land—153 acres—in the central part of this State; the soil is very rich, the dwelling-house is excellent, the climate unsurpassed, ten acres of orchard, convenient to schools, churches, moral and religious neighborhood, no grog-shops. For further particulars, call on E. WAMSLEY, No. 30 Cortlandt-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THIRTY DOUBLE OR SIXTY single lots situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, about three-quarters of a mile from the depot, on the New-Jersey Central R. R. between said depot and the river, desirably located for dwellings or manufacturing purposes, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for merchantable goods of any description. Inquire of BENJ. CLINTON, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York, second floor.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 29 Front-st. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on Railway, corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Kosciusko-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREE-story and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 280 feet west of 5th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; house, 25 by 52 feet, with an extension of 18 by 25 feet; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville, (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM and mill property, about 130 miles from New-York, situated on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 500 acres of land, with large manor house and numerous outbuildings; two large streams running through the place. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 29th-st., fine location, house in elegant order, good size, price $13,000. Also, for sale a splendid house on 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts., $11,500. Also, two handsome English basement houses on 33d-st., near Madison-av., $12,500.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front English-basement house, No. 47 East 23d-st., with the lot on which it stands, nearly twenty feet front, with or without furniture, which is handsome and nearly new. Apply to NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, with dwelling, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings, situated near Morrisey Station, on the Erie Railroad; in an excellent neighborhood; seven churches and three schools within two miles of the property. Vacant City lots would be taken in exchange for the above. RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS brick and brown-stone houses, from $3,750 to $32,000, on 1st-place, 2d-place, Clinton, President, Court, Butler, Union and Van Brunt sts., and Clinton-av. Three fine farms near Canandaigua. Western lands to exchange for goods or property in New-York or Brooklyn. M. BEEMAN, 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY on 3d-av., the best on the avenue; rents for $2,000—can be bought for $11,000. This will be found upon examination to be a first-rate investment. Also for sale, a valuable store property down town, below Fulton-st. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR fine lots on 5th-av., opposite the Park. The owner has no objection to receive in payment a good house, situated on 5th-av., or in the immediate vicinity. If application is made for the exchange or property, parties will state full particulars. Address Box No. 3,581 Post-office.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE—LOcated in the best business part of the Bowery, the property is leased at $2,000 rent; the building covers the lot; will be sold at a fair price, and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, BROWN stone house on East 30th-st. for sale at a great sacrifice and on very easy terms; price $7,000; only $1,000 cash required; also, a three-story brick house on 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY House No. 4 West 16th-st., 35 feet wide and 84 feet deep, in fine order, recessed in medallion, with stable entrance on 15th-st.; lot 35 by 103. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A GENtleman leaving the City will dispose of highly productive property, and take mortgages for the full amount, or other good security. Address, CITY PROPERTY, care JOHN LLOYD & SONS, 17 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE VERY low.—A number of houses on 5th-av., below $15,000 each, adjoining Park, with stable on Madison-av., also a house in East 23d-st., and two in 42d-st., one in West 37th-st., by E. G. PEIRCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Marion-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $145 per annum, with forty-two years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—UP-TOWN LOTS WITH A BUILDing loan, well situated, on a 100-foot street, and near first-class improvements. Apply to L. MARTINDALE, No. 107 Broadway, Third floor.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-STREET, East of Lexington-av., brown-stone front, high stoop, with all the modern improvements complete. Inquire of WILLIAM BEARD, No. 42 East 18th-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY or country houses, in every style, or made to order complete, only $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, the architect and superintendent of over 3,000 fine buildings. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THOSE BEAUTIful new stores corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.; the corner is 25 feet 6 inches; the inside ones are 25 feet by 48 feet deep. Will lease the stores separately, or the whole building, if desired. Inquire of the owner, on the premises. J. C. SARES.

SELECT LOTS FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF extra size on 6th-av.; one 28-feet lot corner on Madison-av.; four lots on 40th-st., and four on 41st-st., near 6th-av.; two lots on 34th-st., near Broadway; five lots on Broadway, very desirable and cheap, by

R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH RARE SURROUNDINGS.—An opportunity is afforded to any gentleman wishing to possess a Country Residence with unusual attractions, and with all the advantages of many years' culture and improvement.

The place is within an hour of the City by rail, and by either of two roads is accessible at almost any hour of the day, affording the gentleman of business or leisure every advantage of suburban or city life. The location is entirely healthy, and a delightful region of country, and affording every facility for boating and fishing, as well as driving, shooting, &c.

The mansion is spacious and convenient, is situated in a lawn of 20 acres. There are two suites of large parlors, dining room, library and billiard room on the first floor, surrounded with spacious piazzas; all the rooms below and above commanding extensive landscape and water views unsurpassed in beauty. A venerable grove of several acres skirting the lawn, contains some of the proudest monarchs of the forest.

A continuous drive of several miles through the lawns, cultivated fields and shady groves, across running streams and through rocky glens, allows the best facilities for carriage exercise and equestrian sports, while it discovers the finest features of the beautiful and picturesque.

The present owner has devoted several years to the collection of rare plants, shrubery and fruits. Several acres are devoted to grapes, and the property and plant houses are stocked with the choicest varieties. All the new kinds of hardy grapes, the choicest pears and small fruits are in continuous succession and profusion. The orchards are extensive and in their prime.

The barns, carriage and ice houses, farmer's and gardener's residences, &c., are all arranged in exclusion from the mansion.

A portion of the grounds might be subdivided into several sites for villa residences, each having charming prospects, without invading the retirement and integrity of the present arrangement.

The place will be sold much below its real value, and the terms of purchase made easy. The owner leaves it with the view of spending some time in foreign travel, and will give possession immediately.

☞ A fine collection of choice stock, horses, carriages, wagons, farm implements, furniture (in good order, &c.,) may be included in the purchase. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT THROG'S NECK, TWELVE MILES from New-York, with a fine view of the Sound, a large stone house, furnished, containing 20 rooms. A gardener's stone cottage, carriage-house, stable, ice-houses, bath-house and wharf, &c. Large garden well stocked with fruit. Lawn of fifteen acres, shaded with fine ornamental trees, and a large number of choice fruit trees. The place will be let for the Summer season, or for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A beautiful country residence, about 10 minutes' ride from the village and depôt, with 17 or 32 acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation, with large shade and ornamental trees, and fruit trees in full bearing of the choicest kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through; the out-buildings are good. Apply at No. 773 Broadway, or to CHAS. P. HOLMES on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE, FOR one or three years, with the privilege of buying, a country place of 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer residence, within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroads and 1½ miles from the depôt. The place must be in good repair and the situation perfectly healthy. Possession by 1st Feb., 1860. Address JOHN NIXON, Box No. 502 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HOUSE WITH THREE and a half acres of good land attached, situated in the village of Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y., eight miles from Middletown, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. On the premises is a blacksmith-shop, barn, and other out-buildings; fruit of all kinds. For particulars inquire of A. J. PITTS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST B

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., WORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

The Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES ENJOYED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to them under their separate Firm denominations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travellers in all Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
IRELAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
SMYRNA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

DRAW ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

in sums from £1 upwards.

Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,

Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; JOHN McLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. [illegible], Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

THE OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, } No. 15 WASHINGTON-ST., New-York, Oct. 10, 1859. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will be held at their Office, in Newark, N. J., on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, for the purpose of electing three Directors. The Books will be open from 12 M. to 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 1st proximo, both inclusive. A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors. R. M. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, } No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$2,000 WILL BE LOANED FOR BUSINESS purposes, to one who will give good security for the money, and a salary to the lender for his services in the business. Address, stating with real name, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on property in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to W. J. GEMMEL, No. 302 Broadway, up stairs, from 11 till 1; or to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., from 10 till 12.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILroad Coupons, due 1st of May last, can now be collected by leaving them with WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY D. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George the Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary JaneJenckes his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD against HENRY L. BUCKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George the Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City and County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Ilay, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark, Action No. 1.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not. Ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 8th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BY PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
Administrator.

BY PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

BY PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 38 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s19-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

BY PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., [that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before October 25 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
s23-law6mM* RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

ST. JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET.—French Calf Dress Boots, at $4; Double-Sole Water-Proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on

THE 20TH OCTOBER,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, W. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,

will follow on the 5th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 80 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....90

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow: red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$3

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. HARRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	28 00	To Columbia, S. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	22 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	22 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, succeeds on SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,

F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUES, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARSONS, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard Line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75. Mobile, $25. Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $22; Augusta, $20, also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to

H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct 27.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class, side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA. Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Freight at superior rates. Berths can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Savannah, Geo., on 25th October. Fare on either ship, $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts.,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows.

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M., 6 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—6:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6 A. and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—8:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD Co.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 9:45 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FALL RIVER LINE.—NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the Steamboats of the FALL RIVER LINE to BOSTON, *via* NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore.

WM. BORDEN, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FOR SAG HARbor EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from Oliver-slip, Pier No. 37 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
ALBANY, August 31, 1859. }

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker;
A Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Tremain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexandre S. Johnson;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell F. Hicks.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the county of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of John Slosson and James Monerief;
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson;
Two Supervisors, in the places of John R. Briggs and Peter P. Voorhis;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next,

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 276, of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

AN ACT to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the sum authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the treasury.

SEC. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied to the payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years, and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans which in the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be examined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative. Yours, respectfully,

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the City and county of New-York are requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 17th inst., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business will please attend.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, THOS. W. ADAMS, JAMES OWENS, } Committee on Finance.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.

WYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PUBLIC SALE OF 36 VALUABLE STALLIONS, BROOD MARES AND COLTS.—On THURSDAY next, the 20th October, at 10½ A. M., at the Millehill farm, opposite the Bonaparte grounds, Bordentown, N. J., will be sold 36 valuable stallions, brood mares and colts, consisting of thoroughbreds, half-breds, and trotting stock, the property of A. Hailliard, Esq.

Among the stallions offered the following are especially recommended to the notice of breeders:

Hermes, 7 years old, 15¾ hands, by *Mariner*, out of the celebrated queen of the turf, *Pavilion*.

Joseph, 9 years old, by *Herman*, out of *Patsey Anthony*.

New-Jersey, 4 years old, by *Geo. M. Patchen*, out of *Patsey Anthony*, a magnificent colt, over 16 hands, and promising very great speed and bottom.

Trains leaving Pier No. 1, N. R., at 6, and Cortlandt-st. at 7 A. M., arrive at Bordentown at 9:15 and 9:30.

COUPE HORSES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—A nice coupée, built by Mix; a pair of strong and enduring bay horses, and a good harness sold for want of use. Apply at Stable 53 West 19th-st.

LECTURES.

GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
ON TO-MORROW (Tuesday,) EVENING,
PROF. O. M. MITCHELL

Will deliver the fourth and last lecture of the series now being given before this Association on *The Astronomy of the Bible*, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Tickets to be had at the door, (on the evening of the lecture,) 30 cents each.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture at 8.

N. B.—This series of lectures have never before been delivered in this City.

JAS. SANFORD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

PROF. O. M. MITCHELL AND THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Six Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the South Baptist Church, at Cooper Institute, by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Oct. 17—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Distance, Magnitude and Number of the Fixed Stars.*

Oct. 19—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Organization of the Stellar Universe.*

Oct. 20—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Translations of the Sun and Solar System through Space.*

Oct. 22—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Clusters and Nebulæ—Their Origin and Constitution.*

Oct. 24—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. (A new Lecture.)

Oct. 31—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. (A new Lecture.)

Tickets to the six lectures, $1. Single tickets, 25 s'a. For sale at the book and music stores, hotels, Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; John Q. Adams', No. 281 Grand-st.; by the Lecture Committee, and at Cooper Institute. Reserve seats on the stage $1 50, to be had only at No. 8 Cooper Institute.

Doors open at 6½. Lecture at 8 P. M.

THEO. C. SEARS, No. 39 Wall-st.;
J. E. HADNETT, No. 29 Trinity Building;
F. S. MINER, No. 60 Broad-st.,
Lecture Committee.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24. Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Oct. 4.

Private classes for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M.

Families, private classes and school classes attended. Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 64 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,

Will reopen on SATURDAY, 15th Oct., inst., at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ P. M. Days throughout the season. TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 in afternoon for children, at 8 in evening for gentlemen. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12, noon, for children, and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars can be obtained at the above academy and at Mr. Charruaud's, No. 148 East 17th-st.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 355 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn; No. 70 Newark-av., Jersey City. Days for classes in Jersey City Mondays and Thursdays; in Brooklyn Tuesdays and Fridays. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

T. HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 256 8th av., near 21st-st.—New classes are now forming on Monday and Tuesday afternoons for ladies, misses and masters, and also an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. N.B.—Schools and private classes attended. Apply as above.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEmies, No. 806 Broadway, New-York; No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Private class for Ladies, at 11 A. M. will commence in New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22; in Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25. Please call for circulars.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS

Removed to No. 202 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,

have rendered as popular in

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Death of Senator Broderick—Additional Particulars.

From our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1859.

A portion of the Press here is filled with the charge that Mr. BRODERICK's death was the result of a conspiracy, that it had been agreed for weeks before he fell that he should be put out of the way; and that Judge TERRY was put forward, to challenge him, merely to carry out a predetermined programme. No evidence has been presented to show that there was any such fiendish conspiracy to seek Mr. BRODERICK's death. That the latter was hated for his political sentiments is undoubtedly true. That there are men in California who saw him in their way, and who rejoice in the tragical event which removed him from their path, I confess with shame on the part of the State; but that even these plotted for his death—except in so far as all the abettors of duels conspire to murder—I do not believe. There never was cause for a duel in this case, even if the bloody code were admitted to be a justifiable resort of civilized men. But this terrible tragedy sprang naturally enough out of the political rancor of the late campaign, in which the excesses indulged as freely and as unfortunately as many another. Recognizing, as he did, the false code which commits men to violations of the most sacred obligations to God and man in the name of "honor"—it was to have been expected that Mr. BRODERICK would be challenged by some of these whose deadly passions he aroused in the heat of political strife. The mistake that he made was in allowing himself to be forced into a fight—or in failing to avail himself of the ample opportunity afforded him to secure an amicable adjustment of the difficulty with Judge TERRY. The fact that he did not do this, is no degree relieves the latter; but how much room is there for regret that Mr. BRODERICK failed in the moral courage necessary to refuse a challenge to mortal combat. I hear it said that he saw his error when it was too late to remedy it—when he was paying with his slow, ebbing life the penalty of the sad mistake.

I learn additional facts regarding the duel, which undoubtedly will come out at an early day, but have not yet appeared in print. The dueling correspondence which has appeared in the papers was published by the seconds of Judge TERRY. The seconds of Mr. BRODERICK decline making public any statement what-soever at present. But I am informed that Mr. HAYES—who was a personal friend of both parties—only consented to act in the hope of being able to effect a peaceful adjustment of the affair. To this end he labored with unavailing zeal; and so also did Mr. MCKIBBEN. Judge TERRY at first prepared a peremptory challenge, which Mr. HAYES induced him not to send; but to substitute therefor a demand for the retractation by Mr. BRODERICK of the offensive language which he had used in regard to him at the International Hotel. Armed with this, and the assurance from TERRY that his language in regard to Mr. BRODERICK in his speech before the Convention last June was not intended to reflect upon his personal integrity, but applied solely to his political position, Mr. HAYES called upon the Senator, assured him that the matter could be amicably adjusted without a taint upon his honor, and besought him in view of the Judge's disclaimer, to withdraw his own offensive language. But all entreaty was in vain. Mr. BRODERICK refused to modify his language a feather's weight. What he had said he said, and persisted in it. The efforts of his own friends were equally fruitless; and the strictures upon Messrs. MCKIBBEN and COLLIER, because they did not effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulty are undoubtedly unjust in view of the facts as they will yet appear. Mr. BRODERICK ruled his own friends in this emergency with a rod of iron, refusing to be governed by their advice, and insisting upon going to the field rather than yield a hair. Indeed there can be little doubt that he was utterly reckless of his life. He set his fortunes upon the late campaign, upon which he entered in the full conviction that four-fifths of the people of the State were opposed to the Lecompton fraud and the Administration, and that he would be sustained. After months of severest labor upon the stump he found himself mistaken, defeated and politically disavowed by the people. The State, professedly free, he found wedded to Slavery, and indorsing all the villainy by which its power is perpetuated. This result humiliated and crushed his spirit into the dust; and in his agony of rage and desperation he preferred to die rather than live. There is no doubt that when he went to the field he did so with the strong presentiment that his life would be the forfeit; but the natural misanthropy of his life, intensified and congealed his every sensibility at this hour; and the haughty contempt for personal danger which ever characterized him stood by and aided in leading to his premature death.

That the duel was a fair one, so far as such a meeting ever can be fair, will, doubtless, be clearly established upon the trial of Judge TERRY. Mr. MCKIBBEN states distinctly that both the pistols used were precisely alike. In answer to the statement made by Mons. LECOMTE, the gunsmith, who loaded Mr. BRODERICK's weapon, that one was lighter than the other, and that the Senator's was much more delicate on the trigger than the other—both Mr. BRODERICK's seconds declare authoritatively that the gunsmith did not tell them when on the ground, as he testified at the inquest, that there was any difference between the pistols used by Mr. BRODERICK and Judge TERRY, and that so far as their own careful examination of the weapons was concerned, there was no perceptible difference in the lightness of the triggers.

There was no trick in this affair—disgraceful enough as it was without any such incident. Judge TERRY *intended* to kill his victim; but he did it "fairly and honorably!" He took his own chances—not pleasant ones in presence of a man of his antagonist's nerve and skill; and he has survived, to suffer more unfortune than death would have entailed upon him. There was no conspiracy, except such as a duel always involves. Mr. BRODERICK was hated for his sentiments; but he was hunted to death because of his personally offensive and unfortunate mode of avowing and advancing them. This whole trouble in its personal aspects grew, as you know, out of a conversation in June last, between Mr. BRODERICK and Mr. PERLEY, a former law-partner of Judge TERRY, meeting at the breakfast-table of the International Hotel. Mr. PERLEY publishes the following account of so much of that conversation as applied to the Judge. He says:

I was sitting at the breakfast table of the International Hotel, directly by the side of Mrs. Col. JAMES. Her husband sat on the other side of her. [This is the Col. CHAS. JAMES, formerly of Wisconsin, and well known at Washington.] Directly opposite sat Messrs. and Mrs. BRODERICK. I spoke to both politely as I took a seat, and then commenced a conversation with Mrs. JAMES.

BRODERICK then addressed himself to me as follows:

"Your friend TERRY has been abusing me at Sacramento."

I said: "What is it, Mr. BRODERICK?"

He replied: "The —— *miserable wretch*, after being *kicked out of the Convention*, went down there and made a speech abusing me. I have defended him at times when all others deserted him. I paid and supported three newspapers to defend him during the Vigilance Committee days, and this is all the gratitude I get from the —— miserable wretch for favors I have conferred on him. I have hitherto spoken of him as an *honest man*—as the only *honest* man on the bench of a miserable, corrupt Supreme Court—but now I find I was mistaken. I take it all back. He is just as bad as the others."

I then spoke as follows: "Mr. BRODERICK, who is it you speak of as a *wretch*?"

He said, "TERRY."

I paid, "I will inform the Judge of the language you have used concerning him."

He said, "Do so; I wish you to do so. I am responsible for it."

I then said, "You would not *dare* to use this language to *him*."

He sneered at this, and echoed me—"*would not dare!*"

I replied, "No, sir; you would not *dare* to do it, and you know you would not dare to do it, and you should not use it to me concerning him. I shall hold you personally responsible for the language of insult and menace you have used."

Mr. A. A. SHLOVER, Mr. BRODERICK's friend, who was present at this conversation, makes the following statement in reply to Mr. PERLEY, viz.:

"Having read a statement in the Sacramento *Standard* of the 16th inst., it becomes my duty to the deceased to make such corrections of the same as I deem necessary to a proper understanding by the public of the interview or altercation at the International Hotel on the 26th of June last.

"I have no recollection that the word 'damned' was used by Mr. BRODERICK on that occasion; I sat directly on his right, and, if it had been used, I must have heard it. The whole language used by Mr. BRODERICK was in an under tone of voice, he (Mr. BRODERICK) reaching with his body across a narrow table in the direction of PERLEY. Mrs. SHLOVER, who sat on my right, did not hear what Mr. BRODERICK said on the occasion."

Mr. PERLEY then had but a few moments before read in the Sacramento *Union* the following offensive remarks of Judge TERRY at the Sacramento Convention:

"Who have we [asked Judge TERRY] opposed to us? A party based on no principle, excepting the abusing of one section of the country and the aggrandizement of another; a party which has no existence in the States of the Confederacy; a party whose principles never can prevail among freemen, who love justice and are willing to do justice. What other? A miserable combination of a faction sailing under false colors, trying to obtain votes under false pretenses. [Applause.] They have no distinction they are entitled to; they are the followers of one man, the personal chattels of a single individual, whom they are ashamed of. [Great applause.] They belong, heart and soul, body and breech-es, to DAVID C. BRODERICK. [Laughter and applause.] They are yet ashamed to acknowledge their master, and are calling themselves, forsooth, Douglas Democrats. [Applause.] when it is known—well known to them as to me—that the gallant Senator from Illinois, whose voice has always been heard in the advocacy of Democratic principles, who now is not disunited from the Democratic party, has no affiliation with them, no feeling in common with them. Perhaps, Mr. President and gentlemen, I am mistaken in denying their right to claim Douglas as their leader. Perhaps they do sail under the flag of a Douglas, but it is the banner of the Black flag of a Douglas, [great cheers,] whose name is FANNEBION, not DOUGLAS. [Great cheers.] whose name is FANNEBION, not STEPHEN. Gentlemen, as far as your nominations are concerned, it is my duty, and that of all Democrats, to acquiesce in the decision of the majority. I had aspirations myself, but the Convention have selected the men who, in their opinion were most fit to be nominated for the various offices in their gift, and I acquiesce in their decision, &c."

When PERLEY retired from the table I expressed my regret at what had occurred, to which Mr. BRODERICK replied that he was provoked into it by the attack of Judge TERRY upon him.

I have been induced to make this statement only by the fact that Judge TERRY's friends have gone behind the record, which is shown by the correspondence to have contained all the language Judge TERRY had taken offence at.

Statements having been subsequently made that Mr. BRODERICK had used violent language in the presence of ladies, and I being a more intimate personal friend of his than Col. JAMES, who sat directly opposite to him at the table, the latter gentleman was requested to make a statement of what occurred, which was done, but not published.

Whoever reads the foregoing must feel satisfied that had both the principals in this affair been actuated by the least disposition to avoid a hostile meeting, the cause of quarrel would have been readily adjusted. They were not so actuated, and, as a consequence, a human life has been uselessly, wickedly and murderously thrown away.

It is understood that Mr. BRODERICK left behind him property to the value of from one to two hundred thousand dollars, and that by his will he gave $15,000 to be equally divided between the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums, $10,000 to the Hon. J. C. MCKIBBEN, and the remainder of all his estate to the widow of his late friend, JAMES ESTILL, who, reputed wealthy at one time, left his family a few months ago in exceedingly moderate circumstances.

It is, perhaps, too soon to speculate upon the political consequences to grow out of the death of Mr. BRODERICK, but I must say that I do not believe it will dissolve the party of which he was the leader. On the contrary, it will give new and increased life to the movement against Slavery extension, and perhaps tend to a more thorough union of all the movements of opposition to the National Administration. Already the politicians are beginning to talk about the succession, and it is rumored that the Governor will appoint the Hon. FERRIS FORMAN to fill the Senatorial vacancy until the Legislative meeting in January next shall elect. Mr. WELLER at present is the most formidable candidate before the Legislature. Mr. DENVER is also a candidate, and will have many earnest friends; but the danger is that a combination will he formed between some two candidates for the disposal both of this vacancy and that to be created in March, 1861, by the expiration of Dr. GWIN's term.

ANOTHER FATAL DUEL.

I regret to have another duel-murder to announce. At about 7 o'clock in the morning of 16th September, a duel was fought, at a place about five miles from San Andreas, between Dr. PRESTON GOODWIN and Col. WM. JEFF. GATEWOOD. Weapons used, rifles; distance, 40 yards. At the first fire Dr. GOODWIN fell mortally wounded, and died about two hours afterwards. The Hon. W. T. LEWIS and Major GLENN, for Dr. GOODWIN, and Capt. POPE and MARTIN ROWAN, for Col. GATEWOOD, acted as "friends." The telegraphic account of this murder says that "the principals displayed great bravery and gentlemanly deportment." The preliminaries were all arranged, and the parties ready for position by 7 o'clock, A. M. The principals are reported to have both appeared cool, and to have exchanged courtesies at the moment of taking positions assigned by the seconds. The word was given thus: "Are you ready? Fire! one, two, three." At the interrogative part of the sentence, each answered "I am." At the moment that the word "three" was about to be articulated, both sprung the triggers of their rifles. Dr. GOODWIN's hung fire, and he lost his shot. Mr. GATEWOOD's shot struck GOODWIN in the abdomen, ranging obliquely and downwards passing out of the hip.

Immediately upon Dr. GOODWIN's fall, Mr. GATEWOOD advanced toward him, extending his hand, and remarking, "Doctor, I am very sorry that this affair has terminated so—very sorry, indeed." To which the Doctor replied, "I am glad to know that you acted like a gentleman." GATEWOOD thanked him for his kind remark, and left the field in company with his surgeon.

Both parties were Democratic politicians—the deceased a Lecomptonite and the survivor an Anti-Lecomptonite. They quarreled prior to the late election, and engaged in a melee. GOODWIN was the challenging party, and he has paid the penalty of his act with his life. Both gentlemen were highly esteemed in the community. A San Andreas journal has the following apt remarks:

We might here, with much appropriateness, indulge in a moral essay upon the general evils of the duello, and prove, for the thousandth time, its utter incompatibility with the faith of a Christian; *but when the Supreme Judge of the State lays down his ermine to fight a duel; when a United States Senator does not think it so terrible to face the shot of an experienced marksman, at ten paces, as to look public opinion in the eye and incur its scorns, by refusing to accept a challenge; when society and the people furnish their favors and caresses upon those who have fought duels and honor them*—we see no recognized crime or violence to the Commonwealth in the act just perpetrated. If the people desire to put an end to the "code," let them say so in some unmistakable manner; but so long as the record stands as it does, and the public are more eager to scorn him who refuses than punish him who accepts a challenge, we cannot hold duelling as a very obnoxious exception to our public morality, whatever may be said and written under the impulse which some great or good man's fall gives to our sympathies.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 16.

The Overland Mail arrived here this evening, bringing California dates of the 23d ultimo.

The Agricultural Fair at Sacramento was largely attended from all parts of the State. Crowds of politicians were assembled there, and the canvass for the successor to the late Senator BRODERICK was already commenced. Gen. DENVER and Gov. WELLER appear to be the strongest candidates at present, but at least half a dozen others are striving for the place.

Mr. BRODERICK's estate was valued at $130,000, but is incumbered to the amount of $85,000. He left no will, and it was supposed that he had no relative; but two persons in San Francisco, named EDMUND WELSH and LUCY BROWN, claim the estate, being, as they assert, cousins in the second degree.

The Sacramento *Democratic State Standard* states on the authority of a prominent Anti-Lecomptonite and warm supporter of the late Senator BRODERICK, that he, (BRODERICK,) while in his room at San Francisco, and just before receiving the challenge from TERRY, said he expected to receive challenges from Messrs. TERRY, GWIN and DENVER, severally, and that he expected to kill all three of them before leaving for Washington.

The Pacific Railroad Convention, composed of delegates from all the Pacific States and Territories, was in session at San Francisco, and very largely attended—JOHN BIDDALE, of California, President; EDWARD LANDER, of Washington Territory, and ALEXANDER PANKEY, of Oregon, Vice-Presidents. A vast amount of statistics and arguments in favor of the various routes, also in favor of the road itself, comprise the substance of the proceedings thus far; but it is believed that some action toward building the California portion of the road will be recommended before the Convention adjourns.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth says that Capt. SIMPSON and party reached that City yesterday morning from California *via* Camp Floyd. The Captain reported that his return route to California was better than the outward one. Both routes are two hundred and fifty miles shorter than the Humboldt River route, and of a much superior grade. He found plenty of water, wood, and grass. Capt. SIMPSON also, by direction of Gen. JOHNSTON, explored the new pass through the Unita Mountains, which will shorten Gunnison's route to Camp Floyd by about one hundred miles, and in case a pass is found through the Rocky mountains, directly east of Unita River, a route will have been obtained shorter than any route which now crosses the plains.

There had been at San Francisco no arrivals or departures since the sailing of the steamers on the 20th. Business was dull. The demand for goods from the country had improved somewhat, but imporers were doing very little. A cargo of 8,000 bags of Rio Coffee, received by the ship *W. B. Scranton*, had been sold at auction at prices averaging $14 26½ per bag. Provisions nominal. Sugar heavy.

ARMY NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Island of San Juan—Our Troops at the Mercy of the British Fleet—Capt. Wallen's Command—Bayonet Exercise, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Since I last wrote all has remained quiet at the island of San Juan. Col. CASEY has thrown up entrenchments and fortified himself, so that any attempt to storm his works would be met with a desperate resistance. Still he has but 600 men, while opposite to him are ranged five British vessels of war, with their guns bearing upon the island, and able, at any time, to land 1,200 men. They command, too, the whole shore of the island, and not a barrel of provisions can be landed for the use of the troops without their permission. Our troops could, therefore, be starved out in a week, and in a fortnight obliged to surrender from inanition. The policy of placing troops in such a position is a matter which Gen. HARNEY must settle with the Government.

When I sent my last letter, we were in great fear for Capt. WALLEN's command, which was reported to be cut off. Happily, however, all apprehension on this ground has been removed, as the expedition has been heard from. It had reached Salt Lake in safety, and seems to have had no serious difficulties with the Indians through whose country they passed.

The Indian Reservation which was attacked and broken up by the Snake Indians, has been reoccupied, Col. DENNISON, Indian Agent, left the Dalles for this purpose August 19, with a party of eight employes of the Indian Department, and some thirty armed Indians, including the chief, ROCKWEOTLEY. He carried tools and supplies for a partial restoration of the place. He will also have a reconnaissance made beyond the Des Chutes. The commanding officer at the Dalles has also been directed to station on the Reserve a detachment of fifteen men. This will give confidence to the Indians, and induce them to resume their employment.

A company of dragoons from Fort Walla Walla has been ordered by Gen. HARNEY to scour the country about the head waters of the Umatilla, Rock and Willow Creeks, to recover, if possible, the animals stolen from the Reservation, and cut off any straggling bands of Snakes which may be in the country.

Lieut. MULLAN has received an express from Fort Benton, with the pleasing intelligence that the steamer *Chippewah* had arrived at that point direct from St. Louis, with 280 tons of freight. Thus 800 miles of steam navigation have been added to that of the Missouri, making a distance now open to steamers from St. Louis, in this direction, of 3,000 miles, on the Eastern slope of the Continent. On this side we have steam, on the Columbia, in the same line, as far as the month of Snake River, leaving only a distance of land travel 600 miles. Over this Lieut. MULLAN is now pushing on his wagon road. On the 16th of August, this road had been completed as far as the Cœur d'Alene Mission, a distance of 199 miles from Fort Walla Walla. A party was at work on another piece of road, in advance—of 11 miles—which was to be finished by August 22.

The Indians on this route, up to Colville, give consiant assurances of an entirely friendly feeling, and their chiefs constantly declare that they are free from all hostile intentions. These are the Pond d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Spokane, and Colvilles. Most of these tribes were taught a lesson last year by Col. WRIGHT's expedition, which will last them for some time. Still, Lieut. MULLAN finds that the mile poles which he sets up behind him are constantly removed.

Capt. REYNOLDS, (Third Artillery) with the Light Battery *en route* from Salt Lake, has reached Walla Walla. He had a train of emigrants, with some 200 wagons, under convoy. When they reached the Umatilla Valley, Col. WRIGHT, in command at Fort Walla Walla, hearing that the emigrants were in a destitute condition, forwarded three wagons loaded with provisions for their relief. The horses of the Battery were greatly reduced, and the train having been met by Capt. WALLEN's command some 250 miles this sides of Salt Lake, he supplied some fresh animals to aid Capt. REYNOLDS on his march. The Battery had reached Walla Walla, from whence Capt. REYNOLDS had shipped down the guns by water to Fort Vancouver.

At the neighboring post of Fort Vancouver, most of the troops had been withdrawn to occupy the island of San Juan—"the debatable ground." The post is now occupied by a company of the Fourth Infantry, under command of Lieut. JOHN C. BONNYCASTLE.

The following changes of officers have been made: Lieut. ROBERT JOHNSTON, (First Dragoons,) now stationed at Walla Walla, has been ordered with Company H to Fort Dalles.

Capt. THOS. JORDAN (Quartermaster) has been transferred from the Dalles to Steilacoom.

Capt. HENRY M. JUDAH, (Fourth Infantry,) with his company, has been transferred from Fort Vancouver to Steilacoom.

Lieut. LAWRENCE KIP (Third Artillery) has been ordered from the Cascades to the Island of San Juan, to take command of Company A, until the arrival of Capt. BECKWITH, who has been ordered to join it.

The troops in this Department are now paying great attention to bayonet exercise, an order having been received to that effect from Gen. SCOTT.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—They revive the appetite, promote digestion, sustain the vital powers, relieve all pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and strengthen the constitution as well as expel disease. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway,

First block below the New-York Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL and IVORYTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

QUERC'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Oct. 15.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1865	101⅛	100	N. Y. Cent. R	830	80⅝
11,000 Tennessee 6s	90	89	100	do	s10	80⅝
3,000 Michigan 6s, '79	100	50	do	b10	80¼
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	100	do	s10	80½
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	94⅜	100	Mich Cen. Rad	890	42⅝
13,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs	74	20	do	s30	42⅝
1,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1 m. s. f. con. bds	86	75	do		43
1 000 LaC. & M. R bs	14½	100	do	s30	43
10 Bank of Commerce	99½	200	do		43⅛
5 Metropolitan Bk	110	5	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		16⅝
5 Atlantic Bank	93	20	do		16⅝
10 Marine Bank	82½	150	do		17
100 Erie Railroad	s45	5	150	Pan. Railroad	s10	120⅛
100 do		5½	100	Ill. Central R		68⅜
200 Harlem R		9⅛	200	do		68⅜
600 Reading R	b60	38⅝	100	do		68⅝
50 Pacific M. S. Co	s60	73	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R		63⅜
50 do		73½	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60	74
50 do		73	50	do	s60	74⅛
50 do	b60	73	150	do		74⅛
50 do	s60	72⅜	798	do		74⅛
100 do	s60	72	100	do	b60	74⅛
50 do		72⅛	250	do	b60	74⅛
100 do		72⅛	100	do	b10	74⅛
100 do	s30	72	150	do	s10	74⅛
100 do		72⅛	100	Clev. & Toledo R.		20⅝
200 N. Y. Ceotral R.		80⅜	300	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.		64⅜
950 do		80⅜	200	do	b60	64⅝
100 do	b60	80⅜	150	do	b60	64⅝
1050 do		80⅜	400	do		64⅜
200 do	b30	80⅝	300	do	s60	64
100 do	b7	80⅝	550	do	s3	64⅛
300 do	b30	80⅜	100	do	b10	64⅜
100 do	s15	80⅜	300	do	s10	64⅜

SECOND BOARD.

5000 Missou. St. 6s	s15	84⅛	100	Harlem Railroad		9⅜
1000 Virg. St. 6s		94⅝	100	Reading Railroad		37⅞
2000 Ill. Cen. R. bs		85⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b7	74⅜
22 Merchants' Bank		108	50	do		43
538 N. Y. Cen. R.		80⅜	100	M.S. & N.I.G.S.	b30	17
300 do	s30	80⅞	100	Panama Railroad		120
100 do	b10	80⅝	20	do		120¼
100 do	b3	80⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.	b30	68⅜
100 do	b7	80⅜	100	Gal. & Ch. R.		74⅝
100 Erie Railroad		8⅝	700	do	b30	74⅜
650 Reading Railroad		38	100	do	s60	74⅜
100 do	b30	38	100	do		74⅜
50 do		37⅝	30	Ch. & R. I. R.		64
100 do	b60	37⅛	100	Mil. & Miss. R.		5

MONDAY, Oct. 17—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, was again moderate in the Import entries, and below last season in the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. The Specie Export is made considerable by the receipt and transhipment during the week of half a million of Silver from the Pacific coast of Mexico. The total Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, is $2,322,366, against $2,225,931 same week last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce $1,095,690, against $1,265,120 same week last year. The Export of Specie is as follows: Silver, $704,414; Gold bars, $193,754; Gold Coin, $532,719—together, $1,430,883, against $886,234 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,648,508, against $4,714,078 at the close of the previous week. The Bank Average of Specie, which stood $19,493,144 at the last Statement, is not likely to vary widely either way on the Average to be made up this afternoon. And the Average of Loans and Discounts will probably show a steadier movement than for the preceding fortnight, as the opinion obtains, on the Street, that the decline in this department has nearly or quite ceased for the present; though to keep up the movement while the income is so large as through October, some of the leading Banks during the week accepted longer date paper than usual of late. In consequence of this ease at Bank, the outside market for Money is rather lower, particularly for very prime lists of 4@6 months indorsed bills, which are done at 7 ₱ cent., and fair or single name paper at 8@10 ₱ cent. Some prime 30@60 day acceptances are done at 6@6½ ₱ cent., and the rule for Loans, repayable on demand, is 6 ₱ cent., with exceptions as low as 5½ ₱ cent and as high as 7 ₱ cent. The market generally is steady and reliable, lending facilities to the Import trade for cashing long date paper made against sales of Foreign Merchandise, which reacted upon the Exchanges at the close of the week, advancing London to 110½@110¼ ₱ cent. for standard bills, and 110 for transient Bank bills. The non-receipt of the California remittance, $1,883,670 of Sept. 20, delayed until last evening, by the accident to the *Star of the West*, was scarcely felt, as a disappointment on the Street. It will aid the Bank Average for the succeeding Monday, by which time the remittance of Oct. 5, to come by the *Baltic* will be due. The through trip is expected to be made from San Francisco in 18@19 days. The Vanderbilt Opposition, on the Atlantic side, was reconstructed a few days since, by the election of Messrs. VANDERBILT, MOSES TAYLOR, H. B. CLARK, M. O. ROBERTS and W. K. THORN as Directors of the "Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company," to employ the steamers heretofore in the United States Mail or Roberts line hence to Aspinwall in connection with Mr. VANDERBILT's ships on the Pacific side.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 30th September ult., were $195,910,000
Add two weeks in October 6,437,772

Total to date $202,347,772
Against same time, 1858 118,251,120

Increase to date over 1858 ..... $84,096,652
Increase to date over 1857 10,845,157
Increase to date over 1856 24,061,622

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reexported) from 1st January to 30th September $49,337,000
Add two weeks in October 2,615,854

Total to date, 1859 ..... $51,952,824
Against same time, 1858 48,718,571

Increase since Jan. 1 ..... $3,234,283

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 30th September $57,228,000
Add two weeks in October 2,160,784

Total to date, 1859 ..... $60,088,784
Against same time, 1858 22,115,051

Increase since Jan. 1 ..... $41,973,735

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	102⅝@102¾	102⅝@102¾	
New-York Central	78⅛@80¾	80⅜@80⅞	
New-York and Erie	5@5½		
Reading	39⅛@41@36		
Rock Island	63⅛@64¼@63⅜		
Michigan Guaranteed	16@18@16⅜		
Michigan Central	42¾@43		
Toledo	19@21⅛@20@20⅜		
Galena	71@74⅜@74⅛		
Illinois Central	67@68⅜		
Panama	117⅛@120⅜@119¼@120⅛		
Pacific Mail	72@75@72⅜		
Missouris	83⅜@84⅜		
Virginias	94⅜@94⅝		
Tennessees	88⅛@89⅛@89		
Illinois Central Bonds	84⅜@85⅜		
Hudson River	35@35⅛		
Harlem Preferred	35⅛@36⅛		
Delaware and Hudson	94⅛@94⅜		

The Stock Market ruled generally firmer than at the close of the previous week, and a fair business was done, though unmarked by the decided speculative activity which obtained through the month of September. New-York Central rose early in the week from 78¼@80¾, and subsequently displayed much steadiness between 80¾@79¾, finally closing at 80¾ ₱ cent. Several of the Western Stocks also improved 1@2 per cent., and in the case of the Galena 3½@3¾ per cent from the lowest point the week before. At the termination of business on Saturday afternoon the general tone of prices was weakened, partly by the heavy fall in Reading, which stock, failing to be supported in Philadelphia, is rather indifferently treated here. In Panama shares a rise of 3 ₱ cent. was established, while in Pacific Mail the usual wide fluctuations were again felt. The Stock on Friday was 74, on Saturday large sales on sellers' option 72½@72, and cash transactions at 73@72¾, finally closing at 72¾ per cent. In Hudson and Harlem there was an improved feeling, and for the State Stocks a better demand, though these scarcely advanced with the accumulating interest. Tennessees are about 1 per cent. better. The Governor in his biennial message states the entire liabilities, of every nature, at $16,643,606, of which only $3,844,606 is comprised in the direct or old Public Debt. The regular issues to the Railroads of 6 ₱ cent. Bonds (the same dealt in on our Stock Exchange) amount to $10,348,000, for which the State holds a first and exclusive lien—the practice of second mortgages being almost unknown to the Tennessee Roads—on 1,034 miles of finished Railway, or at the rate of $10,000 ₱ mile. The Governor states that the Companies have paid each instalment of interest upon the State Bonds promply at maturity. He recommends the passage of a law fixing a day upon which the entire Sinking Fund of each year shall be paid. This will obviate the necessity of more than one settlement with each Company annually, and secure the collection of sums sufficiently large for investment. If Companies continue to pay their Sinking Fund as they have done heretofore, the present mode of investment will extinguish the entire Railroad debt of the State before maturity. The aid of the public credit by the indorsement of the State amounts to $2,364,000 on the 236 miles of railway, 35 miles of which being in the State of Arkansas, opposite Memphis, in the direction of Little Rock, are first aided by the City of Memphis, whose Bonds for $350,000 bear the indorsement of the State. The Governor adds that as most of the internal improvements (new as well as old) to which the aid of the State is pledged are completed, or far advanced towards completion, it is confidently believed that the prospective liabilities of the State in aid of these works will not far exceed three millions of dollars. We annex a summary of all the liabilities of the State:

On Six ₱ Cent. Bonds, 1868, to Bank of Tennessee	$1,000,000
On Five ₱ Cents., 1863, Union Bank	125,000
On Five ₱ Cents., 1868-74, to Turnpikes	1,228,356
On Five ₱ Cents., 1868-74, to old Railways	835,256
On Six ₱ Cents., State capital, &c	656,000
Total direct	$3,844,606
Loaned to Railways, $10,000 ₱ mile	10,348,000
Indorsed to Railways, $10,000 ₱ mile	2,364,000
Loaned to other objects	87,000
Total liabilities	$16,643,606

In Railway Bonds, there was a firmer demand for Illinois Construction 7 per cents; Hudson and Harlem Mortgages, New York Centrals, and for all the Bonds of the Erie Company, the Convertible issue of 1862, selling on Saturday, at 24¼—the best bid previous to the plan of the new Direction being 17 per cent. The second Mortgage brought 74 per cent. Michigan Southern Mortgages are weaker for the second issue.

The following is the treasure list of the mail steamer *Star of the West*, arrived yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. In addition to this she landed for New Orleans, at Key West, $264.000 in silver and gold:

Amer. Ex. Bank	$172,000	R. Meader	8,500
Wells, Fargo & Co	269,500	Jas. Huckins	8,000
Freeman & Co	44,780	A. Beimont	112,000
Butcher & Bro	20,000	Jas. Patrick & Co	84,000
T. J. Hand & Co	3,000	Conroy & O'Connor	10,400
J. H. Coghill	24,409	C. Kelly & Co	81,930
A. E. Tilton	3,200	Rosenbaum & Co	16,000
Howland & Aspin'll	6,550	Z. Einstein & Bro	20,000
Taffee & McCahill	52,058	P. Naylor	12,000
W. Seligman & Co	40 500	Roberts & Morrison	13,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	45,000	Jennings & Brews'r	12,000
Ballin & Sunder	35,000	Wm. Meyer	3,741
Schelle & Bros	23,000	Chas. W. Crosby	31,500
H. Cohn & Co	30,000	N. Gray Fish	7,000
Ross, Falconer & Co	22,578	Harbeck & Co	7,600
J. B. Newton & Co	21,063	Richd. Patrick	73,200
W. Heller & Co	21,000	Duncan & Sherman	150,580
DeWitt, Klttle & Co	25,000	Janson, Bond & Co	40,000
J. Strauss & Bro	60,378	Metropolitan Bank	17,000
Treadwell & Co	17,000	Wm. Rose & Co	35,000
J. B. Weir	13,454	Eppinger & Co	7,000
J. Goldsmith & Co	13,000	Neustadter Bros	22,900
Turner Bros	9,500	Order	43,153
D. Farchhainer	6,260	Vonseht, Schmilinsky & Co	27,260
John Phelan	6,000		
R. S. Wade	5,000	Freeman & Co	5,000
Keeley, Byrne & Co	4,200	Jas. Chandler	500
J. G. Parker & Son	4,000	Mora Bros, Navarro & Co	2,256
A. Rich & Bro	12,000		
J. Heller & Bro	11,750		
Meader & Adams	15,000	Total	$1,883,670

In the interexchanges between the City Banks on Monday at the Clearing House, a package of bank notes ($6.500) made up as from the Metropolitan to the Republic, failed to be accounted for on final settlement, and the place where and person through whom the fraud or robbery was committed, yet remain undiscovered.

We understand that by common consent the managers of the New-York Central and New-York and Erie have advanced the freight charge on Flour from the Lake to City five cents the barrel, and a more general moderate advance on low class freight is not improbable as business improves from the West.

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858.		1859.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	37,130	1,293,919	38,554	1,362,723
Schuylkill—Canal	39,156	976,401	39,674	1,031,689
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	10,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2520. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SERVILE INSURRECTION.

The Federal Arsenal at Harper's Ferry in Possession of the Insurgents.

GENERAL STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.

United States Troops on their March to the Scene.

Dispatches from our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

The report that negroes have taken possession of Harper's Ferry, and now hold the Government Armory, has created great excitement here. It is said that troops from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, will be dispatched forthwith to the scene of disorder.

Dispatches to the President and Secretary of War confirm the report from Harper's Ferry. The President has telegraphed to Postmasters at Frederick and Baltimore for particulars. The train was fired into on the Bridge, and one man was killed. The insurgents have possession of the Bridge. A special train at Baltimore has been ordered to carry on troops. Frederick Volunteers have offered services.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

The latest account says the insurgents are Government employes, headed by one ANDERSON, lately arrived there. It is believed to be an Abolition movement to protect runaways. A large number of negroes stampeded last evening from several localities. It is supposed that they are making for Harper's Ferry.

RELAY HOUSE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, Monday, Oct. 17.

Gov. FLOYD announced in the Cabinet meeting this morning that two months ago he received an anonymous letter stating that an Abolitionist movement was on foot, which would exhibit itself first at Harper's Ferry, about the middle of October, but he treated it with levity, and had not thought of it since. This seems to give the key to the insurrection.

A train has just arrived here with three companies, but without ammunition.

The eighty-five marines in company are fully equipped and supplied, and may divide. The marines were ready at Washington dépôt in one hour and twenty minutes from the first notice of the order.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, PLANE NUMBER 4—9 P.M.

Our train of seventeen cars, with two hundred and ten Baltimore troops, eighty from Marines, and one hundred and twenty from Frederick, is just going on. Besides the above, there are one hundred and eighty Artillerymen from Fort Monroe. These constitute the whole force. Major REYNOLDS has command, until Major LEE, who is behind on a special train, with ammunition, comes up.

The insurgents have pillaged the pay-office. Gov. WISE has ordered out the Jefferson Reglment, and a horseman has been dispatched by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the Governor's orders. This messenger will endeaver to pass through the country, and deliver his message by three o'clock to-day. It is yet doubtful whether the troops will make an attack to-night or wait for daylight.

MONOCACY BRIDGE, Monday, Oct. 17.

A train has just returned from Harper's Ferry having been refused permission to pass. The insurgents are increasing. The baggage-master of the train was permitted to pass into the town, when he was marched into the Armory, where he found about six hundred runaway negroes. Mr. WASHINGTON, of Jefferson, also came down with his wife and servant. The latter was taken prisoner, and Mr. WASHINGTON and his wife were tied in their carriage. The place appeared to be deserted by the inhabitants. A few only remained. The baggage-master was permitted to return.

The same party reports about two hundred white men engaged in the insurrection. Everything had been plundered, and all appeared determined to fight. Mr. DIFFEY, master of trains, has telegraphed from Martinsburg, *via* Wheeling, that a body of armed men have taken possession of the Armory at Harper's Ferry and have planted guns in one bridge; they have stopped all our tonnage, and mail trains bound East are at the west end of the bridge. The telegraph wires are cut and there is no communication East. A body of armed men are getting ready to leave here at once to clear the bridge, that our trains can pass.

There is great excitement all through the neighborhood. It is now evident that the insurgents have fortified themselves and will make a desperate resistance. The Directors and families of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are on an excursion, and have also been stopped at Harper's Ferry.

The following are the first dispatches received from the scene of disturbance, that were communicated to the Government:

"The express train east has been detained at Harper's Ferry in consequence of the railroad bridge and Armory being in the possession of an armed organized band of Abolitionists. They are 100, and perhaps more, in number. I took my baggage master and proceeded through the bridge, when I was stopped by three men having arms, who ordered me to halt or be shot down. I retired from the bridge and made my escape. I have been frequently shot at, and so have many others. All the watchmen of the bridge and Armory are under arrest. Moreover, every bridge around is guarded. HAYWOOD, the colored man, has been shot through the left side, greatly endangering his life. Inform the United States officials at once. There are some eight or ten men in the neighborhood of the Ferry in the greatest anxiety to know the issue of this dreadful affair. The captain of the band told me to notify you that no other trains should pass the bridge. Had you not better notify the Secretary of War of the circumstance?"

Our train is ordered to let Major LEE overtake us. The Frederick companies went at 3 o'clock, P. M., but have not since been heard from. We take on at this place two additional pieces of artillery, and an additional supply of ammunition from Frederick.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Oct. 17.

Train arrived and halted below town, where runners communicated the state of affairs. Jefferson County Regiment had entered town, from Virginia side, and Frederick troops crossed the bridge; there had been a deal of firing. Some nine persons killed.

Mr. BECKHAM, Agent of the Railroad Company, was shot through, and his murderer fell almost at the same instant, pinned by a rifle ball from a friend of Mr. BECKHAM.

The troops have landed, and are in the town. The insurgents are willing to surrender, but on terms of safe conduct out of difficulty, otherwise they threaten to sacrifice the lives of LEWIS WASHINGTON and Col. DANDERFIELD, who they now hold as prisoners. Capt. AARON STEPHENS, of Norwich, Conn., is now dying of wounds, and makes the following statement:

"The plan has been concocting for a year or more. The parties rendezvoused at a farm a few miles from here, rented for the purpose by Capt. BROWN, of Kansas notoriety, under the name of Smith. Among the insurgents are KAGG, of Ohio; TODD, of Maine; WM. SEAMAN and Mr. BROWN, of Ohio." Q.

From the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17.

A dispatch just received here from Frederick, and dated this morning, states that an insurrection has broken out at Harper's Ferry, where an armed band of Abolitionists have full possession of the Government Arsenal. The express train going east was twice fired into, and one of the railroad hands and a negro was killed, while they were endeavoring to get the train through the town. The insurrectionists stopped and arrested two men, who had come to town with a load of wheat, and, seizing their wagon, loaded it with rifles, and sent them into Maryland. The insurrectionists number about two hundred and fifty whites, and are aided by a gang of negroes. At last accounts fighting was going on.

The above is given just as it was received here. It seems very improbable, and should be received with great caution, until confirmed by further advices.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17.

A later dispatch received at the Railroad Office, says the affair has been greatly exaggerated. The reports had their foundation in a difficulty at the Armory, with which negroes had nothing to do.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 17—1 P. M.

It is apprehended that the affair at Harper's Ferry is more serious than our citizens seem willing to believe. The wires from Harper's Ferry are cut, and consequently we have no telegraphic communication beyond Moncacy Station. The Southern train, which was due here at an early hour this morning, has not yet arrived. It is rumored there is a stampede of negroes from this State. There are many other wild rumors, but nothing authentic as yet.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Fort Monroe for three companies of artillery, who are expected to oe in Baltimore to-morrow morning. A company of marines will leave the Washington Navy-yard at 3:20 o'clock to-day for Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—2 P. M.

Another account received by train says the bridge across the Potomac was filled with insurgents, all armed. Every light in the town was extinguished, and the hotels closed in all the streets, were in possession of the mob, and every road and lane leading thereto barricaded and guarded. Men were seen in every quarter, with muskets and bayonets, who arrested the citizens, and pressed them into the service, including many negroes. This done, the United States arsenal and government pay-house, in which was said to be a large amount of money, and all the other public works were seized by the mob. Some were of the opinion that the object was entirely plunder, and to rob the government of the funds deposited on Saturday at the pay-house. During the night the mob made a demand on the Wager Hotel for provisions, and a body of armed men enforced the claim. The citizens were in a terrible state of alarm, the insurgents having threatened to burn the town.

The following has just been received from Monocacy, this side of Harper's Ferry: "The mail agent on the Western-bound train has returned to Monocacy, and reports that the train was unable to get through. The town is in possession of the negroes, who arrest every one they can catch, and imprison. The train due here at 3 P. M., could not get through, and the agent came down on an empty engine."

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—2½ P. M.

The Western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just arrived here. Its officers confirm the statements first received touching the disturbance at Harper's Ferry. Their statement is to the effect that the bridge-keeper at Harper's Ferry, perceiving that his lights had been extinguished, went to ascertain the cause, when he was pursued and fired upon by a gang of blacks and whites. Subsequently the train came along, when a colored man, who acted as assistant to the baggage-master, was shot, receiving a mortal wound, and the conductor, Mr. PHELPS, was threatened with violence if he attempted to proceed with the train. Feeling uncertain as to the condition of affairs, the conductor waited until after daylight before he ventured to proceed, having delayed the train six hours. Mr. PHELPS says the insurrectionists number two hundred blacks and whites, and that they have full possession of the United States armory. The party is commanded or led by a man named ANDERSON, who had lately arrived at Harper's Ferry. Mr. PHELPS also confirms the statement in a previous dispatch, that the insurrectionists had seized a wagon, and loading it with muskets had dispatched it into Maryland. The military of Frederick had been ordered out.

Dispatches have been received from President BUCHANAN, ordering out the United States troops at this point, and a special train is now getting ready to convey them to the scene of disturbance. He has also accepted the volunteered services of Capt. SENIER'S Company of Frederick, and has likewise ordered the Government troops from Old Point Comfort to proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry. This intelligence is authentic.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—3½ P.M.

The mail train going West got as far as Sandy, when Mr. HOOD, the baggage master, and another party, started on foot to the bridge. They went through the bridge, and were taken and imprisoned, but subsequently went before the captain of the insurrectionists, who refused to let anything pass. All of the eastward bound trains laying west of Harper's Ferry, have been taken; persons from this side the river, tying them together, and taking off the slaves. The mail train bound West has returned to Monocacy. There are from five hundred to seven hundred whites and blacks concerned in the insurrection.

The United States marines at Washington are under orders for Harper's Ferry. There is great excitement in Baltimore, and the military are moving. Several companies are in readiness to take the train, which will leave soon.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—4 P. M.

An account from Frederick says a letter has been received there from a merchant at Harper's Ferry, sent by a boy who had to cross the mountain and swim the river, which says that all the principal citizens are imprisoned, and many have been killed; also, that the railroad agent had been shot twice, and that the watchman at the dépôt had been shot dead.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—5 P. M.

A train filled with military, including the Law Greys, City Guards, Shields' Guards, and other companies, left here at 4 o'clock for Harper's Ferry. Representatives of the press accompanied the military.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—7 P. M.

A dispatch from Martinsburgh, west of Harper's Ferry, received *via* Wheeling and Pittsburgh, confirms the report of the insurrectionists having possession of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and says they have planted cannon at the bridge. All the trains have been stopped. A body of armed men was getting ready to proceed thither to clear the road. There was great excitement at Martinsburgh, Va.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 17.

It is reported and believed that the Governor of Virginia has ordered volunteer troops to Harper's Ferry. WASHINGTON, Munday, Oct 17—4 P. M.

On the receipt of the intelligence from Harper's Ferry, orders were issued for three companies of artillery at Old Point and the corps of marines at Washington Barracks to proceed thither without delay. The marines, ninety-three in number, left in the 3:15 P. M. train, with two twelve-pound howitzers and a full supply of ammunition. It is reported that they are under orders to force the bridge to-night at all hazards. Col. FAULKNER accompanies them.

It is reported, on good authority, that some weeks ago Secretary FLOYD received anonymous epistles stating that about the 15th of October the Abolitionists and negroes, and other disaffected persons, would make an attempt to seize the arsenal and hold the place, but the statement was so indefinite and improbable as to cause no fears of such an outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 17.—9 P. M.

In view of the possibility of the disturbances at Harper's Ferry extending to this vicinity, the Mayors of Washington and Alexandria have taken precautionary steps for its suppression. The President, through the Mayor of Washington, ordered a strong detachment of volunteer Militia to be posted at the National and Company armories, which was promptly done. Two hundred stand of muskets and a supply of ammunition will also be placed in the City Hall, for emergency. It is suggested by well-informed persons that the cause of the insurrection is the reported fact that not long since the contractor for the construction of a Government dam, at the Ferry, absconded, largely indebted to several hundred employes, who have taken this step to indemnify themselves, by the seizure of the Government Funds, which it was supposed were transported thither on Saturday. A gentleman just in from Harper's Ferry, thinks the blacks participated in the outbreak only on compulsion.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 17—9 P. M.

There is great excitement here. Company F, with full ranks, has just left the Armory, expecting to take a special train to-night. There is a new company, with a similar uniform to the Greys.

The Greys leave for Harper's Ferry early in the morning. The Governor left to-night for Washington.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—9 P. M.

The *American's* special reporter telegraphs from Place No. 4, 45 miles from Baltimore, and 31 from Harper's Ferry, at 8 o'clock, that the train consists of seventeen cars, with four hundred troops, under Maj. REYNOLDS, with a roadmaster and laborers to repair the track, and telegraphers to mend the lines. Three companies from Frederick were in an advance train. Col. HARRIS, of the United States Marines, commanding the expedition, follows in a special train. They will not reach Harper's Ferry before 10 o'clock.

MONOCACY BRIDGE, Monday, Oct. 17—10 P. M.

The train arrived here at 9 o'clock. LUTHER SIMPSON, baggage master of the mail train, gives the following particulars: I walked up the bridge; was stopped, but was afterwards permitted to go up and see the captain of the insurrectionists; I was taken to the armony, and saw the captain, whose name is BILL SMITH; I was kept prisoner for more than an hour, and saw from five hundred to six hundred negroes, all having arms; there were two or three hundred white men with them; all the houses were closed. I went into a tavern kept by Mr. CHAMBERS; thirty of the inhabitants were collected there with arms. They said most of the inhabitants had left, but they declined, preferring to protect themselves; it was reported that five or six persons had been shot.

Mr. SIMPSON was escorted back over the bridge by six negroes.

The train with the Frederick military is laying at Point of Rocks. A train with the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad on board, is on the other side of Harper's Ferry. It was believed that the insurrectionists would leave as soon as it became dark. Orders have been received here that the train shall stop at Sandy Hook until Col. LEE, who is following in a special train, arrives. There are any amount of rumors, but nothing certain.

MONOCACY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—1 A. M.

The special train, with Col. LEE'S command, passed this station at 11:30 P. M. It is supposed that there is difficulty in adjusting the breaks in the road this side of Harper's Ferry, as nothing has since been heard of the expedition.

Episcopal General Convention.

RICHMOND, Monday, Oct. 17.

Both houses have agreed to hold their next Convention in New-York.

The report of the Committee on typographical errors in the standard Bible has been adopted, and Dr. MASON, of Maryland, appointed typographical corrector.

The order of the day was the consideration of resolutions by the Committe on domestic and foreign missions. A long debate took place. It chiefly related to the extension of missionary operations in Japan, China, &c. All the Committee's resolutions were adopted except the last, which was to memorialize the President, asking him to address the Court of Spain respecting religious toleration in Cuba.

Pending the debate the house adjourned.

The Sunday Law in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 17.

Chief-Justice LOWRIE, whose driver was fined twenty-five dollars for violating the Sunday laws in driving his family to church, has published a card, in which he says he was quite ignorant that he had been allowing a trangression of the law, though he had studied it carefully, and officially declines carrying the case further, because there may be suitors before the Supreme Court in other cases, and they ought not to be embarrassed by having one of its Judges pecuniarily interested.

J. F. Shepard of the People's Five Cent Savings Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 17.

J. F. SHEPARD of the People's Five Cent Savings Bank of this city, was brought before the Police Court this morning on a charge of defalcation, and on waiving an examination was bound over in the sum of $12,000 to stand his trial at the Superior Court

Death of John Calhoun.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 17.

JOHN CALHOUN, Ex-Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, and President of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, died at St. Josephs on the 13th inst.

The Attempted Insurrection at Constantinople

From the correspondence of the Paris papers are derived the following particulars of the recent attempt to overthrow the reigning dynasty of Turkey:

It is not yet three months since a secret society was founded which had for its daring object to seize the Sultan and his Ministers, and to modify the form of Government. The principal personage, Sheik AHMED, a Kurd, born at Suleymanieh, inhabited the médrécé (school) of the Mosque of Sultan BAJAZID. He is an enlightened man, free from fanaticism, much esteemed as a theologian and philosopher, and of incontestable honesty. Like most of the Turks, Sheik AHMED deplored the manner in which public affairs were conducted, the growing feebleness of the Empire, the administrative abuses, the financial disorders, the incessant and immoderate expenses of the palace; he severely criticised the acts of Ministers and the weakness of the Sovereign. He was listened to with deference, and his words derived great importance from the moral authority he enjoyed. Added to this, facts of daily occurrence confirmed those words, and increased the popular discontent. Around the Sheik were grouped men who shared his ideas, and frequently met. They comprised magistrates, clergy, military men, persons of the middle classes, and employes.

Among the Sheik's admirers and friends was the Circassian, HUSSEIN PASHA, a hot-headed, resolute man, distinguished, in 1855, in the Kars campaign. He was then Colonel of the First Regiment of Arabistan, and is said to have greatly distinguished himself in the repulse of the Russian attack. His conduct on that occasion won him a General's rank. Less fortunate last year in Montenegro, where his *corps d'armée* was roughly handled, and he himself had two horses killed under him, and escaped most narrowly, he was removed from his command. He went to Constantinople to demand a court-martial, which was refused. Left without employment, and considering himself unjustly treated, he became a malcontent. He deemed himself dishonored and his character became soured. He fell in with Sheik AHMED, and readily joined in his plans. According to the version before me, he was the arm of the plot, as the Sheik was its head. About two months ago, however, HUSSEIN was appointed to the staff of the army of Roumelia. At first he refused to go, but at last yielded and departed. It is said to have been then agreed that, in his absence, the direction of the movement should be intrusted to HASSAN PASHA, General of Artillery and member of the Secret Society, who commanded the Bosphorous, with all his batteries and military posts. DJAFER PASHA was another conspirator. He is an Albanian of high family, who in former days was more than once in arms against the Porte, but who, during the campaign on the Danube, joined the Sultan's army with 200 of his countrymen armed and equipped at his own charge. After the war they promised him much, but performed nothing; they would not even let him return to his own country, but compelled him to live in Constantinople on his pay of about £7 sterling a month. The conspiracy made many other recruits, some of them men of much importance. They include a great number of officers, and even non-commissioned officers of Artillery, Engineers, and the Guard. The number of officers comprised is estimated at not less than 650. There was a regular organization. The society was divided into two classes, chiefs and associates. Only the chiefs knew each other; the associates knew only their chiefs, each of whom grouped around him 100 to 150 men. I believe I may affirm that this society reckoned scarcely less than 15,000 to 18,000 men. The following was the plan of the conspirators: When the Sultan should be returning from the mosque, or when at night he should leave his kiosk at Topkaneh, to return to the palace with his habitual escort of palace officials and domestics, he was to be allowed to reach the narrowest part of the street which runs parallel with the Bosphorus from Topkaneh to Dolma Bagtchi. In that part is the post of Cabutach. The officers and the soldiers were to carry off the Sultan. All had been gained over, or nearly so, and the officer answered for his men. The Sultan taken, rockets were to be thrown from the stairs of Cabutach, to serve as a signal for the regiment quartered at Kulalee, some distance up the Bosphorus, on the opposite side. This regiment was to go by detachments to arrest the Minister of War, RIZA PASHA, in his tali at Beglerbeg, and the Grand Vizier, AALI PASHA, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, FUAD PASHA, at their talis at Canlidja.

Other Ministers and Presidents and Members of Councils were to be arrested, and, with the Sultan, were to be kept prisoners. According to one statement, the man who betrayed the plot, HASSAN PASHA, did so on account of a resolution taken to put them all to death, ABDUL MEDJID included. The general opinion in Constantinople, however, is said to be that there was no intention of proceeding to such extremities, and that HASSAN invented the story to extenuate his first fault. The conspirators had fixed (without consulting them) on a number of persons of distinction to replace the deposed dignitaries. The Sultan was to be declared deposed, and his brother or his eldest son (accounts vary) was to be put upon the throne. Everything was arranged. On Saturday, the 17th of September, the plot was to be carried out; but on the Wednesday night preceding HASSAN went to RIZA PASHA and told him all. Prompt measures were taken. In the night of Thursday, and on the Friday and Saturday, many arrests were made. The prisoners were sent to Kulalee, to Scutari, and to Daoud Pasha,

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

LONDON PAPERS BY THE HAMMONIA.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

Kossuth on the Late War.

The screw-steamship *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived here last evening.

The advices thus received are not so late as those supplied by the *North Briton*; but we are placed in possession of London journals to the day of sailing, and from them derive additional news of interest.

According to the *Daily News*, it is said to have been decided that the *Great Eastern* is to leave Portland on the 8th and proceed to Holyhead. Under the provisions of the mercantile marine acts the *Great Eastern* would not be permitted to carry passengers, and the Directors would be liable to heavy penalties if they did so before receiving the certificate of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. No passengers will, therefore, be conveyed on her trial trip.

The *Times* says: "During the past week no fewer than forty total wrecks have been posted on the books at Lloyd's. Among the more calamitous was the destruction by fire of the ship *Schah Jehan*, from Calcutta to the West Indies, with 300 coolie emigrants. Another heavy loss is the total wreck of the *Sovereign of the Seas*. There are, in addition, several missing vessels, respecting which the most painful forebodings are entertained.

The London papers announce the death of that eminent non-conformist divine and theological writer, JOHN ANGELL JAMES. The event occurred at Birmingham on the 1st inst.

The convict bankers, Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL and STRAHAN, now in prison under sentence, will be released from confinement on the 23d inst.

The British ship *Providence*, arrived at Falmouth, reports that she was fired into while passing Tarifa, on the 9th ult. One man was wounded, some stanchions and chain-plates carried away, and eight planks of the deck ripped up.

According to a Spanish Ministerial organ, the Government of Madrid intends to fortify Tarifa very strongly.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE MISSION OF GENERAL SCOTT.

We are glad to learn by the last steamer from America that Gen. SCOTT has been sent to take the place of the bellicose Gen. HARNEY in the command of the Pacific coast. Such a step on the part of President BUCHANAN is only what we had a right to expect from a politician who is old, experienced, and has a knowledge not only of his own country, but of our own. We may say, without fearing the charge of timidity, that we trust this difficulty will be settled peaceably, and according to the just rights of either party. It is so usual for men in command of American detachments or ships of war to indulge in vagaries like those of Gen. HARNEY that we are not disposed to dwell on the discourtesy of this officer; but the notion of disputing our right to an island which has been in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company for an indefinite time, and which has remained in their hands since the treaty of 1846, and of doing this simply because it was pretended that an American had been arrested for an outrage on the Company's property, is something new in the annals of military achievements. Gen. HARNEY has been beyond doubt merely the representative of a class sufficiently abundant in the unsettled regions of America. The choice spirits who flock to California and Oregon from the more civilized parts of the Union are too much accustomed to administer justice on one another with the rifle and bowie-knife to take much thought about legal tribunals and established jurisdictions. They flocked into British territory, refused to pay taxes levied by competent authority, gave Gen. DOUGLASS plenty of trouble, and at last were only brought to order by the determination of the Government, supported by the mass of British-born subjects. Having been foiled in attempting to subject British Columbia to the reign of rowdyism, they have since endeavored to nibble at the possessions of her Britannic Majesty. The Island of San Juan is the spot which, by a forced interpretation of a very simple treaty, it is attempted to make American ground. It is only within the last few days that anything has been heard of this island—that its very name has been known generally—in the British metropolis. But for some time the idea of contesting our rights has been cherished by the local patriots, and some two months or more since it was determined to try what boldness and affected contempt of British remonstrances would do. In Gen. HARNEY the promotors of this enterprise had a fitting leader. Under pretence that an American had been illegally arrested by the Hudson's Bay Company, he declared that the time was come to assert by force the rights of the United States. Oregon is not now at six months' distance from Washington, nor are the Atlantic States divided by any lengthened term of voyage from the shores of England. Three months might be sufficient to settle the question of the Gulf of Georgia by the two Governments, and in that time it could not be pretended that the citizens of the United States were likely to suffer any great injuries or indignities. But to send a dispatch home requesting the settlement of the dispute, and then to offer arrangements with the British authorities during the necessary interval, would be a tame way of proceeding. It suits neither the temper nor the interests of a republican commander. Such a man may be swayed by two desires—the first to show his resolution to foreigners, war with whom forms almost the whole history of his country; the second to gain popularity in his native State for the Union in general, and open the way for future professional or political success. It is, no doubt, a great thing for a General to have the admiration of such a race as peoples California, to be their leader in an aggression which they will all support, and to be able to count on the suffrages of them, or those like them in other States of the Union. We cannot tell what may have already happened in those distant regions, but it is quite certain that if blood has been spilt, it must rest on the head of the officer who bethought himself of settling by a *coup de main* the difference in the construction of a treaty between his own country and such an empire as England. The naval force which Governor DOUGLAS can call to his aid is far from small, and the resources of the two countries in this respect are so different that we need have no fear of the result, should the intemperance of Gen. HARNEY and his supporters carry matters further than the patience of the British authorities can bear.

The circumstances of the landing are already pretty well known. There had been petty disputes for a month or two, the island having always been treated as British, and the Americans guilty of any encroachment having been resisted by the Hudson's Bay Company, when in July the claim of the United States to the island was first put in force by the landing of a body of troops. This took place on the 27th, the United States' Boundary Commissioner accompanying the troops. Having thus put an end, as far as in them lay, to any discussion of the rights of England, the Americans then bethought themselves of a conference with the British Admiral. Not a single British ship of war had been at the place for weeks previously; but, the fact of the American aggression having become known to the Admiral, he repaired to San Juan, and on the 11th of August, a fortnight after the invasion, a Mr. CAMPBELL, the United States' Boundary Commissioner, and Col. CASEY, of the American army, arrived in a packet-ship, and requested that Admiral BAYNES would come on board their vessel, and confer with them. This request, it is needless to say, was at once declined.

So stood matters at the last dispatch of mails from California. We trust that nothing has since happened to complicate the dispute. Should things remain as they were, the arrival of Gen. SCOTT with instructions from Washington will, no doubt, tend to bring matters to an amicable conclusion. The principal work, however, is to be done in the two capitals, and we would counsel the American Government, in all friendship and sincerity, not to minister to the ambitious passions of any man or class, by contesting rights which seem to us too strong for sophistry to overturn. There can be no doubt that the treaty of 1846 gave, and was intended to give, to Great Britain and the United States the free navigation of the Gulf of Georgia, and that this could be alone effected by making the channel which divides the two empires what it was always considered to be—the broad estuary which flows to the eastward of San Juan. This was the channel in those days when California had not yet been colonized, when British Columbia was yet unknown and unnamed, and when Oregon itself was a wilderness, wandered over only by the hunter and the trapper. Nothing was thought of other channels between San Juan and Vancouver, passable indeed to the steamers of the present day, but never navigated in those times, and surely never present to the minds of the statesmen who, map in hand, negotiated the Treaty of 1846. This is the view of the matter according to the spirit of the treaty, but if we take the letter it bears out no less our claims. The express words are, that "the line shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of latitude to *the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island*, and then southerly, through the middle of said channel and Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean." On these words the British Government is content to rest its claim, and it is mere surveyor's work to determine whether the line southward from the middle point of the channel, in 49° north, and through the middle of Fuca Straits, does or does not give the Island of San Juan to the British Crown.

THE FATE OF HUNGARY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM M. KOSSUTH.

The following letter, addressed to JOHN MCADAM, Esq., of Glasgow, is published in the *Bulletin* of that city:

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: The fatal day of Villafranca prostrated my hopes at a moment when we had the deliverance of my country within sight; nay, almost within the reach of our hand, like a ripe fruit ready to be plucked; and here I am again, a poor exile, as I was four months ago, only older by ten years from the bitter pangs of disappointment.

I say designedly "disappointment," and not "deceit." Of deceit I cannot complain, for I took good care to guard myself and my country against even the possibility of deceit; but I feel my heart nearly broken by disappointment, unwarranted by circumstances, unaccounted and unaccountable.

Without that thunderbolt from a clear sky—the Villafranca arrangement—this moment at which I write, Hungary would have already filled a page in the annals of history than which none equal stands yet on record; because the whole nation was united, ready, and resolved as scarcely ever before. All the feelings which sometimes bring division into a national household—difference of religion, language, race, and distinction of classes—had melted into one great common resolution—to get rid of the banditti rule of the House of Austria as soon as the war would take its logical expansion.

And the positive knowledge of this fact only adds to the bitter pangs of my disappointment. To be thus stopped at the moment when we were stretching out our hand to pluck the ripe fruit of liberty is distressing beyond description.

Well, it is as it is, and must be borne. It shall be borne undespondingly, though not without grief. I feel tranquil in my conscience that I have done the duty of an honest man and of a good citizen, by not neglecting to try whether or not events might be turned, on a solid basis, to the profit of my native land.

And some consolation I have besides. I had occasion to get reassured on the point that no diplomatic tricks—in fact, nothing that the lying craft of despots may devise—will ever for a moment divert my nation from its unalterable determination to take advantage of every reasonable opportunity for reasserting its independence.

I have learned that this resolution can as little be broken by terrorism as it can be shaken by any concessions which the HAPSBURGS may devise in the hour of their need. I have learned that Hungary knows how to endure, how to wait, but never will change. I know that the nation is as well disciplined as it is determined.

I have been confirmed, together with my nation, in the conviction that no great European question can ever receive its definitive solution without us; nor can Europe be brought to a settled condition without the rights and legitimate claims of Hungary being taken into due account.

From this conviction we desire the certainty of our future. We believe in our future freedom, therefore we shall be free. The corresponding resolution has with the whole nation become a religious creed.

To have learnt all this is some consolation; and one more I have—I have the satisfaction to know that, by insisting on the guarantee of irretractible facts preliminary to my giving the signal for rising, I have preserved my country from great misfortunes for aims which were not our own, and have preserved its future uncompromised—intact. This, at least, is a bright speck on the dreary horizon of my deep grief.

I was particularly careful to warn my fellow-countrymen in exile not to be led away by impatience, to throw up their positions which they may have gained by industry, before events take a turn which will warrant my calling on them. I even warned, in public papers, my countrymen in America to wait, and not to stir. Thanks to this precaution, no harm has accrued to any one on my account. But the prisoners of war from the Hungarian regiments flocked spontaneously to our banner.

We had already five battalions (upwards of 4,000 men) organized—alas! In three weeks more we should have had 25,000 of them. When the war was brought to an untimely end, I considered it a duty to guarantee the condition of the gallant band. I wished them to return home, rather than be scattered in misery over the face of the earth, provided I could secure to them a safe return.

I therore insisted on a double stipulation for them—that of amnesty, and that of exemption (*congé definitif*) from further Austrian military service. I succeeded in both regards. France insisted peremptorily, and Austria felt obliged to yield—both points are guaranteed as far as stipulations can guarantee; it remains to be seen how Austria (false Austria) will execute them.

On this point I want to be kept in knowledge, accordingly I ordered * * * * * * * *

He reports that some of our home-going braves may possibly write to me under your address.

Excuse this liberty, and should any such letters come to your hands, do me the favor to forward them to me. There will be nothing in them of a compromising character. We are no conspirators, nor do we want to be conspirators. Our national cause has long ago outgrown such poor swaddling clothes—where the whole nation is one conspiracies are useless, as they are unwise.

I am like the birds of the air; I had given up my house, and have yet none—in fact, have no spot on earth to rest my weary head upon; therefore, till further notice, please (occasion arising) to send letters to the care of FRANCIS PITSEY, Esq., No. 13 St. Alban's Villas, Highgate-rise, London, N. W.

Allow me to trust that your friendly feelings towards me and mine have undergone no change by late events, and believe me to be, with particular consideration, yours ever truly, KOSSUTH.

JOHN MCADAM, Esq., No. 45 Hyde Park-street, Glasgow.

THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION AS EXPOUNDED BY KOSSUTH.

From the London Times.

M. KOSSUTH divides his attentions about equally between both sides, and after his chuckle over one monarch he proceeds immediately to make another as uncomfortable as possible. Hungary is represented as a simple volcano, only—and all the worse for that monarch—a most convenient and manageable volcano, ready to blow up whenever M. KOSSUTH tells it to do so. The concessions of the Austrian Court to the Protestants are dismissed with one contemptuous half-sentence, and Hungarian independence is described as hiding its time, certain of the issue. He tells Austria that nothing but independence will satisfy Hungary, and that anything short of that will be accepted without thanks, as the forced gift of fear. We do not profess ourselves ready to take every word of M. KOSSUTH for gospel when he declaims and prophesies about Hungary. As a professed liberator he is, of course, bound to represent his country as aiming at a total rejection of the Austrian yoke, and never to be satisfied with anything else. At the same time, the facts which we all of us have before us are enough to show that Austria has but a weak and slippery hold of Hungary. She is somehow incapable of incorporating Hungary in her system, and making it feel at home in and a part of her Empire. How is this? Are we to take the pure unqualified "nationality" ground, and conclude that no people ever can be happy except under rulers of its own blood? Is it Austria's sole crime that Austria is not Hungary, and Hungary is not Austria? Nobody will, of course, deny the force of the nationality ground, and the liberation of Lombardy after five centuries of the German yoke will not weaken it; but the "nationality" ground is not everything or nearly everything. Nations have time after time been conquered by other nations, and have united afterwards with the conquerors, and the two have made one nation, and all the stronger and more powerful a one for the mixture. Look at the case of Ireland, so often quoted against us. Here there has not been that complete blending of races; but no one would for a moment say that Ireland was not incorporated into the English empire, and was not as substantial a part of us as Yorkshire, possessed of equal rights and privileges. The difference is, that liberty is a principle that incorporates, despotism is not. The process which incorporates a conquered nation with the conqueror is that of gradual concession, where disabilities are step by step removed, till after first yielding one point, and then another, there is at last produced a complete civil equality. But here lies the great difference between a free country and a despotism; the concessions of a free country are *trusted*, they are depended upon perfectly, because everybody knows that a free country *cannot* retrace a step of this kind; she is constitutionally incapable of it; it is not a matter of honor and keeping a promise, but of political nature; every concession is an advance in an order of things, and can no more be undone again than the course of the sun, or the revolution of the seasons. But the concessions of a despotism cannot be trusted; they are not the gifts of an order of things, but of an individual will; they are given and taken away again as events dictate. This very case is one in point. The rights just conceded to the Protestants of Austria are only the same rights they enjoyed before the Revolution of 1848; they were then withdrawn; they are now granted again, but who can trust such a system of concession as this? Can the ruled nation feel any security in its position when it has only the will of an individual to depend upon? No. "Trust not in Princes nor in any child of man;" the individual's is a weak pledge indeed; an order of events is alone a sure security. Monarchs are censured for breaking their pledges, and they deserve the reproach, but the truth is they are men; they are individuals. Events take a turn, a prosperous crisis arrives, and they are immediately in the hands of the old party again. They can hardly, if they would, stand against the tide, and they forget their promises with their altered position. But the word of political nature is sure; the concessions of a free country advance and never can go back again, and they end in the complete incorporation of the conquered nation.

THE FRENCH ARMY—AN ORDER-OF-THE-DAY OF MARSHAL NEIL.

Marshal NEIL, on lately assuming his command at Toulouse, published the following order-of-the-day:

"SOLDIERS: The Emperor has deigned to confer on me the command of the sixth military arrondissement. In placing me at your head His Majesty accords me a proof his high confidence, of which I may well be proud. A recent and glorious war has shown once more what may be expected from the courage and devotion of the French soldier. At present, you are about to take advantage of the leisures of peace to improve your training and discipline, which are the first bases of the power of armies. The experience of the past will be turned to the advantage of the future, so that if war should again break out it may not be attended with less glory to our arms than in these later years, and that, under all circumstances, the Emperor may rely on your bravery and devoted loyalty. Unceasingly occupied in superintending and encouraging your labors, I shall always be happy to reward your services."

THE STATE OF ITALY.

CIRCULAR OF THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

A circular note has been sent by the Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents of that country at the Courts of London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburgh, for the purpose of communicating it to those Governments. The document in question is couched, I understand, in lucid and earnest terms; and forcibly sets forth arguments in favor of the formation of a strong and independent Kingdom of Upper Italy, sufficiently powerful to counterbalance the influence of Austria, and keep in check her domineering tendencies. The constitution of such a State would, it is urged, dispel the apprehensions and tranquillize the mind of Europe, at the same time that it fulfilled the just wishes, so loudly and unanimously expressed, of those Italian countries which have lately shaken off tyranical governments. The note points

FROM CHILI.

Insurrectionary Movements—Indian Difficulties—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Ang. 31, 1859.

It would seem as if our political disorders were not even yet at an end, notwithstanding the blood that has been shed. A movement was made a fortnight ago in Santiago, in one of the barracks, headed by a sergeant and sustained by some of the soldiers. 'Tis said he was bribed by the political prisoners to the mutiny. The alarm was given, and the attempt was frustrated. The sergeant was shot in the skirmish, some say by one of the prisoners, who, finding the affair was ending to their loss, killed the officer lest he should criminate them.

News has also been received from Copiapo, where a rebellious movement has been set on foot at Pabellon, headed (so the Government account states) by refugees who had returned from beyond the Andes. Troops were sent off at once to quell the disorder by steamer.

Day before yesterday the Intendente of this city also received information that another movement was to be attempted here. The whole plan was betrayed, in fact, to the authorities. The Intendente was to be assassinated, and a rush made on all the barracks at the same moment. Troops were sent at the appointed hour, and the conspirators were captured.

Thus all remains quiet at this moment, but what further efforts may be made by these misguided men no man may venture to predict. The President, having "extraordinary powers" already until Jan. 1, has asked Congress to extend the duration of these powers to the 1st of November, 1860.

Another element of anxiety arises from the frontier at the South. The Indians are holding their palavers, and threaten to invade the settlements. The Minister of the Interior has intimated that effective measures are in contemplation to reduce these wild fellows to good behavior. At present a subsidy is paid to the well-disposed Caciques as a compensation to them for employing their good offices with the more refractory. Some of the papers urge to action that their invasion of the civilized settlements may be punished. The *Catholic Review* then puts in a caveat against severe measures, says the territory the Indians occupy belonged to them, takes satisfaction in their brave character in history, and thinks more efficient missionary operations might civilize them. It is probable, however, neither one thing nor the other will be done, so that those saucy chaps will occupy their fastnesses, as well as commit their depredations, for a good while to come.

Congress is in session. Little opposition is raised in the Chambers to any measures proposed by the Government. The sessions are not very animated. The only interesting debate recently, has been one in which it was proposed to do away with the office of deputy army inspector, held by Gen. BLUNES—an affair of trifling emolument. He offered to resign.

Gen. MILLER, H. B. M.'s Consul at Sandwich Islands, once an officer in the Chilian army of independence, is here, presenting a claim for pension and prize money. The Committee in the Senate reported adverse to his petition; but still it is entertained. The chief objection urged was that MILLER had taken arms with Santa Cruz afterwards against Chili.

One account states explicitly, that an expedition will march against the Southern Indians in October, comprising a large part of the army.

NOVOA, our present Intendente, has pressed the Government to accept his resignation. Gen. VIDAURI is appointed to succeed him. To no man, perhaps, is the country more indebted than to NOVOA, for the restoration of peace. Gen. GANA is expected to arrive in three months from Europe, when it is said that he is to be appointed to this province.

It is stated in our papers that a critique will soon be published on GILLIS's recent volumes, in so far as they relate to astronomy; the intention is to criticise unfavorably, "showing how little to the honor of the United States Government the results of the expedition are."

A literary Society has been formed in Santiago, composed of the more promising young gentlemen inclined to belle-lettres pursuits. They have offered prizes for the production of certain literary performances on the coming anniversary of independence, 18th of September.

A topographical map of the country is projected, showing its geology, &c. Mr. PISSIS has the work in hand. $23,000 have been appropriated to the work by Congress.

The recent loan advertised for by this city government, of $50,000, was taken up at one per cent. per month, by AUGUSTINE EDWARDS, the principal banker here. He has property amounting to about three millions, report says. Money just now is over plenty.

The Government has in hand certain alterations in regard to custom-house duties, and it being understood a duty was to be laid on foreign coal, hitherto duty free, the Chamber of Commerce addressed a note to the Minister of Finance, wishing to be allowed to offer an opinion on the subject. This the Administration declined receiving, on the ground that it was now too late for suggestions to be made, and that the honorable Chamber must know the Government would act judiciously, and so forth, in the matter. We feel that we were rather snubbed than otherwise.

Notice is published of the death in Coquimbo of an English physician named HAMMACK. "He died poor, leaving a numerous family."

LASTARRIA, one of the opposition members of the House of Deputies, has sent a dispatch to the House, stating his reasons for non-attendance at the sessions; viz.: "Since the Government has power to arrest the members and transfer them at pleasure from one point of the republic to another, that he does not feel sure of his safety in uttering his opinions and giving his vote."

Another death among foreigners recently has been that of Dr. CRISP, a Scotchman, a surgeon, long resident in this country.

Mr. CHARLES C. GREEN has just been recognized as Vice-Consul of the United States in Coquimbo, according to appointment by Mr. BIGLER, United States Minister.

I understand that Mr. BIGLER does not insist that the United States Consul, Dr. TREVITT, shall be restored to his office; but only that certain reparation be made him for the indignity committed by the police forces, in coming into his house without authorization. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has reported on the matter to Congress in his annual memorial, and put a construction on the whole affair very favorable to this Government; as well as on the other matter of the brig *Townsend Jones*, with arms, that was detained during the time of the late revolt.

Our Winter season is drawing to a close. The rains have been light, but diseases have abounded, especially among children. Among these the mortality has been severe. The family of Dr. PAGE, an American, has lost a child, the youngest; as also that of Mr. LLOYD, English, the engineer, has lost a son. Measles, whooping-cough, and diseases of the bronchia, trachea and lungs have prevailed like an epidemic.

Business is pretty active; though this horrible word "revolution" puts every one into alarm again.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

OREGON.

Inland Steamer Communication—San Juan War—Gov. Douglass' Letter—Contested Congressional Seat—Politics in Oregon—Delazon Smith and Jo. Lane.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OREGON CITY, Oregon, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1859.

Since my last little of interest to your readers has transpired in this State. The intelligence of the arrival of the steamer *Chippewa* at Fort Benton, which has been received during the past week, is full of encouragement to those who ardently favor a railroad over the Northern Route. It is only 600 miles from the head of navigation on the Missouri to a point where steamers are already running on the Columbia. Over this distance Lieut. MULLEN is now constructing a road which will connect Walla Walla with Fort Benton, and thus open a practicable, and safe, and easy route to the waters of the Pacific. If MULLEN succeeds, as he thinks he is sure to do, a great point will be gained in favor of a Northern Route, furnished as it is with the advantages of fertile soil, well watered and wooded, an easy grade, easily worked, and its short distance.

The war which it was proposed to have in Puget's Sound, in regard to Bellevue, or San Juan Island, is suspended for a while, the belligerent managers having wisely concluded to refer the matters in dispute to the authorities who control them. I inclose the letter of Gov. DOUGLASS, which may be interesting as giving his view of the question. I do not think that the brave Gen. HARNEY will "sail into" the Presidential harbor by force of the breeze which has been blown up by his conduct in this affair.

Mr. LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress at our recent election, who was defeated by *sixteen* votes, has given STOUT, who holds the certificate, notice of his intention to contest the right of the latter to his seat, and it is believed by those who profess to be informed that LOGAN can make a very good showing in favor of his right. I am told that he has very convincing proofs that Mr. STOUT received over one hundred votes from persons, who, under the Constitution, had no more right to vote in Oregon than they had in New-York. The result, however, will doubtless depend mainly upon the complexion and temper of the House of Representatives; if the Democracy have a small majority, and STOUT's vote is deemed to be important to constitute a working force, or in relation to the Presidential election, if it may chance to go to that body, it is hardly to be expected that any proofs, however irrefutable, will overcome the strength of the certificate.

The Democratic Party in this State still continues to be in a beautiful state of disorganization. DELAZON SMITH, true to his natural instincts, is still determined to rule or ruin his party, and has issued proposals for the publication of a paper, of which he will be the editor. He announces his intention to oppose the course of the *Statesman*, published by the State Printer; but his real aim is the vacant Senatorship, which will be filled next September. I think there is no danger of his success, for every day's experience seems to satisfy his old friends that a very good thing was done when his defeat was accomplished, and there does now to be very little doubt that Gen. LANE will next year share the same fate. If so, there will be nothing to hinder his taking the Presidency, if the Charleston Convention is foolish enough to nominate him, except the necessary votes; and I will venture to prophesy that Oregon will not furnish him with any of these important aids. Yours, &c., OMEGA.

FROM CANADA.

Inauguration of the Monument to Sir Isaac Brock, at Queenston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

The monument erected to commemorate the death of Major-General Sir ISAAC BROCK, who fell at the battle of Queenston Heights, was inaugurated, yesterday, with great ceremony.

The battle, it will be recollected, was fought on the 13th of October, 1812, and resulted, Canadians say, in the driving of the American forces into the Niagara River. But, long before the fight was won, BROCK, the British General, fell, mortally wounded. At the peace it was resolved to commemorate the event, and a monument to Sir ISAAC was raised, on the spot where he fell. This was destroyed by one LETT, who blew it up with gunpowder. LETT fled to the States, and died, this Summer, in Michigan, (if I remember right,) in abject poverty. Rightly or wrongly, the blowing up of the pillar was acribed to American feeling, and the Canadians, aroused, resolved to build a far finer one. A monster meeting was held, at Queenston, just nineteen years ago, at which this course was resolved upon, and a committee wss appointed to carry out the plan. Sir ALLAN MCNAB was the chairman of the committee, and which, having at length finished its work, gave orders that the monument should be inaugurated, which was done yesterday.

The column, which stands on the summit of the cliffs, is about two hundred feet in height, and is a most tasteful structure. The monument on Fish-street hill, London, and that at Bunker's Hill, are the only two I have seen which appear to exceed it in altitude. But in beauty it is unsurpassed. It can be seen for many miles around; its graceful form towering above aught else in the landscape. Its cost was, in round numbers, $50,000.

Sir ALLAN MACNAB was the leader in the movements of yesterday. With him was the commander of the forces in Canada, Gen. WILLIAMS, of Kars. A number of the militia of the Province, of all arms—Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery—were also on the ground. In all, there were probably between five and six thousand people present.

Sir ALLAN delivered a long address, in which he gave the history of the war of 1812-'13-'14 and dwelt at length on the deeds of BROCK, in the former of those years. After this, Gen. WILLIAMS, Col. THOMPSON, Col. MACDONALD, Col. DUGGAN, and others, addressed the crowd, and there was a sort of review of the militia.

There was, of course, a dinner at the termination of the speeches. Several relics of BROCK were brought forward by various individuals, principally "veterans of 1812," of whom there were, perhaps, fifty on the ground. Some had come from Quebec, in the east, and from London in the west.

A few of the inhabitants of the neighboring American shores were present, but, in general, they held aloof from the celebration. It may also be remarked that, in the speeches of the Canadians there was nothing offensive to the Americans.

The Southwark Church.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO A MEMORIAL CHURCH IN LONDON.

[The following communication was accidentally omitted in morning paper of yesterday:]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1859.

I admire your frankness in the article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, on the "Duty of Charity." From your point of view, your observations are perfectly natural. To those who are unacquainted with the origin of the movement for the erection of a Memorial Church in London, it must appear quite unreasonable to look for aid from America. But as a stranger, and standing here alone, I am sure you will allow me a word or two of explanation. Permit me, then, to say that England makes no application in the case. It is too true that our country has not done justice to the memory of her greatest worthies. The difficulty is so much the greater on this account, on the part of those who desire to vindicate the character of the men of whom the world was not worthy—and to teach the lessons of their history. In this instance, a few Christian people, the representatives of the Martyr and Pilgrim Church in Southwark, found themselves deprived of their place of worship. They felt bound in honor to make the attempt amids great local obstacles to perpetuate this witnessing church. They had no thought of looking to America for help. It happened, however, that one of your citizens—the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James—hearing of this purpose on the part of the church in Southwark, sent for me and proposed that his countrymen, the descendants of the Pilgrims, should be invited to share in this interesting and sacred task. I reminded Mr. ABBOTT LAWRENCE that to attempt such a work in England would be to encounter the prejudice sure to exist in doing honor to the confessors of religious freedom who were banished from our shores.

I anticipated, moreover, just the kind of objections contained in your article that might be made in America. Those objections were overruled by Mr. LAWRENCE. It seemed to him that there was a touch of moral sublimity in the idea that the sons of New-England should cooperate with the Martyr Church in Southwark to raise an edifice in which they might resort for worship. I gave my pledge to Mr. LAWRENCE that according to his suggestion I would test the feeling on this subject of the American people. Personally it has cost me much every way to redeem that pledge. Nevertheless, I do not regret either the toil or the sacrifice. Will you permit me to add that I have never taken a step from the first in this matter, but on the spontaneous and generous invitation of American friends. I must, therefore, disclaim the intention of asking "charity." The contributions given for the object are to be considered rather as the expression of willingness to render hearty cooperation. The amount, hitherto, is not four thousand dollars, but three thousand, including a handsome donation on the part of Mrs. LAWRENCE for personal expenses. I am instructed by your article more justly to appreciate the kindness of those who have aided in this good work. It has also deepened the grateful satisfaction I feel in having been permitted to tell the facts of the Martyr and Pilgrim history to thousands of persons in the various States of New-England. I have endeavored to fulfill a sacred trust, and if the pecuniary result should not be quite in proportion to the expectations raised, it may be sufficient to point to the article on the "Duty of Charity" to show that even in America there are some to whom such an object has no interest.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN WADDINGTON.

Interesting Letter from Theodore Parker.

MR. PARKER'S OPINIONS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The Anti-Slavery *Standard* is permitted to publish the following extracts of a private letter from the Rev. THEODORE PARKER:

MONTAREUX, Switzerland, Sept. 12.

* * * What a fuss the Bostonians have made about "Saint Rufus." How differently they treat HORACE MANN! But I am glad to hear that $20,000 has been raised for his family. I care less for the monument. I don't like such things much, and, when I die, want only an old-fashioned blue slate grave-stone, with my name and appropriate dates, to cost three or four dollars. I should hate to be buried under a great mass of stones. No President of the United States since MADISON, perhaps none since JEFFERSON, ever did such service to the nation as HORACE MANN, either officially or privately. I wonder men don't look and inquire, first, what a man has been, and second, what he has done, before they make such a fuss over his dead body.

That statue of WEBSTER in the yard of the State House—what a disgrace it is to the State! If I had been Governor I would have vetoed the bill for putting it there, although it turned me out of office the next day. But we will give it "notice to quit" before long. This Winter fifty towns will petition for its removal, and next year two hundred and fifty. A committee will have the matter in charge, and hear the petitioners. WENDELL PHILLIPS and others will go up and show cause for ejectment.

The statue debases the people. Thus the character of DANIEL WEBSTER must be discussed anew, and the dead not be allowed to rest. How foolish are his friends to provoke this discussion about so questionable a reputation! That great ugly piece of canvas in Faneuil Hall, which the friends of WEBSTER put up there long ago, will by and by be set side, and the Adamses will come back to their old places.

I wish I could have preached a sermon on HORACE MANN. He had faults, which were as obvious as his great tall forehead and his magnificent virtues. It was a grand life he lived, devoted to the highest interests of mankind, and he died faithful to his principles, and also rather triumphant. GARRISON is the only live American who has done as much for the moral development of the nation.

I should also liked to have preached the funeral sermon of JOHN AUGUSTUS, a truly remarkable man, living in comparative obscurity, and never wishing or asking any fame. He came to me a day or two before I left America, as full of his special philanthropy as a broker's head is of stocks. I have no more respect for mere intellectual greatness than for mere bulk of muscles and bones. I ask what use did the man make of his head or his arms? It does me good to find such a man as JOHN AUGUSTUS—such women as MATILDA GODDARD and DOROTHEA DIX of America, and FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and MARY CARPENTER of England. I thank God, and take courage.

My ecclesiastical brother, HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., complains of the "suspense of faith" which he says is characteristic of these times! Poor man, it is only faith in ecclesiastical blow-bags that is suspended. Faith or piety, the love of God, and morality, the keeping of God's natural laws, is not *suspended*, nor never will be. But alas! when neither the American Church, nor any other, has ever had much "faith" in that form of religion which consists in piety and morality.

But better times are coming—that is, good men and women are making better times—and even bad men help the work while they mean no such thing. Thus the Fugitive Slave bill turns out an Anti-Slavery measure, moving the North as nothing before had done; so does the Kansas-Nebraska bill; so the Dred Scott decision; the revival of the Slave-trade, which has already taken place, will create an open Anti-Slavery political party in the South, which, like the Republican Party, will go through changes like a caterpillar, and come out winged and handsome as a butterfly at the end. "Nothing by leaps," everything goes step by step, and we slope up to the tallest heights. It is curious that progress is never in a straight line for any length of time; there are windings and windings, and curvings backward, but still the general course is *on* and *up*.

THE MEXICAN INVASION.

Full Particulars of the Attack on Brownsville.

The New-Orleans papers of Oct. 11, contain very full particulars of the guerrilla attack upon Matamoras. The *Picayune* says:

"We had the pleasure of an interview, this morning, with Mr. KINNEY, editor of the Brownsville *Flag*. We learn from him that the late incursion of a Mexican guerrilla party into that city, was a much more serious affair than we were led, at first, by the published accounts to believe. In fact, such is the state of things in Brownsville, that no one there, or in the immediate vicinity, feels it safe openly to express his opinion in public. Associates or sympathisers with the invaders, are to be found in every circle—no one knows who is friend or foe, and everything else is swallowed up in the promptings to individual safety. A large number of the people have already left, and others are preparing to leave as soon as they can settle up their business.

We learn from Mr. KINNEY that the real object of the invaders is plunder, and that their designs are not only upon Brownsville, but upon the whole adjoining country. The party originally crossed some distance above the town, and, after committing depredations along the left or American bank, finally directed their course to Brownsville, because of the hope of rich plunder. Mr. K. thinks the original intention of CORTINAS was to burn down the town, and fears are entertained that he will yet accomplish his purpose. At last accounts received by him, the 8th inst., some twenty-four hours later than we had before in our possession, the whole party were encamped some thirteen miles up the river, on the American side, at what is known as Cortinas' Ranch. They then numbered in all some 400 men, and were daily receiving accessions, both from the Mexican and American side, for, as said before, a large portion of the population on this side being Mexican by sympathies, and, moreover, in a destitute condition, had joined hands with the plunderers.

No one, of course, knows the plans of the invaders, nor how far their depredations will extend, nor what will be the issue of the matter. Mr. K. thinks, however, that now the long expected incursions have begun, that there will be no security to life or property anywhere on the border till the lately abandoned military stations shall have been re-established. The withdrawal of the United States troops, indeed, he thinks the cause of all the trouble. There is not now, from El Paso to the mouth of the Rio Grande, a distance of upwards of 1200 miles, following the course of the stream, and all exposed, a single military station kept up or a single soldier for the protection of the defenceless citizens.

And as to assistance from San Antonio, whither, on the appearance of the guerrilla, messengers were at once despatched, Mr. K. thinks they will be disappointed. There is not, he thinks, at any one of the stations in the interior, more than a sufficient force for the protection of the surrounding country. It may be that a few troops, enough, with the aid of the citizens to protect the city of Brownsville, may be spared from San Antonio, but for the efficient protection of the whole border, liable at any place, and at any moment, to be overrun by these guerrilla bands, it is believed that a permanent force of not less than 300 to 400 men will be found necessary.

The Brownsville *Flagg* states that Col. CAPISTRAN, Col. TIORRINA, Mr. AGAFITO LOMOOBIA, and Mr. LATHAM, the Collector of our Port, went up to the camp of the enemy and had a parley. They were received without molestation, and after much and strong effort on the part of our friends from Mexico, agreed not to molest the town any more, while at the same time they declared that certain persons, who had offended them, they would yet kill whenever the opportunity offered. It seems that they complain that certain persons are obnoxious from having treated Mexicans harshly, and particular stress upon their determination to kill a who are disposed to punish CORTINAS for his entirely unprovoked attack on Mr. SHEARS.

It is said, and we hope it is true, that there is now no more danger of another inroad; but what security have we of our lives and those of our families, when a band of 60 armed outlaws declare that we must close our mouths and drop our arms to be safe from their revengeful fury? And to make our situation worse, the majority of these men have committed crimes in Mexico which render it equally, perhaps now more unsafe for them, to retire into Mexico, while many claim to be American citizens, and to be determined to maintain themselves on this side of the river.

Since the above was written (adds the *Flag*) it has been well ascertained that instead of disbanding, CORTINAS remains with his party, in increased force, defying attack and threatening assault. His force is said to be over two hundred men, who are encamped at his rancho, on the river, and are constantly receiving accessions. Our citizens are well armed and thoroughly on the alert. All, without regard to nationality, are enrolled, and are acting in our impromptu military organization.

The *Picayune*, copying the above from the *Flag*, adds:

In addition to this we learn from the officers of the *Arizona* that immediately after the attack was made two expresses were sent out to San Antonio by different routes, after U. S. troops, but none had arrived when the *A.* left.

The Sheriff of Brownsville also sent down an escort of thirty men for the New-Orleans mails, on the *Arizona* at Brazos, but no attempt was made by the guerrillas to molest them.

We also learn that the stores were closed at Brownsville, and business suspended but a day or two after the attack, but that confidence was being restored. In addition to the two companies of Mexican troops sent over from Matamoros, some sixty citizens of Brownsville had formed themselves into a patrol to protect the population and property of the town. Meetings were also held daily to take in consideration such additional measures as the occasion called for; and among other things large contributions had been made for the support of the Mexican troops from Matamoros.

Private letters, which we have been permitted to peruse, give a much worse account of the late affair at Brownsville, even than that given to the public. In private circles especially, the greatest alarm was felt. This CORTINAS, it seems, is a noted outlaw, and his influence all along the border where his depredations have been frequent, is very great. No trust, therefore, was put in his promises, and it was feared he would yet return and fire the city.

The late attack on Brownsville not only illustrates the Mexican way of doing things, but our own relations with that distracted country. The affair was purely a private one, gotten up by a single individual, led by him, and to redress his grievances. The authorities proper had nothing to do with it; on the contrary, they did everything in their power to protect the people thus recklessly attacked.

Nevertheless, it was, in another sense, no less a national affair, for which the State of Tamaulipas, or the Federal Government, or rather the Republic at large, (for Government, State or Federal, there is none,) should be held responsible—responsible for a state of things that makes such an attack possible."

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

A Brownsville correspondent of the *True Delta*, writing under date of Oct. 5, says:

We have information of the defeat of MARQUEZ, twice on the same day, by the force of Gen. OGAZON, at the Bluffs of Muchitillic, in the State of Jelisco, betwcen Guadalajara and Tepic. MARQUEZ had three thousand men, and a reinforcement of one thousand came up with him on his retreat. The battle took place on the 10th of September. It will also inform you of the driving of VIDAURI from Nouvo Leon. Under the name of a Liberal, this man has been long known as a most cruel tyrant and bitter enemy of all foreigners, particularly Americans. He has amassed a property of some $500,000 while Governor, and can, no doubt, now retire and live in clover the rest of his life. So the disagreements among the the Liberals may be said to be at an end. (ZUAZUA left with VIDAURI), and their late success in the field will give them prestige and confidence.

P. S.—A private letter just received in Matamoras from ZACATECAS contradicts all the news of the victory of OGOZON over MARQUEZ, and declares that the latter has routed OGOZON, CORONADO and ROCHE. Believe which you will.

Child-Kidnapping.

ARREST OF DR. FARRAR, AND RECOVERY OF THE CHILD.

A letter from Dover, N. H., to the Boston *Traveller* gives the particulars of the arrest of Dr. FARRAR, whose abduction of his child from the custody of its mother was mentioned in a telegram some days since. Dr. FARRAR was captured at North Yarmouth, Mass., with the child in his custody. Both were immediately taken back to Dover, where (says the *Traveller's* correspondent) some three thousand people had gathered around the depôt, greeting the Doctor with cries of "Lynch him! Lynch him!" "Down with him!" "Kill him!" Shouts, cheers, and other demonstrations of excitement greeted the presence, and had not the child been with him, which he was careful to keep as a protection, he would have been mobbed.

The mother, and her mother and other friends were waiting in a coach, and from the father at the command of the officer she received the child, amid the cheers of the crowd.

A MOTHER ABDUCTING HER CHILD FROM ITS GUARDIAN.

Another case is reported in the Boston papers, having occurred in that city on Thursday last. Mrs. FORD, of Fitchburgh, Mass., appeared before the Supreme Court, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover her niece, ELIZABETH B. TILESTON, whom she adopted at the age of fifteen months, but whom the child's mother has suddenly reclaimed by a forcible abduction. The *Traveller* of Saturday says: "We understand that Mrs. FORD, who is a wealthy widow lady, and has never had children of her own, is very much attached to the child, it having been given to her by its father, CHARLES TILESTON. She was in Boston on Thursday, and the little girl was on her way to or from school, when the mother and a companion came up in a covered carriage, and seizing the child, drove rapidly away. The child has been seen in Boston and West Roxbury since that time."

THE PLACES OF REGISTRY.

According to the Registry Act, the places appointed for voting in each electoral district are also to be the points where the electors are to apply to have their names enrolled. The following is the list as authorized by the Common Council:

FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 32 Greenwich-st.	4..No. 13 Cedar-st.
2..No. 52 Greenwich-st.	5..No. 101 Broad-st.
3..No. 116 Greenwich-st.	

SECOND WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 8 Theatre-alley.	2..Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 206 Fulton-st.	3..No. 81 Warren-st.
2..No. 45 Robinson-st.	4..No. 3 Hudson-st.

FOURTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 11 Jacob-st.	5..No. 45 James-st.
2..Shakespeare Hotel.	6..No. 51 Cherry-st.
3..No. 18 New-Bowery.	7..No. 63 Madison-st.
4..No. 87 Cherry-st.	

FIFTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 123 Franklin-st.	5..No. 187 Duane-st.
2..No. 24 White-st.	6..No. 367 Greenwich-st.
3..No. 33 Leonard-st.	7..No. 74 Lsight-st.
4..No. 4 Beach-st.	8..No. 472 Canal-st.

SIXTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 10 Chambers-st.	6..No. 7 Mulberry-st.
2..Sixth Ward Hotel.	7..No. 47 Bayard-st.
3..No. 28 City Hall-place.	8..No. 86 Elm-st.
4..No. 123 Leonsrd-st.	9..Atlantic Garden.
5..No. 52 Centre-st.	

SEVENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 68 East Broadway.	6..No. 19 Jefferson-st.
2..No. 98 Madison-st.	7..No. 328 Cherry-st.
3..No. 173 Cherry-st.	8..No. 628 Water-st.
4..No. 99 Henry-st.	9..Corner Gouverneur and Division sts.
5..No. 200 Madison-st.	

EIGHTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 64 Wooster-st.	7..No. 141 Laurens-st.
2..No. 66 Thompson-st.	8..No. 144 Varick-st.
3..No. 5 Clark-st.	9..No. 181 Varick-st.
4..No. 52 Dominick-st.	10..No. 203 Varick-st.
5..No. 490 Greenwich-st.	11..No. 305 Spring-st.
6..No. 142 Mercer-st.	12..No. 113 Charlton-st.

NINTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 672 Greenwich-st.	7..No. 324th-st.
2..No. 462 Hudson-st.	8..Cor. 9th-av. and 13th-st.
3..Bleecker Buildings.	9..No. 184th-st.
4..No. 12 Christopher-st.	10..No. 4 Bethune-st.
5..No. 15 7th-av.	11..No. 96 Perry-st.
6..No. 48 Hammond-st.	12..No. 697 Greenwich-st.

TENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..Tenth Ward Hotel.	4..No. 52 Essex-st.
2..No. 73 Allen-st.	5..No. 50 Allen-st.
3..No. 74 Ludlow-st.	6..No. 29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 125 Stanton-st.	10..No. 185 Lewis-st.
2..No. 229 Stanton-st.	11..No. 89 Avenue D.
3..No. 273 Stanton-st.	12..No. 215 6th-st.
4..No. 90 Lewis-st.	13..No. 313 8th-st.
5..No. 79 Houston-st.	14..No. 121 Avenue D.
6..No. 6 Avenue C.	15..No. 416 10th-st.
7..No. 7 Avenue C.	16..No. 398 10th-st.
8..No. 249 3d-st.	17..No. 13 Dry Dock.
9..Union Hall.	18..No. 199 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..P. McGann's, Bloomingdale-road, near 96th-st.	4..Wm. Mansfield's, corner 124th-st and 3d-av.
2..Jonathan Sutton's, 3d-av., bet. 89th & 90th sts.	5..Cor. Manhsttan-st and Broadway.
3..Jas. McCusker', 116th-st., one door west of 3d-av.	6..Cor. 158th-st. and 10th-av.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 38 Suffolk-st.	5..No. 7 Goerck-st.
2..No. 30 Attorney-st.	6..No. 34 Mangin-st.
3..Cor. Broome and Pitt.	7..No. 14 Suffolk-st.
4..No. 111 Broome-st.	

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 129 Crosby-st.	6..No. 174 Grand-st.
2..No. 21 Prince-st.	7..No. 200 Mott-st.
3..No. 42 Prince-st.	8..No. 83 Elisabeth-st.
4..No. 179 Elizabeth-st.	9..No. 145 Mott-st.
5..No. 6 Marion-st.	10..No. 41 Howard-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 124 Amity-st.	6..Meibaum's barber shop, No. 3 West 11th-st.
2..N. E. cor. Sullivan and Bleecker sts.	7..N. E. cor. Washington-place, in University.
3..No. 191 Mercer-st.	8..No. 70 Bleecker-st.
4..No. 129 Waverley-place.	9..No. 149 East 10th-st.
5..No. 115 11th-st.	10..No. 68 West 13th-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 72 7th-av.	6..No. 260 West 17th-st.
2..No. 102 7th-av.	7..No. 109 9th-av.
3..No. 166 7th-av.	8..No. 93 10th-av.
4..No. 223 7th-av.	9..No. 166 9th-av.
5..No. 302 8th-av.	10..No. 296 West 25th-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..Cor. Rivington & Bowery	10..No. 147 1st-av.
2..No. 382 Houston-st.	11..No. 111 Avenue A.
3..No. 182 Suffolk-st.	12..No. 515 4th-st.
4..No. 33 2d-av.	13..No. 315 Houston-st.
5..No. 5 6th-st.	14..No. 268 East 13th-st.
6..No. 4 Stuyvesant-st.	15..No. 164 11th-st.
7..No. 111 3d-av.	16..No. 96 Avenue A.
8..No. 208 East 13th-st.	17..No. 137½ 3d-st.
9..No. 286 1st-av.	18..No. 186 2d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 238 6th-av.	8..N. W. cor. 14th-st. & 1st-av
2..No. 346 6th-av.	9..No. 228 East 18th-st.
3..No. 70½ West 24th-st.	10..S. W. cor. 22d-st. & 2d-av.
4..No. 130 3d-av.	11..N. W. cor. 23d-st. & 1st-av.
5..N. E. cor. 17th-st. & 3d-av.	12..S. E. cor. 17th-st. & 1st-av.
6..S. E. cor. 22d-st. & 3d-av.	13..S. E. cor. 20th-st. & 1st-av.
7..No. 313 3d-av.	14..S. E. cor. 23d-st. & Ave. A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 606 3d-av.—Eagan's	4..At the Rsmble, corner 71st-st. and 3d-av.
2..No. 150 42d-st., belween 2d and 3d avs.	5..At Stacom's, corner 2d-av. and 85th-st.
3..At Edw'd Parcell's, 61st-st., betw'n 1st & 2d avs.	

TWENTIETH WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 296 West 27th-st.	8..No. 188 West 38th-st.
2..No. 310 West 29th-st.	9..No. 278 Seventh-av.
3..No. 337½ Tenth-av.	10..No. 305 Seventh-av.
4..No. 286 West 36th-st.	11..No. 121 West 31st-st.
5..No. 430 Tenth-av.	12..No. 189 West 33d-st.
6..No. 196 West 27th-st.	13..No. 398 Seventh-av.
7..No. 226 West 36th-st.	14..No. 455 Seventh-av.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 461 First-av.	7..No. 744 Second-av.
2..No. 391 Third-av.	8..No. 554 Third-av.
3..No. 492 Second-av.	9..No. 472 Third-av.
4..S. E. cor. 34th-st. & 2d-av.	10..No. 445 Fourth-av.
5..No. 566 Second-av.	11..No. 380 Fourth-av.
6..S. E. cor. 38th-st. & 2d-av.	

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..No. 624 8th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.	5..East side 11th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.
2..No. 161 West 46th-st., bet. 8th-av. & Broadway.	6..No. 691 9th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.
3..West side Broadway, between 52d and 53d sts.	7..West side 7th-av., between 56th and 57th sts.
4..No. 248 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.	8..Southeast cor. 10th-av. and 79th-st.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Sept. 22 to Sept. 29, 1859:

NEW-YORK.

J. P. Francis and wife,
L. L. Rohinson,
Jno. D. Wendei,
W. M. Goodrich,
W. H. Dewitt,
Jas. Vandervoort,
P. Gansevoort and family,
H. S. Gansevoort,
E. D. Garesché,
H. J. Hale,
E. P. Griffin,
R. Douglas and wife.

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. P. Febridge,
P. S. Justice,
Dr. Woodhouse,
T. J. Meager.

VIRGINIA.

C. R. Grandy,
E. Carrington and wife.

SOUTA CAROLINA.

J. J. Petigrew,
G. B. Weston,
P. W. Fraser.

RHODE ISLAND.

M. B. Lockwood and wife,
E. S. Bradford.

MASSACAUSETTS.

Dr. S. A. Greene.

CALIFORNIA.

C. C. Gerberding and wife.

The Paris *Patrie's* story of the American Minister's entry into Pekin in a square box is generally discredited. The *Patrie* does not profess to have later Chinese news than other European journals, yet the very latest Hong Kong paper received—the *Friend of China* of Aug. 10—says that it was not then known whether Mr. WARD had reached Pekin or not. The journal in question says: "Some overture had been made by the Chinese authorities to the American Minister, inviting him to a conference at the mouth of the Northern River. The *Powhattan* had moved to the northward to enable Mr. WARN to test the sincerity of these overtures and to decide on his future plans."

Miss Jane Coombs, the aetress, is playing in the Southwest, and the papers describe her performances in terms of high compliment. The lady made her *début* at the Broadway Theatre in this City some three years since, and achieved success.

Miss Adelaide Phillips arrived in the City on Saturday from the East, and sailed immediately for Havana, where she will join Maretzek's opera troupe at the Tacon Theatre.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of New-Brunswick, N. J., have made their late pastor, the Rev. Dr. Davidson, a parting present of nearly $700.

Mr. Brackett, the Boston sculptor, has just completed the model of a bust of Rufus Choate. It is proposed to reproduce it in marble for the Law Library.

Senator Foot has presented to the

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 130 bbls. Ashes 28,000 bbls. Flour, 4,504 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 578 bushels Rye, 6,656 bushels Barley, 11,843 bushels Oats, 537 pkgs. Provisions, and 31 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 80 bbls. Pots at $5 25@$5 37½; and 40 bbls. Pearls at $5 37½@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 150 bags Rio at 12c.@12¼c., and 38 bags Maracaibo at 13¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, with sales of 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened quite firmly, but closed heavily to-day, for State and Western Flour. The heavy receipts have had the effect of lessening the disposition to buy freely, unless at reduced prices. Holders are generally anxious to sell, but do not evince any inclination to make such concessions as would satisfy the principal purchasers. We have heard of sales of 14,150 barrels, in lots, including superfine State at $4 62½@$4 70, chiefly at $4 65; extra State at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly at $4 85; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 70@$4 80; extra Wisconsin at $4 85@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $4 90@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50	@	$4 40
Superfine State	4 62½	@	4 70
Extra State	4 80	@	4 95
Superfine Western	4 70	@	4 80
Extra Wisconsin	4 85	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@	5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@	5 10
Extra Genesee	5 45	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@	8 75

Southern Flour is in lively request at former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is scarce and quiet; sales, to-day, 300 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 30@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive. The available supply is limited, and the demand is restricted. Sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels, including choice white Ohio, at $1 42; choice amber Michigan, at $1 28; Red do. at $1 26; fair White Southern, at $1 35; and inferior Red do., at $1 15, ₱ bushel. Other sales were reported, including a boat-load of No. 1 Chicago Spring, for export,—but without reliable particulars. Corn is scarce and quiet; sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels, at $1 for mixed Western; 98c. for ordinary Yellow Northern; 99½c. for Yellow Jersey, in the slip; and $1 for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley is depressed and lower. Sales 22,650 bushels fair to very good Canada East at 76c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western at 43c.@44c., and State at 42½c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 2,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 30@$15 37½ for inspected and uninspected Mess, here and $15 for (1,000 bbls.) Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, to the 15th of November; and $10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9½c., and Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales to-day 500 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at former rates; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $6@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at from 7½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 270 tcs. at $3 25@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 477 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls. at 29¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@⅛c. ₱ lb; 2,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, in ships' bags, at 5d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin and 200 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 2s.; 200 boxes Cheese, at 25s.; 500 boxes do., by steamer, at 40s., and 29 hhds. Tallow, at 15s. For Hamburg, 150 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¾c. ₱ lb. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER and teacher, by a lady who is competent to take charge of a well-ordered household; has had several years experience, and will present satisfactory reference for the necessary qualifications. Call or address, for three days, M. S., No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a small private family; understands bread and biscuit baking; is a good game and pastry cook, and understands soups of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART PROtestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would do all the up-stairs work where there are but two in help. Has lived several years in her last place, where the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 283d-av., corner 9th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RELIable, faithful servant, highly recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a very trustworthy, economical girl, not afraid of work and tries to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress; has lived in the best of families; understands French flutting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; understands the care of a young baby; has five years' reference from her 13st place; neat and tidy in her habits. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 Sullivan-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and respectable young woman; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and biscuits; would not object to the housework of a small family. Best City references. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., Brooklyn, (Mrs. McCannah's, second floor.)

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine washing and French flutting; has the best of City reference from her last employer's. Call for two days at No. 11 Union Court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, who understands meat in all its perfection, and pastries of all kinds. Reference from her last place. Call at No. 188 8th-av., corner 41st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS first-class cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection in assisting in the washing. Apply at No. 135 Amity-st., between 6th-av. and McDougal-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse or seamstress; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; is also a good washer and ironer; is willing to work, and no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TAKE THE supervision of a family, and accustomed to the care of children, desires a situation. The family of a widower with children preferred. Address L. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 10th-st., between University-place and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES A situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, in a respectable Protestant family. Inquire at No. 15 High-st., Brooklyn, (next door to Milnes' plumbing establishment,) first floor. ALICE MATHEWS.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress, can take entire charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH woman desires a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing; has no objection to do the fine washing; best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a regular chambermaid, or as waitress; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE widow, to do general housework; wishes a home for herself and child more than wages; good references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st., first floor, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter; understands her business well; has good City references. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook by a middle-aged Protestant woman, will assist in the washing and ironing, has seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid only; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST WILLING AND OBLIGing young woman, a situation; is a good baker of bread, biscuits, meats, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer. A neat young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or seamstress and nurse. Both would do housework separate. No objection to country. Best City reference. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, a situation to travel with a family as nurse, or in any capacity where she could make herself useful; is willing to remain in the family permanent; understands all kinds of housework, as best City reference can show; South preferred. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take charge of a few grown children, and cut and fit their dresses in the neatest style, or would do light chamberwork. Operates Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Best reference given. Call at No. 74 Washington-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing; has no objections to waiting or the care of growing children. Can be seen for two days from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the store. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or has chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is fully competent to do both; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the fancy-store, third story, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL of 17, to take care of children; is a neat sewer; is kind and attentive to children; understands the care of young children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 177 East 21th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young English Protestant girl who perfectly understands her business; has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; wages from $6 to $7. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or do fine washing and ironing; can give six years' reference from her last situation. Apply at No. 121 New-Canal-st., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND INTELLIgent Protestant young woman a situation to wait on a lady going to Europe; no objections to the care of children or an invalid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 220 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 176 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country, South Brooklyn preferred. Good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; best of reference from her last place can be given. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., the first floor up-stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, between 3d and 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from infancy; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; can give the best of City references if required; has lived in the best of families. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO EFFICIENT AND RESPECTable girls, situations; one as plain cook, or general houseworker; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; references unexceptionable. Inquire of Mr. Wallace, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 4 Garden-row, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waiter. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, understands dressmaking, but would have no objection to assist in a nursery. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid; can do all kind of family sewing; would assist in light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 104 East 18th-st., the residence of her present employers, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR cook by a respectable young woman, who can give first-class reference from her last place. Apply at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 109 7th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 203 West 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED.—A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A STEADY ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook makes the best of bread and preserves in every variety. Is careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has good City references. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do cooking, washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; has no objection to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good City references. Apply at No. 176 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 185 5th-av., next door to the Brevoort House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid; has no objections to assist in washing. Call at No. 483 2d-av., corner of 30th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter. Best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as chambermaid or waiter, and to assist in light washing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 471 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—TO TAKE THE WASHING AND IRONing of a few families, or washing by the dozen, at her own house, by a respectable woman who will give the best of reference for honesty and ability. Apply at No. 94 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW lady of capability and experience would like a situation as matron in a boarding-school or seminary, or as housekeeper or seamstress; is fully qualified to discharge the duties of either of the above situations. Unexceptionable testimonials given. Can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 2 7th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess for children; or would accept a situation as house-keeper; south or west preferred; salary no object; reference exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE, ayec de bonne recommendations, desire trouver une place pour prendre soin d'un ou deux enfans; pour leur enseigner sa langue et le piano. S'adresser, de 11 a 4 heures a No. 83 East 13th-st.

DRESSMAKING.—A LADY WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and making up bodies and children's clothes on sewing machines, wishes a situation out South; has a sewing machine of her own. Address L. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 158 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 92 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., first house east of 3d-av., (his only office,) are some very desirable servants awaiting situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried, without family, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a capital driver. Also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family. Have good references, if required. Can be seen at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN and wife (no incumbrance); the man a situation as coachman and gardener or groom; understands his business perfectly; has the best City reference. His wife wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; reference from first class families. Both wish to go together; no objection to City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has 13 years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address Y. Z., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman, fully competent to take charge of first-class horses, with their appurtenances, &c.; can produce first-class testimonials from his two last employers; can be seen for two days. Address A. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady man of long experience, and has no objection to the country. Address W. R., for two days, No. 244 Mercer-st., Mr. Burke's livery stable, or D., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; he has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Call at No. 73 West 15th-street, in the rear, for W. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, GROOM, or coachman, (the country preferred,) by a single man, (aged 26) who has all the necessary experience in the care and management of horses, &c.; would make himself generally useful, if required; best of City reference given. Address N. M. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant German young man, married, without children; has the best of recommendations as to capability, &c.; has worked for the last five years at the market garden business. Address JOHN, at seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A competent man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and has the best of reference from his last place; can be seen for two days if not suited, at John J. Morris's Grocery, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, industrious man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; has been living seven years in his last place in the City; is also a good driver, and has the best City references. Address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and can give satisfactory City reference; is a Protestant and single. Can be seen for three days at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st., or address M. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man of sober, steady and industrious habits; is a good, groom and careful driver, and can come well recommended for the same. Please call on, or address P. F., in care of P. Trainor, Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, the care of furniture, silver, marketing, also cooking. Has good City references. Address corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., in the confectioner's, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in Europe and this country; is a steady, careful driver; has served 7 years in last place; will be highly recommended. Address L. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, or No. 6 East 31st-st., two doors from 5th-avenue.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A gentleman for his man, who he is parting from, having no further use for him; he is faithful and reliable, and will be found fully competent in all respects; a single man; location no object. Inquire of A. B. CLARKE, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., any day this week.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING HAD SIX years' experience in a country grocery store, desires a situation in the grocery business; is able and willing to work; no objection to going South or West; satisfactory reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Westebester, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver. Can produce the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last eight years. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address C. J., Box No. 209, *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY AN ACTIVE AND respectable young man from the country; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving and the care of stock. Is highly recommended from last place. A note to J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman of many years' experience; can produce the best of recommendations; no objection to go to any part of the world. Address for three days T. J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, PRACTIcal man, as gardener; is unmarried; understands grapes, greenhouse plants, flower and vegetable gardening, and the laying out of grounds. Apply to S. W. G., at A. Read's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference from his last employers. No objection to the country. Address WAITER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as apprentice to the house carpenter's trade; wishes to engage with some person in a small town for one or two years. Best references given. Address A. W. C., Box No. 3,850, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MOLDER AT light work, in an iron foundry, where steady employment will be given, by a person who has had seventeen years' experience as such. Application may be made on Friday, 21st inst., at No. 139 Goerck-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as coachman or gardener; the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress, or laundress. Both are Protestants. The best of references. Address JAMES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man of sober and industrious habits; can come well recommended from his last, as well as from his former employers, for the same. Address P. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable young man; understands his business; has no objection to make himself useful: can give good recommendation. Address S. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; perfectly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country. Direct for two days to J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN JUST disengaged as first waiter in a private family; any gentleman requiring such will find him satisfactory. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 883 Broadway; inquire for W. A.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN OF RESPECTability wants a situation as coachman in a private family; is a competent city driver; has the best city reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Apply for two days at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. THE applicant has a wife, but no other family; no objection to taking charge of a farm; can give the best of reference. Direct to GARDENER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of respectability and experience; has been four and a half years in his last situation. Apply to or address R. B., at Mr. Disney's, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COLLECTOR OR light porter, by a middle-aged married man, having the very best City references. Address MURRAY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR GARdener, by a Protestant German. Good reference for industry and ability. Apply at No. 218 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable man, who fully understands his business; can produce the best City reference as to character and capability. Address, M. C., Box 167 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; CAN work on a farm and take charge of horses if required. Address J. M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO YOUTHS.—WANTED, IN A SELECT School, a youth from 16 to 19 years of age, who has a good elementary English education and is a good penman, to keep the records of the institution, &c. For his services he will receive instruction in any branches taught—Latin, Greek, modern languages, higher English, &c., &c. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to become a teacher. Address MAGISTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving full address and references.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE OUT OF Brooklyn, a well-recommended girl, as seamstress and child's nurse; one who sews neatly, or an American lady who would sew and assist in the care of the children, and would be considered one of the family. Inquire at No. 295 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMPETENT WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family (two persons) on Staten Island. None without good City references need apply, at No. 2 West 36th-st., southwest corner 5th-av. Apply only to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM-LABORER, TO GO IN the country. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York, before 3 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—A TINSMITH. ONE WHO THOROughly understands his business. Apply at No. 455 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant woman, to cook and wash, having good City reference. Apply at No. 151 Madison-av.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF two children, one an infant; must be a Protestant, well recommended, capable and willing; can fly live an hour's ride from the City. Address, with name and references, Box No. 831 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, is not afraid of work, and can give good references as to honesty, industry, &c.; salary, $75 the first year. Address M. & Y., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE boy, as clerk in a wholesale stationery store. Address STATIONER, Post-office, stating age, reference, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW carpet upholsterers to work by the piece or month. Liberal wages will be paid.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON HOWE'S CYLINder Machine, for Leather work, at F. STEVENS' Factory, Nos. 254 and 256 27th-st., near 9th-av.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depots.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS.
A. B. DARLING.
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BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board, and a large, well-furnished front room, and smaller room connecting, on second floor. House is modern, with gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no boarders, would let an unfurnished room to a gentleman and wife, with board. Location on the Heights in Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,827, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms, in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. None but permanent boarders need apply. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing newly furnished rooms, with or without partial board in a private family, (house in 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,) will address Box No. 3,236, Post-office

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 76 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain desirable rooms with board at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family with no other boarders, will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nicely furnished rooms, on the second floor. House is new, contains all modern improvements, and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., near the cars, or within six minutes' walk of the ferry. Address C. A., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILy can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a handsome suite of front rooms, on second floor; also, a single gentleman with front rooom, on third floor; location good; three minutes' walk to Wall-st. or South Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 66 State-st., fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with board and a large well-furnished front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, may be had by a gentleman and his wife, with board, for the Winter. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, THREE children and nurse: ages 5, 7 and 12 years. Two rooms and store room for the Winter, commencing on the 1st of November, between 2d and 6th avs., 8th and 36th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn; Or, The Poor Sewing Girl—Carlmilhan, Or, The Spirit of the Wreck.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Black-eyed Susan—Evening: Out of the Depths—Soiree Dansante.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Femmes Qui Pleurent—Brutus Lache Cæsar—Don Juan d'Autriche.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A threatening insurrection has broken out at Harper's Ferry, for which no sufficient reason has, as yet, been assigned. A band, said to be composed of negroes and white men, numbering two hundred and fifty, on Saturday night seized the bridge and took possession of the Government arsenal, which is located at Harper's Ferry. The express train, going east, was twice fired into and the assistant baggage-master is said to have been killed, while one of the baggage-masters, in attempting to cross the bridge, was seized by the insurgents and put in confinement. The streets of the town had been barricaded and were said to be in the possession of the originators of the revolt. Government troops had been sent on from Washington to quell the disturbance, and those in the immediate neighborhood had also been called out. Some considered the movement as originating with the Abolitionists, while others looked upon it as an attempt to get possession of the funds in the Government pay-house, a large amount having been recently deposited there.

Touching the recent fillibuster attempt at New-Orleans, interesting information is given in another column. The statement, which comes from sources apparently entitled to credit, also explains the hitherto mysterious connection of the steamer *Philadelphia*, of the United States mail line, with the fillibusters. It appears that a large quantity of arms and munitions intended for Walker's expedition against Nicaragua, together with several boats to be used for transporting the fillibusters up the Colorado branch of the San Juan River, were shipped on board the *Philadelphia* from this port; that these arms and munitions were retained on board the steamer after the rest of her cargo had been discharged, at New-Orleans, and that she was destined to convey Walker and his men to Nicaragua. Notwithstanding the searches made by the Collector of that port and the United States Marshal failed to develop the existence of these arms, it is alleged that they are still on board of the steamer, and that it is the intention of Walker and his men to depart in her on the 20th instant for Nicaragua. The *Philadelphia* and *Empire City*, it is understood, are to constitute the line for carrying the mail from New-Orleans to Aspinwall. Whether either of them is to be used meantime to land the fillibusters at San Juan del Norte while she is passing that point on her way to Aspinwall is a question to be decided.

The steamship *Hammonia* brings us from Southampton English advices to Oct. 4. The dates are not so late as those forwarded by telegraph from Father Point; but we find several matters of interest in our files. The leading article of the London *Times* upon the San Juan affair, and a letter of Kossuth in regard to Hungary, as affected by the arrangements of Villafranca, are of special moment.

The Episcopal General Convention, in session at Richmond, yesterday voted to hold their next session in this City. They also determined to extend their sphere of missionary labor in China and Japan, and rejected a resolution calling on the President to memorialize the Spanish Government with reference to religious liberty in Cuba.

Our streets were enlivened yesterday by the Second Triennial Parade of the New-York Fire Department. There were 7,000 men, with 130 engines, in the procession. The streets through which it passed were thronged with spectators.

Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion lately made before him, to require the Receiver of the Erie Railroad Company to pay Messrs. Pepoon, Nazro & Co. in advance of all the other creditors of the Company. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer Judge Roosevelt caused an order to be entered for the issue of a Commission to Mobile and California, for the examination of witnesses in the case of Macdonald, charged with the murder of Virginia Stewart. Mr. D. D. Field argued at considerable length his motion, proposed some weeks since, for a new trial in the case of Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, convicted and sentenced to execution, for the murder of his landlady, Mary Fletcher. The Court reserved its decision.

The Stock Market yesterday opened dull, and prices fell off a fraction; but, as Stocks were not offered freely, the bidding was better in the afternoon, and closed 80½ for New-York Central and 121 for Panama. The shares and bonds of the Erie Company were in better demand. State Stocks steady. The Bank returns in the afternoon showed much steadiness of movement in the Money Market. Demand loans rather cheaper, and discounts easy. The Foreign Exchanges were held for the advance noticed at the close of last week, but, at the close of business hours, the Bankers reported few sales at the extreme rate of 110¼ on London. Southern Bank bills, 110@109¾ ₱ cent., sales.

Of Flour, there were received 26,969 bbls., and sold 16,300 bbls. Prices opened quite firmly, but closed languidly. Wheat and Corn were sparingly purchased. Barley was more active, at, however, reduced rates. The movements in Groceries were restricted. Provisions were in fair demand. Pork was firmer. Hay was inquired for, as were likewise Hops, Fish, Oils, Rice and Whisky. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, at former quotations. The freight engagements for Liverpool were more extensive.

Emigrant Swindlers Protected by the Courts.—It seems, from our police reports, that the notorious emigrant swindler Enright, has been again complained of by some of his victims. Three German emigrants, strangers of course, and ignorant alike of our manners and our language, fell into his hands a day or two since, and were robbed, first of $35 for tickets by the ship *Australia*, and then of $5 25 *each*, for a night's lodging, breakfast and tea. Enright was arrested on Saturday—but his case was put over until yesterday, when the *Australia* was expected to sail. Yesterday it was again put over until to-day—when the witnesses against him will probably be out of the way—and he will of necessity be discharged.

Some months since, a poor German who was robbed by this man, complained of him, and was put in prison as a witness; since then, he has become a maniac, and the trial, of course, falls through.

It is now some years since this Enright commenced his business of robbing emigrants. If he had waylaid them at the corner of the streets, knocked them down and plundered their pockets, he could not have carried on a more systematic robbery than he has done. Yet he has been protected in it by the shameful inefficiency of our courts of justice, which has been, in result, if not in intention, equivalent to a direct complicity. Over and over again has he been arrested; but in every case the trial has been so deferred as to insure the absence of witnesses, and thus secure him complete impunity. It is about time this farce had an end.

Registry Day.

To-day—"Tuesday three weeks preceding the general election"—at 9 o'clock, the Registrars are to meet at the polling place in each election district to register the names of citizens entitled to vote on the 8th of November. In another column we publish the places where the polls are to be held. Every legal voter who cares a copper for the purity of the ballot-box, or the integrity of the Government he lives under, should turn aside from his usual business long enough to see that his name is recorded on the registry. This involves the trouble of studying out from the list of polling-places the one at which he is entitled to cast his ballot—a task that can be accomplished by sitting, paper in hand, five minutes longer than usual over one's cup of fragrant chickory, and, in addition, the annoyance of walking into the dirtiest corner of his neighborhood some time during Tuesday or Wednesday, personally to confront the model Inspectors, and prefer the request to be entered on the roll. The Board of Registration has power to sit two days to make out the lists, provided that at the last general election there were over four hundred votes cast in the district. Generally it would be safe to presume that no Board would finish its work in one day when there was a possibility of obtaining pay for sitting two days. But if so immaculate a Board as the Supervisors, for a party purpose, would expose themselves to the contempt of all fair men in the State, it is not inconceivable that the creatures of their making should forego a day's honest wages for the sake of carrying out the work as it was begun. Hence, it will not be safe to trust in any instance to the chances of a second day's session. True, it is not absolutely essential that every voter should personally see that his right is insured him, but such is his safest course, unless a trusty friend of his own politics undertakes to see for him that his name is on the record.

But the outrageous behaviour of an accidental majority of the Supervisors has entailed a special duty upon special parties. Of the 609 Registrars of their appointment, 520 are Democrats; hence Republicans should be particularly on guard to-day. Sixty-eight of said Registrars are directly interested in the liquor-trade; hence men who imagine there are other interests as sacred as the rum-trade should be on hand at the polls to-day. Sixty-two of them are City officers; hence tax-payers should be present, and see that the balance of their property is not to-day sold out to the swindlers that infest the City-Hall. Thirty are in the Custom House; hence all men who are not prepared to succumb utterly to Federal dictation should be punctually at the places of registry. Fifty are not in the Directory, and thirty-four for anything that the Directory discovers, are chevaliers of industry; hence men who have homes, and working men, should stand by for the protection of their hearthstones, and the honor of industry. There are numberless strikers, shoulder-hitters and rowdies among them; hence all honest, orderly, peace-loving men, should sacrifice a portion of the day for the sake of law and liberty. The most important part of the heavy work of the November election will be over to-morrow night.

The Firemen's Parade.

The firemen yesterday enjoyed their triennial show, and are by this time either talking it over, or endeavoring to shake off its effects. The muster was large, the procession imposing, the weather better than it promised to be in the morning; the men were apparently in good trim and good spirits, and their female admirers, on the sidewalks and in the windows, were as numerous and enthusiastic as the most inflammable fireman could possibly desire. None of the accessories which give *éclat* to such pageants were wanting. Flowers, music, express horses, crowds of expectant stages, carts, wagons and cars, all helped to swell the triumph. The streets were blocked up and impeded fully as much as any quencher of conflagrations could expect, and the loud grumblings of people whose business movements were obstructed by the throng, testified to the weight of the sacrifices which New-York makes, in honor of the brave battalions who defend her against the most insidious of all the dangers to which a great City is exposed.

It is certainly a somewhat serious matter to have the leading thoroughfares of a great commercial metropolis blocked up, as ours were the greater part of yesterday, by the marching and countermarching of six thousand men, engaged, as everybody knew, in the single business of amusing themselves and showing off their engines. We can hardly feel surprised if a good many people to whom minutes are gold, looked on with some impatience at the slow defile of the gaudy throng. But we must remind the testy portion of the public, that what they witnessed yesterday is the only recompense which those 6,000 men receive for keeping watch and ward, night and day, in all seasons, in all weathers, over the lives and properties of nearly a million of souls.

A fireman's duties, as far as hardships, exposure to the elements, and loss of sleep go, are quite as arduous as those of the soldier in that comparatively limited portion of his career which he passes in active service in the field; but, unlike the soldier's, they are mostly performed in darkness, without witnesses, without *éclat*, without glory. The only spectators of the alarms, the struggles, the gallantry and devotion of the men by whom some of us are nightly saved from being burnt in our beds, are the "runners," scamps, rowdies and thieves, whom choice or want of funds drives into passing the hours of night in the streets. And yet they are always as ready, as alert, as devoted, as if a grand stand were erected in front of every fire, and half the ladies in the City looked down from it with approving eyes upon the knights of the "machine," of the hose, and of the hooks and ladders. In the wildest storm as well as in the brightest moonlight, we have only to set fire to our bed curtains, or upset a camphene lamp upon a bundle of shavings, to have our house assailed as boldly and stormed as impetuously, as if a whole army were looking on in broad daylight, and an Emperor waiting, with a bag of crosses and a paper of pins, to decorate the survivors of the forlorn hope. We must say that as long as we lie down snugly in our beds, and sleep as soundly as if a house were never [illegible] came down from a fourth story window on a rope-ladder in his shirt, and let these firemen watch over our slumbers, the very least we can do for them once in three years, is to close the streets, and let them march through with fiddle, fife and drum in all the pomp and circumstance they can muster. The duties they do must be done by somebody, and the more of such duties, in a free country, are done for glory, and not for money, the better for all concerned. It is well to have men serve their fellows and sacrifice their ease for the mere honor of the thing, even if they now and then mar their glory by small disorders. There is nothing in these times of which there is so much danger as the decay of public spirit. One class of the community has already made itself tolerably remarkable for strict attention to its private affairs, and its strict neglect of the affairs of the community at large. We are glad, for our part, that such institutions as fire companies and military companies keep the classes less favored by fortune, in mind of the existence of such a body in the State, and of its claims on those who live under its laws, and share in its prosperity. The Fire Department of this City might be a great deal better than it is; the companies might be less of political clubs than they are, with great advantage to everybody; they might be more orderly in their behavior, fight less, drink less, and have a less numerous following of outside blackguards, and the service and the public would profit by it immensely. But we are glad to say that on these very points they compare admirably with their *confrères* in other cities, and we believe are improving. Taken for all in all, however, we prefer the occasional excesses of the quick, eager, interested volunteer, to the sordid order of the mere hireling. Everything that lifts a man out of his own petty cares, even once a month, and brings his connection with his city or his country prominently before his eyes, is a great gain for the nation which owns and applauds him. But devotion of this sort can only be stimulated by public *fêtes*, by marches, processions, and the gaze of admiring crowds. Nobody will work for us or die for us in the dark. We must now and then drag our heroes out of their obscurity, and pat them on the backs, or they will be our heroes no longer.

Repenting Richmond County.

The people of Richmond County seem disposed, at this late hour, to wash their hands of the incendiarism with which, for two or three years back, they have been ruddy and stained. The Democrats are largely in the majority on the Island, so that a revolution within the Democratic organization of the County is equivalent to a change of policy on the part of the people. At their late Conventions Judge Metcalf, whose famous decisions covered the arson of the hospitals with the protecting mantle of law, was refused a renomination for County Judge, and a Conservative was named in his place. Mr. Degroot, the late popular incumbent of the District Attorney's Office, was set aside for Mr. Winants, a Conservative. Most significant of all, the Hon. Robert Christie, who so ably and unremittingly defended the incendiaries at Albany last Winter, was neither renominated for the Assembly, nor, as was expected, put upon the course for the Senate. As the personal popularity of these faithful exponents and defenders of the past policy of the ruling classes on the Island has rather increased than diminished, there is every reason to hope that the revolution means a resolution to purge this beautiful suburb of contempt. Considering the terrible trials and sore temptations which have beset our sister County, no doubt the State, with open arms, will welcome her back to the circle of communities that cherish order and abate nuisances by due process of law, when her first crop comes in of fruits meet for repentance.

Those who have dispassionately observed Staten Island affairs, have noticed the finger of Providence very curiously disposing of unpromising causes to secure desirable effects, and on the heel of glorious victories, thrusting in troops of annoyances as if to vindicate the doctrine of compensations. When disreputable arson burned down the hospitals, it was unwittingly removing Quarantine—we sincerely hope forever. But the Demon that had been evoked for a purpose, when much more than the purpose had been accomplished, kept stalking about and refused to down at the bidding of anybody. Violence and the minor crimes have prevailed to an extent unprecedented in that usually quiet and orderly region, and incendiarism was so rife that insurance was only effected at exorbitant rates. Freed from apprehensions of pestilence by the old normal routes, a cargo of offal came drifting to their shore, the wash of a single tide transferring into their midst the aggregated nuisances of a month's production in our City streets. Scarcely less offensive was the flood of lager that followed, and the ten thousand visitors that are said to have debouched into the old Quarantine vicinity on a single Sunday of late to quaff it—a crowd that darkened all their green lawns and made church-going residents suspect that their neighborhood had been selected as the chosen spot to exhibit the extreme of Sabbath desecration. But a sharp frost abates the lager nuisance almost as suddenly as it nips the yellow fever; and the return of cold weather gave hopes that the Island was to enjoy an immunity for a season from its protracted series of nuisances.

But now a new apprehension of evil casts its vague shadow over Richmond. There is rumored a scheme which the in-coming Legislature is to ripen, that the Commissioners of Emigration mean to remove the most offensive part of their establishment from Castle Garden to the old Quarantine grounds; that the City Railroads, and perhaps the Hudson River and Eric Roads, mean to make a common effort to secure the vacated Castle Garden premises for a grand depôt; that the empty hospitals—models, by the way, as hospitals—are to be occupied for the reception of emigrants, and the sick among them to be cared for by the now unemployed marine physician, Dr. Jerome;—in other words, that personal quarantine, under a new name and in a new dress, is coming back to the land whence we had hoped he was ejected into permanent exile. How much truth there is in the rumor, or in that other report that capitalists are engaged in the scheme who have hitherto sympathized with the distressed islanders in their grief, we have no means of ascertaining; but the rumor is around. We insist that Richmond has suffered sufficiently for her sin of arson. We call upon legislators from rural regions, who yet breathe out threatenings, and demands for redress, that it is time to ease up,—that they ought to accept the atonement that Providence has made for our repentant sister county, and henceforth to extend to her the olive branch.

Are We a Dreary People?

Nothing is more common than the charge that Americans care less than other people for pleasure and play, more for money and hard work. "Dismal Jemmy" is the accepted type of our national character, with foreign critics; and everybody echoes the proposition of a well-known wit, that our whole Atlantic seaboard ought to bear the inscription, "No admittance, except on business;" the said proposition itself, by the way, being but the echo of Carlyle's contemptuous declaration that America has contributed to the world only twenty millions of the greatest bores that ever existed, all hard at work behind one long shop counter.

Most commonplaces are fragments of ancient fact ivied with modern falsehood, and this now common-place notion of the "Yankee" makes no exception to the rule. The Puritans, with their hatred of plum-pudding and May-poles certainly gave play a bad name throughout a very influential section of the American Colonies; and as the early years of our national life had continuous work of one kind or another, was the general condition of our people everywhere. The immense expansion of our national prosperity, too, has attracted, and still attracts a disproportionate share of the national activity into pursuits which absorb the whole time, and prematurely wear out the natures of men.

But Americans, after all, are human beings, and the universal human love and need of recreation is, by no means, wanting in their constitutions. On the contrary, no intelligent observer can fail to see that a peculiarly vivid, energetic and wide-spread passion for amusement is developing itself quite fast enough all over the country; and that "Dismal Jemmy," if he does not yet know how to entertain himself to the best advantage for body and soul, is bent upon finding out how to do so. The rapid multiplication and rising fortunes of all sorts of permanent public places of amusement, such as theatres, gardens, exhibition-rooms, lectures, and the like, in this City of New-York, is a sufficient proof of this fact. But another and not less significant evidence of it is the enthusiasm with which our population always crowd to witness any casual spectacle which may flame up for a moment before the public eye. Here, for instance, within the last week, we have had the streets thrice thronged with eager and excited thousands, called away from their homes by the purest possible instinct of curiosity. On Tuesday night last Broadway was filled, as it commonly is at noon, with men, women and children "standing out in the cold," to gaze upon a procession of masqueraders, in black and white dominoes, escorted by a few glittering creatures in pinchbeck armor, who looked like the "incognito army" of the opera-house. Then, on Thursday, we had the Catholic Cathedral fairly blockaded by a motley host; ladies in all the glory of the Fall fashions contending with colored washerwomen in rags for the chance of a peep at a bridal party, about whom not probably one in a thousand of the multitude assembled either knew or cared to know anything whatever; and yesterday the firemen practically drew the whole town away from its desks and its dollars through the busiest heart of the day, simply to admire their gallant bearing, their fine discipline, and the general splendor of the show they made. If such incidents as these do not refute the charge that Brother Jonathan is an infidel to the old wisdom which condemns "all work and no play," and is in no immediate danger, therefore, of degenerating into a "dull boy," there is, assuredly, no logic in facts.

Kossuth and the European Dead-Lock.—Kossuth has taken advantage of the actual dead-lock on the Italian question to utter his commentary, also, on the peace of Villafranca and its fruits, present and prospective. The strain of the Hungarian leader is naturally Dantesque and sorrowful, so far as regards himself and his own country, but it is more likely to raise than to depress both himself and his country in the estimation of mankind, and it bodes ill for the permanence of the peace which now weighs rather than rests upon Europe. Kossuth may justly claim to have played his part in the drama of 1859 with equal discretion and decision. His discretion is shown in the fact that while the revolutionary impulse in the Hungarian people was so strong as instantly to convert the Hungarian prisoners-of-war, made by the French in Italy into the nucleus of an army for the liberation of their native country, no premature rising of any kind was suffered to take place in Hungary itself; nor were the Hungarians, scattered throughout the world, prematurely drawn away from their new homes on the faith of a contingent crusade against Austria. His decision is shown by the fact, that Austria found herself forced, on the conclusion of peace with France, not merely to grant an amnesty to the Hungarians who had abjured her banner in time of war, but also to exempt them altogether for the future from her military service, while permitting them to return to Hungary, and restoring them to their civil right. These men go back to Hungary under no special obligations to Francis Joseph. They will appear among their friends and families as living witnesses to the conscious weakness of the House of Hapsburg-Loraine. That they will be suffered by the Austrian Government to enjoy in quiet priviliges which have been wrested from Austria by sheer force, and which will speak more loudly than words to all Hungarians of the only way in which justice to Hungary can be wrung from the Court of Vienna, is utterly improbable. Equally improbable is it that any violation of the terms granted to them after Solferino can be perpetrated without fixing the attention of Europe. These great results, therefore, Kossuth has won for his country from his intervention in the recent war; that he has forced upon Europe an unmistakable revelation of the obstinate organization of the Hungarian nationality; that he has exposed the seriousness of the fears which Austria still entertains of that nationality; and that he has introduced a special band of marked and recognized enemies of Austrian rule into the very heart of Hungary, under the stipulated protection of the French Empire and of European public law. With the question of "unsatisfied nationalities," still seething and bubbling as it is in the Italian caldron, Kossuth need hardly therefore be more discontented with his summer's work than the Emperor Napoleon has reason to be with his own.

The Inevitable Negro.—Why is it that nothing can ever be done in this City without a negro? No target excursion ever goes out without a colored target bearer. No hose cart was in the procession yesterday without its attendant negro. Negros always help carry the big drums—when they are too big for the drummer's strength. Are they intended for ornament,—or is the practice merely intended as a permanent reminder of the inferiority of their condition?

Reviving a Clumsy Political Device.—The Charleston *Mercury* very modestly, suggests that the Legislatures of the various Southern States should at once draw up a statement of what they consider to be "Southern Rights," under the Dred Scott decision, and declare that nobody shall receive the support of the South, either for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, at the next election, who does not agree to adopt this platform, without "dodging or equivocation." If the Charleston Convention nominate candidates of this way of thinking, and such candidates are elected, the South is to continue in the Union, and all will go well. But if the Republican nominee happen to succeed, then the South is to recall its Senators and Representatives from the Congress of the United States "and provide for its own safety." In other words, if a majority of the Charleston Convention happens to be of a different way of thinking from the minority, and the minority happens to take the fire-eating view of the position of the South, the former must at once give in. Or if the majority of the voters of the whole Union decide on one man for President, and he doesn't happen to be the Southern man, it must waive its claims to success or dissolve the Union.

We warn our readers, however, against supposing that this mode of deciding political questions is original. The Charleston *Mercury* is merely furbishing up the Red Republican notion of elections. In Paris, in the days of Popular Sovereignty, the Reds always went cheerfully to the polls, like good citizens, and professed a saintly resignation to the will of the majority, if it should happen to be on their side. If not, they always seized a musket, upset an omnibus, tore up the paving-stones, and saved the country after their own fashion, with blood and thunder. The objection we have always had to this mode of voting, is one that applies equally well to the modest suggestions of the Charleston *Mercury*, and that is its absurd clumsiness. It is about as ready a mode of deciding questions as tossing up under the rule, "Heads I win, tails you lose." Why not take your rifle and revolver and bowie-knife, brass knuckles, and all other weapons of offence and defence, and say at once, that voting is an empty form, inasmuch as, whatever the result may be, you are determined on having your own way? Why wait for the Charleston Convention and go through all the reading, writing and speechifying which that ponderous body is sure to produce? Why not draw up the programme at once—give the North one month to decide whether it will have Jefferson Davis for next President, and if it says no, do at once what you propose doing after the Convention is over. Conventions and Congresses, and other deliberative bodies, by which the country is governed at present, derive all their value from the prevalence of the notion, that the members are all open to conviction, and can be influenced by argument and debate. But if the South has its mind made up, and is determined not to submit to the majority, all these become stupid forms. Let our friends get their propositions ready, fix the last day for acceptance, and then dissolve the Union, and thus save the country the trouble and expense of a contested election. There is nothing like promptitude in action, when once one's decision is formed. The Chivalry can surely improve on the Red Republican pattern, by taking the field before, instead of after, the voting.

Damages from the Kansas War.—Whatever differences of opinion exist as to the Kansas troubles, all parties in the Territory seem to be unanimous in calling upon the General Government to pay the private losses which they involved. During the progress of the war, each party strenuously denied that the other had suffered any injuries; but now they seem to have quietly met in peaceful conference for the purpose of estimating each other's claims. Gov. Geary, in 1857, first recommended the appointment of a Commission for this purpose, and in 1859 Gov. Medary presented the report of Gen. Strickland, who was appointed Commissioner upon that suggestion. The report, however, was incomplete, and a new Commission of three persons was appointed, one by the Governor and one by each branch of the Legislature. The Commission held sessions and took testimony in each county where damage had been sustained,—and the following statement gives a summary of the results arrived at:

Number of claimants	463
Amount of claims	$676,020
Amount of awards	$412,978
Value of crops destroyed	$37,349
Houses destroyed	78
Horses stolen	368
Cattle stolen	533
Property of Pro-Slavery men	$77,198
Property of Free State men	$335,779
Destroyed by Pro-Slavery men	$318,718
Destroyed by Free State men	$94,259

The Commissioners do not claim that all these losses were incurred by direct participation in the political troubles of the Territory. Thieves and vagabonds of all sorts took advantage of the disturbed state of the country to perpetrate outrages of every kind,—and in these depredations very little attention was paid to political differences. The Commissioners express the belief that the entire loss during the war amounted to not less than two millions of dollars.

Application will be made to Congress for the reimbursement of these losses out of the Federal Treasury, and all parties in Kansas will give the measure their cordial support.

The State Election.—The political canvass in this State seems to be waged mainly upon points of history. The great topics of debate between the hostile party organs at Albany are entirely of the past. Who originated the enlargement debt;—who started the system of State credit;—who favored canals and who opposed them in 1840,—are the questions on which columns of figures are marshaled, and whole "fonts" of capitals and exclamation points are lavished daily. This may not be very edifying to general readers,—but it shows how few important practical issues are involved in the contest.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The regular Winter season at this house commenced last evening, and attracted all the fashionable and popular attention that it always does. A more brilliant audience, or one more thoroughly at home, is seldom seen at any other house than this. The performances were marred by the indisposition of two artists. It was announced that "La Traviata" would be given, with Mlle. Spezanza as the *Violetta*; but owing to the indisposition of this lady, "Il Trovatore" had to be substituted. A change of opera at the last moment is always disastrous. One of the consequences was that Mlle. Crescimano, the *Leonora*, had to be hurried into a part for which she had scarcely prepared herself. It would therefore be unjust to say more than that her faithfulness to the public is worthy of all commendation. Signor Amodio, usually a good support to any opera, was on the present occasion so unfortunately and palpably indisposed, that for the first time an apology had to be made for him, and a substitute supplied after the first act. Signor Ardavina, the gentleman in question, sang the music of the *rôle* with taste and discretion. Madame Strakosch, the *Azucena*, has been heard too frequently in this part to need any special commendation.

On Wednesday we are to have "Ernani," with cast almost entirely new. Signor Ferri, the baritone, will make his first appearance in this country, and Signor Stigelli, the tenor, will endeavor to renew his recent [illegible]. Mlle. Crescimano in the *Elvira*, and Signor Junca the *Silva*. A distribution so interesting should certainly attract a brilliant audience.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"The Midsummer-Night's Dream" was revived here last night, and attracted an immense house. The performance was excellent and the way in which it was received will doubtless justify the management in continuing it on the bills for some weeks.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new comedy called "The Fast Men of the Olden Times" will be produced here to-night, for the first time. All the fine artists of Mr. Wallack's company are in the cast.

THE FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENT.

New and Important Developments.

A Steamer-load of Arms and Munitions Leaving New-York.

The recent reports from New-Orleans and Mobile of the preparations of a new force of Fillibusters for the invasion of Nicaragua, although they have been generally discredited, derive some degree of confirmation from the facts which day by day are brought from various quarters to the public knowledge. We published a few days since an extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Mobile, stating from his own personal knowledge that such an expedition was in preparation, and that it was composed of better men, and was in all respects more formidable than any of its predecessors. The steamer *Philadelphia*, which had previously reached New-Orleans from this City, was searched by the Collector and Marshal of that port, and a large number of fillibusters were arrested on the eve of their departure, but were afterwards permitted to make their escape.

We now learn, from a source entitled to credit, that when she left this city, a few weeks since, the *Philadelphia* actually had on board about *one thousand* stand of arms, viz: 600 flint muskets and 400 Minié rifles and percussion muskets, together with 90,000 rounds of ball cartridges and 20,000 percussion caps. We believe that persons are now in this City who sold these arms to the parties interested, and that their testimony, as well as that of the carmen who took the arms on board the steamer, can be had if desired. The *Philadelphia* also carried from eight to ten boats designed to carry the fillibusters up the Colorado branch of the San Juan River. After she reached New-Orleans all the other cargo was discharged, and the arms, munitions and boats remained on board. Yet two searches were made by the United States Marshal, his deputies and the Collector at New-Orleans, without discovering anything which they regarded as suspicious! Four days after the last search, one of the parties who sold part of the arms that were on board the ship, and who went out on her in charge of them, left the steamer to return to New-York. When he left these same arms were on board the steamer and in plain view.

The Collector and Marshal, it is known, have reported that she had no cargo on board, after having refused her a clearance in ballast from New-Orleans to Aspinwall. The *Philadelphia*, it must be borne in mind, is one of the mail steamers which is designed to carry the mails between New-Orleans and Aspinwall, under Mr. Vanderbilt's conditional contract; and during the very period she was preparing for the mail, she had on board these arms, and Walker's men were congregated at New-Orleans ready to sail in her. The engineer of the steamer is a Mr. Scott, a brother of J. N. Scott, Mr. Vanderbilt's agent at Punta Arenas, Nicaragua. It seems while the steamer was lying at Key West for a few hours, where she touched on her passage, he mentioned the fact of the arms being on board, and of the destination of the ship, which was to convey Walker and his men from New-Orleans to Nicaragua. After her arrival at New-Orleans, he again communicated the fact to parties from whom the coal was purchased for her voyage; they in turn communicated them to various other parties in New-Orleans, until they became so patent that the Collector and the Marshal felt bound to interfere, and for form's sake at least, to institute an investigation. The fillibusters were arrested, and immediately afterwards permitted to escape. The vessel was examined, and it was announced that no arms were found. A clearance was refused to her, however, although when there was no intention that she should sail before the 20th inst. As it is now reported by the Government officials that no suspicion attaches to her,—of course she will sail with the mails, arms, munitions, boats and fillibusters, unless another steamer shall be ingeniously substituted for her. But another steamer, we are told, belonging to the same parties, left this port yesterday for New-Orleans, without passengers, cargo or freight of any kind. It is by no means impossible that this movement may have some connection with this mysterious expedition.

The history of the arms thus shipped by the *Philadelphia* is not without interest. They were, in part, those delivered to Capt. Davis, U. S. N., after the capitulation at Rivas by Walker, and found their way to the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn. Others of them had formerly been sold to Walker, but had not been paid for; they were left in New-Orleans, and were the same that were lent either to the authorities or the Vigilance Committee during the election riots about a year ago. They were subsequently delivered up to the United States authorities, and sent to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

While they were thus in the possession of the commanding officer at Brooklyn, they were demanded by a person who was an officer of Walker in Nicaragua, under the authority of the owners thereof. The officer in command refused to comply until he should hear from the Government at Washington, to which he wrote. The nature of the reply is not known, but it is known that one was received, and that the arms were thereupon immediately delivered up.

Mr. Vanderbilt has bound himself to open the Nicaragua route:—how is he to do it? He has no permission from the State of Nicaragua to cross there, and if he crosses it must be in defiance of their authority. Mr. Buchanan has notified the Government of Nicaragua, that he will protect with the force of the United States the mails which cross that Isthmus, and the passengers that accompany them. In his last message, it is known, he asked Congress for authority to employ the naval and military force of the country for the protection of American citizens and property on the Isthmus, and assigned as a reason for the request that the President was without power under the Constitution, and that an attempt to exercise it might subject him to impeachment. Congress refused to give this authority, and the President has no reason to suppose that a renewal of the application would be more successful. If Vanderbilt has determined to protect the mails himself, he may have entered into an alliance with Walker to aid him in the endeavor:—and it is not impossible that the President may have consented to this indirect mode of doing what Congress refused him the power to accomplish by the direct employment of American troops.

We shall probably hear more of this matter on the departure of the *Philadelphia* from New-Orleans. Gen. Walker is still there and no attempt has been made to arrest him.

Conviction of the Murderer Maude at Newark.—Patrick Maude, indicted at Newark, N. J., for the murder of his wife, was convicted, on Saturday, of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the verdict with the utmost composure. On Friday, however, he made a long statement to the jury, beginning with the assertion that, as his trial was one for life or death, the question of sanity or insanity had nothing to do with it. The jury were to decide him guilty or not guilty of the willful murder of Mary Turbett. If there is evidence enough to warrant you (he added) in finding a verdict of "Guilty," do not perjure yourselves. If there is not evidence enough, the verdict must be "Not guilty." There is no half-way house between the two—it must be either the one or the other. After further remarks in a similar strain, Maude made the following curious appeal:

"I was no insane man and am none, but they were determined to make me insane. I do not go on the plea of insanity; I don't want it adduced in my behalf. I must be cleared, if cleared at all, on other evidence. Insanity has nothing to do with the case. If I am to be tried as to sanity it must be at a separate trial; the two should not be mixed together. If you are satisfied from the evidence that I am the man who committed this crime, then you must bring in your verdict of guilty, but if the evidence is insufficient, you must make your verdict 'Not Guilty.' It is no murder in the second degree. It is either to be willful murder or nothing. I have not read Kent and Blackstone, but I believe the law on this point is as I state it."

Gov. Morgan has appointed the following Commissioners for the State of New-York: Roger Averill, Danbury, Conn.; Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury, Conn.; Calvin H. Carter, Waterbury, Conn.; Asa Fish, Stonington, Conn.; Charles K. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; Abraham G. Randall, Worcester, Mass.; Edward R. Newhall, Cincinnati, Ohio; Albert G. Ingham, Madison, Wis.; Walter S. Carter, Milwaukee, Wis.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STABBING AFFRAY.—JOHN DIELEBER, the foreman in MAXHEIMER & Brother's bird-cage manufactory, No. 144 Grand-street, was dangerously stabbed this morning, by FREDERICK EGE, a man who had been employed in the shop up to Saturday last. It is said that EGE became dissatisfied with his wages, and endeavored to make discord between his employers and the other workmen, by saying that the hours of labor were too long, and the work altogether too hard for the pay. On Saturday his wages were given him and he was discharged. This morning, about 10 o'clock, he stood on the sidewalk in front of the shop, and abused the proprietors, endeavoring in many ways to create a disturbance. DIELEBER went out and tried to induce him to go away, but he refused to leave, and as DIELEBER had turned to reenter the shop, EGE ran up to him and stabbed him in the left breast with a long-bladed knife. Alderman TOOMEY witnessed the occurrence, and he immediately arrested EGE, who was taken to the Tombs, and locked up pending the result of DIELEBER's injuries. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and placed under surgical care. He is unmarried, and his home is at No. 35½ Spruce-street.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—On Saturday, EDWARD SCANLAN, while at play with some other children on the roof of the house No. 297 Mott-street, fell through the ventilator. He died yesterday morning from the effect of the injuries which he received. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. In their verdict the jury "censure the landlord and agent for allowing the ventilators in said roof to be in such an unsafe condition."... The same Coroner held an inquest on the remains of JAMES MCDONALD, an Irishman, 65 years of age, who was run over by a wagon on the 13th inst., in Tenth-street, near Avenue B. The driver of the vehicle drove away so rapidly that the policeman who saw the accident could not overtake him. The jury returned a verdict "that deceased came to his death by being run over by a carriage driven by some person or persons unknown, at a greater rate of speed than the law allows."... PATRICK FARRELL, a man 21 years of age, while smoking his pipe on the stoop of house No. 646 Greenwich-street, on Sunday afternoon, lost his balance and fell backwards into the area, sustaining injuries which terminated fatally Monday morning.

THE UNITED WORKINGMEN'S STATE CONVENTION.—This body, which claims that it embraces over 8,000 members in its different branches, held a muster at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery, yesterday. Over fifty Clubs were represented. The following gentlemen ware elected as officers of the meeting: President, W. N. White, of Erie; Vice-Presidents, Henry Page, J. E. Linderman, T. L. Crane, Edwin Murray; Secretaries, James Foster, T. C. Wittenberg. The Convention declared itself in favor of civil and religious liberty; freedom of the public lands; ten hours on the public works, and opposed to all State Prison monopoly. After discussion it was resolved to support the following State ticket: Comptroller, Robert Denniston; Secretary of State, E. W. Leavenworth; Attorney-General, L. Tremaine; State Engineer, V. R. Richmond; Treasurer, Philip Dorsheimer; Canal Commissioner, O. N. Chapin; State Prison Inspector, David P. Forrest; Judge of Court of Appeals, H. E. Davies; Clerk of Court of Appeals, Charles Hughes.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—JOHN TURNER, who has been employed as clerk by J. E. BRUSH & Co., corner of Clarkson and West streets, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having forged the signature of the firm to orders upon which he succeeded in obtaining a large amount of goods. Upon his person the officer found several of the forged orders, already signed, with blanks left so that any name the prisoner chose could be inserted. The extent to which the fraud has been carried can only be ascertained when all the orders shall have been presented. The prisoner was committed to answer by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

FRAUDS IN COTTON-PACKING.—A meeting was held, to-day, at the office of Mr. J. T. ADAMS, to consider what measures should be adopted to ascertain the cause of the noticeable discrepancies; so very frequent of late between the invoiced weight of cotton at the South, and the weight of the same cotton after having been stored in this City. A Committee was appointed to inquire into special instances of deficiencies, and to report the results of its labors at a future meeting.

PROF. MITCHELL'S LECTURE.—The popular lecturer had an overflowing house at the Cooper Institute last evening, on the occasion of his first lecture. His subject embraced the "Distance, Magnitude and Number of the Fixed Stars," with many of the unsolved problems of the Universe. The lecturer was listened to with profound attention and unmixed pleasure. The next lecture will be given to-morrow evening.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 12 o'clock last night an affray occurred at the corner of Delancey and Clinton streets, when a man named THOMAS CHEVERS was shot by one WM. CARPENTER, in the left breast. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to the Hospital. It is thought his recovery is doubtful. CARPENTER was arrested and locked up in the Thirteenth Ward Station House.

FIRE IN HENRY-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm, at 8½ o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the stables of the "Telegraph" line of stages, No. 262 Henry-street. The fire was accidental, and the damage is about $50; insured.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Prof JAMES BRYAN delivers the introductory lecture of the Fall Course at the Thirteenth-street Medical College this evening.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—About 2 P. M. yesterday, Officer Welsh, of the Harbor Police, arrested in Nassau-street, a notorious burglar, named John Mason, for breaking into the store of Mr. C. Curtis, No. 50 Cedar-street, on the morning of the 14th inst. Mason was taken to the Tombs, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. It is stated that several stores in that vicinity have been robbed within the past month.

Fatal Affray in Grand-Street.

SAMUEL REEVES IS STABBED BY JAMES MCCUE.

An affray occurred about 4½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, opposite the Grand-street House, in Grand-st., which resulted fatally to a young man named SAMUEL REEVES. It appears that REEVES and JOHN MCCUE had been at variance for some time past, and had had some violent altercations. Yesterday MCCUE was walking along Grand-st., with a *danseuse* attached to the Varieties, when REEVES stepped up, and began a dispute with him. After a brief and violent altercation, MCCUE drew a common dirk-knife and made several thrusts at REEVES. One of the blows took effect in the face of the latter, completely severing the nose and opening the right cheek; another of the blows struck REEVES in the left side, just below the clavicle, and penetrated to the lungs. The wounded man sank to the pavement and MCCUE attempted to run away, but two young men named MULLIGAN and ANDERSON succeeded in arresting him, and were about to convey him to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, when ANDREW HIMES, *alias* "Figsey," and JIM TURNER, two notorious characters, rushed up, and rescuing him from his captors, put him into a carriage, thus enabling him to make good his escape. The policemen of the Fourteenth Ward were at the scene of the affray in a short time, and conveyed the wounded man to the New-York Hospital. While on the way thither he told one of the officers that the quarrel originated in a jealous feeling respecting the pretended wife of MCCUE. REEVES died about three quarters of an hour after reaching the Hospital.

Sergeants MATTHEWS and WENDSS, together with Captain DOWLING, and several other officers, immediately started in pursuit of MCCUE. About 9½ o'clock they succeeded in arresting him in the tenement known as No. 79 Baxter-street. KATE CUMMINGS, who was with MCCUE at the time of his arrest, was detained as a witness. HIMES, who assisted MCCUE in escaping from the officers, surrendered himself at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house last evening, alleging that he thought McC. was overpowered by numbers in a street fight. JIM TURNER, HIMES' confederate, had not been arrested at a late hour last night.

City Politics.

TAMMANY SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Fourth District Senatorial Convention reassembled at Tammany Hall last evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of State Senator. Owing to the number of aspirants at the former meeting, an exciting contest was anticipated, and consequently, there was a large attendance of Ward politicians. But the excitement was not forthcoming. The matter had been arranged before the Convention met, and but one vote was taken. The delegates were called in their order, and when twenty-three had declared in favor of JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, the ballot ing was stopped and that gentleman was nominated by acclamation.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Adjourned meetings of the Tammany and Mozart Hall Assembly Conventions, for the Fourteenth District, met last evening at the Union Hotel, corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, and unanimously nominated, on the second ballot, THEODORE B VOORHIS, who, in a neat speech, accepted the nomination.

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Aldermanic vacancy in this District, occasioned by the resignation of County Clerk CLANCY, is sought for by about half-a-dozen Democrats. PETER HART, an old resident of the Sixth Ward received last evening an independent nomination at the hands of a Convention which met at No. 475 Pearl-street, and was presided over by Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. HART also aspires to the regular Republican nomination.

New-Jersey.

The Hudson County Democratic Convention, at its meeting yesterday, nominated for

State Senator—SAMUEL WESTCOTT.
County Clerk—GEORGE W. CASSIDY.
Sheriff—JOHN M. FRANCIS.
Surrogate——O'NEILL.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.

Presentation of a Banner by the Mayor.

The Appearance of the City and the Procession.

Yesterday witnessed a celebration which will be a memorable one in the annals of our Fire Department. Triennial parades do not recur with sufficient frequency to make them common-place, and as this was but the second which the Firemen have undertaken, they made it all they promised to, realizing the hopes of their friends by their magnificent display, while they astonished all citizens by their numbers, and convinced them that there was an army, of whose strength they little dreamed, only awaiting the opportunity to save their property from such conflagrations as have in times gone by destroyed it. For months the members of the Department have taxed their ingenuity for devices which should add to the beauty of their favorite engines. Money has been lavished, and fair hands have assisted in adorning them. The event itself was sufficient demonstration that these efforts were not vainly put forth. But few decorations and none of special interest adorned the buildings on the route of the procession. Two steam fire engines, the "Storms" and the "Niagara," stood on guard in the open space fronting Tryon Row, so that the festivities of the day might not be inopportunely interfered with. Heavy, leaden clouds veiled the sky during the morning, but their sympathy with the firemen, their natural allies in contests with the flames, prevented their deluging the streets, although an occasional sprinkling of rain-drops thinned the streets, for a few moments at a time, of the multitude which thronged them. The line was formed on Fifth-avenue, as will be seen by the detailed account of the procession. It was such a sight as was never seen there before. Point-lace and brocade; doeskins, broadcloth and fine linen, gazed with unwonted curiosity and astonishment, upon an army of sole-leather, pilot cloth and stout red flannel. Bridget, in a shilling calico, flattened her nose against the basement window; the footman in silver buttons and silent contempt, gazed from the hall-door; Madam, at a safe distance from the drawing-room window, calmly wondered at the invasion, and inwardly resolved that a house further up-town in May next, was indispensable; while Abigail protruded her head from the garret window, and in the exuberance of her delight, waved her dust-cloth in honor of the occasion. From basement to skytoft, all were interested. And all along the street on either side a great crowd had gathered to witness the forming of the line, and scrutinize the palatial residences of which they had heard much, but seen little—particularly of the interiors. The merchant paused for a moment on his way down town, and then thinking of the loss of property, should a fire occur in his cotton lofts while the firemen were on the avenue, he hurried onward. Mechanics looked anxiously, and wished they might spare the time necessary to see the whole; the women admired the labors of art paintings on the panels of the various machines, and grew enamored of the bouquets and wreaths of flowers. Bad boys frightened the fox, threw sticks and small stones at the live bear, and, knowing he was chained, laughed when he showed his teeth. Upon Broadway, and upon the other streets and avenues through which the procession passed, the people had gathered at an early hour, and there they remained, rendering it nearly impossible to pass until the show was over. So large a gathering, spread over so great a length, is seldom seen even here, to say nothing of the numbers who crowded every window and roof on the entire route. But it was along the Bowery that the display was most keenly realized. Elsewhere the procession was judged of in the aggregate. In the Bowery the several companies were scrutinized, and there were earnest eyes searching out and twinkling with delight when they found their special favorites on the rope. The fireman's wife, or his *inamorata*, was there, and there, if he had them, his children. How well the gallant fellows knew where to look for their gentle favorites! A would discover all he desired to see beside the awning-post, just four doors from the corner, on the right, while B passes that momentous stage as if it were blank vacancy. But, when B has proceeded a few blocks onward, watch him erect himself, and see how graciously he raises his hat and smiles. There she is, proud enough to recognize her own needle-work on his red flannel, and to believe it unsurpassed by that on any other equipment in the Company. But with the mere statement of the fact that "The Day we Celebrate" was a great one for the firemen; that the procession was fine; the crowd upon the streets and roofs, and at the windows, interesting, and the general effect imposing, we must return to an early hour, and present an account of the

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT BANNER.

There was a large concourse of people in the Park in front of the City Hall, before 9 o'clock—9 being the hour at which the new Fire Department Banner, ordered by the Common Council two years ago, and described in the TIMES of yesterday, was to be presented. There were a number of Fire Companies present, and at 10 o'clock the Mayor and Common Council, and Trustees of the Fire Department, appeared, and the presentation ceremony was commenced. The Mayor commenced his address by a brief allusion to the manner in which the banner had been procured; spoke of the heroic and self-sacrificing devotion of the firemen to their duties, and told them the banner was a recognition and a token of appreciation of their services to the City. Speaking of the progress of the Department, he said:

A few facts, however, in relation to its early history may not be uninteresting, especially with regard to those who were the earliest connected with it. From an examination of the records, it appears that ANTHONY LAMB was the first who had command over the firemen. This was in 1733. In 1738 an ordinance was adopted regulating and declaring the duty of firemen, a provision of which required that they should, "with their utmost diligence, manage, work and play the said fire engine, and all other tools and instruments at such fire, with all their power, strength, skill and understanding." This provision I believe has always been faithfully observed by the firemen of New-York. In 1735 JACOBUS TEAK, gunsmith, was appointed overseer of fire engines, "to take care of the fire engines for one whole year, to keep them clean and in good repair at his own cost for the sum of ten pounds per annum." And in 1738 twenty-nine persons were appointed firemen, which constituted the force at that time, "all strong, able, discreet, honest and sober men." This was in the germ of the organization, before any Chief had been appointed. The first Chief appears to have been JACOBUS STOUTENBURGH, in 1762. No further record is found of any other Chief until WILLIAM E. ELLSWORTH was appointed. After him came THOMAS BROWN, and then in succession THOMAS FRANKLIN, JAMISON COX, UZZIAH WENMAN, JAMES GULICK, JOHN RIKER, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, ALFRED CARSON, and the present worthy Chief HENRY H. HOWARD. In 1800 a company was formed called the "Friendly Fire Company," by one of the rules of which it was made the duty of each member to provide himself with "two bags made of sheeting, one yard wide and one yard and a quarter long." A Company was also formed in 1803, called the "Mutual Assistance Bag Company." Some of the most worthy and wealthy citizens of that day were members of these companies. The bags were to be used to save at fires such property as could be put in them. As the Department has then vastly improved in its material organization, so has it also vastly increased its efficiency as a charitable institution. The moneys from fines were, however, at first the only means depended on for the establishment of a fund. In January, 1792, the constitution was adopted, and JOHN STAGG was appointed President. The other offices were also filled by citizens of the highest standing. The fund at this time was not as it is now, for widows and orphans, but only for those who sustained injuries while performing duty as firemen. DAVID HITCHCOCK was President in 1793. The funds had then reached the annual amount of $700. In 1797 the annual funds had increased to $1,500, and in December of that year a special meeting was held at which a form of charter was agreed upon, and an act of incorporation was subsequently passed by the Legislature in the following March. One of the provisions of this act was, that such surplus funds "as may not be required for the use of disabled and indigent firemen should be applied to the purposes of extinguishing fires." No use of funds was, however, made, except in that course of usefulness as a charitable association which was then entered upon, and which, I am happy to say, has always been conducted with a prudence of management which has ever since characterized the care of these funds. The institution has now become possessed of means, which renders it one of the first charitable associations of our land. The last annual report of the Trustees shows that its permanent fund, including Trust Fund, amounted in January last to $95,250, and that during the past 13 years the Trustees have expended in various charitable deeds over $220,000, and for the few past years $30,000 have been annually disbursed for the support of disabled firemen, and the widows and orphans dependent on its charity.

In conclusion he said, "Accept this banner on behalf of the Municipal Authorities of New-York. It is given by them as a testimonial of their high appreciation of the good order, excellent discipline and great efficiency of the New-York Fire Department. May you always rally under it in union and harmony, and with the desire for usefulness and fraternal obligation, to do good to your fellow-citizens and each other, which has always so far signalized you. Allow no strife to come beneath its folds, except that with the destructive element, which it is your pride and chosen duty to combat, and against the ravages of which emulation is now as ever praiseworthy. Remember that on the officers of the Department, as well as on all who direct its energies and serve in the performance of its duties, as on those who have charge of its finances and control its noble charities, depends the continued usefulness of a large and influential body of men, to whom the lives and property of a whole community are intrusted as its guardians. The responsibility is great, and I trust, as I have no doubt, that it will be as well as nobly fulfilled.

Mr. MILLER, President of the Board of Fire Trustees, replied as follows:

Through the kindness of too partial friends it becomes my pleasant duty to receive, at your hands, from the corporate authorities of the City of New-York this splendid testimonial of the approbation of its generous citizens, and to convey, through you to them, the sincere thanks of those whom I have the honor to represent, for this distinguished evidence of their appreciation and the interest they have always manifested in the Fire Department; and to you, also, for the many warm expressions of personal regard which you have been pleased to convey.

This City of ours, we are well aware, may occasionally expose itself to the censure of its enemies, and perhaps sometimes receive the criticisms of censorious friends, but so long as a comprehensive philanthropy shall win applause, New-York will remain the Empire City of our continent. We have from year to year been the recipients of her bounty in her contributions to our charitable fund, thus enabling us to minister to the wants of the widow and orphan. Whatever may be her sins, the history of the hospitals of New-Orleans and Norfolk, of a thousand generous charities expended upon the inhabitants of our own cities, and the people even of foreign climes, will perpetually attest her unbounded benevolence. It is not strange, therefore, that, reared among such influences, the firemen of the City of New-York should display commendable zeal to attain the first rank of their profession, and strive to emulate the noblest in their efforts for the defence and protection of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens in conflicts with a foe whose breath is destruction. And I feel well assured that if there be any whose vigilance has begun to tire, whose zeal has begun to flag, such an occasion as this will remind them of their duty—will quicken them with new energy, and the conscious presence of an unsleeping and appreciative public interest—will inspire them with renewed ardor whenever and wherever danger is to be encountered.

The banner was received by Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company, No 11, and carried by them in the procession. The presentation thus completed, the various Fire Companies and the spectators hurried to the Fifth-avenue to join

THE PROCESSION.

The line was formed at 10 A. M., on Fifth-avenue, the right resting on Thirty fifth-street, but it was long after that hour before all the companies were in the places assigned to them and the order was given to march. When all was ready for the start the line extended from Thirty-fifth-street down the Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street to the Eighth-avenue. The countermarch down the Fifth-avenue was, perhaps, the finest part of the display. As the companies passed each other the men cheered and waved their hats; the companies from other cities were the objects of especial salutations. The procession was divided into eleven divisions, each with its special Marshal, and Chief HAAAR HOWARD, the Grand Marshal, had charge of the whole. Fifty Policemen marched at the head of the procession. First after them came the visiting firemen from other cities. Among these were companies from Philadelphia, Boston, Roxbury, Hartford, Charleston, Newburgh, Newark and Patterson, N. J. Next came an open barouche in which were UZZIAH W. WENMAN, JAMES GULICK and ALFRED CARSON, Ex-Chiefs of the Fire Department, and HARRY HOWARD, its present head, dressed in fireman's costume and with trumpet in hand. Following them in carriages were the Ex-Assistant Engineers and those of the members of the Exempt Fire Company who were unable to walk. Then came the Board of Fire Commissioners and a number of Ex-Fire Commissioners, and after them the Exempt Engine Company, numbering nearly a hundred men, with ZOPHAR MILLS, their Foreman, at their head, and their old engine in good order, out without decorations, behind them. The officers and Trustees of the Fire Department followed in carriages, and then came Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, to which had been assigned the duty of bearing the elegant banner presented to the Department in the morning. It attracted a great deal of attention throughout the whole route. The New-York Fire Department followed, every Company looking its best, and with fire apparatus burnished and cleaned, and, in many instances, gaily decorated for the occasion. For some reason or other the Companies did not follow each other entirely in the order of their numerical rank; probably, in forming the line, it was found necessary to give those Companies which arrived late on the ground a different position from that to which they would have been assigned if they had reached the rendezvous earlier. They were not generally the most elegant and costly of the engines which had many decorations, and, for the most part, those which were unadorned, were adorned the most. On top of Lexington Engine No. 7 was the stuffed figure of a once fretful porcupine, with serried quills standing forth as of old. British bayonets bristled at the locality which gives the Company its name. The truck of Chelsea Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and several other carriages in the procession, were the resting places of divers gilded eagles, some half buried in flowers, some with wreaths in their beaks, and some writhing in the embrace of burning Roman conquistors,—half smothered in flags. The national bird, without the vital spark, but with feathers and claws and beak, in an excellent state of preservation, was one of the decorations of the carriage of Eagle Hook and Ladder Company No. 4. On that of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, a live black bear was chained. His constant but unavailing endeavor was to descend from his unpleasant conspicuous position. His efforts were directed to this end when we first saw him quite early in the day, and when we last looked upon him late in the afternoon, he was still creeping uneasily from one side to the other of the platform on which he stood, and poking his nose far under, as if scenting a method of descending. Never was bear in so unfortunate a predicament. Two hose carriages, like the histrionic and historic KIRBY, were rolled up in the American flag. On North River Engine No. 30, a prettily modeled little yacht was perched; on top of Eagle Engine No. 13 was a cone of red, white and blue silk, tasteful and graceful; and on the top of the carriage of Mohawk Hose Company No. 39 was a man with painted face, dressed in the garb of an Indian. A notable feature were the four strong and beautiful horses belonging to the Adams Express Company, with trappings of fur and brass, by which the carriage of Engine Company No. 38 was drawn. On the carriage of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 two tiny boys in firemen's clothes were seated, and in the ranks of several of the companies miniature models of their engines were carried. Most of the men were in the red shirts and fire-caps which all firemen should wear. A few wore light blue shirts, and looked like 'longshoremen. The members of Howard Engine Company No. 34 wore crape in honor of the memory of Senator BAGHERICK, formerly their foreman; another engine was draped in mourning. There were seven thousand men in the procession, 130 companies and 60 bands of music. If there had been fewer bands there would have been more music.

The procession marched down the Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, the Eighth-avenue, Bleecker-street, Broadway to the Park, passed in review before the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall—each man raising his hat, and one company giving three cheers—and then continued the march up Chatham-street, East Broadway, through Grand-street, the Bowery and the Fourth-avenue, to and around the statue of WASHINGTON at Union-square, and then the men were dismissed.

The parade was a fine one, and was witnessed by large crowds in all the streets through which the procession passed. The firemen, in passing the newly-completed monument to the memory of CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, which stood in front of No. 177 West Fourteenth-street, the place of business of THOMAS F. GOODWIN, who designed and sculptured it, raised their hats as a token of respect. The monument is of Italian marble, with a granite base, and the cost of its construction is about $1,400. It is 18 feet high, and its base is 4 feet square. On top is an urn, from which flames are issuing,—all cut in marble. Heavy panels are cut in the cone, which is 6 feet 7 inches high. There is a heavy molding on the bottom of the cap, and around the cap of the cone is a wreath. In front, in *bas relief*, are a fire-cap and trumpet, similar to those which belonged to Mr. ANDERSON. On the front of the cap are the words "Chief-Engineer, C. V. A." and a representation of a fire-engine. At each corner of the die are reversed torches, and on its four sides are raised panels, each bearing an inscription. On the front, in gilt letters, are the words: "Erected by his Brother Firemen, as a memorial of the private worth and public services of CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, Ex-Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York. Died November 22, 1858, aged 48 years, 7 months and 12 days." The other inscriptions are severally as follows: "Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Registrar of the City and County. Commissioner of the Almshouse. Faithful to his trust in all." "He knew his duty and performed it with that strict dignity and suavity of manner which ever command respect and obedience." "Possessing a sound and discreet mind, he won the public favor by unobtrusive evidences of integrity and capacity." The monument is to be placed in Greenwood.

Incidents.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Board of Fire Commissioners and the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department were entertained with a dinner by Chief Engineer HOWARD, at KEEFE'S new restaurant, No. 862 Broadway, after the procession had been disbanded. At 4½ o'clock about twenty persons sat down to a bountifully-supplied table. Mr. HOWARD presided, assisted by Ex-Chief WENMAN.

In response to a toast in his honor, Mr. HOWARD made a speech of considerable length, setting forth the details of his connection with the Fire Department as Chief. When he assumed the duties of the position which he at present holds, he found the Department divided, and in danger of dissolution. He believed he had succeeded in harmonizing all the discordant elements, and in infusing a spirit of unity into the organization which it did not before possess. He appealed to the Fire Commissioners present in proof of the fact that he had used his utmost endeavors to bring all delinquents to justice, and to prevent all wrongdoing. In closing his remarks he announced his intention, after twenty years' service in the Department, of soon retiring. He thought the duties which he had performed as a fireman, which had recently resulted in partial paralysis, sufficient for one individual, and he only hoped that the Department would continue to be governed by the spirit of unity and justice, and right feeling when he should leave it.

Speeches were also made by Mr. WENMAN, in response to a toast to the Ex-Chiefs of the Department and by several other gentlemen.

In the evening, in continuation of the above noticed entertainment, Mr. HOWARD received a large party of ladies and gentlemen at his residence, No. 108 Leonard-street. The affair was one of a brilliant character, in which the spirit of convivviality and good-fellowship was exhibited by music, dancing, and other well-known methods.

Other entertainments were given last evening in various parts of the City, principally in honor of the visiting firemen. The festivities of the occasion were continued until a late hour.

SUCCESSFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERY—PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

Rival companies could do nothing but forget their enmities in the general rejoicing. Police men were plentifully and judiciously disposed at all prominent points. Despite their presence, a daring and thus far, a successful highway robbery was perpetrated as the procession was passing through the Park. A lad, about 13 years of age, named GEO. T. LOUGH, the errand-boy of Mr. J. FROST, a broker, whose office is under the Broadway Bank, was standing on the corner of Broadway and Park-place, awaiting an opportunity to cross the street, on his way to the Park Bank, in which institution his employer had given him $4,800 for deposit. He had the money, which was all in bills on various Eastern banks, of denominations ranging from $1 to $100, in a small black leather bag. Just as he was stepping off the sidewalk, a young man suddenly approached him, dashed a quantity of spirits of turpentine at him, snatched the money bag and ran off in the direction of the Astor House. The turpentine was, doubtless, intended for LOUGH's eyes, but he received most of it on his shirt, which it saturated, blistering his skin. He told the bystanders of the robbery, and the thief was pursued, not quickly enough, however, to capture him. The matter was laid before the Detective Police, but they entertain little hope of recovering the property, as no description of the highwayman could be furnished. Mr. FROST has entire confidence in the honesty of the boy, and often sends him to the Bank with money, every afternoon, at about the same hour. It is supposed that the thief was cognizant of the fact, and thought in the confusion incident to the parade, a favorable opportunity was offered for perpetrating the robbery.

Pickpockets were plentiful in the crowd that thronged the line of the procession. More than twenty, male and female, apprehended by the Detective Police, were taken to the nearest Station-house. In some instances the rogues were caught with their hands in the pockets of their victims, but in the majority of cases the prisoners—whose likenesses occupy niches in the Gallery of Rogues at head-quarters—were locked up, that they might be kept out of the way of mischief. MARY O'CONNOR and her son, a boy of ten years, were arrested by Officers ELDER and MCCOBB. The woman was obtaining porte-monnaies and handing them to the boy, in whose pockets various small sums of money were found. The lad also had a morocco porte-monnaie containing, besides bills, a lady's breastpin, a gold ring with initials engraved upon it, and a trunk key. MARY ANN TAYLOR, another of the women, had three pawn-tickets, two for gold watches and one for a pair of gold spectacles. In the evening, when the throng had dispersed, those against whom no charges had been made were set at liberty. Mr. ALBERT W. BEEB, of No. 53 Lexington-avenue, while standing on the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, detected a lad named JOHN CHRISTOPHER in the act of abstracting his gold watch, chain and seal, but not in time to save the valuables, as they were immediately handed to a confederate, who escaped. CHRISTOPHER was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The most unpleasant incident of the day was a disturbance which occurred among members of No. 40 Engine Company, about 7½ o'clock, at the corner of Grand-street and Centre Market-place. Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was passing and stopped the fight, but in doing so had one of his hands badly cut, apparently with a knife. Shortly afterwards, the same party again commenced fighting at the corner of Mulberry and Grand streets, and FRANK BENNETT or BUNNOCK, a member of United Hose Company No. 40, of Philadelphia, who was one of the party, received a severe wound in the head with some sharp weapon. He was removed to the house of Engine Company No. 40, but the members refused to allow him to be seen, and tried to conceal the affair.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—The Court of Appeals yesterday adjourned, to meet at the Capitol on the 20th of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PREMIUM
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO
Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
This is the greatest tonic of the age, and has never failed in getting the first premium at every State Fair ever held in the United States where it has been exhibited. The premium may be seen in the show window at BARNES & PARK'S store, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers and proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!
The following is always the result when merchants have provided themselves with one of the *Celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander Safes*, now universally acknowledged to be the *great Fire-proof Safe of the World*.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.
MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & CO., 191 Broadway, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which we purchased of you, delivered up its contents, consisting of our books, insurance policies, moneys, &c., in good order, after being exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of sixty hours* at the burning of our warehouse, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., on Friday night, the 7th inst. Very respectfully, yours,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & CO.
KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 26, 1859.
MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: At the great fire in this place on the 16th of May last, we had one of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, *made eleven years ago*, which was exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of twelve hours*, being completely covered by the flames arising from the burning of varnish, paints, oils, &c., and on opening the Safe we found everything in perfect order, while the *Safes of other makers in the same fire were totally destroyed*. We have shipped to you the old Safe, and wish you to send through our agent another.
Very respectfully yours,
PACKER & CLARK, per J. I. PACKER.
The above mentioned Safe can be seen at our warehouse, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

Fire Set at Defiance.—The original FIRE AND WATER-PROOF BRIDGEWATER PAINT, for roofs, outside work, decks of vessels, brick and iron work, railroad bridges, depôts, &c. It is a perfect safeguard against fire and water, and far superior to any other article now in use. It retains its salamander virtues in every climate. For sale by HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats.
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Barry's Tricopherons
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Low-Pressure Boilers.—Two tubular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

Hosiery,
UNDERGARMENTS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Examine the assortment, compare the qualities and prices of our goods. A. RANKIN & CO.
No. 637 Broadway, and No. 96 Bowery.

New Dwelling-house; rent free.—A commodious dwelling 10 minutes' walk from Flushing railroad depot, will be rented till April next, to an unexceptionable family, free of charge.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.
STOCK UNEQUALED.
PRICES MODERATE.
GENIN'S Fur Store, No. 507 Broadway.

The "Riggs Truss."—A new principle, new action, new material. Water-proof, used in bathing, cleanly, durable. The cord is protected, and the openings contracted rather than enlarged. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

The celebrated Scotch wool and Shaker-knit under-shirts and drawers; also, wool jackets, Berlin wool vests, hosiery, gloves, gauntlets, at MCLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing depôt, No. 269 Greenwich, corner Murray-st.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $60.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown. Acts immediately, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair-Cutting in styles and workmanship unequaled at No. 1 Barclay-st.

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead" that he can't appreciate those three-cent Cigars and that fine Gin at 2s. per bottle, and Port 4s., sold at No. 37 Fulton-st.?

Achromatic Stereoscopes and Views—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., keep the choicest varieties in glass and paper pictures. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 9 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Fickle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

LADD—THOMPSON.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 17, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Alfred Beach, CHARLES W. LADD to MARY A., daughter of Joseph Thompson, Esq., all of this City.

HAVENS—DEVOE.—At Tappantown, Rockland County, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Isaac D. Cole, SAMUEL E. HAVENS to JULIANA, eldest daughter of William Devoe, all of the same place.

DIED.

MACREA.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 17, WILLIAM MACREA, aged 48 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 39 East 37th-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.

Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Open its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.

The pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by FIVE experienced Professors and Instructors.

CHEMISTRY AND MATERIA MEDICA—LECTURES OF THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The regular course of instruction will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, with an introductory lecture on Chemistry, by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., at the Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The course on Materia Medica and Pharmacy will commence at the same place on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., with an introductory lecture by Prof. GEORGE THURBER, M. D. Tickets may be had of A. CUSHMAN, No. 941 Broadway, corner 22d-st.; THOS. T. GREEN, Broadway, corner 14th-st., and WM. WRIGHT, No. 121 Maiden-lane.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Coruwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being now recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These important branches, without which young men are incompetent to enter into business for themselves or others, are taught at hours suiting pupils, independent of classes. Ladies' writing lessons $2, sixteen lessons; three months. MARTIN S. PAINE.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NAZARETH HALL.—OUR BOARDING SCHOOL for boys is now full, having its complement of one hundred scholars. Parents and guardians wishing to place children with us, will please make early application for the first vacancies, which will scarcely occur before Christmas. Address the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal. Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Hageart, Esq., No. 57½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, having removed to No. 859 Broadway, continues to impart instruction in his native language to limited classes or single pupils upon very favorable terms. By his simple and efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is soon acquired. Unbounded references given.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. In the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or moderu languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 909 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brower's, No. 639; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playgronnd and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address to the principal, or apply No. 15 Beekman-st., New-York.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st. upstairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PROF. A. BASSET IS ABOUT FORMING his classes in French and Spanish, on the 27th inst. He has a system of teaching for all ages and capacities unsurpassed. Writing taught perfectly in six lessons, on the Dubertis system, at his rooms, No. 48 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A few pupils for instruction on the piano-forte; young beginners will be taken on very moderate terms; references of the first respectability. Address F. D. L., Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Warerooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED to teach French, Latin, the English branches, drawing and oil-painting, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. Application may be made to the Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Tract House. Reference, also, may be made to the Rev. S. J. Prime, D. D., and the Rev. George Potts, D. D., of New-York, and the Rev. J. D. Wells, of Williamsburgh.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) and Music on the Piano, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504, Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE an engagement as daily governess, for two or three hours every day, or private lessons in any of those branches—French, German, Italian, Music, drawing, and the English branches. Best references given. Address Box No. 243 Union-square Post-office. No agency need apply.

GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut desires a situation in the above capacity in New-York or Brooklyn, the latter preferred, to teach the common English branches, French, drawing and music. An agreeable home more desirable than a large salary. Satisfactory references given. Address C. B. V., Box No. 2,634 Post-office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING wishes a situation as visiting governess; is competent to instruct in all the English branches, rudiments of music on the piano, and various kinds of fancy work. Terms reasonable, according to instruction required. References exchanged. Address C. D., Station D, Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH CHILdren—from nine to fourteen—Latin, French and the English branches, wishes employment as daily governess. Good references given. Address Box No. 57, Springfield, Mass.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY RESiding about twelve miles from the city, a governess to instruct two young ladies in English, French, &c. Address Box No. 48, Post-office, Flushing, L. I.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24. Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Oct. 4.

Private classes for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M.

Families, private classes and school classes attended. Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 51 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,
Will reopen on SATURDAY, 15th Oct., inst., at 11 o'clock noon, and 2½ P. M. Days throughout the season, TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 in afternoon for children, at 8 in evening for gentlemen. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12, noon, for children, and 3½ afternoon for young ladies' and young gentlemen. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars can be obtained at the above academy and at Mr. Charraud's, No. 148 East 14th-st.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 11th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. For circulars apply at the Academies.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 255 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn: No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City. Days for classes in Jersey City Mondays and Thursdays; in Brooklyn Tuesdays and Fridays. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

T. HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 4th-av., near 21st-st.—New classes are now forming on Monday and Thursday afternoons for ladies, misses and masters, and also an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. N.B.—Schools and private classes attended. Apply as above.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMies, No. 806 Broadway, New-York; No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Private class for Ladies, at 11 A. M., will commence in New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22; in Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25. Please call for circulars.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE

Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs;
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 28 William-st.

MACHINERY.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR,
For passing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN—$4,800, NEW-England bills, from 5s to 100s. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of said money. J. F. FROST, No. 3 Broadway Bank Building, Park-place.

LOST—$25 REWARD.—A BLACK LEATHER BAG, marked C. L. Schuyler, No. 13 Lafayette-st.; has been lost or mislaid by an expressman, on the 24th of September last. Apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, Jr., No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS—A GOOD INvestment.—For sale a three story house and lot, built in the best manner; marble mantels, marble tiled in the hall; size of house 25x44 ft.; lot 25x90 ft.; has been occupied for the last eight years as a market, doing a first-class business. In connection therewith is a smoke-house and ice-house, which alone will bring in the interest of the whole outlay; also store fixtures, sausage cutter, boiler, and everything complete for the business. The whole will be sold for $6,000; $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at CORBET'S Fork Store, in Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON THIRD-AVENUE AND TWELFTH-STREET, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

THIRD-AVENUE—Valuable store and dwelling-house, No. 251.

EAST TWELFTH-STREET—House and lot, No. 239, near Avenue B.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL—For sale very cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, in consequence of the owner having moved to the country, the first-class three-story brown-stone, high-stoop house and lot, No. 32 East 36th-st., near 4th-av.; the house is 25x50 feet, with an extension, and was built in the best manner for the owner's own use; lot 25x98.9 feet; it will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 93 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, 8 Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Hoe's-alley-st., having three fronts with a large double, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all to complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREE-story and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 250 feet west of 8th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; house, 25 by 50 feet, with an extension 25 by 25 ft.; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, with dwelling, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings; 1¼ miles from Munsey Station, on the Erie Railroad; in an excellent neighborhood; seven churches and three schools within two miles of the property. Vacant City lots would be taken in exchange for the above. RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT YONKERS, 17 acres; at Tarrytown, 35½, and 42 acres; country seat at Hoboken Heights; a paper mill at Essex; necessary grist-mill near Troy, N. Y.; 6 acres at Fishkill; 35 acres at Denville, N. J., all hand-somely improved. Maps and views at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPerty on 34-av., the best on the avenue; rents for $2,000—can be bought for $11,000. This will be found upon examination to be a first-rate investment. Also for sale, a valuable store property down town, below Fulton-st. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depot, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Jackson-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY seat, lots or Western lands, one or two elegant brown-stone houses, large lots, and first-class in every respect. Also, a fine store, and the cottages, Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR fine lots on 5th-av., opposite the Park. The owner has no objection to receive in payment a good house, situated on 5th-av., or its immediate vicinity. Application is made for the exchange of property, parties will state full particulars. Address Box No. 3,264 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 139 Prince-st., New-York, newly painted and has all the modern improvements. For terms apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., the elegant, first-class, three-story brown stone front house, front full size, with all the modern improvements; also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st., about 22 feet front, lot full depth. Inquire at the corner house.

FOR SALE, THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.—A four-story brown-stone house, 25x65, lot 98 feet, with every modern improvement, at $20 000 for $16,000; must be sold at once; located very near 8th-av., or West 18th-st. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 8 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A GENtleman leaving the City will dispose of highly productive property, and take mortgages for the full amount, or other good security. Address, CITY PROPERTY, care JOHN LLOYD & SONS, 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

DAIRY AND GRASS FARM—200 ACRES, NO rocks or stones, 7 miles from Hoboken by macadamized road. Price $14,000, and terms easy. Apply to the owner, A. POST, No. 15 Perry-st., or Waverly-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN FORTY-SECOND-ST., a new four-story, brown-stone house, 20x50 feet; all modern improvements. Terms very easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILD-ER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
A very desirable country seat and farm, of 100 acres of land. Improvements first class. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., containing six to twenty-six acres, within one hour's ride, by railroad, from New-York city, situated on the southeastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and Railroad depot. The location is perfectly healthy; access to and from the City eight times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence, and the most careful and substantial manner with all the latest modern improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from two never-failing springs on the place. The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts. The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds in great abundance, and of the best varieties. There are six acres of woodland. A fine place for a gentleman doing business in the City and wishing to live in the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE, FOR one or three years, with the privilege of buying, a country place of 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer residence, within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroads and 1½ miles from the depot. The place must be in good repair and the situation perfectly healthy. Possession by 1st Feb., 1860. Address JOHN NIXON, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE NEAR WHITE PLAINS.—Forty acres; nice house and out-houses; plenty of fruit and shade trees; land fine order, fine view of the Sound, very healthy location, good drives, fishing, &c. Will be sold at a fair price, on easy terms. Lithograph and map of the place may be seen by applying to
L. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

ROMANTIC RESIDENCE FOR SALE—FOR a term of lease, $125—five minutes' walk from the depot, South Norwalk; two acres in garden, and four acres in groups of trees and shrubs; beautiful prospect, diversified surface; every requisite for picturesque landscape gardening. BENJAMIN H. COE,
No. 14 University Building.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULly situated country seats on the west side of the Hudson. Situation healthy, and view in all directions unsurpassed. For plans, illustrations and other particulars, apply at S. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate Agency, Nos. 21 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with more than an acre of highly cultivated ground, containing flower and vegetable gardens; an abundance of various fruits, and a hillside orchard. Address J. G. B., Free Academy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes' walk from depot and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

BERGEN HEIGHTS ARSENAL TO LEASE AT AUCTION.—ASST.-QR.-MR.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. Army, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Sept. 21, 1859. Will be leased at public auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 26th day of Oct., next, by David Scott, Auctioneer, for the period of five years, from the 1st day of Nov., 1859, unless sooner required for Government purposes, the property in Hudson City, N. J., known as Bergen Heights Arsenal, containing about five acres of land, with the buildings thereon. Conditions will be made known on inquiry at this office.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst.-Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT BROWN STONE house to let on Madison-av., cheap, at $2,000. Will be let for $1,650 per year. Also a splendid brown stone on 31st-st., very near 5th-av., for $1,700. Also a very fine brown stone on East 27th-st., very near 4th-av., rent $1,200, immediate possession. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE FINE HOUSE ON BLEECKER-st., not far from Broadway, suitable for a public house, private family, or any business purposes. Rent moderate. Also, to let, a handsome brown-stone dwelling house on 22d-st., near 4th-av. Also, a house on Union-square. Also, a splendid house on 31st-st., near 5th-av.; rent $1,700. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A handsome three-story house, in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and can be had cheap to 1st of May next, and at a moderate rent after that date. Apply to H. J. CULLEN, Mootague-place, corner of Clinton-st., or D. BEDELL, No. 69 Cranberry-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO 129 EAST TWENty-second-st.; 25 by 50 feet, four stories high, well lighted, suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes; will be fitted up to suit the tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT NO. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., high stoop, three-story, with modern improvements, 13 rooms, thoroughly furnished; (not including silver and linen.) Location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BASSETT, Esq., 14 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE PLEASANT dwelling No. 102 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. Railroad cars; gas fixtures, dumb waiter, tea-room, and very convenient. Possession now; key at No. 106. Call and see it. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 204 Heory-st. House furnished in the best manner, has gas and water throughout, from cellar to attic. Also, the furniture for sale suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A FULL-SIZED, FIRST-CLASS house, elegantly finished, and replete with the modern improvements, in the best location on Madison-av. Rent, to an approved tenant, very moderate, for one or more years. Address C. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—TO Lease or Bonus of Lease for sale—20 years and renewal of a plot 100 feet on Leonard-st. by 125 on Church, suitable for three large stores. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-class house, with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to the third story. Apply at No. 119 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO RENT.—THE BASEMENT IN THE TIMES Building, under the *Times* Office, running through from Park-row to Nassau-st. Apply at the Counting Room of the *Times*.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY HILTON against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clarke, Thomas E. Davis.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes, and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, Geo. Clarke.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—The defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY against MICHAEL KILROY, George M. Merrifees, Sarah Merrifees, Theodore P. Nichols, Augustus W. Whipple, John F. Trow, James Van Buren, Thomas Nicholson and William Sharp.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants above-named and each of them, and especially to Thomas Nicholson, As-ignee, &c.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 66 Wall-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. And you will take notice that the complaint in this action was on the 21st day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated April 21, 1859. SCUDDER & CARTER,
Sep. 13—1aw6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HARMON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
my17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4—law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WOOD & GRANT was dissolved on the 12th inst., by mutual consent. Ross W. Wood is authorized to sign in liquidation.
ROSS W. WOOD,
ALEX. H. GRANT,
RICHARD D. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ROSS W. WOOD & SON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by the late firm of Wood & Grant.
ROSS W. WOOD,
RICHARD D. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-first-street, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
DANIEL GALLAGHER, FRANCIS SATCOM, CHARLES SMITHSON, } Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.

This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a profitable way. Address H. L., with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for farming lands in Michigan and cash. The lands are advantageously located, well timbered and watered, and susceptible of high cultivation; are contiguous by rail, plank, and the ordinary country roads to good markets. Farms of any size to suit. Title perfect. Cash and lands will be given for good merchandise—dry goods preferred—to any reasonable amount. Address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE PROFIT CAN be realized by the purchase of an interest in the Patent Right (recently secured) of a very valuable improvement for steam-engines and locomotives. For particulars apply to H. A. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN INVEST $10,000, either as special or active partner, in a wholesale manufacturing business in this city, already well established. Address Box No. 3,598 Post-office.

TO WINDOW SHADE MAKERS.—A NEW method of manufacturing window shades at a saving of 400 to 500 per cent., for sale, if applied for immediately. Address ARTIST, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, In all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 374 3d-av., above 23d-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from $1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Sweden, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. W. HAUGHWOUT, President. GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT this place the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES B. WHITE, Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1859. }

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day at the Stock and Leather Bank, by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain. The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 12th inst. For the accommodation of Stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Nov. 1.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on property in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. & J. GEMMELL, No. 302 Broadway, up stairs, from 11 till 1; or to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., from 10 till 12.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Sole Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD Coupons, due 1st of May last, can now be collected by leaving them with WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN G. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad; for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroad.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:38 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 500 to 600 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LENES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southhampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Laug, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millnr, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage..... $15 | Deck..... $6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. HERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$28 00
To Mobile, Ala..	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga....	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	28 00
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	21 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 19 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, succeeds on SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's powerful, first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. Sarra, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Crabtree, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Macon, Ga., Florida Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Coxen, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. This Company is prepared to issue through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct. 27.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class, side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Savannah, &c., on 28th October. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts.,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

FALL RIVER LINE.—NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the Steamboats of the FALL RIVER LINE to BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore.
WM. BORDEN, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat ARROW leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Hobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR SAG HARbor EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from Oliver-slip, Pier No. 36 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES,
(ASTRONOMICAL COURSE.)

At the Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock, By Prof. O. M. MITCHELL.

1. Oct. 25.—*The Laws of Motion and Gravitation, applied to the Earth and Moon.*
2. Oct. 28.—*Physical Constitution of the Planets and their Satellites.*
3. Nov. 1.—*The Organization of the Systems of Jupiter and Saturn.*
4. Nov. 4.—*The Discovery of the New Planets.*

TICKETS 25 CENTS each, to be had at the following places: G. F. Nesbitt & Co., cor. of Pearl and Pine sts.; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; T. T. Green's, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., and at the office of the Cooper Institute.

TRINITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The first Lecture of the Course will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
By the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER.
Subject—*Womanhood.*

The second Lecture of the Course will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN. Subject—*What a Blind Man saw in England.*

Tickets, 25 cents. To be had of any of the following places: J. F. Williams, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.; J. W. Collins, No. 1,068 Broadway. J. R. Edward, No. 191 West 22d-st.; A. Parish, corner 34th-st. and 7th-av., or at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
J. W. COLLINS, Chairman Lecture Committee.

GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
DROP C. M. MITCHELL
Will deliver the fourth and last lecture of the series now being given before this Association on *The Astronomy of the Bible*, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ava.

Tickets to be had at the door, (on the evening of the lecture,) 50 cents each.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture at 8.

N. B.—This series of lectures have never before been delivered in this City.
JAS. SANDFORD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

PROF. O. M. MITCHELL AND THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Six Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the South Baptist Church, at Cooper Institute, by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL and the Rev. HENRY WARD BE

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The English Cricketers at Canada.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT HAMILTON—FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Oct. 17.

The Eleven of England arrived here this morning and about 3 P. M. commenced their match with the Canadians. The weather was showery; the ground rather heavy. There were, notwithstanding, as many as three thousand persons on the field.

GRUNDY and STEPHENSON were the only two bowlers put on by the All-England Eleven, who won the toss.

At 5 o'clock, when time was called, the score stood as follows:

CANADIANS.		First Innings.
Starling	b Stephenson	2
Cakear	b Stephenson	5
Hayley	b Grundy	0
Harris	b Grundy	2
Werswick	b Grundy	0
Rickert	b Stephenson	3
Parsons	b Stephenson	3
Herewood	b Grundy	0
Reid	b Grundy	0
Tetten	c Lillywhite, b Grundy	0
Rogerson	run out	10
Dykes	b Stephenson	0
Jones	not out	2
Pickering	l b w b Stephenson	0
Bocteed		3
Byes 2, leg byes 1		30
Total		

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The English cricketers arrived here this morning. Play commenced at 2½ o'clock, with the Twenty-two of Canada at the wickets. At the close of the day's play the Canadians had made thirty runs, with eight wickets to go down.

The weather was showery.

Five or six thousand persons were assembled to witness the game.

Sparring Match.

BENEFIT OF PRICE, THE VICTOR OVER KELLY.

A large playcard, conspicuously posted in the public thoroughfares, yesterday, informed the public, or as many as it might concern, that "NED PRICE, of Boston," the Middle-weights' champion of America, at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, would give a grand sparring exhibition at Vauxhall Gardens, late Hoym's Theatre, Bowery, on which occasion the "Profession" of New-York would assist. The principal attraction of the evening would be "a trial of skill between PRICE and a well-known professor." The public did not attend in large numbers, the theatre being, in fact, less than half-filled. There were some prominent pugilists present, for PRICE had "won golden opinions" by his late victory over KELLY in Canada. Otherwise the assembly was formed of sporting men, with a liberal sprinkling of Bowery boys.

Sparring was not the only entertainment provided. There were dancing, negro minstrelsy, singing, wonderful feats with knives, and dexterous tricks with gilded balls, but the audience cared little for these. They came to see sparring; they were intent only on pummeling. The Master of the Ceremonies first introduced gentlemen of the names of GALLAGHER and AYERS, who fought a few rounds with commendable moderation, neither of them showing much mettle. Next came MICHAEL (Mike) SMITH and FREEMAN, a colored man. White and black being opposed in this fashion, the sympathies of a white audience, of course, went with white; nevertheless, though white, according to the rules of the ring and the science of fisticuffing, went out triumphant. it is due to the man of color to say that he gave his adversary some trouble.

The next pair were LYON and ARMSTRONG. Those who were adepts in the sport declared that they showed pretty play. KERRIGAN and WINKLE, however, took them entirely to pieces, if the applause of the audience was a criterion. They knocked each other about in the most delightful manner, amid loud screams of appreciative admiration. And whether KERRIGAN was victorious over WINKLE, or whether he succumbed to WINKLE, was, and probably is at this moment, for lack of an umpire, a disputed point.

All the foregoing was but a whet to the real excitement of the evening. The Master of the Ceremonies introduced "NED PRICE," of Boston, and Mr. CLARKE, of London, the latter gentleman being the "extinguished professor" alluded to. Mr. PRICE addressed the audience—said he felt flattered. If the audience had been larger he would have liked it better, but as it was he liked it just as much. He was vehemently cheered, and then the antagonists set to. In the first round PRICE got CLARKE "into chancery," and again in the second. In the third CLARKE went down, probably more by slipping than by the force of the blow. In the fourth round CLARKE in turn gave PRICE a taste of chancery practice. In the fifth CLARKE had slightly the advantage, but in the sixth and concluding round he went into chancery twice. The spectators seemed to enjoy the thing, and departed apparently well satisfied that they had spent their money to advantage.

The Turf for 1859.

Eclipse Course, Long Island—trotting, Monday, Oct. 17, match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

D. Piffer, Br., G. Brown Dick	1	1	1
D. Tallman, B. S. Geo. M. Patchen	2	2	2
Time 1st Heat.	37	36	37
Quarter mile	1:14	1:11	1:13
Half mile	2:28	2:25½	2:28
Mile			

There was a good attendance on the course to witness the sport. *Patchen* had the call in betting at the rate of $100 to $80, but *Brown Dick* won the trot in fine style. His owner challenges any horse in the world, excepting *Flora Temple*, for $5,000. Mr. S. WHELPY drove Mr. BONNER'S celebrated team *Lantern* and *Lady Woodruff* previous to the trot, around the course, in 2:31½, and wanted to match them for a large amount against time, that he would drive *Lantern* and *Lady Woodruff* in 2:30.

THE OYSTER ISLAND CASE.

Correspondence between Gov. Morgan and Attorney-General Tremain.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following correspondence between the Governor and Attorney-General establishes the claim of New-York to Oyster Island, called in question by a recent proclamation from the Executive of New-Jersey:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Albany, Oct. 10, 1859.

To Hon. Lyman Tremain, Attorney-General:

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of an order of RUSSELL STURGES, Esq., President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners of New-York, dated the 22d of September last, by which it will be seen that Oyster Island has been designated by the Pilot Commissioners as a place of deposit for all matter excavated from the docks, slips, or harbor of New-York."

I inclose also a copy of a proclamation of His Excellency WILLIAM A. NEWELL, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, dated Oct. 1, 1859, "warning and commanding all persons whatever forthwith to desist from making any further deposits" on said island, and claiming the same to be the property of the State of New-Jersey.

And I also inclose a copy of a letter of Mr. STURGES, as President of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, to me, dated the 6th October inst., in reference to the proceedings referred to above; and I have to request that you favor me with your opinion on the question of jurisdiction raised between the before-named officers of this State and the Chief Magistrate of New-Jersey.

Very respectfully yours,
E. D. MORGAN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ATT'Y GENERAL'S OFFICE, Albany, Oct. 15, '59.

I have received your communication asking my opinion upon the question of jurisdiction raised between the Board of Pilot Commissioners of New-York and the Chief Magistrate of New-Jersey, together with the accompanying documents.

It appears that the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, pursuant to the authority vested in it by section 7, of chapter 671, of the laws of 1857, on the 22d of September last, ordered that all matter excavated from the docks, slips or harbors of the Port of New-York should be deposited upon the island of or known as Oyster Island, or upon the flats lying south and west of Bedloe's Island, and in no other place below high water mark. On the 1st of October instant, the Governor of New-Jersey issued his proclamation commanding all persons to desist from making further deposits upon land claimed by him as the property of New-Jersey, and which seems to be described in his proclamation, as including all land "lying west of the middle of the bay of New-York and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson River which lies between Manhattan Island and New-Jersey."

The charter of the City of New-York, granted in 1730, under the administration of JOHN MONTGOMERIE, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of New-York and the Province of New-Jersey, and territories depending thereon in America, establishes the boundaries of the City of New-York "so as to include Great Barn Island, Little Barn Island, Manning's Island, Nutten Island, Bedlow's Island, Bucking Island and the Oyster Island." It appears, therefore, that under the charter, jurisdiction over Oyster Island and Bedlow's Island was conferred upon the City of New-York.

In 1833 an agreement was duly confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, also by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, and the compact between the two States was ratified by an act of Congress.

That agreement contains the following provisions:

ARTICLE FIRST.—The boundary line between the two States of New-York and New-Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson River, opposite the point on the west shore thereof in the forty-first degree of north latitude as heretofore ascertained, and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the Bay of New-York, of the waters between Staten Island and New-Jersey and of Raritan Bay, to the main sea, except as herein particularly mentioned.

ARTICLE SECOND.—The State of New-York shall retain its present jurisdiction of and over Bedlow's and Ellis' Islands, and shall also retain exclusive jurisdiction of and over the other islands lying in the waters above mentioned, and now under the jurisdiction of that State.

It is my opinion, upon these facts, that Oyster Island and Bedlow's Island are clearly within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, and that the State of New-Jersey has no jurisdiction over said Islands, or either of them.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, very truly,
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-Gen'l.

To Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Governor.

The Cyhoic Wedding and the Press—Letter from Lieut. Bartlett.

NEW-YORK Monday, Oct. 17, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your issue of this date, headed "The late Wedding—The Press and Privacy," and intended as a reply by you to articles in the Philadelphia *Press* on the late wedding, does very great injustice to me and the members of my family. We claim to be strictly a private family; and it is entirely a mistake, from whatever source it may emanate, to say that, either individually or collectively, we—or, as you have it—

"They have themselves never claimed for it the immunities which New-York journals are quite as ready to accord to private affairs as our neighbors further South. They have on the contrary not only consented to its being regarded and treated as a public affair, but have given all possible aid to the newspapers in their endeavor to enlighten the public in regard to it. It certainly was not without their knowledge that the fact of the engagement was made known months ago through the Press; the statements of the extent and nature of the bridegroom's wealth were too minute, and we presume too accurate, to have come from any but the most reliable quarter, especially as he had not previously been well enough known in New-York to render such details otherwise accessible."

It was without our knowledge that the Press were apprized of the engagement, *but we could not deny the fact* when it was strictly true. I did urge upon editors, friends whom I met, not to admit such paragraphs into their columns, and yet some copied constantly the letters of gossipping New-York correspondents to papers in other cities. People, whether friends or otherwise, hurried to the shops for news, or waylaid our servants with inquisitive questions, and did not hesitate to announce the gross absurdity that the presents ordered amounted to $600,000, that I had been presented with a house, &c., &c. To have denied those thousand-and-one gossipping tales would have kept me inundating your columns with cards of denial, and made me altogether ridiculous before the public. My house was daily annoyed with insulting anonymous letters, and so was Mr. OVIEDOS' quarters, until we determined not to show his beautiful presents to any others than the very intimate relations of my or his family. And yet we are to be held up to the world as catering to a morbid curiosity of gossipers. Is it a crime against society to have a large circle of acquaintances, and to write to them to witness a marriage ceremony? Is it any fault of ours that thousands surrounded the Church who had not been invited? And having a large acquaintance among the gentlemen of the editorial fraternity—having been myself twenty-five years in the public service, and been associate proprietor and editor of journals on *both sides of our Continent*—(having myself written the first editorial ever printed in the now famous City of San Francisco, *and with my own hands*, when Chief Magistrate there, pulled the press for the first printed sheet ever printed in that city)—was it so remarkable, then, that I should hold that editors were gentlemen, and therefore worthy to be presented to any family, even if I did not happen to know every one who, having scribbled a paragraph, writes himself down as of the "Press," and presumes to write notes for cards of invitation which I was obliged to refuse, and thus, perhaps, got up a feeling of hostility?

I must differ with you as to the object of those invitations. Editors and writers were invited as *gentlemen*, not because they were editors. I have no knowledge of any "reporter" receiving any card as such, although I have many gentlemen friends among the "reporters" of the City Press.

I know that the various establishments which received orders from Mr. OVIEDO have been for months daily importuned for information and requested to exhibit their handy work, while, by their instructions, they have been obliged to refuse such applications, at least until after the wedding: and parties, not satisfied with such an answer, have not hesitated to forge orders to view, yet with no better success.

If editors are ready and willing to publish any and all sorts of gossiping paragraphs, either as original or copied, it is a double insult that they should then turn round and charge that the party who feels offended by the paragraph has himself produced it.

It would seem that a stranger who comes among us with the highest credentials as to character and position at home, is not to be allowed to have any private rights here.

With this much to you, whom, among many others, I have ever considered a friend, I dismiss the whole subject, unless called upon to correct some statement of fact. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT,
No. 39 West Fourteenth-street.

The President's Libel Suit.

COL. FORNEY OFFERS ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 17.

The President of the United States having deemed it important enough to correct a telegraphic rumor from this city, to the effect that he contemplated a suit against the editor of this journal because of our article upon the murder of Senator BRODERICK, we desire to state, upon the best authority, that during his late visit to Lancaster, the President was free and frequent in the declaration of his determination that, on his return to Washington, he would consult Judge BLACK about prosecuting the editor of *The Press* for a libel in consequence of that article. We have now in our possession letters from prominent Democrats in Lancaster, written while the President was so journing there, stating the fact in question in the most emphatic manner. Unfortunately for Mr. BUCHANAN, since he has been elected to the Presidency he has broken his solemn word so often, that little or no reliance can be reposed upon his assertions or his promises. The last verdict of his own immediate neighbors of the city in which he has lived for more than forty years, and of the township in which he has latterly resided, as well as of the county of Lancaster itself, shows what estimate those who know him best place upon anything which he may profess to do in public matters. When any man, no matter what his past life may have been, consents to an act of gross and deliberate treachery, and in the face of day betrays the most sacred pledges, violates the most solemn personal covenant, and persecutes his most disinterested friends, nothing that he may say or do will rescue him from condemnation. During Mr. BUCHANAN'S late visit to Lancaster he not only spoke of the comments of this journal upon the murder of BRODERICK to one, but to a number of persons; and yet we find in a telegraphic dispatch from Washington to a New-York paper, that he is reported as having said that he never heard of the article in question. This would occasion surprise among those who listened to his querulous complaints during his visit to Lancaster, if they had not become familiar to his habit of breaking faith with the men with whom he has been associated during all the active years of his public life. *If Mr. BUCHANAN desires more direct evidence of the fact that he did threaten a prosecution of the editor of the Press, because we demanded to know whether he felt his conscience clear of the blood of* DAVID C. BRODERICK, *it will be forthcoming.*

The Boston Savings Bank Defalcation.

With reference to the defalcation of ISAAC F. SHEPARD, already reported by telegraph, the *Atlas and Bee* says:

"It became apparent, recently, that the accounts of the Bank were not straight. The suspicion being made known to the Commissioners on Thursday, Messrs. MARSH and FORBES, in the absence of the Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, who was in another part of the State, visited the Institution, for the purpose of making a thorough examination. On that day, Mr. SHEPARD asked as a favor that the examination might be postponed, as he had an engagement out of town. They acceded to this request, but on Friday, the day following, they commenced their investigation. Mr. SHEPARD'S manner very soon betrayed that something was wrong. The Commissioners were shortly convinced of it. On comparing an endorsement of interest paid on a note with the cash-book, no entry agreeing in date could be found. Mr. SHEPARD was, therefore, catechised with so much closeness, that he found himself cornered, and thereupon, amid the most touching emotions, which nearly overpowered him, he confessed to a series of embezzlements running through a period of several years, some of which involved false entries upon his books, and all of which indicate deliberation. The agony of mind which he exhibited during his confession, is described as being painful to behold. So well had he managed the defalcation, that he had deceived the Investigating Committee of the Bank, from time to time, and who, up to the time of his confession, believed him to have been an upright, honest man.

Mr. SHEPARD was arrested Saturday evening upon a warrant issued by Judge WELLS, on complaint of J. V. C. SMITH, for "larceny of ten thousand dollars, the goods and chattels of the incorporated company styled the People's Five Cent Savings Bank." The depositors will not, in all probability suffer any loss, the property of Mr. SHEPARD together with his bond being considered ample to meet the amount of defalcation. Mr. SHEPARD states that he committed his first breach of trust in 1855, and that he purchased land in Weymouth and other places, and lost by it. In hopes of retrieving he continued in various speculations, and these losses with personal expenses beyond his income, (his salary as Treasurer was only $1,200), have placed him in his present deplorable condition.

The Commissioners state that so far as they have investigated, the deficiency will not probably exceed $15,000. The operations of the bank will doubtless be resumed at the earliest period.

THE DE MARBAIS AFFAIR IN CINCINNATI.

The particulars of "the De Marbais Tragedy" must be fresh in the memories of our readers. The parties are again before the public in a not very enviable position. The Cincinnati *Inquirer* thus notices their proceedings:

"The late affair on Plum-street was a tragedy enacted to a buffoon, and only farcical because it was not fatal. The actors are about to be brought before the world in a new light, and the parts they have been and are playing interest to some extent the public. After BLANCHE and THOMAS ETIENNE DE MARBAIS had recovered from the effects of their wounds, they took possession of some rooms on Fourth-street, and for a considerable length of time their actions, whatever they may have been, annoyed no one, and, of course, under these circumstances, the public paid no attention to them. With two such persons, however, it was impossible for this state of affairs to continue, and yesterday the vicinity of their lodgings was startled by the report that BLANCHE had killed her husband. A boy ran to the station-house with the news, and a couple of officers were dispatched to arrest her. Upon entering the room both the parties were found alive and drunk. It appears from what we could learn in regard to the affair, that under the influence of sundry potations of porter partaken simultaneously by both of them, they had quarreled; that THOMAS EUGENE had thrown a tumbler, which struck BLANCHE in the face, making a severe contused wound on her left cheek; and that she, enraged by the blow, had drawn a knife, and but for the superior strength of her husband, would have plunged it to his heart.

The noise attracted the attention of the neighbors and caused their arrest and subsequent incarceration in the Ninth-street Station-house.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL—THE WATER-WORKS.—A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. The special work laid out for the session, and the only business attended to, was the consideration of the report of the Water and Drainage Committee, laid on the table and ordered to be printed at the last meeting. There was three resolutions attached to the report; one sustaining the Comptroller in refusing to issue bonds on the drafts of the Water Commissioners, under the act of April 16, 1859; the second declaring the levying of assessments for water rents by the Water Commissioners illegal; and the third authorizing the Committee to take such measures as they may deem necessary to secure the interests of the city and the completion of the works. The first of these resolutions was adopted on the evening when the report was presented. The second and third resolutions were under consideration last evening. After a lengthy discussion, during which not a single new idea was advanced, Alderman KALBFLEISCH offered a series of preambles with resolution, as a substitute for the second and third resolutions of the report. The preambles recite the awkward position in which the city is placed, and the resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee, to consist of the Water Committee and two other members of the Board, with power to confer with the Water Commissioners and Contractors and under the advice of the counsel adopt such measures as may by them be deemed most advisable for the best interest of the city in the present emergency.

This was adopted by a vote of 12 ayes to 6 nays, and the Board then adjourned for one week.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The annual meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Washington-street Institute, T. C. FANNING in the Chair. The annual report was read, from which we take the following abstract: The receipts for the year amounted to $6,795 33, nearly the whole of which was expended—78 families were partially relieved; the clothing and furniture of 26 families was redeemed. About 1,000 families, in all, were relieved. The report states that 6,639 persons were committed to the Raymond-street jail during the last years for intoxication, of which number 4,605 were men.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.—The second lecture in this popular course will be given this evening, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S) by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., on "The Present Aspect of the Slavery Question." This is a new lecture, and if the house is as full as at the opening of the course, Mr. CURTIS will have an audience just a little larger than the largest building in Brooklyn.

FIREMEN.—Constitution Engine Company No. 7 will leave for Philadelphia this morning, accompanied by Shelton's Band. They are to return on Thursday evening, when they will be received by a torchlight procession, composed of fourteen companies belonging to the Western District Fire Department, under the management of Franklin Engine Company No. 3.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During the last six months 3,082 patients have been treated in this institution for the following diseases: Eye and ear, 245; surgical, 427; of females, 131; of children and skin, 687; vaccination, 188; heart, throat and lungs, 340; digestive and nervous system, 664; dental surgery, 400; of which 1,163 were males and 1,919 females. 1,068 only were natives of the United States. 6,386 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

POLITICAL.—The Republican ratification meeting will be held in Musical Hall, on the 26th inst. The Democratic ratification meeting will be held on the 20th inst.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—Calendars for this day: *City Court*—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 42, 10, 43, 7, 48, 9, 21, 49, 50, 51. *Circuit Court*—Nos. 21, 16, 26, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through the medium of your paper to suggest to the managers of the American Institute whether it would not be a good investment to provide for the use of the clerk who writes the labels for articles on exhibition, a copy of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary?* The labels referred to contain some frightful specimens of orthography. Instance the following, viz.: "Guilt frame," "Burrial Case," "Specemins," "Competition," "Typhography," "Gague," "Boldair Sewing Machine," "Parrafine," &c., &c. By inserting this communication you will oblige

A NERVOUS MAN.

Naval Intelligence.

The following officers have been ordered to the United States steam sloop-of-war *Mohican*, at Portsmouth, N.H.: Commander, S.W. Godon; Lieutenants, Thomas H Patterson, J. Pembroke Jones, John W. Dunnington, Purser, Charles W. Abbott; Master, Alexander F. Crossman; First Assistant Engineer, A. J. Kiersted; Third Assistant Engineers, James Atkins, Edward Farmer, R. H. Fitch.

The Boston *Traveller* states that the U. S. frigate *Minnesota*, now at Charleston Navy Yard, is found to be utterly unseaworthy. Scarce a stroke of the ax upon any part of the hull, above the water line, the knees, deck timbers, and the timbers around the portholes, but falls into soft, pulpy and rotten wood. There must have been something radically wrong in the character of the timber used in the construction of the vessel. She was built at Philadelphia of wood seasoned at Norfolk, the climate of which locality may have been the cause of the defect. It is apprehended that the *Colorado*, built of the same timber, is in a similar condition.

Army News.

By order of the War Department the headquarters of the Second Infantry is to be established at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., until their final destination is determined. Maj. V. C. MCCRAE has been assigned to temporary duty at Jefferson Barracks.

Leave of absence for sixty days has been granted to Second Lieut. C. H. NALLY, regiment of mounted riflemen, Santa Fe, N. M. The leave of absence granted to First Lieut. Geo. E. B. ANDERSON, second dragoons, from the headquarters Department of the West, has been extended two months.

The Washington *Star* understands that the contract by which IRWIN & MCGRAW are to undertake the transportation of supplies to our army in Utah (being the same lately undertaken by RUSSELL & Co.) is now being prepared.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY—ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN.—The Cincinnati papers have an account of an attempt made by a returned Californian, named ATHNIEL RUSSELL, in the town of Killingly, to murder the Rev. Mr. MINER, a Baptist minister. RUSSELL has been some years absent in California, and during his absence his wife procured a divorce. A few days since, he came back to Danielsonville, his former residence, swearing vengeance upon the Rev. Mr. MINER. Mr. THOMAS PRAY and others, who had aided his wife in obtaining the divorce. On Tuesday afternoon (11th), RUSSELL took Mr. MINER in a carriage to visit his wife, at his father's house, and talk over matters. On the way, and after his arrival at the house, he was violent in his accusations against Mr. MINER of improper interference between him and his wife, and threatened vengeance. Finally, he drew a long knife, and made a pass at MINER'S throat, exclaiming, "You must die!" MINER caught the knife with his left hand, from which RUSSELL wrenched it, causing a number of deep wounds, and struggling it terribly. He then made a second attempt, striking at MINER'S heart, who asked RUSSELL if he intended to murder him, to which he replied, "I mean to be revenged." MINER finally escaped, RUSSELL discharging two barrels of a revolver at him as he fled for his life. RUSSELL went to MINER'S house afterward, but not finding him, passed on to the house of Mr. PRAY, who, it is supposed, he also intended to murder. RUSSELL was arrested, after a violent resistance, examined before a justice, and bound over in the sum of $4,000. He now lies in Brooklyn Jail.

[Advertisement.]

OLD BEN.—An observation of BEN JONSON'S is applicable to many a witty man at the present day, who lets his tongue get the better of his judgment: "He would sooner lose his best friend than his best jest." And lose both rather than not have one of KNOX'S last style of Hats. KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,
The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 125 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES in Oil and IVORYTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sufferers from disease, these preparations are lauded by half the world. With such testimonials, are they not worth trying? No internal or external disease can resist them. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels. Southern depot, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.
G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

CHANGE DEMANDED.—A change of Under-Clothing, to prepare for cold weather. The largest, best and cheapest assortment will be found at RANDEL'S, No. 637 Broadway and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 17.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 1865	101¾	100 Reading Rail'd	b30 36¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, '74 Reg.	103½	500 do	b30 36
2,000 Elyria C. W. L.	100	200 do	b60 36⅜
8,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89	560 do	35½
2,000 Missouri State 6s	84¼	200 do	35⅜
5,000 do	s60 84	150 do	s3 36
3,000 do	84¾	100 do	36⅛
10,000 do	s15 84¾	100 Hud. River Rail'd	35½
500 Virginia State 6s	94¾	100 Mich. Central R.	s10 42¾
4,000 Erie R. 2d m. b. '83	64½	20 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	16½
10,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m.	103	250 do	s30 16¼
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b.	87	150 do	s30 16
4,000 I. C. & M. L. G. b.	14	122 do	16¼
3,000 Chi. & R. I. bds.	92½	50 do	s3) 16⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	85¾	150 do	16
14 Union Bank	99½	350 Illinois Central R.	68
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	72¾	36 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	91
100 do	72	7 Galena & Chi. R.	74½
50 Cum. Coal prf.	s60 12½	300 do	74
130 N. Y. Central R.	80¾	50 do	b10 74
450 do	80½	100 do	b60 74½
250 do	s60 80	50 do	s5 64
100 do	80	100 do	s30 73½
50 do	s10 80¼	50 do	b60 74
100 do	s15 80¾	50 Chi. & R'k I. R.	s6 63½
700 do	c 80½	100 do	63½
14 Erie Railroad	52	100 do	s30 63¾
100 do	52½	50 do	b30 63⅝
200 do	53½	350 do	63¾
100 Harlem Railroad	9¾	10 Stonington R.	96¼
300 Harlem R'd Pref'd	36¾	100 do	66
100 do	36⅜	50 do	b60 66
100 do	b30 36¼		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89	50 Erie R	52⅞
1000 Misso. St. 6s	84¾	100 Harlem R.	9¾
5000 do	84⅜	200 Harlem R. Pref.	b30 36½
2000 Ill. Cen. R. B'ds	85¾	400 Reading R	36
5000 Erie R. 2d m. B's	75	300 do	36¼
10 Bank of Com	99½	500 Pahama R.	120½
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	72	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	74½
50 do	b30 72	200 do	b30 74½
155 do	71¾	50 do	74
50 N. Y. Central R.	80¼	200 do	b5 74½
200 do	80¾	300 Ch. & R. I. R.	63¾
250 do	s10 80¾	150 do	b30 63⅞
50 do	80½	100 do	s10 63¾
100 do	b5 80¾	150 do	b30 64

MONDAY, Oct. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 8:

Increase in Loans	$77,440
Increase in Specie	158,149
Decrease in Circulation	121,923
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	589,813

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 16, 1858.	Oct. 15, 1859.	Oct. 8, 1859.
Capital	$67,325,000	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	124,216,701	117,289,067	117,211,627
Specie	28,506,508	19,651,293	19,493,144
Circulation	7,490,624	8,463,816	8,585,739
Gross Deposits	106,497,058	91,921,699	92,550,175
Exchanges	19,907,696	21,830,679	23,048,968
Undrawn	86,589,362	70,091,020	69,501,207
In Sub-Treasury	10,198,837	4,648,508	4,714,078

The Bank Statement, as was anticipated in our weekly review this morning, presents a very steady movement. The slight change in the Specie line is to the increase, with a rising average for the new on the remittance from California, $1,883,000, delivered this morning. The Loans and Discounts also show a slight turn upward, though not sufficient to show any increase in the demand for Money within the ordinary Bank dates. On the contrary, a number of the leading Banks have taken some outside lists of long paper in order to fill up their lines. We learn in some quarters that the country Bank balances are on the increase. The general Deposit line is up over half a million.

The Money market to-day presents no new feature. There is a fair business in Discounts, mostly on prime lists of 4@6 months indorsed paper, at 7 ₱ cent., and fair on single name bills, of like date, at from 8 to 10 ₱ cent., according to the standing of the makers with lenders who deal in this class of paper. Prime short acceptances are scarce. Less than the usual amount at this season is appearing from the South, and the Havana remittances have fallen off. The business in Cotton at the South, thus far, is more on account of English and French trade orders, than on speculation, and these are drawn against direct. Among the Stock Brokers, to-day, the demand for money, at call, is moderate, and in some instances lenders have accepted 5½ and even 5 ₱ cent., though the general rule remains at 6 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury sold $82,000 Treasury Bills, 5½ ₱ cents' al par.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer of Wednesday opened this morning at the advance of Saturday on London, and firm rates were spoken of by the standard Bankers, 110½@110¾ ₱ cent. But the competition from Southern bills and the indisposition of buyers to pay over 110 ₱ cent. (together with the increased ease in Money in England, reported by the Quebec steamer), rendered the sales at the outside figure rather slow. There was a good demand for Southern bank bills with City indorsement, at 110@109¾ ₱ cent. On Paris the terms are from 5.15 to 5.13¾, demand steady. There is no export demand for Bullion for this steamer. The movement on Saturday will depend on the turn of the Exchanges toward the close of the week. There is a good supply of California bars now on hand, and the *Baltic*, with the California remittance of Oct. 5, is looked for by Sunday or Monday next.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning under the tame and somewhat depressed tone of Saturday afternoon; but the disposition to follow prices down was not very marked, or at all events not freely indulged, so that in the afternoon the rates stiffened up and closed firm for New-York Central, Panama, Galena, Rock Island and Harlem. The depression in Reading continues, with some inequality in the demand to-day, the price being at one time as low as 35½ and soon up to 36¾, closing about 36¾ ₱ cent. No sufficient cause for the decline is given in the Philadelphia letters, but as no firmness is shown in that market for the stock, it is rather neglected here. New-York Central closed 80½; Galena 74@74½, and Rock Island 64@64½. For Panama 121 ₱ cent. was bid after the printed sales in the afternoon. Pacific Mail was weak in the morning, declining about 1 ₱ cent. At the close, 71½@72 ₱ cent. for the cash stock. There was an improved inquiry for Erie shares at 53½@53¾, and for all classes of the Bonds. The Second Mortgages brought 75 ₱ cent. in the afternoon. Illinois Constructions in demand at 85½ ₱ cent., Missouris steady, 84½@¾, and Tennessee at 89 ₱ cent. The shares of the Illinois Central were ½ ₱ cent. lower, and Michigan Guaranteed was weak, selling at 16½ ₱ cent. The general market, at 4 o'clock, left off steady.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of Sept. 1859.

are	$455,235 03
Earnings, Sept., 1858	463,389 09
Decrease	$8,154 06

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 8.	LOANS. Oct. 1.	SPECIE. Oct. 8.	SPECIE. Oct. 1.
Citizens' Bank	$5,540,630	$5,511,709	$3,388,434	$3,519,318
Canal Bank	2,283,938	2,249,952	1,614,123	1,716,736
Louisiana	3,296,279	3,118,788	1,752,115	1,743,967
Louisiana State	5,048,431	5,007,871	2,781,906	2,900,724
Mech. & Traders	1,045,037	1,056,290	440,798	453,729
Bank of N. O.	1,601,740	1,688,980	900,835	856,371
Southern Bk	319,478	287,547	711,096	681,228
Union Bank	1,350,903	1,301,614	344,316	300,667
Merchants' Bk	644,569	626,414	219,653	243,596
Crescent City	1,007,264	998,883	363,896	317,532
Bk. of America	1,001,407	975,080	399,873	435,275
Total	23,189,872	22,797,077	12,806,675	12,767,743
	Increase	392,795	Decrease	48,932

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 8.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 1.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 8.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 1.
Citizens' Bank	$3,279,780	$3,243,515	$4,402,965	$4,495,922
Canal Bank	914,380	884,765	1,012,197	1,038,188
Louisiana	762,374	757,664	3,377,120	3,300,748
Louisiana State	2,015,410	2,009,790	4,681,162	4,787,764
Mech. & Traders	321,270	318,355	617,209	587,018
Bank of N. O.	551,380	531,655	1,010,730	792,654
Southern Bk	206,760	199,920	250,118	291,056
Union Bank	458,570	451,775	852,378	755,693
Merchants' Bk	400,565	390,690	435,543	465,272
Crescent City	238,740	234,590	339,024	348,058
Bk. of America	228,720

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2521. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Origin and Objects of the Plot.

Capt. Brown, of Kansas, Originator of the Disturbance.

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF THE ARMORY.

THE INSURRECTION AT WASHINGTON—QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War were together several hours to-day, on matters connected with the proceedings at Harper's Ferry, and the result of the conference was the sending of District-Attorney OULD thither to superintend legal proceedings in the premises.

The excitement which last night existed in Washington and its neighborhood has subsided, and the extraordinary force has been relieved.

It is said that the affair at Harper's Ferry is the first case which has ever occurred in this country, involving at the same time both State and Federal jurisdiction. While the State is affected as to Slavery and locality, the General Government is interested with regard to the public property, it having exclusive control over arsenal grounds independently of the State, and also with regard to the mails.

Already in distinguished quarters the question of jurisdiction is discussed, as Governor WISE will, it is said, claim the prisoners now held by the United States troops, to be dealt with according to the laws of Virginia. In this case, the question of jurisdiction will have to be determined by the Judiciary.

ORIGIN OF THE CONSPIRACY.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 18.

The principal originator of this short but bloody insurrection was, undoubtedly, Capt. JOHN BROWN, whose connection with scenes of violence in the Border warfare in Kansas then made his name familiarly notorious throughout the whole country. BROWN made his first appearance in Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons—all three of them assuming the name of Smith. He inquired about land in the vicinity, and made investigations as to the probability of finding ores there, and for some time boarded at Sandy Point, a mile east of the Ferry. After an absence of some months the elder BROWN reappeared in the vicinity, and rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from the Ferry. They bought a large number of picks and spades, and this confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were frequently seen in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was Capt. BROWN, or that he intended embarking in any movement sod esperate or extraordinary. Yet the development of the ptot leaves no doubt that his visit to the Ferry and his lease of the farm were all parts of his preparation for an insurrection which he supposed would be successful in exterminating Slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia.

BROWN's chief aid was JOHN E. COOK, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near the Ferry some years. He was first employed tn tending a lock on the Canal, and afterwards taught school on the Maryland side of the river, and, after a brief residence in Kansas, where, it is supposed, he became acquainted with BROWN, returned to the Ferry, and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, and known to be Anti-Slavery, but was not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions.

These two men, with BROWN's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection tha had been seen about the Ferry. All were brought by BROWN from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

The first active movement in the insurrection was made at about 10½ o'clock on Sunday night. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, the watchman at Harper's Ferry Bridge, whilst walking across toward the Maryland side, was seized by a number of men who said he was their prisoner and must come with them. He recognized BROWN and COOK among the men, and knowing them, treated the matter as a joke; but, enforcing silence, they conducted him to the Armory, which he found already in their possession. He was detained till after daylight, and discharged. The watchman who was to relieve WILLIAMSON at midnight found the bridge lights all out, and was immediately seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and his pursuers, stumbling over him, he escaped. The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Col. LEWIS WASHINGTON, a large farmer and slave-owner living about four miles from the Ferry. A party, headed by COOK, proceeded thither, and rousing Col. WASHINGTON, told him he was their prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house, took a carriage horse and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. WASHINGTON saw COOK he immediately recognized him as the man who had called upon him some months previous, and to whom he had exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword, presented by FREDERICK THE GREAT to GEORGE WASHINGTON, and a pair of pistols, presented by LAFAYETTE to WASHINGTON, both being heir-looms in the family. Before leaving, COOK wanted Col. WASHINGTON to engage in a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited considerable skill as a marksman. When he made the visit on Sunday night, he alluded to his previous visit and the courtesy with which he had been treated, and regretted the necesstty which made it his dnty to arrest Col. WASHINGTON. He, however, took advantage of tho knowicdge he had obtained by his former visit, to carry off all the valuable collection of arms, which he did not re-obtain till after the final defeat of the insurrection.

From Col. WASHINGTON's he proceeded with him as a prisoner in the carriage, and twelve of his negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. ALLSTADT, another large farmer on the same road. Mr. ALLSTADT and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken prisoners, and all their negroes within reach forced to join the movement. He then returned to the Armory at the Ferry. All these movements seem to have been made without exciting the slightest alarm in town, nor did the detention of Capt. PHELPS's train.

It was not until the town was thoroughly waked up and found the bridge guarded by armed men, and a guard stationed at all the avenues, that the people discovered that they were prisoners. A panic appears to have immediately ensued, and the number of insurrectionists at once increased from fifty (which was probably their greatest force, including the slaves who were forced to join) to from five to six hundred. In the meantime a number of workmen, not knowing anything of what had occurred, entered the Armory, and were successively taken prisoners, until at one time they had not less than sixty men confined in the Armory. Among those thus entrapped were, ARMISTEAD BALL, Chief Draughtsman of the Armory; BENJAMIN MILLS, Master of the Armory, and J. E. P. DANGERFIELD, Paymaster's Clerk. These three gentlemen were imprisoned in the engine-house, which afterwards became the chief fortress of the insurgents, and were not released until after the final assault. The workmen were imprisoned in a large building further down the yard, and were rescued by the brilliant Zouave dash made by the Railroad Company's men which came down from Martinsburgh

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

An eye witness who has returned from Harper's Ferry, describes the scene there as follows:

"The first attack was made by a detachment of the Charlestown Guards, which crossed the Potomac River above Harper's Ferry, and reached a building where the insurgents were posted by the canal on the Maryland side. Smart firing occurred, and the riotérs were driven from the bridge. One man was killed here, and another was arrested. A man ran out and tried to escape by swimming the river; a dozen shots were fired after him; he partially fell, but rose again, threw his gun away, and then his pistols, but both snapped; he drew his bowie-knife and cut his heavy accoutrements off and plunged into the river; one of the soldiers was about ten feet behind; the man threw up his hands and said, "Don't shoot;" the soldier fired, and the man fell into the water with his face blown away; his coat-skirts were cut from his person, and in the pockets was found a captain's commission to Capt. E. H. LEEMAN from the Provisional Government. The commisston was dated Oct. 15, 1859, and signed by A. W. BROWN, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Provisional Government of the United States.

A party of five of the insurgents, armed with Minié rifles, and posted in the rific armory were expelled by the Charlestown Guards.

They all ran for the river, and one who was unable to swim was drowned. The other four swam out to the rocks in the middle of the Shenandoah, and fired upon the citizens and troops upon both banks. This drew upon them the muskets of between two hundred and three hundred men, and not less than four hundred shots were fired at them from Harper's Ferry, about two hundred yards distant. One was finally shot dead, the second, a negro, attempted to jump over the dam, but fell short, and was not seen afterwards; the third was badly wounded, and the remaining one was taken unharmed. The white insurgent, wounded and captured, died in a few moments after in the arms of our informant. He was shot through the breast and stomach. He declared that there were only nineteen whites engaged in the insurrection.

For nearly an hour a running and random firing was kept up by the troops against the rioters. Several were shot down, and many managed to limp away wounded. During the firing the women and children ran shrieking in every direction, but when they learned that the soldiers were their protectors, they took courage and did good service in the way of preparing refreshments and attending the wounded."

Our informant, who was on the hill when the firing was going on, says: "All the terrible scenes of a battle passed in reality before his eyes. Soldiers could be seen pursuing singly and in couples, and the crack of a musket or rifle was generally followed by one or more of the insurgents biting the dust. The dead lay in the streets where they fell. The wounded were cared for."

OTHER TELEGRAHIC ACCOUNTS.

The following dispatches were received, yesterday morning, too late for publication in our morning edition.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—A M.

All rioters now living are barricaded in the engine-house in the Armory inclosure. A number of citizens are imprtsoned with them, whom they refuse to release.

Several companies of Virginia troops are on the ground; they have ptaced a guard in the village. The marines have charge of the Armory.

Several citizens have been killed, and several rioters are killed also.

The town has been taken possession of by companies of Charleston, Sheppardstown, Va., and Frederick. The rioters are tntrenched in the Armory; they held Mr. WASHINGTON and Mr. DANGERFIELD as prisoners. The insurrectionists are commanded by Capt. BROWN, of Kansas notoriety. They numbered originally seventeen white men and five negroes. Several of them were shot. Two of the Martinsburgh company were shot dead whilst charging in the Armory.

A portion of the insurgents have left under the command of COOK, with a large party of slaves, and are supposed to be moving toward Pennsylvania.

ALLEN EVANS, one of the insurrectionists, is lying dying here, shot through the breast. He is from Connecticut, but has been in Kansas. He says the whole scheme was got up by BROWN, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia be made free States.

Col. SHRIVER, of Frederick, just had an interview with BROWN in the Armory. He asked to be allowed to march out with his men, and avowed the intention of defending himself to the last. They are very strongly posted in the engine house and cannon cannot be used against them for fear of injuring the prisoners which they still hold.

Some sixteen persons are known to have been killed.

FOUNTAIN BEKHAM, Railroad Agent, was shot dead from the Armory.

Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge, shot by the Shephardstown troops in their charge on the bridge.

Capt. COOK, who is second in the command of the insurgents, is said to be posted in the School House, four miles distant, with a large body of runaway slaves.

The Armory was taken possession of about 9 o'clock Sunday night; it had been so quietly done, that the citizens knew nothing of it till the train was stopped.

Col. LEE has arrtved, and thinks there are abundant troops here to capture the rioters. It seems perfectly certain that the original party consisted of not more than twenty white men and five free negroes. Capt. BROWN had been about here and rented a farm, four miles off, which was the rendezvous of the rioters. Capt. COOK has also lived about here, and one time taught school. All the other white men are unknown; they are supposed, however, to be men who have been connected with BROWN tu Kansas.

It is reported, but not certain, that the rioters have carried off a considerable amount of Government funds. No nttempt was made to pillage the town or insult females. Capt. BROWN claims easy terms on account of his moderation.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—8 A.M.

The battle was fought mainly by the railroad tonnagemen from Martinsburg, led by Capt. ALBERTS. EVAN DORSEY, Conductor, was killed, and Conductors BOWMAN and HOLLETT wounded. No damage was done to the railroad or bridge. It is thought that the rioters will be hung as soon as they are captured in the morning.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—6 A. M.

Preparations are making for an attack on the Armory. The soldiers are all around the grounds, and for the last hour everything has been quiet. The rioters have still the following persons in their possession at the Armory: ARMISTEAD BALL, Chief Draughtsman at the Armory; BENJAMIN MILLS, Master of the Armory; JOHN P. DANGERFIELD, Paymaster; Col. LEWIS WASHINGTON, a farmer and promtnent citizen; JOHN ALLSTADT, farmer and his son, 16 years old; the three last named were seized on their farms, several miles from the Ferry.

GEORGE TURNER, a graduate of West Point, and one of the most distinguished citizens in this vicinity, was shot yesterday whilst coming into the town. He died during the night.

Three of the rioters are lying dead in the streets, three are lying dead in the river, and several are said to be lying within the Armory inclosure.

The following is a list of killed among the citizens and soldiers, as far as ascertained: Fountain Brekham, Haywood, a negro porter at the railroad station, Joseph Burnley, of Harper's Ferry, Evan Dorsey and George Richardson, of Martinsburgh.

Another rioter, a negro named LEWIS LEARY, has just died; he confessed to the particulars of the ptot which he says was concocted by BROWN, at a fair held in Ohio two months ago.

The rioters have just sent out a flag of truce, and say that if not protected by the soldiers at present here, they will hang all the capture.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—8 A. M.

The Armory has been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance. Col. SHUTT approached with a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender. After expostulating some time, the rioters refused to surrender.

The marines advanced to the charge, and endeavored to break the door down with sledge hammers, but it resisted all their efforts.

A large ladder was then used as a battering ram, and the door gave way. The rioters fired briskly and shot three marines, the marines firing in turn through the partly broken door.

The marines then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes resistance was at an end.

The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the militia present trying to get an opportunity to shoot them.

Capt. BROWN and his son were both shot. The latter is dead and the former in a dying state. He lies in the Armory inclosure, talking freely. He says he is sid Ossawattomie BROWN, whose feats in Kansas have had such wide notice; that his whole object was to free the slaves, and justifies his action. He says that he had possession of the town and could have murdered all the people, and that he has been murdered in return.

J. G. ANDERSON was also shot down in the assault. He was from Connecticut.

The dead body of a man killed yesterday was found within the Armory.

BROWN declares that there were none engaged in the plot but those accompanying him.

The prisoners are detained in cnstody within the Armory inclosure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

There is intense excitement in this city, and nothtng is talked of but the insurrection.

Gen. STUART, through Gov. WISE, has communicated an order to Gen. J. W. WATKINS, of this city, to prepare, equip, and mount, immediately, a body of men for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents have taken refuge. The troops will leave this afternoon.

Gov. WISE passed the Relay House this morning, *en route* for the seat of war.

Three artillery companies from Fort Monroe arrived this morning, and are quartered at Fort McHenry, waiting orders.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—Noon.

Soon after the storming of the armory four dead bodies of insurgents, shot yesterday, were found within the inclosure.

Capt. BROWN and his son were dangerously wounded. Only two of the insurrectionists are unwounded. Their names are EDWIN COPPICK, a white man, from Iowa, and SHIELDS GREEN, colored, from Iowa.

The party originatly consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two are herc unhurt, and three went off with slaves on Monday morning.

Soon after the assault on the Armory some firing took placc from the hills on the Marytand shore, supposed to be from COOK and his party who left on Monday morning. It was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant to do damage.

A company of armed men has gone in pursuit of the fugitives.

There are probably one thousand armed men herc. They have been pouring in all night from all parts of the surrounding country.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Secretary of War this morning received a telegraphic dispatch from Col. LEE, dated 7 o'clock, saying that he called upon the rioters, who were barricaded in the Engine-house on the Arsenal grounds, to surrender, promising to protect them until the wishes of the President could be ascertained. This proposition was made in order to save the lives of the prisoncrs who were in the possession of the insurgents. This message was sent through Lieut. STUART, of the first cavalry. The Insurgents declined to surrender, whereupon, at a preconcerted signal from Lieut. GREEN, the detachment of Marines, who were near by, forcibly broke into the engine-house, killing two of the rioters and capturing the remainder. Two of the Marines were wounded—one of them mortally. Ossawatomie BROWN, the leader of the rioters, was also mortally wounded. Several officers of the Arsenal, together with other prisoners, all escaped unhurt.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct 18—P. M.

Ossowatomie BROWN'S wounds are not considered mortal. One of the rioters killed was named STUART TAYLOR. J. C. ANDERSON, one of the ringleaders who stopped conductor PHELPS yesterday, was killed during the first attack by the Virginians. He was a fine-looking man, with a flowing white beard.

Some of the Maryland volunteers are in pursuit of Capt. COOK's party.

A negro, named GREEN, from Harrisburgh, and who was conspicuous in the Fugitive Slave riot in that city some years ago, was among the insurgents.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—2 P. M.

The Secretary ol War has telegraphed to Col. LEE, that Mr. OULD, District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, will proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry, to take charge of the legal proceedings against the prisoners and bring them to trial.

A train is now getting ready to convey horses and men from here to pursue the rioters into any State or locality where they may have fled. This is by order of the President at the request of Gov. WISE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

It is apprehended, in view of the fact that the President has authorized the military to pursue the insurgents into other States if necessary, that there may be difficulty across the Pennsylvania or Ohio lines.

After the departure of Capt. COOK, it was rumored that a large wagcn was used to convey away the Paymaster's safe, containing $17,000 Government funds, and also that tt was filled with Minie rifles, taken out to supply other bands in the mountains, who were to come down upon Harper's Ferry tn overwhetming force. These suppositions proved untrue, as neither money nor arms were disturbed. As day advanced, and news spread around, and people came into the Ferry, the first demonstrations o resistance were made to the insurrectionists. A general warfare commenced, chiefly led on by a man named CHAMBERS, whose house commanded the Armory yard. The colored man, named HAYWARD, a railroad porter, was shot early in the morning for refusing to join in the movement.

The next man shot was JOSEPH BERLEY, a citizen of Perry. He was shot standing in his own door. The insurrectionists by this time, finding a disposition to resist them, had withdrawn nearly all within the armory grounds, leaving only a guard on the bridge.

About this time also SAMUEL P. YOUNG, Esq., was shot dead. He was coming into town on horseback, carrying a gun, when he was shot from the armory, receiving a wound of which he died during the day. He was a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected in the neighborhood for his high character and noble qualities.

At about noon, the Charlestown troops, under command of Col. ROBERT W. BAYLER, having crossed the Susquehanna River some distance up, and marched down the Maryland side to the mouth of the bridge. Firing a volley they made a gallant dash across the bridge, clearing it of the insurrectionists, who retreated rapidly down toward the armory. In this movement of the insurrectionists, a man named WILLIAM THOMPSON was taken prisoner.

The Shepherdstown troops next arrived, marching down the Shenandoah side and joining the Charlestown forces at the bridge. A desultory exchange of shots followed, one of which struck Mr. FOUNTAIN BECHAM, Mayor of the town and agent of the Railroad Company, entering his breast and passing entirely through his body. The ball was a large elongated slug, and made a dreadful wound. Mr. BECKHAM died almost immediately. He was without firearms, and was exposed for only a moment whilst approaching a water-station. His assailant, one of BROWN's sons, was shot almost immediately, but managed to get back to the engine-house, where his body was found next day.

The murder of Mr. BECKHAM greatly excited the populace, who immediately raised a cry to bring out the prisoner THOMPSON. He was brought out on the bridge, and shot down from the bridge. He fell into the water, and some appearance of life still remaining, he was riddled with balls.

At this time the general charge was made down the street from the bridge, toward the armory gate, by the Charlestown and Shepherdstown troops and ferry people. From behind the armory wall, a fusilade was kept up, and returned by the insurrectionists from the armory buildings.

Whilst this was going on the Martinsburgh levies arrived at the upper end of the town, and entering the armory grounds in the rear, made an attack from that side. This force was largely comprised of railroad employes, gathered from the tonnage trains at Martinsburgh, and their attack was generally spoken of as showing the greatest amount of fighting pluck exhibited during the day. Dashing on, firing and cheering, and gallantly led by Capt. ALBERTS, they carried the building in which the armory men were imprisoned, and released the whole of them. They were, however, but poorly armed—some with pistols and others with shot-guns—and when they came within range of the engine-house, where the *elite* of the insurrectionists were gathered, and were exposed to their rapid and dexterous use of Sharpe's rifles, they were forced to fall back, suffering pretty severely. Conductor EVAN DORSEY, of Battimore, was instantly killed, and Conductor GEORGE RICHARDSON received a wound from which he died during the day. Several others were wounded, among them a son of Dr. HAMMOND, of Martinsburgh.

A guerrilla warfare was maintained during the rest of the day, resulting in the killing of two of the insurrectionists, and the wounding of a third. One crawled out through a culvert leading into the Potomac, and attempted to cross to the Maryland side, whether with the view of escaping or conveying information to COOK, is not known. He was shot while crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks. An adventurous lad waded out and secured his Sharp's rifle. The body was afterwards stripped of part of its clothing. In one of his pockets was found a captain's commission, drawn up in fult form, and declaring that the bearer, Capt. LEEMAN, held that commission under Maj.-Gen. BROWN.

A light mulatto was shot just outside the Armory gate. The ball went through the throat, tearing away the principal arteries, and killing him instantly. His name is not known, but he is one of the free negroes who came with BROWN. His body was left in the street until noon, yesterday, exposed to every indignity that could be heaped upon it by the excited populace. At this time a tall, powerful man named AARON STEPHENS, came out from the Armory, conducting some prisoners, it was said. He was twice shot, once in the side and once in the breast. He was then captured and taken to a tavern, and after the insurrection was quelled, was turned over to the United States authorities in a dying condition. During the afternoon a sharp little affair took place on the Shenandoah side of the town. The insurrectionists had also seized the baits of the Rifle works, and a party of their assailants found their way in through a mill-race and dislodged them. In this rencontre, it was said, three insurrectionists were killed, but we found but one dead body, that of a negro, on that side of the town. Night by this time had set in, and operations ceased, guards were placed around the Armory, and every precaution taken to prevent escapes. At eleven o'clock the Monday night train, with Battimore military and marines, arrived at Sandy Hook, where they waited for the arrival of Col. LEE, deputized by the War Department to take the command. The reporters pressed on, leaving their military allies behind; they found the bridge in the possession of the military and entered the besieged town without difficutty, the occasional report of a gun or singing motion of a sharp rifle ball warning them that it was advisable to keep themselves out of the range of the Armory. The first visit was made to the bedside of AARON STEPHENS, the wounded prisoner. They found him to be a large, exceedingly athletic man—a perfect Sampson in appearance. He was in a small room filled with excited armed men, who more than once threatened to shoot him where he was groaning with pain, but answering with composure and apparent willingness every question in relation to the fray in which he was engaged.

He said he was a native of Connecticut, but had lately lived in Kansas, where he knew Capt. BROWN; he had also served in the United States army. The sole object of his attempts was to give the negroes freedom; and BROWN had represented that as soon as they seized the Armory the negroes would flock to them by thousands, and would soon have force enough to accomplish their purpose—one for which he would sacrifice his life—but he said he thought BROWN had been greatly deceived. He said that preparations had been making for some months for a movement, but that the whole force consisted of seventeen white men and five free negroes.

This statement was repeated without variation by all the prisoners with whom we conversed. All agreed as to the number in the movement and as to its objects, which some called the work of philanthropy.

LEWIS LEARY, a negro shot at the rifle mill, stated before he died that he enlisted with Capt. BROWN for the Insurrection at a fair held in Lorraine County Ohio, and received the money to pay his expenses. They all came down to Chambersburgh, Penn., and from there they traveled across the country to BROWN's farm.

The night passed without serious alarms, but not without excitement. The Marines were marched over immediately after their arrival, when Col. LEE stationed them within the Armory grounds, so as to completely surround the engine-house.

Occasionatly shots were fired by country volunteers, but what for was not ascertained. There was only one return fire from the insurgents.

The broken telegraph was soon repaired, through the exertions of Superintendents WESTERVELT and TALCOTT, who accompanied the expedition. The announcement that communication was opened with Baltimore gave the Press representatives abundant employment. There was no bed to be had, and daylight was awaited with anxiety. Its earliest glimpses were availed to survey the scene.

A visit to the different localities in which the corpses of the insurrectionists were lying stark and bloody, a peep closer or far off, according to the courage of the observer, at the Malakoff of the insurgents, was the established order of sight-seeing, varied with a discussion of all sorts of terrible rumors.

The building in which the insurgents had made their stand was the fire engine house, and no doubt the most defensible building in the Armory. It has dead brick walls on three sides, and on the fourth, large doors, with window-sashes above, some eight feet from the ground.

A dead stillness surrounded the buildings, and except that now and then a man might be seen peeping from the nearly closed door, and a dog's nose slightly protruding, there was no sign of life, much less of hostility, was given.

Various opinions were given as to the number of persons within, and the amount of resistance they would be able to offer.

The cannon could not be used without endangering the safety of Col. WASHINGTON, Mr. DANGERFIELD, Mr. BALL and other citizens, whom they still held prisoners. The doors and walls of the building had been pierced for rifles, but it was evident that from these holes no range could be had, and that without opening the door they would be shooting in the dark. Many thought that the murder of the prisoners held was determined upon, and that a fight to the death would be the ending of their desperate attempt.

Whil st the people thus looked and speculated, the door was opened, and one of the men came out with a flag of truce, and delivered what was supposed to be terms of capitulation. The continued preparations for assault showed they were not accepted.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Lieut. J. E. B. STUART, of the first cavalry, who was acting as aid for Col. LEE, advanced to parley with the besieged, SAMUEL STATCLA, Esq., an old and respectable citizen, hearing a flag of truce. They were received at the door by Capt COOK. Lieut. STUART demanded an unconditional surrender, only promising them protection from immediate violence and a trial by law. Capt. BROWN refused all terms but those previously demanded which were substantially, "that they should be permitted to march out with their men and arms, taking their prisoners with them; that they should proceed unpursued to the second toll-gate, when they would free their prisoners; the soldiers would then be permitted to pursue them, and they would fight, if they could not escape." Of course this was refused, and Lieut. STUART pressed upon BROWN his desperate position, and urged a surrender. The expostulation, though beyond ear-shot, was evidently very earnest and the coolness of the Lieutenant and the courage of his aged flag-bearer won warm praise.

At this moment the interest of the scene was most intense. The volunteers were arranged all around the building, cutting off an escape in every direction. The marines, divided in two squads, were ready for a dash at the door.

Finally Lieut. STUART, having exhausted all argument with the determined Capt. BROWN, walked slowly from the door.

Immediately the signal for attack was given, and, the marines, headed by Col. HARRIS and Lieut. GREEN advanced in two lines on each side of the door. Two powerful fellows sprung between the lines, and with heavy sledge-hammers attempted to batter down the doors. The doors swung and swayed, but appeared to be secured with a rope, the spring of which deadened the effect of the blows. Failing thus, they took hold of a ladder some forty feet long and advancing at a run brought it with tremendous effect against the door. At the second blow it gave way, one leaf falling inward in a slanting position. The marines immediately advanced to the breach, Major RUSSELL and Lieut. GREEN leading. A marine in front fell. The firing from the interior was rapid and sharp. They fired with deliberate aim, and for a moment the resistance was serious and desperate enongh to excite the spectators to something like a pitch of frenzy. The next moment the marines poured in, the firing ceased, and the work was done, whilst cheers rang from every side, the general feeling being that the marines had done their part admirably.

When the insurgents were brought ont, some dead and others wounded, they were greeted with execrations, and only the precautions that had been taken saved them from immediate execntion. The crowd, nearly every man of which carrted a gun, swayed with tumultuous excitement, and cries of "Shoot them!" "Shoot them!" rang from every side. The appearance of the liberated prisoners, all of whom, through the steadiness of the marines, escaped injury, changed the current of feeling, and prolonged cheers took the place of howls and execrations.

In the assautt, private RUFFNER, of the marines, received a ball in the stomach, and was believed to be fatally wounded. Another received a slight flesh-wound.

The lawn in front of the engine-house after the assault presented a dreadful sight. Laying on it were two bodies of men killed on the previous day and found inside the house; three wounded men,—one of them just at the last gasp of life, and two others groaning in pain. One of the dead was BROWN's son. OTEWAY, the wounded man and his son WATSON were laying on the grass, the father presenting a gory spectacle. He had a severe bayonet wound in his side, and his face and hair were clotted with blood.

A short time after Capt. BROWN was brought ont, he revived and talked calmly to those about him, defending his course and avowing that he had only done what was right. He replied to questions substantially as follows

Q. Are you Capt. BROWN, of Kansas? A. I am sometimes called so.

Q. Are you Ossawatomie BROWN? A. I tried to do my duty there.

Q. What was your present object? A. To free the Slaves from bondage.

Q. Were any other persons but those with now connected with the movement? A. No.

Q. Did you expect aid from the North? A. No; there were none connected with the movement but those who came with me.

Q.—Did you expect to kill people in order to carry your point? A.—I did not wish to do so, but you forced us to it.

Various questions of this kind were put to Captain BROWN, which he answered clearly and freely, with seeming anxiety to vindicate himself.

He urged that he had the town at his mercy—that he could have burnt it, and murdered the inhabitants, but did not; he had treated the prisoners with courtesy, and complained that he was hunted down like a beast. He spoke of the killing of his son, which he alleged was done whilst bearing a flag of truce, and seemed very anxious for the safety of his wounded son. His conversation bore the impression of the conviction that whatever he had done to free slaves was right, and that in the warfare in which he was engaged, he was entitled to be treated with all the respect of a prisoner of war. He seemed fully convinced that he was badly treated and had a right to complain. Although at first considered as dying, an examioation of his wounds proved that they are not necessarily fatal. He expressed the desire to live and to be tried by his country. In his pockets nearly $300 were found in gold. Several important papers found in his possession were taken charge of by Col. LEE, on behalf of the Government.

"CAPT. BROWN,—*Dear Sir:* I have been disappointed in not seeing you here ere this to take charge of your freight. They have been here now two weeks, and as I had to superintend the providing for them, it has imposed upon me no small task besides, and if not soon taken on, some of them will go back to Missouri. I wish to know definitely what you propose doing. They cannot be kept here much longer, without risk to themselves, and if any of them conclude to go back to the State, it will be a bad termination to your enterprise."

(The foregoing occupies a page of fine note-paper, straw-tinted; is written in pencil and not dated, and was cerfainty written by a person of education; and he freight he had was no doubt that usually carried on the Underground Railroad.)

Besides Capt. BROWN, the prisoners taken are his son, who is seriously injured in the abdomen, and is not likely to live, EDWARD COPPICH, who belonged to Iowa, and a negro named SHIELDS GREEN, who came from Pittsburgh to join BROWN. The stories of all these men are precisely the same. They agree as to the objects proposed to be established, and the number of persons in the movement. Young BROWN, in answer to a question, said there were parties in the North connected with the movement, thus differing with his father on this point. COPPICH, the other white prisoner, is quite young, and seems less shrewd than the others. He said he did not wish to join the expedition, and when asked, gave a reply which showed the influence which BROWN had over him. He said: "Oh, you gentlemen don't know Capt. BROWN; when he calls for us we never think of refusing to come."

Several slaves were found in the room with the insurrectionists, but it is believed that they were there unwillingly. Indeed, BROWN's expectation as to slaves rushing there was entirely disappointed. None seem to have come to him willingly, and in most cases were forced to desert their masters. But one instance in which slaves made a public appearance with arms in their hands, is related. A negro who had been shsrply used by one of the town people, when he found that he had a pike in his hand, used his brief authority to arrest the citizen, and have him taken to the armory. The citizens imprisoned by the insurrectionists all testify to their tenlent treatment. They were nettber tied nor insutted, and, beyond the outrage of restricting their liberty, were not ill-used. Captain BROWN was also courteous to them, and at all times assured them that they should not be injured. He explained his purpose to them, and whilst he had them (the workmen) in confinement made no Abolition speech to them. Col. WARRINGTON speaks of him as a man of extraordinary nerve. He never blanched during the assault, though he admitted in the night that escape was impossible, and that he would have to die.

When the door was broken down, one of his men exclaimed, "I surrender." The Captain immediately cried out, "there's one surrenders, give him quarter," and at the same moment fired his own rifle at the door.

During the previous night he spoke freely with Col. WASHINGTON, and referred to his sons. He said he had lost one in Kansas, and two here; he had not pressed them to win him in the expedition, but did not regret their loss; they had died in a glorious cause.

The position of the prisoners in the engine-house during the firing on Monday, and at the moment of the final attack, was a very trying one. Without any of the incentives of combat, they had to risk the balls of their friends, but happily they all escaped. At the moment when the doors were broken in, the prisoners, at the suggestion of Col. WASHINGTON, threw up their hands, so that it might be seen they were not combatants.

During Tuesday morning one of WASHINGTON'S negroes came in and reported that Capt. COOK was on the mountain, only three miles off; about the same time some shots were said to have been fired from the Maryland Hills, and a rapid fussillade was returned from Harper's Ferry. The Independent Grays, of Baltimore immediately started on a scouting expedition, and in two hours returned with two wagons loaded with arms and ammunition, found at Capt. BROWN's house. The arms consisted of boxes filled with Sharp's rifles, pistols, &c., all bearing the stamp of the Massachusetts Manufacturing Company, Chicopee, Mass. There were also found a quantity of United States ammunition, a large number of spears, sharp iron bowie-knives fixed upon poles, a terrible looking weapon, intended for the use of the negroes, with spades, pickaxes, shovels, and everything that might be needed,—thus proving that the expeditton was well provided for, that a large party of men were expected to be armed, and that abundant means had been provided to pay all expenses. How all these supplies were got up to this farm without attracting observation is very strange. They are supposed to have been brought through Pennsylvania. The Grays pursued COOK so fast that they secured a part of his arms, but with his more perfect knowledge of localities he was enabled to evade them. On their arrival at the Ferry with the evening's spoil they were greeted with hearty cheers. The wagons were driven into the Armory yard given into the custody of the Government. As everybody else helped themselves, why should not the Grays have a share of the spoils?

The insurrectionists did not attempt to rob the Paymaster's Department at the Armory. A large amount of money was there, but it was not disturbed.

Perfect order having been restored, the military—with the exception of the United States marines, who remained in charge of the prisoners—left in various trains for home. An immense train brought the Baltimore troops (accompanied by the Frederick troops to the junction) home.

FREDERICK, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

There is still excitement in regard to the insurrection. Nothing has been seen of the negroes in this section yet, but they are supposed to be either in the mountains or on their way to Pennsylvania through the range of mountains near Georgetown.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 19—3 A. M.

There are no signs of the fugitives. A gentle man who left Greencastle at 9 o'clock says that nothing has been heard of them there.

BEDFORD, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 19—2 A. M.

There are no signs of the fugitives in this vicinity.

POSTSCRIPT---5 O'Clock A. M.

Full and Succinct Narrative of the Whole Affair.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The excitement is subsiding into astonishment at the insane undertaking of the insurgents.

Many erroneous reports are flying over the country retative to the purpose of the fanatics, and the extent of their organization. I have sought information from retiable sources, and am able to give the readers of the TIMES an accurate account of the whole affair.

The name of JOHN BROWN is not unknown to the American public. It was he who became the scourge of Southern Kansas, and with his band of outlaws pillaged Kickapoo City. Since then he has not been heard from until now, when he turns up in a new quarter, but at his old game—not a appreciating, however, the difference between an unprotected frontier village and a town in Virginia.

The following commission, taken from the pocket of ANDERSON, after death, will give an idea of the character and extent of this new organization.

[Number seven.] GREETING.

HEAD-QUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT, Near Harper's Ferry.

Whereas, JERE G. ANDERSON has been nominated a Captain in the army established under the "Provisional Constitution."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in us by said Constitution, we do hereby appoint and commission the said JERE G. ANDERSON a Captain.

Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, Oct. 15, eighteen fifty-nine.

JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief.

H. KAGI, Sec'y of War.

Here we have developed a new government, under a constitution, a printed copy of which was also found, and delivered to the Federal authorities. This "Head Quarters" is a small tract of poor land, rented by BROWN under the name of SMITH, for the ostensible purpose of farming, but planting or reaping was never done upon it. It lies six miles north-east of Harper's-Ferry, in the State of Maryland. Here was to be the general rendezvous of the consptrators, and from this point they marched on Harper's Ferry, on Sunday night tast.

To Mr. MILLS, Master of the Armory, who was captured and kept in custody by BROWN, this ringleader said:

"We are Abolitionists from the North; we come to take and release your slaves; our organization is large and must succeed; I suffered much in Kansas, and expect to suffer here in the cause of human freedom; Slaveholders I regard as robbers and murderers, and I have sworn to abolish Slavery, and liberate my fellow man."

Such are the purposes declared by BROWN himself to one of his prisoners. To your correspondent he stated, after his capture, that it was no part of his purpose to seize the public arms. He had arms and ammunition enough, furnished by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. He only intended to make the first demonstratiou at this point, when he expected to receive a rapid increase of allies from Abolitionists everywhere settled through Maryland and Virginia sufficient to take possession of both States, with all of the negroes they could capture.

I asked if he did not expect to encounter the Federal troops.

"Not if I had followed up my plans. I intended to remain here but a few hours, bnt a lenient feeling towards the citizens led me into a parley with them as to compromise, and by prevarication on their part I was delayed until attacked, and then in self-defence was forced to entrench myself."

"What conrse did you design taking from this point?" I asked.

"I had only a general idea on that point, but do not wish to be too closely questioned, lest I should say something which might compromise me hereafter. But to your tnquiry I answer, I purposed a general southwest course through Virginia, varying as circumstances dictated or requtred."

This was the scheme, as devetoped by the notorious outlaw himself, and is confirmed by the other prisoners. He was adverse to the unnecessary shedding of blood, and during the whole fight peremptorily forbid his men shooting at any one unarmed and present from curiosity. The demonstration made with twenty-two men was only the signal for action. The great body of his army remained to be enrolled, and recruits were expected

The New-York Times.

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THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Origin and Objects of the Plot.

Capt. Brown, of Kansas, Originator of the Disturbance.

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF THE ARMORY.

THE INSURRECTION AT WASHINGTON—QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War were together several hours to-day, on matters connected with the proceedings at Harper's Ferry, and the result of the conference was the sending of District-Attorney OULD thither to superintend legal proceedings in the premises.

The excitement which last night existed in Washington and its neighborhood has subsided, and the extraordinary force has been relieved.

It is said that the affair at Harper's Ferry is the first case which has ever occurred in this country, involving at the same time both State and Federal jurisdiction. While the State is affected as to Slavery and locality, the General Government is interested with regard to the public property, it having exclusive control over arsenal grounds independently of the State, and also with regard to the mails.

Already in distinguished quarters the question of jurisdiction is discussed, as Governor WISE will, it is said, claim the prisoners now held by the United States troops, to be dealt with according to the laws of Virginia. In this case, the question of jurisdiction will have to be determined by the Judiciary.

ORIGIN OF THE CONSPIRACY.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 18.

The principal originator of this short but bloody insurrection was, undoubtedly, Capt. JOHN BROWN, whose connection with scenes of violence in the Border warfare in Kansas then made his name familiarly notorious throughout the whole country. BROWN made his first appearance in Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons—all three of them assuming the name of Smith. He inquired about land in the vicinity, and made investigations as to the probability of finding ores there, and for some time boarded at Sandy Point, a mile east of the Ferry. After an absence of some months the elder BROWN reappeared in the vicinity, and rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from the Ferry. They bought a large number of picks and spades, and this confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were frequently seen in and about Harper'a Ferry, but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was Capt. BROWN, or that he intended embarking in any movement sod esperate or extraordinary. Yet the development of the plot leaves no doubt that his visit to the Ferry and his lease of the farm were all parts of his preparation for an insurrection which he supposed would be successful in exterminating Slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia.

BROWN's chief aid was JOHN E. COOK, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near the Ferry some years. He was first employed in tending a lock on the Canal, and afterwards taught school on the Maryland side of the river, and, after a brief residence in Kansas, where, it is supposed, he became acquainted with BROWN, returned to the Ferry, and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, and known to be Anti-Slavery, but was not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions.

These two men, with BROWN's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection tha had been seen about the Ferry. All were brought by BROWN from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

The first active movement in the insurrection was made at about 10½ o'clock on Sunday night. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, the watchman at Harper's Ferry Bridge, whilst walking across toward the Maryland side, was seized by a number of men who said he was their prisoner and must come with them. He recognized BROWN and COOK among the men, and knowing them, treated the matter as a joke; but, enforcing silence, they conducted him to the Armory, which he found already in their possession. He was detained till after daylight, and discharged. The watchman who was to relieve WILLIAMSON at midnight found the bridge lights all out, and was immediately seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and his pursuers, stumbling over him, he escaped. The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Col. LEWIS WASHINGTON, a large farmer and slave-owner living about four miles from the Ferry. A party, headed by COOK, proceeded thither, and rousing Col. WASHINGTON, told him he was their prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house, took a carriage horse and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. WASHINGTON saw COOK he immediately recognized him as the man who had called upon him some months previous, and to whom he had exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword, presented by FREDERICK THE GREAT to GEORGE WASHINGTON, and a pair of pistols, presented by LAFAYETTE to WASHINGTON, both being heir-looms in the family. Before leaving, COOK wanted Col. WASHINGTON to engage in a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited considerable skill as a marksman. When he made the visit on Sunday night, he alluded to his previous visit and the courtesy with which he had been treated, and regretted the necessity which made it his duty to arrest Col. WASHINGTON. He, however, took advantage of the knowledge he had obtained by his former visit, to carry off all the valuable collection of arms, which he did not re-obtain till after the final defeat of the insurrection.

From Col. WASHINGTON'S he proceeded with him as a prisoner in the carriage, and twelve of his negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. ALLSTADT, another large farmer on the same road. Mr. ALLSTADT and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken prisoners, and all their negroes within reach forced to join the movement. He then returned to the Armory at the Ferry. All these movements seem to have been made without exciting the slightest alarm in town, nor did the detention of Capt. PHELP'S train.

It was not until the town was thoroughly waked up and found the bridge guarded by armed men, and a guard stationed at all the avenues, that the people discovered that they were prisoners. A panic appears to have immediately ensued, and the number of insurrectionists at once increased from fifty (which was probably their greatest force, including the slaves who were forced to join) to from five to six hundred. In the meantime a number of workmen, not knowing anything of what had occurred, entered the Armory, and were successively taken prisoners, until at one time they had not less than sixty men confined in the Armory. Among those thus entrapped were, ARMISTEAD BALL, Chief Draughtsman of the Armory; BENJAMIN MILLS, Master of the Armory, and J. E. P. DANGERFIELD, Paymaster'a Clerk. These three gentlemen were imprisoned in the engine-house, which afterwards became the chief fortress of the insurgents, and were not released until after the final assault. The workmen were imprisoned in a large building further down the yard, and were rescued by the brilliant Zouave dash made by the Railroad Company's men which came down from Martinsburgh

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

An eye witness who has returned from Harper's Ferry, describes the scene there as follows:

"The first attack was made by a detachment of the Charlestown Guards, which crossed the Potomac River above Harper's Ferry, and reached a building where the insurgents were posted by the canal on the Maryland side. Smart firing occurred, and the rioters were driven from the bridge. One man was killed here, and another was arrested. A man ran out and tried to escape by swimming the river; a dozen shots were fired after him; he partially fell, but rose again, threw his gun away, and then his pistols, but both snapped; he drew his bowie-knife and cut his heavy accoutrements off and plunged into the river; one of the soldiers was about ten feet bohind; the man threw up his hands and said, "Don't shoot;" the soldier fired, and the man fell into the water with his face blown away; his coal-skirts were cut from his person, and in the pockets was found a captain's commission to Capt. E. H. LEEMAN from the Provisional Government. The commission was dated Oct. 15, 1859, and signed by A. W. BROWN, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Provisional Government of the United States.

A party of five of the insurgents, armed with Minié rifles, and posted in the rifle armory were expelled by the Charlestown Guards.

They all ran for the river, and one who was unable to swim was drowned. The other four swam out to the rocks in the middle of the Shenandoah, and fired upon the citizens and troops upon both banks. This drew upon them the muskets of between two hundred and three hundred men, and not less than four hundred shots were fired at them from Harper's Ferry, about two hundred yards distant. One was finally shot dead, the second, a negro, attempted to jump over the dam, but fell short, and was not seen afterwards; the third was badly wounded, and the remaining one was taken unharmed. The white insurgent, wounded and captured, died in a few moments after in the arms of our informant. He was shot through the breast and stomach. He declared that there were only nineteen whites engaged in the insurrection.

For nearly an hour a running and random firing was kept up by the troops against the rioters. Several were shot down, and many managed to limp away wounded. During the firing the women and children ran shrieking in every direction, but when they learned that the soldiers were their protectors, they took courage and did good service in the way of preparing refreshments and attending the wounded."

Our informant, who was on the hill when the firing was going on, says: "All the terrible scenes of a battle passed in reality before his eyes. Soldiers could be seen pursuing singly and in couples, and the crack of a musket or rifle was generally followed by one or more of the insurgents biting the dust. The dead lay in the streets where they fell. The wounded were cared for."

OTHER TELEGRAHIC ACCOUNTS.

The following dispatches were received yesterday morning, too late for publication in our morning edition.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17—A M.

All rioters now living are barricaded in the engine-house in the Armory inclosure. A number of citizens are imprisoned with them, whom they refuse to release.

Several companies of Virginia troops are on the ground; they have placed a guard in the village. The marines have charge of the Armory.

Several citizens have been killed, and several rioters are killed also.

The town has been taken possession of by companies of Charleston, Sheppardstown, Va., and Frederick. The rioters are intrenched in the Armory; they held Mr. WASHINGTON and Mr. DANGERFIELD as prisoners. The insurrectionists are commanded by Capt. BROWN, of Kansas notoriety. They numbered originally seventeen while men and five negroes. Several of them were shot. Two of the Martinsburgh company were shot dead whilst charging in the Armory.

A portion of the insurgents have left under the command of COOK, with a large party of slaves, and are supposed to be moving toward Pennsylvania.

ALLEN EVANS, one of the insurrectionists, is lying dying here, shot through the breast. He is from Connecticut, but has been in Kansas. He says the whole scheme was got up by BROWN, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia be made free States.

Col. SHRIVER, of Frederick, just had an interview with BROWN in the Armory. He asked to be allowed to march out with his men, and avowed the intention of defending himself to the last. They are very strongly posted in the engine house and cannon cannot be used against them for fear of injuring the prisoners which they still hold.

Some sixteen persons are known to have been killed.

FOUNTAIN BREKHAM, Railroad Agent, was shot dead from the Armory.

Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge, shot by the Shephardstown troops in their charge on the bridge.

Capt. COOK, who is second in the command of the insurgents, is said to be posted in the School House, four miles distant, with a large body of runaway slaves.

The Armory was taken possession of aboul 9 o'clock Sunday night; it had been so quietly done, that the citizens knew nothing of it till the train was stopped.

Col. LEE has arrived, and thinks there are abundant troops here to capture the rioters. It seems perfectly certain that the original party consisted of not more than twenty white men and five free negroes. Capt. BROWN had been about here and rented a farm, four miles off, which was the rendezvous of the rioters. Capt. COOK has also lived about here, and one time taught school. All the other white men are unknown; they are supposed, however, to be men who have been connected with BROWN in Kansas.

It is reported, but not certain, that the rioters have carried off a considerable amount of Government funds. No attempt was made to pillage the town or insult females. Capt. BROWN claims easy terms on account of his moderation.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—3 A.M.

The battle was fought mainly by the railroad lonnragemen from Martinsburg, led by Capt. ALBERTS. EVAN. DORSEY, Conductor, was killed, and Conductors COWMAN and HOLLETT wounded. No damage was done to the railroad or bridge. It is thought that the rioters will be hung as soon as they are captured in the morning.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday. Oct. 18—6 A. M.

Preparations are making for an attack on the Armory. The soldiers are all around the grounds, and for the last hour everything has been quiet. The rioters have still the following persons in their possession at the Armory: ARMISTEAD BALL, Chief Draughtsman at the Armory; BENJAMIN MILLS, Master of the Armory; JOHN P. DANGERFIELD, Paymaster; Col. LEWIS WASHINGTON, a farmer and prominent citizen; JOHN ALLSTADT, farmer and his son, 16 years old: the three last named were seized on their farms, several miles from the Ferry.

GEORGE TURNER, a graduate of West Point, and one of the most distinguished citizens in this vicinity, was shot yesterday whilst coming into the town. He died during the night.

Three of the rioters are lying dead in the streets, three are lying dead in the river, and several are said to be lying within the Armory inclosure.

The following is a list of killed among the citizens and soldiers, as far as ascertained: Fountain Brokham, Haywood, a negro porter at the railroad station, Joseph Burnley, of Harper's Ferry, Evan Dorsey and George Richardson, of Martinsburgh.

Another rioter, a negro named LEWIS LEARY, has just died; he confessed to the particulars of the plot which he says was concocted by BROWN, at a fair held in Ohio two months ago.

The rioters have just sent out a flag of truce, and say that if not protected by the soldiers at present here, they will hang all they capture.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—8 A. M.

The Armory has been atormed and taken, after a determined resistance. Col. SHUTT approached with a flag of truce, and demanded a surrender. After expostulating some time, the rioters refused to surrender

The marines advanced to the charge, and endeavored to break the door down with sledge hammers, but it resisted all their efforts.

A large ladder was then used as a battering ram, and the door gave way. The rioters fired briskly and shot three marines, the marines firing in turn through the partly broken door.

The marines then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes resistance was at an end.

The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the militia present trying to get an opportunity to shoot them.

Capt. BROWN and his son were both shot. The latter is dead and the former in a dying state. He lies in the Armory inclosure, talking freely. He says he is old Ossawattomie BROWN, whose feats in Kansas have had such wide notice; that his whole object was to free the slaves, and justifies his action. He says that he had possession of the town and could have murdered all the people, and that he has been murdered in return.

J. G. ANDERSON was also shot down in the assault. He was from Connecticut.

The dead body of a man killed yesterday was found within the Armory.

BROWN declares that there were none engaged in the plot but those accompanying him.

The prisoners are detained in custody within the Armory inclosure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

There is intense excitement in this city, and nothing is talked of but the insurrection.

Gen. STUART, through Gov. WISE, has communicated an order to Gen. J. W. WATKINS, of this city, to prepare, equip, and mount, immediately, a body of men for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents have taken refuge. The troops will leave this afternoon.

Gov. WISE passed the Relay House this morning, *en route* for the seat of war.

Three artillery companies from Fort Monroe arrived this morning, and are quartered at Forl McHenry, waiting orders.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—Noon.

Soon after the storming of the armory four dead bodies of insurgents, shot yesterday, were found within the inclosure.

Capt. BROWN and his son were dangerously wounded. Only two of the insurrectionists are unwounded. Their names are EDWIN COPPICK, a white man, from Iowa, and SHIELDS GREEN, colored, from Iowa.

The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two are here unhurt, and three went off with slaves on Monday morning.

Soon after the assault on the Armory some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland shore, supposed to be from COOK and his party who left on Monday morning. It was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant to do damage.

A company of armed men has gone in pursuit of the fugitives.

There are probably one thousand armed men here. They have been pouring in all night from all parts of the surrounding country.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Secretary of War this morning received a telegraphic dispatch from Col. LEE, dated 7 o'clock, saying that he called upon the rioters, who were barricaded in the Engine-house on the Arsenal grounds, to surrender, promising to protect them until the wishes of the President could be ascertained. This proposition was made in order to save the lives of the prisoners who were in the possession of the insurgents. This message was sent through Lieut. STUART, of the first cavalry. The Insurgents declined to surrender, whereupon, at a preconcerted signal from Lieut. GREEN, the detachment of Marines, who were near by, forcibly broke into the engine-house, killing two of the rioters and capturing the remainder. Two of the Marines were wounded—one of them mortally. Ossawatomie BROWN, the leader of the rioters, was also mortally wounded. Several officers of the Arsenal, together with other prisoners, all escaped unhurt.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct 18—P. M.

Ossowatomic BROWN's wounds are not considered mortal. One of the rioters killed was named STUART TAYLOR. J. C. ANDERSON, one of the ringleaders who stopped conductor PHELPS yesterday, was killed during the first attack by the Virginians. He was a fine-looking man, with a flowing white beard.

Some of the Maryland volunteers are in pursuit of Capt. COOK's party.

A negro, named GREEN, from Harrisburgh, and who was conspicuous in the Fugitive Slave riot in that city some years ago, was among the insurgents.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—2 P. M.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Col. LEE, that Mr. OULD, District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, will proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry, to take charge of the legal proceedings against the prisoners and bring them to trial.

A train is now getting ready to convey horses and men from here to pursue the rioters into any State or locality where they may have fled. This is by order of the President at the request of Gov. WISE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

It is apprehended, in view of the fact that the President has authorized the military to pursue the Insurgents into other States if necessary, that there may be difficulty across the Pennsylvania or Ohio lines.

After the departure of Capt. COOK, it was rumored that a large wagon was used to convey away the Paymaster's safe, containing $17,000 Government funds, and also that it was filled with Minie rifles, taken out to supply other bands in the mountains, who were to come down upon Harper's Ferry in overwhelming force. These suppositions proved untrue, as neither money nor arms were disturbed. As day advanced, and news spread around, and people came into the Ferry, the first demonstrations of resistance were made to the insurrectionists. A general warfare commenced, chiefly led on by a man named CHAMBERS, whose house commanded the Armory yard. The colored man, named HAYWARD, a railroad porter, was shot early in the morning for refusing to join in the movement.

The next man shot was JOSEPH BYRLEY, a citizen of Perry. He was shot standing in his own door. The insurrectionists by this time, finding a disposition to resist them, had withdrawn nearly all within the armory grounds, leaving only a guard on the bridge.

About this time also SAMUEL P. YOUNG, Esq., was shot dead. He was coming into town on horseback, carrying a gun, when he was shot from the armory, receiving a wound of which he died during the day. He was a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected in the neighborhood for his high character and noble qualities.

At about noon, the Charlestown troops, under command of Col. ROBERT W. BAYLEA, having crossed the Susquehanna River some distance up, and marched down the Maryland side to the mouth of the bridge. Firing a volley they made a gallant dash across the bridge, clearing it of the insurrectionists, who retreated rapidly down toward the armory. In this movement of the insurrectionists, a man named WILLIAM THOMPSON was taken prisoner.

The Shepherdstown troops next arrived, marching down the Shenandoah side and joining the Charlestown forces at the bridge. A desultory exchange of shots followed, one of which struck Mr. FOUNTAIN BENHAM, Mayor of the town and agent of the Railroad Company, entering his breast and passing entirely through his body. The ball was a large elongated slug, and made a dreadful wound. Mr. BECKHAM died almost immediately. He was without firearms, and was exposed for only a moment whilst approaching a water-station. His assailant, one of BROWN's sons, was shot almost immediately, but managed to get back to the engine-house, where his body was found next day.

The murder of Mr. BECKHAM greatly excited the populace, who immediately raised a cry to bring out the prisoner THOMPSON. He was brought out on the bridge, and shot down from the bridge. He fell into the water, and some appearance of life still remaining, he was riddled with balls.

At this time the general charge was made down the street from the bridge, toward the armory gate, by the Charlestown and Shepherdstown troops and ferry people. From behind the armory wall, a fusilade was kept up, and returned by the insurrectionists from the armory buildings.

Whilst this was going on, the Martinsburgh levies arrived at the upper end of the town, and entering the armory grounds in the rear, made an attack from that side. This force was largely comprised of railroad employes, gathered from the tonnage trains at Martinsburgh, and their attack was generally spoken of as showing the greatest amount of fighting pluck exhibited during the day. Dashing on, firing and cheering, and gallantly led by Capt. ALBURTIS, they carried the building in which the armory men were imprisoned, and released the whole of them. They were, however, but poorly armed—some with pistols and others with shot-guns—and when they came within range of the engine-house, where the *elite* of the insurrectionists were gathered, and were exposed to their rapid and dexterous use of Sharpe's rifles, they were forced to fall back, suffering pretty severely. Conductor EVAN DORSEY, of Baltimore, was instantly killed, and Conductor GEORGE RICHARDSON received a wound from which he died during the day. Several others were wounded, among them a son of Dr. HAMMOND, of Martinshurgh.

A guerrilla warfare was maintained during the rest of the day, resulting in the killing of two of the insurrectionists, and the wounding of a third. One crawled out through a culvert leading into the Potomac, and attempted to cross to the Maryland side, whether with the view of escaping or conveying information to COOK, is not known. He was shot while crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks. An adventurous lad waded out and secured his Sharp's rifle. The body was afterwards stripped of part of its clothing. In one of his pockets was found a captain's commission, drawn up in full form, and declaring that the bearer, Capt. LEHMAN, held that commission under Maj.-Gen. BROWN.

A light mulatto was shot just outside the Armory gate. The ball went through the throat, tearing away the principal arteries, and killing him instantly. His name is not known, but he is one of the free negroes who came with BROWN. His body was left in the street until noon, yesterday, exposed to every indignity that could be heaped upon it by the excited populace. At this time a tall, powerful man named AARON STEPHENS, came out from the Armory, conducting some prisoners, it was said. He was twice shot, once in the side and once in the breast. He was then captured and taken to a tavern, and after the insurrection was quelled, was turned over to the United States authorities in a dying condition. During the afternoon a sharp little affair took place on the Shenandoah side of the town. The insurrectionists had also seized the balls of the Rifle works, and a party of their assailants found their way in through a mill-race and dislodged them. In this rencontre, it was said, three insurrectionists were killed, but we found but one dead body, that of a negro, on that side of the town. Night by this time had set in, and operations ceased, guards were placed around the Armory, and every precaution taken to prevent escapes. At eleven o'clock the Monday night train, with Baltimore military and marines, arrived at Sandy Hook, where they waited for the arrival of Col. LEE, deputized by the War Department to take the command. The reporters pressed on, leaving their military allies behind; they found the bridge in the possession of the military and entered the besieged town without difficulty, the occasional report of a gun or singing motion of a sharp rifle ball warning them that it was advisable to keep themselves out of the range of the Armory. The first visit was made to the bedside of AARON STEPHENS, the wounded prisoner. They found him to be a large, exceedingly athletic man—a perfect Sampson in appearance. He was in a small room filled with excited armed men, who more than once threatened to shoot him where he was groaning with pain, but answering with composure and apparent willingness every question in relation to the fray in which he was engaged.

He said he was a native of Connecticut, but had lately lived in Kansas, where he knew Capt. BROWN; he had also served in the United States army. The sole object of his attempts was to give the negroes freedom; and BROWN had represented that as soon as they seized the Armory the negroes would flock to them by thousands, and would soon have force enough to accomplish their purpose—one for which he would sacrifice his life—but he said he thought BROWN had been greatly deceived. He said that preparations had been making for some months tor a movement, but that the whole force consisted of seventeen while men and five free negroes.

This statement was repeated without variation by all the prisoners with whom we conversed. All agreed as to the number in the movement and as to its objects, which some called the work of philanthropy.

LEWIS LEARY, a negro shot at the rifle mill, stated before he died that he enlisted with Capt. BROWN for the Insurrection at a fair held in Lorraine County Ohio, and received the money to pay his expenses. They all came down to Chambersburgh, Penn., and from there they traveled across the country to BROWN's farm.

The night passed without serious alarms, but not without excitement. The Marines were marched over immediately after their arrival, when Col. LEE stationed them within the Armory grounds, so as to completely surround the engine-house.

Occasionally shots were fired by country volunteers, but what for was not ascertained. There was only one return fire from the insurgents.

The broken telegraph was soon repaired, through the exertions of Superintendents WESTERVELT and TALCOTT, who accompanied the expedition. The announcement that communication was opened with Baltimore gave the Press representatives abundant employment. There was no bed to be had, and daylight was awaited with anxiety. Its earliest glimpses were availed to survey the scene.

A visit to the different localities in which the corpses of the insurrectionists were lying stark and bloody, a peep closer or far off, according to the courage of the observer, at the Malakoff of the insurgents, was the established order of sight-seeing, varied with a discussion of all sorts of terrible rumors.

The building in which the insurgents had made their stand was the fire engine house, and no doubt the most defensible building in the Armory. It has dead brick walls on three sides, and on the fourth, large doors, with window-sashes above, some eight feet from the ground.

A dead stillness surrounded the buildings, and except that now and then a man might be seen peeping from the nearly closed door, and a dog's nose slightly protruding, there was no sign of life, much less of hostility, was given.

Various opinions were given as to the number of persons within, and the amount of resistance they would be able to offer.

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18—Evening.

Six companies of Virginia military—300 rank and file—arrived here this evening *en route* for Harper's Ferry, but being countermanded, they will return this evening. They present a fine appearance, having with them all the appliances for a campaign.

The War Department has dispatched an order for the troops at Norfolk, who are at Fort McHenry, to remain there until they receive further orders.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—7 P. M.

The Baltimore Infantry troops have just arrived, and are now marching to the armories. Their services were no longer required at Harper's Ferry, the Government and Virginia troops being amply sufficient for all emergencies.

THE ROAD IN TRAVELING ORDER.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphs to New-York that the insurrection is entirely suppressed. All the freight and passenger trains are running with entire regularity and safety. No damage has been done to any portion of the railway track, trains, or property.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Pennsylvania Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left Martinsburgh this morning for this city. Travel is now resumed on the road, and the trains are running regularly.

STATEMENTS OF THE OFFICERS AND PASSENGERS.

The following particulars of the affair have been obtained from the officers of the train, viz.: Mr. ANDREW J. PHELPS, Conductor: Mr. JACOB CROMWELL, Baggage-master, and Mr. WM. WOOLEY, Engineer. They state that their train (the regular passeuger train from the West) reached a point near the bridge at Harper's Ferry at 20 minutes of 1 o'clock this morning, when it was stoppcd.

Conductor PHELPS received the following statement from a Mr. PUILLIPS, one of the watchmen at the bridge:

I started to take my post on the bridge as watchman about 12 o'clock. I had not heard from the man (named WILLIAMSON) who was watching the bridge up to that time. We usually hear from him every half hour. When I arrived on the other side of the bridge I was suddenly challenged, and commanded to stand or die. Four or five white men raised their rifles and pointed them at me. One of them tried to get my lantern. I turned and ran, and they fired upon me. I escaped without injury.

The other watchman shortly made his appearance, and stated to Conductor PHELPS that he had been seized about 9½ o'clock and locked up in the guard-house at the other end of the bridge, and that he had just made his escape.

Conductor PHELPS and the baggage-master, CROMWELL, then entered the bridge, and had hardly got half-way through when they were commanded to stand, and three white men levelled rifles at them. They then retreated back and were fired upon, but not injured.

A colored man, named HATWARD SHEPPARD, who is employed by the Railroad Company to attend to the baggage at Harper's Ferry, took off his shoes and made the attempt to get through the bridge to see what was going on at the Armories, but he was discovered about the time that PHELPS and CROMWELL were fired upon, and they also fired upon the negro. One of the balls took effect in his back, going through his body and coming out of the nipple of his left breast.

At first conductor PHELPS was at a loss how to act, and concluded to send over a person to the vicinity of the Ferry to ascertain the cause of the proceedings, when the leader of the party—a man of rather prepossessing appearance, and supposed to be nearly sixty years of age—appeared, and stated that he preferred holding communication with the conductor. Mr. PHELPS went over alone, and was told by the same man that he and his party had determined not to allow another train to pass over the road, but that they would give him five to ten minutes to get his train through.

In the meantime, other persons from the train ventured across the bridge above the Ferry, and soon coming in contact with the riolers, (who were reputed as about two hundred in number, half of whom seemed to be black,) one of the party, a passenger, was captured. The train was delayed by the proceedings until 6½ o'clock, when steam was raised, and they reached the Camden station at noon to-day.

Upon the train leaving, Mr. PHELPS was particularly requested by the leader of the gang to state to the Superintendent of the road, that under no circumstances would another train be permitted to pass Harper's Ferry. During the night a large two-horse wagon, laden with wheat, came in from one of the neighboring counties of the State. The rioters immediately seized the driver, took possession of the wheat and loading the vehicle with weapons from the Armory, sent it back up the country.

The engineer states that he took particular notice of the crowd, which he thinks numbered at least three hundred persons; that amongst them were several strapping negroes, who occasionally shouted out that they longed for liberty, as they had been in bondage long enough. The ringleader, who is said to be named ANDERSON, made his appearance at Harper'a Ferry five or six days ago, and since that time has been driving around the place in an elegant barouche drawn by two horses.

These officers report that the United States Armory and the neighboring country have been taken possession of by the rioters, all of whom are well armed with short rifles and other United States arms. When the workmen of the armory repaired there for the purpose of resuming work they were seized by the parties, forcibly dragged within the gates and imprisoned.

A number of the party proceeded to the proprietors of the hotel near the Armory, and in an authoritative tone ordered breakfast for fifty or sixty persons, adding that they were determined to keep possession of the place, and live in the best manner.

STATEMENTS OF MR. CROMWELL.

The train reached Harper's Ferry about 12 o'clock midnight. Knew nothing of the disturbance or the plot going on in the town until the train was stopped on the bridge by a band of armed men. At the request of Conductor PHELPS, I went ahead with a lantern, and was immedistely confronted by two men, who, with rifles at my head, told me to stand. At this moment, one of the watchmen on the bridge, a colored man named HAYWARD SHEPPARD, was confronted in the same way, and being told to stand, became frightened, and ran, and was shot through the back.

Thinking that moment was my best chance, I then started and dodged behind the bridge, but was fired after before I could gain shelter. The other watchman at the bridge was subsequently taken by the insurgents and confined under a guard in the office at the bridge. When this condition of things was made plain to Conductor PHELPS, he ordered WM. WOOLEY, the engineer, to back the train, and went forward himself and had a conference with the rioters. He was introduced to the reputed Captain of the insurgents, an old man who was called ANDERSON.

Conductor PHELPS told them he was in charge of the train, and carried the United States mail, and desired to go through. This was granted, and he was given five minutes to pass. PHELPS was then conducted to his train, with a man before and behind, with a rifle pointed at his head. He was told not, on pain of death, to look either way. The train immediately left, and that is all I know.

A PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

A well-known merchant of Baltimore, who witnessed the earlier scenes of the outbreak, states to the Baltimore *Sun*, among other particulars:

"The captain of the outlaw band, or, a person who seemed to be prime mover, was a middle-aged man with gray hair, beard and moustache. His name was signed to a paper or note as ANDRESS, or something similar thereto.

He assumed to be the chief of the insurrectionists, and was heard to say, in addressing the conductor, that "*if you knew me, and understood my motives, as well as I and others understand them, you would not blame me so much.*"

This person also announced in a bold, determined manner, that if he was interfered with or resisted, his party would instantly set fire to the town and destroy it with everything therein. He likewise threatened to burn down the railway bridge, and cut off all communication.

THE FIRST NEWS IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 17.

We learn by telegraph from Frederick that a negro insurrection of a very serious nature had broken out at Harper's Ferry at 10 o'clock last night—the negroes, headed by some 250 whites, supposed to be Abolitionists—and that the insurgents had taken possession of the United States Arsenal, carried off a wagon load of rifles and sent them over into Maryland. They have also cut the telegraph wires east and west of the Ferry, so as to prevent communication. The information was forwarded from Frederick.

We learn that President BUCHANAN has ordered a company of United States Marines to proceed to Harper's Ferry this afternoon, to protect the Government works and arrest the insurgents, if they can be found.

It is the opinion of Mr. GARRETT, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that the difficulty is not so serious as the dispatches would lead to apprehend in regard to the trains. The train due at 5 o'clock passed the Monoeacy at 8, and arrived here a little before 12 o'clock. We are indebted to C. W. ARMSTRONG, Esq., of New-York, and W. C. WARREN, Esq., of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, passengers on the train just in, who have kindly furnished us with the following information:

The leader of the party called himself S. C. ANDERSON, and who had about two hundred men, all armed with Minié rifles, spears and pistols, who said he expected a reinforcement of 1,500 men by 7 o'clock this morning. Every avenue to the Ferry was strongly guarded by this bandlitti, and the Conductor of the Eastern Express, Mr. PHELPS, was informed by ANDERSON that no more trains should pass. Capt. P.'s train left at 6, having been detained five hours at the Ferry. It is true that the negro HAYWOOD was shot, but was not killed as stated by telegraph. Capt. PHELPS pursued the insurgents, and fired upon them twice when first assailed, they returning the fire, and threatened that if they did not yield they would shoot every passenger in the train and then fire the town. One of the passengers, Mr. LOGAN, of this city, was arrested on the bridge and was searched for arms. Mr. LOGAN attributes his escape from saying that he was from Ohio. After telling him that they were fighting for freedom, and he gave them to understand he was in favor of their movements, and they then manifested some more leniency towards him and let him off. Mr. LOGAN was very thankful he got off so easy, as he had $10,000 about his person, which was untouched.

The passengers, especially the ladies, were greatly alarmed, and feared the party was a gang of robbers, who intended to rob the Government Treasury, which contained $15,000, and might also rob them. The information is that the rifles were brought down from the works on the Shenandoah, and the parties at the Ferry were armed with them, and the wagon which brought them down afterwards drove off with outsiders, and it was supposed, when the train left, that they had taken off the treasure in the wagon. The band appeared to be well drilled, and Capt. ANDERSON had entire control, as his men were very obedient to his orders.

It is thought some 100 negroes were engaged in the insurrection. We learn also that before the train arrived at the Ferry, about midnight, the insurgents had arrested all the watchmen except an Irishman, who escaped them and gave the alarm to Capt. PHELPS when his train came in.

Just before this train left Capt. ANDERSON mounted one of the cars and told them to go off quietly and quickly, and none of them should be hurt, but there was no telling what would be the consequence if they delayed their stay. They were very glad to hear this, and started at once.

It appears very strange, but our informant tells us, that these banded ruffians act with the greatest coolness in all their movements—having countersigns, and otherwise are well disciplined. No one of them were known about the Ferry, all being strangers, and where they came from none could tell. Capt. ANDERSON was about sixty years of age, with a heavy white beard—cool—collected, but with a determined and desperate demeanor. The whole thing is shrouded in mystery which we trust soon will be cleared up—the desperadoes captured and dealt with as their outlawery and murderous conduct justly deserves.

We learn that as soon as the information was received this morning, Gens. WATKINS, SHUTT and EGGLESTON offered the services of the military of the city to the Railroad Company, but it was not deemed necessary, up to the time we write, to accept their kind offer.

P. S.—We learn since the above was in type that the Independent Greys, Law Grays, Eagle Artillery, Battalion Baltimore City Guards, Wells and McComas Riflemen, and others, go up this afternoon at 3½ o'clock in a special train.

POLITICAL.

The Hunter Organ Will Not Bolt Douglas.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 12.

Our esteemed and valued friend of the *Index*, some days ago, in an excellent article, approved the suggestion of one of its cotemporaries, that in the selection of delegates to the National Convention the Virginia Democracy should avoid the appointment of bitter personal enemies of those whose names may probably be brought before the Convention as candidates for the Presidency. As the distinguished statesman, whose nomination we earnestly desire, has borne his honors so meekly, and pursued the even tenor of his way with so much quiet dignity of character as to excite no personal hostility, we deem the suggestion, so far as our own preferences are concerned, of not the slightest consequence. The last reelection of Mr. HUNTER to the Senate of the United States demonstrated that he is as exempt from personal enemies as any distinguished statesman of the present day.

But the local as well as the Catholic popularity of Mr. HUNTER do not present any good objection to this advice which the *Index* indorses. Conventions should not be filled with either the virulent or prejudiced partisans, nor the bitter personal enemies of any prominent Democrat who either possesses, or imagines that he possesses a chance for the Presidential nomination. As the fate of the Democracy depends in no small degree upon the harmonious action of the Charleston Convention, the utmost care should be evinced in the selection of delegates. We must admonish the party, however, that there is a much more dangerous class to be excluded from the Convention than those who happen to entertain feelings of contempt or dislike for this or that aspirant for a Presidential nomination.

The Democracy of Virginia have never, we believe, withheld their support from the nominee of a National Convention of our party. They have never tolerated any such thing as an independent candidate running against any Democrat fairly nominated under the two-third rule. As there never was an occasion when the welfare of the Union demanded the triumph of the Democracy more than in 1860, the Virginia Democracy should send no delegate to the Convention who does not intend to support its nominee. There is, we trust, no member of the Party in Virginia who, in view of the fearful crisis of 1860, contemplates distracting and dividing the Party. But if there are members of our Party who are already contemplating the contingency of hostility to the nominee of the Charleston Convention, they should not seek to be members of the Convention. For there is no obligation, more sacredly respected among politicians than that which exacts from the members of a Convention a cordial support of its nominee. The representatives of a political party, when they become members of a Convention, are required, by all the obligations of political ethics, to surrender their personal preferences in favor of the nominee. They are not allowed to run their chance of a regular nomination and of an independent candidacy also. And we had supposed, until recently, that there was not a single member of our party who was not aware that this was the unwritten law of political conventions, sanctioned, like the common law, by immemorial custom. But whilst such is the opinion of nine hundred and ninety-nine hundred out of every thousand members of our party, there are a few impracticable persons who declare that, if A, B and C is nominated at the Charleston Convention, they will support them, but if X or Z is nominated, he will not receive their support. And there may be others who desire to go to the Convention merely to secure the nomination of some particular person, whom they intend to support whether he is nominated or not.

Now, we have already intimated that it is our purpose to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, against all comers, if the two-thirds rule is adhered to and the Cincinnati Platform readopted. *We shall, to preserve

MAZZINI IN ITALY.

Interesting Account of Mazzini's Movements —His Plan for Italian Regeneration— General News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LUGANO, Italy, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.

I affirmed in my last letter that, despite the arrests, the police lies and calumnies spread in Tuscany and Bologna, concerning the plots of the Republicans, no such plots existed; and as this assertion, made in the presence of some Italians, was questioned, one of them assuring me that he had asseverations to the contrary from the *highest sources*. I have taken great pains to ascertain the facts, which are the following:

For some weeks past, despite the efforts made by the police to get on the right track, MAZZINI has been making an Italian tour, taking Genoa, Turin, Milan and Bologna in his route, and finally settling down at Florence. His object in this journey was to see things for himself, and form his opinion on the spot of the position of the present and the probabilities of the future. A short time sufficed for him, as it must for any one with their eyes open, to see that all idea of a Republic for the present, was out of the question; that VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, was not the mere lip-cry, but the heartfelt aspiration of the Italians of every province and of every class, and, moreover, that the realization of this aspiration would be the least disastrous event that could happen in the present crisis. Other minor matters he described in his intercourse with volunteers, men of the working classes, students, and men in office, too, and once fixed in Tuscany, he penned earnest letters to Gen. ROSELLI, General of Division in Rimini, Gen. PRIVERA, and other of the superior officers in Tuscany, Romagna and Modena. The object of his letters was to warn these chiefs of the snares that surrounded them—of the machinations in favor of PIUS-PLOX in Bologna, and of the discontent reigning among the volunteers in the Tuscan army, on account of the retrograde opinions of many of the officers. He named DANIEL, still left at the head of the artillery, signalized by his attachment to the Grand Duke; DENALTER retained as major in the gendermerie, who, on the morning of the 27th April, had ordered the soldiers to fire on the populace. He urged them to greater activity, and reminded them that by localizing the movement they would be lost; that if, instead, they availed themselves of the full opportunity to cross the imaginary boundary of La Cattolica, fulfill the promise of the Bolognese Government to avenge Perugia, they would find the population in Umbria and Marches ready to second them; that only the entire absence of arms, and the departure of the flower of the youth for the army in Upper Italy, (Perugia alone gave 800 volunteers,) had prevented them from following the example of the Legations; that Prieti, the frontier of the Abruzzi, once reached, the people of the Two Sicilies, who were only waiting for the *mot d'ordre*, would rise, and that thus, with the war material of the south joined with the forces of Piedmont and the volunteers, Italy might defy not merely Austria but France. Whereas, if the men in whom the people had reposed their confidence, persisted in confining their efforts to Central Italy, diplomacy, aided by internal machinations, would trample over their efforts and defeat their ends. No syllable in any one of these letters could be construed to refer to a desire to see a Republican movement take the place of the universal desire for union with Piedmont. These letters, by a strange coincidence, were seized by CIPRIANI before they reached their owners, and he instantly set about reports of Republican plots, poisoned daggers, and the usual lists of calumnies and falsehoods.

The letters bearing the date of Florence, the Governor-General of Bologna sent a dispatch to RICASOLI, Governor of Tuscany, to arrest MAZZINI, and the latter immediately circulated photographs and descriptions of that mysterious personage to the Police and *gendarmerie*, whose efforts as usual were fruitless, although his abode was well known to the people in Florence. Hearing of this, MAZZINI wrote to RICASOLI, informing him that it was quite true that he was in Florence, and that he intended to remain there as long as he had any work to do—and repeated all that he had said in his letters to the Generals, &c., adding that he would have addressed him at first hand he any hope that he would conquer his timidity and act up to the convictions which he knew that he possessed; and brought forward such proofs of his assertions as could not be refuted.

Instantly MAZZINI received a paper by means of an intermediate, bearing the Government stamp and seal, but no signature, allowing that his fears were groundless, that his suggestions were well, but that the fear of incurring the displeasure and hostility of foreign Governments rendered it impossible for the Tuscan authorities to carry them into effect. This paper, of which MAZZINI kept a copy, he was to restore within three days. It is clear that RICASOLI was convinced that the plots, &c., were imaginary, for his hostilities ceased from that hour. Meanwhile CIPRIANI had sent copies of the letters to him, and I think to the persons for whom they were destined, hoping, I presume, to excite them against the writer. He would be surprised did he know the contrary effect produced. RICASOLI, finding that MAZZINI still remained in Tuscany, and reproached on all sides for his failure in seizing him, (CIPRIANI had kindly suggested that if he did not know what to do with him when he caught him, he could send him to Bologna!) sent for one of the popular chiefs and said to him: "You know where to find MAZZINI?" "I do, your Excellency." "Tell him from me that all the governments, and especially the Emperor, insist upon my seizing him. Tell him that I will provide him with a Maltese passport, and that I entreat him to depart." MAZZINI replied by thanking him for the passport which he delivered, and by informing him that in the course of a few days he should have no further necessity for his sojourn in Florence. Report says that he is now in Bologna. This I will not vouch for, but I affirm the truth of all that I have written here.

Without entering into particulars which it may be better to keep silent for the present, I can assure you that FARINI, GARIBALDI, ROSELLI and others, are fully convinced that MAZZINI's scheme is the only one that can save the country from ruin; and it is curious that during the last ten days all the Italian newspapers, without of course any allusion to the fountain whence they originally sprung, have torn the subject to rags, and recognize the necessity of Italianizing the hitherto localized movement. Even the *Lombardia*, the governmental newspaper of Lombardy, about one of the stupidest and least liberal of journals, contains the following significant phrase touching the Austrian and Swiss soldiers culisted in the service of the Pope:

"The Legations have acted with too great prudence in separating themselves from the remainder of the Roman States. If Ancona had been assisted betimes, it would not now be the deposit of these foul mercenaries destined to defend the Roman Government from the too great affection of the populations."

It is never too late to mend; it matters not who gets the credit of a good deed if that deed be accomplished. FARINI and GARIBALDI can, of themselves, change the present suspense and alarm to energy, action and victory; the Tuscan Government, while it will not take the initiative, will not hinder, but rather assist those who do; the great obstacle to success, and this they all recognize, is CIPRIANI & Co., but there are ways and means to replace them by true patriots without scandal and without violence. Tuscany sets the example of choosing a Regent until the King consents to take possession; the Legations will not be long in doing the same; and there is no need to fix on the Governor General. GARIBALDI and FARINI are not men to let "I dare not wait upon I would." They are both favorites with the King of Piedmont, who only desires an opportunity to grasp the offered prize. What he cannot do for himself they can do for him, and I have a faint hope that some such decision will be come to.

I forget whether I told you that ALBADO ALBADI has been released from Josephstadt. His entry into Brescia was a touching proof of the love and respect of his countrymen for the great Italian poet. You will receive accounts of the commemoration of MANZONI's death in Lombardy and Florence. In my next I shall send you MAZZINI's letter to VICTOR EMANUEL. The first copy, with a private letter from the writer, has been laid on the King's table. If some officious friend does not confiscate it he will probably read it as he wearies occasionally of his satelites and courtiers, and is not loth to hear a word of plain truth, even though that truth be unpalatable.

From New-Mexico.

AN INDIAN WAR APPREHENDED.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 15.

Mr. OTERO, delegate in Congress from New-Mexico, arrived in this city yesterday from Santa Fé. Col. FAUNTLEROY, U. S. A., was met at No. 142, on his way to take command of the Department of New-Mexico. He was in good health. The news of his coming had given great satisfaction to the people of the Territory, who were confident that he would take the most energetic measures for their protection against the depredations of the Indians. HUGH N. SMITH, Esq., a prominent citizen of New-Mexico, and at one time a delegate in Congress from that Territory, died just before the leaving of the mail from Santa Fé. The Navajo Indians had been engaged in the commission of serious depredations on the Pecos villages, in the course of which two of the inhabitants were killed.

The impression is very general that a war upon the citizens of New-Mexico has been resolved upon by the Indian tribes of the Plains this Winter. That a combination has been formed between the Camanches and the Kiowas for this purpose is well authenticated. In this event, unless immediate measures are taken for the establishment of a line of military posts on the line of the road to Santa Fé, the trade of that Territory, now becoming of much importance to this State, will be entirely cut off, and the mail communication may as well be discontinued. It is not necessary to do more than to allude to the instances of murder of our citizens, very recently committed, to satisfy our Government and people that a rapacious hostility is manifested by the Indians towards us, and that they will continue their hostilities until they are severely chastised. The removal of all troops from the line of the Santa Fé road, or within striking distance of the Santa Fé road, or within striking distance of the Santa Fé road, or within striking distance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to care and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to take charge of a few grown children, and cut and fit their dresses in the neatest style, or would do light chamberwork. A Operates Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. Best reference given. Call at No. 74 Washington-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing; has no objections to washing or the care of growing children. Can be seen for two days from 9 to 6 o'clock, at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the store. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART PROtestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would do all the up-stairs work where there are but two in help. Has lived several years in her last place, where the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork; understands the care of a young baby; has five years' reference from her last place; neat and tidy in her habits. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 Sullivan-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, by a young woman, a Protestant; or as seamstress, and to take charge of a child two or three years old, and assist in the chamberwork; understands the use of a sewing machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse to take care of children; is a neat sewer; is kind and attentive to children; understands the care of young children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 177 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or do fine washing and ironing; can give six years' reference from her last situation. Apply at No. 121 New-Canal-st., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND INTELLIgent Protestant young woman a situation to wait on a lady going to Europe; no objections to the care of children or an invalid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 220 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country, South Brooklyn preferred. Good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse: is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go into the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 2d-av., corner 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; none but private families need apply; willing to go into the country. Apply at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT wants a situation in a genteel family as companion or teacher of small children; best of references given and required. Address H. D. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; best of reference from her last place can be given. Call at No. 134 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., the first floor up-stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of reference given. Can be seen at her present place, No. 128 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BESPECTABLE young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 85 East 18th-st., in the store, between 3d and 4th av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN of high respectability, a situation as chambermaid, fine washing or sewing; is particularly fond of children; has six years' reference from her last employer. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from infancy; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; can give the best of City references if required; has lived in the best of families. Call at No. 177 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and sewing; best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS first-class cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection in assisting in the washing. Apply at No. 135 Amity-st., between 6th-av. and McDougal-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TAKE THE supervision of a family, and accustomed to the care of children, desires a situation. The family of a widower with children preferred. Address L. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES A situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, in a respectable Protestant family. Inquire at No. 15 High-st., Brooklyn, (next door to Milnes' plumbing establishment,) first floor. ALICE MATHEWS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a regular chambermaid, or as waitress; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion in a respectable family as a good plain cook and who can give the best City reference for four years from her last place. Call at No. 148 East 19th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE widow, to do general housework; wishes a home for herself and child more than wages; good references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 149 West 27th-st., first floor, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook by a middle-aged Protestant woman; will assist in the washing and ironing; has seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 16th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid only; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY HAVING A Wheeler & Wilson machine, would like to go out by the day or week. Call or address at No. 77 10th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 4 Garden-row, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waiter. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, understands dressmaking, but would have no objection to assist in a nursery. Call at No. 13 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as lady's maid; can do all kind of family sewing; would assist in light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 104 East 19th-st., the residence of her present employers, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR cook by a respectable young woman, who can give first-class reference from her last place. Apply at No. 61 Charles-st., corner of 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 203 West 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 15 5th-av., next door to the Brevoort House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st., between 4th and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—TO TAKE THE WASHING AND IRONing of a few families, or washing by the dozen, at her own house, by a respectable woman who will give the best of reference for honesty and ability. Apply at No. 96 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW lady of capability and experience would like a situation as matron in a boarding-school or seminary, or as housekeeper or seamstress; is fully qualified to discharge the duties of either of the above situations. Unexceptionable testimonials given. Can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 2 8th-av.

TO GENTLEMEN'S FAMILIES.—AN ENGlish person of experience wishes a situation in a first-class family to take the entire charge of one or two children. To any party requiring a refined and conscientious person to superintend their children, the advertiser would be found invaluable; would go South or any distance. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., for two days.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady or governess for children; or would accept a situation as house-keeper; south or west preferred; salary no object; references exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., still continues to supply first-class servants with first-class places. Ladies wishing housekeepers, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, &c., will find their orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. An English lady's maid, a Welch chambermaid and seamstress, and a number of first-class cooks and waitresses are now disengaged.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls and women, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other Servants, at Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 92 EAST FIFTEENTH st., first house east of 3d-av., (his only office,) are some very desirable servants awaiting situations.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXCELLENT AND obliging young woman a situation as a good cook and baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer. Best City reference. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or washing, &c. Both would do housework separate; both have no objection to the country. A home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 810 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a large and respectable number of well-recommended first-class female servants, Protestants and others. If employers are particular in their selections they cannot fail to get suited by calling at WESLEY & CO.'S first-class female office, No. 139 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted for special situations.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERSON IS DESIRons of of fulfilling a situation as cook; is an excellent cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would wish to engage in a private family. Can produce the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WHO SELDOM change their situations, places in one family; one as plain, neat cook; an excellent washer and ironer; a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages, $7 and $6. Excellent City reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—FOR A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; will be found fully competent in her duties; is not afraid of work, and an obliging, economical servant; washes and irons excellently; no objection to do housework and can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-RECommended and intelligent girl, to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work and plain sewing; will be found a girl of neat appearance, capable and obliging, and furnishes two years' references. Apply at No. 111 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a most excellent plain cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., corner of Avenue A. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; understands waiting on a lady; no objection to waiting on grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress or to take care of a baby or do fine washing and ironing; prefers a happy home to high wages; can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do the kitchen work of a small private family; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, and can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a steady woman who has lived in several of the first families in the City; the best of City reference given; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 3 Garden-row, cor. of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; best of references given. Apply at No. 76 West 24th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and is an excellent plain sewer. Best City reference. Call at No. 156 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a respectable private family, to do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of children. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 52 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG WOmen, situations in City or country—one for down stairs work, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.; wages, $7.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts. Best City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 189 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to do chamber work and take care of children; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 21 West 16th-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER QUALIFIED TO work on first-class work, and accustomed to work in good families, wishes to go out by the day. Address, or call, DRESSMAKER, No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 180 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE GIRL, as seamstress and chambermaid; has lived four years with one family, to whom she refers. Apply at No. 369 6th-av., 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 77 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing and ironing. Has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 43 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at her present employer's, No. 347 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, in a small respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork or chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 51 University-place.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation to do housework or chamberwork, two in the family. Call at No. 10 Jay-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waitress by a neat, tidy girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a sober, steady, single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all their discases, and a good coachman of long experience in Europe and this country. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to the country or to travel. Any address sent to THOMAS NORRISS' livery stable, No. 118 Clinton-place, will be strictly attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses, and carriages and harness; is a good groom and careful driver; leaving in consequence of his employer parting with his horses. Satisfactory City reference given from his last place; is a sober, trustworthy man. Call or address W. B., No. 52 Charles-st., for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A BOYS' BOARDing school, as waiter and porter, a man willing to work and strong. He will have to clean boots, knives, sweep and clean; must know the table service; there is a great deal to do. He must have good testimonials and produce them. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 48 East 24th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, is a careful driver, is willing to make himself generally useful in and out doors; no objection to the country. Best of City and country reference. Call on or address M. J., No. 19 Hammond-st., for two days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY AN ACTIVE AND respectable young man from the country; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving and the care of stock. Is highly recommended from last place. A note to J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman of many years' experience; can produce the best of recommendations; no objection to go to any part of the world. Address for three days T. J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, PRACTIcal man, as gardener; is unmarried; understands grapes, greenhouse plants, flower and vegetable gardening, and the laying out of grounds. Apply to S. W. G., at A. Read's seed-store, No. 407 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF age, a situation as apprentice to the house carpenter's trade; wishes to engage with some person in a small town for one or two years. Best references given. Address A. W. C., Box No. 3,850, N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MOLDER AT light work, in an iron foundry, where steady employment will be given, by a person who has had seventeen years' experience as such. Application may be made on Friday, 21st inst., at No. 139 Goerck-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife: the man as coachman or gardener; the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress, or laundress. Both are Protestants. The best of references. Address JAMES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESpectable Protestant man in a private family, who fully understands his business and has good City references; can be seen from 9 to 3 P. M., for two days, at No. 62 Waverly-place, or address W. C. R.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A situation in a gentleman's family; accustomed to all the work of first-rate families; can refer to his last employer for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Address No. 177 6th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who understands his business, also farming in its various branches, stock-raising and breeding of all kinds, graperies or green houses no objection; would like a large place and enough of work. Twelve years' reference from this City. Address, for one week, GARDENER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or call at M. Long's, No. 475 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has 13 years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove from his last employers in this City. Address Y. Z., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man and his wife, (no incumbrance); the man as gardener, coachman or groom; the woman as cook, chambermaid or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; would take charge of a gentleman's place for the winter. Will be found trustworthy in all respects. Terms moderate. Address J. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out new grounds; has 12 years' experience in this country; can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., for three days, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman, fully competent to take charge of first-class horses, with their appurtenances, &c.; can produce first-class testimonials from his two last employers; can be seen for two days. Address A. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady man of long experience and who perfectly understands his business, the care and management of horses. Has good City reference, and has no objection to the country. Address W. R., for two days, No. 244 Mercer-st., Mr. Burke's livery stable, or D., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect. Is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; he has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Call at No. 73 West 15th-street, in the rear, for W. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, GROOM, or coachman, (the country preferred,) by a single man, (aged 26) who has all the necessary experience in the care and management of horses, &c.; would make himself generally useful, if required; best of City reference given. Address N. M. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant German young man, married, without children; has the best of recommendations as to capability, &c.; has worked for the last five years at the market garden business. Address JOHN, at seed-store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A competent man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and has the best of reference from his last place; can be seen for two days if not suited, at John J. Morris's Grocery, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, industrious man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; has been living seven years in his last place in the City; is also a good driver, and has the best City references. Address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and can give satisfactory City reference; is a Protestant and single. Can be seen for three days at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st., or address M. G.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A gentleman for his man, who he is parting from, having no further use for him; he is faithful and reliable, and will be found fully competent in all respects; a single man; location no object. Inquire of A. B. CLARKE, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., any day this week.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING HAD SIX years' experience in a country grocery store, desires a situation in the grocery business; is able and willing to work; no objection to going South or West; satisfactory reference given. Address INDUSTRY, Westchester, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and horses, and can be highly recommended. Address J. O., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man of sober and industrious habits; can come well recommended from his last, as well as from his former employers, for the same. Address P. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable young man; understands his business; has no objection to make himself useful; can give good recommendation. Address S. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; perfectly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country. Direct for two days to J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN JUST disengaged as first waiter in a private family; any gentleman requiring such will find him satisfactory. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 883 Broadway; inquire for W. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, who has been eight years in his last place. Reference given if required. Apply at No. 809 Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable single man, in a private family; can give best of City reference; lived five years at his last place. Address WAITER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, who understands his business; can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Address R. E., for three days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. THE applicant has a wife, but no other family; no objection to taking charge of a farm; can give the best of reference. Direct to GARDENER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of respectability and experience; has been four and a half years in his present situation. Apply to or address R. B., at Mr. Disney's, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COLLECTOR OR light porter, by a middle-aged married man, having the very best of city references. Address MURRAY, Box No. 175 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; CAN work on a farm and take charge of horses if required. Address J. M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, who has been engaged for the past three years as book-keeper and general clerk in an extensive wholesale and retail country store, situated ten miles from New-York City, wishes a situation South in any respectable business. He writes a good hand and can bring the best of City reference. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE OUT OF Brooklyn, a well-recommended girl, as seamstress and child's nurse; one who sews neatly, or an American lady who would sew and assist in the care of the children, and would be considered one of the family. Inquire at No. 396 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMPETENT WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a small family (two persons) on Staten Island. None without good City reference need apply, at No. 2 West 36th-st., southwest corner 6th-av. Apply only to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family. Must be a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook, and must come well recommended. Apply at No. 245 West 21st-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO COOK and assist in washing and ironing, in a private family; one who can bring good recommendations may apply, before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 1 P. M., at No. 7 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GARDENER, WHO understands forcing and the care of horses; wages, Winter, $10, Summer, $15, per month. Apply, at 9 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. German or Scotch preferred.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW carpet upholsterers to work by the piece or month. Liberal wages will be paid.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A COOK, AT NO. 42 PIERREPONT-st., Brooklyn; she must be honest and capable, and must come well recommended. Also, a competent girl to do chamberwork.

WET NURSE WANTED—ONE WELL RECommended, whose baby is not over two months old. Apply at No. 151 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., between the hours of 9 and 1.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH fancy, not dry goods, salary low; references required. Address Box No. 372 Post-office.

WANTED—A TINSMITH, ONE WHO THOROughly understands his business. Apply at No. 455 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do the housework of a small family; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 253 Spring st. Wages, $5.

CHEMIST.—WANTED, A PRACTICAL CHEMIST, who understands the business, to take charge of the store belonging to the late John L. Fyfe, No. 116 Johnst.; or would sell the entire stock, if applied for immediately, on easy terms. Apply to R. BENE, No. 5 Broad way.

OPERATOR WANTED—ON HOWE'S CYLINder Machine, for Leather work, at F. STEVENS' Factory, Nos. 254 and 256 27th-st., near 9th-av.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO JOBBING GARDENERS, AND OTHers.—To let on shares, or rent, with implements, &c., a small farm and garden, near a large village, on the Hudson River; to any man of sufficient energy and common sense, to make a business and mind it, this offers a good chance. Address M., Box No. 162, *Times* Office.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $4 per bag, $60 per ton. For sale by QUASEY, MAPES, Agricultural Implements and Seed Warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

PEW IN CALVARY (DR. HAWKS') CHURCH for sale. No. 47. For particulars address B. F., Box No. 1,729 Post-office.

PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 7th and 14th sts., west of and near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman; no other persons taken; references required. Address, with name, J. T. S., Box No. 465 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board, and a large, well-furnished front room, and smaller room connecting, on second floor. House is modern, with gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no boarders, would let an unfurnished room to a gentleman and wife, with board. Location on the Hights in Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,827, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 724 BROADWAY, OPPOsite the New-York Hotel. Two or three furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, will be vacated on the 22d of this month, by families returning South. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. None but permanent boarders need apply. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A PARLOR AND BED room, with pantry attached, with all the modern improvements, in a private family. Possession given immediately if required. For particulars apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st. Partial board only.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AND A back parlor unfurnished, to be let, with or without board, by a private family, at No. 157 2d-av. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing newly furnished rooms, with or without partial board in a private family, (house in 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,) will address Box No. 3,236, Post-office

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a handsome suite of front rooms, on second floor; also, a single gentleman with front rooom, on third floor; location good; three minutes' walk to Wall-st. or South Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 66 State-st., fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, may be had by a gentleman and his wife, with board, for the Winter. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 46 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, THREE children and nurse; ages 5, 7 and 12 years. Two rooms and store room for the Winter, commencing on the 1st of November, between 2d and 6th avs., 8th and 36th sts. Address J. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURNISHed front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT the Medical College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—I have nicely furnished rooms, with board, for 10 or 15 young gentlemen, in 31st-st., in a first-class house, at $3 50 per week. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A BEAUTIFUL front room on second floor, with partial board, to two gentlemen. Location very desirable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st,

BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO OBTAIN board for the Winter will be directed, gratis, to first-class houses, all over the City and Brooklyn.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, may be had in a private family at No. 292 Henry-st., near Harrison-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, suitable for a family or gentlemen; the house is pleasantly located on one of the heights, commanding a fine view of the bay; distance from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry three minutes' walk. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

WANTED—FROM A PLAIN FAMILY, AT A MOderate rate, unfurnished apartments, with cooking and service, below 25th-st., and convenient to car or stage route. The apartments to include four rooms on one floor, viz.: a parlor and bedroom for a lady, and a parlor and bedroom for a gentleman, with modern improvements. Address, with proper name, residence and reference, Box No. 1,310 Post-office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on first or second floor, consisting of parlor and two bed-rooms, with grates, bath-room, &c., attached, and private table for two ladies and servant, near Broadway, on the west side, between 14th and 20th sts. References required. Apply to DR. ANTHON, No. 156 3d-av.

A SMALL SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMILY, without children, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a well-furnished room, good board, and the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Apply at No. 122 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SUITE OF TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished parlors to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, on 23d-st., near 4th-av.; these rooms have just been vacated, and are extra nice.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

NO. 105 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET —BOARD.—A suite of rooms on the second floor. The house and situation is one of the best on the street, and in every respect first-class. Parties with small children please not apply.

NOS. 399 AND 401 FOURTH-STREET.—Convenient to Broadway. A few very desirable rooms to let, with first-class board, in the above well-furnished, commodious and pleasant houses; dinner at and after 6.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW OCCUPYING A large front room of a house in West 34th-st., brownstone, desires an agreeable companion to occupy the room with him. No other boarders; board $5. Address HARRY, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., BROOKLYN.—Those seeking the comforts of a quiet and genteel home will find it in a first-class house by applying as above. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, with all the modern improvements, can accommodate a few single gentlemen with board. Apply at No. 194 East 10th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with good board and the comforts of a home, at No. 41 East 20th-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 228 West 14th-st., to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Chamooni III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Man with the Iron Mask—Carlmilhan, Or, The Spirit of the Wreck.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Wills and Ways to Make and Break—Evening: Out of the Depths.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Despair—Diamond Cut Diamond.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the chaos of telegrams, in which the extraordinary outbreak at Harper's Ferry was in the first instance communicated, it was quite impossible to ascertain the origin and plan of the conspiracy. There was an insurrection of whites and blacks, mingled in nobody could discover what proportions, how far supported by outside influences, prompted by what motives, and aiming at what results, it was wholly impossible to form a conjecture. Happily the clearer information received yesterday throws all needful light on these difficulties. John Brown, it appears, the hero of numberless border skirmishes in Kansas, and whose thirst for vengeance for the loss of a son and of property at the hands of the Pro-Slavery Party, prompted him to acts of bitter retaliation, seems to have transferred his warfare to the State of Virginia. Having bought a farm some time ago in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, he proceeded to arrange the details of a plot which was to extinguish Slavery in Maryland and Virginia, and to revolutionize the Government of the United States. John C. Cook, a young man who had become associated with him in Kansas, became a participant in this new enterprise. A general uprising of the negroes, free and enslaved, throughout the South seems to have been counted upon as the immediate result of the pronunciamento; and to arm them, as they flocked in, the arms and munitions of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal were provided. Such was the plot—the plot, it is not to be doubted, of a crazed fanatic, who in his eagerness for vengeance lost all sense of proportion between means and ends. How the scheme prospered we have abundantly seen. Aided by some nineteen whites and a considerable number of negroes, whom they pressed into the service, Brown obtained possession of the United States Arsenal, and seized all the arms and ammunition belonging to Government. The whole town, in fact, was at one time entirely at his mercy. Various acts of violence were perpetrated, and it is difficult to tell to what lengths the insurgents might not have gone, had they not been forced at length by superior numbers and military intelligence to succumb. As it was, the defence made by them when attacked by the military was desperate. Brown and his men were finally, after considerable skirmishing by military companies from surrounding towns and a party of United States marines, driven into the Arsenal building, where they were besieged and conquered. Among those killed among the insurgents was a son of the leader. Brown himself was desperately wounded, but there is a possibility of his recovery. The insurrection may now, doubtless, be considered at an end.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are received to the 26th of August. The Argentine squadron had appeared off the city, and had exchanged a few shots with their opponents, but the conflict has been arrested and kept in abeyance from some unexplained cause. Negotiations have, possibly, been reopened. A very large forgery in Montevideo will, it is supposed, injure the credit of one of its most prominent bankers. The misunderstanding between Paraguay and Great Britain has reached a crisis, and the British minister, under instructions from home, has demanded his passports.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, Her advices have been anticipated by the *Hammonia* and the *Indian*.

The Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on Monday night, brings San Francisco advices to the 26th ult. Business still continued dull. Judge Terry had been placed under $10,000 bonds to answer the charge of killing Senator Broderick. The Pacific Railroad question is again being agitated. A Convention had been held which had adopted resolutions in favor of the central route, and had appointed Committees to mature plans to be presented to the Legislature and to Congress. Two destructive fires had occurred. The town of Monte Christo had been nearly destroyed, and Diamond Springs had again been a sufferer. A party of citizens of the Pitt River Valley had killed upwards of sixty of the Pitt River Indians.

Later advices from the Amoor River have been received by an arrival at San Francisco. The Russians are reported as showing the greatest favor to Americans and their enterprises. A small steamer, capable of ascending the river for a great distance, had been landed at Nicolauski by an American company.

The first actual experience of the working of the new Registry Law passed by the last Legislature was had yesterday, and thanks to the efforts of its opponents in the Board of Supervisors, and in the Common Council—the former of which appointed unsuitable men for Registrars, and the latter designated unsuitable places for the registration—experience thus far indicate that the law, for the present, at least, is of very trifling ability. In several of the Wards delay was experienced in getting properly to work; and, in consequence, many voters were compelled to defer registration until evening, with the chance of being entirely debarred from the opportunity, as it is optional with the Registrars of those districts polling less than four hundred votes, whether they will continue their duties to-day or not. The number registered yesterday, in comparison with the number of legal voters of the City, was very small.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, filled a few more vacancies in the Board of Registration occasioned by the resignations, absence, or disqualification of Registrars previously appointed; appropriated $450 for repairs of ballot boxes and incidental expenses and the purchase of new ones if necessary; resolved to pay $361 30 to Wm. H. Arthur and others for books and stationery, and then adjourned to Tuesday next.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors a Select Committee of four was appointed to report what compensation is now allowed to the heads of the several institutions and to the employes, and to devise measures to secure an equal distribution of patronage between the different political parties. It was also determined to open the stone quarry south of the Lodge, and to work it for stone for the new Lunatic Asylum.

The McMenomy assault case was disposed of yesterday in the Court of Sessions, by the defendant pleading guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm. Recorder Barnard will sentence him on the last day of term. The German "confidence tailor," George Reigel, was convicted on the first of four indictments, and sent to the State Prison. Other minor cases were disposed of.

The Stock Market again closed firm yesterday afternoon, though irregular in prices through the early part of the day. The State Stocks were [illegible] will be sustained. The [illegible] as important to us as to England;—at all events we can no more afford to be driven from it by force than England can. It is eminently a question to be settled in accordance with the treaty and by diplomacy,—and we agree with the *Saturday Review* in the opinion that "it is unnecessary to import bitterness and animosity into the dispute." As our English cotemporaries have already testified to our moderation and abstinence from vehement heat in its discussion, we may now fairly appeal to them to imitate an example which thus extorts their commendation.

[illegible] and furnished about [illegible] which it is not necessary to repeat. They are the usual incidents of anarchy and mob-law.

If this state of things were reported of the frontier or the mines we should hardly think it necessary to comment upon it; but it has arisen in one of the oldest and longest settled districts in the country, and is one more example of the inability of the law in many portions of the Union to deal with any extraordinary crisis. As long as murders and outrages are committed singly, and by individual criminals, nothing is done. Every man trusts to his rifle for safety, and when that fails him his neighbors hear of his overthrow with pious resignation. It is only where the thing begins to be done on a great scale, and assumes the shape and proportions of an organized raid, that society bestirs itself. But even then no one ever thinks of availing himself of the machinery provided by the law for the repression of crime. The Sheriff and the Courts are thrown aside as old lumber, and the law-breakers are put down by other law-breakers, as violent and unscrupulous in their means, though in pursuit of more laudable ends.

There can hardly be a question about the existence of an alarming tendency all over the Union to despise the legal modes of redressing injuries, and to resort at once to those which nature has placed within everybody's reach. Whether this is due to the result of the maladministration of justice, and consequent loss of confidence in the courts and their officers, or to increasing ferocity of national manners, it is not our present purpose to discuss. Whatever the cause, the thing itself is a sign of the times and worth attention. It has lost none of its importance from being an old story. The spectacle of cities ruled by rowdies, and of whole districts administered by bands of armed men, in times of profound peace, is something which we had better avoid getting used to, as long as we can.

The Registry Law.

There seems to have been a general misapprehension as to the duties to be performed yesterday and to-day under the new Registry Law. We have received communications from various persons, complaining that they found no inspectors ready to enrol their names;—and some are inclined to regard this neglect as indicating a purpose on the part of these officers to prevent a Registry of voters from being made.

The law requires that the Inspectors shall meet on the 18th and 19th days of October;—that one of their number shall be deputed in writing to procure from the County Clerk the last year's *poll list* of their District, with the requisite blank forms, &c.;—and that they shall then proceed to *make a list* of the voters in the District, from the poll list of last year, leaving off the names of such as they may *know* to have removed, and inserting the names of those whom they may know to have since become entitled to vote. This register is to be completed within these two days. Then two days more are allowed for making *four certified copies* of the list,—one of which is to be deposited with the County Clerk,—and another to be *conspicuously posted in the room* in the district where the inspectors meet, and be open to public examination. Then, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2d days of November, they are again to meet and revise these lists:—and *that is the time for electors to attend*, if they find from examination of the lists previously made out, that their names have been omitted.

Yesterday and to-day are, therefore, to be devoted by the Inspectors to making up the Registry from the poll-lists. The fact that only a very small number of the electors in the City attended at the rooms of the Inspectors yesterday proves nothing as to the number of persons who may be registered. By next Saturday the lists are to be posted, and every voter can ascertain whether his name is included or not.

Mischief in Matches.—Science is almost as successful as Satan in finding work for idle hands to do. According to a distinguished statistician in France, the use of lucifer matches has laid an enormous tax on the world, and at the same time robbed it of a great company of tax-payers, by immensely increasing the number of annual conflagrations, and consequently the premiums of insurance against fire. In 1832, according to this authority, the number of accidental fires in France alone amounted to 2,262. In 1838 lucifer matches first began to come into use. In 1854 the number of accidental fires had increased to 10,753, three-fourths of which were traced directly to these domestic incendiaries. Such an impression has been made in the South of France by these lucubrations, that several Departments have petitioned the Government to forbid the continued manufacture of matches. This, of course, the Government is not very likely to do. And there may even be found a few cynical wretches to hint a doubt whether these matches of infernal name and terrestrial fabrication have after all done so much damage in the world as certain other matches reported of eclestial origin, which nobody in his senses, (whatever Archbishop Hughes may say to the contrary,) has yet seriously thought of abolishing.

Nevertheless, the careless use of lucifer-matches is a very real evil, and certainly not less of an evil in this land of the largest liberty than in France; and it would be a good service on the part of some competent person, to make an accurate estimate of the ascertained catastrophes to which it yearly gives rise in this single City of New-York.

The Chinese Puzzle.

Mysteries multiply about our Minister in China. After putting him into a box without a lid, Rumor has now taken him out again only to leave him utterly in the clouds. The Chinese correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, writing from the *Powhatan* on the 6th of July, informs us that Mr. Ward had received the day before and on board of that vessel, two white-buttoned Mandarins, bearing a missive from a dignitary, of ominous, but not we trust of prophetic name, the Governor-General Hung, in which he was requested to name a day for coming to the fortified entrance of the Pei-ho, where he would be received and conducted to Tien-tsin for an exchange of treaties, and then *escorted to Peking*, there to deliver the President's letter to the Emperor in person. Governor-General Hung also added that it "gave him great pleasure to be polite to the Americans, as their bearing had always been so friendly to the Chinese. These are fair words, with which the *Ledger* correspondent, however, is evidently disinclined to "butter his parsnips," and he represents himself as entirely mystified by the general attitude of the Chinese diplomatists. The Envoys of France and England were, doubtless, in much the same mental condition. If Mr. Ward should really succeed in reaching the presence of the Celestial Emperor, without being boxed up, bamboozed, or made to perform the Ko-tow, the armed parade of the Anglo-French Embassies off the Pei-ho Forts will have been turned upon Messrs. Bourboulon and Bruce, by the Mandarins with a display of [illegible] himself. If, on the other hand, Mr. Ward should be trapped at Peking, and kept as a hostage for the good behavior of foreign devils in general, matters will become [illegible] indeed. This, however, it should be said, is by far the least probable alternative of the two.

The Irkoutsk *Gazette*, the official journal of Russian Siberia, it should be added, assures us (and the intelligence is later than any received from the Pacific) that arrangements had been made at Peking to receive Mr. Ward amicably, but that he would only be presented to the Chief of the Nuy-ko, or Imperial Cabinet, and not to the Emperor at all.

Struggling for a Reputation.

Our neighbor of the *Evening Post* two or three days since published a paragraph concerning the arrest and imprisonment of Madame Mario in Italy, and gave an extract of a letter from her husband, saying:

"We came to Italy in order that I might enlist as a simple soldier for the defence of Central Italy, and that my wife might continue *a correspondence undertaken for the* Evening Post, *one of the principal journals of New-York.*"

We made no comment upon this at the moment, although we knew its untruth,—because we did not then *know* that the pretended extract from Sig. Mario's letter was fabricated. We have since, however, received a full copy of the letter—as follows:

Lugano, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1859.

My Dear Father: Although my wife and myself are indifferent to the calumnies of the *Times*, yet, as you seemed troubled by the letter of the Tuscan correspondent, I wrote to Signor Brofferio to ascertain the truth, and now send you his reply. *We came to Italy in order that I might enlist as a simple soldier for the defence of Central Italy, and that my wife might continue a correspondence undertaken for one of the principal journals of New-York.* During the last two months numbers of individuals, both Republicans and Constitutionals (among others, La Masa, Sterbini, Galletti, Montecchi, De Boni, and Dall' Ongaro, whose only sentiments in common are desire for Italian unity and opposition to *all* foreign aspirants to an Italian throne,) have been imprisoned or banished by the Governors of Tuscany and the Legations—ourselves among the number. After a month's imprisonment, Col. Cipriani, Governor-General of the Legations, assured us in the presence of Dr. Baudera, Director of Police, that he was sorry our political antecedents had compelled him to arrest us at these critical moments; that he now set us at liberty, convinced that no accusation could be laid to our charge.

We are, as you know, Republicans, but above all else we desire the national unity of Italy, and since the national will has manifested itself in favor of that unity, how is it possible that we, in direct opposition to our principles, which profess to respect the national will, should act in an entirely contrary sense? On the 25th July I wrote, at Milan, an article entitled "The Duty of Republicans." It was published in the *Pensiero ed Azione* on the 10th August, and concludes with those words: "Brother Republicans, let us preserve our political faith, and the right to spread it by peaceful means, respecting, meanwhile, the national will. But now let us hasten to take up arms loyally and frankly, *our leader* Victor Emanuel." Rest assured, my dear father, that the only conspirators in Central Italy are priests, Austrians, and chiefly a certain august personage who desires to place the crown of Etruria on the head of his cousin, and thus render Central Italy an Imperial field.

Ever your affectionate son,

ALBERTO MARIO.

It seems from this text of the letter that the *Post* inserted its own name in the original;—and this was done not only without authority, but in direct violation of the truth. Mme. Mario went to Italy as one of the correspondents of the New-York Times,—and was not to write for any other New-York paper. The *Post* says her imprisonment has prevented her writing for its columns. She has written regularly, however, for the Times, and her letters have been published in our columns from the very commencement of the war. We have relied upon her for reports of the *Republican* side of the Italian question; and from her close alliance with that party she has been able to give us more full, accurate and early intelligence concerning the movements of Garibaldi, Kossuth, Mazzini, and other well-known liberals, than have reached the public, on either side of the ocean, from any other quarter.

We have still one or two letters from Madame Mario which have been anticipated by the progress of events:—but the one we publish in another column shows the absurdity of the *Post's* plea for the absence of her letters from its columns. It gives, also, a new and very interesting account of the movements of Mazzini in Central Italy.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's opera of "Ernani" will be produced here to-night. Two members of the new company will make their *débuts* as *Ernani* and *Carlo*—Signor Stigelli and Signor Ferri. The new prima donna, Mlle. Cresoinano, will also make her second appearance on this occasion.

Winter Garden.—A new piece of comicality called "Chamooni III." will be produced here to-night for the first time. All the comic force of the company will be called out.

Wallack's Theatre.—A very likely revival was effected here, last night, to the intense satisfaction of a large audience. The medium was Moncrieff's old drama of "Rochester," rechristened for the occasion and called "The Fast Men of the Olden Time." The dramatist who has adapted the old play to the requirements of Mr. Wallack's stage, preserves a modest silence on the subject of his name. He has done his work well. Three exceedingly sprightly acts, of about an hour each, afford abundant merriment, and amuse heartily without taxing the attention otherwise than through the eyes, and then only with pleasant forms and bright pictures.

There are probably five thousand plays exactly like this in plot, or rather in the specially of having no plot at all. The name of Rochester suggests intrigue, and intrigue, whilst it leads to situations and development of character, does not, as a general thing, form a sufficient motive for grand actions. There are consequently any quantity of situations in this most amusing piece, some of them truly admirable in their ingenuity, and all uproariously funny. The work has been rehearsed so efficiently that there was not the slightest tardiness in any of the points. There is a string of characters, but character painting was not Mr. Moncrieff's forte. All his men and women are made for the playbill, and on models that can be found on playbills from time immemorial. In the present instance they are all amusing, which is, at all events, is one of the happiest strokes of characterisation that an author can achieve. Few people would expect a play so brilliant in all its details from the pen of the author of the "Cataract of the Ganges."

Any description of the situations would, of course, be as uninteresting as would a description of a glass of champagne. We may briefly state, however, that they are full of life and vivacity, bordering on the farcical sometimes, ubt not more so than is justifiable under excitement. A good idea of the "Fast Men" can be formed by those who saw "Giralda" last season. In ingenuity of construction and in the humor of opposing intrigues it very much resembles that work.

The play appears to have drawn forth the heartiest coöperation of Mr. Wallack's company. Every artist in the Theatre has something to do in it. Necessarily the parts are, in most instances, unworthy of the talent that is lavished on them; but the satisfaction of the audience at a disposition so perfect is greatly enhanced thereby. Mr. Lester Wallack as *Rochester* was excellent, and received abundant support from the *Buckingham* of Mr. Brougham. Mr. Blake has an amusing part—a sort of Parochial Partington—and made it douhly amusing by his infinite native humor. Mrs. Hoey as the *Countess* was most charmingly costumed and played with a graceful vivacity peculiarly suitable to the part. Every one, indeed, played well and contributed more or less to a most emphatic success. The piece ends with a rural *fête* very prettily realized. Mr. Lester Wallack was called out and announced that the "Fast Men" would be played every night.

One of the most delightful features at this house is the orchestra. There is no establishment in the City where the music is so good. Mr. Robert Stoepel, the conductor, is one of the ablest musicians in America and knows the seeret of popularity. He has written some very pretty music for the new play.

Important from China.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

U. S. Ship Powhatan,
Off the Pei-ho, July 6, 1859.

MINISTER WARD'S PROGRESS TOWARD PEKING—LATEST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

We were greatly hurried with our letters yesterday, and now have another opportunity of writing *in time to catch the mail.* I therefore send this as a P. S. to my letter. The news is quite important, and will not reach any other journal I think. I cannot understand the present attitude of Chinese diplomatists towards us, but shall he able to give light, perhaps, after our visit to Peking, which now seems determined. Messrs. Bruce and Bourboulon have both remonstrated (the latter on the 4th, the former yesterday, 5th,) in a friendly manner with Mr. Ward, object being to deter him from going to Peking. Of course he has but one course, to have his treaty exchanged whenever it can be accomplished with dignity to our Government.

P. S.—July 6.—Another opportunity to "catch the mail," enables me to add the news of the last day.

Finding, yesterday, that our "junk" was getting [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Delancey-street Shooting Case.—The affray between John Carpenter and Thos. Cheevers, at a late hour on Monday night, in which the latter was dangerously wounded in the left side, grew out an affidavit made by Carpenter, respecting the disturbances at the late Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, in which several of Cheevers' friends were implicated. The parties met at a porter-house on the corner of Clinton and Delancey streets, and after conversing together for some time Cheevers expressed an opinion that the course of Carpenter had not been honorable in the matter, and he would not believe him under oath. Upon this blows were exchanged, and a regular fight was progressing on the sidewalk, when Carpenter's wife came up and endeavored to separate the belligerents. In the scuffle the woman was knocked down and Carpenter alleges that Cheevers kicked her while she lay on the walk. This brutality towards his wife induced Carpenter, according to his own statement, to use his revolver. Four shots were fired, only one of which took effect. The Police coming up, arrested Carpenter and took him to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, whither the wounded man was also conveyed for medical aid. Subsequently, Cheevers, who is foreman of Engine Company No. 41, was removed to the Engine-house, where he still remains. Carpenter's statement that his wife was knocked down and kicked by Cheevers, the latter unqualifiedly denies. The case will be investigated by Justice Brennan.

The German Sunday Meeting.—Mr. Gustav Schwab, who presided with so much dignity and ease at the great meeting of Germans at the Cooper Institute, instead of being from "Philadelphia," as one reporter stated, or a "Reverend," as the *Herald* has it, is a German merchant of the highest respectability, of the well-known firm of Oelrichs & Co., Broad-street. He is the son of one of the most esteemed poets of Germany, and is connected with some of the best circles here. We regret that the *Staats Zeitung* should attempt to break the force of this important demonstration by the manifestly incorrect representation that "two-thirds of the meeting consisted of Americans." Unhappily no company of *Americans* can roll out the grand old German chorals in such style as they were executed by 1,200 or 1,500 voices on Sunday night. Besides the forty or fifty American clergymen and laymen on the platform, it was clear to every observer that there was scarce a sprinkling of Americans in the house. Hundreds came; but learning that the proceedings were to be in the German language, they left the house. We trust that respectable German organ will give its countrymen the benefit of their own impressive demonstration, and not seek to make the false impression that it was an English audience that listened with such interest to eloquent German speeches, and passed German resolutions.

Sale of Mr. Robb's Pictures.—The sale of the large collection of paintings which composed the private gallery of the late James Robb, Esq., of New-Orleans, was commenced, last night, in the National Academy in Tenth-street. Though the attendance of connoisseurs was large the bidding was not spirited. Of the pictures which brought the highest prices, the following may be mentioned: "Landscape and Waterfall," and its companion, by Huntingdon, $140 each; "Landscape and Cattle," by John Francis Van Blomen, $250 each; "Arrival of the Diligence," by De Marne, $240; "Four in Hand," by Carl Vernet, $245; "Holy Family," by Andrea del Sarto, $215; "Falls of Tivoli" and "Falls of Terni," by Joseph Vernet, $345 each; "Defence of Susannah before the Elders," by Le Brun, $425; "Anointing the Feet of Christ," (water color,) by Corbould, $740; "Monastery in Madrid," (water color,) by Louis Haghens, $950; "Christ and St. John with Angels," by Reberts & Snyders, was bought by Mr. Harrison, of Philadelphia, for $2,000; and Herring's "English Farm Yard" was knocked down to Mr. Ridgeley for $1,475. All the more costly paintings once belonged to the collection of Joseph Bonaparte.

Children Going to the West.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. C. C. Tracy, of the Children's Aid Society, left New-York for the West, with a large and interesting company, neatly clothed for the journey and all in excellent hope and spirits. They were mostly boys, from 12 to 16 years of age. The majority were without parents, and had experienced much hardship for months previous to their having found their way to the office of the Children's Aid Society. One honest boy of 15 years had come a long distance in search of the "Children's Friends," that he might be provided with a home in the West; he had been unwilling to remain any longer as a burden on his mother, who had toiled for his support since his father's death. This high-minded lad will prosper in his new home. Donations of clothing are very acceptable at the office of the Children's Aid Society.

Review of the Eighth Regiment.—The annual inspection of the Eighth Regiment took place yesterday in the Washington Parade Ground. The returns made to the Inspector of the number of companies and men actually present, showed the following aggregate: Eight companies, 6 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 29 Sergeants, 19 Corporals, 16 drummers and 221 privates. Gen. Hall and staff were present and were also subjected to inspection. The Regiment acknowledged his presence by inviting him to review them, which he did.

Tammany Society.—A special meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening at the Old Wigwam, called for the initiation of Mr. William H. Brown, the editor of the Washington *Constitution*, who came on specially to be indncted into the mysteries of the ancient order. Although Mr. Brown has thus made acquaiated with the significance of the various emblems of the Society, it is to be hoped that he will not be tempted to draw editorial inspiration from the "waters of the great spring."

Aurora Borealis.—Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, there was quite a brilliant exhibition of boreal light, though nothing to compare with the displays which occurred a few weeks since. It was principally confined to a few shafts of white light, extending almost to the zenith, and tinged occasionally with the crimson hue peculiar to displays of this character.

Exempt Firemen.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Associated and Exempt Firemen was held last evening in Firemen's Hall. The gathering was not large. In the absence of the President, Mr. Ockerhausen called the assemblage to order. Several new members were proposed, the regular dues were paid, and after the transaction of other routine business, the meeting adjourned.

Liquor Dealers.—The monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association took place, last evening, at Hilderbrands', in Hester-street, and was pretty fully attended. The various reports from the officers of the Association were presented, discussed and approved. No business of public interest was transacted.

Prof. Mitchel gives the second of his brilliant series of Lectures this evening, at the Cooper Institute.

Police Reports.

The Murder in Grand-street.—An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner Jackman, upon the body of Samuel Reeves, an express driver, who was mortally wounded on Monday evening in Grand-street, near Broadway. The following testimony was taken:

James Armstrong deposed—I reside at No. 143 Mulberry-street, and know John McCue, the prisoner, by sight; I was well acquainted with deceased; while I stood on the corner of Grand and Crosby streets I noticed McCue run out of a corner grocery and pick up a brick, which he attempted to throw at deceased, but was prevented by me; an hour afterwards deceased and three others were sitting by a window in Gunning's saloon, and the prisoner came up; as soon as he saw deceased he exclaimed, "I can lick you!" Reeves replied, went out to the prisoner, and, I believe, struck him in the face; McCue immediately drew a knife from his breast, and made a number of thrusts at deceased, who staggered and fell; McCue then ran away, pursued by me, and I overtook him opposite No. 444 Broadway; soon afterward a crowd collected and rescued the prisoner.

Several other witnesses were examined, and their testimony fully corroborated this statement of the affray. A *post-mortem* examination of the remains revealed a wound across the face six inches in length, and another in the chest, penetrating the lungs. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the testimony. McCue is a native of Ireland, 30 years of age, and resides at No. 79 Baxter-street. In reference to the charge, he said, "I was in dread of my life, and stabbed him in self-defence." The prisoner was committed to the Tombs.

The Perils of the Points.—On Monday afternoon James McGuire, a resident of Pierrepont, while wandering through the Five Points, was accosted on the corner of Worth and Baxter-streets by Patrick Clark and Wm. O'Brien, who live in the vicinity, and induced to go into a neighboring cellar. As soon as he entered the place, Clark, it is alleged, seized him by the neck, and held him, while O'Brien rifled his pockets of $4 50. The thieves then ran off, closely pursued by their victim, who notified Officer Sherlock, and in a short time both men were in custody. Justice Connolly held them for trial.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Appointment of Registrars—Repairs to Ballot-Boxes.

The Board of Supervisors, at its regular meeting, yesterday, appointed George Canfield (Dem.) a Registrar for the Fifteenth Ward, Ninth District, in place of Charles Waters, (Dem.,) resigned.

A communication was received from James T. Barnes, (Dem.,) one of the Registrars for the Fifteenth Ward, Seventh District, setting forth that his two colleagues in the District had declined to act; that he, by the advice of the County Clerk and Supervisor Bixby, had gone on with the work, and appointed a clerk, and asking that two more Registrars be appointed for the District. The Board accordingly appointed Jireh Bull (Dem.) and Richard C. McCormick (Rep.) Registrars for that District.

John T. Burley, (Dem.,) Registrar for the Fifth Ward, Fourth District, sent in his resignation, and Thomas Freeman (Rep.) was appointed in his stead.

George F. Randolph, (Amer.) was appointed Registrar in the Fifth Ward, Fifth District, in place of [illegible] M. Schenck, (Dem.,) not a resident.

Hiram Merit (Rep.) was appointed Registrar for the Seventeenth Ward, Seventh District, in place of James A. Carolin, (Dem..) who is out of town.

Samuel Truesdale (Dem.) was appointed a Registrar for the Eighth Ward, Fourth District, in place of John Butterworth, (Dem.,) resigned.

The Board adopted a resolution appropriating $450 to defray the expense of the Police Commissioners in the cartage, examination and repairs of ballot-[illegible] and the purchase of new ones, if necessary, for the November and December elections, and also for [illegible] notices for the same."

The Board resolved to pay the bills of William H. [illegible] and others, amounting to $351 30, for [illegible] furnished the County.

Boards and stations ordered to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

The Board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE TO BE EQUALIZED—OPENING OF A QUARRY, ETC.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda, yesterday afternoon, the President, Governor Duoro, in the chair. The following is a summary of the weekly report:

Number remaining, Oct. 8, 1859	7,473
Number admitted, Oct. 8, 1859	1,722
Total	9,195
Died	35
Discharged	1,460
Sent to Penitentiary	181
Sent to State Prison	4—1,676
Number remaining, Oct. 15, 1859	7,519
Increase	46

The Superintendent of the Workhouse (not the Warden of the Lunatic Asylum, as before reported,) of whose failure to report the particulars of the recent homicide of one of the inmates by a man who proved to be a lunatic, the Governors complained, reported, regretting that he had not done so the week before. He stated that Driscoll, who killed McGee, had been received into the institution but a few days before the occurrence, and that he had not given any evidence of insanity in the presence of the keepers until the killing, which occurred at 12 midnight, and during the changing of the watch.

The following resolution was offered by Governor Brennenghausen, and adopted.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to report to this Board the amount of compensation allowed to the head of the several institutions and the employes, and what changes are necessary, if any, to be made, in order to secure an equal distribution of official position, as originally contemplated at the organization of the Board of Governors.

Governors Brennenghausen, Townsend, Smith and Schenck were appointed a Committee.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Lunatic Asylum be authorized to proceed at once to open the quarry south of the lodge, and cause the same to be worked for stone for the proposed new Lunatic Asylum, and that $1,000 be appropriated therefor out of the appropriation for buildings for that institution.

The Board then adjourned.

WORKING OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

Delays at the Polling Places—Low Character of Some of the Localities—Small Number Registered.

A new order of things was instituted in City Politics yesterday. Citizens have been so long accustomed to going to the polls and depositing their votes unquestioned and without any complicated preliminaries, that it is difficult for them to comprehend the fact, while the election is yet three weeks in the future, that it is necessary for them to submit to a *quasi* naturalization process. The public are already fully informed of the manner in which the Supervisors have attempted to defeat the objects of the new law, and when they came to search out the localities designated in the list published in the TIMES yesterday, they found that the Aldermen and Councilmen had proved themselves worthy coadjutors of the [illegible] which the Legislators at Albany attempted to elevate above political bias. Much [illegible] was created in the upper Wards by what appeared to be unnecessary delay on the part of the Registrars in proceeding to business. Those whose duties called them down town early in the day were obliged to trust to returning early enough in the evening to perform a duty which they would have preferred to discharge in the morning. Those who could wait until a later hour before leaving their [illegible] found that it was no trifling task to hunt up the places assigned for the meeting of the Registrars. When they did find them, to their surprise they discovered that no facilities whatever had been provided for the performance of the necessary duties.

In the upper Wards, up to 11 o'clock, no blanks had been received, and hundreds of voters in consequence, were compelled to depart without accomplishing their purpose. Until Monday, the intention of the County Clerk had been to give the poll-lists only to the chairmen of the various Boards, but afterwards it was determined to give them to any one who was authorized to receive them. Usually, as soon as the Boards of Registration were organized, a requisition directed to the County Clerk for the necessary stationery, forms and documents, was signed by each registrar, and armed with this, the chairman, or one of his colleagues, proceeded to the County Clerk's office and procured them. It was because the Registrars did not meet with [illegible]ck, and considerable time was expended in [illegible]g and in the journey to the City Hall and [illegible] the Boards in the upper Warde did not get [illegible] work till the day was far advanced. On election day the County Clerk always sends the [illegible] and papers to be used at the various polling [illegible] the Station-houses in each Ward, so that they [illegible]t hand when the polls are opened. Why [illegible] system was not pursued with regard to the poll-[illegible] and other necessary documents required by the Registrars was a question that exercised many minds.

Comparatively few were registered yesterday, owing, to a great measure, to the delays that we have spoken of, but partly to their own indifference, and partly to the disgust with which decent people generally viewed the whole of the arrangements, by the Supervisors and the Common Council, for carrying out the provisions of the act. The places designated for the meetings of the Registrars in various Wards were in a great many cases, low liquor shops. This was the case more particularly in the lower Wards, in some of which the registration took place in localities not advertised by direction of the Common Council. The men appointed to record the names of voters were not, as they should have been, men of well-known standing and worth. In many of the districts, last evening, the Registrars ceased their labors as early as 6½ o'clock, while very few were at work after 7 o'clock. This irregularity in closing made it impossibly impossible to form an accurate idea of the number who had their names enrolled. The lists will be kept open to-day, in all districts where more than 400 votes were polled last year.

THE LATE DAVID C. BRODERICK.

Meeting of the Ex-Members of Howard Engine Company No. 34—Senator Douglas Invited to Deliver a Funeral Oration.

The ex-members of Howard Engine Company No. 34, and several warm personal friends of the late David C. Broderick, United States Senator from California, assembled last night at the engine-house of the Company to initiate proceedings in honor of his memory, and to express their deep feelings of indignation [illegible] to his tragical fate. Mr. Broderick joined No. 34 on Sept. 7, 1838, and before he left the City for California, for a considerable period, held the position of Foreman of the Company. That he was much beloved in that office, and in his general relationship to his comrades, was manifested at the meeting last night. All his surviving associates in the City—nearly all of them ex-members—were present, with others who had never been associated with him in a public capacity, but who warmly cherished him in private life. The exterior of the building was attired with more than the usual mourning emblems. The engine was deeply craped. On the chairman's table the fireman's cap (very much battered) which he wore, and the trumpet which he carried as Foreman, were conspicuous, covered with crape. The trumpet bore the inscription:

"Presented to David C. Broderick, as a mark of [illegible], by the volunteers, Dec. 16, 1841."

The Chair was taken by Mr. Radcliffe, an Ex-Member, and an intimate friend of the late Senator, who, after a few remarks, announcing the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. George Wilkes, who read the following resolutions:

[illegible]ess, It has pleased Divine Providence, in His infinite wisdom, to permit our dearly beloved friend, [illegible]r associate, the Hon. David C. Broderick, to [illegible] the hand of an assassin; and, whereas, our [illegible] are still filled with the memory of those noble [illegible]s which distinguished him equally in public [illegible]vate life, both at home and abroad; and, whereas [illegible] recollections of him are associated with the [illegible] he served with us as a member, and subsequently as the Foreman of this Company, sharing [illegible] labors and perils of our public duty; therefore

[illegible] We resolve with profound and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
NO. 26 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 106 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.

For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 300. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by 7 experienced Professors and Instructors.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. DEY MOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within two hours' ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 83 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., is now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Starr, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; Thomas Haggart, Esq., No. 61½ Bowery; or from the Principal,

R. H. WHEELER.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 19 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.—This School, which has just commenced its tenth year in its present location, is open for more pupils. It consists of two departments, in each of which the number is limited. Three or four boys will be taken as boarding-scholars. Circulars, with terms and references, to be had at the School. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS.

THIS MONTH ONLY.—$2 50 FOR A COURSE of 10 lessons in Penmanship, from the most successful living teacher. Subscribers will have until the 1st of January to complete their lessons. Men, women and children taught during the day and evening, and full success guaranteed to all. Also, a thorough course of double entry Book-keeping and Arithmetic.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 34th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Sonth Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderhilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition reasonable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,

THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., opens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK, formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 899; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools supplied with competent teachers, parents (gratuitously) with school circulars, and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Amherst College, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, et al. Teachers of French, German, and music.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PROF. A. BASSET IS ABOUT FORMING his classes in French and Spanish, on the 27th inst. He has a system of teaching for all ages and capacities unsurpassed. Writing taught perfectly in six lessons, on the Duhertis system, at his rooms, No. 48 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, LOCATED at Wilton, Conn. The next term commences Nov. 1. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Location healthy, and easy of access to New-York City. Terms, $120 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, No. 17 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $19 to $25 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 29th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The Winter Session commences Oct. 24. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and location. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.

JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

FREE CLASSES FOR THE VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—Books and instruments furnished for every pupil without charge, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st., on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock; also, on SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock, for boys.

Private instruction given on the Piano, Organ, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Voice.

L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

CLASSES OF VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY.—THE NEW FRENCH METHOD.—CHIVE'S SYSTEM.—This system, lately adopted by the Conservatoire of Paris, has for several years won unbounded popularity in Europe. Classes forming at No. 835 Broadway. Terms $6 per quarter.

A LADY, LATE FROM EUROPE, VERY efficient as a teacher of the piano-forte and of vocal music, is desirous of obtaining pupils. Apply, for particulars, to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 430 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING wishes a situation as visiting governess; is competent to instruct in all the English branches, rudiments of music on the piano, and various kinds of fancy work. Terms reasonable, according to instruction required. References exchanged. Address C. D., Station D, Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNITY for a competent person is now open to commence a school a short distance from the City, on the banks of the Hudson River, if attended to immediately. Address M. C., "Croton on the Hudson," stating where an interview can be had.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY RESiding about twelve miles from the City, a governess to instruct two young ladies in English, French, &c. Address Box No. 48, Post-office, Flushing, L. I.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston,
HILLIARD ON TORTS:
THE LAW OF TORTS AND PRIVATE WRONGS.
BY FRANCIS HILLIARD, ESQ.,
Author of the "LAW OF MORTGAGES," &c.
In two volumes, 8vo. Price $10,
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"We have examined with much attention this latest work of Judge Hilliard, and must regard it as the most valuable of all the books he has given to the profession, since it supplies not merely a standard American work upon an important branch of the law, but a work where none existed before, upon a subject which, by its magnitude and its inaccessibility through ordinary channels of study or investigation, imperatively demanded what it has received—a distinct, full, comprehensive and philosophical treatment.

Upon the whole, we believe that the preparation of this treatise at this time is extremely well adapted, and that it will prove to be of great practical use in the hands of both practitioners and students."

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ORATIONS AND SPEECHES
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A NOVEL.
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1 vol., 16mo. 75 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MISSIONARY TO CHINA.—INTERESTING Public services will be held THIS EVENING (Wednesday), Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, de-ignating the Rev. Horace Jenkins to his work as a Missionary to the Chinese Empire, under appointment by the American Baptist Missionary Union. The Rev. Drs. WARREN, LATHROP, Dowling and WESTON, together with the Rev. Messrs. GURLEY, of this City, and PARMLY, of Jersey City, with others, will take part in the services. All friendly to Foreign Missions are respectfully invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN UNION, BROOKLYN.—A DISCourse will be delivered before them in Polytechnic Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, at 7½ o'clock, by R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D. The public are invited.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AT A meeting of the Tammany Hall Assembly Convention, held at the Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, WM. WALSH was nominated. The Convention, after appointing a Committee of three to tender him the nomination, adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES DUNPHY, Chairman.
JAMES DONAVAN, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th Inst., at 7½ o'clock.

S. B. DUTCHER, Chairman.
JOHN J. SHAW, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, } Secretaries.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. LARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Lanra Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and pallasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS—A GOOD INvestment.—For sale a three story house and lot, built in the best manner; marble mantels, marble tiled in the hall; size of house 25x44 ft.; lot 25x90 ft.; has been occupied for the last eight years as a market, doing a first-class business. In connection therewith is a smoke-house and ice-house, which alone will bring in the interest of the whole outlay; also store fixtures, sausage cutter, boiler, and everything complete for the business. The whole will be sold for $6,000; $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at CORBET'S Pork Store, in Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL—For sale very cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, in consequence of the owner having moved to the country, the first-class three story brown stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 92 East 36th-st., near 4th-av.; the house is 25x60 feet, with an extension, and was built in the best manner for the owner's own use; lot 25x98.9 feet; it will be sold at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum; and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 23 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED AT LAKEville, (head of Great Neck,) Queens County, L. I., containing 60 acres under a high state of cultivation, two houses, barns and other out-buildings. Fruit of all kinds, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. For further particulars, apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or to the subscriber on the premises. CHEESEMAN DODGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM and mill property, about 130 miles from New-York, situated on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 200 acres of land, with large manor house and numerous outbuildings; two large streams running through the place. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, FULL size, on De Kalb-av., corner of Tompkins-av., and running through to and fronting also on Koscinsko-st., having a front of 200 feet each. Large dwelling, modern built, frame house, having furnace, water, gas, and all in complete order. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, if applied for within the present month, on application to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREEstory and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 280 feet west of 5th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; house, 25 by 50 feet, with an extension of 18 by 25 feet; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 8 Wall-st.

EVERY FAMILY A HOME.—THE HOMEstead Improvement Company are erecting 20 dwellings, (brick and frame,) mostly at East New-York, costing $500 to $5,000; for sale; easy payments; will build houses of any plan desired. East New-York is necessible by three lines of City cars. For plans of buildings apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, with a dwelling, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings; 1¾ miles from Jamaica Station, on the Flushing Railroad; in an excellent neighborhood; seven churches and three schools within two miles of the property. Vacant City lots would be taken in exchange for the above. RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—To a private family, the valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 19 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. It is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 29th-st., fine location, house in elegant order, good size, price $13,000. Also, for sale a splendid house on 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts., $11,500. Also, two handsome English basement houses on 33d-st., near Madison-av., $12,500.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front English-basement house, No. 43 East 23d-st., with the lot on which it stands, nearly twenty feet front, with or without furniture, which is handsome and nearly new. Apply to NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.

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GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar, grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FOR SALE, FOUR Cline lots on 5th-av., opposite the Park. The owner has no objection to receive in payment a good house, situated on 5th-av., or its immediate vicinity. If application is made for the exchange of property, parties will state full particulars. Address Box No. 3,561 Post-office.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE—LOcated in the best business part of the Bowery; the property is leased at $2,000 rent; the building covers the lot; will be sold at a fair price, and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND THOROughly-improved country seat; house furnished throughout; out-building are new, with ice-house; also, a profusion of fruit and ornamental trees; grapery; very extensive stock of all kinds, which, with the place, will be sold at a bargain; there are also two elegant fish ponds. The place is located on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, and near Peek-kill; accessible by the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars inquire of JOHN V. PLUMB, on the premises, or of LOCKWOOD & DUBOIS, No. 555 Broadway.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, TWELVE MILES from New-York, with a fine view of the Sound. A large stone house, furnished, containing 20 rooms. A gardener's stone cottage, carriage-house, stable, ice-house, bath-house, wharf, &c. Large garden well stocked with fruit. Lawn of fifteen acres, shaded with fine ornamental trees, and a large number of choice fruit trees. The place will be let for the Summer season, or for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with more than an acre of highly cultivated ground, containing flower and vegetable gardens; an abundance of various fruits, and a hillside orchard. Address J. G. B., Free Academy, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER—TWO miles from depôt at Morrisania, a nice house and barn with a lot of ground 115 by 100 feet; all kinds of fruit of the best quality; location pleasant and healthy. Price $1,250; $250 can remain on the place.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT, UNENCUMBERED.—WANTED—Within fifteen miles of this City, worth about $8,000, for which improved City property or Western lands will be exchanged. Title clear; also, to let, with. Address EXCHANGE care Room No. 8, 44 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste, and planted with a great variety of choice shade and fruit trees, which have now attained a large size. A coach-house, stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas-house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale inquire at No. 359 Broadway, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND THOROughly-improved country seat; house furnished throughout; out-building are new, with ice-house; also, a profusion of fruit and ornamental trees; grapery; very extensive stock of all kinds, which, with the place, will be sold at a bargain; there are also two elegant fish ponds. The place is located on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, and near Peek-kill; accessible by the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars inquire of JOHN V. PLUMB, on the premises, or of LOCKWOOD & DUBOIS, No. 555 Broadway.

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FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER—TWO miles from depôt at Morrisania, a nice house and barn with a lot of ground 115 by 100 feet; all kinds of fruit of the best quality; location pleasant and healthy. Price $1,250; $250 can remain on the place.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE, FOR one or three years, with the privilege of buying, a country place of 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer residence, within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroads and 1½ miles from the depôt. The place must be in good repair and the situation perfectly healthy. Possession by 1st Feb., 1860. Address JOHN NIXON, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULly situated country seats on the west side of the Hudson. Situation healthy, and view in all directions unsurpassed. For plans, illustrations and other particulars, apply at S. SEYMOUR'S Real Estate Agency, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price $5,000. A bargain.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEW THREEstory, high basement, brown stone front house, in East 41st-st., three doors west of Lexington-av; Croton, gas, furnace and bath. Rent $650 per annum, till next May. Open all day. Inquire of B. M. JOHNSON, No. 111 East 18th-st., or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane. Will be sold low, and on easy terms.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT BROWN STONE house to let on Madison-av., cheap, at $2,000. Will be let for $1,600 per year. Also a splendid brown stone on 31st-st., very near 5th-av., for $1,700. Also a very fine brown stone on East 27th-st., very near 4th-av., rent $1,200, immediate possession. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

PREMISES WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—The building and grounds known as No 483 Houston-st., formerly occupied as a marble factory, within 75 feet of Bowery, can be rented in whole or part. The property is 50 feet front and 125 feet deep, having an engine 25-horse power in good order. For particulars inquire of S. H. COMBS, No. 105½ Essex-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, TWO rooms in the second story, a back basement and privilege of a room on the third floor if required. As there is one family in the house, consisting of four, one of the same number would be desirable. Gas and Croton all over the house. No. 223 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A handsome three-story house, in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and can be had cheap to 1st of May next, and at a moderate rent after that date. Apply to H. J. CULLEN, Montague-place, corner of Clinton-st., or D. BEDELL, No. 69 Cranberry-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO 129 EAST TWENty-second-st., 25 by 50 feet, four stories high, well lighted, suitable for mechanical or manufacturing purposes; will be fitted up to suit the tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28th-st.; possession 1st November. Also, No. 14 East 22d-st., possession immediately, to private families only; are neatly furnished and in perfect order. For permits to see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

TO LET—TO A CLUB.—THE WHOLE OR ONEhalf of a large house, in the best and most central location in the City; the house is in perfect order, and a five years' lease will be given. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 204 Henry-st. House furnished in the best manner, has gas and water throughout, from cellar to attic. Also, the furniture for sale suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—NO. 253 WEST 23d-st., for six months or a year. Price $1,000 to 1st of May; or $1,500 to 1st November, 1860. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO RENT—A FULL-SIZED, FIRST-CLASS house, elegantly finished, and replete with the modern improvements, in the best location on Madison-av. Rent, to an approved tenant, very moderate, for one or more years. Address C. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRSTclass house, with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to the third story. Apply at No. 119 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE PLEASANT dwelling No. 102 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. cars; has gas fixtures, dumb waiter, tea-room, only 15 minutes from Wall-st. Full description at No. 2 Pine-st.

J

FINANCIAL.

...K-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

...of this Company in New-York having ...d in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, ...m agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, ...SON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., ...PKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & ...DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELL, ...WHITING, are discontinued, and all ...may hereafter be addressed to the Sec...

...is now prepared to afford to BANKING ...and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES ...ORGANIZATION, both as it regards the ...OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions of the trust confided to their care*, and ...mands a continuance of the patronage ...ed to them under their separate Firm ...

...-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON ...CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and ...

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
...TING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
... DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
... WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
... OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE
... CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
... Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY,
..., SPAIN, GERMANY,
PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
..., SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

...LS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 ...sights, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
...ant bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
...ms from £1 upwards.
...ed by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
...NE PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
...Travelers, available in all the principal cities of the ...

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
...letters of credit for travelers available in all parts ...world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, ..., Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their cor...dents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
...n daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. ...nts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits ...en on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ...er cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; ...SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. ...APIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE ...dersigned, a master appointed by the hon. Court ...ancery for the State of Vermont, at the term thereof...den at Rutland on the second Tuesday of September, ...859, to examine and settle the accounts of the ...ees of said road, accrued since the last settlement ...ort, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the ...ge of the said appointment, on the 11th day of No...ber, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Mechanics' ...k, in the City of New-York; when and where all ...s in interest are notified to attend. E. N. BRIGGS, ...ter in Chancery.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER ...nt. has this day been declared from the earnings of ...nk during the last six months, payable on and af... the 1st November next. The transfer books will be ...d from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov., by order of the ...d of Directors.
R. M. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A ...alf per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Institution ...been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. ...der of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT...age on property in this City or Brook...n. Apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 302 Broadway, up ...from 11 till 1; or to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 ...st., from 10 till 12.

SCRIP AND HOCKING VALLEY RAIL...AD Coupons, due 1st of May last, can now be col...ted by leaving them with WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS.—WELLS, FARGO & ...CO'S Express and United States Steam Sugar Refin... Company's stocks. Also Minnesota State Bonds, ...ed by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, ...ndon, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE ...thern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS ...of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on ...mission. None hot responsible parties treated with. ...RKED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BETTER ...EY against ULLMAN & BRANCHU FILS.—...ons for a money demand on contract—To the above defendant: You are hereby sum... and required to answer the complaint ...this action, which will be filed in the office ...of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at ...City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your ...wer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their ...at No. 38 William-st., in the Merchants' Exchange, ...New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, ...ing of the day of such service; and if you fail to ...the said complaint within the time aforesaid, ...aff in this action will take judgment against ...the sum of four hundred and fifty-four dollars ...eight cents, with interest from Feb. 8, 1859, ...the costs of this action.
GUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
...W*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF ...YORK.—JONATHAN JARVIS, Plaintiff, ...WILLIAM F. EVENS and HARRIET EVENS, ... Defendants.—Summons for Relief (Commis... Served).—To the defendants above named: ...hereby summoned and required to answer the ...in this action, which will be filed in the office ...of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at ...in the City of New-York, and State of New-..., the 23d day of September, 1859, and to serve a ...your answer to to the said complaint on the ..., at his office, corner of South-Seventh and ...sts. City of Brooklyn (late City of Williams... within twenty days after the service of this ...on you, exclusive of the day of such service; ...you fail to answer the said complaint within the ...aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to ...rt for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated August 11, 1859. ANDREW J. PROVOST,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
...Office address, Williamsburgh, N. Y. law6w*

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ...Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here... given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. ...HARDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, ...to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the ...subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 ...Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th ...day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of ...July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
...6mW.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ...Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby ...given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE ...KLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to ...present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, ...at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 ...Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th ...day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
WM. CHAUNCEY,
...6t-law6mW LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., } Executors.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ...Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here... given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. ...MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, de... ceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the ...subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh ...day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
...law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP ...heretofore existing under the firm of WOOD & ...DEWITT was dissolved on the 12th inst., by mutual consent. Ross W. Wood is authorized to sign in liquidation.
ROSS W. WOOD,
ALEX. H. GRANT,
RICHARD D. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ROSS W. WOOD & SON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by the late firm of Wood & Grant.
ROSS W. WOOD,
RICHARD D. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP ...heretofore existing under the firm of JANES, BEEBE & CO., having been dissolved by the death of William Beebe, the business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm of
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE...CEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, ...corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th ...day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, ...settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School-House No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, ...pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be ...seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 64 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved ...sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to ...reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for ...the public interests to do so.
BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD THOMSON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M.; 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—6 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M.; 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY ...—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON ...and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Dnane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD ...CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer METAMORA, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M. and 5 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations to Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. ...17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA...DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE ...Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FALL RIVER LINE.—NOTICE.—CHANGE OF ...HOUR.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the Steamboats of the FALL RIVER LINE to BOSTON, *via* NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore.
WM. BORDEN, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE ...steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM ...Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—...The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY ...will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FOR SAG HAR...bor EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, foom Oliver-slip, Pior No. 33 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—...Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER AR...MENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD ...exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.
This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. I., with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE REAL ES...TATE BUSINESS.—A gentleman of good address and position is required, who is competent to take charge of an up-town Branch office. The advertisers are doing a very large and profitable business, and applicants of good character, capacity and energy who are willing to devote to the business their entire attention, early and late, will be liberally treated with. A large acquaintance among both buyers and sellers of real estate is particularly desirable. Address H. D. & CO., *Journal of Commerce* Office. All communications confidential.

VALUABLE LEAD MINES IN MISSOURI. ...—W. B. MONCKS & CO., No. 89 Nassau-st., offer for sale or working two tracts of lead lands in Missouri, of undoubted value for mining purposes, near the Iron Mountain Railroad, within a short distance of St. Louis, and capable of being fully developed, with a very small outlay. The owner is in town for a day or two, and can be seen at our office. With responsible parties very favorable arrangements will be made.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS ...restaurant, with bar, oyster-stand, and six billiard tables, in complete order, fitted up in the most fashionable style throughout, with large mirrors, &c., &c., situated on Broadway, in the vicinity of the principal hotels and now doing a first-rate business. To a proper man, with money in hand, this opportunity presents a chance for a rapid fortune. For terms and particulars, address D. W. C., Box No. 4,674 Post-office.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE ...for farming lands in Michigan and cash. The lands are advantageously located, well timbered and watered, and susceptible of high cultivation; are contiguous by rail, plank, and the ordinary country roads to good markets. Farms of any size to suit. Title perfect. Cash and lands will be given for good merchandise—dry goods preferred—to any reasonable amount. Address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS! ...—The undersigned having two stores, and doing a good business, offers to sell one or both, with Salamander Safe, fixtures and lease, (one lease expires May 1, 1862, the other May 1, 1864.) The above, if applied for immediately, will be sold at a sacrifice. Reason for selling, ill health of one member of the firm. Inquire of BIRCH-ETT BROTHERS, Nos. 209 and 331 8th-av., New-York.

$2,500.—A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUN...ITY is offered to any one with this amount of money, either as a partner or to buy out the business, the present owner not being able to attend to it on account of other engagements; the business is one that pays best during the holidays. Address M. H., Box No. 4,549 Post-office.

$2,000 WILL BE LOANED FOR BUSI...ness purposes, to one who will give good security for the money, and a salary to the lender for his services in the business. Address STERLING, with real name, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—A STEREOTYPE ...foundry, well organized and highly profitable, located in Philadelphia, doing an exclusively cash business, can be bought cheap. For full particulars, address Box No. 1,126 Philadelphia Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN INVEST ...$10,000, either as special or active partner, in a wholesale manufacturing business in this city, already well established. Address Box No. 3,5.8 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PUBLIC SALE OF 36 VALUABLE STAL...LIONS, BROOD MARES AND COLTS.—On THURSDAY next, the 20th October, at 10½ A. M., at the Mile-hill, opposite the Bonaparte grounds, Bordentown, N. J., will be sold 36 valuable stallions, brood mares and colts, consisting of thoroughbreds, half-breds, and trotting stock, the property of A. Mailliard, Esq.
Among the stallions offered the following are especially recommended to the notice of breeders:
Hermes, 7 years old, 15½ hands, by *Mariner*, out of the celebrated queen of the turf, *Fashion*.
Joseph, 2 years old, by *Hermes*, out of *Patsey Anthony*.
New-Jersey, 4 years old, by *Geo. M. Patchin*, out of *Patsey Anthony*, a magnificent colt, over 16 hands, and promising very great speed and bottom.
Trains leaving Pier No. 1, N. R., at 6, and Cortlandt-st. at 7 A. M., arrive at Bordentown at 9:15 and 9:38.

FOR SALE LOW—A FINE YOUNG ENTIRE ...horse of the *Fashion* stock, well broke, and gentle to ride or drive. Inquire early at Taylor's Stables, Bull's Head, or No. 11 East 12th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED ...cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with the steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River,

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, E. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being in use, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ...ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. E. Lott. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACK...ETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificate of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA ...CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BEARY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$28 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, succeeds on SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND ...GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM...ship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND ...Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARADIS, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SEAMEN, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERI...CA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded to shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE ...American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct 27.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE ...British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-...known first-class, side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Savannah, Geo., on 25th October. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts.,
Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS. ...—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR ...Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT ...the Brush Factory, No. 229 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

LECTURES.

PROF. O. M. MITCHELL AND THE RHY. ...HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Six Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the South Baptist Church, at Cooper Institute, by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Oct. 17—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Distance, Magnitude and Number of the Fixed Stars.*
Oct. 19—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Organization of the Stellar Universe.*
Oct. 20—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Translation of the Sun and Solar System through Space.*
Oct. 22—Prof. Mitchell. Subject—*The Clusters and Nebulæ—Their Origin and Constitution.*
Oct. 24—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. (A new Lecture.)
Oct. 31—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. (A new Lecture.)
Tickets to the course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the principal hotels, music and book stores, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and by the Lecture Committee, T. E. Hasbrouck, No. 29 Trinity Building, and F. S. Miner, No. 60 Broad-st., and the Cooper Institute.
Doors open at 6½. Lecture at 8 P. M.

M. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LEC...TURES for 1859-60, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 1, 8 and 15, 1859.
SUBJECTS:
1. *Wall-street.* Tuesday, Nov. 1.
2. *Open Air Industry.* Tuesday, Nov. 8.
3. *The Gentlemen of the World.* Tuesday, Nov. 15.
The Lectures will commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to the course of three lectures, $1; single admission, 50c.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL ...deliver a new lecture—the first of a course of lectures—at the 16th st. Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock. Prof. Elder will preside at the organ. Tickets 50 cents—may be had at Appleton's book-store; B. B. Merrill, No. 2 Malden Lane; Wm. Pond, No. 130 West 18th-st., or at the door on evening of lecture.

DR. T. L. NICHOLS WILL DELIVER A ...lecture, before the Cummings Literary Union, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859, at 8 o'clock, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av, on *the Duties and Destiny of Young Catholics in America.* Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

TO LYCEUMS.—E. G. HOLLAND, RECENTLY ...returned from Europe, offers to lecture on Germany, its manners and literature; also, on various themes of interest to the people. Address No. 2 Albion-place, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, ...No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place

THE INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.

[Continued from First Page.]

his men would be protected until the President of the United States could be heard from.

This being declined, the marines were ordered up and bravely did their duty.

The cool bravery displayed by Maj. Russell in entering the engine house in advance of his men was the subject of special praise. While the gallant Major thus risked his own life he was aiming to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. A number of shots had been fired on both sides, when some one in the house cried for quarters. Instantly Major R. commanded the marines to cease firing; but seeing another volley about being shot, he snatched a Sharp's rifle from one of the insurgents, and turning to his own men declared he would shoot the first man who fired another gun. This ended the desperate struggle, which had continued for about two minutes with rifles muzzle to muzzle.

Lieut. Green also displayed great coolness and daring during the short but terrible encounter with these desperate men.

Mr. Washington, who was confined with the other prisoners in the engine house, and all of whom, it was feared, would be shot in the *melee*, reports that all the insurgents wished to surrender but Brown; that he never quailed, but exhibited a coolness and courage seldom equalled. He ordered and arranged the port-holes drilled in the wall with as much composure as if it had been an ordinary transaction of everyday business. During the firing he never faltered. He also says the prisoners were treated by Brown with great consideration and kindness.

Capt. Anderson, on whose person the commission was found, had also a letter from his brother, John J. Anderson, of Chillicothe, Iowa, urging him to remove there and study law with an uncle. "The Provisional Constitution" seems to have been quite a poetical character, judging from his memorandum book. From a quantity of verses written in pencil, I copy the following lines:

I look upon her as she stands,
Free from all woman's tricks of art,
And in my own I clasp her hands,
And lay them on my beating heart.

But that heart is now still in death, and his body lies upon the grass surrounded by those of his deluded and miserable companions, and no more cared for than the carcases of so many dead swine.

Watson Brown, the mortally wounded son of the leader, has a wife in Essex County, New-York.

Ellery Haslett, one of the killed, had nothing upon his person but an empty pocket-book and a lock of lady's hair.

Captain Brown had near $350 about him when wounded. His money is now in the Paymaster's strong box. He fell under two bayonet wounds—one in the groin, and one in the breast—and four sabre-cuts on the head. During the fight he was supposed to be dead, or, doubtless, he would have been shot. He was not touched by a ball, and will, doubtless, recover.

It is not true that the Government funds were touched or the Pay-office interfered with.

Brown says he has no regrets to express, or apology to offer for his conduct.

A chest of pistols, caps, blanks, &c., arrived at "Headquarters" on Friday last from Boston in care of Marion, one of the killed rebels.

Gov. Wise, with two companies of troops, and Mr. Ould, United States District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, reached here a few moments ago. It is apprehended that Gov. Wise will try to hand the prisoners over to the State authorities for prosecution. Mr. Ould will take the necessary steps for their trial in the Federal Court of Virginia.

One white insurgent and one negro are now in Jefferson Jail. Five of them—four white and one black—were shot one mile above Harper's Ferry, and their bodies thrown into the Shenandoah.

Cook, of Hartford, Conn., called on Col. Washington several weeks ago, and requested to see his cabinet of curiosities. Among other things he was politely shown the sword and pistol presented to Gen. Washington by Lafayette. Cook also accompanied the party on Sunday night to arrest Col. Washington and steal his negroes. While there he demanded and obtained possession of both sword and pistol. The former he presented to the "Commander-in-Chief," Brown, who wore it while Col. Washington was his prisoner. Cook escaped with the pistol, leaving his own heavy revolver behind, marked with his name in full.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the efficient manner in which they managed their trains and track, and prevented confusion or accident. Their magnificent bridge over the Potomac remains unhurt.

Members of the Press are especially indebted to W. Prescott Smith, Esq., for his many courtesies. Long may he live. Q.

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 18—Evening.

Six companies of Virginia military—300 rank and file—arrived here this evening *en route* for Harper's Ferry, but being countermanded, they will return this evening. They present a fine appearance, having with them all the appliances for a campaign.

The War Department has dispatched an order for the troops at Norfolk, who are at Fort McHenry, to remain there until they receive further orders.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Oct. 18—7 P. M.

The Baltimore Infantry troops have just arrived, and are now marching to the armories. Their services were no longer required at Harper's Ferry, the Government and Virginia troops being amply sufficient for all emergencies.

THE ROAD IN TRAVELING ORDER.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad telegraphs to New-York that the insurrection is entirely suppressed. All the freight and passenger trains are running with entire regularity and safety. No damage has been done to any portion of the railway track, trains, or property.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Pennsylvania Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad left Martinsburgh this morning for this city. Travel is now resumed on the road, and the trains are running regularly.

Important from Africa—A Great War Averted.

In the *Diario de Barcelona* of Sept. 27 we find, under the head of the *Correo de Madrid*, the following most grave and important information in regard to recent diplomatic and military transactions on the Coast of Africa, which, but for the wisdom of a high British functionary, and the ready gallantry of a distinguished officer of the Spanish navy, might have involved the commerce of the world in the most disastrous difficulties. "Communications," says the *Correo de Madrid*, "have been received at the Ministry of War and the Colonies from the Governor of Fernando Po and its dependencies, to the 28th July last. The health of these colonies was good, and the work of colonisation going on as well as the perpetual rains would allow.

"The same officer informs her Majesty's Government that on the 4th of July last, the English Consul at Rio Camarones had sent to him for the aid of an armed force to protect English interests and subjects, imperiled by the outbreak of hostilities between two of the native powers. The Governor had accordingly dispatched to Rio Camarones her Catholic Majesty's war-schooner *Santa Teresa*, with orders to support the British Consul in the most energetic manner. On arriving the *Santa Teresa* was visited by the Consul, who informed the commander of the state of affairs. King Bell, in flagrant contravention of a treaty signed by all the Kings of the Rio Camarones with England in 1842, had immolated to the manes of his father, recently deceased, three or four negroes, subjects of the King of Acqua. The King of Acqua, in revenge, was preparing for one of those terrible wars of extermination which are, unfortunately, so frequent in that country, and which are always followed by such prejudicial effects upon the interests of Europe. The Consul, as Her Britannic Majesty's representative, had interposed, to insist on a peaceful settlement of the question, and his intervention had been accepted by King Bell, but the King of Acqua refused to come to any terms. This being the position of affairs, the Consul, after the arrival of the *Santa Teresa*, made new efforts to secure a composition of the difficulty, but was finally compelled to inform the Commander of Her Catholic Majesty's vessel that he had been unable, either by argument or threats, to make any impression on the King of Acqua, who had treated his communications with contempt, and had actually summoned his subjects to arms. The Consul, therefore, was reluctantly led to request the use of force. The *Santa Teresa*, accordingly, opened a fire of grape and canister upon the town of Acqua, aiming especially at the palace of the King; and soon afterwards sent on shore a force consisting of several men, under the command of Midshipman Don Manuel Marvines, who, advancing under cover of the battery of the vessel, succeeded in capturing the banner which had been raised by the King's troops, and conveyed it on board the *Santa Teresa*. Finally, the fire having ceased, at the Consul's request, the King of Acqua sent to say that he would sign anything that might be required; and to that end would go on board an English merchant brig lying in the harbor. This he did, and was followed by the British Consul. At this Conference all was satisfactorily arranged.

"The British functionary had manifested his gratitude for the noble conduct of the Commander of the *Santa Teresa*, both in his own name and in that of Her Britannic Majesty."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cricket Matches.

THE CRICKET MATCH AT HAMILTON—THE SECOND DAY'S PLAY—THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN STILL VICTORIOUS—THE PROPOSED BASE BALL MATCH.

Hamilton, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Cricket Match between the All England Eleven and the Canadians, was resumed this morning and continued through the day. Occasional showers fell, and the air was cold and chilly. At half-past 4 o'clock a heavy rain put an end to the playing.

Between five and six thousand persons witnessed the game.

The score stands for the first innings: 66 for the Twenty-two of Canada, and 78 for the English Eleven—the latter having still two wickets to go down.

The following is the score of the Twenty-two:

Starling	b. Stephenson	2
T. Phillipps	c. Cæsar h. Stephenson	5
Bayley	b. Grundy	0
Harris	b. Grundy	0
Aorswick	h. Grundy	2
Rykert	b. Grundy	0
Parsons	b. Stephenson	3
Heward	b. Stephenson	3
Reid	h. Grundy	0
W. Totten	b. Grundy	0
Rogerson	c. Lillywhite h. Grundy	0
Dykes	run out	10
Jones	c. Stephenson	2
Pickering	b. Jackson	10
Bosteed	l. b. w., b. Stephenson	0
Stokes	c. Lockyer b. Stephenson	9
Sharpe	c. Davis h. Wisden	9
Gillespie	b. Jackson	0
H. Totten	b. Jackson	0
Hamilton	h. Jackson	1
Despard	not out	6
O'Reilly	b. Wisden	6
Byes, Wides, &c		4
Total		66

The following is the score of the English Eleven:

T. Hayward	b Rogerson	14
E. Carpenter	c Howard, b Parsons	2
A. Diver	b Rogerson	25
W. Caffyn	c Harris, b Parsons	2
J. Grundy	run out	1
T. Lockyer	h Sharpe	6
J. Cæsar	not out	6
John Lillywhite	not out	0
J. Wisden	b Sharpe	0
H. H. Stephenson	not out	0
J. Jackson		12
Byes, wides, &c		10
Total		78

George Parr is better.

The Rochester match will commence on Friday.

The English cricketers have authorized no agent to challenge the Base Ball Clubs, as if they did play such a match, they would lose their passage on the Quebec steamer, which is already paid for. There has been a misunderstanding somewhere. Such a match could only be had as emanatory from the prominent base ball players themselves.

THE MATCH AT ROCHESTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Rochester, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Twenty-two who are to be opposed to the All-England Eleven, in the forthcoming cricket match at this place, are:

Messrs. Higham, Sharpe, Gibbes, Hallis and Wilby of New-York.

Messrs. Collis, Hammond, Newhall and Senlor of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Jackson, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; French, of Utica; Stevenson, of Oswego; Collins, of Buffalo; and two not yet selected from Rochester.

From Canada, Messrs. Beatty, of Coburg; Hammond and Machattie, of London; Parsons and Patterson, of Toronto; and two others yet to be named.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—JUDGE TERRY UNDER BONDS TO ANSWER FOR KILLING SENATOR BRODERICK — AMERICANS AT THE AMOOR RIVER, ETC.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 26th ult., arrived last night.

The Pacific Railroad Convention had adopted resolutions favoring the central route, appointed committees to mature plans to be recommended to the Legislature and Congress, and adjourned to meet at Sacramento in January.

Judge Terry had been placed under $10,000 bonds to appear for trial on the charge of killing Senator Broderick.

The schooner *Lewis Perry* had arrived from the Amoor River with Russian Asia advices to Aug. 12. A small steamer capable of ascending the Amoor River two thousand miles had been launched at Nicolawski by a company of Americans, who have the privilege of navigating the river. The Russian officials show the greatest favor to American enterprises, and encourage the immigration of American mechanics.

The bark *Melita* was lost in the Amoor River, June 22; vessel and cargo insured in Boston.

The Sacramento correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, says a project is on foot among the Republicans, to exclude Messrs. Scott and Burch, the Congressmen elect, from the House of Representatives, on the ground that the California Legislature neglected to district the State, as required by Congress, or to comply with the Constitution, which says that representatives shall be elected every two years.

Nearly the whole town of Monte Christo was destroyed by fire on the 19th; loss, $92,000.

There had been another large fire at Diamond Springs, involving a loss of $40,000.

Upwards of sixty Pitt River Indians had been killed by a party of citizens of Pitt River Valley, who design to keep volunteers in the field till the Indians are exterminated.

Business was dull at San Francisco, and quotations nominal.

Sailed from San Francisco, Sept. 23, ship *Charger*, Hong Kong; 24th, ship *Christina*, Sydney, N. S. W.

The Episcopal General Convention.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CUBA—NOMINATIONS FOR BISHOPS.

Richmond, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

In the Episcopal Convention, to-day, long reports were made from the Committee on Canons and General Theological Seminary.

The House refused to entertain a resolution fixing the day of adjournment.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of effecting a severance between the General Convention and the General Seminary.

The order of the day, relating to religious toleration in Cuba, was the subject of a long debate, after which the resolution was recommitted.

The House of Bishops nominated the Rev. Jacob L. Clark, of Hartford, Bishop of the Northwest; and the Rev. Henry G. Lay, of Huntsville, Ala., Bishop of the Southwest.

The State Elections.

RETURNS FROM IOWA.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Forty-seven counties in Iowa give Kirkwood 6,690, and Dodge 3,988. The same counties, in 1857, give Lowe 259 majority. There are forty-four counties yet to hear from.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MINNESOTA.

Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Twenty-five Counties in Minnesota give 2,716 Republican majority. The seven Counties to hear from gave 646 Republican majority in 1857.

The St. Paul *Times* of the 15th, says that the Republican majority in the State Senate is 7, and in the House 26.

Affairs in Boston.

THE FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The injunction on the People's Five-Cent Savings Bank has been continued, and Receivers are appointed.

SOLVENCY OF THE BASS RIVER BANK.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Bass River Bank, report the accounts correct, and that the public are safe from loss in any probable contingency. A new board of officers will be voted for on Monday next. The statement emanating from abroad tending to throw doubt on the solvency of this Bank appears to be without foundation.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Capital Stock	$25,927,000
Loans and Discounts	58,753,000
Specie	5,142,600
Due from other Banks	7,828,000
Due to other Banks	7,200,000
Deposits	19,653,000
Circulation	7,133,000

Fires.

A FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP BURNED.

St. John, N. B., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

At Carleton, St. John, this morning, Rich & Co.'s iron foundry and machine and moulding shops were burned, together with two dwellings adjoining. All insured.

A SHOVEL MANUFACTORY DESTROYED.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A fire broke out in Middleborough last night destroying the shovel manufactory, together with all the tools and machinery, owned by Messrs. Pierce & Woon. The loss is not yet ascertained. Insured.

From New-Orleans.

THE FILLIBUSTERS—DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The examination of Col. Anderson, Maury, and the other fillibusters, has commenced, but nothing important has yet been elicited.

There were fifteen deaths from yellow fever in the Charity Hospital during the last week.

From Jamaica.

THE INSURRECTIONS SUPPRESSED.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

We have Jamaica advices to Oct. 1. The Legislature meets on the 1st of November. The Island is healthy, and the late disturbances are entirely suppressed.

The authorities of Demerara are endeavoring to induce white immigration from Barbados.

The Constitution Engine, of Brooklyn, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Constitution Engine, of Brooklyn, arrived this evening, and was received by a torch-light procession, with numerous bands of music. The Hibernia Engine have the guests in charge.

A Mormon Schism.

REFORMED ORGANIZATION OF "LATTER-DAY SAINTS."

The following curious statement appears in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

Eds. Com.: A new organization of Latter-Day Saints is springing up, which will do more to check the licentiousness and high-handed wickedness of the Salt Lake Mormon Church, than all the plans that have been proposed. A Conference, which continued four days, commenced on the 6th inst., near Stanwich, De Kalb County, Ill., and although it was held at a retired farm-house, about 500 persons were in attendance. Delegates and members from nearly all parts of Illinois, and from Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, were there. This organization will not be completed until a son of Joseph Smith presides over it, but it is now sending forth elders to proclaim against the iniquities of the Salt Lake Church, as an apostacy from the faith of the Latter-Day Saints, and to preach the original doctrines of the Church. A monthly periodical will be published in this city forthwith, to be called the *True Latter-Day Saints' and Anti-Polygamists' Organ. Elders are to be sent to Utah to reclaim those backsliders*, and if these elders are cut down while engaged in the work, "the blood of the martyrs will be the seed of the Church." The speakers at the Conference expressed an abhorrence of the evils which had overthrown the Church, and a determination to expel such persons from the Church in future. They spoke with extraordinary energy and Divine influence, and with unbounded love for the faithful, and also for the backsliders, and for all mankind. We hope that all good citizens will cast no obstacle in our way, while we labor for the eradication of this foul stain, and that the conductors of newspapers will make known the remedy which God hath provided for this great wickedness.

ISAAC SHEEN.

The present Sophomore Class, of Yale College, has voted to abandon the old College burlesque of the Burial of Euclid. Last year it was only preserved by a small majority.

[Advertisement.]

CAN RUPTURE BE CURED?

Dr. Edward H. Dixon—*Dear Sir:* My attention was directed to an article in your Journal, the *Scalpel*, on the evil consequences of medical prejudice and aversion to popular instruction as evinced by the appointment of a Special Committee by the New-York Academy of Medicine to investigate the practicability of curing rupture. I had been told by friends, and was aware from the appearance of your card in the newspapers, that you had established a private hospital for the cure of this affliction, as well as piles and fistula, and when I read the article alluded to I was so struck with the common sense of your remarks that I was induced to investigate the matter for myself. The result of my inquiries was, as you know, a personal application to you to ascertain the curability of my own case. I had for years been the subject of a very bad rupture, which my business, requiring the constant lifting of heavy soda-water fountains in the great establishment of Mr. John Matthews, of this City, for the chief supply of the City retailers, rendered peculiarly dangerous from the constant liability to strangulation and the possibility of a severe and dangerous surgical operation. You at once pronounced it entirely curable by your improved process, with very little pain and no confinement. I am happy to assure all who require such treatment that my hernia is entirely cured, and, although I had been obliged whilst lifting to assist by the hand the pressure of a very powerful truss to prevent the descent of the bowel, I can now lift with no support and with perfect unconcern; indeed, for two years past I have for the most part forgotten that I ever had a rupture. I have for the past two Summers been lifting one-half of each one of the soda fountains, daily sent all over the City from this establishment, often weighing six hundred pounds. I earnestly hope every inboring man will avail himself of this great discovery, and disregard the prejudices of all interested persons who may be inclined to discourage him. The process gave me so little pain and no confinement, that I scarcely thought it could be successful; but I am now thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. Your obliged friend,

HENRY ROBERTS,
with John Matthews, No. 457 First-avenue.

Rupture, Piles and Fistula Cured without the Knife or Ligature.—The Editor of the *Scalpel* has established a spacious private Hospital in one of the most elegant and healthful parts of the City, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of those patients who require operations or prolonged surgical attendance. Every case of reducible rupture, and of piles, and prolapsus of the rectum, and most cases of fistula, can be cured by a process nearly painless; the patient may resume his occupation the same day the application is made. The cure is invariably warranted, if the case be undertaken by Dr. Dixon, as a careful examination always presents the necessary indications of success or failure, by his improved method of operating.

Letters must be addressed to Box No. 3,121 Post-office. Personal applications at Dr. Dixon's residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Office hours for general consultation from 5 to 9, mornings, 12 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other hours he is at the Hospital, and cannot be seen. Dr. D. refers to W. G. Bradford, Cashier of the Bowery Bank; D. C. McCallum, late of the Erie Railroad; Henry Ford, Brooklyn, and a great number of gentlemen in this City and every part of the Union.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS
vs.
SARSAPARILLA.

One twenty-five cent box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. Whoever is using Sarsaparilla let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of the Life Addition Pills is warranted to equal two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla, or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days, and use these Pills in the place thereof for that time. The cost will be fifty cents, and the worth a thousand dollars. Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

3,000 Cassimere Suits to Match,
at
$6, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
at
Evans', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. E. B. Foote, author of *Medical Common Sense*, of Saratoga Springs, can be consulted daily at his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, next door south of Dr. Chapin's Church, in this City, on all chronic diseases of a *difficult* nature, to which he devotes his exclusive attention.

[Advertisement.]

Querua's Patent Jellified Castor-Oil.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. Penfold, Parker & Mower, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

Fall and Winter Undergarments
For Men, Women and Children, at
McLaughlin's
Shirt and furnishing store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

Another New Drama!—More Moral Lessons. Teaching truth by scenic illustrations! A new drama written expressly for Barnum's Museum—"Wills and Ways; or, Make and Break"—first time this afternoon. "Out of the Depths," the new moral drama, this evening.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, cancer, sore leg, salt rheum, and all eruptions, the Ointment is the only safe and certain specific, and the Pills are equally reliable in dyspepsia. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Times readers will note the price of English medallion, velvet, Brussels, two-ply, ingrain carpeting, oil-cloths and druggets are greatly reduced far below any quoted in this City, at Hiram Anderson's, Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivoletypes.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

(Advertisement.)

The People's Hatter.—Knox has been elected by an overwhelming majority Hat Manufacturer to the public, and though many efforts have been made to oust him from this flattering position, his capability and strict devotion to the duties of his office, has inspired universal confidence, and there is every prospect of his retaining it just as long as he sees fit. The people understand when they want first-rate Hats, that they can always secure them at a low price at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 18.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	103	200 Reading R	s30 36⅛
4,000 do	103¾	100 do	s10 36⅛
14,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89¾	100 Mich. Cen. Rail'd	43
2,500 Va. State 6s	95	100 do	s60 42⅜
35,000 Mo. State 6s	s30 64½	20 Panama Railroad	121
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	93½	50 do	s15 121¼
2,000 M. So. 2d M. Bs	36	10 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	43⅜
1,000 M. S. S. F. bds	50	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	s30 16
1,000 L. C. & Mil. L. G. b.	14	50 do	16
50 Park Bank	106	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91⅝
50 Cary Im. Co	5	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	63¼
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 71¾	100 Galena & Chi. R.	74¼
200 do	s60 70⅜	150 do	b30 74⅛
50 do	h10 71⅜	400 do	74⅛
150 do	71⅜	100 do	s60 74
50 Ind'plis. & Cin. R.	49	200 do	b60 74¼
100 N. Y. Cent. R	b3 80⅜	50 do	b4 74½
50 do	s3 80⅜	50 do	s4 74½
150 do	s60 80⅜	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b3 64¾
150 do	c 80⅜	100 do	h15 64¾
13 Erie Railroad	64¼	100 do	h10 64¾
100 do	64¼	50 do	64¾
6 Hudson River R	35⅞	450 do	64¾
200 Harlem Railroad	9⅛	100 do	b60 64¾
200 Harlem R. Pref'd	36⅜	100 do	h10 64¾
500 do	s60 36⅜	200 do	s30 64¾
300 do	b7 36⅜	200 do	b60 64¾
200 Brook'n City R'd	130⅜	50 do	64⅞
10 Reading Railroad	36⅞	50 do	64

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia State 6s	94¾	95 Michigan Cen. R	42¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	14	5 do	43
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	36	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s10 16
110 Pacific M. S. Co	71¾	25 Panama Railroad	122
450 N. Y. Central R	c 80⅜	25 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	92
500 do	s10 80¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 74
145 Erie Railroad	64¾	100 do	74¾
150 do	7	100 do	s60 74
50 Slonington R	66	800 do	b3 74½
100 Reading Railroad	b3 37	50 do	b10 74½
200 do	b30 37⅜	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 64
200 do	37⅜	do	b3 64½
100 do	b60 38	50 do	64⅝
15 M. So. & N. I. R.	41¾		

Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange closed very fair this afternoon, after dragging on the Share list through the early part of the day. The buyers and sellers of New-York Central were pretty much on a stand at the First Board, and only 450 shares appear among the printed sales; prices 80½@80¾ ⅛ cent. On the Street further sales were made at 80¾ ⅛ cent., and then at ⅜, and at the Second Board and after 80½@80⅝, finally closing 80⅜ ⅛ cent. In Chicago and Rock Island a good demand obtained through the day, which was met freely by sellers, the variations being scarcely ¼ ⅛ cent. Galena and Chicago, after selling at 74¼, advanced to and closed at 74½ ⅛ cent. Michigan Central steady, while the depression continued in Southern Guaranteed. The largest recovery was in Reading, which opening at 36⅜ in the morning, advanced at the Second Board to 37¾ and subsequently sold at 38¼@38⅜, closing at these figures. Some of the afternoon orders appeared to come from Philadelphia. Hudson River and Harlem were again quite steady, and in Panama the fresh orders carried the advance to 122¾ ⅛ cent., equal to 5½ ⅛ cent. rise in less than one week. Pacific Mail held steady at 71½@⅝ on the cash offers, while seller's options were put out at 70½ ⅛ cent. The outward California trip on Thursday next will give the Panama Company, between the competing steamship lines, one of the heaviest day's receipts they have ever had, each passenger, without reference to class, paying $25 to the road, without abatement. The steamer *Atlantic*, of the North Atlantic line, makes her first voyage to Aspinwall, and, we hear, will be full to her utmost capacity. It is stated that Mr. Vanderbilt is about to send his new iron steamship to the Pacific to take place in the opposition line between San Francisco and Panama. There was a further demand to-day for Eric shares, and $7 was paid this afternoon. The Bonds of the Company continue to improve, and only a few parcels are offered of either class. For the common bonds, which the new plan is to convert into a preference stock to bear 7 ⅛ cent. interest, 23¾@24 ⅛ cent. is the bid. The first mortgage is held for 86, the second 75, third 65½ and fourth 42 ⅛ cent. The 6 ⅛ cents of the New-York Central brought 93½ ⅛ cent. A 3 ⅛ cent. coupon is due on 1st November. Illinois Central Bonds are 85¾ ⅛ cent.; the shares inactive to-day 67¾@68 ⅛ cent. The State Stocks all improved to-day, feeling for the first time recently the very decided, and to all appearances established, ease in Money, which is offered freely on this security at 5½ ⅛ cent. and in some instances 5 ⅛ cent. accepted. Missouris sold after the printed list this afternoon at 85 ⅛ cent., and 85¼ bid on buyer's option. Tennessees are 89¼@⅜; and Virginias 94¾@95 ⅛ cent. The Federal fives are also firmer.

The Bank return of this morning has strengthened the steady confidence in the market for Discounts and Loans on demand at the moderate rates quoted yesterday. There is a full supply of Money from outside lenders, as well as to regular dealers at Bank. Although this state of things is facilitating the Import trade in their remittances to Europe, the advance in Exchange to 110¼@110¾ is not fully supported, and most of the business for the Boston mail was done at the inside figure for standard drawers, and in Southern Bank bills with City indorsement at 110@109¾ ⅛ cent. The exports of Cotton from the Southern ports this week, instead of 30,000 bales, as predicted, reach 38,000 bales, the equivalent of $2,000,000 Exchange. The following is the

COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports	375,000	340,000	161,000	269,000	321,000
Ex. to Great Britain	95,000	55,000	41,000	19,000	99,000
Export to France	29,000	25,000	5,000	26,000	21,000
Ex. to other F. P.	12,000	7,000	4,000	9,000	12,000
Total Exports	136,000	87,000	50,000	54,000	132,000
Stock on hand	319,000	281,000	144,000	210,000	274,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	117,000	106,000	59,000	83,000	72,000
Ex. to Great Britain	25,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	18,000
Exports to France	7,000	5,000	1,000	11,000	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	6,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Total Exports	38,000	22,000	18,000	17,000	26,000

Of the crop prospects, Messrs. Wright & Co. say:

By mail up to the latest dates, we have favorable accounts of the crop. On Friday last there was heavy rain at New-Orleans. Judging from the change in the temperature here since then, and the position of the wind, there may have been colder weather at the South, not enough, however, to produce frost or injure the cotton plant. The favorite estimate is 4,000,000 bales, to make which it is generally thought we must have fine maturing and picking weather until at least the 10th November. Yesterday evening the wind got round to the south, with warmer weather. This morning we have had rain with wind southwest.

The Sub-Treasury received for Customs today $102,000; other receipts, $9,000; disbursements, $83,000; balance this afternoon, $4,705,576.

The last California steamer brought one of the richest ingots of Gold ever exhibited in this market. It is of the fineness of 895, and weighs 2,227 ounces, and is of the assayed value of $41,219. It came consigned to the American Exchange Bank, and has been purchased by Messrs. Berend & Co., Bullion Brokers, Wall-street, and Broadway.

Messrs. A. H. Muller & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, without reserve, the valuable catalogue of Stock securities belonging to the estate of the late James Mills, who was President of the Bowery Savings Bank. The list appears in our advertising columns.

The second week's October traffic on the Galena and Chicago Road is reported to show a gain of $16,000 on the same week last year.

The Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending 15th inst., for the season to same date, and during the corresponding periods last year, is thus reported:

	1859. Week.	1858. Week.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co	20,241	10,409	9,832
Pennsylvania Coal Co	20,576	20,536	40
Total tons	40,817	30,945	9,872
	1859. Season.	1858. Season.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co	473,292	284,286	189,006
Pennsylvania Coal Co	587,368	526,174	61,194
Total tons	1,060,660	810,460	250,200

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1st:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week	$2,132,124	$837,127	$1,480,092
Previously reported	53,481,187	48,678,793	51,047,651
Since Jan 1	$53,613,311	$49,515,920	$52,527,743

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 10.	LOANS. Oct. 17.	SPECIE. Oct. 10.	SPECIE. Oct. 17.
Philadelphia	3,339,009	3,270,000	781,000	785,000
North America	2,489,147	2,728,364	578,276	577,536
Farm. & Mech.	3,324,414	3,346,326	1,028,139	995,228
Commercial	1,512,000	1,520,000	349,000	348,000
Mechanics'	1,743,641	1,813,855	319,956	333,363
N. Liberties	1,373,000	1,401,000	228,000	228,000
Southwark	935,339	1,001,561	237,129	225,633
Kensington	799,020	783,487	161,313	152,473
Penn Township	893,184	886,492	151,211	160,064
Western	1,413,797	1,396,546	322,000	295,258
Manuf. & Mech.	1,169,486	1,189,990	164,536	140,585
Commerce	892,471	884,089	262,080	253,407
Girard	2,135,941	2,162,108	283,189	265,792
Tradesmen's	633,708	632,123	109,856	99,218
Consolidation	517,345	513,556	92,823	89,499
City	801,773	806,697	130,070	133,419
Commonwealth	331,860	331,095	89,771	84,273
Corn Exchange	417,020	414,694	90,928	82,733
Union	397,028	384,599	54,806	54,117
Total	25,687,358	26,816,137	5,233,622	5,217,764

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 10.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 17.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 10.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 17.
Philadelphia	1,537,000	1,583,000	277,000	275,000
North America	1,728,369	1,679,151	274,738	272,996
Farm. & Mech.	2,796,829	2,679,611	392,895	382,490
Commercial	715,000	731,000	183,000	194,000
Mechanics'	995,866	969,772	156,305	156,665
N. Liberties	1,016,000	992,000	133,000	130,000
Southwark	678,592	698,783	123,642	115,564
Kensington	567,274	581,690	123,220	123,168
Penn Township	587,186	601,544	95,216	100,150
Western	970,595	978,853	131,325	128,880
Manuf. & Mech.	610,060	606,525	136,395	137,990
Commer

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2522. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE HARPER'S FERRY REBELLION.

Northern Abolitionists Apparently Implicated.

A New Constitution for the United States.

REVELATIONS OF CAPTAIN BROWN.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

[The dispatch subjoined appeared in so small a portion of our morning edition of yesterday as to render proper its reproduction in our present issue.—ED. TIMES.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The excitement is subsiding into astonishment at the insane undertaking of the insurgents.

Many erroneous reports are flying over the country relative to the purpose of the fanatics, and the exient of their organization. I have sought information from reliable sources, and am able to give the readers of the TIMES an accurate account of the whole affair.

The name of JOHN BROWN is not unknown to the American public. It was he who became the scourge of Southern Kansas, and with his band of outlaws pillaged Kickapoo City. Since then he has not been heard from until now, when he turns up in a new quarter, but at his old game—not appreciating, however, the difference between an unprotected frontier village and a town in Virginia.

The following commission, taken from the pocket of ANDERSON, after death, will give an idea of the character and extent of this new organization.

[Number seven.] GREETING.

HEAD-QUARTERS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Near Harper's Ferry.

Whereas, JERE G. ANDERSON has been nominated a Captain in the army established under the "Provisional Constitution."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in us by said Constitution, we do hereby appoint and commission the said JERE C. ANDERSON a Captain.

Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, Oct. 15, eighteen fifty-nine.

JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief.
H. KAGI, Sec'y of War.

Here we have developed a new government, under a constitution, a printed copy of which was also found and delivered to the Federal authorities. This "Headquarters" is a small tract of poor land, rented by BROWN under the name of Smith, for the ostensible purpose of farming, but planting or reaping was never done upon it. It lies six miles northeast of, Harper's Ferry, in the State of Maryland. Here was to be the general rendezvous of the conspirators, and from this point they marched on Harper's Ferry, on Sunday night last.

To MR. MILLS, Master of the Armory, who was captured and kept in custody by BROWN, this ringleader said:

"We are Abolitionists from the North; we come to take and release your slaves; our organization is large and must succeed; I suffered much in Kansas, and expect to suffer here in the cause of human freedom; Slaveholders I regard as robbers and murderers, and I have sworn to abolish Slavery, and liberate my fellow man."

Such are the purposes declared by BROWN himself to one of his prisoners. To your correspondent he stated, after his capture, that it was no part of his purpose to seize the public arms. He had arms and ammunition enough, furnished by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. He only intended to make the first demonstration at this point, when he expected to receive a rapid increase of allies from Abolitionists everywhere settled through Maryland and Virginia, sufficient to take possession of both States, with all of the negroes they could capture.

I asked if he did not expect to encounter the Federal troops.

"Not if I had followed up my plans. I intended to remain here but a few hours, but a lenient feeling towards the citizens led me into a parley with them as to compromise, and by prevarication on their par I was delayed until attacked, and then in self-defence was forced to entrench myself."

"What course did you design taking from this point?" I asked.

"I had only a general idea on that point, but do not wish to be too closely questioned, lest I should say something which might compromise me hereafter. But to your inquiry I answer, I purposed a general southwest course through Virginia, varying as circumstanees dictated or required."

This was the scheme, as developed by the notorious outlaw himself, and is confirmed by the other prisoners. He was adverse to the unnecessary shedding of blood, and during the whole fight peremptorily forbid his men shooting at any one unarmed and present from curiosity. The demonstration made with twenty-two men was only the signal for action. The great body of his army remained to be enrolled, and recruits were expected to pour in from all directions.

EDWIN COPPICH, the only captive not wounded, states:

"I am from Cedar County, Iowa, and am twenty-four years old; I am a Republican philanthropist, and came here to aid in liberating negroes; I made the acquaintance of Capt. BROWN in Iowa, as he returned from Kansas, and agreed to join his company; BROWN wrote to me in July to come on to Chambersburgh, where he first revealed the whole plot; the whole company was opposed to making the first demonstration at Harper's Ferry, but Capt. BROWN would have it his own way, and we had to obey orders; he promised large reinforcements as soon as we made a demonstration; our rifles are some of those furnished by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society and sent to Kansas; they were reshipped to Chambersburgh, and thence hauled with ammunition by teams to our 'headquarters.'"

All these statements were fully confirmed by Capt. AARON STEVENS, of Norwich, Conn., who is supposed to be mortally wounded. STEVENS is twenty-eight years old, and has a father, sister and stepmother at Norwich.

When preparations had been completed, this morning, by Col. LEE for assaulting the insurgents in the engine-house where they had taken shelter, Lieut. STEWART, aid to Col. LEE, proceeded with a flag of truce to consult on the terms of surrender. BROWN proposed that he and his men should be permitted to leave with their arms, &c., and carry their prisoners, Messrs. WASHINGTON, DANGERFIELD, MILLS and others, as far as the second lock in the Canal, where he would release the prisoners; after which, if the troops chose to attack him, he would be ready to fight. This was his ultimatum.

Lieut. STEWART responded that an unconditional surrender would be demanded, in which case he and his men would be protected until the President of the United States could be heard from.

This being declined, the marines were ordered up, and bravely did their duty.

The cool bravery displayed by Maj. RUSSELL in entering the engine house in advance of his men was the subject of special praise. While the gallant Major thus risked his own life he was aiming to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. A number of shots had been fired on both sides, when some one in the house cried for quarters. Instantly Major R. commanded the marines to cease firing; but seeing another volley about being shot, he snatched a Sharp's rifle from one of the insurgents, and turning to his own men declared he would shoot the first man who fired another gun. This ended the desperate struggle, which had continued for about two minutes with rifles muzzle to muzzle.

Lieut. GREEN also displayed great coolness and daring during the short but terrible encounter with these desperate men.

Mr. WASHINGTON, who was confined with the other prisoners in the engine-house, and all of whom, it was feared, would be shot in the *melee*, reports that all the insurgents wished to surrender but BROWN; that he never quailed, but exhibited a coolness and courage seldom equalled. He ordered and arranged the port-holes drilled in the wall with as much composure as if it had been an ordinary transaction of every-day business. During the firing he never faltered. He also says the prisoners were treated by BROWN with great consideration and kindness.

Capt. ANDERSON, on whose person the commission was found, had also a letter from his brother, JOHN J. ANDERSON, of Chillicothe, Iowa, urging him to remove there and study law with an uncle. This officer, under the "Provisional Constitution," seems to have been quite a poetical character, judging from his memorandum book. From a quantity of verses written in pencil, I copy the following lines:

I look upon her as she stands,
Free from all woman's tricks of art,
And in my own I clasp her hands,
And lay them on my beating heart.

But that heart is now still in death, and his body lies upon the grass surrounded by those of his deluded and miserable companions, and no more cared for than the carcases of so many dead swine.

WATSON BROWN, the mortally wounded son of the leader, has a wife in Essex County, New-York.

ELDRET HASLETT, one of the killed, had nothing upon his person but an empty pocket-book and a lock of lady's hair.

Captain BROWN had near $350 about him when wounded. His money is now in the Paymaster's strong box. He fell under two bayonet wounds—one in the groin, and one in the breast—and four sabre-cuts on the head. During the fight he was supposed to be dead, or, doubtless, he would have been shot. He was not touched by a ball, and will probably recover.

It is not true that the Government funds were touched or the Pay-office interfered with.

BROWN says he has no regrets to express, or apology to offer for his conduct.

A chest of pistols, caps, blanks, &c., arrived at "Headquarters" on Friday last from Boston, in care of MARION, one of the killed rebels.

Gov. WISE, with two companies of troops, and Mr. OULD, United States District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, reached here a few moments ago. It is apprehended that Gov. WISE will try to hand the prisoners over to the State authorities for prosecution. Mr. OULD will take the necessary steps for their trial in the Federal Court of Virginia.

One white insurgent and one negro are now in Jefferson Jail. Five of them—four white and one black—were shot one mile above Harper's Ferry, and their bodies thrown into the Shenandoah.

COOK, of Hartford, Conn., called on Col. WASHINGTON several weeks ago, and requested to see his cabinet of curiosities. Among other things he was politely shown the sword and pistol presented to Gen. WASHINGTON by LAFAYETTE. COOK also accompanied the party on Sunday night to arrest Col. WASHINGTON and steal his negroes. While there he demanded and obtained possession of both sword and pistol. The former he presented to the "Commander-in-Chief," BROWN, who wore it while Col. WASHINGTON was his prisoner. COOK escaped with the pistol, leaving his own heavy revolver behind, marked with his name in full.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the efficient manner in which they managed their trains and track, and prevented confusion or accident. Their magnificent bridge over the Potomac remains unhurt.

Members of the Press are especially indebted to W. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., for his many courtesies. Long may he live. Q.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

THE EXAMINATION OF BROWN'S DWELLING—IMPLICATION OF NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

We have received the following important intelligence from Harper's Ferry:

Last evening a detachment of marines and some volunteers made a visit to BROWN'S house. The first visit was to the school-house, and not BROWN'S, as was stated yesterday. They found a large quantity of blankets, hoots, shoes, clothes, tents, and 1,500 pikes, with large blades affixed. They also discovered a carpet-bag, containing documents throwing much light on the affair, printed constitutions and by-laws of an organization, showing or indicating ramifications in various States of the Union. They also found letters from various individuals at the North—one from FRED. DOUGLASS, containing $10 from a lady for the cause; also a letter from GERRIT SMITH about money matters, and a check or draft by himself for $100, indorsed by the cashier of a New-York bank, name not recollected. All these are in possession of Gov. WISE. The Governor has issued a proclamation offering $1,000 reward for COOK, and a large number of armed men are now scouring the mountains in pursuit of him.

Our dispatch yesterday gave credit to Messrs. WESTERVELT and TALCOTT for repairing the line to Harper's Ferry. We should have said C. WESTBROOK, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Telegraph, and H. KELLY, operator at Frederick.

C. WATS, operator at Martinsburgh, was one of the party who helped to drive the insurgents from the bridge. Some time yesterday morning, RILEY, the line repairer, while repairing the line between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, was shot at by Capt. COOK, whom he recognized.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 19—P. M.

The killed and wounded in yesterday's conflict is as follows: Killed, six citizens and fifteen insurgents; wounded, three insurgents, prisoners five.

The prisoners have been committed to Charlestown jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. They will be indicted and tried in a few days. The question of jurisdiction has been settled in this way: The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and meanwhile the United States authorities are to proceed on the charge of treason. Gov. WISE said to U. S. District-Attorney OULD that he has no objection to the General Government proceeding against the prisoners; that is what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities have done with them.

BROWN is better, and has made a fuller statement, in which he says he rented the farm from Dr. KENNEDY six months since, and the rent is paid till next March; he never had over twenty-two men at the farm at one time, that belonged to the organization, but he *had good reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and Canada;* he had arms sufficient for fifteen hundred men; he had two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharpe's rifles and a thousand spears; he left them at the farm; he had abundance of powder and other ammunition; he brought all the arms, from time to time, from Connecticut and other eastern points to Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania; they were directed to J. SMITH & SONS, Kennedy Farm, his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes so as to deceive the parties who handled them on their way to the farm. He says he made one mistake in either not detaining the train on Sunday night, or permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake, he seemed to infer, exposed his doings too soon and prevented his reinforcements from coming.

The names of all the parties on Sunday night, except three white men, whom he admits he sent away on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles under the Provisional Government:

WHITES.

Officers—Gen. JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief, wounded, but will recover; Capt. OLIVER BROWN, dead; Capt. WATSON BROWN, dead; Capt. AARON C. STEPHENS, of Connecticut, wounded badly; he has three balls, and cannot possibly recover; Lieut. EDWIN COPPIC, of Iowa, unhurt; Lieut. ALBERT HAZLETT, of Pennsylvania, dead; Lieut. WM. LEMAN, of Maine, dead; Capt. JOHN E. COOK, of Connecticut, escaped.

Privates—STEWART TAYLOR, of Canada, dead; CHARLES P. TIDD, of Maine, dead; WM. THOMPSON, of New-York, dead; ADOLPH THOMPSON, of New-York, dead; Capt. JOHN KAGI, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Lieut. JEREMIAH ANDERSON, of Indiana, dead.

With the three whites previously sent off, these make a total of seventeen whites.

NEGROES.

DANGERFIELD, newly of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; ESPERON, of New-York, raised in South Carolina, not wounded but a prisoner. The latter was elected a member of the Provisional Government some time since. LEWIS LEARY, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead. COPELAND, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, prisoner at Charlestown.

Gen. BROWN has nine wounds, but none fatal.

Bushels of letters have been discovered from all parts of the country. *One from Gerrit Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in a Bank in New-York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons.* It appears to be one of many, informing him from time to time as money was received.

THE FRAME-WORK OF THE PROPOSED REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.

The following documents, found among BROWN'S papers, were indorsed: "Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the people of the United States:"

PREAMBLE.—*Whereas*, Slavery throughout its entire existence in the United States is none other than the most barbarous, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens against another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment and hopeless servitude, or absolute extermination, in utter disregard and violation of those eternal and self-evident truths set forth in our Declaration of Independence:

Therefore, we, the citizens of the United States, and the oppressed people, who, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, are declared to have no rights which the white man is bound to respect, together with all the other people degraded by the laws thereof, do, for the time being, ordain and establish for ourselves the following provisional Constitution and ordinances, the better to protect our people, property, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions.

ARTICLE 1.—QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.—All persons of mature age, whether proscribed, oppressed and enslaved citizens, or of proscribed and oppressed races of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and enforce the provisional constitution and ordinances of organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held to be fully entitled to protection under the same.

ART. 2.—BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT.—The provisional government of this organization shall consist of three branches, viz.: the Legislative, the Executive and Judicial.

ART. 3.—THE LEGISLATIVE.—The Legislative Branch shall be a Congress or House of Representatives, composed of not less than five nor more than ten members, who shall be elected by all the citizens of mature age and sound mind connected with this organization, and who shall remain in office for three years, unless sooner removed for misconduct, or inability or by death. A majority of such members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 4.—EXECUTIVE.—The Executive branch of this organization shall consist of a President and Vice-President, who shall be chosen by the citizens or members of this organization, and each of whom shall hold his office for three years unless sooner removed by death or for inability or misconduct.

ART. 5.—JUDICIAL.—The Judicial Branch shall consist of one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and four Associate Judges of the said Court, each of them constituting a Circuit Court. They shall each be chosen in the same manner as the President, and shall continue in office until their places have been filled in the same manner by an election of citizens.

Articles 13 to 25 provide for the trial of the President and other officers and members of Congress, the impeachment of Judges, the duties of President and Vice-President, the punishment of crimes, army appointments, salaries, &c., &c. These articles are not of special interest, and are therefore omitted.

ART. 24.—TREATIES OF PEACE.—Before any treaty of peace shall take full effect it shall be signed by the President, Vice-President, Commander-in-Chief, a majority of the House of Representatives, a majority of the Supreme Court, and a majority of all the general officers of the army.

ART. 27.—DUTY OF THE MILITARY.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief, and all the officers and soldiers of the army, to afford special protection, when needed, to Congress, or any member thereof, to the Supreme Court, or any member thereof, to the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary of War, and to afford general protection to all civil officers, or other persons having a right to the same.

ART. 28.—PROPERTY.—All captured or confiscated property and all property the product of the labor of those belonging to this organization and of their families, shall be held as the property of the whole equally, without distinction, and may be used for the common benefit or disposed of for the same object. And any person, officer or otherwise, who shall improperly retain, secrete, use, or needlessly destroy such property, or property found, captured, or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, or shall wilfully neglect to render a full and fair statement of such property by him so taken or held, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished accordingly.

ART. 29.—SAFETY OR INTELLIGENCE FUND.—All money, plate, watches or jewelry captured by honorable warfare, found, taken, or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, shall be held sacred to constitute a liberal safety or intelligence fund, and any person who shall improperly retain, dispose of, hide, use or destroy such money or other article above-named, contrary to the provisions and spirit of this article, shall be deemed guilty of theft, and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. The Treasurer shall furnish the Commander-in-Chief at all times with a full statement of the condition of such fund and its nature.

ART. 30.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE TREASURER.—The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to draw from the treasury the money and other properties of the fund provided for in article 29, but his orders shall be signed also by the Secretary of War, who shall keep a strict account of the same, subject to examination by any member of Congress or general officer.

ART. 31.—SURPLUS OF THE SAFETY OR INTELLIGENCE FUND.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to advise the President of any surplus of the Safety and Intelligence Fund, and he shall have power to draw the same, his order being also signed by the Secretary of State, to enable him to carry on the provisions of article 17.

ART. 32.—PERSONERS.—No person after having surrendered himself a prisoner, and who shall properly demean himself or herself as such to any officer or private connected with this organization, shall afterwards be put to death or be subjected to any corporeal punishment without first having the benefit of a fair and impartial trial, nor shall any prisoner be treated with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult, or needless severity, but it shall be the duty of all persons, male and female, connected herewith at all times and under all circumstances to treat all such prisoners with every degree of respect and kindness that the nature of the circumstances will admit of, and insist on a like course of conduct from all others as in fear of the Almighty God to whose care and keeping we commit our cause.

ART. 33.—VOLUNTARIES.—All persons who may come forward, and shall voluntarily deliver up slaves, and have their names registered on the books of this organization, shall, so long as they continue at peace, be entitled to the fullest protection in person and property, though not connected with the organization, and shall be treated as friends, and not merely as persons neutral.

ART. 34.—NEUTRALS.—The persons and property of all non-slaveholders who shall remain absolutely neutral shall be respected, so far as circumstances will allow of it, but they shall not be entitled to any active protection.

ART. 35.—NO NEEDLESS WASTE.—The needless waste or destruction of any useful property or article by fire, throwing open of fences, fields, buildings, or needless killing of animals, or injury of either, shall not be tolerated at any time or place, but shall be promptly and peremptorily punished.

ART. 36.—PROPERTY CONFISCATED.—The entire personal and real property of all persons known to be acting either directly or indirectly with or for the enemy, or found in arms with them, or found wilfully holding slaves, shall be confiscated and taken wherever and wherever it may be found, in either Free or Slave States.

ART. 37.—DESERTION.—Persons convicted, on impartial trial, of desertion to the enemy, after becoming members, acting as spies, or treacherously surrender property, arms, ammunition, provisions or supplies of any kind, roads, bridges, persons, or fortifications, shall be put to death and their entire property confiscated.

ART. 28.—VIOLATION OF PAROLE OF HONOR.—Persons proven to be guilty of taking up arms, after having been set at liberty on parole of honor, or after the same to have taken any active part with or for the enemy, direct or indirect, shall be put to death, and their entire property confiscated.

Articles 39, 40 and 41 require all to labor for the general good and prohibit immoral actions.

ART. 42. THE MARRIAGE RELATION—SCHOOLS—THE SABBATH.—Marriage relations shall be at all times respected, and families be kept together as far as possible, and broken families encouraged to reunite, and intelligence offices shall be established for that purpose. Schools and churches shall be established as soon as may be, for the purpose of religious and other instructions, and the first day of the week shall be regarded as a day of rest, and appropriated to moral and religious instruction and improvement, to the relief of the suffering, the instruction of the young and ignorant, and the encouragement of personal cleanliness; nor shall any persons be required on that day to perform ordinary manual labor, unless in extremely urgent cases.

ART. 43—TO CARRY ARMS OPENLY.—All persons known to be of good character and of sound mind and suitable age, who are connected with this organization, whether male or female, shall be encouraged to carry arms openly.

ART. 41—NO PERSON TO CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS.—No person within the limits of conquered territory, except regularly appointed policemen, express officers of army, mail carriers, or other fully accredited messengers of the Congress, the President, Vice-President, members of the Supreme Court or commissioned officer of the army, and those under peculiar circumstances, shall be allowed at any time to carry concealed weapons; and any person not specially authorized so to do who shall be found so doing shall be deemed a suspicious person, and may at once be arrested by any officer, soldier or citizen, without the formality of a complaint or warrant, and may at once be subjected to thorough search, and shall have his or her case thoroughly investigated, and he dealt with as circumstances on proof shall require.

ART. 45.—PERSONS TO BE SEIZED.—Persons living within the limits of territory holden by this organization and not connected with this organization, having arms at all concealed or otherwise, shall be seized at once, or be taken in charge of by some vigilant officer, and their case thoroughly investigated, and it shall be the duty of all citizens and soldiers as well as officers, to arrest such parties as are named in this and the preceding section or article, without formality of complaint, or warrant, and they shall be placed in charge of some proper officer for examination or safe keeping.

ART. 46—THESE ARTICLES NOT FOR THE OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT.—The foregoing articles shall not be constructed so as in any way to encourage the overthrow of any State Government or of the General Government of the United States, and look to no dissolution of the Union, but simply to amendment and repeal; and our flag shall be the same that our fathers fought under in the Revolution.

ART. 47.—THE PLURALITY OF OFFICES.—No two offices specially provided for by this instrument shall be filled by the same person at the same time.

ART. 48.—OATH.—Every officer, civil or military, connected with this organization, shall, before entering upon the duties of office, make a solemn oath or affirmation to abide by and support the Provisional Constitution and these ordinances. Also, every citizen and soldier, before being recognized as such, shall do the same.

SCHEDULE.

The President of this Convention shall convene, immediately on the adoption of this instrument, a Convention of all such persons as shall have given their adherence, by signature, to the Constitution, who shall proceed to fill, by election, all offices specially named in said Constitution, the President of this Convention presiding and issuing commissions to such officers elect, all such officers being hereafter elected in the manner provided in the body of this instrument.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The prisoners have all been taken to Charlestown jail, in the joint custody of the Sheriff and Marshal.

Capt. BROWN is considered out of danger. His son died last night. The wounded marine is also dead.

Gov. WISE has gone to Charlestown with the prisoners.

Capt. COOK is still in the mountains. The scouts report having tracked him from the house where he eat breakfast.

Col. LEE, with the marines, leaves for Washington to-night.

At 8 o'clock this evening great commotion was caused by a man coming in and announcing that the Black Republicans were destroying houses and murdering the people at Sandy Hook. The people are arming and the excitement is increasing. Of course it must be a false alarm.

11 P. M.—There was great consternation for two hours to-night. All the men, women and children at Sandy Hook and vicinity came flocking in. It was reported that COOK was murdering the whites in that pleasant valley. Everybody armed, but it has now been ascertained to be a false alarm. Gov. WISE has gone with some armed men to search a cave where it is said fugitive slaves are concealed.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 11:15—P. M.

Col. LEE has concluded to remain with the marines. He has now gone into the valley with thirty marines to examine into the truth of the rumor. A party of thirty armed citizens has also gone. Mr. MOORE insists that he heard screams of murder, and cries for help, at GARRETT'S in the valley, with reports of firearms. Not less than three hundred men, women, and children, had arrived.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE REBELS.

Special Report of the Baltimore Exchange.

On gaining the Virginia side I found Col. R. W. BAYLOR in chief command, and after hearing from him a short account of the state of affairs, he took me to a room where lay one of the insurgents, who had been shot and captured during the afternoon. He was stretched out on a bed, and surrounded by more than twenty persons, some demanding that he should be shot where he lay, others that he should be dragged from his bed and hung. The man's name was STEVENS, and he appeared to be suffering severely from his wounds, there being two, one in the head, and the other in the abdomen, both having been made by small rifle balls. I approached him, and had the following conversation:

"What is your name?"

"STEVENS," he replied.

"Where are you from?"

"From the State of Connecticut."

"Tell me how many there are of you, who are the leaders, and what your intention was?"

"There were twenty-two of us, and we were all under Capt. JOHN BROWN. We came here to free the negroes. BROWN made us believe that we had only to strike the blow, and thousands of negroes would join us. I have found that he deceived us, and if I had known what I know now, I would not have been here. We were not to receive any money for this work, and we had no design to rob the Paymaster's department. I feel very bad, and it hurts me too much to talk."

I left this man still surrounded by the crowd, many of whom were clamorous for his life.

Major RUSSELL kindly admitted me to the room where BROWN was lying, and I held the following conversation with him. I asked:

"What is your name—where were you born, and how old are you?"

"My name is JOHN BROWN. I am well known. I have been known as Old BROWN, of Kansas. I'm from Litchfield County, Conn., and have lived divers places. Two of my sons were killed here to-day, and I'm dying, too. I came here to liberate slaves, and was to receive no reward. I have acted from a sense of duty, and am content to await my fate, but I think the crowd have treated me badly. I'm an old man, and yesterday I could have killed whom I chose, but I had no desire to kill any person, and would not have killed a man had they not tried to kill me and my men. I could have sacked and burnt the town, but did not; I have treated the persons whom I took as hostages kindly, and I appeal to them for the truth of what I say. I am 63 years old."

REPORTER—"When did you first conceive this move?"

BROWN—"While in Kansas. After my property was destroyed, one of my sons killed, and my happiness destroyed by the slave party of Kansas, I determined to be revenged. I was moved in this matter by a hope to benefit the negroes."

REPORTER—"Where did you get all your rifles and the pikes which are here? Who furnished you with them?"

BROWN—"My own money. I did not receive aid from any man. COOK is not a son of mine. If I had succeeded in running off slaves this time, I could have raised twenty times as many men as I have now, for a similar expedition. But I have failed. I did not intend to stay here so long, but they (the citizens) deceived me by proposing compromises which they had no intention of carrying out. I am not in any man's employ."

BROWN complained that the crowd who were clamorous for his blood were treating him unkindly and unfairly, after the kindness and leniency he had shown the citizens and the town. He also said that he was fully convinced that he was dying in a righteous cause. It is not, however, probable that he will die until he has been tried by a jury, as the only wound he sustained is a cut across the head with a sabre. The sum of $480 was found on his person, which was placed with the Paymaster for safe keeping.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR: I find it unnecessary to bring the troops from Fort Monroe here, and have stopped them at Fort Mellenry to await your orders. All the rioters now living, except a man named COOK, who has escaped, are barricaded in the engine-house inclosure of the Armory. They have with them some of our citizens, whom they refuse to release. There are several companies here from Virginia, and Frederick, Md., in charge of the village. I will post the marines in charge of the Armory property, and endeavor to secure and protect the rioters. They have killed several citizens and several of them have been killed. R. E. LEE, Col. Cond't.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR: I have the honor to report: At 7 A. M. I summoned the rioters that had taken refuge in the Armory building to surrender, promising to hold them in security till the pleasure of the President of the United States was known. The summons was presented by Lieut. STEWART, First Cavalry, and declined. A strong party, under command of Lieut. GREEN, of marines, had been previously posted near the building, and at a concerted signal broke down the door and captured the party. Two marines were wounded—one mortally, I fear, the other slightly. Two of the rioters were killed, two wounded. OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, the leader of the party, was mortally wounded. One prisoner and five negroes, said to be slaves and freed from their homes; Mr. LEWIS WASHINGTON, Mr. DANGERFIELD, Paymaster's clerk, Mr. BALL, master machinist, Mr. MILLS, master's armorer, Dr. MURPHY Paymaster, Mr. KITZMEILLER, Superintendent's clerk, Mr. DONOMER, railroad clerk, who had been captured by the rioters, and were held as prisoners, were released unhurt. It was the safety of those gentlemen that made me endeavor to induce the rioters to surrender. I await your instructions. Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE, Col. Cond't.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the National Intelligencer.

This outbreak, coming without any premonition, and roused by no provocation, has been as sudden as it is mysterious in its origin and objects. No longer assuming the proportions of a local riot, it now appears to have been a phrenzied movement, conducted without preconcert, as without any definite plan of operations, designed to stir up the fell spirit of servile revolt in the bosom of a peaceful community.

It seems, indeed, difficult to conceive that any number of persons, however malignant, could deliberately embark in an an enterprise so foolhardy as this appears to have been, from the accounts thus far received, which represent the whole number of persons originally engaged in the movement not to have exceeded twenty-two, all told. But, whatever may have been the character or extent of the conspiracy, its prompt suppression should serve to point a lesson in warning against any attempts of a nature so criminal, and which must ever be destined to an overthrow at once signal and summary. The time surely has not come when it is needful to paint the enormity of such a proceeding as that which has just come to an end so ignoble and disastrous to the misguided men who precipitated this outbreak, and for whose fate, *if their motives and objects were such as is represented, there will be no sympathy entertained in any part of the land*

From the Albany Evening Journal.

If the conspirators were guilty of but half what is attributed to them, *the authorities did no more than their duty in dealing with them as sternly and summarily as they have done.*

The leader in the conspiracy is stated to be Capt. BROWN, of Kansas notoriety. This fact affords an explanation of some points in it otherwise inexplicable. BROWN was one of the victims of the Border Ruffian Invasion from Missouri. He was robbed of his property, maltreated, his house was burned, and three of his sons were murdered in cold blood. It is not strange that these wrongs kindled in him a thirst for revenge amounting to monomania. Brooding over them, he has conceived the wildest plans for repaying them, not only upon the guilty authors of his own misery, but upon all slaveholders. The whole transaction at Harper's Ferry evinces this. None but a madman could seriously expect that twenty men could make head against the whole Union, and none but those whose sense of justice was blunted by deep passion could fail to see that they were *committing a crime against innocent men, women, and children, which would inevitably meet, and justly deserve, universal condemnation.*

GERRIT SMITH ON INSURRECTION.

The following letter, recently addressed by Mr. SMITH to the Jerry Rescuers, at Syracuse, will be read with interest, as a prophecy, if nothing more, of the outbreak at Harper's Ferry:

PETERBORO, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859.

John Thomas, Esq., Syracuse, Chairman Jerry Rescue Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: I have this day received your letter inviting me to preside at the approaching anniversary of the rescue of JERRY, and to prepare the papers for it. Thankful for this honor as I truly am, nevertheless I am constrained to decline it. I have presided at all the anniversaries of this important event, and written the address adopted at each of them. But my interest in them has declined greatly for the last two or three years, and I am now decidedly of the opinion *that it is unwise to continue to repeat the farce any longer.*

The rescue of JERRY was a great and glorious event. Would to God it had been duly improved! But those who achieved it, and I include in this number all who cheered it on and rejoiced in every step of its progress, have, with few exceptions, proved themselves unworthy of the work of their own hands. We delivered JERRY in the face of the authority of Congress and Courts; and, as most of us believed, *in contempt also of a provision of the Constitution itself.* We delivered him, believing that there was no law, and could be no law for Slavery. On that occasion our humanity was up; and in vain would all the authorities on earth, even the Bible itself included, have bid it down. Our humanity owned JERRY for its brother; and so did it cling to him, that all the wealth of the world would not have sufficed to buy it off, or tempt it to ignore and betray him.

It is, perhaps, vain as respects its effect on Slavery, for me, or for any one else, to remonstrate against voting for those who believe in a law for Slavery, or, in other words, against Pro-Slavery voting. It is, perhaps, too late to bring Slavery to an end by peaceable means—too late to vote it down. *For many years I have feared, and published my fears, that it must go out in blood.* My speech in Congress on the Nebraska bill was strongly marked with such fears. Those fears have grown into belief. So debauched are the white people by Slavery that there is not virtue enough left in them to put it down. If I do not misinterpret the words and the looks of the most intelligent and noble of the black men who fall in my way, they have come to despair of the accomplishment of this work by the white people. The feeling among the blacks that they must deliver themselves gains strength with fearful rapidity. They are sensible how cruelly they have been deceived by the Liberty Party, the Free-Soil Party, the Republican Party, and the great mass of even the most loud-mouthed Abolitionists. They see that all these, instead of voting Slavery down, have voted it up. True, the Republican Party did not promise them much. But they did not expect it would insult and exasperate them by taking the name of "the white man's party." They did hope for some help from this party. But they get none. It lifts not a finger to repeal the Fugitive Slave act; nor to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; nor to abolish the inter-State traffic in human flesh. Nay, it goes so far as to admit that the Slavery of black men (it would not dare admit it in the case of but one white man) can be legalized in every State of the Union. The Dred Scott decision and the reopening of the African slave-trade are proofs that Slavery has never strengthened itself so rapidly as during the existence of this new and misnamed Republican Party.

The Republican writes and orators declaim much against the obvious purpose of the slave power to overspread the Free States with Slavery by the help of its "natural ally," the Northern Democracy. But do not these writers and orators admit the right to do this when they admit the legality of Slavery in the Slave States? What is property in Virginia is by a law above human enactments property in Vermont also. He who is a slave or property in Mississippi is a slave or property in Massachusetts also. What is property anywhere is property everywhere. Moreover, it will in time cease to be as vain as it is inconsistent to oppose the extension of Slavery into the Free States while upholding it in the Slave States. Gov. SEWARD was right in saying that the States must ultimately all be secured to freedom or given up to Slavery. But he did not see that his standing by Slavery in the Slave States renders unavailing his opposition to its extension into the Free States. Gov. SEWARD can do nothing to prevent Slavery's going where it is not unless he holds it to be a piracy and an outlaw where it is.

No wonder, then, is it that, in this state of facts which I have sketched, intelligent black men in the States and Canada should see no hope for their race in the practice and policy of white men. No wonder they are brought to the conclusion that no resource is left to them but in God and insurrections. *For insurrections, then, we may look any year, any month, any day. A terrible remedy for a terrible wrong! But come it must, unless anticipated by repentance and the putting away of the terrible wrong.*

It will be said that these insurrections will be failures; that they will be put down. Yes, but will not Slavery, nevertheless, be put down by them? *For what portions are there of the South that will cling to Slavery after two or three considerable insurrections shall have filled the whole South with horror?* And is it entirely certain that these insurrections will be put down promptly, and before they can have spread far? Will telegraphs and railroads be too swift for even the swiftest insurrections? *Remember that telegraphs and railroads can be rendered useless in an hour.* Remember, too, that many, who would be glad to face the insurgents, would be busy in transporting their wives and daughters to places where they would be safe from that worst fate which husbands and fathers can imagine for their wives and daughters. I admit that but for this embarrassment Southern men would laugh at the idea of an insurrection, and would quickly dispose of one. But trembling as they would for their beloved ones, I know of no part of the world where, so much as in the South, men would be like, in a formidable insurrection, to lose the most important time, and be distracted and panic-stricken.

When the day of her calamity shall have come to the South, and fire and rape and slaughter shall be filling up the measure of her affliction, then will the North have two reasons for remorse:

First—That she was not willing (whatever the attitude of the South at this point) to share with her in the expense and loss of an immediate and universal emancipation.

Second—That she was not willing to vote Slavery out of existence.

Then, too, when, alas, it will be too late, will he seen in the vivid light of the sufferings of our Southern brethren, both black and white, how shameful and of what evil influence was the apostacy of those "Jerry rescuers," who were guilty of falling from the "Jerry level" and casting Pro-Slavery votes.

But why should I have spoken of the sorrows that await the South? Whoever he may be that foretells the horrible end of American Slavery, is held both at the North and South to be a lying prophet—another Cassandra. The South would not respect her own JEFFERSON'S prediction of servile insurrection. How, then, can it be hoped that she will respect another? If the South will not, with her own JEFFERSON, "tremble" when reflecting that "God is just"—if she will not see, with her own JEFFERSON, that "the Almighty has no attribute which can take side with her in such a contest" with her slaves—then who is there either North or South that is capable of moving her fears and helping her to safety? Respectfully your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

CONFESSIONS OF AN ABOLITIONIST.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 19.

The following observations are from the pen of a leading anti-Slavery man in this city, and will attract attention at this juncture:

You ask me what I know in regard to this outbreak at Harper's Ferry. I answer—I know nothing; and yet I am not altogether ignorant concerning it.

More than a year ago, when the Kansas troubles had come to an end, a gentleman—for such he was by birth and breeding—fresh from the scene of strife, and ready for another contest, called to see me at my office. He was a soldier by profession; had fought for freedom in Hungary and on the pl

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

The Chantilly Races—A French Racing-ground—Stolen Children—The Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859.

A charming autumnal sky on Sunday last took all the *beau monde* out to Chantilly, to the first Fall meeting of the "Society for the Amelioration of the Chevaline Race;" in other words, to the horse races. Since 1836 and the sporting days of the Duke of ORLEANS, this magnificent residence of the MONTMORENCYS and the CONDES has been the favorite resort of the Jockey Club. It is hardly necessary to say that this kind of sport was introduced from the other side of the channel. The fact is, English habits, or the affectation of English habits, were never more the rage in France than they are to-day. A fashionable man, if he does not wish to lose *caste* on the promenade, must wear a hat, coat, pantaloons, shoes and collar of English cut; he must keep English horses for himself and English dogs for his wife or mistress; he must have an English groom whom he calls "John," even if his name he Nehemiah; he must be prepared to offer his friends a cup of tea at 8 o'clock in the evening, be he single or double; he must use English stationery, shave himself with English razors, wear cutlet whiskers, eat Westphalia ham, admire the *belles blondes* of Regent-street, try to read the *Times*, to pronounce *turf, sport, stepper, trotter, stop, Jockey Club*, and *God Save the Queen*. A certain Mississippi game they persist in pronouncing po-*kaire*, notwithstanding two American gentlemen have charged them the neat sum of fifty thousand dollars for a summer's tuition in its proper pronunciation. In certain things they are more English than the English themselves; thus they write Jockey Club *Jockey's Club*; and although they have no W in the French language, they call their Vauxhall Garden, built after the model of the one at London, *Waux-hall*.

For the first time at Chantilly, English horses were entered for one of the stakes—the Emperor's stake of 10,000 francs, with 500 francs entry; and the fact that *Fisherman, Life Boat, Gaspard* and *Jack Spring*, all English horses, were entered, brought together a large number of English and American, as well as French sporting men. Half the assemblage spoke the English language; there were women and children who spoke English, and crowds of English domestics. But for one thing, one might have supposed himself in England—there was no drinking, no gambling, no fighting, no quarreling, no noise; and very little betting. The French conduct themselves at a race course on Sunday much as they would at a church. They do not permit any booths to be erected for the sale of drinks—gambling is against the law, and the police make quick work of indecorous people of any kind. So strong is the sentiment of propriety imprinted upon every Frenchman's character, that, be he a blouse or a black coat, he is ashamed to be seen drunk, or to appear other than a polite man in public. I have often thought there was too much propriety in France; that men who exhibited such constant and uniform good behavior must have gone through an immense amount of hot-house forcing in their youth, and that all their independence and manliness must be crushed out of them in order to arrive at such a state of perfection in good behavior. But when one sees such a nation at work at Solferinos and Magentas, all his previous ideas are disconcerted; he comes to the conclusion that, perhaps, after all, rowdyism is neither manliness nor bravery, and that an excess of good-breeding does not necessarily entail pusillanimity. So here to-day instead of the pushing, swearing, swaggering and fighting one sees at home, or in England, he sees on the contrary an assemblage of well-dressed people, walking about in quiet conversation, taking off their hats to each other, and showing in all their acts the same good breeding as if in an evening *soirée* in town. More than twenty titled members of the Jockey Club who went through the late Italian campaign are in the company, and demonstrate by their wounds their personal bravery. Here is the young Viscount DE TALON, who, in the last famous charge of the Chasseurs d'Afrique into the Austrian hollow squares at Solferino, plunged forward alone into an Austrian column, received several balls at once, one of which was discharged from an officer's pistol, held almost against his forehead, and which passed, by an extraordinary hazard, around his head instead of through it, tearing the skin up and leaving a trace like that of tightning. He was rescued by his men, and is now recovered from his wounds. He owns fast horses and rides them himself in steeple chases. Here, too, is the Marquis DE GALLIFET, Lieutenant of African Spahis, who distinguished himself in the late war, and who is about to marry Mlle. LAFFITTE, a niece of the great banker; and here, too, is the Marquis DE LAROCHEJAQUELAIN, his arm yet in a sling from wounds received in a hand-to-hand fight at Solferino. These men go to war for the love of it, and are most of them in the condition of the Patrician boy in the ranks of GARIBALDI, who said he received four sous a day from the Sardinian Government and a hundred and thirty-three francs from his estates.

Chantilly, the former residence of the powerful Princes of CONDE, is, notwithstanding its beauties, in a state of decay. It is but thirty miles from Paris and has a new railway line, which is passed over in forty minutes. It is a city of ancient grandeurs; solitude reigns in its streets, and its population of two thousand has scarcely changed for a century. This city is to Versailles what the name of CONDE is to that of LOUIS XIV. One was the palace of a king, the other that of a prince. During the revolution of '89, the black band extended their devastations to this princely residence, and the ancient chateau was destroyed; a smaller and more modern one, however, was spared, and still stands. The last Duke of BOURBON, Prince DE CONDE, died in 1830, a few days after the revolution of that year, in a manner which has never been satisfactorily explained. He was found, one morning, hanging by the neck, dead, in the chateau of St. Leu. The Duke D'ENGHEIN, the son of this last of the CONDES, and who should have continued the house, was shot by the order of the First Consul, in 1804, without any other cause than an unfounded suspicion that he was conspiring against the Republic. The property was willed by the last Prince of CONDE to the Duke D'AUMALE, son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and when LOUIS NAPOLEON became Emperor in 1852, he confiscated the property to the State. It was sold at auction, and bought by two members of the house of COUTTS & Co., of London. The chateau is now occupied by Lord COWLEY, English Ambassador, who lives here during the Summer months.

The race-course is laid out on a handsome parade-ground, covered with grass and a hard soil, which extends from the ancient stables of the Princes of CONDE to the forest. On the east of this immense lawn stands the chateau, surrounded with water. The old chateau of the Reine BLANCHE, the mother of Saint Louis, stands two miles back in the forest, on the border of a charming little lake. The ancient stables of the Princes of CONDE are the curiosity of Europe in the matter of stables. As one emerges from the forest road that leads from the railway station, the first thing that strikes the eye at the other extremity of the parade ground is an immense stone palace, about five hundred feet square, in the centre of which there is a handsome dome. The building is carved in the highest style of the pervading art of the epoch in which it was erected, and, as it has been respected in the various revolutions, is now in a good state of preservation. It stables 240 horses, and lodges elegantly their grooms and other attendants. One day the Prince of CONDE invited some foreign princes out from Paris to dinner. He caused the central room in one of his horse palace to be hung in the costly tapestries of the Gobelins manufactory, and to be furnished with flowers and all the appurtenances of an ordinary palace. The princes supposed themselves to be in their host's palace, and made frequent compliments on its magnificence. "Wait till the dessert," said the Prince, "and I will show you a sight." At the proper moment a shrill whistle was heard, the rich decorations fell to the floor, and exposed to the view of the astonished Princes more than two hundred horses, with their grooms employed in rubbing them down! In this same rotunda the Prince of CONDE dined the Czar ALEXANDER in 1815; but on that occasion it is said that, a storm coming up, the guests were obliged to finish their dinners under umbrellas. It was during one of the famous dinners of the great CONDE, at Chantilly, that VATTEL, the celebrated cook, ran his body through with a sword because the fish did not arrive in time. But the day of these princely grandeurs is gone; the Chantilly of the MONTMORENCYS and the CONDES no longer exists; the Chantilly of the ORLEANISTS lasted but for a moment; there remains today but the Chantilly of the Jockey Club!

Another English importation into France which has rapidly taken deep root in the habits of the people, is the regatta. The row-boats, at least the best models, come from England; all the best sail-boats are built on New-York models. At the late races on the Seine, an Englishman and an American, Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. FOWLER, have taken most of the prizes in these aquatic sports. Do not laugh at these fresh-water imitations of your more regal regattas; the Seine here and there presents developments amply sufficient for a fair trial of speed with small yachts, while for row-boats, you have nothing to compare with these regattas, either for the beauty of the boats or the rapidity of the rowing. A few years ago I saw twenty-one yachts, all I believe built on New-York models, start together, and the time they made would have been remarkable anywhere. It would be a good speculation to send out here a certain number of small yachts built on the latest and most approved model.

You have thrown the European Press into a terrible state of perturbation by your denial of the existence of the acrobat, BLONDIN. Some man at Antwerp in Belgium appears at the foot of a letter in a Brussels paper, in which he gravely and somewhat indignantly contradicts the assertion that BLONDIN is a myth, for he says, he *saw* him perform his feats at Niagara, "with his own eyes saw him." *Charivari*, to which the affair has been a god-send, says that after this the case is judged—BLONDIN exists, and the NEW-YORK TIMES is only a *farceur*. A French illustrated weekly published an engraving of this wonderful performance, in which the rope, without stays, was stretched across the Horseshoe Fall, like the string of a bow, across the segment of a circle, one end of the rope being attached to the Observatory on the Canada side of Goat Island and the other to a point at the edge of the fall on the Canada shore! The omelet was cooked under the rainbow of the great Horseshoe Fall, and the *Maid of the Mist* came up all the same to receive the precious morsel. You see how the story increases in interest as it acquires distance from home. The design for this engraving, the journal asserts, was sent to them by their special correspondent at Niagara, M. PHILIBERT. A rival illustrated journal, piqued at the success of its cotemporary, grasped at the denial of the TIMES as at a piece of manna falling from heaven, and brandishing it in the air, exclaimed in triumph, "There! didn't we tell you there was no such man as BLONDIN!" The paper that published this engraving is the same that published some months ago the engraving of the man walking across on stilts from the American shore to Goat Island. As in the case of BLONDIN, the interest was increased by placing the man in the greatest possible danger—between the bridge and the Fall!

All matron-dom has been in a fever the last fortnight about a stolen child—a child stolen from its nurse in broad daylight, in the garden of the Tuileries, and in presence of several thousand other nurses and their precious charges, and right under the eyes of policemen, anxious mothers, and the tribe of male baby-admirers that swell the sunny afternoon assemblages under the trees of the garden. The stolen child was only two months old, and was the offspring of a recent marriage, consequently the first-born. It was the child of a Judge of one of the City Courts, and it was supposed at first to be a vengeance for some harsh judgment rendered in the course of his official duties. Then it was said to be the act of a former mistress, for Judges, this skeptical people seem to think, are no more likely to be immaculate than other people. Lastly, it is said to have been the act of a young woman who had lost a child, and who, to force the father of the dead child to marry her, was obliged to make believe that her own child was still living. But all this is not official. The child was found at Orleans, the guilty parties are in prison, and the public will soon know the secret of this novel affair. There is surely a romance of some kind under it, for it is at least certain that the act was not perpetrated for "black mail" purposes. The residence of the Judge, in the Rue Jacob, has been the scene of a mob ever since the finding; young mothers by the hundred crowd the court of the house, with little babies in their arms, come to see the lost and found, and to offer to its mother their sympathy and their congratulations. There is something at once touching and noble in this spontaneous expression of sympathy on the part of strangers of all ranks which gives one a better idea of humanity. Since this affair, however, the number of nurses and children has singularly diminished in the garden of the Tuileries, while the proportion of mothers who accompany their nurses is much increased. There is no telling when one of their own little ones may strike the fancy of some needy stranger! Have you never wondered, you who have been in the garden of the Tuileries on a warm Summer afternoon, and have been a witness of the ignorance and the negligence of nurses, that in that immense mass of similar-looking humanity a still more *bizarre* accident does not occur—that the little innocents are not sometimes exchanged and remain exchanged? People do say that such accidents sometimes occur. It makes one shudder to think of it.

The *Moniteur* has again spoken on the subject of the liberty of the Press. In the former article, denying that the Government was going to abolish the law of 1852 and substitute a new and more liberal one, as demanded by the Press, the Government said that, nevertheless, a greater freedom was going to be granted hereafter for the discussion of all its acts. This declaration was accordingly taken in its fullest sense, and so such an extent did writers use the freedom granted them that at the end of eight days the Government was obliged to shut down on them. This veto declares by implication that the Press does not know how to use freedom with moderation, and that no sooner are they set free than they run into excesses and use their pens against the Government for party purposes. A lengthy article by M. VILLEMAIN, of the French Academy, was one of the provoking causes of the governmental veto, but the attacks complained of were not confined to the natural enemies of the Government. The *Patrie*, ministerial journal, was among the offending parties. The Government, however, bases its general warning upon the fact that the attacks were not a discussion of its acts, but an opposition to an organic law of the country. We are to understand, therefore, that upon other subjects discussion will still be free; but if you were to notice the change that came over the journals after the publication of the general warning you would at once come to the conclusion that they were not going to trust the Government. For a few days previously to the warning they discussed everything freely—the day after they fell back into the old routine of emasculated ideas and timidly-expressed opinion. When is that better time coming?

MALAKOFF.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF ITALY.

Austria Diminishes Her Force in Italy—Rumored Conspiracies — Demoralization of the Army—Other Discouragements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VENICE, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859.

The official organ at Vienna, I see, denies the report that Austria is sending more troops into Italy, and says that it probably arose from the fact that many Lombards, having chosen to return home, have been allowed to do so. This statement is confirmed by all appearances in Italy. Tyrol, through which I have just come, is full of returning troops. The railway from Gemunden to Linz transports them homeward at the rate of 2,000 a day; all along the great road from Italy to Salzburg, they are slowly marching. The only movement I have seen in the other direction was a large train of cars on the Lombardo-Venetian Railroad, filled with released soldiers, who were going to their new Sardinian homes. Their cheers and songs were a remarkable contrast to the usual silent patience of the Austrian soldier.

Although this is a fact at present that Austria diminishes, instead of strengthening, her present force in Italy, it cannot remain so long without serious loss to her. The officers who are stationed here view the present state of things with fear and distrust. They are very bitter against the aristocratic rule in the army, which has put over them such Generals as CYGLAI and LOW ignores the danger in which they are placed; and weakening their forces, with a blind folly which is quite of a piece with the blunders of the campaign.

The state of affairs in Austrian-Italy is in the highest degree critical. First, on account of the state of public feeling. The people of Venice, Verona and Padua are at white heat, and cannot be quieted or cooled. In Verona the soldiers are forbidden to walk alone, and seldom leave the limits of their casernes, since the slightest thing may give occasion to an outbreak. The very day I left it was reported to the garrison that the people were intending to rise at two in the afternoon, and the guns of San Pietro, which bear on the town, were double-shotted for the occasion. Nothing took place; the city was even desolately quiet. The plot may have been postponed, or it may never have existed; at all events, the circumstances indicate to what a pitch a people must be wrought who talk of rising, alone, against such a garrison as that of Verona.

A still more extensive and dangerous plot is said to have been discovered, which contemplates a general rising in October, on the part of the Italians in Venetia, who are to be aided by the Milanese and Lombards generally. As many Lombards are fresh from military exercise in the Austrian army, this rebellion, should it take place, would be quite formidable. It threatens to extend even to Trieste, where the people are also inflamed with the idea of emancipation.

It is doubted whether there are soldiers enough in Venetia to put down such an insurrection, should it occur. I was assured by an Austrian officer that Winter would not set in before there would be hot work again in Italy. And he seemed to think that Austria would lose more, rather than win back what she had lost.

Secondly, the army itself is greatly demoralized. Not only have the defeats of the recent war shaken its courage, but the garrison life, so idle and confined, is wasting its energies. Two or three months from now the Austrian army will not be what it was last year. Such scenes as took place in Verona, when the Lombards were discharged, cannot be without a discouraging effect. Lombards from every part of the Empire were assembled in great numbers at Verona, and given their choice whether they would remain in the Austrian service or go home. A few chose to remain, but the vast majority took with eagerness the other alternative, and were released from their oaths of allegiance. For days after this Verona was turned topsy-turvy by these new freemen, who knew no better use to make of their liberty than to sing revolutionary songs in the streets, and indulge in little battles on their own hook, at every corner, setting the Police at defiance and frightening the wits out of honest citizens. Who knows but the garrison troops would be glad to do the same thing?

It is certain that Venice and Lombardy cannot remain separate. I have already spoken of the danger in which Austria finds herself, or would find herself if she would look, of losing all. I should add, that many entertain hopes that she will recover all. I say *hopes*, because I refer to Austrians; nobody else wishes for such a consummation. And yet the interior condition of Italy seems to justify the apprehension that nothing can be done for it but to give back to Austria, or, at least, give her the chance to win back, the territory she has lost. The people of the new Sardinian province are by no means united. I presume the new tax of ten per cent, levied to pay the expenses of the war, upon the people who were, in the greatest degree, its victims, has had an unfavorable effect. And the peasantry are in favor of the old *régime*, which did so much for them in matters of physical and agricultural prosperity.

A gentleman just come from Milan states that in one and the same street he heard the populace shouting for the Republic, the King of Sardinia, and the Emperor of Austria. Add to all this confusion, the anarchy in Tuscany, whose nobles are resisting the return of the Grand Duke with no respectable army to sustain them, and against not only Austria and France, but the passive hostility of the mass of their own countrymen, (I refer to the Tuscan peasantry,) and you have a picture of the deplorable condition of Austrian Italy. It would certainly not be wonderful if the old despotism should renew its sway. The hope of a free and united Italy seems, especially since the fall of CAVOUR, more distant than ever.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the Austrian officers in regard to their pay, which was formerly received in specie, but now for the greater part in bank notes, which are uncurrent here, and in changing which they lose from ten to twenty per cent. The Lombards, also, who have changed their old specie currency for the paper money and depreciated silver of Piedmont, do not feel contented with the new order of things. It is a sad spectacle—a people, who, having won their freedom, do not know how to use it, and grumble at the price they paid for it.

Which is the frying pan, and which is the fire?

R. W. R.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Neglect of American Inventors—Comparative Merits of British and American Artisans—The Speed of the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The columns of the daily Press has teemed for some weeks past with glowing descriptions of the *Great Eastern*, her immense size, power, capabilities, speed, &c., &c., and were one half the effort made to direct attention to, and laud the productions of American engineers and mechanics, that has been expended in commending the *Great Eastern* to public notice, the superiority of American over English skill in mechanical ingenuity would be clearly apparent.

There seems to exist in the public mind a strong inclination to exalt everything foreign, and in a corresponding degree repress every domestic invention. British skill in engineering, in mechanics, in every branch of human science or industry is made the theme of praise, while the efforts of our own inventors are carelessly noted, and too often entirely ignored.

A case in point, of recent occurrence, it may not be amiss to advert to. The steamer *Persia*, on one of her recent trips, broke her crank-pin and put back for the purpose of having it replaced; but on nearing the Irish coast, she ran into smooth water, repaired the damage, and completed her voyage with but little detention. Now, while willing to accord due credit to the master and engineers of the *Persia*, it is impossible to forget that under precisely similar circumstances the master of the steamer *Pacific*, and his engineers, replaced a broken crank-pin in less than six hours in the midst of a heavy sea, midway across the Atlantic. In the case of the *Persia*, every paper in the country rang the changes upon and bespattered all concerned with praise, while the more difficult operation performed on the American steamer *Pacific*, was never noticed.

It is painful to witness the coldness with which every new invention is met, the obstacles thrown in the path of the inventor, and the almost utter impossibility of inducing the community to give attention to the productions of American ingenuity or skill. From the very nature of things inventors are ordinarily unable to expend the requisite means to perfect their plans and reduce to actual experiment the result of their labors. The wealthy have no incentive to exertion, and, therefore, do not invent, while the poor inventor, from lack of resources to develope his plans, is frustrated in his efforts to perfect what would, if carried to its ultimatum, be of immense benefit to the country and a source of wealth to the projector.

What product of British skill has been introduced on this side the Atlantic that has not been improved by Yankee ingenuity? In what class of manufactures attempted in America, when sufficient capital was invested to properly conduct the process, has failure resulted. In ships propelled by sails or steam, America yet holds the vantage ground and marked superiority in beauty and in speed. Our locomotives in foreign lands bear away the palm from all competitors. In proof, look at the result of the recent trials in Chili as to the comparative merits of British and American engines. The Collins' ships are admittedly superior even to the *Persia*; are better sea-boats, and therefore superior in comfort, in beauty and in speed. The *Baltic* and *Vanderbilt* have made passages across the Atlantic in less time than the *Persia*, the crack ship of the Cunard line, and all experience proves that the mechanical skill of the artisans of the United States has only to be called into active exercise to produce a finer and better article than can be furnished by the workshop or shipyards of Europe.

In the production of iron from the ore, where and when sufficient capital has been invested to work the mines to advantage, we have proved our capability to produce a finer and very much superior article than England can furnish; and in any and every department of art or mechanism we have improved upon our foreign rivals.

Models of steamers and modes of propulsion are at this moment on exhibition in this City which lack of pecuniary means prevent the inventors from applying to the purposes intended, and which, if adopted and carried out, would place the United States far in advance of any attainments made by England in this department of nautical skill.

A vessel built on the model alluded to would combine the great requisites of strength, safety, speed and large carrying capacity; would be an extremely buoyant, easy sea-boat, of light draft, and could be run at less expense than any steamer afloat of equal capacity and speed. Yet all the efforts of the projector have failed to induce parties to take an interest in building to construct a vessel on the proposed plan, consequently this valuable invention lies dormant and useless. In Great Britain a different course would be pursued; the columns of the public prints would be filled with laudatory encomiums, and means would at once be furnished to test the value of the invention. Millions have been expended on the monster ship.

The *Great Eastern*, unless all former calculations and deductions are to be proved erroneous, and from some peculiarity in her construction, the result of known principles, are shown to be utterly useless, can never be a fast ship. In order to attain great speed propelling surface must be increased as the vessel to be propelled increases in size. If the dimensions of the screw and surface of the paddle-wheels have been correctly given in the published account of the *Great Eastern*, she has less propelling surface, in proportion to her size and tonnage, than any ordinary steamer now navigating the ocean; and as her draft of water is greater, and, consequently, the medium through which her keel is to be forced is more dense, density increasing as we descend, it is entirely at variance with all experience, subversive of all rules of science, that she should ever attain the average speed of the Collins or Cunard ships.

If the *Great Eastern* proves to be a fast ship, all estimates and deductions based on former calculations must be cast aside and a new formula adopted. When the information came across the ocean that, with only two-thirds of her motive power, the vessel made 13½ knots (about 16 miles) per hour, it seemed incredible, but the mystery is explained in the recently-published letter of "Tubal Cain," the Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who states that the wind and tide was strongly in her favor, and that when she heaved up for Portland, with two points on her bow, and the tide adverse, her speed was about 7½ *knots per hour*, which last in an ordinary sea-way on the open ocean is of no great use, as the writer thinks, he found to be about her actual speed.

NAUTICUS.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Shipments of Ore and Iron from Marquette—Brook Trout Fishing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARQUETTE, Lake Superior, Mich., Friday, Oct. 11, 1859.

October is a delightful month in this region, but the frosty nights which follow the warm, hazy days, admonish us that Winter stands ready to shut us in. The close of navigation is not more than five or six weeks off, and everybody is occupied in making the requisite preparation therefor. The season which is now closing has been one of great activity in the principal business of this portion of the Lake Superior region, the shipment of iron ore. The amount of ore shipped from the opening of navigation, thus far, is nearly three times that of the corresponding period last year. The following is a statement of the receipts of ore and iron, monthly, this season and last, by the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad, on which the ore is brought from the mines, or rather quarries, which are 14 to 17 miles inland, to the lake for shipment.

	1858. Tons brought down.	1859. Tons brought down.
May	2,773	8,261
June	5,564	13,637
July	6,943	16,653
Aug.	6,608	16,368
September	3,666	17,170
October, to 8th inst.	959	3,786
Totals	28,913	75,875

The three Iron Ore Companies, the Jackson, the Cleveland, and the Lake Superior, have had orders for ore in advance of their ability to supply it all the season; a fleet of from ten to twenty vessels have been constantly in port waiting for cargoes. The current price has been $3 per ton, of 2,240 lbs., delivered to vessels. The greater portion of this season's shipments have been to the blast furnaces located on the bituminous coal fields of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Several thousand tons have been shipped to the furnaces at and near Detroit, and one cargo has found its way Eastward as far as Danville, Penn. Lake Superior ore of shipping quality yields from 65 to 70 per cent. pig metal in the furnace, and about the same amount of metallic iron by analysis; it works to good advantage mixed with the leaner ores of Ohio and Pennsylvania, or it may perhaps still more profitably be worked alone. Several furnaces in the Mahoning Valley, and on the line of the Erie and Beaver Canal, are now using this ore exclusively with very favorable results. Its cost at the furnace is from $6 to $7 the ton, and the manufacture of iron from it is more profitable than from the neighboring ores, which yield but 20 to 30 per cent., and cost $1 to $1 50 the ton. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the introduction of Lake Superior ore has redeemed the business of making pig-iron throughout a considerable portion of the bituminous coal region of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, from the situation of a difficult and uncertain enterprise, and has placed it on a footing of sure prosperity. It has made its way steadily and surely, in spite of natural prejudice and all the disadvantages of inexperience in its use, and wherever it has gone has made new friends and customers. Next year not less than forty furnaces will use it wholly or in part, to supply which will require between 150,000 and 200,000 tons. The iron-ore companies are making preparations to supply a largely increased demand next season—to do which it is only necessary to uncover surface and enlarge openings at the mines so as to enable a large number of men to be employed to advantage. The Railroads will also be prepared with increased facilities for transportation of the ore.

The charcoal furnaces near this place are in full blast. The Pioneer Company's furnace at Negaunee, near the Jackson Mine, is turning out upwards of twenty tons of excellent iron per day with two stacks. The Meigs Furnace, at Dead River, makes ten tons a day with one stack. The Iron of both these Companies' manufacture is in high repute, and meets a ready sale, at remunerative prices.

Deer have been quite plenty with us this Summer—they have gone Southward now, however. The season has been tolerably good for brook-trouting also, though our streams are more resorted to now than formerly, and the fish are no, so readily taken. We can beat the world in brook trout—the fish which the sportsman who annually invade "John Brown's Tract" are wont to glorify, will not pass muster as big fish here. It is, indeed, rather surprising that so accomplished and cosmopolitan a sportsman as Mr. GEORGE DAWSON should venture to commit himself to a three-pound fish, as he did last Summer in one of his letters to the Albany *Evening Journal*, of which the following is a short extract.

"The event of the last three days was the capture of a three-pound brook trout, by Mr. BROOKS, of New-York. I never saw a more beautiful fish, although I had seen and taken larger—one killed by myself, in the inlet between upper and lower Chateaugay lakes, weighing 3¾ pounds, and another, killed by DUNCAN PELL, Esq., in the same waters, and at the same time, which weighed 5¼ pounds. This latter was the largest brook trout I ever saw, although I have heard of them larger. My friend BROOKS, upon this occasion, did not seem aware of the magnitude of his achievement. And yet it is not at all probable that a larger trout will be caught, in any waters, the present year."

Half-a-score of the disciples of old ISAAK WALTON, who frequent these waters, might be named, (among others, Dr. M. L. HEWITT, H. R. MATHER, Esq., and the Rev. HENRY SAFFORD, of this place; and Judge SHARAS and B. B. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Pittsburgh,) each of whom has caught brook trout in this vicinity, weighing from 5½ to 6 pounds, repeatedly, during the past six years. Numbers of them have been caught here this season, weighing over 3 pounds each. E.

AFFAIRS IN RHODE ISLAND.

Cases in the Supreme Court—Suit Against a Catholic Bishop—The Colored Schools Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island, Chief-Justice ARES, has been in session for the past three weeks, disposing of a crowded docket of civil and criminal cases. The term opened with an array of eighty-three divorce petitions, in nearly all of which women were the aggrieved parties, and all of which cases have been disposed of in the short period of a fortnight. This docket was among the largest ever presented in the State, and much credit is due to the amiable Chief Justice for the energetic manner in which each was dispatched.

A case which has assumed a considerable degree of importance, and attracted the general attention of the community, has just been concluded. It is a sharp conflict between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rhode Island and a Mrs. HANNERTY, a highly respectable woman, who was deemed heretical because she separated from "the Church" and became a Protestant. A suit is brought by Mrs. HANNERTY against Bishop O'REILLEY for the payment of a note of $3,000, said to be drawn about the 16th or 17th May, 1853. The amount was then lent to the former Bishop of the State, who was drowned by the wreck of the steamer *Arctic*; but the note having been lost in the meantime, there is no physical evidence to prove that the note existed. The money was obtained of Mrs. HANNERTY to aid in the erection or furnishing of the cathedral, while she was a communicant of the church, she taking the note of BERNARD O'REILLEY, Bishop of Rhode Island, for the full amount, payable in a certain time. Now that no positive proof further than witnesses of the signature to the note can be produced, the administrator of the Bishop has attempted to deny that any transaction was ever made, and has refused the demand for payment. Two witnesses are produced to testify to having seen the note in the possession of Mrs. HANNERTY, and one to testify to having seen the Bishop sign the instrument and count over and deliver the money to the defendant; and another adduces evidence to prove that the Bishop told her, upon inquiry, that the transaction was a matter between him and her mother; and the said Mrs. HANNERTY testifies that the present Bishop told her, when she demanded the face of the note, that the funds of the church were empty, but that he would see about it afterwards. The defence attempted to prove that on the days named as those when the note was said to be signed, the Bishop arrived from Europe, and in honor of his safe arrival a *Te Deum* was celebrated, which he attended; that next day he was present at a dinner party, and he could not have been in a situation to have given the note; that no account is to be found in his books of the matter, and that it was not probable that Mrs. H. should possess so large an amount of money. The whole matter grows out of the fact that some years ago a priest attempted to abduct a daughter of Mrs. HANNERTY, on pretence of her entering a nunnery.

The colored school question, which has at times been a "bone of contention" between antagonistic parties in the State, has again appeared in its old form, to be a subject of contest. The Constitution of the State provides that schools shall be established for the benefit of the whole, not restricting colored children from their privileges. This city alone is exempted from the act, and the public schools left to the management of the city government. Several schools have here been established for the exclusive use of colored children, where they may all collect together, and enjoy equal privileges in instruction. Newport, without authority, has pursued the same course, so that when GEO. DOWNING, Esq., a person well known as an ardent defender of the colored race, and withal a distinguished caterer, applied to a public school to admit his children, he was refused, and obliged to send them to the "caste school." A public meeting has just been held at Newport to take measures in the matter, which resulted in drafting a long set of resolutions on the injustice of the school system. This question has been so frequently discussed, that it has assumed a very important aspect. The colored folks are very much roused in the State and possess a loud voice, and at the coming session of the Legislature it will probably become one of the principal topics of debate.

HIPPARCHUS.

THE COLLIER SHAKESPEARE.

Present State of the Controversy—Theory of Mr. Grant White.

The last news about this celebrated volume, which has been brought into such prominence by the denunciation of it as an imposture by the officers of the British Museum, was that the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, its owner, had removed it from the Museum, and that it was proposed that a Committee of men of letters and paleographists should examine its manuscript readings and pronounce upon their date. We learn that such a committee has not been appointed; but that the Duke has placed the volume in the hands of four eminent Fellows of the Society of Antiquarians, that they may investigate the whole question and report upon it, and that it is already bruited in London that these gentlemen have found reason to question the correctness of the summary judgment pronounced in the MS department of the Museum. This does not surprise us. Our readers will remember that six weeks ago we took ground that it had not yet been satisfactorily proved that a forgery had been committed by any person—not to say by Mr. COLLIER—and that before pronouncing an opinion in the matter we should await further developments.

It seems not improbable, however, that the four eminent antiquarian professors, now sitting in solemn conclave upon the famous folio, may find their conclusions forestalled, and their report, like ROBERT BROWNING'S story, made to their hand, by the author of an article upon this subject in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, avowedly from Mr. GRANT WHITE, who, by the way, has always strenuously opposed the authority of these manuscript readings, and has admitted even the value of but very few of them. The article is evidently the fruit of a careful consideration of the subject, and was written with the aid of privately printed *fac similes* of several passages in Mr. COLLIER'S folio. It admits that if the experiments made at the British Museum are to be relied upon, the conclusion is unavoidable that the modern-looking pencil memoranda upon the margin of the folio are of earlier date than the antique-looking corrections in ink which are written over them. But the article denies the inference that therefore those readings in ink are spurious and of modern date. This denial it supports by showing that writing of an earlier date than the volume in question—1622—might be quite modern-looking, while that of a date much later might be so antique-looking as to be illegible to ordinary readers. This is shown by giving, first, a *fac simile* of the writing of SHAKESPEARE'S friend, the Earl of Southampton, from a paper written in 1621, which, as far as its look is concerned, "might have been written yesterday;" and next, by comparing with this a *fac simile* of writing—a week's washing account—certainly not of earlier date than 1660, which few persons, by unskilled in paleography, would decipher. The position is then taken that the writing in ink and the writing in pencil are not necessarily from the same hand; and that to assume that they are, is to beg the question in dispute. In like manner it is shown that the point made against the good faith of the corrector, that some of the ink corrections are in antique spelling, as *offals bodie*, while the pencil memoranda are in modern form, as *offals body*, is of no moment whatever, because such irregularity was the common practice of writers and printers before the latter part of the Seventeenth Century.

But, perhaps, the most important part of this article is the result of an examination of the privately printed *fac similes* of the folio before mentioned, by which it is shown that the person who made the corrections performed, in the first place, an immense amount of labor entirely useless for his purpose if he were a forger; and next, that even in these few *fac similed* passages he has in several instances actually "modernized the text" in points which made no difference in the reading; such, for instance, as changing *soyes* to *soys*, *cloothes* to *cloths*, &c.,—which it need hardly be said, a forger of antique corrections would not do. Upon this and other evidence, which we cannot notice particularly, the article concludes that these MS. corrections are "not fabrications of the present day," but that most, if not all of them, "were made in the third quarter of the Seventeenth Century." The article also defends Mr. COLLIER from the insinuations so freely made in England, that he is the author of these professed antique corrections, declares that his conduct from the beginning in this matter has been loyal on its face, and expresses the belief that he will come unscathed out of the trial through which he is now passing. It would be strange indeed if, after all the learned and authoritative opinions pronounced in England, from the British Museum and other quarters, that these MS. readings are modern, and the appearance of a book in London, written by an LL. D., to show that they are so, and the final appointment of four eminent antiquarians to examine the subject, it should prove that the question has been settled, and against these authorities, too, by the course of a few hours' investigation, by an American who never saw the Collier folio.

Kind Words for the Isabella.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer in your paper of the 14th inst., in reporting on the articles on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, says:

"Of grapes here, as at Albany, the Delaware is king, the dominion having passed away from the Catawba and Isabella. Everywhere the confession is made that the two monarchs of the fox family—the Isabella and Catawba—have seen their day, and their blighted leaves, shriveled, half-ripened berries, bear evidence of its truth."

Now, so far as I am capable of judging from observation made on my own and many other vineyards of the Isabella Grape, the diminished crop the present season was caused by the long spell of cool, rainy weather during the blossoming—the plants remaining perfectly healthy. The fact is, there is no disease of the Isabella and Catawba vineyards I have seen. It is true, some of the buds were injured by the sudden onset of the cold period last Winter, but there were uninjured fruit buds left sufficient to have given a liberal crop of fruit if the blossoms had not been injured by chilling easterly storm in June.

In the City of New-York all the grape vines, of every kind, have put on a sickly appearance for several years past, and as many of those are Isabella and Catawba vines, this may have caused some persons to suppose that the same causes were at work damaging the vineyards in the country; but such is not the fact, so far as my knowledge extends.

In the City of New-York the ground is most effectually drained of moisture by sewers from twelve to twenty feet deep, and the pavement, flagging and brick walks prevent all ingress of waters from above; and as the vines only take up nourishment that is dissolved in water, they are actually in a dying condition for want of proper sustenance, except where means are used to supply the deficiency.

With more than twenty years' experience in the cultivation of Isabella and Catawba Grapes for the New-York market, my confidence in successfully and profitably raising them is such that I am every year largely extending my vineyards with these varieties.

R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D.

LAW REPORTS.

HEAVY JUDGMENT AGAINST THE CITY.

Motion by the Comptroller to be Let in to Defend—Official Correspondence.

This was an application before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, by the Comptroller, Mr. HAWS, to set aside a judgment recovered by Jacob Sharp against the Corporation, in June, 1859. It will be recollected that the Legislature introduced into the act, "To enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax," a clause, authorizing the Comptroller, whenever he shall have "reason to believe" that any judgment then of record, or which might thereafter be recorded against the City, was founded in fraud or obtained by collusion, he might take all proper and necessary means to open and reverse the same, and to use the name of the Corporation, and employ counsel for such purpose.

The judgment in this case amounted to some $27,000, and was based upon a claim for damages growing out of erroneous representations made to Mr. Sharp, the plaintiff, as to the ownership by the City of the ground at the foot of Wall street, leased by it to Mr. Sharp for the purpose of establishing a ferry. It appeared that a considerable portion of the property leased to Sharp was claimed by Mr. Murray, who enjoined the Corporation and Sharp from proceeding under the lease to him, (Sharp,) and in an action in the Superior Court established his title thereto.

This judgment of the Superior Court was subsequently affirmed by the General Term thereof, and the case is still pending in the Court of Appeals. Mr. Sharp was obliged to pay Murray $3,000 per annum for that portion of the premises to which Murray established title, and which had been leased by the Corporation to Sharp. Sharp then brought suit for damages, and the cause was referred, after opposition to the reference, by M

THE WOOL TRADE.

In New-York, during the past week, the demand has been fair, chiefly for low and medium descriptions, of which manufacturers appear to be in want. Holders, however, continue to ask prices above the views of the principal purchasers, and as the available supply is not heavy for the season, there is no apparent eagerness to sell. In the interior stocks have been materially reduced, and limited receipts are anticipated. Prices, too, are rising in the principal domestic and foreign markets. These circumstances serve to strengthen the confidence of holders. The arrivals of domestic Wool, at this port, during the week, have been confined to 677 bales, including 420 bales by the Erie Railroad, 94 bales by the North River boats, 44 bales coastwise from Philadelphia, 7 bales from Baltimore, 67 bales from Lavacca, and 45 bales from New-Orleans. The total reported imports of Foreign Wool, during the week, have been 149 bales. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Sept. 26.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.
Domestic, bales	2,805	1,172	985	677
Foreign, bales	17	693	284	149
Total, bales	2,822	1,865	1,269	826

Grand total in four weeks, bales.....6,782

We have heard of sales of 135,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at, according to quality, from 40c.@60c. for common to choice Saxony, with small selected lots of the latter as high as 62½c.@65c.; 70,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at from 32c.@53c. for No. 1 to choice extra; 65,000 lbs. coarse unwashed to fair washed California; Fleece at 15c.@37½c.; 300 bales Mexican, 200 bales fine Buenos Ayres, 50 bales Cordova, and 70 bales Persian on private terms. Some Cape and Mediterranean Wool was also reported sold, but not reliably.... In Boston, during the week, sales were made of 100,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 280 bales South American, Mediterranean and East India at full prices. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston from Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, this year, reached 36,267 bales Domestic, and 37,150 bales Foreign, against 25,900 bales Domestic, and 14,061 bales Foreign same time in 1858.... In Providence, sales have been effected of 105,400 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 35c.@60c.; 1,000 lbs. do. Pulled at 37c.@40c., and 12,000 lbs. Foreign at 28c.@30c., ₱ lb.... In Albany the demand has been good at advancing rates. Included in the sales have been 75,000 lbs. good medium fleece, on private terms.... In Philadelphia, with light receipts, reduced supplies and an active inquiry, prices continue to favor sellers. The week's transactions comprise 110,000 lbs., including 5,000 lbs. fine, at 61½c., cash; 4,000 lbs. full-blood, at 57c., cash; 20,000 lbs. half-blood, at 47½c., cash; 16,000 lbs. tub, at 46c.@48c., cash; 8,000 lbs. mixed common to full blood, at 41c.@52c., cash; 15,000 lbs. Merino pulled, at 43c., cash; 15,000 lbs. No. 1 pulled, at 40c., cash; 3,000 lbs. unwashed, at 30c., cash.... In other domestic markets no important movements have occurred..... Our latest accounts from England have been nothing more than confirmatory of previous advices of an increasing demand at stiffening prices.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 19, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

Is without material change. Extra fine Butter is scarce and much wanted, while the low grades of State and Ohio drag heavily and are sold with difficulty. The fresh ends of the Dairies and Fine Fresh Tubs sell at 23c.@25c., but good straight Dairies are offered freely at 20c.@22c. Fresh evenly packed Ohio is wanted and brings our highest quotations. Streaked Store packed Butter is lower; that class of Butter never sells so well as in warm weather. We quote:

Orange County, tubs, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Fine half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	23	@	25
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	18	@	20
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, fair	17	@	19
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	13	@	17
Store-packed Butter, ₱ lb	14	@	17
Roll Butter, ₱ lb	15	@	18

CHEESE.

Continues firm and in good demand at our quotations. We quote:

Fine State, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
English Dairy, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Pineapple, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	9¼	@	10¼

EGGS.

Good marks have been scarce and our highest quotations fully sustained. We quote:

State Ohio, ₱ doz	17½	@	18
Jersey and Philadelphia, ₱ doz	18	@	—

FRUITS.

There is considerable inquiry for Dried Apples, more particularly for choice Southern, of which we made sale of 20,000 lbs. at 6¾c. There are a good many orders in market, but parties are waiting for lower prices before buying. Dried Plums promise to be abundant, and are offered at 20c. Dried Peaches are without particular movement; some handsome Virginias sold at 13c. Georgias are held at 10c.@13c. for peeled; unpeeled are not salable just now. Green Apples, in consequence of a break in the Canal, have been scarce and high. Mixed lots selling on the docks at 20s., while selections sold at $3. Seven hoa loads came through last evening in very fair order and sell by the cargo at 18s. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	7	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	6	@	6¾
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	4	@	6
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	8	@	20
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 20
Apples, Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	11 00	@	12 00

NUTS.

We quote:

Chestnuts, ₱ bushel	—	@	5 00
Hickory Nuts, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 25

HONEY.

Clover, in Boxes, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Buckwheat, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Strained, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Buckwheat Flour, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 25

BEANS.

Beans are very dull, and slow sale.

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	$1 00	@	$1 10
Medium, ₱ bushel	75	@	90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Red, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
China, ₱ bushel	1 52½	@	1 75

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Woodcock, ₱ pair	50	@	62½
Squabs, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 25
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	62	@	75
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 75
Wild Duck, ₱ pair	50	@	—

LIVE POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Fowls, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Chickens, ₱ pair	30	@	62
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Tame Pigeons, each	—	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ₱ bbl	1 37½	@	—
Whites, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—
Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Jnnes, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	87	@	1 00
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	37½	@	41
Green Corn, ₱ 100	62	@	—
White Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	—
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Marrow Squash, ₱ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Ruta-Baga Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
White Turnips, ₱ bbl	62	@	—
Red Peppers, ₱ 100	1 00	@	3 00
Bull Peppers, ₱ 100	50	@	62
Garlic, ₱ 100	5 00	@	5 50
Lima Beans, ₱ bushel	—	@	75
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ 100	5 00	@	10 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 22,152 bbls. Flour, 21,083 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bu. bels Barley, 7,300 bushels Oats, 147 pkgs. Provisions and 304 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and small lots Pearl, at $5 25@ $5 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,798 bbls., including 1,343 bbls Pots and 455 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied much.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 150 bags Java at 15c., 100 bags Laguayra at 13c.; 818 bags Gonaives, for export, on private terms; and 30 bags poor St. Domingo at 10¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 900 bales at essentially unaltered prices, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@11¾c.; do. Gulf at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite brisk, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand, which has mainly run upon superfine and extra State, has been animated for the Eastern and local trade, and good for shipment. Prices are firmer, though not quotably higher. We have heard of sales of 26,750 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 60@$4 70, chiefly at $4 65; extra State at $4 80@$4 90, chiefly at $4 80@$4 85; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 65@$4 75; extra Wisconsin at $4 80@$5 90; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at $4 85@$6 15; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50	@	$4 30
Superfine State	4 60	@	4 70
Extra State	4 80	@	4 90
Superfine Western	4 65	@	4 75
Extra Wisconsin	4 80	@	5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 85	@	6 15
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@	5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 40	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	4 85	@	5 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@	8 75

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, and is quite stiffly held. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,740 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet; sales, to-day, 300 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for at $3 60@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 87½@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is good for Brandies, and moderate for other descriptions, at former quotations.

FRUIT—Raisins are in good request, including 1 ayer at $2 40@$2 45; Bunch, at $2 20@$2 25, ₱ whole box. Other kinds are moderately inquired for, at about previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand today, at firmer prices; sales have been made of 43,500 bushels, including good white Canadian at $1 28; Canada Club at $1 08; prime white Michigan at $1 40; very good do. at $1 37; extra Milwaukee Club, (to arrive in a day or two,) at $1 08; No. 1 Milwaukee club, here, at $1 05; fair white Kentucky, at $1 42½; and red Southern, part to arrive, at $1 16 ₱ bushel. Corn continues scarce and quiet; sales have been confined to 5,000 bushels, at $1 for old mixed Western, in store, leaving none of this description in first hands; and 98½c.@99c. for yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady. The day's transactions comprise 6,000 bushels, at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in request, and is held with more firmness. Sales to-day 4,600 bushels at 83c. for Prime Canada West, and 86c. for very good four-rowed State, ₱ bushel. Oats in fair demand, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 43c.@43½c.; State, at 42c.@43c.; Jersey, at 38c.@41c.; and Southern, at 36c.@40c. ₱ bushel. White Beans have been inquired for, and we have heard of sales of 430 bbls., in lots, at 62½c.@85c., chiefly at 85c. ₱ bushel. Canada Peas are quiet, and are nominally worth 75c. ₱ bushel.

GUANO—Sombrero is selling at $30 ₱ ton. Other kinds are quiet.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 100 bales at 11¼c. ₱ yard, six months' credit.

HAY—Sales to-day, 1,500 bales North River at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been less active, parties disagreeing about prices. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 254,870, against 118,526 same time last year.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including new at 12c.@18c., chiefly at 12c.@16c.; crop of 1858, at 8½c.@11c.; crop of 1857, at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand is tame, yet prices exhibit no important alteration.

LATHS—Eastern $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been inquired for, at, however, a shade lower rates.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 90 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions have been restricted, to-day, yet prices have not varied materially.

OILS—Linseed is in pretty fair request, as are likewise Whale and Sperm, at uniform rates. Other descriptions exhibit no important changes. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Oct. 17, sales have been made of 2,900 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 23@$1 35, mainly at $1 35, with 6,086 bbls. Crude Whale, mainly at 48c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 17, '59	82,101	196,397	1,812,400
Same time last year	69,747	181,215	1,473,800

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, mainly at $15 35@$15 37½ for inspected Mess, and $10 75@$10 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,700 bbls. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9¼c., and Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales, to-day, 480 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request at former rates; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 for new Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $14@$4 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 7c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 200 tcs. at $3 62½@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is fair and prices are well supported.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 1,075 bags at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

SEEDS—Clover, Flax and Timothy are in moderate request at former rates. 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed have been sold in Boston at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been more freely dealt in to-day, sales having been effected of 550 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 6¾c.@6¾c., with 130 hhds. low grade New-Orleans, (by auction) at 6½c.@6¾c., and 100 boxes Havana on private terms.

TEAS—Have attracted less attention, yet prices have been well supported.

TIN—Has been less freely dealt in at previous quotations.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair request at full rates.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., at 23½c.@23½c., chiefly at 29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.; and 50 tes. Beef, by steamer, at 4s. 6d. For London, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. For Glasgow, 15,000 bbls. Flour, (reported,) at 2s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Flying Scud*, 1,713 tons, from Cardiff, Wales, to Shanghai, Coal, at 63s 6d.; a Hamburg bark to Cadiz, Staves, on private terms; thence to Rio Grande, Salt, 35s., returning to a port in Great Britain, or on the Continent, Hides, 35s.; a Portuguese brig, 280 tons, to Bristol, England, $1,300; a Sicilian bark, 500 tons, to Genoa and Leghorn, Tobacco, $8; a British bark, 449 tons, from Doboy Island to London, Timber, 40s.; bark *Atlas*, 437 tons, to Havana, $3,500; a brig, 225 tons, from Norfolk to Demarara, hhd. Staves, $14; one, 167 tons, to St. Kitts, $800; a schooner to Guadaloupe, 75c. ₱ bbl., deck load free; one to Barbados, 75c., and 15c. ₱ foot.

The Searching Expedition—A Testimonial for Capt. M'Clintock.

No. 23 WILLIAM-STREET, Oct. 14, 1859.

Permit me to suggest to the gentlemen and the community in general, who took so deep an interest in the voyages of the lamented KANE and others, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and who so sincerely sympathized with his heroic wife, that a meeting be called, and a subscription raised to procure some suitable testimony of respect and gratitude to Capt. M'CLINTOCK, who has so gallantly achieved and so modestly described the long and anxiously-looked-for event, giving to the world a certainty, however melancholy, far preferable to that dread uncertainty, which has for so many years hovered over the fate of that noble gentleman. R. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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W. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st. Boston; and Druggists generally.

COAL.—LEHIGH, (FROM THE MINES OF THE Old Company,) Peach, Orchard and Broad Mountain at the lowest market price, resereened from yard, 50c. per ton less from boats. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

I HAVE OBTAINED AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN patents for producing a staple commodity, which is sold to the extent of $20,000,000 annually in the United States. By my process the cost is reduced 75 per cent. Specimens at No. 39 Ann-st.
JAMES H. BEARDSLEY, Post-office Box No. 4,534.

BILL-HEADS, BILLS LADING, CIRCULARS, receipts, notices, checks, blanks, price lists, ball tickets, cards, and all other kinds of job printing, done in hand-some style, at low prices, by THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first class cook; understands the French and American styles of cookery; also, boning and larding and all kinds of side-dishes; also, cream, jellies, oranges, ices and charlotte. Best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 529 6th-av., in the store, near 31st st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a few days' disengaged, wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with washing; advertiser is a first-rate sewer; would like to attend to grown-up children; has good City reference. Call, or address by note, for two days, at No. 227 Avenue A.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands the entire charge of a kitchen; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both girls can come well recommended. Call at No. 16 Monroe-st., after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a most excellent plain cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., corner of Avenue A. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; understands waiting on a lady; no objection to waiting on grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 West 14th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to take care of a baby or do fine washing and ironing; prefers a happy home to high wages; can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family, by a steady woman who has lived in several of the first families in the City; the best of City reference given; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 3 Garden-row, cor. of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, by a young woman, a Protestant; or as seamstress, and to take charge of a child two or three years old, and assist in the chamber work; understands the use of a sewing machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 64 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, colored young woman as thorough cook; makes the best of pastry, soups, jellies and preserves of all kinds; has the best of City reference; understands every branch of the business; is careful and attentive to orders. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a most respectable Protestant woman; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families, from whom she has testimonials. Apply at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; best of references given. Apply at No. 76 West 24th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and is an excellent plain sewer. Best City reference. Call at No. 156 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, who perfectly understands her business and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 42 6th-av., for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a respectable private family, to do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of children. Best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 82 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice-cream, and all kinds of deserts. Best City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in washing, or as chambermaid and to assist in fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation as first rate cook; can cook in French or American manner thoroughly; has lived as good baker; in a private family. Address L. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 189 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 16th-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objections to a first-class hotel or boarding-house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 8th-st., near 2d-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to go in the country. best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 393 2d-av., corner 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; none but private families need apply; willing to go into the country. Apply at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF PREPOSSESSING manners situation in a genteel family as companion or teacher of small children; best of references given and required. Address H. D. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl as chambermaid and to take care of children; best of reference from her last place can be given. Call at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., the first floor up-stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Best of reference given. Can be seen at her present place, No. 126 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion in a respectable family as a good plain cook, and who can give the best City reference for four years from her last place. Call at No. 148 East 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—TO TAKE THE WASHING AND IRONing of a few families, or washing by the dozen, at her own house, by a respectable woman who will give the best of reference for honesty and ability. Apply at No. 94 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a respectable private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 222 East 23d-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply at No. 93 West 21th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; has the best of City and country references. Apply at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at her present employer's, No. 97 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY-MARRIED LADY, A child to wet nurse, at her own residence, or would prefer a child one or two years old, as she has got no family of her own. Call at No. 237 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY HAVING A Wheeler & Wilson machine, would like to go out by the day or week. Call or address at No. 77 10th-av., for two days.

WANTED, A DRESSMAKER QUALIFIED TO work on first-class work, and accustomed to work in good families, wishes to go out by the day. Address, or call, DRESSMAKER, No. 284 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has ... City reference. Call at No. 188 East 21st-st., second door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE GIRL as seamstress and chambermaid, has lived four years with one family, to whom she refers. Apply at No. 369 6th-av., 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 2-th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as cook; is a good baker; will assist in washing and ironing. Has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 43 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at her present employer's, No. 347 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY, PROTestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good reference given. Call at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, in a small respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 425 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork or chamberwork, and assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the late Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 18 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

ABUNDANCE OF CAPABLE, CLEAN AND well-recommended German, English, French, Irish and Scotch servants, for every capacity, as nothing but good girls are admitted. Employers can provide them on moderate terms by applying at No. 424 Broadway.
MORRIS CONVERT.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 4th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY WOMAN, A situation for herself and niece in one family; one as cook and laundress; understands making, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation as down-stairs girl, chamberwork and waiting, or housework; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; good reference; no objection to the country; boarding-house preferred; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a hotel or large boarding house, or a first-class restaurant or private family; understands all kinds of meats, pastries in all its branches, and is willing and obliging. Can produce the best City references. Call at No. No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged Protestant woman a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 225 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Spring and Prince sts. City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, as cook in a private family; is a good family baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 198 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do the kitchen work of a small private family; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, and can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 20th-st., a few doors west of 7th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or washing &c.; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would do housework; a home in preference to high wages; best reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, game, poultry, pastry, jellies, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; is honest, sober and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook in a small respectable family, and to help with the washing and ironing; can give the best City reference for three years from her last place. Call at No. 171 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing or take care of children. Has excellent reference. Please call for two days at No. 97 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUAT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, od Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Chanooni III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Man with the Iron Mask—Golden Axe—Crown Prince.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Dumb Girl of the Inn—Spectre Bridegroom—Evening: Out of the Depths—Soiree Dansante.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Don Juan d'Autriche

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Watch's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whillock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The further development of the extraordinary conspiracy at Harper's Ferry, shows that Brown and his immediate aids were not without sympathy and assistance from Abolitionists in various parts of the North. Letters and other papers are said to have been discovered implicating Gerrit Smith, Fred Douglass and others of equally strong proclivities for Anti-Slavery agitation, in the movement, though there is a possibility that the documents in question, if genuine, may be connected with the earlier career of Brown, in Kansas. There was also found among these papers an instrument described as the "Constitution" of the Provisional Government. This is the key and clue to the entire project. The Federal Government, it seems, was not to be overthrown; State authorities were to be left in formal possession of sovereignty: but supreme over all was to be John Brown, Commander-in-Chief, under the Provisional arrangement, who was to range the Union at the head of his parti-colored troops, redressing wronga and liberating the enslaved; advising, as circumstances demanded, with a Provisional House of Representatives, established for that purpose somewhere in Western Virginia. To bring such rude governmental machinery as this into action, the motive power was insanely inadequate. The force voluntarily enlisted in the conspiracy did not exceed twenty-two men, of whom seventeen were whites. The remainder of the army consisted of impressed slaves; quite indisposed for fight, and constituting a fatal incumbrance to military operations. There was, to be sure, a vast army of fugitives counted upon as certain to assist the rebels the moment the standard of revolt was displayed; but so premature was the movement, and so prompt the action of the authorities that no time was given for the intended stampede. Brown discusses his errors and details his plans with entire freedom. This frankness is perhaps due to the consciousness that his house, when searched, would be found to contain overwhelming evidence of his guilt and ample development of his aims and means. The case indeed is too flagrant to admit of any attempt at partial suppression. Yesterday various documents forming part of the inaurrectionary scheme were transmitted to Washington. They are in cypher, and are supposed to be of the highest importance. Harper's Ferry remains in the hands of Federal troops. Capt. Cook with his fugitives have still eluded pursuit, though the chase is hotly urged.

By the steamship *Europa*, which reached Halifax last evening, we have later and interesting news from Europe. On the 5th inst. the obsequies of the Hon. John Y. Mason, late Minister of the United States at Paris, were celebrated at the Chapel of the Legation, the members of the Diplomatic Corps generally assisting. In England, a blue-book, containing the latest official correspondence relative to China, had been published. It contains dispatches from Mr. Bruce, the British Envoy, in which he speaks of the success of Mr. Ward's mission to Peking as highly probable; and expresses his gratitude for services received from the American Plenipotentiary. The Conference at Zurich was drawing to a close. The treaty, it was rumored, would be signed on the 10th. No knowledge of its terms had escaped; but it was rumored that by a secret understanding with the Courts of Vienna and Turin, the French Emperor would arbitrate all difficult questions.

Our San Francisco correspondent contradicts the Statement that Mr. Broderick had left a will. In the absence of that instrument, Mr. D. D. Colton, one of Mr. B.'s seconds in the fatal duel, petitions for letters of administration upon his estate in favor of Edmund Welch and Lucy Brown, who both claim to be cousins in the second degree of the deceased. Ex-Gov. McDougal contradicted the rumor that he had challenged Senator Gwin to mortal combat.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York has been in session for the last three days in the lecture room of the Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Thus far the members have transacted much regular business, and are at present engaged in considering the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Kenneday from a sentence of suapension from the ministry pronounced against him by the Long Island Presbytery.

In the case of Sharp *vs.* The Mayor, &c., in which a heavy judgment was not long since recovered against the City, on the Report of a Referee, a motion has been made by direction of the Comptroller, Mr. Haws, to have the judgment set aside. The argument was commenced before Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The Board of Education was in session last evening for several hours. The President called the attention of the Board to alleged neglect of duty on the part of the Finance Clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The subject was referred to the Finance Committee, the members of which were directed to designate some person to perform the duties of the position, and the Finance Clerk was suspended. A resolution directing the President and Clerk to sign drafts for the payment of those teachers whose salaries were withheld for the month of September last,—designed to open the war on the Bible question,—was offered by Mr. Glover, but the Board refused to entertain it, (Ayes 22, Nays 13.) Messrs. Warren, Williams and Cushing were appointed Trustees to receive the fund of $30,000 bequeathed to the Board by the late Seth Grosvenor, which the Executor notified the Board that he was ready to pay.

The Academy of Medicine had a heated term last night in discussing resolutions which would have indorsed the action of the late Quarantine Convention, as to the non-contagion of yellow fever by *persons*, providing all *fomites* are scrupulously kept away. The whole subject was debated warmly, and one learned Fellow charged another learned Fellow with having emitted a couple of falsehoods. Finally the whole subject was tabled on motion of Dr. Sayre, and the contagionists claimed the victory, though many who voted with them did so on the sole ground that the Academy was not called upon just now to express an opinion.

There was a fair amount of business in stocks yesterday, the market leading off steady in the afternoon, and prices a fraction higher than on Tuesday. In money the movement was unimportant, the demand among the brokers being less than usual. The rates, 5@6 ₱ cent. on demand loans, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for first-class discounts. Sales of Southern exchange on London at 109¼, bank indorsement.

The movements in Flour ware quite extensive, the receipts having been 22,152 bbls., and the sales 28,790 bbls. Included in the sales were about 8,000 bbls. taken by shippers. Prices were firmer, though not quotably higher, especially for superfine and extra State brands, which ware in most favor. The freight engagements comprised 3,000 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 2s.; 4,000 bbls. Flour for London at 2s. 3d., and (reported) 1,500 bbls. Flour for Glasgow at 2s. 6d., ₱ bbl. A more active inquiry prevailed for Wheat at improved prices. Other kinds of Grain, as well as Cotton, Tobacco, Metals, Sole Leather, Naval Stores, Tallow, Fish and Seeds were quiet. A fair demand existed for Provisions, Rice, Sugars, Whale, Sperm, and Linseed Oils, Hay, and Hops. There were 554 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live-Stock market the supply of Beef Cattle, for yesterday's sales, was smaller than for the past four months. Only 4,203 bullocks were brought in during the week, while the previous supply for some time past has averaged naar 5,000. Prices were quite firm at an advance of ½c. per pound on the estimated dressed weight, and the yards were entirely cleared at about 3 P. M. The total number of live animals of all kinds destined for slaughter, brought to the regular City yards during the week ending yesterday, amounted to 28,215: to wit, 4,203 Beaves; 586 Veal Calves; 15,615 Sheep and Lambs; 7,811 Swine; also, 195 Milch Cows, for milkmen and others. Cows are in moderate supply, but about enough for the demand and prices are unchanged. Veal Calves are selling at better rates, some of the choice grades bring 7¼c. per pound, liva weight. Sheep and Lambs are in full supply, and prices same as last week. Swine arrive quite freely, but there is a brisk demand and prices have advanced a shade.

The Negro Insurrection.

A correspondent in another column points the evident moral of the recent "insurrection," as it is absurdly styled, so far as two classes of our Southern population are concerned—those who desire to reopen the Slave-trade and those who advocate a dissolution of the Union. You see—he says to the first class—what an atmosphere of alarm and consternation is created by the slaves you already have among you. Why, then, seek to increase their number? You are forced—he says to the latter class—to rely upon the General Government and the military power of the nation, to put down even such paltry movements as this among the negroes of Virginia turns out to have been. What would you do if the Union were dissolved, and you not only had no Federal Government and National power to fall back upon, but the whole country beyond your own limits were enlisted actively and zealously against you?

This is all very cogent and conclusive so far as it goes; and to those whose only object is to make out of everything that occurs a point against the South, it will probably dispose of the whole subject. In their view the insurrection demonstrates the weakness and the dangers of Slavery, and establishes the folly and the peril of those who uphold the system. If you will keep a powder-magazine at your doors, you must expect to be blown up. You have nobody to blame but yourselves,—for you must know that incendiaries abound in every community; and if you do not court destruction, give up your magazine. Others go still further in apologizing for the outbreak. The *Evening Post* urges that the precedent of incendiarism has been set by the border ruffians of Kansas and the fillibusters of Nicaragua;—and that nobody can be greatly surprised, or find much fault, if it should be followed in Virginia. And the *Tribune* declines to censure the incendiaries in this case, partly because enough others will be found to do so, but mainly because they were upright, conscientious, heroic men,—who did *not* consider the Declaration of Independence a string of "glittering generalities," and who believed they were doing God service in the work they undertook. In other words, so far as any *principle* is involved, the *Tribune* applauds the movement at Harper's Ferry:—it withholds support only because it doubts the policy and expediency of such an attempt at emancipation.

We cannot regard any of these views as wholly just, or as covering the whole case. So far as we are at present advised, the movement was the work of an irresponsible madman or the conspiracy of fanatical and remorseless assassins. We have been and still are inclined to believe that it was the crazy freak of Ossawatomie Brown,—goaded to insanity by wrongs inflicted upon him by Pro-Slavery ruffians in Kansas, and wildly rushing upon certain self-destruction in quest of revenge. In the facts of the actual explosion we see no reason to believe that it was the result of any general conspiracy,—that Brown was aided or countenanced by any political party, or by any association of men,—or that any arrangements had been made for enlisting in the movement other sections of the South than that in which it began and ended. Brown seems to have entered upon the affair with the belief that when once started the insurrection would spread of itself,—that the slaves from every quarter would rush to the standard which he had raised, and that a beginning was all that was needed to give the work complete success.

Our special correspondent, however, states that Brown *told him* he had accomplices in the North; that associations in the Free States were supplying him with arms and with money for the prosecution of the work, and that he should have all the help he might need from that source. Of the truth of these statements we shall have better means of judging when we see the letters and documents said to have been found in Brown's possession. Without some such corroborating evidence we shall be slow to credit charges so seriously involving the character and patriotism of any portion of our fellow-citizens. There may be, among the open Abolitionists of the North, some who would willingly foment insurrections among the Southern slaves. Gerrit Smith, in a letter written less than two months ago, which we publish in another column, suggests the possibility of just such outbreaks as this, and prophecies from them results so in keeping with his own desires as to suggest his own complicity in their origin. But it does not follow that, because a man predicts a certain result, he was instrumental in bringing it about; and we must see more conclusive evidence before we believe that even the most rabid of the Abolitionists among us, have had any direct agency in the insane and criminal outbreak which has just been crushed at Harper's Ferry.

No man can justify an insurrection of Southern slaves upon any other basis than this,—that *a better state of society for all concerned* would certainly result from it than that which now exists. Anything less than this would not compensate for the slaughter of innocent women and children, the wholesale destruction of property, the infliction of torture, rapine and every imaginable horror, the overthrow of all order, peace and security, and the black and bloody anarchy, which must inevitably attend upon the most successful insurrection of Southern slaves which could possibly take place. But who can claim as even probable any such result? Who believes for a moment that the enfranchised negroes of the Southern States, if they were to throw off their chains to-morrow, could possibly inaugurate a state of society better than that in which they now exist? It is folly to point to our revolution as a precedent—for that was merely a change of political forms, and not at all a change of social condition. We were not plunging the colonies into anarchy, into hopeless confusion, into social chaos, when we cut them loose from British rule and launched them upon an independent career of their own. Our ship was rigged and manned—all her sails were set, her compasses adjusted, and her sailing directions given to her picked and appointed masters; we only cut her cables and sailed off upon another tack. But how are the Southern slaves to organize a new society, if they destroy the old one? Aside from every theory of rights and of law—discarding all thought of the Constitution and of loyalty to the common Union—the instinct of social order and of self-preservation brands every attempt at a servile insurrection in the Southern States as the very height of madness and of guilt. And no man in his senses can fail to treat such paltry caricatures of rebellion as this affair at Harper's Ferry, either as freaks of irresponsible insanity or as outbreaks of wild and reckless crime.

The *Herald*, and one or two sheets of kindred temper, are doing their utmost to alarm the South, by holding up this affair as only one incident of a gigantic crusade, organized at the North, and to be waged for the emancipation of Southern slaves by involving the Southern States in one vast outbreak of insurrection. Our Southern brethren will do themselves great harm if they suffer themselves to be terrified into believing any such thing. Such consternation as such reports are calculated to create, is only less calamitous than the evil which it apprehends. *The people of the North have neither agency in this movement, nor excuse, apology, or an instant's toleration for it.* A portion of the Northern political Press will unquestionably do everything in their power to render the Northern people as much suspected and as odious to the South as possible:—but they will do the North gross injustice, and inflict upon those who put faith in their slanders the grossest injury. The people of the North are not assassins nor conspirators:—nor will they tolerate assassination or conspiracy against their sister States by their own citizens. And if future disclosures should show that any of our people have been connected with this movement, we trust that prompt measures will be taken to bring them to justice and vindicate our community from any share in their guilt. If any citizen of New-York shall be proved to have been a party to this conspiracy,—to have aided in its organization, and given money or arms to advance its bloody and revolutionary projects, we trust *that Gov.* Morgan *will be called on to surrender him for trial by a jury of his country.* Let the issue be made between the Constitutional Republic, and any attempt to overthrow it, and, so far as the authorities and the people of New-York are concerned, we have no fears of the result.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The Philadelphia *North American* dissents from our advice concerning Mexico, partly because we have no interests there requiring our interference, and partly because the Mexicans do not seem to suffer much from the condition of anarchy which has become chronic among them. Taking the precaution to repeat that we contemplate no interference against their will, and no encroachment upon their rights or territories, we beg to remind our cotemporary that, by curing this chronic anarchy, we might so increase our interests there as to confer very great benefits upon both countries. Anarchy is certainly not profitable to Mexico, and we have the best possible reason for believing that their ablest and most patriotic public men earnestly desire deliverance from it. Our trade with such a population, so near our doors, ought to be very much greater than it is, and would speedily become so under such a policy as we have urged. Let us remind the *American* of a few facts in this connection of special interest to its own locality.

The only locomotive now running on a railroad in the Republic of Mexico, was imported from Philadelphia, and it is driven over the road from the City of Mexico to the village of Guadalupe, a distance of five miles, by a Philadelphia engineer; and there is every reason to believe that if the proposed treaty with Mexico, which our Philadelphia cotemporary opposes so earnestly, was consummated, there would be an extensive demand from that country for Philadelphia engines and locomotives, and Philadelphia engineers to drive them. Moreover, it is believed by those who have studied the subject thoroughly, that if the aforesaid treaty is ratified, it will, within a reasonable period of time, create a trade between the United States and Mexico, worth *two hundred millions of dollars* per annum. The manufacturing and commercial interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania would figure in this amount to the extent of many millions. Once convinced of these facts, no respectable journal would denounce the Mexicans as fit for nothing except to cut each other's throats and continue the work of self-destruction and national ruin.

A little more than ten years ago, one solitary ship from Boston, which appeared on the California coast once a year, was sufficient to transact all the business between the United States and that region. Since that period, our "wholesale influence" has been extended throughout that district, and our trade therewith amounts to more than sixty millions per annum! There are several Californias in the Republic of Mexico, and though the same kind of "wholesale influence" we exercise in California is not contemplated in regard to Mexico, the milder measures we have ventured to suggest would accomplish very marked results in the same direction.

The idea of the *American*, that because we have at present no very large interests at stake in Mexico, we should take no interest in the future welfare of that Republic, is not in accordance with the enterprising and progressive spirit which has given us our present rank among the commercial nations of the Earth.

Care of Armories.—A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry became an easy prey to the marauders, because Congress recently cut down the appropriations for the care of arsenals and armories throughout the country, and thus compelled the Department to dismiss a large number of the trained and disciplined men who had previously acted as guards and gate-keepers. There is an immense amount of very valuable material, including machinery and apparatus for its construction, constantly kept in these *dépôts*. The recent affair shows how easily they may fall a prey to violence or cupidity. The event may inculcate a lesson which Congress should profit by.

An Irrepressible Outbreak.—Whatever other results may flow from the Harper's Ferry insurrection, it seems quite certain to flood the country with messages, proclamations and miscellaneous fulminations from the fluent pen of Gov. Wise. Nothing has appeared as yet, but we see, looming in the distance, an interminable procession of pronunciamientos, each more terrible than the other, and all breathing the very spirit of disaster and destruction to the Abolitionists. At the latest advices Gov. Wise was calling for horsemen to scour the mountains of Virginia in pursuit of suppositious fugitives.—and demanding that the General Government should surrender the prisoners in its hands to the sovereign authority of the Old Dominion. It is pleasant to see the Governor thus prompt to assert the doctrine of popular local sovereignty in this practical case, and we presume he will have little difficulty in enforcing his claim.

But let the Governor beware lest his zeal get the better of his discretion. Let him curtail his messages and curb his ambition,—lest, by overdoing the business, he give it an undue and a dangerous importance, and invoke the very perils which he believes he has averted. It is undoubtedly important to put down the Republicans and to checkmate Douglas; but even such triumphs would be too dearly purchased by lighting a flame of actual insurrection throughout Virginia and the Southern States.

License of Soldiery.—Our City Inspector, it seems, keeps a target company; and his subordinate officers, judging from the Police returns, assert a much more summary jurisdiction over private persons and property than we have been in the habit of submitting to. It appears that as the company were marching through Broadway yesterday they encountered one of the business wagons of Singer & Co., and because the driver and one or two other employés did not see at once the perfect propriety of their turning the horses out of their place, they were assaulted, beaten and severely injured by Capt. J. Irving and two or three others more noted hitherto as disorderly bruisers and office-holders than as men of military rank and renown. We suggest to Commander-in-Chief Delavan the propriety of imposing some little civility and sense of order upon his subordinates;—and to the Board of Police Commissioners the duty of inquiring why their Policemen see fit to look idly on while two or three citizens are beaten and bruised by rowdies in uniform.

The Times and the Evening Post.—We beg to assure the *Evening Post* that we have never employed the services of any person, on either side of the Atlantic, whom we had any reason to suppose was already engaged in the service of the *Post*. We concur entirely in its estimate of such an attempt to interfere with the organization of a rival journal.

Madame Mario proffered us her *exclusive* services as a correspondent in Italy during the War. We engaged them upon her own terms, without any intimation that she had made any other engagement, and upon her own pledge that she would neither seek nor entertain any other proposition. She has written for us according to her agreement, and we have paid her according to ours. We prefer to think that she was misunderstood by the *Post*, rather than to adopt its theory that "she has broken her engagement." The *Post* speaks of another matter in this connection—thus:

"The *Evening Post* had another correspondent in Italy at the time of the war, whose letters suddenly ceased. We discovered afterwards that he had been employed by the editor of the Times."

The gentleman referred to proffered his services to the Editor of the Times, who was then in Paris, and added, in reply to inquiries, that he had sent several letters from Italy to the *Post*, merely at a venture, and without any engagement or promise of pay; that he did not intend, in any case, to continue them, and that he desired to enter into an arrangement with the Times. Upon this statement he was engaged to write, not from Italy, to which he did not return, but from Paris during the temporary absence of our regular correspondent at the seat of war. He fulfilled his engagement, received his pay, and ceased to write. This is the whole of that affair. We are quite willing to leave the *Post* to say whether it subjects us to the reproach of dishonorable interference with its *employés*.

The Insurrection and its Lessons to Southern Advocates of the Slave-Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There could hardly be a stronger argument against the reopening of the Slave-trade than has been furnished by the events of the last week at Harper's Ferry, and we earnestly commend it to the attention of the fanatics who have been uproariously demanding fresh supplies of Guinea negroes, as essential to the prosperity of the South. If anything could convince a sensible man that the South has quite negroes enough for its comfort, if not for its safety, it would be the uproar created by "old Brown's" insurrection. If we pride ourselves upon anything, it is upon the solidity of our political system, upon our indifference to the plots of conspirators and the ravings of visionaries. We are always, and with reason, making merry over the throes of alarm in which the despotic Governments of older countries are constantly plunged, over their sensitiveness to the smallest indication of discontent, over the convulsions into which they are thrown by the smallest riot or outbreak.

We mock at these fears of Kaiser and King, and glory in our own security. But see the exhibition we have made of ourselves during the past week! Twenty men, led by an old madman, seize on a village in the night, and in the morning take forcible possession of an armory. If things were in their normal condition, the Sheriff of the county ought to have disposed of the matter in the course of the following day, by calling a *posse* from the neighborhood, firing a volley, and battering in the door, as the United States marines did, with a ladder or a beam. The whole affair ought to have occupied the same place in your columns with an account of a Mackerelville faction fight, or of wholesale rape and robbery on board a Baltimore steamboat. The public ought to have treated it as they treat the doings of the Louisiana Vigilance Committee, or of the mal-content laborers on the Erie Railroad. But what are the facts of the case? The news is telegraphed to all quarters of the Union as being a "negro insurrection," and forthwith the excitement becomes as intense as if a hostile army had landed in Chesapeake Bay, and were marching straight on Washington. A Cabinet meeting is summoned; Secretary Floyd communicates intelligence of such information received by him weeks previously, United States marines and United States artillery are dispatched to the "seat of war," the Virginia militia and the Baltimore militia is called out. Gov. Wise hurries off by express train, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and proposing to demolish the rebels and their prisoners together by a round of artillery. The upshot of the affair is that by the time the wretched Brown and his twenty men meet their fate; full a thousand troops, with artillery, are collected on the spot, though there has really been no negro rising whatever, and the sole enemy is a score of lunatics armed with Sharp's rifles, and shut up in a loop-holed house.

When our Southern friends have their quarters so easily beaten up by two or three crazy adventurers from Kansas that it takes federal forces, led by a Colonel of the United States Army, and two or three regiments of militia, to restore their peace of mind, it may be permitted to us respectfully to inquire what the state of affairs would be if the negroes really did rise in any considerable body and a servile war really did break out? If the remedy was, in such case, to bear the same proportion to the disease, as in this Harper's Ferry "Insurraction," the whole militia of the Western States, or as many of them as could be got under arms, say 500,000 men, would be the least we should be expected to contribute to for its repression, to say nothing of our anxiety of mind, the interruption to our business, and the expense of keeping our forces on foot. We all know, and nobody knows better than the Southerners themselves, that we should have to bear our part to the fullest extent, if for humanity's sake alone, in putting down a negro rebellion. We have, then, a perfect right to inquire of the noisy demagogues, who have been calling for fresh importations of negroes, if this Harper's Ferry affair is a fair indication of their own state of mind regarding negro risings; and, if so, with what face they can ask the country to agree to a large increase to this cause of alarm—we will not say element of danger, which they cherish so eagerly. If the United States has to keep Southern negroes in order, or if it takes a thousand men to arrest twenty armed Abolitionists, the United States has, certainly, something to say about the number of negroes there shall be to keep in order, or for Abolitionists to practice their wiles upon. We can assure the Browns and the Yancys that, until they prove themselves better able to manage the "property" they have than recent events would seem to indicate, they will find some difficulty in getting us to agree to their making further acquisitions of the same sort.

The affair, moreover, contains a warning to disunionists, also, and there are more of these than of would-be slave-traders. If "Old Brown" has proved so troublesome and alarming, in command of his twenty lunatics, how would it be when the whole South would be foreign soil, and the excitement of insurrections among the slaves would be a favorite occupation for whole hordes of Northern fanatics? The ills we have are doubtless irksome; but we confess we see in those upon which the fire-eaters so eagerly propose to precipitate us, less comfort for the Slave States than for any other portion of the Union.

Salus Populi.

CALIFORNIA.

The Late Senator Broderick—Did he Leave a Will?—A Mock Duel.

San Francisco, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

The excitement growing out of the death of Senator Broderick is rapidly subsiding, and, although large numbers of our citizens will long remember with grief his untimely end, it is to be hoped that our people will soon sink enough of mere private feeling to enable them to gather from the sad event and its surroundings those lessons of public wisdom which the melancholy facts suggest. A circular, now receiving numerous signatures among the merchants and other citizens of San Francisco, recommends a meeting to be held at some early day to consider and adopt the best means of erecting a suitable monument to the deceased.

The rumor mentioned in my last to the effect that Mr. Broderick left a will seems to have been erroneous. No will can be found, and Mr. David D. Colton—one of Mr. Broderick's seconds in the fatal duel—has petitioned the Probate Court for letters of administration upon his estate, as follows:

The Petition of David D. Colton, a resident of said city and county, respectfully showeth:

That David C. Broderick died in said city and county, on or about the 16th day of September, A. D., 1859; that said deceased at, or immediately previous to the time of his death, was a resident of said city and county, and that he has left an estate within the jurisdiction of this Court.

That due search and inquiry have been made to ascertain if said deceased left any will; but none has been found, and according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner, said deceased died intestate. Your petitioner further shows that the estate of said deceased, so far as he has been able to ascertain the same, is about the sum of $130,000, and is incumbered by mortgages amounting in the aggregate to about $85,000, and consists entirely of real estate in San Francisco; and that the only heirs at law of said deceased within this State are Edmund Welch and Lucy Brown, whose consent and request in writing, together with that of the creditors of the estate of said deceased to this application, and the appointment of your petitioner as administrator of the estate of said deceased, is annexed and made part of this petition.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that a day of court may be appointed for hearing this application, that due notice thereof be given by the clerk by posting notices according to law, and that upon said hearing and the proofs to be adduced, letters of administration upon said estate may be issued to your petitioner, &c. DAVID D. COLTON.

Edmund Welch being duly sworn, deposes and says on oath: That he is a resident of said city and county; that he was acquinted with David C. Broderick during his life-time; that affiant is one of the next of kin to, and as he is informed and verily believes, one of the heirs at law of said deceased, to wit: the cousin in the second degree to the said deceased; that affiant is informed and believes there are no other relatives to the said decedent in the said State, except one Lucy Brown, who is also one of the heirs at law and the next of kin to the decedent; that affiant has heard read the foregoing petition of David D. Colton for letters of administration, and well knows the contents thereof; that affiant consents to said petition and application, and requests that letters of administration upon said estate may be granted by the Court to the said David D. Colton in accordance with the prayer of his petition. EDMUND WELCH.

Lucy Brown makes an affidavit (signed by her mark) similar to that of Edmund Welch, claiming to be also a cousin in the second degree to the deceased. Then follows the consent of creditors:

We, the undersigned, creditors of the estate of David C. Broderick, deceased, show to the Court that we, and each of us, have read the foregoing petition and application of David D. Colton for letters of administration, and know its contents; that we, and each of us hereby consent to said application, and request the Court will appoint said Colton Administrator of said estate, in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

A. J. McCabe,	Aristides Welch,
George W. Green,	(By his Attorney, Hall
A. A. Selover,	McAllister,)
John A. McGlynn,	Edward Field,
A. J. Butler,	(By his Attorney in fact,
	Edward Bosqui.)

The hearing of the application for letters of administration was fixed for Monday, 3d October next.

The *Times* of this city believes that Mr. Broderick has left a will somewhere. It says:

"It is scarcely possible that Mr. Broderick left no will. He was uniformly careful in such respects. He certainly did make a will before his duel several years since with Mr. Smith. It is the opinion of one who has been intimate with Mr. Broderick for 20 years, that the will then made is still extant, in Washington. If so, by that will the disposition of his property must be decided."

The rumor was industriously circulated here on the day of the sailing of the last mail steamer for Panama, that Ex-Governor John McDougal had challenged Senator Gwin just before he left for Washington. Mr. McDougal has, in consequence, published a card, in which he says: "The rumor, current and published, that I had challenged Dr. Gwin prior to his leaving on the steamer yesterday, is incorrect. It is due to him to state that he received no message of this character from myself."

On Sept. 20, at Sacramento, W. W. Cope (the newly elected Justice of the Supreme Court) was sworn in by Judge Baldwin, as Associate Justice of the Court, in place of Judge Terry, resigned.

The community was much shocked a day or two ago by the announcement of a fatal duel at Sonora, between Sylvester Knight and J. E. Esterbrook. According to the published account, the weapons used were large dueling pistols, and the distance ten paces. Knight fell at the first fire. The ball struck him in the neck, shattering the left clavicle, passing upward and outward, wounding the jugular vein and injuring the second articulation of the spine. Knight is sinking rapidly and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Esterbrook was attended by Judge Stewart, Col. Cole and Judge Quint, as seconds, and Drs. Walker and Brown as surgeons. Knight was accompanied by Capt. Weston, Mr. Cotter and Major Greenwood as seconds, and attended by Drs. Thompson and Adams as surgeons. All the physicians on the ground volunteered their services to Mr. Knight in his suffering condition. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the duellists, but the officer was too late to interrupt the difficulty.

The affair thus specifically detailed, turned out to have been an enacted farce. It seems that of the two principals in this "affair," J. E. Esterbrook is accused of being an "abolitionist." Sylvester Knight is keeper of the United States Hotel, at that place. His partner, Phelps, charged Esterbrook with having taken or stolen a pair of boots. At this Esterbrook was naturally indignant, and challenged Phelps to fight a duel. The latter, however, being a man of family, his parter, Knight, took up the quarrel for him, accepted the challenge himself, to which Esterbrook made no objection, and thus had the duel on his own hands. On this state of facts, Knight proposed to "sell" Esterbrook, and contrived to secure "seconds" on both sides in his interest—Esterbrook being the only party in earnest for a fight.

The parties went to the ground selected, just beyond Cannon Hill, in the neighborhood of Sonora. After tossing for the ground, the weapons (regular dueling pistols) were loaded with blank cartridges. The parties were then placed in position, and the hair-triggers set. Esterbrook held his pistol pointed upwards, and while receiving instructions from his seconds it unexpectedly went off. This seemed to deeply mortify Esterbrook, but he stoutly insisted the discharge was accidental. This placed the seconds in an embarrassing predicament, as they had no more prepared ammunition on the ground. Esterbrook, however, was not aware of this fact, and the seconds retired a little, pretended to reload the pistols, but really only exchanged pistols, giving Esterbrook the one previously held by Knight.

Before again taking position, Esterbrook was invited to drink some brandy, which had been doctored with croton oil. He drank a good horn, without appearing to detect the foreign substance, showing that his mind was too much absorbed to notice any outrage on his sense of taste. The parties were now again placed in position, the word given, and Knight fell, of course without discharging his pistol. Esterbrook leapt into the air and seemed highly pleased at the success of his fire. Knight affected to be mortally wounded, and managed to give himself a very bloody appearance by using a sponge which he had previously soaked in red ink, and concealed beneath his vest. Esterbrook immediately left the ground, and was followed by the crowd, who were finally let into the secret, and cried, "Hang him! hang him!" The last seen of him he was going through the streets of Sonora, swearing he would fight any of Knight's friends who dared to take up his cause. This affair proves two things—that Esterbrook, although, it may be, an Abolitionist, is true grit, and that Knight ought to have been shot.

We are having a Pacific Railroad Convention in our city at the present time, with delegates from all parts of the State and from Oregon and Washington Territories. I do not see, however, that this body have yet developed anything particular. Mr. T. D. Judah, railroad engineer, of Sacramento, has made a sensible railroad speech in relation to the means of promoting railroad enterprise within the State; and Col. Frank W. Lander, the Government Engineer, who has just arrived here from his Missouri and Honey Lake wagon-road expedition, last night favored the Convention with a most valuable and practical address upon the subject of constructing the Pacific Railroad across the Continent. The Convention have decided that San Francisco ought to be the western terminus of any road that is constructed.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at New-Rochelle.

SPEECH BY EX-MAYOR WOOD.

A Democratic Ratification Meeting was held last evening, at New-Rochelle. Ex-Mayor Wood was the principal speaker. Subjoined is a summary of his remarks:

Mr. Wood at the outset sought to show that this country is really governed by party majorities, instead of the Constitutional majority of States originally intended to control it, and went on to say that the coming Presidential contest would turn wholly upon the doctrine proclaimed by Mr. Seward at Rochester, who coldly said there must be an irrepressible conflict between the people of the North and the people of the South, in which one or the other section shall conquer—that the Union must become "all slave or all free"—that this intestine and fratricidal war must go on until the South shall force the people of the North into an abandonment of their own free institutions or that the North shall drive the South, *vi et armis* I suppose, into an abandonment of its system of labor, the freedom of the slaves and the consequent extinction of its industrial pursuits and its agricultural prosperity. Seward, speaking for the "Republicans," (Mr. Wood went on to say,) says to us: "Let us force the emancipation of the blacks, that we may make slaves of the whites; let us elevate our own political clan though we may impoverish the nation; let us coerce the free people of one section in the name of freedom; subjugate real liberty under pretense of subduing nominal Slavary; let us play the hypocrite, so that we can the better act the pirate; let us settle a useless principle, though in doing so we sever a united people; let there be an 'irrepressible conflict' between all that is great and good in the confederacy of States, and the 'consolidarity of the people,' so that upon the ruins of the conflict I shall become the Nero of the occasion to fiddle upon the smoking embers of what was once this glorious compact of American States, and have the inglorious distinction of being the last American President as Washington was the first." The contest has already begun in Virginia, where the action of Brown is only a foretaste of the action of Seward, if he should reach the Executive chair. Mr. Wood thought it would be well to let the American people know that it is not all the mere rhetoric of a demagogue—that it is not only possible but probable that the day is rapidly approaching when every Slave State will become a field of carnage under this odious theory of "all free." The results of such a war would be disastrous to all the great interests of the country. England is interested in bringing them about and Seward is for conciliation. His recent interviews with her Ministry are full of significance in this point. If a dissolution of the American Union can be accomplished by the election of Seward to the Presidency, three great national objects dear to the British Government will have been attained, viz.: A powerful national rival destroyed; the commercial, navigating and manufacturing States of the North crippled, and an exclusive monopoly of the trade with the cotton-growing States obtained. For the Free States she would have measures of hostility, while to the South she would offer protection with arms and money. She would guarantee the independence of the South. Thus a Southern hostile Government would be created at our doors—backed up by the fearful military power of Great Britain and composed of bold and chivalrous men conscious of having been deeply injured by Northern aggression. Northern fanaticism and Northern injustice. Mr. Wood spoke at some length of State politics and said he should take a future opportunity to discuss the affairs of New-York City. He closed by exhorting the Democrats to elevate themselves to the real issues of the contest,—forget the broils, which have disturbed the party and see no other *beacon* than that which leads to victory.

Working of the Registry Law.

The second day of the City Registration was very much like the first as regards the manner in which the business was attended to at the various places appointed. No definite idea seemed to be entertained by the Registrars as to the precise nature of their duties. Some of them utterly refused to register the names of those who made application to them, alleging as a reason that they were following the strict letter of the law. This, they contend, requires them simply to copy the old poll-lists, which are to be placed in a prominent position in the poll-room, for the examination of all interested, until the Tuesday preceding the election, when those not finding their names registered can have the opportunity of rectifying the mistake. Others have only registered the names of those who have moved into the Wards since the last election; while still others have copied the names from the old poll-lists, and also register the names of all new comers who have made application. Hardly any two of the Registrars, in fact, seem to have understood their duties alike, and it will, in consequence, be a very difficult matter to arrive at a proximate estimate of the number of legal voters previous to the election. No disturbances of any kind, so far as we have been able to learn, have occurred. Policemen have been in attendance at some of the localities, but their services have not been required.

The Independent Democrats.

The Independent Democratic General Committee held a meeting, last evening, at No. 113 Bowery. The only business of public interest transacted was the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the antecedents of the persons nominated for Senator and Assemblyman by the Tammany and the Mozart Hall sections of the party respectively, and to recommend those whom they may consider as having the best cla

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CUMMINGS' LITERARY UNION LECTURES.—Dr. T. L. NICHOLS, a recent convert to the Roman Catholic Church, delivered the introductory lecture of a course, under the auspices of the above-named Society, last evening, in the lecture-room of the Thirteenth-street Medical College. The speaker's theme was "The Duty and Destiny of Young American Catholics." Although at the present time, he said, but three millions of the twenty which composed the population of the United States were of the Catholic religion, yet every reflecting mind must reach the conclusion that that faith would eventually be the dominant one. And the Almighty was planting his Church here by the hands of the poor, the illiterate and the lowly, as he had ever done. Wherever works of internal improvement were progressing, wherever railroads or canals were in course of construction, there were found the missionaries of the Church with spades and picks rather than books in their hands, and wherever were the missionaries there was found a steeple surmounted with the cross, the emblem of their faith. But upon the young especially devolved the duty of spreading Catholic principles. They were to perform this work first of all by firmness in their faith, and next by ability to give the reasons for their belief, and these reasons they must upon all occasions urge in moderation, unobtrusively and in charity, upon the attention of that great body of the American people who were, if not infidels, nothingarians, and this was the class that would receive and accept the doctrines of the Church In this alone lay the hope of the perpetuity of the American Republic. All Governments, all systems, which were not based upon Catholic principles, never had existed, and never could exist. In concluding, the lecturer, adverting to the great field of labor presented to his audience in this City—thought that each Catholic Church should have a Society attached to it, for the purpose of supporting an institution in the vicinity of the City, similar to the manual labor reform schools of many of the Capitals of Europe, in which might be ingathered the street children of both sexes, to be taught in the Catholic faith, and sent out into the world when they had attained the age of twenty-one, completely equipped for the conflict of life. By so doing, many children of Catholic parents would be saved to the Church, who now came under the influence of similar Protestant institutions. The audience was large, and the lecturer's points were much applauded. The funds obtained by the course are to be applied in securing a library for the Association, and for other benevolent purposes.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The Second Anniversary of St. Luke's Hospital was held on Tuesday, (St. Luke's Day,) in the Chapel of the Hospital, on Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. This institution was opened on the 1st of May, 1858, and is designed for the use of the better class of patients, of both sexes, who dislike entering the public hospitals. It is under the control of, and is supported mainly by, Episcopalians, although it offers its charities to all, without regard to creed. The hospital-building, which cost upwards of $200,000, is one of the most conveniently-constructed and best-ventilated in the world, and will accommodate about 200 patients. It is under the general superintendence of the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, who also officiates as Pastor. There was a large attendance of the friends of the institution, including several Episcopal clergymen, at the anniversary on Wednesday. After appropriate religious services, the report of the Board of Managers was read by Mr. DAVIS, from which it appears that the institution is in a flourishing condition, and promises to fulfill the hopes entertained by its founders. Since the opening of the hospital, there have been admitted upwards of 300 patients. At present there are about 60 inmates. The receipts of the past year, from voluntary contributions and paying patients, have been sufficient to meet all expenses. The number of charity-beds at present is 40, but it is intended that the institution shall eventually be entirely free. Following the anniversary exercises, a collection was taken up, amounting to nearly $400. The annual election of officers was postponed till the next meeting of the Board of Managers.

SHIPS IN POSSESSION OF RUNNERS.—The *Thirty-one States* and the *Harriet and Jesse*, just arrived from Liverpool, were boarded on Tuesday evening, while they lay in the stream, by a band of runners, who created a scene of wild disorder and confusion, in their attempts to secure patronage for their favorite "hotels." The policemen in attendance ordered the runners ashore, but they refused to leave, and threatened to assault all who ventured to oppose them. By setting the ensigns of the ship union down, the attention of Harbor Police Boat No. 5 was attracted, and the officers on board of it immediately went to the two vessels and dispersed the runners. The latter claimed to have licenses from the Commissioners of Emigration.

PASSING A COUNTERFEIT BILL.—EDWIN FARGO yesterday attempted to purchase some stationery from Mr. JNO. VLEIT, of No. 82 Warren-street, offering in payment a counterfeit $5 bill on the Rockport Bank, (Mass.) Mr. VLEIT discovered that the bill was not genuine and refused to take it. FARGO claimed that he was ignorant of the character of the money, and leaving, went into the establishment of STAFFORD, CANDEE & Co. where he offered the same bill in payment for some envelopes. Mr. VLEIT, who had followed, immediately had him arrested. When searched at the Police Court, numerous counterfeit bills, and some on broken banks, were found in his possession. Justice CONNOLLY committed him to await examination.

THE EMPIRE CLUB AND THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK.—The Empire Club, which has Mr. JAMES IRVING for its President, and which formed an important contingent of the Delavan Musketeers, who, as we elsewhere show, astonished and edified the City by their parade yesterday, was to have met last evening at headquarters, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of preparing for a public funeral display in memory of the late DAVID C. BRODERICK. Owing, doubtless, to the fatigue inseparable from the day's combats and enjoyments, there was none of the members present at the place of gathering to respond to the call. It is probable, however, that another meeting will soon be announced.

LECTURES AT SHILOH CHURCH.—Mr. HORACE GREELEY delivered the first of the Shiloh Church course of lectures last evening. In introducing Mr. GREELEY, the Rev. H.H. GARNETT said that the price of admission (ten cents) had been fixed so low as to make it possible for all to attend the lectures. Should there be a surplus, after paying expenses, it would be devoted to the establishment of a reading-room. A prominent Anti-Slavery man, and a popular lecturer, had declined to speak before them, giving no reason for the refusal; while Mr. GREELEY had cheerfully, and without pay, come forward to open the course. Mr. GREELEY then proceeded to deliver his lecture on "Great Men." He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he concluded a vote of thanks was tendered him.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.—During the quarter ending Sept. 15, 2,819 newsboys had meals and lodgings in this institution. Forty-seven truants and bad boys, some of whom were from the Canadas, have been restored to their friends. The Children's Aid Society has sent to Western homes some of the boys who have found refuge here. Fifty-two depositors have intrusted $216 62 of their savings to the "Bank of the Newsboy's Lodging-house," and Sunday dinners, costing but $49, have relieved 869 boys from the necessity of laboring on that day. On Tuesday evening the night school will open, and all poor boys desirous of improving themselves are invited to attend. The objects which this institution has in view commend themselves warmly to all citizens.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The annual parade and inspection of the Tenth Regiment took place yesterday, at Hamilton Park. The regiment mustered 160 men, a falling off of 62 from the numbers reported last year. The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. LEFFERTS, and the Seventy-first, American Guard, Col. VERMILYE, will have a joint review and inspection to-day. The inspection takes place at Hamilton-square, at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the regiments will re-form line in Twenty-third-street and Madison-avenue; thence they will march through Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and down Broadway as far as Canal-street.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MARGARET DOOLY, a child 2 years of age, who died from the effect of accidental scalds. The same Coroner held an inquest on JOHN SHEA, an Irishman, 60 years of age, who died on Monday from injuries received by falling into the hold of the ship *John Stuart*.

Police Reports.

THE COOKS STEAL THE CASH.—A small bag, containing seventy dollars in gold coin and bills was stolen from a dresser in the kitchen of Mr. Alfred W. Boyce, No. 36 West Thirty-eighth-street, on Tuesday evening. Ann Carroll and Johanna Lynch, the cook and kitchen-maid, were suspected of the theft and were arrested. A portion of the money was found concealed in the room they occupied. Justice QUACKENBUSH held them both to answer.

THEFT OF A WATCH DOG.—Catharine Rice, a young Irish girl, was arrested on Tuesday by Officer ROACH on a charge of having stolen a Newfoundland dog from her employer, Mr. Reuben Maplesden, of Morrisania, Westchester Co. Two days after the dog was abducted Mr. Maplesden's house was entered by burglars and $300 worth of plate was stolen. The theft of the dog is now believed to have been connected with the burglary, and Catharine has been returned to Westchester for examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Nearly a week ago a fight took place between John Healy, Michael Hoey and Frank McCannon, during which the latter received several severe stabs. Since the affray he has been confined to his bed. Officer Hull, of the Twentieth Precinct, who witnessed the disturbance, yesterday arrested Healy and Hoey. They were committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Steam Engines near Schoolhouses—The Bible Question Disposed of Summarily—The Vote—The Bequest of the Late Seth Grosvenor to the Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening.

Several Principals of schools in the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, were present. Much difficulty was experienced in procuring a quorum of the members of the Board. Both indications pointed to a renewal of the discussion on the Bible question.

First, the usual communications and reports were disposed of.

A communication was received from the School officers of the Eighteenth Ward, asking the Board to sanction their action in removing to other premises, hired for their accommodation, the Primary schools located in the Demilt Dispensary. The Dispensary is in dangerous proximity to a building in which there is a steam-engine, and is deemed objectionable. The basement of a church had been hired at a rent of $800 per annum.

A long debate followed, in the course of which the danger of proximity to steam engines in general and to the steam-engine in question, in particular, was largely expatiated upon. After two and a half hours' consideration, the subject was finally referred to the Committee on Sites and School-houses.

A remonstrance against the removal of the schools was referred to the same committee.

On motion of the President the Finance Clerk of the Board was suspended, pending an investigation into charges against him, and the Finance Committee were authorized to appoint some one to perform the duties of his office in his stead.

Mr. GLOVER offered a resolution directing the President and Clerk of the Board to sign drafts for the payment of those teachers whose salaries were withheld for the month of September last.

This opened the Bible question again.

Mr. GLOVER moved that the rules be suspended in order that his resolution might be entertained.

Mr. GAEN arose to make a speech.

The President ruled that the question was not debatable.

Mr. GREEN resumed his seat.

Mr. DAVENPORT moved that Mr. GLOVER's motion (to suspend the rules) be laid on the table. Mr. DAVENPORT's motion prevailed. The vote was as follows:

AYES—Jared A. Timpson, James Watson, Robert S. Gould, James M. Tuthill, Daniel Coger, William B. Andrews, William Bloomfield, William Tucker, Charles E. Gildersleeve, James W. Farr, Christian Metzgar, Alonzo G. Reynolds, Richard Warren, Robert A. Adams, William R. Stafford, James Cushing, Jr., Samuel Cantrell, James Fairman, Oliver H. Lee, John Davenport, Lafayette Rumney, James Mariner—23.

NAYS—Charles McCay, Thomas Fitzgerald, Charles J. Dougherty, William B. Lager, Jr., Richard Barry, Michael Begg, Abraham V. Williams, Robert O. Glover, Andrew H. Green, Erastus C. Benedict, William E. Curtis, Hugh McCabe, Nelson J. Waterbury—13.

Messrs. O'Grady, Crozier, Slote, Mason, White, Brummell, Byrne, Farley and O'Keefe were absent; and here, for the time being, the matter dropped.

The Executive Committee of the Free Academy reported that the executor of Mr. Seth Grosvenor's will was prepared to pay the Board the $30,000 bequeathed to it by that instrument as soon as the requisite steps were taken to give him a proper receipt. The Board appointed its President, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Chairman of the Finance Department, (Richard Warren, A. V. Williams and S. Cushing, Jr.,) Trustees to receive the fund from the executor, Sethly Babcock, Esq. The following is the clause in Mr. Grosvenor's will which makes the bequest:

Item—I give and bequeath to the Board of Education in New-York, corner of Grand and Elm streets, payable in two years after my decease and in such assets as my executors may elect, at their cash valuation, and my executors alone to judge of such valuation, *thirty thousand dollars*, which I wish kept invested forever, and the income alone to be expended in books to form a *Library* for the *Free Academy*, now established in New-York; or should the said Board of Education think it more beneficial to give some portion of the income for the purchase of books for any of the Ward Schools, they may use of such funds, for such purpose or purposes, a sum not to exceed *five hundred dollars* in any one year. And should the Free Academy ever be broken up or cease, then the said Library to be continued for any other purpose that a majority of the Board of Education at a full meeting a majority of all the members shall elect or determine. And should the Board of Education at any future time be broken up or dissolved, I then wish that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall take possession of the said capital, with all accumulation of interest, and place it with the Comptroller in the City Treasury, and I desire they may continue to carry out my wishes in the same manner as I have desired the Board of Education.

And my hope is that the Common Council may erect, at the cost of the City, a good but economical building, to be located near the Academy (as at present situated) for a Library. I hope such books may always be selected as to be useful in reforming the rising generation.

Mr. Grosvenor was a wealthy merchant who died in 1857. He was a school officer of the Fifth Ward for many years.

The Board raised the salary of James R. Brandt, assistant in the Department of Chemistry at the Free Academy, to $600.

The propriety of appointing Prof. Morales Professor of Spanish in the Free Academy, with a salary of $2,000 a year was discussed at great length, and pending its consideration, the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

EMIGRANT "AGENTS" REFUSED PERMISSION TO SELL TICKETS IN CASTLE GARDEN—THE WEEKLY REPORT.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday.

Messrs. CUMMINO and CARAIGAN, to whom was referred the petition of McDonald and Bischoff, Emigrant Agents, for leave to transact a part of their business inside of Castle Garden, made report, refusing the request. The report recited at considerable length the history of "booking passengers," both in this country and in the various European ports, together with the abuses which emigrants have suffered from this business. Mr. JELLINGHAUS objected to the report, and wished to have an opportunity to present a minority report. It was laid on the table. Mr. CURTIS cited the case of the poor emigrant who, some four months ago, was swindled out of his money, and then imprisoned as a witness against the parties who had wronged him, he having lost his reason during his confinement. He referred to the case in order to inquire if the Commissioners had done their duty in the case. Mr. PURDY said the Board were not responsible for these abuses.

A person who had paid $8 to McDonald's agent in Havre, and failed to recover the amount of the principal after arriving here, laid his complaint before the Board. The matter was referred to Mr. JELLINGHAUS.

By the weekly statement it appears that there have been 1,668 emigrant arrivals since the 12th; the whole number for the year being 62,520. The number of inmates in the Institutions at Ward's Island were 703. The receipts for commutations of passengers during the week were $5,831.

Presbyterian Synod of New-York.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS—CASE OF THE REV. MR. KENNEDAY.

The Synod of New-York met, on Monday evening, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Dr. MELROY'S,) in Fourteenth-street. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., the last Moderator, from Ezekiel ii., 5. "And they shall know that there hath been a prophet among them." The concluding portion of the discourse was occupied with a sketch of the character and labors of the late Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., in illustration of the truth that a faithful minister of Christ could not fail to leave his impress for good upon the people among whom he had ministered. After the election of the Rev. WILLIAM BANNARD as Moderator, the Synod adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The sessions of Tuesday were occupied with devotional exercises in the morning; addresses in behalf of the Board of Foreign Missions, by the Secretary, the Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, the Board of Domestic Missions, by the Rev. Dr. HAPPERSETT, and the Church Extension Committee by the Rev. Dr. COX. The Rev. Dr. KREBS submitted a thorough report on the subject of Public Schools, which was received with deep interest and ordered to be published. The Synodical prayer meeting was held in the afternoon, and a missionary meeting in the evening. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. HOOK, the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and the Rev. Mr. DILL of the Irish delegation.

One of the most important of the subjects introduced during the day was that of the Choctaw Mission. This Mission has lately been discontinued by the American Board, and the Hon. WALTER LOWRIE Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, in alluding to that fact, declared that the present and prospective liabilities of this Board, render it impracticable to assume the responsibility of this Mission, should the brethren wish to come under its care. Dr. SPAINO submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That if the Executive Committee deem it expedient to take the mission to the Choctaw Indians under the care of the Board, the Synod of New-York pledges itself to use its best efforts to increase its contributions to the Board as much as may be necessary to meet the responsibility.

The resolution was adopted with great cordiality and, on the suggestion of Dr. PHILLIPS, it was recorded as adopted unanimously.

Yesterday (Wednesday) was mainly occupied with the reading of an appeal and the papers thereunto belonging, by the Rev. DAVID KENNEDAY from a sentence passed upon him by the Presbytery of Long Island, suspending him from the exercise of ministerial functions, on the ground of certain tergiversations on his part in reference to his relations with the Churches of Babylon and Southampton, and because of the existence of much ill-feeling between him and the members of his congregation.

At 1 o'clock the Synod adjourned, and, by invitation, visited the Fair of the American Institute at Palace Garden. At 4 o'clock they again convened and, with a brief interval, sat till 9½ o'clock, when their deliberations were suspended for the day, to be resumed this morning at 9 o'clock. These afternoon and evening sessions were devoted exclusively to the case of Mr. KENNEDAY.

Target Excursion of the Delavan Musketeers.

A SKIRMISH IN BROADWAY—THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS DISPLAYS GREAT VALOR.

The first public parade of the Delavan Musketeers, a *corps* composed of the friends of the City Inspector, including most of the attachés of his office, took place yesterday. The command has been organized within the last few months, and on its rolls are the names of several Aldermen, Councilmen, and heads of Bureaux, in various departments of the City Government. It is divided into a troop of horse, under the command of JAMES IRVING, and a numerous infantry battalion. Col. GEORGE B. HALL, formerly a Major in WALKER's army, has the command-in-chief. There were 250 men in the ranks yesterday.

The Guard assembled in the morning at the City Assembly Rooms. As the cavalry was forming at the corner of Broadway and Grand-streets, an employe of SINGER & Co.'s sewing machine establishment was engaged, with a carman, named EDWIN, in unloading a wagon. Several of the horsemen, in curvetting about the street, backed the horse till the vehicle to which it was attached was in danger of upsetting. The driver exclaimed, "Don't do that, you'll upset me." Mr. JAMES IRVING, the hero of a hundred street-fights, and Clerk of Fulton Market, happened to be captain of the horse, and he replied, "I'll break your neck for you; your wagon ought to be broken!" EDWIN jumped from his cart and retreated into the basement. CHRISTOPHER AMAZEEN, another employe of the establishment, ran up to learn the cause of the difficulty. As he was looking around, IRVING asked him: "Do you want to know what is the matter?" AMAZEEN replied that he did, when IRVING at once struck him first upon one side and then upon the other. FARNSWORTH, a fellow-workman of AMAZEEN, exclaimed "Don't strike a man in that way," when he was attacked at once, and beaten. His eyes were gouged, and one of them seriously injured. Others of SINGER's workmen went to their comrade's aid, and IRVING would doubtless have been incapacitated from going on the excursion, when PAT. HINES, *alias* "Figsey," a noted muscle-man, who rescued MCCUE, the murderer of REEVES, in Grand-street, last Monday, went, with others of the Guard, to his friend IRVING's aid. By this time the number of combatants on the other side had increased. AMAZEEN was beaten and much injured about the head. As he fell to the sidewalk, the ruffians kicked him savagely in the face and chest. A clerk named DAVIS, attempting to help FARNSWORTH, was struck on the head by one of IRVING's men, and knocked to the bottom of the stairway into the basement. Finally, the assailants, having cleared the field, mounted their horses, and rode away victorious.

It is said that Capt. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward Police, and two of his Sergeants, witnessed the fight from the opposite side of Broadway, and refused to interfere, even after they had been appealed to by the employes of Mr. SINGER. Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Ward, was then sent for. He, with several officers, soon reached the scene of the disturbance, but too late to be of any service.

The injured men went before Justice BRENNAN, and AMAZEEN, the one most severely hurt, made a complaint against IRVING for assault and battery. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, but by this time he was well on his way to Harlem, and it was not deemed necessary to send a Policeman to arrest him. The other men refused to make complaint in the matter, but were desirous of becoming witnesses in behalf of AMAZEEN. The Guard, after the disturbance, marched down Broadway and through the Park, where a multitude of their admirers had gathered. After some marching and countermarching the foot-soldiers took the Third-avenue cars, and accompanied by the troops, proceeded to the Red House, Harlem, where the day was spent in target-shooting. After their return they supped together at the City Assembly Rooms, where prizes were awarded, toasts were drunk and speeches without number were made.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN FIREMEN IN PHILADELPHIA.—Constitution Fire Company No. 7 reached Philadelphia Tuesday night, and were welcomed by a number of fire companies and a torchlight parade, display of apparatus, &c. Hibernia Engine Company are their hosts. Yesterday morning the Company visited the Hall of Independence, and were formally welcomed to the City by Col. PAGE and Mayor HENRY. Alderman LEWIS, of Brooklyn, accompanied, and the visitors were then taken to see the Mint, &c.

ACCIDENTS.—A German laborer had one of his ankles so badly crushed in a factory at Red Hook Point, Tuesday, by the falling of a heavy casting upon it that the injured limb had to be amputated. Mrs. BUCKE, of New-York, while passing along Court-street, Tuesday evening, fell into an excavation at the corner of Joralemon-street, and was severely injured.

SENTENCES.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, JOHN PASCELL, JAMES CROWN and MICHAEL COLLINS were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, for felonious assaults committed by them.

Staten Island.

THE RAILROAD—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

An annual meeting of the Staten Island Railroad Company was held on Tuesday, 25th inst., at their office, No. 2 Bowling-green, for the purpose of electing Officers, Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year. The following were appointed: President, OLIVER H. LEE; Treasurer, STEPHEN SQUIRE, (present incumbents.) No appointment has as yet been made to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of F. R. GAOTE, Secretary. The following are named as Directors: O. H. Lee, Joel Wolfe, Stephen Scguine, E. J. Totten, A. P. Ockersham, B. Kreischer, E. R. Bennett, T. W. Strong, A. Hornby, F. Perkins, A. Hood, Wm. King, A. Journeay.

The work of constructing the road is at present urged forward with all possible dispatch. It will doubtless be open to travel in the course of three months. Contracts have been made for cars and locomotives, and the rails, ties, &c., are daily arriving on the ground. The amount of chartered capital stock of the Company is $300,000; amount of stock already paid in, $50,603 38; amount of Funded Debt, $41,200; rate of interest on Funded Debt, 7 per cent. Total amount of cost of road up to present time, $114,014 87. Amount of bonds to be issued, $200,000.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
DEATH TO ALL VERMIN.
Roaches, Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Rats, Mice, Moths, Mosquitos, and Garden Insects.
For sale by the manufacturer, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, and SANDS & CO., and druggists generally.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway, or Express line or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special Inducements to the trade and local agencies.

The "Riggs Truss."—A new principle, new action, new material. Water-proof, used in bathing, cleanly, durable. The cord is protected, and the openings contracted rather than enlarged. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.
STOCK UNEQUALED.
PRICES MODERATE.
GENIN'S Bazaar and Hat Store,
Nos 507 and 513 Broadway.

Phrenology points out the talents, defects and the particular occupation in which each can best succeed. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Bridgewater Paint.—This is the only reliable curative agent for leaky roofs, and it can be purchased of Messrs. HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane. See that your roof, if it leaks, is covered at once with the Bridgewater Paint.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead" that he can't appreciate those three-cent Cigars and that fine Gin at 2s. per bottle, and Port 4s., sold at No. 37 Fulton-st.?

PREMIUM
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
AWARDED TO
Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
This is the greatest tonic of the age, and has never failed in getting the first premium at every State Fair ever held in the United States where it has been exhibited. The premium may be seen in the show window at BARNES & PARKS store, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers and proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!
The following is always the result when merchants have provided themselves with one of the *Celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander Safes*, now universally acknowledged to be the *great Fire-proof Safe of the World.*
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.
MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which we purchased of you, delivered up its contents, consisting of our books, insurance policies, moneys, &c., in good order, after being exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of sixty hours* at the burning of our warehouse, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., on Friday night, the 7th inst. Very respectfully, yours,
WRIGHT, GILLIES & CO.
KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 26, 1859.
MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.
GENTLEMEN: At the great fire in this place on the 16th of May last, we had one of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, *made eleven years ago*, which was exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of twelve hours*, being completely covered by the flames arising from the burning of varnish, paints, oils, &c., and on opening the Safe we found everything in perfect order, while the *Safes of other makers in the same fire were totally destroyed.* We have shipped to you the old Safe, and wish you to send through our agent another.
Very respectfully yours,
PACKER & CLARK, per J. I. PACKER.
The above mentioned Safe can be seen at our warehouse, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

Chemistry and Materia Medica.
LECTURES OF THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The regular course of instruction will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, with an introductory lecture on Chemistry, by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., at the Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The course on Materia Medica and Pharmacy will commence at the same place on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., with an introductory lecture by Prof. GEORGE TURNER, M. D. Tickets may be had of A. GUSTAN, No. 94 Broadway, corner 22d-st.; THOS. T. GREEN, Broadway, corner 14th-st., and WM. WRIGHT, No. 121 Maiden-lane.

Fine Arts.—The attention of our readers is called to the collection of fine Oil Paintings, of the French and Dusseldorf schools, now on exhibition at the gallery of H. H. LEE'S, No. 23 Nassau-st. Among them will be found works by the Frere Lemmens, Knevassée, A. Veron, Karl Girardet, and others of equal merit, from the exhibition in Paris. They are now on view, with catalogues as above.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BUCKLEY—GERARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Samuel Conke, D. D., THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY to JULIETTE A., youngest daughter of James W. Gerard, Esq., all of this City.

ABRAMS—WILES.—At Haverstraw, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, in the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. A. S. Freeman, THOMAS G. ABRAMS, of Croton Falls, to HARRIET P. WILES, daughter of the late Mr. John Wiles, of the former place.

VAIL—HUNT.—At North Salem, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 18, in the Universalist Church, by the Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, Mr. THOMAS C. VAIL to Miss MARTHA C. HUNT, daughter of H. Hunt, Esq.

HEAMANN—THOAR.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. Rufus Emery, the Rev. SAMUEL HEEMAN and CAROLINE E., daughter of Henry S. Thorp, Esq.

GREENE—RICH.—At Fort Leavenworth, K. T., on Thursday, Oct. 6, Lieut. A. D. GREENE, U. S. Army, to Miss KATE, daughter of Col. Hiram Rich, of Fort Leavenworth.

DIED.

BIRCH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 18, WILLIAM BIRCH, only son of W. N. and Lydia H. Birch, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father's family, are invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, No. 128 East 32d-st., on Friday, Oct. 21, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Mount Auburn.

BUSSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 18, after a short illness, FRANCIS OSBORN DAWSON, son of B. F. Dawson, aged 18 years and 2 months.

His class-mates of Columbia College and his friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 9 East 15th-st., at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning next, Oct. 22.

TREADWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, Mr. JOSEPH C. TREADWELL, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Potts, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 Clinton-place, on Thursday, Oct. 20, at 2½ P. M.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, after a short illness, GEORGE EDGAR, son of Henry and Almira Kelly, aged 5 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 10th-av., between 74th and 75th sts., Bloomingdale.

We lay thee in the silent tomb,
Sweet blossom of a day;
We just began to know thy bloom,
And then to cut called away.

PEET.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, of croup, HARRY HOWARD, youngest child of William and Martha J. Peet, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of his father, No. 124 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., this day, (Thursday,) Oct. 20.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., FRANCIS MARION, son of Ex-Mayor GEO. HALL, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 362 Bridge-st., near Fulton-av., on Friday, Oct. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BARBER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, OLIVER BARBER, in the 48th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Boonville, Oneida Co., for interment.

CHAMPNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, ARTHUR DICKENSON, only child of Frank T. and Ida Champney, aged 13 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his parents, No. 125 High-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

KETCHAM.—At Huntington, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 16, of apoplexy, SILAS T. KETCHAM, in his 58th year.

PEARSON.—In Niagara City, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 8, Mrs. EMMA VEDDER PEARSON, wife of Van R. Pearson, and daughter of the late J. V. E. Vedder, in the 24th year of her age.

STEPHENS.—At Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, of consumption, WILLIAM J. STEPHENS, son of Thomas Stephens, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral at the Dutch Reformed Church, in Belleville, on Friday, Oct. 21, at 2½ P. M.

WELLS.—At Aurora, Cayuga Lake, on Thursday, Oct. 13, SARAH CAROLINE, wife of Henry Wells, Esq., aged 56 years.

HOLLY.—At Washington, on Monday, Oct. 17, Mrs. ELIZA HOLLY.

Her friends, and those of her family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, this day, (Thursday,) Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 551, Oct. 19, 1859.
36, 18, 1, 56, 40, 57, 58, 59, 35, 13, 25, 42.
Class No. 552, Oct. 19, 1859.
23, 57, 24, 51, 42, 15, 25, 41, 69, 10, 1, 44, 74, 47.
P. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO. will draw their great scheme, $100,000 capital prize, on Saturday, Oct. 29. Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)

JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c., Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.

ADVERTISE IN THE
WEEKLY DAY-BOOK.
It has the largest circulation in the Southern States of any paper published in the North. It goes to press this afternoon.
Office No. 40. Ann-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, SORE LIPS, &C.—Certain cure HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine, cheap, safe and agreeable.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
N. B.—Sent by mail on receipt of ten 3-cent postage stamps.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND,
PALACE GARD

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS',
NO. 26 WEST 30TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
for Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 346 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.
Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.
DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 28th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The Winter Session commences Oct. 24. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and location. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.
JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 2. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 57½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

THIS MONTH ONLY.—$2 50 FOR A COURSE of 10 lessons in Penmanship, from the most successful living teacher. Subscribers will have until the 1st of January to complete their lessons. Men, women and children taught during the day and evening, and full success guaranteed to all. Also, a thorough course of double entry Book-keeping and Arithmetic.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 38th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—GEN. MYNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 409 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 306 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 8th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the city. Academic year commences Sept. 12. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

PROF. A. BASSET IS ABOUT FORMING his classes in French and Spanish, on the 27th inst. He has a system of teaching for children ages and capacities unsurpassed. Writing taught perfectly in six lessons, on the Duhertis system, at his rooms, No. 48 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playgrounds and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 18 and 18 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS CAN OBTAIN for children a pleasant and permanent home, with board and tuition, in a private family. Only a few will be taken; they will receive the undivided attention of their preceptress. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 96 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address to the principal, or apply at No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 163 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 36th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 177 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 812 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 680 Broadway, at No. 146 21-av., at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. **$120** per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SPENT SEVeral years in the study of the higher mathematics, and the natural sciences, in one of the first colleges in the country, will give instruction in these branches at residences of the pupils or in schools. Address B. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A LADY WILL GIVE DAILY INSTRUCTION in the English branches, music and French, in exchange for board in a strictly private family. Undoubted reference given and required. Address H. D. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A few pupils for instruction on the piano-forte; young beginners will be taken on very moderate terms; references of the first respectability. Address E. D. L., Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING wishes a situation as visiting governess; is competent to instruct in all English branches, rudiments of music on the piano, and various kinds of fancy work. Terms reasonable, according to instruction required. References exchanged. Address C. D., Station D, Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A FIRST-RATE OPPORTUNity for a competent person is now open to commence a school a short distance from the City, on the banks of the Hudson River, if attended to immediately. Address M. C., "Croton on the Hudson," stating where an interview can be had.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND MUSIC.—WANTED—In a boarding-school near the City, a first rate teacher of French, German, vocal and instrumental music, with piano-forte. None need apply but an unmarried man, of unquestionable character and experience. Address E. SEYMOUR, Bloomfield, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY TO GO A short distance into the country to instruct and assist in the care of young children, and be a companion to an elderly lady; must be capable of giving instruction on the piano. Address, with references, C., Box No. 1,248 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO has had several years experience in teaching, both in this country and abroad, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family. Best references given. Address A. E. C., Bible-House, Astor-place.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music, French, drawing and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Would go South. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, IN A FAMILY RESiding about twelve miles from the City, a governess to instruct two young ladies in English, French, &c. Address Box No. 48, Post-office, Flushing, L. I.

MILITARY DRILL.—WANTED—A GOOD teacher of drill. Apply at No. 900 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET.

SUITES OF ROOMS AND OFFICES
TO LET ON BROADWAY.

Several suites of rooms fronting on Broadway, in the white marble building now fitting up for the MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. These rooms are suited for insurance, lawyers and other offices, and a large room with fine light, suited for a studio or daguerreotype room. Apply to
HENRY TREADWELL,
(Tiffany & Co.'s,) No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A THREE-story and basement house, six rooms, with plenty of Croton water and pantries and place for fuel, to a responsible family. Possession the 1st of November, or sooner if required. Terms $16 per month. Inquire at No. 249 23d-st., two doors west of 9th-av., for one week, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT BROWN STONE house to let on Madison-av., cheap, at $2,000. Will be let for $1,600 per year. Also a splendid brown stone on 23d-st., very near 5th-av., for $1,700. Also a very fine brown stone on East 27th-st., very near 4th-av., rent $1,200, immediate possession. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS boarding-house to let; contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements. There are 14 boarders who wish to remain. A splendid chance. Rent $1200 a month, and board two gentlemen.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 22d-st.; possession 1st November. Also, No. 61 East 22d-st., possession immediately, to private families only. Are neatly furnished and in perfect order. For permits to see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., front 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILLIGOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A handsome three-story house, in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and can be had cheap to 1st of May next, and at a moderate rent after that date. Apply to H. J. C. ALLEN, Montague-place, corner of Clinton-st., or H. BEDELL, No. 69 Cranberry-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.—A NEW FIRST-class house, with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to the third story. Apply at No. 119 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY AND Attic house, No. 224 Henry-st. House furnished in the best manner, has gas and water throughout, from cellar to attic. Also, the furniture for sale suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.—A FULL-SIZED, FIRST-CLASS House, elegantly finished, and replete with the modern improvements, in the best location on Madison-av. Rent, to an approved tenant, very moderate, for one or more years. Address C. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN DEsirable neighborhoods, furnished and unfurnished, to let to prompt paying tenants at reduced prices for the balance of the year. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau and No. 13 Pine-st.

HOUSE NO. 710 BROADWAY—TO LET, THE entire upper part, containing 22 rooms, or would be let separately for business purposes. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 80 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—THE BASEMENT IN THE TIMES Building, under the *Times* Office, running through from Park-row to Nassau-st. Apply at the Counting Room of the *Times*.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE THREE-story and attic house No. 60 7th-st., near 2d-av.; pleasantly situated, and a very desirable private residence. Inquire as above.

A NEAT 12 1-2 FEET FRONT NEW HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, is offered at the nominal rent of $400 per year until May. Possession 1st November. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE $800 house is offered for $225 up to May next, finely located and in fine order. Possession at once.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF AN ELIGIBLY located brick building for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN D. HOMERSHE, corner 1st-av. and 22d-st.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT No. 1 NASSAU-ST. Enquire of New Amsterdam Insurance Co., No. 7 Wall-st.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 97 NORTH MOORE-st., near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Also, a good cellar.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—A FARM OF ABOUT SIXTY acres, within fifty miles of New-York; would prefer near the Hudson River. Address R. S., Box No. 4,233 Post-office, stating size, location, improvements, price, terms, &c.

FARM WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, for agricultural purposes. Address, stating situation, size, character of soil and improvements, with lowest cash price, Box No. 85 New-York Post-office.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $4 per bag, $50 per ton. For sale by CHAS. V. MAPES, Agricultural Implements and Seed Warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 3 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—A GOOD INvestment.—For sale a three story house and lot, built in the best manner; marble mantels, marble tiled in the hall; size of house 25x44 ft.; lot 25x90 ft.; has been occupied for the last eight years as a market, doing a first-class business. In connection therewith is a smoke-house and ice-house, which alone will bring in the interest on the entire store. The fixtures, sausage cutter, boiler, and everything complete for the business. The whole will be sold for $6,000; $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at CORBET'S Pork Store, in Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR NEW THREE-story and attic brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 9th st., 280 feet west of 5th-av.; it is finished in the most complete style, with every modern convenience, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms; house, 25 by 50 feet, with an extension of 18 by 25 feet; lot 25 feet by half the block. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, on the premises, or at No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, with dwelling, barn, carriage-house and other outbuildings; 1¼ miles from Munsey Station, on the Erie Railroad; in an excellent neighborhood; seven churches and three schools within two miles of the property. Vacant City lots would be taken in exchange for the above.
RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 102 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av.; in complete order, and replete with all the modern improvements; built by the owner, for his own use; terms to suit. For particulars, apply to JAMES OWENS, on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

CHEAP FOR CASH—SEVERAL MEDIUM AND first-class private residences in 13th, 16th, 22d, 30th, 33d, 35th, 36th and 38th streets. Also several desirable tenement properties, centrally located, to exchange.
DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILD-ER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A very desirable country seat and farm, of 100 acres of land. Improvements first class. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., containing six to twenty-six acres, within one hour's ride, by railroad, from New-York City, situated on the southeastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and Railroad depôt. The location is perfectly healthy; access to and from the City eight times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILLIGOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A handsome three-story house, in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and can be had cheap to 1st of May next, and at a moderate rent after that date. Apply to H. J. C. ALLEN, Montague-place, corner of Clinton-st., or H. BEDELL, No. 69 Cranberry-st.

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HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY AND Attic house, No. 224 Henry-st. House furnished in the best manner, has gas and water throughout, from cellar to attic. Also, the furniture for sale suitable for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises.

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ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL, NICE HOUSE, IS WANTED at once for a small family; if in New-York, rent $400; if in Brooklyn, rent $250 to $300. This is a good opportunity for a landlord to secure a first-rate paying tenant. Call on or address until Saturday KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, CENtrally located, is wanted by a down-town merchant; rent $150 a month. Also, a small house, neatly furnished, for a French gentleman; small family; rent $300 to $400. Call on or address GEORGE, Office No. 343 4th-av., for three days.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE —Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, ein tickers and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 67 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without pain or vibration. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 7th and 14th sts., west of and near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman; no other persons taken; references required. Address, with name, J. T. S., Box No. 465 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in the modern-built house No. 215 West 15th-st., having more rooms than they require, would let a suite of rooms on second floor, and back room on third floor, to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no boarders, would let an unfurnished room to a gentleman and wife, with board. Location on the Heights in Brooklyn, within five minutes walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,827, N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 724 BROADWAY, OPPOsite the New-York Hotel. Two or three furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, will be vacated on the 22d of this month, by families returning South. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. None but permanent boarders need apply. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A PARLOR AND BED room, with pantry attached, with all the modern improvements, in a private family. Possession given immediately if required. For particulars apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st. Partial board only.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, AND A back parlor unfurnished, to be let, with or without board, by a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing newly furnished rooms, with or without partial board in a private family, (house in 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,) will address Box No. 3,236, Post-office

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain desirable rooms with board at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, in a small private family residing at No. 193 4th-st., near Washington-square. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen may obtain a large and handsomely-furnished room, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant, contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURNISHed front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT the Medical College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—I have nicely furnished rooms, with board, for 10 or 15 young gentlemen, in 31st-st., in a first-class house, at $3 50 per week.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD.—ROOMS TO LET, ON THE FIRST AND third floors, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; the house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at No. 312 4th-st., corner of Greene.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, on the Heights, in a desirable situation, opposite a garden; view of the Bay, &c. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms, in a small private family, at No. 282 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A BEAUTIFUL front room on second floor, with partial board, to two gentlemen. Location very desirable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING TO OBTAIN board for the Winter will be directed, gratis, to first-class houses, all over the City and Brooklyn.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let to a gentleman and wife, and one single gentleman, pleasant rooms on second floor; terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT Rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 22 and 24 Essex-st., a few minutes' walk from the Ferry.

WANTED—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on first or second floor, consisting of parlor and two bed-rooms, with grates, bath-room, &c., attached, and private table for two ladies and servant, near Broadway, on the west side, between 11th and 20th sts. References required. Apply to DR. ANTHON, No. 156 2d-av.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely furnished front room, on second floor, having gate, gas, with use of bath. Price $4 50 each per week. Location a few blocks west from Broadway, below 4th-st. References exchanged. Address F. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—NO. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st., a richly-furnished suite of rooms with all the modern improvements, bath, gas, and closets, to let with board. Private table, if desired. References given and required Dinner at 6.

A SUITE OF TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, on 23d-st., near 4th-av.; these rooms have just been vacated, and are extra nice.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

NOS. 399 AND 401 FOURTH-STREET—Convenient to Broadway. A few very desirable rooms to let, with first-class board, in the above well-furnished, commodious and pleasant houses; dinner at and after 6.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring partial board can secure delightful rooms by applying at

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 4 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
ICELAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
SMYRNA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

DRAWS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; THOMAS SEBLEY and JOHN McLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 39 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; also, Stocks at private sale. Prime current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Oct. 11, 1859.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY at this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
WILLIAM SMITH,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,
DAVID L. YOUNG,
EBENEZER HEADLESTON,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
EBENEZER H. PRAY,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN KERR,
ALEXANDER HAWKINS,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES B. WHITE, Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859.
REDEMPTION OF $2,560,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.
Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of the certificates, with the interest due thereon, at least the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1859.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day at the Stock and Leather Bank, by A. F. Stout, Chamberlain. The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 12th inst., for the accommodation of Stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Nov. 1.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Oct. 15, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOUTLE, Cashier.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to W. G. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in a central location in New-York City; no commissions will be charged. Apply in writing to WM. A. BALLANTINE, No. 52 Grove-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM DENNING against ALANSON FINCH, LOUIS BECKER, CECILIA BECKER, the wife of said Louis Becker, Caroline Benham, Moses H. Whitney, and John H. Atwater.—Summons for relief.—To the above Defendants—You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1859.
WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 142 Broadway.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City of New-York, on the eleventh day of October, 1859. o13-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., against SAMUEL N. PARMALEE, WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSON and MARY ANN his wife, THEODORE SCHUBERT and GEORGE T. OLYPHANT.—Summons.—(For Relief.)—(Com. not rec.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of H. W. Robinson, No. 172 Broadway, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1859.
H. W. ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of October, 1859. o6-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SELAH VAN BUZER, President of the New-York Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, against EDWARD S. SMITH, and MARY A., his wife, and JESSE M. BAKER.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, in the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 216 Fulton-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Oct. 11, 1859.
A. S. VAN BUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, on the 14th day of October, 1859.—Dated, Oct. 15, 1859.
A. S. VAN BUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o19-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the said will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 224 East Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859.
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-lawtm.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 128 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
JOHN H. MORRELL, } Executors.
my19-law6wTh* WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON B.V. late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 26th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31 day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.
SELAH B. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.
o6-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted as a member of our firm.
New-York, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND TRAVELERS.
LA MOTHE'S PATENT IRON CARS.
A very handsomely-furnished first-class passenger Car, of the above construction, may be seen at the Depôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, in Jersey City, (near the ferry,) on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d inst., after which it is to be sent to Boston.
These Cars possess all the requisites for safe and economical transportation of passengers and freight in a much higher degree than any others in use, being lighter, stronger, safer and more durable. The public are invited to examine and judge for themselves.
Any information desired concerning them, will be furnished by E. W. SARGENT, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:45 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 13 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD & CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 9:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M., passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Woodside, Newtown, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:20, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Poughkeepsie 3:20 P. M., for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M., for Poughkeepsie 1:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. for Peekskill 5:20 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. Leave Sing Sing at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:45 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE
Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled. Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible,
IRON BEADSTEADS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & C. D. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GALLERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Banks and CEMETERIES, of various designs
J. B. & W.'S PATENT GRILLED IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES
WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, GIRDERS and COLUMNS.
CAST IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SHIP BOLTS and RIVETED RODS, of various dimensions
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
19 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—EAST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 68 William-st.

MACHINERY.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to an exchange after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

DEPOT FOR WRIGHT'S
CELEBRATED SPIRAL SPRING BED BOTTOM,
(Being the only Spiral Spring Bed Bottom now in use)
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
N. B.—On hand, and will be sold for less than cost, 80 Slat Spring Bed Bottoms.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT EATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 227 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.
THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a bright red light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of this vessel will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$39 75 | To Atlanta Ga.....$23 00
To Mobile, Ala.....35 00 | To Chattanooga, Tenn.....27 00
To Montgomery, Ala...26 00 | To Columbia, S. C.....20 00
To Nashville, Tenn...30 00 | To Charlotte, N. C.....22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....35 00 | To Jacksonville, Fla..21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...27 00 | To Palatka, Fla.....23 00
To Augusta, Ga.....20 00
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SEARS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 3 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26. Atlanta, Ga., $23. Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20. Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply on board, or to SAML L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 7 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Coon, on TUESDAY.
TORETOWN, Capt. Passons, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Seymour, on SATURDAY.
Passage stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24. Columbus, $23; Atlanta, Ga., $23. Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds on Thursday, Oct 27.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

FALL RIVER LINE.—NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the Steamboats of the FALL RIVER LINE (to BOSTON and VICINITY and FALL RIVER), will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore.
WM. BORDEN, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FOR SAG HARbor EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Will leave, via Stonington, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3:40 o'clock every afternoon except Sundays.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 231 Canal-st.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES,
(ASTRONOMICAL COURSE,)
At the Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock,
By Prof. O. M. MITCHELL.
1. Oct. 25.—*The Laws of Motion and Gravitation, applied to the Earth and Moon.*
2. Oct. 28.—*Physical Constitution of the Planets and their Satellites.*
3. Nov. 1.—*The Organization of the Systems of Jupiter and Saturn.*
4. Nov. 4.—*The Discovery of the New Planets.*
TICKETS 25 CENTS each, to be had at the following places: G. F. Nesbitt & Co., cor. of Pearl and Pine sts.; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; T. T. Green's, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., and at the office of the Cooper Institute.

TRINITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
A Course of Lectures will be delivered in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on 34th-st., between 4th and 5th ave. The first Lecture of the Course will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
By the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER.
Subject—*Womanhood.*
The second Lecture of the Course will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN. Subject—*What a Blind Man saw in England.*
Tickets, 25 cents. To be had of any of the following places: J. F. Williams, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.; J. W. Collins, No. 1,006 Broadway; J. R. Edward, No. 191 West 23d-st.; A. Parish, corner 34th-st. and 7th-av., or at the door on the evening of the Lecture. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
J. W. COLLINS, Chairman Lectrue Committee.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce to the friends of the Institution, and the public generally, the following
COURSE OF LECTURES,
to be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Thursday evenings, the following dates:
1. Oct. 27—The Rev. T. STARR KING.
Subject—*Personal Power and its Voices.*
2. Nov. 3—ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq.
Subject—*Characteristics of New-England Humor,* (re-written.)
3. Nov. 10—JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq., of Richmond, Va.
Subject—*Pools and their Uses.*
4. Nov. 17—E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq.
Subject—*Courage.*
5. Dec. 1—WM. H. FRY, Esq.
Subject——
6. Dec. 2—(Lecturer and subject to be announced.)
Single tickets for the Course.....$1 50
Admitting gentleman and lady.....2 00
To be had at the desk of the Library.
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

PROF. O. M. MITCHELL AND THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Six Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the South Baptist Church, at Cooper Institute, by Prof. O. M.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Zurich Conference Drawing to a Close.

Obsequies of the American Minister at Paris.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LANYON, from Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 6th inst., arrived at Halifax at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed thence at 9½ A. M. for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow afternoon.

The horse express, with her news, arrived here this morning.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th, and at Liverpool the evening of the following day.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* arrived at Southampton at noon of the 7th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 8th.

The United States frigate *Constellation* and steamer *Sumpter* were at St. Vincent Sept. 23.

DISASTERS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The following disasters to American ships are reported:

American Congress ran aground near the Owen's Light, in the English Channel, on the 6th inst., and remained aground at the latest date. Assistance has been sent from Portsmouth, and it was supposed she would be got off.

LATEST.—The ship has been got off and towed to Spithead. The amount of damage done is not known.

The *Cairo*, from New-York for Rotterdam, ran ashore on South Pampus on the 4th, but no particulars have been received.

The *Lancaster*, from San Francisco for Australia foundered at Malaki on July 10. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Hammonia*, from Southampton for New-York, ran ashore off Startpoint on the 5th inst. She got off, and proceeded without apparent damage.

CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Nothing further has been received regarding the proceedings at Zurich, beyond the general assertion that progress continued to be made towards signing the treaty of peace. It is said that the treaty will be complicated, and will leave Austria a door open to quarrel with Piedmont.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* contains an article by its chief editor, stating that the preliminaries at Villafranca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name or form whatsoever it might come.

France confines herself to giving Italians proper advice. If followed by them, that advice would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy, but having in vain offered advice, she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy.

The latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th inst. Austria consented to sign on all questions belonging to Lombardy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The official correspondence between the British Government and its officials in China, relative to the measures taken for the ratification of the Treaty at Peking, is published. The Hon. Col. BRUCE, British Ambassador, states positively that if Admiral HOPE had expressed any doubts as to the result of attempting to force the passage of the Pei-ho, they would not have been shared by the squadron, and if it be decided that the means at command were insufficient to justify so bold a line of policy, Col. BRUCE accepts the responsibility of Admiral HOPE'S act.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S reply virtually approves of the course taken, and says that preparations are being made in conjunction with the French Government, to enable the forces to support the Plenipotentiaries in their instructions.

Col. BRUCE, in one of his letters, shows the position occupied by Mr. WARD, the American Minister, and expresses the opinion that the Chinese will not make difficulties about exchanging ratifications with him, as the conditions under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit Peking contain nothing offensive to Chinese pride. Col. BRUCE expresses much gratification at the friendly feeling and assistance experienced from Mr. WARD and Flag-officer TATNALL, and concludes as follows: "Mr. WARD'S position is one of considerable difficulty, nor do I see after our unsuccessful attempt at Pei-ho, that any course was open save the one which he has adopted. He has acted cordially and frankly, in the spirit of his declarations at Hong Kong, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that his concert in our previous proceedings is strong argument in favor of the conduct pursued by M. DE BOURBOLON and myself."

No further change in the *Great Eastern* programme is announced. She will probably leave Portland on the day the *Europa* sails, and arrive at Holyhead on the 11th. Her departure for America depends entirely upon circumstances. Numerous steamers and excursion trains are advertised to leave Liverpool, &c., to visit the big ship.

The Cotton Brokers of Liverpool and the manufacturers of Manchester are again raising a loud cry against the practice of mixing sand, dust, &c., with American cotton. The Brokers' Association of Liverpool presented a memorial to the American Chamber of Commerce on the subject, requesting the Chamber to use its influence to stop the practice. The memorial says that in last year's imports the sand and dust would in all probability form a portion equivalent to the weight of a hundred thousand bales, and that the admixture caused a depreciation in the value of cotton greater than was proportional to the sand and dust. The American Chamber recognized the importance of the movement, and the memorial is to be printed for circulation in the United States.

The London *Times* says that fabricators of false coin are very active either in Mexico or the United States, more than the ordinary proportion of dollars recently received *viâ* New-York having been found bad.

It is rumored that Goverment is disposed to reconsider the recent decision postponing the establishment of the new mail service to Australia *viâ* Panama.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Daily News* of Friday evening says: "The demand for money to-day increased. There were no gold operations at the Bank."

The London *Times* of Tuesday evening says:

"The funds have been quiet during the day, with a slight tendancy towards increase in demand."

The light portion of the Indian and Australian mails have arrived. Letters for Liverpool will probably arrive in time to meet the *Europa*.

Bombay advices to Sept. 10 have been received. India was generally quiet.

The Australian mail brings dates from Sydney to Aug. 30, and from Adelaide to the 19th. Markets were generally firm.

The *Red Jacket*, while on her voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne, run down the *Elizabeth Walker*. The crew of the latter had only just time to climb on board the *Red Jacket*.

Melbourne papers give details of the loss of the *Adonaides* steamer, trading between Adelaide and Melbourne. She struck on a rock and broke up. Forty passengers clung to the bulwarks, but were one after another, washed away. The remainder were without food during five days, till rescued. Fifty died from cold and hunger.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter of the 5th says: To-day funeral service was performed over the remains of the late American Minister, Mr. MASON, at the United States Chapel. The foreign Embassies of Paris were all present, and numerous other persons attended to perform the last sad offices of friendship. The body of the deceased is to be immediately sent to America.

Conflicting rumors are still current as to the French preparations against China.

The *Patrie* says a special corps of fifteen hundred men are soon to be formed and sent to Egypt, thence, to be conveyed by steam to China.

The Russian Ambassador at Paris was at Biarritz as well as Lord COWLEY.

The Bishop of Orleans, in joining the ultra-montane demonstration in course of execution by French Bishops, on account of affairs in Italy, hinted at the possible invasion of Ireland by Gen. MCMAHON.

NAPOLEON had declined to attend the banquet at Bordeaux. The anticipated Imperial speech, it is thought, will not therefore be forthcoming.

The fortifications on the coast, between Havre and Caen, were being carried on with extreme rapidity.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent says it is strictly true that NAPOLEON has a secret understanding both with Austria and Sardinia, which will enable him to command the whole Italian seaboard on the Mediterranean as far as Civita Vecchia; and another step in furtherance of his scheme is the expedition to Morocco, as the Mediterranean squadron which was sailed from Toulon with ten thousand men for the Morocco frontier, will command the African coast from Algiers to Ceuta.

The *Times'* correspondent is assured that the number of steel-plated frigates yet ordered is six, and that twenty large transports, capable of conveying 1,500 men each, are building or ordered.

The Bourse has been inanimate and has slightly declined.

ITALY.

A telegram from Modena to the *Daily News* says on the 5th, Colonel ANVITI, late President of the late Military Commission of the Ex-Duke of Parma, was discovered to have arrived in Parma in disguise, having gone there to get up a conspiracy.

He remained concealed for some time, and when recognized by the populace great efforts were made to save him. He finally took refuge in a guard-house where four of five carbineers were stationed, but the door was forced, and Col. ANVITI was killed. Perfect tranquility subsequently prevailed. The Daily *News* says ANVITI was one of the most detested men in the late Government, and during the reign of the Regent narrowly escaped the vengeance of his countrymen. Another version says he was merely passing through the city, and was recognized at the railroad station. He was dragged through the streets, buffeted by the people, and finally his head was cut off and carried in triumph. The troops reached the scene too late to prevent it.

There is a vague report that Prince CARIGNANO had been tendered and has accepted the Regency of Central Italy for the King of Sardinia.

It is confirmed that the Sardinian Ambassador at Rome had received his passports. The gravity of the proceeding is diminished by the circumstance that diplomatic relations between the two Governments has been interrupted ever since the Sardinian Chambers passed the famous law relative to converts.

The Government of Bologna have decreed the abolition of the Customs on the line of the frontiers of Modena and Tuscany, and adopted the Sardinian Customs tariff.

MAZZINI has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia, frankly renouncing his personal opinion, and promising the support of the Democratic Party if the King can and will make Italy free.

Letters say that great agitation continued to prevail there. Fourteen persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested. Among them were Baron GALOTTE, Marquis DAFFEITO and Marquis GARACIOLA. They are accused of holding meetings for discussing politics.

The Government was taking active precautionary measures against an outbreak.

It was reported that Gen. GARIBALDI had entered the Marshes—the rumor causing a great sensation at Naples.

The latest letters say that the parties above referred to as under arrest, had been released without prosecution.

It is said that the Pope had informed the temporal Powers that he will not give up his temporal powers, and he will, if necessary, call upon all the Catholic powers to support him.

GERMANY.

The bridge over the Rhine was inaugurated with great ceremony on the 3d, in the presence of the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The Duke of SAXE-COBOURG has replied to the note of the Austrian Government, touching his position regarding federal reforms in Germany. The Duke denies any desire to exclude Austria from the federal union, but does not consider himself called on to account to any one for his expressed opinions.

TURKEY.

The inquiry into the late conspiracy was terminated. The Commission had made a report, and sentence was soon to be passed. Fresh and important arrests had been made.

OMAR PASHA, Chief of the army of Bagdad, had been deprived of his command in consequence of serious abuses of his authority.

The journals contain the names of thirty-four conspirators, including persons of high rank.

The reported appearance of the plague at Beyrout is denied.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails to Aug. 31 and Bombay to Sept. 12 have been telegraphed. They reached London on the morning the steamer sailed, but not in time for the *Europa*.

A private telegram says the disbanded European troops had accepted the bounty and consented to go to China, instead of returning home. It is supposed that the force to be sent would number 10,000.

Disturbances were imminent on the coast of Kattijivar.

It was reported that the people of Jeypore would not comply with the disarming order.

NENA SAHIB and the Bigum were in Nepaul.

The Government of India had increased the license tax to an income tax of 7d. per pound on all incomes over £25 per annum, officials and landlords to be excepted. The Council refused to pass the bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditures, and denounced the exemption of officials.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 0½d.; at Bombay, 2s. 1½d. Exports less active. Imports steady.

CHINA.

China dates to August had reached Bombay, but contained no news of importance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The arrival of the Brazilian mail was telegraphed by the last steamer, and the papers since received state that peace negotiations, initiated by the American Minister, had ended without a result. It appears that Mr. YANCY went to Parana to inquire into the circumstances of the case. He was informally acquainted with the fact that the Government of Buenos Ayres would treat upon the broad basis of URQUIZA'S retirement to private life, but on his return, and after his mediation had been accepted, it was ascertained that he was wholly unprepared to touch upon the principal and only essential point, and thus two interviews terminated the sessions, and the American Minister returned to Parma, thence to embark for the United States.

Preparations for war were going forward actively. The London *Times* says the negotiations ended without result, owing to the exagerated demands of the negotiator, Mr. YANCEY—his terms being tantamount to the unconditional surrender of Buenos Ayers to URQUIZA'S rule.

President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, afterwards offered his mediation and was accepted.

Commercial Intelligence by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of COTTON for the week at about 55,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators, and 11,000 for export. Fair and middling qualities were slightly higher on the week, while the inferior qualities continued unsaleable. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales, while there was an improved trade demand. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and steady.

The stock in port was estimated at 580,000 bales, of which 446,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, and in some cases partially slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR firm, with sales of American at 22s. 6d.@27s. ₱ bbl. WHEAT firm, with a better tone since Tuesday: red Western, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; and white, 9s. 9d.@11s. for all descriptions. CORN buoyant and slightly higher, under speculative purchases: yellow, 5s. 9d.@6s.; white, 7s.@7s. 6d.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. say FLOUR is held for an advance of 6d.@1s. ₱ sack, and CORN for an advance of 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, and MCILENRY report BEEF steady, except a slight decline on inferior qualities. PORK heavy, and American unsaleable. BACON quiet and nominal. LARD firm, with more doing at 55s. 6d.@56s. TALLOW in better demand at 57s. @58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports POT ASHES quiet at 27s. @28s.; PEARLS quiet at 27s. 9d.@28s. SUGAR active, and all qualities slightly lower. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. Baltimore bark 7s.@7s. 3d.; Philadelphia do.; 8s. 6d. @8s. 9d. FISH OILS—An average business without quotable change. LINSEED OIL, 28s.@28s. 6d. ROSIN dull, at 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 35s. 6d.@35s. 9d. TEA—Quotations barely maintained for Congou; other kinds firmer.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady. IRON dull and slightly lower; Bars and Rails £5 15s. SUGAR firm. TEA quiet, at 1s. 5½d. COFFEE dull, and all qualities slightly lower. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL 28s. 3d. SPERM OIL nominal, at £92. RICE firm. TALLOW 57s. 9d.@57s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, at 35s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending Oct. 4.

COTTON firm; sales of the week 6,000 bales; stock, 65,000 bales; New-Orleans *fair ordinaire*, 100f.; do. *low*, 101f. WHEAT was slightly higher. ASHES dull. COFFEE firm. OILS firm. RICE firm; stock of Caroline exhausted. SUGAR steady. LARD dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was unchanged.

Consols closed on Friday at 95¾@95¾ for both money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £27,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs BELL & SON, and BARING BROTHERS, both report a limited business doing in American Securities at previous rates. The former quote:

United States 6s, Bonds 1868	96¾@97¾
United States 6s	92¾@93¾
Alabama 5s	75 @77
Kentucky 6s, 1856 and 1872	92 @94
Maryland 6s, bonds	96¾@96½
Massachusetts 5s, bonds	100 @102
Mississippi Union Bank Bonds	14 @16
Ohio 6s, 1876	97 @98
Pennsylvania 5s	82 @83
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds, 1877	84 @85
South Carolina 5s	— @85
Tennessee 6s, Bonds	80 @82
Virginia 5s, 1888	84 @86
Virginia 6s, 1886	84 @86
Montreal City 6s	80 @82
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., (Frecland,) 1860	83 @85
Illinois Central 7s	77 @79
Illinois Central 6s	74 @76
Illinois Central Shares	dis 36 @35
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	79 @80
Michigan Central Shares	40 @42
New-York Central 6s	84 @86
New-York Central 7s	93 @95
New-York Central Shares	70 @72
Erie Third Mortgage Bonds	56 @58
Erie Shares	4 @6
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1859	101 @102
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1865	99 @100
Panama Railroad, 2d Mort. Bonds, 1872	94 @95
Pennsylvania Central 6s., 1st mort	88½@89½

The London *Times* of Friday says the feeling in Illinois Central Shares is quieter; and quotes sales of Erie Railroad 3d mortgage Bonds at 57 ex. c.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 7, Martha's Vineyard, Clyde, from New-Orleans; 5th, Levi Woodbury, with Frank Pierce, Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Oct. 3, Horrlett, Cana, from Androssan; 6th, Endymion, from Liverpool; for New-Orleans, 7th, Kate Prince, from Liverpool; for Mobile, 6th, Benchevis, from Liverpool; 3d, for Boston, Onward, from Androssan.

Passengers Arrived

For Boston—Mr. Beworth, lady and two daughters; F. N. Bailey and lady, Mr. McHenry and lady, Mr. Armstrong and lady, Mr. Froideneau and lady, Mr. Curtiss and lady, Mr. Stinson and lady, Mr. Gentry and lady, Mr. Bensall and lady, Mr. Harwood and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Potter and infant; Mrs. Kemble, maid and servant; Mrs. Griswold, Mr. Caswell, Mrs. McKington, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs Watson, Mrs. Kemble and daughter, Mrs. Leffet, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Wm. Massey and infant, Mrs. Humphreys and five children, Mrs. Curtis and maid, Mrs. Cenas, Misses Cenas, Misses Bradshaw, and Messrs. Jones, Stinson, Craig, Barkley, Liesle, L'Engieborn, Friquet, Decournon, Cshot, Dlaghern, Hunter, Coleman, Clinton, Eaton, Harris, Rice, Mercier, Hilton, Johnston, Smith, Malcomson, Dinnineck, Ardeckeyne, Grinnell, Sherwood, Fienard, Henderson, Whitworth, Turpin, Keith, Moore, Davis, Smith, Turner, Upton, Wellingham, Pullen, Billing, Moses, Nixon, Rueppaecht, Warmery, Lebeau, Tracy, Mure, Paul, Baton, Jr., Dode, Corkes, Gilmore, Schmidt, Clemenstock, Munkitrick, Smith, Lee, Fullerton, Carnack, Wylie, Harkey, Hannal, Fearce, West, Pidgeon, Prescott, White, Taylor, Dlvon, Wagland, the Revs. Stratton and lady, Goodrich and lady, Purlong and lady, and Eltiott Holdick, Jack Henderson, Anderson, Prof. Stone and daughter, Pascher Dr. Bethune, Master Morse, Mrs. Griswold, Mr. Englehoon, Miss Heeson, Dr. Cenas, Mr. Curtis and brother, two Miss Colemans, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kemble, and daughter, Capt. Howes and lady, Dr. Smith, Chevalier de Hnisemon, Capt. Tucker, Mrs. Massey and infant.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE PAPERS FOUND IN CAPT. BROWN'S VALISE—LETTER FROM GEN. DEGOLLADO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Papers found on the person and in the valise of BROWN, received by the Government, confirm the reports that his scheme had advocates in various States, who were well informed of his plans and movements for a servile insurrection. It appears that he kept a journal, in which he detailed his transactions, showing his purchase of arms in large quantities, and ammunition and stores of all kinds, with other warlike appliances. In addition to the above representatiun, it is said there is nothing in the papers to implicate negroes or others resident at Harper's Ferry as *participes criminis* before the fact in BROWN'S conspiracy.

A private letter from Gen. DEGOLLADO, just received here, states that he has appointed a Governor of New-Leon in place of VIDAURRI, and that he is satisfied with the condition of things in Northern Mexico. It is not true, as reported, that San Luis is in possession of the Church party.

Commander WILLIAMSON, recently in command of the steamer *Fulton*, died at Pensacola, 16th inst.

Political.

AN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

A Convention of persons opposed to all the present political State organizations was held in Faneuil Hall to-day, and nominated GEO. N. BRIGGS of Pittsfield, for Governor, INCREASE SUMNER of Great Barrington, for Lieutenant-Governor, and a full ticket of minor State officers. The Convention was thinly attended and attracted very little interest.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

DOVER, N. H., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

At the Democratic Councillor Convention, held at Alton Bay to-day, GEO. W. STEVENS of Dover, and ROBERT S. WEBSTER of Barnstead, both warm supporters of Judge DOUGLAS, were chosen delegates to Charleston.

NEW-YORK—EX-ALDERMAN BARD NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLY.

SING SING, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Democrats of the Third Assembly District nominated JAMES M. BARD to-day for Assembly. He was formerly an Alderman in New-York City.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

G. M. VALLETT, the Justice of the Peace, charged with forging pension papers, was tried, to-day, before the United States District Court, and found guilty.

The Democrats of this city who last Fall united with the Republicans against EBASTUS CORNING for Congress, held a convention to-day and nominated WM. A. YOUNG for Senator, SAMUEL G. COURTENEY, son-in-law of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, for District Attorney, and a full County ticket. It is supposed that YOUNG, and probably one other candidate on the ticket, will receive the Republican endorsement against the regular Democratic nominees.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifth Congressional District, comprising the six northern Wards of Boston, with Cambridge and Chelsea, was held to-day in Cambridge, for the purpose of choosing two delegates to the Charleston Convention. Double delegations, representing the Custom-house and Douglas interests were present, many of the latter forcing their way through the window into the hall, an attempt having been made to exclude them. SIDNEY WEBSTER was chosen Chairman. After an exciting scene, the Custom-house Party bolted, and organized separately. The regular Convention elected B. J. HALLETT and CORNELIUS DOHERTY, both Douglas men, to Charleston. The Custom-house party elected JOHN F. HEARD and J. C. LOVEJOY, Administration.

Later from Mexico.

ORDER REIGNS IN BROWNSVILLE — DURANGO SACKED BY ROBBERS — LIBERAL LEADERS LEAVING FOR TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Advices from Brownsville to the 8th have been received. There had been no further outrages committed there. The citizens have formed themselves into four battalions, which perform alternately guard duty at night.

Advices from Monterey of the 28th ult. state that Durango, in the province of the same name, had been taken and sacked by a band of robbers, numbering two hundred. Troops afterwards came to the relief of the town, and succeeded in dispersing the robbers and killing many of them.

The army at Monterey had pronounced against VIDAURRI, who, together with ZUAZUA, had left for Texas.

Gen. MARQUEZ suffered two defeats on the 10th, near Guadalajara, by the Liberals under Gen. OGASON. MARQUEZ had sent to Gen. WOLL for reinforcements

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Indianola* brings Brownsville dates of the 11th inst.

The Mexican outlaw CORTINAS, with several hundred men, was still encamped above Brownsville, and another attack was hourly expected.

CORTINAS had issued a proclamation, saying that orderly citizens had nothing to fear, his object being to chastise his enemies, the sheriff and lawyers.

Church Anti-Slavery Movement.

CONVENTION OF EVANGELICAL CHURCHES IN THE WEST—DECLARATION ADVERSE TO THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Convention of Western Evangelical Christians, opposed to the policy of the American Tract Society on the subject of Slavery, met in this city yesterday. The attendance was large, embracing delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The Convention was permanently organized by the election of the Rev. HENRY D. KITCHELL, of Michigan, as President. A Committee was then appointed to report business for the action of the Convention; who subsequently reported a set of resolutions declaring that the Tract agency is the most vital means for the promotion of the cause of Christ; that the efforts now making in our country to revive the African Slave-trade demand renewed testimony from the Church against its abominations; that Evangelical Christianity condemns slaveholding as one of the highest crimes against God and man; that in view of the refusal of the American Tract Society of New-York to apply the Gospel to the sin of slaveholding, the time has come for the reorganization of the system of tract operations, with a view to meet the present emergencies of our common Christianity.

Addresses were made by members of the Boston and Cincinnati Societies. A strong feeling of opposition to Slavery, and also to the action of the American Tract Society on that subject, pervades the whole assembly. The Convention will probably remain in session for some days.

The Episcopal General Convention.

DISCUSSION RELATIVE TO BOOKS OF PRAYER.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

To-day's session of the Episcopal Convention was chiefly occupied by the discussion of a proposition, requesting the House of Bishops to reconsider their resolution of the last session in relation to the use of books of prayer, but no action was taken.

Fires.

A RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED.

PARKERSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company telegraphs that the fine Depôt of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company at Ellenboro, Ritchie County, Virginia, was destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock. It was uninsured, and is believed to have been fired by an incendiary.

BURNING OF A PATTERN-SHOP.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The pattern-shop, and a portion of the sheds attached to the Columbus Machine Manufacturing Company's establishment, in this village, were destroyed by fire last night, together with a large quantity of valuable patterns. Loss not yet ascertained.

Death of a Veteran.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

PETER J. STRYKER, a Major-General of the New-Jersey Militia, and the senior commissioned officer of the force, died here this morning. He commenced his military career in revolutionary times as a wagon-boy in the brigade under Gen. WAYNE. To the State Legislature he was repeatedly elected.

Loss of the Propeller Troy.

GODERICH, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The propeller *Troy*, from Chicago to Buffalo, loaded with 11,000 bushels of wheat, foundered, last night, ten miles off Point Dubuque. A boat, with three of the crew, ran ashore near Goderich. The life-boat, with eighteen of the crew and three ladies, has not yet been heard of.

The Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The yacht *Wanderer* sailed last night without papers, but with a full crew, and provisions and ammunition, stolen from her owner, Mr. LAMAR, by Capt. MARTIN, who has been negotiating for her for some time. The Collector of the Port sent a steamer with Mr. LAMAR and others after her, without success.

The Fillibusters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Judge MCCABE, of the Federal Court, to-day delivered a strong charge against the fillibusters.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S "Ernani" was produced here last night, with a distribution entirely new. Mlle. CRESCIMANO, the lady who was so inopportunely thrust into the "Trovatore" on Monday night, made her second appearance as *Elvira*, and obtained a better success than on the first occasion. Mlle. CRESCIMANO has youth and good looks in her favor, and also a voice that is fresh. But here her qualifications as a prima donna seem to cease. Neither in method, or in that impassioned style which prevails now—and with a good many artists of repute supplies the place of method—is she equal to any of her predecessors. We trust she may be able to define her position more triumphantly hereafter.

The *Ernani* on this occasion was Signor STIGELLI, a gentleman who has been known to the world of art for some years, not only as a singer but as a composer of celebrity. His *début* last night was certainly a success, and one which, if we are not mistaken, will be improved on other and more favorable occasions. Signor STIGELLI'S voice is not great, but in its better part it is exceedingly sweet, and sufficiently powerful to be useful in nearly every opera of the present *repertoire*.

The new baritone, Signor FERRI, is a remarkably fine actor, and as an artist has had but few superiors in this country. His voice was not, we are informed, heard to full advantage last night, but despite this circumstance the Signor succeeded in creating a sensation, especially in the third act.

Signor JUNCA was the *Silva*, and the orchestra was under the direction of Signor MUZIO. On Friday we are to have "Rigoletto," with Madame COLSON as *Goda*, and STIGELLI and FERRI in the other characters.

THE BOSTON MECHANICAL BAKERY.—In the Supreme Court this morning, the case of JOSEPH G. RUSSELL against the Firemen's Insurance Company was called up, agreeable to assignment, when the counsel for the defence stated that the suit would not be contested, and no opposition would be made to a recovery of judgment. The case was one in which the office insured the building known as the Mechanical Bakery, which was destroyed last winter, under circumstances which induced a fire inquest jury to bring in a verdict of incendaritm, and the offices to refuse payment on insurance taken. Since then, however, all parties are apparently satisfied that such suspicions were unjust, and Mr. RUSSELL, who was insured in the Fireman's, City, Eliot, North American, Howard, Roger Williams, Arctic, Phenix and Lamar offices, will receive his full insurance, $75,000. *Boston Herald, Oct*, 19.

The Fall exhibition of the student's in Harvard College took place in the Univereity Chapel on Tuesday morning.

PURCHASE OF A THEATRE.—We learn that D. MCLAREN, Esq., the proprietor of DAN RICE'S Great Show, has purchased from Mr. E. P. CHRISTY the extensive property on Walnut-street, Philadelphia, known as Welch's National Theatre, with all its scenery, wardrobe and appointments, for the sum of $25,000, and that the Great Show will locate there forthwith. DAN RICE, the popular humorist, is to preside over it as manager and performer.—*Baltimore Clipper*.

[Advertisement.]

DEAFNESS

AND DISEASE OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Drs. LIGHTHILL are permanently located at No. 27 Bond-street, New-York, and devote their attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. Although they do not pretend to cure every case that presents itself, yet their past success enables them to extend hope to many whose case has hitherto been considered as incurable. In the treatment of Deafness they have instituted a new and Scientific method, the result of their extensive experience, laborious study and research, whereby success is obtained in cases which proved intractable to previous treatment. Terms reasonable in all cases.

[Advertisement.]

WHO IS KNOX?—Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never wore upon his head a chapeau made by KNOX? It cannot be possible! And yet the question has been asked, "Who is KNOX?" KNOX is the popular down-town hatter, whose store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street; and if anybody wishes a neat, graceful, elegant and becoming Fall hat or cap, such an article can be obtained there.

[Advertisement.]

QUERC'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY.

The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels. Southern depot, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—To those tormented with piles, or with scrofulous swelling of the glands, scabious eruptions, or any disease of the outward membranes, this preparation gives immediate and permanent relief. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

3,000 CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,
AT
$6, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
AT
EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL and IVORYTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 19.

$2,000 la. State 2 1/2	61	600 Erie Railroad	s3 7½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	100 Harlem R.	b30 9¾
5,000 Va. State 6s	94¾	300 do	9¾
22,000 Mo. State 6s	85	20 Har. R. Preferred	36¾
10,000 do	b7 85½	200 do	36¾
100,000 do	b10 85½	300 do	35¾
1,000 do	85½	5 Sec'd-av. Railroad	101
1,000 Cal. State 7s	83¾	100 Nor. & W'st'r. R.	b60 48
1,000 do	84	200 Ill. Cen. R.	s60 67¾
3,000 do	84¼	50 do	67¾
4,000 N. Car. State 6s	97	300 Reading Railroad	38¾
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	10 Mich. Central R.	48
5,000 Chi. City 7 ₱ ct. bs. Sew. Loan	99¾	50 do	b30 48¾
1,000 New-York Cen. 6s	93½	200 do	b10 48¾
1,000 Hnd. Riv. 1st m.	103	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	4¾
2,000 M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st. m. S. F. C. bs.	85½	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	16¾
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs	36	50 do	16¾
2,000 do	35½	10 (do	s30 16¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	85½	400 do	16¾
40 Metropolitan Bk.	110	15 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	32
15 Continental Bank	100½	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 74½
15 Tradesmen's Bk.	106	50 do	b30 74¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.	82¾	100 do	b30 74¾
60 Pac. Mail St'm Co.	71¾	100 do	b60 74¾
100 do	b60 71¾	50 do	b15 74¾
50 do	b30 71¾	200 do	s30 74¾
150 do	b30 72	50 do	74¾
275 N. Y. Cent. Rail'd	80½	100 do	b15 74¾
100 do	s60 80¾	100 do	s10 74¾
100 do	80¾	100 do	s60 74¾
200 do	b30 80¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	19¾
200 do	h10 80¾	300 do	19¾
350 do	s3 80¾	200 do	b30 20
200 do	s60 80¾	250 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	64¾
100 Erie Railroad	7¾	300 do	b60 64¾
110 do	7¾	50 do	h10 64¾
75 do	7¾	100 do	s60 64¾
405 do	7¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	103	150 M. So. & N. I. R.	5
1,000 Mo. State 6s	85	30 do	4¾
1,000 do	84¾	450 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	16¾
15,000 N. Y. State 6s, '75	102	100 do	s30 16¾
250 Cum. Coal Pref.	13	100 do	s30 16¾
200 do	b60 13½	115 Panama Railroad	122¾
50 Erie Railroad	7¾	5 Illinois Cen. R.	67
100 do	s60 7¾	100 do	b30 67¼
50 do	7¾	50 do	67¾
100 do	7¾	250 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 74¾
50 do	7¾	100 do	b60 76¾
50 N. Y. Central R.	80¾	50 do	b20 76¾
150 do	80¾	50 Cl. & Toledo R.	19¾
800 do	80¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 64¾
50 do	s60 80¾	100 do	64¾
100 Harlem Railroad	9¾	100 do	64¾
100 Michigan Cen. R.	43		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, there was more business done than on Monday or Tuesday; but the general tone of the market is not one of very decided character, though evidently tending to firmness. A good many of the jobbers and speculators,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2523. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Cook Still at Large—Further Disclosures from Capt. Brown—Letter from Gerrit Smith—Views of the Administration, &c.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CITIZENS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 20.

It is generally conceded that COOK is still in the mountains on the Virginia or Maryland side of the Potomac. The neighborhood is so closely guarded that he can hardly escape. The description of COOK is as follows: Five feet, four to six inches high, weighs one hundred and thirty-two pounds, walks with his breast projecting forward, and his head leaning towards the right side; has light hair, with a small growth around the upper lip; is of sallow complexion, and has a sharp, narrow face.

Dispatches have been received to-night from Hagerstown, which declare that COOK's wife certainly went to Harrisburgh on Tuesday, and took boarding at the same house with old BROWN's daughter-in-law.

The Sheriff and Deputy-Sheriff of Hagerstown followed COOK as far as Greencastle to-day, and the impression there is that COOK had left for Chambersburgh. The impression at Hagerstown is that COOK passed through last night.

The Sheriff was credibly informed at Greencastle that a load of boxes passed through there on Tuesday for Washington County, loaded with rifles, pistols and pikes. The Sheriff is going in search of them in the morning.

The stage-driver of the Chambersburgh line also confirms the statement in regard to COOK's wife.

Col. LEE, with his troops, has returned from the valley. All quiet there. He found GARRETT's family safe.

In a conversation held with old BROWN, yesterday, in the presence of Senator MASON, the Hon. Messrs. FAULKNER and VALLANDIGHAM, and others, he made several answers, which clearly demonstrate the complicity of numerous persons in the Northern, Western and Eastern States. He refused to answer as to whether he had a conference with Mr. GIDDINGS about his Virginia expedition, but admitted that he had correspondence with parties at the North on the subject, and that he had numerous sympathizers in the Free States.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, Oct.

The excitement here has not abated in the least, and rumors are multiplying every moment. We have some authenticated statements from Chambersburg, showing that more supplies of arms and accoutrements have been tracked to that neighborhood. The people will persist in believing that they are surrounded by spies and accomplices of Capt. BROWN.

The withdrawal of Col. LEE and the Washington Marines last night has increased the general consternation, and the citizens are to-day under Col. BARNUM, of the Armory, endeavoring to organize companies for general defence. Virginia militia, however, are not very tractable material for the formation of efficient companies, as all hands want to be captains.

Scouts are out in the mountains to-day searching for COOK, but there is no doubt that he has ere this passed the Pennsylvania line, and is far on his way towards Canada.

Every stranger that comes here is looked upon with suspicion, and several have been arrested on the charge of being spies. Mr. WM. LEE, a gentleman from Charlottesville was brought in to-day under arrest, causing great excitement. He was soon recognized and discharged.

Mr. OULD also left for Washington last evening, thus virtually leaving the prisoners in the hands of the Virginia authorities.

It is said that Governor WISE was not very complimentary to the people of Harper's Ferry, imputing to them cowardice in allowing such a handful of men to hold a population of nearly two thousand inhabitants as prisoners for twenty-four hours. He also spoke of the fact of eight or ten men keeping forty or fifty citizens in confinement. One replied, "Well, Governor, but you must remember that they were packed together like sheep." His reply was: "Yes, I knew that, but I must say I think you acted like sheep, also."

The hearing of the case before the examining Court of Justice will probably take place to-morrow, when the prisoners will doubtless be removed to Wytheville for trial.

Capt. BROWN is not considered in any danger from his wounds, though STEVENS will not, it is thought, survive. He, however, has a powerful constitution and may recover.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

District-Attorney OULD and Col. LEE have returned from Harper's Ferry. The former, soon after his arrival, had a conference with the President, and the latter a long interview with the Secretary of War.

United States Marshal JOHNSON, of Ohio, now here, says one of the parties engaged with BROWN was prominent in the Oberlin rescue.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO CAPT. BROWN.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The most important and significant of the letters from GERRIT SMITH, found among the papers of BROWN, is the following:

PETERBOROUGH, June 4, 1859.

Capt. JOHN BROWN—*My dear Friend:* I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. KEARNEY. He replied informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington. But as Mr. MORTON received last evening a letter from Mr. SANBORN saying your address would be your son's home, viz., West Andover, I, therefore, write you without delay, and direct your letter to my son. I have done what I could thus far for KANSAS, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work.

Losses by indorsement and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarrassment the last two years. But I must, nevertheless, continue to do in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send you herewith my draft for $200. Let me hear from you on the receipt of this letter. You live in our hearts, and our prayer to God is, *that you may have strength to continue in your Kansas work.*

My wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear JOHN, whom we both hold in very high esteem. I suppose you put the Whitman note into Mr. KEARNEY's hands. It will be a great shame if Mr. WHITMAN does not pay it. What a noble man is Mr. KEARNEY. How liberally he has contributed *to keep you in your Kansas work.* Your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

REPORT OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OULD.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18, 1859.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Everything is quiet. There are only five prisoners, three wounded and two unhurt. Six citizens have been killed, and one marine. All the citizens were killed outside the limits of the United States territory in Virginia. The marine was mortally wounded within it. I have seen Col. LEE, but not Gov. WISE. Only nineteen persons were engaged in the matter, of whom five were free negroes from the North. BROWN has been living a few miles from here in Maryland since June last. His premises were searched to-day, and fifteen hundred pikes and two hundred guns found, besides flints, axes, blankets, clothing, &c., in abundance. BROWN says he has contemplated this movement since 1854. All of his party are either killed or captured except one, who left on Monday. They were driven by the Virginians into the armory, and there Col. LEE and twelve marines did the balance. All the slaves engaged, if any, were forced. None of the persons held by BROWN were hung, although all were in the building stormed by the marines. The books and papers of BROWN are secured, which throw considerable light on the movement. Strange it is, but true, that BROWN and his eighteen men took possession of the Government property and town, and held them during Sunday night and Monday. The Government money is all safe. It is not known which of the party killed the marine. The man who carried off LEWIS WASHINGTON is one of the wounded prisoners. I do not apprehend any violence to the prisoners. ROBT. OULD.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON—THE OFFICE OF THE "NATIONAL ERA" IN DANGER.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Last night one of the publishers of the *National Era* (an Anti-Slavery paper) made application at the Central Guardhouse, asserting that threats had been made to destroy their property, and they had reason to fear that an attack would be made in the course of the night. Lieut. MCHENRY assured him that a watch would be preserved over the property, though he had no reason himself to apprehend such an attempt. The Chief of Police arriving, instructed the guards to pay attention in that direction, but there was no indication of any such movement through the night.

ADMINISTRATION VIEW.

A SHOT AT MR. SEWARD FROM THE HARPER'S FERRY ARSENAL.

From the Washington Constitution.

When MR. SEWARD first announced to his followers the dogma of "an irrepressible conflict" between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, no one anticipated that we should be called upon so soon to record its first fruits. It was evident, however, that it was simply a question of time when the conflict should begin, and how it should terminate. This announcement of Mr. SEWARD was received by different persons and sections of country with far different feelings. The South regarded it as a solemn declaration of war upon their equality, peace, and safety. The unanimity with which they have united under the banner of the national democracy as the most certain mode of successfully resisting *in the Union* this threatened aggression, shows that they are not indifferent to the threat, but are wisely preparing to offer to it the most determined resistance—a resistance which, up to this time, has not looked beyond the Union for success.

The political followers and sympathizers of Mr. SEWARD were emboldened by the spirit which their leader exhibited. Regarding the man as a cool, calculating politician, who studied more closely the end to be reached than the means by which it was to be accomplished, they have calculated with great confidence upon increased power and strength to be gained by this insidious appeal to the popular prejudices of their own section of the country. Thus have the political Abolitionists been looking steadily to the next Presidential election for the triumph of their party and principles, and to the new dogma of Mr. SEWARD as the instrumentality by which this result should be brought about.

A third class received the announcement of Mr. SEWARD with less coolness, but with equal pleasure and satisfaction. The fanatical and reckless *religious* abolitionists felt that a new impulse had been given to their unholy cause; a great leader had risen up to head their movements, organize their forces, defend their principles, justify their war upon the Constitution and the rights of the South, and lead them on to a glorious victory. Inspired with this feeling, and regardless of all other considerations, they set to work with a hearty good will to embitter still more the feelings of the Northern people against their brethren of the South. From the day that Mr. SEWARD announced his doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" this class of Abolitionists have grown more and more confident and more and more insolent. They have steadily advanced in their demands upon that class of politicians who seek to conciliate their favor and thereby gain their votes. Conscious of the great aid which they had obtained from so high a quarter, and over-estimating—as we trust and believe—the popular feeling at the North against the constitutional rights of the South, these men have persuaded themselves into the conviction that the time had now arrived to put to the test the Seward theory of an "irrepressible conflict." Our columns for the last few days furnish an account of the first concerted effort which this class of men have been induced to make. The number actually engaged in the insurrectionary movement at Harper's Ferry is no indication of its extent or even of the parties involved in the outrage. We present below an anonymous letter received by Gov. FLOYD, Secretary of War, in August last, which throws a flood of light upon this otherwise mysterious and unaccountable affair. Ordinarily no importance should be attached to such anonymous communications, and it was with this feeling that the Secretary of War, at the time he received it, laid it aside as unworthy of any serious consideration. The developments now, however, at Harper's Ferry, give peculiar significance to this anonymous letter. The wonderful conformity of what has transpired to the programme which the letter announced, leaves no doubt that the writer was familiar with the plan, and honestly sought to place the Government in possession of it. As far as it was permitted to proceed it was evidently conducted upon that plan. The conclusion is too clear for doubt, that the arrangements for this infamous outbreak were far more extensive than might otherwise have been supposed. Fortunately for the peace and quiet of the country, the failure of the conspirators to pertect their plans, and the prompt and efficient action of the Government, have successfully arrested and put down this infamous, and, under less fortunate circumstances, dangerous movement.

We desire to present these facts and thoughts to the calm and patriotic consideration of the country. If we followed the natural impulses of our hearts, we should write and speak in stronger and sterner language, but we have no desire to inflame the public mind or to add to the excitement which has already swept over the land. It is time that passion should be silenced and reason should speak. We have had, for the last few years, enough of bitter feeling and heartless wrangling. It has driven us on to a precipice from which we are forced to look upon the gulf which lies before us. As we pause there in common reality of the impending danger, may we not, with confidence, appeal to the honest, sober, conservative, and truly national and patriotic sentiment of the country, to unite in cordial union to preserve its peace and integrity by maintaining in good faith the Constitution and laws of the land? God men must no longer be deceived. They must throw off the indifference with which too many of them are accustomed to look upon the political movements of the day. The time has come when the choice must be made by our Northern brethren between the peace and safety of the country, based upon the Constitution and laws of the land, on the one hand, and Mr. SEWARD's dogmas of "*higher-lawism and irrepressible conflicts*," on the other. There can be no doubt of the decision which the patriotic people of the North will pronounce if they can be induced to look calmly and deliberately upon the subject, and properly weigh the results, which depend upon the justice and correctness of that decision.

If the scenes at Harper's Ferry, which have given occasion for these reflections, had occurred at a time when Mr. SEWARD occupied the Presidential chair, what would have been the result? With his avowed doctrines of "the higher law" and the "irrepressible conflict," and his equally emphatic announcement that "Slavery can and must be abolished, and you (addressing himself to the Northern people) and I must do it," in connection with his denial of the constitutional guarantees of Slavery—with these principles, views and doctrines, what, we ask, would have been the course of Mr. SEWARD if he had been President at this critical juncture? There can be but one answer to the inquiry. He must either have been false to all his own professions, or false to the Constitution and laws of the land. With such a man in the Presidential chair, to stimulate by his example and teachings the spirit of rebellion and treason, and to withhold from the support of the law the strong arm of the military, what would there be left but anarchy, blood and revolution? If the contemplation of such results does not arrest and save the country from the danger and ruin which the success of SEWARD and his new dogmas must inevitably bring upon us, then, indeed, are we a doomed people.

AN OPPOSITION VIEW.

WHO ENCOURAGES INSURRECTION?

From the Albany Evening Journal.

"Curses, like chickens, come home to roost," and lies return to plague their inventors. The slaveholders and the Democratic Party are proving these trite truths by their experience.

Ever since the Republican organization began, they have deliberately and persistently misrepresented its character. All its platforms and declarations, all the life-long action of its members, show that it contemplates only legal, peaceful and constitutional measures—neither interfering with Slavery in the States, nor countenancing mob violence anywhere. Yet its Democratic opponents have pertinaciously insisted that it was an Abolition Party, seeking to liberate the slaves by fire and sword; have trumpeted this lie through their newspapers, shouted it in their public meetings, inserted it in their resolutions, reiterated it in their conversation, at home and abroad, in the streets, at the table and by the fireside, until ignorant, uneducated negro slaves at the South, having it thus dinned daily into their ears, by their masters, have come to believe it! Slaveholders themselves created the insurrection of 1857, by their lying stories about FREMONT, which encouraged their slaves to expect and prepare for the coming of a liberator. The slaveholders themselves are continually putting the idea of insurrection into the heads of their chattels by these absurd fictions, which the latter accept as true. If they *will* thus sow the wind, who can be surprised that they reap, every year or two, the whirlwind? If there is how, as they assert, any wide-spread conspiracy among the slaves, slaveholders themselves are its creators and fomenters. They madly and blindly endanger the safety of their own homes by their persistent political falsehoods!

Nor is it the blacks alone whom the Democratic Party encourages to deeds of violence. Within the last few years it has lent its sanction to lawless enterprises of every sort. Border invasions, filibuster expeditions, lynch law to suppress discussion, brutality and bloodshed among Congressmen, violence at elections, &c., thus ministering to the vilest passions, encouraging contempt for law, and resort to the bludgeon, the pistol and the bowie-knife. Here are the madman BROWN, and his crazy crew, endangering the lives and property of innocent people by an insane outbreak. But who made BROWN a madman by murdering his sons? Who taught that crazy crew to band together with arms in their hands, as the most effective way to accomplish political purposes? The border-ruffians of KANSAS and the Democratic Administration at Washington!

The classic fable relates that he who went out and sowed dragons' teeth suddenly found himself surrounded by a crop of armed men. BUCHANAN and PIERCE have been sowing dragons' teeth seven years. Their encouragement of lawlessness and violence is hurrying one locality after another into scenes of anarchy, for which the only sure, speedy and permanent cure is the peaceful transfer, at the next election, of the reins of Government from the imbecile hands that hold them, into the grasp of men who neither deal in mob violence themselves, nor will permit it to be attempted by others.

It is expected that by the middle of January, telegraphic communication will have been established between London and Calcutta.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Church Anti-Slavery Convention.

ACTION IN REGARD TO THE HARPER'S FERRY REBELLION—ADJOURNMENT.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The Western Tract Convention met for the second time this forenoon. They were occupied in the discussion of the resolutions offered on the previous day, and which were adopted with but slight amendments.

In view of the Harper's Ferry affair, a resolution, to the effect that the Convention desired the abolition of Slavery by peaceable means alone, was passed unanimously.

The Committee appointed to report a plan of tract operations presented a report which proposes the establishment of a united agency for obtaining anti-Slavery tracts, wherever published, the Committee to be empowered to raise funds for procuring and distributing such tracts. The Cincinnati and Boston Societies are requested by a formal act of the Board of Directors to accept their Committee for the united agency.

After considerable discussion, the report was adopted, and a Committee of nine appointed to carry out the intention of the Convention, which then adjourned.

The Episcopal General Convention.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN CUBA—THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The House of Deputies to-day resolved to adjourn on Saturday next.

A telegram was received from Dr. CLARKE, of Connecticut, declining to accept the nomination of missionary bishop at the Northwest. It was presumed that he had not heard of his subsequent election.

The Missionary Committee reported back the resolution on religious intolerance in Cuba, striking out all relative to memorializing the President on the subject.

The report of the Committee on Canons, with reference to new ministers officiating within the parochial cures of others, was debated at great length, and the canon reported by the majority of the Committee was finally adopted.

The House, last night, after a long debate, adopted the resolutions requesting the House of Bishops to reconsider their action in relation to the use of the Book of Common Prayer, and throw the subject into such a shape as to admit of the joint action of both Houses.

Fire at Leavenworth.

STORES OF RUSSELL, MAJOR AND WADDELL DESTROYED.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Oct. 20.

At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in BASSFORD's billiard saloon, corner of Shawnee and Main streets, and before the flames could be arrested fifteen buildings, with their contents, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $120,000, and is about two-thirds covered by insurance in Eastern offices. Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJOR and WADDELL's stores were consumed, and their loss is $70,000—half insured. The other principal sufferers are LUCAS MOORE & Co., R. E. ALLEN, J. M. FERRILL and J. P. APPLEGATE & Co. The Verandah and Shotwell Houses were also entirely consumed.

Affairs in Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—COUNTERFEIT GOLD DOLLARS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Judge BLACK has returned, after an absence at his home in Pennsylvania.

JAMES MCMASTER, of Pittsburg, has been commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

EDMUND S. DELUCE has been commissioned a Chief Engineer in the Navy.

Parties have been arrested here for uttering counterfeit gold dollars and halves, remarkably well executed, but lighter than genuine ones. It is supposed that several thousand dollars worth have been thrown into circulation. They were brought from Pennsylvania.

Political News.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The Legislature to-day made the choice of the following State officers: Secretary of State, Benj. W Dean, of Grafton; Sergeant-at-Arms, Erastus S Camp, of Montpelier; Auditor, Wm. M. Pingree, of Weathersfield; Superintendent of State Prison, Hiram Harlow, of Windsor; Commissioner of the Insane, Dr. H. J. Stevens, of St. Albans; Bank Commissioner, A. B. Gardner, of Bennington; Adjutant-General, H. H. Baxter, of Rutland; Quartermaster-General, Geo. F. Davis, of Cavendish.

A DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTED FROM NEBRASKA.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Returns from Nebraska indicate the election of ESTABROOK, Democrat, as Delegate to Congress.

Affairs in the South.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS—FROST IN MISSISSIPPI.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The *Courier's* special New-Orleans correspondent telegraphs that the yellow fever is increasing at Galveston and Houston.

There has been a frost in portions of Mississippi and Texas, but the crops have not been injured.

[The Colchester Bank Case.

LELAND DISCHARGED AND AGAIN ARRESTED.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Mr. WARREN LELAND was to-day discharged by Judge LAMP, at Colchester, after a full hearing of the evidence, and without his introducing a witness. LELAND was subsequently rearrested on two counts, for obtaining notes from the Colchester Bank, and the examination was postponed for six weeks. He gave bail in $5,000 on each count.

From the Southwest.

DEPREDATIONS IN TEXAS BY THE INDIANS—YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Empire City* sailed this morning for New-York.

Advices from Honston and Galveston to the 18th state that the fever is nnabated.

The Indians continue their depredations on the frontier of Texas, and families were fleeing for safety.

Judges of Supreme Court of Vermont.

ELECTION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

In the Joint Assembly this forenoon the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected, as follows: Chief-Justice, ISAAC T. REDFIELD, of Windsor; Associate Judges, LUKE P. POLLARD of St. Johnsbury, ASA O. ALDIS of St. Albans, JOHN PIERPONT of Vergennes, JAMES BARRETT of Woodstock, and LOYAL C. KELLOGG of Benson.

Democratic Convention in Boston.

ELECTION OF DOUGLAS DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

E. C. BAILEY of the *Herald*, presided over the Fourth District Democratic Convention, held last night, at which JAMES RILEY and ISAAC H. WRIGHT were chosen Delegates to Charleston. Both are supposed to be favorable to DOUGLAS.

Gen. Stryker's Funeral.

THE NEW-JERSEY MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The Governor has ordered out the militia from New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark, and Trenton, to attend the funeral of Gen. STRYKER, to-morrow. Extra trains will be run to convey the military.

Difficulties with the Indians.

SANTE FE MAILS MISSING.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Two Santa Fé mails due at Independence on Tuesday have not yet arrived, and fears are entertained that further difficulties with the Indians have occurred.

Pike's Peak.

$100,000 IN GOLD DUST AT ST. JOSEPH.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 20.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* says a party of men arrived at St. Joseph yesterday from Pike's Peak, bringing $100,000 in dust.

The Yacht Wanderer.

HER DEPARTURE FOR AFRICA.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Mr. BLACK, the Shipping-master, was carried off in the yacht *Wanderer*, but was returned in a boat to the mouth of the harbor. He reports that the Captain of the yacht said he was going to Africa for a cargo of slaves.

Sinking of the Propeller Troy.

PORT SARNIA, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 20.

Five of the crew of the propeller *Troy* were picked up last night by the steamer *Kaloolah*. There were twenty-three persons on board the *Troy* when she went down, of whom only eight are known to be saved.

New-Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 20—11 P. M.

There is as yet no appearance of the steamship *Europa* from the Lower Telegraph Station. The weather is clear, and there is no prospect of her arrival at her dock until considerably after midnight.

Death of Henry McCaulay.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 20.

HENRY MCCAULAY, the well-known musician, died in this city to-day, after a protracted illness.

The First Snow.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The first snow of the season fell here this morning, and there are indications of more.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DE SOTO—$243,000 IN SPECIE.

The United States Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D. BULLOCH, commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Havana at sundown of the 15th inst. She brings nothing of importance in the way of news. Much anxiety was felt for the *Quaker City*,—many who expected friends fesring they might be among those who remained on board. The seizure of the *Philadelphia* excited a great deal of comment, and in official circles, gave much satisfaction. Mr. ORWAY, late Minister to Mexico, would leave Havana for England on the next steamer.

News from Porto Rico gives favorable reports as regards affairs in that Island.

At Havana Sugars have been in moderate demand, at previous prices, and holders are firm, refusing to make concessions. Stock, 145,000 boxes, against 95,000 boxes in 1858. Exchanges have been in fair demand; London, 17@17⅛ premium; New-York, 5@6 do.; New-Orleans, short sight, 6⅛@7 do. Freights moderately in demand, without any important change in rates.

The brig *Delhi*, of and for Philadelphia, would sail on the 16th. About 10 miles east of the Moro, passed United States steamer *Crusader*, or *Wyandotte*, evidently bound in to Havana. Oct. 16, lat. 26° 21', long. 79° 46', exchanged signals with ship *Troy*, bound north. The *De Soto* has experienced stormy headwinds the entire passage.

The following is the specie list of the *De Soto*:

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

W. L. Jenkins	$100,000	Trevor & Colgate	$6,000
Metropolitan Bank	60,000	W. S. Toole & Co	2,620
G. S. Robbins & Sons	10,000	Total	$178,620

FROM HAVANA.

Robert & Williams	$47,600	P. M. Tito	$1,717
Albert Harn	15,640		$85,257
Benz & Ehni	300		
		Total	$243,875

The Island of San Domingo.

THE REBELLION AT AZUA SUPPRESSED—A CONCORDAT FOR HAYTI.

Of the official *Gaccta* of Santo Domingo we have files to Sept. 17. They contain particulars of the suppression of the revolt which broke out in Azua on the 7th ult. The chiefs of the movement were Colonels MATIAS DE VAHOAS and RUDESINDO RAMIREZ, partisans of Ex-President BAEZ, in whose interest the insurrection was attempted. On the evening of the 14th the Government troops, commanded by Gen. SANTANA, succeeded in forcing an entrance into Azua. The insurgents, seeing themselves completely hemmed in by the force surrounding the city, amounting to 2,500 men, and confronted by a strong body under the Vice-President, at once laid down their arms and surrendered. The leaders are to be punished with the utmost rigor.

FROM HAYTI.

The St. Thomas *Times* republishes a long article from the *Feuille du Commerce*, of Port-au-Prince, in which it is stated that the President, GEFFRARD, had nominated M. PIERRE FAUBERT, a man of thorough cultivation, and revered for his piety, to visit Rome and adjust the terms of a concordat, which should fix the Haytian church on a firm and lasting basis.

From Mexico.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CONSERVATIVE FACTION—DESERTIONS FROM THE LIBERAL RANKS—A NEW ATTEMPT ON VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer at Havana we receive advices from the City of Mexico to the 30th of September, and from Vera Cruz to Oct. 5.

The news is without interest.

The Liberal troops had recaptured Tepic, after defeating Gen. MARQUEZ.

All the efforts of MIRAMON to raise money for the new campaign had proved abortive.

The reactionary party at the Capital were boasting of the number of victories obtained by their troops in various sections of the country. Among them was mentioned one gained over Gens. ROCHA and VALDE near Guadalajara; that secured by Gen. WOLL over DOBLADO in Leon. The defeat of the expedition sent from Vera Cruz against CORDOVA was also a matter of felicitation.

Each accession gained from the ranks of the Liberals was cited as evidence of the declining popularity of that party. Great satisfaction was felt at the acquisition of Don ANASTASIO TEJO, a Liberal chief, who last year distinguished himself by his defense of the Castle of Perote. The quarrel between VIDAURRI and DEGOLLADO, and the withdrawal of the former to the north, had excited great interest.

A new expedition against Vera Cruz was reported to be preparing.

Personal.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, addresses his first pastoral letter to his diocese, under date of Oct. 13, announcing that he shall assume the duties of the Episcopate immediately after the conclusion of the official proceedings of the Richmond Convention.

A pension of £70 a year has been given to Mr. Chas. Duke Yonge, author of several Greek and Latin school books—notably of the "English-Greek Lexicon," and the "Phraseological English-Latin Dictionary"—for literary services.

The King of Bavaria, in recognition of the services of the Messrs. Schlagintweit, has conferred upon these distinguished travelers titles of nobility.

The Caledonian *Mercury* announces the acceptance, by Sir David Brewster, of the office of Principal of the Edinburgh University.

J. V. Mansfield, the spiritual medium, is in Philadelphia, drawing good houses.

Miscellaneous.

At the time of the explosion on board the *Great Eastern*, the stewardess of the ship was with the captain's little girl in one of the side cabins, which open, through a passage, into the grand saloon. Hearing the explosion she cautiously opened the cabin door, but instantly closed it again on account of the rush of steam. She then opened the port windows of the cabin, and remained quiet until assistance came. Had she lost her presence of mind and rushed out into the saloon with the little girl, both of them would have been infallibly precipitated into the wreck of things below, for the floor of the passage leading to the cabins was for some yards entirely ripped away.

It appears from a statistical account published at Brescia that the 37 hospitals of that town received after the battle of Solferino 32,916 wounded, viz.: 17,345 French, 13,959 Italians, and 1,612 Austrians; 16,138 have recovered; 1,723 have died—that is, about one in eleven. This tends to show that the accounts which had been circulated of the bad management of the hospitals at Brescia are entirely unfounded.

The *Pays*, of Paris, extracts from the New-York *Examiner* a long notice of the performance of Blondin on the tight-rope at Niagara, the terrible conclusion of which was a fall into the raging cataract. The sun, it is stated, came out from the clouds when he was half-way across his rope, and, dazzled, he lost his balance and fell. His body had not been discovered.

The report is quite true, says the London *Sunday Times*, that Mr. Tom Taylor has consented, "for a consideration," to give a proof of his versatility in dramatic authorship, by writing a "hippodramatic spectacle," as the "horse pieces" at Astley's are elegantly and classically designated. The subject is an exciting one, being no other than "The Adventures of Garibaldi," the gallant hero of modern Italy.

There is some talk of establishing a newspaper on board the *Great Eastern*, not only for the entertainment of passengers, but also as a means of communicating instantly on her arrival all the news she brings.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEWSPAPERS BY THE NORTH BRITON.

Interesting Details and Extracts.

The news packages by the *North Briton*, which arrived at Quebec on the 17th inst., reached this City yesterday. They contain London papers to the 5th, one day later than those previously received.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

From the London News, Oct. 5.

The Government of the United States shows how much importance it attaches to the firm and prudent management of the difficulties which one of its officers has raised at San Juan, by sending the first soldier of the Republic to the spot. Gen. SCOTT, who has before this superseded the impetuous HARNEY, is a man whose reputation stands in no need of theatrical *coups*. He is no sentimental trifler, but has been trained, in the school of warfare and in the responsibilities of high command, to respect the great interests of civilization, and look to the consequences of public acts.

The appointment of this distinguished officer must be flattering to the people of Oregon, who may fairly indulge the reflection that nothing short of the folly of their leaders could have induced the veteran to undertake in haste the long journey to the Pacific. At the same time, the General's mission is a token of the right feeling of the Washington Cabinet towards this country. After his arrival, we shall hear no more of the ostentation of throwing up earthworks, and planting useless cannon, and calling for volunteers. Pending his arrival, Gen. HARNEY has received orders to be more circumspect in his conduct, and the instructions of the President to Gen. SCOTT are, it is said, of the most conciliatory character.

Now that the Washington Cabinet has so far done all that lay in its power to neutralize the effect of the heedlessness of one of its agents, it is to be hoped that the question may be taken up by the two Governments in an amicable spirit, and speedily settled. This is peculiarly a matter for diplomatists. Absolute and peremptory assertions in the journals, followed by appeals to national sentiment, are on this occasion altogether out of place. The construction of the treaty is exceedingly doubtful. The men who made the instrument, and, as they thought, settled the boundary, were ignorant of the locality. They declared that the boundary should be "the channel," and knew not that there were two navigable passages which might properly be so described. The looseness of the treaty had placed the two Governments in a difficulty before General HARNEY executed his senseless movement. His armed occupation of the coast of San Juan has immensely aggravated that difficulty. We are much more inclined to believe, with our New-York correspondent, that the island is "not worth sixty rounds of ammunition," than that it is, as we have been told, a possession without which our American gold colony would be worthless. But Gen. HARNEY has made it impossible for us to estimate the value of San Juan by a merely economical standard. There is no spot in this empire which would not become unspeakably precious from the moment that we were called to surrender it to force, in disregard of law and right. This is the kind of value San Juan has just now in the eyes of Englishmen. The days are gone by when this nation would consent to be led headlong into a war, blinded by an unmixed sentiment of nationality; but in proportion to the increased respect we pay to the rights of others is the tenacity with which we are disposed to defend our own. The armed occupation of San Juan has taken place in defiance not only of right, but of express stipulation, for it was formally agreed that neither party should take bodily possession of the island until the decision of the Commissioners was known.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

CONDITION OF THE LEGATIONS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF ANCONA.

From the London Times, Aug. 5.

We have received, by way of Vienna, the following important information from the Romagna:

"RIMINI, Monday, Sept. 26.

"The concentration on the Papal frontiers of the revolutionary forces in the Romagna is assuming a menacing character. The troops in the Papal camp at Pesaro are not without apprehensions, as there is a report in circulation that GARIBALDI intends to resume the offensive, and possibly to make a sudden attack on the fortress of Ancona. During the last few days five battalions of Tuscan troops have arrived here, so that the force which the revolutionary government has at his disposal consists of above 10,000 troops of the line, one battalion of Chasseurs of the Alps, four troops of cavalry, and eighteen well-mounted guns. The *corpi franchi* (free corps) under General Rosetti, which are stationed at St. Arcangelo, may consist of about 2,500 men.

GARIBALDI has hired six small vessels (*trabocoli*) by the month, and purchased one. This last is to be armed; the others will, if necessary, be used for transporting troops, ammunition, &c. GARIBALDI, who has again suddenly quitted Rimini, is said to have gone to the north of the Romagna.

As a consequence of the above-mentioned rumor relative to Ancona, reinforcements are to be sent there. In fact, the first battalion of the First Swiss Regiment is now marching from Perugia to Ancona. The Second native (Roman) Regiment, composed of 1,000 men; two companies of artillery, and the local *gendarmerie*, form the garrison of this place.

P. S.—Credible intelligence has just been received that the danger of an immediate attack on the part of the revolutionary army is no longer imminent. Yesterday afternoon the pickets, which had been pushed forward to a considerable distance, fell back on Rimini, and even the position occupied by the artillery at Cattolica has been given up. This sudden change of plan—which is attributed to higher orders—has greatly depressed the leaders of the revolutionary party, and it probably led to the sudden departure of GARIBALDI.

ANCONA, Sept. 25.—Authentic advices have been received that the revolutionary force at Rimini is continually reinforced by troops from Tuscany and Modena. The battalion of "Bersagliere delle Alpi," which was dissolved in Piedmont, is being reformed in the Legations, and an incomplete battalion has already joined the corps at Rimini. The pickets on the Papal frontiers, at Cattolica, have been reinforced, and some earthworks for artillery have been constructed. The military preparations at Rimini, which are under the direction of the adventurous GARIBALDI, lead the Papal troops at Pesaro to fancy that an attack is likely to be made on them, and to fear that Gen. VON KALBERMATTEN, whose force is very inferior, will not be able to offer an effectual resistance.

GARIBALDI is busily employed in inspecting the troops, and in improving their position on the Papal frontier. On the 2d of September GARIBALDI was still at Rimini, and a day or two before he harrangued the people from a balcony, and told them "that the domination and tyranny of the spiritual power had ceased forever." At the conclusion of his speech he called on his hearers to rise, as one man, and to take up arms, in order that the separation from Rome might be durable.

Some of the inhabitants of Bologna display an inclination to make the Marchese POPOLI Dictator of the Romagna, but at present they have no great chance of success.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SCHEME OF CONSOLIDATION—GARIBALDI REVISITING OLD SCENES

Correspondence of the London News.

BOLOGNA, Sept. 30.

The proposal made by the Provisional Government of Bologna for the immediate political union of the different States of Central Italy has not been carried into execution. If I am correctly informed, the chief arguments employed by the Tuscan Provisional Government in support of its objection to taking that step is this—that were the different Provisional Governments of Central Italy to decree their amalgamation into one political body, they would perform an act of sovereignty which, after the unanimous vote of the several Assemblies for the annexation to Piedmont, would seem as it were an infringement of the rights now acquired by the King of Sardinia. I have reason to believe that Marquis JOACHIM PEPOLI, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Legations in a note he has addressed to the Tuscan Government, has discussed Baron RICASOLI's argument, with a view to prove that by uniting together four States which have respectively declared themselves in favor of union with Piedmont, no vindication of the rights of King VICTOR EMANUEL would accrue, for the union between themselves would always be subordinate to their union with Piedmont, in accordance with the wishes so unanimously expressed by their populations. The Marquis PEPOLI, who is a cousin of the Emperor NAPOLEON, is, I am told, an enthusiastic supporter of the annexation to Piedmont; and if he wishes at this moment to unite Central Italy into one State, it is because he thinks that by doing so the union with Piedmont will be accomplished with greater facility. It seems to me that, if there is a chance for Central Italy of getting out of the present difficulties, it stands chiefly on the union of its financial resources. The principle which has inspired the formation of the military league ought, in my opinion, to plead in favor of the political union of these States. The Tuscan Government, however, as I told you in my last letter, willingly adopts, with the other States of Central Italy, the same tariffs which regulate the customs duties in Piedmont.

The opposition kept up by the clergy to the Government of the Legations grows stronger every day. On Tuesday last was the day of confirmation in St. Peter's Church, and, as you may easily suppose, Cardinal VIALE PRELA did not lose this solemn occasion for denouncing to his flock the new state of things established in this province. After the ceremony of confirmation was over, he told the children "that he had blessed and anointed them in order that they should become the defenders of the Roman Catholic faith, and not the soldiers of the Devil, or, in plainer words, the followers of those wicked people who,

BRITISH RIFLES.

A Day in the Largest Rifle Factory in the World—American Machinery and Management in the British Small Arms' Factory at Enfield—The More Interesting Processes Described.

From our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 15, 1859.

Till within two years, all the small arms made for the British Government were furnished by contractors, and were wrought out almost entirely by hand through costly and tedious processes. Each arm was, doubtless, well made; good machine workmanship is the rule in this country; but the parts of one arm would not invariably fit all other arms of the same nominal dimensions, so that repairs were expensive; and worse than this, rifles could not be picked up and put right together out of the pieces surviving a battle. Next to efficiency as "shooters," this extreme uniformity is obviously the chief desideratum in a Government arm.

A short time after the great exhibition here, a British house received orders for a lot of small arms accompanied by half a dozen pattern rifles. The head of that house, Sir CHARLES FOX, observed this want of uniformity in the samples, and upon asking which of the half dozen to follow as copy, was told to follow them all, as they were all alike in the eye of Government! Whereupon, the whole business of hand-work, compared with the delicate and rapid processes of American machinery, so exercised this wise man, and, at last, the Government, that the matter did not rest till the processes of American armories were minutely examined, and American machinery ordered and set to work.

Two years ago the Enfield Small Arms Factory, a Government establishment, 12 miles from London, commenced work on the new plan, and is now turning out a most beautiful and uniform arm, at the rate of 1,600 a week.

Reserving the results of recent trials and discussions as to what is the best rifle, suffice it to say that the Enfield arm embraces the principles of the Minie and similar projectiles, viz: the ball is hugged tighter by the barrel near the muzzle than at the breech, so as to utilize all the force of the powder, and to insure accuracy of shot. For this purpoae, the rifle grooves in the barrel are one-half deeper at the breech than at the muzzle, so that the ball (which resembles a thimble with the opening towards the powder) is constantly expanded by the powder till it fills the deep groovea at the breech, and is then gradually compressed as the groovea grow shallow, till it leaves the muzzle.

The workshops are the largest of the kind in the world; the buildings alone cover some five acres. They are eapecially well arranged; those for the forging, grinding, &c., being placed consecutively around the great machine-shop, which is over 200 feet square. This acre room is lighted wholly from the top, by a series of triangular roofs, closed at the gable ends and on the south side, and glazed only on the north side, which is steeper than the suuth side. Thus plenty of light, but no sunshine, in any season, fills every corner of the great hall. Fifteen hundred hands and some 5,000 machines, coating from $300 to $2,000 each, are employed. This disparity of numbers is a significant commentary on the improvements of the times. This machinery is driven by nearly one mile of shafting; which is propelled by two engines of 75 actual horse-power each. The rolling mills are driven by two water-wheels. The total capital invested is over two million dollars.

A rifle embraces 63 pieces, which are made from bar iron and steel, from the raw material of brass, and from the wood, which is roughly shaped to resemble a stock before it is imported, by 719 processes. They are turned out at the rate of two a minute. A finisher puts these 63 parts together—neither of the parts, except the lock, which is already set up, having ever been in contact before—in two and three quarter minutes. The pieces are taken out of as many different boxes, and without a single exception go more accurately together than if they had been fitted by the hands of the most skilful workman, at the greatest expense of time. In fact, the working of the best machinery is microscopically uniform. A finished arm complete weighs 9½ pounds. Its cost is about $11 20, and it is daily being reduced. The cost of a similar arm, made in the old way, with every possible economy of division and adaptation of labor, was some $15. The largest number of rifles ever made before by one works in a year was 22,000, at Springfield. The number made at Enfield is 83,200 per annum.

The machinery is mostly of American invention and manufacture. All the stock (wood-working) tools, and many of those for iron, were made by the Amea Mannfacturing Company, Chicopee, Mass. Most of the iron tools were built by ROBBINS & LAWRENCE, Windsor, Vermont, and a few by Col. COLT, of Hartford, Conn. There are some novel and excellent English tools—especially those adapted by English and American foremen and operators at Enfield, who have brought out one or two of the best improvements in the whole system. Many of the English tools are awkward, often because they are old, and were not designed for this work. All processes are gradually improving, and, like every great mechanical success, are the offspring of many heads. A few of the processes are more awkward, and some are more simple and effective, than thoae adopted in America. They are generally similar, often coincident. On the whole, the Enfield process may be a very little better than ours, because it has the advantage of our long experience.

The finished Enfield arm is, doubtless, a better piece of workmanship than ours; this is proved by the greater rigidity of the test. For instance, every barrel is fired with four times the ordinary charge, and a certain number of the finished arms are tested a second time. The bayonet is bent, struck and twisted after a fashion which insures its infrangibility among a man's ribs. Each part of the lock, sight, &c., is passed through templates and guages which insure an accuracy that human senses could not question. The diameter of the barrels are tested to the three-thousandth part of an inch.

All the processes and tools by which the stock and its trimmings and the lock are entirely fitted up, are founded on one simple principle, first brought out in America some forty years ago, in the shape of the Blanchard lathe for turning irregular surfaces, such as shoe lasts. In its simplest form, it is a frame made to swing like a pendulum, in which revolves around its own axis a metal pattern of the thing to be made, and also a block of the raw material to be shaped. The pattern being revolved against a stationary point, vibrates the frame or pendulum, which of course brings the shapeless block nearest to or holds it farther from a steel cutter which revolves rapidly before it. If there is a depression in the pattern, the frame and block swing nearer the cutter, and *vice versa*, so that the block is shaped exactly like the pattern. The bulk of the tools are ingenious modifications of this principle, combined with many new and old machine tool devices.

It would be impossible to enumerate these 719 processes in this letter. Many of them are extremely attractive to the novice, all of them are a fine study for the mechanic; but as to the best of them, as with all great improvements, he only who has seen them grow up under his hands, through hard fought battles with their elements, can know them through and through. The representative and more interesting process may be briefly described.

The best Staffordshire five by half-inch iron bars are cut to twelve-inch lengths and bent into a tube round a mandril or iron rod by and between grooved rollers. This tube is "butt" welded, *i. e.*, the edges at the seam are jammed against and into each other at a white heat by being drawn through tapering and successively smaller grooves in rollers, till the barrel thus made has been drawn out to the proper length and shape. The iron rod placed in the "bore" prevents this hole from shutting up.

After forging the breech end, the next principal process is boring, by passing through the barrel five different tools. The first is a tapering auger, drawn through from the muzzle, in a lathe; the time occupied is fifteen minutes. It follows the rough hole and only partially straightens it. The next tools are reamers, with a square cutting part a foot long. The last one cuts an impalpable shaving with one corner only, which is held to its work by a piece of lead resting on the opposite side of the bore; between the lead and the reamer strips of the thinnest paper are placed to increase the cut of the tool! The boring does not produca a perfectly straight hole, but it prevents all short crooks. Straightening is done by a hand-hammer. The bore of the barrel is so perfectly polished that in looking through it one sees a series of alternately dark and white annular stripes, like Saturn and his rings. By their appearance the experienced eya can detect a bend which no instrument can measure, so that this curious optical phenomenon renders the rudest possible instrument the best. Before the grooviug of the barrel it is tested with powder. A plug inclosing a touch-hole is screwed into the breech, forty barrels are laid in a frame, a train of powder leads from a fixed caplock to them all, and they are fired by a trigger on the other side of a thick wall. From one to four a month, *i. e.*, one to four in 6,400 burst.

Between the boring process, the barrel is turned, ground and polished, and the breech end is finished by a variety of special lathes and shaping tools. The barrel is not regularly tapered outside, so that the "expanding lathes" and polishing machines are necessarily ingenious and interesting. The barrels are polished, five at once, by being rapidly driven up and down their whole lengths and turned round at the same time through an oil and emery cushion. They are browned by a nitric acid bath. After the last boring, the barrel is rifled by a special planing machine. The groove is 1-150th of an inch deep at the breech and turns one-half round. It is the regular, and not the increase, twist of some of our best sporting rifles. The sight of the arm is a novel and extremely well-made part. It is guaged for shooting from 500 to 900 yards.

The bayonet is of cast-steel, welded to a wrought-iron tang or butt. It is forged in an English contrivance called the Ryder machine, which consists of a series of small hammers forced down by eccentrics on a shaft above, at the rate of 700 strokes a minute. The anvils are supported on very stiff spiral springs, which relieve the jarring of the dead stroke. For special purposes, this is one of the most effective and useful machines known; it is not used in America. The bayonet and parts of the lock are annealed 48 hours, after which the steel will bend like copper. It is hardened in oil after being dipped in a red-hot lead bath, which alone can give it an equable temperature. The steel and iron-work are polished on "buff" wheels covered with emery, the brass by crocus or pulverized red oxyde of iron. The parts of the lock are, as far as advisable, worked out by the Blanchard lathe principle, by milling cutters.

The preparation of the stock is to amateur, if not to professional engineers, the most interesting part of the system. The processes are, sawing off the ends of the rough plank to guage, and centering it; then follows turning the stock in the regular Blanchard lathe, grooving a place for the barrel, trimming the timber for the rings and other metal pieces, digging out the seat for the lock, guard, &c., and the holes to screw on these parts, smoothing the stock, grooving the ramrod seat, and other minor fittings, in some fifteen consecutive machines. The whole time occupied in beautifully finishing the stock—a day's work for a first-class workman, commencing with the flat plank sawed into the rough outline of a stock—is about 20 minutes! And all are exactly alike, more nearly than ordinary instruments can measure. The finished parts are set up, as before said, in 24 minutes, then overlooked and stamped by a reviewer, who by a spring-balance tests the force necessary to cock the arm, which is about 14 pounds, and the strain on the trigger necessary to fire it, which is about 8 pounds. They are then packed in boxes holding twenty each, and sent all over the British Possessions. No armory is attached to the works.

The official head of the Ensfield Small Arms Factory is Col. DIXON, Superintendent.

The officers under whose personal charge the arms are made, are Mr. JAS. H. BURTON, Chief Engineer, and Mr. ORAMEL CLARK, Superintendent of the Stock Department, both Americans, who have been long and honorably connected with our own armories.

It is gratifying to Americans that the ingenuity and mechanical excellence of their countrymen is so largely recognized and valued by our mother country. But there is no occasion for boasting, for we must remember that Englishmen have in many other branches of engineering far outstripped us, and that they might not have had occasion to undergo an entire course of schooling from us had they been driven to this new economy where we were, by high priced labor.

There would be no end to the mutual advantages derived from the interchange of ideas in all departments of science and art, if the people and the Governments would encourage the liberal and enterprizing spirit which has characterized the last few years. TUBAL CAIN.

WATERLOO AND SOLFERINO.

Visit to Brussels—The Two Great European Battles Compared.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1859.

The Belgians had a *fête* yesterday, in commemoration of their National Independence. They inaugurated a fine new column, just completed, in honor of the country's delivery. The *bronze lions* on the pedestal, which are of *plaster*, are to be replaced, it is hoped, by some more durable material. Altogether it is an ornament to this beautiful city.

I arrived just in time to witness the military and popular display, and the evening's illumination. It was a grand and imposing spectacle, complete in design and execution, and *orderly* in all respects. The streets at night were crowded with the jubilant processions of people, of all classes, singing and shouting in their exuberance of joy, and in the feeling that they had come to the possession of a "larger liberty" than their fathers knew.

The Belgians love their King, and he is so far in advance of other rulers that he knows how gracefully to *yield a point* which he cannot hold against the demands of his active, intelligent and happy people. The most densely-populated of any Continental kingdom, Belgium appears to be the most advanced in the industrial arts, and to show better signs of prosperity. Its railroad system is a model—its agriculture almost English!

But I came here to visit Waterloo, and to-day have been on to that field. You are familiar with it as a visitor, I think; much more, however, with the field of Solferino, as I know.

Waterloo is now fought over again by "Sergeant Munday" daily; and yet it takes a strong effort of the imagination to fill up the field with the contending hosts of the 18th of June, 1815, notwithstanding the brilliant volubility of the "Sergeant" as a guide and describer. Solferino it was your fortune to behold, in all its terrible realities, on the 24th of June, 1859, with that degree of interest which one may be presumed to feel who is *present* when whole chapters in the history of nations are enacted and written up in a day.

The two battles were forty-four years apart. Waterloo was fought avowedly for the "peace of Europe," that is, the *quiet* of its *dynasties*. Solferino was fought for the "Independence of Italy." Great as have been the results of the first, still greater in my judgment are to be the results of the last. The former has given forty years of comparative repose to monarchy, divine right and hereditary power. The latter is to *enfranchise* Europe and teach the peoples thereof the great American lesson—that *they* are the *source* of all legitimate power and that government is instituted for *their benefit*.

It was no insignificant fact that France, whatever the incredulous may say of her present ruler, was found at Solferino fighting for an *idea*—the *independence* of the *nations* of Italy—against the *dynasties* which brood over and oppress them. And had the result at Solferino been different—yet, had *that idea* remained in the French people, deep, beyond the reach of cannon-balls and the reverses of war.

And *Europe*, warned by that spectacle, that *France* regarded the independence of nationalities as a *practicable* and *just* thing, and that the first military Power of the earth was ready to fight for it.

In this point of view is Solferino greater than Waterloo.

If we regard the two battles merely as an exhibi-

the number arrayed on b... all its conceded great generalship, where two first military geniuses of the century for the first and only time met—is dwarfed into a *skirmish* in the comparison. It was the immensity of the whole affair at Solferino, in which the largest and finest armies of the two greatest Powers met, led on by their Emperors in person, which caused the London *Times* on the occasion, to say that it was the great battle of the century, since the three days at Leipsic. This may disturb the traditional convictions of those who regard Waterloo as *the great battle*. But what are the figures? At least 400,000 men were in the two armies at Solferino. 140,000 men composed the two armies at Waterloo, until the Prussians (32,000) came up.

The lines of the opposing forces at Solferino were at least *twelve* miles in extent; at Waterloo, not exceeding *six* miles. Waterloo was fought in *nine* hours. Solferino in *fifteen* hours.

Measured by the *havoc* made in *killed*, *wounded* and *missing*, the foregoing proportions will probably be maintained on both fields. In the absence of *definite* returns enough is known to enable me to state that the *allied loss* at Solferino exceed the *whole number of British troops* (24,000) at Waterloo. But not to pursue the subject further, such are some of the stupendous proportions of the great battle of Solferino, with which you are familiar as an eye-witness, and such are some of the reflections which crowd upon the mind revolving the two historic events as I tread the field where France was humiliated, and the first NAPOLEON met his conqueror; where WELLINGTON added to his laurels, and England to her glory.

I am without news from home since date of 3d instant, have just come down that "exulting and abounding river" Rhine, stopping at Baden, Heidelberg, Frankfort, Mayence, Coblentz, Bonn, Cologne, and other points.

The Star Hotel at Bonn, where I staid over Sunday, is an excellent house, worth a trip across the Continent to get to for a day or two, and it *costs about the same!*

The Germans are good fellows. *Necessarily*, I was not much "in communication" with them, as my "parts of speech" were quite limited; but they were very kind and civil, and placed me on a "footing with the most favored nations."

The English abound on this line of travel, and one has no need to "*spraken ze Deutche*," unless to "air his vocabulary."

After *doing* Rome and Naples, and *breakfasting* on the *top of Vesuvius* with Gov. SEWARD, I regretted to part with him, or to make my journey shorter than his. But he was bound for the Pyramids, Syria and Constantinople, and took the steamer at Naples for Malta and Alexandria on the 6th instant, in good health and spirits.

Since that I have been faced right about, and if all goes well I hope to be with you in four weeks.

Excuse this desultory letter, and believe me truly yours, F.

POLITICS OF OHIO.

Ohio Elections—Their Interpretation and Influence—The Decline of Douglas—United States Senator—The Speakership—Position of the Southern Opposition—Prospects of Union, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, October, 1859.

You will know, long before this reaches you, that my statement of the probable results in Ohio have been confirmed to the letter, by the elections. In fact, to one as well acquainted as I am with the people and tendencies of Ohio, the labor of Democratic giants, whether little or great, to restore their party here, seemed labor in vain. Mr. DOUGLAS, and his *protégé*, Senator PUGH, might as well have exhibited their talents in the conversion of Massachusetts. As I stated before, the visit of DOUGLAS, if not successful, must be fatal. If he can neither carry a State in the Northwest, nor even diminish the majority against Democracy, what is his influence? And what is the value of Popular Sovereignty? His dogma was, intellectually, argumentatively considered, a mere fallacy: and the people of the West are not quite so stupid as not to see it. It was assuming too much to suppose that we are yet quite ready, like the ancient Romans, to mistake the name for the substance of things, and adopt any fiction of politics which demagogues may present. The meaning of the elections here is, in brief, the defeat of DOUGLAS and the triumph of Republicanism. There was great danger, at one time, that the Republicans might be partially deluded by the Douglas dogma. It assumed the most popular and seducing aspects: but it was firmly met, and, when once understood, easily subdued.

The popular majority in Ohio is not materially different from that of last year—being near 20,000. The majority in the Legislature is overwhelming. In the last the Republicans were indebted somewhat to the chapter of accidents which this year runs in their favor. They lost the great county of Hamilton by a very small majority, in consequence of a curious preference manifested by a small remnant of the American Party for Democratic rule instead of Republican success. The great body of the Americans now vote with the Republicans, and, unless I mistake the signs of the times, all who are worth conciliating will continue to do so, and no fusion will be attempted with the remainder.

The Republican majority in the Legislature leads at once to the conclusion that Mr. PUGH will be dismissed from his service in the Senate, and a sound Republican put in his place. For the Senatorship three persons have been named—Governor CHASE, Mr. CORWIN, and Mr. SCHENCK. The latter has but just renewed his acquaintance with politics, having been comparatively quiescent since his return from Brazil to which Empire he was, you recollect, our Ambassador. He has done good service in this campaign, and is a gentleman of marked abilities and high character and experience, having served in the Legislature, in Congress and diplomacy. It is not likely, however, he will be seriously brought forward. Some effort will probably be made for Mr. CORWIN, though I think not very persistently, unless Governor CHASE declines. The latter is, in fact, the present favorite of the Republican party, and if he desires it will, in all probability, be returned to the Senate. No man in public life has better justified the confidence of the people by his ability, his dignity, prudence and moderation, in the performance of duties entrusted to him. Some one of your readers may ask why I speak only of DOUGLAS and the Republicans? The truth is, BUCHANAN and the Administration have no party in Ohio. It would be mockery to set one up. The Democratic party rallied in the late election under DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty, with the idea that a popular name and leader would save them from the fate they have met. It did not, and I cannot see what new course they can adopt more likely to be successful; certainly, they cannot step on to the BUCHANAN platform without utter destruction.

Some interest here is excited in reference to the Speakership of the House—more especially as Mr. CORWIN has been named as one of the candidates. It is a very important position, and CORWIN has acted thoroughly and manfully with the Republicans: but whether they will not prefer another remains to be seen. It is not unlikely that they may present JOHN SHERMAN, one of the most consistent and unflinching men of that party. I have no doubt of the ability of the Republicans to organize the House, nor of their justice and liberality toward any section of the Opposition who may have acted with them. They will probably, however, act with a view to ultimate expediency. This may lead them to adopt CORWIN, or a Southern man, or SHERMAN, or any other man competent to the place. The Republicans, however, will organize the House, and they will do it with the consent of the Southern Opposition. On this point the remarkable article of the Richmond *Whig* is very significant. It has been attentively read here, and it enters me to know that we are no longer misunderstood in the South. The *Whig* says the Southern Opposition should vote for a Black Republican, rather than for any Democrat. They are no longer to be deluded with the cry of Abolitionist, which you know is applied at the South to the Opposition, just as it is at the North to the Republicans. I can imagine with what distended eyes some of your New-York conservatives will read this. The skies falling, or the moon flying off, they could stand with some composure,—but what will they say when even the South no louger denounces Black Republicans? I most sincerely congratulate them, however, on the fact that the Union is at last saved! In truth, there is a great and continuing controversy between free and slave labor, but that controversy involves no rights of the South, and bodes no injury. On the contrary, all the Northern Slave States will be immensely benefited by the progress and predominance of free labor. The triumph of Freedom in Kansas makes Missouri a Free State. It is inevitable, sooner or later. In time, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia will follow, and all will be made more populous, more wealthy and happy, by the elevation of the white laborer and the removal of the blacks.

The printer, in the closing sentence of my last letter, made me say "it is impossible to unite" the elements of opposition, when I only *asked* if that union was impossible, I said it is the *problem*. This problem, however, has become more easy of solution since I wrote. The elements are crystallizing. We have united in Ohio substantially. The great mass of Republicans and Americans have united on the common ground of Freedom for the Territories and Reform of the National Administration. This is the only ground on which they can unite. The same has substantially taken place in Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and all the Western States, and, as I read the signs, in Pennsylvania also. It is evident, therefore,

...elected on this ground, even ...ern vote; but who shall say that ... and North Carolina will not ... making him?—or, if they do not, who shall say they will not, as in the case of Judge WOODWARD, give their votes to an independent candidate? The political sky is evidently getting clearer, and that it is so I think you will all permit it to do to the moderation, as well as consistent firmness, of the Western Republicans. A clear common sense, as well as a profound love for their country and its institutions, directs and animates the people of Ohio. They will not sustain an ultraism; neither will they desert a principle.

Yours, A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Broderick Duel—Judge Terry held to Bail in $10,000—Political—Fires.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859.

Judge DAVID S. TERRY, at whose hands Senator BRODERICK received his death wound, was brought to this city on Friday night, and on Saturday gave bail to appear for trial. His bonds were fixed at $10,000—with B. WALKER BOURS, G. W. GRAHAM and MYERS F. TRUETT as sureties. The excitement in relation to the death of Mr. BRODERICK has quite subsided, and Mr. TERRY'S friends, apparently, have no hesitation in trusting him here for trial. If he could be convicted and punished for his violation of the law against duelling, the fact would doubtless put a quietus upon the code in this State; but it is much to be feared that public sentiment will not be found sufficiently forcible to secure so desirable a result. The prosecution, however, will be conducted with much energy and care.

Judge TERRY was arrested at his ranch in San Joaquim County, 25 miles from Stockton, on the 17th inst., by Officers LEES and ELLIS, of this city, who were sent for that purpose by the Chief of Police, in whose hands a warrant had been placed by the District Attorney, issued by Judge BLAKE. The warrant was sworn out by P. W. SHEPHEARD.

The movement for the erection of a monument to the deceased Senator is progressing favorably.

Some of the Republicans of California indulge the hope that Messrs. SCOTT and BURCH, who were recently elected to Congress from this State, will be excluded from seats in the House of Representatives. It is stated that Mr. DUDLEY, who was voted for with Mr. MCKIBBIN last year, will proceed to Washington, in order to oppose the admission. The ground taken is, that the California Legislature has neglected to district the State, as required by the law of Congress, or to comply with the Constitution, which says that Representatives shall be chosen every two years. The law has never been enforced, though several States for some years refused to be governed by it, and elected by general ticket, as California does still, and their delegates have never been rejected. Mr. DUDLEY asks that BURCH and SCOTT be sent back, in order that, by a regular election by districts, the law may be complied with. The opposition majority in the House will be about forty-votes, as we estimate it here; but, for one, I have no idea that DUDLEY'S movement will prevail. SCOTT and BURCH, whatever their political sentiments, have been elected by an overwhelming popular vote, and, undoubtedly, fairly represent the State. They will get their seats and retain them without difficulty.

The Southern Counties of California have voted by a large majority in favor of the separation of said counties from the rest of the State, and their organization into a Territory. No substantial good is to be accomplished by this unnecessary scheme, and it is to be hoped that Congress will never lend it an hour's countenance.

A fire broke out at Diamond Springs on the 23d, which made a considerable hole in the town, although none of the losses are very heavy. N. Young, dwelling, $1,000; F. C. Coffinan, carpenter-shop and dwelling, $1,000; Thomas Fotheringham, hardware store, $3,000; M. Schwin, grocery and bakery, $5,000; Thomas Davidson, saloon and dwelling, $3,000; A. Gilman, building, $1,000; James Oliver, barber-shop and dwelling, $1,000; Nathan Rhin, two unoccupied houses, $3,000; W. S. Day, grocery, $1,000; Frank Shingleberger, boot-store and dwelling, $1,500; D. Cohn, dwelling, $500; J. J. McHalton, damage, $500; F. McCoy, saloon, $1,000; G. D. Fryer, saloon, $2,000; Bryant & Brothers, livery stable, $5,000; Mrs. Turner, Antelope Restaurant, $1,000; G. W. Turner, building, $1,000; John O'Leary, grocery and dwelling, $1,000; L. Van Gristerfield, barber shop and dwelling, $1,000; Henry Vierg, grocery and dwelling, $4,000; A. Levy, building, $2,000; M. Borland, meat market, $2,000; John Schneider, grocery and dwelling, $3,000; Conrad Heinz, Washington Hotel, $5,000; Eureka canal workshop, $1,000.

Earthquakes are as common with us here of late as almost any other commodity. On Saturday morning, a little before 6 o'clock, we experienced a shock severe enough to wake everybody up, but doing no other damage.

The *Mercantile Gazette*, of to-day, has the following in reference to a probable decrease in the yield of gold.

"Believing it to be the prevailing opinion that the product of gold the present year will fall short of that of the last, we have been at the pains to obtain information as to the fact, or otherwise, of the reputed falling off. We regret, however, that in this undertaking we have not been very successful, the statistics of the Mint being the only positive data that we have found available. At present the private assay business is so divided, and in so many hands, not alone in this city, but to some extent in the interior, that we have found it impossible to form any positive conclusion as to the quantity of gold dust passing into bars through such a medium. Were the Express companies the sole carriers of treasure, a near approximation might be obtained from an inspection of their records; but no inconsiderable quantity of gold reaches this city, both in the form of dust and bars, through private hands. Under such circumstances, general conclusions can only be drawn from the expressed opinions of those who, for the last two years, have been large recipients of treasure; and we may remark that the opinions of such persons uniformly tend to the conclusion that *a very material falling off will be realized the present year*—that is to say, in the quantity reaching this city."

FROM THE AMOOR RIVER.

American Enterprise in Russian Asia.

The overland mail informs us of the arrival of the schooner *Lewis Perry* at San Francisco from Nicolaefsk, on the Amoor river, *via* Petropaulonski. The *Perry* left the Amoor river Aug. 12, and Petropaulouski Aug. 12.

The Russian Government was preparing for the construction of a large fortress below the settlement of Nicolaefsk, for which frequent supplies of ammunition and material of all kinds were arriving. A portion of the armament was to be thirty-six guns with which the Russian fleet escaped from Petropaulonski during the Crimean war. The attention of the Government for the last year has been earnestly directed towards increasing the military and naval importance of this key to the Eastern entrance to their Asiatic possessions, and also to encourage the commercial enterprises which have centered there.

Nicolaefsk is situated on the northern bank of the Amoor, and contains some 3,000 inhabitants, including soldiers, Government officers, convicts and foreigners. At this town the Government has erected a large machine-shop and foundry, the work for which of every kind were made at Philadelphia, at a cost of over $80,000; and there are now over five hundred tons of American-made machinery landed and under cover, awaiting the construction of the buildings, on which great numbers of Russian laborers are employed. The greatest favor is shown to Americans, whose enterprises are encouraged, and who fill every position in the place requiring mechanical skill—such as machinists, engineers, &c.

Among the residents there, representing leading commercial houses in the United States, are Mr. F. A. HALL, Jr., of the well-known house of HENRY A. PIERCE, in Boston; Mr. A. G. O. CHASE, the agent of Mr. BOARDMAN, of India Wharf, Boston; Mr. BURLING and others.

The entire Government works, engineering, construction of buildings, machinery, vessels, &c., &c., is under the supervision of Mr. JOHN H. BARR, formerly an engineer in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in this City. Mr. BARR having resided in Russia three years in an official position, has become to wear the Imperial military uniform, and is vested with the full dignities and honors belonging to his station.

Mr. BARR has the warm friendship and intimacy of his Excellency Gov. KOZAKEVITCH, who has supreme command over Eastern Siberia. The Governor, however, extends his friendship to all Americans, as far as possible, whatever enterprise they may have in hand.

A small, light-draught steamer, named after the Governor, has recently been launched at Nicolaefsk by a company of American adventurers who have secured the privilege of navigating the Amoor River. Her draught of water is such as to permit her easily reaching a point two thousand miles above Nicolaefsk. Her owners, together with the mercantile houses already mentioned as located there, look forward to eventually supplying all Siberia with such imported goods as may be required from America.

The American Consul, Mr. H. G. O. CHASE, was at Nicolaefsk, having lately arrived there from De Castrie's Bay, in the Gult of Tartary, in the bark *Behring*. The bark having been consigned to him from Boston, he had visited her at the bay, and gone up the river in her. She was loaded with a Boston assorted cargo. The *Behring* was to unload, and proceed with dispatch to San Francisco.

The loss of the American bark *Melita*, in the Amoor River, has already been recorded in our columns. The crew were taken in charge by the Government—clothed and furnished with comfortable lodgings. They will arrive here in the *Behring*. The Rev. Mr. COLLINS, who was on board the *Melita, en route* from Honolulu to Jeddo, was kindly received by the Governor in person, and forwarded in the Russian steamer *Plastoon* to Japan. Mr. COLLINS arrived in Hakodadi July 10, and sailed Aug. 5 in the Russian steamer for Jeddo.

Our informant states that, last Fall, an American whale ship was wrecked in the Ochotsk Sea, on such an inhospitable and secluded coast that there seemed no likelihood of their being saved from perishing with hunger and cold. By means of the natives, information reached Nicolaefsk, when the Governor immediately dispatched assistance, had the shipwrecked people brought to Nickolaefsk, where they were comfortably housed and fed during the Winter, and in the following Spring sent away in an American whaleship. These instances of kindness are not infrequent, and illustrate the cordial feelings of the Russians towards their American visitors.

A Russian fleet, consisting of the steamers *Manjour*, *Vitzrada*, *Asiatd*, *Picateon*, *America*, *Grosden* and *Japonese*, had been at Nicolaefsk during the Summer, but most of them had sailed for the coast of Japan before the *Lewis Perry* left the Amoor River. The *America*, *Japanese* and *Manjour* were built for the Russian Government in the United States.

The *Manjour* and *Japanese* were built in New-York and the other in Boston—were loaded with mechanical implements, machinery and general industrial materials, and other cargoes were expected from Europe. Regular communication is maintained across Siberia between the Amoor country and St. Petersburg, *via* the great lake Baikal. The Government loses sight of nothing that shall tend to strengthen their power on the confines of Asia, whence they intend in future times to extend their dominions over the Chinese frontier. This desire leads them to encourage the immigration of American mechanics, and to assist our countrymen when whenever practicable. Not only Gov. KOZAKEVITCH, but N. A. HITTOVO, Chief of the Civil Department, extends all aid to American enterprise. In the launching of the new steamer for the Amoor River, the Government assistance was tendered and gladly accepted. This steamer, called the *Gov. Kozakevitch*, is under the command of Capt. J. C. DEVRIES, formerly of San Francisco. Several other San Franciscans also occupy subordinate situations in Nicolaefsk.

We have intelligence of the loss of the American bark *Melita* in the Amoor River. The *Melita*, Capt. W. C. POLLEYS, left De Castries Bay, coast of Tartary, in charge of a Russian pilot, on the 21st June last, for Nicolaefsky. She came to anchor that night off the mouth of the Amoor River. Next morning she got under weigh and proceeded up the river; half an hour afterwards she touched slightly in fifteen feet of water. The first mate was sent to sound, and found deep water to the eastward. She started again, when the vessel the second time grounded very heavily, fore and aft. The pumps were sounded and the vessel found full of water. It was then found necessary to abandon her immediately to save the lives of the crew and passengers. Before leaving, the weather rigging was cut away to ease the hull. The vessel immediately sunk in fifteen feet of water. She was subsequently wrecked by the *Lewis Perry* and a Government vessel, who recovered about 10,000 roubles worth of cargo. The *Melita* was sold at auction as she lay, for 500 roubles. The vessel and cargo were fully insured in Boston.

CHINA.

Kidnapping Coolies—Excitement at Shanghai.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

For the past week, one or two of our largest and most respectable French houses has been engaged in a most disreputable traffic, viz: *Kidnapping Chinese coolies*. The French ship *Gertrude*, four hundred and sixty-three tons, Capt. LE BALLE, has been lying in our Shanghai River for three months, endeavoring to collect a cargo of coolies to take to the "Mauritius." They had succeeded in getting a considerable number on board, but the Chinese Mandarins and coolies on shore, who are now well acquainted with the manner in which this traffic is carried on, refused to allow any more to be engaged or shipped.

In order to procure the complement, and to dispatch the ship, squads of four or five of the sailors were sent round the settlement, and into the old city, to take coolies wherever they could find them. Several boat loads were thus secured and sent to the *Gertrude* in the night, the coolies having their "Celestial tails" cut close, so as to disfigure them.

On the afternoon of Friday, July 29, a band of four of these French sailors were taking off a Chinaman from the back part of the settlement called "Marlon," when they were set upon by hundreds of infuriated coolies, with bamboos, brickbats, &c. One of the sailors was killed on the spot, his head being literally smashed to pieces with a large stone. The other Frenchmen were obliged to flee for their lives, and, as it was, they received considerable bruising. In the midst of the affray, two English gentlemen, Mr. H. N. LAY, and the Rev. JOHN HOBSON, of Trinity Church, came up, and they too were soon set upon by the infuriated mob. Mr. LAY, being an interpreter in the Custom-house, and speaking the Chinese language well, endeavored to quiet them, but received three stabs in the left breast and abdomen, nearly killing him on the spot. The Rev. Mr. HOBSON received severe wounds on the head from stones and bamboos, and was obliged to flee. Mr. LAY was rescued soon after by two policemen, and conveyed to his house, where he now lies in a very critical condition, and no persons but attendants are allowed to see him.

This seems to have been the commencement of the revolt. Soon after this, another European, name not known, was killed near the race-course, and his body taken to the police-station.

The whole Chinese population seem to have been almost crazy from excitement, and thousands of them rushed out of the city gates with gongs and bamboos into the settlement along the Yang-king-pang Creek. Such shrieking and yelling we have not heard before for five years, when the revolution took place here between the Rebels and Imperialists. Orders were immediately sent by Mr. MEADOWS, English Consul on board the English guardship *Highflyer*, and by the French Consul on board the frigate *Du Chayla*, for detachments of armed marines to be sent on shore for the protection of the foreign settlement. Sixty English marines, with four brass howitzers, were stationed at the lower end of the "Bund" by the Sin Chou Creek, and forty French marines with field pieces guarded the French terminus of the Bund which runs directly up to the gates of the "old city." The alarm became general on hearing cannon and muskets clattering along our previously peaceful Bund, and citizens turned out from all quarters, armed with rifles, double guns, pistols, cutlasses, &c. The *citizen soldiery* must have mustered about one hundred and twenty. Many of the residents having wives and families sent them on board the ships in the harbor for safety during the night.

We fully expected on Saturday night to have an attack from the Chinese, as they had laid their plans, and were coming out of the city at 12 o'clock to take possession of the French settlement and burn it to the ground.

Your correspondent was armed with Colt's revolver, bowie knife and cutlas, and took his station among the citizen soldiery. We were determined to maintain the safety of the settlement to the very last moment.

The Chinese junks, up the river about one-half mile, began firing blank cartridges, which added to the excitement, and the Chinese inside the walls lit their signal-lights, and beat their gongs furiously. A person cannot realize the noise and confusion which five thousand of these infuriated demons will make when thoroughly roused up.

The French troops loaded their muskets with ball cartridges, and the field pieces with grape shot and canister, and pointed them directly towards the large gate where the Chinese would have to break out. This state of things continued until after 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the Chinese began to quiet down a little, probably concluding that the reception they would meet with would be rather too warm.

The writer continued on guard until after 2 o'clock, and then with many others retired, leaving the defence to the troops stationed at either end of the Bund. The Chinese kept up their yellings at intervals during the whole night, and junks were continually firing, but fortunately no attack was made.

During the excitement all the "Sampans" or small China boats went up the river in a body to the fleet of junks for protection. There were probably over two hundred of them, and the junk men, thinking that it was a plan laid by the "barbarians" to attack them, commenced firing into the "Sampans," and before they had found out their mistake, had killed several of their own countrymen. It is rumored that four Frenchmen were murdered near the walls yesterday afternoon; one of the bodies was brought down to the police station about 5 o'clock.

The Chinese of the Canton districts residing here, are very much opposed to foreigners, and want to drive them all out of the country. It is very certain that the Chinese are very much elated at the results of the Pei-ho expedition, and they consider they have gained an important victory. This has tended in a very great measure to create the present disturbance. It is said they have been waiting for some time for a pretext to cause an outbreak, and the present case of kidnapping coolies has given them the opportunity.

Several Chinese servants and boys are missing from the foreign houses, and they have been probably taken on board ship. The English Vice-Consul had his China boy taken by these French sailors and put into a bag, tied up, and sent on board the *Gertrude*. One boy, belonging to a friend of the writer, had his teeth knocked out, and another had a bayonet run through his cheek by some of the sailors, "merely for amusement!"

It certainly is a very unfortunate affair, and happens at a bad time, just after the Pei-ho defeat, and before additional forces have been sent out from England to revenge the loss. It is lucky that this did not take place three or four weeks ago, when we had but one small man-of-war in port, the fleet being up the Pei-ho.

Yesterday forenoon United States Consul SMITH sent down to Capt. NICHOLSON, of the *Mississippi*, at Woosung, for a detachment of marines, and in the afternoon a squad was sent up and posted on the American side to protect our property. Our Commodores say that the Chinese, a good part of them, wish to drive us off, and no doubt they would like to have the opportunity, where they *knew* they were certain of success, but they are too cowardly to come out openly in the day time.

MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans *Delta*, Oct. 13, says: "A murder which, from the circumstances already known about it, appears to have been one of the most cold-blooded, deliberate and black-hearted that has ever

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The *Churchman* of this week deplores, at great length, the refusal of the House of Bishops to reinstate Bishop ONDERDONK. It says:

"It is our opinion that if the sessions of the House of Bishops had been conducted openly in the face of all men, Bishop ONDERDONK would not occupy his present humiliating position before the Church. No good and sufficient reason can be given for these secret sessions. We have yet to learn that they have a solitary defender in civil or religious life, outside of their own body. And has it not frequently occurred to the Bishops themselves, that secret sessions of Ecclesiastical bodies convened for legislative purposes, but especially when resolvable at pleasure into Courts for the trial of offences, are liable to untold abuse, dangerous alike to the characters of institutions and individuals, and altogether unsuited to the free and enlightened Government of the United States?

Humiliating and painful to the last degree is it, as well to the Diocese of New-York as to the American mind, to be waiting in hourly anxiety to know the result of a secret deliberation involving the civil rights and official life of a Bishop, once the most powerful on the American Bench, and also the rights and privileges of the largest and most influential Diocese, with which he stands connected, though powerless by reason of his suspension.

If nothing else will bring the House of Bishops to abandon this anti-Republican and destructive policy of discussing, deliberating and legislating in *secret*, concerning individual rights and privileges with which we are all more or less concerned, we trust that the same public opinion which they so strongly profess to repudiate, but which they so religiously observe and respect, will force them into a right judgment, by *demanding* admission to their deliberations."

A correspondent of the *Express* furnishes the following in regard to the action of the House of Bishops:

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

The restoration of the Bishop of New-York remains yet undecided. A motion (hostile) to postpone the whole subject indefinitely was lost by a vote of three to one. A motion for simple restoration, unrestricted and unconditional, was defeated by a vote of 28 to 8, the Provisional Bishop of New-York requesting to be excused from voting. A motion was made by the Bishop of South Carolina, that the memorial of Bishop ONDERDONK could not be entertained without the previous resignation of his jurisdiction. Before the question was taken on this, a substitute was offered by the Bishop of Illinois, by which Bishop ONDERDONK would be restored to office, and to the exercise of all the functions of the sacred ministry, but *not* restored to the *exercise of his jurisdiction*. This would leave it in the power of the House to restore him to the exercise of jurisdiction also, at any future time, should they find it advisable. The New-York delegation have unanimously accepted of this, as the best that can be done at present, and there is a strong probability that it will pass.

The Illinois case (the non-residence of Bishop WHITEHOUSE,) is decided, so far as the present occasion can decide it. The House of Bishops, after hearing (in Committee) both the Bishop of that diocese and the Illinois delegation in the Lower House, have *unanimously* "advised and requested" the Bishop of Illinois to remove his family to Illinois, "*as soon as may be.*"

Oct. 19.—Bishop WHITEHOUSE'S proposition in regard to Bishop ONDERDONK is lost; *twenty* voting against it, and the voting not yet done.

LAW REPORTS.

A VICTIM OF THE PANAMA RIOTS.

Suit against an Express Company.

John Harding vs. *Danforth N. Barney.*—This was an action against the defendant as the President of the "California Express Co.," or Wells, Fargo & Co., to recover $3,300, alleged to have been paid to their agents in San Francisco, California, for a draft of the Company, payable in Boston; to the order of the plaintiff. The action came on for trial before Justice STOSSON, in the Superior Court. The complaint sets forth that the draft was purchased by the plaintiff at San Francisco, in March, 1856, and that it was lost on the voyage to Boston, that upon the arrival of the plaintiff in Boston, he proceeded to the office of the Company in that city, and offered them ample indemnity against any subsequent demand on the lost draft, and requested the payment of the sum for which it was obtained.

The defendant, on behalf of the Company, denied in his answer any knowledge of the draft, or of its having been given, and denied that such a draft was ever issued by the Company.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand and testified that on his way home he wore his money and the draft in question in a belt about his waist; that he stopped at Panama on his return, and was there at the time of the riot, which will probably be well remembered; that about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 16th of April, of the year 1856, he left the American Hotel, where he had been stopping, to leave for home; that shortly after he quit the house a disturbance and firing of guns and pistols occurred, and he fled into the woods; that while there he was robbed of his belt, (which was torn from his body with his shirt,) of his gold watch, and of a large ring on his finger. That he had to submit, as it would have been fatal to resist.

One Sharp, a traveling companion and room-mate of the plaintiff on his voyage home, was put upon the stand and testified as to the plaintiff's having had much drafts on the way, and also, concerning the riot. Case still on.

J. T. Williams for plaintiff. Fullerton and Dunning for defendants.

United States District Court, Oct. 19—Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *One trunk containing watches, jewelry, &c.*—The jury in this case brought in their verdict this morning, finding in favor of the claimants, as far as the money was concerned, but in favor of the United States as to the watches and jewelry. The claimants being under indictment for smuggling the articles, bench warrants were issued against them on the rendition of the verdict. One of the claimants, Mr. RIGA, was arrested—the other not.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dwigbt for the claimants, Mr. Ashmead, Judge Beebe and Mr. Phillips.

The United States vs. *One case marked F. J. E., containing optical instruments.*—This is an action to forfeit this invoice, valued at about 5,000 francs, in consequence of their being among them one case of ten photographs for stereoscopes, which are claimed to be within the prohibition of the statute against the importation of indecent and obscene pictures.

The evidence in the case was not far different from that given in the former similar case, the Court excluding all evidence as to the order given by the importer not to send any figures that were improper, and confining the evidence to the character of the pictures themselves.

The jury found a verdict for the Government, thus forfeiting the whole invoice, unless, on application, the forfeiture is remitted.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dwight; for the claimant, Mr. Miller.

OCT. 20.—Antonio Grillo was convicted this morning of passing counterfeit half dollars, whereupon he took leg bail from the Marshal's Office, without waiting to hear any remarks from the Court.

Suit for Rent of a Westchester Farm.

SAD FATE OF A DURHAM COW.

Courtlandt Palmer vs. *William J. Lymes.*—This was an action tried before Justice Gould, in the Circuit of the Supreme Court, to recover of the defendant the sum of $1,305, alleged to be due for rent of a farm and the letting of a blooded cow, in Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County. The complaint alleges that the defendant rented the farm of fifteen acres of the plaintiff for the term of two years, from the 15th of April, 1859, at the annual rent of $1,200. The rent was to be paid quarterly. The defence was that the farm was rented as comprising certain springs, and runs, by which it was supplied by water, which, after entering upon the premises the plaintiff cut off the supply of water from those sources, and thereby greatly injured and reduced the value of the premises; also, that the plaintiff subsequently entered upon the farm and blasted rocks, carried away hot-house plants, and did divers other acts not in accordance with the terms of the lease, and greatly to the disadvantage of the defendant, and injurious to the premises. The answer denied, first, that the "Durham cow" was let to him except with the premises, and set up in addition to that, by way of a "further defence," that the cow *died*; and the testimony showed further, that if she had not died when she did she would not have "lived long," as she died of old age, disease, natural causes, &c.; that her "liver, or lungs, or something else," was gone. Altogether, it was a formidable defence.

The plaintiff put in reply denying the allegations set up in the answer, and reasserting the averments of the complaint. The case is still on.

Tracy, Wait & Olmstead for plaintiff; G. R. Hart for defendant.

Liabilities of Consignees.

Post vs. *Miels.*—This was an action brought to recover from defendants, who are commission merchants in this City, the value of an alleged balance of poultry, consigned to them by Anderson & Tracy, of Columbus, Ohio, for which the defendants had not accounted. The case was tried in the Marine Court. The evidence showed that 990 pounds had been shipped from the West, but the defendants claimed that they had only received 631 pounds. Their sales-book contained accounts of sales of but 631 pounds out of this consignment. Justice MAYNARD held that this negative proof could not avail against the plaintiffs proof of the weight and good condition of the consignment when it left Columbus; and that, although the defendants were Andrews & Tracy's agents, they were bound to account.

Wm. T. Van Riper for plaintiff; D. E. Wheeler for defendants.

The Case Against the Police Commissioners —New Trial.

Peter Hoffman vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—This case was reported in the TIMES of the 15th, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $800. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, for the Commissioners now moved for a new trial, before Judge Hilton, of the Common Pleas, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. After a long argument, for the motion, and by Mr. Spencer in opposition, the Court granted the motion.

Her Majesty's Money at Large.

Israel Steinhardt vs. *John G. Boker and John Boker.*—This was an action tried before Justice ROOSEVELT, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, by the plaintiff, to recover £900 of the defendants, alleged to have been deposited with them and belonging to the plaintiff. It appears that about two years ago the plaintiff came to this City having the money in his possession, and that afterwards one Levina obtained it, and then had the plaintiff arrested on a charge of having stolen it in England. The plaintiff also had Levina arrested, on a charge of having stolen it from him. Many examinations took place in regard to it before various magistrates of the City, and upon sending to England, it was ascertained that the plaintiff came properly into possession of the money, and he was discharged. Meantime Levins placed the money in the hands of one Cohen, to be deposited with some one to his credit. Cohen, it is alleged, deposited it with the defendants. The defence was that the money was placed to Cohen's account, and the defendants deny any knowledge of the plaintiff Steinhardt.

The trial of the cause was commenced on Wednesday, and continued all day yesterday. It will probably occupy all of Monday.

Beebe, Dean and Donohue for plaintiff: Mr. B. Hoxie for defendant.

General Sessions.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR SHOOTING A POLICEMAN—A MAN SHOT BY HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

The Court of General Sessions, Recorder BARNARD presiding, had some weighty business before it yesterday, and with the disposition of which it was occupied until rather a late hour. The first trial was that of Thomas Kelly, aged 28 years only, who has already been three times in the State Prison, the last time for six years and six months. He is known as one of the most desperate characters in the City. His crimes have been burglary, accompanied in the last and preceding instances with felonious assaults on the Police officers, who have attempted to arrest him. On Nov. 22, 1858, —the date of his fourth offence—David C. Davis, a patrolman of the Seventeenth Precinct, was passing through Eldridge-street, at 2 A. M., when he noticed a man in the rear yard of the premises No. 126. This man on observing the policeman disappeared in a suspicious manner, and was followed by the officer, who found him in an outhouse. As he refused to come out the officer drew his club, when, immediately, the man fired the contents of a pistol at him, the ball whizzing close to his ear and lodging in a fence. The policeman then struck at the fellow with his club, when another pistol was fired at him by a man whom he did not see, and that ball also missing its aim, the two men rushed upon him and beat him violently on the head with their pistols. He ran into the street and gave the alarm-rap for assistance. When another officer had arrived the men had made their escape. Upon the premises being examined it was found that a burglary had been committed, and goods packed up ready for removal. Thus the matter stood until September last—the men not being captured—when a woman named Mary Anne Gordon, having quarrelled with her husband, John Gordon, went to the authorities and denounced him as one of the men engaged in the burglary and attack; stating, moreover, that Thomas Kelly was his associate on that occasion. On her statement Kelly and Gordon were arrested, indicted and arraigned. Kelly demanded a separate trial, and with the assistance of Mr. Ashmead as his counsel, went yesterday before a jury. The evidence was entirely against him, and after a charge by the Recorder, for the fairness of which he was complimented both by the prisoner's counsel and the prisoner himself, the jury, after but a brief deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of the offence as charged, to wit: "Assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill." Kelly was called to the bar and asked the usual question, what he had to say why judgment should not be passed upon him. He protested his innocence and threatened to commit suicide if he was sent to the State Prison. The Recorder addressing him, said: "I deem it my duty, under the circumstances of this case, to impose a very severe sentence upon you. I am led to do this in consequence, not only of the grave charge of which you have been convicted, but also from the fact that you have heretofore been in the State Prison for burglary, and for an offence similar to the present one. You were engaged in the night in question, in the commission of another burglary, and when detected you fired two pistol-shots at the officer, with intent to kill him. My experience on the Bench has convinced me that when a person intends to commit a burglary, and has about him a loaded pistol, he intends, if he finds it necessary for his escape, to commit murder. You undoubtedly would have done so, had either of your pistol-shots taken effect. There are four indictments now in this Court against you for burglary, ready to be tried, and on which I think you would be found guilty. My duty to the public compels me, by a very severe sentence, to protect their lives and property. It is useless to attempt to do so by a light sentence, or a mistaken idea of sympathy in the hope of reformation. It is absolutely necessary to check the constantly increasing burglaries now taking place in our midst. I have, therefore, determined to send you to the State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of *twenty years*. Kelly, who had constantly interrupted the Recorder, during the above address, exclaimed, as soon as he had heard his sentence, "Oh, my God! well it will be all the same as if it were three years or one year," repeating his intention to commit suicide. When he was taken away, a large crowd of burglars and thieves who had watched the trial with great interest, left the Court-room and followed him to the Tombs.

Edward Allen, a young man of respectable appearance, was next tried for firing the contents of a pistol at Richard Dixon, on July 31, with intent to kill him. Dixon was wounded, but not dangerously, in the neck. The affair had its origin in the complainant objecting to the defendant living with his (Dixon's) wife. Dixon had just come home from sea, and found that his wife had been for some months living with Allen. He went to the house and took her away to her mother. On the next day he met her walking with Allen. Not unreasonably incensed, a disturbance took place, during which, according to such of the witnesses for the defence who were examined yesterday, Dixon went into a grocery store and assaulted Allen with weights and bottles, throwing them at him, and one of the weights striking him on the head, so irritating him that he drew the pistol and fired. It was also claimed by the defence that the pistol was not loaded with ball, but only with wadding. The trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned, but will be resumed this morning.

The Schiedam Schnapps Case—The Injunction Granted.

Udolpho Wolfe vs. *Emil Goulard.*—This, it will be remembered, was an application in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using any imitation of the trade-marks employed by the plaintiff in the sale of his well-known "Schiedam Schnapps." The proceedings upon the argument were fully reported in the TIMES a few days since.

Justice INGRAHAM has rendered his decision, granting the injunction prayed by the plaintiff. His opinion reviews at length the authorities on the law of trade-marks, and sustains the claim of the plaintiff to the exclusive use of the trade-mark claimed.

The "Cocoine" Case Again.

Joseph Burnett vs. *Edward Phalon et al.*—In this case it will be remembered that the plaintiff some time since obtained an injunction forbidding the defendant from using any imitation of the word "Cocoine," the plaintiff's trade-mark, applied to a hair-oil sold by him. The defendant now claims to have discovered new evidence that the name in question was in use for such preparations prior to its adoption by the plaintiff. On this ground he moves for a new trial. The motion was argued to-day before Chief-Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court.

Mortgage by the First Freewill Baptist Church.

Application of the First Freewill Baptist Church.—Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court has made an order authorizing the First Freewill Baptist Church of this City to mortgage their real property to the Security Fire Insurance Company as security for a loan of $16,000. The Church desire this loan to enable them to complete their building.

Suit for Malicious Prosecution.

John Byer vs. *Adolph Beer.*—This case was fully reported in the TIMES, of the 18th, since which time it has been occupying the attention of Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas. Verdict for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT. SPECIAL TERM—SUTHERLAND, J.

Amos Willet, &c., vs. *John A. Vandenburgh.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty for the defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.

Thomas Lenton vs. *Elizabeth Lenton.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Margaret Gilmer* vs. *William B. Gilmer.*—Motion denied.

Cornelius Savage et al. vs. *Henry Sherman et al.*—Memorandum for counsel.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 253, 257 138, 286, 293, 297, 299, 308, 309, 119, 120, 146, 54, 55, 56, 57, 312, 312½, 332, 334, 166, 273, 126, 127, 158, 180, 181, 84, 262, 223, 292, 202, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 73, 163, 187½, 342.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1991, 3011, 4454½, 3014, 4765, 5378, 5417, 5369, 5422, 5827, 5350, 5285, 5441, 5115, 5444, 3446, 5369, 5439, 4921½, 5485, 5782, 5154, 5187, 5244, 4439, 5430, 5235, 5235½, 5754, 5892½, 5894. *Part II.*—Nos. 2390, 2216, 2384, 1262, 2348, 2352, 2410, 2440, 1188, 1914, 2428, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2481, 2490, 2492.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 470, 472, 500¾, 112, 114, 461, 221, 431, 100, 555, 558, 562, 566, 76, 487, 514, 392.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—No Calendar. *Part II.*—No. 142.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 145 bbls. Ashes, 45,179 bbls. Flour, 719 bbls. Corn Meal, 21,203 bushels Wheat, 3,420 bushels Corn, 2,467 bushels Rye, 42,892 bushels Barley, 10,185 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Malt, 199 pkgs. Provisions, 214 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 37 bbls. Pots at $5 25 and small lots of Pearls at $5 25@$5 31½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to small lots, including 40 bags Maracaibo at 13c.@13½c., and 350 bags Rio at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at a shade firmer prices. The sales comprise 3,000 balea, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Of the sales, 1,750 bales were *in transitu* at full rates.

DRY GOODS—Trade lacks vigor. Jobbers continue to purchase only as they are really obliged to do so, or when they can secure decided bargains. The inquiry from country buyers is unsatisfactory, especially to importers, who have heavier supplies on their hands than they generally evince a disposition to carry over. Yet choice productions, which buyers actually want, are quoted quite firm in price. This is particularly the case with staple Cottons of domestic manufacture. Muslin de Laines continue in favor, and clothiers and others are making some arrangements for supplies of goods, adapted to the Spring trade. Of imported fabrics, Woolens attract most attention. Silks and Ribbons are not active, and only the choicest styles are meeting with anything like a favorable market, either in the regular way or through the auction rooms. The public sales, to-day, were pretty well attended, but were not very successful.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled to-day for State and Western Flour. At the opening of 'Change, holders claimed an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. on low and medium brands, especially of State,—and, as the demand was animated, the improvement was partially established. The very heavy arrivals and the extreme firmness of holders subsequently had the effect of lessening the eagerness to purchase, and at the close there was less buoyancy apparent. Sales have been reported of 23,685 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 65@$4 75, chiefly at $4 70; extra State at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 70@$4 80; extra Wisconsin at $4 85@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at $4 90@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 60	@$4 35
Superfine State	4 65	@ 4 75
Extra State	4 80	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 80
Extra Wisconsin	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand, and is very stiffly held. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet; sales, to-day, 240 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 60@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 87½@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, and prices have been sustained. We have heard of sales of 33,500 bushels, including fair to prime white Michigan at $1 35@$1 41; very good red Western at $1 27½; No. 1 Milwaukee Club (so called, in part to arrive,) at $1 05; No. 1 Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $1 05; and fair to good white Kentucky at $1 43@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is inactive, and prices of large lots are altogether nominal. Small sales have been reported, including yellow Jersey and Northern at 67 ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand and is steady. Sales: 2,000 bushels, at 86c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in active request at uniform prices. Sales: 8,000 bushels good Canada West, at 82½c.; 4,500 bushels Canada East, at 76c.@76c., chiefly at 76c.; and 15,300 bushels State, at 76c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are a shade dearer, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western at 43c.@44c.; State, at 42c.@44c.; Jersey at 38c.@41c.; and Southern at 36c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 850 bales North River at former rates.

IRON—Has been quiet, to-day, at old figures.

HONEY—Sales to-day 45 tcs. Cuba, on private terms.

LUMBER—Has been in demand, and prices have been sustained. In Albany, business has been quite active at generally full rates. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: The stock of hemlock boards, joist and wall strips is limited, and 1¼ inch clear pine is scarce; but of other descriptions the stock is large and the assortment good. The stock of black walnut is very small, though other descriptions of hard woods are in good supply. Owing to breaks in the Canal the receipts have been quite light, but as the Erie is now in navigable order, the supply will speedily be increased. An active shipping business has been carried on during the week, and a large amount of lumber taken out of market. Vessels have been taken up freely on arrival at an advance of 12½c.@25c. ℔ M. to the Eastern States. There is a large amount of property awaiting shipment, and vessels are in active request. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	176,169,000	28,760	21,276	132,280,883
1851	210,965,826	28,470	108,000	91,741,700
1852	258,897,902	26,041	227,336	84,439,605
1853	322,549,949	25,474	18,229	87,387,718
1854	262,386,051	18,366	22,773	106,462,223
1855	195,696,289	47,542	8,131	108,772,225
1856	176,501,793	29,378	11,480	83,306,226
1857	195,064,602	49,779	105,784	142,750,631
1858	214,003,450	27,411	104,664	112,935,946
1859	233,011,762	41,861	66,931	103,071,503

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 200 bbls. New-Orleans on private terms; 350 hhds., 20 tcs., and 36 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.; also, by auction, 80 hhds. inferior Porto Rico at 24c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $15 35@$15 37½ for Mess, and $10 75@$10 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9¼c., and Shoulders at 8c. ℔ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is in moderate request; sales, to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls. for to choice, at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand at former rates; sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 for new Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20; India Mess, $22, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 7c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, sales having been reported of only 350 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¼c.@7c., with 90 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 29c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were 50 bales Cotton, (by steamer,) at 9-32d. ℔ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 500 boxes Cheese, (by steamer,) at 40s.; and 100 tcs. Beef, (by steamer, at 4s. 6d. For London, there were engaged 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and, by Hamburg steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 30s. Fur Bremen, 50 tcs. of Lard, at 7c. ℔ lb. The Flour engagements for Glasgow, reported in our last, should have read 1,500 bbls., not 15,000 bbls. as misprinted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a hotel or large boarding house, or a first-class restaurant or private family; understands all kinds of meats, pastries in all its branches, and is willing and obliging. Can produce the best City references. Call at No. No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first class cook; understands the French and American styles of cookery; also, boning and larding and all kinds of side-dishes; also, creams, jellies, oranges, ices and charlots. Best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 529 6th-av., in the store, near 31st st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, of a few days' disengaged, wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and assist with washing; advertiser is a first-rate sewer; would like to attend to grown-up children; has good City reference. Call, or address by note, for two days, at No. 227 Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Spring and Prince sts. City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE by a Protestant woman. From many years of experience, is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand; or would take charge of one growing child; and is a good seamstress. The most satisfactory City reference. Apply to No. 148 32d-st., in the basement, near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, as cook in a private family; is a good family baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 198 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a most respectable Protestant woman; understands French finting; has lived in the best of private families, from whom she has testimonials. Apply at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 20th-st., a few doors west of 7th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation to care for children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and plain sewing or plain cooking in a private family. Presbyterian preferred. No 171 Laurens, corner Houston-st. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, or to do housework; is fully competent as reference can show. No objection to the country. A home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, game, poultry, pastry, jellies, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; is honest, sober and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH WOman a situation as cook in a private family; understands good cooking; is willing to work, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, in a small respectable family, and to help with the washing and ironing; can give the best City reference for three years from her last place. Call at No. 171 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing or take care of children. Has excellent reference. Please call for two days at No. 97 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with chamberwork; is willing to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing. Good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; she understands all the business, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 118 Amity-st., rear, next to McDougal.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress. Has good City reference. Has no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to travel with a lady; has City reference; can be seen at No. 136 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, who perfectly understands her business and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 42 6th-av., for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in washing, or as chambermain and to assist in fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation as first rate cook; can cook in French or American manner thoroughly, and is a good baker; in a private family. Address E. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT wants a situation in a genteel family as companion or teacher of small children; best of references given and required. Address H. D. N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO TAKE THE WASHING AND IRONing of a few families, or washing by the dozen, at her own house, by a respectable woman who will give the best of reference for honesty and ability. Apply at No. 94 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a respectable private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 222 East 23d-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply at No. 99 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of children. The best of City reference. Call at No. 7 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., (University-place,) for 2 days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good City references can be given. Call at 53 20th-st., corner 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 14 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Good references in the City. Call at No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business and has good City references. Apply at 62 West 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 135 Spring-st., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as child's nurse. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 577 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good references. Call at No. 189 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant to do waiting and chamberwork; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 173 Elizabeth-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as first-class cook; the best of City or country reference. Inquire at No. 31 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman a situation, as first-rate cook, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; has the best of City and country references. Apply at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at her present employer's, No. 97 West 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY-MARRIED LADY, A child to wet nurse, at her own residence, or would prefer a child one or two years old, as she has got no family of her own. Call at No. 233 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY, PROTestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good reference given. Call at No. 99 East 23d-st., corner 3d-av. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook in a first-class family. Can be seen in the store No. 64 West 18th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, without children, wishes a situation as housekeeper. The highest testimonials both as to character and ability will be given. Call at No. 150 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or address Mrs. V. G., Box No. 2,049 Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess for children; or would accept a situation as house-keeper; south or west preferred; salary no object; references exchanged. Address MISS KATE LEE, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the late Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; recommendations first-class. Call or address No. 175 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man who understands his business, also farming in its various branches, stock-raising and breeding of all kinds, graperies or green houses no objection; would like a large place and enough of work. Twelve years' reference from this City. Address, for one week, GARDENER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or call at M. Long's, No. 475 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GARDENER, who is able to take charge of any place in the States, and whose City references are strong enough to get him any place in the States, a situation; or would accept a job at laying out a new place. City references to gentlemen

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Conjugal Lesson—Young Actress—Chamooni III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Jewess—Magic Trumpet—Maniac Lover.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Dumb Girl of the Inn—Ogniyen Bridegroom—Evening: Out of the Depths—Soiree Dansante.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Despair—Diamond Cut Diamond.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 306 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The development of the Harper's Ferry business proceeds slowly. Brown, who is in a fair way to recover from his wounds, has, it appears, made disclosures in reference to Northern confederates; but the names of the parties implicated have not been made public. Indeed, the telegram is indistinct as to whether names figured in the disclosure. Cook still succeeds in escaping his pursuers. The United States troops remain at the Ferry. The Government officials have returned to Washington. Among the incendiary literature in the carpet-bag of Brown letters from Gerrit Smith form a prominent part. Of these, one, dated in June last, exhorts "dear John" to continue his "Kansas work," pledging limited material aid and limitless sympathy. It remains to ascertain the meaning of the expression used, and whether Mr. Smith was misled with the conviction that Kansas was still the theatre of Brown's operations. Much excitement exists at Harper's Ferry in consequence of the withdrawal of the Federal troops. The citizens were organizing volunteer companies to defend the town in case of a fresh attack.

The newspaper packages by the *North Briton* reached this City yesterday morning from Quebec. They contain but little additional to that received by the *Hammonia*.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana on the 15th inst., arrived yesterday. She brings no very important news. Considerable comment was excited by the seizure of the *Philadelphia*, which caused much satisfaction in official circles. The news from Porto Rico is favorable. At Havana sugars maintain their previous prices, and holders refuse to make any concessions.

The British Mail steamer at Havana brings dates from the City of Mexico to Sept. 30, and from Vera Cruz to Oct. 5. The Liberal troops had recaptured Tepic and the reactionary party at the capital were boasting of the number of victories which their troops had obtained throughout the country. The party were congratulating themselves on the acquisition of Don Anastasio Trejo, who distinguished himself by the defence of the Castle of Perote. It was rumored that a new expedition against Vera Cruz was in course of preparation.

The rebellion which broke out on the 7th ult. at Azua on San Domingo, has been suppressed. The insurgents, surrounded by a force of about 2,500 men, were compelled to surrender. The leaders are to be rigorously dealt with. President Geffrard, of Hayti, has nominated Mr. Pierre Faubert to proceed to Rome and arrange the term of a concordat for Hayti.

Our San Francisco correspondent informs us that Judge Terry had been arrested at his ranch in San Joaquin County, 25 miles from Stockton, and brought to San Francisco, where he had given bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer for the killing of Senator Broderick. The excitement with reference to the duel had so far abated that Judge T.'s friends had no hesitation in allowing his trial to be held in San Francisco. The Republicans in California had some hopes of excluding the newly-elected representatives of that State from their seats in the House, on the ground that the Legislature had failed to district the State or to comply with the Constitution, which requires that representatives shall be chosen every two years. The Southern Counties had expressed their desire, by a large majority, to be constituted into a Territory, but the project did not meet with general favor. In well-informed quarters some apprehension was expressed that there would be a material falling off in the yield of gold the present year.

By the California mails we also learn that a change in the currency had been made by the Japanese Government, which threatened serious consequences to American interests. It was such that American merchants resident in Japan were obliged to pay three times as much for any article as they had previously been in the habit of paying.

Advices from the Amoor River had been received at San Francisco. The Russian Government was constructing a large fortress below the settlement of Nicolaefsk. The American bark *Melita* had been lost in the Amoor River. All the passengers and crew and part of the cargo were saved.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, directed the Committee on Markets to fix the amount to be appropriated for the erection of a new market on the Lowber property. The resolution setting apart certain ground in Ludlow-street, as a site for a County Jail, was adopted, and the issue of $416,000 of the Central Park Improvemnnt Fund Stock was authorized. The Board of Councilmen transacted considerable routine business. On the recommendation of President King and Professor McVickar, of Columbia College, the Mayor nominated E. E. Sellen to a vacant scholarship in that institution. The nomination was confirmed unanimously. The contract for furnishing 1,500 tons of coal to the City, at a cost of $6,285 10, was given to James Donnelly; that for building a house for Hose Company No. 43, was awarded to Edward Gridley. The price named is $3,500.

A very notorious burglar, who has already served three terms in the State Prison, once for six years and a half, was again tried before Recorder Barnard in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on a charge of shooting at a police officer, who was attempting to arrest him while in the commission of another burglary, with intent to kill him. There were four other indictments against this burglar, whose name is Thomas Kelley. The case was fully made out, and the reputation of the prisoner, as one of the most desperate characters of the City, clearly shown. The Recorder, remarking that the hope of reformation in his case was out of the question, sent him for the fourth time to the State Prison, and this time for, twenty years. Kelley, on hearing his sentence, threatened to commit suicide. The trial of Edward Allen, for shooting at Richard Dixon, with intent to kill, was commenced, and, after considerable testimony was taken, was adjourned till this morning.

Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, has granted the injunction applied for by Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, in his suit against Emil Goulard; restraining the defendant from imitating the plaintiff's trade-mark "Scheidam Schnapps."

The Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, after undergoing their annual inspection at Hamilton-square yesterday, made a joint parade in the Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The troops of the two Regiments together numbered 1,393 men. Neither had ever paraded with so full ranks before. Of course, they attracted a great deal of attention, and large crowds accompanied them. The Seventh Regiment, before leaving Hamilton-square, was reviewed by Gov. Morgan.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of South Hampton, L. I., was again before the Presbyterian Synod of New-York during the session yesterday. In the evening a series of resolutions was adopted, approving the action of the Presbytery of Long Island last summer, in deciding, on the ground that the charge was not sustained by the specifications, and that the specifications were not sustained by the evidence, The Presbytery was directed to give Mr. Kennedy a certificate and recommendation, and he was advised to remove without the bounds of the South Hampton Society, and be more judicious in his use of language hereafter.

The Stock and Money Markets were both dull yesterday; the former closing steady in prices; the latter quite easy in terms. Exchange inactive for Bankers, 110@110¼.

The receipts of Flour were unusually heavy, and, though the market opened quite vigorously, it closed less buoyantly. Spring Wheat was freely purchased, mainly to arrive, at firm prices. Barley was in active demand. Rye, Oats, Corn, Coffee, Sugars, Metals and Naval Stores, were quiet. Provisions, Rice, Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. Cotton was in lively request, and it advanced a shade. The movements in other kinds of Produce were restricted. Included in the freight engagements for Great Britain were 4,000 bbls. Flour.

Party Spirit and the Insurrection in Virginia.

The Republican organs saw no impropriety in the attempt to fasten the responsibility of Senator Broderick's death upon the Administration. They charged Mr. Buchanan and his adherents with having persecuted him for his hostility to their policy, with having goaded him into passionate resentment of their injustice, and with having virtually conspired to get rid of him by assassination. But they now resent very vigorously the kindred attempt of the Democratic journals to fasten upon them the responsibility of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. They are shocked at the injustice and malevolence of the effort. They should have learned from their own experience that there is no passion so reckless and remorseless as party zeal—that it seldom consults truth or justice in the warfare it wages, and that if they resort to poisoned weapons themselves, they must expect to have them hurled back into their own ranks.

Both these charges, as made by each party against the other, we believe to be untrue: and yet there is just enough of foundation for each to give it currency, and make it mischievous. Senator Broderick met his death at the hands of a political opponent, in a personal quarrel, due more or less directly, to political hostilities:—and all who had taken an active part in those hostilities were thus, more or less remotely, accessory to his death. So was the Virginia outbreak even more directly traceable to the political agitation of the Slavery question,—to the political warfare waged in Kansas, and to the inflammatory temper to which the public mind has been heated by the passionate harangues of Anti-Slavery politicians in the Northern States. The *Tribune*, *Post*, and other Republican journals, disclaim eagerly, on behalf of the Republican Party, any intent or thought to foment such bloody and disastrous outbreaks as this at Harper's Ferry,—and no one who is reasonably candid and intelligent will for a moment doubt the justice of this disclaimer. But these same journals should remember that their sweeping denunciations of the Democracy for Broderick's death were met with equally vehement denials, to which, however, they gave not the slightest heed:—and they must be prepared, therefore, to find the great body of their political opponents quite as skeptical as they themselves have proved to be. And they must not be surprised, moreover, to find that for them this will be decidedly a losing game. It will be far easier to produce a public impression that the Republicans are responsible for this outbreak, than that the Administration caused the death of Senator Broderick—for in the first place the facts of the case go much further towards inspiring such a suspicion. Perverted grossly and outrageously as it has been, the language of Senator Seward at Rochester was calculated, by its vague intimations, to foreshadow, to the hopes of one section and the fears of the other, just such results as have been witnessed. We took occasion at the time the speech was made to say that Mr. S. owed it to his political friends, as well as to the country at large, not to deal in vague and enigmatical phrases upon topics so vitally important to the peace and well-being of the community as those which he then discussed. When he spoke of the triumph of the Republican Party as certain to bring about the abolition of Slavery, he used language sure to be misunderstood by one class and misrepresented by another;—and every consideration of justice as well as of self-interest required, that he should explain clearly and unmistakeably the means and agencies by which these predicted results were to be brought about. He did not choose to be thus explicit,—and he and the Republican Party have ever since been paying the penalty of this refusal. It has been urged in his behalf that he sought the confidence and favor of the Abolitionists; he desired to win them to the Republican ticket; and the annihilation of the party which was supporting Gerrit Smith for Governor, at the then pending election, has been cited as proof of his sagacity. The result certainly followed,—but the effect did not end with that election. There has been ever since a slow and cautious, but steady and unremitting pressure on the part of political leaders to identify the Republicans with the Abolitionists,—and it has not been without its effect upon the public mind.

But of one thing we feel certain:—the great mass of the people North, whatever may be their political sentiments or party relations, regard every such attempt to emancipate Southern slaves as that which has just been crushed in Virginia, with horror and execration. They have no sympathy with it or toleration for it. There doubtless are men among them who would not stop at any extremity of violence and outrage to bring about their cherished end. Abolitionists of the school of Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass and Garrison,—in the excess of their philanthropy and brotherly love, would unquestionably plunge the whole country into one wild abyss of anarchy and blood, for the sake of overthrowing the institution of Slavery. It is not love of the slave, but hatred of the white, that impels them:—and there is no extremity of horror which would give them a moment's pause in their bloody work. There seems reason to believe that this Virginia movement has been prompted, or at least aided by them. We would not prejudge any man, however obnoxious to suspicion, in so serious a matter,—and nothing but clear and conclusive evidence will lead us to adjudge them guilty. But if they *have* been guilty of this great crime, not only against innocent individuals but against society and the public peace, we hope they will be punished for it to the extremest measure of their offences. We can pity and perhaps pardon the man, who runs into crime from excess of temporary impulse or the overmastery of unerring passion:—but the cold-blooded conspirator, who sits in security and plans [illegible] miles away,—who sends [illegible] rifles in quest of blood to vindicate a theory of his own, without the remotest chance of making anybody better or happier by his deeds, is a public enemy, and can hope for neither sympathy nor compassion from the community which he seeks to destroy.

And while we thus execrate all, of whatever name or section, who have any part in these wild and atrocious crusades against the people of the South, we detest still more cordially the spirit that would use these recent occurrences solely for the promotion of party ends. Murders and conspiracies,—the death of a Senator and the slaughter of fifteen or twenty men,—are matters which touch upon deeper interests and involve higher considerations than those of partisan supremacy. Without doubt the Virginia movement will have an effect upon the public mind which will modify the action of political parties:—but it ought not to be discussed solely from a party point of view. Low as our political contests may have fallen, they have not yet reached a point which will render any party justly responsible for so serious a crime.

The American Minister in China.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial article of to-day you quote an extract from the Irkootsk *Gazette*, stating that arrangements had been made at Peking to receive Mr. Ward amicably, but that he would only be presented to the Chief of the Imperial Cabinet, and not to the Emperor at all.

This last statement very much encourages the hope for Mr. Ward's success—that is, that he will be received.

There is a general impression that our Minister goes to Peking only under the most favored clause. *This is not so.* The fifth article of the American Treaty of Tien-tsin provides specifically for the visit of a Minister to the capital—and then is added, "*there to confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and importance.*"

Mr. Reed purposely omitted an express right of access to the Emperor. It can do no good. It involves questions of ceremonies which cannot be waived or insisted on without inconvenience. If you will look at the Blue Book, you will see Lord Elgin agreed to kneel on one knee to the Emperor; the Chinese insisted on his going down on both. An American Minister could do neither; and Mr. Reed thought—whether wisely or not is not now the question—that it was better not to ask at all for access to the Imperial presence.

I only wish to call attention to the fact, as confirmatory of the Russian intelligence, that such intercourse with the Cabinet as that described, is all that the American treaty stipulates.

It seems that there is every reason to believe Mr. Ward may have reached the capital and exchanged his ratifications. If so, his position will be a very high one, and our modest diplomacy be vindicated.

Oct. 18.

It is decidedly important both to our present and future relations with China, that Mr. Ward should succeed in securing the immediate object of his mission, and in withdrawing the United States honorably from the conflict which now threatens to begin on so tremendous a scale between the Celestial Empire and the Anglo-French alliance. The Russian dispatch which our correspondent reinforces by his extract from the Treaty of Tien-tsin, must, therefore, be regarded as the most promising piece of intelligence which has reached us since the affair at the forts introduced the latest and most alarming act of this long Oriental drama. For it is quite unreasonable to suppose that the traditional disinclination of the Chinese Sovereign to look upon the faces of foreign barbarians can have been mollified by the style in which Messrs. De Bourboulon and Bruce attempted to drive their diplomacy home upon his Mandarins at the mouth of the cannon; and if it were now essential to the completion of our treaty arrangements with China that our Minister should insist, at all risks, upon an audience of the Emperor, it is more than probable that Mr. Ward would be sent back from Peking in such fashion as to compel us, for the vindication of our national character, into active military cooperation with England and France. It is very fortunate, therefore, that Mr. Reed should have shown so much good sense in drawing up the treaty of Tien-tsin, as appears in the stipulation quoted by our correspondent. The European representatives in China have always insisted upon absolute access to the Imperial presence as a necessary preliminary to any final and amicable arrangements with the Chinese Government. They have always maintained that until this privilege should be conceded, Europeans would not be recognized as equals by the Chinese, and they have appeared, at least, to assume that this point once carried, the Chinese pretensions to an unapproachable superiority over the rest of mankind would vanish in the splendor of the Ambassadorial coming, like mists before the morning sun.

Now nothing can be less reasonable than such an assumption. European Envoys will never be received on terms of equality at the Chinese Court until the whole existing framework of Chinese Society shall have fallen into ruins. Europeans, Christians, foreigners of all sorts and kinds, are and must remain inferiors in the eye of Chinese conservatism, so long as the Brother of the Sun and Cousin of the Moon continues to claim for himself these exalted titles, and to believe in his right to wear them. One may receive the submission of foreign representatives: or he may himself be constrained by force to accept their assertion of equal rights, as an unavoidable evil, and to endure the exquisite mortification of presiding in his own Court over a ceremony, which to the Chinese people would speak more loudly than words, of the degradation of their Sovereign and of their own. But a cordial recognition of foreign equality is not thus to be won. That must be the result of deep and radical changes in the whole Chinese philosophy of social life and politics; changes such as the batteries of a hundred line-of-battle-ships can never effect. The utmost that Christian Powers can hope to do by the use of such means is not to elevate themselves before the Chinese Emperor but to humble him in the eyes of Chinamen. Possibly England and France may think it desirable thus to bring the Emperor of China to his knees. Lord Elgin, indeed, insisted upon doing so, when he proposed to salute the Emperor after the ritual of European etiquette. But what interest have we in such an enterprise? If it is a part of the manners and religion of the Chinese Emperor to detest and despise all the rest of the world, we certainly are not called upon to waste our treasure and the blood of our fellow-citizens in the attempt to bring his Majesty to a more civil way of thinking, provided we can secure all the legitimate objects of intercourse with his subjects on fair and creditable terms. We experience no more practical inconvenience from the sublime vanity of the Court of Peking than from the self-conceit of dozens of small German dukes, and Central Asiatic Shahs. What we have to require of the Chinese Government is simply decent and courteous treatment for our representatives in that country, a fair field for our commerce with China, and proper security for the persons and property of those engaged [illegible] objects the Treaty of [illegible] provides for an interview between a commissioned Minister of the United States and an officer of equal rank and authority representing the Chinese Emperor. Should this provision have been carried out with all becoming formalities, we shall certainly have nothing to complain of in our recent intercourse at least with the Celestial authorities; and we may honorably leave England and France to force their way if they can over thousands of human bodies into the august presence of the Chinese sovereign, trampling under foot in their march all the most cherished prejudices, the dearest vanities, and the most sacred convictions of a great people, which, perhaps, merits neither sympathy nor consideration, since it is so foolish as to live on the wrong side of the world and to have invented pig-tails so long before Europe wore perukes. It is our hope then, and, we may add, our confident belief, that Mr. Ward will come out of the delicate mission with which he has been charged, without sacrificing either our national dignity or our national interests; and that he will secure the ratification of the treaty which he bears, in a manner which shall be honorable to ourselves without being intolerable to the sensitive monarch of the Central Flowery Land.

Rebellion in Turkey.

The "sick man" is evidently not getting any better. A few months ago the world was informed that the Turkish treasury was bankrupt, and the Sultan's personal expenditure greater than that of the wealthiest monarch in Europe. Now comes the news that an extensive conspiracy against his Majesty's life has been discovered, set on foot by some of the highest dignitaries amongst the clergy and in the army. The plot moreover is said to have had numerous ramifications, and to have extended to the provinces. Along with this encouraging news comes that of the deposition and disgrace of Omer Pasha—the only man in the Ottoman service fit to command an army—for alleged abuses of power as Military Commandant at Bagdad.

It must be confessed that, as time rolls on, the indications that Turkey will finally get over her small-pox and take her seat at the Council Board of European nations, with a sound mind and sound body, do not by any means increase. Her symptoms, on the contrary, become every day graver and graver, and it looks as if there would, before many years, be a harder knot for a European Congress to unloose than has been even presented by Italy. If lawlessness in the provinces, and corruption and disaffection in the capital, bankruptcy in the finances, premature decay of mind and body on the part of the monarch, the infancy of the next heir, the cordial detestation of a powerful neighbor, place a State in danger, Turkey is on the brink of a precipice. If she "goes her present gait," as a Scotchman would say, much longer, we will not undertake to predict that the day is very far distant when Messrs. Boole and Van Tine may feed the Ambassador from Constantinople upon the freshest pork and the oldest sherry, without fear of giving him offence. The Tanzimat and Hatti Homazoun—the charter for the Christians which the Allies exacted at the close of the war—have never been carried out, and never will be carried out as long as their execution remains in the hands of Turkish officials. In all attempts to reform Turkey which have been made, it seems to have been forgotten that in Turkey the Church is the State, and the State the Church, and that a good Mussulman cannot travel in the track of European progress and reform, without repudiating their creed. If Christians be on an equality with Mahometans, and be equally worthy of belief on oath, equally entitled to the Sultan's care and protection, then Mahometanism is a lie, and nobody perceives the inference more clearly than the intelligent Turks themselves. It would stultify them to draw it, and whatever they may promise, or the Sultan may promise in their name, they never will draw it. If the territory of Islam be, as they claim, sacred territory as long as they hold it, to occupy it in legalized community with infidels would be a sacrilege of which the mass of the nation will never be practically guilty.

There is one way, and one way only, in which they can save themselves from the guilt and dishonor which European reforms seek to force on them, and that is by quitting so much of that holy soil as lies in Europe; and to this, if they are gently pressed for a few years to come, we feel satisfied they will eventually resort.

The trouble will then be that the people they leave behind them will not be quite ready for the work of self-government. Between the disappearance of the Padishah into the original seats of Turkdom, and the entrance of the rajahs upon "the mission" of taking care of themselves, there will be a small interregnum, which the "Four Powers" will have to fill up as best they may. There will be no Cavours, or Fantis, or Garabaldis, or Ulloas, to occupy the interval with experiments in organization; and Constantinople and the region round about are too much of a *bonne bouche*, for France, England and Russia to press the acceptance of them upon one another with very great earnestness. There is every reason for believing, in short, that a very few years will see our eyes fixed on the Bosphorus with as much interest and anxiety as now upon Central Italy; and that the supremacy in European Councils may yet be lost and won upon the spot to which Europe has for forty years looked with so much misgiving.

Whom no the Laws Punish.—It would be very easy for an enemy of our institutions to prove—plausibly, if not conclusively—that our criminal laws are made for the protection of scoundrels and the punishment of their innocent victims. We have already mentioned the case of the poor German who was swindled by emigrant-runners, and, on making complaint, was imprisoned as a witness. The villain who had robbed him was released on bail,—and the witness was kept in confinement for some months, until he has become *insane*, and, of course, his testimony is of no value.

We see mention of a still harder case of the same sort in our Brooklyn police reports. A boy named James Elliken, without father, mother, friends or money, found himself at night in the street with a valise containing all his clothing,—and asked a passer-by where he could find a lodging. The man found out his destitute condition, robbed him of his valise, and left him to himself. He next met a policeman, through whose aid the villain was arrested and bound over for trial; but the boy was imprisoned to appear as a witness. Three months have since passed away,—the robber is still at large and the little boy is still in jail.

Instances of this sort are of constant occurrence,—and deeply as they must shock every sentiment of justice and humanity, they seem to attract but little public attention. We need imperatively some amendment of our code, so that this horrible anomaly of a law for punishing the innocent and screening the guilty need no longer be exhibited.

A Lesson in Diplomacy.

The Conferences at Zurich are a failure. This nobody now pretends to doubt. The Princes and Powers of Europe stand for the moment amazed, abashed and incapable in the presence of that terrible question of Central Italy, which is visibly swelling and growing fierce before them, like the black dog in the corner of Faust's chamber. Protocols, dispatches, embassies, leading articles, have been lavished in vain. The Italian people, disappointed in their hope of checkmating Austria, have stalemated France; and seem almost as well contented with their move. Verily, if we look at Europe alone we shall be disposed to think that the famous speech of the great Swedish Chancellor has gathered truth with the growth of years, and that if a very little wisdom sufficed to govern the world in the days of Oxenstierna, no wisdom at all controls its movements now. But why should we look at Europe alone? We translated a day or two since into our columns, from the Spanish *Diario de Barcelona*, a story of State-craft and strategy on the coast of Africa, which proves that diplomacy, after all, "still lives," and that great things may still be done in great crises; and that great men may be found to do them.

Hard by the Spanish possessions at Fernando Po, lie the domiaions of several splendid and puissant sovereigns, as mystic and as mighty as any of the Kings and Shahs and Emperors and Sultans of the fabled East. Neither from the *Arabian Nights' Tales*, nor from *Purchas his Pilgrimage*, can you produce two monarchs of more sonorous dignity than the King of Acqua and King Bell. No one knows the extent of their territories. The numbers of their subjects are as uncounted as the sands on the seashore, or the children of Israel before David committed the impiety of a census. There, on the far horizon of imaginative geography, sleep these purple realms, ruled by princes whose origin is lost in a night of ages as black as their own royal complexions. On the one side Spain, on the other England, press them with the pioneer settlements of intrusive Europe. But their politics, their civilization, their maxims of government are all their own, and they care no more for the squabbles of a Napoleon with a Francis Joseph than the Czar of Russia cares who struck John Stryker at Syracuse, or who betrayed the confidence of B. Donnelly and Henry A. Wise. King Bell and the King of Acqua have their own quarrels to attend to.

Twelve years ago, England, who has just as much business there as she has at Vancouver's Island, set up her flag in the neighborhood of these sable potentates. England abhors the Slave-trade and Slavery, but "Africa and golden joys" are not without their charms for her; and she must needs, therefore, make treaties with King Bell and the King of Acqua, and other Kings, too numerous and too awful to mention here. In these treaties our philanthropic cousins took special pains with the morals and religion of the other contracting parties, as they would only be too happy to do with ours, if we would allow them the opportunity. Lord John Russell, for instance, would probably be delighted to cede to us half of British Columbia, if we, on our part, would promise to suppress the practice of chewing tobacco, and to make whittling a capital offence. And so Lord Aberdeen, seventeen years ago, implored these kings in Africa to give up a venerable custom they had of sacrificing a few negroes now and then on the tombs of their royal sires. If Lord Aberdeen had been a slave-trader, there might have seemed to be something suspicious in this anxiety of his to discourage the virtue of filial piety as practiced on the Gold Coast. As it was, the treaties were signed, and for aught we know, kept, till the other day, when a fit of combined affection and economy, seized upon King Bell, and beeame the spring of woes unnumbered.

King Bell's father died, and King Bell resolved, in spite of Britain and her treaties, to pay him honors due. But as the value of Slaves has risen considerably in these latter years, it occurred to King Bell that he might do a good thing for himself by sacrificing the negroes of the King of Acqua and saving his own. How should the dead King Bell know one negro from another? As it was thought, so was it done. The Acquan Africans were immolated; the Acquan nation outraged; the Acquan monarch roused to dread revenge. War was imminent; a war of extermination; one of these wars which, as our Spanish cotemporary, so justly observes, produce, wherever they are waged by kings like Bell and Acqua, "such prejudicial effects upon the interests of Europe." As Victor Emanuel and Francis Joseph now face each other in Italy, so Bell and Acqua faced each other in Africa. How should their reciprocal rage be appeased? No time was lost in conferences and gallops of couriers to and fro. England by her Consul, and Spain by her war schooner *Santa Teresa*, took the matter up at once. King Bell, like most offenders, was willing enough to be forgiven immediately, became a passing Bell and rung himself out of the quarrel; but the King of Acqua had his stolen and slaughtered subjects in his royal heart, and had not their value in his royal pockets, and he took a sterner view of the matter. It was bad, certainly, thought England and Spain, that Acqua should have been so scurvily treated by Bell; but for all that, Acqua must not be allowed to resist the friendly offices of two Christian Powers preaching peace; and, therefore, the Christian Powers forthwith proceeded to pound the law of love into Acqua's stubborn bosom. The lion of Castile came up in a schooner, and began to batter away at Acqua, aiming, with great consideration, the heaviest fire straight at the palace of the obstinate King. Then the "mariners of Spain" landed to the number of several, and, headed by a Middy, dashed at the oriflamme of Acqua (no doubt a "moral pocket-handkerchief" exported by Exeter Hall) floating proudly in the field, tore it down, and carried it back in triumph to the *Santa Teresa*. This deed of "derring-do" struck terror to the Acquan heart; the merciful British Consul interposed once more, and the King of Acqua, like Austria after Solferino, came to terms, and signed no Villafranca treaty, but a "complete settlement" on board a British brig in the roadstead. And thus once more was order made to reign from Fernando Po to the Rio Camarones. Who can peruse this history without admiring the active fraternal zeal for civilization, and the freedom from conventional restraints, and the chilling fetters of international law which it displays on the part of the European representatives? Why should any disputes between any Powers ever be otherwise arranged? Why should England and America, for instance, be left to fight out their own battles over [illegible] to dispute the [illegible] Powers do not the great States of [illegible] straightforward [illegible] quiet? And what a lesson may [illegible] mats of a higher flight [illegible] plicity and dignity with which this Prince [illegible] sul and this Spanish Middy kicked the [illegible] headed King of Acqua into forgiving his neighbor, and heeding the counsels of the friends who were so kind as to mind his own business for him?

The Irrepressible Fernando.

The Hon. Fernando Wood is almost as incontinent of speech as the Hon. Henry A. Wise and the Hon. John M. Botts. He has just been making a vast and voluminous harrangue to the quiet people of New-Rochelle, of which it is not too much to say, as Bishop South said of a certain commentator's discourses on the Apocalypse, that "it must either have found its hearers mad, or left them so." In the way of rhetorical exuberance, this extraordinary oration is, on the whole, even more affluent of similes and figures of speech than the celebrated address of its author to the Catholic Charity Children, inculcating the practice of early piety as a means of reaching the greatest of "earthly dominances." Mr. Wood's denunciation of the "Black Republican," as "a creature of to-day, the offspring of treason, the bastard of a demagogue," if not very clear, is at least very thrilling to the ear, and his sublimely awful picture of the same abominable being as a "fiend which stalks within the narrow barrier of its Northern cage, as hideous in its lineaments and as dreadful in its designs as was the dragon let loose by the Angel of Light to scourge the children of men," must have had a very depressing effect on the digestions of all but the few of his hearers who may have preserved self-possession enough to reflect that no immediate mischief need be apprehended from a dragon stalking within the barriers of a cage! Mr. Wood is really almost as fine a master of the art of composition as the eminent Chipman of Michigan, who advocated the Pacific Railroad on the ground that there were "several hundred millions of human beings *in and around the Pacific Ocean* crying aloud for new cotton shirts."

But Mr. Wood rather falsifies Buffon. With him the style is not the whole of the man. The arguments by which he seeks to draw New-Rochelle after him into battle with the "caged dragon" aforesaid, and the substance of his miscellaneous appeals, are just as characteristic. He asks the grown-up people of this New-York town, most of whom are presumed to have received at least an elementary education, to vote the Democratic ticket because Mr. Seward has "unmasked the charnel-house" of Black Republican doctrine; because Mr. Seward, if elected, will invade the South with Federal violence, destroy the Union, and make himself the "Nero of the occasion to fiddle upon the smoking embers" of our glorious Constitution; and finally because Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers, having been civil to Mr. Seward in England, must necessarily intend to use him for the purpose of upsetting the Republic. Great Britain, argues Mr. Wood, hates the United States, and especially the South. She wishes to reduce the South to the level of her own prostrate West India colonies, but as it is for her present interest not to do this dreadful thing, inasmuch as she has pressing need of Southern cotton, she will content herself for the moment with making the South ten times more prosperous than ever by annihilating Northern industry, breaking up the Union, accepting the Cotton and Tobacco States as provinces of her own, and developing her free-trade theories from the Hudson to the Rio Grande. For all which weighty reasons Great Britain intends to support Mr. Seward in the coming election. Anti-Slavery England will uphold Anti-Slavery Mr. Seward, in order to benefit the Pro-Slavery South. Free-trade England will uphold Protectionist Mr. Seward, in order to propagate Free-trade throughout America.

We hope the people of New-Rochelle were edified by all this labyrinthine wisdom. It is certainly very creditable to the capacity of the people for self-government, that a man who aspires to be considered a demagogue in the Greek sense of that term, should venture not merely to utter but to print for them such a dismal farrago of bad logic, worse rhetoric, and worst feeling, as the Hon. Fernando Wood rejoiced to lavish upon the listening sovereigns of New-Rochelle on Wednesday evening last.

More Lifting of Vizors.

The New-York correspondent of some far-away journal, thirsty for news from the great metropolis, has set in motion the following paragraph, which, in due course, returns to plague not its inventor, unluckily, but the victim of his zeal:

"I saw the venerable Peter Parley Goodrich in Wall-street to-day, leaning on the arm of his son, "Dick Tinto" Goodrich. The old man is fading and failing fast. He wore his spectacles, and had a handkerchief around his throat. His step was unsteady, and I was satisfied that the popular author, who has delighted so many hearts and homes, and given to the schools so many pleasant and useful books, cannot long remain among us. It is very rarely now-a-days that the old man leaves his quiet home in Connecticut to make a visit to New-York."

A friend of Mr. Goodrich, who obliges us with this cheerful specimen of the epistolary art, rather indignantly writes that "the story is as full of lies as of lines; that Mr. Goodrich lives not in Connecticut, but in New-York; that he is neither fading nor failing any faster than the rest of the world; that he was at the wedding of his son a few evenings since in the best possible health and spirits, and that he has quite vigor enough left to give this sympathetic individual the good caning which he richly deserves."

It is certainly rather hard that a respectable elderly gentleman cannot take his son's arm in Wall-street, put his spectacles upon his nose, and tie a George the Fourth cravat around his throat, without being informed by half the newspapers in the land that he is "fading and ailing" like the roses and champagne of a country ball-room after midnight. If this is to be the reward of those who "delight many hearts and homes," the profession of author-ship will rapidly be abandoned by all decent people. The simpleton who penned this paragraph about "Peter Parley" would no doubt fall into a fearful rage if somebody should write to all of his particular friends out of town that he was "fast falling into a galloping consumption, that his knees were deplorably weak, and that he couldn't possibly live more than ten days longer." Yet he sits gravely down to startle the friends and acquaintances of a gentleman whom he professes to respect with the cheap "damnation of this taking off." If he has any conscience in him, he must feel that he really does merit a good caning, and he ought for his soul's health to desire to re-

ceive it. Meanwhile we commend the case to the attention of Mr. N. P. WILLIS as a "lifting of vizors" altogether in his own style.

WANTED, A DECISION WHICH SHALL DECIDE SOMETHING.—It would be very well if some means were devised of arranging who is to decide whether judgments against the City have been lawfully obtained or not, and avoid the unseemly row between the Comptroller and the Corporation Attorney, which always follows an attempt to enforce a large claim against the Corporation. The theory upon which the procedure in courts of justice is based, is that the parties to the suits have really adverse interests; but it seems, or is alleged, that in suits against the Corporation this is rarely the case, but that the defendant generally colludes with the plaintiff to have himself swindled in due form. There have been so many apparently fair attempts made to have the City properly defended, by means of the ordinary procedure at law, that we really think it is high time to devise some substitute, which shall save the public from the nuisance of having the Comptroller bring periodical charges of fraud against the Corporation Counsel, and of hearing the Corporation Counsel exhaust the resources of forensic vituperation upon the Comptroller in reply.

THE CITY TREASURY FLUSH.—The City Comptroller advertises his readiness to pay *at once*, principal and interest, certain portions of the City bonds, which do not fall due until the 1st of January next. We are glad to meet such indications of abundance in the City Treasury. We wish that some of the cash thus accumulated might be used to ward off or compromise some of the heavy claims which are quite certain to be speedily urged, and, according to past experience, quite as certain to be established and collected.

There are, for example, the back rents for six years due upon the made land at the Washington Market, to which the State has just established its title, and which the City, according to appearances, will be held bound to pay:—why should our financial officers wait to be put to the trouble and expense of half a dozen more lawsuits in this matter,—when it is reasonably certain that the claim can be adjusted upon much more advantageous terms? The same thing is true of other processes which are pending, and which threaten to involve the City in an endless and hopeless entanglement of costly suits. They should be got out of the way as rapidly and as cheaply as possible.

WHAT IS KANSAS WORK?—One of the letters from GERRIT SMITH to BROWN, found among the papers of the latter at Harper's Ferry, speaks of having given him considerable sums of money to aid in the prosecution of his "*Kansas work.*" This phrase, a little peculiar and enigmatical in itself, occurs no less than four times in a letter of about twenty-five lines. As the letter is dated June 4, 1859, and addressed to a man who had not been in Kansas for a year, and so far as appears never intended to go there again, the suspicion naturally arises that the words mean something more than meets the ear. Will not Mr. SMITH explain them? What did he mean by Mr. BROWN's Kansas work?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The steamer *Atlantic* left yesterday with over one thousand passengers for California. Among them were 250 United States recruits from Governor's Island, who are detailed to reinforce the Fourth and Ninth Regimenta of Infantry under Gen HARNEY. The following are the names of the different companies, with their officers: The force, when inspected, formed a battalion of six large companies. Capt. De Lancy Floyd Jones and Lieut. H. A. F. Worth, Eighth Infantry, commanding Company A; Lieut. Cadmus M. Wilcox, commanding Company B; Lieut. Louis Morris, First Artillery, commanding Company C; Lieut. F. H. Bache, Fourth Infantry, commanding Company D; Lieut. E. H. Stoughton, Fourth Infantry, commanding Company E; and Lieut. John J. Upsham, Ninth Infantry, commanding Company F. Major Holmes was in command of the battalion, Lieut. R. G. Cole, Eighth Infantry, Adjutant, and Dr. Lamb, Surgeon of the Post, Surgeon. The following officers are ordered to proceed with them to Oregon, viz: Brevet Major George P. Andrews, Captain Third Artillery; Capt. Andrew J. Smith, First Dragoons; Capt. C. Fletcher, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Rensselaer W. Foote, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Benj. F. Smith, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieuts. John T. Mercer, First Dragoons; and Aaron B. Hardcastle, Sixth Infantry. Major ALBEMARLE CADY is in charge of the whole force. The *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, also left with a large number of passengers. There was a numerous crowd upon the pier to see the *Atlantic* depart.

MEETING OF THE E. L. SNOW SOCIAL UNION.—At the meeting of the Social Union last evening, Mr. ORVILLE GARDENER made some remarks. He said that by unity alone could the evils of intemperance be successfully opposed. From his own experience he could speak of the evils of intemperance. He therefore urged upon the members of the Association harmonious action in the cause they advocated. His own experience enabled him to speak of the evils of intemperance. He did not believe this vice to be on the increase, but would be were it not for the strenuous efforts in opposition to it. Rum he considered the cause of nearly every kind of trouble and misery. It robbed him of his intellect, weakened his faculties and aroused in him a desire for violence. He could not look back to former years when to love his family was a pleasure, but when the intoxicating cup destroyed his love for them, and their respect for him. He alluded very touchingly to the devotion of a true woman. How often she lent her tender care to the comfort of a wretched man, who failed to appreciate her kindness. Many men were drunkards from birth, but a great many more were accidental drunkards. Thousands are led to use the intoxicating cup, not from a desire to taste it, but by the influence of associates. Many were the cases which came under his notice at the Fourth Ward Coffee Room, of men whose standing in society has been of the highest. Physicians, lawyers, and others, had often been reclaimed after years wasted in wretchedness, and all the result of rum, and rum alone. The attendance was large, comprising both ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of several solos and duetts by the Misses COLE.

THE GREAT BALLOON.—The arrangements for inflating and exhibiting Mr. LOWE's monster balloon are progressing at Reservoir-square. That entire space is now inclosed on all sides by a high fence, and workmen are busy constructing the ticket offices and entrances on the Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue sides. They are also engaged in removing the stones, leveling the ground, and in making other arrangements to accommodate the multitudes who, it is supposed, will resort thither when the inflation commences. The balloon is not yet ready to be brought on the ground, and probably will not be until Monday next.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Board of the New-York Sunday School Union met on Wednesday afternoon, in their rooms, No. 375 Broadway. The receipts showed an increase of $224 over the corresponding month of last year. In their efforts to interest the churches in systematic labors of visitation, the Board has enlisted eighteen churches. Several Missionaries are employed in the City to establish Mission Schools where there are no churches in the vicinity. A report on the abuses and extravagances of our Sunday Schools will soon be published.

FIRE IN THE NINTH-AVENUE.—About 1½ o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the hide and fat establishment of RYAN & WERMAN, No. 432 Ninth-avenue. The building was soon consumed, together with the stable adjoining. In the latter four horses were burnt to death. The flames also extended to a frame building adjoining, occupied by PHILIP MCGOWEN as a liquor-store, but did not do much damage. CHARLES FITZ, aged 82 years, was severely burned in trying to escape from the flames. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. Lossea: RYAN & WERMAN, about $2,000, no insurance; P. MCGOWEN, $300, fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE OF YOUNG LITTLE.—Ever since the arrest of WM. H. LITTLE, the young man charged with robbing his employers WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers, Detectives ALDER, MCCORD and YOUNG, have been watching out for his accomplice, who was charged by LITTLE with persuading him to commit the theft. They arrested him about 7 o'clock last evening as he was coming out of his residence in Twenty-second-street. His name is said to be KIMBERLY, *alias* Boston Charley. He was committed at the Police Headquarters, and will this morning be committed to the Tombs.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—About 2½ o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the clothing factory of ROBERT S. ALLEN, No. 289 West Forty-fourth-street. Four sewing-machines were destroyed. The loss sustained by Mr. ALLEN amounted to about $1,000. The sewing-machines were insured for $400 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The building adjoining, No. 291, occupied by SAMUEL WALKER, was damaged to the amount of $300, and was insured in the Irving Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the amount of $200; insured.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Kane Monument Association was held at Mr. JOHN H. WHITE's office, No. 169 Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. FRANCIS in the Chair. Resolutions were adopted tendering sympathy to Lady FRANKLIN in the certainty which she now realizes of her bereavement. The lectures, which are to be delivered under the auspices of the Association, will commence Nov. 17, and continue every Thursday evening afterwards at the Cooper Institute.

DEATHS BY VIOLENCE.—AUGUSTUS BERTHOLF, a child, three years of age, living at No. 558 Fourth-street, accidentally fell into a tub of hot water, on Wednesday morning, and died a few hours afterward. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest....The body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty years of age, was found in the North River, foot of Eighty-sixth-street, yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered.

FIRE IN EAST SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—About 12 o'clock, on Thursday, a fire broke out in the frame building located in East Sixty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, owned by SAMUEL TUNIVAL. It was totally destroyed. Loss about $1,800. No insurance.

FIRE IN SIXTH-AVENUE.—About 6 o'clock, last evening, a fire occurred in the dry-goods store of ROWLAND H. MACY, No. 204 Sixth-avenue. It originated in the window from the gas-light. Damage by fire and water about $1,500. Fully insured in Jefferson, United States and Williamsburgh Companies.

A FIREMAN RUN OVER.—JEREMIAH HOFFMAN, a member of Hose Company No. 34, was run over last evening by Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, while going to a fire at No. 213 Mott-street. One of his legs was broken, and he was conveyed to the Hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As the steamship *Yorktown* was going down the Bay yesterday, a steerage passenger, name unknown, was seriously injured by a block falling on him from aloft. He was landed at Quarantine and sent back to his friends in the City.

LECTURES AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Prof. MITCHELL will give one of the three remaining lectures at the Cooper Institute this evening, and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER the others on the two Monday evenings following.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A Temperance meeting will be held at ORVILLE GARDNER's Reading Rooms, No. 26 New-Bowery, to-morrow evening. ORVILLE GARDNER and several others are to speak.

Police Reports.

MIDNIGHT BRAWLS.—An encounter took place in Eighty-sixth-street on Wednesday evening between Louis Pflug and Christian Kronk, in which the former severely wounded Kronk with a sword. The wounds were dressed at the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, and Kronk was subsequently conveyed to his home in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues. Pflug has thus far eluded arrest.... John McKay, of No. 98 Baxter-street, quarreled with one of the waiters at the saloon of John Hensett, No. 127 Bowery, at a late hour on Wednesday night. Blows were exchanged, and McKay was dangerously cut on the head with a decanter by Hensett. The latter was arrested by Officer Robertson, of the Tenth Ward, and Justice BRENNAN held him for examination. McKay was taken to the City Hospital.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Thomas Graham, a sailor, while in a grocery store, in Water-street, on Wednesday night, was seized by five men, who covered his head, dragged him out to the street, and robbed him of his pocket-book containing $6. A short time afterwards Officer Craig, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a young man named Edward Armstrong, who was charged with being one of the thieves. Justice CONOLLY committed the prisoner to answer, and sent Graham to the White-street House of Detention as a witness.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.—Hugh McGinty, of No. 311 West Twenty-third-street, was held in bonds of $1,000 by Justice QUACKENBUSH for receiving machinery stolen from a cement factory by two boys named Wm. Welch and John Malone. The boys were committed on a charge of burglary.

CITY POLITICS.

People's Party in the Eighteenth Ward.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the People's Party of the Eighteenth Ward, held at the Stuyvesant House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, W. H. ADAMS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and D. T. MACFARLAN, Esq., appointed Secretary. A committee of six were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: Charles G. Murch, John Crawford, Theodore Reeve, E. Roberson, G. M. Pearcy, and Jacob H. Valentine. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Corruption and fraud exist in the old political parties, and,

Whereas, We are desirous of presenting to the electors of the Eighteenth Ward suitable candidates for their suffrage, who have not been identified with such corruption and fraud—therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the Hon. GEORGE OPDYDE as a suitable candidate for the State Senate, and the Hon. JOHN S. COCKS as a candidate for the Assembly, feeling that if elected they will do honor to their constituents.

THE DEMOCRATIC VIGILANT COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen who have met occasionally, of late, at the Everett House and Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of devising some means by which to reform the Democratic organization in the City, met again last evening at the Everett House. The meeting was strictly private. The special business before the Committee, was the selection of persons to act efficiently in Ward Organizations, and the entire evening was occupied in filling up the list.

NOMINATION FOR SUPERVISOR.

JOHN R. BRIGGS was nominated for Supervisor last evening by the Mozart Hall Democracy, STEPHEN LYNCH having withdrawn in his favor. This makes the two Democratic tickets identical. A Joint Committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans held Conventions in the different Districts, to make Senatorial nominations. In the Fourth and Fifth Districts, there were adjournments without any nominations having been made. At 1 o'clock this morning, the Sixth District Convention was still in session. The contest was between GEO. F. ODYKE, present Member of Assembly, SILAS B. DUTCHER, and WASHINGTON SMITH, Governor of the Almshouse. The Seventh District Convention adjourned to meet on Saturday.

The American Senatorial Conventions were also called for last evening, but in no instance effected a nomination.

The Presbyterian Synod.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE REV. MR. KENNEDY.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York reassembled yesterday, in Dr. MCELROY's Church, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and continued their session until a late hour last evening. The proceedings during the day were only in relation to the case of the Rev. Mr. KENNEDY, of the Presbyterian Church in South Hampton, Long Island. The testimony in the case, taken before the Long Island Presbytery, was examined and commented upon at great length by many members of the Synod. When the charges and specifications, and the evidence taken in relation to them, had been duly considered, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the judgment of the Synod thereupon. During the evening session, the Committee reported the judgment of the Synod, in four resolutions. They were to the effect that the action of the Presbytery of Long Island is sustained, and its decision reversed; that the charge against Mr. KENNEDY was not sustained by the specification, and the specifications were not sustained by the evidence that the Presbytery did wrong in publishing its action in the case, after Mr. KENNEDY had given notice that he would appeal from the decision to the higher authority; directing the Long Island Presbytery to give Mr. KENNEDY a certificate of good standing, and a recommendation and that the decision of the Synod be published in the New-York *Observer*, and such other papers as had published the action of the Long Island Presbytery The Synod also considered it a duty to Mr. KENNEDY to recommend to him to be more judicious in his speech, and to remove without the bounds of the South Hampton Society.

There was very little objection to the resolutions and they were finally adopted by the Synod. It was hinted in the course of some remarks upon the resolutions, that something additional in relation to Mr. KENNEDY would be brought to the attention of the Synod before its adjournment.

Note from Capt. Turnbull.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your own and several other daily papers having misrepresented me, by charging remissness in not preventing or interfering in the assault on Mr. SINGER's employes, I trust you will permit me to state that I was not within several blocks of Mr. SINGER's store when the affair occurred, nor did I know of it until twenty minutes afterwards.

C. S. TURNBULL, Captain Eighth Precinct.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE EXTENSION OF WORTH-STREET—A NEW MARKET—SITE FOR A COUNTY JAIL—ISSUE OF CENTRAL PARK STOCK.

The Board of Alderman, last evening, received and referred a remonstrance, signed by property-owners on Worth-street, against the extension of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, until they should have another opportunity to appear and oppose it before the Committee on Streets.

Alderman BOOLE presented a preamble and resolutions setting forth that a public market ought to be built on the Lowber property, as a site for which that property was purchased, and authorizing the Committee on Markets to fix the amount to be appropriated for the erection of a suitable building there. They were adopted.

Alderman TUOMEY's resolution in favor of setting apart lands in Ludlow-street, belonging to the City, as a site for a County jail, was taken from the table and adopted.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in the resolution in favor of posting placards in the streets of the City to show citizens where to be registered.

The Corporation Attorney transmitted a statement setting forth that $264 had been received for the violation of Corporation ordinances during September.

The report of the Committee on the Central Park, authorizing the issue of $416,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NEW-YORK AND YONKERS RAILROAD—CONTRACT FOR COAL—INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen which was held last evening, much routine business was transacted, the leading items of which may be thus condensed: An application on behalf of the *Irish American* for the publication in its columns, at least once before the election, of the ordinance for redistricting the City and assigning the new limits of the various polling districts, was, on motion, acceded to.

A like application from the *Metropolitan Record*, (the reputed organ of Archbishop Hughes,) for the order to publish, for two weeks, the ordinance for redistricting the City, was, on motion of Councilman OTTARSON, laid over.

A petition of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company, for the privilege of laying rails through certain specified streets and avenues, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Councilman OTTARSON offered resolutions to the effect that the contractor for paving Sixth-avenue, between Carmine and Forty-second streets, be requested not to pave that portion of the avenue between the outside rails; that the Company be permitted to pave the space within the outside rails at their own expense, and to keep the same in good order, and that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to cause these resolutions to be carried into effect. Adopted.

The Mayor, in compliance with the recommendatory certificates of President King and Prof. McVickar, of Columbia College, nominated to the vacant scholarship in that institution, E. E. Sellen. It appears that Mr. Sellen passed his examination honorably, but had not the means of paying his initiation fee, being the son of a widow who supports herself by her needle. The nomination was confirmed unanimously.

A refusal of the Mayor to confirm a joint resolution of both Boards, to cancel the assessment of $600 on the lot of Mrs. Anne S. Wolton, for the widening of Walker-street, and extension of Canal-street, was received and ordered to be printed.

An application from the Street Commissioner, for $5,000 for stationery, was referred.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of concurring in confirming the award of contract to James Donnelly, for supplying 1,500 tons of coal to the City, for the sum of $6,285 10. The report was adopted.

An invitation to take part in the parade and festivities of the Independent Battalion, "Daniel E. Delavan Musketeers," was received with laughter, and ordered on file.

A resolution requiring the Clerk of the Common Council to furnish each Health-Warden with a copy of the revised edition of the Corporation Ordinances, which had previously been adopted, and lost in the Board of Aldermen, for want of a constitutional vote, was adhered to.

The report in favor of concurring to confirm award of contract to Edward Gridley, for building house for Hose Company No. 43, (the bid being $3,500,) was adopted.

A series of lists of Inspectors and Canvassers for certain Election Districts was submitted, and the lists were generally accepted, without modification.

A report in favor of giving $500 to the Sick Assistance Society and $500 to the Dorcas Society was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

An attempt to overrule the Mayor's veto of the resolution annulling the grant to Messerole & Co. of the ferry franchises from Grand-street and Peck-slip to Williamsburgh, failed for want of a constitutional vote.

DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

The Mayor and Aldermen met in convention again at 3 P. M., yesterday, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose—avowed, but not yet carried out—of appointing District Court Clerks. The opinion of the District Attorney with regard to the powers of the convention in this matter, which a Committee had been appointed previously to obtain, was not forthcoming, and the Convention adjourned again. It will meet once more next Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Harbor Encroachments—Oyster Island.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday noon, for the purpose of considering the exposed state of the Harbor. The President, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., occupied the Chair.

Mr. BLUNT read the following letter from Prof. Bache, inclosing a report of a survey made by Lieut. Craven:

LANE'S BROOK, Washington Co., Maine, Sept. 27.

DEAR SIR—The report that one or more vessels had struck upon the shoal off the Battery, where it was generally supposed there was deep water, induced one of the Pilot Commissioners, GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., to call my attention to the desirableness of a re-survey of the shoal. It was assigned to Lieut.-Commanding T. A. CRAVEN, U. S. N., the Assistant in the Coast Survey, who, having been charged with the hydrography of the New-York Harbor for the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachment, was familiar with every part of the shoal. His report, recently presented to me, gives in detail the changes which have occurred, and shows prospectively these which may be expected. It is important, and I therefore beg leave, through you, to call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to it. The filling between Pier No. 1 and the Castle may readily be amended by dredging, and no doubt the entire completion of the Battery work would retard the now rapid increase of the shoal. The shoal must, however, in a general way, be related to the present shore line, as if the veil to the former shore, and thus the shoal, changed somewhat in form, must be push-d out to a distance not equal but corresponding to the addition of the shore line of the Battery. Yours, respectfully,

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

The following is Lieut. CRAVEN's report:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.

SIR—In compliance with your directions in July last, I made an examination of the shoals off the Battery, New-York, for the purpose of ascertaining what changes had taken place in that locality, and I herewith submit to you a map of the Survey, scale 1-5000, on which I have also had the soundings placed, from the Surveys of 1855 and 1856, for comparison.

The soundings of '55 and '56 are in red figures, and the curves are also distinctly drawn.

In order to make this discussion as explicit as possible, I divide the shoal into sections, and call your attention to each portion separately; you will be much interested to observe the rapidity with which the shoal is accumulating, and with what regularity the deposits are being made.

SECTION I. *From Pier No. 1 North River to Castle Garden.*—In the angle formed by the line of the Battery and the Pier, there has been a very rapid filling up; the three-fathom curve has been pushed out a hundred eighty yards beyond the line of 1856; the 17 feet spot in the outer part of this section is extending towards Pier No. 1, and there is an average decrease of THREE FEET in depth throughout this section.

SEC. 2. *Extends the three-fathom curve of* 1856. In this portion of the shoal the change has been not less considerable than in the angle of Pier No. 1. The three-fathom curve was in 1856 about seventy-five yards south of the Castle; it will be seen that it has extended towards the Castle wharf, and embraces a considerable area, where formerly we had five fathoms; outside of this curve we find in this Section a general decrease of five feet in the depth.

SEC. 3. *Embraces the general shoal to the south-eastern portion of the curve of three fathoms.* Excepting in the part already indicated, there has been no material change in the general contour of the shoal, but in following the curve to the southernmost point, it will be seen that it has extended about one hundred feet to the eastward.

SEC. 4. *Extends from last Section to East River Piers.* In calling your attention to this Section, I will merely refer to the Knoll lying about one hundred feet from Pier No. 1 East River. This Knoll has eighteen feet water upon it, is very small, and has deep water outside, and close to it; there is no change in depth on the Knoll, but it is extending itself towards the north, and it will be seen that in that direction there is a decrease of two feet in the depth near the shoal.

East of this Knoll there is no apparent change. Drawing a waved line from this last mentioned Knoll to Castle Garden, you mark out the eddy waters of this part of the river; the current of the two rivers meeting here at ebb, and dividing at flood; this portion of the stream being too sluggish to carry off matters held in suspension, *they are rapidly and constantly deposited.*

Although from the natural causes there must always have been a shoal off this point of the Island, its accumulation has been evidently aided *to a startling degree by the extension of the Battery.* The current formerly flowed between the Castle Garden and the shore, made the greater portion of their deposit so near the shore as to cause no great injury to the operations of commerce; and the process of deposit was so gradual that it would have required an interval of many years ere the shoal would have seriously encroached on the waters of the Bay; but the Battery Extension has already accomplished that which would have required *a half a century of the operations of nature*, having pushed the shoal out as the shore line was changed.

In illustration of this assertion, we have but to look at the extraordinary heaping up of the earth in the angle formed by the Battery wall and Pier No. 1, a heaping up made by the ebb-current of the North River, which, as it comes around the pier is now turned back and forward into eddies by the Battery walls. This current formerly ran through the space now covered by the filling in, and poured the suspended matter into the East River off Whitehall, from whence it was carried away and distributed in the deep waters of the Bay. But now a large portion of the sediment brought down by the ebb is doubtless filling in the space here with great rapidity: its effects are still more strongly visible in the section off the Castle, where we see changes of SIX AND EIGHT FEET IN THE SPACE OF THREE YARDS. This is due to the united efforts of the ebbs from the two rivers, and the time cannot be far distant when, unless dredging is resorted to, the entire space from the Castle to the head of Pier No. 1 *will be quite filled in.*

In addition to the material damage done by thus forcing out into the stream a shoal which was heretofore of little consequence, it may safely be presumed that, in filling in for the Battery extension, very liberal supplies have been contributed to the shoals from the dirt carts, as without the security of a regular sea-wall, immense quantities of the loose earth must, from time to time, be washed away and added to the shoal; and it is probable that when the slowly progressing enlargement is completed and the walls finished, the changes will be less rapid. The injury is now without other remedy than that of hastening to its completion a work which has *proved so seriously disastrous to this already crowded part of the harbor*, and, by legislation, preventing any extensions beyond the lines of the City as defined by the Harbor Commissioners.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't servant,
T. AUGS. CRAVEN, Lieut.-Commanding.

Prof. A. D. BACHE, Sup't. U. S. Coast Survey.

Mr. BLUNT illustrated the report by the map, and stated that the bar spoken of had extended out about 200 feet beyond its former line. He moved that the report of Prof. BACHE be referred to a Committee with power to print. In reply to a question whether the dumping of the dredgings from the slips did not cause some obstruction, it was stated that the dredgings were first dumped into the East River, and subsequently into the North River, but the mud was returned into the slips. To prevent the repetition of this trouble, the Pilot Commissioners ordered that the mud be dumped on the flats near Oyster Island. This had been complained of by the Governor of New-Jersey, and the question was now in process of settlement. Mr. BLUNT stated that owing to the wall at the Battery enlargement being below high water, the deposits of earth were washed off at high-tide.

He announced that the authorities of New-Jersey had withdrawn their opposition in reference to the oyster flat difficulty. Mr. BROWER, of the Pilot Commissioners, stated that if this matter was not attended to immediately, that part of the East River between Governor's Island and the Battery would, in process of time, dwindle to a mere creek. The Chair appointed the following Committee: Messrs G. W. Blunt, John D. Jones, E. Morgan, Charles H. Marshall, Russell Sturges, Geo. Opdyke, Royal Phelps, R. B. Minturn and J. Ferris.

The Chamber then adjourned.

MILITARY.

Joint Parade of the Seventh and Seventy-First Regiments—Inspection, a Review by Gov. Morgan, and a March down Broadway by Gas-light—Reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment.

The annual inspection of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) Col. LEFFERTS Commanding, and the Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) Col. VOSBURGH, took place yesterday at Hamilton-square, and in spite of the raw, windy weather, attracted a great many spectators. The spirit of generous rivalry which has grown up between these two commands had led everybody who was at all interested in them to predict that each on this occasion would appear to its best advantage. Nobody was disappointed. More men were in the ranks of each *corps* than ever before paraded in the uniform of either. Bayonets and swords gleamed and glistened more brightly, and the accoutrements generally were in better order than on the occasion of any previous parade for a year past, at least. The marching, the execution of military manœuvres, and the soldierly bearing of the men, elicited frequent commendation. The two regiments were brought on to the ground at 10 A. M., and their Colonels exercised them in Scott's tactics till dinner-time. In the afternoon Gen. HALL reviewed the Seventh Regiment, and the inspection took place. Major HERIOT, Brigade Inspector of the Third Brigade, examined the equipments of the National Guard, and Major CHARLS H. SMITH, Brigade Inspector of the First Brigade, performed the same duty with the Seventy-first Regiment. It was ascertained that there were 910 men of the Seventh Regiment on the ground, all told. Of these 44 constituted the troop, and 81 the band, staff and engineer corps. The 6th Company had the largest number of men in any company, (125,) and the 5th the smallest (81.) Capt. EGBERT L. VIELE, the newly-appointed Captain of Engineers, paraded with the regiment for the first time yesterday. He has seen service in Mexico, is an engineer of note, and will, doubtless, prove a valuable acquisition to the regiment. There were 14 men in the ranks of the Engineer corps yesterday; 6 of its members were not on the field.

The Seventy-first Regiment altogether numbered 483 men. The officers and rank and file were 408 strong, and of the non-commissioned staff, color-bearers, and band, there were 75. Companies F and C each numbered 62 men—more than any of the other companies. After the inspection, the Seventy-first Regiment took the Harlem Railroad-cars, and alighting at Twenty-third-street, drew up there to await the coming of the Seventh Regiment, which staid behind to be reviewed by Gov. MORGAN. The review was a most unexceptionable one, in a military point of view, but comparatively few remained to witness it, for the wind at this time blew fierce and cold across the elevated plain where it took place, and drove most of the spectators home. After the review, the Seventh Regiment took the cars to Twenty-third-street, and the two regiments marched down Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, and Broadway, to Canal-street, countermarched, and were dismissed. Large crowds awaited their coming in the streets through which they were to pass, and cheered them lustily when they came. The display was a very fine one; it was pronounced the best one of its kind ever made in the City.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Gov. MORGAN has signified his willingness to meet the Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to protest against the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a pupil in Public School No. 12, on Adelphi-street, caused quite a panic by opening an escape-cock in one of the steam pipes which heat the building. Alarmed at the whizzing noise which ensued the children raised a cry of fire, and escaped through doorways and windows into the yard. The fence being high and the gates locked they continued their cries until a Police Officer procured an axe and burst the gates open. Fortunately no one was injured. Much excitement was created in the vicinity.

RETURN OF FIREMEN.—Constitution Engine Company No. 7, on its return from Philadelphia last evening, was received at the Fulton Ferry by a torch-light procession, composed of fourteen Fire Companies. After passing through the principal streets of the City, they sat down to a supper at the Gothic House.

TRANSFER TICKETS.—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company has been induced to issue transfer tickets on the Court-street and Hamilton-avenue routes. The new arrangement goes into effect on Monday next.

CHILD DROWNED.—A girl named MARY RING, while going home from school on Wednesday afternoon, stepped upon the cover of a public cistern which was not properly secured. She fell in and was drowned before assistance could reach her.

POLITICAL.—A mass Democratic Ratification meeting was held last evening in the Eastern District. The attendance was large.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 16, 34, 40, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73. City Court.—Nos. 27, 25, 13, 15, 28, 44, 52, 53, 54.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Fleming's Golden Ale.
This well-known Ale can be found at No. 158 Broadway, between Maiden-lane and Liberty-st. This Ale has taken the first premium at the New-York State Fairs both in 1848 and 1849. Sold by the cask, bottles and on draught. It is pronounced by the best judges to be equal, if not superior, to Allsopp's.

Ladies' Winter Shoes.—A great stock, elegant and excellent fabrics, and uniformly low prices, have rendered CANTRELL'S boot and shoe establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., universally popular. Men, women, and children can obtain their feet covering thereat cheaper and of better quality than at any other store in the City.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Rowe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Hill, inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequaled, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depot at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $60.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Fine Arts.—The attention of our readers is called to the collection of fine Oil Paintings, of the French and Dusseldorf schools, now on exhibition at the gallery of H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st. Among them will be found works by the Frère Lemmens, Knevasse, A. Veron, Karl Girardet, and others of equal merit, from the exhibition in Paris. They are now on view, with catalogues as above.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS.
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown. Acts immediately, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair-Cutting in styles and workmanship unequaled at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Ladies: the best place in New-York to buy gaiter and button boots, from 12s. to 20s.; slippers, tyes and busks, boys' patent-leather boots. Good articles; moderate prices, at MILLER & CO.'S No. 387 Canal-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead" that he can't appreciate those three-cent Cigars and that fine Gin at 2s. per bottle, and Port 4s., sold at No. 37 Fulton-st.?

MARRI

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 38TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plans:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING:—Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. AGRICULTURE and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on Industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by four experienced Professors and Instructors.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

—BY THE DESIRE OF some parties, and hoping to meet with success with the public, Madame DON BERNARD (née De Rochefermy) has opened at her Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., several special FRENCH CLASSES in GRAMMAR, LITERATURE and READING. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS will be dedicated to those who are advanced, and who wish to perfect themselves. Pupils prepared in order to become Teachers. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS will be devoted to beginners. Madame DON BERNARD, formerly French Teacher of the Rutgers Institute, New-York. Her testimonial of success from between at her residence. Application from 9 to 2.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,

No. 13 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College in the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Co's, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. BEYMOUR, Principal.

This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. BEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

—The Winter Session commences Oct. 24. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and location. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Wilson & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.
JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL

reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Ramsey, Esq., Trinity Building.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 19 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.

—This School, which has just commenced its tenth year in its present location, is open for more pupils. It consists of two departments, in each of which the number is limited. Three or four boys will be taken as boarding scholars. Circulars, with terms and references, to be had at the School.
WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I.,

now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. & S. Jaudon, No. 63 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 78 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st.

Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—

At Sonth Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920

Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Gen.

Hunson I. Lockwood, Principal; H. Hirst, A. M., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Dodsold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 806 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 19. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK, (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Dyson's, No. 489; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 497 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE

Autumnal session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty. They may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—

French and English, Classical and Commercial Schools, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum.

Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS CAN OBTAIN

for children a pleasant and permanent home, with board and tuition, in a private family. Only a few will be taken; they will receive the undivided attention of Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains.

Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve.

Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

MR. ANTHON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXINGTON-AV., near 47th-st. Instruction thorough in every branch; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

THE [illegible] WHITE PLAINS, RE-

opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
J. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS

COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. S. GAGE, A. M., Principal. Terms—Boarding $60 per session for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN, INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER

Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained at R. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-

st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Ransway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Ransway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Rans

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 8, 1859.—Statement of dividends declared and payable on stock of this Company, which have remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same, for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, published pursuant to chapter 437, of the laws of 1849:

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Div.	No. of shs.	Am't.
		1854.		
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Feb. 1	20	100 00
Ritchie, Wm. Johnston	Unknown	Feb. 1	10	50 00
Smith, John P.	Unknown	Feb. 1	8	4 00
Williams, Sarah S	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	2 50
Appleton, Mrs. J. B.	Unknown	Aug. 1	9	37 25
Chew, A. S., trustee	Unknown	Aug. 1	15	62 10
Gottschalk, Sarah	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Harder, Nancy	Unknown	Aug. 1	1	4 14
Valentine, J. R.	Unknown	Aug. 1	10	41 40
Walker, E. R.	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 70
		1855.		
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Farrand, Frederick	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Walker, E. R.	Unknown	Feb. 1	5	20 00
Wood, Cordelia	Unknown	Feb. 1	2	8 00
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Aug. 1	5	20 00
		1856.		
Cruthers, George	Unknown	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Le Roy, Susan E.	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Martin, Charles J.	Unknown	Aug. 20	18	72 00
Suckley, George	Unknown	Aug. 20	2	8 00
		1857.		
Dewey, John B.	Unknown	Feb. 20	2	8 00
Gilllian, John	New-York	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Hartley, Miss Isabella	Unknown	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Le Roy, Susan E.	Unknown	Feb. 20	1	4 00
Macomb, Alexander S.	Unknown	Feb. 20	30	120 00
Melnell, James	Unknown	Feb. 20	50	200 00
Mitchell, Jacob	Lamahaarie	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Parsons, George W.	Unknown	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Palmer, Q. H.	Rochester	Feb. 20	5	20 00
Parr, Wilhelmina	Derby, Eng.	Feb. 20	40	160 00
Potter, Caleb N.	Marcellus	Feb. 20	30	120 00
Seabrook, H. H.	Unknown	Feb. 20	10	40 00
Sotheran, William	York, Eng.	Feb. 20	20	80 00
Anthon, Henry	New-York	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Birdseye, Phineas M.	Unknown	Aug. 20	10	40 00
Christy, Henry	Kingston, E	Aug. 20	50	200 00
Collins, Halsey L.	Syracuse	Aug. 20	5	20 00
Dean, Louisa	Unknown	Aug. 20	8	32 00
Jarvis, N. S.	New-York	Aug. 20	17	68 00
Jones, Lewis C., attorney	New-York	Aug. 20	20	80 00
Le Roy, Susan E.	Unknown	Aug. 20	1	4 00
Macomb, Alexander S.	Unknown	Aug. 20	30	120 00
Medbury, Mrs. Luc'ta R.	Unknown	Aug. 23	13	52 00
Parr, Wilhelmina	Derby, Eng.	Aug. 20	40	160 00
Potter, Caleb N.	Marcellus	Aug. 20	30	120 00
Phelon, Joseph	Cherry Va'y	Aug. 20	25	100 00
Stone, A., Jr.	Cleveland	Aug. 20	21	84 00
Taylor, G. W.	New-York	Aug. 20	50	200 00
Treadwell, Mrs. Mary E.	New-York	Aug. 20	3	12 00
Witt, Stillman	Cleveland	Aug. 20	5	20 00

Statement of dividends declared by the late the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, (including those declared by its Trustees,) the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, on stock of the said late Companies, respectively, assumed to be paid by this Company, and remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, published in pursuance of the act aforesaid:

THE UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of Shs.	Am't.
Allen, D. N. and A.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	6bal	1 50
Anderson, A.	Unknown	1838, Feb. 1	10 "	25 00
Cook, R. M.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	3bal	75
Higginson, Nancy M.	New-York	1848, Aug. 1	8div.	80 00
Miller, S.	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	30h.	30 00
Rogers, John	Unknown	1837, Aug. 1	22h.	11 21
Russell, Thomas S.	Unknown	1839, Feb. 1	20bl.	100 00
Wilkinson, Lewis	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	5bal	1 25
Yates, Isaac I.	Unknown	1837, Feb. 1	10 "	2 50

THE ROCHESTER AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of Shs.	Am't.
Andrews, Robert	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	10	42 50
Evans, Richard I.	Unknown	1853, Au. 22	12	30 00
Evans, Richard I.	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	12	51 00
Gallagher, C. H.	New-York	1854, Mch. 1	20	85 00
Henry, E. F. guard'n	Unknown	1852, Feb. 1	2	10 00
King, Edward	Unknown	1853, Au. 22	50	125 00
Leaminger, J.	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	80	340 00
Lewis, R.	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	27	135 00
Masford, Cath.	New-York	1854, Mch. 1	10	42 50
Senoux, E.	Unknown	1853, Feb. 1	17	85 00
Smith, D. F.	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	25	125 00
Warner, Abm.	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	18	76 50
Whitney, Sarah L.	Unknown	1854, Mch. 1	14	59 50

THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

To whom payable.	Residence.	Date of Dividend.	No. of Shs.	Am't.
Allen, John	Unknown	1841, Aug. 5	20	60 00
Bleecker, Barent	Albany	1840, Au. 21	18	54 00
Griffin, Wm. P.	Unknown	1851, Aug. 1	10	35 00
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Feb. 1	5	15 00
Lawson, Peter	Unknown	1841, Aug. 5	5	15 00
Millard, Thomas	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	5	20 00
Sanderson, E. F.	Unknown	1838, Nov. 5	25	100 00
Suckley, George	Unknown	1851, Feb. 1	2	7 00
Taylor, Arch'd R.	Unknown	1842, Feb. 15	35	105 00

State of New-York, City and County of Albany, ss.—GILBERT L. WILSON, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; that the foregoing statements are true, according to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief. GILBERT L. WILSON.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of October, 1859.
A. D. ROBINSON, Albany County Judge.

The above-mentioned dividends are payable only at the Treasurer's Office. The necessary blanks for drawing the same will be furnished on application at said office.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 36 South-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after this date, all matter excavated or dredged from the docks, slips or harbors of the port of New-York must be deposited upon Oyster Island, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every cubic yard of such material deposited contrary to this regulation.
R. STURGIS, President.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature of per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER HAMILTON against SAMUEL G. CUTTS, and Ellen, his wife, and Thomas Haigh. Summons.—For relief. To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 20, 1859.
JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's Office, on the 20th day of August, 1859.
JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
823-law6w F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next. —Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je3-1sw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RENBEN H. CUDLIP, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Renben H. Cudlip, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-1sw6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
s8-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 34 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD THPSON, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL, $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 37 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
ENGLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
also on
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MOLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CRAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first installment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES,
Commissioners.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors. R. M. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

$2.000 WILL BE LOANED FOR BUSIness purposes, to one who will give good security for the money, and a salary to the lender for his services in the business. Address STERLING, with real name, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

$10.000 WANTED ON PROPERTY IN the country, worth $25,000. A map of the property may be seen and answers addressed to No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 21.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE STOCK of the SONORA EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 28th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading with change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrishurgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4 and 6:15 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yapshank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanckes and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR SAG HARbor EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, foom Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PEW IN CALVARY (DR. HAWKS') CHURCH for sale. No. 47. For particulars address D. F., Box No. 1,752 Post-office.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
and
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Jul. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.: WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALDION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, JOHN J. BOYD, BENJ. ADAMS, TWILIGHTER, SWITZERLAND, WEST POINT, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA, PHŒNIX, VICTORY, CONSTELLATION,
Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$25 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	$23 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Augusta, Ga.	19 50		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $16. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $25; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
For
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, statement and excursion tickets, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & REINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNELL, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.
Will leave, *via* Stonington, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3:40 o'clock every afternoon except Sundays.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West, Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st. Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

ASTROLOGY.

M. S.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 338 3d-av., above 31st-st. Ladies 50 cents gentlemen $1.

The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce to the friends of the Institution, and the public generally, the following
COURSE OF LECTURES,
to be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Thursday evenings, the following dates:
1. Oct. 27—The Rev. T. STARR KING.
Subject—*

SPORTING NEWS.

The Cricket Match at Hamilton, C. W.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

The Canadian Twenty-two are in high spirits to-night, for they have done remarkably well, both at the bat and in the field. The weather, it is true, has been unfavorable, as it has rained at intervals throughout the day, and it has been very cold; but this matters little; the score tells the story which interests cricketers, although the incidentals, such as the weather, interest more the world at large, and those people in particular who are spectators of a match.

The score of the day's play will have been sent you by telegraph. I merely send on some particulars. The fifteenth man of the Canadian Twenty-two was sent to the wickets this morning, and the following was the state of the poll at the fall of each wicket:

Fifteen for 34 runs.	Nineteen for 53 runs.
Sixteen for 45 runs.	Twenty for 65 runs.
Seventeen for 45 runs.	Twenty-one for 67 runs.
Eighteen for 50 runs.	

Almost the whole of the Canadians who played to-day played pluckily. PICKERING'S score of 10 was made by a four, two couples and two singles, well obtained. SHARP'S 9 were also very well played for, while the last two men, DESPARD and O'REILLY, made their scores of 9 and 6 in capital style. DESPARD'S figures were 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1—a remarkable score. O'REILLY'S were 1, 2, 1, 1, 1; hardly less enrious. Most of these were made off WISDEN, who bowled slow underhand balls, like PARR'S.

GEO. PARR, you will be sorry to hear, is much worse. The exposure to the weather has brought on an attack of erysipelas in the face, for which he is under medical treatment. He had to give up his post as umpire, to-day, and Mr. MADISON, of Toronto, took his place.

The Eleven went in at about 1, to-day, and here are the runs they had made at the fall of each wicket:

1 wicket for.....11 runs.	5 wickets for.....55 runs.
2 wickets for.....23 runs.	6 wickets for.....68 runs.
3 wickets for.....47 runs.	7 wickets for.....74 runs.
4 wickets for.....54 runs.	8 wickets for.....78 runs.

The most remarkable thing which has happened during their innings, thus far, is an extraordinary catch, made by GEORGE HARRIS, of London, at long leg. He had to run *from* the wicket, after the ball, which was hit with the greatest force, by CAFFYN, and at length, reaching forward, he took it in his right hand, amidst great applause from nearly 8,000 people who were on the ground.

The next most observable features, in this portion of the game, were Mr. PICKERING'S capital long-stopping, and BOSTERD'S wicket-keeping, both of which were much admired.

Of the Eleven, CAFFYN most distinguished himself, making two leg hits for trebles, four doubles, and the rest of his 29 by singles. HAYWARD and DIVER also made their double figures cleverly, the former scoring two four-hits, two couples, and as many singles—the latter two trebles, a couple, and the balance in singles.

The Club here must have made money by their speculation. It must be said, however, that their arrangements have been of the best. The Press has been well cared for, and one of the prettiest sights of the day was when all the pupils from the Common Schools of the city marched into the ground. They had received an invitation to come, attended by their teachers, *gratis*—a kindness to be admired.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HAMILTON, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The cricket match was recommenced at 11 o'clock. LILLYWHITE was caught on the third ball from PARSONS, and STEPHENSON was bowled on the fourth over by SHARPE. The total for the Eleven was 79 runs.

The following is the score of the Twenty-two on their second innings:

Despard	c Lockyer b Wisden	0
Parsons	c Carpenter b Wisden	1
Howard	c Carpenter b Wisden	1
Jones	c Grundy	1
Rogerson stumped Lockyer b Wisden		0
Harris	b Wisden	5
Pickering	b Grundy	2
Rykert	b w b Grundy	2
Bagley	b Wisden	0
Sharpe	c Carpenter b Wisden	4
Bosteed	run out	3
Read	h Wisden	5
O'Reilly	c Lockyer b Grundy	1
Gillespie	h Wisden	0
Hamilton	b Wisden	5
N. Totten	b Wisden	1
Stokes	not out	0
Byes, wides, &c.		3
The telegraph has omitted the score of five men.		
Total		53

The 41 runs necessary to win were got by CAFFYN and JACKSON without losing a wicket, as follows:

Jackson, not out	16
Caffyn, not out	18
Byes, &c.	8
Total	42

Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons were on the ground, including a large proportion of ladies, notwithstanding the cold drizzly weather.

The match at Rochester comes off on Friday and Saturday.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 20.

In the Cricket match to-day, between the North and South of England, with six Canadians on each side, one inning was played by each, with the following result: North, 52; South, 33. The cricketers leave for Rochester this evening. The weather is clear, cold, and windy.

The Base-Ball Convention and the All-Eleven of England.

A meeting of delegates from various Base-Ball clubs of this City and vicinity, was held last night at the Astor House, to take action in respect to a challense to be given to the All-England Eleven Cricketers, to play a game of Base-Ball at Hoboken, or some other spot that may be selected if the challenge is accepted. It will be remembered that a Mr. W. BOLIVAR DAVIS has represented himself to be an agent depnted by the Base-Ball clubs to negotiate a match with the Eleven, and telegraphic and other messages from the Englishmen have appeared in the papers, purporting to have been sent to Mr. DAVIS, and by him made public, to the effect, at one time, that the Eleven would play the match if the sum of $5,000 were secured to them;—again, that they could not play this season, as their engagements in England made their almost immediate return imperative;—again, that they never played for money, but had no objection to play, in consideration of the courtesy which had been extended to them in New-York, to satisfy public curiosity—with almost daily variations on one or the other of these averments. But from the proceedings of last night it would appear that Mr. W. BOLIVAR DAVIS acted altogether without authority, and was the cause, in consequence, of much misunderstanding, the All-England Eleven declining to deal definitely with him, because his credentials were unsatisfactory, and the Delegates of the Base-Ball Clubs refusing concert of action with him, as the negotiator from the Eleven, on the same ground. During the meeting, last night, a resolution was offered and adopted, severely reprehending "the unwarrantable officiousness" of Mr. DAVIS, with instructions that the All-England Eleven should be apprised of the fact that he was only a pretended agent, and had no authority whatever.

There were Delegates present at the meeting last night from six Base Ball Clubs of New-York, the Knickerbocker, Eagle, Empire, St. Nicholas, Manhattan, and Chelsea, from the Excelsor and Putnam, of Brooklyn, and the Union, of Morrisania. Mr. T. S. DAKIN, of Putnam Club, presided, and Mr. JAMES W. DAVIS, of the Knickerbocker, officiated as Secretary. After some debate as to the manner in which the All-England Eleven should be approached, whether directly from the Convention by Delegate, or through the St. George's Club, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to elect a Delegate to wait upon the All-England Eleven Cricketers, at Rochester, representing that the Base Ball Fraternity desire, and are fully prepared, to make arrangements to play a match at base ball with them, best two in three games, as soon as they will agree to play.

It is believed that the difficulty which has arisen on the subject of arranging the match, has arisen solely from Mr. BOLIVAR DAVIS' action, and that the Eleven will now agree to play. Their return passage to England has been secured and paid for in the next steamer from Quebec, but the agent of the Steamship Company has offered to transfer the tickets, without detriment, to a steamer of the same line, of a later date. The $5,000 has already been raised for the match.

On motion, Dr. J. B. JONES, of Excelsior Club, was appointed a delegate to proceed this morning to Rochester, where the Eleven now are, and, if possible, to make arrangements with them for a match. On motion, also, Mr. CHARLES VINTEN, of the St. George's Club, was invited to accompany him, and also to become the holder of the sum raised for the match. A Committee of Five was appointed to select a proper ground on which the match should be played, if the St. George's ground at Hoboken should be deemed unsuitable. The Convention adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, and receive the report of the delegate on this return.

Miscellaneous Items.

BERKELEY AND HIS BUFFALO HUNT—RACES IN OHIO —AMERICAN HORSES FOR EUROPE.

GRANTLEY BERKELEY has completed his arrangements for a buffalo hunt on the Plains. He has secured the services of Mr. JOHN CANTRELL as general superintendent of the expedition. Nine men are employed, and his traveling outfit consists of four horses and one pony, four saddle animals, six mules, one wagon, a private carriage, and a wagon for provision. The party will take the Santa Fé road his five dogs. The party will bear away for the plains, to Walnut Creek, near the ranche of Mr. GEORGE PEACOCK, where they hunting as far north as the Platte, and then home by the Kaw Valley. The hunt will last probably about two months. They are well supplied with fire-arms of both English and American make.

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

The Canal Interest of the State Against the Railroads.

MANSION HOUSE, Buffalo, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In all my communications to the TIMES in regard to Railway management in this State, I have adhered strictly to the facts connected with such management. And the cases which I have cited as illustrative of its injurious effects upon the people were not isolated and exceptional ones, but such as fully and fairly exhibit and represent the general policy of the managers of the Central and Erie roads, and the general and inevitable results of such policy to the citizens of the State. My object has been to place such facts and statements before the people for their consideration,—for the people, though pretty much ignored of late, by party wire-pullers, are still a power in the State. To that power my appeal, through the TIMES, was made. Before *that* tribunal, I expected to be met with no "plea for (the present management of) the roads," for the reason that the conductors and creators of the railway business policy are in their way, shrewd and sagacious. They know that their policy has reduced the value of every farm in the State west of Albany, from $5 to $40 per acre—that it has practically annihilated four-fifths of the milling property in the State—that it has nearly crushed out the manufacturing of all heavy articles from the Hudson to Lake Erie. They know too much to argue their cause before the owners of those farms, mills and manufactories—*before the people*. But they will be at Albany this Winter with arguments plenty and powerful,—such arguments as giant and soulless corporations have always known how to bring to bear on legislative bodies; and there and then the great cause of "People and equal rights against monopoly and oppression" will be tried and determined. Therefore, I take "Justice" to be an indiscreet and over-zealous *attaché* of the railway interest, who, without consulting older and more prudent navigators of the dark waters about Albany, touched off his rocket on his own account, and altogether too soon; just in time, in fact, to show the people, who are in battle array for the ides of November, the position and intentions of the railroad craft.

"Justice" should have reserved his fire till after election.

But, inasmuch as he has presented his case, (though out of time and, for him, before the wrong tribunal,) and made the best "plea in behalf of the roads," and against the interest of the people, that *can* be made, mark how plain a tale shall put him and it down.

A bad cause requires the aid of misrepresentation, as "Justice" shows in the following:

"The burden of his (my) complaint is that the railroads bring the produce of the West to your City at lower rates per mile, per ton, than they carry freight for short distances, and in much less quantities from one station in the State to another."

Now, although I may hereafter show that even *such* a complaint would be a good one, it by no means, as "Justice" well knows, forms the burden of mine.

But my complaint *is*, that the railroad policy discriminates against the *whole* of the productions of the State of New-York, whether in *large* or *small* quantities—whether to be carried *long* or *short* distances. And that this discrimination is so *general* as to strike all the great interests of the Commonwealth, and so large as to be equal to the difference between a prosperous and a ruinous business to those engaged in agricultural, mechanical or manufacturing pursuits.

And now I invite the particular attention of "Justice" to a few facts. The Central Railroad has four extremities—Albany, Troy, Suspension Bridge, and Buffalo. Between these points it has a right to carry freight, and nowhere else. From Troy to Buffalo, then, is the entire length of the road. It contracts to carry household furniture, ("knock down furniture,") in boxes from Boston to Urbana, Ill., 30c. per 100; Troy to Buffalo, 70c. per 100; Buffalo to Urbana, 57c. per 100.

(Perhaps "Justice" will ask how the Central Railroad comes to control the lake freight business. If he don't ask, the people will. The thing is done in this wise. Under the flimsy subterfuge of "DEAN RICHMOND, or somebody else, Trustee," it places lines of propellers on the lakes, and thus crushes out private enterprise; for as I have stated in a former communication, the managers of this bifurcated concern have yet in their hands and under their control many millions of dollars worth of the stockholders' property, which they daily show an entire willingness to confiscate, if necessary, to secure the complete monopoly of the forwarding and carrying trade through the State of New-York.)

I might multiply the above illustration of railway management by hundreds. But it is needless. I, however, repeat that it is not an exceptional case, but fully and fairly represents the *general* rule and policy of the Erie and Central roads. Their official freight lists are *made up* of such instances, and hardly anything else.

Now, how stands the case between the Troy and Boston competing manufacturers? The Central Road forces the New-York man to pay $1 27 for carrying one hundred pounds, while it does the same, and two hundred extra miles carrying for the Massachusetts man for 30 cents—a discrimination of 97 cents against New-York on every one hundred pounds transported. But "Justice" says from Troy to Buffalo is a short distance. Nevertheless, it is the *whole length of the road*. It is as far as the Central Company has the *right* or *power legally* to carry freight. Will "Justice," as a last resort, say that the *quantity* of freight to be shipped at Troy is small—that the manufacturers of that city are merely the "country hucksters" he talks so supercilliously about? To answer the whole question in regard to who load the large and who the small trains, it is sufficient to say that the State of New-York furnishes the railroads with two-thirds of all the freight they carry from year's end to year's end. Now, "Justice," what becomes of your "long and short distances"—your "large and small quantities?" You and your masters discriminate *against* the people of this State in every way. They send their productions over every foot of your road, and you crush them with your unjust discriminations. They furnish you with double the freight of *all* the other States put together, and you rob them by oppressive exactions, that you may carry the produce of strangers for next to nothing. "Justice," the people are beginning to understand your policy,—a policy which they have felt for years. They will meet you at Albany this Winter.

The Central *contracts* to carry stock hogs from Chicago to New-York at 40 cents per hundred; Buffalo to Canestota, 65 cents per hundred. Now, "Justice," does it cost more for a road terminating in Buffalo to carry freight one mile than two miles from Buffalo? If yea, does it cost more to carry a car load of swine from Buffalo to Canestota than it does to carry a similar load from Chicago to New-York? Flour from Toledo to New-York 30 cents per barrel; Buffalo, Rochester, Bloomfield, &c., to New-York, 50 cents per barrel. Now, according to the reports for a series of years of the Central and Erie, it is shown and stated and sworn to, that to move any and all of this Western freight over the roads *casts* double what is charged for so moving it. So that, if "large quantities and long distances" were as full of virtue as "Justice" *thinks*, it is difficult to see how they would benefit the railroad exchequer much.

Now the illustrations which I have given show how the great mass of the freight business is done by the railway managers. They show that they (the managers) assume and exercise the power to punish or reward any town or village, or person, in the way of favorable or injurious discriminations.

Is it either wise or safe that a corporation created to serve, and not to *master* the people, should have such power?

The extent to which these discriminations are carried in the rural districts would be ridiculous and laughable were they not vexatious and disastrous. A miller in Livonia buys his wheat in Rochester—takes it on cars 30 miles toward New-York, up grade all the way. He sends it to market by the thousand barrels. But how does he send it? He reships it to Rochester, then reships to New-York. Thus sending it three times over 30 miles of upgrade road, and saves three cents freight per barrel over what he would have to pay if he shipped directly from his own door, *by* which the Rochester flour passes. He told me that milling was a good business when he could depend on getting his flour to market at the same rate with others similarly located. "But now," said he, "I am charged twice as much freight as a miller twice as far from the seaboard."

A drover at Bergen, 60 miles east of Buffalo, where there were plenty of cars, wished to send several hundred cattle to Albany. He was asked $20 a car more than the price from *Buffalo* to Albany. He drove his cattle *to* Buffalo, loaded them, and sent them back *through* Bergen to Albany, and saved $500 by the operation. Shall the whole interests and property of the State be thus left subject to the whims, caprice, favoritism or malice of a dozen Railroad Directors—be made the mere "rolling stock" of an assuming and aggressive monopoly?

Having shown that the main position of "Justice" (?) is utterly untenable and unsound, having spiked his great gun, I will briefly turn my attention to his minor outworks and silence his small arms.

He wishes to know if *you* have a right to sell the TIMES at two cents per copy, why the Central Railway has not a right to regulate the prices of freight according to its own notions? We will enlighten him on this point. The proprietors of the TIMES never asked or received any aid from the State. They never asked or received from the State the right to occupy other people's property, tear down their houses against the owners' will, to cross roads with engines dangerous to life and property. They never asked or received from the State the exercise, in their behalf, of the right of eminent domain. All these things the Central Railroad has very properly asked and the State has very properly granted. But it has granted them with a very important limitation, to wit, that they should be so used as to be beneficial to the people of the State, the original grantors. When this condition and limitation is violated the compact is broken, and the grants and concessions are forfeited. The primary object of granting a charter to *any* company to exercise powers and privileges which cannot be held or exercised by private citizens, is the benefit of the people of this State—not the citizens of other States. What political party could ever have been strong enough in this State to maintain itself in power beyond a single election, if insane enough to discriminate against the people of the State in the matter of Canal tolls to the extent that the railroads do, in the price of freight? Yet the railroads are public works of the State as well as the canals, and the directors are as responsible to the people and the Legislature for any malfeasance in office as are the Canal Commissioners. And if they sacrificed the interests of the people, the state and of their stockholders to their own personal interests and ambition, as we have shown that they are habitually doing, it is time they were made to know their responsibility. "Justice" says, if the people do not like the way in which the railroads do business, they needn't use them. The Canal, &c., is open to them. The State chartered these roads so that the people *could* use them, and that too on equal terms with strangers. And the people *will* so use them. And it is well for the railroad interest that there is so perfectly proper and legal a way of obtaining what they demand—for smaller oppressions than that now exercised by these monopolies have, before this time, caused revolutions.

"Justice" (?) says, "The case mentioned by 'Looker-on,' under the head of D. & Co., is a pure fiction." Not at all. I can nut only point to that one particular case, but to a hundred similar ones from the same cause. I have mentioned no supposititious cases by way of illustration, but might have mentioned thousands of actual ones if I had space to do so.

"It is," says "Justice," "one class of forwarders complaining of another." Is it? When did the Central Railroad become *forwarders?* In what part of their charter do they get the right to be anything more than *carriers?* Is the Erie Canal used by the State to compete with and crush out the thousands of private firms engaged in the forwarding business? Are the Canal Commissioners forwarders? No; but it would be just as proper for the State to use the canal for that purpose, and for the Canal Commissioners to engage in that business, as it is for the managers of the Central and Erie to use those roads for that purpose, or for them to engage in that business. "Hence the wish," says "Justice," "to cripple their rivals by onerous and unjust restrictions." What restrictions? Is it an unjust restriction that you should be compelled to carry the productions of the people of New-York, who granted you all your valuable franchises, who let you occupy their farms and roads for hundreds of miles, tear down their buildings wherever they came "between the wind and your nobility," who breathed the breath of life into your dead nostrils, who furnish you more business than all the rest of the country put together—is it, I ask, an "unjust restriction" that you should be compelled to do the business of that State and that people on as good terms as you do the business of strangers who have granted you nothing—made no sacrifices for you?

"Justice" as a last and trump card threatens New-York City with the bugbear of having the produce of the West diverted to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Canada, *somewhere*, he don't know very well where. But the country, he says, is very extensive and there are a good many places where the Western produce MIGHT go. This threat has no terror to New-Yorkers so long as our roads can raise their prices 100 per cent. with a frozen canal, frozen Hudson and frozen lakes, and the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads, unobstructed by snow and ice, with an open Ohio, are glad to make a similar advance in their prices, or so long as it costs those roads 60@68 per cent. of their *gross* earnings to pay running expenses and the New-York Central only 53 per cent. Especially when we see that within the last four years the New-York roads have increased in the freight business more than 100 per cent., while the Maryland and Pennsylvania roads barely held their own. "Justice," that cock won't fight, and you may as well throw him along with the other dead ones out of the ring. I have disposed, I believe, of all the arguments which you have advanced. "Long and short distances and large and small quantities" being probed by the spur of truth, immediately showed signs of woe and the application of the gentle wand of investigation to your various positions and assertions has produced the same result in each case, and there is only one thing further that I wish at present to say to you, and that is, if you think this "pro rata" freight question is a matter between canal forwarders and railroad men and to be settled by them, you labor under a "strong delusion." It is the PEOPLE against either the managers of the canal or the railroads who shall claim or exercise the right to destroy the value of their property by discriminating against them and in favor of other States.

A LOOKER-ON FROM NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL.

A Plan for Obtaining our Presidents Without the Intervention of Political Parties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is the remodel of a plan recommended by me, in a series of letters published in 1840, which was a modification of one previously submitted to Congress by Senator HILLHOUSE, of Connecticut.

The plan is respectfully proposed to the nation by

S. S. NICHOLAS, of Louisville, Ky.

Amend the Constitution so as to procure the formation of an Electoral College, and an election of President and Vice-President substantially as follows:

1. The people of the States having less than a million population to elect one; those with a million, but less than two million, to elect two; those with two, but less than three million, to elect three; those with three, but less than four million, to elect four; and those having four million, to elect five electors.

2. The Chief Justice, or Speaker of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be the presiding officer of the Electoral College thus formed and have the casting vote in all cases of tie.

3. The electors to be listed in the alphabetical order of their names; and arranged according to that order into six classes, as nearly equal in numbers as may be, and numbered from one to six.

4. Class one to nominate an elector from class two; the latter from class three; the latter from class four; the latter from class five; the latter from class six, which shall nominate from class one.

5. From the six electors thus put in nomination two to be drawn by lot; from whom the College to elect one for President and the other to be the Vice-President.

6. No office to be incompatible with that of elector.

On the basis of the next census, the College thus formed would contain about fifty members. On that basis, the relative electoral power of New-York would be reduced from a seventh to a tenth. That of Kentucky and other States of her class, would be reduced from a twentieth to a twenty-fifth. The gain would go, as it should, to the twenty odd smaller States, most of which will increase with great rapidity during the next decade, and all of which will be entitled to that compensation for the loss of the vote by States when under the present system the election devolves on the House of Representatives.

Under this plan an entire emulation would prompt the people of each State to send to the College their very best men, thereby to increase the chance of the Presidency for their State. The Electors thus put in nomination would be six men, culled from the selected wisdom and worth of the whole nation. Either of the six ought to be equal if not superior in qualification to any President we have had for the last thirty years, or one likely to obtain under the present system.

The plan, though nominally an amendment, would, in effect, be rather a restoration of the Constitution to its original intent. By the simple process of requiring pledges from the Electors, as to who they will vote for as President, the whole scheme of the Constitution has been perverted and the election rendered purely popular. This is so entirely the fact that the intervention of Electors might be wholly dispensed with without producing any material change in the system. Such was not the intention of the Convention. It was not contemplated that the President should be elected directly by the people. A proposition to that effect received only one vote. It was intended that the people should confide to uncommitted Electors, chosen by them, the power of electing the President, and all the well-foreseen evils of a direct popular election were to be thereby avoided. But its practical operation being the reverse of this, it may well be said that the proposed plan is not so much a reformation as a restoration of the Constitution.

Considerate men have long desired some mode of obtaining our Presidents, which, without infringing any radical principle of Republicanism, would relieve us from the many evils of the present system. The Hillhouse plan selected the President by lot from the class of Senators having the shortest term to serve. Much as this left to mere blind chance, yet it received the decided approval of many eminent men, and among them Chief Justice MARSHALL and the distinguished WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia. The proposition of 1840 was to take seven by lot from a college constituted as now suggested, and elect a President from these seven. Yielding to the opinions of such talented men as the late ROGER M. SHERMAN and JOHN C. CALHOUN, that this would still leave the office too much within the probable reach of parties, the plan has been modified as now presented, to meet that objection. As it now stands, whilst leaving next to nothing of probable prejudice to mere chance, it securely places the office beyond the reach of party combinations. The worst result of the worst luck would not well give us less than a very competent President, and though the person so obtained might unavoidably always be a party man, yet the chances of his being of any particular party would be so small as to preclude much effort to obtain the office by party operation. The office would not be worth much effort, for though our Presidents now go into office pledged to sustain the "spoils principle," under this plan they would be pledged to break it up and to an equitable distribution of offices, outside the Cabinet, among all parties. The public sentiment that will procure the adoption of the plan will enforce such pledges and their fair observance.

The benefit to be derived from the proposed plan, is mainly the avoidance of the manifold evils necessarily resulting from the present mode of election. Even the principal of those evils can here be only briefly sketched.

1. *It promotes the formation of parties and incites that bane of all Republics, party spirit.*

The first contest for the Presidency gave us the old Democratic and Federal parties, with their twenty years' bitter warfare. The second gave us the modern Democrats and Whigs, with their twenty years' rancorous hate and struggle.

Sectional hate and jealousy, whilst the most dangerous of our *evils*, are among the most available for getting up and keeping up party feuds. They have been repeatedly roused and played upon in contests for the Presidency, and even to appease the vengeance of disappointed aspirants. Jealousy of superior Southern influence in President-making, as manifested in a monopoly of the office for eight out of nine terms, caused Northern politicians to insist on the "Missouri restriction." The combining influences of a community of interest in slave property was the grievance. To arouse Northern jealousy and prejudice against negro slavery, was the promptly applied remedy. The excitement caused was great, but passed off without much mischief, because it occurred during the Monroe "era of good feeling." The principal damage was the political death of the free Northern Representatives, who had the self-sacrificing patriotism to sanction the Missouri Compromise.

It is notorious that the avenging of Mr. VAN BUREN'S supposed wrongs and disappointments in reference to the Presidency caused the organization of the first distinct Free Soil party. Who will say that the avenging of similar wrongs towards Mr. ADAMS and Mr. CALHOUN had nothing to do with the rousing of that sectional animosity from which the nation has been so long severely suffering, and from which so much mischief is apprehended? One-half the nation suspects that bids for the Presidency, on the part of Northern aspirants, had very much to do with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. False and even calumnious as this suspicion may be, its existence proves how prevalent is the belief of the injuriously disturbing influence that President-making may have, and probably does have, on the most important legislation. Nor is that influence confined to Congress, it equally pervades most of the State Legislatures. Illustrative facts to prove its disturbing influence on national and State legislation would fill a volume.

2. *It fosters the proscriptive spoils principle.*

It is useless now to trace the introduction and dissemination of that principle for the purpose of crimination against any particular party, for all our parties have more or less participated in its once odious practice. We must go higher for the source of the fault. It lies in the Constitution itself, however, contrary to its true spirit. It is but an inevitable, though unanticipated incident to the mode of electing Presidents. The members of a party that assist in winning the Presidency will have their pay, they will suffer no denial. The corruption that the practice leads to, is of little moment, in party estimation, when compared with party success.

3. *It compels a party administration of the Government, and party administration being necessarily corrupt, it makes the Government unavoidably and incurably corrupt.*

A distinguished Democratic Senator avowed it to the Senate as his opinion that ours has already become "*the most corrupt Government in the world.*" Other Senators promptly corroborated the opinion, as being theirs also, whilst none denied the truth of the charge. Whatever difference of opinion there may be among intelligent men as to the strict verity of the charge in all its breadth, none will deny that the Government is fast tending to that foul point of degradation. If it has even now, among civilized nations, any rivals for that bad eminence, they must be found among some of our City Governments, who are equally cursed with party scrambles for their spoils.

Not only have the party debts contracted in a Presidential election to be paid, but party support at the next election has to be bought. These two party necessities have rendered *connivance* at fraud and peculation an accustomed part of the spoils of party victory. It must ever remain so under a purely elective system, and without remedy, because,

4. *It causes the election of President, Senators and Representatives by the same process of party combination.*

The consequence of this is, that all the elaborated checks and balances of the Constitution avail nothing towards preventing abuse of power and corruption. The President is always, according to his personal character, either the subservient tool or the dictator of the dominant party that elects him. Their independence on each other, though carefully provided for by the Constitution, has no practical existence under our system of Government. Whatever his character, he has to submit to party's dictation in distributing the spoils; but in all other things, if he be a man of firmness, he dictates to his party.

In a report made to the Senate so far back as 1826, Mr. VAN BUREN, Mr. BENTON and other eminent members of a Committee, distinctly exposed this pernicious effect of a purely elective Presidency. In commenting on the influence of partyism upon our institutions they proclaimed the disagreeable, disgraceful fact thus: "*Those who make the President must support him. Their political fate is identified, and they must stand or fall together.*" "Patronage will penetrate this body, sustain its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the Senate." In 1835, Mr. CALHOUN, as chairman of another committee, uttered similar sentiments.

Hence the imperious necessity for disjoining the mode of electing our Presidents and representatives. In this way alone can the former be placed under the proper control of the latter, instead of having usurpations and abuses of power cloked and excused by the numerous representatives of the party carrying the election. They must not have a community of interest in corruption.

5. *It ostensibly gives the election to the people, but really confers the appointment of our Presidents upon party conventions.*

All the machinery by which these conventions are gotten up and controlled, from the primary to the grand national assemblage, is notoriously under the management of men little worthy of the trust. The popular power of veto upon their nominations is worth nothing. The alternative of not voting or voting for the nominee of the opposing party, is with most men no alternative at all. Honest housekeeping citizens, who have no personal interests to serve by mingling in those party orgies, have little or no voice in the making of our Presidents. The office has become the perquisite of politicians by trade, party hacks and tricksters. The great bulk of the nation has to take just such Presidents as these men choose to appoint.

Imagine the material of which the Electoral College, now suggested, would be composed, and compare it with one of these party conventions. Recollect that in the formation of such a college the people would have full and perfect control, whereas in the formation of these conventions they have next to none at all.

A probable benefit from the plan would be the obtaining an invaluable corps of Representatives, such as are known in the English House of Commons as Independent members, or such as are allied to no party.

Should the plan be adopted, we might well hope that the influence of the example would procure similar reforms in the State and City Governments.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* gives the following summary of the result of the State election:

	Democrats.	Opposition.
Senate	12	21
House of Representatives	33	67
Total	45	88
		45
Opposition majority on joint ballot		43

The chess clubs of Hartford and New-Haven are engaged in playing a match game by telegraph.

[Advertisement.]

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS IN THE CITY.

At RANKIN'S, No. 637 Broadway, And No. 96 Bowery.

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"THAT KNOCKS OUR FRIEND KNOX," said a friend to us the other day, as a newly-imported French tile passed us. "Not so," said we, "for if you will look in his store windows at the corner of Fulton and Broadway, you will see that his Fall style is much handsomer." We both looked, and our friend caved and bought one instanter. They are superb.

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QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, First block below the New-York Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL and IVORYTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 20.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, 1885	101⅞	50 N. Y. Cen. R	s10 80⅜
10,000 do	101¾	700 do	80⅜
1,000 Indiana State 5s	88	150 do	b60 80⅜
15,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89½	100 do	b30 80⅜
10,000 Virginia State 6s	94⅜	200 Erie Railroad	6¾
10,000 Mo. State 6s	b60 85	50 do	s10 6¾
5,000 do	84½	50 Hudson Riv. R'd	35⅜
5,000 Michigan 6s, '78	105	100 Harlem R'd'P'd	b60 38¼
2,000 E. R. 2d M. B. Ex	74⅜	100 do	38⅜
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	102⅜	5 Second-avenue R	103
5,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	76⅛	13 Stonington Rail'd	66½
1,000 Goshen Tn'p Bs.	50	25 Reading Railroad	37⅜
5,000 1 a C. & M. L. G. Bs.	13¾	600 do	37½
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. Bs.	90	10 Mich. Central R	43
1,000 do	80½	50 do	42⅜
200 National Bank	100	100 do	b30 42⅜
50 Bank of Commerce	99	160 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	42⅜
35 Metropolitan Bank	110	150 do	42½
7 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	94⅜	65 Panama Railroad	122½
50 Cum. Coal pref'd	13¾	45 Illinois Central R	67⅜
50 Pa. M. S. Co	b60 71⅜	100 do	b30 87½
100 do	s60 71	50 Galena & Chicago R.	74⅜
50 do	s60 70⅜	50 do	b15 74⅜
15 do	b30 72	350 do	s30 74
35 do	71⅜	200 do	74½
50 do	71⅜	344 do	74
50 do	s60 70¾	50 do	s10 74
100 N. Y. Cent. R	b30 89⅜	50 do	b30 74⅛
200 do	89⅜	100 Chi. & R. Isl. R	b60 64
250 do	b60 89⅜	450 do	63⅜
1400 do	89⅜	100 do	b10 63⅜
100 do	b10 89⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	b60 103	50 Hud. River R	s60 35⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	s60 84⅜	10 Harlem Railroad	10
1,000 Blyn. C. W. L.	100	100 Reading R	s30 89⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B	35⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. G. R.	s30 18⅜
3,000 N. Y. C. Bs., '76	100⅜	50 Panama R	s60 122⅛
17 Bank of Commerce	99	150 do	s30 122⅜
30 Mer. Ex. Bank	97	21 Gal. & Chi. R	74
300 Pacific M. S. Co	71⅜	50 do	s60 74
210 do	71	100 Cl. & Toledo R	19⅜
50 Canton Company	17⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 63⅜
400 N. Y. Central R	89⅜	50 do	s60 63⅝
50 do	s60 89⅜	100 do	63⅜
100 do	s15 89⅜	200 do	b60 64
50 Erie Railroad	6¾	25 Norwich & Wor. R	40
50 do	6⅝		

THURSDAY, Oct. 20—P. M.

There was only a moderate business done on the Stock Exchange to-day. The market opened dull in the forenoon, and prices on Missouri State Sixes and the Railway Shares gave way ¼@1 ₱ cent. In the Street, after the early Board adjourned, there was scarcely anything done, and the same dull and inactive feeling obtained at the opening of the Second Board. But before the Brokers dispersed the bids for New-York Central and one or two of the Western Stocks improved, and the general market closed steady at prices differing but slightly from Wednesday afternoon. Missouris, 84¾@84⅞; New-York Central, after selling at 80¼, closed 80½ bid

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2524. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Cook Passes Through Chambersburgh, Penn., and eludes Active Pursuit—Speech of Gov. Wise at Richmond—Arms Distributed through Virginia—Incidents and Details.

VOICE OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

CHAMBERSBURGH, Friday, Oct. 21.

Our community were considerably excited to-day by the appearance at noon of one of the fugitives from Harper's Ferry, supposed to be COOK. A gentleman from Quincy overtook the man on the road leading from Waynesborough to this place, and carried him some distance in his buggy. When about three miles from town the man got out of the vehicle under pretence of taking another road. About an hour afterwards the gentleman saw him upon one of our streets. He informed two others who tracked him to a house at which BROWN's men have boarded. Leaving one man as a guard, the other went for assistance; but before he returned the man escaped at the rear of the house, passing through a garden. At the foot of the garden a blanket, containing a Sharpe's rifle, unloaded, was found, and the rifle is known to have been in COOK's possession. Immediate pursuit was made by a number of men, but no trace could be discovered. The blanket was marked "E. H.," and, together with the rifle, is now in Sheriff BROWN's possession. The man has other weapons. COOK's wife and child are now, and have been for the past week, at the house through which the man passed, but she denied that he is her husband. The general impression, however, is that it was he. He had on a black slouched hat, high crowned, a somewhat faded black frock coat, with outside pockets; light brown pants, very large heavy boots, and a red and white striped calico shirt. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, sallow complexion, light hair cut straight across behind, and light sandy beard and moustache. His general appearance was very rough and shabby. Parties are now in pursuit of him, and others will leave in the morning. It is supposed that other fugitives are in the neighborhood. Efforts are now being made to ferret them out, and if caught there will be no favor or protection extended to them by any of our citizens.

COOK FORMERLY A CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN.

COOK, who has thus effected his escape from the pursuit of both his Maryland and Pennsylvania hunters, and whose part in the Harper's Ferry melodrama was second only to that of BROWN himself, was formerly connected with the Lee-Avenue Church in Brooklyn, and was at one time an active teacher in the Sabbath-school attached to that Church.

GOV. WISE AND THE LATE INSURRECTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 21.

Gov. WISE arrived to-day, and was received by Company F, which escorted him to the capitol. He addressed the throng from the steps of that building, stating that he had taken the responsibility of placing a guard at Harper's Ferry, and that he would distribute arms at accessible points throughout the State. The speech produced a great sensation.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GOV. WISE AND BROWN.

From the Reporter of the Richmond Enquirer.

On Gov. WISE reaching the Arsenal, old BROWN received him with the utmost composure, though evidently suffering much from his wounds. He said, "Well, Governor, I suppose you think me a depraved criminal. Well, Sir, we have our opinions of each other." The remark was made with no disrespect whatever. The Governor replied, "You are in the hands of the State, and I have questions to ask, which you can answer or not as you choose." BROWN answered every question and made a full confession which will be published hereafter. BROWN said he was conscious that he was in the hands of the law and was prepared to meet his fate; that as far as he himself and those already in custody were concerned, he had no concealments whatever to make; that *he had been mistaken in his calculations about assistance from others*, otherwise he would have given much more trouble. He said that the whole plot was well contrived and arranged as far back as 1856, and that he had reason to expect assistance of from 3,000 to 5,000 men; that he looked for aid from *every State*, (Virginia included.) Upon being asked if any negroes or whites, in or about Harper's Ferry, were pledged to him, he declined answering. But upon reflection he framed answer in these words: "From my visits, and associations and inquiries about here, I have a right to expect the aid of from 3,000 to 5,000 men." Being interrogated very closely by Gov. WISE as to where the boxes of guns and ammunition came from, BROWN said they were shipped from Connecticut to Chambersburgh, Penn., direct to "J. Smith & Sons," in two boxes, and were hauled to Kennedy's farm in Maryland (the rendezvous) by drivers who knew nothing of what they contained.

A *Provisional Constitution* was found on one of the rioters, (STEVENS,) and shown to BROWN, to know if it was genuine. Upon hearing the preamble read, he pronounced it genuine, and confessed that he was the author chiefly, though the document was amended in their Convention. He declined answering questions that might implicate others until yesterday, when he said he had fixed upon Harper's Ferry in 1856 as the point to commence his operations against the Southern States; that he had fully examined its strength, ascertained the number of men in charge of it, and the probabilities of taking it; said he rented the Kennedy Farm in Maryland about two years ago for his two sons—OLIVER and WATSON—under the name of Smith, to secrete the weapons, &c., and had continued, from time to time, to add to his stores. He thought he would have succeeded had he held PHELPS' train at Harper's Ferry; *thinks he would then have been able to hold the place long enough to inspire confidence in him and his plans, and then his promised support would have come up.*

A Mr. MORETON MCGEE, from Kansas, was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the insurgents, and upon questioning BROWN as to the connection of MCGEE with him, he asked for his name. Upon being told that it was MORETON MCGEE, he broke forth in the most bitter denunciation of MCGEE as a Pro-Slavery man in Kansas. MCGEE was forthwith discharged. MCGEE then went out in pursuit of COOK, and brought in many of the captured arms, &c.

Like COFFIN and STEVENS, BROWN had no apologies to make, but justified his conduct from the beginning to the end.

The Governor asked BROWN if they had taken the Government money. He replied, with indignation, that money was not his object; he had no object but to take slaves from their masters; they had money in abundance; and though they searched a passenger in the train for arms, who had in his possession $10,000, they did not molest the money.

The letters found on BROWN's farm showed that the insurgents were in receipt of money from other parties. BROWN's manner to Gov. WISE was most dignified and respectful. He claimed equality as to character and motive, and complained throughout of the treatment visited upon him; that while humanity had governed his own conduct toward his prisoners, he had been treated as a ruffian and brute.

A discrepancy exists between Mr. WASHINGTON and BROWN as to the surrender by the latter. BROWN says he surrendered before the marines entered the engine-house. Mr. WASHINGTON says BROWN had a musket in his hands when he was struck by Lieut. GREEN of the Marines. BROWN complained that his flag of truce had not been respected, his son having been shot while bearing the flag. BROWN's son was not shot by the soldiers, but by a citizen.

The statement and confession of BROWN is very full, and we shall publish it in to-morrow's paper.

THE SEARCH OF BROWN'S HOUSE.

Report of the Baltimore Exchange.

Shortly after the storming of the citadel of the insurrectionists, several respectable-looking citizens of Harper's Ferry approached Major WARNER excitedly, and declared that a large number of the insurrectionists, under the command of J. F. COOK, one of the leaders of the rebellion, had intrenched themselves within an unoccupied log cabin, sometimes used as a school house, and had fired upon certain citizens a few moments before; and the assistance of Major WARNER was asked to dislodge them. The latter replied that his corps, being under the command of Gen. EGERTON, he could not act without orders from him, but they were eagerly willing to volunteer for the service. Meantime, Gen. EGERTON, having received intelligence to the same effect as that communicated to Major WARNER, had detailed the Independent Greys, Lieut. SIMPSON, to dislodge and capture the party.

The gallant Greys proceeded at "double-quick" time along a constantly ascending and rocky road to execute the order. About a mile from the Ferry they arrived within sight of the school-house, a cabin situated in a gloomy hollow, and, apparently, closely barricaded. Halting for a few moments, the Grays formed into two platoons, under the respective commands of Lieuts. SIMPSON and KRIEHNER, and, at a given signal, dashing down the declivity of the road, with the butt end of their muskets, battered in the doors and windows, through which they entered. The cabin was entirely empty of occupants, though on all sides were discovered evidences of recent occupation, and a hasty retreat of its inmates.

Against the front door were piled sixteen long and heavy boxes, one of which—upon being burst open—was found to contain ten newly-finished SHARP's breech-loading rifles, evidently fresh from the hands of their maker. There was also discovered one large square box, exceedingly heavy, which was suffered to remain unopened: a large and heavy black trunk, a box filled with bayonets and sabres, and several boxes of rifle cartridges and ammunition. There were in all 21 boxes, several of which were filled with MAYNARD's large-sized patent revolvers, with powder-flasks accompanying.

The room was littered with Sharp's rifles, revolvers, and pikes. Evidently distributed with a view to their immediate use, either for the purpose of defence or an aggressive action. After satisfying themselves that the traitors had fled, the gallant Grays proceeded to possess themselves—each man—of a rifle and a pair of revolvers, the remainder being placed, together with a large number of pikes, &c., upon a large new wagon, (purchased but a few days before by SMITH, or Capt. BROWN, as he is now known,) to which the captors harnessed a pair of fine horses they caught grazing in the inclosure, and conveyed their valuable prize into town, where they were received with loud cheers by the citizens and military.

The captured boxes were placed for safe-keeping in the Arsenal of the United States, though the Grays asserted an exclusive right to their possession as the lawful prize of the captors.

The revolvers and rifles were entirely new, and evidently expressly manufactured for the insurrectionists, the initials of whose leader's name, "J. F. C.," were stamped upon every weapon.

The boxes in which the weapons were contained were marked thus: "By railroad *via* Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh. J. SMITH & SONS, Chambersburgh, Pa. By American Express Company. Keep dry." One box was directed to "W. F. MCCLARNEY, Marine Bank Building." The name of the town had been obliterated, but several legible letters indicated that Cincinnati was the place. One small box, containing cartridges, was inscribed with the initials "J. B.," written on the back of a nearly obliterated card, with the following printed advertisement: "From BURR & SWIFT, wholesale and retail dealers and importers of groceries, ——, fish, fruit, tobacco, cigars, ——, glass, salt, rope, wooden-ware, &c.; commission and forwarding merchants, ——, between Front and Second, Davenport, Iowa." Another unopened box, supposed to contain rifles, was addressed to "T. B. ELDRIDGE, Mount Pleasant." The succeeding portion of the address, the name of the State, perhaps, had been carefully obliterated.

DISCOVERY OF THE PAPERS OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS.

The excitement attending this clever exploit had hardly subsided when another alarm was given that the notorious insurgent leader COOK had a few minutes before been seen upon the mountains on the Maryland shore.

A scouting party consisting of several members of the Grays—the only foreign corps in the town, quite or nearly all of those present in the forenoon having left for their homes—some score or more of volunteers, and about twenty United States Marines under the command of Capt. J. E. B. STEWART, was instantly formed, and proceeded rapidly in pursuit.

Following the same path which the Greys had pursued in making their discoveries, and which is known as the "County road," leading into the heart of Washington County, Md., the party continued their course for a distance of four and a half miles from the Ferry, until they reached the farm and house bought and occupied by BROWN, under the name of John Smith. The dwelling, a log house, containing two unpaved basement rooms, used apparently for storage, and in which were several empty gun boxes, two rooms and a pantry upon the second floor, and one large attic room in which were about six husk mattresses—was discovered to be unoccupied, save a huge, savage-looking mastiff, tied with a rope to the railing of a small piazza outside the house, but there were abundant evidences of its recent hurried vacation. The floors of all the rooms were littered with books, papers, documents and wearing apparel of several persons, hastily snatched from eight or ten trunks and an equal number of valises and coarse carpet-bags, strewn around, the fastenings of all of which had been forcibly broken, as if their violators were too much hurried for time to adopt the tardier method of entrance, by looking up keys. In the pantry, which appeared to have been used for kitchen purposes, beside an almost new cooking stove and an abundance of tin utensils, were two barrels of flour, a large quantity of sausage meat and cured hams, together with several pounds of butter, lard, &c. The fire was yet smoldering in the stove, and the water in the boiler was quite hot at the time of the entrance.

But the most valuable discovery was a trunk belonging to Capt. BROWN, containing a great number of highly-important papers, documents, plans, and letters from private individuals throughout the Union—all revealing the existence of an extensive and thoroughly-organized conspiracy, whose leaders were Capt. BROWN and J. F. COOK, and the well-defined, determinedly expressed object of which was the hastening of "irrepressible conflict" precided by Senator SEWARD, and recently by GERRIT SMITH, which was to result in the "disenfranchisement of the slaves of the South," and the extinction of the "Slave power."

The most undoubted evidences have thus been obtained, not only of the plans and hopes of this formidable insurrectionary organization, but of the indisputable fact of its extension throughout the Northern and Western States, from the influential citizens of whom the treasonable movement has received its sustaining support and encouragement.

STARTLING REVELATION—THE POINTS OF ATTACK.

In a trunk, supposed to have belonged to Captain BROWN, was found seven small though elaborate maps of as many different States, bearing peculiar marks, which would seem to indicate that the points of attack, and the course of the insurrectionary movement through the South, had already been carefully determined upon by this well-organized and confident league of traitors. Certain counties in the seven States, of which only these maps were obtained, bear cross-marks, formed by a pen, and in several instances as if to command greater particularity of attention, or to suggest perhaps more available points of attack, circular lines are drawn around the crosses.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following Districts in South Carolina (the furthest Atlantic State North of which any map has been found) are thus specially designated:

Marlborough, marked with a cross; Darlington, the same; Sumter, a cross within a circle; Georgetown, with a cross and a single dash pointing southward; Charleston, near Monk's Corner, a cross and semi-circle; Colleton, between Scull Creek and the Edisto, a cross within a circle; Saint Luke, near Grahamville, a cross within a double circle; Orangeburgh, on the Middlepen Branch, near Orangeburgh, a cross within a circle; Barnwell, between Buck and Turkey Creeks, on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, a cross; Edgefield, near Horn's Creek, in the neighborhood of Williston, a cross; Abbeville, near Long Cane Creek, a cross.

IN GEORGIA.

In Georgia, the following counties are marked: Camden, near Burnt Fork, with a cross; and near Waynesville, in the same county, with a cross also; Glynn, near Bethel, a cross; McIntosh, near Jones' Creek, a cross; Liberty, near Taylor's Creek, a cross within a circle; Bryan, near Fort Argyle, a cross; Chatham, near Whitesville, a cross; Scriven, near Black Creek, a cross; Burke, near Beaver Dam, a cross within a circle; Columbia, near White Oak, a cross; Lincoln, on the Savannah River, a cross; Warner, near Mayfield, a cross; Taliafero, near Crawfordsville, a cross; Greene, near Parks' Branch, a cross; Hancock, near Sparta, a cross; Putnam, near Kingston, a cross; Milledgeville, near Green Hill, a cross; Jones, near Hillsboro', a cross; Monroe, near Forsyth, a cross; Upson, a cross; Crawford, near Hammacks, a cross; Talbott, near Davison, a cross; Harris, near Mulberry Grove, a cross; Troup, near Shiloh, a cross.

IN ALABAMA.

The following counties in Alabama are marked:

Russell, near Lexington, a cross; Macon, near Fort Bainbridge, a cross; Montgomery, near Mt. Meigs, a cross; Lowndes, near Mt. Willing, a cross; Augusta, near Kingston, a cross; Dallas, near Selma, a cross; Wilcox, near Allenton, a cross; Marshall, near Laurel Hill, a cross; Sumter, near Dansboro', a cross; Washington, near Barrytown, a cross.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

In this State the following counties are designated:

Noxubee, near Mashulaville, with a cross; Warren, near Warrentown, a cross: Clairborne, near Bartonton, a cross; Jefferson, near Church Hill, a cross. Franklin, near Malcolm, a cross; Adams, near Kingston, a cross; Wilkinson, near Cold Spring, a cross; Washington, near Clear Creek, a cross; Bolivar, near Tillaioba, a cross.

In Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky, there were no counties marked.

The designated counties in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, form a continuous chain of districts, or route of travel from Georgetown; and from Beaufort, South Carolina, along the Savannah River, to the Chattahooche River, on the western border of Georgia; from thence passing through convenient points on the Alabama and Tombigby Rivers to the borders of Mississippi, from whence it continues with little interruption to the Red River. The maps, which are about 8 by 12 inches, are carefully and neatly pasted on stout cambric cloth. Upon the margin of each map is pasted the census returns of 1850, of its State; giving in detail the relative strength of the white and slave population of each county, and the proportion of females to the whole number of inhabitants. By referring to the counties marked, it will be perceived that in them the slave population vastly preponderates, and might therefore have been deemed a safer field of operation for the Abolition invaders.

IMPORTANT LETTERS AND NOTES.

In the same trunk in which the maps were discovered, were found a number of highly important letters from certain well-known Northern abolitionists, conveying both "aid and comfort" to the insurrectionists.

From M. R. Delaney to J. H. Kagi.

Among the papers was found a letter dated at Chatham, Canada, Aug. 16, one or two paragraphs of which are of interest. DELANEY says: "I have been anxiously looking and expecting to see something of uncle's movements, but as yet have seen nothing; the letter from you being the first intimation of his whereabouts since he wrote us. Please send me any paper that may mention your doings. All are in good spirits here, hoping and waiting for the good time coming."

The letter fell into the hands of TIDD, who opened it and appended to it: "Friend KAGI, seeing a letter for you from Canada, and knowing that a letter from there would relate to business, I took the liberty to peruse it. I know you will not think hard. TIDD."

Besides the above were several letter-sheets of manuscript so closely written as to be almost illegible, but it was a sort of scriptural writing; a poetical effusion by W. H. LEEMAN, one of the insurgents, and several papers which were taken by Gov. WISE, and which are mentioned under the telegraphic head.

A manual of guerilla warfare, with instructions to use the lance, so many of which were found, was carefully preserved.

The Independent Greys were most hospitably entertained at the houses of Messrs. SHUBRIDGE and ALBERT BEAL, who reside on the mountain near the town.

There are yet other letters not yet made public, which implicate several well-known politicians of Iowa, New-York and Pennsylvania, in the conspiracy to create a slave insurrection throughout the Southern States.

Among a quantity of papers in our possession, found in the house of Capt. BROWN, is the following brief, written upon a scrap of paper, in a good professional handwriting:

At the right hour, by all you deem sacred, remember me. (Signed,) GEO. H. GILL.

The following is in the hand-writing of BROWN himself, and is entitled,

VINDICATION OF THE INVASION, ETC.

The Denver truce was broken &
1st It was in accordance with my settled *policy*
2d It was intended as a discriminating blow at *Slavery*
3 It was calculated to lessen the value of Slaves
4th It was (over and above all other motives) *Right*
Duty of all persons in regard to this *matter*
Criminality of neglect in this *matter*
Suppose a case
Ask for further support"

We give *literatim et punctuatim* the following scrap written by WATSON BROWN, who was seriously wounded by one of the Martinsburgh men, and found on the floor of the engine-house immediately after the storming:

"Fight on, fight ever, yoo *Hell Houn* of the *Lower Regions!* Your day has come. Lower your black flag, shoot your Dogs yoo Devils. Hell and furies! go in for Death.

In an envelope, addressed to "Capt. JOHN BROWN, care of Dr. S. G. HOWE, Broomfield-street," were a number of clippings from the New-York *Tribune*, Cleveland *Plaindealer* and Rochester *Union*, referring to the Kansas exploits of "Ossawatomie" BROWN. Scattered over the floor of the rooms were hundreds of copies of a pamphlet work entitled "Extracts from the manual of a Patriotic Volunteer on active service in regular and irregular war, being the art and science of obtaining and maintaining Liberty and Independence." By HUGH FORBIS. Certain passages in one of the copies in our possession, referring to the duties of riflemen, is penciled down the margin, and dog-eared as if for future reference.

From Charles Blair.

COLLINSVILLE, Conn., June 10, 1859.

FRIEND BROWN: Your favor of the 7th inst. was duly received, with the draft on New-York for $300. I have made arrangements to have the goods finished up as soon as possible. The only man I could think of in this vicinity, who is in a situation to do it, I have agreed with. But he would not agree to get them all out in less time than eight weeks. Perhaps he can finish up one-half the number soon, if you desire it. But he has positively agreed to have them all out in eight weeks. I find that some of the handles have come up missing, and I shall not be able to make out more than about 950. Considering the delay and the extra trouble I am to be at, I think you will be satisfied with that number. I could have furnished them when I had them under way for much less than I can now.

Wishing you peace and prosperity, I remain
Yours truly, CHARLES BLAIR.

There was also found the following receipt:

Received, Collinsville, June 4, 1859, of JOHN BROWN, on contract of 1857, one hundred and fifty dollars.
CHARLES BLAIR.

A. Wattles to Capt. John Brown.

MONEKA, K. T. March 29, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND: Your favor of the 10th inst. was received last evening. We were gratified to hear from you and your success. We had followed you with anxious hearts from point to point on your perilous journey. Be pleased to let us hear from you from time to time as you have opportunity. We are all well, and have been neither frightened nor hurt, though in constant peril of assassination or arrest. The Pro-Slavery Party has defeated itself, more by their own stupicity than our smartness. We vote on the country seat in June. Send all the Abolitionists you can. Please continue that writing you began at my house. I am a member of the Historical Society of Kansas, and am appointed on the department of *biography*. Please make a note of this and act accordingly. Yours, truly, A. WATTLES.

P. S.—DR. WEAVER killed himself. I presume you have heard, while bringing in guns from Missouri to murder his neighbors with. It was a providential interference for our protection, I have no doubt.

From O. S. to Capt. Brown, Jr.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Sept. 9, 1859.

DEAR BROTHER, SISTER AND OTHERS: All is well with us. At present our prospecting appears to be favorable, and some of us will find employment in a few days. TIDD is here. God speed you.

Your brother, O. S.

THE KANSAS WORK OF BROWN.

The following sketch of Ossawatomie BROWN appears in the Boston *Atlas*. It is from the pen of Mr. JAMES REDPATH, whose familiarity with events in Kansas during its troublous times is well known:

Old BROWN—JOHN BROWN—the chief and originator of the insurrection, was a man of sixty-five years of age. He was born, I believe, in Connecticut; resided, for a considerable period of his life, in Massachusetts; but for some time—perhaps for several years—had lived in the State of New-York, somewhere in the vicinity of Utica. When the Kansas troubles broke out he had a wife, seven sons and a daughter living. What are left of his family still live on his farm near Utica. At Springfield, I believe, he was engaged in the wool trade. Wherever he lived he soon acquired the reputation of a man of the sternest integrity of character. In Kansas he was the great living test of principle in our politicians. The more corrupt the man, the more he denounced Old BROWN. It was a true compliment to be praised or to be recognized by him as a friend; for, even in his social dealings, he would have no connection with any man of unprincipled or unworthy character. In his camp he permitted no profanity, no man of loose morals was suffered to stay there—unless, indeed, as prisoners of war. "I would rather have the small pox, yellow fever, and cholera, all together, in my camp, than a man without principle." This he said to the present writer, when speaking of some ruffianly recruits whom a well-known leader had recently introduced. "It's a mistake, sir," he continued, "that our people make, when they think that bullies are the best fighters, or that they are the fit men to oppose these Southerners. Give me men of good principles—God-fearing men—men who respect themselves, and with a dozen of them I will oppose any hundred such men as these Buford ruffians." His whole character is portrayed in these words. He was a Puritan in the Cromwellian sense of the word. He trusted in God, and kept his powder dry. Prayers were offered up, in his camp, every morning and evening; no food was eaten, unless grace was first asked on it.

For thirty years he secretly cherished the idea of being the leader of a servile insurrection: the American Moses, predestined by Omnipoteuce to lead the servile nation in our Southern States to freedom: if necessary, through the Red Sea of a civil war, or a fiercer war of races. It was no "mad idea" concocted at a fair in Ohio," but a mighty purpose, born of religious convictions, which he nourished in his heart for half a lifetime.

When the horizon of freedom looked gloomy in Kansas, he took leave of his wife and younger children, and, with several of his sons—four or five of them—went out to Kansas. He thought that the hour was approaching for his work to begin. The ballot-box had already been desecrated; the ruffians of Missouri had overwhelmed by violence the rights of the North. He went to put a stop to the insolence and violence of the South; and to him, more than to any other living man, we owe it that Kansas is a Free State to-day. To a man of a very different character, Gen. LANE, although a personal and malignant enemy of mine, I would accord the second place in this honorable rank.

BROWN was not sent by any one, unless by God, (as he himself believed,) to vindicate the rights of the North and of freedom in Kansas. He was no politician. He despised the class with all the energy of his earnest and determined nature. His first appearance in the Territory was at Osawattomie, at a public meeting at which accommodating politicians were carefully pruning a set of resolutions to suit every shade of Free-State men. The motion that called him out was to pass a resolution in favor of excluding all negroes from Kansas. Old BROWN rose, and scattered consternation among the politicians by asserting the manhood of the negro race, and expressing his earnest Anti-Slavery convictions with a force and vehemence little likely to please the hybrids then known as Free-State Democrats. There were a number of Indiana Democrats present, whom his speech so shocked that they subsequently became, and remained, I believe, in the class of "law-en order abidin'" Pro-Slavery men. It was his first and last appearance in a public meeting. Like most men of action, he underrated discussion. He secretly despised even the ablest Anti-Slavery orators. He could "see no use in this talking," he said. "Talk is a national institution, but it does no good for the slave." He thought it an excuse very well adapted for weak men with tender consciences. Most men, who were afraid to fight, and too honest to be silent, deceived themselves that they discharged their duties to the slave by denouncing in fiery words the oppressor. His ideas of duty were far different; the slaves, in his eyes, were prisoners of war; their tyrants, he held, had taken up the sword, and must perish by it.

The next time he appeared among men assembled in numbers was when Lawrence was surrounded by Sheriff JONES' *posse comitatus*, (from Missouri,) during the Governorship of SHANNON, in the month of December, 1855. His eldest son, JOHN, had command of a large company of men, and he himself had charge of a dozen. He was dissatisfied with the conduct of ROBINSON and LANE, and predicted that their celebrated treaty, with its diplomatic phraseology, would only postpone the discussion at arms, which was inevitably and rapidly approaching. LANE sent for him to a Council of War. "Tell the General," Brown said, "that when he wants me to fight, to say so; but that is the only order I will obey." In disobedience to general orders, he even went out of camp with his dozen men to meet his invaders—to "draw a little more blood," as he phrased it—but by the special messenger of LANE he was induced to forego this intention and return. He always regretted doing so, and maintained that if the conflict had been brought on at that time a great deal of bloodshed would have been spared.

As to JOHN BROWN's political opinions. It is asserted that he was a member of the Republican Party. It is false. He *despised* the Republican Party. Of course he was opposed to the extension of Slavery; and in favor, also, of organized political action against it. But when the Republicans cried, Halt; JOHN BROWN said—FORWARD, *march!* He was an Abolitionist of the Bunker Hill school. He had as little sympathy with GARRISON as SEWARD. He believed in human brotherhood and in the God of Battles; he admired NAT TURNER as well as GEORGE WASHINGTON. He could not see that it was heroic to fight against a petty tax on tea, and endure seven years of warfare for *political* right, and a crime to fight in favor of restoring an outraged race to every birthright with which their Maker had endowed them, but of which the South had for two centuries robbed them. The recent outbreak was premature. The inevitable coming triumph of the Republican party, I have the best authority for stating, was the most powerful reason for the precipitate movement. The old man distrusted the Republican leaders; he said that their success would be a backward movement to the Anti-Slavery enterprise. His reason was that the masses of the people had confidence in these leaders; and would believe that by their action they would ultimately and peacefully abolish Slavery. That the people would be deceived, that the Republicans would become as conservative of Slavery as the Democrats themselves, he sincerely—may I add, *and with reason*—believed? Apathy to the welfare of the slave would follow; hence it was necessary to strike a blow at once. You know the result.

COMMENTS OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The "irrepressible conflict" was initiated at Harper's Ferry, and though there for the time suppressed, *yet no man is able to say when or where it will begin again or where it will end.* The extent of this iniquitous plot cannot be estimated by the number of men detected and killed or captured at Harper's Ferry; the localities from whence these men came—from New-England, from Iowa, from Ohio, from Kansas—*show an extent of country embracing the whole Northern section of the Union, as involved in the attempt at instigating servile insurrection in Virginia.* Alarming as is the fact that so extended a conspiracy has been detected, a yet more serious circumstance is presented in the amount of pecuniary means at the disposal of these leaders.

A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* published in yesterday's paper, informs the public of the discovery in the mountains of Maryland, of "tents, blankets, spades, and *about fifteen hundred Sharpe's rifles with ammunition.*" *From whence came the money to buy these things?* This is a most important question, the determination of which would reveal the extent of the conspiracy.

The thirty-three fanatical wretches who have paid the penalty of their wickedness by the forfeiture of life, must have received large pecuniary aid from men of means. "Fifteen hundred Sharp's rifles and ammunition," must have cost $15,000. When the known economy of our *Northern Brethren* is considered, the fact that so large a sum has been furnished for the pillage of our property and the murder of our persons will give some idea what the South may expect ere the "irrepressible conflict" just begun is finally ended, either by our triumph or subjugation.

The Southern people have heretofore disregarded the ravings of Northern fanatics, because they believed such madness to be merely a pecuniary speculation; *but the amount of money* with which these wretches at Harper's Ferry were supplied, shows that the Northern fanatics mean more than words, and are determined to wage with *men and money* the "irrepressible conflict" to its bitter end. Another fact, showing the amount of money at the disposal of these wretches, is found in a Baltimore paper, that large purchases of *percussion caps*, with orders for more from New-York, were made last week in that City. Whence came this money? This question will, perhaps, never be answered, but the fact that a large sum of money was at the disposal of these wretches is beyond doubt. Who supplied the money will never be ascertained, but the extent of the hatred to the South may be somewhat measured by this pecuniary fact.

The Harper's Ferry *emeute* failed by a mistaken idea of the temper of Virginia slaves. The effort was made after passing into a Slave State; but how long before the Abolition fanatics of Cincinnati may seize Newport, in Kentucky, away from the Marines at Washington, and within hailing distance of the depot of Western Abolitionism? Virginia has been assailed. All the memories of her sacrifices for the Union availed nothing to protect the soil that gave permanency to the Union. The name and family of WASHINGTON offered no protection from the assaults of these fanatics. Since these things are patent, what safety has Kentucky from the hordes that swarm upon her border on the Ohio side? The aid of the Federal Government was near Harper's Ferry, and was in hands faithful to the Constitution, but another year may place that aid in the hands of our assailants, and the "higher law" of an "irrepressible conflict" urge on and strengthen the hands that murder our families and pillage our property. Is there no remedy? Shall the South, divided by useless conflicts about Federal politics, fall as single victims to marauding bands of Northern fanatics? Can there be no union of council, actions and arms among States so vitally interested in the integrity of each?

Before a question of such vital importance let party politics sink, and the grave fact of safety to life and property rise above all other subjects.

From the Richmond Whig, 20th.

It will thus be seen that there was a wide-spread, deliberately planned and most diabolic conspiracy on the part of these Northern Abolitionists against the peace and safety of the Slaveholding States. *That hundreds and perhaps thousands were engaged in it,* is evident from the fact that so large a quantity of arms were found in their possession, which it required a considerable sum of money to purchase—and which sum must have been raised by the voluntary contributions of the Abolitionists *throughout the Northern States.* What perplexed us so much at the time of writing our article in yesterday's issue has now been made perfectly clear—that is, the fact of *the insurgents actually engaged at the Ferry hailing from so many different Northern States. It is accounted for by the development that the affair was a regular Abolition conspiracy, extending throughout the North, and embracing a body of twelve or fifteen hundred men, who were pledged to active personal participation in the invasion, and how many others, who only rendered "aid and comfort" to the enterprise, we have no means of knowing.* Never was there a more cruel, heartless and foolish conspiracy concocted on earth. But it only proves the utter blindness and recklessness of Abolition fanaticism, and the necessity of constant vigilance on the part of the Southern people. It demonstrates the necessity, too, of the Northern people, in a body and with one voice, putting down and "crushing out" such miserable incendiary Abolition wretches as GIDDINGS, GARRISON, FRED DOUGLAS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, SEWARD, WILSON and SUMNER. These are all schemers and conspirators against the lives and property of the Southern people, and the peace of the Union. And if the Union is to last, and civil war averted, the masses of the Northern people must rise in the night of justice and patriotism, and devotion to the public safety, and set their seal of eternal condemnation upon these bold, bad men, and their dangerous, incendiary counsels. If they do not, and that promptly, the Harper's Ferry conspiracy will constitute the beginning of an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and South, *which can only end in an utter destruction of the Federal Government, and in oceans of fraternal blood.* Should this Harper's Ferry conspiracy not have the effect of opening the eyes of the masses of the Northern people to the practical tendencies and enormities of Abolitionism, and should it fail of inducing them to repudiate the whole tribe of Abolition leaders and agitators in their midst, we shall then despair of the Republic, and look only for long years of civil war with all its calamities and indescribable consequences. But, as we said on yesterday, we believe that the great body of the Northern people look upon these Abolition conspiracies with almost as much horror as we do, and will do all in their power to suppress them, and to bring their instigators and abettors to summary punishment. We shall, therefore, look to the action of the Northern people in reference to the incendiary proceedings at Harper's Ferry with no little anxiety. *Let them assemble in every town, village, county and neighborhood in the Northern States, and unite before the country and the world in bold and manly denunciation of the Abolition faction and their incendiary doctrines, aims and projects.* Let them thus publicly and formally arraign these disturbers of the domestic peace of the South, and commend them to the scorn and indignation of honest men and patriots throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let them do this, and thus show to the people of the South that the great body of the citizens of the North, of all parties and persuasions, have no sympathy with these Abolition incendiaries, and will in no manner tolerate either their diabolic teachings or their diabolic conspiracies.

American Horses Abroad.

Mr. R. TEN BROECK's new horses *Sherritt* and *Pretty-by-Night* have reached Liverpool in safety. The former has been renamed *Satellite* and the latter *Moggiore*. The objection to Mr. TEN BROECK's horse *Umpire*, the winner of the Zetland Biennial at Stockton, on the ground that he was not entitled to the double allowance of 5 lbs., inasmuch as his dam had bred a winner in America, has been decided by the stewards of the Jockey Club, who have held that no races are recognized in this country but those run in the United Kingdom, and, therefore, that *Umpire* was entitled to the full allowance, and carried his proper weight.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa's Mails.

OUR TRANSATLANTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Foreign Envoys in China.

CONDITION OF ITALY.

General and Political Intelligence.

The mails by the steamer *Europa* reached the City from Boston last evening. Our foreign correspondence and the extracts from foreign files, which are given below, contain interesting details of the latest intelligence.

DEATH OF JOHN Y. MASON.

His Illness and its Close—Funeral Services—The Legation ad Interim.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1859.

You will have already heard of the sudden death of the American Minister at Paris, the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON. Mr. MASON had never recovered completely from his first attack of apoplexy, which occurred four years ago, and which then came near terminating his life. An incomplete paralysis of the left side remained as a result of the first attack, but so entirely had his health of mind and body been restored in other respects that there is reason to believe he looked forward to a prolonged life, and was far from anticipating so early and so sudden a death. To all, however, who knew the implacable character of the disease, and its tendency to a surer and more fatal return, the sad event was scarcely a surprise. Thus, without the slightest premonition, and in a state of perfect health, was the deceased visited with the last fatal stroke. He retired to rest on Sunday evening after taking leave of a party of visitors who had dined at his house, and in his usual health. At one o'clock in the morning Mrs. MASON heard an unusual noise in her husband's room, and approaching his bedside found him in convulsions and unconscious. He remained in this condition until he died, eight hours later, suffering intensely although unconscious of surrounding objects. Several physicians were at his bedside, but they were unable to give any relief.

The body of the deceased has been embalmed and will be taken home. It was buried here provisionally, however, in a vault of the American Chapel in the Rue de Berri. The funeral ceremony took place yesterday at the Chapel, and was attended by a large number o Americans, by members of the Government, of the diplomatic corps, and by all those in fine who had learned by a personal association to esteem the superior talent and the kindly qualities of heart of the deceased. Mr. ANDERSON, of Virginia, who married a month ago one of the Misses MASON, is happily still in Paris, and will take charge of the family. He has written home to the elder son of the deceased, that he need not come out, as he will charge himself with the duty of settling up the affairs and the bringing home of the family. It has been reported at different times, that, in consequence of the largeness of his family, the expense of living in Paris, and the well-known liberality of the deceased, his pecuniary affairs were in an unsatisfactory state. I have no means of verifying the truth of this report; but under any circumstances the American public need not apprehend any public discussion here of their late representative's affairs, since the resources of the family in its various branches, and the affection with which its head was cherished by all, offer a sufficient guarantee against such an event. Mr. MASON leaves a widow and ten children. Of the latter four are married. A married and unmarried son, and two married daughters live in Virginia. Mrs. ANDERSON, three unmarried daughters between the ages of sixteen and twenty, and two sons under fifteen, are in Paris.

The Government sent to the funeral a detachment of 250 soldiers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of the Line, commanded by a chief of battalion. Soldiers were placed up and down the aisles of the church during the service, and each time the congregation rose to sing the captain's voice was heard over all, shouting to his men, "Shoulder arms!" And then again, as the hymn ceased, and the congregation sat down, "Ground arms!" was heard, and the muskets came down on the stone floor with a simultaneous clang that startled the audience, and rang through the vaulted roof with more effect than the deep notes of the organ. This novel method of increasing the solemnities of a funeral occasion broke in singularly upon the previous habits of the American part of the congregation, or at least that part of it not accustomed to seeing funerals of high official persons in France. This is, however, the French method of showing honor to the dead, and must be received as a compliment, incongruous and inappropriate as it appears.

During the course of the funeral sermon the Rev. Mr. SEELY mentioned among other things that, at the moment of his death, the lamented deceased was negotiating a very important commercial treaty with France. It is, indeed, to be much regretted that his life was not spared, in order to accompl

increases as the suspension of work is protracted. A system of espionage has grown up on both sides, which every day becomes more mischievously perfect. Every attempt of the masters to obtain from the country or from abroad unassociated workmen is known as soon as undertaken, and active steps are forthwith resorted to in order to defeat it. The means and resources of dissension are so varied and effective that they seldom fail if they are brought to bear in time. The issue of each struggle depends consequently on the promptitude of the measures taken by the workmen, and this depends upon their getting early information. You may easily imagine the rest. All confidence is fast perishing between the masters and those who still remain about them. The offener they are baffled the more exasperated they become. On the other hand, as the scant earnings of the carpenters and masons become exhausted, and the Winter approaches, when, comparatively speaking, work cannot be had under any circumstances, the operatives begin to feel desperate, and desperate men are not always wise in the means they employ. The original question of "Nine Hours' work" is now practically put in abeyance, and the point in dispute has now become that of the declaration not to belong to any trade society that takes cognizance of the rate of wages, with a view to joint action by its members. By law, such societies being permitted, the masters can only hope to get rid of them by voluntary compact with their respective workmen: but this the latter refuse to do, and public feeling decidedly sustains them so far. It would in truth be easier for the employers to obtain the amendment of the old law prohibiting every species and form of combination, than for them to brow-beat the "lock-outs" into signing the declaration they require. Neither party can be persuaded of this, however; and the next session being full three months off, both seem resolved to persevere in the measures they have heretofore pursued. The defection of the masons as a body from the Operative Conference at Purveyor's Arms, has not changed materially the aspect of things, as the masons have resolved to act strictly in unison with the other trades embarked in the contest.

Great pains have been therefore taken to keep the strike clear of politics; but should any indication be made of a design to call for legislative interference on the part of the employers, the controversy will inevitably assume a party aspect, and the consequences to the Liberals will be most detrimental—the Whig organs and leaders being the most prominent adversaries of all species of combination, as theoretically repugnant to absolute freedom of trade.

The revelations taking place before the Special Commissioners appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into election malpractices at Gloucester and Wakefield engross much attention. One of the members unseated in the former place is a Mr. Monk, a son of the late Bishop of the Diocese, and a gentleman who was appointed in his father's lifetime to the ecclesiastical dignity of chancellor of the district. He was known to profess high conservative sentiments, and was actually a candidate for admission to the Carlton Club, when the offer was made to him to bring him in as member for Gloucester as a Whig if he would pay a certain portion of the expense of carrying both seats. Mr. Monk hastily withdrew his name from the ballot-list of the Carlton, and plunged into the mysteries of a contested election. It cost him some £2,000, and he had the pleasure of calling himself M. P. for about two months, when he was called on to defend his seat against a petition for bribery, a very expensive and disagreeable process. It ended in both himself and his colleague, Mr. Price, being unseated, and now we have the astounding details laid bare of the manner in which the affair was conducted. The disclosures at Wakefield are, if possible, still more startling and unedifying.

Intelligence has been received by telegraph to-day from Parma of the death of Col. Anviti, formerly chief of the merciless Military Commission there, under the Bourbon *régime*. He had come in disguise to get up a conspiracy against the Provisional Government, and, being particularly obnoxious to the people, as soon as he was known to have been arrested, the multitude resolved to have vengeance. Surrounding the Guard-house they demanded their victim, and when refused entrance they broke in and poniarded him. This event is likely to do much harm to a hitherto stainless cause.

THE CHINESE WAR.

Official Correspondence and Reports of the British Ambassador.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The official correspondence in regard to the Embassy to China is published in the London journals. We shall make such extracts from it as are necessary to give a reliable account of the whole transaction.

Extract from the Instructions of the Earl of Malmesbury to Mr. Bruce.

Foreign Office, March 1, 1859.

Her Majesty's Government were fully prepared at once to carry out the provision of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, which admits of the *permanent residence of a British Ambassador at Peking*; but the observations on this point, which Lord Elgin has so ably laid before them, coupled with the fact that the French Government, on considering Baron Gross' reports, have arrived at the same conclusion, have determined Her Majesty's Government, for the present at least, to fix at Shanghai the residence of the British mission, and only require that it should be received occasionally at Peking. But you will be careful to make the Chinese authorities at the capital and at Shanghai distinctly understand that Her Majesty's Government do not renounce the right of permanent residence, and, on the contrary, will instantly exercise it, if at any time difficulties are thrown in the way of communications between her Majesty's Ministers and the Central Government at Peking, or any disposition shown to evade or defeat the objects of the treaty.

Her Majesty's Government are prepared to expect that all the acts on which the Chinese are such adepts will be put in practice to *dissuade you from repairing to the capital, even for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty; but it will be your duty firmly, but temperately, to resist any propositions to that effect, and to admit of no excuses*; and you will say that the effect of any persistence on the part of the Chinese Government in throwing obstacles in the way of your arrival at Peking, and of the presentation of your credentials to the Emperor in person, will be that Her Majesty's Government will insist on the literal fulfillment of the treaty, and establish the mission permanently at Peking.

You will probably find it advisable, before your departure from Shanghai, to send an intimation to Peking of your approach, and to request that suitable arrangements may be made for your honorable reception at the mouth of the Pei-ho, and at Tien-tsin, and for your journey from that place to Peking. The Admiral in command of Her Majesty's naval forces in China has been directed to send with you to the mouth of the Pei-ho a sufficient naval force, and unless any unforeseen circumstances should appear to make another arrangement more advisable, it would seem desirable that you should reach Tien-tsin in a British ship-of-war.

It is impossible for her Majesty's Government, and, indeed, it would not be wise, to lay down any definite rules to be rigidly adhered to, in regard to your approach to, and your communication with, the Chinese Court. The acquaintance which you possess with the Chinese character will enable you to judge when you may give way and when you must stand firm, bearing in mind that your treatment on your first visit to Peking will always be appealed to on the occasion of future visits, as establishing a precedent not to be departed from.

You will, of course, *refuse compliance with any ceremony or form of reception which can in any way be construed into an admission of inferiority* on the part of Her Majesty in regard to the Emperor of China; and perhaps the best method of putting a stop to any attempt to impose upon you in this respect will be that you should distinctly declare that you will withdraw at once, even from the presence chamber of the Sovereign, on the slightest appearance of a disposition to treat you, and the office you hold, with disrespect.

* * * * * * *

Without waiving or compromising, in any degree, the right of her Majesty's mission to reside at the capital, you may let it be understood that the *frequency of its visits to Peking, if not its permanent residence there, must in a great degree depend on the manner in which the provisions of the treaty are carried out.* If no occasion is given for controversy by attempts on the part of the Chinese local authorities to evade the terms of the treaty, and more particularly if no disposition is shown by the Government at the capital to treat with disrespect any representations her Majesty's Minister may address to it from Shanghai, the necessity for such visits to the capital will be rare; and when they are made they will be rather complimentary than for the transaction of business. But you will say that as between the Powers of Europe direct diplomatic intercourse, and the permanent residence of Ministers at the residence of the sovereigns to whom they are accredited, are always looked upon as an indication of friendship between States, so Her Majesty's Government hope that the day is not far distant when not only will the presence of a British Minister at Peking be viewed with satisfaction, but a representative of the Emperor of China be accredited to Her Majesty's Court, where you will say he will be welcomed both by Her Majesty and her Government, and treated with the same distinction and consideration as the representatives of Her Majesty's nearest allies."

The succeeding letters are mainly reports from Mr. Bruce of his progress towards the object of his mission,—and of the contradictory reports which reached him from time to time of the disposition of the Chinese Government. On reaching Shanghai he became satisfied that a war party existed at Peking, and that his access to the capital would be resisted. He says, however, that he is determined to proceed, and adds, (June 14,) "that *Mr. Ward, the Minister of the United States, has insisted on exchanging the ratifications of his treaty at Peking, and that he is preparing to accompany us to the north; he has, moreover, advanced the same claim to an interview with the Emperor.*"

The Imperial Chinese Commissioners subsequently addressed him a letter, rehearsing the negotiations with Lord Elgin, and urging Mr. Bruce to remain at Shanghai instead of proceeding to Tien-tsin, until preparations could be made for his reception. To this, Mr. Bruce thus replied:

Shanghai, June 6, 1859.

It is with regret that the undersigned finds at the very outset of a mission sent by her Britannic Majesty as evidence of her desire for peaceful relations, that he is met, not as he had a right to expect, with a cordial and frank invitation to the capital, but *with delays and hesitations ill-calculated to cement a good understanding.* The undersigned will not, however, swerve in the least from the course he has laid down in his letter of the 18th ult., *and is resolved to proceed forthwith to Peking, there to exchange the ratifications of the treaty, and to deliver in person the letter intrusted to his charge by his Gracious Sovereign to his Imperial Majesty, to whom it is addressed; nor will he quit the capital until satisfied that effect will be given, without reserve, to every provision of the treaty of Tien-tsin.*

The undersigned intends no discourtesy to the Imperial Commissioners, but he must, under these circumstances, positively decline any interview with them at this place.

His resolution to proceed to Peking without delay is inflexible.

It is at the same time his duty to warn his Excellency at Iveiliang that he is prepared to insist on a reception befitting the dignity of the nation he represents, and that any failure in this respect will be attended with the most serious consequences to the Imperial Government. The undersigned, &c.,

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

He subsequently wrote on the 11th, urging them to proceed to Peking by steamer, as it would enable them to reach the capital much sooner. The Commissioners replied that they could not do so without the orders of the Emperor, and added:

"It behoves them, therefore, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, to return post-haste to the capital. As they have prayed his Majesty to detach a high officer to act as agent in this matter, Mr. Bruce will be certainly enabled to arrive at his destination by the time appointed. With the peaceful relations now established between the two nations, nothing, certainly, will be done that is not in conformity with the provisions of the treaty, and the Commissioners, accordingly, pray Mr. Bruce at once to put away all misgivings on the subject. There is no need for him to feel any anxiety. *They would wish that on his arrival at the mouth of the Tien-tsin River, (the Pei-ho,) he should anchor his vessels of war outside the bar, and then, without much baggage and with a moderate retinue, proceed to the capital for the exchange of the treaties.* His mission being a pacific one, (or, as he comes speaking peace,) *his treatment by the Government of China will not fail to be in every way most courteous*; and it is the sincere wish of the Commissioners that relations of friendship may be from this time forth consolidated, and that on each side confidence may be felt in the good faith and justice of the other."

To this Mr. Bruce did not reply. In a dispatch dated July 5, he gives a detailed account of the attempt to enter the Pei-ho River. He states that on the 17th, finding the entrance to the river barred, he was told that the barriers had been made by the people against the rebels, and not by the Government. On the 21st, after consultation with the French Minister, he determined to avail himself of his right to use the river as a highway to the capital. On the 25th he says:

"A junk came alongside Her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, anchored about nine miles from the forts, and a petty mandarin came on board with a letter addressed to me by the Governor-General of Pechelee, the translation of which I herewith inclose. It announced that *the Governor-General had been ordered to proceed to Peh-tang-ho, an inlet or small mouth of the river, about ten miles to the northward of this anchorage, and thence to offer his services to Her Majesty's Ministers*: that Kweiliang and Hwashana had been summoned back to Peking, as the persons authorized to exchange ratifications, and convey the Minister to the capital. I was requested, therefore, to await their arrival, and to allow time for the withdrawal of the troops, quartered at Peh-taug-ho, *after which the Governor-General would come in a vessel to convey me to the landing-place, whence I should proceed to Peking by land.*

This letter was dated the 23d, and only reached me on the 25th—a delay which is inexplicable, if it had been intended to reach me in time."

The following is the letter referred to:

Gov. Hang to Mr. Bruce.

[*Translation.*]

Hang, Governor-General of Chili, &c., &c., &c., makes a communication.

In obedience to the commands of his Imperial Majesty the Governor-General has come to Peh-tang-ho, a port (or harbor) to the northward of Ta-koo, to be of any service (or to do the honors to) her Britannic Majesty's Envoy.

As to the negotiations of the treaty made last year, his Majesty the Emperor has issued a decree commanding the Chief Secretary of State, Kweiliang, and the President of the Board of Civil Office, Hwashana, to return from Shanghai to Peking, and they may arrive any day. *If the Envoy of Her Britannic Majesty will have the goodness to wait until the Chief Secretary Kweiliang and his colleagues reach the capital, they will thereupon receive him at once, and he will enter the capital to exchange the treaties (or will exchange the treatics in the capital.)*

At Peh-tang-ho itself there has always been a military station and a battery for the defence of the coast. Orders have been issued to remove the troops and guns to the rear, and, as soon as this shall be effected, *a vessel (or vessels) will be prepared for the Governor-General to proceed with outside the bar to welcome Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy to Peh-tang-ho, whence he can proceed by land to Peking.*

A necessary communication addressed to Mr. Bruce, &c.

Hien-pung, 9th year, 5th moon, 24th day,
(22d June, 1859.)

To this no reply was made. A note from Admiral Hope, dated July 1, announces the failure of his attempt to enter the river, and in reply on the 2d, Mr. Bruce informs him that he has for the present "abandoned all attempts to reach Peking, and resolved to refer home for instructions as to the course to be adopted."

In a long dispatch dated July 13, Mr. Bruce enters upon a general argument of the whole question,—closing thus:

"M. de Bourboulon and I left Shanghai four days after the receipt of the letter of the Commissioner, in order to afford time for the memorial to reach the Emperor, and for the necessary orders to be given, should he be inclined to accord us a friendly reception, and carry out the recommendations it contained.

Mr. Ward, the American Minister, accompanied us at their express invitation, *having claimed, under the most favored clause, the right to exchange the ratifications at Pekin and present his credentials to the Emperor.*

My dispatch of the 5th inst., which is forwarded by the present opportunity, gives in detail the events that took place at the Peiho. I have only to remark, in explanation of the course pursued, that we found ourselves off the mouth of the river which forms the highway to Pekin within a few days of the expiration of the period fixed by the treaty for the exchange of the ratifications. On requesting a passage to be opened for us, and explaining the peaceful objects of the mission, we were informed that there was no authority on the spot; spot; that the fort and barriers were not constructed by order of the Government, but by the people, who had built and garrisoned them for their protection against rebels, not to keep us out of the river. In proceeding to remove them we *therefore violated no order of the imperial Government*, and, had we been successful, the Government could, and would, no doubt, have disavowed entirely the acts of those who opposed us. At the same time we were convinced that the repugnance of the Chinese Government to execute fully the treaty, and to grant us the reception we were instructed to demand, could only be overcome by a sense of their inability to resist us. The preparations made since last year had given them confidence, and that feeling would have been increased had we, in coming in presence of them, receded from the demands we had made. Under such circumstances *to have accepted the proposal of the Governor-General of Chili would have been to enter on a path which must have ended in disgrace and failure*; and nothing, in my opinion, would have justified us in consenting to it, unless the only competent authority to pronounce a judgment on such a question had expressed doubts as to the result of an attempt to force the passage of the river. But I can state positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed doubts on the subject they would not have been shared by the squadron, nor by those who have had most experience of warfare in China; and, if it be decided that the means at our command were insufficient to justify us in pursuing so bold a line of policy, it is but right that I should share that responsibility with him.

The Intendant of this place has received official notice of these events from Peking, with orders, as he states, not to molest the English. But the effect of this check must be prejudicial to our interests, as in this, more than in almost any other country, we are respected and considered in proportion as we are feared, and whatever may be the ultimate decision of this Government with reference to the Treaty of Tien-tsin, *I do not think that its provisions can be carried out until we recover our superiority in the eyes of the Chinese.*

Mr. Ward has drawn up a full and explicit memorandum on the proceedings of the Chinese Government within the last year, to which I beg to call your lordship's attention. I have, &c.,

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT—REPLY OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell to Mr. Bruce.

Foreign Office, Sept. 26, 1859.

Sir: I have received and laid before the Queen your dispatches of the 30th of May, 1st and 14th of June, and 5th, 13th, and 15th of July, the first three giving an account of your proceedings up to the time of your departure from Shanghai for the mouth of the Pei-ho, and the last three containing a report of the events which occurred on your arrival off the Pei-ho and of your subsequent return to Shanghai.

The events of the first period are clear and free from all obscurity, and I am happy to convey to you her Majesty's entire approval of your communications with the Chinese Commissioners, and of the firmness with which you resisted their attempts to dissuade you from insisting upon the strict fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty of Tien-tsing. That treaty provided for the exchange of ratifications at Peking on a day not later than the 26th of June of the present year, a time so nearly at hand as not to admit of any further delay.

You were enjoined by the instructions given you by the Earl of Malmesbury, on your departure from England, to insist upon being received at Peking, and to refuse to exchange ratifications at any other place. You were further informed that it might be advisable before your departure from Shanghai to send an intimation to Peking of your approach, and to request that suitable arrangements might be made for your honorable reception at the mouth of the Pei-ho, and at Tien-tsin, and for your journey from that place to Peking. You were informed that the Admiral in command of Her Majesty's naval forces in China had been directed to send up with you to the Pei-ho a sufficient naval force, and you were instructed that unless any unforeseen circumstances should appear to make another arrangement more advisable, it would seem desirable that you should reach Tien-tsin in a British ship-of-war.

Your conduct, therefore, in insisting upon being received at Peking and in proceeding to the mouth of the Pei-ho, was in *strict conformity with your instructions.* Upon arriving at the mouth of the Pei-ho you were placed in circumstances of great difficulty; in selecting the course you were to pursue you were obliged to found that course mainly upon presumptive evidence.

In these circumstances you had to weigh contingencies upon which no safe calculation could be made. *I can only say, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government, without being able, in the present state of their information, to judge precisely what measures it might have been most advisable for you to adopt at the moment, see nothing in the decision that you took to dismish the confidence which they repose in you.*

Her Majesty deeply regrets the loss of life which attended the gallant though unsuccessful efforts of the British and French forces to clear the passage of the river. But Her Majesty has commanded preparations to be made which will enable her forces, in conjunction with those of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, to support you in the execution of the instructions which will be hereafter addressed to you.

I have, &c., (Signed) J. RUSSELL.

POSITION AND ACTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Mr. Bruce to the Earl of Malmesbury.

Shanghai, Friday, July 15, 1859.

My Lord: Your lordship has been informed in my previous dispatches that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, had associated himself with us in our demands to exchange the ratifications of the treaty at Peking, and had further stated to the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai that he was instructed to deliver in person the letter of the President of the United States of America to the Emperor of China. *He could only claim these privileges under the most favored nation clause, and therefore awaited the results of the attempts made to obtain us at Shanghai.* When they failed, he expressed his intention of going to the Pei-ho, and received an invitation from the Commissioners to accompany us there.

On the 24th he crossed the bar of the Pei-ho in a small steamer, with the intention of proceeding to the booms, and making the attempt to advance up the river, leaving it to the Chinese to fire upon him if they chose to do so. His steamer, however, grounded before reaching them, and was with difficulty got off by the gunboats, after considerable delay. He therefore contented himself with demanding a passage, and was met by a refusal on the part of the militia, who gave themselves out as the garrison of the forts. He remained at the mouth of the river during the attack, determined to push up had we opened a way through the barriers; and it is very gratifying to me to bear testimony to the friendly feeling and assistance we derived from himself and Flag-officer Tarnall on that day.

After he had decided on abandoning the attempt to reach Peking, Mr. Ward considered himself bound to effect, if possible, the exchange of ratifications under the provisions of the American treaty. He had received no communication since his arrival from the Imperial Government, and addressed a letter to the Governor-General, expressing his wish to proceed to Peking and exchange ratifications there. This letter was dispatched in his steamer to Pe-tang-ho, with his secretary and interpreter. I inclose a memorandum, showing the nature of the approach to Pe-tang-ho, and its defences.

I have heard indirectly that when the boat from the steamer approached the shore most of the villagers fled. With difficulty two men were found, to whom the object of the visit was explained and the letter delivered, on their undertaking to forward it to the Governor-General, whose place of residence they would not, however, divulge. They, at the same time, urged the bearers to return, without delay, to the boat, to avoid being attacked by the horsemen who were seen in the neighborhood. It was fortunate that they did so; for they were chased by the cavalry, two of whom pursued them into the water.

Soon after a junk came off with provisions, and a message from the authority of the place to say that the letter had been forwarded, and that an answer would be shortly received. On the 5th of July Mr. Ward informed me that the Governor-General had appointed Friday, the 8th, for an interview at Pe-tang-ho. Having left on the 6th, I do not as yet know the result.

I do not think that the Chinese will make difficulties about exchanging the ratifications of the American treaty. The conditions under which the American Minister is alone entitled to visit the capitol contain nothing offensive to Chinese pride, or inconsistent with its claims of national superiority. The treaty does not open the Yang-tze River, or any port to the north of Shanghai, nor does it give the right to travel in the interior of the country. It leaves also untouched the important question of transit duties. The true policy of the Chinese would be, therefore, *to receive Mr. Ward in a friendly manner, in the hopes of inducing him to act as mediator.*

Mr. Ward's position is one of considerable difficulty; nor do I see, after our unsuccessful attempt at the Pei-ho, that *any course was open save the one he has adopted.* He has acted cordially and frankly in the spirit of his declarations to me at Hong Kong; and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that his concert in our previous proceedings is a strong argument in favor of the line of conduct pursued by M. de Bourboulon and myself. I have, &c.,

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

ITALY.

CONSPIRACIES IN THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Bologna, of the 29th Sept., says: "I have received authentic information which enables me to point out some facts proving that agitation prevails in the provinces still remaining under Pontifical domination. At Fano, Sinigaglia, and Ancona, the Government of Pius IX. incurs at the present time serious dangers. The last-named town, in particular, which had revolted and had been brought back to obedience rather by stratagem than by force, is said to be the centre of agitation and the hotbed of revolutionary incendiarism. A correspondence has just been discovered which is very compromising for a great number of persons. Many have been arrested. It is connected with a conspiracy, the ramifications of which are said to be so widespread, and include men so high placed in society, that the authorities have admitted that they are incapable of guarding against the storm without the assistance of an armed force. Advocates, officials, private individuals, and even a certain number of Romau officers, are compromised in the affair, but no general arrest can be attempted for fear of leading to a most dangerous collision. *The mere act of the police would be as a signal the arrest of some eminent personage to rise in insurrection*, and the police are well aware, says my informant, that a large dépôt of arms exist, but they are ignorant of the spot. Such is the situation of Ancona, which, it would appear, regulates the movements of the towns on the coast of the Adriatic, such as Sinigaglia, Fano and Pesaro, and of those in the Interior, as Osimo, Loretto and Recanati, and as far as Maccrata. In this state of things *the Roman Government has just ordered troops to proceed by forced marches on Ancona from Pesaro, Perugia and Rome.* It has been announced that Gen. Kaldermatten had left for Trieste on a mission, but that is a mistake, as he still remains at his post. It is his brother, a General on the retired list, who has gone to Vienna, charged with a mission relative to the enlistment of Austrians on account of the Roman Government."

Another letter says:

In Pesaro a conspiracy has been discovered among the native troops to desert *en masse*. A few have been arrested, and a different distribution of them has been thought of, with the hope that the Swiss may keep both the troops and the people in order. In this general derangement the finance of course suffers, and a debt has been created of 1,500,000 scudi, and another of 500,000 will be added. It is said that the Duke Salviati, the third of the family of Borghese, has lent the Government 400,000 scudi, and that the Duke Grazioli (whose father, a baker, left him a tolerably large fortune to raise him to a Dukedom) has lent as much at 2½ per cent.

Letters from the Marches inform us that on the Neapolitan confines, in the direction of Ascoli and Rieti, troops are being concentrated, and it is believed that orders have been given to the soldiers in Romagna to advance on Pesaro and the Marches. The opinion here is that the Neapolitans have orders to protect the Pope in union with the Papal troops, who have directions on the slightest movement to leave Pesaro, Urbino and other places, retiring upon Ancona.

GARIBALDI IN THE MARCHES.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, under date of Sept. 30: You would scarcely credit, without witnessing it, the immense excitement which has been produced here by the alleged reception of Garibaldi into the Marches, and by the commotions in Macerata. This city is not much more than fifty miles from the Roman frontier, so that our house may be said to be in danger of catching fire. How the intelligence acted upon the Government I have already told you. A large and imposing force was immediately sent off to the frontier, amounting now, it is said, to 16,000 men, and additions are constantly being made. The Five per Cents. fell in two or three days from 113¾ to 111, and, though the Threes have risen since one point, they are in a very nervous state. As for the people, even of the lowest classes, you should listen to them—it is a new thing to hear them speak of politics, and it is a proof of the pressure of circumstances and of public opinion. Of course one hears great stuff—facts much distorted and exaggerated; still, at the foundation of all this there is deep and increasing interest, which it will be difficult to suppress. Amongst other reports flying about the minor *cafés* was this, that Garibaldi, or "Carlobaldi," as the lower orders call him, had encountered the King's troops, had beaten them, and that one regiment had deserted; again, that the Calabrias were in open revolution. Now, I need not assure you that there is no truth in these reports; but the very habit of talking about such things familiarises the mind with the possibility or the probability of such events, and assists their advent. I shall not, indeed, be surprised to hear of desertions, and think it the worst possible policy for the Government to place an army too near the frontier, if there is any chance of a meeting with the army of Central Italy, for the men will not fight—of that be sure; many of them are raw recruits, and are discouraged at the thought of meeting Garibaldi; very many, especially among the non-commissioned officers, are ill-disposed towards the Government, and are longing for a change, and most of them will, I think, respond to the enthusiasm for the national cause which they will witness on the other side of the frontier.

ROME—HEALTH OF THE POPE—THE ALLOCUTION.

The Pope is restored to perfect health, and a few days since drove through the city to Santa Maria Maggiore. In a short time he will go to Castel Gandolfo, which is the usual *villeggiatura* of Pontiffs, and thence to Porto d'Anzio, where he will take excursions on the sea in a small yacht sent from London. It is generally believed that a meeting had been arranged between His Holiness and the King of the Two Sicilies at Porto d'Anzio; but, as it was feared that it might give rise to suspicions of another attempt at flight, and as the political condition of Naples would render such an attempt not only useless but dangerous, the meeting was suspended.

The text of the allocution of the Pope, delivered at the Consistory, of the 26th September, contains the following passage:

"And now, since we are bound by the gravest of our duties and by a solemn oath to support unflinchingly the cause of our most holy religion, to protect firmly against violation the rights and possessions of the Roman Church, to defend our civil authority and that of this Apostolic See, and to transmit it intact to our successors as the patrimony of St. Peter, we cannot refrain from raising our Apostolic voice in order that all the Catholic universe, and particularly all our venerable brethren, the bishops—from whom we have received, in the midst of the bitterest sorrows, to the great joy of our heart, so many remarkable and illustrious testimonies of faith and love, and of attachment to us, this Holy See, and the patrimony of the blessed Peter—may know with what energy we disprove of everything which these men have dared to accomplish in the provinces of Æmilia subject to our Pontifical sovereignty."

The execration of Cardinal Antonelli (says the *Times* correspondent) is both great and general, and even the clergy are opposed to him, seeing as they do that he it is who has ruined the Papal State. Still His Holiness persists in keeping him in power. Antonelli represents in his person the impossibility of reform, and revolution in permanency in the States of the Church.

CONSPIRACIES IN NAPLES AND MODENA.

Letters from Naples state that great agitation continued to reign there, and that fourteen persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested, Amongst them are the Baron Galetti, the Marquis d'Afflito, and the Marquis de Bella Caraiolo. They are accused of holding meetings for the discussion of politics.

A letter from Modena states that on the 5th October Col. Anviti, late President of the Military Commission of the ex-Duchy of Parma, was discovered to have arrived at Parma in disguise, by the Bologna road. Anviti had come for the purpose of getting up a conspiracy, and had remained concealed until yesterday. He was recognized by the populace. Heroic efforts were made to save him, but the troops being quartered in the citadel, which is at half an hour's distance, and the door of the guard-house, in which four or five carbineers were stationed, and in which he had taken refuge, having been forced, Col. Anviti was killed. The greatest tranquility now reigns in the city.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT AND PIEDMONT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"There seems no longer a doubt of the truth of the report that the *Papal Government has sent the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires his passports*, but the importance of the fact is diminished by the circumstance that diplomatic relations between the Courts of Rome and Turin have been interrupted ever since the famous law known as the Convent bill passed the Sardinian Chambers. The Pope then withdrew his Legate, but Piedmont, a Catholic Power, desirous to narrow as much as possible the breach with the head of the Church, still kept, with the acquiescence of the Vatican, a diplomatic representative at the Papal Court His position there, however, was officious rather than official; and, if Count della Minerva is known to have maintained an amicable intercourse with the Roman Government, it must be considered due to his personal qualities and tact, and differed widely from the relations that would have ensued on a perfect accord and friendly feeling between the Power he represented and the one in whose capital he resided. In the eyes of diplomatists the circumstance of his being requested to leave Rome becomes one of minor importance, but it nevertheless cannot be viewed otherwise than *as a very significant demonstration of displeasure on the part of the Holy See.* There is room for wonder that the step was not taken earlier, when we consider the intense disapproval with which the recent policy of Sardinia must have been viewed in Rome, to say nothing of the assistance of Piedmontese Generals and officers in organizing and commanding forces notoriously destined to defend against Papal troops a part of the Papal territory.

There are still reports here of a coming collision between the troops of the Pope and those of the League, but, so long as the latter remain on the defensive, there is perhaps less chance of a conflict than is generally imagined, for the simple reason that an advance of the Papal forces would in all probability be followed by an insurrection in their rear.

MAZZINI AND KING VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Turin correspondent of the Paris *Presse* writes:

"I have seen a very curious letter from Mazzini to King Victor Emanuel. It is dated Florence, Sept. 20. The celebrated agitator was lately in Florence for three weeks, during all which time he evaded the surveillance of the Police. It is now well known that the object of his visit was to recommend his old supporters to rally to the situation brought about by the march of events. His letter removes all doubt on the subject. M. Mazzini declares that he frankly accepts the policy of King Victor Emanuel. He is willing to renounce his personal opinions touching the form of government in Italy, and if the King can and will make Italy 'one,' and 'free,' he promises him the support of the democratic fraction which he represents. As might naturally be expected the main object of his letter is to urge the King onward, and, as he repeats, several times, 'to dare.' 'Sire,' he says, 'you are strong—strong with all the invincible power of a people of twenty-six millions unanimous in the pursuit of one object. You are stronger than any other prince now living in Europe, because no other is so entirely supported by the love of a nation as you are.' It is a very remarkable thing that M. Mazzini, who is so often taxed with egotism, should on three several occasions have offered to abdicate his leadership in order to leave the task of delivering Italy to a sovereign. He wrote in this view to Charles Albert, then to Pius IX., and now to Victor Emanuel. For the first time for many a day Mazzini will see a publication of his well-received by the Italian Press. Many journals take occasion to observe how marvellously happy is the situation of Victor Emanuel in that he rallies round him men of all parties, however widely divided they may have hitherto been."

[This confirms the letter from our own Correspondent published in The Times of Thursday.]

THE ITALIAN CAUSE IN TUSCANY.

The Italian cause has made what may seem, even to the soberest-minded people, a considerable step. The Tuscan Government, by a proclamation dated Sept 25, announces that "*King Victor Emanuel accepted the free deed of allegiance of the Tuscan, Modenese, Parmesan, and Romagnese people, and declared that the first act of his sovereignty would be to make good those rights he held from the people.*" Upon the strength of this the Tuscan Government declares: 1. That public acts shall be issued with the form "*Regnando S. M. Vittorio Emanuele.*" 2. That the oath of fealty to the State shall be taken according to the following form: "*Giuro d'esser fedele a S. M. Vittorio Emanuele, Re Elletto.*" 3. That the army and navy flags shall bear the coat-of-arms (white cross on a red field) of Savoy, though, provisionally, the merchant navy and the consulates abroad shall add to the Sardinian flag a white lion, to be charged on the *green* of the tri-color, near the staff; the same Sardinian flag and arms to be set up before all public offices and buildings. The Government further enacts, that by the 1st of November next the Italian *lira*, or *franc*, shall be the legal coin in Tuscany: that a new coinage shall be struck, corresponding to five, two, and one franc pieces, and to 50 and 25 centime pieces. The coins are to bear on one side the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel, with the title of *Re Elletto*, and on the other the arms of Savoy, with the respective value of the pieces. Measures follow for the gradual withdrawal of the present currency, and the substitution of the new coinage.

These, and other even more decisive measures might have been adopted on the 20th of August, after the vote of annexation of the National Assembly had established the sovereignty of the dynasty of Savoy in Tuscany as efficiently as any sovereignty can rest on popular suffrage. They might have been adopted on the 3d of September, when the King received the Tuscan deputation, and gave them that answer which this Government declared to be a "pure and simple" acceptance of the Tuscan tender; or they would have followed as a matter of course when the King, with the consent of Europe, had taken in his hands the government of these, his new provinces. The measures have been adopted now ostensibly because the King's answer to the deputation of Romagna seems to have completed the work of *unification* in so far as the various people of Central Italy and their "King elect" are concerned; in sober reality, however, because the most ardent partisans of the Italian cause were storming at the Government-house door, urging the Ministers to dare and to act, and because encouragement was held out to them from high quarters.

FRANCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes that the unexpected departure of Lord Cowley for Biarritz, is believed to have for its motive certain arrangements to be made with the French Government with respect to the Chinese expedition, but it appears probable that, independently of this, the Italian question may have something to do with the journey. The return of the Emperor to Paris was to have taken place ten or fifteen days sooner than the date of the 12th inst., now definitely decided upon, and it is possibly this delay that has caused the British Ambassador to pay a visit which he did not a week ago expect to make. Whether there be any difficulties or indecision respecting the Chinese question on the part of the French Government I am unable to say, but I have reason to think that, if such exist, they relate rather to the strength of the contemplated expedition than to doubts whether it will take place at all. Further advices may be waited for, in order to judge, from the state of things in the East, what force it is desirable to send. I am confirmed in this idea by the fact that two projects for the expedition have been drawn up in the bureaux for the Emperor's selection and approval. According to one of these, the force to be sent would consist of 5,000 troops and 2,000 marines, forming, with 3,000 men from the Cochin-China expedition, 10,000 soldiers. By the other plan, the whole French land force would be made up to 20,000 men. I am assured that the Emperor will decide, on his return to Paris, between the two schemes, everything relating to which has been got ready upon paper.

It is said that three new regiments of Zouaves are to be created for the expedition to China. Voluntary enlistment, it is thought, will go far towards composing them, but drafts will also be made from regiments of the line. It is further stated that a portion of the French troops intended for China will embark at Marseilles for Egypt, and be conveyed thence to their destination in British transports.

The *Patrie* says: "A special *corps d'armée* of 15,000 men will soon be formed to serve as an expedition to China. This corps is to be directed to Egypt, there to await our steamers to convey it on to China."

AUSTRIA.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* learns from Paris that in a very few days a treaty of peace will be concluded between France and Austria, but a positive assurance has been given that the two Governments have not yet been able to come to an understanding on several important matters. A night or two previously a Cabinet messenger brought dispatches from Biarritz, but nothing is known of their contents. It is not yet settled how the affairs of Central Italy are to be regulated, but if they should be taken in hand by a Congress, some of the smaller European Powers will probably be represented in it. As has already been stated, this Government is resolved not to take part in a Congress "unless the questions to be discussed are previously exactly defined."

TURKEY.

THE CONSPIRACY CRUSHED.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 28th of September. The inquiry into the late conspiracy has terminated. The commission has made its report, and sentence will soon be passed on the conspirators. Fresh and important arrests have taken place. Omar Pasha, Chief of the Army of Bagdad, has been deprived of his command, in consequence of serious abuses of his authority. The Sultan is about to send Mehemed Pasha to Smyrna, in order to invite Prince Alfred to visit Constantinople.

INDIA.

Bombay dates are to the 12th September.

The Nana and Begum are in Nepaul, and Rohaine is watching. Feroze Shah is in Central India. Disturbances seem imminent on the coast of Kattewar. A report states that the people of Jeypore will not comply with the disarming order. Capt. Richards, of the Central India Field Force, has compelled Cuttereall, a leading rebel, to surrender.

The Government has increased the license tax to an income tax of 7d. in the pound on all incomes above £25 a year; officials and landlords are exempted. The Council refuses to pass the bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditure, and denounces the clause exempting officials.

INDIA AS A COTTON-GROWING COUNTRY.

From the London Times, Oct. 6.

At a meeting of the Cotton Supply Association at Manchester, Mr. Wilson dwelt on the question which has been so long debated—whether India can be made to assist or to take the place of the United States in furnishing cotton for the Lancashire mills. On this point the new Indian financier is hopeful, but he disposes of the question of colonization summarily enough, showing that the rate of wages in India is such that it would be impossible for an Englishman to live on them, and that it is to native labor, directed and elevated by English superintendence, that we must look for the future prosperity of the country. "What you want in India—with abundance, as you have, of the cheapest labor in the, world—is superintending intelligence, which may be easily and rapidly furnished from this country by enterprising young men, well backed from home, commanding a sufficient amount of capital to purchase the raw products of the country, and to give a price corresponding with the better qualities produced." The natives, adds Mr. Wilson, when they find that the better qualities command higher rates, will set to work to improve the staple. Our own opinions are identical with those thus expressed. There is no reason why Hindoos should not grow good cotton, just as Chinese grow good tea and silk. Capital, and the results of cap

the involved corporation, from disposing of any property which belonged to that corporation, and was assigned to the defendants or any of them after its insolvency was ascertained.

One ground of the motion was that the Receiver had not power to bring the suit—involving the question whether the Receiver in such case acts merely for the plaintiff in the judgment or on behalf of all the creditors.

Justice INGRAHAM holds as to this point, (on the authority of Bangs *vs.* McIntosh, 23 Barb., 591; Mann *vs.* Pentz, 3 Seld., 415; Act of 1852, ch. 71,) that the Receiver was empowered to proceed against Directors and others who should improperly dispose of or misapply the property of the corporation. He held also that upon the merits there was no reason shown for dissolving the injunction; and denied the motion, unless defendants should pay the plaintiff's claim, in which case it should be granted.

The Schiedam Schnapps Case—Correction.

Udolpho Wolfe vs. *Emil Goulard.*—In mentioning this case yesterday the nature of the motion pending was inadvertently misstated; which, in effect, made our report reverse the decision. The motion granted was a motion by defendant to dissolve the injunction obtained by the plaintiff.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

MEATS

Have been in moderate request throughout the week, at essentially unaltered prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	12½
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ℔ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The demand has been more satisfactory—prices have been sustained. We have been enabled to add a few novelties to our list this week.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Geese, each	1 25	@	2 00
Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	2 00
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@	1 12½
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 75	@	4 50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 75	@	2 50
Snipe, English, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Partridge, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Quails, ℔ pair	40	@	50
Robins, ℔ dozen	62	@	75
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Rabbits, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Squirrels, grey, each	—	@	12½

FISH.

The business transacted during the week has not been satisfactory to dealers. Prices, however, are generally very firm.

Salmon, ℔ lb	50	@	62
Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	44	@	50
Mackerel, each	18	@	25
Codfish, ℔ lb	6	@	7
Halibut, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Whitefish, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Blackfish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Perch, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Black Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	—
King-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	15
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Haddock, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Porgies, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Terrapin, each	75	@	1 00
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Sturgeon, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES.

Have been in fair demand at, in the main, previous quotations.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	87	@	1 12
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	10	@	20
Turnips, ℔ basket	37	@	50
Turnips, ℔ peck	18	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ℔ peck	37	@	—
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	31	@	75
Cabbage, each	3	@	6
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	75	@	2 00
Cauliflowers, each	8	@	20
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	18	@	25
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Green Corn, ℔ hundred	1 00	@	—
Beans, Lima, ℔ half-peck	18	@	20
Beans, Lima, shelled, ℔ quart	20	@	22
Beans, String, ℔ half-peck	18	@	—
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins, each	8	@	12
Squashes, each	6	@	18
Salad, ℔ head	2	@	3
Chicory, ℔ head	2	@	3
Celery, ℔ bunch	—	@	10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2	@	3
Watercresses, ℔ quart	5	@	6
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ basket	—	@	50
Sorrell, ℔ peck	—	@	25
Green Peppers, ℔ dozen	—	@	12
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	—	@	5
Nasturtiums, ℔ half peck	—	@	56
Egg Plants, ℔ dozen	50	@	75
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Chives, ℔ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Okra, ℔ quart	37	@	—
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	2

FRUIT.

A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal varieties, at uniform figures.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	37	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	31	@	50
Apples, Crab, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	20	@	25
Citron, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	18
Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb	50	@	75
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb	12	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb	12	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	12	@	12
Pears, Bergaloo, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	2 00
Pears, Brown Beurre, ℔ half-peck	75	@	1 00
Pears, Duchess of Angouleme, ℔ h'f p'k	1 00	@	1 25
Pears, Napoleon, ℔ half peck	75	@	1 00
Pears, Flemish Beauty, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	3 00
Pears, Seckel, ℔ half-peck	75	@	1 25
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	8	@	12
Quinces, ℔ 100	1 50	@	4 00
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 00
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ℔ drum	50	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Raisins, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Currants, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The dullness of business in this line is generally complained of to-day. No changes have occurred in prices, save for Eggs, which are a trifle higher.

Butter, State, ℔ lb	20	@	28
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	30	@	31
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb	28	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16	@	21
Cheese, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	25	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 259 and 260; J. D. HINCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRANEN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 9; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 23,478 bbls. Flour, 33,269 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 9,301 bushels Rye, 11,490 bushels Oats, 1,774 pkgs. Provisions, 468 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 40 bbls. Pots at $5 25 and 15 bbls. Pearls at $5 25@$5 31¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 300 mats Java at 15c.; 200 bags Maracalbo at 11¾c.@12c.; 300 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12¾c., and 300 bags St. Domingo at 11c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 11½c.@11¾c.; do. Gulfs at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually active o-day, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry has been mainly for low and medium qualities, especially of State—in which a very extensive business has been transacted. The demand has been brisk from the regular trade, as likewise from shippers. Prices are generally quoted a shade firmer, and for superfine and extra State, holders have obtained an advance of, at least, 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported o 30,658 bbls., in lots, including superfine State a $4 70@$4 75, chiefly at $4 75; extra State a $4 90@$5, chiefly at $4 90; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, at $4 75@$4 85; extra Wisconsin at $4 90@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at $4 95@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 35; rouud-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 75	@	$4 50
Superfine State	4 70	@	4 75
Extra State	4 90	@	5 00
Superfine Western	4 75	@	4 85
Extra Wisconsin	4 90	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 95	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@	5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@	5 15
Extra Genesee	5 45	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@	8 75

Southern Flour is in good demand, and is very stiffly held. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 75 for poor to good superfine, Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet; sales, to-day, 350 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, at $3 60@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 87½@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in very active request, with sales reported of four or five cargoes, to arrive, on private terms, and 2,000 boxes, here, including Layer, at $2 45, and Bunch, at $2 25 ℔ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, and prices are quoted firmer. Sales have been made of 17,500 bushels, including choice White Canada, at $1 32; very superior amber Western (a small lot) at $1 40; good Milwaukee Club at $1 06; and choice White Kentucky at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn is in demand, and is decidedly dearer. Sales have been reported of 10,700 bushels at $1@$1 04 for ordinary to choice Yellow Northern; $1@$1 03½ for do. to do. Yellow Jersey; $1 05 for new mixed Western, taken by a distiller; 99c. for ordinary White Jersey; and 75c. for damaged Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is inquired for, and is steady. Sales: 4,800 bushels, at 88c.@ 90c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in good request at buoyant prices. Sales: 25,000 bushels including Canada East, at 78c.@79c.; Canada West on private terms; and State, part at 80c. ℔ busbel. Oats continue in good demand, including Canada, at 44c.@44¾c.; Western at 43½c.@44¾c.; State, at 43c.@44¾c.; Jersey at 39c.@42c.; and Southern at 36c.@41c. ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The receipts of State and Western Flour have been, as anticipated, quite heavy during the past week. The demand, however, has been animated, and prices of low and medium brands, especially of State, have, in the main, favored sellers. The regular local and Eastern trade have purchased freely. The inquiry from shippers has also been good, and as an encouraging symptom it is gratifying to be enabled to mention that more extensive engagements of Flour have been effected for ports in Great Britain within the past week than in any previous week this year. Southern Flour has been less freely offered, at prices above the views of some of the principal buyers. Hence, the transactions have been somewhat restricted, yet in the aggregate indicate a healthy trade at advancing rates. The inquiry for Wheat has improved with the increase of the available supply, and prices have been well supported, the tendency throughout the week having been favorable to sellers. The export demand has been good, running ahead of the ability of receivers to meet it, and considerable quantities, especially of Spring, have been purchased to arrive. The stock of Winter Wheat, and, indeed, of all descriptions, is very limited. Corn has been very quiet, owing mainly to the scarcity of desirable lots, for which unusually high prices are obtainable. Rye has been in fair request at full rates. Barley has attracted more attention, at somewhat firmer prices. Oats opened tamely. Within a few days, however, the demand has been more satisfactory to sellers, who have obtained a slight advance."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 34c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been modcrately dealt in; prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, and sales have been effected of 2,400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 20@$15 30 for Mess, and $10 75@$10 80 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 8c. ℔ lb. Lard is in request and is steady; sales, to-day, 325 tcs. and bbls. fair no choice, at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is saleable and firm. The transactions include 300 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 for new Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20; India Mess, $22, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 7c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 300 tcs. in lots, at $3 75@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 490 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@6¾c.; with 307 boxes Havana, on terms not disclosed.

TEAS—The bulk of the lots (nearly all greens) offered at auction, to-day, found buyers at full prices.

TOBACCO—Is in request, at, however, irregular rates: sales since Tuesday last 40 hhds. Kentucky, on terms not ascertained; 140 cases Seed Leaf, at 15c.@22c.; 158 bales Havana, at 29c.@36c., and 253 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 250 bbls., (in old barrels,) at 28¼c.; 350 bbls. in lots, at 29c., and 100 bbls. old, from store, at 30c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d.; 160 tons Oil Cake, at 20s., with 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For London, some Sperm Oil, at 27s. 6d.; 300 boxes Cheese, at 40s., and 10,000 Staves, on private terms. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s., and 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 2s.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL SERMON IN BEHALF OF the Sabbath Schools attached to Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will be preached by the Rev. CHARLES HOOVER, of Jersey City, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church, Allen-st., near Grand; when the annual collection in aid of the schools will be taken up. Singing by the children. The friends of the school are invited to be present.

PILGRIMS' MEMORIAL.—A FAREWELL meeting for the Rev. Dr. Waddington, of London, will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle (6th-av. and 34th-st.) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Drs. WADDINGTON, ASA D. SMITH and J. P. THOMPSON, and a contribution taken for the Memorial Church, London.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.—The Rev. B. F. BARRETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and lecture in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Fallen Angels.* The basis of the popular doctrine on this subject, and the origin of angels, critically examined.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, SUNDAY, Oct. 23, by the Rev. ED. MILES; SUNDAY, Oct. 30, by the Rev. H. D. NORTHUP, of New-Haven, and Nov. 6, by the Rev. C. D. MURRY, of New-Haven. Services at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, (who is blind,) Pastor, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.—THE FOURTH lecture of the Rev. Dr. Thompson on this subject will be reviewed in Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU. MORNING services at 10½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D. All are invited to attend. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

THE REV. MR. DUNN WILL PREACH IN THE NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Mr. VAN DORIN will preach at 7½ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn.—The pastor, the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, NEXT SABBATH, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EAST BROOKLYN BAPTIST CHURCH—Bridford-av., near Myrtle-av.—The Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINGS, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in Tremor's Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. CHARLES SHELLING, PASTOR of the Sullivan-st. M. E. Church, and the Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, of the 27th st. Church, will deliver addresses at the Missionary meeting to be held TO-MORROW AFTERNOON in the Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st. Music by the choir; also singing by the children of the Sabbath School. Exercises to commence at 2½ o'clock.

DR. JOHN THOMAS, HAVING RETURNED from the South, will resume TO-MORROW his Sunday morning Lectures at No. 187 Bowery, at 10½ A. M., on the Christianity of the Old and New Testaments, as opposed to, and utterly subversive of the traditions of the names and denominations of the clerical Apostacy. Seats free and no collection, the services of the lecturer being gratuitous.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE REV. D. J. ROBINSON preaches every SABBATH in Hall No. 24. Seats free. Come and hear. Subjects next SABBATH—*Sermon on the Death of the Rev. J. Porter*, 10½ A. M. 3 o'clock P. M.—*Prophetic Conflict of Nations and Reign of Michael and Resurrection, illustrated with maps and charts.*

WASHINGTON-AVENUE METHODIST E. Church, corner of Green-av. The Rev. Dr. WISE will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in behalf of the M. E. S. School Union. Preaching in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. CROOKS, on *The Responsibilities of Christian Young Men.*

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 23D-st., between 5th and 6th avs., nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, the Pastor of this Church, having just returned from Europe, will preach, as above, TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers and citizens generally are cordially invited to attend.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. An Essay will be read by the Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN. Subject: *Consecrated Efforts.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

CHARLES W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. The Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES will discourse at 10½ A. M., upon *The Irrepressible Conflict between Freedom and Slavery.* At 7½ P. M., he will commence a course of lectures upon the Biography of Jesus, with personal reminiscences of a tour through Palestine. Subject of first lecture—*Bethlehem, the Birth-place* Seats free.

THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND preacher, will repeat, by request, his celebrated lecture on *What a Blind Man Saw in England,* for the benefit of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the St. Paul's M. E. Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at the new Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Tickets 25 cents. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH, 23d inst., MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. J. A. ROCHE. Protracted meeting next week. Preaching MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, by the Rev. W. F. WATKINS, of Mamaroneck. Seats free.

THE REV. S. M. DILL, OF THE IRISH DELegation, will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ A. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington-square. (the Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S.) and at 7½ P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (the Rev. WM. GANSE'S.) A collection will be taken up in aid of the Irish Mission.

CHAPEL OF THE BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Prof. WOODBRIDGE; at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER. Subject of the evening discourse—*Jehovah Jireh*, the second of a series on *The significant names of places mentioned in the Bible.*

THE FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs., which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. E. E. RANKIN.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Greene-st. The Rev. WM. H. SAYRE, of Alabama, will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW MORNING, service to commence 10½ o'clock A. M. AFTERNOON service at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d-avs. Preaching, SUNDAY, 23d inst., by the Pastor, the Rev. F. S. DE HASS, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also, a Union Prayer and Experience Meeting at 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. All seats free.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. JOHN WELD, of Depauit, will preach TO-MORROW; the Rev. N. E. SMITH Oct. 30; the Rev. JOHN M'C. HOLMES will preach his Introductory Sermon and be installed by the Pastor Nov. 6. Children's meetings THURSDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—SUNDAY UNION SERVICES.—The Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER will preach in the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute NEXT SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ P. M. General Union Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the Forenoon—*Christ the Revealer of God*; in the Afternoon—*Elijah on Horeb.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Dr. PRICE, will preach in the MORNING, and the Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Rector of St. George the Martyr, in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES and others, willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS K. GALLAUDET, Rector. Usual Sunday-School services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; by signs at 3 P. M. The Rev. Dr. CARTER, Rector of St. John's Church, Yonkers, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock; and will also attend prayer-meeting at 3 P. M., in the same place.

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver his popular lecture on *Womanhood*, in the Trinity M. E. Church, in 34th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture. Prof. MUNSON will preside at the organ.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS!—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. AFTERNOON subject—*Is the Soul of Man Naturally Immortal?* EVENING—*Is the Last Trumpet Sounding?* Seats free.

THE REV. P. MCMENAMY, D. D., AND MISsionary friends, will meet in friendly conversation the advocates of the worship of the Hosts of Saints, Angels and Images, in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., near Thompson-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THIRD-AV. RAILROAD DEPOT, BETWEEN 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. Preaching by Rev. ALBERT B. KING, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. WM. T. WILSON, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH —Between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS; of the Reformed Dutch Church, at 3 P. M. and 7, EVENING, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. MITCHELL. Seats free.

PROF. MATTISON PREACHES STATEDLY every SABBATH at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject To-morrow evening—*The Objects, Order and Process of the General Judgment.*

SPIRITUALISM.—ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS is engaged to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Oct 23, MORNING and EVENING. Morning, 10½, subject—*Inspiration and Revelation.* Evening, 7½, subject—*The Spirit Land.*

FIRST CONG. METHODIST CHURCH, in State, near Hoyt-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. S. A. BAKER, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, in the evening: *The Pillar of Warning, or Lot's Wife.* Seats free.

THE REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTor, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

WINTER GARDEN—CONJUGAL LESSON—CHAMOONI III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME—BATHING.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME—LOTTERY TICKET—THE JEWESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: WILLS AND WAYS—Evening: OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—DON JUAN D'AUTRICHE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock'a, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Of the intelligence supplied by the *Europa's* mails, the most interesting is the correspondence between the British Foreign office, and the Hon. Mr. BRUCE, the Envoy to China. The publication has not had the effect upon the public mind, which in authorizing it, the Government seems to have anticipated. There is ample evidence that the temper of the instructions forwarded to Mr. BRUCE had been departed from; and that the mission had been so prosecuted as to excite reasonable jealousy and distrust on the part of the Chinese authorities. Thus, the fact that his object in visiting Peking was not to fix his diplomatic residence there, but that, ratifications having been exchanged, he was to return southward, was apparently withheld from the Imperial Commissioners, a fact, there is much reason to believe, that would have removed all obstacles to his progress. His *haut-en-bas* treatment of the Mandarins was also anything but friendly or conciliatory; and his correspondence was so imperative in its tone, as to authorize a belief in the minds of a people so ceremonious as the Chinese, that his designs in urging his passage to Peking were of a questionable sort. In fact, there is little room to doubt that Mr. BRUCE was intent upon distinguishing his mission by some such exploit as that baffled by the Chinese resistance at the mouth of the Tien-tsin River; not having before his eyes the possible disastrous event of the attempt. It is noteworthy that Mr. BRUCE uniformly alludes with respect to the American Envoy, Mr. WARD, and anticipates a successful result to his better-advised policy.

From our Paris Correspondent we have full particulars of the death and burial of our late Minister, Mr. MASON. He retired, it appears, as usual, on Sunday night, Oct. 2, but was seized with convulsions about 1 o'clock the following morning, and expired eight hours afterwards. To the funeral the Imperial Government sent a detachment of 250 soldiers as a mark of honor. The Rev. Mr. SEELY, in the funeral discourse, mentioned that the late Envoy had been negotiating a very important commercial treaty with France just previous to his decease. Mr. MASON'S remains have been embalmed and sent home. Mr. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, and Mr. WILBOR, of New-York, remain in charge of the Legation until a new Minister is appointed, Mr. CALHOUN taking the title of *Chargé des Affairs de la Legation ad interim*.

The information we received yesterday from the scene of insurrection in Virginia, is not of an important character. From Richmond, however, we learn that Gov. WISE has taken occasion to harangue the people from the steps of the Capitol; to assure them that a sufficient force had been detailed to protect the citizens of Harper's Ferry, and that arms should be distributed throughout the State to provide against the contingency of a negro uprising. COOK, who, it seems, was formerly a citizen of Brooklyn, and connected with a prominent religious congregation there, has reappeared, for the first time, since his exit from Harper's Ferry, at Chambersburgh, Pa. At that place his wife has been residing, and COOK was yesterday observed entering her house. A movement was at once instituted for his arrest, but when the crowd searched the building no traces of the fugitive could be found. Parties were sent out in all directions; but at the latest moment COOK was still at large.

The accounts of the misunderstanding between the Paraguayan Government and the British Consul at Asuncion, Mr. HENDERSON, have been greatly exaggerated. The person seized by President LOPEZ proves to be not a British subject, but one who has traveled about under the protection of the Oriental Republic. A statement of the affair has been sent to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, it is thought, will acquit the Government of Paraguay of all impropriety or discourtesy. At a public dinner in Buenos Ayres, a *rencontre* recently took place between a Mr. EDWARD HOPKINS and Minister YANCEY. Mr. YANCEY appealed to the Government for redress, but received no satisfactory response.

Our correspondent at Rio informs us of the latest change in the Brazilian Cabinet; the former Administration retiring upon questions of Finance, and leaving Senhor FERRAZ, and his friends as successors. We are furthermore told that for the first time in his reign the Emperor is about to visit Bahia, Pernambuco, and other important points in the North. The local officials have been instructed to make no formal arrangements for his reception, and to be sparing of unnecessary expenses. A grant to Mr. SOUTHWORTH, a North American, had been made by Government, of a right to dig and export a vegetable turf said to abound in bituminous oil. There was some talk also of a line of Brazilian and North American steamers; Dr. RAINEY, well-known for his ardent advocacy of such an enterprise, having arrived at Rio with authority from a wealthy company of this City to negotiate for the formation of the necessary corporation.

The Overland Mail brings news from the Pacific coast to Sept. 30. There is little of interest. The canvass for the Senatorship, vacated by BRODERICK, was proceeding with energy. A monument to the slaughtered Senator was receiving subscriptions from all parts of the State. The destruction by fire of the American clipper-ship *Northern Eagle* is announced from British Columbia.

One of the most serious accidents which has ever happened to the Croton Aqueduct, occurred yesterday morning, one of the two main pipes which connect the upper with the lower reservoir, through Fifth Avenue, having burst near Fifty-seventh-street, discharging the contents of the pipe, and entirely draining the lower reservoir into the vacant lots near the spot where the break occurred. During most of the day there was much inconvenience experienced in the lower part of the City by the sudden diminution of the supply of water; the hotels, and establishments which employed steam engines being seriously embarrassed. On the east side of the City the old town pumps were resorted to by the thirsty multitude, and some portion of the citizens were compelled to import water from Hoboken, Jersey City, and Brooklyn. A large force was at work all day and throughout the night, excavating for the necessary repairs, which will probably be completed to-day. Meantime a moderate supply is received through the mains which pass along the Third and Eighth Avenues, directly from the upper reservoir. No material damage has been done to property by the overflowing of the water.

In the Court of General Sessions, beside the usual business, the Grand Jury made two presentments, one relating to the frustration of Police vigilance, by the discharge of parties arrested for offences, by Police Justices and Aldermen, before they are brought to trial—an evil which is traceable to the system of electing such magistrates by the popular vote. The second presentment suggests that owners of premises should be held responsible, in a pecuniary form, for crimes committed in, or emanating from, such premises, such as "rum-holes," "gambling-saloons" and houses of ill-fame. In the opinion of the Grand Jury more than seven-tenths of the cost of sustaining our whole Police, and the entire system of criminal jurisdiction, can be traced to these places. The trial of ALLEN for a felonious assault on DIXON was yesterday resumed, and resulted in a conviction for a minor degree of the offence. The case of E. BELCHER SACKETT for perjury, was commenced and adjourned until to-day.

Eleven of the seventeen Republican Assembly Conventions, which met last evening, succeeded in effecting nominations. The remaining six adjourned to meet at the call of the chair, or to confer with the Americans. Quite an exciting session was held at the Republican Headquarters, where the Sixth District Senatorial Convention was attempting to decide between the merits of Messrs. WASHINGTON SMITH, SILAS B. DUTCHER, and the Hon. GEO. F. ODDYKE. No nomination was effected. A people's Convention in the Sixth District, presided over by HOMER FRANKLIN, expressed its preference for Mr. ODDYKE as a candidate for Senator.

Gov. MORGAN has declined positively to comply with the request of the Committee appointed to memorialize him, on behalf of the Common Council, to reinstate the Twelfth Regiment.

There is continued dullness in the Share list of the Stock Exchange, and prices ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. lower yesterday than on Thursday. The State Stocks were in good demand; about $200,000 sold. Money unchanged in rates. Exchange held firm by the leading Bankers, though the mail for the *City of Washington* will be a light one.

Flour was unusually active, and prices were generally firmer. The movements in Grain were restricted, in part, by the scarcity of desirable lots. Provisions attracted more attention. Pork, however, declined. Groceries were in moderate request, as were likewise Cotton, Naval Stores, Fish, Metals, Tallow, Candles and Seeds. Brandies, Raisins, Sperm Oil, Whalebone, Hay and Hides were more sought after. The freight engagements were less extensive.

The South and the Insurrection.

Men in a panic are never apt to be very sensible or judicious in their conduct. And some of our Southern friends seem to be in danger of doing themselves very serious damage under the excitement of the Harper's Ferry insurrection. They are very likely to give undue importance to what doubtless seemed to them a very terrible insurrection, but which turns out to have been a very reckless and hair-brained, though a very criminal affair. Gov. WISE is said to have reproached the people of Harper's Ferry with something very like cowardice in their manner of meeting the danger. He told them to their faces that they had behaved like a flock of sheep, and that their conduct had disgraced the State. This is very harsh language, but it is that of their own Governor, who was not on the spot when the alarm was first given, and cannot, perhaps, properly appreciate the extreme terror which it was calculated to excite. It is one thing to march from Richmond, at the head of an armed force, against a band of rebels some hundred miles away, and quite another to be suddenly told at night that all the slaves surrounding your dwelling and the dwellings of your neighbors have risen in insurrection, and are coming to cut your throat. Even so brave a man as Gov. WISE might possibly be a little appalled by such intelligence, and being familiar with the peculiar perils of life among the Southern slaves, he ought to be prepared to make more allowance than he seems to have made for the citizens of Harper's Ferry.

It is this peculiar peril of Southern life which renders the people of the South so sensitive to the agitation o the Slavery question. We reproach and denounce them for their hostility to free discussion, for excluding anti-Slavery publications, for their suspicion of tourists and travelers from the Northern States, and for the violent and lawless vengeance with which they resent any attempt to interfere with their slaves at home. But there is a very evident reason for all this. They live in the midst of the most fearful perils which can haunt the social life of any community. They are in the power of the slaves who surround them. They live in constant and abiding dread of conspiracy and insurrection among them. They know that if any such movement should be made, the lives of their wives and children would be at the mercy of an ignorant and degraded race. What wonder, then, that they should be keenly sensitive to every hint of danger, and even irrationally suspicious of everything that indicates the approach of the peril they fear? It is easy to denounce them as false to the principles of Republicanism, as discarding all the rights which belong to men in free governments, and as trampling upon the guarantees of freedom of speech and of action, contained in our fundamental law. But it is only fair to remember the intense and overwhelming motive which impels them to this conduct, and to bear in mind that theories and abstract principles have little power when weighed against the awful dangers which an insurrection of Southern slaves must always involve.

The insurrection at Harper's Ferry turns out to have been practically a very harmless affair. No slaves joined the movement,—only two or three lives were lost except among the invaders, and there is nothing whatever to show that BROWN'S alleged expectation of aid from the slaves and others in the Southern States had any other foundation than in his own heated imagination. It is true that in the Northern States there seem to have been men wicked enough and cowardly enough to send him on a mission which they did not venture to undertake in person:—but the number of such men we believe to have been very small, and the extent of their aid, actual or promised, to have been very greatly exaggerated. It suits the purpose of the *Herald*, and one or two kindred sheets in this City, to proclaim the existence of a vast and powerful conspiracy, embracing thousands and tens of thousands in the Northern States,—and to alarm the South by the prospect of a combined crusade from the North for the emancipation of their slaves. If the South is weak enough, or sufficiently panic-stricken, to put faith in these absurd and malevolent exaggerations, she will suffer severely from the mischief they are calculated, if not intended, to inflict. Next in disaster to a peril is a panic,—and the latter sometimes brings about the former in its worst and most fatal forms. Let the alarm once be sounded throughout the Southern States, that a vast and formidable army is on the march from the North to deliver the negroes of the South from Slavery—that it is abundantly supplied with arms, and money, and all the munitions of war, and that the slaves are expected to rise and join the standard of their deliverers—and how long would it probably be before all the elements of disaffection at the South would be aroused to activity, and stand eagerly and uneasily awaiting the appearance of their Northern allies. Yet this is precisely the work which Southern journals seem determined to accomplish. They are making the whole South ring with the most absurd and extravagant exaggerations of this affair at Harper's Ferry, and proclaiming the instant, and imminent danger of being overwhelmed by the hordes of Abolition invaders from the Northern States. The Richmond *Whig* is especially vehement in this clamorous denunciation. It proclaims that there was a "wide-spread, deliberately planned and most diabolic conspiracy on the part of the Northern Abolitionists against the peace and safety of the Slaveholding States." It calls upon the Northern people to "assemble in every town, village, county and neighborhood, and unite before the country and the world" in denunciation of the outbreak at Harper's Ferry. And, in reference to the parties captured in the late affair, it deals in the following suggestions:

"The arrest and punishment of all the persons, in any way engaged in the recent affair at Harper's Ferry, is the first and highest duty of our State and Federal Government. No matter who these persons are, or where they may live, all the powers of the Federal Government and the Government of Virginia should be employed in bringing them to speedy justice. If there is evidence showing the complicity of GIDDINGS, or DOUGLAS, or THAYER, or any other person in this affair, let them be arrested, tried, and convicted, and punished. *As to the prisoners who were caught in the act, let them be hung, and that forthwith.* There should be no temporizing and no piddling on the part either of the President or Governor WISE. These insurgents are nothing more nor less than pirates and murderers, entitled to none of the courtesies of war, nor the clemencies of law. *Immediate shooting or hanging, without trial,* is the punishment they merit, and the only punishment which will have the desired effect, either at the North or the South. In regard to such offenders, the just and safe principle is—'*hang them first, and try them afterwards!*' * * * The Governor could and should solve this jurisdiction question by *having these Abolition incendiaries hung or shot forthwith.* Nothing but the most severe and summary measures suit the emergency. Our suggestion to the Governor is—*put to immediate death all the white villains engaged in the Harper's Ferry affair, and dispose of the question of jurisdiction afterwards.*"

The Fredericksburgh *Herald*, another Virginia paper, speaks on the same subject thus:

"The hope is general that Gov. WISE reached the point in time to declare martial law; that he would try the ringleaders by a drum-head Court-Martial, and hang up these villainous offenders against the public peace without the benefit of clergy; and if there can be such a thing as sympathy for such wretches, *let it be expended over their stiffened corpses!* A twelve-month plot, by scoundrels who have nothing in common with us! The wheel nor the rack is a whit too hard for them. *Shooting is a mercy they should be denied!* Hemp do your duty!"

If these Southern journals are not too absolutely disabled, by the extremity of their terror, from heeding the counsels of common sense, we would venture to suggest to them that in no other way can they possibly do so much toward making this movement formidable and dangerous as by these suggestions. We can hardly believe that old BROWN, with twenty-five men, all told, at his heels, can so jeopardize the existence of the South as to render it necessary to disregard all the suggestions of decency and common humanity, and plunge into practices that would disgrace the savages in the heart of Africa. The South has laws for the trial and punishment of such offenders:—let it show its strength and its courage by relying upon them. These insane exhibitions of terror will only encourage more fanatics at the North to renew the endeavor in which BROWN has failed, and paralyze the spirit and heart of the people of the South themselves. Let the Southern States take counsel of their judgment, and not of their fears; and let them, above all, not be deluded by the reckless rigmarole of the *Herald*, into believing that the people of the North are conspiring against their peace, or raising great armies to invade their plantations and release their slaves.

Democratic Death-Beds.

Mr. LEMUEL SHOWELL, of Worcester County, Md., has devised a mode of serving his party, which we recommend to the notice of Tammany, and all others whom it may concern. The Easton *Star* says:

"On his death-bed, we understand, he called his relatives around him, and told them he had willed them a very large property, but, from recent observations, he had become satisfied it would be of little value to them unless the Democratic Party is successful. His dying request was, that all of his family and relatives should hereafter act with the Democratic Party, which they promised to do, and are now with us. The Showell family, we learn, numbers near a hundred in Worcester."

It may safely be estimated that every rich Democrat might confirm at least five hundred persons in the Democratic faith by simply leaving each of them a little legacy, in trust, interest payable as long as the legatee ranged himself with "the unterrified." This idea, of Mr. SHOWELL'S, as novel as it is ingenious, is specially worthy of notice, at a moment when our rich men in this City are putting their heads together to devise some means of extricating the Democracy from the difficulties by which it is at present surrounded. It may suggest to these gentlemen the novel idea that if they can do nothing for the noble cause, in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, they may all serve it by departing this life, having prepared their exit by a few appropriate remarks upon political topics, addressed to their surviving relatives and friends. If they will only follow the example of Mr. SHOWELL, we have no doubt the practice would in time become general, and extend to all parties. How the patriotism of the whole country would be warmed by the daily spectacle of a millionaire on his death-bed, and mourned by sorrowing friends, receiving from his lips a few words of political advice based upon and arising out of the dispositions made of his property in his will! What force a laudation of FERNANDO WOOD or a denunciation of PETER CAGGER or ISAIAH RYNDERS would have under such circumstances! How earnestly the weeping circle would abjure Mozart Hall, or vow to stand by "our venerable President," and promise to "split" or "bolt" or "fuse" or do any thing else that the moribund testator might suggest! We hope any Democratic Crœsus who perceives within him symptoms of approaching dissolution will arrange his affairs in such fashion, and prepare such a dying speech, as may help to enlighten the distracted Democracy upon the best manner of choosing delegates for its Charleston Convention. A few last gasps on that point would just now be singularly useful and appropriate.

INGENUITY OF LEGAL COUNSEL BAFFLED.—Every humane man will sympathize with Mr. ASHMEAD on learning that his little contrivance for extricating STEPHENS, convicted of having poisoned his wife, from his difficulties, has not met with the success its ingenuity merited. As some of our readers may have forgotten it, we may mention that it consisted of a formal consent on the part of the prisoner's counsel to the Court's permitting the jury to separate every evening during the trial, and a subsequent raising on the part of the same gentleman, of the objection that it was illegal for the jury to separate until the verdict had been rendered. With this charming device he went to the Court of Appeals, but that learned body, though it sees some inconvenience in allowing the jurymen to go home every night during a trial, is yet not prepared to sanction the doctrine that when a man is impanneled on a jury in a capital case, he cannot be allowed to see his wife or children till the ingenuity of gentlemen like Mr. ASHMEAD is exhausted in the prisoner's defence. The point raised in the Stephens case was, our readers may remember, very like that on which CANEMI obtained a new trial—the last of many. In this latter case, Mr. ASHMEAD, we believe, himself suggested the withdrawal of a juror, and the continuance of the trial with the remaining eleven. The Court and the prosecution fell into the snare, and the Court of Appeals subsequently set the verdict aside.

We call attention to this matter once more, because though this manner of defending prisoners is, we believe, strictly professional, there is a savor about it which ordinary lay morality does not quite relish. Our murderers, and burglars too, are certainly not a whit worse than those of other States and countries, and we know no reason why they cannot be defended with as much straightforwardness and good faith as any others. Great scoundrels as they are, it is adding insult to them, and injury to society, to get them off upon such miserable subterfuges and dodges as legal usage compels us to dignify with the name of "exceptions" in the two *causes célèbres* which have now made the names of STEPHENS and CANCEMI immortal. So, if the public notions of right and wrong cannot move our Bar to a little greater delicacy in their criminal practice, they will surely consent to show some consideration for the feelings of our leading robbers and assassins.

NEEDED REFORMS IN OUR CRIMINAL COURTS.—Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. C. A. DAVIS, is again Foreman of the Grand Jury; and we may accordingly look to that department of our government for suggestions and recommendations touching the whole range of public affairs. We by no means concur in the propriety of thus using what was designed to be an auxiliary branch of our criminal tribunals, and is not fit for any other service. The Grand Jury has no more right to lecture the community on politics, or moral and social evils generally, than any other collection of respectable gentlemen who may find themselves assembled together. But we are not aware that any harm ever came of any of these discourses, even when issued under the inspiring patriotism of Mr. DAVIS;—and now and then they contain suggestions which it may be well for the public to ponder.

In one of the Grand Jury documents styled presentations which we publish this morning, Mr. DAVIS calls attention to the fact that thieves, emigrant swindlers and vagabonds of all sorts, after being duly apprehended by the Police, are discharged or permitted to escape through the connivance of the Police Justices and Aldermen. The system of electing Judges in our smaller criminal courts is very warmly condemned, and it is suggested that all our Ward justices should be appointed by the Justices of our Supreme or Superior Courts,—who should also have power to remove them from office on proof of misconduct or incapacity,

The suggestion is worthy of consideration. Under the existing system we certainly witness constant and glaring abuses which demand a remedy. So long as the criminal judges of a ward or district hold their offices at the pleasure of the rowdies and vagabonds who generally control its elections, it is folly to expect anything like a pure and firm administration of the law. We hope this matter may be brought to the attention of the Legislature at its coming session.

MELANCHOLY ENOUGH.—We are not disposed to be either ill-natured or hypercritical, but we must say, we should have been much more gratified if the Kane Monument Association had contrived some way of conveying an expression of its sympathy to Lady FRANKLIN, less clumsy than the following:

Resolved, That the Kane Monument Association, upon learning definitely the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, as reported by Capt. MCCLINTOCK, do, as a body corporate, and individually, tender their unaffected and heartfelt sympathies to Lady JANE FRANKLIN, in the certainty which she now realizes of her irreparable bereavement; while they respect and applaud, without measure, that purity of woman's character and devotion which, through long years of uncertainty, inspired her faithful heart with a living hope that a beloved and long absent husband might yet be restored to her on this side of eternity—a hope which, though now disappointed and obliterated, has left the pleasing consolation that its cherished object has only passed from the confines of time to a sunny realm *where he will soon be found*, and where there is no Arctic region, and where snows and ice are unknown.

The Kane Monument Association, especially when plunged in grief, and informing a bereaved widow of the fact, is a sufficiently respectable body to have simpler, clearer and manlier English at its command than the foregoing. The information at the close that there are no Arctic regions in the next world is a burst of pious pathos, which might pass in the resolutions of a sentimental fire company, but nowhere else. What aggravates the matter is that this "sad stuff" is to be sent over the Atlantic. The distance certainly deserved something better.

SPORTING.

The Rochester Cricket Match.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 21.

The International Cricket Match commenced at 1 o'clock to-day. The weather was cold and blustering. There were only about 400 persons present, and they were shivering with the cold. The twenty-two were made up from Rochester, New-York, Philadelphia, Newark, Buffalo, and different parts of Canada.

TWENTY-TWO—FIRST INNINGS.

W. Hammond, of Phila.	c. Carpenter, b. Wisden.	4
Sharp	st. Lockyer, b. Wisden.	0
Booth	b. Wisden	1
Beatty	st. Lockyer, b. Wisden.	2
Wright	b. Jackson	13
Capt. Hammond	run out	2
Hugesson	b. Wisden	2
Thachathle	c. and b. Wisden	0
Pickering	run out	11
Stephenson	b. Wisden	0
Higham	st. Lockyer, b. Wisden.	0
Senior	b. Jackson	1
Jackson	b. Wisden	0
Felix	b. Jackson	0
J. Tannant	b. Wisden	0
Crossley	run out	3
Hincs	b. Wisden	0
G. Tannant	b. Wisden	0
P. Lillywhite	c. Carpenter, b. Wisden.	0
Collis, of Buffalo	b. Wisden	0
Hallis	b. Wisden	0
Pattison	c. Cæsar, b. Wisden	0
Total		39

Balls Bowled.—Wisden, 21; Jackson, 68.

ELEVEN OF ENGLAND—FIRST INNINGS.

Caffyn	c. Hammond, b. Hallis.	14
Jackson	run aut	12
Hayward	not out	2
Carpenter	not out	1
Wides and byes		6
Total		35

GEORGE PARR is better.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "Rigoletto"—the best in many respects that the author has yet produced—was given here last night. Mme. COLSON made her *rentrée* as *Gilda*, assisted by the new artists, STIGELLI and FERRI. The lady was warmly received by the audience, and sang with all the easy skill for which she is famous. In every vocal accomplishment Mme. COLSON is without a superior. She is an artist of the most thorough school, and equally capable in every style. Her *Gilda* was a success. Signor STIGELLI, the new tenor, was heard to decided advantage as the *Duke*. The least effective notes of this gentleman's voice are managed with such skill that they are never oppressively dilapidated, however weak and inadequate they may be, compared with the upper part of his register. He is a desirable and pleasing artist. Signor FERRI was successful also as *Rigoletto*, acting the part with much intensity, and singing with remarkable skill. The first act passed off tamely, owing to the fact that there was no attempt at filling the scene: ballet music, but no ballet; great gayety in the orchestra, and grim isolation on the stage. The remaining acts—especially the second—were given better than we have ever heard them given in this City; the orchestra and chorus even partaking of the general excellence. There are certainly three skillful artists at the Academy in the persons of COLSON, STIGELLI, and FERRI.

A matinée will be given to-day. We are desired to state that a new ticket-office has been opened for the benefit of down-towners at No. 2 Astor House.

THE PARLOR OPERA.—Mr. DRAYTON having made satisfactory arrangements with the manager of the French Theatre, announces that he will give his parlor operas there next Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TOPICS AT WASHINGTON.

The Brownsville Melee—Negotiations with the Liberal Government of Mexico—Financial Statements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21.

Secretary CASS is in the receipt of a letter from the Mexican Consul at Brownsville, Texas, stating that the insurgents at that place were all American citizens, though Mexicans by birth. They reside in Texas, and only four of them passed over into Mexico. The Consul visited their chief in person, and induced them to disperse.

Since the departure of the special messenger to Mexico, Señor MATA has communicated his views to his Government more fully, and has suggested a mode for obviating all difficulty in the negotiation now pending between the United States and Mexico. A reply to these last dispatches is expected here by the *Tennessee*, which leaves Vera Cruz to-morrow.

It is understood that Minister MCLANE will not leave until the mails by the *Tennessee* arrive, which they will do about the first of November. The *Brooklyn* is reported as ready for sea, and Mr. MCLANE is expected here on Monday.

The rumor that MIRAMON'S forces had taken San Luis Potosi is wholly discredited here.

The steamer *Mohawk*, which was sent in pursuit of fillibusters, reached New-Orleans, and telegraphed to the Department to-day.

The amount of disbursements through the Quartermaster's Department, for the last fiscal year, amounted to $10,591,000. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21.

The latest accounts from Texas state that Gen. TWIGGS had ordered two companies of infantry to Brownsville, and a body of cavalry were scouting through that region.

The receipts of the Treasury for the week ending Monday, were $1,021,000, the amount subject to draft $4,677,000—an increase over the amount on hand the previous week of $180,000.

The Government has not yet been officially advised that Minister WARD has reached Peking, but information received in diplomatic quarters leaves no doubt of the fact. It is confidently expected that the ratified treaty will reach here before the meeting of Congress.

The names of various gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the mission to France, but no action has been taken, and it is doubtful whether it has yet been even considered by the President.

Mr. IRVING, Secretary of the British legation, is among the recent arrivals.

The President has commenced the preparation of his annual message.

New-York Politics.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY AMERICAN CONVENTION.

HUDSON, Friday, Oct. 21.

An American County Convention was held here to-day. Fifty delegates were present out of eighty, which would have been a full representation of the towns. The session was quite stormy, and interspersed with considerable rowdyism. One or two small fights occurred. A ticket was formed composed mainly of Democratic and Republican nominees. The principal interest turned upon the action of the Convention with regard to Judge of the Supreme Court and Senator for the Eleventh District. A resolution was offered indorsing Judge HARRIS. An amendment was proposed indorsing RUFUS W. PECKHAM, but it was lost. The original resolution was then put, but the Chair made no decision. A count was called for, but before it could be taken considerable confusion occurred, and in the midst of it a resolution indorsing the nomination of JOHN S. EMANS, Democratic candidate for Senator, was introduced and carried unanimously. A resolution was adopted indorsing the Utica mixed ticket. The Convention then adjourned.

From California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—THE SENATORIAL QUESTION—A MONUMENT TO BRODERICK.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 21.

The Overland Mail, with dates of the 30th ult. arrived here.

Mr. CRANE, Delegate elect from the proposed Nevada Territory, died at Bold Hill, Carson Valley, on the 26th ult.

A new silver mine has been discovered at the head of Washoi Lake. Five teams loaded with ore were *en route* for San Francisco, for shipment to England.

The new State route between Salt Lake and Placerville being stocked, the mail would pass over it in a few weeks.

The Sacramento correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* says that an active canvass has commenced for the vacant seat of a United States Senator. It is thought the Governor will make no appointment, leaving the Legislature under special obligations to elect one as soon as possible after their meeting in January. It is supposed that the new Governor favors the election of S. W. JUDE, formerly of Alabama, so as to secure better chances for Northern men like himself, as successor of Senator GWIN, who must be elected in the Winter of 1861. Mr. MILLER will go in favor of this plan in the event his strength not being sufficient to secure his own election this Winter.

Liberal subscriptions towards a proposed Broderick monument are coming from all parts of the State.

Dates from British Columbia of the 24th state that the American clipper *Northern Eagle* was burned at Esquimault Harbor on the 22d. The vessel was valued at $65,000.

Trade was very dull, with scarcely enough doing to establish quotations, and its tendency is in favor of buyers. PORK is lower. MONEY in demand, with prospects of a tight steamer-day on the 4th.

Arrived, 25th, *Twilight*, New-York; *Salvadora*, Valparaiso; 29th, *Peruvian*, New-York.

The Episcopal General Convention.

THE CASE OF BISHOP ONDERDONK—INTERCOURSE WITH THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 21.

The House of Bishops has given Bishop ONDERDONK leave to withdraw his memorial, thus finally disposing of the matter.

They have also concurred in the resolution to adjourn on Saturday.

The House of Deputies had a long debate, to-day, on the subject of friendly intercourse with the Church of Sweden, and resolved to appoint a Committee to inquire into the expediency of such intercourse, and report to the next Convention.

The Committee on the State of the Church made a report, and a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee of laymen to devise means to advance the work of the Church.

Trials in New-Jersey.

COUNTERFEITERS CONVICTED.

NEWARK, Friday, Oct. 21.

The Jury in the case of EMERSON, the counterfeiter from New-York, returned a verdict of guilty this morning, after having been out all night.

WILLIAM H. MCDONALD, another counterfeiter, was also convicted to-day. FITCH, the confederate of EMERSON, pleaded guilty. They will all be sentenced to the State Prison.

Some of EMERSON'S friends made an attempt last night to get him out of custody, but they were foiled by the vigilance of the officers.

The Gale on Lake Huron.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ISLANDER.

PORT SARNIA, C. W., Friday, Oct. 21.

The steamer *Islander* is reported to have been wrecked on Lake Huron; crew and passengers safe.

The weather is still very rough, and a number of upper lake boats are lying here.

Nothing has yet been heard from the remainder of the crew and passengers of the propeller *Troy*, who took to the small boats.

Explosion of Powder Mills at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21.

About 11 o'clock this morning four of the powder mills in this place exploded with a terrific crash. Seven persons and one horse were killed.

Fires.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED—FIFTY FAMILIES HOUSELESS.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Oct. 21.

Nearly a whole block of wooden buildings, bounded by Richmond, Adelaide, and Sheppard streets, was burned last night. Over fifty families are houseless. Barns, a livery stable, and a number of horses were burned. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

BURNING OF A STEAM SAW-MILL.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The steam saw-mill at Island Point, Vt., belonging to the Hon. N. L. WOODMAN, of Portland, was destroyed by fire this morning. No insurance.

Affairs at Pike's Peak.

ORGANIZATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Oct. 21.

The Denver City Express of the 13th, arrived last night, bringing $7,000 in dust. The news is meagre. A delegate Convention was in session at Denver for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government, pending the action of Congress with regard to the gold country. The miners were preparing to go into Winter quarters.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived from Havana, 18th inst. There is no political news. The health of Havana was good. Sugars were firm and active: Lard steady at 18¾@19¾ reals. Exchange on London, 60 days, stiff at 17½ ₩ cent. premium; on New-York, 6 ₩ cent. premium.

The Colchester Bank Case.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Mr. WARREN LELAND has instituted legal proceedings against those parties who were instrumental in urging the recent charges against him. Writs for the arrest of several of these parties are in the hands of the United States Marshal.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER CRUSADER AT NEW-ORLEANS—THE FULTON SAVED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 21.

The United States steamer *Crusader* has arrived here from Philadelphia.

Advices from Pensacola state that the United States steamer *Fulton* has been got off, and had arrived at the Navy-yard.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 21.

FREDERICK TARR has been arrested here for passing counterfeit gold coin, and WM. CONNER for manufacturing the same. They are supposed to belong to the gang who have been flooding Washington with bogus coin.

Nebraska Election.

SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR DELEGATES IN NEBRASKA.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Oct. 21.

Intelligence has reached here, direct from Nebraska City, that DAILY, Republican, is elected delegate to Congress by a majority of 48 over ESTABROOK, Democrat.

Death of the Hon. Robert P. Dunlap.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, Ex-Governor of this State, and Past-General Grand High-Chief of the Royal Arch Masons for the United States, died this evening at his residence in Brunswick.

Weather Reports.

CHATEAUGAY, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 21.

Two feet of snow have fallen here since yesterday morning, and it is still snowing and drifting from three to four feet.

MONTREAL, C. E., Friday, Oct. 21.

Weather cold with a slight snow-storm last night; about two inches have fallen, the first of the season.

CRUISE OF THE SAN JACINTO.

Arrival at the Cape de Verde Islands—Captures of Slaves on the Coast of Africa—The Duty of the American Frigate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAM FRIGATE SAN JACINTO, PORTO GRANDE, Cape de Verde Islands, Friday, Sept. 9, 1859.

Singled out especially from among the vessels of the United States Navy, as an experimental vessel, the vocation of the *San Jacinto* has not been forgotten in preparing her for a cruise on the Coast of Africa. Furnished with new boilers since her arrival from the East Indies, the Navy Department improved the opportunity offered by the requirements of this vessel, to put into her two different forms of boiler, each of which has had, of late, an assumed claim to superiority; a claim warmly contested by the friends of each, in both England and America. We have standing, opposite to each other—representing the whole boiler power of the ship—a boiler of the Martin patent, and another of the favorite English horizontal flue boilers. These being of nearly the same relative capacity, as near alike in form, shape and size as possible, an accurate and reliable opportunity is offered of testing the relative evaporative efficiency of each, and of setting at rest—at least in the eyes of the Navy Department—the question of superiority.

This question was partially settled prior to our leaving the United States, when, after a trial of 72 hours each, the Martin boiler of this ship was declared to have an efficiency of some 18 per cent. over and above its English competitor. The result was not unlooked for by American engineers, at least. The present cruise of this ship will determine the correctness of

Winter Underclothing.

We desire to call the attention of our friends at this season of the year to the stock of Underclothing in our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department, consisting of

EXTRA HEAVY

SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

warranted genuine, made to our own order, at Shaker Village, New-Hampshire.

18 Thread Silk, very heavy.
12 Thread Silk, very heavy.
9 Thread Silk, medium.
Scotch, all Wool, very heavy.
English Cashmere, very heavy.
Norfolk Hosiery Company's All Wool, very heavy.
English Merino, very heavy.
English Merino, medium.
Extra Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Merino, (English,) heavy and medium.
Cotton Flannel, (English,) heavy and medium.

In all the above goods we have full assortments of sizes, both in Shirts and Drawers, being as good, if not the very largest and best to be found in any retail house in the City. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.

SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

The following is always the result when merchants have provided themselves with one of the *Celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander Safes*, now universally acknowledged to be the *great Fire-proof Safe of the World.*

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.

MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.

GENTLEMAN: THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which we purchased of you, delivered up its contents, consisting of our books, insurance policies, moneys, &c., in good order, after being exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of sixty hours* at the burning of our warehouse, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., on Friday night, the 7th inst. Very respectfully, yours,

WRIGHT, GILLIES & CO.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 26, 1859.

MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & Co., 191 Broadway, New-York.

GENTLEMEN: At the great fire in this place on the 5th of May last, we had one of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, *made eleven years ago*, which was exposed to an intense heat for *upwards of twelve hours*, being completely covered by the flames arising from the burning of varnish, paints, oils, &c., and on opening the Safe we found everything in perfect order, while the *Safes of other makers in the same fire were totally destroyed.* We have shipped to you the old Safe, and wish you to send through our agent another.

Very respectfully yours,
PACKER & CLARK, per J. I. PACKER.

The above mentioned Safe can be seen at our warehouse, No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

B. G. WILDER & CO.

Rogers & Raymond's
COLD-WEATHER COMFORTS.

The attention of all classes is invited to the splendid quality and make and remarkably low prices of our warm Winter Overcoats, including

DREADNAUGHTS,
RIGA BEAVERS,
SOLFERINOS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Our assortment of Winter Clothing for in-door and out-door wear comprises a variety never equaled in this market. One price and no deviation.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Ladies' Balmoral Boots for Winter wear.—CANTRELL has introduced a new article for the ladies, substantial and comfortable, yet of the neatest style and appearance, which cannot fail to become popular. It is no longer the fashion to wear paper-soled snoes on the promenade, a reform highly creditable to the fair sex. Cantrell's general stock embraces feet-covering of every description for gentlemen, ladies and children, and his prices are very low. His establishment is at No. 813 Broadway.

Assignee's Sale this Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, of books in the varied departments of literature: fine family Bibles, paper, stationery and blank books; fine gold and silver watches and jewelry, silver-plated ware, table and pocket cutlery, and an unusual variety of useful fancy goods, at PEEO & COLE'S auction store, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I., opposite City Hall.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
DEATH TO ALL VERMIN.

Roaches, Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Rats, Mice, Moths, Mosquitos, and Garden Insects.

For sale by the manufacturer, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, and SANDS & CO., and druggists generally.

Extra Heavy Merino Silk and Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino and Shaker knit Half Hose.
Paris Scarfs and Ties,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS.
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Our friend, the famous Hatter White,
Will be on hand both day and night
To show his friends and all that call,
The ONLY HAT THAT'S OUT this Fall;
It's OUT, for sure enough I saw it—
It took a one-horse team to draw it.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Genin's Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway.
THE CLARET
MAGENTA HAT,
FOR YOUNG MEN,
NEW AND CHASTE.

A Lady of Refinement, who can furnish some capital, and is capable of taking a responsible situation in an institution in which females only are admitted, may hear of a desirable chance for a permanent situation and liberal salary, by addressing INSTITUTION, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

The "Riggs Truss."—A new principle, new action, new material. Water-proof, used in bathing, cleanly, durable. The cord is protected, and the opening contracted rather than enlarged. No. 415 Broome-st., New-York.

Phrenology points out the talents, defects, and the particular occupation in which each can best succeed. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Hill, inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequaled, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depôt at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Success.—Everybody desires success and happiness, and might have both if they would select the right pursuit, and make the best use of their faculties. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, make Phrenological examinations daily.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Fall and Winter Boots.—The boots manufactured by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., are not only handsome, but durable. True economy teaches that the best is always the cheapest. No article offered at this establishment that cannot be warranted.

White's Fall and Winter Style
Of Hats and Caps now ready, and in elegance unsurpassed. Also, a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Furs, at prices that will suit the purchaser.
No. 216 Broadway.

Fall and Winter Styles of Hats and Caps, in all their variety.
Furs and Children's Fancy Beavers.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,366. No. 32 Platt-st.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.
Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead" that he can't appreciate those three-cent Cigars and that fine Gin at 2s. per bottle, and Port 4s., sold at No. 37 Fulton-st.?

Perego's Superior Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., in large variety, wholesale or retail, at No. 61 Nassau-st., and Broadway, corner White-st.

BIRTHS.

HASKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 17, at No. 25 Stanton-st., the wife of JOHN W. HASKINS, of a son.

MARRIED.

PARK—HALLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, evening, Oct. 20, Mr. RUFUS PARK to Miss HARRIET J. HALLOCK, by her father, William A. Hallock, D.D.

MONTGOMERY—BALEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., S. BRADLEY MONTGOMERY, Esq., to ELIZA D., only daughter of Peter Balen, Esq., all of this City.

CRAMER—HILL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. W. A. W. Mayhin, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Haskins, J. F. CRAMER, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE EVA, eldest daughter of Joseph Hill, of Brooklyn, E. D.

BALDWIN—HULL.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Mr. D. WILLIAM BALDWIN, of New-York, to Miss SARAH J., daughter of Wakeman Hull, Esq., of New-Rochelle.

SHARPE—CHUTE.—At Crawfordsville, Ind., on Thursday, Oct. 13, by the Rev. Jas. Johnson, Mr. ALEXANDER H. SHARPE, of New-York, to Miss JEANNETTE, daughter of the late Rev. Jas. Chute, of the former place.

DIED.

BAREMORE.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 21, DAVID BAREMORE, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, James Baremore, No. 300 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, are respectfully invited to attend.

NOE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 21, MICHAEL NOE, aged 76 years and 21 days.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. V. Leggett, No. 210 West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

☞ California papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday morning, Oct. 21, MARTHA AUGUSTA SMITH, daughter of Thomas H. and Martha Augusta Smith, and grand-daughter of D. F. Valentine.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, this day, (Saturday,) Oct. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, from No. 170 East 23d-st.

DICKSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 20, JESSIE, youngest daughter of John and Jane Dickson, age 1 2 years 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation from the residence of her parents, No. 160 6th-av., this day (Saturday) at 2 o'clock.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, ROBERT J. SCOTT, only son of Robert and Marion Scott, aged 1 year 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 305 10th-av. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

BEERS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 21, EMMA BEERS, aged 78 years.

Her relatives and friends, as well as those of her brother, the late Cyrenius Beers, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence No. 173 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

FROST.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1, WILLIAM FROST, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday next, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Services at the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 20, after a very short illness, EDWARD A. HALSEY, aged 35 years 11 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, William H. Halsey, and brother-in-law, Leander Buck, and those of his father-in-law, Thomas J. Marshal, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 603 3d-av., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

DAWSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 18, after a short illness, FRANCIS OSBORN DAWSON, son of B. F. Dawson, aged 18 years and 2 months.

His class-mates of Columbia College and his friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral from his father's residence, No. 9 East 15th-st. at 11 o'clock, and afterwards at Ascension Church, 5th-av., on Saturday morning next, Oct. 22.

ARCULARIUS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 20, PETER G. ARCULARIUS, son of the late Philip J. Arcularius, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Bergen-st., one door from 5th-av., Brooklyn.

FLINN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 20, MARY L., daughter of James W. and Sophia Flinn, aged 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Oct. 23, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence in Lafayette-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

POPE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, of consumption, ANNA SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Joshua L. and Anna S. Pope.

The friends of the family, and of her uncles, Gideon Pope and Caleb and Henry W. and Samuel Barstow, are invited to attend the funeral at the church of the Restoration, in Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 21, KATA WERHERELL, youngest daughter of Charles D. and Emma C. Cook, aged 23 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day (Saturday) at 1½ o'clock, from No. 96 Pacific-st., corner of Henry-st. Her remains will be taken to Worcester for interment.

HAINS.—At Rye Creek, on Thursday, Oct. 20, AGATHA A. HAINS, aged 11 years 6 months and 6 days. Also, on Friday, Oct. 21, EMMELINE A. HAINS, aged 6 years 2 months and 9 days—daughters of John H. and Esther J. Hains.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funerals on Sunday, Oct. 23, at the M. E. Church at Mamaroneck, at 3 o'clock.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class. No. 555, *Oct.* 21, 1859.
69, 20, 1, 57, 29, 60, 74, 58, 17, 52, 30, 2, 8.
Class No. 556, *Oct.* 21, 1859.
48, 52, 65, 46, 21, 23, 10, 61, 51, 39, 12, 47, 67, 32

Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.....BROOKLYN.

A course of Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's,) as follows:

Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 8—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.

The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.

Mr. JOHN ZUNDELL will preside at the Organ.

Course Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, TWO DOLLARS. Can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., and *Times* Office, New-York.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Third Lecture of this Course will be delivered on

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, by the
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—BARGAIN MAKERS.

Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES

The second Lecture of this Course will be delivered by
THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24,
Subject—"THE WISE AND OTHERWISE, OR PROGRESSION BY ANTAGONISM."

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at A. G. GARTON'S, No. 248 Fulton-st., or at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

A course of popular lectures, organized under the auspices of Rutgers Institute, will be delivered, at Rutgers-st. Church, as follows:

The opening lecture in the course by
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Oct. 26.
Subject—*Art and Life.*
The Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Nov. 3.
WM. C. PAINE, Nov. 9.
The Rev. R. B. THURSTON, (Waltham, Mass.,) Nov. 16.
The Rev. JOHN M. KAASS, D. D., Nov. 23.
Prof. CHADBOURNE, Williams College, Nov. 30.
Tickets for the course.....75 cents
Single tickets.....25 cents

Tickets obtained at the door, and on Broadway, Hall & Sons, No. 543; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346; on Grand-st., at Adams & Spencer's; at apothecary's on East Broadway and corner of Division and Clinton, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE,
Principal.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—LET THE WEAKLY AND SICKLY try this healthy vegetable preparation. The best families in the State recommend it, and in cases of female weakness, liver or womb complaints it is a magical. BARNES & PARKS and F. C. WELLS & CO., Wholesale Agents. C. H. RING, Broadway, and Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn, retail agents.

OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.
OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS.
OVERCOATS. at OVERCOATS.
OVERCOATS. EVANS' OVERCOATS.
OVERCOATS. EVANS' OVERCOATS.
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68
Fulton-st.

The Amount of
CHEAP AND FINE OVERCOATS,
CHEAP AND FINE DRESS FROCK COATS,
CHEAP AND FINE BUSINESS COATS,
CHEAP AND RICH VELVET VESTS,
CHEAP AND FINE CASSIMERE PANTS,

contained in this extensive establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for, as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

Handsome black cloth Overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine black broadcloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Beautiful beaver Overcoats	10 to 20
Excellent pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Cassimere Overcoats	4 to 10
Canada-gray Overcoats	6
Mixed beavers, meltons, and other overcoats	5 to 15
Black cloth frock coats, well made and trim'd	5 to 8
Fine black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Finest French cloth Coats, according to trim's	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats (immense stock)	3 to 12
Black and fancy cassimere Pants	2 to 7
Black and fancy Vests	2 to 5
Velvet Vests	2 to 8
Cloth, cassimere and other Vests	1 to 3
Black cloth suits (very genteel)	12

Cassimere suits to match, $8, 10, $12, $14, $15, $18 and $20.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

THE PLANTING SEASON FOR TREES
HAVING ARRIVED,
PARSONS & COMPANY
invite the attention of those about planting to their large collection at
FLUSHING, L. I.

Their FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS are of vigorous growth and the best quality, and the Ornamental Department contains
EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS
Trees and Plants in great variety and of handsome form.

They deliver trees at Fulton Market wharf free, and invite purchasers to visit their grounds or to select from the different catalogues, which can be obtained at No. 179 Broadway.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)

JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c., Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
PROF. O. M. MITCHEL
Will deliver
FOUR NEW LECTURES
ON
ASTRONOMY,
in
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Oct. 21, 24, 26, 27, inst. Single tickets 25 cents; 75 cents for the Course. For sale at the Rooms of the Association; at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; at Nevin's, No. 180 Fulton-st.; and at Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

RICH CARPETINGS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Respectfully invite attention to their FALL STYLES OF ROYAL WILTON,
VELVET, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETING.
Also, Imperial, three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting of every variety of style and grade; English and American Floor Oil-cloths, Rugs, Druggets, &c., &c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

WEDDING PRESENTS

Of all descriptions, in silver and gold, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, manufacturer and importer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS.—The subscriber has a classified list of all the Jewelers and Watchmakers in business on their own account, in every State in the Union, which list would be invaluable to any house doing a wholesale country trade, as by this they could, at a trifling expense, reach the very parties to whom they sell. He will exchange the list for a medium-priced gold watch. Address M., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, grease-spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

WHAT IS THE USE OF COUGHING, wheezing, harking and sneezing, and making sore the lungs with that had cold, when a package or two of Stewart's Cough Candy will certainly remove the cause and make you all right again. Sold by all Druggists.
STEWART & CO., No. 393 Pearl-st.

OVERCOATS.—$3 50, $4 50, $5 50, $6 50, $10, and $25.
BUSINESS COATS.—$2 50, $3 50, $4 50, $6 50 and $10.
PANTS AND VESTS.—$1 to $10. Gents' Furnishing Goods, at GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Stores, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

CHAPPED HANDS, SORE LIPS, &C.—CERtain cure HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine, cheap, safe and agreeable.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
N. B.—Sent by mail on receipt of ten 3-cent postage stamps.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BLOOD FOOD.

Dr. BRONSON, having been so far reduced by Consumption as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years' practice—as a last resort conceived the idea of analyzing the blood, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaint of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, or Pain in the Side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." Physicians of all schools are using it with wonderful success.

For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.
CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 36 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

For $9, or $1 50 each, LEWIS & GEBERT, Excelsior Shirt Manufacturers, No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts. We would again remind our friends and the public that we have just received from our factory 10,000 dozen of our celebrated $1 50 shirts. They are cut to fit everybody, and are fully to the public to examine our shirts before purchasing. No. 469 Broadway.

mills' muslin, with fine linen bosoms and wristbands. They are just as good a shirt as you have been in the habit of paying $2 or $2 50 for, and for fitting we challenge all competition. Every shirt sold by us is warranted in every respect. Single shirts made for samples at $1 50 each. We respectfully invite the public to ex-

WAUGH'S ITALIA,
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
PANORAMIC TOUR THROUGH ITALY,
Principal Cities, Churches and Ruins.
GRAND SPECTACLES,
TORCHLIGHT PROCESSIONS, ILLUMINATIONS, MOUNTAINS ON FIRE, STORMS AT SEA.
EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cts. Children 10 cents.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.

Do you want Whiskers or Monstaches? My Onguent established in 1852, will force them to grow on the same in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!

A fine assortment of beautiful and useful Silver-plated Target Prizes. Companies or individuals furnished promptly, at the lowest prices, at
LUCIUS HART'S, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.
PARLOR STOVES,
COOKING STOVES,
OFFICE STOVES,
and the celebrated
ARBITOR,
the only gas-consuming Cooking Stove ever invented. For sale by W. K. COIT, No. 60 Bowery.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & CO., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an Imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

32. HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32.

Previous notices and testimonials have established the fact that THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON is the only reliable cure for those diseases which render the lives of women, from the age of fifteen upward, miserable to an extent only known to themselves. These diseases afflict married and single, and no social position, refinement of living or condition in life affords any guarantee against them. Besides the local uterine symptoms, they are often attended with

Deranged Monthly Periods—
Irregularities—Weakness—Faintness—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—Feverishness—
Neuralgia—Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—Restlessness—
Disturbed Sleep—Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—Acid Stomach—Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult passiug of Urine with Heat or Smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation in the Uterine Organs
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—Red Face
Nervous Twitching—Starting—Constipation—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—
Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—
Numbness and Pain in the Limbs,
Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—
Pain in the Back.

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON is prepared by an educated physician, and may be fully depended upon. All other preparations should be avoided.

Letters and testimonials from clergymen and public men of distinction can be seen at the rooms of the Graefenberg Co., No. 32 Park-row, New-York, and convincing references to persons in the City will also be given at the same place.

Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by express. Address JOSHUA F. BRIGGS, M. D., *Secretary and Consulting Physician, Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

DR. J. F. BAIRD *may be consulted professionally, or by letter, at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row. Office hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 4.*

☞ If an *extended* opinion is required by letter, $1 must be inclosed to insure reply.

R. R. R.
NEURALGIA.

The following letter from W. C. Smith, Esq., of Dancyville, Haywood County, Tenn., is respectfully submitted to those who suffer with Neuralgia:

DANCYVILLE, Hnywood Co., Tenn., Oct. 13, 1859.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.: I suffered for over two years with Neuralgia in the head and face. For the most of the time I was unable to sleep, except when under the influence of opiate. My general health became very much affected, and *I was reduced to a mere skeleton.* I called in the most skillful physicians in the country—tried all the patent medicines, said to be certain cures for such diseases—to no effect. At last my attention was called to RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and by the use of one Bottle of the same, which I purchased, was entirely relieved. More than a month has passed since I stopped using it. I feel no symptoms whatever of the disease. My general health is restored. Without being solicited to do so by any one, "but of my own free will and accord," I send you this for publication, that those who may be suffering with the same or a similar disease, may suffer no longer. Those wishing to learn further particulars as to the wonderful cure performed by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, can address either Messrs. Coppe, Jr., & Co., Druggists, of this place—from whom I obtained your Ready Relief—or to your sincere and obliged friend,
W. C. SMITH.

In cases of Chronic Neuralgia, Radway's Regulating Pills and Renovating Resolvent, used in addition to the READY RELIEF, will greatly expedite the cure.

Under all circumstances when pain notifies the sufferer of its presence, Radway's Ready Relief should be applied. In a few minutes it will restore the patient to ease and comfort. RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st.

Sold by druggists everywhere, at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

THE OLDEST MEDICAL PRACTICE IS that of the family. Long before doctors or even priests were known as practitioners, the male or female head of the family applied those roots, herbs or other restoratives, which experience had sanctioned, for the relief of such sickness as appeared among its members. Then, for a long succession of generations, the offices of priest and physician were united in the same person, and he who offered prayers for the good of the soul likewise administered for the good of the body. In the further division of labor by the advance of society, doctors at length became invested with the business of attendance upon the sick. Yet all this time the original and natural protectors of the sick, the heads of the family, did not relinquish their claims nor cease to provide for the restoration and recovery of its disabled members. Time out of mind it has been the habit of our mothers and grandmothers to provide themselves with such herbs as tradition or special knowledge considered beneficial, and to administer them upon all supposed needful occasions. Most of us will remember, not without some inward qualms, the frequent taking of boneset and catnip, or mint and comfrey, wherewith, in days long gone, our mothers corrected the small ills of childhood, and some of us may taste to this day the castor oil then on occasions so freely applied.

In later years various devices have been invented with a view of enabling parents more conveniently and successfully to administer for a family. But none of these became by any means popular until the advent of the comparatively new system of Homœopathy. This system, discarding at once the bleeding, blistering, and entire revulsive means so long in vogue, and administering all medicines in the form of tasteless sugar pills or powders, rendered it easy to give medicine without danger, if not with relief, and soon its box

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
No. 28 WEST 20TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Ramsdell's, No. 633 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 343 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Mosher-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Open its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. The pupils of all ages are received and instructed in the branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by NEW experienced Professors and Instructors.

BERTHET AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 49 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.
DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of E. HOE & CO., No. 21 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 23 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The Winter Session commences Oct. 24. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and location. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Dyhan & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.
JOHN W. KOUNTZ, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of The Times, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., NOW in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest-public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mr. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. Munson I. Lockwood, Principal; H. Hinde, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH DUDGEON (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 609; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. A class for commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 2. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 76 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

MRS. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE a few more young ladies who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars will be sent on application to Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st. References exchanged.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.,
No. 346 Broadway. Schools supplied with competent teachers, parents (gratuitously) with school circulars, and teachers with positions. Wanted, teachers of Modern Languages and Music, also Classical teachers.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Biannual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 26th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. MEYMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 177 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

FREE CLASSES FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—Books and Instruments furnished for every pupil without charge, at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston street. Thursday Evening, at 8 o'clock, free to all. Classes for boys Saturday at 10 o'clock. Also private instruction given on the piano, organ, melodeon, violin, flute, guitar and voice. L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—MR. G. G. THOMSON'S Class taught on the Tonic Sol-fa method will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, in the Lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Thomson's, Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for the course of twelve lessons, $1 50. Children under 14 years of age, $1. Can be had at the door on entering.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A few pupils for instruction on the piano-forte; young beginners will be taken on very moderate terms; references of the first respectability. Address E. D. L., Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY TO GO A short distance into the country to instruct and assist in the care of young children, and be a companion to an elderly lady; must be capable of giving instruction on the piano. Address, with references, C., Box No. 1,248 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO has had several years experience in teaching, both in this country and abroad, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family. Best references given. Address A. E. C., No. 5 Bible-House, Astor-place

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music, French, drawing and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Would go South. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 336 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN have always on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, &c.
Also a splendid SINGING BIRD,
In a rich enameled case.

In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns and a great number of
POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES.
Musical Boxes repaired.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful: it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; on ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $50 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cheapest in New-York; to let at $2, $3, $3 50, $4, $5, and $6 a month, or for sale at $35, $60, $75, up to $225 each. One pearl-keyed and one upright cheap. Music taught and piano-fortes tuned, by M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufactrners, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufactrners, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $300, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufactrners. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANU-facturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANU-FACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

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PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.

HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.

The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE-ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER.—A TWENTY horse power steam engine locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 18 Mercer-st.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CHECK ON HANOVER BANK, N. Y., Lalbraun by the President and Treasurer of the New-Jersey Zinc Company to the order of John George, dated Oct. 12, 1859, for $2,236, and certified. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. A. H. FAILLIN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
25 lots of land fronting on Lafayette-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Greene-av.
10 lots of land fronting on Gates-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Houston-av.
40 lots of land fronting on Prescott-place.

All the above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs., and Fulton-av. Railroad.
Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.
The streets and avennes are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles distant from the ferries, easily accessible by the city railroads.
The introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.
The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.
The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.
For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 106 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 36 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—TO THOSE IN want of a new first-class house, with every possible convenience in its arrangements, and which cannot be surpassed in beauty and strength, and beautifully located on Fort Green-place, formerly Cant-st., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, and two minutes from the South and Fulton ferry ears; price $6,800. $4,500 can remain if required. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises, till 6 P. M.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing water-power and stone factory, 85x50 feet, four stories, with one-story adjoining building, 25x35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HEDGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., an elegant first-class high stoop three-story brown-stone front house, front full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 39th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely watered, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, cheap, the valuable house and lot No. 39 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is full size, handsomely located, in good order and replete with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS house, built in the most substantial manner, four stories high, full lot. It is in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The situation is central, and near 5th-av. The owner sells as he is leaving the City.
WM. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from Yonkers station, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 25x65. Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., west side; in replete order, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inqure on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 139 Prince st., New-York, newly painted and has all the modern improvements. Terms apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement high stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 13 East 31st-st., near 5th-av. Price $14,200. Terms easy. Apply to L. AUERBACH, No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs, from 1 to 3, where an order for admission can be obtained.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 143 East 13th-st.; the house, 20x65, is a first-class brown-stone English basement, tastefully grained and papered, and in perfect order; possession given immediately. Inquire of PARK BENJAMIN, 24 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND BARN, WITH OR without a few acres of land; also, a good saw-mill, carriage shop, with a good water power; also, a blacksmith shop; buildings all in good repair. Inquire of PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $155 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house well located, No. 230 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET.

SUITES OF ROOMS AND OFFICES
TO LET ON BROADWAY.

Several suites of rooms fronting on Broadway, in the white marble building now fitting up for the MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. These rooms are suited for insurance, lawyers and other offices, and a large room with fine light, suited for a public or quasi-public room. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL,
(Tiffany & Co.'s,) No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

TO LEASE—TWENTY-THIRD-STREET LOTS.—The subscriber, having a front of 125 feet by half the block, on south side 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; would be willing to improve the same for mechanical and manufacturing purposes including, or not, shops, in such manner as would suit responsible applicants, to whom he would lease for a term of years. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 9 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT NO. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., high stoop, three-story, with modern improvements, thirteen rooms, thoroughly furnished, (not including bed or table linen.) Location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A handsome three-story house, in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath, &c., and can be had cheap to 1st of May next, and at a moderate rent after that date. Apply to H. J. CULLEN, Montague-place, corner of Clinton-st., or D. BEDELL, No. 69 Cranberry-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO RENT—Until April 1, the four-story house, No. 152 West 21st-st. It is beautifully furnished throughout, and will be rented to none but a respectable party and for a private family. Can be seen Friday and Saturday, from 9 to 4 o'clock. Possession immediately.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-place, near Astor-place, the large and commodious private residence, with modern improvements, for several years occupied by Dr. Gray, and located as above; possession 1st November next. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 185 4th-av., next to 13th-st., now finishing, being 27 feet front by 80 feet in depth, well-lighted, having all the modern conveniences, and well situated for the carpet, clothing, dry goods, or any other kind of business. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28th-st.; possession 1st November. Also, No. 64 East 22d-st., possession immediately, to private families only; are neatly furnished and in perfect order. For permits to see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

TO LET—TO SMALL AMERICAN FAMILIES—floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO RENT ON FIFTH-AVENUE—AN ELEgantly furnished house to rent on 5th-av., below 23d-st., for eight months, to a private family, without small children. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FULL-SIZED, FIRST-CLASS house, elegantly finished, and replete with the modern improvements, in the best location on Madison-av. Rent, to an approved tenant, very moderate, for one or more years. Address C. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT IN THE TIMES Building, under the *Times* Office, running through from Park row to Nassau-st. Apply at the Counting Room of the *Times*.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE IN A block of seven houses on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; rent $250. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF AN ELIGIBLY located brick building for manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN D. HOMERGUE, corner 1st-av. and 24th-st.

TO LEASE FIVE OR TEN YEARS—A large house fronting Union-square; well adapted for a club house, or for any business purposes. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT No. 1 NASSAU-ST. Inquire of New Amsterdam Insurance Co., No. 7 Wall-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 4 W. 11-st.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 87 NORTH MOORE-st., near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Also, a good cellar.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A very desirable country seat and farm, of 100 acres of land. Improvements first class. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—containing from 6 to 26 acres, within one hour's ride by railroad from New-York City, situated on the southeastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and railroad depôt. The location is perfectly healthy; access to and from the City eight times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence in the most careful and substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from never-failing springs on the place.
The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts.
The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds in great abundance and of the best varieties. There are five acres of woodland.
A fine place for a gentlemen doing business in the City and wishing to live in the country. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE NEAR WHITE PLAINS—Forty acres; nice house and out houses; plenty of fruit and shade trees; land fine order, fine view of the Sound, very healthy location, good drives, fishing, &c. Will be sold at a fair price, on easy terms. Lithograph and map of the place may be seen by applying to
T. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome country seat of 17 acres at Yonkers. Full particulars will be given on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 3 o'clock. Also, building sites of from one to five acres at Yonkers.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A COMmodious house, with more than an acre of highly cultivated ground, containing flower and vegetable gardens; an abundance of various fruits, and a hillside orchard. Address J. G. B., Free Academy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-PLACE, of 40 acres, near White Plains; nice house and outbuildings; fine view of the Sound. Also, 300 acres on Long Island; also, 54 acres in Westchester.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO RENT FOR ONE OR more years a furnished house in Brooklyn, near either ferry preferred, by a family of five persons; no children. Address, stating terms and location, A. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years for light manufacturing purposes, a building with engine of 30 to 50 horse-power, below 27th-st., (below 14th-st. and East of Broadway preferred. Address with particulars, Box No. 2,071 Post-office.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, for agricultural purposes. Address, stating situation, size character of soil and improvements, with lowest cash price, Box No. 85 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 5th and 14th sts., west of and near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman; no other persons taken; references required. Address, with name, J. T. S., Box No. 465 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-1st-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a large, well furnished, front room and smaller room connec

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

GIVE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
ICELAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Five per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President;
CHAS. SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. T. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 17 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price Current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.
The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,625 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $64,000. The charter is liberal in its provisions, except the personal liability clause, and has 20 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent will be required to be paid on the issue of subscription, the residue within the next twenty-five days, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring further and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank in America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
MISSOURI, Oct. 22, 1859.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.
Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present it, in the form of an application against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor.
ROBERT T. HAWS,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day at the Office and Leather Bank, by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain. The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 19th inst. For the accommodation of Stockholders, Transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Nov. 1.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first instalment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES, } Commissioners.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1859.—Holders of the first mortgage sterling bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, which will become due on the 1st of December next, are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or by Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London, at the option of the holders, at or before maturity.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Cashier.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

$10,000 WANTED ON PROPERTY IN the country, worth $25,000. A map of property may be seen and answers addressed to No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 21.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE STOCK of the SONORA EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY for sale by MORSE & WOLFE, No. 60 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.
This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.
At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.
This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy bearing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.
The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.
ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.
No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
WM. J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,

JAMES F. COX,
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GANAGAN, Secretary.
J. SAXON HOWARD, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M.D., } Medical Examiners.
W. E. VERMILYE, M.D., }
For further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained there (gratis.)

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND TRAVELERS.
LA MOTHE'S PATENT IRON CARS.
A very handsomely-furnished first-class passenger Car, of the above construction, may be seen at the Dépôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, in Jersey City, (near the ferry,) on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d inst., after which it is to be sent to Boston.
These Cars possess all the requisites for safe and economical transportation of passengers and freight in a much higher degree than any others in use, being lighter, stronger, safer and more durable. The public are invited to examine and judge for themselves.
Any information desired concerning them, will be furnished by E. W. SARGENT, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M., passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted.) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD B. HARDY and ANN C. HARDY, his wife, Joseph M. A. Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, Drusilla L. E. Dillard, widow of Chas. H. Dillard, Milton Rowley and Mary L. B. Rowley, his wife, Nathaniel Clarke and Catharine W. Clarke, his wife, Rosalie A. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel M. Greene and Laura R. H. Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, Gray Jones Houston and Elizabeth A. Houston, his wife, Joseph B. Weyman and Emily, his wife, Samuel Maverick Thompson, Thomas C. Markley and Louisa, his wife, William P. Bryan and Josephine Bryan, his wife, and George Kellock and William M. Mailler as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William P. Turpin, deceased, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859.
o22-law6w3* J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PLACE OF TRIAL.—REUBEN W. HAWES, Stephen Hyatt, Leander W. Townsend, Asariah Carpenter and Darwin A. Smith, Plaintiffs, against THORNTON AND BROOKS, composing the firm of "Thornton & Brooks," Defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Oct. 14, 1859. TOWNSEND & VAN NESS,
o22-law6w8* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA F. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 36 South-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after this date, all matter excavated or dredged from the docks, slips or harbors of the port of New-York must be deposited upon Oyster Island, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every cubic yard of such material deposited contrary to this regulation.
R. STURGIS, President.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward Schoolhouse No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will follow on the
5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. HABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PATTERSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINAS, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Atlanta, Ga	$23 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Augusta, Ga	20 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. J. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-Florida, Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COURS, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARKS, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom incinded, to Norfolk, reduced to $5. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom incinded, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known, first-class, side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on SATURDAY, 29th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

STEAMBOATS

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR SAG HARbor EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33 East River, steamer CATALINE. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Will leave, via Stonington, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3:40 o'clock every afternoon except Sundays.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The sale of tickets for this Matinée commences this morning.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, Doors open at 12 M.
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
ON AN EXTRAORDINARY SCALE OF SPLENDOR,
on which occasion the new artists will make their first appearance at the matinée.
MME. OOLSON, MLLE. CRESCIMANO,
MME. STRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI,
FERRI, AMODIO, JUNCA.
The matinée will consist of the entire opera of
MARTHA.
MME. COLSON,
MME. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, JUNCA,
And the third act of
ERNANI,
Including the magnificent finale.
MLLE. CRESCIMANO,
SIG. STIGELLI, FERRI, JUNCA.
To conclude with the celebrated finale of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
By Sig. STIGELLI.
In which he created so great an enthusiasm in Boston.
The most extensive preparations having been made to make
THIS GALA MATINEE
one of extraordinary brilliancy, it can be reasonably supposed that, from the great numbers of strangers, in addition to the usual patrons from the City and neighborhood, an immense crowd will attend. With a view, therefore, to facilitate the sale of tickets,
TWENTY TICKET-OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush, at the opening of the doors, may be avoided:
The Box-office at the Academy of Music.
The down-town ticket-offices at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and No. 2 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.
MUSIC-STORES.
Hall & Son's, C. Bruning & Scharfenberg & Lulz's, Nunns & Clark's, and Couenhoven's.
HOTELS.
The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, and the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
BROOKLYN
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE-DOOR OF THE ACADEMY,
For which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET-OFFICES
will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12; the Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The Entre Acte will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
MONDAY, RIGOLETTO.
In consequence of the great success, the Opera of
RIGOLETTO.
WITH ALL ITS PERFECT CAST,
will be repeated on MONDAY of the last time.
The sale of seats for RIGOLETTO commences this morning.
MONDAY, Oct. 24, 1859, (at 8 o'clock—doors open at 7½), will be performed, for the last time, Verdi's Opera
RIGOLETTO.
Second appearance of

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

British-Paraguayan Embroilments—Encounter between Minister Yancey and Mr. Edward Hopkins, of Buenos Ayres.

We learn from an authoritative source that the accounts carried to England by the last River Plate mails as to the nature of the misunderstanding between the Paraguayan Government and the British Consul at Asunción, Mr. HENDERSON, are greatly exaggerated, and not at all warranted by the real facts of the case. President LOPEZ is represented as having wantonly seized on a British subject named CRUSTA, or CUSTA, the son of an English gentleman residing at Monte Video, imprisoned him without any form of accusation, and refused to put him on his trial when requested to do so by Mr. HENDERSON, who thereupon demanded and received his passports, and retired to Buenos Ayres, where he is now awaiting such instructions as the British Foreign Secretary of State, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, may deem proper to transmit to Mr. THORNTON, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, on being apprized of the particulars.

We understand, however, that the matter is one in which the Paraguayans are wholly blameless, and in fact could not do otherwise than they have done. In the first place, the offender is not a British subject at all, either by birth, parentage, naturalization or otherwise. In the second place, he is well known to have traveled for several years between Asunción and Monte Video with a passport of the Uruguayan Republic, of which he professed himself to be, and is, a citizen; but lately he obtained a passport from the English legation, there representing himself to be a British subject. Thirdly, he is known to be, or at least accused of being, one of 17 conspirators, who, on the confession of an accomplice, had agreed to take the life of the President, of his son, Brigadier-General LOPEZ, and of several of the principal officers of the State, and to inaugurate a new government, of what kind, or on what basis, we have no means of conjecturing.

Under these circumstances, when Mr. HENDERSON, who is a harmless inoffensive person, and is deservedly popular both with the people of Asunción and with the President's family, applied for the immediate liberation of the accused, he was told that the latter had no claim whatever to British protection, countenance, or interference of any kind, and, even if he had, that that could be no bar to his being dealt with according to the ordinary laws of the Republic, in common with the implicated Paraguayan traitors. Mr. HENDERSON, it appears, acting on a misconception as to the citizenship of the accused, would not take this explanation, and, after some recriminations, withdrew to Buenos Ayres, saying that any statement of the affair the Paraguayan executive might think proper to transmit to the British Government must be forwarded through him, or through the English *Chargé d'Affaires*. Of this intimation, however, the Paraguayan Government have taken no notice, but have sent details of the whole matter direct to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having no diplomatic Minister of their own in London, only a Consul-General, Mr. GREEN. They express themselves perfectly satisfied that his lordship's well-known familiarity with, and respect for international law will acquit them, in his judgment, of all serious impropriety, and even of any discourtesy to Mr. HENDERSON, who has now been in the country nearly six years, being the first British Government agent sent thither after the treaty for opening the rivers had been negotiated by the late Sir C. HOTHAM, in pursuance of the policy so strenuously recommended by Sir W. GORE OUSELY, when accredited to the Argentine Confederation, on which occasion, on his own responsibility, he sent Sir CHARLES, then Capt. HOTHAM, on a friendly visit to President LOPEZ, by whom he was most courteously received.

We believe that no apprehension need be entertained of the interruption of peace between England and Paraguay—an event that would be much deplored, in an especial degree at the present moment, when both the Buenos Ayreans and the Argentines have accepted the mediation of President LOPEZ, the friendly offices of Mr. YANCEY in the same direction having proved unavailing.

In reference to the latter gentleman, we are sorry to have to record an occurrence that tends but little to the elevation of our social repute among our brother republicans in the Plata. At a public dinner in Buenos Ayres a violent altercation, arising out of the failure of the peace negotiations, took place between him and the rather too well known Mr. HOPKINS, the latter sustaining the peculiar repute he has long enjoyed by projecting a decanter at the head of Mr. YANCEY, who, disdaining similar retaliation, appealed to the Government to take the matter up, and considered himself very much agrieved at the response he received. Mr. HOPKINS, having contrived to obtain the ear of some of the dominant officials, because of the Fernando Railway, of which he has become a *concessionnaire*, but as yet without any certainty of the work being taken by a responsible contractor.

FROM BRAZIL.

Ministerial Changes—An Imperial Progress—American Enterprise—Maritime.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1859.

Contrary to my expectations, as set forth in my correspondence by the last packet, the Ministry, having lost ground in carrying out their financial project respecting a renovation of their banking system, appealed to the Emperor for a dissolution of the Chambers, which, being refused by His Majesty, obliged them to tender their resignations. They were accepted, and a new Ministry has been formed, under the management of Senhor FERRAZ, a distinguished Senator, and late Inspector of the Customs at Rio, which has scarcely had time to go into operation, and therefore cannot be commented upon. It is said, however, that they are favorable to an increase of internal improvements, and to the establishment of an Agricultural Department as a Cabinet portfolio, both of which indicate a requisite spirit of advancement.

The most important news of the past month is the approaching voyage of their Majesties and the Court to their provinces in the north, of Espirito Santo, Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco and Parahyba, which will take place in the early part of next month. Strange to say, the Emperor has never yet visited these important provinces of his dominions. He has given orders to the Presidents of the several provinces that he is to be received in the simplest manner, and desires that no public outlay be appropriated, recommending the strictest economy in all public expenditures which do not directly affect the progression of his empire. His fleet, consisting of five war steamers, has been placed under the command of Vice-Admiral Marquis LISBOA, and the entire Ministerial Cabinet will accompany him.

A short time since, by decree of the Emperor, a very important concession was granted to one of our countrymen, an American, by the name of SOUTHWORTH, which gives to him the exclusive right of mining for fifty years a species of vegetable turf discovered by him in one of the northern provinces, which can be used for gas or in the manufacture of oil, and it is said will yield him a very large fortune.

Among the arrivals a day or two since by the *Lapwing* was Dr. RAINEY, of New-York, who was sent last Winter by President BUCHANAN as Government Agent to the African coast, in charge of the negroes captured by the United States brig *Dolphin* in the slaver *Echo*. I am told that the Doctor has been sent out here by the Novelty Iron Works to establish a line of ferry boats, similar to the Brooklyn ones, between this city and Praia Grande, a place on the other side of the bay, and also to make arrangements with respect to his line of steam communication between the United States and Brazil. The Americans still maintain their ground in regard to the procuration of Government contracts for public improvements, notwithstanding the violent moneyed influence which England is constantly bringing against them. The first section of the Don Pedro II. Railway was built through an English contract. The second section is now being completed by Americans, and it would be as well to take this opportunity to state "that it is the intention of the Company to receive proposals for the third section during the ensuing December." Look out for it, ye Winanses of America.

The *John Adams*, Capt. MASON, is still lying here in a leaky condition, and awaiting further instructions from home as to her disposal. The health of her crew and officers is good. One of the former, by the name of FAIRBANKS, died a few days since of colic. The *Dolphin*, Capt. STEEDMAN, senior officer in charge of the Brazil Squadron, is also here, but leaves again on the 16th for the river Plate, where her services are much wanted. This little vessel is in beautiful order, and her crew in the highest state of discipline the admiration of all who see her, and reflecting great credit on her commander and officers. The *Lancaster*, *Congress*, *Wyoming* and *Hartford*, not yet arrived. A French ship arrived a few days since freighted with camels, purchased by order of the Government, for introduction in their provinces of the interior. Cotton still retains its high price, a very inferior article commanding six milreis the arroba of 32 lbs. The first of the new crop of flour arrived in 22 ds. understand sold very well. H. M. the *Lapwing*, and I have been condemned here as rotten ship *Madagascar* has to be sold in a few weeks, and unseaworthy, and

Yours truly, MAJOR.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—Most of yesterday's session of the Board was occupied with proposed alterations of the rules. These were finally referred to a Special Committee consisting of Judge ULSHOEFFER and Mr. BOWEN, and were ordered to be printed. J. H. RUDD was appointed to perform Police duty in Brooklyn, and THOMAS MCPARLIN, one of the old force, was restored. The Committee appointed to make out lists of Poll Clerks reported that they had completed the duty which devolved on them. A resolution was passed to ask Captains of the several Precincts to report to the next meeting the names of persons willing to serve as special policemen on Election day. The reception of applications for appointments as special officers, was the only other business which was transacted.

ROBBERY OF MR. FROST'S ERRAND BOY.—The story given a few days ago of the robbery of $4,800 from GEORGE LOUDN, a broker's errand boy, has since had doubts cast upon its verity. The boy now says that he was enticed into the vault of the Broadway Bank building, and while there the turpentine was thrown over him, and the robbery committed. Having made a partial investigation, the Police are satisfied of the lad's complicity in the affair. Upon his testimony a person was arrested for receiving the stolen money, but an examination before Justice QUACKENBUSH elicited no testimony upon which the accused could be held.

SERIOUS INJURY.—Yesterday afternoon, THOS. WILLIS, a young man, residing at No. 46 Greenwich-street, met with a sad accident while playing ball in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Acting in the capacity of "fielder" he ran after the ball, which rolled into a hole about fifteen feet deep. Slipping and falling in his eagerness to obtain it, his head struck on a sharp rock, which fractured his skull. Medical attendance was immediately procured, but the injury was pronounced fatal. WILLIS has been employed at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK.—In consequence of the shortening of the days, we understand the remaining concerts on the "Ramble" of the Central Park will commence at 3 P. M. precisely. The programme of to-day offers several attrections, including selections from the two new operas of "Le Pardon de Ploermel" and "Les Vêxpres Sicillennes," and the delicious allegretto of BEETHOVEN'S 8th symphony in F.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon, as the ship *Christina*, bound for London, was on her way down the harbor, a sailor, name unknown, fell overboard. He grasped a rope thrown to him from the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat, *Manhattan*, but was too weak to retain his hold. The body was not recovered.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Last evening a young lady named SCOFIELD, stepping off of one of the ferry boats at the foot of Roosevelt-street, fell into the river and would have been drowned but for policeman DELANEY, of the Fourth Precinct. The officer promptly jumped into the water and rescued her.

Fires.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke ont in the stable adjoining the coal-yard of SOLOMON CAMPBELL, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue. The stable was destroyed, together with two horses which it contained. Loss, about $1,000; no insurance.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.

At 8 o'clock A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the premises No. 188 Seventh-avenue. The stock of Messrs. QUINTERN, THOMPSON & Co., manufacturers of rosewood doors, who occupy the third and fourth floors of the building, was damaged to the amount of $4,000; insured for $1,000 in the Excelsior Insurance Company. Mr. H. C. CARPENTER, who occupies the first and second floors, met with a loss of about $400, on which there was no insurance. The building, which is owned by Mr. CARPENTER, suffered to the extent of $1,500. It is fully insured. The fire was caused by the falling of a lighted shaving upon a pile of combustible material.

FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.

The Second District alarm, at a few minutes past 10 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the upper portion of the frame dwelling No. 484 Ninth-avenue, owned by Alderman SEABURST. The damage to building is about $100, and insured.

Police Reports.

A MULTIPLICITY OF CHARGES.—A few days since Charles Courtney went to the house of Mrs. Cabre, No. 495 Canal-street, and, representing himself as a policeman, offered to guard the premises. On Wednesday the house was broken into, and a sewing-machine valued at $75 was stolen. As it was discovered that Courtney had disposed of the identical machine at the gas-fitting establishment of Charles Kranshar, No. 77 Elizabeth-street, for $6, he was arrested on a charge of theft, and being examined, a police-surgeon's shield was found in his pocket. A gunsmith of Hudson-street also accused him of having stolen a self-cocking revolver from his establishment. Courtney admitted all the allegations against him, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

STABBED FOR INTERFERING.—On Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. Gorman, who live at No. 65 West Thirty-fifth-street, became engaged in a quarrel, and Andrew Irving, a dweller in the same house, forgetting the proverb, offered to act as mediator. Mr. Gorman declined to accept his services, and finally stabbed Irving in the abdomen with a clasp-knife. As soon as he had inflicted the wound he surrendered himself at the Police Station, and was committed to await the result of Irving's injuries.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Sarah Maunder was yesterday committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for having stolen $54 worth of apparel from Mrs. Ann Funday, of No. 29 Renwick-street. The accused, on her arrest, acknowledged the theft and restored a portion of the property.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Assembly Conventions met in the various Districts last evening. The action taken by each Convention, and the nominations made, were as follows:

Dist.
1. O. H. Copp.
2. Adjourned to meet at call of the Chair.
3. Adjourned to confer with the Americans.
4. Adjourned to Tuesday evening next.
5. John J. Shaw.
6. John Commerford.
7. Adjourned till Tuesday evening next.
8. George Terwilliger.
9. John R. Jaques.
10. Joseph P. Cooper.
11. Adjourned to Wednesday evening next.
12. Peter Cook.
13. Adjourned to Wednesday evening next.
14. Elliott F. Shepard.
15. S. S. Childs.
16. Walter S. Pinckney.
17. Isaac B. Batchelor.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Sixth District Republican Convention met at the Republican Headquarters again last evening, GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., in the Chair. When the first vote of the evening had been called, it appeared that those who had formerly signified their preference for Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER, had all gone over to Mr. WASHINGTON SMITH, so that the vote stood 10 for WASHINGTON SMITH and 10 for Judge OPDYKE. The roll was called one hundred times with the same result, when Mr. SHEPARD moved to take from the table the resolution to vote by ballot. The motion was lost, Mr. SMITH'S friends all voting against it. The calling of the roll was then continued, with the same result as before, until one hundred and nine votes had been taken, when, on motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the Convention adjourned until Monday evening.

THE TAMMANY NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

This Committee, which is appointed to look after those foreigners whose means are not commensurate with their desire to vote the Democratic ticket, held its first meeting yesterday. They did nothing beyond perfecting their plans for the approaching campaign, as but few candidates for naturalization presented themselves. Mr. BROWN, the naturalization clerk, has furnished final papers during the last week to about five hundred persons. These constitute the majority of aspirants for citizenship who will present themselves this Fall.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The American County Convention, held at White Plains, on Thursday, made the following nominations: The Hon. JOHN W. MILLS, for Surrogate, and WM. PEMBERTON, Esq., for District-Attorney. The nomination of the Hon. WM. W. SCHOONAM, for Judge of the Supreme Court, was indorsed unanimously. No nomination was made for County Judge. The American Convention of the Second Assembly District, unanimously nominated N. H. ODELL, Esq.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This body met at No. 187 Bowery last evening. There were nearly one hundred members present. Measures were taken to preserve the American organization, and the Utica ticket was enthusiastically indorsed. Speeches were made by EBASTUS BROOKS and others.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

A People's Convention met in the Sixth Senatorial District last evening, at the Stuyvesant House. HOMER FRANKLIN, Esq., presided, and on motion GEO. OPDYKE was unanimously nominated as the people's candidate for Senator. There were about two hundred persons present.

The Rescue of McCue—A Correction.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in yesterday's issue of your paper that I was mentioned as having "rescued M'CUE, the murderer of REEVES," I take this opportunity to deny emphatically any such act.

What I did was merely to part what I took to be two men fighting. In no sense did I act in any other capacity than as a pacificator. Respectfully,

ANDREW HIMES.

THE CROTON IN TROUBLE.

DRY SEASON IN NEW-YORK.

RUPTURE OF A MAIN PIPE.

EFFECTS OF THE DROUTH.

There occurred yesterday an accident to one of the main pipes of the Croton Aqueduct, which has temporarily diminished the usual supply of water to the City, while it has largely increased the estimate the public places upon it. The upper, or Eighty-sixth-street reservoir, is connected directly with the lower, or Forty-second-street reservoir, by two large pipes, or mains, 36 inches in diameter. These pipes, which are laid along Fifth-avenue, are the only ones from which the lower reservoir is recruited. At an early hour yesterday morning one of them burst, at a point just north of Fifty-seventh-street, and before the accident was discovered, the adjoining low grounds on both sides of the Fifth-avenue were flooded with water. Information of the break was sent to Mr. A. W. CRAVEN, Chief-Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, about 8 o'clock. Mr. CRAVEN immediately hastened to have the gates of the upper reservoir closed. Before this could be done the *back* flow of the water had nearly drained the lower reservoir, and by 10½ o'clock it was almost dry. Luckily for the City, its supply does not wholly depend upon this reservoir or its connection pipes. From Seventy-ninth-street near the upper reservoir, there are two main pipes of 30 inches diameter, radiating on the east side to Third-avenue, and on the west to the Eighth-avenue. At Fourteenth-street those pipes are again tapped to supply those portions of the City upon the rivers. Thus, while the lower reservoir was wholly drained, a moderate supply was thus obtained directly from the upper.

At the place where this break occurred the pipes are conducted over a causeway, spanning a deep chasm. Originally they were only five feet under ground, but in the process of grading Fifth-avenue, nearly fifteen feet has been added to the depth of the superimposed mass. This addition is made up principally of rocks and fragments blasted out of the neighboring ledge. The nature of this material rendered the work of excavating very laborious and tedious. At 11 o'clock A. M., about sixty men were busily at work, throwing out the earth and stones to get at the break, but at 2 o'clock they had made an opening only about seven feet deep. They will, of course, continue at work night and day until they repair the break.

The casualty, which is by far the most serious which has ever happened to the Croton aqueduct, is accounted for in various ways. The lower stratum on which the pipes rest being of soft earth, it is supposed by some that the heavy accumulation of rock above caused them to settle, and finally to break. Another theory, and the more probable one, is that the pipes were affected by the sudden change of temperature, as they are very much exposed to the air at this point.

Little inconvenience was experienced above Fourteenth-street, where the supply is received directly from the upper reservoir, through the Third and Eighth avenues; but much trouble was caused below that point, particularly through the central portion of the City. The hotels and large up-town boarding-houses felt the deprivation in the greatest degree, and but for a supply which some of them possessed in well-filled tanks, their situation would have been one of much perplexity. At the Astor House the tanks gave out about 2 o'clock, but their neighbors lower down lent them sufficient to carry them through the dinner hour. The engine was stopped, the operations of the laundry came to a sudden pause, and at last accounts they were arranging to draw upon the resources of Jersey City. The St. Nicholas, New-York, Metropolitan, Everett House, and all the principal hotels were similarly affected.

The various manufacturing establishments, machine shops, and newspaper establishments, whose operations depend almost wholly on their steam engines, were also much embarrassed, and but for timely warning sent by the Mayor to the different engineers, explosions or other serious accidents might have occurred. Along the east and west sides of the City, where the land slopes toward the rivers, the supply of water held out apparently undiminished. The same was the case at the south end of the City. During the afternoon large quantities of water were brought from Hoboken and Jersey City.

The public pumps on the east side of the City did good service in place of the Croton hydrants, and from morning until noon women and water pails were plentiful in every vicinity. At the pump corner of Chrystie and Hester street, while a score of water-bearers awaited *en queue* their turn to fill their pails, CHRISTOPHER WYETH, a guileless Israelite, made a dash at the pump-handle and refused to let any have the water unless he was paid for it at the rate of two cents a pail. Mrs. MARY MEEHAN, one of those who submitted to the extortion, told Officer WILLIS, of the Tenth Ward, how she and her suffering sisters had been imposed upon. He went to the pump and still found WYETH exacting unlawful tribute. He took him off to Essex Market Court, to answer before Justice BRENNAN. WYETH told the Magistrate that he had not sold the water, but merely charged the sum mentioned for his labor in pumping it. The excuse was not deemed a good one, and the prisoner, to the evident satisfaction of a dozen or more of the pail-bearers who had followed him to Court, was sent to prison, in default of $300 bail, to answer a charge of misdemeanor.

Considerable apprehension was felt in the City lest at this unfortunate juncture a conflagration might occur. A consultation was accordingly held on the subject, and precautions were adopted to guard against such dangers. Steam was promptly got up, on the fire-engines, *John G. Storm*, the *Niagara*, and the *J. C. Cary*. They were ready to run at the tap of the bell for any alarm of fire in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts, and elsewhere, if required. They were placed under the charge of Exempt Engine Company, of which ZOPHAR MILLS is Foreman. The Exempts were also ready with their hand-engine. These arrangements will continue until the break is repaired.

MILITARY.

REFUSAL OF GOV. MORGAN TO REINSTATE THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to memorialize the Governor of the State in behalf of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, assembled at the Metropolitan Hotel at 6 P. M. yesterday, and thence proceeded to the residence of Gov. MORGAN, in Lafayette-place. The Governor received them politely, and listened attentively to all that they had to say.

Councilman LAIMBEER presented the memorial on behalf of the Committee, and urged the reorganization of the regiment with great force. He said this action was begun only after the strict letter of the law had been complied with regarding the insubordination charged against the Twelfth Regiment, when, in furtherance of that strong sympathy in their behalf manifested by the people, they felt it almost a duty to do something to aid that unfortunate body in regaining a standing among our citizen soldiery—the pride of our City and State. Several of the other members of the Committee made similar remarks.

Gov. MORGAN replied that his duty in this matter was fully prescribed by the Constitution and the laws. It had occasioned him much thought and trouble, but hoped that in the end it would prove satisfactory to all concerned. The memorial he declined to regard except as an expression of sympathy. He thought the municipal body had taken a very unusual course; that they should not take any action that they were not authorized to take as members of the Common Council, and should leave such a matter as this to the authorities, whom solely the law directed to attend to it. He, however, had the greatest respect for the Common Council, of which he had formerly been a member. He intimated that the Twelfth Regiment would be afforded an opportunity for an adjustment of this business, which would be satisfactory to all. He declined in positive terms to reinstate the Regiment.

The members of the Committee then took leave of him and returned to the Metropolitan Hotel, where they were entertained by Mr. WARREN LELAND most sumptuously.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, Oct. 21. Match $500; mile heats, best three in five to wagons.

Owner, b. g. *Slack*	1	1	1
Owner, w. g. *Rame*	2	2	2

Time—2:58—3:02—3:07.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD.—Friday, Oct. 29. Match $500; from McCOMB'S Dam to E. LUFF'S, to wagons.

E. LUFF, g. m. *Lady Suffolk*	1
M. SEVENSON, b. g. *Rock*	2

No time taken.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—GREAT TROTTING.—Thursday, Oct. 28. Match $1,000; mile heats, best three in five to wagons.

D. TALLMAN, b. g *Geo. M. Patchen*	2	1
D. PIFFER, br. s. *Brown Dick*	1	dist.

Time—2:29½—2:28.

Telegraphic—Improvements on the Grove Battery.

Mr. T. C. AVERY, for many years electrician at West Point, has invented and patented several important improvements upon the Grove battery used in the working of telegraph lines. The new instrument has been in use upon the lines of the American Telegraph Company for several months. Mr. AVERY'S improvement consists: 1. In insulating the outside of the zincs, thereby reducing the surface of metal brought in contact with the sulphuric acid, and preventing the *local action* which interferes seriously at times with the successful working of the telegraph. 2. The use of double the surface of platinum—this increases the positive current and equalizes it with the negative, thus preventing, to a great extent, as he alleges, the escape of the current in damp or stormy weather. 3. The insulation, at the top and bottom of the porous cups, preventing the nitric acid from destroying the zincs, and creating local action on the *inside*, which is equally as injurious as the action of the sulphuric acid on the *outside*.

Mr. AVERY claims in point of economy, the saving of at least two-thirds of the zinc, one-half of the sulphuric acid, one-eighth of the nitric acid, and three-quarters of the mercury or quicksilver, now used.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A DEAD BODY FOUND IN THE EAST RIVER.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water, at the foot of South Seventh-street, yesterday. It had been so long in the water that identification was impossible. Coroner SNELL took the remains in charge.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—Late on Thursday evening a man was arrested with a bundle of property supposed to be stolen while leaving the house of Mr. JOHN W. TOMPKINS, in Tompkins-street. In a struggle which preceded his arrest the burglar was severely wounded.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An attempt was made, on Thursday evening, to pass off a quantity of counterfeit $3 bills on the Bank of Lynn, Mass. One arrest was made by the Police.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all othe, hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

WARM CLOTHING.

We now offer large assortments of Fall and Winter Clothing, just manufactured, in our best styles, consisting in part of

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
MOSCOW BEAVERS,
EIDER DOWN BEAVERS,
MAGENTA BEAVERS,
PRESIDENT BEAVERS,
CLARENDON BEAVERS,
DREADNAUGHT BEAVERS,

Also, complete suits of all styles of CASSIMERE and Beaver suits, and all the late styles Velvet and Cashmere Vestings, &c., &c.

BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS

in great variety, at the lowest prices of the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 261 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE DIAMOND WEDDING.—This great event, which has so stirred the innermost heart of Uppertendom, would hardly have come off, in consequence of the general debility of some parties, had not those thus afflicted seen the advertisement of that celebrated invigorating cordial, "Ledlard's Morning Call." Becoming satisfied of its extraordinary virtues, a supply was procured from the dépôt, No. 37 South William-street, and the parties using it were restored to pristine health and vigor.—*Sunday Atlas.*

[Advertisement.]

THE DOLLAR-OCRACY.—Yes, the Four Dollar-ocracy patronize KNOX for they have become convinced by actual experience that he manufactures the best hats made in this country. His fabrics are elegant, fashionable, comfortable, durable and cheap, and are highly appreciated by all gentlemen of taste and refinement. If there should be any not familiar with the merits of KNOX'S hats we recommend them to visit his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS
HAVE BEEN BEFORE THE
WORLD 108 YEARS.
Their usefulness is measured by their
purifying qualities upon
the Blood.
Principal office No. 294 Canal-st. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.—The new and original American comedy, written by H. J. CONWAY, Esq., for Barnum's Museum, is to be performed this afternoon for the second time. It is a brilliant production, full of life and spirit. "Out of the Depths" is to be repeated this evening.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

The only certain cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs, is taken without nausea. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels. Southern dépôt, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HEAVY ALL WOOL UNDERGARMENTS,
For Men, Women, and Children.
At McLAUGHLIN'S
Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

3,000 CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH,
AT
$8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
AT
EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL and IVORYTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 21.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102⅛	3,000	Han. & St. J. R. h	61¾
9,000	do	103	1,000	do	61¾
8,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	30	Chatham Bank	90
10,000	do b60	89¾	50	Amer. Guano Co	4
13,000	Virginia St. 6s	94⅜	50	Pacific M. S. Co	71⅝
10,000	do s60	94¾	200	do	71¾
5,000	do s60	94⅝	50	do b60	72
1,000	do s60	94⅝	5	Del. & Hud. C. Co	94½
100,000	Mo. State 6s. b60	84⅞	366	N. Y. Central R	80½
26,000	do	84⅞	100	do b3	80⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s	84⅛	100	do s30	80⅞
1,000	Brook. C. W. Ln. 100	59	50	do s10	83½
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	97	50	do s5	80⅝
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	78½	400	do s60	80⅝
1,000	Ill. C. R. 8 p. ct. in sk. fd. co. hs.	85¼	250	do	80⅞
1,000	Mich. S. 1st m. b.	69	200	do b60	80¼
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	85¾	50	do s9	80⅛
3,000	do	85¾	165	Erie Railroad	6¾
1,000	do	85¼	180	do	6¾
4,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	24	400	Harlem R. Pfd	36¾
100	Reading R. hnw	38	100	do b60	36¾
500	do	38	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	19¾
400	do s10	38¾	100	do b60	19¾
100	do b10	38	100	Illinois Cen. R.	67¼
11	Michigan Cen. R.	42¾	600	Gal. & Chi. R.	74¾
50	do s10	42¾	50	do b10	74¾
50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. b30	16¾	50	do s10	74¾
35	do	16¾	50	do b30	74¾
20	Panama Railroad	123	50	do s30	74
100	do s60	121	150	Chi. & R. Island R.	63¾
35	do	123½	110	Mil. & Miss. R.	5
50	do s60	123½	25	Chi. Bur. & Qu. R.	53½
100	do	123¾	20	Del. Lack. & W. R.	50¾

SECOND BOAR

$10,000	Cal. St. 7s	84¼	50	Mich. Cent. R. b15	42¾
9,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	93⅝	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	4¾
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	78½	100	Chi. & Ind. R. s10	64¾
190	Pacific M. S. Co.	71¾	50	do	63¾
100	do s15	71½	20	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	16¾
15	Harlem Railroad	9¾	100	do	16¾
75	Harlem R'd Pref'd.	36¾	150	do	16¾
50	N. Y. Central R.	80¾	20	Panama Railroad	123¾
200	do s60	80¼	100	Illinois Central R.	67¾
150	do s10	80¾	150	Galena & Chicago R.	73½
100	do b60	80¾	150	do	73½
100	do s30	80¼	35	N. H. & Hartf'd R.	123¾

FRIDAY, Oct. 21—P. M.

The day has been a very dull one in Stock and Money affairs. The speculative activity on the Stock Exchange has very materially subsided, as compared with the spirited movement through the month of September. The *Bear* account at the Board has been considerably increased in the Western shares, and to some extent in the New-York Road stocks; but there is much more caution evinced in putting out contracts in the latter than before the late rise, the first heavy swell of which carried down some half a dozen active operators. The consequence is that, with every disposition among the speculators against the market to have New-York Central 1@2, or even 5, ₱ cent. below 80, they are slow to press their contracts in a way to effect such a decline, while real holders decline to do the work for them by selling cash stock. The same feeling will account for the comparative stubbornness in Galena and Chicago, Harlem Preferred, Hudson River and Illinois Central; and although Chicago and Rock Island and Michigan Central have lost more than half the late advance, they seem, for a week or ten days past, to have come to nearly a dead stand, at 63¼@64 for the first named, and 42¼@43 for the last. Reading, Michigan Guaranteed and Cleveland and Toledo have not fared so well, and the *short* in each have proved, thus far, successful. The Share list generally closes dull this afternoon, the resulting quotations being about ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. easier than on Thursday afternoon on New-York Central, which left off 81¼@⅜. Galena, 73½@¾; Rock Island, 63½@⅝; Illinois Central, 67¼; Harlem, 36¼, and Michigan Guaranteed, 16⅜. Reading is 1 ₱ cent. better, and Panama firm, at 123½. The demand for Pacific Mail improved ½ ₱ cent., closing 78½@¾, and the State Stocks were all steady, with a good demand. Missouris, heavy sales at 84½. Virginias, 94½ cash, and 94¼@94, seller 60 days; Californias, 84¼, and Tennessees 89¼ ₱ cent. There was a moderate business in the Railway Bonds of New-York Central, Hudson River and Illinois Central, all at steady prices. There was less firmness in Erie, though the shares went to $6¾ again this forenoon.

In Money rates we have no change to make from the cheap terms reported yesterday. The employment for temporary loans among the Stock-Brokers has fallen off this week, and deposits are left with some of them, subject to call, at 5 ₱ cent. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges are still firm at 110¼@110¾ on London, because of the continued stiff rates at the South. Transient Bank-bills are 110 ₱ cent. The terms on Paris range f.5.15@f.5.13¾; some Southern-drawn done to-day at f.5.15. There is a good offering of sight-bills on London and Paris, at a difference of about 3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum from the 60-day terms. The rates are based on the known supply of Mexican dollars and Gold bars already waiting an export demand, and the prospect of a further arrival of the latter in season for the Cunard steamer on Wednesday next. About half-a-million in Gold, and $200,000 in Silver, are estimated for the *City of Washington* to-morrow.

In addition to the table of City Bank Capital, presented yesterday, as from the quarterly report to 24th of September to the Bank Department, we now copy the items of surplus or undivided Profits reported by each Bank, and of their Real Estate investments; the latter being, for the greater part, in banking buildings, which pay a large income from under-tenants, besides furnishing the requisite banking room to the owners:

	Profits.	Real Estate
Commerce	$529,064	$391,331
American Exchange	316,002	380,320
Metropolitan	427,795	288,000
America	175,986	220,000
New-York	277,493	407,118
Mer

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2525. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NO TREATY EFFECTED AT ZURICH.

Successful Trial Trip of the Great Eastern.

Speech of Napoleon III. at Bordeaux.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Sunday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M., of the 12th inst., passed this point at 8 A. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, for New-York, would sail an hour later.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11:30 P. M., of the 11th.

The steamers *John Bell* and *United Kingdom*, running the past season between Glasgow and Quebec, are to run between Glasgow and New-York the ensuing Winter.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

NO PROBABILITY OF A TREATY—AUSTRIA RAISES DIFFICULTIES.

The prorogation of the Conference is anticipated. Difficulties still remain unadjusted, and it was considered doubtful when the treaty of peace would be signed.

The Plenipotentiaries of all the three Powers held a conference on the 9th inst., and couriers were afterwards dispatched to Vienna and Turin.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the delay is attributed to Anstria; that the Vienna Cabinet was doing all it could to win over the French Emperor to its views, while at the same time it was reported to be preparing a coalition against him in Germany.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

SUCCESS OF HER TRIAL TRIP—HER ARRIVAL AT HOLYHEAD—SEVENTEEN KNOTS AN HOUR HER HIGHEST RATE OF SPEED.

The *Great Eastern* quitted Porttand at 3¾ P. M. on the 8th, and anchored in Hotyhead at 3½ on Monday afternoon, the 10th, having accomplished the voyage round under favorable circumstances, the distance run during the forty-eight hours was computed at something over five hundred and fifty miles. The average rate of speed for the whole trip is stated to be a little over thirteen knots, though during the greater part of the time the engine did not go more than at half speed, the paddles averaging ten, and the screw elght revolutions per minute when working at a pressure of 20 pounds. The greatest speed attained was over 14½ knots, or nearly 17 miles per hour. This was accomplished without any special exertions on the part of the engines, but a considerable quantity of canvas was spread. The weather during the trip was squally, and at times a long, heavy ground swell was experienced, causing, according to some authorities, a good deal of pitching and rolling on the part of the vessel, while others say that the motion was at all times most slight, and that the ship was under the most perfect control. Rough attempts have been made to ascertain the greatest angle of deck under rule, and the worst calculation was said to fix it at ten, while other vessels in the vicinity were pitching about in a very bad manner.

The ship was tried after some demur by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, both under screw and paddle engines, unlled and singly, and both occasions with successful results. Experience showed that the ship had steered admirably, and that the compasses were exact to a marvelous degree. It was reported that the *Great Eastern* would remain at Holyhead ten or twelve days, and then proceed to Southampton to have her boilers thoroughly repaired in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade. The correspondent of the London *Times*, on board the ship, writing before the run to Holyhead, says that it is more than probable that the ship will not leave England during the Winter, and that Southampton will probably be her Winter quarters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

San Juan Affairs—Rumored Dissension in the British Cabinet—Miscellaneous.

The London *Times* has another editorial on the San Juan difficultics. It reiterates its denunciation of Gen. HARNEY's course, and says he could not have anticipated any outrage to American citizens in San Juan, and considers that such a statement is made for the purpose of excusing an aggression which had long been determined upon. It characterizes General HARNEY's act as a gratuitous insult to the British Empire, and one which could not be passed over. It firmly believes that no targe class of Americans will support the policy which has been inaugurated; and in reference to General SCOTT's mission says that the English Government will respond with a corresponding courtesy, and the result will, no doubt, be a peaceful settlement of the question which has been made dangerous to the two great nations by the wrongheadedness and folly of a few men.

The Government is understood to have given NAPIER, the well known ship-builder of the Clyde, an order for the construction of an iron steam ram.

Lord CLYDE was expected to leave India for England at the close of the year, or early in January.

Rumors were current of considerable differences and even a split in the English Cabinet on the Chinese question.

Sir ROBERT STEPHENSON, the eminent Engineer, was in a dying state; his physicians had given up all hope of his recovery, and his death was looked for at any moment.

Great hopes had been raised that the Builders' strike in London was about to be terminated, but on the day preceding the steamer's departure those hopes were dispelled, the pending negotiations having terminated in an unsatisfactory manner.

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR AT BORDEAUX—HIS HEALTH—THE SARDINIAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

On the 11th inst., the Emperor received the authorities of Bordeaux. The Cardinal Archbishop addressed a speech to the Emperor, who read a reply to it. Both speech and reply produced the most favorable impression. The Emperor thanked his eminence for having understood the high mission he had undertaken. He was endeavoring to strengthen the confidence in his good intentions rather than to spread heedless alarms; and expressed the hope that a new era of glory will be raised for the Church on the day when every one will share his conviction that the temporal power of the Pope is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy. He further said that the Government which was the means of restoring the Holy Father to the ponlifical throne would only give utterance to such respectful counsels as were directed by sincere devotion to the interests of His Holiness; could but be ecsimed about the day which is not far distant, when Rome will be evacuated by the French troops, for Europe will not allow that the occupation which has lasted ten years should be prolonged indefinitely.

It is stated that the Emperor has been unwell for a week or so, but the malady was not serious. The Emperor and Empress had quitted Biarritz, and arrived at Bordeaux on the 10th. Their reception was enthusiastic, and Bordeaux was *en fete*, notwithstanding the weather was unpropitious.

The Emperor's return to Paris was expected to be marked by very active movements in the highest political regions.

The Marquis D'AZEGLIO, the Sardinian Minister to London, had arrived in Paris. When the French army is withdrawn, what will it leave behind? Anarchy, terror or peace? These are questions, the importance of which cannot escape any one at the present time. It is necessary, continued the Emperor, instead of appealing to the ardent passions of the people, to search with calmness for the truth, and pray to Providence to enlighten the people as well as their sovereigns, under a wish for the fulfillment of their rights, and that they may well understand their duties.

A decree has been submitted for the fortification of the fort of Grandelle, and some small islands opposite Jersey.

An immense floating battery is being built at Bordeaux. It is to have bulwarks three feet in thickness.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the Imperial Government have now in contemplation what measures may be taken to counteract the protests of the French Bishops, concerning what are called outrages against the Church. All the bishops have received orders from Rome to preach the restoratiou of the Italian Dukes.

A Paris journal says that NAPOLEON is getting disgusted with the procrastination of Austria, and for the moment French policy inclines to a more intimate understanding with England.

King LEOPOLD's visit to Biarritz is also said to have contributed to improve the relations between the English and French Governments.

The *Universe* had received a warning for an objectionable article on Cochin-China.

The Bourse was flat but steady; the Rentes closed at 69.55.

The commercial affairs of France continue to remain in an unsatisfactory state. The markets were abundantly supplied with Wheat in the provinces, but prices were nevertheless well maintained in Paris. However, a slight decline had taken place both in Wheat and Flour.

The quantity of the new vintage proves to be inferior to last year, and the quantity not so good as was expected.

ITALY.

The assassination of Count ANVITI has attracted considerable attention. It is stated that the French Consul at Parma has received orders to quit his post unless prompt justice was done, and exemplary chastisement inflicted on the author of the murder. A dispatch says an investigation was being actively carried on by the Government of Parma, which had decided to act with due severity against the guilty party. The official Piedmontese *Gazette* brands the crime as an atrocious one, and declares it has produced feelings of horror throughout the entire country.

A national subscription in Italy, for the purpose of procuring a million of muskets, was proceeding with great success. The organization of military forces and of Italian leagues, was daily becoming more complete.

Gen. FANTI had his head-quarters at Modena; Gen. GARIBALDI at Bologna, and Gen. MARZECAPO at Rimini. Volunteers in great numbers had arrived from Venetia, and deserters from the Papal army were flocking in.

The Sardinian Chambers were to meet as soon as the treaty of peace was signed, but will then be dissolved, and fresh elections take place.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* denies the truth of the passage in the Pope's Allocution, in which it was stated that the King of Sardinia had been appointed Dictator in the Legations.

A memorandum from the Romagnese Government to the European Powers had been published. It states at full length all the grievances of the people against the Government, and shows how the Pope has virtually abdicated his authority. It explains the motives which have led to the recent decree of annexation to Piedmont, and urges the Great Powers to sanction that arrangement.

The Sardinian Minister was on the eve of quitting Rome, and it was expected that before doing so he would place the Sardinian subjects under the protection of the French Embassy.

The Government of Romagna had issued a decree forbiding the exportation of saltpetre and sulphur to the pontifical territory.

The Dictator of Farini had gone to Parma, to see signal justice administered to the murderer of ANVITI.

The King of Sardinia was about to proceed to Gena, to receive the Dowager Empress of Russia This, and other little incidents, are construed into a sympathy of feeling between the Russian Government and the Cabinet of Turin.

AUSTRIA.

The taxes in Austria, which were imposed last May, and which were to continue only during the war, are to be prolonged to November, 1860.

Rumors had been current that Baron BRUCK had tendered his resignation, but were not confirmed.

SPAIN.

Letters state that the representatives of Morocco, at Tangier, had asked for further delay for the settlement of the question pending with Spain, but the demand was not acceded to.

Nearly all the European Powers had dispatched vessels-of-war to be present on the spot during the period of Spanish expedition to Morocco.

The Spanish Consul at Tangier has received orders to quit his post on the 15th, and on the 18th the Spanish troops would enter the Moorish Territory, unless the pending dispute was previously arranged.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail, with dates to 16th September, arrived at Aden on the 1st inst.

The rebels on the Nepaul frontiers were still troublesome.

Some of the discharged European troops had already sailed from Calcutta.

There is a vague report that Lord CANNING has been relieved and would be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship by Lord CLARENDON.

Exchange on London, 2s. 6¾d.@2s. 1d.

Imports were steady, with a fair demand. Exports were generally dull. Freights were depressed and tonnage abundant.

China dates, according to the telegraph, are to September 10.

The Pei-ho and Grand Canal were blockaded by the British and French war vessels. Admiral HOPE was in a dangerous state, and would have to be invalided.

The American Minister, says the dispatch, was still negotiating, and about proceeding to Peking.

CHING KANG, the celebrated rebel leader, was killed by his own people.

No commercial news is telegraphed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds had been dull and slightly lower, but on the 12th consols slightly advanced. There had been a fair demand for Money, and it was only in exceptional cases that business was done below the bank premium.

Letters from Australia report the failure of FAIRFAX & Co., of Sydney, for £85,000; and J. & W. PATTISON, of Melbourne, for £22,000.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: "Each settlement on the Stock Exchange forms to a certain extent an index to the character, speculative or *bona fide*, of general business. The Consol market yesterday was favorably affected by the present monthly settlement, and closed firm at an advance of ⅛ to 3-16. Other departments in exchange participated in the tendency to improvement. The demand for money continues, and the terms for high-class bills are 2⅜ to 2½. Small amounts of gold were sent to the Bank yesterday."

The *Times'* City Article says: "The funds on Tuesday opened at the quiet prices of the day preceding, but the progress of Consols' settlement showed the supply of stock in dealer's hands to be very small and the market soon experienced improvement. There was rather an increased demand for Money, but the rate in the open market did not exceed 2¼ ₱ cent. On the Stock Exchange loans were wanted at 2 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed with an advancing tendency."

The *Daily News* says, the Government of Morocco is understood to be disposed to concede what is demanded by Spain, a result to which the exertions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL have greatly contributed. In the same friendly spirit his lordship is said to have exercised the influence of England to preserve peace on the River Plate, without, however, intending to commit the country to active interference should warlike councils prevail.

The same journal says there is good reason to believe that the differences which are created by the sudden and uncalled-for action of Gen. HARNEY at San Juan will be speedily abated. The language of the United States Government is fair and honorable.

The *Times* says that want of funds on the part of the Governments of Central Italy is represented as daily becoming more severe, and it is doubtless upon a breakdown in this respect that the Emperors of France and Austria mainly calculate for the restoration of the old rulers.

Agents from Tuscany are understood to have been in London and Paris trying to raise one or two millions, but without success.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Arrest of one of the Insurgents in Pennsylvania—Gov. Wise's Speech on the Insurrection—Correspondence of the Insurgents—Diary of one of Brown's Sons—Views of the Southern Press.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED INSURGENT.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 22.

A man, who gave his name as WILLIAM HARRISON, was arrested here to-day on a charge of being implicated in the recent disturbance at Harper's Ferry. He was at first supposed to be Capt. COOK, as he answered to the description given of the man seen at Chambersburgh, yesterday, talking with Mrs. COOK. When arrested he made a violent resistance, but was overpowered. Three revolvers and two bowie knives were found on him. He was partially examined to-day, and was then recommitted for a further hearing on Monday, when he will probably be brought before the Court on a *habeas corpus* to determine whether he shall be discharged or retained in custody.

GOV. WISE'S SPEECH ON THE INSURRECTION.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859.

Gov. WISE's Richmond speech says he has a bushel of BROWN's correspondence, but not all of it, for a carpet-bag full of it was taken to Baltimore and improperly used. The letters in his possession proved that prominent men at the North were implicated in the affair. Whether our sister States at the North will allow such men to remain among them unrebuked or unpunished, remains to be seen. "If any one should smuggle off GERRITT SMITH some night, and bring him to me, I would read him a moral lecture, and then send him home." He had remained at Harper's Ferry to prevent Lynch law in Virginia. There was no question of jurisdiction to be settled, as he had made up his mind fully; and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, he would not have obeyed an order to the contrary from the President of the United States. He was ready to weep when he heard that the outlaws comprised only twelve men and that they had taken the town in ten minutes. There was no cowardice on the part of the people there, because their unguarded citizens were prisoners; but he told them that they had made a mistake, and that if Gen. WASHINGTON had been a prisoner, and his life imperilled by an attack, he would have risked his own and others as well, in making an attack without delay. This Kansas border ruffian made a great mistake as to the disposition of the slaves to fly to his standard; the Abolitionists cannot comprehend that they are held among us as by a patriarchal tenure. The Governor urged the importance of the organization of the military throughout the State, and the exercise of vigilance to guard against "disgrace of a similar surprise.

ARMS TAKEN AWAY FROM A NEGRO COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The arms recently furnished to a colored volunteer company of this city have been taken away by the Adjutant-General in consequence of the Harper's Ferry affair.

CHARGE OF JUDGE PARKER TO THE GRAND JURY.

From the Baltimore American.

The following is the charge of Judge PARKER to the Graud Jury of Jefferson County, Va., just made:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—In the state of excitement into which our whole community has been thrown by the recent occurrences in this county, I feel that the charge which I usually deliver to a Grand Jury would be entirely out of place.

These occurrences cannot but force themselves upon your attention. They must necessarily occupy a considerable portion of that time which you will devote to your public duties as a Grand Jury. However guilty the unfortunate men who are now in the hands of justice may prove to be, still they cannot be called upon to answer to the offended laws of our Commonwealth for any of the multifarious crimes with which they are charged, until a Grand Jury, after "dignified" inquiry, shall decide that for these offences they be put upon their trial.

I will not permit myself to give expression to any of those feelings which at once spring up in every breast when reflecting upon the enormity of the guilt in which those are involved who invade by force a peaceful, unsuspecting portion of our common country, raise the standard of insurrection amongst us, and shoot down without mercy Virginia citizens defending Virginia soil against their invasion. I must remember, gentlemen, that, as a minister of justice, bound to execute our laws faithfully, and in the very spirit of justice herself, I *must, as to every one accused of crime, hold, as the law holds, that he is innocent until he shall be proved guilty by an honest, an independent, and an impartial jury of his countrymen.* And what is obligatory upon me is equally binding upon you, and upon every one who may be connected with the prosecution and trial of these offenders. In these cases as in all others, you will be controlled by that oath which each of you have taken, and in which you have solemnly sworn that you will diligently inquire into all offences which may be brought to your knowledge, and that "you will present no one through ill will," as well as "that you will leave no one unpresented through fear or favor, but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Do but this, gentlemen, and you will have fulfilled your whole duty. *Go beyond this, and in place of that diligent inquiry, and calm investigation which you have sworn to make, act upon prejudice or from excitement of passion, and you will have done a wrong to that law in whose service you are engaged.*

As I before said, these men are now in the hands of Justice. *They are to have a fair and an impartial trial.* We owe it to the cause of Justice as well as to our own characters, that such a trial should be afforded them. If guilty, they will be sure to pay the extreme penalty of their guilt, and the example of punishment, when so inflicted by virtue of law, will be beyond all comparison more efficacious for our future protection than any torture to which mere passion could subject them.

Whether, then, we be in public or private position, let each one of us remember that as the law has charge of these alleged offenders the law alone, through its recognized agents, must deal with them to the last. *It can tolerate no interference by others with duties it has assumed to itself.* If true to herself, and true she will be, our commonwealth through her Courts of Justice, will be as ready to punish the offence of such interference as she is to punish these grave and serious offences with which she is now about to deal—in case these offences be proved by legal testimony to have been perpetrated. Let us all, gentlemen, bear this in mind, and in patience await the result—confident that that result will be whatever strict and impartial justice shall determine to be necessary and proper.

It would seem, gentlemen, and yet I speak from no evidence, but upon vague rumors which have reached me, that these men who have thrown themselves upon us confidently expected to be joined by our slaves and free negroes, and unfurled the banner of insurrection, and invited this class of our citizens to rally under it. And yet, I am told, they are unable to obtain a single recruit.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIAL—NO CONFESSIONS FROM BROWN.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Exchange*, dated at Harper's Ferry on Friday evening, says:

"Everything here continues quiet. A Citizens' Guard has been established of twenty men at the Ferry, twelve at Sheperdstown and eight at Charlestown, where prisoners—five in number—are confined. *Brown has made no disclosures, and the others apparently have none to make.* They will be indicted for treason, murder, and inciting the slaves to insurrection.

JAMES W. LYNCH has been arrested at Cumberland and confined in Romney jail, on the charge of conspiracy.

RICHARDSON and DORSEY, reported killed, are still alive and improving. The only citizens killed are TURNER, BECKHAM and BOOERLY, besides the negro HAYWOOD, and private QUINN, of the United States Marines.

No Government arms or money were touched by the insurrectionists."

SUFFERINGS OF BROWN IN KANSAS.

The history of the provoking causes of BROWN'S Kansas career are thus stated by the Cleveland *Herald*:

JOHN BROWN had a son, E. P. BROWN, who, near Easton that Winter (55-6) was taken prisoner by the Missouri ruffians, and confined in a store. Then it was an express visited Fort Leavenworth, and begged that United States troops might go to the spot and save BROWN from being murdered. That was refused, and refused too in compliance with positive orders from Washington. What followed? Capt. E. P. BROWN was helpless and alone in the power of the Pro-Slavery men; that band of ruffians struck him, and he rose to his feet and asked to be permitted to fight the best man among them—he would fight for his life—but the cowards dared not give him that chance. BROWN then dared any two or three of them to fight him, but the cowards would not comply with that request.

Then the fiends in human shape rushed upon the unarmed, defenceless BROWN, and actually hacked him to pieces with their hatchets. A slaveholder, named GIBSON, dealt the fatal blow, burying a hatchet in the side of BROWN'S head, splitting his skull for inches and scattering his brains. BROWN fell, and his enemies jumped upon him; while dying, BROWN cried out, "Don't kill me—I am dying;" and one of the Pro-Slavery wretches—*since then awarded with a commission as United States Marshal*—stooped over the prostrate man and spit tobacco juice in his eyes.

Thus died Capt. E. P. BROWN—a Free-State martyr—the son of JOHN BROWN—known as Osawattomie BROWN.

From that time forward the old man devoted himself to warfare upon Slavery. He became the leading Free State partisan in the Kansas troubles, and was the terror of the Missouri frontier. An expedition was fitted out to capture him, and placed under the command of HENRY CLAY PATE. But instead of taking BROWN, the expedition was taken by him. The battle of Black Jack, where PATE and his Westport rangers were whipped and captured, is one of the unforgotten events of the Kansas civil war. When order was restored in Kansas, old BROWN seemed to have nursed his wrath to keep it warm, and to have longed for further opportunities to resent the wrongs done him and his by the ruffians of Missouri. For a time, he was unheard of, and then the country was startled by the rescue of Dr. DOY from the jail at St. Joseph. Old BROWN was the man who planned and executed that enterprise. Next, he is reported to have led a company of fugitive slaves from Missouri through Illinois, and given them passes on the U. G. R. R. to Canada. Now his ambition began to expand, and he found that his mission was to turn upon the South the logic of the policy of that section in Kansas. He probably thought, that as the South was in the habit of filibustering a great deal on its own account, it could not logically offer an objection to a filibuster enterprise within its borders. He may have imagined that as the Government did not interfere to prevent or punish the outrages of Missouri filibusters in Kansas, who were anxious to plant Slavery there, it would not trouble itself if a company of Kansas filibusters entered Virginia to free the slaves there.

LETTER FROM BROWN'S SURVIVING SON.

The following letter we found among the private papers of Capt. BROWN, at his house. It is from one of his sons, the sole remaining one out of six, who is now wandering through the West, but his whereabouts is unknown to the father, as he himself assures us:

AKRON, May 2, 1859.

DEAR FATHER: Your letter dated April 5 was received several weeks since, also your letter of the 16th April, dated at Westport. We have not seen our writing case, which you say was lost either at Chicago or this side. I believe and hope that your life and health may be spared for several years. I cannot think that you have finished your work yet. You had mistaken JASON'S ideas of "moving," entirely. He is heartily engaged in *the measure*, and as he says, "*at this late hour wishes to be considered one of us.*" I will only acknowledge the *sin* of not answering letters in better season than I do; still I cannot wish to be considered worse than I am in that matter. While you was in Kansas last season, I wrote you once, some time in August, directing to Mr. ADAIR. It appears that you did not receive it. We have not heard from JOHN for several months. If it was myself it would be *no wonder*, as it is him, I am beginning to think strange of it. Have received a letter from RUTH, of the 19th April. I have commenced a letter in answer to all the letters from mother, HENRY, RUTH, SALMON, ANNA, WATSON, OLIVER, and all the rest. Whether they ever receive it or not will depend wholly upon the length of their life. Shall *remember* you all.

Your affectionate son,

The signature has been carefully cut from the page.

JOURNAL OF ANOTHER OF BROWN'S SONS.

Among the most interesting documentary discoveries made at the house of "Ossawatomie" BROWN, by the scouting party, was a regularly kept diary in the awkward handwriting of JASON, one of his elder sons. The writer employed a peculiar phonographic method of spelling and abbreviating which renders it at times difficult to catch his meaning; the greater portion, however, is easily to be understood.

The Journal, which opens on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1857, is contained in an ordinary sized account-book, upon the fly-leaf of which is impressed a circular stamp, inscribed "Tabor, Fremont County, Iowa," and around the rim the name of "JASON JONES, Notary Public."

The first entry of Aug. 25, states that the writer started at a certain date in June for Tabor, from Akron to Hudson; got goods at HENRICKS, &c.; Harness; Bought red mail stage at Jerries. Next day went to Cleveland. Shipped chest by express. Staid at Bennett's Temperance House: next day went to church through the day and evening.

July 4, the entry is, "Father left for Iowa city," where he was joined by JASON, on the 5th, who records a meeting with "Dr. BOWEN, Mrs. BOWEN, and JESSIE and ELIZA HORTON."

The entries until the 10th, records the purchases of wood for spears, staples, chains for mules, and canvass for wagon cover. A horse and buggy was swapped for two horses on the 13th; on the 14th tents and tent poles were carefully packed in the wagons, and additional blankets purchased.

July 15, the entry is "the party crossed Iowa river, stopped at noon on the stream beyond six mile house. The party here retured to, was evidently a portion of "Old" BROWN'S original "Freedom Shrickers," comprising, as we find by a subsequent entry, Capt. Brown, Jason his son, Moffit, J. E. Cook, Parsons William Leeman, Richard Realf, Chas. P. Todd, —— Whipple, Robertson, and John H. Kagi, the latter the Kansas correspondent of the *New-York Tribune* during the border troubles.

Of the party mentioned, five were concerned in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry, four of whom have already paid with their lives the just penalty of their treason.

The band appear by frequent entries in the journal, to have been well organized upon a system of military discipline. They were daily drilled, and held nightly discussions and debates upon every variety of subjects, all of which are minutely recorded in the book before us.

The entry of Aug. 9, records the "arrival of Col. Forbes," who from the frequent mention made of that work, the deference which the entries betray for the military judgment of the Colonel, and from the fact of the discovery of several copies of his work among the effects of old Brown, we suppose to be Hugh Forbes, author of a Manuel of the Patriotic Volunteer, the reading of which was the daily occupation of the writer, varied with the "cleaning of rifles and revolvers" and "fired 12 shots, drilled, cleaned guns and loaded, received letters from J. and G. Smith."

September 23d, the record acknowledges the receipt of letters from REDPATH and G. SMITH: on the 30th the writer finishes "reading G. SMITH'S speech," and states that "efforts were made to raise a fund to send cannon and arms to LANE," but adds that they proved a failure. On the 1st of October the journalist visits Nebraska City with "Mr. JONES and CARPENTER."

October 3d proves a lucky date to the writer, who records the receipt then of "$72 from friend SANBORN." The succeeding day (Sunday) our journalist improves his leisure by perusing "speech of Judge CRAIG, delivered before the students of Union College, New-Jersey, and of Dartmouth College, and at the Normal School Convention, Westfield, Mass., and at Brown's University, R. I." the entry of the same date continues—read of the awful disaster to the *Central America*, formerly the *George Law*; read answer of the Connecticut men to BUCHANAN, and had to shed a few tears over it.

On Nov. 4, the journalist rose at "10 minutes before 4 o'clock," elate with the remembrance that he is "23 years old this day." The entry of Dec. 2, is as follows: "Took both teams, went to JAMES K. GASTON, he was in the field digging potatoes, introduced four or five of our men to his wife, gave them busting big titles just in fun, got acquainted with a Southerner NORTHROP, TIDD buys in his pork and spare-ribs which did prove to be very acceptable, carried stuff in Mr. SMITH'S barn. Miss WEBSTER came in the evening, talk about bloomers and the impossibility of pleasing every one: Story of the Grandfather and his grandson and the Donkey, with peoples opinions respecting it—about freezing to death—Strange succession of fatal accidents—Equal rights—and Slavery.

Sec. 3d. 11 despatches, Massachusetts 1, England 1, Kentucky 1, Connecticut 3, Maine 2, Ohio 2, York State 1, (a classification of the band, perhaps,) "got the full account of fugitives for 10 cents. FRED cleaned and loaded revolver. Father used harsh words several times."

The entry of Dec. 4 contains the following passages:

Father starts an outrageous jawing about something which I said I would do with Ephraim (a horse) the mule on cleaning and harnessing him, loaded him with a keg of lead from Mr. TOWN'S barn; MONTGOMERY carried it a good lift, I also carried it without difficulty. Took leave of Tabor folks perhaps for the last time. Started for Iowa City, Springdale and Ohio.

Dec. 6, (Sunday,) the party camped on Walnut Creek, when they voted on "debating or reading—decided in favor of reading and debating. SANDLES, while traveling on the road, run bullets, talk of the itch and lice, the Duke of Argyle, etc., shot at mark, sang tunes at night; fire flew on our blankets in tent, put it out as I supposed, folded blankets up and pack them in a heap, some fire remained in the blankets making a strong smell all day, but we could not tell where or what it was, only discovered the mishap in the night when taking up the heap to make bed, found a hole burnt through the entire pile."

Monday Dec. 7: Started for Luis, snowy night discussed warmly the present wrong theory of war. Camped in ravine in a deserted house, no feed for horses except cornstalks built fire in house, House caught fire, in a warm discussion, the moral right to kill those who forcibly enslave their fellows, and readily take the life of the oppressed to perpetuate the wrong upon them and their posterity. Talk about the inconsistency of the Slaveholder mingling in breed &c with the Africans at the same time calling them brutes and citizens.

Dec. 8th.—Cold, wet and snowy; hot discussion upon the Bible and war; snow blew in on our beds and guns; talked about polygamy, infidelity, etc.; interruptions, swearing, etc. * * Got out cologne for itch ointment. Father told of the Scotch saying "God bless the Duke of ARGYLE," whenever they scratched; warm argument upon the effect of the abolition of Slavery upon the Southern States, Northern States, commerce and manufactures, also upon the British Provinces and the civilized world; whence came our civilization and origin? talk about prejudices against color; question proposed for debate—greatest general, WASHINGTON or NAPOLEON, Very cold night; prairie wolves howl nobly; bought and carried hay on our backs two and a-half miles; some of the men a little down in the month—"distance traveled, twenty miles."

THE INSURRECTION AT THE SOUTH.

HOW VIEWED BY THE PRO-SLAVERY AGITATORS—PARTY CAPITAL IN THE SOUTH AGAINST "BLACK REPUBLICANS" AND SENATOR SEWARD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

The Harper's Ferry Insurrection is certainly very opportune, quite a God-send, for the Southern Democracy and all Pro-Slavery partisans. It will avail more than any thing else they can harp on during the ensuing campaign, to keep the Southern masses hoodwinked and haltered. They are already at it. For instance, our Buchanier and Guthrie organ, the Louisville *Courier*, is ringing the changes on that "Black Republican insurrection" in the ears of its partisan agitators for them to catch the tune and repeat it in thundering accents to their gaping herds.

"This movement is the legitimate fruit of the discussion of Abolitionism. It is time for the people of the North to stop in their mad career of sectionalism. They have warred on the institutions of the South so long that forbearance is ceasing to be a virtue. If the Abolitionists are so bold *now*, what may we not look for under a *Republican* President? We hope this insurrection and its result will teach the people of the North, before it is too late, that the legitimate fruit of Abolitionism is insurrection and bloodshed."

Thus is the stuff Kentuckians and all Southerners are expected to swallow and digest. The Democratic Party must be kept in Federal power, to save the South from a general uprising of the colored population, started and upheld by the combined Abolitionists and colored Republicans, the Gerritt Smiths and Wm. H. Sewards: and to save the North from a civil war, and the bloody fate of the Ossawotamic Browns. The very agitators whose conduct gave rise to the Republican Party, originated and fostered it, and is still furnishing it aid, and comfort, and sustenance: these fellows will be the loudest and deepest, bitterest and maddest in denouncing and cursing the "insurrectionary" and "treasonable" offspring of their own rampant, rabid sectionalism. Gov. SEWARD, though now away off in Egypt, is to be held up with GERRITT SMITH to the bewildered vision of the South, as a scarecrow and a bugbear, an accessory to the Harper's Ferry plot, the evil spirit which instigated that treason, the arch-conspirator against the rights and institutions of the Southern States, whose election would be the signal for the tragic consummation of his traitorous intents! I reckon we shall henceforth hear far less upbraiding of Judge DOUGLAS for his treachery and his "short cut to Abolitionism, more obnoxious even than Sewardism." The thunder against *Harper's Ferry* Sewardism will be likely to drown the "squatter" cry against the "Little Giant."

Now, you know I am no defender of the partisan sectionalism of Senator SEWARD or anybody else anywhere. Nor is he, in this aspect, the favorite of any Southern conservative. So far as he is a mere party agitator against the extension of Slavery and its influence in the Federal councils, in order to attain its unconditional restriction to its present limits through Federal means, his course, I humbly think, should be condemned by the American people, irrespective of party. They can hardly approve the organizer and leader of a Federal party whose prime and vital element appears still to be Anti-Slavery. Nor can they approve the leaders of the party which brought the Republicans into being, and has so often trampled on Territorial and State popular rights, all in behalf of Slavery.

However, your distinguished Senator and the Republican party, are *not* "Abolitionists," like GERRIT SMITH, GARRISON, and their pitiful few; nor would he, under any circumstances, wink at a Harper's Ferry plot. Had he been in our Democratic Executive's place with his means of observation and information, he would probably have found out that plot and blown it up long before its *denouement*. Mr. SEWARD has repeatedly proclaimed that he would not have the Federal Government violate or slight the Constitution, or do aught in behalf of universal freedom, without the cooperation of all the States, "acting in strict conformity with their respective constitutions." Nor would he attempt to control by force or fraud the action of any people when forming their constitution for admission as a State. He indorsed the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty in the case of California. The truth is, Senator SEWARD, with all his sectionalism, has been far more impartial, conservative, and national, far less "insurrectionary" and "treasonable" in the spirit and influence of his general course, than many of his Democratic and some of his other opponents. In my opinion, he would to-day, in the Presidential chair, be a more reliable exponent of State and Territorial independence on the Slavery question, and afford less capital for Abolition plots than Mr. BUCHANAN.

His Senatorial career has smacked less of sectional agitation and aggression against the peace and welfare of the nation than much of the policy of the past and present Administration. All intelligent men know this. He has often acted rather on the defensive. (however unwisely sometimes as a partisan,) in maintenance of the common interests of the North and the Union. As President, he would be more entitled to the respect, confidence, and support of the country at large. The question whether he would practically regard his "Republican" theories near so much as Mr. BUCHANAN does the "Democratic," indeed, I know of no Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, unless we except Senator DOUGLAS, who, if elected, would endeavor, to the extent of his influence, to come as near carrying out the doctrine of absolute Federal non-intervention about slavery, and making the "absorbing topic" give way to more befitting subjects of Congressional concern, as the same WILLIAM H. SEWARD, whose name is to be bandied around the South with GERRIT SMITH'S, to leave the impression that *he* somehow was at the bottom of the "Abolition insurrection." PONTIAC.

THE FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

Examination of the Prisoners—Description of the Leaders—Testimony of Capt. Rezeau and Others.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Oct. 18.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, Commissioner LUSHER commenced the examination of the charge against Messrs. FAYSOUX, MAURY, ANDERSON and SCOTT, charged with preparing an expedition against the State or Republic of Nicaragua, or some other State, with which the United States are at peace, in violation of the Neutrality Laws.

There was a large crowd in attendance on the trial, composed mostly of the friends and sympathizers of the filibusters. The four prisoners charged sat within the bar. They are all veteran filibusters, who have participated largely in the stirring events and perils of WALKER'S several enterprises in Nicaragua.

Capt. FAYSOUX is a small, handsome, wiry, sailor-looking young man, a native of this city, of creole blood. He is a sharp, quick and sagacious gentleman, and is the same officer who performed the gallant exploit on Lake Nicaragua of blowing up the principal vessel of the Nicaraguans, armed with large cannons and a force of several hundred sailors and soldiers, with a little schooner of less than a hundred tons.

Capt. HENRY MAURY, of Mobile, a fine-looking young man, of the distinguished Virginia family of Maurys, is the dashing officer who, in command of the vessel which carried WALKER out of Mobile on his last expedition, escaped from the United States revenue cutter and safely landed Walker's party.

Colonel FRANK ANDERSON is a tall, military-looking young man, of very impressive bearing, the same who, with a small party in advance of WALKER'S main force took the Fort Castillo, in the last expedition, which he was afterwards compelled to evacuate, on account of the capture of WALKER'S party by the United States naval force under Commodore PAULDING. Colonel ANDERSON came into Court with a smiling face, bearing a huge bouquet presented to him by some lady friends on his way to the Court, which he quietly deposited in a tumbler on the table.

Captain SCOTT is another of WALKER'S veterans, a sedate, grave-looking young man, whose acts have proved what his countenance indicates—the possession of decided military talent.

These gentlemen were accompanied by their friends among whom we observed quite prominent in the manifestation of their sympathies for the accused, Col. BEN THARRISON, the independent candidate for the Sheriffalty, and Recorder LUCIEN ADAMS, of the Fourth District. Gen. WALKER was not present at the examination.

Hon. P. SOULE and T. J. MCCAY appeared for the accused, and HENRY MICLER, United States District-Attorney, for the Government. A long list of witnesses was called out, many of whom were absent, but the District-Attorney was ready to proceed, reserving the right of attachiug his absent witnesses.

After ready the affidavit of H. PAUL JONES, the District Attorney proceeded to examine the witnesses.

Capt. D. F. Rezeau, being sworn for the United States, testified that he was the captain of the tow-boat *Panther*; that on the 3d of October he took on board the *Panther*, at New-Orleans, one of the parties charged; that Faysoux, Anderson, Maury and Scott came on board somewhere near the Powder House, ten miles below the city, and he took them to Pass a l'Outre; he landed them at the request of Capt. Faysoux; a crowd, not very large, came on board at the same time and place; arrived at the Passe a l'Outre at seven o'clock on Tuesday; the men went ashore at the coal-yard, some three or four miles below the telegraph station; they remained there some five or six hours; thence took them to the telegraph station, where they remained an hour or an hour and a half; Mr. Allen, of the telegraph, was at the station; the men did not go ashore at the station; then took them to the Southwest Pass and they went ashore at the telegraph station; got there at eight o'clock Tuesday evening; don't know how long they remained at the Southwest Pass; witness knows the revenue-cutter *Lewis Cass*; left Passe a l'Outre on account of a dispatch to go out for a tow; the men said they were going a f

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

Engineering Abroad and at Home—Railway Comforts—What Europe and America may Learn from Each Other.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 23.

After an extended trip over the British and Continental railways, in first and second class carriages, by day and by night, in rain and sunshine, with regular trains and by crowded specials, and with the express purpose of studying the advantages and defects of the European system, I am impressed with these conclusions:

First.—That a far higher standard of passenger comfort may be obtained in both countries, with a positive decrease of ultimate cost to railway companies by copying special features in one another's systems.

Second.—That luxurious carriages and fast trains, somewhat on the European plan, might be at once attached to American lines, for invalids, parties, and the many people, who, from necessity or choice, would gladly pay for riding in them, to the immediate pecuniary advantage of the companies themselves.

Third.—That various entirely new conveniences might be added to all sorts of carriages, without much cost, and greatly to the amelioration of railway travel.

In briefly explaining myself as to the above propositions, I will not now allude to an improved road-bed and superstructure, which is, after all, one of the chief features of English railway comfort as well as economy, but to the carriages, the stations and attendance, and the baggage system.

In comparing first-class English and American cars, it will not be fair to shirk the question of comfort because English first-class fares are four cents a mile, while ours are only two cents, for it must be remembered that Englishmen have saddled themselves with these fares by charging Railway Companies $7,500 a mile for "Parliamentary expense," and $43,000 a mile (a sum which alone would have built each mile of road in America) land damages, and thereby compelling them to charge high fares, in order to pay a small interest on a tremendous capital augmented thus, and in many other ways practically unknown to us,—augmented *not by the cost of way and equipment*, but of matters which on the average hardly affect American roads at all. We must further remember that special comforts can be regularly and universally enjoyed in Europe by paying for them, while in the States they cannot be *so* had for love nor money.

It will be necessary, not to prove, but merely to remind your readers, that the substance of railway carriage comfort consists in two things, to wit: *ventilation* and *upholstery*. Without pure air, neither beds nor cushions will prevent headache and nervous irritability, and without a plenty of soft head and elbow rests, in addition to a wide springy seat, a comfortable night ride is impossible, especially over rough American roads.

English first-class carriages are better than our own in ventilation, and vastly superior in upholstery. Their division into compartments does not necessarily affect either of these questions. English carriages have a sliding ventilator over each window, to which might be added a cheap, excellent, and seldom used, American deflector for changing the current of air as desired; they have windows which open easily down, not up, introducing in cool weather a regulated supply of air—not in the face and breast, but over the head, where it is wanted; these windows are lifted and fastened with a strap, like a coach window, and are always adjustable. American cars have a much smaller area of top-ventilation per passenger; the windows open the wrong way for comfort, or, rather, in most cases, with their wretched brass finger-traps and sticky partitions, they either do not open or do not shut at all. There are American windows which answer every purpose, but we now speak of the average practice. With regard to warming, as has been explained in the TIMES before, we start on a wrong principle, viz: plenty of heat irrespective of ventilation; but the reverse and true principle is embodied in Europe, where plenty of artificial heat is applied to the feet by hot-water tanks in the floor, while the body is protected by clothing, as required, and above all, by a fresh supply of oxygen to support the combustion within. Compare this with a full American car in a Winter night, hot and cold by turns, and always foul. The outside temperature being the same, the one carriage invites us to refreshing sleep, the other poisons us into drowsiness which is neither sleep nor rest. Are American Winters colder than English Winters? Then we must simply apply more heat in the European way. A difference in isothermal lines does not oblige us to crack our heads and freeze our feet in badly warmed and ventilated cars.

But the upholstery of English carriages means something more than a cover for a board. It was designed to be a soft medium between the destructible body of man and the hard substance of his tabernacle. But should the antiquarian of 2859 stumble upon an American car of 1859, the lore of a thousand years would not enable him to imagine that any similar design had entered into the hearts of the constructors thereof. As his head should grind against the multangular window-frame of that ancient car, and his shins should scrape athwart the low cross-piece before him, verily he would remember the days of the Inquisition, and thank his stars that he lived not in a barbarous age. Really, when we see men twisting themselves into unnatural contortions for rest and sleep, *to escape* the greater discomforts of our American car-seats, and when it has been demonstrated time and again that a very slight increase of cost, which the passengers would pay, will make good day or night seats, a continuance of the old practice is as outrageous as stuffing a car with beds is unnecessary. English carriages for American roads is not the remedy: but more of this hereafter. The remedy is a plenty of upholstery. If we must have seats unnaturally shaped, for mercy's sake let us have them soft. Had the sleeping and adjustable seats, so common a few years ago, been properly stuffed, not with *ballast*, but with some permanently elastic material, and had their introduction been accompanied with decent warming and ventilation, nobody would have asked anything better. We should, in these matters, follow the principles, if not the "copy" of our European neighbors.

One little carriage convenience met abroad is at least worth mentioning: it is a rack overhead, for packages, umbrellas, books, &c., not a couple of rods, through which anything smaller than a trunk will slip down upon your head; but a net of cords, visibly constructed for a specific purpose, and not at random.

When our railway managers tell us that they cannot afford to provide these conveniences at two cents a mile, they misstate the case, for comfortable appointments attract travel, and there is no reason or precedent in luxuries at the mere price of transportation. A railway company is no more bound to provide artificially cooled air and soporific cushions for the mere cost of locomotion, than is an opera manager to furnish orchestra seats or the price of standing room, or a captain to provide bridal state-rooms to the holders of steerage tickets.

Every time different classes of fares has been suggested in America, there has been an universal howl of disgust and rebuke at the innovation upon our Democratic institutions. We have not observed, however, any practical difficulties in the way of a man's going afoot when he has no money to pay for a ride, or of the fast horses and living of his neighbor who can afford them, or of every possible self-denial or self-indulgence, in proportion to the means of the people, in spite of the first clause of the Declaration of Independence. Such objections to a plan which all over Europe is as much a feature of railway economy as the track itself, are perfectly idle. For railway passengers to unnecessarily deny themselves legitimate comforts, and for railway companies to perseveringly repudiate a system of gain which is adopted in every other commercial institution—the sale of and profit on luxuries, is only equalled in absurdity by the mechanical and engineering abuses which distinguish too many of these companies.

But this democratic objection to distinctions in accommodation and price is the very boon of the owners of railways; for if A B is too good to sit on a board at a cent a mile, while C D lounges on a seductive cushion at four cents, then A B's glorious prerogative is to buy a first-class ticket, and to revenge himself, not exactly upon the company, for he thus enhances its profits at least two cents a mile.

The practical way for us to arrange railway accommodations and fares is found almost in detail in the European and especially in the continental practice. In England a given size of car carries an average of 21 first-class passengers, at 4-14 cents a mile, or 32 second-class at 2-88 cents, or 32 (or more if occasion requires) third-class at 1-66 cents. per mile. The first-class accommodations are splendid upholstery, good ventilation, plenty of room, and in many cases a higher speed than that of second-class cars. The second-class accommodations are, slightly less room than is afforded in ordinary American cars, good ventilation, and rather limited upholstery. For short distances they are sufficiently comfortable for gentlemen in good health, and are largely patronised by first-class people. Third-class fare buys merely decent transportation. If there is a crowd, passengers must sit uncomfortably close. There is no upholstery, but the ventilation is generally uninterrupted, since many third-class cars are merely a box, with a cover supported on small posts. Third-class passengers are never sent by express trains. Thus the comfort and speed of transportation is in proportion, not to any fictitious standard of equality, but to the only known standard in other commercial matters—what a man can afford.

A very great improvement in this direction would be a large variation of fare with reference to speed. With Americans, time saved is of greater commercial importance than sleep and comfort. The especial value of the system to railway owners would be that they could then more nearly approximate the charge for transportation to its actual cost, for speed is the chief modifier of railway expenses. If an average speed of thirty miles an hour is maintained by all passenger trains, and the remunerative fare is three cents a mile, it is likely that half the passengers would be content to go at eighteen miles and pay two cents, which would increase the company's revenue, for if the fare is low, the company can take its own time. On the contrary, a portion would be only too glad to pay five cents for a speed of forty miles, which would also increase the company's profits, for if the speed is satisfactory the company can charge its own price, and for the few fast passengers it can employ light locomotives, which make even high velocities as cheap as common American speeds with our ordinary rail-smashing engines.

The whole European practice, as well as common sense, teaches us that our railway profits may be increased and the public better accommodated by adapting railway carriages and speeds to its widely-varying wants. How shall this be practically accomplished? There is one very serious disadvantage in running trains composed wholly of long American cars—they are not once in fifty times entirely filled. If one or two extra passengers cannot get seats in the train, the company must attach a long car and carry around perhaps sixty empty seats and a dozen tons of non-paying load. A few short carriages, very likely on the exact European plan, would prevent this. Through passenger cars, which need not be visited by the conductor from one end of the road to the other, require no aisle, or other convenience for standing or walking.

A vast saving could be made in England in the proportion of dead weight per passenger, by using the American plan of car for the bulk of the traffic This plan is partially adopted in Germany.

The arrangement of the American car is for many purposes excellent, but we should reform our manner of building it, especially by the substitution of light and strong iron plates for clumsy wooden beams, which, in case of collision, burst like bomb-sheels into death-dealing splinters. And we should use wheels instead of rollers under our cars. The rolling friction decreases as the diameter of the wheel increases.

There are at least three classes of travelers: *First*—A few business men, to whom time is the primary, and comfort the secondary consideration. For them a light British tank-engine, at 40 miles an hour, with an American arrangement of seats, well upholstered and well filled, would hardly cost more per mile than an ordinary lumbering engine with a lumbering tender weighing more than all the passengers, and at least one unfilled lumbering car at half the speed. But the fare would be double.

Second—There would be a still larger class of pleasure travelers who would rather prefer thirty miles an hour, so they could enjoy pure air, elastic cushions, and plenty of room; and for them the best American system of artificially washed and cooled (or heated) air, a considerable increase of dead weight of car per passenger, to afford ample space, and the most expensive continental upholstery, would be found to yield a handsome per centage; for when a man can't complain, he will pay.

Third—Perhaps one-half the passengers would be very glad to sit close, and move slowly, if the ordinary fares were considerably decreased. An American forty-passenger car, arranged to carry 60, could be run at fifteen miles an hour, for half the cost per mile per passenger of working our ordinary trains, and hence would yield a larger income, for the fares would hardly be reduced one-half, while the number of passengers would necessarily be increased. And in such a vehicle there is plenty of room for sixty people if they sit face to face on seats extending entirely across the cars, as on English lines. There is no need of a permanent non-paying aisle in any cars except those for way business; for one section of the seats may turn up to form a temporary passage. A few inconveniences as to room, especially at say 1½ cents a mile, would be more than balanced by a little extra upholstery, and by first-rate ventilation, which is really a cheap luxury, and which common decency demands for every class of car.

Fourth—There should be on every line a stock of private family or saloon cars, arranged with every convenience, and let like a box at the opera, at a price varying with the speed of the train required, and the destination of the party. Just such cars are already paying in England and on the continent.

The second class cars used on a few New-England roads can hardly test the economy of distinction in fares, for the dead weight of passengers and the speed are first-class, the only difference being in upholstery, the interest on the cost of which amounts to nothing. The extreme of cheap transportation is seen on the emigrant trains of some of our trunk lines, but it would be found that the money-making result of the classification system would follow the other extreme—splendid appointments and high fares.

A few new cars and engines, and a regeneration of old carriages, a part to be turned into cheap, and a part into first-class cars, would enable any road to inaugurate the system. Of course, for the first few months it would not be understood, but soon, as certainly as there is a difference in the conditions of men, Railway Companies would begin to realize its substantial benefits.

It is no longer an experiment, but a fixed fact, that a distinction in accommodations and fares *pays* everybody concerned, in all sorts of countries, among all sorts of people, and under every variety of circumstances. Is it possible that the American people will any longer punish themselves by sticking to a fixed system of cars, which are too expensive and fast for one class, and too uncomfortable and slow for another, and hence a source of dissatisfaction to all, especially, in the long run, to the owners of railway property.

In another letter I shall hope to remind the railway managers and the public of several matters touching stations, attendance, and the baggage-masters, which may suggest some new economies.

TUBAL CAIN.

NEW BOOKS.

Since our last batch of notices, there has accumulated on our table a large number of books, either entirely new or new editions of successful ones. Among them are a few of genuine excellence, and also a few that can well be spared from every library. None are more valuable than some that we class along with the

BOOKS ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.

JOHN WILEY, of New-York, publishes *Letters on Modern Agriculture*, by Baron VON LIEBIG, translated and edited by Dr. JOHN BLYTH, of Cork. It is a volume to be studied for its facts and the theories philosophically deduced from them, or read for its sharp criticisms of the critics who have been busy lately abusing LIEBIG. The veteran, not so much in years as in experience, here pauses to reconnoitre the field, to observe the progress of the raging conflict between Science and Practical Agriculture, and, having surveyed, rides into the thickest of the fight, charging with fixed bayonet upon "the false teachers of agricultural science." Those who assert that LIEBIG has retreated from the main positions that he took in 1840, should read these letters and learn how gravely they are mistaken. Advances he has made. Some suggestions which he then put forward he no longer advocates; but the great doctrines which he promulgated, and which have wrought a revolution in agriculture, he stoutly maintains to be true and incontrovertible, being based on induction from facts firmly established as such. He asserts and proves it, that the system of agriculture which has prevailed for half a century is a system of spoliation,—in America without the least attempt at method in the process, in Europe it is an organized system of wearing out the soil.

Until lately it has been taught that the productiveness of a soil was dependent on the quantity of *humus*, or carbonaceous remains in it, of a preceding vegetation. Now it is known, however, that *humus* is only useful where the soil contains in sufficient quantity the fixed mineral constituents serviceable to plants. Our cultivated plants do not receive their food from solution—their roots derive their nourishment only from those portions of the soil absolutely in contact with them; hence the necessity for a uniform distribution of their food and for the wide ramifications of the roots. For the growth of plants there must be the simultaneous action of atmospheric food and of certain mineral elements. Our author shows that no single element of these mineral matters possesses superiority over another; to supply the one that is *deficient* should be the great study of the farmer. It is upon this point that LIEBIG piles up his new facts concerning nutrition and the mode of action of special manures. The produce of the field bears special relation to the sum of the mineral food existing in such a condition as to be immediately available. It is refreshing to see how the veteran chemist ridicules those writers who are teaching that the production of flesh and grain is subordinate to that of manure—worshipers of manure, he calls them—maniacs who consider it the highest end of man to make as much manure on his farm as possible. This object of modern adoration—farm-yard manure—is, moreover, a veritable Proteus—a different article in each different yard; the term has no fixed meaning. Turning to China, our author calls attention to a land the fertility of which has for 3,000 years never decreased, but on the contrary increased, yet where nothing is known of meadow culture, of fodder plants, or of farm-yard manures. The Chinese husbandman makes it a practice to restore to his fields the mineral constituents that the crop removed, by using almost exclusively excrementitious matters from the human body,—a fertilizing agent which European and American civilization chooses to waste in sewers and to treat solely as a nuisance. Agricultural schools our author does not very much praise: "they are neither educational institutions nor good practical workshops. I formerly conducted at Giessen a school for practical chemistry, analysis, and other branches connected therewith, and thirty years' experience has taught me that nothing is gained by the combination of theoretical with practical instruction." He gives a recipe for insuring fertility to our fields and permanence to our crops: "Every farmer who takes a sack of corn or cwt. of rape, turnips, potatoes, &c., to the town, ought, like the Chinese coolie, to carry back with him an equal quantity of the mineral constituents of the produce sold, and restore them to the field from which they have been taken. He should not despise the peel of a potatoe nor a straw, but always bear in mind that that peel may be wanting to form one of his potatoes, that straw to form one of his ears of corn." He advises the proprietors of the soil to form local societies for the establishment of reservoirs where the *excreta* of men and animals may be collected and converted into portable form. The police should insure the construction of latrines and sewers in towns to prevent the waste of night soil. Agriculturists must not rely upon guano; its price is already doubled, and the entire production of a country, urges our English author, must not be made dependent upon the supply of a foreign manure. These letters are not easy reading, but they are succulent, nutty, nourishing and very suggestive of profitable thought.

The Essays on Peat and Muck and Commercial Manures, by Prof. SAML. W. JOHNSON, of Yale College, have just been published by BROWN & GOSS, of Hartford. The gross deceit practiced by parties soliciting the patronage of farmers for their worthless fertilizers induced the Connecticut State Agricultural Society to commission Prof. JOHNSON to analyse all the commercial manures offered for sale in the State. As a result the reports which this volume comprises have been made, and the whole cost of the enterprise has been saved to many individual farmers in the State already, by the information conveyed in the first report of 1858. Agriculturists in this vicinity will be interested to know that MAPES' is pronounced the best superphosphate in the market. DA BRNO's samples in 1856 were very fair; in 1857 their quality seriously fell off. The Baker's Island guano is set down as an excellent quality of the phosphatic article, but incapable of producing the remarkable effects of Peruvian guano, whose efficacy depends chiefly on its ammonia. Some Ichabue guano, offered at $40 a ton in New-York, was found to contain 65 per cent of sand and gravel.

Mr. CHARLES L. FLINT is the industrious Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. His annual report of the condition of Agriculture in the old Bay State for the year 1858, and the abstract of returns from the County Societies, make a substantial octavo that presents much the same appearance as our own State Society's annual contribution to the farmers' Libraries. New editions of the same enterprising author's standard treatise "On Milch Cows," have lately been brought out by A. O. MOORE, of New-York, and PHILLIPS & SAMPSON, of Boston.

About all that busy farmers need to know of the origin, culture, varieties, and diseases of the *Wheat Plant*, may be found in the 700 pages, that with learned labor and great industry, JOHN H. KLIPPART, Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, has written in the book bearing that name, just published by A. O. MOORE & Co.

GEO. H. DADD, whose *Modern Horse Doctor* is the best authority for the treatment of horses, has written an admirable treatise on the diseases of cattle, which is published here by C. M. SAXTON. Mr. DADD is an earnest enemy of the "heroic" treatment of four-footed animals, holding that meddlesome medication, blood-letting and the administration of poisons, by ignorant empirics, have slain victims enough. He is a believer in the recuperative powers of nature; his treatment is "expectant," rational and prudent. The observations on breeding, ventilation, and diet are useful and practical. The book is written in good English, and is amply illustrated.

Hints to Horsekeepers is a complete manual for horsemen, written mostly by the late HENRY WM. HERBERT, whose suicide at the Stevens' House last year is not yet forgotten in the crowd of equally startling events which contribute to make up the unending excitements of our City. Beside, "Frank Forester's" contributions to the volume, it contains RAREY's method of horse-taming, and BAUCHER's system of horsemanship, and directions for selecting and caring for carriages and harness. Published by A. O. MOORE & Co.

Lieut. C. M. WILCOX, out of the best French publications, has compiled an elementary treatise *On the Theory of Rifle-firing*, with descriptions of the rifles, their balls and cartridges, with which the infantry of European armies and the United States are at present armed. Its best recommendation is the fact that Asst.-Adjt. Gen. TOWNSEND orders a thousand copies for the War Department at Washington. Published by D. VAN NOSTRAND.

The HARPERS have issued the fifth volume of their edition of *Cosmos*, by the late ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, containing the observations of that "sage and topmost man of science" on the size, form, density, heat and magnetism of the earth, on earthquakes and volcanoes.

The APPLETONS reprint Mr. COBDEN'S translation of MICHAEL CHEVALIER'S famous work *On the probable fall in the value of Gold*, which originally appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1857, but which has since been rewritten and enlarged. The distinguished translator says of M. CHEVALIER: "He has qualified himself for the present task by a long and laborious study of the currency question, having given to the world some essays on money and the precious metals, which are recognized as standard works, and invest his name with an authority on such subjects hardly second to HUMBOLDT himself." The same publishers issue for Dr. THOMAS ANTISELL, of the Patent Office, a monograph *On the art of distilling oil from minerals containing bitumen*, which will be acceptable to parties interested in this new branch of industry. There has been great difficulty in obtaining detailed information on the methods of this manufacture either abroad or at home.

The Medical Press is even more than usually barren. The State supplies us with the usual volume of *Transactions of the State Medical Society*, though it is scarcely half the usual size, and not more than commonly abundant in printer's blunders. It is made up of brief papers on all sorts of professional topics, abstracts of cases, and a reprint, very much needed, of the Transactions from 1807 to 1831 inclusive. Of the monographs, the most timely is Dr. SYLVESTER D. WILLARD's on the *Diphtherite*, prevalent at Albany last Winter.

From Boston we have the *Sixteenth Report of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Massachusetts*, for the year 1557. Registration has been carefully enough attended to in the Commonwealth to make the vital statistics of some little use. The system adopted is a good one; patience and perseverance in enforcing the provisions of their existing laws will very soon give a greater value to the returns. Other States of the Union, in their reports, have not distinguished those born out of wedlock, nor do any facts appear on this point in the United States Census. The Massachusetts report shows 242 illegitimate births during the year, of which 66 were in the Almshouses, exclusive of which they are to all the births in the State as 1 to 200. The illegitimate embraces 41.49 hundredths per cent. of all the births in the almshouses. The returns are not reliable enough to justify the conclusion which the figures, as they stand, would lead to, that illegitimacy is less common in New-England than in Old, and far less so than in Prussia and Austria. A more immediately valuable contribution to our stock of knowledge concerning the statistics of life and death, is the *Report Exhibiting the Experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York* for fifteen years, ending Feb. 1, 1858, prepared by its Secretary, SHEPHARD HOMANS, and printed by order of the Board of Trustees.

Forty Years in the Wilderness of Pills and Powders is the taking title of the last book penned by that rigid old reformer, Dr. WM. A. ALCOTT. It is a volume of confessions of the impotence of the healing art as he thought it was generally understood in New-England. The eccentric author contributed very much, in his day, toward enlightening the public on the laws of health. Medicine he came to believe a good deal of a humbug; doctors he had a poor opinion of, but Hygeine was his hobby. He died last March, aged 61, and probably would have died twenty years earlier but for his extraordinary attention to the laws by which life may be preserved, with or without health. WILLIAM RADDE, of Philadelphia, reprints WILLIAM HITCHMAN'S *Treatise on Consumption*, which will be welcomed by homœopathists.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

There is no lack of religious books, theoretical and practical, biographical, hortatory, and for the development and culture of piety in youth. CARLTON & PORTER, of the Methodist Book concern, publish a carefully-considered tractate by the Rev. ROBERT W. LANDIS, of Ionia, Mich., on *The Immortality of the Soul and the Final Condition of the Wicked*. GOULD & LINCOLN issue certain discourses and tracts written by the Rev. Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of Boston, entitled *The Great Concern, or Man's Relations to God and a Future State*, most of which in other forms have been published before. The *History of the Trenton (N. J.) Presbyterian Church from the First Settlement of the Town*, grows under the hand of the Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL into a fair volume of 450 pages, which are handsomely brought by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, of this City. The second volume of Dr. ABEL STEVENS' *History of Methodism* embraces the second act in the extraordinary drama of the great religious movement of the eighteenth century—from the death of WHITEFIELD to the death of WESLEY. Though the work is not completed, the two volumes now out have made good the promise of the preface to the first volume, that it should be the fullest "Life and Times" of WESLEY. Its spirit is catholic, its style pleasing, its details exhaustive of the subject altogether. If the author continues as he has begun, his work will be, by all odds, the best history of Methodism yet written.

Essays, Lectures, &c., upon Select Topics in Revealed Theology, is the title of an octavo published by CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, from the pen of Dr. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, late professor of didactic theology in Yale College. It contains papers on the Trinity, Human Sinfulness, Justification, Election, and Perseverance—embodying the results of the distinguished doctor's life-time of earnest and honest thinking. It will take its place at once, and of course, on the shelves of all theological libraries.

One of the popular and brilliant preachers of our day, the Rev. HUGH CARPENTER, issues through the publishing-house of the Brothers MASON, his thoughts upon such subjects as *The Secret of Failures, Variations in Moods, Soul Stillness and Stirs, Spiritual Recreations, Common Life*, and the *Ultimate Intent*. They are pleasant reading, full of poetry, and rich in original fancies.

In *Smooth Stones taken from Ancient Brooks*, (reprinted here by SHELDON & Co.) we have presented by the famous SPURGEON, the choice and pithy sayings "of one of the king's mighties," to wit, Mr. THOMAS BROOKS, who died so long ago as 1680. They are the meat of nuts, cracked and served without the shells. Just before he died, on the 10th day of July last, the Rev. Dr. JOSEPH BELCHER, of Philadelphia, finished his *Historical Sketches of Hymns, their Writers and Influence*, now just published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON. Most of the sketches are very brief. Under the head of the *Influence of Hymns*, are collected numerous anecdotes, most of which are new and entertaining. There is as much edification in knowing the history of a hymn whose "wild-bee-like-murmur" has delighted us, as in knowing the pedigree of a horse whose half-human intelligence and admirable qualities have advertised his fond owner that he is a thoroughbred.

That veteran editor, Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE, ushers with a biographical introduction to American readers, the Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN'S *Lectures for the People*. The lectures were delivered in Liverpool on Sunday afternoons, to audiences of two or three thousand people. There is no sectarianism about them, nor any blunt irreverence personating wit, but a great deal of homely truth, served up in familiar language, familiarly illustrated. Of one of them, on the Seventh Commandment, over 40,000 copies were sold in Liverpool. Of another, on Drunkenness, entitled "Five Shillings and Costs," as many as 45,000 copies were sold. G. G. EVANS, of Philadelphia, is the American publisher.

Prof. HAVEN, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has given to the world a volume, originally prepared as a course of lectures to the Senior Class of Amherst College, on *Moral Philosophy*, including Theoretical and Practical Ethics. The simple announcement is sufficient to induce a heavy run from the colleges and theological seminaries upon GOULD & LINCOLN, the publishers.

The Trustees and Deacons of the Church in Troy, over which the Rev. Dr. GEO. C. BALDWIN presides, requested him to publish a course of lectures delivered by him upon "The Representative Men of the New Testament." Assenting, he issues, through the press of BLAKEMAN & MASON, a volume thus entitled, which is an appropriate mate to his *Representative Women*.

Some new religious biographies have reached our desk. THOMAS PERCIVAL BUNTING, remembering an item in his father's will rather than the threat of his earlier life, that he would haunt the man who should attempt to take his life biographer-wise, has compiled from the paternal MSS. the first of two volumes that are to tell the story of JABEZ BUNTING, D. D., who received in his infancy the personal blessing of the Apostle WESLEY. Dr. BUNTING was born (so the book says) in Manchester, England, 1799. He studied medicine with Dr. THOMAS PERCIVAL; but feeling a call to the ministry, in 1799, (and then probably 19 years old, notwithstanding the data above given,) he set out with a pair of saddle-bags to travel his first circuit as a Methodist preacher. Afterwards he preached in Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool, London and elsewhere, meeting many contemporaries, then or since distinguished, the notices of whom give half the charm of this "Life." The volume is dedicated to "the people called Methodists," who, however, are by no means the only readers that will enjoy it.

GOULD & LINCOLN reprint the Rev. Dr. JOHN TULLOCH'S lectures delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, on the *Leaders of the Reformation*—LUTHER, CALVIN, LATIMER and KNOX. They are fair, accurate, living sketches of these representative men of Germany, France, England and Scotland, the principal incidents of whose lives are rapidly and summarily stated, interesting the reader closely, and stimulating him to further research into the events of the period so fruitful in great men and in lessons of enduring meaning.

GEO. L. DUYCKINCK has written for the Episcopal Sunday School Union an unpretentious but very agreeable *Life of Bishop Ken*, which is neatly published by the Sunday School Children of the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York.

DERBY & JACKSON publish the *Provincial Letters* of BLAISE PASCAL, with the able Historical Introduction and Notes by the Rev. THOS. MCCRIE, a "Life of Pascal" from the *North British Review*, and that fine piece of life and criticism "Villemain's Essay on Pascal." The whole is Edited by O. W. WIGHT, and is to be followed soon by a volume of the "Thoughts" of the elegant, witty and sarcastic Jansenist whose "Provincial Letters" so long "spread the plague of ridicule" through the Jesuit ranks."

CALVIN BLANCHARD, the Freethinking publisher, gives to the freethinking public the thoughts of C. GRAHAM, M. D., upon certain subjects connected with moral and mental philosophy, under the title of *Man, from his Cradle to his Grave*.

The Rev. HOLLIS READ, of Craneville, N. J., offers to the public another volume, published by SCRIBNER, entitled *The Palace of the Great King*, in which he attempts to illustrate the variety of the divine workmanship, by presenting a large amount of varied and interesting knowledge on geological and geographical subjects, animal and vegetable life, the curiosities of the human machine, man's mental characteristics, and the attributes of his Maker. The result is a sort of brief encyclopædia of scientific marvels, religiously "improved."

The Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER'S Street Thoughts—notes of travel between his Pine-street Church and his editorial chair at the distant end of another Boston street—which were jotted down for the religious journal with which he is connected, a little more than a year ago, have been published by CROSBY & NICHOLS with humorous illustrations.

EDUCATIONAL.

REDFIELD publishes, uniform in style with his Proverbs and Study of Words, *A Select Glossary of English Words*, used formerly in senses different from their present, by one of the best of authorities, R. C. TRENCH. The Dean, who sent this valuable little work to press last May, claims for it "that it is, with the very most trifling exceptions, an entirely independent and original collection of passages illustrative of the history of our language." Of his thousand citations, he owes but about twenty to existing Dictionaries.

The HARPERS publish an *Elementary Grammar*, by Prof. WM. C. FOWLER—an abridgement for the use of the common schools of his elaborate work on *The English Language in its Elements and Forms*. Also, *The Student's Hume*—a version of the great historian, out of which his sectarianism and party prejudice have been sweated. It makes a volume of 790 12mo pages, well printed, on thin paper, and profusely illustrated with wood engravings. Also, a reprint of ALFORD's *Greek Testament*, from the third English edition which was issued in London, 1855,—the first volume containing the Gospels only, making a book of 835 pages, octavo.

A. S. BARNES & BURR have completed the series of school-books, known as *Parker and Watson's National Readers and Spellers*, consisting of seven volumes. The high commendations which practical teachers bestow upon them entitle them to the consideration of Boards of Education. The typography and pictures are creditable, and there are some peculiar features which are claimed as improvements, the importance of which we trust those most interested will make faithful inquisition into before determining to eject the books already in use.—From the same house we have CHARLES NORTHEND'S *National Orator*, for the use of schools and academies, also *The Normal*, or methods of teaching the common branches, by ALFRED HOLBROOK, Principal of the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School.—Also, a new edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, by N. C. BROOKS, of the Baltimore Female College, of which the most striking peculiarities are the dedication to Gen. SCOTT, and the maps, views plans of battles, which are, as they profess to be, honestly illustrative of the text.

The same Mr. NORTHEND named above, is author of *The Teacher's Assistant*, (published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co.,) consisting of a series of familiar letters loaded with hints for young teachers.

PRATT, OAKLEY & Co., publish an *Algebra*, by THEODORE STRONG, L.L. D., the Mathematical Professor in Rutgers College, where, of course, it at once became a text-book.

IVISON & PHINNEY send us an *Analysis of English Words*, by SANDERS, the author of the "Readers."

Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions, by GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, mostly consists of addresses, lectures, and reports, delivered by that gentleman, whose name is familiar to teachers, elsewhere as well as in Massachusetts. They are handsomely published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. They are sober, sensible, and suggestive.

TRAVELS.

Few of the great army of travelers have carried their note-books with them. MARGARET J. M. SWEAT's experience of a four-months' journey over the beaten track of tourists in Europe she has written out with a brilliancy that is surprising, when we consider how freely ink has already flowed along her route. Her story has a smack of freshness, and her style a pleasant vivacity. Her book is printed by WALKER, WISE & Co., of the American Unitarian Association, on superfine paper, calendered and tinted.

SHELDON & BLAKEMAN, from the London edition, reprint the pleasantly rehearsed impressions of *Life in Tuscany*, which Miss MABEL SHARMAN CRAWFORD penned after a ten months' sojourn in that country, to which lately the French Sardinian war with Austria directed so general attention.

Cardinal WISEMAN, during the Summer and Fall of 1858, made the tour of Ireland, preaching, lecturing, and addressing the people as he went. An admirer has written a connecting narrative of the tour, worked in these Cardinal productions, and given them to the Press. PATRICK DONAHUE reprints them for Catholic readers on this side the Atlantic.

NOVELS AND TALES.

There is no lack of novels. The HARPERS publish *Walter Thornly*—a peep at times a hundred years past in Massachusetts, by the author of *Allen Prescott*. Also, *Harry Lee; Or, Hope for the Poor*, a story originally written for the inmates of the News Boys' Lodging-house, and read to them by the Superintendent. Also, *My Third Book*, which is not a novel, but a collection of tales out of the Magazines in which LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON had scattered them during the past four years. They have brought out, too, Miss MULOCH'S *Life for a Life*, which, for faithful delineation of character, naturalness, dramatic interest, brilliancy and vivacity, is not excelled by her own *John Halifax, Gentleman*. DERBY & JACKSON have issued *Beulah*, by Miss AUGUSTA J. EVANS, a novel which has produced quite a sensation. Also, *Sylvia's World; Or, Crimes which the Law does not Reach*, by the author of *Busy Moments of an Idle Woman*. Also, *Miss Slimmens' Window*, behind which we discover four tales of a humorous order by Mrs. MARK PEABODY.

From Cincinnati we receive *A Hairdresser's Experience in High Life*. The copy-right is taken in the name of ELIZA POTTER. The hairdresser finds a good deal of wretchedness among fashionable people, and makes a note of it.

T. B. PETERSON issues in good binding, but on dusky paper and in trying type, CHARLES LEVER'S *Davenport Dunn; a Man of our day*. In strong contrast are the reprints of *Cooper's Novels*, by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., illustrated from drawings by DARLEY. These are a credit, in all respects, to the house that at brief intervals is issuing them—on clean white paper, scrupulously free from typographical errors, and as elegantly as substantially bound.

The Glory of the House of Israel, by FREDERICK STRAUSS, is a reprint by LIPPINCOTT & Co., of a London translation of a popular semi-religious German novel. The time of the story dates back to just before the Christian era. The hero is a Jew, who travels from Alexandria, where he has been educated, to Jerusalem, passes through much varied experience, and at last finds peace in believing in Him for whom all thoughtful Jewry was looking, and not in vain.

POETRY.

Helicon has not been dry during hot weather. The fugitive poems of the Rev. T. HEMPSTEAD, with some that we have not met before, have been collected into a volume and published by DODD. Through his musical, sometimes eloquent verse, it is clear to see that Mr. HEMPSTEAD is a man in earnest. His muse has sent us to the dictionary several times, but however obsolete her phrase, the dictionary always interprets it.

APPLETON publishes the poems of ANNE WHITNEY. Few of them are very stirring, but the drapery of her lines always snugly wraps some delicate fancy or thought that it is profitable to entertain hospitably. Sometimes if the fancy be drawn out of the sea of her flowing verse, and exposed like a jelly-fish stranded on the beach, it loses shape and consistence, and evaporates, but while it survives, markings of pearl and gems and all brilliant colors are reflected from it in the sun.

Whoever relishes satire so keen that it strikes in to the bone of the merry reader before he feels that he is hit, flute-like melody, skillful rhyme and rhythm so ready and easy that it would seem a greater struggle for the poet to have written in prose instead, will feel personally obliged to Mr. REDFIELD for his two cheerful volumes composing a new and enlarged edition of the poems of WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED. They do not intend to embrace all the modest or careless bard's works, but they do contain many which have been discovered among the rubbish of magazines where he hid them, and which neither English nor American readers have met before collected and accredited to him. Indeed, popular as PRAED has been for many years, no English edition of his poems, we believe, has yet appeared—probably because they who have promised to edit them are waiting to authenticate some disputed waifs, with the intention of making the collection complete.

TICKNOR & FIELDS issue the seventeenth edition of poems by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

REDFIELD reissues EDGAR A. POE'S exquisite poems in a welcome pocket edition bound in blue and gold.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH anticipate the holidays with a richly illustrated gift edition of WILLIS' poems. More than one hundred original wood engravings from drawings by DARLEY, LUMLEY, MORAN, CHAPMAN, and others, interpret to the eye the fancies of the text, and make the book a handsome present. It is one of the sort that, when we make calls we like to find lying on the centre-table,—helping to strut up, like the sections of a telescope, into "a minute or two," the half hour that the ladies of the house keep us waiting.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON publish *Igdrasil; or, The Tree of Existence*, by JAMES CHARLES, author of *The Cave of Machpelah*. The argument of the poem is, "The Past, the Present, and the Future." The printers have done their work admirably, the binders theirs shabbily, the poet his prosily. The best part of the book is its delicately buff-tinted paper.

ON MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The Rev. SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY, of the House for the Friendless, upon whose statistics of the tenement-house population of the Metropolis we have often had occasion to comment, has written up the ample materials he possesses into a volume entitled *Lost and Found; or, Life Among the Lowly*. (BLAKEMAN & MASON.) The chapters entitled "What is Claimed for New-York," "The Domicils of the City," "Diseases and Mortality," and "Intemperance, Pauperism, Vice and Crime," embody valuable statistics upon these subjects. Beside these

THE BIBLE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOLS. The Boston *Journal*, Oct. 22, says: "Ever since the question in the 43d school in Boston, there has been more or less difficulty with the Catholic children of the public schools of Cambridge. No general and concerted violation of the rules of the schools, requiring the children of Catholic as well as Protestant parents to repeat the Ten Commandments, has taken place; but acting under instructions from their priestly advisers, many scholars have refused to comply with the rules. Individual cases are occurring almost daily. The teachers dismiss the refractory pupil and send him home. Bitter feeling has thus been engendered, which it is feared will ere long produce an open rupture."

A Paris letter states that it is at L'Orient, and not at Cherbourg, as had been stated, that the building of the first-rate steel-plated line-of-battle ship *Solferino* has just been commenced. The same authority adds that this is one of ten vessels which have been ordered to be constructed at L'Orient. The *Solferino* is to be the companion ship to the *Magenta*, building at Brest.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO EXPERIENCED Protestant girls: one as first-class laundress; understands fluting; the other as competent chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Also, by a number of smart Protestant girls and others in various branches and at reasonable wages. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she is neat and tidy about her work; she would have no objection to do the general housework of a small family; she is a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 89 West 24th-st., 3d floor; can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; ONE is an excellent cook; understands baking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; the other to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwerk and waiting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, one who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook and a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 64 West 12th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 208 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Spring and Prince sts. City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY-recommended Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; understands each situation perfectly; can show good references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 610 Broadway, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and as waitress, or nurse; is of kind disposition, clean and tidy; has a nice appearance; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, who have good city references, situations in a private family, one as chambermaid, plain sewer or chambermaid and waitress; the other as cook; is an excellent baker; has no objection to help with washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young English Protestant girl who perfectly understands her business; has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY would like to go as companion to a respectable lady. Is willing to take charge of the house, or assist. Can teach music. A widower's family preferred. References first-class. Address HOME, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress or to wait on an old lady; is a good sewer and embroiderer. Has no objection to go to Williamsburgh. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge if required; is faithful and obliging; has nearly five years' unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE OF a house, as housekeeper or else as cook, in a good private family, by a capable Protestant. Excellent reference given. May be seen this week at No. 203 Greene-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing by a very capable, reliable girl, or would do the general work of a small family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 59 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her work in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A LADY IS MOST DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation to take charge of one or two children under ten years of age; if necessary she could instruct them in English, with the rudiments of French. Address C. H., No. 128 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse: is fully competent to take charge of a baby from infancy: is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 115 4th-st., near West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or cooking alone. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., second floor, back room. Well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as regular chambermaid, or to assist with children and sew; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE COOK, by a Protestant woman who understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to travel with a family or ladies: New-Orleans or California preferable; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to go to New-Orleans either as nurse, chambermaid and laundress, or in any other similar capacity. Has excellent testimonials and can refer to parties in New-York. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 45 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other as cook and to assist in the washing. Best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress or to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 126 East 18th-st. Can be seen for two days. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman; has no objection going a short distance in the country. The best of City references. Call at No. 3 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Good references can be given. Call at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 127 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., up stairs, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business. Good references. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., up two pair of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress and chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine sewing. Good City reference. Call at 157 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, the other as chambermaid; understand their business thoroughly; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as good cook. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 120 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman would like a situation as housekeeper, fully competent to take charge, as she well understands what belongs to the same. Inquire or address No. 122 Clinton-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED —By an American woman, who is willing to devote her time to her employer's interest. Apply at 12 6th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these females from 5 to 15 years.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD GERMAN, ENGlish, Irish, French and Scotch servants now waiting situations. They are clean, tidy, obliging and well-recommended. Families will have no difficulty in procuring any of the above-mentioned help at the Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS CONNERY.

A WELSH CHAMBERMAID, AN ENGLISH nurse, Protestant and other superior cooks, laundresses, &c., really efficient, desirable and well-recommended servants, are now disengaged at BOOKHAM'S, No. 62 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A HIGHLY-RECommended Protestant man and his wife; the man is a first-class waiter; knows his duties in every branch; will be found a thoroughly competent servant; the wife is an excellent meat and pastry cook; would assist in washing; no objection to go separate, if in the City, or would go any distance together; will prove an acquisition in the house of any gentleman's family. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address SERVANT, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and management of horses in all its different branches, and is a careful driver; would have no objection to wait upon table; understands all kinds of plain gardening; would be willing to go South; has good reference, if required. Can be seen at the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, would like to find a place in the country, with a plain, good family, where they could live a year without moving. The man is a good gardener, and would take care of horse, cow, &c.; and his wife is a good cook, &c. Both will give satisfaction. Any family in want of help address J. S. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office. Distance no objection.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) a situation as groom with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well, also carriages, wagons and harness; has first-rate reference. Address C. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days, where applicant can be found. Has no objection to City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, corresponding clerk or traveler, by a young man thoroughly conversant with French and book-keeping. Salary not so much an object as a situation where his talents will be appreciated. Highest references given. Address T. E. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, with good reference and capability; would take a porter's situation; can read and write well; would manage a small farm, and work for moderate wages. Address K. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener and groom, by an active single young man from the country; would be willing to make himself useful in every respect; wages not so much an object as a good home; is highly recommended from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who is competent in his business, and can produce the best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a good experienced waiter, may apply to THOS. T. GREEN, Chemist, No. 862 Broadway, corner 14th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman in a private family; is a competent City driver; understands his business thoroughly. Has the best City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., No. 18 Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom; can produce the best of references from his employers as to capacity, also for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, or at the Brevoort House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to go to the country; understands farm-work; is capable of taking charge of a farm; also understands the care of stock. Good references. Address M. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant book-keeper or light porter; is a good accountant; can produce the best of City reference; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to F. H. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A Protestant, a situation as waiter in a private family; the best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at GEERY'S store, under the New-York Hotel.

A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE man, will take a situation on the 1st of November, as coachman and groom, either in the City or country; understands his business; will endeavor to do his duty thoroughly; has testimonials. Address S. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN, WHO IS discouraged every evening from 4 o'clock, would wish to find employment in writing up a set of books by single or double entry, or would do copying of any kind, address circulars, or newspaper wrappers, on reasonable terms. Address PENMANSHIP, No. 124 4th-av.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.—A young man, who has served an apprenticeship of six years as an architectural draftsman, is desirous of obtaining a situation where such talent may be made available; compensation expected moderate. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 2,388 Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WHOLESALE SALESMEN WANTED—IN all our various departments, young men, active, industrious, and attentive. Engagements to commence on or before the 1st of January next. Apply personally or by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS ARE WANTed in a private family; one as nurse, and the other as seamstress and chambermaid: both must be Protestants, and must be well recommended. Also, a Protestant woman wanted, as cook. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY from 15 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents in this City, can come well recommended, is willing to work, and can be at the store early in the morning. Apply, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-rate cook and washer, and ironer; one that can come well recommended, and is both willing and able, may apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., an Essay will be read by the Rev. J. L. G. McKown. Subject: *Consecrated Efforts*. Young men are cordially invited to attend.
CHARLES W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, COMMEMORATIVE of Henry W. Hasbronck, who was drowned on the 8th instant, and whose remains have not yet been found, will be performed at No. 47 West 12th-st., on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to attend.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av. By order.
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL will meet at the Stuyvesant House, corner 17th-st. and 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
W. A. FISK, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CHECK ON HANOVER BANK, N. Y., drawn by the President and Treasurer of the New-Jersey Zinc Company to the order of John George, dated Oct. 12, 1859, for $2,336, and certified. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, WHILE COMING from Dr. Spring's Church, Sabbath afternoon, (Hunter's case, chased on both sides—dog's head on one side and a shield on the other.) Any one returning it to the owner, No. 62 East 35th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPORTED DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—FOR SALE—Cases containing about 3,300 extra fine Bulbs, in assorted packages, received from Messrs. P. Van Waveren & Co.'s celebrated nursery in Holland. Catalogues gratis. BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO., Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSphate of LIME—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $4 per bag, $50 per ton. For sale by CHAS. W. MAPES, Agricultural Implements and Seed Warehouse, 152 and 154 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-s

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES!

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS!

A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENTS WILL BE FOUND IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT. On MONDAY, the 24th inst., WE SHALL EXHIBIT MANY DECIDED NOVELTIES!

LADIES WHO HAVE NEVER VISITED OUR ESTABLISHMENT ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO DO SO, OUR LARGE BUSINESS BEING EXCLUSIVELY IN SHAWLS! CLOAKS! AND FURS!

BUYERS WILL FIND NOT ONLY AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, BUT ALSO GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT THEM.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 BROADWAY.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! FROM AUCTION. WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, 500 PIECES ELEGANT FALL SILKS, IN NEW STYLES, AT $1 00 PER YARD, WORTH $1 50.
G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway.

VELVET ROBES. 200 Robes at $25, reduced from $40. 100 Robes at $30, reduced from $45. And richer goods in the same proportion will be offered on MONDAY, Oct. 24.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

E. LAMBERT & CO. WILL OPEN AT THEIR RETAIL store, on MONDAY, NEXT, Oct. 24, another lot of REAL SHAKER FLANNELS. Also: A large lot of PRINTED and PLAIN FLANNELS. LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering at retail REAL LACE CURTAINS, From $2 50 to $40 per pair. ALSO, Vestibule Lace from 50 cents to $1 50 per yard. Canal, corner Mercer-st.

25,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AND FRENCH NEEDLE-WORKED SETS, FROM AUCTION. AT HALF PRICE.
G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway,

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION, 30 per cent. under cost of importation at RETAIL on MONDAY, OCT. 24. ALSO, REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS, at very low prices. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES.—A full and elegant assortment of latest Paris styles; also, will be opened on Monday, Oct. 24, several entire invoices BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS, Newest Styles, at 75 cents per yard. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. 500 pieces at 75 cents and 85 cents, reduced from $1. 300 pieces at $1, reduced from $1 25. These goods are all of this season's importation. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! ALL THE NEWEST STYLES, JUST OPENED, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES JUST OPENED. Comprising the greatest combination of novelties ever exhibited at private sale. BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE AND FRENCH LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES, CROWNS, and LACES, all widths. Real point and point applique Laces, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Capes and Coiffures, entirely new styles. Valenciennes and Medallion Lace Sets and Collars. Valenciennes Laces and Edgings from 1s. per yard and upwards. Infants' Robes, Waists, Bands, and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety. FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES: 1,300 Maltese Lace Collars, 50c., warranted worth 75c. 300 Honiton Lace Collars, $1, warranted worth $1 50. 1,100 Point Applique Collars, $1 25, warranted worth $1 75. 1,000 French Jaconet Sets, $1, warranted worth $1 50. 1,250 French Swiss Sets from $2 to $5, at half the usual prices. Ladies will please examine, compare and judge.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late PETER ROBERTS,) No. 429 Broadway.

RETAIL TRADE. DAMASKS, LINENS and HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS. We still continue to offer at our present very low rate of prices All our best make and importation of SHIRTING LINEN, TABLE DAMASKS, LINEN SHEETING, NAPKINS, TOWELLINGS, DAMASK CLOTHS, LINEN LAWNS, SCOTCH DIAPER, BATHING TOWELS, ENGLISH COTTON. These goods are unexcelled for whiteness and durability. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway and No. 88 Leonard-st.

POPULAR STYLES OF ILLUSION GOODS. D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway and No. 75 Bleecker-st., opens this day, a beautiful assortment of ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHES, COLLARS, SLEEVES, POMPADOURS, &c., in new and desirable styles. Using only the best Brussels in the manufacture of these goods, we can recommend them as being economical, as well for their beauty of style and finish. We also invite the attention of our customers to our new stock of DRESS CAPES, HEAD DRESSES, THREAD LACE, LACE and SHETLAND VEILS, RIBBONS, DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, &c.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, Viz., Triple Width Satin Damask, Brocatelles, Tapestries, Damas Laines, Reps, Lace and Muslin Curtains, with every Article in the Upholstery line, at extremely Low prices. Just received. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open, on Monday, some of the greatest bargains offered in SILKS OF ALL STYLES AND PRICES. POILE D'ECLAT, 1¼ yard wide, at 3s. per yard. POILE DE CHEVRE, only. PRINTED DE LAINES, at all prices. MERINOES and PRINTED MERINOES. OTTOMAN CLOTH and OTTOMAN VELOURS. No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. MADAME F. PINCHON Would respectfully inform her customers that she will open on Monday, Oct. 24, a case of French Cloaks, which have been selected in the best houses of Paris. MADAME F. PINCHON, No. 56 Bleecker-st.

D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway and No. 75 Bleecker-st., has just received ONE THOUSAND REAL FRENCH EMBROIDERED POMPADOUR CHEMISETTES. Price $2 50, worth $4. Particular attention of ladies is invited to the above lot of really beautiful goods, as they are offered at a great bargain.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY. BLACK SILKS for deep Mourning, of every description. Black Gros de Rhine and Bayadere Silks, $1, worth $1 25. Second Mourning Silks, some new designs. Black and Second Mourning Irish Poplins, handsome styles. French and Norwich Poplins, choice patterns. Valencias and Ottoman Poplins, beautiful goods. Bombazines, French and English, some great bargains. Henrietta and Maltese Cloths, a beautiful textnre. Ottoman, Texanna, and Barpoor Cloths, new materials. Paramattas, Delaines, Alpaccas, Canton Cloths, &c. English Crapes. Crape Veils, Crape Sets, &c. BONNETS, CLOAKS, and SHAWLS, a choice stock. Five cases of English Delaines, handsome patterns, 12½ cents. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Oct. 24, 1,200 DOZEN WINTER GLOVES, 25 CENTS PER PAIR. 800 DOZEN GENTS' REAL MERINO HALF HOSE, 25 CENTS PER PAIR. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 do. for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, at $7 a dozen: 12 spring, $10; 14 do. $12; and 17 spring, $15 a dozen. Old skirts made over equal to new.
C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS from AUCTION! 30 per cent. under cost of importation, in addition to their Retail Stock, on MONDAY, OCT. 24, viz., 350 PIECES NEW FANCY SILKS, from 65 cents to $1. SILK AND VELVET ROBES, MERINO AND OTHER DRESS FABRICS. The greatest bargains offered this season. ALSO, A CHOICE STOCK OF RICH SILKS, and every other description of DRY GOODS that can be required for DRESS or HOUSEKEEPING PURPOSES, at very low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WILKES & MOYNAN, No. 601 Broadway, WILL OPEN, on MONDAY, Oct. 24th, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION, comprising A lot of ALL-WOOL DE LAINES, small patterns, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, worth 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard. Also, a lot at 4s. and 5s., worth 6s. and $1 per yard, 300 pieces more SILKS, at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, 56c., 70c., 75c., 90c. and $1 per yard. Also, a lot of VALENCIA PLAIDS, at 50c., worth 75c. per yard. Two cases more Manchester and Pacific DE LAINES, at $1 per yard. Also, two cases more 4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS, at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d. We would call particular attention to a large assortment of ALL-WOOL DE LAINE ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE, all of which will be sold LOWER THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES. WILKES & MOYNAN, No. 691 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, On MONDAY, Oct. 24. ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS. Canal, corner Mercer-st.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS. BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES AND COMFORTERS, LINEN SHEETING AND PILLOW CASING, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, TOWELS, DIAPERS, &c., &c., A large portion of which are from auction, and much under their value and price. C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

500 PIECES OF DRESS SILKS, at 75 CENTS PER YARD, Will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 24, At No. 375 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

355 BROADWAY. LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, ELEGANT VELVET AND SILK ROBES. With a variety of other Novelties, Per STEAMSHIP "ARIEL," At retail on MONDAY, OCT. 24. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

RICH DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE. Will offer on Monday, Oct. 24, 500 PIECES FIGURED ALL-WOOL DELAINES, AT 50 CENTS PER YARD, Worth 80 cents. G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Have now in store their FALL STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS. Which they are offering at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF LINEN AND COTTON HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Canal, corner Mercer-st.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS. Long and Square Broché Shawls; Striped, Honeycomb and Plaid Wool Shawls; and Winter Shawls of every description. Also— GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS. In Great Variety. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WOOLEN BLANKETS, TOILET QUILTS. Superfine English, Welsh and American Flannels, Plaid and Opera Flannels, Twilled Flannels, &c. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAPEST DOLLAR SILKS IN THE CITY, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 BROADWAY. Also—RICH AND ELEGANT SILK ROBES, $25, $30, and $35.

AT KINZEY'S. CLOSING SALE. GREAT RUSH. IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES. 5,500 yards RIBBONS, all Styles and Colors, 3c., 6c., 10c. 10,000 yards rich PLAIDS, Stripe Watered and Fancy Ribbons, 12½c., 15c. 20,000 yards Dress and Cloak Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c. 5,000 yards rich Trimmings Velvets, 6c., 12½c. GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERIES. 3,000 Needlework Lace, Swiss and Jaconet Collars, 6c., 12c., 18c. 6,000 Muslin Bands and Flounces, 6c., 10c., 12½c. 1,000 Paris Muslin Sleeves, 6c., 12c., 18c. 1,000 Straw Bonnets, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c. 500 Rough and Ready Bonnets, 25c., 44c., 69c. 1,200 yards wide White Silk Illusion, 15c. AT KINZEY'S CLOSING SALE. French Sets, 50c. to $2. 1,500 Lace Veils, all styles, 12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c. 500 Bunches rich Feathers and Flowers, 50c. 1,000 pieces Trimmings, 25c. French Laces, Velvets, Head-dresses, Trimmings, rich Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Blond Laces, Buttons, Fringes, rich Sets, rich Fringes, French Valls and Fancy Goods, all at reduced prices to close the stock. KINZEY'S, No. 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE. Between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, In great variety and at low prices. LADIES' CLOTH BASQUES, SHAWLETTES, RAGLANS and CLOAKS, in all colors, from $3 50 to $25. PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, RAGLANS and BURNOUS. A large assortment at $6 to $10. FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $7 25, $9 50 to $12. Also, Misses' and Children's, all sizes. Ladies will find our garments equal, if not superior, to many now sold on Broadway, and our prices 30 to 40 per cent. less. W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS AT RETAIL. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway, and No. 88 Leonard-st., Have constantly on hand the largest stock shown in this City of BLANKETS, Every size and quality. UNSHRINKABLE PATENT FLANNEL, and the REAL WELSH FLANNELS. The only goods that can be washed without changing

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, NO. 623 BROADWAY, have just received another lot of those beautiful black thread VEILS, at $3 each. Also a new style of embroidered sets, very pretty. Point lace sets, COLLARS, &c., &c., in new designs. And an endless variety of made-up lace goods, ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHES, &c., &c. Infants' CAPS, CLOAKS, ROBES and DRESSES, all very rich.

RICH POINT AND BRUSSELS LACES Will be opened by MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, On TUESDAY, 25th instant, just received per *Hammonia*, consisting of point applique collars, sets, capes, coiffures, barbes, &c.; also, a variety of real shawls, mantillas, flounces, veils and Valenciennes laces in all widths and qualities, from 1s. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL-WOOL REVERSIBLE SHAWLS, &c., &c., &c. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED GOODS—BLANKETS, CALICOS, silks, merinos, linens, table cloths, curtain muslin, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, crash, towels, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low cash prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BLANKETS—BLANKETS.—VERY HEAVY, at $2 per pair. Sold much below the market prices, to pay advances. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., Will OPEN on MONDAY, Oct. 24, all of their Latest Styles of PARIS CLOAKS, And other Novelties of Recent Importation. PARIS CASHMERE SHAWLS, From the Recent Auction Sales, AT A SACRIFICE. Also, just received, a splendid Assortment of BAY STATE, MIDDLESEX, AND SCOTCH LONG SHAWLS, At very much below Regular Prices.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 335 BROADWAY, Corner of Worth-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, and UNDER GARMENTS, In great variety, Of the best manufacture, For LADIES', GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN'S WEAR, AT LOW PRICES. ALSO FROM AUCTION, 500 DOZEN WHITE AND UNBLEACHED COTTON STOCKINGS, very heavy, At $2 per dozen, worth $3, At RETAIL on MONDAY, OCT. 24. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Full assortment, just received per steamer, including Point, Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, French Embroidered Sets, Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Flouncings, &c., &c., &c. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY, HAVE JUST OPENED A JOB LOT OF CAMBRIC SETS, For $1 25, worth $2 00. Also—JACONET BANDS FROM AUCTION, WHICH HE WILL OFFER VERY LOW.

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291 WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS, 291 LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, 291 ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS. 291 BROADWAY, 291 NEW-YORK.

57 AND 59 IMMENSE BARGAINS IN RICH DRESS GOODS, THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON. H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., WILL OFFER 10,000 yards RICH BAYADERE SILKS, at 6s. 8,000 yards RICH BAYADERE SILKS, at 7s. 5,000 yards SUPERB BAYADERE SILKS, at 8s. ALSO: A splendid assortment, containing 10,000 yds. Plaid and Stripe Silks, (latest styles,) At 6s., 6s., 7s., and 8s. per yard, Or 30 per cent. below cost of exportation. ALSO: 5 cases superb VELOUR EPINGLE, From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard. 1,000 Dress Patterns, Rich Silk Stripe BAYADERES, At $2 50 per dress. 10 cases RICH MADDER PRINTS, at 6d. per yard. Manufacturer's prices 10c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—Used Up—Chamooni the Third.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Stella Delorme: or, the Camerera Chief—The Magic Barrel—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening: Wills and Ways to Make and Break.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Despair—Diamond Cut Diamond.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 368 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, brings trans-Atlantic advices to Oct. 12. Among other interesting news thus received, we learn that the Zurich Conference had not resulted in that immediate treaty of peace which previous indications had led us to expect. Serious misunderstandings had arisen between the Envoys. That of Austria was understood to have made demands which were wholly inadmissible. At Paris the rumor ran that the French Emperor was disgusted with the tergiversation of the Conrt of Vienna, and was once more inclined to straiten his alliance with England. In regard to the Italian question, the only fact of importance was embraced in a speech delivered by Napoleon III, in response to an address from the citizens of Bordeaux. The Emperor pronounced decidedly in favor of a continuance of temporal authority in the hands of the Pope; while he deplored the course events were likely to take upon the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The significance of his remarks was not to be misapprehended. He pointed clearly to the conclusion, that, if temporal authority remained to the Holy See, it must remain through its hold upon the affections and respect of its temporal subjects, and no longer through the armed intervention of a foreign Power.

The Chinese question continued to occupy public attention in England. It was stated and currently believed that serious dissensions had occurred in the Cabinet in regard to it.

The *Great Eastern* had completed her trial trip from Portland to Holyhead. Leaving on the 8th instant, the trip had occupied her until the 10th, through 48 hours; the maximum of speed being a trifle less than 17 miles an hour; the average about 15 miles. The vessel yielded in some degree to the effects of a heavy sea, and a serious ground-swell, but to no material extent in comparison with smaller craft exposed to the same influences. The result was regarded as satisfactory. It was stated, however, that under the directions of the Board of Trade, the great ship would have to visit Southampton, in order to have her boilers thoroughly overhauled. Doubts were cast upon her departure from England this Winter.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm; Breadstuffs had advanced; Provisions were steady; Consols are quoted from 95⅜@95⅝.

We have files of Bermuda papers to Oct. 11. They contain no news of interest.

One of the parties supposed to have been implicated in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry, was arrested at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on Saturday. From the description given of the man seen talking with Mrs. Cook, at Chambersburgh, a day or two previous, the captors imagined that Captain Cook himself had fallen into their hands, but the prisoner gave his name as William Harrison. After being partially examined he was recommitted, and will probably be brought before the Court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

United States Commissioner Lusher, of New-Orleans, began the examination of the charges against Captains Faysoux, Maury, Scott and Anderson on Monday last. Capt. Rezeau, who took the fillibusters to the Southwest Pass, together with the telegraph operator at the Pass a l'Outre, were examined and testified to the facts which have already been announced by telegraph.

Seven lives were lost on Friday by the explosion of the Dupont Powder Mills, at Wilmington, Delaware. While the workmen were engaged in loading a wagon with powder-dust, the press-room, near which they were at work, blew up. The glazing mill, and two rolling mills followed in immediate succession. Two of those killed were thrown into the Brandywine, and one into a tree close by. Nothing could be found of the other four.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions, held by Recorder Barnard, was brought to a close on Saturday, an unusually large number of cases having been disposed of. The case of Elisha Belcher Sackett, for perjury, which has excited much interest, especially in legal circles, was resumed and concluded. The evidence was perplexingly technical, and related solely to the presentation of deeds and judgments. The Recorder delivered quite a lengthy charge to the jury, and after thirty minutes' absence from the Court they acquitted Sackett, who was immediately rearrested on a civil suit.

The break in one of the main Fifth-avenue pipes of the Croton aqueduct, was fully repaired on Saturday, and the water flows again as usual. The Engineer took advantage of the occasion to have a vacant basin of the upper reservoir cleared of a long-accumulated mass of sediment, which had remained many years without disturbance.

A Company called the "Broderick Guard," which was organized some ten years since, held a meeting on Saturday evening, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Hon. David C. Broderick.

A meeting to bid farewell to the Rev. Dr. Waddington was held last evening in the Tabernacle Church, in Sixth-avenue. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Waddington, Smith, Lathrop and Thompson. Dr. Waddington sails for Europe on the 2d proximo.

The appeal in the "old Police cases" came on for argument in the General Term of the Supreme Court. It was argued by counsel at length, and submitted to the Court for decision, which was reserved.

The All-England Eleven have forwarded their challenge to the Base Ball players who were in session at the Astor House. For five hundred dollars each, beside their expenses from Rochester to Montreal, they would consent to play. This proposition the representatives of the Base Ball Club rejected, so we shall not, during the present season, have the pleasure of seeing the Englishmen "at" at our national game.

There was no Second Board held at the Stock Exchange on Saturday. Prices on the Street after the early Board were steady, and closed firm for Reading and New-York Central. State Stocks in demand at 94½ for Missouris and 89½ for Tennessees. Money easy. The Exchanges on Europe firm. The export of Gold and Silver by the *City of Washington*, $1,100,000.

The sales (39,225 barrels) of Flour exceeded the receipts, which were only 16,742 barrels, and holders were enabled to obtain higher prices, especially for the low and medium qualities. A more extensive business was transacted in Wheat at firmer rates. Corn, Rye and Barley were quiet. Oats were active and buoyant. The principal sale of Coffee was one of 1,200 bags St. Domingo, for export. Cuba Muscovado, Sugar and Molasses were in demand. Provisions, Naval Stores, Rice, Fish, Metals, Spices, Tobacco, and Whisky were moderately dealt in. Hay, and Hops, Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, were in fair request. An active inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Raisins, and Whalebone, at rising prices. Freights were quiet, yet firm, with 521 vessels of all classes in port.

Gov. Seward and Abolitionism.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is right in its supposition that we did not have Gov. Seward's Rochester speech before us when, on Friday last, we spoke of its failing to "explain clearly and unmistakably the means and agencies" by which the Republican Party, when victorious, is expected to bring about the abolition of Slavery. But we were nevertheless perfectly aware of the following passage which occurs in that speech, and which the *Journal* cites as "doing precisely what the Times says Gov. S. did not do:"

"It remains to say on this point only one word to guard against misapprehension. If these States are to again become universally Slaveholding, I do not pretend to say with what violations of the Constitution that end shall be accomplished. On the other hand, while I do confidently believe and hope that my country will yet become a land of universal Freedom, *I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States coöperating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.*"

Gov. Seward in this passage predicts that "the Federal Government," when in Republican hands, will "coöperate with the several States" in accomplishing the removal of Slavery. Is this a "clear and unmistakable explanation of the means and agencies" by which this great result is to be brought about? Certainly not. It is merely a vague general declaration that the work is to be done constitutionally—but how, when, or on what terms and conditions it is to be done, it does not even intimate. Is the Federal Government to take the initiative? or will it await the action of the States themselves? Are the slaves to be purchased out of the Federal Treasury? Are the States to be reimbursed for their losses? Are the freed negroes to be left upon the soil or colonized? Is the agency relied on to be force—Federal influence, the distribution of patronage, or mere moral suasion? All these questions, and many more, require to be answered before we can have any clear and unmistakable knowledge of the means by which the Federal Government is expected to abolish Slavery.

The *Journal* should bear in mind that Gov. Seward was not speaking to his friends alone, nor to those inclined to consider a general disclaimer, like the one cited, a sufficient vindication of his motives and his plans. He was addressing the whole country—the South as well as the North,—men distrustful of his aims and his motives, as well as men ready to pin their faith upon his lightest word,—parties sure to misrepresent and distort his language as well as those disposed to do him justice. The bare announcement of the position that the Federal Government was to have anything whatever to do with the emancipation of the slaves, was calculated to alarm the South, and startle hundreds of thousands of conservative men in the Northern States who regard Slavery as purely a local institution, existing solely under local laws, with which the Federal Government has nothing whatever to do. Indeed, the great body of the Republican Party has always held that with Slavery as it exists in the several States the Federal Government has no concern,—and that the Republican Party if in power would abstain from interference with it quite as carefully as the Democrats themselves. All they aimed at was to stop its extension:—with its existence, under State authority, the Federal Government has nothing whatever to do. Gov. Seward's declaration, qualified and limited as it is, nevertheless contravenes this general position of the Republican Party, and goes beyond any ground ever taken in any of their authorized Conventions or by any of their authoritative documents.

It seemed to us, therefore, when the speech was made, that Governor Seward owed it to his Republican friends, as well as to the South and the country at large, to be more explicit upon this most vital and important point. If our readers will pardon us for quoting ourselves—which they will bear us witness we seldom do,—they will find our views stated in the following extract from the comments which accompanied the publication of the Rochester speech:

From the New-York Times, Oct. 23, 1858.

Gov. Seward insists, as he has often done before, that all the States of this Union must become *Free* States, and that this result must and will be brought about by the ascendancy of the Republican Party. It is this position, repeatedly stated and steadily maintained by our distinguished Senator, which *has done more to alarm the Slave States, and to puzzle and perplex the Free States, than anything else in his public career.* No party except the Abolitionist has ever asserted the right of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery wherever it exists under the guaranty of State laws. The Republican Party, by its acts, and through its most authoritative public documents, has always disavowed the purpose attributed to it by its enemies, of meddling in any way with Slavery in any Slaveholding State of the Union. Nine-tenths of the people of the whole Union, without regard to sectional or party distinctions, recognize not only the necessity, but the justice and the duty, of leaving to every State the absolute and perfect right of maintaining or abolishing Slavery, as it may see fit. Gov. Seward himself has repeatedly expressed his concurrence in this position, and in his Rochester speech he says explicitly, for the very purpose of preventing misconception, that he does not expect Slavery to be abolished in the Slaveholding States, "otherwise than through the action of the States themselves coöperating with the Federal Government, and *all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.*" It certainly is not easy to reconcile this disclaimer with Gov. Seward's proposition—or, rather, to perceive any practical and effective meaning in his declaration that the Republican Party is to abolish Slavery, under the limitations and restrictions which he thus imposes upon its action. It is possible that he means nothing more than that the natural effect of Republican ascendancy in the Federal Government—the influence of patronage and the tendency of its exercise of power—will be to build up an Anti-Slavery policy in the slaveholding States, and to encourage movements looking to its abolition. It is easy to see that this would be its natural effect; and if Gov. Seward means nothing more than this, few would doubt the justice of his remark. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that he would allay a good deal of very natural alarm in one quarter, and solve a good many disturbing and perplexing doubts in others, by being somewhat more explicit upon a polat of such vital interest and importance. *Without explanation, he stands before the country as advocating the direct and effective interference of the Federal Government for the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States—and it is this, more than anything else, which has made his name an object of so much terror to the South.*

These were the objections we made to the speech then—and we have as yet seen nothing to convince us that they are one whit less valid now.

Presidential Plots.—A letter from Concord to the Boston *Traveller* asserts positively that Gen. Pierce intends to be a candidate for the Presidency and that his friends are actively at work, both in the North and South, to secure his nomination at Charleston. He is ostensibly to be entirely out of the way until all the other leading candidates have been used up, when he will be brought forward by the South and nominated by delegates previously secured from the free States. Among those who are to support him, J. W. Forney, Jefferson Davis, Caleb Cushing and Sidney Webster are mentioned. He intends to pass the Winter at Bermuda and to return in May, landing at Charleston and receiving the congratulations of the Democracy on his way home.

All these statements are very detailed and very positive; but we doubt their truth. Gen. Pierce's Administration has derived new lustre from its favorable contrast with that of Mr. Buchanan, and he would have many more friends for the nomination now than he had at the end of his own term. But the Democracy will scarcely be in a condition to run any risks or to carry weight in the next canvass. Their special and sole anxiety will be to nominate the candidate most sure of success:—and we do not believe they will find him in any man who has filled that office once.

The Virginia Judiciary.

We are very glad to see, if we may judge from the charge to the Grand Jury, which is to find the bill against Brown and his confederates, that the Virginian judiciary are likely to do justice to themselves and the State in dealing with the Harper's Ferry "insurrection." Nothing could be clearer, calmer, wiser, and more impartial, than the terms in which the duty of those who are charged with the administration of the law in this unfortunate affair has been laid down; nothing could be more patriotic than the manner in which the supremacy of the law itself, over all popular passions and prejudices, has been asserted. Whatever disgrace Brown's *emeute* and the panic which it has inspired may reflect upon Virginia, (and Gov. Wise thinks it serious,) she derives nothing but credit from the attitude so far taken by the Bench. If this spirit be maintained throughout the trial, she may almost thank the terrible Abolitionists for giving her a chance of proving to the world that she still can show the surest indication of strength and greatness—the ability to give her bitterest foe a fair trial in open court, without fear or favor, on a charge of having aimed a blow at her very existence.

We know of no better test of the civilization and soundness of a State than the tone of her judges and Bar, in dealing with a case of this kind in a time of great popular excitement. If *they* cling to the law and the Constitution, and hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, it matters little how mobs may rave or riot. The world will always take it for granted that a community which produces judges, who preserve their composure, their honor, in the midst of tumultuous passions, is sound at the core, and has still a great future in store for it. The Virginians must remember that a horde of Feejee Islanders could tear Old Brown to pieces or hang him on a tree, and most probably would never think of any other mode of punishment for such an offence as that with which he is charged; but it is only a great, free, civilized and enlightened people who can calmly apply their laws to his crime, hear the last word of his defence, strain the last letter in his favor, accuse him in open court and before the eyes of the world, and whether acquittal or conviction be the result, be more rejoiced to have justice done than have an enemy fall.

We are the more gratified by the course taken so far by the Judiciary from the contrast it presents to the mad ravings of some portions of the Virginia Press, on which we have already commented, and which resemble an Indian war-whoop far more than the demand of the citizens of a civilized State to have justice done on a malefactor. Equally discreditable and very much more impolitic are the attempts which are being made by certain Democratic journals in Washington and Philadelphia to incite the mob to sack the offices of their Anti-Slavery cotemporaries. When a newspaper recommends the suppression of a rival by lynch law, it proves itself so stupidly ignorant of its own sphere and functions, that it would be a waste of time for any sensible man to discuss with it either the right or the wrong of the matter. But the Democratic subscribers of these unmanly zealots will probably check their zeal when we remind them that the Abolitionist party in this country owes its present power and position, whether they be formidable or not, as much to mob violence as any other one thing. It has been built up and strengthened by the sack of its newspaper offices, by the tarring and feathering and assaulting of its leaders by the brutal dispersion of its meetings, by the clubs, and brickbats, and revolvers of the asinine portion of its enemies. To the Kansas outrages, and the Sumner assault, the Republican party, too, owes a large portion of its present terrors for Southern heroes. If anybody wishes to strengthen the zeal, inflame the devotion of those who compose them both, and neutralize all the harm which old Brown may have done to their reputation and influence, he cannot do better than to lead on mobs to throw their types and presses into the street, and to drive their editors northward as heroes and martyrs. If the history of this Slavery agitation teaches anything clearly, it teaches the folly of endeavoring to combat it by illegal force.

The German Element in Our City.—The numbers and influence of the immigrant Germans in our City give importance to all questions affecting their character and condition. No citizen can be indifferent to so powerful an element of our population, or to the social and moral problems connected with it. Rightly directed, it will strengthen every good interest among us; left to itself, to abuse our freedom and deprave our morals, it will overbear and weigh down the institutions that have invited its coming.

Our Germans are an intelligent race. Unlike the poorer Irish, they can nearly all read, and many of them are highly cultivated. Their literature is rich and varied. Their journalism is exceedingly able. Many of their merchants and bankers are men of the greatest enterprise, skill and integrity, and command great esteem in social and business circles.

They are preëminently industrious and frugal, as a people. Many a grocer, butcher, or mechanic, is acquiring a fortune among us while his style of living would almost indicate penury. Others, indeed, either from choice or necessity, resort to beer and liquor selling, and kindred occupations,—sometimes abandoning more honorable trades and professions thus to live upon the appetites and passions of their fellows. And the natural fruit of this business in the tendency to pauperism is beginning to be seen among a population once free from that degradation.

In some senses, they are a religious people. One of their journals, indeed, claims that the Germans are an "Atheistic race." That the tendencies of their home-training, and of many of the influences bearing on them here, are in this direction, cannot be denied. The oppressions of Church and State, and the Red-Republican notions of liberty, with their repugnance to a conservative clergy, sent them hither embittered against religion and its ministers. The multiplied temptations to the coarser Sunday sports and dissipations have aided in alienating them from religion even here. But the are by no means naturally indifferent to religious thought. It remains to be seen whether a bold, manly dealing with this population, with competent talent and unquestioned sincerity of zeal, may not recover the ascendency of real Christian principle over the masses now regardless of its claims. Only when the effort has been made with adequate numbers and qualifications on the part of the agents, will it be safe to pronounce the Germans "Atheistic." As matters are, the number of Christian congregations is larger than is generally thought, and the attendance is increasing from year to year. At least twenty-five German Pastors were present at the Cooper Institute meeting.

The state of morals among this class of our population is improving, just in the ratio in which religious influences are extended. Those who judge a whole population by the excesses of Jones' Wood or the Volks' Garden, do injustice to the thousands of quiet, orderly households, who have learned a better way of spending Sunday than in the beer-garden. Yet, it cannot be denied that a majority of immigrant Germans devote their leisure to the mere indulgence of appetite, and that the drift of habit is in this direction. As a result, it is known that German domestics, once so reliable, are becoming less desirable as "helps" to housekeepers; and the reputation for virtue of German females has gained little by their resort to places of dissipation. It is in no cynical spirit that we express our distrust of the vast and growing system of Sunday sports that has come into vogue under German auspices. It is an unwarrantable innovation on the customs and laws of the American people. It is a dangerous temptation to our children and servants. It has a demoralising influence on the classes most needing restraint and right culture, and it is a humiliation and a shame to right-minded Germans themselves.

England and China.

The English Cabinet, not without serious risk, as the news by the *Anglo-Saxon* shows, to its own unity and permanence, is gradually bringing to the light the particulars of the British diplomatic transactions in China, which finally led to the fatal collision of the English forces under Admiral Hope with the Chinese troops posted under the command of Prince Sung-ka-lin-sin for the defence of Tien-tsin.

The leading features of this long and complicated story have been summed up in a dispatch written by Mr. Wade, formerly of Lord Elgin's British Legation in China, and now attached to the person of the Hon. Frederick Bruce. From this dispatch, which partakes rather more of the temper of a legal plea than of the tone of a dispassionate chronicle, it appears very clear that the British representatives in China never reposed the slightest faith in the Chinese authorities; that they had made up their minds from the time of the capture of Canton by the Franco-English troops, that nothing was to be expected from the Celestial Government excepting what was wrung from it by the remembrance of past violence, or the fear of violence to come; and that they were determined to approach Peking and the presence of the Emperor solely as conquerors, selecting their own route, and compelling the Court of China to receive them in precisely such a manner, and with precisely such ceremonies, as should seem good to the Envoy of Queen Victoria. This spirit signalizes the whole course of the British negotiations as detailed by Mr. Wade. Mr. Wade, indeed, distinctly says, and his chief, the Hon. Mr. Bruce, as distinctly indorses him in saying, that the specific aim of Lord Elgin in negotiating the special provisions which distinguish the latest British from the American and Russian treaties with China, was to "withstand the restrictions" which the Chinese have been accustomed to impose upon foreign legations visiting their capital.

Lord Elgin and the other English negotiators with China seem to have been strangely oblivious of the fact that at no very distant date in European, and even in English history, it was the custom of Christian courts to prescribe to foreign envoys the roads which they should take in approaching the seat of government of the Sovercign to whom they were accredited. The Virgin Queen of England would have been as indignant as the Brother of the Sun and Moon himself can now be supposed to be, had the ambassador of Spain or Venice claimed the right to land at any point along the coast of her dominions, and to march up to London by any road which he might chance to prefer. The modern Englishman has demanded of China a liberality and political intelligence wholly incompatible with that actual state of Chinese civilization which he professes to despise as mediæval and imperfect.

In truth, the English have dealt with China on a double basis. They have ostensibly been laboring only to secure rights, strictly commercial, and to protect the legitimate intercourse of individual British subjects with the Chinese ports and Chinese merchants. They have at the same time, however, been endeavoring to lay the foundations of a political connection with China which must either come to absolutely nothing at all, or develop into the instrument of a purely political invasion and conquest. The idea of "opening China to the world" reigns throughout the whole of the voluminous official British papers now given to the day. This idea, if it is really an idea, and anything more than an empty form of words, involves the complete prostration of the Chinese social system, the complete overthrow of the Chinese Government, and all the consequences of such a revolution, in the armed enterprises of Europe upon the East, and the eventual reconstitution of the Asiatic world. But while professing to regard this idea as the guiding star of European policy in China, Lord Elgin and the rest of the British negotiators have uniformly stultified themselves by perpetual declarations that their only object has been to secure a "friendly footing" at the Chinese Court.

Lord Elgin is, by no means, a simpleton. No man ought to know better than he, that to talk of establishing relations of equality with the Court of Peking is simply absurd. The utmost that can ever be extorted from the Chinese Government in the way of concession, save by the thorough process of crushing the Chinese polity into atoms, is the recognition of the commercial rights of Europeans, and the admission of European functionaries to deal with the Imperial functionaries on fair and honorable terms in regard to these rights. If Great Britain meant to secure more than this by Articles III and IV of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, then she meant to force her own ways of thinking and acting at the point of the bayonet upon the Court of Peking, and this, not for the sake of protecting her own subjects in any position which they already held, but for the purpose of accelerating the dissolution of the Chinese Empire. That this must be the result of compliance with all the British demands, the Chinese Commissioners seem to have been perfectly well aware; and one can hardly quarrel with them for their rather affecting anxiety to "beg off" from the strict terms of a treaty which involved the humiliation of their monarch and the final disintegration of their empire. The English, nevertheless, do quarrel with them on just this ground; and it was on just this ground that the Hon. Mr. Bruce drove Admiral Hope to his disastrous assault upon the Ta-ku forts. He was determined that he would go to Peking; that he would go there in his own way, by his own road, and at his own time; and that he would see the Emperor in person, under just such conditions as he, Mr. Bruce, might think becoming and proper.

If England really wishes to undertake the conquest and prostration of China, and really thinks herself equal to the work, nothing could be more exactly fitted to favor her projects than the events which have marked the last few months in history. They have roused her people to the work, and have made a great Chinese war possible. At the same time, if anything were needed to vindicate the refusal of the United States to coöperate with Great Britain in China, it would be found in these same events, which leaves England little choice between a disgraceful retreat from her attempt to burst open the palace gates of Peking and a determined onslaught upon the independence and the very existence of the Chinese nation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Explosion at Wilmington.

THE DUPONT POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP—FIVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED—SEVEN LIVES LOST—INCIDENTS.

Wilmington, Del., Saturday, Oct. 22.

The explosion of Dupont's powder mills, on the Brandywine, yesterday, occurred about 10¾ o'clock, A. M., while the men in the lower or Hagley-yard were employed in loading powder-dust (as it is called when in a certain condition) at the press-room, to be conveyed to one of the other mills there, to go through another process. A one-horse cart stood opposite the press-room door, partly loaded. The press-room "blew up" with a terrible crash; the composition-room immediately followed; a minute or two later, the glazing-room, and then two rolling mills simultaneously—being five in all.

Seven men were killed, and another had his arm broken. The wind was northwest and high at the time, which deadened the sound so much in the immediate vicinity that the men in the upper yard did not cease work on the instant, and Mr. Henry Dupont, who was in the basement of a cotton-mill not far distant, did not think, from the light report, that it was necessary to hurry from the yard to ascertain the damage, if any had been done. Two of the men were blown into the Brandywine, one into a tree, and the headless trunk of another was blown to the opposite side of the creek. Of the others nothing could be ascertained.

A strange feature of the casualty is, that the horse was not killed, although standing in proximity to the press-room when the explosion occurred. The cart to which he was attached, and which was partly loaded with powder dust, was thrown about in fragments; the horse was entirely stripped of his harness, his hair singed off, one eye put out, and one leg broken, and yet, after the smoke and dust cleared away, he was found limping about the yard, exhibiting all the signs of painful agony. He was killed, to relieve him of his sufferings. The names of the killed men were Moran, Sweeney, Sebar, Jacobs, John Welsh, Michael O'Donnel and E. Dougherty. The Coroner visited the scene of the explosion, but could learn nothing, all the witnesses having been killed.

The loss of the mills to Messrs. Dupont is nothing; the loss of life is the only thing which sinks deep into their hearts, from their inability to restore it.

From Washington.

SEVENTY-FIVE POST-OFFICES DISCONTINUED—THE EXPEDITION AGAINST VERA CRUZ.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 23.

During the last week the Postmaster-General has discontinued seventy-five small Post-offices, many others having been previously abolished.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday says a number of private letters from Vera Cruz allude to a threatened expedition against that city, Alvarado and other places on the Gulf Coast, but none of the writers appear to entertain any fears of it;—and this not from any protection the Constitutional Government would be able to afford, but from the well-known jealousies among the opposing party. Their argument appears to be that even in case Miramon really contemplated such an expedition, he would not dare to undertake it, lest during his absence Marquez should seize the reigns of Government.

Destructive Fires.

BURNING OF THE OGDENSBURGH LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Ogdensburgh, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Ogdensburgh Literary Institute was burned last night, together with all the scientific apparatus, and a portion of the valuable library. The loss amounts to $6,000. There was no insurance on the property.

BURNING OF STORES IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Sunday, Oct. 23.

A fire broke out on Main-street last night, damaging the stocks of Messrs. Wilson & Stabriad to the amount of $70,000; of Watson & Co., saddlers, $15,000; of Peter & Buchanan's agricultural implement store to the extent of $10,000; of Crabb & Co.'s dry goods, $10,000. Others lost smaller amounts. All of the losers are pretty well insured,—partly in Eastern offices.

From Boston.

THE SHAWMUT INSURANCE COMPANY, ETC.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The temporary injunction on the Shawmut Insurance Company, granted some days since, was to-day made perpetual, at a hearing before Judge Hoar, and receivers will be appointed.

The Champion Scullers' regatta was to-day again postponed till Monday, on account of the rough weather. The New-York oarsmen are in fine condition.

Last evening, Charles Knapp, an aged and retired sea captain, boarding at No. 1 Bunstead-place, swallowed a large dose of laudanum. He then cut his throat, first with a razor, and again with a butcher knife, and also fired a pistol shot into his head. He survived for several hours, expiring late in the evening.

International Base Ball Match.

Rochester, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Mr. Jones, delegate from the Astor House Convention of Base Ball Clubs, arrived this morning and proposed a challenge from the American base ball players to the English cricketers for three days' play. Messrs. Parr and Wisden, on behalf of the cricketers, have decided to return by the Quebec steamer of Saturday, the 29th, and that they can only play on Wednesday and Thursday next. If that cannot be arranged, the entire twelve positively decline. There is a slight snow-storm, and the weather is cold and raw. The cricket match is not going on yet.

New-York Politics.

ALBANY COUNTY NOMINATIONS—REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES IN ALBANY.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Democratic "Soft" Convention, for this County, was held at Clarksville to-day, and the following persons were put in nomination: For Senator, Andrew J. Corwin; for County Judge, Solomon F. Higgins; for District-Attorney, Ira Shafter; for Surrogate, Israel Lawton, and for Justice of the Court of Sessions, Geo. E. Dibblow.

The Republicans held their primary elections in the several Wards to-day. In one of the Wards there was a disturbance, and the ballots were scattered about the room. It is understood that the ticket in favor with the Americans was successful.

From the Pike's Peak Region.

ELECTION IN JEFFERSON TERRITORY—GOLD RECEIVED AT LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, Saturday, Oct. 22.

It now appears that Dr. Willing has been elected to Congress from Jefferson Territory, instead of Mr. Williams, as announced.

The total receipts of gold dust, during the last two weeks, in this and adjacent counties, are $250,000.

Fatal Affray in the Maryland Penitentiary.

Baltimore, Saturday, Oct. 23.

At noon to-day a convict in the Maryland Penitentiary refused compliance to the orders of the Deputy-Warden, who, whilst enforcing his command, was seized by the convict and stabbed twice in the neck. [illegible] fired two shots at the [illegible], lodging a serious wound.

The convict is not dead, and the wounds inflicted are not considered fatal.

Railroad-Tax Cases at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 22.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the mandamus case of Middleton *vs.* the County Commissioners, Mr. Williams addressed the Court in a speech of four hours' duration, and was succeeded by Mr. Penn, on behalf of the bondholders, whose speech will close the argument in this case. On Monday, the next on the list will be taken up and argued. One of the points of the defence is that the plaintiffs are not *bona fide* holders of the bonds on which they sue, having obtained them merely as security for loans advanced to the Railroad to which they were issued.

Six Persons Drowned.

St. Paul, Friday, Oct. 21.

Mr. Stone, his wife and two children, together with Nathaniel Butterfield and Louise Lovelling, were drowned in Lake Minnetonka, thirty miles west of this city, last Tuesday. We learn that Mr. Stone had determined to move his family further down the lake, and had employed Butterfield and Lovelling for that purpose. About dusk the boat capsized under the pressure of a sudden gale, when the whole party was drowned.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

CONFIRMATION OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS—ADJOURNMENT.

Richmond, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The House of Bishops consecrate, the Rev. Henry C. Lay, Missionary Bishop of the Southwest.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Talbot, of Indianapolis was unanimously chosen Missionary Bishop of the Northwest.

The Convention adjourned this evening.

Examination of Walker Fillibusters.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The examination of the alleged Walker fillibusters was closed last evening. Judge McCabe's decision will be rendered on Monday.

Arms Taken away from a Colored Company.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The arms recently furnished to a colored volunteer company of this city, have been taken away by the Adjutant-General, in consequence of the Harper's Ferry affair.

Frost in Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 22.

There was a heavy white frost and thin ice formed in this vicinity this morning.

Sailing of the Indian.

Quebec, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The steamship *Indian* sailed at 10:30 A. M., today, for Liverpool, with 90 passengers. Weather cold with a strong westerly wind.

FROM UTAH.

Additional Assassinations—Departures for the States—Raising Money among Saints and Gentiles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

The day following our last letter another outrageous murder was committed here, in the presence or sight of a score or two of witnesses, at about 8 o'clock A. M. There had been a drunken revel during the preceding night by certain parties, and the general expectation was that some one would be shot, as these sprees by those parties are the prelude to their worst deeds. When morning dawned and persons arose, the inquiry was, "Who was shot last night?" Several of the revelers were on the streets carousing, drawing and firing their pistols unmolested by city authorities or police officers. Having "run all night," they seemed inclined to keep it up. A store with which one of them was connected had been robbed during the night, and on the owner's inquiring about it, a difficulty ensued. When this was over the employer repaired to the stage-office, where he was followed by the drunken employe and shot through the body, the ball passing just below the heart and out under the shoulder-blade. Carpenter, the wounded man, died during the night. Ferguson, the offender, fled, but was captured by the citizens. The police were nowhere to be found, and the excited crowd cried, "Hang him," "Shoot him," etc., but the United States and Territorial Marshals prevented any violence. Ferguson was immediately indicted, and yesterday stood his trial; he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and to-day receives his sentence.

During the past week we have had numerous departures for the States, among whom are our merchants and other prominent sojourners. Capt. Wm. H. Hooper, Mormon Delegate elect to Congress, left a few days since. Yesterday Secretary Harnett, Thomas Andrews, Editor of *Valley Tan*, David A. Burr, and others followed. Several other parties will be out and join them this week yet. All are going or have gone in their own or private "outfits." The mail line seems to be below par. Other parties are leaving for the Pacific; so that the number of Gentiles in the Kingdom—rather the City of the Saints—will be small indeed, and we advise them, in the language of Brother Brigham, to "lay low for black ducks."

Judge Sinclair has made his present session of Court a very effective one, having convicted a number of criminals, sentenced several criminals to the Penitentiary, and made universal dispatch in the business generally. The juries have shown a better disposition than at any previous Court since our sojourn in the Territory. We believe they feared they had provoked public feeling to its utmost forbearance, and, woman-like, they now extend the "velvet paw"—but be not deceived by its soothing touch.

We are having heavy equinoctial storms, snows in the mountains, and cold rains in the valley.

Camp Floyd is the seat of excitement this week. Mule sales and horse races are attracting many persons thither. Soldiers are receiving their pay, and good times generally are making their appearance about the post.

The younger and faster scions of the priesthood are making endeavors to build a race-track or trotting course in or near this city, to train their stock upon, of which they raise some very fine. A. B.

From Bermuda.

THE BRITISH BARK MAJESTIC AGROUND—ARRIVALS AT THE PORT.

By the arrival of the bark *Eliza Barss* we have Bermuda papers to the 11th inst.

The American steamer *Albert Horn*, of and from New-York, out five days, arrived at St. George's on the 1st on her way to Porto Rico for coal, and proceeded on the 2d.

The bark *W. H. Chandler* had sailed for Cork with 200 convicts whose term had expired.

The British bark *Majestic* left the port of St. George's on the 6th inst., bound to London, and when outside the port, with a pilot in charge, she struck the ground. This caused her to leak so badly that the master determined to return to port. On a survey, it has been recommended that the cargo be discharged to repair damages.

Dr. Forbes' Secession from the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Dr. Forbes, who some ten years since relinquished his charge of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church and became a Roman Catholic priest, has now announced his withdrawal from that denomination in a letter to Archbishop Hughes. Since his conversion to Catholicism he has had charge of St. Ann's Church, which he was largely instrumental in building up, and which so far as the labor of its supervision was the smallest Catholic Church in the City. He had one assistant, to whom he left nearly the whole care of the Church. We understand that some three months since he applied to the Archbishop for another assistant, on the ground that the care of his children required so much of his time and attention that he could not satisfactorily perform the duties of his pastorate. This request the Archbishop declined to grant, whereupon Dr. Forbes resigned and his resignation was accepted.

On the 17th he addressed the Archbishop the following letter:

New-York, Oct. 17, 1859.

Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop, &c.:

Most Reverend Sir: It is now nearly ten years since, under your auspices, I laid down my ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church to submit myself to the Church of Rome. The interval, as you know, has not been idly spent; each day has had its responsibility and duty, and with these have come experience, observation, and the knowledge of many things not so well understood before. The result is, that I feel I have committed a grave error, which, publicly made, should be publicly repaired. When I came to you it was, as I stated, with a deep and conscientious conviction that it was necessary to be in communion with the See of Rome; but this conviction I have not been able to sustain, in face of the fact that by it the natural rights of man and all individual liberty must be sacrificed—not only so, but the private conscience often violated, and one forced, by silence at least, to acquiescence in what is opposed to moral truth and justice. Under these circumstances, when I call to mind how slender is the foundation in the earliest ages of the Church upon which has been reared the present Papal power, I can no longer regard it as imposing obligations upon me or any one else. I do now, therefore, by this act, disown and withdraw myself from its alleged jurisdiction. I remain, Most Reverend

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

...WELL TO DR. WADDINGTON.—A large au... assembled last evening at the Tabernacle ... Sixth-avenue, (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON's,) to ... parting testimonial to the Rev. Dr. WADDING... the occasion of his departure for Engl... Dr. LATHROP, of the Second-avenue Baptist ... opened the exercises with prayer, after ... WADDINGTON delivered a short address. He ... his gratitude for the cordial reception which ... everywhere extended to him, and the sym... had met with from Christians of all denomi... Mission was undertaken at the sugges... late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, at the time he ... United States Minister to England. He then ... historical sketch of the early Pilgrims, ... that it was to perpetuate the memo... faithful men of God, that the ... edifice in Southwark was to be erected. ... Dr. A. D. SMITH and the Rev. Dr. LATHROP ... expressing great personal respect for Dr. ... and their sympathy for the enterprise ... had undertaken. An appropriate anthem ... by the choir, after which Dr. THOMPSON ... some length, asserting that the Pilgrims, ... life and principles it was designed thus to ... memorate, had secured to the world not merely ..., but entire religious freedom. He closed ... appeal for a liberal collection. After this was ... the congregation was dismissed.

...FUGITIVE MURDERER.—About a ... ago JAMES MCGEE was murdered at the Five ... in a rookery known as Crown's Corner. An ... by Coroner SCHIRMER inculpated WILLIAM ... and PATRICK FARRELL, with whom the deceased ... carousing. Both of the parties implicated ... arrest. Information was recently received ... Police Headquarters that JONES was employed ... aboard an oyster smack in Philadelphia, and las... Tuesday Detective JOURDAN was sent on to arrest ... On Friday he observed the object of his search ... aboard a sloop, and immediately started in pur... but JONES recognized Detective J. in spite of ... disguise, and after a long chase succeeded in es... Officer JOURDAN immediately telegraphed for ... DOWLING, and on Saturday they arrested JONES ... of his haunts in St. Mary's-street. He consented ... come to New-York, without waiting for a requisition ... Gov. MORGAN. Yesterday he was committed to ... Tombs to await an examination. The prisoner is ... native of Newburgh. He is twenty-two years of ... and says that FARRELL and a man named EDWARD ... know more of the murder than he does. GIL... was arrested a week ago and committed to prison ... suspicion of being implicated in the affair.

THE DASHAWAYS IN NEW-YORK.—A meeting, ... understood to be the first of a series to be held ... daily, assembled on Saturday evening at the Fourth ... Coffee-room, No. 26 New Bowery. A new plan ... prosecuting the cause of temperance was introduced in the form of a plan of organization to be ... the "Dashaway Temperance Club," an asso... of those disposed to abstain from the use ... intoxicating beverages. A blank pledge and ... certificate of membership has been issued, ... is to be filled out and signed by the ... dent of the Club, ORVILLE GARDINER. ... addresses were made. Mr. S. P. BROWN, of ..., spoke of the extent to which intemperance ... prevailed in that State, and the organization of ... Dashaway Club" in San Francisco. After a brief ... from Mr. CHARLES F. MILLS, Mr. GARDINER made ... closing remarks, during which he took occasion ... the nature and object of the "Dashaway ..." which name indicated, he said, that each ... who embraced its principles should agree to ... away" from their lips every form of intoxica... drink. It was his purpose, and that of those as... with him in building up this club to do so ... a basis similar to that which is now one of ... institutions of California. The attendance was ..., and a fair commencement was made in the en... of names to the pledge.

...SION IN ST. MARY'S (R. C.) CHURCH.—An... of ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—During the past week ... has been held in St. Mary's Church, in ... street, of which the Very Rev. Archdeacon ... is Pastor, for the exclusive benefit of the ... members of the congregation. The mission has ... conducted by the PAULIST Brothers, under the ... of Father HECKER, who is known to many as ... thor of the works entitled "*Aspirations of the ...*" and "*Aspirations of Nature.*" The church, for ... entire week, has been crowded from 4 o'clock in ... morning until 10 o'clock at night, with penitents ... to approach the sacraments. For the last ... days there have been more than three thousand ... hundred communicants. Last night the mis... was formally closed. The Rev. Dr. BAKER de... the concluding address, and Archbishop ..., who, from weakness, was obliged to occupy ... on the centre of the altar, congratulated the ... on their piety, and the Pastor on his perse... and dwelt at length on the immutability and ... of the church.

...NEW STEAMER FOR THE SOUTH.—The steam ... *Florida*, built for the new line about to be es... between New-Orleans and Apalachicola took ... departure from this port for New-Orleans on Satur... with about 30 passengers. The *Florida* was built ... WHITLOCK of Greenpoint, who took the entire ... for her construction, including the engine ... delivered her to her owners with steam on. Her ... about $60,000. She is 180 feet in length and ... beam; has staterooom accommodations for 50 ..., and draws 10 feet of water with full ... She is considered one of the best modeled ... built vessels that ever left this port. A large ... of invited guests accompanied her down the ... far as the Narrows, and were equally satisfied ... sailing qualities of the steamer and the hos... of Capt. NELSON. On her arrival in New... she will commence semi-weekly trips be... that city and Apalachicola. Another steamer ... added to the line next season.

...REMOVAL OF MR. LOWE'S BALLOON TO CRYSTAL ... SQUARE.—The great aerial ship, the *City of ...*, was brought over from Jersey City on Sat... The balloon, which has the reputation of be... feet high, was packed in one of the American ... Company's large wagons. Eight horses found ... which was nearly equal to their strength. ... had no idea of exhibiting it to the public ... the time appointed, so he had it covered up ... canvas. At first inquisitiveness found ample ... exercise in guessing at the contents of the ... but a placard, which was subsequently ex... satisfied curiosity on this point, and whetted ... ently to make crowds anxious to go to Crystal ..., some time during the next fortnight, ... the process of inflation. After passing ... the principal streets, stopping in front of the ..., and at other points where the largest ... could be collected in the shortest time, the ... deposited its freight inside the inclosure at ... Palace square.

...ON ALL RIGHT.—As soon as it had been as... which of the two main pipes of the Fifth... branch had been broken, the water, which be... been shut off from both pipes, was admitted ... sound one, and the lower reservoir, empty ... time previously, was nearly full again by 9 ... P. M. The work of repairs continued all ... Friday, and by Saturday noon the fractured ... been replaced by a sound joint, when both ... again brought into use. The Chief Engineer ... advantage of the temporary dryness of one of ... the upper reservoir, to remove the large ... of sediment, clams and other deposits ... were found upon its bottom. Eleven years ... since it had been cleaned. The water ... flows again with its usual abundance, its flavor, ... say, being considerably improved by the clean... out of the reservoir.

...DRY DOCK IN JERSEY CITY.—Last April the ... County Dry Dock Company was organized in ... City, with a capital of $100,000. The main ob... the formation of the Company was the con... of a floating Dry Dock, for which proposals ... immediately issued. N. J. BEEBE, Esq., con... to have the work done by the middle of Octo... estimating the cost of the structure at $59,500. ... so far completed the Dock that it will be hand... to the Company within a week. It is two ... and twenty feet in length, and will accom... ships of two thousand tons. The steamship ..., of the Hamburg line, needing repairs, will ... vessel admitted.

...LECTURES.—The Rutgers Institute has estab... praiseworthy custom of having a series of ... for the entertainment of the residents of the ... every Winter. The course for the present ... will be given at the Rutgers-street Church ... by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb), ... oration of that popular speaker on "Art ... life." It will be delivered on Wednesday ...Prof. MITCHELL delivered the fourth and ... closing lecture of his course, at Cooper Institute ... Saturday evening. Despite the inauspicious time ... weather, the large hall was more than half filled. ...Rev. H. W. BEECHER discourses on "Bargain ..." this evening, at the same place.

...JUDGE PEABODY.—We regret to notice the death ... Andover, Mass., of SAMUEL PEABODY, Esq., former... distinguished member of the New-Hampshire ... and father of Ex-Judge PEABODY, of this City ... understand that Judge PEABODY had been detained ... days by this affliction, and was still at Andover ... his name was used contrary to his wishes, and ... of his repeated, positive refusal, before the ... Convention as a candidate for Justice of ... Court here.

...DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER CHAMPION.—A ... steamer, of about 1,300 tons register, called ..., and belonging to Mr. VANDERBILT, left ... on Saturday for the Pacific, *via* the Straits of ..., to run between San Francisco and Panama ... passenger trade. She is commanded by Capt. ...

...FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City ...*, Capt. PETERS, left this port on Satur... with 70 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

Fires.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a dense ... was discovered issuing from the store of ... JESSUP & CHILDS, paint dealers, No. 127 ... Maiden-lane. ... had extended ... Second floor. ... was damaged to the amount of $2,... is insured for $2,000 in the following Companies: Union Mutual, $10,000; Ætna of Hartford, $10,000; Springfield, (of Massachusetts,) $5,000; Commonwealth, $5,000, and Market &c., $5,000. The building belonged to the estate of CHESWELL & MCKINDLEY, and was damaged to the amount of $15,000. It is insured in the Relief Insurance Company. The cause of the fire will be investigated by the Fire Marshal. Several months since the factory of Messrs. JESSUP & CHILDS, No. 244 West Sixteenth-street, was partially destroyed by fire.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

A fire broke out about 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, in the dry-goods store of WILLIAM KINZEY, No. 823 Eighth-avenue. It was soon extinguished. The damage amounts to $2,500. The building and stock are insured for $9,500 in the Lafayette and Commonwealth Insurance Companies.

Police Reports.

TICKET SWINDLE.—Christian Heine made a complaint before Justice CONNOLLY on Saturday, of having been swindled out of $35 at the bogus ticket-office of Frank Fowler, corner of Chambers and West streets. He paid this amount for a passage to Bremen in the steamer *Ammonia*, which was a mythical ship. On the day the vessel was to sail, Heine was informed that an accident to the machinery would delay her departure. This aroused his suspicions, and he had Fowler and Gilbert, one of his clerks, arrested. The Justice held them in bail of $1,000 each for further examination. At a meeting of Germans in the evening, a committee was appointed to raise funds for the purpose of employing counsel to prosecute the accused.

ROBBERY OF AN EX-POLICEMAN.—As Mr. Samuel Mahon, lately a Sixth Ward Policeman, was standing, at an early hour yesterday morning, on the corner of Mulberry and Park streets, he was accosted by a man, who asked to be directed to Greenwich-avenue. While Mahon was giving the information the questioner snatched his gold watch and ran off. Mahon and Officer Williams pursued, and arrested the thief, finding the watch in his pocket. He gave his name as Theodore Neefe. Justice CONNOLLY committed him to answer.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.—An encounter took place yesterday morning in a billiard saloon in Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, between Hugh Flanly, Thomas Martin and Hugh McGrath, in which Flanly was first beaten and afterwards stabbed. The wound was inflicted in the stomach, and is pronounced dangerous. Martin and McGrath were both arrested, and Justice KELLY committed them to answer.

The Memory of Hon. David C. Broderick.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY BY THE BRODERICK GUARD.

Ten years ago, and shortly after the departure of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK for California, a company of firemen and others was organized in his honor, and called the "Broderick Guard." These persons, mostly residents of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, held a meeting on Saturday evening at the room of Engine Company No. 34, in Christopher-street. THOMAS C. BURNS occupied the chair, and WILLIAM DODGE acted as Secretary. Mr. L. S. OSBORN, on behalf of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has deemed it fit to remove from earth our friend and distinguished fellow-citizen DAVID C. BRODERICK, possessed at the time of his assassination of a full share of this world's golden treasures, a gigantic intellect, a high position, health and wealth, and, best of all these, did he possess the respect and regard of those who knew him best; therefore,

Resolved, That we mournfully unite with our nation in deploring the loss of one of our country's most distinguished Senators, DAVID C. BRODERICK. His life and services were by him devoted to his country, and upon her altar he yielded up all save his honor, which to him was a precious jewel.

Resolved, That we cannot forget, in dwelling upon our country's loss, that we are called upon by the all-wise dispensation of Providence to mourn a double loss. With our countrymen, we are sorrowed at the sacrifice of an American statesman and Senator. As members of the Broderick Guard we are afflicted in the loss of one who to us was, "all in all," friend, brother, monitor, leader. In him were happily blended all those rare qualities that constitute a model man; in society an ornament, in business prompt, and of spotless integrity, at heart generous, in mind a giant.

Resolved, That we hope to see upon the as yet unwritten pages of our country's record full justice rendered to the manly worth of the late lamented DAVID C. BRODERICK. In his death our nation lost a champion, her people a statesman, and we a friend indeed.

On the adoption of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—PETER FOGERTY, proprietor of the Union Shades, in South Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday, by Detectives FROST and DENTON, on a warrant in which he is charged with committing a deadly assault upon the person of SILAS LOTT. The injured man entered the above place two weeks ago Saturday night last, and was struck over the head with a club in the hands of FOGARTY. LOTT, it is supposed, cannot recover.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The Police of the First Precinct, late Saturday night, broke up a disorderly house on State near Hicks street, and arrested the proprietor, WILLIAM GUILLET, and several of the inmates, all of whom were committed to prison.

BURGLARY—ARREST.—The house of FRANCIS CUMMINS, No. 158 Martine-avenue, was entered by thieves Saturday night, and property valued at $150 carried away. A man who gives his name as EDWARD VAN VALKENBUGH, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having robbed house No. 202 Ross-street, on Friday night last.

MORTALITY.—There were 98 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 20; women, 20; boys, 30; girls, 28; adults, 40; children, 58; males, 50; females, 48. There were 23 deaths by consumption, and 2 by old age.

CITY COURT—Calendar for this day—Enumerated Motions.—Nos. 29, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43. Jury Causes—Nos. 44, 7, 19, 52.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A moderately successful matinée on Saturday brought the first week's operations to a satisfactory close. The attendance, although not good, was much better than the management had a right to expect, for of late these matinées have been shamefully neglected, seldom coming up to a decent standard of excellence, and never to the grandiloquent promises of the management. They have in consequence fallen into disrepute. It will require all the skill of a conscientious directory to bring them once more into favor. Saturday's performances were of a miscellaneous character; the novelty being the last act of "Lucia," with STIGELLI in the famous tenor scena. It was quite a success. This gentleman bids fair to become a prime favorite with the public. He is a careful and conscientious artist, and thus far has more than kept the promise of his reputation. We have other tenors here who rank higher in respect to voice, but we cannot name one who sings with more skill, or with better knowledge of his own resources. With Signor BRIGNOLI as an associate, and another famous tenor, Signor BLANCARDE, in perspective, it will be hard indeed if we cannot get sufficient out of the trio to satisfy us for the season. Signor FERRI, the new baritone, has met with the most triumphant reception, and is certainly entitled to it. In style and in method this gentleman compares favorably with Signor BANIALI, having however, the advantage of the last-named artist in point of age. He is an excellent actor, and loses no opportunity of impressing the best points of his conception on the audience. He has been heard to greatest advantage so far in "Rigoletto," and we are glad to see that this fine work is to be repeated to-night. The extraordinary tribulations through which the most unfortunate of jesters has to pass, afford a series of splendid opportunities for an artist so thoroughly in earnest as Signor FERRI. It is the smallest possible praise to say that we have had no *Rigoletto* which could, in the slightest particular, compare with Signor FERRI's immensely powerful conception of the *rôle*. We may add, too, that VERDI's opera has never been so well performed in general respects. Mme. COLSON is admirable as *Gilda*, and Signor STIGELLI as the *Duke*.

It will be gratifying news to the *habitués* of the Academy to hear that Mme. GAZZANIGA has been added to the company, and will make her first appearance on Wednesday in DONIZETTI's "Poliuto."

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the stage manager here, takes his first benefit to-night the comedy of "Used Up" and the piece called "Chamooni Third" will be given. The latter is probably the weakest production that the *repertoire* can boast. We are at a loss to account for its occupancy of a stage so respectable as that of the Winter Garden, and at a still greater loss to understand why it should be retained on the bills when the public repudiates it by staying away, and the Press unanimously pronounce it the dismalest failure of the season. To refer to it critically would be to pay it a compliment of which it is utterly unworthy, and to refer to its French origin would be to perpetrate an outrage on the known skill of M. SCRIBE. The play bill is a fair sample of the literary merits of the piece. We extract two of the principal jokes, I. the Arkansas Beraika-Douna; 2. triumph of American Terpshickory. These are jokes. By bringing the mind to a focus on the word Beraika-Douna, we perceive that it is nothing but our old friend Breakdown in a gorgeous garb of Oriental humor. Joke No. 2 requires a more painful concentration of the mental faculties. We have not been able to discover whether the laugh comes in after Terps or after Lickory. We are persuaded, however, that the joke is a very good one, for the author has printed it in very large letters. There are things equally good in the piece, but in brevity, which is the genuine humor of Mr. JEFFERSON, who acts ... quite worthy of a better cause. Miss AGNES R... has also a small part, but is unequal to the ... gravity of the text, which in certain lines ... down like an avalanche and buries the poor ... lady in an eternity of dullness. A beautiful ... has been painted for the piece, and the costumes are all splendid.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Tremendous houses rewarded the management last week, and in consequence the "Midsummer Night's Dream" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night. A new piece by Mr. TOM TAYLOR will be produced on Wednesday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The extremely successful new play, "The Fast Men of the Olden Time," will be played here every night until further notice. A new farce is in preparation.

SCALY.—Messrs. FAIRBANKS & Co., who have the reputation of being able to weigh anything, from a mountain down to a row of pins, have devised a very useful article in their line, which they call the *Union Scale*, a combination of the platform and counter scale. An entire family, from grandpa to baby, can "try their weight" on this instrument, and the prudent housewife can weigh tea by the half ounce or sugar by the barrel,—a very handy thing to have in the house. A machine for weighing words and actions is much needed in this generation, and we hope these gentlemen will give it their attention, as offering the best chance remaining for a new and useful invention in their line.—*Journal of Commerce, October 5.*

Winter Underclothing.

We desire to call the attention of our friends at this season of the year to the stock of Underclothing in our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department, consisting of

EXTRA HEAVY
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
warranted genuine, made to our own order, at Shaker Village, New-Hampshire.
18 Thread Silk, very heavy.
12 Thread Silk, very heavy.
9 Thread Silk, medium.
Scotch, all Wool, very heavy.
English Cashmere, very heavy.
Norfolk Hosiery Company's All Wool, very heavy.
English Merino, very heavy.
English Merino, medium.
Extra Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Merino, (English,) heavy and medium.
Cotton Flannel, (English,) heavy and medium.
In all the above goods we have full assortments of sizes, both in Shirts and Drawers, being as good, if not the very largest and best to be found in any retail house in the City. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.

SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Rogers & Raymond's
COLD-WEATHER COMFORTS.
The attention of all classes is invited to the splendid quality and make and remarkably low prices of our warm Winter Overcoats, including
DREADNAUGHTS,
RIGA BEAVERS,
SOLFERINOS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Our assortment of Winter Clothing for in-door and out-door wear comprises a variety never equaled in this market. One price and no deviation.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

The Age of Improvements.
There are many improvements in Domestic Economy, that to a casual observer would seem of trifling importance. Such, at the first glance, might seem
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET-LINING,
But housekeepers who used this invaluable article for LINING THEIR CARPETS
declare it the greatest improvement of the age, equal in fact to the "Loom." 'Tis true the loom may make the carpet, but the only thing to protect it, after it is laid, is HARRINGTON'S PATENT LINING. It has been asserted by many prudent housewives, in fact all that have used it, contend that a carpet lined with this lining will wear five times as long as one without it. Another great advantage in using it is, it does not require one-half the fuel to heat a room where carpets are laid on this lining. The name of HARRINGTON is fast becoming a household word.
Salesroom No. 62 Warren-st.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee.

Page's Venus—Immense Success.
Everybody goes to see this beautiful painting at the Dusseldorf Gallery, and they can't help it, any more than they can help patronising STEINFELD'S CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS. Every one that has used this invaluable tonic knows that through its aid to digestion, and its great strengthening qualities, it gives a healthy tone to the system, beautifies the complexion, and assists to give a form of loveliness to woman. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 37 John-st., New-York.

Fire and Weather Proof.
It is singular that landlords and tenants should bear the annoyance of having their rooms inundated with water from leaky roofs, when one coat of Bridgewater Paint, properly applied, remedies the evil at once. Landlord, look to this! Annul your policies of insurance, paint your building with Ridgewater Paint, and you have a safe guarantee against fire and water. The depôt is at No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND SOFT CAPS.
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Our friend, the famous Hatter White,
Will be on hand both day and night
To all his friends and all that call,
The ONLY HAT THAT'S OUT this Fall;
It's OUT, for sure enough I saw it—
It took a tandem team to draw it.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Success.—Everybody desires success and happiness, and might have both if they would select the right pursuit, and make the best use of their faculties. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, make Phrenological examinations daily.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

"Why Do Ye Mourn Departed Spirits," when you can get the best imported Brandy, at 6s. per bottle; Glu, 2s.; Port, 4s.; Havana Cigars, at 3 cents, at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York?

Croup! Croup!! Croup!!!
IMMEDIATELY CURED BY DR. TOBIAS'
CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,808. No. 30 Platt-st.

BIRTHS.

MORRICE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 15, the wife of WM. MORRICE, Esq., Merchant of New-York City, U. S. A., of a son.

☞ English papers please copy.

HANAN.—At Florence, on Monday, Oct. 3, Mrs. SALLIE R. HANAN, wife of Ludwig Hanan, Esq., of New-Orleans, La., of a boy, called WM. NATHAN HANAN.

MARRIED.

CULBERT—RENSEN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by the Rev. Mr. Haskins, JOSIAH CULBERT, to CORNELIA, daughter of Peter V. Remsen, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

BILLINGS—MCARTHUR.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. T. Borden, CHESTER BILLINGS, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of Charles McArthur, of the former place.

ANDERSON—DIAPER.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, by the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, HENRY R. ANDERSON, to BESSIE, eldest daughter of Frederic Diaper.

BUTTS—THURSTON.—At Westerly, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, in Christ Church, by the Rev. Arthur Mason, Mr. ISAAC BUTTS, of Boston, to Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. Torrey Thurston, of Westerly.

MORRIS—SHARPE.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, by the Rev. Chas. D. Cooper, Mr. J. WYMAN MORRIS, of New-York, to LIZZIE, daughter of Jacob L. Sharpe, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

WAYLAND.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 23, EDWARD CUTLER, son of Charles C. and Margaret C. Wayland aged 9 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, ... No. 40 Murray-st.

...ER.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 21, ... her-in-law, Tahman J. Waters, No. 316 West ... Monday, Oct. 24, at 10 A. M. precisely.

...LARK.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 22, ANNA M., ... of James W. Alden.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully ... to attend the funeral, without further invitation, ... her late residence, No. 130 Monroe-st., this day, ... Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.

...BEERS.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 21, ANNA BEERS, aged 18 years.

Her relatives and friends, as well as those of her brother, the late Cyrenius Beers, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 173 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

...MCLAIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 23, of croup, ORLANDO G., youngest son of Orlando D. and Eliza McClain, aged 10 years, 4 months and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from their residence, No. 167 Spring-st.

FRASER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 23, JAMES FRASER, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Templar Lodge, No. 266 F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are requested to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, from his late residence, No. 176 West 17th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 23, after a short illness, JOSEPHINA, daughter of John and Catherine Valentine, aged 13 years, 10 months and 23 ds.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 341 Navy-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

ACOR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 22, JOHN J. ACOR, aged 27 years and 1 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother in-law, Raymood-st., three doors north of Myrtle-av., this (Monday) afternoon, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock.

RIOOR.—At South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 22, LYDIA RIOOS, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, at the residence of Richard H. Ball, South Orange.

JARVIS.—At Weathersfield, Vt., on Friday, Oct. 21, at his residence, the Hon. WILLIAM JARVIS, in the 99th year of his age.

PEABODY.—At Andover, Mass., on Monday, Oct. 17, SAMUEL PEABODY, Esq., formerly a member of the New-Hampshire Bar, aged 84 years.

ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, July 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Crawford, No. 13 Great King-st., Edinburgh, SARAH SOUTHCOTT, relict of the late William Robertson, Esq., of Malta.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 557, Oct. 22, 1859.
38, 29, 49, 22, 46, 42, 38, 72, 67, 48, 53, 27, 26.
Class No. 558, Oct. 22, 1859.
4, 39, 53, 25, 36, 37, 18, 40, 58, 24, 57, 72.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

A course of popular lectures, organized under the auspices of Rutgers Institute, will be delivered, at Rutgers-st. Church, as follows:

The opening lecture in the course by

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Oct. 26.

Subject—*Art and Life.*

The Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Nov. 3.

WM. C. PRIME, Nov. 9.

The Rev. R. B. THURSTON, (Waltham, Mass.,) Nov. 16.

The Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., Nov. 23.

Prof. CHADBOURNE, Williams College, Nov. 30.

Tickets for the course.....75 cents
Single tickets.....25 cents

Tickets obtained at the door, and on Broadway, Hall & Sons, No. 543; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346; on Grand-st., at Adams & Spencer's; at apothecary's on East Broadway and corner of Division and Clinton, and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE,
Principal.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.....BROOKLYN.

A course of Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's,) as follows:

Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 8—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.

The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.

Mr. JOHN ZUNDELL will preside at the Organ.

Course Tickets, admitting a gentlemen and lady, TWO DOLLARS. Can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., and *Times* Office, New-York.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Third Lecture of this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, by the

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

Subject—BARGAIN MAKERS.

Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES

The second Lecture of this Course will be delivered by

THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT,

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

Subject—"THE WISE AND OTHERWISE, OR PROGRESSION BY ANTAGONISM."

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at A. G. GARTON'S, No. 248 Fulton-st., or at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

FOUR SECOND HAND SAFES
FOR SALE LOW BY
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
A large assortment of our WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES constantly on hand.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, NO. 362 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
BOOK-KEEPING, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
ARITHMETIC, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
CLASS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, DAY AND EVENING.

THE GREAT STOVE EMPORIUM.
W. K. CORT, No. 50 Bowery.
PARLOR, COOKING, HALL AND OFFICE STOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, the celebrated "Arbitor," the only Gas-Consuming Cooking Stove invented.

THE CROTON.
The only motor that is independent of Croton breaks, and hills for water, is ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, which may be had at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. JNO. B. KITCHING.

EVEN THOSE WHO ARE IN THE ENJOYment of perfect health, frequently need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armored against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS, whenever they are stricken by diseases of the digestive organs. See advertisement in another column.

...OUT
...FOR
THE MERCURY
For Nov. 5,
WITH COUSIN MAY CARLETON'S
NEW STORY,
GIPSEY GOWER,
...ady this day;
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1821.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.
PERFECT PURGATIVES.
A great want has long existed in the materia medica of a perfect purgative medicine, on which the physician in all cases may rely with absolute certainty. This desideratum is now supplied by Dr. RADWAY, who has discovered and brought to light in his form of
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
a purgative which will in all cases supply the place of calomel, blue pills, and

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 20TH-ST,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 144 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Operations*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 668 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Open its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by FIVE experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of the former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. THOMAS & CO., No. 21 Gold-st.; REV. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The Winter Session commences Oct. 24. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and location. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.
JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Conducted by DR. RICHARDS & SON, assisted by WERNER BJERG, Esq. Boys fitted for college or business, and received in the family of Dr. R., at any age or grade of proficiency. For circulars, apply at the office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., where a teacher may be consulted daily from 11 to 2. Terms moderate, and no extras. Session begins Nov. 4.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social influences enjoyed in private families. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bro., 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

DAULDING INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. Weston, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 3t. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal.
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDUWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 690; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

BOOKKEEPING—$10.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 500 Broadway, will receive pupils for afternoon and evening at only $10 for a full double-entry course. This course will prepare gentlemen practically to keep books in any establishment. Apply immediately for the $10 seats.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. H. & O. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 58th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

[illegible] INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-[illegible] Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited[illegible] me day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

[illegible]ENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. [illegible] Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low, $[illegible] upon application.

[illegible]TOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER [illegible] Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained [illegible]OUGHENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of [illegible], L. L., Principal.

[illegible]S. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., [illegible] (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen [illegible] French and English Boarding and Day School [illegible]day, Sept. 19.

[illegible]AY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL [illegible] Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West [illegible]t. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 42 East [illegible]t.

[illegible]IVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—[illegible]ing its twenty-third year—embraces primary, [illegible]ercial and classical departments. For circulars [illegible] the Janitor, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WANTED—BY A FEMALE TEACHER OF MUSIC, two or three children to teach in exchange for board. Address MUSIC, Chambers' Piano Ware-rooms, 4th-av. and Astor-place, stating location, &c.

TO YOUTHS.—WANTED, A YOUTH FROM 16 to 19 years of age, in a select school, who has a good elementary English education and is a good penman, to keep the records of the institution, &c. For his services he will receive instruction in any branches taught—Latin, Greek, modern languages, higher English, &c., &c., and be allowed a small salary. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to become a teacher. Address MAGISTER, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, giving full address and references.

A PRACTICAL MEDIUM FOR SUPPLYING schools with competent teachers, and parents (gratuitously) with circulars of schools, may be found in the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. References: The Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason et al. French and music teachers wanted.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, &c., &c., and thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as tutor or public instructor. Best testimonials and references. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach her own language to beginners, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or a few pupils to take private lessons. Testimonials of capacity and City references will be given. Address, until next Saturday, F. L. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address R. M., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches and French, desires an engagement as visiting governess or to teach part of the day in a young ladies' school. The best of reference given. Address Box No. 3,632 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music, French, drawing and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Would go South. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

MR. ROY, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND Spanish languages, can dispose of two hours every day. None but first-rate pupils need apply. Address No. 537 Houston-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisonia, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.

Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.

STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible,
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
In imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.

J. L. K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
COMPOSITE IRON RAILING.
Secured by letters patent, Feb. 13, 1852; reissued Sept. 6, 1859.
Is the strongest
IRON FENCE
made of wrought iron. Its durability is equivalent to its strength; and as to price, it is CHEAPER THAN ANY IRON RAILING MANUFACTURED.
We are prepared to furnish all styles of
WIRE AND CAST IRON RAILINGS, &c.
IRON GRATES,
VERANDAHS,
FARM FENCES,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON FOUNDRY WORK.
The public is respectfully informed that we are the only persons legally authorized to sell
WICKERSHAM'S FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS,
Patented June 2, 1857.
NOTICE.
A recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania prohibits persons from ordering, by letter or person, any of our celebrated WIRE RAILING, made under the patent of Feb. 13, 1849, of any other manufacturers than ourselves; also, that we are the sole owners of the patent of March 6, 1847, reissued June 28, 1850, for the fabric of the WIRE RAILING, and other articles manufactured under said patent; and also of Folding Iron Bedsteads, patented June 2, 1857.
We respectfully notify the public to this effect, and shall hold all persons infringing the same responsible for damages.
Catalogues containing several hundred designs of Iron Work furnished on receipt of four three-cent postage stamps, and mailed to any part of the United States.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS,
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish Iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDSTEAD AND SPRING BED FOR $5.50.—Children's bedsteads, cribs and chairs, spring and hair mattresses, lounges and sofa beds at WALKER'S bedstead and mattress manufactory, No. 621 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 121 8th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NEW-YORK TATTERSALL'S, SIXTH-av., corner 30th-st., TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, auction sale, 25 road and work horses, 20 sets single and double harness, 2 platform wagons, 2 box wagons, blankets, robes, &c. Catalogues now ready. Sale peremptory.
GEORGE CLEMENS, Proprietor.

HORSE WANTED.—MUST BE GENTLE, sound and kind, not over 15 hands, with long tail, and not over 7 nor under 5 years old. Address C. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, stating price.

REAL ESTATE.

COAL WITHOUT COST.—Coal operators, builders and real estate buyers, Attend factory public sale at Scranton, Penn., a few hours by rail from the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Syracuse, Oswego, Erie, Buffalo, and on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, the Wyoming Houses, forty blocks of ground, within the borough, containing about 800 building lots, 40x140 feet each, beautifully situated on avenues eighty feet wide. The whole power of Stafford Meadow Brook, with a fall of upwards of 800 feet, is reserved for the use of the purchasers of the city plot. Gas is already generally introduced. The receipts from the sales of coal and manufactures of iron already amount to about six millions of dollars per annum. A rare opportunity presents to manufacturers generally. An unlimited supply of fine anthracite coal of the best quality is guaranteed, at the breakers, near by, in perpetuity, for nothing, and the lump coal at 40 to 50 cents per ton. The labor of thousands of children, whose parents are employed in the various iron-works and mines, can be had at low rates. From a few families eight or nine years ago, the population now numbers nearly fifteen thousand souls. The daily railroad communication in all directions insures a supply of raw material, and facility for the distribution of manufactured articles, at the lowest rates, and together with the fertility of the Lackawanna Valley, of provisions at minimum prices. The experience of the past two years having induced a conviction with many manufacturers in favor of Scranton as the point at which their business can be so safely located and economically based as to defy competition, induces the owner of this property to sell alternate blocks of it, peremptorily.

The lots will be put up, with the privilege of a block, on a credit of two and three years—twenty per cent. only cash being required at the time of sale. All nuisances prohibited. Architectural plans furnished gratis. No dwelling of a less cost than $250 permitted on the premises. Builders can readily obtain, it is believed, twenty-five or thirty per cent. per annum rental for their investments. For further particulars, apply to J. AMSDEN.
SCRANTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain of the lands of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon, and terms cash, viz: ten per cent. on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

LOTS FOR SALE.—SIX LOTS ON EIGHTIETH-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
20 lots on 5th-av. and 80th-st.
15 lots on 54th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots on 104th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
3 lots on 84th-st., near 5th-av.
6 lots on 8th-av., near 72d-st. Also other lots. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—TO THOSE IN want of a new first-class house, with every possible convenience in its arrangements, and which cannot be surpassed in beauty and strength, and beautifully located on Fort Green-place, formerly Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, and two minutes from the South and Fulton ferry cars; price $6,800; $4,500 can remain if required. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises, till 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 31 and 33 West 13th-st., consisting of one three and one two-story attic and basement brick house; also the rear building. The above property is well suited for first-class tenant houses or for manufacturing purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear. Lots 50 feet front 103 deep. D. THOMSON, 63 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty on 3d-av., the best on the av.; two houses and lots, for $11,000; now rented for $2,000; also, a fine property in fee, on the Bowery, not far from Broome-st.; rented for $2,000. For further particulars, apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 30th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.; fine location; lot 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, with a substantial frame house in fine order, filled in with bricks; has modern improvements, and is a large, roomy house. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS house, built in the most substantial manner, four stories high, full lot. It is in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The situation is central, and near 5th-av. The owner sells us he is leaving the City.
WM. B. LEEDS, No. 51 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steam cars, twenty minutes from depot, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two first-class English basements on south side; two 3-story and basement, high stoop, on north side of 32d-st., west of Broadway; 3-story brown stone front, south side 28th-st., west of 8th-av. Inquire of W. O. BARTON, merchant tailor, No. 408 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 23x65, Nos. 111 and 113 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., west side; in replete order, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inquire on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement high stoop Brownstone house and lot, No. 13 East 30st-st., near 5th-av. Price $14,000. Terms easy. Apply to E. AUERBACH, No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs, from 1 to 3, where an order for an inspection can be obtained.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 26th-st., which is 197 feet 6 inches on the av. one and 100 feet on the st. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, and in first-rate order. The rent is only $175 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 150 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—The sloop VICTORY, of Glasgow, 161 tons burden, in good condition, will be sold low or exchanged for real estate on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

PREMISES WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—The building and grounds known as No. 163 Houston-st., formerly occupied as a marble factory, within 75 feet of Bowery, can be rented in whole or part. The property is 50 feet front and 125 feet deep, having an engine 25-horse power in good order. For particulars inquire of S. H. COMBS, No. 165½ Essex-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 30 feet deep, with a room adjoining 20 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for lithographic printing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILBOULY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-place, near Astor-place, the large and commodious private residence, with modern improvements, for several years occupied by Dr. Gray, and located as above; possession 1st November next. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 158 11th-av., next to 18th-st., now finishing, being 27 feet front by 98 feet in depth, well-lighted, having all the modern conveniences, and well situated for the carpet, clothing, dry goods, or any other kind of business. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FOUR-story brick house, high stoop, with every modern convenience, in one of the most desirable locations in the upper part of the City. Rent $1,100. Address TENANT, Madison-square Post-office, immediately.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, No. 41 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; 12 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. For permit to see the house, apply at No. 56 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO RENT.—THE BASEMENT IN THE TIMES Building, under the *Times* Office, running through from Park-row to Nassau-st. Apply at the Counting Room of the *Times*.

TO LEASE FIVE OR TEN YEARS.—A large house fronting Union-square; well adapted for a club-house, or for any business purposes. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 115 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT No. 1 NASSAU-ST. Enquire of New Amsterdam Insurance Co., No. 7 Wall-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 61 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements, as near Bridewell as possible; rent $600 to $700. Call on or address KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE OR more years, a furnished house in Brooklyn, near either ferry preferred, by a family of five persons, no children. Address, stating terms and location, A. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR A FIRST-class tenant, a 3 or 4-story brick or brown-stone house, located between 5th and 8th aves., north of 20th-st., rent from $400 to $1,200. Call on or address KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years, a freight house with railroad connection, or a building with railroad on 30th-st., 50 feet deep, between 10th-av. and 1st-av. (10th-av. preferred.) Address with particulars, Box No. 2,071 Post-office.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, for agricultural purposes. Address, stating situation, size, character of soil, and lowest cash price, Box No. 65 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, FROM NOV. 1 to May 1, at Audubon Park, 9 miles from Chambers-st., on the Hudson River Railroad, a large house in excellent order, with fine lawn, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c. The house is a comfortable Winter residence, well warmed, supplied with hot and cold water on each floor, and having all the water conveniences of a town house. It is situated on the river bank, three minutes' walk from the railroad station at 152d-st., and will be rented as above at a moderate rate to a good tenant, or an arrangement can be made for a longer period. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, No. 57 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste, and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas-house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A MOST BEAUTIFUL AND THOROughly-improved country seat; house furnished throughout; out-buildings are new, with ice-house; also, a profusion of fruit and ornamental trees; grapery; very extensive stock of all kinds, which, with the place, will be sold at a bargain; there is also two elegant fish-ponds. The place is located on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, and near Peekskill; accessible by the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars inquire of JOHN V. PLUMB, on the premises, or of LOCKWOOD & DUBOIS, No. 558 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome country seat of 17 acres at Yonkers. Full particulars will be given on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 3 o'clock. Also, building sites of from one to five acres at Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET ON third floor, separate or together; also, a large room on fourth floor. Very reasonable. House has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FURNISHED BACK room on the first floor, and a front room on the third floor, suitable for family or single gentlemen, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with bedroom, will be vacated at No. 40 West 16th-st., by the occupant's going South. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen may obtain a large and handsomely-furnished room, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY AND TWO children. In pleasant location, between 18th and 42d sts., west of 5th-av.; private family preferred, and references exchanged. Address C. W., Box No. 1,851 Lower Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, for a family or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 98 Clark-st. The situation is convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and near the cars. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE PERSONS, IN a respectable family, pious preferred, in the upper part of the City, above 20th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Address E. G., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 22 and 24 Essex-st., a few minutes' walk from the Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second-floor, front and rear rooms, and two small upper rooms, also basement for physician, to let, with first-class board, in the pleasant and convenient location No. 491 4th-st., and house adjoining, between Broadway and 2d-av. Dinner at and after 6.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY BE accommodated with good rooms and board in a first-class private house, in a most desirable neighborhood, within a short distance of the Academy of Music; the best references required. Address P. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a pleasant front room, good board, and the comforts of a home; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 122 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to one or two gentlemen in a 3d-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

FRENCH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife or a family can be accommodated with board and a suite of furnished rooms on second floor, by applying at No. 150 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, will be rented together or separate to gentlemen only, with breakfast if desired, in private family, by applying at No. 111 Ninth-st., a few doors from Broadway.

TO LET—A PARLOR, FURNISHED, TO A LADY and gentleman, or a room for a single gentleman with board in a private family, by applying at No. 111 Ninth-st., a few doors

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday in Novem- next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker; Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church; Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Tremain; State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpool;

Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Marvin;

Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Monell;

Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson;

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell Errett,

whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

One Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Two Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the county of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Fifteen Members of Assembly;

Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of Robert Sedgwick Coleman and James Mon rief;

One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert Cardozo;

Two Supervisors in the places of John R. Briggs and Thomas C. Yoorhis;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of the Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in relation to their duties under said act, "submitting to the People a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

AN ACT to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of the making of such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to the loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the registry and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to the loan authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the same, and for the payment of the principal and interest of the said loan, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. The two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department. And the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State, specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner and other means as taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to those purposes; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by taxation each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, and the votes given for and against it shall be indorsed "On Additional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State;" and "Against the loan of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative. Yours, respectfully,

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the City and county of New-York are herewith requested to publish the same once in each week until the election, and send their bills for said publication to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, }
No. 36 South-st., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after this date, all matter excavated or dredged from the docks, slips or harbors of the port of New-York, must be deposited upon Oyster Island, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every cubic yard of such material deposited contrary to this regulation.

R. STURGIS, President.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating any note or notes purporting to be drawn by Moore & Holden; said note or notes having been fraudulently issued, will not be paid by me. RANDALL HOLDEN.

October 22, 1859.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. This manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.

This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. L., with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT-RIGHT IS offered this year, being an improvement on the popular family sewing-machine of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company; the article can be easily manufactured, and attached to any machine now in use; or would like to exchange it for Virginia or western lands. Address E. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTY ACQUAINTED WITH THE Ointment and Liniment trade to take charge of the same with from $3,000 to $5,000, for the purpose of extending the business; the articles are first-class in the market, affording a sure chance for a fortune in a few years. Address E. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

$2,000 TO $3,500.—THE ONE-HALF INTEREST in a wholesale and retail confectionery, long established, in a leading thoroughfare, and now doing a large business, for sale. Ill-health and necessity for leaving the climate the reason for selling. Inquire at 144 Fulton Intelligence Exchange, Broadway.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—A BONA FIDE paying business, on a corner of one of the best avenues in the City, well and handsomely fitted and stocked. For full particulars, with reasons for selling, &c., apply to W. FISHER, 311 Bleecker-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE.—FOR SALE, AN ESTABLISHED real estate business; office located in Nassau-st. Furniture, maps, &c., included in the sale. For particulars, inquire of W. I. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st. or of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS

MORNING LINK TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Peint, Verplanks and Caldwells. Leaves at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at noon, arriving in time to connect with the cars for Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, connecting in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARIADNE, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. M. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SHELTON and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE,
All the sizes, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened, at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has 20 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ninety days, at the Directors may call on and notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, Presid nt.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first installment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.

A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES,
} Commissioners.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., }
October 20, 1859. }

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1859.—Holders of the first mortgage sterling bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, which will become due on the 1st of December next, are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or by Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London, at the option of the holders, at or before maturity.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors. R. M. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, and for inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking Room, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE STOCK of the ADAMS EXPRESS AND MINING COMPANY for sale by MORSE & WOLFE, No. 60 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 A. M., 7 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—9:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cannandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cannandaigua and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 21, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 5:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M., passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M., for Ponghkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. for Peekskill 6:25 P. M. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 10 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Lines. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER.—A TWENTY horse power steam engine locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new and in good order is offered for sale on a count of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 8 Bleecker-st.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—A perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COOPER AND CO.,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of this above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DEAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a red light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof is therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool the favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
B. J. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck passage.....$6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct 29.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15.

Freight Seventy per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. F. Foster, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, Ga., Macon, $20. Augusta, $20. Also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $250. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. B. CARMICHAEL, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$45
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WASSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEERCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFELD,

will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $35. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. Parsons, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, on SATURDAY.

Passage stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $4. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents each extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 6 Bowling-green.—Through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known, first class, side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for savannah, Ga., on SATURDAY, 29th inst. Fare on either ship $15.

A. HERON, Agent,
corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst. A steamship at will ply hetween the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail Nov. 9.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents wanted.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 82 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. E. HOFFMAN.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

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THE YACHT WANDERER.

The Vessel Stolen and Escaped to Sea.

From the Savannah News, Oct. 20.

Since her condemnation by the Government and sale to C. A. L. LAMAR, Esq., the *Wanderer*, having been thoroughly overhauled, repainted and fitted, had laid in our port, occasionally making a pleasure excursion—once to Havana, and once or twice to the fishing banks—and coming back to her anchorage, which was shifted from time to time, but where she lay quietly with not more than a man or two on board, and with no apparent preparation for a voyage to sea. For some weeks past her sails had been unbent and she had dropped down near the lower Rice Mill. A rumor having been in circulation that she was waiting here to aid in the escape of the slavers confined in our jail for having been connected with her previous voyage to the Coast of Africa, Capt. MAY, of the revenue-cutter *Dobbin*, had been instructed to keep a close watch on her, to see that she did not attempt to escape with the slavers. Accordingly, the yacht was steadily under the surveillance of the cutter, until a few days since, when, as she had her sails unbent, was without a particular stores on board, and was in every respect unprepared to go to sea, it was deemed unnecessary to continue the watch, and the cutter, after being detained several days by unfavorable winds, put to sea on other duties on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday, and perhaps for a day or two previous, persons on the other Bay observed that the *Wanderer* was taking stores on board, and on the same afternoon her sails were bent. On Tuesday evening Mr. LAMAR, her owner, who had been absent, and but just returned to the city, met Mr. Collector BOSTON, and stated to him that he had reason to suspect that Captain MARTIN, who had been in negotiation with him for an interest in the *Wanderer*, and who, it seems, had assumed command of her, intended to steal the vessel, and requested that he would instruct the officers of the cutter to keep a close watch on her. Mr. BOSTON informed Mr. LAMAR that the cutter had gone to sea, and that he had no means of preventing his vessel from being stolen, leaving him to employ such means as the civil authorities of the port would afford him.

On yesterday morning, the *Wanderer* having disappeared during the night, Mr. LAMAR called on Mr. BOSTON and notified him of the fact, and asked him to write to the American Consul at Havana and to others advising them of the escape. Mr. LAMAR subsequently (a few minutes after) returned to the Custom-house and said to Mr. BOSTON that the *Wanderer* was aground in the river, and requested him to furnish a steamer with which to go in pursuit of her. Mr. BOSTON informed Mr. LAMAR that it was a new case in his experience—that the escape was a violation of the revenue laws, but it was his (Mr. L.'s) property that had been stolen; that he did not feel authorized, the cutter not being at command, to contract a debt on the part of the Government to recover the vessel—at the same time informing him that if he would procure a steamer to go in pursuit of the *Wanderer*, he would instruct an officer of the revenue to accompany him, and that he would lay the matter before the Government, and if payment of the expense incurred was refused, he (Mr. L.) would be responsible.

The interview between Messrs. BOSTON and LAMAR took place about 9 o'clock, at which time the *Wanderer* was seen from the Exchange steeple aground not far from Tybee. Mr. LAMAR procured the steam-tug *Columbus*, and accompanied by two Custom-House officers, with a number of friends, well armed—among whom were several who had sold ship-supplies to the *Wanderer*, yet to be paid for—left the city at 10½ o'clock in pursuit. From the steeple of the Exchange the *Wanderer* was seen to get under way about 11½ o'clock, and on the arrival of the *Columbus* at Tybee, at 12½ o'clock, the yacht, having a favorable wind, was entirely out of sight.

We understand that the greater part of the stores of the *Wanderer* were purchased and taken on board on Tuesday and on Tuesday night, the bills for which are unpaid. Her crew, consisting of twenty seven men, were also shipped on Tuesday and on Tuesday night. She has two pieces of cannon, with a full complement of small arms and good supply of ammunition. We hear it stated that her guns were shotted on Tuesday night, and that she was in a condition to resist any attempt to capture her.

Capt. WM. F. BLACK, formerly of the *Richard Cobden*, but latterly shipping-master of this port, who went on board on Tuesday night to collect his account, and a runner by the name of NED, who is also a fisherman and pilot, and who went on board for the same purpose, were carried off by the *Wanderer*.

The transaction is one of the boldest and most high-handed outrages that has ever come to our knowledge, and, according to our notion, approaches more nearly to downright piracy than anything that the *Wanderer* has yet been engaged in.

The man who assumes the name of D. S. MARTIN, and who is the concocter and executor of this successful scheme of villainy is from the State of Maine, and is an entire stranger in this community.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

CLOSE OF THE TERM—SENTENCES—E. BELCHER SACKETT ACQUITTED AND RE-ARRESTED—THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

Saturday was the last day of the October Term in this Court, and those prisoners convicted during the term, who had not been sentenced, were placed at the bar.

The well-known female burglar, Emma Meyer, who had pleaded guilty to grand larceny, was sent for two years to the State Prison. She also pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, on another charge, and was sentenced on that plea to two years in the same prison—making four years in all.

John Madden was fined $10 for assault and battery. Mary Graham was fined $25 for petit larceny. Peter and Bridget Burns were fined $20 for an assault.

William Barden was sent to the Penitentiary for five months for petit larceny. Edward C. Mathews was sentenced to the same institution for six months for an attempt at burglary. George Thompson, for a similar offence, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight months. George Denotr, also for burglary in the third degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. John Jackson, convicted of an assault on his father-in-law, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

The trial of E. Belcher Sackett for perjury was resumed, and occupied the attention of the Court till 7 P. M. Sackett, it will be remembered, was charged with falsely swearing, in going bail for Jacob H. Mott, some months since, that he was worth $5,000-over and above all his debts; that he owned a house at No. 164 Henry-street, worth $7,500, and two houses in Madison-street, Brooklyn, whereas, as the prosecution alleged, all his property was deeply incumbered, and that, in reality, he was not worth a cent. The evidence was purely of a technical character, having reference to the presentation of deeds and judgments.

Recorder BARNARD charged strongly in favor of the prisoner on all the points presented, and after an absence of half an hour the Jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Mrs. Sackett, who, during the trial sat beside her husband, on hearing the verdict, clasped him in her arms, with a loud exclamation of joy. Her delight was but of brief duration, however, for presently two Deputy Sheriffs from the County Clerk's office rearrested Mr. Sacket on a civil process in reference to certain judgments alluded to on the trial, and conducted him to Eldridge-street jail.

The Old Police Cases.

The People ex rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—The appeal in this case was up for argument at General Term, before Justices ROOSEVELT, SUTHERLAND and CLERKE.

The appeal is from an order of Justice ROOSEVELT, striking out eight of the twelve defenses set up in the return of the defendants to the alternative *mandamus* issued to them, requiring them to show cause why they should not be compelled to pay the relator his salary as member of the police force, and reinstate him in his post as member. The leading facts of the case are familiar to our readers. The appeal was now argued elaborately, and submitted to the Court for decision—which was reserved.

Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, Wm. C. Noyes, Wm. M. Evarts and D. D. Field, for the appellants.

John C. Devereux, John McKeon, J. T. Brady and Gilbert Dean, for respondents.

The Case of James Shepard.

The People vs. *James Shepard.*—This case was brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court by the District-Attorney, who submitted a *re-mittitur* from the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Waterbury moved that the opindon of the Court of Appeals be considered the opinion of this Court, and that the prisoner be sent back to the Sessions for a new trial.

Justice ROOSEVELT made some suggestions as to the proper course to be taken, and the matter was postponed.

Action for Rent of a Westchester Farm—Result of the Case.

Cortlandt Palmer vs. *William Symes.*—This action was brought to recover rent of a farm of fifteen acres, near Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson River, together with the value of a Durham cow, tet with the farm, and which died while defendant was alleged to have been occupying under the lease. The amount claimed was some $1,300. The facts were fully stated in the TIMES of the 21st. In the conclusion of the evidence the counsel for defendant contended that, under the facts shown, his client was not liable for any rent. The Court, however, ruled that, as the defendant remained on the premises, he was liable for the rent; and that, if he was evicted of any of his rights as a tenant, he was only entitled to a *diminution* of rent, and not to an entire release. Under this ruling $950 was tendered the plaintiff to withdraw his action, but that he declined to do. The case then went to the jury, and under the instructions of the Court as to whether the defendant was liable at all or not, they found a verdict for the plaintiff for $900 for rent, *but nothing for the lamented Durham cow.* This was $50 less than the sum offered for a discontinuance, and the costs of the action were put upon the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.

James V. Rich vs. *Wm. L. Loutrel.*—Motion granted to pay Sheriff amount due on executions issued on judgment received prior to appointment of Receiver.

Luther R. Marsh et al. vs. *Isaac Birdsall et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, as frivolous.

John W. Fredericks vs. *Jacob Decker et al.*—Further proceedings on order stayed, and same adjourned to proceedings on order stayed, and same adjourned to 10th November, to enable defendant to move to satisfy the judgment on record.

Matter of Union Bank and Jacob H. Mott, &c.—Motion granted for payment of $100 to L. R. Marsh, and same amount to Judge Foot.

DAVIES, J.

Magdalena Havbeck vs. *Louis Haubeck.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff.

Seud, E. Champney vs. *Jared W. Spencer.*—Order settled.

The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. *Clarissa C. Hinman et al.*—Motion for defendant to appeal, on giving only security for costs on appeal to the General Term, granted.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—BOSWORTH, J.

P. H. Frost vs. *Jay & Butterworth, Executors, &c., and L. Jones.*—Specific performance refused and complaint dismissed, with costs, unless plaintiff consent to take a performance of the contract with the modifications specified in the decision filed with the Clerk. (The pleadings and all exhibits left with the Special Term Clerk.)

Court Calendar—MONDAY, Oct. 24.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—*Jury Causes.*—Nos. 38, 46, 47, 60, 52, 58, 63. *Admiralty Causes.*—Nos. 68, 133, 125, 101, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 253, 257, 138, 293, 299, 306, 164, 143, 54, 55, 53, 57, 312, 332, 334, 166, 273, 126, 127, 158, 180, 84, 262, 292, 202, 339, 340, 341, 73, 167½, 342½, 343, 344, 345, 346, 179, 100, 261, 289, 314½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5115, 2157, 2199, 2013, 2067, 1373, 2135, 1925, 2259, 2263, 2273, 2413, 2277, 2279, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293. *Part II.*—Nos. 1188, 1262, 1914, 2136, 2256, 2356, 2352, 2370, 2362, 2384, 2390, 2410, 2428, 2440, 2478, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2560, 2502.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nos. 470, 472, 500½, 112, 114, 461, 221, 431, 100, 555, 558, 562, 566, 76, 487, 514, 392.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 1 to 115.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Both parts adjourned for the Term.

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Also, complete suits of all styles of CASSIMERE and Beaver suits, and all the late styles Velvet and Cashmere Vestings, &c., &c.
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A glorious triumph has been achieved over vulgar prejudice by GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water closet; it is now used by everybody. See that GAYETTY'S name is water-marked in each sheet. Depots No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

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[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 22.

$5,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '75	101⅞	50 Cumber. Coal Pfd.	13¼
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89½	50 do	14
20,000 do	89⅝	50 Erie Railroad	6¾
5,600 Virginia St. 6s, '60	94¼	15 do	6¾
3,000 do	94⅜	5 Stonington Rail'd	66
21,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅞	100 Reading Railroad	38⅝
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	94	300 do	38¾
30,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	40	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 42½
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	78⅜	50 do	42¾
1,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	93¼	50 do	b10 42¾
4,000 M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bs.	85	320 do	42
10,000 M. S. S. F. bs	s30 62	100 do	41⅞
500 Ill. Cen. R. bs	85¼	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	4¾
2,000 do	85⅛	8 do	5
4,000 Chi. & R. I. R. bds	92½	50 Mic. So. & N Ia G. S.	16½
2,000 N. Y. C. R. guar'd by State Tem.	75	50 do	16⅝
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. b	36	50 do	b30 16⅞
20 Union Bank	99	50 Panama R.	s30 123½
25 Bank of New-York	104	115 do	123¾
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co	94⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R	b15 67⅜
50 Penn. Coal Co	82	200 do	67⅝
16 Pacific M. S. Co	71¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91⅞
9 do	71⅝	225 Cal. & Chi. R	73¼
100 do	s60 71¼	50 do	b60 73⅞
250 do	s3 72	50 do	s10 73¾
365 N. Y. Central R.	80¼	150 do	73⅝
300 do	s60 80⅜	50 do	b60 74
100 do	b60 80⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	19
50 do	s15 80⅜	100 do	b30 19
100 do	b3 80⅜	150 Chi. & Rock I. R.	63⅝
100 do	b60 80⅜	100 do	b30 63⅞
200 do	b30 80⅜	250 do	63⅝
850 do	80¼	100 do	s10 63⅝
300 do	s60 80¾	100 do	s30 63¾
50 do	s10 80¾	250 do	s60 63¾
200 do	s15 80¾	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	⅞
72 N. H. & Hart. R.	123½		

MONDAY, Oct. 24—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was large, for the season, in the entry of Foreign Merchandise, while sales were only to a moderate extent. The total Import, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,076,747, against $2,982,500 same week last year. In Exports there was an improved business in ordinary Domestic Produce, the demand for Grain and Flour for shipment showing a favorable increase. The total clearances, exclusive of Specie, were $1,480,092, against $937,137 same week last season. The Export of Specie, made exclusively on the screw steamer *City of Washington*, for England on Saturday, is $1,109,603, including $195,000 in Mexican Silver, received from New-Orleans a few days since. The Specie Export same week last year, $401,866. The receipts of Specie for the week, by sea, were $1,883,000 from California; and $245,000 from New-Orleans. The difference in favor of the Bank average will probably place the return to be made up this afternoon above $20,000,000, against $19,651,000 last Monday. The signs are that the Deposits at Bank have otherwise accumulated, and with this increased ability to accommodate dealers, we hope for a moderately rising average in the Loan column on this day's statement. The market for Money through the week appeared to work with unusual ease, and most of the mercantile paper negotiated, judging from its comparative security in prime signatures, must have been taken at Bank, where the terms are 7 ₩ cent., except for some prime 60-day acceptances, which go at 6@6½ ₩ cent. Demand loans worked cheaper toward the close of the week than for several months past, and a number of the leading Stock Brokers were supplied with Money in this way at 5@5½ ₩ cent. The Exchanges, after giving way a slight fraction for the Boston mail, stiffened up again for Saturday's steamers, the standard bankers drawing at 110¼@110½, while Southern Bank bills were close at 110 ₩ cent. On Paris the rates are steady within the range of 5.15@5.13¾. The Sub-Treasury balance fluctuates but slightly. The sum on Saturday afternoon stood $4,703,389, against $4,648,508 at the close of the previous week. The Cotton export of the week from the Southern ports was 38,000 bales—the highest for the same week in October of which we have record. The movement thus far is mostly of a trade character, on orders from the French and English manufacturers; but towards the close of the week the markets were partially speculative on account of the firmness in price from the other side, and the signs of frost which may prove damaging to the outstanding crop.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 30th September ult., were $195,910,000
Add three weeks in October.....10,514,519

Total to date	$206,424,519
Against same time, 1858	121,299,080
Increase to date over 1858	$85,125,439
Increase to date over 1857	11,114,572
Increase to date over 1856	25,380,985

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st January to 30th September.....$49,237,090
Add three weeks in October.....4,005,046

Total to date, 1859	$53,422,946
Against same time, 1858	49,655,704
Increase since Jan. 1	$3,777,242

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 30th September.....$57,925,600
Add three weeks in October.....2,999,267

Total to date, 1859	$61,124,867

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States				102¾@103
New-York Central	80⅝	@80¾	@80¾	@80⅞
New-York and Erie	5¾	@7¾	@6½	
Reading				30@39
Rock Island	63¾	@64¼	@63¾	
Michigan Guaranteed	16¾	@16¾		
Michigan Central	41	@41¾		
Toledo	20¾	@18¾		
Galena	74¼	@74¾	@73¾	
Illinois Central	68¾	@67¾		
Pansma	120¾	@123¾		
Pacific Mail	72½	@71@72		
Missouris	84⅞	@85½	@84⅞	
Virginias	94¾	@94¾		
Tennessees	80	@89¾		
Illinois Central Bonds	85¾	@85¾		
Hudson River	35⅜	@35¾		
Harlem Preferred	36¼	@37	@36¾	
Delaware and Hudson	94¾	@94¾		

In the Stock dealings of the week the principal resulting changes are an advance of 3½ ₩ cent. in Pansma Shares, making 6½ ₩ cent. for the fortnight; a rise of 2 ₩ cent., with a renewal of some activity, in Erie Shares; a rise of 3 ₩ cent. in Reading, which left off on Saturday afternoon at 39@39½ ₩ cent., and a fall of 1@1½ ₩ cent. in Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Cleveland and Toledo. The three most prominent speculative Stocks of late, New-York Central, Galena and Rock Island, scarcely varied enough to pay a Broker's commission, the first named leaving off as at the close of the preceding week, 80¾ ₩ cent., the quotation being called quite stubborn, in the face of considerable eagerness among the majority of the jobbers to have the price below 80 again, and the reported absence of active orders. The same apparent inconsistency is seen in the other two Stocks mentioned, as the *bearish* feeling against them at the Board is much stronger, at 74@64, than some weeks ago, at 77@71. Perhaps the key to the difficulty may be found in the fact that the traffic of these lines were not only the first, after the harvest, to show an improvement in September, but that the same relative increase is running through October. With this the old holders are evidently well satisfied, and so the "disappointment" that the increase is no greater, whether real or affected, must be to quite a different interest. On the Michigan Roads and on Toledo the improvement from the late harvest is yet to be very decidedly felt, as it no doubt will be after the close of lake navigation, which is a powerful competition through the early part of the Autumn, for through freights. The business on the Reading for ten months of the fiscal year (which ends 30th November) is thus reported:

	1858.	1859.
Received from coal	$184,881 61	$183,729 02
Received from merchandise	34,370 69	38,467 06
Received from travel, &c.	35,478 27	36,425 71
Total	$254,740 37	$264,621 97
Transportation, roadway, renewal fund, and all charges	123,785 23	134,167 98
Net profit for the month	$130,045 14	$130,454 04
Net profit for prev's 9 months	770,746 47	850,568 15
Net tolal profits for 10 months	$901,691 61	$881,022 19

	1858.	1859.
Tons of coal in 10 months	1,216,446	1,231,413
Tons of merchandise	148,482	202,204
Number of through passengers	84,221	105,445

In State Stocks there was an active business through the week, and prices ½ ₩ cent. better for Missouris and Tennessees at the close. Both securities are being gradually absorbed, the demand is in advance of the recent supplies, and the decided ease in money and near approach of the 1st January coupon of 3 ₩ cent. are not without their influence on the price. The Federal fives are also ¾ higher than the previous week, and the best class of Railway mortgages in fair demand. The plain six ₩ cent. Bonds of the New-York Central are selling at 94 ₩ cent., November coupon included. The Erie Bonds are steadily held, though the inquiry at the close of the week was not so good, the 4th mortgage selling at 40 ₩ cent. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the plan of reorganization was further reported upon, and the details advanced toward completion. The necessary legal forms are not without their embarrassments, and much care, as well as some time, has been required to perfect them. We have seen the agreement or deed of settlement between the various interests, as about to be proposed for signatures, though not yet copied for publication.

There was no Second Session of the Board of Brokers on Saturday, owing to some repairs going on in the Stock Exchange room. The market on the Street closed steady, and at the outside figures in the foregoing table, as nearly as we were able to get the final quotations.

A correspondent has sent us the following comparative memoranda of the September traffic on some of the prominent Railways dealt in on the Stock Exchange. We give it place without indorsing its practical fairness:

Railroads.	Stock and Bonds.	Septem. per traffic.	Per cent. on stock.
Galena and Chicago	$9,809,415	$212,260	$1 16
New-York Central	38,585,035	730,483	1 89
Michigan Central	11,212,329	210,837	1 48
Chicago & R'k Island*	8,785,715	114,788	1 30
Hudson River	12,612,926	156,973	1 24
Erie	37,438,016	456,206	1 21
Cleveland and Tole'o.	7,185,817	72,995	1 01
Michigan Southern	18,318,100	181,133	98
Illinois Central	27,651,988	242,035	87

*Capital Stock, $5,000,000; Bonded Debt, $1,297,000; Rock Island Valley Railroad, equal to 7 per cent. on $1,785,715. Total, $8,785,715.

The *Journal of Commerce* says that

"The Agents of the Republic of Bolivia, Messrs. REID & MANNY, are in this market negotiating for a loan to that Government of half a million dollars. The small amount asked for, seemed to make it scarcely worth while to go to London for the money, and they are endeavoring to obtain it from New-York capitalists. The loan is wanted for five or six years, and interest is offered at the rate of 12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The money is to be used in improving the facilities for commerce, in order to bring that interesting country into closer commercial relations with the rest of the world."

We are requested to add that proposals for the loan may be made to REID & MANNY, at the office of G. W. HODGES, No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

BANKS OF STATE OF NEW-YORK—SEPTEMBER 24, 1859.

	June.	September.
Loans and discounts	$185,027,449	$182,420,134
Over Drafts	370,214	437,000
Due from Banks	13,158,234	12,218,983
Due from Directors	6,876,122	6,789,225
Due from Brokers	3,566,335	2,810,188
Real Estate	8,491,879	8,657,503
Specie	22,207,782	22,026,137
Cash Items	17,132,630	19,716,121
Stock and Promissory Notes	26,934,786	26,746,696
Bonds and Mortgages	8,104,474	7,905,541
Bills of Solvent Banks	2,262,590	1,968,836
Bills of Suspended Banks	1,738	1,561
Loss and Expense Account	1,433,010	1,128,209
Add for Cents	937	965
Total Resources	$293,164,804	$293,240,930
Capital	$110,605,776	$110,907,040
Circulation	26,759,915	27,970,968
Profits	13,524,418	12,514,598
Due Banks	30,175,329	28,992,116
Due Individuals, &c	1,418,294	943,565
Due Treasurer State of N. Y	1,439,080	1,873,226
Due depositors on demand	99,597,772	103,106,666
Amount not incl'd. in above	1,612,818	1,848,300
Add for Cents	502	511
Total	$293,164,804	$293,240,930

The Albany *Journal*, in publishing the foregoing official summary, reports:

"The June summary embraces returns from 300 Banks, and the September from 301, the Bank of Watertown not making any return. Since the June report the Lake Mahopac Bank has wound up its securities have been sold and its circulating notes are redeemed at par by the Commercial Bank of Albany, in behalf of the Superintendent. The old safety fund Bank of Genesee has made a deposit, according to law, and its outstanding circulating notes will be redeemed at par by the Bank of the Capitol in this city, in behalf of the Superintendent. The Hollis White & Company's Bank," (Individual.) Niagara Falls, is preparing to go into operation. No other changes of note have taken place since the June report and up to the date of the last quarterly report."

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

Region.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	41,048	1,335,867	39,647	1,392,370
Schuylkill—Canal	40,354	1,016,755	38,522	1,070,191
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	10,976	391,580	13,700	477,114
Lehigh Valley—Canal	28,991	716,214	30,677	815,352
Scranton South	9,783	413,783	13,022	488,020
Scranton North	4,113	118,731	4,764	156,301
Penn. Coal Company	20,536	529,174	20,578	587,368
Delaware and Hudson Co.	10,409	244,463	20,341	473,553
Wyoming—Canal South	—	218,114	10,983	313,142
Wyoming—Canal North	3,983		2,128	42,128
Shamokin Region	3,852	90,728	5,046	128,993
Total Anthracite	170,966	5,112,428	186,529	5,902,413
Lykens Valley Coal Co	1,575	56,953	2,494	45,003
Short Mountain Co	1,819	39,740	2,200	50,385
Trevorton Coal	2,751	80,147	3,006	98,195
Broad Top—Canal North	2,789	78,225	2,719	88,603
Cumberland Coal	9,874	522,900	9,518	402,237
Semi-Anthracite & Bitu.	18,778	776,385	19,933	692,413

The *Miners' Journal* of Saturday says of the trade:

"The demand for Red Ash Coal is good, and prices have advanced a shade. The demand for White Ash is also fair, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency,—but the season is so far advanced that it will not be of much benefit to the trade. We had ice an inch thick yesterday morning, and the weather, in other respects, was quite Winterish, which always creates an increased demand for coal. The dealers abroad have been buying very sparingly for Winter use this season, believing that the times will be very dull, owing to the heavy importation of foreign goods; and should the Winter prove severe, the market will be cleared out, and in many places the supply will in all probability be short. As we stated last week, our region has not a greater working capacity now than 80,000 tons a week on the average, let the demand be what it will, although if the trade had been encouraged in the early part of the season, we could have increased the supply a half million tons easily this year from Schuylkill County."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday evening reports:

"There was, in some respects, considerable animation in the business of the Stock Board to-day. The demand of the State Treasurer for the 5 ₩ cent. loan, for the Sinking Fund, has advanced the price and stimulated sales, which amounted to between fifty and sixty thousand of the Coupon Bonds at 94¼. City Sixes (new gas) were also active at par. Among railroad and Canal Bonds we note an improvement in Elmira First Mortgage, for which 48 was bid; Schuylkill Navigation Sixes, of 1882, which sold at 68¼, and Lehigh Valley Railroad Bonds at 90½. The money market is growing sensibly plethoric, and good paper and securities are scarce at moderate rates. There seem to be no indications of any condition of affairs which will be less favorable to borrowers for some time to come."

The New-York Canal revenues for the second week in October were $63,364, against $92,863 same week last year. For the season to the present date, $1,277,970, against $1,652,937 to same time last year.

The *Express*, of Saturday, reports that

"Proceedings to foreclose the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse road are being taken with all reasonable speed, and an application for a Receiver may soon be expected."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, of Tuesday, says that

"The receipts of Cotton from Sunday morning up to 6 o'clock last evening amounted to 26,878 bales. Amongst the arrivals was the steamer *Magnolia*, from Vicksburgh, with 6,224 bales Cotton, which is the largest load by about 600 bales that has ever been received at this port by any one boat."

Commerce of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 21.

Exports of the week.....$859,620

The imports are only made up quarterly.

Exchanges.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 23.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ ₩ cent. premium for gold; ¾@1 ₩ cent. premium for Missouri funds, and 1¼@1½ ₩ cent. premium for currency.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 21.

Sight exchanges on New-York, par to ½ ₩ cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Sight Exchange on New-York, par to 1-16 ₩ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ¾ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ ₩ cent. prem.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 19¾; Morris Canal, 48¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the Anglo Saxon.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Advanced—Provisions Steady—Consols 95 3-4@95 7-8—American Securities Without Change.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the three days subsequent to the departure of the *Europa* were 28,000 bales, of which 2,500 were taken by speculation, and 6,000 by exporters. The market showed an improved demand and closed firm, but without any actual advance. Some authorities, however, say that the fair and middling qualities of American were ⅛d higher.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. All qualities were slightly lower, the decline on some kinds of yarn being fully ½d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour firm, and 6d.@1s. higher ₩ bbl. and sack. Wheat firm, at an advance of 2d. ₩ cental. Corn firm, and 6d.@1s. better ₩ quarter. No quotations are given. The advance in all articles was caused by the American advices of the *Persia*, and had the effect of checking business.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was steady; PORK dull, with small sales of American at 50s. BACON dull. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady at 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. ROSIN steady, at 4s. 2d. for common. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London Market WHEAT was firm, and a partial advance of 1s. ₩ quarter had been obtained. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW dull, at 55s. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 3d. The INDIGO sales had commenced with fair spirit, and the prices obtained were slightly higher.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS were quoted, at the close of business on the 11th, at 95¾@95⅞ for money, and 96 for discount.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Stocks were generally without change.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

he reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 7 bbls. Ashes; 16,742 bbls. Flour; 212 bbls. Corn Meal; 15,560 bushels Wheat; 4,574 bushels Rye; 16,359 bushels Barley; 8,100 bushels Oats; 44 pkgs. Provisions; 99 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been moderately inquired for, including Pots at $5 25, and Pearls at $5 25@$5 31½, ₩ 100 lbs. The stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, comprised 1,810 bbls., including 1,345 bbls. Pots and 465 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $28 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 100 mats Java at 15c.; 160 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and 1,200 bags St. Domingo, for export, on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,600 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11¾c. ₩ ₩; and other grades at proportionate rates.

FISH—Dry Cod are more abundant, and are depressed at prices ranging from $4@$4 62½ ₩ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continue in lively request, and prices of low and medium grades, especially of State, have again advanced. The regular trade are buying freely, and a very good demand exists for lots wanted by shippers, as also by speculators. We have heard of sales of 32,700 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 80, chiefly at $4 75; extra State at $4 90@$5 05, chiefly at $4 95@$5; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 80@$4 95; extra Wisconsin at $4 95@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at $5@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65.

Unsound Flour	$3 75@$4 62½
Superfine State	4 75 @ 4 80
Extra State	4 90 @ 5 05
Superfine Western	4 80 @ 4 95
Extra Wisconsin	4 95 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 00 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20 @ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round ho

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2526. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE QUESTION OF ITALY.

The United States Mail steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Southampton on the 13th inst., arrived here last evening.

Her advices are one day later than those received from the *Anglo Saxon* at Quebec. She also brings full files of London papers.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

From the Correspondent of the London News.

It was 3½ o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th before the anchor was brought up to the bows, and the *Great Eastern* was released from restraint—and within fifteen minutes afterwards, she having in the mean while, in ready obedience to the helmsman's directing hand, swung her head round to the eastern extremity of the breakwater, the steam was turned on, the machinery was put in motion, and the vessel glided majestically out of the harbor—the weather being at the time splendidly bright, the wind all but imperceptible, and the sea as smooth almost as the Thames above bridge. For some short time she continued her eastward course, in order to gain sea-room for clearing Portland Bill—but after steaming past Weymouth and far on towards Corfe, she tacked and shaped out to sea in a northwesterly direction, working up channel gradually to the west, and passing the "Bill" at 5:30.

At this time the paddles, which had been first noted at 6 revolutions per minute, had increased to 10, and the screw, which had been previously counted at 26, rose to 29 and 30, and later in the evening to 32. The Start-Light was passed at 9:35, and the Eddystone at 11:30, the speed of the vessel being now, as per log, 13 knots, which, from considerations of safety, was rather lessened than increased during the remainder of the night. About 2 o'clock in the morning an incident occurred which was very nearly being attended with serious, if not fatal consequences. The look-out at the bows announced a light ahead on the starboard bow, but the man whose duty it was to pass the word on from him to the officer of the watch carelessly sung out, "Light on the port bow." Of course it was known that from the course the ship was steering the only light that could be seen must be that of some vessel coming on in the contrary direction, and the order was immediately given to put up the helm, so as to avoid her. Luckily a gentleman on deck detected the error, and at once communicated it to the officer who was passing on the signals to the men at the wheel. The necessary order was instantly given, and the helm was put hard up on the other side, but only in just sufficient time, the vessel, which proved to be a schooner in full sail, passing the big ship within less than a pistol shot. At daybreak on Sunday morning the Land's End was passed, and at half-past 8 A. M., the Bishop's Light, Scilly, after which, during the whole of Sunday, until towards evening, no land was visible.

A few hours before daybreak on Sunday morning the *Great Eastern* gave the first indication of being influenced by the motion of the waves. Hitherto there had been not the slightest motion either in the form of pitching or rolling, but about the time she passed the Lizard, those who had retireed to their cabins—which of course included all the non-nauticals—were aroused from their sleep by a sensible oscillation, which required in some instances holding on in order to hold in, and, more or less, from this time time until very near the end of the voyage the motion of the ship informed those whom she was carrying that she was not exactly a portion of *terra firma*, but could roll and pitch if necessary, according to the varying circumstances of wind and waves; the motion, however, although sufficient to occasion disagreeable results in one or two cases, was invariably considerably less than in the largest ships we had been afloat in before, and of course greatest when the ship was being "put about" or when meeting cross currents and heavy seas. It is scarcely necessary to add, that her steadiest sailing is against the wind, and that her unsteadiest point is with the wind at right angles to her course. The first experiment of using sails and steam together was tried. First, the staysail was set on the foremost of the six masts, or, as it is now christened, the staysail mast; then followed the unreefing of the trysail, and subsequently the trysails were set in succession upon four of the other masts, viz., the forcmast, the mainmast, the mizen, and the jigger, or sternmost mast. As regards speed the effect was nugatory, which is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the wind, which was blowing fresh, as it had been all the morning, was direct upon the starboard beam; but in steadying the vessel, and putting a stop to the rolling motion, the result was not only satisfactory, but instantaneous. Probably, in an artistic sense, the best aspect the vessel presents is the view from stem to stern when all her sails are set. Last Sunday there was too much wind to allow the topsails to be unfurled, but to the spectator standing at the stern of the ship, and looking along the capacious deck towards the stem, the vista of taut rigging, with the tall, tapering masts standing in line, their capacious sails succeeding each other in the most exact and symmetrical regularity and bellying out with the breeze, was something beautiful. Unfortunately, no opportunity was afforded of testing the action of the sails in adding to the motive power, the wind being during the whole of the rest of the voyage, unfavorable, and mostly directly against the vessel's course. The coast of Ireland was first sighted at about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and the whole run from the Bill at Portland to the Old Head of Kinsale, a distance of 300 nautical or 350 statute miles, was made, under the circumstances of wind and weather already described—the screw and paddle engines working together, but at far less than full pressure, the speed having been purposely kept down during the night—in 24 hours, or at an average speed of about 13 knots. The highest rate of speed was attained during the last five hours of this portion of the voyage, in the course of which 723¼ knots were run over, giving an average rate per hour for that period of a fraction over 14½. In accomplishing this rate of speed the revolution of the paddle-wheels increased to 11 per minute, and of the screw to an average, according to Mr. BLAKE, of 42 per minute. It was intended that the test should include a trial not only of the two different classes of engines working in unison, with and without the sails, but of each engine separately, unaided and aided by the sailing power; but some misunderstanding or difference between the engineers and the sailing captain, or between the engineers and the managing directors, upon the subject of liability, prevented this. Both Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. BLAKE, it is said, objected to disconnect their engines when requested to do so, on the ground that both paddle and screw were intended to work together and not separately, and the consequence of the objection was that the opportunity of carrying out experiments which, if successful, would unquestionably increase the confidence of the public in the ship, was for the most part lost. Towards evening those who conducted the working of the screw engines intimated their consent to the trial; but no affirmative answer from Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL having been made to a formal application made to him, the helm was put about and the ship was steered up St. George's Channel, in the direction of Holyhead, her speed being purposely lowered to from 10 to 12 knots. Sunday night and Monday forenoon were marked by a strong gale from the northeast, accompanied by rain and mist, which induced her captain to stand out in mid-channel. Here an opportunity was afforded of ascertaining the behavior of the ship in what sailors would call "dirty weather," and most creditably to herself did she come out of the trial. Though exposed to a sea which compelled smaller vessels to exhibit a reasonable proportion of their heels, the motion on board the *Great Eastern* was scarcely more than perceptible, there being no difficulty in walking the deck at any period; though it is but fair to add that the wind met her at her favorite point, viz., ahead. While waiting for better weather, Capt. HARRISON thought the occasion a favorable one for testing the docility of his charge in answering to her helm. This was done by turning her round, as it were, upon her own axis; the result, as timed by her commander, being that the complete rotary motion was accomplished within fourteen minutes. Continuing up Channel at an easy rate, land was again observed at about noon, and shortly afterwards the bold outline of Holyhead was recognized.

The weather had now moderated, and the engineers having yielded to the arguments of their friends—that the trial would be entirely incomplete if it supplied no means of judging how far either of the engines were capable of performing the work of propulsion if left to itself through any accident by which the other might be disabled—so much of the experiments which had been set down as part of the previous day's programme as to the relative powers of the screw and the paddle engines were tried. Of course the screw had the advantage, but from the difference in the calculations of the rival manufacturers it was difficult to collect the details with anything like certainty. Speaking generally and in round numbers, it may be said that the result showed a superiority of propelling power in the screw as compared with the paddles in the proportion of 9 knots an hour as against 7¼. Mr. RUSSELL's account is that the paddle drove the ship at the rate of 7¼ to 8 knots an hour with the screw fixed and dragging in the water, and at the rate of 9 knots an hour when the screw is left loose and allowed to revolve by the action of the water, in which latter statement, it should be remarked, both parties concur. The screw party state, that with the paddles loose and open to the action of the water a rate of speed equal to 11 or 11½ knots an hour was accomplished by their engines; and with the paddles fixed and offering a surface of resistance equal to a considerable portion of the superficies of the floats immersed, a rate of speed equal to nine knots, this last calculation being, as in the former case, undisputed. It being now too late in the day to experimentalise further, Holyhead harbor was made, and the ship dropped her anchor inside the breakwater at 2:45 P. M., when the cruise was brought to a close.

With regard to the general results, it may be observed that, although the *Great Eastern* has not come up to the expectations of many of her friends in point of speed, she has shown herself even in that particular second to no vessel afloat, while as a comfortable, safe, and thoroughly efficient seaboat, she has no equal, or rather she will have no equal when the work of restoration, now rapidly progressing, is completed, and some minor and inexpensive, but at the same time very essential, matters in refcrence to the comfort of the passengers are carried out. Even in the matter of speed, there is no reason to doubt that the maximum of 14½ knots she maintained during five hours of the run from Portland to Kinsale may not, when the working of the whole of the machinery is in the hands of an engineer directly responsible to the Company, and acting under the orders of and in harmony with the commander of the ship, be converted into the minimum; but if it should be only the average, it will be no slight advantage to have a means of communication bringing New-York within eight and a quarter days of London, and Australia within about thirty-three days.

Some idea of the excitement which the arrival of the great ship in Holyhead harbor has created in the manufacturing districts may be formed from the fact that the London and Northwestern Company have given notice of running no less than twenty excursion trains a day from different parts of the country—as Chester, Manchester, Birmingham, and others of the thickly-populated towns within their system of communication over the Chester and Holyhead line to the point of attraction, the fares to include free admission on board the ship, while the proprietress of the Royal Hotel at Holyhead has, from the number of applications upon the resources of a by no means small hostelry, found it necessary to intimate in prominent black and white that she is under the disagreeable necessity of charging 10s. a night for the privilege of sleeping under her roof.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The death of ROBERT STEPHENSON is announced.

The ship *Quebec*, 660 tons, of New-Orleans, Capt. RUARK, from Bordeaux, for Shields, ran on the Eddystone Rocks at 5 o'clock on the noon of the 11th. Her jibboom end was within ten feet of the southwest kitchen window of the lighthouse—the window being sevenly feet high. At 9½ o'clock, owing to a fresh breeze from the eastward and the falling of the tide, the ship slipped off again, and the crew went to Plymouth, and, with the help of the pilot-boat *Heroine*, attempted to beach her on the Cornish Coast, but the sand ballast choked the pumps, and she sank one mile S.S.W. of Downderry Preventive Station, where she will be covered at high-water. While on the rocks, boats, offering assistance, came from Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Topaze*, 51, Captain the HON. W. S. SPENCER, which had just left the Sound for Vancouver's Island.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

ZURICH, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The Conferences do not draw to a close. Austria still refuses to diminish the amount of the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Sardinia.

The demands of Austria are not only resisted by Sardinia, but do not receive the support of France, which has proposed to Austria and Piedmont to submit the disputed point to the arbitration of another power.

No answer has been received to this proposition up to the present time.

The French Government wishes the arrears of the pensions of the Monte Napoleone, and an indemnity for the cost of the late war, to be included in the settlement of the debt which will have to be paid by Austria and Piedmont.

FRENCH DEMANDS UPON PIEDMONT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 11—6 P. M.

I have received a piece of intelligence of so singular and important a nature that I should hesitate to communicate it to you for publication had I not great confidence in the opportunities and veracity of my informant. It is to the effect that the French Government proposes to claim from Piedmont the expenses it incurred in the late war with Austria. We are somewhat accustomed to unexpected and startling acts on the part of the present Government of France, and also to hear strange things predicated as likely to be done by it; we have heard people talk of an invasion of England, of a march upon the Rhine, of the establishment of French Imperial scions in Italian kingdoms—of a host of things, in short, more or less probable or improbable, but to me, at least, it has not occurred to hear anybody suggest the probability of France demanding from Piedmont payment for her late services in Italy. Such, however, I have strong reason to believe, is the Emperor's intention; and perhaps, if we do not confine ourselves too strictly to the bare fact, but look at the matter from another point of view, we may find the project nearly identical with one that was long attributed to him.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR AT BORDEAUX.

From the Moniteur.

BORDEAUX, Monday, Oct. 11.

The Emperor this morning received the authorities. The Cardinal-Archbishop addressed His Majesty as follows:

SIRE: The clergy of this diocese, through the organ of its Archbishop, is happy to renew to your Majesty the sincere homage of its respect and devotion. It is with a pride truly French that it contemplates the monarch whose valiant sword has raised so high the glory of our country. It is with joy that it salutes the mother of the Imperial Prince and the noble Sovereign (*Souveraine*) who knows so well how to unite decision with kindness, and who in difficult times manfully undertook the care of public business.

Sire, when, eight years ago, the City of Bordeaux gave you an enthusiastic reception, the walls of our ancient cathedral reechoed to the shouts of the multitude; we were there, my priests and myself, assisting joyfully at what we supposed to be the baptism of the new Empire. We then prayed for Him who had stopped the ever-rising tide of the Revolution, who had restored to the Church and to the priesthood the crown of glory, to steal which from them had been attempted, and who inaugurated his great destinies by restoring to the Vicar of Jesus Christ his city, his people, and the integrity of his temporal power.

We now, Sire, pray with more fervor, if possible, that God may give you the means, as he has given you the desire, to remain faithful to that Christian policy which has called down a blessing upon your name, and which is, perhaps, the secret of the prosperity and the glories of your reign.

We pray with unswerving confidence, with a hope which deplorable events and sacreligious acts of violence have not been able to shake, and the motive of this hope, the realization of which is now so difficult, is, *after God, you, Sire*, who have been, and still wish to be, the eldest son of the Church; you, who spoke these memorable words: 'The temporal sovereignty of the venerable head of the Church is intimately connected with the fame of Catholicism and the liberty and independence of Italy;'—a noble idea, conformable to the sentiments professed by the august head of your dynasty, when, speaking of the temporal power of the Popes, he said, 'Centuries have established this, and they have done well.'

Yesterday, when your Majesty for the first time entered the elegant city which has arisen, as if by enchantment, on a once solitary strand; when you were seen kneeling in an unfinished sanctuary, a blessed asylum, shut out from the noise of the world, and open heavenwards to receive the falling dews, it appeared to all that the immaculate patroness of the spot shielded you, your august wife, and your beloved son under her maternal protection. You will acquit a debt of gratitude to her by preparing a triumph for her Son in the person of her Vicar. Such triumph is worthy of you, Sire; it will put an end to the anxieties of the Catholic world, who will hail it with transports.

The Emperor replied as follows:

I thank your Eminences for the sentiments you have just expressed. You render justice to my intentions, without, however, overlooking the difficulties which obstruct them, and I believe you understand your high mission in endeavoring to strengthen confidence rather than to spread useless alarm.

I thank you for having recalled my words, for I entertain the firm hope that a new era of glory will arise for the Church on the day when the whole world will share my conviction that the temporal power of the Holy Father is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy.

I cannot now enter into details which the grave question you have touched upon would give rise to, and I confine myself to reminding you that the Government which replaced the Holy Father on his throne can only give him counsel inspired by a respectful and sincere devotion to his interests. But he is anxious, and with good cause, as regards the day, which must soon come, when Rome will be evacuated by our troops; for Europe cannot allow that the occupation which has lasted for ten years shall be indefinitely prolonged; and when our army withdraws, what will it leave behind it? Anarchy, terror, or peace? This is a question, the importance of which no one can deny. But, believe me, in the times in which we live, to resolve it, we must, instead of appealing to ardent passions, endeavor calmly to fathom the truth and pray to Providence to enlighten peoples and kings on the wise exercise of their rights and extent of their duties.

I do not doubt that the prayers of your Eminence and those of your clergy will continue to call down the blessings of Heaven upon the Empress, my son, and myself.

* Celui.—(*Moniteur.*)

THE SARDINIAN MEMORANDUM.

Under date of the 28th of September, the Sardinian Government has issued a Memorandum addressed to the Sardinian Ministers at Paris, London, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

After touching upon all the well-known points of the question, the Memorandum says:

"The rulers of the Duchies have not been the victims of a revolution in the usual sense of the word; they made their own choice between their own duties as Italian Princes and their engagements to Austria, and they thus created an abyss between themselves and their former subjects."

As regards the conduct of the populations, the Memorandum says:

"Central Italy, by its firm and prudent conduct, has given an unanswerable reply to the accusation too hastily made of the instability of the Italians, and their incapacity to govern themselves. Such an accusation, formerly an injustice, would now be a calumny."

As regards the necessity of the annexation of the Duchies of Piedmont, the Memorandum says:

"All Italians understand, from a long and sad experience, that Italy will never be safe from foreign influence, and never be free and independent until there shall be established in the north of Italy a State strong and powerful enough to resist all foreign pressure.

After the events which have taken place in the Duchies, the restoration of the former dynasties must be looked upon as a moral impossibility. The Government of the King of Sardinia claims the annexation in virtue of the popular vote. It is only by Austrian bayonets that the ex-rulers could be restored.'

Calculating the general results of the Peace of Villafranca, the Memorandum observes:

"No man can deny that, in the present state of things, though the power of Austria has been limited in extent, she has lost nothing of her offensive and invading strength. There is no balance between the organized forces of Italy and Austria entrenched behind her strongholds of the Mincio and the Adige. She still holds the great fortresses of the Venetian territory, and what is more, she holds Peschiera and Mantua, which belong to Lombardy, and which are her natural defences. This Province is open to a *coup de main*. Italy has no guarantee for the future."

The Memorandum makes an urgent appeal for a European Congress:

"It is necessary that Europe shall intervene to solve the difficulties of the Italian question. The events which have recently taken place in the Papal States, demonstrate that this necessity has become urgent, and that delay may be fatal."

The Memorandum concludes as follows:

"The Government of the King places full confidence in the generous initiative and in the justice of Europe. The principles invoked by the populations of Central Italy is sanctioned by diplomatic antecedents; it has been admitted under less favorable circumstances in Greece, in Belgium, and, still more recently, in the Danubian Principalities; it is the principle which has modified the constitution of England and of France. In the present instance not only does it not disturb the balance of power, but it destroys the germs of future discords. At the same time it restores peace to Italy, to that noble country to which Europe has been twice indebted for the blessings of enlightenment and civilization.

To violate this right, which is international, would be a crime, we will not say against public opinion, but against the public conscience. Governments, as well as individuals, are now aware that that voice must be listened to when it speaks in the name of the eternal principles of justice."

LATEST FROM ITALY.

TURIN, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Letters received from Rome state that His Holiness the Pope will have an interview at Castel Gandolfo with the King of Naples.

It is stated that His Holiness will prolong his stay at Castel Gandolfo on account of the agitation reigning in Rome.

ROME, Sunday, Oct. 9.

After the departure of the Pope a demonstration took place in honor of the Sardinian Ambassador, and a crowd of visitors, estimated at 10,000 called and left their cards at the Ambassador's residence.

The French gendarmerie preserved order, but the effect of the demonstration was profound.

The Count DE LA MINERVA will leave Rome to-morrow, when it is expected another silent demonstration will take place.

PARMA, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Justice is being done for the murder of Count ANVITI. The Dictator FARINI arrived here yesterday. The town is surrounded by Modenese and Tuscan troops. The principal persons implicated in the assassination, who had been imprisoned during the previous night, will be submitted to the tribunals. Arrests continue to take place. A proclamation, severe but conciliatory, from the Dictator has been posted up. The town is tranquil.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

Lord COWLEY and Count KISSELEFF dined yesterday with Count WALEWSKI.

The Russian Ambassador will leave on Saturday for Warsaw, after having had an interview with the Emperor.

Letters received from Madrid state that the Emperor of Morocco had ratified the arrangement concerning the frontier line of Melilla, and had expressed his readiness to give to Spain all the satisfaction she demanded.

The Prince and Princess METTERNICH had arrived in Paris.

The *Pays* of this evening says the Emperor will arrive at St. Cloud to-night, at 10 o'clock.

The *Patrie* contains a dispatch from Marseilles, stating that an Envoy of the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, bearing an order to the Viceroy of Egypt to oppose the continuation of the works on the Suez Canal. The Foreign Consuls had immediately assembled.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12—10 P. M.

Funds continue very flat; Rentes, 69f. 40c.

3 P. M.

The market closes dull, but rather firmer; Rentes, 69f. 50c., or about the same as yesterday.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Advices from Constantinople have been received to the 3d inst.

Additional discoveries have been made concerning the conspiracy, and it is asserted that incendiary machines have been discovered which were destined to burn the European quarter of the town. The Ambassadors had held deliberations as to what measures should be recommended for public safety.

Two of the conspirators brought before the Sultan proclaimed boldly the public wrongs they conspired to redress, and accused the Government of wasteful extravagance, of which the people and the army were the victims. The Grand Vizier had tendered his resignation, but it had been refused; evident dissension reigned among the Ministry, and the fact of a dissolution seemed inevitable. One year's pay is now due to the troops in Asia and the Roumelia.

A new loan had been contracted under very heavy conditions.

Prince ALFRED had replied to the invitation of the Sultan that he would visit Constantinople.

The Emperor of Russia would arrive at Odessa on the 17th inst.

The emigration of the Circassians had become enormous.

The Malta newspapers state that scenes of fanaticism were enacted on the occasion of the obsequies of the Bey of Tunis. The Moors assailed and stoned the Jews, wounding many of them, some mortally. Some Christians were also wounded. A Minister of the new Bey came to the rescue, striking and killing with his sabre some of the culprits on the spot, and caused thirty of the Mussulmans to be arrested. Tranquility now prevails.

The San Juan Quarrel.

From the London Times.

We are not disposed to under-estimate the power of the Americans either in San Juan or at any other spot where numbers and their spirit of ready organization give them resolution and effrontery. We are content to believe that, were a collision to come between the two nations, California could raise its two thousand men, and perhaps twice as many, to fight the Britisher. No doubt the scanty population of British Columbia would labor under many difficulties, and would have to depend almost entirely on the assistance of the mother country, while the offshoots of the American stock would be able to hold their own without an appeal to the central Power. But this state of things has not yet arrived. We are not at war with the United States,—we have not even a quarrel with them. The only point of dispute is one which must be the subject of much debate, and which can only be decided by the judgment of Government Commissioners or by a supplementary treaty. This question an intemperate commander has thought fit to cut short by taking military possession of a little island, and exposing the world to the chance of a war between two great Powers merely to gratify his own ambition or the instincts of a party which supports him in the district allotted to his command. But we firmly believe that no large class of Americans will support such a policy. Whatever may be the rights of the question, Gen. HARNEY's conduct was generally indefensible. No man can review these transactions without feeling that a gratuitous insult has been offered to the British Empire, and one which it is impossible for the Queen's Government to pass over. The rights of our nation and its colonists must be supported at all costs, and England with its armies and navies is not likely to shrink before such a power as Gen. HARNEY is likely to bring into action. But, happily, such a resolution of the difficulty is not probable. Mr. BUCHANAN has felt that, whatever may have been the legal claims of the United States to San Juan, they have been diminished in strength by the outrageous conduct of his deputy. He has accordingly sent Gen. SCOTT to take the command, and the temper of this aged soldier is likely to be more under control than that of his predecessor. Our own Government will, we are sure, respond to this act with corresponding courtesy, and the result will, no doubt, be the peaceable settlement of a question which has been made dangerous to two great nations by the wrongheadedness and folly of a few men.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Revolutions in Ecuador and New-Granada.

FAILURE OF THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

The North Atlantic Steamship Company's steamer *Baltic*, ALFRED G. GRAY, Esq., commanding, left Aspinwall Oct. 18 for New-York, where she arrived last evening.

The *Baltic* brings 707 passengers and $1,871,554 76 in treasure. A list of both may be found on Page 8. These left San Francisco on the *Golden Gate*, Capt. R. L. WHITING, Oct. 5. The run through to New-York was therefore made in 19 days 7 hours.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Cortes* left San Francisco the same time as the *Golden Gate*, with the United States mails for New-York, which will be due here on the 30th.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age* left Acapulco for San Francisco on Sunday, Oct. 9, with Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT and suite. All well on board.

The United States frigate *Roanoke*, Flag-Officer MCCLUNEY, left Aspinwall for Greytown on the morning of the 17th inst.

The United States sloop-of-war *Preble* left Aspinwall on the morning of the 16th.

The United States storeship *Relief* was still remaining at Aspinwall.

Our thanks are due to Purser H. J. BULLAY, of the *Baltic*, and to the Express lines of Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., and of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., for important favors.

CALIFORNIA.

The Successorship to Broderick—Judge Terry not Indicted—News, General and Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

We have had an extraordinary dull and heated term since my Overland Mail letter of Friday last. Business has been almost at a complete stand-still, although this is usually the best season of the year for trade, being that at which the up-country merchants buy their Winter supplies in order to get them teamed to the mountains before the rainy season sets in, when the cost of transportation is much enhanced by the bad condition of the roads. Glutted markets are still our bane. Eastern shippers persist in sending out here twice as many goods of all descriptions as we can possibly consume. Everybody, consequently, is anticipating daily a sudden fall of prices to the panic scale, and nobody will buy in advance of his immediate necessities. This condition of affairs will probably improve a little within the next month, but the prospects are not encouraging.

In the political world we have little that is new. It seems to be well understood that Gov. WELLER will appoint no Senator to the vacancy occasioned by Mr. BRODERICK's death, but will leave the field clear for a free fight before the Legislature, when he hopes to be elected himself to the place. He will have some very earnest and active competitors for the place, however, and the chances are rather against his success. The Hon. M. S. LATHAM, the Governor elect, who is himself an aspirant to the Senate as the successor of Dr. GWIN, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1861, will be sure to exert his influence against Mr. WELLER, and in favor of some Southern man to fill the existing vacancy,—for if a Northern man like WELLER is chosen now, a Southern man is most likely to be elected next year to succeed Dr. GWIN, unless the latter is himself a successful candidate for re-election. Whether the doctor designs to offer himself for reëlection we do not know, as he has given no indication of his purpose. If he is a candidate, he will have little difficulty in defeating any Northern candidate probably, if a Northern man is already in BRODERICK's seat.

It has been thought that Mr. LATHAM would unite his forces in favor of the Hon. S. W. INGE, formerly of Alabama, for the existing vacancy: but a new candidate has entered the field, whose presence may quite change the programme. Col. E. F. WASHINGTON, formerly of Virginia, and now Collector of this port, has set up shop for himself, and is laying his wires for the Senatorial vacancy. With a large amount of Federal patronage in his hand, he is a formidable candidate. But his election now would tend to shelve Dr. GWIN as a candidate for reëlection; and the announcement of his purpose to take his chances in the scramble is said to have created a serious division between the Gwin and Washington forces in the Custom-house. It is thought possible that LATHAM and WASHINGTON, although not friendly at present, may find it their mutual interest to join teams, and each aid the other in securing the Senatorial seat to which he aspires. But the Democracy in this State is so strong just now that it is in danger of serious divisions,—and the disorganization of its forces in the Legislature may have the effect of throwing overboard every candidate now talked of when the Legislature meets.

The Grand Jury of this County has adjourned without presenting any bill of indictment against Judge TERRY for killing Senator BRODERICK in a duel, some doubt existing as to whether that body could legally indict for an offence committed after they had been already impanneled. The case accordingly goes over until the next Grand Jury meets.

The Grand Jury indicted DAVID D. GASSNER, formerly of New-York, for misdemeanor in selling lottery tickets. A vigorous effort will be made to convict him of the offence, which is punishable by six months' imprisonment, and a fine of $5,000.

The steamer *Washington* was sold by the United States Marshal on Monday, for $40,000. The purchaser was Capt. R. J. VANDEWATER. The *Washington*, you remember, came out here from New-York "to operate on the Nicaragua route."

Another Representative of the Pacific side has gone to his long home. Judge CRANE, who was re-elected to Congress from the new Territory of Nevada, died suddenly from apoplexy. Mr. Crane was kind, genial and honest. Hundreds here, and in Virginia, his olden home, will hear of his decease with saddened hearts. A pioneer in the Press of California, it is peculiarly fit that the Press should invoke—"Peace to his ashes."

Ex-Governor MCDOUGAL has published the following card: "The rumor, current and published, that I had challenged Dr. GWIN prior to his leaving on the steamer of the 20th September, is incorrect. It is due to him to state that he received no message of this character from myself."

NEW-GRANADA.

Walker's Fillibusteriag Expedition—Important from Bogota—A Revolution Imminent—The Confederation declared in a State of War—Dreadful Scenes at Bogota—Gen. Jones presents his Credentials—His singular Address—The Baltic—Failure of the Darien Surveying Party—Chiriqui Grave Diggings, etc., etc.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1859.

Probably the givings out of the Washington telegraphs for the New-York papers, that "Mr. BUCHANAN has given orders that our naval commanders use the utmost vigilance in preventing any fillibuster expedition from violating our neutrality laws," neither deceives you or your readers. This time, at least, there is every reason to believe that the administration favors WALKER, and is in partnership with him. No better proof is needed of this proposition than the instructions to the commander of the Home Squadron. Flag-Officer MCCLUNEY, in these instructions is told that he must avoid the "grave error" committed by Com. PAULDING—that he must neither seize WALKER on land or in the harbor of any foreign power. But he is directed to "use all due diligence," etc., in seizing him! Then the Commander asked if he would be allowed to seize a vessel at sea bearing the American flag, with a large company on board, *apparently* fillibusters, and among whom he might recognize noted fillibuster chiefs, WILLIAM WALKER, or FRANK ANDERSON, for example. He was answered "NO." Not only this, but Flag-officer MCCLUNEY is ordered to see that the British ships-of-war do not seize him. He is not to allow an American vessel to be boarded by a British vessel under any circumstances, and the Flag-officer so notified Capt. FAIR, of the *Barilisk*. Beside, with the vessels under his command, Commander MCCLUNEY could not probably catch WALKER if he had orders so to do. He has been for a long time urging the necessity of a small steamer or two for this service, but none has been sent him. That great lump of a ship the *Roanoke*, with her six miles an hour, would be left hull down in an hour or two by the *Fashion*. And the sailing crafts, the *Sabine*, the *St. Louis*, and *Preble*, of course couldn't stop her from entering San Juan. The *Fashion*, drawing but a few feet of water, if her commander, MAURY, perfectly understands what channel there is left at San Juan, and has a smooth time, may probably run in over the bar, which has only a depth of eight feet water, with a width of twenty to thirty feet, while the *Roanoke* cannot come within five miles of him. The *Preble* left for San Juan on the 14th.

The news of the defeat of Gen. POSADA at Maripos by the Liberalists, who now exercise the civil power in the State of Bolivar, was false; but a battle was expected between him and Gov. NIETO's forces, who had gone up the Magdalena in armed bungoes, on the 5th inst. Each party is said to have about 600 men, President OSPINA had notified the expelled Governor CALVO, that he could send him no assistance, either in men or money, but it is said sent him 400 stand of arms. The Provisional Governor, NIETO, seems to have no doubt that he shall defeat his opponents. There also seems to be a general determination of the neighboring States not to allow the General Government openly to mix in the quarrel, especially in the State of Magdalena. In the meantime, President OSPINA *has declared the ports of Carthagena and Savanilla closed to commerce; and another edict decrees New-Granada to be in a state of war.* The State of Canca, of which Gen. MASQUERA is Governor, *has resolved to raise a force of* 3,000 *men to protect the rights of the States.* All these movements, and the confirmation of the news I sent you in my last of the complete defeat of the Conservadores of the States of Bojaca and Santander, who attacked and undertook for the second time to overthrow the Liberal Government of the latter, had created extraordinary agitation at Bogota, the people fearing a general revolution. President OSPINA had, in his strait for funds, given orders to suspend the admission of coupons of the *vales* upon the Treasury in payment of national contributions, and also refuses longer to take the floating *vales* in payment of duties—acts which no previous Administration have dared to do. He also called a Junta of capitalists, soliciting a loan from them with which to pay and maintain the large military force he is embodying "to preserve order," but only one man came forward, with $5,000, and he stated that he only advanced the money from motives of personal consideration to the President.

A late number of *El Tiempo*, Opposition, of Bogota, places Bogota in a mournful condition. It says, in speaking of the forced recruiting going on:

"It seems as if the President must have lost his wits, to order and authorize so many cruelties and outrages. The city has to-day been in an intolerable state of alarm and anxiety; many fear to go into the streets, especially servants and students; the market people deserted their posts, and a general expectation of an outbreak prevailed. * * * In the afternoon 600 soldiers, distributed in several parties, undertook a search and register of the city, entering houses by force, and carrying to the prisons and *cuartels* prepared for them, all the poor individuals (for soldiers) they could find. The alarm, the stupor and indignation was general."

The dates from Bogota, brought by an American brig from Carthagena to Aspinwall, are to the 28th September.

It is known that Gen. HERRAN wrote a long dispatch at Washington to President BUCANNAN, urging him to instruct Gen. JONES, our Minister to Bogota, to present his credentials, notwithstanding that the treaty making recompense for the murders at Panama in 1856 had not yet been ratified by the New-Granadian Congress. Accordingly Gen. JONES was instructed to do so, and had his official audience on the 29th of August. I send you his "speech" on the occasion, from which it will be seen that the General gives President OSPINA some very valuable information on the agricultural resources of New-Granada, its climate, manufactures, minerals, &c. As I find the address in English in the *Gaceta Oficial*, of Bogota, there is every reason to believe it is genuine.

MR. PRESIDENT—I now appear before you and the distinguished members of your Cabinet, as per previous arrangement, for the purpose of presenting to your Excellency the letter which I now hold in my hand from his Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, accrediting me as Minister Resident to the Republic of New-Granada. You are, Sir, fully apprized of the cause which prevented me from the performance of this, to me, very pleasing duty on my arrival here early in June last, and that I am now enabled to do so through the interposition and explanation to my Government of the circumstances which delayed it, of your excellent, most faithful, able and distinguished Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States, my esteemed and honored friend, Gen. P. A. HERRAN.

In presenting to your Excellency the credentials with which I have been honored by my Government, permit me to express, though feebly, the happiness I feel in assuring you that the good wishes entertained by myself for the prosperity and happiness of this Republic are sincerely felt by my fellow-citizens of the United States, and of every member of her Government; and of this feeling I am instructed to notify your Excellency, and all the citizens of New-Granada.

Looking to the duties and high destinies of the Republics of America, all true patriots who have embraced the cause of free institutions on this Continent will strive to maintain among these enlightened and liberal Governments which have been founded thereon, by the valor and wisdom of good men, the generosity and frankness of friends who are embarked in the same glorious cause, and whose fortunes and fates are unified. Impressed with this truth, I need no proof or assurance to convince me that your Excellency and the enlightened statesmen by which you are surrounded will cheerfully aid in removing every bar that interposes between the most friendly sentiments and freest commercial and neighboring intercourse of the citizens of New-Granada and of the United States. And, Sir, whilst it will ever be my constant desire and aim to watch over, guard and protect, as far as may lie within my power, the interests, rights and honor of my own beloved country and her people, I trust you will believe me when I assure you that that sentiment and feeling of my heart will ever prompt me to do equal justice and honor to the people and Government of this Republic. It is true that slight difficulties have heretofore existed between the people of our respective Governments, but a basis for their adjustment has, happily, been firmly agreed upon, and we shall, therefore, henceforth and forever, I trust and believe, live and act towards each other as citizens and neighbors of Republican Governments should ever do.

It was, Sir, with the greatest reluctance that I consented, at the earnest entreaty of my family, my relatives and friends, to accept this mission, so unexpectedly conferred upon me, (but which above all others I preferred, however,) after I had orally and in writing declined it. I felt that I required repose, after having filled, for a quarter of a century, many of the most arduous, responsible and honorable positions as a public man in my own country. But other circumstances, which I did not at first foresee, and the advice of my physician, prevailed. With a heavy heart I took leave of my beloved wife, children, friends and country, to come here and reside among the good people of Bogota.

From the moment when my foot first touched the soil of New-Granada, on the 16th day of May last, up to the present time, I have been daily the recipient at the hands of the people of your country of acts of kindness, of generosity, of hospitality and of honor, such as had scarcely ever been extended to me before, even in my own country, though often favored, honored and trusted by that country beyond my merits. I have been waited upon and served by the people of New-Granada, from those occupying the most humble positions in life to and including those who fill the most exalted posts of honor; the foreign residents as well as the distinguished representatives of foreign countries, their secretaries, attaches, &c.; my health, too, which was greatly impaired before leaving home, has been restored in your extremely salubrious city. How then can I feel otherwise than gratified with the place which I occupy, and grateful to the generous, the intelligent, accomplished and esteemed citizens of Bogota among whom I now reside?

Your country, Mr. President, it appears to me, has been favored by Providence in a most astonishing degree, for it has almost "every good and perfect gift." You have inexhaustible sources of wealth and revenue in your rich gold, silver, iron, salt, copper, lead, and other metals, besides the precious jewels with which the land and the water abound. It is wonderful, and especially to one who, like myself, comes from a northern latitude, as he passes along, to see the luxuriant and never-dying products of the country in rice, sugar, cane, Indian corn, cocoa, yuca, (from which you make the most delicious bread,) Irish potatoes, said to have been first discovered here, other vegetables, and the innumerable delicious fruits everywhere to be found in the greatest abundance. Surely, Sir, such a country is destined by the Almighty to make millions more than now inhabit it prosper

acquiring importance. This steamer will in future leave here on the 20th of each month, instead of the 16th, to give the North Atlantic Company's steamers ample time to get their goods for Central America across the Railroad, thereby changing a good deal of the Central American trade from Europe to New-York.

COSTA RICA.

Having forwarded you from Aspinwall by the last steamer, items from this State up to the 24th September, I have but little more to communicate. At the last dates from San José, the elections for Deputies to frame a Constitution were about to come off, and it was thought the public peace would suffer no disturbance in consequence. The Provisional President, MONTEALEGRE, has published an address to the people of Costa Rica little in keeping with the dignity which should be preserved by the ruler of a people. Every paragraph is filled with personal abuse of and general charges against President MORA, but no attempt is made to define any one of these charges. Of course MONTEALEGRE parades his own patriotism, and that of the perjured SALAZAR and his companions, before the country, and promises all sorts of good things which he has in store for the people. A sort of semi-official attack from the National Printing Office has also been issued against the Panama *Star and Herald*, because that paper did not think that President MORA was justly expelled from Costa Rica.

In this document the Government has the impudence to charge President MORA with having sacrificed the interests of the country by making an unnecessary war on WALKER in Nicaragua—when it is patent to all, that had not President MORA taken the initiative in attacking the bandit, he would soon have acquired numbers and strength enough in Nicaragua to have marched to San José de Costa Rica and taken possession of that capital.

NICARAGUA AND SALVADOR.

There is nothing of importance from Nicaragua. La Union, Salvador, had been severely shaken by earthquakes, but little or no damage was done. They commenced on the 25th August, and continued at intervals till Sept. 2.

Gen. BARRIOS, who usurped the Presidency, was getting along prosperously.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

The Commissioner from Guatemala to Honduras to regulate the differences between Salvador and Honduras, growing out of the protection given by the latter State to political refugees from the former, had returned home, but nothing had yet transpired in regard to the mission, except the fact that he was well received in Honduras.

In a correspondence in the *Gaceta de Honduras* between the British diplomatic agent and the Government, the former transcribes a dispatch to Lord MALMESBURY, from which the following is extracted:

"The Government of Her Britannic Majesty will not recur to any other means to obtain justice, but will avail itself of the first opportunity to exact full reparation for Mr. CARMICHAEL, by means of a British naval force." To which the Honduras Minister of Relations replies, that "reparation to Mr. CARMICHAEL is not necessary, as he received no damage," and that he hoped "Her Britannic Majesty's Government, before employing force in support of this claim, will examine into its origin, when he is sure it will be convinced of the weakness of its foundation."

This is an old claim of a British merchant who lately failed in Liverpool.

The Convention between Guatemala and Great Britain relative to the boundary of the British establishment in Honduras, about which so much has been said in the United States, was ratified and exchanged between the contracting parties, in the City of Guatemala, on Sept. 12. I believe it has already been published in the United States—if not, the first article, which is as follows, is the only one of any importance—the others merely stipulating that commissioners shall be named on both sides to run the line, and their mode of proceeding in the premises.

ART. 1. It is agreed between the Republic of Guatemala and Her Britannic Majesty that the limits between the Republic and the British establishment and possessions in the Bay of Honduras, as they existed before the 1st of January, 1850, and on that day, and have continued to exist to the present time, were and are the following: Commencing at the mouth of the river Sarstoon, in the Bay of Honduras, and running up the bed of that river to the Randales de Gracias á Dios; turning then to the right and continuing in a straight line from the Randales de Gracias á Dios to those of Garbutt, in the River Belice, and from the Randales of Garbutt, straight north to the Mexican frontier. It is agreed and declared between the high contracting parties that all the territory to the north and east of the limits above designated, belongs to her Britannic Majesty; and that all the territory to the south and west of the same, belongs to the Republic of Guatemala."

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Ecuador—Peru—The Expedition against Ecuador—Bolivia—Chile—Order Restored—Business, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 16, 1850.

The British mail steamship *Callao* arrived at Panama on the 6th, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 16th September, Callao and Lima to the 27th, Quito to the 5th September, and Guayaquil to Oct. 1 The *Callao* brought $468,000 for England, and $50,000 for Panama.

ECUADOR.

This State has fallen into complete anarchy. It will be recollected that on the 6th June last, three persons were named by the revolutionists to exercise the supreme power, which it was supposed had been snatched from President ROBLES and his War Minister and Master, Gen. URBINA, viz.: GARCIA MORENO, PACIFICO CHIRIBOGA and MARIA AVILES. But the revolution was stifled for the moment by URBINA, and MORENO, the chief of the triumvirate, fled to Lima. Then followed the long blockade of Guayaquil by the Peruvian forces, until, in the latter part of August, Gen. FRANCO, who commanded the Ecuadorian force in Guayaquil, arranged with the Peruvian Admiral, without the consent of his Government, that he (Gen. FRANCO) should retire with all his force to the interior, the Admiral on his part raising the blockade. While this unauthorized revolutionary arrangement was transpiring, the "Garcistas," as the Moreno revolutionists are called, again raised their heads, and on the 1st of September 700 of them, under command of Dr. CARRAJAL, crossed the Carchi, on the 2d beat the Government troops at Puntal, and then in forced marches fell upon Quito. All the villages of Imbabura rose on the news of this Government defeat, and on the 4th the people of Quito rose *en masse*, attacked the artillery quarters and took possession of them. The infuriated populace dragged the bodies of Col. VITERI, and other officers who had perished in the combat, through the streets. The friends of the Provisional Government, after having satiated their fury against the Ministerialists, turned their wrath against the *Progresistas*, shouting through the streets, "Death to the Liberals!" "Death to the Reformers!" "Death to the friends of the liberty of worship and of the abolition of Church Rights!" Scarcely had the Provisional Government been formed before it decreed an assessment of $70,000 upon the capital. This sum was forced out of those who had contributed nothing under the administration of ROBLES, and the collectors proceeded in the same violent and arbitrary manner to gather the sum, as had been practiced by their enemies. The old Gen. FARFAN was mocked and jeered at, and trampled under foot, and many of the most respectable citizens were treated in the same manner. URBINA, his division at Cuenca, having recognized the other Provisional Government established at Guayaquil under Gen. FRANCO, threw up his command, and started for Guayaquil to take passage to the United States. Thus FRANCO has the control of two districts and 4,000 men, divided between Cuenca, Manibi and Guayaquil.

On the 17th of September, an Assembly at Guayaquil had an election for Provisional President, at which 321 persons voted—161 for Gen. FRANCO, and 160 for the triumvirate at Quito. In virtue of this election, FRANCO named as his Secretary Dr. FRANCISCO MARCOS, and as "first official" Dr. VALDES. His privy counsel are Dr. PIEDRAITA and Gen. BODISO—mortal enemies of MORENO, the chief the triumvirate is. It will be seen that the Garcistas having got rid of President ROBLES and URBINA—ROBLES having fled to Lima—will now have to meet and fight the Franquistas, and perhaps both will have to fight the Liberals. Add to this the threatened invasion of CASTILLA of Peru, and Ecuador may be considered the Elysium of the throat-cutting gentry styled "*militesios*."

On the 24th September Ex-President ROBLES arrived at Callao, on the British steamer. Gen. URBINA, at last dates, was still at Guayaquil, according to some on good terms with Gen. FRANCO, but it is generally believed he will go to the United States. When ROBLES at Quito heard of the terms made by FRANCO with the Peruvians, "he considered it dishonorable to accept them," resigned the Presidency into the hands of Señor CARRION and started for Guayaquil. Here he received from FRANCO $8,000 for his expenses, agreeing to leave the country, and after debarking, and it is said endeavoring to make his way into the interior, he finally went to Callao. GARCIA MORENO, who left Callao on the *Callao*, for Ecuador, changed to the Peruvian war-steamer *Ucayali*, and landed at Paita, Peru when he secretly got on board a small schooner, and left for some point from which he could get to Quito. It is said the schooner had 400 muskets and munitions on board. MORENO is a favorite of President CASTILLA, and has been at Lima all Summer, concerting measures with him to subvert the government of ROBLES.

It will be recollected that about May last, when a military conspiracy was formed at Guajaquil to seize President ROBLES and Gen. URBINA, in the house of the latter, at a convivial party, Gen. FRANCO seized them both, by shooting the chief conspirator dead in the festal hall.

PERU.

On the 26th, the day before the sailing of the steamer for Panama, President CASTILLA commenced to embark soldiers, munitions and artillery for his long-talked of war against Ecuador. The force is made up as follows:

	Men.
By steamer Huaraz, Battalion Ayacucho	800
Transport G. Plaza, Battalion No. 10	800
Bark Arica, Battalion Paucarpata	500
Transport Tyrone, Light Artillery	200
Transport Carlota, Battalion Puno	600
Transport Rosalia, Hussars	250
Transport Rodrigo, Battalion Pichincha	350
Transport Carolina, Cazadores del Rimac	150
Steam frigate Amazonas, Battalion Punyan	350
Total	4,600

This does not include the staff of other officers. The *Tyrone* has on board sixteen cannon, including four of great calibre, cast at the Government works at Bellarista, near Callao. "If the maker had been a foreigner," says the *Comercio*, "his name would have been engraved on the cannon. But he is a Peruvian—enough said."

But, notwithstanding these preparations for war, nobody in Lima believes it will take place with Ecuador. To account for the movement, many think the expedition is fitted out for Bolivia, with which country CASTILLA is almost at sword's points, for reasons which I have before stated to you. CASTILLA, it is said, takes command in person.

As Callao will soon have a French fleet before it, demanding satisfaction for the trifling with Mons. HUET, the French Minister, and ought to have an American fleet to demand indemnity for the seizure of American vessels—has a war on hand with Ecuador, and perhaps with Bolivia, and as Peru has plenty of revolutionists, particularly in the southern part, biding their time, she, as well as Ecuador, may exult in a military millenium.

President CASTILLA is following the American plan in Mexico in organizing a typographical corps for his army in Ecuador. By a decree, the principal of this parapetic printing office is to receive $100 per month; the foreman, $100; two compositors, $85; one pressman, $85; and one assistant pressman, $50. I suppose each one of this corps is to carry a *shooting-stick*. The medical corps, by another decree, is not paid so well as the printers, only the chief getting $100 a month, and the balance from $35 to $55.

On the 17th September, Don FEDERICO CASTILLA, Captain of a corvette and son of President CASTILLA, was married to Señorita DOMINGA IRIARREN Y AGUILAR.

Dr. EDWARD CULLEN, who pretended to have made a correct survey of the Darien route for a ship canal, but who knew nothing about the business he went on, has turned up in Peru, as will appear by the following official papers:

LEGATION OF PERU AT BOGOTA, May 13, 1850.

To the Peruvian Secretary of Relations:

SIR—Dr. EDWARD CULLEN, subject of H. B. Majesty, and Chief of the Darien Ship Canal, and of a road in this Republic, has asked permission from me to introduce into Peru 28,000 Irish immigrants, say 10,000 families, all composed of agriculturists or laborers, registered in Dublin, and ready to embark. This immigration was prepared for the United States: but the lack of labor is so great in that Republic that many immigrants have been forced to return thence to their own country, which with its exuberance of population and poverty, is obliged to seek new lands for the labor and subsistence of its poor. The condition of Dr. CULLEN are:

First—The immigrants shall submit to the laws and Constitution of Peru.

Second—Each immigrant of more than 16 years of age, or each family, shall be given so many fanegadas of unoccupied land, situated tour thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Third—The Republic of Peru shall pay the cost of the passages of the emigrants.

Dr. CULLEN'S residence in Paris is No. 21 Rue St. Honoré; London, No. 302 Strand; in Dublin, No. 25 North Cumberland-street.

God preserve your Excellency.

BUENAVENTURA SEAONE.

LIMA, Aug. 27, 1850.

The proposition for the introduction of 25,000 Irish colonists to Peru, by Dr. CULLEN, is accepted, under the conditions he proposes. In consequence, the Peruvian Minister in London may contract for the passage of the colonists. MORALES,

Minister of Government, Worship and Public Works.

Considerable excitement exists at Lima on account of the fearful increase of small-pox. From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1859, the number of admissions to the hospital was 945 against 195 in the same period in 1858, and the deaths 257 against 52.

The bronze statue of BOLIVAR intended to be placed in some prominent locality in Lima, had arrived at Callao from England.

Freights from the Chinchas to England and the Continent are £3 12s., and to the United States $15 to $16. Quicksilver at Cerro Pasco was worth $130 per quintel. Exchange on the United States 23@24 per cent. premium; England 40d. per dollar; American Gold 25 per cent. premium; Sovereigns $5 each and 20 per cent. premium besides.

BOLIVIA.

Dates to Sept. 18 leave Bolivia in a state of tranquility. The Government is essaying means to get rid of its bad silver currency.

CHILI.

There is no news of interest from Chili. The fear of another revolution, incident to the outbreaks in the South and near Copiapo, had subsided. The master of the American ship *Townsend Jones*, which ship was sometime since seized by the Chilian Government on suspicion that she arms on board for the revolutionists, had been arrested for being complicated in the conspiracy against the Government, discovered on Aug. 29, but has been set at liberty.

The Government is preparing an expedition of 2,000 men to go against the Araucanian Indians, and to establish a new province in their midst.

The ordinary term of Congress ended Sept. 1, but an extra session was called to finish up the business.

At Tuicahuano it is said the Indians had retired to the interior, much alarmed at the preparations in progress against them. A correspondent, however, writing from Nacimiento, says that San Carlos, Santa Barbara, and Angeles were threatened with fire by the Indians. The island of Vegara has been completely deserted by the population. "Ten thousand persons had left, and the Indians were in entire possession."

News from all the mining districts are exceedingly favorable as to the yield. The rise in copper in England was also encouraging.

A new and unique society is to be established in Valparaiso, capital half a million of dollars, to purchase in case of bankruptcy, all the creditors' claims against the insolvent. The object is, first, to avoid the frequency of bankruptcy, leaving less room for frauds; and, second, for the Society to make money.

Great preparations were making to celebrate the anniversary of Chilian independence, which occurs on Sept. 18.

Business had been dull. No arrival from the States since Aug. 21, except ship *Contest* from California. Ten thousand quintals of Flour sold for Australia at $1 ₱ quintal, 6 ₱ cent. off for cash. Hides, $18 ₱ quintal. Coals, alongside vessel at Carmel, $6 50 cash. Bar copper, $18 50 cash. Nitrate has declined on account of the rise in freights. Sales average about $1 80 cash. Freights from the coast and the Chinchas to Liverpool and the Continent, £3 5s. to £4 2s. 6d.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Dates from Mendoza are to Sept. 1, from Rosario, Aug. 13. It is said that the United States Minister, Mr. YANCEY, in his second attempt to arbitrate between the Buenos Ayres and the Confederation, bears the following conditions from the latter:

The Province of Buenos Ayres shall be reincorporated into the Confederation; recognize the rights of the Federal Government in foreign negociations; to send Deputies to the National Congress, to the number apportioned by the Constitution; the right to be reserved to modify some articles of said Constitution, when the time shall have arrived to do so in 1854; Buenos Ayres to contribute the sum of one million and a half of dollars a year to the treasury; ask the Federal Government, on its part, suspend the affects of the law upon differential duties.

The British war-ship *Buzzard* had retaken the British steamer *Havelock*, seized by Buenos Ayros, and carried her to Montevideo. Large damages will be claimed by the British Government for this seizure.

F. W. R.

CAUSE OF THE DISCONTINUANCE OF POST-OFFICES.—A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "A great many Post-offices are being discontinued, for the reason that their postmasters are from two to four quarters behind in their returns. The pressure of business upon the office has been so great that a sufficient force of clerks could not possibly be spared to note some thirty thousand quarterly returns immediately as they come in; and it was therefore only known at the end of the quarter what postmasters were delinquent. Such were then notified to send duplicate returns; but, for the reasons above stated, it was not known until the end of the next quarter whether the duplicates had been received. To remedy this evil, an additional force of clerks must be authorized by Congress. The Postmaster-General is now giving the subject his attention.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of LANGRO, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 6, 1850:

NEW-YORK.

W. B. Lent,
Mrs. S. R. Smith,
B. E. Knawer,
E. H. Darling,
J. Danning,
W. P. Downer,
S. Blatchford and family,
D. Thomson,
J. A. Bell and family,
S. A. Dubois,
J. C. Dubois, M. D.,
Dr. G. Malaino,
W. H. Glover,
A. M. Strong and family,
Robert Strong,
W. E. Schenck and wife,
Dr. E. Swift,
Capt. D. Lines,
Mrs. J. W. Hinkley and daughter,
C. W. Darling and wife,
J. P. K. Mygatt,
E. Varet,
G. B. Butler, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

T. Balch and family.

MASSACHUSETTS.

H. L. Breed,
Dr. E. S. Smith.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. P. O. Herbert,
M. O. H. Norton.

CONNECTICUT.

H. Trowbridge.

WISCONSIN.

John Lewis.

Mr. Thackaray will not take active charge of Smith & Elder's new serial, which is to appear with the new year. At last accounts Mr. Thackaray was at Bordeaux, whence he contemplated a trip to Italy or Constantinople. A London letter to the Manchester *Guardian* says: "He must be glad to have got rid of the *Virginians*. I believe the history of that novel, if told by its author, would illustrate one mischief of monthly publication. When he began it, it was certainly Mr. Thackeray's intention to spend less time in London, and to throw into stronger relief the affect of the American war on a family, members of which took different sides in the quarrel. But once on the familiar ground of the London of 1770, and then Thackeray stuck "in a rut," (to use his own expression,) and could not move on to the less-known scenes of the War of Independence. In this way, I imagine, the whole story assumed a character entirely different from what the author first meant to give to it."

The Rajah of Coorg, whose death, in England, has been recorded, was buried at Kensal-green Cemetery on the 25th September. The Rajah's daughter has been the object of the especial care of her Majesty, and been educated and brought up with English ideas, and in the Protestant faith. She will inherit a large fortune from the Rajah. He lived very unostentatiously, at Cliftonville-terrace, Westbourne-terrace; but though there were few signs of modern English elegance and comfort in his home, there were ample and substantial ones of Eastern magnificence. His collection of jewels was magnificent. They were of such an important character that jewelers were called in, as experts in these matters, to place a value upon them, immediately upon his decease. The pearls are, in particular, most magnificent. They will not, however, come into the market, but have been willed to the Rajah's daughter.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes that when Charles Reade began the story of "A Good Fight," which has just been concluded in *Once a Week*, he meant it to be an affecting story of the parents of Erasmus, whose father went to Italy as an illuminator, was falsely informed of the death of his betrothed wife, and, in his despair, took monkish vows. He afterwards found out the deception. The object of his passionate love brought Erasmus—the child of love—into the world, and then took the veil, as her lover had assumed the cowl. But Mr. Reade got on with his story, he was insensibly led to deviate from his predetermined path, and the result is a pleasant but exciting Flemish story of hair-breadth 'scapes, but nothing germane to the parents of Erasmus.

Several eminent French artists are at present actively employed. M. Horace Vernet is terminating a picture representing Napoleon I. surrounded by his Marshals; M. Yvon has completed his designs for the pictures of the battles in Italy; M. Beaucé is painting an equestrian portrait of Marshal Canrobert; M. Joufroy is at work on a marble statue of Sculptura; M. Dumont is busy on the model of a statue of Alexander Humboldt; M. de Nogent is terminating a statue of General de Luermel, which is to be erected in Napoleonville; and M. Megret is commencing one of Massena for the City of Nice.

An enthusiastic Limerick gentleman having applied to Marshal McMahon for the history of his family from the time of their emigration from Ireland to France, received a polite note in reply from his illustrious correspondent, stating his inability to become his own historian. Having spent all his life (he says) in military excursions, and far from home, and not being chief of the family, he possesses none of those papers and genealogies that might prove interesting.

The Boston *Transcript* of Friday says: "Mr. F. O. C. Darley, the artist, was married at Cambridge last evening, to the daughter of a gentleman, deceased, whose fame is associated with educational works. At the reception, after the marriage service, there was a great gathering of gentlemen widely known in literature, science, education and art, and the newly-wedded couple received many congratulations from scores of persons."

During a recent visit of the Prince and Princess Frederick William to Breslau, there was an illumination in their honor, but the statue of Blucher, inadvertently, was not lighted up, and the populace began to collect money towards the illuminating materials. This occasioned a disturbance and a collision with the troops, during which two persons were killed and several wounded.

The Rev. Dr. Amhurst, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton, (Eng.,) has been making a "visitation" in Suffolk. Such a proceeding, the Bury *Post* states, has not taken place since the Reformation. A report is current in Norfolk that one of the principal noblemen of the county, who has also large estates in Scotland, has "gone over" from the Anglican Church.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, the students in Phillips Academy called upon Ex-President Pierce, at the residence of the Hon. John Aiken, Andover, Mass., where Mr. Pierce has been staying a great portion of the time since he returned from abroad. The Andover *Advertiser* says: "He received them with a very felicitous address, after which they were severally introduced to him."

The subscription towards the erection of a monument to Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is proceeding favorably. A list has been obtained amounting to nearly £300; and the Duke of Buccleuch, besides a subscription of £10 10s., has gratuitously supplied a suitable block of freestone for the figure, which is to be executed by Mr. Currie, sculptor, Darnick, at the cost of £400.

Mr. Maguire, M. P. for Dungarvin, (Ireland,) who has issued a second edition of a work called *Rome, its Ruler and its Institutions*, has received a letter from the Pope, who, understanding that the object of the book is to "vindicate us and the institutions of this our city," congratulates the author on his zealous labors, and stimulates and encourages him to uphold and champion the cause of the Catholic Church.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldsmidt performed at a miscellaneous concert in Dublin on Monday, Oct. 3. The *Freeman's Journal* says: that the appearance of the fair singer created quite a scene, all the vast assemblage seeming to bend forward, whilst peal after peal of welcome greeted her.

The great preparations which had been in progress in the city of Londonderry, for entertaining Sir John Lawrence at a grand banquet, were checked by an unwelcome letter from Sir John, intimating that the state of his health compelled him to decline the proferred honor.

It is stated in the Tipperary *Free Press* that Mr. Vincent Scully, M. P. for the county Cork, has served notice to quit on his tenantry on the townlands of Gartnacoolagh, Allen, Ballynell, and Pallas Donobil, although every one of them has paid up his last March rent.

The four membara of the ex-royal family of France, tha Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Count de Paris, and the Prince de Condé, who have been for a few days on a visit to Frances Anne Marchioness of Londonderry, at her seat, Garron Tower, passed through Belfast, on Friday, *en route* for the south of Ireland.

The St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans, numbers among its company for the Winter season, Chas. Pope and Miss Laura Honey, with Miss Jane Coombs as first "star." The Gougenheim sisters are also engaged, and after them, Barry Sullivan, Collins, Booth, Anderson, the Wallacks, the Ravels, Murdoch, and the Weston sisters.

The Emperor Napoleon has declined to be present at the banquet offered to him by the Commission of the Municipality of Bordeaux; it is, therefore, supposed that His Majesty will not make the anticipated speech, but the Emperor and Empress intended to be present at a grand ball to be given in their honor on the evening of Oct 11.

Maj. Ben Perley Poore, of Boston, has been mulcted in $1,793 damages in a suit for libel, brought by Moses Bates, for certain reflections upon his (Bates) character, published in the Boston *Journal* under the signature of "Perley," and written at Washington.

Andrew Jackson Davis, the "Poughkeepsie Seer," has taken up his residence at Orange, N. J. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, who is a resident of the same town, has just returned home after an absence of six months at the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews will soon return to the Haymarket Theatre. The report that they intend to take passage in the *Great Eastern*, for another visit to the United States, is contradicted.

The Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, Pastor of the Universalist Church in Boston, has decided to accept the call of the St. Paul's Church in Chicago, and will enter upon his duties about the 1st of January.

Bishop Brownell of Connecticut has attained his 80th year. On this interesting anniversary the students of Trinity College presented to him an affectionate address, and many of his friends called.

The Crombie-street Church and Society in Salem, Mass., have extended an invitation to Mr. J. Henry Thayer of Boston to become their pastor.

The Rev. John Wayland, D. D., of Roxbury, Mass., will soon sail for Europe. The voyage is undertaken for the benefit of Mrs. Wayland's health.

The Rev. D. B. Nichols, Superintendant of the Chicago Reform School, has resigned his office in consequence of ill health.

Mr. James Sheridan Knowles, the dramatic uthor, preached twice in Belfast on Sunday, Oct. 2.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Hon. William Jarvis, of Vermont.

It will be seen by our readers that another eminent citizen, and one of great age, is dead. The Hon. William Jarvis, of Weathersfield, Vermont, died at his residence yesterday morning, nearly ninety years of age. He was the son of Dr. Charles Jarvis, of Boston, and born in that city when every fireside was vocal with expressed thoughts of the rights and liberties of the Colonies. His father was an eminent physician, a bold and independent thinker, and a determined advocate of American independence.

The son was a pupil in the Boston schools, and became well versed in the common elements of education. He early evinced a love of study, and wished to extend his range of life beyond the limits of a then provincial town, and sought the society and teaching which was offered in an eminent degree at that time in Bordentown, New-Jersey, and in Philadelphia. His departure from Boston was extended by commencing a mercantile apprenticeship in Virginia, which he finished in the days of his minority, and returned to Boston with the energy which he had inherited from an eminent ancestry, and with an education sufficient for all the ordinary demands of life, and a capacity for commercial business which gave him the character of a man. He at once took a position as a merchant equal to any one of his day, but was soon brought to a resting place by the too oft ruin of a confiding young man, that of INDORSING.

It was a rest mercly, and this rest broke him from his moorings as a merchant in Boston, and made him the architect of a future fortune upon the then almost trackless ocean of general commercial life. The seas were his home for five years, and in that time almost every port found him and his ship at her wharves.

His course had been too bold and too successful not to be known, and on his arrival home he found a Consul's commission, with the powers of a *Chargé des Affaires* to Lisbon, from Mr. JEFFERSON. This position he held for about nine years, and conducted the business incident to the office, then of unusual importance, with an ability rarely equalled and never excelled. The marcels of Napoleon made it possible for him to obtain the consent of the Government of Spain for the exportation of some of the finest-wooled sheep, and Mr. Jarvis instantly sought the benefits of that consent and sent to the United States sheep from the Paular flocks. These celebrated flocks were probably descendants of the sheep introduced into Spain from Greece more than a thousand years since. Of these sheep Mr. Jarvis sent to the United States over three thousand five hundred, and they have indelibly marked the great wool staple of the country and enabled us already to successfully compete with other countries in the fineness of our wool.

In 1810 Mr. Jarvis returned to the United States, and soon after purchased the large tract of land on the Connecticut River known as Weathersfield Bow, and became a FARMER. His great hospitality, his unpretending manners, his public, though unostentatious, life, his unbending love of truth, his great energy of character, and his long life, have made him a man of mark. Society has soon naturally upon him to fill places of honor, but that quietness of home had greater charms for him after a somewhat protracted life of labor; but he was no idler. Books were his companions, and friends always found him ready in all the world's demands for knowledge. His large farm, his flocks of sheep, his herds of imported cattle, his horses, his various breeds of hogs, all received his personal attention, and the country has been benefited by them. His pen has often been the instrument of good, and his correspondence found a welcome response from the active and controlling men of the day, who delighted to acknowledge the wisdom of his mature and cultivated mind.

No man was more national or patriotic than Mr. Jarvis, no man loved the institutions of the country more than he. He was a warm and personal friend of Henry Clay, an ardent lover of American industry, and in his mind the realization of the hopes of the patriots of the Revolution consisted in the preservation of the union of States, their blood, treasure and wisdom cemented.

The Rev. JOHN ANGELL JAMES, the distinguished English divine, whose decease was recently announced, was born at Blanford on the 6th of June, 1785. When a youth he was destined for mercantile life, but friends persuaded him to prepare for the ministry. After having received an education at Wareham, and at Gosport, under the Rev. Dr. BOGUE'S tuition, he was called, immediately after he had finished his collegiate course, to the pastorate of the Carr's Lane Congregation, in Birmingham, and on the 9th of May, 1805, was ordained. The congregation, which at the start numbered no more than 150 persons, grew before his death into one of the largest and wealthiest of the city.

Mr. JAMES is widely known through his numerous writings. His *Anxious Inquirer* is said to have had a larger circulation than any work of its kind, having been translated into twelve languages. He contributed very liberally to the tract societies, and in them, as in all benevolent associations, he took an active interest. The fiftieth anniversary of his installation was celebrated by jubilee services, which were attended by deputations from the Continent and from America. In commemoration of the event the foundation-stone of a Congregational Chapel was laid at Edgbaston. Mr. JAMES was possessed of an active, vigorous, and extremely practical mind. He died in the seventy-fifth year of his age, worn out with the work to which his life had been devoted.

Ex-Governor Dunlap, of Maine, died at Brunswick, last week, aged 70. He was elected Governor of Maine in 1834, and served four years. He was Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1847, and since his retirement from political life, has been President of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. Mr. Dunlap was an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was a "Past General High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States." He was a Democrat of the old school.

The Worcester *Spy* reports that Miss Delia Bacon, whose name has for some years been familiar to the public, in connection with her theory as to the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, died a short time since in the Insane Retreat at Hartford, where she has been an inmate since her return from England, last Spring.

A Spanish peasant, of the name of Cambrayo, died recently at Villaseca, near Rivadro, at the advanced age of 106. He was, it is said, able to read without spectacles to the last.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madrid *Iberia* publishes the following strange story, which the Loudon journals are inclined to regard as a *canard*: "It appears that the English engineers at Gibraltar feel offended and mortified at being placed under the orders of Mulattoes and African architects. There is especially a mulatto of enormous corpulence and lofty stature, who, draped in an ample burnous, and his brow bound with a turban, gives himself airs of importance most mortifying to British pride. This man comes to examine the works, to give them all the perfection possible; he speaks to nobody, looks at everything with the most disdainful air, and condescends to give orders through an interpreter to hundreds of English who are at present fortifying *La Langue du Diable* (the Devil's Tongue) a very important battery at Gibraltar. It may be imagined whether the haughty English are content to be subject to a man of color."

It is believed that the object of the French expedition to Morocco is the capture of Ouchda. Ouchda is a town in the province of Fez, situate between Maloula and the river Isly, at five leagues from the frontiers of Algeria. It is celebrated for its cattle-market. This little town, or rather village, of about 600 inhabitants, is the point of meeting of all the pillaging tribes who infest the French frontiers. Its position between the desert of Maloula and that of Angad has caused it to be chosen by the Moors as the point of rendezvous for their concentrated attacks against the French posts. It was from Ouchda that Sidi Mahomed, the fanatical Marabout, marched against the French.

The Members of the Massachusetts Legislature have petitioned the Governor for the removal of the State Liquor Agent. The *Traveler* says that several of the members testified that the liquor sold at the Agency was bad, and that better could be obtained of outside dealers at the same prices. After a full consideration of the subject, it was decided to amend the liquor law so that the Agent should be appointed during a particular month of each year, and that he shall not hold over beyond the term of one year.

The Bishops of Algiers and Tulle have published circulars relative to the state of Romagna, and it would seem from these documents and that of the Bishop of Arras that the same spirit animates several of the French prelates. They regard the temporal power of the Holy Father as absolutely and indissolubly connected with his spiritual authority, and oppose with equal energy attacks on the territory and doctrine of the Church.

The builders of the "cigar" steamship at Baltimore, are preparing materials for another steamer of the same model, on a more extended scale, and combining all the improvements suggested by the frequent experiments made with the present vessel, which is looked upon by her builders more in the light of a model to be improved upon than a perfect specimen of marina architecture.

At the invitation of Ex-President Fillmore and other residents of Baltimore, Mr. R. Germain has undertaken to demonstrate a remarkable plan for the construction of gigantic steamers to run at a speed of not less than fifty miles an hour, to draw only 22 feet of water when fully laden, to be run at one-fifth the present cost of steamships, and to be so strong that no oceanic forces can endanger them.

An important engineering operation is now approaching completion in the Pyrenees; it consists in cutting a conduit beneath the Lac Bleu for the purpose of carrying its waters to the Adour and the plains of Tarbes, Plaisance, Riscles, and Gera. The lake is at a height of upwards of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is in the midst of eternal snow; its surface is about 140 acres, and its depth nearly 500 feet.

The people of Dacotah have organized a Provisional Territorial Government preliminary to the action of Congress, and by the death of Governor Masters, James M. Allen, Esq., temporary Secretary, becomes the acting Governor. Governor Allen, of Dacotah, is the son of the Hon. John W. Allen, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The survey of the Chenango Canal Extension, in this State, has been completed. The surveyors report that the route is as feasible and cheap as was expected. The estimated cost of the extension is $200,000.

The fortifications on the coast of Normandy, and notably between Havre and Caen, are being carried on with extreme rapidity. It is stated that a long-shore telegraph is being erected.

The bands of the French regiments gave a concert on Sunday, Oct. 2, in the Palace of Industry, at Paris, on behalf of the Society of Deceased Artists. Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons were present.

The Lyons journals state that in several workshops and manufactories in that city, the practice of paying workmen on Mondays instead of Saturdays has been introduced.

Thanksgiving Day in Maine and Kentucky has been appointed for Thursday, Nov. 24. Four States have already selected the same day.

The citizens of San Antonio held a public meeting, Oct. 6, at which it was resolved to enroll a company of mounted volunteers for self-protection against the outrages of the Indians.

The illness of Mr. Robert Stephenson continued to be of an alarming character at the last dates from London.

LAW REPORTS.

OYER AND TERMINER.

The Case of Quimbo Appo—Charge to the Grand Jury.

At the meeting of this Court yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Judge ROOSEVELT delivered the following opinion in relation to the application of Mr. D. D. Field, counsel for Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, charged with the murder of Mrs. Fletcher, his landlady, to this Court for a new trial, and the District-Attorney's objections thereto, on the ground that the Court of Oyer and Terminer has no power to grant new trials:

ROOSEVELT, J.—The prisoner Appo, a Chinaman by birth, was convicted at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in April last, of the crime of murder. Sentence of death was pronounced upon him, but its execution was temporarily suspended, by the intervention of the Governor, to enable the defendant to apply for a new trial. That application he now makes, at a different term of the Court, on various grounds, stated in the papers. The District-Attorney objects to its being granted, *first*, because the Court, as he insists, has no power; and, *second*, because, in his view, the reasons alleged are insufficient.

After much examination and reflection I have come to the conclusion that these objections are not well founded.

The Oyer and Terminer is the highest court of original jurisdiction in criminal cases. Although at at one time, in the earlier periods of English history, a mere temporary commission, it has long since ceased to be so, and is now a permanent court of record, reconstituted in the constitution as an existing superior tribunal over which a Judge of the Supreme Court is to preside, and not, according to the language of that instrument an "inferior Court," to be established at will by the Legislature, and to be abolished at any time by the same authority. And in a recent statute, (ch. 73, § 1,) passed in 1854, it is not only spoken of as having, like the Supreme Court, its regular *terms*, but—somewhat inaccurately, perhaps—as being "*the* Court of Oyer and Terminer of this *State*." The Code, too, (§ 26,) declares that there shall be at least two *terms of the* Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, held annually in each of the counties, &c.

But although a continuous Court, and not a temporary organization, dying at each final adjournment, it may still, it is contended, have no power to grant new trials.

In the case of Carnel, (1 Parker, 256,) decided in 1854, a motion for a new trial was entertained, and was denied, not on the ground of want of power, although the point was raised, but on the ground of want of merits. In the case of Morrison, (same vol., 625,) three years later, the whole subject was elaborately discussed by Judge Harris, all the previous authorities being reviewed, and a new trial granted.

The practice in England, it may be conceded, is not to grant new trials in cases of felony, but to leave the party, however strong the evidence may be of his innocence, to an application for the royal mercy. Such a practice may, perhaps, be in harmony with the spirit of a monarchical Government; but, in the language of our Constitution, it is "repugnant to the Government" established by us; and, with all other parts of the common law of like character, has been, on three successive occasions, "abrogated and rejected" by our people. (Constitution of 1787, § 35; also, Constitution of 1822, art. 17; also, Constitution of 1846, art. 1.)

There is no fitness in compelling a free citizen, if innocent, to sue for pardon. Pardon implies guilt. We may well imagine a case in which the supposed victim of an alleged murder should appear in full life after sentence of death had been pronounced against his supposed murderer. Shall it be said, under our system of law, that with such newly discovered evidence staring it in the face, the Court has no power to grant a new trial. In the language of Judge HARRIS, "the most obvious principles of common justice require it." And, "upon authority," also, I concur in regarding the power of the Court to grant a new trial, where the circumstances, clearly call for it, "as established beyond all possible controversy." (See the cases collected in 1 Parker, 625.)

The next inquiry then is, has a sufficient case been made to warrant the intervention of the Court?

Laying out of view, for I attach no importance to it, the affidavit of Twaddel, I think it quite clear on the other papers presented, that the prisoner's poverty and his ignorance of our customs and institutions, natural to a Chinese subject, has deprived him of the benefit of substantial matters of defence, which, had they been presented, would, in

Wreck of a Propeller on Lake Huron.

PROBABLE LOSS OF EIGHTEEN LIVES.

From the Detroit Free Press, Oct. 22.

The telegraph has already brought the brief announcement of the loss of the propeller *Trey* on Lake Huron, and the almost miraculous escape of three of the crew, the only survivors of the fearful catastrophe. There were twenty-six persons in all aboard the vessel at the time she foundered, all of whom, as far as is now known, with the exception of the first mate, wheelsman and second engineer, were lost. These three were saved by taking to a yawl that was considered unseaworthy, and in which they were driven, by the force of the gale, across the lake, landing near Goderich, Canada. The company on board consisted of twenty-six persons, of whom eight were passengers. So far as known their names were as follows:

PASSENGERS.—Mr. Raiea, of Racina, his wife and three children; A lady, name unknown, the sister of the Captain's wife; two steerage passengers, names unknown, making eight passengers.

CREW.—*Captain*—— Byron, of Racine. *First Mate*—Marcus Lane, of Chicago. *Second Mate*—"Jim," belonging in Buffalo, but shipped at Chicago. *First Wheelsman*—George F. Plumley, of Detroit. *Second Wheelsman*—Name unknown. *First Engineer*—Joseph Kelly, of Chicago. *Second Engineer*—J. C. Barker, of Chicago. *Cook*—"Tom," of Racine. *Chambermaid*—Elizabeth Leonard, of Chicago.

Besides the above there were six negro deck-hands, two firemen and one porter, making 18 in all of the crew.

In the consternation incident to the moment the quarter-boat was launched contrary to orders, into which a number of the crew sprang, overloading it and swamping it. The life-boat was then launched, and the party apportioned to it taken aboard, when, the propeller giving indications of immediately sinking, a rush was made that overloaded the boat, and she had nearly swamped when the Captain drove a portion of the crew back. In the rush, however, the oars were lost, and the boat was left at the mercy of the waves. When last seen she was laying broadside to the sea, and probably could not carry her load a great while.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 40 bbls. Ashes; 34,964 bbls. Flour; 525 bbls. Corn Meal; 48,286 bushels Wheat; 11,124 bushels Corn; 2,774 bushels Rye; 8,460 bushels Barley; 13,531 bushels Oats; 1,063 pkgs. Provisions; 337 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 28 bbls. Pearls at $5 25@$5 31¼, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is less inquired for at, however, uniform quotations. Sales, to-day, 600 bales.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 65 bags Maracaibo at 12c.@12¾c.; 30 bags Rio at 11½c.; and some St. Domingo at 11c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely purchased to-day. Holders of low and medium brands, which have been most sought after, have claimed an advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Buyers have been reluctant to operate on such terms. Hence the day's transactions do not exceed 17,600 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 90@$5, chiefly at $4 95@$5; extra State at $5 10@$5 20, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 75.

Unsound Flour	$4 00 @ $4 75
Superfine State	4 90 @ 5 00
Extra State	5 10 @ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 95 @ 5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 20 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80 @ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 20 @ 5 35
Extra Genesee	5 70 @ 7 40
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40 @ 7 75
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50 @ 8 50

Southern Flour is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,400 bbls., part to arrive, at $5 50@$5 60 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is more plenty and more active at firmer rates; sales to-day, 1,250 bbls. extra low to very choice, in lots, chiefly at $5 40@$6 60 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 87½@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request and higher prices are obtainable for desirable lots, the available supply of which is limited. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, including very good to strictly prime White Canada, at $1 35@$1 38, including a boat-load of 5,700 bushels at $1 36; extra Milwaukee Club, part at $1 12, with prime White Kentucky at $1 50, ₱ bush., White and Red Southern on private terms. Corn is in demand at, however, irregular prices; sales 31,500 bush. at $1 03@$1 04 for mixed Western; $1 03½@$1 05 for yellow Northern and Jersey, and $1 02 for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping; sales 7,000 bushels at 86c.@87c., chiefly at 86c. ₱ bushel. Barley is actively sought after at buoyant rates; sales 35,000 bushels, including prime Canada West, part at 86½c.; fair Canada East, deliverable between the 1st and 10th of November, at 80c.; Western, 82c.; and State, part at 81c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 45c.@46c.; Western at 44½c.@45½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey, at 41c.@42c.; and Southern at 38c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 1,250 bales at 67½c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at steady prices.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 260 tons Scotch Pig at previous quotations.

LEAD—Is quiet, yet prices are quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Some transactions have occurred in clayed Cuba, but particulars have not been made public.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds; prices have not varied materially.

OILS—Linseed continues in demand, at 56c.@57c ₱ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, during the week, more activity has been apparent, with sales reported of 62,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 64x64, 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces 64x64, 5¾c.; 3,000 pieces 60x68, 5¼c.; 20,000 pieces 60x64, 5¼c.; 2,000 pieces 60x60, 5¼c.; 6,000 pieces 56x60, 5¼c.; 13,000 pieces 52x56, 4¾c.; 10,000 pieces 48x52, 4¾c. ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 20@$15 30 for 31ess; $15 50 for uninspected do.; and $10 93¾ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 8c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed and declining; sales, to-day, 215 tcs. and bbls. fair to prime, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand. The transactions include 400 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 for new Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 62½ for Country Mess, and $6 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20; India Mess, $22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 15c.@21c. for State; and 12c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 90 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 hhds., mainly Cuba at from 5¾c.@6¾c., with 1,650 boxes Havana, part at from 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 470 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@28½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day, owing in part to the scarcity of available room and the high claims of shipowners. For Liverpool, engagements were reported of 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 20 tons Seed at 25s.; and 20 tons Dead Weight at 20s. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Ashes at 22s. 6d.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE TO LET—BY THE MONTH OR otherwise, to a private family; a close panel coach, nearly new, with neat harness and a nice team of horses; the establishment has been used but a short time by a private family. Apply at McDONALD'S stable, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st., near University-place.

HORSES WINTERED AT $6 A MONTH—On a farm near the City. Best of hay, care and stabling. Extra charge for grain. Inquire of BURGER & HOUSE, law office, No. 19 Beekman-st.

PERSONAL.

MISS LAURA ANN STONE—THERE IS A LETter for you in the New-York City Post-office, Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO GO TO Savannah, Georgia, who understands pastry cooking and capable of taking some charge of the house, and willing to make herself generally useful; must have the best of recommendations. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD, No. 190 Fulton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY from 15 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents in this City, can come well recommended, is willing to work, and can be at the store early in the morning. Salary, first year, $50. Apply, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED EXPERIENCED man as collector and accountant in a real-estate office. None but those able to furnish good references will suit. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, stating salary expected, Y. Z., Box No. 137 *Times* Office

WANTED.—A BOY WHO BELONGS TO A SUNday school and can come well recommended, is wanted in the publishing office of a religious newspaper. He must be able to write a fair hand, and must be willing to make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 2,787 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all branches and desires to get a situation in a private family; has excellent City references; is a good baker. Apply at No. 42 East 16th-st., second house from 3d-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and lady's maid; English or Scotch will be preferred, no Irish need apply; City recommendations will be required. Call to-day, before 12 o'clock in the morning, or after 6 in the evening, at No. 686 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED—IN A LARGE dry goods jobbing house in this City, doing a Southern busines; must be thoroughly familiar with the duties, quick, and write a good hand. Address, in handwriting, with references, Box No. 3,677 Post-office.

WHOLESALE SALESMEN WANTED—IN all our various departments, young men, active, industrious, and attentive. Engagements to commence on or before the 1st of January next. Apply personally or by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PEW WANTED.—THE WHOLE OR ONE-HALF of a pew wanted in Calvary Church. Address Box No. 106 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she is neat and tidy about her work; she would have no objection to do the general housework of a small family; she is a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 13 West 24th-st., 3d floor; can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF RE-spectability, willing and efficient, a situation in a respectable, well-ordered family, as housekeeper to a gentleman, or to assist a lady in housekeeping cares, and be in any way useful. Address B. C. M., Madison-square Post-office, and say where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands American and French cooking; also game, meats, pastries, jellies, &c.; has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; no objection to a respectable boarding-house or hotel. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, who have good city references, situations in a private family, one as chambermaid, plain sewer or chambermaid and waitress; the other as cook; is an excellent baker; has no objection to help with washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking and family sewing, a situation; is willing to assist at housework in general, and understands it also; a good home is more an object than high wages; can give good references. Apply at No. 155 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do the housework of a small family, or to take care of children; advertiser would have no objection to travel with a respectable family; can come well recommended. Can be seen for three days at No. 120 Hamersley-place, third floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations; one as first-class cook; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the fine washing; both have best City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 9th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY woman, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, all kinds of soups, meats, made-up dishes, pastry, jellies, desserts, breakfast bread, boning of fowls. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 141 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is capable of doing any kind of cooking. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT AND OBLIGING young women, situations; one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good cook and baker, and a neat washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting; both would do housework separate; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women in a private family; one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for one day. Apply at No. 252 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West 21st-st. Is willing to assist in the washing.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOman, as cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business; is a good baker; would assist in the plain washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman; will have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days if not engaged; she can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 42 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 11th-st., between University-place and Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress or to wait on an old lady; is a good sewer and embroiderer. Has no objection to go to Williamsburgh. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE OF a house, as housekeeper or else as cook, in a good private family, by a capable Protestant. Excellent reference given. May be seen this week at No. 203 Greene-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 59 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her work in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or fine washing and ironing; can be seen at No. 136 West 10th-st., near Hudson; best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has no objection to travel. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A competent young woman in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and is neat and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 27th-st., near 7th-av., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, who is a competent seamstress, a situation in a family, to do sewing; would superintend growing children, or the entire charge of an infant. Best of City references given. Call at Industrial Association, No. 20 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress: understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 205 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse: is fully competent to take charge of a baby from infancy; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 115 4th-st., near West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or cooking alone. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., second floor, back room. Well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as regular chambermaid, or to assist with children and sew; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to travel with a family or ladies; New-Orleans or California preferable; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to go to New-Orleans either as nurse, chambermaid and laundress, or in any other similar capacity. Has excellent testimonials and can refer to parties in New-York. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 45 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress or to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 126 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman; has no objections going a short distance in the country. The best of City references. Call at No. 3 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; would go as waitress if preferred; best of City reference. Call for two days at 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in a good family; can give the best of reference. To be seen, for 2 days, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Good references can be given. Call at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 127 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., up stairs, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business. Good references. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., up two pair of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress and chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine sewing. Good City references. Call at 137 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, the other as chambermaid; understand their business thoroughly; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 285 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as seamstress; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. Can be seen at No. 162 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable young woman. Refers to the family where she now lives. Inquire No. 28 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as good cook. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR AMANUENSIS.—A young widow of refinement and education desires an engagement in either capacity, here or elsewhere. Address ELLA MORTIMER, Station D Post-office, 8th-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman would like a situation as housekeeper, fully competent to take charge, as she well understands what belongs to the same. Inquire or address No. 122 Clinton-st., New-York.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO COOK, WASH AND iron and do chamberwork and waiting for a select number of the most experienced and capable servants, who have lived in first-class families, to whom they refer. The above are girls of undoubted character, and of the most respectable and neat appearance. Can be seen at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Established ten years under the most distinguished patroonage. No servant admitted without strict investigation as to character and competency, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a widow forty years of age, without any incumbrances, active and industrious, of a kind disposition, and fully competent to take the entire charge of a house; speaks French and English fluently; has no objection to go in the country. Unexceptionable reference. Call, or address Mrs. L. B., No. 68 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress by a most capable, intelligent young woman; is a person of undoubted respectability and excellent character; fully experienced in the care of infants from birth; good wages expected; references of the highest order given. Apply at No. 13 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would be willing to assist at chamberwork or taking care of children. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 162 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, and from families whom she has lived with. Apply for two days at No. 430 4th-av., between 30th and 31st s., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to assist with the washing or washing and ironing; is well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 308 Atlantic-st., between Smith and Hoyt, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to assist in washing and ironing; is capable of doing any kind of cooking. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT AND OBLIGING young women, situations; one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good cook and baker, and a neat washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting; both would do housework separate; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women in a private family; one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for one day. Apply at No. 252 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West 21st-st. Is willing to assist in the washing.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOman, as cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business; is a good baker; would assist in the plain washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman; will have no objections to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days if not engaged; she can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 42 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 West 11th-st., between University-place and Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress or to wait on an old lady; is a good sewer and embroiderer. Has no objection to go to Williamsburgh. Call on Monday and Tuesday at No. 345 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE OF a house, as housekeeper or else as cook, in a good private family, by a capable Protestant. Excellent reference given. May be seen this week at No. 203 Greene-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 59 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her work in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or fine washing and ironing; can be seen at No. 136 West 10th-st., near Hudson; best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has no objection to travel. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A competent young woman in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and is neat and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 27th-st., near 7th-av., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, who is a competent seamstress, a situation in a family, to do sewing; would superintend growing children, or the entire charge of an infant. Best of City references given. Call at Industrial Association, No. 20 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress: understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 205 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse: is fully competent to take charge of a baby from infancy; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 115 4th-st., near West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or cooking alone. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., second floor, back room. Well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as regular chambermaid, or to assist with children and sew; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to travel with a family or ladies; New-Orleans or California preferable; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to go to New-Orleans either as nurse, chambermaid and laundress, or in any other similar capacity. Has excellent testimonials and can refer to parties in New-York. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 45 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress or to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 126 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a respectable woman; has no objections going a short distance in the country. The best of City references. Call at No. 3 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; would go as waitress if preferred; best of City reference. Call for two days at 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in a good family; can give the best of reference. To be seen, for 2 days, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Good references can be given. Call at No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 127 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., up stairs, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business. Good references. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., up two pair of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress and chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine sewing. Good City references. Call at 137 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, the other as chambermaid; understand their business thoroughly; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 285 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as seamstress; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. Can be seen at No. 162 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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SITUATIONS WANTED. MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man aged 24 years; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches, and has careful and steady driver; would have no objections to wait on table; understands all kinds of plain gardening round a gentleman's house and place; has good City reference. Address, for two days, D. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a man who fully understands his business in both branches; his wife would take care of the milk and make the butter, or she would go as cook; have no incumbrance; the best of City reference given; they are Protestants. Address S. W., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY ACtive man as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give satisfactory City reference; has no incumbrance, and is a Protestant. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 756 Broadway, or address A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A sober, industrious man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; has been living seven years in his last place in the City; is also a good driver, and has the best City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family in the City; has three years reference from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability. A note addressed to T. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, a situation as assistant book-keeper and light porter in a dry goods store, or wherever he can employ his time to the advantage of his employer. City reference. Address, stating where to call, C. R., OAKSHOTT, at Connselor Brady's office, No. 6 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced private waiter, a Protestant, accustomed to all the work of a first-rate family, the care of furniture, silver, marketing, &c. Can produce the best of City references as to capability, sobriety and integrity. Address, for two days, 634 4th-av., at the French bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) a situation as groom with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well, also carriages, wagons and harness; has first-rate reference. Address C. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days, where applicant can be found. Has no objection to City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener and groom, by an active single young man from the country; would be willing to make himself useful in every respect; wages not so much an object as a good home; is highly recommended from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who is competent in his business, and can produce the best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a good experienced waiter, may apply to THOS. T. GREEN, Chemist, No. 562 Broadway, corner 14th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman in a private family; is a competent City driver; understands his business thoroughly. Has the best City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., No. 18 Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachmen or groom; can produce the best of references from his employers as to capacity, also for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, or at the Brevoort House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening and farming; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. H. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening, &c.; will go in the country. Has the most unquestionable testimonials, and is a Protestant. Apply at No. 179 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WISHES A SITUAtion. Has lived in the last place upwards of five years. Can give the highest recommendations as to the care and management of horses in every way. Is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 Greene-st., corner Amity, in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business in every particular; can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capabilities. Address L. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, has good references and would make himself generally useful. Address B. S., for two days, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to go to the country; understands farm-work; is capable of taking charge of a farm; also understands the care of stock. Good references. Address M. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant book-keeper or light porter; is a good accountant; can produce the best of City refereuce; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to F. H. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom; can produce the best of references from his employers as to capacity, also for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address M. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, in the City or country, by a young man who understands his business perfectly; best of City reference given. Address B. A., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation as gardener and coachman. Can give the best reference from his late employers. Address, for two days, E. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.—A young man, who has served an apprenticeship of six years as an architectural draftsman, is desirous of obtaining a situation where such talent may be made available; compensation expected moderate. Address ARCHITECT, Box No. 2,368 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

WILKES & MOYNAN,
No. 601 Broadway,
WILL OPEN, on MONDAY, Oct. 24th,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
comprising
A lot of ALL-WOOL DE LAINES, small patterns, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, worth 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.
Also, a lot at 4s. and 5s., worth 6s. and $1 per yard,
200 pieces more SILKS, at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, 56c., 70c., 75c., 80c. and $1 per yard.
Also, a lot of VALENCIA PLAIDS, at 50c., worth 75c. per yard.
Two cases more Manchester and Pacific DE LAINES, at $1 per yard.
Also, two cases more 4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS, at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
We would call particular attention to a large assortment of
ALL-WOOL DE LAINE ROBES
AND
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
all of which will be sold
LOWER THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
WILKES & MOYNAN,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Midsummer Night's Dream.

WINTER GARDEN—The State vs. Pawkins—Chamooni the Third.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Stella Delorme; or, the Camanche Chief—A Day after the Fair.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Out of the Depths. Evening: Wills and Ways to Make and Break.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—La Chapeau d'un Horloger—Une Fille Terrible.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Southampton, Oct. 13, arrived here last night. Her news is one day later than that brought by the Quebec steamer. There is little of additional interest. The murderers of Chevalier D'Auviti, at Parma, had been arrested, and would be instantly brought to justice. Signor Farini, the Dictator of the quandam Duchy, was prosecuting the subject with energy. The news from Italy is otherwise of a tranquil character. The speech delivered by the Emperor at Bordeaux, and the circular note of the Sardinian Government on a Northern Italian monarchy, complete actual record of the Italian question. The rumor that the delegates at Zurich have seriously disagreed is confirmed. The death of that skillful and inventive engineer, Robert Stephenson is announced in the London papers. The loss of the American ship *Quebec*, of New-Orleans, is also stated. There is no material change in the London and Liverpool markets to be noted.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived last evening with dates from California to the 5th inst., and from Aspinwall to the 18th. Her treasure list amounts to $1,871,554. Our Central American advices inform us that deputies were about to be elected in Costa Rica to a Convention which was to frame a Constitution. The Provisional President, Montealegre, had issued an address to the Costa Ricans which was violently abusive of Ex-President Mora. The important announcement is made that the Convention settling the boundary of the British Establishment in the Honduras, was ratified in the City of Guatemala on the 12th inst. Correspondence of a warlike tone has passed between the Honduras Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Hall, of the British Legation, relative to reprisals for the damages sustained by Mr. Carmichael. Violent shocks of earthquake, about the 1st of September, were felt at La Union, in Salvador, though no loss of life had been reported.

The news from South America is interesting and important. Disorganization prevailed in Ecuador. President Robles, at an interview with Gen. Franco at Guayaquil, had agreed to leave the country and go to Punta Española, receiving $8,000 for his expenses. He disembarked, however, at Malacha, intending to go into the interior. Immediately after he had left Guayaquil, Gen. Franco was declared supreme chief of the nation On the 24th Robles arrived at Callao on his way to Valparaiso. In the meantime the election had taken place at Quito and the Provisional Government was established, Gen. Franco having obtained 161 votes and the Government of Quito 160. The expedition against the Araucanian Indians, undertaken by the Chilian Government, was in course of preparation. It was to consist of 2,000 men, and had for its object the chastisement of the tribe on account of the depredations it had committed. At Talcahuano the Indians were retiring into the interior, alarmed at the preparations which the Government was making. On the 8th of September the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad was inaugurated. We have intelligence of interest from Peru. The forces which were said to be destined for an expedition against Ecuador, but which it was supposed were to operate against Bolivia, began embarking at Callao on the 26th of September. The army numbered 4,060 men and the transport fleet consisted of nine vessels. In Lima the small pox had proved very fatal.

From New-Granada our advices are quite interesting. The report received by a former arrival, of the defeat of Gen. Posada by the Liberalists, in Bolivar, turns out to have been false, although a battle was soon expected between his forces and those of the Provisional President, Nieto. The latter seems to entertain no doubt of his own eventual success. President Ospina had declared the ports of Carthagena and Savanilla closed to commerce, and in another edict proclaimed New-Granada in a state of war. In fact, all over the country the greatest agitation was experienced, and at Bogota, the capital, a general revolution was apprehended. Meantime the Government was in pressing want of funds, and the most desperate measures were being resorted to for relief Our Minister, Mr. Jones, at the suggestion of Gen. Herran, having been instructed to offer his credentials, had his official audience on the 29th of August, and made a somewhat singular address on the occasion. There seems to be no chance for an immediate ratification of the Cass-Herran Treaty.

The impression prevails at Panama that the United States Government is deeply implicated in the last fillibuster movement of Gen. Walker. The instructions issued to the commander of the Home Squadron are looked upon as sufficient proof of complicity. The "grave error" of Com. Paulding is to be avoided, and no vessel bearing the American flag, even if she is apparently full of fillibusters, is to be interfered with. Not only this, but British vessels-of-war are not to be allowed to board any such vessel, under any circumstances. The commander of the British ship *Basilisk* has been notified of these instructions.

From our California correspondence we learn that Gov. Weller, it is thought, will appoint no successor to Mr. Broderick's seat in the Senate, in the hope that when the subject comes before the Legislature, he (Weller) will be elected to fill the vacancy. Hon. M. S. Latham, the Governor elect, will be quite sure to oppose Gov. Weller, he himself aspiring to the Senate as successor of Dr. Gwin, whose term of office will expire March 4, 1861. Business in San Francisco was very dull, and the markets were overstoked.

No new developments of interest have transpired in regard to the affair at Harper's Ferry. The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has written a letter from Philadelphia denying complicity with the schemes of Brown. He states that Brown never consulted with him in regard to his Virginia expedition, or any other expedition or matter whatever. To the contrary of this, the Administration at Washington gives out that it has ample evidences of the complicity of Giddings in every stage of Brown's plans. The prisoner arrested at Carlisle still remains without identification.

From our Washington Correspondent, and in anticipation of its publication, we have received a full analysis of Senator Douglas' rejoinder to Attorney General Black's views of his article on Popular Sovereignty. Mr. Douglas enters into the merits of the subject at considerable length, arguing with great force in favor of the position which he originally assumed. Authenties are extensively quoted to sustain his views. In conclusion, he repels with much indignation the charge preferred by the Attorney-General, that he is a hardworking candidate for the Presidency, and says that at his time of life he would much prefer to finish out his term in the Senate, with the chance which he has of a reelection, to being nominated for a four years' Presidential term.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, after considerable debate on the resolution offered by Alderman Doole, in favor of raising the salary of the Water Purveyor to $2,500 per annum, laid it on the table. A resolution directing the Harlem Railroad Company to construct a bridge on the line of the road at Seventieth-street, was adopted; so was a resolution calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion with regard to the powers vested in the Common Council in relation to the appointment of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers. Considerable routine business was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday. A large number of property-owners appeared before the Committee on Streets and argued the question of the proposed extension of Worth-street, with considerable earnestness. It was the final meeting of the Committee prior to its report to the Board. In the Board of Councilmen, a resolution directing the preparation and publication of a digest of the Registry Law, and a list of the places for registration, was rejected. The reasons alleged were that the work would cost too much. The Mayor sent in a communication vetoing the resolution directing the sale of the ferry leases now held by the Union Ferry Company. His objections as given were that the leases would not expire at the same time; that all the slips and parts of slips are not owned by the City and that in his opinion leases should not be sold unless for a sum equal to the rent received from them at present. By a vote of 17 to 7, and in spite of the Mayor's veto, the Board declared the lease of the Williamsburgh ferries to Messrs. Messerole and others, null and void.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday, when Judge Roosevelt delivered an opinion on the application of counsel for Quimbo Appo for a new trial. The application, it will be remembered, was made to this Court, and was opposed by the District-Attorney on the ground that the Oyer and Terminer had no power to grant the order. Judge Roosevelt decides that it has, and is evidently of opinion that a new trial ought to be granted.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a new lecture entitled "Bargain Makers," before a densely-thronged audience, at the Cooper Institute last evening. The lecture was, in substance—subject, of course, to the lecturer's usual wide digressions—an eulogy on commerce. Bargain-making was raised from the low estimate placed upon it by philosophers, *literati* and mere idle dreamers, to a standard of high morality. The lecturer's views were novel, and the lecture at every repetition will necessarily attract much attention.

A mass meeting was held last evening in Jersey City to ratify the nomination of the Opposition candidates for State officers to be voted for in November. Charles S. Olden, the Gubernatorial candidate, Ex-Gov. Pennington, Mr. Briggs, of Ohio, Joseph Hoxie and others made speeches, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour, with nine cheers for their candidates.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, and the shares of the two Michigan roads much depressed. New-York Central closed 80½. The State stocks steady. Money easy. Exchange firm, at 110½ on London. The Bank return shows a large increase in Specie, with only a trifling change in the line of Discounts.

Holders of Flour claimed an advance of 15c.@ 25c. ₱ bbl., and thus impeded operations; yet the total sales were 22,400 bbls. Wheat, Corn and Barley were freely purchased. Rye was heavy and lower. Oats were in active request at firmer rates. Coffee, Cotton, Metals, Naval Stores, Rice and Molasses were lightly dealt in. Provisions were in moderate demand. Hay, Hops and Linseed Oil were salable and steady. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Sugars and Whisky. Freights were quiet.

The Yacht Wanderer Again.

We copied, yesterday, from a Savannah journal a very curious story, with which Mr. C. A. L. Lamar has been amusing the good people of that city, concerning certain extraordinary performances of his notorious slave-trading yacht, the *Wanderer*. It seems from this narrative that a person named Martin, who "had been in negotiation" with Mr. Lamar for the purchase of the vessel, but had not bought her, succeeded, in some curious and unaccountable manner, in getting command of her; and that while thus in his possession she lay in the port of Savannah, still strongly suspected of being prepared for some illegal mission. Nothing occurred, however, to confirm these suspicions, until Mr. Lamar himself informed the Collector of the port on Tuesday evening, that in his opinion, "Capt. Martin intended to *steal* the ship and take her to sea," and asked the Collector to watch his movements on his behalf. The Collector declined to charge himself with that duty, and Mr. Lamar then went home, armed himself and his friends, and proceeded in pursuit; but lo! and behold, before he reaches her, she sets sail, and before the fierce Lamar and the faithful friends arrive on the scene, she is out of sight, with twenty-seven men, and plenty of provisions, arms and ammunition on board—destination unknown!

If we were in Savannah, and within Mr. Lamar's jurisdiction, we might think it prudent to declare, in the most solemn manner, that we believed every word of the foregoing story in its strict literal sense; that we could see nothing extraordinary in allowing persons "who have been negotiating" with the owner for "an interest in a vessel," to take the command of her without opposition or question on the owner's part, and that it was not at all uncommon for crews and provisions to be shipped, and vessels to be stolen in small ports, without the knowledge or connivance of the lawful proprietor. We might also protest that we thought Mr. Lamar and his armed friends did their very best to catch the yacht, and that their arrival at her anchorage just as she disappeared in the offing, was a piece of bad luck pure and simple, and that when Mr. Lamar asked the Collector to write to the Consul at Havana, telling him to keep a sharp look-out for her, he did so in the hope and with the expectation that she would put into Havana, and that the Consul would catch her.

People unfortunate enough to live within Mr. Lamar's bailiwick, may find it prudent to suppress any doubts they may entertain concerning the literal truth of all these statements;—for they probably have a vivid recollection of the fate that overtook the rash adventurer who had the hardihood to bid on this yacht, when sold at open auction under the authority and implied protection of the Government of the United States. But here in New-York, in the immediate vicinity of Judge Russell and Superintendent Pillsbury, we see no special reason, either of prudence or of principle, to hinder our saying, what everybody hereabouts believes, that the whole story is a piece of mendacious balderdash which ought not to impose upon the credulity of an infant school, or give colorable pretext for the inactivity of a Federal office-holder. Capt. Martin and Mr. Lamar probably understood each other quite as well as did Mr. Lamar and Capt. Corrie when the latter sailed from this port for the coast of Africa, carrying the flag of the New-York Yacht Club at the mast-head of his vessel, and protesting solemnly to the Federal officers that he was *not* bound upon any unlawful expedition, but purely upon a voyage of pleasure. We can only admire the hardihood which can prompt Mr. Lamaa to present himself a second time to the American public with so palpably preposterous a piece of Munchausenism.

It is in some respects unfortunate that, under the existing laws of the country, mercantile ambition cannot embark in the Slave-trade without resorting to evasions, subterfuges and falsehoods, generally regarded as dishonorable by the commercial portion of the community. The doctrine of compensation, however, comes to the relief of trade:—and it is not, on the whole, very surprising that men who are willing to import slaves at all should also be ready to resort to whatever means and agencies the traffic may require.

The Virginia Trials.

The trial of Brown and his accomplices in the attempt to stir up a Slave insurrection in Virginia is expected to commence to-day in that State. Knowing the general interest felt in the subject, the Associated Press has made arrangements to receive full telegraphic reports of the proceedings from day to day, which will appear, of course, in the columns of the Times. Whether these men will be charged with murder, or with the attempt to incite Slaves to insurrection—which is probably, in Virginia, a still more serious crime—we are not yet advised. If the charge of the presiding Judge may be taken as any indication of the temper with which the trial will be conducted, the prisoners will have no reason to complain of unfairness or undue prejudice. It is hardly possible, however, that a jury should be found, taken from the people of the menaced neighborhood, entirely free from impulses of hostility towards the accused. There can be little question of their guilt, as they themselves do not seem inclined to deny any of the facts needed to establish it.

These men will doubtless be hung for the crime they have committed. Conceding their guilt, it is not easy to complain of its penalty. Their crime was the most heinous which can be committed against a community, and the fact that they believed themselves to be doing right cannot be admitted as a bar to punishment, however it may modify our impressions of their personal culpability. We cannot think the ferocious tone generally held towards them by the Southern Press likely to be of service to the Southern cause. It only tends to make these men martyrs, and to screen their enterprise from the just detestation and abhorrence which it everywhere inspires.

Probably strenuous efforts will be made on the trial to trace this plot to its origin and through all its ramifications. It is generally believed in the South to have had very extended and formidable support in the Northern States. We believe this to be an error: but if there is any such plot at the North, we shall be very glad to have it exposed by the developments of this trial. It is not at all likely that any such crime can be brought home to Northern men in this connection as will warrant Gov. Wise in demanding their surrender; it is only "*fugitives* from justice" who can be thus demanded, and the use of this word implies that their crime must have been committed within the State from which the demand proceeds. But public sentiment will punish, severely and permanently, any man who shall be proved to have aided in the nefarious crime for which Brown and his accomplices will suffer in person.

The Next Duty of Citizens.

When the Registrars, appointed by the Board of Supervisors,—three for each election district,—meet to revise and correct their registries, the law explicitly directs them to remain in session from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. of both the Tuesday and Wednesday next preceding election. If those persons who are interested to bring out a full vote on election day choose to let the time that is to elapse between now and these revisionary sessions slip unemployed, the two days will scarcely suffice to register all true voters, and hundreds will be left off, with the pleasant prospect of being temporarily disfranchised unless they consent to swear in their votes by the aid of a householder in their district.

Any person at all curious to learn whether he is already registered, can do so by stopping at the polling place on any day of this week or next, where the list is posted up, and, if the law is complied with, is accessible at all reasonable hours. But, in consideration of the proverbial heedlessness of voters, the workingmen of all parties will find it to their interest, through their local organizations, to make out lists of unregistered voters, and to notify every one who has been left off that the only opportunity afforded him to be registered is by personally presenting himself before the Registrars on the first or second day of November. The Republicans of Kings County have set New-Yorkers a good example in this respect. Weeks ago they had caused every Ward to be thoroughly canvassed, and every voter's name and place of residence, where it was possible, to be taken. These were then arranged alphabetically and in districts. At the first meeting of the Inspectors of Election these lists were presented for registry. In many districts the old poll-lists were promptly corrected by them; in others, where there was the same interpretation of the law as prevailed here, no attention was paid them. In each district the posted list has since been compared with the preliminary registry, and lists of the unregistered made out. A circular has been drafted which will be sent to each Republican upon these last lists, announcing the fact and calling attention to the process by which he can save his vote. The same course pursued in this City would make the registry law work well in spite of all the obstacles that have been thrown in its way.

In Brooklyn, the names on the Canvassers' lists already outnumber all the votes cast there last November. In the Third Ward, for instance, there are 700 more on their returns than voted at the last Congressional election, when three candidates were running, and it was supposed that at least every honest vote had been raked up for one or the other of them. One of the beauties of a thorough canvass of the unregistered will be the procurement of authenticated catalogues of those who are too lazy, too indifferent, or too stupid to vote, so that after election, when the grumblers go about the streets mourning the dismal position of public affairs, a glance at the record will discover whether they did what they could to avert the calamities that oppress them.

The Trial of the Fillibusters.—The examination of Walker's fillibusters is once more going on at New-Orleans, and the papers of that city contain the usual descriptions of the prisoners, compliments to their personal appearance and short *résumés* of their various exploits. Capt. Faysoux "is a small, handsome, wiry, sailor-looking young man;" "Capt. Maury is a fine-looking young man;" "Col. Frank Anderson is a tall, military-looking young man;" "Capt. Scott is a sedate, grave-looking young man." The "young men" seem to consider the matter what it really is, a tolerably poor joke, and bear up under it with remarkable equanimity. But we must say that this is more than we or our readers can do, for these fillibuster trials in New-Orleans and Mobile have long ceased to be anything but disgusting farces in the eyes of people in this part of the world. This is the fifth or sixth to which we have been treated, and no one who has any regard for the honor of the country, or the sanctity of the law, can thank those who set them on foot. No one can see the United States Courts or the acts of Congress so often made the butt of the ridicule of vagabond adventurers without honest shame and indignation.

Mr. Buchanan knows as well as the "young men" themselves, that he cannot get a conviction against one of them, and for the sake of the Courts and of all of us, let him stop these sham prosecutions. The utmost we now ask of him is to watch the coasts well. This he can do.

A Marriage and a Muse.

Who does not remember the legend of the Lady Godiva and her ride through Coventry, with the noble heroism which nerved her to deed that took the people's tax away, and built herself an everlasting name? Who has not execrated the eager prurience of Peeping Tom "boring a little augur-hole in fear" to spy upon the beauteous lady as she rode "clothed on with chastity;" and rejoiced exceedingly at the swift vengeance of the Powers which "canceled a sense misused," and bade the caitiff's eyes wither suddenly within his caitiff head? The fair wife of Earl Godwin, is, perhaps, but a lovely legend, yet the ancient story of her trial and her triumph moves the stoutest heart like a thing of yesterday. There is something in the exposure of womanhood even to the chances of the world's scoffing gaze and heedless speech which stirs the blood to mingled pity and indignation, and there are few, we trust, who can conceive of such a position as that of Godiva without emotion. Yet the whole world of New-York has for the last ten days been compelled to endure the spectacle of an involuntary Godiva, held up to the observation of thousands of Peeping Toms specially bidden to the inspection, and sent through Coventry, not for the good of the people, nor to take any tax away, nor to build herself an everlasting name, but merely to make a New-York holiday, and spread the fame of certain illustrious haberdashers and goldsmiths from Maine to Mexico. We must own that we think it quite time that the exhibition of Mme. Oviedo and her marriage should be withdrawn from the public eye. Curiosity itself must have been thrice surfeited with all that it can claim to care for in her history. All the old maids in the metropolis now know, or ought to know, just how many garments of various kinds, how many bonnets and pairs of gloves, how many parasols and porte-monnaies, were the portion of this modern Sultan's daughter. All the old bachelors in town now know, or ought to know, how many diamond buttons the groom wore in his waistcoat at the wedding, just how fine was the Bioley cloth of his coat, just how glossy were his boots, and how well-oiled his ambrosial curls. If the whole of this affair had been devised by some cynical philosopher, combining in his own person all the humor of George Cruikshank, with all the sarcastic wit of Henry Heine, for the special purpose of satirizing our national passion for personalities, and the ripe results of our hotel life, with its promenades, its hops, its *tables d'hôte*, its vulgarly chaotic intimacies, and its perpetual publicity, it could not have been mended. It is useless now to ask who was in fault in all this, or to bandy the original responsibility of the caricature from the betrothed victims to their friends, from their friends to the shopkeepers, from the shopkeepers to the Press. The simple fact is, that while hundreds of men and maidens contrive to get themselves married, more or less sumptuously, and by one or another ecclesiastical personage, every week of the year in this good City of New-York, and make no sign whatever in the public prints, this most unfortunate couple, guilty, so far as appears, of no crime whatever, excepting a set of rather heavy bills at the Broadway bazaars, and filling no conspicuous social position, have yet been set up like a pair of glittering scarecrows at the gates of the hymenial paradise to frighten all quiet people back into the desert of celibacy.

Mr. Washington Bartlett, the father of the bride who has been thus scurvily dealt with, professes to believe that the newspapers and the dealers in finery have done all this naughtiness; and by way of maintaining his proposition, has just announced that he means to invoke the arm of the law for the punishment of a certain youth who allowed himself to be seduced by the ghost of Tom Hood and the success of "Nothing to Wear" into composing a versified description of the "Diamond Wedding" with moral improvements. While we respect the parental gallantry of Mr. Bartlett, we regret to be obliged to say that, in our opinion, his championship is more likely to intensify and perpetuate than to abolish the scandal which he is now bent upon abating. Mr. Bartlett is, no doubt, as thoroughly determined to suppress the bardling whose pastoral pipe annoyed him, as he was to keep the arrangements of his daughter's bridal secret from the world; but in the one case as in the other, he has been unlucky enough to "blunder," like the British at Balaklava; and he must not be surprised if the malicious many should overbear the generous few, and hold him responsible for the enormous publicity of the whole matter.

For consider the facts:

The New-York *Tribune* publishes a metrical homily on the "Diamond Wedding," to the general effect that fine feathers may make fine birds, but who knows what may happen on the other side of Jordan? Mr. Bartlett reads the homily, and instead of digesting the wholesome commonplaces therein advanced, conceives the composition to involve a "gross libel on his family," sits down and utters his mind to the author; tells him he is "licentious in vulgar descriptions and allusions," and sends a friend to him as the bearer of a palinode or recantation, which he requests the said author to sign, and which is rather less palatable eating than the Icek which Fluellen pressed on Pistol. Failing the signature, the author, Mr. Stedman, is warned that some dire alternative impends over him. Mr. Stedman utterly declines his signature—goes into an elaborate vindication of his "article in verse," (which he, for his part, prefers to style a "poem,") and snubs Mr. Bartlett for the style of his communication. He also nominates a friend, and this friend feeling convinced, as he says, that Mr. Bartlett wouldn't eventually fight, presses the matter on in the most warlike fashion. The sagacious friend was right. Mr. Bartlett wouldn't fight; for not even when it was explained to him that his antagonist's family "moved in the first circles of Florence," could he be convinced that a man who lives in Fourteenth-street *East*, as Mr. Stedman owns that he does, can possibly be the "social equal" of a man who lives in Fourteenth-street *West*. So the duel hung fire; a libel suit forthwith loomed upon the sky, and the whole correspondence is hurried into print, concentrating a new battery of promiscuous attentions upon this most magnetic of weddings, and making inevitable an "illustrated edition" of the abominable "article in verse."

A private letter from the President of the Mississippi Central Railroad, dated Holly Springs, 20th, says that only twenty-three miles of the road remain unfinished, that the tract is being laid from both ends, and that it will be completed by the last of December.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

Reply of Senator Douglas to Attorney-General Black.

THE ISSUE DISTINCTLY STATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 24.

The crushing reply of Senator Douglas to Attorney-General Black will be ready for publication, I understand, to-morrow. Your correspondent having been favored by a friend with a proof sheet, is enabled to give the readers of the Times a synopsis of the interesting document in advance. The Senator thus commences his rejoinder: "In *Harper's Magazine* for September I published an article on 'The dividing line between the Federal and Local authorities in the Territories of the United States.' My sole object was to vindicate a principle to which I had been committed for many years, and in connection with which I had recently been assailed with great bitterness and injustice, by a fair and impartial exposition of the subject, without assailing any person or placing anyone in a false position. A few weeks afterwards an anonymous review of my article made its appearance, first in the Washington *Constitution*, and subsequently in pamphlet form, under the following caption: "Observations on Senator Douglas' views of popular Sovereignty, as expressed in *Harpers' Magazine* for September, 1859." Instead of replying to the well-known propositions which I had so often announced and defended in the Senate and before the country for the last ten years, and which were embodied and expressed in *Harper's Magazine* for September, the reviewer deemed it consistent with fair dealing to ignore my real views as expressed in the article to which he professed to reply, and attributed to me opinions which I had never entertained or expressed on any occasion. When the pamphlet containing this perversion of my opinion was first placed in my hands, I at once pointed out some of the most devious of those misrepresentations, and denounced them in emphatic and indignant language in a speech at Wooster, Ohio.

Here I was content to let the matter rest, and allow the public to form an impartial and unbiased opinion upon the real propositions which I had assumed in *Harper's Magazine*, without any reply from one of the legal arguments which the writer of the anonymous pamphlet had made in opposition to my alleged views upon a political question. On the 6th of this month, however, some newspaper contained an appendix to this pamphlet, in reply to so much of my speech at Wooster as pointed out and denounced misrepresentations of my views as expressed in *Harpers'*, and announced Judge Black, the Attorney-General, as the author of the pamphlet and appendix. Since the Attorney-General has thus avowed his authorship of these assaults upon me, and flooded the country with them, with the view, doubtless, of giving all aspirants, expectants and incumbents of office to understand that he speaks by authority, I have concluded to reply to so much of his observations as are calculated to obscure my real position."

Senator Douglas then proceeds to dissect the Attorney-General, as follows:

First—Fighting the Judiciary.—In reply to this the Senator says he has not written or spoken one word in disparagement of the Supreme Court and its decisions, but has always spoken in terms of unqualified approbation, made more speeches in defence of the Dred Scott decision than any living man. When assailed by the combined forces of Black Republicans and Federal office-holder, during the Illinois canvass, he defended the Dred Scott decision in more than one hundred speeches.

Second—Territorial Sovereignty.—Mr. Douglas denies ever having said or thought our Territories were sovereign or even limited sovereignties, but now repeats his firm conviction that the people of the Territories have all the rights and immunities of self-government, in respect to their internal polity, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Third.—Source of Power of Self-Government.—Attorney-General Black declines fair inquiry, lest it prove mischievous in disturbing the repose of those who hold that Territories have no attribute of sovereignty about them. This point is fully discussed by the writer.

Fourth.—All legislative powers appertain to sovereignty, and by the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska act the legislative power of a Territory extends to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States. In face of this the Attorney-General says, "a Territory has no attribute of sovereignty about it." Mr. Douglas wishes to know what Judge Black means by an attribute of sovereignty, as Chief Justice Marshall has declared that all legislative powers appertain to sovereignty.

Sixth—Slavery included in a grant of legislative power, is contended for by Senator D., who argues at some length to sustain his position. The Kansas Bill provides for writs of error and appeal in all cases involving the title to slaves or involving a question of personal freedom.

Sixth—Protection of Life, Liberty and Property.—Mr. Douglas proceeds to show that an exercise of sovereign power in a Territory which lawfully deprives a citizen of his property, loads his limbs with chains for violating a Territorial law. It requires sovereign power to determine by law what acts are criminally, which life may be taken or property forfeited, and this power is exclusively vested in Territorial Legislatures.

Seventh—Power of taxation is also an incident of sovereignty exercised by all the Territories.

Eighth—The power of creating corporations is constantly exercised by Territories, and is this not a power incident to sovereignty? Chief-Justice Marshall says it is.

Ninth—One of two conclusions follows: The Attorney-General must deny any legislative power to the Territories, or admit that they have sovereign power over all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States. The first proposition is simply absurd, and contradicts all our entire history; the second is in harmony with the genius of our entire political system. Mr. D. quoles Mr. Buchanan's letter accepting the Presidential nomination, in which he says: "The people of a Territory, like those of a State, should decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

Ten—Is Slavery a Federal or a local institution? This point is argued at lenghth to show Slavery to be a local institution as decided sixteen Peters sixty.

Eleven—Does Slavery exist in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution? Under this head the Attorney-General is handled without gloves and at some length. But the argument cannot be abridged into a mere synopsis. He contends, however, that political tribunals can determine judicial questions, and denounces the attempt to create new party tests. If the new tests now insisted upon had been presented in the last Presidential contest, the people of the United States would never have known Judge Black as Attorney-General, nor would the power and patronage of a Democratic Administration have been exhausted in the prosecution of a war of extermination upon all who proved faithful to the principles upon which these eminent men were elevated to their high places.

Twelve—The Charleston Convention and Presidential aspirants. Senator Douglas thus concludes: "The Charleston Convention, Presidential aspirants. The reasons for singling me out as the especial object for anathema will be found on the first page of the Attorney-General's pamphlet, where he says, 'He, Douglas, has been for years a working, struggling candidate for the Presidency.' Suppose it were true that I am a Presidential aspirant, does that justify a combination by a host of other Presidential aspirants, each of whom may imagine that his success depends upon my destruction and the preaching a crusade against me for boldly avowing now the same principles to which they and I were pledged at the last Presidential election. Is this a sufficient excuse for devising a new test of political orthodoxy, and under pretext of fidelity to it, getting up a set of bolting delegates to the Charleston Convention in those States where they are unable to control the regular organization? The time is not far distant when the Democracy of the whole Union will be called upon to consider and pronounce judgment upon this question.

What authority has the Attorney-General, aside from his fears and hopes, for saying that I am a unking, struggling candidate for the Presidency? My best friends know that I have positively and peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the machinery of the Conventions in the several States, by which the delegates to the Charleston Convention are to be appointed; they know that personally I do not desire the Presidency at this time; that I prefer a seat in the Senate for the next six years, with the chance of a reelection, to being President for four years, at my period of life. They know that I will take no steps to obtain the Charleston nomination; that I will make no sacrifice of principle, no concealment of opinions, no concession to power, for the purpose of getting it. They know, also, that I only consented to the use of my name upon their earnest representations that the good of the Democratic Party required it, and even then upon the express condition that the Democratic Party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, as I have full faith they will, to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, and approved by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and incorporated into the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and confirmed by the Cincinnati Platform and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1856, nor can the Attorney-General pretend to be ignorant of the fact that the public were informed long since, that if on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic Party which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these, their time-honored principles on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave-trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that in such an event I could not accept the nomination if tendered me. Is this the language of a man who is working and struggling for the Presidency upon whatever terms and by the use of whatever means it could be obtained? or does this language justify that other charge that I making new issues and prescribing new tests in violation of the Cincinnati Platform? While I could have no hesitation in voting for the nominee of my own party with whom I might differ on certain points in reference to the candidate of the Black Republican Party, whose whole creed is subversive of the Constitution and destructive of the Union. I am under no obligation to become a candidate upon a platform that I would not be willing to carry out in good faith, nor accept the Presidency on the implied pledge to carry into effect certain principles and then administer the government in direct conflict with them, in other words I prefer the position of Senator or even that of a private citizen, where I would be at liberty to defend and maintain the well-defined principles of the Democratic Party, to accepting a Presidential nomination upon a platform incompatible with the principle of self-government in the territories, or the reserve rights of the States, or the perpetuity of the Union under the Constitution; in harmony with these views I said in those very speeches in Ohio, to which Judge Black refers in his appendix, that I was in favor of conducting the great struggle of 1860 upon the Cincinnati platform without the addition of a word or the subtraction of a letter. Yet, in the face of all these facts, the Attorney-General does not hesitate to represent me as attempting to establish a new school of politics, to force new issues upon the Party, and prescribe new tests of Democratic faith. In conclusion, I have only to suggest to Judge Black and his confederates in this crusade, whether it would not be wiser for them and more consistent with fidelity to the party which placed them in power to exert their energies and direct all their efforts to the redemption of Pennsylvania from the thraldom of Black Republicanism, than to continue their alliance with the Black Republicans in Illinois in the vain hope of dividing and defeating the Democratic Party in the only Western or Northern State which has never failed to cast her electoral vote for the regular nominee of the Democratic Party at any Presidential election. A notable fact is, that this reply of Senator Douglas equals exactly in number of pages the articles of Attorney Black.

The *Constitution* publishes in the morning what is pronounced conclusive evidence of Hon. J. R. Giddings' complicity in the Harper's Ferry insurrection. It shows that he not only contributed, but raised money for the enterprise. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS].

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS—THE VINCENNES ORDERED HOME—OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THE WATER WITCH.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 24.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Greenwood, has returned to the city after six weeks' absence, during which time he has made arrangements for treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and with the Kaw Indians of Kansas. He visited nearly all the Indian tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. He expresses gratification at the result of his numerous interviews with them, and says that they are anxious to adopt the pursuits of civilized life, as they can no longer depend upon the chase. This has become the policy of the Government.

The sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, having been absent on the African Coast for two years, has been ordered home.

Jesse Gay has resigned his commission as Chief Engineer in the Navy.

The following-named officers have been ordered to the steamer *Water Witch*, now fitting out for the Home Squadron: Lieut.-Commanding, Sartori, and Lieuts Gills and Ware; Assistant-Surgeon, Engle.

The Cricketers at Rochester.

LARGE SCORE OF THE ENGLISH ELEVEN—A GAME OF BASE BALL PROPOSED.

Rochester, Monday, Oct. 24.

The International Cricket match was suspended this morning, in consequence of the rain. It was continued, however, this afternoon, though the weather was still showery. The English Eleven scored 171. In the first innings, Caffyn, c. Hammond, b. Hallis, 14; Jackson, run out, 12; Hayward, c. Hallis, b. Crossly, 50; Carpenter, c. Hines, b. Senior, 18; Grundy, c. Senior, b. Pickering, 8; Lockyer, c. Hallis, b. Wright, 19; Diver, c. Hines, b. Macbattie, 6; John Lillywhite, b. Wright, 4; Caesar, stumped Higham, b. Macbattie, 11; Wisden, c. H. Lillywhite, b. Macbattie, 2; Stephenson, not out, 1; Wides and byes, 25.

Twenty-Two—*Second Innings.*—Harwood, Phila., b. Wisden, 6; Sharp, b. Jackson, 4; Booth, stumped Lockyer, b. Jackson, 0; Wright, New-York, b. Jackson, 1; Capt. Hammond, c. and b. Wisden, 0; Hergesson, b. Jackson, 3; Machattie, stumped Lockyer, Wisden, 1; Higham, c. Carpenter, b. Jackson, 0; Felix, not out, 4; Crossley, c. Carpenter, b. Wisden, 0; Hallis, c. Carpenter, b. Wisden, 9; Extras, 1. Ten wickets to go down.

There is some talk of the English Eleven playing the Rochester Base Ball Club. They will practice to-morrow, after the Cricket match is concluded.

Funeral of Robt. P. Dunlap.

Portland, Monday, Oct. 24.

The funeral of the Hon. Robert P. Dunlap took place at Brunswick to-day. The funeral procession was very imposing, including delegations from Masonic bodies from various parts of the State. The Maine Commanding of Knight Templars acted as the body guard, and the Portland Commanding as escort. The funeral services were performed at the church of the Rev. Dr. Adams, and the Masonic ceremonies at the grave, by Dr. Winslow G. Lewis, of Boston, the Past Grand Master. Places of business in Brunswick were generally closed, and draped in mourning.

New-York State Politics.

ANTI-RENT CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 24.

The landholders of the Third Judicial District held a Convention in this city to-day. Delegates were in attendance from Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Arrest at Carlisle—Movement to Employ Legal Counsel for Brown—Letter from the Hon Joshua R. Giddings.

CARLISLE, Pa., Monday, Oct. 24.

A woman, who called herself COOK'S sister, arrived here this morning, and had an interview with the man in custody here. She says he is not COOK The prisoner will have a hearing to-morrow. He asserts that he has not been at Harper's Ferry.

LEGAL COUNSEL FOR BROWN.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 24.

A proposition is now before the Abolitionists of Worcester to raise money, by contribution, for the purpose of obtaining counsel for OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, at his coming trial. The Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON acts as Treasurer.

LETTER FROM JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

MR. GIDDINGS DENIES COMPLICITY WITH BROWN.

The following letter from the Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS appears in the Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday:

While coming to this city, on Saturday, I first read a telegraph dispatch from Washington, saying "that JOHN BROWN (the prisoner captured at Harper's Ferry,) refused, in the presence of Senator MASON and Messrs. FAULKNER and VALLANDINGHAM, to answer the question, whether he had consulted Mr. GIDDINGS about his Virginia expedition?"

It is evident that the object of these gentlemen was not to obtain facts on which to predicate a charge of crime, or of any immoral or dishonorable act. Had such been their object they would not have published what was not said; but they proclaim their suspicions, and by such inuendoes and insinuations seek to impugn the character of one who was not present.

I do not feel called upon to reply to such attempts to cast reproach upon myself. I say to these questioners, *gentlemen, I am your peer.* I have served my country as long, and I hope as honestly, as either of you; and you know, and the country knows, that any question you may propound to me touching the Government, its past or present position, will be frankly, promptly and fully answered, to the extent of my knowledge and belief; and I pronounce this attempt to assail me dishonorable, unworthy of your positions, unworthy of honorable men.

But you must not expect to escape the responsibility of your own conduct by thus assailing one who has for years cautioned you of the results that must follow the efforts of yourselves and party to extend Slavery, and your determined purpose to involve the people of the Free States in the disgrace and crime of supporting an institution which all honest and independent men of those States repudiate. No man of our nation has done more than one of you to produce the results which have recently attracted the attention of the people. They are the immediate and unmistakable effects of the efforts of yourselves and party to establish Slavery in Kansas. Murderers there were rewarded by Executive appointments to office. BROWN'S sons were the victims of that despotism which your party exerted in favor of an institution which the people abhorred.

These facts do not rest on suspicion, nor on the refusal of a victim to answer any question. They rest upon the records and the history of the Government itself. No evasion, no tergiversation, can change the enduring truths to which I refer. And you would better subserve the public good by exerting your influence and occupying your time in correcting the evils you and your party have brought upon the country, than by vain efforts to involve others in the crimes which you and your associates have committed.

To the public I will say, *that Brown never consulted me in regard to his Virginia expedition, or any other expedition or matter whatever.*

J. R. GIDDINGS.

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1859.

MR. GIDDINGS APPARENTLY AN ACCESSORY

A number of the papers brought from the insurgents' camp at Harper's Ferry, and in possession of the Government, will be published in the *Constitution* to-morrow. Some of them are signed "John Smith," in the handwriting of some of the Ossawatomie Browns, and indorsed in that of the latter. The documents show that the conspiracy extended throughout a portion of New-York, Ohio and New-England, and in some towns in Pennsylvania. One letter says: "Our hands, so far, are coming forward probably better than I expected, as we have called on them." The papers give the number of pickaxes, shovels and articles of personal comfort, together with the bill for the same, while others ask for money, &c. F. B. S., of Concord, N. H., subscribes $55. There is a letter under date Oct. 1, in which the writer states that he was in Ashtabula County, and met with some success. "Our old friend, J. R. G.," he says, "took to the amount of three dollars."

THE HON. J. R. GIDDINGS' CONGRESSIONAL LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 24.

The Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, delivered his lecture on "Scenes in Congressional Life," this evening, at the Concert Hall. The attendance was not very large. Before entering upon his theme, he announced to the audience that on Friday evening next he would address them on insurrections, riots &c., caused by the institution of Slavery, and would give all he knew regarding the late sad affair at Harper's Ferry, and also what he knew from experience of public opinion in the North on different projects for the abolition of Slavery. He then repeated his lecture, interpolating remarks springing from thoughts of the moment, and dictated by the surrounding. For instance, when mention of the name of Gov. WISE was made, and met by cries of derision from the audience, he hastened to say that he had reason to think highly of that gentleman, for his honorable support in a trying moment in his (GIDDING'S) career. His remarks obtained much applause.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROSECUTION

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA., } Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1859. }

The Circuit Court of Jefferson County—Hon. Richard Parker, Judge; Charles D. Harding, Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney. The cases of the State of Virginia *vs.* John Brown, Aaron C. Stevens, and Edwin Coppee, white persons, and Shields Green and John Copeland, negroes, committed on charge of conspiracy to make rebellion, insurrection, and open war against the Commonwealth of Virginia, and also for the murder of F. Beckham, G. W. Turner, Thomas Burley, Luke Quinn, marine, and Haywood Sheppard, negro, will be taken up on Tuesday for examination trial previous to the action of the Grand Jury, *ex parte*, thereon—a form peculiar to Virginia. It is understood that the Court will assign Robert Y. Conrad, Esq., a talented lawyer of Winceester, as the counsel of the prisoners.

It is understood that Brown has made application by letter to Gov. Chase, of Ohio, and other prominent members of the bar in other States, to appear as the counsel for himself and his associates. Also, that the prisonere will be allowed by the Court to avail themselves of every privilege which would be accorded to any citizen of the Commonwealth in like circumstancee.

It is also stated that should the prisoners apply for a separate examination trial it will be granted them, and also a separate trial before the Court and jury, should their counsel make a motion to that effect. As two of the prisoners are negroes the Commonwealth's Attorney will introduce negro testimony in their cases.

Should the five prisoners insist upon a separate examination trial and separate trial before the Court, their cases will undoubtedly occupy several weeks. There is no probability that their trial will be postponed beyond the present term.

It is apprehended that the impanneling of jurors in the different cases will occupy considerable time, for the reason, it is supposed, that but few persons can be found in the country who have not formed or expressed an opinion on the subject.

The prisoner A. D. Stevens was much worse today, and is not expected to live. He has the best medical attendance.

THE FUGITIVE INSURGENT, COOK.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* says:

"The young man COOK, concerned in the late insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and distinguished with the title of "Captain" COOK, was some six or seven years ago a resident of this city, and employed at the *Ledger* office, where, for nearly a year, he "held copy," as the printers call it, for the proof reader. He was then about 18 or 19 years old. Previous to engaging at the *Ledger*, he was employed at the mineral water establishment of ROUSSELL & PARSONS, in Prune-street. After this, he was engaged for a short time at Congress Hall, the old hotel which formerly stood in Chesnut-street, below Third. Next he was employed at the Walnut-street Theatre, in some subordinate capacity. From this period his whereabouts were unknown until, a year or two ago, he revisited this city, and stated that he had been in Kansas and the West, and had located himself at Harper's Ferry, where he was engaged in teaching school, and had married.

The description given of him in the papers—the round shoulders, head on one side, and inclining forward—is complete, with the exception that he had a confirmed "lisp," which may assist in his detection. He was very vain of his skill at rifle and pistol shooting, and frequently visited a shooting gallery in Third-street, below German, where he would often "stump" the best shots in the gallery to shoot against him. In fact, in this practice he had few rivals. It is believed that he was a native of Connecticut, but this is not positively known. He has a brother-in-law doing business in New-York City. On Saturday the Police were looking after persons in this city to go to Chambersburgh, to see if the man arrested there really was COOK.

JOHN E. COOK AS A LAW-STUDENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The allusion in the newspapers to the former connection of JOHN E. COOK, of recent Harper's Ferry notoriety, with my office, as law clerk, renders it proper that I should say something in his behalf; not to justify and excuse the rash, and, in a sense, criminal proceedings of the Harper's Ferry riot; but if this be the identical JOHN E. COOK formerly residing in this City, to note some facts and antecedents in his life which show him to be rather the subject of *fanaticism* in this matter than the monster of crime which the fears of the Virginians have painted him. He was born in Haddon, Conn., about the year 1833, of highly respectable parentage, and was reared amidst the religious and moral influences which characterize the rural population of Connecticut. His general education was good—so that he had spent one or two Winters as a successful teacher of public schools, before his majority. He had also traveled through most of the States of the Union, in the pursuits of a mercantile agency. He had a great passion for mineralogy and for the collection of mineral cabinets; nurtured, no doubt, by his spending his early pastimes amidst the stone quarries worked on his father's estate and in the vicinity. While with me he showed specimens of ore, and, as he supposed, of gold, found by him more than five years since in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, Virginia. So I am inclined to believe, that the alleged purpose of his going to Harper's Ferry to dig ores, was truthful, and not feigned. More than five years since he expressed the purpose of going there some time, for that object. And I am strongly of the impression that this Harper's Ferry rebellion was an incident of special temptation that crossed his path, rather than the result of a long-settled and matured purpose.

In March, 1854, he came to reside with me, as a student and law clerk, and was employed in my office; and continued an inmate of my family for a year. But he had no taste for the law. Though generally faithful to his duties as a copyist, the law, in its science, its facts and principles, was destined to remain to him a blank obscurity. The most persevering drill on my part could not fix in his mind the most simple elements of legal knowledge. I was disappointed in the result of my experiment with him. Possessing, as he appeared to, so fair a share of general intelligence, it was a mystery to me to find in him so much reluctance to intellectual analysis. His knowledge, however, was the fruit of a wide-extended superficial observation of men, matters, and things, rather than of reflection and reasoning. And still, in his elegant penmanship, correct orthography, and ready knowledge of arithmetic and grammar, there was evidence that in his early life he had studied to some purpose and effect. The truth, when discovered, was this: He had nurtured the fancies of a poetic imagination for years, and his mind wandered in a land of dreams. The world and life were scarcely appreciated as realities. While he could not draw a complaint or a promissory note, a score of fancy verses for a lady's album would be thrown off without effort, as by intuition. The use of guns and pistols was with him a kindred passion to his poetry; as a marksman, he was a dead shot. If thrown in the midst of strife and contention, he would naturally become a soldier as by the force of this passion, without personal motive or inducement, and, indeed, as against his own welfare and happiness. And still he appeared kind to every one; and during the year he was with me, though often abstracted from his proper employments by his poetical *infatuations*, he was never guilty, to my recollection, of a disobliging act or an unkind word towards myself or my family. I never knew him to drink a glass of intoxicating liquors or to utter a profane oath. He would do anything and everything reasonable to oblige us, except to *learn law.*

He went to Kansas, during the year 1855, and is said to have had something to do with the defence of Southern Kansas, from the border ruffians. How much or what I have no means of knowing. He was once at the East afterwards for a short time, but his family friends shortly afterwards lost all trace of him, and for two or three years have supposed him dead. While with me, I never discovered in him any special interest in abolitionism, nor any special sympathy for the colored race. If he was ever converted to that faith, it must have been through the teachings of BROWN and other border ruffians in Kansas. I know of none of his family friends who are specially infected with anti-Slavery sentiments. Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, is his brother-in-law, and he has certainly been no "heretical" teacher to this end.

I do not write to justify the foolhardy fanaticism evinced by COOK and others in the late Virginia riots, but to present facts to mitigate the severity of public feeling towards him; and if he should be arrested, to facilitate a fair and impartial trial, that shall separate his acts from the *fears* of the people, and lead to a charitable judgment of the condition of mind that has induced these transactions. I do not make an appeal in his behalf. There are those, should occasion require, who can do that more effectually. His family friends—his aged father and mother, still living in Connecticut—his sisters and brothers, and especially the amiable and accomplished lady of Gov. WILLARD, who faithfully performed towards him the office of a sister in his early childhood, will not forget him now.

I can well conceive, from my knowledge of the character of COOK'S mind, how that without forecast, and even without a purpose of crime, he would become the parasite of the first leader in *romantic adventure* that might solicit his aid. If anybody is killed or injured it is a consequence not intended by COOK, but a necessity arising from the circumstances into which he has been led. COOK was in fact the Blennerhasset of BROWN'S enterprise, without BLENNERHASSET'S estate, but more of courage and skill.

JOHN N. STEARNS, No. 114 Fourth-street, WILLIAMSBURGH, Oct. 24, 1859.

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE AT RICHMOND.

Of the remarks addressed by Gov. WISE to the military and townspeople of Richmond, upon his return from Harper's Ferry, the subjoined is a more extended report than that forwarded by telegraph. It is derived from the Richmond *Whig*:

Capt. Cary, Company F., and Fellow-Citizens:

If you and I never had a fellow-feeling before, we have it now. Rumors of an insurrection, of an invasion, of robberies and murders by ruffians, on our borders, called for the protection of the State and her people. You, fellow-citizens and citizen soldiers, were ready to start on the path of duty at any moment. I thank you—as your Commander-in-Chief, I thank you from my heart. I thank you not only for for being ready to start, but it is due to you that I should say that I knew you were ready to do your duty. I kept my eye upon the men, and though they met rumor upon rumor, telegraph upon telegraph, that there was still fighting at Harper's Ferry, they went through with buoyant hearts. [Applause.] No man blanched, until the news came that the victory was won without the aid of their right arms. When we got there we found the dead and the wounded. When you left you bore the character of gentlemen; when you arrived at Harper's Ferry, then you bore not only the character of gentlemen, but the character of soldiers. Though you were not called upon to pull a trigger, you preserved order, composure, drill and discipline, in the midst of the highest excitement I have ever witnessed. Let me also thank the corps who left this city the next morning, and their commander, Col. AUGUST. All, all were on their way as prompt as preparation could be made and steam carry them. [Applause.] We met many on the way, and here let me pay an encomium to Capt. MAGE, of the Alexandria Rifles, who, with the accession of his corps enabled me to proceed with 91 Virginia soldiers, to Harper's Ferry. I was compelled, at the Relay House to order the return of the companies which followed me. There was enough without them, The volunteers of Jefferson, and of Berkley were there. The farmers were there with their long guns and rifles. The people were there with arms and without arms. They expected to get arms there, but to the disgrace—*not of Virginia*—but of somebody who is responsible, fourteen white ruffians and five negroes had taken the Armory—the Thermopylæ of Harper's Ferry—at night, where thousands of muskets were kept. The Governor then briefly recapitulated the particulars of the surprise and capture of the place; mentioned the seizure of 1,000 spears, and referred to the disappointment of the invaders in not finding the negroes ready and willing to arm themselves with those weapons. They carried off a few slaves, but one negro escaped from them, and was drowned in an attempt to get back to his master. The fanatic, the "border ruffian," the Chief of Kansas," who has been denouncing the people of Missouri as "border ruffians," is now a prisoner of treason. He made a great mistake as to the disposition of the slaves. The Abolitionists cannot comprehend that they are held among us by a patriarchal tenure.

After a brief allusion to the outlaw, COOK, and the unguarded condition of Harper's Ferry, the Governor said: "There ought to be a guard kept there, and as the General Government has not provided one, either military or civil, I, as Governor, proclaim to you that I have put a guard there. I have put Capt. BROWN'S own Sharpe's rifles into the hands of the people, [laughter and applause,] and I will not stop until I send an ample supply of Virginia muskets, with flint, percussion, or some sort of a lock—to secure the proper defence of the place. [Cheers.] He would have given his right arm if our Virginia boys had been there to take the ruffians who surprised the town. He was ready to weep when he heard that their force consisted of only twelve men, and that they had taken the town in ten minutes. There was no cowardice in that part of the people there, because their unguarded citizens were prisoners—they loved WASHINGTON, they loved ALSTEAD, they loved the operatives who were prisoners. But he (Gov. W.) told them that they had made a mistake; and that if Gen. WASHINGTON had been a prisoner, and his life imperiled by an attack, he (the Governor) would have risked his own and other lives, as well, in making that attack without delay. (This is the spirit, and not the exact language, of the Governor's remark.)

The Governor then proceeded to speak of "Captain BROWN," awarding to him credit for bravery, fortitude, and humanity towards his prisoners. He dwelt with an appropriate anti-climax, on the fact that BROWN had armed himself with a sword which FREDERICK the Great had sent to Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON! The sword belonged to Mr. LEWIS WASHINGTON, one of BROWN'S prisoners. He said that he had a bushel of BROWN'S correspondence, not all of it. A carpet-bag full was taken to Baltimore by the troops of that city, and misused (by publication.) The letters in his possession proved that prominent men at the North were implicated in the affair. Whether our sister States of the North will allow such men to remain among them unrebuked or unpunished, remains to be seen. If any one should smuggle off GERRIT SMITH some night, and bring him to me, I would read him a moral lecture, and then send him back home. The Governor said he remained at Harper's Ferry to prevent anything like "Lynch law" in Virginia. There was no question of jurisdiction to be settled, as he had made up his mind fully, and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, he would not have obeyed an order to the contrary from the President of the United States. [Laughter and applause.]

In conclusion, the Governor urged the importance of the organization of the military throughout the State, and the exercise of vigilance to guard against the disgrace of a similar surprise. He thanked the soldiers and citizens for the compliment they had paid him, and declared that he had done nothing but his duty in repairing to Harper's Ferry.

BROWN ANOTHER BALFOUR OF BURLEY.

From the Springfield Republican.

While a resident of this city BROWN was respected by all who knew him for his perfect integrity of character. But he was then a monomaniac, as really as he has since proved himself to be. He is so constituted that when he gets possessed of an idea he carried it out with unflinching fidelity to all its logical consequences, as they seem to him, hesitating at no absurdity, and deterred by no unpleasant consequences to himself personally. While he was in business here he took up the notion that he ought not to put his name to certain descriptions of commercial paper, such as were indispensable in the conduct of his own affairs, and he would adhere rigidly to this idea until his business was completely blocked up and brought to a dead stand, when the President of the bank where he had his money transactions, would take him in hand and fairly talk him off his hobby long enough to get his affairs unsnarled, so that his business could go on again. And this was done repeatedly. BROWN was here about a year ago, and spent several days. He talked freely with his friends in respect to his running off slaves from Missouri. He seemed to feel that he had a special mission in respect to slavery, and he justified the running off of slaves, not on the grounds of personal vengeance for the bitter wrongs he had received, but as an effective mode of operation against the institution itself. His theory was then, and it is the secret of his Harper's Ferry movement, that it was his mission to make the institution insecure, to increase the general feeling of its insecurity at the South, and thus to act upon the fear and prudence of the slaveholders. In all this he was deliberate, calm, and conscientious. Doubless his personal wrongs had contributed to the establishment of this fixed purpose of his life, but his vengeance was directed not against slaveholders, but against the institution itself. It was a matter of religion with him. He is a Presbyterian in his faith, and feels that it is for this very purpose that God has raised him up. This is made evident in the answers given to his catechizers, as he lay chained and bloody, with fierce eyes around him and hearts thirsting for his blood. His perfect coolness and self-possession, his evident truthfulness and transparent sincerity, and the utter absence of fear in his manner, command the respect of all about him. The universal feeling is that JOHN BROWN is a hero—a misguided and insane man, but nevertheless inspired with a genuine heroism. He has a large infusion of the stern old Puritan element in him. His conversations with Gov. WISE and others show the character of the man.

BROWN'S CAMPAIGNS IN KANSAS.

HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF OSSAWATOMIE.

The following original bulletin of a now famous border battle is communicated to the Boston *Atlas* by MR. JAMES REDPATH. It is from the broad-nibbed of the old moss-trooper himself:

"Early in the morning of the 30th of August, the enemy's scouts approached to within one mile and a half of the western boundary of the town of Ossawatomie. At this place my son FREDERICK K. (who was not attached to my force) had lodged with some four other young men from Lawrence, and a young man named GARRISON, from Middle Creek.

The scouts, led by a Pro-Slavery preacher named WHITE, shot my son dead in the road, whilst he—as I have since ascertained—supposed them to be friendly. At the same time they butchered Mr. GARRISON and badly mangled one of the young men from Lawrence, who came with my son, leaving him for dead.

This was after sunrise. I had stopped during the night about two and one-half miles from them, and nearly one mile from Ossawattomie. I had no organized force, but only some twelve or fifteen new recruits, who were ordered to leave their preparations for breakfast, and follow me into town, as soon as this news was brought to me.

As I had no means of learning correctly the force of the enemy, I placed twelve of the recruits in a log house, hoping we might be able to defend the town. I then gathered some fifteen more men together, whom we armed with guns, and we started in the direction of the enemy. After going a few rods, we could see them approaching the town in line of battle, about one-half a mile off, upon a hill west of the village. I then gave my full force of doing more than to annoy from the timber near the town into which we were all retreated, and which was filled with a thick growth of underbrush, but had no time to recall the twelve men in the log house, and so lost their assistance in the fight.

At the point above named I met with Capt. CLINE, a very active young man, who had with him some twelve or fifteen mounted men, and persuaded him to go with us into the timber, on the southern shore of the Osage or Mer-des-Cevignes, a little to the northwest from the village. Here the men numbering not more than thirty in all, were directed to scatter and secrete themselves as well as they could, and await the approach of the enemy. This was done in full view of them, (who must have seen the whole movement) and had to be done in the utmost haste. I believe Capt. CLINE and some of his men were not even dismounted in the fight, but cannot assert positively. When the left wing of the enemy had approached to within common rifle shot, we commenced firing; and very soon threw the northern branch of the enemy's line into disorder. This continued some fifteen or twenty minutes, which gave us an uncommon opportunity to annoy them. Capt. CLINE and his men soon got out of ammunition, and retired across the river.

After the enemy rallied, we kept up our fire, until, by the leaving of one and another, we had but six or seven left. We then retired across the river.

We had one man killed, a Mr. POWERS, from Capt. CLINE'S company, in the fight. One of my men, a Mr. PARTRIDGE, was shot in crossing the river. Two or three of the party who took part in the fight are yet missing, and may be lost or taken prisoners. Two were wounded, viz.: Dr. UPDEGRAFF and a Mr. COLLIS.

I cannot speak in too high terms of them and of many others I have not now time to mention.

One of my best men, together with myself, were struck with a partially spent ball from the enemy in the commencement of the fight, but were only bruised. The loss I refer to is one of my missing men. The loss of the enemy, as we learn by the different statements of our own, as well as their people, was some thirty-one or two killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. After burning the town to ashes, and killing a Mr. WILLIAMS, whom they had taken, and whom neither party claimed, they took a hasty leave, carrying their dead and wounded with them. They did not attempt to cross the river, nor to search for us, and have not since returned to look over their work.

I give this in great haste, in the midst of constant interruptions. My second son was with me in the fight and escaped unharmed. This I mention for the benefit of his friends.

Old Preacher WHITE, I hear, boasts of having killed my son. Of course he is a lion.

JOHN BROWN.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 7, 1859.

The brilliancy of the exploit can hardly be traced in the Captain's modest and characteristic account of it. Five hundred men, fully equipped and armed—with muskets, swords, pistols and artillery, were arrested, thrown into confusion, and lost thirty-two men and fifty wounded, by a party of sixteen heroes, all of them imperfectly armed. There was not a Sharpe's rifle in BROWN'S little band. Capt. CLINE'S company only fired two or three vollies and fled, in consequence of being out of ammunition.

The General of the invading army, afterwards confessed, that if BROWN had been provided with Sharpe's rifles nothing could have prevented his men from making an ignominious retreat.

SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN DUTY UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES

From the Charleston Courier.

One step towarde this, and now the most obvious step, is the prompt punishment of all the malignant and fanatical agents engaged in any degree in the Harper's Ferry disturbances, and we are in some sort disappointed because the telegraph has not yet informed us of the result. It may be that the bayonet and the ball have anticipated the word of the gallows, as to some of the chief agents. For the surviving prisoners, however, there *is but one plea for delay or intermission beyond the time required to rig up a hanging-post or tie a rope. That delay will only be justified by the probability of obtaining full and complete information concerning the age, origin, extent, object and resources of the fiendish conspiracy.* The telegraphic advices we this day give—obtained at great expense—will inform our readers that the surviving prisoners have to some degree made the revolutions which alone could demand any postponement of punishment.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The South will demand, in pure self-preservation, *that not the man, but any man, whose position commits him to the doctrine that the negro has a right to his freedom, and ought to have it; that such right must be settled by the States of this Union; and that the time is at hand for deciding that question—the South will and must demand that any such man shall not be elected President of these United States.* It happens just at this time that one such at the North towers above all others in the affections of his infernal confederates; and that man is WILLIAM H. SEWARD. He is at the top and bottom of this whole business: his speeches and his acts have encouraged, if they did not suggest, this very outbreak of BROWN'S.

Nor let the North think that there is any influence here which can be relied on to prevent the South from extreme measures. That mistaken idea of conservatism and reform which prompted the leading newspapers of the South to propose a fusion with the Black Republicans has vanished. The fact is plain, it has been proven by the overt act, that the Black Republicans harbor traitors and enemies to the South among their ranks; cherish them; supply them with money and munitions of war; sympathize with their defeat, and lay all the blame of their conduct at her door. Whigs are patriots, and, we doubt not, would now regard an embrace with such a party as pollution. But if they could be supposed still to meditate it, they would be crushed for all future time, and their party utterly exterminated.

From the Savannah Republican.

The more we think of the unparalleled affair, the further we become bewildered and lost in amazement. Their career was a short but terrible one. Many valuable lives, we are told, have been sacrificed—a circumstance truly to be deplored. *Like the neighboring population, we go in for a summary vengeance. A terrible example should be made, that will stand out as a beacon light in all time to come.*

Though this was purely an Anti-Slavery war, we would not do our Northern brethren the injustice to suppose that any considerable portion of them can look upon the scenes at Harper's Ferry, or contemplate the direful plot of the insurgents, with any other feeling than one of unqualified abhorrence. There are many, though, feeling thus, to whose sentiments and the public expression of them, these bloody enactments may be traced as their true and legitimate origin. There can be no doubt of this. The transactions at Harper's Ferry should teach the Anti-Slavery agitators a lesson not to be forgotten, viz. That their policy can be productive of naught but evil—evil to the slave whom they would benefit, and evil in the form of a terrible retribution, to the deluded followers of their doctrines. Dark as the tragedy is, we trust it will also be productive of good in turning men from the error of their way, by showing the consequences of their false philanthropy and reckless folly.

BROWN UNDOUBTEDLY A MADMAN.

From the Louisville Journal.

The whole thing smacks strongly of the madhouse. It is worthy only of men who are at once fiends and lunatics. Yet old JOHN BROWN, however fiendish, is generally thought to be sane. We hear of nothing to the contrary. In what way, then, are we to account for the patent and gross insanity of his undertaking as revealed by himself? We confess we are strongly inclined to accept his revelations with serious allowance. The contradictory nature of his statements respecting those associated with him in the conspiracy; the "bushel of letters" from "all parts of the country" discovered at his house, including one from FRED. DOUGLASS and another from GERRIT SMITH; the elaborate instrument drawn up for the regulation and government of the conspirators, suggesting the most thorough and wide-spread organization; his own final admission that he had provided arms for thousands, whom he had "good reason to expect" from both North and South; and lastly, and mainly, the gigantic dimensions of the avowed design, compared with the insignificance of the avowed means of accomplishing it, always supposing him to be in his senses, and not a raving bedlamite, all tend, in our mind, to cast suspicion on the truthfulness of his pretended disclosures concerning the extent of the conspiracy. They point darkly, yet significantly, to further developments.

We hope the thing will be probed to the bottom. A searching investigation into the origin and true extent of this brainless and demoniacal conspiracy will do no harm and much good. Let the curtain be lifted, if there is one, and let the actors crouching behind it be blasted by the public gaze. If this shall be done effectually, we are persuaded that it will be long before the accursed Hydra of Abolition rears another head in the land. Indeed, the present insane and infamous attempt will go far towards dispatching the monster at any rate. Osawattomie BROWN has brought down on it the club of Hercules, if not the fiasin brand of Iolaus.

CASSIUS M. CLAY SUSPECTED OF ABETTING THE PLOT.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Our telegraphic advices published in yesterday's paper, indicate the complicity of certain well-known Northern Abolitionists, in the recent murderous foray at Harper's Ferry; and there can be no doubt, from the supply of munitions of war found in possession of the insurgents, that their resources of money must have been very considerable. They doubtless had bankers somewhere. GERRIT SMITH, a man of immense wealth, who has perhaps contributed more abundantly of his means to carry out his projects relative to the negro race, than any other Abolitionist, seems to be involved. SMITH, though a fanatic on this question, has always been regarded as a humane man, even denying, as he has done recently, the validity of certain Scripture injunctions, because they recognize "the inhuman institution of Slavery," but if he has been at all instrumental in instigating this affair, deserves to be gibbeted. *By a private source, we learn that* CASSIUS M. CLAY *has also been mentioned in the same connection. Should these suspicions prove well founded, we would favor a requisition upon the Governors of their respective States, for the apprehension and delivery into custody of the parties.* We trust that Gov. WISE will prosecute this matter to the utmost.

From the Charleston Mercury.

While we can see no cause for present alarm, none can blind their eyes to the audacity of the attempt, or fail to regard it as a pregnant sign of the times—a prelude to what must and will recur again and again, as *the progress of sectional hate and black Republican success advance to their consummation.* And what will be the effect? Are occurrences like these calculated to strengthen the institution of Slavery in the border States, by adding to its advantages and value in the appreciation of the public there? Is not the condition of things to which we submit inevitably lending to render slave property in the neighborhood of Mason and Dixon's line as dangerous and troublesome nuisance? Slaves can neither be kept nor managed. By our tame and passive policy the cotton States, which are vitally interested in the institution are actually allowing Slavery to be carried out of the border States. The continuance of this policy will slowly but surely build up an abolition party in States that now are strongly pro Slavery, and ready to back us in resistance to the ever-recurring aggressions of the North and of her people. The march of events is onward. Let the signs of the times be read and interpreted aright.

POLITICAL EFFECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a prominent politician, dated

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859.

The Harper's Ferry escapade has created here, and in Pennsylvania through the country, a great amount of indignation. I have just come from the interior, and find the feeling very strong amongst all classes. *It will greatly damage the Republicans;* and I believe will have a wonderful effect favorable to Mr. DOUGLAS.

I find the friends of the Administration to have modified their hostility to DOUGLAS. They say he is no longer to be regarded as an enemy—that he can carry five States which no other man can carry, and that without these no Democratic candidate can be elected. This is the language of ultra Buchanan men, whose efforts will be directed to harmonize, as they say, not expecting the certain nomination of DOUGLAS, but proposing in that event to give him an earnest support.

Amusements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Our first impressions of the new company at this delightful little theatre have been confirmed by each successive representation.

Last week "Brutus lache Cæsar," "Les Femmes qui Pleurent" and "La Corde Sensible," were given to numerous and delighted audiences. The first gave M. MANNSTEIN an opportunity of displaying the combined delicacy and force of his style of acting to the best advantage. Mlle. CHEVALIER, too, made a decided hit in this piece, playing with all her usual fidelity, and very much more than all her usual grace, spirit and *verve*. The *début* of M. BARRY, too, was a more than respectable success. The second piece kept the audience in a roar of laughter from the beginning to the end, and is one of the most brilliant little morceaux which have yet been given at this theatre. Mr. JUCHET and Mme. LAURETTI gained new triumphs in their respective parts while the pretty little KARSEN played as ingeniously as ever.

"La Corde Sensible," of course, reminded us of PAULINE DUPONT, who played the part of *Zizine* last year. Has this natural, easy and most amusing actress gone home? If not let us hope the manager may find it for his interest to present her to the public this season. Who else could play *Chonchon* in "La Grace de Dieu?"

The *rôle* of *Zizine*, however, lost nothing in the hands of that arch little soubrette, Mlle. DARCY, whose eyes sparkle with merriment or kindle with rage as occasion requires, and who has seized at once the position which our public can never refuse to a pretty woman and a pains-taking artist.

"Don Juan d'Autriche," a historical drama in five acts, was most effectively performed on Thursday and Saturday evenings, and introduced to the admiring appreciation of a New-York audience M. MAZURE, of the Theatre Historique de Paris, whose representation of *Charles V.*, ex-Emperor and Monk, was masterly indeed. We trust that we have not seen the last of this thoroughly accomplished artist. For to-night we have vaudeville and comedy, the latter Mme. DE GIRARDIN'S exquisite little piece "Le Chapeau d'un Horloger."

The Mexican Invasion.

LATER FROM BROWNSVILLE—MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE CITIZENS—THE BANDIT LEADER, CORTINAS.

From the Brownsville Flag, Oct. 8.

Our city force, numerically 120 strong, has been divided into two companies, with the view of having sixty men on guard each night during the present danger, and until sufficent force is sent by either the Government or Gen. Twiggs to relieve them. Both companies form unitedly a battalion commanded by Major E. R. HUBB, and the officers of companies are as follows: Company A, Capt. P. C. Sharkey; First Lieutenant, A. C. Mauk; Second Lieutenant, W. A. Waugh; F. Dollar, Orderly Sergeant. Company B, Captain, Robert West; First Lieutenant, A. Werbiski; Second Lieutenant, Francisco Yturria; Orderly Sergeant, C. E. Hinckle. Lieut. Eldridge is absent on leave.

We desire to say that the zeal of these gentlemen, their faithfulness and thorough capacity for their post, gives us every assurance that nothing will fail for want of leaders, while our fellow-soldiers, though almost perfectly unskilled, are doing their duty like tried men.

We publish this morning in handbill-form the Proclamation of NEPOMUCENO CORTINAS, to show the audacity of the villain. We have not by us the history of the man—we will take some trouble to obtain it; but this we know, that he has himself been an outlaw from the organization of the American authority on the Rio Grande—with bills of indictment of every grade of crime against him, from that of ordinary theft to murder the most heinous. So desperate has been the character of the ruffian that he has, either by intimidation or otherwise, avoided arrest by our officers. Now, for a notorious outlaw to set himself up as the executioner of the laws which he has so often violated, is only adding insult to injury. These laws he will sooner or later find executed not to his liking. As *friends* and *not* as enemies to our Mexico-American population, we warn them against adhering to the cause or listening to the advice of this bandit; for as sure as there is a God above us, fearful will be the punishment meted out to every one who shall be known to have acted with him in his recent outrages. Upon the guilty, not upon the innocent, will the blow fall; and it is your duty to show by your public reprobation and by aiding promptly in the apprehension of these bandits, that you have no sympathy with them.

"Why Do Ye Mourn Departed Spirits?" when you can get the best imported Brandy, at 65. per bottle. 40c. 75c. Ports, 40c.; Havana Cigars, at 3 cents, at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York?

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorite for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. **SINGER'S MACHINES** make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.
Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.
With best wishes, your Brethren,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

Rogers & Raymond's
COLD-WEATHER COMFORTS.
The attention of all classes is invited to the splendid quality and make and remarkably low prices of our warm Winter Overcoats, including
DREADNAUGHTS,
RIGA BEAVERS,
SOLFERINOS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Our assortment of Winter Clothing for in-door and out-door wear comprises a variety never equaled in this market. One price and no deviation.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Heavy all Wool Undergarments
For Men, Women and Children, at
McLAUGHLIN'S
Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

**Ladies' and

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
NO. 26 WEST 26TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the first Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Ramsdell's, No. 663 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 343 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
E. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Open its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is limited to 70. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by FIVE experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.
DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. DEMEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of E. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The Winter Session commences Oct. 24. Terms, $140 per annum. Male and Female Departments distinct in management and location. Circulars may be had of the Principals, or at Tyson & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.
JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Conducted by Dr. RICHARDS & SON, assisted by WERNER BJERG, Esq. Boys fitted for college or business, and received in the family of Dr. R., at any age or grade of proficiency. For circulars, apply at the store of A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 120 Nassau-st., where a teacher may be consulted daily from 11 to 2. Terms moderate, and no extras. Session begins Nov. 4.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $50 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 57½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and in unsurpassed healthy and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN BROOKLYN.—Parents and guardians can obtain for children a pleasant and permanent home, with board and tuition, in a private family. Instruction in the English branches, music, drawing, and all kinds of fancy work. Only a few will be taken. They will receive the individual attention of their preceptress. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal, Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 56 Cedar-st., of S. P. Yerkes, No. 9 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 26th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 2, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. Munson I. Lockwood, Principal; H. Hines, A. B., Principal Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmeld, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Tyson's, No. 660 Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A few pupils for instruction on the piano-forte; young beginners will be taken on very moderate terms; references of the first respectability. Address E. D. L., Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 27th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MME. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. Private lessons. For circulars and references, apply at No. 52 East 29th-st.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RESopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 62 East 22d-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 26th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 177 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, &c., &c., and thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as tutor or public instructor. Best testimonials and references. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach her own language to foreigners, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or a few pupils to take private lessons. Testimonials of capacity and City references will be given. Address, until next Saturday, F. L. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address R. M., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches and French, desires an engagement as visiting governess or to teach part of the day in a young ladies' school. The best of reference given. Address Box No. 3,532 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music, French, drawing and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Would go South. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

MUSIC AND GERMAN.—A TEACHER OF these branches is wanted immediately. He must speak and write English well. Location about 40 miles from New-York. Address MUSIC, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO GIVE TWO music lessons a week; one that would board in the house preferred. For particulars, apply at No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

MR. ROY, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND Spanish languages, can dispose of two hours every day. None but first-rate pupils need apply. Address No. 537 Houston-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $36 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIC PHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.
Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND CANVASSERS.—Inspectors of Election and Canvassers elected in 1858 are notified to appear at the County Clerk's office, No. 10 City Hall, to take the oath of office required by law. Inspectors of Election for first eleven Wards will attend on FRIDAY, Oct. 28, and Inspectors of Election for remaining Wards on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, 1859.
Canvassers for first eleven Wards will attend on MONDAY, Oct. 31, and Canvassers for remaining Wards on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1859. Inspectors and Canvassers will perceive the necessity of prompt attendance at the time and place indicated above.
JOHN CLANCY, County Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 36 South-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ON and after this date, all matter excavated or dredged from the docks, slips or harbors of the port of New-York must be deposited upon Oyster Island, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every cubic yard of such material deposited contrary to this regulation.
R. STURGIS, President.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1859.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that by an act of the Legislature 10 per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November, in addition to the five per cent. which was incurred on the first day of August.
MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, settees, chairs, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School House No. 17, in 47th-st., near the 8th-av., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD THOMSON, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will address the Young Men's Republican Committee, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The public, and especially the young men of this County, are invited.
S. B. DUTCHER, Chairman.
JOHN J. SHAW,
ELLIOTT F. SHEPPARD, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S PARTY.—An Adjourned Meeting of the People's Party of the Eighteenth Ward will be held at the Stuyvesant House, corner of 17th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 7½ o'clock. All citizens of the Ward interested in the election of honest men to office are invited to attend.
W. H. ADDOMS, President.
D. T. MACFARLAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

HANDSOME PRIZES
FOR
TARGET COMPANIES.
PLATED GOODS, EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR PRIZES,
AND PRESENTS FOR SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS.
A new and large assortment.
A call is solicited. Goods shown cheerfully at all times.
W. S. MURRAY, No. 222 Canal-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, (It is well known, removes TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, grey, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Betes, No. 126 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—JUST THE THING TO add comfort and elegance to a lady's foot. CANTRELL is the originator of the Ladies' Balmoral Boot, and those who admire good, solid, yet graceful soles, and who love to combine health with beauty, will appreciate an article so neat and substantial. CANTRELL, at No. 813 Broadway, fits admirably the taste of men, women and children with excellent foot-covering.

MACHINERY.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR,
For saving fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER.—A TWENTY horse power steam engine locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 18 Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
25 lots of land fronting on Lafayette-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Greene-av.
16 lots of land fronting on Gates-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Houston-av.
40 lots of land fronting on Prescott-place.
All the above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs., and Fulton-av. Railroad.
Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.
The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles distant from the ferries, easily accessible by the city railroads.
The introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.
The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.
The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.
For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., on elegant first-class high stoop three-story brown-stone front house, front full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 39th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house, No. 233 Prince-st., New-York, newly painted and has all the modern improvements. For terms apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS house, built in the most substantial manner, four stories high, full lot. It is in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The situation is central, and near 5th-av. The owner sells as he is leaving the City.
WM. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 25x65, Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., west side; in replete order, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inqure on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS OR A FARM—Two brown-stone houses, first-class location, finished in a superior manner, with every modern convenience; are new and in fine order; possession at once. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 189 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT YONKERS, 17 acres, under cultivation; substantial dwelling and carriage-house, ice-house, and farmer's cottage, embellished with fine old forest and fruit trees. Full description at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE.—FIVE CHERRY AND WATERsts. houses will be sold, THIS DAY, at the Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. They are between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Very convenient and genteel residences.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5. by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET.

SUITES OF ROOMS AND OFFICES
TO LET ON BROADWAY.

Several suites of rooms fronting on Broadway, in the white marble building now fitting up for the MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. These rooms are suited for insurance, lawyers and other offices, and a large room with fine light, suited for a studio or daguerreotype room. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL,
(Tiffany & Co.'s.) No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A MOST COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, three story and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, to let immediately. There are 17 boarders now in the house. Rent $1,200, quarterly in advance, and board three grown persons. None but a small responsible party will be treated with.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE whole building, or the store with basement and second story, (25x100 ft.) sky-light, iron front, elevator, &c., No. 534, near the large hotels, and almost eligible stand for business. Terms favorable; early possession can be had; fixtures for sale. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square, seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the first manner for the manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FOUR-story brick house, high stoop, with every modern convenience, in one of the most desirable locations in the upper part of the City. Rent $1,100. Address TENANT, Madison-square Post-office, immediately.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, No. 41 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. 12 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. For permit to see the house, apply at No. 58 East 23d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 35TH-ST., (Murray-hill), fine location, four-story high, stoop, brown-stone, fully furnished; now occupied by a private family; will be let for six months; possession at once; rent $300 for six months. Apply to
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished, one hundred feet from 8th-av., in 53d-st., and will be let low for one or more years. This is a very desirable place to live. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AN elegant two-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements. Will be let to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 5 East 31st-st., one door from 5th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—FIFTEEN MINutes from Wall-st. by Myrtle-av., the pleasant dwelling, with gas fixtures, dumb waiter, hot-room, and near cars. Possession now. Full particulars at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET CHEAP.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let up town with all the modern improvements, neatly furnished, crockery, kitchen utensils, splendid carpets and mirrors, beds and mattresses. Possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BROWN-STONE house, with modern improvements, at once, for the small sum of $45 per month and board to a gentleman and wife. A good chance for a small respectable family.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold sts. Apply to PRICE & SONS, Label Publishers, No. 108 Fulton-st.

TO RENT.—THE BASEMENT IN THE TIMES Building, under the *Times* Office, running through from Park-row to Nassau-st. Apply at the Counting Room of the *Times*.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE BASEMENT No. 1 NASSAU-ST. Enquire of New Amsterdam Insurance Co., No. 7 Wall-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, TWO OR three rooms, partly furnished if possible, and with convenience for housekeeping, at a moderate rent, either in New-York or Jersey City. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS LOCATED NEAR Madison-square, with permanent board for three or four persons, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The best of reference required and given. Address MERCHANT, three days. Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years, for light manufacturing purposes, a building with engine of 30 to 50 horse-power, below 27th-st., below 14th-st. and East of Broadway preferred. Address with particulars, Box No. 2,071 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL NEAT TWO OR THREE-story brick house, located between 4th and 40th sts. and 2d and 8th avs. Rent from $200 to $300. Possession at once. Call or address, for three days, M'KENDREE, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE OR more years a furnished house in Brooklyn, near either ferry preferred, by a family of five persons; no children. Address, stating terms and location, A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE family, in first-rate tenant, location not too far up, and central. Rent $600 to $650. Possession 1st November. Address JAMES, No. 312 4th-av.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York, for agricultural purposes. Address, stating situation, size, character of soil and improvements, with lowest cash price, Box No. 85 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE NEAR WHITE PLAINS—Forty acres; nice house and out houses; plenty of fruit and shade trees; land fine order, fine view of the Sound, very healthy location, good drives, fishing, &c. Will be sold at a fair price, on easy terms. Lithograph and map of the place may be seen by applying to
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence on south side of Staten Island. The improvements are of first-class, the grounds well laid out, and the land in high state of cultivation. Perfectly healthy, views fine and extensive, near a station of the railroad. Terms liberal. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 1,049 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome country seat of 17 acres at Yonkers. Full particulars will be given on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 3 o'clock. Also, building sites of from one to five acres at Yonkers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, for a term of years, a farm of 30 to 100 acres, accessible to the City, in a healthy locality, with commodious and convenient buildings; a farm adapted to grazing, with plenty of fruit, preferred. Address, stating location, price (cash) and other particulars, Box No. 2,052 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-PLACE, of 40 acres, near White Plains; nice house and outbuildings; fine view of the Sound. Also, 300 acres on Long Island; also, 64 acres in Westchester.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-1st-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a large, well-furnished, front room and smaller room connecting, on second floor; house is modern, with gas, hot and cold water, and is heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 11, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE SMALL family would let to a gentleman a well-furnished sitting-room and bedroom communicating, with or without breakfast; home pleasant and location desirable. Apply at No. 54 Macdougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston. No others taken.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FURNISHED BACK room on the first floor, and a front room on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a respectable family; house with modern improvements. Apply at 183 East 13th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, may be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with bedroom, will be vacated at No. 40 West 16th-st., by the occupant's going South. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN will find board by applying at No. 83 West 22d-st.; the best of references given and required.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, can be obtained at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Lexington-av. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, for a family or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 98 Clark-st. The situation is convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and near the cars. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, with board, at No. 24 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED room, with partial board, in a private family, by a young man; location preferred in Great Jones-st. or Waverley-place, near Broadway; terms not to exceed $7 per week, including fire and gas. Address G. T., Box No. 2,840 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY AND TWO children, in pleasant location, between 18th and 42d sts., west of 6th-av.; private family preferred, and references exchanged. Address D. W., Box No. 1,863 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE PERSONS, IN a respectable family, pious preferred, in the upper part of the City, above 28th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Address E. G., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and wife. Situation between 12th and 40th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Address BOSTON, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second-floor, front and rear rooms, and two small upper rooms, also basement for physician, to let, with first-class board, in the pleasant and convenient location No. 491 4th-st., and house adjoining, between Broadway and 2d-av. Dinner at and after 6.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY BE accommodated with good rooms and board in a first-class private house, in a most desirable neighborhood, within a short distance of the Academy of Music; the best references required. Address P. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a pleasant front room, good board, and the comforts of a home; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the second floor

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY,
SPAIN, GERMANY,
PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN McLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. H. GRAHAM, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE,
All the sizes, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened, at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $787,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $94,463. The charter is liberal in its provisions, and as the personal liability clause, it has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the best and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next twenty days, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.

Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS,

Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day at the Shoe and Leather Bank, by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain. The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 12th inst. For the accommodation of Stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Nov. 1.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first instalment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.

A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES,
Commissioners.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, which will become due on the 1st day of December next, are hereby requested to give notice at the office of the Company, on or before the 10th of November, whether payment in New-York or London will be preferred.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors. R. M. BUCHANAN,

Assistant Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit, on real estate in this City and Brooklyn; also money to lend on a first-class farm in Staten Island or Hudson River Counties, for five years. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 17 Wall-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL BONDS WANTED.—The Bonds and Certificates of the Breckenridge Coal Company will be bought for cash by A. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.

This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in good standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. L., with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

A RARE CHANCE.—AN INTEREST CAN BE purchased in a first-class business established on Broadway, with or without personal services. None but principals and responsible parties need apply. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,049 New-York Post-office. References, Messrs. Ira Smith & Co., No. 370 Broadway, and L. B. Wyman, Esq., No. 38 Burling-slip.

RETAIL CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—A pleasant stand, with a good lease, in one of the best thoroughfares of this City, doing a good business. Circumstances compel the owner to sell. A satisfactory reason given. Inquire of JULIAN ALLEN, No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE.—FOR SALE, AN ESTABLISHed real estate business; office located in Nassau-st. Furniture, maps, &c., included in the sale. For particulars, inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st. or of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour,

Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS.—RECEIVED BY LAST steamers, 100 cases prime new figs, including 20 cases of the Agas fig, the largest and finest flavored of any that come to this market. For sale by JOHNSON & BLISS, No. 193 Washington-st., corner of Fulton.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries, and private families. For sale by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND TRAVELLERS.

LA MOTHE'S PATENT IRON CARS.

A very handsomely-furnished first-class passenger Car, of the above construction, may be seen at the Depôt of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, in Jersey City, (near the ferry,) on the 25th to 28th inst., after which it is to be sent to Boston.

These Cars possess all the requisites for safe and economical transportation of passengers and freight in a much higher degree than any others in use, being lighter, stronger, safer and more durable. The public are invited to examine and judge for themselves.

Any information desired concerning them, will be furnished by E. W. SARGENT, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M., 6 P. M., Sundays, 4 P. M. from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning, and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STEENS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the Sixth-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:25 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 10 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanckes and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.

Will leave, *via* Stonington, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3:40 o'clock every afternoon except Sundays.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

EXPRESS TO EUROPE.—THE GLOBE EXpress, No. 28 Broad-st. sends by every steamer, daguerreotypes, photographs, presents, and packages of every description or size, and at moderate rates, to any place in Europe; while the correspondents of the Express, in every city in Europe, receive packages there for delivery in this country. L. W. MORRIS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE

Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of

IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.

CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.

L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.

WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.

CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.

SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.

IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.

Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.

RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.

A full assortment of

EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited; and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.

Orders received for importation.

WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by J. M. MARICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. NASICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1859. GARNER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.

MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our house.
BUHN BROTHERS & CO.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has a capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
NIAGARA, Capt. Lott. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The splendid steamship MARION, Wm. J. Foster, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....$30 75 | To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.....25 00 | To Savannah, Ga.....22 00
To Montgomery, Ala...26 00 | To Charlotte, N. C....22 00
To Nashville, Tenn...30 00 | To Columbia, S. C.....20 00
To Memphis, Tenn....33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla...21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...27 00 | To Palatka, Fla.....23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn 27 00 |

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 29.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFITON,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Petersburgh, Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cts. extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known, first-class, side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on SATURDAY, 29th inst. Fare on either ship $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR Liverpool.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail Nov. 9.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

KEROSENE.

J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 38 Burling-slip, Offer for sale their Oil at the regular price of FIRST-CLASS KEROSENE OR COAL OILS. IT GIVES OUT NO ODOR, is entirely NON-EXPLOSIVE And is free from all objections to which poor Oils are subject.

This Kerosene is made by the PORTLAND and BOSTON KEROSENE OIL COMPANIES, (who are proprietors of the KEROSENE TRADE MARK) for which we are SOLE AGENTS.

Interested parties have asserted that this Oil is made in New-York, but we wish it understood that there is no Kerosene or Coal Oil manufactured in New-York, which can COMPARE WITH THIS IN QUALITY.

J. H. B. & Co., are also manufacturers of Camphene, Alcohol and Burning Fluid; and dealers in Resin, Tar, Pitch, Varnishes, &c.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or lens magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its office. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the otaas of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

TRINITY CHORISTERS' SCHOOL.
RECENTLY ESTABLISHED.

This School has for its object the training of boys for the choral service of the Church. Abundant facilities are furnished for the acquirement of a thorough musical education, in all its branches, free of cost. A select Private School (English and Classical) on the premises, to which those pupils are admitted who possess the requisite capacity. On admission to the Choir boys receive salaries ranging from $50 to $100 per annum. For full particulars address TRINITY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $35 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 425 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, have a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLO

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen.

INCREASING THE SALARY OF THE WATER PURVEYOR—AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF WORTH-STREET—VETOES—REPAIRS FOR THE TOMBS.

Alderman BOOLE presented to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution directing that the salary of the Water Purveyor be raised to $2,500 per annum from Oct. 1, 1859. The salary of the officer at present is $1,500 per annum. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, but Alderman BOOLE moved a reconsideration of the vote so referring it, in order to have it laid over, so that it might be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting sooner than it could be if it was referred.

Alderman PECK was opposed to rushing things through in this way. He hoped the resolution would be duly referred and reported upon, and the report duly considered, before any action was taken.

Alderman BOOLE reminded the Board that it had passed a similar resolution before the present incumbent of the office had been appointed, and that the Mayor had vetoed it.

Alderman TUOMEY had voted for the increase then, although Mr. Flenders, who at that time held the office, was opposed to him in politics, and he would vote for it now.

Alderman BRADLEY was willing to increase the salary to $2,000 a year, provided the subordinates in the Water Purveyor's office were not continued in office. The matter was finally reconsidered and laid over—ayes 11, nays 3.

Alderman SEAGRIST offered a resolution directing the Harlem Railroad Company to construct forthwith a substantial bridge on the line of the road at Seventieth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. It was adopted.

Petitions asking that Centre Market be repaired were presented and referred.

Alderman SEAGRIST placed before the Board a remonstrance against the extension of Worth-street from Bayard to Chatham.

Two veto messages were received from the Mayor, returning, with his objections, the resolution in favor of laying Belgian pavement in the Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth-street to Thirty-second-street, and that in favor of paving Thirty-fourth-street, from the Third to Lexington-avenue, with trap-block pavement. It was directed that the vetoes be printed.

The Board adopted a resolution requesting the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation with regard to the powers of the Common Council in relation to the appointment of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers.

President MCSPEDON offered a resolution making an additional appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of completing the repairs and alterations to the Halls of Justice, Centre-street. It was laid over.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF WORTH-STREET.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 P. M. yesterday, held its final meeting for the purpose of listening to the representations of those in favor of, or opposed to, the extension of Worth-street to Cnatham-square.

Councilman LENT came before the Committee and stated that a plan was to be brought before the Common Council which had in view the entire renovation of the Five-Points neighborhood. The plan was to throw the whole neighborhood into a park—a large portion of it to be occupied by Corporation offices, for which purpose suitable buildings were to be erected. He hoped the subject of widening and extending Worth-street would not be finally passed upon by the Committee until this project had been brought before the Common Council.

Mr. Richard L. Schieffin thought the extension would not be deemed an improvement when the cost of it was taken into consideration.

Mr. Isaac O. Barker, representing the Rutger's Insurance Company, opposed the project; so did Messrs. Wm. Nealis and G. A. Van Buren.

Mr. G. S. Ross said he had made a great many efforts to repeal the Five Points, and none of them promised to be effective but this.

Mr. Joseph Piggott did not believe that tearing down houses could make people pious. That had not been its effect in Centre-street.

A gentleman opposed to the extension estimated its probable cost at $625,000.

Mr. G. H. Ockershausen said there was a remonstrance in preparation against the extension which was fourteen feet long and closely written.

The Committee adjourned after a session of two and a-half hours.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REPAIR OF THE PUMPS ORDERED—THE PERRY LEASES AGAIN—DIGEST OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, Councilman CORNELL, President, in the chair.

In consequence of the recent alarm occasioned by the breakage of one of the principal mains of the Croton Water Works. Councilman GILMORE offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to have all the pumps in the City put in order forthwith.

Reports and resolutions in favor of giving $1.000 to the New-York Female Magdalen Society, $1,500 to the Eastern Dispensary, were laid over. A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, submitting five contracts for the construction of sewers. The contracts were ratified by the Board. A resolution, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to publish an abstract of the provisions of the Registry Law and a list of the places for registration, was lost; but was subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table. The Mayor returned, without his approval, the resolution to sell under one lease, the Fulton, South, Hamilton-avenue, Catharine and Wall-street Ferries, for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1861. His reasons for not signing it were—that the resolutions provided for surrendering two ferry leases—those of the Catharine and Wall-street ferries—which would have two years to run after the time for the new lease to take effect, and which now realize a rent to the City of $21,000 a year. He suggested the insertion of a clause, to the effect that the lease of the ferries directed to be disposed of should not be sold unless they should bring a rent at least equal to the total of that which they yield at present. Another objection was that some of the ferry-slips are not owned entirely by the Corporation, and some of those on the Brooklyn side it does not own in whole or in part. The communication was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

The report from the special Committee, in favor of overruling the veto of the Mayor on the resolution declaring null and void the leases of the Williamsburgh ferries to Mr. Merserole and others, was adopted by a vote of 17 to 7.

The Board then adjourned.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

HOW STALLS ARE LOST AND WON IN WASHINGTON MARKET.

Several complaints have recently been made before the Mayor by parties formerly holding leases of meat and provision stalls in Washington Market, charging that they have been wrongfully dispossessed of their stands, and asking that they may be reinstated. Among the complainants, yesterday, was a Mr. BUSHFIELD, of Jersey City, who had been ejected on the ground that he was a non-resident. In some cases, parties are charged with selling bad meat, or of violating the rules by obstructing the passage-ways. Recently these individuals, who are generally residents of New-Jersey, have suffered somewhat by a class of persons who hang about the market and take advantage of the actual misfortunes of these persons, or of their fears, to extort money from them. Those professing to have the friendship or confidence of the Clerk or superintendent of the Market approach them, and offer to get them back their lost stands if they will pay from one to two hundred dollars. Such sums, it seems, have been paid; and though the charge of black-mailing is not made directly against these officers, the public is left to such inferences. The charges are to be further investigated. The Mayor does not indorse the doctrine that the privileges of stands in our City markets were meant to be reserved *exclusively* for those belonging in this City, although the Clerk of the Market appears to favor that idea.

PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.

The Clerk of Arrears yesterday sold at auction, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, a large amount of property in arrears for taxes and Croton water rents, as required by law. The property in arrears in the first seven Wards of the City was thus disposed of yesterday; and the sale, which was continued an hour and a-half, will probably not be concluded for a week or two. There were about a hundred persons present. Among the purchasers the Corporation itself appeared in several instances. The sale continues at 12 M., to-day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting was held in City Hall Park last evening to ratify the Democratic State and County nominations. JOHN T. MOORE presided, and speeches were made by JOHN COCHRANE and others. The meeting was not large or enthusiastic.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 39, 40, 44, 7, 52, 49.

The California Mail Service.

The following official letter has been addressed to the Postmaster of New-Orleans:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Oct. 6, 1859.

SIR: The contract with DANIEL H. JOHNSON for carrying the California mails, having been cancelled on the 5th inst., the provisional contract, made with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT for this service, went into effect on that day. The sailing days from New-Orleans are the 7th and 22d of each month, and the steamers will go direct to Aspinwall or San Juan del Norte, as the case may be. For the present, the service will be *via* Aspinwall and Panama. You will be pleased to make up and forward mails accordingly.

It is regretted by the Postmaster-General that it was out of his power, as explained in my letter to you of the 30th ult., to secure a trip direct from New-Orleans on the 7th inst.; but as your mails, under his previous instructions, have been dispatched up to the latest moment practicable, *via* New-York, it is hoped that the omission of this direct trip has occasioned no very serious inconvenience.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING,
First Ass't. Postmaster-General.

SAMUEL F. MARKS, Esq., P. M., New-Orleans, La.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BY THE REV. H. W. BEECHER ON BARGAIN-MAKERS.—A very large audience filled the Cooper Institute to overflowing last evening to listen to a new lecture from the Rev. H. W. BEECHER. The lecturer stated at the outset that it was a great deal easier to denounce evil than to do good, and therefore he could easily deal in sarcasm and invective on the subject of Bargain-making, but this might not do his audience good. It was the sun that made harvests, not thunder and lightning. Love, it was, that cured radically, and it was in that spirit he would speak of bargain-makers, the largest class in the community. Mr. BEECHER made an elaborate defence of bargain-makers, and thought they would compare favorably with men in any business, the clergy not excepted. A man whose word is truth because he has no inducement to violate it might not be so honest as one who comes out unscathed from numerous temptations. We must judge of a man not by what he is when he has nothing to do, but by what he is when the strain is put upon him. The relations of commerce to morals, politics and religion were successively considered, and amid hearty applause the lecturer retired. The lecture will be repeated to night at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

THE INDEPENDENCE GUARD'S EXCURSION TO PHILADELPHIA.—The Independence Guard, formerly Company G, of the now disbanded Twelfth Regiment, proceeded on a visit to Philadelphia yesterday morning. The company, which is commanded by Capt. BOYLE, numbered forty-six muskets. Its general appearance and drill elicited expressions of regret from all those who interest themselves in our City military, that the Regiment of which they had formed the nucleus, had been disbanded. The Guard was attended by the following officers: Major WATTS, Surveyor DALRYMPLE, Paymaster TOWNSEND, First Lieut. F. LOCKE and Second Lieut. ISAAC METLER. The Navy-yard band, numbering 23 pieces, supplied the music. The Guard was escorted to the point of departure by those who were Company D of the same Regiment, numbering 56 muskets, and commanded by Capt. OTTIWELL. Col. COCKS and other officers of the disbanded Regiment were present in citizen's dress. According to the arrangement the Guard are to be received in Philadelphia by the National Guard, Capt. LYLE. On Wednesday morning it is expected the Independence Guard will give a public drill in Independence-square, and leave for home by the 2 o'clock train.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—The Sixth District Republican Senatorial Convention met again in the Republican Headquarters to decide upon a candidate to represent the District. Mr. BLUNT was in the chair, and the Convention, as before, proceeded to vote. At a late hour, and when more than two hundred votes had been taken, the result of every one of which was 10 for WASHINGTON SMITH and 10 for GEORGE OPDYKE, the friends of Mr. SMITH offered to withdraw both candidates, but Mr. OPDYKE's friends would not agree to it. Mr. SPENCER then moved that the Convention adjourn without day, and request the General Committee to call for a new election of delegates. The motion was lost by a tie vote, the friends of Mr. OPDYKE voting against it. At 1 o'clock the discussion was still going on, and one of the delegates was passing around sandwiches and cigars.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—JAS. E. AVERY, of Norwich, Conn., a fireman on the steamer *Osprey*, took an overdose of laudanum, on Saturday night, and after remaining insensible for twenty-four hours he expired.....MARY CULBERT, an apple-vender at the corner of Spring and West streets, died from the effect of burns received from her clothes coming in contact with a stove. Deceased was 40 years of age.....Mr. JOSEPH CLARE, an aged gentleman, who resided at No. 29 Bleecker-street, fell into the area of store No. 508 Broadway, on Thursday evening. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he lingered in an unconscious condition until Sunday evening, and then expired.....CHARLES CORA, a fireman on the steamer *Westchester*, has been missing about a week. Yesterday his body was found in the water at the foot of Pier No. 11, North River. It is supposed that he fell from the steamer's gang-plank as he attempted to go on board at night. Coroners SCHIRMER and JACKMAN held the inquests.

A CHARGE OF MUTINY.—The ship *Alma*, Capt. GRAVES, which arrived this morning from Boston, was this afternoon discovered in the bay with her colors union down. She was immediately boarded by Officers CORNELL and LEE, of the Harbor Police, when they were informed by the Captain that the crew, consisting of eight men, had refused to do duty, viz: LUDWICK NELSON, EDW. FITZGERALD, WM. NUGENT, JOHN ROBERTSON, JERRY MAHONY, GEO. PAGE, WM. CLIFFORD and THOS. THORNE. They were arrested and brought to the Harbor Police Station-house, where they were examined by the Captain. It was ascertained, however, that they had only shipped for the run, and had not signed the ship's papers; and of course the charge of mutiny could not be sustained. They were therefore discharged.

MEETING OF REPUBLICANS ELEVENTH WARD.—About 150 persons assembled last evening in Constanz' Brewery, Fourth-street, in response to a call of the German Republican Association of the Eleventh Ward. The object of the meeting was to effect the admission of German Republicans into the organizations of the party on a basis of political as well as civil equality with American Republicans; and also to consider questions of national policy, such as the Customs' tariff and other important measures. Speeches were made by Dr. FERSCH, Mr. ALBERTSON, and others.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—This Association celebrated its seventh anniversary last evening, at its rooms, No. 105 Bowery. Mr. T. CASSOLL, the President, occupied the Chair. The Secretary's report showed an increase of members during the past year, and that the Society had funds to the amount of $1,400. The annual address was delivered by Mr. MULRANEY.

FAIR AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—A fair, under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, was opened last evening at the City Assembly Rooms, and will continue each day and evening until Thursday. The proceeds will be distributed among the poor of the different Catholic congregations in the City.

Police Reports.

THEFTS.—John Foster, of No. 17 Sullivan-street, had $100 worth of jewelry stolen from him on Sunday. Yesterday, Officer Quinn arrested a woman named Julia Saverty, who acknowledged the crime, and restored a portion of the property, with pawn tickets representing the remainder. She was held to answer by Justice KELLY.....Leonard Alton, a boy 12 years of age, was committed by Justice STEERS on a charge of stealing a silver watch worth $20 from Albert Clansing, of No. 71 Houston-street. The watch was found in the possession of August Feltenmeyer, to whom it had been sold for $2 50. The latter was held in $500 to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods.

THE GREAT BALLOON.

Preparations for the Inflation at Reservoir Square—Curiosity of Outsiders—Probable Time of the Departure for Europe.

Business in the vicinity of Reservoir-square is preparing to look up, even as all in these parts who who have eyes will gaze heavenward on the not far distant day of Prof. LOWE's balloon ascension. An attraction is preparing within the high fence which incloses what was once the site of the Crystal Palace, that will gather as large crowds as ever visited the spot in the golden days of the World's Fair; and wherever there are large crowds there also is business brisk. Proprietors of refreshment saloons thereabouts are decorating their places of business, hanging out larger signs, and laying in stores for a vigorous siege of hungry and thirsty sight-seers; directors of City Railroad Companies and proprietors of stage lines whose routes, at some points, are contiguous to the neighborhood, are rejoicing in the anticipation of increased gross receipts; all, in short, who immediately or remotely expect to derive any benefit from the event, are laying their plans for it and congratulating themselves upon it.

Outside of the fence, which is thirteen feet high, at every other chink, yesterday, we found an urchin itching to get a sight of the mysteries within; and at each of the three entrances there were small congregations of the curious all day long, peering in at the doorways whenever an opportunity offered, regarding with inquisitive eye the burden of every cart that entered, and ready to ask questions innumerable of all who issued forth. But the doors were not thrown open to the public, and the inflation was not commenced. There was a good excuse, however, for the delay, if in the preparations for an enterprise of so great magnitude, any excuse for the miscalculation of a day or two were needed. It was caused, principally, by the time consumed in introducing gas mains and a large station-meter—such a one as is used at the works of the Manhattan Gas Company—by which the gas with which the balloon is to be inflated is to be registered. The meter is itself a curiosity. It is 8 feet 2 inches in diameter, 7 feet 6 inches long, and weighs four or five tons. By it gas may be registered at the rate of 100,000 feet per hour.

A station meter was never used before in the inflation of a balloon, the admeasurement having always been the subject of conjecture. By means of this instrument, the exact amount of gas conveyed into the balloon may be ascertained, and where it requires 800,000 feet of gas to inflate so large an air-bag, it is important that the carburetted hydrogen should be accurately meted out. Gas mains connect this meter, which stands near Forty-second-street, with the conduits in that street, and also with those in the Sixth-avenue.

The work of preparing the ground has been in progress for three weeks. It was found necessary to expend a serious amount of labor and means in putting it in suitable condition. Now, however, all the rubbish that encumbered it has been removed. Beneath a tent in the centre of the inclosure, concealed for the present from the public gaze, are the balloon and its appurtenances. The inflation will probably commence to-morrow, and it is intended that the ascension shall take place two weeks from that day, or as soon after as the weather may permit. While the process of inflation is in progress, the balloon, covering an area of two hundred feet square, will be placed upon a bed of straw a foot thick, and the tent will be moved nearer to the entrance on the Sixth-avenue. The boat, with most of the other appliances to be used in connection with the expedition, was to be taken to Reservoir-square last evening. During the time occupied in the inflation of the balloon, and after the grounds are thrown open to the public, the caloric-engine attached to the boat will be in motion every day.

[Advertisement.]

THE DIAMOND WEDDING.—This great event, which has so stirred the innermost heart of Upperdom, would hardly have come off, in consequence of the general debility of some parties, had not those thus afflicted seen the advertisement of that celebrated invigorating cordial, "Ledlard's Morning Call." Becoming satisfied of its extraordinary virtues, a supply was procured from the depot, No. 37 South William-street, and the parties using it were restored to pristine health and vigor.—*Sunday Atlas.*

[Advertisement.]

"Knowledge is power," and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or debased habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. BARROW, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

HATS, HATS, HATS.—That's a neat hat, says one that's a handsome hat, says another; oh, what a love of a hat, cries a third. It was one of KNOX's fashionable hats which caused these exclamations, combining neatness, beauty and fashion, and which can only be had of KNOX, at his fashionable hat store, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—How painful and annoying it is to have the lips cracked and chapped, so that one can scarcely open the mouth or smile. A single application of the Ointment makes the skin soft and well.

[Advertisement.]

A glorious triumph has been achieved over vulgar prejudice by GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water closet; it is now used by everybody. See that GAYETTY'S name is water-marked in each sheet. Depôts No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels. Southern depôt, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.

G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 24.

$1,000 Indiana St. 6s...	86	25 Mich. Central R...	41⅜
10,000 do.....	86	200 do.....	41⅜
18,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89½	22 do.....	41⅜
3,000 Virginia St. 6s...	94⅜	50 do.....b10	41⅞
33,000 Mo. State 6s.....	84⅞	100 do.....b60	41
10,000 do.....b60	85	50 do.....	40½
2,000 E. R. 2d M. B.	74⅜	50 do.....	40½
1,000 E. R. 2d M. B.	74	150 do.....	40⅜
1st m. S. F. C. bs.	85¼	100 do.....s30	40⅜
[4,000 Mich. So. 2d m. b	35	23 Harlem R. Pref....	36⅜
50 Del. & Ll. C. Co.s60	94⅜	100 M. S. & N. Ia G. S.s30	15⅜
20 Penn. Coal Co.....	82½	100 do.....s30	15
22 do.....	82¾	150 do.....	15⅜
50 Cum. Coal Pref.s60	14⅜	400 do.....s10	15
50 do.....	14⅜	100 do.....	15⅜
50 do.....b60	14⅜	100 do.....s60	15
100 Canton Company .	17¾	48 Panama Railroad....	124
67 Pacific M. S. Co....	72	50 do.....s60	123⅛
50 do.....	71¾	50 do.....b10	124
150 do.....	71⅝	500 do.....b60	124⅛
250 N. Y. Cen. R.....s60	90½	100 Ill. Central R.....	67
750 do.....s60	89⅝	100 do.....b30	67
800 do.....b30	89⅝	100 do.....s60	66⅝
200 do.....b60	89⅜	258 Ga. & Chi. R.....	73⅛
100 do.....s30	89⅜	100 do.....b30	73⅞
400 do.....s30	89⅜	50 do.....	73⅞
100 do.....b30	89⅜	100 do.....c	73⅛
50 do.....	89⅜	150 do.....b30	73⅞
100 do.....s60	89⅝	400 Chi. & R. Is R....	63⅛
50 do.....s30	89⅜	100 do.....b30	63⅜
50 Hudson River R....	35⅞	50 do.....s8	63⅜
350 do.....	36	21 N. H. & Hartf'd R.	123¼
100 Reading Rail'd.b60	39⅜	60 Erie Railroad.....	6¾
200 do.....	39		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Va. State 6s....	94⅞	100 Hnd. River R...s60	35⅞
4,000 Mo. State 6s.....	84⅞	100 Reading Railroad..	38⅝
3,000 M. C. R. 8 per ct.		100 do.....	38⅞
1st. m. S. F. C. bs.	85	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.s30	14⅜
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs	34⅜	100 do.....s30	14⅜
100 N. Y. Cent. R..b60	89½	150 Panama Railroad.....	124
200 do.....s60	89⅝	100 do.....s60	124
150 do.....s10	89½	200 do.....b60	124⅛
50 Erie Railroad.....	5⅝	100 Ill. Central R.....	66⅜
50 Mich. Central R....	40½	100 Gal. & Chi. R...b10	73⅛
400 do.....	40	50 do.....s10	73⅛
100 do.....b60	40	50 do.....b60	73⅜
100 do.....	39⅞	100 do.....	73⅜
300 Unic. & R. Is. R.b30	63½		

MONDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 15:

Increase in Loans	$28,428
Increase in Specie	1,255,804
Decrease in Circulation	52,598
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,476,048

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 23, 1858.	Oct. 22, 1859.	Oct. 15, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$68,933,600	$68,645,000
Loans	124,874,222	117,317,499	117,289,067
Specie	25,684,429	20,907,997	19,651,293
Circulation	7,879,024	8,411,218	8,463,816
Gross Deposits	108,072,518	93,544,951	91,921,699
Exchanged	20,929,351	21,977,883	21,830,679
Undrawn	87,143,167	71,567,068	70,091,020
In Sub-Treasury	9,605,817	4,703,389	4,648,508

The Specie Average on the present Bank return is fully up to the best calculations made on the week's increase. The change in the Loans is quite inconsiderable—much less than the very easy working of the Discount market indicated. The upward turn in the Deposit line is even more decided than last week. The Statement altogether is regarded on the Street this afternoon as an index to continued ease in the market for Money. Another California remittance is near at hand, to replace whatever Gold may be sent to Europe by the Bankers and Bullion Brokers this week. The preparations in this way, owing to the supply of California bars, by the last arrival, not yet disposed of, and the rather firm tendency of Exchange, promise a shipment by the *Africa*, on Wednesday, of $1,200,000 or $1,500,000. Bills on London, standard Bankers, are 110¼; Southern and other transient Bank signatures, 110@110¼. On Paris the terms are firmer, ranging 5.14¾@ f.5.12½. There is no change in Money rates since Saturday. Temporary loans, among the Stock Brokers, are inactive, and lenders are accepting 5 ₩ cent. from the best firms on the Street.

The Stock Market closed very dull, this afternoon, on nearly the whole Share list, owing, in part, to the continued and extreme depressions in the shares of both the Michigan Roads, which were sold down nearly 2 ₩ cent. below the reduced rates of Saturday; Michigan Central to 39⅞, and Southern Guaranteed to 14¼ ₩ cent. No particular cause is assigned for the inactivity in the first named, except, perhaps, that it attracted less speculative attention through the recent rise in September than some other Western Stocks, and is now sold with more impunity by the operators for the fall. The improvement in the traffic is yet to come, but there is nothing new in this fact, since an increase in through freights was not calculated on until after the close of Lake navigation. In reference to Southern Guaranteed, the delay of 30@60 days in the November interest, which is now rendered pretty certain, is no doubt seized upon to depress the price on time contracts, while this new embarrassment in the finances of the Company, may have discouraged some of the *bona fide* holders. The other Western Roads close this afternoon, as compared with Saturday, Galena, 73⅞@¾, against 73¾@74; Rock Island, 63½@¾, against 63⅝@¾; Toledo, 18⅛@⅞, against 18⅞@19; Illinois Central, 66¼@67, against 67⅛@½. The business in New-York Central, which closed 80⅞ on Saturday, reopened at 80¾, and finally closed 80½ ₩ cent. The stock showed some firmness early in the day, but subsequently sympathized with the depression in the Western list. Panama shares on the other hand further advanced to 124 cash, and 124½ buyer 60 days, and were finally maintained at these rates. Pacific Mail, after falling ½ ₩ cent. in the morning, closed, as on Saturday, at 72 ₩ cent. Hudson River and Harlem were steady, and Erie again sold at $6⅜. State Stocks were steady. In Reading Bonds, the only marked change was in Second Mortgage of the Michigan Southern, which sold down to 35@34½ ₩ cent.

The following is the Treasure List of the steamship *Baltic*, which arrived from Aspinwall last evening:

Am. Ex. Bank	$134,000	Neustadter Bro.	11,788
August Belmont	116,000	P. Naylor	12,000
Baker & Morrill	15,135	J. B. Newton & Co.	15,260
Colin C. Baker	7,700	Order	40,100
Barnes & Park	6,000	John Phelan	7,000
Butcher & Brother	8,000	J. Patrick & Co.	66,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	R. Patrick	74,400
Chas. W. Crosby	10,000	Roberts, Morrison & Co.	15,900
W. T. Coleman & Co	83,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	14,850
C. H. Cummings	3,000	C. A. Robert	10,000
H. Cohn & Co.	37,000	Robert & Williams	10,100
J. H. Coghlli & Co.	11,008	A. Rich & Bro.	10,500
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	64,538	Ross, Falconer & Co	8,358
De Rham & Co.	65,840	S. G. Reed & Co.	1,038
DeWitt, Kettle & Co	20,000	W. Seligman & Co.	32,000
Z. Einstein & Bro.	11,650	Scholle Bro	21,500
Eppinger & Co.	4,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	44,942
Freeman & Co.	37,633	Tasfe, McCahill & Co.	60,010
N. G. Fish	10,800	Treadwell & Co	17,000
J. Goldsmith & Co.	12,600	Thomas & Cornell	1,100
Wm. Hoge & Co.	32,800	A. E. Tilton	7,160
A. Hardy & Co.	5,500	Turner Bro.	5,000
W. Hiller & Co.	17,800	Wells, Fargo & Co.	300,000
T. J. Hand & Co.	2,000	W. F. Weld & Co.	15,000
Jennings & Brewster	12,000	R. S. Wade	2,437
Janson, Bond & Co.	35,500	J. B. Weir	15,388
J. Hüller & Brother.	13,490	S. D. Crane	35,000
E. Kelly & Co.	103,000	W. H. Hussey & Co.	1,000
Keeley, Byrne & Co.	3,000	M. Echevarria	300
A. A. Low & Bro.	6,178	Geo. B. Ripley & Co	500
Metropolitan Bank	77,807		
G. W. Messenger & Co	3,100		
R. Meader & O. Adams	14,000	Total	$1,871,554

In the important matter of the reorganization of the New-York and Erie finances, we reproduce, with the corrections adopted by the Committee of the Board of Directors, the plan and its working, upon which the deed of settlement between all the parties in interest, is to be based. This deed contemplates the appointment of Messrs. DUDLEY S. GREGORY and BANCROFT DAVIS as trustees, to carry out the arrangement; either by legislative action under the present charter of the Company, or in case of foreclosure, under a legal decree which shall secure the several interests on the terms here proposed, and then a reorganization under the general railway law of New-York.

Propositions for maintaining the Mortgage Securities, unsecured Bonds and Capital Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, recommended by the Board of Directors for Bondholders and Stockholders, as a basis of a contract for reorganization:

The paymant of first mortgage coupons to be resumed May 1, 1860. One year's arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement below. Amount of arrears..... $210,000

The payment of second mortgage coupons to be resumed Sept. 1, 1860. One year's arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement. Amount of arrears..... 280,000

The payment of third mortgage coupons to be resumed March 1, 1661, 18 month's arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement. Amount of arrears..... 630,000

The payment of fourth mortgage coupons to be resumed 1st, 1861, and the fifth mortgage coupons to be resumed Dec. 1861, two and a half year's arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement. Amount of arrears. 875,000

$1,995,000

The earnings of the road to be conveyed to trustees for the payment of the floating debt, the completion of the Long Dock property, and the liquidation of the delayed mortgage coupons, in order of priority, which, it is calculated, will all be paid in two years.

The unsecured bonds, with coupons now over-due and for two years in advance, to be converted into preference 7 ₩ cent. stock, to receive dividends out of net earnings after payment of mortgage interest and of delayed mortgage coupons.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS,

Year ending December, 1860:
Estimated net Earnings..... $2,000,000
Payments:
Floating Debt and int'st on same..$340,000
First Mortgage Interest in full.... 210,000
Second Mortgage six months' interest..... 140,000— 630,000
Leaving balance applicable to completion of Long Dock and necessary works..... $1,310,000
These are estimated to cost..... 500,000
Balance applicable to redemption of suspended Mortgage Coupons..... $810,000
Year ending December, 1861:
Estimated net earnings..... $2,250,000
Payments:
First Mortgage Interest in full....$210,000
Second Mortgage Interest in full.. 280,000
Third Mortgage Interest in full.... 420,000
Fourth and Fifth Mortgage six months' Interest..... 175,000—$1,085,000
Balance applicable to entire redemption of suspended Mortgage Coupons, and other necessary payments..... $1,165,000
Year ending December, 1862:
Estimated net earnings..... $2,500,000
Payments:
First Mortgage Interest in full....$210,000
Second Mortgage Interest in full... 280,000
Third Mortgage Interest in full.... 420,000
Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Interest in full..... 350,000—$1,260,000
Balance..... $1,240,000
Of which there will be applicable to payment of interest on preferred stock created from unsecured Bonds..... 630,000
And the balance is applicable to dividends upon the common stock, or about five and a half per cent..... 610,000

The Percentage of September Traffic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By an unfortunate typographical error in the following statement the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company is represented as having earned *only* 1-16 ₩ cent. on its Stock and debt for the month of September, whereas it should have been 2-16 ₩ cent. A very important difference it will be perceived, amounting to $98,004 on the single month. If not too much trouble please correct the error and oblige. W.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The London Money Market.

From the London Times City Article, Oct. 13.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.

Under the expectation of the influx of money to take place from the payment of the dividends, which commences to-morrow, the English funds and the stock markets generally showed great animation to-day during the earlier hours of business. The report from Paris, however, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has changed his view regarding the expediency of making war for an idea, and has resolved to demand material compensation from Sardinia caused an immediate fall of a quarter per cent., from which there was no recovery, although the impression is general that any such intention will now be disavowed. Consols for money were first quoted 95¾ @95⅞, whence they improved to 96. The reaction then commenced, and the final bargains were at 95⅝ @95¾ for money, and 95¾@95⅞ for Nov. 8.

There is little demand for money at the Bank, and such applications as are made are from persons who habitually prefer that establishment and do not think it worth while to go elsewhere for the sake of saving a quarter per cent. In the open discount market the supply on and after to-morrow promises to be excessive, and in the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities can be freely obtained to any extent at 1½ per cent.

American Railroad Securities.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

The following were the closing prices of American Railway Securities this day:

Illinois Central 6 percent., red. 1875	72	@ 75 x. c.
Illinois Central 7 per cent., red. 1875	77	@ 79 ..
Illinois Central 7 per cent., (Freel'd.) 1860.	82	@ 84 ..
Illinois Central $100 shares, $60 paid	39	@ 37 dis.
Michigan Central 8 per cent. Con., 1860	80	@ 82 ..
Michigan Central 8 per cent. Con., 1869	78	@ 80 ..
Michigan Central (Sink. Fund) 1st m.	80	@ 82 ..
Michiuan Central $100 shares	40	@ 45 ..
Michigan S. & N. Ind. 7 per cent. (Sinking Fund), 1885	48	@ 52 ..
Michigan Central $100 shares	6	@ 10 ..
New-York Central 6 per cent. (Sinking Fund), 1883	85	@ 87 ..
New-York Central 7 per cent., 1864	93	@ 96 ..
New-York Central 7 ₩ cent. S. F. '76	91	@ 93
New-York Central, 100 shares S. F.	70	@ 72
New-York & Erie 3d m. 7 ₩ cent. '83	58	@ 58 x. c.
New-York Sinking Fund, '75	15	@ 30
New-York Bonds, Con. '62	15	@ 20
New-York Bonds, Con. '71	15	@ 20
New-York Bonds, 100 shares	4	@ 6
Pennsylvania Central Bs., 1st mort. Con. 6 ₩ cent	89	@ 91
Pennsylvania 2d mort. 6 ₩ cent. ster	91	@ 91 x. c.
Pennsylvania 2d mort. 6 ₩ c. $50 shares	35	@ 40
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₩ c. '60.	85	@ 88
Philadelphia and Readlog Bs., 6 ₩ c. '70.	70	@ 78
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., $50

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT EASTERN.

Full and Interesting Report of her Trial Trip.

The Steamer Probably Coming to America in November.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

It is not certain that the *Great Eastern* will leave here for America this Fall, and it is not certain that she will *not* leave, as some of the London newspapers inform us. But it is totally undecided—nobody knows, and no definite statement about it can be made before another Director's meeting. I have personally conversed on this matter with the Chairman, with the Captain, with several Directors and influential shareholders, with the builders and engineers of the ship, and with others who have also asked a long round of questions on this important topic. Not one of these persons has told me that she will not go to America within a few weeks, and several have assured me that she *shall* go if they can bring it about. The Captain told me after we had got to port that he was "ready to cross the Atlantic in her to-morrow." As far as I can learn, the few things objected to by the Board of Trade can be easily remedied. The ship and engines are substantially all right, and there is nothing to be done to insure safety and economy which cannot be accomplished in three weeks at least, provided they do not, as heretofore, interfere with the work by jamming the ship full of visitors. The decoration and fitting of some passenger and fretght compartments is not yet completed. But these will not be needed.

The Chairman seems to think our people will not go to see the ship in cold weather,—that the "harvest" will be small. I hope it will if the company break faith with the public unnecessarily. But the ship, just as she is, is one of the most wonderful sights and studies in the world, and it is pretty certain that November blasts would not keep our people away from her. They are bound to see her whenever she comes.

At one time it was quite as uncertain that the vessel would leave Portland on the 8th, or for a month to come. But SCOTT RUSSELL and his friends, to use his own phrase, "screwed her out of Portland," and now they are going to screw her out of Holyhead—if they can. I rather think they will.

There is some difficulty about the fulfillment of the contract for completing the ship, and the hard feelings about it are more likely than any other cause to detain the vessel.

THE LATEST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.

I am officially informed that the majority of the Board of Directors are determined to send the *Great Eastern* to America by the 1st of November. They only want to see what the Board of Trade require to grant a certificate enabling the ship to carry passengers. The Board of Trade, as far as is known out doors, will only require what can be done to the ship in a fortnight. The *Persia* will bring you definite intelligence on this point.

DETAILED AND PROFESSIONAL REPORT OF THE TRIAL TRIP.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN,
HOLYHEAD HARBOR, Monday Night, Oct. 10. 1859.

The so-called trial trip of the *Great Eastern* has developed a maximum speed of fourteen and three-quarter knots, or nearly seventeen and a half statute miles an hour, about that originally intended—and a considerable economy over the average of ocean steamers at such speeds. In all other matters, the trial has been generally satisfactory.

A maximum of speed of only 14¾ knots will disappoint the curious millions who have so long watched for this trial. But from the start, before coming to any rash conclusions, let us remember that extremely high speed, though popularly hoped for, *did not enter into the original calculations* of the authors of the ship. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, her real designer and builder, has said long ago and repeatedly, that fifteen knots was what he expected, and that fifteen knots would satisfy him. The NEW-YORK TIMES has already stated why extreme speeds could not be attained by this vessel, and those who have expected a revolution in trans-Atlantic voyages must blame the penny-a-liners who have, during the past eight years, gradually exaggerated the miraculous velocity story till the public has really forgotten for what the ship was intended, to wit: To run to Australia without stopping for coals, at a considerable economy, and at an average Atlantic-steamer speed. *Her capability of performing this special service, for which she was designed, is now abundantly and satisfactorily proved.*

But the *Great Eastern* has not yet exerted her maximum power, for her boilers, though doing their *highest normal work*, have not been driven. The data already known indicate with almost mathematical certainty that, with the best coal and the most favorable wind, seventeen knots can be got out of the ship, and that she is capable in the Southern seas especially, of an average performance equal to her highest results on the late voyage. Why was not her maximum power elicited on the trial trip? This will appear—and some other matters beside—by following its details. The vessel steers, and, in all particulars, behaves in a manner that settles the question of her seaworthiness. On the whole, whatever may be said to the contrary, and there is the widest field for both ignorant and willful misrepresentation, the *Great Eastern*, mechanically considered, *is a success.*

She will be a standard formula for other ships of her class, *to be adapted* to long or short voyages, as circumstances may require. No one would think of giving a trans-Atlantic vessel six times the coal carrying capacity actually required.

The data for these conclusions will appear in a detailed journal of the voyage. In this, as my subject indicates, I shall have to be a little technical, but I hope not obscurely so, nor to an extent that will be uninteresting, even to the most general reader.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1859—11 P. M.

The *Great Eastern* started from Portland harbor at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon; was abreast the head of the breakwater at 4:03; rounded Portland Bill at 4 40, and passed Start Point at 9.40. The run between the last two points (nearly due West) 47½ knots, was accomplished in exactly four hours, or at the rate of 11¾ knots an hour. The screw, from 5 to 8 o'clock was making an average of 31 turns per minute, and the paddles, 9¾ turns,—the steam on the former was 17 pounds, and on the latter 20. The steam in both engines was purposely much throttled, and hence did not work at its full force. The highest number of turns of the screw was 36, and the paddles 10. The actual speed corresponds with the log, which was roughly obtained by throwing a stick overboard at the stem, and noting its appearance at the stern, giving 12.4 knots, and by the regular instrument, which showed first, 12.45, and the second time 12. We shall not attempt to increase the speed much during the night, but expect to make the real trial to-morrow, since everything is propitious.

The ship is drawing 22 feet 2 inches of water forward, and 25 feet aft—not wholly immersing the screw, but more effectually than on the trip from the Thames. The paddle-floats have been "reefed in," or drawn up towards the centre of the wheel, 30 inches; and the mean draft of the ship being 23½ against 22 feet on the first trip, the immersion of the paddles is therefore 12 inches less than before, which in some measure accounts for its higher speed. The vessel is in far better sailing condition than on her first voyage. Her decks, save a few relics of the funnel repairs, are clear, and washed. The canvas is nearly all bent and ready for the first propitious breeze, and at this hour, the regular striking of the bells, and "All's well" passed from voice to voice, from stem to stern, by real sailors, gives assurance that all *is* well. Our complement of men in the engine department is 160; they are divided in the proportion of the boilers, which are four to the paddles and six to the screw. Our sailors and officers—i. e., all other persons in command and service, except the stewards—number some 175.

The steering gear has been much improved; an extra block has been added to the tiller chains, giving five purchases instead of three, as before. Some of the pulleys not lying in the proper plane, however, augment its friction, but not materially. I do not exaggerate, when I say that the ease with which the vessel minds her helm is peculiarly and unexpectedly satisfactory. It is remarked by all on board, and our company, on the average, have seen salt water. Four men would steer her up the North River. This number is now at the wheel, and turned her head short a-starboard to round Start Point, a few hours since, easily enough. Seven only were at the wheel coming out of port. Some of the frigates here require eight men at the wheel, and don't obey it any too quickly at that. It is a commentary on long, sharp ships, sounding their praises, as do all their phenomena. Capt. HARRISON wanted the "double screw," like the frigate *Niagara's*, but even the old kind, so far, is well enough. We do not know what her broad rudder will do in a heavy sea, however. In any event, there are extra rudder chains, and extra tiller chains, and donkey engines, so in all human probability the ship will be steered. The anchors, which before were dangling against the ship's sides, are now nicely stowed—a fluke of the three forward ones not requiring immediate use, resting in port-holes under the cat-heads, and the after pair being made fast against the stern. Our company is more limited than on the former trip. A few representatives of the London Press are on board, and it is to be hoped that they will not exercise their dramatic power, as before, in the description of startling events that did not occur. Most of our company are pecuniarily interested in the ship's success—too many of them for the sake of speculating in shares. There are no *mere* passengers whatever, but some 50 people, all told, in the passenger department. Mr. GALLOWAY, the valuable surveyor to the Board of Trade, before immortalized, is also with us. We have among us not "Screw SMITH," *i. e.*, Mr. FRANCIS PETIT SMITH, the first introducer of the screw propellor, who was present on the former trip: but we have "Indicator Jack," Mr. J. HALLFORD, who is equally celebrated in the taking of diagrams, *i. e.*, of applying an instrument to the engines, which shows their actual horse-power. Let me say, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that a horse-power is the average pull a horse will exert during a day's work of eight hours, which is to lift 33,000 pounds a foot in a minute. The indicator is a small steam cylinder, applied to the main cylinder. The steam in the main cylinder raises and lowers a pencil attached to the piston of the small one, which pencil traces on a card moved by the piston of the main engine the exact steam pressure at each successive point in the stroke of the engine. The exact *average* power exerted on the main piston, *i. e.*, the elements for calculating the horse-power, are given by the indicator card, or "diagram." The pressure in the cylinder is constantly varying ence its *average* must be known to estimate the *ower.*

The weather, an element by no means to be omitted under the circumstances, is extremely promising. The barometer is high, the sky clear, and the wind moderate and abaft, but not equal to our speed. The morning was as glorious as could be conceived, and the full moonlight at this hour is only dimmed by a few fleecy clouds. The *Great Eastern* requires two trials—one of speed—we have the elements in a smooth sea—the other of steadiness in heavy weather. North Atlantic navigators will be apt to congratulate us in advance in being suited in an October voyage to America—*if we make it.* The arrangements for weighing anchor are very incomplete. We were half an hour getting the anchor to the surface to-day, with 150 men at the three capstans, and an hour more in getting it up and made fast at the cat-heads. The steam gear for working it does not accomplish much alone, and for some mysterious reason was not applied. During this time we were drifting about or propelled by the screw only. And the apparatus for detaching the upper capstan from the rest, which are on the same shaft, is not yet right. The anchor cable had to be detached from the second one, in order to allow the upper one to be used for other purposes. The long "fall" for lifting the anchor to its ultimate position after the cable has got it as high as it can, twists and gives trouble, and the anchor catches under the "forefoot" of the ship. These baby disorders, incident to a large and high vessel, are yet to be remedied.

Though there were no superficial waves of any moment, there was a long Atlantic swell, imperceptible to the casual observer. She rolled about a foot up and down each way, and pitched a couple of feet, but the motion was hardly appreciable to any test except sight. The speed of the screw-engines increases slowly, about a turn an hour, with the same steam and cut-off, as she gets worn, and "to her bearings." They work very smoothly, except their "boxes," (running joints,) which hammer some. The remedy of these might be worse than the disorder, viz.: heating. The faults of this engine are in its design. It is certainly well made; its speed is very high for its size. But what shall I say of the paddle-engines? Oh! that Messrs. ALLEN, COPELAND, QUINTARD, SMITH and COLLIES, and all our engine designers and builders were here to see them. Four great oscillating cylinders on one shaft, and you would not know they were in motion, save for the light rush of steam at their centres. There is no pounding of boxes and valves, or general rattling jar, thump and spring, as is too common in oscillating engines. The side-motion of the stem and stern, incident to the screw and to the cross-ship action of its engines, is perceptible only when the screw is going alone. The working of the paddle-engines breaks up its vibration, and we have none of the general *waggle* so common in screw-steamers: an interesting and important fact. Amid-ships the vessel is as firm as a rock. At the extremities the side-motion can rarely be felt by watching for it. The consumption of coal has not been made known so far on our trip. By going down on the forward sponson-beams (guards) alongside the ship, we can observe to an extent never so well shown before, the excellency of the hollow lines. The wave line of the sharp bow does not run straight aft, like a wedge, but "hollows in" some three feet on the celebrated wave-line curve first practically used by SCOTT RUSSELL, and adopted and perhaps improved by GEORGE STEERS and DONALD MCKAY. Where the ship begins to round out, abaft the concave part, we should naturally expect it to throw off a wave, but it does not, since the water has already got such a gradually increased side impulse that it is moved as easily here by a short curve as it would be further forward by a long one. The surface of the water is perfectly level, no wave whatever being thrown up by her bow. And the shape of the stern follows the same principle and allows the water to close up rapidly after the ship at the high level of the sea. Otherwise the vessel would be constantly running up hill. The wake is not more rough than that of a North River steamer, but it is 120 feet wide. For 30 feet in the middle of it is another wake more full of foam, left by the screw—presenting a very singular appearance, as of a small vessel under a large one.

A fine band on deck has been giving excellent music all the evening. But a band seems rather out of place in a business trial trip, especially as we have only two ladies.

One of the Commodores of the Navy, after thoughtfully watching for a long time the easy motion of the ship over the swells, exclaimed, "Thank God she *can* roll; if, unlike all other floating bodies, she did not rise and fall with the swell, I shouldn't know what to think. But now she is a ship." There is a good deal of philosophy in this. Were the thing possible, it would require a tremendous power to violate the laws of the waves, and to go through instead of over them. The great vessel herself, as she gets fairly into her element, with an instinct more acute than man's reasoning as to what are her duties and necessities, acknowledges a power greater than her own, and bows in graceful obeisance to the rolling ocean. The cut-water of the ship throws off on each side a singularly beautiful series of concentric curves of spray, or rather, a film of water. Looking down upon the pair from above, one cannot fail to trace their exact likeness to white wings—as has been observed—the wings of an angel. May she always carry at her bow the Angel of Peace!

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 9.

The real trial trip, as far as it went, occurred today. The maximum speed is generally called 14½ knots, which is just what the *Persia* made on her trial trip, for ten hours together; she made 16¼ for a short time. But I believe our speed was for some hours 14¾ knots, after examining the results of half-a-dozen different logs, taken by as many different instruments. The highest speed of both paddle and screw occurred at about 2 o'clock, when the former made 11 to 11½ turns, and the latter 41 turns, which is very nearly in the proper proportion, *i. e.*, the centre of resistance of the one moved as fast as that of the other. At this time there were spread, about 2,500 square yards of canvas, out of her 4,600, to wit, a jib and five spenseers. No spencer is yet bent upon the second foremast. The wind was a strong studdingsail breeze, abeam, or a half point on the bow. The canvas did not seem to affect the speed of the engines, (which is of course the measure of the sailing power,) certainly not more than one-eighth to one-fourth of a turn of the paddles and a couple of turns of the screw. But the efficiency of the sails must be more or less guessed at, in default of any other measure, since the slightly fluctuating steam pressure, as well as the increased steadiness of the vessel, had some effect, of course, on the speed due to the engines alone. The ship was much more steady with the canvas. Before it was set, the weather-wheel rolled almost out of water at times, for the vessel is light. The sails may have helped the ship a knot an hour. It could not have been more, and nobody thinks it was less. But when the doctors disagree we must be content with something short of mathematical truth. The vessel passed the Lizard Light, 62¾ miles from that point, at 3 o'clock, having made 12 and 13 knots during portions of the run. From the Lizard to St. Mary's Light, Scilly Islands, 44 miles, was made at the rate of 13 knots the paddles making 9 to 9¾, and the screw 30 turns. The fore-spencer was set at 10:30 o'clock, and the last one was spread at 11:30. Everything being new was stiff, which accounts for the long time required. At about 1 o'clock the screw was making 37½ turns and the paddle 10¾. The steam on the screw-valve chests was at all times from 16 to 17 lbs., it being about 4 lbs. higher in the boilers on account of the friction and condensation in the very long steam pipes. The paddle engines worked up to 21 lbs. at first, but were very much throttled. At their highest speed 11¼ revolutions, they had only 15½ lbs. at their chests, but were very slightly throttled. The boilers were all worked at their highest *normal* capacity. Harder firing would not have been economical, as the furnaces were as full as the laws of good combustion would allow. The fuel was fair Welsh coal, not very bituminous, and said to be not very good. At all events *the boilers could not make their maximum amount of steam with normal working for* 11 *revolutions.* They will of course do it for 9 to 10 revolutions, which will give a 12 or 13-knot speed. The same difficulty applies to the screw boilers. Here we may ask a few uncomplimentary questions without risk of unfair criticism upon English engineering. Was not the maximum speed of the paddle engines promised at 12 revolutions and of the screw at 53, with the knowledge and consent of the builders? Did not the contract state 12 for the paddle, with a possibility of 13, and 45 for the screw *anyhow!* Why, then, have we only a boiler power for 11¼, and 41 to 43, respectively? That the boilers were wholly designed by the ship's engineers without reference to the builders of the engines is not yet clear, though it is probable.

The point of cut-off of the screw engines was, for a considerable portion of the time, at 3 feet, *i. e.*, steam was following three-quarters stroke, which did not develop the highest economy. In the paddle engines the steam followed 4 out of 14 feet, the cut-off being by the valve for that purpose, and *not by the link.*

In all cases the vacuums were good, just what they always are in engines of this class. This ship has no *surface* condensers for her main engines. The iron masts are used as condensers for one of the auxiliary engines and as an escape-pipe to its boiler. The superheating apparatus of the screw engines was not at work except for a short time. It consists of a layer of pipes in the up-take or smoke-box under the chimney, and is applied to the two last boilers. There has been considerable humbug about some features of the management; and as one man couldn't be *ubiquitous* in a ship an eighth of a mile long, especially in the dark recesses of the stoke-holes, I cannot absolutely state how long, or to what extent, this important feature was in operation. I am informed, however, that it was only for a few moments, *because the engineers were afraid it would blow up by a gas explosion.* They thought it was so low down or near the fire that it would get too hot, decompose the steam and explode. They omit a *rather* important feature of the argument—how it was to get the oxygen to mix with the hydrogen supposed to be let free, without which it would no more explode than so much atmospheric air. So the superheating arrangements, not having been tried long enough to do any good, or cause any perceptible change in the economy, are to be *modified*—that is, I suppose, placed so far away from the fire that they won't *superheat at all*, and then the arrangement will be condemned because it does not show any good results. This is engineering. One of the Inspectors of a large steamship company told me in great confidence, and with solemn countenance, that the explosion on board was caused by gas at a pressure of several hundred pounds, and that this superheating apparatus would have blown up had its use been continued for another half hour. I should think such an engineering status would disgust Profs. FARRADAY and BRANDE.

The combustion is much better than I expected. The fire-doors have been perforated, and admit nearly enough air for good combustion, but not in the right way, and the result is considerable smoke at firing, but not the dense black column generally seen. It must be remembered that the coal is not nearly as bituminous as that used on our Western rivers. The stoke-holes were very cool and comfortable all day. I spent an hour in them, and found their temperature less than it is in many others that are not so deep. But the sails sent down considerable air. The donkey-engines all work very well now. Those of the paddle-engines have had heavier fly-wheels added. Mismanagement was their chief trouble before. The paddle-engines continue to work beautifully, and the screw-engines astonish me. They are certainly getting over their infantine disorders, and are likely to turn out an excellent job of workmanship, considering their trying circumstances. They do make considerable noise, however. From 8½ o'clock, abreast the Scilly's, we ran off 37 knots up to 12 o'clock, the paddles averaging 9.2 turns and the screw 31.6. After 2¼ o'clock, the wind was a point or two more on our bow, and the sails were hauled aft. The canvas was then supposed to be making up what the wind against our hull, &c., set us back, so that the engines only were driving the ship. The wind was much lighter as we got in sight of the Irish Coast, at 5½ o'clock. At 6 o'clock all sail was taken in. From 1:21 o'clock to 6:21 we had run exactly 73 knots, by the patent revolving log, which was over during that time, giving above 14½ knots an hour. At this time the average of the paddles was 10.2, and the screw 37.2 revolutions. We reached the Old Head of Kinsale, below the Cove of Cork, at 5:40 o'clock, actual time, having made the whole run of 300 knots in 25 hours, or at 12 knots an hour. Our fastest speed was while the paddles were going at 11½, and the screw averaging 41, (it for a few moments was at 43, and was said to be at 44,) at which time we were going at 14¾ knots. Of this speed the wind *may* have been accountable for one knot. If anybody knows exactly how much the wind helped us, I should be glad to see their formula. We were running *across* the tide all this time, so it did not affect us.

The consumption of coal was not taken at all in the paddle department, and the indicator cocks got stopped up (?) so that no diagrams were taken. This was unsatisfactory—very. The coal will be measured, however, and if possible diagrams taken to-morrow. In the screw department the coal was measured, and diagrams were taken. The horse-power indicated by the diagram at 41 times was 4,800 horse-power, and the consumption during this time was 25 tons for the watch of 4 hours, or 150 tons per day of 24 hours. The consumption per hour per horse power was therefore a fraction short of 3 lbs., which is the only true test, and is very good for engines of this class. That of the paddles must be at least half a pound less. The screw engines have burned about 125 tons per day of 24 hours, but their horse-power during their slower *average* speed has not been got at by the indicator. In fact, I do not attach much importance to the few diagrams that were taken—there were not enough during usual working, and at a given speed, to give a correct average. The speed of the paddle engines averaged from 12 to 8 o'clock this morning, 10.18 revolutions per minute; from 8 to 12 o'clock, 9.2; from 12 M. to 4 P. M., 10.4; from 4 P. M. to 8 P. M. 10.2, and from 8 P. M. to 12 midnight, 8.9. The screw averaged from 12 midnight to 8 this morning, 34.12; from 8 A. M. to 12 M., 31.6; from 12 M. to 4 P. M., 37.7; from 4 P. M. to 8 P. M., 36.3; from 8 P. M. to 12 midnight, 34.4.

The weather has been as follows: On the night of the 8th it was squally and dark—wind abaft abeam. This morning it was a good wholesail to a very strong studdingsail breeze. The weather was clear and fine. About 1 o'clock it began to get thick, but not dangerously so. At 4 o'clock there was sunshine again. The night was generally fine, but the wind is now increasing.

The rolling of the ship is considerably greater than *anybody* expected. In a sea which did not *show* a very great swell, but which would have rolled a 300 feet ship to an angle of perhaps 24 degrees from a perpendicular, and pitched her 8 or 10 feet fore and aft, the *Great Eastern* rolled some 6 feet out of water at her sides and pitched 5 feet. This was very little to be sure, and it was exaggerated by the extreme length and breadth of the decks, which showed a greater extreme height of rise and fall at the same angles which would have shown less height at the bulwarks of a smaller vessel. But the roll was so extremely easy that it made nobody sick, and would not have caused sea-sickness in any person, I think, save in abnormal circumstances of health. Why people have said she would not roll or pitch *at all* is mysterious. They reason thus, after the manner of the much-quoted *Once a Week*: "Her great weight will overcome the waves by its momentum." But does she not have the same proportionate resistance of common ships by spreading a greater proportionate area over the water? We confound her striking a sea with her striking a ship. In the latter case, of course, penetrating with a sharp bow of more nominal area, her momentum would carry her through a vessel, but she penetrates the waves, not with her bow alone, but with the whole of her enormous section, of which the area is rather more than nominal. The conclusion of the whole matter is simply this, she rolls and pitches *exactly in proportion to her size*, as all other vessels do in proportion to their size. At this time she is *light*, and her weight is too much below, there being no cargo over her engines and boilers. The fact that she has no keel may aggravate her rolling to some extent. But the *Great Eastern* is eminently seaworthy, and all are agreed, with a given sea she will be comfortable in proportion to her increased size. There is no *noise or jarring whatever* in her saloons when the engines are at full speed. A few of the cinder-hoisting contrivances rattle unpleasantly, but this will be easily remedied.

The steering gear is not yet what Capt. HARRISON is willing to wish. He is going to double the purchase of the wheel on her helm. She minds her rudder beautifully, but it has not yet been turned more than seventeen degrees. In a heavy sea, the eight men who can now conveniently stand at her wheel, cannot manage her, it is feared.

I went down to-day into the extreme bottom of the vessel, fore and aft, and find the bulkheads are not quite what the most timid would like. There are holes in them, around pipes that go through—not unsafe—but they are *holes*; and there are water-tight doors which never ought to have been there. If they are kept shut, they are all right. There has been a hole cut through the bulkhead, between the two pairs of paddle-boilers. I cannot observe its necessity; it is certainly unsafe, for if the stoke-hole should be deserted in a panic, another protection is gone, for, of course, it would be left open. The only way to make reliable bulkheads is to make them perfectly solid and unbroken.

One accident and one startling incident, has occurred. One of the paddle-engine oilers was feeling of a bearing, and slipped, so that his hand was crushed nearly off from his arm by a moving-rod, and will have to be amputated.

As the sails were being taken in this P. M., one of them, flapping in the wind, caught the indicator on the bridge leading to the screw-engines. In an instant the gong rang violently over the heads of the astonished engineers, and the pointer jerked round from "full speed ahead" to "full speed astern," without the usual interlude of "ease her," "stop her." Before the startled operators could begin to act, the gong rang again "full speed ahead," the indicator having been instantly righted by the officer on the bridge. One of the engineers said he expected to find himself in the middle of Ireland in another minute.

An interesting divine service was held in the dining-saloon this morning, at 11 o'clock, which was attended by the passengers and all the officers not on duty.

OFF HOLYHEAD, Monday, Oct. 10.

This morning we have a double-reefed topsail breeze on our bow, which is setting us back a little. The weather was rough and squally all night; the engines have been purposely "slowed down," however, during the night. The average of revolutions of the screw from 12 midnight to 8 o'clock this A. M., were 34.2 per minute, and of the paddles 8.6.

About 10 o'clock the vessel was turned round to starboard in a circle in 19 minutes, the helm being only 17 degrees from the centre line of the ship, and performing the circuit in a distance of 1¼ miles (circumference.) She was afterwards turned half round to port in 8½ to 9 minutes, the thrashing of the water from the screw on the rudder helping helping her most in going about in this direction. The vessel does not feel a rough and pretty high sea on her bow, which we have this morning. It is merely *rough* however—there is no long swell, and many people are deceiving themselves about her steadiness.

Nobody doubts that the *Great Eastern* can run 17 knots with a gale in her quarter, and without a long swell. The only wonder is that this was not done.

Engineers can take certain conclusions as morally certain, which the public will not and ought not accept so easily. And since this is called a trial trip, and we have a splendid breeze for all the sails we can possibly carry, and no swell to roll the paddle-wheels out of water, and everything it would seem providentially provided for a real test, is it not reasonable for the public to expect the gratification of their kind wishes for the ship for them to have 17 knots speed to talk about, since everybody says "she *can* do it?" But "the engines want keying up"—very well, key them up, and cruise another day—we are almost in port, a day ahead of the appointed time. No; there are reasons that lie deeper than the gratification of the public; and since this is so new and so vast an enterprise, let us not criticize them too severely. Mr. RUSSELL could drive his paddle-engines a turn faster, no doubt, by firing a little harder (but still with safety) and by cutting off shorter with a throttle wide open. But he will not run the *risk* of breaking down his engines, little as he has reason to fear it, by augmenting their speed at a time when the damages of accident *will fall upon him*, since he is now in sole control of his engines. The same is true of the screw-engine people. No man is bound to assume extraordinary risks which will be solely for other people's benefit, after he has done the work promised. Did the engines do their promised work? My opinion is that they *did.* But the boilers just as certainly did *not*, and neither the builders of the engines had the exclusive direction as to the proportion of the boilers. So there is some—I will not say blame, for it is nobody's business except that of the owners of the ship—but I may say miscalculation on the part of other persons than SCOTT RUSSELL. When anybody wanted to find fault, I noticed that SCOTT RUSSELL was the victim. If the ship did not go fast enough, SCOTT RUSSELL's engines were to blame, *of course.* Nobody seems to remember that the screw is the chief power, it having six boilers to work it, instead of four, which are all that SCOTT RUSSELL's paddle-engines have, and that each screw-boiler is larger than any paddle-boiler. The London *Times* must go out of its way to an extent which is now getting to be more than ridiculous—it is contemptible—to misrepresent almost every feature and function of the ship which can throw discredit upon SCOTT RUSSELL. In an article, just at hand, of the 6th, it says: "By reefing all the (paddle) floats of the *Great Eastern*, the diameter of the wheel is now reduced from 53 to 48 feet. At present only four floats are in the water at the same time, and these have so little immersion as to be virtually useless in propelling the ship. Under these circumstances twelve or even fourteen revolutions may be got out of the paddle-engines easily, but the gain in the speed of the ship will be almost *nil.*" The truth of these statements may be inferred from the fact that the paddle-engines, at ten revolutions, worked up to 2,900 horse, (*i. e.* "*nil,*") while at from seven to eight revolutions, in an experiment which I shall soon detail, they dragged the ship *and the screw* (the latter standing still) at the rate of 8.2 knots an hour. Besides, the paddle-wheel is more than 53 feet in diameter, and more than four floats are immersed. The prophecies, withal, made with apparent official dignity by this newspaper, and which never come true, about the working of the ship, are as unnecessary as the misrepresentations. As far as SCOTT RUSSELL is concerned, I may say, and can prove, that there would not have been any *Great Eastern* had it not been for his untiring efforts and engineering genius and skill. The best evidence of it is the barking of dogs, now that he is gradually coming out of the trial with honor, from those whose appreciation is worth having.

Some pretty sharp words occurred during the trip between various cliques of the screw and paddle and directorial people. The Captain sent a letter to Mr. RUSSELL, and one to Mr. BLAKE, one of the builders, and the manager of the screw-engines, requesting them to uncouple the paddle-engines (the work of several hours, but still it could have been done) and to run by the screw alone, and then to drive the screw by its auxiliary (without exerting power), and to run by the paddles alone. Mr. RUSSELL read his letter to Mr. BLAKE, but Mr. BLAKE did not open his at all, and both these gentlemen agreed in concert not to do the things requested, and not to answer the letter, and they did not. For fear that I do not fully understand the causes of this action, I will make no comments. It created great dissatisfaction. The screw and paddle builders worked in great concert, as did their machinery till the latter part of the day. Then, when Mr. RUSSELL was sick in his room, one of the screw-engineers tried to misrepresent and tamper with an experiment in a manner calculated to throw discredit upon the paddle-engines. The fact is, nothing perfectly satisfactory can be done till *all* the machinery is in the hands of the company.

The engines have not stopped once since they started nearly forty-eight hours—a very long time for the first run of new engines—especially since combined they are the largest in the world, eight in number instead of one, and have already worked up to a real power of almost 6,000 horse. It is a very different trial trip from that of a common ship, especially under the peculiar circumstances of divided management. Not the slightest accident of any moment occurred to either of the engines. At one time a paddle cylinder escape or blow-off valve got stopped open, and at another time a similar valve on a screw cylinder got stopped shut. No harm was done. The donkeys do not work very well on the long pull, after all. It is strange. The Worthington donkey-pumps on our ships, at higher pressure, work well enough.

The horse-power of the paddle engines has this morning been found by the indicator to be 2,900-horse at ten turns. This gives a consumption of nearly three pounds per horse-power per hour, as three and three-quarter tons of coal have been burned per hour. I saw these diagrams, and am sure they were correct and fairly taken. The measurements of coal were extremely rough, being by quantity instead of weight, and are but approximate. All we know is that it is a *pretty satisfactory result*, and promises great economy at slow speeds. There is really not time and room to do anything properly now. *A voyage across the Atlantic is the only true trial trip* for such a ship as this. The consumption of coal for the whole 24 hours has been estimated at 300 tons, by other parties than those who at first reported it, and who saw the measurement of fuel. If this is the fact, instead of 240 tons (150 screw and 90 paddle,) it still shows some economy. Steamships generally require some six pounds per hour, but supposing the *Persia* to run with the same as the *Great Eastern*, i. e. 3 pounds, her consumption would be about 8½ tons per square foot of midship sections against 6¾ tons per square foot of the *Great Eastern's* section, the speed being the same; the *Great Eastern* is now pretty light, however. It is impossible that the paddle-engines, working so smoothly, and at a normal speed should burn so much per hour per horse power as the screw-engines; therefore, as I know the paddle diagram to be fair, I must believe that the screw did not work up to 4,800 horse at 41 turns, at which time its consumption was stated to 150 tons per day. The screw and paddle engines, as before said, worked very much in concert. Both had the same amount of steam at a given relative speed of piston. The speed of piston, a very true test, was much the same. For four hours of their fastest working, the screw pistons traveled at 301 feet 6 inches per minute and the paddles at 291 feet 2 inches. It has been stated in the *Times* that the *Great Eastern* would not require *less* than 6,000 horse-power to drive her 14 knots an hour. We see that she has required nearly 5,000 already, to drive her, say at 14½, but on the one side, her engines are not up to the economical point of working—and on the other, she is not at her maximum draft of water. A rather interesting and important experiment was tried when we were abreast the Holyhead. The ship was put with the wind abeam: the screw was stopped and ten minutes elapsed to let the ship lose the impetus given by the screw alone; the paddle engines then worked to their full power at twenty pounds of steam, and drove the ship and dragged the screw at 6.2 knots by the log. Capt. HARRISON insisted that it was 7.2 by marks on the shore. The paddles were then stopped, and without waiting more than three minutes to let the ship lose her headway, the log was thrown, and the speed found to be nine knots, the screw at 34 turns propelling the ship and dragging the paddles. To be sure, the paddles would stop the ship more quickly than the screw by dragging, but the log was taken too quickly to give a perfectly fair test. No matter what was the particular result, the general result was very satisfactory. It showed that in case of emergency *either* propeller would drive the ship and drag the other at a good speed—a very important conclusion. And this was really a test of more moment than the one proposed, of disconnecting the screw and paddles alternately. There would hardly be time for disconnecting *on a gale on a lee shore.* But even the latter test should have been made, else why have any trial trip if not to get at such data. In this experiment, also, we were running across the tide which, therefore, did not affect us.

We cast anchor in Holyhead harbor at 3:55 this P. M. The ship has rather cramped quarters here—not any too much room for safety. She was received, of course, with music, cannon, and decorations of the lesser craft. But her movements are so uncertain that no great demonstrations are got up in advance.

On the whole the trip, though too short and too singularly-conducted to tell the whole story, has demonstrated many facts of great engineering and commercial importance.

We may safely conclude that the great ship, though not the miracle of speed and economy that was hoped for, is to the designed extent a success.

TUBAL CAIN.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Mazzini's Letter to King Victor Emanuel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LUGANO, Italy, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

MAZZINI'S letter to the King of Sardinia has been placed on the Royal table with an autograph letter from the writer. It is making a great sensation. Written in Florence, printed in Geneva, it passes silently from hand to hand, but I believe has not yet been translated and published in any of the London journals. I send you, therefore, its most important passages.

MAZZINI commences by stating the reasons why unity is the aspiration of the nation,—why Italians desire a country, a national banner and a seat amid the nations of Europe. He then continues,—addressing the King:

You spoke of independence. Italy arose and gave you 50,000 volunteers. Speak to her of liberty and of unity, she will give you 500,000. What is independence for Naples? for Sicily, for one-half of the Roman provinces? More than 10,000,000 of Italians groan under a native tyranny equal to that exercised in Venice by the foreigners. What avails it to the wretched Perugians, to the persecuted Neapolitans and Sicilians that Austria's power does not extend beyond the Mincio?—and Venice, and Rome? Where is Italy without Rome? Stationed there, like wild beasts crouching on a generous corpse, are 10,000 Frenchmen—foreigners—and papal tyranny exists only by their aid. You allied yourself with them. Your independence did not protect the sanctuary of Italy. Ah, Sire, do not blame Italy that she did not give you more; admire her rather for having brought to your feet, without compact or conditions, 50,000 young lives in return for a programme so stunted, so petty, so false as that which you presented. And mark: despite the meagre dimensions and the contradictions of that programme, so large was her faith in you, so intense the impulse of long grief and hope, so firm the conviction that Piedmont, the sword once unsheathed, would not stop short half way, that Italy was prepared to give and do far more. But your counsellors prevented her; they feared the people; they trembled lest it should acquire in action the consciousness of its rights; they feared lest you should learn to know that people. Are you aware, ah! Sire, of the artifices, of the perseverance, with which, during these years of cowardly propaganda, they toiled to extinguish every generous passion, every spark of enthusiasm, every noble impulse of self-sacrifice in this people they were summoning to a new life?—how those who spoke in your name preached discipline and inertia as the only virtues, as if nations can be educated for noble deeds by Jesuitical institutions?

Are you aware how they refused the initiative which the Milanese offered to take upon themselves just before the war, when the Austrians, few in number, then might have been attacked unawares? Do you know how Sicily, prepared to revolt, restless of delay during the war, was kept in check by those who answered "No! await the signal"—how that signal was never given? The Insurrection of the South while the Northern battles raged would have moulded in one throw the unity of the movement founded in your name—the unity of Italy. But none of the intriguers who surrounded you desired the unity of Italy.

[The proofs of the truth of these assertions exist. Not only were the Sicilians impeded from acting in the name of unity, but plots and intrigues of every kind were carried on, and are still at work: so that, should the Sicilians, impatient of longer delay, rise and demand immediate admittance into the Italian family of the north, and if refused or trifled with settle matters for themselves, let no one blame or wonder.] After pointing out the disastrous results of this system of repression, the writer touches on the Franco-Sardinian alliance, as *unnecessary*, because had the King allied himself with the nation before Austria was on her guard, he and the people would have sufficed for victory—as *damaging* to the morality of the cause, contaminating it with vice and selfishness; as *humiliating*, as far as the King himself was concerned, because in the place of an ally he had found a master." Then, bidding him remember the courage and constancy of the Italians in 1848-9, he asks the King whether he yet desires to have that people for his own.

Sire, will you have that people? Will you have it radiant with enthusiasm, faith and action? so powerful that diplomacy shall stand rebuffed before it, so that every adverse design shall disappear.

Dare!

Prudence is the virtue of normal times and conditions—Audacity is the genius of the strong in difficult circumstances. * * * Sire, Italy knows you to be brave on the field of battle, ready to lay down your life for the sake of honor; Sire, the day in which, for the sake of *nationality* you are ready to risk your crown, that day you will wear the crown of Italy.

Italy now has need to know you brave in council, strong in that will which removes every obstacle—strong in that moral courage which, beholding a duty, a lofty enterprise to be accomplished, makes that duty, that enterprise, its guiding star, and follows it intrepidly, undeviatingly, swerving neither for promises nor for taunts. I believe you capable of this, and this is why I write to you; but up to this moment, Sire, you have proved yourself to be so."

He next reproaches the King with having accepted the peace of Villafranca, and reminds him that his father, "though wanting in energy and faith in the Italian people," would not have accepted that peace: that after the fatal battle of Novara, when he saw that nothing remained to him but to reign conquered, and submissive to affix his name to humiliating treaties, flung down

tire Italy, (for bear in mind the language I propose to you will give you Sicily and Naples,) with entire Italy in battle-array beneath your banner? With Hungary ready to insurge and fraternize with you? Do you fear England? England is with you if you are not with Louis NAPOLEON. Do you fear the Ally? The Ally leaguing himself with you, descended into Italy, hoping that by patronizing a noble cause he might reacquire a lost popularity. He cannot re-descend to combat that same cause; he cannot say to France, "Yesterday I demanded your gold and the blood of your sons against Austria and in favor of Italy; to-day I demand it against Italy in favor of Austria. The Ally hastened the peace because he knew that a German invasion threatened his dominions; that invasion hangs a perennial menace above his head. Yesterday, for his own ends, he could play the part of emancipator; the part of the tyrant, beyond the confines of France, is to-day forbidden him by Prussia, Germany and England, by the tendencies that are beginning to manifest themselves in France.

Louis NAPOLEON'S next war will not be waged against you, Sire; it will be between him, England and Germany. * * * * *

The half of Europe, Sire, will thrill with applause at Italy arising, as if thrilled with old and with applause when the United States—when Greece arose; the other half will remain suspicious, but trembling. Diplomacy is like a midnight phantom—menacing, gigantic to those who fear; it fades into nothingness before him who resolutely moves to meet it. Sire, *dare!* Put far from you those who fear, who suggest fear to you. Surround yourself with a few men whose entire lives bear witness to firmness of principle, frank love for Italy, and strength of will. Give to the people a pledge of liberty; give life to the Press, to public associations and to public speech. Liberty bears no perils save for those who are deter mined to betray it.

Forget awhile the King and be the first citizen—the first armed apostle of the nation. Be great as the purpose God has placed before you—sublime as duty—bold as faith. Will it, and say so. You will have all with you, ourselves among the first. Go forward, looking neither right nor left;—forward, in the name of Eternal Justice, in the name of Eternal Right, to the holy Italian Crusade, and with Italy you will conquer. MAZZINI.

That the King will do all this in the way demanded of him is not to be hoped for, but is it too much to expect that he shall appeal in word or deeds to Italy? Can she remain much longer crouching at his feet, holding her breath to catch his faintest whisper, without dishonor and defeat? Is the present number of men in arms sufficient to awe him whom no concessions move, whom no pledged faith or thrice-sworn oath can bind; and at whose bidding can Italy be expected to arise save at the bidding of him whom she has hailed her leader—her King? If the King fails to make the appeal, then the destiny of Italy is postponed for ten years at least; and, depend upon it, the next time she rallies around the Iri-color, the White Cross of Savoy will be found missing from the centre.

POLITICAL.

Removal of Mr. Faran, Postmaster at Cincinnati—Letter from A. D. Banks, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in the Washington *Constitution*, of Saturday, an official announcement of the long threatened removal of the Hon. J. J. FARAN, Post master at Cincinnati. The axe has been suspended over his head for some weeks, and at last has fallen. It is due to Mr. FARAN, and not less due to the American public, that a brief statement of the circumstances of his case should be given.

Probably Mr. BUCHANAN had no warmer partisan supporter of his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention than Mr. FARAN. Mayor of the city at the time, he used all the influence of his official position to bring about that result. So actively did he espouse the cause of Mr. BUCHANAN that he engendered personal antipathies which yet linger in the hearts of quite a number of persons whose prejudices he encountered. Mr. BUCHANAN elected, Mr. FARAN was appointed to his late position as Postmaster, he being at the same time Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. All through the Lecompton struggle in Congress he warmly took the side of the President, and at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice brought to his aid the wide circulation of the paper under his control. It may be confidently asserted that Mr. FARAN published in his paper more matter in favor of the President's Lecompton programme than was contained in any other journal in the country. During that exciting and eventful epoch the President had no more able and efficient ally and supporter than his lately dismissed Postmaster.

Late last Spring, his business affairs required that Mr. FARAN should vacate the editorship of the *Enquirer*, the direction of which he could no longer control—the preponderating interest being in other hands. At this period I was invited to take charge of the paper, and since that time have been its sole editor, and solely responsible for its political course. During my management Mr. FARAN has had no more to do with the conduct of the *Enquirer* than Mr. BUCHANAN himself.

It will not, I presume, be charged that the removal of Mr. FARAN was dictated by any want of attention to his official duties. By common consent, no more vigilant, energetic and faithful Postmaster ever discharged the functions of the office. Always at his post, he was almost a slave to the responsibilities of the situation, and that he made a model officer, even his enemies will attest.

Why he was removed, perhaps the Senate will inquire when it acts on the confirmation of his successor. It is sufficient now to say, that the only ground alleged is the course of the *Enquirer*, in which he has a proprietary interest. What that course has been may be briefly stated; while supporting the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN it has indicated Mr. DOUGLAS as probably, in view of all the circumstances of the times, the best selection the Charleston Convention can make for our standard bearer in 1860.

If Mr. FARAN is in favor of Mr. DOUGLAS as a first choice, it is proper to add he has never told me so. I have always understood him to favor the pretensions of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. It is equally proper to state, that he made but one request when vacating his editorial control of the *Enquirer*, which was *that it should support Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration*, as far as it could consistently, and should in no case attack it—a request readily acceded to and faithfully observed.

A. D. BANKS.

The Affair between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Yancey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date you have published a story which you profess to have received from "an authoritative source," in regard to a difficulty between Mr. EDWARD C. HOPKINS and Mr. B. C. YANCEY, late the United States Minister Plenipotentiary near the Argentine Confederation. As you have received the story wrong end foremost, permit me to give you the other side, as taken from the letter of an eye-witness to the whole affair, dated Buenos Ayres, Aug. 24, 1859:

"While Mr. HOPKINS was Mr. YANCEY'S guest, at the Hotel de Roma, in the presence of Dr. SEGUI, URQUIZA'S Envoy to Mr. YANCEY, who had just arrived, some words occurred between Mr. HUDSON, the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, and Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. HOPKINS requested Mr. HUDSON to remember that there was a stranger present, and that if he had anything to say to him he should take another time to do it. Upon this, Mr. YANCEY interfered, and charged Mr. HOPKINS with making a remark which he denied, saying that the Plenipotentiary was mistaken. Mr. YANCEY immediately repeated his assertion, and rising, threw a champagne glass into Mr. HOPKINS' face, cutting him severely over the right eye, and blinding his eye with blood. Mr. HOPKINS immediately threw a bottle at his antagonist, which did no serious damage besides breaking his spectacles and partially blacking his eye. Persons present at once interfered, and both parties retired. Mr. HOPKINS waited until next day at 11 o'clock, to see whether Mr. YANCEY would apologize for so totally unprovoked and unexpected an attack; but in vain. He then sent a message by Mr. SOUBLETTE that he would expect an explanation. This brought about an understanding, and a written apology was made by Mr. HUDSON, who acted for Mr. YANCEY, and the paper was signed by both parties and their friends, and acknowledged as satisfactory."

You will perceive, Mr. Editor, that this puts an entirely different phase upon the matter; and now that your "authoritative source" has, unfortunately, put the affair into print, I have no doubt that Mr. YANCEY, who is too honest a man to refuse reparation when he is in fault, will confirm this account of it. He is shortly expected home.

Your obedient servant, LA VERDAD.

A Card of Thanks.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR:—Permit me, through the columns of your journal, to convey the thanks of my family and self to Officer DELANY, of the Fourth Precinct, and to a gentleman unknown, for their prompt, courageous and successful exertions, last evening, in rescuing my daughter from a watery grave; as also to Sergeant BROOKS, of the Fourth Precinct, for the benevolent, gentlemanly and efficient means he employed to restore animation and prevent future ill effects from the accident. These gentlemen will be pleased to learn that the recipient of their kindness is likely, by two or three days' quietude, to be restored to perfect health.

Very respectfully, W. G. CAULFIELD.
No. 95 East 49th-street, N. Y.

SPANISH ASSAULTS UPON SHIPPING—BRITISH VESSELS FIRED UPON AT TARIFA.—The Liverpool *Post* says: "The *Gem of the Sea*, which has arrived at this port from America, was fired upon when passing the Spanish batteries at Tarifa; and yesterday a twenty-eight-pound shot, which was received on that occasion, and which was lodged in her hull, was exhibited at the Underwriters' Rooms. Several other British vessels have been similarly assailed; and no doubt if the attention of the British Government has not already been called to the circumstance, they will soon be apprised of it and take the necessary steps to procure explanation and satisfaction from the Spanish authorities."

MEXICO.

Capture of the City of Durango by Robbers —Gov. Vidaurri a Fugitive.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Oct. 19.

On the 10th September three bands of robbers, one commanded by EUTIMIO CERRATO, a famous highwayman, another by an assassin called "el Pájaro Azul," (Blue Bird,) and another by one VALDES—having united under MANUEL FERNANDEZ, an ex-officer of the army, and thus numbering some two hundred men, marched upon Durango. On their way they met a State force of fifty men and scattered them. There was in the city but a small garrison, who defended themselves for eleven hours, up to 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, when they retired, with the Governor and other State officers, having exhausted all their ammunition. The robbers, and some persons disaffected towards the Liberal Government, then assembled to organize a sort of Government for the State, sacking, in the meantime, about thirty houses, being those of the principal citizens. During the time, all the golden and silver ornaments of the Governmental Palace disappeared. But about 12 o'clock in the day a large body of troops belonging to the National Guard, under command of Capt. TOMAS BORREGO, arrived, who drove out the robbers, with a loss to them of thirty-two killed and many wounded.

On the 25th of September the officers of the army in Monterey, Gen. ZUAZUA being absent raising forces to defend Gov. VIDAURRI, pronounced against the continuance of the rule of the latter in defiance of the Federal authorities. Gen. ZARAGOZA notified VIDAURRI of their action. The Ciudadela, better known as the Black Fort or Citadel to the Americans, seconded the *pronunciamiento*. Whereupon Gov. VIDAURRI came down from his pretensions, acceded to the wish of Gen. ZARAGOZA, asked and obtained passports for himself and ZUAZUA, who, hearing of it, met him outside on his way north towards Lampasas. They are probably both now above here in the United States. Gov. VIDAURRI is said to have amassed a fortune of over $500,000 since he has been Governor.

The next day the most influential citizens of the place met, and, together with the municipal council, approved the military *pronunciamiento*. They disapprove, however, of the escape of the fugitive generals, as, in their opinion, both were deserving of punishment.

The *Prisma*, of 26th September, gives us, from an extra of the *Boletin del Ejercito Federal*, the following, written from Guadalajara 10th of September, 1859, addressed to Gen. DEGOLLADO:

On the 5th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, Tepic was taken by Gen. CORONADO, notwithstanding it was defended by eighteen hundred men, taken mostly from the best corps of the Reactionary army, twelve pieces of artillery, and an abundance of munitions of war. We do not know as yet the details, except that ARGUELLES, the Colonel of Cavalry, escaped alone with thirty dragoons, that officer sending the news here from Aguacatlan. On the same day (5th) MARQUEZ received information by express that many forces were threatening Tepic since the 3d, and forthwith countermarched with all the troops which he took from here, about 3,000 men. On the 8th he arrived at Zacoalco, where he learned of the taking of Tepic, and crossed on the next day by Colula and Ahualinco, in the direction of that city, with the design of retaking it. To-day there start from here a thousand men with the intention of seizing the pass of the bluffs of Mochitiltic, and unite there with MARQUEZ, leaving here only fifteen hundred men; but the forces of the South are harrassing the rearguard of the assassin of Tacubaya, (MASQUEZ,) and a party have been detached to act against this capital, being encountered even now close by, since they occupy Santa Anita and the Hacienda del Cuatro, three leagues from here. Among the things to be noted in the taking of Tepic should be named the killing of the robber, LOGADA, and forty principal and inferior officers, who have been hung. At this date CORONADO ought to have more than 4,000 men.

Eleventh, and last hour: MARQUEZ was defeated yesterday twice, near the bluffs of Mochitiltic, by the forces of Sr. OGOZON, and the wounded and fugitives are now coming in. The force of one thousand men who went out yesterday reached MARQUEZ near Amatitlan, bringing the disorganized remains of his division, defeated twice on the same day, as I was saying, all of whom will come in here to-morrow. Yesterday an express went below after WOLL.

THE FORAY ON BROWNSVILLE.

The guerilla chief CORTINAS has put forth a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the State of Texas, and especially those of Brownsville. In it the outlaw confesses the facts as before recorded—the deliberate attack upon Brownsville, &c.,—he says:

"You have nothing to fear. Orderly people and honest citizens are inviolable to us in their persons and interests. Our object, as you have seen, has been to chastise the villainy of our enemies which heretofore has gone unpunished. These have connived with each other, and form, so to speak, a perfidious Inquisitorial lodge to persecute and rob us without any cause, and for no other crime, on our part, than that of being of Mexican origin.

These, as we have said, form, with a multitude of lawyers, a secret coalition, with all its ramifications, for the sole purpose of despoiling the Mexicans of their lands and usurp them afterwards. This is clearly proven by the conduct of one ADOLPH GLAEVEKE, who, invested with the character of Deputy-Sheriff, and in collusion with the said lawyers, has spread terror among the unwary, making them believe that he will hang the Mexicans and burn their ranchos, &c., that by no means he might compel them to abandon the country, and thus accomplish their object. Our oppressors number but six or eight. Hospitality and other noble sentiments shield them at present from our wrath, and such, as you have seen, are inviolable to us.

Innocent persons shall not suffer, no; but, if necessary, we will lead a wandering life, awaiting our opportunity to purge society of men so base that they degrade it with their opprobrium. Our families have returned as strangers to their old country to beg for an asylum. Our lands, if they are to be sacrificed to the avaricious covetousness of our enemies, will be rather so on account of our own vicissitudes. As to land, nature will always grant us sufficient to support our frames, and we accept the consequences that may arise. Further, *our personal enemies shall not possess our lands until they have fattened it with their own gore.*"

This proclamation is dated at Rancho Del Carmen, Cameron County, Texas, and it is curious to observe that in it CORTINAS lays claim to the character of an American naturalized citizen. In this character, indeed, he very coolly at the close protests against the introduction of Mexican troops from Matamoras to protect the city of Brownsville against his barbarities.

Necessity of an Armed Intervention in Mexican Affairs.

The following letter appears in the London *Daily News*. It is from the gentleman who so long and efficiently acted at Mexico for the English Bondholders:

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859.

SIR: The only receipts of which the bondholders are in possession are the assignments in Vera Cruz and Tampico, under the arrangement effected by Capt. DUNLOP, under instructions conveyed to him by Mr. OTWAY. This arrangement has been faithfully observed, and had produced previous to my departure from Vera Cruz upwards of $300,000, a sum which I have no doubt has increased subsequently, as every disposition was evinced on the part of the constitutional Government, under Señor JUAREZ, to fulfill their promises honorably; and as the triumph of this party would involve the nationalization of the Church property, in the purchase of which 60 per cent. of bonds of the internal or external debt would be admissible under the law promoted by DON MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA, the prospect of an additional guarantee of great importance is offered. At the same time it would be unfair to say that the Government ruling in Mexico is adverse or indifferent to the interests of the bondholders. The Ministers of the Department of Finance have all been gentlemen of honor, fully alive to the justice of their claims, and to the importance of public credit, and have invariably evinced the greatest anxiety to comply with the national obligation; but it must be borne in mind that they have never had possession of the custom-houses on the coast, and that the revenues of those on the Pacific have been appropriated by the military commanders of either party, who successively obtained the mastery; and that this state of things must continue either until we have a naval force there to enforce the payment of the assignments, or until one party or other be in a position to enforce obedience.

Matters have arrived at that point in Mexico that it is not easy to see any mode of pacification except by the intervention, of some powerful nation, and the opinion begins to prevail very commonly among the more sensible part of the Mexicans themselves, who, without desiring annexation, *would be glad to see something of an armed intervention on the part of the United States*, such as would insure a period of tranquility and dispense with the maintenance of an army which consumes the resources of the country and serves little more than to keep up a constant civil war to promote the end of ambition on the part of the officers. It is allowable to the bondholders, and to all who have great interests at stake, to feel anxious for the adoption of any measure which would bring about the establishment of peace and order, as that alone is wanted to secure them; and no doubt the commercial value of our relations with the country would be greatly augmented, but it is very uncertain what may be the intention of the United States in the matter, or whether it would enter into the policy of our Government to promote it. C. WHITEHEAD.

DAVID ROBERTSON, Esq., M. P., Chairman of the Committee of Mexican Bondholders, Lady-kirk.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BROWNSVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The filibuster CORTINAS is still encamped above the city, where Indians are joining his band constantly. The Mexican troops have returned to Matamoras. Lieut. LANGDON has arrived here with three cannon. Our citizens have captured one of the leading outlaws and sentenced him to be hung. CORTINAS, however, threatens to burn the town if the outlaw should be executed. The citizens have become very much alarmed, and were fleeing in all directions. The town, it was feared, would be entirely deserted, unless assistance should arrive soon.

Naval Intelligence.

The Washington *Star* says: "The various departments of the Washington Navy-yard, employing about seven hundred men, are quite briskly engaged in manufacturing equipment stores destined for the several Navy-yards, and to be used as the wants of the service may require. In fitting out the ships of our gallant little Navy. Large quantities of sheet and bolt copper are in process of manufacture for the Pensacola, Philadelphia, Portsmouth, (N. H.,) New-York and Boston Navy-yards. The engine and boilers of the new steamer *Pensacola* are likewise in course of construction here, and afford additional evidence, by their beauty and excellence of workmanship, of the skill and proficiency of our Navy and mechanics, proverbial the world over for building the best vessels afloat, and for providing them with anchors that never break and cables that never part."

FROM SAN JUAN.

Treatment of British Visitors at the Island—The Fortifications.

We have advices from Victoria, V. I., to the 27th, and from Portland, Oregon, to the 23d of September. The *British Colonist* of the 26th, published at the former place, thus snarls out John Bull's latest complaint about affairs at San Juan Island, viz:

"The steamer *Caledonia*, Capt. BRODERICK, left here yesterday, with a considerable number of our citizens, on an excursion to San Juan. On her arrival, PAUL R. HUBBS, Jr., Deputy Collector or Inspector of Customs, came on board and informed Capt. B. that neither passengers nor freight were allowed to land, except the vessel had a permit from the custom-house at Port Townsend. She consequently came to anchor, instead of going up to the wharf. A boat coming alongside, the passengers entered it and went ashore without leave. They were informed that it would be overlooked this time, but if repeated the laws would be enforced. Some degree of regret was manifested by the army officers and Mr. CROSBIE, magistrates, at the occurrence, but there is no doubt the authorities are determined to insult and outrage our rights to every extent in their power. Truly, they have good reason to believe they may do it with impunity, when we reflect on the course our Government has pursued. It may, however, be the wisest course to forbear for the present. But nothing short of the entire removal of every Yankee soldier from the island, and the removal of HUBBS and HASLET from their positions, and an ample apology for driving away our fishermen, and stopping our vessels from landing, should be insisted on. In the course of the next six weeks we may hope to hear from England, and with our dispatches we trust will come their orders to provide Winter quarters elsewhere. The men who have tried to embroil their Government unnecessarily with a foreign and friendly Power, will then be left to the oblivion in which their lot was cast before the present unwarrantable occupation was made.

A notice is posted up on the wharf that the revenue laws of the United States are in force in all the islands east of Canal de Haro; and that property or vessels landing will be seized and confiscated, if the law is not complied with.

A party, whose name we have not learned, landed five hundred gallons of liquor there. The vessel and it were seized and confiscated, and the party fined $500 and a year's imprisonment.

A Court Martial has been in session all the past week, trying Lieut. HOWARD and Mr. WARBASS, Sutler of Company D, Ninth Infantry. It has not yet adjourned.

A correspondent of the Steilacoom *Herald*, of 16th September, says:

We are now making fortifications and entrenchments, to enable us to hold our position against a much larger force than John Bull has at this part of the world. The town or city of San Juan, which consisted, when we arrived, of one tent, now contains some ten or fifteen buildings, consisting of stores, lake-houses, dwellings, &c. It is truly wonderful to see the progress of the American people. If the town should continue to grow as fast for three months to come, it will, undoubtedly, be the largest city in Washington Territory. Everything is quiet here, with the exception of some rowdyism, which is punished by the officers of the civil law with great promptitude. There is room for many splendid farms upon this island, yet to be taken.

Capt. JUDAN'S Company, (E,) 4th Infantry, had arrived at Steilacoom from Vancouver.

Major REYNOLDS' battery, from Salt Lake, had arrived at Fort Dalles, and was comfortably ensconced therein for the Winter.

OBITUARY.

Robert Stephenson, who died at London on the 12th inst., was the only son of George Stephenson. He was born at Willington-quay on Dec. 16, 1802. Robert's mother died soon after he was born, and his father, feeling deeply his own want of an early education, determined that his son should not suffer from the same cause. He, therefore, sent him to a school at Long Benton, and afterwards to the school of a Mr. Bruce, in Newcastle. Robert remained here three years, and on leaving school at the age of 15, was apprenticed to Mr. Nicholas Wood, at Killingworth, to learn the business of the colliery. Here he served three years, and during that time made himself perfectly familiar with all the departments of underground work. Robert spent his evenings with his father in discussing various topics, principally the improvements which might be made in the locomotive, the powers of which invention were at that time far from being fully realized. Their discussions undoubtedly were the means of determining the father to give his son a still better education. In 1820 he sent him to the Edinburgh University, where Hope was lecturing on Chemistry, Sir John Leslie on Natural Philosophy, and Jameson on Natural History. In 1821, Robert returned to Killingworth, bringing with him the prize for mathematics, which he had gained at the University, and in 1822 he was apprenticed to his father, who had by this time started his locomotive manufactory at Newcastle. His health soon yielded to the arduous labors he was obliged to perform, and Robert found himself under the necessity of accepting a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of South America. Returning in 1827, he took charge of the Newcastle factory, thus assisting his father in the arrangement of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. In 1833, Mr. Stephenson was engaged in the survey of the London and Birmingham Railroad. Four years sufficed for the completion of this work, which was opened on the 15th of Sept., 1838. The difficulties which he successfully contended with here did much to enhance his already extended reputation. Father and son were consulted as to the Belgium system of railways, and obtained from King Leopold the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1841. For similar services performed in Norway, which he visited in 1846, Robert Stephenson received the Grand Cross of St. Olof. So also he assisted either in actually making or in laying out the systems of lines in Switzerland, Germany, in Denmark, in Tuscany, in Canada, in Egypt and in India. To the younger part of the present generation Mr. S. is better known by the magnificent bridges in the construction of which he has been engaged. The high level bridge at Newcastle, the Victoria Bridge at Berwick, the Conway and Britannia bridges over the Menai Straits and the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence, will long stand as monuments of Robert Stephenson's energy, enterprise and skill.

PERSONAL.

Theodore Parker writes from Switzerland, Sept. 26: "I intend to pass the Winter in Rome, from the end of October to the end of March. In many respects I am better than when I left New-York. I have gained nearly twenty pounds of flesh since I reached Europe, if the scales are correct, going up from 140 to 158½ pounds. The increase in strength is quite equal to the gain in weight. But the ugly cough is a good deal worse than when I left New-England, and the voice feebler and yet more good-for-nothing. I am always cheerful, but do not run over with animal life as formerly, when I had rather run than walk, and rather jump than run. I shall never preach again, I suppose."

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says of Gen. Harney: "He is just the man for the people and the general for the occasion. His character may be given in one word: he is reckless." The same writer adds: "From all I can learn, there is nothing to complain of in the bearing or conduct of the American officers stationed on the Island. They are merely carrying out the orders of their chief; and they are said to have displayed considerable tact and ability, blended with courtesy, in the performance of their duties."

Mrs. Lucy Stone denies that Judge Douglas wrote the letter to her which has had an extensive circulation. Writing to the Boston *Liberator*, she says: "I am surprised to learn that the letter going the rounds of the papers, purporting to be from Stephen Arnold Douglas to me, is being received as a veritable correspondence. The hoax seemed to me so barefaced that I never gave it a second thought. I have never written to or received a line from Mr. Douglas."

Prof Nichols, head of the Department of Natural Philosophy in the New-York Free Academy, sailed for Europe on Saturday. He left with the hope of recruiting his health, which has been seriously impaired by close application to his duties. In token of respect, the Senior Class accompanied him down the Bay.

The London *Globe*, a semi-official print, says that Dr. Smethurst, the poisoner at present lying under sentence of death, will not suffer the extreme penalty of the law, but startling circumstances have come to the knowledge of the authorities which will compel them, with a due regard to justice, to commute the sentence to nothing short of penal servitude for life.

Among the cricketers who meet the All-England Eleven at Hamilton, is Mr. Phillips, of St. Catharines, a clergyman. He is said to be a capital player, and probably forms himself upon Charles Kingsley's model, "Fearing God, and being able to walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours."

An unfounded report of the death of Tom Sayers, the English champion, had been in circulation. Sayers is in Newmarket, suffering from an injury sustained in the recent encounter, by a puncture in the leg caused by the spikes in Heenan's boots, from which he has suffered some pain and lameness.

Lord Clyde, the British Commander-in-Chief in India, will, it is said, meet the Governor-General in Lucknow about the 15th of October. He will there leave Lord Canning and depart for Europe at the close of this year or early in January.

"Prince Napoleon," says a letter from Thurgau, "during his excursion in Switzerland visited the Chateau of Arenenberg, which he had not seen since he was very young, when he came from time to time to see his aunt, Queen Hortense."

We understand that the injuries received by Mrs. J. J. Chambers, at White Plains, in consequence of the upsetting of her carriage, prove to be much less serious than was at first supposed, and that she is now in a fair way to recover.

Capt. McClintock has been presented by the officers and crew of the Arctic steamer *Fox* with a handsome gold chronometer, in token of their esteem and regard during a service of two and a half years under his command in the Arctic seas."

Mr. Anthony Trollope is about to turn to account a tour of Post-office duty in the West Indies by the publication of his travels and observations in the islands and on the Spanish main.

The Rev. Heman Bangs, of New-Haven, one of the leading clergymen of the Methodist denomination, is dangerously ill, and fears for his recovery are entertained by his friends.

Herapath's Journal states that Sir Cusack Roney has sent in his resignation of Secretary, &c., to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Mr. Thompson, of the *Daily News*, has so far recovered from the effects of the McCabe assault that he has resumed his editorial duties.

M. Guizot has left Val Richer to pass a short time at the Chateau of Lagrange, near Bordeaux, the seat of Count Duchâtel.

Senator Gwin, of California, is visiting his relatives in Mississippi.

The English Court were to leave Balmoral on the 13th of October for Windsor Castle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another consignment of the Bartholomew Marbles was received by Mr. Battison, of Hartford, on Friday. It consists of the statue of "Sappho;" the alto-relievo of "Ruth, Naomi and Orpha;" bust of "Diana," bust of "Genevieve," statue of "Stella," alto-relievo of "Hellsarius." The marbles for Col. Colt's family, including portrait busts of Mr. and Mrs. Colt, Miss Jarvis, and the statue of the little boy who died so suddenly after the models were made by Mr. Bartholomew, are embraced in the consignment. All the marbles were found to be in perfect order. Other shipments are expected daily. As soon as they arrive they will be put on exhibition, for the benefit of Mr. Bartholomew's mother. The statue of "Eve," for the Hartford Athenæum, is not expected to arrive before April.

The American Antiquarian Society met at Worcester on the 21st inst. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $41,659 48. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, President; the Rev. Wm. Jenks, D. D., of Boston, and Levi Lincoln, LL.D., of Worcester, Vice-Presidents; Jared Sparks, LL.D., of Cambridge, Secretary of Foreign Correspondence; Benj. F. Thomas, LL.D., of West Roxbury, Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.

At a Slave-trade meeting, held at Mount Pleasant, S. C., Oct. 20, the following resolution, among others, was adopted: That the Southern States are, and ought to be, the best judges of their wants; and as the Northern States have passed laws preventing the action of the Fugitive Slave-law, the Southern States should pass such laws as will protect their citizens in the enjoyment and acquisition of foreign slaves.

One of Daboll's air-whistles has been put on the New-London Lighthouse. It is blown by condensed air instead of by steam. An Ericsson caloric engine works the apparatus. Blasts are given by the whistle four times a minute in foggy weather, at an expense for fuel of one cent, per hour.

So much progress has been made by the Massachusetts Legislature in erecting the proposed statue to Horace Mann, as to determine the names of the parties to whom the grant shall be made, and to settle on the proviso that the statue, before erection, must be approved by the Legislature.

The Bostonians are organizing an excursion to this City on an original plan. They propose to come by the Fall River Line, the fare for the trip being fixed at $6. This will include a ticket of admission to the Fair of the American Institute.

Mr. Samuel E. Chapman has, in his garden at East Hartford, a bed of strawberry vines in full blossom, with strawberries in all stages, from the flower to the ripened fruit.

A lead mine has been discovered in the town of Belmont, Kansas, and an oil-spring in Spring Creek Township, Pennsylvania. The latter yields a barrel of oil per day.

Several counterfeiters have been arrested at Detroit and Washington. They have been held to bail for trial.

The Government of Romagna has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of saltpetre and sulphur to the Pontifical territory.

After great opposition and delay, the Chestnut and Walnut-street horse-railroad in Philadelphia finally went into operation on Monday, Oct. 24.

The Boston *Courier* gives a rumor that the defalcation in the Savings Bank in that City will reach $10,000 or $50,000, instead of $15,000.

The total of the pay rolls for the Boston Volunteer Militia amount to $8,342 50.

President Marsh is in Boston, endeavoring to raise $20,000 to establish a University in Oregon.

The *Progresso* of Genoa was seized on the 6th for publishing a new letter by Mazzini.

The Aurora Borealis.

FILKERY OF THE SKIES, &C.—LETTER FROM MR. R. MERRIAM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My communication published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 30th of August, in relation to the Aurora Borealis of the 28th of that month, in which, among other things, I said: "The Auroral light sometimes is composed of threads like the silken warp of a web, these sometimes become broken and fall to the earth, and possess exquisite softness and a silvery lustre, and I denominate these the product of the *silkery of the skies*. I once obtained a small piece which I preserved," was by some regarded as a marvelous wonder, and several of the newspapers commented upon it.

The Aurora Borealis of the 28th of August was seen as far east as the ancient City of Rome, as far west as the western limits of California, south from Falmouth, Jamaica, and north from Dublin, Ireland. These places are the most distant of any places yet heard from. A correspondent, writing to me from Wabashaw, Minnesota, stated the Aurora was seen there in the evening of the 27th of August, but on my writing to him as to the probable error in the particular date, he replied that he was mistaken, that it was the evening of 28th and not 27th.

The Aurora Borealis of the 17th November, 1848, was seen as far *East* as Smyrna, Asia, *West* from the western limits of California, *South* from Havana, Cuba; north from most of the cities in Europe. The Aurora of November, 1848, was of *a blood-red color*, and a newspaper printed at Madrid, Spain, says in many places the Aurora was accompanied by a *crackling sound*. At Bayonne, France, a meteor of the apparent size of the moon, at its full, appeared among the Aurora, and gave great light.

The Aurora Borealis, commonly called "Northern Lights," has *form* and *shape*, and *motion* and *color*—it has great velocity, for it extends over a vast extent of surface in a very brief space of time.

Although the Aurora appears to occupy a position very high up in the regions of space, yet the telegraphic wires evidence that it exerts great power within a few feet of the surface of the ground.

I have for many years made record of *electric lines* in the atmosphere, resembling the white silken warp of a web, and these were of great length and well defined. In certain conditions of the atmosphere these can be distinctly seen by the naked eye.

My records of the Aurora Borealis, and of other phenomena of nature, in connection with my hourly records of the temperature of the almosphere, show, as I think, most conclusively that the Aurora results from volcanic eruptions and from earthquakes, and that meteoric showers result from Aurora Borealis.

The condensing of Aurora Borealis in certain conditions of the atmosphere is not more wonderful than the condensing of smoke, forming soot in chimneys, or the condensing and chrystallizing of human breath forming *hoar frost*, or the condensing of carburetted hydrogen gas forming petroleum or mineral tar, and the chrystalizing of petroleum forming mineral coal.

The Aurora passes through space with great velocity, and the electric lines occasionally seen in one atmosphere may be used for the facilitating of its more speedy transmission.

The great Volcano of Mauna Loa, the crater of which is eight miles in *diameter* and twenty-four miles in *circumference*, opens into space at an altitude of 14,000 feet above the level of the ocean. This volcano produces a substance which the natives of Owyhee call Pelas hair; it resembles fine spun glass. Aurora Borealis often comes from the volcano.

I have in my cabinet *selenite*, in eight sided flattened prisms, perfectly transparent, which was formed instantaneously by the commingling of two veins of salt water in a well. These chrystals on being placed in a crucible and brought to a red heat loose their transparency and become opaque and acquire a white satin lustre, one end opening like the leaves of a book and exhibiting a *tomahawk* so minute that a thousand strikes would not measure an inch thick.

I have also in my cabinet pieces of a tube formed in one of the deepest wells of Kanawha (1,500 feet deep) by the commingling of salt water with carburetted hydrogen gas; the inside is white like the meal of a cocoa-nut, the outside black like the bark of some trees, and the incrustation formed on the under surfaces of salt kettles, where hydrogen gas is burning fuel. This incrustation is of a bluish-black color, very hard, and like threads run through it resembling the roots of grass and small plants.

Among my specimens are beautiful crystals formed in wooden troughs, at the Hot Springs of the Wilhita, by the cooling of the tepid water in passing through the wooden spouts; and I have stones from the same localities, that were placed in a position that the sun's rays, after passing through a red curtain and through the stone, on to a sheet of white paper, transmit the red color to the paper, and in a parallel line is seen a rich purple. Thus the stone transmits one color and reflects another. The stone is so hard that steel will not scratch it, and its crystallization is spheroidical. Everything in nature is wonderful. The silkery of corn-fields is a wonderful production to result from the burying of grains of corn in the ground, and yet few take thought that if that silkery was to fall for a single year there would be famine in the land.

It is wonderful that a change of temperature from a few degrees above the line of thirty-two on the scale of FAHRENHEIT, to a few degrees below that line, should bridge the Hudson River (a navigable stream) with ice in a single night; yet such results are frequently seen in a series of years.

Unfolding in its movements and operations presents wonderful phenomena, and it differs as much in color as in ores. Both gold and mercury are occasionally sublimed by lightning passing over the surface of those metals in connection; in gold producing the purple oxide of *cassius*, in mercury forming vermillion. Lightning, when it strikes into sand-hills, ... that have been washed by salt water, forms silicious tubes called *Fulgarites*—the ... like glass, the outside rough, ... of some trees. Lightning is sometimes called a ... but it makes holes in sheets of tin with as much facility as if it was a solid body. Lightning, in passing over the surface of cast iron or steel, imparts the property of the loadstone to the metal.

Few persons in the world have collated and recorded so many observations of natural phenomena, and no one that I am aware of has ever before clustered such records, placing them in chronological order, so that each day's record presents an illustrated page, thus showing a connection that explains the relation.

I expect ere long to publish a paper of sixteen quarto pages, devoted wholly to records of Aurora Boreale, that will be more full than any work now extant. E. M.

The Cherokee Nation.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF.

The annual Message of JOHN ROSS, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, delivered on the 3d October, represents that tribe as in a prosperous condition; the Chief regretting, however, that the too free use of intoxicating liquors has produced many disturbances and several homicides. He reads his people a moral lecture on this point. The following passages, treating of other topics, are interesting:

The course of U. S. Marshals in entering the country at pleasure, and making arrests of citizens of the Nation, is productive of much annoyance and difficulty. The Cherokees have nowhere conceded that right, and its exercise is fraught with danger.

These important questions connected with a large amount of unsettled business, both public and private, require attention on the part of the National. And as the best and only satisfactory way of adjusting them, I recommend the appointment of a delegation to proceed to Washington City, invested with ample powers to close by negotiation all questions pending between the Nation and the Government of the United States.

The advancement of the Cherokee people in knowledge and wealth, and their daily increasing intercourse with citizens of the United States, from their geographical position and the immense travel through their country, is complicating their relations, and frequently leads to difficulty and loss of property; while the adjudication of such cases is left entirely to the person who may discharge, for the time, the duties of United States Agent, or to a judicial tribunal which is located a hundred miles off, in some instances, from the place at which the difficulties occur. The want, under such circumstances, is not a military post, nor Marshals and United States Courts in our midst, but a practical recognition, on the part of the Government of the United States, of the spirit of friendship and justice which actuates our people, in their intercourse with the whites, and of their ability to administer the law fairly and impartially between man and man. All men should be amenable to the local laws of the country through which they may pass, and more especially should they be so where they reside and enjoy important privileges. They should be required, at least, to pay for the protection they receive from our laws, and for the benefits they derive from the inheritance that belongs to others. The right to levy and collect taxes from traders and others who reside in the country, and to hold them accountable for a violation of our civil rights, is so manifestly just in itself that I am inclined to think it will not be denied by the Government. Our amicable relations with the neighboring tribes remain undisturbed.

A MURDERER'S SPEECH ON RECEIVING SENTENCE.—The murderer PATRICK MAUDE was sentenced at Newark, Oct

heat, of only 22 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 9¾c.@10¾c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 4½c.@16c.; and 164 bales Havana at 27½c.@32c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at 28c.@28½c., chiefly at 28c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 9-16d. ℔ lb.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ℔ bushel; 300 boxes Cheese at 25s.; and many Oil Cake at 20s. For London, 30 cases Tobacco at 42 4s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 40 tons Oil Cake at 30s. For Marseilles, a vessel with Staves, on private terms. For Hamburgh, by steamer, 200 bbls. Apples, and 200 bbls. Peas at 2s. 6d.; with 50 Tons Measurement Goods at 40s.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 24.

The usual arrivals of Cattle to-day have been reasonably large, amounting to nearly 2,000 head. The demand has, however, been comparatively active, and prices have suffered no material decline; the average rate was about $8 ℔ 100 lbs. The Sheep market is overstocked and prices are on the decline. Cows are scarce and in good demand, with an advancing tendency in the rates. The following were the current rates for Beef Cattle to-day:

Choice [quality ℔ 100 lbs	$0 00@0 00
Prime quality ℔ 100 lbs	8 00@8 50
Fair quality ℔ 100 lbs	7 00@8 00
Ordinary quality ℔ 100 lbs	6 50@7 00
Common quality ℔ 100 lbs	4 50@ 600
Inferior quality ℔ 100 lbs	3 00@4 00

SHEEP.—6,010 head sold at 7½c.@9c., and 450 head at 9@9½c.

COWS.—40 head of Cows sold during the week, at prices ranging from $30@$40.

HOGS.—2,667 head sold at $7 50@$8 25 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

PORTRAIT EMBELLISHMENTS.

THE LATE RUFUS CHOATE.

EIGHTY PORTRAITS IN THREE VOLS. OF 1860.

We invite the attention of all the lovers of choice reading to THE ECLECTIC, its rich and varied contents, and its beautiful embellishments.

A fine portrait of Rufus Choate adorns the November number. Brilliant embellishments are in hand for 1860.

1. THE ECLECTIC, as a Monthly Magazine, of 144 pages, double columns, has no superior in literary merit or artistic embellishment.

2. Its letter-press is made up of the choicest articles, selected from seven British Quarterlies and nine British Monthlies. It aims to give the cream of all.

3. THE ECLECTIC, in one year, equals in printed matter any three entire British Quarterlies. The price of them is $7. The price of THE ECLECTIC, for the same, is only $5, while the prints in THE ECLECTIC are worth alone $5 more.

4. The variety, richness, and affluence of THE ECLECTIC articles in all the departments of literature and popular science, both instructive and entertaining, stamp it as the best Magazine published. So the Press and eminent men say, in all parts of the land.

5. Every number of THE ECLECTIC is splendidly embellished with one or more portraits or prints. Six of the numbers this year have double plates, worth more alone than the price of the number.

6. THE ECLECTIC has acquired an established character as a standard work among literary men. It finds a place in many libraries.

From Ex-President Fillmore, Buffalo, Dec. 24, 1857.

I have taken THE ECLECTIC from its commencement as the best selection of foreign periodical literature which I have been able to obtain. I think the selections are judiciously made, and the work is very valuable.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

From Hon. Edward Everett.

BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1859.

I concur in the highly favorable opinion of THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE which have been expressed by many eminent persons and in several leading journals. I have read it for three years, and find its contents judiciously selected, so as to present a great variety of instructive and interesting matter, and afford a fair specimen of the current literature of the day.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The twelve numbers comprise three volumes of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes, and embellishments. Price FIVE DOLLARS. The postage is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery.

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This will be a prominent Gift-Book for the Holidays. Tinted paper, very fine, gilt edged, $1.

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Opposite Milk-st.

THIRD EDITION OF THE EVENING EXPRESS.—The THIRD EDITION, published at 4 P. M., contains the Port, Ship News up to that hour, Second Board of Stocks, Closing Prices of Stocks in the street at 3½ P., Treasury Statement, Markets, Proceedings of the Courts and City News of the day, together with news by telegraph up to the latest hour—several hours later than is given in any other paper.

This late edition, served up hot, and at very early hour in the evening, gives a complete record of the business of the day, anticipating the morning papers in every important point.

The proceedings of Congress will be published up to the hour of adjournment in the third edition, or as soon after as they come to hand.

THE EVENING EXPRESS has a circulation in the City and immediate vicinity not surpassed by either of the three leading morning papers of the City, and offers to advertisers for "places," "wants," "board," "to let," "for sale," and the thousand smaller wants of life, facilities surpassed by none in person or services rendered. OFFICE, No. 8 PARK-ROW.

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GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, little well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, TETTERS, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make self, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

KEEP YOUR CIDER SWEET.—AN ORIGINAL invention and a new article of merchandise, which is kept on sale by all hardware dealers, druggists, agriculturalists, grocers, &c. Patented Sept. 27, 1859. Designed for the use of hotels, grocers, liquor and camphene dealers, lager-bier venders, families, &c. It will keep sweet cider and all kinds of malt liquors, syrup, &c., on draught. Send for circulars and inclose a stamp. Address J. J. NORMAN & CO., No. 379 Broadway. Agents wanted.

CIRCULARS.—ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING circulars for distribution can have them circulated to advantage in all the principal hotels, railroad cars, steamboats, or through the City, by a responsible party, for $20 per year. Please address CIRCULARS, Box No. 3,430 General Post-office.

KEROSENE OIL BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE and test the Excelsior Coal Oil—a very superior article, beautiful light color—guaranteed never to change, and uniform; pleasant odor, and burns in all Coal Oil Lamps with a brilliant flame, without crusting the wick. Depot No. 249 Pearl-st.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

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PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
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O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
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SPLENDID ROSEWOOD TABLES, WITH marble or slate beds, for sale, with my improved cushions, for $300, everything complete. Private houses furnished. Second-hand tables for sale cheap.
WM. E. GRIFFITH, No. 246 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CITY MISSIONS.—THE MONTHLY MEETINGS of the NEW-YORK CITY TRACT MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held TO-DAY at 3½ and 7½ P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. The public are cordially invited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE TO LET—BY THE MONTH OR otherwise, to a private family; a close panel coach, nearly new, with neat harness and a nice team of horses; the establishment has been used but a short time by a private family. Apply at McDONALD'S stable, Nos. 24 and 26 East 12th-st., near University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR PROTESTANT AND other servants of the most experienced and reliable class, especially cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses and general house servants. Also, some very nice, smart, young girls for light work and taking care of children, at very moderate wages. The above are girls of undoubted character, and of the most respectable appearance, and may be seen at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Established ten years, under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND TIDY girl; she is a good plain cook and first-rate baker of bread, pies and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work and make herself useful in a family; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the very best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands her business and is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also, understands all kinds of deserts. Can get the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant woman as housekeeper in a small family, or would go out by the day or week to sew; can cut and fit children's clothes; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 452 Hudson-st., or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 121 Barrow-st., between Barrow and Morton sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF RESpectability, willing and efficient, a situation in a respectable, well-ordered family, as housekeeper to a gentleman, or to assist a lady in housekeeping cares, and be in any way useful. Address B. C. M., Madison-square Post-office, and say where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRULY TRUSTworthy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is a competent laundress and can do up fine clothes neatly; also, finting; would do chamberwork and washing if required. Any lady or family requiring such help will be pleased by applying at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking and family sewing, a situation; is willing to assist at housework in general, and understands it also; a good home is more an object than high wages; can give good references. Apply at No. 156 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Address No. 6 East 31st st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 371 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A VERY HEALTHY, NEAT YOUNG woman, who has lost her husband and child, wishes a situation as wet nurse; has a fine breast of milk; will be found every way qualified to nurse a respectable child. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place, till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING girl, who is competent for her duties, a situation in City or country; is an excellent down-stairs domestic. Also, a tidy, efficient girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City references; can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 East 15th-st., one door east from 3d-av. Inquire, personally or by letter, for BRIDGET.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; has three years' reference from her last place; is neat in her person, and respectful in her manner; diligent and anxious to please. Call at No. 8 Amity-place, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a place as seamstress, and, if required, would assist in the chamberwork; is capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses. City reference given; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT AND OBLIGING young women, situation as one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good cook and baker, and a neat washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting; both would do housework separate; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHwoman, who is a competent seamstress, a situation in a family, to do sewing; would superintend growing children, or the entire charge of an infant. Best of City references given. Call at Industrial Association, No. 26 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has lived for four years in her first and last place, in this City, and can present a satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen for three days, at No. 419 6th-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker, and understands all kind of game. The best of City reference. Call at No. 115 Amity-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the plain part of the washing. Good references. Call at No. 150 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 22 West 21st-st. Is willing to assist in the washing.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant, one who understands all branches of the business; is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has no objection to travel. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and is an excellent plain sewer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 12 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT cook and a German nurse. The cook I have known many years, and can thoroughly recommend as very competent and most respectable. C. BOORHAM, No. 92 East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer, who can take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 33 Leight House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as first-class infant's nurse, capable of taking charge of a child from its birth. Has the best of City reference. No objection to travel South. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 6th-av.

WANTED.—A NEAT, UPRIGHT COLORED GIRL wants a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook, or would take a first-class laundress' place; can make up shirts and ladies' fine things in the best style. Has the best of reference. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, has good City reference; is competent to take the charge of a baby. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel with a family; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as nurse or seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-av., next door to the Brevoort House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress in a private family. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO UNDERstands her business perfectly, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best reference will be given. Inquire at No. 80 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain seamstress, and would do chamberwork. Can produce two years' reference. Call at No. 258 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged person, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 143 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has no objection to travel. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and is an excellent plain sewer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 12 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT cook and a German nurse. The cook I have known many years, and can thoroughly recommend as very competent and most respectable. C. BOORHAM, No. 92 East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as first-class infant's nurse, capable of taking charge of a child from its birth. Has the best of City reference. No objection to travel South. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 6th-av.

WANTED.—A NEAT, UPRIGHT COLORED GIRL wants a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook, or would take a first-class laundress' place; can make up shirts and ladies' fine things in the best style. Has the best of reference. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, has good City reference; is competent to take the charge of a baby. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel with a family; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as nurse or seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-av., next door to the Brevoort House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress in a private family. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO UNDERstands her business perfectly, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best reference will be given. Inquire at No. 80 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain seamstress, and would do chamberwork. Can produce two years' reference. Call at No. 258 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged person, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 143 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; she thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in a good family; can give the best of reference. To be seen, for 2 days, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as seamstress; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. Can be seen at No. 162 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Abingdon place, 4th st., between 2d-av. and the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 257 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN OLD SCOTCH woman, as cook in a private family. References given. Address L. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable young woman. Refers to the family where she now lives. Inquire No. 28 West 14th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR AMANUENSIS.—A young widow of refinement and education desires an engagement in either capacity, here or elsewhere. Address ELLA MORTIMER, Station D Post-office, 8th-st., New-York.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

A CANADIAN CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMstress, a Welsh laundress, also seamstresses and a German groom, &c., await engagements at BOOKMAN'S, No. 92 East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, also cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; can make cap laces and muslins in the neatest manner; is competent to wait on a lady, if required. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th av., second story.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular cook; understands meats, pointry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies and all kinds of game and fancy dishes; will assist with washing and ironing. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a widow forty years of age, without any incumbrances, active and industrious, of a kind disposition, and fully competent to take the entire charge of a house; speaks French and English fluently; has no objection to go in the country. Unexceptionable references. Call, or address Mrs. L. B., No. 68 Varick-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to encourage, by employing, good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to assist with the waiting or washing and ironing; is well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 308 Atlantic-st., between Smith and Hoyt, in the store.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUAtion; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 371 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A VERY HEALTHY, NEAT YOUNG woman, who has lost her husband and child, wishes a situation as wet nurse; has a fine breast of milk; will be found every way qualified to nurse a respectable child. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place, till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING girl, who is competent for her duties, a situation in City or country; is an excellent down-stairs domestic. Also, a tidy, efficient girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City references; can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 East 15th-st., one door east from 3d-av. Inquire, personally or by letter, for BRIDGET.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; has three years' reference from her last place; is neat in her person, and respectful in her manner; diligent and anxious to please. Call at No. 8 Amity-place, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a place as seamstress, and, if required, would assist in the chamberwork; is capable of cutting and fitting children's dresses. City reference given; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT AND OBLIGING young women, situation as one as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good cook and baker, and a neat washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting; both would do housework separate; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHwoman, who is a competent seamstress, a situation in a family, to do sewing; would superintend growing children, or the entire charge of an infant. Best of City references given. Call at Industrial Association, No. 26 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has lived for four years in her first and last place, in this City, and can present a satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen for three days, at No. 419 6th-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker, and understands all kind of game. The best of City reference. Call at No. 115 Amity-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the plain part of the washing. Good references. Call at No. 150 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 22 West 21st-st. Is willing to assist in the washing.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant, one who understands all branches of the business; is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has no objection to travel. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and is an excellent plain sewer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 12 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT cook and a German nurse. The cook I have known many years, and can thoroughly recommend as very competent and most respectable. C. BOORHAM, No. 92 East 15th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer, who can take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 33 Leight House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as first-class infant's nurse, capable of taking charge of a child from its birth. Has the best of City reference. No objection to travel South. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 6th-av.

WANTED.—A NEAT, UPRIGHT COLORED GIRL wants a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook, or would take a first-class laundress' place; can make up shirts and ladies' fine things in the best style. Has the best of reference. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, has good City reference; is competent to take the charge of a baby. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel with a family; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 215 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as nurse or seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 5th-av., next door to the Brevoort House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress in a private family. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO UNDERstands her business perfectly, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best reference will be given. Inquire at No. 80 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain seamstress, and would do chamberwork. Can produce two years' reference. Call at No. 258 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged person, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 143 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; she thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 106 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in a good family; can give the best of reference. To be seen, for 2 days, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as seamstress; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. Can be seen at No. 162 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Abingdon place, 4th st., between 2d-av. and the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; has lived five years in her last place. Call at No. 257 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN OLD SCOTCH woman, as cook in a private family. References given. Address L. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable young woman. Refers to the family where she now lives. Inquire No. 28 West 14th-st.

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MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young married man of small family; has held some of the most respectable places in the vicinity of New-York; seven years' experience in this country; will be found a hard-working man, of sober and steady habits; perfectly understands green-house, wineries, forcing beds &c. City reference. Apply 30, or address, GARDENER, No. 252 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 17 years old, a situation in any mercantile house where he can have a chance of learning a business, and can employ his time to the advantage of his employer. He is a good writer; will make himself useful, and has found faithfully his employer, and wishes a good place; resides with his parents in Brooklyn; can give good City reference. Address W. J. WILLIAMS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman in a respectable private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is sober and honest, and industrious. Can produce the best of City reference to that effect. Address Box No. 204 Post-office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or messenger, by a respectable intelligent man well acquainted with the City; would prefer a tailoring establishment as he has filled the situation before, or a fancy store, or any place where an honest, sober man is required; can refer to some of the most respectable gentlemen of this City as to character and integrity. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) of steady habits and enlarged experience, a situation as salesman, entry clerk, or assistant book-keeper, in some respectable mercantile business; is a good penman and rapid writer. Salary no object, if situation permanent. Best of City references given. Address, with real name, CLERK, Newark Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; is perfectly sober; can produce the best City references for the last 11 years in New-York. Any commands addressed to J. G. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, will be strictly attended to. Has no objection to make himself generally useful.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR coachman, by a sober, young man from the French part of Switzerland, just arrived; he understands the service of waiter, to take care of horses, milking, &c., and his appearance will prove that he could make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address a note R. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Also for a competent laundress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUAtion; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do chamberwork and fine washing. Has the best of City reference; has no objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 252 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation either to go South or to California with a lady as children's nurse or seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, also boys' clothes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE IN the City by a respectable healthy young woman, with a baby six weeks old; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; best of City reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st., near the 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or housework. Best reference. No objections to country; is a good cook and baker. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiting or nurse. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT female as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, embroider, and do family sewing or chamberwork and waiting. Satisfactory City references given. Inquire at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; wages no so much an object as a comfortable home; has City reference. Call at No. 47 Henry-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young woman; no objection to assist in the washing if required; three years' reference from her last place; apply at No. 115 Troy-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing. Call at house No. 95 Henry-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 74 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as laundress and chamberwork, or as cook, washer and ironer. Ap

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—POLIUTO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

WINTER GARDEN—DOT—THE STATE VS. PAWKINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME—BATHING.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE THREE GUARDSMEN—FRISKY COBBLER—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: OUT OF THE DEPTHS. Evening: OUT OF THE DEPTHS—THE ROSE OF SHARON.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The report of the special correspondent of this paper will be found to contain a very thorough, scientific description of the trial trip of the *Great Eastern*, with other details of great interest to the general reader. The general conclusion the writer seems to have attained is, that, while the expectations of the public, unduly wrought up by incompetent authorities, are disappointed, those of the projectors are abundantly verified. Thus while the vessel cannot be advantageously employed for a mere trans-Atlantic service, it is perfectly adapted to the long Australian voyage for which it was designed. It cannot sttain a speed of thirty miles an hour, but it can accomplish a rate of fifteen miles. It cannot make a trip from Liverpool to New-York in five days; but it can accomplish it in ten. It does not wholly obviate the discomforts of a sea-voyage; it does not go through the waves instead of over them; but it does pitch and roll so slightly as to cause little serious distress to the passenger. Other points of interest are developed by the trial. The security of the vessel is imperfect; the bulkheads are neither fire-tight nor water-tight; important valves are not as they should be, automatic; the apparatus for superheating steam seems only to be available at the cost of grave peril. The machinery is very far from having that completeness and that proportion people have been led to anticipate. The boilers are inadequate to furnish the power required by the engines. There is a want of harmony in the working of the screw and side-wheel engines; and the donkey-engines are by no means as serviceable as certain American inventions of the same kind. The machinery for raising and handling the anchors is likewise of indifferent value. On the other hand the vessel is under perfect control of the helm, with no greater amount of force than is required by a first-rate frigate. The consumption of coal is moderate; and the engines work with none of the stiffness of new machinery. The opinion formed by the writer is thus, upon the whole, not unfavorable to its claims. Indeed, he does not hesitate to pronounce it "a success."

The gratifying intelligence also reaches us by this channel, that the American trip of the *Great Eastern* is *not* to be deferred until Spring. The Directors have determined to dispatch her on, or very shortly after, Nov. 1.

No tidings of the steamship *Persia*, now due with Liverpool dates to Oct. 15, have been received at the moment we go to press. The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the following day, arrived yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated.

A stirring letter from MAZZINI to the King of Sardinia has been circulating through Italy, where it has created a great sensation. A translation of its most important passages has been furnished us by our Italian correspondent. After alluding to the fact that his country had sacrificed 50,000 men in the late war, and that ten times that number would be forthcoming if necessary, MAZZINI alleges that the intriguers who surrounded the King never desired the unity of Italy. He claims that the Franco-Sardinian alliance was unnecessary, reproaches the King with having accepted the peace of Villafranca, and invites him to *dare* to ally himself with the people and give them full scope in their efforts to attain liberty and independence.

The preliminary examination of BROWN, STEVENS, and others, the conspirators at Harper's Ferry, took place at Charlestown, Va., yesterday. The case was heard before a tribunal peculiar to Virginia law, a Court of Magistrates, who elicited from the prisoners detained by BROWN at the armory all the facts heretofore more fully given of the events attending their capture, and the inside scenes during the siege. BROWN, when called upon to accept counsel named for him by the Court, made a bold and disdainful speech, declining to trouble himself with a defence, on the ground that his case was prejudged. The Court nevertheless assigned the duty of defending the prisoners to Messrs. BOTTS and FAULKNER, who accepted the office. The examination before the Magistrates having closed, the case was consigned to the Grand Jury, who adjourned until to-day without completing the examination. It is supposed the trial before the Circuit Court will be commenced this afternoon. Senator MASON, in the meantime, has written a letter in which he says there was no insurrection in any form whatsoever on the part of the inhabitants of Harper's Ferry or the vicinity. The fact, he says, is undoubted, that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form. So far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. Not a slave escaped, or attempted to escape, during the tumult. Of the few carried off by COOK across the river, all fled from him and came safely back, but one, who, it appears, was drowned while passing the river, homeward bound.

CORTINAS still remains in the vicinity of Brownsville, keeping the inhabitants of the town in constant terror. One of the leading outlaws had been captured, and was under sentence of death, but CORTINAS threatened to burn the town if he should be hung. Lieut. LANGDON had arrived with three cannon, prepared to defend the town, and the Mexican troops had returned to Matsmoras.

The trial of the fillibusters at New-Orleans has resulted in their acquittal. It is to be presumed that the *Philadelphia* will now be permitted to depart unmolested, notwithstanding her belligerent cargo, the nature of which was manifested in the course of the investigation, as it had been previously disclosed in the TIMES.

The cricket match between the All-England Eleven and a selection of cis-Atlantic players terminated at Rochester yesterday in favor of the former. The English Eleven have gone to Montreal.

The Board of Supervisors filled two vacancies in the Board of Registration, and resolved to meet next Monday at 2 P. M., for the purpose of filling any others that may then exist. It was directed that $253 be paid to BANKS & BROTHERS for 5,000 copies of the Registry Law, and $395 to persons employed by the Coroners in making *post-mortem* examinations.

The holders of stalls in Washington Market, who complain of the manner in which their interests are trifled with, had their case before the Mayor yesterday for further investigation. No course of action was definitely decided on.

The weekly statement rendered to the Board of Govenors of the Almshouse exhibited an increase of 20 in the number of inmates of the various Institutions. Some of the requisitions were considerably reduced.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee was held last night at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for the purpose of hearing an address from Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, but, unfortunately, after Mr. WILSON had spoken for about ten minutes, he was seized with vertigo, and had to be removed from the hall, and conveyed to his apartment at the Astor House. His attack, though causing some alarm at the time, is not considered dangerous, and he will probably be able to address an audience in a day or two.

A meeting of the people of the Eighteenth Ward, having for its object the selection of the best men as candidates for the coming Charter election was held at the Stuyvesant House. Arrangements were made for holding a mass meeting on the 1st of November.

There was more stir and variety in the stock dealings yesterday than for some days previous. The speculative movement was for lower prices, particularly on the Western road stocks. New-York Central was also sold down below 80 ₱ cent., closing 79¾@¾. On the other hand, State stocks were stronger and in demand. The money market without alteration in rates, with an abundant supply on good business paper. There was a large business in exchange for the *Africa*, including some sight bills made against the shipment of bullion. At the close the rates on London were less settled, and transient bank bills ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower. The *Africa* will take out $1,400,000 in bullion, including a single ingot of the value of $42,581, just in from California.

Flour was purchased to the extent of 22,000 bbls., at, however, lower prices. Wheat and Barley were in active request, and were dearer. Corn, Rye and Oats were heavy and drooping. Provisions attracted considerable attention. Pork advanced. Cotton was moderately inquired for at somewhat easier rates. The public sale of Rio Coffee was unsuccessful. Sugars and Molasses were less sought after. Rice, Tobacco, Fish, Navnl Stores, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Mstals, were quiet. Hay, Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, and Whisky, were in good demand. The Freight engagements were rather heavier.

The Great Eastern.

The special correspondent of the TIMES gives the public through our columns this morning by far the most complete and valuable report of the recent trial trip of the *Great Eastern* which has yet been published on either side of the Atlantic. None of our American cotemporaries have, we believe, any correspondents of their own on board, —certainly none of them have published any original account of this experimental trip: and the reports given in the London journals have aimed rather at graphic description than scientific accuracy. Our correspondent, being an American Engineer, has taken a professional interest in the matter, and has enjoyed unusual opportunities for observing every incident and every detail which can afford material for forming a reliable judgment of the character and performance of this gigantic vessel. His report cannot fail to be read with universal interest.

The trial trip, in his judgment, has proved the *Great Eastern* to be a mechanical success. The maximum speed developed is given at *seventeen and a half miles* per hour, and our correspondent thinks more might have been got out of her if Mr. RUSSELL had been willing to run risks with the boilers. She drew 22 feet and 2 inches of water forward and 25 aft. The steering apparatus has been improved and works well. The ship rolls decidedly, but not excessively. The engines were not once stopped, and worked beautifully. The bulkheads are not water-tight, nor so nearly so as they ought to be. The combustion of coal was about 300 tons per day. And in general the steamer proved her capability of performing very long voyages at a considerable economy and at an average Atlantic speed: —and this is all that her projectors expected from her.

It will be seen that the emphatic statements which have been published in the London journals.—that the *Great Eastern* would not cross the Atlantic this year, are not fully warranted by the facts. Our correspondent, who has the best possible facilities for being well informed on the subject, says that the Directors have decided that she shall sail for Portland in November, provided the Board of Trade do not require needless repairs before they will grant her a license to carry passengers. Captain HARRISON declares his willingness to take her to sea at once, and Mr. RUSSELL, her builder, is, also, perfectly satisfied that she is in good sea-going condition. The Board of Trade may be excessively exacting in the matter, and may possibly thus delay her departure; but at the time our letter was written it was not believed they would throw any insurmountable obstacles in the way.

We have also received from our correspondent a full and careful description of the *Great Eastern*,—much more complete and satisfactory than any published hitherto. It has been made after very close and protracted personal study of the ship, and is accompanied by new and original drawings of his own. We shall publish this as soon as the engravings can be prepared, and we can find space in our crowded columns.

A Delicate Point of Law.

There is a suit pending before the Court of Common Pleas involving the right of Aldermen and Common Councilmen to hire carriages at the public expense. So far as the present claim is concerned, various members of both Boards testified to its having been actually incurred in the discharge of their official duties, and that on two occasions the plaintiff's carriages enabled some of them to attend the meetings when suffering from illness. We are, we confess, deeply touched by the picture which this calls up, of pale and worn, but high-strung Aldermen carried into the Council chamber, and gasping out their *Ayes* and *Noes* in behalf of us and of our posterity, in spite of their agonies. Nobody but a brute could refuse to be melted by such devotion, and we are deeply overcome by its touching pathos. But we implore of our beloved City Fathers not to run such risks too often. There is a limit to human endurance. A high-souled absorption in public duties may enable a man to rise superior to his various diseases for an hour or two now and then, without subsequent injury; but then, bad consequences may ensue. There is no knowing; and when we consider how dependent this City is upon the present members of the City Government for its safety and happiness, we must solemnly call upon them not to run any more such hazards. They owe it to their country to stay in bed, and get well of their pains and aches, no matter what job may await them, or how seductively the free hack may stand at the door.

As the hacks have been used, however, and the sum charged for them is small, we hope the decision of the Court will allow them to be paid for. The main objection we see to it is the danger that it may establish a somewhat awkward principle. There is, as the public is doubtless aware, a large number of members of the City Council who consider their daily "drinks" even more necessary for the discharge of their official duties than carriages. Many of them, we are satisfied, feel it to be impossible to enter upon grave political business without having taken a certain number of "smashes," or "cocktails," or "punches," to clear their heads. It would be somewhat inconvenient, and might furnish materials for scandal and silly jokes to idle gossips, if the Comptroller had to settle the Common Council bar bills; and yet, if our distinguished rulers are left to judge in one case what personal conveniences are needful for the discharge of their duties, we do not see how the privilege can be denied them in the other.

English Policy in Mexico.

A few weeks since, Mr. WHITEHEAD, one of the Englishmen expelled from the City of Mexico by the Miramon Government, passed through this City *en route* for England. This gentleman was the agent in Mexico of the English bondholders. On his arrival in London the parties interested proposed a meeting to hear the statement of their agent, and confer with him as to the proper course to be pursued in the premises. It appears that Mr. WHITEHEAD was compelled to go to the continent for his health, and in reply to a communication of the bondholders on the subject of their interests in Mexico, he addressed to them a statement dated at Paris, Sept. 26, which the London journals and the bondholders apparently regard as lucid and satisfactory. The *Daily News* leaves the subject with the following comforting remarks:

"The bondholders will remark with satisfaction Mr. WHITEHEAD's testimony as to the value of the interference on their behalf of the British naval commander, in consequence of which a considerable and regular contribution to the dividend fund appears to have been definitively secured at Vera Cruz and Tampico, the principal ports of the Republic. It would really appear that little is wanted beyond the vigilance of the British naval force at these and the other ports of Mexico to insure the regular payment of the dividends on the debt, for it is generally believed that the 25 per cent. of the Customs duties specially assigned is adequate for the purpose."

A combination of peculiar circumstances, which must be apparent to every one, placed Mr. WHITEHEAD in a position to brush away the fog which surrounds the Mexican question in England. Probably no private individual was ever more favorably situated to render assistance and confer a great benefit upon his countrymen and Government, so far as their Mexican interests are concerned than he. But it appears from his published statement, that he has cast aside the advantages of his position, and exerted whatever influence he may possess in the matter to bewilder more thoroughly than ever the English Government and the English bondholders.

Mr. WHITEHEAD premises his statement to the bondholders with the remark that, by reason of the great uncertainty that must attend the issue of the contest in Mexico, it is more than ever important to preserve that perfect neutrality which is at all times essential for the maintenance of their interests; and fearing lest remarks made in a general meeting might be seized upon with avidity, and give rise to impressions and comments, on both sides, productive of serious consequences, the expelled agent recommends the bondholders to hold no general meeting.

Mr. WHITEHEAD then states that, "for the present, the only receipts of which the bondholders are in possession are the assignments in Vera Cruz and Tampico, under the arrangement effected by Capt. DUNLOP, under instructions conveyed to him by Mr. OTWAY." This statement, so far as it relates to moneys being paid over under an arrangement effected by Capt. DUNLOP, by orders of Mr. OTWAY, is wholly incorrect. All moneys paid to the English Government at Vera Cruz, or other Mexican ports, are paid under stipulations made in convention between the two Governments in 1857. Mr. OTWAY has done his best to render it impossible for the Juarez Government to fulfill these stipulations, and has sought in that way to break up the Liberal Government entirely, and Mr. WHITEHEAD could not have been ignorant of this fact.

The expelled agent of the bondholders, in the course of his communication, speaks in highly eulogistic terms of both the Juarez and Miramon Governments. Respecting the former, he says:

"The arrangement for paying the bonds had been faithfully observed, and had produced previous to my departure from Vera Cruz upwards of $300,000, a sum which I have no doubt has increased subsequently, as every disposition was evinced on the part of the Constitutional Government, under Señor JUAREZ, to fulfil their promises honorably."

In regard to the Miramon Government, the letter of the agent states that:

"It would be unfair to state that the Government ruling in Mexico is adverse or indifferent to the interests of the bondholder. The Ministers of the Department of Finance have all been gentlemen of honor, fully alive to the justice of these claims, and to the importance of public credit, and have invariably evinced the greatest anxiety to comply with the national obligation; but it must be borne in mind that they have never had possession of the custom-houses on the coast, and that the revenues of those on the Pacific have been appropriated by the military commanders of either party who successively attained the mastery."

If the foregoing statement respecting the Miramon Government is not wholly untrue, it is an utter perversion of facts. Why does not Mr. WHITEHEAD state the whole truth respecting the Pacific ports? The General Government of Mexico very rarely derives any benefit from revenue at those ports, the principal of which are Acapulco, San Blas, Mazatlan and Guaymas. The resident Mexican officials, with an occasional exception, are in league with British Consuls, British men-of-war and foreign traders to defraud the national revenue, and this is effectually accomplished, mainly under the auspices of British officials and under British protection. British men-of-war coast along the shore from year to year to smuggle off the specie, and British men-of-war are stationed in the Mexican gulf ports to enforce payment of the revenue received there, in liquidation of what England calls her just claims. British smuggling, British intrigue and British influence in the heart of Mexico and on her coasts, are absorbing every dollar that escapes the clutches of the revolutionists; and yet it is but a drop in the bucket towards liquidating the demands of the bondholders. England, the creditor of Mexico, on the one hand steals and plunders from the country her means of payment; and on the other hand, demands payment from Mexico at the cannon's mouth. This is placing Mexico in an awkward predicament; and it is difficult to perceive how a debtor thus awkwardly placed will ever be able to pay.

We learn that some of our heavy capitalists are turning their attention to English-Mexican bonds. If such counsels and statements as Mr. WHITEHEAD's are credited and relied upon in England, we advise our people to have nothing to do with these bonds. In the present state of affairs they are unsafe at any price, and if England does not entirely change her policy as regards Mexico, they will eventually become worthless.

New Trials and Pardons.

Judge ROOSEVELT has granted QUIMBO APPO a new trial, basing his decision on the ground that this, and not "pardon" by the Executive, is the proper remedy when a prisoner has not been fully heard, or has new matter to urge in defense or extenuation. He says, "there is no fitness in compelling a free citizen, if innocent, to sue for pardon."

Now, if this decision be law,—and as long as it stands unreversed, we suppose it must be so considered,—it creates a somewhat curious anomaly in our system of criminal jurisprudence. We give the Governor the power either of pardoning a criminal altogether or commuting, or diminishing his sentence, but we expect of him that he will not do so unless for good cause. This good cause ought to be, either a long course of good behavior in prison and evident signs of repentance and reform, or else the production of proof of mitigating circumstances attendant upon the commission of the crime. Governor MORGAN, we believe, has endeavored to act rigidly on this rule or something like it.

But according to Judge ROOSEVELT the Courts possess themselves a precisely similar power. QUIMNO APPO has been granted a new trial for exactly the same reasons that would have justified Gov. MORGAN in commuting his sentence; "his poverty," his "ignorance of our customs and institutions," which have deprived him of substantial matters of defence, which, had they been presented, would in all probability have led to a different result—a verdict of manslaughter instead of one of murder.

The result is, that though there is no doubt, whatever, of the prisoner's having actually killed Mrs. FLETCHER—no doubt, in short, of any of the external facts in the case, and that, although the question on which the Judge throws any doubt, is APPO's state of mind when he struck the blow, and the degree of his responsibility under our law and customs—the whole trial, proofs, speeches, summing up, has to be gone over again, a jury summoned, and the country saddled with double the outlay which QUIMBO and the woman have already cost it. We have maintained very often that pardons ought to be granted, or sentences mitigated by a competent tribunal, carrying on its proceedings in public, and giving the reasons for its decisions, and we concur to a great extent in Judge ROOSEVELT's observations on the absurdity of our copying the practice of monarchical England, in lodging the prerogative of mercy in our Executive, because we made some of a similar purport in these columns a year ago, ourselves; but we must say that his remedy is in the highest degree clumsy. We want a criminal Court of Review, which shall not take the whole case and go over the whole ground again, as must be done when a new trial is had, but which shall confine itself exclusively to the fresh matter which the prisoner may adduce in evidence, and decide how far it shall, if substantiated, be allowed to affect his actual position.

This, the Governor, if he be an honest and conscientious man, now does, and we must say we should prefer leaving the duty in his hands until some better substitute is provided than Judge ROOSEVELT's system of new trials, with its attendant delay, expense and chicane. We know of nothing, except absolute impunity, which does more to encourage crime than great procrastination in punishing it.

The French Emperor and Mr. Mason's Obsequies.

The late lamented death of our Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, Mr. MASON, afforded the Emperor of the French an opportunity of signifying his personal and official respect, not only for the deceased Envoy, but for the nation which he represented, of which NAPOLEON was not slow to avail himself; and it ought to be thoroughly well understood by our people that the highest possible honors were paid to the memory of the American Minister by the express orders of the Emperor in person. NAPOLEON was far distant from Paris, at Biarritz, in the south of France, when the news of Mr MASON's death reached him. He immediately telegraphed to the capital commands that his own private carriage should be sent to the funeral; that all the officers of his household, then in Paris, should be present; and that a battalion, with muffled drums, should act as escort at the church.

These orders were equivalent to the personal presence of the sovereign, which was, of course, impossible in the circumstances; and their full value, as indications of the good will felt by the French Emperor towards the United States, can hardly be properly estimated, unless we remember that the technical diplomatic rank of Mr. MASON as a Minister Plenipotentiary, put him on a somewhat lower footing in regard to Court etiquette than if he had been an ambassador, ambassadors alone ranking in the diplomatic hierarchy of Europe as the personal representatives of the sovereigns by whom they are accredited. In this instance, as in so many others, NAPOLEON departed from the strict usage of the European Courts to acknowledge the dignity of a free people.

So rigid are the rules which govern the personal action of sovereigns in respect to these matters, that when the first and most famous subject of Great Britain, the Duke of WELLINGTON, was carried to his tomb beneath the dome of London's great Cathedral, Queen VICTORIA refused to pay the savior of England the homage of her own attendance at his obsequies. A dozen American envoys might give up the ghost in London without startling the British Court into such a recognition of the Republic and its rank among nations as was tendered by the French Emperor at the funeral of Mr. MASON.

Our City Post-Office.

The letters which we publish this morning from our special correspondent on board the *Great Eastern*, as well as our other foreign correspondence, reached this City on Monday night at about 9½ o'clock by the *Ocean Queen*. We should have been able to give them to the public in the TIMES of yesterday morning if the resources of our City Post-Office had been at all adequate to the necessities even of a fourth-rate city, to say nothing of a great metropolis like New-York. As it was, they remained untouched in the office until yesterday morning. We have repeatedly been subjected to the most injurious and vexatious delays in the receipt and publication of our foreign letters from this cause,—and more than once it has happened that intelligence which it had cost us hundreds of dollars to procure has been rendered utterly worthless to us, because there was no clerk in the Post-office to deliver it upon the arrival of the mail. As it is in the public interest that we incur these expenses, the loss in case of such failure falls upon the public also as well as upon us:—and we think we are entitled, therefore, to press this matter upon the attention of Mr. FOWLER as one deserving his immediate action.

WHY THE DELAY?—It is now quite a month since the Commissioners of Emigration forwarded to Governor MORGAN letters charging Dr. JEROME, the physician to the late Marine Hospital, substantially with contumacy, and asking His Excellency's early attention to the subject. We cannot learn that Governor MORGAN has given the topic any attention whatever; the Commissioners' petition is unheeded, and Dr. JEROME'S occupation is gone, though his salary continues. If the Doctor is as much to fault as is alleged, why not break him, and save the emigrants' money that pays his salary? If he is not the sinner that they aver him, why not give him something to do besides superintending the burial of the few who die on board the *Nightingale*?

A JOURNAL OF CHESS.—The game of Chess promises to become as characteristic of the West as of the East, of America as of India. Boasting, as we lawfully may, of having given birth to the Chess Champion of the age, whom we have labored with a more than forty-parson-power of droning eloquence, but happily in vain, to drive into lunacy by our flatteries, we are evidently bent on "keeping up the brsed" from which spring the Philidors and Morphys of mankind. Chess clubs are becoming as common (but let us hope not so unclean) as clubs political; histories of Chess crowd on our booksellers' shelves, a Chess magazine has taken root and waxed vigorous in the soil so fatal to magazines of all other kinds, and now we have in New-York a weekly newspaper, fairly published, ample in its proportions, carefully edited, and devoted to the love and service of Caissa. The *Gambit* is a "fact," and we trust that it may become a "fixed fact," as it will well deserve to be, if we are to judge of its possibilities by the performance of the first number, issued under the auspices of the Messrs. OAKESMITH as publishers, and of those well-known chess-men, Messrs. LICHTENHEIN and LOYD, as editors. It is a "fact," too, worth noting, as an indication of our rapidly advancing civilization, the progress of which cannot better be measured than by the growth of just such specialties as this of the "royal game."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

BIDS FOR THE CAPE ANN LIGHTHOUSE—DEATH OF LIEUTS. ROBERTSON AND SOLOMON—LIEUT. HARRISON ORDERED TO THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Lighthouse Board to-day opened proposals for rebuilding the Cape Ann Lighthouse, on Thatcher's Island. Thirty-five bids were received, but no definite action was taken.

The War Department has received intelligence of the death of Lieuts. DONELSON and SOLOMON, at Fort Laramie.

The Navy Department has ordered Lieut. HARRISON to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The Cricket Match at Rochester.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The International Cricket Match here, has terminated in favor of the English cricketers, who won it in a single innings, with 64 runs to spare. The score for the United States Twenty-two stood 39 and 64. The English Eleven made 171. The score for the Americans, to-day, was: Felix stumped Lockyer, b. Wisden, 0; Jackson stumped Lockyer, b. Wisden, 0; Beattie, b. Wisden, 0; Senior, b. Wisden, 3; Pickering, not out, 14; T. Tarrant, b. Wisden, 4; Hines, b. Wisden, 4; G. Tarrant, b. Jackson, 2; H. Dickinson, b. Wisden, 0; Patterson, c. Jackson, b. Wisden, 0; Collis, absent; Stephenson, of Rochester, absent; wides and byes, 4. With yesterday's score of 29, the total is 64.

The weather was cold and windy. About a thousand persons witnessed the game.

In the afternoon, six of the English cricketers and twelve of the Rochester base ball players, from the Live Oak, Lone Star and Flour City Clubs, divided, and played a match of nine innings—LOCKYER's side making 7, and LILLYWHITE's 17.

The English cricketers left for Montreal this evening by the St. Lawrence route, and J. L. JONES leaves by the early train on Wednesday morning.

New-York State Politics.

DUTCHESS COUNTY AMERICAN CONVENTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The American County Convention was held here to-day. The American State ticket was adopted, and a resolution indorsing JOHN S. EMONS as the American candidate for Senator was rejected by a large majority.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

TROY, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

At the Democratic Senatorial Convention held to-day for the District composed of Rensselaer and Washington counties, Hon. JOHN D. WILLARD, of Troy was unanimously nominated for reelection.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

FIRES—BURNING OF AN ALMS-HOUSE—OBITUARY.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Almshouse at North Weymouth, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. Two insane paupers, named HAYDEN and TERRELL, perished. Loss, $6,000.

Mr. B. A. GOULD, an aged and well-known citizen, died last night.

NEW-BEDFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Two fires occurred in this city last night—one on Cheapside, and the other in South Second-street—involving a loss of $10,000. Among the sufferers are J. C. MARA, dentist; CHAS. PACKFIELD, shoe dealer; TINDEN, confectioner, and Messrs. CUMMINGS, owners of the building.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Capital Stock	$35,928,500
Loans and Discounts	58,133,600
Specie	5,648,700
Due from other Banks	7,417,000
Due to other Banks	6,981,000
Deposits	19,379,700
Circulation	6,991,600

From the Plains.

FRAUDS IN THE NEBRASKA ELECTION—DISCOVERY OF AN ORGANIZED GANG OF ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Omaha City *Republican* says that frauds were perpetrated at the recent election of a delegate to Congress in that Territory equal to those at Oxford and Kickapoo in Kansas. Returns from Fort Kearney give EASTABROOK 238 majority, while it is asserted that not twenty-five legal voters reside there. The same paper notices the discovery of an organized gang of robbers in that neighborhood, implicating an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, an ex-Sheriff, and several other prominent citizens.

The Overland Mail of the 3d is anticipated.

Boat Race.

ANOTHER CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

At the race to-day for the championship, the six-oared shell-boat *Irving* carried off the belt and flag in 23 minutes and 25 seconds; the *Stephen Roberts* (bargc) came in second in 24 minutes and 40 seconds. The race for double skull-boats did not come off. The single skull race was won by AUGUSTUS PRUYN.

From Georgia.

THE STATE FINANCES—THE COTTON CROP.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Comptroller-General of Georgia reports the amount of cash in the Treasury at $288,765; the public debt and bonds outstanding amount to $3,351,750; the Treasury receipts during the year sum $1,163,000, and the expenditures $874,500.

The weather is favorable for the growing cotton crop.

Acquittal of the Walker Fillibusters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Walker fillibusters, lately tried here, have all been acquitted.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. GAZZANIGA will make her reappearance here to-night as *Pauline* in "Polluto." There will, we trust, be an enormous house to greet the great lyric tragedienne. Signors BRIGNOLI and AMODIO sustain their original parts.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.—Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON will bring out another of their charming little operas to-night. It is called "Never Judge by Appearances"—music by E. J. LODER and W. G. F. BEALE.

WINTER GARDEN.—A farce called the "The State vs. Pawkins" was brought out here last night with moderate success. It is excellently played by Messrs. JEFFERSON, HOLLAND and DAVENPORT. A laborious effort to localize the piece has not materially improved it. Mr. JOHN OXENFORD, who is the author, christened his work "Retained for the Defence," under which name it has been frequently played in this country.

Trotting Matches.

The following contests have recently transpired:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, Oct. 25. —Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

J. F. PAINE b. g. *Geo. Colley*	1	1
D. PFEIFER b. g. *Phil*	2	2

Time—2.38, 2.38, 2.42.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, Oct. 25. —Sweepstakes $500, mile heats, in harness:

H. WOODRUFF b. mare	1	1
M. MAGUIRE b. m. *Cayuga Girl*	2	2
J. S. THOMPSON s. g. *Andy Wallace*	3	3
Mr. SMITH b. m. *Mary Ann*	4	4
M. WALSH b. m. *Mary Warner*	drawn.	

Time—2.48, 2.42.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Preliminary Examination of the Conspirators.

COURAGEOUS SPEECH OF JOHN BROWN.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The trial of BROWN and other Harper's Ferry conspirators commenced here to-day in the Magistrate's Court. Col. DAVENPORT was the presiding Justice, and the following magistrates were associated with him on the bench: Dr. ALEXANDER, JNO. J. LOCK, JNO. F. SMITH, THOS. H. WILLIS, G. W. EICHELBERGER, C. H. LEWIS and MOSES W. BUEL.

At 10¾ o'clock the Sheriff was directed to bring in the prisoners, who were conducted from the jail under a guard of eighty armed men. A guard was also stationed around the Court. The court-house was bristling with bayonets on all sides.

CHARLES B. HARDING, Esq., acted as attorney for the County, assisted by ANDREW HUNTER, Counsel for the Commonwealth. The prisoners were brought in, BROWN and EDWIN COPPIE manacled together. BROWN seemed weak and haggard, with eyes swollen from the effects of wounds on the head. COPPIE is uninjured. STEVENS seemed less injured than BROWN, but looked haggard and depressed. Both have a number of wounds on the head. JOHN COPLAND is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years old, and GREEN a dark negro, aged about thirty.

Sheriff CAMPBELL read the commitment of the prisoners, who were charged with treason and murder. Mr. HARDING, the Attorney for the State, asked that the Court might assign counsel for the prisoners, if they had none. The Court then inquired if the prisoners had counsel, when BROWN addressed the Court as follows:

SPEECH OF BROWN.

VIRGINIANS: I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken. I did not ask to have my life spared. The Governor of the State of Virginia tendered me his assurance that I should have a fair trial; *but under no circumstances whatever will I be able to have a fair trial.* If you seek my blood, you can have it at any moment, without this mockery of a trial. I have had no counsel. I have not been able to advise with any one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow-prisoners, and am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defence. My memory don't serve me. My health is insufficient, although improving. There are mitigating circumstances that I would urge in our favor, if a fair trial is to be allowed us. But if we are to be forced with a mere form—a trial for execution—you might spare yourselves that trouble. I am ready for my fate. I do not ask a trial. I beg for no mockery of a trial—no insult—nothing but that which conscience gives, or cowardice would drive you to practice. I ask again to be excused from the mockery of a trial. I do not even know what the special design of this examination is. I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Commonwealth. I have now little further to ask, other than that I may not be foolishly insulted, only as cowardly barbarians insult those who fall into their power.

At the conclusion of BROWN's remarks, the Court assigned CHARLES J. FAULKNER and LAWSON BOTTS as counsel for the prisoners. The first-named gentleman, after a brief consultation with BROWN and the others, addressed the Court as follows:

Mr. FAULKNER—I was about to remark to the Court that, although I feel at any time willing to discharge any duty which the Court can legally claim, and by authority of law, devolve upon me, I am not aware of any authority which this Court has, sitting as an Examining Court, to assign counsel for the defence. Besides, it is manifest, from the remarks just made by one of the prisoners, that he regards the appearance of counsel under such circumstances, not as a *bona fide* act, but rather as a mockery. Under these circumstances, I do not feel disposed to assume the responsibility of that position. I have other reasons for declining the position, connected with my having been at the place of action and hearing all the admissions of the prisoners, which render it improper and inexpedient for me to act as counsel. If the Court had authority to order it peremptorily I should acquiesce and obey that authority. I am not aware that there is any such power vested in this Court, but as it is the prisoners' desire I will see that full justice is done them.

Mr. BOTTS said he did not feel it to be his duty to decline the appointment of the Court. He was prepared to do his best to defend the prisoners, and he hoped the Court would assign some experienced assistant in case Mr. FAULKNER persisted in his declination.

Mr. HARDING addressed BROWN, and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. FAULKNER and BOTTS as his counsel.

Mr. BROWN replied: I wish to say that I have sent for counsel. I did apply, through the advice of some persons here, to some persons whose names I do not now recollect, to act as counsel for me, and I have sent for other counsel who have had no possible opportunity to see me. I wish for counsel if I am to have a trial, but if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said, I do not care anything about counsel. It is unnecessary to trouble any gentleman with that duty.

Mr. HARDING—You are to have a fair trial.

Mr. BROWN—There were certain men—I think Mr. BOTTS was one of them—who declined acting as counsel, but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was one, because I have heard so many names. I am a stranger here; I do not know the disposition or character of the gentleman named. I have applied for counsel of my own, and doubtless could have them, if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can reach me. But if that is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense can be saved.

Mr. HARDING—The question is, do you desire the aid of Messrs. FAULKNER and BOTTS as your counsel? Please to answer Yes or No.

Mr. BROWN—I cannot regard this as an examination under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of very little account to me. If they had designed to assist me as counsel I should have wanted an opportunity to consult them at my leisure.

Mr. HARDING—STEVENS, are you willing those gentlemen should act as your counsel?

Mr. STEVENS—I am willing that gentleman shall (pointing to Mr. BOTTS.)

Mr. HARDING—Do you object to Mr. FAULKNER?

Mr. STEVENS—No. I am willing to take both.

Mr. HARDING add

deceived," to which I replied, "I wish I had remained at home."

Mr. *Washington*, recalled: In a conversation with Gov. Wise Brown was told he need not answer questions unless he chose; Brown replied he had nothing to conceal; he had no favors to ask—that he had arms enough for two thousand men, and could get enough for five thousand if they were wanted.

Armisted Ball declared the particulars of his arrest by the insurgents: I had an interview after his arrest with Brown, who stated that he had come for no child's play, and was prepared to carry out his designs; that his object was not to make war against the people, and they would not be injured if they remained quiet; his object was to place the United States arms in the hands of the black men, and he proposed to free all the slaves in the vicinity; Brown repeatedly said his whole object was to release the slaves; I asked him if some plan could not be arranged for the liberation of myself and the other prisoners; he said we could only be released by furnishing able-bodied slaves in the place of each; I recognize Stevens, Green and Brown; Capt. Brown told the prisoners when the charge of the marines was about being made, that though he did not intend to injure them himself, they should equally occupy the post of danger with himself; that if they were not dear enough to their fellow-citizens to accept the terms he had proposed to secure their safety they must be barbarians; Copple on the other hand, told himself and friends to get behind the engines, that he did not wish to see any of them injured; one of the insurgents (Beeham) I heard say, "I have dropped him;" I did not see Captain Brown fire once from the engine-house; do not think he fired once; Green fired several times; the prisoners never were unreasonably exposed.

John Alstadt, one of the slave owners who was brought in to the Armory with his slaves, detailed the particulars of the battering down of his door and his seizure by six armed men.

At this point Stevens appeared to be fainting, and a mattress was procured for him, on which he laid during the balance of the examination.

Mr. *Alstadt*, resumed: Thinks Brown fired several times; knows he saw him with a gun leveled; saw all the prisoners, except the yellow man, Copeland.

Alexander Kelly detailed the particulars of the collision with the insurgents, and the exchanging of several shots; could not identify any of the prisoners.

Wm. Johnson testified to the arrest of Copeland, the yellow man, who was attempting to escape across the river; he was armed with a spear and rifle in the middle of the Shenandoah; he said he had been placed in charge of Hall's Rifle Factory by Captain Brown.

Andrew Kennedy was at the Jail when Copeland was brought in, and I questioned him; he said he had come from the Western Reserve of Ohio; that Brown came there in August and employed him at $20 per month.

Mr. Faulkner objected to the testimony as implicating the white prisoners.

The presiding Judge said his testimony could only be received as implicating himself.

Mr. Kennedy, resumed: Copeland said that their object was to release the slaves of this country; that he knew of nineteen in the party, but there were several others he did not know.

Joseph A. Brua was one of the prisoners in the engine-house, and was permitted to go out several times with a flag of truce. During the firing, Copple fired twice, and at the second fire, Brown remarked "That man is down." Witness then asked permission to go out, and found that Mr. Becham had just been shot, and has no doubt that Coppie shot him.

Mr. Alstadt recalled: I think that Captain Brown shot the marine who was killed; saw him fire.

The preliminary examination being concluded, the Court remanded the prisoners for trial before the Circuit Court.

The examination to-day was merely to see whether the charges are of sufficient importance to go before the Grand Jury. To-morrow the jury will report the bill, and the case will then be immediately called for trial. There is an evident intention to hurry the trial through, and execute the prisoners as soon as possible, fearing attempts to rescue them. In the case of servile insurrection, thirty days are not required between conviction and execution, as in other capital convictions.

THE CASE BEFORE THE CIRCUIT COURT.

CHARLESTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Judge RICHARD PARKER on the bench, assembled at 2 o'clock. The Grand Jury were called and the Magistrates' Court reported the result of the examination in the case of Capt. BROWN and the other prisoners. The Grand Jury retired with the witnesses for the State. At 5 o'clock they returned into Court and stated that they had not finished the examination of witnesses, and they were therefore discharged until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is rumored that BROWN is desirous of making a full statement of his motives and intentions through the Press, but the Court has refused all further access to him by reporters, fearing that he may put forth something calculated to influence the public mind and to have a bad effect on slaves. The mother of Cook's wife was in the Court-house throughout the examination. The general belief is that he is still in the mountains, near the Ferry. On Sunday night a woman who keeps a canal lock says he came to her house and asked the privilege to warm himself. She knows him well and is a relative of his wife.)

COPPIE says that he had a brother in the party, and that BROWN had three sons in it. Also that there were two other persons engaged, named TAYLOR and HAZLETT, so that, including COOK, five have escaped, twelve were killed, and five captured, making twenty-two in all.

Beyond a doubt the trial will commence to-morrow morning, although much difficulty is anticipated in obtaining a jury.

Capt. BROWN's object in refusing the aid of counsel is, that if he has counsel he will not be allowed to speak himself, and Southern counsel will not be allowed to express his views.

The reason given for hurrying the trial is, that the people of the whole country are kept in a state of excitement, and a large armed force is required to prevent attempts at rescue.

It is presumed that they will demand separate trials. After conviction, but a few days will be given them before their execution.

It is thought that all but BROWN will make a full confession.

The prisoners, as brought into the Court, presented a pitiable sight, BROWN and STEVENS being unable to stand without assistance. BROWN has three sword stabs in his body, and one sabre-cut over the head. STEVENS had three balls in his head, and had two in his breast, and one in his arm. He was also cut on the forehead with a rifle-bullet, which glanced off, leaving a bad wound.

SENATOR MASON ON THE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

A letter from United States Senator MASON, after the investigation at Harper's Ferry, says there was no insurrection in any form whatever on the part of the inhabitants of that town or vicinity. The fact is undoubted that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form. So far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. Not a shot escaped, or attempted to escape, during the tumult. Of the few carried off by COOK, across the river, all escaped from him, and came safely back, but one, who, it appears, was drowned while crossing the river homeward bound.

THE PRISONER AT CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Nothing has been done in the insurgent case to-day. The motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* is postponed until to-morrow.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MASON.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

It is right, and due to truth, that the material facts attending the late incendiary attack on the town of Harper's Ferry should be correctly understood.

There was no *insurrection*, in any form whatsoever, on the part of any of the inhabitants or residents of that town or its vicinity. There is little doubt that such insurrection was fully expected by the leader of the armed miscreants who came from the adjoining State clandestinely, and under cover of night, into the town;—an expectation in which they were wofully disappointed, as fully admitted by themselves. The fact is undoubted that *not a man, black or white, joined them* after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form.

It is true that after their capture their leader (BROWN) stated that he had reason to expect such assistance, and had been disappointed. But this is fully discredited by the following facts: First, that he had undisputed possession of the town from about midnight on Sunday until after mid-day on Monday, when the people of the adjoining country, learning the state of things, got together in armed bands and made a descent upon the town. Second, that during this period they seized and held in custody, besides the slaves of Mr. WASHINGTON and Mr. ALLSTADT, taken in the neighborhood, some five or six other slaves belonging to residents at Harper's Ferry, and found in the streets. It is stated that they put spears or lances in the hands of two or three of these negroes and compelled them to stand in the character of sentinels at the door of the engine-house, occupied by the incendiaries, but at the first assault made by the citizens the slaves threw away their pikes, and escaped to their homes for refuge. Third, they had in confinement, in addition, some thirty or forty other persons, who were found unarmed in the streets in the early hours of the morning, but no adherent or sympathizer turned up amongst them. In addition to all this, after careful inquiry and investigation on the spot, I could not learn that any man of any color (save one, hereafter to be noticed) was even suspected of being in any way accessory or privy to the plot. The exception was a man named COOK, who came to Harper's Ferry a year or two since in the character of school-master, married there, and who, after the event, it appeared, was an emissary of BROWN's, and had been associated with him in Kansas. COOK imparted the plans of BROWN to none in Virginia, so far as is known; or, if he did, it is certain that none acted on them. He accompanied the party to Mr. WASHINGTON's which seized him and his negroes and brought them off in the night, but none of the latter evinced any purpose to follow his fortunes. On the contrary, those that he carried off the same night into Maryland escaped from him there and returned.

I think I am warranted, on the foregoing facts, in the belief that no engagements or promises of aid from any, of any race, were given to BROWN inviting his descent. On the part of the negroes, it is certain that the only emotion evinced by them was of alarm and terror, and their only refuge sought at their masters' homes.

Of the conspiracy, *outside of this State*, enough has transpired, or been obtained from papers taken with BROWN's effects, to show that he acted from impressions made upon him by abolition tracts, newspapers, and orators in the circles he frequented in the non-slaveholding States. Those impressions were that it required only to put arms within immediate reach to bring about immediate insurrection in the slaveholding States—a doctrine openly inculcated, as is known, by the abolition leaders. Thus impressed, he embarked on this desperate enterprise with but nineteen men; but he had arms and weapons secreted in the mountains and thinly-populated country on the Maryland side of the river, and within four or five miles of the Virginia line at Harper's Ferry, with abundant ammunition, to have placed an effective weapon in the hands of each of at least 1,500 or 2,000 men. The exact number of these arms can never be ascertained, as they were carried off in great numbers when first discovered, or brought in by the citizens, and companies of volunteers who came from a distance, and before possession of them was taken by the regular military authorities. Amongst them were *one thousand pikes or lances*, composed of a steel blade sharpened at the point and at both edges, some six or eight inches long, and tapering from an inch or inch and a-half to the point, strongly and securely fixed on uniform wooden handles five or six feet in length—a most effective arm for hands unskilled in military weapons—leaving no doubt for whom they were destined.

The whole military equipment possessed by BROWN, and seized after his capture, could not have cost less than ten thousand dollars, consisting, amongst other other things, of some two hundred Sharpe's rifles, with a like number of six-shooter pistols, *contained in the manufacturer's boxes* and not yet used, a proportionate supply of fixed ammunition for the rifles, with caps, &c., in the original boxes, hospital stores, pick-axes and shovels, unstained with use, and a large box containing ten kegs of powder.

A grave inquiry remains, which will be diligently, and, I trust, successfully prosecuted to ascertain whence the funds were derived for this military expedition of outlaws against a State of the Union, and who they were, aiding with money to furnish arms to such a leader for such a purpose.

It remains only to add, that, so far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. I could not correctly ascertain the number killed—some ten or eleven is known were killed—some were shot in attempting to escape across the river, and their bodies not recovered; five only were captured alive, amongst them their leader, BROWN; two of the five are negroes; one, a mulatto, reports that he came from Ohio to join this expedition; the other, a black, says that he came from Harrisburgh, Penn., with the like purpose; both allege that they were deceived by BROWN as to the objects of the expedition.

Not a slave escaped or attempted to escape during the tumult. Of the few carried off by COOK across the river all escaped from him and came safely back but one, who, it appears, was drowned whilst crossing the river homeward bound.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. M. MASON.

SELMA, NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 21, 1859.

COL. FORBES THREATENS DAMAGING REVELATIONS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There having appeared in yesterday's *Tribune* a false and malicious attack upon me, I *shall*, after the trial of JOHN BROWN, publish the correspondence between himself, his friends, and myself, which correspondence commenced about two years ago, and was continued during the Spring of 1858. Some Abolitionists of good judgment insisted strongly that I should make BROWN desist from his projects, which they considered would prove fatal to the Anti-Slavery cause; and as there were sundry persons in the Free States interested, copies of most of the letters were furnished to each of them and to BROWN. I could not myself take all the copies, therefore some friends occasionally copied for me. I feel sure that none of these letters were suffered to be seen by the Secretary of War—first, because I have faith in the reliability of those who had them in their hands; and secondly, because it is absolutely impossible that had such authentic evidence been placed before him, he could not have been taken so by surprise as he was at Harper's Ferry.

Respectfully, yours, H. FORBES.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICANS AT CLINTON HALL.

Speech of the Hon. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts—Sudden and Alarming Illness of the Senator.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Committee was held last night at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, having promised to deliver an address. The building was well filled, but not crowded. Dr. SCODORASS was appointed President. JAMES A. BRIGGS, formerly of Ohio, and now of New-York, was the first speaker. His remarks were brief. Alluding to the Harper's Ferry insurrection, he characterized it as a mad movement, led on by an insane old man, for which the Republican Party could in no way be held responsible. Yet no man, if one of his sons had been butchered as one of BROWN's sons was butchered, and the other driven thirty miles under a blazing sun, with an ox-chain galling and eating into his flesh, could be found to love Slavery. If he and his sons were so treated they would hate it. The speaker alluded in rich sarcasm to the fact that eighteen white men and five negroes were sufficient to capture a United States arsenal, in which 250 men were employed, in a town of a large population. He would like to see that number of men from the South come to any city of the North and serve the friends of the "irrepressible conflict" in the same way.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Senator from Massachusetts, was received with loud cheers. He spoke slowly, and did not appear well. He said: I came here to-night to meet, as I was given to understand, a few young men of the Republican Club of New-York, and to present to them a few plain and practical suggestions. Accordingly I propose to speak with entire plainness and frankness of the eventful issues now pending before the country. You are about entering, in New-York, upon an election of some importance. Our friends in other States have pronounced their verdict against the Administration. New-Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and the Empire State, are about to speak also, and it is especially important that New-York should pronounce her verdict in language not to be mistaken; for at the present time, a poor, miserable, futile effort is being made to assail the cause of Republican liberty in the State of New-York, by charging the responsibility of an insane man's acts, at Harper's Ferry, on the Republican Party. It was indeed a mean, miserable effort, but it had been clutched at by men whom the Republicans had defeated before, and whom they would defeat again. It would fail. I put the prediction, said the speaker, on record to-night, that the effort to charge the responsibility of that mad and insane act will miserably and ignominiously fail. I charge the real responsibility of the act on the Pro-Slavery Democracy. It is the legitimate fruit of the policy that has governed the country for years past. Dr. CHANNING said, many years ago, that the excesses of the French revolution laid at the door of the rulers, who had goaded the people to madness, and in the same way the scenes at Harper's Ferry were chargeable to the slaveholding power. What has been the action of the Slave power during the last few years? Our country was divided into two great forces. You may call it the irrepressible conflict, or what you please. On the one hand there is the proposition to extend Slavery; on the other to restrict it. The Slave power has seized the Democratic Party in this country, and has used it for the extension of Slavery. There has sprung up a party in opposition to it, accepting the doctrines of the Revolutionary fathers, when the men who laid the foundations of the Government stood——

At this point, in the midst of an unfinished sentence, Mr. WILSON was seized with an attack of vertigo, and fell back upon his seat. He was immediately surrounded by his friends, restoratives administered, and as soon as he was able to walk, supported by two gentlemen, he was led to a carriage, and conveyed to his rooms at the Astor House. At a late hour last night he was more comfortable, and will probably be fully restored in a day or two.

After his departure, Ex-Gov. CLEVELAND, of Connecticut, and Mr. WOODFORD, of Minnesota, addressed such of the audience as remained, but the interest of the meeting ended with Senator WILSON's departure.

NOMINATIONS.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention for the Fifth Senatorial District met last evening at Rauk's Hotel, No. 274 Canal-street, and nominated Mr. MARTIN R. BARKER for State Senator. Mr. BARKER is also indorsed by the Americans.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Sixth District Republican Senatorial Convention met again last evening, at 8 o'clock, having talked and voted until 2 o'clock at their session Monday night. At that time the Convention agreed, by a vote of 18 to 2, to adjourn *sine die* at 9½ o'clock last evening, if no nomination were made previously.

A motion having been made and carried to exclude all spectators but those in the room at the opening of the session, Mr. HIRAM BARNEY stated that the friends of Mr. OPDYKE had not had sufficient time to consult together, and moved that the resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 9½ o'clock be rescinded. The motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 8. He then moved that the Convention adjourn until 5 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon. A long discussion ensued, during which the Opdyke men were charged with having broken their pledge. Mr. KETCHA proposed that a Committee of one from each Ward should be appointed to consult and report at the next meeting. On motion of Mr. SPENCER the Convention decided to try one more vote for a candidate, which was done, with the usual result—ten for WASHINGTON SMITH, and ten for GEORGE OPDYKE. Mr. KETCHER then withdrew his motion to appoint a Committee, and Mr. BARNEY renewed his to adjourn, making the hour 8 o'clock. The motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 8.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At an adjourned meeting of the Fifth District Republican Assembly Convention, which was held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, HORATIO N. WILD was nominated. The American Convention which met at St. John's Park Hotel, in the same District, expressed their preference for the same candidate.

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of the People's Party of the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening at the Stuyvesant House, corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue, the object being to unite the voters of the Ward in an effort to secure the selection of the best men for candidates at the coming Charter election, independent of party managing cliques. WILLIAM H. ADAMS was appointed Chairman, and DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Secretary. A Committee of Five was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, Nov. 1. The names of the Committee are as follows: Messrs. Weeks, Murch, McNeil, Robertson and Richardson. A considerable sum has been subscribed in the Ward for the furtherance of these objects. The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next.

TAMMANY HALL NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

Tammany Hall, like its prototype of Tara, is deserted. Though spending, with patriotic indifference, many dollars daily in investing the foreigner of Democratic tendencies with all the rights and privileges of citizenship, the cost has proved to be more than the profit. The good times have drawn off from the wigwam many incipient voters who feel competent to the duty of discharging their own initiation fees. Mozart Hall has reduced not a few others, and a growing disgust for the "machine" has withheld numberless aspirants. For the last week the Tammany Committee has not furnished more than fifty orders for naturalization, though their expenditures for clerk hire and rooms has exceeded that amount by far. Mr. BROWN, the clerk, is most pathetic in his lamentations over the "degeneracy of the times."

WESTCHESTER AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would thank you to correct an article which appeared in the TIMES of Saturday relative to Westchester politics. It says, substantially, that the American County Convention nominated JOHN W. MILES for Surrogate, and WM. H. PEMBERTON for District-Attorney, and that the American Assembly Convention nominated N. HOLMES OBELL, the Democratic nominee, for Assembly. Both the statements are incorrect. The Assembly Convention made no nomination; it resolved that it was inexpedient to make any. The American County Convention adopted the Union ticket, headed by WM. H. ROBERTSON, for County Judge.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The American Senatorial Convention for the Third District, met on Monday evening, and indorsed the Republican nominee, HENRY R. PIERSON, Esq. The Independent Democratic Ratification meeting will be held this evening, in Conklin Hall, Atlantic-street.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.
Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.
With best wishes, your Brethren,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Fall Style Hats.
WHITE, THE HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
SEAMLESS HATS AND CAPS.
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats,
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequaled, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depôt at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Just Published—a Funny Story—all about where to buy the best cigars at three cents; also, fine gin at 25c. per bottle; port, 4s.; and best brandy at 6s. No. 37 Fulton-st. is the place where you get your money's worth.

Fleming's Golden Ale.
The above Ale is beyond all question the finest in America. Just call and see samples. Let it speak for itself. Families supplied in bottles. WM. FLEMING, No. 158 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Croup! Croup!! Croup!!!
IMMEDIATELY CURED BY DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 2,808. No. 30 Platt-st.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—HIGBEE.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 24, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Geo. B. Draper, C. VAN ALLEN ANDERSON, M. D., and B. ALICE, second daughter of the Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., all of this City.

BICKFORD—CURTISS.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 24, by the Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, ISAAC W. BICKFORD to EMMA HELEN, daughter of Charles Curtiss, Esq., all of this City.

GOADBY—STROUD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Price, JAMES H. GOADBY to Miss ELIZA A. STROUD, of New-Orleans.

BERLETT—WEIR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Osborn, STEPHEN H. BERLETT to EMMA, daughter of Edward Weir, Esq., all of Yorkville.

HEWLETT—HENTZ.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, in St. George's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. W. H. Moore, Mr. J. MITCHELL HEWLETT, of Rock Hall, Rockaway, to Miss MAGGIE A. HENTZ, of Hempstead.

DIED.

MYERS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, HARRIET ANN MYERS, only daughter of Jacob and Anne E. Myers, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Oct. 27, from her grandmother's residence, No. 50 Columbia-st., New-York City.

RIDDLE.—In the City, on Monday evening, Oct. 24, CATHERINE THOMSON, youngest daughter of John and Anna Eliz. Riddle, aged 2 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 257 West 18th-st.

KLEPSAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 24, WILLIAM KLEPSAN, aged 26 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 8 Mangin-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

CLOWES.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25, LEWIS F. CLOWES, in the 21st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 94 1st-st.

NORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 24, JOHN HENRY, son of James and Annie Norris, aged 5 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 183 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DISTURNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25, WILLIAM DISTURNELL, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Prince-st., on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

RIVERS.—At Richmond, Va., on Friday, Oct. 21, SUSAN ANN, eldest daughter of the late Henry Ritter, of this City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 561, Oct. 25, 1859.
75, 68, 29, 47, 15, 39, 49, 19, 11, 71, 9, 22.
Class No. 562, Oct. 26, 1859.
27, 37, 30, 19, 10, 24, 44, 32, 12, 45, 29, 57, 75.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce to the friends of the Institution and the public generally, the following

COURSE OF LECTURES,

to be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, the following dates:

1. Oct. 27—THE REV. T. STARR KING.
Subject—*Personal Power and its Voices.*
2. Nov. 3—ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq.,
Subject—*Characteristics of New-England Humor.*
(re written.)
3. Nov. 10—JNO. R. THOMPSON, Esq., of Richmond, Va.
Subject—*Fools and their Uses.*
4. Nov. 17—E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq.
Subject—*Courage.*
5. Dec. 1—WILLIAM H. FRY, Esq.
Subject to be announced.
6. Dec. 8—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Subject to be announced.

Single Tickets to the course..... $1 50
Admitting gentleman and lady..... 2 00
Single Lecture Tickets, admitting one, 30 cents.
To be had at D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 348 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son's No. 411 Broadway; Randolph's No. 683 Broadway, and at the down-town office and desk of the Library. DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Fourth Lecture of this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Subject—"LESSONS FOR THE HOUR."
Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, the popular author of "Timothy Titcomb's Letters" and "Bitter Sweet," opens the course THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 26.
Subject—ART AND LIFE.
Nov. 3.—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—BARGAIN MAKERS.
Nov. 9.—WM. C. PRIME, Esq.
Nov. 16.—The Rev. R. B. THURSTON.
Nov. 23.—The Rev. JOHN KREBS, D. D.
Nov. 30.—Prof. P. A. CHADBOURNE, Williams College.
Lectures delivered at Rutgers-st. Church.
Tickets for the course..... 75 cents.
Single tickets..... 25 cents.
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CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

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PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 28 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be re-opened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Book store, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms $250 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., Now in its twenty-ith session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 57½ Bowery; or from the Principal.

R. H. WHEELER.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. S. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,

THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 698; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. G. WESTON, A. M., Principal.—The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

A PRACTICAL MEDIUM FOR SUPPLYING schools with competent teachers, and parents (gratuitously) with circulars of schools, may be found in the "AMER. SCHOOL INST." Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. References: The Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason et al. French and music teachers wanted.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 36th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, Reopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 19.

JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 62 East 23d-st.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. LFABREGON and OUDIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy. Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 6th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Conducted by Dr. RICHARDS & SON, assisted by WERNER BJERG, Esq. Boys fitted for college or business, and received in the family of Dr. R., at any age or grade of proficiency. For circulars, apply at the office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 30 Nassau-st., where Dr. Richards or a teacher may be consulted daily from 11 to 2. Terms moderate, and no extras. Session begins Nov. 1.

MISS F. B FRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 177 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S FREE CLASSES FOR the Violin and Flute will be open for new pupils at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, at the Academy, No. 288 Bowery. Instruments and books furnished without charge. All invited. Boys' Free Class Saturday, at 10 o'clock. Also private lessons every day and evening.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 496 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

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TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, &c., &c., and thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as tutor or public instructor. Best testimonials and references. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AS ASSISTANT IN a boarding school for boys; he must be a communicant of the P. E. Church, a classical and a German scholar, and also a firm, yet mild, disciplinarian; a candidate for orders preferred. Address, with reference and terms, the Rev. WM. L. PECK, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach her own language to foreigners, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or a few pupils to take in private lessons. Testimonials of capacity and City references will be given. Address, until next Saturday, F. L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address R. M., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music, French, drawing and English, wishes a situation as governess in a family. Would go South. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

MUSIC AND GERMAN.—A TEACHER OF these branches is wanted immediately. He must speak and write English well. Location about 40 miles from New-York. Address MUSIC, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. ROY, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND Spanish languages, can dispose of two hours every day. None but first-rate pupils need apply. Address No. 537 Houston-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BETween Broadway and 2d-av. To let, with board, two front rooms on second floor, and front room in basement. The house and situation are pleasant, and, as well as a first-class table, will be found the comfort and pleasantness of an elegant home. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE PLEASANT ROOM ON THE second floor, with bath-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; a single room on the third floor for a single gentleman, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant location. No. 15 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE SMALL family would let to a gentleman a well-furnished sitting-room and bedroom communicating, with or without breakfast; home pleasant and location desirable. Apply at No. 81 Macdougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston. No others taken.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FURNISHED BACK Room on the first floor, and a front room on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with board, at No. 324 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Indiana 6th aves. Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for a party of single gentlemen. House first-class, location one of the most convenient in the City. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, with full or partial board, but a few minutes' walk from the ferries; pleasant location; but few boarders. Call and see at No. 9 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a respectable family house with modern improvements. Apply at 183 East 13th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN will find board by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st.; the best of references given and required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with bedroom, will be vacated at No. 40 West 16th-st., by the occupant's going South. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN PIERREPONT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom in the most desirable part of the City; a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequaled location. For particulars address, with real name and place of business, H. W., *Times* Office, New-York, or Box No. 204 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated; with board and a pleasant double and single room in a small family where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURnished room to let, with board, to two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and his wife, in a house where there are but few other boarders. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Inquire at No. 196 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, with board, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD WANTED—$10 PER MONTH: BROOKlyn or New-York.—An American gentleman and wife wish a furnished apartment and partial board, in a quiet private family of their own country people; Brooklyn preferred. Address, with particulars, TUBAL, Box No. 3,393 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—ABOUT THE 1ST DECEMber, for a gentleman, wife, and child 3 years of age, in a private family. Terms must be moderate, and location in vicinity of Astor-place. A family disposed to furnish such accommodations will please address B. G., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for a gentleman, wife and little child, 3½ years old; terms $60 per month; location from 14th-st. to 23d-st., and from 9th to 6th avs. Religious family preferred. Best reference given and required. Address particulars to W. A. R., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY AND TWO children, in pleasant location, between 18th and 42d sts., west of 5th-av.; private family preferred, and references exchanged. Address C. W., Box No. 1,853 Lower Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, can be obtained at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. Refereuces exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT Rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 8th and 14th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. S. T., Box No. 465 lower Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET.—ELEGANT PARLORS, with small rooms attached, suitable for a dentist or any other business; also, furnished or unfurnished rooms for gentlemen; the house has all the modern improvements, and cars and stages pass the door every minute. For further particulars, inquire at 163 6th-av.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st., a richly furnished suite of rooms, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, and closets, to let with board. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms on the second floor, will be rented together or separate to gentlemen only, with breakfast if desired, in a private family, by applying at No. 141 Ninth-st., a few doors from Broadway.

A LADY WITHOUT ANY FAMILY, HAVING a first class house in one of the best locations in the City, two blocks from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, wishes the loan of $100 from a gentleman, where he will find a good home, and a well-furnished room, and good board. Address D. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to one or two gentlemen in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms on second floor of a nice house on 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be let with or without board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Price, with board, $12 a week. KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A comfortable and convenient front room in the third story, with privilege in a pleasant parlor if desired, at No. 62 East 22d-st.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET.—SUITES OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for families, with private table, in the above first-class house. Conveniently located near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR SINgle gentlemen. Apply at No. 1 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY OCT. 29, $100, FOR WHICH A handsome furnished room or rooms, in a house with all the modern improvements, in a genteel and central location in New-York City, with the privilege of the same in Washington, D. C., for the Winter, will be given, or a mortgage on $1,500 worth of household furniture, payable in thirty days, with interest. Address A. Z. MIDDLETON, Union-square Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.

WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES VALUABLE ILLINOIS LANDS—Located in Will County, two miles from station on Illinois Central Railroad, about 45 miles from Chicago; well watered and very desirably located, and well adapted for farming purposes. Will be sold low—portion cash, balance on bond and mortgage; or would exchange for first-class New-York City or Brooklyn unincumbered property. Any one wishing to engage in farming in the West, a very favorable opportunity now offers. Apply to GEO. C. SMALLEY, No. 11 Wall-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Several desirable building sites situate in the Town of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y. A part of these lots are situated in the centre of the town, and are beautifully located for building, the Chemung River running directly in the rear. They will be sold, or exchanged for City or country property in the immediate vicinity of the City. For description of property and particulars, apply to ALEX. P. KINNAN, No. 233 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a well-built dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c. Will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. House and furniture new last Spring, and now in perfect order. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, Washington-av., west side, second house south of Lafayette-av., or to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manhapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 31 and 33 West 18th-st., consisting of one three and one two-story and attic and a few rear brick house; also the rear building. The above property is well-suited for first-class tenant houses or for manufacturing purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear. Lots 50 feet front 103 deep. D. THOMSON, 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty on 3d-av., the best on the av.; two houses and lots, for $11,000; now rented for $2,000; also, a fine property in fee, on the Bowery, not far from Broome-st., rented for $2,000. For further particulars, apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 30th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.; fine location; lot 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet, with a substantial frame house in fine order, filled in with orick; has modern improvements, and is a large, roomy house. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 25x65, Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., west side; in repiete order, with rosewood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inqure on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 41th-av. and 29th-st., with a lot 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON 34th-st., 120 feet from Broadway; 2 lots on 41st-st., 150 feet from Madison-av. Also, a number of plots in Broadway, between 25th and 45th sts., by R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house well located, No. 220 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—The sloop VICTORY, of Glasgow, of 140 tons burden. In good condition, will be sold low or exchanged for real estate on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE, VERY LOW.—A number of houses on 5th-av., below $15,000 each; also, a house with stable on Madison-av.; also, a house in East 12th-st., and two in 42d-st., and one in West 37th-st. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas and heated by a furnace. The ground, comprise a little over three acres and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste, and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas-house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale inquire at No. 209 Broadway, up-stairs.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, FROM NOV. 1 to May 1, at Audubon Park, 9 miles from Chambers-st., on the Hudson River Railroad, a large house in excellent order, with fine lawn, garden, stable, carriage-house, &c. The house is a comfortable Winter residence, well warmed, supplied with hot and cold water on each floor, and having all the water conveniences of a town house. It is situated on the river bank, three minutes' walk from the railroad station at 152d-st., and will be rented as above as moderate a rent as the locality, or an arrangement can be made for a longer period. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, No. 57 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat and farm on south side of Staten Island. The improvements are of first-class, the grounds well laid out, and the land in high state of cultivation. Perfectly healthy, views fine and extensive, near a station of the railroad. Terms liberal. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 1,049 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACES AND FARMS IN ORANGE COUNTY FOR SALE—1,000 acres, in fine farms, from 30 to 200 acres; also, a number of country seats on the banks of the Hudson. Having resided in Orange County, Mr. M. can give all particulars from a personal knowledge of their locality, &c. Apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A handsome country seat of 17 acres at Yonkers. Full particulars will be given on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, between 11 and 3 o'clock. Also, building sites of from one to five acres at Yonkers.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH garden, &c., at Orange, N. J., to be sold low if immediate application is made to MOTT & GILMORE, No. 157 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR, OR PARTS OF second and third floors of a three-story brick house in Hampden-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, to a small family, without children. Gas, water and bath in the house. Convenient to cars in either avenue. Rent moderate. Address ACTIVE, Box No. 136 *Times* office.

TO LET.—A MOST COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, three story and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, to let immediately. There are 17 boarders now in the house. Rent $1,200, quarterly in advance, and board three grown persons. None but a small responsible party will be treated with.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

PREMISES WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—The building and grounds known as No. 463 Houston-st., formerly occupied as a marble factory, within 75 feet of Bowery, can be rented in whole or part. The property is 50 feet front and 125 feet deep, having an engine 25-horse power in good order. For particulars inquire of S. H. COMBS, No. 105½ Essex-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILLIOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORES IN THE BUILDING CORNER Hall-place and 7th-st., opposite the new Tompkins Market; and Cooper Institute; also, second floor in same being 75 feet square, one entire room: third floor, now head-quarters National Guard.

JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LONG LEASE AT A VERY LOW rent, of a fine corner store on 6th-av., nicely fitted up and now doing a good neat business; has stable, dwelling, and large ice-house, and everything required for doing a large provision business.

JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished, one hundred feet from 8th-av., in 53d-st., and will be let low for one or more years. This is a very desirable place to live. Apply on the premises.

TO LET CHEAP.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let up town with all the modern improvements, neatly furnished, crockery, kitchen utensils, splendid carpets and mirrors, beds and mattresses. Possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HANDsomely furnished house on Murray Hill, full width, high stoop, a fine yard and modern improvements; other occupants, owner and wife; rent reasonable. Inquire at No. 42 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN A PRIVATE house, No. 4 Market-st., two rooms on the third floor, with Croton and waste pipe. References required.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BROWN-STONE house, with modern improvements, at once, for the small sum of $45 per month and board to a gentleman and wife. A good chance for a small respectable family.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—TO SMALL AMERICAN FAMILIES—floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE 4-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 19 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Has all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Possession immediately. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st., or No. 90 East 18th-st.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in 14th-st. for 6 months; size, 25x65x101 feet, four stories high, basement, brown stone, magnificently furnished, and every possible convenience.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO rent until 1st of of April. The four-story dwelling-house No. 152 West 21st-st., beautifully furnished throughout. Rent $150 per month to a responsible and private family. Call, for two days, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF No. 30 Fulton-st., between William and Gold sts. Apply to PRICE & SONS, Label Publishers, No. 108 Fulton-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 394 SEVENTH-AV., NEAR 34th-st.; also, the second story; very desirable rooms for a small family. Apply in the candy store, next door, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 146 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSE, OR A double house, with all modern improvements, in a respectable locality, to rent for a term of years, by a private family. The house may either be finished or in course of erection, during which the tenant's wishes might be considered. Address F. R. HOUSE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS LOCATED NEAR Madison-square, with permanent board for three or four persons, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The best of reference required and given. Address MERCHANT, three days, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE for a small private family; location central, and rent to be moderate, in consideration of extra care of house and furniture. The most satisfactory references will be given. Address H., Box No. 2,049 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A small, private family. Location from 14th-st. to 30th-st., 4th to 8th-av. Possession 1st November, or at once. Will take it for six months or longer. Rent $1,000. Address CHARLES, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL NEAT TWO OR THREE-story brick house, located between 4th and 40th sts. and 2d and 8th avs. Rent from $200 to $450. Possession at once. Call or address, for three days, M'KENDREE, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, THREE stories, high stoop, between 14th and 50th sts., and 7th and Lexington avs. Price from $7,000 to $10,000. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is so detached and be vibratory as it should be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful: it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable: an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music Saloons of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) C. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHA

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE [illegible]. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT [illegible] principal Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
also on
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
[illegible] PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 [illegible], for sale in sums to suit.

FACILITIES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
[illegible] bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
[illegible] from £1 upwards.
[illegible] by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
[illegible] PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
[illegible] letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, [illegible], Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 339 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits [illegible] from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. [illegible] per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; [illegible] SEAMAN and JOHN MOLLAN, Vice-Presidents. G. [illegible] SMITH, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE.
All the sizes.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this city, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.
The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over [illegible] years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regularly declared half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $[illegible]43. The charter is liberal in its provisions, [illegible] not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. Its vaults is considered one of the best and best points in the West for banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next twelve months, as the Directors may call upon due notice. [illegible] may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE undersigned, Receiver appointed by the Hon. Court of Chancery for the State of Vermont, at the term thereholden at Rutland on the second Tuesday of September, 1859, to examine and settle the accounts of the Trustees of said road, accrued since the last settlement thereof, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment on the 1st day of November, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York; when and where all parties in interest are notified to attend. E. N. BRIGGS, Receiver in Chancery.

FORTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE subscriberes to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first installment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER, } Commissioners.
R. W. HOWES,

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
No. 38 Wall-st., Oct. 25, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the net earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders, at the Banking House, on and after Nov. 1 prox. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted upon for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees,
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
Oct. 24, 1859.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after Tuesday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. BUCHANAN,
Assistant Cashier.

$16,800.—FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF mortgages on improved property in the City of Milwaukee, Wis., valued at over three times the amount. Vouchers as to the value of the property will be furnished. These mortgages draw 10 per cent. interest, payable in New-York. Apply to R. N. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BILLS $1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE [illegible] cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OR WOULD exchange for other desirable property, (real estate or shipping of good class not objectionable,) an entire manufacturing interest, with the valuable patent right for the manufacture of a staple article of superior quality, of large and steady consumption and ready sale. The manufactory in complete order and located in this immediate vicinity.
This opportunity offers inducements to any parties in want of standing desirous of taking an established business, or extending their own in a reliable way. Address H. L. with real name, Box No. 4,118 Post-office.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, A PATENT FOR THE manufacture of a very salable article throughout the country, which will pay a large profit and sell readily for cash. The business can be got under way at a trifling expense. The patent extends throughout the country. Address Box No. 4,068 Post-office, which will receive attention.

WANTED—A PARTY ACQUAINTED WITH THE Oil and Liniment trade to take charge of the [illegible] with from $3,000 to $5,000, for the purpose of extending the business; the articles are first-class in the market, affording a rare chance for a fortune in a few years. Address E. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, or to 324 Bowery.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000 cash capital, in a well-established legitimate business, yielding a profitable percentage, and done exclusively for cash. None but principals treated with. The best of references given and required. Address W. H. WELSH, No. 407 Broadway, New-York.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE ONLY one in a village within 10 miles of the City Hall, which with attention will yield a profit of $1,500 to $2,000 a year. To a capable apothecary it will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., room No. 9.

REAL ESTATE.—FOR SALE, AN ESTABLISHed real estate business; office located in Nassau-st. Furniture, maps, &c., included in the sale. For particulars, inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st. or CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. [illegible] KEMP, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, the [illegible] of visiter. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 25 [illegible]., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
[illegible] ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Oct. 24, 1859, trains will leave the Depot, Fourth Avenue and 26th-st. (cars will be in waiting from Thirty-first-st. at 15 minutes before the hour of starting), as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45, 11:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—11:30 A. M., 5 P. M., and 5 P. M. from White and Centre-sts. For Dover Plains—1 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—8:30 A. M.
White Plains—9 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—9:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 8:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary, Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 9 A. M. daily, (without exception) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Caldwells. Leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

EXPRESS TO EUROPE.—THE GLOBE EXpress, No. 28 Broad-st., sends by every steamer, daguerreotypes, photographs, presents, and packages of every description or size, and at moderate rates, to any place in Europe; while the correspondents of the Express, in every city in Europe, receive packages there for delivery in this country.
L. W. MORRIS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE.
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
COMPOSITE IRON RAILING.
Secured by letters patent, Feb. 13, 1852; reissued Sept. 6, 1859.
Is the strongest
IRON FENCE
made of wrought iron. Its durability is equivalent to its strength; and as to price, it is CHEAPER THAN ANY IRON RAILING MANUFACTURED.
We are prepared to furnish all styles of
WIRE AND CAST IRON RAILINGS, &c.
IRON GRATES,
VERANDAHS,
FARM FENCES,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE,
IRON FOUNDRY WORK.
The public is respectfully informed that we are the only persons legally authorized to sell
WICKERSHAM'S FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS,
Patented June 2, 1857.
NOTICE.
A recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania prohibits persons from ordering, by letter or person, any of our celebrated WIRE RAILING, made under the patent of Feb. 12, 1849, of any other manufacturers than ourselves; also, that we are the sole owners of the patent of March 8, 1847, reissued June 28, 1859, for the fabric of the WIRE RAILING, and other articles manufactured under said patent; and also of Folding Iron Bedsteads, patented June 2, 1857.
We respectfully notify the public to this effect, and shall hold all persons infringing the same responsible for damages.
Catalogues containing several hundred designs of Iron Work furnished on receipt of four three-cent postage stamps, and mailed to any part of the United States.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish Iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.
MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
New-York, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
6,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. on Monday, Sept. 26.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, or Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, JOHN J. BOYD,
TEXAS, ADAMS, NEWSWRITER SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX, VICTORY, CONSTELLATION,
Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by mail, post-paid) at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8
The splendid steamship MARION, Wm. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$39 75 To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.....35 00 To Atlanta, Ga.....23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..26 00 To Charlotte, N. C....22 00
To Nashville, Tenn...30 00 To Columbia, S. C....20 00
To Memphis, Tenn....33 50 To Jacksonville, Fla..21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...27 00 To Palatka, Fla.....23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn 27 00
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 29.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOSES,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. DOUGLASS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLOW, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December, that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Garvin, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 26th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail Nov. 9.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 222 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GAZZANIGA, POLIUTO.
NOTICE.—The managers take great pleasure in announcing the arrival of the great tenor,
Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE.
One notice will be given of his first appearance.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26. The sale of seats for this evening's POLIUTO and to-morrow's TRAVIATA commences this morning.
The public are respectfully informed that
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will appear on six nights prior to her departure for an extended concert-tour through the United States.
The first of the "Gazzaniga nights" will take place THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock, when will be given the new opera of
IL POLIUTO,
in which opera Madame GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America in the leading rôle of Paulina.
In consequence of the shortness of Mme. GAZZANIGA'S engagement,
IL POLIUTO
cannot be repeated.
The opera will be produced with a MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE and NEW SCENERY, painted expressly for this work by Sig. H. W. CALYO.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
In the 2 first Act
INTERIOR OF THE CATACOMBS.
In the Second Act,
The Triumphant Entrée of Severus into Mitylene, with a
GRAND ARCADE TRIOMPHE,
FULL MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
A new scene for the last act has been painted during the Summer recess, in addition to the new scenery painted last season.
CHARACTERS.
Paulina.....Mme. Gazzaniga
Poliutus.....Sig. Brignoli
Severus.....Sig. Amodio
Felix.....Sig. Sbela
Nearous.....Sig. Rubis
Callisthenes.....Sig. Muller
The magnificent Orchestra and Military Stage Band, under the direction of Sig. MUZIO.
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA,
Having now fully recovered, will make her first appearance in America on
THURSDAY, Oct. 27, in LA TRAVIATA.
The sale of tickets for Traviata commences on Wednesday.
On FRIDAY, revival of the celebrated opera of
MARIA DI ROHAN.
Mme. GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America in her great part of Maria di Rohan.
MME. STRAKOSCH.....as.....Gonde
SIGNOR STIGELLI.....as.....Chalais
The great baritone, Sig. FERRI,
Will appear for the first time as Chevreuse, a part in which he enjoys a great European reputation.
MARIA DI ROHAN will be produced with entirely new dresses.
ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE,
On a most magnificent scale. Full particulars will be given on Thursday.
In active preparation, the new opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
Which will be brought out in the most gorgeous style; and
MAGIC FLUTE.
Due notice will be given of the arrival of
Mlle. CRUVELLI and Sig. SUSINI.
Tickets may be had at the box-office of the Academy of Music; SIBELL'S stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st; No. 2 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.; and at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S music stores.

THE OPERA—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets and choice seats for the Opera and other places of amusement may always be had at the Office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, No. 2 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING
Pronounce the exciting and grand success of the
NEW PLAY.
It will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
FAST MEN
OF
THE OLDEN TIME.
Charles II., King of England.....Mr. Levere
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.....Mr. Lester Wallack
In which he will sing the song of Simon the Cellarer.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.....Mr. Brougham
Lycurgus Muddle, a specimen of the genus
Dogberry.....

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Unsatisfactory Progress of the Zurich Conference.

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN ITALY

The Performances of the Great Eastern.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP QUEBEC.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, arrived here at about 3 o'clock this morning, bringing 227 passengers.

15th inst. passed a steamship bound in to Liverpool, supposed to be the *Arabia* out. 21st, lat. 49° 05', long. 44° 36', passed a four-masted steamship bound east.

The steamer *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 13th, and the *Borussia* reached there the same night.

The steamer *Jason* was advertised to leave Galway on the 15th for St. Johns, N. F., but as she only sailed from Liverpool, where she had been repairing, on the 14th, she could scarcely get away before the 16th.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company have bought the screw steamships *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*, belonging to the Glasgow and New-York Company. The monthly line from Glasgow is to be maintained, the *Kangaroo* being placed on the route, and the *Edinburgh* on the Liverpool line. All the vessels are to touch at Queenstown. In the Summer season the Glasgow line is to be a fortnightly one.

The ship *Quebec*, of New-Orleans, Capt. RUARK, from Bordeaux for Shields, ran on the Eddyston rocks at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th inst. Her jibboom end was within ten feet of the southwest kitchen window of the lighthouse—the window being 70 feet high. At 9½ o'clock, owing to a fresh hrceze from the eastward, and the falling of the tide, the ship slipped off again, and the crew returned, and with the help of the pilot-boat *Heroine*, attempted to reach her on the Cornish coast, but the sand-ballast choked the pumps, and she sank one mile S. S. W. of Downderry Preventive Station, where she will be covered at high water. While on the rocks, boats, offering assistance, came from Her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Topaze*, 51 guns, Captain, the Hon. W. S. SPENCER, which had just left the Sound for Vancouver's Island.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

IMPRACTICABLE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA—WARLIKE RUMORS—CONTRADICTORY ACCOUNTS.

The statements in regard to the position of affairs at the Zurich Conferences are conflicting. A telegram dated Zurich, Oct. 12, says:

"The Conferences do not draw to a close. Austria still refuses to diminish the amount of the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Sardinia. The demands of Austria are not only resisted by Sardinia, but do not receive the support of France, who has proposed that the disputed point be submitted to the arbitration of another Power. No answer has yet been received to this proposition. The French Government wishes the arrears of Monte Napoleon, and an indemnity for the cost of the late war, to be included in the settlement of the debt, which will have to be paid by Austria and Piedmont."

A variety of rumors, to the effect that Austria positively declines to sign the treaty of peace if it is not in accordance with the preliminaries of Villafranca; that Austria desires to protract negotiations till the Spring, when she will recommence the war; that Austria undertakes to guarantee to the Pope the conservation of his temporal power in the legations, and others of a like nature were current, and must be taken for what they are worth.

On the other hand there are statements that the signing of the Treaty of Zurich was hourly expected, and that the Representatives of the Powers would afterwards meet in Congress.

A Paris disdatch of the 13th, to the London *Post*, says: "The Conference which is to follow the Conference at Zurich has been convened. All the great Powers, including England, will be represented.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the 14th, publishes an article, signed by Secretary BONIFACE, stating that the only question to be settled at Zurich is the Lombard debt. The contracting powers being agreed on all other points, the early signature of the treaty is expected, and the questions not settled at the Conference will be submitted to a Congress, the assembling of which all the European Powers are agreed upon.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent corroborates the statement from Zurich, that the French Government has demanded an indemnity from Piedmont for the expenses of the late war; also the payment of the arrears of pensions in connection with the First Empire, due from the Lombardo-Venetian Monte Fund. The correspondent looks upon it that these demands have been made, knowing the limited finances of Sardinia, with the object of obtaining the cession of the provinces of Savoy and Nice to France.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

INDICATIONS OF APPROACHING TROUBLE—WARLIKE PROCLAMATION FROM GARIBALDI, ETC.

The news from Italy is interesting and indicative of approaching trouble.

Gen. GARIBALDI has issued the following address:

ARMY OF ITALY, 11TH DIVISION.

SOLDIERS: The hour of a new struggle approaches. The enemy is threatening, and will, perhaps, attack us before many days are over. In addressing my old companions of Lombardy, I know I am not speaking to deaf men, and that it is enough to tell them that we are going to fight the enemies of Italy. I shall look to see you then firm in your ranks. GARIBALDI.

HEADQUARTERS, BOLOGNA, Oct. 5.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope will have an interview at Castle Gondolfo with the King of Naples, and will prolong his stay there, owing to the agitation in Rome.

A manifestation took place in Rome after the departure of the Pope, in honor of the Sardinian Minister, whose passports had been sent in by the Pontifical Government. Fifteen thousand persons left their cards at his house. The French General issued orders to prevent any external demonstration. French gendarmes guarded the approach to the residence of the Sardinian Minister, and patrolled the streets in the neighborhood.

Justice was being done at Parma for the murder of Count AUTITI. A large number of arrests had been made, including, it was believed, all the principal parties implicated in the assassination. Arrests continued to be made, but the town was quite tranquil.

A proclamation had been issued by Dictator FARINI, wherein the crime is vehemently branded. The proclamation states that Italy has risen through the noble and devoted conduct of its sons in the esteem of all civilized nations, and the public conscience insists upon satisfaction for this horrid deed, and it shall be obtained. The Dictator says:

"I am invested by the people to protect its rights, and before all, that of justice. The guilty shall be punished, and the name of Italy shall not be dishonored. Citizens and National Guards, gather yourselves around me under the standard of civilization and of Italy. The flag of Italy is always placed on the spot where men make sacrifices of their life, and not where their honor is tarnished. The heart of Victor EMANUEL has been afflicted by this dreadful event; he is used to govern a people which sheds the blood of the enemy only on the battle-field, which knows how to maintain liberty for itself as well as to posture it for others, because it knows how to obey the laws of the country."

Another energetic proclamation, in the same sense was published by Gen. FANTI.

Gen. FERRARI was appointed commander of the troops of the town and province of Parma.

The townspeople of Parma had began to deliver up their arms.

The National Guard and all classes of the townspeople were signing an address of thanks and adhesion to the Dictator FARINI, for the energetic measures he had taken.

The conscription had ended very well, only two cases of non-compliance having occurred, and these in the Province of Piacenza.

The Piedmontese troops garrisoned at Piacenza had been sent to Parma!

Mr. DABORMIDA, the Sardinian Foreign Minister, had left Turin for Paris.

LATEST ITALIAN NEWS.

A dispatch from Florence states that the *exequatur* of the American Consul at Leghorn had been withdrawn on account of his having engaged in political intrigues. An explanatory dispatch had been sent to President BUCHANAN by the Florentine Cabinet.

The Grand Duke of TUSCANY had written to his partizans to abstain from every attempt in favor of the reëstablishment of his dynasty.

The idea of occupying Parma with Sardinian troops had been abandoned.

The report that France requires Piedmont to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the late war was everywhere discredited in Italy.

The banking house of NOSEDA & BOROCCO, had subscribed 100,000 francs towards GARIBALDI's fund for purchasing muskets.

It is stated that the whole Neapolitan frontier was lined with troops and the Montecassini fortified with cannon.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

DISSATISFACTION AT THE PERFORMANCES ON THE TRIAL TRIP.

The *Great Eastern* was attracting great crowds of excursionists to Holyhead, and the Queen was to visit her during her sojourn in Wales—on or about the 17th inst. Nothing definite is known as the ultimate movements of the "big ship." The London *Times* editorially criticises her performance between Portland and Holyhead, and draws unfavorable deductions from the speed then attained. It thinks that unless the *Great Eastern* presents a more decided superiority to smaller vessels than she at present seems to do, she will hardly be taken for a model.

Judging from the following paragraph at the close of the article, there is a dubious prospect of her coming to the United States before next season:

"We are informed, and we hope it is true, that there is every wish on the part of the Directors to conform to the requisitions made by the Board of Trade, and we therefore trust that whenever the *Great Eastern* shall leave these shores she will be able to offer her passengers greater speed, *safety* and comfort than have ever been enjoyed on a sea voyage before."

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE ENGINEER STEPHENSON—NAVAL PREPARATIONS, ETC.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, the celebrated engineer, died in London on the 14th instant, at the age of 56 years. The event caused the greatest regret throughout England, the loss being regarded as a national one. Glowing eulogies of the deceased are published.

Seven ships of the English channel fleet were under orders to prepare for sea immediately. Among the number was the *Hero*, 31 guns, the destination of which is said to be Vancouver's Island.

ERNEST JONES, the Chartist leader, had been adjudicated a bankrupt.

The London *Globe* is authorized to deny the rumor that Lord CANNING is to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of India by Lord CLARENDON.

The papers chronicle a visit paid by Mr. DONALD MCKAY, the celebrated Boston ship-builder, to Chatham Dock-yard for the purpose of a general inspection.

The Dublin *Evening Post* states that the Cunard steamers are to touch at Cork (Queenstown) both out and home.

A thrilling narrative is published of an attempt made by pirates and convicts, who were being conveyed by the ship *Ararat* from Penang, to take possession of the ship. Out of 60 pirates who came on deck in the dark, 28 were killed and others wounded. Capt. CORREGA gallantly maintained possession of his ship.

The Theatre Royal, at Hull, had been completely destroyed by fire. No lives were lost.

Queen VICTORIA formally opened the Loch Katrine Waterworks—(which are to supply Glasgow)—on the 14th inst. On the morning of the 15th the Queen was to leave Edinburgh for Peurhyn Castle, Bangor.

FRANCE.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR TO PARIS—FLUCTUATIONS OF THE BOURSE, ETC.

The Emperor and the Empress returned to Paris from Bordeaux on the 12th inst.

A report was current that Prince NAPOLEON was about to pay a visit of five days' duration to London.

It is stated, by way of Brussels, that, on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor to Bordeaux, most of the Italian residents in the town were arrested during his stay, but were released after his departure. These arrests were made on account of a dispatch having been received from the Prefect of Algiers stating that four passports had been stolen from the Sardinian Consulate in that place, and with which four Italians had started for France, and passed through Montpelier, were further trace of them was lost.

The monthly return of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of over fifty-one millions of francs, and an increase in the bills discounted of over thirty-one millions.

The Paris *Pays* announces that the Court will go to Complegne on the 1st of November, and that during its session there the Emperor of Austria will probably pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Paris Bourse had been considerably depressed by a number of alarming rumors, none of which had any truth in them. On the 14th, however, there was a rally of about ½ per cent., and Rentes closed firm at 69.20.

AUSTRIA.

The Archbishop of Vienna had addressed to all the bishops of his diocese a pastoral letter, to be read in all the churches. The clergy are directed to offer up prayer for the integral preservation, without separation, of the temporal power transmitted to the Sovereign Pontiff by his predecessor.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna had been summoned by telegraph to meet the Emperor ALEXANDER at Warsaw, on the 15th inst. The Emperor was expected to arrive at Odessa on the 17th.

It is stated that notwithstanding the capture of SCHAMYL the Caucasus is far from being entirely subdued. The *Invalide Russe* says that the mountaineers have another chief not less intrepid and fanatical, and who may still resist for one or two Winters. The Russian army in the Caucasus consists of 60,000 men.

TURKEY.

Constaulinople advices to the 8th inst. state that an American frigate had arrived at Jaffa, demanding the extradition of the originator of the murder committed there three years ago.

A dissolution of the Turkish Ministry is expected. The Grand Vizier had tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted.

The Commission of Inquiry into the recent conspiracy had held its last session. Additional discoveries had been made, and it is asserted that the incendiary machines were found which were destined to burn the European portion of the town. The Ambassadors had held meetings to deliberate upon what measures should be taken for the public safety.

One of the accomplices, MONASTIER PASHA, had been brought to Constantinople, and it was reported that DSCHAFFER PASHA had fled to Corfu.

A new loan had been contracted under very heavy conditions.

Prince ALFRED, of England, had accepted the invitation of the Sultan to visit Constantinople.

Scenes of fanaticism were enacted on the occasion of the Obsequies of the Bey of Algiers.

The Moors assailed and stoned the Jews, mortally wounding many of them. Some Christians were also wounded. A minister of the new Bey came to the rescue and forced thirty of the Musselmans to be arrested.

It is stated that an Envoy of the Sultan had arrived at Alexandria, having an order to the Viceroy of Egypt to oppose the continuation of the works of the Suez Canal. The foreign Consuls had immediately assembled.

AFRICA.

A month's later dates from the west coast of Africa, Cape Coast to Sept. 14, Sierra Leone to 21st, &c., had reached England, but the news is devoid of interest.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails of Sept. 9, from Calcutta, and Aug. 21 from Hong Kong, already telegraphed *via* the Red Sea cable, had reached Trieste, and we have some additional items of news.

TERAZ SCHAH had made an attack upon the Mandalasar station in Central India, and effected the release of 100 prisoners. Capt. HOWES, the political agent there was killed.

Freights at Calcutta were better. Exchange 2s. 2¾d. At Hong Kong Freights were unaltered. Exchange on London, 4s. 11d.@4s. 11½d.

At Canton exports had risen; imports were quiet.

At Shanghai Tea was dull and declining. Silks animated. Exchange, 6s. 6½d.@6s. 7½d. Freights to London for tea £2 10s.@£3 10s, and for silk £4 10s.@£6.

Two Russian engineers had proceeded to Peking to make preparations for the telegraphic line from that place to the Russian territory.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been dull, and rather lower, mainly under the influence of the depression prevalent on the Paris Bourse. On the 14th there was some improvement, and Consols closed at 95⅜@95¾ for Money, and 95⅝@96 for account.

The Money Market was rather easier, and the payment of the dividends, which was commenced, was expected to materially augment the supply.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease of £354,491 in the amount of bullion which is accounted for by an increase of £1,000,000 in the amount of Government Securities.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. report the price of Bar Silver at 5s. 2d; Mexican Dollars 5s. 7½d. and gles, 76s. 2½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 15.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The demand has continued good throughout the week, both from the trade and exporters, the latter being again large operators in East India. Prices of all descriptions (except sandy) of American are steady, and for the middling to fair good staple qualities, which are very scarce, 1-16d.@1-18d. ₱ lb. can be obtained. The week's business has been 59,550 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and 11,500 for export. The market yesterday (Friday) was steady and firm, with sales of about 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The official quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling, 7 1-16d.; Fair Mobile, 7⅜c.; Middling, 6⅞d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling, 6 11-16d.; The stock on hand is estimated at 535,920 bales, including 409,800 American.

At Manchester business is rallying from the depression of last week, and a fair trade has been done both in cloths and yarns.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report a slow market and the improvements caused by the *Persia's* news at the beginning of the week (as reported by the *Anglo Saxon*) all lost on Wheat and Flour. Indian Corn quiet and the turn lower. Flour quoted at 22s. 6d.@27s. ₱ barrel. Red Wheat 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 9d.@11s.; Yellow Corn, 6s.@6s. 4d.; White, 7s. 3d.@7s. 8d. ₱ ceutal. Messrs. BIOLANO, ATHNA & Co., say Flour and Corn are unchanged, but Wheat scarcely supported the advance gained early in the week.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Very little doing. Pork—Sales of 500 bbls. at 50s. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard quiet at former quotations. Tallow advanced 1s.@1s. 6d., under the operation of speculators. Butchers' Association, 58s.@58s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes in moderate demand, Pots 27s. 3d @27s. 6d., and Pearls at 27s. 6c. ₱27s. 9d. Sugars steady —closing firm. Coffee quiet; Foreign much wanted. Rice in steady demand and rather dearer; Carolina 21s. Fish Oils in moderate request at previous rates; Sperm, £92; Linseed steady at £28@£28 5s. ₱ ton. Teas quiet, but rather dearer for common scented varieties. Resin unchanged, but holders more disposed to sell; Common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d.; Medium, 4s. 6d.@5s.; Fine, 12s.@16s. Spirits of Turpentine merely retail sales at 30s.@35s. 6d., and to arrive at 35s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report an advance in WHEAT of 1s. ₱ quarter; White American, 43s.@46s.; Red, 41s.@43s. FLOUR, 21s.@24s. IRON—Rails and Bars, £5 10s.@£5 15s.; Scotch Pig, 52s. SUGAR steady, at fully former rates. TEA quiet; common Congou, 1s. 5½d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE held for 35s. 6d. for American, in bbls. TALLOW active, and buyers on the spot at 60s. for Y. C. COFFEE heavy and lower. The INDIGO sales are passing with a good demand, at an advance of 1d.@2d. over last fully rates. LINSEED CAKES neglected; New-York bbls. £9 10s.@£9 5s.; Boston bags, £9 5s.@£9. OILS—Linseed, 28s. 3d.@28s.; Sperm, £96@£98. RICE firm.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending Oct. 11, inclusive.

COTTON active and slightly higher; sales of the week 12,300 bales at 111 for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* and 103 for *Bas*. Stock 52,500 bales. WHEAT tending upward but the market bare of foreign and prices nominal. ASHES quiet but steady. COFFEE quiet but steady. FISH OILS firm and in demand. RICE very firm, particularly for Carolina, the stock being exhausted. SUGAR unchanged. TALLOW and LARD nominal. WHALEBONE unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., report as follows: "During the past week there has been a steady demand for the various American State Stocks, but the actual transactions have been few and unimportant, leaving quotations without change, whilst from the absence of speculation in them the prices of railroad securities are generally lower.

Passengers.

Dr. Lemaneaux, F. Menweal, Mr. Collet, Jas. R. Hamilton, Mrs. Morfitt, Mrs. Simonton and child, the Misses Longstreets, Mr. Cullingford, Mr. Alex Bass, Mr. J. R. Shaw and lady, Miss Morris and servant, Miss Shaw, Miss McCord, Mrs. S. S. McCord, Mr. Grinnell, lady, two daughters and man servant, Mr. Irving Grinnell, Mr. Thos. Clay Arnold, Mr. Mordecai, lady and daughter, Mr. Chas. Easton and lady, Mr. Chas. Easton, Miss L. Easton, Mr. Chas. Green, Mr. Ewing, Capt. Scott, Mr. Josiah Randall, Mr. P. O. Hobert and lady, Mr. Norton, Mr. Benjamin, Miss Norton and maid servant, Mr. R. M. Green, Mr. Hugh Duckworth, Mr. R. Blake and daughter, Mr. McCord, Mr. J. Morris, 3 daughters, Mr. A. C. Provost, Miss Baires, Mr. Blake, Mr. Haywood, Mr. Sherman and servant, Mr. Durkwitz, Miss Moore and servant, Miss Waddington, Miss Hotcombe, Miss A. Asher, Miss Basson, Miss Underhill, Miss E. Aunt and lady, Miss Preiere, Mr. B. R. Spalding and lady, C. G. De Garmendia and lady, Mr. John Johnson, lady, 4 children and 2 nurses, Mr. Banks, 2 children and 2 nurses, Mr. Jackson, lady and daughter, Mr. D. Winans and lady, Miss Cowine, Miss Ellen Frances, Mr. Jacob and daughter, Mr. Johnson and lady, Miss Hamilton, Miss Bailey, D. Wright, 3 ladies, Mr. Catling, lady, 3 children and 2 servants; Miss Townsend, Geo. Leslie, John Hope, Mr. Grisselle and lady, Mr. Raff, J. W. Gamis, Mr. Sharreross and friend, Dr. J. Gedding and lady, Mr. Scott, A. R. Harrison, J. Lalland, lady, child and nurse; D. W. Parsled and lady, Mr. Silkenstead and lady, Miss Bodrini and servant, Geo. Simpson, John Lyle, Jacques Lee and friend, Mrs. Grey, child and nurse; Mr. Strouse, F. Cateaux, F. Carleton, R. M. Dowde, Lalland Jnoe, Herman Classen, Miss Grey, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Ward and lady, Mr. Higginson, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Sharger, Mr. Platt, Mr. Brother and lady, Miss Esher, Miss Brother, Geo. Johnson, D. Johnson, Mr. Spencer, lady and son, Miss Gilbert, Mr. Spencer and lady, H. Beker, wife and 2 ladies, Mrs. Worth, J. Hopkins and lady, R. O. Butler, E. Reilly, J. H. Bauer, A. Baldu, Miss Barlour, Mrs. Reille and daughter, infant and 2 nurses, R. Downs and lady, S. Tucker and lady, Miss Tucker and attendant, Mr. Banks and lady, Mr. Durie, Edward Brook, Miss Jouin, Miss Murray, Mr. Durbarow and lady, Mr. Porter and lady, Mrs. Hewitt, Theo. Portens, Miss Adams, Miss Balbary, Alex. Nicol and lady, T. W. Strong, Mrs. Grinnell, J. J. Drake, D. B. Lee and man servant, Jas. Campbell, Mr. Reinhart, David Thompson, Mr. Nan Wart, Alex. Kennedy, G. H. Newhall, Mr. Peyser, Felix Sopranis, Chas. Cartatarri, J. Holmes, Mr. Corting. Tota 220.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAIR IN AID OF THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—The St. Vincent de Paul Society is an association of laymen, under ecclesiastical direction, whose object it is to accomplish for merit what the Sisters of Charity aim to do by way of duty, viz., to help the needy, to comfort the afflicted, to relieve the sick. The organization is a popular one amongst Catholics, and owes much of its vitality to the young men of that faith who are predisposed to works of charity. A Fair in aid of the Society is now being held in the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, and attracts immense crowds nightly. The Churches of the Transfiguration, St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, St. James—in fact almost all the Roman Catholic Churches in the City—are represented by "tables," each of which is a sort of *omnium gatherum* of magnificently bound Bibles and Prayer-Books, gigantic dolls, gold watches, chains, medals, rosaries, stereoscopes, fancy articles in *papier maché*, statuettes, and countless articles of *vertu*. Auctioneers—*improvisatores* all, but none the worse for that—strain their lungs most consumedly in getting rid of the goods. But, however attractive the goods may be, the fair venders are still more seducing. They can't let you go, and they won't let you go. Nothing short of an indefinite number of half-dollars will prove adequate to the demands made on the soft-hearted visitor.

GARROTED IN THE PARK.—ZEBEDEE SWARINGAN, of South Bend, Indiana, was robbed of $280, while walking through the Park last evening. He reported at the Second Ward Station-house that several men met him, one of whom seized him by the throat, while another abstracted the money, which was in a belt between his two shirts. He had $40 in another part of the belt which was not touched.

TARGET SHOOTING.—A company numbering 40 muskets, and styling themselves the "Ward B. Smith Musketeers," competed for 40 prizes at the Newark Bay House yesterday.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Supervisors.

MORE REGISTRARS APPOINTED—BILLS TO BE PAID.

Supervisor BELL presided over the Board of Supervisors at its meeting yesterday, in the absence of the President.

Joseph Gutman was appointed a Registrar for the Thirteenth Ward, Thirteenth District, in place of John E. Green, resigned; and Richard Burke was appointed a Registrar for the Eighth Ward, Tenth District, in place of James F. Storms, who is not a resident of the District.

The Board resolved to meet at 2 P. M. next Monday, for the purpose of filling any vacancies in the Board of Registration that there may then be.

Supervisor BELL offered a resolution directing that the Clerk of Arrears be permitted to occupy the Chamber of the Board from 12 M. to 2 P. M. daily, for the purpose of there conducting the sales of property for arrears of taxes until such sales shall be completed. The Board adopted it.

The bill of Banks & Bros. for 5,000 copies of the Registry Laws—$253—was allowed.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying bills for *post-mortem* examinations in the Coroners' Department for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859. The amount is $395. The Committee reserved for further consideration those bills in which over $5 was charged for each *post-mortem* examination.

The report was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Governors.

WEEKLY REPORT—SHORT ALLOWANCE OF WHISKY AND BLANKETS.

The following is a summary of the weekly report which was presented at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday:

Number remaining Oct. 15	7,510
Admitted	1,574
Total	9,795
Died	31
Discharged	1,427
Sent to Penitentiary	93
Sent to State Prison	3
Remaining Oct. 22	7,539
Increase	20

The usual requisitions for provisions for the various Institutions were read, and in many cases cut down one-third at least. The principal articles, the quantities of which were reduced, were whisky and flannel shirts for the boatmen, and blankets for the dormitories.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE WASHINGTON-MARKET INVESTIGATION.

The following affidavits were made before the Mayor yesterday morning by the Washington Market men, who have complained to the Mayor of the manner in which the stall interest is superintended:

City and County of New-York ss.: John McGovern being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 189 Duane-street, in this City; that he has a stand at Nos. 268 and 287 Washington Market; that deponent has held a permit for said stands nearly three years; that about six or seven weeks ago deponent received a notice to show cause why he should not be removed from said stand, issued by James Irving, Superintendent of Markets; that deponent saw Mr. Irving some days after, relative to this notice; he said that he would see deponent in a few days in relation to the matter.

Deponent was informed soon after by Philip Reed and by George Harpell, who occupy stands in said market, that they knew a party who could help deponent to secure his stands; the name of this party was Thomas Johnson, who said he would try to help deponent, but that it would cost something. He asked deponent about how much deponent could give. Deponent said that he would be willing to give $50 to $100; he said he would try to get it for that amount; he went away, and the next day saw deponent again. He then said it would cost $500; deponent informed him that he could not afford to pay so much; he then asked how much deponent could pay; deponent said that $200 would be as much as he could give; he then met deponent a third time and said that he could not do anything in the matter for deponent. The next thing deponent was visited by Messrs. Irving and Austin, who told deponent to cut his stand off four feet on one side; this last visit was about ten days ago; it may be more.

JNO. McGOVERN.

Sworn before me this 25th October, 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

City and County of New-York ss.: James Bushfield being duly sworn, says that he resides at No. 105 Mercer-street, Jersey City; that he does business in Washington Market, in the butter and cheese line; that his stand is No. 204 Washington Market; that deponent heard from general report, some two months ago, that no permits could be granted for stands, unless they were non-residents of the State; deponent was informed through his brother, Daniel A. Bushfield, by a butcher named Lloyd, that deponent could obtain a permit to occupy his stand through the agency of Peter Forpeil; that deponent's said brother, who occupies a stand, No. 221, opposite deponent's stand, No. 204, applied to said Peter Forpeil, on behalf of deponent and himself; that word was given to deponent's brother by Forpeil that such permit could be obtained for $200; that said Forpeil said that he would apply in the proper quarter for said permit, and ascertain the price; that this conversation took place about the middle of September last; that said Forpel, after applying therefor, stated that the price of said permits would be $250 each; that deponent's brother paid $250 to said Peter Forpeil for his stand, No. 221 Washington Market, as deponent is informed and believes, and a few days after deponent also paid said Forpeil a like amount of $250 for his own stand, No. 204 Washington Market, and received a permit for the same, signed "James Irving, Superintendent of Markets;" that deponent believes the said money was extorted from him improperly by said Forpeil, in concert with some person or persons connected with the management of said Washington Market, and he prays that an investigation into the circumstance may be had.

JAMES BUSHFIELD.

Sworn to before me, this 17th October, 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Soon after the above affidavits had been made, the Mayor, the City Inspector, and others, proceeded to the market in order to see for themselves what changes had been made. They found that in many cases the passages by the stalls had been widened, and that in respect to cleanliness the market had been much improved. The legality of taking away stalls from some persons and giving them to others, was doubted. Mr. Irving, the Superintendent of Markets, claims that there is an ordinance authorizing him to say whether Jerseymen and others, not citizens, shall be allowed the privileges of the market, but he has not yet been able to find it. It is expected that the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated to-day.

City Inspector's Office.

The following is the report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 15th day of October to the 22d day of October, 1859:

Men, 97; women, 75; boys, 112; girls, 92; total, 366. Adults, 172; children, 194; males, 209; Females, 157; colored persons, 7.

Brain and nerves	7	Urinary organs	3
Generative organs	3	Stillborn and premature birth	1
Heart and blood vessels	8		
Lungs, throat, &c.	13	Stomach, bowels and digestive organs	7
Old age	1	Uncertain seat and general fevers	39
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	20		
Total			366

Of these 13 were from violent causes.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, was as follows. Week ending Oct. 24, 1857, 421; decrease, 55. Week ending Oct. 23, 1858, 360; increase, 6. Week ending Oct. 22, 1859, 366.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

English Velvet Carpets, $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c., 95c.; Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths and Druggets; remnants of Oil-cloths at half price. Look for ITIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-st.

[Advertisement.]

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

They invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired digestive functions, costiveness, bilious and liver affections, or scrofulous habit.

For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Oyster Bed Lately Discovered off Eaton's Neck has caused some excitement, but none compared with that caused by KNOX's new Fall style of Hat. Everybody who wishes to be considered in the fashion, wears them. KNOX certainly makes the most elegant Hats on Broadway. KNOX's store is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

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OUT OF THE DEPTHS.—They have to repeat this admirable moral drama at Barnum's Museum. The public demand it. The enthusiastic admiration of the multitudes knows no bounds. It will be performed in enchanting style this afternoon and evening. It is the best moral drama performed for years.

[Advertisement.]

A glorious triumph has been achieved over vulgar prejudice by GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water closet; it is now used by everybody. See that GAYETTY'S name is water-marked in each sheet. Depôts No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 25.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '74	102⅝	200	Reading R	b30	38⅝
25,000 do	103	100	do		38⅝
10,000 Indiana St. 5s	85¾	100	do	s10	38⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	85⅝	200	do		38⅝
51,000 do	90	200	do	s30	38⅝
4,500 Virginia St. 6s	94⅜	200	Michigan Cen. R.		39⅜
8,000 N. Car. State 6s	97½	150	do	s30	39⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	b30 85	50	do	b60	39⅜
12,000 do	84⅝	250	do		39⅜
10,000 do	s30 84⅝	100	do	b30	39⅜
3,000 E. R. Con. bs	71 22	100	do	b30	39⅜
1,000 Ill. Central R.	b8 85½	20	do		39⅜
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. R.	b60 105	Mil. & Miss. R.			4½
25 Bank of America	110⅝	100	do		4¼
20 Corn Ex. Bank	101	50	Erie Railroad		8⅛
15 Bank of Republic	128	50	M. So. & N. Ia. C. S.	s30	14½
50 Canton Company	17¾	5	Panama Railroad		124
25 Pacific M. S. Co	72½	100	Illinois Central R.		66¾
10 do	72¾	300	do		66
150 do	73	100	do	b30	66
158 N. Y. Central R.	80⅝	100	do		66¾
50 do	s10 80⅞	410	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		92
200 do	s10 80⅝	50	Galena & Chic. R.		73½
50 do	b60 80⅝	100	do		73
200 do	s30 80⅛	200	do		73¾
100 do	s60 80⅝	284	do		73¾
100 do	s40 80⅝	300	do	b10	73⅝
500 do	80⅝	50	do	s10	73⅝
300 do	s30 80	250	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	18
100 do	s15 80	50	do		18
1000 do	s10 80	100	do	s30	17½
91 Harlem R. Pref.	36⅝	950	Chi. & Rock Is. R.		62⅝
200 do	b60 36⅞	13	do		62⅝
100 Brooklyn City R.	t20	100	do	b10	62⅝
50 Indiana. & Ft. W. R.	43	250	do	b60	62½
100 Cleve. Pitts. & Ft. W.	116	100	do	s10	62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90	300	Clev. & Tol. R	b10	17⅞
1,000 Mo. State 6s	85	45	do		17⅝
2,000 Mich. S. & N. Ia.	34½	200	Galena & Chic. R.		72
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	85	50	do	b60	73
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 73	200	do		71⅜
100 do	s60 73	550	do		71⅝
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	79⅜	100	do	s3	71⅝
100 Reading R.	s30 37⅜	200	do		72
250 Mich. Central R.	s30 39⅛	100	do	s15	72
250 do	39¼	150	do		72⅛
100 do	s30 39	200	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	b60	62⅞
50 Mich. So. & N. I. C. S.	90¼	100	do		62⅞
20 do	14	550	do		62⅝
100 Illinois Cen. R.	65⅛				

TUESDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a further and very considerable decline in the Western road shares, closing Galena as low as 71½, but closing 72 bid; Rock Island, 62½; Toledo, 17½; Michigan Central, 39½; Michigan Guaranteed, 14, and Illinois Central, 65½ ₱ cent. The pressure to sell these stocks on speculation for still lower prices was unusually mar

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE JASON AT ST. JOHNS.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Safety and Success of our Minister in China.

The steamship *Jason*, from Galway on the evening of the 17th October, arrived at St. Johns, N. B., at 12 o'clock on Monday night, and sailed at 11 o'clock next morning, for New-York.

The royal mail steamship *America*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The following is the very latest news forwarded by our Liverpool agent to Galway, on the afternoon of the 17th.

The China mail had reached England, and the details of the news state that the American Minister had been courteously received at Peking, and expected to be able to send home the ratified treaty by the next mail.

The latest rumors are to the effect that the *Great Eastern* would sail for America about the 24th of October.

On the Paris Bourse, the funds had advanced, the *Reutes* closing at 69f. 80c.

It was denied that France seeks any indemnity from Sardinia for the expenses of the war, and the denial is accompanied by the statement that she merely asks for the payment of the advances made by her to that Power.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, as announced in a portion of our edition of yesterday, arived at this port yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, with two days later advices.

By the *Persia* we are placed in possession of highly interesting correspondenee, and details of news from England and the Continent.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Success and her Failure.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

The late excursion of the *Great Eastern* sufficiently fulfilled the conditions of a trial trip to establish at least two conclusions: The first is, that she will approximately answer the intentions of her builders, by making the passage to Australia and back with about the speed of ordinary ships, at a slight positive economy in the amount of horse-power required, (by reason of her better model,) but without a probable saving in fuel for a given horse-power, her engines being of the old kind; and, lastly, with a decided economy over ships which have to lengthen their passage and stop for coals. Any good steamer can carry coals to Australia and back, and a cargo, but the *Great Eastern* can carry a large and paying cargo in addition to her coals. She has so far proved herself equal to the best ordinary ships; therefore, the only question is, Has not her size been too much exaggerated? Can she be filled, even to Australia? Many vessels of over 3,000 tons have gone begging for work within the past few years, simply because they were too large for their cargoes. To run them would have been to follow the example of some of our railway managers, who use a twenty-six-ton locomotive and a tender to draw two dozen people, instead of reducing expenses at least half, by light tank engines. Extremely long voyages are her only hope, if anything like a speed of fifteen knots is contemplated. Or, she may prove so extremely comfortable as to make a twelve or fourteen day passenger ship—with all grades of accommodation, and an unprecedented assurance of safety—between Europe and Ameriea. At such a speed she could afford to carry passengers, during *the season*, at rates which, from their very cheapness, would half fill her rooms, while less safe and comfortable vessels could not afford to run slowly, but must depend on their speed alone.

That the *Great Eastern's* success can only be founded on size, and not on unprecedented economy in any other behalf, was pretty certainly indicated by the events and results of the trial trip, a few of which I will briefly recapitulate. Her hull and machinery, which are simply the magnified hull and machinery of an ordinary screw and an ordinary paddle steamer combined, have been constructed with praiseworthy accuracy, and they betray their parentage by exhibiting all the ancestral traits. There is no new blood in the *Leviathan*. The *Great Eastern* has proved no new law of fluid resistance. On her recent trial she presented an area of immersed midship section of 1,880 square feet, whereas when futly laden this area will be increased to at least 2,200 square feet. The highest speed accomplished at any time was 14¾ knots, or about 17 miles per hour, 2,500 yards of canvas being spread under a somewhat favoring breeze. As nearly as was calculated from a measurement of coal by the bushel instead of the cwt., and from a few hasty diagrams at constantly varying speeds, the screw-engines were exerting about 4,700 horse-power, at their average maximum speed of 41 turns, and were then represented by those in charge of them to be burning at the rate of 150 tons per twenty-four hours, or a fraction less than 3 pounds per hour per horse-power. I not only observed, but was officially informed, that the diagrams giving this horse-power as well as alt the others, must be taken with a large allowance, not because they were in themselves wrong, but because at many different speeds no diagrams were taken; therefore the average number of revolutions of the screw, during the whole voyage, being about 34, its average horse-power is not known. The screw engineer's statement of the consumption of coal by the screw, during the whole trip, was 125 tons per day. Other parties state, and I also saw, that the measurement of coal was not performed to a nieety; the baskets of coal largely exceeded their nominal weight. I believe, therefore, tn default of mathematical truth, and am sustained in the impression by impartial persons, that the consumption of coal for an average speed of say 13½ knots was much more than at the rate of 125, or even 150 tons for the screw, and 90, as was afterwards shown, for the paddle-boilers, but that It was some 300 tons a day. We have no reliable diagrams at an average speed, but can only infer from the usual caleulations that the total average horse-power could not have much exceeded 6,500, and that the consumption of coal was, at least 4 pounds per horse-power for the screw, and 3½ pounds for the paddles. The paddle-engine's fuel was not measured till the last day of the trip. Then, during an average speed of less than 9 revolutions, the coal was reported at 90 tons per day, and diagrams taken at 10 revolutions gave a horse-power of 2,900. This would give about 3 pounds per hour per horse-power. When these engines were working at 11½ turns, however—their highest speed—the horse-power was not ascertained, and can only be inferred. The highest amount of power exerted whilst the vessel was going at her most rapid rate was probably—for it can only be given conjecturally—about 7,900 horse-power for both screw and paddle, the result, unassisted by sails, having been probably no more than 14 knots an hour, and the consumption of coals at the rate of above 300 tons per day. And here the *Great Eastern* is on a common footing with ordinary ships.

There is no reason to expect that a speed of 18 knots can be made without an increase of power In proportion to the cube of the velocity. The experience with nearly alt other steam vessels confirms this supposition. At the latter speed, therefore, the *Great Eastern* would require at least 16,000 horse-power, which is, we may say at once, more than her boilers are capable of supplying. In exerting this power, alt the engines would be required to maintain, in addition to the ordinary vaeuum, 20 pounds per square inch upon the pistons throughout the whole length of their stroke, the screw-engines making 53 and the paddle-engines 14 turns per minute. To attempt to force the boilers, especially with anything but the best coal, would greatly increase the rate of consumption, and it is altogether likely that upwards of 650 tons of coal would be burned daily in driving the great ship at the utmost power of her engines—rather more than from 180 to 240 tons, which the newspapers here have variously stated as her allowanee at 18 knots.

The second eonclusion which the trtat trip establishes is, that the *Great Eastern* was not commenced in aeeordanee with sound commereial or scientific principles, that she is no vital improvement upon, but simply an exaggeration of old fashions, and that her failure to cheapen transport by reason of any other feature except her size, should have been foreseen and avoided. Her simple attribute of extent has, of course called out some exeellent delails and workmanship, and in itself will at some day be exactly what is wanted. We all hope It is not in advance of the age; but the preservation of old and expensive processes and dctails, on a scale which will only quadruple the cost of failure, should it occur, detracts from the merit and splendor of the enterprise. There is not an honest and practieal marine engineer in Christendom who has had to do, in his experience, with the development of any of the leading improvements of the day In marine machinery—not one who will deny that had one-half of the cost of the *Grea Eastern* been judiciously spent In perfecting some of the improvements, the other half would have built a vessel whose fame and suecess would have stamped the very age with its name. Had such an attempt been attended with misfortunes, everybody would have sympathized with its originators, helped them on, and hoped for better luck; and success would have come, if there is any retlance to be placed on the great truths of nature and science. Surface condensation, atlowing the use of small tight boiters, high steam and economieal engines, better materials and better combustion—these are the elements of revolution In ocean navigation—not the building of Great Easterns—the simple multiplieation of things that are known to be bad and costly, without an attempt at improvement. Therefore I believe that the public sympathy with the "liberal spirit," which has urged forward this "splendid enterprise," though tt may probably be hearty, will not be painfully extreme, at the dampened prospects of the great ship company.

Really great and peculiarly interesting as the *Great Eastern* really is—a fact which we shall be likely to bear in mind—let us never for a moment forget that such enterprises stand in the way of real improvement, by absorbing the money, and betraying the confidence so deeply needed for better purposes.

TUBAL CAIN.

POLITICAL TOPICS IN LONDON.

New Turn in the Italian Question—Kossuth in England—Mr. Cobden.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

An important change in the aspect of Italian affairs, in the opinion of the best-informed persons here, has occurred since I last wrote to you. Russia and Prussia have pronounced in very decisive terms against Austria's being allowed to reinstate the old rulers of the Duchies by force. The motives that inspire them are very different, but their jealousy of Austria is equal, and their desire for her humiliation beyond the Alps, the same.

The Czar and his family continue to draw closer the ties that connect them with the House of Savoy; and though for some months there seemed to be "a cooling off" between them, arising from doubts entertained at St. Petersburgh as to the real intentions of LOUIS NAPOLEON in Central Italy, in proportion as these misgivings have subsided, the disposition has revived on the part of Russia to see the power of Austria completely broken in the Peninsula. Her statesmen also perceive that by making her influence once more felt in sympathy with the views of Piedmont, she may aid in extinguishing any lingering hopes of French aggrandisement in the person of Prince NAPOLEON—*Fitz-*JEROME, as he is called. The long-cherished dreams of Prussia, regarding the head-ship of Germany, are manifestly once more uppermost in her foreign and domestic policy. The Duke of SAXE-COBURGH has been instigated to become a sort of pioneer in the direction of what is emigmatically termed "federal reform," but which in reality means the disintegration of the political system of Germany, as settled by the Congress of Vienna, and the reconstruction of the national constitution on a Republican basis, excluding all non-German elements. The tendency of such a new federal pact would unquestionably be to diminish the importance (small as it is already) of the minor courts and governments, and practically to give Prussia the *hegemony* or leadership in military matters her princes have so long coveted. The English Government readily enters into these projects. Prince ALBERT sees in them the increased power of his son-in-law, the expectant sovereign of Prussia; and the Whig Ministry naturally favor whatever promises the spread of constitutional ideas and forms in Germany. On this ground, and for the sake of these objects, a better understanding has been come to between the Court and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was at first highty distasteful to them as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE go entirely with the noble member for London in these respects, and I was told yesterday by a mutual friend, who has had opportunities of learning accurately Mr. GLADSTONE'S sentiments regarding Reform, that he is not indisposed to move onward now in that direction. To return, however, to the point at which I set out—Italy's prospects are thus brightening in various quarters. So it is certain there was but one real danger, namely, that in pique at the neglect of his advice about his cousin, LOUIS NAPOLEON might once more seek the friendship of Austria and Rome. Of the good will of the latter he has often shown himself to be highly solieitous, and his fear of making an open quarrel with the Vatican alone restrained his anger, the other day, when replying to the somewhat threatening speech addressed to him by the Archbishop of Bordeaux. Nevertheless, he contrived to utter words of warning that have struck dismay into the ultra-Montalnists everywhere. He tells the Papal government plainly that he will not much longer act as its protector, and that its future extstence as a temporal power must depend upon its fulfillment of its duties to its subjects, better than it has hitherto done. I have often heard It said by personal friends of this strange man, that the two points on which he avowed his standing dissent from his uncle's policy, were a desire at all times to avoid quarrelling with the Holy See, and a like resolution never to break, if possible, with England. For ten years he has contrived to maintain both these principles of policy, because they were in no way incompatible; but the British government now urge him vehemently to make clean work of it in Italy, and he avows himself weary and disgusted with the obstinate refusal of Rome to make any coneessions that would save the point of honor for him, were he to throw his shield once more over its weakness.

M. KOSSUTH has returned to England. He has recovered his equanlmity, and speaks without asperity of the French Emperor. He acquits him of bad faith to the Hungarians, but of course treats the peace of Villafranca as for the time ruinous to the hopes of his country. He does not, perhaps say, (but I am assured by one who seldom has misled me about any matter of fact in which he speaks confidently) that at the last interview M. KOSSUTH had with LOEIS NAPOLEON before the battle of Solferino, the Emperor said emphatically, "Remember I cannot bid you telt your countrymen to rise in revolt until I get to Venice, for I do not know whether I may not have to conetude the war before I am half way thither." It is stated that the French were to send 40,000 men into Hungary when they had obtained possession of that City.

There are letters tn town from Count CAVOUR, who writes in high spirits. He was asked the other day to become President of the Commission about to be named, to report upon a new Electoral Law for the lately annexed territories. His reply was, "This or anything else you like to put me to do, by which I can serve the cause for which I have toiled so constantly and so long."

There are rumors of the army of the King of Naples being ordered to enter the States of the Church, in order to coöperate with the Papal troops in an attack on Bologna. GARIBALDI and FANTI express their hopes that they may commit so palpable a blunder, which would at once justify them in throwing an expedition into the Two Sicilies, and raising there likewise the standard of revolution.

The Spanish Government have got signlficant hints from both our Government and that of France, that they had better devote their undivided attention to the chastisement of the pirates of Barbary, and not attempt to meddle in the strifes of the Italians.

Mr. CORDEN, who has been in town this last fortnight, is going to spend the Winter with his family in Paris. He is not disposed to embark actively in any political agitation just now. He tells his friends in private that he does not think the middle classes of the country are prepared to move sincerely in favor of further enfranchisement; and without their aid In times of peaceful prosperity, he thinks nothing important can be achieved. He ts, therefore, for waiting the course of events, and not prematurely undertaking any new party organization. Respecting China he is stronger than ever; and to-day we have Capt. LANGLEY, the son of the Bishop of Durham, who was in Admiral HOPE'S flotilla, and who has returned hence wounded, publicly sustaining the opinion that Mr. BRUCE was all in the wrong. The *Times* may try to throw their ridicule on this view, but it is our opinion that it is widely entertained among all classes of the community here.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

The Losses at Solferino—Medical Topics—Meeting of the Friends of the Late American Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1859.

Why is it, even when a war is popular, and when every one knows that victories are only to be gained by a great sacrifice of human life, that Generals will persist in concealing the number of their losses? Is this world so dishonest, so afraid to look its own life in the face, that all cotemporary history must forever be a lie? Are our children only to be trusted with the sacred privilege of telling the truth on our own epoch?

Three days after the battle of Solferino, when the number of missing men in each corps must have been officially counted at headquarters, a detailed report of the battle issued from Cavriana, and was published to the world in the *Moniteur*, which placed the number of easualties on the French side at fifteen thousand, and on that of the Piedmontese at six thousand, making a total of twenty-one thousand for the allied army. This, then, is the figure the Emperor NAPOLEON gtves to history. It is the figure that has been officially accepted, and which has formed the data for the thousands of comparisons, disenssions and disputes on the late campaign. But we have now other data more in accordance with the facts. You will recollect, Mr. Editor, that on the afternoon of the battle, French officers estimated their loss at twenty-five thousand men, in killed and wounded, and that this was our own estimate, drawn from our observations on the spot.

Since that period I have seen nothing to convince me that this estimate was too high; and now, on the contrary, I have just met in an Italian medical journal an official statement from one of the principal surgeons of Brescia, Dr. BARTOLOMEO GUALLA, which shows that instead of 21,000 as the Allied loss at Solferino, in killed and wounded, it ought to be about 45,000! Dr. GUALLA gives the following statistics: After the battle of Solferino thirty-seven hospitals were opened at Brescia. The number of French wounded who entered these hospitals was 17,345: of Italians, 13,959: of Austrians, 1,612. Total wounded in the hospitals of Brescia, 32,916. *This is for Brescia only.* Now if you will recollect that large numbers who were mortally wounded died at the towns of Castiglione, Lonato, Desenzano, Montechiaro, and other places between the battlefield and Bresela, and that very many of those treated in these villages and entered into a state of convalescence there, never entered the Brescia hospitals at all, the total ot easualties ought to be increased on the statistics of Dr. GUALLA some five or six thousand for the Allied arms; and thus we arrive at a total of losses for the Allied arms of about 45,000. It is true, that by the 5th of July the hospitals of Castiglione were evaenated; but those of Desenzano had wounded men as late as the 10th of July, while at the City of Bergamo, further away from the battle-field than Brescia, there were eleven hundred wounded men.

Of the 32,916 wounded men received into the hospitals of Brescia, 1,273 (according to Dr. GUALLA) died, 26,038 were discharged cured, and the balance 5,605, are either in a state of convalescence, or have wounds which have degenerated into chronic sores and have been sent to their families or to the military hospitals of Paris.

Dr. GUALLA adds the following medical statistics: There were 451 amputations performed in the hospitals of Brescia; 14 disarticulations, or amputations at the joints: 4 operations with the trephine, (boring the cranium,) of which 3 were cured and 1 died; and 76 cases of tetanus, (an accident which sometimes follows operations, and of which one of the symptoms is lock-jaw,) of which 8 were cured and 68 died.

Now, since the French Government has thus far concealed from the public the facts in regard to the losses at the battle of Solferino, I propose to fix here finally and irrevocably an approximative figure of those losses, based upon the statistics of Dr. GUALLA and upon my own observations the day of the battle and for a fortnight succeeding that event. *Of the French*—Wounded that entered the hospitals of Brescia, 17,345; wounded that convalesced or died in other towns and villages, 2,500; dead on the field of battle, 5,000; total, 24,845, or say 25,000. *Of the Piedmontese*—Wounded that entered the hospitals of Brescia, 13,959; wounded that convalesced or died in other towns and villages, 2,000; dead on the field of battle, 4,000; total, 19,959, or say 20,000. Grand total of losses for the allied army, in killed and wounded, 45,000.

The number of dead bodies found on the field of battle has never been stated officially in any reports yet published. The approximate figures assumed above will not be considered too high in proportion to the number of wounded. To these ought to be added about 3,000 deaths of wounded men—a low figure—since the battle, and thus we have a total of deaths from the battle of Solferino, in the ranks of the allied army of 14,000 men.

Of the easualties in the Austrian army we know absolutely nothing upon which we can place reliance. We learn from travelers that their hospitals were crowded with wounded, and we know that, all things being equal, an army that retreats can fire fewer shots than an army that advances. At Solferino the whole Austrian army retreated during sixteen hours over the ground between Castiglione and the Mincio, a distance of eight miles, and must have had many more shot in the back; and when the back is turned there is no longer an equilibrium between the two destructive forces; instead of 1=1 it is then 2=0.

The above figures will give a better idea than we have yet had of the magnitude of the great closing battle of the Italian campaign. The reader must have remarked that the official reports have never yet spoken but in vague terms of the numbers of combatants on both sides on that day. They contented themselves with the unsatisfactory assertion that they contended against superior forces. But if there were 45,000 easualties on the victorious side, and as many and perhaps a fifth more on the other, it is tolerably sure that four hundred thousand men, at least, were engaged in the battle, and probably more. It is a little singular that the War Departments of the respective countries do not publish faithful and complete statistics on this subject.

The statistics of Dr. GUALLA on tetanus brings to mind that I have not yet referred to the alleged discovery of a remedy for this terrible affection. Dr. VELLA, of Turin, conceived the idea this Summer, in treating a case of lock-jaw, of administering as an experiment, the curarina, a powerfully poisonous alkaloid obtained from the Woorara-tree (*Lastoxicum Curare*) of South America. This poison was first, I believe, brought to the notice of European savans by the late Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE, who, four or five years ago made elaborate experiments with it in this city, aided by young Dr. JOHN W. GREEN, of New-York. These experiments proved that while this substance was a powerful *toxique* absorbed into the blood through abrasions of the skin, its effects were much less notable if ingested into the stomach and submitted to the action of the gastric juice. Moreover it was discovered that when thus ingested, this substance acted directly upon the nervous system, and more particularly upon the motor nerves, determining an absolute relaxation of the muscular contractions under the control of these nerves. This quality of the *curare* was remarked by Dr. VELLA, and suggested to him the idea of employing it in the treatment of tetanus. His first and only experiment thus far was successful. But tetanus sometimes yields to other remedies, and sometimes terminates favorably without the use of any remedies; so that the Academy of Medicine of Paris, to whom was addressed the observations of the Italian surgeon, refused to accept the *curare* as a specific for this terrible disease, until further experiments had been made. Three other experiments have since been made, two of which failed and one succeeded, and as these experiments will be largely multiplied; we shall soon know what estimate to place upon the discovery of Dr. VELLA.

I have also neglected to speak till now of the famous disinfecting agent of Messrs. CORNE & DEMAUX, the mixture of coal tar and plaster of Paris. The quality claimed for this mixture is that of immediately disinfecting suppurating sores, no matter of what extent or malignity, of bringing about a healthy action by the ready absorption of the liquids, and a gentle stimulus to the parts. It is, in fact, a discovery of the first importance, if its inventors do not claim too much for it. It was tried extensively upon the wounded French soldiers at Milan, and we have the testimony of Baron LARREY and Marshal VAILLANT to its marvelous effects. Since then no other remedy is used in Paris, in these cases, but here the effect is not so uniformly good as was at first anticipated. Nevertheless, it is the best remedy in use, and is destined to enter the materia medica as a valuable addition to this class of remedies.

I mention this subject here more particularly because, owing to the dry climate of the United States, such a remedy is more useful there than here; and since the remedy is simple and susceptible of universal application, it ought to come into universal use. The medical journals have, no doubt, already published the formula, as the remedy has been before the public since the month of May. Some indifferent success here, however, has been attributed to an imperfect mixture, and the hospitals use now only the mixture made by the two inventors themselves, Messrs. CORNE and DEMAUX. Something like fifty reclamations have been offered to the Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medicine in favor of priority of invention, or in favor of other alleged better remedies; but, fortunately for the inventors, their remedy has a powerful protector in both these learned bodies in the person of Dr. VELPEAU.

A growing subject of alarm in France is the frequent death within the last year of individuals bitten by a certain kind of fly. The death is certain and rapid if the bite is not immediately incised and cauterized, either with the actual cautery or with some active caustic substance. Death takes place most frequently in from four to twenty-four hours, and with much the same symptoms as from the bite of venomous snakes. It is supposed that the insects, in order to produce such instantaneous and powerful effects on the human body, must have recently fed upon some decayed animal matter.

You will perceive, by the published proceedings in *Galignani's Messenger*, that a meeting of American citizens was held in this place yesterday, at the American Chapel, to express sympathy and respect for the late lamented Judge MASON, American Minister at Paris. The resolutions, which I subjoin, are correct, with the exception of the omission of the titles of the deceased, a fault, perhaps, in the printer:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove JOHN Y. MASON from the world wherein he occupied a most eminent place; we, the citizens of the United States at this present time sojourning in Paris, the better to honor his memory, to express our sense of his public services, and to testify our sorrow at his departure from this life, have assembled together in public meeting, and unanimously adopted these resolutions:

Resolved, That JOHN Y. MASON, by his unselfish, patriotic, and lifelong services in various offices of fidelity and trust in his native Commonwealth and under the Federal Government, justly commands the gratitude of every American:

Resolved, That the Americans here present express their sincere grief for this national loss, as well as their heartfelt sympathy with the family of the deceased at the affliction it has pleased our Heavenly Father to visit upon them.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be requested to lay a copy of these proceedings before the family of the late J. Y. MASON, before the Department of State at Washington, and before the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, the Richmond *Inquirer*, and *Galignani's Messenger*.

The meeting was quite large, and united, besides a few Englishmen and Frenchmen, a considerable number of Americans who occupy high political positions. On the motion of Mr. SPENCER, United States Consul at Paris, the Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON, of South Carolina, was called to the Chair, Mr. SPENCER was then named Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. SEELEY opened the meeting with prayer. Col. PRESTON addressed the meeting, on taking the Chair, and recalled, in a feeling manner, the high political and social virtues of the deceased. A Committee of Five, on resolutions, was named, as follows: Dr. McDOWELL, of Missouri; the Hon. Carroll Spence, of Baltimore, Minister to Constantinople; the Hon. Mr. Fair, of Atabama, Minister to Belgium; Gov. Dyer, of Rhode Island; and Gen. Gansevoort, of New-York. On presenting the resolutions of condolence, Dr. McDOWELL pronounced an interesting eulogy of the deceased, giving a history of his youth, and of the various public functions he had exercised. The resolutions were seconded by the Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, in a short and eloquent speech, and he in turn was followed by the Hon. Mr. CLINGMAN, Senator from North Carolina; then Gov. DYER of Rhode Island, was called upon, and made a neat and appropriate speech; he was followed by the Hon. Mr. KEITT of South Carolina, and by Mr. TIFFANY of St. Louis, all eulogizing in warm and generous terms the many qualities of head and heart of the deceased. The meeting then, on motion, adjourned. The Hon. Mr. EUSTIS, member of Congress from Louisiana, Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, Consul at Liverpool, and the Irish patriot, JOHN MITCHEL, Esq., were present at the meeting.

The American colony, united thus in the afternoon to do honor to the memory of their lamented Minister, were again found in the evening at a grand Concert at the Hotel du Louvre, given by two of their country women, Madame LORINI WHITNO of Boston, and Miss HINKLEY of Albany. These ladies, both of whom have acquired a considerable reputation abroad for their musical talents, were assisted by M. GRAZIANI and M. SALABERT. The Concert was numerously attended, and the execution of the various pieces warmly applauded.

MALAKOFF.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

The feature of importance in the political news by this arrival is the announcement in the semi-official *Constitutionnel* of Paris that a European Congress will shortly meet. The article in the *Constitutionnel* states that the only question remaining to be settled at Zurich is the Lombard debt. The contracting Powers being agreed on all other points, the early signature of the treaty is expected, and the questions not settled at the Conferences will be submitted to the Congress, the assembling of which all the European Powers are agreed upon.

From the Paris Correspondent of Le Nord.

I learn that the signing of the treaty of peace at Zurich may be looked on as decidedly adjourned for the moment, in consequence of difficulties raised by Austria, and which could not be removed by Prince METTERNICH at Biarritz. The last conversation of the Austrian Ambassador with the Emperor took place in the presence of the Prince of Oldenburg and of Lord COWLEY. Prince METTERNICH developed at length the reasons for which Austria insisted on the necessity of modifying in the treaty of peace the preliminaries of Villafranca as regards the recall of the Archdukes; it was true, he said, that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had undertaken not to employ force to reestablish the dispossessed members of his family, but the principle that they should be recalled was not stipulated at Villafranca without good reasons, and it ought, therefore, to be maintained and respected in the definitive treaty of peace. The Emperor replied, that since the time of the peace of Villafranca the populations had pronounced with such unanimity and energy against the return of the Archdukes as to constitute a *fait accompli* which both justice and the most vulgar prudence required to be taken into account, and he asked of what use the use of mentioning in the definitive treaty that the Princes were to be recalled if that measure could not be carried out? Annexation, he added, was an act of another kind, and Europe would be free in a Congress to accept or reject it, without exciting fatal conflicts. Prince METTERNICH was not convinced by these observations, and declared that Austria would not sign the treaty of peace if it were not in accord with the preliminaries of Villafranca. The treaty is not, however, certainly broken, since France only consents to the return of the Dukes if it could be accomplished by the will of the populations; but did not undertake to effect it by force. Prince METTERNICH added that he profoundly regretted the incident, which would abstain the renewal of amicable relations between France and Austria. The Emperor hoped the Austrian diplomatist to communicate to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH the grave motives which, under present circumstances, should induce him not to seek the sense of the basis of Villafranca by exiging it being there. It was on these terms, if I am well informed, that Prince METTERNICH left the Emperor of the French.

DICTATOR FARINI ON THE MURDER.

The latest accounts from Parma intimate that justice was being done for the murder of Count ANVITI. A large number of arrests had been made, including, it was believed, all the principal parties implicated in the assassination. Arrests continued to be made, but the town was quite tranquil.

A proclamation had been issued by Dictator FARINI, wherein the crime is vehemently branded. The proclamation states that Italy has risen through the noble and devoted conduct of its sons in the esteem of all civilized nations, and the public conscience insists upon satisfaction for this horrid deed, and it shall be obtained. The Dictator says:

"I am invested by the people to protect its rights and before all, that of justice. The guilty shall be punished, and the name of Italy shall not be dishonored. Citizens and National Guards, gather yourselves around me under the standard of civilization and of Italy. The flag of Italy is always placed on the spot where men make sacrifices of their life, and not where their honor is tarnished. The heart of VICTOR EMANUEL has been afflicted by this dreadful event; he is used to govern a people which sheds the blood of the enemy only on the battle-field, which knows how to maintain liberty for itself as well as to procure it for others, because it knows how to obey the laws of the country."

Another energetic proclamation, in the same sense, was published by Gen. FANTI.

English Investments in the United States.

The London *Times*, in its City Article of the 14th ult., commenting on the difficulties encountered by Englishmen in search of investments, says:

"America, which might at this juncture have afforded the most suitable field for the employment of British capital, to the advantage not merely of the two countries, but of the world, is at present not to be seriously named as a competitor for our financial confidence. *Her speculative securities were thought a year or two ago to have reached the point of greatest disfavor, but the past twelve months have shown that such was not the case.* New-York writers will probably attribute this to any but the true cause, yet they will scarcely attempt to demonstrate that British capitalists, to whom national prejudice is little known when the safe acquisition of an extra one or two per cent. interest is in question, have ever manifested any want of credulity so long as even credulity could hold on. Canadian investments, owing to the latest experiences of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway lines, are not much removed from the ordinary American category."

The *Times* concludes "That no outlet of any magnitude for our superabundant means is likely for some time to offer itself, and that Consols and ordinary Railway stock must continue in increased demand until the commercial prosperity of the country takes a turn, or new signs of war create alarm, or prices have attained the mania point, when the public, now so discreet, will rush into any novel imposture that may be concocted for them."

Miscellaneous Facts.

The Tuscan Cabinet has ordered the *exequatur* to be canceled in the case of a Leghorn merchant, M. BONA, Acting American Consul at that seaport, and a dispatch has been sent to President BUCHANAN, explanatory of the act, and professing the utmost cordiality to the great American Republic. Signor BONA is alleged to have outstepped his functions, and outraged the neutrality of the United States by sanctioning, at a banquet given at Monte Nero, the intrigues of Prince PONIATOWSKI, such banquet being not of a personal, but openly political character.

The following paragraph, from a London journal, will be of interest to naturalized citizens of the United States:

"It may be remembered that some time ago a young Hanoverian, named ERNST, who had been naturalized a citizen of the United States, to which he went some years ago with his parents, was, on his paying a visit to Hanover, arrested, and ordered to perform the military service in the army to which he had been called. But he claimed exemption as an American citizen, and the United States Government having supported his pretentions, the Hanoverian Cabinet has just set him at liberty."

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company have purchased the Glasgow and New-York Company's steamers *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*, and will, therefore, be enabled to give increased accommodation between England, Ireland and Ameriea.

The remains of the late Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, the eminent English engineer, are to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

The following paragraph Is from the Plymouth *Journal*: "We learn that in consequence of Ill health, THOMAS WERE FOX, Esq., having lately applied to his Excellency, President BUCHANAN, to be pleased to transfer the honorable appointment of Consul for the United States for this port to his son, THOMAS W. FOX, Jr., this gentleman has received the appointment as held by his father, accompanied with the assurance of the most entire satisfaction of the Government at Washington of the faithful discharge of the duties of the Consulate by Mr. FOX, Sen., during the long period of forty years he held the office."

It seems that Belgian and British vessels, as well as American, have been fired into by the Spaniards at Tarifa. The Brussels *Independance* publishes a letter on the subject which may explain the mistake that has occurred. This note goes to prove that all the blame falls on the captains of the vessels, who had evidently disregarded the maritime laws and regulations, and shows that the Spanish authorities only acted as they had a right to do.

A telegram from Trieste states that an American frigate has arrived at Jaffa, demanding the extradition of the originators of the murder committed there three years ago.

Very Latest by the Persia.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The *Daily News* City Article, dated Friday evening, says:

"The gloom which prevailed yesterday in the Stock Exchange, has been dissipated to-day by a buoyancy, the result being a general improvement. Consols have risen ¼@⅜ ₱ cent., and the new Indian Loan ¾ ₱ cent.

British Railway Stocks were especially strong, all the markets closed firm at the best point of the day. There was a good demand for money to-day, and although the best bills were discounted in some quarters at 2½@2⅝ ₱ cent., several of the principal establishments could scarcely be prevailed upon to accept business below the bank minimum.

No gold was sent into or withdrawn from the Bank to-day."

The *Times'* City Article of the same date says:

"English funds opened this morning with general symptoms of revival, and have again increased in strength during the day from the article in the *Constitutionnel*, intimating that all the leading Powers in Europe are about to take part in a Congress for the adjustment of the Italian question.

The supply of capital from the payment of the dividends led to a further demand for Indian Seeurities, and also to a slight rise in Exchequer Bills, it being difficult to find employment for money upon any terms in the Stock Exchange. The final price from Paris this evening shows a full recovery from the Fall of ½ ₱ cent., which took place yesterday.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was a demand for bills upon Amsterdam and Hamburg, a slight improvement took place in the rate on Paris, the quotations on Austrian were less favorable to that Empire.

In the produce markets, during the week, transactions were moderate, and there is still a want of animation. The most prominent feature has been a partial revival in demand for sugar.

The railway market has shown increased strength, and closed at a very general advance, averaging 12 ₱ cent.

The aggregate traffic returns of the United Kingdom last week, show an increase of £43,050 over last year."

LARGE FAILURE IN RUSSIA.

The firm of P. ALEXEIEFF & Co., of Moseow, has failed. They have had beavy transactions in sugar, cotton, indigo, &c. Liabilities estimated considerably over half a million sterling. It is asserted, however, that their assets will be sufficient to cover the whole, although not immediately available. Their losses are supposed to have been caused by a speculation, but they have had nothing to do with the recent operations in tallow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen, on the 16th ult., opened the aqueduct which is to convey water from Loch Katrine to Glasgow, a distance of 37 miles. The Queen made a reply to the address of the Corporation of Glasgow. It rained furiously, except during the performance of the ceremony. Her Majesty leaves Edinburg for the South at 9 this morning. The Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace on the 15th.

The Admiralty have issued orders to four of the leading ship-building firms for the construction of an iron-cased steam frigate similar to that now building at the Thames iron works. This steam frigate is rapidly progressing, the keel having been laid down and the bulkheads for the water tight compartments being considerably advanced.

Commercial Intelligence by the Jason.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 17—P. M.

The cotton market continues steady; the sales of Saturday and to-day foot up 16,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet, but steady, at Friday's rates.

The Provision market is dull, and without special change.

The Produce market is generally unaltered.

There have been no arrivals of vessels from America.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 17—Noon.

Consols have advanced to 96@96⅜ for money and account.

[Advertisement.]

POLITICAL.

Manifesto of the New-York Democratic Vigilant Association to their Fellow-Citizens of the State and Country.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Democratic Vigilant Association, held on the 18th inst., a Committee was unanimously appointed, on motion of Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, "to collect the details of the history of the affair at Harper's Ferry, and if it prove that there be any connection between the conspirators and any political body at the North, that —— sum of money be appropriated to disseminate the facts, and to make known to our Southern brethren our utter condemnation of the instigators of the movement."

In accordance with this resolution, the Committee, consisting of Messrs. WATTS SHERMAN, ROYAL PHELPS and S. L. M. BARLOW, submitted, at a meeting which was convened on the 25th inst., the following address to the people for consideration. It was unanimously resolved that it should be printed in pamphlet form and in the newspapers, and extensively circulated, under the authority of the Democratic Vigilant Association, whose Executive Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Watts Sherman, James Lee, Algernon S. Jarvis, B. M. Whitlock, Charles A. Lamont, Joel Wolfe, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Reuben Withers, George J. Forrest, N. W. Chater, Arthur Leary, George C. Collins, James Olwell, B. N. Fox, John McKesson, Elias S. Higgins, Isaac Townsend, Stephen Johnson, Joel Conklin, Schuyler Livingston, J. T. Soutter, Benjamin H. Field, Moses Taylor, Royal Phelps, E. K. Alburtis, William T. Coleman, John T. Agnew, George Greer, John W. Culbert, Henry Yelverton, Thos. F. Youngs.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The community was thrown into consternation, on the 17th instant, by the appalling intelligence that a formidable outbreak, headed by Northern Abolitionists, had broken out at Harper's Ferry in Virginia, with the avowed object of arousing the colored population of the South, to take up arms against their masters. It resulted in the sacrifice of valuable lives and the destruction of private and public property; but it failed of success, and the most of those who actively participated in it, were slain or taken prisoners. Had the expectations of its leaders been fulfilled, a portion of the Southern States would now be under the scourge of a hideous uprising of brutality and ignorance against civilization, involving fearful deeds of blood, rapine and outrage, which it sickens the imagination to dwell upon.

Short-livid and contracted in locality as the Harper's Ferry rebellion was, such deep and enduring results, for good or evil, cannot fail to spring from it that it is essential for every conservative citizen to understand its true import. We therefore request a careful perusal of the following outline of its history, and that every one who cherishes the peace and welfare of his country, will ponder over the truths it teaches before voting at the coming election. It will appear that Northern Abolitionists have long contemplated a war of races; that preparations for

slaves; to consult with them as to their rights and interests, and the means of promoting them; to show your interest in their welfare and your readiness to assist them; let them know that they have your sympathy, and it will give them courage, self-respect and ambition, and make men of them—infinitely better men to Hirs by, as neighbors and friends, than the indolent, arrogant, selfish, heartless, domineering robbers and tyrants who now keep both yourselves and the slaves in subjection, and look with contempt upon all who live by honest labor.

5. To change your political institutions soon as possible; and, in the meantime, give never a vote to a slaveholder; pay no taxes to their government if you can either resist or evade them; as witnesses and jurors; give no testimony and no verdicts in support of any slaveholding claims; perform no military, patrol or police service, mob slaveholding courts, jails, and sheriffs; do nothing, in short, for sustaining Slavery, but everything you safely and rightfully can, publicly and privately, for its overthrow.

The document in question continues:

We are unwilling to take the responsibility of advising any general insurrection, or any talking of life, until we of the North go down to take part in it, in such numbers as to insure a certain and easy victory. We, therefore, advise that, for the present, operations be confined to the seizure of property, and the chastisement of individual slaveholders and their accomplices; and that these things be done only so far as they can be done without too great danger to the actors.

We specially advise the flogging of individual slaveholders. This is a case where the medical principle, that like cures like, will certainly succeed. Give the slaveholders, then, a taste of their own whips. Spare their lives, but not their backs. The arrogance they have acquired by the use of the lash upon others will be soon taken out of them when the same scourge shall be applied to themselves. A band of ten or twenty determined negroes, well armed, having their rendezvous in the forests, coming out upon the plantations by day or night, seizing individual slaveholders, stripping them, and flogging them soundly, in the presence of their own slaves, would soon abolish Slavery over a large district.

These bands could also do a good work by kidnapping individual slaveholders, taking them into the forest, and holding them as hostages for the good behavior of the whites remaining on the plantations; compelling them also to execute deeds of emancipation, and conveyances of their property to their slaves. These contracts could probably never afterward be successfully disavowed on the ground of duress, especially after new governments favorable to liberty should be established. Inasmuch as such contracts would be nothing more than justice; and men may rightfully be coerced to do justice. Such contracts would be intrinsically as valid as the treaties by which conquered nations make satisfaction for the injustice which caused the war.

The more bold and resolute slaves should be encouraged to form themselves into bands, build forts in the forests, and there collect arms, stores, horses, everything that will enable them to sustain themselves, and carry on their warfare upon the slaveholders.

Another important measure on the part of the slaves will be to disarm their masters, so far as that is practicable, by seizing and concealing their weapons whenever opportunity offers. They should also kill all slave-hunting dogs, and the owners too, if that should prove necessary.

Whenever the slaves on a plantation are not powerful or courageous enough to resist, they should be encouraged to desert, in a body, temporarily, especially at harvest time, so as to cause the crops to perish for want of hands to gather them.

Many other ways will suggest themselves to you, and the slaves, by which the slaveholders can be annoyed and injured, without causing any general outbreak of shedding of blood.

The following extracts from a letter from Mr. Gerrit Smith make manifest that the conspirators fully comprehended the awful crimes and calamities—even to the extent of "fire, and rape, and slaughter"—that must result from the successful progress of their undertaking. Under date, "Peterboro, August 29, 1859," Mr. Smith writes to Mr. John Thomas, of Syracuse, Chairman of the Jerry Rescuers, as follows:

* * * Much is said and written against the breaking of human laws. But they are entitled to obedience only so far as they are one with those Divine laws which cannot be broken. "The law of his God" was Daniel's only law. No friend of God knows any other law. Apostles answered and said: "We ought to obey God rather than men:" so, too, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." How senseless and wicked is this declamation against trampling under foot these human laws, that are no laws. * * * The invasion of human rights by Government can, no more than such invasion by an individual, be law. The invaders, be they Governments or individuals, are the rebels, and they who resist them are the law abiding. * * * It is, perhaps, too late to bring Slavery to an end by peaceable means—too late to vote it down. For many years I have feared, and published my fears, that it must go out in blood. My speech in Congress on the Nebraska bill was strongly marked with such fears. These fears have grown into belief. So debauched are the white people by Slavery that there is not virtue enough left in them to put it down. If I do not misinterpret the signs and the looks of the most intelligent and noble of the black men who fall in my way, they have come to despair of the accomplishment of this work by the white people. The feeling among the blacks that they must deliver themselves, gains strength with fearful rapidity. * * * It will in the end be found to be as vain as it is inconsistent, to oppose the extension of Slavery into the free States while upholding it in the slave States. Gov. Seward was right in saying that the States must ultimately all be secured to Freedom or given up to Slavery. * * *

No wonder, then, is it that in this state of facts which I have sketched, intelligent black men in the States and Canada should see no hope for their race in the practice and policy of white men. No wonder they are brought to the conclusion that no resource is left to them but in God and insurrection. For insurrections, then, we may look any year, any month, any day. A terrible remedy for a terrible wrong. But come it must, unless anticipated by repentance and the putting away of the terrible wrong.

It will be said that these insurrections will be failures; that they will be put down. Yes, but will not Slavery nevertheless be put down by them; for what portions are there of the South that will cling to Slavery after two or three considerable insurrections shall have filled the whole South with horror? And is it entirely certain that these insurrections will be put down promptly? But before they can be put down, will not the spread far? Will telegraphs and railroads be too swift for even the swiftest insurrections? Remember that telegraphs and railroads can be rendered useless in an hour. Remember, too, that many, who would be glad to face the insurgents, would be busy in transporting their wives and daughters to places where they would be safe from that worst fate which husbands and fathers can imagine for their wives and daughters. I admit that but for this embarrassment Southern men would laugh at the idea of an insurrection, and would quickly dispose of one. But trembling as they would for their beloved ones, I know of no part of the world where, much as in the South, men would be to the last to abandon a fashionable insurrection, to lose the most important time, and be distracted and panic-stricken.

When the day of her calamity shall have come to the South, and fire and rape and slaughters shall be filling up the measure of her affliction, then will the North have two reasons for remorse:

First—That she was not willing (whatever the attitude of the South at this point) to share with her in the expense and loss of an immediate and universal emancipation.

Second—That she was not willing to vote Slavery out of existence.

Vague rumors were in circulation, as early as July last, that an invasion of the South by Northern Abolitionists was intended, and that insurrections of slaves were impending. They, unfortunately, received no credence, or the loss of life by the recent outbreak might have been prevented. The following is a copy of an anonymous letter upon the subject, which was received by Gov. Floyd in August:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20, 1859.

Sir: I have lately received information of a movement of so great importance that I feel it to be my duty to impart it to you without delay. I have discovered the existence of a secret association, having for its object the liberation of the slaves at the South by a general insurrection. The leader of the movement is old John Brown, late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during the Winter drilling the negroes there, and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men, a white man, in an armory in Maryland; where it is situated I have not been able to learn. As soon as everything is ready, those of the number who are of the Northern States and Canada are to come in small companies to the rendezvous, which is in the mountains in Virginia. They will pass down through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will arm the negroes and strike the blow in a few weeks, so that whatever is done must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and are probably distributing them already. As I am not fully in their confidence, this is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but trust that you will not disregard the warning on that account.

The papers and documents which were seized upon the persons of the Harper's Ferry ringleaders, and the evidence given by prisoners taken by Col. Lee, show, moreover, that the conspiracy was hatched over a year ago; that it had an extensive organization in various States, and that leading men of the North, East and West were implicated in it. Letters written to a Mr. Forbes, of this city, prove that Republican Senators of the United States were made cognizant of the invasion intended, but concealed the secret within their own breasts, and refrained from divulging it to the public authorities. The names used by the parties engaged to designate the movement, are in most instances fictitious. It is variously characterized in their correspondence "mining operations," "missionary work," "stock operations," and by Gerrit Smith and others "Kansas work." Thus Mr. Smith writes:

PETERBORO', Saturday, June 4, 1859.

Capt. John Brown—*My Dear Friend:* I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington. But as Mr. Morton received last evening a letter from Mr. Sanborn, saying your address would be your son's home, viz: West Andover—I, therefore, write you without delay, and direct my letter to your son. I have done what I could thus far for Kansas, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work. Losses by indorsement and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarrassment the last two years. But I must nevertheless continue to do, in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send you herewith my draft for two hundred dollars. Let me hear from you on the receipt of this letter. You live in our hearts, and our prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue in your Kansas work. My wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear John, whom we both hold in very high esteem. I suppose you put the Whitman note into Mr. Kearney's hands. It will be a great shame if Mr. Whitman does not pay it. What a noble man is Mr. Kearney; how liberally he has contributed to keep you in your Kansas work.

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

The following letter from a son of Ossawatomie Brown, makes it appear that the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings was among the accessories before the fact of the invasion:

WEST ANDOVER, Ashtabula County, Ohio, } Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859. }

Friend Henbie—Since I received Isaac's and yours of Sept. 20, I have been making every effort to raise stock, and am succeeding well. Yesterday I sent draft of $15 to J. M. B., of Chatham, with which to get on another hand. Shall soon have enough to send again. Yesterday I returned from a trip to Jefferson and Ashtabula, where I met with some success. Our old friend J. R. G. took stock to the amount of $300, and as he was just starting for Ravenna, said he would form an association there. Monday next I shall start for Cleveland. Hope to find a letter from you at Mrs. Sturtevant's. You may depend upon it I have been, and am yet "straining every nerve" in furtherance of our cause. (Two phonographic characters which might be made to read Parker Pillsbury) is here, and actually working in behalf of the mining operation.

You will have me with you just as soon as I am satisfied I can do more and be of more use there than where I am.

Nothing new of special interest. All well. In haste.

Yours, JOHN SMITH.

A conversation has been published between Mr. Vallandigham and Brown, since he was taken prisoner, which confirms the testimony in the above letter with regard to this Nestor of the Black Republican party in Congress.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you see anything of Joshua R. Giddings?

Mr. Brown—I did meet him.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you converse with him?

Mr. Brown—I did. I would not tell you, of course, anything that would implicate Mr. Giddings, but I certainly met with him and had conversations with him.

Mr. Vallandigham—About that rescue case?

Mr. Brown—Yes, I did; I heard him express his opinions upon it very freely and frankly.

Mr. Vallandigham—Justifying it?

Mr. Brown—Yes, sir; I do not compromise him, of certainly in saying that.

Mr. Vallandigham—Will you answer this, did you talk with Giddings about your expedition here?

Mr. Brown—No, I won't answer that, because a denial of it I would not make, and to make any affirmation of it I should be a great dunce.

Mr. Vallandigham—Have you any correspondence with parties at the North on the subject of this movement?

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On Sunday, the 16th of October, the whole of the twenty-two men marched stealthily into Harper's Ferry, seized upon the Government Armory, and made two wealthy slave owners—Col. Washington and Mr. Alatad—as well as several other citizens, prisoners, and held them as hostages. The bridge across the Potomac was taken possession of and guarded, and a guard was also placed at all the avenues. The inhabitants of the town found themselves, in the morning, the prisoners of twenty-two men, aided by some slaves whom the conspirators had forced during the night to join them. A colored railroad porter, named Hayward, was killed for refusing to aid the movement.

As day advanced the news spread, and people came into the Ferry. The first demonstrations of resistance were made to the insurrectionists, and after slaughtering another unoffending citizen of a neighboring town, named Joseph Barley, and shooting the Mayor of the town, Mr. Fountain Beckham, who was unarmed, they withdrew into the armory. Immediately afterwards they shot dead Mr. Samuel P. Young, a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected for his high character and noble qualities. At about noon of Monday, however, militia from Charlestown, Shepherdstown and Martinsburgh arrived, and in the course of the afternoon drove the rebels into the engine-house of the armory buildings, killing several of their number. When night set in operations ceased, but guards were placed around the armory to prevent escapes.

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Two of the marines were wounded, one mortally I fear, the other slightly. Two of the citizens were killed and one wounded. Osawatomie Brown, the leader of the party, mortally. One prisoner, and five negroes, said to be slaves, and freed from their home; Mr. Lewis Washington; Mr. Danderfield, Paymaster's Clerk; Mr. Ball, Master Machinist; Mr. Mills, Master Armorer; Dr. Murphy, Paymaster; Mr. Unseld, Superintendent's Clerk; Mr. Donohue, a railroad clerk, captured by the rioters and held as prisoners, were released unhurt. It was the safety of those gentlemen that made me endeavor to get the rioters to surrender. I await your instructions. Very respectfully,

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The Harper's Ferry rebellion is ended. Most of those who participated in it actively are dead, and the remainder will probably suffer the penalty which the laws impose for murder and treason. Perhaps, a few, who have been accessories before the fact, of the crimes perpetrated, may also be punished; but those who have sown the seed of evil in the hearts of these fanatics, can only be reached by the voice of the people, raised in condemnation of incendiary doctrines which have produced such deplorable results. The principle upon which John Brown and his allies acted, is the same which has been proclaimed by nearly all the leaders of the Republican Party, and which inspired the Hon. William H. Seward to utter the following words:

Our country is a theatre which exhibits, in full operation, two radically different political systems—the one existing on the basis of servile or slave labor; the other on the basis of voluntary labor of freemen. The laborers who are enslaved are all negroes, or persons more or less purely of African derivation. But this is only accidental. The principle of the system is, that labor, in every society, by whomsoever performed, is necessarily unintellectual, groveling and base, and that the laborer, equally for his own good and for the welfare of the State, ought to be enslaved. The white laboring man, whether native or foreigner, is not enslaved only because he cannot, as yet, be reduced to bondage. * * *

The slave system is not only intolerant, unjust and inhuman towards the laborer, whom, only because he is a laborer, it loads down with chains and converts into merchandise, but scarcely less so to the free man, to whom, only because he is a laborer from necessity, it denies facilities for employment, and whom it expels from the community because it cannot enslave and convert into merchandise also. * * *

The slave system is one of constant danger, distrust, suspicion and watchfulness. It debases those whose toil alone can produce wealth and resources for defence, to the lowest degree of which human nature is capable, to guard against mutiny and insurrection, and thus wastes energies which otherwise might be employed in national development and aggrandizement. * * *

The two systems are at once perceived to be incongruous. But they are more than incongruous—they are incompatible. They have never existed permanently together in one country, and they never can.

Indeed, so incompatible are the two systems, that every new State which is organized within our ever-extending domain, makes its first political act a choice of the one, and an exclusion of the other, even at the cost of civil war if necessary. The slave States, without law, at the last national election, forbade, within their own limits, even the casting of votes for a candidate for President of the United States supposed to be favorable to the establishment of the free labor system in the new States.

Thus these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and endnring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New-Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New-York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New-York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men.

Carefully examine the signification of these portentous sentences. Compare them thoughtfully with the plan of organization for the abolition of Slavery upon our previous pages, and you cannot fail to see clearly that John Brown has only practiced what William H. Seward declares. A recent orator spoke upon this point as follows:

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The Black Republican Press of the country, in fact, either openly justifies or lukewarmly condemns the frauds, atrocities and murders connected with the Harper's Ferry Abolitionist Invasion. The New-York *Independent* defends as follows the principles upon which John Brown acted:

That the slaves of the South, whenever they shall have the intelligence to plan, and the skill, and strength and courage to achieve a revolution for their own emancipation, would be justified in this no Virginian can deny who respects the memory of Thos. Jefferson and Patrick Henry, who has read the Declaration of Independence, who has ever heard of the "inalienable rights" to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," with which "all men are endowed by the Creator," subjected to every cruelty of oppression, would it be strange if some bold, earnest spirit among them should catch the lingering echo of Patrick Henry's voice crying, "Give me liberty, or give me death," and should teach Virginia the meaning of her own motto, *Sic semper Tyrannis?* The slaves of the South have the same right to assert their freedom against their masters, whenever their strength and resources shall give them a reasonable hope of success, as South Carolina had to arm herself and strike against Turkey, or the Italians now have against Austria. The American who would deny this had better first burn the Declaration of Independence. If ever that day shall come, as come it will whenever the Union is dissolved, woe to the cherished institutions and the boasted freedom of the South.

The New-York *Tribune* thus expresses its sympathy for those who were engaged in the movement:

"There will be enough to heap execration on the memory of these mistaken men. We leave this work to the fit hands and tongues of those who regard the fundamental axioms of the Declaration of Independence as "glittering generalities." Believing that the way to universal emancipation lies not through insurrection, civil war and bloodshed, but through peace, discussion, and the quiet diffusion of sentiments of humanity and justice, we deeply regret this outbreak; but, remembering that, if their facts was grievous, grievously have they answered it, we will not, by one precipitate word, disturb the bloody shrouds wherein John Brown and his companions are sleeping. They dared and died for what they felt to be the right, though in a manner which seems to us fatally wrong. *Let their epitaphs remain unwritten until the not distant day when no slave shall clank his chains in the shadow of Bunker's Hill or the groves of Mount Vernon.*"

The New-York *Journal of Commerce* puts the blame of Northern raids upon Southern territory on slaveholders themselves. It says:

In nearly all the Southern States the negroes greatly preponderate in number; many of them, it is true, are too ignorant and stupid to take any effective part in an insurrection; others, too, are profoundly attached to their masters or their families; but these excepted, there are yet thousands able and willing to strike for their emancipation, if it had been impossible to keep them in entire ignorance of the blessings of freedom, and of the possibility of attaining it by force of arms. The fugitive slaves of the North have found means of communicating with their old comrades; the Abolitionists have spoken to them by pictures, if not by tongue; Democratic orators have told them falsely that the entire North was engaged in a crusade against the South, for the sake of the slaves; and as servants in the cities, they have heard the talk of the parlor and the bar-rooms, and in innumerable other ways have been made to think and to desire. When the hour comes, therefore, they will not be found incapable or so docile as the slaveholders seem to suppose.

But what a condition of society is that in which one-half of the population constantly menaces the other half with civil war and murder—in which the leading classes go to sleep every night, carelessly, it may be, over the crater of a volcano, and in which the dangers do not lessen, as in other societies, with time, but grow with its growth, until an explosion becomes as inevitable as the eruptions of Etna or Vesuvius! What a condition of society, to be extended over the virgin territories of the West—the seat of our future empire—and for which politicians should clamor and scar their consciences, and desperadoes should fight.

The Albany *Evening Journal* considers such outbreaks "inevitable," and adds: "If a man builds his house over a volcano, it is not those who warn him of his danger that are to blame for its eruptions."

Thus are respectable and otherwise estimable journals blinded by political partisanship to the enormity of crimes, which, under ordinary circumstances, they would be the most zealous to denounce. It is this melancholy spectacle which has made it our duty to lay before you an unvarnished statement of facts which otherwise might not be correctly presented to you. We have displayed to you an abyss, in which, without your aid, not only the prosperity, but the very existence of this Union may be engulphed. The wild record you have read of an association whose ramifications extend throughout the Northern States, to blot out Slavery by means of civil and servile war, is not drawn from imagination—it is a terrible historical reality. It is for you to decide whether you will sanction the overthrow of the Federal Government, or whether you will aid in saving it by your suffrages.

Fellow-citizens, we implore you to reflect, before casting your votes at the coming State election, whether you will act patriotically, wisely, for the interests of your wives, children, sisters, and of posterity, in aiding to elevate to power candidates for office who are either directly or indirectly pledged to the support of the doctrine that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South, and that "Slavery must go out in fire, rape and slaughter." And remember that the indorsement of such disunion theories by the State of New-York, may possibly elevate some individual to the Presidency, the principles of whose administration would forbid the suppression of outrages similar to those which have taken place at Harper's Ferry, and by whose misrule the future well-being of this now happy country might be destroyed.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Southern Democracy Pledged to Non-Intervention and Territorial Sovereignty, as the Means to Non-Agitation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

Vice-President Breckinridge never spoke more truly than when he declared, on the battle-ground of Tippecanoe, in 1856, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed by the Congress of the United States as a measure for future perfect non-intervention and non-agitation by Congress, and for Territorial Popular Sovereignty on the question of Slavery. The Democratic Party was therein committed and pledged to the *Territorial* settlement of it in every present and future case. All Territories, from the passage of that act, were to be subject only to the constitutional and legal restrictions which apply to all the States. In its domestic economy, the territory was henceforth to be on an equal footing with the State, subject only to the same general laws of the United States. Such was the irreversible policy of the Democratic Party.

This, you know, five and three years ago, was understood to be, in substance and effect, the repeated declaration also of men like Geo. W. Jones and Samuel A. Smith, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin, of Louisiana; Cobb and Stephens, of Georgia; Butler and Orr, of South Carolina; Badger and Clingman, of North Carolina. They all, with their organs, ostensibly agreed that they, and all of whatever party who voted for the Territorial act of 1854, did so with the understanding and pledge that Congress thereby turned over and abandoned to the Territories the power of legislation upon Slavery and all questions connected with it; that Congress, in no future contingency, was to attempt to interfere in any way with their action, or to enforce a system upon a Territory hostile to it; and that any attempt to counteract or call in question the Territorial popular discretion and will

Merino Fleece at 22c.@22c.; 165,000 lbs. coarse Unwashed to fine washed California Fleece, at 10c.@ 28c.; 10,000 lbs. Canada Merino Fleece, at 32c.; 200 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms; 470 bales Mestizo, part at 21c.@25c.; 80 bales Smyrna, part unwashed, at 18c.; 50 bales Donskoi, 50 bales Cape, and some other small lots of Foreign Wool, on terms not ascertained. The sale of 300 bales unwashed Mexican, reported in our last, was effected at 12¾c.@ 14c. ₱ lb., on time....In Boston, sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 1,961 bales South American, Cape, Chinese, and Mediterranean, and 200 ballots Peruvian, at very full rates. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 22, this year, reached 38,8 0 bales Domestic, and 37,195 bales Foreign, against 26,586 bales Domestic, and 18,145 bales Foreign, same time in 1858....In Providence, sales have been effected of 77,800 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 45c.@ 60c.; 5,900 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 40c.@50c.; and 15,000 lbs. Foreign, at 28c.@30c. ₱ lb....In Albany, a fair inquiry has prevailed, at buoyant prices. Included in the sales have been 12,000 lbs. Superfine Domestic Pulled, on private terms....In Philadelphia, the light stocks, and high asking rates, have operated as a check on transactions. The sales comprised 120,000 lbs., including 12,000 lbs. Fine, at 58c.; 15,600 do., ¾ blood, at 53c.; 5,000 do. Extra Tub, at 52c.; 20,000 do. Tub, at 48c.@50c.; 10,000 do., ¾ blood, at 44c.; 5,000 do. Common, at 38½c.@40c.; 20,000 do. Coarse Buenos Ayres, at 11½c., all cash....In other domestic market, the week's movements have been unimportant.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From England, our latest advices were received hy the *Ocean Queen* and *Persia*. In London, Liverpool and the leading provincial markets, the demand for desirable lots of Wool continued pretty brisk, and prices favored sellers. These were not eager to part with their supplies, as they anticipated considerable difficulty in replacing them at satisfactory rates. The consumption was quite extensive, and the stocks in the hands of spinners were diminishing. Hence, an improved inquiry was generally looked for. Public sales of East India—say, about 10,000 bales, and a few thousand of other low sorts, were expected to occur on and after the 19th of November. The imports of Wool into England still continued to show an increase when compared with the corresponding period in 1858. From January 1, to September 1, of this year, the total arrivals of colonial were 209,744 bales, against 212,064 bales, being a slight deficiency; but the aggregate importations, including foreign, were 318,341 bales, against 273,492 bales last year, or 44,849 bales more than last season. The principal increase, however, was from South America.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 49 bbls. Ashes; 24,070 bbls. Flour; 62 bbls. Rye Flour; 80,583 bushels Wheat; 22,140 bushels Corn; 54,436 bushels Barley; 39,445 bushels Oats; 500 bushels Malt; 1,262 pkgs. Provisions: 420 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 55 bbls Pots at $5 25, and 18 bbls. Pearls at $5 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Foreign has been neglected, and prices are nominal. Anthracite has been in fair request at uniform rates.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of only 150 mats Java at 15c.; and 40 hogs Maracaibo at 12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 750 bales at former quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been more active to-day for State and Western Flour, especially for State, prices of which are quoted a shade firmer. The home trade have been the principal buyers. Shippers and speculators have also been making some inquiries for desirable lots. Toward the close holders generally refuse our lowest quotations for common and medium qualities. Sales have been reported of 23,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 85@$4 95; extra State at $5 00@5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@ $5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 15; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 45; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ bbl., chiefly at $5 55@$5 65.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 65
Superfine State	4 85	@ 4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 45
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 50
Interior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,650 bbls., part to arrive, at $5 50@$5 85 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is more inquired for; sales to-day, 2,000 bbls. extra low to very choice, in lots, chiefly at $5 40@$6 40 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter have been sold at $20 25@ $20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is less active, being held above the views of buyers. Sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels, including strictly prime White Michigan at $1 50; very good White Indiana at $1 45; prime Red Western (Winter) at $1 33; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15; very choice Amber Southern at $1 42; and choice White Kentucky at $1 55, ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy. Small sales have been made, incinding Yellow Northern and Jersey, at $1@$1 02; and Yellow Southern at $1 02 ₱ bushel. Rye is depressed and prices favor buyers. Sales 5,000 bush., part at 85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in lively demand at rising prices. Sales 22,500 bushels, including prime Canada West at about 87c.; good Canada East at 82c., and very inferior to fair State at 73c.@ 80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are more inqulred for, including Canada, at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey at 41c.@44c.; and Southern at 38c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been quite active for Brandies, and fair for other descriptions, at buoyant prices.

HAY—Sales to-day, 800 bales North River at 70c.@ 75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive here. In Boston, sales have been made of 1,200 bales Manila at 6¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb., with 775 bales Jute at $82 50@$85 ₱ ton, all 6 months credit.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 25 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c.; and 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Transactions have been restricted to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in fair request at uniform rates. Nothing really new in other descriptions. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Oct. 24, sales were effected of 10,250 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 24½@$1 45, chiefly at $1 35; and 2,832 bbls. Crude Whale at 43c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 24	59,588,237	196,397	1,812,400
Same time last year	74,788	181,236	1,479,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request, and sales have been reported of 3,850 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 25@$15 35 for Mess; $15 37½ for uninspected Mess; an unascertained price for 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller, during the remaining portion of the current year; $10 95@ $11 for prime, here; and 500 bbls., do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, up to and including the 31st of December, on private terms. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet. Including Hams at 8c., and Shoulders at 6c. ₱ lb. Lard is doing better; sales, to-day, 750 tcs. and bbls. fair to very choice, at 10½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand. The transactions include 650 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 for new repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5 37½ @$5 62½ for Country Mess, and $4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20; India Mess, $22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c. @18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for, at from 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 350 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been llgbtly dealt in here at former prices. In Boston, sales have been effected of 6,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $1 52½; 900 bags here at $1 53; and 2,000 bags Bombay du., on private terms, supposed $1 55, net cash ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 350 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico on terms not ascertained; and 101 boxes Havana also on private terms.

TALLOW—Messrs. KNIGHT & SON'S circular reports a quiet market for large lots at 10¾c.@10¾c., with sales of small lots at 11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 28c.@28¼c., ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in good request at full prices. Included in the sales at New-Bedford, have been 6,040 lbs. Ochotsk at 75 cents; 1,500 do. do. at 70, and 400 lbs. South Sea, at 65c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,200 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 200 tcs. Lard and 400 bxs. Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; 40 tons Oil at 22s. 6d.; 400 bxs. Cheese, by packet, at 25s., and 120 hhds. Tallow at 20s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard at 30s. For Bremen, 100 hales Cotton at 7-16d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "Ship *Advance*, 1,265 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton at 17-32d., or if to Havre, 1,1-16c.; a ship, now at Savannah, thence to Fleetwood, 3/4d.; a bark to Constantinople, Rum, 3¾c.; a Br. brig to London, Oil Cake, 20s.; a brig, 240 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; one, 200 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $2,100; a schr., 137 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $2,700; a ship, 600 tons, to Havana, $2,750; a bark, 450 tons, same voyage, $3,500; one, 250 tons, to Cardenas, $1,800; a brig, 300 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $2,100; a schr., 260 tons, same voyage, $1,750; a schr., 112 tons, to Martinique, $560; two brigs from Norfolk to Demarara, Lumber, $12; one, 225 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward Island, $14; one from Sombrero Key to Hampton Roads, Guano, $4; a brig, 200 tons, to a West India port, $675; a Hanov. bark from Charleston to Bremen, Cotton; ship *Orphan*, 688 tons, to Marseilles, Cotton, Sugar, Staves, &c., on private terms.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE

Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,

Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &c., &c.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.

Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS, LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER, FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.

STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.

IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.

J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.

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IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.

CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.

L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES

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SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.

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Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

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RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
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LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
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GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, (this well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFFS TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at "Dr GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

COAL.—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH (Peach Orchard) and Broad Mountain, at lowest market prices, rescreened from yard, 50 cents per ton less than from boats; also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel Coals. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

CIRCULARS.—ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING Circulars for distribution can have them circulated to advantage in all the principal hotels, railroad cars, steamboats, or through the City, by a responsible party, for $20 per year. Please address CIRCULARS, Box No. 3,230 General Post-office.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

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SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, with any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
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EXPRESS TO EUROPE.—THE GLOBE EXpress, No. 28 Broad-st., sends by every steamer, daguerreotypes, photographs, presents, and packages of every description or size, and at moderate rates, to any place in Europe; while the correspondents of the Express, in every city in Europe, receive packages there for delivery in this country.
H. W. MORRIS.

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CASH CAPITAL, $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
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NEW SMYRNA FIGS.—RECEIVED BY LAST steamers, 100 cases prime new figs, including 20 cases of the Agra fig, the largest and finest flavored of any that come to this market. For sale by JOHNSON & ILLISS, No. 193 Washington-st., corner of Fulton.

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TO LET—TWO NEW CARRIAGES, WITH NEW harness and stylish horses, by the month or year, to private families. Inquire at No. 5 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; she has lived in some of the first-class families in the City for the last three years; she understands her business thoroughly, and has no objection to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 175 West 33d-st, corner 8th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant woman as housekeeper in a small family, or would go out by the day or week to sew; can cut and fit children's clothes; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 452 Hudson-st., or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 121 Barrow st., between Barrow and Morton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has lived for four years in her first and last place, in this City, and can present a satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen for three days, at No. 419 6th-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook and baker of bread; also, a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge, if required; is faithful and obliging; the highest testimonials given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 183 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to go South.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or as laundress, or to travel to California or the Western States with a family; has good references. Apply for two days at No. 223 East 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of fulfilling a situation as laundress or do chamberwork, and assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, 39 YEARS OF age, is very desirous of a situation as housekeeper; would prefer a widower, or bachelor's family; would make herself generally useful and consider compensation secondary to a home. Inquire for or address Mrs. MAURICE, No. 85 Division-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, who is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; understands all kinds of bread and biscuit, likewise poultry and meat. Best of City reference if required. Call at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF MANY years' experience in the care of infants and young children, wants a situation. Is competent to take full charge of the nursery; will sew if required. The most satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 154 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook or washer and ironer, in a boarding-house; understands pastry, bread, soup, meats and game of all kinds, and is willing to make herself useful. A small girl wants a place to mind children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, bakes bread, biscuit and plain pastry, as best City reference can show; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing, cutting and fitting, plain and fancy needlework; does up ladies' finery in style and French fluting; will travel with a lady, or as family seamstress. Wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is very willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant man, as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of recommendations both in City and country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook and laundress; understands baking and all kinds of cooking. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 3d-av., near 24th-st. Best City reference from former places.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as seamstress, lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; can make dresses, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of desserts; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 488 6th-av., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant, one who understands all branches of the business; is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress; is well acquainted with her business; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 198 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting; has the best City reference; no objection to South Carolina. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and has excellent references as to her capacity. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 12 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all branches, a situation in a private family; has excellent City reference; is a good baker. Apply at No. 105 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESBYTERIan woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; her references as to efficiency and honesty are unexceptionable and of long standing. Can be inquired for at Wallace's No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant nurse, chambermaid and plain sewer, who can take the entire charge of a babe from its birth; with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant woman, as first-class infant's nurse, capable of taking charge of a child from its birth. Has the best of City reference. No objections to travel South. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference; is competent to take the charge of a baby. Can be seen at No. 35 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress, who perfectly understands French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations in a respectable private family; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid or laundress; good reference. Call at the store No. 397 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, will also assist in washing, ironing and cooking; has the City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand-sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 185 East 16th-st., between Avenue A and B, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant chambermaid and laundress, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid in a good family; is a Protestant. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 341½ 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 260 2d av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant, with City reference. Call Thursday and Friday at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as nurse or seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged person, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 143 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seam tress. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Abingdon place, 4th st., between 2d-av. and the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN OLD SCOTCH woman, as cook in a private family. References given. Address L. A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WELSH girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Apply at No. 116 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 71 West 25th-st.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS in City and country, please notice the following: Protestant girls are now waiting situations at WESLEY'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A German nursery governess or family seamstress speaks French. A smart German girl as chambermaid and waitress. A laundress; understands French fluting; two first-class cooks; a nurse, can take charge of an infant from its birth. Also, four other Protestant nurses and seamstresses; likewise other competent girls of all nations in various capacities at reasonable wages. A lady in attendance. English, Scotch and German girls wanted immediately.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the late Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 178 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, cheerful help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, street between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American Protestant woman, of the highest respectability and moral character; is intelligent and of retired habits; would not feel above doing the domestic duties of a small household, either in City or country, where she would have the entire charge, and her position one of confidence and trust; is thoroughly competent as a cook, washer and ironer, &c., &c. Has just given up the charge of a gentleman's house in Connecticut, to whom she refers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, also cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing; can make up laces and muslins in the neatest manner; is competent to wait on a lady, if required. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th av., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has lived for four years in her first and last place, in this City, and can present a satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen for three days, at No. 419 6th-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook and baker of bread; also, a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge, if required; is faithful and obliging; the highest testimonials given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 183 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to go South.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or as laundress, or to travel to California or the Western States with a family; has good references. Apply for two days at No. 223 East 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of fulfilling a situation as laundress or do chamberwork, and assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, 39 YEARS OF age, is very desirous of a situation as housekeeper; would prefer a widower, or bachelor's family; would make herself generally useful and consider compensation secondary to a home. Inquire for or address Mrs. MAURICE, No. 85 Division-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, who is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; understands all kinds of bread and biscuit, likewise poultry and meat. Best of City reference if required. Call at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF MANY years' experience in the care of infants and young children, wants a situation. Is competent to take full charge of the nursery; will sew if required. The most satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 154 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook or washer and ironer, in a boarding-house; understands pastry, bread, soup, meats and game of all kinds, and is willing to make herself useful. A small girl wants a place to mind children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, bakes bread, biscuit and plain pastry, as best City reference can show; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing, cutting and fitting, plain and fancy needlework; does up ladies' finery in style and French fluting; will travel with a lady, or as family seamstress. Wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is very willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant man, as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of recommendations both in City and country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook and laundress; understands baking and all kinds of cooking. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 3d-av., near 24th-st. Best City reference from former places.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as seamstress, lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; can make dresses, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of desserts; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 488 6th-av., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advances.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Election—Antony and Cleopatra.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—The State vs. Pawkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Orange Girl of Venice—No; Or, The Glorious Minority—Lucrecia Borghia.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Puritan and Exiled Prince—Catching a Governor—My Fellow Clerk.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Dumb Girl at the Inn. Evening: Out of the Depths.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Les Crochets du Pere Martin—Tambour Battant.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Jason*, from Galway on the afternoon of Oct. 17, arrived at St. Johns on Monday evening. She brings the gratifying intelligence that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, has been courteously received and entertained at Peking, and that he had strong hopes of sending home the ratified treaty by the next steamer. Nothing further had transpired as to the Zurich Conference. The statement, however, that France was prepared to exact indemnity from Piedmont for the expenses of the late war is officially contradicted. The *Persia*, as announced in a portion of our edition of yesterday, brought news to the 15th inst. The most important trait of the political intelligence thus received is an announcement made by the Paris *Constitutionnel*, that a treaty of peace is expected to be speedily signed at Zurich, and that a European Congress will forthwith be held. It is represented, *per contra*, that the *Constitutionnel*, in spite of its official character, is not always correct in its statements. But, be this as it may, the present announcement is corroborated by the Paris Correspondent of the London *Post*, who states that "the Congress which is to follow the Conferences at Zurich has been convened, and that all the Great Powers, including England, will be represented. The general news, by the *Persia*, is unimportant. At Paris, on the 13th inst., a meeting of American citizens assembled in the American chapel to express their regret at the death of the Hon. John Y. Mason. Col. Preston, of South Carolina, presided; and a warm eulogium of the deceased Minister was pronounced by that gentleman, by Mr. MacDowell, by Mr. Spence, recently the American Envoy at Constantinople, and others. Resolutions embodying the sense of the meeting were adopted. The *Great Eastern*, in regard to which our special correspondent furnishes further particulars of great scientific and commercial interest, continues to engage the attention of the London Press. The *Times* reflects what appears to be the general conviction, namely, that the great ship is a great failure; that it is, in fact, a magnified instance of all the defects it was designed to cure. In regard to her departure for America, the dispatch from the *Jason* announces the event as fixed for Oct. 24.

The Harper's Ferry tragedy is rapidly proceeding to its *dénouement*. Cook, Brown's fugitive Lieutenant, was yesterday arrested in Franklin County, Penn., his captors being Daniel Logan and Claggett Fitzhugh, whose claims to celebrity will no doubt be viewed in Virginia as second only to those of Paulding, and his immortal fellows, who caught Andre. Cook appears to have wandered in the mountains until, exhausted by fatigue and hunger, he sought shelter and food at the nearest village. The population, suspicious of the stranger, and zealous unto slaying for the peace and order of neighboring Commonwealths, responded to the demand by seizing the claimant for hospitality and hurrying him off to Chambersburgh. There his identification was complete. Not only was he recognized by those who had previously known him, but the commission of Brown was in his pocket, and also a memorandum of the pistol taken from Col. Washington. These proofs being unanswerable, Cook admitted his identity, and not only indicated where the pistol might be found, but likewise the probable whereabouts of two confederates, whom he had left in the woods. Gov. Wise has already forwarded a requisition to the Executive of Pennsylvania for the surrender of the prisoner. The Grand Jury at Charlestown yesterday inaugurated the trial of the prisoners at that point, by finding bills of indictment against them for inciting servile insurrection, for treason and for murder. Brown, upon arraignment, made a speech to the Court, begging for two or three days of delay to enable him to acquire physical strength, and also legal counsel from the North. The prosecution, however, resisted the application on several grounds, the most prominent of which were, that it was unjust to the community to keep its nerves on the strain for so long a time; and that the inability of Brown to speak for himself or to obtain foreign help to speak for him, was an advantage the Commonwealth was entitled to; as otherwise the trial might be made the occasion of exciting and seditious speeches, extremely dangerous at the present juncture. The Court inclined to the opinion that if, upon the statement of the jail-physician and officers, Brown was strong enough to bear the exertion, the trial must proceed. Their testimony was accordingly taken. The telegraph leaves us without other intelligence beyond the circumstance that these witnesses regarded Brown as in competent health. From Baltimore we learn that a silly rumor, to the effect that a body of armed Abolitionists had crossed from Pennsylvania to Charlestown, in order to rescue the prisoners, had obtained such credence as to cause a body of troops to be sent from Frederick to meet the invaders. In the meantime the prosecution does not forget the necessity of incriminating as many Northern abettors as their indefatigable assiduity can discover. It has scoured the country surrounding Harper's Ferry in search of documents picked up by the stragglers at the sack of Brown's house, thus bringing to light many pieces of evidence, none of which appears to be especially conclusive against anybody. A letter of no significance from Horace Greeley, and an assurance from a third party that G. S.—perhaps Gerrit Smith—was good for $4,000 for purposes unnamed, are the most signal of this remarkable collection.

The steamer *New World* met with a serious accident last evening, while off Fort Washington, on her way to Albany. By the breaking of the connecting rod a portion of her machinery was driven through the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink before the freight or baggage could be removed. The passengers, however, took refuge on the steam-tug *Ohio* and on a schooner which happened to be in the vicinity, and were put ashore.

Little of interest transpired yesterday in the several departments of the Municipal Government. Before his Honor the Mayor the investigation into the Washington Market affairs was resumed, Messrs. Irving and Austin producing several witnesses from among the market-men, who attested that they had never paid any consideration to Mr. Irving for their stands. McGovern was cross-examined, and made further revelations as to his transactions with Austin, Irving and other parties. The case was adjourned. At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration they voted to pay to the different counties their quota of the Commutation Fund, amounting to $23,535 75. The arrivals of emigrants during the week numbered one thousand and eighty-seven.

Political meetings, whether civic or suburban, whether for nomination or for ratification, were in active energy last evening. At Cooper's Institute the Mozart Hall interest assembled to ratify its Senatorial, Assembly and Judicial nominations. Among the speakers were Messrs. S. B. Cushing, Conrad Swackhamer, Henry Arcularius and Ex-Mayor Wood. The Democrats and Republicans of Brooklyn each ratified their respective party nominations—the former at Conklin's Hall, the latter at Musical Hall. The Republicans were addressed by Senator Wilson and Horace Greeley. The Independent Democratic General Committee of this City met at Union Hall to make a selection of candidates for the support of their section of the Democracy from the candidates nominated by Tammany and Mozart Halls. In all cases where these two organizations had agreed upon a candidate, he was chosen without debate by the Committee. In the case where the Tammany nominee differed from the Mozart, the preference was rather on the side of Tammany. In the Sixth Senatorial District, the Republicans have at last fixed upon their candidate in the person of Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre.

The Stock market was active yesterday. It opened with a renewal of the speculation for lower prices noticed the day before, but the turn in the afternoon was in the opposite direction, some outside orders having been induced by the fall in prices. New-York Central closed 80 @ 80½ cent., and the Western list an improvement of ½ @ ¾ cent. No change in Money affairs. The movement of Bullion from this port by the *Africa*, $1,452,076, and of 66,000 bales of Cotton from the South, has materially increased the supply of Foreign Exchange, and the rates are rather easier.

Of Flour, 24,070 bbls. were received, and 29,150 bbls. sold. Prices of low and medium qualities were a shade firmer. Wheat and Corn were more plenty, and were heavy, with a limited inquiry. Barley was in good request, as were likewise Oats, the principal kinds of Provisions, Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, Hay, Hops and Rice. Hides, Leather, Metals, Fish, Cotton, Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Tallow, Tobacco, Seeds and Naval Stores were quiet. Whisky was inquired for. The freight engagements were more extensive. There were 485 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been supplied beyond precedence for a few days past. For the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular City yards of live animals destined for slaughter reached the following high figures: Beef cattle, 6,118; veal calves, 741; sheep and lambs, 18,064; swine, 12,374; also, 196 milch cows—making a total of 37,493! Total last week, 28,410. We believe an equal number of beef cattle has never before come to this City during a single week—certainly not for several years past. More than 2,000 came in from New-York State alone. At yesterday's General Market the prices of cattle averaged nearly 1c. @ lb., estimated dressed weight, below the previous market day, and the closing rates last evening were lower still. Milch cows are decidedly lower, and very dull of sale. Veals about the same as last week. Sheep and lambs are in over supply, and fully 50c. @ head lower. Swine are abundant, and ½c. @ lb. lower, with an active trade.

John Brown's Work.

Now that the good people of Harper's Ferry have begun to understand that Brown's foray has really left them alive and their houses standing, they seem about to pass from their first extreme of terror to the opposite extreme of temerity, in estimating the importance and in extracting the lesson of this most extraordinary affair.

When Brown was lording it over some four or five hundred Virginians with his handful of promiscuous philanthropists, and fulminating the decrees of a Provisional Government from the first national armory of the United States, we were assured by the telegraph that the whole South was one vast powder-magazine, and the whole North a raging prairie-fire sweeping towards its walls. Insurrection in its most formidable shape was everywhere imminent; and the fact that a few fanatics should have dared and for a moment done so much, was held to to be a sufficient reason for believing that the Abolition reapers were ready to enter by thousands into the ripe harvest fields of servile revolt. Brown is on his trial now; safely caught and caged, the real dimensions of his madly-daring adventure have been sharply drawn, and in a style not very flattering to Virginian valor by Gov. Wise himself; and the veracious telegraph accordingly begins to tell a different tale.

Instead of alarming, we are now requested to understand that the Harper's Ferry outbreak has calmed and greatly consoled the Southern, and especially the Virginian, mind, by proving that there is no danger to be apprehended from the slaves; that they cannot be induced to rise upon their masters; that those of them who were found in the keeping of the rebels had been taken away from their patriarchal homes, like the people of Col. Washington, by force, and by force detained in the camp of the Liberator.

Assuming the fact to be precisely as it is stated, that not a solitary slave was found in or near Harper's Ferry who either dared or desired to join the insurgents, we must be allowed to suggest to our Southern friends that their inferences are a trifle hasty, and that they should moderate their transports of security if they would avoid falling into follies as gross as those into which they were betrayed by their fears. For in the same breath with which they exultingly proclaim the firm refusal of their negroes to flock about the banner of Brown, our Virginians explain this refusal by asserting that the said negroes believed Captain Brown to be no better than a slave-dealer, and suspected him of a design to make them all prisoners, carry them off, and "sell them at the South." So that on the showing of Harper's Ferry itself, the Africans of that district held back from Brown not because they loved Virginia more but because they loved Louisiana less. They turned their backs on the North Star, not because they would not gladly have followed its liberating light, but because they did not believe it to be the North Star at all, but a deceitful *ignus fatuus* boding new masters and more work, instead of no masters and less work. It must be confessed that pleadings of this sort will hardly make out a very cheerful case for the patriarchal interest. It is, indeed, hardly worth while to indulge in them at all. The Harper's Ferry story, judged on its merits, proves little or nothing of immediate significance, either political or social. It neither establishes the predominance of Abolitionism at the North, nor the security of Slavery at the South. Its related meanings lie far deeper than the surface of events, and will only be developed with time. In and of itself it is simply an angry meteor shot athwart the sky, by which slaveholders and slaves alike seem to have been not unreasonably appalled, and which has startled the North, we feel warranted in saying, quite as thoroughly as the South. It is a portent certainly not to be lightly pondered, that such a grotesquely frightful episode should have been possible in our current history; but if we are to profit by the shock it has administered, we must honestly look the fact in the face, that this occurrence shows us, as nothing else could, what vast possibilities of evil sleep in our angry sectional politics. We have been suffering the extremists of one and another party to go on trading for years in the fiercest of internecine passions as composedly as if no mischief could ever come of such light matters to so great a nation as ours. Mad John Brown has done the State this service at least, that he has dashed this false and foolish confidence in pieces. If we are not really the blindest people that ever existed, and judicially set apart for destruction, we ought now to begin to see that the most important political work we have to do is to combine as one people in the resolve to put this tremendous social question of Slavery out of the reach of partisan agitators. It is a madness, to which the madness of John Brown was statesmanlike good sense, to trifle any longer in caucuses and conventions with issues so full of the very life's blood of one great section of the Confederacy. The South owes it to herself to press this view of the matter calmly upon the Northern mind; and she may rest assured that her appeal to the practical conservatism of the Free States will not be made in vain, if it be made temperately, earnestly and in good faith.

Siege of the City Treasury.

A triangular contest is now being waged between the Mayor, Street Commissioner, and Common Council, on the results of which the safety of the City Treasury must in a great degree depend. The Mayor and Street Commissioner act together in defence of the public funds, and for the maintenance of legal disbursements as provided by the City charter; while, on a test-case suddenly started, two-thirds of the members elected to each Board of our Common Council have embarked on a course having for its apparent object to break down the last barrier between fraudulent contractors and the public appropriations placed by law under charge of the Street Department.

The charter of 1857 is not by any means a perfect instrument; but in reference to the great municipal science known as "Jobbing," it establishes some salutary checks over the action of the Common Council. It provides that when any work is needed by the City, the total cost of which shall exceed $250, the same shall be done by contract with the lowest bidder giving adequate security, and that all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments. It scrupulously provides that such work, with full specifications, shall be advertised for at least ten days in the newspapers regularly employed by the Corporation; and that the sealed bids or proposals, made in reply to such advertisements, shall be opened in presence of the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, and the contract then and there "shall be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security."

We have no hesitation in commending these provisions with regard to contracts as the most valuable features—perhaps the only really useful ones—of our City charter. Honestly carried out, and with a few honest men in both Boards of the Common Council, these stipulations would form an entrenchment, impregnable to the assaults of jobbery; but as the charter also provides that "by a three-fourths vote of each Board of the Common Council," work may be ordered to be done "otherwise than by contract," the necessity for electing at least one more than one-fourth of honest men as members of each Board, becomes at once apparent.

Sweep away these restraints of the charter, and bare majorities in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen will be able to order the Street Commissioner to make a contract with Terrence Farley or John Pettigrew, to cart away the spoiled steel pens of the City Hall for an annual payment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This sum may appear a large one for the proposed service, but whoever has watched the operations of the "pool" in the Board of Aldermen, and the "ring" in the Board of Councilmen, will be very far from believing such an estimate and order impossible.

Now, the triangular contest to which we have referred is a direct attempt by two-thirds of the Common Council to accomplish this very result; to break down the restraining provisions of the charter of 1857, and to establish a precedent in which the Common Council shall have enforced on the Street Department a contract made directly by the Common Council for the performance of a specified job, by a specified jobber, at a price specified and fixed by the Common Council, without reference to advertisement, other bidders, or any of the restraints set forth in the disagreeable charter.

The particular case selected by the pool-and-ring Engineers of the Common Council for testing this attempted encroachment on the charter, is in the form of a "Resolution," directing the Street Commissioner to have certain alterations and additions made to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, said work to be done by a person then and there named, at a specified price. As the object in this case appears to be rather to assert a power for future use than to place any very monstrous profit in the pocket of the particular contractor,—the price named is not much more than one-third in excess of what would be fair remuneration for the alterations and additions proposed. But let the precedent of authority in this case be established, and our City Treasury will resemble a pyramid of double-eagles dumped in front of the Five Points Mission House over night, without either guard or bulwark.

The Mayor stepped in to the relief of the Street Commissioner in this emergency, and vetoed the illegal resolution. The pool-and-ring Engineers thereupon became enraged, and by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each Board, the vetoed resolution was again passed over the objections of the Mayor, under the provisions of the amended charter of 1857; and it was, of course, hoped by the parties interested that this demonstration of two-thirds power would quell all Executive resistance. But in the Street Commissioner the Mayor finds an unflinching ally; and the two-thirds veto-entrenchment being abandoned, Capt. Smith makes his last rally on behalf of civic economy and honesty behind that provision of the charter which demands that the votes of "*three-fourths* of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council" shall be requisite to have any work, exceeding a total of $250, done otherwise than by contract given to the lowest bidder.

Such are the general results of this contest up to the present point, but the various incidents, and the names of the municipal heroes engaged, would fill a bulky volume. A communication from the Street Commissioner, abandoning the two-thirds entrenchment, and falling back on the three-fourths quadrilateral, was voted an insult to the Common Council, and was, on motion of Councilman Lent, "ordered to be returned to the Street Commissioner as not *satisfactory*," which we can very readily understand. It is our pleasure to believe, however, that even should the three-fourths defence be overcome by very large extensions of the "pool" and "ring," there are yet other legal resources which will all in turn be used against the invading Common Council majorities. It is a contest justifying resort to every known expedient of economical warfare, and we trust that the Mayor and Street Commissioner may prove able to hold their own against all the enemies now enlisted in this attempt to unrampart and throw open the City Treasury.

Let it be borne in mind that the famous Lowber job, which cost the City eventually over $200,000, was a case very similar to the one now under consideration, the Common Council having therein ordered the Comptroller to make a contract with Lowber for a specified piece of land at a specified price. That job was finally consummated in the absence of any valid defence on the part of the Corporation Counsel; but in the case of the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, as there is work to be done which falls unquestionably under the Street Department, and as our present Mayor is not the Mayor who sanctioned the Lowber iniquity, we cannot see how the parties in interest can put through their scheme so long as the Street Commissioner remains in his present frame of mind, determined to uphold the charter and obey his oath of office.

Mazzini and Italy.

Mazzini's letter to the King of Sardinia, which was published in the Times of yesterday, consists altogether of advice which, judging from the earnestness of the tone in which it is couched, His Majesty is evidently expected to take as soon as he reads it. It counsels him to raise an insurrection throughout Italy, throw the French Emperor overboard, bid defiance to Austria, and crack his fingers at the Pope. If he will only do all this, the great agitator is firmly persuaded he would end by being either King of United Italy, or President of the Italian Republic.

It does not require a very lengthened experience of life to know that the persons who are always making blunders themselves, are generally those most lavish of advice for their friends. Nobody patronizes his neighbors, warns them against mistakes, and furnishes them with wise saws and modern instances with half so much unction, or reveals to them in strict confidence so many splendid ways of making money, as your genuine Micawbers. The lame and impotent conclusions to which their own ventures lead them, do not seem to shake their confidence in their own wisdom, or in other people's appreciation of it. Their cheerful expectation that you will invest your last cent in the scheme which they recommend, is never in the least shaken by the knowledge that you have noticed their inability to meet the demands of their washerwoman.

Mazzini is the Micawber of Italian politics. He believes in himself with such a sublime confidence that he never dreams of other people's doubting him. He is so thoroughly satisfied that he is right, that he cannot conceive of the possibility of any one's requiring better proof of the fact than his own assertion. He is *par excellence* an unsuccessful politician. No man of our day has so steadily kept himself before the public by dint of long-continued and consistent failing. He has been thinking and writing and scheming for Italy for thirty years or more, and nothing that he has undertaken for her behalf during that period has been productive of anything but misery and ruin to those engaged in it. He is not a soldier, and nothing that he has yet achieved proves him a statesman. A man of great eloquence, of spotless integrity, and matchless tenacity of purpose, the world knows him to be. No one can endure with more heroism; and if Italy needs a lesson in patience and in loyalty to honest convictions, we cannot point to a better master than he. But we have yet to learn that any of these qualities give him the right to assume the office of adviser-general when the moment of action arrives.

In negotiating, fighting and governing, the King of Sardinia has shown himself to be worthy of the first rank. He has steered his country safe through a thousand perils, and served her with equal fidelity and equal success in the Cabinet and in the field. In short, he has pursued for ten years, in spite of Mazzini's strenuous opposition and hearty maledictions, a policy which has virtually resulted in Mazzini's acknowledging him to be the chosen leader of the Italian people. It is Victor Emanuel's wisdom which has given Italy the splendid opportunity which Mazzini confesses is now within her reach. We do not like to apply so harsh a term as impudence to anything in the conduct of an honest man, who has sacrificed a great deal in a great cause, but we are really at a loss for a fitter word to designate the feeling which has prompted the Ex-Tribune to inflict upon the King the long lecture which has just appeared, and which leads him to suppose that he of all men in the world can instruct the victor of Palestro and San Martino, the "pillar of the nation's hope" long before the war began to abate, in the art of making Italy free. The King may well retort that the history of Sardinia for the last ten years is one long testimony to his sagacity, to his knowledge of Italian wants, and to his ability to meet them. If Mazzini be asked for a similar certificate of fitness for the post to which he evidently aspires, we fear we should be furnished with nothing better than the green graves of the hundreds who, during his long career, have trusted him implicitly and obeyed him blindly.

A Curious State of Things.—We published a brief communication from A. D. Banks, Esq., yesterday morning, concerning the removal by Mr. Buchanan of Mr. Faran, late Postmaster of Cincinnati. This removal has been for a long time threatened, on the ground that Mr. F., as editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was supposed to be devoted to the Presidential interests of Mr. Douglas. It seems, however, from Mr. Banks' letter that Mr. F. has not been the editor of that paper for some months,—but that Mr. Banks himself has filled that post. Mr. B. was formerly editor of the Southside (Va.) *Democrat*, in which position he earned a wide reputation for ability, controversial courtesy, and an ultra advocacy of the extreme doctrines of the State rights school. He is now zealously devoted to the interests of Mr. Douglas, and has given a corresponding character to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It is a little singular that Mr. Faran should be punished for *his* sins:—but probably as Mr. Buchanan could devise no way of reaching the real offender, he visited his wrath upon his immediate predecessor. This is a new kind of vicarious punishment.

Withdrawn from the Stage.—The fillibusters at New-Orleans have, as we expected, been all discharged. The "young men" will now return to the arms of their admiring friends, and we hope stay there. In any case, Mr. Buchanan will do us all a favor by setting on foot no more prosecutions against them. The navy and the revenue officers are the persons to prevent fillibustering. The attempts of the United States Courts in that direction were very promising for awhile, but we have tired of them and can laugh no longer. So the managers at Washington must ransack their *repertoire* for a novelty. "Old Brown's" insurrection might do if it were not so tragic. But we are not particular. The entertainment furnished us for some time past has been so sorry, that anything will seem an improvement.

The Oyster Island Question.—Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, has written to Gov. Morgan, of New-York, correcting a misapprehension on the part of the New-York authorities, of the intention of the late proclamation issued from Trenton concerning the use of certain mud-flats for a dumping-ground. Gov. Morgan seemed to understand New-Jersey as claiming Oyster Island as Jersey property, and the proclamation as warning all persons to desist from further deposits upon it. This, says Gov. Newell, is not the claim. The right of New-York to the general jurisdiction over that island is conceded, and New-Jersey has never had occasion to contend for its ownership—"which may or may not belong to her." But New-Jersey does claim the "right of property" in the land under the waters lying west of the middle of the Bay of New-York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson River which lies between Manhattan Island and New-Jersey, and she claims also the *exclusive* right to regulate the fisheries in those waters. When our Pilot Commissioners grant authority to dump the mud dredged from our slips and docks on the flats south and west of Bedloe's Island, and within the boundaries of New-Jersey, Gov. Newell holds that Jersey rights are infringed upon. It is not a question of boundaries then, as our Attorney-General supposed when he replied to the communication of Gov. Morgan, but one of individual trespass for the purpose of creating a nuisance. New-Jersey is not disposed to stand it, and her excellent Governor, in the politest possible terms, intimates that he will hold to a rigid accountability all persons who invade the sovereignty of our sister State and damage the fisheries of her citizens. It is a relief to believe that Gov. Newell is right. If that is all, the difficulty is of easy solution; but a boundary quarrel it takes two centuries to settle. We have one of that sort on our Eastern line, which is not quite as near to an amicable arrangement as it was a hundred years ago.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Negotiations with Mexico—Mr. McLane to be Detained for Further Advices—Chances of an Accommodation—The Steamship Philadelphia at New-Orleans Libeled by Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Times editorial on our relations with Mexico is highly complimented in official circles, and is recognized as foreshadowing with accuracy the policy of the Administration. In an interview yesterday between the President and Mr. McLane, it was arranged that the latter should remain over, as suggested in the Times, until after the arrival of the *Tennessee's* mails, as a hope is entertained that Juarez may have partially receded from the position which he has held so tenaciously. Should he do this, Mr. Buchanan will meet him in the same spirit. If the *Tennessee* brings no evidence of yielding on the part of the Liberal party in Mexico, Mr. McLane will return to Vera Cruz, with but little hope of negotiating a treaty. Señor Mata still continues sanguine, though I ascertain that the concessions urged by him upon his Government would not be acceptable to ours should they be granted. The point at issue must be broadly and fairly met. Under the treaty, as proposed, we should have to assume all the responsibility, protect and defend the very existence of the Liberal Government, since President Buchanan demands a liberal concession from Juarez.

Secretary Toucey to-day ordered the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard to have Davidson's new boat apparatus constructed and put on board the practice-ship *Plymouth*, at Annapolis, with a view to testing its merits. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The United States District Attorney at New-Orleans has libeled the steamship *Philadelphia*, and entered a suit to effect her forfeiture to the General Government for violation of the neutrality laws.

There is much activity in the several Departments consequent on the preparation of the statements to accompany the annual reports.

A larger number of members of Congress than heretofore have already made arrangements to have their families with them during the next session.

Attorney-General Black has requested the United States District-Attorney of Maine, to furnish all the facts attending the case of Captain Holmes, in whose behalf an effort is now made to effect the commutation of his sentence for the murder of a sailor on the high seas.

A large number of clergymen, who attended the late Episcopal Convention, paid their respects to the President to-day. The events at Harper's Ferry furnished, in part, the subject of conversation, and the visitors had an opportunity to examine one of the pikes brought to the President by District-Attorney Ould, from the scene of war.

The propriety of placing stronger guards at the several arsenals and armories has been suggested in various quarters, but it is not probable that any such action will be taken by the War Department.

The protection demanded, through Commander Porter, in Sonora, is such as American citizens are entitled to by virtue of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, but is not intended to cover the surveying operations of Capt. Stone and party. They were in the employment of a Mexican who had made a contract with Ex-President Comonfort. Sonora resists the interference of the Federal Government with the lands of that State, and hence the stoppage by Sonora of the surveys.

The Congressional contest in the Sixth District of Maryland is exceedingly animated. Messrs. Hughes and Hagner, the opposing candidates, had, at Annapolis last night, a renewal of their former quarrel, when blows were exchanged. Out of this has grown a report that they had a duel.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

THE STATUE OF HORACE MANN.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The House, to-day, by a vote of 99 to 110 receded from its former action on the bill relative to the statue of Horace Mann, and thereby concurred with the Senate, thus allowing the statue to be placed on the State House grounds without the approval of another Legislature.

FURNITURE FACTORY DESTROYED.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

A fire in Byfield, Mass., this morning, destroyed the cabinet furniture factory of Chas. S. Holt & Co., of Boston, with its contents, together with an adjoining dwelling house. The loss on stock, machinery, &c., is $6,000 and on the building $4,000; Insured The factory was well known as the first cotton factory in America.

THE BASS RIVER BANK.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Bank Commissioners to-day applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction on the Bass River Bank, which was granted. It is stated, on the best authority, that the bill holders are amply secured.

New-York State Politics.

THE DUTCHESS COUNTY AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The announcement that the American County Convention, held here yesterday, refused to indorse J. C. Emans as candidate for Senator, is an error. No such resolution was before that body.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

Ithaca, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Hon. L. Tremain addressed a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting here last evening, in an able manner.

Sporting Items.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

Rochester, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The English cricketers sail from Quebec on Saturday.

Dr. Jones returns to New-York without arranging for a base ball match.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.

Troy, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

An exciting game of base ball came off at East Albany to-day between the Champion Club of Albany and the Victory Club of Troy, resulting in the defeat of the former by three runs—the first defeat they have suffered since their organization.

The Canadian Steamers.

TRANSFER OF THE LINE TO PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Arrangements have been made for the continuation of the weekly line of Canadian steamers to run to this port instead or Quebec through the Winter and Spring, commencing with the *Hungarian*, which will leave Liverpool for Portland Nov. 2, and Portland for Liverpool Nov. 26.

Kansas Politics.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Leavenworth, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Democratic State Convention at Lawrence, yesterday, nominated Sam Medary for Governor, John P. Slough for Lieutenant-Governor, John A. Holdeman for Congress, and Judge Williams, present Associate Judge, for Chief-Justice.

Maine Politics.

ELECTION OF DOUGLAS DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

Bath, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Thos. D. Robinson and Charles B. Stetson were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention by the District Convention at Topsham to-day. Both are strong Douglas men, and strong Douglas resolutions were passed.

Insurance Company Dissolved.

Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Indemnity Insurance Company of our city has been dissolved by the Supreme Court, now in session here, and James M. Cook appointed Receiver.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Anniversary of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church.—The celebration of the Two Hundredand Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church took place last evening, at the Greenwich Church edifice, in Bleecker-street, corner of West Tenth. The school receives scholars from all the Reformed Churches, being under the control of the Collegiate Church. The education afforded is free—the only requisite being the attendance of the scholars upon the Sunday School, and of the parents upon the Church, as regular members. Notwithstanding the bad weather of last evening, the building was crowded to its utmost capacity with those interested in the exercises, which passed off with considerable spirit, and with credit to all concerned. The programme was made up of recitations in arithmetic, grammar, geography, &c., with declamation and singing—the number taking part being one hundred and forty-six. The Rev. Thomas C. Strong, pastor of the Greenwich Church, distributed the premiums and presented the "honors" of the school to the Graduating Class of 1859, accompanying the ceremony with appropriate remarks. Following are the names of the graduates: Misses Mary W. Brant, Sophia E. Brant, Emma A. Blanch, Elizabeth Dolde, Emma L. Lefman, Harriet Reger, Nancy J. Reger, Mary Veshlage, Elizabeth Wenz, Messrs. Augustus Bedford, Henry Butz, Warren A. Colwell, Stephen L. Ferdon, John Hahn, James R. Hitchcock, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles Veshlage, Augustus Wenz.

City Tract Society.—The City Tract Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at the Cooper Institute. Mr. A. R. Wetmore presided. The report of the Secretary summed up the month's operations as follows: 96,931 tracts, 53 Bibles, and 42 Testaments, have been distributed; and 437 volumes lent; 187 children have been gathered into Sabbath-schools, 29 into public schools, 18 into Bible-classes; 226 persons have been induced to attend church, and 24 to sign the Temperance pledge; 184 religious meetings have been held, 4 backsliders reclaimed, 27 persons hopefully converted, and 19 converts have united with Evangelical churches—making 126,657 tracts distributed, and 433 conversions, during the past ten months. The Society employs 30 missionaries in the various Wards of the City, and these have been assisted by 1,036 visitors. The monthly reports of six of the missionaries were read, after which the arrangements of an anniversary meeting, to be held in December, were discussed.

Charged with Perjury.—A complaint for perjury was preferred yesterday before Justice Connolly by Mr. Allen M. Sherman, against Mr. Charles Gould. The testimony showed that the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company executed a deed in 1857 conveying to Sherman and others, for the benefit of the creditors, all personal property belonging to the Company, and some real estate. In 1858 Mr. Sherman, and those associated with him, filed a petition praying that their accounts might be audited, and they discharged from further duty; also that the Court should fix the fees and commissions to be allowed them. It is charged that Gould swore falsely in order to prevent the payment of these fees. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, for the defendant, denied the jurisdiction of the Court, and asked a dismissal of the complaint on that ground. The magistrate reserved his decision until 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

Mulligan & Co. in Court.—Justice Connolly, yesterday afternoon, entered upon the examination of a charge of assault and battery preferred by Edward Russell, coachman of Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall, against William Mulligan, James White, constable of the Fourth Ward, and David Cunningham. The evidence showed that Russell was on board the Staten Island ferry boat, when the defendants beat him severely for going to the assistance of a man whom they had knocked down. No arrest had been made, but the defendants were notified to appear at the examination. They were all present but Cunningham, and the Justice held each of them to answer the charge in $300 bail. Meanwhile they were allowed to depart on their parole, to appear to-morrow with their sureties.

Policeman Arrested on a Charge of Perjury.—Sergeant Twaddle, of the Fourth Precinct, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Judge Roosevelt, to answer a charge of perjury. The Sergeant made an affidavit in the Quimbo Appo case, stating that he accompanied District-Attorney Waterbury and his assistant, Mr. Doyle, to the residence of Mrs. Fletcher, in Oliver-street, and there interrogated her two children as to the nature of an oath. Finding them ignorant of the subject, Mr. Doyle got the curate of St. James to instruct the children, and their testimony was taken in Court. Mr. Waterbury having in an affidavit pronounced the statement false, Sergeant Twaddle was indicted and arrested. The latter has always sustained an unblemished character.

Coroners' Inquests.—Rachael Alexander, a Prussian girl, 19 years of age, who was run over by an omnibus on the 20th inst., died yesterday at the New-York Hospital.... Benjamin Lent, aged 55 years, of Lloyd's Landing, L. I., died on Tuesday from burns received by the upsetting of a fluid lamp. Coroner Schirmer held inquests in both cases.... Mr. Birmingham, of No. 118 East Nineteenth-street, fell down a flight of stairs in the Bible House on Tuesday evening, and died of injuries thus received, yesterday morning. Coroner O'Keefe held the inquest and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

American Oriental Society.—The American Oriental Society met yesterday afternoon and evening, in the University building. Papers were read on the following subjects: "Influence of the Semitic on the Romanic Languages," by Dr. Gaumbaum; "Two Hindoo Inscriptions," by Prof. Hall, of Benares, India; "The Later Studies of the Phœnician Inscription of Sidon," by Prof. Turner of Washington; "A passage of Eusebius, alleged to contain the word Israel," by Rev. E. C. Jones of Philadelphia. The Society adjourned at 8½ o'clock P. M., to meet in the same place to-morrow, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Departure of Mr. Paul Morphy.—Mr. Morphy will take leave of his friends in New-York at the Chess Club, in the University Buildings, this (Thursday) evening. A few personal friends will informally entertain him on Friday evening; and on Saturday he will leave for New-Orleans, and will probably stop a day or more at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Charleston, to meet the chess-players of those cities. He will probably not return North until the meeting of the Chess Congress in October next, at Philadelphia, but will commence the practice of the law in New-Orleans.

Forgery of the name of Mr. Robert Bonner.—Yesterday afternoon a man presented to the paying teller of the Nassau Bank, Mr. G. H. Briggs, a check for $3,126, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. Robert Bonner. The teller informed

on the north side of Long Island, while going eastward on Monday evening, struck upon a sunken rock opposite Sands' Point, and sunk in fifteen feet of water. The passengers were rescued by the steamboat *Mayflower*. The sunken vessel is nearly new, and is valued at $35,000. She was in command of Captain SOMERINDYKE, who was a principal owner.

SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of the Sabbath-School Teachers of the Hudson River Baptist Association, South, was held yesterday, at the Berean Baptist Church. Forty-five schools were represented, twenty-two of which report 596 teachers, and 5,835 scholars on their registers. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. DOWLING, Mr. R. G. PADDE, and others.

THE ASSAULT UPON MR. THOMSON, OF THE DAILY NEWS.—Mr. G. F. THOMSON appeared yesterday before the Grand Jury for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and made complaint against FRANK MCCABE for the brutal assault made upon him in the *Daily News* office. This action takes the affair from the lower Courts.

ELECTION IN THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Lieut. PATRICK KELLY has been elected Captain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, *vice* Capt. KEATING, resigned. Second Lieut. EAGLEY has been elected First Lieut.; Sergt. CAMPBELL, Second Lieut.; and Sergt. FLYNN, Acting Sergeant. After the election, a sword and sash, and a pair of epaulettes, valued at $150, were presented to Capt. KELLY.

MILITARY.—The Independence Guards returned from Philadelphia last evening. They were escorted to the boat at Philadelphia by the Scott Legion. Here they met with a hearty reception from the other members of the disbanded Twelfth Regiment at the Mercer House.

THE FIRST SNOW.—A fall of snow filled the air last evening and continued till after midnight. It began after dark as if sensible of its unseasonable appearance, and will doubtless vanish by daylight.

THE REMAINS OF MINISTER MASON.—The *Yorktown* sails for Richmond at 3 P. M. to-day. It is expected that she will carry the remains of the late Hon. J. Y. MASON, although no one had arrived to take charge of them at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will this evening inaugurate a course of lectures at the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, near Eighth-avenue. His subject is "Bargain Makers."

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—At 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a fire broke out in the brick building in the rear of No. 83 West Thirty-first-street, occupied by H. KLEINHANS, show-case manufacturer. Damage about $100, and not insured.

FIRE IN CENTRE-STREET.—A fire broke out last evening in the New-Haven freight depôt, in Centre-street. Damage about $100, and insured.

Police Reports.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon some adroit thief stole twelve watches, valued at about $800, from a show case in front of the jewelry store at No. 175 Broadway.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—James Pool and John O'Brien were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of ribbons and buttons found in their possession.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

EXCESS IN SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—MORE JUDGMENTS TAKEN BY DEFAULT.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, the President, Mr. WARREN, in the Chair.

A report was received from the Finance Committee, to the effect that the amount of special appropriations, exceeding the sum reserved for that purpose out of the school fund of 1859, was $19,148 90.

The election of a Finance Clerk, in place of WM. F. CLARK, resigned, was made the special order for the next meeting.

Another report was received from the Committee, in favor of settling the judgment, amounting to $168 72, obtained by Wm. H. Arthur & Co., for printing for the officers of the Seventh Ward.

Mr. GREEN stated that the bill was for printing bunkum speeches made at the opening of the school. He objected to its judgment if it could be avoided. He believed the Corporation Counsel had been informed that there was a good defence, but that notwithstanding that, he had allowed a judgment to be made by default. Mr. WATERBURY made a similar statement; and recommended that the matter be referred back to the Committee, with power to consult some counsel in whom confidence could be placed, to ascertain whether the judgment could be set aside, and a new trial had. The recommendation was adopted by the Board.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET TROUBLES—CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MCOOVERN.

The examination into the alleged extortions at Washington Market was resumed, yesterday morning, before the Mayor.

The City Inspector, Supt. IRVING, and AUSTIN, the market clerk, were present, and, together, managed their own defence. They introduced the affidavits of several persons who have received permits from Mr. IRVING for stands in Washington Market, and who are now in possession of them, who assert that they never paid Mr. IRVING any consideration for them.

Neither of the witnesses knew "FAUPELL," the person who has been somewhat conspicuous in prosecuting these cases; and an effort was made to prove him to be a myth.

The Mayor considered this kind of testimony wholly irrelevant, citing as a parallel the case of the Dutch Judge who weighed testimony after the following fashion: Two witnesses saw a certain act committed, but a dozen others swore that they did'nt see it; therefore the Judge dismissed the case. JOHN MCGOVERN, being cross-examined, testified, substantially, as follows:

He did not apply to Austin in relation to his stand, but to Mr. Irving, in compliance with a notice to show cause why he should not vacate one or both of his stands; he next saw the Mayor, and stated his grievances: he then, in accordance with advice from Mr. Bunker, Irving's clerk, went to a party in Centre Market, (Mr. Kehoe,) who gave him a letter to Irving; Mr. Bunker, Irving's clerk, directed him to go to Kehoe; he understood the contents of the letter to be that proceedings against him were to be stayed until he could see Irving; he saw him (Irving) at the office, and told him he would not lose the stand for $500—but he did not offer him that sum; Irving replied that he (McGovern) would not lose anything, but to let the affair drop.

The following was elicited on the direct examination:

The taking away of the front has injured my stand; in consequence of this I would sell for $1,000 that for which I paid $2,000; I was advised to go and see Thomas Johnson as it was said that he had great influence with Mr. Irving, and that he could get permits from him; the persons who advised me were Mr. Reed and Fraupell; Mr. Johnson said, "Mr. McGovern, you know how these things are managed, and that it will cost me something; how much would you give?" I said, "from $50 to $100." I saw him the next day; he passed my stand, and said to me, "This thing will cost you $500." I told him that I could not pay more than $200; I did not, however, pay anything; after this, he said there was a resolution before the Common Council to give more power to the Superintendent of Markets; Messrs. Irving and Austin came a few days after, and Mr. Irving said that he would cut off four feet from the upper side of my stand. Witness testified that there were some half dozen stands larger than his.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND TO THE COUNTIES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, Mr. G. C. VERPLANCK presiding.

The Board voted to pay to the various counties their quota of the Commutation Fund, amounting in the aggregate to $23,535 75.

By the weekly statement it appears that the arrivals of emigrants for the current week have been 1,087; the number in the Institution, 727. The amount of commutation fees received for the week, $3,091 95. Balance of Commutation Fund, $30,548 25.

Adjourned.

Serious Accident to the New World.

THE VESSEL SUNK OFF FORT WASHINGTON POINT—PASSENGERS SAVED—BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT LOST.

A serious accident happened to the well-known steamer *New World*, as she was making her regular trip to Albany last evening. About 7 o'clock, when off Fort Washington, the connecting-rod of her engine broke. By the accident a portion of the machinery was drawn through the bottom of the vessel, making a large hole, through which the water rushed so rapidly as to defeat all attempts to keep the vessel afloat. Much alarm was excited among the passengers, of whom there were 250 on board, but the steam-tug *Ohio* and a schooner which was in the vicinity immediately coming to their relief, disembarked them in safety.

But little baggage besides carpet-bags and vallses was saved. The freight, of which the *New World* had a large amount, will of course be seriously injured as the vessel is submerged to her second-tier of state-rooms. The amount of damage which she will sustain cannot yet be accurately ascertained. Insurance against fire had been effected on her, but none against marine disaster.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER MONUMENT.—The Sons of Temperance are raising the necessary money to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late DANIEL H. SANDS, who was one of the original founders of that Order. The monument is to cost about $3,000. Washington Division, No. 4, subscribed $50 to the fund last Monday night.

SUICIDE.—W. O. BILLINGS, a man about 30 years of age, died last evening in the Third Precinct Station-house from an overdose of laudanum. Deceased was employed by Messrs. TARBANE & Co., corner of Warren and Greenwich streets, New-York.

INJUNCTION.—The injunction applied for by the Broadway Railroad Company to prevent the Sewer Commissioners from digging sewers under their tracks, was argued yesterday before Judge LOTT, and the papers in the case were submitted.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MOZART HALL RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches of Fernando Wood, S. B. Cushing, Conrad Swackhamer and Others.

The people who are wont to assemble in Mozart Hall, and who swear by FERNANDO WOOD, met last night at the Cooper Institute, "to express their sentiments on the public questions of the day, and to ratify the State and County nominees." There was a band stationed outside, which was *instrumental*, no doubt, in securing a considerable quota of the assemblage within; the platform was well filled, and the body of the Hall contained at least six hundred persons. Dr. WILLIAMS, well-known as an influential member of the Board of Education, was elected Chairman. Mr. P. G. MOLONEY submitted a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, the one headed by JAMES S. LIBBY, the other by JOSEPH T. MILLS. These were adopted unanimously.

Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, the Mozart Hall candidate for Comptroller, last year, presented a series of resolutions, which, in the first place, approved the Democratic State ticket, indorsed the Tammany Judiciary nominations, and declared "that in the recent treasonable, preconcerted, and bloody conspiracy at Harper's Ferry, having for its aim the overthrow of lawful authority, the murder of citizens, the confiscation of property, and the inciting of arson, rape, and devastation, we see the pernicious consequences of the teachings of a Seward and a Giddings; that the present is the supreme moment at which, in the State of New-York and by the electors of New-York at the ensuing election, the march of those dangerous men toward power can be arrested and their treasonable efforts palsied upon the very threshold of their fondly-hoped success; and that we believe the defeat of Black Republicanism in this State in 1859 will be the sure precursor of its overthrow in the Union in 1860."

The resolutions then denounce the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine; call on the public to arrest "Black Republican misrule;" represent the Democratic Party as the only reliable friends of the Canal system, and wind up with the assertion that the Democracy of the City and County of New-York are unalterably in favor of the selection of delegates to National Conventions for the nomination of President and Vice-President by single Congressional District Conventions, and not by State Conventions.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. RUSSELL further announced the receipt of letters from the Hon. JOHN A. GREENE, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and other leading Democrats, accounting for their absence from the meeting.

Mr. STEPHEN B. CUSHING, who was the successful candidate of the Native American Party in 1856, for the post of Attorney-General, was the first speaker. He described the importance of a Democratic triumph in New-York as being an index to the public sentiment of the whole Union, and called on all who had the integrity of the Union at heart to combine, irrespective of former political differences, in an effort to overthrow Sewardism.

During his remarks, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD appeared on the platform and was greeted with a burst of cheers in which Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY took the lead.

Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, editor of the *Democratic Review*, was the next speaker.

He was followed by Mr. WOOD, who was received with vehement applause. He returned his thanks for so complimentary a reception, and said that at all times and under all circumstances it gave him pleasure to confer with any number of his Democratic fellow-citizens of New-York. As they were all citizens of this great metropolis, they had an abiding interest in everything appertaining to its welfare and prosperity. Every city in the Union claimed some advantage over its fellows, but our own beloved New-York, this grand metropolis of the country, had everything that every other city in the world possessed, and ten thousand other things besides. When those who, in the mistaken language of the world, were said to be of "the upper classes," were growing in wealth and means, every other class was proportionately benefited. There was no man in the community absolutely independent of his fellows. Our exported productions were due mainly to the South and West, and if these were interfered with, the whole Union would suffer. We paid our indebtedness, not in circulating medium, but in cotton, rice, tobacco, and those other products which are the result of the labor of the slave. We might be theoretic as we pleased, we might be philanthropic as we pleased, but there was not an Abolitionist in the country who could subsist without the labor of the slave. How, without the slave, could he do without rice or sugar? how, without the slave, could his family obtain their calicos? how, without the slave, could HORACE GREELEY provide himself with tobacco? [Laughter.] These products could be cultivated only by slaves. This was a material view of Slavery. The facts, however, were palpable. But what was Slavery in this country? It was a system of labor—a system in which men were kept, if we pleased so to say, in a state of bondage. It was called a peculiar institution. What right had we to interfere with it where it exists? When the States confederated for mutual support, they reserved each, to itself, the right of controlling its own domestic affairs. Then Slavery existed in the Northern States as well as in the South. He himself, though not an old man, remembered instances of Slavery in New-York and in New-Jersey. And would not New-York or New-Jersey have been as indignant then at any Congressional interference with slave-property as South Carolina is now. We recently had a practical effort made to make one Slave State free. He would not charge any direct personal complicity of the Republican leaders at the North with the fanatics at Harper's Ferry, but he would charge that their acts were the legitimate consequences of Northern teachings, and were traceable to the exciting appeals of Northern demagogues. [Applause.] The Republican Party at the North had no other issue than that of abolition. Take that away and they were without a principle. They advanced no question involving a United States Bank, a tariff, the distribution of the public lands for school purposes. They were lead by no great man, such as CALHOUN, CLAY or WEBSTER. They had no national issue. They had but one topic—Slavery—the nigger. [Applause.] Their success as a party, even, would not enable them to fulfill their design, save by the sword and faggot. The Republicans assumed that capital supported the Government. He denied that it was so. It was labor that upheld the Government. Capital could always take care of itself; but it was the poor laboring man, who went from the scene of his daily toil to some wretched basement or miserable garret, who contributed most to the maintenance of the Government. It was not the landlord who paid the taxes: it was the tenant who paid them through his increased rent. It was not the hoarding-house keeper who lost by the enhanced price of provisions; it was the boarder whose weekly bill was raised. As he had said once before in a public document, for which he had been soundly abused by the Republican Press of New-York, he now repeated, on his own personal responsibility, that those who produced nothing got everything, and those who produced everything got nothing. [Applause.] Mr. Woon concluded by recapitulating the salient features of the Democratic creed, and exhorted his hearers to a hearty support of the Democratic State and County ticket.

Mr. HENRY ARCULARIUS and others followed, and the meeting at length broke up with cheers for FERNANDO WOOD and the Democratic State and County tickets.

Nominations by the Independent Democrats.

JUDICIAL, SENATORIAL AND ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES SELECTED.

The Independent Democratic General Committee, with the delegates from the various Wards, met last night at Union Hall, No. 113 Bowery, to make a selection of candidates for the next election. The following were the nominations made: Judge of Supreme Court, WILLIAM H LEONARD; Superior Court, James Moncrief, A. L. Robinson; Common Pleas, Charles P. Daly; Marine Court, no nomination; Supervisor, John R. Briggs.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

Fourth District—No nomination. *Fifth District*—Bernard Kelly. *Sixth District*—W. T. Parsons. *Seventh District*—P. G. Maloney.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Districts.	Districts.
First—Dennis J. Conley.	Tenth—John Byrnes.
Second—Thomas Kirlin.	Eleventh—Wm E. Robinson
Third—C. B. Woodruff.	Twelfth—Wm. Gage.
Fourth—Wm. C. Gover.	Thirteenth—P. Masterson.
Fifth—W. J. Cole.	Fourteenth—T. B. Voorhis.
Sixth—Sam'l. D. Webster.	Fifteenth—Geo. W. Varian.
Seventh—Aaron H. Bean.	Sixteenth—H. Arculanius.
Eighth—John C. Reilley.	Seventeenth—Thos. Veitch.
Ninth—James P. Dunn.	

The claims of Mr. DIEFFENHOFER, the Republican nominee for Judge of the Marine Court, were strongly urged, but no nomination was effected. The Convention were also unable to decide between Messrs. WILSON and MCLEON MURPHY, the nominees respectively of Mozart Hall and Tammany. These matters will be disposed of at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Sixth Republican Senatorial Convention.

BENJAMIN F. MANNIERE NOMINATED.

The Sixth Republican Senatorial Convention met, for the fifth time, to nominate a candidate. The adjournment had not resulted in any arrangement by which the former vote was affected, and the Convention proceeded to vote *viva voce*, until 352 votes had been taken. Then, after several recesses had been taken, and much discussion had been had, it was resolved to take two votes by ballot, and then, if no choice was the result, to return to the vote *viva voce*.

The first ballot stood for WASHINGTON SMITH 10, GEORGE OPDYKE 10. On the second ballot the result was the same.

Mr. CHURCHILL, of the Eighteenth Ward—a friend of Mr. OPDYKE—moved that all the candidates be withdrawn, and the motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 8. BENJAMIN F. MANNIERE and AUGUSTUS F. DOW were named as candidates, and on the first vote Mr. MANNIERE received 11 votes, and Mr. Dow 9, and Mr. MANNIERE was declared the nominee of the Convention. The Opdyke men all voted for Mr. MANNIERE, as did Mr. C. C. SPENCER, which gave him a majority. A motion to appoint a Committee to wait upon Mr. MANNIERE, met with considerable opposition, but the motion was finally carried by a vote of 10 to 6. Mr. DAYTON not voting, and a Committee of Four was appointed.

People's Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the voters of the Sixth Assembly District, favorable to the election of JOHN COMMERFORD, Esq., as Assemblyman, was held last night at No. 163 Bowery. JOHN H. BIN, Esq., presided. The report of the Committee on Conference with other Conventions was read and adopted. The meeting was then addressed by HORACE GREELEY, Esq., and others, who advocated the election of Mr. COMMERFORD on the ground that he was an honest man, and one mindful of the interests of the working classes. A letter from Mr. COMMERFORD, in reply to an inquiry from the Twelfth Regiment asking his views on their difficulties, was read. Mr. C. pledged himself, if elected, to endeavor to restore the Regiment to its former standing, and to support a bill making ten years the limit of tenure of office in the militia. On motion the sentiments contained in the letter were indorsed, and the meeting adjourned.

The Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met at their Head-quarters last evening, and decided upon calling a mass meeting of Republicans on the evening of the 3d of November.

Ninth Assembly District.

The Hon. A. J. DUGANNE was last evening nominated by the Americans as their candidate for the Assembly.

Eleventh Assembly District.

The Eleventh District Republican Assembly Convention met last evening in Lamartine Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and unanimously nominated COMMINOS H. TUCKER, formerly Alderman of the Twentieth Ward, Republican candidate for the Eleventh Assembly District.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

At a mass meeting of the "mechanics and workingmen" of the Fourteenth Assembly District, held in Avenue A, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, last evening, Mr. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, the Republican candidate for Assembly, was unanimously indorsed.

BROOKLYN RATIFICATION MEETINGS

Addresses of the Hon. Henry Wilson and Horace Greeley.

A large meeting of the Republicans was held a Musical Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, for the ratification of the State ticket. Gen. H. B. DURYEA presided, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was selected.

Gen. DURYEA stated the object of the meeting. In presenting its several candidates, the Republican Party, he said, had intended to put forward men of character, who were worthy to represent its principles. He spoke at length of the principles of the Party, and when he had concluded there were loud cries for "WILSON."

Before Senator WILSON was introduced, the State ticket, and a series of resolutions indorsing it, were read by J. H. ROBMAN and adopted.

The Hon. HENRY WILSON then came forward and was received with cheers. He expressed his thanks for the kind welcome extended to them, and asked their calm and candid attention. They were about to exercise one of the dearest rights of freemen in deciding what should be the position of New-York on the great vital principles of the age. It was well, therefore, that they should meet thus to talk these matters over. It was disgraceful that a country which declared that all men were born free and equal, should be divided into free States and slave States. This was a condition of society that did not exist in any other portion of the globe. In no part of the world could man stand so erect as in the free States of this Union; in the fifteen slave States a few masters held in servitude millions of slaves. The President of the United States, like his illustrious predecessor, was the abject tool of the slave power. The Senate was in the power of the slaveholders; the Supreme Court of the United States had been made to utter the iniquitous decree that 4,000,000 men had no rights that deserved to be respected. This slave-power had taken possession of the Democratic Party. It owned that party as completely as it owned its slaves. It owned the Northern John Cochranes more surely than it owned its bondsmen at the South. The army of the Emperor of Austria, the legions of LOUIS NAPOLEON, were not more ready to obey their masters' bidding than the Northern Democrats to obey the slave-power. The Democratic Party was dying out at the North, and a million and a-half of freemen had resolved that it should die. As its banners went down at the North, at the South it was all the more supported. Its head was at the South, and its tail only at the North. He flung back the charge made by JOHN COCHRANE that the Republican Party supported the rash act of Ossawattomie BROWN. JOHN COCHRANE knew better. There never were more intelligent men in the ranks of any party than were numbered with the Republican Party. It was founded upon Freedom, and was composed of the men of the Whig and Democratic parties. This was the party accused of favoring insurrection and rebellion. The speeches of JOHN COCHRANE and JOHN VAN BUREN in '48 were more radical than the speeches of the Republican leaders of New-York, in 1859. They had then proclaimed that they would surround the South with an atmosphere of liberty, and the slaveholders must breathe it or die. Where were these men now? They had violated their professions of '48. When the sky was lurid with the flames of the burning cabins of the free settlers in Kansas, these men had stood by the Administration, and sneered at "Bleeding Kansas." When CHARLES SUMNER was stricken down, they had spoken in derision of the indignation that the act had excited; and while all the other wrongs perpetrated by the Democrats were inflicted, they had stood by that party. SENATOR SEWARD had been denounced a few years ago, for speaking of "a higher law," just as now he was decried for using the words "Irrepressible conflict." BROWN's expedition to Virginia was a fillibustering expedition. Doubtless, BROWN had thought that if WALKER could make an expedition to Central America, he could make an expedition to Virginia. But that the Republican party sympathized with his action—all its antecedents were opposed to the idea. He had no faith in violent acts or violent words on the subject of Slavery. Every unlawful act created by Free State men in slave States only inured to the benefit of slaveholders, and every violent Anti-Slavery word injured the cause of freedom. JOHN BROWN had gone to Virginia because Southern men had gone to Kansas with arms in their hands, burned his cabin, murdered his friends and turned his brain. If it had not been for the attempt to force Slavery on Kansas JOHN BROWN would never have gone to Virginia. Men at the South proclaimed that they would resist the inauguration of a Republican President, and a Governor had just been elected in Mississippi who held such a doctrine as this. TOOMBS, KEITT, PRESTON BROOKS, Secretary FLOYD, had declared that in the event of FREMONT's election the Union should be dissolved. Gov. WISE had told during the Fremont canvass of what the chivalry of Virginia,—the chivalry, probably, that exhibited itself at Harper's Ferry,—would do if FREMONT was elected. If BROWN was a traitor in 1859, he was only following the example of HENRY A. WISE, who was a traitor before him. The Republican Party intended to elect a President just as soon as it had the power. The country was suffering, commercially, under Democratic rule. England was getting ahead of us with the nations south of us, because we neglected to repress our fillibustering expeditions. The safety and the peace of the country required the overthrow of the Democratic Party, and a return to the principles of the fathers of the Republic. They were yet to select a standard-bearer for the next Presidential contest. It might be Mr. SEWARD, or SALMON P. CHASE, or NATHANIEL P. BANKS, or Judge READE of Pennsylvania, or WM. PITT FESSENDEN, or BENJ. WADE. It was their duty to go into Convention next year calmly, nominate the best man, and then stand by their principles firmly. In conclusion, he said to the laboring man, if any were present, that they owed it to themselves to overthrow the Democratic Party which sneered at them as the offscourings of the earth. Gen. WILSON concluded amid loud applause.

The Hon. HORACE GREELEY next addressed the meeting. He said the Democrats proclaimed that theirs was a Union party as long as they were in power, but when they were out of power they said the Union was to be dissolved. By whom? Not by the Republicans into whose hands the power would come, certainly. The Republicans had acquiesced in the verdict of the people in 1856 without trying to dissolve the Union, and he had no doubt that the Democratic masses would acquiesce quietly when the Republican Party went into power in 1860. Mr. GREELEY was frequently cheered.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of Brooklyn, made a few remarks, and then the meeting resolved itself into a procession, behind the banner of the Ashland Club, and escorted the orators to the Ferry.

Independent Democratic Ratification.

A mass meeting to ratify the nominations made by the Independent Democrats in Kings County, was held last evening in Conklin Hall. The meeting was organized by appointing PETER FARREL Chairman, and HENRY PERAT, Jr., Secretary. Addresses were made by Judge MOSAIS, Messrs. BROWN, SAWYER, and others. The meeting was quite enthusiastic and was well attended.

Loss of the American Ship Quebec.

From the Plymouth Journal.

A rather remarkable shipwreck took place off this port on Tuesday afternoon last. The running foul of the Eddystone Light (which, probably, is better known than any other light in this world) actually took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the loss of the American ship *Quebec*, 700 tons, Capt. ALEXANDER RUARK, (as reported in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*.) The ship was from Bordeaux, having landed a cargo of staves, and was bound at the time of the disaster for Newcastle, in ballast. At 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, with the wind light, and the weather rather hazy, she struck on the rock on which the lighthouse is erected, and sustained severe damage. At 11 o'clock she was got off, and the utmost efforts were made to bring her into this port, but they were of no avail, for at 3 o'clock in the morning she sunk in six fathoms of water, about three miles from Whitsand Bay. The captain and crew landed at this port about 8 o'clock in BROOKE's pilot cutter. The ballast the ship had on board was composed principally of sand, which so choked the pumps that they were of no service whatever. Had this not been so, the probabilities are that she would have been run on shore, and, at least, saved from being a total wreck. It is stated that the captain of the ship was below at the time at tea, and that the command of her was vested in the mate.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The combined action of these remedies safely relieves the worst cases of piles. The pills, in stomach and bowel complaints, and the ointment in scrofula, work the most astounding cures.

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GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

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Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
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Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beaver	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
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66
At EVANS', and Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FASHIONABLE HATS.—It is a difficult task for many to get up a hat suited to the taste and appearance of those who are *au fait* in the modes. KNOX, however, can do it, and he does it daily; it is his hobby, and he prides himself justly upon it. His hats are the best, the cheapest, the noatest and handsomest hats worn, as everybody can testify who purchase from KNOX, at his old-established hat store, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

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Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS,	THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY,	J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE,	J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY,	WM. A. COX.

Who owns that monster hat
That goes asshing through the street
With a thorough-bred before
And a darkie on the seat.
Whose is it? Why, tis
White, the famous hatter,
And in shape it can't be beat.

Keep Your House Dry.—Now that the cold weather is coming, when not alone rain, but the searching snow, abounds, people have to look to their roofs. If leaky, make your landlord fix them. If he won't do it, do it yourself, and deduct from the rent. The Bridgewater Paint for Roofs, which you can get at No. 72 Maiden-lane, is the only sure thing by which to effect this object. House-owners and house-occupiers, take notice.

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is no longer a mystery. The rays of light dancing among those splendid

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HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS,
Rare and Choice.
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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Hill, inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequaled, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depôt at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ballooning.—Mr. Wise has wisely concluded not to make another ascension without a supply of fine three-cent Cigars, and excellent Brandy from No. 37 Fulton-st., to keep out the cold.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

MARRIED.

FISK—GAVITT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Hatton, HENRY G. FISK to Miss ALLIE GAVITT, all of this City.

CARMAN—SLOAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 25 at St. George's Church, by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., THOS. F. CARMAN, Esq., of the Province of New-Brunswick, to SUSAN E., daughter of the late Wm. Dunbar Sloan, Esq., of this City.

JONES—HEARN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 24, by the Rev. Samuel Clark, XENOPHON JONES, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to HENRIETTA, daughter of the late George Hearn, Esq., of the Isle of Wight, England.

GOADBY—STROUD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Price, JAMES H. GOADBY to miss ELIZA A. STROUD, of New-Orleans.

SMITH—GRINSTEED.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Samuel H. COX, D. D., WM. W. SMITH, of Piscataway, N. J., to

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open for the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

TRINITY CHORISTERS' SCHOOL.
RECENTLY ESTABLISHED.

This School has for its object the training of boys for the choral service of the Church. Abundant facilities are furnished for the acquirement of a thorough musical education, in all its branches, free of cost. A select Private School (English and Classical) on the premises, to which those pupils are admitted who possess the requisite capacity. On admission to the Choir boys receive salaries ranging from $50 to $100 per annum. For full particulars address TRINITY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 13th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 689 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 238 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, Principals, Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by eight experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a pleasant family home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 83 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Conducted by Dr. RICHARDS & SON, assisted by WERNER BJERG, Esq. Boys fitted for college or business, and received in the family of the Principal, at any age or grade of proficiency. For circulars, apply at the office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., where Dr. Richards or a teacher may be consulted daily from 11 to 2. Terms moderate, and no extras. Session begins Nov. 1.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and through within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 61½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—No. 346 Bowery. Schools supplied with competent teachers for any department. Parents seeking schools for their children furnished with school circulars gratuitously. References—the Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons, *et al.* Teachers of French and music wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. E. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 13th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. Munson I. Lockwood, Principal; H. Hinde, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmoid, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition moderate. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 300 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 698; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. The academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York. C. G. HALTLINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 344 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $10 to $25 per quarter.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MME. VIGUIER DE MONTEUIL, is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. Private lessons. For circulars and references, apply at No. 52 East 26th-st.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 37th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 32 East 32d-st.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 177 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A few pupils for instruction on the piano-forte; young beginners will be taken on very moderate terms; references of the first respectability. Address E. D. L., Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as governess in a private family, or as teacher in a school; no objection to travel; or would act as companion to a lady; is thoroughly competent to teach Music, French, Drawing, Monochromatic and Pastel Paintings. Also, all the common and higher English branches. References exchanged. Address A. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHER.—A LADY FOR SEVERAL YEARS connected with one of the first schools in the city, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, and usual English branches, desires a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address, with salary offered, Miss M. H. S. LAKE, Augusta, Me.

A FRENCH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach her own language to foreigners, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or a few pupils to take private lessons. Testimonials of capacity and City references will be given. Address, until next Saturday, F. L. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address R. M., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn; instruction given in music, English branches and French; City references given. Address L. P. M., No. 14 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER BY A lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching the piano, French, (which she speaks,) and English; is a fine musician. Address, with salary offered, INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOLLOWING DESirable Property, well rented and paying good interest:
1 House and lot No. 266 Bleecker-st.
1 House and lot No. 39 4th-st.
1 House and lot 85 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
1 House and lot in 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 House and lot in 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
1 House and lot in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also several desirable country seats can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE,
Real Estate and House Agent, No. 77 East 13th-st.,
Between 3d and 4th avs., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE.—SIX LOTS ON 86TH-ST., between 4th and 5th avs.
20 lots on 5th-av. and 80th-st.
15 lots on 54th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
3 lots on 84th-st., near 5th-av.
4 lots on 104th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
6 lots on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Also other lots.
For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., an elegant first-class high stoop three-story brown-stone front house, 1foot full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 39th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

SECOND-AV. AND FORTY-FOURTH-ST. LOTS.—Attention is called to the positive sale of four valuable lots on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 44th-st., and seven lots on the street, to be made at auction THIS DAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—
64 lots on 8th-av. and 89th-st.
6 lots on 5th-av. and 98th-st.
4 lots on 8th-st.
2 lots on 90th-st.—lots in the vicinity of the Park.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front houses, 25x45, Nos. 144 and 146 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., west side; in replete order, with rose wood and black walnut doors on the parlor floor; can't be surpassed. Inquire on the premises, for D. ROBINS.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. ISAAC STARR, C. E., Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

SELECT LOTS FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF extra size, on 5th-av.; one 25-foot lot corner on Madison; 4 lots on 40th-st., and 4 on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; 2 lots on 37th-st., near Broadway; 5 lots on Broadway, very desirable and cheap. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—The two-story, brick and basement brick house, No. 139 Prince-st., New-York, newly painted and has all the modern improvements. For terms apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS house, built in the most substantial manner, four stories high, full lot. It is in perfect order and elegantly fitted up. The situation is central, and near 5th-av. The owner sells as he is leaving the City.
W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 47th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with back &c., and in first-class order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 180 Fulton-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres on the mountain side, near to depôt, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are of the first class, new, large and in complete order. All the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad; new house, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements; location near depôt, healthy and beautiful, with garden land and barn; possession immediate, or March 1. Apply to LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat and farm on south side of Staten Island. The improvements are of first-class, the grounds well laid out, and the land in high state of cultivation. Perfectly healthy, views fine and extensive, near a station of the railroad. Terms liberal. For further particulars, address M., Box No. 1,049 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR THE stock and lease of a well-located and well-established hat-store, a desirable country residence and store; large dwelling, large store, good sized barn, good garden, plenty of fruit and five acres of land, located in Connecticut. Apply or address No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-PLACE, of 40 acres, near White Plains; nice house and outbuildings; fine view of the Sound. Also, 300 acres on Long Island; also, 54 acres in Westchester.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSE, OR A double house, with all modern improvements, in a respectable locality, to rent for a term of years, by a private family. The house may either be finished or in course of erection, during which the tenant's wishes might be considered. Address F. R. HOUSE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A FAMILY OF five grown persons, until May, a house completely furnished, except silver, and table and bed linen, in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., between 14th and 33th sts.; rent from $150 to $200 per month. Call on or address EDWARD, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS LOCATED NEAR Madison-square, with permanent board for three or four persons, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The best of reference required and given. Address MERCHANT, three days, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF FOUR persons, the second floor of a nice house, with one small family, located between 3d and 7th avs., not above 17th-st.; rent $12 or $13, and possession by Saturday next. Call or address B. C., No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, UNTIL MAY 1st, with all modern improvements, suitable for a small family, situated between 3d and 6th avs. and 10th and 32d sts. Address Box No. 126 Post-office, stating terms, &c.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, for a term of years, a farm of 30 to 100 acres, accessible to the city, in a healthy locality, with commodious and convenient buildings; a farm adapted to grazing, with plenty of fruit, preferred. Address, stating location, price (cash) and other particulars, Box No. 2,062 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

THE CHEAPEST FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIS CITY TO LET.—A small, neat house, down town, completely furnished, with eight Hair mattresses, and bed linen, blankets, pillow cases, &c.; plated ware, China and glass ware, towels, &c., in the most complete order, will be let to a small respectable family only. Rent only $520 per annum, quarterly, in advance. Family going to Europe.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, 100 FEET from 6th-av. cars, a neat three-story house, with all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished; the street has been paved with Belgian pavement, and is as desirable a place to live as any in this part of the City; it will be let low for one or more years. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, TWO rooms in the second story, back basement and privilege of a room on the third floor, if required. As there is one family in the house, consisting of four, one of the same number would be desirable. Gas and Croton all over the house. No. 223 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Furnished or unfurnished.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas throughout; Ridgewood water in the yard; situated No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars, call next door, No. 479, or of T. H. BROWN, at A. Campbell's, No. 43 Centre-st., New-York.

TO LEASE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR NEW 3-story brick houses, replete with modern improvements, located on Pacific-st., near Portland-av., will be leased for a few term of years to good tenants. Apply to J. F. J. DERAISMES, No. 88 William-st., New-York, or to Mr. HARRINGTON, next door to the houses.

TO LET—CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, except back parlor and one bedroom on fourth floor, with chandeliers and all the modern improvements; most delightfully located on 29th-st., near Lexington-av.; rent only $450 per annum. If taken by Saturday morning. KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET, furnished, up town, with china and glass-ware, plated-ware, towels and napkins, table linen, bed linen, and pillow-cases, lace and muslin curtains, neat as a pink, will be let to a small family only. Rent $100 per month, in advance. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 200 27th-st.; has gas, hot and cold water, and every convenience for a small respectable family; carpets and oil-cloth on floor if desired. Apply on premises, or No. 80 Vesey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE-STORY HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished, one hundred feet from 8th-av., in 53d-st., and will be let for one or more years. This is a very desirable place to live. Apply on the premises.

ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO rent until 1st of April. The four-story dwelling-house, No. 15 West 21st-st., beautifully furnished throughout. Rent $150 per month to a responsible and private family. Call, for two days, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, THREE DESIRABLE cottages, at $132, $180 and $200; gas and croton water; half block from 2d and 3d-av. cars; also lots for sale, in good location, and desirable terms and prices. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., cor. 123d-st.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF No. 90 Fulton-st., between William and Gold sts. Apply to PRICE & SONS, Lahei Publishers, No. 108 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARK-ON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detacheil and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte. Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt—
$175, $250, $265, $280, $300, $320, $375, $400.
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Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 25 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $260, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES, well known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
Second-hand PIANOS, first-class made, in good order, at low prices.
S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs, (12 stops,) Portable Bass Melodeons and Melodeons of every style. Illustrated Catalogues sent free to any address. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Rent applied if purchased.
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LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Construncted with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 422 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, bat $30 $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPEricenced and possessing a fine voice, is desirous of obtaining a situation as soprano singer in a church in this City. Address J. E. G., Box No. 3,401 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
PART II. SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.

An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. RAYMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail.
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Nos 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES,
Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses. By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 33 N. William-st. They consist in part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCH 8,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIME KEEPERS.
OPEN FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO,
A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELLED.
OPEN FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.
ALSO,
A very large assortment of SILVER HUNTING AND OPEN FACE LEVER Watches, full ruby jewelled; also, Silver Hunting Duplex Watches, and Silver Hunting and open face cylinder escapement do. The above is believed to be the largest sale of Watches ever offered in New-York, as the stock consists of upwards of $40,000. They will be sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers, and will be positively sold without regard to cost of importation. Terms at sale. The Watches will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Wednesday, one day previous to the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
The property of J. D. Johnson, Esq., to be sold as he is leaving for the South,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. The horses are an elegant span of long tail steel grays, full 16 hands high, eight years old, of elegant style and action, and can trot together easily in four minutes, and are warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every way, and are believed to be as fine a span as any in the City; have been driven by the owner for the last eighteen months.
ALSO,
An elegant open baroucher, Prince's metal mountings, built to order by John R. Lawrence, Esq.; also, an elegant carriage by same maker; also, an elegant double harness to match, made to order by Lowden.
The whole to be sold without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock contained in the store No. 808 Broadway.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above warerooms, a large and valuable stock of first-class furniture, consisting of every variety of
PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM,
LIBRARY,
DINING and
CHAMBER SUITES,
The whole of which has been made in the best manner, and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat.
TERMS: Under $200, cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months' approved paper.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st., near Wall—
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank ..... $25 each.
50 shares Chatham Bank ..... 25 each.
50 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York ..... 100 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each.
25 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
20 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Insur. Co. 50 each.
42 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co. 25 each.
28 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
20 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
27 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co ..... 30 each.
15 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each.
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co ..... 25 each.
25 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co ..... 15 each.
10 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
35 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
2 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co. ..... 50 each.
$40 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1859.
$2,520 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1858 and 1859.
$5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 State of Tennessee 5 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$15,000 Delaware, Lackawann and Western Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Mortgage Bonds.
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 3:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 4 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st, as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer LAMING, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Bleecker sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Sycosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read *Human Frailty*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Apothecary's Hall, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, thoroughly eradicated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the Inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.
My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred engravings. Price $1. Sold also, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their deceits and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, till 9 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas*, &c.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa, and the results of early indiscretion, abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 Lafayette-place, corner of Bond and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to the affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all others, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. SHEARTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Father Consult Son. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BART, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. McMURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	28 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. DEARY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of the above line will leave at 3 o'clock, instead of 4.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 3 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 3.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
CATAWBA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARETSS, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & PEINEKEN, No. 125 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Garvin, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.
Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, some sacred harmonies, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING, SPERANZA.
The sale of seats for TRAVIATA and MARIA DI ROHAN commences this morning.
NOTICE.—The managers take great pleasure in announcing the arrival of the great tenor,
SIG. CARLO BEAUCARDE.
Due notice will be given of his first appearance.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8,
First appearance in America of
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA,
(who has now fully recovered)
In
LA TRAVIATA.

Mlle. Speranza	as	Violetta
Sig. Brignoli	as	Alfredo
Sig. Amodio	as	Germont
Sig. Muller	as	Ilottore

The magnificent Orchestra and Chorus under the direction of Sig. MUZIO.
NOTICE.—This morning commences the sale for to-night's TRAVIATA and to-morrow's MARIA DI ROHAN.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 28, at 8,
revival of Donizetti's celebrated opera of
MARIA DI ROHAN,
with entirely new dresses and appointments.
The public are respectfully informed that
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will appear on six nights prior to her departure for an extended concert-tour through the United States.
The second of the "GAZZANIGA NIGHTS" will take place TO-MORROW, (Friday,) when
Mme. GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America in her great part of Maria di Rohan.
MME. STRAKOSCH.....as.....Gonde
SIGNOR STIGELLI.....as.....Challis
Will appear for the first time as Chevreuse, a part in which he enjoys a great European reputation.
In consequence of the shortness of Mme. Gazzaniga's engagement,
MARIA DI ROHAN
Cannot be repeated. This will, therefore, be the only opportunity of hearing the great baritone,
Signor FERRI,
In what has been considered his greatest part, both as regards acting and singing.
On SATURDAY,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The Directors, in apologizing for some slight disappointment at the last Matinee, in consequence of circumstances beyond their control, beg leave to assure the public that henceforth the promises made in the announcements will be rigidly adhered to. The entertainments will be given
UNABRIDGED AND WITHOUT ANY CURTAILMENT.
The feature of next Saturday's Matinée will be the joint appearance of
THE THREE PRIMA DONNE,
COLSON, GAZZANIGA, SPERANZA.
The joint appearance of the two Tenors,
Sig. BRIGNOLI and Sig. STIGELLI.
The great Baritone,
Signor FERRI as RIGOLETTO.
Mme. STRAKOSCH, Sig. AMODIO.
The Orchestra and Chorus is under the direction of Signor MUZIO.
The entertainment will consist of
THE ENTIRE OPERA OF POLIUTO,
Which will be given without any curtailment by
GAZZANIGA, BRIGNOLI and AMODIO.
The entire first act of
LA TRAVIATA,
By the new prima donna,
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA.
The magnificent fourth act of
RIGOLETTO,
including the
MAGNIFICENT QUARTETTE,
By COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI,
And the great baritone,
Signor FERRI.
The sale of tickets commences on Friday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Directors respectfully announce that the first of the new grand operas to be given this season will be
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
words by SCRIBE, music by VERDI.
The auspicious production of this work in Paris, where on its first performance it was hailed as the greatest work of its celebrated *maestro*, has now been confirmed and indorsed by nearly all the great opera communities of Europe. It has been selected invariably by Italian managers as the *Opera di Cartello*, which, in theatrical parlance, means that upon which they have staked the fate of the season. In every instance the issue has been prosperous and satisfactory. It has enabled them to refer to the season just concluded as one of the most fruitful on record, and that, too, in spite of the depression caused by the late war. Crowds, such as were never gathered in witness even "Il Trovatore," have flocked to hear this later and more esteemed work. A success so wide-spread and extraordinary is without a parallel in theatrical history. In London, where competition is always alive to its opportunities, the energetic lessee of Drury Lane selected Verdi's work as a counterpoise to the attractions of Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploermel" at the other house. Whilst the latter has obtained an undoubted success, the "Sicilian Vespers" has elicited much more enthusiasm.
Under these circumstances the Directors have deemed it their duty towards the patrons of the opera at once to satisfy public curiosity by producing the opera with all the expedition that is compatible with the very extensive preparations demanded by the work, and never begrudged by the directors of the Academy of Music.
The opera of the Sicilian Vespers was written for the Grand Opera in Paris at the express command of the Emperor. It is well known to critics and connoisseurs that Verdi has introduced in it a new style, which, it is considered by many, will beget for him the real style in all his own compositions and in those of his followers. Whilst it possesses all the melodic features, so conspicuous in Il Trovatore and La Traviata, it is free from certain triviality's which have too often furnished the opponents of Verdi with pretexts for hostility. In the Sicilian Vespers we encounter a manner and mechanism grand, and a boldness of form such as we find in Meyerbeer's Huguenots, Rossini's Moses in Egypt, and that most dramatic of all operas, La Juive. In fact, it possesses all the breadth and strength of construction usually found in Meyerbeer's and Halevy's works, with the spontaneity and elegance of the purest Italianish school.
The cast, which is the strongest under the special superintendence of Signor Muzio, the well-known pupil and friend of Signor Verdi, who, it will be remembered, was engaged last year as the especial conductor of Mlle. Piccolomini. Signor Muzio, from association and familiarity with Verdi and his music, is of all conductors, the one most familiar with the composer's delicate nuances, which he adds all the necessary routine and experience acquired in a long and most intimate connection with Italian music.
If the public have, therefore, just grounds to rely upon full justice being done to the musical department, they can re-assured that the *mise-en-scene* will be, to say the least, in perfect keeping with it. Indeed, the Directors can boldly assert that—thanks to the liberality of some of the prominent stockholders of the Academy of Music, who, at the end of Mr. Ullman's last season, advanced to him a large sum of money—there will be an opportunity for bringing out this novelty with a degree of splendor, an exactness of detail, and a richness of effect which have never before been bestowed on a purely Italian work. Four new scenes have been painted for it, each act contributing its repast to the eye and illusion to the mind. The dresses are both picturesque and costly. In order to insure the greatest perfection in these respects, the directors have imported a large proportion of them from Paris, and for the rest, have secured the patterns used at the Grand Opera there. A number of splendid suits of mediæval accoutrements and properties have also been procured for the Opera, from the ateliers of the celebrated Granger, of Paris. The total expense of mounting the *Sicilian Vespers* will not fall short of $15,000, a sum which has never before been expended on any single operatic production in America. The opera will be produced in New-York towards the end of October, and in Boston in January.
The directors encourage the hope that these efforts will meet with the sympathy of the musical public, and lead to that just appreciation which elsewhere has secured the fortunes of opera-managers. With such an amount of support as they are justified in expecting, they will be able to produce *also this season*, and in advance of Paris and London, the latest of Verdi's operas, *Aroldo*, a manuscript copy of which Signor Verdi has most kindly sent through the courier Signor Ferri, the great baritone engaged for the Academy of Music, and for whom *Aroldo* was expressly composed.
The directors avail themselves of the present opportunity to announce the list of operas they intend to produce this season, mostly for the first time.
The Sicilian Vespers," by Verdi; the "Magic Flute," by Mozart; "Le Nozze," by Halevy, (in which will be used the 60 suits of solid armor for man and horse lately arrived from Paris;) "Aroldo," by Verdi; "Stradella," by Flotow; and, if possible, the grandest of Rossini's operas, "Moses in Egypt."
There will likewise be several important revivals, among which will be the "Huguenots," "Rigoletto," "Maria di Rohan," "Der Freischutz," &c.
With an outlay for properties and scenery unprecedented in the history of Italian opera in America, and with a company selected expressly for the illustration of the great programme, the Directors feel justified in appealing to the public for that liberal meed of support and applause which has heretofore attended their efforts. They can safely pledge themselves that so far as they are concerned, there will be no diminution, either in the active effort, or the close personal supervision of the most minute details.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GAZZANIGA.
The sale of Tickets commences his morning.
To-morrow, FRIDAY, Oct. 28, at 8,
Revival of Donizetti's celebrated opera of
MARIA DI ROHAN,
with entirely new dresses and appointments.
The public are respectfully informed that
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Madame STRAKOSCH.....as.....Gonde
Signor STIGELLI.....as.....Challis
The great baritone, Sig. FERRI,
will appear for the first time as Chevreuse, a part in which he enjoys a great European reputation.
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MARIA DI ROHAN
cannot be repeated. This will, therefore, be the only opportunity of hearing the great baritone,
Signor FERRI,
in what has been considered his greatest part, both as regards acting and singing.

THE OPERA—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets and choice seats for the Opera and other places of amusement may always be had at the Office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, No. 2 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEW MUSIC, DANCES AND BALLADS.
HORN, WHITE AND DAVIS
Appear together every evening.
Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. SPERANZA.
The public are respectfully informed that
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA
having recovered, will make her first appearance in America THIS (Thursday) EVENING in LA TRAVIATA.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING
Pronounce the entire and grand success of the
NEW PLAY.
It will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
FAST MEN
OF
THE OLDEN TIME.

Charles II., King of England	Mr. Levere
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Charles Sedley	Mr. Brougham
Lycurgus Muddle, a specimen of the genus Dogberry	Mr. Blake
Amen Squeak, a Parish Beadle	Mr. Walcot
Starvemouse, a Miser	Mr. Dyott
Jeremiah Thin, his Man	Mr. Young
Dunstable, a Strolling Player	Mr. Floyd
Balsam, Valet to Rochester	Mr. Sloan
Joskin	Mr. C. Parsloe
Gruff Barney	Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Lovelaugh	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay	Mrs. Sloan

Sylvia Golden, an Heiress, ward of Starvemouse.....Miss Gannon
Aunt Rebecca.....Mrs. Vernon
Bell, Barmaid of the "Horns".....Miss Tree
New Scenery.....by.....Isherwood.
New Music.....by.....Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Dances.....by.....Miss Hearardo.
To conclude with the laughable Farce
BATHING.
In rehearsal—A Comic Duality, called GOING IT BLIND, in which Messrs. BROUGHAM and WALCOT will appear.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
Places may be secured one week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THURSDAY, Oct. 27,
The beautiful home picture and one of the most touching representations ever afforded from the drama.
DOT!
DOT! DOT! DOT! DOT!
DOT!
DOT!
DOT!
DOT!
With its inimitable group of artists.
Dot, by Miss Agnes Robertson.
Caleb Plummer, by Jefferson.
Tackleton, by Johnston.
John, by H. Pearson.
Mrs. Fielding, by Mrs. Blake.
May, by Mrs. J. H. Allen.
The Blind Girl, by Miss Stevens.
Ned, by Davenport.
After which,
THE STATE vs. PAWKINS.
In which Miss Jefferson, G. Holland and Davenport will appear.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
N. B.—The curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager.....Mr. G. L. Fox.
Doors open at 6½; performances commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING, Oct. 27, 1859,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.

Visconti Galliano	Mr. J. E. Nagle
Nicolo	Mr. Mark Smith
Eugenia Coletti	Miss Cordelia Cappell
Vasquez Spadillo	Mr. C. K. Fox

After which, the Musical Burletta of
NO; Or, THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.
To conclude

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Trial of the Insurgents.

THE INDICTMENT AND ARRAIGNMENT.

Arrest of John E. Cook in Pennnsylvania.

CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Circuit Court, Judge PARKER presiding, met at 10 o'clock. The Grand Jury were called, and retired to resume the examination of witnesses. The Court took a recess awaiting the return of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Johnson, U. S. Marshal, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived this morning. He visited the prisoners and identified Copeland as a fugitive from justice in Ohio. His object is supposed to be to ferret out testimony implicating the other parties.

The excitement is unabated, and crowds of persons from the surrounding country are here. The event is regarded as proving the faithfulness of the slaves, and no fears are entertained of them, but a military guard is kept up, fearing an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

Consternation among the slaves is caused by the fear of being seized among those of Col. Washington, and they firmly believe the object of the prisoners was to carry them South and sell them. Not a single slave has as yet been implicated as even sympathizing with the insurrectionists. Those carried off have all been captured and returned to their masters.

BROWN has made no confession, but, on the contrary, says he has full confidence in the goodness of God, and is confident that he will rescue him from the perils that surround him; he says he has had rifles leveled at him, knives at his throat, and his life in as great peril as it now is, but that God has always been at his side. He knows God is with him, and fears nothing.

AARX. R. BOYDLER, member elect of Congress, of this District, has collected from fifty to one hundred letters from the citizens of the neighborhood of BROWN's house, who searched it before the arrival of the Marines. The letters are in the possession of ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., who has a large number of letters obtained from BROWN's house by the Marines and other parties. Among them is a roll of the conspirators, containing forty-seven signatures; also, a receipt from HORACE GREELEY for letters, &c., received from BROWN, and an accurately traced map from Chambersburgh to BROWN's house; copies of letters from BROWN, stating that as the arrival of too many men at once would excite suspicion, they should arrive singly; a letter from MERRIAM stating that of the twenty thousand wanted, G. S. was good for one-fifth; also, a letter from J. E. COOK stating that the Maryland election was about to come off, the people will become excited, and we will get some of the candidates that will join our side.

Cannon are stationed in front of the Court-house, and an armed guard is patroling around the Jail.

Capt. Brown has consented to allow Messrs. Faulkner and Botts to act as his counsel, they assuring him that they will defend him faithfully, and give him the advantage of every privilege that the law will allow.

Stevens declares that he does not desire to be defended by Northern counsel, preferring Southern, and that the Court should name them.

There is a decided sympathy for Stephens, not only on account of his sufferings, but because he has shown none of that vindictiveness and hardihood that characterizes Brown. His regret is regarded as caused by the consequences of his folly, and the examination yesterday indicated that the other prisoners have lost their confidence in Brown, and are not disposed to follow him in his defiant course.

At 12 o'clock the Court reassembled.

The Grand Jury reported a true bill against the prisoners, and were discharged.

Charles B. Harding, assisted by Andrew Hunter, represents the Commonwealth, and Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts are counsel for the prisoners.

A true bill was found against each prisoner:

First—For conspiring with negroes to produce insurrection.

Second—For treason to the Commonwealth; and

Third—For murder.

The prisoners, who were accompanied by a body of armed men, passed through the street and entered the Court-house without the slightest demonstration on the part of the people.

Brown looked somewhat better, and his eye was not so much swollen. Stevens had to be supported, and reclined on a mattress on the floor of the Court-room, evidently unable to sit; he has the appearance of a dying man, breathing with great difficulty.

Before the reading of the arraignment, Mr. Hunter called the attention of the Court to the necessity of appointing additional counsel for the prisoners, stating that one of the counsel (Faulkner) appointed by the County Court considering his duty in that capacity as having ended, had left. The prisoners, therefore, had no other counsel than Mr. Botts. If the Court was about to assign them other counsel, it might be proper to do so now.

The Court stated that it would assign them any members of the Bar they might select.

After consulting Capt. Brown, Mr. Botts said that the prisoner retained him, and desired to have Mr. Green, his assistant, to assist him. If the Court would accede to that arrangement it would be very agreeable to him personally.

The Court requested Mr. Green to act as counsel for the prisoners, and he consented to do so.

Mr. Brown then arose and said: I do not intend to detain the Court, but barely wish to say, as I have been promised a fair trial, that I am not now in circumstances that enable me to attend to a trial, owing to the state of my health. I have a severe wound in the back, or rather in one kidney, which enfeebles me very much. But I am doing well, and I only ask for a very short delay of my trial, and I think I may get able to listen to it; and I merely ask this that as the saying is "the devil may have his dues," no more. I wish to say, further, that my hearing is impaired, and rendered indistinct in consequence of wounds I have about my head. I cannot hear distinctly at all. I could not hear what the Court has said this morning. I would be glad to hear what is said on my trial, and I am now doing better than I could expect to be under the circumstances. A very short delay would be all I would ask. I do not presume to ask more than a very short delay, so that I may in some degree recover and be able at least to listen to my trial, and hear what questions are asked of the citizens and what their answers are. If that could be allowed me I should feel very much obliged.

Mr. Hunter said the request was rather premature. The arraignment could be made, and this question could then be considered.

The Court ordered the indictment to be read, so that the prisoners could plead guilty or not guilty and would then consider Mr. Brown's request.

The prisoners were compelled to stand during the arraignment, with difficulty, and Stevens being held upright by two bailiffs. Porte Crayon was present, and took sketches of the prisoners as thus arraigned.

The reading of the indictment occupied about twenty minutes; each of the prisoners responded to the question "Not Guilty," and desired to be tried separately.

Mr. Hunter—The State elects to try John Brown first.

Mr. Botts—I am instructed by Brown to say that he is mentally and physically unable to proceed with his trial at this time. He has heard to-day that Counsel of his own choice will be here, whom he will, of course, prefer. He only asks for a delay of two or three days. It seems to me but a reasonable request, and I hope the Court will grant it.

Mr. Hunter said he did not think it the duty of the prosecutor for the Commonwealth, or for one occupying that position, to oppose anything that justice required, nor to object to anything that involved a simple consideration of humanity, where it could be properly allowed; yet, in regard to this proposition to delay the trial of John Brown two or three days, they deemed it their duty that the Court, before determining matters, should be put in possession of facts and circumstances, judicially, that they were aware of in the line of their duties, as prosecutors. His own opinion was, that it *was not proper to delay the trial of this prisoner a single day*, and that there was no necessity for it. He stated, in general terms, to the condition of things which they were surrounded. They were such as rendered it dangerous to delay, to say nothing of the exceeding pressure upon the physical resources of the community, growing out of the circumstances connected with the affairs for which the prisoners were to be tried. Our law, in making special provisions for allowing, in the discretion of the Court, briefer time than usual in case of conviction for such offenders, between the condemnation and execution, evidently indicates indirectly the necessity for acting promptly and decisively, though always justly, in proceedings of this kind. In reference to the physical condition of Brown, he asked the Court not to receive the unimportant statements of the prisoners as sufficient ground for delay, but that the jailor and physicians be examined. As to excepting counsel from abroad, he said that no impediment had been thrown in the way of the prisoners procuring such counsel as they desired, but on the contrary every facility had been afforded. Able and intelligent counsel had been assigned them here, and he apprehended there was little reason to expect the attendance of those gentlemen from the North who had been written to. There was also a public duty resting upon them to avoid, as far as possible within the forms of law, and with reference to the great and never-to-be-lost-sight-of, of giving a fair and impartial trial to the prisoners, the *introduction of anything likely to weaken our present position*, and give strength to our enemies abroad, whether it issues from the jury in time, or whether it comes from the mouths of the prisoners, or any other source. It was their position that had been imperiled and jeopardized, as they supposed, by enemies.

Mr. Harding concurred in the objections of Mr. Hunter, on the ground of danger in delay, and also because Brown was the leader of the insurrection, and his trial ought to be proceeded with on account of the advantage thereby accruing in the trial of the others.

Mr. Green remarked that he had had no opportunity of consulting with the prisoner, or preparing a defence. The letters for Northern counsel had been sent off, but not sufficient time had been afforded to receive answers.

Under the circumstances he thought a short delay desirable. Mr. BOTTS added that at present the excitement was so great as, perhaps, to deter Northern counsel from coming out, but now that it had been promised that the prisoners should have a fair and impartial trial, he presumed that they would come and take part in the case.

The Court stated that if physical inability were shown, a reasonable delay must be granted. As to the expectation of other counsel, that did not constitute a sufficient cause for delay, as there was no certainty about their coming. Under the circumstances of the prisoners it was natural that they should seek delay. The brief period remaining before the close of the term of the Court, rendered it necessary to proceed as expeditiously as practicable, and to be cautious about granting delays. He would request the physician who had attended Brown, to testify as to his condition.

Dr. Mason thought Brown was able to go on understandingly with the trial. He did not think his wounds were such as to effect his mind or recollection. He had always conversed freely and intelligently about this affair. He had heard him complain of debility but not of hardness of hearing.

Mr. Cockerell, one of the guards at the jail, said that Brown had always been ready to converse freely.

Mr. Avis, jailor, sworn: Had heard Brown frequently say to persons visiting him, that his mind was confused and his hearing affected; he would not like to give any opinion as to his ability to—

[At this point the telegraph from Charlestown ceased working, owing to the storm prevailing there.]

ARREST OF JOHN E. COOK.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Capt. COOK was arrested yesterday afternoon by Messrs. DANIEL LOGAN and CLAGGETT FITZUGH, at Montalto, Franklin County, fourteen miles from this place. His printed commission, filled up and signed by BROWN, and marked number 4, was found on his person, as was also a memorandum written on parchment, of the pistol presented to Gen. WASHINGTON by LAFAYETTE, and bequeathed to LEWIS W. WASHINGTON in 1854. The pistol, he says, is in a carpet bag which he left in the mountain. He came out of the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions, and was much fagged down and almost starved. He was brought to this place at 8 o'clock last night, and, after an examination before Justice REISHER, and being fully identified by one of our citizens, who formerly knew him, was committed to jail to await a requisition from Governor WISE. He acknowledged having three others with him, one of whom was seen and conversed with, having a blue blanket over his shoulders and carrying a Sharp's rifle and a double-barrelled gun. The former, he said, belonged to his partner, who had gone for provisions. Parties will go out in search of the others to-day.

THE PRISONER AT CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The man arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrection was brought before Judge GRAHAM, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to-day. Judge WATTS presented a warrant from the Governor of Pennsylvania, upon a requisition from the Governor of Virginia, for the delivery of a fugitive named ALBERT HAZLETT. There was no positive evidence to identify the prisoner as the person named, but it was proved that the pistols in his possession were of the same manufacture as were used by the insurgents, and his dress and appearance correspond with the description given by a person who had seen HAZLETT at Harper's Ferry. The Judge appointed a further hearing on Saturday next, and issued subpenas for witnesses from Virginia and elsewhere, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the sheriff:

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Gov. PACKER to-day ordered that Capt. JOHN E. COOK, now confined in Chambersburgh, and HAZLETT in Carlise Prison, be delivered up to the authorities of Virginia for trial.

RUMORED ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Considerable excitement was caused at Frederick City, this afternoon, by a report that a large body of Abolitionists had crossed from Pennsylvania to Virginia, with the intention of rescuing the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists. A military company left immediately to assist in the defence of the Charlestown Jail.

The whole affair is believed to be a hoax.

SUPPOSED SEARCH FOR FRED. DOUGLASS.

The Rochester *Democrat*, Oct. 25, has the following:

"Some 'suspicious-looking characters,' of gentlemanly but official demeanor, have been 'hanging about town' for a day or two past, and it is supposed that their object in visiting Rochester is to call on Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS for explanations regarding the recent *emeute* at Harper's Ferry. It so happens, however, that Mr. DOUGLASS is out of town, and his present whereabouts does not seem to be generally known. The strangers are said to be connected with the United States Marshal's office—deputies of that gentleman, in fact."

LETTER FROM THE HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

DAYTON, O., Saturday, Oct. 22.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday contains what purports to be a conversation between JOHN BROWN, the Harper's Ferry insurgent, and myself. The editorial criticism in that paper, while unjust, is, nevertheless, moderate and decent in temper and language. Not so the vulgar, but inoffensive comments of the *Commercial* and the *Ohio State Journal* of to-day. Self-respect forbids to a gentleman any notice of such assaults. But the report and editorial of the *Gazette* convey an erroneous impression, which I desire briefly to correct.

Passing of necessity through Harper's Ferry on Wednesday last, on my way home from Washington City, I laid over at that place between morning and evening trains for the West. Through the politeness of Col. LEE, the commanding officer, I was allowed to enter the armory inclosure. Inspecting the several objects of interest there, and among them the office building, I came to the room where BROWN and STEVENS lay, and went in, not aware that Senator MASON or any reporter was present till I entered, and without any purpose of asking a single question of the prisoners, and had there been no prisoners there I should have visited and inspected the place, just as I did. In all these particulars,

No "interview" was asked for by me or any one else of JOHN BROWN, and none granted, whether "voluntarily and out of pure good will," or otherwise. Brown had no voice in the matter, the room being open equally to all who were [illegible] armory inclosure. All went and came alike, [illegible] consulting BROWN; nor did he know either myself or the other gentleman with whom he conversed. Entering the room, I found Senator MASON, of Virginia, there, casually, together with eight or ten others, and BROWN conversing freely with all who chose to address him. Indeed, he seemed eager to talk to every one; and new visitors were coming and going every moment. There was no arrangement to have any reporter; nor did I observe for some minutes after I entered that any were present. Some one from New-York was taking sketches of BROWN and STEPHENS during the conversation, and the reporter for the *Herald* made himself known to me a short time afterward; but I saw nothing of the *Gazette* reporter till several hours later, and then at the hotel in the village.

Finding BROWN anxious to talk and ready to answer any one who chose to ask a question, and having heard that the insurrection had been planned at the Ohio State Fair held at Zanesville in September, I very naturally made the inquiry of him, among other things, as to the truth of the statement. Learning from his answers that he had lived in Ohio for fifty years, and had visited the State in May or June last, I prosecuted my inquiries to ascertain what connection his conspiracy might have had with the "Oberlin Rescue" Trials then pending, and the insurrectionary movement at that time made in the Western Reserve to organize forcible resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave law; and I have now only to regret that I did not pursue the matter further, asking more questions, and making them more specific. It is possible that some others who are so tenderly sensitive in regard to what was developed, might have been equally implicated. Indeed, it is incredible that a mere casual conversation, such as the one held by me with JOHN BROWN, should excite such paroxysms of rage and call forth so much vulgar but impotent vituperation, unless there be much more yet undisclosed. Certain it is that three of the negroes, and they from Oberlin, and at least six of the white men, nine in all out of the nineteen, including JOHN BROWN, the leader of the insurrection, were, or had been, from Ohio, where they had received sympathy and counsel, if not material aid in their conspiracy.

But the visit and interrogation were both casual, and did not continue over twenty minutes at the longest. BROWN so far from being exhausted, volunteered several speeches to the reporter, and more than once insisted that the conversation did not disturb or annoy him in the least. The report in the New-York *Herald*, of Oct. 21, is generally very accurate, though several of the questions attributed to me, and particularly the first four, ought to have been put into the mouth of "Bystander," who, by the way, represents at least half a score of different persons.

"As to the charge preferred of breach of good taste and propriety," and all that, I propose to judge of it myself, having been present on the occasion. There was neither "interview," "catechising," "inquisition," "pumping," nor any effort of the kind, but a short and casual conversation with the leader of a bold and murderous insurrection, a man of singular intelligence, in full possession of all his faculties, and anxious to explain his plans and motives so far as was possible without implicating his confederates otherwise than by declining to answer. The developments are important; *let the gallied jades wince.*

And now allow me to add that it is vain to underrate either the man or his conspiracy. Capt. JOHN BROWN is as brave and resolute a man as ever headed an insurrection, and in a good cause, and with a sufficient force, would have been a consummate partisan commander. He has coolness, daring, persistency, the stoic faith and patience, and the firmness of will and purpose unconquerable. He is tall, wiry, muscular, but with little flesh—with a cold, gray eye, gray hair, beard and mustache, compressed lips and sharp aquiline nose; of cast-iron face and frame, and with powers of endurance equal to anything needed to be done or suffered in any cause. Though engaged in a wicked, mad and fanatical enterprise, he is the farthest possible remove from the ordinary ruffian, fanatic or madman; but his powers are rather executory than inventive, and he never had the depth or breadth of mind to originate and contrive himself the plan of insurrection which he undertook to carry out. The conspiracy was, unquestionably, far more extended than yet appears, numbering among the conspirators many more than the handful of followers who assailed Harper's Ferry, and having in the North and West, if not also in the South, as its counsellors and abettors, men of intelligence, position, and wealth. Certainly, it was among the best-planned and executed conspiracies that ever failed.

For two years he had been planning and preparing it with aiders and comforters a thousand miles apart, in the Slave States and the Free; for six months he lived without so much as suspicion in a Slave State, and near the scene of the insurrection, winning even the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, yet collecting day by day large quantities of arms, and making ready for the outbreak. He had as complete an equipment, even to intrenching tools, as any commander in a regular campaign, and intended, like NAPOLEON, to make war support war. He had Sharpe's rifles and Maynard's revolvers for marksmen, and pikes for the masses. In the dead hour of night, crossing the Potomac, he seized the Armory with many thousand stand of arms and other munitions of war; and making prisoners of more than thirty of the workmen, officers and citizens, overawed the town of Harper's Ferry with its thousand inhabitants. With less than half a score of men surviving, he held the Armory for many hours, refusing, though cut off from all succor, and surrounded upon all sides, to surrender, and was taken with sword in hand, overpowered by superior numbers, yet fighting to the last. During this short insurrection eighteen men were killed and ten or more severely wounded—twice the number killed and wounded on the part of the American force at the Battle of New-Orleans.

JOHN BROWN failed to excite a general and most wicked, bloody and desolating servile and civil war, *only because the slaves and non-slaveholding white men of the vicinity, the former twenty thousand in number, would not rise.* He had prepared arms and ammunition for fifteen hundred men, and captured, at the first blow, enough to arm more than fifty thousand; and yet he had less than thirty men—more, nevertheless, than have begun half the revolutions and conspiracies which history records. But he had not tampered with slaves, nor solicited the non-slaveholding whites around him, because he really believed that the moment the blow was struck they would gather to his standard, and expecting, furthermore, the promised reinforcements instantly from the North and West. This was the basis upon which the whole conspiracy was planned; and had his belief been well founded, he would unquestionably have succeeded in stirring up a most formidable insurrection, possibly involving the peace of the whole country, and requiring, certainly, great armies and vast treasure to suppress it.

Here was his folly and madness. He believed and acted upon the faith which for twenty years has been so persistently taught in every form throughout the Free States, and which is but another mode of statement of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict"—that Slavery and the three hundred and seventy thousand slaveholders of the South are only tolerated, and that the millions of slaves and non-slaveholding white men are ready and eager to rise against the "oligarchy," needing only a leader and deliverer. The conspiracy was the natural and necessary consequence of the doctrines proclaimed every day, year in and year out, by the apostles of Abolition. But BROWN was sincere, earnest, practical; he proposed to build works in his faith, reckless of murder, treason, and every other crime. This was his madness and folly. He perishes justly and miserably—an insurgent and a felon; but guiltier than he, and with his blood upon their heads, are the false and cowardly prophets and teachers of Abolition.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

SENTIMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVES.

From the Richmond Whig.

We repeat that the affair at Harper's Ferry was *not* an insurrection at all—that the slaves had nothing to do with it—that, on the contrary, the slaves themselves were terrified and panic stricken by the audacious invasion of these Abolition conspirators. We desire the Northern people—especially the Northern Abolitionists, who prate about the oppression and discontent of Southern slaves—to remember the striking and significant fact that the slaves were not participants in the late affair, and that the affair itself was, therefore, not a *slave* insurrection, in any sense or to any extent, but a pure and absolute conspiracy and invasion on the part of Northern Abolitionists alone! We wish them to put this great and instructive fact in their pipes, and smoke it at their leisure; and they will learn therefrom another great, instructive and incontrovertible fact, to wit: That the slaves of the South are contented with their lot, peaceably disposed, loyal to their masters, and hate a meddling Northern intruder and Abolitionist with a perfect hatred. Let them remember this truth, too, that the chief unhappiness of Southern slaves is produced by fear of the Abolitionists—by apprehension on their part that the Abolitionists will, some time or other, and some how or other, forcibly abduct them from their humane masters and comfortable homes, and take them to the free North or to Canada! This fact may be new to the Northern Abolitionists: but it is, nevertheless, a fact, and should be allowed to have its just and proper influence upon the Northern mind. The slaves both fear and hate the Northern Abolitionists, and look upon them, as they really are, as their worst and only enemies.

The Bark Laurens.

SIX HUNDRED SLAVES LANDED AT CUBA.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of last evening says: "We learn that it is stated on good authority in New-London that the bark *Laurens*, whose seizure on suspicion of being intended as a slaver our readers will remember, has landed a cargo of about 600 slaves on the Island of Cuba! The Captain and mate have been seen in New-York for three or four days past.

This intelligence comes through passengers on the late California steamer which touched at Havana, and well-informed persons have no doubt of its substantial truth. We never had the least doubt from the evidence given in the trial here, that the *Laurens* was intended as a slaver, and we know that people were very generally astonished that Judge INGERSOLL should have arrived at a decision so contrary to the belief of almost every man who heard the evidence. Whether the above report is true or not, we think it more than probable that the *Laurens* has, ere this, been employed in that nefarious traffic, the revival of which seems to be the chief object of the modern Democracy.

THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS.—The statement that the appointment of the Assistant Marshals to take the census was to be announced in a few days having been copied into our columns from some other source, we think it proper to state that these officers will not be appointed before Spring, as the details of the work of the next census will not be commenced before the 1st of June, 1860.—*Washington Star, Oct. 25.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. OCT. 26.

$3,000	Michigan 6s, '78	102	
10,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	91	
5,000	do	b60	90
5,000	do		89⅞
5,000	Virg'a State 6s		94⅞
1,000	Mo. State 6s		84⅞
1,000	Erie R. 1st M.bs.		82⅝
2,000	Hud. R.R. 1st M.		102⅛
2,000	do		102¼
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.		78
1000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st mtg. S. F. C. bds.		84⅜
3000	Mic. S. 2d mtg bds		35
10,000	M. S. S. F. bds.	b30	59
3,000	do		60
2500	Ill. Cen. R. bds		85¼
1000	Ill Freeland bds.		95
8	Bank of Commerce		99½
5	do		99
15	Am. Exchange Bk.		103⅜
100	Canton Company		17⅜
50	Penn. Coal Co.	s60	82½
50	do		82⅝
50	Cnm. Coal Pref.		14⅜
100	do	s60	14½
100	do	b60	14⅝
150	Pacific M. S. Co.		73½
150	do		73¾
900	N. Y. Cen. R.		79⅞
500	do	s30	79⅜
300	do	s60	79⅝
100	do	s30	79⅜
600	do	s10	79⅞
100	do	b7	79⅞
45	Hudson River R.		35⅜
50	do	b10	35½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. State 6s		84⅞
2,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bds.		84⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		73
25	Del & Hud. Ca. Co.		95¾
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s30	79⅝
50	do	b30	79⅞
100	do	s30	79⅜
140	do		79⅞
50	do	s10	79⅞
150	do	b60	80
50	do	b30	80
50	Erie Railroad		61⅛
200	Har. R. Pref'd.	b60	36
100	Reading R.		37⅜
200	Mich. Central R.	s30	38⅜
50	do		38⅝
500	do	s30	38⅜
200	do	b30	38⅛
200	do		38⅜
500	Parlem R. Pref.		36
200	Reading R.		37⅛
100	do	b60	37⅜
200	do		37⅜
250	Panama R.	s60	121¼
25	do		122½
100	Cler. & Tol. R.	b60	18
50	Mich. Cen. R.		39
50	do		39⅛
100	do	b30	39⅞
100	do		39⅜
400	do	b30	39⅜
100	do	b30	39⅝
250	do		39⅝
150	do	s60	34½
100	do	s30	39⅞
50	do	b10	39⅝
50	do		39⅝
100	M. S. & N. I. R. S.		14⅜
200	Ill. Cen. Railroad	b60	65
200	do		65
550	Galena & Chi. R. S.		71⅞
100	do	s30	71⅜
50	do	s30	71⅞
350	do		72
500	do	s60	71¾
50	do	s30	72
150	do	s10	72
1450	Chi. & R. Isl. R. S.		62
500	do		62½
100	do	s60	62
100	do	s30	62
100	do	s60	61¾
100	do	s60	61⅝
200	do	b10	62
100	do	s60	62½
60	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		14½
50	do		14⅝
150	do		14⅜
100	Panama Rail'd.	s60	123⅜
53	do		123⅝
150	Illinois Cen. R.		65
50	do	b60	65⅜
150	do		65¼
50	do	s30	65⅜
100	Gal. & Ch'go R.	s10	72
100	do	s30	71⅞
100	do	s3	72
100	do	s60	72
100	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	s60	62
150	do	s60	62¼
200	do	b30	62¼
50	do	s60	62⅜
100	do		62¼
10	Indian'polis & C.R.		49

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The market and Money accounts from Europe by the *Persia* this morning to the 15th October, though only two days later than by the previous arrival, are unusually full and interesting, and for our great staples, quite satisfactory. The private mail is perhaps even more cheerful in tone, particularly from the Cotton trade at Manchester, than the circulars and newspapers. In that market, the day before the steamer sailed, there was much steadiness in the demand for goods and yarns, and the slight decline in prices earlier in the week was being recovered. The trade feel altogether in buoyant spirits, and their orders for the raw material to this side are coming out unusually early, on the safer calculation than was made last year, that no advantage in price and still less in the quality and selection of Cotton is to be gained by postponement, be the new crop ever so large. We notice that 66,000 bales have gone forward this week from the Southern ports—by far the heaviest export for the third week in October known for six years past—and that of this amount 53,000 bales went to England. The improvement in price at Liverpool the week the *Persia* sailed is about ¼d., placing Orleans middlings a sixteenth above 7d. The sales of the week, 55,000, of which Manchester took 42,000 bales.

The Grain reports by this arrival, though hardly supported from Liverpool, as compared with the advance by the Quebec steamer, are again firmer from London and the provincial markets of England. The manufacturing activity and prosperity of the Kingdom, and the cheapness of money in London, added to the belief that the late harvest in England and France is barely up to an average one, appear to be slowly but steadily influencing better prices for Grain to a point that will authorize at least a fair export movement from this country through the Winter. In point of quality our Wheat will compare favorably this season with the best yield of Europe, which is no mean advantage, of course, in filling export orders. Of this grain and of Indian Corn our supply, though questioned perhaps in particular quarters, is certainly beyond the average of any one of the past five years.

The ease in Money in London continues to increase, and the London *Times* is discussing what to do with it. The Money writer for that journal, after glancing at the various Public Funds of other countries, and taking especial pains to refer to past disappointments in the speculative Securities of the United States, concludes that the British Funds and British Railways must continue to advance in demand for investment, until the commercial prosperity of the Kingdom takes a turn on new wars, or signs of political trouble create alarm, or prices have attained the mania point, when the public, now so discreet, will rush into any novel investure that may be concocted for them." The day before the steamer sailed Consols closed at 95⅞@96 for money, and 96@96⅛ for the November account. Loans on the Stock Exchange are 1½ ₱ cent. and discounts at 2@2½ ₱ cent. The Bank of England had taken £1,009,000 Government Securities by way of employing an increasing line of public and private deposits. The payment of the Quarterly Dividends had withdrawn in small sums £354,000 Gold. It is stated from Paris, that

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a rapid diminution in the stock of bullion. It is however, not nearly equal to the increase during the preceding two months. During that period the Bank received about £3,400,000, and it has now lost £1,100,000 the total amount in hand being £23,700,000. Its note circulation discounted there is an increase of £1,250,000, which does not harmonize with the accounts in the various journals of stagnation in the general trade of the country.

In American stocks in London a decline is noted in Illinois Central shares to 38 dis. The Bonds 76@77 ex coupon. A fair demand continued for State and Federal Securities. United States 5s, of 1874, 92½@93¾ ₱ cent.

In our own Stock Market, to-day, there is an improved business. The speculation for lower prices, noticed yesterday, was renewed at the early Board with considerable vigor, and the contracts largely multiplied in Michigan Central, Galena and Rock Island, the sellers accepting 3-day bids quite freely, on account of the comparative ease in the cash certificates on the Street. There was also some disposition shown to follow down New-York Central, though the demand manifested was rather too strong to encourage the calculation of immediate profit, and 79½ cash, and 79⅝ seller 30@60 days, were the lowest points reached, and from these the afternoon demand carried the price back to 80 ₱ cent., at which the stock left off. The fall in the Western stocks yesterday and this morning, also appeared to bring forward orders to buy, and the whole market, before the final close of business, turned upward. Michigan Central, after selling at 38½, closed 39¼; Rock Island from 62, advanced to 62⅞@⅝; Galena from 71¾ to 72½@¾; and Michigan Guaranteed from 14 to 14⅞. Illinois Central 65¼, same as yesterday afternoon. Panama fell off ½ ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail lost about ½ ₱ cent. of yesterday's rise, closing 93 ₱ cent. Reading, Hudson, Harlem and Erie, without marked variation either way. There was no change in the price of State securities, with less business, however, than yesterday. Missouris were offered and taken in small lots at 84⅜ ₱ cent. In Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. there was a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. This Company will have to renew in the course of next year, part in April and the remainder in October, about $1,200,000 of the old debt, for which the Sinking Fund 8 ₱ cents. are provided. On a similar renewal last year, 25@30 ₱ cent. was lost by way of discount, the Bonds being taken at 70@75, and soon after selling up to 90@95. The probability is that the next negotiation will be effected upon more favorable terms, the pressure upon the finances of the Company being less and a longer notice given. The Sinking Fund mortgage, all told, to cover the old and new debt, is $8,000,000, and the Capital $6,000,000. The Hudson mortgages sold, to-day, at 102½@¾ for the firsts, and 78 for the thirds. Illinois Centrals were steady at 85¼, and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund again sold at 50 ₱ cent. The general market closed firm.

In the Foreign Exchanges for the *Africa*, there was less firmness, at the close, in Bills on London, which is scarcely to be wondered at in the face of $1,462,076 Exchange made against Bullion from this port, and 3,800,000 this week against Cotton from the South. Southern bills, bank drawn or indorsed, closed 109¾@110 ₱ cent., and leading Bankers', here, 110¼@110½ ₱ cent. There is a further liberal supply of California bars, from the *Baltic's* cargo yesterday, on the market for Saturday's steamers, but the extent of the export demand is not yet estimated. There is no change in Discounts to-day. Money on demand loan to the Stock Brokers continues to be offered to the old firms in the street at 5 ₱ cent. The following is the

COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports	508,000	450,000	211,000	358,000	303,000
Ex. to Great Britain	148,000	80,000	57,000	20,000	121,000
Export to France	41,000	34,000	13,000	33,000	24,000
Ex. to other F. P.	13,000	10,000	12,000	11,000	25,000
Total Exports	202,000	124,000	82,000	73,000	173,000
Stock on hand	375,000	240,000	170,000	288,000	292,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	133,000	110,000	50,000	88,000	69,000
Ex. to Great Britain	53,000	25,000	16,000	10,000	25,000
Exports to France	12,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	3,000	8,000	2,000	13,000
Total Exports	66,000	37,000	32,000	19,000	41,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. remark, on the crop news from the South:

"During the past week we have had some changes in the weather in the South, which may affect the estimates of the crop later on, when the influences are fully developed. Rain fell very frequently from the 16th to 19th inst., over a large portion of the cotton growing region. This has been followed by a lower range of temperature with slight frosts in various sections. The frost has not been severe enough to kill the plant, but it may have an influence on the further maturing of the bolls, should cold or even moderately cold weather continue; this is of course in the future. The weather since the 16th inst. throughout the South has not been of the same forcing or growing character as prevailed during the same time last year. It has been good for picking, but not as favorable for maturing as it might have been. There is no change in the general estimate of the probable crop, but we think there is somewhat less confidence in very extreme figures."

From the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, we have the following Currency quotations:

Banks.	Discount.	Banks.	Discount.
New-York State	3-10@ ¼	Canada	⅛ @ ¼
New-England	1-5@ —	Michigan	¼ @ —
New-Jersey	⅛ @ ¼	Ohio, Ky., and Ind.	½ @ 1
Philadelphia	⅛ @ ¼	La. 100s and under	½ @ 1
Baltimore	⅛ @ —	La. over 100s	1¼ @ 1½
Interior Penn	⅛ @ ¼	Missouri	1¼ @ 1½
Eastern Maryland	⅛ @ ¼	Tennessee	1½ @ 1¾
Delaware	⅛ @ ¼	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	— @ 2
N. Carolina	1 @ —	Mobile	1¼ @ —
S. Carolina & Ga	¼ @ —	Alabama (free)	2 @ —
Virginia	⅛ @ ¼		

From the Western Roads we have reports of an increase in the third week's traffic in October of $8,300 on the Galena line, $6,800 on the Rock Island, and $3,000 on Michigan Southern.

We are requested to direct attention to the advertisement of Fulton County Bonds of the State of Illinois, on private sale by GEO. M. T. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

Galena and Chicago Receipts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The operators against the Galena and Chicago line attempt to break the force of its large and steady increase of receipts this Fall, by calling it a "transient thing," and "due only to bringing the crop to market," and also that it is only in freight after all. As the crop has to be brought to market every year, and as the Galena line has brought it every year since it was built, chiefly during these same months of September and October, this "transient thing" seems to be a very regular matter, and comes in due course. As the Galena line is also emphatically a freight line, and as about three-fourths of its entire business for the last four years has consisted only of freight, it is doubtless gratifying to its stockholders that this, its main reliance, should show so large an increase. Had the increase been in "passengers," they might naturally have feared it would be "transient;" but being only in freight and the crops, it is all in the regular order of business. The three months of

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2529. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Trial of the Insurgents.

The Case of Brown Commenced.

THE FORBES REVELATIONS.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Oct. 27.

The storm and interruption of telegraphic operations, prevented us from getting the latter portion of the report through yesterday. We resume the record of proceedings at the point where it was thus interrupted.

The jailer was ordered to bring BROWN into Court. He found him in bed, from which he declared himself unable to rise. He was accordingly brought into Court on a cot. The prisoner laid most of the time with his eyes closed, and the counterpane drawn up close to his chin. He is evidently not much injured, but is determined to resist the pushing of his trial by all the means in his power. The jury were then called and sworn. The jurors were questioned as to having formed or expressed any opinion that would prevent their deciding the case impartially on the merits of the testimony. The Court excluded those who were present at Harper's Ferry during the insurrection, and saw the prisoners perpetrating the acts for which they are to be tried. They were all from distant parts of the country, mostly farmers, some of them owning a few slaves, and others none. The examination was continued until twenty-four were decided by the Court and counsel to be competent jurors. Out of these twenty-four the counsel for the prisoner has a right to strike off eight, and then twelve are drawn by ballot out of the remaining sixteen. The following were the questions put to the jurors:

Were you at Harper's Ferry on Monday or Tuesday?

How long did you remain there?

Did you witness any of the proceedings for which this party is to be tried?

Did you form or express any opinion from what you saw there with regard to the guilt or innocence of these people?

Would that opinion disqualify you from giving these men a fair trial?

Did you hear any of the evidence in this case before the Examining Court?

What was your opinion based on?

Was it a decided one, or was it one which would yield to evidence, if the evidence was different from what you supposed?

Are you sure that you can try this case impartially, from the evidence alone, without reference to anything you have heard or seen of this transaction?

Have you any conscientious scruples against convicting a party of an offence to which the law assigns the punishment of death, merely because that is the penalty assigned?

The following were finally fixed upon as the twelve jurors:

Richard Timberlake,	Jacob Miller,
Joseph Allyers,	Thomas Osborne,
Thomas Watson, Jr.,	George W. Boyer,
Isaac Dust,	John C. Wiltshire,
John C. McClure,	George W. Tapp,
William Rightsdale,	William A. Martin.

The jury were not sworn on the case, but the Judge charged them not to converse upon the case, nor to permit others to converse with them. They were dismissed at 5 o'clock, and the prisoner was then carried over to the jail on his cot, and the Court adjourned till morning.

JOHN COPELAND, the mulatto prisoner, from Oberlin, Ohio, has made a full confession to United States Marshal MARTIN, of Virginia, and JOHNSON, of the Northern District of Ohio. He has given the names of the parties at Oberlin who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, who furnished the money for his expenses, &c. He also states that a movement of a similar character was contemplated in Kentucky at about the same time. Many persons in Northern Ohio, whose names have not been heretofore mentioned, are directly implicated. His confession is withheld from the public until the trial is over, by order of Gov. WISE.

I was shown to-day by Mr. JOHNSON, Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, a large number of important letters implicating GERRIT SMITH and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland and other points in Ohio. Among these letters is also the following:

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 30, 1859.

MR. J. H. KAGI—*Sir*: Yours is received and we inclose our check for $41, for seven letters from Kansas and two from Ohio. Yours, &c.

HORACE GREELEY & CO.

KAGI, it will be remembered, was one of the killed.

There is also a letter from Capt. BROWN to one of his sons, dated April 16, 1859, detailing a visit to GERRIT SMITH at Peterboro'. It says that SMITH gave him $180; that he also, at his house, received a note that he considered good for $200 more; and that SMITH had written to his friends at the East, saying that $2,000 must be raised for BROWN, of which he himself would agree to furnish one-fifth. There is also notice of a draft from the cashier of the New-York State Bank for $100, sent him by direction of GERRIT SMITH. This is dated "Albany, Aug. 29, 1859."

Marshal JOHNSON desired to furnish me this mass of correspondence, but Mr. HUNTER, by direction of Gov. WISE, objects to its publication at present. It contains a list of officers of the Provisional Government and a list of contributors to the project. Marshal JOHNSON left for Cleveland this evening, taking copies with him, and you may look for it in that direction.

The examination made here to-day by the United States Marshal settles the fact that this movement had long been maturing; that many prominent men in the Northern States have given money and influence in its behalf; and that when the facts are made public, an unparalleled sensation may be expected.

SECOND DAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Thursday, Oct. 27.

BROWN was brought in walking, and laid down on his cot at full length within the bar. He looked considerably better, the swelling having left his eyes.

Senator MASON was present.

Messrs. HARDING and HUNTER again appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. BOTTS and GREEN for the prisoner.

Mr. BOTTS read the following dispatch, which was received this morning:

AKRON, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

To C. J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts:

JOHN BROWN, leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and several of his family, have resided in this county many years. Insanity is hereditary in that family. His mother's sister died with it, and a daughter of that sister has been two years in the lunatic asylum. A son and daughter of his mother's brother have also been confined in the lunatic asylum, and another son of that brother is now insane and under close restraint. These facts can be conclusively proven by witnesses residing here, who will doubtless attend the trial if desired. A. U. LEWIS.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN, telegraphic operator at the Akron office, adds to the above dispatch that A. U. LEWIS is a resident of that place, and his statements are entitled to implicit credit.

Mr. BOTTS said, that on receiving the above dispatch he went to the jail with his associate, Mr. GREEN, and read it to BROWN, and is desired by the latter to say that in his father's family there has never been any insanity at all. On his mother's side there have been repeated instances of it. He adds that his first wife showed symptoms of it, which were also evident in his first and second sons by that wife. Some portions of the statements in the dispatch he knows to be correct, and of other portions he is ignorant. He does not know whether his mother's sister died in the lunatic asylum, but he does believe that a daughter of that sister has been two years in the asylum. He also believes that a son and daughter of his mother's brother have been confined in an asylum, but he is not apprised of the fact that another son of that brother is now insane and in close confinement. BROWN also desires his counsel to say that he does not put in the plea of insanity, and if he has been at all insane he is totally unconscious of it. Yet he adds that those who are most insane generally suppose they have more reason and sanity than those around them. For himself he disdains to put in that plea, and seeks no immunity of the kind. This movement is made totally without his approbation or concurrence, and was unknown to him till the receipt of the dispatch above.

BROWN then raised himself up in bed, and said "I will add, if the Court will allow me, that I look upon it as a miserable artifice and pretext of those who ought to take a different course in regard to me if they took any at all, and I view it with contempt more than otherwise. As I remarked to Mr. GREEN, insane prisoners, so far as my experience goes, have but little ability to judge of their own sanity, and if I am insane of course I should think I know more than all the rest of the world. But I do not think so. I am perfectly unconscious of insanity, and I reject, so far as I am capable, any attempts to interfere in my behalf on that score."

Mr. BOTTS stated that he was further instructed by Mr. BROWN to say that, rejecting this plea entirely and seeking no delay for that reason, he does repeat to the Court his request made yesterday, that time be given for the foreign counsel to arrive that he has now reason to expect. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Cleveland, Ohio, signed "DAN. TILDEN," dated 26th October, asking BROWN whether it would be of use for counsel to leave last night. To this dispatch answer was returned that the Jury would be sworn this morning, and that BROWN desired the counsel to come at once.

[The telegraphic operator here states that this dispatch would be sent off at once, in advance of the dispatches sent by reporters, and he had learned this morning that it was sent before the storm of last night interrupted communication, and that counsel might reach here by 12 or 1 o'clock to-night.]

The course taken by BROWN this morning makes it evident that he sought no postponement for the mere purpose of delay, as he rejects the plea of insanity. Still, in his opinion, he could have a fairer trial if the defence were conducted by his own counsel than if he were defended by the counsel at present here.

Mr. HUNTER observed that the prisoners' counsel having renewed the motion of yesterday for delay for a specific period, indicated and based upon information received in the form of the telegraph, the question now was whether there was sufficient grounds in this additional information to change the decision announced by the Court yesterday on the same motion. If the Court did not at once deem this circumstance wholly insufficient, before the decision was made the counsel for the Commonwealth deemed it his duty to call attention to two or three matters connected with the affair. Though desirous to avoid forestalling the trial of this case, in regard to the present prisoner at the bar, they were prepared to prove that he had made open, repeated, and constant acknowledgment of everything charged against him. He had gloried in it, and we have but an exhibition of the same spirit, and the same purpose in what he announced, that he would permit no defence of insanity to be put in. What does he mean by wishing delay for the purpose of having a fair trial? In a proper sense, and in the only sense in which it can be regarded by the Court, it is a fair trial according to the laws of Virginia, and the safeguards against wronging the prisoner which these laws throw around him. If the prisoner's idea of a fair trial is to have it so shaped as to produce a fairness in his conception outside of what the laws recognize, it becomes the duty of the counsel for the Commonwealth and, as he apprehended, of the Court, to resist any attempt of that kind. Considering the surrounding circumstances, to which it was unnecessary to particularly advert, there could be no right to claim delay, except so far as the prisoner could show, in a reliable form, that such delay was necessary to do justice in his particular case according to the laws and policy of the State of Virginia. In regard to the telegram read, we know not who this Mr. LEWIS is. We know not whether he is to come here as counsel for the prisoner, or whether he wants to head a band of desperadoes. We have a right to believe the latter as well as the former. There had been time enough since the letter for Northern counsel was mailed, last Saturday, for it to reach him, and for him to arrive here ere this, if he had designed coming. It was fairly inferable that he did not intend to come, and the telegraph did not say he would come. But might it not be an attempt to gain time, and learn the latest day when a rescue could be attempted? Whilst commending the earnestness and zeal of the prisoner's counsel, he must ask the Court to reject the motion, and proceed with the trial at once.

Mr. HARDING would be reluctant to withhold from a prisoner charged with a crime of the greatest enormity, as in the present case, anything calculated to afford him the amplest opportunity of justice; but he had able and intelligent counsel assigned him, who would see that he was fairly and impartially tried; and he, therefore, fully concurred with the remarks of his colleague, in opposing the motion. He referred, also, to the fact that BROWN pretended, yesterday afternoon, that he was unable to walk, and was brought into court on a bed, yet he walked back to jail after the close of the trial without difficulty. He thought those were pretences for delay which the Court should overrule.

Mr. GREEN remarked that one day's delay would be sufficient to ascertain whether the expected counsel would come or not, and no prejudice could result to the Commonwealth from a small delay of that character. In reference to the new matter brought to the consideration of the Court, he did not believe the prisoner had made any acknowledgment upon which he could be convicted. All the acknowledgments, so far as he knew their character, referred to the treason, and those confessions, according to our law, are insufficient to convict a party who may have acknowledged the fact in the plainest manner to one hundred witnesses—for if that is all the evidence upon which the Commonwealth relies, the prisoner cannot be convicted, because our code provides that such confession shall be made in open Court, and the prisoner has denied in open Court by putting in a plea of not guilty. As to sufficient time having elapsed for counsel to reach here, it was a reasonable supposition that the persons to whom BROWN wrote were absent, and did not immediately receive the letter. The Commonwealth Attorney does not know who TILDEN is, but he is an ex-member of Congress, and said to be a man of respectability. As to what is called BROWN'S sham sickness of yesterday, it should be remembered that it was not then, nor is it now, made the ground of application for delay. He did not think this trial should be hurried through for the reason that a rescue might be apprehended, for such fears were idle.

The Court stated that it must see in this case, as in any other, that a proper cause for a delay was made out before granting such an application. In the present case it could not see that this telegram gave any assurance that the additional counsel intended to come. The prisoner is now defended by counsel who will take care that no improper evidence is adduced against him, and that all proper evidence in his behalf shall be presented. It could not see that a proper cause for delay was made out. The expected counsel might arrive before the case was closed, and could then see all the testimony which had been taken, and thus the prisoner might have the benefit of their advice, although the case now proceeds. As to the matter of insanity, it was not presented in a reliable form; instead of mere statements we should have affidavits, or something of that character. It thought, therefore, that the jury should be sworn and the trial proceed.

ARRAIGNMENT OF BROWN.

The jury having been sworn to fairly and impartially try the prisoner, the Court directed that the prisoner might forego the form of standing while arraigned, if he desired it.

Mr BOTTS put the inquiry to the prisoner, and he continued to lie prostrate in his cot while the long indictment, filling seven pages, with its three counts for Insurrection, Treason and Murder, was read.

Mr. HARDING addressed the jury. He presented the facts of the case, detailing the scenes at the armory the killing of the bridge-keeper, and the subsequent killing of the citizens named in the indictment; the seizure of Lewis Washington and Mr. Allstadt, with their slaves; the forming of a Government within the limits of the Commonwealth; the holding of the citizens as prisoners of war, and the subsequent capture. He read the law on treason, levying war against the State, giving comfort to its enemies, or establishing any other government within its limits, punishable with death; the law against advising with a slave to produce insurrection, punishable with death, and the law on the murder of citizens, punishable with death. All these charges would be distinctly proved beyond the possibility of a doubt on the mind of the jury. He would show that the prisoners' whole object was to rob our citizens of their slaves, and carry them off by violence, and, he was happy to say, against the will of the slaves; all of them having escaped and rushed back to their masters at the first opportunity. He concluded by urging the jury to cast aside all prejudices, and give the prisoners a fair and impartial trial, and not to allow their hatred of Abolitionists to influence them against those who have raised the black flag on the soil of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Green, on the part of the prisoner, after giving the law applicable to the case, said that the jury must bear in mind that they are judges of the law and the fact, and that if they have any doubt as to law, or the fact of the guilt of this prisoner, they are to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. On the first charge, of treason, as a specific act of treason must be proved, it must be proved that he attempted to establish a separate and distinct Government, and it must also be proved what was purposed of treasonable acts before you can convict him on those charges. If it is intended to rely on his confessions to prove treason, the law distinctly says, "No convictions can be made on confessions unless made in open Court." There must be sufficient evidence to prove the charge, independent of any confessions out of the Court, and it requires two distinct witnesses to prove each and every act of treason.

In regard to the second charge, namely, that of conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection, the jury must be satisfied that such conspiracy was done within the State of Virginia, and within the jurisdiction of this Court. If it was done in Maryland this Court could not punish the act as if it was done within the limits of the Armory at Harper's Ferry. It was not done within the limits of this State, the Government of the United States holding exclusive jurisdiction within the said grounds. Attorney-General CUSHING had decided this point with regard to the Armory grounds at Harper's Ferry, which opinion was read to the jury, showing that persons residing within the limits of the Armory cannot even be taxed by Virginia, and that crimes committed within said limits are punishable by the Federal Courts. Although the jury may doubt about the law on this subject, they must give the prisoners the benefit of that doubt upon the trial. Over murder, if committed within the limits of the Armory, this Court has no jurisdiction, and in the case of Mr. Beckham, if he was killed on the railroad bridge, it was committed within the State of Maryland, which State claims jurisdiction up to the Armory grounds. Although he may be guilty of murder, it must be proven that it was deliberate and premeditated murder to make it a capital offence; if otherwise, the killing was murder, in the second degree, punishable with imprisonment. If you have any doubt on the points you must give that doubt to the prisoners. He was satisfied the jury will not allow any outside excitement to affect them, and that they will do their duty faithfully and impartially.

Mr. Botts impressively addressed the jury. The case was an unusual one, and the crime charged in many respects unknown. The jury trial called for calm, unimpassioned deliberation, and not the seizure upon loose statements for a conviction. The jury must be above all prejudices and influences, and deliberate calmly, and free of all resentment, bearing in mind that the mission of the law is not to wreak vengeance, and that the majesty of the law is best maintained when Judges, counsel and jury rise above these influences. The burden of proof is on the Commonwealth, and if she fails to substantiate her charges, you are bound to do your duty impartially, and find your verdict on the law and testimony that the Commonwealth may be able to present to you. He then proceeded to go over the same grounds taken by Mr. Green on each of the three points of the Indictment, treason, insurrection and murder. It is no difference how much a jury may be convinced in their own minds of the guilt of the prisoner; it is essential that they must have proof of positive guilt in a case like this, involving both life and liberty.

Mr. Botts, in reviewing the law bearing on the case, evinced a determination to avail himself of every advantage that the law allows, and to do his duty to the prisoner earnestly and faithfully. It was due to the prisoner to state that he believed himself to be actuated by the highest and noblest feelings that ever coursed through a human breast, and that his instructions were to destroy neither property nor life. They would prove by those gentlemen who were prisoners that they were treated with respect, and that they were kept in positions of safety, and that no violence was offered to them. These facts must be taken into consideration and have their due weight with the jury.

Mr. Hunter followed, stating his purpose to avoid anything by way of argument or explanation not immediately connected with the particular issue to be tried, and to march straightforward to the attainment, so far as may be in our power, of the ends of justice, by either convicting or acquitting the prisoner at the bar. With a single preliminary remark explanatory of his position here as assistant, a position which had been assigned to him by the Governor of the Commonwealth, as well as his Honor the Judge, he passed at once to a review of what was the law in reference to the case, and what he expected to be able to prove to the satisfaction of the jury.

First—As to high treason. This was probably the first case of high treason, or treason against the State that had ever been tried here by our State Courts, and he fervently hoped it would be the last that would ever occur; and probably in some degree not only upon our decision, but upon our prompt decision of this case will that result depend.

He thought his friends on the other side were totally mistaken in their view that the law as it now stands on the statute-book in reference to overt acts was, either in language or substantially, that contained in the Constitution of the United States. On the contrary, the phraseology had been varied from that of the Constitution, and, as he conceived, for a plain and palpable purpose. All the powers vested in the Federal Government were given with great jealousy. This was an historical fact perfectly familiar, and consequently, while treason against the United States consists only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies and giving them aid and comfort, there is no provision that no person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses of some overt act or confession in open court. Yet the State law is more full, and includes within its definition of treason the establishing, without the authority of the Legislature, any Government within its limits separate from the existing Government, or the holding or executing of such Government of any office; professing allegiance or fidelity to it, or resisting the execution of laws under the color of its authority: and it goes on to declare that such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in Court, shall be punished with death. Any one of these acts constitutes treason against this Commonwealth, and he believed that the prisoner had been guilty of each and all these acts, which would be proved in the clearest manner, not by two, but by a dozen witnesses, unless limited by the act of time. The prisoner had attempted to break down the existing Government of the Commonwealth, and establish on its ruins a new Government; he had usurped the office of Commander-in-Chief of this new Government, and, together with his whole band, professed allegiance and fidelity to it; he resisted not only the civil authorities of the State, but of town military, he is doubly, trebly and quadruply guilty of treason. Mr. Hunter proceeded again to the question of jurisdiction over the Armory grounds, and examined the authority cited on the other side by Attorney-General Cushing; the latter was able man, but he came from a region of the country where opinions are very different from ours in relation to the power of the Federal Government as affecting State rights. Our Courts are decidedly adverse to Mr. Cushing's views; in all time past the jurisdiction of this County of Jefferson in criminal offences committed at Harper's Ferry has been uninterrupted and unchanged, whether they were committed on the Government property or not. He cited an instance twenty-nine years ago, where an atrocious murder was committed between the very shop in front of which these men fought their battles, and the criminal was tried here, convicted and executed under our laws.

There was a broad difference between the cession of jurisdiction by Virginia to the Federal Government and an assent of the States that the Federal Government should become a sub-holder within its limits. The law of Virginia, by virtue of which the grounds at Harper's Ferry were purchased by the Federal Government, ceded no jurisdiction. Brown was also guilty, on his own notorious confession, in advising and conspiring. In regard to the charge of murder, the proof will be that this man was not only actually engaged in murdering our citizens, but that he was the chief director of the whole movement. No matter whether he was present on the spot or a mile off, he was equally guilty. In conclusion, Mr. Hunter said that he hoped the case would be considered with fairness and impartiality, and without fear, favor or affection; and he only asked that the penalty might be visited on the prisoner which the law denounces, which reason denounces, which our safety requires, and which the laws of God and man approved.

The afternoon session assembled at 3½ o'clock.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Dr. Starry on Sunday night heard a shot fired at the ferry; heard a cry; looked out and saw two men passing from towards the armory gate; a tall man came from the armory gate and two men from the cars halloed "there he goes now:" the man stopped raising his rifle; they followed him to the armory gate and exchanged shots with him; Conductor Phelps was one of those men; afterwards found the black man Heywood dying in the railroad office; he said he was commanded to stop by the men on the bridge, and refusing they fired upon him; saw several men patroling during the night and go into the bridge; did not know what to make of it, and went to inquire of the armory watchman what it meant; met a man who leveled his rifle at him; asked him where the watchman was, and was answered that he was not there, but that there were "a few of us here;" afterwards, in the morning, saw a wagon pass with three armed men following it; I had went to Mr. Klitzmiller and Mr. Ball and told them that an armed body of men had possession of the armory, and not to go near it; also gave information to the other persons employed in the armory; saw also three of them at Hall's works; did not see more than thirty; recognized them by a peculiar hat they wore; rode to Charlestown to give the alarm and get assistance; returned about eleven o'clock, and assisted in bearing orders and guiding the armed forces to the best place of attack; did not see or recognize Brown there at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—As I rode past the Armory armed men were at the gate; they did not attempt to stop me; I was determined not to be stopped.

Conductor Phelps sworn—On Monday night, the 15th, my train arrived at 1:25, bound east; saw no watchman at the bridge; thought strange, as his business was to be there; was talking to the engineer, and was in the act of starting ahead when the watchman came up to me much excited to state that he had been attacked in the bridge by men carrying rifles; Mr. Harvey was there with my light, before starting the train; the baggage-master and a passenger accompanied him, and when they entered the bridge some one said; "Stand, and deliver;" had previously told the engineer to follow him slowly, but immediately saw the muzzles of four rifles resting on a railing and pointing at us; told the engineer to "back," as something was wrong on the bridge, which he did; as I got on the tresseling I heard the report of a gun, and Heywood, the colored man, came running to me, and said, "Captain, I am shot;" the ball had entered the back and came out under the nipple; carried him to the railroad office, and started for the doctor, and saw one man come to the bridge and go towards the Armory gate; remarked, "There he goes now," and Throgmorton, clerk of the Wager House, fired at him; the shot was returned by two men at the armory gate; I was close behind Throginorton, who exchanged several shots with them; this was ten minutes after they would was shot; heard the men loading their rifles again; the reports were very loud, and I wondered why the people were not aroused; walked back to the railroad office, one of the party on the bridge came out; said, "You can come over the bridge with your train;" I replied "I would rather not after these proceedings," and asked "What do you want?" he replied, "We want liberty, and we intend to have it;" I then asked, "What do you mean?" he replied, "You will find out in a day or two;" I then felt alarmed for the safety of myself and passengers, and concluded to await till daylight. Men were passing back and forward from the bridge to the gate of the Armory; each appeared to be in blankets; the passengers were much excited; went to the back of the train and saw from twenty to thirty men about the Engine-house; at about 4 o'clock saw a wagon driven in the yard, and nearly a dozen men jumped out of it; also a carriage, but did not see any one get out of it; saw men go back and forward, who seemed to be putting something in the wagon; they were also going up and down the street leading from the Armory, and all seemed busy at something; this continued until nearly daylight, when the wagon left the yard and passed over the bridge to the Maryland side; about three o'clock, before the wagon left, an old gentleman came to me and said, "The parties who have arrested me allowed me to come out on condition that I would tell you that you might cross the bridge with your train;" afterwards learnt that this was Mr. Kline, a citizen of the town; replied that "I would not cross the bridge until daylight, that I might see whether it was safe;" afterwards saw a man coming down Shenandoah-street with a lantern, and an armed man arrested him; afterwards saw a short, stout man walking with a staff with one of these men; couldn't see what was in the wagon; afterwards a black boy brought a note to the clerk of the Wager House, ordering breakfast for forty-seven men; determined to go out and ascertain what it meant; met a man whom he now recognized as Coppee, and asked what they meant? he replied, "We don't want to injure you or detain your train; you could have gone at three o'clock; all we want is to free the negroes;" then asked if his train could now start, and went to the guard at the gate, who said, "There is Capt. Smith, he can tell you what you want to know;" went to the engine-house and the guard called Capt. Smith, that "somebody wanted to see him;" the prisoner at the bar came out and I asked him if he was captain of these, he replied he was; asked him if I could cross the bridge, and he peremporily responded, "No, sir;" then asked him what he meant by stopping my train; he replied "Are you the conductor on that train;" told him I was, and he said, "Why, I sent you word at 3 o'clock that you could pass;" told him that after being stopped by armed men on the bridge, I would not pass with my train; he replied, "My head for it you will not be hurt;" said he was very sorry; it was not his intention that any blood should be split; that it was bad management on the part of the men in charge of the bridge; I then asked him what security I would have that my train would pass safely, and asked him if he would walk over the bridge ahead of my train with me; he called a large stout man to accompany him, and one of my passengers, Mr. McByrne, asked to accompany me, but Brown ordered him to get into the train, or he would take them all prisoners in five minutes; Brown accompanied me; both had rifles, and as we crossed the bridge the three armed men were still in their places; when we got across Brown said to me, "You doubtless wonder that a man of my age should be here with a band of armed men, but if you knew my past history you would not wonder at it so much;" my train was then through the bridge, and I bid him good morning, jumped on my train and left him; witness returned to Harper's Ferry on Tuesday, and went in with Gov. Wise and others to see Brown who was a prisoner; heard his conversation with Wise and Hunter; Gov. Wise said he "was sorry to see a man of his age in that position;" Brown replied that he "asked no sympathy, and had no apologies to make;" he knew exactly what he was about; the Governor asked him if he did'nt think he was doing wrong in running off with other people's property; Brown said, "No, he didn't;" he stated that he never had but twenty-two men in his party, but expected large reinforcements from Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and, I think, some of the New-England States and New-York; he said that arms were sent to them from Massachusetts; think he spoke of Sharpe's rifles, revolvers and spears; said he could arm from fifteen hundred to two thousand men; said he had Harper's Ferry in his eye as the place for his operations; that he had rented a farm four miles off from Dr. Kennedy, and had paid the rent up to March, and that all his arms were sent to him there from Chambersburgh, Pa.; said those who brought the arms there did not know what they were, as he had taken the precaution to pack them in double boxes, they were addressed to J. Smith & Sons; Brown told Gov. Wise that he had books in his trunk that would explain to him his whole proceedings, and what the purpose of his business was; Col. Lee said he had one, and handed it to Gov. Wise; Brown asked him to read two of its first preambles, and four of the last sections, which he did, and Brown said it was a correct copy; in reply to a question of Gov. Wise, he said he was commander-in-chief of the forces under the Provisional Government, and that he then held that position. He said the Constitution was adopted in a place called Chatham, in Canada. Brown said there was a Secretary of War, Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, and all the officers for a General Government; he said that there was a House of Representatives, and that there was an intelligent colored man elected as one of the members of the House; (sensation;) Gov. Wise asked Brown if he had taken the oath of allegiance provided for in the forty eighth article; he replied he had; asked if an the white men of his band had taken the oath.—he replied that they had; he said that there were appointed and commissioned officers—that Stevens, Leeman, and one of Brown's sons were captains, and Coppie was Lieutenant; he said something about a battle in Kansas, and having one of his sons killed; think he said Cook held a captain's commission. Gov. Wise asked Brown if he thought he had been betrayed; the Secretary of War; said he thought he had been betrayed, but had practiced the ruse to prevent suspicion; the Governor asked him what the ruse was, but he refused to answer; said he knew exactly the position he had placed himself in, and if his life were forfeited he was prepared to suffer.

Mr. GREEN, counsel for the prisoner, interrupted the witness, and said to the Court that he had just received a dispatch from Cleveland announcing that counsel was coming, and would almost certainly be here to-night. As this was a very important witness, and as it was late in the evening, he would ask the Court to adjourn until morning, in order that counsel might have an opportunity to cross-question the witness. He did not intend to conduct the case longer than the arrival of counsel selected by the prisoner. As early scraps of a conversation of two hours with Gov. WISE had been picked out and given to the jury, he desired that the witness should be questioned as to the other parts of the conversation.

Mr. Hunter replied that there were several other witnesses to be called of the same character, to whom such questions could be put by new counsel to-morrow. If the case were not pushed on, the whole balance of the term would not be sufficient to try these men. He thought there was no reason for delays, especially as it was uncertain whether the counsel could get here before to-morrow.

The Court decided that the witness should proceed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—In conversation, Brown said it was not his intention to harm anybody or anything; was sorry men had been killed; it was not by his orders or his approbation, and would not occur again provided the people were peaceable and quiet; when Brown spoke of taking them all prisoners if they did not get into the cars, he appeared to want the train to go on as soon as possible; it was advice more than in the form of a threat; did not recognize Brown till I talked with him in the Armory-yard; don't think Brown was with the party on the bridge in the wagon, for if he had been I think I would have recognized him from his peculiar beard.

By Mr. Hunter—When Brown was parleying with us at the bridge the three armed men remained on the bridge; saw what seemed to be a man dressed in woman's clothing pass, followed by a boy with a box or bundle.

Col. Lewis W. Washington, sworn—[He detailed the occurrences already published in this paper.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—Cannot say whether the Marines fired after they broke into the engine-house; the noise was great, and several shouted from the inside that some one had surrendered the prisoners; we were kept in the rear engine-house, and allowed to seek a safe position, so that there was no effort to endanger us; Brown's conduct was not rude or insulting towards us.

By Mr. Hunter—Was present at the conversation with Gov. Wise on Tuesday; Gov. Wise asked Brown if he had not selected Harper's Ferry as a border place between Maryland and Virginia for the establishment of his provisional government, and he answered, "Certainly;" he avowed that his object was to free the Southern slaves, and said that his party consisted of twenty-two men, nineteen of whom he knew with him; he said he had 200 Sharpe's rifles, 200 revolvers, and witness does not remember how many spears; Brown said that he had enough to arm about 1,500 men.

The Governor asked if he expected that number. He said no doubt that number, and five thousand if he wanted them. He detailed the conversation respecting the Provisional Government substantially as the last witness.

By Mr. Botts—At the time of the attack on the engine-house the prisoners remained in the rear at the suggestion of Brown and his party; heard Brown direct his party not to fire on any unarmed man; he gave that order more than once.

By Mr. Hunter—Cook said Brown had been studying this subject twenty or thirty years; had reconnoitered Harper's Ferry repeatedly.

By Mr. Botts—The prisoners were allowed to go out and assure their families of their safety; some went out several times; told his men not to return from his dwelling-house; there were numerous shots towards the tank where Beckham was killed; Brown assured witness that he should be treated well, and his property should not be destroyed.

By Mr. Hunter—While a prisoner in the engine-house overheard a conversation between Stevens and another party not known to witness, about slave-holding. Stevens asked the man if he was in favor of slavery? He said, "Yes," although not a slaveholder. Stevens said, "You are the first man I would hang."

By Mr. Harding—One of the three negroes taken with the witness was kept in the Armory-yard; another escaped and went home; saw no conversation, in particular, between the party and the negroes who were taken there; all the negroes were armed with spears, while in the Armory-yard; they walked about the Armory grounds, and one came and warmed himself; no negro from this neighborhood appeared to take up arms voluntarily; saw no wounded men dragged into the engine-house.

At 7 o'clock, the Court adjourned till morning.

Orders have been given to the jailors to shoot all the prisoners if an attempt is made for their rescue.

SECRETARY FLOYD SUBPENAED AS A WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Secretary FLOYD left for Charleston this afternoon, in obedience to a summons from the Court to appear as a witness on the trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators. He carried with him all the original documents taken from the insurgents, including their original commissions as officers under the Provisional Constitution. These all bear the signature of JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief, and H. KAGI, Secretary-of-War, in their own handwriting. Q.

CAPTAIN COOK TRANSFERRED TO VIRGINIA.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 27.

Capt. COOK was taken to Virginia to-day by officers from that State and the party who arrested him. Three Sharp's rifles and a small lot of ammunition were found in the woods this morning by some boys. One rifle has C. P. TIDD on the mounting. They were no doubt placed under the bushes by the men left on the mountain. WASHINGTON'S pistol has not been recovered, and nothing has been seen of the men.

HIS ARRIVAL AT HAGERSTOWN, MD.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

A dispatch received at Frederick City, states that Capt. COOK passed through Hagerstown this evening, in charge of a strong guard, on his way to Charlestown, where he will arrive during the night. At Hagerstown the prisoner was exhibited from the verandah of the hotel to a numerous crowd.

A company of Frederick City military are still at Harper's Ferry, to check any attempt to rescue the prisoners.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

As everything now relative to that misguided, doomed man has interest, we give a letter received by Judge TILDEN. The body of the letter is in the handwriting of Sheriff CAMPBELL, out it is signed by "Old BROWN" himself:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Oct. 22, '59.

To the Hon. Judge Tilden:

DEAR SIR: I am here a prisoner, with several sabre-cuts in my head, and bayonet-stabs in my body. My object in writing is to obtain able and faithful counsel for myself and fellow prisoners, five in all, as we have the faith of Virginia pledged through her Governor, and numerous prominent citizens, to give us a fair trial. Without we can obtain such counsel from without the slave States, neither the facts in our case can come before the world, nor can we have the benefit of such facts as might be considered mitigating in the view of others upon our trial. I have money on hand here to the amount of $250, and personal property sufficient to pay a most liberal fee to yourself or any able man who will undertake our defence, if I can be allowed the benefit of said property. Can you or some other good man come on immediately, for the sake of the young men prisoners, at least. My wounds are doing well.

Do not send an ultra Abolitionist.

Very respectfully, yours, JOHN BROWN.

P. S.—The trial is set for Wednesday next, the 26th inst. J. W. CAMPBELL, Sheriff Jeff. Co.

NARRATIVE OF AN EXCITED EYE-WITNESS

20 October 1859

Lockpoar Washington, Co. M. D.

Dear Times

Battle of harpers ferey, (—Solferina—)? like you I have been to the wars, or rather the wars, came to me, the devoted city, was taken by the break of day but the hostile bands soon aproached the beleaguered city. when they crossed the potomac bridge they took a prisoner, or he allowed himself to be taken, he told me he came from N. Y. he wished to compromise his name is said to be thompson it is said he broke his parole (and when that man beckam was killed,) (and sad to relate,) they took him, and shoot him, he jumped into the river, they shot him in the river, and dyed the stream with his blood, then the battle began, at this time I stood in the streets of the city, the balls whistled past me like hail, it would astonish you when they commenced firing the way it reverberated back from the mountains was a caution the yankies as they call them here seemed in great tribulation & ran too and from some may have escaped i think they did the rest with the best of their prisoners went into the engine house and baricated the doors and waited for the day & night drew its vale over this cene of carnage and of glory all night long you could hear the random firing the cars bringing up fresh troops ringing their bell as they came to the bridge & the darkness of the night gave it a most fimeral aspect at 5 in the morning the crossed the bridge and advanced to the charge an officer, and i believe the Magor, i have since learned that beckam was the magor and at that time was dead strider is the mans name that spoke to the yankees with the officer, with a white kerchief on a black umbrella came & held sweet converse with the devoted band. I stood directly opposite within 200 feet & saw the movements the officer spoke long he seemed to say something at last, in a menacing attitude and retired, then the magor said something, down went the white flag, the door for the last time was closed, the officer raised his hat to the people and the soldier, and ordered the assault a sledge hammer was tried it did not do then they took a long ladder, & with a race, broke in the door. did you ever hear fire crackers, the yankees fired from the inside, the first soldier that went in was shot in the mouth, he told me he never fired he staggered back without his hat and was taken off the diggings, down went another marine,

a howl, either from the yankees, or the prisoners, or both, and all was over, the prisoners, the dead, and the dying were taken out, one lived a long time, he told me his name was Anderson, from Iowa, none to give a cup of water, but the showers of heaven, no priest to hold the cross, over the dying penitent, he seemed to be in a delitious sensation, and at times shut his eyes, to console him, he heard the music, and the shouts, and firing over him had lost the battle, you will perceive at a glance, they dyed with heroic courage, amidst their admireing friends, there were the dead, and the dying, with their eyes stareing wide open, some seemed in strong excitement as if adressing a vast assemblage, or engaged on the field of battle, plenty of blood was there, from the outside, the last thing brown was heard to say now men, be in readiness, what do you think of that, some of the prisoners, intelligent men, say to me there was no fear in them, game every inch. they say too in the exchange of the sledge hammer, for the ladder, they wished to have another war talk, bnt it could not be done, the younger ones quailed a little, when they were trying to break in the brick wall, washington, said brown, you are gone, and his heart died within him, some say after they fired, they cried surrender, i saw them strike one of the white prisoners with the but end of a musket brown offered his prisoners arms and told them to defend themselves and share thier fate but they would not do it, you can draw the contrast how each used their prisoners but they say brown said he told wise he was sorry he did not kill all his prisoners, i chased a hog off a dead negro, in the street, they made a target of one the dead yankes in the river, I state things as they are, not as they should be, the redoubtable Cook, scared the children out of scool with his dark army, with thier rifles, and dagers, are swore the master not to tell, five of his blacks stole away, from him, the rest of the negroes they say, they wished to be cheated, so that they

ment Abolitionist, and to Mr. SANBORN, the former being President and the latter Secretary of a Society organized to furnish aid to the Kansas settlers. His letters to these gentlemen pressed upon them their moral and actual responsibility to see him paid for the sacrifices he had made and the services he had rendered in the cause, and reproached them hitterly for the bad faith they had exhibited towards him. His family had become utterly destitute, and were in a condition of extreme suffering. He applied to Mr. GREELEY, who told him he had no legal claim upon the Anti-Slavery men, and that he ought to have known at the outset that such promises would never be kept. He had also written to GERRIT SMITH, to Mr. JOSEPH BENANT, of New-York, and one or two others, but without success. He says that BROWN himself, who had been promised $4,000 by the National Committee, only received $110, and adds that BROWN, if he had been able, would certainly have paid him all he promised.

When BROWN came to the East in the Fall of 1857, a subscription was raised for him in New-England, on the supposition that he had suffered serious losses in Kansas, and three or four thousand dollars were raised and devoted to the purchase of a farm near Utica. Soon after this a rumor obtained some currency in Boston and Washington that he was devoting this money to the purchase of arms, and that he was gathering up all the rifles, &c., used or sent to be used in Kansas, for some purpose of his own. When applied to, however, he denied the truth of these rumors, though he resented quite warmly the treatment of two or three public men who censured his running off slaves from Missouri.

The following letter to Dr. HOWE shows that a movement in the slave States had been projected by BROWN and FORBES some time previous to April, 1858, and that Dr. HOWE and other Abolitionists were fully aware of it:

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 19, 1858.

To Dr. S. G. HOWE, M. D., Boston, Mass.:—Senator SUMNER has read to me your answer to the letters he wrote to you in accordance with his kind offer to get this matter "put straight." He wished to effect that object, and judging of his New-England friends by his own feelings he thought he could get justice done to me. But the doing of justice entailed on the New-Englanders a tacit acknowledgment that they had been wrong: pride as well as purse had to suffer; therefore the grievance has not been "put straight," nor will it be, though the longer it remains crooked the worse it becomes.

Your points in the letter are I believe as follows:

1. You have entire confidence in the integrity and capacity of Capt. JOHN BROWN.
2. You assert that I received $900 for my family.
3. That I received more than my services were worth.
4. That you and your committee friends made no engagement with me.
5. That you and your friends vote themselves to be in the right and myself to be in the wrong.
6. That if in no other respect I were wrong, at all events I alone am to blame for having made a loose engagement with Capt. B., who, nevertheless, enjoys your entire confidence.

7. That I am astonishingly unreasonable for being irritated at learning that my wife and children (after having been, through the delinquency of the New-England humanitarians, obliged to part with their very necessaries) had been eventually turned into the street without food or shelter.

As regards No. 1, I refer you to the inclosed copy of my letter to young JOHN BROWN, dated 23d of February last, (a copy of which was, on March 1, given to Capt. B.;) especially do I refer you to that part explaining the difference between his father and myself on the questions which I expected would be at a later period decided by the judgment of an appropriate committee.

As regards No. 2, I refer you to the same letters, whence you may perceive how greatly you are in error; the moneys advanced—except $60 refunded for my traveling expenses to Tabor, and $50 forwarded by MR. GERIT SMITH—having been dedicated to other uses.

As regards No. 3, was it my fault that no "cream of the Free State men" was collected at Tabor to be molded by me into something useful.

As regards No. 4, that la a contemptible subterfuge, which reflects discredit on those who resort to it. Capt. B.—who enjoys your entire confidence—made an engagement with me at the instance of certain Free State committees and wealthy and leading citizens, all of whom are morally responsible for the same, though not all of them may have cared to know the name of the "somebody" who might be induced to go. It was on that occasion agreed that I was to abandon my then existing means of supporting my family, a certain sum per month for one year being promised for their maintenance by the humanitarians, through Capt. B., which sum was much less than I was then earning. Capt. B. came to me with a letter from the Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, of the New-York *Independent*, and on my making inquiries of him he stated that Capt. BROWN had no means of his own to meet any obligations, but that he believed him to be backed by good and responsible men, and that at any rate I might repose faith in his word. BROWN, on his part, trusted to the New-England promises made to him, which promises being subsequently broken (*because it was imagined that the border ruffians had abandoned Kansas.*) he of course could not fulfil his compact with me. And when I remonstrate, the humanitarians reply, "We don't know you"—"We made no engagement with you;" while BROWN says, "Be quiet, don't weaken my hand;" and when I refuse to be quiet, since my children are being killed by slow torture through the culpability of the humanitarians; then BROWN denies his obligations to me rather than displease the men of money. The humanitarians and BROWN are guilty of perfidy and brutality, to which may be added stupidity.

As regards No. 5, the miscreant BOMBA also votes himself to be in the right, and the tribunals decide that his victims are in the wrong: yet that does not make him right—it only heaps wrong on wrong.

As regards No. 6, I refer you to the reply to No. 4; and further, if BROWN had not come to me in the name of humanity and anti-Slavery, I should have weighed his proposition as a mere matter of business. As to casting blame on me in that matter, you might as well censure "a certain man," concerning whom you may read in Luke x., verse 30.

As regards No. 7, though Capt. B. inveighed in private against the repudiators for their want of good faith, (I have a letter to that effect,) yet he can, when he expects to get money, approach those same persons with a smile, cringing, bowing and begging. I will imitate no such example. My family has been brutally treated, my good faith has been taken a base advantage of, and I demand redress. I do not beg, nor will I. You may suppose that I cannot cope with you because you are many and I am only one: you are at home and I am a stranger: you are rich and I am poor. You do not take into consideration that you are perpetrating an atrocious wrong, while I am struggling to save my family. I am the natural protector of my children, and nothing but death shall prevent my defending them against the barbarity of the New-England speculators.

Speculation is perhaps hardly the proper term by which to *designate the proposal of John Brown to raise a sum by coming to an understanding with some mercantile house (which was to make its own profit also) by speculating on the principal English and American exchanges for the rise in Cotton which would assuredly result from the diminution of the usual supply through our projected movement.* I peremptorily refused to acquiesce, and the subject was not mooted again to me. But the discovery of the Boston $87,000 affair in wool reminds me of JOHN BROWN'S Cotton scheme, and induces me to guess that he is not the only New-England humanitarian who entertains peculiar notions of speculation. Indeed, greediness to turn insurrection to pecuniary profit may not unreasonably be regarded as the grand motive *for that projected movement south of Mason and Dixon's line, which movement I looked upon till lately as being purely philanthropic.* Judging of the probable march of future events by those past, I say to the colored people, as I and others have been duped, so will be the slaves; and if they rise at the call of New-England humanitarians they will undoubtedly shed their blood for the sole profit of New-England speculators.

II. FORBES.

The following, written less than a week later to Mr. SANBORN, is still more conclusive as to the existence of the plot referred to:

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1858.

To F. B. SANBORN, Esq., Concord, Mass.: I have written to Dr. HOWE a letter, inclosing therein a copy of one to JOHN BROWN, dated Feb. 23. As it is too trying to my eyes for me to copy them myself, and as I can intrust them to few to do that for me, I have requested him (Dr. H.) to communicate their contents to you.

An Abolitionist, whom I need not name, though he is known to you, and is very intimately acquainted with Dr. HOWE, remarked to me that, *if Brown were to try his plan and were to fail, he alone would suffer; whereas, if he were to succeed in raising an insurrection, the great object of emancipation would be attained.* And such was also my impression at the first instant; therefore, as you must perceive, I refrained from interfering with him. But more mature reflection, and the earnest representation of some Abolitionists here, induced me to regard that as an optimist rather than a sound practical view of the case. Slave insurrections are very peculiar—they differ considerably from other revolutions, in which men of highly-cultivated minds, and of experience as well as information, abound. If B. got from the slaves no response, or only a feeble one, to his invitation to rise, then the arms and means placed at his disposal by the humanitarian (or speculating) committees will be wasted, the lives of many compromised with BROWN will be needlessly sacrificed, and the cause will be thrown back, far back. If, on the other hand, a great rising take place, which leaps beyond his unskilled direction, sweeping like a prairie-fire from Mason & Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexico, must not such an unorganized mass be easily subdued, and will not that be equivalent to a failure, unless it be a money speculation for the rise in cotton on the Exchange.

Were I addressing certain persons, I should say to them: See that BROWN *be not permitted to put into execution his own plan; let the "well-matured plan," or mine, or some other better one be substituted;* see that a proper Committee of Management be put at the head, and that men be sought different from BROWN in their humanity, integrity, truthfulness and capacity. But addressing persons who have implicit faith in BROWN, I repeat, who have treated brutally my innocent children, destroying their health and may be also their lives, as a recompense to me for reposing confidence in New-England good faith—as I am addressing such men, I say: I insist that all the arms and means confided to JOHN BROWN be instantly withdrawn from his hands, and that they be deposited in such custody as shall insure their not being applied to speculating or merely ambitious purposes.

If you ask by what right I so insist, I reply, I do this by the right of common sense, and because a great humanitarian cause, on which depend the lives and sacrifices of millions, must not be intrusted to the mismanagement of incompetent and inhuman persons.

WHAT THE DIFFERENT PLANS PROPOSED WERE.

The following letter, the last of the series, goes still farther into detail and exposes the nature of the nefarious plot which these men had concocted against the Southern States:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1858.

SIR: Yours of the 10th came to hand yesterday. You mention one of my letters as being anonymous. I am at a loss to account for this, unless I may have sent that one which I intended to have reserved as a copy; or perhaps the copy of the letter to J. BROWN, Jr., inclosed in mine, was not signed.

You assert, as regards my children, that I "stand like a madman between them and aid." My application last August was as temperate as language could express a wish. That first letter having been disregarded, my next and those following were gradually more and more earnest. These being equally fruitless, I eventually lost my patience; and I have only to add, on that score, that I have shown too much patience. My words may be unpalatable to you—it is painful for me to use them; you must remember, however, that till I adopted that style I could make no impression whatever.

Since you warn me that if you do not like the "spirit" of my reply you will throw it behind the fire without perusing it to the end, it is possible that it may not have survived your wrath even thus far; therefore, I shall forward sundry copies to your associates, and to Abolitionists, that it may at least reach them. The caprice of refusing to read anything distasteful is so like a pouting, spoilt child, that I should not be surprised at your being easily hood-winked by any one who were to approach you with flattery and a pleasing story. I shall, however, humor no such nonsensical notions, and I would recommend you to read this attentively all through.

As this must of necessity (for you may throw it behind the fire unread) be sent to many Abolitionists, some of whom may be ignorant of the details of the case, I will here recapitulate a few essential points. When JOHN BROWN applied to me last Spring in the name of the Committees and leading humanitarians, I answered, as you are well aware, that being an Anti-Slavery man, I would not stir *merely* to get "*Kansas for free white people,*" and on his assuring me that he himself and the leading minds among his associates had views similar to my own, I considered that the application being put upon that basis, I ought to go. BROWN could not then discuss those details. We examined at Tabor the respective merits of our plans.

Mine was as follows: With carefully selected colored and white persons to organize along the Northern slave frontier (Virginia and Maryland especially) a series of stampedes of slaves, each one of which operations would carry off in one night, and from the same place, some twenty to fifty slaves; this to be effected once or twice a month, and eventually once or twice a week along non-contiguous parts of the line; if possible without conflict, only resorting to force if attacked. Slave women, accustomed to field labor, would be nearly as useful as men. Everything being in readiness to pass on the fugitives, they could be sent with such speed to Canada that pursuit would be hopeless. In Canada preparations were to be made for their instruction and employment. Any disaster which might befall a stampede would at the utmost compromise those only who might be engaged in that single one; therefore we were not bound in good faith to the Abolitionists (as we did not jeopardise that interest) to consult more than those engaged in this very project. Against the chance of loss by occasional accidents should be weighed the advantages of a series of successful "runs." *Slave property would thus become untenable near the frontier; that frontier would be pushed more and more southward, and it might reasonably be expected that the excitement and irritation would impel the pro-Slaveryites to commit some stupid blunders.* The Missouri frontier being so far from the habitable part of Canada, and the political parties—anti and pro-Slavery—being in that State (Missouri) so nearly balanced, suggested a peculiar action in that quarter, which would depend in a great measure on affairs in Kansas.

BROWN had a different scheme. He proposed, with some twenty-five to fifty, (colored and white mixed,) well armed, and bringing a quantity of spare arms, *to beat up a slave quarter in Virginia.* To this I objected that, no preparatory notice having been given to the slaves, (no notice could, with prudence be given them,) the invitation to rise might, unless they were already in a state of agitation, meet with no response, or a feeble one. To this he replied that he was sure of a response. He calculated that he could get on the first night from 200 to 500. Half, or thereabouts, of this first lot he proposed to keep with him, mounting 100 or 80 of them, *and make a dash at Harper's Ferry manufactory,* destroying what he could not carry off. The other men not of this party were to be subdivided into three, four or five distinct parties, each under two or three of the original band, and *would beat up other slavequarters,* whence more men would be sent to join him.

He argued that were he pressed by the United States troops, which after a few days might concentrate, he could easily maintain himself in the Alleghanies, and that *his New-England partisans would in the meantime call a Northern Convention to restore tranquillity and overthrow the pro-Slavery Administration.* This, I contended, could at most be a mere local explosion. A slave insurrection, being from the very nature of things deficient in men of education and experience, would, under such a system as BROWN proposed, be either a flash in the pan, or would leap beyond his control or any control—when it would become a scene of mere anarchy, and would assuredly be suppressed.

On the other hand B. considered foreign intervention as not impossible. As to the dread of a Northern Convention, I consider it as a total fallacy. BROWN'S New-England friends would not have the courage to show themselves, so long as the issue was doubtful.

After days of discussion, BROWN (whom you reiterate underlined in your letter of the 10th, enjoys your entire confidence) acquiesced or feigned to acquiesce in a mixed project styled "the well-matured plan." I consented to make that concession to secure mutual cooperation, and in consideration of the prospective Committee of Management which was at the proper time to be established. I preferred, however, my original plan of stampedes, unalloyed by anything else. Your assertion that I want to take the management is wholly unfounded; my insisting upon a Committee of Management is conclusive on that head. JOHN BROWN, had he been truthful, might have been useful in some capacity; almost every one might, if zealous, be useful in some place, whereas the same man might be mischievous in another place. This mixed plan in which I am compromised more than you (lying, as you do, out of sight), having been definitely settled upon, I deny the right of B., or you, or any one, from caprice or speculation, to set it aside for the Brown project, pure and simple, or for any other. *It is a breach of confidence which I will not tolerate,* especially when your first act is to assail my own family. You must be worse than insane—you must be depraved—to expect from me, now, any better, after what has passed, *I would not undertake the intended mixed plan, or even my own project of stampedes in connection with any of you,* because I can place no more faith in New-England humanitarians.

My first thought after discovering BROWN'S complicity in the New-England breach of faith was—let him try. Though justly irritated at the horrible treatment of my family, I did not, till towards the end of April, utter a sylable, even to Mr. SANBORN, which might tend to check the supplies. I spoke to but one Abolitionist after my arrival here, and he thought much as I did. On reconsidering the matter, with other Abolitionists, they advanced such sound reasons that I conceived my first impression to have been erroneous, and they say that BROWN must be stopped.

The more I reflect the more I become confirmed in the opinion of the last-named abolitionist. First, because a man who deviates from truth, betrays his associate, and ill-treats a friendly family, should not be trusted with any humanitarian enterprise. Second, Because BROWN, with his bigoted mind and limited instruction, has not the capacity necessary to direct such an enterprise. Third, Because the crude project which he and his confederates have in their heads is not likely to succeed, but is merely suited for a grand speculation in the sudden rise of cotton on the exchanges. Fourth, Because some of the hands engaged by him are highly objectionable; for example, when BROWN was in the first Kansas troubles he was, by his own men, robbed of horses, &c. Now, a young man whom he asserted had helped to rob him has been reengaged, for the reason that he did an audacious act, going with three others to Missouri, to the house of another JOHN BROWN, whence they took money and horses, after the troubles in Kansas were over, and B. had left; thence they went to another house and did in the like manner, and though pursued, they got away with the booty. Reprisals and foraging for the common stock are justifiable in war, when ordered by the directing power, but such things, if permitted to be done by individuals, for private gain, constitute brigandage; the robbery of comrades is, however, the worst of all pillage. I remonstrated against the engagement of that person, but B. told me he had already done it; his admiration for the desperate feat effaced every other feeling.

For these and many other reasons, *I call on you and your associates to stop B. and to take from him your arms, &c.* I have a right to exact this, and I do exact it. To your assertion that to stop B. I would denounce and betray, I echo what the Abolitionists here say, that if you do not, by taking from him your arms, &c., stop him, you betray them; for this concerns the Abolitionists, and they have a right to be heard.

It has been written that there is nothing new under the sun. The proverb is wrong—you have laid down a new doctrine, viz.: he who stops a traitor, and so prevents his treason, betrays. Notwithstanding this new rule, I repeat that B. & Co. shall not speculate on the rise in cotton. Some may say, "Why not let them make a little money?—It won't harm the cause." I say it will, because prudence may demand that the initiative be unexpectedly hurried forward; or it may be essential that it be deferred some weeks, or even months; but speculation necessitates that the panic seize the market exactly on the preconcerted day; therefore, to manufacture that fraudulent rise, the ultimate success of the humanitarian move would, without scruple, be sacrificed. Not being a commercial man, the full force of B.'s proposal did not strike me till I inquired, in conversation, how LAWRENCE & Co. could be so public spirited as to advance $37,000, and $8,000 to affect a tariff, in which the whole trade, and not that firm alone, was interested. The reply was, that to a house having heavy speculations, it was well worth $100,000 to get within a certain time a change of duties, which would enable the speculators to realize five or ten times that amount.

Then the whole cotton scheme reappeared before me, and the recollection that BROWN had told me that *Mr. Amos Lawrence had promised him $7,000 whenever actual hostilities should be commenced,* brought to my mind other reflections. This iniquitous speculation in human blood for the mere greediness of dollars shall somehow be stopped—though you coolly tell me that if I stop it I betray, because I will not let certain persons betray. To the Abolitionists I say, You must unite together and stop it; and to the colored people I say, If you rise at the call of New-England humanitarians, you will shed your blood for the sole benefit of New-England speculators, and the free colored people may very likely be re-enslaved.

You have as strange a notion of what is gentlemanly as you have of what is just. Last autumn, when I was asked to write strong tracts [illegible] United States troops, pointed against the United States Government and the border ruffians, I complied with the request, and the productions were pronounced to be admirably adapted to the purpose. I was urged to continue them, and because they suited you and yours, nothing was hinted as to their being ungentlemanly, or that "that which cometh out of the mouth defileth the man and him only."

But now that I with the same pencil draw your own picture, amidst outrages worse than those of the border ruffians, perpetrated upon me and my family by you and your associates, you suddenly discover that "that which cometh out of the mouth defileth the man and him only." I, however, maintained that the impurities within the heart, such as falsehood, cruelty, pride, hypocrisy, and the sacrificing of innocent children, defile the man, and not the words which are necessary to denounce such horrible cruelties and crimes.

I am not begging charity of you. I demand what is due to me, and that my children, barbarously ill-used and turned into the street, be restored to their comforts, just as they were before you broke your compact. The subterfuge, that you personally made no engagements with me, is disgraceful to you. *You and your fellow Committee men agreed to furnish to B. sundry means, and told him to find "somebody" to perfect the preparations to carry out a certain plan.* I am that "somebody," and it was very silly in you to imagine that the plan could be perfected and my cooperation secured without my understanding anything about it. I left my occupations, by which I supported my family, and foolishly but firmly trusted to your fulfilling your engagements. My children in Europe were, while I was in the West, turned starving into the street—ruffians do not frequent exclusively the Missouri border. Respecting the sorrow for the distress of my family, which you now for the first time express, I can only say that the misery has been caused by you and yours; and if the sorrow were real, it would have been shown by having immediately forwarded funds to Paris. Instead of which, you cast about for an excuse for doing nothing, and select the most singular and jesuitical pretext that I stand in the way of your doing what is right. What, my anger in 1858 is a valid justification for you and your committee-men having in the preceding August (1857) neglected to fulfill your engagements? How exact an exemplification of the fable of a wolf picking a quarrel with a weaker animal for troubling the water up stream. I will not be silent. Has anything ever been done for the mild, gentle, submissive and peaceful Treasurer of the Fugitive-Slave Protective Society, defrauded out of $1,500 by the dissolving committee, or for the hundreds of others cheated by the bogus humanitarians?

In this very city I find that the printer of the (Anti-Slavery) *Era* was coaxed to print on credit for the Republican Committee, which honorable body "dissolved," leaving him $2,800 minus. "Nobody responsible." The editor of the *Era* was induced to start a daily on the delusive promises of leading humanitarians. One of them, who promised to send in one hundred subscriptions, did not procure one, or even subscribe himself. The rest of the promises proved to be much of the same stamp.

I repeat that what has been done to me by the humanitarians is no other than it is the habit to do to all, only the consequences have been more serious in my case than in the others. The victims are to blame for having submitted in silence, and having thus allowed others to be cheated, and their evil to assume gigantic proportions. Had the sufferers resisted, as I do, and shall continue to do, the system of cheating by committees would long ago have been brought to a close. Do the Southerners cheat their partizans? They are not such fools. How lamentable it is that no New-Englander of influence and eloquence can be found who dares jeopardize his popularity by boldly telling the humanitarians that cheating must cease.

The wide circulation among Abolitionists of my project of slave stampedes may be very advantageous, because it may lead to its adoption, for it is so practical that even though a general idea of the plan were, through any imprudence before execution, to reach the ears of the pro-slaveryites, they would not find it an easy matter to prevent it, not knowing the precise spot whence the first (or next) bolt would be spirited away. Then, gradually the hitting Slavery blows which it could hardly parry, and which must produce a great effect; and, so that it be done, I care not who accomplishes the object. Abolitionists must, however, in the interest of the cause, understand that BROWN and his associate New-England speculators cannot be trusted to undertake any project, because they have a pet scheme of private gain to gratify. For this reason it should also be understood widely that the "secret service" fund which you and yours collect professedly for the prosecution of the "well-matured plan" is not for that, but is for the creation of a cotton panic through the alarm at a probable interruption or a sensible diminution of the supply, which panic, beforehand known to you and yours as a thing about to be, would at one sweep bring from the exchanges sacks of dollars into the coffers of half a dozen managers, at the expense of the abolition cause, the blood of the slaves, and the liberty of the free colored people.

Finding that B. had deceived me, and having heard you highly spoken of by an esteemed friend of mine, I did for some time think that possibly BROWN might be deceiving you and might be acting without your concurrence. Your letter of the 10th inst. sets that at rest, for you declare (underlining the same) that he (B.) enjoys your entire confidence. Your assertion that you are not responsible for his acts is a cowardly shirking of responsibility, and is a simple absurdity in regard to such acts as you are knowingly furnishing him with the means to accomplish. Such reasoning is on a par with your presumption, that I have no claim on you because you did not personally engage me to go West, but left that to your confidential agent to do, and you did not know me to be the "somebody" who was engaged to go.

H. FORBES.

To Dr. S. G. HOWE, M. D., Boston, Mass.

These letters show conclusively that FORBES was a party to the plot of insurrection from the very beginning:—that he was engaged in it with BROWN, though the two differed as to the precise plan which should be adopted; that they met at Tabor, in Java, and, after consultation with other parties, agreed upon a modified plan, the supervision of which FORBES urged should be intrusted to a Committee:—that FORBES, becoming desperate from the wretched condition of his family, and outraged by the failure of the men on whose behalf and in whose service he supposed himself to be acting, became disgusted with the affair, threatened its exposure, and finally demanded that the whole project should be abandoned. and BROWN forced to give up the arms in his possession. There seems to be no doubt that Dr. HOWE, Mr. SANBORN and some others were familiar with the scheme, and gave it their active encouragement, and that FORBES disclosed it in more or less detail to GOV. SEWARD, Mr. SUMNER, GOV. CHASE, of Ohio, GOV. FLETCHER, of Vermont, and AMOS LAWRENCE of Boston, though these gentlemen do not seem to have taken any active part in the affair, or to have given it any countenance or support. The latest of these letters is dated over a year ago, and it is not likely that Col. FORBES was admitted to a knowledge of any of the subsequent arrangements. Whether BROWN'S final movement was in conformity with the programme, or an impatient and premature step of his own, we have not as yet the means of judging.

Toleration of Christianity in Turkey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday there appeared an editorial article on the present condition of affairs in Turkey, to which some exception may be fairly taken. The assertion is made that "The Tanzimat and Hatti Humayoun—the charter for the Christians which the Allies exacted at the close of the last war—have never been carried out and never will be carried out so long as their execution remains in the hands of Turkish officials."

Without calling in question the authority upon which this is based, upon which you may be relying with greater or less confidence, it is but proper to record that there are worthy opinions on the subject quite in contradiction.

At the last meeting of the British "Turkish Missions Aid Society," held during the present year, the following resolution was passed, the Earl of CAVAN in the chair:

"That the faithful adherence of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and of all the high officers of the Turkish Government, to the law of religious liberty, contained in the Hatti Humayoun, demands the acknowledgment of European nations; and is gratefully certified by the Protestant missionaries laboring, not only at the capital, but throughout the provinces of the Ottoman Empire."

Also in the official report of the Society, adopted at the same time, the following declaration is made:

"The Government of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan has honorably fulfilled, during the past year, the noble pledges of the Hatti Humayoun decree as to complete religious liberty, for Moslems as well as Christians.

Cases have occurred, not only at the capital, but even in the remotest Provinces, where Turkish officials have both openly acknowledged in their councils the existence of such a law, and have also acted upon it without fear of popular consequences. The missionaries in the remotest parts of the Empire desire to give their personal testimonies to the courage and uprightness of these Moslem dignitaries.

Whilst blessing God, who has wrought so unexpected a legal change for this dark land, they thankfully appreciate the impartial protection and personal courtesy which their Turkish rulers everywhere extend to them and to their converts."

These statements are backed by such names as the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, President; Lord EBURY, Sir CULLING EARDLEY, the Hon. A. F. KINNAIRD, M. P., and a multitude of other men distinguished in Great Britain, whose sensitiveness to the faithful execution of the late religious treaties with Turkey, as being parties directly concerned, must be presumed to be much greater than that of mere spectators in this country.

More than this, they lend the authority of their names to the testimony of another class of witnesses whose whole life's work is involved, to a large extent, in the fidelity of the Ottoman Government to its promises.

The American Missionaries in Turkey for more than thirty years, have, in the spirit of purest benevolence, exhibited such a zeal, enduring every manner of self-sacrifice, for the reform of that land, as should give great weight to their opinions on this subject. These opinions are unanimous, and highly creditable to the rulers of Turkey. I shall not trospass upon our patience by quoting anything additional to what [illegible] above, though an abundance of testimony is at hand.

The very last accounts announce the open baptism of a Mahometan woman, while hundreds of Moslems are avowing Christian sentiments all over the land, among rich as well as poor—even among those who sit on the highest seats of power; and yet the Government say not a word—not even so much as exercising the common prerogative of deposing from office those who distrust the national religion.

I have seen the day when the decapitated body of a poor renegade lay in a market place at Constantinople, exposed to the contumely of all the passers by, because having been a Moslem he preferred to be a Christian. The contrast of to-day seems miraculous. As for religious liberty, there is no country so free in all continental Europe.

You say,

"In all attempts to reform Turkey which have been made it seems to have been forgotten that in Turkey the Church is the State and the State is the Church, and that a good Mussulman cannot travel in the track of European progress and reform without repudiating their creed."

The religious reformers in Turkey have not so much forgotten this, which was once the fatal drawback to their success, as they have discovered that within these last years, in which the people have learned much and fast by contact with the greater nations of Europe, the mass of intelligent Turks and of the officials have become skeptics, having lost confidence in the national faith.

The Scheik-Islam-high-priest of the religion, and ex-officio Judge, long ago, in open court, gave up the very issue which he may now thank your kind offices for having revived for him.

A fanatical party does indeed exist, rigidly insisting on traditional Mosiemism, fomenting disturbances, inciting mobs and massacres, and hatching conspiracies; but it is about as fair to charge the blame of this at the door of that confessedly weak Government—which happens to have in charge one of the most difficult countries in the world to govern both physically and morally—as it would be for them to charge anarchy upon us because of a Harper's Ferry insurrection of twenty men.

Our papers are extensively read by the Turkish officials at the seat of Government, which renders it especially important that all opinions should be based only in perfect fairness. This is the excuse for so extensive a reply to your statements, by one who is most deeply intcrested in the welfare of a much-loved home. Yours, respectfully. J. H. D.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859.

OHIO POLITICS.

Speech of Governor Chase on Slavery, the Coming Presidential Contest, &c.

A meeting of Republicans was held at Cincinnati on the 20th, to celebrate their recent victory in Ohio. Governor CHASE being called on made the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I should be more insensible than stone, if I failed to be deeply grateful for the kindness I have ever received at the hands of the friends of freedom. It swells my heart with gratitude to feel that warm and earnest support which the people have always extended me. I know very well that it has been my misfortune, as it has been that of many public men, to be misapprehended and misconstrued. I know there are many of my fellow-citizens, here in this city, where I have lived so long, who have attributed to me sentiments which I never entertained. I did not blame them. I believed they were sincere and honest, and I never cherished an unkind feeling against them. I felt that if I lived, the cause which I pleaded would vindicate the very humblest of its servants. (Cheers.) We are met to rejoice at our triumph. My friend who just addressed you, styled it a "victory," I should prefer to say a *verdict.* (Cheers.) We submitted to the people the question of Freedom against Slavery, and the people have decided for freedom. They have recorded their verdict. In glancing at the history of the Republican party during the past four years, we have reason to feel glad. We have endeavored to give to the people an Administration which strongly contrasts with that preceding, when your treasure was swept from your treasury. It has at least been honest, and the people have indorsed it with their approval. In the late campaign we have maintained before the people two distinct ideas of freedom and reform—freedom as opposed to despotism, whether it is embodied in the despotism of Slavery or any other despotism, whether of the Federal or State Government. We have maintained our positions under as great disadvantages as we have ever sustained. The issues of this Fall were not between Republicanism and a weak and corrupt Federal Administration, but between Republicanism and Democracy disguised under the form of Popular Sovereignty. *Everywhere the Democrats have planted themselves upon the Douglas doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and the words have been against Slavery in its most alluring form.* Mr. DOUGLAS came into Ohio. He spoke at Columbus, here, and at Wooster. Everywhere he was followed by eager crowds, who pressed upon him to hear his doctrines. This was, indeed, an advantage to us. It led the people to inquire into the nature of this Popular Sovereignty. They examined it; they weighed and measured it, and with tremendous voice have pronounced it wanting. I didn't altogether agree with my friend's (HASSAURAEK'S) definition of Popular Sovereignty. He describes it as a sham because it gives to the majority the right to do absolutely as it pleases. DOUGLAS' Popular Sovereignty don't give people the right to do anything at all, except that which their masters at Washington please. He don't say the people of the Territories may do as they please, but may do what they please, subject to the Constitution and the organic laws. What is organic law? It is an act of Congress, introduced, too, by the Committee on Territories; it passes through all the constitutional forms and becomes the law governing the Territory. If I understand true Popular Sovereignty, it is, that the people shall make their own institutions, by a majority of votes, elect their own officers, &c. Under the Kansas-Nebraska act do the people frame their own Constitution? No. They are directed and framed by Congress. We learn that from the Committee on Territories, and from the organic law thus framed, the people derive their authority. They have no powers excepting those they derive from Congress.

You see all of Popular Sovereignty in the Kansas-Nebraska act. You find the people with certain powers given them by Congress. Their Legislature is just what Congress gives them. It can pass no laws which are not approved by Congress. Their Governor is not elected by them, nor their Judiciary. The President appoints them. On the other hand, you have Congress to reject the acts of your Legislature, a Federal Government and a Federal Judiciary to veto their laws. The people ask, why is this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty now proclaimed? You have no power to give to the people of the Territories which they had not before. They perceive that this boasted Popular Sovereignty is a simple excuse to propagate Slavery. BENTON characterized it correctly when he said it was a mere stump speech injected into the belly of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

When the Democratic Party was in power it proclaimed the same doctrines we now proclaim. They told us the rights of men were not derived from society or from institutions, but they came from God, who made men. They boasted that their love of freedom and of free labor was the attribute of this country; that a man was a sacred thing, sacred in his rights, inviolable by any earthly power. It was this doctrine upon which they gained their triumphs. But nobody looks now with confidence for a great triumph of the Democratic Party in a free State, as they used to do. They look at it as a thing which might happen, if the people were asleep. Why their present weakness? Because they deserted their fundamental idea. Because the ministers of freedom have fallen at the feet of the ministers of Slavery. This is the reason there is no future for the Democratic Party. They never can succeed unless they shake off the fetters of Slavery and resume their old doctrine of the rights of man. The people now understand the excuse for the extension of Slavery under the guise of the Douglas Popular Soveretgnty, and as long as they understand true Popular Sovereignty, they will instinctively detest, loathe and reject the false.

Gov. CHASE now turned to this county. He said: You have been defeated in Hamilton County. *I have just this to say concerning your union, which you call fusion.* I never felt it my business to interfere with the friends of freedom in any county. But I felt it my business to know how the people of the counties settled their own business, and to give their wishes when they embodied the principles of freedom, my honest and hearty support. It seems that your union did not work well. It follows that there can be but two great parties here, and that they will act under their own names and banners. [Cheers.] But while there can be no bargains, arguments or alliance with third parties, *there is no valid objection to a union of all honest men who sincerely desire to overthrow Slavery. I think a union upon this principle good. I may frankly say I am prepared to unite with some who, differing with me in sentiment upon some points, will yet subscribe to the fundamental principle of freedom.* I cannot see why we cannot unite as we did in 1854. We gained a glorious victory upon that principle then. We were all united in hostility to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and it seems incongruous to think the same union upon the same principle cannot be effected now. I am aware there have been men upon your tickets who do not agree with us upon the question of freedom. Americans who like old Whigs—who I am sorry to say are renegade Liberty Party-men, are hostile to our doctrine. Whenever I have found these they have been most proscriptive and intolerant. *Let them go.* They naturally belong to the Democratic Party. Let us ask none to go with us who have not two essential elements of a man—a head and a heart. [Cheers.] When one of this kind goes to the Democrats, troops of good and true men will come to us. Let us organize for the great struggle. The hearts, consciences and judgments of the people are with us. Go into your streets and witness their splendid architecture, behold your prosperous industry, go to your schools where you send your children to receive the rudiments of knowledge, and behold the developments of free labor, and love the institutions and the achievements of that society which cherishes the rights of man, encourages him to think, act, be himself. What do Republicans propose? To maintain these monuments of free institutions. *We don't propose to interfere with our neighbors over the river.* They shall have every right which the Constitution gives them. I never denied it. No man can point to an act benefiting the South which came up while I was in the Senate of the United States, which I did not heartily support. The Republican Party proposes to benefit free white labor in the South; we are a party who cherish a desire to promote the interests of our whole land, seeking the happiness of the whole people and the perpetuation of true principles of government.

In conclusion, Gov. CHASE exhorted the Republicans to organize for effective work, to scatter information among the people, see that they are made acquainted with the truth, organize Wards, Townships, the County and the Districts, and the result cannot be doubtful.

The newly elected Governor, DENNISON, was also called on, and spoke as follows:

GOV. DENNISON.

The President introduced the Governor-elect of Ohio, who said:

I need not say, Mr. President and gentlemen, that I am glad to be here to-night, to join with you in rejoicing at the glorious triumph of the Republican party. I doubt whether there has been a contest for many years when the consequences have proved so potent as the election which we have just had in Ohio. It is not merely an expression rebuking the corruption and tyranny of the Democratic party; it is not simply a condemnation of the Federal Administration, of the Lecompton policy, the betrayal of the rights of naturalized citizens. The people of Ohio have declared there *shall be no more extension of slavery within the United States. They have declared their sympathy with the declaration that all men are born free and equal.* They have said that these great principles underlie the Constitution of our Government, and that the policy of this country shall give direction to the great principles of the Constitution. They have declared that Slavery is a great political, social and moral evil. I cannot doubt that such were the principles of the immortal powers of our Government. Can there be any doubt of the ancient and continued policy of the Government prohibiting the extension of Slavery? How else can you account for the Ordinance of 1787? How else can you account for the acts of Congress until 1802 prohibiting the Slave-trade—to limit Slavery to the States where it existed—to promote free labor and the interests of freemen all over the earth?

We are told we are seeking to encroach upon the rights of the Slave States—*that we are attempting to incite insurrection in the South.* How long shall our patience be abused by the vile demagogues of the Democracy of the North? Are we seeking to interfere with the relation of master and slave in the South? What are we advocating? Simply that Slavery shall remain a local relation—that it shall be confined to places where it is sustained by law. Why are we denounced by the Democracy as sectional? Because we resisted the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; because we oppose the repeal of the laws prohibiting the Slave-trade; because we advocate the restoration of the old policy of the Government; because we resist the aggressions of the Slave power; because we agitate the Slavery question in order to resist its extension. *If this be sectionalism, prepare yourselves for more of it.* [Applause.] But we are no agitators of this question. We proclaim the principles of freedom; the policy of the fathers of our Constitution. We will not be shaken from our support of the cause of Freedom, and will not be restrained, let threats come from whatever quarter and whatever shape they may. [Applause.] We stand by this principle and will not recede. [Applause.] There is no necessity for the agitation of this question. If the South will cease to encroach upon the North; if they will consult the fathers, and adhere to the old established policy of the country, then there will be peace, and the cry of sectionalism will no longer be heard.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Progress of the Civil War—Depopulation and Desolation.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

Since my last, nothing of decided importance has transpired in this dullest of cities. Petty skirmishes between the Puros and the Conservatives, as they call themselves, daily occur, but without exciting the slightest curiosity or anx

Sporting News.

COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR TREATMENT OF AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MR. HARLAN, whose exportation of American trotters to England excited some interest a few months since, addresses to *Wilkes' Spirit* a remonstrance against the unfair treatment which he alleges has interfered with the success of the horses on the English turf. Mr. HARLAN says:

"You have seen by the papers that the American horses have all, with the exception of *Prioress*, been weighted almost entirely out of the Fall handicaps. I think that *Des Chiles* and *Cincinnati* have been very unjustly dealt with by the handicappers. This I cannot exactly account for, as the horses have always run upon their merits. I will start *Des Chiles* for the Cesarewitch, but with no hope of success."

The great match between the famous English *Musjid* and *North Lincoln*, in which the latter was to give the Derby winner eight pounds, is off. Great disappointment was felt thereat by many of the *habitués* of the English turf.

Measures have been taken for the establishment of a Jockey Club in Canada.

DR. FORBES AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—In noticing the withdrawal of the Rev. Dr. FORBES from the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Church, on the ground that by connection with it "the natural rights of man and all individual liberty must be sacrificed," the *Freeman's Journal* says:

"We repeal the weak insult of his letter, by proof that must crush the pride of its author: 'Communion with the See of Rome' calls for submission to *nothing* other than the *laws* of the Catholic Church. Those laws are *promulgated* and *public*. *Except* as promulgated and public, they are binding on no man. Dr. FORBES' mind cannot be so enfeebled that he will not recognize this as the fact which he cannot deny. When in November, 1849, he made his submission to the Catholic Church, he was no uneducated or inexperienced youth. The hairs of his head were already white with age. Whatever force of reason or trustiness of judgment he was ever to possess, naturally, he had already attained. He had reached his best days of intellectual vigor. His past life had been one of leisure and study. He was surrounded by books. His position was one of public responsibility towards friends who had trusted him, and a Protestant community, of which he was a minister. In abandoning these to seek the Catholic Church, his determination was not reached suddenly. Does this gentleman pretend that he did not make this study then, to acquaint himself with the *promulgated, public, known, laws* of the Church he was about to seek? Or does he intend it as part of his present confession, that, having, with the careful study that his education, position, and opportunities required, found out what the laws of the Catholic Church are, he submitted to them, knowing that they assailed his 'natural rights as a man, and all his individual liberty;' and, moreover, 'violated his private conscience, and forced him, by silence at least, to acquiesce in what is opposed to moral truth and justice?'"

LAW REPORTS.

Smuggling Jewelry.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 27—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS AND A JURY.

The United States vs. *One Parcel, marked "A. Jaconet," containing Jewelry.*—This is a libel of Information to forfeit the articles, as being smuggled. The evidence of Brown and Isaacs, the Custom-house Inspectors, was, that on Nov. 15, 1858, three passengers named Jaconet, Dessuiet and L'Amie, arrived here on board the steamer *Vanderbilt*; that a declaration was signed by them of having no dutiable articles in their baggage; that Isaacs asked Jaconet if he had any dutiable articles, and he said "No," and shook his head; that while Isaacs was examining his trunk he stooped over, and Isaacs felt something hard in his pocket, and asked him what it was, and he answered "Cigar—you smoke;" on which Isaacs took out the cigar-case and found no cigars, but it was full of diamonds and jewelry, as well as another one which was in his other pocket; that three diamond crosses were also found in his pocket-book, five diamond rings in his port-monnaie, and other articles in his waistcoat pocket and in his clothes in his trunk: and that Jaconet spoke very little English, but seemed to understand what was said to him; and that after the search was made he said he was going to Havana.

For the defence, Mr. John A. Godfrey testified that he had known Jaconet since 1855, and that his business was manufacturing jewelry for the Mexican market, and that he did not speak or understand English.

Moses L. Friend, a manufacturer of jewelry, testified that the goods were calculated for the markets of South America, and were worth about $1,000.

Miss Clemence Beaumont testified, through an interpreter, that she was also a passenger by the *Vanderbilt*, and was present at the time of the seizure, and that Jaconet told Dessuiet to tell the inspector that he had jewelry with him in transit for Havana, and Dessuiet told him that he had made the declaration that the baggage was in transit for Havana, and this was before the seizure of the goods.

The testimony in the case was closed, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

For the United States—Mr. Hunt and Mr. Dwight; for the claimant—Mr. Joachimssen.

A Petty Suit for Slander—Half a Dime Damages.

Thomas Canovan vs. *John Martin, Jr.*—The parties to this action are merchants—the plaintiff doing business in Jersey, and the defendant in Chambers-street in this City. The action is for slander, and the damages laid at Thirty Thousand Dollars!

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff has had very extensive dealings in this City with merchants thereof, and among others, with the defendant; that on the 7th of September, 1858, the defendant, in his store in Chambers-street, called the plaintiff a "d——l robber," and charged him with robbing him, (the defendant,) and "everybody else he dealt with." The plaintiff thought this a wide range of robbery to charge him with, and brought his action, claiming exemplary damages.

The defence was chiefly grounded on the fact that no persons besides the plaintiff and defendant were present at the interview at which the words complained of were uttered. It appeared that the occasion of speaking the words was that the plaintiff had purchased goods of the defendant for cash, but desired them delivered *before he paid the "cash,"* which defendant refused to do, whereupon the plaintiff began abusing the defendant, and the matter resulted in hard words.

Justice GORLD instructed the jury that the words used were actionable of themselves, and the circumstances under which they were uttered, aggravating, and that the plaintiff was entitled to some damages, to be assessed by the jury. The jury then retired, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for *five cents*.

Levi S. Chatfield for plaintiff; John Martin for defendant.

The Cunningham-Burdell Case.

CLAIMS AGAINST DR. BURDELL'S ESTATE.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. *William Burdell and others.*—This was an action brought to foreclose a mortgage on the premises No. 2 Bond-street, made by Dr. Harvey Burdell, deceased; whose estate was sought to be obtained by means of the bogus baby. A surplus accruing, the usual order to ascertain the rights of the claimants was made to William Mitchell, as referee.

Mr. George D. Bulen urged a claim before the referee, to be reimbursed for moneys disbursed in stenographic reports of the application of Mrs. Cunningham for letters of administration before the Surrogate, and for witness fees and for counsel fees on that action.

The aggregate of the sum claimed for such services was $4,100, and the counsel-fee was $2,500, and was for resisting that application. This claim was rejected by the referee, who reported that the surplus should be distributed among the heirs, free from any such charge. Motion was now made to confirm that report, in support of which it was urged by the heirs that the claim before the referee was exorbitant, and, at any rate, should be paid out of the personal estate, or fund, and that in no case could it be made a charge upon the surplus estate, on foreclosure; also, that this was the fourth attempt to get an allowance of the kind, and which, if allowed, would not only be more than the entire personal estate, but would, in addition, exceed the whole value of the dower interest of Mrs. Cunningham, in the realty, had she succeeded in establishing her rights thereto. On the other hand, it was contended that the claim was just, and should be allowed. Decision reserved.

W. Britton and Chas. Edwards, for the heirs. John Rankin, Jr., and A. H. Green, for Bulen.

The City Chamberlain in Court.

Richard A. Hinman and others vs. *Andrew V. Stout and John H. Stout.*—This is an action on trial before Justice DAVIES, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, brought by the children and heirs of the late Thomas Lewis, to obtain a conveyance of five lots in Williamsburgh, sold under a foreclosure of mortgage by the Merchant's Insurance Company, in September, 1850, and bought by John H. Stout. Andrew V. Stout was administrator of the estate of Lewis, and guardian of his children, who are now plaintiffs; and it is charged in the complaint that he colluded with his brother to defraud the heirs and secure the property himself. He indignantly denies the charge, and avers the best of faith in the matter. The case has been on for some days, and will probably continue for some days to come.

Eviction from a Dining Saloon.

Henry Stiffens vs. *John D. Collins.*—This was an action tried before Judge SLOSSON, at the Trial Term of the Superior Court, for damages for an alleged eviction of a portion of the second floor of the premises No. 166 Malden-lane.

The plaintiff claims that he hired the entire floor of the defendant, and avers that the defendant afterwards caused a petition to be put through the room, and thereby deprived the plaintiff of room and rights to which he was entitled by the lease.

The answer denied all the facts alleged.

The cause was submitted to the jury on the evidence, and, after considerable deliberation they returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

J. B. Phillips for plaintiff; Asa Childs for defendant.

The English Bank Notes Case.

Israel Steinhardt vs. *John G. Boker and John Boker.*—This is the action to recover the value of certain Bank of England notes deposited with the defendants by one Cohen, but of which the plaintiff claimed to be owner. It has been on trial in the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice ROOSEVELT, for the past week. The case was summed up on Wednesday by Mr. Dean, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Howe for defendants, and was submitted to the jury yesterday morning under the charge of the Judge. Justice ROOSEVELT, in an elaborate written charge, reviewed the evidence at considerable length, and instructed the jury upon the law applicable to the case. The jury were in deliberation for a considerable time, at the end of which they returned and requested further instruction from the Court. These being given they again retired, and up to a late hour had not agreed upon a verdict.

Verdict Against an Express Company.

John Harding vs. *Danforth N. Barney.*—This was an action against the defendant, as President of Wells, Fargo's Express Company, for the value of a lost draft, and was reported in the TIMES of Oct. 25. The case has been on trial ever since, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,080 13.

J. T. Williams, for plaintiff; Fullerton & Dunning, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.

Matter of Application of E. G. Guerin for leave to sell.—Referred to B. Leffingwell, Esq., to ascertain facts and to report, &c.

BEFORE JUDGE INGRAHAM.

W. L. Rogers et al. vs. *Moses C. Brown, Jr.*—As the plaintiff issued an execution against the person before surrender, which was returned not found, he is not required to issue another until the surrender was made. He is then entitled to three months after the surrender. That time has not yet expired. The motion is denied.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Oct. 28.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar. Criminal causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 332, 299, 166, 126, 127, 223, 292, 202, 339, 340, 341, 73, 187½, 344, 346, 314½, 352, 353, 354, 367, 122, 284½, 373, 374, 377, 276, 379, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 411½, 412, 412½, 413, 414, 416, 417, 418, 420, 420½.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5115, 3011, 4454½, 3014, 5378, 5369, 3446, 5439, 5235, 5235½, 5754, 5388, 4534, 5117, 5817, 5881, 4971, 5820, 4531, 5015, 5735, 5120, 4918½, 4912½, 5200, 5089, 2859, 2860, 4571, 5831, 3466, 5415. *Part II.*—Nos. 2418, 2300, 2538, 2546, 2478, 2138, 2556, 2534, 2560, 2502, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 472, 500½, 112, 114, 461, 100, 555, 558, 566, 487, 514, 478, 452, 463, 523, 501, 526, 543, 565, 154, 529, 541, 519, 504, 448, 498, 537.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 26, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINSEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER

Is a little more active without any improvement in prices since our last report. Extra fine Dairies are scarce, and in ready sale at 22c.@22½c. Other grades are plenty, and a little concession in prices must be made to prevent the supply accumulating. Choice fresh lots of Western Reserve are not plenty and command our highest quotations, while some selections would do even better. But a small quantity of roll Butter has yet come to hand; that which was fresh and sweet bringing 16c.@18c. We quote:

Orange County, ℔ lb	25	@ 28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ℔ lb	22	@ 24
Fair half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	16	@ 20
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	20	@ 22½
Fair State Dairy, firkins	18	@ 19
Welsh, tubs, fine, ℔ lb	20	@ 20
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@ 19
Western Reserve, choice, ℔ lb	16	@ 18
Ohio, fair to prime, ℔ lb	12	@ 16
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℔ lb	13	@ 17
Store-packed Butter, ℔ lb	14	@ 16
Roll Butter, ℔ lb	15	@ 18

CHEESE.

The receipts are readily disposed of at our figures. Some extra fine Dairies are held, and have brought 11¾c.@12c. We quote:

Fine State, ℔ lb	10	@ 11½
English Dairy, ℔ lb	9	@ 11
Pincapple, ℔ lb	13	@ 16
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb	9½	@ 10½
English Dairy, State and Eastern	10	@ 14

EGGS.

With a good steady demand and light receipts, prices have been well sustained, and our best marks sold at 19c. for Ohio and State. We quote:

State Ohio, ℔ doz	18	@ 19
Jersey and Philadelphia, ℔ doz	18	@ 19

FRUITS.

There is a better feeling in Dried Apples, with considerable inquiry for choice State and Southern. So few State have made their appearance as yet that their value is hardly established. Dried Peaches are abundant, and selling from 10c.@14c. In other Dried Fruits there is no change. Green Apples, of good quality and in sound order find a ready sale, at 18s.@26s. for mixed lots—selections are worth 22s.@24s. The bulk of the Winter Fruit arriving is not of good quality, and the prospects for good prices are considered a little more flattering than they were a few weeks ago. The demand from the East and the South being large, and the crop in New-England smaller than was estimated, some very choice Newtown Pippins have sold at $6@$7 for export. Cranberries are higher and sell readily. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	7	@ —
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	6	@ 6¾
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb	10	@ 13
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	4	@ 6
Dried Blackberries, ℔ lb	9	@ 10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	20	@ 25
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	18	@ 20
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	18	@ 20
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Apples, Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples, Winter, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 7 00
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	12 00	@ 15 00
Quinces, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 6 00

BEANS.

But little doing, though salable at our figures. We quote:

Small Pea, prime, ℔ bushel	$1 00	@ $1 25
Medium, ℔ bushel	75	@ 90
Kidney, ℔ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75
Marrowfat, ℔ bushel	1 25	@ 1 50
Red, ℔ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
China, ℔ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75

SEEDS

Are without special movement. Dealers buy very cautiously, evidently anticipating lower prices in December and January. We made sale of Ohio Clover, this day, at 9c. Timothy $2 25. Flaxseed, $1 50. We quote:

Clover, ℔ lb	$0 08¾	@ $0 09
Timothy, ℔ bushel	2 00	@ 2 25
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	1 45	@ 1 55

NUTS.

Chestnuts and Hickory Nuts are arriving in considerable quantities, and promise to be very abundant. Our quotations are for the small thin-shell nut; the large thick-shell Ohio are not very salable here, except at very low prices. We would not advise shipments. We quote:

Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	$4 00	@ $4 50
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	1 25	@ 1 50
Ohio Nuts, ℔ bushel	75	@ —

HONEY.

Clover, in Boxes, ℔ lb	16	@ 18
Buckwheat, ℔ lb	11	@ 15
Strained, ℔ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

The season for shipping Poultry is at hand. The receipts for the past week have been in excess of the demand, prices having ruled so high as to prevent general consumption. Prices at the present moment, however, bring it within the reach of all, and we anticipate a more healthy trade hereafter. The Poultry that has come to hand is of very poor quality generally, and we would here remark that it only brings our highest quotations when properly fatted and dressed, and in good order, and parties must not expect that every old, lean, scraggy fowl in the country can be shipped to this market at a profit; and in this connection we give the following directions for dressing Poultry: In the first place it should be fatted, and not fed for at least twelve hours before being killed. Stick them in the neck or cut off their heads, hang up and let the blood run out. Before they are cold scald off the feathers in water nearly boiling hot; then throw them into cold water, or hang them up in a cool place for a few hours, till the animal heat entirely leaves the body; then pack in good boxes or barrels, with clean straw between each layer. Game is arriving freely and plenty, except Quails. A good lot of Venison sold at 15c. to-day. We quote:

Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	10	@ 13
Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb	8	@ 10
Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb	8	@ 12
Ducks, dressed, ℔ lb	11	@ 13
Geese, ℔ lb	8	@ 11
Woodcock, ℔ pair	31	@ 38
Grouse, ℔ dozen	2 50	@ 2 75
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	1 00	@ —
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ℔ dozen	1 00	@ 1 25
Wild Duck, ℔ pair	38	@ 62
Wood Ducks, ℔ pair	38	@ 62
Quail, ℔ dozen	1 25	@ 1 50
Canvas-Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 50	@ —
Red-Head Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@ 1 00
Partridges, ℔ pair	56	@ 63
English Snipe, ℔ pair	1 25	@ 1 75
Venison, ℔ lb	12	@ 13
Wild Turkeys, each	1 00	@ 1 50
Wild Geese, each	50	@ 75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Defaware, ℔ bbl	1 12	@ 1 38
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ 1 38
Dykeman, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ —
Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ 1 75
Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ 1 62
Pines, ℔ bbl	1 12	@ —
Western Reds, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ 1 13
Jersey Whites, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ 1 13
Pink Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ 1 38
Carters, ℔ bbl	1 25	@ 1 63
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ 1 38
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62
Onions, White, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62
Turnips, white, ℔ bbl	62	@ 75
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl	88	@ —
Beets, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ —
Carrots, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ —
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Egg plant, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ 2 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	3 00	@ 4 50
Marrow Squash, ℔ 100	2 50	@ 5 00
Garlic, ℔ 100	7 00	@ —
Cauliflower, ℔ 100	1 00	@ 2 00
Celery, ℔ doz	62	@ 75

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 22 bbls. Ashes; 22,697 bbls. Flour; 29,466 bushels Wheat; 14,736 bushels Corn; 4,680 bushels Rye; 10,413 bushels Barley; 6,425 bushels Oats; 1,415 pkgs. Provisions; 222 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 120 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 60 bbls. Pearls at $5 25. ℔ 100 lbs. Yesterday, 100 bbls. Montreal Pots were disposed of at $5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 260 bags Maracaibo, part at 12¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been rife; or the of 1,200 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling	11⅜	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair	12⅛	12¾	13	13⅛

DRY GOODS—The near by and local trade continue to buy desirable goods pretty freely of the principal jobbers, who at present monopolize the bulk of the regular private trade. Choice Domestic Cottons and really popular Woolens are quoted firm, with reduced supplies available. Foreign productions are suffering from the depressive influence of large arrivals, which, with broken and surplus lots from early receipts, are being forced through the auction-rooms on the market at generally low rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no very important changes, to-day. The demand has been active, especially for State brands—prices of which are firmer, though not quotably higher. Toward the close, the inquiry diminished, as the principal buyers anticipated a reaction in the trade, favorable to their views. We have heard of sales of 25,250 bbls., including superfine State at $4 85@$4 95; extra State at $5 00@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 45; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ℔ bbl., chiefly at $5 55@$5 65. Unsound Flour $3 65 @$4 65

Superfine State	4 85	@ 4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 45
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is less active, yet is firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,350 bbls., part to arrive, at $5 50@$5 60 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 65@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales to-day, 825 bbls. extra low to very choice, in lots, chiefly at $5 40@$6 40 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy and languid, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of the latter have been sold at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and lower, to-day. The demand is moderate. Sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels, including good white Canada, part at $1 35; prime to very choice White Michigan, in small lots, at $1 50@$1 55; prime White Indiana, a small lot, at $1 50; Amber Michigan, at $1 37; Chicago Spring, part to arrive, at $1 10@$1 10¾ ℔ bushel. Corn has been in limited request, and prices have declined; sales have been confined to 13,000 bushels, at 96c.@$1 01 for Yellow Northern and Jersey; 98c.@$1 for White Jersey; 99c. for mixed Western; and 99c.@$1 01 for Yellow Southern, ℔ bush. Rye is quiet and languid; sales were confined to small lots, at 83c.@87c., mainly at 85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is less active, but is firmly held at from 75c@86c. for inferior to choice State and Canada, ℔ bushel. Desirable lots are quite scarce. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey at 41c.@44c.; and Southern at 38c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in fair request, since our last, at uniform rates. Prime Buenos Ayres, 25c., 4 ℔ cent. off for cash, and 25½c., 6 months; Orinoco, 23c., 6 months' credit. Of Porto Cabello, sales have been made of 2,789 open, and 520 booked, on terms not ascertained.

HOPS—Sales have been moderate. Prices have not varied.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand, and prices have been sustained. In Albany, a good trade has been reported, at steady rates. The Albany *Evening Journal* states that: "Inch-and-a-quarter clear pine continues scarce, which will, doubtless, continue to the end of the season. Hemlock is in limited supply, and prices are tending upward. Spruce is not very plenty, yet the assortment in market is fair. Sawed shingles were scarce and in active request. The stock and assortment of hardwood is good, with the exception of Black Walnut, which is scarce and wanted. Other kinds of lumber are in good supply, at our quotations. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to October 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantlin, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	184,119,900	29,743	21,716	138,648,880
1851	218,658,703	28,980	108,000	95,977,700
1852	268,926,987	20,297	233,576	92,177,605
1853	334,803,468	26,232	18,220	90,963,480
1854	270,553,551	18,735	23,020	111,864,423
1855	204,046,353	49,036	11,530	116,316,525
1856	185,027,975	30,424	11,575	89,077,255
1857	199,681,002	50,397	105,784	145,617,531
1858	222,402,450	28,922	103,676	119,853,532
1859	215,856,762	43,537	66,931	107,744,503

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 150 hhds. Porto Rico at 27c.@32c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.; 35 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 24c.; and 20 hhds. Centrifugal at 19c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been moderately inquired for at uniform rates. Spirits Turpentine has been in pretty fair request at 46½c.@47c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds have been rather quiet, to-day, at unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, chiefly at $15 25@$15 50 for Mess, and $13 75@$14 for Prime ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported of 850 bbls., here, at our quotations, and 100 bbls. Prime, for future delivery, on private terms. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9¾c., and Shoulders at 8¾c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied much; sales, to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls., fair to very choice, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is more plenty and is depressed. The transactions include 850 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$10 50 for new repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new extra Western Mess; $5 37½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, and $4 25@$4 37½ for do. Prime ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20; India Mess, $22 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 8c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,100 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c.@6¾c.; 200 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.; and 360 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 5 tons Tallow at 20s.; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 200 bbls. Oil at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 50 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 100 tcs. Lard at 30s., and 30 boxes Tobacco at 3s. 6d. For London, 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 2,000 bbls. Flour, part at 3s.; 1,300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. For Hamburgh, by steamer, 200 bales Tobacco at 90c. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at 7-16d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Resin at 3s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Election—Antony and Cleopatra.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—The State vs. Pawkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Diamond Cut Diamond—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Jewess—Magic Barrel—Whirligig Hall.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Dumb Girl at the Inn. Evening: Out of the Depths.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators was continued at Charlestown yesterday. The Court having decided the night before to place Brown first at the bar, notwithstanding his urgent plea for delay, a Jury, apparently unexceptionable in character, was obtained. In opening the case on either side, the counsel defined their views of the statutes and common law upon which conviction was sought, wide differences of opinion appearing between the defence and the prosecution. Mr. Botts, for defence, incidentally referred to a statement forwarded by telegraph from Akron, Ohio, where Brown formerly resided, that insanity was hereditary upon the maternal side of his family; and added that while his client admitted the correctness of the information, he was extremely anxious to relinquish any advantage the fact might be presumed to afford in his favor. The testimony was then commenced, eliciting a recital of the thrice-told incidents of the outburst and its speedy repression.

Our later advices from Hayti state that the whole nation appeared to unite in expressions of sympathy for President Geffrard on the occasion of the murder of his daughter. The President has issued a circular announcing that he is informed of the names of the murderers, and will have no pity upon them, Timoleon Savon, whose arrest was previously announced, has made a confession, stating the object of the deed was to attract the President to the spot and then kill him.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst. It was rumored that the acting British Minister, Mr. Matthews, had authorized the recognition of the Juarez Government by the British Consul at Vera Cruz. Robles, Degollado, Ampudia and Marquez were all inactive, while Miramon was busily engaged in preparing for his expedition against San Luis.

A special dispatch from Baltimore informs us that a large American meeting was held in that city last evening. Senator Kennedy made a speech in which he traced the cause of the Harper's Ferry insurrection to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. The Hon. Henry Winter Davis followed with a strong denunciation of the Democratic Party, and charged it with the late outbreak in Virginia, the Kansas troubles, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. John Minor Botts was yet to speak at the hour our dispatch closed.

Two well-known financial institutions at Toronto, the International and the Colonial Banks, have failed. The former was subjected to a run on Wednesday, when it yielded; and the other shared its fate yesterday.

We have already announced that the steamer *New-World*, well-known as one of the largest and finest boats plying upon the Hudson, was sunk on Wednesday evening in one hour after leaving her dock in this City. The cause of the accident was the breaking of her connection-rod, which was driven endwise through the bottom of the boat. The walking-beam also fell, destroying a considerable part of the light work adjoining, and badly damaging the machinery. There were over two hundred and fifty passengers on board, all of whom, it is believed, with possibly two or three exceptions, were taken off by the steamtug *Ohio* and the schooner *Jack Downing*, which were fortunately near the scene of disaster. The steamer will probably be raised within a short time. The *Hendrick Hudson* takes its place on the line for the present.

A resolution in favor of extending the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. Robt. M. McLane, United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, was adopted by the Board of Aldermen last evening, and was concurred in by the Councilmen. The Councilmen also laid over a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to procure a new clock for the City Hall, at an expense which should not exceed $4,000; authorized the printing of five thousand copies of the laws relative to making and perfecting assessments in this city, and recommended a concurrence with the Mayor's suggestions relative to the sale of the Union Ferry lease.

The Stock Market yesterday showed increased firmness on New-York Central and the Western shares. State Stocks steady. Money was ½ @ cent. cheaper on strictly first-class paper. Exchange quiet.

Flour opened briskly, but closed tamely. No important changes occurred in prices. Wheat and Corn were depressed and lower, yet not actively inquired for. Rye was dull and heavy. Cotton, Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals, Leather, Tallow and Whisky were in moderate request. Sugars attracted more attention. Hay, Hops and Rice were in good demand. Freights were somewhat brisker.

A Consul who Needs Counsel.—It appears by the latest mails from Europe that a certain Mr. Guiseppe Binda, long Consul of the United States at the port of Leghorn in Tuscany, has made himself so prominent in opposition to the Provisional Government of Tuscany, and so earnest in support of the party hostile to the project of annexation to Piedmont, that the authorities have found it necessary to decapitate him officially by withdrawing his *exequatur*. Should this intelligence be confirmed, we trust that the Administration will lose no time in letting Mr. Binda understand that he has been making a wholly intolerable use of his position and of the national flag intrusted to his keeping. As we have no diplomatic representative in Tuscany, this gentleman, our Consul at the most important port of the State, virtually carried the United States flag with him in his partisan demonstrations. His offence, therefore, against international comity and the proprieties of his station, was not less grave than the dereliections for which we punished a small bevy of British commercial agents in this country during the Crimean War, by sending them suddenly and peremptorily home. Mr. Binda evidently needs a little wholesome advice from the Secretary of State, if he has been playing the agitator in questions with which the United States can have no possible official right to interfere.

The case, too, is worth notice as an illustration of the consequences which may always be expected to follow from perseverance in our shabby system of consular nominations and appointments. Mr. Binda is understood to be a citizen of Tuscany by birth and connections, and might, therefore, reasonably have been expected to represent the United States at Leghorn very much as the United States would be represented at Paris if Mr. Mason were to be succeeded by M. Ledru Rollin, or at London if Mr. Dallas were to be supplanted by the celebrated Chartist Mr. Ernest Jones.

Practical Abolitionism.

Col. Forbes, the military authority of John Brown in all the earlier stages of his Anti-Slavery crusade, and the consultative captain of the New-England leaders in the days of the Kansas war, has published, or suffered to be published, in relation to those portions of his career, a series of letters which demand the gravest attention. These letters bear internal evidence of their authenticity; and they put it beyond a question that numbers of public men in this country must have been cognizant of the general character and intentions at least of the insurgent leaders at Harper's Ferry for more than a year past. The serious importance of this fact can hardly be overlooked. It must not, however, for that reason be exaggerated. There is nothing in the revelations of Forbes which implicates any of these gentlemen as positive parties to the purposes of Brown. With the exception of Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, the philanthropist who gave "to Greece his shining blade" a quarter of a century ago, but lived to give the Sharpe's rifles of other people to Kansas in our own day, no conspicuous Northern man appears to have known *positively* what Brown meant to attempt, or when or where he meant to attempt it. Their connection with the affair seems to have been limited to a general impression that Brown and Dr. Howe and other extremists, whom they did not care to offend, were busily contriving some great mischief against the slave interest at the South. Probably neither Mr. Seward, nor Mr. Sumner, nor any other prominent man mentioned in these letters, really believed in his heart that Dr. Howe would find Brown the money to assail the South, or that Brown would find the men. They were simply playing with edged tools which they could not help using. But accepted in this aspect, these revelations mark an epoch in our history, and their lesson should not be lost.

It has for years past been a favorite amusement with the Abolitionists of New-England to assemble and meet together in some pleasant piny grove, on the Fourth of July, then and there to denounce the Constitution of the United States as a "covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

At these philanthropic picnics the aid of Heaven has been invoked in highly exasperating hymns for the annihilation of the accursed Union; and the ecstatic company have regularly wrought themselves up into a fervent conviction that between themselves—the Israel of the North—and the idolatrous nation at large no peace was possible. It is not at all surprising that such a pastime as this should take root in New-England. New-England was born into the world through much tribulation of polemics and gunpowder. Like the Abolitionists, the Puritans held themselves to be "a peculiar people," the sole candle of the Lord in a naughty world. It is but natural that the old leaven should still be at work in the blood of the more fanatical of their descendants; and that these, in their time, rejoice to "come out", from the common masses of Philistine humanity. Thus, Liberty and Justice are words which it does the heart good to utter, even if the mind remains a little muddled as to their immediate application. Moreover, the Union, standing pretty firmly and maintaining the national commerce and industry at a very fair level of prosperity, the most desperate of Anti-Slavery prophets generally felt that he might take up his parable against the South without seriously endangering the prospects of printed cottons or the Fall trade in brogans. And so, from year to year, these picturesque parliaments of treason flourished exceedingly, and those who led them came to be powers in the land. But the question of Slavery in these United States is no holiday topic to be taken up and dismissed at will. It strikes down into the fundamental principles of human society; and human beings cannot discuss or deal with it without finding their strongest faculties taxed, their keenest feelings enlisted in the argument. In accordance with that principle of Popular Sovereignty on which the whole fabric of our institutions rests, such a question as this should never have been brought into the political arena at all, beyond the borders of the sovereign communities which it immediately concerns. Whether by the fault of Northern or of Southern men need not now be inquired into, this wholesome principle was abandoned very early in our history. Politicians, especially in New-England, insisted upon tampering with the subject, and the public mind gradually became inclined with the idea that Slavery in the several States of the South depended, in some mysterious way, upon the General Government for its existence, and, consequently, that it was a legitimate theme of national debate. Southern men were mad enough to foster this idea by sectional and strictly Southern action, forcing the question of Slavery angrily back upon the angry North, and invoking the Union to the defence of their strictly domestic rights. The political conflict once begun, it followed as of course that the extreme men, the "men of logic," who handled the subject in the most cogently rhetorical fashion, and went to work on the merits of the case, should become, as it were, the bell-wethers of the flock. The New-England Abolitionists drifted at once into this position at the North, as did the Secessionists at the South. Men like Garrison and Wendell Phillips, fierce, uncompromising, recklessly consistent, seeking no other reward than the delightful applause of their disciples and the more delightful abuse of mankind in general, prepared the way for a calmer, more cautious and practical array of merely worldly politicians. Abolitionism did duty as the locomotive of the Republican train.

The attack on Mr. Sumner and the Kansas question in 1856 brought the leaders and their followers suddenly together into a closer communion than they had before affected. For this the South has itself mainly to thank, and it must now coöperate by self-sacrifice and self-constraint with the conservative North in doing away with the consequences.

In accepting a general responsibility for the views of these Abolitionist Peter the Hermits, the Republican leaders, of course, never expected anything positive to come of the crusade they were preaching, knowing as well as Col. Forbes, but without his sad experience, that the loudest orators were the least persuasive, and that the most vehement apostles of war and martyrdom were the last men in the world to risk their persons, or their comfort, or their property in the cause they advocated, the Republicans forgot that the heart of the hearer may sometimes be warmer than the lips of the speaker, and that possibly men of action in the Abolitionist ranks might take their leaders at their word. They made the fatal mistake of confounding the Wendell Phillipses of the platform with the John Browns of the battlefield. They will now atone for their selfish madness, no doubt, in sackcloth and ashes.

These revelations of Col. Forbes will increase the anxiety and indignation of both sections of the country. They prove that there are Abolitionists among us fully capable of organizing a military crusade, and of stirring up a servile insurrection in the Southern States—though they do not give us any very alarming notion of the numbers or the resources of these men. Brown and Forbes, the one a fanatic and the other an Englishman, were the only two men of any military experience whom they could enlist, and their military chess-seems to have been insufficient to keep them both in the service. But they show—what is more important—that some among our eminent public men have felt constrained by their party relations to palter with virtual treason and to wink at insane sedition. They failed to expose and denounce these plots when brought to their knowledge, lest such exposure should cost them votes. The calculation will prove to have been erroneous. The conservative spirit of the people will punish their default much more severely than the plotters of sedition could have punished their open hostility. The virtue of patriotism has not yet succumbed to the violence of fanaticism; and public men will never find it safe to wink at schemes which menace the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.

The New World Disaster.

The steamer *New World*, the finest of the palaces that float up or down the Hudson nightly between New-York and Albany, met with an accident on Wednesday night which sunk her, but did not, so far as we can learn, result in any loss of life. She left her wharf in New-York at 6 P. M. When off Fort Washington Point, some twelve miles from the City, about 7 o'clock, it being dark, and a snow-storm setting in, the pilot discovered a vessel just ahead. He gave the signal to stop, without the usual preliminary signal to "*slow*." The engineer was in the fire-room, but rushed immediately to his post and stopped the engine. The great walking-beam crashed through the rotten gallows-frame, snapping the connecting-rod and falling upon the upper deck. The broken end of the connecting-rod was driven through the bottom of the vessel, and the water began to rush in. The officers, evidently to prevent a panic, sounded no alarm, and did their utmost to collect the passengers, of whom there were some 300, on the upper part of the sinking steamer. One of her boats was lowered; a score or two leaped into it, and pulling off toward a sail vessel, told the peril the steamer was in, but finding the boat leaky, pulled back again. The vessel that was hailed paid no attention to the summons,—possibly because those on board were too stupid or too cowardly to approach, or possibly because in the storm they did not understand the calls of those in the boat. The schooner *Jack Downing*, however, loaded deeply with coal, soon came alongside the steamer, and took on board 60 passengers, when, fearing that she would sink, her lines were cast off, and her load taken to Yonkers. A few minutes afterward, the steam-tug *Ohio*, cutting loose her tow of twenty-two canal-boats, came up and rescued all the remaining passengers and crew who presented themselves. The tug then drew the steamer as far in shore as was possible, where, in less than an hour after the accident happened, she sank, only her hurricane-deck remaining above water.

It is thought that no lives have been lost; but at present this cannot be satisfactorily determined. There were several men drinking below, and one lying drunk on the main deck when the steamer began to sink, and it is not sure that they escaped. It was thought that when the rush was made for the long-boat some fell overboard, but that is not positively known. If the accident had happened an hour or two later, when a larger number were at supper and many had retired, the calamity must have proved fatal to large numbers.

The facts are hardly known with sufficient definiteness yet to enable us to lay the blame of the disaster precisely where it belongs, but enough is proved to inculpate several parties. The gallows-frame, which had the weight and the strain of the walking-beam to support, ought to have possessed immense strength, but, in point of fact, it was in places so rotten as to crumble between the thumb and finger. This was a grave misdemeanor, for which the proprietors of the boat must be held responsible. The leaky condition of the long-boat was entirely inexcusable. The pilot gave the signal to *stop*, without the usual signal, in advance, to *slow*. The engineer is supposed, in such an emergency, to stop only so soon as it can be done with safety to the machinery. If he had been at his post, probably the engines might have been stopped just as quickly as they were, and without damage. But not being there, several seconds were lost before he could heed the signal; when he did, it was obeyed so suddenly that the gallows-frame could not sustain the wrench. Unless further investigation shows some mitigating circumstances, the engineer would seem to be sadly to blame. Some of the passengers are disposed to blame the officers for not sounding the alarm earlier, but the result shows that great care was taken to prevent a panic, and probably, in this respect, the course pursued was the most judicious.

The exhibitions of selfishness and meanness on the part of the waiters who speculated in life-preservers, was offset by the behavior of another colored waiter, whom all speak of as seeming to be everywhere present, directing the escape and quieting the fears of the alarmed. The possible inhumanity of those on board the vessel that was hailed and lent no succor, is relieved by the ready and self-sacrificing efforts of Capt. Craig, of the *Ohio*, and Capt Crane, of the *Jack Downing*.

Whether any lives have been lost or not, the proprietors of the People's line owe it to the public to make a thorough investigation of the facts in the case at once. And especially since the blame of what was so near to proving a terrific calamity seems, in view of the facts already obtained, to lie with the proprietors, the public owe it to themselves to insist that the investigation be not postponed or glossed over.

The Duke of Magenta and Brian Boroihme.—The question whether Erin has a right to brag of the great deeds of the French Marshal, MacMahon, has just been answered by the hero himself. The Duke of Magenta has not indeed accepted the crown of Ireland, so pointedly tendered to him by the Bishop of Orleans in his recent plea for the Pope; but he was recently received in a magnificent manner at Lille by an Irish deputation which offered him a gold medal of the event, and told him that Ireland and Irishmen "were proud to recognize him as the descendant of a noble race, whose origin goes back to the greatest of Irish Kings, Brian Boroihme, of the Eleventh century." "France," added the Delegation, "claims your high deeds of arms, but she will permit Ireland to remember that you are her own, and one of her most illustrious sons." The Duke gracefully admitted his ancestry, and opened his heart to the sympathy offered him by the "land of his fathers." The man of Magenta and of the Malakoff may, therefore, be definitely set down as an Irishman; and if Ireland means to "assert her nationality," she has here a soldier King ready made to her sceptre.

Something for the Chamber of Commerce to Look After.

In the month of January, 1856, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York made a contract with Messrs. Husted & Kroehl for the removal of Diamond Reef; said contractors engaging to blast and remove said reef to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean water; and to have said removal to said depth made and completed within seven months from the date of contract, under penalty of forfeiting to the City the sum of ten dollars each day, for every day the work should remain unfinished beyond the time specified in the contract.

For this work and on these terms, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of our City agreed to pay said Husted & Kroehl the sum of $35,600, being at the rate of $8 90 per cubic yard, for every yard of rock removed. The bid of the contractors had been for this latter sum per yard; but as the advertised specifications called for a bid in gross, contractors were, previous to the signing of the contract, permitted to alter their bid to the required form; and for the fulfillment of their contract under the penalties named, and with the additional penalty that they should pay for any damage sustained by shipping through their neglect to fulfill said contract, two responsible sureties were given who signed bonds to the City on behalf of said contractors.

Some question afterwards being raised as to the right of contractors to alter the form of their bid, Mr. Justice Davies, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, June 6, 1856, held and decided said contract, under the specifications, to be valid and binding.

According to this contract, thus made and fortified, the total removal of Diamond Reef to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean water, should have been made and completed within seven months next succeeding the 26th of January, 1856; or the contractors should, on the expiration of that time, have commenced to pay ten dollars each day to the City for their breach of contract. The specifications which called for the contract had luminously recited the various frauds practiced on the City in other cases; and had warned all persons proposing to bid for this particular job, that the terms of this contract would be enforced to "the very letter." This last quotation was printed in large black capitals, which stood out from the remainder of the text like a big birch broom in the hands of an angry schoolmaster. Let us see what effect the threat has had!

Before the expiration of the seven months, Street Commissioner Taylor, by what authority does not appear, took it upon himself to grant an extension of time up to the 1st September, 1857, for the fulfillment of the contract. In other words, by a stroke of his pen he made, or attempted to make, to the contractors a present of ten dollars each day for every day between the 26th August, 1856, and the 1st of September, 1857,—a total of about three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars in ready money; together, it is to be supposed, with release of responsibility as to any damages sustained by shipping from their neglect. This was a slight deviation from carrying out the provisions of the contract "to the very letter;" but let us proceed further with the case.

From the 1st September, 1857, there is no pretence that the penalty of ten dollars each day has not been accruing to the City from the contractors; and yet we find that on the 7th February, 1859, the sum of ten thousand dollars on further account of this contract was paid in some mysterious manner by the Comptroller; and to whom? Husted & Kroehl have disappeared, as is the custom of City contractors in these cases; and when we come to lift the inmost curtain in the sanctum of this iniquity, we see the outlines of a figure at once recognizable as that of Mr. John Pettigrew, in whose favor mysterious City clerks have long been in the habit of making mysterious mistakes and erasures.

Now we desire to have this matter investigated. We desire to know how and to whom the last sum of ten thousand dollars has been paid. An assignment of contract to Pettigrew would not release the bondsmen of Messrs. Husted & Kroehl from their liabilities; nor could such assighment have been legal or binding on the City, unless made with the consent of the Street Commissioner, and with sureties given by John Pettigrew as in the case with the original contractors. It would also be interesting to know at what time this assignment was made. Was it made before or after the legal expiration of the contract, and was the last sum of ten thousand dollars paid to the order of John Pettigrew, or to the order of the original contractor?

Even allowing the extension of time to the 1st September, 1857, made by Street Commissioner Taylor, to have been valid, there have since accumulated against the original contractors, or against Mr. John Pettigrew, if he be their assignee, the sum of $7,850, down to the date of this article, as the penalties named in the contract for non-fulfillment, up to date of the work. If Taylor had no power to make the extension, and he certainly had no legal right under the charters of the City, then the penalties due to the City in this case, must be within a few figures of $11,700. We demand that the Corporation Counsel shall be instructed to commence proceedings, at least for the recovery of the lesser sum.

But no one seems to know how much or how little has yet been paid on this job. In the year 1856 we find that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was paid on account of Diamond Reef, and in February last ten thousand dollars more; but this is all we can learn. Have there been any other payments, and if so, how much? To whom have the payments been made; and is there, in the Street Department or elsewhere, the slightest proof that a total of fifty cubic yards of rock have yet been removed under the contract? We know that during some months of the present year, an old sloop, having attached to her bows an old diving-bell, has been anchored somewhere in the vicinity where Diamond Reef is supposed to lie; but whether this sloop, to any practical purpose, ever had more of a crew than the *Flying Dutchman*, the most regular crossers of Hamilton Ferry find themselves unable to determine.

At all events, crew or no crew—real diving and blasting, or mere *simulacra* and false pretences of such performances—we demand to know what steps have yet been taken by the Law Department of this City to enforce against Messrs. Husted Kroehel, or Mr. John Pettigrew, if he be their assignee, those penalties named in the contract, which were to have been carried out "to the very letter?" Can any one tell us or prove to us by surveyor's certificates that any part of Diamond Reef has yet been removed to a depth of twenty-two feet below mean water? Will not the Chamber of Commerce at once take action in this matter, and order that a survey be made by some engineer not liable to the City taint?

Ten days after Mayor Tiemann's inauguration, he sent a very able message to the Common Council, complaining that in consequence of the non-fulfillment of the Battery Enlargement contract, with reference to a sea wall, the channel between the Battery and Diamond Reef was being rapidly filled up and becoming impassable, except at high water, to vessels of the larger class. That message, like many other able and wise messages from the same source, was quietly tabled by the City Fathers, and has not since been heard of: it was referred to a Committee in due course, which Committee in due course never reported it back.

We wish this whole matter ripped up and thoroughly investigated. Our Street Commissioner has earned a solid and desirable reputation for the fearlessness of his assaults on jobbing and corruption; let him add another leaf to his civic chaplet—in fact, a large laurel twig with copious leaves—by bringing his clear mind to bear on this mysterious transaction, and probing it (which the contractors, we suspect, have *not* done with Diamond Reef) to the bottom.

While his hand is in at this work, we would also call his attention, and that of the Chamber of Commerce, to the reef variously known as Prince's or Coenties Reef, which lies almost opposite pier No. 8 East River, and which is greatly complained of by all pilots and shipping masters doing business on that side of our harbor. Let the Chamber of Commerce order surveys of both reefs, to ascertain how much has *not* been done on Diamond Reef, and how much is wanting to be done on Prince's. Let us then learn how and to whom the last payment of ten thousand dollars was made, and we shall be in a position to estimate the aggregate net profit of this last municipal Chiriqui-digging.

The Faith of the Hapsburgs.

The Austrian disease of official dishonesty appears to be really incurable. Nothing can bind the House of Hapsburg to its word; and it may safely be assumed as a cardinal principle in modern politics that no permanent peace need be looked for in Europe while the irresponsible control of so large a portion of the Continent continues to be lodged in the keeping of a sovereign family so thoroughly insensible to the idea of reciprocal obligations, as between its subjects and itself. In the stress and agony of the late Italian War, when bankruptcy stared the Treasury in the face, the Emperor Francis Joseph made an appeal to his people for aid, and decreed, on the 13th of May last, an increase upon all the direct taxes, to be levied "only during the war." This increase amounted to 2½ per cent, additional Impost on funded property; to 1-5th per cent. additional on landed incomes and mercantile profits; to 1-6th per cent. additional on all direct taxes; and furthermore required the Treasury officers to retain 1-5th per cent. on the interest of the national debt when the half-yearly coupons should be presented for payment.

Of course the peace, with all its humiliations, brought to many Austrians the consoling thought that these heavy burdens were at once to be removed. But the Imperial Treasury does not so lightly relax its hold on the national purse. A decree has just been issued *prolonging* the war-levies for a year till the 1st November, 1860. Had such a measure been proposed by a Republican Government what denunciations we should have heard of Democratic bad faith and popular "repudiation!" As it is, the Hapsburgs will hold their dishonored heads as high as ever in the world, and march imperially on in a career which will assuredly conduct them, sooner or later, to the very vulgar and commonplace conviction that after all, "Honesty is the best policy."

The Reward of Enterprise.

It is pleasant to see struggling enterprise meet with final success. Our neighbor the *Herald* has at last succeeded in getting an original letter from the neighborhood of Solferino,—at least from a person writing at Milan who *says* he has been to Solferino. It was announced by the *Herald*, immediately on the breaking out of the Italian war, that it had made arrangements for the earliest news of every incident of it, and had dispatched correspondents to every part of the scene of hostilities. The first member of the *corps* from whom any intelligence has been received is this writer from Milan! Whether he actually succeeded in reaching the elbows of the Mincio, or in penetrating the famous quadrilateral, must remain a matter open to conjecture:—but he did not venture upon the field of battle until the dead had been some three months buried, and all he saw there was peasants selling relics.

But his observations on the road are striking, if not original. He seems to have traveled in company with a volume somewhat familiar to European tourists, called *Murray's Hand-Book*,—which proved of essential service in supplying not only the material, but the phraseology of his epistle. The following citations show several instances of such indebtedness:

From the New-York Herald, Oct. 29.	*From Murray's Hand-Book for Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont.*
The "old monks" here are all young monks—many of them quite so. They usually enter on their duties here at eighteen or twenty, and after the severity of the climate and their calling have worn their constitutions nearly out, retire to the valleys or some less exposed similar establishment.	They (the monks) are all young men who enter upon this devoted service at eighteen. The severities of the weather in the Winter, at this height, often impair their health and they are driven to retire to a lower and more genial climate with broken constitutions and ruined health.
The drawing-room devoted to visitors is large and neatly furnished. Its walls are hung with drawings and engravings, and its sides and floors furnished with conveniences—mostly presents of travelers who have experienced the hospitality of the occupants. Among the finest of these are a fine piano.	The room appropriated to visitors is large and convenient; it is hung with many drawings and prints, presents sent by travelers in acknowledgment of the kind attentions which they had received from the brethren. A piano was among the presents thus sent.
Thirty or forty years ago all the dogs were lost while out with the monks assisting some travelers, and but for a pair being at another establishment the breed would have been lost.	In the year 1825 all the dogs and three servants (sent on this occasion together—an unusual occurrence) were destroyed by an avalanche. Luckily the monks had recently given away a couple of dogs, which were returned to them, or the breed would have been lost.

It is said that the construction of a road over the Simplon was undertaken upon Napoleon's mind immediately after the battle of Marengo and his own remarkable passage of the Great St. Bernard. It took six years to complete it, and at times employed more than 30,000 men at once. More than six hundred bridges have been found necessary to its perfect completion, while constructions of massive masonry, forming huge terraces, run along the face of rocks for distance, perhaps miles in length. Ten immense galleries, either cut through the solid rock, or built of enormous stones, and twenty houses of refuge, to shelter people passing, or the laborers on the road, add greatly to its completeness. A great writer has said that the "peculiar character" of the Simplon "is to be the greatest of all those monuments that at once dazzle the imagination by their splendor, and are subservient to general convenience." Its original cost was about $30,000 a mile.

Everybody is aware that it once was a barren rock, and now, after its soil has all been transported to it from the shore, a long distance away, supports its lemon and orange groves, and every variety of tropical fruit and flowers, in full sight of the eternal snows of the neighboring Alps. It seems that doctors will disagree on all subjects. This beautiful little island has called forth a shower of opinions from both great and small men, quite as widely at variance as its own barren aspect of a couple of hundred years ago was to its present rich beauty and luxuriance. One calls it a "magic creation of labor and taste—a fairy land, which might serve as a model for the gardens of Calypso;" another at seeing it is struck with the idea of "a huge Perigord pie, stuck around with the heads of woodcocks and partridges;" Mr. Stews extols it as "the magic creation of labor and taste.....a fairy land that might serve as the model of Calypso."

The construction of a [illegible] completed immediately after the battle of Marengo, while [illegible] recollection of his own [illegible] by the Great St. Bernard, was fresh in his memory. * * * It took six years to complete, and above [illegible] 30,000 men were employed [illegible] on it at one time. * * * The number of bridges, great and small, constructed for the passage of the road between Brieg and Sesto amounts to 611, in addition to the far more vast and costly constructions, such as terraces of massive masonry miles in length, of ten galleries, either cut out of the living rock, or built of solid stone; and of 20 houses of refuge to shelter travelers or lodge the laborers constantly employed in taking care of the road. * * * To use the eloquent words of Sir James Mackintosh, "* * * * Its peculiar character is to be the greatest of all those monuments that at once dazzle the imagination by their splendor and are subservient to general convenience." * * * The cost of this road averaged about £5,000 per mile.

An ancestor of the family in 1671 converted this mass of bare and barren slate rock (Isola Bella) into a beautiful garden, teeming with the vegetation of the tropics. * * * Every handful of mold on the island was originally brought from a distance. * * * Within a day's journey of the Laplland climate of the Simplon, and within view of Alpine snows. * * * The proverbial disagreement of doctors is nothing in comparison with the discord of travelers on the merits of this island. To Simond the sight of the island at a distance suggests the idea of "a huge Perigord pie, stuck round with the heads of woodcocks and partridges;" Matthews extols it as "the magic creation of labor and taste.....a fairy land that might serve as the model of Calypso."

It is barely possible that the *Herald's* war correspondent, like Mr. Jefferson Brick himself, did not stir out of the snug precincts of the *Herald* office;—and if he did his time and money were certainly wasted,—for Murray's *Hand-Book* is universally accessible on this side the Atlantic, and costs but a trifle.

The *Herald* has also deluged the public with promises of correspondence from on board the *Great Eastern*. It succeeded yesterday morning in publishing a letter dated on board that ship,—but saying nothing whatever about her recent trial trip, nor giving a particle of information about her success or future movements. But he devotes over a column to a thrilling account of a dinner with which he seems to have been supplied by Capt. Harrison. He was struck with the fact that the Captain's attention was constantly called off from his dinner to his business, until finally, says the correspondent, "begging me to take his place, and cut up the pheasants, and be civil to the ladies, he resigned himself to his fate, gave up his dinner, and left us for the last time." And then comes this intensely interesting history of what followed:

"'It is paying rather dear for the glory of commanding the *Great Eastern*,' I remarked, 'to be obliged to abandon *such birds* as these. Shall I help you to a wing?'

'Then you think,' said Mrs. H., smiling archly, 'it is harder for the Captain to run away from a pheasant than from his company, to say nothing of his wife?'

'By no means,' I stammered out. 'What did I say?' and I woke up from my *unconscious homage to the splendid game before me*. There was one thing that struck me forcibly amid the repeated assaults upon Captain Harrison's patience, that he took them as quietly as a target does balls, showing the utmost impassability, *giving his replies and orders with a coolness, precision, and above all a civility*, that proved to my mind that he was the right man in the right place.'

Dinner over, I strolled out upon deck with the ladies, where I met the Captain hurrying by.

'Sorry to be so rude,' said he, 'but here's a glorious cigar—a present from New-York.'

'May your shadow never be less,' I replied, taking the proffered luxury.

'Now, my man, if you want to get a glimpse of the ship there's no time to be lost: it is getting dark, and there are no lights below. My quarters you have seen, except the bedroom and bath-room—here they are.'"

And so on for a column! The *Herald* Correspondence is certainly worth bragging about. All its agents manage to see at Solferino is a lame beggar selling relics, and all they consider worth describing on the *Great Eastern* is a pheasant served up at dinner!

What's in a Name? Much!—The St. Louis *Herald* has discovered Lord Palmerston at the bottom of John Brown's insurrection; and is convinced that the San Juan difficulty will yet be found to have been the inciting cause of the terrible outbreak which scared all Virginia out of its wits, and drove the mother of States into the arms of the marines. Called by any other name, the St. Louis *Herald* could never have dived so deep, or "stayed under" so long.

The English in China.

It does not seem to be certain by any means that the English Government, or at least the English people, will sustain their Minister in China in the renewal of hostilities which he has precipitated with that country. The leading London journals, and especially the *Times*, have steadily assumed that the Chinese treacherously violated the terms of the treaty, and refused permission to the English and French Ministers to go to Peking. We have already published sundry extracts from Chinese newspapers, directly contradicting this assumption, which, moreover, is not at all borne out by the official correspondence which has been published.

We find in the Bishop Auckland *Herald* an interesting article on this point, giving the testimony of Capt. Loseley, son of the Bishop of Durham, and one of the active participants in the battle of the Pei-ho, in which he was severely wounded. On his arrival at Bishop Auckland the citizens gave him a public welcome; and the following passage occurs in his reply to the address presented to him on that occasion:

"There is one expression, however, in your address which I would like to correct if you will allow me, and that is as to the 'treacherous Chinese.' I don't think we have any right to accuse them of treachery, because, when Mr. Bruce made his appearance, they *told him to go up by another way which was open*: but for certain reasons perhaps he thought it was not consistent with the honor of this country—he thought it better to attempt to force the passage; but *they certainly did offer to let him go up the other way*, and therefore there perhaps may be some excuse for them. They certainly did not fire the first shot, for it was not until after Capt. Willis, the Admiral's flag-captain, had blown up the first barrier, which was tantamount to a declaration of war by us, that they fired upon him, and he retired. Next morning the gun-boats were ordered to take up their positions at 7 o'clock, but on account of the strong tide and the wind this could not be effected until 3 o'clock in the afternoon; and during the whole of this time the Chinese never fired a shot. Had they opened fire during this interval when the gunboats were aground, I don't think one of them would have escaped; but they waited until the Admiral had pulled up the first row of stakes, and gone towards the second before they fired upon us. Therefore, I *don't think we can call them treacherous Chinese*. Then, as to the report which stated that there was a trap laid for us—this is entirely incorrect—there was no trap at all. We saw it all before we went; we saw the masks before the embrasures, and of course concluded that there were guns behind them, and we saw the mud we had to cross. Therefore I hope you will hear no more about traps or treacherous Chinese. Then, as to our forcing civilization upon these barbarians, as we term them, it appears to me to resemble such a case as this. A crusty old gentleman lives in Bishop Auckland, who likes to follow his own crotchets, and keep within his own house; but a number of persons meet together, go to him, and say, 'You must come out and be civilized; or, you must let us into your house, and become a Christian.' Now I think that a man has a right to defend his own house the best way he can; every man's house is his castle, at least it is acknowledged to be so in England, and I don't know why it should not be so in China. I don't say that we are to give up our trade if we can help it, but I don't think we are right in forcing our civilization upon China; I don't think we show them very good examples of Christianity, or teach such good customs that they need wish to imitate them; and it is a fact, as stated by Lord Elgin, that the further he went into the interior the better disposed the people were towards us; but at Canton and other places, where we have been established for 200 years, they have very bad feelings towards us, because they have had much injustice done to them."

This is strong testimony, from a qualified witness on this very point.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Politics at Baltimore.

RALLY OF AMERICANS IN MONUMENT-SQUARE—SPEECHES OF SENATOR KENNEDY, THE HON. H. W. DAVIS AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Monument-square this evening reminds one of the scenes of 1840. Some ten or fifteen thousand Americans are out with hundreds of transparencies illustrating their moral status. "Blood Tubs," "Red Shirts," "Awl Blades," &c., filled the open space and were addressed first by Senator KENNEDY, the burden of whose song was in abuse of that brigand doctrine, Squatter Sovereignty, which leads to the inevitable conflict between slaves and free labor. Strange to say, this was his only allusion to the Harper's Ferry outbreak. He seems to have forgotten his declaration last Winter in Washington that Douglas could and would carry Maryland against the Republican ticket.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS next followed in a personal address, and endeavored to account for the violence at Harper's Ferry. He attributed it entirely to the Democratic Party—the party, he said, that had invaded Kansas in all her troubles; that had invaded that Territory, and committed bloodshed and murder; that had repealed the Missouri Compromise; and that had attempted to fasten upon Kansas the Lecompton fraud. The Democracy had not only committed all these depredations, but a Democratic President had sent the army into that Territory to protect the outrage.

It was these acts on the part of the South, and Southern aggression upon the North, that had led to John Brown, Harper's Ferry disturbance, which was at the worst only the act of a crazy old fool. He then appealed to the American Party around him to rally to the polls on Wednesday next, and at all hazards to win the victory.

It is understood by many here that DAVIS will be elected, as the dread of violence is now greater than ever before, and the election will go by default.

The speaking is still going on, and it is understood that JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who is on the stand, is to make another grand effort to secure a coalition nomination for the Presidency.

From Washington.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY RECEIPTS—CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE INDIAN BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The Lighthouse Board has awarded the contract for building the new lighthouse at Cape Ann to EDWIN ADAMS, of Boston, at nearly $33,000; for the metallic work, to ADAMS & ROBERTS, at $6,250; and for lanterns, to the same parties, at $3,500. There were thirty-two bids for the lighthouse.

Senator GWIN has arrived in Washington.

The Treasury receipts for the week were nearly $1,106,000; drafts paid, $1,213,000; drafts issued, $1,375,000; the amount subject to draft is $1,508,000, being a reduction from the amount on hand the preceding week of $169,000.

The Indian Bureau has awarded the following contracts: For Mackinaw blankets, cloths, and dry goods, to CAONIN, HEARTHAL & SEARS, New-York; for ready-made clothing, to WHITING, GALLOUPE, BLISS & Co., Boston; for hardware and agricultural implements, to DUGAN & JENKINS, Baltimore; for northwest guns and powder-horns, to H. E. LEMAN, Lancaster, Penn.

Adjutant-General WILSON, of Pennsylvania, is here on official business, to obtain the remainder of the arms due that State under the apportionment of 1856.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER PACIFIC, WITH ALL HER CREW.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Capt. GINN, of the fishing schooner *Rio del Norte* arrived at Portland from the Bay of St. Lawrence. He states that while in the Gut of Canso, the *Eclipse* came in and reported that the schooner *Pacific*, of Southport, HARRIS, Captain, while lying at anchor during the gale of the 13th inst., at the Magree Islands, was run into by a drifting schooner, name unknown, and that both vessels were sunk, and all hands lost. The informant stated that he assisted in picking up thirteen dead bodies on the beach. The *Pacific* had a crew of thirteen persons.

Vermont Legislature.

CHOICE OF STATE OFFICIALS—STATUE OF COL. ETHAN ALLEN.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 27.

In Joint Assembly, to-day, AMBROSE L. BROWN, of Rutland, was appointed Railroad Commissioner, and WM. G. SHAW, of Burlington, reporter of the Supreme Court decisions.

The bill appropriating $2,000 for a marble statue of ETHAN ALLEN, to be placed in the State House, passed the House by twelve majority.

The Propeller Troy.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE CREW OF THE LIFE-BOAT.

GODERICH, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 27.

The lifeboat of the propeller *Troy* was found this morning near Port Franks, in good order, but empty. The coast between Goderich and Port Franks has been searched for traces of the crew, but without success. There is now but a bare possibility of their having escaped.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HAVANA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The steamship *Havana* brings Havana advices to the 24th inst. Sugars were held steadily, but rates were nominal; the stock was 150,000 boxes. Sterling exchange 17¼@18 ⅝ cent. premium; Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 3½@6 ⅝ cent. premium.

From Pike's Peak.

ADJOURN OF A DELEGATE—OPERATIONS IN MINING.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The Overland Express from Denver City 20th inst., with $6,000 in dust, arrived this evening.

The election of Dr. WILLIAMS as delegate to Congress is confirmed.

An election for or against a Provisional Territorial Government was to come off on the 24th.

Mining operations were drawing to a close for the season.

From Canada East.

SPORTING ITEMS—TOUCH OF WINTER.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 27.

At the steeple-chase yesterday the Hunt cup was won by *Brunette*.

The English cricketers arrived here from Rochester last evening, and will sail on Saturday in the *North American*.

The weather is clear and cold, the thermometer marking 26°.

From Canada West.

BANK FAILURES AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The International Bank of Toronto suspended yesterday. Upon the Colonial Bank, an institution of a similar character, a great run commenced this morning, its doors being besieged by thousands of excited depositors. The bank finally succumbed, and went to protest.

Prof. Avery, of West Point.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of last Saturday I observe a favorable notice of certain improvements upon GROVE's telegraphing apparatus, recently patented by a gentleman who is introduced as "Mr. T. C. AVERY, for many years electrician at West Point."

This statement in reference to Mr. AVERY's antecedents does great violence to the integrity of history, and undoubtedly also to Mr. AVERY's modest appreciation of his own merit, I take the liberty, unsolicited on my part, of putting him "right upon the record."

In the first place, there is not, and never has been, at West Point any such position as "electrician," and that Mr. AVERY is said to have filled "for many years."

Mr. AVERY's connection with West Point extended through several terms of honorable enlistment, of five years each, during which time he filled sundry positions of respectability and trust, commencing with that of sifer and hugler for cadets, and ending with that of orderly in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. In this last capacity it was his duty to sweep, dust and make fires in the philosophical rooms, perform the manual labor required at the philosophical experiments, clean the apparatus, run on errands, and, in general, do whatever those placed over him might require. ANTI-HUMBUG.

Movements of the Great Eastern.

The following letter has been addressed to the Mayor of Portland by Mr. FRED CUMBERLAND, agent of the Great Ship Company:

PORTLAND, Oct. 26, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Being aware of the anxiety generally felt in relation to the movements of the *Great Eastern* steamship, I beg to inform you that I have this day received official advices from London, dated 14th inst., to the effect that the trial trip from Portland to Holyhead was entirely satisfactory; that the date for sailing for America (the 20th) remained unaltered, but that it was still possible that she might not sail on that exact day.

From this communication I gather that her departure was but a question of a day or two; but I am promised definite information by the *Persia's* mail, and on the receipt of it I shall have the pleasure of acquainting you with its details.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,

FRED CUMBERLAND, General Manager.

His Honor, the Mayor of Portland.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT BALLOON.—The inflation of Prof. LOWE's balloon, *The City of New-York*, at Reservoir-square, will not commence till Monday next, on which day the public will be admitted to witness the process and to examine the appurtenances. The postponement on Wednesday was made because of the indications of a storm, which Prof. LOWE had ascertained by barometrical observations was at hand. The snow which fell on Wednesday night accumulated so heavily on the tent in Reservoir-square that it was borne down by the weight. No damage, however, was done to the air-ship, which was beneath it. Yesterday the labor of fastening the valve to the top of the balloon was completed. It is an operation which requires the nicest accuracy, for, unless conducted with the greatest precision and care, crevices will be left, through which the gas would escape. The valve is a beautiful piece of mechanism. The frame-work is of mahogany, and the two lids are of cedar. It is three feet eight inches in diameter, and weighs thirty-five pounds.

GEN. TOM THUMB IN SEARCH OF HIS PROPERTY.—On the 20th inst., a valuable set of harness was stolen from the stable of Mr. CHARLES C. STRATTON, better known as Gen. Tom Thumb, of Bridgeport, Conn. Having learned from his coachman, JOHN JOHNSON, that the property was in this City, he came here, and, with the assistance of Detective KING, found it. The person in whose possession the harness was having refused to give it up until he was sure that the General was its owner, the latter appeared before Justice CONNOLLY and made the required affidavit. The audience in the Court-room were quite amused at the contrast between the portly Justice and the diminutive General.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, two fishermen rescued a young woman named JENNIE YOUNG, who was endeavoring to drown herself at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, North River. She was taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, and subsequently to her residence in Forty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The girl stated that she had lately arrived from Ireland for the purpose of marrying a young American farmer who had paid her passage and agreed to meet her here. She had searched in vain for him in Philadelphia and this City, and her disappointment was the cause of her attempt at suicide.

SENATORIAL AND ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The delegates to the Republican Senatorial Convention of the Fourth District met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel. Dr. SNODGRASS received thirteen votes on the first informal ballot and then withdrew his name, as did his competitor, Dr. SAMUEL HALL. The Convention adjourned until Saturday evening, when a Committee of five—one from each Ward in the District—will present the name of another candidate.

The American Nominating Convention for the Eighth Assembly District met at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets. The Committee previously appointed recommended the nomination of the candidate of the People's Convention, Mr. JOHN C. SMITH. The report was adopted, and Mr. SMITH was unanimously nominated.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the steam fire engine *Manhattan* will exhibit her powers at Palace Garden, and tomorrow the Fair of the American Institute will close. This is necessitated by an accident which happened to the large tent yesterday. The snow which fell Thursday night accumulated on the canvas in such a quantity that its weight proved too much for the ropes which held it in position, and yesterday morning they gave way. Exhibitors seemed anxious to get their articles from under the tent, and all day men were busy clearing away the wreck. This misfortune will add another loss to those already experienced by the Institute.

MORPHY AT THE CHESS CLUB.—PAUL MORPHY appeared at the New-York Chess-room in the University, last evening, for the last time prior to his departure for the Crescent City. The members of the Club and their friends gathered in great numbers to see him. It was at first proposed that he should play a consultation game against five of the best players of the Club; but it was afterwards concluded not to do so, and Mr. MORPHY spent the evening quietly in conversation with his friends. Another apartment has been added to the commodious rooms of the Club; their neat and comfortable appearance was the subject of considerable commendation last evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE HON. JOHN Y. MASON.—The remains of the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, late United States Minister to France, were removed yesterday afternoon to the steamer *Yorktown*, by which they will be conveyed to Richmond, where the friends and relatives of the deceased will receive them. The intention was to have had the body escorted to the ship by some of the military companies of this City, but the short period intervening between their arrival and the departure of the *Yorktown* did not give time to perfect the arrangements for that or any other demonstration of respect.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—We mentioned yesterday that Mr. A. M. SHEAMAN, already known to the financial public from his connection with and his ejection from the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, had made a complaint against Mr. CHARLES GOULD for perjury, in connection with the proceedings against Mr. S. on behalf of the Company. Yesterday, Justice CONNOLLY dismissed the complaint for want of jurisdiction. We understand that Mr. GOULD intends to proceed against Mr. SHERMAN on charge of malicious prosecution.

THE MURDER AT THE FIVE POINTS.—PATRICK FARRELL, one of the men charged with having murdered JAMES MCGEE at Crown's Corner, Five Points, surrendered himself on Wednesday to Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward Police. At an examination before Coroner SCHIRMER he asserted his innocence of the crime. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.—The American Oriental Society adjourned last evening *sine die*.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Chas. Magnes, a German butcher, was arrested on a charge of having stolen $250 worth of clothing from Mr. Geo. Byron, of No. 115 Mott-st. The accused stated that the clothes had been left in his possession for over a year, and that he pawned them for the sake of getting them out of his way. Justice CONNOLLY held him for examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Henry Denkler was apprehended in the Eleventh Ward, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit Mexican dollar at the store of Frederick Ceker. He was taken before a United States Commissioner.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

COMPLIMENT TO THE HON. ROBERT M. MCLANE—INSPECTORS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution offered by Alderman STEPHENS directing that the hospitalities of the City should be extended to the Hon. ROB'T. M. MCLANE, our late United States Commissioner to China. It is expected that he will soon arrive in this City *en route* to Mexico as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. The resolution was sent to the Councilmen for their concurrence.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of appropriating $750 more for the fitting up of the First District Court-room, No. 64 Cedar-street. The report was laid over.

The report of the Committee on Ordinances in favor of permitting the Street Commissioner to appoint fourteen permanent Inspectors at $900 per annum,—eight in the Bureau of Street Improvements, four in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips, and two in the Bureau of Roads,—was taken up and elicited considerable debate. It was lost for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered and laid over.

The report of the Committee on Markets in favor of appropriating $2,500 for repairs to Fulton Market was taken from the table, discussed for a few minutes and laid over again.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in raising the salary of the Messenger to the Commissioners of the Fire Department to $800 per annum. The Board adjourned to Monday.

NO DISTRICT COURT CLERKS APPOINTED.

The Mayor and Aldermen met again at 3 P. M., yesterday, as a Convention for the appointment of District Court Clerks. The opinion of the District-Attorney concerning the disputed point as to the validity of any appointment that the Convention might make, was not yet forthcoming, so the Convention adjourned to Monday next, at 3 P. M., at which time, it is said, the matter will positively be disposed of.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A NEW CLOCK FOR THE CITY HALL—THE UNION FERRY LEASES—ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL PARK.

Councilman LAIMBEER introduced a resolution at the meeting of the Board, last evening, authorizing the Street Commissioner to procure a clock for the new cupola of the City Hall, the expense of which should not exceed $4,000. The resolution was laid over. Another directing the printing of five thousand copies of the State laws relative to making and perfecting assessments in the City of New-York, was also laid over. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to complete the building for the use of the Fifteenth Ward Police, without contract, at a cost not to exceed $5,580.

The Corporation Counsel was directed to have Sixty-fifth-street opened between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

Resolutions were adopted recommending a concurrence with the suggestions of the Mayor in his veto of the resolution to sell, under one lease, the Catherine, Fulton, Wall, South and Hamilton-avenue ferries. The Mayor, it will be remembered, suggested that a stipulation should be inserted in the lease to the effect that the rent to be paid for the franchises should be equal to the total amount now received for them; and that, so far as the slips are not now owned by the City, the terminal might be made adjacent to the present slips.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in extending the hospitalities of the City to Ro... Lane before his departure to Mexico as Minister Plenipotentiary.

The report from the Board of Aldermen in favor of making an additional appropriation of $416,600 to the Central Park Improvement Fund was made the special order for the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to report an ordinance providing for the appointment of suitable persons to inspect steam boilers which are in use in buildings located within the City limits, held a meeting yesterday afternoon—Councilman LAIMBEER presided.

Dr. JOSEPH E. COFFEE, civil engineer, stated that there was no such thing as accident in the explosion of steam boilers, but that all calamities of the kind were either the result of carelessness or mismanagement. He thought that it would materially decrease the number of accidents if proper persons were appointed to inspect the boilers; and recommended that the boilers should be tested by hydraulic or steam pressure. Engineers in charge should be examined as to their competency in managing a steam engine, sobriety and practical experience. Most of the accidents, in his opinion, originated from an insufficient supply of water. When Mr. COFFEE's examination was concluded, he was requested by the Committee to submit his views in writing before Monday next. The Committee then adjourned.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The investigation into the charges preferred before the Mayor, by Messrs. MCGOVERN and BUSHFIELD, was not continued yesterday at 1 P. M., to which hour it had been adjourned, but was postponed to 10 A. M. Monday. The parties were present with counsel, and the arrangement was a mutual one.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMIGRATION FUND.

The following is a statement of the payments to Counties of 50 per cent. of amount due from May 1, 1857, to July 1, 1859, leaving the first four months of 1857 unpaid, and which will not be due until May 1, 1860, amounting to $10,230 57:

Counties.		Counties.	
Albany	$2,587 98	Ontario	$340 61
Alleghany	6 19	Orleans	152 18
Broome	273 42	Orange	4 23
Cayuga	340 88	Newburgh	76 15
Chautauque	2,260 17	Otsego	10 61
Chemung	59 75	Queens	1,332 83
Cattaraugus	178 98	Rensselaer	314 33
Dutchess	1,055 93	Troy	468 82
Erie	1,099 62	Rockland	381 27
Essex	40 38	Richmond	321 30
Greene	25 00	Saratoga	9 14
Genesee	292 43	Schenectady	5 40
Herkimer	359 84	Sullivan	18 07
Jefferson	4 50	Seneca	127 51
Kings	3,105 61	Suffolk	32 32
Lewis	135 85	Steuben	123 17
Livingston	108 04	Tioga	17 54
Madison	58 83	Tompkins	9 51
Monroe	1,560 99	Ulster	306 45
Montgomery	97 49	Washington	173 34
Niagara	542 81	Wayne	838 97
Oneida	1,588 68	Westchester	975 97
Onondaga	1,330 38	Yates	30 33
Total			$23,535 75

AMUSEMENTS.

The accession of Mme. GAZZANIGA to the Academy forces must be regarded as one of the most judicious steps of the present management. However rich the directors may be in prospective prima donnas, they were until Wednesday night scantily provided for the exigencies of the moment. Even Mme. COLSON—the only previous prima donna of the present season—left something to be desired. This artist's abilities are unquestionably of the first rank, but for a very wide range of Italian opera we need Italian singers, rather than singers of other countries, however extraordinary their talent. The more this fact is impressed on our opera management the better will it be for its permanence. The *style* of the present Italian school secures for it an instant recognition. Its intensity is a thing that can be understood by every one. No amount of art, no radical perfection of method, can compensate for this electrical principle of a spontaneous and responsive Italian nature. Of singers who know how to sing we have had our share, but of singers who know how to excite, we have had but two or three, and foremost in the list stands Mme. GAZZANIGA. It would be an easy matter to depreciate, on other grounds, every bar and passage that this lady sings. Yet with these known deficiencies she is by all odds the most popular and attractive artist now in America. She is an absolute exponent of the sensational lyric drama; an emotional fact about which there cannot be a doubt. Her stage presence is eminently interesting, and free from that slovenly business drag which is too often the characteristic of our singers. Yet with all the space she fills in the public eye, it cannot be said that she oversteps the line of sound judgment, or disturbs the statuesque repose of a perfect artistic illusion for the sake of a little cheap applause. Her moments of rhapsody never descend to rant, even under great temptation, such as the Harp piece in "Poliuto" and *Gran Dio*; in "Traviata."

It was a little unfortunate that Mme. GAZZANIGA labored under a cold, and that the night of her *rentrée*, quite a gala occasion at the Academy, should have been characterized by a managerial apology. There were so many points of striking excellence in the impersonation, that there cannot be a doubt that *Pauline* will be recognized as one of her best efforts. It was no slight undertaking to fulfil public expectation after the tremendous effect which Mme. CORTESI created in the part, but GAZZANIGA did more than this, despite physical drawbacks of the most unpleasant kind. The lady's reception was extremely hearty, and the most fashionable audience of the season was assembled to give her welcome.

The general distribution was the same as last season. Signor BRIGNOLI sang superbly, and acted as though he really took an interest in the Christian cause. Signor AMODIO did the best he could with a small voice and a tremendous cold. It is really too bad that this willing artist never receives the slightest sympathy for his troubles. If he fails from obvious causes to give the usual amount of satisfaction there is always a degree of ungenerous murmuring.

The orchestra, under Signor MUZIO, was scarcely up to its usual excellence, and was pestered severely by one of the worst bands that ever was heard on any stage. The chorus, too, was uncertain and confused. We would suggest to the management that a piano-forte is not the proper instrument for accompanying a choral by the early Christians. A banjo would be as appropriate.

Mlle. SPERANZA was introduced to the public, last night, in VERDI's "Traviata." The lady has a tolerable voice, and will prove a useful addition to the Company.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mme. GAZZANIGA, "Maria di Rohan" will not be given to-night, as previously announced, but "Rigoletto," one of the best-performed operas of the season.

The excitement of the season, it may safely be said, has now fairly commenced. A few performances by such artists cannot fail to place the opera on its old footing, and from the programme just issued by Messrs. ULLMAN and STRAKOSCH we cannot see why there should not be a succession of such performances. With reinforcements of the calibre of Mme. GAZZANIGA, Signor BRANCARDE, (a tenor of the first class who has just arrived,) and Signor SUSINI, there will be no difficulty in keeping up a paying degree of excitement.

The best of artists would fail to draw in the absence of novelty in the *repertoire*. The management has, therefore, selected a new opera by VERDI, called the "Sicilian Vespers"—a work which has been received with remarkable unanimity of opinion by European critics, and which is regarded by musicians as the best and grandest work yet produced by the facile pen of the *maestro*. An agreeable change in this somewhat satiating programme will be MOZART's "Magic Flute," which is also announced as in preparation.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

An amusing comedy by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, called "The Election," was produced here on Monday evening with fair success. The materials of which it is composed are of so slight a character that it should rather be called a *piece de circonstance* than a comedy. Of plot there is none,—the incidents and characterization constituting its main and only attractions. There is an old gentleman, of a very obvious English type, who objects to the equivocal distinction of serving his country in its legislative halls; a man with a native relish for stage-coaches, yellow waistcoats and watch-seals. In strong contrast with this type of a departing century, there is a young wife who thirsts for distinction and for the *éclat* of the politician's social world. The first makes every compromise to secure the quiet of his retirement; the latter plots and manœuvres to obtain for her husband a coveted position in Parliament. Two lawyers of equal shrewdness operate for each of the interested parties, and a number of well-devised situations are the result. It is a fault of pieces of this character that they must inevitably contain a huge amount of mere talk, involving tedious explanations of motives. If this noticeable defect of Mr. TAYLOR's "Election" could be remedied, there would remain a very amusing play. The first act, especially, needs curtailing. We may add here that the attempt to localize a piece so thoroughly English in every particular has not been especially successful. There was scarcely occasion for the effort. Elections in all countries have certain features in

... General in-

The piece is excellently played, and especially the *Mrs. Honeyburn* of Miss LAURA KEENE. The quiet self-possession with which this lady manages her husband with political ideas that he does not entertain, is a secret of beautiful despotism evidently studied from the life. Mr. JORDAN is also excellent.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.

At the Theatre Français a brilliant novelty—*Les Crochets du Père Martin*—was last night put on the boards, with all the force of this admirable little establishment—Mlle. DAROY and M. JUIGNET, in particular, winning new titles to the popularity already accorded them. At the same place, to-night, Mr. DRAYTON renews his agreeable entertainment of the Parlor Operas.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new edifice for the Atlantic-street Baptist Church was laid yesterday afternoon at the corner of Hanson-place and Portland-avenue. The new structure is to be built of brick, with brown stone trimmings, and in the Romanesque style of architecture. It will cost about $30,000, including the land, and will furnish new accommodations for 1,800 people. The Rev. M. G. HODGE, (pastor,) the Rev. Dr. LATHROP, and the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR took part in the ceremony attending the laying of the corner-stone.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The Mayor of the city has called a special meeting of the Common Council for this evening, to take some action relative to the stoppage of the water supply. It is now nearly a fortnight since any water has been pumped into the Reservoir, and there is not enough remaining to supply the city another week. The contractors positively refuse to do any more work until they are paid for all that is due them under the amended Water Act passed in April last.

A MINISTERIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The South Presbyterian Church has granted a twelvemonths' leave of absence to its pastor, the Rev. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D., who, at the end of seventeen years of devoted service in that pulpit, finds his health seriously impaired. He has left for the South. The Rev. SAMUEL H. COX has consented to supply his place *ad interim*.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR IROQUOIS.—Yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, steam was applied to the new sloop-of-war *Iroquois*. Mr. JAMES MURPHY, the builder of the engines, Chief-Engineer MARTIN, Naval Constructor DELANO, and others, were present, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the result of the trial.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
EEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
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SHAKER FLANNEL UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Made to our own order at Shaker Village, N. H.
Warranted the best goods in the market.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Elegant Carpets!!
FROM AUCTION.
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE of ENGLISH, MEDALION AND VELVET CARPETS.
100 pieces of best English Brussels, at 75c., 87½c.
200 pieces of elegant Ingrain Carpets, at 25c., 30c., 40c. per yard.
50 pieces English Druggets.
500 Hearth Rugs and Mats at half-price.
Floor Oil Cloths at a great sacrifice.
5 bales of Hemp and Dutch Carpeting, cheap.
HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-st.
Also, just received, per late arrival, 20 bales of John Crossley & Son's Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City. ANDERSON, Sign of the large Gold Eagle.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.
Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.
Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and therefore have interested ourselves in their behalf.
With best wishes, your Brethren,
ASEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

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is no longer a mystery. The rays of light dancing among those splendid
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on exhibition there, have caused the universal advice
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AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
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Rare and Choice.
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No. 513 Broadway.

Book Sale.—Catalogue sale of a large and valuable collection of books in the varied departments of literature, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at PEET & COLE'S Auction Room, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall. Catalogues now ready and books open for examination.

Sands' Sarsaparilla is said to be peculiarly beneficial to expel morbid humors, Strumous and Scrofulous, to prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin. There are many persons who need such a remedy. Why should they neglect to avail themselves of it?

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Heavy All-Wool Undergarments
For men, women and children,
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Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Single and Double soles, with heels, at 12s. and 15s. per pair. Ladies', misses' and children's gaiter and button boots, slippers, &c. Boys' patent leather boots.
MILLER'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequated, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depôt at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ballooning.—Mr. Wise has wisely concluded not to make another ascension without a supply of fine three-cent Cigars and excellent Brandy from No. 37 Fulton-st., to keep out the cold.

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Twenty-five Cent Ambreotypes at the Holmes Gallery. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, and Cameotypes, equal to the best and cheap as the cheapest.

MARRIED.

IRELAND—JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by the Rev. George J. Geer, UZAL W. IRELAND to EMMA, daughter of George Jones.

STARR—VAN HORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, LORENZO M. STARR, of this City, to MAGGIE eldest daughter of Jno. A. Van Houton, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal.

☞ California papers please copy.

MARTIN—LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, M. L. B. MARTIN to CORNELIA, second daughter of Alexander M. Lawrence, all of this City.

CORTIS—BRADLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Calvary Baptist Church, by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. THEODORE CORTIS, Jr., of Brooklyn, to Miss ANNIE J. BRADLEY, of this City.

VISSELIUS—GALPIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, WILLIAM VISSELIUS and CLARA LOUISA GALPIN.

WATT—KISSAM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., Mr. JAMES S. WATT, of this City, to EMILIA F., eldest daughter of James A. Kissam, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

YOUNG—KING.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 28, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. T. Stearns, D. D., STEPHEN B. YOUNG and CLARA, daughter of the late Orange W. King, Esq., all of the above place.

BOYTON—HOFF.—At West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. A. Priest, Dr. EDWARD C. BOYTON, of New-York, to FANNY R., daughter of the late Rev. B. HOFF.

PLACE—CROSBY.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Oct. 27, by the Rev. O. M. Johnson, ROBERT S. PLACE, of this City, to FANNY, only daughter of Jacob Crosby, Esq., of the former place.

HYATT—FERRIS.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, by the Rev. J. H. Harter, EUGENE HYATT, Esq., of New-York, to Miss E. AMELIA FERRIS, of the former place.

BARBER—BARWSTER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Samuel Buel, RALPH POMEROY BARBER, of this City, to MARY BARWSTER, of Poughkeepsie.

CONELY—FELL.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. J. Hickok, of Scranton, Penn., JOHN D. CONELY, of Jackson, Mich., and RUTH M. FELL, daughter of John G. Fell, Esq., of Waverly, Luzerne County, Penn.

DIED.

KING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, of consumption, CHARLOTTE G. KING, niece of James and Euphemia Cushing, aged 31 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 190 Hester-st., at 1 o'clock on Friday, Oct. 28. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, MATTHEW, second son of Henry and Mary Cornelia Morgan, aged 2 years and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning next, at 9½ o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, of pneumonia, CHARLES W. CHURCHILL, M. D., aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 91 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, ABEL M., son of Abel M. and Imogen Conklin, aged 11 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 68 West

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to do housework for a small private family, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for four years. Call at No. 303 East 10th-st., back room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress; she has lived in some of the first-class families in the City for the last three years; she understands her business thoroughly, and has no objection to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 175 West 32d-st, corner 8th-av., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, has lived for four years on her first and last place in this city, and can present a satisfactory recommendation. Can be seen for two days at No. 400 6th-av., Room No. 7, between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands millinery, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in housekeeping if required; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 134 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands baking; or as laundress and to assist in chamberwork; good references given. Apply at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, 17 years of age, to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; would be found willing and obliging; has lived four years in her last place; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, JUST disengaged, wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is also a good baker, and has good City reference from first-class families. Call at No. 67 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear building, for two days.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUAtion; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as waitress, or would have no objection to take a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Apply at the residence of her former employer, No. 97 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook and baker of bread; also, a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge, if required; is faithful and obliging; the highest testimonials given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 183 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No objection to go South.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or as laundress, or to travel to California or the Western States with a family; has good references. Apply for two days at No. 223 East 19th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; is willing to do light chamberwork; or as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference from her last place; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of fulfilling a situation as laundress or do chamberwork, and assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, 30 YEARS OF age, is very desirous of a situation as housekeeper; would prefer a widower, or bachelor's family; would make herself generally useful and consider compensation secondary to a home. Inquire for or address Mrs. MAURICE, No. 86 Division-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, who is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; understands all kinds of bread and biscuit; likewise poultry and meat. Best of City reference if required. Call at No. 67 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF MANY years' experience in the care of infants and young children, wants a situation. Is competent to take full charge of the nursery; will sew if required. The most satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 154 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is very willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 222 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 203 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.; the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, Protestant, a situation as nurse; competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 252 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—FOR A VERY RESPECTABLE, CAPAble servant, a situation; is a good cook, neat, economical and obliging, and a very superior washer and ironer; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook and laundress; understands baking and all kinds of cooking. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 286 3d-av., near 29th-st. Best City reference from former places.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as seamstress, lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; can make dresses, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; understands meats and pastry; is a good baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 488 6th-av., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress; is well acquainted with her business; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 198 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; can do French fluting; has the best City reference; no objection to South Carolina. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, University place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO thoroughly understauds her business in all branches, a situation in a private family; has excellent City references; is a good baker. Apply at No. 165 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as seamstress; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. Can be seen at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress, who perfectly understands French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations in a respectable private family; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid or laundress; good reference. Call at the store No. 397 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and nurse or chambermaid; is an excellent seamstress; can operate; has the best City references. Call or address a note to No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, will also assist in washing, ironing and cooking; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand-sts., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 175 East 12th-st., front room, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can produce unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 951 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 116 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE AND TIDY GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH GIRL, A SITnation as chamber maid in a good family; is a Protestant. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 341½ 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 360 3d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant, with City reference. Call Thursday and Friday at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WELSH girl as chambermaid and waiting; good references. Apply at No. 116 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 71 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER; employment by the day. Apply at No. 12 3d-av.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Intelligence and Home of Domestics, No. 12 11th-st., corner of 5th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and seamstress; a situation. Any lady requiring the services of a really invaluable child's nurse, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, and who is in every particular adapted for her station, will call for ANNA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Two and a-half years' reference from her last place.

WANTED.—A NEAT, ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS girl, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is fully qualified to fill either situation with credit and satisfaction; has three years reference from her last place; is careful, and anxious to please. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WITH good City reference, situations; one as good, plain cook and to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d av., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS FOR a most respectable and thoroughly experienced servant, of genteel appearance; has lately served with one of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; is a perfect waitress, of obliging and respectful manners. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD, THOROugh cook and first-class washer and ironer for a good, honest, capable servant; will be found reliable and trustworthy, and understands kitchen work thoroughly; is very neat and not afraid to work. Has excellent references. Inquire at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; understands her business well; good City reference; no objection to country; wages no object. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young English woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, bread, biscuit, meats, soups and game; has lived in the best of families; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; she is a first-rate baker, and understands soups, game, pastry and jellies; is good tempered; can produce City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS wishes a situation by the week or month. Unexceptionable reference. Address Mrs. ALLEN, book store, No. 351 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; understands her business perfectly; with best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; or as chambermaid and laundress; wages, $8; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent woman; would like to travel with a family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist to wash and iron. Call, for two days, at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL, 15 years old, to take care of a baby, or make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 265 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Address E. C., No. 117 Front-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN HAVING A first-class sewing machine, and who understands perfectly the making of boys' clothing, wishes to get two or three more families to work for; would do house linen or any kind of fine stitching. Refers to first-class City families. Apply or address Mrs. E. HUGHES, No. 119 9th-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children, or would accept a situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN VERY TRUSTWORTHY in every particular, and familiar with the French and German language, and who can bring good recommendations from his last employer, with whom he has lived the last fourteen months, a situation as light porter, or to attend to out-door work; a position as house servant would be equally desirable. Address O. C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman in a respectable private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is sober and honest, and industrious. Can produce the best of City reference to that effect. Address J. O., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single young man, who understands thoroughly the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and carriage driver; is leaving in consequence of his employer parting with his horses. Has the best of City reference from his last place. Call on or address M. B., No. 62 Charles-st., for two days, or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, either in the City or a short distance in the country; or the wife would take a situation in a respectable family as seamstress, as having many years experience as such, and in care of children. Application to be made at No. 62 West 14th-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, OR GROOM and coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; has no objection to go to any part of the country; has good reference, and would make himself generally useful if required. Address B. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife, without incumbrance, in a private family; the former to act as waiter, otherwise to make himself generally useful; the latter to take charge of a dairy, plain seamstress, nurse or light chamberwork; no objection to go in the country. Address L. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; is a good, careful driver; is willing to make himself useful about a farm; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) of temperate habits, a situation, in City or country, as groom or coachman; or would care a horse, cow, &c. Any family wanting a quiet, sober man, with first-rate references, will address E. P. E., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who is capable to take full charge of his business; has the best of reference; any family requiring such will find him willing, obliging and competent. Apply to J. C., No. 883 Broadway, at the apothecary's between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, of undoubted character and ability, a situation as coachman and groom; understands gardening, milking, &c. A permanent home the object most desired. Best of references. Apply or call at No. 179 Bowery, near Delancy-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant man, who has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses; also, the diseases and treatment thereof; wages not the object, but employment. Address A. B., Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who understands his business perfectly in all its branches; can give most satisfactory City reference; can be seen at the harness-making store No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant single man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best City reference. Address M. G., for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store or hotel, by a man who understands his work perfectly, and is not afraid to work; has had four years' experience in one of the best houses in New-York; can give security, if needed. Apply at No. 90 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant man, as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of recommendations both in City and country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as waiter, by a very respectable young colored man from Baltimore. Call at No. 30 Grove-st., from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—AN Editor, Publisher and Correspondent, of long experience, having recently left his editorial charge, is willing to form an engagement as an Editor or some week's or monthly paper or journal; or would engage his services as a local correspondent or contributor to any paper, literary or political, wishing the same. Address, at any time, WM. B. EVERETTS, No. 19 Beekman-st., New York.

$100 TO $1,000 WILL BE GIVEN TO any party procuring for advertiser a permanent situation of proportionate value; advertiser is a gentleman of high respectability, education, and strict business habits, and can refer to firms in New-York of the highest standing. Address JAPAN, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, for a week.

A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE man, will take a situation on the 1st of November, as coachman and groom, either in the City or country; understands his business; will endeavor to do his duty thoroughly; has testimonials. Address S. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED—A SOBER, steady man, of capacity and experience, to attend Fourdrinier machine, who can bring good references. Apply to H. V. BUTLER & CO., No. 13 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSE and seamstress; one industrious and oblidging; wages $7. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., Thursday and Friday at No. 65 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A WELSH OR GERMAN WOMAN TO go to Jersey City, in a small family, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of a child. Apply at the crockery store, No. 225 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A FEW GENTEEL BOYS ABOUT 14 years old. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; no others need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, N. H. A., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 17 years of age. Must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. No others need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and reference, N. H. A., Box 140 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE PLEASANT ROOM ON THE second floor, with bath-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; a single room on the third floor for a single gentleman, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant location, No. 15 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, with full or partial board, but a few minutes' walk from the ferries; pleasant location; but few boarders. Call and see at No. 9 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN will find board by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st., the best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife may be accommodated with board, and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Furniture all new; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURnished room to let, with board, to two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and his wife, in a house where there are but few other boarders. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, can be obtained at No. 46 East 16th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board for himself, wife and daughter, in a pleasant location above 4th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—I WOULD LIKE TO OBtain a genteel room and bedroom, with board for myself, wife, and child, a year old, with a private American family in the Ninth Ward; we are plain people, and desire the comforts of a quiet home for a reasonable price; the best references given and required. Parties disposed to accommodate, at a sum not to exceed $50 per month, may address, with full particulars, ALEXANDER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—TWO YOUNG GERMAN gentlemen desire a parlor and bedroom adjoining, with partial board, in a strictly private family, where they can find the comforts of a home. Location not to be above 16th-st., or in Brooklyn or Hoboken. Address B., Box No. 130, *Times* Office, stating prices, &c.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A LARGE FRONT room, or room and bedroom, or two large rooms and bedroom, in a first-class house, location unexceptionable, on the west side of town, may be had with board, with closets, clothes presses, drawers, gas, bath, and any convenience for first-class persons who desire the comforts of a reliable home. A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen who wish a location of this kind, and who are willing to pay liberally for such accommodations, will not be disappointed. Address K., Box No. 2,083 Post-office, with real name.

WANTED—PARTIAL BOARD AND FURNISHED apartments, at $50 per month; any small private American family, residing in a good neighborhood, who are willing to make a pleasant home for a gentleman, his brother and wife will find an agreeable party by addressing, with particulars, BOAZ, Box No. 3,393 New-York Post-office.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely furnished front room, on second floor, having grate, gas, with use of bath. Price $4 50 each per week. Location a few blocks west from Broadway, below 4th-st. References exchanged. Address F. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms on second floor, containing all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st., a richly furnished suite of rooms, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, and closets, to let with board. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

THREE YOUNG EUROPEANS WISH to find accommodations in a private family where they can enjoy the comforts of a home; location in the vicinity of non-square; references given and required. Address E. M., Box No. 1,273 Post-office, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—OR A family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, in a private French family, at No. 170 West 37th-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD. —A few select gentlemen and ladies can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 245 West 31st-st. References exchanged. Apply on the premises. Modern improvements.

TO LET FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 35 West Washington-place, a front parlor, front room on second floor, and bedroom adjoining, with use of bath-room. Private family; no boarders. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. —A comfortable and convenient front room in the third story, with privilege in a pleasant parlor if desired, at No. 62 East 22d-st.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET.—SUITES OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for families, with private table, in the above first-class house. Conveniently located near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME FOR THE Winter, where lessons on the piano, in French, &c., would be taken as payment for board, &c.; references exchanged. No. 132 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of America in connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
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GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT. For sale by their Agent.
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD TABLES, WITH marble or slate beds, for sale, with my improved cushions, for $200, everything complete. Private houses furnished. Second-hand tables for sale cheap.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING
LOTS,
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
25 lots of land fronting on Lafayette-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Greene-av.
10 lots of land fronting on Gates-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Houston-av.
40 lots of land fronting on Prescott-place.

All the above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs., and Fulton-av. Railroad.

Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.

The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, grade I and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles distant from the ferries, easily accessible by the city railroads.

The introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.

The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.

The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.

For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, and as per maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOLLOWING DEsirable Property, well rented and paying good interest:
1 House and lot No. 266 Bleecker-st.
1 House and lot No. 39 4th-st.
1 House and lot No. 85 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
1 House and lot in 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 House and lot in 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
1 House and lot in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also several desirable country seats can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE,
Real Estate and House Agent, No. 71 East 13th-st.,
Between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 to 10 A. M.
and 2 to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE, REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned has on hand and for sale some of the most desirable store property on the 6th-av., and which he will sell at a low price. He will pay 12 per cent on the price; also on hand, lots on all parts of the City; also, first-class dwelling-houses on Lexington-av., 4th-av., Madison-av. and 5th-av., and on all the streets from 16th to 38th sts. Houses let, and collections made on the most reasonable terms.
WARREN PLATT, Real Estate Agent,
No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Several desirable building sites situate in the Town of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y. A part of these lots are situated in the centre of the town, and are beautifully located for building, the Chemung River running directly in the rear. They will be sold, or exchanged for City or country property in the immediate vicinity of the city. For description of property and particulars, apply to ALEX. P. KINNAN, No. 233 Fulton-st.

TENNESSEE LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—10,000 acres in two tracts of 5,000 acres each, of the table lands of Southeastern Tennessee; rich soil, heavily timbered, well watered; contiguous to railroads; title perfect; no incumbrance. An opportunity for a great bargain, such as rarely occurs, will be given by early application to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VAluable out lots, improved, 1¾ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap, for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty on 3d-av., the best on the av.; two houses and lots, for $11,000; now rented for $2,000; also, a fine property in fee, on the Bowery, not far from Broome-st.; rented for $2,000. For further particulars, apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 30th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs; fine location; lot 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, with a substantial frame house in fine order, filled in with brick; has modern improvements, and is a large, roomy house. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 77 Madison-st. The house is two story, brick, with bath, &c., and in first-rate order. The ground rent only $135 per annum, with ten years unexpired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, 120 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE STORES IN 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., one a corner store. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to WARNER PLATT, Real Estate Agent, No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—The sloop VICTORY, of Glasgow, of 140 tons burden, in good condition, will be sold low or exchanged for real estate on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, NO. 7 BEEKMAN-ST—Room No. 4, up stairs.—The subscriber begs to inform the public generally that he is now prepared to sell, exchange and rent property, effect sales of business stands and pateots, negotiate loans, sell bonds, mortgages and stocks, and insurance brokerage. All orders promptly attended to. JOHN ARMOUR.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

One on West 21st-st.	Rent	$1,000 per annum.
One on West 38th-st.	Rent	1,200 per annum.
One on East 24th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on East 38th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on East 35th-st.	Rent	1,350 per annum.
One on East 31st-st.	Rent	900 per annum.
One on East 39th st.	Rent $45 a month, and board gentleman and wife.	
One on West 23d-st.	Rent	2,400 per annum.
One on 7th-av.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 6:15 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M.; 6:15 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M.; 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading and Harrisburg, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 8:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 9 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Dutch Valley Cemetery, Newtown, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read *Human Frailty*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Apothecary's Hall, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, thoroughly eradicated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 8 o'clock.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies The superiority of the new French system of treatment in certain class of diseases is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease—Dr. LARMONTE, Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations Office 483 Broadway, next Waldack's Furniture, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED OF difficult diseases the past year which had been pronounced hopeless by Old School physicians by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, who has established himself for the Winter at No. 546 Broadway, first door south of Dr. Chapin's Church, New-York City. The rational manner in which these have been happily accomplished may be known by calling as above. Consultation free.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New York. $1 per bottle.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less than six hours. It roots out the poison as used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book (mailed for 6 cents) is embellished with elaborate colored cases, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 263 34-st., above 8d-st. Ladies 50 cents.; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.
FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.
The favorite steamship ISABEL, Wm. ROLLINS, Commander, will leave Charleston for the above ports on the arrival of the steamer from Key West, which is to leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this route will meet with no detention at Charleston, as the ISABEL leaves immediately on the arrival of the steamer from here. Through tickets may be had by applying to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$135
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MIARAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn...	30 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.....	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of the above line will leave at 3 o'clock, instead of 4.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of sailing.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BEARS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first class screw steamships
THE SAGAMORE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
HATALSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFLIN,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on about 10th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.—THE WELL-KNOWN first class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Garvin, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5. Fare on either ship, $15. JAMES ERON, Jr., Agent, corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. U. S. BONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $26 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
EAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made up on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, 3 per cent a month. F. W. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SMILEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE,
At the prices,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., Corner of Pearl.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.
THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through L. H. HOLLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of November, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called for each, upon the requisition of the Bank Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	512 to 616
Jamestext Bondt	10	3397
Robert Benson & Co	10	1237
John Bance	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5133
B. Raphell & Sons	10	4135
Frederich Ludwig C. Von Veley Jungken	13	1737, 1738
A. Van Buike & Son	20	3612, 3632
William Elliot	5/8	55
Frank Fullagan	5/8	25
Andrew Buchanan	5/8	51
John Crerar	1	3918
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3322, 3323
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfson	20	5115, 5135
Magdalen Isaacs	4	309, 4bo
F. E. Norton	47	225, 2311
Milton McConnell	1/8	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.
The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regularly declared dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but all to be paid up at the time of the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per Cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 20 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court and the tax books are in the hands of the collector. Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now at $9,000,000. The county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. No safer security has ever been offered upon this market.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 27, '59.—The public are cautioned against negotiating the following described paper, to wit: Thompson & Morris, on W. C. Tompkins & Co., sight, $155; Bank of British North America, on Ferguson & Co., due Nov. 14, $1,000; note of Hayes' sight, $218 90; note of Hayes, Hyatt, & Co., due Nov. 14, $620 45; note of Lyman Sears & Co., due Nov. 15, $349 20; note of Brumley & Kellogg, due Nov. 15, $400; note of Bradley & Metcalf, due Nov. 15, $891 20. Said paper having been mailed at Boston on the 11th inst., and lost in the mail.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first instalment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES,
} Commissioners.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$300 EVANS-ville, Indianapolis and Cleveland Railroad First Mortgage Bonds for $800 good fancy goods. Ten lots Sextonville, Richland County, Wis., worth $1,000, for $750 stationery. 1,000 acres of prime well-wooded land in Randolph County, Va., for a nice cottage and lot in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, or neighborhood, worth $5,000. Property in the City, and land in every State in the Union, for sale or exchange on the most favorable terms. JOHN ARMOUR, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 25, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 Wall-st., Oct. 25, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking Room, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILroad First Mortgage Bonds, also, American and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and U. S. Steam Sugar Refinery Stocks wanted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, due Nov. 1 next, will present the same for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st.
OCTOBER 25, 1859.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its office. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
Manufactured for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, Ed. of the *Musical Review*, U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octavos, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 428 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

TWO OF J. & C. FISCHER'S CELEBRATED circular scale piano-fortes for sale at Satterson's furniture tacking store, No. 676 6th-av., near 39th-st.; elegant rosewood cases, full 7-octave, round corners, rich carvings, beautiful tone. Price $200. Fully warranted. The greatest bargain in the City.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR Sc

THE STEAMBOAT NEW-WORLD.

PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT.

Interesting Statements of Passengers.

The casualty which befell the well-known steamboat *New-World*, belonging to the People's Line, was briefly recorded in the NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday morning. We are now enabled to present a more detailed description of the event and its incidents.

The *New-World* left her Pier at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, with over two hundred and fifty passengers, and a large freight list. The darkness of the night, combined with that mistiness which precedes a snow storm, made it necessary to proceed with caution and also confined the passengers mostly to the saloons. When the steamer was passing the point at Fort Washington, twelve miles above the City, the pilot discovered a schooner directly ahead, and so near that it was necessary to stop the steamer to avoid a collision. He gave the signal to stop, which is two strokes of the gong in quick succession. The engineer was in the boiler-room at the time, and, hearing the alarm, shut the throttle-valve with all dispatch, and "unhooked" the engine. This sudden shock—a severe test for any machinery—was too much for the rotten gallows-frame which supported the heavy walking-beam, and brought the whole down with a crash. The crank connection-rod broke off within two feet of the journal of the walking-beam while on the upward centre, and in its fall crashed through the light wood-work of the upper saloons, and was then driven endwise directly through the bottom of the boat. The walking-beam, weighing about six tons, was thrown ten feet forward of its position, crushing the top of the gallows-frame and making a large hole through the upper deck. Fortunately it lodged upon the top of the cylinders, partly supported in this position by the gallows-frame. The engineer ordered the fires to be instantly quenched, while the pilot pointed the boat's head toward the shore. The scenes which followed this terrific crash are described in the statements of eye-witnesses who were passengers on board.

STATEMENT OF MR. OLMSTEAD, OF YONKERS.

L. J. OLMSTEAD, of Yonkers, states that the boat was opposite Fort Washington Point, and in about mid channel. Previous to the accident he stood near the engine-room, noticing the indicators. The engineer was in the boiler-room. Two bells were struck as the signal to stop the engine, without the usual signal to "slow." The engineer sprang into the engine-room, and shut the throttle-valve and threw off the eccentric. This instantly stopped the engine, and there immediately followed a succession of heavy crashes overhead. The engineer ran out of the room, and was followed by all the passengers who had been standing near the engine-room. Mr. OLMSTEAD kept his position, watching for the result, not apprehending danger from the breaking machinery. In a moment the passengers and waiters came rushing out of the forward cabin, saying, "The boat is sinking." Some one who appeared to be an officer told the passengers that there was no danger. The next instant a crowd of passengers came from the after cabin, saying the steamer was making water rapidly, their feet being wet. Mr. O. then went to the larboard quarter, and with the aid of others, lowered one of the yawls. Twenty or thirty persons immediately jumped into this boat, which was soon half full of water. They used it, however, to pull in the direction of a schooner which was under full sail bound up the river. When within 150 feet of her they called upon the captain to stop and go to the relief of the passengers on the sinking steamer, but he made no reply and went on his way. As the boat was to the windward of the schooner, the man at the helm must have plainly heard the outcry. They then returned to the steamer, when they found she had sunk to her guards. The schooner *Jack Downing* was alongside receiving the passengers. Her captain was urged to heave his coal overboard, but in the confusion the vessel was cast off, and the flood tide swept her away from the steamer. Just before leaving the steamer, a lady jumped from the upper deck, striking against the spreadsail, and falling upon Mr. WALLACE, who was knocked overboard. He was rescued uninjured. The fears of the passengers were now calmed by the arrival of one of the tow-boats alongside. Mr. OLMSTEAD and Mr. UNDERHILL, both of Yonkers, piloted the schooner to that place, where the passengers were landed.

STATEMENT OF THE REV. WM. L. PAGE, OF PHELPS, N. Y.

At the time of the accident I was seated in the state-room saloon, near the stove. All the seats were occupied, mostly by ladies. The first intimation of danger was a terrific crashing in the forward saloon. Immediately all rushed in the greatest consternation to the stern. Persons came up from below, saying that all danger was past, and we had only to wait for a boat to take us ashore. I then went forward to examine the nature of the injury received by the boat, and found that the connecting rod was broken a short distance from the walking beam, and that the ceiling and floor were badly broken up. One chandelier was lying in fragments on the floor. While here I heard the alarm that the boat was sinking. I took a life-preserver from an open state-room, an arm-chair from the promenade deck, and ascended to the hurricane deck by the pilot-house, intending to remain there till the last moment. Waiters and others were coming up in great haste over the promenade deck in front, with life-preservers, &c. Soon the alarm-bell commenced ringing; and the only order I heard from any one who appeared to have authority was, "Keep that bell ringing." I am confident there was not a single whistle after the first crash, although the steam was blown off several times. Several boats were near us, but none seemed inclined to come to our relief. A schooner came to the stern of the boat and the passengers, women and men, leaped over the railing of the upper deck like a flock of sheep. The distance to the boat must have been from fifteen to twenty feet.

The towboat *Ohio* soon came up and ran out her gang-plank to one of the boilers of the sinking boat. By the time the passengers had all left the *New-World* the water was rising above the guards of the main deck. Some complained bitterly who had been compelled to pay the waiters from fifty cents to two dollars apiece for life-preservers, but all spoke in high commendation of a colored waiter on the *New-World*, who, with lantern in hand, was in every part of the boat, encouraging the passengers, and telling them to go to the upper decks.

PASSENGERS MISSING.

Mr. MORGAN ROBINSON, of Palmyra, N. Y., with his niece, Miss COLLINDA TURNER, were among the passengers on board the ill-fated steamer. He returned to this City yesterday morning to make inquiries about his niece, who is among the missing. He says: "About 11 o'clock Wednesday night I was in my cabin, when I heard a terrible crash, resembling thunder. I knew that something serious had happened to the steamer, and went on deck to learn the cause, when I found that the walking-beam had broken, and that in its fall it had carried the other machinery along with it through the bottom of the vessel, thus making a large hole, through which the water rushed in like a torrent. I did not see my niece after I left her in the cabin; I could not return, as the water was by this time up to the cabin window, and a sloop coming alongside, I went on board, and arrived at Yonkers about 10½ o'clock P. M."

Mr. JOHN WEBBER, of Buffalo, N. Y., states that he "saw two or three persons jump overboard, two of them sank, but he could not say positively whether any were drowned or not. Two or three were in one of the cabins drinking when the accident occured, and as they were known to be intoxicated, it is feared that they were drowned by the water rushing in at the cabin windows."

INCIDENTS.

Among the lady passengers were Mrs. ISAAC NEWTON and her daughter, with other lady friends. They are said to have exhibited perfect self-possession. Mr. THURLOW WEED took refuge in one of the boats, and finding it in a sinking condition, did good service by bailing out the water with his hat. Three passengers took a small life-boat with one oar, and managed to land near Washington Heights, where they found shelter in a shanty.

Capt. ST. JOHN, and most of his officers and crew, remained on board the steamer, doing all they could to save the vessel and her freight. The steamer was carried by the tide toward the west shore, where she grounded in water about twenty feet deep, her hurricane deck and upper tier of state-rooms being out of the water.

One of the waiters was seen to have several life-preservers. A gentleman asked him for one. "How much will you give?" said the waiter. The man pulled out several bills from a pocket-book in his side-pocket, and handed it to the waiter, saying, "Here are four dollars." "Give me your overcoat," said the waiter, "you won't need that." The man turned away from the rascal, and proceeded to adjust the life-preserver about his person. There were no life-preservers in sight, except a few in the hands of passengers. They were kept in the staterooms, and those who were in the lower rooms were driven out before they could secure them.

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS.

The passengers who were saved on board the *Jack Downing*, and who effected a landing at Yonkers, repaired to the Franklin House, where a meeting was soon organized. JAMES R. CRAIG, of Schenectady, was appointed Chairman, and EDWARD ROSA, of the same place, Secretary.

Messrs. L. J. OLMSTEAD and E. UNDERHILL, of Yonkers, also passengers upon the same sunken steamer, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following were reported by the Committee, and after unanimous adoption, were ordered to be published in the TIMES, as well as in the other leading papers of this City:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are signally due to Capt. E. W. CRANE and the crew of the schooner *Jack Downing*, for their prompt and timely aid in rescuing us from imminent danger this evening; as also unto JOHN O'KEEFE, bridge-tender of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Yonkers, for his assistance in the landing of passengers at Yonkers.

Resolved, That in view of the suddenness of the disaster, and the surrounding perilous circumstances, we deem it specially meet and incumbent on us to express thanks to Divine Providence that so many were timely rescued from a watery grave.

The above was signed by the following persons. It is only a partial list of passengers, the Clerk's list being still on board the sunken boat.

LANDED AT YONKERS.

C. E. Johnson, Paterson, N. J.; L. H. Judson, New-York; James Byrne, New-York; Fr. Brown, New-York; T. McKonry, New-York; Adolph Meyer, New-York; J. E. Colburn, Doddsville, N. Y.; W. J. Henrich and lady, Albany; H. Sammons, Fulton County, N. Y.; John Webber, Buffalo; Thos. R. Briggs, Fulton County, N. Y.; E. Rosa, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. W. McClelland, Washington County, N. Y.; Martin A. Kelsey, Oswego County, N. Y.; Martin Woodruff, Otsego County, N. Y.; W. J. Amsden, Malone; S. G. Williams, Jamesville, Wis.; J. R. Craig, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. G. Canfield, Springville, N. Y.; M. Lottridge, Burnt Hills, N. Y.; Richard Ross, Schenectady, N. Y.; S. C. Nickerson, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. H. Hill, Sacramento, Cal.; L. A. Young, Schenectady, N. Y.; Daniel Simmons, Cohoes Falls, N. Y.; L. J. Olmstead, Yonkers, N. Y.; E. Underhill, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. Troup, Oneida County, N. Y.; C. Kunitzky, Oneida County, N. Y.; W. H. A. Rooker, Albany; R. Mitchell, Geneva, N. Y.; W. F. Lunn, Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Jeannette McClelland, West Hebron; Miss Annie E. Breese, Miss Mary A. Breese, Albany; Mrs. W. J. Herrick, Albany; William C. Bonck, Brooklyn, E. D.; Robert C. Hutchinson, Mercer County, N. Y.; Clark Hutchinson, Mercer County, N. Y.; David Marks, Schenectady; Wm. A. Bates, Newton, Mass.; John Slocum, Long Branch, N. Y.; J. W. Milmire, Schenectady; Wm. Cassenburgh, Albany; J. Daniels, Bath, N. Y.; H. M. Tobey, Sandy Creek; R. J. Wallace, Albany; D. B. Lander, Schenectady, N. Y.; Wm. Appleton, Albany; S. W. Lerow, Little Falls; Joseph C. Yates, Schenectady, N. Y.; Gen. L. Kusm, Jamaica, L. I.; H. W. Garrett, North Hoosack, Mass.; M. Robinson, Palmyra; L. M. Winkler, Savannah, Ga.; G. A. Davis, Gainesville, N. J.; F. N. Hughes, Nashville, Tenn.; Herbert Vanwymen, Brooklyn; and six others whose names are not ascertained.

The sum of $76 was raised by subscription and presented to the captain and crew of the schooner.

The following card was published in the TIMES of last evening:

A meeting of the passengers of the *New-World* was convened upon the steamboat *Ohio*, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

Chairman—THOS. J. STAGG, of Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Secretaries—T. T. FARWELL, of Utica, N. Y.; E. C. ILSLEY, of Newark, N. J.

The following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting:

M. SOMERY, of Toronto, C. W.; Rev. A. BSITTON, of Madison, N. Y.; T. M. CROSBY, of Massachusetts; H. V. B. BARKER, of Albany, N. Y.; H. B. HAGHF, of Troy, N. Y.; W. E. DODGE, Jr., of New-York; who presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The steamer *New-World* was sunk in the North River in the evening of Oct. 26, 1859, by a sudden accident to her machinery, we, the survivors of her passengers, now assembled on board the towboat *Ohio*, Capt. HENRY B. CRAIG, adopt the following resolutions:

1. Mindful of the all-sustaining care which has preserved us in such imminent and awful danger, we do most devoutly and humbly thank Almighty God for the protection which has been vouchsafed to us this night.

2. That we desire to present to Capt. HENRY B. CRAIG our sincere thanks and acknowledgements for his great kindness in rendering to us all the aid in his power after the accident. For very promptly coming to our assistance at great inconvenience and trouble to himself, obliging him, as it did, to cast adrift twenty-two laden barges and canal-boats which he had in tow, and for affording all the accommodation in his power on board his boat.

3. Also to the officers and men of the *Ohio*, and of the barges and other vessels alongside, for their cheerful and ready assistance in the same hour of peril.

4. In our ignorance of the cause and nature of the accident, we forbear any expression of opinion regarding the conduct of the officers of the *New World*, but we would take this occasion to express our full appreciation of the timely discretion and efforts of a colored steward (whose name is unknown to us) in endeavoring to allay the fears of the passengers, and direct such action as would best insure their safety—an act not joined in, to our knowledge, by any other person connected with the boat.

5. We regret to make public the conduct of a steamer passing us in our great distress without offering the least assistance.

6. That these resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*, and also in the *Albany Atlas and Argus* and *Evening Journal*, and a copy be presented to Capt. CRAIG.

The rescued passengers in part returned to the City and took the Express train for Albany, while others proceeded to their various destinations by other conveyances.

Capt. ST. JOHN remained by the steamer during the night, and yesterday morning came down to the City. He makes the following statement:

STEAMER NEW-WORLD, 12 o'clock, Noon.

Capt. ST. JOHN returned at 11 o'clock this morning from the sunken steamer, and reports that the steamer is lying in an easy condition on the bottom, the water not being up to the floor of her upper state-room saloon—nobody killed or hurt, but some pretty badly scared.

The cargo is badly injured, but the extent of the damage cannot be known till after the cargo has been taken out. The damage will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $10,000.

The steamer has received no material damage, except the breaking through the hole in the bottom, by the connecting-rod.

The steamer was going at her usual speed when the accident occurred. No defect or flaw can be seen where the connecting broke.

Steam-tugs, lighters, and derricks, have been sent to her relief, and she will return to the City in the course of the day or to-morrow. The passengers that were brought to the City by the steam-tugs and schooner will take a new start, this evening, on the steamer *Isaac Newton*.

SITUATION OF THE STEAMER.

The *New-World* continued to drift with the tide after she filled, dragging at her bows a heavy anchor which had been let go soon after the engine was crippled. During Wednesday night she was carried by the flood tide above Spuyten Duyvel, and yesterday the ebb tide swept her back three-quarters of a mile, to a point opposite Fort Washington, where she was held by the steamer *W. G. Putnam* and the steam-lighter *Alpha*. The mattresses and other bedding were removed from the lower to the upper deck, and such valuable articles as could be reached have been taken out and placed on board of the sloop *Daniel Sands*, of Milton, which was early alongside. A large quantity of freight floated out, and has been lost, as well as some of the baggage. The steward, engineer, pilots, mates and others remained on board, and were busy throughout the day. Considerable freight has been saved in a damaged condition, and, with whatever baggage has been rescued, has been deposited on the *Alpha*.

THE ROTTEN GALLOWS-FRAME.

A single glance at the fragments which lie scattered about the upper deck of the steamer suggests at once the probable cause of the disaster. The top part of the gallows-frame, which was broken off, was entirely rotten, the fragments crumbling to pieces by the slightest pressure of the hand, and the wonder is that it did not give way before.

The *New-World* is owned by the New-Jersey Steamboat Company, which represents the People's Line, and is said to be the finest river-boat in the world. She cost originally over $200,000. The principal owners are Mr. ISAAC NEWTON and Mr. DANIEL DREW. She had no marine insurance. Should the weather be favorable, the steamer will probably be raised within a week or ten days: all the necessary derricks, steam-pumps, &c., having been engaged for the service.

OUR MINISTER IN PERU.

The Peruvian Government Asking his Recall.

PANAMA, Sunday, Oct. 16, 1859.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of Sept. 27, contains the following:

"WHO IS IT?—The Washington *States* contains the following paragraph:

'We learn that the Government of the United States has by the last steamer sent out the recall of a distinguished diplomatic official, long serving his country in high latitudes. This summary step has been taken, as rumor says, at *the repeated solicitation of the Government to which his Excellency was accredited.*'

We could name half a dozen 'diplomatic officials' to whom this paragraph *might* refer. But which of the six it is we cannot conjecture. Will not the *States* name the man?"

Fearing the *States* has not answered the question, I will give you the required information, accompanied by a few reflections.

The "diplomatic official" is JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY, United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Peru. Señor ZEGARRA, who succeeded Señor OSMA, as Peruvian Minister to Washington, was sent there by President CASTILLA, chiefly to solicit the recall of Mr. CLAY. And why? Simply because CASTILLA don't like to be bothered with a diplomatist at his capital who has any courage, independence or brains. He is often getting into scrapes with foreign Governments, and when he has a bone to pick with them, knows the value of diplomatizing slowly, and that it would take longer to get through with it at Washington, Paris, London or St. Petersburg, than it would at Lima, with the Ministers. And so he wants lazy, rollicking, good-natured, poor-spirited fellows sent to him, who have no pride in the place, and no care for their reputation as diplomatists.

And there is no shorter or more certain way to deprive a Minister at a foreign Court of all influence and respect at that Court, than for his Government to consent that every little case that comes up for his action, shall be taken from his hands and transferred to his capital. In the case of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, seized by Peruvian war-vessels for loading guano at Pabellon de Pica, under permission from VIVANCO, who was then occupying the South of Peru in a revolution against CASTILLA, Mr. CLAY, on sending home the facts, was instructed by President BUCHANAN to make a demand for immediate redress. He did so, and the money would have now been paid had not Mr. BUCHANAN consented afterwards, at the solicitation of ZEGARRA, to transfer the matter to Washington for decision or negotiation. And Señor ZEGARRA it was, no doubt, who gave the information to the editor of the *States* that Mr. CLAY was to be recalled. I have reason however, to believe that better counsels have prevailed at the White House, and Mr. CLAY is not only *not* to be removed to please Gen. CASTILLA, but is *again* instructed to make a peremptory demand for the payment of the claims above referred to.

President CASTILLA has undertaken to play the same game with Monsieur HUET, French *Chargé* to Lima. M. HUET demanded redress for the maltreatment of a French subject at Lima. CASTILLA refused the redress, when the *Chargé* struck his flag and went on board the French flag-ship *Andromède*. Thereupon the Admiral reiterated the demand, but finally consented to refer the matter to Paris. CASTILLA sent out a commissioner, who agreed with NAPOLEON'S Government upon just such terms as he was instructed to offer. But on the return of the Commissioner to Lima, CASTILLA not having expected or wished his first propositions to be accepted, peremptorily declined to fulfill them, telling his own envoy that he had exceeded his instructions, and he would never exceed to the demand of the French Government until he was compelled to. The French *Chargé* doused his colors a second time, and went home; and you may expect soon to hear of a French fleet before Callao.

No. If we are to maintain a diplomatic corps abroad, do not make our agents mere puppets, by divesting them of all authority and importance at the courts to which they are credited. Mr. BUCHANAN ought to understand this proposition, for, I believe, he was not very well satisfied when Mr. MARCY took an important negotiation out of his hands while he was Minister to London, and settled the business himself with Lord ASHBURTON at Washington.

F. W. R.

Wendell Phillips and Old Brown—A Proposition for Mr. Phillips to Consider.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The crime which has lately been perpetrated at Harper's Ferry must be expiated by a terrible punishment. Society could not exist in the South if such offences were to be committed there with impunity.

Nevertheless there is, in the modest and manly bearing of Old BROWN, something which commands the respect and touches the sympathies of those who most sternly condemn his conduct. His fanaticism appears to be as sincere as it is undaunted, and his *pluck* is certainly magnificent. If, without injury to the cause of justice and to the public safety, this misguided old man could be spared the ignominy of being hung, everybody, [even the Virginians themselves, would feel a degree of satisfaction at the result.

Now among those who have given to Old BROWN the "bloody instructions" which he has so faithfully executed, there is one man who, if he will, *can save him.*

That man is Wendell Phillips.

If WENDELL PHILLIPS will consent to surrender himself to the authorities of Virginia upon condition that BROWN shall be immediately set free, there can be no doubt that BROWN will be, upon those terms, forthwith pardoned and suffered to end his few remaining days in peace. In that event the Virginians will doubtless find some way of visiting upon PHILLIPS the punishment which is now in store for BROWN, and the world will still have the benefit of seeing an instigator of servile insurrection hung.

Why should not PHILLIPS do it? We cannot suppose that so good a man as PHILLIPS, who is deliberately, day by day, stimulating Ignorant men like BROWN to risk their lives on stirring up insurrection, is unwilling to expose his own life for the purpose of saving the brave men whom his advice has put in peril. Nor can we believe that he is *afraid* to do it. Who *talks* so bravely as PHILLIPS? Who so eloquently eclebrates the glories of martyrdom? If there is anything which PHILLIPS despises it is cowardice. Because he professes to believe that DANIEL WEBSTER was a coward, and showed the white feather in the hour of trial, PHILLIPS has stationed himself at the grave of that great statesman, and has occupied himself there hour by hour, day by day, month after month and year after year, in pouring forth upon the memory of the mighty dead the bitterest and the foulest excrstions.

PHILLIPS has now an opportunity to make a martyr of himself in a cause which he, at least, professes to regard as the holiest one for which a man can lay down his life. He can at the same time do an act of simple justice towards the unhappy old man who has got into trouble by following his advice. Now is the time for PHILLIPS to stop talking, and *act*. It will not answer for him to content himself with preparing an eloquent eulogy of BROWN, to be safely delivered in Boston after BROWN shall have been hung in Virginia. No. Let PHILLIPS illustrate in his own person the courge which he professes to admire; let him show himself superior to the cowardice which he pretends to despise; let him save old BROWN. He can do it, and he ought to do it; and such an act would be more eloquent than all his orations. If PHILLIPS will do this, he may be assured of one thing at all events: the whole community would heartily welcome him to the honors of martyrdom.

REPUBLICAN.

Desperate Affray.

CONTEST BETWEEN A JUDGE AND A BARRISTER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Oct. 22, gives the following account of a desperate fight which occurred between Judge CULLOM and W. B. LEWIS in the streets of Marksville, La.:

"On Monday morning, after the adjournment of the District Court, Judge E. NOARH CULLOM came down into the court-house yard. W. B. LEWIS, Esq., was standing a few paces from the court-house, conversing with C. N. HINES, Esq., when Judge CULLOM stepped closely up to him, simultaneously taking a brief out of his side pocket, and addressing Mr. L. thus: "Mr. LEWIS, here is a brief written by you in the case of E. H. SATTERFIELD and EDWARD SMITH against the KELLER BROTHERS, in which you have used very abusive and insulting language concerning me, personally and without provocation. Now, I desire to know if you have any apologies to offer me for doing so?" After a very few words, in which Mr. L. gave no satisfactory reply, the Judge gave him a tremendous slap in the face with his open hand. A little scuffle ensued, but nothing important was done by either party. On Wednesday morning, 12th inst., Messrs. EDWARD T. LEWIS, son of W. B. LEWIS, and JOHN C. LEWIS, a nephew, rode into town at an early hour. The Judge saw them ride in, and immediately divined the object of their visit. It was soon rumored about the streets that these young men, both members of the Bar at Alexandria, would make an attack on Judge CULLOM. After the adjournment of the Court, Judge CULLOM, armed, traversed the streets of Marksville for some two hours, once or twice within some 60 feet of the gentlemanly whom he expected to be attacked. At a late hour they sent him a message to meet them on the open street. He desired to know whether he should come armed or without weapons. They asked time for their answer. Subsequently one of them approached nearly opposite the place where the Judge was sitting, and requested him to move a few yards up the street, as he was shielded by two horses. The horses were finally taken away by some one, when young LEWIS fired upon the Judge, who returned the shot, and a brisk contest was kept up for some time between the two, until Mr. LEWIS had fired his seventh shot. At this moment, Judge CULLOM'S pistol being exhausted, some one gave him a walking-stick, which proved to contain a small gun, and with this the Judge fired a shot, which took effect in the body of Mr. LEWIS, when the contest ended. All parties were arrested. The Judge was discharged, and his opponents were held to bail on a charge of assault with intent to kill, in the sum of $5,000.

The Gulf Stream as a Fertilizing Agent.

We read in *Once a Week:* If we follow the Gulf Stream across the ocean, we perceive how fully it fulfills the purpose for which it was designed. Sir Walter Scott tells us that the pools in the Orkneys are never frozen, the effects of the grand hot-water warming apparatus of a far distant shore being sensibly felt even in these islands, which are situated in latitude nearly ten degrees further north than the ice-bound coast of Labrador. We all know that in Great Britain there is an extraordinary difference between the eastern and western coasts—so great indeed as to induce completely different systems of agriculture. The Emerald Isle owes her splendid grazing land to the soft west breezes born of the Gulf Stream which strikes full upon her shores; the western shores of England are robed in bright green pastures nourished with the warmth and moisture issuing from the same tropical source. The dairy produce of Great Britain has its root and issue in this stedfast hot-water river in the ocean, the limits of which modern science has so accurately mapped: nay, the florid plump looks of our people, and the large size of our domestic animals, are but effects of that moist and genial atmosphere which finds its birthplace in the beneficent Gulf Stream.

And in order to bring the effects of this extraordinary marine phenomenon closer home to the stomach of our reader, we may perhaps be permitted to ask him, how it is that of late years he has purchased peas, potatoes, and broccoli so many weeks before their season in Covent Garden Market? Peas in May were once thought to be an extravagance, only allowable to a duke. Now any moderate man may indulge in them to his heart's content. Well, these vegetables are forced—but in a hot-house atmosphere of nature's own contriving. Where the tail of the British dolphin dips into the Atlantic, there the effects of the Gulf Stream are most felt; it is bathed with the warm moist air, heated by the far-off Gulf cauldron, and we may say, with exactness, that the majority of our early vegetables sold in the open market are forced in hot-houses in Cornwall and Portugal, (the seaboard of the more southerly promontory,) by means of a boiler situated beyond the West Indian Archipelago, the conducting hot-water pipe of which runs for nearly four thousand miles between the cold walls of the surrounding ocean. Had the ancients been aware of this property of the ocean, it would have modified the representations of the Pagan Olympus, and we should have been familiar with the spectacle of—Neptune turned gardener.

FOOD.—The practical question is, whether any means can be found of saving the lives of young people who have been brought up to overload their stomachs (under the idea of fostering their strength and living generously), that there may be the more food left in the market for those who now have not enough. There are a few places within the United Kingdom where instruction is given in regard to the constitution and management of the human frame. If there were schools enough to teach the girls of the middle classes the leading truths about diet, in relation to health, the next generation would be happier than the last. The well-to-do would have better health—quiet nights, easy and cheerful days, freedom from nightmare and indigestion, a longer life and a merrier one than now; and the poor people below them would have a better chance of keeping body and soul together, and being in an smiable mood towards God and man. Can one not imagine the surplus left over by a wise generation of farmer and shopkeepers spread out in the wilderness for the poor? For it should be remembered that food of all kinds is one of the commodities which is, at each particular time, limited in quantity; so that to waste it is to deprive somebody. If this were fairly understood by those who eat meat three times a day, more persons would have it once.—*Harriet Martineau, in Once a Week.*

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—The missionaries in conference with the Bishop of Victoria have under consideration a plan for locating in the district cities a native deacon or catechist under the supervision of an itinerating European missionary. The Rev. Canon Stowell narrates the following discourse by a Chinese tailor with reference to the relative merits of Confuciusism, Buddhism, and Christianity: "A man had fallen into a deep, dark pit, and lay in its miry bottom groaning and utterly unable to move. Confucius, walking by, approached the edge of the pit and said: 'Poor fellow, I am sorry for you; why were you such a fool as to get in there? Let me give you a piece of advice—if you ever get out, don't get in again.' 'I can't get out,' grosned the man. A Buddhist priest next came by and said: 'Poor fellow, I am very much pained to see you there; I think if you could scramble up two-thirds of the way, or even half, I could reach you and lift you up the rest.' But the man in the pit was entirely helpless and unable to rise. Next the Savior came by, and hearing his cries, went to the very brink of the pit, stretched down and laid hold of the poor man, brought him up, and said, 'Go and sin no more.'" It must be admitted that this allegory possesses the merit of much originality, while the simplicity of its details renders it essy of general comprehension."

[Advertisement.]

We cannot be sick, we can have no pain, but when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS open these, or make them active, thus restoring health. These Pills have been before the world 108 YEARS.

Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

They are composed of extracts obtained without boiling or the application of heat: the medicinal principle is thus secured as it is in the living herb.

Time has proved them THE NATURAL MEDICINE OF MAN.

They purify the blood and insure health.

The rightly directed use them.

MILLIONS have been restored to health by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, when all other medicines had failed and the patient left to die.

Price 25 cents a box.

Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to	$10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to	18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to	20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to	18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beaver	10 to	20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to	12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to	12
Mixed Beaver, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4 to	—

66
At EVANS', and Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]

FOUR HUNDRED KNOX HATS DISTRIBUTED AS PRIZES.—Hats are useful, and when made by KNOX, ornamental prizes, and he has sold already this season the above-mentioned number, which have been disposed of among the members of the various target companies. Good shots appreciate the Knox Hat. Buy your head gear at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

They invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired digestive functions, costiveness, bilious and liver affections, or scrofulous habit.

For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A glorious triumph has been achieved over vulgar prejudice by GAZETTY'S Medicated Paper for the user closet; it is now used by everybody. See that GAZETTY'S name is water-marked in each sheet. Depôts No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The blood-vessels become the channels of disease and death when circulating a poisoned fluid. It is by disinfecting the diseased blood that the Pills cure all internal disorders. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

SCHUTLIN'S AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE.—Self-acting, self-weighing and self-registering, on exhibition at the Corn Exchange from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Operating 12 to 1 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS,

Noises in the head, discharges from the ear, catarrh, all diseases of the eye, permauently cured by Dr. LIGHTFOOT, No. 27 Bond-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.. Oct. 27.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	b60	40
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s	97½	450	do		40⅛
41,000 Missouri St. 6s	94½	150	do		40
6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90	200	do	s60	33½
2,000 N. Y. C. R. S. B.	87	50	do	s60	33½
1,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '63	65	250	do	s30	39¼
3,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs..	41	150	do	b30	40
6,000 do.....	42	50	do	b.bank	40
1,000 Erie R. 1s, '75	23	150	do	b30	40
1,000 Harlem 2d m. bs.	90	150	do	b7	40
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	84	50	do	s60	39½
2,000 Ga. & Chic. 1st m.	94		5 Stoningtou R		66½
500 Han'l & St. J. R. b.	61	100	M. So. & N Ia G. S	s15	15½
10,000 do.....	60	100	do		16
16 Bank of America	110½	150	do	s10	16
7 Park Bank	106½	50	do	b30	16
200 Canton Company	18	10	do		15¼
30 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95⅝	50	Panama R	s10	124
100 Penn. Coal Co	83	50	do		124½
50 Cum. Coal Pref.	14¼	100	do		124¾
275 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	73	50	do		123⅝
50 N. Y. Central R.	b60 80¾	100	do	s60	123¼
100 do.....	b30 80⅝	150	Gal. & Chic. R		72¼
50 do.....	b60 80⅜	100	do	b10	72⅛
712 do.....	80¾	100	do		72⅜
150 do.....	s10 80⅜	200	do		72⅝
28 do.....	80¾	350	do	s30	72½
50 do.....	s15 80⅝	50	do	b60	72¼
325 Erie Railroad	6½	100	Clev. & Tol. R		18⅝
30 do.....	s10 6⅝	250	do		18¾
50 Hud. Riv. R	s10 35¼	350	do		19
200 do.....	35¾	650	do		19⅛
200 Harlem Railroad	10	100	do	b60	19⅛
400 Harlem R. Pref....	36½	450	Chic. & R. I. R		62¾
200 do.....	36¼	200	do	b30	62⅝
300 Reading R	s30 38	250	do	b60	62¾
100 do.....	38	50	do	b10	62¾
25 N. H. & Hart. R	124	50	do	b10	62½
11 do.....	122¾	100	do		62½
600 Illinois Cen. R	b30 65¾	9	do		62⅜
200 do.....		100	do	s10	62⅝
5 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	16	150	do		62⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$55,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	50	Hudson Riv. R	b60	36
2,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs '76, 101		50	do	b30	36
1,000 Ill. Central R. bs.	84⅛	100	do	b60	36½
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	78⅝	25	Harlem Railroad		10
1,000 Har. R. 1st Mort.	84	200	Mich. Central R		40
5 Pacific Mail St. Co.	72½	100	do	b60	40
100 do	72	50	do	b30	40
200 Erie Railroad	6⅝	9	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		4½
100 N. Y. Cent. R	b60 89½	50	Gal. & Chicago R.		72½
100 do	85 89⅝	50	do	s15	72⅝
60 do	85 89⅝	150	do	b30	72½
50 do	s10 89⅝	100	do	b60	73
50 do	89⅝	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30	62⅝
100 do	b30 89⅝	100	do	s30	62½
100 do	b10 89⅝	150	do		62⅜

THURSDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

The upward turn in the Stock Market noticed at the close of business, yesterday, was more decided to-day, and prices gained, on nearly the whole Share-list, ¼@1 ₱ cent. The dealings closed, after the Second Board, with much firmness, though perhaps without what might be termed decided speculative buoyancy. New-York Central, which left off so late on Wednesday, reopened on the Street, this morning, at 80@80¼, sold at the early Board at 80¼@⅜, and in the afternoon 80⅜ cash, and 80½ buyer 60 days, finally closing 80⅜ ₱ cent. The Western Stocks recovered, ⅛ ₱ cent. on both the Michigan roads, 1@1½ on Toledo, ⅛ on Galena and Rock Island, and ¼@½ on Illinois Central. The closing bids were: Galena, 72½; Rock Island, 62⅜; Michigan Central, 40; Michigan Guaranteed, 16; Toledo, 19½; and Illinois Central, 65½. In the New-York stocks, other than Central, there is much stead

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2530. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VIRGINIA INSURRECTION.

LECTURE OF THE HON. J. R. GIDDINGS.

Theory of the Origin of the Affair—The Speaker Disclaims all Knowledge of the Conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

The Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, delivered a discourse this evening at the National Guards' Hall, on the subject of the "Harper's Ferry Insurrection and JOHN BROWN, of Ossawattamie," before a large audience. The applause was frequent and occasionally excessive. Mr. GIDDINGS said:

"There is at this time an unusual excitement in the community. Nineteen men, one week since, invaded the Old Dominion, captured two thousand of her inhabitants, and sent consternation throughout her vast territory. Her Governor has taken the field in person, called out her military forces, and placed arms and troops at all available points. Maryland, too, has supplied her quota of men and arms; while the President of the United States has ordered such portions of our army as were within convenient distance, to repair to the scene of conflict, and placed the militia in the District of Columbia in active service, to protect the public property. He also placed arms and ammunition in the City Hall, to be used in case of emergency.

The invading force is nearly all slain—perhaps four of them remain alive, but nearly dead of wounds. Others have fled, but probably all are by this time prisoners. Yet, even in this city, and in several States, there appears to be a degree of excitement and consternation. It is, in truth, the first instance in which any number of white men have combined for the purpose of giving freedom to the slaves of our nation.

Such scenes have long been foretold. More than seventy years since, Mr. JEFFERSON pointed his countrymen to the time when this condition of things must take place, and solemnly warned them that in such a contest God had no attribute that would enable Him to take sides with the Slaveholder. Nearly twenty years since, Mr. ADAMS, with prophetic assurance, said the day of the deliverance of the slave *must* come; whether in peace or in blood, he could not tell. But whether it come in peace or in blood, he said, *let it come.*

The sympathy of the Christian world is with the slave. For their liberation our ministers and Christians pray; our statesmen labor, and their freedom is the object of desire with all candid, intelligent men—while all feel unwilling to see their freedom stained with blood. Men of age, of experience, look coolly upon these facts; they should not be moved, nor permit themselves to become excited. I deplore the loss of human life as deeply as any man; I never witness human woe, nor can I look upon human suffering unmoved; and yet I would not ask for the slave, nor for the master, for BROWN nor for his fellow-citizens, anything more, nor anything less, than justice.

This interesting incident in our country's history stands connected with some well-defined cause. The subject which excited the invaders to action is unmistakeably set forth in all the accounts we have received. The institution of Slavery was the moving cause. Whether BROWN and his men are as guilty as they are represented, or not, their object seems to have been the liberation of the slaves of that region. Pennsylvania had slaves. She emancipated them, and now enjoys the quiet and prosperity consequent upon her justice. Virginia retains her slaves, and is consequently subjected to annoyance. Thus cause and effect are always connected.

I make these remarks to show the certainty with which every effect may be traced to its appropriate cause,—although unthinking men seldom trace events to their remote origin. This event may be as clearly traced to the exciting cause as any other event of the present age. If we ascertain the cause, we cannot fail to see clearly the remedy. In order properly to trace out the more remote, as well as the proximate causes of this lamentable occurrence, it seems necessary to allude to some historic facts, and to some important, immutable principles.

Virginia held slaves while a colony. From the landing of the Dutch ship in 1620, with her small cargo of human chattels, up to this day, the Old Dominion has cherished the peculiar institution. All the other colonies held slaves until after the close of the Revolution.

At the formation of the Federal Government a new doctrine was adopted. The Declaration of Independence was the bond of the Union, and by that it was agreed that the new Government should be *free*, each State holding its Slavery subject to the will of its own people, without reference to the Federal organization. At the adoption of the Constitution, the States each retained the entire and supreme power over the institution within its own Territory, having the right to abolish it at pleasure, and to consecrate its soil and its institutions to Freedom. I do not intend to argue this point. I merely lay them down as incontrovertible principles. I, therefore, assert that each State may at pleasure establish liberty within its limits, and that no other power has any right to interfere. That Pennsylvania has the undoubted right to be Free, while Virginia has the power and privilege to maintain her Slavery.

Another proposition I lay down as incontrovertible, that every attempt of the Federal Government to involve the people of Pennsylvania or other Free States, in the expense, the crime or disgrace of Slavery, constitutes an over-stepping of its legitimate its constitutional powers.

In saying this, I am certainly aware that Virginia, and all the Slave States, deny this proposition, and insist that although we had the right to abolish Slavery in our own States, we are nevertheless bound to aid them to uphold it in Virginia. I am aware that this now constitutes the great issue between political parties. But I repeat, it is no part of my present purpose to argue these points. It is sufficient for my present purpose to say that nearly all of our people of the Free States maintain and believe the doctrine as I have laid it down—that our obligation to defend the Slave States against invasion or domestic violence, has no more reference to Slavery than to her imprisoned offenders.

Perhaps, for the better illustration of my subject, I ought to say that, by the Constitution, Pennsylvania and all the States covenanted with each other to surrender fugitive slaves, and to grant to the citizens of each State all the Immunities and privileges of citizens of the several States. That both these covenants have proved inconvenient. The Slave States say they cannot grant to the colored citizens of our own Free States the same immunities and privileges which their own citizens enjoy without endangering the institution of Slavery. That is doubtless true. Neither can the Free States seize and return fugitive slaves without establishing Slavery to that extent within their own Territories. The covenants are mutual and dependent. If one be performed, both doubtless will be: If one be violated, the other ought not to be performed. I do not argue this point. I lay it down as a plain proposition, saying that the people of the Free States generally believe it. This belief of the great body of our people is the predicate from which I draw deductions.

I certainly hazard nothing in saying that the people of all the Free States desire to do their duty towards each other, and are willing that each State shall enjoy all its constitutional privileges, and that patriotism demands that they shall maintain their own rights and the rights of there States.

Pennsylvania and other States have abolished the institution, her people desiring to be free and entirely purified from the contagion of oppression. However individuals from political or interested motives may labor to subject her people to the support of Slavery, I hesitate not to say that nine-tenths of her citizens, of all parties, wish to be entirely separated and divorced from any and from all participation in the support of Slavery, and this is the prevailing sentiment in all the Free States.

It is certain that a strong feeling of dissatisfaction exists throughout all the Free and most of the Slave States. Indeed, the term *dissatisfaction* does not express the popular feeling. In some of our Northern States it has risen to that of *indignation* against those who have prostituted and are now prostituting the influence and power of our Government to the support and extension of Slavery instead of Freedom—to invade the rights of the Free States instead of maintaining the rights of all the States. This feeling has been produced by the constant encroachments upon the rights of the Free States for many years. One outrage after another has been perpetrated, each exciting remark, denunciation and deeper feeling, until they culminated in the despotism exerted and the murders committed in Kansas. There they drove BROWN and his associates to that desperation which will long mark an era in our political history. This is not the time to speak of BROWN and his co-partners. Those who most bitterly assail his movements speak of him more highly than I could at this time. I must speak for the future. I must not unnecessarily excite feeling on the one hand, nor omit important truths on the other.

Most of BROWN's companions are dead, at least the more fortunate among them have departed. The others will, probably, soon follow. Their sad fate will occupy a brief page in the history of our nation. Those who yet survive seem to have anticipated this result, and are now waiting its consummation. I recollect an instance of somewhat similar character. When the Africans of Algiers seized and enslaved Americans, we sent an army and a navy to butcher them, declaring them unworthy of existence. While our fleet lay off the port of Algiers a large ship was in sight lying under the protection of the guns of that immense fortress. The American commander proposed to send a boat for the purpose of blowing up the ship. The plans were laid, arrangements were perfected, and at the silent hour of 12 at night about twenty men solemnly and silently shook hands with their companions, entered the boat and struck out boldly to capture an immense ship, in order to liberate their fellow-men from bondage. *They died: not one returned.* Their plan was ill-conceived, it failed, but their motives were sublime, and we honor their memories.

Right and wrong are immutable. If Slavery were wrong then, it is now. If it were wrong for Africans to enslave Americans, it is no less wrong for Americans to enslave Africans. In all our words, and thoughts, and actions, we should ever keep in view those attributes of Deity—*Truth* and *Justice.* I never look upon human woe without emotion; I as deeply deplore the loss of life as any person can, and yet I would not ask for BROWN nor his associates aught but justice; nor would I withhold justice from the slave nor from his master.

I proceed to call attention to some of the causes which have produced the present feeling in the Free States. In 1801 Congress passed the law which yet sustains the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The people of the Free States appear to have been unconscious of the national dishonor until JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, himself a slaveholder, called attention to it, and, in his own nervous style of eloquence, denounced it, declaring it *inhuman* and *disgraceful*, saying he would expose it at his own expense if Congress refused to assist him. He was the first man who appears to have been excited to indignation by a traffic which to this day continues at our seat of Government.

MINOR, of Pennsylvania, (honored he his memory,) next made an official report in regard to this traffic, which aroused the Quakers and other religious people, and that body next became excited, and adopted gag-rules suppressing the right of petition in regard to this Slave-trade, and all other matters relating to Slavery, prohibiting all debate on those subjects.

This outrage aroused a large portion of our people who were anxious to maintain the constitutional right of petition and the freedom of debate, as well as the rights of the Free States, although they took but little interest in the subject of humanity.

Among the prominent men of our nation, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS stood forth the leader among the advocates for the right of petition. He denounced the gag-rules; said they were a violation of the Constitution, and called on the people to stand forth in defence of their rights. He did not, like some of the statesmen of the present day, say it is a *law*, although unconstitutional, and must be obeyed until repealed. He declared the gag-rules to be *no law*, deserving no respect. He trampled upon them—he abhorred them. Throughout all the Free States the people sympathized with him, and when he was arraigned and tried for presenting a respectful petition of the people, the whole population of our Free States were deeply moved.

It was the fortune of your humble speaker to mingle in those scenes. I was constrained to sit in that Hall with my lips sealed upon the great truths on which our Government was based. I then declared the doctrine which for two hundred years had been uttered by all Christian writers, that human governments are limited in their legitimate powers to the support of human rights; that they neither have nor can have any just powers to rob the humblest individual who treads the earth of the life or the liberty which God has given him. Conscious of the correctness of this position, and believing that every act of any Government which attempts to invade this natural law is despotic and void; that it should be so treated by officers and people. I did what I could, in an humble way, to direct the public mind to the support of these self-evident truths.

[Our report, owing to the delinquency of the messenger to whom the package was intrusted, fails at this point. The telegraph, however, supplies briefly the close of the address.]

Alluding to the prisoner on trial at Charlestown, Va., Mr. GIDDINGS stated that he had invited BROWN to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he delivered a lecture one Sunday, after Church, relating his adventures in Kansas. After the lecture Mr. GIDDINGS had prompted the audience to contribute relief to the lecturer. Afterwards, BROWN took tea at his residence, where, as may readily be preconceived, the conversation turned upon Slavery. Though BROWN did not say he intended to visit the Slave States to free slaves, Mr. GIDDINGS inferred he would do so, if opportunity offered, mainly from his having practised that business in Missouri. These were the only times Mr. GIDDINGS saw BROWN; and he asserts that neither in his lecture nor in his conversation did BROWN refer to any assistants or associates. No mention was made of a Harper's Ferry or Virginia organization, or of a Provisional Government. He acknowledges giving three dollars to BROWN's son towards the necessities of his father, after the rescue of DOY from the kidnappers, a matter in which Mr. GIDDINGS acknowledged taking strong interest. In bestowing this gratuity, he had little idea that it was to be used in fitting out an expedition to capture Harper's Ferry, to effect the conquest of the Old Dominion, to strike terror to the Executive, or to imperil the Government. To use the emphatic language of the speaker: "*I never at any time heard of his being, or intending to be, in Virginia. I never heard from him, nor from any person, his aim or intentions connected with that State, or with Harper's Ferry; and when I read the account of his being there, it was as much news to me as to the President of the United States; and when I read the account of his long residence there, I was as much astonished as any other man.*"

Mr. GIDDINGS concludes his remarks as follows: "These despotic acts have aroused the spirit of the people, and there is, in serious truth, an 'irrepressible conflict' now in progress. It is that irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, which has been in progress for centuries. It is one of those revolutions which never go backward. Our statesmen have misapprehended the philosophy of free Governments. They have attempted to rule a free people by brute force, instead of a just administration of legitimate powers. They have preferred the crime of Slavery to the God-given rights of Liberty. They have trampled upon the rights of our Free States to obtain political favor with the slave power.

They have stained the soil of our free States with innocent blood. Men are captured in our Northern villages, their limbs manacled, and they are carried to slavery as though our territory lay upon the African coast, subjected to the pollution of slave-dealing pirates, while the stars and stripes, those emblems of liberty, are prostituted to the protection of an execrable commerce in human flesh.

The indignation of our people is awakened, in some localities it is intense. Let no man mistake or belittle that feeling. It has long been foreseen. All reflecting men knew it must come. In fifteen years I have constantly pointed it out to Southern men. Recent events will increase and strengthen it. Let those in power understand it cannot be trifled with. Let timid men keep silent. Let demagogues no longer sneer nor threaten. The time for intimidation is gone by. All must see that if the cause of the excitement continues the excitement will not cease. But of the future I will no longer speak. It is written upon the tablet of Heaven. It is read in every circumstance around us. All must see that the men now in power are incompetent to the duties of their station. If they continue to guide the ship of state, all must be lost. Let them retire. Let the just policy of the Government be abandoned. Let the despotic acts alluded to be repealed. Let the Free States be placed upon an equality with the Slave States. Let our territory be consecrated to freedom. Let us cease to maintain a piratical commerce in the bodies of men and women. Let our Federal Government be purified from the contagion of slavery. Let us leave that institution where the Constitution left it, "with the States" in which it exists.

I repeat, the people of the Free States will not support it. They will not be involved in its crimes or its disgrace. Our emancipation from the slave power must come, and in the words of my illustrious and lamented friend, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, let me say, "It will come; whether in peace or in blood I know not—but whether in peace or in blood, let it come."

CITY POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC VIGILANT ASSOCIATION.

The Democratic Vigilant Association met at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, and appointed a Sub-Committee of Thirteen to confer with their fellow Democrats, as to the nominations which should be made for the municipal offices which are to be filled at the next election.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The American County Convention met last evening at No. 187 Bowery, and effected the following nominations: Judge of the Supreme Court, WILLIAM H. LEONARD; Judges of the Superior Court, JOHN SLOSSON and ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, C. O. NOTT; Judge of the Marine Court, A. J. DITTENHOEFER; Supervisor, ZOPHAR MILLS. Some objection was made to Mr. DITTENHOEFER's nomination, but it having been established that he was born in South Carolina, he was indorsed unanimously.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Second District, which was held last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, JOHN L. BLAKELY was nominated for Assembly. On Tuesday evening, the Tammany Democrats of the Fifth Assembly District indorsed WM. L. COLES, the Mozart Hall nominee.....At Jefferson Market Hall on the same evening, the Republicans of the Seventh District advanced FREDERICK A. CONKLIN for reelection to the Assembly. HENRY J. IRVING, American, AARON H. BEAN, Tammany Democrat, and SOLOMON A. BANTA, Mozart Hall Democrat, are also candidates for the honor of representing this district.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the General Committee of the Mozart Hall Democrats was held last evening, at No. 146 Mercer-street. All the business that was transacted related to the arrangements for collecting funds with which to carry on the campaign.

The inauguration of the Rev. Drs. Rice, Lord, Halsey and Scott, as Professors of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest for the Presbyterian (O. S.) Church took place in Chicago on Wednesday last.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Europe—A General War Imminent—The San Juan Troubles—The Virginia Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 28.

The last mail from England brought advices from distinguished sources, respecting the present unsettled condition of affairs in Europe. The various sovereigns are said to be alarmed at the danger of a general war. England, it is said, has no power to depend on excepting the German States, and being favorable to the reform movement in Italy, she knows not how to act between the two, as she is fearful of losing the friendship of the one in the advocacy of the other. Russia, who, since the Crimean war, has had no more continental alliances, awaits events before coming to a decision as to what part she will take, and with the view of acting intelligently, the Emperor has ordered his Ministers from the principal Courts to join him at Warsaw, in order to give him ample information on the state of the respective countries to which they are diplomatically assigned.

For prudential reasons, more than the usual caution seems to be observed in official quarters in concealing from the public the present condition of the San Juan Island question, and hence the contradictory statements concerning it.

The new steamer built at Pensacola will soon arrive at Norfolk to be fitted with her engines, and will carry thither the officers and crew of the *Fulton.*

Reports prevail that requisitions will be made for certain aiders and abettors of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, but the reports cannot be traced to reliable sources.

AARON VAN CAMP obtained to-day, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, a verdict of $16,000 against JONATHAN JENKINS. This was a suit for damages suffered by plaintiff three years ago, from acts of the defendant as commercial agent of the United States at the Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific.

The United States District Court of South Carolina has made an order for the restoration of the *Ketch Brothers* to her claimants. The Court said that the cargo, crew and trial are the circumstances mainly relied upon to prove the alleged violation of the laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade. It may be that these are sufficient to excite suspicion, but they do not produce that conviction of guilty purpose. They do not leave "any reasonable doubt as to the object," which must precede and support a decree of consideration and forfeiture.

Applications are frequently made to the President for midshipmen's appointments, and some friends of the applications come from considerable distances to urge their claims. The President has, under the law, power to appoint ten cadets at large, but no midshipmen. The latter are recommended by members of Congress in the same way that cadets are appointed.

Affairs in New-Jersey.

LARGE FIRE IN NEWARK—$30,000 LOSS.

NEWARK, Friday, Oct. 28.

Two large factories of the Chadwick Patent Leather Company, and eight large dwelling houses, located on South Bridge-street, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss over thirty thousand dollars. CHADWICK & Co.'s loss amounts to $25,000, of which $20,000 are insured; loss of JOHN H. STEPHENS $3,000, insured $2,500: E. HALSEY $1,000, insured $600, and other smaller losses. The total amount of insurance is $23,000, wholly in New-York offices. This is the third time that the Chadwick Company has suffered losses by fire in three years.

The insurance in New-York offices is as follows: Metropolitan, $3,000; Excelsior, $3,000; Commercial, $5,000; Artisans', $3,000; Mercantile, $600, besides a limited amount elsewhere. LEWIS MARK and WALTER HOPPER, workmen in the Chadwick Factory, were severely burned, it is feared fatally.

MURDER NEAR POMPTON.

NEWARK, Friday, Oct. 28.

An inquest will be held to-morrow at Pompton on the body of JOHN GORDON, aged sixty years, which was found near the canal at Montville yesterday, in a mangled condition. The body bears evidence of having been very badly beaten. The throat is cut and mangled in a horrible manner. A man, named GEORGE ACKERS, has been arrested on a charge of committing the act, and the suspicion is very strong against him.

An Earthquake in Maine.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 28.

A shock of an earthquake was felt, at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, at Machias, Calais and Eastport, Me., and St. George, St. Andrew's and St. John, N. B.

Maryland State Fair.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 29.

The Agricultural Fair of the Maryland State Society closed at Frederick City to-day. There was a great display of Cattle and Agricultural Machines, and a large attendance.

Congressional Election in Virginia.

SUCCESS OF A DOUGLAS CANDIDATE.

PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, Oct. 28.

All persons concede the election of ROGER A. PRYOR in the Fourth Congressional District, by a majority of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred. The election took place yesterday.

Fire in the Eighth Ward.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE DAMAGED.

A fire broke out yesterday at a few minutes after 12 o'clock, in the one-story frame building at the rear of No. 40 Thompson-street, owned by Mr. H. BLAUVELT, and occupied as a chair factory. At the time the flames were discovered all the workmen were absent at dinner, with the exception of a man named THOMAS, through whose carelessness the fire is believed to have been communicated from the stove. THOMAS was badly burned about his face in endeavoring to save his coat. He was taken to his home in the Seventh Ward. The building, which was valued at $600, and uninsured, was entirely consumed. Mr. BLAUVELT estimates his loss in stock at $2,200; insured for $600 in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

The flames communicated to the frame tenements in the rear of Nos. 47, 45 and 43 Laurens-street, injuring them to the extent of $1,000. This property belongs to the estate of CORNELIUS SCHENCK, and was occupied by poor families who saved most of their furniture. The houses were insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company.

The Colored Public School, No. 2, occupies the lot No. 49 Laurens-street. The roof of this building ignited, and the flames were not extinguished until damage amounting to $3,000 had been sustained. There were about three hundred children in the school at the time the fire broke out. They were under the charge of Mr. RANSOM F. WARE, Miss FANNY TOMPKINS and Miss SARAH ENNALS. It being the hour for recess, the children were all seated, preparatory to leaving in regular order, for the play-ground on the first floor. The alarm caused no panic, and, thanks to the self-possession of the teachers, the pupils were dismissed in as quiet and orderly a way as on ordinary occasions. The school-house was built in 1836, and cost $12,000. It was entirely remodeled and refurnished during the vacation of last Summer, at a cost of $2,500, and was considered the finest colored school in the City. A spark from the fire ignited the roof of the Green-street M. E. Church, about a block distant, but a few pails of water extinguished the flames.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The United States Mail Company's steamer *Empire City*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, left New-Orleans Oct. 20, at 8 A. M., and entered Havana Harbor at sunrise on the 23d, and transferred the mails and 57 passengers for California to steamer *Daniel Webster*, MINOR, which vessel left for her destination, Aspinwall, at 1 P. M. same day.

The *Empire City* left for this port with the mails and 21 passengers, at 2½ o'clock the same afternoon, arriving here this morning.

There is nothing new at Havana worthy of record. MAX MARETZEK and his Opera troupe had safely arrived per steamer *Isabel*, and would shortly inaugurate the season at the Tacon Theatre, which has been overhauled, remodeled, and put in superior order.

Exchanges are quoted as follows: London, 17 to 17⅜ per cent. premium. New-York 5 to 5⅜ per cent. Do. New-Orleans 6 to 6½ per cent.

Freights are reported firm at last advised rates.

The recent chess match between the New-Haven and Hartford Chess Clubs, resulted in a victory of the former after forty-three moves. At one stage in the game the New-Haven players offered to make a draw game, but the offer was rejected.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

A Detailed and Illustrated Description of the Great Ship.

Comparative Diagram of her Proportions.

Interior Arrangements and the Machinery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, PORTLAND, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

The mass of matter published about the great ship, in newspapers and guide books, has been mostly a rehash of the original reports of her engineers as to her dimensions and capacity, and of partial descriptions printed in the London journals during her construction. While these materials furnish much that is of engineering and commercial importance, there remains to be told a vast amount of descriptive, comparative and critical facts, without which the general reader would have a very imperfect idea of the vastness and peculiarities of the Leviathan of ships.

Let us supppose ourselves spending an entire day aboard the great ship, leisurely wandering through her streets, saloons, warehouses and engine rooms, from stem to stern and from top to bottom, with all her heights, depths and distances in our hands.

DISTANT VIEW.

Suppose her suddenly coming into view around the point of some headland, as we approach her in a small boat, with a dozen ordinary ocean and river craft in her vicinity. Although her proportions are so fine, like those of St. Paul's Cathedral, as to conceal her real vastness, yet we are instantly struck with the greatness and majesty of her dimensions, as well as with the symmetry and beauty of her lines. That man-of-war looks painfully unwieldy by the side of her, while the great ship, three times its length and twice its height, does not give us the faintest idea of clumsiness, but of the two she really seems more at home and less constrained in the little harbor. We are yet three miles away, and can only distinguish the clear, unbroken outline of her plain black hull. A little forward of her middle, with an easy reverse curve, rises her paddle box. No ugly bowsprit ekes out her length, and no staring Neptunes or obese Mermaids, with impossible tails, are impaled on her sharp bows, but her deck stops short and square at a fine angle, slightly acute, from which her cutwater descends straight down into the sea, and enters it at a graceful curve. It is a true American bow, and the smallest excrescence would mar its ample outline. Her stern is equally plain, but a little angular. It is just as well, perhaps, but not as beautiful as the fine round yacht-sterns of GEORGE STEERS. Her five chimneys, short and rather small, as if the destruction of coal were not the only object in view, rise straight and clear between her six slightly raking masts, which tower majestically into the blue sky. Nor do the six masts look slim and inadequate, like those of our lightly rigged paddle ships. Nor are their heights irregular and awkward, but their tops form a true parabolic curve, highest about a third of her length from her bow, bending gracefully from stem to stern. We now begin to make comparisons, having settled it in our minds that she is at once vast and beautiful. By referring to the accompanying wood cut we gratify our curiosity at a glance. It shows a plan of the decks of sixteen craft, some of which are quite familiar to your readers.

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE SIZE OF THE SHIP.

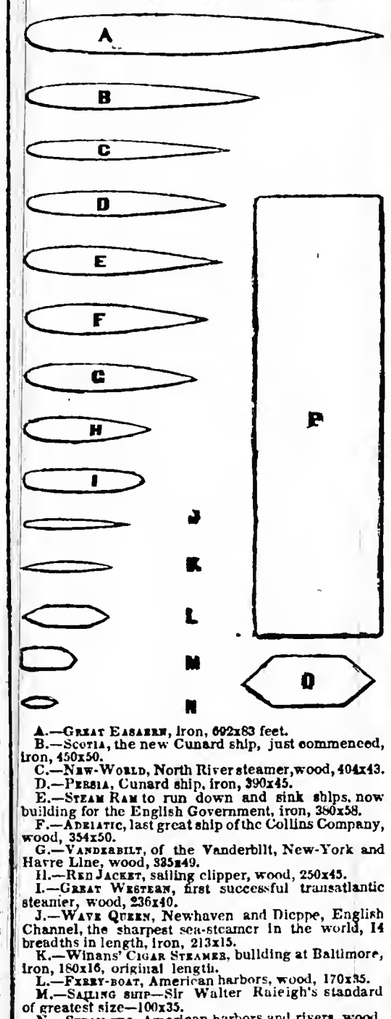

A.—GREAT EASTERN, Iron, 692x83 feet.
B.—SCOTIA, the new Cunard ship, just commenced, iron, 450x50.
C.—NEW-WORLD, North River steamer, wood, 404x43.
D.—PERSIA, Cunard ship, iron, 390x45.
E.—STEAM RAM to run down and sink ships, now building for the English Government, iron, 380x58.
F.—ADRIATIC, last great ship of the Collins Company, wood, 354x50.
G.—VANDERBILT, of the Vanderbilt, New-York and Havre Line, wood, 335x49.
H.—RED JACKET, sailing clipper, wood, 250x45.
I.—GREAT WESTERN, first successful transatlantic steamer, wood, 236x40.
J.—WAVE QUEEN, Newhaven and Dieppe, English Channel, the sharpest sea-steamer in the world, 14 breadths in length, iron, 213x15.
K.—Winans' CIGAR STEAMER, building at Baltimore, iron, 180x16, original length.
L.—FERRY-BOAT, American harbors, wood, 170x35.
M.—SAILING SHIP—Sir Walter Raleigh's standard of greatest size—100x35.
N.—STEAM-TUG, American harbors and rivers, wood, 70x12.
O.—THE GREAT DERRICK, for lifting sunken ships, described in the TIMES of Sept. 16, iron, 257x90.
P.—A TIMBER RAFT OF THE OLDEN TIME, on the Rhine, the largest craft known, 900x250 feet.

Having now arrived within a furlong of the *Great Eastern*, and a little on her quarter, we do not see enough of her to judge of her size, and she looks comparatively smaller than she did three miles off. But now as we pass under her lofty stern, and hug her great iron sides, and see the little people away up on deck peering over at us, she changes from a graceful ship into a huge, immovable mass, like an overshadowing cliff, or a tall block of warehouses, and we cannot for a moment believe that she is not resting on the solid earth below the sea. From under her sides, and from over her bulwarks, her detailed vastness, if I may so express it, bursts upon us. We climb up a stairway, enter a six-feet doorway in her side, and clamber along her caverns and stairs to the deck. To examine her systematically, let us at once proceed to her extreme bows—*it is only an eighth of a mile off*—and commence our journey aft.

A JOURNEY ALONG HER MAIN DECK.

In the extreme angle of her bows, we find ourselves standing two feet above the main deck, on a wedge-shaped grating of wood, 35 feet long and tapering to 20 feet wide towards the stern. From this little watchman's platform, over fifty people can look over her bulwarks at a time, while a hundred more may have comfortable standing room. Looking over her sides from a height of some forty feet, as far as from the third story window of a city house, we see her sharp prow gracefully penetrating the surface of the water, but we cannot trace her hollow lines far, as her sides bulge out at a wider angle above the water-mark. From the enormous catheads, immediately aft, hang on each side two ponderous anchors, from which depend a section of the massive cables—the charms on the vest-chain of the leviathan—but each link is about the size of a dinner-platter, and the iron of which it is forged as large in diameter as the top of a drinking

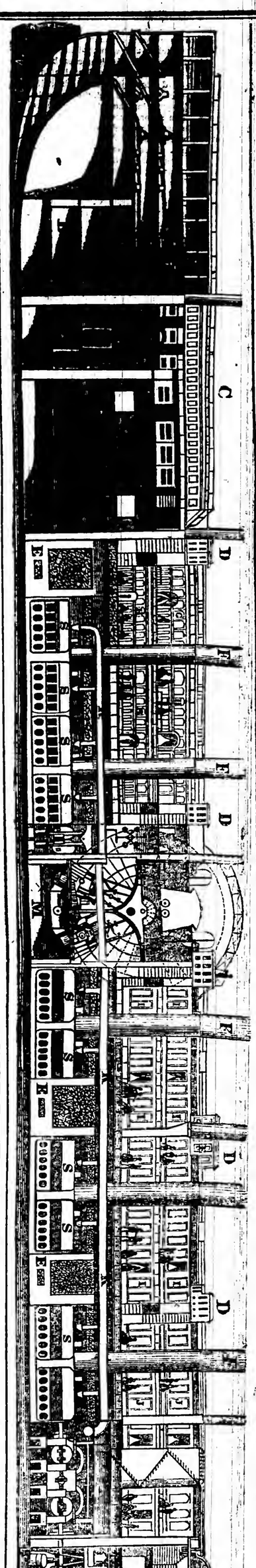
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ner as to have a much loftier appearance than the bows. Inside the wheel-house is a double wheel manned by eight steersmen. They are directed how to steer by a pointer on a dial which is moved through gearing by another wheel, away forward on the bridge, in the hands of an officer. A second pointer on this dial is connected with the rudder, and shows when it is sufficiently moved to starboard or to port. There is as much walking room between the purser's room and the after-hoisting engine house, as there is on an ordinary steamer's deck. But the great expanse of deck-room is behind this hoisting engine, there being on each side a clear space of 25x75 feet, equivalent to the ground covered by two large city houses. Over the stern there also swung two large anchors. The bulwarks are surmounted by a railing of small posts and wire rope. Eight small boats hang on each side of the deck aft, and two on each side forward. The small steamers intended to accompany the ship will be suspended near the paddle-boxes, but they are not yet completed. We have now gone the length of the main deck only. Before going below let us return and mount the bridge and the paddle-boxes. On either side of the latter, some seven feet above the deck, are platforms 10x15 feet, with wash-rooms and closets under them, a very delightful place to sit, and much patronized on the first trip. Now see the huge monster's sides as she appears to pass by you.

THE FORWARD FREIGHT COMPARTMENTS AND FORECASTLE.

Retracing our steps, we go down one of the forward hatchways into the forward compartment or forecastle. As shown in the engraving, the forward and upper part of this section of the ship at A has five decks, the portion B, having seven, including the bottom. On the two first decks, sixty feet long, at A, are capstans, and the various appointments for weighing and dropping the anchors. The upper one has sailor's berths aft and along its sides; the second is a sailor's eating room, with tables suspended from the ceiling, and folded up when not in use. The deck under the capstans has the gearing before described, and a cable-box eight feet high and some twenty feet square built of six-inch plank. There are similar boxes at the stern. The weight of cables is about 100 tons. While under the main deck we observe its construction. It is formed like the Britannia bridge, of parallel horizontal plates of iron, acting as a girder, and supported by massive iron beams, some of them being thirty inches high, with flanges eighteen inches broad. All the forecastle decks are iron. On the lower deck, at B, there are no side-lights, and the space may be used for ship's stores or merchandise. Behind all this is an iron bulkhead extending from top to bottom, and entirely across the vessel. So we ascend to the top and enter the next after-compartment under C, which is some 60 feet long, 64 feet wide aft, and 48 feet wide forward. Under the main deck, which is here of wood only, it is here intended to have second or third-class rooms—some 30, double and single, and a dining-room. It is at present occupied by ship's stores and sailors. Under it is a compartment of the same area, but 13 feet high, capable of holding over 47,000 cubic feet of merchandise. Its roof and floor are of wood in the middle, and of iron box-beams, some 10 feet wide and 18 inches deep, at the sides. All the cross-beams are of iron. On either side are ports which are made as fast as the side of the ship; when not open they are under the cranes of the hoisting engines. A concert hall of the size of this room would be called of pretty liberal dimensions in the country. The two compartments under this, of the same area, are for merchandise, and the whole are backed by the second bulkhead which entirely divides them from the after part of the ship. We now ascend again, and approach the front entrance of

THE SALOONS AND PASSENGER APARTMENTS.

These occupy the middle of the ship and extend over 400 feet, fore and aft. Descending the liberal stairway, already described, we enter the room G, 22 feet fore and aft, and 24 feet wide, which is the ladies' saloon, an anteroom of the decorated saloon, to which it opens by doors on both sides. The decorated saloon next following, and approached on the after end by the second stairway already mentioned, is 62 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 12 feet high, the roof being the first of the skylight decks. We have seen that there are rows of skylights above it; there are also rows of skylights under these, on the floors of this saloon, to light the apartments below it. These lower skylights are separated from the main floor of the saloon by a railing, so that the floors are but 25 feet wide, although it is 36 feet between the walls. The shafts leading to the stoke-holes also pass down the sides of the saloon, but do not project into it any further than the skylights. The chimneys of the paddle-engines also pass down through its centre, each occupying a space some 10 feet square. But there is still left a very large and splendid apartment. The decorations of the grand saloon and of the ladies' saloon are alike. Descriptions of such things cannot, of course, produce accurate impressions, but I may be able to give a general idea of its appearance.

The style, as nearly as a very fanciful decoration can be classed, resembles the French *renaissance*, with a touch of the Arabesque. To make the apartment appear higher and larger than it really is, there is a profusion of vertical lines, columns, etc., and of small ornaments. There are no very large figures. The carpet, which matches the rest in color and style, has also small figures. The ceiling is divided into panels by I-shaped iron beams, some six inches deep. These are white, and covered alternately with red and blue scrolls and ornamental figures, not in glaring contrasts, but in delicate tints. The panels of the ceiling have a white ground, with small scrolls and light vine and flower work in gold-leaf. The iron posts, which stand in pairs as a part of the railing outside the skylight, extend to the top, and are very graceful. They are painted, as well as the elaborate balustrades, in a sort of French gray and gold. The walls, including the sides of the stoke-hole shafts, have a white ground, with a complex but delicate vine and scroll figure in gold. They resemble enameled leather. The base-board and wooden parts generally are of polished teak, resembling light rosewood. The doorways have elliptical arches at the top, and are surrounded by a very graceful and ornate canopy, painted like the cornice. This is deep, but not too heavy. Its ornaments are two rows of shells in white and gold, and a few horizontal mouldings. The space immediately around the shells is red or blue to set them out, and the mouldings are in white, gilt and neutral colors. The furniture is teak, with claret-colored plush, except the sideboards and piano, which are of rosewood. The chandeliers are gilt, and very neat. A considerable portion of the walls is composed of large mirrors; the chimneys are also encased in mirrors, the corners of the outside casing, as well as some other portions of the walls, being figures and flowers on glass, after the manner of the *Adriatic*. The whole decoration, though very elaborate, is not oppressively so, and is not in the least degree gaudy. The sides of the saloons are not the sides of the ship. From the bulkheads separating the freight compartments in front from that in the rear, and traversing the whole central portion of the ship for 350 feet, are two longitudinal bulkheads, parallel with the sides of the ship, and thirty-six feet apart. These are the outsides of this and of all the saloons. Between the bulkheads and the ship's sides, on either hand, are the staterooms, the mass of rooms being entered by halls from the saloon, passing through the bulkheads. On each side of the ladies' saloon are family rooms of various dimensions; one, seventeen by seven feet, has folding beds for four persons, a sofa, tables, chairs, etc. Adjoining the main saloon some of the family rooms run parallel with the ship, having two large ports, and are eight by twelve feet—a fine parlor. Others are six by nine, seven by seven feet, etc. In all parts of the ship there are plenty of closets, and several ample bathrooms.

Under the grand and ladies' saloon is a very large and high room, 11, with staterooms at its sides, in the manner described. This apartment is 36x70 feet, and 13½ feet high. It is fitted up as a dining and sitting room, with tables and with seats on the sides. Both chimneys rise through it. There is no decoration—it is simply painted white. It is light enough, but not very well ventilated. There are two stories of staterooms at its sides, the upper tier being entered by stairs, and the lower by halls. The inside rooms are very badly outfitted. The space for rooms is some 20 to 22 feet on either hand, and as long as the different saloons. This particular cabin is the one blown to pieces by the explosion. The main saloon above was also destroyed. Under the floor of the lower cabin is a large space for coals, the steam-pipe, K leading to the fore compartment, and the four boilers, S. These we shall see again. The distance from the bottom of this lower saloon to the bottom of the ship is about 30 feet—as much as from the caves to the cellar of an ordinary two-story house—while there is nearly the same space above to the main deck. These apartments, again, are backed by a cross bulkhead, in front of the top after-stair way, however, is a passage 10 feet wide, and, including its continuations through the longitudinal bulkheads, 80 feet across the ship. At the sides of the ship it leads into two kitchens, each 40x21 feet—large enough to keep in order, any good housewife will tell us. These kitchens are situated between the paddle wheels and the engine, under the main deck. The ceiling is lower than that of the saloons. They have no skylight decks. Both fore and aft the paddle-engine, under the main deck, and between the last-mentioned cross-bulkhead and the next one in front, 60 feet, are the engineers' dining rooms and berths. The space which each set occupies is 15x36 feet. Between the kitchens on the sides, and the engineers' rooms on the ends, are the paddle-engines, which we shall examine by-and-by.

Descending the first staircase abaft the paddle-wheel, we enter a second main saloon, I, 52x36 feet, and 12 feet high. It is arranged precisely like the grand saloon; its decorations, however, are very plain, the walls and ceilings being white, and the chimney casings of oiled teak, with a few mirrors. It is furnished with tables for meals, &c., and regular ship seats with movable backs, green-leather covered, and is severely plain, but neat and extremely comfortable—just as good as the decorated saloon, and likely better, for it is exactly amidships. The forward screw boiler chimney passes up through it. At its ends, under the deck, are large cupboards for silver. The back ends of the kitchen also communicate with this saloon. Behind this apartment is also a cross bulkhead, but its upper story is opened by two doors leading aft into another, the third saloon, just like it, the ceiling being 60x36 and the floor 60x25 feet, the skylights as before mentioned, occupying the sides of the floors of all the saloons. The second screw chimney rises through it, and is incased in simple boards, without mirrors or panels, which, as well as the walls and ceilings, is pure white. Here is another cross bulkhead, which is in like manner penetrated by two doors leading into the fourth and last upper saloon, J. This has no skylight deck like all the others, and is hence lower, and is very plainly finished. It has no balustrades like all the others, around the side skylights in the floor, but only a plain oil-cloth "bulwark." The floor is covered with a dark oil-cloth, without figure, while the rest are handsomely carpeted. The last screw chimney rises here. These are all extremely comfortable apartments, and may be decorated as occasion requires. We have now come aft to the cross bulkhead which divides the passenger from the after freight compartment, L. Outside the longitudinal bulkheads extending all along the side to these three saloons—between them and the ship's sides, are the state rooms. They occupy a space on either hand averaging 25 feet wide and nearly 200 feet long. At the sides of the front saloon are some rooms 25x20 feet—larger than a good-sized city parlor, and various sitting and sleeping rooms of large and small dimensions, also closets and bath rooms. At the sides of the middle of the three saloons are ten double rooms 13x10 feet, and six rooms 13x8. Adjoining the third saloon are four rooms 7x8; twelve measuring 10x13; four, 9x10; and four 15x9 feet, having in all 80 berths.

Under these three saloons are three others of the same size, 13½ feet high, fitted like the department under the grand saloon, with stairways and halls on either side to the two-story mass of lower state-rooms. And under these saloons are the coal bunkers and screw boilers. We now ascend again to the main deck, and go down into the after freight compartment, L. This extends 160 feet to the stern. The saloons occupy 400 feet of the middle length of the ship, and the four freight rooms and forecastle 140 feet. The first after freight compartment is 60 feet long, 72 feet wide in front, and 56 feet in the rear, and is 11 feet high. Here, in one apartment, is nearly twice the area occupied by a large city house. Under it is another of the same area, 11 feet high, and under it two other ones, respectively eight and nine feet high, and there are tanks, pumps, &c., and then the ship's bottom. All these rooms have iron beams, and generally iron floors. There is too much wood-work, however, for the highest degree of safety. We now come to the last bulkhead, behind which we have a ship as long as Sir WALTER RALEIGH thought it safe to build—100 feet—and considerably wider than his model—about 50 feet on the average. Here we have a room 11 feet high, and of the area of three city houses, and under it another, a little smaller aft, as the stern tapers into the water, and eight feet high. Below this the space is too narrow to be readily available for merchandise. And below all these freight compartments is a tunnel holding the screw shaft. We have now examined all parts of the ship except the engine and boiler rooms, and their appointments. So again ascending to the deck, we prepare for a subterranean visit to

THE ENGINES.

Going down a winding stairway to the very bottom of the ship, we come to the screw engines, N. They consist of four separate engines, lying crosswise of the ship with cylinders seven feet in diameter and four feet stroke, each pair being attached to right angled cranks in the screw shaft. They will work at an indicated (i. e. real, and not nominal) power of 6,500 horse, at 55 strokes per minute, with 25 lbs. of steam cut off at one-fourth stroke,—a horse-power being what will lift 33,000 lbs. one foot in a minute. They are condensing, like the paddle-engines. The screw engine-room is 36 feet wide and 40 feet long, and is 150 feet from the stern of the ship. The shaft is 160 feet long, and weighs about 60 tons, or more than two first-class locomotives. The distance from the centre of this shaft to the floor of the lower saloon is 22 feet; to the top of the bulwarks, 50 feet; and to the bottom of the ship, 12 feet. The propeller is 24 feet in diameter, has four blades, and weighs 37 tons. It would just lie down in a city parlor, one blade projecting out of the door across the hall. I do not propose to show how it could be put there. We now ascend a little, and enter an iron tunnel four feet wide and six feet high. It lies parallel to the one holding the steam-pipe K, and runs straight to the paddle-engine, and thence to the extreme end of the paddle-boilers. Its two parts are not less than 400 feet long. From it are doors into all the vertical shafts running from the deck to the stokehole, so that engineers can pass from the deck to all the engine and boiler rooms, and between all these rooms, without going on deck at all. It has water-tight doors, which, when shut, make the bulkhead complete. Below it, however, and below the second deck, in most cases, all the bulkheads are solid. Passing down into one of the boiler-rooms, we find the boilers nearly all alike. There are six to drive the screw and four for the paddle engines. The length of each is 18½ feet, the width 17½, and the height 14. The weight of each is 57 tons, and the area of heating surface 5,000 square feet. The screw-boilers have 12 furnaces each, the paddle-boilers 10 each, making 112 in all. The coal bunkers on either side will hold 12,000 tons of coal. Passing through the tunnel and paddle-engine-room to the paddle-boilers, we find them a little smaller, having only 4,500 feet of heating surface. Returning to the paddle-engine-room, we see probably the finest set of marine-engines ever constructed. Their weight, with that of their boilers, is 1,250 tons, or as much as that of a large sailing ship. There are four separate oscillating engines, M, each pair working upon right-angled cranks in the paddle-shaft. Each cylinder is 74 inches in diameter, and the stroke is 14 feet, 10 feet more than that of the screw. But for this reason they work more slowly. At 16 strokes per minute, cutting off at a quarter, with 25 pounds of steam, they give 5,000 horse-power. Thus the total power of the ship, at its highest tension, will be equal to that of 11,500 horses. This would be enough to drive all the mills in Lowell and Lawrence. It would jerk a small ship, or 30 locomotives altogether, over the top of Trinity steeple in one minute. Let small boats stand out of the way. The engines stand 40 feet high, and their room is about 35 feet square. They were all put together in the erecting-shop, before being placed in the ship. There are arrangements of couplings on the paddle-shaft, by which the power may all be applied to one wheel, the other revolving with the water, or both may be freed from the engine, the ship being driven wholly by wind or by the screw. The side paddle-shafts are each 35 feet long, and weigh together 60 tons. The intermediate shaft is 21½ feet long, 2 feet 7 inches in diameter, and weighs 31 tons.

Such is the *Great Eastern*, as far as she will be likely to be examined by curious visitors and passengers. Let us sum up her leading dimensions and features, in connection with the engraving:

Length on deck 692 feet. Eight such ships in a row would be 256 feet over a mile long. Breadth 83 feet, and breadth across paddle-boxes 120 feet. Depth 58 feet. Total length of saloons, occupying middle part of ship, G, H, I, J, 400 feet. Two stories of saloons, and three stories of state-rooms, and with forward rooms not yet completed, the passenger capacity would be 800 first-class, 2,000 second, and 1,200 third-class—4,000. Cargo capacity, 6,000 tons. Tonnage of ship, 22,000 tons. Weight of iron used, 10,000 tons. Number of plates, 30,000. Number of rivets, 3,000,000. The ship has two skins of iron-plates, 2 feet 10 inches apart, up as far as the paddle-shaft. The plates from half an inch to one inch thick. The ship has 12 entire cross bulkheads and 7 partial ones, and 2 transverse bulkheads for 350 feet of her length. She has 6 masts, (3 of iron,) 5 chimneys, 10 boilers, 112 furnaces, and 2 paddle-wheels, M, 58 feet in diameter, and a screw, P, 24 feet in diameter. The draft of water is 30 feet loaded, and 18 feet light.

More complete details of the *Great Eastern's* machinery, and a full account of its working, and the facts elicited as to the philosophy of such ships, are given at length in the description of the trial trip.

TUBAL CAIN.

There is some excitement in Cincinnati at a mandate of the Mayor, which requires the police force of the City to provide themselves with new uniform overcoats, and orders the men to make their purchases at the clothing establishment of one of the City Councilmen. The order is imperative.

A bill is under consideration in the Legislature of Tennessee providing that all free persons of color over 18 years of age, and under 50 years of age, shall either go into Slavery or leave the State.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH A...

Later Advices by the Northern Light—Extra Session of the Panama Legislature—A Forced Loan — American and English Cruisers Looking out for Fillibusters—A new President in Nicaragua—Interesting from Chili.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the evening of the 20th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those brought by the *Baltic*.

Among the passengers brought by the *Northern Light* is the Prince POLIGNAC, a gentleman who went with Mons. BELLY to Nicaragua, and who recently arrived at Aspinwall in the British steamer.

The following is the location of various war vessels: The *Roanoke* is cruising for fillibusters; the *Jamestown* is at Carthagena; and the storeship *Relief* is in the harbor of Aspinwall. The *St. Louis* and *Preble* were at San Juan on the 16th, and the *Sabine* was about leaving that port for Aspinwall.

NEW-GRANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

The State Legislature having seperated day before yesterday, without making adequate provisions for the support of government, Gov. OBALDIA has called an extra session, with an intimation that if the needful is not supplied, he will resign.

On the 15th the Legislature passed a bill authorizing a forced loan on the people of the State of Panama, of $55,000, to preserve public order. This is in view of the expected general revolution. Whether the money can be collected depends upon the will of the assessed.

The Legislature also passed a resolution asking the annulling of certain laws (electoral laws, &c.) conflicting with the Federal Constitution.

The United States mail steamer *Cortez* arrived at Panama, at 10 o'clock this morning, having made the run in exactly fifteen days—a day and a half gain over her usual time. The *Golden Gate* was twelve days and two hours, having lost five or six hours in the Bay of Panama in a fog, thereby losing one tide, making a difference of twelve hours in the time of the *Baltic's* getting off at Aspinwall.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our advices from San Juan de Nicaragua are to the 16th inst. The news, which is not of an important character, was brought to Aspinwall by the British steamer *Trent*, which arrived at that place on the 18th, shortly after the *Baltic* sailed.

The *Trent* reports having seen a steamer like the *Fashion* off the harbor of San Juan as she steamed out.

The channel in the harbor had been increased to twelve-and-a-half feet. Mr. SCOTT was persevering in his efforts to open it. The *Valorous* (English) and the *St. Louis* and *Preble* (American) were at anchor outside, on the *qui vive* for fillibusters.

Don GUZMAN has been elected to the Presidency of Nicaragua, and was sworn in on the 15th of October.

One of our correspondents reports that Greytown is swarming with fillibusters. They have been arriving there by the British steamer from Aspinwall.

It is reported that the inhabitants of the Interior of Nicaragua are more than favorable to WALKER'S return; but such a report, to be believed, must be substantiated by something more than mere rumor.

COSTA RICA.

THE CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

PANAMA, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have had tolerably good opportunities of forming a correct judgment on the causes and character of the late revolution in Costa Rica; and I fancy your readers may not be indisposed to have a brief account of that event, from a person whose thorough impartiality in the matter, you will, I think, be willing to guarantee.

The Ex-President DON JUAN RAFAEL MORA, elected to his office in the year 1849 for the constitutional term of four years, had influence and popularity enough in the country to cause himself to be again chosen in 1853; and this time for a period of six years, In May of the present year he was again reelected for six years more. He had, therefore completed ten years of office when his dream of establishing himself as perpetual President, *á l'instar* of his brother ruler in Guatemala, the Indian CARRERA, was rudely disturbed by the outbreak of the 14th August.

Many of the world's greatest tyrants—ancient and modern—have commenced their reigns by a show, or perhaps even a sincere feeling of moderation and clemency, which has won for them the huzzas of a people who have soon had cause to substitute for the blessings with which they so lavishly hailed their "promising" sovereign curses both loud and deep. From the days of the gentle young hero to the accession of the "benevolent Pope PIUS IX.," as the journals a few years ago loved to denominate the present Pontiff, the pages of History are full of examples of the baneful influence of irresponsible power and the flatteries of courtiers, (which latter class are to be found as numerous and as servile in Republics as in Empires,) in bringing to light evil passions little suspected to exist, and in corrupting hearts which, in a less perilous station, might never have been the seat of lust or cruelty. President MORA'S character stood very high, and his popularity in Costa Rica was excessive during the first five years of his administration. Gifted with fair natural talents, endowed with pleasing manners, and by no means deficient in patriotism or public spirit, the Ex-President of Costa Rica, by his encouragement of commerce, the construction of roads and bridges, and his freedom from religious bigotry, won golden opinions from his own fellow-citizens and from the foreigners living under his protection. But co-existent with these qualities were a childish fondness for flattery, a love of reckless speculation in money matters, and a duplicity and falseness of character remarkable even in Central America, whose people are not celebrated for frankness or straightforwardness.

MORA surrounded himself by brothers, nephews and cousins, whose adulation tickled his vanity, and whose counsels ruined him. He took to dabbling in purchases and sales of estates, in monopolies of market places, and in such like matters, often stretching or altering the existing laws so as to secure profitable bargains for himself, and valuable privileges for those with whom he dealt. He promised everything to everybody, always agreeing with the last speaker, and affecting the most cordial friendship for men whom he was engaged in wronging or defrauding. Before the year 1856 these faults had shown themselves; his popularity had diminished greatly; his credit was gone, and his treasury empty. To restore the one and fill the other he entered into the war against WALKER, with the history of which your readers are well acquainted. His brother, Gen. MORA, and Gen. CANAS, the latter really a gallant soldier, were declared to be the greatest heroes the world had ever seen. Pensions and swords of honor were awarded to them, and the country was ordered to be enthusiastic. But Costa Rica lost ten thousand men, and her troops were paid in paper bearing a discount of I forget how much per cent. The war was not popular, but the Government and the MORAS had the control of vast sums of money, and they were satisfied. From the end of that war up to the day of the revolution, the Administration became every day more disliked and more feared by the better classes, who saw that their properties were not safe, and that justice against a relation, a friend or partisan of the governing family, was not to be obtained in the tribunals of the country. Still MORA was, as I have before said, again reelected in the Spring of the present year. But your readers perhaps know that elections in Costa Rica are about as free as the Press in France, and one indiscreet elector who ventured to express an opinion that MORA had been President long enough, was pressed for a soldier and recommended to the paternal severity of his commanding officer.

The laboring classes of Costa Rica are proverbially patient, and would submit to almost any amount of tyranny, provided their pockets were not touched, and by the aid of his peasant soldiers MORA might perhaps have defied all the efforts of the trading and moneyed community to shake off the yoke which weighed on them so heavily. But "*quem Deus vult perdere vult prius dementat*," and with an amount of folly almost incredible the administration published at the beginning of August a decree ordering certain large tracts of land in the neighborhood of the capital to be revalued and resold. The proprietors of these lands are chiefly peasants, from whose body the entire garrison of San José was recruited. The revolutionists of course exulted. The people now were on their side; and on Sunday, the 14th of August, if MORA and his Cabinet had not been arrested, at daybreak the peasants of the confiscated lands would, it is said, have marched upon the Capitol with their long sword-knives in their hands, and have executed on the President and his Ministers "the wild justice of revenge." As it was, the Provisional Government had some trouble to keep the peasants quiet, and MORA'S family were so afraid of what might happen that they requested the Agents of the British Government to offer their protection to the fallen Administration. I am told that this request was complied with, and that the Provisional President assured the English Secretary of Legation that he would not suffer a hair of the head of MORA or any of his family to be hurt. And he fulfilled his promise. MORA and his friends were safely escorted to Punta Arenas, where they embarked on board the steamer *Guatemala*. I perceive that your contemporary of the New-York *Herald* attributes this revolution to the influence of British gold. This is sheer nonsense—and its assertion that the British Legation was privy to the designs of the Revolutionists or had any knowledge of the impending revolt is false and ridiculous. Mr. OUSELEY, the British Minister, was living fifteen miles off in the mountains, and I am informed that he had not even a personal acquaintance with any one of the [illegible] except the Provisional President, whom he had not seen for some months before the outbreak took place. Just consider for a moment, whether England or the United States, or any other country, can have the slightest interest in a Central American revolution, or can have any views in Costa Rica except that the country may be prosperous, and that foreign residents meet with justice and protection.

With regard to the new Government, I believe that if Dr. MONTEALEGRE, or either of his brothers, be elected President, it will be a good thing for Costa Rica. They are honest and intelligent men, educated in England. They are thoroughly imbued with liberal ideas and a love of Constitutional Government. Too wealthy to be personally corruptible, the country will confide thoroughly in their integrity. But whether they have the talent necessary to cleanse the Augean stable of Costa Rican corruption is a question which I will not take upon myself to decide. The rock on which the new *regime* may split is the Church. The Bishop, exiled by MORA and recalled by the new Government, professes moderation and liberality; but there are members of his family who will make a vigorous effort to secure great influence and power to the clergy. The most dangerous of these persons is a Señor VOLIO, a nephew of the Bishop, and Minister of the Interior—crafty, cold-blooded and cautious. He will spare no effort to secure his darling object, the supremacy of the church. But the people are far less priest-ridden than most Spanish-Americans. They long ago ejected the Jesuits, and are by no means disposed to be dominated over by ecclesiastics so little entitled to command respect as the padres of Costa Rica. If MONTEALEGRE and the really Liberal Party are active and energetic, and range themselves boldly against the Church faction, they will be supported by the whole body of the people, who, much as they disliked the MORAS, have a still stronger aversion to the subjugation of the State by the Church.

When we have seen what sort of a Constitution is framed by the new Assembly, we shall be better enabled to judge whether the MONTEALEGRES and the Liberals have been able to hold their own and indoctrinate the Deputies with their enlightened views, or whether what we fondly hope may be the star of Liberty shining in Costa Rica may not prove—as, alas! it has so often proved in Spanish America, only an *ignus fatuus*, or mocking Will-o'-the-Wisp.

OBSERVER.

FROM CHILI.

MARITIME ITEMS—RAILROAD ENTERPRISE—POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE—RETIREMENT OF MR. BIGLER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant* has arrived, and is now at anchor in our harbor.

The new propeller *Polynesian* has resumed her trips on the Southern route. She sailed to-day for the first time, having laid up a couple of months under repairs. I understand all her machinery is new, and has been manufactured here at the foundry of Messrs. MOUATT & BORROWMAN. Her trials about the harbor yesterday promised well as to speed and safety.

On the 5th inst. ground was broken for the first time on the projected extension of the railway to Santiago, beyond the town of Quillota. Till now that is the limit not only of execution, but of endeavor. But the Government having purchased the majority of shares is disposed now to carry it through to the capital. The intendente of this province cut the first sward; then followed Madame LYONS, using the ornamented shovel and wheeling the barrow. These were called the *Padrinos*, or godparents. The curate having forgot to bring his *ritual* was unable to pronounce a benediction, when the Intendente, Gen. VIDAURRE, impatient about waiting for the book to be sent for, went on without the blessing. The Managing Director, GEORGE LYON, the Government Superintendent JARA, and Mr. LLOYD, the Engineer, English, were all present. After the ceremony, a collation was served, and the toasts appropriate to such an occasion given.

As to the portion of the road already completed from this to Quillota, the traffic is very fair; but as the San Pedro tunnel is not finished, and an incline has to be used, with stationery engine, by all which an expense of $3,000 to $4,000 per month additional is caused, the profits are not great. The tunnel not only is not finished, but in fact for a year and a half nothing has been done with it or to it. The contractor, VERDUGO, than whom no thorn in the side was ever better known to all the engineers who have been on the line from first to last, has a lawsuit with the directors in regard to it, so that the end of the thing no man can foresee.

Mr. FLINT, resident engineer of the Copiapo Railroad for some time, returns to the United States by this steamer, his health being very much impaired.

A most painful as well as fatal accident occurred at Santiago on the railway train, by which a man named WARNICK was precipitated into the river, and so injured that he died after a few hours. He was employed on the road.

The American vessels here are very few. Brig *Townsend Jones*, ship *Catharine*, bark *Scotland*, ship *Crusader* and bark *Contest* comprise all that are reported.

Money is very abundant. The Bank is offering discounts for three months at 7 P cent., (12 being the usual rate,) and 8 for six months—that is on best paper. Chili Insurance Company Shares are held at $240. Flour is selling at $4 the cwt. Copper—None in market; nominal price $19.

On the 2d inst. Gen VIDAURRE entered on the duties of Intendente, or Governor, of this Province. NOVOA had resigned. He has gone to Santiago, where it is supposed he will practice law, or perhaps enter into some new post under the Government. He is a capable and valuable man. He has rendered great service in the late revolution.

Some of those arrested on suspicion, as concerned in the last attempt at revolution, two weeks ago, have been set at liberty. Among these I mention FRANCISCO SMITH. He has been discharged. So has RAMON ROJAS and MANUEL CARRASCO, who were under arrest before, on account of the disturbance in February.

Capt. JANVRIN, of brig *Townsend Jones*, was arrested and held for a day or two, but then discharged. The facts in the case, as I learn from reliable authority, were as follows: One of the prisoners captured a fortnight since, declared that they relied on the arms, &c., in the brig; and that a foreigner had promised the conspirators they should have them. The description of this foreigner, as given by the prisoner, was supposed to correspond to that of Capt. JANVRIN; but, when he was taken up and confronted with the prisoner he did not recognize him as the same individual, and hence he was discharged. The Government have received information from some of the movers in the revolution now past, that Capt. J. was in treaty with the rebels for the sale of his cargo of munitions of war; and in fact had recognized the sale of a considerable part of it to them; but that fell through; and now the effort, as Cabinets regard it, is to compel the Government to purchase the cargo in consequence of having prevented the brig clearing for Mexico or some other imaginary point. If the claim be pressed some disagreeable disclosures will probably be made.

I understand that Commissioners have been appointed by the Government to audit and examine all the claims of different nations, growing out of the late troubles, and to report on their justness.

The American Minister has said the Governor of Chili would have to pay heavily for the arrest of Capt. JANVRIN. Even $25,000 was mentioned. Now such diplomacy is exceedingly offensive, and really does more harm than good. The good name of the United States suffers through boasting; and the consequence is that a good claim with difficulty gets a hearing. Whether the Captain had committed an offence or not, he was arrested on suspicion, based on evidence, and held for trial; had his trial promptly and set at liberty. This seems to be the liability of every man living in human society; and to bring forward claims on such ground seems to be highly speculative, if not preposterous.

Mr. BIGLER, it is reported, is selling off his furniture at Santiago, moving to the hotel, and will thence return to the United States, or, as some think, come to Valparaiso to reside.

A prominent Chilian, who is animated with the best feelings towards the United States, and who appreciates our people, wrote a person not long ago to this effect: That he was mortified to find his efforts had been fruitless to cultivate friendly relations with our Government or to do away with the prejudices which existed against us. He adds that he had in some measure succeeded, but the recent wretched type of diplomacy has put things in worse condition than before.

As an American I am sorry to see this tendency. Not that I think all the wrong is on the side of our countrymen, or of our representatives. But there ought not on our side to be any wrong. And we are sure the most calm and impartial of our nation residing here do not feel satisfied with the swelling and braggling exhibited as our national characteristics.

It is now determined upon that the Indians at the South shall be chastised for late depredations. Two thousand men are to march against them, not to exterminate them, but probably to drive them back and carry the frontier further south.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Bank-Book Robbery—Innocence of the Boy Luff.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About the 17th day of October inst., my son, GEORGE T. LUFF, (a lad 14 years of age,) was sent to the Park Bank, by Mr. J. FROST (in whose employ he had been for six months previously) to deposit between four and five thousand dollars. Some person robbed him (my son) of the money, and, in order to accomplish his purpose, threw upon him some spirits of turpentine. Pending the investigation by the authorities, my son, GEORGE T. and JOHN V. LUFF, Jr., (the latter 18 years of age,) were taken into custody. On the first day of the hearing before Justice QUACKENBOSS, no evidence appearing against my son, JOHN, and he having established affirmatively his innocence, Justice QUACKENBOSS at once discharged him; and the examination, as to my son GEORGE, was adjourned to yesterday, when the parties met, and Mr. FROST, counsel, as well as the police detectives who had the matter in hand, announced, that from facts of which they had become possessed since the last adjournment, they were satisfied that GEORGE was entirely innocent, and he was honorably discharged.

JOHN P. LUFF.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.

Disposition of the Troops—The English Steamer—Life on the Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1859.

The central point for all army interest on this coast is now San Juan Island, and we are waiting in some anxiety for the next news from Washington, to learn whether or not the Government will sanction Gen. HARNEY'S forced occupancy. The decision of public opinion here, both in the army and out of it, is almost unanimous in condemnation of his course. The general feeling is that he should be recalled. We may have rights, but it is a question whether this is the way to enforce them.

Recently a speech delivered by Col. BENTON in the Senate, June 18, 1856, on the ratification of the Oregon Treaty, has been republished in Victoria, and circulated around the Sound. He there takes it for granted that the cluster of islands, including San Juan, between De Haru's Channel and the Continent would belong to us.

The steamer is just in from the North, and I will give you the particulars of Army news which it brings from San Juan.

There are about 500 United States soldiers at present on the Island. The officers are:

Lieut. Col. Casey, Ninth Infantry, Commanding; Lieut. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers; Dr. Robt. O. Craig, Assistant Surgeon.

THIRD ARTILLERY.—Company A—Lieut. Lawrence Kip, Commanding. Company B—Lieut. John Kellogg, Commanding. Company D—Lieut. George P. Ihrie, Commanding. Company M—Lieut. George B. Dandy, Commanding.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—Company A—Capt. M. Maloney and Lieut. Edward J. Conner. Company C—Capt. Lewis C. Hunt. Company J—Brevet Major G. O. Haller and Lieut. R. N. Scott.

NINTH INFANTRY.—Company D—Capt. George E. Pickett and Lieut. J. W. Forsyth. Company H—Capt. Thos. C. English.

Their camp—named "Camp Pickett"—is situated on the border of a small wood, about a mile and a half from the landing. Just outside of the camp, and on a rising ground, the redoubt is being thrown up. About a hundred men are kept constantly employed upon it, but it has not yet been completed in consequence of the great amount of rainy weather. It will consist of eight sides, and command both sides of the Island, particularly that on the harbor. The battery consists of eight 32-pounders, (taken from the *Massachusetts*), six mountain howitzers, and one 6-pounder.

Opposite the redoubt is anchored the British vessel *Satellite*, carrying twenty-one 64-pounders. The other four British ships have left for the present. We have the little vessel *Shubrick* and the steamer *Massachusetts*, the latter having sent her guns ashore. She was lately turned over from the navy to the army, to act as government vessel in carrying stores, &c., but has failed to answer the purpose for which she was intended. She is too slow, and draws too much water to pursue the northern Indians through the inlets of the Sound.

About a quarter of a mile from the camp is a small Hudson Bay establishment. Maj. DE COURCY, an English magistrate, has taken up his quarters, and the English flag is flying at all hours.

The following is the programme for each day at the camp:

8 A. M.—Battalion drill, lasting one hour.

9 A. M.—Guard mounting.

9½ A. M.—The young officers recite to Col. CASEY in tactics for an hour. This seems to be by no means a favorite part of their duty, as it reminds them too much of West Point.

11½ A. M.—Bayonet exercise.

6 P. M.—Dress parade.

The island has fine shooting—elk, deer, and birds. And now that the immediate prospect of a collision is over, our officers and the British are on the most friendly terms, frequently visiting each other at the camp and on board of the ship. On Sunday, when the Chaplain of the *Satellite* has service on board, most of our officers, who are not on immediate duty, attend.

The weather at this season is cold, and from the camp can be seen the snow-covered mountains of Baker and Renier. The officers complain much of the new Sibly tents under which they are living, and do not think they are as good as the old style. Then, the little sheet-iron stove does not give a regular heat, but for a little while is exceedingly hot and then suddenly cold.

Another change which has been for the worse, is in the officers' caps. They may do for city life, but not for active duty. The first rain spoils the shape and ruins the feathers and trimmings. The old cap was much more serviceable. So it is with the new regulation pantaloons. The broad stripe down the side of the non-commissioned officers' renders them more conspicuous than the regular officers, and should be changed.

From Fort Vancouver, we hear of the arrival of the Light Battery of the Third Artillery, from Utah. Lieuts. GEORGE P. IHRIE and LAWRENCE KIP, having been detailed to join it, will leave San Juan Island for Fort Vancouver as soon as they are relieved by Lieuts. JOHN EDWARDS and A. C. WILDRICK.

THE MURDERESS POLLY FRISCH PRONOUNCED INSANE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "It having been represented by those who were urging a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life of POLLY FRISCH, who was sentenced at Batavia, in September last, to be hung on the 2d of November for the murder of her child, that she was and had been for some time previous to the commission of the crime of unsound mind, Gov. MORGAN requested Dr. EDWARD HALL, Physician to the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, to visit her in the jail at Batavia and make a careful examination, with a view to enable him to give an opinion as to whether the prisoner is now insane, and whether she was probably insane at the time the crime was committed, or whether her insanity, if it existed, was of such a nature that it might have or probably had arisen since, and requesting him also to furnish such information as he could gather bearing upon the propriety of a commutation on the ground of insanity, and to make to him a full statement of his opinion and the reasons therefor. Dr. HALL visited the prisoner on

OUR BIRDS AND BEASTS.

ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM, being a Scientific and Popular Description of the Habits, Structure and Classification of Animals, from the highest to the lowest forms, with their relations to Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts. By S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols., 8vo; 1,400 engravings. New-York: Published by Derby & Jackson.

We have already given an account of the first volume of this elaborate and important work, and have expressed our general approbation of the same. The second volume, just received, is still more richly illustrated, and from the nature of the topics, is even more interesting than the first. A notice of some of the leading divisions, will best convey an idea of the work.

The Birds occupy nearly 300 pages, and constitute a very attractive portion of the publication. All the prominent species of the United States, including those of California, Oregon and New-Mexico, are duly noticed. Many of our more familiar birds, as the Robin, Baltimore Oriole, Bob-o-link, Mocking Birds, &c., &c., are the themes of exceedingly lively and graphic description and illustration.

Among the less known and more remarkable species, we have descriptions of the Satin Bower Birds of Australia, which construct for themselves a bower beneath the shelter of some large tree, designed for no other purpose than a play ground. Another species of Bower Bird, also of Australia we are told, construct their bowers in a form more avenue-like than the preceding, and beautifully lined with tall grass. They are profusely decorated at both ends with shells, bones, &c., in many cases brought from a considerable distance.

The Buphaginæ, or Oxpeckers of Africa, we are told, feed principally on the bot-flies which they extract from the backs of cattle. The Bucerida, or Horn-bills, catch small animals in their enormous beaks, and having squeezed them to death, give them a toss in the air and swallow them as they descend. The flight of a flock of these birds, accompanied by the clattering of their huge mandibles, is said to produce a sound like that of a tropical tempest.

The parrots in all their diversity of species are fully portrayed, and their curious distinctive qualities duly noted. Among the anecdotes, we are told of a Pavonian Parrot, (*Psittacara Guianensis,*) said to be one of the most intelligent species, which would lie on its back in the attitude of devotion, and repeat the whole of the Lord's Prayer in Dutch. Another, a common Grey Parrot, is noted, which would repeat, accurately, the Apostles' Creed, and was bought by an appreciative Cardinal for one hundred crowns.

We think every one will be astonished at the great number and variety of the *dove* or *pigeon* genus, as grouped in one of the engravings at p. 226. Some of the species are nearly as large as turkeys, while others scarcely exceed a sparrow in size. Several beautiful species are natives of the United States, especially the Southern portions. One kind found in Asia, (the *Cœlenas nicobarensis,*) is a magnificent bird, with a tail resembling that of the domestic cock.

The various kinds of Grouse, including several American species, are beautifully figured. The quails and partridges present numerous and beautiful varieties. The *Honduras Turkey*, a new discovery, and a splendid bird, is well represented. The joyous family of *Phasianinæ* are duly set forth, as well in the text as the illustrations. The engravings of these are really some of the finest we have ever seen, in wood.

The *Ostriches*, *Rheas*, and *Cassowaries*, are finely pictured, together with the *Mooruck*, a new discovery, from New-Caledonia, as well as the New-Zealand *Apteryx*, with rudimentary wings, like the extinct Dodo. Several curious and startling facts are stated in respect to extinct birds. The following are given among the results of the researches and investigations of Dr. Hitchcock, in the valley of the Connecticut River, as to the *Bird Tracks*, and other vestiges of remote geological ages:

Number of localities of tracks in the valley thus far discovered, 38.
Length of the sandstone belt, containing tracks, 90 miles.
Whole number of species described, 119.
Number of birds, 31.
Number of quadrupeds, 35.
Marsupialoid animals, 5.

Upon these and analogous facts, the author makes the following striking reflections:

"What an amazing revelation is this! Animals totally unlike any that now exist in the localities, and whose likeness is only found in living species amid the eccentrities of Australia, once lived and flourished here. They are not only of strange forms—strange to these regions—but some of them strange to the world—and, in some instances, of enormous size. One of the birds, called *Brontozoum Giganteum*, of the *Cassowary* kind, had a foot eighteen inches long, and must have weighed from four hundred to eight hundred pounds—four times the weight of the ostrich! —and all these things are written on the sandstone rocks, beneath the surface of the soil, and so minute—so certain is the record that even the rain-drops that pattered on the sands while these creatures were living here, are imperishably preserved. And these things are written by the finger of God, who can doubt it? And who can doubt that man, the being competent to read the record, after the lapse of ages, actually present here to read it, is the object of care and of sympathy to Him who alike made and preserved these inscriptions, and taught generations to interpret them."

The *Grallatores*, or wading birds, almost infinitely diversified in form, and some of them presenting exceedingly grotesque appearances, are described at length, and many of them are strikingly illustrated. The *Natatores*, or swimming birds, are treated at even greater length. The extraordinary powers and instincts of some of these furnish several passages of great interest. In fact, the well-authenticated tales of the pelicans, the frigate-birds, the snake-birds, the fulmats, the penguins and the petrels are among the most wonderful that are furnished by the whole range of the animal kingdom.

The graphic manner in which the reptiles are presented is not calculated to enhance our ideas of their personal comeliness. Among the numerous engravings of tortoises is one of the *matamara* tortoise, common in Guiana, which is hideous beyond conception; but it is, nevertheless, a favorite article of food. Crocodiles, alligators, serpents and lizards, of all countries, are duly introduced to the reader. Among these is the most hideous reptile that can be imagined—the horned toad (*Phrynoroma Douglasssii*) found in Utah. The swimaw toad is hardly less revolting, and is a curiosity from its mode of reproduction. At the breeding season the back of the female exhibits a number of small pits; into these the male collects the eggs laid by the female in the edge of the water, and presses them down. They are soon covered by a natural operculum, and in this situation they are hatched. There are many other tales of the frogs and toads, even more extraordinary than this.

The author gives a brief account of the fossil animals of each class; among the fossil reptilia, he describes several extraordinary monsters, and gives engravings of them from the restorations of Owen and others, which fill the mind with amazement. Some of them appear to be lizards, resembling certain existing South American species, but grown to the gigantic dimensions of thirty or forty feet in length; others, of nearly equal size, are of grotesque and hideous forms of which nature has preserved no living models.

The fishes are extensively described and illustrated, and we find at the end a full account of the artificial breeding of fishes, with the results obtained in this country and in Europe. The *mollusca* or *shell-fish* are also elaborately described, and a multitude of curious facts respecting them are introduced. The oyster seems to be—with the author—a futile topic of humorous as well as grave description and observation. We are told that all the oysters are hermaphrodites, as well, indeed, as the bivalve mollusks generally. The prolificness of some of them is amazing. Dr. Lea, of Philadelphia, discovered, by means of the microscope, in the oviducts of a single fresh-water mussel, the *anodonta undulata*—a species three inches long—no less than 600,000 young animals, with the shells perfectly formed! It is this, or a similar species, which we are told furnished the pearl sold to Tiffany & Co. by a New-Jersey pearl hunter, and which brought $2,200 in Paris. By means of the microscope, from 3,000 to 5,000 young oysters, with their shells, may be discovered in the common oyster; a fact which accounts for the amazing rapidity of oyster-propagation as proved by the new bed lately discovered in Long Island Sound. The author estimates that ten millions of bushels of oysters are annually consumed in the United States, and seas, as confirmation, that oysters are found along our coasts for an extent of 2,000 miles.

After enumerating the incessant attacks made by man and many animals upon the oysters, and expressing astonishment that they are not exterminated, the author says:

"The Star fish is frequently found clasping the valves of the oyster in such a manner as to prevent its opening, and thus, as the fishers say, *it perishes by suffocation*. Oppian, fifteen hundred years ago, charged the star-fish with similar atrocities:

'The prickly star creeps on with fell deceit,
To force the oyster from its close retreat,' &c.

Nor have we yet mentioned all the calamities of the oyster. The invidious *Drill* (*Fusus Cinereus*) punctures their shells by thousands, nay, by millions, and they extract the juices on which life depends. Many parts of the sea are paved with shells, bearing evidence of these submarine enormities. We need not pause to consider how like all this is to what we witness in every human town and city, where we constantly behold the shells of men who have been unconsciously drilled and sucked dry by the various kinds of sharp, sly, insidious *Fusi Cinerei* which live, breathe and have a fat, prosperous and respectable being among men."

We are treated to abundant details as to those strange yet abundant creatures of the sea, the *Cuttle-fishes*, the quizzical gentry of the ink-bag. Of these, it appears, there are an almost endless variety. Among them are those called *squids* by the sailors, and which furnish a perpetual banquet to the albatrosses and penguins of the South Seas. One species, we are told, is extensively caught along the coasts of Newfoundland as bait for the cod fisheries. These are taken by means of a formidable apparatus, called a *squid jigget*, consisting of a dozen long hooks, the shafts soldered together. These are dropped, without bait, into the water, one man serving several lines, constantly jerking them up and down. "An amusing anecdote," says the author,

"is current, in respect to a young English captain, making some pretension to fashion, who had been decoyed by some rogues of fishermen to accompany them one morning on a squid-jigging excursion. Utterly unconscious of any peculiarity, he went, and the wicked fellows suffered him, with much complacency, to draw up the first squid; but lo, in taking it from the hooks, a torrent of ink was poured over his face, frilled shirt and white waistcoat, descending in long streams even to his boots. It need scarcely be observed, that this votary of the graces henceforward relinquished squid-jigging to more congenial souls."

Of the vast subject of *Insects*, a compendious view is given, abounding in strange and wonderful developments. It is difficult to particularize amid such a mass of wonders. The curious structure of the eyes of some species—a single eye of a fly for instance—consisting of four thousand separate and distinct lenses—the amazing transformations of some species, and the astounding fecundity of nearly all, are duly set before the reader. In truth, as we descend into the household history and economy of these minute creatures, we meet with wonder upon wonder. The female white ant lays 3,600 eggs in one hour; 86,400 in a day; 2,419,200 in a lunar month! In the *Aphides*, or plant lice, a single impregnation is sufficient to fecundate the female parent as well as her progeny, down to the ninth generation! Reaumur estimated that even at the fifth generation a single aphis might be the great-great-grandmother of 5,904,900,000 young ones! We need only add that the engraved illustrations of the insects are abundant and very clever.

We pass by the fertile theme of *Arachindæ*, including the spiders; the *Crustacea*, including the crabs, (of which, by the way, we have some merry stories;) the *Rotifera*, or *Wheel animalcules*, which catch their food by producing a whirling vortex in the water, thus bringing, in the current, other *animalcules* to their mouths; the *Annelidæ*, or *Worms*, one species of which, we are told, is ten feet long, and composed of hundreds of joints, each segment being provided with male and female organs. In this portion of the work, it appears that every class of animals, beasts, birds, fishes, and insects, have their peculiar species of lice which feed and breed upon their bodies, or in their intestines, or, perhaps, in their nostrils, their feet or their eyes. Even bees and ants have their appropriate parasites. These minute creations have been profoundly studied by naturalists, and we have, in these volumes, the results, briefly but clearly stated, unfolding an extent and ingenuity in the operations of nature, which cannot fail to excite the utmost amazement of the reflecting student of her works.

The great division of *Radiata* opens a wide door of curious animal creation. Among these are the star-fishes, the sea-cucumbers, the sea-urchins, &c. These are beautifully and graphically illustrated, and happily described. Here, too, we are presented with many curious facts; one species of sea-urchin, we are told, a foot in circumference, has a case composed of 300 bony plates, having on their surface 4,000 spines, each moving in a ball or socket-joint. The brittle-stars, sand-stars, sun-stars, hair stars, and others, among the most beautiful productions of the sea, are faithfully figured and pleasantly described.

The sea-nettles or jelly-fishes, abounding in various parts of the ocean, and often illuminating its waves as if they were a sea of fire, are duly represented, as well as the *Polypi*, those minute architects of island and continent, reared from the depths of the great ocean, and thus constituting homes for millions of the human race. Finally, we have the *infusoria*, which people every drop of water, even the pure element we drink; the Porifera, or sponge-makers, infinitely small in size, yet of immense extent in their combinations and operations; and the *Rhizopoda*—minute jelly-like masses, shaped like the finger end of a glove, yet, from their activity, appearing like mouths, yearning, gaping, grasping and shooting about, intent only on getting their fill. One order, the *polythalamia*, are inclosed in shells, and, though infinitessimal in size, they are so numerous that their cast-off coats form large masses of the earth's surface.

Such is a brief indication of the ample and varied contents of this second volume, and which we notice thus fully, as we deem the work of real value and importance. The subject of Natural History cannot be rendered too familiar to the world at large; it abounds in curious and wonderful facts; it is pregnant with interesting and useful suggestions and reflections. Mr. Goodrich has treated it according to its importance. The work before us is surpassed by no other within our knowledge in the beauty of its mechanical execution, or the happy adaptation of its style, and the selection of its matter. It is prepared with great care, and presents a clear, accurate and popular view of the subject to which it is devoted, as presented in scientific books. At the same time it abounds in anecdotes, these being evidently selected with great care, so as always to give trustworthy impressions. The descriptions are uniformly clear and lively; oftentimes they are exceedingly graphic, and are interspersed with observations—sometimes grave, sometimes gay—and always interesting and appropriate. Nor is the work merely amusing; in treating of the animal's useful to man, the author has presented a great amount of useful and practical information. The work is therefore suited to the learned and the unlearned—to the farmer, mechanic and merchant as well as the general inquirer and the inquisitive student of nature. Placed in the family it will be of incalculable utility, storing the minds of the young with images, anecdotes, and incidents relating to the wonders of animated nature, and which will be sure to produce an ample harvest of knowledge, alike enlarging to the mind and elevating to the soul, by leading them both from nature up to nature's God.

We may add that the index is full and complete, containing about 7,000 names of animals, thus rendering the work of the utmost utility to every library as a book of reference.

We have thus spoken in strong terms of commendation of this work, from a sense of its positive merits. In a careful perusal of it we have seen some things that might provoke criticism, but these are so few that, contrary to our custom, we have no dark side to exhibit as evidence of our candor and our acuteness.

ADULTERATED MEDICINES.

Medicine and Agriculture are admitted to be under the fairest circumstances very uncertain sciences,—the domain of each is so immense, and it is so difficult to be sure of the facts out of which alone theories are ever legitimately born. But what was left uncertain by Nature, as if to tempt intelligent men to torture truth the more persistently out of experience, are rendered fourfold more so by the rascally adulterations practiced by the dealers in manures, which are the farmers' medicines and meat for his sick and exhausted soil—and in drugs, which are, or rather were, the physician's resource to aid Nature in combating disease. Farmers have lately had all their previous experience dishonored, and their faith in chemistry staggered, because the guano they paid full prices for happened to have ten times more sand than animal matter in it, and their super-phosphates were simply sold bewitched with coloring matter and an essential something to give out an offensive smell. This fraud was bad enough; but it only cheated the laborer out of his hire, and the tiller of the earth out of his crop. But the adulterations of drugs have bred whole phalanxes of quacks, who perhaps honestly believe that medicines are only injurious, cheated and amazed physicians, and poisoned the people. That, under certain circumstances, blue-pill or Peruvian bark would produce certain known effects, was, a century ago, a fixed fact, which intelligent men would no sooner dispute than that water seeks its level. But thousands of men will testify that they use and take these articles in the doses that were formerly sure to secure the effects, and perceive no such effects from them. Probably nine-tenths of the skepticism as to the effects alleged, through centuries, as sure to follow the exhibition of certain medicines, and of the professional insurrections and even revolutions in medical theories, have grown out of the fact that drugs are so abominably and shamelessly adulterated, that none but adepts can say that what they buy for a particular article is or is not the supposed article. The analysis of a specimen of blue pill, largely imported into this City awhile ago, showed that it contained little more than one-fifth the proper proportion of mercury, and on heating it on a shovel, instead of two per cent. of asb remaining, as from the genuine, it gave 29 per cent. Prussian blue gave it the proper color, and earthy clay its weight and bulk. Sweet spirits of nitre, administered to a man suffering a mild attack of fever, ought to bring him into a gentle perspiration, which, in seven hours, would probably leave him cured. This medicine should contain 4.2 per cent. of hyponitrous ether, and only so much alcohol as will preserve it from decomposition. The alcohol, so far as it is remedial at all, is so in a different direction from the ether, and, in excess, it directly stimulates the fever into a hotter intensity. The medicine should be uniform in its strength. The practitioner always presumes that it is; but, in the market, five different strengths are sold, denoted by a corresponding number of Fs. Six samples of the *strongest* commercial article, obtained from first-class sources lately, yielded an average of less than two per cent. of the medicinal ingredient instead of 4.2 per cent. Omitting a single sample made by a small manufacturer, which contained nearly three per cent., the average fell below one and a half per cent., and no two samples from the same manufactory were found of similar strength. How much poorer still in remedial qualities the weaker samples were it is not worth while to inquire. But is it strange that physicians should vary in their accounts of the value of sweet spirits of nitre, or that many should abandon its use entirely, when, instead of the cooling article they suppose themselves to be using, they are really using alcohol, which is a poison in the cases where they wish to use nitre?

Hoffman's anodyne has almost gone out of use, for the simple reason that the ingredient which makes this compound spirit of ether an anodyne is altogether wanting in the commercial article, which is merely a diffusible stimulant, and no more like the true Hoffman's anodyne than diluted alcohol is like laudanum. The commercial article is sold in the wholesale market at about one-fifth what the genuine preparation would cost to manufacture, yet, in retailing, it is sold at only about one-half below what the true article could be afforded for and still yield one hundred per cent. profit. The commercial spirits of nitre is sold in the wholesale market for 8 to 16 cents per pound of 18 fluid ounces. Retailing it at 6 cents the ounce, there is a profit of 600 per cent. The true spirits costs about three times the price of the commercial, but if sold at the same price it would yield to the retailer over 175 per cent. profit. In short the retail druggist, who honestly sells what his honest customer supposes he is buying, gets an enormous per centage of profit, and he quadruples, or in some cases makes ten-fold that per centage by buying the cheap stuff that is always to be had in the market, and selling it as genuine. This he cannot do, however, without defrauding his customers and endangering the public, for the *United States Pharmacopœia*, a recognized authority in these matters, has but one name for each preparation, and the practitioner and patient is justified in presuming that the commercial article is the official one.

Those who have not given special attention to this subject can have no idea of the extent to which the adulteration of drugs has been pushed. In some cases the fraud damages the sick man only so far as it leads him at a critical moment to rely upon a medicine which by adulteration is rendered simply inert. This is the case when a worm-eaten rhubarb, worth scarcely a dime a pound, is sold for Turkey rhubarb worth ten times as much. Those who still have faith in the efficacy of this root in the complaints of children, will readily believe that our infant mortality may have been sadly increased by the frauds of the druggists in this one direction. The "extracts" have been so shamelessly adulterated, that the wisest prescribers trust them the least. The market has abounded in compound extract of colocynth, without a particle of colocynth in it; extract of belladonna made of negro-cabbage; hyoseyamus made of liquorice and flour; opium, made mostly of that homely production which Josiah Quincy, Jr., lately startled the farmers of New-York by asserting to be, in the quantity that she would furnish him, worth more than his Devon heifer's milk!

But it is not always by cheating the sick man with the false hope of a salve that the adulterating druggist does his mischief. Preparations of bismuth frequently contain arsenic, in quantities which, taken for the time that bismuth is generally prescribed, slowly undermines the constitution of the patient. The mercury and chalk mixture, one of the mildest and most manageable of mercurials, is frequently from the bad quality of the chalk used, and by faulty preparation made an absolute poison to the infants to whom it is administered. Blue pill and calomel not unfrequently are so prepared that instead of their mild, legitimate effects, we have salivation and horrible disease.

Another evil is wrought by the general adulteration of drugs. There are some honest men left and if a physician who has been for years feeling his way with the variable preparations sold him always under one name happens to get hold of the genuine article from an honest man's shop, he is astonished to find terrible effects from his usual doses. If he has been into the Southwest, and learned to give drachm doses of quinine, when he gets hold by accident of an article that is neither flour nor *saltrine*, but quinine, he finds that he has deafened his patient. When physicians in town first began to use Dr. Squibb's preparations, they were astounded to find that, if, neglecting the doses of the books, and confiding in those proved necessary by their long experience, they continued their habitual doses, they were over-medicating to an alarming degree.

The profession of medicine owes it to itself, and to the community that intrusts its lives to them, to compel a thorough and speedy reform in this matter. Nor is it so difficult as might be supposed to effect a reform. In the country, practitioners can very profitably make their own extracts, syrups, tinctures and pills, to a much larger extent than is common; and, still better, they can call into requisition the indigenous medicinal plants which Nature has kindly strewn in every land, and generally in each region the very best for the diseases of that region. When they deal with city druggists, they will find it much the cheapest in the long run to deal with men who bear a good reputation. A very little examination of the price current would teach them what is the minimum honest price of a genuine article, and that they are cutting the throat of their own reputation if they buy below it. In the cities, where nobody prepares his own medicines, prescribers are more at the mercy of apothecaries. Still, for buying much of the trash that they cause their patients to consume, they have only their own stinginess or indolence to blame. The Academy of Medicine has repeatedly recommended the exclusive use of those preparations which Dr. Squibb makes of some of the articles we have named, and some of the best houses in the City now keep them constantly on hand, being careful to label them as his, lest their official strength, being entirely unlooked for, should result injuriously. The history of this gentleman's enterprise shows an encouraging disposition on the part of the profession to demand hereafter genuine medicines. He commenced his work in the laboratory of the Naval Hospital, at Brooklyn, for the purpose of supplying the service with pure medicines, as at that time such could not possibly be obtained in the market. The Government being too poor to pay a living price for his services, he at last yielded to the solicitations of the profession, and opened a laboratory in another part of Brooklyn upon borrowed capital. A few weeks after, a fire destroyed his establishment, the doctor escaping with only his life and some hideous scars that will permanently deform him. The profession of Brooklyn, New-York and Boston, almost instantly replaced his chemical and mechanical furniture, and Dr. Squibb, so soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds to undertake his task, again bent himself zealously to the work of supplying those who wish them with pure medicines of the uniform unvarying strength of the Pharmacopœia. The profession has encouraged the effort sufficiently to testify their anxiety to remove the greatest local cause of the uncertainty of medicine. The Inspection of Drugs, established some years ago by the Government, soon checked the importation of spurious preparations, and while the law was faithfully carried out the manufacture at home of all manner of adulterated drugs was stimulated immensely, so that now many who were most earnest for the rigid inspection at the Custom-house doubt if free trade would not have left us freer from the curse. Better keep up the inspection, however, and let the Legislatures enact stringent laws for the protection of the people and the punishment of the scoundrels—no matter how respectable they are—who convert our healing medicaments into inert but not less loathsome trumpery, and our potions into poisons.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

Condition of Jamaica Previous to Emancipation—Real Cause of the Decline of the Prosperity of the Islands.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before entering upon the direct effect of the emancipation it will be well to see what was the condition of the inhabitants prior to and during the apprenticeship. The home of the Jamaica planter was well known as the abode of a most generous hospitality. On his table were found not only the delicacies of his own country, varied and rich as they were, but the ample board groaned beneath the luxuries brought from other lands. An Englishman still, he could not dispense with his old delights; and the bright ale of Scotland, or the heavy stout of England was in constant use; while, as a gentleman, and one too of an old school, as he proudly claimed, his cellar was stocked with the choicest wines of Germany, France and Spain. Nothing pleased him better than to see his house full and running over with his friends, to whom he gave the very best he had, only sorry it was not more worthy their attention. Gay cavaleades dashed up and down the broad avenue lined with cocoa-nut trees that led to his house, and pleasure with her wand banished all care and stifled all croakings for the morrow.

To all this there was one little drawback—small, doubtless, it seemed to the planter, who had but to put his name to a draft, and receive the money from his banker. While all this festivity was going on at the plantation, in counting-rooms in Liverpool, London, Bristol and Glasgow entries were being made in ominous-looking books, and accounts, long enough already, were stretching out to a formidable length. Of this he did not think, or, if he thought, did not care. When, at the close of the year, the English merchant sent him his account current, showing him how far short his crop had come of meeting his expenses, a momentary feeling of distress crossed his mind; but a round oath or two against the thieving rascals, as he affectionately termed his correspondents, roused his drooping spirits, and for the rest—the wine was good, the company merry; so amid story, and joke, and song, the obnoxious account dropped out of sight, not to be recalled till, at the close of the next year, a similar and more alarming document presented itself.

Very few understood the power of interest to increase their already heavy indebtedness. Year by year the sum rolled up with frightful rapidity, secured to the merchant by mortgages on the estates, till nearly every property on the island was really in the possession of absentees. The planter, hampered by obligations he could not discharge, was compelled to send his produce to those who had advanced him the necessary funds. It was to him no question of a good market; he had no discretion as to when and how his sugars or rum should be disposed of; all he had to do was to forward them as fast as possible to his commission merchants, submitting to charges however extravagant with the best grace he could. Here and there a careful Englishman or canny Scotchman avoided the general ruin; but their cases were rare, and we are speaking of the rule, not the exception.

It is little to be wondered at, that people so situated should deprecate any change; least of all a change so radical as emancipation threatened to produce. The apprentice system was intended to prevent too sudden an alteration, but signally failed in accomplishing the end in view. No provision seems to have been made for educating the slave and fitting him for liberty. If ever made it was never carried into effect. Both parties lost by it more than they gained. The master took less care of his negroes than ever, the one object being to get as much work out of them as possible; the apprentices, dazzled by the near approach of freedom, were sullen and disinclined to labor. Tales of cruelty came from the estates, and the magistrates sent out from England for the protection of the negroes soon found their hands full of business, with complaints pouring in from every side. Things grew from bad to worse, and it was a relief to all parties when, by an act of the Assembly itself, the apprenticeship was ended.

The good intention of the British Government in endeavoring to prepare the slaves for liberty, having been thwarted by the planters themselves, it is only fair to let the consequences rest on their own heads. The negroes, debased by servitude, were unwilling at once to return to labor. The warm climate rendered but very little clothing necessary, and having simple tastes, their actual wants were very easily supplied. When at length they did show a willingness to work, injudicious counsels prevailed on both sides. Disputes arose about the wages they should receive—the planters put the price entirely too low, the negroes fully as much too high. While the former, clubbing together, refused to yield, the latter, quite as firm, lived on in happy poverty, planting their yams, cassava and plantain, on the mountain sides, and so eking out a subsistence. To this course the negroes were undoubtedly urged by the missionaries, who, though good men, knew nothing of business, and were bad advisers in such a crisis.

In the meantime the crops remained on the ground unharvested, and the ruin the former extravagance had invited stared the island in the face. The merchant, quick to see the upshot of the matter, declined to make further advances, and without capital it was impossible to proceed. The prosperity of the estates, already rotten at the foundation, toppled to the ground, and it was seen at last that Jamaica had shared the fate of an orange—sucked dry and then cast aside. How far emancipation is fairly chargeable, with these disastrous effects, the reader can now judge for himself.

A new agitation in England portended new dangers to the bankrupt colony. Sugar had ceased to be an article of luxury, and taken rank among the necessaries of life. The masses clamored for its introduction at a low rate of duty, and would take no denial. Hitherto West India sugar had enjoyed a discriminating duty, being admitted at much lower rates than that of other countries, which, while it put just so much money in the pockets of the owners of the estates, increased the price to the vast body of consumers. The strife was fierce, and the colonists watched the battle with eager interest. Jamaica did not yield a penny to the treasury, bore no part of the burden of taxation with which the country was laden. Why should the millions of Great Britain pay for her support? This cogent argument was in every mouth, and in 1846 a bill admitting all sugars on an equal basis passed the Houses of Parliament. In Jamaica the most sanguine despaired, though the real ruin had been consummated long ago. The real sufferers were English and Scotch merchants, who, having foreclosed the mortgages they held, were working the estates themselves by means of attorneys. It would have been hard to find a class better able to bear the loss, and the sympathy that the passage of the law elicited might much better have been kept for a worthier object.

On the abolition of Slavery the number of negroes held in bondage, and for whom the sum of £19 per person was allowed by the British Government, was 309,338. Of these a considerable allowance must be made for the infants, the sick and the aged, in order to estimate the number of actual laborers. Slaveholding communities always suffer from an insufficiency of labor, and Jamaica is no exception to the rule. During the administration of Sir Chas. Metcalf, various schemes were set on foot, agricultural societies were formed, silk works established, and mining operations commenced, but for the most part came to nothing for want of cheap and steady labor. Their projectors had laid out extensive plans without counting the cost; they found the evils of more than two centuries were not to be rectified by the efforts of a single year.

White labor, bearing with it energy and enterprise, was hurrying to the United States, and wealth sprang up wherever the emigrants settled. The Island of Jamaica, resting in beauty on the bosom of the sea, with a climate unrivalled for salubrity, and teeming with fruits that had been the dreams of their childhood, offered no temptation. The curse of Slavery had been upon it, making labor degrading; so they swept past to the land where honest toil is dignified and honored.

Were we asked to give in as few words as possible the real cause of the decline of Jamaica, we should say, at once and unhesitatingly, extravagance and absenteeism. Of the former we have already spoken, let us look for a moment at the latter. The estates, overburdened by debts, passed from the hands of the original owner into those of the merchant. Henceforth they are to be worked, not with a wise economy, but in any way that will yield a return. Attornies take the place of the planter, whose sole business it is to spend as little as possible, and, indeed, upon this their situation depends. No new improvements are added; the old sugar-mill drones away with expensive slowness, the boiling house is patched up from time to time, till the whole works are in a state of utter decay. Then the estate is thrown up, the fences become derelict, the coppers and boilers are torn out for old metal, the cane-fields are overgrown with weeds, and utter desolation takes the place of thriving industry. We do not deny the destruction of property, cannot shut our eyes to the wicked and willful waste that has taken place; but we do object to seeing Emancipation charged with evils that the humblest farmer knows would be inevitable to any estate so treated, though in a land where the face of a negro was never seen. In proof that this argument is by no means overstated, there are many instances where the Attorney has brought the estate so managed considerably into his debt, and for a small sum has been able to purchase it; the English owner disgusted with such a worthless investment, being only too glad to find a purchaser. Immediately a change has taken place worthy of Aladdin's lamp. Steam sugar mills rise upon the foundations of the old and costly cattle works, new systems of evaporation are adopted, economy and energy drive out waste and carelessness, science directs the labor of the estate, and the very property that could not be worked without drafts from the mother country is not only self-sustaining, but yields a handsome income to the resident owner.

Why press the argument further in this direction? The story is as old as the hills and needs no amplification at our hands. It is but the exemplification of the old motto, "If you want a thing done, do it yourself." Until these facts are done away, the ruin of Jamaica must rest on other shoulders than that of Liberty—you cannot, dare not seek to fasten upon her fair fame so calumnious a falsehood.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Oct. 28.

$8,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90	105	Erie Railroad	53
1,000	Virginia State 6s	94⅝	400	Har. R. Pref	s60 36
9,000	do	94⅝	39	N. H. & Hart. R	123
1,000	do	95	100	Mich. Cen. R. S.	b30 40⅝
1,000	Georgia State 6s	101	110	do	40⅞
10,000	Miss'i. St. 6s,	b60 95	150	do	40⅞
27,000	do	84⅞	50	do	40⅞
2,000	Louisiana St 6s,	93½	150	do	41
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	87½	100	do	s30 41
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. ex	71½	240	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S	17
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. B.	83⅛	100	do	s60 16⅝
11,000	Erie R. C. B.	82 24	5	Panama Railroad	123
10,000	Ind. R. R. 2d M.	87	50	do	123
2,000	Ind. R. R. 3d M.	78½	250	Ill. Central R	65
1,000	Har. R. 1st M	94	50	do	b60 65⅜
1,000	Har. R. 3d M. B	72½	30	Cleve., C. & C. R	91⅝
5,000	do	73	108	do	92
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	84	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 71
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds	72⅞	300	do	71⅝
10	Bk. of the St. of N. Y.	103	100	do	b60 73
5	Continental Bank	103½	261	do	72⅝
115	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	96	25	do	s60 72⅝
20	Cum. Coal Pref	14⅜	100	do	s10 72⅝
25	do	14⅜	100	do	b30 72⅝
20	Canton Company	38⅝	300	do	b7 72⅝
50	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	71⅛	675	Cleve. and Tol. R	19⅝
15	do	b30 71⅝	100	do	b10 19⅝
50	do	b60 71⅝	100	do	b60 19⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R	b30 80⅝	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	s30 62⅛
1600	do	80⅝	100	do	b10 62⅛
50	do	s10 80⅝	250	do	s30 62⅛
500	do	s5 80⅝	50	do	s10 62⅝
100	do	s7 80⅝	150	do	s30 62⅝
100	do	s10 80⅞	750	do	62⅝
200	do	c 80⅞	100	Ind'ap. and Cin. R.	49
200	do	s30 80⅞	100	do	b60 49⅛
300	do	b60 80⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Mo. State 6s	b30 85	100	Mich. Central R.	s60 41
1,000	Louis'a State 6s	93½	53	do	41⅝
500	Ill. Central R. Bs.	85	900	do	b30 41⅜
25	National Bank	99⅜	200	do	b10 41⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 71⅜	100	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	63
10	do	s30 71⅜	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	17
100	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	96	100	do	s30 17
100	do	s60 95⅛	5	Panama Railroad	123⅛
200	Erie Railroad	7	50	Gal. & Chi'go R.	s30 73⅛
77	N. Y. Central R.	80⅜	100	do	73⅛
280	do	b30 80⅜	100	do	s60 73⅛
520	do	80⅜	250	do	73⅛
500	do	s10 80⅜	100	do	b60 73⅛
200	do	s60 80⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	19⅜
100	Reading R.	b60 38⅛	300	do	b60 20
100	do	b60 38⅛	200	do	19⅞

FRIDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The firmness in the Stock Market noticed yesterday as resulting from the upward turn in prices, on Wednesday afternoon, continued today. The dealings at the early Board manifested a larger demand on the Share list, and at the Second Board the speculative tone was decidedly buoyant, with an active business doing in the New-York and Western roads. The additional rise to-day is equal to ½@1 ₱ cent., and in some instances, such as Michigan Central, 1½ ₱ cent. over the sales of yesterday. The movement early in the week, which the present state of the market reverses, was in good part from the speculators for a lower range of prices. It failed to elicit much cash stock, and at the same time considerably enhanced the *short* line at the Board of Brokers. This circumstance fairly tested the confidence in the future of the market of both the actual holders and the speculators for the rise. As compared with the lowest points of the week, (on Wednesday forenoon,) the following quotations are made at the close of the dealings this afternoon:

	Wed.	Th.	Fri.		Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Central	79⅜	80⅜	80¾	Galena	71⅜	72¾	73⅜
R. Island	62	62⅝	63	Toledo	17⅜	19	20
M. Central	38⅜	40	41¾	Ill. Cen.	65¼	65⅜	65¾
M. Guar'd.	14⅜	16	17	Erie	6⅝	6¾	7
Reading	37⅞	38	38⅛	Panama	124	123¾	123¾
Har. Pref.	30	36⅛	36¾	Pacific	73	72⅜	71⅛

The demand for New-York Central was large in the morning at 80½ and in the afternoon at cash and seller 10 days, and the closing quotation 80⅝@¾. The advance in Michigan Central is more rapid than the sudden decline some days ago, and over 1,000 shares were taken this afternoon at 41⅛, buyers 10@30 days. The return for the third week in October shows the first slight turn toward the expected improvement in the traffic, and on the close of Lake navigation the increase, it is believed, will be more decided. We alluded a day or two since to the renewal of $1,200,000 of the Funded Debt of the Company in 1860, as not likely to involve a serious shave on the 8 ₱ cent. Bonds to be substituted. The negotiation is yet 6@12 months off, and should the traffic of the line improve, the Boston managers will scarcely have the effrontery to divide the new Bonds among themselves at a low rate, as they did last year. The expensive and jobbing policy of the executive office in that city—which office should rightly be in Detroit—has been a drawback to the market price of the stock for some seasons past. The demand for Galena was also quite strong through the dealings of the day, closing 73⅜ sales. Rock Island in steady request, though the buyers for the rise move steadily,

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Election—Antony and Cleopatra.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—The State vs. Pawkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Jean le Sot—Les Crochets du Pere Martin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The People's Lawyer—The Swiss Swains—Raoul: or, the Magic Star—Black-eyed Susan.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Castle Spectre—Boots at the Swan—Box and Cox.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Out of the Depths The Tailor of Tamworth. Evening: Out of the Depths.

NABLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

POPE CHAPEL—Wagon's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 335 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of Brown, the insurgent, has attained its third day. At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Mr. George H. Hoyt, of Boston, appeared in the court-room as counsel for the prisoner at the bar, but declined to assume any active part in the conduct of the case until circumstances might require it. After the cross-examination of Conductor Phelps and Col. Washington had been completed, Mr. Hunter produced for the Commonwealth the Constitution of the Provisional Government, as already presented in the Times, and a quantity of letters attested to be in the handwriting of Brown. These having been read, the examination of witnesses was resumed, Armistead Ball, master machinist at the Armory, John Allstedt, one of the captains, and others, occupying the stand. The case was adjourned at nightfall. Capt. Cook reached Charlestown yesterday, where he was met by Gov. Willard, of Indiana, and other friends, who came to arrange measures for defense. He charges Frederick Douglass with poltroonery, in not taking the active part to which he had engaged himself in the insurrection. At Philadelphia, Hon. J. R. Giddings interested a large audience, by a lecture upon the outbreak, its primary causes, and upon his own connection with the men engaged in it. He stated that he had invited Brown to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he delivered a lecture one Sunday after church, relating his adventures in Kansas. After the lecture Mr. Giddings had prompted the audience to contribute relief to the lecturer. Afterwards, Brown took tea at his residence, where, as may readily be preconceived, the conversation turned upon Slavery. Though Brown did not say he intended to visit the Slave States to free slaves, Mr. Giddings inferred he would do so, if opportunity offered, mainly from his having practiced that business in Missouri. These were the only times Mr. Giddings saw Brown; and he asserts that neither in his lecture nor in his conversation did Brown refer to any assistants or associates. No mention was made of a Harper's Ferry or Virginia organization, or of a Provisional Government. He acknowledges giving three dollars to Brown's son towards the necessities of his father, after the rescue of Doy from the kidnappers, a matter in which Mr. Giddings acknowledged taking strong interest. In bestowing this gratuity, he had little idea that it was to be used in fitting out an expedition to capture Harper's Ferry, to effect the conquest of the Old Dominion, to strike terror to the Executive, or to imperil the Government.

The arrival of the *Northern Light*, bearing the California and South Pacific mails, furnishes later and interesting intelligence from the Isthmus. The Legislature of the State of Panama, anticipating revolution, had passed a Bill authorizing a forced loan of $55,000, to preserve public order. A new President has been elected in Nicaragua. Various American and English vessels were at Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte, on the look-out for fillibusters. A correspondent at Panama avails himself of this mail to examine the grounds of the recent revolution in Costa Rica. He does not hesitate to ascribe the downfall and expatriation of Señor Mora to his own criminal weakness in yielding to family influences, with which he had permitted himself to be surrounded. In the new order of things the writer recognizes every opportunity for national regeneration; and regards the prominence of the Monteleagre interest in the change, as a warrant of a sound administration of public affairs. From Chili, our regular correspondent informs us of the design of Mr. Bigler to return to the United States at an early day. There is no news of political interest. The ground for the extension of the railroad designed to connect Valparaiso with Santiago had been broken with great demonstration.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana, Oct. 23, arrived here early this morning. Her news is of slight interest. The Sugar and Money markets at Havana, were without change.

The Congressional election in the Fourth District of Virginia has resulted in the choice of Mr. Roger A. Pryor, formerly an associate in the editorial conduct of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and more recently known as an ardent supporter of the claims of Mr. Douglas to the Presidency. The district has heretofore been strong in its fealty to the Administration.

The steamer *New World* continues to drift to and fro with the tide. Several tons of merchandise, in a badly damaged state, and two crates of baggage, consisting of some thirty trunks, were brought to the City yesterday. Two derricks were to go up in the afternoon to raise the steamer. The steamboat *Columbia* continues alongside, awaiting a favorable opportunity to drag her into shoal water. Police officers from the Twelfth Precinct have been on board since Thursday afternoon to care for the property. The young lady who was said to be missing is reported to be safe. She went north, it appears, in the tow-boat *Ohio*, without being able to find Mr. Robinson, her uncle.

During the last day or two, the political world has been enjoying comparative quiet. On Thursday evening the Democratic Vigilant Committee held a meeting and appointed a Committee of Conference with their fellow Democrats, on the nominations soon to be made for municipal offices. Mozart Hall Democrats could find nothing to talk of last evening but the method that they should adopt to raise the necessary means with which to prosecute the campaign now imminent. In imitation of the Utica Convention, the American County Convention selected as the candidates of the party which it represents, a Democrat from each of the Halls, known as Mozart and Tammany—a Republican, with a name so crookedly foreign that difficulty was found in indorsing it, and one American, pure and simple. A few of the Assembly Districts also named their candidates.

The community narrowly escaped a serious addition to the recent catalogue of horrors. Just at noon yesterday a chair factory in the rear of Colored Ward School No. 2 caught fire. The flames communicated to the school building, where three hundred children were collected. Happily it was the time for recess, and the presence of mind displayed by the teachers averted a calamity, in comparison with which the loss of property which actually resulted is but trifling. The building was remodelled last Summer at an expense of $2,500. It was damaged to the amount of $3,000.

Judge Lott has rendered a decision, granting a peremptory *mandamus* which requires the Comptroller to issue the bonds of the City for work done on the Brooklyn Water Works, under the act of June 1859.

The Stock Market continued from yesterday with considerable speculative buoyancy in Railway shares at the close. New-York Central, 80¾; Galena, 73¾. Money again cheaper on short-dat: Mercantile acceptances. No alteration in Exchange. The Bremen steamer will take about $500,000 in Specie.

The receipts exceeded the sales of Flour, and, as receivers were generally eager to sell, prices declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Wheat opened heavily, but closed steadily. Corn and Rye were inactive and languid. Barley and Oats were in fair demand, at full rates. Cotton, Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. Provisions were plenty and depressed. Coffee, Fish, Metals, Naval Stores, Tobacco and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Hides were dull and heavy. Leather was in request, but prices tended downward. Rice and Sperm Oil, with Hay and Hops, were pretty actively sought after. The Freight engagements were restricted.

John Brown and Virginia.

It is very much to be regretted that the Virginian Court, before which John Brown is now on his trial, should have found it necessary to refuse the prisoner certain delays and opportunities pleaded for by his counsel. We can perfectly well understand that, in the present excited temper of the surrounding populations, the Virginian authorities should be anxious to expedite the work of justice upon the frantic insurgents who have so seriously disturbed the peace and shaken the strength of the State; nor do we for a moment imagine that anything less than the strictest measure of their rights will be meted out by the justice of the Old Dominion to those mad and misguided men. But the affair of Harper's Ferry concerns the whole country almost as nearly as Virginia herself. If the blood shed in those wild moments of temerity and terror ran from the veins of Virginia, the public order and the general law there outraged are the treasure of the whole nation; and all patriots are alike concerned to see them vindicated, wisely as well as fully. And it is for the interest of the whole country, and, therefore, for the real interest of Virginia herself, that something more than strict justice should be shown to Brown and to his confederates. They should have full measure, "heaped up and running over." By so much as they presumed upon the weakness of the State, should the State approve herself strong. They came upon the South in a whirlwind of fanaticism and fury. Let not the South meet them in like manner.

Gov. Wise hardly dealt fairly by the people of his own State in the first impulse of his executive enthusiasm. He has branded that as a great Virginia scare which was but the natural paralysis following upon a deed so incredibly bold and desperate that no man could have been expected at once to estimate its real proportions. It is very easy to laugh at the facility with which twenty men held a community of fifty times their number in awe for a day, and mastered a virtually defenceless national armory. But we should remember that it was altogether beyond reason that any sane man in Harper's Ferry, when he woke up and found the streets patrolled by armed men, the trains of the railway stopped, and the whole power of the Union set at defiance, should have supposed the force by which all this had been achieved to be limited to the men whom he might happen to see immediately engaged in the business before him. The momentary success of the insurgents was assured to them by the very insanity of their action. Similar measures would have produced a similar result in any country as little accustomed as our own to the surprises and audacities of civil war. Instead of joining Governor Wise in his ridicule of his fellow-citizens, all intelligent people at the North are quite prepared to sympathize with them thoroughly in the consternation which fell upon that little town among the mountains, in the vague and formidable presence of a danger which it was impossible that any one should accurately measure. "He jests at scars who never felt a wound," and servile insurrection may seem a very humorous thing in lands without a slave. It is not so at the South.

But now that the peril has passed away and can be looked fully in the face, the South has every reason, if she will but see the truth, to feel herself stronger than ever—not indeed in her own sectional force, but in the quick response of the Northern millions to her sentiments of indignation and alarm. It is time now for the calmness and forbearance of conscious power to show themselves in her bearing. If she would cement afresh the bonds which unite her with the Conservative North, let her put away from herself now not only all clamor and ferocity of vengeance, but even the appearance of extravagant haste in inflicting their deserts upon the offenders whom she has seized. John Brown has killed all threatening sectionalism at the North, unless the South shall so deal with John Brown as to revive its ghost. If it were possible, in conformity with the ends of justice, to enforce upon this stout old fanatic the excuse of madness which he so angrily repudiates, and deal with him accordingly, the Abolitionist Crusade would receive a heavier blow than from the hanging of twenty such as he. A dismal little journal in this City, dedicated to the Southern trade, but as little read we should hope at the South as it is at the North, expresses in the following elegant extract every feeling which the South should sedulously suppress. The Harper's Ferry crime, says this journal,

"Should doom the miscreants to a punishment so swift, awful and stupendous that it should hide and cover up and obliterate the crime itself forever from the memories of mankind. *They should have been seized by the citizens of Harper's Ferry, cut and hacked to pieces, and the vile remains gathered up and burnt, and their ashes scattered to the winds of heaven*, so that the very earth should be saved from pollution by the carcases of wretches so utterly lost and God-forsaken. That this, or something like this, would have been the case, we have no doubt whatever, if Gov. Wise had not interfered, and, though he is not to be blamed—for, as the Governor, he was compelled to take this course and protect the miscreants from the wrath of the people—*it is unfortunate that he got to Harper's Ferry so soon.*"

Now we are ashamed, as New-Yorkers, to confess that we have seen nothing quite so base, brutal and silly as this venal explosion in any Southern Press. But this way the Southern danger of the moment lies; and we exhibit our drunken Helot to warn our kinsmen back from the like intemperance. All sensible men at the South as well as at the North must see that Brown himself is a sort of Balfour of Burley, whose pluck and daring must make him in any event very troublesome as a martyr. Let him, then, have as little martyrdom and as much mercy as may be. His deeds will bear, are already bearing, good fruit for the nation, in concentrating a feeling of national disgust upon the men of words who inflamed this man to action—upon the partisans who played their sly little game with this fanatic's serious passion. They fancied that John Brown's plan was a mere counter, like their own; it has turned out to be solid coin, and the loss is theirs.

Nothing can repair their mistake but an attempt on the part of Southern sectionalists to use John Brown and his insurrection as a lever for pressing their sectionalism home upon the General Government. The peace of the Union is now very much in the hands of the South. If the South will frankly unite with the Conservative North in keeping the whole question of Slavery out of Congress and beyond the national interference—in leaving it, that is, to the laws of nature, and the practical good sense of the people—the *émeute* at Harper's Ferry will prove, indeed, a "blessing in disguise" to the whole country.

The Sultan and the Pope.

The "spirit of the age" is a power that will not be stayed. No man can pretend accurately to define it. Whence it comes and whither it tends, speculation may weary itself with suggesting. It is an impenetrable mystery and a perpetual amazement to all thinking people. But it is a reality, nevertheless, and of all realities the most difficult to deal with, the most dangerous to withstand. It is no respecter of persons or of things,—toppling down the stateliest dynasties, and confounding the most daring innovators with impartial scorn. The most ambitious, if they would be also the most successful rulers of mankind, must do it homage, and those whom History lauds as the leaders of the world have been its most astute and loyal servants. Doing its own work in its own way, this wonderful force plays the strangest tricks with human affairs, creates contrasts, and invents situations which the boldest dramatic genius could not mend.

It has plessed at this present time, for instance, to put the Pope and the Sultan side by side for the inspection of mankind in general, in circumstances so whimsically analogous, yet so ingeniously contrived to revolutionize the traditional aspect of each of these Potentates, that it is equally impossible to overlook the juxtaposition, or to add to its sarcastic eloquence.

The Pope and the Sultan are monumental monarchs. These august titles link the living world of to-day with the world of the middle ages, the world before Columbus, the world to which the great Empire of the Romans was virtually as near a memory as the Colonial days of American history are to us—pressing in upon men's daily ways and works through a thousand channels of law, habit, precedent, and overshadowing the whole earth with the ruins of its majesty and its civilization. Like the two Memnonian statues in the solemn Egyptian desert, these mighty names still rise above the changed and leveled surface of the world around. A little battered they are, like the statues, defaced, bescribbled the worse for time, wear and little books; but awful still and not to be lightly regarded. No absolute Tudor now lords it over England; the Moors are driven out of Spain, and are hardly safe in Morocco itself; the heirs of the Cid edit daily journals and discuss questions of tariff in constitutional Parliaments; the Houses of Valois and Guise have vanished into nothingness; the Holy German Empire, itself, has given up the ghost. The Pope still wears his triple crown and sits among the seven hills of Rome. The Sultan still commands the faithful of Islam, and recites the prayers of Mohammed beneath the conquered cathedral dome of Byzantium. To threaten the Pope and the Sultan, then, with the "spirit of the age," may well seem but little less irreverent than to talk of pulling down the Pyramids for paving-stones, or establishing a skirt-factory in the Sphinx. But their time has, nevertheless, come; the tide is rising about them both; the Nineteenth Century is dealing with these tremendous traditions in its own cavalier fashion. And, mark the strange result! The Mussulman Sultan suddenly appears in Europe as the champion, and nearly as the martyr of Progress; the Christian Pope recoils from the appeal of the time, and, snatching the sword from its sheath, echoes the ancient creed of the Caliphs—that temporal treason means spiritual heresy, and that the faithful must be kept by force to their faith.

Abdul-Medjid, at Constantinople, has just happily escaped from a vast and well-organized conspiracy, rather more skillfully contrived and conducted than John Brown's great Virginia plot, which was prepared by the devotees and fanatics of the "old order" in Islam. He was to be slain because he stood among his people as the symbol of religious toleration and civil liberty: because he professed to reign on modern rather than on ancient principles, aiming to make Turkey a mere haunt of engineers, schoolmasters, newspapers, railways, telegraphs, and the like diabolic devices of the Giaour. Abdul-Medjid, in a word, has been bewitched by this incomprehensible "spirit of the age." In assailing him, the Ulemas and Reactionists, generally, assailed the "spirit of the age," and the "spirit of the age" has protected its own, to their immense discomfiture, and to the cutting off of an indefinite number of their most unfortunate heads. At the same time the people of the Pope have been besieging the Chair of St. Peter in a very different fashion. The Turks clamor for the ancient things; for the times of the rack and the thumbscrew, for the precious right of plucking the infidel by the beard, and of defiling the graves of the unbeliever. All this the Sultan refuses. He feels that he is to pass away; but he chooses to move upward and be transfigured, rather than to fall and be trodden into the dust forever.

The Roman populations pray, calmly, earnestly, with a simplicity and self-control beyond all praise, for larger charity in all things spiritual—for larger liberty in all things temporal. They call upon the Pope to set the Church free from the thraldom of low ambitions and base greeds into which it has fallen through its connexion with the Roman State; they ask him to deliver the Roman State from the ignorance, the imbecility, the apathy of mind and body which have overtaken it, under the fatal sway of priests made hypocrites by power. All this the Pope refuses. He banishes from Rome all that the Sultan invites to Constantinople. He makes himself the champion in Christendom of all that the successor of Mahommed rejects in Islam. Abdul-Medjid at the peril of his life, and to the sure destruction of his throne and faith, repeats aloud the lessons of his times. He feels that on his lips the language of Solyman the Magnificent, or Mahmoud the Second, would be an idle mummery of words. Pius IX., with all Italy and Europe waiting to do him honor—with the assurance doubly sure before him, that only by adopting the demands of his people can he save a place for himself and his successors in the world's regard—persists in muttering feebly over the once tremendous phrases of a Gregory and an Innocent. The spectacle is as strange in itself as it is significant of the mighty changes which now impend alike over the world of Rome and the world of Constantinople. The Papal allocution on the revolution in the Legations, addressed to the Cardinals in Consistory, and through them to all the Roman bishops throughout the world, is, indeed, little better than a wail of despair. Equally wordy and woful, the poor old Pope betrays in every sentence of this lugubrious production his hopelessness alike of recovering the great part which he played in 1847, and of maintaining the mean part which he embraced in 1848. The noble bearing of the people of the Legations has quenched the fire that might else have breathed from the traditional Bull. In all the history of this cruel rending away of fair provinces from his away, the Pope can find nothing wherewith to reproach the "agitatora" more criminal than their "agitation." They have reformed the hospitals; they have sent away a few priests from Bologna and Ravenna; they have published a few books which the Pope thinks his children ought not to read; and they have allowed a few plays to be performed which would never have been permitted on the boards of the Argentine Theatre. But whom have they put to death; whom robbed of his money; whose house have they burned; whose family outraged? Alas! it is only the Pope's own soldiers who have indulged in these little incidents of revolution, at the sack of Perugia.

Tears and rhetoric are the weapons of the Pope. We fear they will hardly defeat his terrible foe. The "spirit of the age" is not thus to be beaten back. Already, indeed, this spirit has answered the Papal allocution and in the most alarming fashion. The Emperor Napoleon at Bordeaux received the onset of an Archbishop, deputed to summon him to the help of the head of the Church against the people. His reply to the summons was hardly encouraging. He has virtually given the Pope warning to set his house in order, for that the fullness of time has come. The wretched old man who twelve years ago might have been the liberator of Italy and the restorer of the Church has chosen rather to set the Church athwart the way of Italian freedom. If there be any faith in the lessons of history and in the signs of the time, the Sultan is safer to-day in the mosque of Omar than the Pope beneath St. Peter's dome.

English Smuggling in Mexico.

A few weeks since the report came from Aspinwall that one and a half million of dollars in Mexican silver, brought to Panama by the *Calypso*, had been forwarded to England.

The *Calypso* is an English sloop-of-war sent out to the Mexican Pacific coast to protect English interests. This vessel has been mousing along that coast for the past six months, and it must be said that she has been remarkably fortunate in her mission, having smuggled out all the specie in that part of Mexico destined for foreign ports, and defrauded the Mexican Government out of a very large amount of duties.

The *Calypso* commenced receiving specie at Guaymas, and proceeded down the coast to Navachista, Altata, Ajiuvampo and Mazatlan, in all of which ports she collected $2,000,000. From thence the *Calypso* proceeded to San Blas and one or two small ports below, where she received $3,000,000 more, making the sum total of her receipts $5,000,000.

The export duty on this silver, according to Mexican law, is five per cent., but by the connivance of the foreign traders in the country interested, and this English man-of-war, the entire amount of $5,000,000 was, by the most disgraceful clandestine manœuvres, smuggled on board, and the payment of the sum of $250,000 as export duty avoided. It seems incredible that England, claiming to be the most powerful and just nation on earth, should year after year detail her ships-of-war to the Pacific coast, there to carry out a degrading and disgraceful system of smuggling, by which the Mexican nation is robbed of the little it has wherewith to pay the national debt.

The *Calypso*, having gathered up all the specie on the Mexican-Pacific coast, sails for England, and touching at Panama, lands $1,500,000 for shipment *viâ* the Isthmus, and only reports this smount as being on board. The Captain forwards his receipts for the amounts remaining on board, which receipts pass with almost the same currency in England as bank-notes, and the *Calypso* takes her course homeward round the Horn.

This sum of $5,000,000 thus smuggled out of the country on board the English man-of-war, belongs to foreign traders on the Mexican-Pacific coast, and forms their remittances for goods purchased in Europe, said goods having been smuggled into Mexico by these foreign traders, (for the most part under the protection of English consuls and English men-of-war,) and the Mexican Government thus defrauded of the *import* duty thereon.

The cruise of the *Calypso*—smuggling out of the country specie or bullion received by foreign traders for goods smuggled into the country—is but an illustration of the manner in which the English have conducted business on the Mexican-Pacific coast for the last twenty-five years. What country could ever rise to a respectable standard among the nations of the earth, that is obliged to submit to such a wholesale system of plunder as this? What earthly reason is there why Mexico should not substantiate the facts, and, year by year, deduct from English claims the amount of which she is thus defrauded by English officials? It is a deep and shameful wrong that England is thus perpetrating towards Mexico. The treaty now pending between the United States and that country, has a very important bearing upon this point. It will, in fact, if consummated, entirely break up that combination of trading and smuggling officials which has so long controlled that portion of the Pacific coast, and give the business to the Americans, to whom it legitimately belongs, and in whose hands it will be systematized in conformity with the laws of the country, and increased a hundred fold.

City Hospitalities.—Our City Government seems to be constantly on the look-out for celebrities, small or great, for the purpose of "extending to them the hospitalities of the City." Their last victim is Mr. McLane, United States Minister in Mexico; who is expected shortly to pass through New-York, *en route* to his post. What is the precise nature of the infliction called "the hospitalities of the City," we do not exactly know, but judging from the treatment experienced by the Turk, and other strangers whom we have seen writhing in the hands of the Corporation, we presume it to be a series of embraces by the leading rowdies, roughs and "fancy men" of the Metropolis, a hurried visit to the jails, almshouses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, public urinals, dog-pounds and cesspools, and every other disgusting or disagreeable spot belonging to the Municipality, in company with a tribe of spitting, drinking, blaspheming Aldermen and Common Councilmen. A dirtier and more repulsive ordeal for any stranger, whether illustrious or obscure, to go through, it would be hard to conceive of. Some of the eminent men who have gone through it—particularly the unhappy Turk, whom we fed on hog—will remember our welcome as long as they live. We were in hopes that the nuisance had died a natural death, and that our unhappy Corporation would pay respectable gentlemen who have to pass our way the compliment of letting them severely alone. But it seems we were mistaken, and that they are actually at this moment lying in wait for the unfortunate Robert M. McLane. We know very well that that gentleman has done nothing to deserve the disrespect of such civilities, and we sincerely hope that for his own sake he will select another route.

Extraordinary Admissions.

We publish this morning a very remarkable article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, elicited by the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry. It makes that affair the occasion for reinforcing the ultra demands of the South for a Congressional Slave-code to protect Slavery in the Territories and in the States:—and it attempts to sustain this demand by some of the most remarkable admissions which have ever found their way into a Southern newspaper.

The *Enquirer* declares that in all the northern counties of Virginia, Slavery has already been virtually abolished by the mere failure of the General Government to afford adequate protection to the institution. "Non-intervention," says this leading organ, "has practically liberated the slaves of one entire tier of counties in Virginia." The principle of non-intervention by the Federal Government, it adds, is "practically abolitionizing Virginia, and gradually but surely undermining the institution." Protection to Slavery is, therefore, what the South must hereafter demand at the hands of the Federal Government;—and unless this be granted, we are again menaced with a dissolution of the confederacy. Slavery must be protected by Federal law, not only in the Territories but in the States. The slave in Virginia must be held in servitude by the direct interposition of Federal power, and unless the Federal Government will abandon its theory of non-intervention, and acknowledge its obligation to interfere for the protection of Slavery, in States as well as Territories, there will be no more National Conventions, and "the day of disunion will speedily dawn."

It is melancholy to see such nonsense as this gravely uttered by the leading Press of Virginia, so soon after the Harper's Ferry panic, which ought to have taught a different lesson. The *Enquirer* should select some more appropriate time for indulging in threats against the North, than the morrow of the day on which twenty crack-brained Northern fanatics captured a Virginia village of two thousand inhabitants, cowering, in the language of their own Governor, like sheep before them. If Virginia cannot protect herself against such an invasion as that of Brown, except by the intervention of Federal troops, she is scarcely in condition to reject all aid from the Federal Government, dissolve the Union and defy the whole power of the Northern States. The Harper's Ferry affair should teach the South the extent of her dependence upon the Federal arm. The Constitution of the United States has roused ninety-nine-hundredths of the people of the Free States to prompt and indignant reprobation of this nefarious attempt to invade the South:—and a single company of Federal troops crushed the movement and saved the State militia a long and possibly a doubtful struggle. This is scarcely the time for pushing unreasonable demands on the Northern States, under threats of abandoning them to destruction and despair.

The South has a right to ask from the North and from the Federal Government absolute non-intervention with Slavery, except in cases of rebellion or insurrection, when the whole power of the nation is pledged to its suppression. This obligation the North and the country are ready to meet to its fullest extent. But even that willingness will be put in some jeopardy if it is made the basis of such claims as the *Enquirer* now puts forward. Of one thing it may rest assured:—the Federal Government will never acknowledge itself to be the protector and sponsor of Slavery in the Southern States. Its whole duty is performed when it lets Slavery alone. Even the Supreme Court and Judge Black concur in the opinion that Slavery is the creature of local law, and that wherever that local law operates the Federal Government has no right to interfere. If the South will evince a conservative and rational disposition on this subject, the National Government will readily assent to this theory, and will abstain from any interference with Southern Slavery. But the demand for Federal protection for Slavery will provoke an opposite demand for its extinction;—and the same construction of the Constitution which is relied on to sustain the one will give plausibility and force to the other.

If under the system of federal non-intervention Virginia is becoming free, that result must be regarded as beyond the reach of a remedy. The Government cannot convert itself into an Insurance Company against the operation of natural laws. And the *Enquirer* will best consult the interests of the South, as well as of the country at large, by abstaining from thus pressing unjust and inadmissible claims upon the Federal power. It becomes the South, as well as the North, to remember that the safety and peace of the country require that both sections should abandon all extravagant pretensions, and consult their mutual interests and reciprocal duties, not their local passions and extreme rights.

Religious Freedom in Turkey.—Our Correspondent, "J. H. D.," who demurred yesterday morning to some of our remarks upon the condition of Turkey, must excuse us, if we decline to take either Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Culling Eardley, Lord Ebury, or Mr. Kinnaird, as authorities upon the subject. They are all excellent men, but no one in their own country thinks of citing them in the decisive questions affecting the political condition of foreign countries. "J. H. D." seems to labor under the impression that the Hatti Humayoun is simply a religious charter, and devotes himself to showing that religious liberty in Turkey has been bettered thereby. We must remind him, however, that its three leading principles were the admission of Christians to an equality with Mussulmans in courts of law, the admission of rajahs to the ranks of the army, and the concession of the right of purchasing and holding land in their own name to Christian aliens. We still assert that not one of these has been carried out, and without these the occasional baptism either of a Mahometan man or a Mahometan woman will not, in our opinion, regenerate Turkey. So that upon the question of religious toleration we do not feel called upon to join issue, either with "J. H. D." or his Exeter Hall friends, as in the remarks to which he takes exception we did not intend to make special reference to it.

We once took some trouble to ascertain by personal examination in most parts of European Turkey how far the Tanzimat—the first measure of concession to the rajahs—was carried out, and we are sorry to say that we found very few indications in any part of the country that any such document was in existence. We greatly fear the same thing may be said of our Hatti Humayoun. If "J. H. D." wishes for further information on the subject, and a very much more reliable authority than Lord Shaftesbury, we advise him to consult the wish of Mr. Senior, the English political economist, who has recently collected in person, on the spot, with his usual rigid accuracy, a mass of evidence upon the whole question.

Wanted—Christian Charity.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, if judged by the fruits of his labors, is, undoubtedly, the most influential and successful preacher in this country. One would naturally expect to find him judged by that standard, especially by religious journals, since it is expressly given in the Bible as the best possible test of character and usefulness. But some of these journals seem to be excessively shy of resorting to such a rule, and are constantly arraigning, trying and condemning Mr. Beecher by some other standard,—of doctrine, of personal manner, or of taste. We were a little startled last week to see it announced in the New-York *Observer* that Mr. Beecher had "at last taken his position deliberately and decisively with the opponents of evangelical Christianity,"—and were still more surprised to find that the *Observer* was not only prepared for this important step on the part of Mr. Beecher, but was of the opinion that "it was better for *the Church*" that it should have been taken. The *Puritan Recorder* made the same announcement, and deplored Mr. Beecher's apostasy—

"Not in the loss to him personally, not in the loss of him, great as these may be,—nor that his genius is hereafter to be *openly employed* against the principles of his former profession; but in the thought of the multitudes that are to fall with him."

As we had heard nothing from any other quarter of Mr. Beecher's renunciation of Christianity we looked with eager curiosity for the evidences of it, and found them summed up in the following paragraph from one of his discourses:

"One thing I know, and that is, that there is no other name but the name of Christ, given under heaven, *that we know anything about*, whereby we must be saved. * * For he who lives and dies, believing in Christ, shall not perish, but have everlasting life. *Whether any other shall have everlasting life or not, is not for you or me to say.* I will not sit in judgment upon them, neither will I set up a judgment against them."

Upon the doubt implied in the words italicised, the *Observer* and the *Recorder* rest their positive and explicit assertions that Mr. Beecher has openly abandoned the principles of evangelical Christianity. It is difficult, and fortunately it is not necessary, to characterize justly the spirit and temper which prompt such a judgment from religious journals upon such a man. It is scarcely possible that the editors of either of these can be ignorant of the fact that John Fosrer doubted and even denied the doctrine here brought in question:—yet they do not venture to class him among the open opponents of evangelical Christianity, or to lavish hypocritical tears over his alleged apostasy.

We understand perfectly that many men may find in Mr. Beecher's style, manner, doctrine and demeanor many things which they cannot approve;—but we cannot explain, upon any basis consistent with honesty and fair-dealing, the steady malignity with which he is pursued personally and professionally by men engaged in the same work of reformation in which he is so constant and so successful. It seems hard to assume that envy, hatred or uncharitableness should guide the judgment of men who profess to such zealous and exclusive devotion to the good of others, and such holy hatred of the Phsrisees of olden times. If they are so much more certain than Mr. B. on points of faith, they should rather pity his ignorance than denounce him for his doubts:—but, in any case, we do not see why they need belie his sentiments or falsify his acts.

Louisiana Lawlessness.—Louisiana does not seem disposed to lose the preëminence in lawless brutality which she now enjoys. We must add that the "difficulties" to which she treats herself, are *chef d'œuvres* in their way. We noticed some time ago the fight between two doctors in New-Orleans over a man with an aneurism. More recently Dr. Graham and one of his enemies dodged one another in the streets of that city with the pertinacity and blood-thirstiness of a pair of Indians, until one of them was killed. The last performance is a street fight between a Judge and two members of the bar practicing in his Court, the affair being begun by the Judge. They blazed away vigorously until the Judge's ammunition was exhausted, when one of his friends, far from attempting to stop the fray, supplied him with "a walking-stick gun," with which he brought down his antagonist. The cream of the story, however, lies in the fact, that the quarrel originated in the lawyer's having drawn a brief consisting entirely of personal abuse of the Judge. The practice of those professions in those regions seems to be safe and pleasant.

A New Presidential Mishap.—Mr. Buchanan is evidently the butt of Fortune. All things turn to ashes in his grasp. He has become a kind of inverted Midas; and has suffered the transformation of Bottom without stumbling into the lap of any proud Titania.

Who does not remember Mr. Meade, of Virginia, sent by the President to the Brazils apparently to achieve an alliance slaveholding between Dom Pedro and the United States, on the common basis of "the domestic institution?" If anywhere, Mr. Buchanan ought to have been safe in Mr. Meade's district. But in that very district the unhappy President has just received one of the most disgusting raps over the knuckles which even he has ever experienced. Mr. Roger A. Pryor has just been elected to Congress in Mr. Meade's seat, after boldly "stumping" this stronghold of sectionalism in Virginia as the avowed admirer and advocate of the President's great bogey, Mr. Senator Douglas. Virginia has given one of her most eloquent voices to plague the declining years of the Executive, and the first fruits of the "Harper's Ferry war" is a Douglas victory almost within sound of the White House. Could anything be more cruel?

Unseaworthy Vessels in the Navy.—The frigate *Minnesota*, five years old, has been discovered to be more or less rotten throughout, owing, it is said, to unseasoned wood having been used in her construction. Before going much further, it would be well to ascertain how many more of the national vessels are in the same condition. We cannot think of any piece of information more desirable for the Secretary of State to possess in carrying on a negotiation with a foreign power, and especially a maritime one. If every vessel in the navy was discovered to be in the same condition, no one who remembers the Navy-yard and contract exposures of last Winter need feel in the least surprised. As long as a Government contractor Navy-yard appointment is openly

and avowedly treated as a reward for party services, in which the country at large has no business to be interested, we shall have no right to complain if there is not a sound plank to be found in the first fleet we send to sea. The inauguration of this deplorable system was, of course, not the work of the present venerable occupant of the White House; but we must do him the justice to add, that nobody could carry it out with a heartier good will than he has done. If his sloops and gun-boats don't prove as rotten as the frigates of his predecessors, it will not be his fault.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER WORKS DIFFICULTY.—DECISION OF JUDGE LOTT.—Judge LOTT yesterday rendered a decision on the motion made by the Water Commissioners a week ago for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to issue the bonds of the City for work done on the water works, under the amended act of April, 1859. He directs the issue of a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the bonds to be delivered. The Comptroller refused to issue the bonds because he believed the act of 1859 to be unconstitutional, for the principal reason that the Common Council never gave their consent to the provisions of that act. Judge LOTT decides that the Common Council has given its assent by appointing two Commissioners of the permanent Board under that act, and also by the payment of the members of that Board, as well as by that of the assistants appointed by them.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council convened last evening at the call of the Mayor, to take some action relative to the stoppage of water, but no business was transacted, as it is supposed that the decision of Judge LOTT will obviate all necessity for further action. A member of the Special Committee on Water stated that the Committee had several interviews with the Water Commissioners and contractors, and that their report would be ready next Monday evening. It is understood that everything is now in a fair way for adjustment, and that a portion of the Water Works will be turned over to the permanent Board immediately.

CIRCUIT COURT—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Judge EMOTT will open the Circuit Court for jury trials, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the following causes on the October calendar will be called: Nos. 34, 40, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75. The November calendar will not be called until the October calendar is disposed of.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.—JAMES COX, who resides on Plymouth-street, near Hudson-avenue, was brought before Justice CORAWELL yesterday for beating his wife, who is in the last stages of consumption. Cox being a Roman Catholic, and his wife a Protestant, he insisted on calling in a priest to administer the last rites of that Church, and as she refused to give him consent, the brute struck her a violent blow in the mouth, which knocked out two teeth. COX was committed to answer.

POLITICAL.—S. B. CHAPMAN has been nominated as a candidate for Assembly by the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District, in place of L. C. ANDAUS, who declined the nomination.

REORGANIZATION OF THE E. D. FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Commissioners have reorganized the Eastern District Fire Department. The number of Engine and Hose Companies has been equalized, there being now eight of each class, and the three Hook and Ladder Companies have been retained.

LECTURE BY GOV. BANKS.—On Tuesday evening next, Gov. BANKS will deliver the opening lecture of the Winter course, before the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn.

New-York and New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though a private letter from Mississippi, we learn that the connecting link between New-York and New-Orleans, the Mississippi Central Railroad, is rapidly approaching completion.

Large forces are at work on the remaining twenty-four miles of unfinished road, over which gap there are running daily eight lines of coaches.

The completion of this great through route from New-York to New-Orleans is an event of no small importance to the business community.

Consolidated with the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, it constitutes a link in a line of two hundred and thirty-six miles, under the control of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company.

To the energy and financial skill of WALTER GOODMAN, Esq., President of the Company, are the traveling and business community indebted for the successful and early completion of this enterprise. A.

OBITUARY.—Died at Accra, West Coast of Africa, on the 14th of August last, STEPHEN DALTON HOGAN, youngest son of T. HOGAN, Esq., formerly of St. Johns, N. F.

[Advertisement.]
OVERCOATS AT EVANS'

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats.....$5 to $10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats.....12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats.....15 to 20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats.....10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beaver.....10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats.....9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats.....6 to 12
Mixed Beaver, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats.....4 to —

66
At EVANS', and Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. I Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]
SORE NIPPLES.

Dr. MCDOCK'S Nipple Liniment is the only cure for this distressing affection ever discovered, and is warranted in every case to prevent sore nipples, if applied in time.

For sale by DELUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Price $3.

[Advertisement.]
FASHION AND PLUMMERY.—The day has gone by when intelligent people estimate the value of an article by its cost, as it is universally known that KNOX is selling the best hat manufactured in the country 20 per cent. less than his rivals in the trade. Be fashionable, if you are disposed, but do not pay too much for its indulgence. You can accomplish the one and avoid the other by dealing at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
"Knowledge is power," and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or debased habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. BARROW, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]
The celebrated Scotch Wool
And Shaker-knit Undergarments,
All sizes,
At McLAUGHLIN'S
Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]
OUT OF THE DEPTHS—LAST TIME.—This very superior, thrilling, deeply exciting moral drama, for the last time—positively last time—this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Coughs, Colds, and all bronchial affections—the usual scourges of the season—will speedily succumb to the alterative qualities of this hygienic compound. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
PARTIAL DEAFNESS,
Noises in the head, discharges from the ear, catarrh, all diseases of the eye, permanently cured by Dr. LIGHTFOOT, No. 27 Bond-street.

[Advertisement.]
SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels. Southern depôt, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.
G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]
SCHEITLIN'S AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE.—Self-acting, self-weighing and self-registering, on exhibition at the Corn Exchange from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Operating 12 to 1 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
A glorious triumph has been achieved over vulgar prejudice by GARRITY'S Medicated Paper for the water closet; it is now used by everybody. See that GARRITY'S name is water-marked in each sheet. Depôts No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

Interesting Correspondence.
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION—A CURE DISCOVERED.

[We commend the following communication to the attention of our readers, especially to those suffering from lung affections. The facts related in the several letters here published would seem to warrant the hope that, at length, for that terrible scourge of our climate, *pulmonary consumption*, a successful remedy has been found. If this is a truth, we need not say that it is impossible to overestimate its importance. It will be most cheering news to the consumptive invalid. The letters we are persuaded are authentic.]

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I consider it my duty to make the fact as widely known as possible, that a successful treatment for pulmonary consumption has been discovered; and therefore request to avail myself of the extended circulation of the TIMES in giving publicity to the following correspondence. It will be observed that the letters are not of a recent date. I have purposely selected from the large number written to me by patients who have made trial of the new treatment, those which show, by the lapse of time since the remedies were employed, that permanent cures, and not mere temporary improvement, have been the result:

Letter from W. A. Hillyer, Esq., of New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1854.

DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* When a man feels that he owes his life to another, time only increases his admiration and strengthens his gratitude. This is the feeling I have towards you. In April, 1852, I was attacked with repeated and violent hemorrhages from the lungs, accompanied with much cough, soreness of the throat, &c. I also experienced great tightness and shrinking of the chest, short breathing, and nearly of the most alarming symptoms of consumption. My nearest friends viewed my case as exceedingly critical and dangerous. I applied at once to you without endangering myself with any other advice. The result of your treatment was a perfect and permanent cure. Your medicines and mechanical remedies, without reducing me, or disturbing in any manner my appetite, or even interrupting my professional employment, and without any shock or violence, gently led me back to health. I have witnessed many other cases of consumption cured by you. In your hands medicine seems one of the exact sciences. I most cheerfully give you leave to use my name and refer any person to me who may wish further information.

Believe me, yours truly,
W. A. HILLYER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

[Mr. Hillyer continues to this date in good health.]

Letter from C. de Revere, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 10, 1854.

DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* I feel it to be a duty I owe to yourself and the community, to make a public acknowledgment of the fact that, under your treatment, by the blessing of God, I have been restored to comfortable health, after going down to the very borders of the grave with true *pulmonary consumption*.

As I am informed by physicians, it is nearly or quite impossible to determine, with absolute certainty, that any individual now in health ever had true consumption; that although consumption may be curable, still the fact of such cure can only be established by a *post-mortem* examination of the lungs. This may, in most cases, be true; but it is not in my case, as the circumstances which I will relate conclusively show.

Consumption first began to develop itself in my own lungs in 1842, by a cough, and the usually attending symptoms of decline in strength and flesh, pain about the region of the chest, through the shoulder, and under shoulder blades. The disease continued slowly, but steadily and obstinately, to progress. The best medical advice and assistance I could get appeared to oppose no check to it. By the year 1845 I had become very feeble, coughed much, expectorated largely, with all the ordinary indications of diseased and wasting lungs. During the last-named year a new feature presented itself; a large abscess gathered in the left side, and broke, discharging a great quantity of thick matter, resembling very much that which I coughed up. This discharge continued until I called on you in 1841. *It proved to proceed from a cavity in the lungs.* Ulcerous and tuberculous cheesy matter was discharged; but what showed conclusively that the opening was into the substance of the lungs was, that the pus passed from the luogs through the abscess. *I could and did frequently blow out a lighted candle* by placing it immediately before the opening, and making a sudden effort at expiration. Here was positive proof that extensive ulceration, involving the substance of the lungs, was going on. All my symptoms indicated consumption—cough, expectoration, great debility and emaciation, distress for breatb, bectic fever, night-sweats, &c. My friends and my physician regarded me as certainly doomed to the grave by the disease which was on me as though I had been already in my coffin.

This was my apparently hopeless condition, when, in January, 1847, I most fortunately applied to you. I did so with very little hope of relief. You yourself did not express a very confident hope that you could rescue me from the grasp of a disease so firmly fastened, but still encouraged me by saying that you thought it *possible* I might be cured if I adopted and faithfully pursued your treatment. I did so, and with gratitude to God for his blessing upon the means you employed, and with gratitude to you for your skill and kindness in treating me, I can say that I have been in the enjoyment of good health for the last four or five years. I pursue my ordinary business, have no cough, no pain, have my usual flesh and nearly my usual strength. I do not suppose that I am as strong as I would be with lungs that had never been diseased. The front lobe of the left lung is nearly all gone.

My case may appear almost incredible to those who regard seated consumption as incurable. But if the skeptical will write or call on me at Tarrytown, N. Y., I can, I think, convince them that at least one such case has been cured by your admirable treatment. With the sincere wish that others similarly afflicted may apply to you and find relief.

I am most gratefully yours,
CORNELIUS D. REVERE.

[I last heard from Mr. De Revere in April last, when he was in robust health, weighing, as he told me, some 170 pounds. He has had now over ten years of good health, demonstrating conclusively that his cure was complete and permaneot.]

Letter from Miss Jane Gray, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 6 PRINCE-STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to you for the health I now enjoy, which I ought sooner to have acknowledged. In 1850 when I applied to you, I was not expected to live. I had had a bad cough for some two years, and for several months had not been able to leave my room. My physician told me that my lungs were seriously affected, and that he could do nothing for me. I was much emaciated, had bled several times from the lungs, suffered much pain in the chest and under the shoulders, had fever and chills daily, and most profuse night-sweats. My strength was so far gone that I could not walk across the floor without two persons supporting me. I expectorated profusely and suffered great distress for breath. To this condition I had been sinking for over eleven months, and was steadily going down. I was lifted into an easy carriage when I visited you. I had no hope at all myself, nor had my friends, that I could possibly survive long, for I had all the symptoms of true consumption far advanced. You encouraged me to hope, and I now have reason to be thankful that I was induced to put myself under your treatment. I made rapid improvement after the first week or ten days, and in five weeks I was able to walk the distance of a block. This improvement steadily continued until, at the expiration of about six weeks, my health was quite recovered, and I have since remained well. It is now perfectly good, and my lungs are strong and sound. I feel that, under a kind Providence, I owe my life and my present good health to you. If there are any who need the aid which I received, and doubt the truth of these statements, for the sake of the suffering I will cheerfully reply to their inquiries, with most heartfelt thanks for the benefit I have received.

I am, respectfully, yours, MISS JANE GRAY.

I will not occupy more of your space to-day with proof of the fact that a successful treatment for this terrible disease is possible. At a future time, I may lay before the public additional testimony, and also give an exposition of the treatment itself.

I am aware that this mode of communicating medical information to the public is not considered by the "Faculty" as *quite* "professional"—intercourse directly with the people, through the medium of the public Press, being forbidden to the physician by the medical *code of ethics*. But I cannot admit that the obligations of this code outweigh those which are due from the physician to the sick; and I hold that it is the important duty of all persons, whether physicians or laymen, in possession of any information or remedy which can contribute to arrest disease or alleviate suffering, to make it as widely known as possible. It is a heartless and cruel injunction of medical ethics which forbids the physician to resort to the public Press for this purpose. I do not feel bound by it.

For the information of consumptive invalids, I would add, that while I prefer in all cases where it is practicable, to have the patient visit me at my office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, and give me the opportunity of a personal examination and consultation, it is not absolutely essential that he should do so. My plan of treatment is such that I am able to conduct it satisfactorily and successfully at a distance. For this purpose I desire that the patient, when he cannot visit me, shall write me a full statement of his condition. To aid him in doing so, I append a list of questions which he is requested to answer,

Give name, age, residence, occupation; family consumptive, or whose complaints subject to; where born and brought up; married or single; strong or delicate; lean or fleshy; tall or short; straight or stooping, or deformed; height, and size around the waste two inches above the hips; color of hair; complexion; have you any humor, scrofula, cancer, skin disease, head-ache, cough, asthma, rheumatism or pain anywhere, loss of voice, hoarseness, catarrh, dropsy, expectorate much, raise blood, fever or night sweats, chills, confined to bed or house, palpitation, nervous, fits, palsy, bad dreams, sour or sick stomach, dyspepsia, flatulence, distress at stomach, colic, all-gone feeling anywhere, costive, diarrhea, appetite good or bad, piles, fistula, gravel, heat of urine or scanty or sediment? If a lady—married? had any children? any female complaints? Irregularity? weak back? pain anywhere? any bloating? dropsy? bilious? worms? indigent or easy circumstances? any bad fits of sickness? taken much medicine? Add any further particulars not embraced in the questions, a prompt answer will be given. A stamp must be enclosed for postage on reply.

This will enable me to form a correct opinion of the case, and the probability of a cure. Then, if treatment is resolved upon, I can send it by letter, and send the remedies required by Express.

S. S. FITCH, M. D.,
No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809, No. 30 Platt-st.

Croup! Croup!! Croup!!!
IMMEDIATELY CURED BY DR. TOBIAS'
CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

Winter Gloves,
Superb and useful styles, Wholesale or Retail, at PERREGO'S Popular Hosiery Stores, No. 61 Nassau-st, and Broadway, corner of White-st.

Seckle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $40. No. 505 Broadway.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Real
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDER-SHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
Made to our own order at
Shaker Village, N. H.
Warranted the best goods in the market.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Elegant Carpets!!
FROM AUCTION.
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
ENGLISH,
MEDALION AND VELVET CARPETS.
100 pieces of best English Brussels, at 75c., 87½c.
200 pieces of elegant Ingrain Carpets, at 25c., 30c., 40c. per yard.
50 pieces English Druggets.
500 Hearth Rugs and Mats at half-price.
Floor Oil Cloths at a great sacrifice.
5 bales of Hemp and Dutch Carpeting, cheap.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.
Also, just received, per late arrival, 20 bales of John Crossley & Son's Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City. ANDERSON,
Sign of the large Gold Eagle.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
MECHANICS' BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.
Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.
Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.
With best wishes, your Brethren,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
MEN OF FASHION,
As well as the public at large, will find our
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Equal in cut, finish, quality and elegance to any in New-York, and
FAR CHEAPER
Than clothing of the same, or inferior style and quality, sold elsewhere.
P. S.—One price and one only for each article.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

216 Who owns that Monster Hat 216
That goes dashing through the street,
With a thoroughbred before it—
And a white man on the seat?
Who's is it? Why it's a
WHITE'S, the famous hatter,
And in shape it can't be beat.
216 NO. 216 BROADWAY. 216

Keep your House Dry.—Now that the cold weather is coming, when, not alone rain, but the searching snow abounds, people have to look to their roofs. If leaky, make your landlord fix them. If he won't do it, do it yourself, and deduct from the rent. The Bridgewater Paint for Roofs, which you can get at No. 74 Maiden-lane, is the only sure thing by which to effect this object. House-owners and house-occupiers take notice.

Balmoral Boots.—JUST THE THING TO add comfort and elegance to a lady's foot. CANTRELL is the originator of the Ladies' Balmoral Boot, and those who admire good, solid, yet graceful soles, and who love to combine health with beauty, will appreciate an article so neat and substantial. CANTRELL, at No. 813 Broadway, fits admirably the taste of men, women and children with excellent foot-covering.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Good Winter Boots.—Handsome durable boots of superior French calf are made by the best of workmen, boys' boots that will really do good service, hunting and fishing boots, &c., &c., can be found at
WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies' Super Lisle Plush-lined Gauntlets, 75c. Men's heavy buck-lined fur-top gloves, 50c. Heavy undershirts and drawers of all kinds. At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Childrens' Caps,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
GENIN'S HATS,
All the novelties in SILK AND FELT HATS.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Hill, inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequaled, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Depôt at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Fall Hats, Gent's Caps, Ladies' Furs.—Gentlemen, if you want to surprise your wife, and keep her laughing for a month, stop at WHITE'S, and get one of those splendid sets of FUR. TRY IT, AT NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Young Men about to engage in business and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed and rise to manliness and honor, should secure a Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

French and Chinese Fans of the handsomest styles at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 658 Broadway; also a thousand other articles not to be found elsewhere, at wholesale and retail.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ballooning.—Mr. Wise has wisely concluded not to make another ascension without a supply of fine three-cent Cigars and excellent Brandy from No. 37 Fulton-st., to keep out the cold.

Lester's Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines—Equal to any in the market. Prices, $50 and upwards. Offices No. 483 Broadway and No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

Summer Air in Winter secured in our dwellings by W. C. BAKER'S Steam Warming and Ventilating Apparatus. BAKER & SMITH,
No. 36 Howard-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 24th-st. The proprietor constantly in attendance to dispense prescriptions, &c.

Twenty-five Cent Ambrotypes at the Holmes Gallery. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, and Cameotypes, equal to the best and cheap as the cheapest.

MARRIED.

RUSSELL—MORRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. T. Morrison, THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq., of Glasgow, to ISABEL, eldest daughter of John Morrison, Esq., of New-York.

ARTHUR—HARDIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Pyne, of Washington, CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, Esq., and Miss ELLEN L., daughter of the late Commander, Wm. Lewis Herndon, U. S. N.

WHITNEY—TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. Mr. Haskins, HORACE P. WHITNEY to ANNIE R. TAYLOR, both of Brooklyn.

BONSAL—WILDER.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Christ's Church, by the Rev. A. Partridge, the Rev. THOS. BONSAL, of Portage du Fort, C. E., to EMMA CABLETON, daughter of A. M. Wilder, of Brooklyn.

WINGET—BURNES.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. J. Campbell, Mr. CHARLES WINGET, of Basking Ridge, N. J., to Miss MARY E. BURNES, eldest daughter of Mr. James Burnes, of New-Haven, Conn.

RICHARDS—MORSE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Samuel A. Clark, of Elizabeth, Mr. JAMES C. RICHARDS, of New-York, and MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of Anthony Morse, Esq., of Rahway.

DANA—CRITTENDEN.—At Somerville Cottage, East Chester, on Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, CHAS. H. DANA, of Brooklyn, to KATE SEYMOUR, daughter of Alonzo Crittenden, Esq.

MASSONNEAU—STRONG.—In Zion Church, Red Hook, on Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. W. D. Strobel, D. D., ROBERT L. MASSONNEAU to EMMA CLARKE, second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

STRONG—LUQUER.—On Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., STEPHEN B. STRONG to LUCIA, daughter of F. T. Luquer, Esq.

DIED.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, of pneumonia, CHARLES W. CHURCHILL, M. D., aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 91 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock.

PERVIS.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 28, THOS. PURVIS, a native of Kelso, Scotland, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his residence, No. 43 Spring-st., in the rear.

CABIN.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 28, HELEN J., youngest daughter of Louis A. and Cornelia M. Cabin, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 104 Greene-st.

VANN.—At Yonkers, on the morning of Oct. 28, ANNA VANN, wife of Wm. Vann, merchant, New-York, and daughter of the late James Dunn, of Albany.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27, ALPHA MORSE, son of John H. and Cornelia E. Raymond, aged 11 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Oct. 29, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

ROOT.—At Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 27, E. DARWIN ROOT, M. D.

The funeral will take place at Chatham, Oct. 30.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 28, LAURA EMILY, daughter of Ex-Mayor Geo. Hall, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 362 Bridge-st., on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKS.—At Racine, Wis., on Monday, Oct. 24, SARAH R. JENKS, eldest daughter of the late Otis Jenks, M. D.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 567, Oct. 28, 1859.
65, 13, 38, 28, 75, 39, 36, 10, 4, 20, 42, 61, 14, 3.
Class No. 568, Oct. 28, 1859.
43, 19, 50, 34, 54, 7, 75, 10, 55, 49, 26, 65.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Fourth Lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Subject—"LESSONS FOR THE HOUR.
Single tickets 25 cents. Tickets admitting one person to the remainder of the course, (five lectures,) $1. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn; and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

PARK LECTURES, BROOKLYN,
At the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., opposite Orphan Asylum.
The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 31,
BY THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.
Subject—"THE CROWN OF OAK."
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door and bookstores.

BROOKLYN
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
The Winter course of lectures will commence at the Brooklyn Atheneum on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1859,
And will be continued on the
TUESDAY EVENINGS THEREAFTER, AS FOLLOWS:
1. Nov 1.....Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
INTRODUCTORY.
2. Nov. 8.....GEORGE W. CURTIS.
Subject—MODERN INFIDELITY.
3. Nov. 15.....J. G. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb.)
Subject—WORK AND PLAY.
4. Nov. 22.....Rev. T. STARR KING.
Subject—SUBSTANCE AND SHOW.
5. Nov. 29.....Hon. JOHN P. HALE.
Subject—AGRARIANISM.
6. Dec. 6.....EDWARD G. PARKER.
Subject—THE LIFE OF JOHN HANCOCK.
7. Dec. 13.....E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.
Subject—MODERN CHIVALRY.
8. Dec. 20.....Rev. J. C. FLETCHER.
Subject—BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.
9. Dec. 27.....OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
Subject—POETRY AND SCIENCE.
10. Jan. 3.....MARTIN B. ANDERSON, LL.D.
Subject—MEN OF THOUGHT AND MEN OF ACTION.
11. Jan. 10.....Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—ROBERT BURNS, HIS LIFE AND POETRY.
12. Jan. 17.....WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—THE LOST ARTS.
13. Jan. 24.....RICHARD O'GORMAN.
Subject—OLIVER GOLDSMITH AND HIS FRIENDS.
14. Jan. 31.....JOHN G. SAXE.
LOVE. A HUMOROUS AND DESCRIPTIVE POEM.
Tickets for the Course, $2, are for sale at the Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN,
STEPHEN W. CAREY,
WILLIAM R. BLISS,
} Lectrue Committee.

THE CROTON.
The only motor that is independent of Croton breaks, and bills for water, is ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, which may be had at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. JNO. B. KITCHING.

WORDS OF WARNING.—THE SEASON OF COLDS and COUGHS is now approaching. The weak and delicate should therefore beware. As a preventive of these common and insidious complaints, no medicinal compound or discovery has proved so effectual as the use of a good Strengthening Plaster. Every practical physician knows this fact, and every man and woman should be aware of it. If all those who are subject to exposure, or who are naturally delicate and predisposed to pulmonary complaints, would habitually wear a proper Plaster during the Fall and Winter months, the annual deaths by consumption in the United States would be decreased one thousandfold. Until this is done our national scourge will continue its destructive march, desolating households, and numbering among its victims the best and the fairest of all ages, classes and conditions.

It is surely most strange when so *cheap*, so *simple* and so *certain* a means is at hand, that it is not embraced by all whom it would benefit. Any good Plaster will answer a good purpose, but the peculiar properties of MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER must recommend it as the *very best*. Its application is warm and soothing; its effects are immediate and permanent, and it imparts strength while it subdues pain. It is, therefore, almost a positive antidote to Pulmonary attacks while worn, and as a prompt remedy for these dangerous affections, a single box is worth all the Balms, Balsams, Syrups, Extracted Pectorals which modern philanthropists extol so highly in the newspapers. Many a tear is shed over an early grave in direct consequence of these "wonderful remedies." The truth is that in matters relating to our health we seldom use our common sense. How can a bottle, or a hundred bottles, of sweetened water, with a little laudanum and spice, cure a cold or stop a cough? How can it reach their inquiries, weak and delicate lungs? How can it do any good whatever? Thousands of sad hearts are now grieving in response. It is abominable wickedness to recommend such absurdities in such cases. If a cold led to nothing but a cough, and a cough led to a recovery, we should say to the dear people, spend your money as you please, no serious harm can result. But great letters spelling CONSUMPTION stare every one in the face who has a cold, and neglects it or ill-treats it. This we all know or should know; but each one hopes that he will be an exception. Look at the weekly lists of mortality, or number your own friends and relatives who have not been exceptions!

We have no desire to frighten any one into the unimportant matter of buying the MAGNETIC PLASTER, but we have a desire to speak plainly. The Plaster which we recommend is a common-sense article, devoid of the admixture of any ingredients of deceit or humbug. We believe its extended and universal employment as a shield against the influences of our changeable climate will prove a benefit and a blessing to our fellow-men, and we therefore take means to tell them so. No delicate person, at this season, should be any hour without the MAGNETIC PLASTER. Its cheapness is not the least of its recommendations. A single box will last the whole Winter. Price 25 cts. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER is sold by all Druggists in town and country everywhere.

M

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been restricted, yet prices have not varied remarkably, during the past week.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb.	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb.	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb.	12	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb.	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb.	10	@	12½
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb.	8	@	12½
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb.	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb.	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb.	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb.	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ℔ lb.	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb.	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ℔ lb.	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been more freely offered at our revised quotations, yet the inquiry has been less active.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb.	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Fowls, ℔ lb.	13	@	16
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Geese, each	1 25	@	2 00
Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	2 00
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@	1 12½
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 00	@	3 50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Canvas Back Ducks, ℔ pair	2 00	@	2 50
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 75	@	2 50
Snipe, English, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Partridge, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Quails, ℔ pair	40	@	50
Robins, ℔ dozen	50	@	62½
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Venison, ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Rabbits, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Squirrels, grey, each	—	@	12½

FISH

Have been in moderate request. The changes in prices have been generally favorable to purchasers.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Brook Trout, ℔ lb.	37	@	44
Mackerel, each	15	@	18
Codfish, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Whitefish, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Blackfish, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Bluefish, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb.	8	@	—
Perch, ℔ lb.	10	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Flounders, ℔ lb.	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Sea Bass, ℔ lb.	—	@	12
Black Bass, ℔ lb.	10	@	—
King-fish, ℔ lb.	—	@	15
Weak-fish, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Frost-fish, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Haddock, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Porgies, ℔ lb.	8	@	—
Smelts, ℔ lb.	—	@	15
Terrapin, each	75	@	1 00
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Sturgeon, smoked, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES.

The trade of the week has been of average magnitude. Supplies have been fair. Prices have been sustained.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Jones and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	75	@	1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	15	@	25
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ℔ peck	37	@	—
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	25	@	62
Cabbage, each	3	@	6
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	75	@	3 00
Cauliflowers, each	8	@	30
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	16	@	25
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Green Corn, ℔ hundred	1 00	@	1 25
Beans, Lima, ℔ half-peck	—	@	25
Beans, Lima, shelled, ℔ quart	—	@	25
Beans, String, ℔ half-peck	—	@	25
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins, each	8	@	12
Squashes, each	8	@	18
Salad, ℔ head	2	@	3
Chicory, ℔ head	2	@	3
Celery, ℔ bunch	—	@	10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2	@	3
Watercresses, ℔ quart	5	@	6
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ basket	—	@	50
Sorrell, ℔ peck	—	@	25
Green Peppers, ℔ dozen	—	@	12
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	—	@	5
Nasturtiums, ℔ half peck	—	@	56
Egg Plants, ℔ dozen	50	@	75
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Chives, ℔ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Okra, ℔ quart	37	@	—
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	2

FRUIT.

Business have been less satisfactory. Supplies of domestic are diminishing. Prices are advancing. These circumstances have the usual effect of restricting the consumption.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	37	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	75	@	1 00
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	16	@	20
Citron, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	18
Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb.	75	@	—
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb.	12	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb.	12	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ half-peck	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Columbian Virgalieu, ℔ half p'k	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Brown Beurre, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Duchess of Angouleme, ℔ h'f p'k	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Winter Cross, ℔ half peck	1 00	@	1 25
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	8	@	12
Quinces, ℔ 100	1 50	@	4 00
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb.	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	25	@	50
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37	@	—
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Dates, ℔ lb.	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb.	6	@	10
Currants, ℔ lb.	6	@	8
Prunes, ℔ lb.	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been very limited, yet dealers report no alteration in prices.

Butter, State, ℔ lb.	20	@	28
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb.	30	@	31
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb.	28	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb.	16	@	21
Cheese, ℔ lb.	11	@	12
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb.	25	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb.	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties; THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 24 bbls. Ashes; 26,973 bbls. Flour; 103 bbls. Corn Meal; 44,476 bushels Wheat; 960 bushels Corn; 5,400 bushels Rye; 9,200 bushels Barley; 20,750 bushels Oats; 422 pkgs. Provisions; 230 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 80 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 2,000 lbs. prime American yellow, at 34c.@34¼c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been more sought after at full rates.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 467 bags Rio at 11¾c., and 320 bags St. Domingo at 11c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Has been quiet, yet prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention at former quotations. Sales 1,800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8⅞	9
Middling	11⅜	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅜	13	13¼

FISH—Dry Cod have been in moderate request, chiefly at from $3 87½@$4 62½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain quiet, at previous rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered than it has been met by purchasers, and prices of low and medium grades have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. We have heard of sales of 17,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 80@$4 90; extra State at $4 95@5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 85@$5; extra Wisconsin at $5 10@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Canada Flour	$3 75	@	$4 60
Superfine State	4 80	@	4 90
Extra State	4 95	@	5 10
Superfine Western	4 85	@	5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 10	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@	5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@	6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@	5 30
Extra Genesee	5 50	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@	7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@	8 50

Southern Flour is in fair request at, however, irregular rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,600 bbls., part to arrive, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian continues in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales to-day, 700 bbls. extra low to very choice, in lots, chiefly at $5 30@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 45 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of the latter have been sold at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at somewhat irregular prices. The demand has been moderate—partly for shipment. Sales have been reported of 34,500 bushels, including fair White Canadian, at $1 35; fair to good White Western, part at $1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 12@$1 13; Red State, at $1 20; and choice White Kentucky, at $1 55 ℔ bushel. Corn is quite dull, and prices tend downward. Sales have been made of only small lots, including Yellow Northern and Jersey, from the dock, at $1@$1 01 ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, and languid at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is stiffly held. Sales have been reported of 6,400 bushels State, at 80c.@83c.; and 5,000 bushels Canada East at 83c.@85c. ℔ bush. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey at 39c.@42c.; and Southern at 38c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CURTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The receipts and sales of State and Western Flour during the past week have been quite extensive. The regular Eastern and local trade have purchased freely. The demand from shippers and speculators has also been fair. Prices have generally favored sellers, though on Thursday the market closed tamely, and the tendency was downward. Yesterday, holders of low and medium qualities made a further concession of 5c.@10c. ℔ barrel, yet transactions were restricted. Southern Flour has been in good request at, in the main, buoyant prices. The available supplies have been moderate, and holders have not been eager to sell, or disposed to make any important reduction in value. Yesterday a moderate business was reported, with some irregularity and heaviness in the market. Canadian Flour has attracted more attention, and prices have improved. The transactions have been exclusively in extra brands. Superfine is out of the market. Wheat opened with more firmness, influenced by a lively demand, chiefly from millers, though in part from shippers. Towards the close of 'Change on Wednesday, and during business hours on Thursday, holders offered their supplies more freely, while the inquiry diminished. Hence the market was depressed, and, to effect sales, lower rates had to be accepted. Yesterday a fair business was reported, mainly in Milwaukee Club, the market closing steadily. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 216,400 bushels. Corn has been in limited request, and prices have steadily favored buyers. The available supply is not heavy, yet it is in excess of the immediate requirements of purchasers, who are moving quite cautiously, in anticipation of more liberal arrivals, and a much lower range of prices. Rye has been more abundant, and has declined materially, yet the demand has not been active. Barley has been more inquired for, at former prices. Oats opened buoyantly, but closed less actively."

HAY—Sales, to-day, 700 bales North River, at full prices.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand,—including new at 12c.@17c.; crop of 1858, at 8c.@11c.; and crop of 1857, at 6c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been in moderate request at uniform rates, including Scotch Pig at $23 50@$21 50 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is attracting more attention, yet prices exhibit no important changes.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at drooping prices.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales of 200 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.@36c.; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.; also, by auction, 40 hhds. inferior Porto Rico, at 25c.@27½c., and 40 bbls. Texas, at 23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, at essentially unaltered figures. Crude Turpentine, $3 62½ ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., at 46½c.@47c. ℔ gallon; Common Resin, at $1 55 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Crude Sperm is actively sought after, while other descriptions are rather sparingly inquired for at essentially unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inquired for, chiefly at $15 20@$15 25 for Mess; $15 37½ for uninspected Mess; and $10 87@$11 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 2,850 bbls. here; with 2,000 bbls. Mess, half seller's option, all the year, at $14 75, and half buyer's option, all the year, at $15 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9½c., and Shoulders at 8¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales, to-day, 275 tcs. and bbls. fair to very choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef favors buyers. The transactions include 480 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$10 25 for new repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 75 for new extra Western Mess; $5 37½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, and $4 a $4 37½ for do. Prime. ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℔ 160 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,422 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅞c.@7⅜c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 45,000 lbs. prime, on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, with sales reported, since Tuesday last, of 65 hhds. Kentucky at 4¾c.@8¾c.; 98 cases Seed-Leaf at 18¾c. @ 31c.; 81 bales Havana at 27c.@30c.; with 200 bales Yara and 147 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 360 bbls., at 27½c., and 50 bbls. old, at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged, to-day, 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; also, by steamer, 50 tcs. Lard at 30s., and 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 50 tcs. Rice at 30s., and 30 boxes Tobacco at 3s. 6d. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at 7-16d., and 100 cases Tobacco at 16s. @ 17s. 6d.

CONVICTION OF A MAIL-ROBBING POSTMASTER.—LUTHER PRESTON, late Postmaster at Fillmore, Minnesota, recently arrested for robbing the mails, has been convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years. The discovery of his speculations resulted from robbing the mail of a letter containing two $1,000 drafts, forwarded by a Troy party in May last, to WM. S. JAMES, of Faribault, Minnesota. These drafts were drawn by the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of this city, upon the Metropolitan Bank of New-York, payable to the order of the Troy parties, who indorsed the drafts payable to the said JAMES. PRESTON stole the letter containing the drafts from the mail, while in transitu to Faribault, the letter having to pass through his office. He then forwarded the drafts to a man named MERRICK, a brother-in-law to Peoria, who undertook to negotiate them with the Central Bank of that place. The bank induced him to leave them for collection, and forwarded them to the Troy City Bank, to be presented to the parties in Troy for certification. The parties in Troy, on presentation of the drafts, pronounced JAMES's indorsement a forgery. The Peoria Bank was immediately notified of all the circumstances of the case. Accordingly when MERRICK presented himself at the bank he was arrested. Finding himself caught, he unearthed the mine of villainy in which he had been dabbling, showing that PRESTON was the head rogue, disclosing all the facts of the case, and on trial became a witness for the Government. The disclosures brought to light a large and extensive series of mail robberies, and other depredations.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED OFFERED FOR SALE IN NEW-YORK,
And on the most reasonable terms at the DEPOT for the sale of the
LONDON COMPANIES, ELLIOTT'S, SILVESTER'S, GEBHARDT'S,
And other celebrated Publishers' Pictures.

JOHN WILEY,
No. 56 Walker-st.

*** Trade supplied at the lowest importation prices.

Fine groups and scenery from $1 50 to $5 per dozen. Orders from the country mailed and prepaid on receipt of money.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LATE MADISON-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In pursuance of the subjoined resolution of the Board of Trustees of the (late) Madison-st. M. E. Church, you are invited to attend a meeting of the male members of said Church, to be held on the eveuing of MONDAY, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Church (now of the Port Society of New-York), corner of Catharine and Madison sts. Punctual attendance is requested.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Resolution passed by the Board of Trustees Aug. 4, 1859.

Resolved, That as the order of Court authorizing sale of the Madison-st. Church directed the balance of funds arising from sale of the same to be invested for the benefit of the petitioners, it is hereby declared to be the sense of this Board, that the funds now remaining in their hands be appropriated in such a way as may be directed by a majority of the male members of the Church, of twenty-one years of age, and of one year's standing at the time said Church was sold, and that the present place of residence of such members be ascertained, so far as practicable, and notice personally served on them, of the time and place of a meeting of said members, to be called for said purpose, on or before the 1st of November next.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKET STORE.

We are selling on a large stock of BLANKETS, of every variety, for beds, ship-berths and for public institutions.

Also, HORSE BLANKETS—Colors, blue, green, scarlet, crimson, gray, brown and plaid, weighing 5 to 14 pounds.

Honsekeepers, saddlers, and proprietors of omnibus and livery stables are invited.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 21 Park-pl.
No. 18 Murray-st.

361 BROADWAY. 539
TUCKER'S
Annual Sale of
PARIS FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
is a temptation at
22c., 50c. and 75c. per bunch.

SOIREE COIFFURES and BOUQUETS, $1 50 the set.

Not only do we surrender profits, but a considerable item in actual cost, to tempt the economists and thus enable us to remove a redundant stock.

CARPETINGS:
We have just received very large invoices
of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

POPULAR CUSTOM TRADE.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
NO. 57 WALKER-ST.,
Announce that they have received per steamer *Persia* ten (10) cases goods of latest styles, manufactured expressly to order for their Fall and Winter trade,
Comprising a superb assortment of most desirable shades
ELYSIAN, SABLE AND FUR BEAVERS FOR OVERCOATING,
MELTONS, ELASTICS AND CHEVIOTS FOR STREET SUITS,
Together with a choice selection of trouserings and vestings, received through Messrs. Barlow, Payne & Co., Manufacturers' Agents, London, England.
All specially adapted to the requirements of Gentlemen of appreciative taste,
And will be open on MONDAY, 30th inst.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
All the new styles of
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
JUST OPENED, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
From the large auction sales.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
Three-plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 6s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of tapestries.
B. BEATTY S, No. 8 4th-av., near Cooper Institute.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
NEW STYLES NOW OPENING IN
VELVET
HEAVY BLACK BEAVER,
HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER,
HEAVY BROWN PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER.
AT
BENSON'S, No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

500 PIECES FANCY SILKS,
From the late auction sales,
At 68., 78., 88., 98., 10s. per yard.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
In fact, the ladies say it is no use shopping any further than HORTON & SONS', No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MINX, MINX, MINX.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
A specialty with the subscriber, who has the choicest stock in the City. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 do. for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, at $7 a dozen; 12 spring, $10; 14 do., $12; and 17 spring, $15 a dozen. Old skirts made over equal to new.
C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory,
No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

AT NO. 755 BROADWAY.—SKIRTS. THE only manufactory where first-class, good shape, well made woven skirts are made to fit; 50 springs for ladies and 20 for misses. Old skirts made over equal to new. C. H. RANOUS' woven skirt factory, No. 755 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

LENGERIE & BRODERIC, NO. 28 AMITY-STREET.—Mme. LARMANDE invites the attention of her customers, and ladies in general, to her new assortment of Muslins, such as Sets, Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c., of the latest fashion, and recently arrived from Paris.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are below constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS—WOVEN SKIRTS—TWELVE springs $1 25; 14 springs $1 50; and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 12 springs, $10 per doz.; 14 springs, $12; and 17 springs, $15 per doz. Old skirts made over equal to new at HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK
In this market.
Reduced to $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

BLANKETS—BLANKETS.—VERY HEAVY, at $2 per pair. Sold much below the market prices, to pay advances.
JERVIS INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

WANTED, BY EVERYBODY,
THE MAGIC METAL POLISH;
A scientific preparation for cleaning beautifully all kinds of metals, cutlery, plated ware, gilding, glass, paintings, engine and carriage trimmings, ornamental work, statuary, marble and furniture.
AS A WASHING POWDER
It is invaluable for cleaning fine laces and family linen. Retail price 15 cents only for large boxes. Wholesale agency No. 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane, N. Y.

$5 HANDSOME PRIZES $5
FOR
TARGET COMPANIES.
PLATED GOODS, EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR PRIZES,
AND PRESENTS FOR SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS
A new and large assortment.
A call is solicited. Goods shown cheerfully to all.
W. S. MURRAY, No. 225 John-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CLAP'S, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for finished, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

NOTICE.—THE SHIPPERS OF GOODS BY THE steamer NEW WORLD, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., will confer a favor on the Company by sending the receipts of property shipped, together with copies of receipts of the same, to the Company's office, Pier No. 16 North River.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDding, jagged hare and turtle soup for dinner to-day. For sale, English mutton, hares, pheasants, filberts, bacon, cheese, herrings, Scotch oatmeal, pearmeal, &c. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE DELAWARE-BUILT SCHOONer *Alabama*, seven years old, carries 3,800 bushels corn, drawing 6¾ feet water; also the schooner *Wauponca*, two years old, 4 300 bushels capacity, draws 6 feet water; both in complete order, and will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to
B. N. FOX & CO., No. 60 Water-st.

COAL.—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH, (Peach Orchard,) and Broad Mountain, at lowest market prices, resereened from yard; 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel Coals.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *New-York Times*: Feb. 25, April 7, July 5, Sept. 9, 1856; Jan. 7, 14, March 17, Aug. 5, 1857. Address H. F. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PENNIES FOR SALE.—2,000 DOLLARS IN pennies for sale, at 2 per cent., in lots to suit.
HOLME & BOWMAN, Nos. 106 and 108 Charles-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A FINE HORSE, SQUARE-top carriage and harness in good order, and a first-rate saddle mare, all for sale at a sacrifice. Apply to JOHN ARTHUR, 11 Bergen-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st.,

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

W. B. & E. CLOTT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at public auction, the entire beautiful furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano-forte, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th aves., on

MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.

The house was furnished but four months ago; the furniture was made by Dixon and other celebrated makers, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocade, with a complete assortment of rosewood, chamber, and dining-room furniture, glassware, silverware, &c. Also, a fine iron safe, portable heater. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, REMOVED FROM NO. 89 FIFTH-AV., FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable private library, comprising about 2,000 VOLUMES elegantly bound books, in all the departments of literature. Among them will be found the following: Encyclopedia Britannica, 21 vols. half calf extra; British Poets, 25 vols., calf extra, Phila., 1819; British Prose Writers, 25 vols., calf, Sharp's edition, London, 1819 to 1821; New Voyages and Travels, svo, 9 vols., very numerous engravings, Lon.; Gibbon's Roman Empire, svo, 12 vols., calf, London, 1821; Biographia Dramatica, by Baker, Reid & Jones, 4 vols., calf extra; Milton's Paradise Lost, Martin's splendid illus., 2 vols. morocco; Byron's Works, 8 vols., 18mo, morocco, elegant; The British Classics, 88 vols., Penn, Durrel & Co., New-York, 1818; Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, numerous engravings, 6 vols., quarto; Daniels' Oriental Scenery, 3 vols., folio; Crabb's Universal Historical Dictionary, 2 vols., quarto, half-Russia; McPherson's Annuals, 4 vols., quarto; Plutarch's Lives, by Langhorne, 6 vols., sheep, calf; Shore's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, 2 vols., calf and extra; Rapin's History of England, by Robertson, 2 vols., folio; Roberts Holy Land, 6 vols. in 3, full and morocco extra; Works of Antonia Canova, 3 vols.; Gallery of Portraits, Memoir, 3 vols.; Gallery of Portraits, with Memoirs, 7 vols.; Charles Knight, half morocco; Audubon's Birds of America, 7 vols., full morocco; Audubon's Quadrupeds of America, 2 vols., do.; Knight's Pictorial London, 6 vols., half morocco; Westwood's Palaeo Graphia Sacra, pictorial, full Turkey morocco, a splendid copy; Natural History of New-York, 15 vols.; Musee Francais, 4 vols.; Musee Royale, 2 vols.; Boydell's Illustrations to Shakespeare, original edition, a most beautiful copy, in full Turkey morocco; Picturesque and Topographical views in Switzerland, 1 vol., folio, 1780; Lavater's Essay on Physiognomy; over 400 illustrations, 4 vols., svo, calf, London, 1804; and many other rare and valuable works which will be found in the catalogue. No books will be admitted to this sale except those belonging to this valuable library. They will be on exhibition, as above, on Monday, Oct. 31, and sold on TUESDAY, Nov. 1.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY (Saturday), Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, second-hand household furniture, being the entire contents of a four-story dwelling-house, rich rosewood parlor furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, heavy lace window-curtains, heavy ormolu chandeliers and cluster brackets, solid oak dining-room furniture, extension dining table, chairs in green reps, heavy French China dinner and tea sets, cut glassware in every variety, Sheffield table cutlery and silver-plated ware, rosewood, mahogany and painted chamber furniture, feather bedding, hair mattress, &c.; toilet crockery, ingrain and three-ply carpets, hall-cloths, velvet stair carpets, silver-plated rods, hat-racks and hall tables. Also, all the appurtenances to a complete culinary and laundry department. The catalogue of the above sale will also embrace a gentleman's mahogany tool-chest, containing a full set of first-class tools. Also, a superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT, NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., WILL SELL THIS DAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of second-hand and new household furniture: carpets, mirrors, oil-cloth, oil paintings, clocks, cutlery, china and glass ware, bedding, mattresses, palliasses, &c.; also, four elegant carved solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin moquet, brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth, and warranted in every respect. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of attention, as every article will be sold without reserve.

M. DOGGETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of superior household furniture, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, in plush, hair-cloth and brocatel, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, entire suite, pier and mantel mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and other carpets, splendid gas chandeliers, oak marble-top sideboards, oak extension dining-tables, China crockery, cutlery and glassware; the whole to be peremptorily sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, suites in brocatel, hair-cloth and plush, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, do. washstands and bureaus, toilet sets, crockery, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, stationery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, fine gold and silver watches and jewelry. Also an assortment of books in the various departments of literature, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to be continued during the AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 7 o'clock; at PEED & COLE'S Auction rooms, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a dark brown horse, about 15¾ hands high; 8 years old; sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for him; also, a fine bay horse, 16 hands high; about 8 years old; quite stylish and warranted sound and kind in all harness; suitable for a coupé.

CHAMBERLIN & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.—Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOOP SKIRTS. HOOP SKIRT WIRE, &c.—CHAMBERLIN & FAIRCHILD will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 555 Broadway, fifth story, a large quantity of hoop skirts, hoop skirt wire, &c. Also, four sewing machines. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, and SATURDAY, at 10½, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, at No. 73 William-st., by the case and package, a fine assortment of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, iris, crocus, snow-drops, crowo imperials, lillies, ranunculus, anemones, &c. Catalogues now ready. Gardeners and others in want, attend.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 272 4th-av., a general assortment of fine household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding, mirrors, &c. Also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A CRACKER ROUTE, NOW DOING a good business, with a good team, wagon, harness, sled, and route embracing Jersey City, Bergen, Bergen Point and Hudson City. For particulars, apply at SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE'S Bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.

$3,000 TO $3,500.—ONE-HALF INTEREST for sale in a wholesale and retail confectionery, long established, in Broadway, now doing a large business. Ill health the reason for selling. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

RETAIL SEGAR STORE FOR SALE.—A first-rate stand, in a good thoroughfare, doing a good business. A satisfactory reason will be given for selling. Apply to JULIAN ALLEN, 130 Water-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the old established Ship Stores and Chandlery, No. 179 South-st. For particulars, apply on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH INST., EITHER in 5th-av., between Washington-square and 8th-st.; in 8th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; or in University-place, between 8th and 12th sts., A CHATELAINE WATCH-CHAIN, with several small things attached thereto, among which was a small seal, with the initials of the owner's name engraved thereon. Whoever may have found the lost article, and will deliver it at the *Times* office, or to the owner, at No. 36 East 16th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., while going from the corner of South 4th and 2d sts., Williamsburgh, via Division av. Ferry to corner of Columbia and Grand sts., New-York, a Ladies' MINK FUR VICTORINE. Whoever will return the same to Mrs. BEACH, No. 118 Suffolk-st., will receive the above reward.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,

FOR

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the West, Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,

No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

EXPRESS TO EUROPE.—THE GLOBE EXpress, No. 28 Broad-st., sends by every steamer, daguerreotypes, photographs, presents, and packages of every description or size, and at moderate rates, to any place in Europe; while the correspondents of the Express, in every city in Europe, receive packages there for delivery in this country. L. W. MORRIS.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most coal oils are subject—an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more pleasant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

KEROSENE OIL BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE and test the Excelsior Coal Oil—a very superior article, beautiful light color—guaranteed never to change, and uniform; pleasant odor, and burns in all Coal Oil lamps with a brilliant flame, without crusting the wick. Depôt No. 249 Pearl-st.

SLOTT & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOLLOWING DEsirable Property, well rented and paying good interest:

1 House and lot No. 266 Bleecker-st.
1 House and lot No. 39 4th-st.
1 House and lot 85 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
1 House and lot in 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 House and lot in 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
1 House and lot in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Also several desirable country seats can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE,

Real Estate and House Agent, No. 77 East 13th-st., Between 3d and 4th avs., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A VERY desirable lot, containing about an acre, situated a few rods from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, and fronting on two streets; two good dwelling houses, and the grounds are in a good state of cultivation, with suitable outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; a fine location for a lager-bier brewery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., an elegant first-class high stoop three-story brown-stone front house, front full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 39th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone basement house, northwest corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, about 5 minutes' walk from the ferries, furnished with all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., Inquire of D. BURHANS, second door from the corner.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VALuable out lots, improved, 1¾ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE 4-STORY houses, in 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.; one on the corner will be sold low, if applied for soon. Houses let and collections made. WARNER PLATT, Real Estate Agent, No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the 4th-av. and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Location: Montague-st.; size, 25x100 feet. Apply to DAVID RAIT, jeweler, No. 405 Broadway.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

One on West 21st-st.	Rent	$1,000 per annum.
One on West 24th-st.	Rent	1,200 per annum.
One on East 24th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on East 35th-st.	Rent	1,600 per annum.
One on East 35th-st.	Rent	1,350 per annum.
One on East 31st-st.	Rent	900 per annum.
One on East 39th st.	Rent $15 a month, and board gentleman and wife.	
One on West 23d-st.	Rent	2,400 per annum.
One on 7th-av.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.
One on Thompson-st.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One on West 34th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on 4th-st., 17 boarders, and board 3 persons.	Rent	1,200 per annum.

A suite of 6 elegantly furnished rooms on 6th-av. Rent, per month, 70 a month.
A suite of 4 rooms on 32d-st. Rent, 25 a month.
A splendid lower part of house on Clinton-place.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, 100 FEET from 8th-av. cars, a neat three-story house, with all the modern improvements. In the new row of houses now finished; the street has been paved with Belgian pavement, and is as desirable a place to live as any in this part of the City; it will be let low for one or more years. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad; new house, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements; location near depôt, healthy and beautiful, with garden land and barn; possession immediate, or March 1. Apply to LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas throughout; Kidderwood water in the yard; situated No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars, call next door, No. 479, or of T. H. BROWN, at A. Campbell's, No. 43 Centre-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE, on 25th-st., near Lexington-av., with handsome gas-fixtures, 3 elegant mirrors, and about 20 tons coal laid in for the Winter; will be let at the reduced price of only $1,300 until May; immediate possession given. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 206 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

A NEAT, SMALL HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, on Sullivan-st., near Prince, with all the modern improvements, will be let at the astonishingly low price of $800 per annum. Family going to Europe immediately. None but a small, respectable family, treated with. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE, four-story house, neatly and newly furnished, new beds, new carpets, house in fine order, 20 rooms; location 24th-st., near Madison-square; well adapted for a first-class boarding-house or a private family. Rent $150 a month. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE House on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $1,500 per annum, and all the furniture for sale at a great sacrifice. This house is now filled with first-class boarders. A good chance to make money. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LAGER-BIER BREWERS.—TO LEASE, a plot of ground near the Central Park, 100 feet on 6th-av., on which vaults suitable for a brewery will be built by the owner, under the direction of the lessee. F. KISSAM, No. 147 Broadway.

STORE TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN Houston and Bleecker sts., store 28x100 feet, either the whole or upper part. Apply for particulars to E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres, on the mountain side, near to depôt and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are of the first class, new, large, and in complete order; all the latest improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Depôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WORTH ABOUT $10,000, within 20 miles of New-York City, in Westchester County, for which one-half will be paid in cash, and balance in first-class staple merchandise. Address Box 2,378 New-York Post-office.

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—Low rent, with 30 to 50 acres good land, within 60 miles of New-York; would exchange for a 200-acre Wisconsin farm, under cultivation. Give full particulars. A. W., Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH EIGHT rooms, situated at Astoria, five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Also for sale, furniture that was purchased May 1, very cheap, as the owner intends moving to the South. Inquire at No. 46 Murray-st., within five days.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A cottage on Staten Island, at Elliottville, 3 minutes' walk from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For particulars apply to R. R. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Rooster and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10¾ to 5 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE PLEASANT ROOM ON THE second floor, with bath-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; a single room on the third floor for a single gentleman, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant location, No. 15 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, a front parlor and one or two bedrooms, on the third floor of a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address H. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, with full or partial board, but a few minutes' walk from the ferries; pleasant location; but few boarders. Call and see at No. 9 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The rooms have all the modern conveniences and are very desirable for a family.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, may be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN will find board by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st.; the best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD FOR a single gentleman in a modern-built house, with large rooms, bath, gas, &c., with a European lady; location pleasant, near the cars, and but a few minutes' walk to Wall-st. Ferry. Family meals—breakfast, dinner and tea on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only, and place of business, GURDON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife may be accommodated with board, and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Furniture all new; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—COMFORTABLE home for the winter, modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st.; pleasant location, six minutes from Fulton-ferry; will be ready 1st November proximo; furnished rooms and board for two gentlemen; house well warmed; an excellent table. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant, and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURnished room to let, with board, to two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and his wife, in a house where there are but few other boarders. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Inquire at No. 128½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, can be obtained at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board for himself, wife and daughter, in a pleasant location above 25th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—I WOULD LIKE TO OBtain a genteel room and bedroom, with board for myself, wife, and child, a year old, with a private American family in the Ninth Ward; we are plain people, and desire the comforts of a quiet home for a reasonable price; the best references given and required. Parties disposed to accommodate, at a sum not to exceed $30 per month, may address, with full particulars, ALEXANDER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—TWO YOUNG GERMAN gentlemen desire a parlor and bedroom adjoining, with partial board, in a strictly private German family, where they can find the comforts of a home. Location not to be above 16th-st., or in Brooklyn or Hoboken. Address B., Box No. 130, *Times* Office, stating prices, &c.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN; A small room, with breakfast, (dinner on Sundays,) in a private family (French preferred) near Broadway, between Bleecker and 14th-sts.; terms not to exceed $4 per week. Address A. Q. X., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARD—WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, Catholic preferred, for a lady. Terms not to exceed $6 a week. Address S. G. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A LARGE FRONT room, or room and bedroom, or two large rooms and bedroom, in a first-class house, location unexceptionable, on the west side of town, may be had with board, with closets, clothes presses, drawers, gas, bath and any convenience for first-class persons who desire the comforts of a reliable home. A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen who wish a location of this kind, and who are willing to pay liberally for such accommodations, will not be disappointed. Address R., Box No. 2,083 Post-office, with real name.

WANTED—PARTIAL BOARD AND FURNISHED apartments, at $50 per month; any small private American family, residing in a good neighborhood, who are willing to make a pleasant home for a gentleman, his brother and wife, will find an agreeable party by addressing, with particulars, BOAZ, Box No. 3,393 New-York Post-office.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely furnished front room, on second floor, having grate, gas, with use of bath-room. Price $4 50 each per week. Location a few blocks west from Broadway, below 14th-st. References exchanged. Address F. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNION-SQUARE.—A strictly private family wish to let a second story, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; with such only a liberal arrangement will be made; breakfast if desired. Cards of address at TADMAN'S Drug-store, 21st-st. and 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board, in a newly furnished front room on second floor, containing all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—No. 19 Colon-place, Broadway, above 15th-st., a richly furnished suite of rooms, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, and closets, to let with board. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

THREE YOUNG EUROPEANS WISH to find accommodations in a private family where they can enjoy the comforts of a home; location in the vicinity of Union-square; references given and required. Address E. M., Box No. 1,273 Post-office, New-York.

BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, furnished, to let, with board, to a family or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the Bay; distance from either ferry, three minutes' walk. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—OR A family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, in a private French family, at No. 170 West 37th-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A few select gentlemen and ladies can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 245 West 31st-st. References exchanged. Apply on the premises. Modern improvements.

TO LET FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 35 West Washington-place, a front parlor front room on second floor, and bedroom adjoining, with use of bath-room. Private family; no boarders. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A comfortable and convenient front room in the third story, with privilege in a pleasant parlor if desired, at No. 42 East 22d-st.

NO. 143 NINTH-STREET.—SUITES OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for families, with private table, in the above first-class house. Conveniently located near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME FOR THE Winter, where lessons on the piano, in French, &c., would be taken as payment for board, &c.; refereoces exchanged. No. 132 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH FULL or partial board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, at No. 160 East 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, and TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms, with bath-room attached; also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all in one building, can now be engaged for the season. In this quiet and desirably-located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, for a term of years, a farm of 30 to 100 acres, accessible to the City, in a healthy locality, with commodious and convenient buildings; a farm adapted to grazing, with plenty of fruit, preferred. Address, stating location, price (cash) and other particulars, Box No. 2,052 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HANDSOME HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, with all the modern improvements, for a first-class small family; rent from $300 to $400. Immediate possession wanted. Call, or address, WILLIAM, No. 343 4th-av.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES, BROOKLYN.—The first lecture of the Winter course will be delivered by the Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

M. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES at Clinton Hall, TUESDAY Nov. 1, *Wall-street*. Nov. 8, *Open Air Industry*. Nov. 15, *The Gentlemen of the World*.

WALL-STREET.—The lecturer begs to announce that, with a view to qualify himself for speaking advisedly on this subject, he has recently been doing all kinds of business in "the Street," through all sorts of Brokers; also, that he has "assisted" at a session of the Stock Board, and caused purchases of securities for a real y fabulous amount, to be made under his direct supervision by several of his Brokers.

Each Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

PROF. GILBERT, M. D., WILL GIVE A Course of Lectures on PHYSIOLOGY in the Demilt Institute, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., illustrating his lecture with anatomical plates, skeletons, and a full size man in, which will be taken apart, showing the heart, lungs, liver, etc. Lecture MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, free. Lectures TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 1 and 3, on the *Respiratory Organs, Cause of Consumption and Prevention*, &c. Those wishing tickets will call on the Doctor, No. 236 East 20th-st.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver his new and popular lecture on *What a Blind Man saw in England*, in Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st. near 8th-av., next TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York, Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn.

CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.

Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.

Private, family, or school classes attended.

Circulars at either Academy.

T. HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 206 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.

Classes are now open for the reception of pupils, and the term will commence from the first lesson taken.

Days of tuition MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.—For ladies at 3 o'clock; Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Evening class for ladies exclusively from 7 to 8 P. M.; for gentlemen from 8 to 9 P. M. At 9 o'clock the pupils will assemble together for mutual improvement.

A grand soiree will be given on Monday evening Oct. 31.

Schools and private classes attended in the City or country. Apply as above.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 137 Montague-place.

New classes for children at 4 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on Thursday, November 3d. Early application is desirable.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 56 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

TRIAL OF JOHN BROWN.

Counsel from the North Appears for his Defence.

FURTHER TESTIMONY.

THIRD DAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Oct. 28.

The Court met at 11 o'clock. BROWN was led over from the jail, walking very feebly. He laid down upon his cot.

Senator MASON entered the Court with Mr. HOYT, the Boston counsel, of BROWN. BROWN remarked that the testimony of Col. WASHINGTON and Mr. PHELPS yesterday was strictly truthful.

The jury were called and answered to their names.

Mr. BOTTS announced the arrival of Mr. HOYT, who had come here to assist the counsel for the prisoner. At present, however, he did not feel disposed to take part in the case. Whenever he should feel disposed, he should do so.

Mr. HUNTER suggested that he had better be qualified as a member of the bar on producing proof from the Boston bar.

Mr. HOYT had not brought his credentials of admission.

The Court said that that was not requfred in order to be strictly legal; to that fact any citizen's evidence would answer.

Mr. GREEN said his partner had read letters from fellow-students of HOYT, alluding to him as a member of the bar.

Mr. HOYT then took the customary oath.

TESTIMONY RENEWED.

Conductor PHELPS recalled. *By Mr. Botts*—[The question put to him was prepared by BROWN.] The firing was commenced by those men on the bridge, who shot HEYWOOD. The next firing was by THOGMORTON. Does not know whether the firing at HEYWOOD was intentional. There was no attack on BROWN'S men until after HEYWOOD was shot. He was shot by armed men in the Winchester span of the bridge.

Col. Lewis W. Washington recalled. *By Mr. Botts*—Negotiations were opened with Brown for the release of prisoners before the general firing commenced on Monday; does not know whether all the prisoners signed the proposition for a suspension of firing; in the opening negotiations Brown frequently suggested that the prisoners should cross the bridge with him to the second canal, and the lock was not to be fired upon until they reached that point; none of the prisoners made any objection to the proposition; Brown said he was too old a soldier to yield the advantage he possessed in holding hostages; during the day Brown's son was wounded in the breast, the ball passing around to the side, but he took his weapon again and fired frequently before his sufferings compelled him to retire; heard Capt. Brown frequently complain of bad faith of people in regard to a flag of truce; heard him make no threat or even any vindictiveness against the people; Mr. Brewer went out and brought in a promise that the people would not fire while negotiations were pending; cannot say that all the firing of Capt. Brown or his men was in self-defence; heard Brown give frequent orders not to fire on unarmed citizens; the first firing was against the engine-house; Brown said the people appeared to pay but little regard to the lives of the citizens, and we must take the chances with them. After the first attack on the engine-house by the marines, there was not a general cry of "surrender;" one cried surrender, but the others fought on; Brown had a rifle in his hand when he was struck down by the marines, and received a cut over the head with a sword by Lieut. Green.

Mr. HUNTER laid before the jury the printed constitution and ordinance of the Provisional Government reading the two first clauses of the preamble, the 7th, 45th and 48th articles, and briefly summing up other portions of the constitution. Sheriff CAMPBELL knows the handwriting of the prisoner; has copied a letter for him.

BROWN said he would himself identify any of his handwriting, and save all that trouble. He was ready to face the music.

Mr. HUNTER would prefer proving them by Mr. CAMPBELL.

BROWN—"Either way as you please."

A large bundle of letters was produced. Each was identified by CAMPBELL, and handed to BROWN, who at the first glance replied to each in a loud voice, "Yes, that is mine." The papers and letters were about fifty in number.

On receiving a list of members of the Convention, Mr. HUNTER read it. It is headed, "WILLIAM CHARLES MORRIS, President of the Convention, and H. KAGI, Secretary of the Convention." On handing the list to BROWN he exclaimed, with a groan, "That's my signature."

In reference to another paper he said, "I have nothing to say about that."

Mr. HUNTER read a letter from J. R. GIDDINGS, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from BROWN, and saying that he would be pleased to see him at his house this Summer.

Mr. HUNTER then read the letter from GZAAIT SMITH about the "Kansas work," which has already been published. It has "June B., 1859," indorsed on the back, in BROWN'S writing.

Mr. BOTTS here insisted on the right of examining the letters before their being read.

Armistead Ball, master machinist at the Armory, testified that, early in the morning he was aroused oy Benj. Hobbs, announcing that persons were at the Armory, carrying off Government property; reached the gate; was accosted by two armed men, and seized as a prisoner; refused to make any explanation until within the Armory yard; Stephens was sentry at the gate; was conducted to Capt. Brown, who told me his object was to free slaves, and not the making of war on the people; that my person and private property would be safe; that his war was against the accursed system of slavery; that he had power to do it, and would carry it out; it was no child's play he had undertaken; he then gave me permission to return to my family, to assure them of my safety, and get my breakfast; started back home, and was accompanied by two armed men, who stopped at the door; breakfast not being ready, went back, and was allowed to return home again under escort, at a later hour; on returning again Capt. Brown said it was his determination to seize the arms and munition of the Government, to arm the blacks to defend themselves against their masters; Brown also made a proposition to himself and other officers of the Armory to deliver into his possession the munitions of war belonging to the Government; we replied that they were already in his possession, as we were; Brown frequently told us that our safety depended on the good conduct of our citizens; when the firing commenced all fell; we were in danger, and almost any proposition that was made to us was accepted to secure our safety; Brown said if the citizens were willing to risk their lives and those of the prisoners to capture him, they must abide by it; Brown made but one proposition to go to the canal-lock, give up their prisoners, and fight it out with the military; at daylight on Tuesday morning the witness appealed to Brown, on the ground of humanity to the prisoners, as well as to the men who appeared so bound to him, not to persist in spilling more blood; Brown replied he was well aware what he was about, and knew the consequences—that he was already proclaimed an outlaw, and $3,500 was on his head; with regard to the killing of Beckham, one of Brown's party had fired in that direction several times; remonstrated with him when leveling his rifle at an old man named Griest, that he was not a combatant, and he desisted; afterwards heard him fire, and heard him say, "Dropped him;" when we heard that Beckham was dead, the man who fired asked who he was; we told him he was an old and respectable citizen, and Mayor of the town, and the man who fired expressed himself very sorry; this man was afterwards killed at the charge of the marines; Capt. Brown made preparations for resisting the marines; he was always in arms, but do not think I saw him fire. [The other portions of Mr. Ball's testimony was merely in corroboration of Mr. Washington's.]

By Mr. Green—We, as prisoners, agreed to such terms of capitulation as our citizens were willing to accept; the proposal was written by Mr. Dangerfield, and dictated by Brown; do not know whether Brown's son and Stephens were wounded while they accompanied the citizens with a flag of truce; did not know that any of them were Brown's sons until I heard Brown say to Capt. Simms, "There lies one of my sons dead, and here is another dying." Brown frequently remarked that the citizens were acting with impunity in persisting in firing on their own citizens; he managed a different position all the time; Brown repeatedly said he would injure no one but in self-defence; Coppie frequently urged us to seek places of safety, but Brown did not; he appeared to desire us to take care of ourselves; and at the time of the charge of the marines, told us we must equally occupy the post of danger with themselves; there were three or four slaves in the engine-house; they had spears, but all seemed badly scared; Washington Phil was ordered by Brown to cut a port-hole through the brick wall; he continued until a brisk fire commenced outside, when he said, "This is getting too hot for Phil," and he squatted. Brown then took up the tools and finished the hole.

John Allstead, sworn—On Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, was awakened from sleep; asked who was at the door; the reply was, "Get up quietly or we will burn you up;" asked what they intended to do; they said, "Free the country of Slavery;" told me they were going to take me to Harper's Ferry; dressed myself, and when I got to the door they had all my blacks, seven in number; we were all put into a wagon; the negroes were then all armed with pikes; all the men who took us up were armed; we went to the Armory yard, where I was put in charge of one of Brown's party; afterwards we were ordered into the watch-house; saw Col. Washington there; Brown came and spoke to us about getting two negroes to take our places, and then he would release us; nothing further was said about that; Brown's rifle was cocked all the time; the negroes were placed in the watch-house with spears in their hands; the slaves showed no disposition to use them; witness was afterwards transferred to the engine-house; several negroes were there; saw Phil making port-holes by Brown's order; the other negroes were doing nothing, and had dropped their spears; some of them were asleep nearly all the time; [laughter;] when the marines made the assault, Brown's party took position behind the engine, and aimed at the door; Brown was in front, squatting; he fired at the marines, and my opinion is that he killed that marine.

By Mr. Green—Did not see any others shoot; cannot state certainly by what shot the marine was killed; he might have been killed by shots fired before the door was broken open; was much confused and excited at the time; heard regrets expressed at Beckham's being killed.

Alexander Kelly, sworn—Described the manner of Thomas Burley's being killed on Monday; Brown's party fired at witness, and witness returned the fire; Burley was with witness, and was armed with a gun; saw him soon after he was shot; the shot came from the direction of Shenandoah-street.

Not cross-examined.

Albert Griest, sworn—Sunday night had been to meeting with my son; coming home across the Shenandoah bridge was seized by two men with rifles; when we got to the end of the bridge were stopped by a man with a spear; asked what was the matter—was the town under martial law? he told me I should not be hurt, and asked me whether there were many slaveholders about Harper's Ferry; told him no; Brown came up and observed, "You have got some prisoners;" they took us to the Armory; found some citizens there; being tired, we laid down; Brown said his object was to free the slaves; told him there were not many there; he replied, "The good Book says we are all free and equal, and, if we were peaceable, we should not be hurt;" there was some firing about that time; afterwards, about three, witness was sent to tell the conductor that the train might pass unmolested; saw Mr. Beckham, and delivered the message; Brown then dismissed me; did not go home, being afraid some of Brown's men, not knowing this, might shoot me; saw Heywood brought in wounded.

Mr. Kelly, recalled—Saw Geo. W. Turner killed on High-street; he was shot while in the act of leveling his gun; the shot came from the corner of Shenandoah and High-streets; the men who fired had rifles; one had a shawl on.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Henry Hunter, sworn—Went to the Ferry with the Charlestown Guard; staid in the bridge, leaving the Company; went off fighting on my own hook; saw Beckham fall when shot; heard the whistling of the ball; undertook to go to his assistance, but was withheld by a friend; soon after, another person went out to remove the body, saying he would "help the squire;" heard the whistling of another ball; think that Beckham had a pistol in his coat pocket, judging from the weight and shape of the pocket; did not see it, and don't think the people from the Armory-yard saw it; the shot that killed Beckham came from the engine-house; numerous shots were fired from the engine-house at the tank. The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing new.

Col. Gibson, sworn—Helped a portion of the militia of Jefferson County to suppress the insurrection; the Jefferson Guard and other detachments were in the action; they were called out by authority of law; three insurgents were killed at the rifle factory, and Copeland captured.

Cross-examined—There was firing by outside citizens, and the three killed were not under my command; don't think the insurgents fired a gun at the rifle factory, but endeavored to make their escape across the river.

Benjamin T. Bell, sworn—Went to Harper's Ferry armed; did not join the military; was stationed in the Galt House, in Capt. Botts' company; in the evening, walked out on the platform; saw Beckham shot; went as near to him as was safe, but perceived no breathing; there was firing from the engine house towards the railroad; Mr. Young, a member of the Jefferson Guards, was wounded while making a charge against the insurgents; saw others shot; there were probably 30 shots fired from the engine house towards the tank, and in other directions.

Cross-examined—There was general firing in almost every direction; McCabe was about firing when he was shot; there were 20 or 30 men firing at the engine house when Young and McCabe were wounded.

Lewis Starry, examined—He testified respecting the killing of Turner.

The prosecution rested here.

The counsel for the defence called Joseph A. Brewer, who testified that he was one of the prisoners in the engine-house with Washington and others; Brown remarked that the prisoners should share their danger; they were allowed to shelter themselves as they could; Cross went out with a flag of truce; another went out and came back wounded; Stevens and Kitzmiller went out, and Stevens was shot; after that it commenced raining very hard; supposed Stevens was dead; we lay near the corner of the depôt; heard groaning, and saw Stevens moving; asked Brown to send a man to relieve Stevens; Brown refused to send any one, because he would be shot; witness was allowed to go and assist Stevens into the hotel; he returned to the engine-house according to his pledge; was sent several times by Brown to request the citizens not to shoot, as the lives of the prisoners were endangered; negotiations were going on between Brown and the prisoners before the general firing commenced; Brown proposed that he should retain possession of what he held, including the Armory and negroes, and Col. Washington and the others seemed to acquiesce in this arrangement; Cross was sent out to confer with Beckham and others on the subject; a guard went with him, who were fired upon; after that Stevens wanted to shoot, but Kitzmiller appealed to him, and they went out together to stop the firing; when they did not return, Brown seemed to show temper, and there was a change in the arrangements; after that, Brown said he had it in his power to destroy that place in half an hour, but wouldn't do it unless resisted; think a shot from the water-tank struck Copple; he then returned the fire, and some one said, "That man's down," the special object of witness in going out was to see the firing from the tank, which was annoying to those in the guard-house.

A. M. Kitzmiller, sworn.—Made repeated efforts to communicate matters with Brown; he said his object there was to free the slaves from bondage, and, if necessary, fight the Pro-Slavery men for that purpose; I was first surprised, then indignant, and finally disgusted with Brown; he said to me, "there is a company of riflemen on the bridge, get them to go in company with Stevens:" Mr. Hunter told them I was sorry they did not leave their guns; Stevens remarked that would not do; I had no flag, and did not consider myself the bearer of a flag of truce; as to the rifle company on the bridge, I saw they were our own men; waved my handkerchief and told Stevens and the other man to remain; soon heard firing very close; Stevens fired in reply to a shot which struck him from the house by the side of the Winchester Railroad depôt; Stevens swore and the other man returned; think it was Brown's son: Stevens was shot before he fired back; Thompson, of Brown's men, was a prisoner on the bridge.

[Brown here cried out the circumstances connected with the death of Thompson.]

Witness—I was not there, and did not see the last; the last I saw of Thompson he was a prisoner with the Ferry people on the bridge; Moore, Berkhardt, Anderson and twenty or thirty others were there; Mr. Beckham was killed at or about the time Thompson was taken; did not return to the engine-house; witness' object was to prevent unnecessary shedding of blood; went out at request of Brown to use influence for that purpose.

James Beller, sworn—Was at the Galt House with Chambers on Monday morning; Chambers fired, and I saw the man lying whom he shot; did not know the man; suppose it was Stevens; did not see any one with him when shot; Stevens was shot before Capt. Botts' Company reached the Galt House.

Mr. Green stated to the Court that he desired to bring out testimony relative to the shooting of Thompson, one of the insurgents, in the bridge, but the State objected to it unless Brown had a knowledge of that shooting.

Mr. Hunter said there was a deal of testimony about Brown's forbearance in not shooting citizens that had no more to do with this case than the dead languages. If he understood the offer it was to show that one of these men, named Thompson, a prisoner, was dispatched after Beckham's death. The circumstances of the deed might be such as he himself might not at all approve. He did not know how that might be, but he desired to avoid investigation that might be used. Not that it was so designed by the respectable counsel employed in the case, but because he thought the object of the prisoner in getting at it was for out-door effect and influence. He therefore said if the defence could show that this prisoner was aware of these circumstances and the manner in which that party was killed and still exerted forbearance, he would not object. But unless the knowledge of it could be brought home to the prisoner, and his after conduct, he could not see its relevancy.

Mr. Botts observed that they had already proved that, for hours after that, communications were held between the parties.

The Court thought these facts admissible as evidence.

Mr. Hunter, the witness, was called—After Mr. Beckham, who was my grand-uncle, was shot, I was much exasperated, and started with Mr. Chambers to the room where the second Thompson was confined, with the purpose of shooting him; we found several persons in the room, and had leveled our guns at him, when Mr. Foulkes' sister threw herself before him, and begged us to leave him to the laws; we then caught hold of him, and dragged him out by the throat—he saying, "Though you may take my life, eighty thousand millions will rise up to avenge me, and carry out my purpose of giving liberty to the slaves;" we carried him out to the bridge, and two of us levelling our guns in this moment of wild exasperation, fired, and before he fell a dozen or more balls were buried in him; we then threw his body off the trestle-work and returned to the bridge to bring out the prisoner Stevens, and serve him in the same way; we found him suffering from his wounds and probably dying; concluded to spare him, and start after others, and shoot all we could find; I had just seen my loved uncle and best friend I ever had shot down by those villainous Abolitionists, and felt justified in shooting any that I could find; I felt it my duty, and have no regrets.

W. H. Williams, the watchman on the bridge, related the particulars of his arrest and confinement in the watch-house; Brown told the prisoners to hide themselves, or they would be shot by the people outside: he said he would not hurt any of them; Brown told Mr. Grist to tell the people to cease firing, or he would burn the town, but if they didn't molest him he wouldn't molest them; heard two shots on the bridge about the time the express train arrived; did not see Heywood killed.

Brown—State what was said by myself, and not about his being shot.

Williams—I think you said that if he had taken care of himself he would not have suffered.

Reason Cross, sworn—I proposed a proposition that Brown should retain possession of the Armory—that he should release us, and that the firing should stop.

Brown—Were there two written propositions drawn up while you were present?

Cross—Yes, there was another paper prepared by Kitzmiller and some others; I went out to stop the firing; a man went out with me, and they took him prisoner and tied him; this was Thompson, who was afterwards taken out and shot; Brown's treatment of me was kind and respectful; heard him talk roughly to some men who were going in to where the blacks were confined.

Several witnesses for the prisoners were here called and did not answer the subpenaes. They had not been returned.

Brown arose from his mattress, evidently excited, and, standing on his feet, addressed the Court as follows:

"May it please the Court, I discover that, notwithstanding all the assertions I have received of a fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as it would seem. I gave the names, as soon as I could get at them, of the persons I wished to have called as witnesses, and was assured that they would be subpœnaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect, saying where those parties were, but it appears that they have not been subpœnaed, so far as I can learn, and now I ask, if I am to have anything at all deserving the name and shadow of a fair trial, that this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow morning. For I have no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I feel that I can rely, but I am in hopes counsel may arrive who will attend to seeing that I get the witnesses who are necessary for my defence. I am myself unable to attend to it. I have given all the attention I possibly could to it, but am unable to see or know about them, and can't even find out their names, and I have nobody to do any errand, for my money was all taken from me when I was sacked and stabbed, and I have not a dime. I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars in gold and silver taken from my pocket, and now I have no possible means of getting anybody to go my errands for me, and I have not had the witnesses subpenaed. They are not within reach, and are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow morning to have something done, if anything is designed. If not, I am ready for anything that may come up. Brown then lay down again, drew his blanket over him, and closed his eyes, and appeared to sink in tranquil slumber.

Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, who had been sitting quietly all day, at the side of Mr. Botts, arose amid great sensation, and addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court: I would add my voice to the appeal of Mr. Brown, although I have had no consultation with him, that the further hearing of the case be postponed until morning. I would state the reason of this request. It was that I was informed and had reason to believe that Judge Tilden, of Ohio, was on his way to Charlestown, and would undoubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry at 7 o'clock to-night. I have taken measures to insure that gentleman's arrival in this place to-night if he reaches the Ferry. For myself, I have come from Boston, traveling night and day, to volunteer my services in defence of Brown. I could not undertake the responsibility of the defence as I am now situated. The gentlemen who have defended Brown have acted in an honorable and dignified manner in all respects, so far as I know, but I cannot assume the responsibility of defending him myself for many reasons. I. It would be ridiculous in me to do it, because I have not read the indictment through—have not, except so far as I have listened to the case and heard counsel this morning, got any idea of the line of defence proposed, and have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virginia, and had no time to read it. I had no time to examine the questions arising in this defence, some of which are of considerable importance, especially that relative to the jurisdiction over armory grounds. For all these reasons I ask the continuation of the case till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Botts—In justice to myself, I must state that on being first assigned as counsel to Mr. Brown, I conferred with him, and, at his instance, took down a list of the witnesses he desired subpœned in his behalf. Though it was late at night I called up the Sheriff, and informed him that I wished subpœnas issued early in the morning. This was done, and there are here Messrs. Phelps, Williams and Grist, and they have been examined.

Sheriff Campbell stated that the subpœnes were placed in the hands of an officer, with the request to serve them at once. He must have served them, as some of the witnesses are here. The process has not been returned, and may have been sent by private hands, and failed to arrive.

Mr. Botts thought they had shown, and he was confident he spoke the sentiment of the whole community, when he said that they wished Mr. Brown to have a fair trial.

Mr. Hunter—I do not rise for the purpose of protracting the argument or interposing the slightest impediment in any way to a fair trial. This is fair. Whether it was promised to Brown or not, it is guaranteed by our laws to every prisoner; and, so far as I am concerned, I have studiously avoided suggesting anything to the Court which would in the slightest degree interfere with it. I beg leave to say, in reference to this application, that I supposed the Court, even under these circumstances, will have to be satisfied in some way, through counsel or otherwise, that this testimony is material testimony. So far as any witness has been examined the evidence relates to the conduct of Capt. Brown in treating his prisoners with levity, respect and courtesy, and this additional matter that his flags of truce—if you choose to regard them so—were not respected by the citizens, and that some of his men were shot. If the defence choose to take that course, we are perfectly willing to admit these facts in any form they desire, unless the Court shall be satisfied that this testimony which I have no doubt is, every particle of it, here which could be got, is really material to the defence. I submit that the application for delay on that score should not be granted. Some of these witnesses have been here and might have been asked to remain. A host of witnesses have been here and gone away without being called on to testify. I simply suggest that it is due, in justice to the Commonwealth, which has some right, as well as the prisoner, that information be given to the Court showing that additional testimony is relevant to the issue. The simple statement of counsel I do not think would be sufficient.

Mr. Green—Mr. Botts and myself will now both withdraw from the case and can no longer act in behalf of the prisoner, he having got up now and declared here that he had no confidence in the counsel who have been assigned him. Feeling confident that I have done my whole duty so far as I have been able, after this statement of his, I should feel myself an intruder upon this case were I to act for him from this time forward. I had not a disposition to undertake the defence, but accepted the duty imposed on me, and I do not think under these circumstances, when I feel compelled to withdraw from the case, that the Court could insist that I should remain in such an unwelcome position.

Mr. Hardinq—We have been delayed from time to time by similar applications, in the expectation of the arrival of counsel, until we have now reached the point of time when we are ready to submit the case to the jury upon the evidence and law, when another application arises for a continuance. The very witness that they now consider material, Mr. Dangerfield, came here, summoned by ourselves, but deeming that we had testimony enough, we did not examine him.

The Court—The idea of waiting for counsel to study our code through could not be admitted. As to the other ground, I do not know whether the process has been executed or not, as no return has been made.

Mr. Botts—I have endeavored to do my duty in this matter, but I cannot see how, consistently with my own feelings, I can remain a day longer in this case, when the accused, whom I have been laboring to defend, declares in open court that he has no confidence in his counsel. I make this suggestion, that as I now retire from this case, the more especially since there is now here a gentleman from Boston who has come on to volunteer his services for the prisoner, that the Court allow him this night for preparation. My notes, my office, and my services shall be at his command. I will sit up with him all night to put him in possession of all the law and facts in relation to this case. I cannot do more; and in the meantime the Sheriff can be directed to have the other witnesses here to-morrow morning.

The Court would not compel the gentleman to remain on the case, and accordingly granted the desired postponement, and adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The town is greatly excited. The guard has been increased.

The conduct of BROWN is generally regarded as a trick.

ARRIVAL OF COOK AT CHARLESTOWN.

GOVERNOR WILLARD OF INDIANA IN CONSULTATION WITH HIM.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Oct. 28—A. M.

Capt. COOK arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning. He says that if BROWN had taken his advice in relation to mounting, a thousand men could not have taken them. There is great rejoicing at his arrest. He says that FRED. DOUGLASS acted the coward, having promised to be there in person.

GEORGE H. HOYT, of Boston, counsel for BROWN, arrived this morning. He is quite a youth.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, brother-in-law of COOK, accompanied by J. E. MCDONALD, Attorney-General of the same State, and D. W. VOORHEES and M. M. RANDOLPH, arrived here to-day, and have had a long interview with COOK.

A CARD FROM COL. FORBES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though the "False Prophet of Higher Law," having a certain amount of type at his disposal, has devoted a column of to-day's *Tribune* to a wild, rambling tirade of abuse of me, there are but four lines which deserve notice, and these he has quoted from an address of the Fifth-avenue Committee. In reply to those four lines, I beg to state that the bringing forward of my name and my letters is a great annoyance to me, and that I can in no way be responsible if Capt. BROWN chose to carry with him to his expedition a carpet-bag full of letters and other documents, and to have his house strewed with such ugly weapons. After the trial, I did, in consequence of a calumny in the columns of the *Tribune*, intend to have published enough to justify myself—and no more than that. Now, I do not see that I am more to blame for what has appeared in print than Mr. GREELEY himself—perhaps less than certain others, for I had at one time induced Capt. B. to renounce his favorite project. If but a grain of common sense had been distributed among Capt. B. and his backers, the stupid and defunct Harper's Ferry project would not have been resuscitated, and the letters, consequently, would not have ruffled the temper of the "False Prophet." Respectfully yours, H. FORBES.

NOTICE OF AARON STEVENS.

The Norwich *Courier* publishes a biographical notice of STEVENS, who was taken with "Old BROWN," and supposed to be mortally wounded. We give a few extracts:

"AARON DWIGHT STEVENS was born in the town of Lisbon, somewhere near the year 1830. His father is Mr. AARON STEVENS, now living in Norwich Town. In early life DWIGHT was a bold, fearless boy, rather restive under parental discipline, but always known as a kind-hearted fellow, and one who would take sides with the weaker party. He lived in this vicinity part of the time with his parents till his fifteenth year, 1845, and then left for Boston, where he joined a company of volunteers for the war then beginning in Mexico. After the conclusion of the Mexican war he spent some time in this vicinity, but at length found himself in Kansas about the commencement of hostilities there. Espousing the cause of the Free-State men with all the ardor of his impetuous nature, he was soon elected, under the assumed name of Whipple, the commander of the 'Topeka Boys.'"

EXTRAORDINARY ADMISSIONS.

NON-INTERVENTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Oct. 27.

The Harper's Ferry *émeute* seems to have invigorated with redoubled zeal the friends of *protection to Slavery in the States and Territories*. When the Confederacy, as at present governed, subjects *Southern States* to pillage, and plunder, and murder, the unprotected slaveholder in the *Territories* would fare badly if left to courts of justice. The conservatives of the North must see, in the Harper's Ferry affair, that the only settlement of the disturbing and dangerous question of Slavery is in the acknowledgment of its constitutional rights and their *protection*. This is necessary to preserve the Southern States from the consequences of "irrepressible conflicts" like that at Harper's Ferry, which endanger the Confedcracy, and, unless speedily and effectually prevented, must disrupt the Union.

Already the want of that protection afforded by a proper enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, *has liberated to all intents and purposes, the slaves of the northern border of Virginia*. Slavery in Fairfax, Loudoun, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, and similarly situated counties, is at present an institution not enforced by the sanction of law, but preserved by the voluntary sufferance of the slaves themselves. At any moment, any Saturday night, they can bid adieu to master and decamp to Pennsylvania, finding shelter and protection, instead of a proper enforcement of constitutional obligations.

Non-intervention has practically liberated the slaves of one entire tier of counties in Virginia. Non-intervention has already given just cause for dissolution, and unless speedily abandoned by the National Government, and the Constitutional obligation of intervention for protection be adopted, there will assemble no more National Conventions of the Democracy, and the day of disunion will speedily dawn. The conservative Union men throughout the South are daily giving way before the just cry for some certain and sure remedy against the destructive policy of non-intervention.

If the Harper's Ferry *émeute* is the necessary consequence of the "irrepressible conflict" of Mr. SEWARD, *the liberated condition of the slaves of Northern Virginia is the practical effect of the doctrine of non-intervention*. If the dogma of SEWARD has initiated the crimes of murder and treason, the negation of non-intervention has paralyzed the laws of Virginia, liberated our slaves and defrauded our citizens.

If the negroes of Harper's Ferry did not rally to the black standard, and enlist in the "irrepressible conflict," it was because non-intervention *had already rendered them free*, and they were unwilling to risk the consequences of a conflict where the benefits it could confer, if successful, *were no greater than those already enjoyed*.

The negroes of Northern Virginia are free by the operation of Federal non-intervention; the authority of the master does not exist; they remain in the State because it suits them to remain; no law enforces obedience, no authority of the master compels labor, for the enforcement of either results in the certain loss of the slave. When this unrestrained liberty becomes insufferable to the white, the negro is converted into money, and white labor thus gradually undermines the institution. Each year this Northern free-labor wave encroaches further upon the institution, and devotes a portion of slave-soil to the future of white labor.

Thus, *non-intervention by the Federal Government is practically Abolitionizing Virginia, and gradually, but surely, undermining the institution of Slavery.* While the "irrepressible conflict" terminates in the folly and bloodshed of Harper's Ferry, the stultifying, disqualifying plea of negation—"non-intervention"—quietly undermines slavery throughout the border counties of Virginia. The former we can conquer by our own right arm, but the latter poisons the very life-blood of Slavery in Virginia, and, unless arrested, will eat, like a loathesome cancer, into the very vitals of Southern Slavery. Non-intervention, the negation of law, is no principle for a people whose lawless marauders are not deterred from assailing the sovereignty of the States. In the days of Harper's Ferry *émeutes*, we want the *enforcement of laws*, and not their negation. *Protection of Slavery* is demanded by the blood of slaughtered citizens, and the traitorous Southern man that dares deny the right is even more criminal than the inmates of the Charlestown jail. Fanaticism made a traitor of BROWN, but *political capital* makes the traitor of the Southern man who questions the necessity or denies the right of Slavery to protection.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BALL'S NEW LIFE-BOAT.—A new life-boat, of which Mr. BALL is the patentee, left Whitehall Dock yesterday, for the purpose of testing her qualities in the surf outside of Sandy Hook. This vessel is 32 feet in length, 8 feet wide, and 4½ deep. She is ceiled both inside and out, and is tightly caulked. Besides thirty-five water-tight compartments, she has air chambers 4½ feet from the stem and stern, and water-tight bulk-heads amidships of each chamber. Door leafs, which work on hinges, can be opened three inches apart, thus affording every facility for ventilation. It is claimed that the boat will accommodate one hundred persons. It is of 12 tons burden.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The Troy *Budget* of yesterday says that as the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, Capt. FRAZER, Commander, was proceeding from New-York to that city on Tuesday night, she came in collision with the sloop *Temperance*, Capt. JACOB G. DECKER, about two miles above Poughkeepsie. The *Skiddy* ran into her striking her forward, the paddle wheel of the steamer jamming the entire length of the sloop, carrying away her bowsprit and mast. Capt. DECKER was injured badly, one of his feet being completely crushed; one arm and several of his ribs were also broken. Capt. DECKER'S brother, of Athens, jumped overboard and was shortly afterwards picked up by a propeller, narrowly escaping with his life.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners occupied the most of their session yesterday in amending the rules and regulations which govern the Department. The rule prohibiting policemen from attending political meetings was modified so as to allow members of the force to vote at primary elections. A resolution offered by Mr. BOWEN, to the effect that the President notify the Board of Supervisors of the inadequacy of the force to preserve order on election day, was adopted, and an appropriation of $800 was called for as payment for 400 special policemen who should act on that occasion. The resignation of Patrolman DAVID WINSOR, of the Third Precinct, was received and accepted.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. ANTHON and his son have commenced the organization of a new parish on Murray-hill. The vestry of St. Mark's Church have, in the most liberal manner, not only paid all the bills contracted by a religious association for fitting up the room which it occupied during the Summer, but they have become responsible for the rent and other expenses for the next year and a half. Dr. ANTHON is assisted on Sunday evenings by clergymen from other parishes. By reference to our advertisement we learn that the Rev. Dr. TYNG will preach to-morrow evening.

THE SCHOOL-MARKING SYSTEM.—A meeting of the Male Principals of the Public Schools was held on Thursday, in the hall of the Board of Education, to appoint a Committee to confer with the Superintendent of the Schools with reference to the marking system now in use. After discussion it was voted, by 17 affirmative to 4 negative, to modify the system, and a Committee of five was appointed to carry out the object for which the meeting had been called.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Last evening the steam-tug *Samson* ran into a schooner, name unknown, on the East River, opposite Montgomery-street. The cut-water of the schooner was carried away, and one of the deck hands was knocked overboard and drowned. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of those on both the vessels.

A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN RUN OVER.—Mr. ROBERT BILLSBORROW, a brewer in Cherry-street, was run over by an omnibus, yesterday afternoon, while passing the corner of Pike and Division streets. He was taken to his residence, No. 82 Madison-street.

SUNDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING.—A Union Prayer-Meeting is to be held to-morrow, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Cooper Institute. It will be conducted on the same general plan as those which are held daily in the Fulton-street Church.

Police Reports.

CARELESSNESS AND ALLEGED DISHONESTY.—Mr. Platt Adams, of No. 111 Broadway, called at the Detective Office on Tuesday, and stated that he had accidentally left his pocket-book, which contained $1,200 in checks and about $60 in bills, in a shoe-store on Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Upon calling for it a short time afterwards, the clerk, named Henry Hawthorne, denied having seen it. Officers Roach and Poole yesterday arrested Hawthorne on suspicion of having stolen the money. At the time of the arrest the prisoner endeavored to throw away $45, but the officers recovered it. He was held at the Police Head-quarters to await an examination.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—John Battle, a junk dealer, was arrested last evening by the Harbor Police, who found him in possession of a piece of block tin valued at $30, which he had purchased for $2 50. It is supposed that this tin is part of that which was stolen on Wednesday from the barge *Erie*.

The Sunken Steamers.

THE MISSING PASSENGER ON THE NEW WORLD SAFE—CONDITION OF THE BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT—THE STEAMBOAT LONG ISLAND.

Information has been received at the office of the People's Line that Miss CLARINDA TURNER, the only passenger reported as lost in the recent disaster to the *New-World*, is safe. She went with the passengers who took refuge on the *Ohio*, and proceeding up the river, thus missed her uncle. It is positively stated by the officers and owner of the *New-World* that no lives were lost.

The sunken steamer continues to obey the motions of the tide. On Thursday night she made her usual excursion up the river, dragging her one anchor and coming back again upon the ebb-tide. The sloop *Daniel Sands*, of Milton, came down to the City yesterday morning, bringing four or five tons of freight, two baggage-crates containing some thirty trunks, and a piano, which was boxed up. Some of the trunks, from being compactly filled had been burst open by the expansion of their contents. Claimants continued, throughout to day, to call at the office of the line for information concerning their goods. Those who had shipped merchandise on board the steamer, will be required to furnish duplicate invoices, while those who were insured will simply notify their Insurers, and leave all other questions to be settled between them and the company. The steamer *Columbia* and several other small vessels are alongside, receiving such freight and baggage as is secured. All of it will be sent to the City as soon as possible. Unfortunately the two large derricks, which were relied on to raise the steamer, were engaged elsewhere, and could not be had, but the Company hoped to be able to send up one or two on the flood tide yesterday. They anticipate no difficulty in raising the boat—probably within three or four days. To relieve her of the freight will greatly facilitate the operation.

THE LONG ISLAND.

Good progress has been made in rescuing this steamboat, which was sunk near Sands Point on Monday night last. She lies in water fifteen feet deep. As soon as she is raised she will be towed to the City, and placed upon the Green Point ways for repairs. The loss will probably amount to $8,000.

Amusements.

THE MATINEE TO-DAY.—The three *prime donne*, GAZZANIGA, COLSON and SPEZANZA, make their joint appearance at the *matinée* to-day. The former, with BRIGNOLI and AMONIO, will sing in "Poliuto," which will be given entire. The first act of "La Traviata," with SPEZANZA in the cast, is announced, and the fourth act of "Rigoletto," by COLSON, Mme. STRAROSCH, STIGELLI and FERAI.

The Presidents of the several colleges in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, with one delegate from the Faculty of each, met in Providence R. I., on Wednesday and Thursday last. The object of the meeting was consultation and mutual improvement as to instruction and discipline. A similar meeting will be held next year at Williams College.

The Portland Steam Packet Company have contracted to take 20,000 barrels to Boston this Winter, to come from Canada by the Grand Trunk Railway.

☞ For Monetary and Commercial Intelligence the Reader is Referred to Pages 3 and 6.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28.

Exports of the week	$166,989
Decrease from corresponding week last year	87,599
Imports of the week	111,605
Decrease from corresponding week last year	32,740

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 28.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 9½@9¾ premium; on New-York, sight par to

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

The Rights of Inhabitants of the Territories.

Judge Douglas in Reply to Attorney-General Black.

In *Harper's Magazine* for September I published an article on the dividing line between federal and local authority in the Territories of the United States. My sole object was to vindicate a principle to which I had been committed for many years—and in connection with which I had recently been assailed with great bitterness and injustice—by a fair and impartial exposition of the subject, without assailing any person or placing any one in a false position. A few weeks afterwards an anonymous review of my article made its appearance—first in the Washington *Constitution*, and subsequently in pamphlet form—under the following caption: "Observations on Senator DOUGLAS' views of Popular Sovereignty, as expressed in *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1859."

Instead of replying to the well-known propositions which I had so often announced and defended in the Senate and before the country for the last ten years, *and which were cmb died and expressed in Harper's Magazine for September*, the reviewer deemed it consistent with fair-dealing to ignore my real views as expressed in the article to which he professed to reply, and attribute to me opinions which I had never entertained or expressed on any occasion. When the pamphlet containing this perversion of my opinions was first placed in my hands, I at once pointed out some of the most obvious and palpable of those misrepresentations, and denounced them in emphatic and indignant language in a speech at Wooster, Ohio.

Here I was content to let the matter rest, and allow the public to form an impartial and unbiased opinion upon the real positions which I had assumed in *Harper's Magazine*, without any reply from me to the *legal* argument which the writer of the anonymous pamphlet had made in opposition to my *alleged* views upon a *political question*.

On the 6th of this month, however, the same newspaper contained an appendix to this pamphlet, in reply to so much of my speech at Wooster as pointed out and denounced the misrepresentations of my views as expressed in *Harper*, and announced Judge BLACK, the Attorney-General of the United States, as the author of the pamphlet and appendix. Since the Attorney-General of the United States has thus avowed the authorship of these assaults upon me, and flooded the country with them, with the view, doubtless, of giving all aspirants, expectants, and incumbents of office to understand that he speaks "by authority" of those whose legal adviser he is, and that they are all expected to follow his example and join in the crusade, I have concluded to reply to so much of his "Observations" as are calculated to obscure my real position by persistingly attributing to me opinions which I have never expressed, nor for a moment entertained.

"FIGHTING THE JUDICIARY."

For instance, the first act of injustice which I pointed out at Wooster, and proved to be unjust by undeniable facts, was his representation of me as "fighting the judiciary;" commanding the Democratic Party to "assault the Supreme Court of the United States;" not treating the Court with "decent respect;" and much more of the same tenor. All of which was calculated to convey to those who might not happen to known the contrary, the idea that, "In *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1859," I had assaulted, traduced, and indecently treated the Supreme Court of the United States on account of their decision in the DRED SCOTT case! It was shown in my speech at Wooster that all these representations were pure inventions; that I had not written nor spoken one word in *Harper* or elsewhere in disparagement of the Court or its decisions; that every reference or allusion to the Court and its decision was in respectful terms of unqualified approbation; that in several places in the *Harper* article I not only indorsed, but largely quoted from the Dred Scott decision in confirmation of my own views; that I had made more speeches in defence of the Court in connection with the Dred Scott case than any living man; that in the Illinois canvass last year, when assailed by the combined forces of the Black Republicans and the Federal office-holders, under the advice of my present assailants, I defended the Court in more than one hundred speeches against their enemies and mine; and, in conclusion, I defied the writer of this pamphlet, and all others who are reckless enough to indorse its statements, to produce one word ever spoken or written by me disrespectful of the Court or in condemnation of its decision! Well, Judge BLACK, for himself and as Attorney-General for my confederated assailants, has replied to my Wooster speech in his appendix: and what has he said on this point? What reply has he made to my positive denial of the truth of his allegations, and my demand for the production of the proof? Does he repeat the charge and produce the evidence to sustain its truth; or does he retract the charge and apologize for the injustice he has done me? I had supposed that there was no alternative for a man of honor but to do the one or the other! Judge BLACK has done neither! Nor is his conduct less exceptionable in respect to his allegation that I advocate the confiscation of private property by the Territorial Legislature, or that I have alternately affirmed and denied that the Territories are sovereign political communities or States, or that the Jeffersonian plan of government for the Territories, which I alleged to have been adopted, was in fact "rejected by Congress," or that I was attempting to establish a new school of politics by foreing new articles into the creed, and new tests of Democratic faith, in violation of the Cincinnati platform.

It is to be regretted that all political discussions cannot be conducted upon these elevated principles of fairness and honor which require every gentleman to state his antagonist's position fairly and truly, and correct any mistake he may have committed inadvertently the moment it is pointed out to him.

That I am or ever have been in favor of the confiscation of private property by the action of a territorial legislature, or by any other power on earth, is simply untrue and absurd. Nor is there any foundation or excuse for the allegation that I have ever assigned as a reason for such confiscation that the Territories were sovereign political communities.

THE TERRITORIES, WITHOUT BEING SOVEREIGN COMMUNITIES, HAVE CERTAIN ATTRIBUTES OF SOVEREIGNTY.

I have never said or thought that our Territories were sovereign political communities, or even limited sovereignties like the States of the Union. Foreign States have the right to make their own municipal laws, and establish their own form of municipal, and alter and change the same at pleasure. I have never claimed these powers for the Territories, nor have I ever failed to resist such claim when set up by others, as was done by the friends of a State organization in New-Mexico and Utah some years ago, and more recently by the supporters of the Topeka and Lecompton movements in Kansas, where they attempted to subvert the authority of the territorial governments established by Congress, without the consent of Congress.

While, therefore, I have always denied that the Territories were independent sovereign communities, it is true, however, that during the last ten years I have often said, and now repeat my first conviction, that the people of the Territories are entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of self-government, in respect to their internal polity, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The Attorney-General is unable to comprehend how the people of a dependent colony or Territory, can have any "attribute of sovereignty about them?" Sometimes a child can be made to comprehend a proposition which he does not understand, by presenting to his mind an example which is familiar to him. The American colonies, prior to the Revolution, presented thirteen examples precisely in point. The Attorney-General must be presumed to have read the history of the Colonies, and to be familiar with these examples. The fact cannot be successfully controverted, and ought to be admitted, that the Colonies did claim, possess and exercise legislative power in their respective provincial legislatures over all rightful subjects of legislation in respect to their domestic concerns and internal polity. They enacted laws for the protection of life, liberty and property; and in pursuance of those laws, they deprived men of life, liberty and property, when the same became forfeited by their crimes. They exercised these high attributes of sovereign power during the whole period of their colonial dependency; and were willing to remain dependent upon the crown and obedient to the supremacy of Parliament in all matters which affected the general welfare of the empire without interfering with the internal polity of the Colonies. So with our Territories. They possess legislative power, which is only another form of expression for sovereign power, over all rightful subjects of legislation in respect to their internal polity, subject, of course, to the Constitution of the United States.

THE SOURCE OF THE POWER OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

But the Attorney-General does not perceive the analogy between the Colonies and the Territories in this respect; nor does he recognize the propriety of tracing the principles of our government back through the Revolution for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the grounds upon which the Colonies separated from the parent country, and the fundamental principles established by the Revolution as the basis upon which our entire political system rests. Such an inquiry is deemed mischievous because it is calculated to disturb the repose of those who hold that the Territories "have an attribute of sovereignty about them;" that a "Territory has a superior in the United States Government upon whose pleasure it is dependent for its very existence, in whom it lives and moves and has its being; who has made and can unmake it with a breath;" that it is only "a public corporation established by Congress to manage the local affairs of the inhabitants, like the government of a city established by a State Legislature;" and that "there is probably no city in the United States whose powers are not larger than those of a Federal Territory." The learned Attorney-General, having convinced himself by the study of that "primer of political science," which he claims to have "mastered," and kindly commends to my perusal, that Congress possesses the same sovereign power over the people and governments of the Territories that a sovereign State has over the municipal corporations of all the cities within its limits, or that the British Parliament claimed over the American Colonies when it asserted its right to bind them in all cases whatsoever, deprecates all inquiry into the foundation of this right, and especially into the mode in which the claim was met by the Colonies when it was attempted to be enforced by GEORGE III. and his royal Cabinet.

The authority of the King's Attorney-General, and the terror which his anathemas were calculated to inspire, when supported by the King and his Cabinet, were not sufficient to stifle the inquiry in those days. So long as this right of local self-government was not wantonly outraged, and its actual enjoyment practically obstructed by the action of the Imperial Government, the colonies were content with the possession and enjoyment of this sovereign power, without inquiry into its *origin* or *source*. But the instant that the British Government attempted, both as a matter of right and in fact, to deprive them of the "free and exclusive power of legislation in their several Provincial Legislatures in all cases of taxation and internal polity," a serious and anxious inquiry was instituted into the origin and source of all legitimate political power. The result of the investigation was the discovery of a fundamental and irreconcilable difference of opinion between the colonies and the British Government in respect to the origin and source of all rightful political authority, which laid the foundation of our American Theory of Government in antagonism to the European Theory. The colonies contended, on the one hand, that the power of self-government was inherent in the people of the several colonies, and could be exercised only by their authority and consent, while the British Ministry insisted that the King of England and his Parliament were the creators and sources of all political power and rightful authority in the governments which could be delegated to the people or withheld from them at the pleasure of the Sovereign. Here we find the first practical assertion on this Continent of the American theory that the power of self-government is inherent in and emanates from the people in each State, Territory, or colony, in opposition to the European theory that the King or Monarch is the fountain of justice and the source of all legitimate power. It is to be hoped that the Attorney-General will be able to comprehend the distinction between these two antagonistic theories, since our entire Republican system rests upon it, and the conduct of our revolutionary fathers can be vindicated and justified only by assuming that the European theory is wrong and the American theory right. So long, I repeat, as the British Government did not, in fact, deprive the colonies of the power of self-government in respect to their internal affairs, differences of opinion could be tolerated upon the theoretical question in regard to *the source* of the power; for the colonists were at liberty to claim, as they did claim, that they exercised it of their own inherent right, in conformity with the royal charters, which only prescribed the form of government under which they were to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases affecting their internal polity. While, on the other hand, the British Government could contend, as they did contend, that the colonies possessed the power, not in their own right, but as a favor graciously bestowed by the crown. Practically it made no difference, therefore, to the colonists, whether the power was *inherent* or *delegated*—whether they possessed it in their own right, or as a gracious boon from the crown, so long as they were not disturbed in its exclusive possession and unrestricted enjoyment. So it is with the people of the Territories. It makes no practical difference with them whether the power of self-government, subject only to the Constitution, is inherent in themselves, and *recognized* by Congress in the organic act; or whether Congress possesses sovereign power over the Territories for their government, and has *delegated* it to them. Whichever be the source of the power the result is the same so long as their right of local self-government is not invaded.

ALL LEGISLATIVE POWERS APPERTAIN TO SOVEREIGNTY.

By the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and, indeed of all territorial governments now in existence, "the legislative power of the Territory extends to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States" and the provisions of the organic acts.

In the face of this general grant or recognition of "legislative power" over "all rightful subjects of legislation," the Attorney-General tells us that the territories have no attribute of sovereignty? "*All legislative powers appertain to sovereignty*," says Chief Justice MARSHALL. Every legislative enactment involves an exercise of sovereign power; and every legislative body possesses all the attributes of sovereignty to the extent and within the sphere of its legislative authority. These propositions are recognized by the elementary writers as axiomatic principles which lay at the foundation of all municipal law, and are affirmed in the decisions of the highest judicial tribunals known to our Constitution.

What, then, does the Attorney-General mean when he says that the Territories "have no attribute of sovereignty about them?" Surely he does not wish to be understood as denying that the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the organic act of every other Territory in existence, declares that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation." Does he mean to be understood as asserting that these several acts of Congress are all unconstitutional and void? If not, the Territories certainly have "legislative powers;" and the Courts hold that "all legislative powers appertain to sovereignty."

SLAVERY INCLUDED IN THE GRANT OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The fact is undeniable that it was the obvious intention of Congress, as manifested by the terms of these several organic acts, to recognize the right of the Territorial Legislature to exercise those legislative powers which the courts and jurists say appertain to sovereignty, over all rightful subjects of legislation so far as the Constitution will permit; and that Slavery was not excepted, nor intended to be excluded from those "rightful subjects of legislation," for the plain and unerring reason that the fourteenth section of the same act provides that it is "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate *Slavery* into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, *but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way*, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

"Slavery," then, was not intended to be excepted from these "rightful subjects of legislation," but was *the subject* which was especially left to the people of the Territory to decide for themselves. The people of the Territory were not only to "regulate" the institution of Slavery to suit themselves, but were to be left "perfectly *free* to *form* and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way." The people were to be left free "to legislate Slavery into any Territory," while they were denied the power to exclude it therefrom, "or to exclude it by law," and "to legislate Slavery into any State," after their admission into the Union, "or to exercise it therein," unless they pleased, *without any interference by Congress*, and subject to no other limitation or restriction than such as the Constitution of the United States might impose.

The right of legislating upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories being thus vested exclusively in the people thereof, in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions as all other municipal regulations, CONGRESS, out of an abundance of caution, imposed a condition which would have existed even if the organic law had been silent in relation to it, to wit: that the Territorial Legislature should make no law on the subject of Slavery, or upon any other rightful subject of legislation which was *not consistent with the Constitution of the United States*. This is the only limitation or restriction imposed upon the power of the Territorial Legislature upon the subject of Slavery; and this limitation would have existed in its full force if the organic act had been silent upon the subject, for the reason that the Constitution being the paramount law, no local law could be made in conflict with it. Whether any enactment which the Territorial Legislature may pass, in respect to Slavery or any other subject, is or is *not* consistent with the Constitution, is a *judicial question* which the Supreme Court of the United States alone can authoritatively determine.

In order to facilitate the decision of all questions arising under the territorial enactments upon the subject of Slavery especially, a provision was inserted in the 10th section of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that "writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the said Supreme Court (of the Territory) shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States," without reference to the usual limitations in respect to the value of the property, "*in all cases involving title to slaves*," and upon any writ of *habeas corpus*, *involving the question of personal freedom*." This peculiar provision was incorporated into that bill for the avowed and only purpose of enabling every person who might feel aggrieved by the Territorial legislation, or the decisions of the Territorial Courts in respect to Slavery, to take an appeal or prosecute a writ of error directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there have the validity of the Territorial law, under which the case arose, and the respective rights of the parties affected by it, finally determined. Every man who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill agreed to abide, as we were all previously bound by the Constitution, to respect and obey all such decisions when made, in this form the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law. In pursuance of its provisions, the Legislature of Kansas Territory have at different times enacted various laws upon the subject of Slavery. They have adopted friendly and judicious legislation. They have made laws for the protection of slave property, and repealed them. They have provided judicial remedies, and abolished them. They have afforded ample opportunities to any man who felt aggrieved by their legislation to present his case to the judicial tribunals, and obtain a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States upon the validity of any part, or the whole, of this legislation upon the subject of Slavery in that Territory. No man has seen proper to present his case to the Court. No territorial enactment upon this subject has been brought to the notice of the Court. No case has arisen in which the validity of these or any other territorial enactments was involved, even incidentally. There was not one point or fact in the Dred Scott case upon which the validity of a territorial enactment, or the power of a territorial Legislature, upon the subject of Slavery, could possibly have arisen. In that case, so far as the Territories were concerned, the only question involved was the constitutionality and validity of an *act of Congress* prohibiting Slavery on the public domain where there was no territorial Government, and the Court, in their decision, very properly and emphatically repudiated and exploded the doctrine that Congress possesses sovereign power over the subject of Slavery in the Territories, as claimed by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter to Mr. SANFORD, and by the Republicans in their Philadelphia Platform. The Dred Scott case, therefore, leaves the question open and undecided in respect to the validity and constitutionality of the various legislative enactments in Kansas and New-Mexico, and the other Territories upon the subject of Slavery. Whenever a case shall arise under these or any other territorial enactments, affecting the property or personal freedom in the Territories, and the Supreme Court of United States shall be called upon to decide the question, I shall feel myself bound, in honor and duty to respect and obey the decision, and I assist in carrying it into effect in good faith. But the Attorney-General still persists in his objection that the Territories cannot legislate upon the subject of Slavery for the reason that such legislation involves the exercise of sovereign power. The Territory of New-Mexico exercised sovereign power last year in passing an act to protect the property of slave property. Does the Attorney-General still insist that it is unconstitutional? If the Court shall institute judicial proceedings to test the question, and the decision by Mr. LINCOLN will volunteer his services to assist him in the argument in return for the valuable services rendered him in the Illinois canvass last year which involved this identical issue. Since I have had some experience in defending the right of the Territories to decide the Slavery question for themselves, in opposition to the joint efforts of these distinguished Lord-protectors of popular sovereignty, I am not sure that I would do volunteer to maintain, in argument before the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the slave code of New-Mexico, even against such fearful odds.

But let us see upon what subjects the Territorial Legislatures are in the constant habit of making laws without objection from the Attorney-General or anybody else.

PROTECTION OF LIFE, LIBERTY, AND PROPERTY.

The Territories are in the habit of enacting laws for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen, and, in pursuance of those laws, they are also in the habit of depriving the citizen of life, liberty, and property, whenever the same may become forfeited by crime. The right and property of exercising this power by the Territorial Governments have never been disputed. What if there are certain reserved rights which the Territorial Government or even the people themselves cannot rightfully invade? Are they not equally restrained by the Constitution of the United States, as to the manner in which the validity of these or any other territorial enactments was involved, even incidentally. There was not one point or fact in the Dred Scott case upon which the validity of a territorial enactment, or the power of a territorial Legislature, upon the subject of Slavery, could possibly have arisen. In that case, so far as the Territories were concerned, the only question involved was the constitutionality and validity of an *act of Congress* prohibiting Slavery on the public domain where there was no territorial Government, and the Court, in their decision, very properly and emphatically repudiated and exploded the doctrine that Congress possesses sovereign power over the subject of Slavery in the Territories, as claimed by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter to Mr. SANFORD, and by the Republicans in their Philadelphia Platform. The Dred Scott case, therefore, leaves the question open and undecided in respect to the validity and constitutionality of the various legislative enactments in Kansas and New-Mexico, and the other Territories upon the subject of Slavery. Whenever a case shall arise under these or any other territorial enactments, affecting the property or personal freedom in the Territories, and the Supreme Court of United States shall be called upon to decide the question, I shall feel myself bound, in honor and duty to respect and obey the decision, and assist in carrying it into effect in good faith. But the Attorney-General still persists in his objection that the Territories cannot legislate upon the subject of Slavery for the reason that such legislation involves the exercise of sovereign power. The Territory of New-Mexico exercised sovereign power last year in passing an act to protect the property of slave property. Does the Attorney-General still insist that it is unconstitutional? If the Court shall institute judicial proceedings to test the question, and the decision by Mr. LINCOLN will volunteer his services to assist him in the argument in return for the valuable services rendered him in the Illinois canvass last year which involved this identical issue. Since I have had some experience in defending the right of the Territories to decide the Slavery question for themselves, in opposition to the joint efforts of these distinguished Lord-protectors of popular sovereignty, I am not sure that I would do volunteer to maintain, in argument before the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the slave code of New-Mexico, even against such fearful odds.

Let us see upon what subjects the Territorial Legislatures are in the constant habit of making laws without objection from the Attorney-General or anybody else.

PROTECTION OF LIFE, LIBERTY, AND PROPERTY.

The Territories are in the habit of enacting laws for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen, and, in pursuance of those laws, they are also in the habit of depriving the citizen of life, liberty, and property, whenever the same may become forfeited by crime. The right and property of exercising this power by the Territorial Governments have never been disputed. What if there are certain reserved rights which the Territorial Government or even the people themselves cannot rightfully invade? Are they not equally restrained by the Constitution of the United States, as to the manner in which they exercise the full power, subject, of course, to the Constitution, as in other cases. If, however, slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, as is contended, it is the imperative duty of Congress to provide for it adequate protection. I can respect the position of those who, believing, demand federal legislation for the protection of constitutional right; but what are we to think of those who, while conceding the right, refuse to comply with a constitutional obligation from motives of political expediency? There can be no exception to the rule that a right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law whenever legislation may be essential to its enjoyment.

HAVE CITY CORPORATIONS LARGER POWERS THAN FEDERAL TERRITORIES?

Not content with having stripped the territories of all power to enact laws for the protection of life, liberty and property, and for the regulation of their internal polity, all of which appertain to sovereignty, the Attorney-General dwarfs the territorial governments below the size of ordinary city corporations. He says: "Indeed, there is, probably, no city in the United States whose powers are not larger than those of a Federal Territory." What are the powers of an ordinary city corporation? To levy taxes for municipal purposes—to provide for the collection of the revenue—to sell private property for the non-payment of taxes—to execute the title, and transfer the possession to the purchaser, in case of forced sales—to impose fines and penalties, and inflict punishments for the violation of corporation ordinances. These are some of the powers usually exercised by city corporations. Are not these powers all attributes of sovereignty? Surely he will not deny that they are, since the whole burthen of his argument is, that nothing short of sovereign power can deprive a man of his property. How do these sovereign powers become vested in the city corporations? Probably his answer would be that the several States, within whose jurisdiction these cities are situated, as political sovereignties, have the undoubted right to delegate a portion of their sovereign power to those municipal corporations. The answer is satisfactory thus far, but it must be remembered that some of these cities are situated in the Territories, beyond the jurisdiction of any sovereign State, and that their municipal government does not exist solely by virtue of territorial authority. Where do the city corporations in the Territories get the sovereign power to lay out and open streets through private property—to condemn the land and divest the owner of his title without his consent and against his protest? Where do they get the power to impose taxes upon the adjoining lands to pay the cost of grading and paving the streets, and to sell the lands, and transfer the title and possession to the purchaser for the non-payment of taxes? These things are being done constantly in Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and indeed in all the territorial cities. Where do they get the power? for surely it pertains to sovereignty. From the Territorial Governments? We are told that they "have no attributes of sovereignty about them." It is not satisfactory to tell us that these city governments have "larger powers than those of the Federal Territories," by whose authority they were created and their existence, unless we are informed from what source they derive those "larger powers." Does the creature possess larger powers than the creator? Does the stream rise higher than its source?

Here, again, the Attorney General is driven into a position where he is compelled to abandon his ground, that the Territories "have no attribute of sovereignty about them," and acknowledge that they have legislative powers, at least to the extent of creating city corporations, and delegating to them the sovereign power of taxation for municipal purposes, and divesting the title to private property for non-payment of taxes, or pronounce the whole system of territorial legislation unconstitutional and void, and deny their power to make laws upon any subject whatever, and finally to fall back on the abolition platform, and assert that Congress possesses sovereign power over the Territories for their government in all cases whatsoever.

DO THE CITIZENS OF THE STATES FORFEIT THEIR INHERENT RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT BY REMOVING INTO THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES?

Who are the people of the Territories that they have no attributes of sovereignty about them?" They are emigrants, mostly, from the several States of the Union. It is conceded that the people of each State possess the inherent right of self-government in respect to all their internal affairs. The question then arises, If citizens of Virginia possess this inherent right while they remain in that State, whether they forfeit it by removing to a Territory of the United States? They certainly do not forfeit it, unless there is something in the Constitution of the United States which divests them of it. Is there anything in the Constitution which deprives the citizens of the several States of their inherent right of self-government the moment they remove to a Territory? The only provision which has any bearing upon this subject is the 10th amendment, which provides that all powers not granted to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Inasmuch as the right to govern the people of the Territories, in all their internal polity, is not delegated to Congress, it necessarily follows that it is "reserved to the people" until they become a State, and from that period to the new State, in the same manner as to the other "States respectively." This right of self-government, being a political right, cannot be exercised by the people until they are formed and organized into a political community. By the Constitution it is the right and duty of Congress to organize the people of the Territories into political communities, and, consequently, the people of the Territories cannot exercise the right of self-government until Congress shall have determined that they have people enough to constitute a political community, that they are capable of self-government, and may be safely intrusted with legislative power over all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution. When Congress shall have determined all these questions in the affirmative, by organizing the people of a Territory into a political community, with a legislature of their own election, the inherent right of self-government attaches to the people of the Territory in pursuance of the organic act, and "extends to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution." If this construction is not correct, it necessarily follows that the people of the States forfeit all their inherent power of self-government the moment they cross the State line and enter a Territory of the United States. By what authority are these inherent rights divested? There can be no other power or paramount authority than the Constitution of the United States. Does that instrument forfeit or divest the right of the people to exercise the inherent power of self-government anywhere, except in the District of Columbia and such other places as are expressly provided for in the Constitution? On the contrary, it expressly recognizes and reserves the right not only "to the States respectively, but to the people." Where, then, is the authority for saying that the people of the several States forfeit and become divested of all their political rights and inherent powers of self-government the moment they cross a State line and enter a Territory of the United States? It certainly cannot be found in the Constitution.

THE JEFFERSONIAN PLAN OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE TERRITORIES.

Despairing, however, of being able to make the Attorney-General comprehend the distinction between independent sovereign States, which have the power to make their own constitutions and establish their own governments, and dependent colonies or territories, which have the right to govern themselves in respect to their internal polity, in conformity to the organic law by which they were established, I will proceed to notice his contradiction of my positive statement that the Jeffersonian plan of government for the Territories was adopted by the Congress of the Confederation on the 23d day of April, 1784. He has truly a summary mode of disposing of important historical facts when they stand in the way of his line of argument, which is peculiar to himself. Are the people of the United States prepared to believe that their learned Attorney-General would be so reckless as to deny a well-known historical fact which appears of record, without even referring to the journal for the day on which I had stated the event to have taken place? However this may be, the truth remains as stated in Harper, that the Jeffersonian plan was adopted by Congress on the 23d day of April, 1784, the assertion of Judge BLACK to the contrary notwithstanding. By reference to the fourth volume of the printed journals of the Congress of the Confederation, on page 379, will be found the following entry:

"Congress resumed the consideration of the report of a Committee on a plan for a temporary government of the Western Territory.

A motion was made by Mr. GERRY, seconded by Mr. WILLIAMSON, to amend the report by inserting after the words, 'but not of voting,' the following clause:

"That measures not inconsistent with the principles of the confederation and necessary for the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers in any of the said new States, until they shall assume a temporary government as aforesaid, may, from time to time, be taken by the United States in Congress assembled."

The precise language of this amendment should be carefully noted. It confers, and at the same time defines and limits, *the only power* which it was deemed wise and safe at that day to permit Congress to exercise over the Territories, or "new States," as they were then called, to wit: 1. That they should only exercise such powers as were "necessary for the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers," and 2. That even those powers should only be exercised by Congress over the settlers, "until they shall assume a temporary government as aforesaid."

Now it appears that from the day that the Territory was organized under a temporary government, with a legislature elected by the resident inhabitants, the power of Congress, even "for the preservation of peace and good order among the settlers," ceased, and the people thereof were left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to "the principles of the confederation," which conferred on Congress no power over the domestic concerns and internal polity of the people, neither in the States nor in the Territories.

Now let us see whether it be true, as asserted by Judge BLACK, that this Jeffersonian plan "was *rejected by Congress*," and never afterwards referred to by Mr. JEFFERSON himself.

On the next page, 379, of the same volume of the journal, will be found the following entry:

"The order of the day being called for, the report as amended was read, and is as follows:—[Here the journal contains the entire Jeffersonian plan, the substance of which was embraced in my article in *Harper's Magazine*, page 756, at the end of the Jeffersonian plan, will be found the following entry:

"On the question to the foregoing, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. BERRETSON:

N. Hampshire—Mr. Foster	Aye.	
	Blanchard	Aye.
Massachusetts—Mr. Gerry	Aye.	
Partridge	Aye.	Aye.
Rhode Island—Mr. Ellery	Aye.	
Howell	Aye.	Aye.
Pennsylvania—Mr. Mifflin	Aye.	
Montgomery	Aye.	Aye.
Hand	Aye.	
Virginia—Mr. Jefferson	Aye.	
Mercer	Aye.	Aye.
Monroe	Aye.	
Connecticut—Mr. Sherman	Aye.	
Wadsworth	Aye.	Aye.
New-York—Mr. De Witt	Aye.	
Paine	Aye.	Aye.
New Jersey—Mr. Beatty	Aye.	
Dick	Aye.	Aye.
Maryland—Mr. Stone	Aye.	
Chase	Aye.	Aye.
N. Carolina—Mr. Williamson	Aye.	
Spaight	Aye.	Aye.
South Carolina—Mr. Read	No.	
Beresford	No.	No.

"So it was resolved in the affirmative."

Thus it appears by the journal that the Jeffersonian plan of Government for the Territories, instead of having been "rejected by Congress," was actually adopted by the votes of ten States out of the eleven, and by the votes of twenty-two members out of the twenty-four present.

The importance of destroying the authority of this measure, and of the almost unanimous vote of the States and of the members of Congress by which it was adopted, is apparent when we consider that even the Attorney-General of the United States would feel some delicacy in charging THOMAS JEFFERSON and his illustrious associates with devising a flagrant scheme of "legislative robbery"—a *project* "to license a band of marauders to despoil the emigrants crossing their territory"—a measure for "the confiscation of private property," and seizing it "for purposes of lucre or malice." It will be observed that this error in respect to the rejection of the Jeffersonian plan is not corrected by Judge BLACK in his appendix.

CONFISCATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY—POWERS OF A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN A TERRITORY.

In respect to the painful apprehensions which afflict the Attorney-General, that if we concede to the Territories all the rights of self-government in respect to their internal polity, they may confiscate all the private property within their limits, and "may order the miners to give up every ounce of gold that has been dug at Pike's Peak," I have only to say that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, have decided that under the Constitution of the United States a man cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property in a Territory without due process of law, nor can private property be taken for public uses in a Territory without just compensation; and that I approve of the decision.

In regard to his declaration, "that no such power has ever been in a territorial legislature," and that those who desire to confiscate private property of any kind *must wait until they get a constitutional convention* or the machinery of a State government in their hands," I have to say that I am not aware that the public of a Territory, when assembled by their representatives in a "constitutional convention," *without the consent of Congress*, for the purpose of subverting the territorial government established by Congress (as was the case with the Topeka and Lecompton Conventions), has any higher or greater power than when assembled in their legislature in pursuance of the Constitution and the act of Congress. Judge BLACK frequently refers to what he calls "a constitutional convention" of a Territory (which is nothing more nor less than a body of men assembled under the authority of a territorial legislature, without the consent of Congress, to form a constitution to take the place of the organic act passed by Congress), as having full and complete sovereign power over the question of Slavery, and every other subject pertaining to their internal polity, when he denies the same power to the people and legislature of the Territory, by whose authority alone the Convention has any legal existence or power. What authority can any such "constitutional convention" have except that which it derives from the legislature which called it into existence, or from the people of the Territory by whom the delegates were elected? If neither the people nor the Territorial Legislature possess any sovereign power, how can they impart sovereignty to a Constitutional Convention of their own creation? Suppose, then, the people of a Territory shall "wait until they get a Constitutional Convention or the machinery of a State government into their hands" without the consent of Congress, as they did at Topeka, and again at Lecompton, in Kansas, what power will they have to "confiscate private property," or to decide the Slavery question, or to perform any other act of sovereignty, when we are told that the Territories "have no attribute of sovereignty about them?" I can understand how the Territorial Legislatures can exercise legislative power over all rightful subjects of legislation in pursuance of the act of Congress and the Constitution, but I confess my inability to comprehend how they can call "Constitutional Convention" without the consent of Congress, and subvert the organic laws established by Congress, and exercise all the sovereign powers pertaining to a sovereignty Congress, and exercise all the sovereign powers pertaining to a sovereign State, *before* the Territories become States, and when "they have no attribute of sovereignty about them?"

DOES SLAVERY EXIST IN THE TERRITORIES BY VIRTUE OF THE CONSTITUTION?

Judge BLACK says that "the Constitution certainly does not establish Slavery in the Territories, nor anywhere else." It must be admitted that my article in *Harper's Magazine* has had the happy effect of drawing from the Attorney-General a declaration as unexpected as it is gratifying to the great body of the Democracy, which, if approved and concurred in by "nineteen-twentieths" of the party, as he asserts, will tend in a great measure to restore harmony to its councils and unity to its action. It is to be presumed that he has not used this language in any equivocal or technical sense, amounting to a mere quibble or play upon words; but that he wishes to be understood as declaring that Slavery does not derive its legal existence or validity from the Constitution of the United States, but that the owners of slaves possess the same rights, and no more, under the Constitution, in the several Territories as in each of the States of the Union; and that those rights are not affected *by virtue* of anything in the Constitution, except the provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves, which is the same in the States and Territories.

With this understanding, I do not feel disposed to quarrel with Judge BLACK for his gratuitous assertion that "nobody ever said or thought" that the Constitution established Slavery "in the Territories, nor any where else," nor with Mr. BUCHANAN for his statement in his Lecompton message to Congress that—

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that Slavery exists in Kansas *by virtue* of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."

I am also willing to accept in the same spirit of harmony the authoritative explanation which the Attorney-General has furnished in his appendix, that the President only meant to say that Slavery exists in the Territories *by virtue* of the Constitution in the same sense that "Christianity," Mormonism, Mohammedanism, Paganism, or any other religion, exists in the Territories *by virtue* of the Constitution; and that, therefore, Kansas is a Slave State in the same sense that Georgia and South Carolina are Christian States, or Mormon States, or Mohammedan States, or Pagan States; that "the Constitution does not establish Christianity," nor Mormonism, nor Mohammedanism, nor Paganism in the Territories; but that "Christianity," and, of course, Mormonism, and Mohammedanism and Paganism, "exists there *by virtue* of the Constitution," because when a Christian, or Mormon, or Mohammedan, or Pagan, "moves into a territory, he cannot be prevented from taking his religion along with him, nor can he afterwards be legally molested for making its principles the rule of his faith and practice."

After this luminous exposition of the distinction between being *established* by and *existing by virtue* of the Constitution, I shall of course have no more to say upon the subject except to remark that it is beyond my comprehension.

"THE AXIOMATIC PRINCIPLE OF PUBLIC LAW."

Having repudiated the heresy that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories or anywhere else; and demonstrated that the President did not mean anything when he argued in his special message to Congress that Kansas was as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, the Attorney-General kindly proceeds to expound for my benefit the axiomatic principles of public law as he understands them.

He says:

"It is an axiomatic principle of public law that a right of property, a private relation, condition or *status*, lawfully existing in one State or country, is not changed by the mere removal of the parties to another country, unless the law of that country be in direct conflict with it. For instance: a marriage legally solemnized in France is binding in America; children born in Germany are legitimate here if they are legitimate there; and a merchant who buys goods in New-York according to the laws of that State may carry them to Illinois and hold them there under his contract. It is precisely so with the status of a negro carried from one of the United States to another; the question of his freedom or servitude depends on the law of the place where he came from, and depends on that alone, if there be no conflicting law at the place to which he goes or is taken."

IS IT APPLICABLE TO THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY?

Reserving, for the present, the question how far this "axiomatic principle" is accurately stated, and what limitations have been adjudged to be applicable to it by the Supreme Court of the United States, I will first inquire whether "IT IS PRECISELY SO *with the status of a negro carried from one part of the United States to another*."

Instead of interposing my individual opinion in opposition to that so boldly expressed by the learned Attorney-General, I will quote the language of an eminent American jurist, whose authority is everywhere acknowledged. Upon this precise point Judge STORY, in his Conflict of Laws, p. 159, says:

"*But we know that no such general effect has in practice ever been attributed to the state of Slavery.* There is a uniformity of opinion among foreign jurists and foreign tribunals in giving no effect to the state of Slavery of a country, whatever it may have been in the country of his birth, to which he had been unjustly domiciled, *unless it is universally sanctioned by the laws of the country into which he has fled*, and this is held, and it is sought to be enforced."

After citing various authorities, Judge STORY proceeds: "In Scotland the like doctrine has been solemnly adjudged. The tribunals of France have adopted the same rule, even in relation to slaves coming from and belonging to their own colonies. This is also the undisputed law of England." It is unnecessary to burden these pages with the long list of authorities cited by Judge STORY to prove his assertion that "the rule is a uniform one among foreign jurists and foreign tribunals." What the law is precisely the reverse of what Judge BLACK states it to be in respect to Slavery. But if he attempts to escape the force of this uniform current of foreign authorities

on *insuperable barrier to the rights of the owner of the slaves.* He argues that the Territorial Government has no power to act or legislate upon the subject of Slavery, and consequently is *incapable* of giving its consent to the operation of the Virginia laws while the courts of the Territory cannot *presume* such consent to have been given where it was impossible to give it, nor the Virginia laws to have been *tacitly* adopted by a government which had no power to adopt them. Therefore, unless the power of the Territorial Legislature to act upon the subject of Slavery in the same manner as any other domestic or municipal regulation be conceded, and consequently its right to give or withhold its consent to the operation or tacit adoption of the laws of the slave-holding States be acknowledged, the conclusion is irresistible that Judge BLACK'S axiomatic principle of public law, *as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States*, would strip the owner of slaves in the Territories of all those rights which lawfully existed in the States from which they removed as effectually and inevitably as the Wilmot Proviso or the Ordinance of '87. But if it shall be conceded, on the contrary, that Slavery is a proper subject of legislation, upon which the Territorial Legislatures may rightfully act within the limitations of the Constitution, it necessarily follows that they may consent to the operation or adoption of the laws of the slaveholding States to the fullest extent necessary to the protection and enjoyment of the owners' rights in slave property.

SUPPOSE THE SUPREME COURT WRONG AND JUDGE BLACK RIGHT.

Suppose, however, the Supreme Court of the United States to be wrong in holding that the laws of one country can prevail in other countries only by consent or tacit adoption, and Judge BLACK to be right also in asserting that the State law in respect to Slavery follows the master and his slave into the Territory and remains in force and unalterable until the Territory becomes a State, let us see what would be the practical result of such an "axiomatic principle of public law!" It would enable any one citizen of each of the fifteen slaveholding States to remove into a Territory with his slaves and carry with him the law of Slavery peculiar to his own State, and thus put into operation in the Territory, without the consent of the legislature or of Congress, fifteen distinct and conflicting systems of law—some recognizing slaves as real property, and others as personal; some prescribing one rule and measure of punishment for offences, and others a different; some prescribing certain modes and conditions of emancipation, and others different ones; and others still prohibiting emancipation altogether. Fifteen distinct and conflicting systems of law on the same general subject, each deriving its validity from the authority of the State from which the master emigrated, and following the slaves as the individual right of the master, in consequence of his former citizenship of such State, and not by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, nor by the assent of the Territory or of Congress, are put in operation in the same Territory, each by the individual act of one man, in opposition to the wishes of the people, and in defiance of the legislative authority of the Territory, and all to remain unalterable, no matter how inconvenient or unsuitable, until the people get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State government into their hands.

As the law of Slavery which the master carries into the Territory with his slave is his individual right, resulting from his former citizenship in another State, some inquisitive persons may inquire how long the right will abide with him? What will become of it when the Kentuckian sells his slave to the Vermonter; under what law will the Vermonter hold the slave; whether under the law of Kentucky, where the new master never resided, or under the law of Vermont, where Slavery is prohibited?

The same "axiomatic principle," as interpreted by Judge BLACK, would enable any one citizen from each of the thirty-eight States and Territories of this Union to put in operation in any other Territory, without their consent, express or implied, thirty-eight separate and conflicting systems of law upon the subject of marriage and the rights of married women; upon the legitimacy of children and their rights of inheritance; upon the relative rights and duties of guardian and ward, master and apprentice, and every "right of property, private relation, condition or status" lawfully existing in the State or Territory from which they came!

The same construction of this axiomatic principle would enable any one person, black or white, who should emigrate from Europe, Asia or Africa—from North, South or Central America—or from the Islands of the Sea, wherever they are recognized as civilized people, to go into the Territories of the United States and carry with them and put in operation all the laws of their respective countries, so far as they recognized any "right of property, private relation, condition or status," no matter how revolting to the moral sense of the community, without the consent of Congress or the Territory, and when it was known that such laws were contrary to its policy and prejudicial to its interests!

It is true that, according to Judge BLACK, these results can follow only where there is no local law in conflict with his axiomatic principle of public law. It should be borne in mind, however, that if the territories "have no attribute of sovereignty about them," and consequently no legislative power upon any subject whatever, it remains for him to show how there can be any such conflicting law in the Territories.

ABSURDITY OF JUDGE BLACK'S DOCTRINE CONFESSED BY HIMSELF.

The absurdity of such a doctrine having been exposed, and its folly made manifest and ludicrous in the criticisms of the members of the legal profession upon Judge BLACK'S "Observations," he at length became ashamed of his position, and consequently scouts the idea in his appendix, that he ever dreamed that his "axiomatic principle" would enable the Virginia master to carry with him into the Territories the Virginia law of Slavery, and thus furnish judicial remedies and legal protection to his slave property in the Territories. And as he states his position in his own language, *as revised and corrected in his appendix*:

"We have said, and we repeat, that a man does not forfeit his right of property in a slave by migrating with him to a Territory. The title which the owner acquired in the State from whence he came must be respected in his new domicil as it was in the old, until it is legally and constitutionally divested. The proposition is undeniable. But the absurd inference which some persons have drawn from it is not true, that the master also takes with him the judicial remedies which were furnished him at the place where his title was acquired. Whether the relation of master and slave exists or not, is a question which must be determined according to the law of the State in which it was created; but the respective rights and obligations of the parties must be protected and enforced by the law prevailing at the place where they are supposed to be violated. This is also true with respect to rights of every other kind."

So it appears that the Attorney-General of the United States aspires to become the champion of the sanctity of private property by writing a pamphlet for the mere purpose of showing that the owner has a *right* WITHOUT A REMEDY! He seems annoyed that "some persons" should "have drawn the *absurd* inference" from his pamphlet that the courts of justice could or should afford any protection to slave property in the Territories by the application of these judicial remedies and legal provisions, and police regulations which lawfully existed in the State from which the Virginia master took his slaves, and without which the man can neither hold nor appropriate his property, nor defend his right when assailed. If the owner can derive no benefit from the judicial remedies which lawfully existed in the State from which he removed, and the territorial legislature is incapable of legislating upon the subject of Slavery, and therefore can the master possibly have for his slave property in the Territories under Judge BLACK'S exposition of the Constitution and the laws? He will not consent that Congress shall enact a code of laws for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. He denies the right of a territorial legislature to pass laws upon the subject, either for its protection, regulation or exclusion, for the reason that the Territories "have no attribute of sovereignty about them;" and he pronounces the inference "absurd" that the courts can apply the "judicial remedies" lawfully existing in other States. Denying all judicial remedies, and insisting upon a construction of the Constitution which renders legislative protection impossible, Judge BLACK claims the gratitude of the slaveholders for having discovered an "axiomatic principle of public law" under which the owner may be robbed of his property, and still console himself with the assurance that he retains a barren, useless, worthless right, under the laws of a State of which he is no longer a citizen, and whence the slave has been removed.

POLITICAL TRIBUNALS CANNOT DETERMINE JUDICIAL QUESTIONS.

I will here dismiss all of these questions of law, and leave them to the courts of justice as the only tribunals under the Constitution which are competent authoritatively to determine them. I have discussed them merely because Judge BLACK has sought the controversy, and thrust them into it; and not because they have anything to do with the political issues now pending before the country. In all that I have said, I have been content to assume the law to be as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, without presuming that my individual opinion would either strengthen or invalidate their decisions. By the Constitution all legal and judicial questions are confided to the courts, which so find the decisions of the courts upon everybody until reversed. Political conventions and party platforms can take cognizance only of political questions. I have never recognized the propriety of any political party appealing from the adjudications of the highest judicial tribunals in the land to political assemblages, with a view of either confirming or impairing the force of their decisions. Some years ago, when the Common Council of the City of Chicago adopted a resolution declaring the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional and void, and released the police from obeying it or rendering any assistance in its execution, I denied the right of the Abolitionists to take an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on a great Constitutional question to the Common Council of a Municipal Corporation, although its powers are said to be "larger than those of a Federal Territory." So, too, last year, when I returned to Illinois to canvass the State in behalf of the regular nominees of the Democratic Party against the combined assaults of the Black Republicans and Federal office-holders, I denied their right to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case to an Abolition caucus or opposition meeting with a view of impairing or in any way affecting that decision. Nor do I admit the right or propriety of the Democratic Party appealing from the decisions of the judicial tribunals to public meetings or political **conventions for the purpose of revising**, approving, or **condemning such decisions**, or of instructing the Courts how they shall decide in future.

Political parties and Conventions, should confine themselves to those political issues which may be rightfully determined by the political departments of the Government in pursuance of the Constitution. Such is the position of the Democratic Party and the character of the Cincinnati platform with reference to the question of Slavery in the Territories. By that platform the whole subject of Slavery agitation is to be banished forever from the halls of Congress and left to the people of the Territories to be disposed of in such manner as they may determine for themselves, subject to such limitations only as the Constitution of the United States may impose upon their legislative authority and discretion. The Supreme Court of the United States will determine whether a territorial enactment is repugnant to the Constitution, in the same manner as they decide whether the statute of a State or an act of Congress is repugnant to that instrument; and we, as in duty bound, must all sustain and maintain the authority of the Court under the Constitution, whenever the case shall arise and the decision of the Court be authoritatively announced.

Why, then, attempt to divide the party, and produce strife and discord in our ranks, in these perilous times, by forcing a test of *political fidelity* upon a *judicial question* which has never been decided by the Courts, and cannot be authoritatively determined by any of the political departments of the Government, and upon which the fate of the party is irrevocably pledged, that there should never be any proscription because of differences of opinion which were known to exist when the Kansas and Nebraska act was passed, and the Cincinnati Platform adopted?

If this new test of party fidelity had been made and insisted upon in 1856, when Mr. BUCHANAN accepted the Presidential nomination with the declaration "THAT THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, SHALL DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS"—

When our candidate for the Vice-Presidency was understood to affirm the same principle at Lexington and at Tippecanoe—

When the Secretary of State was known to have devoted all the energies of his great intellect to the vindication of the same principle, from the day he wrote the Nicholson letter—

When the Secretary of the Treasury was canvassing Pennsylvania and other Northern States, imploring the people to vote for Mr. BUCHANAN because he was pledged to carry out this great principle of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories—

When the whole Northern Democracy and nearly every Southern man who canvassed the Northern States for the Democratic nominees, pledged the whole party, North and South, to the support of the Cincinnati platform, as expounded by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter of acceptance—

If, I repeat, this new test had then been made and insisted upon, the people of the United States would never have known Judge BLACK as Attorney-General; nor would the power and patronage of a Democratic Administration have been exhausted in the prosecution of a war of extermination upon all those Democrats whose only political sin consists in unwavering fidelity to those principles upon which these eminent men were elevated to their high places.

Is this new test to be urged only for the purpose of controlling the Charleston nomination, and to be abandoned as soon as the Convention shall have adjourned! Or is it intended that the nominee, when elected, shall continue the system of proscription which has been recently inaugurated, as the fixed policy of his Administration, and denounce all Democrats who repudiate the test as unworthy to hold any Federal office, or even to serve as Chairmen of committees in Congress? Are those fearless and incorruptible Democrats who, rejecting all tests which have not received the sanction of the National Convention of the party, stand firmly by its time-honored principles, to be called upon to fight the battles and win the victories with the understanding that they shall have no participation in the honors of the triumph? Is the nominee who may become the chosen embodiment of this proscriptive policy to be placed in the proud position of owing his election to the suffrages of those who have already been selected for the sacrifice, and to whose destruction he has become pledged by his nomination? Is it not well that we should understand one another in advance, so that when the day of tribulation comes, if come it must, there shall be no imputation of ingratitude or bad faith?

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY IN FAVOR OF THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM AND OPPOSED TO ALL NEW TESTS.

Judge BLACK, however, with more cunning than fairness, attempts to conceal from public view his own inconsistent positions, by studiously and persistently representing me as endeavoring to found a new school of politics, to force new issues upon the party, and to prescribe new tests of political faith, in violation of the Cincinnati platform. Of course, he produces no proof, well knowing that none could be produced, to sustain the truth of the charge. He will not have the proof to the contrary, however, so satisfactory and conclusive that no honest man will be excusable in repeating the charge. No man living has more uniformly and consistently adhered to the platform, usages and organization of the Democratic Party than I have, under all circumstances, from the period of my earliest manhood. During the whole war of extermination which has been waged upon me with savage ferocity by the combined forces of Black Republicanism and the Federal Administration, I have, on all occasions, avowed my inflexible purpose to maintain the creed of the party as affirmed by the Cincinnati platform, and to resist by all legitimate means the unauthorized interpolation of new articles therein, and all tests of political fidelity which have not received the sanction of the party in its duly constituted Conventions. The Illinois Democracy, when assembled in State Convention in April, 1858, under circumstances of extreme provocation, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic ticket in opposition to the unholy alliance which had been formed by and between the Abolitionists, Federal office-holders, and Black Republicans, emphatically indorsed the Cincinnati platform as follows:

"Col. McClernand, from the Committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, made the following report, which was read, and on motion each resolution was separately read and *unanimously adopted*:

1. *Resolved*, That the Democratic Party of the State of Illinois, through their delegates in general Convention assembled, do re-assert and declare the principles avowed by them as when, on former occasions, they have presented their candidates for popular suffrage.

2. *Resolved*. *That they are unalterably attached to, and will maintain inviolate, the principles declared by the National Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1856.*

3. *Resolved*, That they avow with renewed energy their devotion to the Federal Union of the United States their earnest desire to avert sectional strife, their determination to maintain the sovereignty of the States, and the people thereof, in all their constitutional rights.

4. *Resolved*, That the platform of principles established by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati *is the only authoritative exposition of democratic doctrine, and that they deny the right of any power on earth, except a like body, to change or interpolate that platform, or to prescribe new and different tests*; THAT THEY WILL NEITHER DO IT THEMSELVES, *nor permit it to be done by others*, BUT WILL RECOGNIZE ALL MEN AS DEMOCRATS WHO STAND BY AND UPHOLD DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES."

These resolutions were introduced into the Senate by me, on the 29th of April, 1858, a few days after their adoption by the Illinois State Convention, with this emphatic indorsement:

"I will furnish to the reporter the whole series, *as furnishing the platform upon which the Illinois Democracy stand*, AND BY WHICH I INTEND TO ABIDE."

Thus it appears from the record made up at the time, that the real issue between the Federal Administration, as the allies of the Black Republicans of Illinois on the one hand, and the Illinois Democracy on the other, in that memorable struggle, was that the Administration claimed the right to *"change and interpolate the Cincinnati platform, and prescribe new and different tests;* while the gallant Democracy of that noble State denied "the right of any power on earth, except a like body," to change the Cincinnati platform or prescribe new tests; and declared that "*they will neither do it themselves, nor permit it to be done by others*, BUT AND UPHOLD DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES."

We were assailed and proscribed because we did stand by the Cincinnati platform; because we would not recognize the right of any power on earth, except a regularly constituted convention of the party, to change the platform and interpolate new articles into the creed; because we would not sanction the new issues and submit to the new tests; because we would not proscribe any Democrat, nor permit the proscription of Democrats in consequence of difference of opinion upon questions which had arisen subsequently to the adoption of the platform, and because we succeeded all men as Democrats who supported the nominees and upheld the principles of the party, as defined by the last National Convention. It was upon this issue and for these reasons that the power and patronage of the Federal Government were wielded in concert with the Black Republicans, for the election of their candidates in preference to the regular nominees of the Democratic Party. This system of proscription still continues in Illinois, and is being extended throughout the Union, with the view of controlling the Charleston nomination. Fidelity to the Cincinnati platform, and opposition to the new issues and tests prescribed by men in power, in direct conflict with the professions upon which they were elected, are deemed disqualifications for office and cause of removal.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

The reasons for singling me out as the especial object for anathema will be found on the first page of the Attorney-General's pamphlet, where he says:

"He [DOUGLAS] has been for years a working, struggling candidate for the Presidency!"

Suppose it were true, that I am a Presidential aspirant, does that fact justify a combination by a host of other Presidential aspirants, each of whom may imagine that his success depends upon my destruction, and the preaching a crusade against me for and in avowing now the same principles to which they and I were pledged in the last Presidential election? Is this a sufficient excuse for devising a new test of political orthodoxy; and, under pretext of fidelity to it, getting up a set of bolting delegates to the Charleston Convention in those States where they are unable to control the regular organization? The time is not far distant when the Democracy of the whole Union will be called upon to consider and pronounce judgment upon this question.

What nullosity has the Attorney-General, as he fiom his fears and hopes, for saying that I am "a working, struggling candidate for the Presidency?" My best friends know that I have positively and peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the machinery of the conventions in the several States by which the delegates to the Charleston Convention are to be appointed. They know that, personally, I do not desire the Presidency at this time—that I prefer a seat in the Senate for the next six years, with the chance of a reelection, to being President for four years, at my period of life. They know that I will take no steps to obtain the Charleston nomination, that I will make no sacrifice of principle, no concession of opinions, no compromise of position for the purpose of getting it. They know, also, that I only consented to the use of my name upon their earnest representations that the good of the Democratic party required it, and even then upon the express condition that the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election in 1860, as I have full faith they will, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and approved by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and incorporated into the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, and confirmed by the Cincinnati platform and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1856. Nor can the Attorney-General pretend to be ignorant of the fact that the public were informed long since that, "if, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic Party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate those time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave-trade, or a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property, it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me." Is this the language of a man who is working and struggling for the Presidency upon whatever terms and by the use of whatever means it could be obtained? Or does this language justify that other charge, that I am making new issues and prescribing new tests in violation of the Cincinnati platform?

While I could have no hesitation in voting for the nominee of my own party, with whom I might differ on certain points, in preference to the candidate of the Black Republican Party, whose whole creed is subversive of the Constitution and destructive of the Union, I am under no obligation to become a candidate upon a platform that I would not be willing to carry out in good faith, nor accept the Presidency on the implied pledge to carry into effect certain principles, and then administer the Government in direct conflict with them. In other words, I prefer the position of Senator, or even that of a private citizen, where I would be at liberty to defend and maintain the well-defined principles of the Democratic Party, to accepting a Presidential nomination incompatible with the principle of self-government in the Territories, or the reserved rights of the States, or the perpetuity of the Union under the Constitution. In harmony with these views, I said in those very speeches in Ohio, to which Judge BLACK refers in his appendix, that I was in favor of conducting the great struggle of 1860 upon "the Cincinnati platform *without the addition of a word or the subtraction of a letter.*" Yet, in the face of all these facts, the Attorney-General does not hesitate to represent me as attempting to establish a new school of politics, to force new issues upon the party, and prescribe new tests of Democratic faith.

In conclusion, I have only to suggest to Judge BLACK and his confederates in this crusade, whether it would not be wiser for them, and more consistent with fidelity to the party which placed them in power, to exert their energies and direct all their efforts to the redemption of Pennsylvania from the thraldom of Black Republicanism, than to continue their alliance with the Black Republicans in Illinois, with the vain hope of dividing and defeating the Democratic Party in the only Western or Northern State which has never failed to cast her electoral vote for the regular nominee of the Democratic Party at any Presidential election.

WASHINGTON, October, 1859.

MR. DOUGLAS AND DR. GWIN.

Why was Senator Douglas Excluded from the Committee on Territories?

LETTER FROM MR. DOUGLAS TO CALIFORNIA.

To the Editors of the National, San Francisco, California:

I am indebted to the kindness of some unknown friend for a copy of the *National* of the 16th July, containing a speech of the Hon. WILLIAM M. GWIN, at Grass Valley, with black lines drawn around certain passages, for the purpose, I presume, of directing my attention especially to them. Inasmuch as your paper is the medium through which the assault on the political position which I have maintained in the Senate, and before the people of Illinois, was conveyed to the public, justice requires that you should publish such reply as my friends in California have a right, under the circumstances, to expect. Hence I address this letter to you.

After the defeat of the Lecompton Constitution in Congress, and the rejection by Kansas of the propositions contained in the "English bill," all who felt a deeper interest in the peace and repose of the country than in the advancement of particular individuals, entertained the hope that the strife had ended, and that instead of new and odious tests of political fidelity to distract and divide, we should witness mutual desires and mutual exertions to present a united Democracy. If this just expectation has been disappointed, and the Democratic Party, burdened with new tests and demoralized by selfish rivalries and dissensions, have been defeated in States where they should and otherwise might have been successful, the responsibility must rest upon those who produced the unfortunate results. I shall not follow the example of these disturbers of Democratic harmony by reviving past issues and indulging in criminations and recriminations; nor shall I stop to defend my action on the Lecompton question from their assaults. I am entirely content to rest my vindication on the verdict which the people of Illinois have already recorded, and trust to that enlightened public opinion of the whole country which will, sooner or later, declare with emphasis and power that no constitution or institution should ever be forced upon a reluctant people, whether State or Territory.

Passing from his review of the Lecompton issue, Mr. GWIN said in his speech at Grass Valley:

"Near the close of the last session of Congress, a debate was sprung upon the Senate upon the question of Territorial sovereignty. We had long expected such a discussion, because it was the duty of Mr. DOUGLAS to give his views to the Senate and the country for the line of policy he has considered it his duty to adopt in the Senatorial canvass in Illinois. *The doctrines he had avowed in his Freeport speech had been condemned in the Senate by his removal from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee of that body*, and it was expected that he would defend or disavow them. He had given ample time to those who differed from him to give the reasons that had influenced them in removing him from that important position at the head of the Territorial Committee, he had filled for so many years in the Senate. But for reasons satisfactory to himself, he did not address the Senate until near the close of the session, when there was no time to give the subject that full consideration it deserved. He had asserted in his Freeport speech that a Territorial Legislature could *lawfully* by non-action or hostile legislation exclude Slavery from such Territory. Having always opposed this doctrine, I briefly announced my previous opinions, and declared that if such construction had been given to the Kansas-Nebraska act when it was under consideration in Congress in 1854, I should have voted against it."

Why was it "the duty of Mr. DOUGLAS to give his reasons to the Senate, and to the country for the line of policy he had considered it his duty to adopt in the Senatorial canvass in Illinois." I had already given my "reasons" at Freeport, and at more than a hundred places during the canvass, and had been triumphantly sustained by the voice of the people and the vote of the Legislature, against the combined forces of the Black Republicans and Federal office-holders, and their allies and supporters in and out of the Senate. Why, I repeat, was it my duty to give my reasons to the Senate? The Senate is not my constituency. I am not responsible to the Senate, nor did any Senator venture to demand reasons for the line of policy which I have felt it my duty to pursue at home, in a State canvass.

But, if I chose, as Mr. GWIN states, to give my "reasons to the Senate" for the course which I pursued in the canvass, it necessarily follows, that it *was* the duty of the Senate to hear them before they proceeded, as he alleges, to condemn me by my removal, during my absence, from the Chairmanship of Territories, which I have held for eleven years, and to which I was reelected after my speech against the Lecompton Constitution.

The country is now informed, for the first time, that I was removed from the post of Chairman of the Committee on Territories because of the sentiments contained in my "Freeport speech." To use the language of Mr. GWIN, THE DOCTRINES HE HAD AVOWED IN HIS FREEPORT SPEECH HAD BEEN CONDEMNED IN THE SENATE BY HIS REMOVAL FROM THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE OF THAT BODY. The country will bear in mind this testimony, that I was not removed because of any personal unkindness or hostility; nor in consequence of my course on the Lecompton question, or in respect to the Administration; but that it was intended as a condemnation of the doctrines avowed in my "Freeport speech." The only position taken in my "Freeport speech," which I have ever seen criticised or controverted, may be stated in a single sentence, and was in reply to an interrogatory propounded by my competitor for the Senate: That *"the Territorial Legislature could lawfully exclude Slavery, either by non-action or unfriendly legislation."* This opinion was not expressed by me at Freeport for the first time. I have expressed the same opinion often in the Senate, freely and frequently, in the presence of those Senators who, as Mr. GWIN testifies, removed me "from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories" *ten years after they knew that I held the opinion and would never surrender it.*

I could fill many columns of the *National* with extracts of speeches made by me during the discussion of the Compromise measures in 1850, and in defence of the principle embodied in those measures in 1851 and 1852, in the discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and of the Kansas difficulties and the Topeka revolutionary movements in 1856, in all of which I expressed the same opinion and contended that the same position was assumed in the "Freeport Speech." I will not, however, burden your columns or weary your reader with extracts of all these speeches, but will refer you to each volume of the *Congressional Globe* for the last ten years, where you will find them fully reported. If you cannot conveniently procure the *Congressional Globe*, I refer you to an editorial article in the Washington *Union* of Dec. 5, 1858, which, it is reported, received the sanction of the President of the United States previously to its publication, a few weeks after my "Freeport Speech" had been delivered. The *Union* made copious extracts of my speeches in 1850 and 1851, to prove that at each of those periods I held the same opinions which I expressed at Freeport in 1858, and, consequently, declared that I never was a good Democrat, much less sound on the Slavery question when I advocated the Compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854.

In the article referred to, the Washington *Union* said:

"We propose to show that Judge DOUGLAS' action in 1857 and 1858 was taken with especial reference to the pronouncement of doctrine and programme which was made at Freeport. The declaration at Freeport was, in substance, that the people can, *by lawful means*, exclude Slavery from a Territory *before* it comes in as a State; and he declared that his constituents had *heard him argue the Nebraska bill on that principle* all over Illinois in 1854, 1855 and 1856 and had *no cause to pretend to have any doubt on that subject.*"

The *Union* sustained up the evidence furnished by my speeches in the Senate in 1850 and 1851, that the "Freeport Speech" was consistent with my former course, with this emphatic declaration:

"*Thus we have shown that precisely the position assumed by Judge Douglas at Freeport had been in substance taken in 1850, in the debates and votes on the Utah and New Mexico bills, and in 1851 on the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and here shows that I was owing to his opposition that clause declaring Territorial Legislatures of the people competent to regulate their own domestic concerns, on which principles the compromise measures were carried, incorporated in those measures.*"

The evidence thus presented by the Washington *Union*—the evidence of an open enemy—is so full and conclusive, that I have uniformly advocated for ten years past the same principles which I avowed at Freeport, that I cannot refrain from asking you to spread the entire article before your readers, an appendix, if you choose, to this letter.

The question whether the people of the Territories should be permitted to decide the Slavery question for themselves the same as all other rightful subjects of legislation, was thoroughly discussed and definitely settled in the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850. The Territorial bills, as originally reported by the Committee on Territories, extended the authority of the Territorial Legislature to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution, *without excepting African Slavery.* Modified by the Committee of Thirteen, they conferred power on the Territorial Legislature over all rightful subjects of legislation, *except African Slavery.* This distinct question, involving the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of African Slavery, was debated in the Senate from the 8th of May until the 31st of July, 1850, when the limitation was stricken out by a vote of yeas, 33; nays, 19; and the Territorial Legislature authorized to legislate on all rightful subjects, *without excepting African Slavery.* In this form, and upon this principle the compromise measures of 1850 were enacted.

When I returned to my home in Chicago, at the end of the session of Congress, after the adoption of the measures of adjustment, the excitement was intense. The City Council had passed a resolution nullifying the Fugitive Slave Act, and releasing the police from all obligations to obey the law or assist in its execution. Amidst this furious excitement, and surrounded by revolutionary movements, I addressed the assembled populace. My speech, in which I defended each and all of the compromise measures of 1850, was published at the time, and spread broadcast throughout the country. I herewith send you a copy of that speech, in which you will find that I said:

"These measures are predicated on the great fundamental principle *that every people ought to possess the right of forming and regulating their own internal concerns and domestic institutions in their own way.* It was supposed that those of our fellow-citizens who emigrated to the shores of the Pacific and to our other territories were as capable of self-government as their neighbors and kindred whom they left behind them; and there was no reason for believing that they have lost any of their intelligence or patriotism by the wayside, while crossing the Isthmus or the Plains. It was also believed that after their arrival in the country, when they had become familiar with its topography, climate, productions and resources, and had connected their destiny with it, they were fully as competent to judge for themselves what laws and local institutions were best adapted to their condition and interests, as we were who never saw the country, and knew very little about it. To question their competency to do this was to deny their capacity for self-government. If they have the requisite intelligence and honesty to be intrusted with the enactment of laws for the government of white men, I know of no reason why they should not be deemed competent to legislate for the negro. If they are sufficiently enlightened to make laws for the protection of life, liberty and property—of morals and education—to determine the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child—*I am not aware that it requires any higher degree of enlightenment to regulate the affairs of master and servant. These things are all confided by the Constitution to each State to decide for itself and I know of no reason why the same principle should not be extended to the Territories.*"

This speech was laid on the desk of every member of the Senate, at the opening of the second session of the Thirty-first Congress, in December, 1850, when, with a full knowledge of my opinions on the territorial question, I was unanimously nominated in the Democratic caucus, and reelected by the Senate Chairman of the Committee on Territories. From that time to this I have spoken the same sentiments and vindicated the same positions in debate in the Senate; and have been reelected Chairman of the Committee on Territories *at each session of Congress*, until last December, by the unanimous voice of the Democratic party in caucus, and in the Senate, with my opinions on this territorial question *well known to and well understood by every Senator.* Yet, Mr. GWIN testifies that I was condemned and deposed by the Senate for the utterance of opinions in 1858, which were put on record year after year, so plainly and so unequivocally, as to leave neither the Senate nor the country in doubt. Thus does Mr. GWIN, in his eagerness to be my public accuser, speak to his own condemnation, for he voted for me session after session, with my opinions, if the same that I spoke at Freeport, staring him in the face.

On the 4th of January, 1854, I reported the Nebraska bill, and, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, accompanied it with a special report, in which I stated distinctly "*that all questions pertaining to Slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives to be chosen by them for that purpose.*" And, that the bill proposed "to carry these propositions and principles into practical operation in the precise language of the Compromise Measures of 1850." The Kansas-Nebraska bill, as it stands on the statute book, does define the power of the Territorial Legislature "in the precise language of the Compromise Measures of 1850." It gives the Legislature power over all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution *without excepting African Slavery.* During the discussion of the measure it was suggested that it was necessary to repeal the 8th section of the act of the 6th of March, 1850, called the Missouri Compromise, in order to permit the people to control the Slavery question, *while they remained in a territorial condition, and before they became a State of the Union.* That was the object and only purpose for which the Missouri Compromise was repealed.

On the night of the 3d of March, 1851, in my closing speech on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, a few hours before it passed the Senate, I said: "*It is only for the purpose of carrying out this great, fundamental principle of self-government, that the bill renders the 8th section of the Missouri act inoperative and void.*" The article of the Washington *Union*, of Oct. 5, 1858, to which I have referred, quotes this and other passages of my speech on that occasion, to prove that the author of the Nebraska Bill framed it with express reference to non-action, leaving the Territorial Legislature power to control the Slavery question; and further, that I boldly avowed the purpose at the time in the presence of all the friends of the bill, and urged its passage upon that ground. I have never understood that Mr. GWIN, or any other Senator who heard that speech and voted for the bill the same night, expressed any dissent or disapprobation of the doctrines it announced. That was the time for dissent and disapprobation; that was the time to condemn, if there were cause to condemn, and not four or five years later. The record furnishes no such evidence of dissent or disapprobation; nor does the history of those times show that the Democratic Party in the North or in the South, or in any portion of the country, repudiated the fundamental principle upon which the Kansas-Nebraska act is founded, and proscribed its advocates and defenders.

If Mr. GWIN did not understand the Kansas-Nebraska bill when it was under consideration, according to its plain meaning, as explained and defended by its authors and supporters, it is not the fault of those who did understand it precisely as I interpreted it at Freeport, and as the country understood it in the Presidential canvass of 1856. Mr. BUCHANAN, and leading members of his Cabinet, at all events, understood this Kansas-Nebraska act in the same sense in which it was understood and defended at the time of its passage. Mr. BUCHANAN, in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, affirmed that "this legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the *people of a Territory*, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, *shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist* within their limits." Gen. CASS, now Secretary of State, has always maintained, from the day he penned the "Nicholson letter" in this, that the people of the Territories have a right to decide the Slavery question for themselves, whenever they please. In 1856, on the 2d day of July, referring to the Kansas-Nebraska act, he said: "*I believe the original act gave the Territorial Legislature of Kansas* FULL POWER *to exclude or allow Slavery.*" Mr. TOUCEY, the Secretary of the Navy, interpreted the act in the same way, and on the same occasion in the Senate, said: "The original act recognizes in the Territorial Legislature all the power which they can have, subject to the Constitution, and subject to the organic law of the Territory." Mr. COBB, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech at West Chester, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of September, 1856, advocating Mr. BUCHANAN'S election to the Presidency, said: "The Government of the United States should not force the institution of Slavery upon the people either of the Territories or of the States, against the will of the people, though my voice could bring about that result. I stand upon the principle,—the people of my State decide it for themselves, you for yourselves, the people of Kansas for themselves. That is the Constitution, and I stand by the Constitution." And, again; in the same speech he said: "Whether they" the people of a Territory) "*decide it by prohibiting it, according to the one doctrine*, OR BY REFUSING TO PASS LAWS TO PROTECT IT, as contended for by the other party, is *unmaterial. The majority of the people* BY THE ACTION OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES *will decide the question*; and all must abide the decision when made."

Here we find the doctrines of the Freeport speech, including "non-action" and "unfriendly legislation" as lawful and proper modes for the exclusion of Slavery from a Territory, clearly defined by Mr. COBB, and the reelection of Mr. BUCHANAN advocated on those identical doctrines. Mr. COBB made similar speeches during the Presidential canvass in other sections of Pennsylvania, in Maine, Indiana, and most of the Northern States, and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. BUCHANAN, as a mark of gratitude for the efficient services which he rendered on this occasion. Will any Senator who voted to remove me from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee, for expressing opinions for which Mr. COBB, Mr. TOUCEY and Hon. CASS were rewarded, pretend that he did not know that they, or either of them, had never uttered such opinions when their nominations were before the Senate? I am sure that no Senator will make so humiliating a confession. Why, then, were those distinguished gentlemen appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Cabinet Ministers, if they were not good Democrats—sound on the Slavery question, and faithful exponents of the principles and creed of the party? Is it not a significant fact, that the President and the most distinguished and honored of his Cabinet should have been solemnly and irrevocably pledged to this monstrous heresy of "Popular Sovereignty," for asserting which the Senate, by Mr. GWIN'S frank avowal, condemned me to the extent of their power?

It must be borne in mind, however, that the President and members of the Cabinet are not the only persons high in authority who are committed to the principle of self-government in the Territories. This Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the Vice-President of the United States, was a member of the House of Representatives when the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed, and in a speech delivered March 23, 1854, said:

"Among the many misrepresentations sent to the country by some of the enemies of this bill, perhaps none is more flagrant than the charge that it proposes to legislate Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska. Sir, if the bill contained such a feature it would not receive my vote. The right to establish involves the correlative right to prohibit, and denying both, I would vote for neither. * * * * "The effect of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is therefore, is neither to establish nor to exclude, *but to leave the future condition of the Territories dependent wholly upon the action of the inhabitants*, subject only to such limitations as the Federal Constitution may impose. * * * * It will be observed, that *the right of the people to regulate in their own way* ALL THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS *is left wholly untouched*, except that whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution—the supreme law for us all."

Again, at Lexington, Ky., on the 9th of June, 1856, in response to the congratulations of his neighbors, on his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said:

"The whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions: That Congress shall not interpose upon this subject (Slavery) in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia; *that the people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves*, and be admitted into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibition of Slavery."

Touching the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of Slavery, the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the 11th of December, 1856, said:

"*Now, the Legislative authority of a Territory is invested with a discretion to vote for or against the laws.* We think they ought to pass laws in every Territory, when the Territory is open to settlement, and slaveholders go there to prot

and misrepresent their character and habits. He paints a gloomy picture indeed of the honors of these Legislatures—of rival and contending factions, stimulated by Northern and Southern antipathies—of strife, rapine and plunder—of demoralization and anarchy, which, if at all truthful and historical, would go far to justify the repeal of all Territorial systems, and the utter annihilation of the whole frontier race as desperadoes and outlaws. But it so happens that the past which covers the incipient and permanent organization of more than half the States of the Union, and five times the area of its original members, has furnished us no such examples of rapine, plunder and robbery by Territorial Governments as the Attorney-General describes. If he will look a little more carefully into the history of his country—out of Pennsylvania—and especially into the character of the frontier people, he will find, even in his own political life, that States have been organized and have acquired a reputation for order, social excellence, and industrial enterprise and credit, quite equal to the Keystone of the arch itself. If the Atlantic States enjoy high degrees of prosperity, it is due to the integrity, economy and industry of the "new States." If the former have accumulated wealth, they are largely indebted for it to that very people who are placed so low on the scale of civilization by the Attorney-General. Pennsylvania is, perhaps, more indebted than any other State to the expansion of the West, for the development of its vast mineral and manufacturing resources.

We have no patience, indeed, with Judge BLACK'S estimate of the people of the new States; and very little with his views touching the character and rights of Territorial Government. He may correctly portray the future, but he grossly exaggerates and misrepresents the past. Under his theory, governments organized over the new countries are little better than systems of plunder and robbery. To their operations, however, he does not object, so far as they affect every species of property except Slavery—that interest only demanding higher representative integrity and surer organic guarantees for its protection. If all property acquired in the States is in legal contemplation, of the same character, why intrust one species and withhold another from Territorial management? There is no foundation for such a distinction, and we want no better evidence of this than is furnished by Judge BLACK himself. A legal distinction, founded alone upon the policy of withholding from Territorial Governments the authority to control private rights, on the ground that the people are not sufficiently honest and intelligent to exercise it, is not well made. Nor does it derive additional strength from the elaborate depreciation and misrepresentation of their character and qualifications by one of the leading public officers. This rule of interpretation would convict a criminal on general testimony affecting his conduct, without the least regard to the statute law defining the offence committed. It would justify a debtor in withholding his effects, on the plea that he could manage them better than his creditor. It would substitute policy for law. We are, however, not called upon to consider what ought to have been the powers conferred upon the people of the Territories and upon Congress—the question is, What powers are conferred by the organic law of the Union?

We must take our complicated political system as we find it. Perfection in all the parts is not to be expected. The States may fail to discharge all their obligations under the Constitution. Congress has, doubtless, many times failed to perform all its duties to the States. We are amongst those who believe that, under this Government, there is no such absolutism as sovereign political rights—State, Federal or Territorial.

No one political community out of the two score or more which exist is or can be independent of the others. Congress may exercise only such powers as are conferred by the compact of union. The States are restricted by the concessions made to Congress; and the Territories, though limited to a narrower sphere, still possess independent political rights. Government in this country means something. In every case it is based upon the popular will, not even excepting the District of Columbia, which is a municipal government. Our entire system rests upon the idea of perpetuity. Once organized, no matter where, with legislative authority, and governed by laws fixing the relations and rights of its citizens, it cannot be suppressed, because it is the right of every people, a right based upon the principle of self-defence and self-preservation, to have a government. By the Kansas-Nebraska act the people of those Territories were authorized to establish governments. Congress reserved to the President the appointment of local Governors, and extended over them a federal judiciary. The governments thus ordained and warranted become permanent in character, though subject to certain organic changes. The repeal of the act of 1854 would not, in our opinion, deprive either of them of the essential attributes or government, or affect the rights of persons or property sanctioned by local legislation. We maintain, indeed, that all governments organized under republican forms enter at once into the general system, and become permanent and indestructible. Those of the Territories, in respect to this attribute, are not less so than the States. They possess general legislative authority, subject only to constitutional limitations, and do not differ essentially, in respect to local political rights, from the States themselves. The latter, by virtue of original authority, may exercise absolute discretion over the subject of slavery; but they have no power to impair private rights, which it is the duty of all governments to protect, and the province of absolutism alone to destroy. Local communities represent the States in respect to federal property, and they are, by every fair interpretation, bound to deal justly by the citizens of the States, even to the extent of protecting them in the possession of slave property, if they desire it. It must not be maintained, however, that because the people of the Territories derive their legislative authority from Congress, and, during their pupilage, represent the States, that therefore the latter may, at any time, either abrogate or annul such authority, or assume to exercise the functions of government therein. Having once delegated to the territorial people the right to establish their own political institutions, so long as they act within the scope of the Constitution, and maintain order and law, their governments exist *de facto et de jure*. They are not mere incorporations, limited to the exercise of commercial privileges—special charters created for the benefit of trade. They have a nobler mission in this great work of democratic rule; a higher significance and a more permanent character. They are the creations of the people. They constitute a part of the machinery of free government on this continent. They lie at the very foundation of our political institutions. There is not a member of this great confederacy, records of whose history do not run into territorial conditions, nor one whose government has undergone any essential modifications, so far as the local law is concerned, in assuming the government of what we call State sovereignty. We have an American law on this subject—a law which proclaims that political government in the United States—State and Territorial—as it is based upon the popular will, so is it permanent and indestructible.

But let us admit for the sake of the argument the position of Judge BLACK that "the Constitution regards as sacred all the rights which a citizen may legally acquire in a State." If the Constitution "regards" slaves as property, why limit the holder of it to the Territories? If it has the sanction of the supreme law, why not give it currency, if we may so speak, within the entire jurisdiction of that law? Again, if the Constitution "regards" slaves as property, no matter how it is acquired, why does Judge BLACK instruct us in another part of his paper that "the subject black race is neither bond nor free by virtue of any general law"? But the question recurs, even admitting the theory referred to, whether it is the right of any citizen to take his slaves to a Territory, and there claim protection for them which the States are not bound to render under like circumstances?

Equality of rights of all the people of the Union and of the States is a fundamental principle of the Government. The South invoke this principle as the basis of their claim to hold slaves in the Territories, on the ground that they are the common property of the States. The question is whether in applying it, for that purpose, they do not in fact acquire more than is consistent with the integrity of the rule they urge? If a citizen of a Slave State may take his slaves to the Territories, and exact protection for them, does he not acquire rights thereby which are denied to the people of the Free States? The former holds his property by virtue of the laws of Virginia, for instance; what property may a citizen of New-York hold in the Territories by virtue of the laws of New-York? Is it answered that the latter may purchase slaves in Virginia, transport them to Nebraska, and hold them as property? This does not remove the objection that the Slave States may under the rule urged exercise powers of government where the Free States are utterly excluded, thus establishing a constructive inequality which can be justified only by express constitutional authority. By this rule the right to hold slaves in the Territories attaches solely to the property acquired therein, and not to the persons who purchase them, because it singles out that species of property from all others, and gives it a currency which is denied to all other property. We see no way of removing this difficulty except by adopting at once the theory that the Constitution not only "regards" slaves as property, but *proprio vigore* establishes that relation in all the Territories of the Union.

It may be regarded as a little remarkable that the Constitution, in adjusting the relations and rights of the States and the people, without employing a word on the subject, should, by construction, be held to except slave property from all other property, and to have secured to it extraordinary immunities and rights. We do not believe that the framers of that compact intended to do more than settle general principles of government; certainly not to declare what is and what is not property in the hands of any individual in defiance of the local law. But if in this we are wrong, it follows that Congress possesses full authority to legislate on the whole subject.

But let us admit, for the purposes of the argument, that Judge BLACK'S theory of private rights is correct; that slaves acquired in the States may be taken to the Territories, and there held "like any other property,"—that by virtue of the common proprietorship of the members of the Union, the Slave States have authority to dictate what laws shall be enacted by the local governments on the subject of Slavery. The propriety, nevertheless, of exercising such control should be calmly considered. Policy may be said to counsel where principles command. Policy invites the mariner to take in sail on the approach of the storm. Policy counsels the general to accept or reject a battle tendered by the enemy. The exercise of policy is often necessary to give effect to principles, or save them from sacrifice. Is it sound policy to force Slavery upon a people who are opposed to it?

Territorial governments are temporary in their nature. The exercise, then, over them by the Slave States of superior rights with reference to the holding of slaves therein as property, must of necessity terminate when they are admitted into the Union. Is it worth while to enforce such rights against a hostile local opinion for objects so trifling and for a time so short? No candid man who has risen above the influence of the sectional strife which has so long degraded our political system will for a moment justify the policy of forcing Slavery upon such communities. If the South desire the expansion of Slavery, it is folly to waste energies upon its establishment over those countries where their legal control is so soon to terminate. If Slavery is a blessing, let those who would extend its influence confine their efforts to establish it where it can be maintained. What prudent man would build a house upon property the possession of which he could command only for a few months or years? Who would invest his money where the laws forbid the enforcement of obligations? What propriety is there in maintaining the right of a citizen to hold his slaves in a Territory the people of which are opposed to slavery? The answer is doubly conclusive: No sensible person will risk his property in such a place; and if he were to do so, he has no assurance, even upon the basis of the extremest Pro-Slavery construction of private rights, that it will not be taken from him by the machinery of a State Government. We hold the policy of enforcing Slavery upon an unwilling people, then, to be nothing more nor less than political madness. There is not a grain of practical sense in it. It is far more damaging in its effects upon the South than upon the North. It brings the former into contempt, as it convicts them of fitful and spasmodic efforts to exercise power without the possibility of giving permanent effect to the principles which they profess to regard as important to their own welfare and to the common welfare of the whole country. It wastes their energies upon the reduction of a fortress which they have agreed to abandon on the very eve of their triumph.

We must not be misapprehended upon this point. We are discussing the policy of claiming the right by slaveholding States to hold slaves in those Territories the populations of which are acknowledged to be hostile to the institution of Slavery. We are condemning the effort which is being made to enforce Slavery upon such a people, even upon strictly legal grounds.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise is justified, in our judgment, by the simple fact that it was an unconstitutional and purely sectional enactment. It proposed to create two governments, in fact; one for the North, where Slavery was prohibited, and one for the South, where it was permitted. It ordained positive inequalities between the North and the South; conceding to the latter absolute freedom, but imposing upon the former an odious dictation by an unwarranted Congress. In this view, the repeal of the act was demanded, on the principle of doing penance by the return of stolen goods. It was due to the integrity of the Union, the fundamental principles of which had been violated by the creation of an arbitrary line of distinction between the same people, thus recognizing the conflict of opposing forces in the same political family.

Had the Missouri Compromise been enacted upon competent authority, the South would have had no occasion to ask its repeal. It was a measure which, to a great extent, protected the South against the enormous preponderance of Northern and European emigration. The public Territories if thrown open to free ingress, and there can be no question about the sectional party that will control them, especially up to the Missouri line, which was a wall that no adventurous few only were likely to overcome.

The Territories are open to general emigration. There is no power on earth that can change this law. It follows that public opinion in the Territories will be controlled by the character of emigrants, a large majority of whom are really hostile to Slavery. We may as well admit this much, and in admitting it we concede that a large majority of the new States now in process of formation will be what we call Free States, will send Free State representatives to Congress, and fix forever the opinions of that body touching the forced extension of Slavery.

If we are right in thus giving a practical view of the question of Slavery in the Territories, and in exhibiting the futuro character of Congress, it follows that the South have only to take one more step in their impolitic career of forcing the rights of slaveholders, and that is to appeal to Congress for protection of slave property, except under the extradition article of the Constitution, and they will have accomplished all the evil that a mistaken zeal for Slavery is capable of effecting. If Congress gains jurisdiction of the subject, on the application of the South, it is easy to see, at least, that the powers of that body will not be exercised for its benefit or advantage.

On the other hand, the South has no chance whatever of creating out of existing Territories, or those to be acquired, another Slave State, except on the principle of absolute non-intervention by Congress, and absolute territorial independence. Nothing is more certain than that Congress hereafter, no matter by what party controlled, will never undertake to extend Slavery in opposition to local public opinion, and if the power is conceded to that body, we would dislike to insure against its exercise in utter contempt of the wishes of any local community which might desire to establish slave institutions. In this view of the preponderance of the Free States in Congress, and of the character of immigrant opinions, we have no difficulty, as friends of peace and harmony in the whole country, without a single prejudice against Slavery as it exists, and consulting the highest interests, in fact, of slaveholders themselves, in arriving at the conclusion that the South, instead of the North, should be deadly hostile to Congressional intervention, and should insist, as upon a legal right, involving their protection in its enforcement and their ruin in its failure, upon the completest authority of all local communities to decide for themselves what shall be their domestic institutions.

Perhaps in the whole range of the subject discussed there is not a more profitless point of controversy than that which is involved in fixing the tenures of Slavery. The labors of the Attorney-General upon this branch of his argument are sufficiently original to invite examination. After declaring that the black race is neither bond or free by virtue of any general law, he defines the rule to be thus: "That portion of it (the black race) which is free, is free by virtue of some local regulation, and the slave owes service for the same reason." By this law the normal condition of the black race is that of servitude; certainly so if the portion of it which is free is free alone "by virtue of some local regulation." Judge BLACK has left us in no doubt of his meaning by adding the concluding words of the sentence quoted, "and the slave owes service for the same reason." What reason? Because he is not included in that portion of the race made free by "local regulation." It is not often that controversies are so nicely balanced as to leave the wrong all on one side and the right all on the other; but we believe the Attorney-General has, for once at least, presented such an example. Had he defined the rule to be precisely the reverse of that laid down, he would have effected a nearer approach to the truth. Let us rearrange the commentary and make it read: "That portion of the Black race bound to service is held by virtue of some local regulation; and that portion of it which is free, is free because the local law has not enslaved it." Slavery exists solely by virtue of the local law,—and we respectfully suggest that it would promote the highest interest of slaveholders and add to their permanent security if they would confine it to the local governments which have the power to establish it. Neither the Federal nor State Governments have the power, at all events, to control the subject beyond the period of admission into the Union of the new States: a fact which, in the minds of sensible men, will go far to condemn the policy of forcing Slavery, into the midst of hostile local opinions, and to justify the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention and self-government in the Territories.

All that is said against the policy of intrusting the control of private rights to Territorial bodies, and in defence of the States as the safer guardians thereof, has very little force. The people, in point of fact, nowhere exercise that discretion at the polls which is presumed to constitute the governing principle of our elective system. A vast horde of professional politicians, stimulated by interest, ambition and habit, do more of the work of real government than the people themselves. They control elections and legislation, and expound and enforce laws. This class of persons, North and South, have made the "Slavery question" a real instead of an imaginary difficulty; and Judge BLACK has contributed his share to the work of keeping it alive, in the face of the fact that it was fast losing all interest as a practical matter of dispute between the two sections of the Union.

The policy of Judge BLACK, whether he so considers it or not, is certain to force on that "irrepressible conflict," of which we have heard so much "between the opposing forces" of Freedom and Slavery. This is evinced by his efforts to carry that institution into communities where he knows it can have only a sickly and temporary existence. There is no possible point of conflict between the Free and the Slave States so long as they are limited to their own jurisdictions; it is only by forcing the jurisdiction of the latter over distant communities that difficulties of a serious nature are engendered. And what is, in reality, the character of those communities that they should be governed by foreign laws and institutions? They are made up of the citizens of the old States. They are an educated, enterprising, active people. They have had experience in the affairs of Government. They maintain social and political order. They administer upon estates; fix the relations of husband and wife, guardian and ward. They organize schools and churches; they build cities, regulate the general business of the community, promote industry, punish crime and enforce obligations. The Kansas-Nebraska act, in organizing those Territories, left the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. Mr. BUCHANAN declared to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated him for the Presidency:

"This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free Government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that *the people of a Territory, like those of a State*, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Slavery was the only question raised. The issue of the canvass of 1856 had been made up between those who nominated Mr. FREMONT and those who nominated Mr. BUCHANAN upon that question alone. All other property interests were regarded as quite safe under the control of local Legislatures. In using this emphatic and explicit language Mr. BUCHANAN intended fully to indorse the principle of Territorial self-government, and to condemn and repudiate the whole scheme of Congressional intervention. It was not a question of policy with the nominee: it was a matter of principle—a principle as ancient as free government itself. It would be unfair to hold Judge BLACK responsible for these opinions, but it is wholly just to hold Mr. BUCHANAN responsible for the paper of the Attorney-General. The latter was written under the eye of the President. It is, in fact, his revised opinions upon the whole subject. They differ widely from those uttered to the Cincinnati Convention, and our chief solicitude is to ascertain whether the judgment of the President was not very much better in 1856 than in 1859. We are certain it was, even to the extent of having been right in the former and utterly wrong in the latter year.

We have nothing to say about the inconsistency of the President in changing his views; but it might have been better to alter them from wrong to right than from right to wrong. We have no respect for that kind of consistency which maintains opinions at the expense of truth and justice; certainly none for that inconsistency which, in the pursuit of a partisan object, abandons both under like dictation.

As late as the 2d of July, 1858, Mr. TOOMBS, in the Senate, on the motion to refer the special message of the President communicating the Constitution of Kansas to the Committee on Territories, said:

"They (the people of Kansas) were left perfectly free *to make their own institutions*, without interference from Congress, which had assumed in 1820 the right to prescribe them and say that they should not. In 1820 Congress said: 'No matter if every man in Kansas, if every man in Minnesota desires her institution to suit himself on the subject of Slavery, he shall not be allowed to do so, but we will do it for them.' Congress assumed, as a matter of conscience, that it was its duty to do this for the people. To that we objected. *We denied the power and the policy.* Upon the question of power we have been maintained by the Courts, the expounders of the law; on the policy of the measure we have been defended by the highest tribunal known to the country, the people."

Mr. TOOMBS maintained the doctrine of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, the act referred to by the latter, and that Congress in disavowing its authority to legislate for the territories, declared, "that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

The Attorney-General, on the other hand, while he is emphatic in the declaration that "the Constitution does not establish Slavery in the Territories, nor anywhere else," and is equally explicit in the opinion that local Governments are powerless over the whole subject, insists that the States can, by virtue of their laws, not only create Slavery in all the Territories at the will of their citizens, but that the Federal Constitution protects and upholds it, when thus established, in defiance of the institutions which both Mr. TOOMBS and Mr. BUCHANAN concur in saying, the people were free to make. If the Attorney-General will so alter his "opinion" as to deny the power of the States or Territories to confiscate private property and insist that Slave property shall be regarded and held like any "other chattel," it will at least be consistent with itself if not entitled to the merit of logical and convincing argument.

Now let us examine for a moment the practical operation of the principle that the Territorial people "must wait till they get a Constitutional Convention or the machinery of a State Government into their hands" before they can exercise the powers which are reserved to the State.

About two years ago the people of Kansas adopted a Constitution, organized a State Government, and applied to Congress for admission into the Union. The application was resisted, on the ground that a majority of the people did not participate in the preliminary elections, and of fraud, which was alleged to have tainted the entire proceedings. Judge BLACK and his friends, including Mr. BUCHANAN, sustained the application, on the bases mainly, that it was the right of the people of Kansas to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way; that the alleged "minority" refused to vote, and thereby worked their own disfranchisement; that the right of the people being perfect, Congress could not go behind the election returns and determine whether frauds had been committed or not. The application was rejected. A year and a half has passed; thirty per cent. has been added to the population of the Territory; every department of its industry has been wonderfully advanced; large commercial cities have risen up therein; schools and churches organized; railroads constructed; order and law maintained. Notwithstanding these evidences of progress and enlightenment, it is now maintained, under the new theory, that the people of Kansas are incompetent, by reason of lack of experience, intelligence and integrity, to exercise the ordinary functions of government over their own rights of property; and that it is safer to intrust those rights to the control of a distant and foreign legislative body. By this rule the people of Kansas were honest, capable, worthy, and so invested with sovereign political power, that Congress could not even question the forms under which it was exercised in the year 1858; and without authority, dishonest, incapable and untrustworthy in the Fall of 1859. What a beautiful and harmonious system! To-day enfranchised, to-morrow disfranchised! All this is the operation of the same law, under the same Federal Administration, by the advice of the same law officer of the Government.

EDUCATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

State Teachers' Institute—Discourse by the Rev. James M. Manning, of Boston, on "The Bible in the Public Schools"—Rhode Island is Faithful to her Principles—The Colored School Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

The teachers in Rhode Island assembled here, yesterday, in the Central Congregational Church, to hear discussed matters pertaining to education, and lectures and addresses on various topics connected with school studies and discipline. The School Commissioner, recently appointed, Dr. J. B. CHAPIN, presided over the Convention, and opened it by a very forcible and interesting address on the importance of education, its objects, past and present state, and the necessary qualities of successful teachers. A practical exercise on Elocution was given by the Rev. FRANCIS T. RUSSELL, and one on Geography by Mr. GODWIN, of the Rhode Island Normal School. He suggested that the proper course of teaching Geography was, first by the situation of countries, size and area, physical features, climate, soil and productions. He urged the necessity of map-drawing in all schools. The discourse for the evening was delivered by the Rev. JAMES M. MANNING, of Boston. A large assembly were gathered of teachers and friends, to listen to his able exposition of the importance of the Bible being retained in the public schools. The discussion of the theme, so far as it excites dispute, was principally between Catholics and Protestants, and hence he regarded Catholics as his special opponents. The friends of popular liberty, who believe that the Bible is the fountain head of their principles, cannot be charged with opening the discussion. It has been forced upon them in New-York, Boston and Cincinnati. Rhode Island must be classed with other States friendly to the Bible in their Schools, provided it can be shown that the Bible lies at the basis, and is requisite to the permanence of our free institutions. He then considered, under five heads, the right of the Bible to be placed in the schools of the country.

1. The free spirit which led to the colonization of New-England, was awakened by the Bible, in opposition to civil and ecclesiastical despotism.

2. The civil polity of the New-England colonies was framed in resistance to despotic ideas of government, to secure those rights which had been discovered in the Bible.

3. Our public schools were instituted to enable the civil polity thus drawn from the Bible, to perpetuate itself. And under this original idea, he showed that the object of the public schools was to perpetuate the State. The whole theory of monarchical government was opposed to the education of the common people. They existed in a state of tutelage. Yet the King's immediate followers were educated—all those whom he made a means to promote his own designs. The masses of the people were conformable to the machinations of the priestcraft, and they were controlled by the bishops, and they acknowledged no head but the Pope. The policy of a Republican Government was to educate the masses. They must know what laws and institutions are best for them. If the Bible is their charter, they must see that children are made familiar with it. He showed the history of education in Massachusetts from the period when the first law was enacted in 1634 favorable to school instruction. The enthusiastic policy of FISHER AMES, and Mr. GRIMKE, of South Carolina, regarding the supremacy of the Bible in the Schools he regarded as not favorable. The principles of the Bible are now transferred to the text-books of our Schools, and its very spirit was engrafted in our Constitution and laws.

4. The fifth point why the Bible should be placed in the Schools was—that it was a very reasonable demand that those persons wishing to share in the privileges of a Democracy should make up their minds beforehand, to conform to its polity.

He then considered the fear respecting the Papacy, lest their object in rooting out the Bible might be accomplished. The danger might be caused as owing to these causes: 1. The persistency of the Romish Church. 2. The forgetfulness of how much is involved in the least concession. 3. The extravagant wish of some to be tolerant. 4. The great amount written and said against the Bible, which tends to smooth the path for the papacy. 5. Political ambition. Under the last head he spoke of bribery, corruption and the temptation to fall into the wily snares of the priesterati, in order to promote self. He considered the ultimate result as safe. The country could never fall into the hands of the profligates of Papacy. The only danger was, that the evil would not be promptly checked at the beginning, and that the bold yeomanry, losing confidence in their public servants, would rise and fall like a thunderbolt upon the foe. He urged the necessity of keeping the Bible as the cornerstone of our liberty, and to pursue a mind but manful course in its defence.

What a forcible created a great impression on the minds of its hearers. The first point was that the admission of the other schools was to compromise the State, was a manifest one, and was so, probably by most of the present. This point with the others considered, refers to the importance of the Bible as a basis of action in the schools, will not fail upon deaf ears in our Rhode Island. The very spirit which actuated the founders of the State, in the early days, exist to lay its purity and patriotism. That certainly should be respected it was the early character of the mind of the people, and, as history proves, of the Bible. Rhode Island never will lose the spirit of the old Island men in their loyalty to the Bible, liberty principles, allow the least approach to the subversion of their liberty, even though the plea of conscience be urged in it behalf.

It would be a difficult matter to determine the position of parties on the question of colored schools. There appears to be many divergent opinions regarding it, some suggesting the insurrection, many more, and the others favoring the free-school system. The subject will demand argument in some shape at a future time.

SECOND DAY.

ADDRESS BY GEORGE SUMNER, ESQ., OF BOSTON—HIS VIEWS ON THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—A POLICY NOT APPLICABLE TO AMERICA—THE RHODE ISLAND PLAN OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION—A NEW RAILROAD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

Yesterday was the second day of the Teachers' State Convention in this city. The teachers were addressed and exercised during the morning and a portion of the afternoon by Mr. GODWIN, of the State Normal School, in geography. He suggested that there should be a much higher course of study pursued in schools in physical geography, and that the best manner by which to present the subject was by familiar lectures condensed from the best books on the subject. He referred to the facts of the upheaving of mountainous ranges, caused by the weight of the oceans and other bodies of water. He suggested the topics: 1. *Formation of the Earth.* Influence of interior forces upon its surface, the upheaval of continents and islands, the formation of soils. 2. *Modifications of the Form of Water.* Rivers, lakes and oceans, and the appearance of volcanic Islands. The subjects next introduced in geography should be, *Springs, with their phenomena. Mountain Torrents, Brooks, Rivers and Seas.* He considered meteorology and the development of plants which were made for the earth, and then spoke of the animal kingdom. He delivered a lecture on Mental Philosophy, illustrating the three peculiarities and phenomena of mind—the objective or observative, the thoughtful and the reasoning periods. Mental philosophy he deemed of the utmost value to the pupil in strengthening and developing the faculties, for which it was more of an object than to impart facts or theories.

Prof. DEAN, of Brown University, gave a lecture on the Methods of Studying and Teaching English Etymology. He reviewed the history and character of English literature, and gave practical exercises in etymology.

Prof. GREEN, of the University, conducted an exercise on analysis, discussing the pronouns.

Exercise in music was given by Mr. LOOMIS, in which he referred to the condition of the art in past history and at this age, and pronounced it much degenerated. He thought the common schools were the place to cultivate a musical taste.

Last evening a crowded audience assembled to hear the address of GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., of Boston, on the "History and Condition of Education in Greece, Holland, Ireland and France." After sketching the exalted state of education in Greece, with her envied University of Athens, having five Faculties and forty Professors, a library of 80,000 volumes of free access to every one; the state of education in Holland and France; he passed to Ireland, which had been disturbed by the fires of sectarian strife. He deemed it an easy matter to settle the vexed question of the Bible in the public schools. "In Ireland, only a few years since, the hostility of races and religion was nowhere more apparent than in the institutions of learning; but now there are nearly 6,000 schools in which the children of parents of different denominations are brought together in feelings of charity and good will, and taught to regard each other not as children of parents of rival sects, but as fellows in the same redemption." The reason stated how this harmonious state of things was effected was the influence the two Archbishops of Dublin, Drs. WHATELY and MURRAY, who, when the demand was made by one sect for the reading of the Bible and refused by the other, applied to the enlightened Dr. ASSHUR, of Rugby, to prepare "a volume of Scriptural extracts which should contain the most striking moral injunctions, and yet avoid such passages as had been used to awaken the fires of sectarian strife." In this way, said Mr. SUMNER, more than half a million students are taught to revere a book which, under the old system, they had been led to regard merely as the arsenal of controversies. Mr. SUMNER thought that the difficulties in this country regarding the opposition to the Bible to be used in our schools could be surmounted by pursuing a charitable and forbearing course with the opponents. Mr. SUMNER is an able man, an acute observer, and, possibly, he may be correct in his views of removing this daily increasing trouble. But most people of intelligent understanding must see that the doctrine applicable to Ireland is not at all capable of being applied to this republican country. A concession of as much importance as all obliging the Bible, and substituting a book containing merely moral truths, in our schools, would be a dangerous policy. It would be recognizing the allegation which the Papacy are ever toiling to impress and put in practice, that there exist objectionable sentiments in the Bible, and it should not be used in our public schools. It would be granting to a sect what they ask for, in order to establish more firmly their yoke of priestcraft. The Bible is the charter of our nation, and to render it subservient to the demands of any sect would be contrary to the spirit which actuated the founders of the country, contrary to the temper of our free institutions, contrary to the laws which govern the progress of the nation, and contrary to every truly American feeling and impulse.

The public journals here are lively on the Harper's Ferry affair. The *Journal*, ably conducted by Senator ANTHONY, denounces the insurrection, and pronounced the declaration of the Democracy, that it was the work of the Republicans, as "lying calumnies." It says that Brown was acting in strict conformity with the practices of democrats rather than Republicans, and that he was accomplishing the objects of a madman in the very way that the Border Ruffians took to force Slavery upon Kansas. It denounces the weakness of South Carolinacity, and lays the whole blame of the affair to the presence of Slavery. The *Post*, of course, as a Democratic organ, and one of the ablest in New-England, believes that it was a thoroughly organized rebellion by the Republicans "to subjugate the Slave States, an underground movement on a large scale, having for its final purpose the forcible overthrow of the Southern States and the liberation of the slaves." It thinks that if a movement were made in New-England to rescue BROWN, it would be liberally supported. Such are the opposite views of the two great parties which these papers represent.

A movement has been recently renewed to establish railroad connection between Newport and Fall River. Speculators are engaged in it, and it is understood that the project will be commenced in a few months. There is not a single railroad diverging from this famous watering place, and when this is put in operation there will be a direct communication with Boston, and probably another one with this city. Enterprise will then be inaugurated at Newport, and the people awakened to a realization of the progress which distinguishes the age. HIPPARCHUS.

Spiritualism.

FAMILY DIFFICULTIES—THE CASE OF WM. HOLMES OF TROY—HIS ARREST IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* publishes a report of the arrest of WILLIAM HOLMES, formerly a merchant in Troy, N. Y., whose sudden disappearance was noticed a few months since. The *Times* says: "A writ was issued in this city upon the petition of Mrs. CHARLOTTE LOUISA HOLMES, praying the Court to award her the custody of three children detained in the possession of her husband, WILLIAM HOLMES; also for an injunction upon said WILLIAM, to restrain him from selling, or otherwise disposing of his estate until a decree shall issue providing for the support of the wife and children, and also for a writ of *ne ex at republicat*, to restrain said WILLIAM from going out of the State until the petitioner's rights in this behalf shall have been determined.

From the petition and accompanying documents, we are enabled to present a history of this remarkable case of spiritual delusion and wrong-doing.

WILLIAM HOLMES was a merchant in the City of Troy, New-York; a man of reported wealth, and lived in affluent style with his family, at No. 43 Third-street. He was married to CHARLOTTE LOUISA, Dec. 3, 1842, at Albany, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. KIPP (now Bishop KIPP.) For ten years they lived happily together, at the time (except two years) in the City of Troy. Four children were the fruits of this union, one of which is dead.

In 1853, HOLMES became interested in "Spiritualism," and joined the sect. His interest in their proceedings grew with all that he witnessed, until soon he became a believer and joined their sect. From this time his kindness to his wife began to diminish, and soon a marked change in his demeanor took place. He had frequent Spiritual "circles" at his own house, and kept one or more female "mediums" constantly about him. In the Fall of 1856, HOLMES discontinued business in Troy and removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm and brought his wife and family to reside. For the farm was paid the sum of $10,000. The family remained together in Beloit until December, 1858. Some time prior to this date HOLMES made a quit-claim deed of a small piece of his land to a water-power company, they desiring to overflow it. Mr. HOLMES examined and readily signed the deed for the purpose specified. Afterward, and shortly before he left the place, HOLMES came to his wife one day with the statement that a water-power company wanted a warranty deed in the piece of land mentioned. He produced such a deed, which she examined and found that it described the same tract previously quit-claimed. She accordingly consented to sign it. HOLMES took the paper from her hand, and she proceeded him into an adjoining room where a notary was in waiting to take her acknowledgment. HOLMES came in and placed the deed, partly folded, on the table for her to sign. Without suspicion of wrong, she affixed her signature and signed the acknowledgment, which was certified by the notary. HOLMES then took the paper away.

On the 23d of December last, HOLMES returned to Troy for the purpose of engaging again in business, taking with him the eldest child, a daughter, 15 years of age. The other children were to remain with their mother in Beloit until the first of May following, when they were to remove to Troy. HOLMES went into the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, HOLLIS N. LOCKWOOD, under the style of "Lockwood, Holmes & Co." He also found a "Spiritualistic affinity" in the person of a Mrs. RAINEY, a woman who it said to have absconded from her husband in Illinois on account of a lack of such affinity. He continued, however, to correspond with his wife.

In a letter dated March 5, 1859, to "my wife," then at Beloit, he makes the formal proposition that they separate. He asserts that, during the sixteen years of marriage, they have both lived in the very "worst condition of slavery that exists on the face of the earth—matrimonial bondage." He asserts that with their marriage love vanished, and left them "only two lifelong chained together." He asserts that all their feelings, disposition, temperament, etc., etc., are of opposite nature, and that for them ever to live together again with any assimilation "one of us should be made over of very different materials." He proposes to settle their "business affair" (separation) in a "business manner," and wishes her to name the amount of property she will take as her share. Of this he treats at length. He declares that he will be rejoiced to hear of her marriage with some person who will be her "husband," but says *he* will never marry again. He declares that marriage of the present day is only "licensed adultery," and he will not take to his present weight of sin by longer living in it.

The wife firmly rejected all propositions of separation, and wrote to her husband, April 15, that she should immediately start for Troy. Two letters from HOLMES previous to this date relate entirely to her arrangements for coming to him, and are written in a business-like and good-natured style, one of them, however, terminating with "your husband by statute law only." In reply to her letter of the 15th, he seems to burst into a fit of violent rage at her decision to come so soon. He had told her to ship the furniture in advance of her own departure, that he might have everything ready for housekeeping, and not trouble the "old folks," which, he declares, "is devilish humiliating to one." And "there is no occasion for it, only your willful disposition to make me all the trouble you can." And, thank God, it's most through with, for I will dive to the lowest depths of hell before I will be any longer cursed." Mrs. HOLMES received this letter at Beloit, and waited until the 1st of May, when she returned with her two children to Troy. HOLMES *refused to receive her as his wife*, or to allow her to live with him; but insisted that she should give up the children and never see them again. At length, after much importunity, she prevailed upon him to allow her, for the sake of her children, to go into the house in which he was living; but he refused to occupy the same apartment with her, and insisted upon an entire separation.

HOLMES subsequently returned to Troy, abducted his children from the mother, and then caused his furniture to be sold by his relatives. Mrs. HOLMES proceeded at once to take measures for obtaining legal redress. Her legal adviser in Troy, A. B. OTIS, Esq., to whom she related the real estate transaction at Beloit, wrote to the registrar of deeds for Rock county, and received for reply that the deed which she had signed, supposing it to be a conveyance simply of a small fragment of land to the Water Power Company, was in reality a conveyance of the entire estate—some 200 acres—to HORACE N. LOCKWOOD, HOLMES' brother-in-law, who had reconveyed it, a few days afterward, to another relative of HOLMES'. It plainly was the husband's design to deprive his wife not only of her children, but of every means of support. He left her, on his coming to Chicago, entirely penniless, and dependent upon her friends for even the necessaries of life.

NEBRASKA.

Developments of Election Frauds—Illegal Voting.

From the Omaha City Republican, Oct. 19.

We had expected great frauds in this election by the Democracy—but we were not prepared for such extensive and barefaced ones as we have the evidence of before us. The *Nebraskian*, of Saturday last, announced, with a great flourish of roosters and and jackasses, that Dr. HENRY had just got in from Fort Kearney and reported 292 majority for ESTABROOK west of Loup Fork. On this news it claims the election of Gen. ESTABROOK by 400 majority, doubtless anticipating heavy frauds at Fort Randall, or in that vicinity. We sought after and found Dr. HENRY to ascertain from him where this pretended majority was obtained. He reported that Nebraska Centre gave thirty-eight votes, Centralia sixteen, and Fort Kearney, two hundred and thirty-eight, all of which were cast for Gen. ESTABROOK.

This Fort Kearney precinct is 180 miles west of this city, and is beyond the limits of any organized county in the Territory; it is on the main trail to the Gold mines. There is an old fort at which are stationed two or three companies of United States soldiers, a trading post, and two or three ranches. There is not and never has been twenty-five *legal* voters there at any one time! Yet the villains who *make out* majorities for modern locofocoism, have had the impudence to return 238 majority from that precinct for Gen. ESTABROOK. And we suppose the three Federal officials who constitute the Territorial Board of Canvassers, will count them, and on that count *give* Gen. ESTABROOK his certificate of election! Indeed, it has been understood and talked about in our streets for months past, that this precinct was created without the authority of law, for the express purpose of perpetrating frauds sufficient to overcome any majorities the people might give against the peculiar friends of popular sovereignty. These frauds were premeditated, and the Democratic Party is responsible for them. We have the best of reasons for believing they were perpetrated at the suggestion and by the arrangement of prominent Democratic officials. Every member of the Board of Canvassers knows that the return which gives 238 votes at that poll is false. We shall see whether Gov. BURT, Chief Justice HALL and Attorney-General BOWEN will dare to count the villainous return, and on it perpetrate the imposition upon this people of giving Gen. ESTABROOK a certificate of election. We confess to fears that they will do so.

During the week several gentlemen have come into town, who spent election day at the Fort. They have made affidavits exposing what they saw at the polls, and how the election was conducted. We have never in our lives heard so sickening and disg

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Is now open or the reception of Pupils.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS.
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859.
Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 29 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.
DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-room.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYFFARTH, Principal. This boarding-school will open at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. LOCE, 20, No. 21 Gold-st., Hon. SYLVANUS KOUK, No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Conducted by Dr. RICHARDS & SON, assisted by WERNER EJERG, Esq. Boys fitted for college or business, and received in the family of Dr. R., at any age or grade of proficiency. For circulars, apply at the office of R. A. Wakeman, Esq., No. 50 Nassau-st., where Dr. Richards or any other parent will be entitled to from 11 to 2. Terms moderate, and no extras. Session begins Nov. 1.

PAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage adhered to in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it cannot be surpassed, as though within view of Central Park it is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application and addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' transit from New-York, commences its 5th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1859, with experienced teachers, for academic and collegiate graduation, and a session of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commenced Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 16th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where messages can be found.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 26 Dey-st., and of S. P. Yerk, No. 2 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 14th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

JOHN MAC MULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, since the Primary Department of his School is full, he will not be able to receive any more pupils in that department. The names of all applicants will, however, be entered as they apply, and notice sent in that order of any vacancies that may occur.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. RUFUS I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; R. HINDS, A. M., First Assistant. Term begins November 1. Circulars to be had by Vanderbilt & Gross, No. 488 Broadway; and C. E. Delmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 1. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,
THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

JOHN McCULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Mrs. SARAH SEARS (formerly of Mrs. Ai) conducts the primary department with great ability. Circulars at Christern's, No. 599 Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $50 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. D. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN—DECORATED Colonel in the Staff of the French Army, and newly arrived in this country, is desirous to find pupils to teach them the French, his maternal language, and also the Spanish, with which he is conversant. Address P. E. D., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A few pupils for instruction on the piano-forte; young beginners will be taken on very moderate terms; references of the first respectability. Address E. D. L., Brooklyn Post-office, or Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

$82 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) enroll at any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $18 to $25 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, Reopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MME. VIGUIER DE MUNTELL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. Private lessons. For circulars and references, apply at No. 52 East 30th-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., will reopen for the Winter Session on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1859. For terms, apply to G. I. CRAWFORD, A. B., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 27th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 22d-st.

MISS F. B. FRIEST'S SCHOOL, No. 177 East 36th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 402 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER'S SITUATION, BY A young lady of many years experience, to teach the English, French and Latin languages in a school or private family, where she could receive lessons in music as part compensation; salary not so much an object as a good home; New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Address W., Box No. 1,621 Post-office, New-York. References satisfactory.

TEACHER.—A LADY FOR SEVERAL YEARS connected with one of the first schools in the city, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, and usual English branches, desires a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address, with salary offered, Miss M. H. S. LAKE, Augusta, Me.

A FRENCH LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teach her own language to foreigners, wishes a situation as visiting governess, or a few pupils to take private lessons. Testimonials of capacity and City references will be given. Address, until next Saturday, F. L. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, desires a situation as resident governess in a private family; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address R. M., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, New-York.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, French and music, desires to form an engagement as resident or visiting instructress. No objection to the South. References given and required. Apply to the lady of the house, No. 74 West-23d-st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn; instruction given to music, English branches and French; City references given. Address L. P. M., No. 14 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER BY A lady who has had seven years' experience in teaching the piano, French, (which she speaks,) and English, is a fine musician. Address, with salary offered, INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE AS visiting governess, desires a situation; she teaches the usual English branches, and music. Terms very moderate. Will give music lessons at $12 per quarter. Address TEACHER, Room No. 29 Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY TO TEACH THE French language in a young ladies' boarding-school a few miles from the City. Address D. B., Box No. 188 Post-office, Yonkers.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell all men in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 pkgs. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bxls. Fey. Family Mix Sugar,
1,000 chests and half-chests Green and Black Teas,
2,000 bbls. choice Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 230 Greenwich and 29 Murray-st., New-York.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS.—RECEIVED BY LAST Steamers. 100 cases prime new figs, including 20 cases of the Agnes fig, the largest and finest flavored of any that come to this market. For sale by JOHNSON & RLISS, No. 193 Washington-st., corner of Fulton.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:
We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and Canada-seats for their celebrated original Green Seal, called en Sprat, and Champagne des Princes Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any of the kinds at any price, placing it within the reach of all who may desire a genuine wine. The indisputable test is in the use. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made up in the extensive vaults of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Their pure, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drunk freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint
Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agents in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we gather ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only to the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.
Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ASHBETT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 42 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPESLEAF GIN.
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.
For sale by their Agent,
C. A. BABICHT, No. 27 Pearl-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SULPHUR-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE
Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, COPINGS and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
BOLTED ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, ASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish Iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Hallamshire Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

MACHINERY.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,100 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned, under the firm name of HERRING, FLOYD & KIBBE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SILAS C. HERRING,
JAMES R. FLOYD,
THEODORE C. KIBBE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1859.

The manufacture and sale of Floyd's Patent Report Covers and Sabbaton's Patent Door and Frame will be continued by Silas C. Herring and James R. Floyd, under the firm name of HERRING & FLOYD, at the Oregon Iron Foundry, Nos. 740, 742 and 744 Greenwich-st. All orders through Theodore C. Kibbe will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1859.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.
MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
New-York, Oct. 24, 1859. GARNER & CO.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
are letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before the 5th of each month will draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SMITH and JOHN MOLRAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CARVIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE.
All the sizes, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.
THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid,) standing in the names of stockholders who have ceased to contribute payment of the instalments called for on the twenty per cent of the City of the Directors, made pursuant to the Act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	81	642 & 646
Jandelenet Bonnet	10	3507
Robert Benson & Co	10	1737
John Bridge	7	1725
John Peter Grant Bailey	117	1511
Geo. H. Ward, (on Trust in Books)	100	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5173
R. Roy Lace & Sons	10	4155
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Arey	12	1797, 1798
Bunker	10	3612, 3613
William Flint	2½	23
Frank Thomas	2½	24
Andrew Richards	2½	51
J. Hunt [illegible]	1	2011
Samuel Cochran & Co	47	3122, 3123, 3124
Otto Wessling	21	5303, 5304
Magdalen Evans	4	1911, 1912
A. E. Nott	47	2125, 5301
[illegible] Westmore[illegible]	¾	3
Total shares		

The above will be for sale, and the Company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of 5,250,000 additional shares of the capital stock of the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened at the Bank of America, on the 27th day of October, and will close on the 25th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The said authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,625 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of this town. This Bank has the largest circulation of any private bank in the United States, and the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular bankers' yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,442. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. The Bank is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next twenty days, as the Directors may call on the notice, but only 40 days and up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. Five per cent dividend will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Oct. 4, 1859.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day at the Bank and Leather Bank, by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain. The Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 26th inst. The Commissioners of Stockholders' Transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Nov. 1.
BRET T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank and pay in their subscriptions: the first instalment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the 1st of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDER,
R. W. HOWES, } Commissioners.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 25, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not active for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
Oct. 24, 1859.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after Tuesday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FULTON BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors. R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

$9,900.—FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST MORTgages, on improved and eligibly located business property in Utica, N. Y., valued at twice the amount. Satisfactory vouchers as to valuation will be produced. These mortgages draw seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to R. N. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of November next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1876, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 Bowery,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. G. O. W. YOULE, Cashier.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1 next, will present the same for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st.
OCTOBER 25, 1859.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD 1st mortgage bonds; also, American and Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Companies and United States Sugar Refining stocks wanted by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

$200 WANTED FOR THIRTY DAYS.—Thirty dollars will be given for the use of the money if got to-day. Security undoubted. Address LOAN, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, Leamington, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.30 P. M. For White Plains—12.30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6.15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts. Per Dover Plains—5 P. M. For Albany—9.30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6.30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7.5 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6 and 9.50 A. M., 1.45, 3.40 P. M.
Albany—6.15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Despatch and Express Mail Trains at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting at Dunkirk with Express Mail Train for Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and the West; at Salamanca with Express Mail Train for Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and the Southwest; at Corning and Elmira with Express Mail Train for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Michigan City, Milwaukee, Rock Island, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, and the Northwest; at Binghamton with Express Mail Train for Syracuse, Utica, Albany and Troy; at Port Jervis with Express Mail Train for Newburgh, Middletown, and Greenwood Lake Railroad; at Piermont with Express Mail Train for Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Cold Spring, Garrisons, and principal stations. The Express Mail Trains stop only at the principal stations. Night Express Trains leave Piermont at 5.30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown, Port Jervis, Goshen, Warwick, Greenwood Lake, Turner's, Otisville, Monroe, Chester, Goshen, Florida, Pine Island, Warwick, Sparrowbush, Deckertown, Hamburgh, Paterson, Suffern's, Sloatsburg, Tuxedo, Greenwood Lake, Ramapo, Pompton, Butler, Hawkinsville, Newfoundland, Boonton, Dover, Rockaway, Denville, Morristown, Madison, Chatham, Summit, Millburn, Orange, Brick Church, Newark, Harrison, Jersey City and Hoboken.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.
NATHANIEL WARD, Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
Connecting at New Brunswick with the Delaware, and Raritan and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 31 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places at 9 A. M., Rea'y Mail Express at 3.30 and 11.15 P. M., and at 12 P. M. (Night Express.) Leave Easton at 6.30 A. M., and 12.15 P. M. (Accommodation.) Connect at Elizabethport with Express Trains for Camden and Philadelphia at 9.30 A. M. and 12.15 P. M. Leave New-York for Somerville, Flemington and Lambertville at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Somerville for New-York at 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leave Lambertville for Somerville at 8.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Leave New-York for Long Branch at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Long Branch for New-York at 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 9.30 A. M. and for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M.
JOSIAH O. STEBBINS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.—A Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 1st proximo, at the office of the Company, No. 27 Fourth-av., corner of Twenty-seventh-st.
Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JAMES F. CHATFIELD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Oct. 24, 1859.
REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment, cancellation, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.
Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear eight per cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 20 years to run from the 15th of July, 1859. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1859, has already been assessed by the County Court and the tax books are in the hands of the collector. Further information can be had by application to the undersigned. The bonds are issued for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now over $9,000,000. This county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. No better security has ever been offered upon this market.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.
The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of rolling stock, became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorized by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days) which I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay this interest. Notice

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2531. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Quebec.

Peace on the Villafranca Basis Signed at Zurich.

APPROACHING EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Financial and Commercial News.

PATTEN POINT, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, at [illegible] o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., passed this [illegible] at 6:30 A. M., to-day, on her way to Quebec, where she will be due to-night.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the [illegible].

The news by this arrival is important.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

PEACE CONCLUDED AT ZURICH.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that on the [illegible] a treaty of peace was signed at Zurich between [illegible] and Austria.

A dispatch dated at Paris, on the 18th, says:

It is asserted that the second treaty of peace will be signed to-morrow, the decision of the King of the Netherlands on the debt of Lombardy having reached Paris.

The *Morning Post* of the 19th has a dispatch from Paris, dated the previous night, stating that three distinct instruments will be signed at Zurich; the treaty between France and Sardinia will be signed in a day or two; the tripartite treaty will be signed subsequently.

The *Times* of the 19th states that the terms of the [illegible] treaty are almost identical with those agreed to at Villafranca, and that peace, as one of the questions which disquieted Italy and Europe, seems [illegible].

The *Morning Post* says that, assuming its information to be correct, the further proposals concerning the questions left open, which it is intended to submit to the approval of the Congress, are of such a nature that the diplomatists at Zurich have only heaped up materials of fresh difficulties. England can and will take no part in any Congress, of which the first principle be not the recognition of the right of the Romagnese and Tuscans, no less than the Modenese and Parmesan States, to self-government. The first [illegible] shot fired to force on the people of the Romagnese, Modena and Tuscany, any other rulers than the Italian Prince in whom they so fondly put their trust, will be the signal of a conflict as deadly as the one just brought to a close.

The London *Post* says that preliminary negotiations for a Congress are only going on, it being much easier to plan a Congress than to complete the necessary preliminaries. England is pledged to enter no Congress unless the independence and free action of Central Italy are previously understood to be guaranteed. It is understood that the question of the Lombard debt was left to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The report that France claims three hundred millions francs, as indemnity for the war, from Piedmont, is pronounced unfounded. The French Government having made advances to Piedmont, both before and during the war, to the extent of 60,000,000 francs, in arms, provisions and money, now claims only a reinstatement of that sum.

The Sardinian Minister of the Exterior, Gen. Dorando, was on a mission to Paris, and had interviews with the Emperor and WALEWSKI.

It is asserted that France will only recall her forces from Rome when the form of Government there renders their presence no longer necessary.

It was reported that the Archbishop of Bordeaux would soon visit Rome, at the desire of the Emperor, to press upon the Pope the necessity for reform.

It is said that the Pope, acting in concert with the Emperor NAPOLEON, will address a manifesto to the States of the Church.

Le Nord says that the deputations at Parma and Tuscany had interviews with NAPOLEON on the 16th, and that the result was satisfactory, but the details are not given.

STATE OF ITALY.

The King of Sardinia had visited Genoa, amidst much enthusiasm. While there he received the dowager Empress of Russia.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* states that on a representation made by Sardinia, Austria had suspended the works at Bocca d'Orfo, and had notified her that the mines were blown up by mistake, expressing at the same time regret at the occurrence.

The Sardinian Government was seriously considering the expediency of fortifying Brescia, Lonata and Cremona.

The Swiss Federal Council had bought the Austrian steamers on the Lago Maggiore.

Many fresh arrests were made at Parma on account of the late assassination. Tranquillity prevailed.

A Committee at Milan had been making attempts to revolutionize Venetia and the Southern Tyrol, and these efforts to weaken the hold of Austria had not been entirely fruitless.

A letter from Florence details the grounds on which the exequatur of the American Consul of Leghorn, Mr. JOSEPH BINDA, was withdrawn. It is asserted that he busied himself greatly for the restoration of the dethroned Princes, of whom he was a warm partisan. BINDA is directly taxed with having recommended certain Republicans to proclaim a Republic, while, at the same time, he was exerting himself for the Princes, and the inference is, that he sought to raise a pretext for armed intervention.

The Neapolitan *corps d'armée* on the frontiers was continually increasing, and will amount to thirty thousand men. Great activity prevailed in the arsenals, and the whole army was gradually being placed on a war footing.

The report that Naples has promised military assistance to Rome is discredited, as the King of Naples fears the invasion of his own territory.

A Revolutionary Committee at Ferrara was giving the Austrians great annoyance. It was formed for the purpose of assisting Venetians to join the national army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The *Great Eastern* continued at Holyhead. Prince ALBERT visited her on the 17th, during the sojourn of the Royal family at Bangor, but the Queen did not go. It had been asserted that the vessel would sail for Portland, Me., on or about the 28th of October, but it is semi-officially announced that the Directors had not come to any decision. A meeting was to be held on the 19th, and it was thought that final arrangements would then be made. The *Times* correspondent on board strongly advocates the postponement of the Atlantic trip till Spring, on account of the imperfect preparations and the consequent risk of failure.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

The French war-steamer *Dauphin*, which conveyed Prince NAPOLEON to Holyhead to see the *Great Eastern*, arrived here this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Wales had commenced his college studies at Oxford.

The Earl of WESTMORELAND is dead.

Cabinet Councils and meetings of Ministers were being frequently held in London in reference, it was presumed, to the Italian question.

The Stock Exchange had been buoyant at daily improving prices. Money was easy, and the supply was very abundant.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The *Daily News'* City Article says, the tendency of the Stock market is still decidedly to improvement. At one period, on Tuesday, a fresh rise of one-quarter was obtained. A little dullness was occasioned in the afternoon by the continued absence of response on the Paris Bourse, but Consols closed an eighth higher than Monday. The demand for money was moderate. In the open market 2¾ may be considered the nearest rate for the best bills having three months to run. No bullion operations at the Bank.

The *Times'* City Article says, the confirmation of the news of the signing of the peace treaty at Zurich, the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Morocco, and, above all, the continued abundance of capital seeking investment caused the English funds to open, on Tuesday, with increased firmness, and subsequently to experience a further advance. Consols left off steady, at an improvement of a quarter. There was an increased demand for Money on Tuesday, and the rate in the open market was fully 2½ per cent. The foreign exchanges were generally steady. The British railway stocks were firm, and advancing, but closed with a slight reaction.

The ship *Dover Castle*, from Melbourne, with gold dust to the amount of £332,000 and £100,000 in sovereigns, was off Plymouth last night.

FRANCE.

Reports were again current of a probable change in the Ministry. The retirement of WALEWSKI and the Duke of PADUA was considered likely.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* explains that the French fleet will be sent to Morocco on account of the attitude assumed by England toward Spain, the English fleet probably being intended to counterbalance its operations.

Rear-Admiral DUPUY had left Paris for London on a special mission.

It was said that the Minister of Public Instruction had had stormy interviews with some of the ultramontane prelates.

L'Univers complains of having to cease publishing the circulars of Bishops, and hopes the injunction will soon be removed.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts the statement that the Sultan of Turkey had ordered the suspension of the works on the Suez Canal, but it is nevertheless asserted that the works had been entirely discontinued.

The Paris Bourse had been firm at an improvement, but closed flat and inactive on the 18th at 69f. 75c. for rentes.

The Paris Flour market had been heavy, but closed with a better demand, firmer. Wheat had slightly declined.

SPAIN.

It is said that Spain has conceded further delay to Morocco.

The Spanish Cortez had approved the bill for increasing the strength of the army to 100,000 men, with full power to increase the number by 60,000 more if necessary.

Morocco had offered satisfaction to Spain, but without replying to the ultimatum.

A Madrid telegram, of the 17th, says the Government had declared to the Cortez, that before the time granted to Morocco had expired, it received information that Morocco would give the satisfaction demanded. Spain immediately demanded from Morocco that the place shall not be disturbed for the future. An immediate answer was expected from Morocco.

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, were expected to have a meeting at Breslau, Oct. 22. A grand military parade would take place.

AUSTRIA.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria will proceed to the frontiers of Prussia and Poland, there to meet the Emperor of Russia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails from Calcutta Sept. 9, and Kong Kong Aug. 24, had reached England. The news is mainly anticipated by telegraph, but the letters give additional details.

Mr. WARD, the American Minister, was courteously received at Peking. The news of his arrival at Peking was brought to Shanghai by a Russian gunboat, but no letters were received from him. It was reported that he would be at Shanghai about the end of August, and that he expected to be able to send home the ratified the treaty by the following mail.

The *Times* correspondent regards the reception of Mr. WARD as a most politic stroke of the Peking Cabinet, but it does not at all remove the treachery to the British Cabinet.

The *Friend of China* says that, as the American treaty gives the United States liberty to tender their good offices in any difficulty with the Western Powers, Mr. WARD will soon have an opportunity of testing the virtues of this clause.

Gen. MOURAVIEFF, Governor of the Russian Territories on the River Amoor, had arrived at the Pei-ho, and special messengers were sent to Peking to acquaint the Russian Minister. The Russians apparently had a perfect understanding with the Chinese.

Order was re-established at Shanghai.

Three officers who had lost their vessels at the Pei-ho had been tried by court-martial and acquitted.

The negotiations of the French in Cochin-China had made so much progress that the French Admiral had sent a reinforcement of troops and gun-boats to Canton.

Advices from Japan state that the British Consul had made no progress in respect to the currency question. The trade consequently was in abeyance. The American sloop-of war *Germantown* was at Japan. The steamer *Mississippi* was at Shanghai, and the *Powhatan* and *Toey-wan* at the Gulf of Pecheelee.

Later news had been received from India by the Red Sea telegraph. The Bombay mail of Sept. 27 reached Aden Oct. 6. Central India was still unsettled. The frontier districts of Nepaul were occupied by the Nana and his followers. The Waghers were still in insurrection, and a force was to be sent against them.

Exchange at Bombay was at 2s. 3½d. Imports continued active, but a fall in prices was anticipated. Exports were quiet. Freights were without improvement.

The authorities at Peking are represented as ready to receive the British Minister on friendly terms. Meanwhile the Indian Government had been applied to for 15,000 troops for China, and two regiments were under orders to depart.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

There was no material change in prices. Holders were offering freely but showed no disposition to press sales. The sales for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday footed up 24,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The only quotations furnished are the following: New-Orleans Middling, 7 1-16d.@7¼d.; Uplands do., 6 11-16d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, the market closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS were tending downward. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull but steady at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. bbl. WHEAT dull, with a decline of 1d.@2d. on French sorts. American as quoted—Red, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 9d.@11s. CORN dull, with a decline of 6d. on Yellow; White nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market was generally dull. BEEF was quiet but steady. PORK dull. LARD firm, at 54s.@55s. BACON dull. TALLOW firm, butchers, 58s., on the spot.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots, 27s. 6d.; Pearls, 27s. 9d. SUGAR steady. RICE steady. COFFEE quiet. ROSIN steady; common, 4s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d.@36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS were dull, and unchanged in prices. SUGARS firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet, at 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. PIG IRON steady, at 52s.

Consols closed on Tuesday, 18th, at 96¼@96⅜ for money and account.

American Securities slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday—11 A. M.

CONSOLS open at last night's closing prices.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN BROWN.

Close of the Testimony for the Defense.

The Case to Go to the Jury to-day.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

The Judge announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay for a few minutes, to enable them to have an interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time.

Soon afterwards Brown was brought in, and took his usual recumbent position in bed.

Samuel Chilton, of Washington City, appeared as additional counsel for the prisoner, and was qualified.

Henry Griswold, of Cleveland (O.,) was introduced to the Court as counsel for the prisoner, and qualified.

Mr. Chilton thought it due to himself to make an explanatory statement before the trial proceeded. Yesterday he was very unexpectedly called upon to come here and aid in the defence of the prisoner. Knowing from the newspapers that the trial was in progress, he took time to consider and consult his friends as to the propriety of accepting the proposition. He would have had no hesitation if he had been spoken to in time, but his friends advised him to come, and he did so with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen already conducting the defence. Upon reaching here he found that they had withdrawn from the case, and he then hesitated about undertaking it; but upon consultation with the prisoner and his friends here, they insisted he should do so, and he would do the best he could, not feeling at liberty under the circumstances to refuse. These circumstances, however, would render it impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment or examination already given. He made no motion for delay; this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court, and if the Judge thought proper to refuse to grant any postponement, he knew it would be done under a sense of duty. Those extraordinary circumstances would also render it impossible for his associate, Mr. Griswold, to discharge his full duty as counsel. A short delay of a few hours, if the Court thought proper to grant it, would enable them to make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on. Counsel had been assigned to the prisoner here, of his own selection, who had labored zealously in his behalf and had withdrawn because the prisoner had yesterday evening declared in open Court that he had no confidence in them. No obstacle had at any time been thrown in the way of the prisoner's having an ample defence. If this was the only case of the kind before this Court, he would at once grant the request, but several similar cases remain to be disposed of. This term will very soon end, and it was his duty to endeavor to get through with all the cases if possible, in justice to the prisoners and in justice to the State. The trial must therefore proceed.

Mr. Hoyt remarked that yesterday the Attorney for the Commonwealth produced various papers in Court which were identified—for what purpose he knew not, but presumed he should be informed,—some as being in Capt. Brown's handwriting, and some as bearing his indorsement. He had hastily examined those papers, and wished to object to some of them. The learned gentlemen associated with him in the trial had not examined them, but he supposed the Court would not regard that as material under the present ruling.

Mr. Hunter, (interrupting)—There is no need of argument about the matter. Designate those you wish to object to.

Mr. Hoyt—I desire to know the object of the counsel in introducing those papers.

Mr. Hunter—The papers will speak for themselves. If you will designate which of them you wish to object to, we will go on at once.

Mr. Hoyt—I object to the autobiography of Capt. Brown, as having no bearing on this case.

Mr. Hunter—I withdraw it.

Mr. Hoyt—I object to the letter of Gerrit Smith.

Mr. Hunter—I withdraw that, too.

Mr. Hoyt—I handed to the Clerk last night a list of names we wished summoned as witnesses. Samuel Strider, Henry Ault, Benjamin Mills, John E. P. Dangerfield and Capt. Simms; I got a dispatch just now, informing me that Capt. Simms had gone to Frederick, and would return by the first train this morning, and come on to Charlestown this afternoon. I should like to inquire whether the process had reached Capt. Simms at Harper's Ferry.

Sheriff Campbell replied that the officer stated that Capt. Simms had gone to Frederick.

Mr. Hunter—He was here yesterday. I hope we will proceed with some other witnesses.

John P. Dangerfield was called and testified that he was an officer of the Armory; he was a prisoner in the hands of Capt. Brown in the engine-house; negotiations were going on for the release of all the prisoners before the firing commenced; about a dozen black men were there, armed with pikes, which they carried most awkwardly and unwillingly; during the firing they were lying about asleep, some of them having crowded under the engines; witness was free to say that from the treatment of Capt. Brown he had no fear of him or his men during his confinement; saw one of the men shot in the engine-house; he fell back exclaiming, "Its all up with me," had died in a few moments; this man, he learned, was one of Capt. Brown's sons; saw another young man who came in wounded and commenced to vomit blood; he was also a son of Capt. Brown, and was wounded whilst out with Mr. Kitzmiller; prisoner frequently complained that his men were shot down whilst carrying a flag of truce.

Mr. Hunter complained that they were going over again the same facts that were elicited; and all this was freely admitted by the defence.

Mr. Hoyt said that he regarded it as the only feasible line of defence to prove these facts. It was the duty of counsel to show, if possible, that Capt. Brown was not guilty of treason, murder, or insurrection, according to the terms of this indictment. We hope to prove the absence of malicious intention.

Mr. Hunter was frank to admit that he could not but regard this course as merely calculated to waste time.

Mr. Hoyt would remind the Court that the course being pursued was not only in accordance with their conviction of duty, but in accordance with the express commands of their client.

The Court remarked that the counsel was responsible to the Court to conduct the case according to the rules of practice.

Mr. Hoyt thought the language of the prosecution was calculated to impugn the honor of the counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter—Nothing of the kind was intended. It is presumed the gentlemen will conduct the case in accordance with their duty as counsel, and their responsibility to the Court.

Mr. Dangerfield, resumed.—Heard some conversation by Capt. Brown as to having it in his power to lay the town in ashes, and carrying off the women and children, but that he had refrained from so doing; heard him make no threats that he would do so; the only threat I heard from him was at the commencement of the storming of the engine-house; he then said that we must all take equal shares with him, that we could no longer monopolize the places of safety. He, however, made no attempt to deprive us of the places we had taken; Brown promised safety to all descriptions of property except slave property; at the time of the assault by the Marines, one of the men cried out for quarter; he had heard the same man in a conversation with Brown during the night, ask him if he was committing treason against his country in resisting the Marines, to which Brown replied that he was; the man then said, "I'll fight no longer;" that he thought he was merely fighting to liberate the slaves; after the attack was made on the engine-house, two of Brown's men cried for quarter and laid down their arms, but after the Marines burst open the door, they picked them up again and renewed the fight; after the first attack, Capt. Brown cried out to surrender, but he was not heard; did not see him fire afterwards; saw Coppoc attempt to fire twice, but the caps exploded; witness saw Brown wounded on the hip by a thrust from a sabre, and several cuts on his head; when the latter wounds were given, Capt. Brown appeared to be shielding himself, with his head down, but making no resistance; the parties outside appeared to be firing as they pleased.

Mayor Mills, master armorer, sworn—Witness was one of the hostages of Capt. Brown, confined in the engine-house; before the general firing commenced negotiations were pending for the release of the prisoners; a paper was drawn up, embracing certain terms, and borne by Mr. Brua to the citizens outside; the terms were not agreed to; the last time Mr. Brua was out there was severe firing, which, I suppose, prevented his return; Brown's son went out with a flag of truce, and was shot; he came back wounded; the prisoner attended him, and gave him water; heard Brown frequently complain that the citizens had acted in a barbarous manner; he did not appear to have yet malicious feeling; he undoubtedly seemed to expect reinforcements; said it would soon be night, and he would have more assistance; his intentions were to shoot nobody unless they were carrying or using arms; if you do, let them have it; this was while the firing was going on.

Capt. Brown here asked the witness whether he saw any firing on his part which was not purely defensive.

Witness—It might be considered in that light, perhaps; the balls came into the engine-house pretty thick.

Question by Counsel—Did you not frequently go to the door of the engine-house?

Witness—No, indeed. [Laughter.]

A general colloquy ensued between the prisoner, lying on his cot, and the witness as to the part taken by the prisoner in not unnecessarily exposing his hostages to danger. No objection was made to Brown's asking these questions in his own way, and interposing verbal explanations relative to his conduct. The witness generally corroborated his own version of the circumstances attending the attack on the engine-house, but could not testify to all the incidents that he enumerated; he did not hear him say that he surrendered; witness' wife and daughter were permitted to visit him unmolested, and free verbal communication was allowed with those outside; we were treated kindly, but were compelled to stay where we did not want to be; Brown appeared anxious to effect a compromise.

Samuel Snider, sworn—This witness proceeded to detail the whole circumstances of the two days, with what he saw, what he thought, and what he heard. Nothing new was elicited. He confirmed the statement of the other witnesses, that Brown endeavored to protect his hostages, and constantly said that he wished to make terms, more for their safety than his own.

Mr. Hoyt, at 1½ o'clock, complained of indisposition from the heat of the room, and asked that the usual recess for dinner be taken.

The Court then adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2½ o'clock the Court reassembled, and Mr. Griswold, taking his seat by the side of the prisoner, prepared to question the witnesses, and to receive from him such suggestions in the course of the examination as he had to make.

Capt. Sinn, commander of a volunteer company, of Frederick, Md., was sworn—The report came to Frederick that seven hundred and fifty blacks and Abolitionists combined had seized Harper's Ferry; witness started for the Ferry with the volunteers under command of Col. Shriver, and was glad to find their numbers were exaggerated after he reached there on Monday afternoon; the door of the engine-house was partially open, and witness was hailed from there; two shots had been fired from there; witness was hailed, and went in; he met Mr. Dangerfield and others there; Capt. Brown said to witness that he had a proposition to make, to which he listened; he wanted to be allowed to go over the bridge unmolested, and we then might take him if we could; he had fought Uncle Sam before, and was willing to do it again; Brown complained that his men had been shot down like dogs while bearing a flag of truce; told him that they must expect to be shot down like dogs if they took up arms in that way.

Brown said he knew what he had to undergo before he came there; he had weighed the responsibility and should not shrink from it. He said he had full possession of the town, and could have massacred all the inhabitants had he thought proper to do so, but as he had not, he considered himself entitled to some terms. Brown said he had shot no one who had not carried arms. I told him that Mayor Beckham had been killed, and that I knew he was altogether unarmed. He seemed sorry to hear of his death, and said "I fight only those who fight me." Witness then told the prisoner that he did not think any compromise could be effected. Brown said he kept the hostages for his own safety. They did not appear to fear any injury from him or his men, but only from attacks from the outside. Every man had a gun, and four-fifths of them were under no command. The military had ceased firing, but men who were intoxicated were firing their guns in the air, and others at the engine-house. Brown or any of his men could not have ventured outside the door of the engine-house that night without being shot. Saw Stevens in the hotel after he had been wounded, and shamed some young men who were endeavoring to shoot him as he lay in his bed apparently dying; told them that if the man could stand on his feet with a pistol in his hand, they would all jump out of the window.

Capt. Sinn's testimony was at great length, but little new was elicited.

On the conclusion of his testimony, Capt. Sinn stated that he had returned here at the summons of the prisoner to testify in his behalf with as great alacrity as he had come to testify against him. He had no sympathy for the acts of the prisoner, for his movement, on the contrary, he would be one of the first to bring him to punishment. But he regarded Capt. Brown as a brave man, and being informed that he wanted him here as a witness, he had returned with pleasure, as a Southern man became, to state the facts about the case, so that Northern men would have no opportunity of saying that Southern men were unwilling to appear as witnesses in behalf of one whose principles they abhorred.

Israel Russell, sworn—Was the bearer of a flag of truce from Brown's party to the citizens of the Ferry. His testimony was merely in corroboration of the facts stated by the previous witness.

Terrence Burns, sworn—Was taken prisoner by Capt. Cook and two others; was one of the ten hostages confined in the engine-house; Brown had five or six of his men there; he did not give any reason to us why we were put there, except that it was for his own safety; he said he did not think any attack would be made upon the engine-house while the hostages were there.

Here the defence closed their testimony. None of the witnesses for the defence were cross-examined by the State.

Mr. Chilton, for the prisoner, rose and submitted a motion that the prosecution in this case compel it to elect on the indictment, and abandon the others. The indictment consists of four counts, and is indorsed thus: "An indictment for treason, and advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel," and for the charge of treason is in the first, and the second count alleges a charge different from that which is indorsed on the back of the indictment, and which is upon record. The second count is under the following statute: "If a free person advise or conspire with a slave to rebel or make an insurrection, he shall be punished with death, whether such rebellion or insurrection be made or not." But the second count of the indictment is that these parties who are charged by the indictment, "conspired together with other persons to induce certain slaves, the property of Messrs. Alstadt and Washington, to make rebellion and insurrection. There is a broad distinction between advising and conspiring with slaves to rebel, and conspiring with others to induce slaves to rebel. Whether he was to avail himself of their irregularity by instruction from Court to the jury to disregard this second count entirely, or whether it would be proper to wait until the conclusion of the trial, and then move an arrest of judgment, he left his Honor to decide. He proceeded to argue the motion that the prosecution be compelled to elect one count and abandon the others, quoting Archbold's *Criminal Pleading* in support of his views. He further alluded to the hardship which rests upon the prisoner, to meet various and distinct charges in the same trial. From the authority he read, it would be seen that in a case of treason different descriptions of treason could not be united in the same indictment; high treason could not be associated with other treason. If an inferior grade of the same character could not be included in separate counts, still less can offences of higher grade. Treason in this country is high treason. Treason against the State of Virginia is treason against her sovereignty. We have no other description of treason, because treason can only be committed against sovereignty, whether that of the United States or of a sovereign State.

Mr. Harding could not see the force of the objection made by the learned counsel on the other side. In regard to separate offences being charged, these were but different parts of the same transaction. Treason against the Government is properly made the subject of one of the counts. But we also have a count of murder, for it can hardly be supposed that treason can exist without being followed or accompanied by murder. Murder arose out of this treason, and was the natural result of this bloody conspiracy; yet after all the evidence has been given on all these points, the objection is made that we must confine ourselves to a single one of them. He hoped that no such motion would be granted.

Mr. Hunter followed on the same side. He replied to the argument of Mr. Chilton, saying that the discretion of the Court, compelling the prosecution to elect one count in the indictment, is only exercised where great embarrassment would otherwise result to the prisoner. As applied to this particular case it involved this point, that notwithstanding the transaction, as has been disclosed by the evidence, be one transaction, a continued closely-connected series of acts, which, according to our apprehension of the law of the land, involves the three great offences of treason, conspiring with and advising slaves to make insurrection, and the perpetration of murder,—whether in case of this character, it is right and proper for the Court to put the prosecution upon their election as to one of the three, and bar us from investigation of the two others entirely, although they relate to facts involved in one grand fact. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of duties devolving upon the prosecutor and assistant prosecutors, yet we have found time to be guarded and careful in regard to the mode of framing the indictment. It is my work, and I propose to defend it as right and proper. He then proceeded to quote Chitty's *Criminal Law* and Robinson's *Practice* to prove that the discretion of the Court, there spoken of, in reference to the furtherance of the great object in view—the attainment of justice—was applicable in the present case.

Where the prisoner is not embarrassed in making his defence, this discretion is not to be exercised by the Court, and no case can be shown where it has been thus exercised, where the whole ground of the indictment referred to one and the same transaction. This very case in point would show the absurdity of the principle, if it were as broad as contended for by his learned friend. As to the other point of objection it was too refined and subtle for his poor intellect.

Mr. Chilton responded. In order to ascertain what a party is tried for, we must go to the finding of the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury return an indictment charging the party with murder, finding a true bill for that, and he should be indicted for manslaughter, or any other offence, the Court would not have jurisdiction to try him on that count in the indictment. And the whole question turns on the construction of the section of the statute which has been read, viz: whether or not advising or conspiring with slaves to rebel is a separate and distinct offence from conspiring with other persons to induce it.

The Court said that the differences might perhaps be taken advantage of to move an arrest of judgment, but the jury had been charged and had been sworn to try the prisoners on the indictment as drawn. The trial must go on, and Counsel could afterwards move an arrest of judgment. As to the other objection, the Court made this answer: "The very fact that the offence can be charged in different counts, varying the language and circumstances, is based upon the idea that distinct offences may be charged in the same indictment. The prisoners are to be tried on the various counts as if they were various transactions. There is no legal objection against charging various crimes in the same indictment. The practice has been to put a party upon election where the prisoner would be embarrassed in his defence, but such is not the law. In this case these offences charged are all part of the same transaction, and no case is made out for the Court to interfere and put the parties upon an election.

Mr. Chilton said he would reserve the motion as a basis for a motion in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Griswold remarked that the position of all the present counsel of the prisoner was one of very great embarrassment. They had no disposition to interfere with the course of practice, but it was the desire of the defendant that the case should be argued. He supposed that counsel could obtain sufficient knowledge of the evidence previously taken by reading notes of it. But it was now nearly dark. If it was to be argued at all, be supposed the argument for the Commonwealth would probably occupy the attention of the Court until the usual time for adjournment, unless it was the intention to continue with a late evening session. From what had heretofore transpired, he felt a delicacy in making any request of the Court, but knowing that the case was now ended, except for mere argument, he did not know that it would be asking too much for the Court to adjourn after the opening argument on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Hunter would cheerfully bear testimony to the unexceptionable manner in which the counsel who had just taken his seat had conducted the examination of witnesses to-day. It would afford him very great pleasure, in all ordinary cases, to agree to the indulgence of such a request as the gentleman had just made, and which was entirely natural, but he was bound to remember and respectfully to remind the Court that this state of things, which places counsel in a somewhat embarrassing position in conducting the defence, is purely and entirely the act of the prisoner. His counsel will not be responsible for it; the Court is not responsible for it, but the unfortunate prisoner is responsible for his own act in dismissing his faithful, skillful, able and zealous counsel on yesterday afternoon. He would simply add that not only were the jurors kept away from their families by their delays, but there could not be a feeling in this county, who, whether with the good cause or not, was not trembling with anxiety and apprehension. While, then, courtesy to the counsel and humanity to the prisoner should have due weight, yet the Commonwealth has its rights, the community has its rights, the jury have their rights, and it was for his Honor to weigh these in opposite scales, and determine whether we should not go on, and bring this case to a close to-night. We had until 12 o'clock to do it in.

Mr. Chilton said their client desired that they should argue his case. It was impossible for him to do so now, and he could not allow himself to make an attempt at argument on a case about which he knew so little. If he were to get up at all, it would be for the unworthy purpose of wasting time. He had no such design, but having undertaken this man's cause, he very much desired to comply with his wishes. He would be the last man in the world to subject the jurors to inconvenience unnecessarily; but although the prisoner might have been to blame, may have acted foolishly, and may have had an improper purpose in so doing, still he could not see that he should therefore be forced to have his case submitted without argument. In a trial for life and death, we should not be too precipitate.

The Court here consulted with the jurors, who expressed themselves very anxious to get home.

His Honor said that he was desirous of trying this case precisely as he would try another,—without any reference at all to outside feeling.

Mr. Hoyt remarked that he was physically incapable of speaking to-night, even if fully prepared. He had worked very hard last night to get the law points—until he fell unconscious from exhaustion and fatigue. For the last five days and nights he had only slept ten hours, and it seemed to him that justice to the prisoner demanded the allowance of a little time in a case so extraordinary in all its aspects as this.

The Court suggested that we might have the opening argument for the prosecution to-night at any rate.

Mr. Harding would not like to open the argument now, unless the case was to be finished to-night. He was willing, however, to submit the case to the jury without a single word, believing they would do the prisoner justice. The prosecution had been met not only on the threshold, but at every step, with obstructions as to the progress of the case. If the case was not to be closed to-night, he would like to ask the same indulgence given to the other side, that he might collate the notes of the evidence he had taken.

The Court inquired what length of time the defence would require for argument on Monday morning. He could then decide whether to grant the request or not.

After consultation, Mr. Chilton stated that there would be only two speeches by himself and Mr. Griswold, not occupying more than two hours and a half in all.

Mr. Hunter again entered an earnest protest against delay.

The Court replied: "Then you can go on yourselves."

Mr Harding then commenced the opening argument for the commonwealth, and spoke only for about forty minutes. He reviewed the testimony as elicited during the examination, and dwelt for some time on the absurdity of the claim or expectation of the prisoner,—that he should have been treated according to the rules of honorable warfare. He seemed to have lost sight of the fact that he was in command of a band of murderers and thieves, and had forfeited all title to protection of any kind.

The court then adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when Mr. Chilton will deliver his opening speech for the prisoner.

THE PRISONERS HOLD A MILITARY LEVEE —ILLNESS OF MR. HOYT.

CHARLESTOWN, Sunday, Oct. 30.

This evening at 4 o'clock the United Guards, of Frederick City, under the command of Capt. SIBERT, reached here from Harper's Ferry. They requested to be allowed to see the prisoners, and were admitted by authority of Judge PARKER—going in by squads. They first visited the cell of BROWN and STEVENS. BROWN was in good spirits. He rose from his couch and took his visitors by the hand, remarking, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you." In reply to their questions he said he was still suffering some pain about the left kidney. He said he was treated with all humanity, and bore testimony to the efficiency of the volunteer soldiers. He thanked LINN for the manly and truthful manner in which he had testified, and said he would always remember him for his many noble traits of character. During the conversation BROWN occasionally played with the little children of the jailer, who were present. He remarked that he had fought on the frontiers in 1812, and that during all his life he had endured hardships and knew how to bear them. STEVENS was suffering much, although he is still getting better. He shook all the company by the hands. COPPOC said he was prepared to bear his fate like a man. He told LINN he should want him to testify on his trial, which LINN promised to do. They all stated that they were well treated. COOK's cell was not entered. He has been all day busily writing, and is understood to be preparing a full confession by the advice of Gov. WILLARD, in the hope of pardon. During the visit the jail was surrounded by a large crowd, but good order prevailed.

Mr. HOYT, the prisoner's counsel, was quite ill last night, but is much better to-day.

THE CARLISLE PRISONER TO BE SURRENDERED.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 29.

The prisoner in jail here, for whom a requisition was made by the Governor of Virginia as ALBERT HAZLET, was before the Judge to-day upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed his discharge on the ground that his name was WILLIAM HARRISON. Several residents of Harper's Ferry were examined, and testified positively that the prisoner was one of the invaders. They had conversed with him and recognized him. Mr. COPELAND said he saw the flash of his rifle when in the act of shooting a citizen. No one of the witnesses knew his name.

The Court took the ground that the requisition is legally and formally right, but there is no evidence that we have any man in our custody named HAZLET whom we can deliver on this requisition. We are satisfied that a monstrous crime has been committed, and that the prisoner was there and participated, and therefore recommit him to await a requisition from the Governor of Virginia.

GERRIT SMITH AND CAPTAIN BROWN.

The Syracuse *Journal* learns from a gentleman who has conversed with GERRIT SMITH in regard to the trouble at Harper's Ferry, that he was in no way identified with or privy to BROWN's scheme. His explanation of the matter is this:

Two years ago, Mr. SMITH, in order to help the Free State movement in Kansas, gave BROWN a note of about $300 against a man then in Kansas. BROWN could not collect the note, so he returned it to Mr. SMITH, who agreed to give him, at some future time, cash to the amount of the note. After that he lost sight of BROWN until about the first of June last, when he received a letter requesting him to send a draft for a certain amount, $100 we think, payable to the order of another party.

Mr. SMITH, in compliance with this request and his former promise, promptly forwarded the draft, supposing it was a *bona fide* firm to whom it was addressed.

He probably believed also that the money was to be used, at least indirectly, in assisting fugitive slaves, as that was the last "Kansas work" that he knew anything about. Mr. SMITH says distinctly that he had no knowledge or the least suspicion that BROWN was engaged in planning an insurrection. This agrees perfectly with BROWN's statements, that he alone originated and carried on his scheme.

THE INSURRECTION:

HOW VIEWED BY KENTUCKY "REPUBLICANS"—THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM—THEIR GENERAL LOYALTY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

Several intelligent Republicans request me, as a chronicler of political sentiments hereabouts, to embody their views on the Harper's Ferry affair in a letter to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

While they condemn the act of BROWN and his pitiful squad, they consider that it was the act more of irresponsible maniacs than of cold-blooded traitors and bandits. Their motive and object was humane and heroic. In their crazy eagerness to attain their noble end, they lost sight of the necessary and legitimate means. Insane martyrs to the spirit of universal freedom, they are certainly no worse than the insane propagandists of universal Slavery. The Browns and Cooks, Smiths and Giddings, in the North, are extremists, radicals and monomaniacs, but only the counterpart of their blacker opposites in the South. One extreme begets another; and those who would reopen the piratical and barbarous African slave traffic, and throw back into everlasting bondage all the free blacks in our midst, must expect to make antagonists who will rave against all or any bargain and sale in human flesh, and madly lift their lawless hands for the release of every slave in the land. The partisan Pro-Slavery fanatics and madmen of this age and country will always find their match.

The Republicans referred to condemn the insurrection, not only as citizens, but as opponents of the Democratic Party. They greatly regret its occurrence. The Republican Party, they hold, is not at all responsible for it. They had no part or lot in it, direct or

LOGAN and FITZHUGH. He was suspected as soon as he was seen, and LOGAN pretended to have a store at a little distance, and asked him to go with him. The three started, and after they had gone a little distance, LOGAN and FITZHUGH watched a favorable opportunity, and seized him. A number of laborers were within sight, and resistance was impossible.

He had in his pocketbook, concealed under his clothing, his commission from BROWN, and other papers, which clearly identified him. Knowing that these papers must be found, and that he had no force to dispose of them, as his hands were tied, he attempted to make terms with LOGAN. LOGAN encouraged him, and took an oath that he would destroy his papers and aid his escape, if he could receive an equivalent for the reward offered for him. Believing that this was the best he could do, COOK gave up his papers, and threw himself upon the mercy and honor of LOGAN.

I was present at the hearing before the Justice, as counsel for COOK. LOGAN produced the papers, and detailed the whole conversation he had had with COOK, including his confession as to his identity.

As the testimony was overwhelming, his counsel made no objection to having him committed for a *final hearing*.

A friend of COOK's was telegraphed for, who could communicate with him as to his family, &c., and who could advise as to the best course to pursue for his safety. Had the dispatch gone, and been received promptly, the person to whom it was addressed could not have been here before noon to-day. It was the intention of COOK's counsel to proceed by writ of *habeas corpus*, if possible, to delay his departure until he could have some consultation with his friends; but that was delayed as a last resort from the reasonable certainty that, in the face of a requisition, the writ would be refused.

I was with COOK half an hour before the arrival of the train from Harrisburgh. When the train came in, I searched diligently through the hotels to find whether any one had arrived; but found that none had come. Then met—not *half an hour* after the arrival of the train—the counsel for the Commonwealth, (Mr. DOUGLASS,) and he assured me that there "was no requisition here for COOK, and that there would be none here to-day." Believing that in a case of such magnitude no evasion that is worse than a falsehood would be resorted to, I thought the prisoner safe for the day; but soon after I learned that *at the time* I was talking with the Commonwealth's counsel, COOK was in the custody of the Virginia officers, and on his way to Charlestown.

The parties concerned in the arrest of COOK, knowing that Judge KINNELL (our Presiding Judge,) was in town, had the Governor direct his order to him; and instead of notifying counsel and having COOK remanded only after all legal means had been exhausted to save him, they went from the cars direct to the prison, had the Judge brought there, and the prisoner given over to the Virginia authorities at once. COOK asked to have his counsel present, and one of the counsel on the other side (Mr. SHARPE,) offered to bring me there; but the Judge refused to have me sent for, and COOK was thus remanded in twenty minutes after the requisition reached here, in the absence and without the knowledge of his counsel, and without even the poor consolation of seeing a single friend to whom he could commit a message for any one. In this act, all the humane principles of the law were insolently defied, and when there was not even an apparent necessity for it.

BROWN'S CARPET-BAG.

LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, AND MEMORANDA, RELATIVE TO HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK ELUCIDATED BY THE NOTES AND OTHER CRITICAL AIDS OF THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION.

The contents of the carpet-bag, found in the pillage of JOHN BROWN's residence, and secured by the federal officials, have been given to the world through the columns of the Government organ. The illustrations and helps afforded by the *Constitution* are too valuable to be spared, and are therefore reproduced with the text:

CHATHAM, (Canada West,) }
Saturday, May 8, 1858—10 A. M. }

Convention met in pursuance to call of JOHN BROWN and others, and was called to order by Mr. JACKSON, on whose motion Mr. Wm. C. MONROE was chosen President; when, on motion of Mr. BROWN, Mr. J. H. KAGI was elected Secretary. On motion of Mr. DELANY, Mr. BROWN then proceeded to state the object of the Convention at length, and then to explain the general features of the plan of action in the execution of the project in view by the Convention. Mr. DELANY and others spoke in favor of the project and the plan, and both were agreed to by general consent.

Mr. BROWN then presented a plan of organization, entitled "Provisional constitution and ordinances for the people of the United States," and moved the reading of the same.

Mr. KINNARD objected to the reading until an oath of secrecy be taken by each member of the Convention; whereupon Mr. DELANY moved that the following parole of honor be taken by all members of the Convention:

"I solemnly affirm that I will not in any way divulge any of the secrets of this Convention, except to persons entitled to know the same, on the pain of forfeiting the respect and protection of this organization;" which motion was carried.

The President then proceeded to administer the obligation; after which

The question was taken on the reading of the plan proposed by Mr. BROWN, and the same carried.

The plan was then read by the Secretary; after which, on motion of Mr. WHIPPLE, it was ordered that it be now read by articles for consideration.

The articles, from one to forty-five inclusive, were then read and adopted. On the reading of the forty-sixth, Mr. REYNOLDS moved to strike out the same. Reynolds spoke in favor, and BROWN, MONROE, OWEN BROWN, DELANY, REALF, KINNARD and KAGI against. The question was then taken and lost, there being but one vote in the affirmative.

The article was then adopted. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth, with the schedule, were then adopted in the same manner. It was then moved by Mr. DELANY that the title and preamble stand as read, Carried.

On motion of Mr. KAGI, the constitution, as a whole, was then unanimously adopted.

The Convention then, at 1½ P. M., adjourned, on motion of Mr. JACKSON, till 3 o'clock.

Three o'clock, P. M.—Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. DELANY, it was then ordered that those approving of the Constitution as adopted sign the same; whereupon the names of all the members were appended.

After congratulatory remarks by Messrs. KINNARD and DELANY, the Convention, on motion of Mr. WHIPPLE, adjourned at 3½ o'clock.

J. H. KAGI,
Secretary of the Convention.

The above is a journal of the Provisional Constitutional Convention held at Chatham, Canada West, May 8, 1858, as herein stated.

CHATHAM, (Canada West,) Saturday, May 8, 1858.

Sir P. M.—In accordance with, and obedience to, the provisions of the schedule to the Constitution for the proscribed and oppressed people "of the United States of America," to-day adopted at this place, a convention was called by the President of the Convention framing that instrument, and met at the above-named hour for the purpose of electing officers to fill the offices specially established and named by said Constitution.

The convention was called to order by Mr. M. R. DELANY, upon whose nomination Mr. Wm. C. MONROE was chosen President, and Mr. J. H. KAGI Secretary.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Whipple, KAGI, Bell, COOK and MONROE, was then chosen to select candidates for the various offices to be filled, for the consideration of the Convention.

On reporting progress, and asking leave to sit again, that request was received, and committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. BELL, the Convention then went into the election of officers in the following manner and order:

Mr. Whipple nominated John Brown for Commander-in-Chief, who was, on the seconding of Mr. DELANY, elected by acclamation.

Mr. REALF nominated J. H. KAGI for Secretary of War, who was elected in the same manner.

On motion of Mr. DELANY, the Convention then adjourned to 9 A. M., on Monday, the 10th.

MONDAY, May 10, 1858—9 A. M.—The proceedings of the Convention on Saturday were read and approved.

The President announced that the business before the Convention was the further election of officers.

Mr. Whipple nominated Thomas M. Kinnard for President. In a speech of some length Mr. Kinnard declined.

Mr. Anderson nominated J. W. Loguen for the same office. The nomination was afterwards withdrawn, Mr. Loguen not being present, and it being announced that he would not serve if elected.

Mr. Brown then moved to postpone the election of President for the present. Carried.

The Convention then went into the election of members of Congress. Messrs. Alfred M. Ellsworth and Osborn Anderson were elected.

After which the Convention went into the election of Secretary of State, to which office Richard Realf was chosen.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned to 2½ P. M.

2½ P. M.—Convention again assembled, and went into a balloting for the election of treasurer and Secretary of the Treasury.

Owen Brown was elected as the former, and George B. Gill as the latter.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. Brown and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That John Brown, J. H. Kagi, Richard Realf, L. F. Parsons, C. P. Tidd, C. Whipple, J. W. Mollet, John E. Cook, Owen Brown, Steward Taylor, Osborn Anderson, A. M. Ellsworth, Richard Richardson, Wm. Leeman and John Lawrence be, and are hereby appointed a Committee to whom is delegated the power of the Convention to fill by election all the offices specially created in the Provisional Constitution, which may be vacant after the adjournments of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

J. H. KAGI,
Secretary of the Convention.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WRITTEN BY EACH PERSON.

Wm. Charles Monroe, President of the Convention; G. J. Reynolds, J. C. Gerlet, A. J. Smith, James W. Hunton, C. W. Mollet, John A. Jackson, J. Anderson, Alfred Whipple, James M. Bell, W. H. Leeman, Alfred Purnell, George Aikin, Stephen Taylor, James W. Loguen, John Cannel, Robinson Shadrach, Thomas Hicks, Thomas F. Cary, Richard Richardson, Richard Realf, Thomas M. Kinnard, W. H. Day, Lewis Sheridan Leary, Thomas M. Stringer, Charles Plummer Tidd, Joseph A. Thomas, C. Whipple, J. D. Shadd, Robert Sweeting Hamilton, Owen Brown, J. H. Harris, Charles Smith Fisher, Isaac Holder, James Smith, H. Kagi, Secretary of the Convention.

MEMORANDUM.

J. W. Pattingell, $5; Shadd Fenner, $5; ——— Fauser, $2; J. C. Thomas in $3, $5, $1, $1, $1, $1, $5. Total, $24.

J. Willets, $20; T. W. Smith, $25; Dr. Cox, $5; Griffin, $5; ——— Jones, $10; J. Adams, $5, paid by Sanders, $5, $1, Steed, $22, Tidd, $5.

C. W. Tidd, $5; ——— Holland, $5, $5, L. F. Parsons, $7. R. Realf, $7, total, $56.

Names of subscribers to the names, $15; on order, $9.50. Total, $24.50. V. WHELAN.

MEMORANDUM OF THE PAPERS.

Commander-in-Chief, John Brown. Secretary of War, J. H. Kagi. Members of Congress, Alfred M. Ellsworth, Osborne Anderson. Treasurer, Owen Brown. Secretary of the Treasury, Geo. B. Gill (vacant.) Secretary of State, Richard Realf. (vacant.)

Thirty-three copies Constitution, with the Provisional Ordinances, &c.

[No. 9.] WEST ANDOVER, (Ashtabula Co., Ohio,) }
Sunday Evening, Aug. 7, 1859. }

FRIEND J. H.: I leave to-morrow (Monday) for my Northern tour. Have succeeded admirably in getting the freight started in good shape—in short, "all right." Saw Mr. W. yesterday. Mr. H. L. was here a day or two since. They will start in a couple of weeks, unless they hear from you in the meantime to the contrary. Have written you three letters before this. Have received the drafts for two hundred. The last shall probably get cashed in Rochester, perhaps at Ashtabula. If you wish to communicate with me before I return write to my wife, under cover to Mr. L., as heretofore, and she will forward to me at Chatham. I yesterday gave W. $6, which, in addition to the $20 which our friend S. gave him, will enable the three to meet their traveling expenses. Shall write you quite often while away. The first lot of freight of 15 boxes, I presume, has reached you ere this. The last (six boxes and one chest) will not be many days behind them.

Very truly, &c.,
JOHN SMITH.

[No. 10.] SANDUSKY, (O.) }
Saturday Evening, Aug. 27, 1859. }

FRIEND HENRIE: I have not written since I left Syracuse for the reason that I had nothing definite to write until within two or three days, and then was too much occupied to write. At St. C. I found none, and went on to Hamilton, where I met with several capital fellows. The coppersmith on the G. W. R. Railroad will go, but has an engagement on a steam-engine which will hold him several weeks. I think him one of those men who must be obtained if possible. For several months he was entirely out of business waiting, but, hearing nothing, took a job, which he cannot now leave till finished. There is at Hamilton two other men every way fitted by nature for such a place, one at least of whom will start as soon as traveling expenses can be raised. At Dr. W.'s house we formed an *association*, the officers consisting of Chairman, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, the business of which is *to hunt up good workmen and raise the means among themselves to send them forward*. I am in communication with this association, and can get them all at once through their Corresponding Secretary; so that whatever you wish to communicate can be done through me by letter without delay. No minutes of the organization, nor any of its proceedings, are or will be preserved in writing. I formed similar associations in Chat——, and also at B-x-t-n. At the first place (H.) they will take hold at once and do something. At Chatham I met a hearty response. The delay since they last saw you has caused them, however, to scatter and involve themselves in business arrangements. The captain of the fire company and one other of the latter has gone to Fraser's River. Dick was away harvesting a number of miles from there, but what they say is on hand. Alex. had disposed of his affairs a good while since, and until within a few weeks had been waiting, but has lately resumed; thinks he can now close out by 1st November; and in the mean time, to prove his devotion, will furnish means to help on two or three himself. He can be fully relied on. Anderson, at Chat., will come on immediately. At "B—u" I found the man, the leading spirit in that affair, which you, Henrie, referred to. On Thursday night last I went with him on foot twelve miles, much of the way through mere paths, and sought out in "the bush" some of the *choicest*. Had a meeting after I o'clock at night at his house. He has a wife and five children, all small, and they are living very poorly indeed—"roughing it in the bush"—but his wife is a heroine, and *he will be on hand* as soon as his family can be provided for. He owes about $30; says that a hundred additional would enable him to leave them comfortable for a good while. After viewing him in all points I am capable of, I have to say that I think him worth in our market *as much as two or three hundred average men*, and even at this rate I should rate him too low. For *physical capacity*, for *practical judgment*, for courage and *moral tone*, for *energy*, and *force*, and *will*, for an experience that would not only enable him to *meet* difficulty, but *give confidence* to overcome it, I should have to go a long way to find his equal, and, in my judgment, would be cheaply acquisitioned at almost any price. I shall *individually* make a strenuous effort to raise the means to send him on.

Mr. A——n, at Detroit, is all alive; also HeB. However, Mr. A.'s wife is very sick; he will get down there as soon as possible. Is to let me know right away, by letter, *what* he can do, and *when*. HeB. is *the* working man there, and a host in himself. Thompson can head as soon as he can shape his affairs so that his family—a wife and one child, 6 months old—can be provided for. I saw friend Isaac's letter to DeB., and took a copy to send on to the other associations. When at "W——v" I saw our friends from Mo.; they are *all doing well*, are working hard; have raised a great deal of stuff to live on. (I'm) and his family are out on a farm, about 11 miles; did not see him. They all say he is doing better probably than any of those at "W——v." They seemed anxious to do some washing, or something for me for nothing. They said, "tell your ——, and thems with him, that we all owes un a great deal more than we can ever pay in dis world."

By the way, it is now well ascertained that the fire was caused by an incendiary, or incendiaries, in the interest of the tyrants, who could devise no other plan.

I go on to-night from here, so as to meet the morning train for Oberlin. Shall write you very soon again. I left Mr. ——, our Syracuse friend, at Detroit, from whence he will return home, stopping at Ingersoll and London. Perhaps, on the whole, it was best I had him accompany me on this trip, yet my first ideas of him I find are correct. "He *is* too fat;" nor is this all—his heart is only PASSIVELY in our cause. Wherever I have been they tell me I had no need of a voucher, as my reputation was "*Isaac*." Mr. J. has been all that is desired. As it is, I very much regret that I spent so much money in transporting so much *inert* adipose matter. Now don't imagine anything occurred to mar friendly feelings; there did not, and what I have said I wish regarded as confidential. When I get home, if there is nothing which *you have laid out for me to do*, I shall, as soon as I can get to it, set about raising some funds for the cause. From this on I mean to devote my whole time, if I can, in the work. Don't fail to attach my name to that document, or those documents. You know.

If friend "Isaac" wishes me to go anywhere else I shall need more means, as I have only enough to get back with.

In haste, yours,
JOHN SMITH.

Give my warmest regards to all the fraternity. J. S.

WEST ANDOVER, (Ashtabula Co., Ohio,) }
Thursday Morning, Sept. 8, 1859. }

FRIEND HENRIE: I yesterday evening received yours of September 2, and I not only hasten to reply, but hasten to lay its contents before those who are interested. Through those associations which I formed in C——, I am, through the Corresponding Secretaries of *each, able to reach each individual member at the shortest notice by letter. I am devoting my whole time to our company business.* Shall immediately go out organizing and raising funds. From what I, even, had under-stood, I had supposed you would not think it best to commence opening the coal banks before Spring, unless circumstances should make it imperative. However, I suppose the reasons are satisfactory to you, and if so, those who own smaller shares ought not to object. I hope we shall be able to get on in season some of those old miners of whom I wrote you. Shall strain every nerve to accomplish this. You may be assured that what you say to me will reach those who may be benefited thereby, and those who would take stock, in the shortest possible time; so don't fail to keep me posted. My *initials* simply under cover to Horace, will answer just as well, and perhaps better. Please remember this. Did the last shipment of six boxes and one chest of household goods safely arrive? How did the mining *prospect* seem to strike our R——r friend? In short, was his faith increased in the practicability and profit of the work, and how much stock did he take?

I some think of exhibiting a specimen of the fence at the Cleveland Fair in two weeks from next month, I believe, and I may direct you to write me there, in care of the friends with whom you used to board. When in Cleveland I made their acquaintance; am pleased with them. Mrs. S. thought she could do something, even though her husband was too much absorbed in other business. She might invest profitably, and would be a good stockholder. You might drop her a line through me, if you think better than to her direct. I feel that it is *all important* you should have that wire from the East, and hope you will not have to make any fence without it. The specimens put up here are beautiful. Our castings cost us here no less than three cents per pound. If our plan succeeds I think the cost might be materially lessened.

Last night we had a smart frost; cannot say how much the corn is injured; no piece that I have seen is out the way of frost yet.

There is a general dearth of news in this region. By the way, I notice through the Cleveland *Leader* that "Old Brown" is again figuring in Kansas. Well, every dog must have his day, and he will no doubt find the end of his tether. Did you ever know of such a high-handed piece of business? However, it's just like him. The Black Republicans—some of them may wince at such things, but I tell you, friend Henrie, he's too salt a dose for many of them to swallow, and I can already see symptoms of divisions in their ranks. We are bound to roll up a good old-fashioned majority for our side this Fall. I will send you herewith the item referred to, which I clipped from the *Leader*. Give best regards to all, and believe me, faithfully yours.

JOHN.

P. S.—Direct to "I. B. J.," under cover to Horace, until further notice.

The following is the extract from the *Leader* referred to in the within letter:

"'OLD BROWN'—RELEASE OF DR. DOY.—It is intimated that Dr. Doy owes his release from prison at St. Joseph to the presence of the brave Ossawatomie Brown in Kansas. The marked coolness, firmness, sagacity, and success of the deed bespeak 'Old Brown's' work. It was planned and executed by a leader of daring character, and whose sagacity in hoarding the slaveholders in their den had been rendered matchless by experience. The reward of $3,000, offered some months ago by the Governor of Missouri, for the capture of Capt. Brown, is a tempting one, but the Missourians do not appear to be very anxious to make the special acquaintance of the hero of Black Jack, Ossawatomie, and Fort Scott."

[No. 11.] OBERLIN, Aug. 23, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Yours of Aug. 20 came to hand this morning, and I hasten to reply, and should have replied to your first letter before, but it was so long reaching me that I was afraid you would have left Chambersburgh. My pecuniary condition is such that, having made a loss in consequence of being in jail of about $1,200, on property shipped West, I that I regret to say I cannot advance the money to save your father's land. It would give me great pleasure to do this; and I am sorry I cannot.

Next, with regard to the last proposition: Our people have been de-ared of the last copper to pay expenses for the Cleveland trial, and are now sued by Lowe for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment.

We have, in all probabilities, got to have another clinch with the sons of rascals, and money, money, money, will be needed at every step.

If I could possibly do so, I would send you the required amount, but in my opinion it will not be possible to raise it. By the first opportunity I will write to other parties, it being better coming from them, and I have in Missouri in a few days to look after my own interests there, which has been left in a state to require to be by imprisonment. Yours, truly,

J. HAMILTON.

The following is in Old Brown's handwriting:

I look for letters directed to John Henrie, at Chamberlain's or his inquiry or letters at Chamberlain's for I. Smith & Sons, and write them at Harrisburgh Ferry as soon as any does come. See Mr. Henry Watson at Chambersburgh, and find out if the *Tribune* concession. Have Mr. Watson and his *reliable* friends get ready to receive company. Get Mr. Watson to make you acquainted with his reliable friends, *but do not appear to be any wiser* than with them, and *do not often be seen with any such* man. Get Mr. Watson, *if he can*, to find out a trusty man or two to stop with at Hagerstown, (if any such there be) as Mr. Thos. Henry has gone from there. Write Tidd to come to Chambersburgh by Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh at once. Have a stop at the Pittsburgh road at Hudson, and one at Jackson's for his trunk. Write Carpenter and Hazlett that we are all well, right, and ready as soon as we can get our boarding-house fixed, when we will write them to come on, and by what route. Will pay Mr. Tidd the money he advanced to Anderson for expenses traveling. Find yourself a comfortable cheap boarding-house at once. Write I. Smith & Sons, at the post. Leary, if not on the road, have him write to Chambersburgh. *Be careful what you write, as it will be opened.* Do not send or bring any more persons unless you get our readiness to board them.

WESTPORT, April 16, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I am here waiting a convenient season to [illegible] I have been much frustrated about there [illegible] with the officers by reason of [illegible] I have been [illegible] I have only enough left to go on [illegible] I can get [illegible] Mr. Morton [illegible] Mr. Stewart [illegible] Mr. Morton [illegible] Mr. Stewart [illegible] Mr. Morton [illegible] Mr. Stewart

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. FIRSSON, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being oecular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS.

Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED OFFERED FOR SALE IN NEW-YORK,
And on the most reasonable terms at the DEPOT for the sale of the
LONDON COMPANY'S, ELLIOTT'S, SILVESTER'S, GEBHARDIT'S,
And other celebrated Publishers' Pictures.

JOHN WILEY,
No. 56 Walker-st.

*** Trade supplied at the lowest importation prices.

Fine groups and scenery from $1 50 to $6 per dozen. Orders from the country mailed and prepaid on receipt of money.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LATE MADISON-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In pursuance of the subjoined resolution of the Board of Trustees of the (late) Madison-st. M. E. Church, you are invited to attend a meeting of the male members of said Church, to be held on the evening of MONDAY, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Church (now of the Fort Society of New-York), corner of Christopher and Madison sts. Punctual attendance is requested.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Resolution passed by the Board of Trustees Aug. 4, 1859.

Resolved, That as the order of Court authorizing sale of the Madison-st. Church directed the balance of funds arising from sale of the same to be invested for the benefit of the petitioners, it is hereby declared to be the sense of this Board, that the funds now remaining in their hands be appropriated in such a way as may be directed by a majority of the male members of the Church, of twenty-one years of age, and of one year's standing at the time said Church was sold, and that the present place of residence of such members be ascertained, so far as practicable, and notice personally served on them, of the time and place of a meeting of said members, to be called for said purpose, on or before the 1st of November next.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, (As is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUMerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from all objections to which most oils are subject—an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by

DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.,

Sole owners and manufacturers of DIETZ'S PATENT COAL OIL LAMPS, for burning coal oil, with or without chimney.

NOTICE.—THE SHIPPERS OF GOODS BY THE steamer NEW WORLD, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., will confer a favor on the Company by sending invoices of property shipped, together with copies of receipts of the same, to the Company's office, Pier No. 16 North River.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

FOR SALE—THE DELAWARE-BUILT SCHOONer *Alabama*, seven years old, carries 3,800 bushels corn, drawing 6½ feet water; also the schooner *Wesponsa*, two years old, 4,300 bushels capacity, draws 6 feet water; both in complete order, and will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to

B. N. FOX & CO., No. 60 Water-st.

COUNTERFEITERS OF SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, BEWARE!—Judge Grier, of United States District Court, has granted an injunction to prevent the sale of an infringement of above article. This infringement is call "Condensed Lye."

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by

DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

BOOK-SAFE WANTED—SMALL SIZE, SECond-hand. Address, stating terms, etc., H. & S., Box No. 3,411 New-York Post-office.

STOVE FOR SALE—HANDSOME, LARGE size, nearly new, suited for office or store, at No. 139 Broadway, fourth floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS for sale for a fair bonus, a lease of a store on Broadway, between Leonard and Lispenard sts.; store 25 by 100 feet; 5 stories, marble front, illuminated vaults, rear entrance; the lease can be made for 10 years, if desirable. Also, to lease, 2 large stores on Broadway, in same location. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, office of E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.—AN ARTICLE in daily use in all families, and another of great interest, especially to Antiquarians and Religious People, can be sold in a manner pleasant and profitable by gentlemen or ladies, even if they have no tact as agents. The price is 25 and 36 cents each, or 50 cents for both, free by mail. Send for them, or for a circular. Address Box 1,249 Post-office, New-York.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN the advertiser in the manufacture of a light article used in every house, having the advantage of patent just issued, for which a medal has been awarded by the American Institute recently closed. This will be found on investigation a rare chance to make money. SOUTHWICK & MORTON, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A CRACKER ROUTE, NOW DOING a good business, with a good team, wagon, harness, sled, and route embracing Jersey City, Bergen, Bergen Point and Hudson City. For particulars, apply at SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE'S Bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE WESTern or Southern property, several invoices of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, suitable for any market. Some cash required to remove incumbrance. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the old established Ship Stores and Chandlery, No. 179 South-st. For particulars, apply on the premises.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at E. F. BARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $26 and upwards; also, parlor sets and odd chairs. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED CUSHIons and Tables can only be bought at his factory. Private houses furnished. Two good second-hand tables for sale cheap. W. H. GRIFFITH,
No. 146 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNTRY by two smart Protestant young women as competent laundresses. Apply at WESLEY'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. Also, by a number of smart Protestant girls and others, in various branches, and with the best of references. Employers, by applying at this office, will find a superior class of girls at reasonable wages; a lady in attendance. 30 smart Protestant girls wanted to-day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with French families; has no objection to assist with the plain washing if required, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 76 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress or chambermaid and waitress by a most capable, faithful servant; is a girl neat in person, economical and trustworthy, of mild and obliging disposition and will try to please. No objection to do general housework. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman with excellent City references, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, ice-creams and fancy dishes; wages, $10. Also, a girl as waitress and chambermaid; understands her business perfectly. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST INTELLIGENT AND obliging young woman, a situation as cook and washer, or to do housework, or chamber work and waiting; is willing to make herself useful; understands each capacity, as her City references will show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST CLASS cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking charge of the kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of desserts; has the best references. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT ENGLISH YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer; understands pastry, bread, meats, soops, &c., and a neat washer and ironer; good reference. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or to do housework; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL SOUTH as competent nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork, waiting, or fine washing and ironing, by a particularly neat, tidy girl, with the best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or address ELLEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; is very fond of children and used to take care of them; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN UPRIGHT, INDUSTRIOUS girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist to wash and iron; can make up shirts and ladies' fine things in the best manner; can do all kinds of family sewing; is active, careful and willing. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly, and can furnish the best of references from her last place; can be seen at No. 275 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROCURing a situation for a most respectable young English woman; is an excellent seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; also wait on a lady; the best City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second story, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one as good cook; would assist in the washing; the other as laundress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation to do kitchen work; she is well recommended, and knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 127 15th-st., corner of 7th-av., up stairs; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as general housekeeper; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation. She is a first-class meat and pastry cook, including soups, sauces, jellies, &c., with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and irooer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can be recommended from her last place. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., 2d floor back; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a small, private family, or chamberwork and seamstress. Best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 164 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO FIRSTclass French servants; one is an excellent pastry cook; the other, a young girl, as nursery and plain sewer, or as chambermaid, and to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in a respectable family, as seamstress and do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; is perfectly willing to make herself useful; City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 156 East 34th-st. Can be seen for two days, second floor, front room. Has good City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman (an Episcopalian) desires a situation as ourse and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of an infant; is well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 12th-st., corner of 3d-av., one flight of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress; has lived three years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, near 3d av.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer; good references can be given for all of these situations. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the chamberwork and fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 292 1st-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; she is also a good baker; is well recommended, and neat about her work. Call at No. 302 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 29 Union-square, corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN ELderly woman; understands baking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 33d-st., corner Broadway, third floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or travel with a family. Apply at No. 251 10th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework or chamberwork and washing; best of reference given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 748 East 39th-st., cor. 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, WILling girl; understands plain cooking; washes and irons well; is competent and trustworthy. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 2 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands pastry, both American and English styles; best City references. Can be seen at 9 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid, by a young woman, who can give the best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 260 Greene-st., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Address E. C., No. 117 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse; can refer to an experienced physician. Apply at No. 293 Rivington-st., fourth story. Inquire for Mrs. ROBINSON.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children, or would accept a situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

FAMILIES WANTING PROTESTANT SERvants with good recommendations, will please call at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 144 42d-av., near 12th-st., where they will always find English, Irish, Scotch and Americans on hand, such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, ourses, and girls for general housework; also, coachmen and waiters.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and home, No. 69 6th-av., h were efficient domestics an be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., still continues to supply families with first class servants of every description. An excellent Protestant cook, a Protestant nurse, a chambermaid and seamstress, are now waiting for situations. All are thoroughly competent and well recommended.

EMPLOYERS WANTING HELP WILL find first-rate for all kinds of work at No. 207 Division-st., near Canal. Fees, 25 cents, cash down and no grumbling. A young woman wants a situation to go South, as waitress, seamstress or nurse. Good reference given. C. WATSON.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD GERMAN, ENGlish, Scotch, French, and Irish servants; they are clean, efficient, obliging, and well recommended; (wages moderate.) Employers still not be disappointed in procuring any of the above help by applying at the Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS COHNERT.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED child's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do up muslins neatly; understands the duties of either situation thoroughly; would like to travel; excellent City reference. Call for two days at the store, No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, would assist in the washing and ironing; or would like to go as laundress; is fully competent to take either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 256 3d-av., corner of 22d-st., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 103 West 30th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A Protestant, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman, in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a careful driver; no objection to City or country; has good reference if required. Can be seen at the seed-store No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed E. F. will be attended to, for three days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT COACHMAN, A Protestant man, wishes a situation as coachman in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived in the first families of this City. Has the best City references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. A note addressed to H. G., for three days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man of sober, steady and industrious habits; is a good groom and first-rate driver, and would be willing and obliging about the place; can come well recommended from his last and former employers in this City. Call on, or address P. F., at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to E. N., care of Mr. H. Moise, No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square, will receive immediate answer for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can clean furniture or silver. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the harness maker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as coachman; he is a good driver and understands the management of horses; he is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference; Address J. B., Box No. 191 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; a steady, good driver; has lived in his last place upwards of five years; has the highest of testimonials. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant salesman or light porter in a dry goods or clothing store; references satisfactory. Address J. H. J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A LAW office, by a young man who has had three years' experience as law clerk; good reference given. Address, A. B., Box No. 135, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and gardener; can make himself useful on the place. Good references, if required. Address J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family. Can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days, if not employed, at Rodgers' Bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY AN Englishman. Apply at the office of B. Colegate & Co., corner of Beekman and Pearl sts.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, giving terms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a family of five. She must be quick, willing to assist in general housework and like children. Will have fair wages and a good home. References required. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 West 22d-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT MEN WHO HAVE had experience in manufacturing fine clothing, to take charge of the cutting and manufacturing departments of a clothing-house in Boston; the best references with regard to ability and character will be required. Address Box No. 3,632 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron, and a tidy girl as nurse and seamstress; also a girl of 14 or 15 years old, will find a good home in a small family, an hours' ride from the City. Apply at No. 397 4th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A WELSH OR GERMAN WOMAN TO go to Jersey City in a small family, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of a child. Apply at the crockery store, No. 225 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A "NEW-ENGLANDER," IN THE medicine-store, No. 130 Chatham-st. Apply after 9 A. M.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!

We shall open on Monday, the 31st inst., a magnificent assortment of thoroughly seasoned FURS of every description.

Being manufacturers, we are enabled to sell at the lowest possible prices, and every article guaranteed as represented.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Importers, Shippers and Manufacturers of Furs.

FURS AT RETAIL.
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place,

Respectfully announce to the Ladies and the Public generally that they have fitted up their extensive store as above, for the purpose of selling the large and extensive stock of

FURS AT RETAIL,

Commencing TUESDAY, Nov. 1.

Purchasers will have all the advantages of selecting from a

WHOLESALE STOCK

of SUPERB SABLE and MINK SETS, Squirrel, Chinchilla, River Mink, Mountain, Martin and French Sable, and an endless variety of Ladies', Children's and Gents' FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.

The largest stock of *Wolf* and *Buffalo* Robes in the City at very reduced prices.

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FURS! FURS!
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FURS
From Philadelphia.

$50,000 worth of the richest Furs will be offered at auction on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 2, 3 and 4, at the Musical Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, opposite Nassau-st. They consist of real Russian, Hudson's Bay and Mexican Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, Ermine, Water Mink, Siberian, Squirrel, Mountain Marten, and every description of fine Furs in carriage and cardinal Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs; also, a large variety of Misses' Furs and Sleigh Robes too numerous to mention. Such a splendid stock has never yet been in the hands of any auctioneer. Ladies attend. Every lot will positively be sold without reserve. A more splendid assortment of Furs has never yet been offered to the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity. The above goods will be open for inspection on Tuesday, the 1st. Sale to commence each day at 9½ A. M., and 2 P. M., and 6 in the evening. BROOKS & HOLE, Auctioneers,
Entrance on Fulton-st.

GENUINE FURS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open
REAL RUSSIA and HUDSON BAY SABLE.
ROYAL ERMINE. MINK,
SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

BUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane, offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, MARTEN, SQUIRREL, &c., &c.

Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

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FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 653 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

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PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES!!!
NOW READY!!

A brilliant letter from our new English Correspondent, "Castor."

Special Report of the great Shooting Match in England.

American victorious.

The Running for the Cesarewich Stake. A field of 35 Horses, &c.

For sale by all news agents.

JONES' NEW WORK ON BOOK-KEEPING.

PARTICULARS OF DEBT AND CREDIT DEMONSTRATED—EQUATIONS OF PAYMENT IN A NUTSHELL, &c. 50 cents.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

"A clear, comprehensive and compact exposition of book-keeping which we prefer to any we have seen."

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JOHN WILEY, No. 56 Walker-st.

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NEW PAPER.—A NEW LITERARY AND FAMily newspaper, devoted to the elevation of labor and the rights of the workingmen, will be issued in this City on SATURDAY NEXT, by THEOPHILUS FISKE & CO. Ross & Tousey will supply the Trade.

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ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

Long and Square Broché Shawls; Striped, Honeycomb and Plaid Wool Shawls; and Winter Shawls of every description.

Also—

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In Great Variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
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LACE CURTAINS
and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY.

Have now on hand a full stock of
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
of all descriptions. Also of
BLANKETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Which they offer at Low Prices.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

In addition to our regular assortment of Shawls of every description, we are now offering the finest assortment of

PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS

Ever imported. Designs entirely new, and never before seen in this country, and at half the old scale of prices. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Exclusive dealers in Shawls, Cloaks and Furs.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
25,000 DOLLARS
WORTH OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
and
FRENCH NEEDLE-WORK SETS,
FROM AUCTION,
And will be sold at half-price.

WOOLEN BLANKETS, TOILET QUILTS.

Superfine English, Welsh and American Flannels, Plaid and Opera Flannels, Twilled Flannels, &c,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
Are selling off their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS
At Reduced Prices,
As they remove from their present location about May, 1860.
ALL CUT GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
291 BROADWAY, 291
NEW-YORK.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY MORNING,
SOME BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
OF
SILK ROBES
IN DOUBLE SKIRTS,
At 30 per cent. less than cost of importation.

PARIS CLOAKS.
FALL STYLES, IN VELVET AND CLOTH,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
JUST OPENED,
Comprising the greatest combination of novelties ever exhibited at private sale.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE AND FRENCH LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES, CROWNS and LACES, all widths.

Real point and point applique laces, sets, collars, handkerchiefs, capes and coiffures, entirely new styles.

Valenciennes and medaillon lace sets and collars.

Valenciennes laces and edgings from 1s. per yard and upwards.

Infants' robes, waists, bands and muslin trimmings, in great variety.

FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES:
1,300 Maltese lace collars, 50c., warranted worth 75c.
500 Honiton lace collars, $1, warranted worth $1 50.
1,100 point applique collars, $1 25, warranted worth $1 75.
1,000 French jaconet sets, $1, warranted worth $1 50.
1,250 French Swiss sets from $2 to $5, at half the usual prices.

Ladies will please examine, compare and judge.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,
CHEAP LACE EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
No. 223 8th-av.

WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.
WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.
WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.
WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.
WET GOODS. DAMAGED GOODS.

Laces, Needlework, Ribbons, Trimmings, Collars, Bands, Sleeves, Sets, Hosiery, Gloves, Bonnets, Velvets, Fringes, Flowers, Ruches, Handkerchiefs and Fancy Articles, all to be closed out. Sale to commence ON MONDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

CURTAIN AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
We shall exhibit this week entirely
NEW GOODS,
in

Brocatel,	Colored Hair Cloths,
Lampasades,	Reps,
Brocade Satins,	Reps—Striped,
Brocade Brocatels,	Reps—Figured,
Damasks,	Satin de Laines,
Tapestries,	Printed Lastings,
Pinshes,	Printed Reps,
Plush Silk—Striped,	French Chintzes,
Gimp, Tassels, Loops,	Cornices, &c.

The materials for Curtains and Furnitnre Coverings are new and beautiful, and many of the designs and colorings cannot be obtained elsewhere.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway, and No. 88 Leonard-st.

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

There are many improvements in Domestic Economy, that to a casual observer would seem of trifling importance. Such, at the first glance, might seem

HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET-LINING,

But housekeepers who used this invaluable article for LINING THEIR CARPETS

declare it the greatest improvement of the age, equal in fact to the "Loom." 'Tis true the loom may make the carpet, but the only thing to protect it, after it is laid, is HARRINGTON'S PATENT LINING. It has been asserted by many prudent housewives, in fact all that have used it, contend that a carpet lined with this lining will wear five times as long as one without it. Another great advantage in using it is, it does not require one-half the fuel to heat a room where carpets are laid on this lining. The name of HARRINGTON is fast becoming a household word.

Salesroom No. 62 Warren-st.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,

Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.

One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.

Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.

T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
An invoice of
POPLIN REPS,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OTTOMAN, VELOURS, VALENCIAS AND IRISH POPLINS,
Desirable for deep and second mourning.
At W. JACKSON'S, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

D. CLARKE, NOS. 643 BROADWAY AND 75 Bleecker-st., has just received
ONE THOUSAND
REAL FRENCH EMBROIDERED POMPADOUR CHEMISETTES.
PRICE $2 50; WORTH $4.

Also, a large lot of fine French embroidered handkerchiefs, of small and desirable patterns, at a very great reduction from cost of importation.

Particular attention of ladies is invited to the above lot of really beautiful goods, as they

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Maria di Rohan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Elbotion—Jenny Lind.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Despair—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Raoul; or, the Magic Star—Carmilhan; or the Spirit of the Wreck.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Ghoule—Poor Pillicoddy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Paul Pry. Evening: The Wreck Ashore.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European news, brought to Quebec by the *Nova Scotian*, is important. On the 17th inst. a treaty of peace was signed at Zurich between France and Austria; a second treaty between Austria and Sardinia was to be signed on the 18th; and immediately after a tripartite Convention between the three belligerent Powers. One element of these arrangements was the meeting of a Congress forthwith, in which, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in addition to the five great Powers, Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Naples and Rome will be represented. Of the great Powers, however, it was deemed uncertain whether or not Great Britain would consent to take part in the deliberations, as it was plain the condition prefixed by that Government to its compliance, namely, the recognition of the independence of Central Italy, was not to be conceded. The expedition from Spain to Morocco was preparing with all energy, notwithstanding the new Emperor had offered terms of peace. The French Government was about to sustain the Spanish policy by an expedition of its own. From China we have partial confirmation of the success of Mr. Ward in his negociations at Peking. He was expected at Shanghai at the close of August, bearing with him the ratified treaty. The *Great Eastern* was not yet definitely announced for her transatlantic voyage. The 28th inst. had been named as the day of departure, but until a meeting of the Directors had passed upon the subject, nothing official could be stated.

The evidence upon the trial of John Brown was brought to a close on Saturday; the defence, throughout the day, having been conducted by Mr. Hoyt, of Boston; Mr. Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, and Mr. Samuel Chilton, of Washington—the counsel selected by Brown to replace Messrs. Botts and Green. The evidence for the prisoner turned chiefly upon his lender treatment of the prisoners, and his reluctance to fire upon the assailants of the armory; circumstances urged rather in mitigation than in defence of his crime. The letter of Gerrit Smith on "Kansas work," and the autobiography of Brown were objected to as inadmissible in evidence, and were withdrawn. At 4 o'clock the case was ready for the jury, and, but for the prisoner insisting that his counsel should be heard in his behalf, the verdict would doubtless have been rendered before this. The Court, however, decided to grant the hearing, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

We have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. Marshal Serrano was understood to be on his way to that city to assume his duties as Captain-General of Cuba. The sugar market was firm.

We learn, by dispatches from New-Orleans, that there were one hundred and seventy vessels in the port of Rio Janerio on the 1st inst. Among them were the war ships *Lancaster*, *John Adams* and *Dolphin*. The *Champion*, for New-York, for San Francisco, was obliged to stop at Rio, on the 20th, for repairs. The stock of coffee in port was 80,000 bags.

The Baltimore Reform Committee has issued another appeal to the public, setting forth the facts of the disturbances which occurred at the recent municipal election, censuring the Sheriff and police of the city for non-performance of their duties, and urging upon the citizens the necessity of adopting measures for self-protection. The Committee conclude by calling another town-meeting, to be held to-day in Monument-square. A telegraph dispatch from Baltimore brings the startling intelligence that Wm. L. McPhail, President of the Second Branch of the City Council, and at present acting Mayor of Baltimore during Mayor Swan's illness, was shot last evening by a reporter of the Baltimore *Sun*. The wound will probably prove fatal.

The remains of Judge Mason, the late Minister at Paris, were consigned to the grave yesterday. They rest beside those of President Monroe, in the Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond. The funeral pageant is described as extremely imposing.

Ex-Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, died on Saturday at his residence in Memphis.

Byass, the manufacturer of the London Porter known as "Byass' London Porter," has obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court against Wintringham, enjoining him from imitating the plaintiff's trade-mark.... In the case of Dayton *vs.* Wilkes, which is the suit brought to wind up the partnership affairs of the newspaper, *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, ex-Judge Cole of the Marine Court has been appointed Receiver, and the paper is to be sold by him.... The General Term of the Supreme Court on Saturday remanded James Sheppard to the General Sessions for new trial.... The case of Horstman Brothers *vs.* the City Insurance Company, involving the question whether the Company were liable for injury to goods of delicate fabric through dust, water, exposure, &c., attendant upon a fire, the goods themselves not having been ignited, has been concluded and submitted to the jury.... The Superior Court has made an order extending the General and Trial terms now in session through the present week.

The position of the steamer *New-World* is the same as on Saturday. Steamers and lighters are engaged in rescuing the freight and baggage as fast as it can be reached. A derrick is to be sent up to-day for the purpose of relieving the sunken vessel of her boilers and heavier portions of the machinery.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street observed Sunday (yesterday) as the anniversary of the dedication of the first Methodist meeting-house in America, which was erected upon the site of the present edifice. The exercises were highly interesting.

Flour was less inquired for, and prices declined. Wheat was in demand, chiefly on speculation, at, however, easier rates. Corn was scarce and quiet. Barley was less plenty, and was in request. Sugars were actively sought after. Rio Coffee attracted more attention, partly from shippers. Sales were reported of 1,250 bales Colton at previous figures. Provisions were heavy and drooping. Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Seeds, Naval Stores, Hides, Sole Leather and Metals were lightly dealt in. The freight engagements included 3,500 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 2s. ₱ bbl. There were 474 vessels of all classes in port.

Folly of a Virginia Organ.—The Richmond *Examiner* devotes three or four columns to desultory and rather unintelligible comments upon our remarks concerning the Harper's Ferry affair. Its principal grievance seems to be our suggestion that the Virginia newspapers were aggravating the dangers which the chance of these outbreaks always involves by their exhibition of extravagant and needless alarm. The *Examiner* concedes that the journals from which we quoted have erred in this respect, but believes they are sorry for it now that the first excitement has passed away. It complains, moreover, that it "cannot decide what motives actuate the Times in appealing to their *fears*, where every impulse of human nature appeals to manliness."

We might find a sufficient answer to the *Examiner's* query in the circumstance that fear wns the only sentiment which seemed to actuate the Virginia mind upon the first news of the Harper's Ferry invasion. But in point of fact we have not appealed to their apprehensions at all,—but have only remonstrated with them against making their fears so conspicuous as to invite the assaults which inspire them.

The *Examiner's* laborious attempt to detect in our remarks something which it can distort into an apology for the invasion, is too paltry in its motive and too futile in its result to merit attention. We have denounced the whole movement, and all who, directly or indirectly, have aided or prompted it, quite as decisively as the *Examiner*, and, we may add without any lack of modesty, with much more justice and effect.

John Brown's Carpet-Bag.

We publish this morning a formidable batch of the contents of John Brown's carpet-bag, as revealed to the public through the columns of Mr. Buchanan's *Constitution*. We cannot commend these documents as very edifying reading, nor have they any very great importance in an historical point of view. But great reliance has been placed upon them by the prints and parties most zealous in the manufacture of party capital out of this nefarious affair, and we, therefore, submit them to our readers, in simple justice to all concerned. They will certainly aid in forming a judgment as to the extent of the plot which has created of much alarm, and more just indignation throughout the Union.

The revelations of Col. Forbes, it will be remembered, were only to the last of April, 1858, something more than a year and a half ago. They proved that he and Brown had concocted plans for effecting the abolition of Slavery in some of the Southern States, that they differed in the details of their plots, Brown insisting upon an actual armed invasion, and raising the standard of insurrection upon slaveholding soil, and Forbes preferring the safer modo of running off slaves, in large numbers, and all along the border of the Slave States. They finally agreed upon a "mixed plan," in which the Forbes element greatly predominated;—and while both these men were to be enlisted as practical agents, the whole affair was to be under the supervision of a Committee. All this was agreed upon, according to Col. Forbes, in the Spring or early Summer of 1857,—over two years ago. Very soon thereafter, before any practical steps had been taken to carry out the programme thus devised, the Colonel discovered that the Abolitionists at the East, under whose protection he supposed he had been working in the Kansas campaign, were cheating him out of his pay, and he thereupon turned his attention to a crusade against them for his dues,—leaving the campaign for emancipating the blacks to take care of itself. Indeed, he seems to have gone further than this. In February, 1858, he visited Washington for the double purpose of getting his own pay and of breaking up the project which Brown and he had agreed to carry into effect. According to his letters, he revealed this plot to several prominent gentlemen in Washington, among whom were the late Dr. Bailey, and Senators Sumner, Seward and Hale,—and pressed upon them the extreme importance of stopping Brown in his crusade, as well as of securing for himself payment for his services in the Kansas war. He was engaged in this work up to the 14th of May, 1858,—the date of his latest letter to Dr. Howe. From that time forward, so far as his revelations are concerned, we get no light upon the affair.

But when the Forbes carpet-bag closes, John Brown's bag opens,—though there is still a year of interregnum. From May, 1858, until May, 1859, the project seems to have slept. But in the month last named, it appears that a Convention was held in *Canada West*, at the town of Chatham, upon the call of Brown and others, and that then and there the scheme for overthrowing our Government was formed, and the "Provisional Constitution and ordinances for the people of the United States," which we have already published, were drawn up and signed. The proceedings of this Convention, with the names of its members, form the first portion of the contents of the captured carpet-bag. The remaining documents consist of a great number of letters—running from the middle of April to the middle of September last—evidently relating to the projected invasion of the Slave States by Brown, and emanating from the parties directly connected with it. Some of the names used are apparently fictitious, and in many cases the initials of real names only are given.

The *Constitution* refers to these documents as proving conclusively the complicity of prominent public men in this plot. We have searched them very carefully for evidence on this point, but are compelled to confess our inability to find it. Gerrit Smith is the only man of any prominence whose name is used suspiciously. The other actors, so far as appears here, were very small lights even in the Abolition firmament, and had never been heard of in any public capacity whatever. Unless the carpet-bag contains something more formidable than these papers, we fear the *Constitution* must abandon its attempt to connect any Senators, or other prominent public men, with this affair. It seems, indeed, not at all unlikely that the plot would have exploded over a year ago but for the revelations of Col. Forbes to men at Washington,—and that its renewal now has been upon a much more narrow and restricted scale than the original scheme.

Peace at Zurich.

The news that a final treaty of peace has been signed at Zurich between France and Austria, although it may seem at the first glance a purely formal consequence of the arrangements at Villafranca, has, in truth, an importance of its own, and an immediate bearing on the events which are now taking place in Italy. When Austria accepted peace from the victorious French Emperor, after Solferino, she laid down her arms with the expectation that her allies, the sovereigns of Central Italy, were to be reinstated by French influence in the enjoyment of their thrones and sceptres. Every week which has since passed by, has made it more and more impossible for Napoleon to secure the fulfillment of this expectation. The Italian populations has manifested a unity of purpose, a self-control and resolution in opposing these ducal restorations, wholly unlooked for, at least by the Austrian Court, and Napoleon has again and again refused in the most public and explicit manner to recognize the right of any Power whatever to interfere with the Italian will by force of arms. It has been generally admitted that the prolixity of the Conferences at Zurich must be attributed to the efforts of Austria to procure the accomplishment of her purposes, either by seducing the French Government into her own dynastic schemes and despotic principles, or by merely prolonging the political suspense of Europe, in the hope that the people of Italy might be exasperated or misled into revolutionary excesses which should render forfeit their claims to the management of their own affairs. These efforts have now been renounced; and Austria, in signing a definite treaty of peace with France, must have accepted the French interpretation of the terms of Villafranca, and acquiesced, however reluctantly, in the restoration to Italy of all the rights snatched from her by the treatics of 1815.

This result of the French Emperor's policy of patience has for some time past been foreshadowed in the gradual drift of European public opinion. England, speaking by the mouth of Lord John Russell, in a formal dispatch to the Cabinet of Vienna, took the strongest ground in behalf of the independence of Italy, The leading journals of Germany have, one by one, recovered from their Gallo-phobia of six months since, to assume a similar position. The long-suspected proclivities of Russia in the same direction, have been openly revealed in a semi-official discussion of the questions of Parma and Modena in the columns of the *Invalide Russe*. The case between Austria and Europe was distinctly put by the Russian journal in the following significant terms, not three weeks before the Treaty was concluded at Zurich:

"The rights conferred by the Treatics of Vienna can no longer be invoked, and the rights of the Hapsburgo-Lorraine, d'Este, and Bourbon dynasties *is less invulnerable than Austria would wish to have it thought.* In 1815, Europe considered the existence of those dynasties indispensable for its tranquillity, but now they are not only unanimously rejected by the Italian people, but their restoration would be a motive for continued agitations and permanent war. We consequently consider such a restoration as *dangerous for general peace and tranquillity*, and we think that Europe has in 1859 the same right to seek out the political combinations which are best suited to her security, as she had in 1815 to place Italy under the domination of Austria."

But the abandonment by Austria of her designs upon Central Italy cannot be regarded as making a final disposition of the Italian question. Motives for "continued agitations and permanent war" will never be lacking in Europe while the people of Venetia and the Romagna, of Sicily and Naples, are deprived of the rights now conceded to their more fortunate compatriots.

This truth is not likely to be overlooked in the great Congress of European States now announced as about to assemble; and the political movements of the next few months must be as important in their influence upon the history of the world as any of the great events which have marked the current year. It is worth noting in this connection that the absurd story set in motion by some of the Paris correspondents of the London Press, in regard to a demand for a "war indemnity," made by France upon Sardinia, proves to be like so many other rumors springing from the same sources, a malicious fabrication; and that France and Sardinia are evidently acting in concert and with one mind in reference to the relations of the Pope with the people of the Roman States.

Conflicts of Capital and Labor.

The Richmond *Examiner* makes the following inquiry:

"Does any man believe that such an effort could have been made any where in a free community to array labor against capital *with so little success?* Suppose that the attempt had been made at Springfield, Mass.—that an armed band of assassins had, after months of deliberation and full opportunities of disseminating their inflammatory appeals among the people, seized upon the Government Armory and held it in possession for twenty-four hours, with the avowed design of vindicating the rights of the oppressed laboring classes against the tyranny of capital—could the result have been possibly as harmless as it was at Harper's Ferry? Let the record of mobs, and riots, and railroad strikes, &c., &c., which illustrate the cotemporary annals of the Northern States, give the reply."

As regards the arsenal at Springfield, we think we may confidently state that there is nobody at the North at present charged with its defense against "armed bands of assassins," and that if any number of gentlemen who find themselves "hard up," think they can better their condition by seizing it, they are perfectly welcome to begin their preparations as soon as they please, either by "inflammatory appeals to the people" or otherwise. "The people" would be vastly amused by anything of the sort, and would think the "armed assassin" who composed the proclamation a funny fellow, and the *Herald* would probably employ him to act in one of its back rooms as a "foreign correspondent." If the joke were carried any further the artisans at Springfield would take the assassins aforesaid before the nearest Justice of the Peace, who would deal with them summarily, or else commit them for the purpose of having their sanity passed on by a jury.

We can assure the *Examiner*, moreover, that most people at the North are much too familiar with the slippery and evanescent nature of "capital" to suppose that any large amount of it is to be had by taking possession of an arsenal. If the editor of the *Examiner* could have a personal consultation with a few of our unhappy laborers upon the feasibility of this method of growing rich, he would be surprised at the roars of merriment which can still issue from their emaciated frames.

We may mention for the information of the *Examiner*, that there was a rising of labor against capital in this City in the Winter of 1857. The insurgents met daily in Tompkins-square, and listened to an average of four ungrammatical speeches a day. These atrocities lasted for about a week, and were at last put down by the badness of the weather and the monotony of the proceedings. The number of wounded was small considering the violence of the engagement, but cases of nausea were not uncommon.

We also had a great outbreak of railroad laborers at Jersey City a few weeks ago. It was another rising of labor against capital. The leader was a most desperate character—a descendant of the Irish kings; he wore an enormous rusty sword, and expressed his intention not to be taken alive. The militia were called out, and advanced boldly to the scene of action. A most sanguinary encounter was about to begin, when the rebel leader, unluckily for the cause of labor, recollected that moment that he had pressing business in a distant part of the country, and disappeared hastily in order to attend to it. Some twenty of his deluded followers were then seized by the Police, handcuffed, and being laid ignominiously on their backs in a baggage-car, were thus conveyed to durance vile. We believe they were liberated in a few days, and capital was once more triumphant.

These horrible scenes do occur now and then, we admit; but then the *Examiner* must remember that we are in a certain sense hardened to them. Our cotemporary will perhaps hardly believe us when we say, that neither during the Tompkins-square insurrection nor during the conflict between the New-Jersey militia and the rioters, was business in New-York suspended for one moment. Such is the *insouciance* of the gay and volatile inhabitants of this great but depraved Babylon.

The Democratic Vigilants.

The Virginia conspiracy threatens to play as prominent a part in the politics of our own day as the famous "Popish plot" of 1678 in the history of the great English revolution. To exaggerate the proportions, extend the ramifications, multiply the members, and develope the tremendous latent significance of this formidable contrivance of treason, a new Titus Oates was of course required, and the right man in the right place seems to have been found in the author of the very remarkable address last week issued to the world over the signature of a company of gentlemen who describe themselves as a Committee of the "New-York Democratic Vigilant Association."

This "Democratic Vigilant Association" was generally supposed to have been organized for the special purpose of enabling the Democracy of New-York to "purge and live cleanly." Its ministrations were to heal the moral wounds of Tammany. Nominations and elections were to be taken by these "Vigilants" from the publicans and sinners, the keepers of grogshops and professors of pugilism, and were to be given to the decent and discreet. As soon as the Association went to work, we were warned that a great change was obtained, and that the disorders of the Wigwam were about to disappear forever. The millenium was to begin with the Mayoralty of the Hon. John A. Dix; all the other public offices were to be filled, as far as the Democracy could fill them, with pure patriots, men strangers alike to the prize ring, the flash saloon and the indictments of the Grand Jury.

All respectable citizens, of course, rejoiced to learn such a movement was on foot, and wished the "Vigilants" all possible success in their self-imposed vocation. We were, and we all are, quite convinced that the rule of knaves and ruffians is not a logical consequence of any party creed, and that a man may be a perfectly sound Democrat and yet demur to the election of the "Benecia Boy" to the Comptrollership of the City. We feel perfectly satisfied that the country need not be confined in its choice of candidates to the dread alternative of Republicans or shoulder-hitters, and that men might be found who disapproved of the Free Soil movement, and yet have never served a term in Sing Sing.

We accordingly waited with patient goodwill for the revolution which the Fifth-avenue Democrats were to inaugurate. We looked to them for piquant criticisms upon the demoralization of partisan politics in New-York; for comprehensive schemes of municipal reform, for high-toned denunciations of those vulgar practices of the caucus and the canvass which have gradually disgusted the great mass of honest and honorable men with the very thought of public office, and have thus entailed upon the richest, most populous and influential city of the New World a local Government not easily to be paralleled in the cotemporary experience of the "effete monarchies" for venality, imbecility and indifference to the general good. Ten days of mysterious incubation in the secluded parlors of the Everett House and the Fifth-avenue Hotel at last produced the first fruits of this organization, so loudly heralded, so warmly welcomed with many a cordial God-speed by hundreds of citizens of every shade of political opinion. Never was "bright expectation" more rudely or more darkly dashed with amazing disappointment.

Not a word of City taxes, of street inspections, of police or civic law do these vowed crusaders of Municipal Reform vouchsafe to our eager souls. They do not so much as allude to Fernando Wood, or the cupola of the City Hall; to the Lower judgments, or the integrity of the polls. John Brown, of Ossawatomie, and the general wickedness of Abolitionism, are the themes of all their thoughts, and the whole strength of their combined efforts is lavished upon an attempt, five columns long, to prove that, between the carpet-bag of Col. Forbes and the carpet-bag of John Brown, all the Republican leaders of the North stand convicted of High Treason, and ought to be forthwith hanged, drawn and quartered!

Titus Oates, that white-wigged, wobble-mouthed priest, used to denounce any suggestion of common sense or justice as an atrocious effort to "stifle the Plot;" and it is very possible that these vigilant gentlemen of the Democracy may cry out in like manner against anybody who shall venture to question the wisdom or the fitness of their verbose parable about the original "conspiracy." Nevertheless we feel bound to express the very general astonishment and disappointment of all respectable New-Yorkers at the turn which has thus been given to a movement from which far better things had been hoped for. We do not dwell on the intrinsic absurdity of this address of the Vigilants, though much might be said on that score. It is impossible to imagine that the signers of this paper can really believe what they suffer themselves to indorse, in regard to the complicity of Mr. Seward, and other "leading Republicans," in the designs of John Brown. Nor do we care to insist upon the enormous blunder which, viewed merely as partisans, these gentlemen have committed in choosing this form of attack upon their political antagonists. Skillful Democrats, bent on using John Brown as a weapon of warfare, would never have perpetrated the folly of advancing such wholly untenable allegations against their foes. They would have acquitted the Republican Senators of any gross and vulgar share in this frantic attempt of practical Abolitionism, only to fasten upon them the more blistering logical responsibility of events which may be plausibly traced to the weakness of political Republicanism, but were assuredly never contemplated by the Republican leaders themselves. These are cuds of repentance which we, as parties not in interest, may leave our clumsy Vigilants to ruminate at their leisure.

Our only concern is with the disheartening light in which this *fiasco* puts the vital question of Municipal Reform. Here is a knot of gentlemen, men of known probity and intelligence, meeting together for the express purpose of frowning down the abuses of the partisan spirit. They have a great work to do; a work worthy the best efforts of the best men. They have only to protest with energetic manliness and downright common sense against the meanness, the corruption, the dishonesty of the strictly partisan *régime*, its principles, and its practice, to rally about themselves the best public sentiment of the city in which they live. It is their avowed intention to do this very thing. And yet, at the first glimpse of an opportunity for making a demagogic point against the political party to which they are opposed on national grounds, these self-styled "Reformers" fall to, like the most groveling of party hacks, throw aside all the really important objects professed to be sought by their organization, and vex the public ear with a vast flood of the old conventional partisan drivel.

How much this effort of the "Vigilants" may do towards bewildering the mind of the Democracy on the question of "Old Brown," we neither know nor care, though we shrewdly suspect that all intelligent Democrats must be bitterly chagrined by it as an exhibition of greater zeal than knowledge. But we do know, and we are sincerely sorry to feel that it has proved a heavy blow and great discouragement to all the friends of political honesty and genuine public spirit in the City of New-York.

Affairs in Mexico.

An interesting letter from our Special Correspondent in the City of Mexico appears in The Times of to-day. From the general tenor of advices now received, as well as from the statements of our correspondent, it is evident that there is more unity of action on the part of the Liberals, and that they have recently gained some military advantages, more especially throughout the districts which Marquez has been attempting to conquer for several months. The various reports of disaster to the Liberal troops that have been coming thick and fast from Mexico for the past month, the statement of the victories of Woll, one of the military chieftains of the church, over the Liberals, and his occupation of San Luis Potosi, all prove to have been fabrications.

It also appears that the defection of Vidaurri does no injury to the Liberal cause. On the contrary, his departure from the country will, doubtless, prove beneficial to that interest, as his patriotism was confined to his pocket, and all his acts had for their end and aim his own personal aggrandizement at the expense of the country at large. The promptitude and unanimity with which the people of his own State, which he had ruled so long, deserted him when he fully disclosed his selfish purposes, ought to be convincing proof that there is great moral strength and determination among the inhabitants of the northern tier of the Mexican States. And it ought to convince the people of the United States how mistaken they are in the opinion, so generally current, that military chieftains, such as Pesquiera or Vidaurri, can induce all or any one of these Northern Mexican States to secede from the Mexican confederacy, should they attempt anything of the kind. This is the very last step any one of these States bordering on United States territory could be induced to take. The mistaken idea to the contrary entertained by our National Government for some years past has caused them to commit serious errors in their diplomatic intercourse with the neighboring Republic. The ideas of State Sovereignty entertained by these chieftains and the people they rule, is, in some respects, vague, and in others extravagant; but with all their vagaries and extravagances, they will always avoid taking any step calculated to bring within their borders American volunteers or fillibusters, with whose plans and influence they are quite familiar.

From all advices at hand, we draw the inference that the Liberals are becoming more united and stronger, while the work of demoralization in the Miramon Government is steadily working its ruin. It is certain that the Government in the City of Mexico is more than ever distressed for the want of means, and while it is morally so weak as not to be able to punish one of the parties recently conspiring for its overthrow, it is absurd to suppose it can muster physical courage and means to make any decided demonstration on Vera Cruz, or other important points held by the Liberals.

We learn also the important fact that the English Minister, Mr. Otway, who, from his high official position, has been able seriously to retard the Progressive Party, is at last out of the country. In relief from his opposition the Liberals gain much, even if Mr. Mathews, now acting English Minister, should not see fit at once to acknowledge the Juarez Government. The inclinations of Mr. Mathews are well known to be in that direction, and he is anxious to unite with the American Minister in such a step.

With these advices from Mexico, we have notice from Washington that negotiations relative to the proposed treaty must be carried on at Vera Cruz. This is all well enough, provided our Administration has sufficiently mastered the subject to form any intelligent and definite idea as to its management, and to infuse into its agents its own conviction, and a small degree even of intelligence, honesty and nerve. We have no confidence that Mr. Buchanan's agency in the business will be productive of anything but mischief. His hand appears to blight everything it touches. We have more confidence that this negotiation will be brought to a successful termination by the good sense of Mr. McLane and the pressure of outside circumstances. If Mr. McLane will go to Vera Cruz, negotiate with Mexico as any intelligent New-York or New-Orleans merchant would negotiate, conclude and sign with the Juarez Government a treaty which shall consult the honor and welfare of both countries, he will be sustained by the whole country, and the Administration will not venture to oppose it.

OBITUARY.

Death of ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee.

The Hon. James C. Jones, whose decease at his home in Memphis, is announced by telegraph this morning, filled a prominent place in the politics of Tennessee for 15 or 18 years. He was a native of Wilson County, and a young and well-to-do farmer, of moderate collegiate advantages, when first elected to public life, in 1839, as member of the Legislature for his native County. As party excitement ran high at the time, being the eve of the noted Presidential canvass of 1840, Mr. Jones, who was of Whig politics, soon made his mark as a popular debater, earnest in manner, and impressive, rather than polished in matter; and after being placed on the electoral ticket, to *stump* the State for General Harrison, which he did with most effective zeal, he was nominated for Governor in 1841, against the then Democratic incumbent of the office of the late President Polk. He carried the State, but not to the conclusive satisfaction of Mr. Polk, who, upon the renomination of Mr. Jones in 1843, again took the stump, and was beaten as before, by about 3,000 majority, though not until after a singularly close and able hand-to-hand contest on both sides. After his second term as Governor, Mr. Jones, served on the Electoral ticket for General Taylor, though originally opposed to his nomination at Philadelphia over Mr. Clay—as he was to Harrison over Clay at Harrisburgh, in 1839. In 1851, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served his term of six years, with less distinction than had attended his early political career, on a less trying and conspicuous theatre.

The decease of the Earl of Westmoreland is announced by the Quebec steamer. The late Earl was born in the year 1784. In 1803 he entered the army and served in the expedition to Hanover as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Don, in 1805-6. He also served in Sicily, the Dardanelles, in Egypt and in Portugal. Military experience, thus acquired, fitted him for the post of Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the allied armies in Germany in 1813. In 1814 he acted as Envoy at the Court of Florence, and in 1814 he was appointed British Minister at the Court of Berlin. He retained that office for many years. In December, 1841, the Earl Westmoreland was accredited to the Court of Vienna, during the negotiations connected with the Turkish Conventions was acquired whatever claim he has to fame. Lord John Russell was dispatched as special Envoy, to arrange the details of the treaty for which Lord Westmoreland had secured the basis, and in 1856 the latter retired from this post. Besides being a member of numerous orders at home and abroad, the Earl of Westmoreland was a Privy Councillor and a Doctor of Civil Law.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The News from Mexico—The San Juan Question, &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 30.

The Mexican Minister, Señor Mata, has received advices direct from Vera Cruz by the *Saratoga*, at Pensacola. The Juarez Government does not authorize the consummation of any treaty at Washington, but signifies its determination to *continue the negotiations at Vera Cruz, conclude a treaty there if possible*, and if no treaty can be made, they will struggle on as best they can. This is the sum and substance of advices in reply to dispatches forwarded to Vera Cruz by special messenger, a few weeks since. It is not probable that advices *per Tennessee*, due here on Monday, will materially differ from those already received. Mr. McLane left Washington for New-York on Friday, but it is understood that he will not depart for Mexico until full consultation is held over dispatches to be received by the *Tennessee*.

There must be some mistake in the report of the murder of Mr. Chase, American Consul, by Marquez. Consul Chase resides in Tampico, a thousand miles from the locality where Marquez was at the last advices.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Intelligent gentlemen who have just arrived here from the Pacific coast, say that the people there will be surprised at the visit of Lieut.-Gen. Scott to San Juan, as only in the Atlantic States has that Island been magnified to the importance of a continent. While it belongs to the United States, and will be retained, they add that it is really not worth quarreling about, and that its value has been surprisingly over-estimated. It is certain that the tone of the British Ministry on this subject is not over agreeable to our Government, but an explicit declaration that Gen. Harney was not instructed to occupy the Island, and a calm and dignified explanation of all attendant circumstances, will, it is thought, produce a better state of feeling on the part of our trans-Atlantic neighbor.

Mr. Magruder left Washington this afternoon for Charlestown, to join his law partner, Mr. Chilton. These gentlemen have been retained by certain parties in Boston as associate counsel for Brown. They are both Virginians by birth, and Pro-Slavery men, if not slaveholders, but their reputation here is such as to leave no doubt that they will faithfully perform their duty. It is said that an unsuccessful effort was previously made to engage Montgomery Blair.

The President has recognized Robert Guilhobem dos Santos as Vice-Consul of Portugal at Norfolk, and Eugene Espra as Vice-Consul of the same Kingdom at Charleston, S. C.

Fires.

SUGAR-HOUSE BURNED—LOSS $130,000—INSURANCE $83,500.

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 30.

A sugar-house, six stories high, in Gooch-street, owned and occupied by Seth Adams, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss on the stock is $80,000, and on the building and machinery $50,000. The insurance on stock is $59,500, of which the following is in New-York offices: Fulton, $5,000; Humboldt, $2,500; Metropolitan, $3,000; Mercantile, $5,000; Fireman's Fund, $5,000; North American, $2,500; Irving, $1,000; Empire City, $5,000; Excelsior, $5,000. The remainder is in Boston, London and Springfield offices. The insurance on the building is $12,000 and on the machinery $12,000, of which the New World Company of New-York has $3,000, the Manhattan of New-York $3,000, and the Lafayette of Brooklyn $1,000. Very little stock was saved—not over 200 barrels of sugar. The fire was probably incendiary. Two houses in Crescent-place were slightly damaged.

A fire occurred at about 4 o'clock this afternoon in the sixth story of Banker & Carpenter's store Nos. 107 and 109 State-street, dealers in and manufacturers of paints, &c. The entire loss is about $1,000. The building is owned by Leverett Saltonstall. The cause of the fire is unknown.

STORES DESTROYED.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 29.

A fire broke out, this morning, in the rear of No. 202 Cambridge-street, which destroyed six buildings, most of them of no great value. Robt. Parkins, furniture dealer; White & Kinney, restaurant-keepers, J. C. Case, and G. W. Learned, are among the sufferers.

BURNING OF THE SHIP PLANTER.

Hyannis, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The ship *Planter*, on the stocks at Nantucket, was burned last night. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

BURNING OF THE MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Ypsilanti, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The State Normal School building, with two libraries, furniture, and the laboratory, were consumed by fire last night. Loss $25,000; insured for $10,000.

THREE SQUARES OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED—$100,000 LOSS.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Portions of three squares in the Third District of this city were burned last night. Seventy-four poor families were burned out. Loss $100,000.

A large fire is raging this afternoon at the corner of Poydras and Levee streets.

BURNING OF A PLANING MILL.

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Oct. 30.

The extensive planing mill of J. & C. Gibson has been totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $12,000.

Later from Havana.

THE ISABEL AT SAVANNAH—THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL—THE MARKETS.

Savannah, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The steamship *Isabel* brings Havana advices of the 25th.

Marshal Serrano is on his way to Havana to enter upon his duties as Captain-General of Cuba in November.

The health of Havana is good.

The sugar market was firm and buoyant. Good clayed was quoted at 8@8¼ rials, and Muscovado at 6¾@8 rials. Molasses was scarce and in improved demand. Rice also was in limited supply and good demand. Exchange on London, 60 days, 17¼@18 per cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, Boston and New-Orleans, 5¼@6¼ per cent. premium for sight bills, and 6¾@8 per cent. premium for 60-day bills. Freights were active.

From the Plains.

SLAUGHTER OF EMIGRANTS—THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF UTAH.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 29.

A dispatch received here says that the Salt Lake mail of the 7th inst. reached Atchison yesterday.

A party of emigrants, numbering seventeen, from Buchanan County, Iowa, were attacked by Indians near Kinney's Cut-off, and Mr. Kline, Mr. Mittimore, his wife, and six children were killed. Mittimore's two oldest sons and the remainder of the party escaped, and are now at Camp Floyd in a destitute condition.

Col. Stambaugh, the Surveyor-General of Utah Territory, arrived out on the 26th ult.

From Rio Janeiro.

COMMERCIAL AND MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Rio Janeiro dates of the 1st instant are at hand.

One hundred and seventy vessels were in port.

The *Champion*, from New-York for San Francisco, put into Rio on the 20th, in a leaky condition, and was obliged to discharge and repair.

The stock of coffee in port was 80,000 bags.

The war ships *Lancaster*, *John Adams* and *Dolphin* were in port.

Pro-Slavery Triumphs.

REPUBLICAN PAPER MOBBED IN KENTUCKY.

Newport, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Kentucky *Free South*, a paper of Republican proclivities, was mobbed last night, and its "forms" scattered in the street.

FUGITIVE SLAVE RECOVERED IN OHIO.

Columbus, O., Saturday, Oct. 29.

John Tyler, a fugitive slave, who escaped from Campbell County, Virginia, in 1854, was arrested here, yesterday, and brought before Commissioner Newhall, who remanded him to his owners. He was then taken to Covington.

From Baltimore.

THE ACTING MAYOR FATALLY WOUNDED BY A NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

Baltimore, Sunday, Oct. 30.

J. Marshal Hanna, reporter of the Baltimore

Sun, while in the fire-alarm telegraph office to-night, got into a difficulty with parties present drew a pistol and shot WM. L. MCPHAIL, President of the Second Branch of the City Council, and at present, acting as Mayor of the city during the sickness of Mayor SWANN. The ball took effect in the thigh and produced a serious and probably fatal wound.

The Steamship Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 30.

A letter from Norfolk reports the steamship *Quaker City* as having received new pieces to replace the damage to her machinery from Philadelphia She will soon depart for her destination.

Funeral of Judge Mason.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Oct. 30.

The funeral of the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON was very imposing. There was a military escort, and an immense concourse of citizens. The remains were buried in Hollywood, near those of EX-President MONROE,

Frost at the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Oct. 30.

There was a killing frost in various parts of Louisiana and Mississippi this morning.

From the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Overland Mail which left San Francisco on the 7th has arrived. Business has improved somewhat. A shock of an earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 5th.

THE AERIAL SHIP.

Letter from the Aeronaut, Prof. Lowe—Preparations for the Trans-Atlantic Voyage.

We have received the following letter from Prof. T. S. C. LOWE, the aeronaut, who proposes to undertake the aerial voyage to Europe in the *City of New-York*, now on exhibition at Crystal Palace-square. It will be observed that Prof. LOWE reposes great confidence in the efficacy of the apparatus he has devised for the accomplishment of his undertaking, and avows his determination, in case of disaster, to repair damages and try again. His letter will be read with interest:

A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

In yielding to the request of friends, who have desired me to make some explicit statement of my purpose in undertaking a trans-Atlantic voyage, I deem the occasion appropriate for an expression, in general terms, of my views on the art of ballooning. That the air-ship *City of New-York* will accomplish the desired end, I have no reason to doubt; nor can I see what obstacles can be thrown in the way of the successful progress of the undertaking, which the ample means placed at my command will not permit me to overcome. It is my intention to cross the Atlantic with a view to practical experiment and careful observation, and whether the attempt shall prove a success or a failure, it will at least have served the purpose of throwing new light upon the theory of aeronautics.

The impression seems to have become prevalent that no essential improvements in the art of ballooning have been effected since the era of the experiments instituted by the brothers MONTGOLFIER; that the efforts of modern aeronauts have resulted in no decided advance upon the discoveries of the last century; and that no practical effect can follow the most successful attempts to navigate aerial vessels.

This skepticism fails to do justice to the parties who have given their time and attention to the science of aeronautics; for while it is admitted that the progress of the art has been slow, and that the intricacies of a delicate problem have not yet been fully mastered, it would be idle to deny that our knowledge of the currents of the air has been greatly enlarged by practical experiment and by the investigations of distinguished scientific men, or that an actual improvement has taken place in the construction and management of balloons. That no more rapid progress has been made, is perhaps due to the fact that seven-eighths of the whole number of persons engaged in the pursuit of the art, are not practical investigators, but merely exhibitors; whose highest ambition is justified by pecuniary reward, and whose essays in ballooning are confined to limited ascensions. During the past fifty years, at least three thousand balloon ascensions have taken place in different parts of the United States, and, including aeronauts and passengers, some eight thousand persons have made aerial voyages, of greater or less duration. Of this whole number, it is not an unfair estimate to say that hardly one-eighth have partaken at all of a scientific character; and yet, in the face of this fact, enough has been shown to prove that the dangers of aeronautic voyages are not equivalent to those of other modes of travel, for while the experiments in ballooning have most commonly been conducted by inexperienced persons, but a single life has been lost, and that catastrophe was occasioned by sheer carelessness. I refer to the case of Mr. THURSTON.

I do not claim the credit of originating theories of the existence of air-currents. Twenty years since, Mr. CHARLES GREEN, a veteran English aeronaut, declared, as the result of various experiments which he had undertaken, that a continual current, setting from west to east always existed in the atmosphere; similar observations were subsequently made by French aeronauts; and, in this country, Prof. WISE discovered the existence of the current in the course of his early ballooning experiments. My own experience, whenever I have attained any considerable altitude, has verified this theory. Later investigations, however, have proved that this easterly current does not always exist at the same altitude. It may generally be found by ascending to the height of two and a half miles, but is not unfrequently encountered at an altitude of only one mile. It is by seeking this great air-current that the trans-Atlantic voyage must be accomplished.

No aeronaut will claim that balloons can be made useful for local travel, so long as we are obliged to depend upon the process of displacing air for lifting the burthen; for the obvious reason that no mechanical propelling power, attached to a body so large as a balloon, would give any headway, even in a moderate breeze. But for long voyages, and for crossing the Atlantic, nothing, I think, can be better than the common balloon, provided with attachments, like those I have already invented, or something better for the same purpose. I do not pretend that I have brought aerial navigation to perfection; nor do I believe that any one person will perfect it. No single individual developed the scientific application of steam-power, or brought the magnetic telegraph to its present state of completeness, and the same remark applies to the art of ballooning. It is time, however, that some one should make a bold push, permitting the world to give its verdict as it will, and endeavor to effect some practical demonstration which shall revive the spirit of inquiry and investigation. If nothing is done but to talk and theorize, or to make an occasional excursion, the aeronautic art will ever remain where it is.

Some people may think that I am insane, rash, or a seeker after fame, but this is not the case. I have for two years coolly considered the subject, and have provided for every contingency. I intended to make my first trip across the ocean entirely a private undertaking: but finding that the amount of expense to be incurred would overtax my personal means, I have been compelled to announce a public exhibition, while preparing for the voyage. I am confident of success for various reasons:

First.—I have a large balloon, which has a capacity of 725,600 cubic feet; therefore, should the envelope be no more perfect than those which are usually constructed, it will retain its power for a longer period.

Second.—I have devised mechanical appliances for raising and lowering the balloon while in the air without expenditure of the lifting power.

Third.—I have invented an apparatus for indicating the different currents below, so that advantage can be taken of these currents should I find myself going too far north or south. Should any accident occur, or should the balloon machinery fail to accomplish its work, the metallic life-boat, which will be suspended below the car, is rigged with sails, and will prove sufficiently strong to endure any sea.

It is true, I would have preferred another season of the year for undertaking this first great experiment of trans-Atlantic aerial navigation, but should this first attempt at an exploring expedition, as I term it, not prove entirely successful, I shall not be discouraged nor deterred from instituting experiments with a view to ascertaining the cause of failure and the remedy therefor. I shall be supplied with all the philosophical apparatus necesary to take meteorological observations. If aerial navigation is ever perfected, it will be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of opposition and detraction. I am willing to take the risk, and if I can do anything to add, in however small a measure, to the store of our scientific knowledge, I shall feel amply repaid.

I have no doubt, but cherish a fervent hope, that the time is not far distant when we can travel in the air without the aid of balloons for a buoyant force. I have already devised a plan for an aerial carriage, which can be navigated in any direction, and at a high rate of speed, as soon as a propelling power can be discovered, the weight of which shall be but one-third of that we now employ. It only requires some shrewd and intelligent inventor to do this, and aerial navigation will become a practical science.

T. S. C. LOWE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—On Saturday evening the Annual Exhibition of the American Institute, which has been open for the last few weeks at Palace Garden, was formally closed, with the award of premiums and an address by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq. Among the awards was one of a gold medal to the Manhattan Steam Fire Engine built by LEE & LARNED. Messrs. MAYNARD, LEONARD and RENWICK presented a report with reference to the merits of this machine, in which they commend it for its lightness, for the ease with which it runs over the rough streets of the City, and for its ability to generate steam enough to maintain the stroke through any length of time. A large number of silver medals were awarded to florists and fruit growers, and but comparatively few for new mechanical inventions. Mr. HALL's address, which followed the awards, summed up the results and benefits conferred on the community by the American Institute since its establishment and the opening of its first Fair in Gothic Hall thirty-one years ago. The long list of useful household and other inventions in common use that had first received encouragement from the Institute were enumerated. He closed by summing up the results of the Christian centuries of invention.

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—Ninety-one years ago, viz: Oct. 30, 1768, the first Methodist meeting-house within this country was dedicated. It occupied the site of the one now standing in John-street, and yesterday the congregation which worships in the edifice celebrated the event with appropriate services. There was a love feast at 5½ o'clock A. M., which was very fully attended, and was presided over by the Rev. NATHAN BANGS, the oldest Methodist preacher in the City. At 10½ o'clock the Rev. W. H. MILBURN preached an eloquent sermon from the parable of the ten talents: "Well done good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over many." A liberal collection was taken up at the conclusion of the services for the benefit of the Church. A general experience meeting was held at 2½ P. M., at which Bishop JANES presided. The Rev. Dr. BANGS, Dr. FLOY, and others spoke. At 6 o'clock there was a general prayer-meeting, and preaching at 7½ by Bishop JANES, from the 3d and 4th verses of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians. Subject: "The death of Christ and its object." The church, which has been thoroughly renovated and painted, presents a neat and cheerful appearance.

FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.—Shortly before 8 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in a frame stable in the rear of No. 210 Ninth-avenue, owned by THOMAS JAMES. The stable was soon consumed, and with it a horse belonging to Mr. JAMES, valued at $200. The flames communicated to the iron-railing manufactory of WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 247 West Twenty-fourth-street, which was also consumed. The M. E. Mission Church, No. 245 West Twenty-fourth-street, was nearly destroyed. This building, owned by Mr. CHARLES H. MOUNT, was valued at $2,500, and was insured for $1,500 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The Sixth Universalist Society, who formerly worshipped in the building, owned the organ, valued at $600, which was destroyed; not insured. Mr. MOUNT's dwelling, No. 249 West Twenty-fourth-street, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $300; insured in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Mr. WRIGHT's loss is about $1,000; not insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE DASHAWAY TEMPERANCE CLUB.—The members of the Dashaway Temperance Club, an organization founded by Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER, two weeks ago, held a meeting at the Fourth Ward Coffee and Reading Rooms, No. 36 New Bowery, last Saturday evening. There were nearly two hundred persons present, and they were addressed by ISAAC A. ADAMS, the Rev. Dr. JONES, Father HAMILTON, Mr. BROWN, of California, and ORVILLE GARDNER. It was stated that the object of the Club was to induce as many as possible, through the personal exertions of its members, to sign a Temperance pledge; that it was a branch of the Dashaway Club of San Francisco, Cal.; and that it already numbered more than two hundred members. THOMAS WESTON, Jr., was the Chairman of the meeting. During the evening psalms were sung by Mr. BROWER. The members of the new organization will hold similar meetings every Saturday evening.

DISAGREEMENT OF DOCTORS.—On Saturday morning JOHN TUCKER, an aged Englishman, died at Bellevue Hospital. It appeared at the inquest that he was found on Thursday morning in East Sixteenth-street, in an insensible condition, and that when carried to the Hospital he was detained at the gate a quarter of an hour before admission. Dr. R. FRANK HAWTHORNE, House Surgeon at Bellevue, testified that death resulted from a fracture of the skull, which had been produced by a blow from a cane or some other small instrument. Coroner SCHIRMER alleges that the *post-mortem* was not a thorough one, as it extended no further than making an examination of the dead man's skull. Dr. GEO. B. BOTTON gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by an accidental fall. The jury adopted the latter hypothesis, and censured Dr. HAWTHORNE "for insufficient and improper treatment at the reception of deceased at the Hospital, and at the *post-mortem* examination."

NARROW ESCAPE OF A SANDY HOOK PILOT.—CHARLES C. FREEMAN, a Sandy Hook Pilot, in taking the ship *Richard S. Ely* to sea, on the night of the 27th, at which time it was blowing very heavy from N. W., could not find the station-boat off the Bay, and proceeded to the light-ship, where he requested to be taken off. A boat was sent from the light-ship with two men, (ANDREW ANDERSON and JOHN MILLER,) and in endeavoring to get back to the light-ship they were blown out to sea. The next morning the pilot-boat *Mary Ann* (No. 13) spoke the light-ship and was informed of the accident. They immediately proceeded in search of the missing boat, and found them in tow of the ship *Webster*, bound to Liverpool, by which vessel they had been picked up about ten minutes previously. They were taken on board the pilot-boat about twenty-five miles E. by S. of Sandy Hook, completely exhausted, after being exposed in an open boat some eighteen hours. Mr. FREEMAN returns his thanks to Messrs. FRANCIS PENNEL, PETER R. BAILLIE and THOS. AITKEN, pilots, for their kind treatment to himself and companions while on board the *Mary Ann*.

A PERSEVERING POLICE CAPTAIN.—About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. HANSON left his horse and gig at the corner of Avenue A and Fourteenth-street, while he visited a patient. When he came out of the house his establishment was not to be seen. He communicated the fact to the Seventeenth Precinct Police, who telegraphed to the Police Headquarters, whence the information was sent to the several Police Stations. Just before 7 o'clock Capt. F. C. SPEIGHT observed a horse and gig proceeding at a rapid rate up Broadway, near Twenty-sixth-street, and started in pursuit. He captured the team after running to Forty-sixth-street, but the thieves escaped. The property was, of course, restored to Dr. HANSON.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—About 10½ o'clock, last evening, a number of men who were drinking in a lager bier saloon, in a basement on the corner of Broome and Mercer-streets, became engaged in a quarrel. During its progress one of the party fired several shots from a revolver. Great confusion ensued, and, it is said, one of the party was severely wounded. The police were soon on the ground, but the crowd separated, and no definite information could be obtained as to the cause of the quarrel or the name of the man who was shot.

SCHOOL FOR GRATUITOUS INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.—Notwithstanding the fusion between the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen" and the Cooper Institute, the school for the gratuitous instruction of young men in architectural and ornamental drawing, will be continued as heretofore. This school, which was originally founded by Mr. WILLIAM MILES, has proved to be a perfect success. Thirty young men regularly attend the classes, and the number of students is constantly increasing.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—To-morrow and on Wednesday the Registrars will meet in each District at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will remain in session until 9 o'clock in the evening, to attend to the correction and completion of the poll lists. Every voter who wishes to be sure of exercising his right on the 7th of November, should see to the registration of his name in person, as in some districts the poll lists have been lost, while in others it is unknown what disposition has been made of them.

DEAD BODIES FOUND.—An unknown woman was found dead on Saturday night in the house No. 579 First-avenue....A dead infant was found in an open lot in Thirty-fourth-street, near Lexington-avenue....The body of an infant was found in Hammond-street, and was taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house. The Coroners were notified of the cases....An old man named JAMES LUMLEY was found dead in a shed in Fifty-second-street. Coroner O'KEEFE's jury decided that heart disease had caused his death.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. THOS. MOUNTFIELD, who drives the newspaper express between this City and Newark, was passing the race-course near the plank road on Thursday morning, two pistol shots were discharged at him. Neither of them took effect, and Mr. MOUNTFIELD escaped by urging his horse to the top of his speed.

SLOOP SUNK IN THE HUDSON.—A sloop, name unknown, was capsized or run down on Friday morning between Garrison's and Cold Spring. It is feared that her crew have perished, as none of them have been heard from. The cause of the accident is unknown. A schooner was, on Saturday, engaged in efforts to raise her.

A SHOWMAN BITTEN BY A RATTLE-SNAKE.—JAMES H. BEARDSLEY, an itinerant showman, while exhibiting a rattle-snake, at No. 472 Canal-street, on Saturday, was bitten by it on the first finger of the right hand. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his wound was cauterized, with favorable results.

THEFT OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—Two photographs, valued at $60, were stolen from the Fair of the American Institute, where they had been placed on exhibition by Mr. J. GURNEY. The pictures were, it is alleged, found in the possession of one DAVID G. WRIGHT, who was held by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer a charge of larceny.

PICKED UP ADRIFT.—The sloop *First Consul*, belonging to Athens, N.Y., was yesterday discovered by the Harbor Police in the East River, abandoned. She was loaded with staves and drain-pipe. The owners can learn particulars at the office corner of Whitehall and State streets.

FOR EUROPE.—The screw-steamship *Bremen*, Capt. H. WESSELS, of the North-German Lloyds Company, left this port on Saturday, for Bremen *via* Southampton, carrying 157 passengers and $602,620 85 in specie.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—At a late hour on Friday night a number of young men assembled in the liquor store No. 220 West Sixteenth-street to raffle for a revolver. A dispute arose which soon resulted in an encounter between John Donnell and John McGinn. While they were fighting on the sidewalk a man named Charles Cohane, of No. 79 Ninth-avenue, attempted to separate them, when he received one stab in the breast and another in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of Donnell. He was left bleeding on the street, where he was soon afterwards found by Officers Bogs and Hughes, who had him removed to the New-York Hospital. From the wound in the abdomen his bowels protruded, and the surgeons believe it will result fatally. An *antemortem* examination was made, on Saturday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict charging Donnell with inflicting the wounds was rendered. The accused and McGinn are both in custody, the latter being detained as a witness.

ROBBING HER EMPLOYER.—A girl named Ellen McNair, who was engaged last week as a domestic in the family of Mr. A. B. Holmboe, of Hammond-street, Brooklyn, left the day after her engagement with $25 worth of her employer's property. Detective Wilson arrested her on Saturday and took her to Police Headquarters, where she was charged by several ladies with having treated them in a similar manner. Ellen acknowledged her misdeeds, and mentioned other places where she had committed larcenies.

DARING HOUSE THIEF.—Charles Nethercutt, a well-known thief, was detected on Saturday in the bedroom of Miss Rosanna Johnson, No. 85 Lewis-street, while carrying off a trunk filled with clothing. An alarm was given, and Miss Johnson's mother attempted to detain him, when he knocked her over and escaped to the street. He was arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, who committed him, in default of $1,500 bail, to answer the charges of larceny and assault and battery.

CAUGHT.—Several days ago Patrick Early, employed by Mr. Barrett, at Rondout, N. Y., stole $75 from his employer and decamped. A constable from Rondout yesterday found Patrick in this City, with $30 of the money and a new suit of clothes. Pat confessed the theft and was locked up.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Henry Gillman was held for trial on a charge of purchasing some canvas and hoat lines for $2 40, which had been stolen from the canal-boat *E. H. Mead*, and were valued at $40. ....A junk dealer, named Thomas Burke was arrested yesterday on a charge of receiving a chest of tea which he knew had been stolen. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for examination.

City Politics.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—The Fourth District Republican Senatorial Convention met on Saturday evening, and nominated Dr. SAMUEL HALL to represent the District in the Senate. Dr. HALL has also received a nomination from the American party.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Ex-Councilman HORATIO N. WILD has accepted the nomination for the Third Assembly District by the Republican, American and Whig Conventions.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD THROUGH GRAND-STREET.—A meeting of property-owners on Grand-street, (E. D.,) was held last Friday evening, to take action in relation to constructing a railroad through that street. Three propositions were under consideration; one from Mr. WATERBURY and associates, to build a road along Grand-street, connecting with the lower ferries, at five cents fare; one by Mr. IRA BUCKMAN, to lay rails from South Eighth-street Ferry to First-street, thence through Grand-street, and Bushwick and Maspeth avenues, to Newtown, at three cents fare; and another by Mr. MCGRAIT, which was substantially the same as Mr. BUCKMAN's project. The property-owners expressed themselves as favorable to Mr. WATERBURY's offer. Quite a number of Aldermen were present. Aldermen SCHOLES thought that the contract could not be awarded to Mr. WATERBURY, as others had offered to charge less fare than he. Aldermen KALBFLEISCH and MAURER expressed contrary opinions, and a resolution was adopted declaring it as the sense of the meeting that Mr. WATERBURY should receive the franchise. It is stated that fifty thousand dollars will build the road. A number of the property-holders are interested with Mr. WATERBURY.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The October Term of the Circuit Court stands adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on the first Monday in November. During the first week, none but Equity causes on the October Circuit, and other causes to be tried without a jury, will be heard by Judge LOTT or ELMOTT. On the second Monday of November at 11 o'clock A. M., Judge ELMOTT will hold a Circuit Court for Jury trials. The October calendar will be taken up and the following causes will constitute the day calendar: Nos. 34, 40, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75. The November calendar will be taken up when the October calendar has been disposed of. A Special Term of the Circuit Court will be held to-day.

CASE OF DROWNING.—JOHN WALKER, who resides at the corner of Columbia and Amity streets accidentally fell into the water at the foot of Carroll-street last Saturday evening. A plank was thrown to him, but he was unable to grasp it, and was drowned before further assistance could be rendered. The deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a family in destitute circumstances. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts mentioned.

DEATH FROM FIRE.—CARRIE CLINTON, a little girl six years of age, whose parents reside in Dean-street, near the Clove Road, died yesterday from the effect of burns received on Saturday. The deceased was playing about a bonfire when her clothes became ignited. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CHURCH ON FIRE.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the basement of the Episcopal Church on Carroll, near Hicks-street, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished with a damage to the premises of about $2,000. A defect in the furnace flue is supposed to have been the cause of the accident.

ROBBERY IN A CHURCH.—A woman, named O'CONNER, had a purse, containing $19, stolen from her while attending service in the Sidney-place Church yesterday. Sergeant CASS, of the First Precinct Police, last evening arrested a girl 10 years old, from whom he recovered the money.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—One VINCENT FABEN was arrested on Saturday, by Capt. MCLANE, of the Eighth Precinct, for robbing the house of JOHN DELANO a few nights before. The stolen property was found in his possession, and he was committed to answer.

BURGLARY.—The house of S. B. WILSON, No. 93 Clermont-avenue, was entered Saturday evening by thieves, who carried away property valued at $150.

THE WATER-WORKS.—The pump at Ridgewood Reservoir, which has not been working for two weeks past, was put into operation again on Saturday, so that hereafter there will be a constant supply of water.

The Steamer New-World.

HER PRESENT POSITION—EFFORTS FOR SAVING THE FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE.

There has been no change in the position of the sunken steamer since our report of Saturday. An additional anchor having been carried out, she no longer drifts by the action of the tide; and yesterday she was on a line on the spot where she first filled and sank, but had been forced into shallower water. The high tides of the last two or three days have occasionally submerged her nearly to the upper deck. Every day's delay, indeed, in getting her up, adds to the work of destruction among the light woodwork, and such portions of her furniture as still remain on board. The cargo floats out, package by package, at high tide. It is of course only at low water that operations can be carried on systematically to hoist it out. This is done as fast as it can be come at. The steamers *Columbia*, *Satellite*, and propeller *Alpha*, are near the wreck, rendering such service as may be required. Dry goods, teas and packages of general merchandise have been taken out and brought to the City, together with such of the passengers' baggage as is found outside of the latticed baggage-room. A plano-forte has also been rescued in, it is needless to say, a badly-damaged condition. The vessels were busy all day yesterday in recovering cargo. The large hoisting derrick will be sent up to-day, when the walking-beam, boilers, pipes and heavy machinery, will be taken out. Relieved of these, it is thought that she will float. The perfect wreck of the main portions of the engine will make it necessary to have a new outfit, and the steamer will not go upon the line again this Winter. The *Hendrik Hudson* has taken her place for the season.

Public Notice.
SOMETHING NEW.
SEAMLESS CAPS! CAPS! SEAMLESS CAPS!
Call on WHITE, "The" Fashion Hatter.
And examine his superior stock of Caps.
Traveling, Smoking, Sporting, and Riding Caps, at
No. 216 Broadway.

MEYERS'
Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
Houses, ships, &c., cleared of bugs, roaches, ants, fleas, rats, mice, &c. For sale by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, and by A. B. SANDS & CO., and druggists generally.

Young Men about to engage in business and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed and rise to usefulness and honor, should secure a Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines. Price $50. Hemmers attached. Parties not having the full amount can be accommodated by applying at the office, No. 489 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....50
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rent!
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDER-SHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
Made to our own order at
Shaker Village, N. H.
Warranted the best goods in the market.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Elegant Carpets!!
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE FROM AUCTION.
OF
ENGLISH,
MEDALION AND VELVET CARPETS.
100 pieces of best English Brussels, at 75c., 87½c.
200 pieces of elegant Ingrain Carpets, at 25c., 30c., 40c. per yard.
50 pieces English Druggets.
500 Hearth Rugs and Mats at half-price.
Floor Oil Cloths at a great sacrifice.
5 bales of Hemp and Dutch Carpeting, cheap.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.
Also, just received, per late arrival, 20 bales of John Crossley & Son's Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City. ANDERSON,
Sign of the large Gold Eagle.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
MEN OF FASHION
As well as the public at large, will find our
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Equal in cut, finish, quality and elegance to any in New-York, and
FAR CHEAPER
Than clothing of the same, or inferior style and quality, sold elsewhere.
P. S.—One price and one only for each article.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Sands' Sarsaparilla is said to be peculiarly beneficial to expel morbid humors, Strumous and Scrofulous, to prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptious upon the skin. There are many persons who need such a remedy. Why should they neglect to avail themselves of it?

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Extra Heavy Lambswool Undershirts and Drawers, Shaker-knit Half Hose, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barthelf'n
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Lester's Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Equal to any in the market. Prices, $50 and upwards. Offices No. 483 Broadway and No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

DYKES—JACOB.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. John Brash, WILLIAM DYKES to ISABELLA JACOB, daughter of William Jacob, all of this City.

UNCKLES—SWITZER.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at the Church of the Restoration, by the Rev. H. Blanchard, THOMAS H. UNCKLES to ANNA F., eldest daughter of Henry Switzer, Esq.

WARREN—CALDWELL.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 29, by the groom's father, the Rev. Ira D. Warren, IRA D. WARREN, JR., to MARY E. CALDWELL, of the former place.

BOLTON—HOFF.—At West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. A. Priest, Dr. EDWARD C. BOLTON, of New-York, to FANNY R., daughter of the late Rev. B. Hoff.

WHEATON—BARCILO.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. A. D. Traver, CHARLES WHEATON, Esq., to CAROLINE T., daughter of the late Hon. Seward Barculo, all of Poughkeepsie.

DIED.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, ANN, relict of Patrick Russell, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 255 Monroe-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GLEESON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, of consumption, PATRICK GLEESON, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Michael and Hugh O'Donoghue, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 26 Desbrosses-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, MARY CORNELIA, wife of Henry Morgan, and daughter of the late Archibald M. Pell.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 248 4th-st., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

CLINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 29, CARRIE B., youngest daughter of Benjamin and Catharine T. Clinton, aged 5 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, corner of Dean-st. and Clove Road, Brooklyn.

STRANG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 29, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, JANE, the wife of Horace Strang, aged 37 years and 5 months.

Her funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 1 Fleet-place, near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

HACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, of croup, FANNY GARDINER, daughter of Edward T. and Ann E. Hackett, aged 1 year, 5 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, in Flushing av., near Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bellport, L. I., for interment.

LEE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday evening, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock, EMMA JANE, only child of Henry M. and and Eliza Jane Lee, aged 6 years, 6 months and 1 day.

Her funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 71 Bridge-st.

"For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 28, HUGH ROGERS, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. Rogers, No. 45 High-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

BRIDGES.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 29, THEOPHILUS BRIDGES, a native of Colchester, Essex, England, aged 54 years.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

FERRIS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 28, LETITIA, wife of the late Joshua Ferris, in the 69th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at that place, without further notice, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 569, Oct. 29, 1859.
48, 64, 44, 11, 17, 5, 46, 55, 67, 26, 13, 40.
Class No. 570, Oct. 29, 1859.
37, 72, 22, 8, 31, 5, 48, 73, 51, 20, 65, 9, 29.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

ADVERTISING IN CALIFORNIA.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. are prepared to advertise in all the papers in California, at the lowest rates. Apply at No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOUR SECOND HAND SAFES
FOR SALE LOW BY
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
A large assortment of our WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES constantly on hand.

TEA SETS AND CASTORS—NEW STYLES.—Some beautiful patterns just out, which I am offering to the trade or at retail at low prices.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PAGE'S "VENUS,"
Now on exhibition at the galleries of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10th-st., near Broadway.
PAGE'S "VENUS,"
Now on exhibition at the galleries of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
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Now on exhibition at the galleries of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10th-st., near Broadway.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Fourth Lecture in this Course will be delivered on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Subject—"LESSONS FOR THE HOUR."
Single tickets 25 cents. Tickets admitting one person to the remainder of the course, (five lectures,) $1. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose

INSTRUCTION.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Engineering: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. Architecture.
3. Mechanics.
4. Astronomy and Navigation.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. General Chemistry—Inorganic and organic.
2. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. Applied Chemistry—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. Physical Geography—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Ranney's, No. 833 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
E. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 210 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,

No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College in the highest form. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. BEYMUHR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered so as to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SCYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every advantage of a strictly home life with the highest public educational facilities, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Wm. C. Weston, A. M., Principal. The thirty-second semi-annual session will commence on Monday, Oct. 31. Circulars at Clark, Austin & Smith's, No. 3 Park-row, and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

JOHN MAC MULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, since the Primary Department of his School is full, he will not be able to receive any more pupils in that department. The names of all applicants will, however, be entered as they apply, and notice sent in that order of any vacancies that may occur.

LAWING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Green's, No. 699 Chatteris's, No. 763 ½, and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Gentleman and boys are prepared practically for business in a short time. Two $10 scats for Book-keeping vacant. Private desks, $15. Ladies' cheap Writing Class, $2 50.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—GEO. HUDSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDS, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Delmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The Winter term of this School will open Nov. 2. Number limited. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. Board and tuition unexceptionable. For circulars or information, apply to the Principal,

THOMAS C. O'REILLY.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $50 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

AMER. SCHOOL INST NO. 256 BROADWAY, AND NO. 663 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA. Schools supplied with competent teachers. Parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. Wanted, a principal for a public school near New-York; salary, $700.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $180 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., will take into his family four more boarding pupils. If under twelve years of age, and pursuing only English studies, $260 a year; if over twelve, $300. All bills payable quarterly, in advance.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN—DECORATED of Colonel in the Staff of the French Army, and newly arrived in this country, is desirous to find pupils to teach them the French, his maternal language, and also the Spanish, with which he is conversant. Address P. D., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau st, up-stairs, until November 2.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms $100 to $125 per quarter.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGUES and DUBIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room A, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 33 EAST 49TH-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 19.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., will reopen for the Winter Session on Monday, Nov. 7, 1859. For terms, apply to C. I. CRAWFORD, A. B., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 24th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 42 East 23d-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 29th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 600 Hudson-st., New York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.

For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER'S SITUATION, BY A young lady of many years experience, to teach the English, French and Latin languages in a school or private family, where she could receive lessons in musical part compensation; salary not so much an object as a good home; New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Address W., Box No. 1,621 Post-office, New-York. References satisfactory.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND MUSIC.—WANTED—In a boarding-school near the City, a first-rate teacher of French, German, vocal and instrumental music, with piano-forte. None need apply but an unmarried man, of unquestionable character and experience. Address E. SEYMOUR, Bloomfield, N. J.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, French and music, desires to form an engagement as resident or visiting instructress. No objection to the South. References given and required. Apply to the lady of the house, No. 74 West 32d-st.

A LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE AS a visiting governess, desires a situation; she teaches the usual English branches, and music. Terms very moderate. Will give music lessons at $2 per quarter. Address TEACHER, Room No. 29 Cooper Institute.

WANTED—IN A LADIES' SEMINARY, ON THE Brooklyn side, an efficient resident teacher of music, French and drawing, in any two of these branches. Cards of address left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and aloe miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The firm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The grounds adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of hay, wheat and oats. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 36 Ferry-st.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES are OFFERED for sale by E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av., where cards of admission may be had to view the premises:

Two first-class brown-stone English basements, 33d st.	$12 500
Two high-stoop brown-stone, on West 47th-st.	11,000
One high-stoop brown-stone, on 29th-st.	10,000
A dwelling house (full lot) on 54th-st., near 5th-av.	10,000
A large handsome house on 2d-av.	11,500
A first-class house on East 35th-st.	25,000
A three-story handsome house on West 22d-st.	11,000
A three-story handsome house on East 30th-st.	7,500
A three-story handsome house on East 42d-st.	7,500
A very stylish house (full lot) on 33d-st., near 5th-av.	18,500
A first-class house on Madison-av.	20,000
A handsome brick house on West 28th-st.	10,000
A four-story brown-stone on 32d-st., near 5th-av.	15,000
A very fine large house, with elegant furniture, on Lexington-av.	20,000

For further particulars and cards to see the above, apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of no act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.

WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. LEVERETT,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Several desirable building sites situate in the Town of Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y. A part of these lots are situated in the centre of the town, and are beautifully located for building, the Cheoung River running directly in the rear. They will be sold, or exchanged for city or country property in the immediate vicinity of the City. For description of property and particulars, apply to ALEX. P. KINNAN, No. 253 Fulton-st.

TENNESSEE LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—10,000 acres in two tracts of 5,000 acres each, of the table lands of Southeastern Tennessee; rich soil, heavily timbered, well watered; contiguous to railroads; title perfect; no incumbrance. An opportunity for a great bargain, such as rarely occurs. Will be given by early application to VAN WINKLE & WYNANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first class farm; fine house and fine out buildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone basement house, northwest corner of South 5th and Berry-sts., Williamsburgh, about 5 minutes' walk from the ferries, furnished with all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., inquire of D. BURHANS, second door from the corner.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VALuable out lots, improved, 1½ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty on 3d-av., the best on the av.; two houses and lots, for $11,000; now rented for $2,000; also, a fine property in Erie, on the Bowery, not far from Broome-st.; rented for $2,050. For further particulars, apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 29th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.; the location; lot 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, with a first class frame house in fine order, filled in with brick; has modern improvements, and is a large, roomy house. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hud on with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 51 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome cottage of eight rooms, 5 minutes' walk from station-house on Flushing railway, twenty minutes from depôt, and 14 miles from New-York.

SHIPLEY & CO., No. 64 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CORNER PROPerty corner of Broome and Greene-sts., lot 75 x 100 ft. This is an excellent opportunity for capitalists, as this property will very soon be wanted for commercial purposes. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 49th-av. and 23d-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the 49th-av. and 150 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address or note, No. 21 West 26th-st.

LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Location Montague-terrace. Size, 25x100 feet. Apply to DAVID RAIT, jeweler, No. 435 Broadway.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 94 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste, and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas-house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 3 acres, two miles from Metuchin Depôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 178 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLODGOOD, on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH EIGHT rooms, situated at Astoria, five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Also for sale, furniture that was purchased but 1 year, very cheap, as the owner intends moving to the South. Inquire at No. 46 Murray-st., within five days.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A cottage on Staten Island, at Elliottville, 3 minutes' walk from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For particulars apply to R. R. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES TO HIRE A BASEment office between the 6th and 8th avs., above 14th and below 50th-st. Any having such will please address Dr. THOMAS LANGDON, No. 717 6th-av., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family, who will make a first-rate tenant, rent not to exceed $1,000; location on west side, below 20th-st. Address X., or call at No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, THREE stories, high stoop, between 14th and 50th sts., and 7th and Lexington avs. Price from $7,000 to $10,000. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise, jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. J. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TWENTY LAP DOGS FOR SALE, KING Charles breed. They are called great beauties. To be seen at No. 1 East 21st-st., up stairs, until sold.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

One on West 21st-st. Rent	$1,000 per annum.
One on West 24th-st. Rent	1,200 per annum.
One on East 24th-st. Rent	1,400 per annum.
One on East 35th-st. Rent	1,600 per annum.
One on East 35th-st. Rent	1,300 per annum.
One on East 31st-st. Rent	900 per annum.
One on East 38th st. Rent $45 a month, and board gentleman and wife.	
One on West 23d-st. Rent	2,400 per annum.
One on 7th-av. Rent	1,000 per annum.
One down town. Rent	800 per annum.
One down town. Rent	800 per annum.
One on Thompson-st. Rent	1,000 per annum.
One on West 31th-st. Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on 4th-st., 17 boarders, and board 3 persons. Rent	1,200 per annum.
A suite of 6 elegantly furnished rooms on 6th-av. Rent	70 a month.
A suite of 4 rooms on 32d-st. Rent	25 a month.
A splendid lower part of house on Clinton-place	

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 317 West 24th-st., with modern improvements; rent $(50; also, a new house, three-story, high stoop, modern improvements, in West 28th-st., near 10th-av.; rent $(50; and others. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.; office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE, on 27th-st., near Lexington-av., with handsome gas fixtures, elegant mirrors, and about 20 tons coal laid in for the Winter; will be let at the reduced price of only $1,300 until May; immediate possession given.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $1,500 per annum, and all the furniture for sale at a great sacrifice. This house is now filled with first-class boarders. A good chance to make money.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A HANDSOME LITTLE COTTAGE UP TOWN TO LET.—Rent $400. The furniture—nearly new—for sale, price $600, part cash; balance can be paid in 5 monthly payments. Good chance for new beginners. Must be let to-day.

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water and gas to the third story; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 119 East 31st-st., near 3d-av., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., or from 3 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN stone, four-story, high-stoop house, to let, at once, on Madison-av., very near the Park; rent, $2,400. For cards of admission, call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LEASE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FIVE-story store, Nos. 177 and 179 Chambers-st.; strongly built and desirably situated for grocery or like trade. Apply from 11 to 12 A. M., on the premises.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO RESPECTABLE families, the second and third floors, together with basement kitchen of house No. 149 3d-av. Inquire in the store.

A SMALL HOUSE, NEATLY AND COM-fortably furnished, to let down town; rent only $300 per annum; possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.—A lot in Canal st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—No. 491 FOURTH-STREET, BEtween Broadway and 2d-av. To let, with board, two front rooms on second, and two on third floor. The house and location are pleasant, and, as will as a first-class table, will be found the comfort and pleasantness of an elegant home. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, a front parlor and one or two bedrooms, on the third floor of a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address H. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND Bedroom may be obtained at Mrs AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor of No. 5 East 16th-st.; near Union Park. The rooms have all the modern conveniences and are very desirable for a family.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.

E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD FOR a single gentleman in a modern-built house, with large rooms, bath, gas, &c., with a European lady; location pleasant, near the cars, and but a few minutes' walk to Wall-st. Ferry. Family meals—breakfast, dinner and tea on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only, and place of business, GORDON, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife may be accommodated with board, and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 61 West Washington-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Furniture all new; location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—COMFORTABLE Board for the winter, modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., pleasant location, six minutes from Fulton-ferry. It will be ready 1st November proximo; furnished rooms and board for two gentlemen, house well warmed; an excellent table. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a front parlor on second floor and first-class board; location genteel, and convenient to Wall-st and South ferries, three to five minutes walk, at No. 63 State-st., 4th door from Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant, and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A FRONT Parlor and bedroom, furnished, can be obtained at No. 46 East 28th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT Room, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 52 Henry-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNION-SQUARE.—A strictly private family wish to let a second story, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; with such only a liberal arrangement will be made. breakfast if desired. Cards of address at TARMAN'S, Long-store, 21st-st. and 4th-av.

BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, furnished, to let, with board, to a family or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the Bay; within 5 minutes' ferry, three minutes' walk. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let with board, to two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., in the house. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. Reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms on second floor, or a small part of the house on reasonable terms. Reference exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—OR A family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, in a private French family, at No. 150 West 37th-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

A MOST ELABORATELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on second floor, front, to let, located on Broadway, near 5th-av. Hotel, to a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, without board; price $15 per week. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—(BROADWAY, where 15th-st.)—one single room to let, with board, to a gentleman. This is a desirable location—the room now vacant fronts on the Park. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME FOR THE winter, where lessons on the piano, in French, &c., would be taken as payment for board, &c.; references exchanged. No. 132 West 11th-st.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms for families and single gentlemen; wishing good accommodation can get board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH FULL or partial board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

BOARDERS WILL BE DIRECTED, GRATIS, to first-class houses, by calling at my office; I have a large number of places desirably located

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH AVENUE, HAVE TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms, with bath-room attached; also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season, in this quiet and desirably-located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., refiners, owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents wanted.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

also on

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT or travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. 3½ per cent allowed. E. W. HAUGHWOUT, President. GEORGE SEELY and JOHN MOLEAN, Vice-Presidents. O. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE,
All the sizes, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LADLOW & SON, at the Stock Agreement at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called it erein, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 & 646
Jandenteet Bandt	10	3497
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Bulnes	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Wyckoff Bellamy (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5171
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3612, 3652
William Flint	½	5
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crear	1	3919
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3221, 3332, 3571
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	422
Odon Wolfsohn	20	5313, 53 5
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	255, 5341
Milton McCoonell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional STOCK of the NORTH BANK of Missouri at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." Read *Human Frailty*, a book sold by Dr. BARROW, New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Apothecary's Hall, corner of Pineapple and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosaunoian, or Bean Liverwort. Each $1.

FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Chologogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chrooic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 50 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Remedy's Discovery. Always at

GUION'S, No. 117 Bowery.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at

NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,

a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Infectious Diseases, Spermatorchœa, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8 o'clock.

Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. HENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.

For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons contemplating marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine steel plate. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 439 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 16 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greenwich, two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greenwich-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that taints the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME ARTICLE FOR THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, broken or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BUCKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Janedenckes his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

s10-law6w M*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BUCKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 1. Summons for relief. (Com. not. Ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

s10-law6w M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.

s22-law6m M* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE to SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA RAILROAD, and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama. DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC, 4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on

THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M., to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC, R. H. PEARSON, will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 500 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. WILLIAMS, Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HAVEMEYER & CO., 3 South-st.

First cabin, $90. Second cabin, $35.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

The favorite steamship ISABEL, Wm. ROBINS, Commander, will leave Charleston for the above ports on the arrival of the steamer COLUMBIA from New-York; to leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this route will meet with no detention at Charleston, as the ISABEL leaves immediately on the arrival of the steamer from here. Through tickets may be had by applying to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

Send or call for circular.

TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.... $15 | Deck.... $6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Orleans	$32 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 80
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Notice.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of this line will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight taken after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. COWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $16. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COLES, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. STEVENS, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & RENEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. HOWELL, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$15
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TWICE A week.—For NORFOLK, PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND.—The steamship ROANOKE will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, 2d November, at 3 P. M. The JAMESTOWN will leave on SATURDAY, 5th November. Passage and fare stateroom included, to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & RENEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PASSAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN Line to Havre and Paris will receive freight, at their office, No. 72 Pearl-st., and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York for Havre. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. JAMES LANSING & CO., Agents.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. SIDNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows.

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—7:45, 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—12 M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.

White Plains—8 A. M., 7 A. M., 5 P. M.

Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.

Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, and principal intermediate stations. Mail train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M.; and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and those via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading with fast change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M., passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock returning, leave Flushing at 9:30, 10, 3 & 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8 A. M., and 6:15 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Albany at 6:45, 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and 4:40 Way Passenger at 10 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM FOOT OF CEDAR-ST.—Mail Express Line, leaves New-York at 7, and 9:00 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M., for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; for Sconset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:15 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and ATLANTIC STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The Steamer DANIEL DREW, foot of Murray-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West: Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

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HOUSEKEEPERS,

USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most electual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Depôt No. 245 Washington-st., New York.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 bols. New-Orleans Molasses,
200 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of New-York, free of charge.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS.—RECEIVED BY LAST steamers, 100 cases prime new figs, including 20 cases of the Agas fig, the largest and finest flavored of any that come to this market. For sale by JOHNSON & ELLIS, No. 193 Washington-st., corner of Fulton.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.

CHAMPAGNE WINES, FROM BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment of the sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne de Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st. BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES OF BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,) No. 17 WATER-ST., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC. ALSO, SERINETTE BRANDY. GET PELEAY GIN. DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT. For sale by their Agent. C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

"The best Piano existing."

From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS Removed to No. 202 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

ULLANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt—

$145, $150, $165, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

HAINES BROTHERS' SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES. AT THEIR NEW WAREROOMS, No. 625 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS having greatly enlarged their manufacturing facilities, and built two large and elegant warerooms, at No. 625 Broadway, New-York, are now prepared to furnish their large and increasing wholesale and retail trade with any number of their celebrated instruments, at very low prices, for cash or approved paper.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE LOW. New Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and the rent allowed on purchase if so hired.

These instruments are all warranted for three years, and are not surpassed for quality, purity and power of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty of finish and strength in their manufacture, by those of any other maker in the country.

WAREROOMS, NO. 625 BROADWAY, next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the most eminent judges of the country, such as B. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) W. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded the prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS. For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reduced. Second-hand Pianos, from $50 to $125. Pianos from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We have spoke of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW-YORK.—Organs and Pianos at great bargains. Only for a stops, and 1 octave pedals, worth $600 for $250 in second-hand Pianos, rosewood and mahogany, for $20, $30, $45, $60, $95, $115; 25 elegant new Pianos, from $160 to $350, at No. 1,097 Broadway, corner of 32d-st.

R. GONZALEZ.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.—SUPERB 7-OCTAVE rosewood Piano, rich, full tone, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; been used a few months, in perfect order; worth $375; will be sold at nearly half its cost. Inquire at No. 145 9th-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR SCALE Pianos, full iron frame, patent damper, pneumatic for standing in tune. Warerooms No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.; Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251 West 13th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS AND MELODEONS to rent, or on monthly installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 239 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 8 years.

A SPLENDID

FROM MEXICO.

Festivities at the Capital—Liberal Gains—Circular of Mr. Otway—His Departure—General Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Oct. 2, 1859.

The national festivities in commemoration of the Independence have passed off in as happy a style as if the country was rolling in wealth and nothing existed to distract the public mind. The 16th and 27th ult. were both celebrated in grand style. Orators made speeches, the populace crowded the plaza, alameda and the paseo, the priests performed Te Deums, the military marched to martial and operatic music, small boys set off squibs, and the *leferos* got drunk and went to prison accordingly—all of which patriotic exhibitions were made and performed just as if this precious country had not lost everything and gained nothing by its independence. The 26th was kept as a day of mourning for the heroic dead, and the 29th was celebrated as MIRAMON'S birth-day. Thus the week just past has afforded three feast days, which, with Sunday, make four days in seven, of all play and no work—just the thing that suits the Mexican fancy.

Tepic is again certainly in the hands of the Constitutionalists. Gen. MARQUEZ, who was marching on that place, has suffered two defeats, and has been compelled to fall back on Guadalajara, where he now is surrounded by a superior force of Constitutionalists. From letters of MARQUEZ, it appears the clergy have, on the line from Guadalajara to Tepic, has been about 1,300 men, in killed, wounded and dispersions; 700 stand of muskets; 22 cannon; 3,000 musket cartridges; 600 rounds of cannon charges, with all the camp trumpery at Tepic and a larger portion of his own baggage trains.

Gen. DEBLADO and the Constitutional chiefs in the Bajio and region toward San Luis Potosi have been for some time backing and filling near the city of Leon. They have twice compelled Gen. WOLL to fall back to Yrapuato. Several small scrimmages have taken place, but nothing of a decisive character. WOLL, on one occasion, drove the Constitutionalists out of Leon, caught some foreign teamsters and shot them. He has since been twice driven out of the same place.

By the stage which arrived two days ago from Guanajuato we learn that the Constitutionalists have moved in body from San Luis Potosi in the direction of Guanajuato. Gen. PUEBLITA has lately shown himself this side of Guanajuato with a considerable force. All the indications are that we shall have another siege before the close of this month.

ROBLES, COBOS and other clergy chiefs are here still trying to raise money. It is a desperate business and the only chance appears to be a new forced loan. ROBLES wishes to make a campaign against Vera Cruz, but it is still thought that MIRAMON will take charge of this campaign in person.

ANFUDIA, ALATRISTE and CARVAJAL are fortifying themselves at Tlascala. They have a force of about 2,000 men concentrated in that quarter, with the view to operate upon Mexico in the event of MIRAMON'S moving upon Vera Cruz.

The withdrawal of VIDAURRI from the Constitutional ranks appears to have had but a very slight effect upon the cause. We have no advices as yet that the action of VIDAURRI has caused the withdrawal of one of the frontier chiefs from the field. It is not known here what motives induced VIDAURRI to this foolish step, but doubtless his own personal advancement was the first and leading cause. I imagine the result will not be satisfactory to him unless he has assistance pledged from the United States.

For some days a report has been current that MIRAMON is about to give over the Presidency to ZULOAGA once more, in order to take the field in person against the Constitutionalists. The idea, I believe, is entertained, but whether it will be carried out or not I cannot say.

The ruling spirit amongst Mexicans. PEZA, the Minister of Finance, was always taken for a great scoundrel before his elevation to the Finance Bureau. Since he has been there he has proved himself the greatest knave that has ever been in the position, not even excepting PAYNO, who has heretofore carried off the palm. It appears that PAYNO has got hold of PEZA, and the latter, in consequence, has become so bad that he cannot be trusted with anything of value, not even his own new paper money, which amounts to the next thing to waste paper. It has therefore been found necessary to place a keeper over the Minister of Finance to take charge of all moneys and hold on to one end of any valuable paper while PEZA signs it. MIRAMON keeps this fellow because he does not wish to appear fickle, so some say—but more likely because he can find no person who will take the place more honest. A nice state of things to be sure.

A case of a most atrocious character has just been reported here by persons from the interior. An American who had rendered services to the British Consul in Tepic, in saving his consulate from being plundered by the mob during the time the Constitutionalists were there in July last, was arrested by MARQUEZ after his entrance into the town, and after being marched half way to Guadalajara and back again, and after laying in prison without any examination or trial whatsoever, was shot by order of MARQUEZ one night, and his body strung up to a tree *as an example to foreigners!* I learn the particulars of this shocking affair are now on the way to the British Legation in this city from the Consul in Tepic, and it is reported Her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* will give it his early attention. Is it not time that our Government did something to stop this kind of atrocities?

Before Mr. OTWAY'S departure he addressed a circular to his fellow-countrymen, of which I give a copy:

CIRCULAR OF MR. OTWAY TO BRITISH RESIDENTS.

BRITISH CONSULATE, Mexico, Sept. 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: As the speech of Mr. SCHNEIDER in the House of Commons on the 8th July last—a copy of which I have the honor to inclose herewith—in reference to the affairs of Mexico, is considered by H. M.'s Minister to be highly personal and calumnious, he has instructed me to lay it before his countrymen resident in the capital, and request them, in his name, to pass a verdict upon the justice or injustice of the charges therein brought against him.

In accordance, therefore, with Mr. OTWAY'S instructions, I beg you will do me the favor of communicating to me at your earliest convenience, either in the form of a signed declaration, or in the manner you may deem most advisable, your opinions upon the subject matter of Mr. SCHNEIDER'S speech. I have only to add Mr. OTWAY believes you are all aware under what circumstances asylum was given to the lady President in H. M.'s Legation, and that H. M.'s late Government approved of such asylum having been accorded to Mme. MIRAMON.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
JOHN WALSHAM, H. M. Acting Consul.

To the British residents in Mexico.

REPLIES OF THE BRITISH RESIDENTS.

The foregoing circular has drawn forth a number of replies, all—with one exception—more or less strong in denouncing Mr. OTWAY, and in sustaining the speech of Mr. SCHNEIDER. The only reply favorable to Mr. OTWAY is signed by Mr. MCINTOSH and his sons, and the reasons for this reply are familiar to every one in Mexico. Mr. MCINTOSH was at the time the heaviest banker in Mexico. He lent money to the Government, and during the American invasion was the great friend and adviser of SANTA ANNA. His guileful tongue was one of the strong causes of the armistice made by Gen. SCOTT after the battle of Churubusco, which was broken by Mexican treachery and cost so many unnecessary lives. After the war, Mr. MCINTOSH found those he had befriended treacherous to him, and driven to great straights he resorted to means which soon exposed his weakness and brought him down, overwhelmed with debts and tainted commercial fame. He was deposed by the British Government from the position of British Consul in this City. For several years he has been extremely poor, all the while trying to get something from the Mexican nation in the way of reclammations. He had been unsuccessful in getting the support of any British Minister until very lately, when, making some propositions to Mr. OTWAY, he obtained his services, and a claim was accordingly put forward for $15,000,000. Mr. OTWAY advocated this claim, and Mr. MCINTOSH has seen fit to indorse Mr. OTWAY as the *beau ideal* of a British Minister—thus sustaining that mutual admiration so conveniently commenced between them.

The replies of a character adverse to Mr. OTWAY are strong. Some of them are severe. One tells him he has disgraced the British name in Mexico. Another, that he has been guilty of treason, and proves the assertion by *Blackstone*. All sustain Mr. SCHNEIDER, and say that he only failed in exhibiting the outrages upon Englishmen to their full extent, and the utter incapacity of Mr. OTWAY. Most of these replies, with the circular, will be sent direct by the signers to Lord John Russell, who will thus have OTWAY'S own evidence to condemn him and discharge him from the diplomatic service.

On the 29th ult., the retiring British Minister took his departure from this for Vera Cruz. The spectacle presented at the Gate of San Lazaro when OTWAY took his diligence was a poor enough, according to all reports. But three or four persons were there to bid him a long farewell. A large crowd, however, were on the spot to bid good-bye to other families who were going. The extra escort granted to a retiring Minister made it an object for several families to avail themselves of the occasion to get safely to the coast. Amongst these were the families of L. S. HASCOSE, Esq., bound for the United States, and Mr. GIBSON, bound for England. Mr. BENFIELD, the younger, under order of banishment, also availed himself of this opportunity to take with him his young wife to her friends in Kentucky. A large number of odds and ends of families also took the road at the same time. Altogether, I should say, about sixty persons, mostly foreigners, left here on the 25th, to escape the anarchy and insecurity which now rages round and about us. The escort given for the occasion amounted to 300 men from here to Pueblo, and from Pueblo to Perote this number was considerably increased. The necessity for such heavy escorts for travelers is a truthful exposition of our present deplorable condition.

On the 24th, Mr. MATHEW was presented as her Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* in Mexico. Of course, it is yet too soon to make any speculations regarding the course of our new man. He certainly is very popular with his own countrymen, and enjoys the entire confidence of all other foreigners, especially the Americans. We all hope he will do something to put a stop to the ruthless butchery of our countrymen in the interior districts of this country. I feel certain he has the will to do all in his power, but all of his efforts, however friendly and energetically put forth, can avail but little if the American Government fail to do something.

In the present condition of American relations with Mexico, it is of the greatest importance to us that Mr. MATHEW be retained in charge of British affairs. We have had frequent occasions to notice how we have been persecuted by his predecessor, who omitted no opportunity to cast discredit upon the American character, seizing every low, base and cowardly falsehood to excuse the butchery of Americans by the Clergy forces. I believe it would be exceedingly difficult to find in all England another such character as L. C. OTWAY; and I fear it would be equally difficult to find another person so well suited to the present crisis in Mexico as Mr. MATHEW, at least if I can draw any conclusion from his present popularity, and the opinions of those who know him most intimately.

A Conducta has left this for the Pacific Coast—any place where it can be smuggled off. The amount of money offered was small, not over $800,000. But it is very certain, from advices we have from the interior, that this Conducta will not be able to go further than Guadalajara. Beyond this point, the country is a huge sandwich—a slice of country in the hands of the Constitutionalists, and another in the hands of the Clergy faction, and so on, with a very liberal squad of mustard, in the shape of independent banditti. Beyond Guadalajara the country is now entirely in the hands of the Constitutionalists, with a fair prospect that they will draw nearer before they can be driven back. It is, therefore, clear that this Conducta cannot get to the Pacific. There is talk of sending another to Vera Cruz, but as yet nothing has been decided upon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM THE MEXICAN LEGATION—YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

Advices from Pensacola announce that the *Saratoga* had arrived with important dispatches for Señors MATA and TEJADA.

The fever continues in Galveston and Houston. There was none in Indianola.

Letters to the *Picayune* confirm the cold-blooded murder of Mr. CRASE, the American Consul, by MARQUEZ.

The Mesilla Valley.

CONDITION OF THE MESILLA REGION—A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT NEEDED.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MESILLA, Arizona, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

Our people are looking forward with great anxiety to see what Congress will do for us at its next session. It must do something—either give us a separate Territorial organization or a new Judicial District. We must have laws; and the laws of New-Mexico are so miserably inefficient that they are even worse in many instances than no laws at all. Our only court here is the Probate Court, whose power is limited much, and at whose hands we can seek no redress either civil or criminal. If a man owes over one hundred dollars in the Territory he is perfectly safe, as there is no law to collect it. If a man commits murder he can only be committed for trial—the Lord knows when. We have a jail here, it is true—that is, a thing built of cotton-wood logs, and chained together, about ten feet long and six feet wide, and in this pen I have seen no less than eight men charged with murder at one time. About once in two months the prisoners, getting desperate, escape; and we have a batch of criminals, either one of whom would grace the gallows, loose in our community, ready to kill or steal at convenience. For all this there is no remedy, our Government making no provision either to guard or feed them; and as our Sheriff does not feel desirous of maintaining a guard at his own expense to keep the miserable rascals in jail, they of course take advantage and dig their way out. Thus it has been for years, and thus it will be until we have some protection from our General Government; and the idea advanced by your correspondent, "Gila," that the people do not wish a Territorial Government, is utterly false and preposterous. I have in my possession a document, signed by some thirty American residents of the Territory, offering "Mr. Gila" the snug little sum of one thousand dollars, and to pay his expenses here and back, if he will find twelve responsible citizens of the Territory who will indorse his statements relative to the Territory.

"The undersigned offer to 'Gila,' the correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, from Tubac, a reward of $1,000 if he will produce the signatures of twelve respectable citizens of Arizona, who will indorse his statements relative to this Territory. And further, the undersigned will pay 'Gila's' passage to and from Arizona by the Overland Mail, and will guarantee him from ill-treatment during a *reasonable stay* in the Territory." Signed by "R. H. Cochrane, Thos. J. Bull, J. J. Thibault, L. S. Owings, Saturino Barrientos, Cristoval Sanchez, Granville H. Owen, N. B. Appel, Samuel G. Bean, Epifanio Aguine, Henry Graudjean, Eugene Leonard," and 26 others, as responsible men as can be found in the Territory.

Jefferson Territory.

FORMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY.

DENVER CITY, Jefferson Territory,
Thursday, Oct. 13, 1859.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The Convention to form a Provisional Government met at Apollo Hall, in Denver City, on Monday last, and organized by electing Mr. R. W. STEELE as President, John C. Moore and Oscar B. Totten as Secretaries, Messrs. Henry Allen of Auraria, Farrell of Golden City, and Hickory Rogers of Denver, as Vice-Presidents, and Capt. S. W. Walker Sergeant-at-Arms. After a long discussion relative to the propriety of forming a Provisional Government, the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole "on the State of the Organic Act," and reported a Constitution similar in its purport to the one adopted (and voted down by the people) at the Constitutional Convention held in August last. The Organic Act being sustained by the Convention, Mr. STEELE, late candidate for Congress, was nominated for Governor: Mr. BLISS, of Golden City, for Secretary of State; Mr. COOK, of Auraria, for Treasurer, and other officers of minor importance, making a complete set of Government officials.

A resolution was offered and passed indorsing the late election, and instructing the Delegate elect to Congress on certain points relative to the welfare of the country; after which, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Convention was characterized throughout its session by a spirit of harmony and compromise, and deeply felt the responsibility of their situation, that was to give a Government and laws "*ad interim*" to a people who have been, and are now without any civil protection whatever. What the movement may result in remains yet to be seen. This Government is only to exist until Congress shall give to us a Territorial organization, when, by the Organic Act established by the Convention, it ceases.

The late election for delegate to Congress, has not, as yet, been decided. So far as heard from, WILLING leads WILLIAMS, of JONES, RUSSELL & Co.'s Express, some eleven hundred votes. Great exertions were made to secure WILLIAMS' election; the notorious JACK HENDERSON, of Kansas notoriety, playing a conspicuous hand in the matter; and all the doubt that exists as to WILLING'S being elected is the withholding of the Laramie vote, and some two or three smaller precincts, at the whole of which there are not over three hundred votes.

From Texas.

YELLOW FEVER—COTTON AND CORN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHAPPELL HILL, Texas, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

The yellow fever broke out at Hempstead, a town twelve miles from here, yesterday. All who could do so have left the town. We do not anticipate that the disease will become an epidemic, as the season is so far advanced. At Cypress City and at Houston it has been very severe. Dr. BLAKE, one of the most success ul physicians in the latter place, died of the fever night before last.

Our corn crop is fair this year. The cotton crop is very good, and if there should be no frost the yield will be the heaviest, per acre, since '53. Much of that ripened here will yield a bale per acre. Small grains have not been sown to any extent. J.

THE LATE JUDGE MASON.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* publishes the following extract from a private letter, concerning the affairs of Judge MASON, recently deceased at Paris:

PARIS, Oct. 13, 1859.

On our arrival here we were shocked to learn the death, a day or two previous, of Mr. MASON. It was an event not to cause so much surprise in his case; for it was to have been expected sooner or later, but there was nothing to indicate that the summons should come now. He appeared on Sunday evening as well as usual; but he was taken in the night, and before morning his troubles were over. Yesterday there was a meeting of our citizens in Paris to testify their respect for his memory, which were requested to be published. There have been exaggerated reports in circulation here as to the amount of debts he owed, but Mr. WILSON, the Secretary of Legation, informed us they were not true. He has been paying off for some time these arrears, and I was assured that his affairs were in a comparatively comfortable position. I was glad to hear this, and have no doubt it is correct. The family will return home in the *Arago* next week.

THE LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION AT SCRANTON.—A terrible accident occurred in Scranton, Pa., on Monday. The boiler of the locomotive *Virginia* exploded, instantly killing five men, whose bodies, horribly mangled, were soon found, some of them quite a distance from the spot where the accident occurred. A coroner's investigation revealed the fact that the engineer had recklessly weighted the safety valve down, thereby preventing the escape of steam, and rendering an explosion unavoidable. The names of the killed are Robert Sterrett, engineer; John Brown, fireman; Elias Swartz, of the Central Hotel in this borough; Wm. H. Allen, of Hyde Park; and Patrick McCarthy. The three latter intended to avail themselves of a ride to Moscow, and were on the engine contrary to express orders, but as is now, unfortunately, very customary. Heavy pieces of the boiler were thrown about thirty rods, and many narrow escapes are recorded.—*Pittston Gazette*, 26th.

[Advertisement.]

We cannot be sick, we can have no pain, but when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive,

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS

open these, or make them active, thus restoring health. These Pills have been before the world

108 YEARS.

Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

They are composed of extracts obtained without boiling or the application of heat; the medicinal principle is thus secured as it is in the living herb.

Time has proved them

THE NATURAL MEDICINE OF MAN.

They purify the blood and insure health.

The rightly directed use them.

MILLIONS have been restored to health by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, when all other medicines had failed and the patient left to die.

Price 25 cents a box.

Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the depots, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., lectures on "Social Life in America," for the benefit of "St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New-York," in Brewster Hall, New-Haven, to-morrow evening, Nov. 1. The Rev. Mr GALLAUDET will make a statement in relation to the Church.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sore leg and all ulcers, eruptions, and injuries of the flesh, heal kindly and swiftly under the operation of the Ointment, and the Pills, by their gentle aperient action, assist the cure. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 29.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..s30	89¾	15	Second-av. R.	101
3,000	Virginia State 6s	94¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 41
6,000	do	94⅜	150	do	s30 40¾
33,000	Missouri State 6s	85	150	do	41
25,000	do	b30 85	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	5
2,000	California St. 7s	84	100	do	4⅞
2,000	Brookl. C. W. L.	100	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 16¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R.	b60 66
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st	94	106	Galena & Chi. R.	73¼
2,000	M. C. R. & p. c. 1s mg. S. F. Cvt. bds.	84½	300	do	s10 73½
1,000	H. Riv. 1st mtg.	102½	200	do	b60 73⅞
8	Metropolitan Bk.	110	150	do	b30 73½
13	Park Bank	106⅛	150	do	b10 73⅝
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	s40 86	50	do	s10 73⅞
9	do	87	350	do	s30 73¼
50	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	72	50	do	s30 73½
250	Erie Railroad	7	100	do	b60 73½
418	N. Y. Central R.	80⅝	50	do	b15 73⅝
550	do	b30 80¾	100	do	73⅝
300	do	b30 80¾	100	do	s60 73⅝
50	do	s60 80¾	100	do	73⅝
150	do	s60 80½	100	do	s10 73½
100	do	s30 80⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 20
100	do	s10 80⅝	100	do	b30 23
100	do	s15 80⅜	550	do	20
100	do	80¾	100	do	b60 20⅛
500	do	s10 80¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 63
100	do	s30 80¾	250	do	s10 63
950	do	80⅞	50	do	s15 63
250	do	b60 81	100	do	63
100	do	s60 80¾	100	do	63⅛
210	Hudson River R.	36	100	do	b30 63⅛
200	Harlem Railroad	10	100	Ind. & Cin. R.	b60 40½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. State 8s.	85	500	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	b10 63⅜
2,000	do	s5 85	100	do	s60 63¾
50	National Bank	99⅜	100	do	b30 63½
25	Pacific M. St. Co.	71⅜	100	do	63¾
210	do	71	50	do	b10 63¾
50	Gal. & Chicago R.	b60 73½	950	N. Y. Central R.	b3 81
100	do	s60 73⅛	12	do	80¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s10 5⅛	8	do	80⅞
100	do	5⅛	50	do	s5 80⅝
100	do	b60 5¾	100	Mich. Central R.	b60 41
100	Ill. Central R.	68	20	do	40⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	h60 36¾	50	do	40¼

MONDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows an unusually moderate Import of Foreign Merchandise, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being only $1,712,704, against $4,804,098 same week last season. The falling off in General Merchandise is $2,257,000, and in Dry Goods, $834,000. The current business in Dry Goods is much complained of by the Importers because of the dull sale of the finer fabrics, some parcels of which have been forced through the auction rooms at a pretty heavy sacrifice. This is due rather to the excessive importation of these descriptions, and the commendable caution of the City jobbers and country dealers than to the absence of a fair trade from the interior. The error is one which has paid its own penalty on several occasions before, within the last six or eight years—in the Fall of 1851, for example, and again in 1854—without compromising seriously the general interests of trade. The Export clearances of the week were to a fair extent both in ordinary Produce and in California Bullion, of which a fresh supply of $1,883,000 was received on Tuesday morning. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,207,574, against $1,257,289 same week last year; and of Gold and Silver, including $602,000 by the Bremen steamer on Saturday, $2,059,492, against $503,510 same week last year. The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports was 66,000 bales, the heaviest of the season, and equivalent to an exchange of $3,300,000. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,850,765, against $4,703,389 at the close of the present week. The difference in the week's movement of Specie is partially against the Bank average, without reference to the income from the near cities, but we look for no important variation from the last increased return of $20,907,097. The ability of our Banks to accommodate their regular dealers and to take outside lists of prime paper, has probably induced a more decided upward turn in the Discount line than we had on the previous Statement, to be shown on the Official Averages to be made up this afternoon. There is a corresponding falling off in the outside offering of first-class mercantile paper through the Bill Brokers, although lower rates are accepted by money lenders. The range of Discounts is from 5@6 ₱ cent. for very short acceptances, to 6½@7 ₱ cent. for bills falling due next Spring. The rate, on demand, to the Stock Brokers is now called 5 ₱ cent., at which most of the old firms in the Street are well supplied. The Foreign Exchanges are 1 lower than at the close of the previous week; Bankers, on the spot, 110¼@110¼; Southern Bank Signatures, 109¾@110 ₱ cent. on London. The terms on Paris are steadier at f.5.15@f.5.13¾.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 30th September ult., were $195,910,000
Add four weeks in October..... 12,227,223

Total to date..... $208,137,223
Against same time, 1858..... 126,103,178

Increase to date over 1858..... $82,034,045
Increase to date over 1857..... 10,490,929
Increase to date over 1856..... 24,436,476

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reexported) from 1st January to 30th September..... $49,332,000
Add four weeks in October..... 5,303,520

Total to date, 1859..... $54,640,520
Against same time, 1858..... 50,912,993

Increase since Jan. 1..... $3,727,527

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 30th September..... $57,928,000
Add four weeks in October..... 5,329,889

Total to date, 1859..... $63,257,889
Against same time, 1858..... 23,631,405

Increase since Jan. 1..... $39,626,484

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Reading							97¾
Rock Island							63¾
Michigan Central							16¼@16⅝
Michigan Southern							16¾@16¾
Michigan Central						41¾@38¾@41¾	@41¾
Toledo							18¾@16¼@16¾
Chicago						73¾@71@73¼	@73¾
Illinois Central						67¼@65¾@66⅜	@66⅝
Panama						123¾@124@123¾	@123¾
Pacific Mail							72871
Missouris							84¾
Virginias							94¾
Tennessees							89¾
Illinois Central Bonds							85¾@86¾
Hudson River							35¾@36¾
Harlem Preferred							36¾@36¾
Delaware and Hudson							94¾@95¾

In the early part of the week the Share list on the Stock Exchange was depressed in prices, rather than tone, and a considerable addition was made to the short line of the Street by sellers for the decline. This feeling continued until Wednesday afternoon, when the turn was partially upward again. The improvement ran through the remainder of the week, though against a strong resisting power inside the Board, where it is estimated that about three-fifths the operators are interested if not working for a decline. The market was strong on Saturday, particularly after the receipt of later news from England advising another rise in the English Funds, with continued ease in the London market for Money. Large sales of New-York Central were made at 81 ₱ cent., and of Galena and Rock Island at fuller rates than on Friday; part of the improvement on the first two being but late in the day. The Coal Shares were firmer for Delaware and Hudson, 96 ₱ cent. being paid, and a fraction over that rate was frequently bid. The traffic of the Canal this season has been so largely increased that the December dividend is made certainly as high as in June, 3½ ₱ cent., with the prospect of returning to 4 ₱ cent. half-yearly, though this may not be until after the close of the present fiscal year and the annual election on 1st March. Reading is somewhat tame, closing less firm than the week before. Panama is steady at the recent large advance in price, while Pacific Mail shares have fallen off 1 ₱ cent.

The Federal and State Stocks improved in demand through the week, though the advance thus far barely keeps pace with the accumulation of interest. Missouris 85¼, and Tennessees 90, and the Federal fives 103½, with few offered. In Railway Bonds, the mortgages of nearly all the leading Companies, except Illinois Central, (affected by late London quotations,) are rather higher and in fair request, and the common Bonds of the Erie Company are bid for at better rates, without inducing any considerable offers from holders. The Convertibles of 1862–71 are 23½@25, and the Sinking Fund of '75 the same quotation. Michigan Southern Secured and Sinking Funds are 1@2 ₱ cent. better since the reasons officially given for delaying the November interest. The New-York Centrals are higher and scarce; the sixes 93¼, with the dividend of 3 ₱ cent. to be paid tomorrow at the Bank of Commerce. In City Bank shares a firm confidence, and but few parcels offered. The American Exchange has declared 3½ ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend, and the Mechanics' Association the same rate.

The low rates now ruling for the employment of Money in discounting mercantile paper or in lending on call to the Brokers, have attracted more attention from outside lenders to the Dividend Shares and bonds of the Stock Exchange. The popular dislavor shown for some years to the Railways is passing off, so far as the best mortgages of some of the Companies near home, like the Hudson and Harlem, and the steady-going dividend shares, through all financial storms and embarrassments of the New-Jersey Transportation, New-York Central, Cleveland and Columbus, Lake Shore, &c., are concerned. The latter have not yet met the true relative appreciation in which, when ranked with our Bank and Inaurance Stocks or the Shares of the New-England railways in Boston, (so recently under the weather,) they deserve to stand. When we see or hear it flippantly remarked, as we do quite often of late, that our leading New-York Stock is high enough at 80 ₱ cent.—first, because it has risen 10 ₱ cent. from the depression of last Summer, and, secondly, because it is a Railway Stock, though a profitable and paying one—we involuntarily turn to our neighbors of New-England, who, with much greater reason to distrust their leading lines, as they almost suspended and greatly reduced their dividends a few years ago, have taken them into the highest favor again, because they pay at least *six* ₱ cent. a year, and one or two of them 7@8 ₱ cent. They have not discarded the Western and Albany line because it fell from 8 to 6 ₱ cent. a year in a season of peculiar trial, or because the Vermont Central, on the north of it, proved a failure. The recovery in this stock did not stop long at 80 ₱ cent. or at 90 ₱ cent. It has gone as rapidly up to 108@109 as the Bank and Manufacturing Shares, in the same vicinity—the latter being terribly depressed in the crisis of '57—have improved, if not more so. The recovery in the Boston and Lowell, Boston and Maine, Boston and Worcester, &c., is equally remarkable. But with us, New-York Central is said to be "high enough at 80" for investment, and "too high for speculation," (though rising soon after the crisis to 94,) *because* the New-York and Erie line, on the south of it, has fallen into embarrassment! We make no parallel between the Erie line, whose property and location are too valuable and well chosen to render its embarrassment hopeless, and the Vermont roads, which have no trade to support them; but assume that the difference between the Erie and New-York Central is mainly one of financial as well as of practical direction, such as often occurs in mercantile life between two heavy firms in the same business, trading side by side, with the same apparent advantages—the one growing steadily rich and prosperous, while the other fails, and his affairs pass into a receivership, from improvident or unskillful management. We have been led into these remarks from the receipt of the following memoranda in regard to the New-England dividend-paying Roads, from a retired merchant, formerly of Boston, whose investments are divided between that City and New-York:

"The following is a statement of the present value of seven railroads terminating in the city of Boston, and their last dividends:

	Offered.	Asked.	Last Div. for 6 mos.	
Boston and Lowell	101	103	3	per cent.
Boston and Maine	104½	104¾	3½	per cent.
Boston and Providence	102	102½	3	per cent.
Boston and Worcester	100	100¼	3	per cent.
Fitchburg	99½	100	3	per cent.
Old Colony	106	107	3	per cent.
Western Railroad	108½	109	4	per cent.

This last line is a continuation of the Boston and Worcester, and terminates at Albany, where it meets the trade of the West over the New-York Central."

The forged checks noticed some days since are not yet done with. The Nassau Bank at once reverses its entry against Mr. BONNER, upon whom a check for $3,000 was forged. The Corn Exchange Bank has not done so with Messrs. WILCOX & Co., upon whom the other check for $4,300 was forged. The circumstances and device of the two frauds are almost identical. In BONNER'S case the filling up in the body of the check was designed to imitate the hand of his clerk. In that of WILCOX the filling up is designed to imitate the hand and signature, as in all the genuine checks of the firm, of the junior partner. The affidavits of both partners to the forgery are most direct and positive. The reason for the delay of the Bank has not transpired, and the delay itself, since the regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Saturday morning, excites especial remark on the Street. It is injurious to both parties at present, and must be unjust to one or the other in the end.

The following are the deliveries of Wheat and Flour at Chicago, principally by rail, since the new harvest, or Aug. 1:

	1859. Bushels.	1859. Barrels.	1858. Bushels.	1858. Barrels.
First week	45,363	3,485	54,745	2,596
Second week	148,855	7,222	101,057	3 429
Third week	193,407	16,903	208,374	5,329
Fourth week	421,745	27,170	404,783	11,743
Fifth week	520,588	28,194	355,190	14,004
Sixth week	527,122	24,105	366,630	18,511
Seventh week	687,223	30,518	238,152	12,192
Eighth week	420,956	25,852	296,543	15,487
Ninth week	613,030	31,000	466,440	11,874
Tenth week	523,349	33,481	817,510	16,046
Eleventh week	484,966	31,354	176,637	20,826
Twelfth week	426,812	29,288	144,046	14,717
Total	5,177,416	293,643	3,067,997	164,250
Reduce flour to wheat	1,443,215			821,300
Add wheat	5,177,416			3,067,997
Total	6,620,631			3,889,297
Excess over 1858				2,731,334
Excess over 1857				460,530

SUMMARY OF NEW-ORLEANS BANKS—OCT. 22.

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 15.	
Specie	$12,663,736	$12,715,371	Decrease..$51,635
Deposits	18,740,176	13,306,328	Increase..434,848
Circulation	9,454,114	9,401,424	Increase.. 52,690
Short Loans	24,228,873	23,635,083	Increase.. 593,789
Exchange	3,246,395	2,740,605	Increase.. 505,890
Due Balances	1,653,624	1,628,619	Decrease.. 24,995
Long Loans			Decrease.. 464,426

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

Region.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	38,280	1,374,146	42,085	1,434,435
Schuylkill—Canal	42,664	1,058,818	34,361	1,104,553
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	13,077	404,677	15,308	422 424
Lehigh Valley—Canal	30,078	746,922	31,000	846,353
Scranton South	10,685	424,468	13 894	501,923
Scranton North	3,046	121,778	4,769	161,070
Penn. Coal Company	20,850	547,024	18,168	606,526
Delaware and Hudson Co.	10,872	295,335	19,252	492 805
Wyoming—Canal South	—	229,226	10,391	323,538
Wyoming—Canal North	—	—	3,356	45,894
Shamokin Region	4,547	95,285	6,483	135,475
Total Anthracite	173,499	5,297,669	185,290	6,098,097
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	—	55,953	—	45,003
Short Mountain Co.	—	39,740	—	50,365
Treverton Coal	—	80,147	—	96,195
Broad Top	2,751	80,976	3,063	101,658
Cumberland Coal	—	—	—	—
Semi-Anthracite & Bitn.		256,816		293,239

BANK

The New-York Times.

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THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

TRIAL OF JOHN BROWN.

Appeal of the Counsel for the Defense.

Brown Found Guilty of Treason, Insurrection and Murder.

SIXTH DAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Oct. 31.

The Court met at nine o'clock. The prisoner was brought in, and the trial proceeded without delay.

Brown looks better than heretofore, and his health is evidently improving. He was laid on a bed as usual.

The Court-house and its approaches were densely crowded.

Mr. Griswold made the opening speech for the defence, taking up the several charges in the indictment, and replying to the points made in the opening argument for the prosecution. He alluded to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the present case, and hoped the jury would give it calm and dispassionate attention, divesting their minds as far as possible from all prejudice, and disregarding outside influences. The prisoner was entitled to an impartial trial under the laws of Virginia, and let him be acquitted or convicted according to those laws and the evidence given in the case. With regard to the charge of treason brought against the prisoner, Mr. Griswold argued that Brown could not be guilty of treason, as he was not a citizen of this commonwealth, and none but a citizen could commit treason. Never having sworn allegiance to Virginia he could not be a rebel against her authority. He was also charged with levying war against the State, but the evidence given did not support the charge. There was a great difference between levying war and resisting authority. Men congregated together to perpetrate crime have their rules and regulations. When assailed they defend their lives to the utmost, sacrificing and intending to sacrifice the lives of others—but that was resistance and not levying war. He would not shrink from the admission, and the prisoner openly confessed, that those men came for the purpose of running off slaves. That was a crime under the laws of Virginia for which the prisoner was amenable to punishment to the extent of those laws. In carrying out that purpose he temporarily took possession of the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and while there attempts were made to arrest him. Mr. Griswold had no complaint to make about that. But it was in resisting those attempts that this blood was shed and lives taken, and not in levying war against the Commonwealth. It was resisting that which was claimed to be the legal authority of Virginia seeking to arrest those men assembled in violation of law. Such things have often happened. Jails have been broken open and men taken thence and executed in defiance of law, after being acquitted by a jury of their countrymen, and the power of the Sheriff trampled under foot. Neither does it necessarily constiute levying war if murder ensues, because the commission of the offence of shedding blood may not have been contemplated. It is said there was an organized movement. A pamphlet is referred to as evidence of that fact, but it does not necessarily follow that the overthrow of the Commonwealth of Virginia was contemplated by anything that appeared in that book. The most harmless organizations in the country have been created with all the outside forms and machinery of government. In debating societies governments have been established, a Congress created, resolutions and laws discussed, and any one reading the bulletins of those associations, and knowing nothing about them, would suppose them miniature governments, organized within the limits of the existing government. No matter what names or what officers they may have, that is not sufficient. Bands of robbers and desperadoes have their rules and regulations, their officers, and prescribe death as the punishment for the violation of their laws, but that does not imply that they contemplate the overthrow of the legitimate government. It is only association and government to control themselves in their intercourse with each other. He further argued that the jury could not find Brown guilty of treason, unless they find him guilty of associating with others to organize a government to subvert and overthrow the Government of Virginia. But if the pamphlet proves anything, it shows that an attempt was made to organize a government in opposition to the Government of the United States, and not of Virginia, for all the tools used, all the officers appointed, have reference to a government like that of the United States, but it was in vague, unmeaning language, which really proves nothing at all. However, there was a chance in it which must be taken, for it was all in evidence, notwithstanding a distinct and positive statement that it contemplated no overthrow of the General or State Government, but simply the repeal of obnoxious laws in the Constitution. The learned attorney who opened the case seemed to occupy this ground entirely, not even going over the evidence to show whereln this treason was proved; said the prisoner was guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Commonwealth, and that was the only specification he made charging the defendant with treason. He was surprised to hear that gentleman burst forth in such a sublime apostrophe to freedom in terms and language and with action of such surpassing eloquence that no one need be told he had been reared in the land that *urns* the ashes of Patrick Henry.

He alluded also to the distinguished associnte of the prosecution, who had brought into his remarks the disheveled tresses of frightened beauty. He then proceeded to discuss the charge of conspiring with slaves, and said there was a manifest distinction between the effort to run off slaves, or steal slaves, and conspiring to induce them to rebel. Rebellion and insurrection was rising up, not to run away—although freedom might be the ultimate object—but rising up against masters, against whites, or against the State. It contemplates riot, rapine, murder, arson, and all the crimes which follow insurrection. The question was as to the object and intention. Has any man testified aught going to show that Brown or any one with him said or did one thing to induce any slaves to rise in rebellion or perpetrate any offence out of which rebellion grows? Slaves were taken possession of for a temporary purpose and placed in the Arsenal; but Col. Washington, who knew more about it than any other witness, testified that not a slave took part in the matter except Phil, who at the suggestion of the prisoner attempted to drill a porthole—and that was not done for the purpose of insurrection and rebellion, but to protect themselves. True, they were engaged in an unlawful act, but not act he charged. They were amenable to punishment, but not as they are indicted. Death ensues; they are punishable in some way, but not as is charged. He here proceeded to consider the count charging murder in the first degree. This was a crime involving premeditated murder, but he argued that no such malice had been shown. First, Heywood was killed; how it happened, nobody knows. It was done in the dark, and whether accidental or intentional, does not appear in the evidence, or by whom. Perhaps these men are guilty of that killing in some form, but it is not proved to be murder in the first degree from deliberate, premeditated malice. He could only say, as Capt. Brown said to him, "Why should we shoot a negro? that was not our object." He did not justify these men in staying there and resisting the authority of the country, but he said they were there to protect themselves from arrest. Guns were fired in all directions, and they fired or intended to fire only on armed men.

Without excusing that conduct for one moment, he would remark that it refuted the idea of premeditated malice; they had not the time for thought and reflection which the law contemplates. Not that he would say these men should be allowed to sin within the commonwealth of Virginia, perpetrate these crimes and go unwhipt of justice, but charge and convict them according to their own law. Virginia has laws and institutions sufficient for her protection, has thrown over the lives of her citizens every safeguard she deems necessary and essential, and has made laws necessary for the protection of property, and the punishment of those who deprive its owners of it. It is the boast of our citizens that no man can be punished beyond what the law requires, and if the law is not severe enough, within the Legislature rests the proper remedy.

Capt. Brown knew he was committing an offence on slave property. He has repeatedly confessed it, and is willing to abide the consequences; but indict him for that offence, and don't convict him of an offence he never dreamed of committing. Nothing in the circumstances of this case demands such a course of procedure. Public safety don't require him to be punished contrary to law, if he is a man of indomitable energy and perseverance. If Brown could be engaged five months in prosecuting such an enterprise, and only gather throughout the United States twenty-one men, black and white, when there was nothing in the world to oppose him, how in Heaven's name can it be supposed, with him and all his companions struck down, the South awake, everybody alert to enterprises of this kind, that there is the remotest danger of another scheme similar to his. It is hardly necessary to make these remarks, it is the duty of the jury to be blind to all outside of the case. The physical courage of those who suppressed the insurrection has been highly commended, but it is moral courage superior to that which can resist prejudice and passion. Let simple justice be meted out to the prisoner. He asked no more, and called on the jury to preserve their oaths intact, their honor unternished, and the reputation of the Commonwealth for justice, magnanimity and chivalry sustained. Mr. Griswold closed by saying, on behalf of his client, that he had no exception to take to a particle of the evidence given on the trial, but deemed it a wonder, under the circumstances, that the truth should have been as fully developed as it has been. He especially bore honorable testimony to Capt. Sinn, who voluntarily came from another State with the simple purpose of doing justice.

Mr. Chilton spoke of the embarrassment with which he undertook the case. He intended to do his duty faithfully, and had come to deal with the prisoner not as Capt. Brown, leader of this foray, but simply as a prisoner under the charge of violating the law. If that law did not warrant a conviction, he should endeavor to make that appear to the jury. Still, he would say he had no sympathy with the prisoner. His birth and residence, until within a few years, had been in Virginia, in connection with the institution of Slavery. Although now a resident of the District of Columbia, he had returned to his native State, to spend the remainder of his days, and mingle his dust with her soil. No other motive operated on him than a disinterested one, to do his duty faithfully. He regretted the excitement respecting the case, but was glad to hear the Judge say, on Saturday, that he desired to try this case precisely like others. He desired, and the whole State, and the whole South, desired that the trial should be fair; and it had been fair. Circumstances had interrupted its progress; counsel were here without proper preparation; but indulgence had been granted, and they made no complaint. They should do the best they could under the circumstances, and could not complain of the excitement. It was natural. He hoped it would not interfere with the course of justice, or cast a stain on the honor of the State. The jury had sworn they were unbiased, and he presumed they would firmly discharge their oaths in bringing in a verdict. He could not understand from the opening of the prosecution on what ground these charges against the prisoner were attempted to be sustained. The Commonwealth-Attorney indulged in a strain of abuse of the prisoner, and pronounced sentence on him without waiting the verdict of the jury, thus usurping the place of the Judge. There were three distinct charges. The first was of treason. This was an offence at common law. The word is derived from a French word signifying betrayal. Treason means betrayal of trust or confidence, the violation of fidelity or allegiance to the Commonwealth. He maintained that treason could not be committed against a Commonwealth except by a citizen thereof. In the present case the whole proof shows that this prisoner is not a citizen of Virginia, and he, therefore, cannot be found guilty of treason. The indictment charges the prisoners with committing every act composing treason. They are charged with levying war against the State, and exciting slaves to insurrection, but there was no proof that they committed these acts charged, no proof that they resisted any process issued against them as violaters of authority of the Commonwealth. They were rather guilty of resisting Col. Lee, which was resistance to the Federal Government, and not to the Commonwealth. He had read carefully the prepared Provisional Constitution, and regarded it as ridiculous nonsense, a wild chimerical production. It could only be produced by men of unsound minds. It defines no territory over which it is intended to operate, and says that we, (that is, the signers of the document,) not all citizens of the United States, do establish the following Provisional Government. What is it? It is an association or copartnership; they are to own property in common, and regulate its tenures; it did not contemplate a Government, but merely a voluntary association to abolish Slavery; did not even undertake to levy taxes, which is an essential to any Government. It does not appear that this association was ever established in Virginia, or where it was to go into effect. This was not treason. Is it the adoption of a Constitution or establishment of a Government? By no means. Those parties had a mere imaginary government to govern themselves and nobody else, just like governing a military company or debating society. Even if they intended to set up a Government over the other, they did not do it. There was a principle that every piece of evidence was to be construed most favorably to the accused, who should have the benefit of every doubt. In considering the evidence, they must consider the whole of it—they must take the declarations of the prisoner in his own favor as well as against himself. Now look at the forty-sixth article of this Provisional Constitution, which expressly declares that the foregoing articles shall not be construed to encourage the overthrow of any State Government or General Government, and look to the dissolution of the Union, but simply as amendment and repeal. This was on evidence before the jury, being submitted by the prosecution. Again, the prisoner is charged with conspiring with slaves to make an insurrection. No proof is shown that the slaves entered into a conspiracy, and unless that was the case there was no conspiracy. One party cannot conspire alone. Each charge is to be considered alone by the jury. If they believe the evidence, it does not warrant the conviction of treason, and they must consider the charge of conspiracy just as if no charge of treason had been made. One count in the indictment was not to be brought in to aid another. He considered the prisoner had a right to be tried on one charge at a time, and entirely disconnected with any other. The Court had, however, overruled the motion on Saturday, and hence the importance of making this point clear to the jury, so that they might not confuse the various offences and the evidence relating to each. Next, as to murder. It was a very singular way of doing an indictment. Five prisoners are charged with the murder of four men. That they might have jointly done it, he could understand, but that they could severally have done it he declared it was almost impossible for the prisoner to make a defence against such a charge. It was too loose and vague. By the laws of Virginia, there was but one specific murder punishable as capital, and that was deliberate, premeditated murder. The prosecution charged the prisoner with murder in the first degree, but he argued that the evidence in this case did not sustain the charge. The prisoner's conduct in the engine-house showed no malice, according to the testimony of Col. Washington and Mr. Alstadt. However ridiculous his project, which it would seem could never have entered the mind of a sane man, he might still have believed he could carry out that project without bloodshed. At any rate, no sane man could suppose he expected, with a mere handful of men, to accomplish his object by force, and it is but fair to take his declarations, especially when coupled with his acts, that he intended to shed no blood, except in self-defence, unless you should believe beyond the slightest doubt, that those declarations were untrue, and that the prisoner was actuated by malice in taking the lives of those who never did him harm, and against whom no cause tor malice existed. As to Heywood, there was no proof as to how he met his death, or who killed him, or for what cause, and, as his colleague had remarked, the prisoner had no motive to kill negroes. The subsequent conflict resulted in loss of life, but the prisoner endeavored to avoid that conflict for the purpose of saving life, and therefore could not have been actuated by malice, which is necessary to constitute murder in the first degree. Even if the prisoner were guilty of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter, yet neither was a capital crime, and not the crime charged in the indictment. He did no know but that Brown was justified in returning the fire, when fired upon under such circumstances. It was a sort of self-defence, and, very probably, had a little more time been allowed, those men could have been taken into custody without loss of life. He charged the jury to look on this case, as far as the law would allow, with an eye favorable to the prisoner, and when their verdict should be returned—no matter what it might be—he trusted that every man in the community would acquiesce in it. Unless the majesty of the law were supported, dissolution of the Union must soon ensue, with all the evils which must necessarily follow in its train.

Mr. Hunter closed the argument for the prosecution. He said he proposed to argue this case precisely like any other. He had hoped the counsel for the defence would have omitted to interpolate any outside matter, and to a great extent he had been gratified. One remark he would allude to in the opening speech of the defence this morning, where he had been represented as having drawn the picture of the disheveled locks of an alarmed beauty. His friend had done him some injustice in attributing to him a design of exciting alarm, or disturbing the minds of the people unnecessarily. He had endeavored to march straight forward with the sole purpose of discharging his duty in procuring the attainment of justice in respect to the prisoners. He would commend to Mr. Griswold the testimony he had borne in the opening of the Court; that not only have the forms of a fair trial been extended to the prisoner, but the substance also—that in the midst of all temptations to the contrary, in the midst of all the solid reasons that have been urged why a different course—I do not mean an irregular course—a different legal and constitutional course by the Governor of Virginia might have been pursued of declaring martial law, and administering drum-head justice. That the Chief Magistrate has taken high conservative ground, we as Virginians are justly proud of, and that we did not force this thing beyond what prudence requires of us, and that in regard to the power and patriotism of the Commonwealth of Virginia we are sufficient for it, come when it may, and in whatever form. He proceeded to remove the objections founded on the plea that might have been made as to the power of this Court to try a case where the offence was committed. It was hardly necessary to show that it was within the County of Jefferson and within the jurisdiction of this Court. There was a law in Virginia making the Potomac River the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, giving either States power, by a solemn compact, to execute a criminal process to the further bank. These matters, which are contained in the code of Virginia, it was unnecessary to prove by witnesses. The Jury could read the code for themselves. Another law defined the limits to Jefferson County, showing that it embraced the locality where these events occurred, and giving jurisdiction to this Court. It was hinted in a preliminary stage of the proceedings, and an attempt was made to argue, that the United States held an exclusive jurisdiction over the armory grounds, but no stress was now laid on that point, because not one murder out of the four lives taken was committed on the armory grounds. Mr. Hunter then took up the argument of treason, which he understood to be, that none but an *attaché* of the Commonwealth can commit treason against it. It is limited to no parties—it does not require that the offender should be a citizen according to our system of government, and the complicated machinery of Federal and State Governments, under which we live. In some respects, we are unfortunately bound to recognize, as citizens of Virginia, those who have proven themselves, within our borders, as in this case, and without them, as in others, our deadliest enemies. The Constitution of the United States provides that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the immunities of citizens of the several States. Brown came here with the immunities given by the Constitution. He did not come divested of the responsibilities belonging to those immunities. Let the word treason mean breach of trust, and did he not betray that trust with which, as a citizen, he is invested, when within our borders? By the Federal Constitution he was a citizen when he was here, and did that bond of union—which may ultimately prove a bad bond to us in the South—allow him to come into the bosom of the Commonwealth with the deadly purpose of applying the torch to our buildings, and shedding the blood of our citizens? Again, our code defines who are citizens of Virginia, as all those white persons born in any other State of this Union, who may become residents here. The evidence in this case shows, without a shadow of a question, that when this man came to Virginia, and planted his feet on Harper's Ferry, he came there to reside and hold the place permanently. It is true that he went back from four or five miles off, in Maryland, a short time since, but not for the legitimate purpose of establishing his domicil there. It was for the nefarious and hellish purpose of rallying forces into this Commonwealth and establish himself at Harper's Ferry as a starting-point for a new Government. Whatever it was, whether tragical or farcical, and ridiculous as his counsel has presented it, his conduct showed, if his declarations were insufficient, that it was not alone for the purpose of carrying off slaves that he came there. His Provisional Government was a real thing, and no debating society, as his counsel would have us believe; and in holding office under it, and exercising its functions, he was clearly guilty of treason. The forty-sixth section has been referred to as showing it was not treasonable, but he supposed that the new Government was to be a union of separate States, like the present, with the difference that all were to be free States. The whole document must be taken together. The property of slaveholders was to be confined to the South, and any man found in arms was to be shot down. Their conduct at Harper's Ferry looked like insanity, but there was too much method in Brown's madness. His purposes were too well matured, and he and his party declared there were thousands in the North ready to join them, while the jury are to take the whole declaration. The law-books expressly declare they may reject, if they see good cause to do so, that which would exterminate the guilt of the prisoner. They are bound to consider it—that's all. As to conspiring with slaves and rebel, the law says the prisoners are equally guilty, whether insurrection is made or not. Advice may be given by actions as well as words. When you put pikes in the hands of the slaves, and have their masters captive, that is advice to slaves to rebel, and punishable with death. The law does not require positive evidence, but only enough to remove every reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the party. Sometimes circumstantial evidence is the strongest kind, for witnesses may perjure themselves or be mistaken. The defence say we don't know who killed the negro Heywood; that Brown did not do it, because there was no object, but that it was dark, and the supposition is that Heywood was killed by mistake. They say Brown shot no unarmed men, but Beckham was killed when unarmed, and therefore he thought the whole case had been proved by the rules of argument. With regard to malice, the law was that if the party perpetrating a felony, undesignedly takes life, it is a conclusive proof of malice. If Brown was only intending to steal negroes, and in doing so took life, it was murder with malice prepense. So the law expressly lays down, that killing committed in resisting officers attempting to quell a riot, or in arresting the perpetrator of a criminal offence, is murder in the first degree. Then what need all this delay? The proof that Brown treated all his prisoners with lenity, and did not want to shed blood. Brown was not a madman, to shed blood when he knew the penalty for so doing was his own life. In the opening he had seen enough to know better than that; but wanted the citizens of Virginia calmly to hold arms, and let him usurp the Government—manumit our slaves, confiscate the property of slaveholders, and, without drawing a trigger or shedding blood, permit him to take possession of the Commonwealth, and make it another Hayti. Such an idea is too abhorrent to pursue; so, too, the idea that Brown shed blood only in self-defence, was too absurd to require argument. He glories in coming here to violate our laws, and says he had counted the cost, knew what he was about, and was ready to abide the consequence. That proves malice. Thus admitting everything charged, he knew his life was forfeited if he failed. Then is not the case made out beyond all reasonable doubt—even beyond any unreasonable doubt indulged in by the wildest fanatic? We, therefore, ask his conviction to vindicate the majesty of the law. While we have patiently borne delays, as well here as outside in the community, in preservation of the character of Virginia, that plumes itself on its moral character, as well as physical, and on its loyalty and its devotion to truth and right, we ask you to discard everything else, and render your verdict as you are sworn to do. As the administrators of civil jurisdiction, we ask no more than it is your duty to do—no less. Justice is the centre upon which the Deity sits. There is another column which represents its Mercy. You have nothing to do with that. It stands firmly on the column of Justice. Administer it according to your law. Acquit the prisoner if you can, but if Justice requires you by your verdict to take his life, stand by that column uprightly, but strongly, and let retributive justice, if he is guilty, send him before that Maker who will settle the question forever and ever.

Mr. Hunter closed at half-past 1.

During most of the arguments to-day, Brown lay on his back with his eyes closed.

Mr. Chilton asked the Court to instruct the jury if they believe the prisoner was not a citizen of Virginia, but of another State, they cannot convict on a count of treason.

The Court declined, saying the constitution did not give rights and immunities alone, but also imposed responsibilities.

Mr. Chilton asked another instruction to the effect that the Jury must be satisfied that the place where the offence was committed was within the boundaries of Jefferson County, which the Court granted.

A recess was taken for half an hour, when the Jury came in with a verdict.

There was intense excitement.

Brown sat up in bed while the verdict was rendered.

The jury find him guilty of treason, advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel, and for murder in the first degree.

Brown lay down quickly and said nothing.

There was no demonstration of any kind.

Mr. Chilton moved an arrest of judgment, both on account of errors in the indictment and errors in the verdict.

The objection in regard to the indictment has already been stated. The prisoner has been tried for an offence not appearing on the record of the grand jury.—the verdict was not on each count separately, but was a general verdict on the whole indictment.

HON. JOHN P. HALE AND THE INSURRECTION.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 31.

Senator HALE publishes a letter in the Chicago *Press and Tribune* of this city this morning, in reference to the *Herald's* attempt to implicate him in the Harper's Ferry Insurrection. He says he will not undertake the task of vindicating other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, but as far as relates to himself he can only reply by denying every word and syllable of the charge,—pronouncing the whole false from beginning to end, and challenging the world for a particle of testimony, written or verbal, sustaining the charge thus made. He never had any knowledge or intimation that JOHN BROWN or any other person ever contemplated an insurrection in Virginia or elsewhere. He pledges himself that if the evidence is laid before the Grand Jury of Maryland or Virginia, and they find a bill, to go there for trial.

CITIZENS OF CLEVELAND IMPLICATED.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Oct. 31.

The confession of COPELAND, one of the Charlestown prisoners, to Sheriff JOHNSON, of this State, is published here to-day. He says he was furnished with money to pay his expenses to Virginia by the two Messrs. PLUMB, of Oberlin. He also says that Mrs. STURTEVANT, of this city, knew all about BROWN'S plans, and he supposed her husband did. The latter, however, denies any knowledge of the transaction. Mr. C. H. LANGSTONE, a colored man, was also implicated. There are no other developments.

MORE COUNSEL FOR BROWN.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

Judge RUSSELL and GEORGE SENNOTT left this afternoon for Virginia, having been retained as counsel for BROWN and other parties implicated at the Harper's Ferry riot. Judge RUSSELL has been an active Republican politician, and is now a justice of the Superior Court. Mr. SENNOTT is a young man, Democratic in principles, and quite eminent as a successful advocate in criminal cases. It is reported that Hon. B. F. BUTLER, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has also been engaged by BROWN'S friends to take part in the defence.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE PLOT.

LETTER FROM COL. FORBES.

SATURDAY, Oct. 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having by several persons been requested to make a simple statement of fact, that the public might be enabled to comprehend what appears a chaos, I have determined to do so, as far as my own knowledge enables me to do it. In consequence of the accusation in the columns of the *Tribune*, I had resolved to adopt this course after the trial of Capt. BROWN was over, but the publication of my notice to this (dated Oct. 25,) having precipitated the production of documents which are already before the public, with names and circumstances which I could willingly have withheld, there is no motive for further delay. All my letters would doubtless have been the light ere long, because a copy of each was transmitted by me to Capt. BROWN, as well as to his backers, and even some of them may likewise have sent him other copies, so that in the *carpet-bag*, and among the papers scattered about his house, an abundant supply of my correspondence may have been procured. Allow me, therefore, to ask for a space in your journal.

About the 20th of March, 1857, Capt. BROWN, bearing an ordinary letter of introduction, applied to me, in the name of some Kansas Committees and private citizens, to go west to organize and instruct a certain energetic portion of the Free State men. My reply was, that so far as the purpose went, that was good, but was not far enough to induce me to move; but finding that his intention was to act against Slavery itself, I acquiesced in his demand, provided he could so manage as to send, for at least one year, to my family in Europe, each month, the *half of what I was at that time making*, and would further send my daughter to her mother in Europe, for I could not leave her in New-York all alone, and could get a son out here, instead of the child I sent home, which, with certain other preliminary expenses, would amount to six hundred dollars, besides my traveling and other expenses.

Capt. B. being wholly unknown to me, I inquired concerning him, and the gentleman who had furnished him with the introduction assured me that though he had no means of his own to enter into engagements with me, yet he was backed by substantial men. That appeared to me as sufficient. Capt. B. returned to the East to consult his friends, and he reappeared with $600 about the end of April, 1857. Mr. GREELEY led me to hope that I could have my family brought over here instead of sending home my daughter, but that was not done. The preliminary expenses, not on my account, but that of Capt. B.'s, exceeded the $600, so that I could not manage to get my son from Europe, nor did he join me for upwards of a year—indeed I had difficulties in getting to Tabor to find Capt. B.

Captain BROWN having been delayed in the Eastern and Central States, was unable to reach Tabor earlier than Aug. 7, instead of earlier in June, as had been anticipated. I joined him there on the 9th of August. The Border Ruffians having just at that period spread a report that they had abandoned Kansas, the New-England managers allowed Capt. B. and myself to stay at Tabor without funds, and did not send the promised remittances to my family, because a great number of subscribers did not contribute their respective quotas. During this interval of suspense, Capt. B. advocated the adoption of his plan, and I supported mine of stampedes. The conclusion arrived at was that he renounced his Harper's Ferry project, and I consented to cooperate in stampedes in Virginia and Maryland instead of the part of the country I indicated as the most suitable. I perceived, however, that his mind constantly wandered back to Harper's Ferry, and it was not till it had been definitely settled that neither of us should do any thing unless under the direction or with the consent of a committee, that I felt easy in my mind respecting his curious notions of Harper's Ferry. He was very pious, and had been deeply impressed for many years with the *Bible Story of Gideon*, believing that he with a handful of men could strike a panic in a country. The device to put an end to Slavery was desirable, but it required to be judiciously directed, or it may become an absurdity. Indeed, it would have been just as easy, and could have produced more eclat, if, instead of barricading themselves in the engine-house of the arsenal, the twenty-three had made in the night a descent on the White House and carried off the President to parts unknown before the marines could have had time to open their eyes.

On the 2d of November I embarked on board a Missouri steamer for St. Louis, and from there went to Ohio, where I received letters from my family, depicting their deplorable condition, which gave me no comfortable feelings towards the Humanitarians. With difficulty, and very ill, I reached New-York early in December, 1857, and I went immediately to see Mr. HORACE GREELEY and Mr. THADEUS HYATT. I expected from them a kind reception, but that proved a delusion—no one was responsible; neither could either remember anything about the circumstances of my leaving, though Mr. HYATT had by telegraph authorized me to draw on him for fifty dollars, as I was on my road to Tabor, which fifty I had not drawn for, and Mr. GREELEY, with whom I had dined at Mr. HYATT'S two days prior to my leaving New-York, walked with me for some time in the evening, impressing upon me not to neglect to let him know everything, especially if there was to be any fighting, because, in that case, he was resolved to be present. I confess that when he professed this I grew skeptical, though he repeated it over and over again. The reception I met with from Mr. GREELEY on my return in a dilapidated condition, has already been depicted in the letter to Mr. SANBORN, dated January, 1858. Being, through a tumor on the knee, unable to continue my journey to Boston, I wrote to Senator SUMNER, asking him, if his health permitted it, to see Mr. SANBORN. Mr. SUMNER was so kind as to see Dr. HOWE, who transmitted to Mr. SANBORN my letter to himself, upon which Mr. SANBORN wrote to me, and the two letters from New-York, written in January, were sent, which letters have been already published. I next wrote two letters (not published) to young JOHN BROWN, the same who the *Tribune* represented as having died of fever in Kansas, but who is actually farming in Ashtabula County, Ohio. Copies were sent to his father, complaining of the treatment I had received, and insisting that he put things right for me with his Boston friends. Having had offered to me the occupation of attending to a patent case at Washington, I seized hold of the first employment which presented itself to me, and I left for that city about the 3d of March, 1858. The very day of my departure I learned that Capt. B. had just come from the East, and that he was going to put his plan into execution. I saw clearly that the project which I supposed was dead had only slumbered.

Soon after reaching Washington I saw Mr. SUMNER, who was so obliging as to write and endeavor to get *his* Boston friends to make amends for their misconduct towards me. Other gentlemen did the same, but to no purpose. Every day I was expecting to hear of Capt. BROWN at Harper's Ferry; the impression I had was let him try, it's his own business. But on mature reflection I thought differently. I saw a considerable force of Marines in the barracks with railway communication and telegraph to Harper's Ferry, all which convinced me that BROWN'S plan must end disastrously, and I, consequently, consulted two Abolitionists of very high standing, and one of them, Dr. BAILEY, of the *Era*, became alarmed at the mischief which B. would bring upon Abolitionism and himself. Dr. B. consulted others, who urged on me to stop BROWN. My reply was, I cannot stop him, for I have no influence with his backers; stop him yourselves. How are we to stop him? was the natural question. Oblige his backers to take *their arms* from him, was my reply. (for the arms were *theirs* not *his*,) and then his pet scheme must drop.

In a letter (not published) from myself to his Boston backers, written 28th April, 1858, with the approval of those Abolitionists already alluded to, I dwelt especially on the certainty of BROWN'S failure, the consequence to the free colored people, and to Abolitionism. No words could be plainer than the following: "*Therefore I exact that the arms, other materials, and means be taken from John Brown.*"

That the impression of my earnestness might be more felt, I sent copies to all the parties concerned, and by hammering and hammering on the same spot I did stop them in their career of folly. Who besides Dr. BAILEY aided me in this work I am not very sure, except that one was a gentleman of great influence Eastward, and with whom I had two or three interviews. To him Dr. BAILEY communicated the matter; I did not tell him.

And the *Tribune*, with a herd of little barkers at its heels, has the impudence to tell me I am a *beggarman*, because I ask for the pittance of which the humanitarians defrauded my family, and that my services were worth nothing. I went to organize and instruct the "cream of the Free-State men," at the request of JOHN BROWN, who came to me in the name of, and at the instance of, the Committees.

It was their place to collect the men, mine to instruct them. If they neglected their business, I could not perform my part, and it was a small thing to save them and their agent, JOHN BROWN, from making a fool of himself and each of them, to ston "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon" once and again a second time, and I should again a third time have stopped it if I had not supposed that it had been dead and buried long ago.

Those men who have plundered, betrayed, and calumniated me, ought to have felt the profoundest gratitude; but some minds are so constituted as to be incapable of such a sentiment. They know that they have wronged me, and they hate me from that very knowledge; let them enjoy their feelings if they can. And who are they who have this day resuscitated this wild scheme; I know not. But if they are the same men whom I saved twice, then must I say with the proverb: "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar, among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."—PROV. XXVII., 22.

Some may agree that no man should be stopped in any foolish project. When the project is hopeless, or the man incapable of accomplishing it; and when a failure would involve others in ruin, or would jeopardize a great cause, then it is the duty of every friend to consult the best heads in that cause, and act in unison with them. Had I not consulted leading Abolitionists in 1858, and had I not interfered in unison with them to stop the "sword of the Lord and of Gideon" from committing suicide at Harper's Ferry, or unnecessarily and unprofitably risking the lives of such superior men as KAGI, then I should have been blameable. As it is, I did my duty, and I do not choose to be made the scapegoat of the *Tribune*.

And how did I stop them from doing an act of folly? Not, as the *Tribune* basely and maliciously stated, by betraying the plot to the Secretary of War, but by appealing to the good sense of influential men of the Abolition cause. In that I did my duty. Did Mr. GREELEY do his?

I have been basely plundered, betrayed and calumniated; I will condescend to make no reply beyond this present one, knowing that I have done right; I care not a straw for the opinions or threats of any or all of them. I leave now test I be taken by the State as a witness; not but that those who have so barbarously ill-used my family and have persecuted me do not richly deserve all that I might do against them, yet to punish them for that I should have to attack them on another matter, and it is repugnant for me to testify in such a case, even against those who are vile; therefore do I put myself to the ruinous inconvenience of quitting New-York, just as I find my affairs recovering from the shock which they sustained through the perfidy of the humanitarians.

As to the slaves obtaining their liberty, they are justified in so doing, wherever and howsoever they can, whether by evasion, stampede, or open insurrection. Though some pretended humanitarians have behaved very ill by pilfering others, though every Abolitionist and humanitarian in the world were to turn rascals, that would not make the cause of Abolitionism less true. I hope they may always and everywhere succeed; but to obtain success, I caution them not to count for aid upon impracticable poets and chatterers, nor scheming politicians, cheating speculators, or those animals of neuter gender, men in petticoats, and women in breeches, or even in men who expect the Lord will do all for them. Heaven help those only who help themselves; and all true men should cooperate with those who try to burst their bonds asunder. Only let the mode of operation be practical, and not poetical. A day sooner or a day later, the irrepressible conflict between Liberty and Slavery must commence. Respectfully yours,

H. FORBES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE INSURRECTION.

Mr. BEECHER, in his sermon, on Sunday evening, spoke as follows of the Harper's Ferry outbreak:

"I avail myself of the present state of our land to utter some sentimenta on the subject of Slavery, though I have not done so for a considerable time. The nation is now greatly excited, and deeply concerned about the recent sudden and unexpected attack at Harper's Ferry. Seventeen white men, without organization, without a military basis of operations, without the countenance or approval of any legal or deliberative body, most unexpectedly and openly attack an entire State to release and rescue an enslaved race. They were not called upon by the sufferers, nor expected even by them. They undertake all themselves. Yes, these seventeen white men summoned two thousand people to surrender to them, and they did as they were required; and these seventeen men held them all in durance for two full days. They waited until the forces of two States were massed to release them. I do not wonder that the Virginians feel humiliated. Every one feels for them. No one doubts the bravery of the Virginians—not at all. [Laughter.] But people may be sometimes surprised and taken unawares. However this may be, it seems to us strange that this invasion of seventeen men should have caused so much alarm, so much confusion and noise. It is no wonder the Virginians try to make the most of it. They feel ashamed of the facts, and every one is sympathizing with them. There was full enough of the matter, and I think we shan't have any more of it, or anything like it. There is something in the matter which cannot be got over, in the fact that seventeen men held two thousand people prisoners for two days. They cannot hide the significance of this single fact, do what they will. It cannot be concealed. These seventeen men invaded a State, seized upon the Government armory, and held two thousand of the inhabitants of that State prisoners for two days, till two sires had risen and decended on their actions. The Virginians feel piqued, to be sure, but they only remind us of the story of the fox which got his tail cut off in a trap, and then endeavored to get the other foxes to get theirs cut off in a like manner, but none of them would do it. There is something, there must be something, underlying all this, which caused two thousand Virginians to submit to the power of seventeen men till the forces of two whole States should be brought against them—till volunteers should assemble from every portion of these two States—till the United States forces should arrive at the scene with their artillery—till the whole South should be excited and alarmed, and till the North should manifest sympathize. I will not say any more about this riot. There was one who figured throughout it, however, to which some allusion should be made. An old, honest, industrious man peacefully went to settle with his family in the West. His lot was cast in Kansas. A great Slave State adjoining the territory marches her armed men in among the peaceful settlers to dragoon them to uphold Slavery by force of arms. They cross the boundary and subvert the laws, the order, and commence a civil war. They pollute the ballot-box, and carry destruction among the harvests and death among the quiet cultivators of the soil. There were no marines, no militia sent to oppose them—no. There were forces there, but they acted on their side: it was on the side of the wrong-doers, the invaders. It was here that BROWN learned his first lesson on the Slavery system: here that old man endured his first sufferings in the death of his first-born, who was dragged manacled across the country by the Slavery men in the heat of a broiling sun, and afterwards beaten by inhuman officers of these men. Another son was shot down by the same men. Revolvings the indignation in his mind against the system that would tolerate and countenance such cruelty and bloodshed, he is goaded by his own feelings to a mad but fixed determination to oppose it to the end of his life. And now, as he is in the depressing, the most trying circumstances, no one can fail to discover in this same old man a manly, straightforward, independent soul, which rises high above all those among whom he is at present, however insane he may be. I shrink from the folly of the bloody fray in which he was engaged; I shrink further from the bloody fray which will follow it; but while I do, I feel that bye-and-bye, when people will read the record of the whole tragic scene, they will wonder at and admire the bearing of the old man who, through all his misfortunes, woes and suffering, maintained a dignity and independence and a sentiment which only shines in full brilliancy when contrasted with the conduct of his accusers, who possess their reason. But one word more for those States which have powder for their cargoes. Suppose seventeen men seized the Armory at Springfield, Mass., do you think they would subject the inhabitants of that place; that all the militia of New-York and Massachusetts and other neighboring States, and the Federal troops, would have to be called out to release them and to overcome the seventeen? Do you suppose that the Government would be alarmed, and that the President would have to deliberate with the Secretary of War on what was to be done? (Laughter.) Not at all. You cannot. You and every one else would rest satisfied that the people of Springfield would be fully able to manage the business themselves, and nobody would feel alarmed. But there is a dread hanging over the Southern States which paralyzes them on the very shadow of danger arising."

CONFESSION EXPECTED FROM COOK.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Charlestown, on the 29th, says:

"Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, visited his brother-in-law, COOK, yesterday in jail, in company with Senator MASON. Mr. MASON proposed to the Governor to retire when the latter entered, suggesting that he would probably prefer that his interview should be private, and also for the reason that anything COOK might say he should feel bound to testify to if called upon as a witness. Gov. WILLARD very promptly replied that he himself would be a witness in Court to any facts COOK might communicate, and insisted that Mr. MASON should be present.

ENGINEERING ABROAD.

Comparative Safety of Steam-boilers in Great Britain and America—Associations for the Prevention of Explosions—Merits and Defects of the Different Systems of Construction and Management.

From our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1859.

It is well known that English steam machinery and its accompanying works of engineering, are on the whole safer than our own; that a less number of accidents and far fewer deaths result from their mal-construction and maltreatment in all countries than in America. But there are certain classes of accidents which occur all over the British Isles and waters with frightful frequency. These are principally boiler explosions. Their average number on locomotives alone is about *one a week*. And the number of locomotives in Great Britain is but 5,000, while in America there are at least 9,000. A short time since the destruction of four boilers, killing some fifteen people, was reported. Three of them belonged to ocean and river boats and one to an agricultural engine. One of the explosions occurred during a race between the *William and Mary* and the *Louisa Crawshay*, steamers, of which the former blew up after the usual circumstances of hard firing and reckless mismanagement. Your correspondent never heard of the explosion of an American sea-going (not coasting) steamer. But recently two first-class English vessels of this kind have blown up at sea, the *Bentinck* of the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s fleet, and the *Paraná*, one of the West India Mail Co.'s ships. Let the English look at their own statistics, then, before they go 4,000 miles out of their way, to the Mississippi, after texts for their solemn sermons. The fact is that passengers are quite as safe from the perils of steam on our Western rivers as they are on English waters. The burning of our kindling-wood craft, and the falling of our kindling-wood bridges, are another and a very much worse matter. So neither nation can flatter itself. But there is much in the European practice which we can fortunately adopt at once, and much in our own which John Bull may well—not consider, for he too seldom gets beyond that—but put into immediate use.

The facts favoring the safety of boilers in England are these:

First—The case of every explosion causing death is invariably dealt with under the provisions of criminal law. When the guilty parties are discovered, they are without exception convicted of manslaughter. Such was the treatment of the master and engineer of the *William and Mary*, referred to above. The matter of the *Great Eastern* explosion was so singularly mismanaged and involved on all hands, that the guilty parties were not, and probably could not be found out. Everybody concerned, from the Company down to the jury, was more or less at fault. But this is certainly a rare exception in the legal practice of England; it would be the rule in America. Who ever heard of the straightforward conviction and punishment of this class of manslaughterers in the New World? In England, however, a man who is thoughtlessly or carelessly instrumental in or accessory to the promotion of a fatal railway or steamboat accident, is morally certain to end his days in a prison. No man dare risk the possibility of an exception. It appears, then, that what is regarded as the chief safeguard in England, is with us the very cause and assurance of danger. If precedent is to be relied on, an American railway murderer, for instance, is safe enough as far as the law is concerned.

Secondly—In this country associations for the prevention of steam boiler explosions are doing great good. The one at Manchester has 1,611 boilers under its inspection. The examining engineers, during the last month, have made 765 visits, and have reported upon many defects which have been at once remedied, doubtless preventing some explosions. Among these defects they found 12 cases of corrosion, 15 of fracture, 38 safety-valves out of order, 13 pressure-guages inaccurate, 18 water-gusges defective, 10 blow-off cocks dangerous, and 22 furnaces out of shape; 50 boilers were were without glass water-guages, 31 without blow-cocks, 65 without back pressure valves, 12 without pressure-guages, and 4 with fusible plugs placed wrong and corroded. And just these circumstances exist to-day in hundreds of American boilers, some of which now hold the seeds of death and destruction, and are *bound to blow up* sooner or later. How reasonable it would be, how well it would pay—that is the standard of expediency—for the owners of perhaps 1,000 boilers in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and the intermediate places, to form such an association, and employ three or four first-class engineers to report scientifically and systematically upon the condition of their property. The cost to each would be a very few dollars a year; the results might be the prevention of bankruptcy or of sudden and frightful deaths.

Another association in England directly involves some of the above advantages, and induces improvements in boiler-making—a Boiler Explosion Assurance Company, on the principle of Life Insurance Companies. If boilers, like men, are well built and not addicted to bad habits, their lives are assured for a term of years.

Thirdly—A greater thickness of boiler-plate and a lower steam pressure in marine boilers, at least, compared with the American practice, are universal in Great Britain. Locomotive plates will average ⅞ and 9-16 inch in places where ¼ and 7-16 would be used with us. English boilers for high pressure are generally better fastened than our own, by machine riveting, by double rows of rivets, and sometimes by welding. Thick plates have great disadvantages in first cost and weight, but if they are safer they should be adopted at any cost. Using low steam, on the contrary, is a very bad practice, in every way. It is directly less economical, and if boilers are proportioned to pressure no more safe. On the whole it is less safe, for it requires far larger boilers, which are more liable to accident, especially collapse, and risks a greater number of imperfections in the metal to do a given work. Steel for boiler-plate is, as I have mentioned in other letters, getting into use as fast as time will let it. It has been adopted by all the enterprising railway and ship companies on trial, and so far is very promising. With two-thirds or one-half the weight of iron, it is likely to give increased security and durability. We must come to this at once in America, if we expect to keep up with the times.

Fourthly—The use of better water-guages than those adopted 99 times in 100 with us, is absolutely necessary to the safety of boilers. Especially with impure water, (abounding in England as much as in our western country,) which is likely to show a surface in the boiler of mixed foam and steam, the real average level of solid water cannot be determined by letting it flow out of ordinary guage-cocks arranged at different heights; at least the real level can be only approximately guessed at, except by persons of the greatest experience. But the glass guage, a simple glass pipe outside the boiler, tapping the solid water below and the solid steam above, shows, not the intermediate foam, but the average level of the solid water. So does the Worthington percussion-guage, employed on some of our river steamers; so do the float-guages, somewhat used, but not to a very reliable extent. The glass guage is almost universal in England;—it is exceptional in America. Our people talk a great deal about its extreme liability to crack. This is a mistake. When properly set and used, they never have been known to break. Out of 1,000 accidents on the London and Northwestern Railway, only two were the breaking of glass guages, and these resulted from maltreatment. The failure of the proper supply of water is a prolific source of trouble and danger, and still half our owners of steam-boilers are willing to put up with the annoyance and risk the worst accidents rather than to spend twenty or thirty dollars for a plenty of automatic tell-tales about the circumstances of the unseen power within. Some people think that every boiler should have a glass gugge, a percussion-gunge, and cocks besides. One of these at least will be pretty likely to make known the facts.

The advantages of the American practice are these:

First—Our iron is better than English iron. This is admitted by English engineers. The best American boiler plate has a tensible strength of 31 tons (of 2,240 pounds) to each square inch of section; the best Staffordshire and Yorkshire having only a strength of 20 to 25 tons. The average fair English iron is apt to be better worked and sounder, but it is not so tough.

Secondly—There is more individual care and responsibility in the management of American boilers than is ever experienced abroad. There are two reasons for this; a *general* responsibility is thrown upon our operatives, because no *special* routine of duties and manipulations is enforced; and our operatives are perhaps more wide awake and intelligent than those of some other countries. In England, the operative is more like a machine; he does not judge and act according to circumstances, but the judgment and action of a great central power, more wise in general, but ignorant of special emergency, acts through him upon the machine in his hand. Therefore a greater amount of care, if not so much scientific knowledge, is brought to bear in the working of American boilers.

Thirdly—The art of boiler-making, or rather of shaping and designing boilers, save the exceptions before mentioned, has reached a higher state in America than in England. Here, nearly all the cornera in the square and angular parts of boilers are put together by angle-iron, a strip of metal of a section like the gable end of a house, to which the adjacent plates are riveted. Whoever has seen angle-iren made,—the iron forced apart rather than compressed by the rolls, and the grain running the wrong way for strength, will be surprised at the continuance of this practice in England, especially since it requires two joints instead of one. In America the angle-iron joint is now rarely if ever used, nor does the joint occur at the corner of a boiler, in most cases the plate itself being rounded to a large radius, say six inches, especially for high-pressure work. Again, very long riveted flues of large diameter, often three feet, with the pressure on their outside, are much used in England, and inversely as their length, they are liable to collapse. The *Great Eastern* explosion was practically an example of this. When new shapes and principles are to be introduced, a good American boiler-maker can deviate from stereotyped fashions without penetrating the past down to *magna charta* for a precedent.

Another class of accidents, associated with steam, are becoming very frequent in England—railway collisions. Their causes, some of which also exist with us, and their remedies, will more properly form the subject of another letter.

TUBAL CAIN.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Condition of Affairs in Monterey—Necessity of Reform in United States Consulships.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MONTEREY, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

Being a constant reader of your enterprising and interesting journal, I have thought that a few lines from this section of Mexico, which is now the scene of political changes, would be acceptable to your numerous readers. Your Mexican correspondent has posted you up as to all events in that part of the Republic, and I will endeavor to do you the same service here.

One of the great benefits that will result to the future commercial operations of this place and frontier, is the downfall of VIDAURRI, which has destroyed the influence of the Irish *clique*, who, under his administration, governed and monopolized the whole commerce, both in the introduction of goods and the exportation of the precious metals. Their influence has been felt far and wide, and great complaint has been made in the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, that goods were permitted to be introduced to the interior, through this city, at such low figures as to preclude all competition, while the custom houses of these cities have demanded full duties on all importations as was right and proper; these favorites of VIDAURRI have been permitted, in defiance of all law, and to the prejudice of all legitimate operations, to enter goods at rates merely nominal; of course, large fortunes have been made, and it is presumed that he favors were not granted without a due consideration.

The acting United States Consul, who is one of the aforesaid *clique*, is a native of the Emerald Isle, and has never set foot on United States soil, and the regular appointee who rejoices in the same rich brogue, is now on a leave of absence to Europe.

Since the downfall of VIDAURRI and the inauguration of a new Government, it is probable that a thorough investigation will be made of all the multifarious operations of this clique, as it is well known that a vast amount of corruption has been committed and covered up. The first step has been taken by an attachment of all the property of the acting United States Consul, who, I should have said, is the son-in-law of VIDAURRI.

It was announced a few days since that VIDAURRI and ZUAZUA were collecting a large force in the vicinity of Lampasos, their native place, to commence hostilities against the present Government of the State, but as soon as Gov. ARAMBERRI took energetic measures by sending a large force to oppose their pretentions they immediately flew for Texas;—thus all has terminated without bloodshed, and now the government is considered as firmly established. The Legislature has been called to meet on the 1st of November next, for the election of a new Governor in pursuance of the constitution, and to revise the acts of VIDAURRI. A Mr. LLANO, one of its members, was banished from the State last week, because he would not recognize the present Government and the legality of the proposed session ordered by ARAMBERRI, claiming that the power of convoking the Legislature was vested in VIDAURRI alone. They have a queer way of doing things in Mexico, as though the individual opinions of one member would make any difference as to the organization.

Since the Decree of DEGOLLADO, of the 11th of September, deposing VIDAURRI, all the merchants who have lent money to him have been notified that the said loans are null and void, as are all his other official acts. It appears that the arms purchased in your City by NOAVIRI, now in Brownsville, have been attached in consequence of difficulties which originated with ULLMO and the present Government. Many and intricate complications have arisen and will continue to arise from the loose and irregular manner in which everything has been done by the former Government and its favorites. It is to be hoped that everything at last will be strengthened, although it will require much time and labor, and that the new administration will avoid the errors and faults of its predecessor.

Quite an alarm was created this morning by the news of their being on the road leading from this to MATAMORAS some 200 of the robbers who assaulted Brownsville, and that they were awaiting the *conducta* which left a few days ago with some $500,000. As the principal part of the money belongs to this place it will cause great losses should any accident happen.

The latest news from the interior is that the whole Liberal forces are now bombarding Guanajuato, under the command of DEGOLLADO, DOBLADO, TRACONIS and BLANCO, and defended by WOLL and SEVERO CASTILLO.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Brownsville Flag, Oct. 15.

Nuevo Leon appears to be in commotion. VIDAURRI and ZUAZUA, it seems, did not comply with the engagement of the former with ZARAOUZA when he gave him a passport, which was that he would separate himself entirely from public affairs, and would only remain in the State a short time to arrange his private business. On the contrary, as soon as he reached Villaldama, to the north of Monterey, he sent out circulars to various points, and has already organized a small but somewhat formidable force under him. All Bustamente and the greater part of Villaldama are in his favor, and the more northern jurisdictions of Lanpasos, &c., are expected to take part with him.

On the other hand, an undisciplined rabble, it is said, lately appeared on the very streets of Satillo, shouting for MIRAMON and down with ARAMBERRI and VIDAURRI too. This last news comes from sources not friendly to the Liberal cause. There may be some commotion, but ARAMBERRI will be seconded effectually and will maintain himself. ARAMBERRI declares that the passport granted by ZARAGOZA was improvidently given, the previous order of Gen. DEGOLLADO being that VIDAURRI and his accomplices should be arrested and brought to San Luis for trial for treason and disobedience to orders. He has accordingly ordered the arrest of Gens. VIDAURRI and ZUAZUA, and Lic. D. MANUEL GARCIA REJON, well known here, whom we are sorry to see in such company. Lic. MANUEL C. GOMEZ, late editor of the *Boletin*, has become Secretary of State. He was banished with ARAMBERRI.

The State Legislature was to meet on the 1st of November, to make provision for the election of another Governor, and do such other business as may be required. This is considered a great step in advance. VIDAURRI never had need of a legislature or judiciary.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Important from Brownsville—The City again Threatened—From the Border States.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, Oct. 24, has later intelligence from Brownsville. On the 18th October, a party of thirty men, headed by A. GLARACKE (one of those proscribed by CORTINAS) and the Sheriff of Brownsville, went out and succeeded in capturing the second in command of CORTINAS' band. He pleaded that he was forced by CORTINAS, but it was proven that he was one of the sentinels on the night of the 28th. He claims to be an American citizen, by right of residence on this side since the annexation, and was told that he should be tried by American laws, and being tried, was found guilty of murder, from being one of the leaders of the band, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th inst., but up to the time of the *Arizona's* leaving, on the same evening, it had not been carried into effect.

CORTINAS, on hearing of his arrest, crossed the river again from Mexico and gave notice that if a hair on his follower's head was touched, and if he was not set at liberty, that he would lay the City of Brownsville in ashes.

He had assembled his men again to do so in case of his non-release. Every one is in a panic, and they are challenged in passing through the streets at night. People flee from the wooden houses at night and take refuge in the brick houses. The patrol, consisting of merchants and artisans, who have attended to their business during the day, stand guard at night, and unless some protection come soon, the city will be abandoned.

The *Picayune* also reports the arrival at New-Orleans of an agent appointed by the Brownsville Committee of safety, *en route* to Washington, to solicit aid from the Government. Three pieces of artillery have been taken to Brownsville from Brazos, where there are about thirty pieces, having been brought there after the dismantling of Fort Brown. The pieces in Brownsville are loaded with grape shot, and command the weakest points of the city.

The whole Valley of the Rio Grande is left in a perfectly defenceless condition, and perfectly open to the perils of Indians and scoundrels of all descriptions. The people of Mexico would be more willing to help their brethren on the frontier, but these guerrillas, claiming to be American citizens, think that it is not their affair, and do not wish to imperil themselves by killing Americans, but they are perfectly willing to restrain their own people from joining these bands as far as possible; and it is well known that persons who wish to go to points on the upper Rio Grande take the Mexican side of the river, feeling far more sure of life and property under the Mexican than under American protection, of which there is none. As there is no international law between the countries, the scoundrels who commit crimes run to this or that side of the river, as necessity compels them to do.

The Brownsville *Flag*, Oct. 15, says:

The two expresses sent—one on the 29th ult. and one on the 5th inst.—to San Antonio, have returned. The last one brought the reply of Gen. TWIGGS to the appeal of our Committee of Safety for aid, which is cool enough. He does not even allude to the request for the reoccupying Fort Brown, as urged by them. It is a satisfaction to know that there is a power above him. On the other hand, three hundred volunteers, under authorization from the Governor, are reported by the last expressman to have been on the point of starting out here when he left San Antonio.

Terrible Conflagration.

FIVE BLOCKS BURNED IN NEW-ORLEANS—LOSS $300,000.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 21.

We have to record to-day another of those disastrous conflagrations, by which whole squares of property are swept away, and the wealth accumulated by years of toil and honest industry is destroyed in a few hours. One of the most thriving sections of the Fourth District, containing some of the finest buildings, which we mentioned in our Sunday paper, when speaking of some of the numerous improvements lately made in the Garden District, looks this morning like a barren waste, where smoking ruins are the only signs left that dwellings once stood there.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night the fire broke out in a store on the lower side of Magazine-street, between Felicity and St. Mary streets. The wind blew fresh, and the conflagration extended rapidly from house to house, crossing streets and vacant lots, and spreading in various directions. In vain the firemen used all possible exertions, and made the best use of the little water that could be procured in that neighborhood. As they checked the conflagration on one point it raged fiercer on another, and in a few hours an area of five squares was a prey to the flames. The buildings fronting on Constance, between Felicity and St. Mary streets, from the middle of the block to the corner of St. Mary, were destroyed. The whole front on Magazine, between St. Mary and St. Andrew, and crossing this street as far up as the buildings of the St. Elizabeth Asylum and the St. Alphonsus Church, also fell a prey to the raging element. Its course was there checked by the brick walls of the church and asylum mentioned; these fine buildings were fortunately not injured.

The triangular block between St. Mary, Constance and Magazine streets, entirely built of brick, and occupied by stores and shops of different descriptions, was entirely destroyed. On the other side of Magazine-street the fire took a straight direction towards Camp-street, destroying all that half of the square fronting on St. Mary-street. The new market-house, on the triangle between St. Mary, Camp, Magazine and St. Andrew was reduced to ashes, only half a dozen of the centre row of iron pillars being now left standing. The other triangular building, between the market and Camp-street, was also burned to the ground. From St. Mary to St. Andrew streets, one-half of the large square was burnt down, from the angle on Magazine-street to the line of continuation of Camp-street. The square bounded by St. Andrew, Josephine, Magazine and Camp was entirely destroyed, with the exception of one small frame building at the corner of Josephine and Camp streets, which remained as a proof of the capricious course of the fire.

The squares destroyed contained many fine residences, some but lately constructed—the greater portion brick buildings. The triangular block mentioned and nearly all the buildings fronting on Magazine, St. Mary and Camp, in the immediate neighborhood of the market, were occupied by stores, groceries and coffeehouses, bookstores, drug-shops, dry goods, &c. The largest property holder owning in the burnt section is too considerable for publication, and we will only give the estimates, based upon the assessment rolls. We are indebted to Mr. WATKINS for much information in the matter.

The average loss in buildings we estimate $159,000; the stock in the different stores and shops cannot fall short of $80,000, and the market-house cost $27,000. We have here a total of $257,000, and if we add to this the numerous improvements to the grounds, the furniture destroyed in many of the finest residences, and the damage to neighboring buildings, we will find that the loss passes $300,000. So far as we have been able to ascertain, two-thirds of this, or over two-thirds, are covered by insurance, divided among our various companies. Whoever supports the loss, it is nevertheless a terrible one, and a great disaster for that flourishing section of the city; it checks its growth, and it will take time to repair the injury done.

Canadian Banks.

FAILURE OF BANKS AT TORONTO.

The Toronto *Globe*, of Oct. 28, describes the scene at the International and Colonial Banks, of that city, which suspended payment on the previous day. The International was soon forsaken by the eager crowd of bill-holders, being given over as a hopeless case; and the throng then proceeded to the Colonial Banking-house, the doors of which were closely besieged. The *Globe* says: Coats were torn in the struggle, hats smashed, and if noses escaped it was because there was no room nor time to fight. Soon the assistance of the Police had to be called in, and the Deputy placed constables at the door, who admitted only six or seven at a time. Two of the principal shareholders of the Colonial, Messrs. LEE and CASEY, have left for New-York to make arrangements, it is said, for reopening. Mr. HORNE, the Cashier, remains here. The statement is that the "Colonial" has become embarrassed within the last few days by loaning specie to the "International," it being represented by the authorities of the latter that in a short time they would have cash to meet all demands. On Wednesday the truth of these allegations were called in question by a telegraph from the New-York Metropolitan refusing to make further advances; it also appears that the account at that Bank had been very much overdrawn. The Colonial then refused further accommodations, and as a consequence the other concern went to the wall. The Colonial's amount of paid-up capital is given at $123,000. The amount of notes out is about $100,000. The Bank may suspend payment for sixty days without violating the charter. It is hoped, if the negotiations of Messrs. CASEY and LEE meet with success, that payment will be resumed under thirty days. The amount of International notes out is variously stated at from $100,000 to $200,000.

Order in Baltimore.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT OF THE BALTIMORE REFORMERS.

The Reform Committee of Baltimore have addressed still another long epistle to the citizens, descanting upon the unsatisfactory results of the recent election, and calling another Town Meeting. The Committee state that the election was marked by scenes of fraud and violence; that many of the Police failed to do their duty; that when any member of the Clubs happened to be arrested, no matter how bad his character, or how violent his conduct, he was immediately released; that the friends of the Reform movement were arrested without cause, that the Sheriff declined to adopt measures to preserve the peace, and that that officer now admits that he was misled and disappointed, but insists that he cannot interfere to maintain order without danger of a collision with the other authorities of the city, who question his power and resist its exercise. Under these circumstances, the Committee urge their fellow-citizens to "rely upon themselves," remind them that "they have the power in their hands, if they choose to exert it" and appeal to them not to allow themselves to be driven from the polls by banded ruffians. The new Town Meeting is called for to-day.

Mr. ALLEN made a balloon ascension from Providence, last week, and after a voyage of three-quarters of an hour's duration, descended safely on the farm of Mr. William Wheaton, in Rehoboth.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Arch. L. Cook, one of the oldest Morse operators in the United States, died of consumption at Baltimore, on Thursday last, having been absent from his post of duty but a single day, and that immediately preceding his death. Mr. COOK was for many years in the employ of the Magnetic and Southern Telegraph Companies, and commanded their respect and esteem. He was also very much beloved by his brother operators, and they sincerely lament his loss. He leaves a wife and two little children.

Mr. Leonard Scollay, of St. Louis, died in Baltimore on Thursday, the 20th inst. Mr. Scollay had for many years been connected with the Planters' House, in St. Louis, and had gained much respect both for his business qualifications and his uniform courtesy.

Paul Farnum, Esq., of Beverly, N. J., died on the 18th inst. He had distinguished himself by erecting a splendid building in Beverly for a Normal School, which is now an institution preparatory to the State Normal School in Trenton.

F. J. Merriam, who died from the effect of wounds received in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, was a resident of Boston, and left that city a few weeks ago to attend—as he said—to important business in Washington.

PERSONAL.

The injuries sustained by Hon. Samuel Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Thursday last, amount to but slight bruises, from which he has quite recovered.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* announces the arrival, in that city, of the Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, delegate elect to Congress from the Territory of Utah. Mr. Hooper will proceed to Washington as soon as he has disposed of stock and wagons.

The monument voted by the Georgia Legislature, in honor of the late Capt. Issac Holmes, an active officer in the Florida and Mexican wars, was erected on the 26th October in Rose Hill Cemetery, near Savannah.

The Rev. G. J. Means, late Depository Agent of the Sunday School Union at Rochester, has been ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Perry Centre, N. Y.

Capt. Joseph Wood of West Lebanon, N. H., has reached his one hundredth year, and his faculties remain unimpaired.

Charges of malfeasance have been preferred in Cincinnati against Judge LOWE, of the Police Court of that city.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame, who has been in Kansas for some time past, arrived in St. Louis on the 27th inst.

Mr. Joseph Wood has been appointed Chief of the Detective Police force in Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An interesting case is on trial in the Superior Court at Boston, concerning the contract between the Russian Government and William H. Lane, for the raising of ships and guns sunk at Sebastopol. It is a suit brought by Isaac P. Wainwright against Mr. Lane, to recover back money alleged to have been paid for a share of that contract. Mr. Lane sold two-thirds of the contract to the Boston Sub-Marine and Relief Company, and in operations under it they expended. It is said, some $50,000 for which they have not received the first dollar in return. The plaintiff alleges that he purchased one-sixteenth part of the remaining third, for which he paid $200, which he seeks to recover back, on the ground that it was obtained from him by misrepresentation.

The Indians continue their outrages in Texas. The Dallas *Herald* reports a series of assaults upon the frontier settlers, and the San Antonio *Ledger*, Oct. 15, says: A gentleman named Wheat was killed by Indians on the Chacan Creek, about seven miles from Castroville. Mr. Wheat and another gentleman were out hunting horses, both of them unarmed, when they were attacked by two Indians, and Mr. W. was shot. Both Indians were armed with six-shooters. A good many horses have been taken from this side of the Medina.

A fire which occurred in Newark, N. J., Oct. 28, destroyed property to the amount of $30,000. It broke out in the building in Stephens'-court, occupied by the Chadwick Patent-Leather Company; spread to an adjoining row of frame dwelling houses, and injured some houses in Halsey's-court. The loss of the Chadwick Company was $25,000; insured for $20,000 in New-York Companies.

A Salt Company are boring an artesian well at Grand Rapids, Mich. The *Eagle* says, the deeper they go the stronger is the brine they get. They have reached a depth of 250 feet, and the water that boiled up tasted quite as "fishy" as that of the ocean, and looked when running into, and mingling with fresh water, like milk.

Three precocious youths in Hartford having become alarmed at the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry, set out to lend their assistance in restoring peace to the country. One of them previously appropriated a sum of money belonging to his father. The trio were arrested on their journey by the police, and brought back to their homes.

A public meeting was held at Charleston, Oct. 24, Mayor MACBETH presiding, to consider the importance of the interests which would be promoted by the transmission through Charleston of the Great Through Mail from Portland, Me., to New-Orleans. It was determined to bring the subject to the notice of the Postmaster-General.

The Special Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to investigate the alleged frauds of the State Liquor Commissioner, has taken abundant testimony to prove that the liquor furnished from the Agency was manufactured from pure spirits, and that various deleterious adulterations have been constantly used.

A monster gate for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is nearly completed at Newport, thirty-five miles above Detroit. It is 82 feet wide, (that being the width of the canal,) 21½ feet deep, and 32 inches thick. The oak timber used for its construction, cut into inch boards, would measure about one hundred and twenty thousand feet.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican* from Westport, Mo., says the Fall season brings with it a flood of immigration from the old States, the greater portion, it is true, going on to the Territory beyond, but yet quite a numerous body stopping and settling in Jackson County, Mo.

The City Government of Dover, N. H., has voted to pay the reward for the arrest of the child-kidnapper FARRAR to Officer PEARL, on condition that he gives a bond indemnifying the city from all expense which might arise in consequence of any future legal proceedings growing out of the matter.

Mr. Rollin Germain delivered his lecture on a new steamship at Buffalo, Oct. 28, at the invitation of Mr. Fillmore and other citizens. He proposes to show by experiment that steamers can be built which will run one hundred miles an hour, on the Lakes, at a great economy of fuel and space.

The Suffolk (L. I.) *Herald* says: A number of our oystermen have found excellent diggings for several days past, on a bed found opposite Southport, about two miles and a half to the westward of our village. Some eighteen or twenty vessels have averaged nearly $10 a-day to a man.

The riotous coal-miners at Pittsburgh have been arrested and held to bail to appear for trial. The *Gazette* says: The parties were held in $500 each, thus making an aggregate of $15,000, of the best freehold bail in the county, showing that these men were by no means without funds.

Iowa has just completed a State census, showing a population of 633,549. She had 192,214 in 1850, and 43,111 in 1840. She has thus more than trebled her population in the last nine years, and increased it about fifteen fold in nineteen years.

A billiard match for $200 a side, 1,000 points up, between Frank Parker and Jerry Mahoney, took place at Milwaukee Oct. 24. Parker giving Mahoney 100. Mahoney won, turning the 900th point when Parker stood 874.

The Farmers' Bank, at Garden City, and the Bank of the State, at St. Paul, Minn., have both given notice to the Auditor of Minnesota of their intention to close up their business and retire their circulation.

The Universalist Sabbath School Union in Massachusetts reports that its number of pastors is 12; scholars, 2,658; teachers, 438.

Thanksgiving in New-Jersey, is appointed for Thursday, November 24.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The Montreal *Pilot* says: "We have it, on authority, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary and other distinguished personages, will visit Canada in the end of May or the beginning of June next. The formal opening of the Victoria Bridge will then take place. The Corporation having appointed a Committee to meet the Grand Trunk Directors, and cooperate with them on the celebration, we understand Mr. BLACKWELL, at an interview with the Chairman, (Councillor BRISTOW,) expressed the great felicity he would have in doing all in the power of the Company to make the celebration worthy of the occasion, and of the illustrious visitors from England expected to be present at it. The Bridge will be opened for traffic next month, but no public or general demonstration will be made.

EARTHQUAKE AT THE EASTWARD.—Private dispatches from various points at the eastward speak of a marked earthquake shock which was experienced there at about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Oct. 26. It was noticed at Eastport and Calais, Me., and at St. George, St. Andrews, and St. John, N. B. It is described as having lasted about two seconds, rousing people from their slumbers, rattling windows and greatly alarming the inhabitants. The sound is described as like that of a heavily-loaded wagon driven across a bridge. A stage driver, who was on the route between St. George and St. Andrews says that there was vivid lightning at about the time of the earthquake shock. A dispatch from Machias says that the shock was also felt at that place.—*Boston Journal, Oct. 28.*

LAW REPORTS.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Quimbo Appo—A Writ of Prohibition Issued to Judge Roosevelt—The Case of Lane, the Fulton Bank Defaulter.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge ROOSEVELT, the District-Attorney yesterday presented a writ of prohibition against Judge ROOSEVELT in the matter of a new trial for QUIMBO APPO, the Chinaman, condemned to death. Judge ROOSEVELT, one week since, decided that the Court of Oyer and Terminer had jurisdiction to grant a new trial. Subsequent to this decision the District-Attorney applied for and obtained a writ of prohibition from Judge INGRAHAM, commanding the Court of Oyer and Terminer and QUIMBO APPO to desist from further proceedings on the motion for a new trial, until the next General Term of the Supreme Court.

The writ of prohibition recites the trial, conviction and sentence of the prisoner, and proceeds to state that the Court of Oyer and Terminer has entertained the motion for a new trial on the merits, "and is proceeding to grant the same, in contempt of us (the People of the State of New-York) against the laws and customs of our said State, and to the manifest damage, prejudice and grievance of us (the People of the State of New-York), wherefore the said District Attorney, on behalf of the said people, humbly imploring our said Court, hath prayed relief and our writ of prohibition in that behalf, we therefore being willing that the laws and customs of our said State should be observed, and that our good and faithful citizens should in nowise be oppressed, do command you, the said Court of Oyer and Terminer, and you, the said QUIMBO APPO, to desist and refrain from any further proceedings in the aforesaid motion until the next term of our Supreme Court, and that you there show cause why you should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings on the said motion for a new trial."

The order allowing the writ is signed by Judge INGRAHAM. The writ was served on Judge ROOSEVELT and QUIMBO APPO, shortly after the opening of the Court yesterday morning.

In the case of Sergeant TWADDLE, Mr. EDMON BLANKMAN presented a demurrer to the indictment, as being insufficient to be sustained in law. The District Attorney replied, and the matter was reserved for argument.

JOHN MCCUE, indicted for the murder of Samuel REEVES, on the 7th September, pleaded not guilty.

WM. JONES and PATRICK FARREL pleaded not guilty to the charge of murdering a man, name unknown, near Cow Bay, in the Five Points, in September.

Margaret Sheridan, indicted for the murder of Michael Conley, pleaded not guilty.

William P. Maynard, indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of John L. Zilkin, pleaded not guilty.

John Hayes, indicted for the murder of Edward Kelly, by shooting him with a pistol, pleaded not guilty.

The Grand Jury, it is understood, presented twelve indictments against the youth, W. J. Lane, the Fulton Bank defaulter, charging him with forgery in the third degree.

The Court adjourned till to-day.

Malicious Prosecution.

CURIOUS DISCLOSURES OF THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE GREAT PANIC OF 1857.

Michael Fay vs. *George O'Neil.*—This was an action tried before Justice SUTHERLAND in the Supreme Court, to recover three thousand dollars damages for an alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment of the plaintiff by defendant. The complaint alleges that the defendant had the plaintiff arrested and imprisoned on a charge of perjury committed in a trial of a cause in the Marine Court.

The answer denied all the allegations of the complaint.

It appeared, from the statement of counsel that the plaintiff had been in the employ of the defendant for several years previous to the panic of 1857, and that there was a mutual confidence existing between him and his employer, up to that time. At the time of the panic, he had in one of the City Banks the sum of $180, and becoming somewhat alarmed as to its safety, he consulted the defendant, his employer, concerning it, by whom he was advised to draw the money out. This he did, and concealed it under the carpet in defendant's parlor; he afterwards told defendant's wife's sister that it was so concealed; it afterwards disappeared, and the young lady told him that Mrs. O'Niel had taken it, and he need not mind it as Mr. O'Niel was good for it; Mr. O'Niel, however, did not pay it, and in consequence plaintiff brought suit to recover it, upon the trial of which he testified to the facts above stated. Subsequently the defendant had him arrested for perjury, alleging that he never had so much money, and that all he had testified to was false; he was committed, and afterwards the charge against him was dismissed by Justice QUACKENBUSH. Plaintiff also testified that the matters stated by him on the trial of his action in the Marine Court, were true. The case is still on.

Law of Assignments.

PREFERENTIAL ASSIGNMENTS OF PROPERTY IN NEW-JERSEY INVOLVED.

Louis Guillandere vs. *Howell & Birdsall.*—This was an action tried before Justice ROOSEVELT, in the Supreme Court, to recover the value of certain parts of two steam boilers, on a contract alleged to have been made between Boardman, Holbrook & Co., assignors of the plaintiff, and the defendants. The claim amounted to $720.

The boilers in question, at the time Boardman, Holbrook & Co. made their general assignment for the benefit of creditors, were situated in Jersey City. The assignment was executed in the City of New-York, and gave preference to certain creditors, and, as appears, contrary to the statutes of New-Jersey.

After making the assignment, it appears the defendants sued out an attachment against the assignees of the plaintiff to recover the contract price for making the boilers in question—in which action a judgment was recovered, and the boilers sold, on execution, by the Sheriff of Hudson County. Plaintiff now brought suit to recover the value of the boilers, as stated; prime white Kentucky at $1 50; and fair ordinary white Virginia at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn continues scarce and quiet. Sales have been confined to 12 500 bushels, at 96c. @ $1 for yellow Jersey, 97½c. for white Jersey; and $1 @ $1 02 for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, chiefly at 85c. ₱ bushel; sales, 8,000 bushels. Barley has been in moderate request and prices have been sustained. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 44½c. @ 45½c.; Western at 44½c. @ 45c.; State at 44c. @ 45c.; Jersey at 39c. @ 42c.; and Southern at 38c. @ 42c., ₱ bushel.

METALS.—The month's business in this line, Mr. J. BYRNE notices thus: "Although no settled decline has occurred, prices generally have been tending downward, owing to the limited extent of transactions during the month of October. A few *outside* lots of ½ dx. charcoal tinplate were disposed of at $9 37½ months, and two invoices of refined Bar Iron, ex. ship, at $51 50, 6 months. However, the market is now entirely bare of outside lots, and closes firm at quotations. The imports, foreign, have been

	Sept. 1859.	Oct. 1858.
Iron, bar and bundle	tons 3,480	3,075
Iron, sheet, bundles	 11,913	9,612
Iron, pig	tons 3,839	3,065
Tin and Terneplate	boxes..... 40,907	34,762

We quote: Copper, refined ingot, $22 50, 4 months; Iron, Staffordshire bar, $53, 6 months; Iron, Scotch pig, $24, 6 months; Iron, Sheet, double, $3 62, 6 months; Lead, Spanish, $5 57, cash; Tin, Banca, $32 75, cash; Tinplate, ½ dx. charcoal, $9 50, 6 months; Spelter, Silesian, $5 25, 6 months; Zinc, Messelmann, $7 25, 6 months.

MOLASSES.—Sales, to-day, 45 hhds. and 30 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c. @ 29c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine have been moderately inquired for at about former rates. We have heard of sales of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 40½c. @ 47c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is plenty and depressed. Sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 12½ @ $15 15 for Mess, with some reported as low as $15, and $10 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quite scarce and inactive, including Hams at 9½c., and Shoulders at 8½c. ₱ lb. Lard continues depressed; sales, to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls. fair to very choice, at 10½c. @ 11c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping. The transactions include 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 50 @ $10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11 50

week, the same quantity of beef is not here. There is quite a falling off in the average quality. Many of the cattle from this State and Canada are high, and a few totally unfit for market. Some can scarce'y be classed as high even as "store cattle," so mean is their condition. Drovers holding such are loudest in their complaints about mean prices, but they deserve no better.

PRICES—We reduce our quotations ¼c. ₱ lb on all grades. The sales made thus far fully justify this, and, in fact, in order to realize here some holders must make still heavier concessions, as compared with the prices obtained by them for the same quality of beef last week:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	5¾@5¾	
Extra	4¾@5	4¾@5¼
First quality	4 @4¼	4¼@4¾
Second quality	3¼@3¾	3¾@4
Third quality	2¾@2¾	2¾@3
Inferior quality	2 @—	2¼@2¾

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad—estimating 17 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Cattle	3,247	3,587	3,328
Sheep and Lambs	7,760	5,465	2,610
Hogs	1,822	735	3,500

	Av. w'kly rec't last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,536	112,085	112,075
Sheep	3,127	107,969	122,766
Hogs	3,747	27,376	158,468

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts are large, but as the weather continues favorable, the demand is good. We hear of sales of about 4,500 head at prices ranging from $2 50@$4—the outside figure for very prime lots. We hear of but two or three droves going east this week.

HOGS—There is no change to note in prices. The receipts are increasing, and the demand grows better. Prime heavy is worth 5¾c.@6c., but it is only strictly prime that bring the outside figure. We heard of sales of several hundred head on this side and at East Albany, at prices ranging from 5c.@8c. One lot superior brought $6 06 ₱ 100 lbs.

MILCH COWS are in good request. Sales are making at from $27@$40. One lot of nine was sold (including calves) at $35 ₱ head.

PERSONAL.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS HARBORING or trusting my wife, MARY A. FUSELLI, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
FRANCIS FUSELLI.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their hall in the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP takes this method to invite the public to examine his justly celebrated Tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use; also, two second-hand Tables, low for cash, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS and Tables can only be bought at his factory. Private houses furnished. Two good second-hand tables for sale cheap. W. H. GRIFFITH,
No. 146 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR,
For raving fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No 122 Broadway, N.Y.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A twenty-horse power steam-engine, locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new, and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 18 Mercer-st.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBULAR steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

6-HORSE ENGINE FOR SALE, VERY cheap, if applied for any day this week. Can be seen in good running order, by applying to FELIX CAMPBELL, No. 79 John-st., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. H. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman of high respectability, good moral character, and very neat appearance; is fully experienced in the care of an infant from its birth; also thoroughly efficient in the cutting and fitting of children's clothes; is of the most mild and obliging disposition. Three years' reference to her last place. Any lady requiring an efficient and superior servant, inquire 2r. or address, ANN, at Manning's Select Agency, No. 20 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. No objection to live in New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DESires to obtain a situation as seamstress and dress maker; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; either in the city or country; willing to make herself useful. Can give the best of reference. Please address L. B., Station F., Post-office, 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A small private family, by a competent young woman, who thoroughly understands her work; she is neat and obliging and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 348 6th-av., in a bakery, between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; would prefer general housework; is a good cook and baker, bread, biscuit, soup, &c. Can be seen at her present employer's, to objection to country. A Protestant woman wants a place as laundress. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable young woman as an excellent plain cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if a small family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING SCOTCH Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good cook, baker, and a splendid laundress. City reference. No objection to country. Also, a situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. Call at No. 816 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, FAITHful girl, to do waiting and chamberwork, or both. Best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at the corner of Schermerhorn and Court sts., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 4, for two days. Application to be made in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Call at No. 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 169 West 25th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, sisters, one as cook, without washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 45 West 33rd-st, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with washing and ironing if required; understands all pastries. Has good reference from the last employer with whom she has lived. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good cook, and would go as laundress; good references can be given. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, sisters, one as cook, the other as chambermaid; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 126 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the housework of a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 218 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid; would prefer to travel, or would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 224 East 23d-st., near 1st-av, second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 29 Union-square, corner of 16th-st.

WET NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a place for a wet nurse who has been in her employ about seven months, and to whom she can give the highest recommendations. Apply at No. 15 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WET NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse; can refer to an experienced physician. Apply at No. 293 Rivington-st., fourth story. Inquire for Mrs. ROBINSON.

AN ENGLISH COOK, SCOTCH WAITRESS and other superior and desirable servants are now disengaged at C. BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 92 East 15th-st, Stuyvesant-square. A Protestant cook and chambermaid, &c., with 4 years' reference, desire places together.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children, or would accept a situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD GERMAN, ENGLISH, Irish, Scotch and French servants. They are neat, clean, competent and well recommended. (Moderate wages.) Employers will not be disappointed of what the above help by applying at the Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS COHNERT.

COMPETENT SERVANTS IN ANY CAPACIty, who are well-recommended, can procure first-class situations by applying at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st. A good Protestant seamstress and dressmaker, several good cooks, and an experienced nurse are wanted immediately.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A situation as competent nurse; would like the entire care of an infant; can take it from its birth; is accustomed to and fond of children; can sew neatly, if required; also, would like a situation for a young girl, aged 14, who is healthy, strong, useful and willing; good City references given; we are just leaving our present employer. Address ELLEN, Union-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and to attend to a lady or invalid; would do light chamberwork and assist in the care of children, or make herself useful in any capacity; not married; no objection to travel; can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Address No. 175 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived nine years in one family, to whom she will refer, if required; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, doing up fine muslins and French fluting and hair-dressing; willing to travel to Europe. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; is willing to do light chamberwork.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with French families; has no objection to assist with the plain washing if required, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 76 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL SOUTH as competent nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork, waiting, or fine washing and ironing, by a particularly neat, tidy girl, with the best of City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or address ELLEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; is very fond of children and used to take care of them; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly, and can furnish the best of references from her last place; can be seen at No. 275 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROCURing a situation for a most respectable young English woman; is an excellent seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; also wait on a lady; the best City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second story, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; or would be willing to do the housework of a small private family; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 296 1st-av., second floor, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and walt on a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist with chamber work; no objection to go a short distance into the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook; understands all sorts of baking and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family; can be seen for two days at her present employer's. Call between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, middle aged, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can make children's clothes, and do fine family sewing; is much experienced in the care and management of children. Reference given. Call at No. 61 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A GENtleman's family, by a woman of experience who understands thoroughly every branch of her business. Has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT PROTestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; would like to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid, or waitress; is capable of either; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, Protestant, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant; or as seamstress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 252 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a woman who has an excellent disposition, is perfectly neat, and a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and has good references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one as good cook; would assist in the washing; the other as laundress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation to do kitchen work; she is well recommended, and knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 127 15th-st., corner of 7th-av., up stairs; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as general housekeeper; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation. She is a first-class meat and pastry cook, including soups, sauces, jellies, &c., with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can be recommended from her last place. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., 2d floor back; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a small, private family, or chamberwork and seamstress. Best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 164 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation in a respectable family, as seamstress and do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; is perfectly willing to make herself useful; City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 186 East 34th-st. Can be seen for two days, second floor, front room. Has good City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman (an Episcopalian) desires a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of an infant; is well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 12th-st., corner of 3d-av., one flight of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook, would assist in the washing and ironing; or would like to go as laundress; is fully competent to take either. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 256 3d-av., corner of 22d-st., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 103 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress; has lived three years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, near 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 229 West 17th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress; she understands her business in every respect, and has the best of reference. Address E. A., No. 308 3d-av., 2d story, front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid to work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 70 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 339 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 504 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork, or assist in the housework; would take care of children. Reference given. Call at No. 296 1st-av., second floor, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing, in a private family; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 506 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the chamberwork and fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 1st-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN Elderly woman; understands baking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 33d-st., corner Broadway, third floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or travel with a family. Apply at No. 254 13th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework or chamberwork and washing; best of reference given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 148 East 39th-st., cor. 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE women, as first-class cook; understands perfectly American and English styles; best City references. Can be seen at 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of girls, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress and assist in the chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; would like to travel South, or go to California with a family. Call, for two days, at No. 181 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 52 Charles-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a first-class family. Apply at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, GROOM or coachman, for an active, intelligent young man; can read, write a good hand, &c., and make his services desirable in the capacity of porter; has also all the necessary experience in the care and management of first-class horses, &c.; has City experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Is unmarried, and would accept a situation in any part of the Union. Address, for two days, M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A Protestant, a situation as gardener; understands his business; or as groom and coachman, in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a careful driver; no objection to City or country; has good reference if required. Can be seen at the seed-store No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed E. F. will be attended to, for three days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT COACHMAN. A Protestant man, wishes a situation as coachman in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived in the first families in this City; the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, H. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A temperate young man; is an experienced horseman and a groom; has driven both private and public; has the best of references. Inquire of THOMAS NEWMAN, Foreman at Dishrow's Riding Academy, corner of 39th-st. and 8th-av., or can be seen at Taylor's livery stables, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner of 43d-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as waiter in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived five years in his last place in this City; the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen for two days. Address P. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; would be willing to make himself useful; has good reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to P. A., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, will be attended to, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man of sober, steady and industrious habits; is a good groom and first-rate driver, and would be willing and obliging about the place; can come well recommended from his last and former employers in this City. Call on, or address P. F., at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A sober, industrious young man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is a careful, steady driver, well acquainted with the City; has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call, or address a note, No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an English Protestant man; he understands the care and management of horses and their appurtenances, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address J. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office or at Roht. Jones', watchmaker, No. 20 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an industrious man; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; is a good driver, and can come well recommended; has lived five years in his last place in the City. Address L. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, and No. 304 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman and groom and assist in gardening, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; no objections to the country; has the best City reference. Address A. B., for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a furnace and make himself generally useful to his employer if required. Can give good reference. Address B. O., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to E. N., care of Mr. B. Moise, No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square, will receive immediate answer for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can clean silver, gentlemen's or silver. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the harness maker's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as coachman; he is a good driver and understands the management of horses; he is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference: Address J. B., Box No. 191 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; a steady, good driver; has lived in his last place upwards of five years; has the highest of testimonials. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver, and understands his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE waiter, in a private family; can give the most satisfactory City reference; is a Protestant, and single. Can be seen for three days at No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st. Ask for or address A. G

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Election—Jenny Lind.

WINTER GARDEN—Smikn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Le Chapeau d'un Horologer—Les Femmes qui Pleurent—Un Caprice.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Raoul; or, the Magic Star—Carmilhan; or the Spirit of the Wreck.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: John Jones—The Dumb Belle. Evening: The Wreck Ashore—The Dumb Belle.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The sixth day of the trial of John Brown, the insurgent, closed at Charlestown last evening. The day was mainly occupied by the addresses of the counsel for the defense to the jury, Mr. Griswold, of Cleveland, leading off, supported subsequently, and ably, by Mr. Chilton, of Washington. The points urged for the prisoner were, first, that his offense did not amount to treason, because, not being a citizen of Virginia, it was impossible for him to incur that guilt. Secondly, it was not creating insurrection, servile or civil, as the whole aim of Brown was to facilitate the escape of slaves, using force only in self-defense, while keeping the path of flight open; whereas insurrection, under the statute, involved intentions of murder, arson and promiscuous plunder. Nor yet was the guilt of murder fairly predicable of the prisoners, for no shot had been fired save for the necessary protection of their lives against assailants. The articles constituting the basis of a Provisional Government were interpreted as mere by-laws of association, for an illegal purpose certainly, but yet with no purpose irreconcilable with the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Mr. Hunter, the counsel for the Commonwealth, followed with an able response sustaining the prosecution, and the case was then given to the jury. After a short interval, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty upon all counts of the indictment; namely, for treason, for exciting insurrection, and for murder.

Our correspondence from Monterey furnishes interesting details of events in Northern Mexico. The deposition of Gen. Vidaurri from the almost despotic authority he has exercised in Nueva Leon and Coahuila, has been productive of numberless advantages to the public, not the least important of which is the termination of a partnership among certain of his favorites, by which the revenues were seriously defrauded. A prominent member of this league was the United States Consul at Monterey, whose property the authorities have already attached. Vidaurri, though formally expatriated, still lingers on Mexican soil. In conjunction with Zuazua, he is reported to be gathering troops to effect a counter-revolution, and regards his movement as likely to succeed.

Brownsville appears to be still in a state of alarm, in view of a threatened attack of Cortinas. One of the marauders had been caught by the citizens, but so menacing had been the language, and so prompt the movements of the brigands, nothing had been done towards punishing the prisoner. Complaints are made that the entire valley of the Rio Bravo is left at the mercy of Indians and robbers. There is no Federal force to protect the inhabitants.

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 11th ult., state that the bark *Laura*, supposed to be an American vessel, had been captured by H. M. S. *Archer*, and taken into Port Royal. As she was sailing under Mexican colors when taken, it would be necessary for her to be taken into a Mexican port for condemnation. Some Chinese emigrants, supposing that they had been defrauded out of bounty due them, had struck for higher wages, but on being convinced of their mistake, had cheerfully resumed work again. It was rumored that a company of divers had made interesting discoveries in the harbor of Port Royal.

Business of more importance was transacted by the Supervisors, last evening, than by either Aldermen or Councilmen. A few vacancies which existed in the Boards of Registration were first filled. Three thousand dollars were appropriated to defray one quarter of the expenses which have been incurred in repairing the Comptroller's office, a resolution having been passed that the County should be responsible for their fraction of the cost of remodeling the interior of the Hall of Records. It was also directed that tickets for and against the constitutional amendment authorizing a loan of $600,000 for the completion of the Canal enlargement, should be printed and distributed. The State Comptroller submitted a communication, which was referred, setting forth that the amount of the State tax apportioned to the county of New-York was $1,332,258 69. It was resolved to pay Sheriff Kelly $8,038 38, and the Board adjourned. During a brief session, the Aldermen had under consideration the Mayor's veto of their resolution, authorizing the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to establish a ferry between the foot of Desbrosses-street and Jersey City. No action was taken in this matter. $1,000 were appropriated for fitting up the Halls of Justice, and the resolution setting apart $2,500 for repairs to Fulton Market was lost. Notwithstanding an attempt to reduce the amount, $416,000 were appropriated by the Councilmen to the Central Park Improvement Fund. A Special Committee was appointed to take into consideration a plan of widening the carriage-way in Broadway by reducing the width of the sidewalk two feet on each side of the street.

A case of some interest was tried before Mr. Justice Roosevelt, yesterday, in which it was held that a preferential assignment executed in New-York, but embracing property in New-Jersey, was void as to such property, the statutes of New-Jersey not permitting assignments with preferences. The Insurance case of Horstmann *vs.* The City Fire Insurance Company, on the event of which fifteen other actions are depending, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $404 30. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the District-Attorney served on the presiding Judge (Roosevelt) a writ of prohibition, granted by Judge Ingraham, enjoining that Court from granting a new trial to Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, convicted and sentenced to death, for the murder of Mary Fletcher, his landlady. The dispute between the Judge and the District-Attorney, relates solely to the authority of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to grant a new trial to any prisoner whatever, the Judge being in the affirmative and the District-Attorney in the negative. Several prisoners were arraigned for murder and manslaughter, and pleaded not guilty. They will probably be remanded to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

The Delegates from the different Fire Companies of this City and vicinity met last evening at Howard Engine-House (No. 34) to make arrangements for the proposed funeral obsequies of the late Hon. D. C. Broderick. There will be a procession on Sunday next, composed of the Fire Companies of the City and vicinity, which, after passing through the principal thoroughfares, will terminate at Cooper Institute, where a funeral oration will be delivered. It is expected that the display will be large and imposing.

The Stock Market was quite dull yesterday, and ¼@¼ ₱ cent. lower for Railway Shares than on Saturday. The State Stocks ¼@¼ higher. Money Market without change in rates. The Bank return shows over a million increase in Loans, and $341,000 in Specie.

Flour was plenty and depressed. Wheat and Corn were heavy and lower. Rye attracted more attention. Cotton was also more inquired for at a shade firmer rates. The movements in Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Fish, Hides, Leather and Tobacco were restricted. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars were in good demand. Rice was pretty freely purchased, partly for export. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Tallow and Whisky. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Trial of Brown.

We were led to believe from the charge of Judge Parker to the Grand Jury, when the proceedings in Old Brown's case first commenced, that great care was about to be taken by the Virginian authorities to assure to the unfortunate criminal and his not less unfortunate associates a full and fair trial. Everybody connected with the prosecution has from the outset given utterance to the best intentions on this point, and we have no reason to suppose that any of these professions have been insincere. Those who made them have probably felt as strongly as the rest of the world, that it was above all things necessary to the honor and character of Virginia that the proceedings should result in a moral triumph of justice over vengeance, and equity over passion. If the result of this great State Trial shall simply be the hanging of four fanatics, sure to carry with them to the scaffold the sympathies which the public always accords to those whom it believes to be the victims, however guilty, of haste and rage, it were far better for the South that Old Brown and his men had never been caught at all. We are sorry, therefore, to be obliged to say that the course which has been thus far followed by the Court and prosecution has, on the whole, tended to create an unwholesome reaction in the prisoner's favor, rather than to cover him with merited odium. In the first place it was a most unusual and uncalled-for thing to insist on the arraignment and trial of a wounded man, actually unable to stand upright in the dock. No one in such a condition of body as Old Brown, ought to be tried for his life except before a drum-head Court-Martial; and such tribunals, we need hardly say, are never called into existence by civilized men, except where hostilities are actually raging. The arraignment of a sufferer, stretched on his bed of pain, before a Civil Court, in a time of profound peace, is an anomaly which it will be very difficult to justify. Whenever it is necessary for the public safety to resort to the horrible expedient of hanging wounded men, the deed ought to be done by military law. It is no easy matter for a person accused of a capital crime to arrange his defence when in perfect health and vigor; it is all but impossible that a man with two sabre cuts on his head, and two or three bayonet thrusts in his body, should be equal to the exigencies of such a situation. If, as the law presumes, Old Brown is innocent until proved guilty, he had a perfect right to insist upon as much delay as might be necessary to give him the full use of his faculties.

Moreover, besides the wounds, Brown had another good and valid reason for claiming longer delay. He had no time to procure counsel. To allege that the Court had assigned him counsel, and that he ought to have been satisfied with the gentlemen so designated, is simply a cruel mockery, alike of law and of a dying man. The very excitement out of doors, which is put forward as a reason for hurrying on the trial, was a still better reason for Brown's refusal to be defended by any members of the Virginia bar. How could he be asked to believe, after all that he heard in Court, that any Virginia lawyer, however capable or honorable, could so far divest himself of the passions by which his friends and neighbors were shaken, as to defend him, as a man in such a dreadful plight ought to be defended, with heart and soul, zealously, and even enthusiastically? It was just as necessary to allow him time to secure foreign counsel as to give him any counsel at all; and this we say without wishing to cast the slightest imputation upon Mr. Botts or his associate, who have conducted themselves, so far as appears, with even generous propriety.

A motion made for an adjournment on Saturday at nightfall, to enable the prisoner's counsel to recover from sheer physical exhaustion, was treated by the prosecution in a way which, as far as we remember, is without a precedent, except in one or two of the Irish State trials, after the rebellion of 1798, when Curran was forced into addressing the jury late at night, when worn out by a hard day's work. This motion was opposed by the counsel for the Commonwealth on the ground "that the jurors wanted to go home to their families," and that every female in Virginia "was trembling with anxiety and apprehension." Now, without the slightest wish to ridicule the apprehensions of Virginian females, or the home-sickness of uxorious jurymen, we must say we think these two are about as extraordinary reasons as ever were put forward for refusing to a prisoner's counsel a few hours for sleep before addressing the jury upon evidence which he had not arrived in time to hear. The apprehensions of the ladies were absurd. Mr. Hunter, as a man of sense, not to say a lawyer, knew them to be absurd; the Court knew them to be absurd; and to allow them to be introduced into a judicial proceeding, as something which should affect the Judge's decision on a point of great interest to the prisoners, was, to say the least, extremely improper. Nor was the desire of the jurymen to get home a whit more pertinent to the subjects under discussion. A Judge who should allow any such considerations to influence him one hair's breadth in passing on a prisoner's rights, would make himself and his court ridiculous as well as odious. We should like to know where Mr. Hunter finds the doctrine that a man ought to be hanged unheard, in order to relieve nervous women, and dismiss a famished jury home to their bacon and greens. Talk like this used to be heard in England in the days of Jeffries, and in Scotland when Lord Braxfield adorned the Court of Sessions; but it is something new on this side of the water, and we hope we shall hear no more of it. We cannot pass from this subject, however, without according a word of praise to Capt. Sinn, of the Virginia militia, who was called as a witness in Brown's favor. His evidence did the prisoner no good, but he spoke of him as a brave man ought always speak of another brave man, with respect and pity. It is very much to be regretted for the credit of Virginia, as well as for more important national reasons, that the spirit which breathes through Capt. Sinn's testimony should not have made itself more apparent in the language of Mr. Hunter and in the decisions of the Court.

The City Registry.—To-day and to-morrow are the days set apart for the correction of the Registry lists. Every voter who is not already certain that his name has been enrolled should visit the place designated by law, and attend personally to its insertion. We understand that in many of the Wards of the City the list of voters is already quite complete, and exceeds the number of votes hitherto cast. This shows that the great body of our citizens are less indifferent to the exercise of the right of auffrage than has generally been supposed.

The State election is only a week off, and every citizen owes it to himself to take his proper part in its decision. In this City, hitherto, there has been a universal complaint of illegal and fraudulent voting. The Registry law has been framed to apply a remedy to this abuse, and with the proper coöperation of our citizens, it will be found effective. We trust that, whatever its defects may be, its failure will not be chargeable to those who should be its friends.

The San Juan Dispute.

The telegraph assures us that the visit of Lieut.-Gen. Scott to the Pacific States, as Envoy Extraordinary of the Administration, for the pacification of Gen. Harney, and the preservation of peace between England and America, will greatly amaze and amuse our fellow-citizens whose "home is in the setting sun." California and Oregon do not share Mr. Buchanan's views of the importance of the crisis imminent at San Juan. That Island, which has been so hotly proclaimed on either shore of the Atlantic to be the Gibraltar of Western North America, is regarded, it would appear, with comparative contempt by the Americans most nearly concerned. Nor is this state of feeling altogether to be rebuked. For if the people of the Pacific Coast had happened to cherish the same sort of enthusiastic passion for the islands of the Haro Channel, which some of our Southern friends profess for the Caribbean Antilles, the aspect of the issue now pending in regard to their possession would be considerably more ominous of evil than we believe it now to be.

Had Gen. Harney's seizure of the disputed territory been followed up by a rush of eager Republicans, bent on extending our area, the neighboring shores of Vancouver's Island would in all probability have been invaded at least by the foam of the advancing tide, and a grave collision would have become inevitable. Of course the question of value cannot be allowed to enter into the argument where the claims of two powerful nations meet and clash. If San Juan were as bleak as Spitzbergen and no bigger than Goat Island, the United States would never dream of surrendering it to a menace, nor England of yielding it to the arrogant grasp of an armed diplomacy. If we are more "sudden and quick in quarrel" than our transatlantic cousins, we are not more "jealous in honor" than they, and now that this matter has been so vehemently brought to a head, it can only be settled in the strictest conformity with the laws of nations, and with the closest reciprocal deference on the part of each nation to the dignity and susceptibilities of its rival. But, if the intrinsic worth of an estate cannot influence the decision of a law suit once begun for its enjoyment, it may and ought to have great weight in determining the parties contestant to undertake such a suit at all. And, therefore, we repeat, that it is a fortunate thing for all concerned that the spot so summarily occupied by our troops should prove to have so very little interest for our people dwelling on the other side of the continent. In the eyes of the English people it is infinitely more insignificant still; and though the times have changed since Lord Bute could sign away Minorca to Spain without so much as knowing whether it was a town in Europe or an island in the New World, the British nation have improved in practical sense as much as in geography, and they will make no serious quarrel with us about this far-away bit of earth, precisely because they know just what it is and how little its worth to them and theirs can ever be. Their warm feeling in relation to the matter, so far as they have any warm feeling about it at all, has been aroused by the style in which we have thought fit to assert the rights which we claim.

Acting in the person of General Harney, the United States have dealt with England very much as England has so often dealt with lesser States. General Harney's reasons for his occupation of the island, given in his correspondence with the British Governor Douglas, were conceived exactly in the spirit of the order which sent Parker and Nelson to take the Danish navy at Copenhagen, and of the ministerial instructions which terrified Greece into settling the demands of that illustrious Lusitanico-British Jew, Don Pacifico. England is hardly logical or consistent in complaining of Gen. Harney for protecting Americans whom he believed to be in danger and suffering wrong, in imitation of the models so abundantly set before the world throughout her own history. Nations, however, are not often more logical or consistent than individuals, and England accordingly does object most emphatically to Gen. Harney's short and easy method of settling a dispute of jurisdiction. Lord John Russell, we are assured, has even gone so far as to remonstrate in unpalatable language with our Government, and to insist rather peremptorily on a complete disavowal of the acts of the General at San Juan by the President at Washington. If this be so it is very much to be regretted; for although the President can hardly refuse to deal justly by a friendly nation because the Minister of that nation asks for justice in a disagreeable manner; yet the whole diplomatic correspondence touching this affair must eventually be laid before the nation, and anything like the loftiness of moral rebuke and the stilted affectation of superiority, which are too apt to mark the effusions of Lord John Russell's pen, will be very likely to vex the digestion and disturb the bile of the American people. Humility and patience under discipline are not as yet leading traits in our national character. The only real peril of the present dispute sleeps in the point of honor which it involves. On this point we are sure the enlightened public sentiment of America is more than willing to deal with Great Britain precisely as we would be dealt with by her. It is due to ourselves that we should be even eager to consult with the utmost delicacy all the legitimate susceptibilities and to concede all the reasonable demands of a Power with which we are united by so many, close and daily strengthening ties. But this disposition of ours must be fully reciprocated. We must not bear from the official voices of Great Britain anything like the offensive blustering and the impertinent homilies with which we have been so liberally favored by certain of the leading organs of the British Press. England has at least an equal interest with ourselves in the preservation of peace between the two countries. Were the dread calamity of a war to overtake us now, all that we might be called upon to suffer in the immediate clash with a military power so much more formidably developed and directly efficient than our own as that of England unquestionably is, would ill compensate Great Britain for the final and fatal alienation from her side of the only nation upon whose passive good will even she can count in the event of such a colossal strife as all the signs of the times in Europe conspire to make more than probable in the not very distant future. A victorious war with America would be the heaviest of misfortunes to England. It would revive all the ancient animosities now gradually dying away out of the American heart, and engender against her a "natural enmity" on this side of the Atlantic as deadly and as implacable as that which now smoulders within sight of her white cliffs beyond the British Channel. It would break up that great system of cosmopolitan commerce, of which London is now the centre, and establish new affiliations of trade intercourse and interest between America and the Continental States of Europe. On such a contest, France and Russia, if they cherish the designs which the British Cassandras are continually proclaiming to all the world and the Stock Exchange, would look with a complacency more eager even and lively than the delight with which the Courts of Versailles and St. Petersburg hailed the great revolutionary struggle of the British Colonies. England can hardly care to risk another peace of 1783.

A Southern Ultraist.

Ex-Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, in a recent letter, declining to attend the dinner given to Senator Chesnut, expresses the belief that "the leaders" at the South are too much under the influence of the "blandishments at Washington" to be able to do justice to the South. He adds:

"*I could name ten Southern Senators, who, by a concerted movement, could, in less than three months, rally their respective constituents in favor of a Southern Confederacy.* Why, then, waste our breath in deprecating the impracticability of a slave code, which nobody in the South wants or ever advocated? Then, the reopening of the Slave-trade is to divide and distract us and defeat a Southern Confederacy. This question will only distract those *who love the Union better than Slavery.* The advocates of this measure will promptly unite with its opponents whenever the latter say they are ready for a dissolution.

In the meantime, they only ask to be tolerated in the indulgence of the following extreme propositions. *First*—That the acts of Congress against the Slave-trade are a brand upon us, and ought to be repealed. *Second*—That if Slavery is right, the traffic in slaves ought not to be confined by degrees of latitude and longitude. And *third*—That if it is right to hold in servitude the slaves we now have, it is right to procure as many more as our necessities require. If it is dangerous and distracting to attempt to work Southern opinion up to these undeniable truths, then *it is idle to talk about dissolving the Union upon the election of a Black Republican President.* The politician who travels out of his way to assail Southern men for entertaining the above propositions, will find an excuse for submitting to the election of Giddings or Seward."

The liberty of unlicensed printing and speaking are indifferently understood at the North. At the South a man of dignified and influential position may use language, with applause, which here is regarded as treasonable, and which here would consign the utterer to the category of fanatics or of madmen. We have only to imagine for a moment an Ex-Governor of Massachusetts attempting at this conjuncture, to urge a combination of Northern senators, perhaps those very senators falsely charged with negative complicity in the Harper's Ferry crime, to bring about the abolition of the Fugitive Slave law. He should urge first that the act is a brand upon the North, and should be repealed. That if Slavery is wrong, Slavery should be confined to its actual limits; and, thirdly, that Slavery being wrong, it is right to decoy away as many slaves as we please. It is needless to say that the whole conservative North would indignantly repudiate such views. The half-score Senators would find the attempt to rally a northern constituency to the support of such schemes absurdly hopeless; quite as hopeless as we sincerely believe Mr. Adams will find the South, when his missionaries of secession shall have zealously canvassed the Southern States. And, going further, it is quite within the limits of probability that the political incendiary would excite so much popular disapprobation as to extinguish all further political pretensions of the ten. Such, at least, would be the result while the Harper's Ferry folly is fresh in memory, and such it certainly should be. Here we lack all that toleration for extreme opinions, upon which secession eks out a pitiful subsistence at the South; we curb and restrain the license of printing.

The truth is, there is no party, North or South, to whom such views are acceptable. Neither the positive pole of the Garrison battery, with such sparks as it has just emitted at Harper's Ferry, nor the negative of Adams and Yancey, with their secession banquets, letters, speeches and prints, will produce the slightest permanent effect upon the great mass of our national opinion. They are evidences of the general healthfulness of public sentiment—nothing worse. In the meantime the question which Mr. Adams propounds, as sure to distract those only "who love the Union better than Slavery," must even be allowed to confound all save the meagre minority who attend Abolition fairs and Chestnut dinners.

Tardy Justice.—Some five or six weeks ago a correspondent of a City paper stated that in his second delivery of his Eulogy on Mr. Webster, Edward Everett had omitted a paragraph which was given at first, and which referred to Mr. W.'s opinions on the subject of Slavery. The statement went the rounds of the Anti-Slavery press, was repeated in pulpits and in lectures, and was everywhere made the basis of the most serious imputations upon the honesty and manliness of Mr. Everett.

Now that the charge has done all the mischief of which it was capable, it is stated that the paragraph in question, though contained in the published oration, was never delivered, having been omitted on both occasions on account of the great length of the address; and that this omission was mentioned at the time in a note appended to the published copy. "This being the case," says the journal in which the reproach originated, "of course Mr. Everett is clear of the charge preferred against him." How many of those who have heard the charge will ever hear of this correction of it?

Query.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* publishes the following paragraph, under the head of "The Deplorable Consequenees:"

"A bill is under consideration in the Legislature of Tennessee, providing that all free persons of color over eighteen and under fifty years of age shall either leave the State or *go into Slavery.*"

We should like to know of what the *Atlas* conaidera such a bill as this a "deplorable consequence." It can scarcely have anything to do with the Harper's Ferry outbreak, which is just now the direful spring of so many woes,—for the free negroes seem to have had no more to do with that affair than the slaves themselves.

Lecture.—Wendell Phillips is to lecture this evening in the Plymouth Course at Brooklyn. His subject—announced as "Lessons for the Hour"—is quite certain to embrace the recent affair at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Phillips will unquestionably vindicate that transaction as in every way just and heroic. Whether he will announce his purpose to act upon a suggestion of a correspondent, whose letter we published a few days since, and proceed to Virginia to suffer as a martyr in Brown's place, remains to be seen.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Judge Black Overwhelmed—The Dred Scott Decision Explained—Douglas and his Position Vindicated.

VIEWS OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 3b.

A pamphlet of 48 pages, "By A Southernn Citizen," understood to be the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, late Attorney-General of the United States, and one of the most eminent lawyers in America, is now in press with the following title:

"*Remarks on Popular Sovereignty, as Maintained and Denied respectively by Judge Douglas and Attorney-General Black.* By A Southern Citizen."

Mr. Johnson will be remembered as having been the chief counsel on the Southern side of the famous Dred Scott case, which involved the question of Slavery in the Territories.

I have been permitted by a friend to read the proof-sheets and make an abstract of this important document. It is a powerful and masterly exposition of the subject of which it treats. It is written in the spirit of fairness and candor, and exhausts the subject.

He establishes the following propositions:

First—That Congress has no power to prohibit Slavery in the unorganized Territories. His position is established by the Dred Scott case.

Second—That Congress has no power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories after they have been organized under Territorial governments.

Third—That Congress has no power to establish Slavery in a Territory. Slavery is the creature of positive law, which may exist either by statute or custom.

Fourth—That if Congress can neither prohibit nor establish Slavery in a Territory, it cannot legislate to protect or regulate it. He reproves the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan, "Slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution," and shows that the Dred Scott case sanctions no such doctrine—that "it is altogether an Executive impression and blunder, not less original than erroneous"—that according to the doctrine of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, "it clearly follows that to legislate to protect the Institution, is as much beyond the Congressional authority as to legislate to prohibit or establish it, and consequently all of them are among the powers 'reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.'"

Fifth—The fifth proposition is stated in these words: "The remaining and last question I propose to examine, is: Can the Territorial Government admit, protect, or exclude Slavery at any time during its existence?" The distinguished writer maintains the affirmative of this proposition with great ability. He says:

"It would seem to be an anomaly in our institutions, if these powers do not exist. That Slavery, an artificial instead of a natural condition, should be beyond the reach of human power, under any form of government, and should be admitted, protected or extended, in violation of the wishes of the people with whom it is or is to be, and in disregard of the wishes of all branches of the Government, and of all general or local power, is a doctrine so extraordinary that it almost defies human judgment. No proof short of demonstration can be given to bring such judgment to a satisfactory conclusion in its support; and when we reflect on the length of time during which this state of things is to prevail, the doctrine becomes yet more startling."

He then reviews the Dred Scott decision, and shows clearly that all the positions and principles affirmed by it are in harmony with the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, as explained by Judge Douglas in *Harper's Magazine*, and concludes as follows:

"As has been seen, this doctrine is not only not inconsistent with the opinion of the Supreme Court, *but maintained by its principles.*"

He next proceeds "to show that it has the clearest Congressional, and Democratic, and Executive sanction."

Here he reviews the Compromise Measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska legislation of 1854, to prove that they were intended and understood at the time to establish the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, and adds:

"Does it maintain Judge Douglas' doctrine? Unless language has lost its use, and serves only to mislead and delude, no other meaning can be given to it."

After reviewing all the authorities on this point, he arrives at the following conclusion:

"Whatever, therefore, under this act, the people of a State can do, the people of a Territory can do; the sole limitation upon the authority of either is declared to be in the Constitution of the United States."

He next proceeds to instance the absurdity of Judge Black's "axiomatic principle of public law" for the protection of slave property in the territories under the laws of the State from which they were removed, as follows:

"But if there can be no Legislative by the Territory, what law is to regulate the rights and to furnish the remedies? Are these to be as various as the laws of the several States from which the property was taken? Are the rights to sell and dispose of such or any other property, to depend on such laws? Then, an immigrant from one State might sell each slave singly, while one from another could not sell at all if the sale separated man and wife, parent and child. In one case slaves would be liable to execution for debt in the lifetime of the owner, or to sale at his death, for payment of his debts, or distribution, and in the other, not. In one, the children of a slave mother might belong to her owner, in the other not. In one they might be free, in the other, not. In one trover might be the remedy, in the other, not. In one, resistance by the slave to the owner, might be punished with death, in the other, not. In the one, the mode of feeding, clothing, and working, might be prescribed, in the other, not. In the one, labor might be presumptive evidence of slavery, in the other, not. In the one, slaves might be considered as real estate, and so to be disposed of, during life or at death, in the other, not. And what is true as to this species of property, is true of all."

He illustrates this position further by reference to the laws of different States and countries upon the subject of "Farming and its implements, its cares and its hire," which are property in some places; by reference to polygamy, where it is authorized by law, and to lotteries, which are still lawful in some States, and also by reference to ones which have recently been held by the Courts to be property in New-York, but not in South Carolina.

The distinguished jurist next proceeds to show that Judge Black is mistaken in supposing that private property could be lawfully seized and taken without compensation, where there is no constitutional provision upon the subject—that "the title to property is found in the nature of society and civil Government"—that it existed before Magna Charta or constitutions—and cites the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Fletcher and Prate, (6 Cranch,) and denies that "there is a word in Judge Douglas' *Harper* article, a word fairly considered, tending towards a different doctrine."

He next cites the Cincinnati Platform to prove that the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as now expounded by Judge Douglas, was the doctrine of the Democratic Party at that time—shows that Mr. Buchanan so understood it, and was elected President upon that understanding of it—and that he never would have been elected if he had not been committed to the doctrine that "*the people of a Territory,* like those of a State, *shall decide for themselves,* whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

He adds: "In conclusion, then, the writer submits that the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, maintained from first to last by Judge Douglas, and now so assailed by the Attorney-General, has bore the clearest and most explicit sanction of Congress, the Cincinnati Convention and President Pierce, and, above all, of President Buchanan; and it is with equal conviction of its truth that he asserts that without the belief in the sincerity of such sanction, and especially the last, President Buchanan would now be enjoying the quiet and leisure of Wheatland, gratified only by remembering the services rendered his country, at home and abroad, in other public, but perhaps, in his estimation, subordinate and less desirable station than the one in which he now, as his friends assert, figures so conspicuously and honorably before the world as well as the nation."

I have given you but a meagre and imperfect sketch from this remarkable and masterly pamphlet from the pen of one of the most distinguished lawyers and eminent jurists in this country. It will take the country by surprise, and command universal attention. The Attorney-General will feel the stunning effects of this blow from one of his predecessors in the same high office more keenly in consequence of his intimate personal and professional relations to Chief Justice Taney and all his associates of the Supreme Bench, as well as his unrivaled reputation as a lawyer before that august tribunal. I will send you a copy of the pamphlet as soon as it is issued from the press.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Oct. 31.

At the last session of the Senate a resolution was passed requesting the President to cause the Heads of the Departments to submit estimates for the expenses of the Government to the next Congress, upon a basis not exceeding fifty millions annually, exclusive of the public debt and interest thereon, provided the same can be done without injury to the public service. Estimates are in course of preparation in accordance with the spirit of this resolution, and with a view to strict economy; but it is not at all probable that the expenditures will be restricted to such a narrow limit.

Reliable advices state that the Government of Nicaragua has every disposition to make with us a satisfactory transit arrangement, and that the only obstacle to this is the Belly contract, which, however, has already failed in some particulars.

No action has been taken by the Government regarding the aiders and abettors of the Harper's Ferry conspirators already captured. Should sufficient evidence against them be obtained, it is supposed the requisition for their surrender will be made by Governor Wise, as in the cases of Cook and Hazlet.

Ernest Clay, of the British Legation in Mexico, arrived here to-day, and immediately sought an interview with Lord Lyons.

Commander Eldridge has been ordered to the command of the new steamer *Pensacola*. Lieuts. Thompson, Rochelle and Potter; Master Evans, Purser Jackson and Surgeon Gunnell are detached from the *Fulton* and ordered to the same vessel.

The Secretary of War arrived to-day from Harper's Ferry. No fears were entertained of disturbances, though the citizens have armed themselves, in order to be prepared for any emergency.

Gen. Totten, of the Corps of Engineers, has returned from his European tour.

From the Pacific Side.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE APACHES—MISSING NEW-MEXICAN MAILS—BUSINESS AT SAN FRANCISCO—DESTRUCTION OF AUBURN, CAL., BY FIRE—SHIP NEWS.

St. Louis, Sunday, Oct. 30.

The Overland Mail of the 7th arrived last night. The news is unimportant.

Arizona papers say that Col. Bonneville has given orders for an immediate campaign against the Apache Indians.

Business in San Francisco was slightly improved, but prices were lower.

The *Republican* learns from Santa Fé that two mails were due from Independence. Fears were entertained that they had been attacked by the Indians.

It is understood that Gallegos will contest Otero's seat in the next Congress.

The weather is cold, and the crops have been severely injured.

In the San Francisco market sales of New-Orleans and Muscovado Sugar had been made at auction at $7@$7 17½ ₱ cwt., and Lard had been sold at auction at $10 37½@$10 92½ ₱ 100 lbs. Butter was selling at 36c., and Hams at 12c. Domestic Spirits were firmer.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 31.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco dates of the 10th inst.

Business was extremely dull, but quotations were unchanged.

About half the town of Auburn, Placer County, was burned on the 9th. Loss $50,000.

Two hundred hostile Indians had been captured on the head waters of Feather River, and placed in the Mendocino Reservation.

Arrived at San Francisco, 8th, ship *Black Warrior*, from Hong Kong.

Sailed, 8th, bark *Tinso*, for Melbourne.

John Hartnett, Secretary of Utah Territory, had arrived at Atchison on Saturday, *en route* to Washington.

From Baltimore.

THE SHOOTING OF ACTING-MAYOR M'PHAIL—POLITICAL EXCITEMENT—ANOTHER REFORM MEETING.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 31.

Acting Mayor McPhail is very seriously injured. It is feared the femoral artery is wounded. He is better this morning, and exonerates Mr. Hanna from all direct blame. It appears that Hanna and an operator named Harcourt had some words. The former drew a pistol, which Harcourt grasped, and in the struggle it exploded with the result stated. Mr. McPhail says that the pistol was in the hands of Harcourt when the shot was fired. The newly-elected City Council have been called together to choose a President who will become Acting-Mayor during the indisposition of Mayor Swann.

Political excitement is waxing warm in view of the State election on Wednesday.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 31.

A Reform mass meeting was held in Monnment-square this afternoon. It was very large and highly respectable. Wm. Woodward was President, and speeches were made by I. Nevitt Steele, W. S. Waters, S. Teackle Wallis and James Hodges. The resolutions were read by Mr. Geo. Brown.

Various efforts to break up the meeting were promptly checked by the police.

Another shooting affray occurred in Baltimore-street at 8½ o'clock this evening.

Fires.

BARNS DESTROYED AT OSWEGO.

Oswego, Monday, Oct. 31.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the canal barn, occupied by Church & Wood, East First-street, which soon communicated to two adjoining barns, owned by J. C. Miller and the Oswego and Syracuse Line and Albany Towing Company, destroying them all together, with forty-three horses, belonging principally to canal boats.

BREWERY BURNED AT OGDENSBURGH.

Ogdensburgh, Monday, Oct. 31.

Chriopton's brewery in this place was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss, $5,000, partly insured.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BOSTON HARBOR.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 31.

The barn, containing a large quantity of hay, and also the carpenter-shop connected with the City Institution, were destroyed by fire last night. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS FIRE.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 31.

The Poydras-street fire destroyed two valuable stores, causing a loss of $85,000.

Marine Disasters.

THE SCHOONER GOLDEN GATE.

Halifax, Monday, Oct. 31.

The schooner *Golden Gate*, of Boston, has been lost. Three of the crew have arrived here. The others were drowned.

THE SCHOONER EMERALD ISLE.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 31.

Schooner *Emerald Isle*, of Truro, Capt. Paine foundered on Saturday evening, off North Chatham Light, and all the crew save one were drowned. The following are the names of the lost: Lewis G. Paine, master; Elisha, his son; Joshua Paine, brother of the captain; Richard F. Atkins; James L. Dyer, and a son of Mr. A. Hopkins; Joseph W. Knowles, who clung to the hatch, was taken off by a passing vessel.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 31.

The Steamship *Granada* has arrived, with Havana advices of the 28th instant.

There is no news of importance.

The markets were unchanged.

Two cargoes of slaves, amounting to some 900, had been landed near Havana.

Albany County Politics.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 31.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District have nominated Stephen Merrell, Jr., and in the Fourth District, Lorenzo D. Collins. The Straightout Americans, in the Third District, have naminated John S. Van Rensselaer.

Frost Accounts.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 31.

There was frost and ice ten miles above this city yesterday, and also in various parts of Mississippi and Alabama.

New-York General Election.

The New-York Associated Press, representing the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Express*, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, *Times*, *News*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Evening Post*, *Day Book*, *Staats-Zeitung*, *Demokrat*, and *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and also all the country newspapers of the State, will esteem it an especial favor if Inspectors of Election will send, or cause to be sent, to the nearest telegraph office, the result of the approaching Election, at the earliest possible moment after the State ticket shall have been counted. All the

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PROPOSED FERRY TO JERSEY CITY—MAYOR'S VETO —FITTING UP THE HALLS OF JUSTICE.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, took from the table the communication transmitted to it by the Mayor, July 28, in which he assigns his reasons for refusing to sign the resolution authorizing the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to run a ferry from the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, to the foot of Harsimus-street, Jersey City. The Mayor, it will be remembered, considered the action of the Common Council a violation of the 41st section of the Charter, which directs that all ferry leases shall be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

Alderman PECK thought the objections of the Mayor were perfectly reasonable. He had no doubt that if the franchise was put up at auction the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company would pay $50,000 for it.

Alderman BRADY disagreed with Alderman PECK. He argued that the granting of the ferry lease to the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company would be an advantage to the City and to the people at large. He was in favor of over-riding the veto.

Alderman OWENS supported the views of the Mayor, and

Alderman STARR, speaking on the same side of the question, moved that the matter be laid on the table, so that the members could have an opportunity of informing themselves more fully with regard to it.

The motion prevailed.

The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for fitting up the Halls of Justice in Centre-street.

The resolution appropriating $2,500 for repairing Fulton Market—the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without contract—was lost for want of a constitutional vote; it was afterwards reconsidered and laid over.

Adjourned to Thursday.

THE DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

At 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, the Mayor was present in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, where at that hour he was to meet with the Aldermen in Convention, for the appointment of District Court Clerks. None of the Aldermen made their appearance, and the Mayor declared the meeting adjourned *sine die*. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, in the evening, a resolution was adopted inviting the Mayor to meet with the Board on Thursday the 10th of November at 3 P. M., for the purpose of making the appointments.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE RELIEF OF BROADWAY—IMPROVEMENTS IN CENTRAL PARK.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening Councilman LENT offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for widening the passage-way in Broadway, by reducing the width of the sidewalk two feet on each side of the street. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. HALL, LENT and PLATT, were appointed to consider the project.

The Street Commissioner was directed, by the adoption of a resolution which Councilman OTTARSON offered, to have all obstructions removed from the carriage-way and sidewalks in Broadway.

The special order for the evening, the report of the special Committee in favor of an additional appropriation of $416,000 to the Central Park Improvement Fund, then came up.

Councilman LAIMBEER moved the insertion of $250,000 in lieu of $416,000. Two millions, he said, was the limit which was originally fixed, and now ten millions would not be enough if the work were prosecuted in the same manner in which it had been.

Councilmen OTTARSON and LENT opposed the amendment, and the report was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board whether bills for medical services incurred under Police authority are properly City or County charges.

After directing the Street Commissioner to complete the work of rebuilding the Fifteenth Ward Station-house without contract, and authorizing the Comptroller to purchase a house and lot in Cedar-street for Engine Company No. 20, at an expense not to exceed $13,500, the Board adjourned until Thursday.

INSPECTION OF STEAM-BOILERS.

The Committee appointed to draw up an ordinance which should secure the thorough inspection of steam-boilers used in manufactories, &c., located within the City limits, held another meeting yesterday.

Mr. W. H. LOW recommended the appointment of a Board of Steam-boiler Inspectors, who should have their duties laid down precisely, and that it should be made a penal offence to remove any gauge which they might put on a boiler.

Mr. JOSEPH E. COFFEE thought hydrostatic tests the most efficient.

Mr. JAMES HYATT expressed it as his opinion that the guages now in use were not made sufficiently prominent.

Mr. IRA BRICKMAN believed steam guages unreliable at best, as engineers could make them vary to suit their own convenience without an observer being any the wiser for it. This he knew from his own experience.

When the Committee adjourned it was understood that they would hold another meeting.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE TAX—MORE REGISTRARS APPOINTED.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Printing and Stationery to cause to be printed the necessary number of tickets for and against the Constitutional Amendment, authorizing a loan of $6,000,000 for the completion of the Canal, and that the tickets be sent to the head-quarters of the Democratic and Republican Committees, and to such other parties as may require them. They appropriated $300 to defray the expense of the work.

A communication was received from the State Comptroller, stating that this County's portion of the State Tax, as fixed by the Board of Equalization, is $1,332,258 69. This is 2½ mills on the aggregate of valuation, viz.: For schools, three-quarters of a mill; for canals, five-eighths of a mill, and for general purposes, one and one-eighth of a mill. The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, with instructions to inquire whether the Board of Equalization allowed for the abatements that might be made on certain items of tax in the County.

The following appointments to vacancies existing in the Board of Registration were made: In the Twenty-first Ward, First District, George Burns, Rep.; in the Sixth Ward, Sixth District, David Roach, Rep.; in the Seventeenth Ward, Third District, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Rep.; in the Third Ward, Fourth District, Andrew J. Stewart, Rep.

Supervisor KENNADY presented affidavits stating that four Registrars appointed for the Fourth Ward were not residents of the Districts for which they were appointed, and offered a resolution declaring that there were vacancies in those Districts. The resolution was lost by a tie vote.

A communication was received from E. W. Spaulding, residing at No. 6 Centre-street, which alleged that Wm. O. Jenkins, Chairman of the Board of Registration for the Sixth Ward, First District, in registering himself as residing at No. 6 Cetre-street, had committed a great fraud: that he did not reside in the District, nor does Messrs. Kivlin and Wilkinson, the two other Registrars. The communication was laid on the table.

It was resolved that the County should bear one-quarter of the expense of fitting up the Comptroller's office, and $3,000 were appropriated for that purpose.

After adopting the report of the Committee on County Affairs, in favor of paying John Kelly $8,038 38 for services as Sheriff, the Board adjourned until 3 P. M. on Monday.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET AFFAIRS.

The investigation before the Mayor into the alleged black-mailing operations in the various City markets, was to have been resumed yesterday. Owing, however, to the illness of a child of Mr. James Irving, it was postponed until Wendesday. The affidavits of different parties who have been laid under contribution by "Kehoe" continue to pour in, and some damaging developments are likely to be made as the case advances.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COMPTROLLER.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTOR OF REVENUES.

Comptroller HAWS yesterday appointed GEORGE H. FRANKLIN to the office of Collector of City Revenue, in place of JOSEPH ROSE, resigned. Mr. F. filed his bond yesterday, and occupies the office this day.

The Broderick Obsequies.

PROGRAMME AND ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The only organized body of citizens of this City who have proposed to publicly do honor to the memory of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK is a military company known in the Eighth Ward as the "Broderick Guards." Uniting with this company, the various fire companies of the City and vicinity have arranged the programme of a funeral procession, to conclude with an oration. For this purpose an adjourned meeting of delegates was held last evening at the Howard Engine Company's room, at which there was a large representation of delegates from the different engine companies of this City, Hoboken, Williamsburgh and Staten Island. The programme previously adopted was ratified, and is to be realized next Sunday. The order of the procession will be as follows:

The *cortége*, moving from No. 34 Engine-house at 1½ o'clock, P. M., will pass through Hudson to Fourteenth-street and Broadway; thence down Broadway to the Park and Chatham-street; up East Broadway to Grand-street; through the Bowery to Union-square; passing around the Washington statue, and thence to the Cooper Institute. The line will be preceded by the banner of the Fire Department, and Dodworth's band. A *catafalque*, drawn by eight horses, led by grooms, will move in the middle of the procession. The Companies will appear in citizens dress, and no machines will accompany the procession. At the Institute a funeral oration will be delivered. The name of the orator is not yet decided on, but as it is not intended that the ceremonies shall partake of a partizan character, it is understood that a person not prominent in any political party will be selected for the occasion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

VICTIMIZED BY A FORTUNE-TELLER.—Mrs. ELIZABETH TRAIL, *alias* Rivers, *alias* Waters, *alias* the "Gipsey Queen," a good-looking English woman, who professes to be a sorceress, and makes money by the profession, departed for Tennessee last evening, under the care of Sergeant DICKSON, of the Detective Police. It appears that Mrs. TRAIL devoted the first three months of the current year to a professional tour through the Western and Southwestern States. Stopping at the plantation of Mr. HEZEKIAH FERRIS, in Winchester, Franklin County, Tenn., she told so plausible a story that the hospitality of the plantation was tendered her. In a short time she had completely secured the confidence of Mr. FERRIS. On the day appointed for her departure, she called her host aside, and assuming an air of mystery, told him that an immense amount of gold was buried beneath his lands, which could only be secured after compliance with certain directions which she would give. The eager planter was willing to do anything she might propose, and soon procured $3,000 in gold coin, which the Queen said was necessary to enable her to commence operations. This money was to be placed in an earthen jar, covered with dirt, and the jar was to remain untouched for twelve days in a trunk, the key of which the Queen was to keep. Mr. FERRIS having acceded to these terms, the spell was initiated amid prayers and incantations. It is charged that the sorceress substituted lead for the gold at the first opportunity, and then departed to return at the expiration of the twelve days. In the interval, Mr. FERRIS was commanded to keep the whole matter a profound secret. The injunction was religiously complied with, but on the thirteenth day the deception was of course discovered. Since that time Mr. FERRIS has been unremitting in his efforts to find the sorceress, and has made several journeys to this City in search of her. Learning a few weeks ago that she was in New-Jersey, he had her indicted by the Grand Jury of his County, and Gov. HARRIS issued a requisition upon Gov. NEWELL for her return to Tennessee. The house where she lived in Belleville, N. J., had to be watched more than a week, by Sergeant DICKSON and Mr. J. W. FERRIS, the son of the victimized planter, before they succeeded in arresting the woman. A reward of $1,000 was offered for her apprehension.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The members of the Sigma Gamma Society, with their friends, assembled last evening in the hall of the University Medical College to listen to an oration from Dr. J. L. KIERNAN, Editor of the *Medical Times*. After expressing his thanks for the favor of publicly representing the Sigma Gamma Society, the speaker proceeded to give an outline of the History of the Medical Profession. He briefly sketched the lives of ESCULAPIUS, HIPPOCRATES and GALEN, together with the discoveries which had entitled them to fame. The nineteenth century he considered as the one in which the greatest attainments had been made in the medical science. Its two important discoveries were innoculation and anasthesia. A eulogy of the aims of the Sigma Gamma Society concluded the oration, and Dr. KIERNAN retired amid hearty applause.

STEAMER NEW WORLD.—The large hoisting derrick, intended for the purpose of taking out the boilers and heavier portions of the machinery, reached the wreck of the *New World* on Sunday night, having been dispatched in tow of a steam-tug by the flood tide. The walking-beam was first hoisted out, and during yesterday both boilers, it was anticipated, would also be removed, when the steamer was expected to float of her own buoyancy. The principal part of the freight and baggage, which can be secured before she does so, has already been sent down. In two or three days it is thought she will be in a condition to be placed on the ways for repairs.

AN INGRATE.—HENRY G. HAYDEN, a colored lad, who was confined in the House of Refuge for causing the death of WILLIAM ALLEN, his playmate, in Navy-street, Brooklyn, a year ago, was taken from that institution last March, and employed by Capt. BENJAMIN F. CUSHMAN, of the barge *Poughkeepsie*. Since that time small sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $200, have been missed, and HAYDEN was believed to be the delinquent. On his arrest he acknowledged the charge, and Justice OSBORN committed him for trial.

A stone was thrown through one of the windows of a car attached to the evening train by the Naugatuck Road, as it was leaving the Junction, on Saturday evening, and struck Mrs. R. W. Hitchcock on the shoulder. A fortnight previous, a bar of iron was placed on the track, near the same locality. Fortunately the engineer saw the obstacle in time to prevent serious consequences, which must have resulted, had the train been thrown from the track, as the road in this place runs over a high embankment, near the Housatonic.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—JAMES CASEY, of No. 137½ Washington-street, fell down stairs on Sunday night while he was intoxicated, and received injuries which resulted fatally yesterday morning.... ELLEN ROHAN, of No. 354 Greenwich-street, met with a similar accident, which also terminated in her death.... GEORGE MURPHY, a carman, who resided in Prince-street, was found drowned yesterday in the dock at the foot of Canal-street. It is supposed that he fell into the water accidentally on Sunday night.... In each case an inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE.

THE MONSTER AERIAL SHIP.—The inflation of Prof. LOWE'S monster balloon, the *City of New-York*, did not commence yesterday, according to expectation; nor is it by any means certain when the vast canvas which lies strewed about, on the site where the Crystal Palace once flourished, will expand to a round shape. The Professor says he waits for fair weather. The Sixth-avenue cars yesterday conveyed many people to the ground, who interested themselves in the examination of the vast canvas, the lifeboat, and other portions of the apparatus.

THE DEACON OF GLENWOOD.—That agreeable and humorous lecturer, Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, will deliver his new lecture upon "Wall-street" this evening, at Clinton Hall. The subject will doubtless prove highly attractive.

The match at Base-ball between the Sophomore and Junior classes of Yale College, took place on Saturday, and resulted in a victory of the Juniors, who made 47 runs to 25 for the Sophomores.

The steamboat *Metamora* makes her last trip to Albany to-day. On Saturday next she will commence running between New-York and Haverstraw.

Police Reports.

ADDITIONAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST ELLEN MCNAIR.—Several additional complaints were lodged yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court against Ellen McNair, the girl who was apprehended on Saturday for stealing $45 worth of property from her employer, Mr. Holmboe, of Brooklyn. She is accused, in addition, of stealing $30 worth of clothing from Mrs. Allaire, of No. 29 Hudson-street; $57 worth of jewelry and wearing apparel from Daniel Bach, of No. 160 West Nineteenth-street; and $42 worth of property from Mrs. Staples, of No. 31 Clarke-street. Mr. G. D. Merrill, of Hoboken, will also make a complaint against the girl to-day. Ellen acknowledges that all the charges against her are true, and in each case she told where a part of the stolen goods might be recovered. Justice QUACKENBUSH held her to answer.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—On the 22d of October, 1857, a horse and buggy was hired at Vandeveer's livery stable, in Newark, N. J., by a man who gave his name as John J. Huyler. He brought the property to the City, and sold the wagon to Mr. Theodore Schoonmaker, of No. 138 Broadway, for $50. Mr. Vandeverer saw the vehicle in front of Mr. Schoonmaker's store, a few days subsequent to the purchase, and he at once claimed it and took it back to Newark. Mr. Schoonmaker met Huyler in Broadway on Saturday, for the first time since he made the unfortunate purchase, and had him arrested. Yesterday the prisoner was also indentified by Mr. Vandeverer, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held him to answer a charge of grand larceny.

TAKEN FROM THE GUTTER.—A Twenty-second Ward policeman yesterday found a City merchant, who gave his name as Murrell, prostrate in the street from the effect of liquor. The officer assisted him to the Station-house, where he revived sufficiently to state that he had been robbed of $30 in money, three safe-keys and a valuable ring. Officers Boord and McCarty arrested a man named Smith, and found the property in his possession. Mr. Murrell persistently declined to make a complaint against the prisoner, who had to be discharged.

COTTONING.—Henry Anderson was arrested yesterday, by Officer Welsh, of the Harlem Police, for stealing a quantity of cotton from Pier No. 8 North River.

City Politics.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Let it be remembered that to-day and to-morrow are the days set apart for the registration of voters. All who desire to be relieved of much trouble and anxiety on election day should attend to the business immediately. Last evening, the various Ward associations, both Republican and Democratic, met and appointed committees to see that all who were entitled to have their names enrolled should do so and that none others should get their names in the poll-lists.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. SCHELL, the Tammany candidate for Senator in this District, having declined the nomination, the Convention met again last evening, and named the Hon. WM. MCMURRAY in his stead.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

It is stated that a meeting of both branches of the Democracy was held in this district last evening, having in view the reconciliation of the conflicting interests of Mr. P. G. MALONEY, the Mozart Hall nominee, and of Mr. RICHARD P. CONNOLLY, the Tammany Hall candidate. None of the propositions which were submitted proved satisfactory, and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*. This disagreement makes the election of D. D. CONOVER, the Republican candidate, quite probable.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Independent Electors of this District met last evening at No. 36 Rose-street, and nominated Mr. CONNOLLY for the Assembly.

Editor of the New-York Times—GENTLEMEN: We thank you for the interest you have taken in the matter of our correspondence, and you may rely upon the whole being as much to the point as that which has come under your observation.

J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Physician to Graefenberg Company.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1859.

[We seldom notice any of the advertisements in our paper, supposing that every advertiser can state his own claims to public confidence. Sometimes, however, a matter comes up of sufficient importance to justify a word from us. Such we deem to be the Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, which has almost revolutionized medical practice by introducing new and most successful methods of cure. The letters and testimonials from every part of the country bear evidence of truth, and from them we judge that the Directors of the Graefenberg Institution underrate their claims to public confidence, instead of claiming too much, a certain sign that they stand firm on the absolute merits of the cause they advocate. The value of their testimonials is further assured by letters from Rev. Dr. Bangs, of the Methodist Church; Francis Hall, proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and others of responsibility and honor.]

See Advertisement, "Health of American Women," in advertising columns.

To the Public.—We this day reduce the prices of all the goods now in our store. Our stock is very full and large, consisting of all the newest styles. This reduction is to be a permanent one, and we place our prices for the finest goods imported to the same price at which medium goods are sold.

We are desirous to close out all our Fall goods, both in our Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Departments, as on our Spring business, which opens our thirty-fifth years' existence as a firm, we entirely change its character, and instead of aiming to do the highest-priced possible, we shall do it upon the ground of low prices and terms cash.

We do not intend to lower the character of our styles, holding the same reputation so long thoroughly sustained by our firm. Our mechanics shall be all first-class workmen, and the same cutters as heretofore.

Our old friends are therefore invited to examine our stock and prices, as on them we invite competition.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
MEN OF FASHION,
As well as the public at large, will find our
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Equal in cut, finish, quality and elegance to any in New-York, and
FAR CHEAPER
Than clothing of the same, or inferior style and quality, sold elsewhere.
P. S.—One price and one only for each article.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Public Notice.
SOMETHING NEW.
SEAMLESS CAPS! CAPS! SEAMLESS CAPS!
Call on WHITE, "The" Fashion Hatter,
And examine his superior stock of Caps,
Traveling, Smoking, Sporting, and Riding Caps, at
No. 216 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Rupture Cured.—THE "RIGGS TRUSS" challenges the world for usefulness, cleanliness, durability and economy. It saves the cord, contracts the openings—water-proof, used in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Stop that Leak!
If your roof leaks, use the Bridgewater Paint. It is the only reliable article in the market. It is a safe guarantee against rain, hail, sleet or snow.

The Great Eastern Steamship,
FULL BROADSIDE VIEW.
See SCHONBERG & CO.'S advertisement in this paper.
AGENTS WANTED.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 36 Platt-st.

Barthol's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$60.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 8 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Lester's Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines—Equal to any in the market. Prices, $50 and upwards. Offices No. 463 Broadway and No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

MARRIED.

HAUSER—JACOBSOHN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Raphael, ISIDOR HAUSER to LAVINIA, daughter of I. Jacobsohn, Esq., both of this City.

UNCKLES—SWITZER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at the Church of the Restoration, by the Rev. H. Blanchard, THOMAS H. UNCKLES to ANNA F., eldest daughter of Henry Switzer, Esq.

WHEATON—BACKUS.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. A. D. Traver, CHARLES WHEATON, Esq., to CAROLINE T., daughter of the late Hon. Seward Barculo, all of Poughkeepsie.

DIED.

GLEESON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, of consumption, PATRICK GLEESON, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Michael and Hugh O'Donoghue, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 26 Desbrosses-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, MARY CORNELIA, wife of Henry Morgan, and daughter of the late Archibald M. Pell.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 248 4th-st., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

TAPPAN.—In this City, on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 234 West 23d-st., Mrs. SARAH TAPPIN, relict of the late Rev. Henry Tappin, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, James Thomson and Theophilis T. Tappin, are invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock this day, (Tuesday) from the 25th-st. Baptist Church, between 7th and 8th avs.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 31, at the residence of her uncle, George Mather, CATHERINE JANE, daughter of the late Andrew Mather.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her uncle, No. 63 West 35th-st.

FALVAY.—At Yorkville, on Monday, Oct. 31, JEREMIAH FALVEY, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place, from his late residence, 87th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

LYONS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 31, DAVID M. LYONS, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 1, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 66 West Warren-st., without further invitation.

STRANG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 29, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, JANE, the wife of Horace Strang, aged 37 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 1 Fleet-place, near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

COLBY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Oct. 29, EMILY M., wife of Andrew G. P. Colby, and daughter of the late Philip C. Ruckel.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 1, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., at 2 o'clock P. M.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH) OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 571. *Oct.* 31, 1859.
15, 57, 54, 66, 35, 13, 3, 47, 34, 25, 42, 50, 73.
Class No. 572, *Oct.* 31, 1859.
4, 74, 77, 12, 59, 5, 71, 78, 57, 23, 13, 41, 7.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

ADVERTISING IN CALIFORNIA.
S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. are prepared to advertise in all the papers in California, at the lowest rates. Apply at No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PEKING.
INTERESTING TO MEDICAL MEN.

"THE BARBARIAN GRAPPLE."

A gentleman in the suite of Mr. Ward, United States Minister to the Celestial Emperor, relates the following incidents, exhibiting the peculiar influence which the American people have over all countries and classes of mankind. We publish the following extract by permission:

"On my arrival at the Gulf of Pecheelee, I was seized with the most singular symptoms I ever experienced. I had previously to this expedition run the gauntlet of fever and ague, bilious fever, influenza, grippe, yellow fever, and in fact all the maladies incidental to our climate from Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexico, but the disease that seized me at Pecheelee out-heroded them all.

I was first seized with a fit of sneezing that lasted for two hours: then violent pains in my head, followed with aching, jumping and throbbing of all my teeth, pains in my eyes, nose and mouth. My tongue was so swollen as to disable me from speaking; my arms appeared so heavily burdened as to render it impossible for me to lift them; my legs became so weak that they could not support my body, and across the small of my back I suffered great and intense pain. At one time I would be shivering with cold, and the next burning with heat, but no moisture. My symptoms were so opposite and different to all recorded cases as to baffle the English and American surgeons in our company, and it was decided to call the celebrated Chinese Physician, Nyntsi, for consultation. The Chinese Doctor spoke English fluently, and exhibited a fair knowledge of our country, and, to the relief of myself and friends, said that, although my disease was of that character that within a few months was considered fatal to both natives and foreigners; but that through the aid of an American physician—who had sent some of his remedies to Canton, of which he became possessed, that he had successfully conquered this disease as well as all other diseases incidental to the climate, and he had no doubt but that my case would yield to the sovereign virtues of the same remedies. The name of the disease he designated as the "Barbarian Grapple"—It never having made its appearance within the walls of China until after the war with England in 1838, but has of late become an established complaint in all parts of the Empire—I submitted to the treatment of the eminent disciples of Esculapius, with full confidence of speedy restoration to health, inasmuch as American medicines were to be used in the treatment, and well was it for me that I confided in the medicines of my own native land, for in a few hours I was fully restored to health. On recovering, I found on my dressing-table a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and a box of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, and the eminent Chinese physician informed me that his Celestial Majesty, the Emperor, having derived so much benefit from the American medicines of Mr. Radway, felt confident that a treaty of friendship with such a nation must result to the benefit of his people."

For the satisfaction of our fellow-citizens who have friends in China, we would state that we have shipped off large supplies of our Ready Relief, Regulating Pills, and Resolvent, to China, Japan and Hindostan.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Fourth Lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Subject—"LESSONS FOR THE HOUR."
Single tickets 25 cents. Tickets admitting one person to the remainder of the course, (five lectures,) $1. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn; and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.
The third Lecture of this course will be delivered by
REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,
Subject—"YOUNG AMERICA."
Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE,
The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the second lecture in the course, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at Rutgers-st. Church.
Subject—BARGAIN-MAKERS.
Tickets to the course.....75 cents
Single tickets.....25 cents
Obtained at the door, and on Broadway at D. Appleton & Co.'s and Wm. Hall & Son's; on Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's and Adams & Spencer's; at No. 6 Bowery; corner Jefferson-st. and East Broadway, corner Market-st. and East Broadway, corner Clinton and Division sts., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

THIS EVENING AT CLINTON HALL.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE
on
WALL-STREET;
Or an Evening with the Brokers
in Stocks and Merchandize.

BROOKLYN
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
The Winter course of lectures will commence at the Brooklyn Athenæum on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1859,
And will be continued on the
TUESDAY EVENINGS THEREAFTER, AS FOLLOWS:
1. Nov 1.....Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
INTRODUCTORY.
2. Nov. 8.....GEORGE W. CURTIS.
Subject—MODERN INFIDELITY.
3. Nov. 15.....J. G. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb.)
Subject—WORK AND PLAY.
4. Nov. 22.....Rev. T. STARR KING.
Subject—SUBSTANCE AND SHOW.
5. Nov. 29.....Hon. JOHN P. HALE.
Subject—ABOLITIONISM.
6. Dec. 6.....EDWARD G. PARKER.
Subject—THE LIFE OF JOHN HANCOCK.
7. Dec. 13.....E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.
Subject—MODERN CHIVALRY.
8. Dec. 20.....Rev. J. C. FLETCHER.
Subject—BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.
9. Dec. 27.....OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
Subject—POETRY AND SCIENCE.
10. Jan. 3.....MARTIN B. ANDERSON, LL.D.
Subject—MEN OF THOUGHT AND MEN OF ACTION.
11. Jan. 10.....Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—ROBERT BURNS, HIS LIFE AND POETRY.
12. Jan. 17.....WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—THE LOST ARTS.
13. Jan. 24.....RICHARD O'GORMAN.
Subject—OLIVER GOLDSMITH AND HIS FRIENDS.
14. Jan. 31.....JOHN G. SAXE.
LOVE. A HUMOROUS AND DESCRIPTIVE POEM.
Tickets for the Course, $2, are for sale at the Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN,
STEPHEN W. CAREY,
WILLIAM R. BLISS,
} Lecture Committee.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE THIRD
in the
ANGLO-AFRICAN COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES
Will be delivered in Shiloh Church, Prince and Marion sts., on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 2,
By the Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, of Lawrence, Mass.,
Otherwise styled the
"LION OF THE WEST."
Whose natural poetic gift and rhetorical powers make him one of the first of living orators.
Subject—*Nat Turner, the Virginia Hero.*
Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission 10 cents.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
ON THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.
AN EXTRAORDINARY SERMON.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER PREACHED LAST SUNDAY EVENING, A SERMON WHICH, EVEN FOR THAT CELEBRATED MAN, WAS AN EXTRAORDINARY ONE. HIS TEXT WAS, VIRTUALLY, THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR, THOUGH THE WORDS WERE FROM HOLY WRIT. HE RIDICULED, AS FEW COULD DO, THE CAPTURE OF TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE BY SEVENTEEN MEN, AND THE CALLS TO ARMS OF TWO STATES AND A PART OF THE FEDERAL FORCES BESIDES, TO CAPTURE THOSE SEVENTEEN, AND PAINTED VIVIDLY MANY OF THE SCENES CONNECTED WITH THE TRAGEDY. HE CONDEMNED AND DENOUNCED ALL SUCH ACTS OF VIOLENCE, AND ALL MEASURES WHICH TEND TO SEPARATE AND CREATE ENMITY BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH AND THOSE OF THE SOUTH, IN TERMS WHICH COULD NOT BUT HAVE PLEASED THE EARS OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS THEMSELVES.

HIS PARTICULAR VIEWS IN RELATION TO THE SLAVERY QUESTION WERE THEN GIVEN AT GREATER LENGTH, AND MORE EXPLICITLY, THAN THEY HAVE BEEN ON ANY OTHER OCCASION. THOSE WHO SUPPOSE THAT THEY DIFFER ENTIRELY FROM MR. BEECHER IN SENTIMENT ON THIS SUBJECT, WILL BE ASTONISHED, WE WILL PROMISE THEM, ON A PERUSAL OF THIS SERMON. TO ENABLE ALL SUCH AND ALL OTHERS, WHO, FROM CURIOSITY, OR FROM ANY OTHER MOTIVE DESIRE TO READ A SERMON OF UNUSUAL MERIT AS WELL AS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY, THE PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW-YORK SUN HAS ARRANGED TO PUBLISH A VERBATIM REPORT OF IT, FROM MR. BEECHER'S OWN NOTES, AND UNDER HIS OWN REVISION, IN THE SUN OF WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Price one cent per copy.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMON ON HARPER'S FERRY,

delivered in
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
LAST SABBATH EVENING,
will appear in this week's
INDEPENDENT,
ON THURSDAY MORNING.

This remarkable discourse will probably be looked for with more eagerness than any other ever before delivered by its gifted author. The Sermon will contain Mr. BEECHER'S OPINION OF
CAPT. BROWN.
Also, HIS OPINION of the heroism of
GOV. WISE.
Also, HIS OPINION of the bravery of
VIRGINIA.
Also, HIS OPINION of the vigilance of the
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
in this Insurrection, as compared with its course in the case of
FREEDOM IN KANSAS.
Also, HIS VIEWS in regard to any movement which contemplates
INSURRECTION.
Also, HIS VIEWS in regard to the
PROGRESS OF LIBERTY,

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with Gymnasium under special teacher, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Ranney's, No. 663 Broadway, at No. 136 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
E. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
23d, 24th and 25th-sts., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square.
Messrs. CLARK & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Open its seventeenth scholastic year on Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is 200. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by four experienced Professors and Instructors.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 12 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12.
Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.
DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 53 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., Now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

JONES' INITIATORY COUNTING-ROOM,
No. 516 Broadway, New-York, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. THOMAS JONES, Teacher of Book-keeping and Commercial Calculations. WESLEY EUGENE SHADER, Teacher of Business Writing and Ornamental Penmanship. The prospectus sent on application. For Sale—Jones' "Book-keeping and Accountantship," 8vo. 250 pp. $2. "Paradoxes of Debt and Credit," with exposé of "Mercantile College System," 50 cents.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 38 Park-place; Samuel Cantell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; W. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 57½ Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. Will offer very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY,
Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and L. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the finest locations in New-York, through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MADAME M. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. For circulars and references, apply at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at Chrisern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway. French and mathematics taught by Prof. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL.

JOHN MAC MULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, since the Primary Department of his School is full, he will not be able to receive any more pupils in that department. The names of all applicants will, however, be entered as they apply, and notice sent in that order of any vacancies that may occur.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 65 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 806 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of this school) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 13th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Application may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. Newton I. Lockwood, Principal; Col. HENRY A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Cromwell, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. Tie Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., will take into his family four more boarding pupils. If under twelve years of age, and pursuing only English studies, $250 a year; if over twelve, $300. All bills payable quarterly, in advance.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—A FIRST-CLASS School for Boys, 20 miles east of Brooklyn. References in New-York: C. A. Melaughlan, Esq., No. 38 Ann-st.; W. H. Dannat, Esq., No. 21 Pompkin-st. References in Brooklyn: S. G. Taylor, Esq., Public School No. 15. E. HINDS, Principal.

$82 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, Reopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

PELHAM ACADEMY—WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., will reopen for the Winter Session on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1859. For terms, apply to G. I. CRAWFORD, A. B., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, with a Primary Department, No. 11 West 24th-st. Circulars at the Book Stores, or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL DRAWING.—A lady living near Union-square desires pupils at her rooms, in class or otherwise, on moderate terms. Address ART, care of Duchaux, No. 709 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FAST HORSE, LIGHT WAGON and harness complete all in excellent driving condition, as good as new. The horse is gray, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, eight years old, sired by the celebrated Morse horse, of Utica; and can go in three minutes under ordinary driving. The above is a gentleman's establishment, as handsome, if not the handsomest light turn-out in this City. Price $750; worth $1,200. Can be seen at No. 15 Vestry-st. For further particulars apply to Mr. HEWITT, American Express Company's Stables, No. 35 Vestry-st.

TEACHERS.

DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A German, Protestant lady, experienced in tuition, wishes to meet with an engagement as above. She instructs in German, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, all the branches of a superior English education, and drawing in every style. She resided for nine years with English families. Can give the highest references. Address, by letter, E. F., No. 178 7th-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, LATELY A PROFESSOR in one of the Northern Colleges, having a few hours to spare, desires to obtain a few private scholars, or would hear classes in a school. He is fully competent to teach the classics, mathematics or natural sciences. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND MUSIC.—WANTED—In a boarding-school near the City, a first-rate teacher of French, German, vocal and instrumental music, with piano-forte. None need apply but an unmarried man, of unquestionable character and experience. Address E. SEYMOUR, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO FAMILIES WISHING TO EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN AT HOME.—A widow lady desires an engagement as morning governess, up town. The advertiser is well qualified; speaks French with a pure accent, and possesses various accomplishments. Address TUITION, Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, French and music, desires to form an engagement as resident or visiting instructress. No objection to the South. References given and required. Apply to the lady of the house, No. 74 West 23d-st.

WANTED—IN A LADIES' SEMINARY, ON THE Brooklyn side, an efficient resident teacher of music, French and drawing, in any two of these branches. Cards of address left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

WANTED—A VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS; one fully qualified to teach the French language. A native of France preferred. Address Box No. 3,418, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, as visiting governess, to teach the English branches and music, or would like a situation as copyist. Address L. L., Station D. Astor-place.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE and 22d-st., very commodious suites of elegantly furnished apartments; and small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths attached, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located hotel.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BEtween Broadway and 2d-av. To let, with board, two front rooms on second and two on third floor. The house and situation are pleasant, and, as well as a first-class table, will be found the comfort and pleasantness of an elegant home. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, a front parlor and one or two bedrooms, on the third floor of a first-class house in West 11th-st. Address H. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND Bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, may be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, recently from the country, having their house newly painted and handsomely fitted up, would let to a gentleman and wife, back parlor with bedroom and pantry attached. Also, to a single gentleman, half bedroom on second floor. Partial board for gentlemen. Those desiring a comfortable house, with good board, may apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD FOR a single gentleman in a modern-built house, with large rooms, bath, gas, &c., with a European lady; location pleasant, near the cars, and but a few minutes' walk to Wall-st. Ferry. Family meals—breakfast, dinner and tea on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only, and place of business, GORDON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a front parlor on second floor and first-class board; location good, and convenient to Wall-st and South ferries, three to five minutes walk, at No. 66 State-st., 4th door from Henry-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let with board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., in the house. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 49 State-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 39 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 222 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires board for himself and wife in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; situation must be between 4th and 29th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. The best of references given. Address S. L., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, in a private family; location west of 7th-av., between 14th and Grove sts. Address, stating location and terms, T. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNION-SQUARE.—A strictly private family wish to let a second story, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; with such only a liberal arrangement will be made; breakfast if desired. Cards of address at TADMAN'S Drug-store, 21st-st. and 4th-av.

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A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE A select boarder, where is not two many boarders already consulted, who is not a young man; one who is family consulted, who is two girls, aged 12 and 15, there is a school in the next block; the best reference given and required. Call or address No. 1 South 5th-st., corner 6th, Williamsburgh. Mrs. HUBERT.

A MOST ELABORATELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on second floor, front, to let, located on Broadway, near 50th-av. Hotel, to a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, without board; price $15 per week. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

$175 PER YEAR WILL BE PAID BY a young man for board in a private family. Reference given and required. Must be within five minutes' walk of the St. Nicholas. Address E. C. JAMES, Box No. 362 *Times* Office.

NO. 405 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av., one large square room, handsomely furnished; also one suite of rooms, well furnished, to let, together or separately, with board; also one handsome hall bedroom, to a single gentleman.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY, above 16th-st.; one single room to let, with board, to a gentleman. This is a desirable location—the rooms now vacant fronts on the Park. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required.

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A VERY COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, without board, for one or two single gentlemen. It is on the second floor, with gas; to the Bowery, near Bond-st. Address GOBBETT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. W. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Coster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions, revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

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FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BETWEEN 20TH AND 26TH STS., every near 4th-av., a room suitable for a school for little girls, either on first or second floor; rent about $10 to $12; possession at once. Call or address GEORGE, No. 343 4th-av.

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WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WORTH ABOUT $30,000, within 2 miles of New-York City, in Westchester County, for which one-half will be paid in cash, and balance in first-class saleable merchandise. Address Box 2,256 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family, who will make a first-rate tenant; rent not to exceed $1 000. Location on west side, below 22d-st. Address A., or call at No. 344 4th-av.

WANTED—A ROOM FOR A PHYSICIAN'S OFfice, on 4th-av., between 14th and 24th sts. Address A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

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THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED for sale by E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av., where cards of admission may be had to view the premises:

Two first-class brown-stone English basements, 23d-st	$12,500
Two high-stoop brown-stone, on West 47th-st	11,000
One high-stoop brown-stone, on 29th-st	13,000
A superior house (full lot) on 54th-st., near 5th-av.	13,000
A large handsome house on 2d-av	11,500
A first-class house on East 35th-st	23,000
A three-story handsome house on West 22d-st	11,000
A three-story handsome house on East 30th-st	7,500
A three-story handsome house on East 28th-st	7,500
A very stylish house (full lot) on 33d-st., near 5th-av	13,500
A first-class house on Madison-av	23,000
A handsome brick house on West 28th-st	15,000
A four-story brown-stone on 32d-st., near 5th-av.	15,000
A very fine large house, with elegant furniture, on Lexington-av	20,000

For further particulars and cards to see the above, apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A VERY desirable lot, containing about an acre, situated a few rods from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, and fronting on two streets; two good dwelling houses, and the grounds in a good state of cultivation, with suitable outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; a fine location for a lager-bier brewery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-York, with some cash, a handsome modern house, occupied by the owner, situated very near Peck-slip Ferry; has gas and gas fixtures, and all modern improvements; house 20 by 56, with an extension 10 by 10 feet. Will be exchanged at cost price, $8,000, subject to a mortgage of $4,000. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FARM FOR SALE, LEASE, OR ON SHARE—From 10 to 75 acres of the best land for gardening on Long Island, eight minutes from the Railroad Depot at Hempstead, with a fine stream of water running through it, plenty of fruits and healthy location. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., No. 293 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., an elegant first-class high stoop three story brown-stone front house, front full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 39th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Hunslapan Station, on the Free-hold and Jamaica Road, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of W. M. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VAluable out lots, improved, 1¾ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SKYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, ENGLISH basement 4-story brown-stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., on high ground, 100 feet deep; plate glass; extra vault cemented; extra stairs, &c. This is a good opportunity to secure a superior house below its value. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
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One on West 21th-st.	Rent	1,200 per annum.
One on East 24th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on East 25th-st.	Rent	1,600 per annum.
One on East 25th-st.	Rent	1,350 per annum.
One on East 31st-st.	Rent	900 per annum.
One on East 39th st.	Rent $15 a month, and board gentleman and wife.	
One on West 23d-st.	Rent	2,400 per annum.
One on 7th-av.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.
One on Thompson-st.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One on West 34th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on 4th-st., 10 boarders, and board 3 persons.	Rent	1,200 per annum.

A suite of 6 elegantly furnished rooms on 6th-av. Rent ..... 70 a month.
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TO LET—A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED HOUSE, location on Washington-place, near 5th-av.; will be let to a private family, rent $4,000. For cards of admission call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres, on the mountain side, near to depôt, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are of the first class, new, large, and in complete order; all the latest improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work, "The Cause and Cure," has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 4 Astor House, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies The superiority of the new French system of treatment in certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M.D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has been engaged in his attendance to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:
We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & CO., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.
The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint
Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.
Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO.'S COGNAC
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
CRAPELSAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT, for sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 25TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will sail
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. B. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. SINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The splendid steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of this line will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.
No freight taken after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Peters-burgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *vid* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. H. LAFFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TWICE A week — For NORFOLK, PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND.—The steamship ROANOKE will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, 2d November, at 3 P. M. The JAMESTOWN will leave on SATURDAY, 5th November. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3.40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour,
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 5 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M., 3 P. M., 6 P. M. from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4:30 P. M. For Albany—9:30 A. M. Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 A. M., 11 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—8:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:30 P. M.
Albany—6:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave foot of Duane-st. as follows, via: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTAWAN, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point, for Flushing—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 11, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 1st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 1:45 P. M., and many above 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 Sea-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 1 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. WILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, DAILY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY HILTON against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clarke, Thomas E. Davis.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes, and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, Geo. Clarke.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HARMON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
my17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859. ANA L. SHIPMAN, Executor,
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(Xth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIth Wards.)
FOR SENATOR
MERWIN R. BREWER.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
HORATIO N. WILD.

EIGHTEENTH WARD PEOPLE'S MASS MEETING will be held at the Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the People's Nominations of the Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for Senator Sixth Senatorial District, and Col. JOHN S. COCKS for Assemblyman of the Fourteenth District. The meeting will be addressed by Hiram Ketcham, Esq., James W. Gerard, Esq., the Hon. James Brooks, George G. Bellows, Esq., William Boies, Esq., Benjamin Warden, Esq., Chas G. Murch, Esq., and other eminent speakers.

James W. Gerard,	D. T. Macfarlan,
Peter Stuyvesant,	George G. Bellows,
Charles G. Murch,	John Case,
Benjamin F. Warden,	James Randall,
Jacob H. Valentine,	William A. Wilson,
Seargent V. Bagley,	M. C. Hull,
C. V. De Forrest,	William Richardson,
William B. Penfield,	William H. Adams,
William Shaw,	Simeon Baldwin,
Moody Cummings,	Thomas O'Connell,
Willard A. Fisk,	John Crawford,
Amos A. Chamberlain,	Theodore G. Reeves,
D. C. Weeks,	James G. Barriott,
William Earle,	William Hoyt,
Samuel C. Swartz,	Whitfield Case,
William Boies,	Samuel G. Adams,
Henry Quackinbos,	Charles Henson,
George H. Burtlett,	James Harrison,
George Stowe,	William Marsh,
E. Robinson,	W. B. Allen, and 120 others.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—EIGHTEENTH WARD—For Member of Assembly, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano Existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain on the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its office. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained tones, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patents is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with ease, a portion the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FREE CLASSES IN VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY.
THE NEW FRENCH METHOD,
CHEVE'S SYSTEM.
Desiring to give the public an opportunity of testing this system, Mlle. SAUVAGEOT respectfully offers a course of 20 lessons free. For tickets, apply personally at No. 835 Broadway, until Nov. 5, from 1 to 3, and from 7 to 8 P. M. Morning classes for ladies; evening classes for ladies and gentlemen.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS' Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS.—The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW-YORK.—Organs and Pianos at great bargains. Organ of 8 stops, and 1 octave pedals, worth $600 for $150; 15 second-hand Pianos, rosewood and mahogany, for $90, $95, $105, $60, $85, $115; 25 elegant new Pianos, from $150 to $350, at No. 1,097 Broadway, corner of 32d-st.
R. GONZALEZ.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, and WOOD'S UPRIGHT PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
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WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices N. B.—To hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—SUPERB 7-OCTAVE rosewood Piano, rich, full tone, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; been used a few months, in perfect order; worth $325; will be sold at nearly half its cost. Inquire at No. 145 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 6 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock

FROM CANADA.

The Steamers to Portland Going to Touch at Cork—Retirement of the Governor-General—Suspension of Banks.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 28, 1859.

The fleet of Canadian ocean steamers, which run from Liverpool to Quebec in Summer, and to Portland in Winter, are subsidized by the Canadian Government to make weekly trips to the former and fortnightly ones to the latter port. But arrangements have recently been made by which there will be a weekly steamer all the Winter to Portland. Three reasons are to be given for this. First, the completion of the Victoria Bridge, and the running of trains all the way from Portland, Me., to Sarnia, C. W., without transhipment, will probably secure increased trade to both the railway and the Steamship Companies; next, the Canadian Government here fosdered the line sedulously, procuring a relaxation of the duties charged in England on exports from the United States in favor of goods shipped from Portland during Winter, and by allowing them to make Cork (in Ireland) a port of call, which will be done this Winter; thirdly, some of the ships would have to lie at their wharves if they did not make these weekly trips, and it is better to carry even Ice on freight than to do that.

The Governor-General of British North America, Sir EDMUND HEAD, whose only son was drowned at the Shawenagan Falls, in the St. Maurice, a month since, (the only heir to the titles and honors of all the branches of the family,) has asked for leave to retire from his Government, and seek in seclusion solace for his afflictions. His request has been granted.

A painful and unusual circumstance has just occurred, viz.: the suspension of two of our chartered banks—both doing business in this good City of Toronto.

The "International Bank" was the name of the worst of these, and the one which "broke" first. On Wednesday afternoon, a few of its bills were dishonored, and in the evening, Mr. FITCH, the President, paid his board bills at the Rossin House with the paper of his own bank, and decamped. On Thursday morning a slip of paper was found fastened to the door of the office, informing the people that the affair had smashed.

This established a run on the Colonial Bank, which, like the other, had never enjoyed the confidence of the community. I managed to be at the door at 10 o'clock, when it opened, and after getting ten or twelve dollars of my own changed into gold, made my egress through a side window, for the crowd at the door was too dense to think of going out that way. Then I stood watching the people for several hours. Every one seemed in perfect good humor at first—possibly because no one had large sums of the suspected money on hand—and many amusing incidents happened. A friend of mine, who had about $50 worth of the bills, and who was at the end of the *queue*, went to a flour-store, borrowed a rough coat, whitened it thoroughly, and then made a rush for the office, which was quite successful, since all who had black cloth suits gave him way, readily. When once in, and his own money changed, he did the amiable by several old women who were at the window, and then went off amidst much laughter. It was noon before the specie and rolls of other banks, held by the cashier and teller, were exhausted; and then these two officers of the institution, telling the crowd they would go for more funds, went away, announcing that the bank would open again at 2. But 2, and 3, and 4 o'clock came, and people lost patience and hope togcther.

I believe International bills will be worth about twenty-five cents on the dollar. I fancy the Colonial Bank—if it does not reopen, which some say it will—will be able to pay up its debts in full. There are only about $200,000 worth of notes of both banks out. I know nothing of the fate of the depositors. The money of both banks had been used almost exclusively in produce operations.

The Indians in Upper Canada.

The Toronto *Leader* describes the condition of the Indians of Upper Canada, a small number of whom have been settled for some years upon Great Manitoulin Island, in Georgian Bay. The *Leader* says:

Twenty-three years have now passed since Sir F. B. HEAD conceived the project of collecting, on this island, all the Indians in Upper Canada, and such of those who, living in the United States, were in receipt of annual presents from the British Government.

The remains of the various tribes of Indians, in Upper Canada, the Six Nations, the Oneidas, the Chippewas, the Munsees, the Mississaguas and the Mohawks, have nearly all settled into those sedentary habits which forbid the idea of their ever taking up their residence on the Manitoulin Island. The have refused to avail themselves of the offer for nearly a quarter or a century, during which time they have lost much of their errant habits. Every day they become more and more rooted in the particular locations where they have settled down; where they have more or less reserved property, villages, and generally more than a half civilized condition of society. Whatever may have been the value of Sir F. B. HEAD's idea of the desirability of isolating the Indians of Upper Canada from all contact with the settlements, the last twenty-three years have fully demonstrated its impracticability. They have refused to accept of the isolation which he prepared for them. His observation that "whenever the two races come into contact with each other, it is sure to prove fatal to the Red man," was undoubtedly true of all that had previously occurred; but it is questionable whether in many of the Indian settlements of Canada such a degree of civilization has not now been attained as is enabling the Indians to hold their own, in spite of numbers.

The main object contemplated, we submit, has failed, since the Indians have refused to accept what was proffered to them as a means of salvation. Instead of seeking isolation on the island intended for their reception, they have ever since been coming into closer contact with the civilized population, and adopting, to a certain extent, their habits and modes of life.

Most of the Indians of the Great Manitoulin have some knowledge of agriculture. Their settlements might be preserved, as at Alnwick, in case their island were added to the civilized area of Canada, and they might have a reserve like the Chippewas, in the Indian Peninsular, near Owen Sound. The island was conceded to the Government by the Chippewas and Ottawas, in 1836, as a rendezvous for all the Indians of Canada; and we hardly know what is the nature or extent of the Indian claim that would have to be extinguished, in case the island were thrown open for settlement.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

An Appeal to the Conservatives of the South by a Douglas Man.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The occurrence at Harper's Ferry appears to have inflamed the passions of the Southern people to an extraordinary degree, and to have furnished our reckless partisan presses with innumerable texts for gunpowder editorials. Popular excitement are inevitably followed by reactions. Long before the curtain falls upon the final act of the Virginia tragedy, the popular common sense will have fathomed the philosophy of the movement, justly apportioned the infamy and blame among the guilty conspirators, and drawn its sober and reasonable conclusions. We must expect that political ambition will conjure up from this new abyss of treason, "gorgons, hydras, chimeras dire." The folly of a few deluded fanatics will be magnified and enlarged until it assumes the importance of another Burr and Blannerhassett invasion. Eminent legal counsel will be employed to dignify the farce by able arguments and crushing conclusions; and eloquence will draw its inspiration from the fleeting malevolence of party spirit. In the meantime another Presidential campaign is approaching, into which the moral of the Harper's Ferry insurrection will enter as a component part. It will be justly argued, that, no matter how utterly ridiculous and below contempt it was in its results, as the offspring of a treasonable parentage, and the legitimate growth of a contracted, short-sighted, and fanatical Anti-Slavery spirit, it carries with it a lesson of caution, prudence and national conservatism, and forces itself upon the attention of all thoughtful and reflecting minds.

The inquiry will naturally arise, whether the Republican Party of the North has not fostered the feeling which indirectly occasioned this outbreak; and if so, whether such a party is safe and worthy of trust? The philosophy of the Slavery question will thus be canvassed anew. The Constitutional privileges of slaveholders will become a matter for party consideration. And in such a discussion, the doctrine of popular sovereignty will take precedence over all others, as involving in its final establishment the peace of the Republic. In this view of the case the Harper's Ferry occurrence furnishes a timely illustration of the dangerous results which may spring from the gratification of unbridled party passions. National and conservative men will comprehend the absolute necessity of standing fully and squarely upon a national and conservative platform. Sectional issues and geographical lines will be discarded. All attempts to excite animosities between Northern and Southern men, or to inaugurate irrepressible conflicts between white and slave labor, will be indignantly frowned down. And the Constitution and Union, instead of being the by-words and jests of unscrupulous agitators, will become the touchstones of Republican fealty. It is a remarkable fact that all political events during the past year, having a national significance, have tended to confirm the people in a belief that the principle which gives vitality to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is precisely the one adapted to our political exigencies. The ideas advanced by Senator SEWARD in his Rochester *manifesto*; the persecution of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS during his campaign in Illinois; the killing of Senator BRODERICK, and the riot at Harper's Ferry, are all directly calculated to establish deep and firm tn the popular mind, the necessity of rallying around some central principle, the triumph of which will forever set at rest the question of Slavery. If it can once be fairly established in a general election that Slavery is a local institution, and that the people of a Territory possess the full power and undoubted right to organize their internal policy, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, then it will be an absolute impossibility for professed agitators to manufacture any more political capital in that direction. The irrepressible conflict will be practically ended; and some new hobby will have to be introduced for the benefit of a disorganized and lifeless opposition. It remains to be seen whether Southern men will comprehend the bearings and necessities of the case, and rally to the support of the great champion of Popular Sovereignty at the Charleston Convention. On this subject, the Democracy of the North presents an undivided front. No modification of that principle will be allowed to disfigure the Charleston platform, if Northern Democrats are in a majority. And it is only by a cordial union between Northern and Southern men, upon this principle, that the country can be redeemed in 1860 from the pernicious effects of agitation, and the exercise of governmental functions secured to conservative statesmen. C. E. H.

CASE OF DR. BENNETT AGAIN.

An Effort to take the Children out of the State.

Public interest in the Bennett divorce case is again awakened by the fact that the petitioner has asked permission of the Court to take her two children by Dr. BENNETT out of Connecticut. Dr. BENNETT publishes in the New-Haven *News* the following card to the public in deprecation of her attempt:

"It will be perceived by the following document that MARY A. BENNETT is making an effort to get my children out of Connecticut to parts unknown, and if her purposes are accomplished, it is quite probable I shall never see them again. She asks the permission to take my children to a place *two thousand miles distant*.

This woman has received four thousand dollars from me this present year, to raise which I was obliged to mortgage my house and my other property, even to my family burying lot in the Cemetery. She now has a *suit* against me for over six hundred dollars, to pay for her board after she had wtilfully deserted me. What her object is in the present case, I know not. I have not sufficient time to meet all her allegations to this present Court. I have no confidence in her statement. It is quite possible she wishes to go the City of New-York, where my children may be exposed to influences not in accordance with my wishes. Who, that has the feelings of a father, can consent to this? I have thus far suffered an accumulation of troubles in comparative silence. In justice to myself, I intend to lay the facts of this whole case before the public.

GEORGE BENNETT.

To the Honorable the Superior Court, now in session at New-Haven, and for the County of New-Haven, Conn.:

MARY A. BENNETT, of the Town and County of New-Haven, respectfully represents that at the October Term of this Honorable Court, which convened on the second Tuesday of October, 1858, a decree of divorce on her petition was granted and passed, dividing her from her late husband, GEORGE BENNETT, of said New-Haven, and on the passing of said decree, the said Court further ordered that the care and custody of the two minor children of the said parties, the tender years of which will ELLA A. BENNETT and MARY A. BENNETT, be awarded to their said mother, the said MARY A. BENNETT, first aforesaid—but that she should not remove them, or either of them, from the State of Connecticut, without the further order of said Court; and that the said GEORGE BENNETT be permitted from time to see and visit said children, at the residence of said mother, or wherever they might be at the time, being at reasonable and proper time, till the further order of this Court—all which will more fully and at large appear by the records of this Court, have to be seen. And now the said MARY A. BENNETT informs your Honor that she has in all respects complied with the decree and orders aforesaid, and on her part to be performed and observed; that she is now residing in said New-Haven, with her said children, and supporting herself and them entirely on very limited means, and must soon exhaust her pecuniary means in her present support. That she has a sister, Mrs. COLES, the wife of Judge COLES, of the State of Minnesota, now residing in the State of Minnesota aforesaid, in good and comfortable circumstances, and that her said sister and husband had invited her, the said MARY A. BENNETT, and her two children, to reside with them; that said Mrs. COLES, at their residence in Minnesota during the most expensive months of the ensuing year; that is to say, from the present Fall to the next Spring or Summer, free of expense; that she, the said MARY A. BENNETT, is desirous of taking said visit, with her said children, but is advised that it cannot be done without the further order of this Honorable Court. She, therefore, respectfully desires your Honor to rescind so much of said order as requires her at all times to continue the residence of her said children in this State. She further would respectfully state to your Honor, that the said GEORGE BENNETT, though he has sought opportunity to see said children, and have them with him in other ways than in compliance with the order of this Court, yet he has not visited said children, and does not avail himself of the right to visit them in the way prescribed by said order; that he has never, since said decree and order was passed, contributed anything towards the support of said children, though she has good reason to believe, and therefore alleges, that he is abundantly able, and that instead of contributing, even with aid from them portions of their wearing apparel, and evinces any disposition to contribute either towards their support or education. All of which is respectfully submitted to the Court by this applicant, and she, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

Dated at New-Haven, this 27th day of October, 1859.

MARY A. BENNETT.

By her Attornies, R. I. Ingersoll and Alfred Blackman.

The Medical Staff at Bellevue—A Rectification.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a notice of the death of JOHN TUCKER, under the head of "Coroners' Inquests," in your paper of this date, I observe that Dr. FRANK HAWTHORN, House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, is censured by Coroner SCHIRMER and a jury for "insufficient and improper treatment of the deceased on his reception at the Hospital, and at the *post mortem* examination." I beg leave to state that the examination was made in my presence and under my direction, and that, in a fracture of the skull and an effusion of blood upon the brain, a sufficient cause of death being discovered, it was deemed unnecessary to extend the dissection further; Besides, the examination was afterwards repeated, and what was left unfinished in not examining all the organs of the body, completed by the Coroner and his assistant. This last, it seems to me, absolves Dr. HAWTHORN from all responsibility in connection with it.

With reference to the detention of the patient at the gate, I am authorized by Mr. DALY, Warden of the Hospital, and Mr. EBBETTS, Clerk, who both witnessed his admission, to state *that it is false.*

I deem it due to Dr. HAWTHORN to make this correction. LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D.,
Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital.

Negro Churches at the South.

The Ruling Elders of the Zion African Church in Charleston, impelled by certain reflections upon the management of that Society, recently published in the Charleston *Mercury*, send to that paper a full exposition of the rules and regulations which govern the body. The following paragraph indicates the apprehension under which the managers labor: "The wedding services of negroes, which have been had in the Church, have been in every case conducted with the consent of, and in many instances in the presence of their owners, under the express prohibition in every case of any ostentation and display. Finding a growing tendency to overlook this prohibition, the Church Session have now adopted a resolution *forbidding these Church weddings entirely.* With regard to the mode of dressing adopted by the negroes, we have been advised that, in the case of slaves, this is a matter under the exclusive control of their masters; and with regard to free negroes, it is under the exclusive control of the civil authorities. It is an evil not confined to this Church, and not encouraged by its doctrines, but one of universal complaint in the whole community. We have felt it our duty to assist in the spread of the Gospel among the negroes at the South. We have no fear that its pure light will injure our institutions, established as they were by God and sanctioned in His Word. We do not offer this by way of apology for what we have done and are now doing. We desire simply to lay the facts before the community, and we feel assured that no one who knows us can believe *that we would suffer any opinion to be uttered, or encourage the promulgation of any doctrines*, whose tendency would be to involve our whole community in a common destruction.

Academy of Music.

Now that the season is fairly under way, and the new artists begin to feel the ease that familiarity with our audiences is certain to insure, (sometimes to too large an extent, by the way,) we are having, at the Fourteenth-street establishment, a series of thoroughly enjoyable performances. They are complete in every essential, and in many respects better than anything we have ever had before. The failures of the first week have been vanquished by acttvity and enterprise of a most deserving character. New engagements have been entered into with artists of decided ability, about whom there cannot be a doubt. To this class belong Mme. ALBERTINI, a *prima donna* of the best sort, and Signor BEAUCARDE, a tenor, who is said to be without a superior in certain passionate *rôles*, although a little uncertain, as all impassioned singers are apt to be. With the character of these artists the world has long been familiar. Their reception in America will undoubtedly be flattering enough to justify their engagement. Signor BEAUCARDE makes his *début* on Wednesday in the fine opera of the "Favorita," and will be supported by Mme. GAZZANIGA.

DONIZETTI'S "Maria di Rohan" was given last night to a fair house. The cast was excellent. Mme. GAZZANIGA as *Maria*, Signor STIGELLI as *Ricardo*, and Signor FERRI as *Chevreuse*. The opportunities for acting in this opera are superior to the usual run of such chances in Italian works; especially is this true of the *rôles* of *Maria* and *Chevreuse*, and these, it will be seen, were intrusted to the most competent hands. Mme. GAZZANIGA threw into the part of the heroine all the earnestness of her style, and sung with good effect. Signor FERRI, the new baritone, was superb, notwithstanding a certain pomposity of bearing which might very well be dispensed with, and considerable tremulousness of voice, which cannot, we presume, be remedied. As an actor and as a singer there are few artists who can equal Signor FERRI. His method is unexceptionable, his judgment admirable, and his perception of character eminently dramatic. The part of *Chevreuse* has never, we think, been interpreted more vehemently than it was last night. Sig. STIGELLI, the tenor, was also extremely good. This gentleman is an artist of the true stamp, and makes friends with every performance.

The chorus and orchestra might both be improved, especially the latter, which was too brassy for comfort. Signor MUZIO is a good conductor, but he has a peculiar notion of time, hurrying up finales with an impetuosity that is bewildering, and dragging the lesser concerted pieces with absolute tediousness. These are not improvements.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Common Council met last evening and reconsidered the action of the last meeting in regard to the Grand-street Railroad. The contract was, after much debate, given to Messrs. WATERBURY, MCGRATH & Co., and the rate of fare was fixed at four cents. The Special Committee on the Water Works difficulty presented a report. Resolutions offered by Alderman STRONG were subsequently adopted, in place of those appended to the report. They are in favor of transferring the works, as far as completed, to the permanent Water Board, and declare further that the city lost much in making the water rates the same as those charged for the Croton. Had it been otherwise manufacturers would have been encouraged to avail themselves of the privilege offered. Resoluttons approving the changes in the Water Works made by the Commissioners, and deprecating turther litigation, were voted down. The Comptroller sent in a communication announcing that he had taken measures to appeal from Judge LOTT's decision.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.—The injunction order obtained by the Broadway Railroad Company, restraining the Sewer Commissioners from undermining their track, was decided by Judge LOTT. The injunction order is vacated so far as to limit the Sewer Commissioners and their agents, in their operations, to one street and to one block at a time, unless plaintiffs give their consent to some other arrangement, with liberty to either party to apply upon affidavits, with one or two days' notice, for a modification of this order.

AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK.—Two men employed in digging a sewer on Court-street, near the City Hall, made an unprovoked attack, yesterday, upon ISRAEL D. NELSON, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department. They threw several stones at him, one of which bruised his face slightly. Other parties interfered, and the assailants were taken before Justice CORNWELL, who held them for trial.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia, Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use. Imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

The celebrated Scotch Wool And Shaker-knit Undergarments, All sizes At McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption, gout, and scrofulous disorders are the predispositions transmitted from parent to child. HOLLOWAY'S remedies remove the morbid qualities from the blood, in which lies the essence of hereditary disease.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HIGH ART.—PAGE'S VENUS AND KNOX'S WINTER HAT.—These two artistic productions command universal appreciation, but the latter only is within reach of the multitude. Call No. 212 Broadway and secure a copy.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Oct. 31.

$6,000	Indiana State 5s	86¾	
5,000	Virginia State 6s	94⅜	
5,000	do	94⅜	
1,000	Missouri State 6s	85¼	
27,000	do	85¼	
30,000	do	b30 85¼	
9,000	California St. 7s	84	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	
1,000	North Car. St. 6s	97	
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101¾	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101	
2,000	E. R. 2d M. B. Ext.	75	
6,000	Mich. S. 1st M. B.	65	
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	39	
5,000	Pacific R. 7s Gua. by the St. of Mo.	85	
1,000	Ill. Free'd Bds	95	
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b60	83¼
10	do		83
5	American Ex. Bk		100½
11	Bk. of the Republic		126
5	Bank of Commerce		99
5	Park Bank		106½
25	Metropolitan Bank		103½
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	b60	71
35	do		70¾
50	do	s60	70
50	do	b60	70½
285	do		70
5	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R		53¾
5	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S		16¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '65		102
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		90¾
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s		97
1,000	Missouri St. 6s		85¼
2,000	Cal. State 7s		84
2,000	Virginia State 6s		94⅝
8,000	N. Y. Central 6s		93⅝
1,000	E. Cart M. B.		95
7,000	Harlem C. M. Bs.		94
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs		85
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co.		70¾
50	do		70¾
50	do		70¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	s60	80¾
200	do		80¾
100	do	b60	80¾
50	Hud. Riv. R.	b60	36¾
200	Reading R	s10	38
100	do	s60	37⅞
300	do	s30	38
300	Illinois Cen. R.	b30	65¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	40¾
50	do		40¾
100	M. So. & N. I. R		15¾
100	do	b60	15¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60	16¾
100	do		16¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R	b60	73¾
150	do		73¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R		62¾
100	do	s30	62½

MONDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 22:

Increase in Loans	$1,096,929
Increase in Specie	311,878
Decrease in Circulation	134,814
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,516,113

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 30, 1858.	Oct. 29, 1859.	Oct. 22, 1859
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,933,000	$68,933,000
Loans	126,093,586	118,414,428	117,317,499
Specie	26,707,817	21,248,975	20,907,097
Circulation	7,822,989	8,276,401	8,411,218
Gross Deposits	108,801,206	95,245,331	93,541,951
Exchanged	21,494,870	22,162,150	21,977,883
Undrawn	87,306,386	73,083,181	71,567,068
In Sub-Treasury	9,151,561	4,850,765	4,703,389

The Bank return differs but slightly from the general calculation of the Street. The registered movement of Specie through the week denoted a small difference against the previous statement instead of which we have a moderate increase of $341,000. The addition to the Loan column is, perhaps, less general than was anticipated. Of the sum total, $1,096,000, we find that $896,000 is added by two of the large Banks alone, the American Exchange and the Shoe and Leather, the latter having the beuefit just now of a large balance on deposit for the City Corporation. The market for Money opens this week without alteration in rates. Discounts are easy, both at Bank and with the Bill Brokers, where the paper is strictly first-class, at from 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. as in date, and demand Loans are made at from 5 to 6 ₱ cent.

The Exchanges for the Boston mail were done early in the day at 110 ₱ cent. on London, a leading banking firm supplying over £110,000 at this rate. Later in the day, they declined drawing more for this packet at that rate, and the market reaumed the steadiness of last week, at 109¾@110. for Southern Bank drawn, 110¼@110¾ for leading Bankers on the spot. There is a fair trade inquiry for Franca at f.5.13¾ at 60 days, and f.5.11¼ sight, the rates current with the leading Continental drawer. No Bullion goes to Boston for shipment that we are apprised of.

The week opens with a dull Stock Market. The dealings, though showing no decided variations in price from the closing of Saturday afternoon, have dragged pretty much through the day. The tone at the close is called dull; at the same time the pressure to sell stocks is not much more decided than the disposition to buy. The changes from Saturday's last quotations are a decline in New-York Central of ¼ ₱ cent.; Reading, ¼; Pacific Mail, ¼; Panama, ¼@¾; Galena, ¼; Michigan Central, ¾; Rock Island, ⅛@¼, and Illinois Central ¼ ₱ cent. Hudson, Harlem, Toledo, Erie, and Michigan Southern were all steady, and rather inclined to firmness. New-York Central left off 80¼@⅛, against 80⅛@¼ on Saturday, which is a fair index to the general Share market. In State Stocks, the sales of Missouris, about $60,000, were at 85¼, which is another advance of an ¼ ₱ cent. Tennessees ¼ ₱ cent. higher. In Railway Bonds, a fair demand, and at improved bids for Michigan Southern Seconds, Erie Mortgages and New-York Central 7 ₱ Cents. The bids for the mortgages of the Harlem and Hudson Roads were firm, without bringing out offers to sell.

The old and successful Stock and Exchange firm of DE COPPET & Co. terminatea to-day by the withdrawal of the senior partner, Mr. LOUIS DE COPPET. A new firm is established by the junior partners, under the style of WESTON, DORTIC & Co., comprising Messrs. EDWARD and GEORGE S. WESTON, H. T. DORTIC and FREDERICK DE BILLIER, at No. 19 William-street. They say to the friends of the house, by circular:

"We have the pleasure of Informing you that we have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON, DORTIC & Co., for the purpose of succeeding to the banking and brokerage business of the late firm of DE COPPET & Co. Soliciting a continuance of the confidence granted by you to our predecessors, we are, very respectfully," &c.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Executive Committee of the new Central Railway of the City of Brooklyn for subscriptions to the additional stock of the line, as authorized by the act of the last Legislature of New-York. The facts that the other City road of Brooklyn, known as the Brooklyn City Company, paya a large dividend on the Stock, and that its shares command 118@120 ₱ cent. in the market, should induce at least an examination into the advantagea offered by the new Company, who have become the purchasers of the old Jamaica line from Atlantic-street to the town of Jamaica.

A special European circular for the Boston mail will be issued by Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, No. 27 William-street, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, containing the plan of reorganizing the finances of the Erie Company, recently adopted by the Board of Directors. It will be distributed to the customers and other friends of the firm gratuitously.

The following is an official statement of the business at the officc of the Assistant United States Treasurer, in this City, during the month of October:

Oct. 1, 1859, by balance		$2,167,702 98
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,276,683 36	
Patent Fees	6,422 30	
Post-office Department	156,888 49	
Treasury Notes	941,100 00	
Miscellaneous	18,957 75—	3,400,051 90
Total		$5,567,754 88
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$3,731,779 77	
Post-office Drafts	227,271 52—	3,959,051 29
Oct. 31, 1859, Balance		$1,608,703 59
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,395,483 25	
By Receipts during the Month	1,995,630 89—	4,391,314 14
To payments		1,792,656 53
Balance		$2,598,657 61
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$41,795 40
To Payments		4,370 01
Balance		$37,425 39
By receipts for Customs in Oct., 1859		$2,276,683 36
By receipts for Customs in Oct., 1858		1,903,637 33
Increase in Oct., 1859		$373,046 03
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$347,094 38
By Coin received during the Month	$116,656 21	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	94,563 62—	211,240 03
Total		$558,334 41
To payments in Coin	$85,223 64	
To payments in Fine Bars	189,282 94—	274,506 58
Balance		$283,827 83
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,244,786 59	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	307,621 24—	4,552,407 83
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	19,094 12	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	242,709 65	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	13,863 49—	275,667 26
Total		$4,828,095 09
Less due Depositors		89,438 64
Balance		$4,738,656 45

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW-YORK, FOR THE MONTH ENDING OCT. 31.

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$6,000
Foreign Bullion	6,000
United States Bullion	193,000—$205,000

Deposits and Purchases of Silver.

Foreign Coins	61,200
Foreign Bullion	3,000
U. S. Bullion (contained in Gold)	2,400
U. S. Bullion (Old Coins)	5,000
U. S. Bullion (Lake Superior)	800— $73,000

Total Deposits.

Payable in Bars	180,000
Payable in Coins	98,000—$278,000
Gold Bars Stamped	$100,505 43
Transmitted to Phila. Mint, for coinage	61,799 98

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1859.—The interest which will become due on the first day of November next, upon the Debt Certificates and upon the Six per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the respective interest warrants at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 31.

Sight exchange on New-York par to 1-10 ₱ cent premium.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 31.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. premium for currency, and ⅜ ₱ cent. premium on gold.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 31.

Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ ₱ cent. premium for gold; ⅜@1 ₱ cent. premium for Missouri Funds, and 1@1¼ ₱ cent. for currency.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 31.

Sight exchange on New-York abundant at 1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 31.

Sight Exchanges on New-York, ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 31.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 31.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR unchanged, with moderate demand for home and interior trade; sales 500 bbls. at $4 75 for State and Ohio at Canal Spring; $5 37½ for extra Canadian; $5 50 for choice Canadian. WHEAT in good demand, but the firmness of holders restricts transactions; sales 5,200 bush. White Canadian at $1 25, and 3,400 bush. choice Canada Club at $1 05. CORN scarce and quiet. BARLEY in good demand; sales 11,000 bush. Canadian at 78c.@80c., delivered and afloat, principally at the latter quotation. RYE quiet. OATS held firmly; no sales. PEAS firm; sales 1,000 bush. Canadian at 68c. *Canal Freights* firm and boats scarce. Flour 35c., and Wheat 10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Rye, 15,200 bush. Barley, 3,500 bush. Peas. *Exports*—6,100 bbls. Flour, 54,500 bush. Wheat, 22,700 bush. Barley, 200 bush. Peas.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 800 bbls. at $4 75 for Spring State, $4 75 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin, $5 25@$5 40 for extra Canada, Ohio and Indiana, $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales $11,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 97c., 2,000 bushels Canada Club, at 97c. CORN in fair demand and steady; sales 5,000 bushels Toledo afloat, at 89c. OATS quiet and nominal. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; sales 4,000 bushels Canada, at 72c.@73c. RYE nominal. WHISKY dull; no sales. *Lake Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour; 90,000 bush. Wheat; 7,000 bush. Corn; 36,000 bush. Oats; 3,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,700 bbls. Flour; 86,000 bush. Wheat; 3,000 bush. Corn; 4,000 bush. Oats; 6,000 bush. Barley.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand good, prices unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. WHEAT; sales 6,000 bushels white Canada at $1 37½, and 5,000 bushels do., on private terms; 600 bushels prime white Michigan, at $1 48. BARLEY: sales 21,000 bushels at 73c. for Inferior State, 75c. for Winter, 82c. for prime State, and 86c.@87c. for prime Canada West. OATS less firm; sales 18,000 bushels State and Canada East, at 43c., weight. Very little CORN offering; sales 65,000 bushels round yellow, at $1. RYE; sales 63,000 bushels at 83c. for 56 lbs. WHISKY lower; sales 147 bbls. at 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR firm; sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT advanced; sales 6,000 bushels; White $1 38@$1 40; Red, $1 30@$1 32. CORN buoyant; sales 95,000 bush. Yellow, 90c.; and Closed steady, $5. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $15 50; Hams, 11c.@12c.; Sides, 10¾c.; Shoulders, 8½c. LARD steady, at 12c. WHISKY dull.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR advancing; Howard-street and Ohio held at $5 37½, bnt no sales at that figure. WHEAT buoyant; sales 10,000 bush., White at $1 30@$1 55; Red, $1 25@$1 30. CORN dull and declined 2c.; White and Yellow, 90c.@92c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess Pork, $15@$15 25; Prime, $11@$11 25; Bacon, 9¾c. WHISKY dull at 27c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR dull, and declined 10c. WHEAT dull and declined ½c.; sales at 88c. CORN dull. OATS firm. *Receipts*—6,500 bbls. Flour; 88,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—100 bbls. Flour; 134,000 bushels Wheat

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2533. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Motion for the Arrest of Judgment in the Case of Brown.

TRIAL OF EDWARD COPPIE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE OUTBREAK.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Oct. 31.

Mr. CHILTON, on the rendition of the verdict against BROWN, moved an arrest of judgment, both on account of errors in the indictment and errors in the verdict.

The objection in regard to the indictment has already been stated. The prisoner had been tried for an offence not appearing on the record of the grand jury,—the verdict was not on each count separately, but was a general verdict on the whole indictment.

The prisoner has also been found guilty on both murder counts for the murder of the same persons. It was manifest he could not be guilty of both.

By agreement these points will be argued to-morrow morning.

BROWN was remanded to jail.

Mr. HARDING announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial of COPPIE, who was brought in. The ceremony of passing him between files of armed men was dispensed with.

COPPIE took his seat between Messrs. GRISWOLD and HOYT, who appear as his counsel. He seemed calm and composed.

The remainder of the day was spent in endeavoring to obtain a jury, but the panel was not complete when at 5 o'clock the Court adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning. COPPIE was brought in. Previous to proceeding to his trial, Mr. GRISWOLD stated the points on which an arrest of judgment was asked for in BROWN'S case. In addition to the reasons mentioned yesterday, he said it had not been proved beyond a doubt that he (BROWN) was even a citizen of the United States, and argued, that treason could not be committed against a State, but only against the General Government, citing the authority of Judge STORY; also stating, the Jury had not found the prisoner guilty of the crimes as charged in the indictment. They had not responded to the offences charged, but found him guilty of offences not charged. They find him guilty of murder in the first degree, when the indictment does not charge him with offences constituting that crime.

Mr. HUNTER replied, quoting the Virginia code to the effect that technicalities should not arrest the administration of justice. As to the jurisdiction over treason, it was sufficient to say that Virginia had passed a law assuming that jurisdiction, and defining what constitutes that crime.

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. BROWN was present during the argument.

The jury was sworn in COPPIE'S case. The testimony is the same as already published, but is more brief. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was not concluded at the adjournment.

COOK waived an examination before the Magistrate's Court.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.

LESSONS OF THE HOUR—THE INSURRECTION—ITS ACTORS AND ITS TEACHINGS—A MINIATURE SPEECH OF TOM CORWIN.

The Course of Lectures instituted by the young men of Rev. H. WARD BEECHER'S congregation in Brooklyn, had announced upon its programme the name of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, as the speaker for last evening. Throwing aside a lecture which he had been for some time preparing upon a literary theme, Mr. PHILLIPS a few days ago sought dispensation from the formality of a lecture, and permission to substitute for it a stump-speech on the prominent topic of the hour. The permission having been readily accorded, last evening saw the walls of Plymouth Church, accustomed as they are to crowds, crowded more than is their custom; the audience, in fact, being as thronged and eager as ever waited upon the eloquence of the noted orator.

Mr. PHILLIPS, upon his appearance, was received with vehement applause. When it had subsided, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMAN: I speak with the utmost sincerity, when I say that I cannot expect—speaking from this platform, and to you,—to say anything on the vital question of the hour, which you have not already heard. I should not, in that sense willingly have come here; but, when a great question divides the community all men are called upon to vote, and I feel to-night that I am simply giving my vote. I am only saying "ditto" to what you hear from this platform day after day. And, I would willingly have avoided, ladies and gentlemen, even at this last moment, horrowing this hour from you. I tried to do hetter hy you. Like the Irishman in the story, I offered to hold the hat of Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, (enthusiastic applause,) if he would only make a speech, and, most unaccountably, I am sorry to say, he declined this generous offer. (Laughter.) So I am obliged to fulfill my appointment, and deliver my little lecture myself.

"THE LESSON OF THE HOUR?" I think the lesson of the hour is insurrection. [Sensation.] Insurrection of thought always precedes the insurrection of arms. The last twenty years have been insurrection of thought. We seem to be entering on a new phase of the great moral American struggle. It seems to me that we have never exhibited as Americans—we have never exhibited our own civilization. We have held back from the inference which we ought to have drawn from the admitted principles which underlie our life. We have all the timidity of the old world, when we bend our eyes upon ideas of the people; we shrink back, trying to save ourselves from the inveterate control of the thoughts of the millions. The idea of civilization on the other side of the water seems to be, that men are created to be taken care of by somebody else. God did not leave him fit to go alone; he is in everlasting pupilage to the wealthy and the educated. The religious or the comfortable classes are an everlasting prohate court to take care of him. The Old World, therefore, has always dreaded the average conscience—the common sense of the millions.

It seems to me the idea of our civilization—nnder lying all American life—is, that we do not need any protector. We need no safeguard. Not only the inevitable, hut the best, power this side of the ocean, is the unfettered average common sense of the masses. Institutions, as we are accustomed to call them, are hut pasteboard, and intended to be against the thougbt of the street. Statutes are mere mile-stones, telling how far yesterday's thought had traveled; and the talk of the sidewalk to-day is the law of the land. Somewhat briefly stated, such is the idea of American civilization, uncompromising faith—in the average selfishness—if you choose—of all classes, neutralizing each other and tending toward that fair plain that constitutes society. Now it seems to me that on all questions we dread thought; we shrink behind something; we acknowledge ourselves unequal to the sublime faith of our fathers; and the exhibition of the last twenty years and of the present state of public affairs is that Americans dread to look their foe in the face.

They say in Ireland that every Irishman thinks that he was born sixty days too late—[laughter]—and the world owes him sixty days. The consequence is, when a trader says such a thing is so much for cash, the Irishman thinks it means to him a bill of sixty days. [Laughter.] So it is with Americans. They have no idea of absolute right. They were born since 1787, and absolute right means the truth diluted by a strong decoction of the Constitution of '89. They are all in that atmosphere; they don't want to sail outside of it; they do not attempt to reason outside of it. Now for the last twenty ycars there has been going on, more or less heeded and understood in various States, an insurrection of ideas against the limited, cribbed, cahined, isolated American civilization, interfering to restore absolute right—not only that, but the recognition and conviction of absolute truth. If you said to an American, for instance, anything in regard to temperance, Slavery, or anything else—in the course of the last twenty years—anything about a principle, he run back instantly to the safety of a principle—to the possibility of its existing with a peculiar sect, with a Church, with a party, with a constitution, with a law. He had not yet raised himself unto the level daring to trust justice, which is the preliminary consideration to trusting the people; for whether native depravity be true or not, it is a truth, attested by all history, that a race gravitates towards justice, and that indulging all differences of opinion, there is an inherent essential tendency to the great English principle of fair-play at the bottom of our natures. [Loud applause.] The Emperor NICHOLAS, it is said, ordered Colonel WENISTLER, one of his Engineers, to lay down for him a road for a railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and presently the engineers brought him in a large piece of fine card-paper, on which was laid down, like a snake, the designed path for the iron locomotive between the two capitals. "What's that?" said NICHOLAS. "That's the best road," was the reply. "What do you make it crooked for?" "Why, we turn this way to touch this great city, and to the left to reach that immense mass of people, and to the right again to suit the husiness of that county." Yes. The Emperor turned the card over, made a new dot for Moscow and another for St. Petersburg, took a ruler, made a straight line, and said "Build me that road." [Laughter.] "But what will become of that dépôt of trade, of that town?" "I don't know; they must look out for themselves." [Cheers.] And the emperor of omnipotent Democracy says of Slavery, or of a Church, this is justice and that is iniquity; and the trace of God's thunderbolt goes in a straight line from one to the other, and the Church that cannot stand it must stand out of the way. (Cheers.) Now our object for twenty years has been to educate the mass of the American people up to that level of moral life that it shall recognize that free speech carried to that extent is God's normal school, educating the American mind, throwing upon it the grave responsibility of deciding a great question by means of that responsibility, lifting them to the higher level of an intellectual and moral life. Now scholarship stands on one side, and, like your Brooklyn *Eagle*, says, "This is madness!" Well, poor man! he thinks so! [Laughter.] The very difficulty of the whole matter is that he does think so, and this normal school that we open is for him. His seat is on the lowest end of the lowest bench. [Laughter and applause.] But he only represents that very chronic distrust which pervades all that class. It is the educated mind of these Northern States. ANACHARSIS went into the forum at Athens and heard a case argued by the great minds of the day, and heard the vote. He walked out into the streets, and somebody said to him, "What think you of Athenian liberty?" "I think," said he, "wise men argue causes and fools decide them." Just what the timid scholar two thousand years ago said in the streets of Athens, that which calls itself the scholarship of the United States says to-day of popular agitation—that it lets wise men argue questions and fools decide them. But that early Athens, where fools decided the gravest questions of polity and right and wrong, where it was not safe to be just, and where property might be wrung from you by the prejudices of the mob to-morrow, which you had garnered up by the thrift and industry of to-day; that very Athens showed us humanity at a higher level, gave us the giants of intellect, and shines out the torch that makes antiquity visible; while Egypt, the hunker conservative of antiquity, where the question of expediency ruled the hour, went down to the tomb, and the intellect which Athens has created for us digs to-day those ashes to find out what hunkerism knew and did. [Cheers.] Now my idea of American civilization is that it is a second part, a repetition of that same sublime confidence in the public conscience and the public thought that made the groundwork of Grecian Democracy.

Well, we have been talking of public men. There have been various evidences of secession; I will tell you of one. The first evidence that a siner convicted of sin, and too blind or too lazy to reform—the first evidence that he can give that his nature has been touched, is that he becomes a hypocrite; he has the grace to pretend to be something. Now, the first evidence that the American people gave of that commencing grace of hypocrisy was this: in 1833, when we commenced the Anti-Slavery agitation, the papers talked about Slavery, bondage, American Slavery, bold, frankly and bluntly. In a few years it sounded hard; it had a grating effect; the hardest throat of the hardest Democrat felt it as it came ont. So they spoke of the "patriarchal institution," [laughter;] then of the "domestic institution," [continued laughter;] and then of the "peculiar institution"—[laughter]—and in a year or two it got beyond that. Mississippi published a report from her Senate, in which she went a stride beyond that, and described it as "economic subordination." [Renewed laughter.] A Methodist bishop in Ohio was taken to task for holding slaves in reality, but his Methodist brethren were not courageous enough to say "slaves" right out in meeting, and so they said the bishop must get rid of his "inpediment"—[loud laughter]—and the late Mr. RUFUS CHOATE, in the last Democratic canvass in my own State, undertaking and necessitated to refer to the institutions in the South, and knowing that his old New-England lips, that had spoken so many glorious free truths in the twenty years that were ended, could not foul their best days with the hated word, he phrased it "a different type of industry." Now, hypocrisy—why "it is the homage that Vice renders to Virtue." When men begin to get weary of capital punishment, they banish the gallows inside the jail-yard, and do not let anybody see it without a special card of invitation from the Sheriff. And so they have banished Slavery into pet phrases and fancy flash words, so that if you should dig our Egyptian Hunkerism up from the grave into which it is rapidly sinking, we should have to have a commentator of the true German blood to find out what all these queer, odd, peculiar, imaginable paraphases mean in this middle of the Nineteenth Century. That was one evidence of progress. At that time we had another—I believe immoral maxim. I believe the age of bullets is over. I believe that the age of ideas is come. I think that is the preaching of our country. The old Hindoo dreamed, you know, in the beautiful beyond here, that he saw the human race led out to its varied fortune. First, he saw men bitted and curbed, and the reins went back to an iron hand. But his dream changed on and on, until at last he saw men led by reins that came from the brain and went back into an unseen hand. It was the type of Governments; the first a Government of despotism, palpably iron; and the last, our Government, a Government of brains, a Government of ideas. I believe in it—in public opinion. Yet, let me say, in passing, that I think you can make a better use of iron than forging it into chains. If you must have the metal, put it into Sharpe's rifles. It is a great deal better used that way than in fetters—a great deal better than a great clumsy statue of a false great man, for men to kneel down and worship in a State-house yard. [Loud and renewed cheers and great hissing.] I am so unused to hisses lately that I have forgotten what I had to say. [Laughter and hisses.] I meant as I said.

My idea is public opinion, literature, education. But some men seem to think that our institutions are necessarily safe because we have free schools and cheap books, and a public opinion that controls. But that is no evidence of safety. India and China have had schools, and a school system almost identical with that of Massachusetts, for fifteen hundred years. And books are as cheap in Central and Northern Asia as they are in New-York. But they have not secured liberty, nor secured a controlling public opinion to either nation. Spain for three centuries had municipalities and town governments, as independent and as self-supporting, and as representative of thought as New-England or New-York has. But that did not save Spain. DE TOCQUEVILLE says that fifty years before the great revolution public opinion was as omnipotent in France as it is to-day, but it did not save France. You cannot save men by machinery. What India, and France and Spain wanted was live men, and that is what we want to-day; men who are willing to look their own destiny, and their own functions, and their own responsibilities in the face. "Grant me to see and Ajax asks no more," was the prayer that the great poet put into the lips of his hero in the darkness that overspread the Grecian camp. All we want of American citizens is the opening of their own eyes and seeing things as they are. To the intelligent and thoughtful determined gaze of twenty millions of Christian people, there is nothing—no institution wicked and powerful enongh to be capable of standing against it. In KEAT'S beautiful poem of "Lamia" a young man had been led captive by a phantom girl, and was her slave of beauty and luxury, until the old teacher came in and fixed his thoughtful eye upon the figure and it vanished, and the pupil started up himself again. And you see the great Commonwealth of Virginia, fitly represented by a pyramid standing upon its apex. A Connecticut born man entered at one corner of her dominions, and fixed his cold grey eye upon the government of Virginia, and nearly vanished it by his very gaze. For it seems that Virginia asked leave "to be" of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. (Cheers and applause.) Connecticut has sent out many a school-master to the other thirty States; but she never has sent one out before as she has sent that Litchfield-born school-master to Harper's Ferry, to write upon the Natural Bridge in the face of nations, his copy-hook: "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." (Loud cheers.)

I said that the lesson of the hour was insurrection. I ought not to apply that word to JOHN BROWN of Ossawatomie, for there was no insurrection in his case. It is a great mistake to call him an insurgent. This principle that I have endeavored so briefly to open to you, of absolute right and wrong, states what? "Commonwealth of Virginia!" There is no such thing. There is no civil society, there is no government, that can exist, except on the basis of impartial, equal submission of all its citizens, and by the performance of the duty of rendering equal justice between man and man. Everything that calls itself a Government, and refuses that duty, or has not that assent, is no Government. It is only a private ship. Virginia, the Commonwealth of Virginia! She is only a chronic insurrection. I mean exactly what I say. I am weighing my words now. She is a private ship, and John Brown sails the sea a Lord High Admiral of the Almighty, with letters of marque and reprisal against every pirate that he meets on God's ocean of the nineteenth century. [Cheers and applause.] I mean literally and exactly what I say. In God's World there are no majorities, no minorities; one is a majority. You have often heard here, doubtless, and I need not tell you the ground of morals. The rights of that one man are as sacred as those of the Commonwealth of Virginia. JOHN BROWN has twice as much right to hang Gov. WISE as Gov. WISE has to hang him. [Cheers and hisses.] You see I am talking of that absolute essence of things that lives in the sight of the Eternal and the Infinite; not as men judge it in the cribbed morals of the nineteenth century, and the herd of States that calls itself an empire to traffic in cotton and sell slaves. What I say is this: Harper's Ferry was the Government. Men erred not respecting the trial. Virginia, true to herself, has shown exactly the same haste that the pirate does when he tries a man on the deck and runs him up to the yard-arm. Unconsciously she is consistent. Now you do not think this to-day, some of you, perhaps. But I tell you that absolute history shall judge of these forms and phantoms of ours. JOHN BROWN began his life, his active life, in Kansas. The South planted that seed; it reaps the first fruit now. Twelve years ago the great men in Washington, the Websters and the Clays, planted the Mexican war; and they reaped their appropriate fruit in Gen. TAYLOR and Gen. PIERCE pushing them from their statesmen's stools. The South planted the seeds of violence in Kansas, and taught peaceful Northern men familiarity with the bowie-knife and revolver. They planted 999 seeds, and this is the first one that has flowered; this is the first drop of the coming shower. People do me the honor to say, in some of the Western papers, that this is traceable to some teachings of mine. It is too much honor to such as me. Gladly, if it were not fulsome vanity, would I clutch this laurel of having any share in the great resolute daring of that man who flung himself against an empire in behalf of justice and jiberty. It was not the bravest men who fought at Saratoga and Yorktown in the war of 1776. O! no; there was some man in Lexington or on some village height that fired the signal gun that roused resistance against an empire till then thought irresistible. This man has done the same. Up to this moment his life has been one unmixed success. Prudence, skill, courage, thrift, knowledge of his time, knowledge of his opponents, undaunted daring in the face of the nation—he had all these. He was the man who could leave Kansas and go into Missouri and take eleven men and give them to liberty, and bring them off on the horses which he carried with him, and two which he took as tribute from their masters in order to facilitate escape. Then when he has passed his human *protégés* from the vulture of the United States to the safe shelter of the English lion, this is the brave, frank, and sublime truster in God's right and absolute justice, that entered his name in the city of Cleveland "JOHN BROWN, of Kansas," and advertised there two horses for sale, and stood in front of the auctioneer's stand, notifying all bidders of the defect in the title. (Laughter.) But he added with nonchalance, when he told the story, "they brought a very excellent price." [Laughter.] This is the man who in the face of the nation, avowing his right, and endeavoring by what strength he had in behalf of the wronged, goes down to Harper's Ferry to free up negroes. Well, men say, he failed. Every man has his Moscow. Suppose he did fail, every man meets his Waterloo at last. Suppose he did fail, he has done a great deal still. Why this is a decent country to live in now. [Laughter and cheers.] Actually, in this Sodom of ours, seventeen men have been found ready to die for an idea. God be thanked, to JOHN BROWN that he has discovered them. [Cheers and applause.] I should feel some pride, if I was in Europe, in confessing that I was an American. [Applause.] We have redeemed the long infamy of twenty years of subservience. But look back a bit. Is there anything new about this? Nothing at all. It is the natural result of Anti-Slavery teaching. For one I accept it; I expected it. I cannot say that I prayed for it; I cannot say that I hoped for it. But at the same time no sane man has looked upon this matter for twenty years and supposed that we could go through this great moral convulsion without the great classes of society clashing and jostling against each other like frigates in a storm, and that there could not be such scenes as these.

Why, in 1835 it was the other way. Then it was my bull that gored your ox. Then ideas came in conflict, and men of violence, and men who had not made up their minds to wait for the slow conversion of conscience, men who trusted in their own right hands, men who believed in bowie-knives. Why, they sacked the city of Philadelphia, they made New-York to be governed by a mob; Boston saw its Mayor suppliant and kneeling to the chief of broad-cloth in broad daylight. It was all on that side. The natural result, the first result of this starting of ideas, is like people who get half awaked and use the first weapons that appear to them. The first developing and unfolding of national life that came out in mobs were the mob parties. People said it served them right, they had no right to the luxury of speaking their own minds; it was too expensive; these lavish, luxurious persons walking about here and actually saying what they think. Why it was like speaking right in the mildst of the avalanches. To say "Liberty" in a loud tone, the Constitution of 1789 might come down—it would not do. But now things have changed. We have been talking thirty years. Twenty years we have talked everywhere, under all circumstances; we have been mobbed out of great cities, and pelted out of little ones; we have been abused by great men and by little papers. [Laughter and applause.] What is the result? The tables have been turned; it is your bull that has gored my ox now. And men that still believe in violence, grasping the half-developed, the hasty step of civilization, violence, forgetting the supremacy of reason, and unwilling to wait for the slow but mere steps of thought, while it permits the mob and the fire and the riot to assail right and justice by bowie-knives and revolvers on one side—it is but the same eternal law of God's kingdom. You cannot expect to put a real Puritan Presbyterian, as JOHN BROWN is, a regular Cromwellian dug up from two centuries, and placed down in the midst of New-England civilization that dare not say its soul is its own, nor proclaim that it is wrong to sell a man at auction, and not have him show himself as he is? Put a hound in the presence of a deer, and he springs at his throat if he is a true bloodhound. Put a Christian in the presence of a sin, and he will spring at its throat if he is a true Christian. And so into an acid we might throw white matter, but unless it is chalk it will not produce agitation. So if in a world of sinners you wish to put American Christianity, it would be calm as oil. But take one Christian like JOHN BROWN of Ossawatomie, and he makes the whole crystallize into right and wrong and marshal themselves on one side or the other. And God makes him the text, and all he asks of our comparatively cowardly lips is to preach the sermon, and say to the American people that whether that old man succeeded in a worldly sense or not, he stood a representative of law, of government, of right, of justice, of religion, and they were pirates that gathered about him, and sought to wreak vengeance by taking his life. The banks of the Potomac—history will visit that river more kindly because he has gilded it with the eternal brightness of his glorious deed, than because the dust of WASHINGTON rests upon one side of it. And if Virginia tyrants dare hang him, after this mockery of a trial, it will take two Washington's at its side to make the name of the river anything but abominable to the ages that come after it. [Applause and hisses.] Well, I say what I really think. [Cheers, cries of "Good," "Good."] GEORGE WASHINGTON was a great man. Yet I say what I really think. And I know, ladies and gentlemen, that educated as you have been by the experience of the last twenty years, or dozen or ten years here, you would have thought me the silliest as well as the most cowardly man in the world, if I should have come, with my twenty years behind me, and talked about anything else to-night except that great example which one man has set us on the hanks of the Potomac River. You expected, of course, that I should tell you my opinion of it. I value that element that BROWN has introduced into American politics for another reason.

The South is a great power—no cowards in Virginia. [Laughter.] It was not cowardice that was afraid. [Laughter.] Now, I try to speak very plain, but you will misunderstaud me. There is no cowardice in Virginia. The South are not cowards. The lunatics in the Gospel were not cowards when they said "Art thou come to torment us before the time." [Laughter.] They were brave enough, but they saw afar off. They saw the tremendous power that was entering into that charmed circle: they knew its inevitable victory. Virginia did not tremble at an old gray-headed man at Harper's Ferry; they trembled at JOHN BROWN in every man's own conscience. He had been there many years, and like that terrific scene which BECKFORD has drawn for us in his *Hall of Ebha*, where all ran around, each man with an incurable wound on his bosom, but still an incurable wound, and agreed not to speak of it, so the South has been running up and down its political and social life, and every man keeps his right hand pressed on the secret and incurable sore, with an understood agreement in Church and State, that it never shall be mentioned for fear the great ghastly fabric shall come to pieces at the talismanic word. BROWN uttered it and the whole machinery trembled at its very base.

I value that movement. Did you ever see a blacksmith shoe a restless horse? If you have you have seen him take a small cord and tie his upper lip. If you ask him what he does it for, he will tell you he does it to give him something to think of. [Laughter.] Now the South has extensive schemes. She grasps with one hand a Mexico, and with the other she dictates terms to Church, she imposes conditions on State, she buys up WEBSTER with a little and EVERETT with nothings. [Great laughter and applause.] JOHN BROWN has given her something else to think of. He has turned her attention inwardly. He has taught her that there has been created a new element in this Northern mind; that it is not merely the thinker, that it is not merely the editor, that it is not merely the moral reformer, but the idea that has pervaded all classes of society. Call them madmen if you will. Hard to tell who's mad. The world says one man is mad. JOHN BROWN said the same of the Governor. You remember the madman in Edinburgh. A friend asked him What he was there for? "Well," said he, "they said at home that I was mad; and I said I was not; but they had the majority." [Laughter.] Just so it is in regard to JOHN BROWN. The nation says, He is mad. I appeal, from PHILIP drunk to PHILIP soher; I appeal from the American people drunk with cotton and the New-York *Observer*, [loud and long laughter,] to the American people fifty years hence, when the light of civilization has had more time to penetrate, when self-interest has been rebuked by the world rising and giving its verdict on these great questions, when it is not a small hand of Abolitionists, but the civilization of the nineteenth century that undertakes to enter the arena and discuss its last great reform. When that day comes, what shall he thought of these first martyrs—these men who with severe purpose unite earnest method?

Suppose JOHN BROWN had not stood at Harper's Ferry; suppose on that momentous Monday night, when the excited imaginations of two thousand Charlestown people had enlarged him and his little band into 400 white men and 200 blacks, he had vanished, and when the gallant troops arrived there, 2,000 strong, they had found nobody. The mountains would have been peopled with enemies; the Alleghanies would have heaved with insurrection; you never would have convinced Virginia that all Pennsylvania was not armed and on the hills. Virginia has not slept sound since. NAT TURNER had an insurrection in 1831, and he bids fair never to have a nap now. [Laughter.] For this is not an insurrection; this is a penetration of a different element. Mark you, it is not the oppressed race rising. Recollect history. There never was a race held in chains that absolutely vindicated its own liberty hut one. There never was a serf nor a slave whosc own sword cut off his own chain hut one. Blue-eyed, light-haired Anglo-Saxon, it was not our race. We were serfs for three centuries, and we waited till commerce and Christianity, and a different law, had melted our fetters. We were crowded down into a villainage which crushed out our manhood so thoroughly that we hadn't vigor enough to redeem ourselves. Neither did France, neither did Spain, neither the Northern nor the Southern races of Europe have that bright spot on their escutcheon, that they put an end to their Slavery. Blue-eyed, haughty, contemptuous Anglo-Saxons, it was the black—the only race in the record of history that ever, after a century of oppression, retain the vigor to write the character of its emancipation with its one hand in the blood of the dominant race. Despised, calumniated, slandered San Domingo is the only instance in history where a race with indestructive love of justice, serving a hundred years of oppression, rose up under their own leader, and with their own ideas abolished Slavery on their own soil. Wait, garrulous, vain-glorious, boasting Saxon, till we have done half as much, before we talk of the cowardice of the black race.

The slaves of our country have not risen, but all redemptions have come from the interference of a wiser, higher, more advanced civilization on its exterior. It is the universal record of history, and ours is a repetition of the same scene in the drama. We have awaked at last the enthusiasm of both classes that act from impulse, and not from calculation. It is a libel on the Yankee to say that it includes the whole race, when you say that if you put a dollar on the other side of hell, the Yankee will spring for it at any risk; [laughter;] for there is an element even in the Yankee blood that obeys ideas—there is an impulsive, enthusiastic aspiration—something left to us from the old Puritan stock—that which made England what she was two centuries ago—that which is fated to give the closest grapple with the slave power to-day.

It is the lesson of the age. The first cropping out of it is such a man as JOHN BROWN. He did not measure his means. He was not crafty as to his method; he did not calculate closely enough, and he was defeated. What is defeat? Nothing but education—nothing but the first step to something better. All that is wanted is, that this public opinion shall not creep sround like a servile coward, and unbidden, but corrupt, disordered, insane public opinion, proclaim that Gov. WISE, because he says he is a Governor, *is* a Governor, that Virginia is a State because she says she is so.

Thank God I am not a citizen. You will remember, all of you, citizens of the United States, that there was not a Virginia gun fired at JOHN BROWN. Hundreds of well-armed Maryland and Virginia troops that went there never dared to pull a trigger. You shot him! Sixteen marines, to whom you pay $8 a month—your own representatives. When the disturbed State could not stand on her own legs for trembling, you went there and strengthened the feeble knees and held up the palsied hand. Sixteen men, with the Vulture of the Union above them—[sensation]—your representatives! It was the covenant with death and agreement with hell, which you call the Union of thirty States, that took the old man by the throat with a pirate hand; and, if he is hung, it will strangle him with disgrace, for it will be the disgrace of our civilization if a gallows is ever erected in Virginia that bears his body. "The most resolute man I ever saw," says Gov. WISE; "the most daring, the coolest. I would trust his truth about any question. The sincerest." Sincerity, courage, resolute daring—Virginia has nothing, nothing of those qualities but a scaffold. [Applause.] In her broad dominion she can only afford him six feet for a grave! God help the Commonwealth that bids such welcome to the noblest qualities that can grace poor human nature! Yet that is the acknowledgment of Gov. WISE himself!

And mark you, I have said they were not a government. They not only are not a government, but they have not even the remotest idea of what a government is. [Laughter.] They do not begin to have the faintest conception of what a civilized government is. Here is a man arraigned before a jury, or about to be. The State of Virginia, as she calls herself, is about to try him. The first step in that trial is a jury; the second is a Judge; and at the head stands the Chief Executive of the State, who is to put his hand to the death warrant before it can be executed; and yet that very Executive, who, according to the principles of the sublimest chapter in ALGERNON SIDNEY'S immortal book, is bound by the very responsibility that rests on him, to keep his mind impartial as to the guilt of the person arraigned, hastens down to Richmond, hurries to the platform, and proclaims to the assembled and representative Commonwealth of Virginia, "The man is a murderer, and ought to be hung." Almost any lip in the State might have said it except that single lip of its Governor; and the moment he had uttered these words, in the theory of the English law it was not possible to impannel an impartial jury in the Commonwealth of Virginia, it was not possible to get the materials and the machinery to try him according to the ugliest pattern of English jurisprudence. And yet the Governor does not know that he has written himself down a knave, and the Commonwealth that he governs supposes it is still a Christian polity. They have not the faintest conception of what goes to make up the element. Why the worst JEFFRIES that ever tried in the darkest moment, or ever climbed up a lamp-post in the streets of London, would not have tried a man who could not stand on his feet. There is no such record in the blackest roll of tyranny. If one single bone of JEFFRIES remains unrotted, it would knock against the sides of its coffin in protest against any Judge that had exceeded even the infamy of JEFFRIES by trying JOHN BROWN lying on a couch. [Applausc.] And yet the New-York Press daily prints the accounts of the trial. Trial! Why, the Inquisition used to break every other bone in a man's body, and then lay him on a pallet, giving him neither counsel nor opportunity to consult one, and then wringing from his torture and breaking like a confession, and call it a trial. But it was heaven-roted innocence compared with the trial, or what the New-York Press call so, that has been going on in the alarmed and frightened city of Charlestown. I speak what I know, and I speak what will be hut the breath and whisper of the Summer breeze, compared with the tornado of rebuke that will come back from the Press of Great Britain, when they hear that we affect to call that a jury trial, and make the long catalogue of English jurists disgraced and infamous by the companionship.

I wish I could say anything worthy of the great deed which has taken place in our day—the opening of the sixth seal, the pouring out of the last vial but one on a corrupt and giant institution. I know that many men will deem me a fanatic for uttering this wholesale vituperation, as it will be called, upon a State, and this indorsement of a madman. I can only say that I have spoken on this Anti-Slavery question before the American people twenty years; that I have seen the day when this same phase of popular opinion was on the other side. You remember the first time that I was ever privileged to stand on this platform, by the magnanimous generosity of your clergyman, when New-York was about to bully and crush out the freedom of speech at the dictation of Capt. RYNDERS. From that day to this, that same braving of public thought has been going on from here to Kansas, until it bloomed in the events of the last three years. It has changed the whole face of the sentiment in these Northern States. You meet with the evidences of it everywhere. When the first news from Harper's Ferry came to Massachusetts, if you were riding in the cars, if you were walking in the streets, if you met a Democrat or a Whig or a Republican, no matter what his politics, it was a singular circumstance that he did not speak of the guilt of BROWN, of the atrocity of the deed. The first impulsive expression, the first outbreak of every man's words was "What a pity he did not succeed! [Laughter.] What a fool he was for not going off Monday, when he had all he wanted! How strange that he did not take his victory and march away with it." It indicated the unconscious leavening of a sympathy with the attempt. Days followed on: they commenced what they called their trial; you meet the same classes again; no man said he ought to be hung; no man said he was guilty; no man predicated anything of his moral position; every man voluntarily and inevitably seemed to give vent to his indignation at the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy on the side of BROWN.

Do you suppose that these things mean nothing? What the tender and poetic youth dreams to-day and conjures up with inarticulate speech, is to-morrow the vociferated result of public opinion, and the day after is the charter of nations. The sentiments we raise to intellect, and from intellect to character. The American people has begun to feel. The mute eloquence of the fugitive slave has gone up and down the highways and by-ways of the country; it will annex itself to the great American heart of the North, even in its most fossil state of its hunkerism as a latent sympathy with its right side. This blow, like the first blow at Lexington, heard around the world,—this blow at Harper's Ferry reveals men. Watch those about you and you will see more of their temper and unheeded purpose and real moral position of men than you would imagine. This is the way nations are to be judged. Be not in a hurry; it will come soon enough from this sentiment. We stereotype matters into intellect and then into statutes, and finally into national character. We have got the first stage of the growth. Why the first person who came to me in Boston after the news of JOHN BROWN'S incarceration, was LYDIA MARIA CHILD, a popular authoress of New-England 25 years ago. She says that dungeon is the place for me. She writes a letter couched in magnanimous appeal to the better nature of Gov. WISE. She says in it, "JOHN BROWN is a hero; he has done a noble deed. I think he was all right; but he is sick; he is wounded; he wants a woman's nursing. I am an Abolitionist; I have been so thirty years. I think Slavery is a sin, and JOHN BROWN a saint; but I want to come and nurse him, and I pledge my word that if you will open his prison-door I will use the privilege under sacred honor, only to nurse him. I inclose you a message to BROWN; be sure and deliver it." And the message was, "Old man, God bless you. You have struck a noble blow; you have done a mighty work; God was with you, your heart was in the right place. I send you across five hundred miles the pulse of a woman's gratitude." And Gov. WISE has opened the door and announced to the world that she may go in. JOHN BROWN has conquered the pirate. [Applause.]

"Hope! there is hope everywhere. It is only the universal history.
Right, forever, on the the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne;
But that scaffold sways the fitter, and behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadows, keeping watch above his own."

Loud applause followed the conclusion of Mr. PHILLIPS' lecinre. Calls were made for a speech from Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, whe sat on the platform. Mr. CORWIN rose, and after the hearty applause which greeted him had subsided, spoke, hat in hand, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am sure that my appearance here to-night must have been unexpected to you. The same motives which operated upon you in bringing you here, have brought me here—by accident—to hear the gentlemen to whom I have never before listened in my life time, and I beg now to be allowed to reflect upon what I have heard before,—to use his own language: "I give my vote." [Laughter and applause.]

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND OLD BROWN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your daily of Friday, Oct. 28, appeared a communication calling upon WENDELL PHILLIPS to assume the responsibilities of his Anti-Slavery teaching, and to offer his person to the authorities of Virginia, as a ransom for Old BROWN, whom your correspondent thinks Gov. WISE would willingly surrender could he obtain possession of the "great teacher." In reply, you are authorized to say that WENDELL PHILLIPS stands ready to deliver himself up to Gov. WISE, to be legally tried for any offence, he has committed, on condition that the Governor will pardon and set free JOHN BROWN.

Mr. PHILLIPS has never shrunk from the responsibility of maintaining his opinions of what is right. The fugitive slave riots in Boston showed him as willing to act as to teach, and though his conscientious performance of what he believed to be his duty involved him in a prosecution for violating the laws of the United States, he did not hesitate, because he thought he was right.

Would your correspondent, had he lived in Revolutionary times, have called upon JONATHAN TRUMBULL to offer himself up as an expiatory sacrifice for NATHAN HALE, or on BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to take the place and fate of the victims of the Jersey prison-ship?

H.

HON. JOHN P. HALE EXCULPATES HIMSELF.

Senator HALE, who was in Chicago at the time the revelations of Col. FORBES were published, made the following reply to a note addressed to him by the editors of the *Press and Tribune*:

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, Oct. 29, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Since I received your note this morning, I have seen a number of the New-York *Herald*, to which you refer, and I find in an editorial article, the following: "The main thing proved by this correspondence is, that for the last year and a half, at least, the project of the Harper's Ferry outbreak was well known to SEWARD, SUMNER, HALE and others, and that they in their intense selfishness, and to forward their political or commercial speculations, suffered the project to ripen and bear the disastrous fruit that it has borne. They—not the crazy fanatic JOHN BROWN—are the real culprits; and it is they, not he, who if justice were fairly meted out, would have to grace the gallows."

In the same paper, I find in large letters the following: "Senators SEWARD, SUMNER, HALE, WILSON, CHASE and other Black Republicans implicated in old BROWN'S plot."

And again, in the same paper, under the head, "Most Important Discoveries," in large letters, the following, viz.: "Further documentary testimony involving SEWARD, SUMNER, HALE, LAWRENCE, CHASE, FLETCHER and other prominent Abolitionists; correspondence between Col. FORBES and his Abolitionist friends, his interview with SEWARD, SUMNER and HALE."

Again, in another article in the same paper, which appears to be editorial, as I understand it, appears the following relating to Col. FORBES: "Again, he had interviews with SUMNER and HALE also in Washington; and, in fact, it appears that all the leading Republicans and Abolitionists of the country were fully cognizant of the plans of BROWN, and if they did not fully identify themselves with him, they did not denounce him to the authorities."

I have not read the paper through, and do not know but the same thing is repeated many times more in the same paper, but I have quoted enough to answer my purpose. The foregoing extracts charge in no equivocal language, that SEWARD, SUMNER, myself and others knew all about BROWN'S projected outbreak at Harper's Ferry, encouraged it, are implicated in it, that this is proved by documentary testimony, and that we deserve a felon's fate on the gallows.

I shall not undertake the task of vindicating either of the gentlemen named in connection with myself from any charges which may be brought against them, collectively or individually, by a newspaper, or in any other mode, but leave that to their own friends, not doubting their entire ability to do it far more ably and satisfactorily than I could. So far as relates to myself, I can only reply by denying every word and syllable, and pronouncing the whole

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

MINISTER WARD AT PEKING.

The United States mail steamship *Arago*, D. Lines, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 19th inst., arrived here last evening.

Among her passengers we notice Mrs. JOHN Y. MASON and family from Paris, Hon. L. M. KEITT and lady, Mr. JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Prof. CHILDS, of Cambridge, and Judge FORSYTH, of Troy.

The news by the *Arago* has been anticipated by the Rimouski Section at Quebec. We find, however, in our London files additional matters of interest.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ARAGO.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMER ARAGO, off Southampton, Oct. 19, 1859.

Once more on board the *Arago*, and the good ship yields to her master as a horse that knows his rider. There are two hundred and fourteen first-cabin passengers—at least fifty too many for the comfort of any one. There are about three hundred in both cabins, of all nations, kindred and tongues.

We have the usual number of celebrities on board, of whom it may not be invidious to mention Mr. JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, now on his return from a visit to his son, that gallant graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the charge of the Chasseurs d'Afrique on the Austrian squares at Solferino; Col. L. M. KEITT and lady, of South Carolina; the family of the late JOHN Y. MASON, American Minister at Paris; W. C. EMMET, Esq., and lady, of New-York, now returning from a five years' tour in Europe; S. BLATCHFORD, Esq., and family, Mrs. GRIFFIN and daughter, Mr. H. A. COIT and lady, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. BROWN and daughter, of Philadelphia; Prof. CHILDS, of Cambridge, Mass.; J. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.

We have thus the elements of an agreeable company on board, and a pleasant passage if we are not upset by bad weather.

Will you receive an abbreviated journal of the voyage, which according to the testimony of everybody should be in this month of October—after such a stormy September—a good and safe one, with winds "soft as the airs of Spring?" At any rate we are all hoping for it, and preparing for ourselves a motley dish of disappointments, if the voyage should be anything but smooth and agreeable. *This* does not aspire to be a fast steamer—rather respectably steady and safe." If Capt. LINES will bring us in twelve days from Cowes we will agree to forget all the discomforts of a crowded ship. But who crowds the ship, but the passengers? We all want to get home by the 1st of November, and we all want to go with the *Arago*. Capt. LINES is not to be blamed for his popularity. He can't help it—he was born so.

The mails from London on board, at 3 P. M. weighed anchor and steamed out past "the Needles," where we dropped our pilot at 5 P. M., to be taken up by the *Vanderbilt*, just in from New-York, with dates to the 6th inst., which were kindly sent on board for our edification.

For the next two days we had wind from the N. W., with the usual accompaniment. Passengers do not enjoy their victuals nor delight in the sweets of society. On Saturday, the 22d, at 11 A. M., we passed the Cunard steamer *Asia*, bound for Liverpool.

The next day (Sunday) at 10 A. M., passed a four-masted propeller, with all sails set, bound eastward, supposed to be the *City of Glasgow*. Capt. LINES had the American Episcopal Church service read in the main saloon at 2 P. M. to all such as were devoutly disposed and could come to church. For the last two days the weather has been chilly, with wind from the Northwest and the sea rough. General time of sea-sickness—ladies almost entirely surrendered.

Monday broke upon us with an East wind, filling our sails and setting us ahead 11 knots. At 11 o'clock, however, we were all surprised to find the engine at a *stand still*, and the *Arago* rolling and pitching about the ocean like a cork in a boiling cauldron, with just enough sail upon her to enable the pilot to keep her *in the trough*. It was soon understood that the cause of delay was in the *starboard wheel*, the outside bearing of which had, from the rolling of the last two days, begun to exhibit signs of weakness and decline, which had became apparent in the engine-room. The only thing to be done in such a case was to stop and bind up and strengthen the weak member—which was accordingly done with all possible dispatch, and with as much efficiency as could be anticipated in a *shipyard* as large as the Atlantic Ocean, and in a *workshop* so unsteady as the *Arago*, rolling and pitching heavily, only not at the mercy of the waves. This process exhausted ten mortal hours, and the *patience* of the whole *passengy-list*. At 9 o'clock at night the engines started and we moved on. There is a pleasure in the sense of progress, even if you are going down.

For the next two days the wind was sturdily ahead, and on Monday morning, (26th,) at 4 o'clock, the *Arago* "shipped a sea" with such a concussion as shook the vessel from stem to stern-post, and brought many quickly on deck in their "nocturnal uniforms," anxious to know with what the ship had "collided"—and how long before we might all expect to be drowned? It was soon ascertained that there was nobody hurt and nobody to blame.

THURSDAY, 27TH—Wind, weather and ship progressing much the same, the engines giving the wheels about twelve turns a minute, and the good ship "breasting it with a heart of controversy."

On Friday, at 3 P. M., we passed Cape Race, but it was too rough for the news boat to come off to us, and we only exchanged signals with the Lighthouse and Telegraph Station.

Also, passed the propeller *Bavaria*, which left Cowes some hours in advance of us.

A sight of land—even of "New-found-land"—chiefly notable as a place to dress our codfish, was a grateful thing to the sense, after eight days in this "wilderness of waters," the North Atlantic.

Did you ever notice, on the "map of the world," that the ocean is by far the biggest thing. Ranges of mountains and the five continents we call vast, but how could old Ocean swallow them all in its "dread fathomless" maw, and not be surfeited! Land, again, and we all began (a thousand miles off) to feel at home, and Saturday was not only endured but enjoyed.

The second Sunday was observed in like manner as the first—the service being read at 2 P. M., to a much larger congregation who had assembled themselves together, giving evidence of a "revival" on board the ship.

Most of our dignitaries, male and female, seemed to be dispressed with the solemnities, and the "responses" were now more hearty and natural; and, as the 2 o'clock dinner crowded hard upon "the service," they turned with zeal and alacrity to the discussion of "the kindly fruits of the earth," which they had just prayed they might be permitted to enjoy in "due season," and probably desired to be thankful. It would be unjust not to mention, with expressions of the highest approbation, the efforts of the ladies, on both occasions, to aid in "the service" by tuning their songs to highest praise.

MONDAY, Oct. 31.—The only subject which the intellect, after the torpor of a sea voyage, can rally to the contemplation of, is, "How far we are from Sandy Hook?" and as usual with weak minds, to prove the distance they resort to betting. Large quantities of wines and cigars must soon change hands.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 1.—At 4 o'clock passed Nantucket Shoal Light. The winds all at rest and the sky clear as only an American sky can be, as fine a November morning as ever shone on a calm sea.

We are to be in New-York at 10 to-night. Everybody with his "family" is packing up, and the McFlimseys of Madison-square are adjusting their trunks for a visit at the Custom-house. The captain's dinner is to be eaten, and the officers and steward of the ship, with the ladies, are to be toasted. INDEX.

LATEST PER ARAGO.

[By Electric Telegraph from London to Southampton, Oct. 19, 1859.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Market continues steady, with fair inquiry. Sales anticipated at 8,000 bales.

FUNDS.

Consols for money, 96½@96¾, and for account, 96¾.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Fair business in English WHEAT, at fully Monday's rates. Foreign brings full value. FLOUR met a steady sale, at former terms. Good demand for BARLEY, at full prices. Value of MALT unchanged. OATS sell readily at Monday's rates. Terms for BEANS and PEAS unaltered.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

We do not receive, by this mail, the number of the *Moniteur* which officially announces that a treaty of peace between France and Austria had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries at Zurich. The act was completed on the 17th of October. According to a telegram for Paris, the second treaty of peace—that between Austria and Sardinia—would be signed on the 19th, King Leopold's award respecting the amount of the Lombard debt having arrived at Zurich. The Paris *Pays*, however, says that necessary formalities may delay its signature a few days longer.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Times.

Although there is now scarcely room for doubt that the long-talked-of Congress will assemble, the pessimists still shake their heads ominously, and anticipate many difficulties to be overcome. As to the Powers that are to take part in the Congress, various reports are current; but the prevalent belief seems to be, that besides the Five Great Powers, six others will be represented at Brussels, or whatever other place the Congress is to be held at.

THE EMPEROR AND THE ITALIAN DELEGATES.

From the Paris Correspondence of Le Nord.

To-day (Sunday) the Emperor received the deputations from Parma and Tuscany, at St. Cloud. The Parmese Envoys were the first to be admitted. The audience commenced at ten o'clock, and lasted a quarter of an hour only. But if the interview was short, *it was in the highest degree satisfactory to the deputies of Parma*, whose countenances, on leaving the Palace, showed their contentment. The Tuscans remained in conference for more than an hour and a half. The Deputies cannot, of course, report that this interview will remove every difficulty, but they will at least be able to say that the Emperor remains faithful to himself, and persevering in his *rôle* of protector of the Italian cause; and they have the assurance that the principle upon which the whole question hangs—namely, that of non-intervention by arms, will receive no injury from any quarter whatsoever. At two o'clock, Gen. DABORMIDA (Sardinian Minister) was received by the Emperor, and the consultation lasted for a long time.

PARTISANSHIP OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

Florence (Oct. 11) Correspondence of the London Post.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has, if I am rightly informed, found it necessary to withdraw the *exequatur* of the United States Consul at Leghorn, Mr. JOSEPH BINDA, in consequence of the part which he has been playing in the reactionary farce of MM. PONIATOWSKY and REIZET. It may seem rather surprising that the Consul of the United States should busy himself as a partisan of the dethroned Princes of Lorraine; but the circumstance is explained by the peculiar antecedents of Mr. JOSEPH BINDA. He held some appointment in the kingdom of Etruria, I believe, at the Court of ELIZA BACIOCCHI, and has ever since been regarded as one of those partisans of the Bonapartist dynasty who kept hoping against hope for the resurrection of a Napoleonic empire. His marriage with an American lady belonging to one of the great historic families who were active in the War of Independence enabled him to obtain, through this domestic connection, the post of United States Consul at Leghorn, the duties of which he has discharged during many years. He appears, however, to have combined with his consular functions others very closely, though not publicly connected with the furtherance of French policy in the Peninsula, and more especially with the zealous advocacy of whatever views might be at any moment most in favor with the present Foreign Minister of France. For some months before the celebrated declaration on New-Year's Day to M. HEBNER, Mr. JOSEPH BINDA's deep interest in the cause of Italian Independence led him to repair to England, where his personal relations with several distinguished English statesmen would, it was believed, enable him to transmit to Count WALEWSKI reliable information on the course which those individuals would be likely to take in a conflict between France and Austria. After a sojourn of about a year, Mr. BINDA returned to Leghorn deeply grieved at the amount of sympathy pervading English society for the cause of Austria. He appears, however, to have brought back the virus of his own system; for, immediately after the peace of Villafranca, he became the most violent partisan of a restoration *à tout prix*, and employed all the influence derived from his age, his social relations, his unquestioned ability, and his consular office, to forward the plans of Prince PONIATOWSKY and M. REIZET. FERDINAND IV. at length carried him so far that, after a dinner given by Prince JOSEPH PONIATOWSKY, at Monte Rotondo, he drew up a protest directed against the tyranny of the present Tuscan Government. This protest was privately circulated amongst the persons supposed to be most devoted to the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, but came to an untimely end through the apprehensions of a person holding an important office, who, after having attached his name to the document, took fright, got the protest again into his possession, since which time it has not been heard of. Mr. BINDA is directly taxed with having counseled certain noted adherents of the Republican Party to proclaim a republican form of government; and as this advice was given contemporaneously with his efforts in behalf of a restored dynasty, little doubt can be entertained that the advice was only given with a view to afford a pretext for an armed intervention in the event of its being followed. Such are the reasons assigned for the strong measure taken by the Tuscan Ministry respecting the United States Consul.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

POSSIBILITIES OF HER GOING TO AMERICA —REASONS FOR POSTPONING HER TRIP.

From the London Times.

HOLYHEAD, Monday, Oct. 17.

The exact time for the departure of the vessel for America still seems as undecided as ever. It has been stated over and over again that Monday, the 24th inst., or the 27th at latest, was positively to be the day for starting; but we should be deceiving our readers if we did not dissuade them from entertaining any expectation of this kind. The day when the *Great Eastern* will really leave these shores rests with the Board of Trade, and *is only with the Company so in far as they exert themselves to comply with the very proper requirements which the Board of Trade demand for the safety of any passengers the Great Eastern may carry.* That the number of these same passengers will be limited in the extreme on the occasion of the first voyage seems beyond a doubt. Rightly or wrongly, the public evidently entertain a strong wish to see this great experiment fairly tested by the only test by which the merits of the vessel can be judged,—a real trip across the Atlantic and back. Of course before the *Great Eastern* leaves, the Board of Trade are determined to see that every precaution is adopted to secure the safety of the ship and those on board; but even with this qualified guarantee passengers will prefer to wait and judge for themselves what the ship can do on a regular voyage. The coasting trial trips which have as yet been made can no more be fairly taken as a criterion of what the Great Ship will do in an Atlantic gale than if we were to judge from a run at the measured mile what a vessel could effect off the Cape of Good Hope. That the *Great Eastern* will never pitch heavily seems to be believed on all sides: that she will roll, and, to a certain extent deeply, appears equally undoubted, though the motion will be slow and steady.

Some time back we informed our readers of the principal requirements of the Board of Trade. Very many of these still remain to be done. Done they must and will be before the ship leaves; but we mention the fact that they still have to be effected as a reason for our belief that the Great Ship cannot and *is not likely to start before the middle of next month, if she leaves this Winter.*

The patches which were so unwisely put on the forward boilers before the ship left Portland are now being removed, and replaced with entirely new plates. The India-rubber packing between the lower flange of the iron masts is to be done away with, and its place supplied with hornbeam. This also is to be done at Holyhead, and will of course take time to perfect. No bilge and feed-pumps have been fitted to the main machinery, which is still dependent on its feed-water being supplied by the donkey-engines. This, as we have before pointed out, is a most objectionable arrangement, as, in case of donkeys breaking down (and, in spite of every care, on both trial trips they have always done so,) the engines must come to a dead stand. As this is a matter which can only affect the speed of the ship, and not in any degree interfere with its safety, the company, of course, have a right to their own way; but, if they have any regard to the commercial success of the *Great Eastern*, they would be wise to adopt every precaution against the possibility of a slow voyage. It is urged, and with truth, that to fit these feed-pumps now would require a delay of at least two or three months, and that the vessel could not then start for America before next Spring. Those best acquainted with this internal arrangements of the ship think that such a delay would be of great advantage to the future success of the vessel, as affording time for a thorough administrative organization of all its departments. This, at present is much needed, and until the vessel is solely and entirely given over to the charge of Captain HARRISON and the officers under him, it can scarcely be looked for. One of the chief requirements of the Board is that fire pumps shall be fitted to the auxiliary engines of the screw, and to do this will require such an amount of time and labor that it is most probable that two powerful hand pumps will eventually be supplied instead. It is rumored, indeed, that at some remote period two such hand pumps were put on board, but of their whereabouts at present none can tell. These, with the fitting of extra boats, communication in case of accident with all the stoke-holes, better ventilation of the ship in some places apportioned to the crew, &c., are the main conditions insisted on by the Board of Trade before the vessel can receive her passenger certificate; and to do these as they ought to be done will require a delay which makes it absurd to expect that the *Great Eastern* can possibly leave England during this month. There is one precaution, however, which, though not required by the Board, is so imperatively necessary that unless it is adopted not even sailors would venture now to start for America in the *Great Eastern*. We mean, of course, precaution against cold. Only those who know what a North American Winter is, or who have been off the Banks of Newfoundland towards the end of November, can appreciate the extreme severity of the cold which prevails there. Yet throughout the *Great Eastern* there is not yet a single stove or hot-air pipe fitted to prevent either crew or passengers from almost freezing in such weather. It is true that these will all be put up before the vessel leaves, but this is only an additional element of delay, and one which makes it still more certain that the ship cannot leave at the time stated. Now as to the passage across, and the rate of speed which may be fairly expected. The results of the last trial trip have been carefully weighed, so that a fair approximation of her future success in point of steaming can now perhaps be better given than during the hurry and confusion of the late trial trips.

If the *Great Eastern* go to sea next Spring, her run is likely to be one of great success, for by that time both ship and engines will be in full working order, which they most certainly are not now. If, on the contrary, her trial trip across the Atlantic is hurried forward, it is more than probable that *the whole journey will prove a failure in speed.* The engineers will fear, and most reasonably fear, to drive the engines overmuch, for a break-down within ten miles of land, and a break-down in the middle of the Atlantic in a Winter's gale, are widely different things; and the vessel laboring only for a single day in a heavy sea will soon find out the weakest point in her engines. The paddle-engines are fitted with what is termed a "marine-governor," which, when a heavy wave forces round the paddles at great speed, instantly shuts off the steam till the machinery slackens down to the rate at which the governor is regulated; yet even with the aid of this governor (which by the way is not yet connected with the machinery) every one can understand how engines strain when, after flying round at 14, or perhaps 15, revolutions a minute, they are suddenly brought up to five or six. This is the kind of labor which tests ships' engines to the very utmost. This is the test which the *Great Eastern* has not yet had, and which when it comes will try both the piston and air pump rods of the paddle-engine to the very utmost. The trial trip showed that with an average amount of fair weather, for a vessel of such magnitude, her engines worked well and easily, but as the sea-going qualities of the *Great Eastern* cannot be fairly judged by a coasting voyage, so also machinery of such size and power require a proportionate amount of rough work to test it fully and satisfactorily. This test, as we have said, it has not yet undergone, and can only meet with in an ocean voyage—and for an ocean voyage the *Great Eastern* is not yet ready.

Apparently, there has been some miscalculation as to the size of her boilers to generate the steam-power required, for, though the boilers have done their duty admirably, it is believed that at full steaming the screw and paddle engines can find employment for more steam than the boilers are equal to supply. This may be, in a great measure, due to the fact that for her size the *Great Eastern* is "under-powered," as it is called. Few steamships are built at a lower proportion than that of one-horse power to four tons. In the *Great Eastern* the horse-power is only one to nearly nine tons, and the speed which is gained with this disproportion is due entirely to the length of the ship and her unequaled form.

As regards the trip to America, in a commercial point of view—that is, to realize money by exhibiting the ship at Portland or New-York,—*it is certain that for this year the time is past.* To arrive in the United States in the middle of Winter, when even with the Americans the season of travel is over, would be to make a failure of the whole affair. It has been suggested that on leaving Holyhead she should rather go round to Southampton and there be thoroughly fitted for sea in the best style of ocean-going steamers, taking in her supplies of rope, spare spars, and extra boats (none of which are yet on board), and, in fact, completing her with every requisite, and reducing to system her extensive internal administration. Such a course would be merely doing justice to a ship which is supposed to be built as a model and example of what ocean navigation ought to be, and which, unfortunately, may afford an illustration the very reverse of all this if she goes to the West this Winter. Advantage might also be taken of such a pause to fit the machinery with whatever is really wanted, and perhaps also to beach the vessel at Milford-haven or Southampton, and clean the bottom, which is very foul with weeds.

In the meantime she still remains a show ship at Holyhead, visited daily by thousands and thousands. Almost every hour brings in heavily laden passenger trains. The uncomfortable looking fishing village of Holyhead is full to repletion, and woe betide the unlucky *voyageur* who comes down by the night train in the expectation of getting a bed. Paltry little dens and roadside alehouses command a price for dingy accommodation which would make the best London houses start. The daily number of visitors is greater now than ever it was at Portland, and all the chief seaports of the United Kingdom where the *Great Eastern* could stay, and very many also where she could not, are clamorous in their solicitations and invitations to get her round. On Wednesday the directors of the Northwestern Railway entertain the directors of the Great Ship Company at a grand banquet at Holyhead, at which a number of celebrities are to be present.

On the same day at 1 o'clock an immense blast is to be fired at Holyhead. The charge of powder will be nearly 6,000 pounds, stowed in three chambers, and a face of cliff 100 feet high by 120 wide is expected to be dislodged in a mass of no less than 30,000 tons. This stone is to be used in the construction of the breakwater.

CHINA.

MR. WARD IN PEKING.

From the Overland China Mail.

From the north of China we have the important intelligence that Mr. WARD, the American Minister, has been courteously received by the Chinese authorities, and has entered Peking, where he was to exchange the ratified treaties. An officer who accompanied him a portion of the way says that "the Chinese authorities were very polite and condescending," and that they asserted their Government was prepared and anxious to receive all the Ministers in a peaceful and courteous manner.

From the Friend of China.

The American Minister, Mr. WARD, has succeeded in reaching Peking; and will, it is expected, be able to send home his finally ratified treaty by the next mail. As one clause in this treaty gives the United States liberty to tender their good offices in any difficulty between the Chinese Government and the Western Powers, we may be sure that Mr. WARD will not be long in putting that liberty into practice.

A correspondent of our northern contemporary, writing from on board the American chartered steamboat *Toey-wan*, at anchor in the Peh-tang River stream, to which the Chinese wished Admiral HOPE to proceed before the Taku affair—tells of the arrival there, from Peking, on the 1st inst., of a Russian courier, with dispatches for Gen. MORAVIEFF, Governor of Siberia; these dispatches being from the Russian Minister at Peking.

Count MORAVIEFF himself reached the Peh-tang river on the 14th ult, in the Russian steamer *America*, or rather he reached the Gulf on the 11th, and was afterwards conveyed into the Peh-tang by the American steamer *Toey-wan*, kindly placed at his disposal by the United States Commodore "for the purpose of communicating with the Chinese." Of American movements he says:

The junk had mandarins on board who brought a letter from the Governor of the Province of Chihli, appointing the 8th for an interview with Mr. WARD. Accordingly on the morning of the 8th we went in to the river which we had seen on our former visit; it is about six miles to the northward of the Pei-ho, and is named the Peitang, after the fulling at the entrance. There is a bar at the mouth with from ten to twelve feet of water on it at high water, but the river deepens to four and five fathoms inside; there is a fort on each side, and a few troops stationed here. Several mandarins came on board when we got inside the bar, and desired us to anchor, which we did about two miles below the town and Mr. WARD, the Commodore, and members of the legation went up in junks, fitted up for the occasion. During the interview the governor several times alluded to the battle of the Pei-ho, and appeared to be desirous of saying something in extenuation of the course pursued by them, but said nothing about our being there; he also asked why the English and French Ministers had left the Gulf, and what they intended doing, &c. Mr. WARD told him that he came here to attend to his own business, and knew nothing about the English and French. The answer arrived from Peking on the 14th, giving our Minister permission to go there. Arrangements were made for traveling by the Chinese, to the satisfaction of Mr. WARD, and he started on the 20th with the members of the legation, and the following officers of the *Polchatan:* Lieutenants TRENCHARD and HAREESHAM, Surgeons FOX and SANFORD, Captain (M. C.) TAYLOR, Purser GALLAHER, Engineer SHOCK, Chaplain WOOD, and Secretary ALLMAND.

From the Hong Kong Correspondent of the London Times.

By Shanghai advices we learn that a Russian gunboat had brought news of the American Minister's arrival at Peking. No letters had been received, and consequently nothing further had transpired. It was also reported that he was expected at Shanghai about the 24th inst.

From the London News, Oct. 18.

The advices from Shanghai which we published yesterday confirm the statement that Mr. WARD, the American Minister, had set out for Peking by the Peh-tang River, and add (although the evidence is rather inferential than direct) that he had arrived in the Imperial capital. The Peh-tang, it will be remembered, is the stream by which the Governor of Pechelie invited Mr. BRUCE to go to Peking, contrary to the arrangement that he had made with the Imperial Commissioners, and not until after the Admiral had begun to remove the obstructions from the mouth of the Pei-ho. Mr. WARD, the members of his Legation, and half a dozen officers of the United States Navy, after waiting six days at the village of Peh-tang to learn the Imperial pleasure, left their own vessel at the mouth of the river, and embarked in junks, which the Chinese Government had fitted up for the occasion, and are said to have been treated with much condescension. The next mail will probably bring positive intelligence of the arrival of the Minister of the United States at Peking.

From the language held by the Governor of Chihli to Mr. WARD, and from the reported character of the Imperial edicts, explaining the Takoo affair, which are said to have reached Canton, it may fairly be assumed that had Mr. BRUCE been willing to be the object of "much condescension," and to place himself and the honor of this country at the mercy of Chinese officials, he might have been on his way home from Peking by this time with a ratified treaty. Each Minister acted last June according to the antecedent policy and experience of his nation. The American Minister—without a war to terminate and crown, with only commercial interests to consider, without a treaty right to go to the Chinese capital—must get to Peking as best he might. Like us, he chose to go by way of Tien-tsin; he presented himself at the booms of the Pei-ho and demanded a passage; and had Admiral HOPE opened a way through the barriers, his determination was to rush up. The militia at Taku refused to give entrance to his modest escort, and our force was unable to clear the way; it was under these circumstances that Mr. WARD, without waiting for an invitation, applied to the Governor of the province of Chihli to give him access to Peking. The American Minister took a practical business-like view of a position which was one of great freedom. The situation of our Minister was very different. His treaty conferred rights and privileges far surpassing those inscribed in the document of which Mr. WARD was the bearer, and many of which were as distasteful to the Chinese Government as they were favorable to the interest of the Chinese people.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 10th of August, says:

It appears that General MOURAVIEFF, the Governor of Siberia, had also arrived in the Pei-ho, and special messengers had been dispatched to the Russian Minister at Pekin; his presence excites some surprise. The Russians appear to have a perfect understanding with the Chinese authorities.

And the overland China *Mail* says:

It is rumored, but on no good authority, that the Russians exchanged ratifications with the Chinese more than two months ago. Gen. MOURAVIEFF, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has paid a visit to the mouth of the Pei-ho, and was about to be followed there by no less than four Russian gun-boats. It was not known what was the object of assembling so large a force at the mouth of the Pei-ho, as he appeared to be on good terms with the Chinese authorities.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH EXPEDITION.

From the London News.

The Chinese Government, now, it is understood, expresses its regret at the misunderstanding. It is alarmed at the disappearance of the English and French Ministers, which it can only explain by its fears. Meanwhile, the two Western Governments are preparing an expedition of which little is certainly known, but which, if all its parts are proportionate, will be a large one. The political direction of this expedition will demand qualities of the first order. It cannot possibly be our interest further to disorganize the Chinese Empire by weakening the Central Government, already too feeble, and visiting its provinces with the horrors of war. It cannot be our interest further to involve ourselves in the politics of the East by acquiring territory in the Celestial Empire. We have simply to vindicate the honor of our flag, and obtain the execution of our treaty. When once the wall of ignorance in which interested mandarins have inclosed their Emperor is broken down, and that potentate acquires the conviction that his interests and ours in the extension of trade are identical, it may, perhaps, prove an advantage for us that we have the right to go to Peking unburdened with the obligation of maintaining a permanent embassy there. After all, our permanent interests in China are summed up in the extension of our commerce. Our duties follow our interests, and the main source of our difficulties has been their neglect. But this is a topic demanding an independent examination.

Queenstown and the American Mails.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It has, we believe, been definitely arranged that Queenstown is henceforth to be a port of call for the Cunard line of steamers. The natural facilities presented by that fine harbor have already been taken advantage of by the New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company for a similar purpose; and we shall not be surprised if the example thus set by two great North American lines is followed by the Montreal Steamship Company, better known as the Canadian line. A private meeting was held at the Committee of Merchants' Room in Cork, on Thursday last, in which a plan for a system of thorough hooking, in connection with the railway companies of Europe and America, was submitted. The subject, we are told, was fully discussed, and a deputation appointed to solicit the aid of the Directors of the Great Southern and Western of Ireland, in furtherance of a project which should, if properly carried out, insure a large measure of public support. We have ourselves always regarded favorably the idea of making Queenstown a port of call out and home, especially for the American mails; and now that Cork is connected with the railway system of the United Kingdom, the additional postal facilities presented by such an arrangement are self-evident. Queenstown seems to be designed by the hand of nature for such a purpose, lying as it does in the track of vessels going to or returning from the northern ports of the American Continent.

Trial for Murder in New-Jersey.

SOLOMON COLE ACQUITTED OF THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

The trial of SOLOMON COLE, indicted with DR. DAVID D. WICKHAM, for the murder of the wife of COLE in March last, has occupied the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for Sussex County, during the whole week. The evidence was mainly circumstantial; there were some fifty-five witnesses examined on the part of the State, and about half a dozen called by the defendant.

After a faithful investigation, the case was submitted upon a full, clear, and able charge from the learned Judge who presided at the trial, Hon. E. W. WHELPLEY. After an absence of two hours, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, which verdict, under the evidence of the case, was anticipated. The evidence against WICKHAM was of a much stronger character than that against COLE. WICKHAM has fled the country, and has so far escaped justice. As the cause of the death of Mrs. COLE seemed, from the facts of the case presented at the Coroner's inquest, to have been poison, the stomach and other parts of the body of Mrs. COLE were, by the advice of the physicians, submitted to Professor DOREMUS, of the New-York Medical College and School of Pharmacy, for a chemical analysis, who, with Dr. BZAN L. BUDD, his associate, made a full, complete and satisfactory examination, resulting in the detection of some small portions of arsenic and antimony, but particularly strychnine, which last poison, in their opinion, was the cause of her death.

The evidence of these accomplished chemists and physicians, was so direct and pointed, the mode of their operation so clear, and the results so palpable and satisfactory, that after hearing them and the other physicians, whose opinions were founded, in a great degree, on those of the Professors, the counsel on the part of the defendant did not even attempt to question the correctness of their theory or of their conclusions. W. S.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Columbus, Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, Oct. 29, gives the following particulars of the fugitive slave case at Columbus, Ohio, previously reported by telegraph:

"Deputy United States Marshal W. L. MANSON arrested a fugitive slave at Columbus, yesterday, named TOBE, *alias* John Tyler, *alias* Price—the property of Mrs. ELIZABETH GRIFFIN, of Cabell County, Virginia. The facts of the case, narrated in their order, are as follows:

About a year ago a description of the fugitive was given to Mr. MANSON, and he was authorized to capture him. On the 15th of September, Mr. MANSON heard that TOBE had been living at Oberlin and Mount Gilead, and had been arrested on a charge of burglary, but was acquitted at the latter place. In the interim he had married a negro woman, whom he left at Mount Gilead. Mr. MANSON decoyed him to Columbus, where he arrived yesterday, and was immediately seized. The fugitive resisted desperately. Deputy MANSON says he (the negro) hurled him about as if he had been a boy, and several others realized the strength of his muscles, and the sharpness of his teeth, in a very unpleasant degree. MANSON's right hand was scarified, and the skin was pulled from one of the thumbs of a man named MITCHELL. During the struggle, several persons interfered for the purpose of rescuing the fugitive, and were knocked down by the Marshal's posse. Furious excitement prevailed, but the prisoner was finally forced into the Cincinnati train, and was carried away, fighting for his liberty.

A telegraphic dispatch was sent to Xenia, notifying persons there to procure a writ of *habeas corpus* for the fugitive, and upon the arrival of the train, the Sheriff of Green County served his writ upon Mr. MANSON, who refused to obey it. About one hundred and fifty negroes had also collected and were furiously excited, expressing determination to rescue the fugitive at all hazards. Some of them shouted "Rescue, Rescue," and rushed upon the train. The Marshal prepared for another struggle, but the conductor gave the signal to start, and the rescuers fled from the cars in hot haste. It is proper to state that the writ of *habeas corpus* served upon MANSON was illegal, having been issued by virtue of a law which was repealed last winter.

The negro was immediately arraigned before United States Commissioner NEWHALL, who, upon the affidavit of JAMES L. THORNBURG, attorney in fact (and the brother) of Mrs. GRIFFIN, proceeded with the examination. Several witnesses were examined, and all testified directly that TOBE had escaped from service in Cabell County, Va., about Christmas, 1854. His master, SOLOMON THORNBURG, died a day or two afterwards and bequeathed TOBE, with other property, to Mrs. GRIFFIN. The Commissioner, after a hearing, remanded the fugitive to the custody of JAMES L. THORNBURG, and he was immediately taken to Covington and lodged in the jail of that city.

PERSONAL.

"Nor'wester," writing to the Boston *Post*, says that the respected President of Columbia College has the prospect of ending his days in clover. His wife had the good fortune to inherit by the death of a relative, about a month ago, an estate estimated to be worth some seven hundred thousand dollars. The property comprises several entire blocks of houses in New-York City and in localities lying directly in the path of the march of improvement. The lady is to enjoy a life-interest in the estate, and it is then to be divided up among her share (six-thirteenths) of President King's children. Of course the other seven members of the family, who called a former Mrs. K. mother, will not be made a part of the divisor. The property, in its present comparatively undeveloped state, commands a rental of not far from $40,000 per annum.

The youngest son of the Viceroy of Egypt, Toussoun Pasha, arrived some days ago in Paris from London, and has gone on a visit to M. de Lesseps in Berry. His Highness, who, notwithstanding his extreme youth, speaks several European languages, is accompanied by an English governess, a French physician, and a numerous suite.

It was stated some time ago that Sir Hope Grant, whose deeds of valor in India must be familiar to all our readers, was likely to receive the command of the British troops in China. The statement is confirmed by the announcement: "Major-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in China."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who, with her husband, has been residing in London for the past three months, is about to proceed to Switzerland, where she will remain during the Winter with her daughter; her husband, Prof. Stowe, returning to America forthwith.

Mr. Philip Dorsheimer, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is in this City, stopping at the Astor House.

Herr Carl Formes is in Germany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the announcement of Mr. Stephenson's death, a regular scramble for the vacant seat for Whitby was commenced. Four gentlemen at once rushed into the field—two Liberals and two Conservatives.

A MS. novel, written more than 30 years ago by Lord Normanby, has fallen into the hands of a West-end publisher, who is said to have procured the necessary permission to publish.

There is a report afloat that Austria intends to svenge Soiferino by prohibiting Italian operas in Vienna. Of course, this is a *canard!*

Of M. Victor Hugo's newest work *La Legende des Siècles*, 3,000 copies have been sold in the first few days, though the price is 15 cents.

The *Gazette Musicale* declares that the Swedish *dilettante* hoast of having found a second Mlle. Lind in another national songstress, Mlle. Roeske.

Thanksgiving in Vermont and Massachusetts is appointed for Thursday, Nov. 24.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—"Ion" writes from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"I learn that offers will be made, on or before the 1st proximo, by several persons, for expediting the great Northern and Southern mail between New-York and New-Orleans. The time for receiving proposals for this service was extended till the 1st of November, with a view to enable contractors to bid for the service contemplated by the Southwestern route, the only gap in which is about to be filled by the completion of one road on the route. There are three more routes upon which the mail may be carried. There are persons who say that they can undertake the contract to convey the mail between New-Orleans and New-York, daily, without failure, the year round, in three days. This would be as good as ballooning, and much more certain. It is to be remarked that, for this special service, the Department does not propose to pay a cent, unless for what is actually performed. The maxim of 'no play, no pay,' is to regulate this contract."

LAW REPORTS.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Action to Set Aside an Assessment of 1826.

Rupert J. Cochran vs. *The Mayor, &c., and twenty-two others.*—This was an action to set aside an assessment on certain property in Twenty-sixth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, made in 1826, and now come on before Justice MULLEN, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff claims to be the owner of the fee to a portion of four certain lots in the street and place designated, and alleges that two of them, together with two other lots belonging to other parties, were illegally sold, to pay an assessment irregularly made in 1826. The irregularity set forth is that some of the assessments were levied upon wrong parties, and that no notice of sale was served upon the owners before the lots were sacrificed to pay the assessments. The complaint also sets forth that the Corporation bought in the property at the time of the sale, and has since transferred it to the codefendants, but has never executed a lease therefor. The Court is asked to set the assessment under which the property was sold aside, as irregular and void, and to grant an injunction to restrain the one party of the defendants from executing a lease to the premises to the other.

The Corporation denies that the proceedings under which the assessments were made, and the property sold, were irregular, and sets up delay on the part of, the plaintiff as an answer to the allegations of the complaint.

The plaintiff put in documentary evidence, tending to show that the assessments were made erroneously, and the sale of the property was irregular, and then relied upon the general proposition that his property could not be taken from him contrary to law, and contending that the plea of delay could not operate as a bar to his action.

The defence of the Corporation is based upon an opinion of Justice Clerke, given last year, in a similar case—Handley *vs.* The Mayor, &c. The opinion was as follows:

"A Court of Equity will not assume jurisdiction to review the proceedings of a Municipal Corporation in prosecuting a local improvement, or in assessing or collecting the means to complete it, if there exists no other reason for its interposition than the alleged invalidity of the proceedings.

The common law writ of *certiorari* is the appropriate remedy in cases of this nature; and it is no reason for granting the remedy prayed for in this action, that the defects, of which the plaintiff complains, in the defendant's proceedings, do not appear upon the record; that they can only be sustained by extrinsic proofs; and, therefore, that the objection could not be raised on a *certiorari*. (Mace *vs.* The Trustees of

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. FIRSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALED IN MARKET, WITH INCREASED HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, lasting, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fail or become gray; those, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully, HENRY JENKINS.

Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite a infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The hair, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can indnce many others to try it.

Yonre, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES: In the *Express* of Monday evening I noticed a statement in relation to the complaint preferred by me to the Police Commissioners against Sergeant Joseph Soudder, of the Second Ward Police, which statement is so entirely erroneous that I am compelled to notice it. The point on which its charge is founded is simply this: That on the morning of the 26th, while on duty, intrusted by his superiors with the supervision of the policemen in the Ward, he left his post of duty, and left the Ward for several hours in the silent and dangerous part of the night, to indulge in the jovial hilarity of a social party of friends. I do not complain of his social or private habits, but I do object to his leaving the lives and property of the Ward thus exposed when intrusted to his care. It is well known, however, by many of our citizens in the Ward, that this is not the only time in which our Sergeant has neglected his duty. I only thought that the statement of the first should be before the Commissioners for their action in the premises. If under the present organization of the Department such wholesale neglect of duty may be tolerated or excused, especially on the part of commanding officers, to what extent may a patrolman not go; and if, on the other hand, a gross violation of the discipline has been perpetrated, let such not find its legitimate result.

Yours, JOHN J. MOLONEY,
Nov. 1, 1859. No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES—West 18th-st., near 5th-av. The Ladies of this Church propose holding a Fair and Festival for the benefit of the Church during the third week in December, and take this method of asking the cooperation of the ladies of other parishes. Donations will be received by the Rector, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.; Mrs. Marshall Bryan, No. 162 West 24th-st.; and Miss Comstock, No. 204 East 18th-st.

COUNTERFEITERS OF SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, BEWARE!—Judge Grier, of United States District Court, has granted an injunction to prevent the sale of an infringement of above article. This infringement is call "Condensed Lye."

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flonr, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash on his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flonr and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 384 Greenwich and 90 Murray-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.

CHAMPAGNE WINES, FROM BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES OF BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an Imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,) No. 47 WATER-ST., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—A PARCEL OF SUperior red and white Hungarian wines, in wood and in glass, for sale by CHARLES F. LOOSEY, No. 2 Hanover-square, Room No. 6.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent, C. E. HABICHT, No. 197 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—Address by HENRY BLANCHARD, Pastor of Church of the Restoration, at Polytechnic Institute THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *What constitutes a Christian?* Followed by a discussion by the members. The public are invited.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold its regular stated session in its room, Odd Fellow's Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3 at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 120 William-st., sole owners and manufactnrers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, &c. This will be sold to close a consignment, at 80 cents per gallon; barrels, 60 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 96 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A situation as competent nurse; would like the entire care of an infant; can take it from its birth; is accustomed to and fond of children; can sew neatly, if required; also, would like a situation for a young girl, aged 14, who is healthy, strong, useful and willing; good City references given; we are just leaving our present employer. Address ELLEN, Union-square Pnst-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, doing up fine muslins and French fluting and hair-dressing; willing to travel to Europe. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; is willing to do light chamberwork.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DEsires to obtain a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can nperate nn Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; either in the city or country; willing to make herself useful. Can give the best of reference. Please address L. B., Station F., Post-office, 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as plain cook, washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A small private family, by a competent young woman, who thoroughly understands her work; she is neat and obliging and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 348 6th-av., in a bakery, between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, FAITHful girl, to do waiting and chamberwork, or both. Best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at the corner of Schermerhorn and Court sts., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 4, for two days. Application to be made in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived nine years in one family, to whom she will refer, if required; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; or would be willing to do the housework of a small private family; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 296 1st-av., second floor, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and wait on a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist with chamber work; no objection to go a short distance into the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook; understands all sorts of baking and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and froning of a private family; can be seen for two days at her present employer's. Call between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, middle aged, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can make children's clothes, and do fine family sewing; is much experienced in the care and management of children. Reference given. Call at No. 61 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful girls and women, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had; the proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family as good cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 8th and Madison sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOtel or boarding-house; a respectable woman who understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands pastry; lived three years in her last situation. Good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 82 King-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, sisters, one as cook, without washing, the other as chamhermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 45 West 33rd-st, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, poultry and game; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen at No. 150 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to take care of an old lady or do chamberwork and sewing; can produce five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully capable to take entire charge if required; is faithful in sickness, and obliging. The highest testimonials given. Can be seen at her present place, No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, by a middle aged Protestant woman; will assist with washing and ironing; has six years reference from last places; is character and respectability. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A GENtleman's family, by a woman of experience who understands thoroughly every branch of her business. Has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 197 3d av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT PROTestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; would like to travel; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 15th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as lady's maid or chambermaid, or waitress; is capable of either; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, Protestant, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant; or as seamstress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 252 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 229 West 17th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS PROtestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would do general work; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs. Wages moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with washing and ironing if required; understands all pastries. Has good reference from the last employer with whom she has lived. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid, or to do light chamberwork and sew; can do up fine muslin in a superior manner; has lived in her last place eight years. Address No. 1 East 21st-st., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman. Good City reference from her last place. Understands all branches of cooking. Apply at No. 145 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good cook, and would go a long distance; good references can be given. Call at No. 129 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, sisters, one as cook, the other as chambermaid; good City reference can be seen for two days at No. 128 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, has no objection to the housework of a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; or would be willing to do the housework of a small private family; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 296 1st-av., second floor, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and wait on a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist with chamber work; no objection to go a short distance into the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook; understands all sorts of baking and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and froning of a private family; can be seen for two days at her present employer's. Call between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, middle aged, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can make children's clothes, and do fine family sewing; is much experienced in the care and management of children. Reference given. Call at No. 61 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful girls and women, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had; the proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family as good cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 394 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A small private family, by a competent young woman, who thoroughly understands her work; she is neat and obliging and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 348 6th-av., in a bakery, between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, FAITHful girl, to do waiting and chamberwork, or both. Best of reference can be given from her last place. Apply at the corner of Schermerhorn and Court sts., Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 and 4, for two days. Application to be made in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived nine years in one family, to whom she will refer, if required; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—Marble Heart.

WINTER GARDEN—Shiek.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Past Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Judge by Appearances—Diamond Cut Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Raoul; or, the Magic Star—Whirligig Hall.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: The Wreck Ashore. Evening: The Wreck Ashore—The Dumb Belle.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Dissolving Views—Journey Through Great Britain and Ireland.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 306 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 19th ult., reached this port last evening. The general outline of her news was previously obtained through the *Nova Scotian*, at Quebec; but we enlarge it by extracts of interest from our London files. We receive confirmation of the announcement that a treaty of peace, on the Villafranca basis, had been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria at Zurich. The treaty between Austria and Sardinia would be signed in a few days, after the transaction of some necessary formalities. There seems to be no room to doubt that the long-talked-of Congress of European Powers will soon assemble—possibly at Brussels. The accusation of partisanship and intrigue in behalf of the dethroned Italian Princes, against Mr. Joseph Binda, U. S. Consul at Leghorn, is supported by strong evidence of an *ex parte* character; but the defendant has a right to be heard before he is condemned by public opinion.

Particulars are received of the journey of Mr. Ward, the American Commissioner, up the Pei-ho. He was courteously received by the authorities on the way, and, without doubt, reached Peking in safety. The *Overland China Mail* expects that, by the next mail, Mr. Ward will be able to send home his finally ratified treaty.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, on board the *Great Eastern*, enumerates divers reasons why the vessel, in her unprepared condition, is unable to cross the Atlantic this Winter. It is, however, generally believed that the trip will be undertaken during the present month.

It is announced from Washington that Sir William Ouseley has concluded a treaty, which only awaits signature, with Costa Rica, and has prevailed upon President Martinez to approve the British Mosquito Treaty now pending before the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Dimitry's reception by the Provisional Government of Costa Rica was entirely cordial. He expected to leave at an early day for Nicaragua. A new contract for the construction of a canal had been entered into with Ran Runnels under the Free Transit Decree.

The trial of the Harper's Ferry insurgents has now reached the eighth day. Yesterday the counsel for the prisoner Brown argued at some length a motion for an arrest of judgment, on the ground of variance between the verdict and the evidence, and because the prisoner had been convicted upon the entire indictment, certain counts of which were incompatible. Mr. Hunter replied for the Commonwealth, and the Court reserved its decision. The trial of Edwarn Coppie was then resumed, the testimony being no more than a repetition of that obtained in the case of Brown. While these proceedings engage the lawyers in Virginia, the rebels are not forgotten, or likely to be, in New-York. Last evening Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered the fourth lecture in the Plymouth course to a crowded audience in Mr. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, his subject being "Lessons for the Hour." As was generally anticipated, he spoke at length on the outbreak, eulogizing John Brown as a hero and a saint. So unequivocal was he in his approval of the proceedings of Brown's party that he declared their leader to have a better right to hang Gov. Wise than Gov. Wise has to hang him. The entire lecture was an unlimited indorsement of the right of insurrection. An Insurrection Prayer Meeting, in behalf of Brown and his associates, was also held last evening in the Shiloh Church on Prince-street. Rev. H. H. Garnett made a stirring address. The Hon. John P. Hale makes his voice heard from Chicago, in denial of his participation in the plans of John Brown. He states in the broadest terms that he had never heard of Brown's project until he read of its defeat in the papers; and, needlessly, enters into the revelations of Col. Forbes, in order to disclaim the active part assigned to him by that revelator. He had met Forbes in relation to several public meetings of foreign residents in New-York, and had held various interviews with him in regard to topics of that character; but at none of them had the scheme of servile insurrection been propounded or discussed.

A train of thirteen cars, all of which were filled with excursionists, was thrown off the track of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad yesterday, near Watertown, Wis. Besides a large number who were badly wounded, eight persons were killed.

The Tammany Hall Democracy gathered last evening in Tammany Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the State and County nominations. The meeting was a large one, and, for a Tammany audience, it was quite orderly. The Chair was occupied by Mr. James T. Brady, who on assuming it made a speech, in which he referred to the recent bloodshed in Virginia as attributable to the teachings of the Republican Party. He was followed by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who took a similar view of the matter, and concluded with an urgent call upon the Democracy to appear in their might on the coming election day, and restore the confidence in the Union shaken by the Republicans. Mr. Dickinson was followed by Hon. John Cochrane, in a like strain, and then, as Mr. John Van Buren was found to have vanished, the meeting separated.

A remarkable case is on trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice Mullen, brought by one Cochran against the City and others. The plaintiff seeks to set aside a sale of real property in this City, which was made for non-payment of an assessment levied in 1826. The ground is certain irregularities in the assessment. A number of suits involving the same question are depending upon the result of this.

The work of correcting the Registry lists of City electors was commenced yesterday, and will be concluded to-day. The books in each district are kept open until 9 o'clock P. M. The work of registering went on quite briskly, particularly after the close of working hours, and a general deference to the requirements of the law was manifested.

The demand for Flour was firm, and prices were sustained. Wheat was in moderate request, partly on speculation, at uniform rates. Barley was active and buoyant. Sales of 1,500 bales Cotton were made at full quotations. Sugars were in good request. Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, and Molasses were moderately inquired for. A more satisfactory business was reported in Provisions. The movements in other branches of trade were generally restricted.

Writs of Prohibition.

We mentioned yesterday that Judge Roosevelt, of the Supreme Court, and Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, convicted of murder, were both served with a writ of prohibition, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Monday morning. Judge R., it will be remembered, had interposed in this case peremptorily to order a new trial,—being satisfied that the previous trial was faulty or insufficient. This new writ orders him as well as the prisoner to desist and refrain from any further proceedings in the case. This writ of prohibition is so rarely exercised in this country that some of our readers may be interested in a statement of its nature and the occasion for its use.

A writ of prohibition, then, is what English law books call one of the King's prerogative writs, and was formerly issued in England only out of the Court of King's Bench. In course of time, however, the Court of Chancery, the Common Pleas and Exchequer, in order to preserve "the ease and quiet of the subject," commenced to issue this writ. It was, in all cases, directed to the Judges and parties of a suit in any inferior Court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof, upon a suggestion that either the cause itself, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other Court. And if either the Judge or the party proceeded after such prohibition, an attachment could be had against them to punish them for the contempt, at the discretion of the Court that awarded the writ, and an action lay against them to repair the party injured in damages. Formerly in England, the writ of prohibition was principally used by the common-law courts to restrain the exercise of civil jurisdiction by the clergy, and great struggles were constantly maintained between the temporal and spiritual courts concerning the writ, and the proper objects of it.

This writ, though for obvious causes seldom used with us, has always been one of the legal processes allowed by the common law of the land, the Revised Statutes of our State declaring that it shall only be issued out of the Supreme Court, and that it shall be applied for upon affidavits, by motion, in the same manner as writs of mandamus. Should the Supreme Court, after argument of the return to the writ of prohibition granted in the case of Appo by Justice Ingraham, be of opinion that the Court of Oyer and Terminor has not legally the jurisdiction exercised in Appo's case by Judge Roosevelt, the course is to give judgment, with nominal damages, for the party complaining—in this case, the State of New-York—and to prohibit the inferior Court, and also the prisoner, from any further proceedings in that Court. On the other hand, if the Supreme Court shall think there is no competent ground for interfering with the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and that that Court has the jurisdiction it claims, then judgment is to be given against the State on its application for a writ of prohibition, and another mysterious writ, called a writ of *consultation*, should be awarded. The "old books," as lawyers call them, say that the writ of consultation is so called, because, upon deliberation and consultation had, the Judges find the prohibition to be ill-founded, and therefore by this writ they return the cause to its original jurisdiction, to be there determined in the inferior Court. This was the course adopted on the return to a writ of prohibition to the Court of General Sessions in the year 1848, in a case where an indictment had been found at General Sessions for an offence triable in that Court, and the indictment, on being removed to Oyer and Terminer by an order of the Circuit Judge, was sent back by the latter Court to the General Sessions for trial.

Phillips on John Brown.

Wendell Phillips addressed a large, respectable, incredulous, half-sympathizing and wholly delighted audience last evening in Brooklyn, upon John Brown's invasion of Virginia for the emancipation of her slaves. Judged purely as a literary performance, his lecture was admirable,—clear in statement, simple and strong in its language and style, abounding alike in classical allusions and in platform anecdotes, and delivered with an easy grace, in a soft, sweet voice and with just enough force to indicate earnestness without ever running into rant or mere declamation. Mr. Phillips said he had been speaking upon these and kindred topics for twenty years;—the polish and the perfect method of his discourse prove that the practice of that twenty years has not been wasted.

Knowing the general curiosity, (for it amounts to nothing more,) which would be felt just at the present to know what Mr. Phillips would have to say upon this subject, we present a full report of his lecture in our columns this morning. Nobody, we presume, will be disappointed at its general tenor. Mr. P. himself, with considerable sagacity, predicted that it would be denounced by the New-York Press as wholesale vituperation;—but he did both himself and the Press scanty justice in this prediction. It was too sophistical,—perhaps we may safely say, too plausible,—to be thus dismissed.

Mr. Phillips first brought the general complaint against the American people that they were afraid to govern their public conduct by simple faith in individual man, and sought to prop up the social fabric by laws, and churches, and social habits and Constitutions,—against all which devices of the old-world civilization he launched the polished arrows of his keen, sarcastic sneers. He then proceeded to say that John Brown was the only American who had acted boldly up to the true American idea, cast aside all these false and fatal wrappings of an *effete* conservatism, and refused to regard anything as Government, or any statute as law, except those which conformed to his own sense of justice and of right. Virginia was not a State—Mr. Wise was not a Governor—the Union was not a nation; all these so-called Governments were organized piracies, and John Brown was to-day the only real and true Government on the soil of Virginia, and had an infinitely better right to hang Gov. Wise than Gov. Wise had to hang him. This was the argument of the lecture. Presented with clearness and skill, diversified by sarcasms and invectives of intense and remorseless bitterness, and delivered with a silvery sweetness alike of voice and of manner, in most striking contrast with the blazing ferocity of the sentiments uttered, it was impossible to avoid the charm and fascination of the discourse, or to be blind, for a moment, to the utter hollowness and falsity of the principle inculcated.

The audience was evidently made up largely of Anti-Slavery men;—but they had been in the habit of bringing too much common sense to the discussion of the subject to be misled by the sarcasms of Mr. Phillips. He had their acquiescence in his abstract propositions,—their cordial sympathy and applause in what he said of the courage and manly bearing of Brown himself,—their prompt laughter at his well-told anecdotes,—and their keen intellectual relish of his biting invectives and his gilded sneers. But not a dozen out of the thousands who heard him gave any assent to his diatribes against the Union, his sneers at Washington, or his prophetic declarations that the movement of Brown was only the first gun which, like that at Lexington, was speedily to usher in a War of Independence. Nor were any of them, we presume, quite so far removed from the common realities of life as to suppose that anything like government is possible on the basis of mere faith in individual man,—or that even an advanced American society is prepared as yet to dispense with laws and constitutions, and to let every man become his own John Brown. There may, perhaps, come a state of the world in which such things may be possible:—but neither Mr. Phillips, nor any of those who heard him, will live to see it. So long as human nature remains what it is, we suspect we shall always find some other government necessary than that of the sidewalk; for, if all other is abandoned, the sidewalk itself will become intolerable.

Public Life in Baltimore.

Although men of all classes and professions must die sooner or later, there are various kinds of departures appropriate to specific cases. The soldier meets his end most fitly on the battle-field; the sailor on the sea; the policeman in the hot pursuit of some desperate Bill Sykes; the patriot on the martyr's scaffold; the statesman in the halls of legislation, like a Chatham or an Adams; the Louisiana Judge or the New-Orleans physician in a brilliant street-duel. As there is a time appointed to all men to die, so to each may some way and place be found specially apt for the shuffling off of his mortal coil.

Where, then, should a Mayor of Baltimore yield up his breath if not in a genuine "plug-muss?"

The gentleman who has been filling the office of acting Mayor of Baltimore, has, it appears, been fully alive to the proprieties of his position, has got himself mixed up in a thorough row, and has received a ball in the thigh from a pistol fired by the reporter of a newspaper, the wound being dangerous, though not necessarily fatal. This worthy dignitary was not personally engaged in the affray in which the shot was fired. Actual armed participation in such affairs has not yet become one of the incidents of official life in Baltimore. The Mayor is not absolutely required to head mobs or fight in person, but there can be nothing more becoming than his presence at all scenes in which fighting is going on. On this occasion the reporter was in a telegraph office, in company with other persons, including the acting Mayor, when the operator made some remarks upon the shawl worn by "the gentleman of the Press," which rendered it necessary according to Baltimore notions of etiquette, that the latter should murder the critic on the spot. He accordingly drew his pistol for the purpose of discharging this painful duty, when the operator indecently endeavored to escape the reward of his crime by grasping the pistol and trying to wrest it from the hands of his executioner. In the struggle the weapon went off, and the acting Mayor, being close by, and anxiously intent upon the proceedings, received the ball in the neighborhood of the femoral artery. From the consistent vigor displayed by the "shooting" party in Baltimore, as contrasted with the indecision which has so far characterized the "reform" movement, we presume this *régime* of the pistol will not come to an end until every prominent citizen of the place carries a bullet in some portion of his person; and if the attainment of any such consummation would establish peace and order in that respectable city, we confess we should long for a thoroughly sanguinary encounter. Why can't the Baltimore men do all their necessary shooting and kniving in a single week of every year, instead of scattering it over twelve months, and scandalizing the civilized world, and afflicting every body out of their borders by the perusal of their atrocities? Why not have a grand street fight, say the first week in January, in which every body may commit as many "assaults, with intent to kill," as competent Judges shall pronounce necessary to his comfort, and then lead a quiet life until the 31st of December next ensuing? Anything is better than a weekly telegraphic list of "musses," and *mêlées*, and wholesale rapes, and sacks and pillage ashore and afloat.

The "Reform" movement has been on foot in Baltimore for some time, and it has promised great things. It was intended to purge the city of ruffians of every type; to make murder and arson offences cognizable by the Courts; to make voting at the elections not necessarily fatal to well-disposed and decent people; to draw a line of demarcation between the police and criminal population; and, in short, to render Baltimore as nearly habitable for a person with ordinary nerves as any such place can be made within the short space of one or two years. We have had many such promises from Baltimore Reformers before, but the foreign public has never been able to ascertain, with anything like accuracy, what they were worth, until election-day came round. The elections are the test by which we ascertain who are the ruling classes in the city, who have things their own way, whose will it is which is sure to be executed. These critical elections occur to-day, and we shall know before night whether the "Plug-uglies" have abdicated or not.

We honestly confess that we do not expect to hear that those gentlemen have abated one iota of their pretensions. On Wednesday night last a Know-Nothing mass meeting was held in Baltimore, which they attended in great force, and they indicated their position and intentions by mottoes and transparencies, carried in procession as well as arranged around the platform. Of these the Baltimore *Exchange*, a thoroughly reliable authority, says:

"They were of the most brutal and indecent description. Some of them were too obscene for publication. All of them distinctly avowed the deliberate purposes of the American Party to triumph in the coming election by violence and fraud. Upon one of them, brought by the delegation from the Eleventh Ward, was the inscription, '*We will not Count the Votes*,' the meaning of which—by the destruction of the ballot-boxes in the Tenth and Twentieth Wards, at the recent election—is made sufficiently plain. Upon another was the significant declaration that '*The Third Ward is "Awl Right,"*' the word *awl* being substituted by a representation of that instrument. Upon another transparency from the same Ward, was a picture of a clenched fist with the motto—'*With this "we will do the work."*' A transparency from the Seventh Ward proclaimed the fact that '*The "Awl is Useful in the Hand of an Artist;"*' while on another from the Second Ward, was the insolent inscription, '*Reform Ticket and Reform Man—If "You can Vote, I'll be D—d."*'

The "Awl" here celebrated is not, as our readers might imagine, a testimony to the style of orthography adopted in the public schools of Baltimore. It is the literal shoemaker's "awl" which the enlightened citizens of this American city use on election day for the purpose of boring their way through obstinate masses of respectable electors, in order to deter obese gentlemen of sedentary habits from meddling with the ballot-box, consecrated to the genius of Plug-Uglism independence!

Now there are ruffians of the stamp paraded in these placards, all the world over. We have them in undesirable abundance here in New-York. But we seek in vain for any other city of the Union, or of the world, in which the respectable, orderly classes of the community, as well as the authorities of the law, are so thoroughly cowed that the thieves, burglars, bullies and brothel-keepers, actually hold public meetings, announce their intention to prevent legal voting by force, and defy all peaceable citizens to come to the polls? In what other city are the decent classes so abject and despised, and sheer bestiality so triumphantly rampant that obscene mottoes and devices may be displayed around a platform before a large political gathering without a whimper of remonstrance or opposition from educated, refined, patriotic fathers, brothers and husbands such as Baltimore contains by thousands? Is it possible that our Baltimore friends are about to treat us to a repetition of the scenes which attended the overthrow of the Western Empire—civilization extinguished, religion trampled under foot, law shut up in dusty tomes by an uprising of the dregs of society, the sweepings of jails and brothels; all, in short, that an old and worn-out society yields of brutality and ferocity? Our own rowdies, as we have said, are bad enough, but they have sufficient respect left for the community to confine their orgies to their slums and drinking-shops, and if they hold meetings at all, to attend them in the guise of American citizens, with something like the language of morality and decency upon their lips.

English Smuggling in Mexico.

We have already mentioned the cruise of the British sloop-of-war *Calypso* on the Western coast of Mexico, and her direct participation in smuggling silver out of that country without paying the export duty which the laws of Mexico impose upon it. We are now able to state in addition, upon reliable authority, that this English vessel has actually used force to prevent the officers of the Mexican Government from enforcing their laws. The facts of the case were these:

The *Calypso* was lying off a secluded cove, or small harbor, somewhere in the neighborhood of San Blas, on the Pacific Coast, ready to receive such specie as should be clandestinely brought off to her in launches. A small armed vessel, of the Mexican Coast service, proceeded to this locality with the intention of frustrating the plans of the smugglers. To this end she fired across the bows of one of the launches freighted with silver, and ordered them to close their illegal proceedings; upon which *the Calypso fired into the Mexican vessel*, and ordered the captain thereof to desist, or he would sink his craft. The Mexican was obliged to obey, and the *Calypso* completed her smuggling operations without further molestation.

Thus it appears that an English sloop-of-war not only violates the revenue laws of Mexico—a country with which she is at peace—but sustains such violation with her guns. This single act on the part of the *Calypso*, if perpetrated against a powerful nation, would constitute a perfect *casus belli*, and would infallibly be so treated. And if Mexico refuses to pay one dollar of her English debt, until England puts an end to her nefarious system of smuggling in Mexico, and makes amends for the past, she will be sustained in such refusal by the unanimous sentiment of the civilized world.

But this matter has a wider range than we have heretofore given it. The United States have an immediate and direct interest in the relations existing at present between Mexico and foreign Powers—more especially with England. It is well known that England and other European Powers have conventional stipulations with Mexico to the effect that a large portion of the customs of the latter country shall be appropriated to pay their claims. It is also a well-known fact that citizens of the United States hold claims against Mexico to a large amount. Many of these claims are of long standing, and our Government has not as yet taken a single step towards placing our demands on the same footing as those of other nations. We are in this matter entirely in the background.

Now, our exposition of the wholesale system of smuggling practised in Mexico by European Powers, and especially England, by which Mexico is defrauded of more than three-quarters of her revenue, taken in connection with the fact that these same Powers require that country to pay over to them a large portion of what little revenue is received, is stimulating those of our citizens who hold claims against Mexico to inquire whether this is not a matter requiring the attention of our Government. It is very certain that if the present smuggling system in Mexico is allowed to continue, and European Powers make exactions of a large portion of what revenue is received, American claims stand a very poor chance of liquidation.

The Fate of Brown.

We are glad to see that the *Journal of Commerce* urges the wisdom and good policy of committing Brown and his associate convicts to the Virginia Penitentiary instead of hanging them. The *Journal* will scarcely be suspected, even in Virginia, of giving such advice from any feeling of sympathy with these men, or any lack of detestation for their crime. It is, doubtless, governed by the same motives which would prompt the ultra Abolitionists to the opposite course, and lead them to desire the execution of Brown as the best possible service which could be done to their cause.

As the matter stands now, the whole mass of the Northern people, with the exception of the most ultra Abolitionists, (and their numbers are pitifully small,) are unanimous in cordial condemnation of this invasion, and of any violent crusade against Slavery in the Southern States. There is no difference of opinion upon this subject in this section of the country. Men of all parties, and of all shades of opinion on the general question of Slavery, look with unfeigned horror and detestation upon any armed invasion of the South, or any attempt to excite the Southern slaves to insurrection. At the same time it cannot be doubted that Brown's personal bearing throughout his trial—his courage, his courtesy, his perfect self-possession, and his evident conviction of the rightfulness of his acts, have awakened a personal sympathy for him, even in the hearts of those who most detest his principles and his conduct. His execution would deepen this feeling immensely and would give the active Abolitionists fresh ground for renewing their appeals to public sympathy and support. They would have an accession of *martyrs* to their cause,—and in any crusade of fanaticism martyrdom is infinitely the most available weapon which its enemies can devise or its friends desire.

The only conclusive reason for the execution of these men would be that their continued existence is incompatible with the safety of the State of Virginia. Fears would be entertained of attempts at rescue, and in the present excited state of the public mind the mere possibility of such an event would doubtless cause a general and painful anxiety. But after this excitement shall have passed away, we cannot believe that the State of Virginia will make any such proclamation of her weakness or her fears as the execution of these men, for such a reason, would imply. She is certainly strong enough to undertake the custody of criminals of whatever character within her borders. And even if Brown and his associates were to be turned loose again and sent home to the North, we do not believe them capable of inflicting half as much injury in their lives as would be caused by their deaths.

The great want of the public mind upon this subject is freedom from excitement and agitation. So far as the North is concerned, public sentiment was never in a healthier condition than it is at present. If Gov. Wise and the prominent public men of Virginia appreciate the importance to their own interests of perpetuating this state of things, they will abstain from any needless acts calculated to disturb it.

Too Sharp by Half.—As a general thing we are disposed to maintain friendly relations with that large, intelligent, respectable and influential portion of the business community who advertise through the columns of the Times. We consider them on the whole as decidedly the most estimable and useful part of the human family. The only fault we have to find with them is that their intellectual faculties seem to be preternaturally developed. They are becoming a great deal sharper than is either necessary or convenient, and we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of largely curtailing their privileges or else of appointing a special Cerberus to see that they do not abuse them.

In our advertising columns every man is at liberty, as a matter of course, to speak as strongly and as emphatically as he pleases concerning his own business affairs. There is a very general and a very natural desire, however, on the part of this enterprising class of people, to obtain editorial indorsements of their various projects for benefiting the human race and increasing their own riches thereby. Every inventor of a patent,—every vendor of a medicine,—every projector of a new branch of commerce, desires the editorial certificate to his enterprise and its merits. And as it is contrary alike to our principles and our practice ever to give such indorsements, the ingenuity of the commercial mind is forthwith taxed to obtain something that may seem equivalent thereto in the eyes of the public. We have seen accordingly in our advertising columns within the past few days such paragraphs as these:

"We commend the following communication to the attention of our readers, especially to those suffering from lung affections. The facts related in the several letters here published would seem to warrant the hope that," &c., &c.

"We seldom notice any of the advertisements in our paper, supposing that every advertiser can state his own claims to public confidence. Sometimes, however, a matter comes up of sufficient importance to justify a word from us. Such we deem to be the," &c., &c.

Now we beg to say, once for all, that *we* have nothing whatever to do with any of the matters thus pressed upon public attention in our name. We know nothing of them and cannot be held accountable for them in any form. Nor can we permit our advertising friends, hereafter, thus to speak in our name and on our behalf in regard to their own private interests. They can have *space* in our paper, at established prices, for whatever they themselves may wish to say,—but they must speak in their own names and not in ours.

Declined.—We understand that the Tammany Committee invited Senator Douglas to speak in this City on the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, Judge D. replied that he should be happy to do so, but was unable to leave Washington on account of sickness in his family.

Amusements.

That Mr. Dickens' novels keep their hold on the genuine delight of mankind by the astonishingly humorous truth of the characters with which they swarm, has been brilliantly shown in the two most conspicuous dramatic successes of the present New-York season. Without a plot worthy of the name, without incidents adroitly managed to enlist the passions, fictions like the *Cricket on the Hearth* and *Nicholas Nickleby* fascinate the reader at the fortieth reading as they did at the first; and plays born of those fictions seize the popular feeling as strongly as if no one had ever heard before of *Peerybingle* and *Tackleton*: of *Newman Noggs or Smike*. The success of "Dot" at the "Winter Garden," emphatic as it was, had hardly prepared us to witness so unequivocal—both in point of construction and of performance—a triumph as was last night achieved at the same place by a new version of the story of "Smike." If Mr. Dickens had been retained by Mr. Stuart he could hardly have fitted the leading actors of the Winter Garden company with parts more delicately adapted to their several excellencies than the manipulator of "Smike" has extracted for them from the mines of his prodigal genius. "Smike" is a melodrama of the same class as "Dot;" full, like that very effective piece, of ingenious and impressive scenic effects and picturesque tableaux, but it is much more vigorously condensed and put together, much more dramatic in point of contrast and coloring, and admits of a much wider range of artistic achievement. We cannot but note and commend the modesty (rather new at this, as at all our theatres,) with which the play is put forth; and we take special pleasure, therefore, in saying that it really is an entirely novel, and by far the best acting version of "Nicholas Nickleby" we have ever seen. For this let the "Converter," be he who he may, have due praise; as also the stage-manager, for its most felicitous and well-realized fancies. But the great merit of this success, and that to which we are particularly bent upon doing homage, is its thoroughly artistic character. It is a success of *acting*, of pure, genuine, histrionic talent. In this respect it stands alone in the current season. Miss Robertson's *Smike* is an *Andy Blake* in tears and tatters—the incarnation of youth, misery, ignorance and helplessness. Mr. Johnston's *Squeers* is a still more consummate piece of acting than his *Tackleton*, more finely shaded, and less melodramatic in details—a mere heinous and possible picture of fiendishness. Mr. Jefferson's *Newman Noggs* is—what shall we say?—a surprise, such as each new rôle becomes in the hands of this admirable actor. Mr. Jefferson always puts off his individuality with his great-coat in the Green-room. He is an artist in the truest sense of that much-abused word, forgetting every past success when he approaches a new achievement, and absorbing himself so absolutely in the character which he is charged to represent that you are always tempted to believe he can never emerge again to fill any other part. When he was *Caleb Plumber*, who believed that he ever played *Asa Trenchard?* Now that he is *Newman Noggs*, who will believe that he was ever *Caleb Plumber?* Yorkshire *John Brodie* is played, of course, by Mr. Pearson, who began a trifle broadly, but developed into the honest hero designed by Dickens. Mr. Davenport, as *Nicholas*, shone with unusual vigor. Mr. Allen makes an admirable *Madame Mantilini* to the amusing but rather wooden dandy of Mr. Bourcicault. The minor parts are filled in with equable ability—Mrs. Blake as *Mrs. Squeers*, and Mr. Holland as a fubberly booby, being especially effective. The piece was received with richly-merited applause, and will doubtless make a run.

Theatre Francais.—Alfred de Mussel's delicious comedy *Un Caprice* was acted here last night with singular grace and spirit. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, at the same place, produce two more of their very pretty and pleasing Parlor Operas, this being their last appearance but one at this theatre.

Academy of Music.—To-night we are to have a new sensation, and Signor Brignoli a new excitement, in the *début* of Signor Beaucarde, the most pathetic if not the most certain and equable of living tenors. A vague odor of romance lingers about the story of this accomplished artist, which will hardly diminish the desire of our musical public to test his quality in that most affectingly beautiful of operas, *La Favorita*.

Gen. Twiggs on the Mexican Invasion.

The following is the letter of Gen. Twiggs, referred to in the recent news from the Rio Grande:

Head-quarters, Department of Texas,
San Antonio, Oct. 16, 1859.

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 2d inst., to the Commanding Officer of this Department, in reference to outrages recently committed by a party of outlaws upon the inhabitants of Brownsville, came to hand per express this day, and I am directed to say in reply that the General commanding deeply regrets his entire inability to render the assistance you solicit. It only remains for him to repeat the reply recently given to the letter of Mr. F. W. Latham, U. S. Collector at the port of Brownsville, that all the troops under his command have been disposed of, and are now actively employed in the field in giving protection to this frontier against Indians who have recently committed serious thefts and murders.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. A. WASHINGTON,
First Lieutenant First Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

To Messrs. Stephen Powers, M. Kenedy, F. W. Latham, &c., Brownsville, Texas.

Burned to Death.—Mr. Benjamin Lent, of Yonkers, was burned to death on Saturday evening. He had complained to two other men, with whom he had been spending the evening, of feeling unwell. They had retired, leaving him by the fire, but soon after were awakened by the smell of smoke, and found Mr. Lent sitting in a chair with his clothes in flames. Water was dashed upon him, but the burns were so serious that they resulted fatally in a short time. It is supposed that the unfortunate man was seized with a fit, as there was no appearance of his having made any attempt to extinguish the flames.

Fire near Poughkeepsie.—About 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a large barn near Poughkeepsie, occupied by Mr. Tunis Berry, and owned by Gen. Thomas S. Davis, was entirely consumed with its contents; 400 bushels of rye, 240 bushels of corn, a large quantity of wheat and several tons of hay, together with a number of farming utensils, were destroyed. The building was insured, but its contents were not. $4,000 will cover the entire loss.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

British Treaties with Central American States—Mr. Dimitry at San Jose—The Mexican Negotiations—Reopening of the Tehuantepec Route, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Letters from San José state that Sir William Gore Ouseley has arranged a treaty, which only remains to be signed, with Costa Rica. President Martinez, of Nicaragua, has also acceded to the British Mosquito treaty, which is now pending before the Chamber of Deputies. The special mission of Sir William being thus ended, and his health requiring change, he returns immediately to England. His departure from Central America is said to be much regretted among the natives, whom he has conciliated by every means in his power.

Dispatches forwarded to the State Department represent Mr. Dimitry's reception by the Provisional President of Costa Rica as extremely cordial. The kindest feelings exist among the people. Mr. Dimitry was to leave for Nicaragua, where he was anxiously expected at an early date.

All parties in Nicaragua doubted the ability of Belly to carry out a contract, and a new one had been entered into with Ran Runnels, under the decree of free transit. A strong feeling, however, existed in favor of the last contract made by Jones with the old Canal Company. Both contracts were before Congress for decision.

Q.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]
Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Official information from Mexico to the 22d ult. says that the Juarez Government is waiting for the return of Minister McLane to renew treaty negotiations. As this gentleman commenced them at Vera Cruz it is considered that it would be disrespectful to him to transfer the proceedings to Washington.

Gen. Robles has asked an interview with Col. Espejo, in command of the Liberal forces, several leagues from Cordova, wishing to make some friendly arrangement with him. The latter had 2,200 men and twelve batteries to advance on Tehuacan. There is every probability that the city will be taken, in which event he will soon have a united force of 4,000 men to march on Orizaba and Cordova.

The satisfactory manner in which the people have received the intelligence of the removal of Vidaurri from the command of the army of Northern Mexico, is regarded as an evidence of their moral strength, his actions not being considered in accordance with constitutional liberty.

Miramon's troops in the City of Mexico were acting purely on the defensive, fearful to leave it, even if they had the means to carry on aggressive operations elsewhere.

The intercepted correspondence of Marquez shows that after the battle of Leon, Gen. Woll wrote to Miramon for reinforcements. Marquez was accordingly directed to send him 1,500 men and two batteries, when the latter replied, stating his utter inability to do so, and threatening to resign his command if Miramon insisted on his orders.

Capt. Meigs, of the Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from the superintendence of the Capitol and Post-office extensions, and Capt. Franklin, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, assigned to the charge of those works. He has recently served as Secretary of the Light-house Board, and is considered an able officer.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that such arrangements are in progress as to admit of little, if any, doubt of the early reopening of the Tehuantepec route.

Minister McLane will leave in the steamer *Brooklyn* on the 5th inst., direct for Vera Cruz. Although it is believed that Señor Lerdo will be invited to return with him, the arrangement has not yet been made.

The State Department has received from Consul Black an authentic account of the circumstances attending the murder of Ormond Chase by the orders of the Church party.

Six different bids were received to-day at the Post-office Department for carrying the mail between Portland and New-Orleans. The Postmaster-General firmly adheres to his determination to make but one contract, holding the party who may receive it responsible for the performance of the entire service.

A large quantity of ammunition has been sent from Washington to Harper's Ferry to replace that recently distributed among the soldiery.

Railroad Accident.

An Excursion Train Thrown Off the Track—Eight Lives Lost—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

Chicago, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A terrible accident occured on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad this forenoon. A train, consisting of thirteen cars, filled with excursionists from Fon du Lac for Chicago, ran off the track at Johnson Creek, eight miles south of Watertown, Wisconsin. Eight persons are reported killed, and a number badly wounded.

The names of the killed, as far as known, are: M. J. Thomas, U. S. Marshal; Mr. Boardman and Geo. F. Emerson.

The names of the badly injured, as far as ascertained, are: A. B. Bonnested, Indian Agent; J. L. Gillett, Judge Flint, Mrs. Redford and Van Duren Smead, all of Fon du Lac.

SECOND DISPATCH.

In addition to those previously reported killed, are the following: Jerome Mason, Telegraph Operator; T. L. Gillett and J. Snow, of Fon du Lac; John Lund, C. Petersilia and L. Sherwood, of Oshkosh; Dr. T. Miner, of Watertown.

The injured are as follows: E. H. Sykes, both legs off; Mrs. Lewis, leg broken; Mrs. James Kenney, leg broken; Mrs. Baldwin, of Oshkosh, both legs broken; Mr. Van Buren Smead, editor of the Fon du Lac *Press*, skull fractured and not expected to recover.

The accident was caused by the train running into an ox.

From Boston.

Examination of a Forger—Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

James Masterton, charged with numerous successful forgeries, was examined at the Police Court in Portland to-day, and held to bail in $3,000 for trial. One forged check passed by Masterton purported to be from the Citizens' Bank of New-York.

The Bank statement of the week for this city is as follows:

Capital Stock	$35,931,700
Loans and Discounts	58,528,800
Specie	5,762,600
Due from other Banks	7,157,000
Due to other Banks	6,965,000
Deposits	19,658,000
Circulation	16,632,000

Affray in Baltimore.

A Rowdy Shot in the Back.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A youth, named Frederick Shaffer, got into a dispute with an unknown party, last evening, and was pursued up Baltimore-street nearly to the Museum, where he was shot in the back. The wound is not dangerous. No arrest was made. Shaffer was intoxicated. He was lately tried and acquitted before the Criminal Court on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

New-Orleans.

Another Vigilance Committee—Yellow Fever.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 31.

It is reported that another Vigilance Committee is forming here for the purpose of taking part in the election on the 7th November. A deputation of Plug Uglies is reported to have arrived from Baltimore.

There were twenty-five fever deaths in the Hospital last week.

Mexican News.

The Slaver Laura—Expedition against the Capital.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Mexican news by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, says that the bark *Laura*, taken for a slaver on the coast of Africa, under Mexican colors, by an English cruiser, was brought to Vera Cruz on the 18th.

The Liberals claim to hold Tepic and Leon.

The expedition contemplated against Mexico is still spoken of as formidable.

Fire at Marianna, Fla.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A dispatch from Marianna, Fla., states that, on Friday last, a large share of the business portion of that town has been destroyed by fire. The principal sufferers are John R. Ely & Co., William Powers, and Henry C. King.

European Steamers.

The Sailing of the Europa.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The foreign mails per steamship Europa close at

our post-office at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the ship will leave at about noon.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 1—A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now about due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult.

Harvard University.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT WALKER.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Dr. WALKER has resigned the Presidency of Harvard College.

The Massachusetts State Liquor Agency.

The Assembly for further investigation into the affairs of the Massachusetts State Liquor Agency have been precipitated by the resignation of Mr. Geo. P. Burnham, the Agent. Mr. BURNHAM'S letter of resignation, dated October 21, states that the charges brought to the notice of the Legislature are "infamous," and Mr. B. attributes them to the influence of rumsellers, who are instigated by "personal malice or envy," and who "have hunted him like bloodhounds during the last two years." He informs the Governor that he resigns his office in order to relieve His Excellency of embarrassment, and concludes his letter as follows:

"I shall appear before the House Committee this morning to respond to the allegations which may be made against me or the Agency, confident that no act of mine will discredit me, and assured that I have in all things conformed to the letter of the law in this matter. I feel that I have a right to a full and impartial hearing—which I hope to have before *this* Committee, and I take great pleasure in subscribing myself your friend and obedient servant,

GEO. P. BURNHAM."

The Milan correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that a dog of African breed, which belonged to Gen. EASTMANN, who fell at Magenta, still lurks about the spot where he shed his blood, and though often beaten away, even to some distance, constantly returns.

[Advertisement.]

We cannot be sick, we can have no pain, but when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS open these, or make them active, thus restoring health. These Pills have been before the world

108 YEARS.

Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

They are composed of extracts obtained without boiling or the application of heat; the medicinal principle is thus secured as it is in the living herb.

Time has proved them

THE NATURAL MEDICINE OF MAN.

They purify the blood and insure health.

The rightly directed use them.

MILLIONS have been restored to health by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, when all other medicines had failed and the patient left to die.

Price 25 cents a box.

Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHE WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THAT'S THE STYLE.—If you desire a hat that will create a sensation, and render you the "observed of all observers," procure one of KNOX'S Fall style. It will certainly elevate you in the opinion of all men of taste and discrimination, for a more beautiful article cannot be found. At No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, KNOX has always a splendid assortment of hats and caps, suitable for everybody.

[Advertisement.]

HE HAS NO SUPERIOR.—As a comic actor Mr. T. HADAWAY may lay claim to the highest reputation. We don't wonder that he attracts such crowds to Barnum's Museum. His *Magog*, in "The Wreck Ashore," is irresistibly mirth-provoking. He repeats it this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The mental and physical prostration experienced during Winter, arises from malaria and fogs, which incapacitate the lungs to produce pure blood. These medicines prevent this, by invigorating those organs against the rigors of the season.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, At Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Coughs and Colds are always disagreeable, often dangerous.—A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly and permanently. HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH OR COUGH AND FEVER PILLS always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, and your cough is eased and cold cured as by enchantment. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $5.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladies' Safeguard,

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,

Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Auction Notice.—The public are reminded that the sale of elegant furniture at No. 89 5th-av., will take place THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, comprising a large assortment, without any reserve, as the family are about leaving the country. The paintings will be sold the following day (Thursday) at same hour.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

Perry's Triopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

RUPTURE Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, DORLISS & CO., No. 2 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private consulting and female attendants.

Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—The only reliable establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Private retiring rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured.—THE "RIGGS TRUSS" challenged the world for usefulness, cleanliness, durability and economy. It saves the cord, contracts the openings—water-proof, used in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Health, Economy, Cleanliness, Luxury. Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue, FOR HOUSE USE. For SALE EVERYWHERE. H. C. SPALDING, No. 30 Platt-st.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES. Family machines $50—$50.] Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Improved Sewing Machines. Parties not having the [illegible] recommended by applying at the [illegible] No. 630 Broadway.

Wilcox & Wilson's Sewing Machine. [illegible] New-York.

Water-proof Hooks. Call and examine the best stock of water-proof hooks in the city. LORIN HOOKS & SON, (established 1822.) No. 139 Fulton-st., west of Broadway.

Attractive Steroscopic Novelties.—Just received, new views of Herculaneum, Pompeii, Rome, Naples, and the Pyrenees, at BENDEL BROTHERS, No. 10 John-st.

Fireproof Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, with Patent Powder Proof Dead-Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Florence & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in the market, or money refunded. N.B.—Prize Rooms to Let. No. 505 Broadway.

Lester's Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Equal to any in the market. Prices, $50 and upwards. Offices No. 449 Broadway and No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

MARRIED.

MORSE—CHURCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., to Miss ANNIE M., second daughter of John B. Church, both of this City.

ANGELL—SUYDAM.—In this City, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, L. K. ANGELL to SUSIE M., daughter of Hon. J. H. Suydam.

BURNNELL—SOUDER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, ORSAMUS BURNNELL, Jr., to MARIA, daughter of Egbert Boudder, Esq.

ROBINSON—TEXIDO.—At Flushing, L. I., by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, ALEXANDER S. ROBINSON and MARY TERESA, eldest daughter of Mannel Texido.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

VAN KEUREN—DEMPSEY.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Jno. C. F. Hoes, D. D., WM. VAN KEUREN, of Rondout, Sr. Editor of Rondout *Freeman*, and JANE E. DEMPSEY, of Columbus Point, Ulster Co., N. Y.

☞ Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his sons-in-law, Leonard W. Kline and Edward McManus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 194 Christie-st.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, after a short illness, EUGENE JOHNSON, infant son of Henry and Almira Kelly, aged 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 10th-av., between 74th and 75th sts., Bloomingdale.

Our dear loved babe is gone,
To his angelic home;
The angel beckoned him away,
And Jesus bid him come.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 31, MARIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of Archibald and Sarah J. Crawford, aged 5 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Metropolitan Police, 3d Precinct, and of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 55 Perry-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, MARY CORNELIA, wife of Henry Morgan, and daughter of the late Archibald M. Pell.

The friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 248 4th-st., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 31, at the residence of her uncle, George Mather, CATHERINE JANE, daughter of the late Andrew Mather.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her uncle, No. 63 West 35th-st.

BEASY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, after a short illness, JOHN BEERY, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Strangers' Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Broad-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BATANT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, MARY F., infant daughter of Joseph and Martha Bryant.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, No. 151 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DELAPLAINE.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, JOHN DELAPLAINE, aged 47.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock to-day, from his late residence, in Ewen-st., corner of Devoe.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
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DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature, with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 573, Nov. 1, 1859.

10, 9, 74, 71, 42, 11, 19, 60, 23, 20, 40, 51, 52.

Class No. 574, Nov. 1, 1859.

32, 49, 22, 40, 70, 56, 37, 46, 48, 30, 1, 18, 55.

Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE,

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the second lecture in the course, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at Rutgers-st. Church.

Subject—BARGAIN-MAKERS.

Tickets to the course.....75 cents
Single tickets.....25 cents

Obtained at the door, and on Broadway at D. Appleton & Co.'s and Wm. Hall & Son's; on Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's and Adams & Spencer's; at No. 6 Bowery; corner Jefferson-st. and East Broadway, corner Market-st. and East Broadway, corner Clinton and Division sts., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

The second lecture in the course will be delivered by ARTHUR GILMAN, Esq.,

at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 3d inst. Subject—*Characteristics of New-England Humor*,

(Rewritten for this occasion.)

Single ticket, 30 cents. Tickets for the course reduced as the lectures are delivered. To be had at Appleton's, No. 348 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at the desk and down-town office of the Library; also, at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DANIEL H. GILDERSLEEVE, Chm'n Lec. Com.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.

The third Lecture of this course will be delivered by

REV. WM. H. MILBURN,

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,

Subject—"YOUNG AMERICA."

Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.

Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., who has spent twenty-three years of his life in India, and who was there during the great mutiny, will deliver a course of FIVE POPULAR LECTURES on HINDOSTAN and the HINDOOS,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

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LECTURE II.—THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10.

SUBJECT—Physical Peculiarities and Beauties of the Country; the Literature of India; the Athletes and Jugglers of Hindostan.

LECTURE III.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.

SUBJECT—The Braminic Priesthood; Caste; Description of a visit to a Temple covering more than 10 acres of ground; Mode of Worship.

LECTURE IV.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.

SUBJECT—The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians, or Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism; a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs.

LECTURE V.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 21.

SUBJECT—Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India; some Account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres; the late Great Rebellion; its Nature and Occasion; the Atrocities, how far exaggerated; Heroic Deed; Destiny of India.

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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

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HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. GUSTAVUS I. Lockwood, Principal; H. HINDS, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. B. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Parents supplied with circulars of the best schools, and schools and families with competent teachers. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Wm. Hall & Sons, &c. Wanted native French and German teachers of music.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT WILTON, CONN.—The pupils receive the immediate care of the Principal; the situation very healthy; pupils received at any time; terms $120 per year. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., will take into his family four more boarding pupils. If under twelve years of age, and pursuing only English studies, $250 a year; if over twelve, $300. All bills payable quarterly, in advance.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, as required for business and conversation, can be thoroughly learned by applying to Prof. E. TELLERING, No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Established in 1852. Translating of correspondence and literary works.

$62 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, REopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. EMARRON DE OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. PAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

FREE VIOLIN AND FLUTE CLASSES at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Instruments and book furnished without charge. Free to all. Also on SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, for boys—free. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, flute, guitar, &c.
L. A. BENJAMIN, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 680 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries, and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 81 Beekman-st.

TEACHERS.

DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A German, Protestant lady, experienced in tuition, wishes to meet with an engagement as above. She instructs in German, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, all the branches of a superior English education, and drawing in every style. She resided for nine years with English families. Can give the highest references. Address, by letter, E. F., No. 178 7th-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, LATELY A PROFESSOR in one of the Northern Colleges, having a few hours to spare, desires to obtain a few private scholars, or would bear classes in a school. He is fully competent to teach the classics, mathematics or natural sciences. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES WISHING TO EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN AT HOME.—A widow lady desires an engagement as morning governess, up town. The advertiser is well qualified; speaks French with a pure accent, and possesses various accomplishments. Address TUITION, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVerness; one fully qualified to teach the French language. A native of France preferred. Address Box No. 3,418, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, as visiting governess, to teach the English branches and music, or would like a situation as copyist. Address L. L., Station D, Astor-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen may obtain board in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home, in a pleasant locality, by applying at the corner of 57th-st. and 1st-av.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., four doors below 10th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING—NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOsite the Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, a front parlor and one or two bedrooms, on the third floor of a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address H. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD FOR a single gentleman in a modern-built house, with large rooms, bath, gas, &c., with a European lady; location pleasant, near the cars, and but a few minutes' walk to Wall-st. Ferry. Family meals—breakfast, dinner and tea on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only, and place of business, GORDON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH TWO FURNISHED Rooms, by a gentleman and his wife, in 39th-st., near 8th-av., or between 43th and 44th-sts., between Broadway and 9th-av. Private family preferred. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address W. S. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILy can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a front parlor on second floor and first-class board; location good, and convenient to Wall-st and South ferries, three to five minutes walk, at No. 66 State-st., 4th door from Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY who can accommodate a gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, who only desire a comfortable home, may obtain a desirable and permaneet party, by addressing, for four days, R. B., Box No. 1,346 Post-office. Terms not to exceed $15 per week, including fuel.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires board for himself and wife in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; situation must be between 8th and 20th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. The best of references given. Address S. L., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let with board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., in the house. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 19 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AC commodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY.—BY a gentleman, his wife and one child, in a private family of refinement; terms must be moderate; references given and required. Address Box No. 3,133 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, in a private family; location west of 7th-av., between 14th and Grove sts. Address, stating location and terms, T. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT Rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—To let, with board, a large handsome room on the second story, either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a smaller room for single gentlemen. The location is one of the pleasantest and most eligible in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 109 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark-sts. References required.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF WASHINGTON SQUARE. A strictly private family wish to let a second story, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; with such only a liberal arrangement will be made; breakfast if desired. Cards of address at THOMAS'S Drug-store, 21st-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY (FOUR GROWN persons) desire rooms and board with some small, genteel family occupying a larger house than they need, or they would rent the house and board the occupants; location must be between 14th and 34th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address IRA C. NORTON, Station F.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs.—Two nicely-furnished rooms, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, boused first-class; location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE A child to board, where it will have a good home; her family consists of two girls, aged 14 and 8, there is a school on the next block; the best reference given and required. Call or address No. 191 South 5th-st., corner 7th, Williamsburgh. Mrs. HUBERT.

WANTED.—A FAMILY CONSISTING OF FOUR grown persons and servant, want board for the Winter; location between 20th and 35th sts., and 3d and 5th avs. Address LEWIS G. ELLIOTT, Madison-square Post-office.

NO. 405 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av., one large square room, handsomely furnished; also one suite of rooms, well furnished, to let, together or separately, with board; also one handsome hall bedroom, to a single gentleman.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would let the entire second floor, rooms separate or together; would board a small party, if required; fine location; references exchanged. Apply at No. 150 West 24th-st.

A VERY COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, without board, for one or two single gentlemen. It is on the second floor, with gas; in the Bowery, near Bond-st. Address GOBBETT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WILL BE DIRECTED, GRATIS, to first-class houses, by calling at my office; I have a large number of places desirably located
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE and 22d-st., very commodious suites or elegantly furnished apartments; and small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths attached, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located hotel.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family till the 1st of May, situated west of Broadway, between 14th and 25th-sts., east of the 8th-av., not above $70 per month. Word left with Hasbrouck, No. 27 Wall-st., up stairs, or at No. 177 West 23d-st., for Mrs. DWIGHT, will meet with prompt attention.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family, who will pay from $1,500 to $2,000—location 4th and 6th-avs., 14th and 34th-sts. A good-sized and well furnished house. Will take it on a lease. Address WAVERLY, No. 343 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—FOR A VERY quiet, small family, where there is only one family; location must be unexceptionable, and above 14th-st. Address F. H., No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE, THREE stories, high stoop, between 14th and 50th sts., and 7th and Lexington avs. Price from $7,000 to $10,000. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of DECOPPET & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LOUIS DECOPPET retiring from business. Either of the subscribers will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
LOUIS DECOPPET,
EDWARD WESTON,
H. THEO. DORTIC.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of WESTON, HORTIC & Co., for the purpose of succeeding to the Banking and Brokerage business of the late firm of Decoppet & Co.
EDWARD WESTON,
H. THEO. DORTIC.
GEORGE S. WESTON,
FRED. DEBILLIER.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

AT JONES'S NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED for sale by E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av., where cards of admission may be had to view the premises:

Two first-class brown-stone English basements, 33d-st.	$12,500
Two high-stoop brown-stone, on West 47th-st.	11,000
One high-stoop brown-stone, on 29th-st.	13,000
A superior house (full lot) on 54th-st., near 5th-av.	10,000
A large handsome house on 2d-av.	11,500
A first-class house on East 35th-st.	20,000
A three-story handsome house on West 22d-st.	11,000
A three-story handsome house on East 30th-st.	7,500
A three-story handsome house on East 29th-st.	7,500
A very stylish house (full lot) on 33d-st., near 6th-av.	18,500
A first-class house on Madison-av.	20,000
A handsome brick house on West 28th-st.	10,000
A four-story brown-stone on 32d-st., near 5th-av.	15,000
A very fine large house, with elegant furniture, on Lexington-av.	20,000

For further particulars and cards to see the above, apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The farm and are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

TENNESSEE LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—10,000 acres in two tracts of 5,000 acres each, of the table lands of Southeastern Tennessee; rich soil, heavily timbered, well watered; contiguous to railroads; title perfect; no incumbrance. An opportunity for a great bargain, such as rarely occurs, will be given by early application to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE, LEASE, OR ON SHARE—From 10 to 75 acres of the best land for gardening on Long Island, eight minutes from the Railroad Depot at Hempstead, with a fine stream of water running through it, plenty of fruits and healthy location. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., No. 203 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manahpan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first class farm, fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES HAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet at wheel, never-failing stream, never-failing head of water for floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
SAMUEL W. EAGER,
T. BOKISBOCK, Newburgh.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FARM OF 75 acres, embracing some fine garden land, and so situated as to divide into several snug residences; the buildings are large and substantial, and in fine order; water is conveyed over the premises. Full description at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES FOR SALE—In Westchester County, near a depot; land in fine order; plenty of fruit and shade trees; good house and out-buildings; best farm in Westchester County. Must be sold, as the owner is obliged to go West.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house on East 19th-st, for sale; four stories, in fine order, gas fixtures, &c.; lot 102 feet deep, price $11,000; terms easy. Also, a beautiful country-seat at Yonkers; finely ornamented grounds, &c.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VALuable out lots, improved, 1½ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 3 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Rockland, Orange and Westchester counties, for sale; also, choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing; twenty minutes from depot, and 1½ miles from Newburgh.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 26th and 27th sts., two new four-story stone-front, high stoop houses, with all the modern improvements, and in all respects good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 28th-st., which is 100 feet in front on the avenue and 100 feet deep. [illegible]

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.—A FEW [illegible] can be secured at [illegible] Cemetery, which [illegible] per cent per annum, [illegible] per cent. They will be issued for [illegible] value, to close the interest. Apply to CLEMENT PLANT, No. 18 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, up stairs.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILEY'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or cards to order; commission only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—TWENTY-THIRD-STREET LOTS.—The subscriber, having a front of 125 feet for half the block on south side 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., would be willing to improve the same for mercantile and manufacturing purposes (including, or not, shops, in such manner as would suit responsible applicants, to whom he would lease for a term of years. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 5 Nassau-st., second story.

A VERY SUPERIOR FURNISHED HOUSE to let on West 14th-st. Rent from now till 15th April $1,600. This house is richly and elegantly furnished in the most fashionable style. A card of admission can be had by calling on
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square, seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE vicinity of St. John's Park to let, at once; rent only $700. Has blankets, sheets, pillow cases, China and glassware, and everything ready to commence housekeeping. If any person wants a cheap house, now is your chance. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—CHEAP—ON BROADWAY, THE STORE No. 863, will be let for three months, at a low price; it is 80 feet deep, and is the most desirable between Union-square and Fifth-av. Hotel. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises. Can be had longer, if desired.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses on Brooklyn Heights, complete with gas and water. The furniture for sale or to rent until the 1st of May next at a bargain. For further particulars call at No. 75 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—FIFTEEN MINutes from Wall-st. Ferry, and near Myrtle-av. Railroad, the pleasant dwelling No. 2 Everson-st.; gas-fixtures and tea-room, dumb waiter, in good order; possession now. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Norton-st., near Wetzel. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

A SMALL HOUSE, NEATLY AND COMfortably furnished, to let down town; rent only $400 per annum; possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 23d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., front $5,500. Apply on the premises, 8 or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 221 4th-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED HOUSE, location on Waverley-place, near 6th-av.; will be let to a private family. Rent $4,000. For cards of admission call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A SMALL HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURnished, down town. This is a most complete little house suitable for a small family; rent $600 per annum. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Lewis-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARK & BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the TIMES Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Depot. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. GUILMAN, No. 176 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

PERSONAL.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS HARboring or trusting my wife, MARY A. FUSELLI, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
FRANCIS FUSELLI.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards,
issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
have letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE.
All the sizes, by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 @ 646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3897
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1735
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	6
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5133
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4138
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	5	25
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	83
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321. 3392, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfschn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	103, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton MacConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The capital of said Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Tee per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residee within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION!

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commen Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a
REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
for the detection of any person
VOTING
or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;
or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City on
TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next.

To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.

But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., until the 12th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, and approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for the purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchways and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of ten at night and sunrise in the morning.

The contractor shall not use any dumping-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State of one hundred dollars for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.

All proposals or bids received, to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New-York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tunnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately be readvertised and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received if deemed to the interest of the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 191 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 265 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 8 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S "work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. For sale, To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Bleecker sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of Ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. E. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 17 years in those above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 250 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance supplied with private board, nursing, &c. Rooms for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devotes to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Prevention of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a private class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cured certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust, the sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that taints the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy be used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for patient, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH. THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. WINCENT W. SMITH, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP takes this method to invite the public to examine his justly celebrated Tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use; also, two second-hand Tables, low for cash, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $86.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.
FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.
The favorite steamship ISABEL, WM. ROLLINS, Commander, will leave Charleston for the above ports on the arrival of the steamer COLUMBIA from New-York; to leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this route will meet with no detention at Charleston, as the ISABEL leaves immediately on the arrival of the steamer from here. Through tickets may be had by applying to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their splendid line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD.
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for Circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BEARY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$22 50
To Mobile, Ala	36 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 50
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 50
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of this line will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight taken after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. S. SAUNDERS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21. Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 30 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MASSMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TWICE A week.—For NORFOLK, PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND.—The steamship ROANOKE will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, 2d November, at 3 P. M. The JAMESTOWN will leave on SATURDAY, 5th November. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 4 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—4:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, by above trains, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 11 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All way trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 3:20 P. M., for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 8 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 8, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

$6.000.—A PRACTICAL MAN WITH THIS amount wishes to associate himself with a party to take an equal share in building a new and fine boat for towing, or would take an active interest in an established towage or freight business. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1833 New-York Post-office.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "E B" IRON WIRE.
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
COMPOSITE IRON RAILING.
Secured by letters patent, Feb. 13, 1852; reissued Sept. 6, 1859.
Is the strongest
IRON FENCE
made of wrought iron. Its durability is equivalent to its strength; and as to price, it is CHEAPER THAN ANY IRON RAILING MANUFACTURED.
We are prepared to furnish all styles of
WIRE AND CAST IRON RAILINGS, &c.
IRON GATES,
VERANDAHS,
FARM FENCES,
IRON BRDSTEADS,
IRON FURNITURE.
IRON FOUNDRY WORK.
The public is respectfully informed that we are the only persons legally authorized to sell
WICKERSHAM'S FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS,
Patented June 2, 1857.
NOTICE.
A recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania prohibits persons from ordering, by letter or person, any of our celebrated WIRE RAILING, made under the patent of Feb. 12, 1849, of any other manufacturers than ourselves; also, that we are the sole owners of the patent of March 4, 1847, reissued June 28, 1859, for the fabric of the WIRE RAILING, and other articles manufactured under said patent; and also of Folding Iron Bedsteads, patented June 2, 1857.
We respectfully notify the public to this effect, and shall hold all persons infringing the same responsible for damages.
Catalogues containing several hundred designs of Iron Work furnished on receipt of four three-cent postage stamps, and mailed to any part of the United States.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by O. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A twenty-horse power steam-engine, locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new, and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 18 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—AN 8-HORSE POWER HORIZONTAL Engine, and 20-horse power locomotive boiler. Can be seen running at J. CORNISH & CO.'S, No. 79 av. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEAUCARDE—FAVORITA.
The sale of seats for this evening's début in America of Sig. Beaucarde in "La Favorita" commences this morning.
TICKET OFFICES—Academy of Music; Shell's, No. 72 Wall-st.; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, Broadway; No. 2 Astor House.
Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE
Will make his first appearance in America
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 2,
On which occasion will be given Donizetti's Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
Signor BEAUCARDE.....as.....Fernando
MADAME GAZZANIGA
Will make her fourth appearance this season as Leonora.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock,
LA FAVORITA.
Madame GAZZANIGA.....as.....Leonora
Signor BEAUCARDE.....as.....Fernando
Signor AMODIO.....as.....Alphonsa
Signor JUNCA.....as.....Balthazar
Musical Director and Conductor.....Sig. MUZIO
The Directors beg to present Signor BEAUCARDE as one of the most popular Tenors of the day, who, besides having fulfilled brilliant engagements in London and Paris, and nearly every other great opera house in Europe, has had the honor of having several Operas expressly composed for him, one of which is IL TROVATORE, Signor BEAUCARDE having been the original Manrico in Italy, Paris and London (Her Majesty's Theatre.)
The sale of seats for Sig. Beancarde's first appearance in America will commence this morning.
ON THURSDAY, NO PERFORMANCE,
on account of the necessary rehearsals for
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 4,
Second appearance in America of Sig. BEAUCARDE.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
SIG. BEAUCARDE.
In his great part of Genaro.
ON SATURDAY NEXT AT ONE,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The most extensive preparations are being made to make this week's Matinee even superior to that of last week. An usual variety of entertainments will be given, full particulars of which will be published to-morrow.
Thursday, the Directors pledge themselves that every promise made in the announcements will be rigidly adhered to.
On Monday, Nov. 7, first night in America of Verdi's new and celebrated opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
now being performed in Europe with extraordinary success, which will be produced at the Academy of Music with four new scenes, five hundred magnificent and costly dresses, a number of splendid suits of mediæval accoutrements and properties, (from the celebrated manufactory of Granger, in Paris,) and an immense ensemble, at a cost of $15,000.
The sale of seats for the first three nights of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
will commence on Friday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The public are respectfully informed that, after a preparation of many months' duration, the Directors are enabled to announce
THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
(Music by VERDI; the Poem by EUGENE SCAIBE,)
FOR M

TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

Great Gathering in the Wigwam.

Speeches of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, John Cochrane and Mr. Jas. T. Brady.

The Tammany Hall Democracy, summoned by big posters, Capt. Rynders' gun in the Park, and a band of music on the balcony of the "Old Wigwam," gathered in great numbers, last evening, at their ancient shrine, where they offered sacrifices in honor of "the regular nominations." There were high priests on the platform: Capt. Rynders and John Cochrane guarded the rostrum on either side, Isaac V. Fowler stood near, and in the background—when the doors were opened and the unterrified rushed in—were James T. Brady, John Van Buren, Elijah F. Purdy, Jesse Eaton, Wm. Judson, H. Alker and other leading men of the Democratic persuasion. A moment after, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson was seen advancing to the stand, and the crowd hailed his coming with loud expressions of their jubilation.

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Jas. T. Brady for presiding officer. The nomination was ratified with loud cheers.

Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., nominated Daniel F. Tiemann and others, Vice-Presidents of the meeting. Marshal Rynders presented a list of Secretaries, which was adopted.

Whitehot Chandler, Esq., then read a series of resolutions indorsing the Administration of James Buchanan, declaring that in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry they recognised the legitimate result of the establishment of the Republican Party, denouncing the Republican administration of the New-York State Government, and the Registry Law, and ratifying the Democratic nominations.

Mr. Brady put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, and when he received a loud response in the affirmative announced that it was carried. "Carried! carried!" cried the voice of a drunken man, "why of course it's carried." And then there was laughter, with cries of "Shut up" and "Put him out," till the crowd settled down into a condition of comparative quiescence.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. Brady came forward and was received with three cheers. After expressing his gratification at the honor conferred upon him, he said it was not his intention at this time to discuss such political questions as specially affected a Presidential contest, nor to express any preference for any persons who might be presented as candidates at the next National Convention. They were there to ratify their State and county nominations and confer upon matters immediately concerning their welfare. Yet it would be quite remiss not to notice the recent occurrence at Harper's Ferry. The unfortunate old man who led the movement there had been convicted of capital offences and was in hazard of being sentenced to death. He, for one, would have been more gratified if John Brown's trial had been less precipitate; yet it was perfectly certain that on no state of facts consistent with his conduct could the case be varied, and that his only hope of escape must rest on legal propositions which his counsel had presented. Mr. Brady took occasion here to eulogise Mr. Chilton, of counsel for the prisoner, who, he said, would fearlessly and ably guard all the rights and interests of his client. Next, Mr. Brady called attention to "three choice extracts" from prominent commentators on the Brown rebellion! They emanated from Henry Ward Beecher, the New-York *Evening Post*, and that distinguished Mr. Forbes whom the Republicans seem now as anxious to repudiate as they were once to court and sustain. He read from Mr. Buchanan's sermon an excerpt, in which it was set forth that seventeen white men, without organization or the approval of any deliberative body, had most unexpectedly—without being called upon by the sufferers and undertaking all themselves—attacked an entire State to release and rescue an enslaved race. Here the Minister uttered no word and suggested no thought to the effect that Brown's conduct was immoral or unrighteous. He spoke of it only in reference to its policy and the chances of success. Then he assailed the Virginians as cowards, exclaiming: "I do not wonder that the Virginians feel humiliated," and eulogized old Brown, speaking of his "manly, independent soul, which rises high above all those among whom he is at present. Insane he may be." It seemed remarkable that a Christian Minister should assail all the people of a State because some, or even all, of her sons, surrounded by slaves—who so greatly outnumbered them—might be apprehensive of danger from a servile insurrection, extending, perhaps, over the whole South, and threatening their parents, wives, children, and themselves with rapine and massacre. The extract from the "frank, fanatical, and forcible Forbes" was as follows: "I caution them not to count for aid upon impracticable poets and chatterers, nor scheming politicians, cheating speculators, or those animals of neuter gender, men in petticoats, and women in breeches, or even in men who expect the Lord will do all for them. Heaven helps those only who help themselves, and all true men should cooperate with those who try to burst their bonds asunder. Only let the mode of operation be practical and not poetical. A day sooner or a day later the irrepressible conflict between Liberty and Slavery must commence." There they had the moral code of a Beecher illustrated in the sentiments of Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass and their associates, as expounded by Forbes. It was because he regarded Brown as the mere instrument of worse men that he uttered the hope that he might be set at large on condition of leaving Harper's Ferry forever. The fault of the outbreak was not with him. He did not charge that the Republican Party was cognizant of or would favor it, but he would say that it was a natural consequence of the course taken by men who were identified with the Republican Party, and that the party itself had sanctioned sentiments akin to those which stimulated Brown. The doctrines thus designated were pushed to extremes by a set of men, many of whom were found in Boston, that hot-bed of bigotry and treason. He could not think of them without recalling the inelegant but expressive lines of some disgusted Conservative:

"It's lucky that the sun and moon
Are both stuck up so high,
That no presumptuous hand can stretch
And pluck them from the sky;
If 'twere not so, I do believe,
That some reforming ass
Would recommend to take them down,
And light the world with gas."

Mr. Brady asserted that Mr. Seward was the apostle of such men, and that besides men he included States in his flock, for Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island had openly repudiated and nullified the Fugitive Slave law. In our State the Republicans had done their utmost to attest, by the passage of a Liberty bill, that they were not behind their brethren of the Eastern States in devotion to the treasonable doctrines advanced by Seward, and supported by such men as Hale and Giddings. If these men disregarded and assailed constitutions and laws, why not old Brown do so? The intelligent portion of the Republicans and the reflective citizens who belonged to no political party should ponder well the origin and consequences of these doctrines. They would find that Freedom was retarded by the course of the Abolitionists; that Slavery in the South could never be extinguished by such means as a Garrison might suggest, or a Brown execute; and that if the irrepressible conflict ever occur, it would result in the slaughter not only of the slaves, but of all the negroes on the continent. Having alluded to certain alleged acts of Republican misrule, and exhorted the Democracy to a united effort for the recovery of their power in the City and the State, he concluded by saying: "How often have you thought with pride of the motto of New-York, shown on the surface of the State Seal, "Excelsior"—higher! But that Seal has another side, which some of you may not have seen. It represents a rock, against which fierce surges lash. The rock defies their power. Let us toil to secure for our State a firmness like this, that it may stand immovable in honorable devotion to our Constitution and laws, however rudely it be assailed by the tempests of folly, fanaticism, bigotry, and crime.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brady's address, which had been repeatedly interrupted by vehement applause, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson was introduced.

REMARKS OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Mr. Dickinson, when the applause that greeted the announcement of his name had somewhat subsided, said he had not come from afar to discuss the municipal affairs of the City of New-York. He had come to speak of what concerned the condition of the entire Confederacy. He had spoken recently in Albany, in Rochester, in Syracuse, and in other prominent locations in the great State of New-York, and he knew that they would be pleased to hear that during thirty years he had never seen a better feeling among the Democracy of the State than existed at the present time. There had been many parties and many changes, but in all cases, in the politics of the country, there had been a right and a wrong—truth and falsehood—there had been a Democracy and an Opposition. Political parties in this country had commenced with the Democrats and Federalists—such were the names by which the first parties under the United States Government were known, and with the former the name had been the same from the time of Jefferson down to the present. The Democratic Party had never changed in principle and much angered in name. And to the party which, in the earlier history of the country, stood in opposition to the Democracy he could during its day say as was said of old, "With all thy faults, I love thee still." The Whig Party, which was an outshoot of the Federal Party, was still a National Party. But since the days its national proclivities caused to serve its purpose in opposition to the Democracy, had been as [illegible] stream, turning now to the North, now to the East and then to the West—ever changing, name and principle, as suited to serve the temporary purposes of its leaders. Recently, and after it had boxed the compass, it had taken passage on the Underground Railroad, leading on to devastation and destruction. The old Whig Party had leaders, who, with all the unsoundness of their doctrines, were still, in intention, national—they were without local or sectional prejudice. But the Whig Party and its leaders were too national, and after the old ship was acquitted and destroyed, and [illegible] affairs of the Union, at the head of the Whig Party, and taking in all the treachery of the Democracy. This opposition was formed to expel the infidel slaveholder from the holy Republican Party, and they went to Kansas with sanctified rifle to shoot the gospel into every creature. That Party had sanctioned the Browns and the blues; and whenever Kansas had shrieked, Republicanism lifted up its voice, and taking advantage of temporary divisions in the Democratic Party, it had carried the State. In process of time Kansas was "played out," but the men who had been engaged in the Republican enterprise kept on—they had not been satisfied. Now, they had been called Black Republicans; he had never called them by that name; but if he were to name them, he would call them the Brown Republicans, as the most appropriate name they could be called by at the present time. The Brown that they now turned their backs upon was, when in Kansas, a champion. He was not only Brown, but Ossawattomie Brown, Mr. Brown, Captain Brown, General Brown, and so on. But the moment he failed at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, he was "Old Brown," and "Crazy Old Brown." Now, what he declared was, that the acts of Brown were the natural fruit of the seed sown by the Republican Party. It was the fruit of the eternal excitement which had been kept up on the subject of Slavery, notwithstanding the fact that since the formation of the Government the Free States had been gradually gaining upon the Slave States—the Slave States had been growing weaker and the Free States had been growing stronger. In the beginning all the States were Slave States, but in the North they had abolished Slavery, and now the other States were only waiting for the Republican pressure to be taken off, to do with Slavery as the New-England States had done. That was what the Democratic party wished to leave them to do. The Democratic party was the party of equal rights and justice to all. It granted the same right to the South that had been acted upon by the North, which was to allow them to abolish Slavery, when it seemed to them best, and in their own good time. In opposition to that the Republicans had commenced and were carrying on the "irrepressible conflict" between the Free and the Slave States, and the result was insurrection and bloodshed. He held the Republican Party responsible for the bloodshed that had occurred at Harper's Ferry, for it was in the spirit of their teachings that the slaves had been ripened with murderous deliberation. Who had found the means for maturing the plan; who had placed pikes and guns in their hands; and who had set them on to shed American blood? He left it for the people to say. In the day of Judgment he believed that Attila, the Hun, and Hyner Kyll would stand better than those who had inaugurated the "irrepressible conflict." In conclusion he reviewed the course of the Democratic and Republican parties, and expressed the belief that the tendency of the latter was undeniably to disunion; and said that the Union, when once torn and scattered asunder would be as a second fall of man, but more terrible and fatal, because it would be beyond the power of redemption.

When Mr. Dickinson had resumed his seat, Mr. John Van Buren was loudly called for. These demands were only quieted by Mr. Brady, in assuring the meeting that Mr. Van Buren had been present and was anxious to speak, but was obliged, at the latest moment, to leave, in consequence of the information that a member of his family had just arrived by the *Arago*.

Then the voice of the meeting burst into conflicting shouts, in which the names of Kelly and Cochrane were most audible. Neither appeared. McLeon Murphy was the next speaker called for; but he, too, was not forthcoming.

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

Just as the suspense began to grow irritating, Mr. John Cochrane presented himself, doffed his cap and overcoat, and was duly introduced. In addressing the audience as fellow Democrats, he believed (he said) that their invincible spirit never tired. It seemed to grow brighter and stronger as the hours waxed. He had been spared much labor this evening, by the fact that all that had been already said, depicted in glowing colors the vicissitudes of that fight which they had to encounter; was an enunciation of those principles with which they were armed; was calculated to guard them against defeat, and to carry dismay into the ranks of the foe. He went on to charge that the atmosphere of the camp of Black Republicanism was murky with the idea of the "irrepressible conflict," and argued that, as men like Seward, Giddings, Hale and Chase had been proved to be cognizant of Brown's designs, and silently acquiesced in his mad and treasonable efforts, the party of which they were the acknowledged leaders must be held responsible.

With enthusiastic cheers for Mr. Brady, the meeting, on Mr. Cochrane's motion, was pronounced adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Historical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at their rooms, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. The President, Hon. Luther Bradish, occupied the Chair, and the attendance was quite full. Among the papers submitted to the Society, and read by the Librarian, George H. Moore, Esq., was a communication written in September, 1775, from Isaac Wilkins, of Westchester County, to Lord North, submitting a plan for compromise and pacification between the Colonies and England. A paper was read from Dr. Robert Wilson, author of a "History of Mexico," recently published, in advocacy of the authenticity of his writings as compared with those of other authors who have occupied the same ground, and embodying several communications from Mr. Prescott, the historian, relative to the merits of Mr. Wilson's book. After a few remarks from Mr. Benedict, questioning the propriety of the Society's meddling with the subject, Rev. Dr. Osgood made a motion, which was agreed to, that the thanks of the Society be voted to Mr. Wilson for his communication, and that the subject be commended to the consideration of all American scholars. A number of original letters contained in the Society's collection, and which have never been published, were read by the Librarian. Among them are several written by Dr. Franklin, one of which announced the formation of a fund for sending an expedition on board a vessel called the *Argo*, in search of the Northwest Passage. This was the earliest suggestion of the kind ever started in America for this purpose. Another letter was a characteristic one from Gen. Gates to his wife, announcing the surrender of Burgoyne. The Treasurer's report announced that the receipts of the Society for the year have been $8,242 87, all of which, with the exception of $45 75 has been expended. The publication fund, formed by the individual subscriptions of the members, has reached the sum of $8787 8. The interest of this fund is intended for the publication, in book form, of valuable documents from the Society's collection, which can be obtained from no other source. In the course of the evening, relics of Revolutionary interest were submitted for the inspection of the Society.

Street-Cleaning.—Two weeks ago Mr. R. A. Smith, the proprietor of the street-sweeping machines, undertook to keep the principal thoroughfares of the City clean for a sum one-half as large as that which, under the old order of things, was expended for that object. What he has accomplished during this brief period is evident to all. No one complains now—as everybody did formerly—that the City is filthy; on the contrary, the defamers of the contractor say that there is no necessity for sweeping the streets so often. They tell the City officials whom they desire to influence, that two or three times a week is as often as the machines should be used in Broadway, and that the other thoroughfares should be swept once a week, and no more. The City Inspector, on the other hand, declares that the work has given him perfect satisfaction; and that as long as Mr. Smith keeps the streets as clean as they now are, receiving at the same time a reduced compensation, he will stand by the agreement entered into with him. Mr. Smith, for his part, says that the longer his machines are kept at work the cleaner the thoroughfares of the City will become; and that the sprinkling the streets having ceased, a brief period only will be required to put them in the best attainable condition. Nevertheless, as they are now, he is willing to submit his work, after so short a trial as he has had, to the verdict of the impartial. At the same time he justly complains that the ordinances which have from time to time been enacted to prevent the throwing of garbage, &c., into the streets, are not enforced; that the pavements are sadly in want of repair, whereby the difficulty of cleaning them is greatly enhanced; and that in its operations he meets with opposition from inspectors and other interested parties.

De Cordova's Lecture on Wall-street.—Clinton Hall was filled last evening, the popularity of the lecturer and the novelty of the subject having attracted a numerous audience. The lecture was an extremely telling effort. The various businesses done in Wall-street, and especially the operations of the Board of Brokers were humorously described, exciting the laughter and applause of the audience as each successive hit was recognized. The lecturer defended Wall-street, with some warmth, against the denunciations which he said are frequently hurled against that thoroughfare by the suburban and rural prints, and showed that the persons actually doing business in Wall-street, although extremely "smart" people, conduct their operations with honor and probity. The company were demonstrative in their applause at the close of the lecture.

Serious Accidents.—Walter Higgins, of No. 22 Trinity-place, a member of the Coughlin Guards, slipped and fell upon the bayonet of his gun, while returning from a target excursion. A serious wound was inflicted in his abdomen.... While Mrs. Stagnell, of No. 28 Whtte-street, was out riding on Saturday afternoon, with her child and servant, the horse became unmanageable and ran down Broadway at full speed. The carriage was overturned by coming in contact with an omnibus, and the servant was badly bruised, while Mrs. Stagnell and her child escaped unhurt.

An Election Fight in Advance.—Justice Brownell issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of the brothers Peter, John and William Masterson, on a charge of having beaten Thomas Flynn, who resides in Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. Peter Masterson is a candidate for Assembly in the Tenth District, and the difficulty is said to have originated in Flynn's giving his influence in favor of Thomas Cushing, the opposing candidate.

Children for the West.—Yesterday afternoon a party of more than fifty boys, from the Children's Aid Society, left the City, under the charge of Mr. Charles O'Conner. Several large boys from the Newsboys' Lodging-House were among them. They were bound for the West, where it is hoped they may find the homes they have never enjoyed here.

Collision.—The steamboat *Traveler*, of the New-Haven line, which left this port Monday evening, when off City Island, came in collision with the schr. *Marietta Smith*, of Fairhaven, and had wheel-house, larboard paddle-box, captain's and mates' state-rooms carried away. The schooner lost bowsprit, jibboom, cutwater-head, and all the forward rigging. The steamer was yesterday morning towed to the City by the *Elm City*, and will go on the dock for repairs. The first and second officers of the steamer are badly injured.

The Liquor Dealers' Society.—This body held its monthly meeting last evening at Hildebrand's. The regular reports of Committees were adopted, and that of the Treasurer showed the finances to be in a flourishing condition. The 8th article of the By-Laws was amended, requiring the indorsement of the Treasurer on all drafts upon Trust or Savings Institutions.

Fires.—A fire broke out last evening in the store No. 101 William-street, which J. Jacobs, clothier, occupies. The insurance patrol and firemen extinguished the flames when $200 worth of property had been destroyed. Insurance covers the loss.... There was a false alarm for the Fourth District last evening, which was caused by smoke issuing from the coal-oil manufactory, No. 512 Broadway.

Singular Accident to a Child.—As Eliza Mullane, a little girl six years of age, living at No. 83 Baxter-street, was going with a pitcher to get some milk, she slipped and fell. The pitcher was broken, and one of the pieces came in contact with her throat, making a frightful gash. The child was picked up by a policeman and taken to the Hospital. Her life is despaired of.

Inflation of the Great Balloon.—At 12¼ o'clock yesterday Prof. Lowe commenced the inflation of his monster balloon. Every precaution had been taken to guard against accidently the entanglement of the apparatus, and at intervals during the afternoon the gas was turned on. So far as it was allowed to progress the inflation was perfectly successful.

Longshoreman Drowned.—Yesterday, the body of Mr. Wm. Dunn, of No. 16 West-street, who has been missing for nearly two weeks, was found in the water at Pier No. 4 North River. He was last seen lying upon a bale of cotton on the Pier, and it is supposed that he fell asleep and rolled into the river. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman.

Lectures.—Rev. Dr. Scudder commences next week a course of five lectures on India. His ability as a lecturer, and his familiarity with the country which is to form the theme of his discourse, will give unusual attractiveness to this series. The subject of each will be found in an other column.

Police Reports.

Counterfeiter and Thief.—Last Saturday, George Mermine purchased at Henry B. Melville's jewelry store, No. 76 Bleecker-street, a few dollars worth of goods, for which he paid with a ten-dollar bill on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of the State of New-York. On Monday he called at the same store, and said he wished to exchange his watch for another, agreeing to pay $11, the difference in valuation between the two. He offered Mr. Melville two ten-dollar notes—one on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, and the other on the Citizens' Bank of Baltimore. The hills were sent to a broker, who pronounced them to be counterfeit. Mermine endeavored to escape by jumping through the window as soon as he found that it was known the bills were bad, but Officer Williams, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested him and took him before Justice Quackenbush, who committed him for examination. A pair of sleeve buttons were found in Mermine's possession, which were identified by Mr. Melville as having been stolen from his store. Mermine says that he recently came from Boston, and that the bills were given him by one Heid, who lives in Twenty-first-street, in exchange for larger bills. Justice Quackenbush committed him for examination.

A Gang of Burglars Routed.—The store of John Lewis, No. 86 Houston-street, was broken into on Sunday night, and two firkins of butter, worth $55, were carried off. Officers Mershon and Warren, of the Eleventh Precinct, in investigating the matter, received information that the property was concealed in the wood-shed of a house corner of Willett and Stanton streets. There the officers not only recovered the butter, but found Andrew Stumpf, one of the thieves, who was induced to give the names of James Farrell and James Gallagher as his confederates in the burglary. The prisoners were taken before Justice Brennan, at Essex Market, where, in the course of the day, three other complaints for burglary were lodged against them. They are accused of breaking into a dying establishment in Columbia-street, and robbing the proprietors of $134 worth of goods; also, of stealing a horse from Peter Hines, and a wagon from James Coyle, which were taken from the stable, No. 218 Pitt-street. The prisoners were committed for further examination.

Alleged Robbery.—Ann M. Turney who keeps a porter-house in Oliver-street, was arrested, last evening, on a charge of stealing $80 in money from Joseph Foss, a German grocer. Foss alleges that on Saturday evening he called at Mrs. Turney's to find a friend, and that while there he was drugged and robbed. The accused was locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house.

Stabbing Affray on Ship-board.—While two of the sailors on the ship *Plymouth Rock*, were engaged in a fight, yesterday, Benjamin Schirm, the second officer of the ship interfered to separate them and was severely stabbed by one of the parties in two places. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital, while those engaged in the affray were committed to jail.

Suspected of Grand Larceny.—Charles Kehoe was held for examination by Justice Brennan on a charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at $75, from Miss Margaret Chilton, of No. 38 Gouverneur-street. It is alleged that the property mysteriously disappeared from a bureau drawer while Kehoe was visiting at the house.

Theft of Silver-Plated Ware.—Officer Lease yesterday arrested a man named John White, who is accused, with two others, of stealing $60 worth of silver ware from the store No. 17 Maiden-lane on the 12th ult. White was held for examination by Justice Osborn. The Police are in search of his confederates.

Harbor Thief Arrested.—Peter Ellis was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a part of the cargo of the Danish brig *Mary Ann*.

REGISTRY OF CITY VOTERS.

Large Number of Names Entered—The Lists nearly Completed.

Yesterday being one of the two final days appointed by law for correcting the Registry list of voters in this City, the Registrars were at their various districts to receive the names of all new voters not already entered, and to correct the lists by erasing the names of such voters as were reported to have moved out of their respective districts. On a personal visit through most of the Wards, and by inquiry at the various places where the registers were kept, it was ascertained that very general attention has been paid on the part of voters to the duty of registering their names.

In the First Ward, First District, nearly 700 names were on the alphabetical list, many being names not previously on the poll-list. In the Second District fifty new names were entered up to 1 o'clock, the total number on the register being nearly 600.

In the Third Ward, Third District, 28 new entries were made up to 1½ P. M., the total on the list being 357. The evening would be more favorable for the mechanics and working men to come in. The vote of this Ward, it was thought, would be not far from 1,100. In the Fourth District only 10 new names were entered up to 2 P. M. The whole list will be about 122 voters. Those on the old list have taken little pains to see that their names are registered, believing that it would be all right when the time comes to vote. The same is true of most other Wards.

In the Fifth Ward, Second District, 17 were registered up to noon, the total on the list being 275. At the Fourth District they registered 24 new names during the forenoon. The citizens are here mostly permanent residents. It is a new District, and many have called to see that they were properly entered. In the Eighth District 60 new voters were registered, the whole number registered being 500, of whom about 300 are now living in the District. They expected a large accession after 6 o'clock. In the Seventh District 287 voters are enrolled, and the list will contain about 300.

Eighth Ward, Fifth District.—Here 20 new names had been entered during the morning. The total, including the old poll-list, is 320. There are thought to be 400 legal voters in the district. There was a general disposition to get enrolled.

In the Ninth District 30 names were received, and the total registered was 387. There was a general interest to be registered. In the Tenth 20 had come in, and 256 were the numbers enrolled.

In the Eleventh District 24 new names were handed in up to 3 o'clock, the total being 260, and 50 more would probably be reported before the close of the office to-day. The Twelfth District will have a total of 260 voters; 12 new names had been entered.

In the Fifteenth Ward and Fourth District the original poll list contained 631, and there have been two names entered for one that has moved away. Twenty new names were entered yesterday up to 3 o'clock P. M. In the Fifth District ten new voters had been appended to the poll list. Six names of persons removed had been erased. The total number remaining was 257. In the Tenth, twenty-five new comers had been enrolled, increasing the roll to 275.

In the Fourteenth Ward, Eighth District, a good business had been done, sixty-five new names having been received and entered. The whole number in the District would be 300.

The foregoing is an average of the proceedings at all the different precincts of the City. The opinion generally expressed by the Registrars was, that notwithstanding some objectionable features attaching to the new law, it would greatly reduce the irregularities heretofore existing, and keep the voters straight. No important disturbances occurred. Today will finish the work of enrolling, after which those whose names are not down will experience some difficulty in getting their vote in on election day, unless they can procure an obliging neighbor or two to swear for them.

Mrs. Parker, the wife of Mr. Edward Parker, of Newark, and for several seasons the manager and leading actress in the theatre of that City, died on Friday at the residence of Mr. N. B. Clarke. Mrs. Parker formerly occupied a prominent position in Mr. Burton's company.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Lecture of Gov. Banks at the Athenæum.—The Brooklyn Mercantile Library course of lectures for the season was inaugurated last night, at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, by an address from the Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, on "Personal Character," with especial reference to the character of Washington. The audience entirely filled the building, and the lecturer was repeatedly and loudly applauded. His lecture was not a new one,—he apologized for that,—but probably few of his hearers had ever listened to it before. How the personal character of great men—legislators, philosophers, poets, warriors—operated on nations and swayed the destinies of the race among whom they were born, was the theme of the discourse. No allusion was made to contemporary politics, but Washington was eulogised for leaving in his will his protest against Slavery. He was not the first, but he was the leading Abolitionist of the country. In his will he wrote the word Emancipation, as in letters of living light, between Orion and the Pleiades. Referring to the frantic cry of the ultraists, both north and south of Mason and Dixon's line, Mr. Banks protested against any debate or idea about dissolving the Union. If it ever should fall, all future ages would groan for the foul act. The man who would imperil the Union was not born of woman. The second lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday next, by George W. Curtis.

A Series of Parks.—At a meeting of the Commissioners on Parks, held Monday evening in the Mayor's office, a communication was received from Morris Reynolds, Esq., proposing a line of Parks to extend across the Island from the vicinity of Bay Ridge, near Fort Hamilton, to Hurlgate. His project is to have one Park of 100 acres near Greenwood Cemetery; another of the same size on Prospect Hill, to include the Reservoir; another of 200 acres between the Clove Road and East New-York, which shall embrace the parade-ground; another of 100 acres, to include the Evergreens and Cypress Hills Cemeteries; another of the same size on the high ground between Cypress Hill and Ravenswood on the Sound. This embraces about 600 acres of land on the highest part of the Island. The subject was referred to a Special Committee of three to make an examination and report.

Ratification Meeting.—The independent Democrats of Kings County held a mass ratification meeting in City Hall-square, last evening. It was the largest political gathering of the season thus far. B. F. Sawyer, Esq., presided, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. Addresses were made by B. G. Brown, Judge Morris, H. M. Hatfield, and others. An effort was made to prevent Judge Morris from speaking, but the Police quickly dispersed the intruders.

The Water Works.—The contractors stopped the pump-engine at East New-York again yesterday on account of the action of the Common Council in refusing to formally consent to the Water Act of April last, and because the Comptroller has determined not to issue the bonds for work under that act, as ordered by the recent decision of Judge Lott. There is water enough in the Reservoir to last about ten days.

Board of Education.—The only business of public interest transacted at the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, was the adoption of a report, without a dissenting vote, against teaching the French and German languages in the Public Schools.

Assembly Nominations.—At a meeting of the Democratic Assembly Convention for the Seventh District, Jacob C. Cockroft was nominated for Assembly in place of Frank Swift, declined.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Nov. 1.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	90¾	522 N. Y. Cen. R.....	80¾
15,000 do	90	100 do.....	b30 80¾
11,000 Virginia State 6s	94⅜	500 do.....	s30 80½
5,000 Missouri St. 6s..	85½	100 do.....	s10 80⅝
50,000 do.....	s30 85½	200 do.....	s30 80¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st M.Bs.	85	100 do.....	80¾
21,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8's c.1st M.S.F.C.B.	84½	100 Erie Railroad.....	7¼
2,000 Mich.So. 2d m. b.	39	600 do.....	7½
1,000 do.....	38¾	100 Harlem Railroad..	10
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	85	300 Reading Rail'd.	b60 38⅛
2,000 L.I.E.&W. 2d m. b	31	200 do.....	38⅛
4,000 H. & St. J. R. bs.	62½	400 do.....	38⅛
10 Im. & Traders' Bk.	109	500 do.....	s30 38
10 Park Bank.....	106½	200 do.....	b30 38⅛
50 Cumber. Coal Pref.	14½	50 Mich. Cent. R..	b60 40
50 do.	b60 14⅜	82 do.....	40
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	103¾	50 do.....	s60 40
10 Bank of New-York.	104	10 M. So. & N. Ia. R..	5½
41 Union Bank.....	97	70 Panama Railroad..	122
100 Del. & H. C. Co..at 60	97	400 do.....	s60 121¾
150 Canton Company..	18	200 Gal. & Ch'go R.	s30 73
30 Penn. Coal Co.....	831½	100 do.....	b30 73¼
310 Pac. Mi. St. Co....	71	450 do.....	73¼
200 do.....	b30 71	100 Clev. & Tol. R..	b60 20¾
50 do.....	s30 70⅝	100 do.....	20¾
50 do.....	s10 70¾	500 Chicago & R'k I'd R.	20¾
50 do.....	s30 70¾	5 New-Jersey Zinc ..	70
100 do.....	70⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	100	130 N. Y. Central R....	80¾
1,500 N.Y.Cen.6s.ex in	90⅜	100 do.....	s60 80⅜
1,000 Mich.So. 2d M.B.	38¾	100 do.....	s10 80⅜
70 Phenix Bank.....	108	100 Erie Railroad.....	6
10 National Bank.....	99	100 Mich. Cen. R....	b10 40⅝
100 Illinois Cen. R...	b60 65¾	50 M.S.&N.I.R.G.S.s.	s30 17⅛
50 do.....	65⅜	100 do.....	17¾
25 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	71	5 Panama Railroad ..	122⅜
50 do.....	s60 70⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R..	s30 73¼
50 do.....	s60 71	50 do.....	73⅜
100 do.....	b30 71⅛	200 do.....	b30 73⅜
100 do.....	71⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R....	20⅜
100 do.....	b60 71½		

Tuesday, Nov. 1—P. M.

The dull tone of the Stock Market noticed yesterday, was partially recovered from to-day. The business at the early Board was light, as sellers were indisposed to meet the demand at Monday's prices. In the afternoon the bids for most descriptions on the Share list were advanced ¼@½ ₰ cent., and the market finally left off quite firm. The last sales of New-York Central were at 80⅜@⅝; of Panama, 122½; Pacific Mail, 71½; Delaware and Hudson, 97; Galena, 73⅜; Toledo, 20¼; Michigan Southern, common shares, $55⅜@$5; Erie, $8, and $8⅛ subsequently asked; Michigan, guarantced, 17⅜@⅞; Michigan Southern, 40½; Rock Island, 62¾@⅞, and Illinois Central 65½ ₰ cent. There was a light offering through the whole day of New-York Central, and the registered sales are under 2,000 shares. Letters from Albany advise that October closed on a very active traffic, especially in freights, and the calculation is that at least $725,000 will be returned for the month, against $650,300 same month last year. The accounts both by mail and telegraph of the Grain trade of Chicago have imparted firmness to Galena and Rock Island; and, as this trade East must soon come over the Michigan roads, in place of water transportation around the Lakes, there is a steadier feeling in Southern and Central Michigan shares. Even the low-priced common shares of the Southern have attracted attention. They have gone up from $4¼@$6. The second mortgages of the Company have recovered to 39 ₰ cent. after selling as low as 34 ₰ cent, the Sinking Funds 53, after being done at 50 ₰ cent. The traffic over the Galena line for 28 days in October is $192,000. The two working days additional will probably place the return over $200,000, against $141,000 same month last year. The Coal shares are all improving. An early Winter, a specimen of which we have already experienced, and a hard one, will add largely to the consumption of anthracite. The deliveries for the Delaware and Hudson Company are now 70 ₰ cent. ahead of last season, and the increase through their Canal, including the transportation of Coal for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, is 265,000 tons, or 1,138,000 tons to date, against 873,000 same period last season. The Stock sold to-day at 97 ₰ cent., being a further rise of 1 ₰ cent. Pennsylvania Coal brought 83¼, and Reading was firmer, 38⅛@⅜ ₰ cent. The change in the demand for Pacific Mail and Panama shares was quite sudden this afternoon. The annual meeting of the Mail Company's shareholders is fixed for the 9th inst., when the Board of Directors is to be elected. The half-yearly dividend is stated to be in doubt, and yet the shares after selling at 70¾@⅞ in the forenoon, brought 71¾ at the close. Panama recovered from 121½ to 122½ ₰ cent. In this Stock there has been some realizing on the recent heavy advance. The business in State Stocks was not important. Prices ½ ₰ cent. off in Tennessee sixes and steady for Missouris. The sales of and bids for Railway Bonds show rather a firm demand for the mortgages and common Bonds of the New-York and some of the Western Companies. Central sixes, 90½ ex-coupon; no seven ₰ cents offered, 102 bid. Erie firsts, 85; seconds, 75; thirds, 65; fourths, 42@45; convertibles, 24 bid. The Shares of this Company were in demand this afternoon at $8, as stated above, the advance being predicated by the favorable progress making with the English plan of reorganization. One of the English Directors, Mr. Splatt, has subscribed $1,500,000 in Bonds and Shares, to the terms proposed by this plan. The General market left off firm.

In Money affairs, we have no change in rates to report. There is a fair business doing in Loans on demand at from 5@6 ₰ cent. The Bill Brokers continue to report a moderate offering of prime paper outside of Bank, the terms being within 6@7 ₰ cent., according to date. The Exchanges closed for the Boston mail 110@110¼ for Bankers' bills, drawn on the spot, most of the business being accomplished yesterday at 110 ₰ cent., and 109¾@110 for Southern drawn Bank or Bank indorsed bills on London. The Hamburg steamer to-day took out $300,000 in Gold and Silver. The Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports last week amounted to 50,000 bales, as against 66,000 bales the previous week, and 45,000 bales same week last season. The stock on hand has run up to 450,000 bales, the heaviest for the third week in October for seven years past. The following is the

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports....	645,000	560,000	249,000	448,000	481,000
Ex. to Great Britain.	181,000	163,000	87,000	150,000	162,000
Exports to France....	51,000	54,000	19,000	41,000	33,000
Ex. to other F. P....	20,000	12,000	16,000	15,000	34,000
Total Exports.....	252,000	169,000	122,000	106,000	229,000
Stock on hand.....	450,000	388,000	169,000	303,000	289,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports....	137,000	110,000	38,000	92,000	81,000
Ex. to Great Britain.	33,000	23,000	30,000	21,000	38,000
Exports to France....	10,000	20,000	6,000	8,000	9,000
Ex. to other F. P....	7,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	9,000
Total Exports.....	50,000	45,000	40,000	33,000	56,000

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad has issued a notice to the holders of its Bonds due Dec. 1, 1860, offering payment, one-half cash and the balance in first and only Mortgage Bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which will be stated on application to the Treasurer. It is quite certain that the concern is, entitled to *no* indulgence whatever in the renewal of this loan. The conduct of the management since the Schuyler

The New-York Times.

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VIRGINIA REBELLION.

John Brown Sentenced to Death.

His Address to the Court and Jury.

EDWARD COPPIE FOUND GUILTY.

CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Messrs. RUSSELL and SENNETT, from Boston, reached here to-day.

COOK was brought before the Magistrate's Court, and waived an examination.

COPPIE'S trial was resumed. No witnesses were called for the defence.

Mr. HARDING opened for the Commonweatth; Messrs. HOYT and GRISWOLD followed for the defendant, and Mr. HUNTER closed for the prosecution. The speeches were of marked ability.

Mr. GRISWOLD asked for several instructions to the jury, which were all granted by the Court, and the jury retired.

BROWN was then brought in, and the Court-house was immediately thronged.

The Court gave its decision on the motion for an arrest of judgment, overruling the objections made. On the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State, the Judge ruled that where allegiance is due treason may be committed. Most of the States have passed laws against treason. The objections as to the form of the verdict rendered the Court also regarded as insufficient.

The Clerk then asked Mr. BROWN whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him.

Mr. BROWN immediately rose, and in a clear, distinct voice said:

I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted—viz., a design on my part to free slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last Winter when I went into Missouri and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moving them through the country, and finally leaving them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend murder or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection. I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved—for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right; every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward, rather than punishment. This Court acknowledges, too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament, which teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them. It teaches me further, to remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected. But I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention and what was not. I never had any design against the liberty of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason or excite slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say also in regard to the statements made by some of those who were connected with me. I fear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one but joined me of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now, I have done.

While Mr. BROWN was speaking perfect quiet prevailed, and when he had finished the Judge proceeded to pronounce sentence. After a few prefatory remarks, he said that no reasonable doubt could exist of the guilt aof the prisoner, nd sentenced him to be hung in public on Friday, the 2d of December next.

Mr. BROWN received his sentence with composure.

The only demonstration made was by the clapping of the hands of one man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson County. This was promptly snppressed, and much regret is expressed by the citizens at its occurrence.

After being out an hour the jury came in with a verdict that COPPIE was guilty on all the counts in the indictment. His counsel gave notice of a motion for arrest of judgment, as in Mr. BROWN'S case.

The Court then adjourned.

NAT TURNER, THE VIRGINIA HERO.

LECTURE OF REV. J. SELLA MARTIN.

The third lecture of the *Anglo-African* course was delivered last evening in the Shiloh Church by Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, of Lawrence, Mass. His subject was, "NAT TURNER, the Virginia hero." In commencing, the lecturer wished to correct a statement in the *Anglo-African Magazine* for October, that in 1830 emancipation had just commenced in New-York, and had been arrested in Virginia by NAT TURNER and the Walker family. From 1826 to 1840 spirited discussions had been held in Virginia in regard to emancipation, and it was in 1831 that an emancipation act failed by one vote of passing the Virginia Legislature. The causes of its failure were the invention of the cotton gin and the great demand for slaves. It had been said that NAT TURNER was a fanatic. He only is a fanatic who is opposed to truth. WASHINGTON opposed himself to the most powerful nation on earth, yet he was considered a conservative. Now, fanaticism and conservatism had changed places. The present conservative was the former fanatic, and the conservative of yesterday is the fanatic of to-day. No matter whether one spoke by word of mouth, as PHILLIPS and GARRISON; or by the pen, as BECCUEA; or by the sword, as JOHN BROWN—all these were true conservatives. It was strange, passing strange, that in 1776 the American people failed to see the power of the logic now used. It was not fanaticism then. He thanked God that liberty had always been radical, and that no one had ever borne in the army of freedom the standard of fanaticism, properly so called. Moses and Socrates were moral fanatics. Jesus Christ was a religious fanatic. Our conservatives were the Gerrit Smiths, the Garrisons, the Phillips and the Horace Greeleys, the tallest of them all. Could he lay his hand upon a bundle of fanatics, he would grasp RUFUS CHOATE, with his little package labelled "glittering generalities," and EDWARD EVERETT, who prated so much of WEBSTER. CHOATE got his education in a Democratic caucus, WEBSTER in the Senate, and EVERETT from both of them. This trio were the greatest fanatics since the time of BENEDICT ARNOLD. From these he turned to the conservative of Virginia. NATHANIEL TURNER was born in the county of Southampton, Va., on the 2d of October, 1800. Mr. MARTIN had no fanciful tales to relate of his precocious childhood, for he supposed he ate, slept and grew like other boys. Superstition had attributed to him supernatural powers, which had a great influence on his life. It had been said that NAT. TURNER never had a dollar; but he had many a dollar which he spent for powder, too. His misfortune was he never learnt to steal. He was a great diplomat. Here the speaker retated several instances where NAT. TURNER had, by his tact, shielded the slaves from punishment when their plans had been betrayed. TURNER'S favorite book of the Bible was Revelations, and his interpretation of it had a hidden meaning to his followers. He was always a true, honest, sympathizing man. NAT TURNER was a great leader. He avoided the difficulty of all insurrections, viz.: too much system and too much organization. It was not till 1830 that he unfolded his plan to any one, and then only to his most intimate friend. On the night of the 21st of October, 1831, he sallied out, with a few associates, to his work of insurrection. The party killed fifty-five white persons, and added to their number seventy slaves. The foray fatled because the depredators extended their work of violence beyond the limits assigned them. TURNER fled to a swamp and ere long was captured. When asked at his trial whether he was guilty or not guilty, he said, "I am not guilty of murder, but I am guilty of insurrection, and, so help me God, if I could live my life over, I would do the same thing again." He was permitted to speak to the slaves as he stood on the gallows, provided that he would persuade them not to revolt, but so scathing was his irony that the executioners gagged him. Mr. MARTIN then gave his views upon the late insurrection. He deemed the first requisite of such a movement to be a possibility of success. Had JOHN BROWN gone down to South Carolina, where on every plantation there are five hundred slaves to one or two white men, and taken five or six of these together, he would have been as fully justified as were our fathers in the Revolution. If he [the speaker] had the courage and martial talent, he would not hesitate to do just as JOHN BROWN had done. He would give his sanction to any movement that would break the chain of the suffering slaves. If it could be done by the sunshine of peace, he hoped that God would send that sunshine; but if by leaden bullets, let them be used. Any way to let the colored man have his freedom. In vain he had waited for emancipation. Let the free negroes arise and help Old JOHN BROWN. He wished the reporters to understand that he was not speaking for the Shiloh Church, but for J. SELLA MARTIN, and he cared not what it might cost him. Now was the critical time, when, before God and all honest men, three martyrs were to be tried in Virginia. They stood absolved of all sin, as did WASHINGTON, and it behooved all the colored people to remember that these men had jeopardized their lives for them. Prayer unceasing should be offered up for them, and if money was needed to carry them through the trial, it should be freely given. We ought to feel that JOHN BROWN is the noblest Virginian of them all.

The lecturer thanked his audience for their kind attention to his remarks. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

CANADA WEST, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

To the Editor of the Rochester Democrat:

I notice that the telegraph makes Mr. COOK, (one of the unfortunate insurgents at Harper's Ferry, and now a prisoner in the hands of the thing calling itself the Government of Virginia, but which, in fact, is but an organized conspiracy by one party of the people, against the other and weaker,) denounce me as a coward—and to assert that I promised to be present in person at the Harper's Ferry Insurrection. This is certainly a very grave Impeachment, whether viewed in its bearings upon friends, or upon foes, and you will not think it strange that I should take a somewhat serious notice of it. Having no acquaintance whatever with Mr. COOK, and never having exchanged a word with him about the Harper's Ferry insurrection, I am disposed to doubt that he could have used the language concerning me, which the wires attributed to him. The lightning, when speaking for itself, is among the most direct, reliable and truthful of things; but when speaking for the terror-stricken slaveholders at Harper's Ferry, it has been made the swiftest of liars. Under their nimble and trembling fingers it magnified seventeen men into seven hundred—and has since filled the columns of the New-York *Herald* for days with interminable contradictions. But assuming that it has told only the simple truth as to the saying of Mr. COOK in this instance, I have this answer to make to my accuser: Mr. COOK may be perfectly right in denouncing me as a coward. I have not one word to say in defence or vindication of my character for courage. I have always been more distinguished for running than fighting—and tried by the Harper's Ferry insurrection test, I am most miserably deficient in courage—even more so than COOK, when he deserted his brave old Captain and fled to the mountains. To this extent, Mr. COOK is entirely right, and will meet no contradiction from me or from anybody else. But wholly, grievously and most unaccountably wrong is Mr. COOK, when he asserts that I promised to be present in person at the Harper's Ferry insurrection. Of whatever other imprudence and indiscretion I may have been guilty, I have never made a promise so rash and wild as this. The taking of Harper's Ferry was a measure never encouraged by my word or by my vote, at any time or place; my wisdom or my cowardice, has not only kept me from Harper's Ferry, but has equally kept me from making any promise to go there. I desire to be quite emphatic here—for of all guilty men, he is the guiltiest who lures his fellow men to an undertaking of this sort, under promise of assistance, which he afterwards fails to render. I therefore declare that there is no man living, and no man dead, who, if living, could truthfully say that I ever promised him or anybody else, either conditionally or otherwise, that I would be present in person at the Harper's Ferry insurrection. My field of labor for the abolition of Slavery has not extended to an attack upon the United States Arsenal. In the teeth of the documents already published, and of those which may hereafter be published, I affirm that no man connected with that insurrection, from its noble and heroic leader down, can connect my name with a single broken promise of any sort whatever. So much I deem it proper to say negatively.

The time for a full statement of what I know, and of all I know, of this desperate but sublimely disinterested effort to emancipate the slaves of Maryland and Virginia from their cruel task-masters has not yet came, and may never come. In the denial which I have now made, my motive is more a respectful consideration for the opinions of the slaves' friends, than from my fear of being made an accomplice in the general *conspiracy* against Slavery. I am ever ready to write, speak, publish, organize, combine, and even to conspire against Slavery, when there is a reasonable hope for success. Men who live by robbing their fellowmen of their labor and liberty, have forfeited their right to know anything of the thoughts, feelings or purposes of those whom they rob and plunder. They have by the single act of Slaveholding, voluntarily, placed themselves beyond the laws of justice and honor, and have become only fitted for companionship with thieves and pirates—the common enemies of God and of all mankind. While it shall be considered right to protect oneself against thieves, burglars, robbers and assassins, and to slay a wild beast in the act of devouring his human prey, it can never be wrong for the imbruted and whip-scarred slaves, or their friends, to hunt, harass and even strike down the traffickers in human flesh. If anybody is disposed to think less of me on account of this sentiment; or because I may have had a knowledge of what was about to occur, and did not assume the base and detestable character of an informer, he is a man whose good or bad opinion of me may be equally repugnant and despicable. Entertaining this sentiment, I may be asked why I did not join JOHN BROWN—the noble old hero whose one right hand has shaken the foundation of the American Union, and whose ghost will haunt the bedchambers of all the born and unborn Slaveholders of Virginia through all their generations, filling them with alarm and consternation! My answer to this has already been given, at least impliedly given. "The tools to those that can use them." Let every man work for the abolition of Slavery in his own way. I would help all, and hinder none. My position in regard to the Harper's Ferry insurrection may be easily inferred from these remarks, and I shall be glad if those papers which have spoken of me in connection with it, would find room for this brief statement.

I have no apology for keeping out of the way of those gentlemanly United States Marshals, who are said to have paid Rochester a somewhat protracted visit lately, with a view to an interview with me. A Government recognizing the validity of the Dred Scott decision, at such a time as this, is not likely to have any very charitable feelings towards me, and if I am to meet its representatives, I prefer to do so, at least, upon equal terms. If I have committed any offense against Society, I have done so on the soil of the State of New-York, and I should be perfectly willing *there* to be arraigned before an impartial jury; but I have quite insuperable objections to be caught by the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN, and "*bagged*" by Gov. WISE. For this appears to be the arrangement—BUCHANAN does the fighting and hunting, and WISE "*bags*" the game.

Some reflections may be made upon my leaving on a tour to England, just at this time. I have only to say, that my going to that country has been rather delayed than hastened by the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. All knew that I had intended to leave here in the first week of November.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS IN RETIREMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS was expected to lecture in the Fraternity Course last night, but in a letter to the Chairman stated that he should not appear, not coosidering it safe for him to be in Boston just now. His present whereabouts was not stated.

The young people of Troy have formed a skating-club, for Winter amusement. Ladies are admitted upon the proposal of the male members, each one of whom constitutes himself instructor, if need be, of the lady proposed.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MOB LAW IN BALTIMORE.

The State Election—Three Persons Mortally Wounded—Numbers Shot, Stabbed and Beaten—Defeat of the Reformers.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 2—10 P. M.

The State Election has taken place to-day. In all the Wards of this city mob-law was uppermost all day; and consequently the reform vote is extremely light. Indeed, so impossible was it for a man of respectable social position, or of known sympathy with the Reform movement, to approach the polls, that the Reformers are, perhaps, justified in their assertion that the whole affair was a burlesque of an election, and that there has really been no choice. The returns, such as they are, had not been received at a late hour, owing to the number of officers voted for upon one ticket.

Judge GILES, of the United States District Court, met Sheriff CREAMER in the street this forenoon and told him in decided terms that he was to be held accountable for all the blood shed to-day. As a Judge and lawyer he told the Sheriff he had the authority, and that it was his duty to interfere.

There was considerable talk of a Vigilance Committee on the streets.

The First, Second and Fourth Wards were entirely in possession of the rowdies, to the total exclusion of all who opposed them. The Police refused to interfere.

In the Second Ward a man named CHARLES BARKARD was shot in the hip.

In the Fifth Ward the Reformers were driven off at an early hour. A son of Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT was beaten for attempting to vote. A man, name unknown, was dreadfully beaten.

In the Tenth Ward, THOMAS MARTIN, the Reform Judge, was early intimidated and compelled to leave, and Mr. HINSLEY, who was appointed by Acting Mayor MAYO and rejected by the Council, was reappointed. The Reformers were entirely driven off. JAMES JEFFERS, son of MADISON JEFFERS, was shot in the side and beaten over the head by some Reformers whom he had maltreated.

In the Eleventh Ward, the stronghold of the Reformers, Mr. GEORGE M. GILL, made a speech at noon announcing the withdrawal of Mr. THOMAS, the Reform candidate for District Attorney. Dr. ROBINSON, of the Central Reform Committee, came to the Eleventh Ward polls at 3 o'clock and announced that the Reformers had been driven from every Ward except that and the Eighth, and counseled the Reformers there to withdraw to avoid further bloodshed; whereupon Dr. THOMAS, Reform Judge, retired, and the contest was abandoned. Previously the Reformers throughout the city withdrew, leaving the polls in the hands of the dominant party.

In the Twetfth and Sixteenth Wards gangs of rowdies from Washington, fully armed, were on hand aiding the Baltimore roughs.

In the Fourteenth Ward there is a desperate struggle. The Reformers resisted with arms. JOHNSON, a notorious rowdy, was shot dead with a pistol ball. Two other rowdies, named HARRIS and DUFFY, were shot in the legs. HENRY STAAB, a Reformer, was shot in the leg. WM. STILES, a Reformer, was shot in the arm and leg.

In the Fifteenth Ward, ADAM B. KYLE, Jr., merchant, of No. 88 HANOVER-street, Reformer, was shot in the temple and was carried home in a dying condition. He was reported dead at 2 o'clock, but lingered until 9 P. M., when he expired. GEORGE KYLE, who came to the rescue of his brother, was shot dangerously. A boy was also shot in the breast and mortally wounded.

In the Sixteenth Ward THEODORE WOODALL was badly beaten. Dr. C. RICHARDSON, a Reformer, was pursued by the Captain of the Thunderbolt Club, with a drawn sword. Dr. R. took refuge in a store, when the rowdies broke in the windows and tried to capture him, but fortunately they were not successful.

In the Seventeenth Ward the American ticket has an average of 660 votes, and the highest Reform vote is 24.

In the Eighteenth Ward the rowdies took possession of the polls, and gave the Reformers notice to quit. FELIX MCCURLEY, a Reformer, was badly beaten.

In the Twentieth Ward the rowdies knocked down and maltreated whom they pleased. They had a swivel on the ground.

There are numerous reports of minor outrages on the private rights of citizens in several Wards.

WILLIAM P. PRESTON, Democratic candidate in the Third Congressional District, is lying at Barnum's Hotel badly beaten about the head with a billy. The most reliable account is that Mr. PRESTON was assaulted at Gowanstown, in the Ninth District of Baltimore County. One account says he was beaten by an Irishman. It is difficult, in the face of so many reports, to arrive at the truth.

The streets are nearly deserted to-night, except by the victorious party.

The stores were all closed at dark.

The proprietor of the *Exchange*, having been threatened with assault, made a demand on the city authorities for protection.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 2—Midnight.

First Ward—American, 678; Reform, 58.
Third Ward—American, 1,491; Reform, 252.

The returns from Havre de Grace show an average American majority for Congress and the State ticket of about 60—a small loss.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 3—1 A. M.

Fifteenth Ward—American, 840; Reform, 100.
Sixth Ward—American, 870; Reform, 220.

These returns are the average vote on the tickets.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 3—2 A. M.

The returns from the different Wards in the city will not be in for some hours yet. The Americans have, however, without doubt, carried the city by about 18,000 majority.

Three Precincts from Hoffman County give HOFFMAN, (American) for Congress, 228 majority—a gain.

Two precincts in Alleghany County give KUNKLE, Democrat, for Congress, 138 majority—an opposition gain.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Americans in Mexico—Murder of Ormond Chase—The New-Granada Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Mr. CONNER, the United States Consul at Mazatlan, is now here. He has obtained from the Constitutional Government several concessions of a commercial character, one of which is permission to run a steamer on the Mexican Pacific coast under the American flag. He has partially made arrangements with one of the steamship companies to connect with its line at Acapulco, thereby affording a direct steam communication on that entire coast twice a month.

The dispatches from Consul BLACK to the State Department show that OSMOND CHASE was most atrociously murdered in Mexico by officers belonging to the Church Party. All that was in the President's power to do will be or has been done in view of that crime. If more than this is necessary to protect the lives and property of American citizens in that country, Congress must provide further means. There is no doubt but the President will prominently present this subject in his annual Message.

The friends of the Constitutional Government think that it is highly essential that Senor LERDO should immediately return to Vera Cruz in order to exert his influence toward the consummation of the pending treaty.

Gen. HERRAN, Minister from New Granada, is in the city. The prospect now is that the Republic will ratify the treaty as amended by the United States Senate. The Granadian Congress will not, however, meet till next February.

The Postmaster-General left here to-day on a brief visit to Charleston. Therefore, no definite action on the bids for carrying the mails between Portland and New-Orleans will be made until his return.

Judge BLACK'S rejoinder to Senator DOUGLAS' last will appear in the *Constitution* of to-morrow morning.

Loss of the Bark Dragon.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The bark *Dragon*, Capt. MCFARLAND, of and for Salem, which sailed from Zanzibar, Aug. 31, got ashore on a reef about 40 miles south of that place, and remained three days, thumping heavily.

She was got off and towed back to Zanzibar, Sept. 4, by the British ship-of-war *Clive*. Her keel was broken, stern-post started, and she was otherwise so badly damaged that she was condemned. The *Clive* was awarded $3,200 salvage.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The lumber of ASA PIKE in this city, together with three or four small buildings, were destroyed by fire this evening. Loss about $20,000.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 2—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *America*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult. Weather very thick.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed this noon with 71 passengers for Liverpool, and 14 for Halifax, and $300,000 in specie.

The Massachusetts Liquor Agency.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Hon. JACOB SLEEPER has declined the Liquor Agency tendered him by Gov. BANKS, in place of GEORGE P. BURNHAM, resigned.

Fire at Lincoln, Mass.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The Orthodox church, at Lincoln, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN.

Doctrines of the Republican Party—The Harper's Ferry Troubles—Interruptions and Replies.

BROOKLYN OUT IN FULL FORCE.

An audience numbering nearly two thousands persons persons assembled in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, to hear an address from Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, who, it was announced, would present his views upon the political issues of the day, and more especially upon the doctrines of the Republican party, and the recent occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Precisely at 8 o'clock, the meeting organized by the unanimous selection of Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS as Chairman, upon the nomination of Mr. SETH B. COLES.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, on taking the chair, acknowledged the compliment briefly, and forthwith introduced the speaker of the evening, who was received with vehement applause, including three lusty cheers for "TOM CORWIN."

Mr. CORWIN said he perceived that there were a great many who would be compelled to listen to him—if they could at all—under very uncomfortable circumstances. But he was very sure—it they were sympathetic men—they could not feel much more uncomfortable than he did himself. [Laughter.] He had been accustomed, as many of them might know, to address popular assemblies for about twenty years of his life, and they must recollect that the audiences which he had been in the habit of addressing in the Western country, were composed of the most refined and polite inhabitants, [laughter,] and he felt a little awkward in addressing himself to the barbarians of New-York, [renewed laughter,] but he must try and bring himself down to their comprehension. [Continued laughter.] He felt disposed, if they would tolerate him, to lay before them what he understood to be the doctrine of the Republican Party. He did not know what that doctrine might be in New-York, but so far as he had been able to inform himself, the grand fundamental doctrine upon which the party now rested before the people for its hope of success was very much the same in every part of the United States where they were tolerated at all. The geographical divisions between the North and South were not in accordance with the ordinary rules of geography. They comprised in the word North every State that does not tolerate Negro Slavery, and in the word South those States where Negro Slavery prevails. He had seen something of the origin of that peculiar class of politics denominated Northern and Southern. He thought he was at the birth of that unhappy division, in the councils of the country, filling a humble post, as a Representative in the Lower House from the State of Ohio. They knew that the great constitutional truth, which was the great fundamental idea of the Republican Party, was at one time the admitted doctrine, and the cherished policy of the men of the South, as well as of the North. The doctrine had now been advanced that slave labor would stand absolute, and that there was a difference of interest between the labor of a free man entering into a compact to perform labor by himself, and the labor of a man who was serving as capital in the hands of his owner. The idea originated in the increased value of negroes. If it had not been for one Yankee, this idea would never have arisen; he meant the inventor of the cotton-gin. [Laughter.] The consequence of that invention was a rise in the value of negroes from about $300 each to from $800 to $1,200 each. From 1833, then, began this conflict, which, if he might be supposed not to intend treason, he would say seemed almost to be an "irrepressible" one. [Laughter.] He hoped they would not understand him as having any affiliation whatever with JOHN BROWN. [Applause and laughter.] He had none. He remembered at that time that the people of South Carolina abandoned the ordinary way of carrying on their State government and called the people together to plan a convention. Their conviction was, that the law of the United States, then called the tariff, was unconstitutional; and they had resolved that the Constitution of the United States was a compact between sovereigns—a treaty; that when the stipulations of the treaty were violated, each sovereign had a right to determine for himself, and withdraw from the compact, and assume the right of independent sovereignty. Then came the question whether the Government of the United States could continue to collect the revenue within the limits of South Carolina. Their opposition rested on the opinion that the law levying duties upon merchandise, the chief part of which came from Great Britain, operated unfavorably upon the South; that it was favorable to free mechanical labor, but unfavorable to the slave labor of the South. That was the argument when it was considered a question of policy and justice. But, the Constitution had another way, and that belonged to the Courts. He thought this was the time when the irrepressible conflict began. The Northern men supported the idea that it was better to advance the interests of the negro slave labor of the South, than the white labor of the North. That was the trap into which the Northern Democracy had fallen. It was a conflict between slave labor in the South and free labor in the North, at that time; they knew what it had arrived at now.

Now it was said that the Congress of the United States had no power to prohibit the establishment of this institution of Slavery anywhere, but that the States in their sovereign capacity alone have the power to prevent that institution from taking root anywhere. He was one of those who had some reverence for the Constitution of his country—he was one of those "old fogies" [laughter and applause] who did believe that the founders of the Republic and the makers of the Constitution instituted an organization which they presented to us and which they understood quite as well as we do ourselves. Although he had considerable self-sufficiency, he had found that there were other men who had brains as well as himself—[laughter]—none of them quite as much, [renewed laughter,] still, when his modesty was brought out, he was willing to tell them, as the expression was in Arkansas, that they were "some pumpkins." [Continued laughter.] He therefore relied upon what was called "long practice." It would be found that the very first law after the organization of the new Government in 1789, was a law that was entitled "For the Protection of American Manufactures." When they told him that that law was not founded on the Constitution of the country, he would tell them that the gentleman who wrote that Constitution was a member of Congress at the time the law was passed. He who made the Constitution read it, and wrote it, said that that power was in it. Now, the question was did not the author know what he meant better than any one could tell by reading it? He was not acquainted with the honorable gentleman beside him, (facing that much embarrassed personage with an humorous facial expression,) but suppose him to be the author of the Constitution, would he (Mr. CORWIN) not feel embarrassed to look him in the face and say, "Sir, you are such a stupid ass [suppressed laughter] that you do not know what you meant by these words as well as I know by reading them." [Roars of laughter.] They would not think that refined manners. [Renewed laughter.] Yet that was illustrative of the very controversy between parties upon that very point of the Constitution, as to the power of the Federal Government to outstretch its arm over the territory of the Government to establish this institution of Slavery. Every exposition of the Constitution, from the establishment of the Federal Government down to the year 1852 exhibited but the one result. And now they were told that that Constitution carried its panoply of protection over Slavery in every foot of territory belonging to this country, where a State Constitution did not oppose its sovereign power. Did he who made the Constitution think that Congress had power to make rules concerning the territories? They had perfected the great work of the ordinance of 1787, and they recognized that ordinance in a new constitution as a binding obligation on the new government. What else did they do about that time? Indiana, then a Territory, (in 1803 or 1804, or somewhere about that time,) petitioned Congress to modify the ordinance of '87, to relax its vigor, and allow its people to have slaves, because, being a new country, it suffered under a scarcity of labor. What did Congress do? It declared itself unwilling to grant this relaxation of that ordinance, and one of those petitions was referred to JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, who answered them to the effect that though they labored under a disadvantage, it was a temporary one; for, their Territory being free, emigration would soon remove the necessity of employing slave labor. Had Mr. RANDOLPH been a popular sovereignty man, he would have said: I dare not interfere with the legislative powers of the Territory. But Popular Sovereignty was not born then. [Laughter.] Had he been a Southern man of the present time, he would have said: The Constitution plants Slavery in the Territories until it is excluded by the State Constitution. This Constitution, he thought, had been presented three times by the people of Indiana, and as often had Congress refused their prayer. In the year 1821 Missouri, a part of the Louisiana purchase, asked Congress for a State organization. Congress said to it: "Go home and expunge this institution of Slavery." But the treaty prescribed that the territory transferred to us by France should be admitted by us as the other States had been, and so was Missouri admitted. The region north of the northern line of Missouri, 36° 30', was regarded as territory, and was thought by this Congress in the year 1821, to be within its jurisdiction, and they concluded that it never should have Slavery. We know the history of that law. MONROE, a Virginian, and a slaveholder, was then President, and he was cotemporaneous with the men who had founded the Constitution. J. Q. ADAMS was his Secretary of State, CRAWFORD his Secretary of the Interior, CALHOUN his Secretary of War, WIRT his Attorney-General, and SOUTHARD his Secretary of the Navy. The very question which was now decided with such flippant indifference by every young lawyer of the country, and especially by every aspiring politician who had read through half a volume of *Blackstone*, was submitted to those men, and they decided that Congress alone had the power to make laws for the Territory of the United States. [Applause.] Now, he would ask his fellow-Democrats whether the people of a territory had an inherent right to make laws in defiance of Congress, or if the people of 1859 understood the subject better than the seven men who gave their advice to the Government of MONROE'S day. If there were any such man living, he was past praying for—[Laughter]—and he would have nothing more to say to him. If he differed with them, he must regard them as stupid asses,—[Laughter]—and believe that it had pleased God in these days to raise up a man inspired to know more what they who wrote the Constitution did mean, than those writers did themselves. We had heard much of the march of the human intellect, and he (Mr. C.) supposed that most of his hearers believed in the Scriptures; at least he hoped they did,—[Laughter]—and we were told therein that miracles should cease. But if this Popular Sovereignty doctrine were a truth,—if it were true that, under the Constitution, the emblem of our glory, we were to take a nigger under our arm and carry him around,—[Laughter]—then God help us! The New Testament had failed. Miracles had not ceased, because that discovery could not be reached by any process of ratiocination. It was not to be attained by reason, but by inspiration. Congress went right along creating new territory as the tide of population rolled westward, and reserving to itself, in every case, the right, if it disapproved of the Territorial laws, to declare them null and void. In 1848, when Mr. POLK, a Democrat of the Democrats, was President, and when we organized the Territory of Oregon, he signed the bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. During all this time of which he had spoken, that is for full 50 years, all our Congress and all our tribunals, State and Federal, never did, it was now assumed, understand the Constitution, and it was reserved for the year 1854 to make out its true purport. His notion of the benefit of a written Constitution—(and it must be observed that written Constitutions were an invention of ours)—was this, that the Constitution, being written, limited the power of the people of every department of the Government, whether executive, legislative, or judicial. The intention of a Constitution was that there might be a fixed and stable rule by which the Government might know its just limits, and the people might know what they had to do; and he maintained that when the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments had for a given time, sufficient to make it a precedent, declared in what way the Constitution, on any point, was to be interpreted, their interpretation was not to be set aside, unless the people arose, and by their votes announced their wishes to be contrary. And this being the case in regard to this question of the power of Congress over the Territories, he repudiated this new-fangled doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Whatever might be our belief as to the continuance of miracles, humbugs like this would never cease. [Laughter.] It was not popular sovereignty. Why should it be called by that name? Why, if a man were to strike off another's right arm, and tell him he had prepared him for battle, it would be more reasonable. If one were to cut off the wings of the eagle, point to it its bleeding stumps, and tell it to soar to the sun, he would not be more unreasonable than he who gives to this doctrine the name of popular sovereignty. Mr. CORWIN continued to argue the right of Congressional interference in territorial legislation, and proceeded to inquire what were we to do with this new-fangled doctrine that had been got up by the South? Was there a Court in the United States that had not declared Slavery to be local? Never. But it was said that we had a Dred Scott decision—they were mistaken about that. He was something of a lawyer himself and would tell them that there was no such opinion, and that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided no such thing as was represented. The Court had talked about it, but the issue involved no such thing. The question was whether DRED SCOTT was a citizen, it was not whether Congress made law for the Territories. What was to be done with this Popular Sovereignty? Did they desire that the Legislatures of the Territory should be subjected to the veto power of the man who was appointed Governor because of some miserable service he had rendered, or of the President who had appointed him? God help us if it was so. Would they allow themselves to be controlled by any such opinion as that? It was the strangest idea that had ever entered the head of a sensible man, it was the offspring of a distempered brain. Ambition had sought it out, as a mere spring-board by which it might leap to the Presidential chair. To his brother Democrats, he would say that the Popular Sovereignty doctrine was about as ugly as the ground-hog was to the man out west who was laboring under hypochondriasms, and believed that he had given birth to it; in regard to it said that as long as it was his, ugly as it was, he had to love it. Popular Sovereignty, in exercising its powers in Kansas, had resulted in four years of civil war, out of which came that spectre of insanity and treason, JOHN BROWN. He would ask his Democratic brethren whether, from the beginning of human history, they could point to five States colonized happily, exhibiting such evidences of advancing civilization as were those, which under the ordinance of '87 were constituted out of the Northwestern Territory, and in which Freedom was from the first inaugurated. [Cheers.] That ordinance of '87, by which the foot of the slave should never tread on that Territory, laid the foundation of their prosperity and progress. The people of Ohio had had the sagacity to send him to Congress, and with God's help he would establish that doctrine of '87 there. [Laughter and applause.] He would secure to the South all their rights under the Constitution, even to the returning of a fugitive slave, because he would have to swear to support the Constitution of the United States. The fugitive slave law was not so bad as it was represented to be. It was not a good law.

A VOICE IN THE CROWD—Are you sure of that?

Mr. CORWIN—I am sure of it, Sir. If you bring in a justice of the peace I will swear to it. [Laughter.]

ANOTHER VOICE—He is a good Republican.

Mr. CORWIN—There was a law passed in 1793 exactly like that of 1850, with this exception, that the latter provided that there should be Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for every county in the State to judge as to the matter involved in the case of fugitives from Slavery, but he (Mr. C.) thought it would have been better to have let the power remain as under the old law, with the State Judge, who, on sufficient evidence being given, should say to the master: "You have a right to your servant." But I say that if the Constitution allows this to be done why then it ought to be done. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. CORWIN continued, amidst repeated interruptions, which he answered with good-humored promptitude and no little effect, to discuss the question as to the obligation of obeying the law, even though it were a Fugitive Slave Law. He vindicated MILLARD FILLMORE, as President, from the charge of being favorable to Slavery, because, in obedience to what he considered to be the requirement of the law, he had signed the Fugitive Slave Bill; and paid a high tribute of praise to CLAY and WEBSTER, for whose memory he invoked the admiration of their countrymen for all time to come. It was almost 10¾ o'clock before Mr. CORWIN concluded.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. DANIEL CADY.

Hon. DANIEL CADY died on the 31st October, at his residence in Johnstown, N. Y., aged 88. He was one of the oldest lawyers in the State, having been admitted to the bar in 1795. He served in Congress during one term, and was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State in 1847, but resigned in 1855 in consequence of increasing infirmity. The Albany *Evening Journal*, alluding to the circumstances of his career, says:

"For thirty years previous to taking his seat in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, he stood in the front rank of the bar of this State in abstruse learning relating to the law of real estate, and in trials of actions of ejectment, he had no superior. Indeed, his cotemporaries of twenty, thirty, and more years ago, yielded to him the palm in this branch of the profession. In the department of special pleading he had few equals."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

She Fails to Establish New Principles of Economy—Great Eastern and Collins and other Ships Compared—Prince Albert's Visit—Probable Movements of the Vessel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

My letters about the *Great Eastern's* trial trip, I fear, have been too technical in their criticisms and conclusions to be popularly interesting,—a pardonable error, I hope, in a matter almost wholly scientific.

I would now simply submit, as a review of the whole matter, a few plain reasons why the *Great Eastern* thus far fails to establish any new and momentous facts in the philosophy of Ocean Navigation.

The cost of locomotion depends upon two principal conditions. First—The amount of power required; or, in other words

steering gear. I have not yet seen or heard of any other conspicuous repairs or alterations necessary to the safety of the ship or the comfort of the passengers. The captain says he is ready to start at any time for an ocean voyage—that he considers the vessel perfectly seaworthy.

On the whole, I rather think the ship will leave about Nov. 1 for Portland. But my state of mind in reference to the great ship company's words and deeds cannot be defined as faith.

The great events of the ship's stay at Holyhead have been the visit of Prince ALBERT, yesterday, and that of Prince NAPOLEON to-day, if the telegrams are reliable. Prince ALBERT was not accompanied by the Queen, a great disappointment to the public generally. The Prince took a great interest in the engineering departments. It must be an intolerable nuisance to intelligent men like Prince ALBERT to be tagged round in their excursions by newspaper flunkeys, who write to their respective sheets every remark that falls from the illustrious lips, as if common questions and criticisms were so very miraculous. One of them says, with the necessary italics and points, that, after looking at the hoisting-crane, his Highness asked how it worked?—as much as to say: "Bless my soul, his Highness can talk!"

If the *Great Eastern* does not go abroad, she will coast round like a menagerie till Spring. But I think she will certainly go to America soon, simply because the men who have so far controlled her movements are in favor of such a course. TUBAL CAIN.

STATE OF ITALY.

The Assassination of Anviti—Affairs in the Legations and Venice—Piedmont—Mazzini's Letter.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

LUGANO, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

The news that the treaty of peace had been signed at Zurich is contradicted; but it matters little, as the Italians are convinced that a lasting peace can never be signed between Italy and Austria until the Alps, Nature's own barrier, divide them. I *guess* that the protraction of the Italian Question is beginning to weary your Italian sympathy, and that all the care and thought you have to spare from the San Juan business and the coming Presidential election, is shared between the Constantinople conspiracy, the Chinese squabbles, and the Spanish flag question in Morocco. The idea is gaining ground here that the cause of the American Consul's having received his passports from the Tuscan Government is his covert assistance given to the intrigues for the restoration of the Grand Duke. I sincerely hope these insinuations will be proved calumnies; in any case, the Italians are too well aware of the feeling of the people of the United States in favor of a people choosing its own form of government to imagine that the Consul, if guilty, acted at the instigation of his Government.

Hitherto the wonderful tranquility of that vivacious people has been undisturbed, but the late disastrous event at Parma has filled the public with dismay, concerning the Anviti tragedy. A friend of mine, who was traveling in the same train, from Bologna to Parma, sends me some interesting details. He says:

The fact is much to be regretted, inasmuch as it will give a handle to our enemies to resuscitate the accusations of assassinations and anarchy to which the last six months of unexampled order and tranquility have given the lie; but let the true state of the case be known, and the public will find other parties than the over-excited populace to blame in the affair. CALATIEL ANVITI was one of the most unscrupulous tools of the late Duke of Parma, and continued his savage career under the Duchess; in 1852, under the mere pretext that the populace sought his life, he caused some fifteen citizens to be arrested, and without proof, almost without trial, two were executed. Not only was he held in abhorrence by the people, but was also execrated by his soldiers, whom he treated more like dogs than men. When the Duchess retired from Parma, he at once fled from the retribution which he knew awaited him from the people he had so barbarously maltreated. For some time nothing was known of him, but lately it was discovered that he was residing at Rimini, and great was the surprise that the Government of the Romagna, so zealous in the expulsion of republicans, should have unmolested that arch-fiend of reaction. I cannot help thinking that despite his disguise (he was dressed as a peasant) that he was recognized by two Parmesans as soon as he entered the train at Bologna. The bridge over the little river Enza is broken, and the passengers have to descend and cross the bed of the torrent in omnibuses. I saw two of them keep their eyes on this man, but without addressing him. They followed him closely, entered the same carriage on the other side, and when we arrived at the station of Parma they requested him to descend. He began to bully, asked them who they were, said he had taken his ticket for Piacenza and should proceed to his destination. "Colonel ANVITI," said one of them, "unless you come along with us quietly, I will tell your name to the people here and leave you to your fate."

He turned very pale but said not another word; his two captors accompanied him, one on either side, and conducted him to the barracks of the Carabinieri. I, who knew what were the antecedents of this man, could not help admiring the manner with which the two Parmesans kept their own counsel, and secretly hoped that the Government would not fail to make an example of the wretch, who certainly had no good reason for returning to that province, where he could only have come to conspire with the friends of the Duchess against the peace and wishes of his countrymen. About an hour after, as I was dining at my hotel, I heard shouts from the mob rushing past my windows in the direction of the barracks, "*Death to Anviti. Death to the traitor. Vengeance. To the barracks*," &c. Knowing him to be in the custody of the Carabinieri I had no apprehensions for his safety. But about an hour after the waiter came running in exclaiming, "They've finished him up; they've killed ANVITI."

I dashed to the barracks, but it was all over; it seems that there were not more than ten soldiers there at the time, and from the crowds still on the spot I should say that the entire populace of Parma had gathered there; the mob was in a state of phrenzy, vainly the citizens had pleaded, harangued, threatened, prayed in the name of mercy and of Italy that the wretched life might be spared—the mob had broken open the gates and the doors of the room where he was confined, had dragged him into the street, and in a few minutes all was over. They were promised that if they would relinquish their hold he should be tried by Court-martial on the morrow, and some, it seems, were ready to give in, but the most ferocious cried, *They'll acquit him; they'll never hang him; the town is full of spies, full of agents of the Duchess; let's give them a lesson. Death to Anviti; death to the traitor!*

And he died a traitor's death. The corpse was lying at an adjoining *café*. I did not see it; I am told it was frightfully mangled and torn. The perpetrators of the deed, and their name was legion, had a sullen, hang-dog look when it was done. I heard a man in blouse say to a group, "Yes, you've done for it now; we shall have the Duchess brought back by the French." "What did he come for?" retorted one of those addressed; "he knew he'd be let alone, he knew he'd find his comrades." And another, "It will be a lesson to the rest. We've only avenged GIORGIO." GIORGIO is the name of one of ANVITI's victims.

There is a gloom over the city that is indescribable. What will they say at Bologna, in Tuscany, in Modena? They will say we have compromised their cause! There has been a talk of arrests, but no one knows who to arrest; the soldiery say that hundreds entered the barracks at the same moment. Many letters were found on ANVITI's person at the moment of his arrest, two double-barreled pistols, and a Papal passport. I have not seen the letters, but I am told that they contain important revelations; they are chiefly in cipher, and only the initials of the names are given.

Such are the facts of the tragedy. Every Italian with whom I have spoken bitterly regrets the event. All blame the Provisional Governments for the license allowed to Papal and Ducal plotters, while the slightest manifestation of opinions more advanced than those of the Governments, are punished with imprisonment and exile. All are anxious that Piedmont should take immediate possession of Parma and Piacenza. Nothing having been said about them at Villafranca, it is alleged that she may do so with impunity.

Bologna has at length followed the example of Tuscany and Modena. Since I wrote you last the arms of the house of Savoy have been formally affixed to the Governamental Palace—the Legations are governed in the name of the *King elect*—the passports and Custom-house lines between Piedmont and the Central Provinces, are to be abolished, and the weights, measures and coins equalized. These measures give universal satisfaction. There was some talk of uniting the four provinces into a single State, to be governed by a single dictator, until the King should take formal possession, but an opinion was current that this would be a stepping-stone to the much-talked of Kingdom of Etruria. Despite the opposition of the Archbishop, a Te Deum was chaunted at which the deputies, civil and military authorities assisted, and then the populace with common accord avoiding the Governmental Palace, met under GARIBALDI's windows and indulged in their accustomed vivas.

The [illegible] against CIPRIANI increases daily even the few Piedmontese journals who used to defend him have turned against him now. Besides the thousand crowns a month to which he helps himself, together with seventy crowns for his carriage, thirty thousand crowns for secret expenses appear in his budget. And this, say the Bolognese, when FANTI and GARIBALDI are appealing to all for the funds necessary for the maintenance of the army.

The clericals of the Holy Mother Church seem determined to try the long-suffering of the Italians to the uttermost. The Archbishop of Reggio, by refusing permission for the celebration of a funeral service for the volunteers who fell in the national war, and for the chanting of a *Te Deum* for the annexation of Modena to Piedmont: the Archbishop of Bergamo, who came off better than he deserved for similar misdemeanors; the Archbishop of Bologna, who decreed the commemorative service for MANIN, carried the day; but, when the same worthy forbid the use of the Church on the 2d October for the *Te Deum*, the Government was appalled at the popular tre, and the *Te Deum* was sung in spite of the express orders of the Archbishop, who declared that but for the ancient abuse which made the church of San Petrario the property of the municipality, he would have locked the gates. It is lucky for these dignitaries that they are more the object of scorn than detestation to the Italians, else the consequences might be serious.

One must become familiar with this people, their modes of thought and feeling, fully to understand the perfect indifference with which they regard the proceedings of the Papal hierarchy. They look on the Pope, the Cardinals and Archbishops as an inevitable nuisance imposed on them for the imaginary benefit of the Christian world. The priest is for them a type of greed, cunning and ignorance—a grade lower in the scale of being than the *sbirro* or the *gens d'armée*, and that is especially the case in the Roman States. In Lombardy, before '48, the priest was decidedly the pastor of his flock, though he has sadly degenerated, thanks to the Concordat; still he is looked on with less suspicion than elsewhere. The exhortations or anathemas of the Vatican fall unheeded on Italian ears.

GARIBALDI's appeal to the contingents returning to their homes from the Sardinian army did not promise them a long respite from military service. It is as follows:

"The hour for a fresh attack (*riscossa*) is not far off. The enemy menaces and will soon attack us. Turning to my companions in arms of Lombardy, I know that I do not speak to deaf men, when it is a question of combating the enemies of Italy. Therefore I expect you in the ranks, and soon."

In fact, the entire North is roused from the inaction of the last few months. The lethargy of LA MARMORA, the Minister of War in Piedmont, is the theme of the entire Italian Press. Lombardy is unarmed, and is impeded from arming; the Lombard soldiers returned from Austria are sent to their homes. VIOLANI, the Governor of Lombardy, who follows in the same steps, is the object of general animadversion; but volunteers are hastening to the camp, and the loan for 10,000,000 francs, for military purposes, put forth by FARINI, has been covered in a few days. GARIBALDI's appeal for a million of muskets has met with the most energetic response. Cremona, honored by his choice, has sent 400 volunteers, equipped, to his camp, and the journals are covered with subscription lists. The emigration from the Venetian provinces increases daily. The *Ost Deutsche Post* laments in no measured terms the progress which *Italianism* is making in *Trieste*, the city most favored by Austria, the maritime rival of Venice; while the correspondent of the *Gazzetta d'Augusta* writes from Verona that "*the Venetians have made up their minds to drive out the Austrians at any cost; it is impossible to reason with any Italian on this head.* The Veronese show the greatest opposition. The chief cause is the vicinity of the Lombardo-Piedmontese frontier. The youth emigrate in masses."

A most significant fact for those who knew Venice during the Carnival, is the decision of forty-four out of the fifty-three shareholders of the Theatre of the Fenice, that it shall not be opened this year. GRENOUETTE, one of the Presidents, opened the sitting with a touching description of the domestic calamities of the ruin of the municipalities, and of the pending hopes and fears of their countrymen, which would render all manifestations of festivity out of place. The Government and the officials, together with the military, ardently desired the opening of the theatre; the former to convince the world that *Venice s'amuse*, the latter in order to amuse themselves, finding the captured bride extremely unamusing through grief for her lawful spouse—but the theatre belonging to a private company, the national feeling carried the day, and what Venice will be during the Carnival I leave those who have seen her in days gone by to judge.

Despite the 250,000 soldiers in Venice, Austria's attitude is one of bewilderment rather than of triumph. The Venetians have passed suffering, passed fear, passed sorrow. I have watched and lived in Italian affairs so long that I even doubt of immediate success yet. Something tells me that the cup of Venetian misery is drained to the dregs. Whether Piedmont and Austria go to war again in the Spring, or whether abandoned by Piedmont, Central Italy rises up in self-defence, when Venice is sure to join, I cannot tell, but I feel with MERCANTIN:

"Ah! childless will Venetian mothers be,
But Venice, our own Venice, will be free."

It is affirmed that RATAZZI is about to propose a law for the naturalization of the Venetians, and the following words are attributed to him: "The distinction between Lombards and Venetians has to be abolished, as that between Tuscans, Modenese, Parmesans and Piedmontese. *We are all only Italians.*" It will be a great protection for the poor emigrants, for by the Piedmontese law no *citizen* can be expelled the States or arrested without being put on trial, whereas exiles from the other States who are not naturalized are sent out *en masse* on the slightest prelence.

The Piedmontese are beginning to clamor for the re-opening of the Chambers, not so much for the internal administration as for the watch their deputies enable them to keep on public affairs. The Lombards, too, are impatient for the enjoyment of the Constitution which has been their ideal for so many years. They are sick of VIGLIANI and MANIN, and the late dismission of three of the first professors of the University of Pavia, has filled the public with indignation.

The *Unione* attacked the Governor of Lombardy with its usual virulence. The Governor replied to that journal, and denies that he had anything to do with the Professors. So much the worse, if he allows bad deeds to be committed in his name with impunity! The Tuscan Government is gaining ground with the public. It is asserted that a meeting was held in the house of the Marquis RIDOLFI, the Minister of Public Instruction of the Representatives who voted the union with Piedmont. When all were present the Marquis rose up and said, "I swear on the head of my father, that let who will intervene to restore the ancient government, I will take my gun and rush to the defence of our legitimate votes," and the Deputies, with one voice, replied: "We swear to do the same."

MAZZINI's letter has been very favorably received by the Piedmontese and Lombardy Press. The *Diritto*, the first paper in Turin for talent, administration, and national sentiment, quoting long extracts, says: This is the frankest and noblest approach to a submission of all other ideas to the idea of nation unity that has ever been made by the Republican party, and hopes it will be met in a similar spirit. The *Lombardia*, the official journal, exclaims:

"So MAZZINI, following ALBERTO MARIO's example, offers an amnesty to the King if he will but make Italy one. It seems, then, that GIORGINI (reversing FARUCCI's prophesy) is right. In order to destroy the sects Italy must be created."

The official sneer is evident, but the affirmation is true.

The *Pragresso*, the most advanced and daring newspaper now existing in Italy, noticing this favorable reception, commenced the republication of the letter; the entire edition was soon exhausted, and the last copies sold at 10 cents instead of two. The censor was silent and the Editor drew a long breath of relief when night came on, but next morning at the instigation of the French Police the sbirri appeared to seize the remaining copies—not one was to be found!

The Pro-Slavery "Revival."

Mr. J. D. ALLEN, a member of the State Senate in South Carolina, was recently invited to deliver an address before the citizens of Christ Church Parish, on the "Revival of the African Slave Trade." Being unable to accept the invitation, he wrote a letter declaring his full sympathy with the movement, and his confidence in its final success. He also adds the expression of certain opinions on the general subject of Slavery, which are sufficiently novel to be worth reprinting. He says:

"The question is everywhere gaining strength throughout the length and breadth of our common country. The North is striving for the mastery and possession of the Government. This is natural. All sections will do it, have ever done so, and will so continue. They are intelligent, patriotic and wise. *As such I do not fear them.* They love the Union, and I feel confident that they will take no step which will force us ultimately to seek our rights out of it, in this question.

Governments, like all other great bodies, move slowly, and cast their shadows before them. The Dred Scott decision is one of these. The Supreme Bench of the United States has, in defiance of Abolition frenzy, *established and declared caste in society*, enunciating the great fact that negroes, Indians and the tawny sons of Asia, the Caroline Islands, and those great groups of the Central Archipelagoes of the Pacific, cannot become citizens of our Confederacy, *as is progress*. England and France are evidently shifting ground in our favor by the Coolie system of the one, and the Apprentice system of the other.

Hayti and St. Domingo are daily announcing verdicts in favor of Slavery; while the Colonization Societies of our North are in despair with their efforts to establish the equality of the African caste with that of the Caucasian, whilst their respective Legislatures are enacting laws from year to year for their expulsion from their midst; and in our own South *free negroes are voluntarily surrendering their liberty, and selecting masters for their protection.*

The great object of government is the protection of property. Society first organized in its earliest conventional forms with reference to this object.

This is the substratum on which all that is good and noble amongst men is erected, the great superstructure which evolves the splendid attributes of humanity, and establishes land-marks between men and animals. *Our Constitution everywhere announces its recognition of property in slaves, and binds our Government to its protection, without defining geographical outposts to its authority.* It must perform its duty. It must become the paramount behest of its mission.

I am, with high regard, your friend and fellow-citizen, J. D. ALLEN.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Horrible Massacre of Emigrants near Fort Hall—Proceedings of the Federal Court—Important Evidence concerning the Parrish Murder—Mormon Complicity in Crime.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

Within the last two weeks five emigrant trains have been robbed of their cattle almost within sight of the Camp. It is unnecessary for me to write the particulars of these robberies; suffice it to say that it is a well-known fact that we are surrounded by organized bands of robbers, and that both the army and the civil authorities are powerless to break them up, arrest their members, or protect emigrants. Emigrants cannot travel on any of the known overland routes from the States to California with any degree of safety either to their lives or their property, and it is a duty that the public Press owes to our countrymen to tell them so.

Another horrible massacre was committed on what is known as the Northern route on the 31st of August. I send you a copy of an affidavit of one of the survivors, viz:

Nelson Miltimore, being duly sworn, states on oath that he belonged to a party of emigrants going from the State of Iowa to the State of California; that said party consisted of nineteen persons, viz., Edward A. Miltimore, his wife Catharine, and nine children, of whom the deponent is one; William Harrington and child, and whose wife is affiant's sister; Alford Hill and wife, Myron Clim, Nathan Tifed, Hiram Marsh and Franklin Stibbard; that they started on their journey in May, 1859, that they parted company with Lorenzo Suber at the last crossing of Sweetwater, and went on the new road known as "Capt. Landers' Wagon-road." About 25 miles west of Fort Hall this affiant was driving along the lead team in the wagon to the train, when he saw three men; they were Indians, or white men disguised as Indians, on horseback, coming up toward the train of wagons, through the loose stock of the company; that his brother James was driving on after them, when the rattle took fright and ran off on the hills at the side of the road, when this took place his brother William, who was driving the wagon and team next before witness, stopped his wagon to see what was the matter, when affiant drove on and passed him. His father was with the wagon of William, walking by its side—his mother and the small children were in the wagon. These three men were armed with guns; and coming on up to the wagons. Two of them rode up and were inquiring about the wagons; the other, who was the largest man of the three, kept off more from the wagons. One of the two who were about the wagons said to this affiant, "Where are you going?" He replied, "To California." "No, you are not," said he. "Well," said affiant, "we started to, there, anyhow." When soon came to where there were two tracks of the road separating for a little way, when the man that had spoken to me rode out on one of them a short distance and said to his companion, "There are no tracks going this way;" his companion replied, "Take the other road," which he did; these men spoke good English, there was no brogue on their tongues, and from hearing them talk he would judge them to be white men, while their dress and color denoted them Indian, except that the one who spoke to affiant had *light brown hair*, and several of the party had beards; one of them had a long heavy beard, that he particularly noticed; after passing along for a short distance one of the men gave a whoop, when others commenced coming in sight from each side of the road, affiant counted fifteen and did not count all of them; he supposes there were about twenty in all; as they approached, one of the three got off of his horse and appeared to witness to be fixing the girth of his saddle and remounted again, but very soon dismounted again on the side of his horse opposite to where his father was walking by the wagon, and taking aim on the shoulder of his horse, fired off his gun at father; but witness don't think the ball struck him, when another one of them fired and father fell; our party soon scattered and eleven of us made our escape; this affair took place on the 31st day of August, near sundown; three days after this we came up with a party of United States troops, under command of Lieut. Livingston, and he sent a party of nine persons to aid others to escape if they returned; when they returned they reported that they had found five dead bodies, and three are missing, including his mother; his sister, about five years of age, was found with her legs and ears cut off, her eyes gouged out and scalped. And further saith not. (Signed)

his
NELSON ✕ MILTIMORE.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Sept. 28, 1859.
D. R. CRARLES,
Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

The foregoing is sufficient to convince any person who knows anything of the Indian character that the perpetrators of the deed were white men, for all know that Indians neither have light brown hair, long beards, nor do they speak the English language when conversing among themselves; nor do they show themselves when they intend attacking a company until they commence the attack.

The First District Court, Judge ECKELS presiding, commenced its session at Nephi, fifty miles south of here, on Monday, the 22d of August. On the Judge's approach, at least three-fourths of the male population of the town fled, some say to avoid being summoned as jurors, and others, to avoid having juries summoned for them, or in other words, to avoid being arrested for their crimes. It matters not which of the versions may be true; it is sufficient to say that they cannot explain their absence by saying that they were afraid of the "soldiers," as they did when they fled from Judge CRADLEBAUGH at Provo.

The Court continued in session for two weeks, and during that time DAVID MACKENZIE, who forged Quarter-Master's checks on the U. S. Treasury, of which I gave you an account, was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years confinement in the Penitentiary of the Territory, and fined fifty dollars. The grand jury returned indictments against fourteen persons for murder, but none of those charged were in custody, nor can they be found by the Marshal.

The three prisoners who were confined in the guard-house here, charged with murdering the PAGANISES, were in consequence of orders from Washington delivered to the custody of the Sheriff of Utah County, Mormon, for safe keeping, and were by him suffered to make a voluntary escape.

Nothing was done in regard to the Mountain Meadows massacre, in consequence of the refusal of Mr. WILSON, the Attorney for the Territory, to have summonses sent for witnesses before the Court commenced, although he well knew that it was three hundred miles to the scene of the massacre, and that no officer could go there, hunt up witnesses and return with them during an ordinary term of Court.

On the sixth day of the session, the Grand Jury made a presentment setting forth in detail the difficulties that Federal Courts have to encounter in Utah; it is too lengthy to admit of being copied, but the principal facts set forth are that there was no money furnished to defray the expenses of the Courts, either by the Federal Government or by the Territory; that the fee allowed jurors by the Territorial Statutes was seventy-five cents per day, and witnesses fifty cents per day, while board cost them two dollars; that the inhabitants would furnish them but few accommodations, even at the most exorbitant prices, a majority of their number having to sleep in corralls upon the ground and in the open air; that they could get but few witnesses before them who would testify; that there was no money in the Territorial Treasury to pay even the meagre fees that were allowed them, or to pay the Marshal for arresting and keeping prisoners, summoning witnesses, or for his attendance upon Court, and that it was the same in relation to all the other officers of the Court, and the presentment closed by praying the Judge to discharge them from further attendance. The Judge considered that to retain them longer would be punishing the innocent for the crimes of the guilty, and they were accordingly further released; after which the civil business having been disposed of, the Judge sat for several days as a committing magistrate, and during the time had two or three very important witnesses before him, inasmuch as the Mormon Church has labored hard to avoid the responsibility of the Parrish murder.

ALMA WHITLOCK was brought before the Court on an attachment for contempt, in failing to appear as a juror, and upon his oath said that he had been a member of the Mormon Church, and had undergone an ordeal (meaning the endowment,) by which he had sworn to shield and protect the Saints whenever in his power, and under that oath he was disqualified as a juror, and if he in any particular was faithless toward a Saint, his life would be forfeited, and he did not believe the Mormons would hesitate to execute the penalty.

These facts need no comment from me when I have made a statement of things as they actually exist; my duty toward the public has ceased, it is for others to suggest and adopt a remedy.

Judge ECKELS started for the States, *via* California, by the last mail. I presume that Judge CRADLEBAUGH will join him at Carson Valley, and they will travel home in company. Mr. Secretary HARTNETT also set out for home last week, and the week before Mr. WILSON, the Attorney for the Territory. Mr. WILSON travels in company with Mr. HOOPER, the Mormon delegate to Congress. I learn that Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, will also start for home in a few days.

Gen. STANSBURY, the newly-appointed Surveyor-General, arrived at the city a few days since. I know not what political bearing his appointment is intended to have, but I hope that he is sent out here as the initiative to a change of policy in the Administration. He seems a good man, and I hope will prove himself equally worthy. I am told that he says the Administration knows nothing of the actual state of Utah affairs. RICHARD.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Improvement in Business in California—The Steamship Competition—An Earthquake—Mining News—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

I am glad to be able to announce a moderate improvement in business since the steamers left on Wednesday last. Still, such large quantities of goods are sold constantly under the hammer, at a sacrifice, that the jobbers are doing far less than they should at this season of the year. The auctioneers are reaping a harvest from our glutted markets; and so it would continue to be for some time to come.

Great interest is manifested here in relation to the respective passages of the two steamers which left us on the 5th for Panama. Of course everybody expects the old line, with the *Golden Gate* on this side and the *Baltic* on the other, to outstrip the *Cortez* and its consort of the opposition; but the question is whether the former shall make the trip in five days less time than the latter, or seven. Any number of bets have been made that the *Baltic* would land her passengers in New-York in nineteen days, and that they would thus be in advance of the passengers by the other line at least five days. The *Baltic* arrived at this port on the evening of Oct. 24, bringing the California mails of Oct. 5. The *Northern Light* arrived on the 28th; four days afterwards.—ED. TIMES.]

We had a fine shake of an earthquake a little after noon on the day on which the steamer left. The shocks (for there were two) were preceded by a dull rumbling sound, like the mutterings of distant thunder. The oscillation was from North to South, and the motion was more violent than that of any similar phenomenon noticed here during several years past. In some instances it shook the plaster from the walls of dwellings. In another, it rang the bell of an engine-house, and the crockery and glassware generally was set rattling at an alarming rate. People rushed out of high buildings to the streets, officers, lawyers, jurors and spectators suddenly vacated Court-rooms, and here and there some luckless *hombre*, more frightened than the rest, might have been seen legging it for the Plaza, where he would be safe from falling buildings and free from all danger, unless the earth itself should open and swallow him. This grand shaking up which Dame Nature gave us all, still forms an interesting topic of conversation.

Previous reports of the richness of the recently discovered diggings at Mono Lake, in the Walker River region, are confirmed. As an instance, one party of three men made $3,000 in four weeks, and then sold out for $4,000. The diggings are situated about six miles north of Mono Lake, upon two long gulches running into the lake. Some smaller gulches, tributaries of these, are also rich. A small ditch has been cut, bringing water to the diggings, and a larger one has been started by another company, who are about commencing a saw-mill for the purpose of getting out lumber for fluming. The prospect is that there will be a flourishing town there next Spring, though the season is too far advanced for any further emigration this year. A report had reached Mono, just previous to this party leaving, that new diggings had been discovered still further south, near the head of the San Joaquin. So says the Mariposa *Star*.

A correspondent of that journal, who claims to write from the ground, says: "One claim sold to WHIPPLE & Co. for $4,000; one, for half share, to J. SHILLING for $1,000. Many more, for sums varying, for shares only, from $500 to $1,500. Mariposa has a large representation here, mostly doing well; among whom are L. VISING, Mr. DYE and others. A large scope of country is open to the adventurer, and Mono is destined to be a great centre whence will radiate more discoveries. The ditch, when enlarged, will bring water into this locality in abundance, and next Spring the word will be, Ho! for Mono Diggings.

The miners are averaging $12 per day to the hand, under very unfavorable circumstances of a small quantity and bad quality of the water. The season is expected to close by November, when all mining will cease until April.

Officer BENJAMIN BROWN, of the San Francisco Police force, was severely injured the other day by a Mexican horse-thief named FRANCISCO BARRIOS, whom he attempted to arrest at the Catholic Mission, near the city.

A bold robbery was perpetrated recently in Amador County, at a secluded place. RAYMOND & CRABBAUX, Frenchmen, own a ranch on Silver Lake, in that county, where they spend their Summers in ranching stock, making butter, &c. On the night of the 26th of September, RAYMOND was alone in his cabin, his partner being in Jackson, on business. About 10 o'clock, he was somewhat surprised at receiving a visit from four good-looking, well-dressed Americans, who entered the house and asked for some supper. He not having anything in the house at the time, so informed them. They then asked if he had milk; if so, they had crackers, and could make a meal of these. He gave them milk, and they regaled themselves well, and conversed freely for about an hour. Then, at a signal given by one of the intruders, four revolvers were leveled at him, and he was informed that they were "on it," and wanted his money. He gave them $75, all he had at the time. The polite robbers were not satisfied, but required more; and, in order to force him to disgorge, they put a rope around his neck, threw it over a beam in the cabin, and threatened to hang him. He protested in such an earnest manner, however, that he had no money, that they took the rope from his neck. He was then put on a horse, tied hands and feet, taken to where the stock was, when the robbers told him their horses were worn out, and they wished to exchange them for fresh ones. It being dark, they were unable to lasso the animals at the time, so the robbers made a large fire and sat around it until morning, when they lassoed a mare and a mule, being all they could secure. They then bade RAYMOND good morning, after inviting him to go with them and be a *gentleman*, and rode off, leaving three horses in place of the two they had taken.

Gov. WELLER has pardoned C. J. FARLEY, who was convicted in Sutter County, January, 1857, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

JOHN MCCAFF, convicted at the District Court of Nevada County, October Term, 1858, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, has also been pardoned.

On the 1st October three men were buried by a cave in the Eureka claims, on Juan Hill, Nevada County. Their names are PLATT, SULLIVAN and CHANDLER. The first two were taken out dead, and the third was very seriously injured.

LATER FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

We have dates from Portland, Oregon, to the 26th September. News from Lieut. MULLAN'S Fort Benton Overland wagon-road party had been received, announcing satisfactory progress. On the 4th September the road had been completed to a point on the Bitter-root Mountains, 21 miles (through heavy timber) beyond Cœur d'Alène Mission. Lieut. MULLAN hoped to reach the summit by the 20th of the month, and the Bitter-root River, in St. Mary's Valley, by the 15th October. The line of the road has been examined as far as the summit by Mr. SONON, who reports a good route. The work is now done in sections, and, when finished as far as the Bitter-root River, may be regarded as completed—for beyond, to Fort Benton, few obstacles to a practicable wagon-road will be met. The Indians are now friendly, and, apparently, have come to look upon the road with favor, and as an advantage to them.

Company D, First Regiment of Dragoons, under command of Lieut. ROBERT JOHNSTON, reached the Dalles on Sept. 21, from Walla Walla, in seven days' march. This company takes post at Fort Dalles, under instructions from Department Headquarters. Lieut. D. MCM. GREGG is attached to this company.

FROM KANSAS.

Democratic State Convention at Lawrence—Nomination of Sam. Medary for Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1859.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city to day, G. H. FAIRCHILD, of Atchison County, presiding. The Committee on Credentials reported that at least twenty-one Counties, nearly one-half of the organized portion of Kansas, was reported to be represented by parties not living in the County. Leavenworth, Lecompton, and other towns, had sent large lobby delegations, and these parties were taken up and converted into Delegates for all the parts unrepresented in the proper way.

A spiry debate took place on a motion to defer the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Convention was nearly equally divided on this subject, but the motion to defer was finally carried by 35 ayes to 28 noes, and this acknowledged triumph of the Buchanan wing was hailed with loud acclamations. An unsuccessful effort was then made for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, but after discussion it was concluded that the Tecumseh platform, formerly adopted, was a sufficiently decided expression, and the motion was not urged.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor—Messrs. HOOPER and STANLEY being appointed tellers. The parties in nomination were Gov. MEDARY, H. P. DENMAN, of Leavenworth, and C. K. HALLIDAY, of Topeka. The choice fell upon SAM. MEDARY at the first ballot, the vote being as follows: MEDARY, 13; DENMAN, 27; HALLIDAY, 10. Gov. MEDARY was therefore declared unanimously nominated, and a committee of three appointed to notify him of his nomination. He soon appeared in the hall and made a very neat speech, in which he said he thought the Republicans as well as Democrats had better vote for him, and they would if they knew their own interest. He took great credit to himself for what he had accomplished in restoring peace to Kansas, and referred to the late fatal scene at Harper's Ferry as in some way a catastrophe that he had rid Kansas of by diving away one of the rebellious leaders.

The State ticket was then completed, as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—JOHN P. SLOUGH, of Leavenworth.
Secretary of State—A. P. WALKER, of Lecompton.
State Auditor—J. K. GOODIN.
Attorney-General—Mr. THORNTON, of Allen County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—S. MCGILL.
Chief Justice—Judge WILLIAMS.
Assistant Justices—ROBERT B. MITCHELL and SAMUEL A. STINSON.

After the transaction of some important business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. RANDOLPH.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A NEGRO.

The Leavenworth *Times*, Oct. 25, says:

"Some days since, the house of Mr. LAWRENCE, a farmer in Salt Creek Valley, was entered about 11 o'clock at night, by a party of six men, disguised in different ways. Their object was to carry off a negro man, who had worked for Mr. L. during the past six months, on pretence of his being a fugitive slave. Through the determined resistance of Mr. LAWRENCE and the opportune appearance of a hired man with a shot gun, the ruffians concluded "that discretion was the better part of valor," and left. Evidently they were acquainted with the premises, for three of them entered the old man's bed-room before the house was alarmed. They searched the house and were abusive, producing no warrant nor anything else to justify their conduct. Suspicion rests upon some Pro-Slavery neighbors of the farmer, as, in spite of disguise, the voice of more than one was recognized. The plea of the negro being a fugitive was acknowledged by one of the party to be a mere sham."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* gives the official vote of the recent election in Kansas, as follows:

For the Constitution	10,419
Against the Constitution	5,530
For the Homestead Law	8,758
Against the Homestead Law	4,772

LAW REPORTS.

The Record Commission.

CLAIM ON THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This was the return to the writ of alternative *mandamus* issued to the defendants requiring them to show cause why they should not pay the relators for work and labor done, and to be done, under a contract made with the relators by the Commissioners of Record to do printing.

The case has been frequently reported, and now came on before Justice INGRAHAM, on a motion to quash the return of the respondents and for a peremptory *mandamus*, on the ground of insufficiency.

The return set forth that at the time of the issuing of the writ, the relators did not have a certificate of the Commissioners of Record that they were entitled to the sum of $47,137 97, because the certificate was not signed by William Minor, one of the Commissioners; that the respondents had no money to pay the sum demanded, and could not pay it without a second tax levy; that the relators had not earned either the sum then asked, or the further sum of $193,000, claimed under a contract.

This return was deemed evasive and insufficient by counsel for relators, who now moved that it be quashed for that, and the further reason, that the return was argumentative. In that it went on to show that the relators were not in possession of a certificate entitling them to the money, because Minor had not signed it.

Counsel for the respondents objected to the motion to quash, on the ground that the motion could only be made on demurrer, and the time had elapsed for putting in a demurrer. The Court ruled that it the notice of motion to quash was served before the expiration of the usual twenty days, the objections of counsel could not prevail. Counsel admitted that the notice was served before the expiration of the time, but contended that the motion itself must be made within the time, and excepted to the ruling of the Court.

Counsel for the relators then contended that inasmuch as the return did not controvert the statement of the relators, inasmuch as it did not dispute the contract, and that as the contract was authentic and binding, the return was evasive and insufficient. Judge Edmonds argued these points at great length, and was responded to by counsel for respondents, who contended that if the Commissioners of Record had made improvident and extravagant contracts for spending the people's money, they could not be compelled to recognize the contract as binding, or to pay the money demanded by virtue of it.

Mr. Brady spoke with great power in support of the motion, contending for the same propositions submitted by Judge Edmonds. Decision reserved.

J. T. Brady and Judge Edmonds for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

The John-street Church.

DECISION OF THE COURT—REPORT OF THE REFEREE CONFIRMED.

The Beekman Fire Insurance Company vs. *The First Methodist Episcopal Church et al.*—This cause came up on exceptions to the report of a Referee in a foreclosure case. The plaintiffs sued as assignees of the bond and mortgage. The assignment of the bond and mortgage to the plaintiff was on its face an absolute assignment, without reservation, condition or trust. Under such assignment, and as the absolute, unconditional owner and holder of the mortgage, the plaintiff commenced this action of foreclosure, by the decree in which the whole amount remaining due and unpaid on the mortgage was to be paid to the plaintiff out of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises—the defendants, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, making no defence, and putting in no answer.

The proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises were more than sufficient to pay the mortgage and the costs of the action.

After decree and sale, the defendant, the Church, applied to the Court for affirmative relief, setting up that the assignment to the plaintiff was not, in fact or in equity, absolute, but that the mortgage was assigned to the plaintiff as security for moneys paid and advanced, and to be paid and advanced by the plaintiff, to and for the said Church; and that the whole amount, which had been so paid and advanced by the plaintiff, was much less than the amount remaining unpaid on the mortgage, for which the plaintiff has got the decree.

This being admitted by the plaintiff, and the parties conceding that the plaintiff had so paid and advanced, at different times and in various sums, to the amount of $8 603 66, prior to May 28, 1857, and the further sum of $1,236 60 on the 11th May, 1858, these amounts, with interest, were ordered by the Court to be paid to the plaintiff out of the moneys arising from the sale, and the plaintiff claiming the right to retain, and to be paid

Bay Barwood, 373 tons, Pustic, 32 tons Hache Wood, Cape York, Rima Wood, 1,121 tons Logwood, and 10 tons Japan Wood. Total stock Nov. 1, 1858, 1,352 tons of all kinds.

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty and depressed at from $3 50@$4 50 for small and large, ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in light supply and slack request, including large No. 1 at $15@$15 25; No. 2 at $13 25, and No. 3 at $9 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Other kinds are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no very remarkable alteration. A lively inquiry prevails for State brands, especially extra, which shippers want. Prices of these descriptions are well supported. Other kinds are in moderate demand at essentially unaltered figures. We have heard of sales of 19,600 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 80; extra State at $4 80@$5, chiefly at $4 90@$4 95; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$4 90; extra Wisconsin at $5@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60 ₱ barrel.

Canada Flour	$3 75	@$4 50
Superfine State	4 75	@ 4 80
Extra State	4 85	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Wisconsin	5 00	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 6 30
Superior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 50
Superior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour continues in limited request at former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,150 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is scarce and quiet. Sales 300 bbls. extra, low to very choice, chiefly at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been sparingly offered, today, and small lots, from second hands, have been sold at $2 65 for Layer, $2 35 for Bunch, ₱ whole box. Other kinds are quiet at about former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty fair demand, partly for export, at essentially unchanged figures. Sales have been reported of 31,750 bushels, including fair White Canada, at about $1 33; very choice White Michigan, at $1 50; do. Red do. (Winter—a small lot) at $1 32½; fair to good Milwaukee Club, part to arrive, at $1 12@$1 13; and prime White Kentucky, at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn continues scarce and quiet. We have heard of sales of 10,000 bushels, at $1 00¼@$1 01 for Yellow Southern; 99c.@$1 for Yellow Jersey; $1 01 for White Jersey; and 99c., in part, for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and depressed, being now quoted at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales 4,000 bushels. Barley is in demand, and is firm. Sales 8,500 bushels at 78c.@83c. for ordinary to fair State, and 83c. for fair Canada East, ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canada at 44c.@44½c.; Western and State at 43½c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c., and Southern at 37c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales North River at 75c.@80c., for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manilla has been more sought after, and sales have been reported, here and in Boston, during the week, of about 15,000 bales, part at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months credit. Other kinds are inactive at old quotations.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Nov. 1.

	1858.	1859.
American, bales	573	1,517
Manilla, bales	20,089	14,311
Other foreign, bales	1,219	2,225
Total, bales	21,881	18,053
Russian, tons	415	450

LATHS—Eastern, $1 87½@$1 95 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in request, at essentially unaltered figures.

LIME—Rockland, 77½c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been effected, today, at unchanged quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, including common at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., at which small sales were reported. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. About 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 45c. for rejected, and 46½c. for straight lots, ₱ gallon.

OILS—A fair demand prevails for Crude Whale, chiefly at 46c.@50c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38; and Linseed at 54c.@56c., ₱ gallon. Other kinds are quiet. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Oct. 31, sales have been made of 4,605 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 45, chiefly at $1 35@$1 38; 940 bbls. Crude Whale at 42½c.@50c., chiefly at 48c.@50c., ₱ gallon. "The demand," the New-Bedford *Shipping List* remarks, "seems to have been supplied for the present, and the market closes without further inquiry. Stock of Crude Sperm on hand in the country Oct. 31, 1859, 17,926."

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, '59	82,227	196,307	1,812,400
Same time last year	75,838	181,305	1,465,000

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention at firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 40, closing at $15 37½@$15 40 for Mess, and $10 55@$10 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied; sales, to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls. fair to very choice, at 10¾c.@10¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and cheaper. The transactions include 370 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $17@$19 ₱ tc. Beef hams, $15@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs. at from $3 37½@$3 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—The demand has been somewhat brisker for Plates, here and to arrive, at 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after, yet have not varied in value. We have heard of sales of 370 hhds. Cuba at from 5¾c.@7½c.; with 4,000 bags Pernambuco, and a cargo of Manilla, on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. have been sold at 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in pretty fair request at uniform prices.

TIN—The movements have been restricted, though prices have not varied materially.

TOBACCO—The demand for crude is moderate at previous figures. Manufactured is in fair request, being partially cheaper. Sales during the month of October: 19,655 packages in 1859, and 17,412 packages in 1858. Stock Nov. 1, 43,623 packages in 1859, against 29,271 packages in 1858. The Messrs. Brooks remark that: "Prices for the best and medium brands of 5s and 8s have receded from 1 to 3 cents ₱ lb., hence the market cannot be quoted as firm. The present stock of medium and better grades is well assorted, and very ample for the advanced period of the season, while inferior qualities below this standard are not in large supply. Grocers purchased with great moderation, and generally hold very light stocks. The active business season is drawing to a close; we must therefore look for a corresponding diminution in sales. The stock has slightly reduced in the last month."

WHALEBONE—Is inquired for at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 2,500 bushels Peas, in ship's bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms; and 15 bales Wool, at 7-32d. ₱ lb. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 300 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 3d.; 50 tres. Beef on private terms; and imported 20 bales Wool, at 2½d. ₱ ton, measurement. The latest charters have been: two vessels to Falmouth for Rochelle, Timber, $4,000, also, according to the *Shipping List*: ship *Sparkling Wave*, 635 tons, to load coal at Nicaragua; bark *Golden Era*, 443 tons, to four ports in the Pacific, Valparaiso, Callao, &c., $9,000; a ship from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, 32s. 6d.; ship *Lady Franklin*, 1,288 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, one-half cargo at 17-32d., residue at 9-16d.; one, 190 tons, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, Staves, $12; a Br. brig, 240 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., $1,100, and back from Isaac, Salt, &c.; a schooner, 224 tons, from a Southern port to a Windward Island, $1,800; one, 1,[illegible] bbls., to Port-au-Platte and back, $1,400; a bri[illegible] 150 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,300; one, 215 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,700; one, 130 tons, same voyage, $1,000; one, 268 tons, to North side of Cuba and back, Sugar 36c., stelado 33c., and Molasses at under and $2 50 on deck; ship *Seaman's Bride*, 758 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghai; a bark, 5,000 bbls., to Cape Town and another port; ship *Robin Hood*, to load for San Francisco, and steamer *Yorktown*, 1,100 tons, to take the place of the *Quaker City*, three voyages to Havana and back, on private terms.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A machine lathe, a planer, and other tools, in good order, suitable for a small machine shop. For particulars, inquire at No. 133 Nassau-st, office No. 29, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—Seventy-horse power steam-engine, locomotive boiler and fixtures, nearly new, and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 18 Mercer-st.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBular steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,000 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to M. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN 8-HORSE POWER HORIZONTAL Engine, and 20-horse power tubular boiler. Can be seen running at J. CORNISH & CO.'S, No. 79 Av. D.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-ST.—PROF. C. H. ROEDER.—This astonishing and interesting astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this city, and gives true information of all subjects in life, regard to health, wedded and marriage, love, absent, journeys, law-suits, difficulty in business, speculation, sickness, &c. Mrs. ROEDER succeeds when all others fail. Mrs. R. is the same lady who formerly resided in Wooster-st., near Amity. If you wish to have true information, then remember her residence, No. 43 Christopher-st. Her fees are reduced—for ladies 2 cents, gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREVOST-R? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she can or can not tell the name of future wife or husband; also, size of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 8 Bleecker-st., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroideries; cuts and fits children's dresses in neatest style; knows how to use Grover & Baker's sewing machine; very best City reference given. Call at No. 105 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days. No objection to a little light chamberwork.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as plain cook, washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 393 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, THOROUGHly acquainted with her business in all its branches including soups, jellies, games, &c., with the best of City references, and a first-class chambermaid with the best of reference from her last place, want situations. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or take entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork or sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 142 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived nine years in one family, to whom she will refer, if required; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; is accustomed to wait on a lady; good reference given by her present employer. Apply at No. 109 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of grown children and do plain sewing and embroidering. No objection to travel with a family South or to California. Has five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or to do kitchen work of a small family. Good City reference from her last place, where she was six years. Apply over liquor-store, 2d floor, corner of Hudson and York-sts., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to go to New-Orleans, as nurse or chambermaid; can do general housework; best of reference. May be seen on application to Fairbanks & Co., No. 189 Broadway, or at No. 244 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 361 2d-av., in the fancy-store, between 22d and 23d sts. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family as good cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 6 21st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOtel or boarding-house; a respectable woman who understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 11 9th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands pastry; lived three years in her last situation. Good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 82 King-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, 28 cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, poultry and game; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen at No. 130 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to take care of an old lady or do chamberwork and sewing; can produce five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; will assist with washing and ironing; has six years' reference from last place as to character and respectability. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid, or to do light chamberwork and sew; can do fine muslin in a superior manner; has lived in her last place eight years. Address No. 1 East 21st-st., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A young English woman; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain seamstress; is willing to wait on a lady or go traveling with a lady; has six years' reference. Can be seen at No. 1,015 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as seamstress, can make and fit children's clothes, and the other to do general house work in a small family, or chamberwork; both willing to make themselves useful. Inquire at No. 11 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse or seamstress; would like to travel with a family; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 115 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her only remaining child, either as chambermaid and sewer, or to help in the care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 Thomas-st., between 7th and 8th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as pastry cook; understands all kinds of meat, pastry and jelli; and is an excellent baker; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 14th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 832 8th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, OF LONG experience, a situation in a private family as cook; is perfectly competent, and can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 161 8th-av. near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has no objection to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at 34 East 16th-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, 2 first-class cooks, good reliable houses here preferred. Can be seen at No. 25 Hibbert-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, who can be well recommended for honesty and good character, where she will have an opportunity to learn the English language. Apply at No. 51 Bedford-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman. Good City reference from her last place. Understands all branches of cooking. Apply at No. 115 street, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A steady respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or to do fine washing and plain sewing. Can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY PROTESTant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good references can be given. Call at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference can be given. Call for three days, at No. 71 Greene-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good cook and excellent baker. No one need apply but a small family; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply 151 East 11th-st.

WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS six years' City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 71 West 16th-st., fourth entrance.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children; very moderate situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

FAMILIES WANTING PROTESTANT SERvants with good recommendations, will find a call at the Employment Agency of the Y. M. Boardinghouse, No. 144 Mercer-st., or 12th-st., where they will always find English, Irish, Scotch and American on hand, such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and girls for general housework; also, coachmen and waiters.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the Free Intelligence and Home of Industry, No. 64 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive establishment is an abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

NOW DISENGAGED AT THE SERVANTS' Intelligence, No. 129 Bleecker-st., a number of excellent servants, with recommendations of unexceptionable character, viz.: several first-class cooks, one of whom is a French protestant; also, several chambermaids and waiters are disengaged. Call and see for yourselves.

GOOD HELP AT LOW RATES.—FAMILIES, Hotels, and other establishments can be supplied at No. 12 and 14 Bible House, 4th-av., with Irish, Scotch, English, German and American servants, of all kinds, at low rates. Also, first-class French cooks. A lady in attendance who can speak French and German languages.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good groom; strong and steady; can drive; has been employed in the city and country for the last seven years; the highest reference will be given. Address A. B., Box No. 25 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man, who has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses; will go in the country for the winter if required; is sober and steady; no objection to the latter subject to. Wages not the object, but comfortable home; in town or country. Address C. M., Box 25 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, with a wife and child, a situation, or would take charge of a few green houses in this City, for the Winter; can be highly recommended. Address FLORIST, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter or errand boy; is the best recommending about book-keeping. Can give a good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address F. H. C., No. 20 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman; he is a good driver and understands the management of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address a note to M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. A note addressed to A. C., care of Mr. B. Corwin, No. 841 Broadway, will receive due attention, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A REspectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of reference as to character and capacity. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 119 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS WAITer in a private family, or an active and reliable man, who is perfectly understand his business, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address C. B., No. 33 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as porter or coachman; would make himself useful; best of reference from his last employer. Address EDGE, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 22 West 21 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an Englishman; is a single man, with good City reference. Address A. MAR, grocery-store, No. 551 Houston-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant salesman in a dry goods or clothing store; can produce the best of City references. Address G. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant man, who has a perfect knowledge of the business. Can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 12 Washington-square for two days.

DRUGGIST.—THE ADVERTISER, A THOROUGH chemist and pharmaceutist, as well as graduate of medicine, desires to obtain a position in the capacity of buyer or salesman with a wholesale establishment; or would open and take charge of a branch retail store in connection with a house now in operation; has had a large experience, and can fully satisfy any party as to his ability and integrity. Address M. D., Box No. 71 Lower Post-office.

FOOTMAN.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as footman and waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 76 Hall-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL AND introduce druggists' articles; must be of pleasing address and have knowledge of the drug trade and experience in trading. To an energetic, coaxing young fellow this is a first rate opportunity. Address, with reference, DRUGGIST, *Herald* office.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, THREE GOOD TAnners, steady work and good wages given; two cabinet-makers and carpenters; situations ready right away, immediately, at SHEEHAN'S Intelligence Office, No. 210 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AN OUT-DOOR OPERATOR. A MIDDLEaged American, of character, energy, and liberal City references, and who is accustomed to regular business habits. Address, stating last place of business and present residence, N. N., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY SERVANT GIRL, TO cook and do general housework in a small family; must understand cooking, be an excellent washer and ironer, and have good references. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 293 2d-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO CANVASS this City for advertisements, to whom a fair salary will be given. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to C. M. MERRIELLES & CO., Room No. 13, No. 18 Exchange-place.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT NO. 12 GAY-st., between 4 and 5 P. M., a good active boy, to be smart boy to run errands. Must have a good character, and understand the City. Apply for two days.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING Agents, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMIly, a short distance in the country, a young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; a comfortable, quiet home for a steady girl; no other need apply; wages, $5 or $6. Address A. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, stating where she may be seen on Friday, the 4th inst.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIFTY YOUNG ladies to do light work for a few days. Apply today, at No. 179 West 37th-st., three doors east of 8th-av.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE FRANCAISE POUR soigner un enfant de quatre ans et pour coudre. Il est nécessaire qu'elle parle un peu l'Anglais. S'adresser au coin sud ouest du 5-ème av. et 34-ème rue avant midi.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE and one or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family. House has modern improvements and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 169 West 37th-st. DR. WINTERS.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen may obtain board in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home, in a pleasant locality, by applying at the corner of 57th-st. and 1st-av.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 164 2d-av., four doors below 10th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 68 Amity-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family, within two minutes' walk of South or Wall st. ferries, would take three or four boarders—single gentlemen preferred. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 20 Jeroleman-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—NO. 113 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOsite the Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, may be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN (foreigner) wishes to find accommodations in a strictly private family, where he would enjoy the comforts of a home. Location between 8th-st. and Union square. References given and required. Address R. A., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and wife, one child one year old, with nurse; want one room and bed-room. Location between Canal-st. and Abingdon-square, and west of Broadway. Address JOHN W. SMITH, No. 291 Washington-st., stating terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen may be accommodated with a front room in a private family upon moderate terms; the location is very desirable, and within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry. Inquire at No. 100 Liberty-st., up stairs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let with board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., in the house. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ACcommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—BY a gentleman, his wife and one child, in a private family of refinement; terms must be moderate; references given and required. Address Box No. 3,033 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, in a private family; location west of 7th-av., between 14th and Grove sts. Address, stating location and terms, T. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT Rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 254 Henry-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—To let, with board, a large and handsome second story, either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a smaller room for single gentlemen. The location is one of the pleasantest and most eligible in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts. References required.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE BOARD in a family or school, where two or three children under the age of 10 would be received and kindly cared for. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 109 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in 14th-st., a few doors West of Broadway, wish to sublet one of a large, well-furnished front rooms, second floor, having gas, hot and cold water, and every convenience; single gentleman preferred. No other need apply. Reference required. Address, with name, &c., T., Box No. 405 Lower Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a parlor and bed-room, English front room, second floor, containing all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Between 2d and 3d av., two newly furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen and his wife; board in first-class family, one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND DEsirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; for single gents or a gentleman and wife. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Apply at No. 254 Henry-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above Fifteenth,) fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas, closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PARTMENTS ON FIRST OR SECOND floor wanted for the Winter, by a family consisting of two grown persons, two children and two women servants, with parlor and 1 private table. Address T., Box No. 2,804 Post-office, with particulars.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would let the entire second floor, parlor, separable or together, with board, to small family if required; the location is central; references exchanged. Apply at No. 150 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, BOARD IN A PRIvate family; an early dinner, and location between 6th and 8th avs., preferred. Address H. Y. L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 11 Leroy-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIGTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 26 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of PATENT WATER and HOT AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

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believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages which cannot be excelled. Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BEARS, &c., &c.

STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.

IRON BEADSTEADS,
suitable for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in a variety of Patterns, very light, neat and strong.

J. L. JANES would call particular attention to the dining range, CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.

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SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. RABICHAT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL rods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Wt. Hops Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold its regular stated session in its room, Odd Fellow's Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3 at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT WORKS
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THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JAS. MADISON.
B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Marble Heart.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Jean le Sot—Les Crochets du Père Martin.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—Never Judge by Appearances—Diamond Cut Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Raoul; or, the Magic Star—Swiss Swains.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: John Jones. Evening—Paul Pry.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Dissolving Views—Journey Through Great Britain and Ireland.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 306 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 18th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated.

Our special correspondent on board the *Great Eastern* sums up his reasons for concluding that the monster ship fails to establish any new facts in the philosophy of Ocean Navigation. Premising that the cost of locomotion depends on the amount of power required, and on the economical generation and application of that power, he inquires how much horse power the *Great Eastern* demands. Her size, he asserts, does not give her any appreciable advantage over other vessels, although she gains a little from her sharpness. Then, as her boilers and engines are precisely of the old sort, it is impossible that there should be much economy of fuel. It seems to be also an established fact, that her sails cannot assist her as much as they would were she exclusively a screw steamer, as they interfere to some extent with the free operation of the paddle-wheels. At high speed they would be of little assistance. He regards her, however, as to some extent a mechanical success, and believes that, if she can be filled, upon long voyages she will pay, although the anticipated economical advantages may not be realized. Our correspondent at the time of writing was still of the opinion that the vessel would leave for this country on the 1st inst. The official action which fixed this as the day of sailing had not been reversed. Prince Albert and Prince Napoleon had both been indulging their curiosity in visiting the vessel.

The British steamer *Karnak*, from Havana on the 25th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. From the latter place we learn of disasters to American shipping during the late stormy weather. The New-York bark, *Augusta Mayhew*, ran ashore on New-Providence Island, but after taking out her cargo she was not found to be seriously injured.

Our San Francisco correspondent writes, under date of Oct. 7, that business in California was improving, but that the market for various descriptions of goods continued heavy. Great interest was manifested in the competition between the rival lines of steamships, and wagers had been laid in San Francisco upon the faster passage of the *Baltic*. An earthquake occurred on the California coast on the 6th October, more violent than had been known for many years. Later dates from Oregon and Washington also reach us, but the news is unimportant.

We have received dates from Utah to Oct. 5, with full particulars of the horrible massacre of emigrants by the Indians, previously reported. The savages attacked an emigrant train on the night of the 2d September, at a point twenty-five miles distant from Fort Hall, and killed five persons, four of whom were members of a family named Miltimore, from Buchanan County, Iowa. Three others are missing. The survivors of the party reached Camp Floyd in safety. Developments had been made before the Federal Court in Utah, of Mormon complicity in the Parrish murder. Robberies and outrages continued to be frequent occurrences in the Territory.

The Kansas Democratic Convention, for the nomination of State candidates, met at Lawrence, Oct. 25. Sam. Medary was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Judge Williams was nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A brisk debate took place on a motion to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention, but the Convention finally voted to defer the appointment.

The Charlestown trials reached another stage yesterday, in the conviction of Edward Coppie, upon the same charges as those contained in the indictment against Brown. The prisoner's counsel moved as before for a suspension of judgment. The Court having decided not to grant the suspension in the case of Brown, that prisoner was invited to speak before the sentence was pronounced. Availing himself of the permission, the sturdy old convict declared that while he had no fault to find with the trial, which was as fair as he had any reason to hope for—and while he admitted the correctness of the testimony, yet it was due to himself to assert that he was not guilty of either treason, exciting negro insurrection, or of murder, none of those crimes having been contemplated in his designs. He had simply proposed to rescue slaves and expedite them to Canada. He closed with a justification of his action on philanthropic grounds. The Court then declared its sentence to be that Brown should be hung in public on the 2d day of December proximo. The prisoner exhibited no emotion as the fatal form was recited.

Of the State Election, which occurred yesterday in Maryland, we have meagre returns. In Baltimore the day was universally devoted to riot and bloodshed. The so-called American Party, otherwise the ruffians who rule the city, surrounded the several ballot-boxes, and by threats, or actual violence, prevented the friends of order and reform from depositing their votes. By noon, the impossibility of participating in the election became apparent to the Reformers, and they shortly after abandoned the field to their enemies. The fighting was not restricted to any Ward of the city. In all but one the most flagrant acts of violence and brutality were enacted; men were wantonly shot, others stabbed, and others so seriously beaten that their lives are despaired of. Mr. Adam B. Kyle, a respectable merchant, was killed, receiving a pistol shot in the brain; and Mr. Wm. P. Preston was so beaten with a bludgeon, that he lies in a critical condition.

The work of correcting the City registers for voters was completed last evening, and the result shows that there has been a general interest exhibited to have the names of electors placed upon the records of each voting district in accordance with the requirements of the law. To afford the public an opportunity of judging how far the new regulation has been complied with, Mr. Superintendent Pilsbury gave the order to have the total number of voters registered in each Ward reported at head-quarters. The order was promptly executed, as far as the police force was concerned, and, with three or four exceptions, all in the Fourteenth Ward, the required information was promptly given.

The motion to quash the return put in by the Supervisors, to the mandamus sued out by the printers employed by the Record Commissioners, to enforce payment for work done under their contract, was argued before Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court. No decision was rendered. In the *habeas corpus* sued out in behalf of Richardson, who stands accused of embezzlement, in instigating Little, the clerk of Winslow, Lanier & Co., to give him money of his employers, Judge Ingraham has directed further evidence to be received on the point of Little's age. If he is upwards of 18 he would be guilty of embezzlement. Richardson is to be remanded.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, Member of Congress elect of Ohio, delivered a long address to an audience of about two thousand persons at Musical Hall, Brooklyn, embodying his views of the doctrines of the Republican Party. He argued that the irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor originated with the South Carolina nullification, counselled obedience to all law, including the fugitive slave law, and defended Webster, Clay and Fillmore from the charge of being favorable to slavery because they recognized and acted on their duty as sworn officers of the Government.

At the meeting of the Board of Education a communication was received from the Sixth Ward School Officers stating that in order to avoid discord they had directed the teachers not to read the Bible in the schools under their control, and asking that the salaries of the teachers be paid, with the exception of one, which they desired should be left as a test of the law before the Courts. A desultory discussion ensued, and finally the President declared the resolution to pay the salaries not properly before the Board, as it had not been referred.

The citizens of the Eighteenth Ward who support the Hon. George Opdyke for State Senator from the Sixth District, and Col. John S. Cocks for Assemblyman from the Fourteenth District, held a mass meeting at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, last evening. Speeches were made by Benjamin Warden, Esq., Hon. James Brooks, Chas. G. Murch, Esq., and Geo. G. Bellows, Esq., and resolutions indorsing the nominations were adopted.

In the Stock Exchange Market yesterday, there was an improved tone to the dealings, and a fairly distributed demand for Shares and Bonds, at an advance on the former of about ½ ₱ cent. In Money rates there was no alteration. The supply continues free for Discounts and on Demand Loan. Since the Boston mail, there is not much doing in Foreign Exchange.

Low and Medium brands of Flour were in good demand at unchanged prices. Wheat was in fair request at steady rates. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats were rather lightly dealt in. Cotton was inquired for and was firm. Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Naval Stores, Metals, Tobacco and Whisky were moderately sought after. Coffee, Fish, Molasses and Whisky were inactive. Hay, Manilla Hemp and new Hops attracted considerable attention. The freight engagements were restricted, with 449 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets continue to be oversupplied. The receipts of live animals of all kinds designed for slaughter at the regular City yards, for the week ending yesterday, number: Beef cattle, 5,579; veal calves, 817; sheep and lambs, 14,765; swine, 19,970; also of milch cows 214—a total of all kinds of 38,345. At yesterday's general market, beef cattle sold fully ½c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight, lower than last week's "ruinous rates;" the best animals offered going at scarcely 10c., and the poorer grades all the way down to 4c. Veal calves of good quality sold about as well as last week, but "kittens" and large grass-fed calves were abundant, and sold very low. Sheep and lambs were also in excess of the demand, and about 25c. per head lower than last week. Swine are very abundant, fairly glutting the market, and causing a decline of near 1c. ₱ lb, live weight. The best corn-fed hogs were scarcely bringing 5½c. ₱ lb.

John Brown's Speech.

If any doubts still linger in the minds of thoughtful men as to the real character and aims of John Brown, or as to the best way of dealing with his crime, they must surely be resolved, on the reading of his brief speech, made before sentence was passed upon him by the Court, and published in our columns to-day. Since mad Lord George Gordon fanned the Protestant fanaticism of London into flame, 80 years ago, and for three days held the metropolis of England at the mercy of a frantic mob, the civilized world had seen no outbreak of individual passion against organized order at once so grotesque and so alarming as John Brown's *émeute* at Harper's Ferry. And certainly, since the crazed Scotch nobleman pleaded his right to do the Lord's work in his own way at whatever cost to all the world beside, there has been no such calm assumption of the "sword of Gideon" as John Brown's clear, downright, and fearless proclamation of his convictions and his aims in reply to that dread and formal query of the Law: "Prisoner at the bar, what have you to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

But Lord George Gordon, though the mischief which he set on foot was far more formidable than the actual work achieved by Brown, was a coward at heart as well as a fanatic. John Brown is as valiant in soul as he is vagrant in mind. After a trial which might well have shaken the nerves of a man in the flush of health and strength, and which he was forced to undergo while racked with pain and faint in every limb from many and serious wounds, with the moral weight pressing upon him by day and night of a deeply-cherished purpose desperately wrecked, and with the fatal verdict of a Jury ringing his death-knell in his ears, John Brown speaks for himself and for the cause to which he had given his life and the lives of his children, as calmly, as openly, and as earnestly as he could have done in the supreme hour of victory itself. It can hardly be possible that any man, whether at the North or at the South, however deep his detestation of the crimes for which Brown has been by the law condemned to suffer, should read these words of the brave old fanatic without a glow of half-compassionate admiration for the strong and sterling qualities of the nature which loads their every syllable with honest force. The case of the South and of the Union would be really perilous were the Americans become incapable, through sectional passions or local fears, of doing justice to this brave old man's unshrinking faith in what he deemed his duty, and to the courage with which he bears that faith aloft to-day in the shadow of the scaffold, as he has borne it through border raids and the hot strifes of civil war. If the statesmen who profess to love the union of these States, and the citizens, Northern and Southern, who are so eager to uphold it, will but take pattern of unflinching firmness and out-spoken singleness of purpose from this devotee of Abolitionism, that "irrepressible conflict," of which we hear so much, will hardly be left to run its course unchecked.

But if John Brown has all the moral qualities of an ancient covenanter, he shows the mental features, too, of his prototype. The blood of his sons slaughtered (let our Southern kinsmen for their own honor and the country's peace remember this) by madmen foraying the land for Slavery, and the meditations of many years given to the passions of religion and liberty, have gone up into the brain of this old man, and made him intellectually blind to all the ordinary checks and balances by which human decisions are modified and human actions determined. As a psychological study, John Brown's speech is one of the most curious on record. In the face of his own admission made on the trial, that he was the author of a certain "Provisional Constitution" found among his papers, and that by this Constitution his proceedings were to be regulated, Brown earnestly, and with altogether unmistakable sincerity, declares that he never intended to take life or to destroy property in carrying out his plans. "My design," he says, "was to free slaves, *not to incite them to rebellion or insurrection*." Then he appeals with a simplicity almost touching in its *naïve* disregard of the probable opinions of his hearers, to his past experience in Missouri, to show that he had reason to think himself able to carry off a great many slaves from Virginia to Canada without "snapping a gun." In his Provisional Constitution he had, nevertheless, made elaborate arrangements for organizing an army for the "execution of enemies" in certain contingencies, and for the "confiscation of their property." His men were all to go armed, and his abundant store of Sharp's rifles, ammunition, pistols, and weapons of various kinds, might certainly be construed, without any extravagance of inference, to mean that if guns were to be snapped at all during this singular Exodus, Capt. Brown did not mean the snapping to be confined to his "enemies" the slaveholders. The enormous and obvious inconsistency between the whole scheme of his plot, with the incidents inevitable to its developement, and the aversion from the shedding of blood which all his prisoners agree that Brown manifested during the hours of his "brief authority" at the Armory, and which he now so strongly reiterates, does not seem to have so much as occurred to him. Clearer proof could hardly be asked of the utterly refractory state of his intellect, or of the extreme unwisdom, to call it by no harsher name, of treating such a man as the agent of a party, or making him the unconscious martyr of a cause.

Brown's speech classifies him at once, and in a class of one. He is a fanatic, *sui generis*. He shows neither the sophistical grasp of mind nor the malignant unfairness of temper which would be necessary to rank him with agitators of theoretical Abolitionism like Wendell Phillips; nor the astute coquetry with explosive passions which alone could affiliate him with Republican Party leaders. He is simply John Brown, of Kansas; a man logical after the narrow fashion of the Puritan individualism; a law unto himself, and a believer with all his might in theological abstractions as applied to human society and politics. He hates Slavery, and thinks all slaves ought to be free. That anybody should think it wrong for him, so hating Slavery and so thinking, to attempt to set free the greatest possible number of slaves in the shortest possible time; or that any organization which may appear to him necessary for carrying out this object should be regarded as treasonable, John Brown cannot understand now that he is to be hung for it, any more than we believe he understood it when he made up his mind to set about the work, and others flocked after him, who now, less brave than he, endeavor to throw their own more rational guilt upon his shoulders. We own ourselves at a loss to see in what way the execution of such a man can be so brought about that it may not be converted to the inflammatory purposes of sectional partisans with whom John Brown has plainly nothing in common; and who will be as eager to make him a profitable martyr when dead, as they are to repudiate him while he still lives.

The Election in Baltimore.

The election in Baltimore has resulted very much as we ventured to predict yesterday, in bloodshed, disorder, and in the triumph of the "Plug Uglies." The Reform Party, after a feeble resistance, quitted the field and withdrew their ticket, leaving some dead and many wounded behind them. The rowdies have been victorious at all points, having carried out to the letter the programme announced on their placards and "transparencies" at the mass meeting on Wednesday evening last. The votes "have not been counted;" the Reformers have been "dared to vote," and in most of the Wards have not "dared." In short, the ruffians of Baltimore, having challenged the respectable and orderly portion of the community to an encounter, have met them hand to hand, and routed them, and are at this moment as complete masters of the city as ever the Goths or Vandals were of Rome. Early last evening we were informed that nine men had been shot, and one was already dead; that in "the Third Ward the polls were blocked by rowdies, and the Police were doing nothing;" in the Tenth Ward "the Reformers had been driven off;" in the Fifteenth Ward "a man was shot dead," and his brother, "coming to his assistance, was dangerously wounded;" in the Fourteenth Ward "there was a desperate struggle;" in the Sixteenth "a man badly beaten," and a Dr. Richardson, a leading Reformer, pursued through the streets by the chief of an obscure Club, armed with a drawn sword, and that on his taking refuge in a shop it was stormed; that the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards were in possession of the rowdies all day, and that in the last-named they were using artillery; and finally that William P. Preston, one of the candidates for Congress, was lying in a hotel, "having been badly beaten about the head with a billy," and the Reformers, "finding it impossible to do anything, had all withdrawn."

When we commented a few weeks ago upon the remarks of Judge Stump, of the Baltimore bench, in which he stated his inability to detect much difference between the culpability of persons who commit rape or robbery on board a steamboat, and that of the captain who admits them on payment of their fare, in ignorance of their propensities, we were charged by one of the Baltimore journals with a desire to draw away the trade of that city by exaggerating its disorders. We were also assured by one or two correspondents, whose lot is cast in that quarrelsome locality, that we were entirely mistaken in our estimate of its morals and manners, and that, taken for all in all, it was as desirable a place of residence as any in the Union;—that like other cities, rowdyism had of late years grown rather rampant, but that a Reform Party had sprung up, which was speedily going to set everything to rights.

We knew then, however, and we know now better than ever, that it is the elections, and the elections alone, which can indicate the value of Baltimore reform movements. Until the time comes for going to the polls, the rowdies appear to treat the decent inhabitants with a sort of contemptuous indifference. They let them prattle and resolve at public meetings, talk glibly of law and order, and denounce anarchy and violence as vehemently as they please. No amount of patriotic spouting makes the "Plug Uglies," or "Red Necks," or "Thunderbolts," a whit less truculent or blood-thirsty than before, or saves a single victim from their knives and pistols either by day or by night. The reformers have never proposed to improve the police in any other way than by a reform of the municipal administration, to be brought about by voting at the polls; but as long as the rowdy organizations could hold the polls against all comers, reform was impossible. The strength of the two parties has once more been tested, and the rowdies and ruffians are once more triumphant. The Sheriff did nothing, the police did nothing, and the result is that the reformers have done nothing.

How long this state of things is to last remains to be seen; but thus much is certain: that as long as the result of yesterday's proceedings remains unchanged, ruffianism rampant in the streets, respectability cowed and suppliant in the houses, no citizen of Baltimore ought to show his face in any part of the Union without paying patriotism and courage the compliment of an unmistakable blush of shame. There are in Baltimore at this moment thousands of men, well-born and well-bred, and well-educated, who would not brook a look of insult from any man living, and who plume themselves, above all things, upon their personal honor. But if we know anything of what honor means, no man in the City, who looks out of his window upon the armed bands of blackguards, who, as the telegraph informs us, were last night parading the deserted streets in triumph, without determining to abate the nuisance at all hazards, can fairly ask the world to give him credit for possessing it. We can forgive people for calling themselves patriots while succumbing to a political faction or a foreign enemy, and waiting patiently for better times; but we know of nothing which can palliate the base submission of a large, wealthy metropolis to bands of drunken thieves, pickpockets, burglars and assassins, the refuse of its jails, and the spawn of its slums and brothels.

It is impossible to acquit the Mayor and other officers of Baltimore from the severest censure in regard to these outrages. They had full warning that they might be expected. The respectable portion of the inhabitants had been alive to the danger, and had tried in vain to arouse the city officials to the necessity of taking measures to ward it off. They obstinately refused, and treated the remonstrances of the citizens as an impertinent interference with public affairs. They made no provision for the emergency; and when it came, were either powerless in the hands of the mob or winked at excesses intended to perpetuate their political sway. In either case, they merit the most emphatic censure of every lover of republican freedom.

Siege of the City Treasury—The Attacking Phalanx.

Amidst the disheartening records of public measures and public interests always tried by and often sacrificed to the standard of party union, it becomes an agreeable study for the admirer of civic economy to analyze the votes and motives of those ten members of the Board of Aldermen who have distinguished themselves by always voting together on one particular class of measures; while just equally divided—five on each side—on all other measures appearing destitute of the cohesive element. We look for subtle reasons of patriotism to explain their wonderful unanimity when the ayes and noes are called on questions having private interests behind them;—yea, and doubtless if we look long enough, and probe deep enough, we shall be able to discover very weighty and solid considerations.

It is a fact known and recognized that Aldermen Henry W. Genet, of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District; Francis I. A. Boole, of the Twelfth; Michael Toomey, of the Sixth; Thomas Stephens, of the Fourth, and Thomas McSpedon, of the Sixteenth, were each and all regularly nominated by Democratic Conventions, and regularly elected by Democratic voters. They are true and active party men, prompt in assuming all Democratic responsibilities, unrelaxing in their hostility to all abstract Republican theories; and certainly these five are not the least influential members of the Board in which they have seats.

In like manner it may be stated that Aldermen John H. Brady, of the Fifth Aldermanic District; George Starr, of the Seventh; John Lynes, of the Tenth; James Owens, of the Fifteenth, and Henry Smith, of the First, are collectively and individually pure, prominent and potent members of the Republican organization; and that their votes in the Board of Aldermen count for just as much as the votes of their five Democratic brothers. United these Ten are nearly irresistible, forming a decisive majority of the Board for all common occasions; and when it becomes necessary to rope in a few more members, for the purpose of overriding a veto by a two-thirds vote, or abolishing the necessity for a contract with the lowest bidder by a three-fourths vote, we commonly find that our ten Aldermanic engineers rise up to the magnitude of the motive and succeed in accomplishing their object.

But the refreshing feature of their operations is the surprising unanimity which they evince in voting for particular Resolutions. Carefully read their proceedings and analyze their votes for the past nine months, and there will be no difficulty in foretelling how they will vote on every future measure having a large private interest to be subserved at the expense of the public. On all questions in which the public only are concerned, they will stand five against five, wrangling, spouting, gesticulating, and bandying fragrant epithets, with a zeal and grammatical recklessness to delight the hearts of their respective constituencies. But let any one of the Ten introduce a resolution to have a sewer built for the benefit of private property, "the City paying two-thirds of the expense," or to lease a valuable pier at a nominal rent, or to have a contract made with a specified party, to do certain specified jobs at specified prices, and you may, in their own vernacular, "go your pile on it" that the remaining nine will lend their most sweet voices to mulct the City in the amounts proposed.

Last week we had occasion to notice the attempt made by these gentlemen, with some few outside Aldermen, brought in for special duty, to establish, in the case of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, an authority in the Common Council to override that provision of the Charter which orders all work, exceeding $250 in value, to be duly advertised for ten days, and given out on contract to the lowest bidder. Our Aldermanic Decemvirate, as we learn, were highly and justly indignant at the boldness—we may say the contumacy—of that exposure; but, nevertheless, they did then and there back down and retreat from their previous assumption of having power, by a three-fourths' vote, to order the Head of a Department to cause a job to be done by a specified jobber at a specified job-price; and, as a graceful and safe means of covering their discomfiture, they then and there ordered, by a three-fourths' vote, that the work should be done, *not* by a specified jobber at a specified price, in violation of the Charter, but by the Head of the Department having legal charge of the business. This was a practical concession of our whole argument—all we asked, all we demanded; and the policy of abusing our logic, while obeying its force, is not obvious outside of the hazy atmosphere in which the Fathers of our City dwell.

In that article we stated that behind the precedent to be established by the success of the Common Council in the case of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, there stood a mighty array of civic iniquities, ghastly as the armies of disease rallied behind King Death, all of which would depend for success and fruition on the ability of the Common Council to override the united resistance of the Mayor and Street Commissioner. If the power were established or confessed in the test case first tabled, that three-fourths of the Common Council could fix prices, make contracts for jobs, irrespective and specify the favored jobbers, irrespective of the civic Heads of Departments and the provisions of the City Charter, then we should soon have seen the work of building a new gate to the Croton Lake reservoir taken out of the hands of the Croton Board, Broadway ripped up and paved with Belgian pavement at prices about equivalent to a dollar an inch, and contracts made with such moderate bidders as Charles G. Waterbury, William B. Reynolds, Thomas K. Downing, Waltermeyer, Conover, Fairchilds and Johnston for cleaning the streets, repairing the roads and avenues, and keeping piers, wharves and parks in order. In fact, the whole programme of the "awful contracts," running for five years each, with the awful contractors, could, under this precedent, have been securely and successfully put through.

In the Board of Councilmen the Aldermanic Decemvirate has worthy allies, enlisted under the same great and shiningly attractive banner, and coöperating in all things needful with the distinguished Ten whose names have been set forth in these previous paragraphs. In the Councilmen, too, will be found the same delightful unanimity, irrespective of party ties, on the same class of cases which awaken the fraternal emotions of the Board of Aldermen. Perish the bonds of political union when the great claims of private benevolence and the desire of doing good to individuals is at stake! Much as we may differ on the dry theories of public policy, it is bliss to know that in our City Councils there is at all times a perennial bond of cohesion—varieties of checks moderating the fury of partisan rancor, and arguments of a sterling nature which at once address themselves to the affections and understandings of our City Fathers. The whole subject is now undergoing thorough investigation, and the forthcoming volume of Mayor Tiemann's Vetoes and Messages will do much to aid the civic student, and clear up all the mysteries now hanging, cloud fashion, voluminous and impenetrable, round the City Hall. As we shall have a new Corporation Counsel before many months, it is well to have the whole matter investigated.

The Alleged Conspirators.

We appreciate fully the pressure which constrains our Democratic brethren to make the most of the Harper's Ferry affair just on the eve of the State election. We are not in the least surprised at their love of the Union, nor their detestation of any project, however foolish and contemptible it may be, for compassing its overthrow. This would be natural enough under any circumstances. But their fierce determination to fasten the responsibility for this outbreak upon prominent members of the Republican Party finds its sole and sufficient explanation in the emergency of the pending election. It is an old and established custom of political parties to spring some fearful mine of iniquity upon their opponents just on the eve of an important contest. The Glentworth explosion came off just before the election of 1840, and was expected to alarm the people into reëlecting Mr. Van Buren. The Roorback disclosures, at a subsequent date, were of the same sort.

In this case, although we do not suppose that the Democrats had any hand in getting up the invasion at Harper's Ferry, or that old John Brown consulted their interests in fixing the time for it to come off, it certainly happened at a very fortunate moment, and may have an important effect upon the popular vote. After the election is over it may be possible to fix attention for a moment at least upon some of the absurdities into which the Democratic journals have fallen, and some of the injustices which they have allowed themselves to perpetrate in this connection. And it may be well enough meantime to remind the *Journal of Commerce* of one or two points which seem to be forgotten in the following paragraph:

"The statement of Forbes that he explained fully the whole matter to Senator Seward, who expressed regret that he had been told of it, makes that gentleman *morally responsible* for the acts of these 'madmen,' whose madness he *has in no wise attempted to restrain*, but, on the contrary, has urged on by his incendiary speeches."

Col. Forbes, it should be remembered, was *particeps criminis* with Brown, and separated from him merely on the ground of his private interests. He visited Senator Seward and others, in pursuit of money which he claimed to be due to him from their political party, and he now reveals the facts which he has given to the public, partly to revenge his losses and his griefs. It is only fair, therefore, to bear in mind that he is not likely to tell any more than will serve his purpose. Perhaps, if he would state fully what he did say to these gentlemen, and what they said and did thereupon, he might relieve them from some of the odium which he has managed to throw upon them.

Meantime it should be borne in mind that his interview with them was in March, 1858,—that Brown was then in Virginia, and that "he was going to put his plan into execution." "Every day," says Mr. Forbes, "I was expecting to hear of Capt. Brown at Harper's Ferry." He waited at once, therefore, upon the gentlemen whom he has named—and here is his own account of the effect of his revelations:

"I consulted two Abolitionists of very high standing, and one of them, Dr. Bailey, of the *Era*, became alarmed at the mischief which Brown would bring upon Abolitionism and himself. *Dr. B. consulted others, who urged on me to stop Brown.* My reply was, 'I cannot stop him, for I have no influence with his backers. *stop him yourselves.*' * * That the impression of my earnestness might be more felt, I sent copies to all the parties concerned, and by hammering and hammering on the same spot I did stop them in their career of folly. *Who besides Dr. Bailey aided me in this work I am not very sure*, except that one was a gentleman of great influence Eastward, and with whom I had two or three interviews. To him Dr. Bailey communicated the matter; I did not tell him."

In one of his previous letters he mentions Senator Seward as one of those on whom he called and exposed the whole affair. According to Col. Forbes, therefore, his revelations to these gentlemen were made a year and a half ago,—when Brown was on the spot, and when he expected "every day" to hear of him at Harper's Ferry. They were all alarmed, and implored him to *stop* the movement;—he refused, and told them to stop it themselves. It *was* stopped, and nothing more was heard of it for eighteen months. Even Forbes himself says he heard nothing more of it during all that time, and supposed the whole project to be dead and buried.

Is it not probable,—setting all prejudice and party feeling aside,—that Messrs. Seward, Bailey, and the others of whom Col. Forbes speaks, *did* stop the movement the moment they heard of it? Somebody did: Col. Forbes says he did not; and attributes the result entirely to the men whom he succeeded in enlisting in opposition. What reason is there, then, for attributing to them a result which they warded off for nearly two years,—from which they themselves had the most to lose, and with which they are not shown, by a particle of evidence, ever to have had the slightest connection? Perhaps the *Journal* will give us an answer after the election.

The Haytian Ex-Emperor and the Jamaica Negroes.

The Ex-Emperor of all the Haytis has abdicated his powers and retired into private life, honoring the city of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, with his ex-imperial presence. Driven to the last extremities, the portly Faustin was indebted to the magnaminity of the General by whom he was overthrown, for permission to leave the country; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that he was taken off and carried to Jamaica by one of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels, which seem to find abundant employment in carrying disappointed American fillibusters and black monarchs from place to place in the Carribean Sea. At Kingston, Soulouque was received, not with the usual welcome of indifference for which British soil is proverbial in case of political refugees, but with considerable excitement on the part of the population of Kingston, one-half of whom are as black as Faustin himself, three-eighths being colored, and about one-eighth white, *pur sang*. The black and colored inhabitants of Kingston were delighted at the opportunity of seeing a sable Emperor, and they turned out *en masse* to enjoy the pleasure.

It will not, however, be out of place to look a little into the feelings of the Kingston negroes who thus numerously signalized the landing of Soulouque on British soil. Persons who are not acquainted with that peculiar class of people might suppose that they were induced to the demonstration which hailed Soulouque either by sympathy with his career, regret for his downfall, or glee at the extinction of his tyranny. The character of the Blacks in the Island of Jamaica, however, forbids belief in either sentiment.

This is not the first time that Monarchy has "called" in the City of Kingston. Some years ago, his Majesty the King of Mosquito—a real Simon-pure King—visited the Island of Jamaica and was *féted* and made much of in every possible way. Then, if ever, the negroes of Kingston might have manifested African or Creole pride. There was a man almost of their race and entirely of their color, addressed by all the whites who officially approached him as "Your Majesty." But the blacks did not care for black majesty. They voted it droll, and made fun of it, and yelled when it rode through the streets, and laughed in its face when it went to the theatre. They thought a negro King a laughing-stock, and they so treated the sable monarch.

They will not be likely to act very differently now. Fallen Majesty will not be apt to excite much sympathy with a class of people whose interests, being almost entirely animal, may be said to be wholly selfish. They will therefore care no more for Soulouque than they did for King William of Mosquitia—and will probably regard the one as about as good a joke as the other.

Meanwhile, Soulouque himself will, in all probability, take a "pen," as a country-house is called in Jamaica, keep his horses, lay in a stock of good wines, command, thereby, an *entrée* into the highest circles of society in Jamaica, live like a real old Haytian gentleman, and regard, with supreme contempt, the ignorant and half-savage "niggers" whose names fill the poll-books of that happy country. The more he looks down upon them, the more they will be likely to look up to him; so that if Soulouque makes up his mind to drop the imperial dignity altogether, purchases a few of the best racing-horses in the country, and drives a handsome "turn-out," he will live far more happily than he has ever done before in all his life. The only drawback upon his felicity will be the fearfully bad French which he will have to listen to when the "nobs" of the island visit him, which they will assuredly do, and the obligation upon him to force his struggling sentiments through the broken English peculiar to Haytian exiles. Abundant largesses to the Catholic churches of the island will secure to him the affection of a certain number of the population, and the rest will love him more and more in proportion as he spends more and more money. But beyond this, there is nothing to be expected from the recent demonstrations. Soulouque, Emperor, will be of much less account in Jamaican eyes, than Soulouque, rich black man, spending his money freely, and so keeping up the "respectability" which the Jamaica negro believes to belong of right to the position of a "colored gentleman."

Improvement in Telegraphing.

We had an opportunity of examining, yesterday, an invention which can scarcely fail to prove of very great importance in transmitting messages by telegraph. At present, as every one is aware, a message can only be sent as rapidly as one operator can spell the words and record them, letter by letter, in the characters used. If the rate of transmission is to be increased, it must be by multiplying the number of wires, of instruments, and of operators. One can only transmit messages as rapidly as one person can write. The invention to which we refer consists in applying the operation of printing to the process of transmission. The message is first put in type,—the letters being substantially the same as those now used. These types are placed in very simple metal cases,—each being about a foot in length. These cases are then placed upon the instrument in such a way that, on being carried forward by a revolving band, the projecting points of the type strike a metallic plate and complete the electrical circuit, precisely as the same result is effected in the ordinary method by the touch of the operator's finger; and the letters are recorded with corresponding rapidity at the other end.

The machine makes very nearly the same change in telegraphing which the invention of printing made in the multiplication of manuscripts. At present a message of ten thousand words over a given line can only be transmitted as fast as one person can record the successive letters. By the use of this instrument, a hundred persons can first put it in type, and then the whole can be transmitted in less than an hour. It thus multiplies the power of the telegraph immensely, and this of itself will tend very greatly to increase the amount of business which will be transacted through its agency. The process of setting the type is very simple and easily learned, and requires much less skill than the ordinary kind of type-setting. The invention seems to us one of special importance, and calculated to effect a complete revolution in the business of Telegraphing. It is the work of a gentleman named Bradley, who has a working model open to inspection at his rooms in Tammany Hall.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's opera of the "Favorita" was given here, last night, with an unusually powerful cast, and with a degree of success which will, we think, insure its repetition. Mme. Gazzaniga, whose voice has gained in strength and freshness, and whose method is rapidly improving, was thoroughly admirable as *Leonora*. It has always been one of her most successful impersonations, and a fitting vehicle for the infinite womanhood which this great dramatic artist always infuses into her *rôles*. Signor Amodio recovered some of his former popularity as *Alphonso*, and sang so discreetly that it was a pity he did not know all the music. Signor Junca was the *Balthazar*.

The event of the evening was of course the *début* of Signor Beaucardé in the part of *Fernando*. The antecedents of this fine artist justify the confidence of the management in his success,—a confidence which it must be confessed has been amply demonstrative and painfully explicit. For many years Signor Beaucardé has maintained a leading position in the best theatres of Italy, and more lately has sung in Paris. He is without doubt one of the best educated tenors we have ever had in this country; his style is grand and manly; his method perfect. These specialties are sources of never-ending pleasure, and must, of their own merit, insure a success. For the rest, Signor Beaucardé has been so long before the public that his voice is somewhat worn. It was peculiarly hard and unsatisfactory in quality last night, owing to a severe cold from the effects of which he is said to be suffering. Despite this drawback his success was encouraging, and will, we have no hesitation in saying, rapidly increase. He is a great artist, notwithstanding his very exaggerated and absurd interpretation of *Spirito Gentil*.

On Friday "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given, and we shall have an opportunity of hearing Signor Beaucardé in another part.

THE TAMMANY RATIFICATION MEETING.

A Quintette by the Members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Views of Secretaries Cass, Cobb, Toucey and Thompson on the Present state of Politics.

The subjoined letters were received by the Tammany Committee, but in the crowd of oratory on Tuesday evening, no opportunity was found to have them read. The names and position of the writers may entitle them to the space here assigned them:

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter, and hasten to say to you that my public duties here prevent me from accepting your invitation to attend the Democratic mass meeting proposed to be held at Tammany Hall to-morrow evening. But, though absent, I shall not the less participate in the patriotic sentiments to which you so forcibly appeal, and which I am sure will find a heartfelt response in that time-honored room. Often has it witnessed, and I was present at them almost half a century ago, glorious exhibitions of attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and of a determination to protect them, but rarely, if ever, when they were menaced by greater dangers than now, or where the blessings they bring with them called for more gratitude to Providence or more good will to men.

I am rejoiced to perceive there is a prevalent impression among the Democracy of your State that it is time their internal dissensions were terminated, and that harmony of action should take the place of those discordant views which have divided them, and which have done so much injury, not to New-York only, but to the country. Firmly convinced as I am, that the preservation of this Union depends upon the ascendancy of the Democratic Party, I look forward to its united action as the sheet anchor of our political safety.

And the recent lamentable occurrences at Harper's Ferry, to which you refer in such just terms of condemnation, teach a most impressive lesson, which should be written in living characters upon the history of our country. The sanctity, not merely of Constitutional rights, but of private life, has been invaded, and violence and murder have been carried into a peaceful community, and the American people have learned, with equal indignation and horror, the deeds which marked that bloody day, and the motives avowed for this disregard of the most sacred laws, both human and divine. There is a spirit abroad which threatens the most disastrous consequences to our country. It is time that every true man were prepared to resist it. And if resistance is not speedy and effectual, this glorious fabric of freedom, the work of our fathers, will be demolished, and our sons will be delivered over to the evils of anarchy or of despotism. There is one safe rule of action, which, if adopted and followed, will save us from the perils that surround us. It is to let each State of the Union manage its own internal concerns in its own way, subject only to the provisions of the general Constitution. But if this golden rule of public intercourse is to be sacrificed to political purposes, or to fanatical impulses, we shall soon add another to the number of Free States, which have proved themselves unworthy of the blessings hequeathed to them. May there be no such calamity in store for us.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

To NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN VANCE, Esqs., Committee.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I should be much gratified to attend your meeting on Tuesday evening next, if I could do so with propriety. It will, however, be out of my power, as I shall be detained at Washington by official engagements.

It is a source of gratification to every Democrat in the country that the divisions which have so long distracted and weakened the Democratic Party of New-York, have been finally healed.

Your friends throughout the country now indulge the confident hope—that the days of your dissensions and defeats have passed, and that you approach the era of cordial cooperation and new Democratic victories.

I am happy to see from your note of invitation, that you do not under-estimate the importance attached to the recent treasonable outbreak at Harper's Ferry. That infamous outrage has produced a deep excitement in every section of the Union, and it is very natural that it should have done so. If the parties immediately engaged in it were alone responsible for their conduct, it would be sufficient cause for the alarm and anxiety which have been everywhere manifested. Its importance, however, is greatly magnified when we come to consider the causes which have led to this bloody tragedy. For years the public mind has been kept in a constant state of excitement on the Slavery question. Confined at first to weak-minded and fanatical men, it was a matter of little moment, and only excited attention when reckless and ambitious spirits sought to appropriate to political and party purposes the passions and prejudices which false philanthropy and wild fanaticism had engendered in the popular mind. It has been the constant aim and study of that class of politicians to poison and inflame the public mind on this exciting subject. The people have been taught by these men to regard the institutions of fifteen of the sovereign States of the Union as moral and political stigmas upon the national character.

The laws which our legislators have passed to enforce the recognized rights of the citizen, have been held up to public execration, and the Constitution which our revolutionary fathers bequeathed to us has been denounced as "a covenant with hell, and a league with the devil." When men of high political position—Senators and Representatives in Congress—Governors and Judges—the recognized leaders of a political organization which struggles with some hope of success to obtain the control of our General Government, and which has already possession of most of the non-slaveholding States of the Union, continue day by day, in season and out of season, by public speeches and lectures in the halls of State and National legislatures, upon every forum, and through every channel through which the public mind is to be reached, to denounce the institution of Slavery as it exists in our country, as a curse and a violation of the laws of God and man, and to hold up to the people of the Southern States as an unchristian and degenerate race, unworthy of their social, political and religious associations; when such men, possessed of rank, power and influence, have planted deep and strong in the hearts of the people of the North the conviction that between them and their brethren of the South there exists, in fact, an "irrepressible conflict," which can only terminate with the social and political degradation of the one or the other—when such is the state of things in the country it should not be a matter of surprise that there should be found men like the actors in the Harper's Ferry tragedy, who feel called upon to give practical effect to the doctrines and teachings of those from whom they have received their lessons of moral and political instruction.

I will not stop to discuss the question how far these political leaders, Senators and Representatives, are identified directly with the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry. It is enough to know that the prominent actors in that bloody scene looked to them as their friends and supporters.

When money was wanted, the appeal was made to these men to supply it. When their plans were discussed, and complaints of bad faith were to be made, it was poured into the ears of Senators and Representatives, who would now shake off the wholesome associations which by these teachings and doctrines they then encouraged. A generous charity must save the leaders of the Black Republican Party—whose names are implicated in this nefarious transaction—from the guilt of personal cooperation. But there cannot remain a shadow of a doubt of the moral responsibility which attaches to the men whose inflammatory appeals and traitorous doctrines have maddened these murderous instruments into their work of blood and treason.

It was not so in the earlier days of the Republic. Then, our fathers lived together as brethren; because they felt and acted as brethren ought to feel and act. The love and fraternal regard which the common struggles of our Revolutionary fathers had deeply implanted in the hearts of the people is fast giving place, under the teachings of this new political sect, to hatred and hitterness.

It requires no prophet to foretell the future of our country, if, unrestrained by a wise and wholesome public opinion, these men are permitted to go on in their work of folly, madness and treason. With a Constitution honored, reverenced and obeyed, and a Union, resting for its solid foundation upon the hearts and affections of a grateful and fraternal people, we have before us the promise of a brighter future than was ever vouchsafed to any people.

Let us not, however, deceive ourselves by looking too confidently upon the bright side of the picture. To realize it we must arrest and roll back the waves of sectional controversy which have brought us to the verge of dissolution and ruin. This growing spirit of sectional hostility must be rebuked. Abolitionism, whether it present itself in the garb of religious bigotry or political power—whether preached from the pulpit by BEECHER and PHILLIPS, or taught by SEWARD and GIDDINGS—or sought to be carried out by the bloody hands of BROWN and ANDERSON—no matter in what form or by whom sustained—must be strangled and crushed if we are to live together in peace and harmony as members of the same political brotherhood.

In a Government like ours, which rests upon public opinion for its greatest security, which scorns to look for its support and perpetuity to mercenary armies and mere brute force—our appeal must be made to the calm and intelligent mind of the people. Since the occurrences to which I have referred, the people of New-York and New-Jersey will be the first called upon to speak. In view of the deep feeling which pervades the public mind of the whole country, it is not strange that the result of your pending elections should be looked for with far more than usual interest. I trust that the conservative and patriotic masses of New-York and New-Jersey will realize their responsibility, and send to their brethren of every section of the Union words of hope and encouragement. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB.

To MESSRS. NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN VANCE, Committee.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your polite letter of the 29th inst. was not received until to-day. You invite me to attend and address the Ratification Meeting to be held at Tammany Hall on to-morrow; and you remark the importance of the occasion "will justify the sacrifice of any personal inconvenience" which my attendance might involve.

I feel and admit the importance of the occasion. My heart is with you, and most ardently do I desire the success of the Democratic ticket.

But, gentlemen, certain startling developments of a late date will give to the result of your approaching elections a peculiar significance. A large party exists in the Northern States,—it is in the ascendant in your own State, and is now struggling to maintain its power,—whose only bond of union is hostility to a property held in the Southern. This property was held in all the States except one at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The leading men of this party may succeed in clearing themselves from all direct connection with the late abortive attempt to incite the slaves of Virginia to insurrection, murder and plunder. But still it is impossible to deny that this attempt is the legitimate, practical working out of the doctrines and teachings of those who speak for the Black Republican Party.

The question which is now forced upon the people of the North—which they cannot evade if they would, and which it is the part of true manhood to meet squarely and point blank—is, Does there exist such a conflict between the institutions of the North and the South that a longer peaceable union is impracticable—that, indeed, there can be no peace till the one or the other shall go down?

Will the majority of the intelligent and order-loving people of New-York affirm this opinion, or principle?

The people of the South are, and of right ought to be, interested spectators of this canvass; they will wait for your verdict, and con it over when heard with the deepest solicitude. By the people of the South, I mean the white people. I mean those who had the power to contract, and did contract with the white people of the North, who then, under similar circumstances, alone had the power to contract, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, *insure domestic tranquility*, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to *ourselves* and *our posterity*."

The question of fidelity to this compact is now transferred to the people of the North, and they must determine the question for themselves, whether they wish and intend to keep it in good faith, and with a hearty good will; and I doubt whether any citizen whose lot has been cast in the South should interfere in any way with them in making up their decision.

In this view, while I feel the greatest anxiety for the perpetuity of the Union, and consequently for the success of the Democratic Party, perhaps it may be well that circumstances beyond my control will prevent my acceptance of your invitation.

I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant, J. THOMPSON.

To Messrs. NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN VANCE, Committee.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note inviting me to address, to-morrow evening, at Tammany Hall, a grand mass meeting of the Democracy of the City of New-York. I regret that I shall not be able to be there. The election now at hand will speak trumpet-tongued to the people of the United States. One result of it will usher in a brighter day than has recently dawned upon us; because it will be one of peace, of harmony, of fraternity, of fraternal relations, and will be the harbinger of national prosperity and power and greatness, far eclipsing the past; while the other result will only forbode intestine discord, civil commotions, bloody insurrections, and finally the rupture of the ties which bind together this confederacy of States. It is impossible that the agitation which has embroiled us for years past, and is now being developed in some of its most startling consequences, should not rouse the public mind to decided action upon it, and become the great issue before the country. Such is now emphatically the case in the powerful State, which has the largest interest in the perpetuity of our institutions, and the result will justify those, who, in the darkest crisis, still retain an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people. I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Messrs. NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER and JOHN VANCE, Committee.

FROM THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 28th ult., inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting of the Democracy of New-York, at Tammany Hall, this evening, was not received until yesterday, too late to answer by the afternoon mail.

In reply, I beg to assure you, gentlemen, of the very great pleasure it would afford me to be able to attend this meeting, but the nature of my public duties, at this period, is such that it would have been impossible for me to accept your polite invitation, even if it had reached me in time.

Very respectfully and truly yours, JOHN B. FLOYD.

Messrs. NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN VANCE, Committee.

From Havana and Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK—DISASTERS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The British screw-steamship *Karnak*, Capt. BROWNLESS, from Havana, 25th Oct., and Nassau, 27th, arrived yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock.

On the night of Friday, 27th, she encountered a severe gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning and very heavy rain, the wind from East. Since then had strong Northerly winds and clear weather.

In Havana, from the 22d to the 25th Oct., there was a constant heavy rain.

The British brig *Alma* left Nassau, Oct. 26, with Col. O'HALLORAN, lady and suite on board.

The following account of disasters to American shipping is from the Nassau *Guardian* of Oct. 19:

"The American bark *Augusta Mayhew*, THORP, master, from New-York, bound to Havana, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, got ashore at Brown Rock on the 6th inst., at 10 P. M. After making every exertion to get the vessel off, and failing in the attempt, the captain took the assistance of wreckers, who labored four days to extricate the vessel, being obliged to take out the cargo. Capt. THORP arrived here on the 16th, and has had a survey on his vessel, which is found to be very little injured. He is now taking in cargo to proceed on his voyage. Salvage on vessel and cargo has been settled by mutual agreement for £14,500. Wreck-master's fee, £20."

The *Guardian* of the 15th says:

"The American brig *Umpire*, of Boston, HIGGINS, master, from Philadelphia, bound to Kingston, (Jamaica,) with provisions, arrived at this port this morning, in distress. On the 4th inst., in lat. 27° N. and long. 71° W., they experienced a hurricane, when, to save the vessel, they were obliged to cut away the backstays of the foretopmast, which carried away also the head of the foremast, the maintopmast, mainboom, and everything attached."

Among the passengers yesterday, for Havana, in the *Empire City*, was Miss Ada Clifton, of Laura Keene's Theatre. She goes, in company with her father, for the benefit of her health.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS,

for making Gas from crude Resin, is warranted to make the richest gas, at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers *guaranteed* great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and make their own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to

JNO. BUTLER.

Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry streets, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use Imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Nothing so wrings the mother's heart as the screams of her baby. This mild salve soothes scalding and other external disorders, while the pills, pulverized and given in simple syrup, relieves the pain of cholic, teething, &c.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FUR STORE.—A lady can buy an elegant and fashionable set of Furs cheaper at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, than at any other establishment in town. He has a superb stock and his prices are exceedingly moderate,

[Advertisement.]

The celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit Undergarments for men, women and children, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Gentlemen's New and Left-off Clothing Purchased for the West, for which fifty per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid, by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, 41 Centre-st.

Attractive Stereoscopic Novelties.—Just received, new views of Herculaneum, Pompeii, Rome, Naples, and the Pyrenees, at BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.

To the Public.—We this day reduce the prices of all the goods now in our store. Our stock is very full and large, consisting of all the newest styles. This reduction is to be a permanent one, and we place our prices for the finest goods imported to the same price at which medium goods are sold.

We are desirous to close out all our Fall goods, both in our Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Departments, as in our Spring business, which opens our thirty-fifth years' existence as a firm, we entirely change its character, and instead of aiming to do the highest-priced possible, we shall do it upon the ground of low prices and terms cash.

We do not intend to lower the character of our styles, holding the same reputation so long thoroughly sustained by our firm. Our mechanics shall be all first-class workmen, and the same cutters as heretofore.

Our old friends are therefore invited to examine our stock and prices, as on them we invite competition.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,

No. 521 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York.

Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil, for Bronchitis, &c.

OCTOBER 29, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have been very much afflicted with chronic bronchitis and disease of the lungs, and two weeks since was induced to try your Cod-Liver Oil, and what is wonderful to me, it has brought me right up. I bought all I could find in this place, and now write to you to know about getting some more.

Yours, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. All who can't afford to pay for it will be furnished *gratis*.

Private Lectures on Surgery.—Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*, will commence his second course of lectures on the anatomy and surgery of the pelvic viscera of both sexes on Dec. 1. The lectures will be amply illustrated by models and dissections of the dead body, and comprise complete illustrations of all the instruments, and the new method of curing rupture, piles, fistula and varicocele, and the exploration and cure of ovarian humors.

Apply at No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 and 7 and 9 evenings. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment.

Catarrh!—Having disabused thousands who believed this disease to be incurable, and having demonstrated the fallacy and delusion of medical books, in their pathology of Catarrh, and evinced to physicians their error, in believing and asserting that "Catarrh could not be cured," it is only necessary further to say, that I shall add other evidence in confirmation of these facts, by my treatment of any applicant. I cure Catarrh! Any one can obtain a pamphlet (free) accurately defining the disease. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M. R. GOODALE, M. D., No. 863 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The lamily sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, At Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Bronchitis.—A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands connected with the membranes which line the throat and windpipe, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice—an increase of mucous, and a sense of wearisomeness and loss of power in the throat, after public speaking or singing. It arises from cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which, if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced. Sold by all druggists.

Winter Hosiery,

FANCY SCARFS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Recent importations.

F. C. KEMPTON,

Successor to J. M. Davies & Co., No. 106 William-st.

MEYERS'

Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

Houses, ships, &c., cleared of bugs, roaches, ants, fleas, rats, mice, &c. For sale by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, and by A. B. SANDS & CO., and druggists generally.

The Ladies' Safeguard,

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.

Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

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Is the

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For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured.—THE "RIGGS TRUSS" challenges the world for usefulness, cleanliness, durability and economy. It saves the cord, contracts the openings—water-proof, used in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Real Shaker Flannel

UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Shaker Knit and Merino Half Hose, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

F. Y. S.—Patented November 1, 1859.

F. Y. S.—Improved French Yoke Shirts.
F. Y. S.—BALLOU BROTHERS, No 409 Broadway.
F. Y. S.—All infringements punished according to law.

Parents can learn how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, and young men in what pursuit they can best succeed, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

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CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$50. BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

One-third of Life in Bed.—New Rollable Spring Mattress, with bolster and invalid attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest, and healthiest bed in the world. No. 596 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Lester's Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines—Equal to any in the market. Prices, $50 and upwards. Offices No. 453 Broadway and No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—CROWE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., by Rev. Morgan Dix, AUGUSTUS T. ANDERSON to SARAH ELEANOR, only daughter of the late Thomas Crowe, Esq., all of this City.

TERRY—HOYT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. John McC. Holmes, HENRY K. TERRY, of Plymouth, Conn., to KATE, daughter of William J. Hoyt, of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his sons-in-law, Leonard W. Kline and Edward McManus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 194 Christie-st.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, after a short illness, EUGENE JOHNSON, infant son of Henry and Almira Kelly, aged 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 10th-av., between 74th and 75th sts., Bloomingdale.

Our dear loved babe is gone,
To his angelic home;
The angel beckoned him away,
And Jesus hid him come.

BERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, after a short illness, JOHN BERRY, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Strangers' Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Broad st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, HANNAH, widow of the late Jacob Smith, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 Elm-st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SAUNDERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, MARY, wife of John Saunders, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 526 Broome st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, ROXANA C. MOORE, widow of the late Leander Moore, aged 35 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Trumbull, Lafayette-av., corner Cumberland-st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Northampton and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

MCELHINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, of consumption, ALEXANDER MCELHINNEY, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 181 Adams-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, FREDERICK W., only son of George and Adeline E. Newell, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Parmenus Johnson, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 104 Baltic-st., near Henry.

☞ Binghamton, N. Y., papers please copy.

JACKSON.—At Fishkill village, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, ANN MARIA S. JACKSON, daughter of the late Simon Jackson, Esq., of Newton, Mass., in the 68th year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

THEBAUD.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, MATILDE LOUISE, wife of Paul L. Thebaud, and daughter of A. P. Pillot, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Friday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11½ o'clock, and returning, leave Orange at 4 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 575, Nov. 2, 1859.

41, 9, 53, 68, 32, 8, 39, 3, 67, 5, 56, 31, 69, 46.

Class No. 576, Nov. 2, 1859.

49, 60, 15, 72, 19, 6, 64, 27, 36, 18, 75, 25, 57.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 2, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE,

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the second lecture in the course, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at Rutgers-st. Church.

Subject—BARGAIN-MAKERS.

Five lectures more in the course.

Tickets to the course ..... 75 cents
Single tickets ..... 25 cents

Obtained at the door, and on Broadway at D. Appleton & Co.'s and Wm. Hall & Son's; on Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's and Adams & Spencer's; at No. 6 Bowery; corner Jefferson-st. and East Broadway, corner Market-st. and East Broadway, corner Clinton and Division sts., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.

The third Lecture of this course will be delivered by

REV. WM. H. MILBURN,

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,

Subject—"YOUNG AMERICA."

Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE,

In consequence of the illness of ARTHUR GILMAN, ESQ., the lecture for this evening is unavoidably postponed to the end of the Course. The next lecture will be delivered as already announced, by JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq., of Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY EVENING, 10th inst. Subject—*Fools and their Uses.* Tickets 30 cents, to be had at the Library.

DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Ch. Lec. Com.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.

Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., who has spent twenty-three years of his life in India, and who was there during the great mutiny, will deliver a course of FIVE POPULAR LECTURES on HINDOSTAN and the HINDOOS,

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

SUBJECT—The Races of India; their Languages; Curious Customs; Fakirs; Indian Hermits; Hindoo Wit; and Hindoo Women.

LECTURE II.—THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10.

SUBJECT—Physical Peculiarities and Beauties of the Country; the Literature of India; the Athletes and Jugglers of Hindostan.

LECTURE III.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.

SUBJECT—The Brahmine Priesthood; Caste; Description of a visit to a Temple covering more than 10 acres of ground; Mode of Worship.

LECTURE IV.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.

SUBJECT—The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians, or Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism; a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs.

LECTURE V.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 21.

SUBJECT—Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India; some Account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres; the late Great Rebellion; its Nature and Occasion; the Atrocities, how far exaggerated; Heroic Deed; Destiny of India.

The Lectures are intended to combine Instruction with Entertainment.

TICKETS FOR THE COURSE, $1.

For a Gentleman and Lady, $1 50. Teachers and Pupils of Schools, 50 cents.

Single Evening Tickets, 50 cents.

Tickets for the Course may be obtained at all the Bookstores on Broadway, and at the door on the evening of lecture.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 Broadway, having been thoroughly cleaned, painted and put in order, was reopened for the delivery of books Sept. 5. Apprentices, Journeymen, and all other eligible persons, especially those connected with the Mechanic Arts, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages this institution affords for spending their leisure in an agreeable and instructive manner. The rooms are well lighted and furnished with tables, seats and other conveniences. The terms are: for Apprentices, or young persons employed as such, free. Journeymen, Mechanics, Teachers in Common Schools, Students in Schools or Academies, Young Men employed in offices, &c., $1 per year.

Mechanics or Tradesmen in business on their own account, $2 per year.

The Free Drawing Classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen are now in operation. Apply at the Library.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, made to order, with fine linen bosoms, and warranted a perfect fit—6 for $9, or $1 50 each.

LEWIS & GEBERT, Excelsior Shirt Manufacturers, No. 409 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

And for fitting we challenge all competition. We are the only and original manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50 each. Single shirts at the same rate as per dozen.

We respectfully invite the public to take a look at our $1 50 shirts; they are made of the same material and are just as good a shirt as you have been in the habit of paying $2 or $2 50 each. LEWIS & GEBERT, No. 409 Broadway.

Only Manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50.

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Now Ready.
Price, Ten Cents.
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Melodies from the Opera of "Martha" ..... Flotow
The Vale of Rest. Song from the Huguenots. Meyerbeer
No. 22 contains
"Simon, the Cellarer."
The humorous song with which Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Drayton Create nightly the Greatest Excitement.
Bound volumes in gilt, cloth cases, containing 17 Numbers; Price $2 50 each.

E. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, SORE LIPS, FACE, &c.

Cured in one night by VONDERSMITH CAMPHOR ICE. Copyright secured. All others are counterfeits. DEPOT NO. 158 BOWERY, and sold by all wholesale druggists. Sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?—Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer from it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits and clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED OF difficult diseases the past year which had been pronounced hopeless by Old School physicians by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, who has established himself for the Winter at No. 546 Broadway, first door south of Dr. Chapin's Church, New-York City. The rational manner in which these have been happily accomplished may be known by calling as above. Consultation free.

CAMERON, INVENTOR OF THE NEW HUMAN HAIR FOUNDATION WIGS—Manufactory No. 198 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 258 Toupees and Hair Dye. We invite attention to our elegant stock of Lady's Half Wigs, Braids, &c. Our reliable Hair Dye sold wholesale and retail.

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INSTRUCTION

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

This school, now commencing its tenth year in its present location, is open for more pupils. Circulars, with terms and references, to be had at the school.
WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.
DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. DEY MOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 4. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 33 to 36 Park-place; Samuel Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. Earle, Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. 814 Bowery; or from the Principal,
R. H. WHEELER.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 35th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circular address the Principals, the Rev. G. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Mr. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MADAME M. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL, is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. For circulars and references, apply at her residence, No. 9 East 38th-st., or at Christern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway. French and mathematics taught by Prof. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL.

JOHN MAC MULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, since the Primary Department of his School is full, he will not be able to receive any more pupils in that department. The names of all applicants will, however, be entered as they apply, and notice sent in that order of any vacancies that may occur.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE—A FIRST-CLASS School for Boys, 20 miles east of Brooklyn. References in New-York: C. M. McLaughlan, Esq., No. 38 Ann-st.; W. H. Dasnat, Esq., No. 21 Pamphlet-st. References in Brooklyn: S. G. Taylor, Esq., Public School No. 10. E. HINDS, Principal.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT reopens her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Hon. HUNSON I. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. HINDE, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND Tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 11 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY. —Parents supplied with circulars of the best schools and schools and families with competent teachers. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Wm. Hall & Sons, &c. Wanted native French and German teachers of music.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE Biennial session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. P. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., will take into his family four more boarding pupils. If under twelve years of age, and pursuing only English studies, $250 a year; if over twelve, $300. All bills payable quarterly, in advance.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Testimonials for references may be had at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN DARLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

A LADY WILL GIVE DAILY INSTRUCTION in the English branches, music, and French, to one or two pupils, in a strictly private family. Unexceptionable reference given. Address H. D. M., Box No. 174 Times Office.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENTERING its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Resident Principal—a Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 742 Madison-av., one door below 73d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE "GRAHAM ART SCHOOL" OF THE Brooklyn Institute will be opened for study at 9 o'clock P. M., Nov. 7, 1859, and through the Winter on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
H. S. BECKWITH, Secretary.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL DRAWING, a lady living near Union square receives pupils at her rooms, in class or otherwise, on moderate terms. Address ART, care of Duchaux, No. 769 Broadway.

MUSIC.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER will give lessons on the piano-forte—by the quarter or single lesson. Those desiring thorough and reasonable instruction, at their own or the teacher's residence, may receive information by applying at No. 152 Bleecker-st., between 40th and 41st sts.

PIANO TAUGHT.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has studied under the first masters of the age, desires, for the sake of employing his time, a few more pupils on the piano at $10 for 24 lessons, during the Winter. Apply at the office, No. 343 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, and paying particular attention to beginners, would like a few more pupils upon the piano-forte. Address MUSIC, Metropolitan Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching vocal and instrumental music is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 34 East 15th-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Waterproof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

TEACHERS.

DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A German, Protestant lady, experienced in tuition, wishes to meet with an engagement as above. She instructs in the German, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, all the branches of a superior English education, and drawing in every style. She resides in or near with English families. Can give the highest references. Address, by letter, E. F., No. 178 13th-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, LATELY A PROFESSOR in one of the Northern Colleges, having a few hours to spare, desires to obtain a few private scholars, or would hear classes in a school. He is fully competent to teach the classics, mathematics or natural sciences. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A situation to govern, or in some private family; is perfectly competent to teach the elementary and advanced branches of a sound English education, together with French, German and music. References exchanged. Address K., Box No. 3,291 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS; one fully qualified to teach the French language. A native of France preferred. Address Box No. 3,439, Post-office, New-York.

DRILL—AN EFFICIENT MILITARY DRILLER, used to instruct in schools, is open for engagements. Academies out of town attended to. Address DRILL, Box No. 102 Times Office.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—TWENTY-THIRD-STREET LOTS.—The subscriber, having a front of 125 feet by half the block, on south side 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; would be willing to improve the same for mechanical and manufacturing purposes, including car, out, shops, in such manner as would suit responsible applicants, to whom he would lease for a term of years. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 9 Nassau-st., second story.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, situated at No. 198 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; has the modern improvements; location is first-class. The houses is in good order, and will be let for a term of years or for the Winter. Apply on the premises, or to B. WALES, Jr., Nos. 69 and 62 Murray-st.

AN ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY brick dwelling, No. 109 21st-st., Williamsburgh. The house has all the modern improvements, and is near the Ferry. Rent, $300. S. COCKCROFT, Williamsburgh Real-Estate Office, No. 79 South 5th-st., and No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

A VERY SUPERIOR FURNISHED HOUSE to let on West 14th-st. Rent from now till 15th April $1,800. This house is richly and elegantly furnished in the most fashionable style. A card of admission can be had by calling on
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 213 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE vicinity of St. John's Park to let, at once; rent only $500. Has blankets, sheets, pillow cases, China and glassware, and everything ready to commence housekeeping. If any person wants a cheap house, now is your chance.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—CHEAP—ON BROADWAY, THE STORE No. 863, will be let for three months, at a low price; it is 80 feet deep, and is the most desirable between Union-square and Fifth-av. Hotel. Possession immediate. Inquire on premises. Can be had longer, if desired.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 88 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av., with bath-room, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures complete. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 154 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished, and in good order. Location unexceptionable. Rent until 1st of May, or a year. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house on 36th-st., near 5th av. with all the modern improvements, partly furnished. Price $250 per year and board gentleman, wife and servant. Possession immediately. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE House No. 384 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order; bath, range, gas and water fixtures; adjacent to cars and ferries. Lease to a good tenant at $550 per annum. Apply at No. 7 Gold-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT ONCE, A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, located near Madison-square. There is a party now in the house who pay $25 a week, with private table, and wish to remain. Rent $1,800. Call at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses on Brooklyn Heights, complete with gas and water. The furniture for sale or to rent until the 1st of May next at a bargain. For further particulars call at No. 75 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morton-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T.) MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only. No. 41 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.. 12 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. For permission see the house; apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 11 to 2 P. M.

STORE TO LET—NO. 40 PARK-PLACE, 25x162 feet, with basement and cellar about 200 feet, running through to Barclay-st. Apply to
BABCOCK, BROTHERS & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A cottage on Staten Island, at Elliottville, 3 minutes' walk from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For particulars apply to R. R. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Wall-st.

TO FIRRIERS.—A PART OF A STORE ON the west side of Broadway to rent during the Winter season for the sale of Furs. Apply at No. 637 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres, no the mountain side, near to depot and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are of the first class, new, large, and in complete order; all the latest improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 193 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A VERY choice lot of land, containing about seven acres, situated two miles from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, and fronting on two streets; two good dwelling houses, and the grounds are in a great state of cultivation, with suitable outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; a fine site for a lager beer brewery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Poughkeepsie, No. 3 Mechanics' Banks.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 20 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot of 75 by 100 feet, two miles from Metuchin Depot. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 115 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WORTH ABOUT $10,000, within 20 miles of New-York City. In Westchester County, for which one-half will be paid in cash, and balance in first-class staple merchandize. Address Box 2,376 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the dock-st., with fine river view, six minutes walk from depot and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family, till the 1st of May, situated west of Broadway, between 14th and 25th sts., east of the 6th-av.; rent about $150 per month. Word left with Hasbrouck, No. 27 Wall-st., up stairs, or at No. 177 West 25th-st., for Mrs. DWIGHT, will meet with prompt attention.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverly-place and 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A liberal rent will be paid. No. 5 St. Clark-place, will receive attention.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SECOND floor, 3 or 4 rooms of small size, south of forty-fifth only, located below 2d-street, as near Broadway as possible, for a small first class family of one person, wife and little girl only. Rent from $25 to $30 per month. Call, or address, FRANCIS, No. 3 Bridge-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL NEAT house, with all the modern improvements, must be completely furnished, for a small, first-class family. Rent from $300 to $1,200. Call or address BRIDGE, No. 340 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERATE SIZED house between 14th and 59th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Must be in complete order, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood. Address E. D., Box No. 2 Post-office, with location and rent.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family, who will pay from $1,500 to $1,800 for the Winter, with bath-rooms, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures complete. Address W. A. TRENAY, No. 363 4th-av.

WANTED—THE RECEPTION-ROOM OF A NEWly-furnished House for a first-class physician, between Lexington and Madison avs. and 30th and 34th sts. Private communications. Call or address A. VANDERBURGH, No. 27 4th-av.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD TENANT, A FOUR-story house, located between 11th and 14th blocks, Eighth or Ninth Avenue. Address ROBERTSON, No. 327 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY morning, coming from High Bridge, a black Newfoundland dog, answering to the name of Lark. Had on a leather collar, containing one York shilling and a brass check. Also, a black velvet waist; one dark blue cashmere do.; one light check flannel sack, one pair drawers, and one under-cloth. Said articles were left in a coach between the under-cloth and breaker-chief in a red Gladstone bag. The finder will receive the reward by leaving them at the corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av.
WM. H. VALENTINE.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. J. PIERSON, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED for sale by E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av., where cards of admission may be had to view the premises:

Two first-class brown-stone English basements, 33d-st.	$12,500
Two high-stoop brown-stone, on West 47th-st.	11,000
One high-stoop brown-stone, on 29th-st.	13,000
A superior house (full lot) on 54th-st., near 5th-av.	13,000
A large handsome house on 2d-av.	11,500
A first-class house on East 35th-st	23,000
A three-story handsome house on West 22d-st.	10,000
A three-story handsome house on East 30th-st.	7,500
A three-story handsome house on East 28th-st.	7,500
A very stylish house (full lot) on 33d-st., near 6th-av.	18,500
A first-class house on Madison-av.	23,000
A handsome brick house on West 28th-st.	10,000
A four-story brown-stone on 32d-st., near 5th-av.	15,000
A very fine large house, with elegant furniture, on Lexington-av.	20,000

For further particulars and cards to see the above, apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it. It is free of stones, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, carriage manufactory full of work, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 5 De Peyster-st.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES—IMPORTANT.—Unionport, Wakefield, Pelhamville, Olinville, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, &c. The sale of lots for unpaid taxes will take place at Albany on the 10th of November next. The tax books will be opened on Saturday next, Nov. 5, at Keene's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., after which no taxes will be received.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-York, with some cash, a handsome modern house, occupied by the owner, situated very near Peck-slip Ferry; has gas and gas fixtures, and all modern improvements; house 20 by 50, with an extension; lot 100 feet. Will be exchanged at cost price, $8,000, subject to a mortgage of $1,000. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., an elegant first-class high stoop three story brown-stone front house, front full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 39th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

FARM FOR SALE, LEASE, OR ON SHARE—From 10 to 75 acres of the best land for gardening on Long Island, eight miles from the Railroad depot at Hempstead, with a fine stream of water running through it, plenty of fruits and healthy location. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., No. 203 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first class farm; has house and the outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR DESIRABLE improved Brooklyn property, the valuable lot of ground and buildings situated at the northeast corner of Lexington-av. and Elm-place, Brooklyn. Thoroughly established for the grocery business. Apply at No. 3 John-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VALuable out lots, improved, 1½ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 Times Office.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river views. Apply at 54 NASSAU-STREET, to WM. MOORE, Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depot, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., two new four-story stone-front, high stoop houses, with all the modern improvements, and in all respects good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 14 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 99 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 142 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES DYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth in his business alone, and is thereby enabled to undersell any one in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
150 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,500 bbls. choice brands Family Flour,
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

WOLF'S CHEERY EAST CAKES.—GET GOOD flour, and with these yeast cakes you will be certain of white, sweet, and wholesome bread. They are capital for biscuit and buckwheat cakes. For sale by all the grocers at 12 cents a dozen, or $1 25 a gross, and at wholesale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the grant thereof as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the Champagne des Dames Wines, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who enjoy its delicious flavor. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and the United States, and the constant increase in our sales, are sufficient proofs of their superior quality. It is, therefore, but reasonable that we should present to the public the assurance that we shall continue to furnish them with wines of the same high character.
Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agents for the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we deem ourselves fortunate in having secured the services of so reliable and enterprising a house to represent our interests. In the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities, we offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness hitherto only to be met with abroad. The following recognized reputation in Europe as an high testimonial of its excellence, we will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only to the Emperor for a merit unrivalled, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.
Wines Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859.
BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. SCHMITZ & Co.,)
No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,
Sole Agents for
CHAS. ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
G. SAPPELLE GIN.
DEWHURST GIN.

HUNGARIAN WINES. A PARCEL OF SUperior red and white Hungarian wines, in wood and in glass, for sale by CHARLES F. LOISSY, No. 2 Hanover-square, Room No. 6.

GUINNESS & SONS' EXTRA STOUT. For sale by their agent
D. B. BABCOCK, No. 127 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE DELAWARE-BUILT SCHOONer Alabama, seven years old, carries 3 800 bushels coal, drawing 9½ feet water; has the schooner Wanderer, two years old, 2 200 bushels capacity, draws 8 feet water; both in complete order, and will be sold low to close concern. Apply to
B. N. FOX & CO., No. 60 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ARE NOT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

LAND WARRANTS
FOR SALE.
All the issues by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 57 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Boards at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859.
REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.
Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor.
ROBERT T. HAWS,
Comptroller.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per Cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 6 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court and the tax books are in the hands of the collector. Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now amounting to $9,000,000. This county has 25,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. No safer security has ever been offered in the market.
GEO. T. B. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.
The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH broken down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, or "PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the Inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at

NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,

a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.

For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in five cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ronx, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES. MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, also one hundred elegant engravings. Price $1. Sold also, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the sufferer's unpassable Portfolio London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, till 9 P. M.

We censure with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 536 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultation gratis. Address Dr. THIERS. 98 West 24th-st., New-York

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M.D., No. 111 4th-av., New York. $1 per bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Female Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Mars disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in one-tenth less time than six hours. It roots out the poison ous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $5 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuin anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Bool for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of dis ease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—DECAY and loss o teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VIN CENT W. HATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 18th-st

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES!

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of DECOPPET & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LOUIS DECOPPET retiring from business. Either of the subscribers will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. LOUIS DECOPPET, EDWARD WESTON, H. THEO. DORTIC.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of WESTON, DORTIC & Co., for the purpose of succeeding to the Banking and Brokerage business of the late firm of DeCoppet & Co. EDWARD WESTON, H. THEO. DORTIC, GEORGE S. WESTON, FRED. DEBILLIER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BE- TWEEN the undersigned, under the firm name of HERRING, FLOYD & KIBBE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SILAS C. HERRING,
JAMES R. FLOYD,
THEODORE C. KIBBE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1859.

The manufacture and sale of Floyd's Patent Retort Covers and Sabbaton's Patent Door and Frame will be continued by Silas C. Herring and James R. Floyd, under the firm name of HERRING & FLOYD, at the Oregon Iron Foundry, Nos. 740, 742 and 744 Greenwich-st. All orders through Theodore C. Kibbe will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made. Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1859. CROMWELL T. WHITE, JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.

MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1859. GARNER & CO.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 14 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN JUAN DEL SUR,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. ISAAC, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 900 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 63 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trip will be made Dec. 5 and 25. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,860 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship JAS. ALGER, R. ADAMS, commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CAGWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SEIDNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BEARS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. FOSY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CAGWELL,
PORTLAND, Capt. L. H. LARRABEE,

will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TWICE A week—For NORFOLK, PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND.—The steamship ROANOKE will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, 2d November, at 3 P. M. The JAMESTOWN will leave on SATURDAY, 5th November. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL D. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Nangatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or soue magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument to the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful: it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtaining, with no exertion the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 262 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:

$45, $50, $100, $185, $235, $280, $320, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 262 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS.—The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 427 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.

T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium wherever they have competed with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN- ufacturers, No. 302 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

60 PIANO-FORTES AND 3 SMALL ORGANS, new and second-hand, for $20, $10, $15, $60, $65, $100 to $350, at No. 1,097 Broadway, corner 32d-st.

R. GONZALEZ.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MAN- ufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal, the best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30 $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $110, $175, and $200, at the Albe Hodge Piano Wareroom, Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANU- facturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated Instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANU- FACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, buhl, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
PIANO-FORTE-PIANOS, etc.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M.; 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—1 P. M. For Albany—3:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cananlaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and to Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will take the 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer ARTISAN, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the Sch-st. ferry. Fare 13 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 38 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave at 4:05, 8:30 A. M., and 3:05 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by

DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Bookman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEAUCARDE—LUCREZIA.

The sale for Beaucarde's second night in America ("Lucrezia Borgia") commences this morning at all the TICKET OFFICES—Academy of Music, Sheet's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; No. 2 Astor House.

Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE
Will make his second appearance in America
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4,
On which occasion will be given Donizetti's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Signor BEAUCARDE in his great rôle of .....Genaro
Mme. GAZZANIGA as.....Lucrezia Borgia
Mme. STRAKOSCH as.....Orsini
Signor AMODIO as.....The Duke
Conductor and Musical Director.....sig. MUZIO

On SATURDAY, at 1, doors open at 12,
GRAND MATINEE,
On which occasion a most extraordinary combination of
ARTISTS AND OPERAS
Will be offered to the patrons of the Institution. The Directors, desirous that every kind of musical entertainment which from its excellence is worthy of public attention, might be heard at the Academy, have made an arrangement with the popular artists,
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON,
Who during the last month have made such a favorable impression with their Operettas and Lyric Proverbs, for performing at the Matinée the highly successful Operetta,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
THE GREAT TENOR, SIGNOR BEAUCARDE,
Will make his first appearance on the same occasion.
The performances will comprise
The fourth act of

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WANTS AND WELFARE OF SEAMEN.—The Port Society of this City have issued a call for a Convention of Seamen's Chaplains, to be held in the Mariners' Church, on the corner of Madison and Catherine streets, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of "considering the best mode of advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of Seamen." A large attendance of the Chaplains, and other friends of Seamen, is expected. Such a Convention is certainly very opportune, at the present time, as there are many important matters connected with their welfare that need to be agitated and discussed. Such are:—The present system of advanced wages; the mode of shipping men; the relative position and duties of owners, officers and men; the helps and hindrances of those who are laboring to elevate and better the condition of the sailor, both physically and morally, &c. Other topics of interest will doubtless be suggested, and if no other good should be accomplished by this Convention, it will at least enable the ministers devoted to this work to come together, to compare notes, to canvass the different methods of accomplishing their work, to present some important statistical information, and, perhaps, to suggest some uniform plan of keeping the records of their labor, by which we may hereafter obtain a more definite idea of the amount of good resulting from Christian efforts in this extensive missionary field.

PARADE AND BANQUET OF THE CITY GUARD.—The City Guard, the Pulaski Guard of "twenty gold en years ago," and now Company C of the Ninth Regiment, (still, however, retaining the honored name of "City Guard,") had a gala day yesterday to do honor to its new Commandant, MANSFIELD LOVELL. A review and parade took place in the afternoon, the corps numbering eighty-five guns, and being attired in full Winter costume, overcoats, capes, and bearskins. After the parade a banquet, at the Metropolitan Hotel, superintended by Mr. WARREN LELAND, in person, and doing full justice to the resources of that vast establishment. Speeches were made by Col. VAN BUREN, Commandant of the Ninth Regiment, Capt. LOVELL, Dr. Fisher, W. H. Draper, Lieut.-Col, Ferris, Alex. Henriques, Maj. Halleck, Lieut. Stone, and Charles H. Cooper. To the latter gentleman a large gold medal was presented by Col. Ferris, for his services as the recruiting sergeant of the Guard, for the past year. The City Guard never do things by halves, and their display of yesterday was quite equal to their well-deserved renown, and justified their motto: "*Sans Peur et sans Reproche.*"

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The Academy of Medicine convened, last evening, in the Ninth-street Church, to celebrate their anniversary. Dr. W. C. ROBERTS was the orator of the occasion, and delivered "An Eulogium on Medical Science." His discourse was a review of the improvements which have been suggested and successfully carried into practice in the Healing Art during the last three-fourths of a century. At its conclusion the Doctor was tendered a vote of thanks. The audience was large, and comprised a great number of ladies. Dr. WATSON, the President of the Academy, occupied the chair. He was assisted by Drs. BUCK and THOMAS. Drs. MOTT, FRANCIS, BENFORD, and others equally well-known, were in attendance.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—GEORGE SEARLES, an Englishman, 30 years of age, committed suicide on Tuesday night, by hanging himself from the basement stairs of house No. 211 Seventh-avenue. Since deceased and his wife separated, three years ago, he has led an intemperate life, having been of late reduced to vagrancy. His remains were buried in Potters' Field.....MICHAEL MCGOWN, a pantryman on the steamship *Ocean Queen*, was drowned by accidentally falling into the river, at the foot of Beach-street, on Tuesday night. In each case CORONER JACKMAN held an inquest.....PAUL NELSON died at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday night, from the effect of burns received on the 17th ult. Deceased was sitting up with his sick wife, when his clothes caught fire from coming in contact with a stove. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

THE DELANCEY-STREET SHOOTING CASE AGAIN.—On the 17th ult., SAMUEL CHEEVERS was wounded in a Delancy-street porter-house, by a pistol shot discharged at him by JOHN CARPENTER. The dispute which occasioned the fight originated in a discussion about the disorderly proceedings at the Democratic State Convention. CHEEVERS at first refused to make a complaint against CARPENTER, and the latter was detained in custody on a charge preferred by WM. DUNN, a witness of the affray. Subsequently he was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. Yesterday CHEEVERS determined to prosecute the affair, and made charges against CARPENTER before Alderman BRADY, who fixed his sureties at $5,000.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—At the November meeting of this Society, at their rooms in Clinton Hall, this evening, a paper on the present condition of Iceland, written by a native of that island, will be read. Measures will also be taken for holding a meeting in commemoration of the lately deceased CARL RITTER, the first geographer of the age.

DEATH OF CHARLES COBANE.—CHARLES COBANE, who was stabbed last Friday in an affray at the liquor saloon No. 220 West Sixteenth-st., died on Tuesday night at the New-York Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER made preliminary arrangements yesterday for holding an inquest this morning at 9 o'clock. DONNELL, who is said to have inflicted the wounds, is in custody.

THE RUTGERS LECTURES.—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will repeat his lecture on "Bargain Makers," at the Rutgers-street Church, this evening.

Fires.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—About 7½ o'clock last evening MARGARET WALKER, employed as a servant in the family of ISAAC HAVILAND, at No. 12 Fulton-street, accidentally upset a fluid lamp in a bedroom on the third floor of the house. Before the flames were extinguished the furniture of Mr. HAVILAND, on which there is no insurance, was damaged to the amount of $1,000. The stock of HARVEY & HAVILAND, tobacconists, who occupied the building No. 10, and part of No. 12, was damaged principally by smoke and water to the extent of $1,000. It is insured in the Excelsior, Relief, Metropolitan, Lenox and Market Insurance Companies. The building No. 12 is owned by EDWARD JONES, and suffered damage which $300 will cover. It is insured. The building No. 10 belongs to the Scherman estate, and is insured but little. The stock of A. B. LUDLAM, grocer, who occupied the first floor of No. 12 was slightly damaged.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, a trifling fire occurred at the Hoboken Ferry building at the foot of Canal-street, in consequence of a spark falling on the roof.

Police Reports.

EXCHANGING PERSONALITIES.—JOHN BRADY *alias* Pigsey, was sent to the City Prison to await trial for the commission of a burglary. While in the van, on the way from the Police Court to the Tombs, he induced Francis Brady, who was sentenced for ten days as a penalty for having been drunk and disorderly, to assume the name and character of John Brady, the burglar, while the latter was to answer to the name and for the crime of Francis Brady, the drunkard. This ingeniously concocted plan was carried out at the City Prison, the burglar being duly ticketed for ten days confinement as a drunkard, and his fellow plotter going into a cell until it should be time to convey him to the Court of General Sessions to answer for the burglary. At the expiration of the drunkard's term John Brady was discharged, and the ruse was only discovered when Francis Brady, the obliging friend, was arraigned before the City Judge. The surprise of the witnesses in the burglary case was overwhelming when they saw the man against whom they were to testify; and as they could not identify him he was liberated. On Tuesday night the ingenious young burglar was arrested by officers Bigelow and Wilson of the Eleventh Ward, while he was running to a fire in Seventeenth-street, and the story of his escape became known, despite the attempts to suppress it. The prisoner was recommitted to the Tombs.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR RAILROAD AGENTS.

Mr. VERPLANCK presided at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday afternoon. The weekly report stated that 1,308 emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending Nov. 2, making a total of 66,592 since the 1st of January, against 70,525 during the same period last year. The receipts to Nov. 2 were $149,525 34, and the disbursements $153,625 47. Mr. JELLINGHAUS, from the Committee on the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of having one of their German employes in attendance at Castle Garden on the arrival of the passengers consigned to them, presented a minority report in favor of granting the request. The report set forth the annoyance to which German emigrants are exposed on their arrival, and the advantage that would accrue from the proposed arrangement. The majority report against granting the request was adopted and the Board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE BIBLE QUESTION AGAIN—NO DECISION.

The first business before the Board of Education, last evening, was the election of a Finance Clerk in place of Mr. CLARK, resigned. Mr. GEORGE W. COGGILL was elected on the first ballot.

A resolution was adopted, appropriating $2,500 to repair Colored School No. 2, in Laurens-street, which was injured by fire a few days ago.

The Sixth Ward School Officers sent in a communication, stating that they had, with a view to avoid any elements of discord, directed the exercises of the schools under their charge to be conducted as heretofore, without the reading of the Holy Scriptures. The officers asked, in the form of a resolution, that all the teachers of that Ward, whose salaries had not been paid, be paid, with one exception, left to form a case to test the question in the Courts.

Mr. FARR moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TUTHILL seconded the motion.

Mr. WATERBURY hoped the offer of the Sixth Ward School Officers would be accepted, as there was a doubt on the subject which ought to be decided by a legal tribunal.

Mr. FARR claimed that the "Bible Question" had become the law of the Board, and that, until the Courts decided adversely, was binding.

Mr. WATERBURY opposed the motion to refer, holding that it was only just and fair that the offer of the Sixth Ward should be accepted.

Mr. ADAMS did not believe the Board had violated any "sectarian law," and did not believe that the Bible was a sectarian book.

Mr. FAIRMAN thought it was necessary to maintain a consistent record. They had passed a by-law, and it was now asked of them to abolish their action.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT observed that while they might concede that the law had been violated, he thought that some means might be adopted to alleviate any inconvenience entailed upon the teachers. He thought it fair to suppose, without expressing any opinion, that the question was a doubtful one. Now, who was in that contested the matter? Was it those who said the question was under their control—the local Board—was that so? It was doubtful, he insisted, whether it was so. The teachers could not solve the doubt in the case. They were between two fires, with their bread depending upon each. What should they do? They said they obeyed the orders of those who had controlled them directly, for the last fifteen years. He would ask if the Board would really oblige all the teachers whose salaries had been stopped, to suffer, when they voluntarily offered to test the question? In regard to the question how they would act if the Courts decided in favor of the law directing the reading of the Bible, he had that opinion of the Board that they would not ask to have the money refunded which the teachers had earned. That was not a question of a school-book; it was a sort of moral exercise, with which to open the schools. The Board had not stated that the Bible was to be used as a school-book. Let the question be tried. It had been suggested that no legal steps had been taken yet. But it should be remembered that if the teachers had gone into Court without first asking the Board in a respectful manner, they would have gone in to Court with a prejudiced case.

Mr. GOELD opposed the acceptance of the offer of the Sixth Ward officers. The question, he thought, was a simple one. The gentlemen in the anti-Bible Ward said they would not comply with the law—so it was a mere question of disobedience. The Bible, in his opinion, ought to be read to every child. The State law and the law of the Board had said it should be done, and it ought to be done. If the teachers who had disobeyed the law should receive their pay, they would receive it contrary to law.

Mr. GREEN said he had supposed the members were desirous of having the question definitely settled. This was one of those inevitable differences which ought not to be settled by any Court. He thought the local Board deserved to be applauded for their moderation on the subject, and not hurried into a law suit. The Fourteenth Ward intended, if possible to avoid litigation by some practicable method, and he could not see what more could be required than the offer of the local Board of the Sixth Ward.

The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 15 to 22, as was the motion to lay the resolution directing the payment of the salaries on the table.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD was about to offer an amendment, when the President decided that the resolution was not properly up for action, as it had not been referred to a Committee, and that consequently he could not entertain Mr. BLOOMFIELD'S amendment, which nevertheless was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the penalty imposed upon the teachers for violation of the by-laws respecting the reading of the Holy Scriptures, for the month of September last, be remitted, except in the case of the Principal of the Male Department of Ward School No. 5; and that the President and Secretary of the Board be directed to sign drafts for the payment of such teachers, upon the commencement of a legal action by the said Principal of School No. 5, against this Board, to test the legality of such by-law, and upon the said Principal signing a stipulation in said action to waive any objection that the by-laws do not impose the duty on principals or teachers of a compliance therewith; and that the sum of $500 be hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of this action.

When the amendment had been read, the President reiterated his opinion that neither the resolution nor the amendment was properly before the Board, and that they could not be considered.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained. There were then motions to adjourn and calls for order, until it appeared as if the meeting would break up in confusion; but finally order was restored, and a motion to adjourn was carried.

CITY POLITICS.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices which are to be filled at the election next Tuesday. Where the parties have been indorsed by minor organizations it is appropriately indicated.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Tammany.	Mozart Hall.	Republican.
W. H. Leonard,*†	W. H. Leonard,	Isaac O. Dayton.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

James Monerief,	James Moncrief,	John Slosson,*§
A.L. Robertson,*†	A. L. Robertson,	Charles C. Nott.*

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Chas. P. Daly,†	Charles P. Daly,	Eras. C. Benedict.

JUDGE OF THE MARINE COURT.

Henry Alker,	Henry Alker.	A. J. Dieffenhofer.*

SUPERVISOR.

John R. Briggs,†	John R. Briggs,	James Davis.

Dist.	SENATORS.		
4	J. M'L. Murphy,	Wm. Wilson,	Samuel Hall,§
5	Bernard Kelly,	Bernard Kelly,†	M. R. Brewer,
8	W. McMurray,	W. D. Parsons,†	B. F. Manniere,*
9	E. B. Connolly,	Rich. B. Connolly,	Dan. D. Conover,*

Dist.	ASSEMBLYMEN.		
1	Wm. Burns,	D. J. Connolly,†	J. L. Bleakeley,
2	Wm. Walsh,	Thomas Kilvin,†	
3	C. B. Woodruff,†	Isaac Kaylor	Horatio N. Wild,*
4	W. C. Gover,	Jas. McCullough,	D. W. Knevels,
5	Wm. L. Coles,†	Wm. L. Coles,	John J. Shaw,*
6	S. T. Webster,†	S. T. Webster,†	Jno. Commerford,*
7	Sol. Banta,	Aaron H. Bean,†	Fred. A. Conkling,
8	Th. O'Rourke,	John G. Reilly,†	Geo. Terwilliger,
9	J. P. Dunn,†	Jns. P. Dunn,†	David R. Jaques,
10	Jas. P. Reilly,	John Byrns,†	Jos. R. Cooper,
11	John Hardy,	W. E. Robinson,†	Cum. H. Tucker,
12	Andrew Smith,	Wm. Gage,†	Peter Cook,
13	P. Masterson,†	Thos. Cushing,	Richard Scott,
14	T. B. Voorhis,†		Elliott F. Shepard,
15	G. W. Varian,†	G. W. Varian,	Steph. S. Childs.
16	J. D. Pierson,†	Ely Areularius,	W. S. Pinckney,‡
17	Wm. Harris,	Thomas Veitch,†	J. F. Cummings.

* American. † Independent Democrat. § Whig.

Besides the above, there are a number of scattering nominations.

The Whigs have nominated JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., for Judge of the Supreme Court; ALEX. A. BRADFORD for Judge of the Superior Court, and FRED. A. TALLMADGE for Judge of the Marine Court.

For Supervisor, the Americans have put forward ZOPHAR MILLS, and the Whigs WYLLYS BLACKSTONE.

In the Sixth Senatorial District the Americans have nominated WM. A. GUEST, and the Tax-Payers GEORGE OPDYKE.

The following are the scattering nominations for Assembly:

Dist.		
2..	Timothy Connolly, (People's;)	Danl. Leary, (Ind.)
4..	George W. Warner, (Whig and Am.;)	W. C. Gaines, (Ind. Dem.)
7..	Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., (Whig.)	
8..	John C. Smith, (Am.)	
9..	A. J. H. Duganne, (Am.)	
10..	Joseph Canning, (Whig and Am.)	
14..	John S. Cocks, (People's.)	

REGISTRY OF CITY ELECTORS.

LIST OF THE NUMBERS ENROLLED IN EACH WARD.

The work of correcting the registers of City voters was concluded yesterday. In order to furnish the Press and the public with as correct a list of the number of voters as possible, enrolled in the various Wards, Mr. Superintendent PILSBURY issued an order to have the aggregate number registered in each Ward reported to head-quarters. By this timely aid of the Police telegraph, and by the prompt cooperation of the Police of the City, we are enabled to publish the following table, showing the actual number of names contained in the different registers in the City. The Registrars furnished the Police with the information promptly, with the exception of the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward, where they refused to give the numbers enrolled. In the Twenty-third Ward the telegraph instrument was deranged, which prevented them from making any report. A large portion of the Wards reported after 9 o'clock P. M.:

Wards.	Numbers registered.	Wards.	Numbers registered.
1	2,458	13	4,056
2	532	14	(partial,) 2,301
3	850	15	4,026
4	3,220	16	4,826
5	3,616	17	9,135
6	3,642	18	8,262
7	6,327	19	3,622
8	4,761	20	8,562
9	6,950	21	5,345
10	3,772	22	5,151
11	6,736	23	No report.
12	2,702	Total	90,772

It is estimated that the foregoing statement is a close approximation to the number of actual voters in the City.

Embarrassments, however, are likely to occur on election day from informalities in carrying out the law. In many cases the Christian name is left off, and in many others the initials of it only are given. In copying from the November poll-list some inaccuracies as to residence have no doubt been committed. But, all things considered, the present is regarded as a vastly improved list of voters over any one heretofore existing.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The different polling-places in Brooklyn were open yesterday and Tuesday in compliance with the law. In several of the Wards it was ascertained that not more than one-half of the legal voters were upon the lists prepared by the Registrars, but it is believed that nearly all have recorded their names during the last two days.

PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTION.

Nearly all the Inspectors and Canvassers who are to serve at the ensuing election have been sworn in. The clerks in the County Clerk's office have been busy daily administering the oath of office to them ever since they were appointed. The poll clerks are sworn in at the polls by the Inspectors on election day. The clerks of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas have had their hands full for some weeks past in attending to the candidates for naturalization, and have qualified a large number. The once pooted point, with regard to the powers of these courts in this regard, seems to be no longer discussed, yet it has never been settled by a judicial decision. If, as is claimed on the other hand, the United States courts alone are authorized to naturalize foreigners, there are a great many among us who exercise the right of voting, conferred by these local courts, contrary to law, and who are liable at any day to be disfranchised. No more naturalization papers will be issued until after the election.

PEOPLE'S MASS MEETING.

RATIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A mass meeting of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, who support Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, the People's candidate for State Senator from the Sixth District, and Col. JOHN S. COCKS for Assemblyman of the Fourteenth District, was held last evening at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. The meeting was a large one.

Mr. BENJAMIN WARDEN was called to the Chair, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was presented and ratified. Mr. WARDEN addressed the meeting. He said he was a workingman. It was not customary to elevate a workingman to the Chair at a political meeting. Generally Governor So-and-so or Senator So-and-so was called on to preside. He hoped that a revolution was about to commence in this respect. He deprecated the contumely which was heaped upon workingmen, on all possible occasions, sharply rebuked the *Herald* for its course with regard to the workingmen, and expressed himself strongly on the subject of Slavery. He had lived in the South, but while there he had kept his principles to himself. He had not been so foolish as old BROWN was when he was in the lion's den. The North was the only part of the United States where Liberty dwelt. At the South, printing-presses were destroyed if those who conducted them expressed sentiments opposed to the slave interest. It was no crime there thus to destroy a poor man's property, but if a rich man's slave was taken from him, a tremendous outcry followed. Mr. WARDEN expressed his opposition to BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Esq., the Republican nominee for State Senator from the same District, and concluded amid loud applause.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS was next introduced. He said he was glad to meet here those who belonged to the same party that he did—that was a party that voted for whoever they pleased, consulting only their own judgment, and free from the shackles of party machinery. Mr. OPDYKE had represented the District at Albany last year, and his constituents were going to nominate him again when there came a voice from Albany telling them to oppose him, and he was crushed to pieces in the party machine. Then he had advised Mr. OPDYKE to run as an independent candidate. Mr. BROOKS spoke at length of the degradation of the politics of the present day. He, himself, had had a worthless woman in his house who had offered to sell to him her men, and his exertions in behalf of his (Mr. BROOKS') election to office, for $300. He had been ashamed to look his wife and children in the face on account of the visits from worthless women on such errands as this which he had received. He knew the difficulty of fighting against party machinery; but by united action the people would conquer. There were no such slaves in the world as the slaves of "the regular nominations." Now was the day, now was the hour to break their chains.

Mr. CHARLES G. MURCH now came forward, holding in his hands the resolutions. Before reading them he made a speech. He said he had graduated in the back part of a hat-store, and was a Harbor Master. He would reveal the system by which nominations were effected. He, with 130 good citizens of the Ward, had gone into a Republican meeting for the purpose of making nominations, where, though in reality these good citizens were in the majority, they were overruled by false records of the list of voters. He had gone to the Executive Committee and openly opposed party schemes, though he knew that he thereby sacrificed his Harbor Master's berth. The resolutions indorsed the nominations of Mr. OPDYKE and Col. COCKS.

Mr. GEO. G. BELLOWS was the next speaker. He, too, denounced party machinery. New-York was proverbially the worst-governed City on the Continent. Too long had the shoulder-hitters carried everything their own way. It was time that the citizens arose and placed men of integrity in office. Men were afraid to go to the polls and vote for fear of soiling their silk-stockings,—for fear that the rowdies would brush too roughly against them. It was time that they went to the polls if necessary with pistols in their hands and exercised their sacred prerogative. When Mr. BELLOWS had concluded, a resolution inviting the other Wards to join in the movement against party machinery, was adopted, and those who composed the meeting proceeded in a body to the residence of Col. COCKS, in Seventeenth-street, to congratulate him upon his nomination. Col. COCKS made a speech, accepting the nomination and thanking them for it.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

A mass meeting of the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward, under the auspices of the Ward Association, was held last evening at their head-quarters, No. 21 Avenue D, to ratify the party nominations. Mr. THOMAS DOYLE, President of the Association, occupied the Chair.

The meeting was addressed by HORACE GREELEY, Ex-Judge BIRDSALL, and Mr. JAMES TERWILLIGER, candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District. Mr. GREELEY, contrary to expectation, did not make any special allusion to JOHN BROWN and his Harper's Ferry raid, but confined his remarks principally to the elucidation of the principles of the Republican Party, and urged the necessity of continued effort to secure their triumph.

Ex-Judge BIRDSALL drew a parallel between the North and the South with respect to liberty of speech and action, and compared the claims of the Republican and the Democratic Parties upon the suffrages of the free laboring men of the North. The Democratic Party was like an old man in his dotage, who rejected the principles of action which had governed him in his prime. It had become old and insane, its insanity consisting in its efforts to promulgate Slavery, and needed the treatment which other specific forms of insanity were met—confinement. If it was as much insane, in fact, as Old JOHN BROWN, of Ossawatomie, only its insanity tended to an opposite end. The speaker disclaimed for the Republican Party any sympathy or responsibility for the acts of BROWN. They were simply the acts of an individual, with which the Republicans had nothing whatever to do. They might sympathize with him as a mistaken and unfortunate man, but they utterly condemned his acts of treason and murder, and his resistance to authority. In this connection the speaker alluded to the address of Gov. WISE to the populace of Richmond, on his return from Harper's Ferry, in which he declared that although he knew the captured insurrectionists belonged properly under the jurisdiction of the United States, still he was determined they should never be given up until they had been hung as high as Haman. This language he characterized as treasonable, and coming from the Chief Executive officer of Virginia, was peculiarly significant. The speaker concluded by warning his hearers against the encroachments of the Slave Power, and urging them to do their duty on Tuesday next in support of the nominees of the Republican Party.

The remarks of Mr. TERWILLIGER were mainly confined to a discussion of the merits of the State canvass.

The meeting adjourned until to-night, when the Association will proceed in a body to attend the mass ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee held a largely attended meeting last evening. The matters before it were of purely business character, having special reference to the preparations for the coming election.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Second Assembly District, comprising parts of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, TIMOTHY CONNELLY, who is already upon the "People's" ticket, was nominated as candidate for Assembly.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK.

The Steamboat Champion Run Down, and Three Lives Reported Lost.

The steamboat *Champion*, Capt. JOHN BROWN, of the New-York and New-Haven line, left this City about 3 A. M., yesterday, bound to New-Haven. She had only a moderate quantity of freight, and about forty passengers, a portion of whom were ladies and children. When off Mattinicock Point, about 5 o'clock, she came in collision with the large screw-steamer *Albatross*, from Providence. The *Champion* was cut down below her water line, and immediately began to sink. The passengers were nearly all in their berths at the time, and a scene of wild confusion ensued, men and women rushing out of the cabins and state-rooms in their night clothes, and clutching at the life-preservers, settees, and other movable articles, expecting to be obliged to swim. As it was still quite dark, it was some minutes before the cause of alarm could be explained, but soon the propeller was seen near the *Champion*, and their fears were quieted. Every facility was afforded the passengers for getting on board of the propeller, which was found not to be seriously damaged, and in a short time all who wished to leave had an opportunity of doing so much of their personal baggage, in the confusion of the moment, being left behind. A fireman, whose name is not given, was killed by the collision, and two passengers are reported missing, one of whom is Mr. STEELE, of New-Haven. The steamer *Croton*, bound to New-York, soon came up and took off the remaining passengers from the *Champion*, as well as those who had taken refuge on board the *Albatross*. To prevent her from sinking in deep water, the *Croton*, aided by the *Albatross*, then towed her into shoal water, where she filled and sank, leaving only her upper deck out of water. The passengers then came to the City on board of the *Croton*, and the Company immediately dispatched a steamer and a force of men to save the freight and baggage.

The *Champion* is an old boat, and has been employed on this line ten or twelve years. For the last year or two she has principally carried freight. She will be raised, it is thought, without difficulty.

Capt. JONES, of the *Albatross*, states that the *Champion* was first seen at a point and a half on the starboard bow, and should have kept her course, passing to the northward of the propeller, instead of which she put her helm hard-a-port, and came square across the propeller's bow, which struck the *Champion* nearly amidships on her port side. The starboard side of the propeller's bow was cut through in two places, but the damage was only slight.

THE GREAT AIR-SHIP.

Progress of the Work of Inflation—The Articles Exhibited at Reservoir-square—Number of Visitors.

The process of inflating the monster balloon, *The City of New-York*, is proceeding slowly, but steadily, at Reservoir-square. Thither thousands of visitors go daily to witness it, and to examine the lifeboat, the basket, the caloric engine, the lime stove, the anchors, the drag, the copper-float, and other apparatus to be used in the aerial voyage to Europe. All these are on exhibition beneath the tent into which the visitor enters immediately after passing within the inclosure. The boat, which is a staunch looking craft, attracts much attention. Prof. LOWE, himself, watched its construction very closely, and pronounces it an excellent piece of workmanship. On its sides are painted the words, "*Leontine*, New-York." It bears this name in honor of Mrs. LOWE. Attached to it are the appliances for raising and lowering and changing the course of the balloon. The caloric engine is kept hard at work all day long. It is of four horse power and weighs 35 pounds. The platform upon which the boat and the engine are placed, is draped with American flags, and on either side of it the other articles on exhibition are arranged very tastefully. A great many stop to examine the fur coat, esp. shoes and gloves, which Prof. LOWE is to wear in the cold regions of the upper air, and the robes and blankets which he is to carry with him. There is nothing remarkable in their appearance or construction; but they are interesting because they serve to remind one of the discomforts which the aeronauts must provide against. The term of perpetual congelation in this latitude is less than two miles high, and if the *City of New-York* ascends far above it, her passengers will be compelled to dress like the Esquimaux. The upper portion of the balloon is expanded to its full breadth, and already rises several feet higher than the fence that surrounds Reservoir-square; so the outsiders who look through the opening in the boards can really see something within, and their number is largely increased. Yesterday when the gas was shut off there were 60,000 feet of the buoyant element within the balloon. It will not be inflated to its full extent until it starts on its voyage, and none but those who accompany it will ever see its proportions fully expanded. Between 500,000 and 600,000 cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen will be conducted into the air-bag before it leaves the earth, but the volume of the fluid will increase as it ascends until the envelope is entirely distended. Prof. LOWE is personally superintending the work of inflation, and is constantly on the ground. He is, of course, the centre of attraction. During Tuesday—the day on which the inflation commenced—3,785 persons attended the exhibition, and yesterday about 5,000 were admitted. The visitors are as respectable in appearance as in numbers; they obey implicitly the injunction to stay without the rope barrier which divides the space set apart for the spectators from that appropriated to the balloon and its appurtenances. Several policemen are stationed on the premises to preserve order; their task has been a very easy one. The precise day of Prof. LOWE'S departure is not fixed, but he gives every assurance that he will go, and appears to entertain little doubt that he will reach the other side of the Atlantic. At the same time, he confesses that the exact spot on the other side at which he will descend cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty.

The New-York State Arsenal.

The undersigned, having thoroughly examined the State Arsenal on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, deem it due to the Commissioners, Messrs. TOWNSEND, SHEEMAN and WELCA, to the architect, Mr. RITCH, and to the contractor, Mr. GODWIN, in view of the reports which have been put in circulation, and to which more importance has been attached because of the falling of a building on the same site one year ago than usually accompanies such rumors, to state that we not only believe the building to be entirely safe in all respects, but eminently strong and substantial:

Chas. W. Sandford, Major-General; Wm Hall, Brigadier-General Third Brigade; Chas. B. Spicer, Brigadier-General First Brigade; Philip S. Crooke, Brigadier-General Fifth Brigade; A. S. Vosburgh, Colonel Seventy-first Regiment; Geo. A. Buckingham, Quartermaster Seventy-first Regiment; Wm. L. Skidmore, New-York State Staff; Geo. W. Morell, Division Engineer; H. W. B. Woodhull, Fourth Brigadier Staff; Bi dsall Cornell; Geo. F. Woodward, Hospital Surgeon First Division; Isaac Sherman; Edward Ferris, Major Eleventh Regiment; Homer Bostwick, Colonel Eleventh Regiment; C. Schwarzwaelder, Colonel Fifth Regiment; S. Graham, Colonel Seventieth Regiment; R. Sands; Jno. E. Bendix, Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Regiment; Jas. E. Lirrell, Engineer Eleventh Regiment; E. Simon, Captain Eleventh Regiment; Henry Lux, Captain Eleventh Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

RATIFICATION MASS MEETINGS.—A large and enthusiastic Republican ratification meeting was held last evening, in Union Hall, corner of Ewen and Messerole streets, E. D. Several of the candidates spoke.....The Independent Democrats in the Eastern District were addressed by Judge MORRIS, B. F. SAWYER, Esq., and others.....Speeches were made by Hon. F. B. SPINOLA, JOHN G. SCHOONMAKER, Esq., and others, at the Regular Democratic Mass meeting at East New-York.

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRLS.—During the past week the servants in five houses on one block in Brooklyn, have robbed their employers of valuables varying from $10 to $150 each. No complaints have been made in several instances, on account of the absence of legal proof, and in others because the guilty parties cannot be found.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.. Nov. 2.

$500	Ohio St. 6s, '60..101	308	Hud. Riv. R.....38¾
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86..107¾	100	do.....s60 36½
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90 90½	150	Harlem Railroad...10½
5,000	Virginia State 6s 89½	200	Harlem Pref..s60 36¾
11,000	Missouri State 6s 85½	100	Reading R.....b3 38½
10,000	do.....s10 85½	50	Mich. Cen. R.....b60 40½
7,000	Erie R. 4th M. B. 45	50	do.....s60 40¾
3,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d M. 97	150	do.....s60 40⅝
6,000	Mich. C. R. 1st M. 85	150	do.....40¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs 3½	150	Mil. & Miss. R.....b60 4¾
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. Bs 62½	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.... 6
5	Hanover Bank.....86	10	do.....6¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.b30 72	25	M. So. & N. I. G. S.s10 18
50	do.....s60 72	100	do.....s30 18
50	do.....72	150	do.....18
200	do.....s10 72½	150	Ill. Cent. R.....b30 65⅛
400	do.....b30 72⅝	200	do.....65¼
310	do.....72⅝	250	do.....s60 65
150	do.....s60 72⅝	100	do.....s10 65
50	Cum. Coal Pref.....14¾	45	Galena & Chic. R.....73⅜
8	Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 97	150	do.....b30 73⅜
530	N. Y. Central R.....80⅞	50	do.....b10 73⅜
300	do.....b30 80⅞	460	do.....73⅜
100	do.....s3 80⅞	100	do.....s30 73⅜
100	do.....s60 80⅜	100	do.....b30 73⅜
400	do.....b30 81	100	do.....73⅜
150	do.....b5 81	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....160 21
400	do.....b3 81	15	Chic. & Rock Is. R.....82⅞
100	Erie Railroad...s60 7¾	50	do.....63
500	do.....b10 8	50	do.....b60 63⅛
400	do.....8	200	do.....s60 62⅞
50	do.....8¼	100	do.....b7 63⅛
5	Cleve. Col. & C. R. 91½	500	do.....63⅛
		50	do.....s30 63

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri State 6s 85⅛	50	Harlem Railroad...10½
9,000	H. R. R. 3d M. ex in 75	100	Reading Railr'd..s10 38⅝
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B. 55	100	do.....s30 38⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...85	300	do.....b30 38⅝
70	Pac. Ml. St. Co.....73¼	50	Mich. Central R.....40¾
50	do.....s10 73¼	200	do.....b7 40¾
100	do.....b10 73½	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S. b60 17¾
100	Hudson River R.....36¾	50	do.....17¾
50	do.....b60 36⅞	10	Panama Railroad...122
200	do.....b60 37	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.....91
150	N. Y. Cen. R.....81½	200	Gal. & Chic. R.....s10 73⅛
200	do.....b30 81⅛	25	do.....73⅛
344	do.....81	100	Clev. & Tol. R. b30 21⅝
100	do.....b4 81	100	Chicago & R. I. R. b60 63¼
100	Erie Railroad.....8¾		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day shows a further and pretty general improvement in prices. The temper of the market appears firm rather than buoyant. The demand is fair and well distributed through the Share and Bond list, while, with some few exceptions, the

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. McLane's Instructions—A Protective Alliance to be Negotiated With Mexico—His Success Anticipated.

OUR FOREIGN MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Mr. McLANE left this morning with his instructions, which are very full, not only including a new proposition on the subject of Transit Protection, but also looking to the possibility of a General Reciprocity Treaty, offensive and defensive. The latter convention would indeed be preferred by Mr. BUCHANAN, but he has some apprehension of the Senate. In this the President fails to appreciate the popular sentiment of the country. People would heartily ratify such an alliance with Mexico. Thus far both countries have clearly erred in the positions which they have assumed. We have looked on the present exceptional condition of Mexico as her normal condition, and therefore urge our independent protection of the Transit. President JUAREZ, on the other hand, shuts his eyes to the present exceptional condition of his country, and would have us treat with him as if nothing of the kind existed.

Such, I have reason to believe, is the present view of the Cabinet; and Mr. McLANE is instructed to insist on American protection of the Transit, whenever, in our judgment, a necessity for such protection exists, but to limit the operation of the Treaty to some period—say ten years. In the meantime Mexico may acquire national strength and stability.

It is thought that the Treaty between the Miramon Government and Spain will have the effect in Vera Cruz of arousing JUAREZ to the vital importance of a prompt conclusion of the Treaty with the United States: else he may soon have the uncomfortable presence of a Spanish fleet in the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Viscount TRILLIARD, French *Chargé d'Affaires*, returned with his family yesterday. Letters received at the Legation from Count SARTIGES, speak of the public and private manifestations of regret in Paris at the death of Judge MASON.

Baron STOECKEL has returned after his Summer tour, apparently in excellent health. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Postmaster-General has concluded an arrangement with the Canadian Post-office Department by which the mails are to be transported for the sea-postage weekly between Detroit and Liverpool, *via* Portland in Winter, and the River St. Lawrence in Summer. The service is to commence by the trip of the first steamer outward from Portland, on the 26th inst. It is intended to have the mails, or such as may be thereby expected, for and from the Western, Northwestern, and probably some of the Southwestern States, sent in closed bags between Chicago and Detroit on the one side and Liverpool and London on the other, and for this purpose the British Post-office Department has been requested to constitute Chicago and Detroit Exchange offices for the United States and British mails. On the side of Britain, Cork may also be constituted an Exchange office. By the schedule the time between Portland and Chicago is to be forty-eight hours, and when the service commences there will be an unbroken line of railroad the whole way. This will be a very direct line between the Far West and Europe.

A letter has been received here stating that Gen. TRIAS, for many years Governor of Chihuahua, is shortly expected at El Paso, to consult with Judge HART with reference to the construction of a railroad through Chihuahua under the grant to HART, OTERO and others by the Legislature of that State last year.

Lieut. MOWRY is seriously ill at El Paso.

MARSHALL M. SMITH, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the President Consul to Constantinople.

LEWIS JONES, a young clerk in the Land Office, committed suicide this morning by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

HER NEWS DUE IN NEW-YORK THIS MORNING.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Nov. 3—Evening.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. MOODIE, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 23d October, was signaled off Halifax at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and donbtless reached her dock before 5 o'clock. No news has come to hand over the Nova Scotia wires, and the presumption is that the managers thereof have refused to forward the Press dispatch, and that the horse express is *en route* for this place, and will arrive here to-morrow morning.

Railroad Accidents.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a freight train, consisting of forty-one cars, ran off the track at the entrance to the city, on the heavy down grade, and on reaching the corner of Van Woert-street, the locomotive—one of the largest on the Road—was overturned, and a general smash-up followed. Eight of the freight cars were shivered to atoms, and their contents scattered about in all directions. The remainder of the train was more or less injured by the concussion. The locomotive was very badly damaged. No lives were lost, nor any one injured.

The accident was caused by ice on the rails, rain having fallen a short time previous and frozen. The train actually ran away from the engineer. All the brakes were down, and still the *momentum* was equal to 15 miles an hour. The engineer says it is fortunate the train ran off where it did, as it would have been impossible to check its headway before entering the passenger dépôt, where far more serious results would have followed.

VERDICT ON THE ACCIDENT ON THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 2.

A Coroner's inquest was held this afternoon upon the bodies of those killed by the railroad accident yesterday, and a verdict that the accident was unavoidable and not the fault of any person in charge of the train, was rendered. It is stated by the officers of the road that great pains have been taken for the purpose of avoiding accidents, and that the fatal train was running at a rate not exceeding fifteen miles an hour.

Fires.

CHAIN FACTORY IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 3.

BICKFORD'S chain factory, situated in West Sixth-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. It was insured for $2,500.

SMALL DWELLINGS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 3.

A fire in Apollo-street, to-day, destroyed seven buildings. Loss $4,000.

Another fire on Chippewa-street destroyed half a square of small buildings. Loss $1,000.

BURNING OF THE PEMBROKE COTTON MILLS, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Pembroke Cotton Mills, at Suncook village, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with a dwelling, and the picker and counting rooms on the opposite side of the river. The loss is $130,000, of which about $90,000 is insured. The mills were owned principally by Messrs. WELD & MINOT, THOMAS HOWE, W. ROBERTS and M. POPE, all of Boston. Nearly two hundred and fifty operatives are thrown out of employment by this calamity.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PARSONAGE AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The brick dwelling attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, occupied by Bishop O'CONNOR, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $2,000; fully insured.

From Boston.

ARREST OF FORGERS ON THE LIVERPOOL STEAMER.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 3.

JOHN B. ROSS, DAVID LEACH, and ADOLPH BISHOP, *alias* SWARTZ, were arrested yesterday on board the steamship *Europa*, just before she left the dock. They are charged with obtaining $3,156 from the Nassau Bank, of New-York, on a forged check, purporting to be signed by ROBERT BONNER; also, for another forgery to the amount of $4,300 on the Commonwealth Bank, of New-York. The case was investigated this afternoon in the Police Court. Mr. BRIGGS, Paying Teller of the Nassau Bank, and Mr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, lithographer, of No. 93 Fulton-street, New-York, appearing as witnesses. Ross was discharged, the evidence not implicating him. The further examination of LEACH and BISHOP was postponed till Saturday.

From the Plains.

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF SANTA FE MAILS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Westport correspondent of the *Republican* says that four Santa Fé mails are now due at Independence, and that serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of both outgoing and incoming parties.

The same correspondent also states, on the authority of the mail-carrier between Council Grove and Fort Riley, that nineteen returning Pike's Peak emigrants have been murdered by the Indians on the Plains since the killing of the Chief of the Kiowas at the former place about two months ago.

Trotting Match.

PATCHIN BEATS BROWN DICK.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3.

A trotting-match took place to-day in the Suffolk Park between *Patchin* and *Brown Dick*, the former winning in three straight heats. Time, 2:28¼, 2:26¾ and 2:29¼. *Lancet* was advertised to trot, also, but was withdrawn.

Georgia Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN.

MILLEDGVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 3.

The Legislature met yesterday. LEGRAND GERRY was chosen President of the Senate, and ISAIAH IRVING speaker of the House. The message was sent in. It is quite lengthy, and confined entirely to State affairs.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches of Mr. William M. Evarts, Ex-Gov. Corwin, Senator Diven, and Others.

Seldom has the capacious hall of the Cooper Institute been so closely filled as it was last evening on the occasion of the Republican ratification meeting. Not only was every seat occupied, but the aisles, passage-ways, windows, stairways and platform alike presented a compact mass of attentive listeners, while the hundreds who were unable to effect an entrance kept up the enthusiasm outside—being in a measure inspired by a brass band and a limited display of pyrotechnics. The hall was filled long before the hour for the proceedings to commence, and the audience amused itself for a time by calling for several distinguished orators and listening to the efforts of a slightly inebriated gentleman who insisted upon making known the fact that he repudiated "Old BROWN."

At 7½ o'clock Mr. D. T. MARSHALL called the meeting to order, and nominated WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., for presiding officer, the audience responding unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH proposed a long list of Vice-Presidents, and Mr. J. H. WHITE a list of Secretaries, which were adopted *nem. con.*

Mr. EVARTS then said that beyond acknowledging the honor which the committee had done him in calling him to preside, and the favor with which he had been received, it would be unfitting for him to delay for any length of time the appearance before the audience of the distinguished gentlemen who were to address them. But what were they there for? The vast interests of the State and of the City were to be decided in the coming elections. Great in municipal, in State and in federal relations, were the interests involved in those elections. He believed the Republican Party to be a party of energy, of purpose, and of action, else this assemblage would not be here. If there was nothing more than the question of patronage, no such assemblage as this would be seen. There was a purpose that was deemed right and important. In connection with the government of the City, the Republican Party had a purpose. Were not the only good points in the government of this City the work of the Republican Party? Where would be the ballot-box and peace of the City if FERNANDO WOOD had continued in power? When he told them that the City Government had not been able to repair the City Hall for fourteen months, he would ask where would that great work have been if it had been in the charge of the Democratic Party? (Laughter and applause.) The State Canals had been in the hands of their opponents, and now, the Republican Party having preferred to liquidate the debts profligately contracted by those opponents, had a right to ask for the support of the people in its canal policy. The chief duty of the party was in reference to the Federal politics of the day. The original call for the formation of the Republican Party invited all those in favor of opposing the extension of Slavery; of repairing the mischiefs of the Missouri Compromise, and the departure of the Government from the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. Republican principles had already been carried into fifteen States, and they hoped at the next Presidential election to plant them in Washington. Did they think that what brought the Party into existence was of less importance now than in 1858? Perhaps there was no louder complaint than that they advocated an irrepressible conflict. [Applause.] The noble Senator of the State of New-York—[three rousing cheers for WILLIAM H. SEWARD]—in a public manifestation of his opinion, with all the candor, clearness and honesty that belonged to his nature and his career from the time he first stood alone in the Senate, till he had thirteen Republican Senators about him—[cheers]—said that he found that there was, in the nature of man, in the formation of society, an irrepressible conflict between the principles of free labor and slave labor. [Cheers.] That was his (Mr. SEWARD'S) opinion;—not that there was necessarily a conflict between the States of the Union, but that there was an irrepressible conflict between the principles that underlie a state of society that rested upon free labor and one that rested upon slave labor. That was Mr. SEWARD'S opinion, and he (Mr. EVARTS) agreed with him. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Let the reporter of the Satanic take that down. [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. EVARTS—Let me add that it is an opinion very easily "put down" in the columns of the Satanic, but it cannot be "put down" by the people of the United States. [Cheers.] Now, because Gov. SEWARD expressed an opinion of this kind, he was to be charged with having created and caused an "irrepressible conflict." They would remember that the scientific and wise man, GALILEO, said that the world revolved round the sun. But the Romish priests said it didn't. That was his opinion, and the opposite was the opinion of the Pope, at that time, but Romanists and Protestants agree upon that point now. Did GALILEO make the earth go round the sun? If he did, what might they expect SEWARD to do in the atmosphere of moral influence? Did the history of Kansas and of Virginia show that there was an irrepressible conflict or not? Who was responsible for making that conflict involve life, liberty and property in Kansas and Virginia? Who began it? Who undertook to conquer a nation of freemen and were burned with the bursting flames that could not be repressed? It was a little matter in Kansas when a few Free-State men were opposed by the aid of the Federal Power, but the sufferers were told that they would triumph over Missouri, President PIERCE, United States Dragoons, and everything. Why? Because the electric spark of right was stronger than was at first supposed—it was connected with an immense battery of fifteen millions of free minds in this free nation. The Republican party undertook the service of collecting the shock, and would deal it out next year more forcibly than ever. They had lived to see those who sneered at bleeding Kansas grieve for terrified Virginia. [Loud cheers and cries for CORWIN.] They told them then that the men in Kansas were their countrymen, and the Republican Party had this to say of Virginia, that its name, fame, honor and prosperity were as dear to them as were those of New-York. But they wanted to secure the right that Slavery should not go under the protection of the Federal Government, and be replenished from abroad. They would put it where WASHINGTON did, as an evil to be deplored, and a burden to be diminished. [Cheers and cries for CORWIN.] The only advice of the Republican was to combat Slavery by lawful means. The law was plainly, that those who knew their duty and dare to do it, were sure to succeed and establish their principles.

In obedience to the incessant calls of the audience, which frequently interrupted the course of his remarks, Mr. EVARTS now introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.

SPEECH OF MR. CORWIN.

Mr. CORWIN was received with most flattering demonstrations of applause. He said he was happy to understand that the meeting was intended partly for the purpose of deliberation. He was sure that the matter which had been already submitted for their consideration was sufficient for them to deliberate upon, and should they then retire, they might be saved from an elaboration of the same ideas. He found everywhere dismay and apprehension, and trembling, and many were asking what they should do to be saved? (Laughter.) He wanted an apology for presenting himself before them from Ohio, but he wanted them to understand fully the great principles upon which they were to vote next Tuesday. He had always wished that some device could spring out of the brain of some ingenious and patriotic man—a scheme whereby men should be compelled at the election poll to set down the principles which they voted for instead of representing them by the names of men. He knew well that if the great people of the Northern States, as they were called, were permitted on the day before the annual election to write down in plain and intelligible English the principles which they wished to carry out, there would be very little controversy in settling the immediate questions at issue. But, unhappily, they represented these principles by men, and voters had frequently abandoned their principles because the men put up to represent them were personally unacceptable. He did not want them to carry this principle into operation in their matrimonial engagements. [Laughter.] He thought that the great doctrines of the Republican Party were recognized by numbers of Americans, though he did not find anybody among that great Whig Party, of which he might proclaim himself the sole representative on the face of the earth. The doctrine that the Government of the United States had power over the Territories as to the question of Slavery was not a doctrine that originated with the Republican Party. It had been acknowledged by all parties, lay at the foundation of the Government, and was our policy up to 1854. Had not all parties instructed their Senators in Congress how to vote as to the existence of Slavery in the territory gained by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo? It was a history that covered the acts of the great men of the country, indorsing that principle were an usurpation of power not warranted by the Constitution. The question of the power of Congress over the Territories was one of constitutional law, to be decided by the Courts, and few voters except lawyers could expect to master it. He explained at considerable length his ideas of the responsibility of the voter, alleging that a man who failed to realize the necessity of exercising the elective franchise ought to be turned out of the church, the Union and the country. [Laughter and applause.] He would say of such men they were past prsying for. [Applause.] The voter should regard the interests of the whole country, not allowing considerations for the North or the South to trouble him, but acting for the interests of the whole country. [At this point of his address Mr. CORWIN doffed his cravat in true Western fashion, amid some laughter, remarking that the New-York dandies did not do that.] He recapitulated his reasons for indorsing Republican principles, and argued that the Constitution recognized the principles of the ordinances of '87, in much the same language that he used in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening. He compared Senator DOUGLAS, with his pet project of Popular Sovereignty, to the man out West, who captured a coon-skin, and after vainly endeavoring to sell it to various parties, to give it away, or even to lose it, and failing in all, finally concluded that he would be obliged to keep it, and have it buried with him. [Laughter.] One of the Blackfeet Indians, and a confederate, both being citizens, could meet in the wilds of the West and set up a Constitution and State for themselves—that was Popular Sovereignty. [Lately there had been known but two points of the compass—North and South. Mr. DICKINSON—if the speech had been correctly reported—had said that the Republican Party was composed of the worst elements of the Whig Party—he supposed that meant himself and HOXIE [uproarious merriment] gathered some rubbish out of the American Party, some Abolitionists, and thus gathered a respectable force with the idea of taking possession of the holy land of Slavery. He thought the gentleman had better look at the materials of which his own army was composed. The Democratic party was composed of the heterogeneous mass compiling the Southern Democracy, and the Douglas Democracy, with their conflicting views as to the power of Congress over Territories, while all the Courts decided that Slavery was local.

At the conclusion of Mr. CORWIN'S remarks there were loud calls for Mr. HOXIE. As he declined to appear, the Chairman announced that the resolutions would be read by Mr. JAMES C. CARTER. The resolutions were accordingly read and adopted, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the Republicans of the City of New-York, have assembled to-night in preparation for the General Election now at hand, to declare our attachment to the great principles upon which our organization stands, and to pledge to each other our best efforts to maintain and preserve them.

2. *Resolved*, That under the rule of the self-styled Democracy the Federal Government has been, and still is shamelessly prostituted, in a base subserviency to the Slave power; that this power is still dominant in the high places of the nation; and that, for the purpose of extending and perpetuating itself, it has sanctioned and aided, in a distant territory, crimes over which the indignation of the country is not yet silent, trampled upon the sacred right of suffrage, and made a desperate though vain endeavor to fasten a tyranny upon the necks of a free people; that, in pursuit of the same end, it has introduced political and financial corruption into every department of the General Government, and sacrificed the great and paramount interests of free labor; and that now, not content with its past concessions, it is unblushingly seeking to reopen what JEFFERSON denounced as "the execrable commerce in men."

3. *Resolved*, That to effect a final overthrow of this pernicious power, and to drive it forever from the capitol of the Union; to restore the principles and the practice of the Fathers of the Republic; to prevent the extension of Slavery over a single foot of soil now free; to administer equal and exact justice to every part and section of the country; to preserve with jealous care the reserved and sacred rights of the States; to foster the great interests of American labor; to banish corruption and extravagance, and introduce purity and economy into the management of political affairs; to stay the present headlong decline in national morals—these have been our principles from the beginning. We have inscribed them again and again on our standards; we display them on our banner to-night, and, inviting every good citizen and true patriot of every name to join us, we mean to carry them to victory.

4. *Resolved*, That we declare our devotion to all the principles and parts of our Federal Constitution, and our unshaken attachment to the Union of the States; that though we would hail with gratitude and joy the day when "the last fetter shall fall from the last slave," we yet would not venture to approach this end through any violation of constitutional obligations; that Slavery in the States is a thing for which we are not responsible, and we leave the evil and the remedy to the justice and the wisdom of those who have the proper control over it.

5. *Resolved*, That the recent disturbance of the domestic peace of Virginia deserves and receives our strongest condemnation; and that the vain endeavor to fix upon some of our distinguished leaders a complicity with that lawless outbreak, is but one of the dishonorable ways which our opponents hope to escape the great issue which is pressing them into defeat; but that, nevertheless, we see in the alarm and terror which this event has aroused, and in the sad prostration by a Virginia Court, in the trial of a brave but misguided man, of the time-honored safeguards of innocence, a new incentive to our efforts to prevent the extension of the pernicious system of Slavery.

6. *Resolved*, That we point with pride to the administration of Gov. MORGAN as an example of the faithful, fearless and statesmanlike discharge of the Executive functions of our State Government.

7. *Resolved*, That the recent shameful partisan action of the Democrats in the Board of Supervisors, in making the appointments of Registrars, was a deliberate and intentional effort to defeat the wholesome provisions of the Registry act—to stifle the voice of the people at the polls—to furnish shelter for contemplated frauds—and ought to receive the condemnation of every honest citizen.

8. *Resolved*, That our late Convention at Syracuse, in presenting for our suffrages so admirable a selection of candidates, has well discharged its high duty. We ratify the result of its labors, and pledge to the ticket it has given us, as well as to our own local nominations, a cordial and hearty support.

9. *Resolved*, That we catch with delight the sounds of triumph which come to us from our brethren in the Great West. We hail them as auspicious signs of mightier victories in the great national struggle yet to come, and promise that they shall have from us an early echo worthy of the empire State.

The Chairman then introduced Senator DIVEN, who observed that the policy of the Republican Party was to confine itself to the vindication of the principles which it had publicly announced, viz: to carry out the doctrines of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON; and that whilst it was no part of the creed of that Party to ignore the Fugitive Slave law, still that was well as all other collateral questions, was not to be regarded as influencing the discussion between the rival parties in the State; nor, if they were to take away from the Republican Party the old Radical Democrats, the deficiency would soon be felt; and if it were true that the majority of the Republican Party in this State was composed in part of old Whigs, the Radical Democrats must stand or they them so long as they planted themselves upon the doctrine that Congress had the right to exclude Slavery from the territories, and that Congress ought to exercise that right. So long as that principle was recognized by the Republican Party, the Radical Democracy would bear their share in the heat and burden of the day. [Applause.] Catch him a Democratic Free Soiler who ever quailed before a mob, or who would not fight his way to the ballot box. He had ever been a man of peace, but if there was anything under heaven that he would oppose by physical force, it was physical opposition to this right to appear at the ballot box. Must the small districts of the State, he asked, defend the rights of the lawful citizens of the State against lawless intruders at the polls? If we wished to remedy this, let us change our election to a day later than that observed in the country, and he would undertake that the country voters would come into the City to see that justice was done at the polls. [Laughter and applause.]

WM. H. FAY, Esq., in compliance with urgent calls, delivered a brief address, in which his peculiar notions on the question of Slavery were forcibly presented, and received with indications of approval by some—of disapprobation by most.

When he had concluded—the conclusion having been brought about somewhat abruptly—Mr. HOXIE was called to, and made a few remarks, at the end of which, the meeting was declared adjourned.

The subjoined letters were received by the Committee of Arrangements:

FROM GOVERNOR CHASE, OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: If it were at all possible for me to visit your City at this time, I should accept your invitation to address the Republicans of New-York on the 3d of November. But my duties here forbid me to yield to the promptings of my inclination.

The verdict of Ohio in favor of freedom and reform this Fall is emphatic and significant. Concurred in, as it is, by Iowa and Minnesota, and, so far as local results seem to indicate general sentiment, by Indiana also, it exhibits the fixed determination of the Free States of the Great Central Valley to exclude Slavery from national territories, and to bring back our national Government to the principles of its founders.

In this resolution we are gratified to find ourselves sustained by the sober judgment of steadfast Pennsylvania, and we are looking with confidence for the confirming suffrages of Wisconsin and Kansas, as well as for that of your own Empire State.

Thus all the omens are auspicious. May courage and patience, wisdom and conciliation, fidelity to principle, disregard of personal considerations, and supreme devotion to the cause, distinguish our action, and secure a glorious triumph to "the sacred side" which we espouse.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect and regard, your friend and fellow-citizen, S. P. CHASE.

D. D. T. Marshall, O. W. Brennan, Thos. Little, S. B. Dutcher, E. F. Shepard, C. F. E. Lueder, H. T. Cleveland, George Sparrow, Committee.

FROM SENATOR KIRD.

OGDENSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

Messrs. D. D. T. Marshall, Chairman, and Owen W. Brennan and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Yours, saying the Republicans of the City of New-York will hold a ratification meeting, preparatory to our State election, at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, Nov. 3, is just received, inviting me to attend the meeting. My engagements are such as to make it impossible for me to be in the City at the meeting; but be assured we are looking from this distant part of the State with deep interest upon the political proceedings of both the Republicans and the Anti-Republicans in the City of New-York. We are glad to see the Republicans of the City in motion, and confidently believe the prospects are such as justify the bidding you he of good cheer. The watchfires of freedom are burning brightly through all the country counties of the State, and the spirit and resolution everywhere manifested promise complete success to the Republican State ticket. With thanks for your invitation, and confidence that our best hopes will be realized, Yours, very respectfully,

PRESTON KING.

FROM SENATOR FESSENDEN.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

Mr. D. D. T. Marshall, Chairman, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that all the time remaining to me before my departure for Washington is so engrossed by business engagements that I am compelled to decline your invitation.

It is quite manifest that the Democracy of your City have determined to render the ballot-box subservient to imposture and corruption. I sincerely hope that the friends of Freedom will have no occasion to feel any other regret on that account than such as all decent men must experience at so sad an exhibition of political depravity. Yours respectfully,

W. P. FESSENDEN.

FROM WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I very much regret that the pressure of *political engagements* in this State will deprive me of the power of being present with the Republicans of the City of New-York on the evening of Thursday next.

We are working hard in New-Jersey, and trust that the 8th of November will give a good account of us.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. L. DAYTON.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Esq., and others, Committee.

AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

RALLY OF THE AMERICANS OF THE NINTH WARD.

The Americans of the Ninth Ward held a mass meeting last evening at the Bleecker Buildings, to ratify the State, County, Senatorial, and Assembly Nominations. Mr. CHARLES J. HOLDEN occupied the Chair, and Mr. FRANK A. ROCKWELL acted as Secretary.

After briefly stating the objects of the meeting, the Chairman introduced Hon. WILLIAM A. GUEST, candidate for Senator in the Sixth District, who addressed the assemblage in explanation of the original objects and present intentions of the American Party. He looked upon the action of the Utica Convention, in selecting candidates for State officers from among those men already nominated by the two great parties, as tending to carry out the original object for which the party was formed—to constitute a balance of power, which could be thrown for that party or those candidates promising the greatest good for the country. This course had been deviated from, and in consequence the American Party had met with reverses; but the time had been when the party had made its power felt, and he believed that another opportunity now offered. While one of the great political parties appealed to the brute instincts of its followers, and another to sectional prejudices, the Americans appealed only to the intellect of men. There never was a time when the action of the American Party was more needed than now, and he believed that the result of the coming election would prove that its members were fully aware of the importance of the occasion.

Hon. HENRY J. IRVING, candidate for Assembly, followed. He canvassed at considerable length the merits of the individuals composing the State ticket, more especially with reference to the question of the Canals, and believed they had been selected according to the best judgment of the Convention. The coming election, he thought, would show the power of the Americans, and have at least the good result of forcing the two great parties hereafter to nominate respectable men for office. The speaker discussed in detail the subject of the Canals as opposed to the Railroads, declaring his conviction that the great opposition to the former was owing to the adverse influence of the latter, and contending that but for this adverse influence, and the bad management and corruption which had retarded their progress, the Canals might at the present moment be completed, and be yielding a handsome revenue to the State.

The next speaker was RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq. In defining the position of the American Party at the present time, he discussed at length the merits of the other two great parties. The Republicans and the Democrats were in direct conflict, and with the ultimate triumph of either the Union would be destroyed. In this crisis the Americans come in as a balance of power, and say to both the others, "You must go for the Constitution and the Union, or you cannot elect your candidates." The country is looking to the result of the coming State Election in New-York, in order that it may be determined whether the Union shall stand or fall. This result depends upon the efforts of the American Party, and must have an immense influence upon the Presidential canvass in 1860. The speaker concluded with a strong indorsement of the candidates for Senate and Assembly, and with the assertion that the election would prove the American Party to be as efficiently organized now, as it had ever been in its most palmy days.

The last speaker was GEORGE COPWAY, the Indian Chief, who made a somewhat rambling speech, in which he indorsed the American nominations, eulogized AARON BURR as the first man to anticipate the greatness of the West, declared his determination to stand by the American Party to the last gasp, asserted that the Northern Abolitionists were responsible for the existence of Slavery in Virginia at the present time, and blamed the Republicans for not agitating in favor of redressing the wrongs of the North American Indians, as well as of the negroes.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS was advertised to speak, but a letter was received from him, pleading business engagements as an excuse for not attending.

The recent affair at Harper's Ferry was hardly alluded to by any of the speakers.

A series of resolutions was read, and adopted unanimously, indorsing the various nominations.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee last evening adopted a report, presented by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, in favor of holding primary elections during the present month to select delegates to Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various charter offices.

Massachusetts Politics.

ACTION OF THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The *Boston Traveller*, Nov. 2, says:

"The Whig State Central Committee held a meeting in this city yesterday, and voted to adopt the Opposition State ticket headed by GEORGE N. BRIGGS for Governor. WM. G. BATES, of Westfield, was Chairman of the meeting, and SANFORD M. HUNT, of Roxbury, Secretary. They passed a series of resolutions declaring that there exists an extraordinary and alarming condition of political affairs in this Commonwealth, which demands a thorough change in the administration of the State Government; that the principles of the Whig party are indestructible and permanent; that the late inefficient condition of the party has been owing to the abandonment of its basis by many of its members, for new opinions and political associations, which have tended neither to the interest nor the honor of the Commonwealth; and they invite all honorable and rational men, who once acted with them, to return to the alliance of the past, and they especially urge upon the numerous class of well-disposed people of the State, who, for various reasons, have refrained from voting for several years past, to resume the discharge of those duties incumbent upon every intelligent and responsible citizen of a free State, when his action can be of service to the common cause."

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Another Charge of Judge Black—Rejoinder to Senator Douglas' Last.

From the Washington Constitution.

As briefly as possible, eschewing all matters personal or *quasi* personal, and without introduction or preface, I shall notice the only points in Mr. DOUGLAS' last pamphlet that are worthy of attention.

He denies that his views on "Sovereignty in the Territories," as expressed in *Harper's Magazine*, are inconsistent with those of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. I aver, on the contrary, that he could not have made such a denial if he had not totally misunderstood either his own opinions or those of the Court; for they are in direct conflict with one another. A plain issue of fact is thus made up between us, and it is triable by the record. Let us look at it.

The Court, after demonstrating in the clearest manner that the Federal Government had no authority or jurisdiction to abolish Slavery in a Territory, proceeded to say what Mr. DOUGLAS himself has quoted on page 530 of the Magazine:

"And, *if Congress itself cannot do this*—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that *it could not authorize a territorial government* to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government established by its authority to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

This is in substance the very identical proposition which Mr. DOUGLAS, on page 520, pronounces to be "as plausible as it is *fallacious*." He adds, that "the *reverse of it is true as a general rule*;" and then supports his assertion by another assertion the most singular that ever was placed on record by any man having the slightest pretensions to a knowledge of our Government; namely, that Congress *could confer* upon a Territory such powers, "and only such as *Congress cannot exercise* under the Constitution!" There is the record; and I am perfectly sure that no tolerably sensible man in this nation, except Mr. DOUGLAS, will doubt for a moment that it places him and the Court in an attitude of perfect antagonism.

But then he says he defended the Court in more than *one hundred speeches*. It can scarcely be necessary to say, that arguments on a question of law are valued according to their *weight*, and not according to their *number*. The count of Mr. DOUGLAS' speeches on the Illinois stump was, no doubt, faithfully kept; but, when he claims credit for their orthodoxy, he must show something more than scores on a tally paper. He might as well come, with his Harper article in one hand and a two-foot rule in the other, ready to demonstrate his concurrence with the Court by showing that it contains two thousand eight hundred and eighty square inches of surface. Without reference to the *superficial* measure of one or the carefully *enumerated* repetitions of the other, we may safely presume that the *quality* of his spoken arguments was not better than that of his written essay; and in this latter Mr. DOUGLAS not only opposes the Court, but, what is much worse, he charges it with holding his opinions. This is a deep and serious injury; for, how would the judges of that great tribunal be able to look their country in the face, if *they* had ever said, that a power over private property, forbidden to the Federal Government, might be delegated by Congress to a Territorial Legislature?

The whole dispute (as far as it is a doctrinal dispute) between Mr. DOUGLAS and the Democratic Party lies substantially in these two propositions: 1. The owner of a slave may remove with him, as with other property, into a Territory without forfeiting his title. 2. The Government of a Territory has and can have no power to deprive the inhabitants of their private property, whether in slaves or anything else.

I. The "axiomatic principle of public law," that a man, going from one country into another, retains in the latter (if there be no conflicting law) all the rights of property which he had in the former, is so universally acknowledged, that nobody thinks worth while to prove it. At all times, in all countries, and by all persons it is taken and acted upon as a postulate. I certainly had not, until very lately, the remotest suspicion that any man on this side of China would doubt it. All the intercourse between the States, and with foreign countries, depends on it. Without it, the traveler must lose all right to his trunk whenever he passes the border of his own State; and when a foreigner lands among us, he may be robbed of his purse by the first loafer that meets him on the wharf. Importation and exportation would cease, and the commerce of the whole world would suddenly come to a dead pause, if a man might not prove his right to personal property in one country by showing that he was the legal owner of it in another from whence he brought it. This principle is to the commercial world what the law of gravitation is to the material universe; it cannot be abolished without hurling the whole system into ruin.

Mr. DOUGLAS does not admit this "axiomatic principle," nor does he deny it, though he writes a great deal about it. But he is unusually clear and explicit in his assertion that "it has no application to, and does not include, Slavery." I insist that he is utterly mistaken. Slaves being recognized as property by the Constitution, and made so by the local laws of those States which have power to regulate their condition, there can be no constitutional or legal reason given for excepting them from the operation of a rule which applies to property in general. Mr. DOUGLAS' argument in favor of such discrimination between slaves and other property is a total failure, and no plausible argument can ever be made on that side, except one founded on the "higher law," or the doctrines taught by that new religion of which Saint Ossawattomie is the apostle and the martyr.

It has never been held that any kind of property can be introduced into a State or Territory whose laws oppose the owner's right—a liquor-dealer in New-York cannot take brandy to Portland if the Maine law forbids it. So a relation formed in one country must cease when the parties go to another, in which such a relation is illegal—a Turk may be the lawful husband of many wives in Constantinople, but he cannot keep them if he changes his residence to Western Europe or to the American States. So undoubtedly is with Slavery; no man in his senses ever contended that a Virginian going to live in Pennsylvania could take his slaves with him, and keep them there in spite of the Pennsylvania law. But if he goes to Kentucky, where the law is not opposed to Slavery, it is equally clear that he retains all the dominion over them which he had before his removal. The right of property, no matter where it accrued, continues to be sacred and inviolable until it comes in collision with a law which divests it. In a Federal Territory there can be no such collision with the right of a slaveholder, because there is no conflicting law there on the subject.

All authority, as well as all reason and common sense, is in favor of this doctrine. It was *the very point of the Dred Scott case*. DRED was the slave of Dr. EMERSON, in Missouri, and was taken by his master to a Federal territory, where there was no valid law which either expressly authorized or expressly prohibited the holding of slaves. The Court held that DRED SCOTT'S *status* in Missouri was not changed, nor the right of his master divested, by his removal to the Territory. The principle was applied to the case of a slave just as it would be applied to any other property. It is half a score of times repeated by the Judges, that there can be no distinction between slave and other property. The other authorities to the same point are conclusive and overwhelming. Any person who desires to see all the learning of the subject may consult *Cobb on Slavery*, where it is arranged in an order so lucid, and discussed with so much ability, that nothing further need be desired.

There is one other authority directly to the point, which I cite, not only for its own intrinsic value, but because it will probably be esteemed very highly by Mr. DOUGLAS himself. It is an extract from a speech of his own delivered in the Senate on the 23d of February last. The legal equality of slave property and other property was then asserted by him in the following fashion:

"Slaves, according to that decision, [the Dred Scott decision,] being property, stand on an *equal footing with all other property*. There is just as much obligation on the part of the Territorial Legislature to *protect slaves* as there is to protect any species of property, as there is to protect *horses, cattle, dry goods, liquors, &c.* If they have a right to discriminate as to the one, they have as to the other, and whether they have got the power of discrimination or not, is for the Court to decide, if any one disputes it. If there is no power of discrimination on other species of property, *there is none as to slaves*. If there is power of discrimination as to other property—and I think there is—then it applies to slave property. In other words, *slave property is on an equal footing with all other property*."

In the face of all this, in the teeth of his own words so recently uttered, in defiance of the Supreme Court and all judicial authority, Mr. DOUGLAS now declares that the "axiomatic principle of public law" which enable a man to remove his property from place to place, wherever the local law does not forbid its coming, is not applicable to slaves. To sustain himself in making this distinction, he produces two short passages, both of which have been picked out of one paragraph in STORY'S *Conflict of Laws*

ENGINEERING ABROAD.

A Ride on an Express Engine—Coal Burning in England—Novel Locomotive—The Arts of the Past and the Present—The Great Eastern.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEYMOUTH, Eng., Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

Your railway readers may, or rather ought to, attach some importance to the results of coal-burning abroad, and I fancy that my engine ride to-day would not have been devoid of special interest to the public if they could have taken it, rather than my description of it. However, I send my log as it is. The London and Southwestern Railway Company were the first to introduce the burning of raw bituminous coal generally and successfully upon locomotives. The difficulties of the enterprise were considerable, for there is a law against the smoke nuisance, and one of the elements of the combustion of coal is popularly and most erroneously believed to be smoke. This Company's engines have now adopted the new fuel almost exclusively, and burn it entirely without smoke and with great economy, for it requires three tons of coal to make two tons of coke, the old combustible, while the calorific results are in favor of coal, pound for pound. The carbureted hydrogen which would form the densest and blackest smoke if not properly treated, being the very burning gas with which we illuminate our cities, is "cooked" out of the coal and wasted in the process of coking, or in any case, by imperfect combustion. Burning coke is most pertinently likened by a French engineer to making soup of one's meat, and then throwing away the soup and eating the scraps. The soup of coal is carbureted hydrogen.

Our express engine of to-day is a representative of a class largely coming into use, the peculiarities of which I shall describe when I have shown how well it merits description. I would first remark that the chief difficulty in the use of coal is, that a regular supply of steam at a high pressure, and particularly at high speeds and in long runs, cannot easily be maintained. We left London at 11 A. M., and were within five minutes at the top of our speed; for they do not crawl out of town here by horse-power, but glide over the housetops by steam. After rushing through innumerable switches and crossings, past up-trains and suburban stations, by forests of tall signal poles and an army of watchmen—one could hardly tell whether the timber or the flesh guide-posts were the straightest or mutest, their arms extended all alike—with never an abatement of our headlong flight, while yet the London fog had hardly given place to the soft fresh air of Walton and Woking, we had traveled forty-eight miles at the exhilarating gait of forty miles an hour to a second. From the opening of the throttle-valve to the shutting of the same at Basingstoke, at 12:12 o'clock, the steam had not once fallen below 110 lbs., and averaged 120. Not a particle of black smoke had at any time escaped from the chimney, and all the complex and varied functions, chemical and mechanical, of this compact but powerful machine, had been performed in the most quiet, business-like and satisfactory manner. After another start and two other stops, Winchester and Bishopstoke, we arrived at Southampton, 78 miles, at 1:17, having made our fastest time on the down-hill side of a very easy grade—three consecutive miles, each in three seconds over a minute, or above 57 miles an hour. Such is the excellence of the permanent way here, that an engine at this speed runs as quietly and easily as it would over our unballasted and deflecting lines at 20 miles; and the financial consequence is that the repairs of road here are about two-thirds of what they are in America, the actual cost of the track itself being about the same. During the last part of the trip the steam was never below 120 pounds, no smoke was produced, and the dampers were about one-half closed, on the average, so that a far greater supply of power could have been generated, had it been required. Those who have had experience in coal burning will admit, that to run a train equivalent to about eight of our long cars, forty-eight miles without a stop or even a halt, at the speed of forty miles an hour, is a very severe test of an engine. And when measures have to be taken to keep down the steam, rather than to keep it up, the performance is something remarkable. It is an easier matter to maintain an average working pressure, when an engine can stop, fire, and "blow up" 120 pounds of steam for a new start, every ten miles, no matter if the pressure-guage does run down to 60 pounds at the last mile.

A cool, engineering view of the locomotive of 1859, reveals defects enough, certainly. We do not get half the calorific effect of fuel. We do not secure the full evaporation of water, or the proper expansive force of steam. We trammel our power by heavy parts and by enormous friction, and we run daily risks of frightful catastrophes. But in another light, the locomotive of to-day is almost a miracle. Look at it on the rails, waiting for a start. It is a sombre, diminutive and unpromising affair, with a little brown vapor, hardly as much as would roll out of a Dutchman's pipe, lazily escaping from its short, narrow chimney. There is no roaring as of lions, no tearing up of the elements as by leviathans, no fearful threatenings of immeasurable power and passion, no wide-spread battalions with flying banner, terrible in their very extent—all is quiet, compact and unpretending. Look at it again. With five hundred people in their chariots, at its heels, still small, and save its quick breath and iron tread, still quiet and unostentatious, it is verily tearing over the meadows, darting through hills and leaping streams—but turned to the right or left by a mere rod, and stopped within a hair's-breadth of its standing-place, by the motion of a man's hand. An hour hence, with its work done and its blood cool, it is as impotent and silent, like a sleeping giant, as the earth out of which it was formed.

Down in that green valley, above which this iron steed is hurling us, the time-worn tower of Winchester Cathedral rises among the trees. The storms of well nigh a thousand years have furrowed its walls, and the *débris* of ten centuries has buried its foundation stones. Its ivy-grown buttresses, and its floor paved with tombstones, from which the feet of generations have obliterated great names of the past—everything in and about it silent and solemn as the crumbling effigies in its choir, are but the monuments of a long-gone era, of an old and unprogressive civilization, which has given place to the useful and splendid achievements whereof our iron steed is the type and the embodiment. Truly, here are the antipodes. The steam of our fiery giant of the Nineteenth Century flits through the storm-fretted pinnacles, and condenses on the moss-grown walls of a mouldering cathedral—the splendid construction, and the highest art of an almost forgotten age.

But let us briefly examine the mechanical peculiarities of this wonderful work of our own times. The ordinary locomotive boiler, as may not be clear to many of your readers, is a square fire-box, surrounded by water, and emptying its products of combustion into 150 or more tubes, two inches in diameter and some ten feet long, which are also surrounded by water—both the bundle of tubes and the water around them being inclosed by a cylinder of iron some four feet in diameter, which constitutes the barrel or horizontal part of the boiler. Some time since it was discovered that prolonging the fire-box into this longitudinal barrel, the tubes being as much shortened, of course allowed the better combustion of the gaseous part of the fuel, by giving them more time and space. And the diminution in the total heating surface of the tubes, thus caused, did not impair the efficiency of the boiler, because the heat is pretty thoroughly taken up by them before it has gone more than five or six feet. At first the fire-box was extended some four feet into the barrel of the boiler, leaving six feet of tubing. The "combustion chamber" thus formed was partially filled with bars of fire-brick so laid as to deflect the currents of the gases, and to mix them with air, which was admitted in proper quantities above the bed of the fire. The air and the gases, the two indespensable elements of flame, being thus mechanically mixed, the bricks being white hot in the mass of flame, also performed the third and last office necessary to their chemical mixture or combustion, viz: set them afire. This was the first really successful plan of coal burning, and the thorough application and carrying out of the principle, though not its conception, is due to Mr. JOSEPH BEATTIE, Locomotive Superintendent of the London and Liverpool Railway. Now, however, a much better plan of mixing and setting fire to the air and gases is in use, and will be described at another time. It only dispenses with the brick, but may retain the combustion chamber as an independent feature.

In the class of engines represented by the one mentioned above, Mr. BEATTIE has carried the principle of the combustion chamber to the extreme. It occupies almost the whole of the barrel of the boiler, and the tubes instead of being ten, or as they sometimes are, fourteen feet long, are but *twenty-two inches* in length, a very decided and somewhat revolutionary change. The short tubes, though requiring only the old diameter of boiler, are but one inch in diameter themselves and hence over three hundred of them are used so that they take up the useful amount of the heat pressing through them. These boilers have from 100 to 200 square feet less heating surface than those of the old form, and are somewhat lighter. When steel gets into general use as a material for boilers, they will doubtless be much reduced in weight and cost, since tubes have to be very thick, comparatively, to resist a collapsing pressure, while boiler plates, being "stayed" one to the other, may be very thin. The experiment proves this, at least, that considerably less heating surface may be used when the fuel is thoroughly burned, and that long tubes are not necessary to the thorough utilization of heat, since there is very little, if any more waste heat in the smoke arch or chamber into which the tubes lead, than there is in ordinary cases. If not generally carried to the extreme extent, the result will certainly modify the boiler-making practice for the better.

TUBAL CAIN.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Apprentices in the Navy—Reforms that are Imperative.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is notorious to every one connected with the naval service that our national vessels are manned, for the most part, with foreigners, and that the inducements for enlisting are insufficient to secure the services of Americans—more particularly of American *seamen*. The proportion of our own citizens in a man-o'-war's crew never by any accident rises above forty per cent., and more frequently falls as low as ten; and of these the greater part are landsmen. It will require no demonstration to show that, under the present system, we necessarily obtain only the worst of both classes—natives and foreigners.

Some twenty years ago an attempt was made to remedy this defect by taking into the navy a large number of apprentices; but, inasmuch as these boys were picked up only in our large cities, and as all connection between them and the Government was to be dissolved so soon as they came "of age," the result was precisely what might have been expected. The large majority of them were either of foreign birth or parentage, and with but few exceptions they came to us well instructed in all the vices of "wharf-rats," and generally with the seeds of disease in their constitutions, resulting either from their own excesses or those of their parents. As a natural consequence the system was found defective and was abandoned.

It is proposed to show in this communication how a revival of the apprentice system, under certain modifications, can be made to man our vessels of war *permanently* with American-born and American-trained seamen—hearty, honest and robust fellows—men who will stand up to their guns with the same feelings of honor, patriotism and *esprit de corps* as the officers themselves; and it is believed that this may be done without any material increase of expense to the Government.

A slight consideration of the inducements held out to enter the navy *as an officer* (which have proved adequate to give an almost unlimited range for selection) will suggest the corresponding conditions that might be expected to attach the seaman to a profession unequaled in point of hardship and exposure. No sane man will dispute that the same order of talents and attainments as those required of a navy officer will command a much higher pay, *so far as mere money is concerned*, out of the service than in it. The additional compensation which binds so many men of high integrity and more than ordinary accomplishments to the navy, consists of the *distinction of holding a commission in an honorable profession* under Government, and also of the *permanency of the position*. Hitherto, "Jack Tar" has shared the conditions of short pay and hard knocks with his officers; but the two elements of distinction and permanency have formed no part of his lot or expectations. The natural result has been, as already stated, to draw into the service a class of men who can aspire to nothing higher, and who can never be depended upon to do their duty, either in peace or war, without a severity of discipline that is unworthy of a free and high-spirited people, and that is disgusting to the officers who are obliged to enforce it. Of course a few exceptions are to be found in every ship's company; but the rule is so general that it is always impossible to find a sufficient number of proper men to fill all the petty officers' billets allowed by regulation. It is even doubtful if there exist enough American seamen to man our vessels of war, let the advantages of the position be what they may. It is, therefore, necessary to commence *ab initio*, and to train them up from boyhood; and at the same time, in order to secure the right sort of *material*, it is simply requisite that the two conditions already mentioned should be made the reward of those boys who show themselves worthy to be reckoned among the permanent defenders of the country.

Let there be received into the service each year two, three or four "naval apprentices" from each Congressional District, according to the wants of the service—making due allowance for deaths and dismissals. Let these boys be from 14 to 16 years of age; and let them be selected, upon the recommendation of the Representative, from among his actual constituency. And, of course, let them be subjected to the usual physical examination by the surgeon on entering, in like manner as both officers and men are at present. Let them be well instructed in their duties during their minority; and on arriving at the age of 21, if they can pass a sufficient professional examination, and if they can produce certificates of good conduct from their commanding officers, let them receive appointments from the Secretary of the Navy as "third class United States seamen;" and let them be promoted successively to second and first class seamen, as vacancies occur, or according to some specified rules. Let these "appointments" be held upon precisely the same terms as the officers now hold their commissions—nominally "during the pleasure" of the appointing power, but really for life, or during good behavior. If the pay of these several "classes" were fixed respectively at fifteen, seventeen and nineteen dollars a month, it would be found quite sufficient, when coupled with the distinction and permanence of the position. A court-martial should be competent to deprive a seaman of his appointment; and he, again, should be at liberty to resign it whenever within the limits of the United States—as is now the case with an officer. And a "leave of absence," upon reduced pay, granted at the expiration of a cruise, would complete the parallelism of circumstances between the conditions of officer and man.

At the same time every officer must know some few seamen, already in the service, and who have been in it for many years, thorough Americans by birth and feeling, sober, industrious, orderly, and competent in every way to the discharge of their duties,—who, being appointed at once, would form a good and respectable nucleus around which to gather the splendid body of seamen that would be created by the adoption of such a system as is here proposed; until, at the expiration of twenty or twenty-five years, we would have such a navy as has never been seen in the world,—a navy that would be invincible against double its own number of men, taken from the present class of man-o'-war'smen,—a navy, the command of which would be doubly honorable to the officer, and the tone of which would reflect lustre upon the country in every part of the world. Nor should it be overlooked that, by recruiting from every Congressional district, so as eventually to get the entire 8,500 seamen (allowed by law) from every portion of the Union, the navy would become really a *national* institution, and an interest would be created in it, throughout the land, among a class of our population, who now scarcely know, or seldom think of, the existence of such a service.

Thus would the condition of the seaman become strictly analogous to that of the officer,—differing only in degree, and proportioned to the requirements in either case. Promotions from the ranks, to fill all the positions of petty officers and warrant officers would naturally follow, as a matter of course; and many would be tempted to resign by officers of command in the merchant-service. And when the advantages of the position come to be fully understood, the competition would be as great as it is now for that of midshipman.

It cannot be too strongly represented, however, that the whole work of so reorganizing the navy should be one of *years*; and that, when completed it should present a complete gradation in point of age and rank. The few who would escape the accidents and exposures of a seaman's life, and attain to old age and incapacity for further service at last, would be barely enough to work in the riggers' and gunners' lofts, to perform the police-duty of our several navy-yards, and to compose the permanent crews of our Receiving-ships; so that the number of absolute pensioners upon the Government (at the Naval Asylum) would be less than it is at present.

N——S U——T G——W.

THE TYROLESE AND THE WAR.

Tramp Through the Tyrol—Wounded Soldiers—Their Yarns about the War—Austrian Victory of Solferino—Prowess of the Young Emperor—Liebig's Accident—Death of Baedecker, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEIDELBERG, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

There is no place where less is known about the position of Italy and Austria than *in* Italy and Austria. I have been traveling in Salzburg, Tyrol and Venetia for the last two months, and could nowhere find political news of the countries in which I was. Such a mass of rumors and fears as agitate the population of those regions is no source from which to obtain truth. But some things may be learned by a pedestrian, walking, eating, sleeping, among the people; talking with them in their own language, and gaining their confidence. And it may be of interest to your readers to know what the Tyrolese *say* of the war, of the Government, of the future.

The hospitals and, in some cases, the churches and private houses of Tyrol are full of wounded soldiers. Their health promised to improve at the beginning of the Summer, but the warm weather has had a fearful effect; and I hear from a gentleman, who should be good authority, that thousands of them will certainly die of the dreadful, slow Italian fever. I have seen them often, sitting, weak and yellow, on the sunny side of the street, or creeping about on warm days, with Death written in their weather-beaten faces too clearly to be misunderstood. A physician in our party recognized them at once as hopeless cases—doomed to a slow but sure death.

Through these invalides, the people have heard all sorts of stories, true and false, about the occurrences of the war. You may imagine what new shapes Magenta and Solferino assume, when the tale has been handed through a half-dozen such mediums. It was hard for the natives to understand why the great *Austrian victory* of Solferino—as it was announced to them—should have been followed by the surrender of Lombardy. The heroic deeds performed by the young Emperor in that battle, according to their accounts, by far eclipse the equally apocryphal exploits of NAPOLEON on the same occasion. According to the accounts which a Tyrolese shipmaster (on the Lago di Garda,) who "was there himself," gave me, the intrepid FRANZ rushed into the thickest of the fight, had his horse shot under him, fought at the head of his men, two hours, on foot, and *in cog.*; and finally only escaped being taken a prisoner by *hiding under a bush* till the enemy had passed by, when he found his way, through darkness and storm, back to his headquarters. I was overjoyed to find such a choice morsel for the readers of the TIMES; but on making inquiries in the immediate neighborhood of Solferino, I found that the Emperor kept carefully out of harm's way all the while; and when he heard that the battle was lost, ordered a general (and, as it proved, disastrous) retreat, and rode himself, post-haste, to Verona; getting thoroughly soaked by a thunder storm on the way. This is a specimen of the stories with which the soldiers stuff the people. And, it being quite impossible to account for things in any other way, the loyal mountaineers have made up their minds that *somebody* has been a traitor—probably GYULAI, or—they don't know who!

The loyalty of the Tyrolese is one of the apparent anomalies of the age. And yet, the reasons for it, when once given, are amply sufficient to explain it. In the first place, they are superstitiously Catholic, and their priests are the creatures of the Government. Secondly, they are petted and favored with exemption from many irksome police regulations, which, in other parts of Austria are such a burden. Then their hate and contempt for the Italians are fanned by the Government, and their pride as a yet unconquered people joins with their habits of loyalty to keep them still in the old path.

Finally, however, and most important of all, I have never found among the Tryolese that poetic and romantic adherence to the Hapsburg House which I have heard and read about. To one who avows himself an American they talk very freely; and I have found before now the rankest democracy lurking under the shadow of a broad-brimmed hat. There is universal curiosity and wonderful ignorance among them on the subject of America. I was often asked such questions as these: "Why are you not *black*?" "Did you come all the way from America on foot?" "Do they have kings there—or what?" "Is there any beer or wine there?" "What language do the Americans talk?" "Did you ever see any mountains before you came to Tyrol?" &c., &c.

They are attached to old forms and usages—they cling, like all mountaineers, to the customs of their fathers—but they do not speak with respect or love of their rulers. The Emperor, they say, is brave, but quite incapable of governing—the soldiers are a curse and burden to the land—the officers are universally hated, &c. And yet the Tyrolese volunteered to defend their own borders, and won at the Stilfser Joch, or Stelvio Pass, in July, the only decided victory which Austria can claim, in the whole course of the war. I have heard from the lips of witnesses, the descriptions of the horrors attendant on Solferino, and other great battles of the war; but such slaughter as that of the Stilfser Joch exceeds them all. I have never seen a full account of this affair in print; my own brief description is derived (through a friend) from the Lieutenant-Colonel who commanded the Tyrolese, and who was stationed on the heights afterwards, until the 27th of August, when the snow drove him down. According to him, five hundred Tyrolese (among them about fifty of the celebrated "Kaiserjägers") were posted among the rocks of the Stelvio, in an absolutely impregnable position; and the road below was commanded by cannon. About five thousand Italians, partly formed of GARIBALDI'S corps, assailed the pass; and, finding it impossible without artillery to force the road, undertook to scale the steep ascent on either side. The strife which ensued was no battle of marches or manœuvres: the Tyrolese marksmen sat secure behind the rocks, and every living thing—head, or hand, or shoulder—that showed itself, was instantly pierced with a bullet. Their motto, *"Every shot, a man!"* was bloodily written that day! For hours the unequal strife continued; but Italian enthusiasm and bravery could not avail; and the repulse was followed by a route of the Sardinians, who were followed, and still more fearfully massacred by the Tyrolese.

The steamer sunk by GARIBALDI on the Lago di Garda is now in process of being raised. The Government workmen, with their usual acuteness, are trying to pull her out by the nozzle! They have already been nearly three months at work in hauling this small steamer, of a couple hundred tons, from water about two fathoms deep! When I saw her about six feet of the bow were (at last!) out of water!

I add a scrap or two of general interest before closing. When I was in Munich, a couple of days ago, attending the great "October fest," I took occasion to inquire about the condition of LIEBIG, whose unfortunate mishap you have probably heard. It is now several weeks since he split his knee-pan, and he must not yet stir the limb. He was brought to Munich about a fortnight ago, and has been since lying in his own house. His son-in-law, who is Professor of Medicine at the University of Würzburg, is trying a new treatment with him. The injured leg, for some distance above and below the knee, has been encased in a *plaster cast*, which was molded on it, and prevents all motion, voluntary or involuntary contraction of the muscles, &c., which is in this class of cases so especially dangerous.

One is a little opposed to having experiments tried on such valuable lives. I couldn't help thinking of HAYDEN, the British painter, (*n'est ce pas?*) who nearly killed a splendid Irishman by trying to get a cast of his whole body, and only saved the man by smashing the cast. However, the doctors seem to be as hopeful as they are interested in this case. He will be confined many weeks more, it is feared, and those who know how constantly LIEBIG took his evening walks with his cigar, can understand how tedious this confinement is to him.

The death of KARL BAEDECKER, the enterprising and talented hand-book editor, in Coblenz, is certainly a calamity. His *Guide-book to Germany and Austria* was a model of fullness and condensation, of practical usefulness and just appreciation. In many respects it was superior to MURRAY'S more voluminous description; and its unapproachable excellence, as compared with any other rival, I have had occasion very lately abundantly to test. Mr. BAEDECKER was at work on further publications of the same kind, and a new edition of the *Guide-book*, when he was interrupted by death. He is justly mourned as one who was excellent in a by-no means easy vocation. And none but the dishonest inn-keepers, whose terror he was, will fail to regret his untimely death.

R. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

The Successorship to Senator Brodrick—Failure of Mail Contractors—A Devotee Fined for His Piety—Free Lovers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 10, 1859.

Gov. WELLER has announced his present determination not to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. BRODERICK. In answer to a letter embodying a wish that a Senatorial appointment may be made, in order that some person from this State may announce in Congress Mr. BRODERICK'S death, and pay a suitable tribute to his memory, Gov. WELLER replies as follows:

My present impression is, that the public interest will not suffer if I leave the whole matter with the Legislature. As the next session will be a long one, very little, if any, business of importance will be transacted before the month of February. If Mr. BRODERICK'S death be not previously announced, I have no doubt the Legislature will select a Senator who can and will make the announcement in fit and appropriate terms.

It is suggested by the *Bulletin* that if the Governor should change his mind, and conclude to make an appointment, it would be a gracious act on his part to lay aside partisan prejudice for the nonce, and select some good and honorable Douglas Democrat. Such a tribute to the sentiments of the late Senator's political associates, who, while sound Democrats, are honestly opposed to the Administration, would be exceedingly grateful, and do much to soften partisan asperities, while, at the same time, it would put nobody in the seat who could possibly maintain it in view of the party character of the Legislature elect.

Col. SAM. W. INGE has authorized the announcement that he is not, and has not been, an applicant for appointment to the United States Senate to fill Mr. BRODERICK'S vacancy, although he *is* a candidate before the Legislature for that place.

CHORPENNINO & Co., contractors for carrying the mail between Placerville, California, and Salt Lake City, are stated to have become so embarrassed that, to protect themselves, their creditors have been forced to attach the stock on the road. Some 24 of their horses were accordingly taken into Placerville on the 6th October. It is said, however, that the stock will be again placed on the route and the line run as heretofore. Several passengers for Genoa and for Salt Lake were waiting, on 5th October, for passage. This result was predicted months ago, as the business of the line has not been successfully managed since the road was first stocked. It is rumored that agents of SMOOT, RUSSELL & Co., who now own the line and mail contract between St. Joseph, Mo., and Salt Lake, will purchase the Chorpenning contract, and perform the service, and give us an overland mail *via* the Salt Lake route in from 18 to 20 days, if Congress will pay for it.

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, who is in a position to speak by the card, says that Hon. JOSEPH C. MCKIBBIN leaves for the East on the steamer of the 20th. He will attend to the settlement of Mr. BRODERICK'S affairs in Washington and New-York. In case FORNEY is not a candidate for Clerk of the next House, MCKIBBIN'S friends will present his name for that position.

A singular case has arisen in one of our courts, which is calculated to excite a good deal of interest, especially among the Hebrews in the United States. On Saturday last, in Judge HAGAR'S Court, (a State District tribunal,) a Jury were to return a verdict; but it appears that JULIUS LEVY, one of the jurors, was absent. He was sent for and found at one of the Jewish synagogues; but, on being asked to come to court, he refused to do so, on the ground that it was the Day of Atonement, the most important in his religion, and he could not conscientiously allow any business to interfere with it, and positively refused to attend till Monday morning. The Court, thereupon, ordered the Sheriff to see that he was compelled to come, and ordered that the *posse remitatus* should, if necessary, be called into requisition. The Sheriff again proceeded to the synagogue for the purpose of taking Mr. LEVY, but finding him at his devotions, would not disturb him, and returned to Court with the statement that the man could not be found. The Court thereupon fined Mr. LEVY $500 for contempt. A motion was subsequently made to remit the fine; but this the Judge would not at first allow. He said that a Christian was compelled to render a verdict on Sunday, and no member of any sect could be allowed any greater privileges, whatever the occasion might be. He, however, afterwards remitted the fine, and said he would hear Mr. LEVY'S excuse on Monday morning. This morning he reduced the fine to $250, and enforced Mr. LEVY to stand committed until the fine shall be paid. The event has caused no little conversation among our Jewish population, who will aid Mr. LEVY in resisting the collection of the fine to the last extremity.

Quite a hegira of Free Lovers from our city occurred on Saturday last. The society, it appears, has existed over a year. They had a constitution and by-laws, and are supposed to have numbered about 20 persons, male and female. For some time, they contemplated making a settlement in California; but, finding this State too moral for their peculiar tenets, determined to leave California for a more congenial clime. It might have been supposed that they would have gone to Mormondon; but Mormon ideas, bad as they are, were not exactly the thing, and accordingly the Free Lovers have taken passage for some place in Central America. They sailed on Saturday in the schooner *San Diego*.

A. MR. LEWELLING, a well-to-do farmer of Alameda County, who lately sold his fine farm in that county to Gov. WELLER, did so for the purpose of furnishing funds for this hegira of the Free Lovers, and the commencement of a colony under the hot sun of the tropics, where it is to be presumed that the doctrine will thrive better than in more temperate latitudes.

Another circumstance connected with the affair is the fact that an application was made to the Chief of Police on Friday, by an apparently respectable looking elderly man, stating that his daughter, who is fourteen years of age, was missing and probably abducted by some one. The Chief of course felt his sympathies enlisted; but detailed an officer to investigate the matter, and took such other means as were calculated to restore the absent daughter to her bereaved parent. On investigation, however, it was discovered that Mr. BADGER had taken passage in the schooner *San Diego* with his family; and that the girl, instead of having been abducted, had voluntarily left the house of her parents, and absolutely refused to go with them in the vessel. The girl, indeed, was so averse to the Central American project that she declared to certain ladies of this city, who have taken an interest in her, that she would rather commit suicide than go. After hearing these statements, the Chief advised Mr. BROOKS to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* for his daughter, and that person left the police office, apparently with the resolution of following the advice.

ROBERT RANKIN, a well-known and respectable lawyer of this city, died last evening, at 6 o'clock. He was a gentleman of fine education and abilities. He was a native of New-York, aged 38 years, and had been in practice here since 1851. The various Courts in the city adjourned, to-day, out of respect to his memory.

ISAAC MOTT, of Mottsville, met with a severe accident on the 15th September, at King's ranch, Eagle Valley While working a threshing-machine, the belt broke, and, in attempting to stop the machine, one of the wheels burst, a piece of which struck him upon the head, fracturing the skull. Dr. KING performed an operation upon him, and the patient was alive at last accounts.

THE TRADE OF CALIFORNIA.

The *Alta California* has published an interesting and valuable table of statistics relative to the commerce of San Francisco for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859, from which we collate the following:

TREASURE SHIPMENTS,

By steamers, for the nine months ending Sept. 30.

To New-York	$29,683,709 00
To England	3,638,162 87
To Panama	218,649 28
To New-Orleans	210,000 00
Total steamer shipm'ts for 9 m'ths, 1859	$33,956,521 15
Total steamer shipm'ts for 9 m'ths, 1858	33,186,599 69
Increase, 1859	$769,921 46

Shipments of Treasure in Specie, Bars, &c., by sailing vessels, from the Port of San Francisco, for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859:

To China	$2,685,915 23
To Honolulu	107,340 00
To East Indies	2,300 00
To Japan	34,000 00
Total by sail-vessels, 1859	$2,849,455 23
Total by sail-vessels, 1858	1,057,122 54
Increase for nine months in 1859	$1,292,333 78
Total steamer shipments for nine months	36,956,921 15
Total sail-vessel shipments for nine mo's.	2,849,455 23
Grand total exp'ts three-quarters in 1859	$39,806,376 37
Grand total exp'ts three-quarters in 1858	34,753,772 22
Excess for three-quarters in 1859	$2,052,604 15

The imports of treasure for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859, were as follows:

From Mexico	$1,860,452 48
From Chili	14,852 00
From Australia	4,885 60
From Sandwich Islands	17,380 07
Total for three-quarters, 1859	$1,887,569 55
Total for three-quarters, 1858	2,280,512 49
Excess in favor of 1858	392,942 94

FREIGHT TABLE.

Amount of freight money payable on the cargoes arrived at the Port of San Francisco during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859:

Amount paid for freight from		Amount paid for freight from	
New-York	$1,705,965 96	China	$225,377 14
Baltimore	42,714 06	East Indies	124,925 00
Boston	750,974 72	England	216,389 20
Philadelphia	22,600 83	France	124,173 78
New-Orleans	9,000 00	Hamburg	38,400 00
Newcastle, Me.	2,680 60	Mexico	63,910 80
Australia and N. S. Wales	56,910 60	Peru	11,885 60
Brazil	29,588 00	Russian Asia and N.W. Posts	32,580 00
Br. Columbia	4,901 00	Sandwhisl'ds	22,181 01
Cent'l America	12,500 00	Society Isl'ds	45,222 00
Chili	27,457 00		
Total for three-quarters of 1859			$3,642,307 00
Total for three-quarters of 1858			2,594,713 00
Excess for three-quarters of 1859			$1,047,594 00

Here we have the enormous amount of $3,642,307 in freight money paid at San Francisco during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859; and this list does not include the business of the steamers from Panama and Nicaragua, or that between San Francisco and British Columbia.

FROM KANSAS.

The Campaign—The Senatorship—Personal Sketches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

The political cauldron bids fair to be thoroughly stirred for the next two months. We have now before us the election of a delegate to Congress on the 6th proximo; also county officers and a Territorial Legislature at the same time. Then a separate campaign is in progress for the State organization under the Wyandotte Constitution, and that election comes off in January. Both parties have full tickets before the people, although the Democrats opposed the Constitution in every possible way. Nothing was left undone to secure the defeat of that instrument, but the people have declared, two to one, in favor of it. The Democrats have put the President's favorite, SAMUEL MEDARY, at the head of their ticket, and the Convention that nominated him was composed largely of Federal office-holders. Not less than *twenty* were on the ground to oppose every measure that leaned in any degree towards a liberal policy, or favored Senator DOUGLAS. A Republican victory will be easy under such circumstances. Already some are returning to the Republican ranks, who, for the last year, have acted with the Democrats. This is especially true in Leavenworth County, where they have nominated for the Territorial Legislature some of the worst men—characters that fought against the Free-State cause in '56.

The question of the choice of United States Senators, under the new Constitution, is being agitated in every corner of Kansas. By a kind of mutual concession, one is expected to be taken from the north side of the Kaw River, and the other from the south side. On the north, the candidates are Gen. S. C. POMEROY, H. J. ADAMS, J. C. VAUGHN, and M. J. PARROT, our present Delegate. On the South side, are J. M. WINCHELL, J. H. LANE, and F. P. STANTON. As to the chances of the candidates on the north, I have but limited knowledge, and will not prophecy. Mr. WINCHELL is a new nomination, and the first public announcement of his being a candidate for that position will appear in next week's Lawrence *Republican*. He is generally popular, and represents what has been called the *radical* wing of our party. He is an untiring worker, and a skillful political manager. With such a competitor as Gen. LANE, his chances are very fair.

Gen. LANE is one of the peculiar products of the country. He probably has no superior for wiry, physical endurance, or for art and cunning in his method of securing political ends. For this, he will sacrifice honor, principle, or anything he owns or can promise another. He is a perfect example of an unscrupulous demagogue. His success, therefore, depends in a great measure upon the integrity and virtue of the people.

GOV. STANTON has taken the stump for the Republican platform and the Republican candidates, under the Wyandot Constitution. He is undoubtedly sincere in his hostility to the Administration, and gives them some heavy blows when he speaks of the Lecompton fraud. But the idea of rewarding so new a convert is not congenial to our party. The "old guard" must be taken care of first. If STANTON continues faithful in well-doing until *the next* term, his chances will be good. As it is, he has not a good prospect of election this year. He made a very able speech here last night, and was well received.

Dr. DANFORD, of Linn County, will also make some effort to get the Senatorial office, but he can hardly carry his own county. He, too, requires a few years of probation. Judging from the past, we must believe the people will act wisely when the hour comes.

RANDOLPH.

MATTERS IN RHODE ISLAND.

Teachers' Convention—The Question of the Bible in the Public Schools—A Railroad Project at Newport.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

The sessions of the State Teachers' Convention, which have just been concluded, have been the means of much instruction and of diffusing a great deal of valuable information on the many subjects which were discussed. The Convention occupid four days, and the exercises consisted in drilling in mathematics, geography, music, philosophy and other branches, lectures on "Education in Europe," "The Attlements held out to Teachers," "Christianity and the Arts," and the "Bible in the Schools." This last-named lecture seemed to enlist the interest of every one who heard it. The views promulgated were a defence of the system "which for two hundred years has existed, and under which the nation has grown and prospered." Mr. MURRAY ably argued the question, and defended it on the ground that the Bible was the corner-stone of our liberties, and that, allowing it to be removed to give place to something else, would be conceding the point, that it contained something objectionable, thus smoothing the way for the sure advancement of the Romish Church. His address was elaborate and cautious, and vindicated strongly the rights of Americans to maintain the Bible in their system of education.

GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., of Boston, who has many times observed the forms and working of the European systems of education, put forth his views on this subject in a subsequent discourse. He favored more charity and liberality, and believed that it was an easy matter to quench the fire of sectarianism if we would but *abolish the Bible*, and in lieu substitute a "volume of Scriptural Extracts of moral injunctions," avoiding the passages which would create animosity. He cited Ireland as the example where this course was beneficially adopted. Now the people of Rhode Island have no idea of banishing the Bible from the schools under any consideration. The opinions of Mr. SUMNER, while they are valuable on account of being obtained by much experience in observation, and coming from a man learned and well-read, cannot be applied with wisdom to the institutions of a Republic where there exists an ever-ready priestcraft to take advantage of every opportunity to plant their foothold firmer and deeper. And even in this State, where the conscience was considered inviolate, and all religious sects were to be permitted to be free in their peculiar forms of doctrine and worship, the people will never, I can safely say, allow the Bible to be subverted to give place to a book which shall contain particular passages agreeable to the views of a particular sect.

The projected railroad from Newport to Fall River, to connect with the Old Colony Road to Boston, is meeting with encouragement from the people, and will be supported by the Old Colony Railroad. It is designed to connect the famous watering-place with Fall River and with the city subsequently, by a broad-gauge road. This company desire a charter from the Legislature of this State, the right of way from Newport to the end of the Island, and a grant of the cove of water at Newport, which they propose to fill up and build upon it a depot. Hardly has this project obtained notoriety before a line of propellers is suggested, to be run in connection with the road. This, certainly, is rapid strides for the indolent Newporters to take. It is commendable, and "a consummation devoutly to be wished for," that their enterprise may be successfully carried out, and the spirit perpetuated. Speaking of Newport, I am informed that Mr. BARREDA, formerly the Agent of the Peruvian Government for the sale of guano, is now building a beautiful private residence, to be completed the next Summer. The building is of fine brick, with facing of New-Jersey freestone, and the whole, when completed, with lodge and stables, including the cost of the land, will be $100,000. The site consists of eight and one-half acres, valued at $2,950 per acre.

The President has recently appointed JOHN D. AUSTIN, Esq., of this city, to the vacant post of Surveyor of Customs at this port. The position was formerly held by WM. C. BARNES, Esq., who died a few weeks ago, much honored as a citizen in public and private capacity. Mr. AUSTIN has long been identified with the Administration party, and labored with fidelity in advancing the great "Democratic organization." He is a popular man with all parties, and his elevation to this office will be for the general good.

A few days ago the brig *Pizarro*, of New-York, Capt. WARD, arrived here from the South, and reported that a young negro had secreted himself on board at Mobile, and was only discovered when three days out. The fellow seemed glad to see daylight, and the captain set him at work at the pumps. He found this "tough work," to use an applicable phrase, and concluded that if such was to be his fate during his flight for freedom, that it was a pretty dearly-earned result. The fellow begged to be sent back to his old home, which the captain consented to do, and put him aboard a pilot-boat bound for Mobile. He had recognized him as a porter in an apothecary store, and supposed that he intended to have "kept dark" until a profitable opportunity presented itself on their arrival for escape. He says he was a right smart nigger, and would bring a thousand any day.

Yesterday was a military day in Providence. The National Cadets celebrated their sixty-first anniversary by a festival in the evening, at which speeches and sentiments were made and drank.

HIPPARCHUS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Letter from Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

WETUMPKA

OBITUARY.

Dr. Jacob Frick, formerly editor of the *American Sentinel*, in Philadelphia, died at Germantown, Penn., Nov. 1, aged 77. He held at different periods a number of important offices in Philadelphia. The *Bulletin* says: "The death of Mr. Frick narrows the circle of the gentlemen connected with the Press of half-a-century ago. When Mr. John Binns established the *Democratic Press*, in this city, in 1865, Dr. Frick was the book-keeper of the establishment. Mr. Binns survives, and also Mr. Peter Hay, Mr. Wm. J. Duane and Mr. James Peacock, who were Dr. Frick's cotemporaries in the Press of that and subsequent dates.

PERSONAL.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* has the following paragraph concerning Mr. Paul Morphy: "At the Atheneum, yesterday, Mr. Montgomery had just taken his seat to play, but a question of chess etiquette arose which prevented the game. Mr. Montgomery thought that his reputation is such that he was entitled to play without receiving odds, and Mr. Morphy has made it a rule since his return from Europe not to play an even game. So, unless some mode of adjusting the matter is devised, Mr. Morphy will not play, during his present visit to Philadelphia, with one of the strongest players in the country. After the failure of a contest between these gentlemen, Mr. Morphy played two more games with Mr. Thomas, giving him the odds of pawn and move, both of which he won.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* says: "Lieut. Coppie, one of old Ossawottamie Brown's men, is a young Quaker, from the Springdale neighborhood, in Cedar County, Iowa, where old Brown himself was quartered for several weeks in the Summer of 1858, with a number of runaway slaves. We doubt very much, however, whether the staid Quakers of Springdale approve the rash doings of Brown and Copple at Harper's Ferry."

Hon. A. H. Bullock declines a reelection as Mayor of Worcester, Mass. The *Transcript* observes "that with the generosity that has always marked his course, he gives the city the sum of $1,000, the annual income of which is to be appropriated for the encouragement of merit in scholarship and deportment in both sexes in our High School."

Cardinal Wiseman has been suffering lately from a spasmodic affection which at first inspired considerable alarm. The prompt measures adopted by his medical attendants, however, have produced beneficial results, but his advisers recommend perfect rest from official duties at present.

Lieut.-Gov. Trask has recovered from the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company a verdict of $6,500 damages for the loss of buildings in Sprinfield, directly alongside of the railroad, which were destroyed by fire in April last.

Hon. Ira Perley, of Concord, N. H., has accepted the invitation of the Alumni of Dartmouth to deliver an eulogy on the late Rufus Choate, at the annual Commencement, July, 1860.

It is stated that Mr. Bailey, editor of the *Free South*, at Newport, Ky., intends to bring a suit for damages against all the parties engaged in the recent destruction of his establishment.

Lord Grosvenor left Salt Lake City on the 13th September for San Francisco, whence he will proceed to China.

Prof. Levrit is again tantalizing the inhabitants of Norwich with promises to "callaco" on a rope over the Shetucket River.

A letter received from Kentucky states that the health of Mr. Casey, the United States Treasurer, is gradually improving.

Naval.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the new sloop-of-war *Narragansett*:

"This vessel has been spoken of as a gun-boat, but she is in fact a second-class sloop-of-war of 930 tons. Her length between perpendiculars is 188 feet 6 inches, breadth of beam 31½ feet, and depth 14 feet, including 6 feet 2 inches height of between decks. She is of a very beautiful model with convex water lines, though concave below, and her forefoot is curved like that of a whaleboat. She has all her coals, 191 tons, and stores on board, and draws 11 feet of water. Her estimated displacement was 1,023 tons; but such was the excellent economy of her arrangements, that she exceeds that by over 100 tons. As may be seen by the weight of her armament, her destructive power is great, and as she is expected to steam fast, must prove an efficient vessel under certain circumstances; But, let it be borne in mind, that she is only an experiment. We understand, after her trial cruise, that she will be sent to the Coast of Africa, to look out for slavers."

Sporting News—Turf and Billiard Challenges.

The owners of *Pilot* have recently challenged *Ethan Allen* to trot a race for $2,500 a side, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness; and the owners of *Miller's Damsel* also challenged *Ethan* to trot a race, he to go to wagon and the mare in harness, for $500 a side, both of these challenges were declined by the owners of *Ethan*.

Mr. Dudley Kavanagh, of this City, has challenged Mr. Joseph Dion, of Montreal, to a game of billiards, for $1,000 a side; the American four-ball carom game, 500 to 2,000 points up, and with balls 2⅜ inches in diameter.

A White Man Lynched in Louisiana for Stealing Negroes.—The Shreveport (La.) *Gazette* has the following account of the lynching of a white man who was arrested in New-Orleans for stealing negroes, and was taken to Shreveport:

"Our city has been infested for some time back with bands of thieves and murderers. Several of our citizens had lost their negroes, and no traces could be found of them. At last Mr. Wm. Howell, of this place, lost a negro, and offered a reward for his recovery. The description of the negro reached the New-Orleans police, and they were on the lookout. They apprehended a white man, who was traveling under the name of Davis. He was trying to sell a negro answering to the description given of Mr. Howell's, and the police wrote on here of the facts of his apprehension. Two of our citizens went on to the city to recover the property, and bring the thief back to justice. They found the negro to be the missing one of Mr. Howell's, and the thief to be a man who has been living here for about a year back, under the name of Etherington. His real name is supposed to be Henry; but his occupation has caused him to assume various aliases. He had also two more negroes with him, which he stole from Dr. Culbertson, of this parish. Yesterday morning they reached Shreveport from New Orleans. The rest of the facts are not fully known. Etherington, or Henry, was discovered at daylight suspended by the neck from a tree in the suburbs of the town, quite dead, with his hands and feet chained. He had undoubtedly been lynched."

Murder by a Boy in Pennsylvania.—The Westchester (Pa.) *Record* gives the particulars of a brutal murder committed in West Nottingham township, Chester County, on Thursday last. The victim was a young girl between eight and nine years—and Benjamin Reyburn, the supposed perpetrator of the crime, is only sixteen years of age. The name of the murdered girl was Susan Emma Kimble, who resided with her parents in Lower Oxford township, near the Lancaster County line. Reyburn was present at the examination; he was obstinate and taciturn, and appeared indisposed to give much satisfaction. In reply to various questions, he stated that while eating his dinner to the field, on the day of the murder, the girl, Susan Emma came along where he was and spoke to him; that she then passed on, and he afterwards saw her in the road, near Twaddel and Keech's line, with her head down, walking around, (as if looking for nuts;) he says that he then plowed two rounds and looked for her again, when he saw her in the vicinity of the same place, and that was the last he saw of her. He was 1 eld to answer.

Capture and Death of Cuban Bandits.—The local paper of Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba comes to us with an exciting account of the death and capture of two noted bandits, who had long been the terror of the Southern part of the Island, waylaying travelers, and even venturing by night into populous villages. Their names were Jose Sanchez, and Jose Garcia, otherwise Robanchez, but commonly known as "Pepe the outlaw." They were taken with arms in their hands and alive, but only by accident, by a party of troops who, being out after another band, came upon them suddenly and by chance in the mountains. At first they feigned quietly to submit, by watching their opportunity as the party were crossing a swollen river on their return, they overpowered their attendants, and for the moment it was believed had made good their escape. They were pursued, however, overtaken and shot; and their dead bodies were afterwards taken into Sancti-Spiritus, and exposed to the gaze of the populace, who are said to have rejoiced greatly at their deliverance.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Southern Crops.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* has received accounts of the progress of the sugar and cotton crops. In the Lafayette Parish of this State the sugar-cane is yielding well. Cotton in the same Parish opens fast and yields largely. In the Parish of Feliciana the picking of cotton is progressing rapidly, and the yield is represented as quite large. In the Parish of St. Mary's the sugar-yield will be very short, as the seed cane commenced spoiling at an early period of the season. The accounts from upper Tennessee report the cotton plant as small, but quite thickly stocked and early opened. In South Tennessee and North Mississippi the average is better than usual, the yield being full and the quality of the staple tolerably good. Late Texas advices describe heavy rains as having occurred in the western part of the State, which have injured the growing cotton very considerably.

LAW REPORTS.

The Old Police Cases.

The People ex rel., Patrick Murphy, vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—This is the first of these police cases which has as yet been before a Justice of the Circuit. The plaintiff in this case is one of the Wood and Russell appointees, and upon whose application an alternative *mandamus* was issued to the defendants, directing them to show cause why the plaintiff should not be recognized by them as a member of the Police force of the City, and entitled to pay as such officer.

In his writ of *mandamus*, it was stated and claimed that, at the time of the passage of the Metropolitan Police Act, and on the 13th day of April, 1857, he was a patrolman of the Police force of the City, and that by the passage of the said act he became a member of the Police of the Metropolitan Police District. To this writ the defendants put in a return denying the matters set forth therein, and taking issue with the plaintiffs on the facts. On that issues joined, as to whether or not the plaintiff was a member of the Police on the 15th of April, 1857, and at the time of the passage of the act referred to; the case now came on for trial before Justice Sutherland, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

The counsel for defendants thought the time remaining of the present term was too short to admit of a full and unembarrassed trial. The Court made the same suggestion.

Counsel for plaintiff was anxious to try the cause, and wished it set down for Wednesday next; but counsel opposed stated that they could not all be on hand at that time, some of them being otherwise engaged for that day.

Counsel for plaintiff thought the case should not be put over from time to time because a *half dozen* counsel on the other side could not *all* be present at any given time. The defendants ought to be satisfied with the same number of counsel employed by the plaintiff. His client could not afford a half dozen counsel—he had no public purse to pay out of; and besides, if the case was to be postponed until all counsel on the other side was entirely free to attend to it, it might as well be abandoned by the plaintiff at once.

Case finally set down for second Monday of November.

Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, D. D. Field, Wm. C. Noyes and Wm. M. Evarts for defendants; A. R. Dyett for plaintiff.

How Howe Sold Baker a Bakery.

RIGHT OF PURCHASER OF A BUSINESS TO USE THE SELLER'S NAME.

Benjamin F. Howe vs. *James H. Searing.*—This was a case involving the title to the good-will of the well-known "Howe's bakery," formerly located by the plaintiff at No. 432 Broadway. The case is now on appeal to the General Term of the Superior Court.

The complaint in the case stated that the plaintiff established the bakery in question, and that previous to 1852 he carried on the baking business at that place; that he is now carrying on the same business at No. 850 Broadway; that he assigned his lease of No. 432 Broadway in 1852 to one J. W. Baker, who assigned to defendant; that the defendant continues to use the name of "Howe's Bakery"—his "good will"—and with different modifications puts that name on his building, wagons, cards, &c.

The answer averred that plaintiff, when he assigned to Baker, Jan. 27, 1852, continued out of baking business till 28th of April, 1858, and then went into it at said No. 850 Broadway, by permission of Baker, and under restrictions.

That for $7,300 plaintiff assigned to Baker the lease, fixtures, horses, wagon, *and good will* of said business, and covenanted *that he would not engage, or in any manner be interested in the baking business*, in the City of New-York, without Baker's consent.

That on the 28th of April plaintiff and Baker entered into written agreement, by which Baker agreed to take off restriction; and reciting the previous agreement, and by which plaintiff agreed that he would not come below Bleecker-street, and would not *directly or indirectly interfere with the business carried on at said No. 432 Broadway, known as* "Howe's Bakery," etc.

That defendant has done nothing, used no name, nor carried on the business in any different way from what Baker did for *six years*—using same *signs*, billheads, tickets, wagons, &c.

On the trial Howe was put upon the stand and testified as follows, which will be of interest to many devourers of "bread and cakes" in the city: Before January, 1852, I was a baker at No. 432 Broadway, in the City of New-York; I had carried on that business for 25 years; gave it my personal attention all the time; I did a large business; a fairly successful business; made money all the time; I retired from business; my business was to the amount of about $50,000 a year; my customers were scattered all over the City and country; I sold out to Baker; the sale was in writing; paper now produced is that sale and assignment. Witness then testified that Baker soon put his (witness') name on the building in a manner which he (witness) thought Baker had no right to do; but he told Baker he might use that name until he had established his own in the business.

After six years Baker assigned to the defendant Searing: but before doing so he had, by a written agreement, granted Howe the privilege of again going into the business in the City, and limited him to that portion of it above Bleecker-street. Searing continued to use the name of Howe, as used by Baker, claiming the right to do so as the *assignee* of Baker.

This suit was brought to restrain him from doing so, and was tried before Justice Hoffman, who granted the injunction restraining the defendant from the use of Howe's name in any manner whatever.

The defendant then appealed his case, on the ground that he had the same right to the use of the name of Howe, as assignee of Baker, that Baker himself had; and that it being conceded that Baker was *allowed* to use the name, it followed that it was understood that he was to use it. Decision reserved.

Moses Ely for plaintiff; Luther R. Marsh for defendant.

Liability on Accommodation Notes—Rights of Assignees.

Adolphus Ranney, assignee, vs. *Aaron L. Scovill et al.*—This was an action on a promissory note for $527 50, and was tried before Justice Sutherland at Circuit. The complaint alleged that the note was made by defendants to the order of E. N. Grossman, by him for value indorsed and transferred to the firm of Grossman & Willett, and by them assigned to the plaintiff as their general assignee, for the benefit of creditors.

The defence was that the note was made for accommodation. That the only consideration received by defendants for the note was a certain exchange note, which was not paid. In addition, it was alleged that a prior accommodation note, given under similar circumstances, was not taken up by the party accommodated, and had to be paid by defendants. This was relied on as a set off.

It appeared that, in 1856, a certain printing business was conducted under the name of E. N. Grossman, but whether this was a partnership business or that of an individual was disputed. The note was made for the accommodation of this E. N. Grossman. The exchange note was not paid, nor was the note in suit taken up when it fell due. The note in suit was, when given, discounted by the Irving Bank, on the representation that it was business paper. This discount was for the benefit of Grossman & Willett. When the note was protested, Grossman & Willett made partial payment on it, and defendants paid the balance. The Bank then made it over to the plaintiff, who brought this suit. Evidence was likewise given to substantiate the set-off. The cause was commenced on Wednesday, and concluded yesterday, with a verdict for defendants.

Ira O. Miller for the plaintiff; Abbott Brothers for defendants.

The Case of the Union Ferry Company.

Serena Ferris vs. *The Union Ferry Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been received by the negligence of the defendants, and was tried at the Circuit, before Judge Hogeboom, in June last, upon which trial the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $460.

The plaintiff is a fruit-vender at Washington Market, and alleges that on the evening of the first day of September, 1856, she was on her way home to Brooklyn, and went on board the ferry-boat of the defendants, to be carried across the East River; that by the negligence of the agents of the defendants, the boat was not securely attached to the landing, in consequence of which the leg of the plaintiff was caught between the boat and the landing and much injured. The answer of the defendants denied everything.

On the trial, the defendants' counsel moved for a non-suit, after the evidence of the plaintiff was all in, on the ground that it was not shown that she was by reason of the negligence of the defendants that the plaintiff received her injury; but that, on the contrary, it appeared that she was injured in consequence of her own negligence and carelessness.

This motion was denied, and after the charge of the Court, the jury found as above stated. The ruling of the Court was excepted to, and the matter now came before Justice Mullen on a motion for a new trial. Decision reserved. S. Owen for plaintiff; Morse & Lyude for defendants.

The Bloodgood Will.

Maria L. Collins vs. *William A. Bloodgood et al.*—This was a partition suit, involving the construction of the will of Abraham Bloodgood. The testator died in 1837, leaving personal property exceeding $100,000 in amount, and real estate, no portion of which has yet been sold, but which is of great value. The questions arising upon the construction of the will in respect to the personal property have been before the Surrogate of this County for the last ten years. The will is now before the Supreme Court, in reference to the devise of real estate. The testator left a widow and five children. Three of the children are dead. There are certain limitations in the will, and the plaintiff contends that these limitations are void under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, as restraining the alienation of the property for more than two lives in being at the death of the testator; and consequently the fee of the real estate vested in herself and the other children of the testator the same as it would have done in cases of intestacy. The defendant, William A. Bloodgood, is the surviving executor and trustee under the will. He insists that the provisions of the will, though complicated, can yet be construed so as to sustain the devises to the children of the testator during their lives, and the fee to their heirs or issue.

The cause was tried at Special Term, before Justice Mason. Decision reserved.

G. Dean for plaintiff; Daniel Lord for defendants.

United States Circuit Court, Nov. 3—Before Judge Ingersoll.

KINDLING-WOOD MACHINES.

Jacob A. Conover vs. *John H. Rapp.*—This was an action for damages for the infringement of a patent for a machine for splitting wood, issued to the plaintiff. The defendant claims that the machine which he uses was in accordance with a patent for a machine for splitting wood issued to one Philip Ruger. The suit will involve the merits of the two patents.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller and Mr. Van Antwerp; for defendant, Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Hadley.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

Ingraham, J. *Rugg* vs. *Bredt, et al.*—Defendant may have the judgment roll opened, and he allowed to answer within ten days, on payment of costs of motion and entering judgment.

M. Leadman vs. *Joseph Neuberger.*—The plaintiff must furnish bill of particulars, and proceedings are stayed until such bill is rendered.

SUPERIOR COURT. SPECIAL TERM.

Hoffman, J.—*Gleadon* vs. *Stowernal.*—Order of Oct. 22, 1859, discharged without costs.

Slosson, J.—*Partuage* vs. *Gildersleester.*—Case settled.

Pierrepont, J.—*Henry* vs. *Smith, et al.*—Order of examination discharged with costs, to be settled by the Judge on settlement of this order.

The papers in these cases are in possession of the Special Term Clerk.

Calendar—Friday, Nov. 4.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 49, 89, 90, 91, 98, to 103.

Supreme Court, Circuit—*Part 1.*short causes.—Nos. 3011, 4451½, 3014, 5378, 5119, 4071, 4820, 4531, 5015, 5735 5120, 4084½, 2859, 2860, 4571, 5060, 931, 4098, 4900½.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

Special Term—Adjourned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 43 bbls. Ashes, 24,722 bbls. Flour, 209 bbls. Corn Meal, 18,225 bush. Wheat, 644 bush. Corn, 442 bush. Rye, 7,400 bush. Barley, 11,000 bush. Oats, 6,000 bush. Malt, 1,844 pkgs. Provisions, and 187 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request, including Pots at $5 25@$5 31½; and Pearls at $5 25@$5 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The public sale of Rio to-day resulted quite satisfactorily—4,007 bags having been disposed of at from 10¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb.—indicating a somewhat firmer market. Privately, the sales have been restricted, embracing only 275 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12¾c.; 50 bags Rio at 11¾c., and 100 bags stained St. Domingo at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Sales to-day, 20 bags Guayaquil, to the trade, at 20c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted less attention at less buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been more active, to-day, for low and medium brands of State and Western Flour. Extra State, especially, has been in brisk demand, partly for shipment and on speculation, at decidedly firmer prices. A good inquiry also prevails for shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio, which are a shade higher. Other descriptions have been in moderate request, at essentially unaltered figures. Sales have been reported of 22,150 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 85, chiefly at $4 80; extra State, at $4 90@$5, chiefly at $4 95@$5; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 85@$5; extra Wisconsin at $5 05@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ₱ barrel.

Unsound Flour	$3 90	@$4 60
Superfine State	4 80	@ 4 85
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 05	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 45	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 80
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,650 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Sales 470 bbls. extra, low to very choice, chiefly at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 51,700 bushels, including common to good White Canadian, the latter at $1 35@$1 36; prime White Michigan on private terms; fair White Indiana at $1 42; fair to good Milwaukee Club, mainly at $1 12@$1 13; and choice White Kentucky on terms not ascertained, ₱ bushel. Corn is in very light supply, and is held with confidence. The demand, however, is restricted. Sales have been confined to 12,500 bushels, at 99c. for round Yellow; 85c. for a small lot of new round Yellow; and $1@$1 01 for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request and is steady. Sales, 9,350 bushels at 85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is less plenty and is pretty actively inquired for at rising prices. Sales to-day, 6,500 bushels good State at 85c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada at 44c.@44½c.; Western and State at 43½c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c., and Southern at 37c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand at from 12c. @18c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in good request at full prices for desirable lots. In Albany, likewise, a lively inquiry has prevailed at very firm rates. The Albany *Evening Journal* remarks that: "The anticipated falling off in the supplies, with a continuance of the present brisk demand, will reduce the stock here far below the expectations of the trade, and far less than it was at the setting in of Winter last season. Hemlock and Spruce of all descriptions are scarce and much wanted. Dry inch-and-a-quarter upper grades of clear Pine are scarce, and will command from $1@$2 ₱ M. over corresponding grades. Other kinds of soft woods are in ample supply, with a good assortment in market. Hard woods are abundant, except black walnut, which is scarce and wanted. The traffic is somewhat restricted by the absence of freighting facilities, and the uncertainty of shipping this season. Vessels are in active demand for the East and South, and are quickly taken up upon arrival. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	191,613,000	30,346	14,332	141,142,880
1851	228,779,503	29,046	106,001	109,933,790
1852	277,681,153	27,402	252,203	99,460,404
1853	345,582,600	26,277	18,229	94,553,580
1854	281,038,251	19,880	23,029	120,974,223
1855	213,739,716	50,820	11,550	121,407,725
1856	193,023,956	31,170	11,575	94,933,228
1857	262,452,402	52,619	105,784	148,244,431
1858	232,279,580	30,063	107,778	123,524,962
1859	256,092,762	44,394	66,931	109,254,503

MOLASSES—The demand has been good, to-day, and sales have been reported of 750 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 22c.@24c. for clayed, and 25c.@28c. for Muscovado; also, small lots of New-Orleans, at 40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no remarkable alteration. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, at 40½c. for straight lots, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, at rising prices, and sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $15 35@$15 45, chiefly within the range, for Mess, and $10 56½@$10 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are selling, in lots, at 9½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been more sought after, mainly for future delivery, and sales have been reported of 1,500 boxes, deliverable during the remainder of the year, at, in part, 8¾c.@9¾c., the latter rate for long, clear middles, ₱ lb. Lard has not varied; sales, to-day, 325 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 10¾c.@10¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy. The transactions include 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$9 50 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$5 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $17@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs., at from $3 37½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 500 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; with 11,000 bags China, at 5¾c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in lively request, and sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at 26½c. ₱ gallon—now held higher.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 1,300 salted Hides, at 17s. 6d.; and 400 bags Oil Cake, at 2os. For Glasgow, 6,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms. For Antwerp, 40 casks Ashes, at 27s. 6d.; 100 tons Ore, at 20s.; 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 3d.; and 250 tierces Rice, at 30s.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.

S. PAGE,

Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs. Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

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HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane, Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c. &c.

Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

MINX, MINX, MINX.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

A specialty with the subscriber, who has the choicest stock in the City. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

Fashionable Furs.—Francis Landry, No. 433 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. Boos, Importer and Manufacturer of every description of European and American Furs, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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New Paper.—A new literary and family newspaper, devoted to the elevation of labor and the rights of the workingmen, will be issued in this City on SATURDAY NEXT, by THEOPHILUS FISKE & Co. Ross & Tousey will supply the Trade.

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Coal Oil.—In consequence of the numerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 Williamst., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

Mineral Oil.—Warranted as perfect a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that makes a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY morning, coming from High Bridge, a black leather bag, containing one dark blue stripe l silk dress, with black velvet waist; one dark blue silk dress, one light drab flannel sack, one pair Congress gaiters, with under-clothes and handkerchief marked "Mary Valentine." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at the corner of 33d-st and 2d-av. WM. H. VALENTINE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Boarding.—A gentleman and his wife and one or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family; location. East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square; references given and required. For further particulars address G. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

Boarding.—Handsomely furnished apartments to let, with full or partial board, in a private family; location. East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square; references given and required. For further particulars address G. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

Boarding.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen may obtain board in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home, in a pleasant locality, by applying at the corner of 37th-st. and 1st-av.

Boarding.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

Boarding.—Two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., four doors below 10th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

Boarding.—A furnished room and bedroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Inquire at No. 66 Amity-st.

Boarding in Brooklyn.—A small private family, within two minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. ferries, would take three or four boarders—single gentlemen preferred. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 20 Jerolemon-st., Brooklyn.

Boarding.—A pleasant suite of rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

Boarding.—No. 143 Eighth-street, opposite the Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. Refereuces exchanged.

Boarding.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

Boarding.—At NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

Board in Brooklyn.—One or two gentlemen may be accommodated with a front room in a private family upon moderate terms; the location is very desirable, and within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry. Inquire at No. 100 Liberty-st., up stairs.

Brooklyn Heights.—A handsomely furnished room to let with board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., in the house. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. Reference required.

Board in Brooklyn.—Parties wishing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

Board near Union-square.—Furnished parlor and bedrooms connecting, on second and third floors, with bath, gas, ample closet room, and all modern conveniences, to let at No. 52 East 16th-st., with board, for a private family or party of gentlemen.

Board on Brooklyn Heights.—Accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

Board wanted in Jersey City—By a gentleman, his wife and one child, in a private family of refinement; terms must be moderate; references given and required. Address Box No. 3,133 New-York City Post-office.

Board in Brooklyn.—Pleasant rooms with board for two or three gentlemen, may be engaged in a private family. Inquire at No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

Board in Brooklyn.—Two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 292 Henry-st. References exchanged.

Board wanted—By a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant neighborhood. State location and price, which must be moderate. HAMILTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

Private boarding in Brooklyn.—To let, with board, a large handsome room on the second story, either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a smaller room for single gentlemen. The location is one of the pleasantest and most eligible in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 100 Herry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts. References required.

A lady wishes to procure board in a family or school, where two or three hours' tuition in the day would be received as an equivalent; she would not object to instructing a lady whose early education had been neglected; she teaches the usual English branches and the rudiments of French; references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 160 New-York Post-office.

A private family, occupying a first-class house between 8th and 14th sts., a few doors West of Broadway, wish to dispose of a large, well-furnished room on second floor, having gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. S. T., Box No. 465 lower Post-office.

A private family in twenty-first-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms, on second floor, containing all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

To rent—A number of large and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; for single persons or gentleman and wife. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Apply at No. 234 Henry-st., between 11 A. M. and 9 P. M.

One suite of rooms to let, No. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas, closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Diner at 6 o'clock.

Wanted—A French protestant clergyman would like to obtain board in a private family in the neighborhood of 39th st. and Madison-av.; one where he could give lessons in French in exchange for board preferred. Address D. U., Box 107 *Times* Office.

Wanted—Board in a small private family for a gentleman, lady, and 2 children; ages, 7 and 10 years; a few blocks either way from 28th-st. and 4th-av.; terms to be moderate. Address, immediately, M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

To let—No. 810 Broadway, next door above the Bancroft House, elegantly furnished rooms, (with breakfast and tea, if desired.) A few desirable rooms may be had if early application is made. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

Rooms wanted.—A gentleman wishes two rooms, with private breakfast, between 10th and 23d sts., west side of Broadway. Address Box No. 79 Post-office.

French board.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with well-furnished rooms and board in a French family, by applying at No. 75 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts.

Wanted—In a private family, rooms with full or partial board, for a family of four grown persons, in the neighborhood of Union or Madison squares. Address Box No. 217 General Post-office.

Wanted—By two ladies, board in a private family; an early dinner, and location between 6th and 4th avs., preferred. Address H. Y. L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

Wanted—By a single gentleman, a nicely-furnished parlor and bedroom, on first or second floor, in a private family only. Address A. A., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 110 Leroy-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

No. 139 Hudson-st.—Opposite St. John's Park. Large rooms to let, with or without board.

Boarders will be directed, gratis, to first-class houses, by calling at my office; I have a large number of places constantly located. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

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Cash Capital $50,000.—Teas, Wines and Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

600 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1859.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Marble Heart.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Judge by Appearances—Diamond Cut Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Old and Young—Six Degrees of Crime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: John Jones. Evening—Paul Pry.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Dissolving Views—Journey Through Great Britain and Ireland.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamer *America* arrived at Halifax yesterday with European news to Oct. 23. Owing to the refusal of the Nova Scotian Telegraph Company to transmit the news, it was not received up to the hour of our going to press.

The bark *T. M. Mayhew*, from Bermuda, brings us files of insular papers to Oct. 5. They contain nothing of interest.

Our San Francisco correspondent, writing on the 10th ult., states that Gov. Weller has declined to name a successor to the late Senator Broderick, preferring to submit the whole question to the Legislature. Col. Samuel Inge has withdrawn from the contest for the place. A case exciting great interest had engaged the attention of the Courts in San Francisco. Mr. Levy, a Jew, had been summoned as a Juror in the Supreme Court, but failing to appear, was sent for and found to be at his devotions in the Synagogue. He informed the officer, that the day was observed by those of his faith as the Festival of Atonement, and that it would be impossible for him to serve. The Judge instantly imposed a fine of $500, subsequently reduced to $250, upon the delinquent, who, with the pecuniary aid of his co-religionists, proposes to contest the case, and settle a vexatious religious difficulty.

Mr. McLane left Washington yesterday for this City *en route* to Mexico. Our correspondent informs us that the instructions of Mr. McLane are very full; that they include the subject of Transit protection, and look to the possibility of a general Reciprocity Treaty. It is the view of the Cabinet that the present condition of affairs in Mexico is merely exceptional and not normal. Mr. McLane is, therefore, instructed to insist on American protection of the Transit, but to limit the operation of the treaty to some definite period.

An important change in Foreign Postal arrangements had been effected by the Department. The mails are to be transported weekly between Detroit and Liverpool, *viâ* Portland in Winter and the River St. Lawrence in Summer. The Western and Northwestern, and possibly some of the Southwestern mails will be forwarded by this route, and the British Government had been requested to constitute Chicago and Detroit Exchange offices.

The sur-rejoinder of Hon. J. S. Black to the latest pleading of Senator Douglas, on the Territorial question, appeared in the Washington *Constitution* of yesterday. It is little else than a repetition of the views which the Attorney-General had already published anonymously.

The election riots in Baltimore have resulted thus far in the death of but two persons; though a very large number were more or less seriously injured. The scenes at the various polling places are depicted at length in the Baltimore papers. The returns, so far as the city is concerned, are, it is needless to say, overwhelmingly favorable to the American ticket; and the same causes have made the State ticket of the same party successful. The Administration Party, however, have secured the Legislature.

Most of the papers presented to the Board of Aldermen last evening were either laid over or referred. Resolutions were adopted in favor of convening with the Mayor to appoint District Court Clerks on the 14th inst., requesting the Street Commissioner to report to the Board with regard the propriety and cost of removing the partitions in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, and requesting the Comptroller to approve the sureties of Gillespie & Martin on their bid for constructing a roof for the New Tompkins Market, and the Street Commissioner to present the bid to the Board forthwith. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in awarding the contract for paving the Fifth-avenue with Belgian pavement, at a cost of $86,445, to Charles Guidet. It laid over the report of the Committee on Streets in favor of appropriating $25,000 for repairing the street pavements, and an application from the Croton Board for a further appropriation of $5,000 for completing work in that Department. The Councilmen's resolution appropriating $5,580 for completing the Fifteenth Ward Station-house—the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner—was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. The Board of Councilmen adopted resolutions in favor of changing the grade of a portion of Worth and Church streets, and of appropriating $1,000 for repairs to the Halls of Justice. Councilman Lent asked and received permission to withdraw his resolution proposing to widen the carriage-way of Broadway.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a letter was received from Mr. Dallas, the American Minister to England, acknowledging the receipt of the gold medals for the English naval officers engaged in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. A copy also of a letter from Lord John Russell expressed his pleasure in undertaking their distribution according to the wishes of the New-York Chamber. A Time Ball is to be established at the Exchange, to indicate true noon, the time to be telegraphed from the Dudley Observatory at Albany. The subject of the Harbor encroachments was referred to and the appropriate Committee are to wait upon the City authorities with special reference to the Battery nuisance.

The New-York Sanitary Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening. A Committee was appointed to ascertain the views of the different candidates upon sanitary reform, and to inform the medical men of the City of the names of those from whom a favorable response should be received.

The Geographical Society commenced their Winter Session last night at their rooms in Clinton Hall. The recent decease of the eminent geographer, Carl Ritter, gave occasion to a resolution requiring future interesting proceedings in honor of his memory. A paper on Iceland, written hy an Icelander, descriptive of the topography, literature, religion and customs of the inhabitants, was read by the Secretary, and listened to with more than usual interest.

The Republican ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, last evening, was largely attended, and speeches were made by Hon. Thomas Corwin, W. M. Evarts, Esq., who presided, Senator Diven and Wm. H. Fry. These had for their aim mainly a vindication of the policy of the Republican Party, and an abrogation of all complicity of the party in the *émeute* at Harper's Ferry. It was almost eleven o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

The Stock Market opened a fraction lower yesterday morning, but soon after recovered the decline, and finally left off firm for New-York Central, Hudson River and the Western Roads, but barely steady for State Stocks. The Federal Five ₰ Cents advanced to 103¼. Pacific Mail Shares fell from 74 down to 71½, as they had risen a few days before from 71½ to 74 ₰ cent. Foreign Exchange ¼ ₰ cent. lower. Money Market steady. The Custom House returns for the month of October show a small decline from same month last season in the Import entries, and an increase (principally in Specie) of $2,050,000 in the Export clearances. An increase of $980,000 is shown in the receipts of Gold for the month from California.

Flour was actively inquired for, partly for shipment and on speculation, and prices of low and medium brands were firmer. Wheat attracted more attention, and was quoted somewhat dearer. Barley was in limited supply and good request at buoyant rates. Cotton was less sought after. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Pork was quoted higher. The auction sale of Rio Coffee resulted quite satisfactorily. Sugars and Molasses were brisker. A more extensive business was transacted in Whisky. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Our Annual Feast of Horrors.

If Tammany expected, in writing to the various members of the Cabinet, requesting them to be present at the recent ratification meeting, to derive any comfort from the answers to be returned by those venerable sages, she has been wofully disappointed. We published five of their letters yesterday, three of them tolerably long, and none of them contained anything but wailing and lamentation. "Old Brown" of course occupies in them the same conspicuous position which all politicians have assigned to him for the last three weeks, in their various diatribes and disquisitions upon public affairs. Ever since he has been committed to prison, he has figured in the forefront of the Democratic battle. The Cabinet seem to be quite as sensible of his merits as the rest of mankind, and accordingly give Tammany a thoroughly good dose of him. The unterrified occupants of the Wigwam are solemnly advised to take a slice of him daily until the elections are over, and are as solemnly assured in the same breath, that if this does not save them, nothing can.

On the whole nothing can be more awful than the picture which these honorable gentlemen draw of our position and prospects. Gen. Cass says "there is a spirit abroad which threatens the most dangerous consequences to our country. If resistance is not speedy and effective this glorious fabric of freedom will be demolished, and our sons delivered over to anarchy and despotism." Howell Cobb is equally despondent. His picture of the state of the Union before we were born, is as bright and glowing as Cass', and his sketch of its actual situation quite as dismal. According to him all the leading men of the North, "Senators and Representatives in Congress, Judges and Governors," are engaged night and day in working for the overthrow of the Government, and the inauguration of an era of battle, murder, rape, robbery, and general anarchy. "We are on the verge" he says, "of dissolution and ruin;" and nothing but the triumph of the Democracy at the approaching elections in this State and New-Jersey can possibly save us. Secretary Thompson is a little more cheerful and argumentative, but our friend Toucey, probably from his more intimate knowledge of the working of Abolitionism in his native State, is harassed by the most horrible apprehensions. We do not wish to render any voter nervous, or induce any sick persons to imperil their lives in order to exercise the right of suffrage; but we must inform them, on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, that if the Republicans carry the State of New-York, we shall be plunged at once "into intestine discord, bloody insurrections, civil commotions, rupture of ties," and divers other calamities too numerous and quite too awful to mention.

An unsophisticated observer, the famous aldermanic Turk for example, would at once suppose from perusing these lugubrious epistles that the writers had wound up their affairs, converted all their property into cash, and having invested it in foreign stocks and sent their families to Paris, were themselves preparing to seek safety in flight from the land of their fathers. He would suppose that if such, in the opinion of our highest officials, was the actual posture of public affairs, most of the inhabitants of this ill-fated country must be abandoning their ordinary pursuits in despair, realizing their capital, and taking lodgings on the frontier; that real property had lost all value, and that all chattels except the lightest and most movable were utterly worthless; that pistols, knives and bludgeons were the only articles of commerce in demand; that the authority of the Courts was already disregarded, the Army was disbanding, and the police were fraternizing with the burglars; that Henry Ward Beecher and Wendell Phillips had laid in a stock of war-paint and feathers; that Mr. Buchanan kept fleet horses constantly harnessed, and that Theodore Parker had had a human skull furbished up, as a drinking-cup, and had laid in a stock of fennel to mingle with slaveholders' blood, in the horrid goblet; that all the Southern planters were quitting their plantations in wild affright, and that spits were ready in all the "nigger quarters" south of Mason and Dixon's Line for the roasting of white babies. But what would our matter-of-fact Turk think of us all, when he came to learn—as we should be compelled to inform him—that there are two kinds of buncombe—the buncombe of vainglorious hilarity, like that to which he was treated by our Common Council, and the buncombe of despair,—and that all this which he sees at present is the buncombe of despair; that not a single member of the Cabinet had any real faith in one of his own dreadful predictions; that they were all doing their duties, eating their dinners, and drinking their wine as calmly as any citizen of London; that their children were taken out to walk by the nurses as usual; that their wives had bought their Winter's furs; and that their houses and lands, and flocks and herds were just as dear to them as ever. How he would turn up his eyes in amazement on learning that the material prosperity of the country was never greater than now;—that more capital than ever is every day being invested in buildings and machinery all over the Union;—that real estate is steadily rising in value; that "likely field hands" never commanded a higher price than at this moment, and that people were sueing and being sued, buying and selling, marrying and being given in marriage, digging and delving, writing and spouting, with just as much vigor as if Harper's Ferry had never been heard of, or William H. Seward had never been born into a startled and affrighted world. What estimate he would put upon the intelligence and the wisdom of a public, which thus regales itself regularly once a year at election with gusto upon the most awful prophecies which its great men can concoct, and of which its acts show that it does not believe one syllable, we must leave our readers to determine.

One More Unfortunate.—It has been quite generally understood that the leaders of the Democratic Party have been looking about for an available candidate in case the Charleston Convention should set aside all the more prominent aspirants for the nomination. The two-thirds rule puts it in the power of a minority always to *prevent* a particular selection:—and this device has generally proved sufficient to thrust aside every conspicuous candidate, and thus open the way for some new man not prominent enough to have made any enemies in the party ranks.

In preparation for this contingency some of the Democratic leaders have already fixed upon Senator Fitzpatrick of Alabama as a man quite likely, if brought forward at the right moment, to harmonize the conflicting sentiments of the party and receive the nomination. He is a man of ability, is now *pro tempore* President of the Senate, and has never made himself sufficiently conspicuous in political controversy to be obnoxious to any section of the party.

But he has been writing a letter to one of those insidious and fatal creatures who call themselves political "friends." He evidently had some dim suspicion of the future glories that might await him, and thought it his duty to hasten the fruit that seemed to be too slowly ripening. So he has written an epistle in which he takes the ultra Southern ground—declares himself in favor of a slave code for the territories, and completely ignores the existence of a Northern element in the Democratic Party. It will be very remarkable if his letter does not amount to political suicide.

To Arms!

Who cares for the State elections? Who troubles himself about the fate of John Brown? Who thinks of buying and selling, of going to the opera, or marrying or giving in marriage, of dining and wining, or laying up a store of good things for many years? If there be any bat or owl among our readers so purblind as to come under any of these categories, let him forthwith listen and ponder what the Richmond *Examiner* shouts to us from the fair vales of the Shenandoah, and the rocky gorges of the Virginian Alleghanies. The end of all things is at hand. We are on the eve of war; of war with all the South, or, if not with all the South, with all Virginia, or, if not with all Virginia, with the Richmond *Examiner*. Let no man deceive himself. Not the sacrifice of John Brown, though he should be hung on a gallows as high as the Washington Monument that is to be, and afterward chopped into small pieces, in the Chinese manner, and distributed *in terrorem* all over the land, a fragment of his traitorous flesh impaled in every square mile of our mighty dominion; nor yet the surrender of Gerrit Smith and Wendell Phillips and William H. Seward, to be tried for moral complicity in the guilt of the fanatical invader of Harper's Ferry; nor even the nomination of Senator Hunter as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, can save us now. The Richmond *Examiner* has sounded the tocsin of the "irrepressible conflict," and summons Virginia, ever modestly the last at the feast of public office, to be nobly the first in the fray of disunion. "Let the South arm," cries the *Examiner*; the Philistines have come upon Sampson, and he must be up and doing.

As Philistines, in the view of the *Examiner*, we cannot do otherwise than accept the issue tendered us, and call upon the North to prepare itself for the imminent strife. It is not Brown, or his immediate confederates of what the *Examiner* "feels bound to call the movement of Seward, Lawrence, Brown, Greeley & Co." from whom the Virginian journalist expects the instantaneous demolition of the pillars of the world. Thanks to President Buchanan and the Federal troops the *Examiner* has recovered a little from its original terror of this fiendish conspiracy. "With their aid, and the arrangements of our gallant and vigilant friend, Col. Davis—himself a well-trained officer of the regular army and a true son of the Old Dominion"—the *Examiner* feels tolerably safe for the moment. Seward is in Egypt comparing notes with the Sphynx; Lawrence has quitted this sublunary sphere for a destination more mysterious still, in regard to which a difference of opinion probably exists between his personal friends and the *Examiner*; Brown is in prison with a broken leg; Greeley is fighting for his life, in desperate types with Tammany; and Co. is, of course, incompetent to carry on any important business upon his own anonymous irresponsibility. The most discreet may draw his breath then for a space, so far as these imps of darkness are concerned. The time of their tyranny is overpassed, or at least suspended. But there is wilder mischief abroad.

The *Examiner* has ascertained that the Northern people generally think they "can easily subdue the South;" and that as a consequence of this belief a number of desperate men at the North have organized an army of "banditti saints," who are even now "straining in the leash" until the signal shall be given for "letting them slip." The desperate men who have done this wicked thing rely it seems for success upon "their own idea of the perilous condition in which Southern men constantly live." Nothing, of course, could be more insulting than this idea, and the *Examiner* disposes of those who hold it, with more emphasis than politeness, in the following nervous sentence:

"Fools! as if the constant presence of peril did not fit men to meet it!"

The *Examiner* is quite in the right. The Harper's Ferry war certainly proves that the people of that district were very far indeed from being prepared to meet peril. And admitting this, the *Examiner* goes on to the following astounding and alarming revelations, which, if they do not scare the entire South into a condition of national lunacy, the South must be given up to the mercy of the Constitution and the Union:

"We have it, on unquestionable authority, that a few months ago, at a social gathering—dinner party, or something of that sort—in Boston, where several of their best and most conservative men were present, the plan of settling this controversy was disposed of very much to their satisfaction in this wise: They had only to *subsidize the floating foreign population* of the Free States into an army, and, with that, *march triumphantly through the South*, which would fall an easy prey to the invaders."

Think of that! The "best and most conservative men of Boston"—the "solid" men whom Webster loved, the admirers of Choate, the boon companions of Everett—actually plotting the invasion of the South by foreign mercenaries; and this at the social board—making a festival of fratricidal conspiracy; dining, as it were, on our national damnation; gloating over a banquet cannibal and colossal; picking clean the bones of the fathers; devouring the substance of all things hoped for by the founders of the Republic! If such be the dreams of conservatives at Boston, planned and plotted on the very mahoganies, perchance, from which Senator Mason himself has so often lifted to his unconscious lips the aromatic Madeiras of his treacherous hosts, what may not be expected from the reveling ruffians of Cincinnati and Chicago; from the pirates of the Western Reserve, and the fanatics of Pennsylvania?

In the face of these disclosures, further concealment is idle indeed. We are all of us—Republicans, Fifth-avenue Democrats, Native Americans, Tammanyites and Nothingarians—united in this fell design. We make a clean breast of the matter at once, and call upon Gov. Morgan to fling out the banner of New-York upon the breeze, mount his war-horse, put his trumpet to his lips, and lead us on to meet the foe! The foe is formidable. The *Examiner* enlightens us fully on this point. It kindly says:

"As to men, it is well to know that there are in Virginia alone some *fifty thousand young men*, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, all trained from boyhood to the use of firearms and skilled in horsemanship; and that in the whole South there are not less than *eight hundred thousand of the same class*, with the same martial accomplishments—each one of whom, ever ready to meet death upon the point of honor, must be *presumed* to be equally willing to face it at the call of his country. We write without access to statistics, but we believe that this force is only a fraction of the population of the South; and as our labor would still be conducted by slaves, under the vigilant patrol, if necessary, of those who stay at home, our social system would be but little deranged by such a draft of this force as would be called for at one time. Such a force, officered, as far as Virginia is concerned, by the graduates of our wisely-planned military school, now dispersed through every County of the State, and to be equally well commanded, we doubt not, by the military men of other States, and calling, too, upon her own sons of the United States Army to join them, as they would with alacrity, would hardly be run down by the foreigners that can be sent against us at the instance of those elegant gentlemen who discuss our defeat at Boston dinner tables, each one of whom probably thinks that—

'—— but for these vile guns,
He would himself have been a soldier.'"

"Forewarned, forearmed." Let us count the cost: let us not go up with ten thousand to fight the twenties of the *Examiner*, but, preparing ourselves fitly for the struggle, grapple with our fate, firmly at once and gravely, with courage but with calmness too. As the *Examiner* sagely observes:

"It is no light thing, we know, to go to war; nor to prepare for it; and we would not speak with thoughtlessness of it. But it is the necessity for this thing, and not the thing itself, which is to be deplored."

John Brown's sentiments, these, exactly! John Brown deplores not the armed conflict between his notions of liberty and the institution of Slavery, but the necessity for the said conflict. And so the *Examiner* bewails not the mere slashing and slaying of the wine-bibbing, blue-coated Bostonians and their foreign bands—not the disruption of the Union in blood and flame—but merely the "necessity for the thing!" Will the South take the same philosophical view of the matter at the coming Charleston Convention? Or will Southern opinion, less lightning-eyed than the *Examiner*, discover some way of conciliating the "irrepressible conflict" between Northern agitation and Southern extravagance, a trifle less Olympian than what the *Examiner* calls "a just and holy war, undertaken in defence of that family relation which is the germ of Christian civilization?"

Our Relations with Mexico.

Events are rapidly forcing the Mexican question upon public notice as the leading topic of our foreign politics. The increasing anarchy in that country,—her inability to respond to our demands for redress of injuries, or to secure us against their repetition,—the gradual approaches of England and France towards the absorption of her revenues and the complete control of her future,—with the fresh news of the murder of our Consul, and the utter contempt in which our country is held by the faction in power, render it certain that our Government must speedily take some decisive step for our own protection. Reports are already started that Mr. Buchanan is preparing to give this topic a prominent place in his forthcoming Message,—and it seems altogether probable that he will again solicit Congress to place the army and navy at his command for such uses as he may deem expedient. It may be well enough to review Mr. Buchanan's Mexican policy of the last year, in order to judge of the wisdom of the measures he is likely to recommend hereafter.

Some days before his last Annual Message was issued, mysterious movements among the intimates of the White House indicated the approach of some important development. There were vague whispers of vast accessions of territory, and of impending war with some hostile Power. Presently it became known that parties representing heavy capitalists here had suddenly departed for the other side of the continent by the Overland mail route. Mr. Buchanan at the same time dispatched Judge Rusk, of Texas, and Major Ben McCulloch, on secret missions, the nature of which no one could divine. The excitement occasioned in speculative circles by these mysterious movements culminated on the 6th day of December, 1858, when the President's Annual Message, recommending the forcible seizure of Lower California, Sonora and Chihuahua, explained the whole affair. Some three or four thousand United States troops were to march down from Washington and Oregon Territories and California, through New-Mexico and Arizona, annihilating all the ugly red-skins of those mystic regions as they passed along, and finally to halt upon a straight line extending from San Antonio, Texas, through that State and the Mexican States of Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora, to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, and there take up their abode, and hold the aforesaid Mexican States in fee simple for the benefit of the great American Republic.

When this magnificent scheme burst upon the world, the agents of speculators had secured valuable water-lots in Guaymas, and extensive ranches throughout the coveted provinces of Mexico. Judge Rusk was at Guaymas as American Consul, and Major McCulloch was making a military reconnoissance of the country, and studying the habits and character of the Indians located therein. The extreme wing of the Southern fire-eating, filibustering disunionists, had, in their vivid imaginations, laid out an extension of Slave territory; the military were in high feather, and a vast array of Government contractors stood whetting their beaks and sharpening their talons, to glut themselves on the fat contracts which were sure to come out of this monstrous scheme of quadrupling our frontier expenses, which, even at the present rate of yearly increase, bid fair ere long to absorb the entire revenue of the country.

Fortunately, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs strangled this wretched scheme at its birth, and in a few months the speculators returned thoroughly crest-fallen and disappointed. Judge Rusk disappeared from Guaymas in disgust; Mayor Ben McCulloch turned up in Washington, and his information and advice not being altogether in conformity with the preconceived ideas of the President, the old Texas ranger was at once discarded. During the previous Summer, it seems, Mr. Buchanan had formed an attachment for one Señor Robles Pezuela, known in Washington as the Mexican Minister, and in Mexico as a *Moderado* politician. This Señor Robles left for Mexico, having arranged with the President that he would gain supremo power in his own country, and then be ready for a satisfactory arrangement between the two Republics. Strange as it may appear, the Señor Robles reached the Presidential chair, but very much in the same manner as one would reach the ground floor by tumbling through the sky-lights. Ere he had time to collect his few scattered wits and inform Mr. Buchanan of his accession to power, he was unceremoniously ejected therefrom and made inspector of diligences and mail bags at Jalapa, on the main road between Vera Cruz and Mexico. Time passed on, and with the new year came Minister Forsyth, whose doings in Mexico did not in the least clear up our relations with that country.

In a few months Mr. Buchanan found himself foiled in his fillibuster scheme; he heard nothing from Señor Robles; Señor Mata had appeared, praying that *his* Government might be recognized; we had no Minister in Mexico, and the whole country was clamorous that something should be done. The President, after long and bewildered hesitation, in the month of March appointed Mr. McLane Minister to Mexico, instructing him to acknowledge which ever party appeared likely to win, provided he could do so without giving offence to European Powers; and, still under the influence of his eager appetite for more territory, directed him to make no treaty that did not bring the cession of those coveted Mexican States. So confident was Mr. Buchanan of gaining this point, that he dispatched a distinguished officer of the regular Army close upon the heels of Mr. McLane, to go up into the aforesaid States, select sites for that straight line of military posts, and complete the mission to which Maj. Ben McCulloch was originally appointed.

The sequel of all this is known to the world. Return advices from Mr. McLane brought the news of his recognition of the Juarez Government. This prompt and bold recognition of the Liberal Party, in defiance of the European Powers represented in Mexico, and in irrevocable committal of the American Government to the progressive party in Mexico, caused Mr. Buchanan the most profound astonishment. The Mexican question began to loom up before him in its true proportions, though in faint and ghostly outlines, to lure him on to glory or to shame, he could not tell exactly which, and in this puzzling predicament he remains to the present day.

We are now coming to a point in this history which the public ought thoroughly to understand. No sooner had Mr. McLane recognized the Juarez Government than he commenced treating with it, and in obedience to his instructions, he was obliged at the outset to demand that the Mexican Government should do an act fatal to its own existence—an act at once illegal and thoroughly repugnant to the entire nation, viz.: Consent to the sale of a large portion of the public domain as the basis of a treaty between the United States and Mexico. As any one at all familiar with Mexico might have foreseen, the Juarez Cabinet was thus at the very outset placed in a position that precluded the possibility of a treaty being made. Without repeating the well-known facts relative to Mr. McLane's efforts to negotiate with the Juarez Government, it is only necessary to state that the suspicion and ill feeling aroused in the Cabinet of Juarez by Mr. Buchanan's projects, constitute the sole cause why a treaty, every way desirable for both countries, was not completed within thirty days after the recognition of Mr. McLane. And until the Mexican Government is fully satisfied of the honesty of purpose of our own Government, *no treaty* of any value will ever be made with Mexico. If Mr. Buchanan persists, as he seems likely to do, in this peremptory demand for additional territory, the whole Mexican negotiation is in danger of failing, and we are to see no improvement in our relations with that Republic.

Race of the Rival Organs.

There is always more or less competition between the front-door and the back-door of every mansion. The parlor and the kitchen are seldom quite harmonious, and close observers never have any difficulty in detecting rivalries and jealousies between them, alike aggravating to the parties concerned and amusing to the lookers-on. The White House at Washington is no exception. Its parlor organ, the *Constitution*, has never been quite content with the favor—conspicuous enough to have given rise to no little scandal—shown by the master of the house to his fascinating kitchen help.—the *Herald*. The two have, accordingly, been running a sharp race for favor at head-quarters, in connection with the Harper's Ferry outbreak. The *Herald* has generally managed to make up by assiduity what it lacks in knowledge, and was supposed to have rendered all competition hopeless, in the vigor and variety of its appeals to the public credulity upon this topic.

The *Constitution* has, however, rallied for a final effort, and we must confess that the parlor-organ is thus far decidedly ahead. We have seen nothing in the columns of its competitor quite so graphic and so startling as the following picture of Senntor Seward's participation in this invasion:

"He knew," says the *Constitution*, "that there were four millions of slaves in this Confederacy, of whom nearly half a million were located in the State of Virginia. He was informed of the projected insurrection; he was apprized of the name of the leader; he knew the man, his character, motives and principles; his whole plan was fully communicated to him in all its details, and he is silent at Washington. He takes his seat in the Senate Chamber of the Union. He meets there daily the Senators from Virginia and the other Southern States; tils oath to support the Constitution and the Government of which he is a component member is fresh on his lips and green in his memory; he meets in social intercourse the wives and children of his associate Southern Senators with complacent smiles and friendly greeting; but in his heart lies brooding the knowledge of the deadly secret that, so far as Brown and his confederates can succeed, a terrible tragedy is to be enacted, in which his Southern colleagues and their families may soon be the victims. He sees in the near prospective the curtain rise; he beholds all the acts of the dreadful drama; he sees the conspirators rushing upon their victims; he witnesses the insurgent African banner superseding the flag of his country; he stands among the fragments of the Constitution which he had sworn to support; he beholds the insurgent negro cohorts rushing as in San Domingo, upon their prey; he hears the shrieks of the victims; he sees the fathers, sons and brothers of Virginia and Maryland butchered without arms or warning, in the midnight hour; he hears the cry of agony from those of the gentler sex doomed to a still more dreadful fate; the hands of the assassin are dripping in human gore; a peaceful village, where all, in unsuspecting confidence, retired at night to their repose, is given to the flames, and all its male inhabitants are consumed amid its ashes. It is no imaginary dagger that he sees before him; it is no 'phantom of the heat-oppressed brain;' it is no reverie or dream of slumber; but a dread reality, but too distinctly portrayed before him, and he is silent and conceals the fact. He mingles every day with many of the intended victims; he sees their doom approaching, and he raises no voice of warning, and no hand for succor!"

The object of all this rigmarole is to vindicate the Fifth Avenue Revivalists for having abandoned their original purpose of reforming the Democratic Party, and devoted themselves instead to issuing tracts upon the enormities and abominations practiced at Harper's Ferry. It is a little unfortunate that so much wild rhetoric should have been needed for such a task: and we fear after all it will prove to have been lavished in vain.

The Execution of John Brown.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, the immediate organ of Gov. Wise, treats the suggestion of commuting the sentence of Brown with characteristic complacency and lack of common sense. It can see nothing in it beyond granting a *favor* to the Republicans and Abolitionists of the North;—and it suggests that if these parties will surrender *five* of their prominent leaders for trial in Virginia, the magnanimous and merciful Governor of that State will consider the propriety of pardoning Brown. If Virginia juries will indict these men, and submit to the proper authorities of our State sufficient evidence of their guilt to warrant their arrest and detention for trial, we have no doubt they will be promptly surrendered, whether Brown shall be pardoned or not. Matters of this kind are not generally arranged in this State on the basis of barter.

But the *Enquirer* is specially and fatally mistaken if it supposes that a pardon to Brown would be a *favor* to the Anti-Slavery agitators in the Northern States. If they desire his pardon at all, it is from promptings of personal pity and sympathy, and not from any calculations of party advantage. They have ten times as much to make from his death as from his life. Nothing that could possibly happen would give them so strong a hold upon the public sentiment of the North as the public execution of John Brown. His pardon would deprive them of this weapon, and put one equally potent in the hands of the conservatives of all parties, who have come to look upon the agitation of the Slavery question as a direful evil, and who are profoundly anxious to see it abated. If the Governor of Virginia chooses to disregard this sentiment, either from an unreasoning thirst for vengeance or in needless fears for the safety of the South, he alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Art Items.

Our artistic readers will be delighted to learn that Hon. Hamilton Fish has confided Mr. Palmer's exquisite statue of the "White Captive," to the care of Mr. Schaus for a short time, and that it will very soon be exhibited to the public in the most favorable possible circumstances, under Mr. Schaus' skillful superintendence.

Virginia, which took home to herself a year or more ago the honored ashes of President Monroe, has just secured a copy of Gilbert Stuart's admirable and celebrated portrait of that distinguished statesman. The original is in the possession of Mr. A. A. Lowe, of Brooklyn, and the copy ordered by the Historical Society of Richmond has been very cleverly executed by Mr. Bogle, of this City.

FROM CHINA.

Interview of the American Minister with a Chinese Official.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing on board the United States ship *Powhatan* under date of July 15, gives the following account of Mr. Ward's interview with the Governor-General of one of the Chinese Provinces:

The conference was now opened, being sustained entirely on the one side, and mainly by the Governor-General on the other, the second red-button Mandarin only occasionally joining it. The Governor-General was neatly but plainly dressed, easy, gentle, and polite in his bearing, and, however earnestly speaking, using but little gesticulation. His age is 52 years. He is moderate in stature and size, and altogether, mentally, physically, and in manners, in a good degree of harmony with European ideas. Different in all respects was his associate, a stout, gross-built man, and his face indicative also of grossness of mind, cheerful and even laughing, and considerably boisterous in conversation, which he enlivened and enforced by the use of much gesticulation. From his appearance he might be judged to be about 40 years old.

As soon as they were seated in the room, the Governor-General asked the Minister what had brought him to the North. He replied that he was on his way to Peking, there to exchange the ratification of the treaty. The Governor-General asked if he had heard of the battle which had recently taken place with the English. The Minister replied, "Yes." The Governor-General then asked if the English had not acted very hastily and improperly. The Minister replied: "These difficulties must be settled by themselves. He was pursuing the course marked out by the American treaty; that he hoped and believed that the Chinese Government would abide by the stipulations of the treaty, and furnish him the means of going to Peking." The Governor-General replied that the treaty was to be exchanged at Peking, but that the Minister could not go to Peking until the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghai, who had been appointed by his Majesty to conduct him there. Our Minister said that it was a matter to him personally of no importance where he remained, but it was not respectful to the nation he represented to keep him more than a month off the coast, awaiting the arrival of the Commissioners, and that he should so report it to his Government. The Governor-General asked at what point he would prefer remaining until the arrival of the Commissioners. Our Minister replied, "in Peking, or on board his own frigate." The Governor-General then proposed that if neither of the Commissioners arrived within ten days of that time, that our Minister should then proceed to Peking, and there await the arrival of the Commissioners from Shanghai. To this our Minister assented, and subsequently all preparations were made for Mr. Ward and his party by the Governor-General.

The hall soon became so crowded with Mandarins of various ranks, all desirous to see the strange sight, and to hear, even if they could not understand, all of them standing through the whole session, that they obstructed the circulation of the air, and made the heat oppressive. It was estimated that about *fifty* of these officials were present in this contracted room. It seems to be a privilege among the Chinese to attend upon such occasions, showing that there is a democratic element even under this despotic government; and it is said to be extensively diffused, and sometimes quite rigorous, the people of a neighborhood or district even posting printed notices and calls for "crop meetings," to get up petitions and remonstrances against the wrongs they may be suffering from the Mandarins. Reference was made in the conversation to the recent action at the mouth of the Pei-ho, when it was remarked by the Governor-General that the hasty and rash conduct of the English had produced all the mischief, attempting to show that the Chinese officials had been chiefly forbearing and entirely unexceptionable. It was evident that his Excellency and others *were quite uneasy in contemplation of the past and the future, and were even alarmed by their victory.* This was especially evident when the Governor inquired about the English fleet, and was told that both the French and English Ministers had left the Gulf of Pecheelee and gone down to Shanghai. Obviously they desired to conciliate the good opinion of Mr. Ward and the Commodore, and secure their interposition and kind offices, though they did not avow this.

Some notice of the Chinese military, as they appeared on this occasion, may not be out of place. The troops through which the cavalcade passed seemed to be of two kinds. Those on the right of their line, which rested on the hall of conference, were dressed in a uniform, which, from its uniformity in wear and tear, seemed to have but recently come into use, consisting of a short, blue cotton blouse, with lappels and cuffs of red, while a sort of medallion in Chinese characters was worked in white on the breast. Most of them were armed with spears, the staff unpainted and apparently new. The heads were of iron, and quite rusty. The men were far from uniform in size, with smooth faces, indicative of occupation within doors rather than out, and having the appearance of a militia hastily collected from the neighboring villages and towns. The rest, composing two-thirds of the whole force, not exceeding 500 in number, were uncommonly stout, sunburnt and hardy-looking fellows. They were stern and steady in demeanor, having the airs of regular troops, though without pretensions to European drill. Four-fifths were armed with match-lock muskets and swords, and the remainder with bows. The archers seemed to have been selected for stature and strength. They were not in uniform, except that nearly all wore black leather boots, reaching down to the lower part of the calf of the leg. They also wore caps with broad black brims, which were turned up all around, so as to rise above and conceal the top of the cap, a circumstance which led some of the English soldiers, who got close up to the forts when the attempt was made to storm them, to think that they wore their black hair plaited, and standing straight up from their heads. Perhaps these troops were Mongol Tartars.

The Conference, which lasted about two hours, ended with the usual ceremony of *chin-chinaing*, or leave-taking, when the minister, commodore and their attendants, crowded and squeezed again into their moving dens, and the cavalcade returned to the jetty and junks with all the ceremonies already described. In passing down the river to rejoin the *Toey-wan*, the party was saluted by a body of cavalry, drawn up on the left bank opposite the *Toey-wan*. They were mounted on small horses, but were too distant for close inspection and intelligent comment.

The Locality of the Smith and the Jones.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to say that the identical Geo. W. Jones and Sam. A. Smith, mentioned in my letter to you of the 18th, were Democratic Congressmen of *Tennessee*—not of Pennsylvania, as quite accidentally published. Very truly yours,

PONTIAC.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association last evening, Mr. HALIDAY read some statistics relative to the number of those who do business in this City, but live in the adjoining towns. The aggregate of arrivals in, and departures from, the City for one year, he computed to be 87,255,610; an average of 265,000 a day. Dr. MCNULTY proposed that a Committee be appointed to ascertain the views of the candidates for election as to sanitary reform. His plan was that the Committee should address each candidate by letter, and request those, from whom a favorable response was received, to inclose some of their ballots, to be distributed among the medical men of the City. Gen. WETMORE and Dr. GRISCOM advocated the measure. It was unanimously adopted, and a Committee was appointed by the Chair, to carry the project into effect. A resolution of Lieut. VERLE's to appoint a Committee to memorialize the Common Council on the subject of sanitary reform, was referred to the Committee previously appointed for a similar purpose. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. SAWYER and Dr. WILDER. The President announced that there would be an election of officers at the next meeting, and that, under no circumstances, would he be a candidate for reëlection. The Association then adjourned.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—From the monthly statement of the Superintendent of the House of Reception, submitted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum on Wednesday evening, it appears that there were 115 children in the House on Oct. 1. Since then there have been received 96, making 211 as the total for the month. These have been disposed of as follows: Sent to the Asylum, 25; discharged, 59; indentured, 6; sent to Roman Catholic Asylum, 2; escaped, 1; returned to Magistrates, 1; sent to House of Refuge, 1; remaining in the House, Nov. 1, 116; daily average at the House, 124. The report of the Superintendent of the Asylum at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street showed that the number of children in that Department on the 1st inst. to have been 417. At both Houses the health of the children has been good. The total number of admissions, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, has been 777.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—It was announced at the meeting of this Association, yesterday, that the Course of Lectures its Committee has been arranging would be opened in the Academy of Music by Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts. Prof. MITCHELL will also deliver a new lecture before it on "Egyptian Hieroglyphics in their connection with Astronomy." The meeting adjourned after a recently published letter from the late Dr. KANE to Capt. LYNCH, U. S. N., had been read.

THE MAMMOTH BALLOON.—Yesterday about 15,000 feet of gas were added to that already in the Great Balloon, so that it now contains 75,000 feet. Mr. LOWE is proceeding very cautiously with the inflation, in order to thoroughly test the strength of the envelope. Thus far everything has worked to his entire satisfaction, and he feels more confident than ever of success. There is still a great rush of visitors to Reservoir-square.

AN EXEMPLARY CANDIDATE.—JAMES FITZGIBBONS, named as candidate for Assembly from the First District by the Independent Democrats, was committed yesterday for drunkenness, by Alderman BRADY. Mr. FITZGIBBONS had been disturbing the occupants of the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and was arrested on complaint of one of the employes.

Police Reports.

AN UNFORTUNATE FUGITIVE.—Officer Clow, of the Twentieth Ward, while in the upper part of Eleventh-avenue, observed Peter Cunningham, who is believed to have been engaged in a recent burglary, and endeavored to arrest him. In his effort to elude the officer, Cunningham jumped down an embankment sixteen feet high and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for surgical attention.

LOVING NOT WISELY BUT TOO WELL.—Daniel Murphy, Patrick Ryan, Richard Johnson and Thomas Murphy, were arrested on Wednesday evening, by Officer DIXON, charged with stealing two barrels of beer from the sloop *Southport*. Justice OSBORNE sentenced each of the parties to three months' imprisonment.

STABBED IN THE STREET.—Ephraim Brevard was held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of wounding John Garrett, of No. 602 Houston-street, in the head with a pocket-knife. The complainant says that the assault was entirely unprovoked.

Coroners' Inquests.

TOO MUCH LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of CHARLES JONES, a middle-aged Irishman, who died on Wednesday evening from the effects of taking laudanum. It was in evidence that the wife of deceased died three months since, and that after this bereavement he became intemperate. On Monday, while intoxicated, he fell, and was so much injured that he had to keep his bed. He sent his son on Wednesday morning for 25 cents' worth of laudanum, which, he said, was to be used as a liniment for his bruises. When he had procured the poison he drank the whole of it, and told the boy that he should soon be dead. The neighbors conveyed him to the Hospital, where medical aid was rendered, but it proved of no avail. A verdict of "Premeditated suicide" was given.

THE SIXTEENTH-STREET HOMICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of CHARLES COBANE, who was mortally wounded in an affray last Friday night, at the liquor saloon No. 220 West Sixteenth-street. The testimony was merely a repetition of that taken at the *ante mortem* examination, the substance of which has already been published. A verdict charging JOHN DONNELL with having committed the homicide was rendered. The prisoner, in his examination, stated that at present he had nothing to say in reference to the charge against him. He is 34 years of age, and is a peddler by occupation.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—A window-shutter fell upon Catharine Brown, a child 5 years of age, at No. 68 Ridge-st., on Wednesday, and fractured her skull. The injuries which she received resulted fatally in a few hours.—John Kiernan, an Irishman, 42 years of age, residing at No. 201 Avenue C, died from the effects of falling down stairs. Coroner JACKMAN investigated both cases, and verdicts of "Accidental Death" were rendered.

DEATH FROM A BAYONET THRUST.—WALTER HIGGINS, a member of the Coughlin Guards, slipped and fell when leaving a steamboat at the foot of Spring-street, on his return from a target excursion, and in rising he received a thrust from the bayonet on the gun carried by the man in front of him. The wound resulted fatally, and an inquest will be held to-day.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Tribute to Carl Ritter—An Interesting Paper on Iceland.

The first meeting of the Geographical Society for the Winter season took place last night at their rooms, in Clinton Hall, the President, ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Esq., in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and other preliminary business, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, read a communication received by him from Prof. GUYOT, of Princeton, N. J., embodying the substance of a letter written by the renowned geographer CARL RITTER, of Berlin, the intimate friend of HUMBOLDT, whose decease so closely followed that of the great natural philosopher, that it was said in the learned circles of Europe that RITTER broke his heart at HUMBOLDT's death. The purport of RITTER's letter was a suggestion to the Scientific and Literary Societies of the United States to do honor, by a worthy testimonial, to the memory of HUMBOLDT. Before the answer to Professor RITTER could be dispatched, word came from across the Atlantic that RITTER himself was dead. The Committee on Topics and Proceedings were directed, on the Rev. Doctor's motion, to make preparations at an early day for the Geographical Society to provide a suitable tribute to the memory of RITTER, Prof. GUYOT to be invited to deliver the address.

A very interesting paper on Iceland, written by an Icelander and only translated, was read by Mr. FISKE. A sort of mystery hangs about that far-distant island of the frozen seas, and any contribution to our knowledge of it must be always welcome. It was discovered in the year 863, and since that time has had its archæology and its literature. Long before the birth of COLUMBUS, its "Northmen" discovered America. At an early period it had trial by jury. The long Winter nights made the people poetical. The Skalds, or wandering bands, traveling from farm-house to farm-house, were, and are even at this day, a feature of the intellectual life of the Icelanders. On the shelves of the public libraries of Copenhagen and Stockholm were hundreds of printed volumes and thousands of manuscripts, illustrative of the genius of those primitive people, for poetry and romance. They were conquered by the Norwegians. They were conquered by the Danes, and for a long time their scholars belonged rather to Denmark than the native island—a little island, 312 miles in length by 200 miles broad, with large portions uninhabitable, containing, in 1835, fifty-six thousand inhabitants, and in the present year, sixty-nine thousand five hundred; noticeable, as we all know, for its natural phenomena, its geysers, or hot springs. In the latter half of the Eighteenth Century the Danish Government thought this little island worthy of being represented in the Legislature of Copenhagen, and allowed it to send two delegates.

The language spoken in Iceland—so the paper went—is the Old Scandinavian, closely akin to the Saxon, with no admixture of Greek or Latin roots. It has, singularly enough, a literature 900 years old. There are four presses on the island, and four newspapers. About 60 volumes are published in a year, but most of them are printed in Copenhagen. There are Colleges and Academics of Medicine there, and Common Schools. But most of the education is domestic in its character. The fathers teach the children so effectually that a young Iceland boy or girl of eight years old cannot be found who does not know how to read and write. A servant girl was known to the writer of the article read to the Society who could dictate one of SCOTT's novels from memory. Wandering minstrels, like those of the old time in Scotland and Germany, were still to be found traversing the country, and dropping in on families happy to receive them, who gladly gave them a night's supper and lodging in exchange for their lay. The Icelandic Church is Lutheran. There are 120 churches on the island, with 250 clergymen. For a little time the Mormons disturbed the regular church-going members, but their influence soon waned. The clergy waxed in vigilance, and brought the feeble-minded back to the faith of their fathers.

Dr. THOMPSON stated that in traveling among the Alpigenses he had found Mormon treatises in French and German, with plenty of land in America promised to all converts. The Mormons were apparently all over the world active in their bad work.

After some desultory conversation, during which Mr. FISKE stated that since 1760 the climate of Iceland had been gradually growing milder, the meeting adjourned.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DISTRICT COURT CLERKS—PAVING FIFTH-AVENUE—THE TWELFTH WARD STATION-HOUSE—REPAIRING THE STREET PAVEMENTS.

The Board of Aldermen last evening rescinded the resolution inviting the Mayor to convene with its members on the 10th of November for the appointment of District Court Clerks, and resolved that the Convention for that purpose should be held on Monday, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Street Commissioner to report to the Board with regard to the safety and propriety of removing the partitions in the Governors' Room in the City Hall, and the estimated cost thereof.

Petitions from property owners on Seventy-first-street, asking that a line of stages from Second-avenue through that street to the Central Park be established, were received and referred.

Alderman LYNES offered a resolution raising the salaries of the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, and of the several Superintendents in the Street Department to $2,000 per annum. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in confirming the award of the contract for paving the Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, to Charles Guldet, at $86,445.

A communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board representing that the appropriation for "water-pipes and laying" was nearly exhausted, and asking for a further appropriation of $3,000 for the completion of work not contemplated when the annual estimates were prepared, was laid over.

The resolution adopted by the Councilmen, directing that the extra work required to complete the Fifteenth Ward Station-house be done under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner, and appropriating $5,580 therefor, was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The Board refused to direct that Tenth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be paved with trap block pavement.

The resolution in favor of appropriating $2,500 for repairs to Fulton Market was again laid over.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of appropriating $25,000 for repairs to the street pavements, to be expended under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The report was laid over.

Alderman BRADY offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller to approve the sureties of Gillespie and Martin on their bid for constructing the roof of New Tompkins Market, and directing the Street Commissioner to submit their bid to the Board forthwith. It was adopted.

A number of alterations in the list of Inspectors and Canvassers were made, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REPAIRING THE TOMBS—CHANGING THE GRADE OF WORTH AND CHURCH STREETS—THE CARRIAGE-WAY OF BROADWAY NOT TO BE WIDENED.

The Board of Councilmen, at the meeting last evening, adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to inform the Board what steps had been taken relative to the Ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth-street to the Long Island shore.

The following resolution was offered and laid over:

Resolved, That the sum of $1,000 be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of completing the repairs and alterations required to be made to the Halls of Justice in Centre-street, particularly for the repairs required to the roof.

The following, in relation to the celebration of Evacuation Day, was offered and laid over under the rules:

Whereas, It is customary to celebrate in a becoming manner the Anniversary of the Evacuation of the City of New-York by the British, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements therefor, and the sum of $1,000 be appropriated for the purpose.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the grade of Worth-street, between the west side of Broadway and a point 100 feet west of Church-street, and also the grade of Church-street, from a point 100 feet south of Worth-street to point 100 feet north of Worth-street, be changed so as to conform to the red lines drawn on the map dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1859, and signed by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor—said change of grade to be made at the cost and expense of the petitioners for the improvement of Worth-street, as passed and approved on the 15th day of June last, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman LENT asked permission to withdraw his resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for widening the carriage-way of Broadway by taking two feet off the sidewalk on each side, from St. Paul's Church to Fourteenth-street. Permission was granted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

SAFETY OF STEAM-BOILERS IN THE CITY.

THE CAUSES OF EXPLOSIONS AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM—OPINIONS OF EXPERIENCED ENGINEERS.

Some time ago the Committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to investigate the subject and report an ordinance providing for the appointment of suitable persons to inspect the condition of steam-boilers in buildings in this City, requested certain prominent engineers to state their views on the subject. At the meeting yesterday, several engineers appeared and gave their opinions at length.

Mr. JAMES HYATT asserted the notion that steam-boilers were or could be exploded by electricity or by gas to be as great a delusion as could have taken possession of the public mind.

Mr. JOSEPH E. COFFEE said there were "three distinct causes of calamities to boilers"—one by explosion, one from expansion of steam, and one from escape of steam in confined places. The explosion takes place when a considerable portion of the heating surface of a boiler is, through scarcity of water, exposed to intense heat while the engine is at rest. Under such circumstances, the steam is converted into a highly explosive gas, without very materially increasing the pressure. If then a large quantity of steam or gas is taken from the boiler suddenly, as occurs in starting the engine, or raising the safety-valve, or a sudden supply of water comes in contact with the heated surface, it raises steam quickly, which unites with the gas, ignites, and produces an explosion more powerful in its effects than gunpowder. The expansion takes place in defective boilers, when, from over-pressure of steam, a rent or fissure is made, through which the steam escapes. The third injury occurs when, by want of proper care, boilers are placed in small or confined places, where there is not sufficient room for escape. As a remedy, he proposed that two or three Inspectors should be appointed, who should be thoroughly, scientifically and practically acquainted with steam boilers and engines, and their management; and that every boiler in the City should be inspected at least once a year, and tested by hydrostatic pressure. They should also be authorized to examine all persons having charge of boilers, and give them certificates in accordance with their qualifications; and have the power to revoke licenses, for cause. He would have any person employing a man as an engineer, who had not a certificate or license, subject to a fine of $100. With some such regulation, he thought, nine-tenths of the calamities by boiler-explosions would be prevented.

Mr. JESSE H. LOWE thought the law of Congress in relation to vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam an excellent model for an ordinance in relation to boilers in the City. He believed that ninety-nine of every hundred of boiler explosions were the result of ignorance or carelessness, or a combination of them. He believed they were caused directly by want of water, which an incompetent man would not readily discover. There had been many theories offered by which to explain steam-boiler explosions besides the want of water, such as electricity and the spheroidal condition of water, but there was, in his opinion, something yet to be learned upon the subject. For instance, they all believed that the want of water would explode a boiler, but they could not yet determine to what the explosion was due; whether to the decomposition of the water into its elementary gases, or whether it was simply from a rapid generation of steam. And the very fact that the most enlightened did not know all that should be known on the subject, made it more necessary that all that is known should be familiar to every one entrusted with a steam-boiler. He therefore advised the immediate passage of a law providing for a sufficient number of competent inspectors to qualify engineers and to examine and test the strength of all steam generators and their appurtenances.

The Committee adjourned to Thursday next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE SERGEANT DISMISSED.

Sergeant SOUDER, of the Second Precinct, was tried yesterday, by the Police Commissioners, on a charge of having been engaged in playing cards while absent from duty without leave. J. J. MALONEY, the complainant in the case, did not appear. Messrs. IRVING and PLACE, counsel for the accused, called Capt. WEED to the stand. He testified that he gave Sergeant SOUDER leave of absence to attend a party on Monday evening, Oct. 24. It was also shown that Mr. SOUDER conducted himself properly during his absence. The Commissioners therefore dismissed the complaint.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Atlantic Telegraph Medals—Harbor Encroachments—A Time Ball for the Exchange.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, PELATIAH PERIT, the President, in the Chair.

The President announced that he had received a communication from Mr. DALLAS, our Minister to England, acknowledging the reception of the forty-one medals awarded by the Chamber to the officers of the British Navy who took part in laying the Atlantic Telegraph. Accompanying the letter was a copy of a communication from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, consenting to take charge of their distribution.

The following named gentlemen were elected members: Solomon N. Davis, Andrew Foster Higgings, Henry W. Hubbell, Samuel W. Lee, Marcellus M. Massey, Charles E. Milnor, Dennis Perkins, Reuben W. Popes, Thomas G. Talmage, William Henry Wallace.

CYRUS CURTIS was elected to fill the vacancy on the Arbitration Committee.

GEO. W. BLUNT offered the report from the Committee on Harbor Encroachments. It was adopted, and ordered to be printed in connection with documents on the same subject previously laid before the Chamber.

ROYAL PHELPS called attention to the disgraceful condition of the Battery Enlargement, and upon his motion, the appropriate Committee was instructed to represent the subject to the City authorities.

Mr. MARAY introduced a preamble and resolutions relative to the adulteration of cotton. They recommended that the planter be obliged, by law, to place his name on the inside and outside of each bale of cotton, and that non-compliance be punished by fine. The President was instructed to confer with the different Chambers of Commerce in the cotton-bearing States on the subject, soliciting their cooperation in correcting the evils complained of.

An invitation to attend a lecture by HIRAM KETCHUM, on the subject of "Usury," was accepted.

Mr. TILESTON urged the importance of having a Time Ball at some prominent point in the City, for the purpose of affording to ship-captains and others the correct astronomical time. He thought the Exchange would be the most convenient place, and offered to bear a portion of the expense of establishing it. Messrs. GEO. BLUNT and ROYAL PHELPS also offered to pay their quota of the expense. The thanks of the Chamber were voted to them for their liberal enterprise.

The Dudley Observatory has consented to furnish the true time, and the Hudson River Railroad Company has placed its telegraph wires at the service of the astronomers to send the report at 12 o'clock daily. At the instant of the signal from the Observatory, the ball on the Exchange will drop, and indicate true noon. A similar arrangement exists in Liverpool, and is found to be of great value, particularly in adjusting chronometers.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At an adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, last evening, a communication was received from the State Comptroller, informing the Board that there is a tax of $200,000 to be levied on property in Kings County, valued at $104,295,591. The Penitentiary Committee reported that the expenses of that institution for the year ending Aug. 1, 1859, amounted to $27,857 45. Number of prisoners, Aug. 1, 1858, 280. Committed during the year, 1,709; discharged, 1675; deaths, 3. Prisoners, Aug. 1, 1859, 259. Average number during the year 259¾. Average number during the last year 266¾, at a cost of $8,574 61. The Clerk of the Board presented the following statement of the rate of taxation in the city and county for the year 1859: Average for the whole county, 1 20.3; average for City of Brooklyn, 1 24.2; average for late City of Williamsburgh, 1 64.1. A large number of bills were allowed and the Board adjourned.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.—PATRICK BAILEY, residing in Steuben-street, near Myrtle-avenue, yesterday morning went home intoxicated, and because his little daughter, who is about 14 years of age, did not obey an order of his as promptly as he thought she should, he emptied a kettle of hot water upon her, scalding her back severely. Neither the daughter or mother would make any other charge against him than that of being an habitual drunkard, and on that he was committed to answer.

FIRE.—At 5 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the upper story of house No. 330 Fulton-street, in apartments occupied by Mrs. ELIZA DUNN, milliner. The damage by fire and water will amount to about $1,000. Mrs. DUNN is insured for sufficient to cover her loss, in the Firemen's Trust Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is not known.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Judge LOTT will hold a Special Term of the Court for *ex parte* and litigated motions, on Monday, Nov. 7, 1859, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The Equity Calendar will not be called until Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A passenger, whose name is unknown, died in the cars of the Great Western Railway in Canada, on Tuesday. While conversing with some of the passengers, he was suddenly seized with a fit of sneezing, and immediately expired. He had previously stated, casually, that he was from Lyons, in this State, and that he was on his way to visit a brother in the West. His body was left at Paris (C. W.) to await the result of an inquest.

Carpets at a Sacrifice.

ELEGANT FALL CARPETS FROM AUCTION.
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE
OF ENGLISH
CARPETS.
MEDALLION, VELVET and BRUSSELS,
100 pieces of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, very cheap.
200 pieces elegant INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c. and 40c. per yard,
50 pieces of
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
58c. to 75c. per yard.
500 HEARTH RUGS, half price.
FLOOR OILCLOTHS, a great sacrifice.
5 bales of HEMP and DUTCH CARPETS.
CHEAP.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.

N. B.—Now landing, and will open THIS DAY, 20 bales of New Medallion, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from the celebrated manufactory of John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England; all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City.
ANDERSON, Bowery,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.

An experienced upholsterer connected with the establishment for twenty years.

Coughs and Colds are always disagreeable, often dangerous. Sore throat, influenza, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly and permanently. HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH OR COUGH AND FEVER PILLS always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, and your cough is gone and cold cured as by enchantment. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

The Balmoral Boot.—A Winter boot for the ladies. Though of very elegant appearance, it is a substantial, well-made, and exceedingly durable article, introduced by CANTRELL of No. 813 Broadway, and it has already elicited the approbation of the ladies. It is the best preventive of consumption we are acquainted with. There is no excuse for females to wear thin-soled shoes hereafter in cold weather.

Winter Hosiery,
FANCY SCARFS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.
Recent importations.
F. C. KEMPTON,
Successor to
J. M. Davies & Co., No. 106 William-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West-4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
FOR THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements overall; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Health. Economy. Cleanliness. Luxury. Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, handsomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—THE "RIGGS TRUSS" challenges the world for usefulness, cleanliness, durability and economy. It saves the cord, contracts the openings—water-proof, used in bathing. Office No. 443 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Stop that Leak! If your roof leaks, use the Bridgewater Paint. It is the only reliable article in the market. It is a safe guarantee against rain, hail, sleet or snow. Depot No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Parents can learn how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, and young men in what pursuit they can best succeed, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines. Price $50. Hemmers attached. Parties not having the full amount can be accommodated by applying at the office, No. 469 Broadway.

Notice.—Ladies' Fancy Furs. 216.
FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway,
216 OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. 216

At Everdell's, Wedding Cards, Notes, Envelopes &c., Broadway style. These celebrated cards, engraved in the highest style of the art, can be had only at No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. See new Satin Tie for Wedding Cards.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5 to $10.
Fine black cloth overcoats	12 to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10 to 18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15 to 20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10 to 20
Fur beaver overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Melltons, Petershams and other overcoats	4 to —

66
At EVANS', and Fulton-st.
68

Hushton's Cod-Liver Oil, for Bronchitis, &c.
OCTOBER 29, 1859.
DEAR SIR: I have been very much afflicted with chronic bronchitis and disease of the lungs, and two weeks since was induced to try your Cod-Liver Oil, and what is wonderful to me, it has brought me right up. I bought all I could find in this place, and now write to you to know about getting some more.
Yours, &c., &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. All who can't afford to pay for it will be furnished gratis.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices:
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

F. Y. S.—Patented November 1, 1859.
F. Y. S.—Improved French Yoke Shirts.
F. Y. S.—BALLOU BROTHERS, No 409 Broadway.
F. Y. S.—All infringements dealt with to full extent of the law.

Barthold's.
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

One-third of Life in Bed.—New Rollable Spring Mattress, with bolster and invalid attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest, and healthiest bed in the world. No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas

If you have a Cough, Cold, or Asthma, we advise you at once to get a package or two of
STEWART'S
COUGH CANDY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Attractive Stereoscopic Novelties.—Just received, new views of Herculaneum, Pompeii, Rome, Naples, and the Pyrenees, at
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.

MARRIED.

MITCHILL—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, Jr., to Miss HELEN SMITH, daughter of Uriah J. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

GARDNER—HAWLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, ROBERT W. GARDNER, of Jersey City, N. J., to ADELIA, second daughter of David Hawley, Esq., of this City.

☞ Connecticut and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

CATLIN—ROSS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, LYNDE CATLIN and SUSAN FRANCES, daughter of Samuel F. Ross, of San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAMSON—SHAROT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, JAQUES S. WILLIAMSON, of Gravesend, L. I., to ANN ELIZABETH SHAROT, of this City.

☞ *Christian Intelligencer* and Long Island *Star* please copy.

BISHOP—TURNER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. Mr. Dobson, of Norfolcs, L. I., HALLOCK J. BISHOP to MELISSA A. TURNER, both of the above place.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

HALL—MONTGOMERY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN BALL to KATE P., eldest daughter of John P. Montgomery.

HOG—VAN ALSTYNE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Charles Doolittle, JOHN T. HOAG, of Nassau, to Miss ANGELICA VAN ALSTYNE, of same place.

FORMAN—COX.—At Mattituck, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. James Hamblin, ALEXANDER FORMAN, Esq., of Brooklyn, to Miss AMELIA A. COX, only daughter of Allen Cox, Esq., of Mattituck.

MARKS—CRANE.—At Caldwells, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. N. Vansant, MATTHEW B. MARKS, of Haverstraw, and SARAH LORISA CRANE, of Lake Mohegan, niece of Capt. John C. Bard.

DIED.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, EMMA, daughter of J. S. and M. E. Ferris, aged 2 months.

Funeral to-day at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 103 Varick-st.

MEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, after a long and painful illness, JOSHUA MEAD, 61 years of age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services this day, (Friday,) Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 283 3d-av.

BURLEW.—In this City, of apoplexy, THOMAS E. BURLEW, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his brother, Richard Burlew, No. 216 Thompson-st., at 1 o'clock this day. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, HANNAH, widow of the late Jacob Smith, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 Elm-st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SAUNDERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, MARY, wife of John Saunders, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 526 Broome-st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.

MCELHINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, of consumption, ALEXANDER MCELHINNEY, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 181 Adams-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers will please copy.

NEWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, FREDERICK W., only son of George and Adeline E. Newell, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Parmenus Johnson, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 104 Baltic-st., near Henry.

☞ Binghamton, N. Y., papers please copy.

PIKE.—In Brooklyn, HARRIET BARTHOLF, wife of John Pike, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, to be held at the house of her brother-in-law, James Letts, Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

THEBAUD.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, MATILDE LOUISE, wife of Paul L. Thebaud, and daughter of A. P. Pillot, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Friday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11½ o'clock, and returning, leave Orange at 4 o'clock.

HASSEL.—At Chengwatana, Minn., on Friday, Oct. 21, at his residence, Mr. WM. F. DASSEL, in the 41st year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 577, Nov. 3, 1859.
16, 27, 56, 36, 33, 19, 15, 21, 30, 50, 51, 46, 78, 20.
Class No. 578, Nov. 3, 1859.
18, 50, 34, 61, 30, 1, 10, 72, 44, 23, 21, 66.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 3, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, made to order, with fine linen bosoms, and warranted a perfect fit—6 for $9, or $1 50 each.
LEWIS & GEBERT,
Excelsior
Shirt Manufacturers,
No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

Every shirt sold by us is warranted in every respect.

No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

And for fitting we challenge all competition. We are the only and original manufacturers of the genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50 each. Single shirts at the same rate as per dozen.

We respectfully invite the public to take a look at our $1 50 shirts; they are made of the same material and are just as good a shirt as you have been in the habit of paying $2 or $2 50 each. LEWIS & GEBERT,
No. 469 Broadway.
Only Manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50.

**CA

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. SOECK and Dr. S. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory Instruction to all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

FREE CLASSES IN
VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY.

THE NEW FRENCH METHOD—CHEVE'S SYSTEM.

Desiring to give the public an opportunity of testing this system, Mlle. SAUVAGEOT respectfully offers a Course of Twenty Lessons free. For tickets, apply personally at No. 835 Broadway, from 1 till 4. MORNING Classes for Ladies. EVENING Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November next.
For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens on Sept. 5. Circulars at Ranken's, No. 363 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 26th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of location and healthfulness it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MADAME M. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. For circulars and references, apply at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or at Christern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway. French and mathematics taught by Prof. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL.

JOHN MAC MULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, since the Primary Department of his School is full, he will not be able to receive any more pupils in that department. The names of all applicants will, however, be entered as they apply, and notice sent in that order of any vacancies that may occur.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 62 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 73 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 14th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. ROBERT H. LOCKWOOD, Principal; H. BEADLE, A. M., Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Detmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son, or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, No. 920 Broadway, F. D. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., will take into his family four more boarding pupils. If under twelve years of age, and pursuing only English studies, $250 a year; if over twelve, $300. All bills payable quarterly, in advance.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BWILTON, CONN.—The pupils receive the immediate care of the Principal; the situation is very healthy. Pupils received at any time; terms $120 per year. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 1.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, Reopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. CAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

THE "GRAHAM ART SCHOOL" OF THE Brooklyn Institute will be opened for study at 7 o'clock P. M., Nov. 7, 1859, and through the Winter on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
H. S. BECKWITH, Secretary.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and GUDIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MUSIC.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER will give lessons on the piano-forte by the quarter or single lesson. Those desiring thorough and rapid instruction, at their own or the teacher's residence, can receive information by applying at No. 252 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

PIANO TAUGHT.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has studied under the first masters of the age, desires, for the sake of employing his time, to give lessons on the piano at $10 for 24 lessons, during the Winter. Apply at the office, No. 343 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, and paying particular attention to the interests of her pupils, would like a few more pupils upon the piano forte. Address MUSIC, Metropolitan Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching vocal and instrumental music is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 24 East 12th-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 493 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

CHOICE DUTCH HYACINTHS.—FOR SALE —A small fresh supply of Dutch Hyacinths and other bulbs, with names and description, in half cases, all in excellent condition, by R. W. BURLAGE No. 36 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WILL GIVE DAILY INSTRUCTION in the English branches, music, and French, in exchange for board in a strictly private family. Undoubted reference given. Address H. D. M., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS RESIDENT TEACHER, A LADY capable of teaching French and music, in a seminary on the Brooklyn side. Cards of address are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS GOVerness, to teach English, French, and rudiments of music and drawing. Address Q. T., Union-square Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN AN Industrial School in this City; a single man of experience and decided piety. Remuneration small. Address A. B. F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, HAVING THE highest testimonials as a teacher, wishes one or two private pupils. Terms moderate. Address SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as cook, who understands pastries, soups, poultry, game, boning, larding, baking, &c.; has the best of City references. The other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good exceptionable references. Call or address No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, east of 1st-av.; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroideries; cuts and fits children's dresses in neatest style; knows how to use Grover & Baker's sewing machines; very best City reference given. Call at No. 105 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days. No objection to a little light chamber work.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A respectable woman, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and does up ladies' muslins and French flutting; understands hair-dressing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Is willing to go to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer for a steady, reliable, experienced woman; has just served a first-class family in Brooklyn, who will give her unexceptionable references; understands all kinds of kitchen work, and a person of neat habits, truthful and honest. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant women wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has no relatives in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 225 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—FOR A MOST EXPERIENCED, ECOnomical and faithful servant, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an industrious and trustworthy person, kind in disposition and obliging; has lived four years in her last place, to which she refers. Call for ROSA, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress in a private family; has lived in a first-class family for three years; understands her business thoroughly. Has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as seamstress and dressmaker, and to wait on young ladies; would have no objection to go South; would be found an acquisition by any lady who may engage her. Call at her present situation, No. 19 West 26th-st., or No. 1,015 Broadway in the store

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CAPABLE nurse, in a private family; can take charge of an infant or grown child; can do plain sewing, and has no objection to go South. Call at her present employer's, No. 31 London-terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion. She thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and is a good baker. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a private, first-class family, wages $8 to $9. Also, by another, as chambermaid and waitress. Good references. Apply for two days at No. 206 Columbia-st., 2d door from Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or take entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork or sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 142 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 3 years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived nine years in one family, to whom she will refer, if required; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to go to New-Orleans, as nurse or chambermaid; can do general housework; best of reference. May be seen on application to Fairbanks & Co., No. 189 Broadway, or at No. 244 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A PROTESTANT GIRL, OF RESpectable parentage, a situation, to do the general housework of a private family; is a most excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; will be found a desirable servant, and has good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping, a situation for her upper girl, whom she can cordially recommend; she will take a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at No. 79 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman; a first-class cook; understands her occupation thoroughly, would prefer to engage with a family going South; good City reference. Apply at No. 99 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 361 2d-av., in the fancy store, between 22d and 23d sts. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can do general housework; can bring good recommendation. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSIONAL cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; good City references given. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., second door from 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent cook; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain cook, and an excellent laundress; can do plain sewing; can take care of children, and do sewing. Call for two days, at 285 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a small private family, or as chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress alone; understands fluting, &c.; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 115 7th-av., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to take care of a child; the best of City references; lives from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 157 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has no objection to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, who can be well recommended, as chambermaid and to do sewing. Apply at No. 89 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY PROTESTant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good references can be given. Call at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has lived five years in her last place. Apply at No. 64 Amity-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECTABLE German woman wants a situation as cook, housekeeper, or nurse; best of City reference. Apply at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of game and pastry. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 148 3d-av., in store.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; has no objection to do housework for two or three in family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 303 East 10th-st., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTEEL GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in style, shirts and family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable American Protestant young woman, with first-class references from last employers, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to a boarding-house; will be found capable and willing servant. Call at or address 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and sea ostress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 24 3d-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and sewer; has the best of reference. No objection to go South or any distance. Apply at No. 379 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as excellent plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 158 East 11th-st., corner of Avenue A, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country, as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call or address CATHARINE, No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing or as laundress. Has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; best City reference given. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, by a respectable woman. No objections to do general housework. Wages $5. Apply at No. 244 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH lady, newly arrived, a situation as first-class cook; the best recommendations can be given. Apply at No. 327 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid or as chambermaid and plain sewer. The best of City reference. Apply at her present employer's, 84 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Call at corner of 48th-st. and 7th-av., over the bakery. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL WANTS a situation as seamstress, and to wait on grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, INDUSTRIous young man, a situation with some country gentleman; understands the management of horses and cattle, and would make himself generally useful and obliging; a steady, good driver if required. References long and satisfactory. Call or address L. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 14 Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A gentleman's family, by a respectable Protestant young man; he understands his business in all its different branches, as his references will testify; no objection to the country. A note addressed to J. G., at Henry A. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will be promptly attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the old country and this, with all the necessary recommendations required. Address to 654 Broadway, or C. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, a good and careful driver; would also wait on a single gentleman, and make himself useful; no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM OR coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has the best of reference. Address H. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, who has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses; also, the proper treatment of the many and different diseases horses are subject to. Wages not the object, but employment; in town or country. Address C. M., Box 1,205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A very competent person who has just left his employer, with whom he has lived eight years, and to whom he is permitted to refer. Can be seen or heard of by applying to George Murray, No. 33 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; would take care of a furnace and make himself generally useful to his employer if required. Can give good reference. Address B. O., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, with a wife and child, a situation; or would take charge of a few gentlemen's horses in this City for the Winter; can be highly recommended. Address FLORIST, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the best of City reference. Address C. B., No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. L. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter or clerk; understands something about book-keeping. Can give good City references. Salary not as much of an object as a good situation. Address F. H. C., No. 289 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of reference as to character and capacity. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS WAITER in a private family; is an active and capable man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address C. B., No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as porter or coachman; would make himself useful; his employers can be seen; reference the last 6 years. Address GEORGE, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 12 Washington-square for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, a short distance in the country, a young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; a comfortable, quiet home for a steady girl; no other need apply; wages, $5 or $6. Address A. A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, stating where she may be seen on Friday, the 4th inst.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL AND introduce druggists' articles; must be of pleasing address and have knowledge of the drug trade and experience in trading. To an energetic, go-ahead young man this is a first-rate opportunity. Address, with reference, DRUGGIST, *Herald* Office.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS TO MAKE COLLECtions for a benevolent object in this City; good address and indisputable references required. Middle aged men preferred. Only Americans need apply. Inquire at Bible House, Office No. 39, third floor; entrance on 8th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY SERVANT GIRL, TO cook and do general housework in a small family; must understand cooking, be an excellent washer and ironer, and have good references. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 290 2d-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNderstands baking and cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference required. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 19 East 22d-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. State age, references and amount of salary required. In applicant's handwriting, addressed to COM. ENT., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED A GOOD COOK, WITH CITY REFerences, willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 46 East 20th-st., between 3d and 4th o'clock.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANÇAISE POUR soigner un enfant de quatre ans et pour coudre. Il est nécessaire qu'elle parle un peu l'anglais. S'adresser au coin sud ouest du 5-ème av. et 31-ème rue avant midi.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at E. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upward; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SELF-ADJUSTING BED-SPRINGS—ROBINSON'S PATENT.—We have in this combination of comfort, economy and cleanliness, a demonstration that a bed, adapted to every one's wants, may be had at a low price at No. 169 New Canal-st., near Bowery.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVERETT,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES—IMPORTANT.—Unionport, Wakefield, Pelhamville, Olivetville, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, etc. The sale of lots for unpaid taxes will take place at Albaony on the 10th of November next. The tax books will be opened on Saturday next, Nov. 5, at Keene's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., after which no taxes will be received.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 20, 35, 41, 70, 80, 100 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, BAILEY & HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in parlor story, and black walnut stairs all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
SAMUEL W. EAGER,
T. McKISSOCK, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is of chiefly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house 22 feet 6 inches front, 65 feet deep, lot 100 feet deep, located on East 29th-st., will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to go South. Lowest cash price $13,000, $7,000 of which can remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH basement four-story brown-stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st., on high ground, free of rock; has plate glass, extra vault cemented, extra stairs, &c. This is a good opportunity to secure a superior house below its value. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five miles west from the centre of Jamaica, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. ADDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES FOR SALE—In Westchester County, near a depôt; land in fine order; plenty of fruit and shade trees; good house and out-buildings; best farm in Westchester County. Must be sold, as the owner is obliged to go West.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house on East 13th-st., for sale; four stories, in fine order, gas fixtures, &c.; 1st 103 feet deep; price $11,000; terms easy. Also, a beautiful country-seat at Yonkers; finely ornamented grounds, &c.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—TERMS VERY EASY—A NEW three story high-stoop house in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; will be sold low. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 102 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN BRICK four-story brown-stone house, No. 55 West 24th-st., with immediate possession. Also, for sale, the convenient three-story brick house No. 35 East 24th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., two new four-story stone-front, high-stoop houses, with all the modern improvements, and in all respects good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's oatcots; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order. Complete; only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Archite No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR 5TH-AV., below 14th-st., 25 by 50 feet; the neighborhood is unexceptionable and the premises are in good condition. Rent, $2,400 per annum, or $1,500 from now until 20th April next. For cards of admission, address Box No. 206 Post-office.

A VERY SUPERIOR FURNISHED HOUSE to let on West 14th-st. Rent from now till 15th April $1,500. This house is richly and elegantly furnished in the most fashionable style. A card of admission can be had by calling on
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in N. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF MODern high-stoop house, No. 148

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION!

In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a
REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
for the detection of any person
VOTING
or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;
or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this city on
TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next.
To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District Attorney, or Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.
But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of sinks and privies," will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., until the 12th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1859, and approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchway and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of ten o'clock and sunrise in the morning.

The contractor shall not use any dumping-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.

All proposals or bids received, to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New-York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tonnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857 and the same shall immediately be readvertised and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received if deemed to the interest of the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD, ON MONDAY, 7TH inst., in the Powder, one black mare, three billygoats, and three nannies, to pay charges. W. WALTERMIRE, P. M., 55th-st. and 5th-av.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Stricture, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Five colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 416 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Walleck's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above speciality, and at his present location, he can safely promise to any sufferer who may require medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $2 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 34th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 20 years exclusively devotes to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New York. $1 per bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 138 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10 to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. Parents CAUTION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison; one taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of the case, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. HABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 800 to 900 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHEFFELD Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 25. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon is on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ABBOTT
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD.
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
R. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, foot of Rector-st., for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COVEN, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFERTY,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on those dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. F. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, P. M. 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. D. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 6 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broad way, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
Second-hand PIANOS, first-class make, in good order, at low prices.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S American Organs (12 stops.) Pedal-bass Melodeons, and Melodeons of every style. Illustrated Catalogues sent free to any address. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent applied, if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture, at extremely moderate rates. Always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO RAven & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR Scale Pianos, full iron frame, patent damper, unequaled for standing in tune. Warerooms No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.; Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on instalments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

60 PIANO-FORTES AND 3 SMALL ORGANS, new and second-hand, for $20, $30, $45, $60, $85, $100 to $350, at No. 1,097 Broadway, corner 25th-st. R. GONZALEZ.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 194 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, to be sold on instalments. Call and examine before purchasing.

$250 NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $187 50, 6⅔ octave, grand action and warranted; cover and stool at half-price. Mahogany yard, No. 348 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30, $60, $75, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—8:30 A. M. Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, Flemington, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 45 and 12 M., and 4:00 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN G. STEVENS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and fast-sailing steamship DUNNVILLE, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, foot of Rector-st., for Savannah, Ga., on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $16. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $35 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $20; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. REARY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. At all above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 6:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 9, and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3.50 and 5.22 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6.30 and 7.45 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP takes this method to invite the public to examine his justly celebrated Tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use; also, two second hand Tables, low for cash, at his manufactory, No. 146 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BEAUCARDE—LUCREZIA.
The sale for Beaucarde's second night in America ("Lucrezia Borgia") commences this morning at all the TICKET OFFICES—Academy of Music; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Brensing's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; No. 2 Astor House.
Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE
Will make his second appearance in America THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 4,
On which occasion will be given Donizetti's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Signor BEAUCARDE in his great rôle of.....Genaro
Mme. GAZZANIGA as.....Lucrezia Borgia
Mme. STRAKOSCH as.....Orsini
Signor AMODIO as.....The Duke
Conductor and Musical Director.....Sig. MUZIO
On SATURDAY, at 1, doors open at 12,
GRAND MATINEE,
On which occasion a most extraordinary combinat on of
ARTISTS AND OPERAS
Will be offered to the patrons of the Matinée. The Directors, desirous that every kind of musical entertainment which from its excellence is worthy of public attention, might be heard at the Academy, have made an arrangement with the popular artists,
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON.
Who during the last month have made such a favorable impression with their Operettas and Lyric Proverbs, for performing at the Matinée the highly successful Operetta,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
THE GREAT TENOR, SIGNOR BEAUCARDE,
Will make his first appearance on the same occasion.
The performances will comprise
The fourth act of Donizetti's Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
Fernando.....Signor Beaucarde.
Leonora.....Mme. Gazzaniga.
Which will be given in full, including the
SPIRITO GENTIL.....Signor BEAUCARDE.
To be followed by the admired Operetta of
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
Written by H. Drayton.
Music composed by E. J. Loder.

Oscar, Count de Belleville	Mr. H. Drayton.
Louise, Countesse de Belleville	Mrs. H. Drayton.
Song—"I've loved thee long, Louise"	Mrs. Drayton.
Duet—"Good Husband"	Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recit.—"He's gone; once more I am alone."	
Ballad—"If I but dared to tell how much I loved."	Mrs. Drayton.
Duettino—"I've said it, Sir, and law my word must be"	Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recitative—"

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

THE RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.

RETURNS FROM THE STATE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The inquest on the body of Sonny WHITE, the rowdy, who was shot yesterday in the Fourteenth Ward, is concluded. The verdict of the jury is that he was killed accidentally by a stray shot. There was no evidence to show that DUFFY, who was arrested on the charge of committing the act, had anything to do with it.

The Central Reform Committee have held a meeting, in which they expressed their "deepest indignation and distress at the murder of their respectable and excellent fellow-citizen, ADAM BARLIE KYLE, JR., at the polls of the Fifteenth Ward," and also resolved to attend his funeral to-morrow morning, inviting all the lovers of law and order to unite in the funeral procession.

The inquest on the body of KYLE is now in progress.

Frederick County (Fifth District) gives Hoffman, American, for Congress, about 300 majority—a loss of 432.

Washington County gives Hoffman 50 majority.

Anne Arundel County (Sixth District) gives Hughes, Democrat, for Congress, 119 majority—a gain of 69.

Returns from Cecil and Howard Counties show a Democratic gain in those Counties of four members of the House and two Senators.

The returns indicate that the Democrats will have a majority in the House, but there is doubt as to the Senate.

The returns from the city wards are not complete yet. The Americans will have about seventeen thousand majority, which, of course, secures their State Ticket, by a heavy majority.

So far, there appears to be no changes in the Congressional Delegation.

ELECTION-DAY SCENES IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 3.

In the First Ward, EDWARD COCKEY was badly stabbed with awls, and several persons seriously beaten. About 10½ o'clock a man named KELLY started up the hill to the polls, and when about a hundred yards distant he was assailed by five men, one of whom dealt him a blow which felled him to the ground. He instantly regained his feet, and drawing a revolver, pursued and fired six shots at his assailants; and threw his pistol after them. He was not seriously injured.

In the Second Ward, the rowdies interfered with the election, compelling many naturalized citizens to vote their ticket. WM. P. PRESTON, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third District, was brutally beaten, as noticed elsewhere.

In the Third Ward Mr. HENRY HERRING, Jr., lumber inspector, No. 82 Bond-street, went in behind the barricade to vote, and being pressed and jammed by the roughs, he staggered outside and fell dead. The physicians who were called say that the death was the result of apoplexy. A man named DAN CROTHERS was badly beaten about 11 o'clock. After that time there was quiet, no opposition having been offered to those who had possession of the polls. Mr. ISAAC S. GEORGE, a most respectable citizen, residing on East Baltimore-street, was standing at his door with an infant child in his arms, when he observed some parties coming along maltreating some countrymen. He made the remark that it was a shame, when he was arrested by some police who happened to be along and taken to the Eastern Police-station, whence he was subsequently released. No record of his arrest was made.

In the Fourth Ward all show of opposition by the Reformers was abandoned.

In the Fifth Ward, JOSEPH VANSANT, son of Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT, was severely beaten. Several others shared the same fate. Mr. JOSEPH CLARKSON, machinist, on Front-street, and his two sons, were severely beaten, after which all three were arrested and taken to the Central Police Station. Before the opening of the polls the windows in the store of JOHN W. HUNT, at the corner of Fayette and Exeter streets, were broken, and bricks were thrown into his house. Several other houses shared the same treatment.

In the Sixth Ward the Roughs held full sway.

In the Eighth Ward everything progressed quietly from the time the polls were opened. A barricade was erected so that the window could not be crowded, and the voting went on rapidly. There were several police officers present, but they left at noon and did not return. The judges provided themselves with the different tickets to be voted for, and supplied all who did not obtain them before reaching the polls. A large number of persons who do not live in the Ward presented themselves, but their votes were promptly rejected without creating any disorder. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a man named PETRICORD, from the Seventh Ward, presented himself and demanded the right to vote, which was refused him. He became violent, when some one struck at him, but he was quickly surrounded and guarded to a place of safety. That was the only difficulty during the day, and no personal injury was sustained, nor was there at any time any crowding at the polls.

In the Ninth Ward a German was dreadfully beaten while in the hands of an officer. The Reformers were finally driven from the polls.

In the Tenth Ward, JOHN HINESLY, who was rejected on Tuesday night, by the City Council, acted as judge of election. A few minutes after the polls opened, an attack was made on the Reformers by the "Regulators." Mr. R. B. FISHER, of the firm of J. J. FISHER & SONS, was stuck with awls, and fired a revolver on his assailant, and others defended themselves. A brick narrowly passed the head of S. TEACKLE WALLIS, Esq., a shower of stones being thrown, and a number of men who rushed out of an adjacent tavern commenced an indiscriminate firing with rifles and horse pistols. JAMES JEFFRAS, son of MADISON JEFFRAS, was wounded by a shot on the head. Several others were wounded, but their names could not be ascertained. Mr. THOMAS H. MARTIN, the Reform Judge, objected to alleged unfairness, and was struck by HINESLY and felt impelled to leave his post. A young man named ROBERTS was knocked down and badly beaten about 5 o'clock, for attempting to vote the Reform ticket. Numerous knock-downs occurred during the day.

In the Eleventh Ward the Reformers were in full force, and kept the polls open and free to all legal voters up to 5 o'clock P. M. Several attempts were made to drive off the Reformers by the roughs from other parts of the town, but they were met by manly resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Several prominent merchants and Reformers were arrested for asserting their rights and defending themselves, taken to the station-house, and released on peace securities. When all the other wards were in the hands of the Clubs, GEO. M. GILL, Esq., addressed the Reformers, stating that as the contest had been abandoned in all the other wards, except the Eighth, it was useless to continue it there, and advised their withdrawal. This was then quietly done. Dr. JOHN HANSON THOMAS, the Reform Judge, withdrawing with them. Several of the rowdies were arrested during the day, but immediately released. A man named NALLY was stabbed during the morning.

In the Twelfth Ward several persons were badly beaten. Mr. ROBERT B. WALTER, who had been to the polls, was struck with a stone on Eutaw-street, near Baltimore, knocked down and kicked in the face. Two Policemen saw the assault and permitted the ruffians to get off.

In the Thirteenth Ward no collisions occurred of consequence, for the reason that there was no opposition to the Americans.

In the Fourteenth Ward there was a scene of carnage, which began about 9½ o'clock. At that time there was a rush at the polls, when a man charged JAMES JOHNSON *alias* Sonny White, with stabbing him with an awl, and immediately drew a pistol and shot him. The ball penetrated the orbit of the left eye and lodged in the skull, a little above and back of the left ear. This was the signal, and some ten or fifteen shots were fired. Mr. HENRY STARR received two balls in his left leg, one of which passed through the limb, and the other was embedded about three inches below where the first struck, and which was subsequently taken out by Dr. BAXLEY. Mr. STILES, a young man residing on South Howard-street, received two balls in the left arm, near the shoulder, one of which crushed the bone and passed entirely through. The other crushed the bone and embedded itself in the limb. He also received a ball in the right leg, just below the knee, which severed a blood vessel of considerable size, causing a large flow of blood, and inflicted the soft tissues of the limb. He was attended by Dr. BAXLEY, and his wounds are of a dangerous nature. It is thought that he will at least lose his arm.

MICHAEL DUFFY, watchman at the Eutaw House, received two balls in the right leg, below the knee. He is not dangerously wounded. At the time the firing began, it appears that objection was made to the vote of a reformer named NIEDHAMMER, which led to the first shot, which took effect on JOHNSON. After the shooting had ceased, JOHNSON was removed to the Western Police Station, when Dr. BAXLEY was called to him. Dr. BAXLEY found him in a comatose state, and after inserting a probe three inches into his cranium, pronounced the injury mortal. He then searched for the ball, and found that it had broken through the skull, above the left ear, whence he extracted it. JOHNSON was then removed to the infirmary, where he died about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His body was then removed to the residence of his parents, on Pierce-street.

MICHAEL DUFFY, the man spoken of above as having been shot in the leg, was arrested on the charge of shooting JOHNSON, and he was held for a hearing. A gentleman who was present and saw the whole affair, pointed out a party to a police officer and demanded his arrest. The officer replied, "You be d——d; attend to your own business," and passed on. A Mr. ZIMMERMAN was also said to be shot at this poll, but the extent of his injury could not be ascertained.

In the Fifteenth Ward a desperate assault was made by the "Tigers" on the Reformers just as the polls opened. As ADAM B. KYLE, wholesale dry goods dealer on German-street, was approaching the polls, he was met by a party of ruffians, one of whom snatched his ticket from his hand, and at the same moment another knocked him down with iron knuckles. Mr. KYLE defended himself as well as he could with his cane until he regained his feet, when he drew his revolver. Immediately several shots were fired at him, without striking his person, and one ball from his pistol penetrated the thigh of one of his assailants named HIRAM FORD. Mr. KYLE retreated and took refuge in a house, whither he was followed by his assailants and shot. A ball penetrated his head, inflicting a mortal wound. He was removed to the residence of his father, No. 88 Hanover-street, when Prof. SMITH and other physicians were called to attend him. GEO. H. KYLE, a brother of the above, was also assaulted by the same gang, and shot by two balls in the arm and one in the leg. His wounds are not considered dangerous. A boy who was near at the time received a ball in his chest, and was thought to be mortally wounded. His name did not transpire. After these occurrences no Reformers ventured near the polls.

In the Sixteenth Ward, Mr. THEODORE WOODALL, a challenger of the Reformers, and Mr. FREDERICK BOWERS, were assailed and seriously beaten. Crowds armed with swords and fire-arms held undisputed sway. The Reform Judge withdrew, and one of the police who desired, but was prevented by other officers from doing his duty, expressed his intention to resign, and was reported to have done so.

In the Seventeenth Ward Reformers were not, except in very few instances, permitted to approach the polls, being warned that if they did so it was at the peril of their lives.

In the Eighteenth Ward the polls were early taken possession of by the Roughs. Mr. FELIX MCCUSKEY, Mr. JOHN MCCURLEY, Mr. EDWARD MOON, and other good citizens were knocked down and severely beaten by parties of ruffians.

In the Nineteenth Ward Mr. JOHN RUHL was very badly beaten and cut about the head.

In the Twentieth Ward an attack was made on the Reformers at an early hour, and they were compelled to retire. One or two prominent gentlemen were arrested for defending themselves, but subsequently released.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Contributions to the History of the Event—Newspaper Comments.

THE COPELAND CONFESSION.

THE PLUMBS OF OBERLIN DENY THE CHARGE.

The Cleveland *Leader* publishes the following letters from the brothers PLUMB of Oberlin:

OBERLIN, Oct. 31, 1859.

EDITOR MORNING LEADER: I have just been shown the National *Democrat*, of this morning, containing a statement purporting to come from JOHN COPELAND, which, if true, would implicate me in the insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

I hasten to say that the charges contained therein are untrue. I never had a word of conversation with COPELAND upon the Harper's Ferry insurrection among slaves, nor did I give COPELAND money for the purpose named, or for any other purpose.

Yours, respectfully, RALPH PLUMB.

OBERLIN, Oct. 31, 1858.

EDITOR MORNING LEADER: I wish to add to what has been said by my brother respecting the charges purporting to have been made by COPELAND, that it is not true that I ever gave money to COPELAND, nor did my brother do so in my presence or to my knowledge, nor did I ever have a word of conversation with COPELAND, excepting when I appeared as counsel against him when he was on trial for an assault upon the Marshal of this village.

Yours, S. PLUMB.

INSURRECTIONS TO BE ANTICIPATED.

EFFECT OF THE SOUTHERN TREATMENT OF THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR UPON THE SOUTHERN SLAVES.

From the National Era.

These attempts to implicate the Republicans in the schemes of BROWN may to some extent affect the approaching elections in New-York and New-Jersey, but their worst consequences must fall upon the South. The Southern newspapers and politicians who reecho them will do so at the peril of the public peace. *They will infallibly instil into the minds of the negroes the idea that a great and powerful political party in the Free States*—a party which already has the control in all but two or three of those States—*is ready to liberate them by act of Congress, or even by a war of extermination against their masters.* The politicians who invent or repeat these falsehoods know them to be false, but the ignorant negroes who will hear or read them will take them at their word. They will listen eagerly, they will meet together in companies or "gangs," and talk the matter over, and their long-smothered hopes of freedom will kindle into life. As time passes, and their hopes are deferred, they will become impatient of restraint, they will conspire among themselves, and endeavor to realize through bloody insurrections the dreams of freedom which "Democratic" demagogues had taught them to expect at the hands of the Republicans. The incendiaries whom the South has to fear are these demagogues, who, for the sake of frightening timid men from the Republican party, are inculcating the spirit of insurrection among the slaves.

Southern men know that it is impossible to publish anything in their newspapers relating to the freedom of the negroes, without the glad tidings reaching their ears. Many of the negroes can read. Many white men allow them to be very low, mean, and vicious, as is generally the case in the South, associate with negroes on terms of equality, and to a considerable extent sympathize with them. This class of poor whites are generally so poor, despised, and dependent, as often to be placed under obligations to slaves. They carry on a contraband trade with them in stolen goods, and are not unfrequently rather proud of association with a wealthy planter's slaves. They are at the same time assiduously courted by the demagogues for their votes. They attend public meetings, and hear their harangues on Slavery and the bloody designs of the "Black Republicans." Many of them can read. Every neighborhood in the South has one or more of these characters, who are at once on the most confidential relations with slaves and with Democratic demagogues. They give the latter their vote for a consideration in whisky, and then commend themselves to their negro associates by predicting the triumph of the "Black Republican Party," which, they have been told, is pledged to set all the negroes free on the next Fourth of July.

Can any intelligent man who is acquainted with Southern life doubt that the negroes will in this way be led to expect immediate emancipation as the fruit of a Republican triumph? *And is it not highly probable that the belief among them that the great majority of the Northern people stand ready to second their efforts for liberation, will cause them, in their eagerness and haste to plot insurrection?*

It would be a fatal mistake to infer that the negroes have no desire to be free, because they remained passive at Harper's Ferry. They know their own strength too well in that vicinity to rush upon destruction as did BROWN and his conspirators. *But suppose the same thing happened in South Carolina, where there are two negroes to one white person; does any one believe that they would have remained quiet spectators?* In Northern Virginia and especially in the immediate neighborhood of the Ferry, there are perhaps ten white men to one negro. The slaves, therefore, could not hope for liberation by their own efforts; and they doubtless regarded the efforts of BROWN, if he relied essentially upon their cooperation, as all the world seems to do, viz: as the enterprise of a madman. They are, besides, the class of slaves from whom we should least expect an effort at insurrection. They are on the border of the Free States, and it would be much easier and safer to liberate themselves by running away than by revolting. The facility with which they can run off is a fact well understood by themselves and their masters; and the consequence is, that they are treated with a degree of consideration and kindness which is not generally experienced by the slaves further South. For these reasons none but demented enthusiasts could have dreamed of a successful insurrection at Harper's Ferry. But in any of the Gulf States the same efforts might have been attended with an amount of bloodshed and devastation from which the imagination recoils with horror.

WHAT TO DO WITH BROWN.

THOROUGHLY VIRGINIAN VIEW OF THE POLICY OF HANGING HIM.

From the Richmond Enquirer, (Edited by a son of Gov Wise.)

The New-York *Advertiser* begs the Executive of Virginia not to make a martyr of BROWN; that being a fanatic he is insane certainly to some degree, and our New-York cotemporary fears direful consequences will spring from his execution. That as the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church, so from the grave of JOHN BROWN the *Advertiser* fears a crop of armed fanatics may spring up destructive to Virginia and the South. It would, perhaps, have been more to the point to have shown that the pardon of BROWN would have lessened the number of existing fanatics rather than by suggesting their increase from a due course of justice. But we apprehend the Executive of Virginia will not turn an attentive ear to suggestions coming from such a source as the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*. *The Republican Party*, of which the *Advertiser* is an organ, *is too deeply implicated in the actions of their chief leaders to offer suggestions with regard to the just punishment of one of their number.*

The Constitution of Virginia has placed the mercy seat in the enlightened conscience of her Executive, and that the high prerogative of pardon has not been mercilessly exercised, we point to a long list of Executive clemencies that grace the Administration of Gov. WISE. But in all the pardons granted by him neither the crime nor the motives of BROWN find any place. *To cool and calculating crime, to murder, pillage and plunder, to servile wars and its attendant horrors, the Executive of Virginia will always turn a deaf ear, and seal not the pleas of mercy with the crime of permitting such wickedness to go unpunished.*

Violated laws and murdered citizens demand a victim at the hands of justice; if BROWN is a crazed fanatic, irresponsible either in morals or law, there are yet guilty parties. He is then the agent of wicked principals. If the Northern people believe BROWN insane, what punishment is due to those who have poisoned his mind with the "irrepressible conflict" and spurred his fanaticism to deeds of blood and carnage? He may be insane, but there are other *criminals*, guilty wretches, who instigated the crimes perpetrated at Harper's Ferry. *Bring these men—bring Seward, Greeley, Giddings, Hale and Smith to the jurisdiction of Virginia, and BROWN and his deluded victims in the Charlestown jail may hope for pardon.* In the opinion of Virginia, the five Republican leaders above mentioned are more guilty than even JOHN BROWN and his associates. An ignorant fanaticism may be pleaded in palliation of the crime of BROWN, but the *sine* the republican leaders would spurn such a stultifying plea. They would not compromise their intelligence even at the cost of their morality. Let the friends of BROWN, let all who believe him to be insane, and all who wish to represent him as a crazy fanatic, for whose acts no party is responsible, *deliver up Seward, Greeley, Giddings, Smith and Hale.* A fair trial, at their own time, with their own counsel, will be freely given them; and if Virginia does not prove them guilty, they too shall go unhurt.

THE MEXICAN SLAVER LAURA.—We learn from the Vera Cruz *Progreso* that this vessel, whose capture has already been announced, was nationalized in Tabasco. Where she was built, or what was her previous history, we are not informed. From Tabasco she sailed, under Mexican colors, for Havana, and afterwards came here by this city, whence, we are told, she sailed for the Coast of Africa, without papers. No dates are given. The *Laura* was captured in the river Lagunilla, by an English cruiser, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, from which she was unable to clear herself. She was first taken to Jamaica, and afterwards to Vera Cruz, "because of the defect noted in her papers," and delivered over to the Mexican authorities. Why she was not claimed and treated as a prize at once we are not informed. With the *Laura* were also taken her commander, D. PABLO LASTRA, and three of her crew, who likewise were brought into Vera Cruz. What became of the rest is not stated, nor have we further information of any kind on the subject. The investigation was still going on when the *Tennessee* sailed.—*New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 20.*

Amusements.

The new tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE, makes his second appearance to-night in DONIZETTI'S "Lucrezia Borgia." Opinion is greatly divided concerning the success which this gentleman achieved on Monday night, and it seems probable that two parties will be organized, one to uphold, the other to annihilate the "inspired tenor." There were obvious defects in Signor BEAUCARDE'S voice on Monday, which we suspect proceeded more from cold than inspiration, and which will, we think, disappear to-night. One thing is quite certain, he is a great artist and has had no superior in this country as a declamatory singer. The performance will be an interesting one in other respects. Mad. GAZZANIGA is the *Lucrezia*—a part in which she has already obtained many successes. Signor JUNCA is the *Duke*.

There will be a matinée Saturday, with a remarkably fine programme.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.—The last of these very delightful entertainments will be given to-night at the French Theatre—the last for the moment only, we presume. Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON are excellent artists, and in the little pieces they present are faultlessly perfect. A more unexceptionable entertainment, or one that produces a larger amount of pleasure, cannot be found in the City. The parlor operas should become a permanent institution here.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The two conspicuous successes of the season—"Jean le Sot" and "Les Crochets du Père Martin"—were repeated here last night, to a fashionable and delighted house. Both pieces were played admirably. The novelty for Saturday is DUMAS' famous "Demi Monde."

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—*The* CHRISTY commenced operations at Niblo's Saloon on Monday evening, and was, of course, welcomed by an overflowing house. The Saloon has been fitted up neatly, and is now the up-town and most fashionable place for this sort of entertainment. GEORGE CHRISTY has secured the services of an excellent company, and gives a programme of great variety and excellence. His success is beyond peradventure.

Progress of Lieut. Beale's Wagon-Road Route.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing from the Indian Territory, says:

"Six bridges are being constructed upon the eastern end of Lieut. BEALE'S route to the Pacific Ocean, under an appropriation of money made by Congress for that purpose at its last session. The general supervision of the work is in the hands of HENRY B. EDWARDS, Esq., of Chester Penn. I may as well say it here as in another place, that, too frequently, teamsters of Government trains, and of trains owned by traders, make free use of the property of the Indians that roam at large in the several ranges, but that whilst Lieut. BEALE and Mr. EDWARDS have led large companies of men and cattle through this region, I have to hear the first word spoken against them. On the contrary, they are remembered in the kindest manner by all, and especially by the congregation of the little church near BILLY HARJOE'S, in the Creek Nation, for preventing trees being cut down and timber taken away for firewood, when, last Fall, they encamped near by, in the midst of cold and rainy weather. The bridges are of iron. They were manufactured in Philadelphia. One is to cross the Poteau near Fort Smith, Arkansas, the second Red Bank Creek, near Shully ville, the third the Little Sans Bois, the fourth the Big Sans Bois, the fifth Longtown, or Frenchman's Creek, the last four in the Choctaw Nation, and the sixth Little River, in the Creek Nation. Upon a plan which the people here have, the latter is called Little River, because it is one of the largest, steepest-banked, and fastest running. It is about one hundred and eighty miles from Fort Smith. The abutments of all the bridges are built with the exception of those for the Poteau. Red Bank bridge is completed, and that at Little River will be in a few days, when the flooring has been put down.

Washington Items.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOLT—SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Postmaster-General HOLT leaves in the mail steamer this evening to accompany his wife, who is in feeble health, to a Southern clime, where she intends to spend the Winter. The head of the Department will be absent but a few days.

A sad accident occurred on board the steamer *Mount Vernon*, running between this place and New-York, on Monday, when lying at Alexandria, whereby one of the crew, ANDREW COLTS, came near being deprived of the front half of each foot. He leaped from the deck into the hold, in order to assist in unloading, and alighted upon a roller of a Woodruff's planing machine, a part of the freight, which had been shipped without a casing, when the roller turned and brought a cutting-bit upon both his feet, passing through his boots and taking one foot nearly off behind the great toe joint, and cutting the other seriously, but not quite so deep. Medical assistance was procured and the parts sewed together. He was afterwards sent to the Washington Infirmary.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Influenza, colds, and all diseases of the throat and chest—too often neglected or injudiciously treated—result in disastrous consequences. HOLLOWAY'S remedies will, however, retard the complaint and consummate a cure.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Nov. 3.

$1,500	Ohio St. 6s, '60..101¾	350	N. Y. Central R. . 80⅞
11,000	U. S. 6s, 74.....103⅜	250	do.....s30 80¾
8,000	Tennessee 6s, '90 90⅛	100	do.....b10 81⅛
5,000	Va. St. 6s.....s60 91½	400	do.....b15 81⅝
500	do.....86	100	do.....s25 80¾
1,000	do.....94⅛	10	do.....81
14,000	do.....94¼	100	do.....s60 80¾
3,000	Mo. State 6s.....85½	300	do.....s3 80⅝
5,000	do.....b7 85	300	do.....b6 81
5,000	do.....85	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. 8s. 17⅜
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B. 6s. 76	20	Panama Railroad..121½
7,000	E. R. 4th M. B. b60 60	100	Reading Railroad..38⅝
3,000	M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S. F. Cbs. 85	100	do.....30
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.. 85	100	Mich. Cent. R..b60 40¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M. 94	52	do.....40⅞
14,500	H. & St. J. R. 8s. 62¾	250	do.....s30 40¾
12	Bank of Commerce. 99	54	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. 9
14	Metropolitan Bank. 111	50	Illinois Central R.. 64⅛
10	Penn. Coal Co..... 83⅜	9	do.....64
24	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. 97	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 91¾
50	do...b30 alt 20 97	125	do.....94
50	Pac. Mi. St. Co.... 73¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R..b30 71½
50	do.....b10 73¾	50	do.....b10 73⅜
25	do.....73⅜	550	do.....73⅜
315	do.....73	250	do.....s10 73½
100	do.....b30 73	100	do.....s60 72⅞
285	do.....72⅜	400	Cleve. & Toledo R. 21⅝
15	do.....s10 72⅜	10	do.....21
35	do.....72¼	200	do.....s30 21½
250	Erie Railroad....s60 73⅜	100	do.....21¾
510	do.....8	600	Chic. & R. I. R...s60 63
200	do.....77⅛	100	do.....b60 63⅛
50	do.....b30 77⅛	150	do.....b60 63⅜
20	do.....73⅛	100	do.....b30 63½
21	N. Hav. & Hart. R..123¾	550	do.....63⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri State 6s 85	200	Reading Railr'd..s10 38¾
1,000	Ill. R. 1st M. ex in. 91	100	do.....b30 39
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.. 85	100	do.....39
5,000	do.....s60 84¼	75	Ill. Cent. R.....64⅜
4,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.. 94	100	do.....b30 64¾
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs 39	100	do.....64¾
1,000	Cleve. & T. S. F. B. 55⅜	100	do.....b10 64⅜
15	Pacific M. S. Co..s15 72	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.. 6⅛
35	do.....71¾	25	M. So. & N. I. G. S. 17⅛
50	do.....s60 71	10	Panama Railroad. 122½
100	Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 97	20	Cleve. & Pitts. R.. 8
50	N. Y. Central R.. 81	200	Galena & Chic. R.. 73¾
150	do.....b30 81⅛	100	do.....b30 73⅝
150	Erie Railroad..... 77⅛	50	do.....s60 73½
25	do.....8	100	Clev. & Tol. R..... 21¾
100	Hudson River R. s60 37⅛	100	Chic. & Rock Is. R.. 63¾
50	do.....37⅜	100	do.....s10 63⅝
100	Harlem R. Pref..s60 36¾	250	do.....b60 63¾
100	Mich. Central R... 40¾		

THURSDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of October, were made up this afternoon, and present an Import of Foreign Merchandise as follows:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$9,345,609
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,194,258
Free Goods	1,447,433
Total entries	$12,987,400
Against October, 1858	13,453,616

Decrease in October, this season..... $166,216

The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Public Warehouse is $2,740,892, or $546,634 more than went into Warehouse; thus making the total amount of Foreign Merchandise marketed during the month $13,534,043. There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $630,646.

The Exports of the month of October from the port of New-York were:

In Domestic Produce	$4,752,779
Foreign Goods reexported	735,318
Gold and Silver	5,344,159
Total clearances	$10,832,256
Against October, 1858:	
In Produce	$5,233,363
Foreign Goods	520,248
Specie	3,028,405—$8,782,016
Increase in October this season	$2,050,240

We annex our customary summary, by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	19,377,000		7,796,000
February	18,756,000		8,969,000
March	20,739,000		11,453,000
April	22,153,000		10,644,000
May	23,430,000		11,130,000
June	23,584,000		10,014,000
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
August	24,301,000		19,556,000
September	16,459,000		15,315,000
October	12,987,000		13,454,000
Total ten months	$208,897,000		$126,820,000
Foreign Specie	2,461,000		2,110,000
Increase in all imports this year			$82,428,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	$3,762,000		$4,208,000
February	3,284,000		3,710,000
March	5,378,000		4,503,000
April	5,951,000		5,513,000
May	5,181,000		4,263,000
June	4,880,000		6,383,000
July	4,938,000		4,772,000
August	5,151,000		4,660,000
September	4,947,000		3,522,000
October	4,753,000		5,233,000
Total ten months	$48,225,000		$46,767,000
Foreign reexported	6,501,000		4,632,000
Together	$54,726,000		$51,399,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January	$2,306,000		$4,746,000
February	2,371,000		3,747,000
March	3,345,000		836,000
April	6 259,000		646,000
May	11,421,000		1,791,000
June	7,497,000		534,000
July	10,051,000		2,801,000
August	6,410,000		2,202,000
September	8,268,000		3,240,000
October	5,341,000		3,028,000
Total ten months	$62,272,000		$23,631,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK—RECAPITULATED.

	1859.	1858.
Domestic Produce	$48,225,000	$47,767,000
Foreign Reexported	6,501,000	4,632,000
Specie	62.272,000	23,631,000
Total ten months	$116,998,000	$75,030,000
Increase since Jan. 1		$41,968,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	$3,478,471		$1,641,474
February	3,328,688		2,063,784
March	3,164,011		2,213,452
April	3,212,060		1,736,510
May	3,014,520		1,748,227
June	3,314,429		1,685,661
July	4,851,246		3,387,305
August	4,243,010		3,545,118
September	2,908,509		2,672,935
October	2,318,750		2,054,834
Total ten months	$33,733,694		$22,749,302

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859. (From Jan. 1.)		1858. (From Jan. 1.)	
Jan. 12	$1,384,604	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Jan. 27	1,555,278
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 13	1,348,597
Feb. 27	1,287,967	Feb. 27	1,640,129
March 13	920,177	March 16	1,279,134
March 29	1,032,314	March 26	1,403,940
April 13	1,404,029	April 13	1,352,912
April 25	1,723,352	April 27	1,486,565
May 14	1,483,426	May 13	1,615,551
May 26	1,268,468	May 29	1,575,991
June 13	1,529,595	June 12	1,446,175
June 26	2,011,237	June 27	1,799,502
July 12	1,741,879	July 11	1,401,714
July 27	2,115,000	July 27	1,603,817
Aug. 11	1,863,691	Aug. 12	1,5 7,286
Aug. 27	2,126,333	Aug. 27	1,434,671
Sept. 12	2,046,002	Sept. 11	1,696,639
Sept. 26	2,043,363	Sept. 28	1,570,000
Oct. 17	1,883,676	Oct. 15	1,322,065
Oct. 25	1,871,550	Oct. 28	1,472,979
Total, 10 mos.	$15,007,585	Total, 10 mos.	$30,110,031

The Stock Exchange opened dull this forenoon, and early sales were at a decline of ¼@¾ P cent. on part of the Share List from the closing of yesterday afternoon. But before the First Board dispersed this decline was recovered, and the market assumed firmness again, particularly on New-York Central and the Western Roads. The returns of the October traffic on several of the Western lines come in more favorably than at first given out. The fourth week on Rock Island gives an increase of $15,867, making for the month $36,993. The final settlement will thus be made about $129,752, against $92,759, official last season. The return from the Galena and Chicago is $198,834, against $141,652 same month last year. Illinois Central, $242,318, against $184,776 same month last year. The Michigan Southern, though improved at the close of the month—the fourth week $19,000 gain—is not quite equal to October, 1858, say $206,000, against $211,600. The New-York and New-Haven return is $85,850, against $72,849 last season. The Norwich and Worcester $35,000, against $31,000. When the Rock Island return was made known, the stock advanced from 63¼ to 63¾, buyer 10 days, and closed in the afternoon 63¾, cash sales and bid. Galena left off 73½@¾; Toledo 21¾ sales, and offered at that; Michigan Southern common shares, 6¼; Preferred, 17¼@½; Michigan Central, 40¾@41; Illinois Central 64¼@½, after the selling as low as 64 in the morning, and the Bonds of the Company 84½@85. In New-York Central the first business was at 80¾ cash, 80¾ seller 30 days; the stock subsequently advanced to 81@81½@81¼ cash sales, and left off 81¼@½ late in the afternoon, the last sales 81¼. Hudson River advanced to 37½ P cent. on the large return published this morning of the October traffic; Harlem Preferred, 36½@½; Erie, after large sales at $7¼@$8 cash, and $7⅞ seller's option, closed $7¼@$8. The fourth mortgages of the Company rose suddenly from 45 to 50 P cent. buyer 60 days; the thirds 66½ cash, and the seconds 76 P cent. The Pacific Mail shares, which could not be had at 74 at the close of business yesterday, as suddenly returned to 71⅞ P cent. this afternoon, after opening in the morning 73¾. Panama firm, at 122½, and but few parcels offered. The State Stocks were ¼@½ lower on Missouris and Virginias, and steady, at 90¼ for Tennessees. The Federal Fives of 1874 advanced to 103½ P cent. Michigan Southern Bonds were steady. There is a cash market for the November coupons, at 85@90 cents on the dollar, though holders have no occasion to make such a discount with the present prospect of early payment, as the Winter receipts of the road come in at Chicago and Toledo. The general market this afternoon closed firm. There is still a lack of what would be called speculative buoyancy in the dealings, but buyers for the rise, while moving gradually and with caution, evidently have more control over prices than the sellers for lower rates, 30@60 days ahead. Some of the latter have represented or affected to believe that the increased business on the Railways is not likely to come up to the reasonable expectations of the holders of their Stocks; but as each month winds up, the actual returns, in four cases out of five, prove the contrary. Aside from this, the market has decided strength from the stubborn demand shown through the various changes in the speculative list through October by the New-York Central.

The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail opened to-day at 110@110¼ on London, for the standard Bankers, and 109¼@109¾ for Southern bank bills and indorsements. There is more doing in merchant bills made here against Cotton *in transitu* and other Produce shipments, at 109½@109¾ P cent. There is also some French Exchange making against Gold Bars of the last California arrival, to go forward by the *Ocean Queen* on Saturday. The shipment is now reckoned at $800,000. In the Money market Discounts on strictly prime paper

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2536. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Terms of the Treaty of Zurich.

DISTRACTED STATE OF ITALY.

General and Commercial Intelligence.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 4.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock P. M. of Oct. 22, arrived at Halifax at 6 P. M. of Nov. 3.

She passed, Oct. 23, at 8 P. M., off the Old Head of Kinsale, R. M. Steamship *Asia*, from New-York for Liverpool.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York Oct. 8, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 19th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York Oct. 8, arrived at Queenstown at 4 A. M. of the 20th, and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 21st.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, Oct. 8, reached Liverpool at 5 P. M. of the 20th.

The *America* left Halifax, at 10 P. M., on Thursday, for Boston, where she will be due Saturday morning.

TERMS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THE VILLAFRANCA PROGRAMME REALIZED.

A Zurich telegram of the 18th says: "The principal points of the treaty of peace between France and Austria, signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but not yet ratified by the two Governments, are as follows: Austria gives up Lombardy, except Mantua and Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line, fixed by special commission, to France, who transfers it to Piedmont. Pensions acquired in Lombardy are to be paid by the new Government. Piedmont is to pay Austria 40,000,000 florins and be responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte Lombard Venitia, making the debt in all transferred to Sardinia 250,000,000 francs. The two contracting Powers will unite their efforts in order that reform in the Administration should be carried out by the Pope. The rights of the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena and Parma are expressly reserved to the two Emperors, who will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy. Venetia, under Austrian rule, is to form part of the Confederation. Ratifications will be exchanged at Zurich within fifteen days. It will be seen from the above that the treaty is merely an amplification of the Villafranca agreement.

A Zurich telegram, of the 21st announces that Count COLLOREDO was that morning attacked with appolexy. Four physicians were attending him, but there were little hopes of his recovery.

THE PROJECTED CONGRESS.

The Paris *Pays* intimates, of its own knowledge, that the Congress accepted in principle by the English Government, the only powers to be represented besides the great ones, will be Piedmont, and the Pope and Naples under certain eventualities. The admission of Spain might be rational, but Sweden and Portugal have no claims.

The *Indépendance Belge* says that, out of complement to NAPOLEON, Austria proposed that the Congress should sit in Paris, but this was declined, and the chances favored Brussels.

The policy of England in taking part in the Congress was discussed by the Press, and generally the arguments were against it. The London *Times* and *Herald* are both averse to England joining any European Congress on Italian affairs.

The London *Post* (Lord PALMERSTON's organ) asserts that it were an idle trifling with the influence of England and the hopes of Italy to expect any English statesman, at all worthy of the name, would hazard his own reputation, and the national honor intrusted to his care, by entering a Congress of which the basis may be the execution of the Zurich treaty.

The same journal in another editorial regards the Italian complications as very serious, and the position of NAPOLEON as extremely embarassing. He has undertaken the special protection of the Papal Government, and also of Italian liberty, while Papal power and Italian liberty are in open warfare. It is almost certain that the Romagna will be attacked by the Papal troops. It is also certain that at the first menace of armed intervention in the Duchies, the troops of GARIBALDI will sweep before them every vestige of Papal rule. Under these circumstances the intervention of Austria will be anticipated. What part would France then play, and what extension would the Roman question then assume? The *Post* concludes by saying that English statesmen will make efforts to avert the dangers which threaten Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE OF THE GREAT EASTERN ABANDONED—HOPES OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Directors of the *Great Eastern* held a meeting on board on the 19th, and it is authoritatively announced that the departure of the vessel has been postponed *sine die*, and orders given that all passage money received be returned. No time will be fixed for the transatlantic voyage until good progress has been made in fitting out the ship in thorough sea-going completeness, and according to some authorities there is no likelihood of the voyage being made before next Spring. The ship would remain at Holyhead about ten days longer, and then go to Southampton to complete her fittings; after which a trip to Lisbon is spoken of. It is stated that in her present condition the Directors will not accept the ship from Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL.

The Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway Company gave a grand banquet, at Holyhead, to the Directors of the Great Ship Company, on the 19th. The Marquis of CHANNOS presided, and among the guests were Mr. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, and many influential men in commerce and politics. The speeches were all hopeful of the success of the great ship. Mr. MCIVER, in the course of his remarks, reiterated the statement that the Cunard Company are building a steamer considerably larger than the *Persia*, but not so large as the *Great Eastern*.

The Tralee *Chronicle* says that Messrs. BRARDMORE and ROBINSON, electricians, visited Valencia this week and set on foot a series of experiments on the Atlantic cable. Encouragement as to the success of the undertaking, both as regards the resuscitation of the old, and the laying of the new cable, was in the ascendant. These gentlemen found room in the state of the cable to disseminate new encouragement to its friends.

Prince NAPOLEON, after minutely inspecting the *Great Eastern*, at Holyhead, paid a flying visit to Liverpool and Manchester, and then left in his steamer for parts unknown.

The funeral of ROBERT STEPHENSON took place a Westminster Abbey on the 21st in the presence of a great concourse of people, and with every demonstration of respect. The Abbey was crowded, and the attendance included most distinguished men of rank and professions. Mr. STEPHENSON bequeathed £25,000 to public institutions. At Newcastle, Sunderland, Shields, and other towns in that locality, business was suspended during a portion of the day of the funeral, and many demonstrations of respect took place.

FRANCE.

GREAT NAVAL PREPARATIONS—CHINA AND COCHIN CHINA.

It is reported that the Emperor refused to grant an audience to a deputation from Bologna, but received those from the Duchies.

The Sardinian Minister of Foreign Affairs had left Paris for London.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* continues to point out the immense naval armaments in progress, particularly at Toulon, where no less than 22 large ships are being constructed.

The projected Chinese expedition had been discussed in the Council of Ministers. It was proposed to dispatch 18,000 men, but nothing definite was arrived at. The troops would not leave before the end of the year.

Accounts from Cochin China say that the French forces were so worn out by fatigue and disease that they were preparing to abandon Turan and return to China. The only point which the Admiral will not abandon is Saigon, where extensive fortifications have been raised, and a strong garrison will be left.

The Bourse was dull and declining. The Rentes closed heavy on the 21st, at 69f. 45c.

ITALY.

EFFECT OF THE ZURICH ARRANGEMENTS—THREATENED COLLISION BETWEEN NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Piedmont on account of the conditions of the Zurich treaty. The King of Sardinia, in receiving a deputation from the municipality of Genoa, reiterated his intention to defend the cause of Italian independence to the utmost of his power. He expressed the hope that the desires of Italy would be granted.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says, that the object of the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, visiting Paris, is to obtain the Emperor's consent, pending the Congress, to the occupation of Central Italy by Piedmontese troops, and the appointment of Prince CARIGNANO as Regent of the Duchies and Legations.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says he is still informed that France has claimed her war expenses from Sardinia, and the Sardinian Envoy's mission to Paris is supposed to have reference to the question of the debt as well as the Duchies.

Marshal VAILLANT is reported to have written to NAPOLEON suggesting the occupation of the Duchies by French troops to prevent civil war breaking out.

The Neapolitan army on the Roman frontier was increasing.

It was reported at Turin that in consequence of Neapolitan war-ships having been signaled in a hostile attitude off the coast of the Romagna, a Piedmontese squadron had been ordered round into the Adriatic.

It is asserted that there has been a revolutionary movement in Palermo, but that it was suppressed. One story says one hundred and fifty rebels were killed, but it lacks confirmation.

It was rumored that troops had landed at Ancona.

Financial affairs in Naples are represented as critical, and a loan of £6,000,000 was spoken of.

The Communal Council of Milan had voted 100,000 francs towards GARIBALDI's subscription for the purchase of muskets.

Justice continued to be energetically carried out in Parma. New arrests had taken place. The municipality had determined on the destruction of the column on which the head of ANVITI was placed.

It was expected that the effective strength of the new Sardinian army will be 100,000, exclusive of the rifle corps and military marine. In addition, there will be throughout the Kingdom about 600,000 National Guards.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a decree authorizing the Finance Minister to contract a loan of one million francs, by means of the alienation of the *rentes* on the public debt to that amount.

Count ROGIER, Minister of Belgium, has arrived in Turin.

SPAIN.

THE MORROCO WAR DECIDED UPON.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* announces that in consequence of unsatisfactory declarations made by the Emperor of Morroco, the Council of Ministers has resolved to have recourse to arms. The same journal approves the action of the Government in ordering the Spanish Consul to leave Tangiers.

The Spanish Bishops, in imitation of the French, had commenced publishing pastoral letters in defence of the temporal power of the Pope.

MADRID, Oct. 20.

The reply of Morocco to the guarantees demanded by Spain not being satisfactory, war seems imminent. A Council of Ministers, presided over by the Queen, has been convoked.

The Spanish Funds declined to-day more than 1 per cent.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

It was expected that the Emperor of Austria would have an interview with the Emperor of Russia at Breslin on the 23d of October.

Messrs. STEIGLITZ & Co., the Court Bankers at St. Petersburg, had annonnced their intention to retire from business at the close of the year.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden was about to propose the abolition of the severe punishments inflicted upon those who quit the established Church.

TURKEY.

ALI PACHA, Grand Vizier, has been dismissed. He was to be succeeded by MEHEMET KUPRAILE. FAUD PASHA, it was also expected, would be dismissed. Two of the conspirators had died at Kulely.

A vessel with Circassian emigrants on board had been wrecked. Two hundred and three lives were lost.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

[*From the Brokers' Circular.*]

The market showed an advancing tendency, particularly for all clear descriptions, owing to their scarcity. On middling qualities of American, particularly of New-Orleans and Mobile, there had been an advance of ⅛d. The sales of the week, of all descriptions, footed up 58,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,500 bales, and exporters 8,000,—the market closing steady. The sales on Friday footed up 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export. The market closed steady, at the following authorized quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7¾d.; ditto Middling, 7 3-16d.; Mobile Fair, 7½d.; ditto Middling, 7d.; Upland Fair, 7¾d.; ditto Middling, 6 11-16d.

The stock of COTTON in port, according to the last weekly returns, footed up 519,000 bales, of which 372,000 were of American descriptions.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The advices from Manchester were unfavorable, especially for India Goods, which had a downward tendency.

HAVRE MARKETS.

COTTON advancing—particularly the fair and middling qualities. The sales of the week, including the 15th, foot up 9,500 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 115f.; ditto *bas.*, 105f. The stock in port was 44,000 bales. WHEAT of all sorts had declined considerably. ASHES dull and prices weak. COFFEE firm. OILS inactive, but unchanged in price. RICE firm. SUGAR dull. LARD firm but dull. WHALEBONE inactive.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull at 22s. 6d.@27s. WHEAT also dull. Red 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White 9s. 6d.@11s. CORN quiet, but firm. Yellow, 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; White, 35s.@37s. ¾ quarter.

Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co. report a decline of 1d. on Wheat since Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIOLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co. and others report BEEF quiet but steady. PORK dull and inactive, but speculators would buy at a reduction from asking prices. BACON dull and quotations nominal. LARD firm at 54s.@56s. for refining qualities, and 59s.@60s. for fine, which are scarce. TALLOW firm; butchers', 59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES steady, at 26s. for old Pots and 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. for new do.; and 27s. 9d.@28s. for Pearls. SUGAR buoyant, at an advance of 6d.@1s. for refining sorts. COFFEE quiet. RICE firm. BARA steady; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d.@9s.; Baltimore, 7s.@7s. 3d. FISH OILS dull. LINSEED OILS, 28s.@28s. 3d. RESIN dull and lower; common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 3d.@35s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS report BREADSTUFFS very dull, but steady. IRON steady, at £5 10s.@£5 15s. for both BARS and rails. SUGAR firm, with a partial advance of 6d. TEA quiet; Congou, 1s. 5d. COFFEE dull and weaker in price. INDIGO—Sales less animated, and quotations maintained with difficulty. LINSEED CAKES in better demand—New-York, £9 10s.; Boston, £9. FISH OILS inactive. LINSEED OIL, 28s. RICE quiet. TALLOW dull, at 59s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady.

FINANCIAL.

The London Money Market was slightly more stringent, but the supply was abundant. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased since the last weekly return £339,000. BAR SILVER was quoted at 5s. 2d.; DOLLARS, 5s. ⅞d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3d. CONSOLS closed on Friday at 96@96⅛ for both money and account.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, of which 1,600 bales were for speculation and export. Market closed steady. BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. PROVISIONS dull.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

CONSOLS—95⅞@96 for money and account, the market closing dull.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING BROTHERS report United States Fives 93⅛@94; Massachusetts Fives, 100; Pennsylvania Fives of 1877, 84@86.

BELL & Co. report the state of Stocks active. Railroad Securities slow of sale, but unaltered in price: United States Sixes, 1868, 96⅜@97⅛; do. Fives, in large speculative inquiry, at a slight advance in prices, the quotations being 93⅛@94; Alabama Fives, 75@77; Kentucky Sixes, 92@94; Maryland Fives, 94@96; Massachusetts Fives, 100@102; Ohio Sixes, 97@98; Pennsylvania Fives, 82@83; do. Bonds of 1877, 84@86; Tennessee Sixes, 80@82; Virginia Sixes, 86½@87½; do. Fives, 85@86; Illinois Central Shares, 35@36 discount; do. 7 per cent. Bonds, 76@78; do. Sixes, 72@74; do. Sevens, Freeland, 83@85; Michigan Central Eights, 79@81; do. Shares, 40@42; New-York Central Sixes, 84@86; do. Sevens, 93@95; do. Shares, 70@72; Erie 3d Mortgage, 55@57; do. Shares, 4@6; Panama Railroad Bonds, 1859, 101@102; do. 1865, 96@98; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st Mortgage, 89@90.

The London *Times*, of Saturday, reports sales of United States Fives at 94, and Illinois Central Shares at 37½ discount.

The Very Latest Financial News.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Daily News* City Article, dated Friday evening, says: "The funds have experienced a sudden reaction. The market opened at a reduction of nearly one-quarter below the prices of yesterday, and after the close of the Stock Exchange increased heaviness prevailed. The demand for money was active, and it was difficult even to get the best bills discounted below 2½ per cent. No gold was withdrawn from the Bank, but large purchases of Australian, including a portion of the £116,000 received per ship *Yorkshire*, were made for exportation. The Foreign Exchanges were steady, except bills on Belgium, which were rather lower."

The *Times* City Article, dated Friday evening, says: "A telegraph from Madrid to the effect that the Spanish Government had resolved to declare war against Morocco, caused the funds to open with great heaviness, and although it was afterwards shown to be erroneous, the simple fact being that a Madrid paper had advised the Government to go to war, the recovery at the close of business was only partial. There has been an increased demand for money today, and a few transactions took place at 2½ per cent. The market for Railway stocks sympathized with the funds and slightly declined. The Grand Trunk of Canada, however, advanced one per cent, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, and Great Western of Canada also improved."

The *Times* announces another large Russian failure—that of Mr. GUTSCHAKOFF, an eminent manufacturer at Moscow. His liabilities are £240,000 sterling. It is reported that he has committed suicide.

The weather is very wintry in England, and there is considerable frost and snow.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Nov. 4—8 A. M.

A snow storm, accompanied with fog, is prevailing to-night, and there appears to be not the slightest chance of the arrival before to-morrow of the steamship *North American*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and about due off this Point.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Illustrations---Historical and Documentary.

THE INSURRECTION ORIGINATED IN KANSAS.

From the Lawrence (K. T.,) Herald of Freedom.

More than once during the Summer of 1857, we asserted that the reason the "Do Nothings," as we called them, were opposed to engaging in the Territorial elections of that year, and competing with the Pro-Slavery Party for the offices of the government, was found in the fact that *they wished to prolong our Kansas difficulties; to keep the Territory in a constant ferment; that their design was revolution, and anything which looked like a peaceful solution of our troubles, had been and would be violently opposed by them.* We stated that those who led off in the Do-Nothing policy had no material interest in Kansas in common with the settlers; that they were "birds of passage;" came here like buzzards to feed on dead carcasses; and as soon as the period should come when there was nothing left for them to feast upon they would leave the Territory. We charged them with subsisting almost wholly on funds sent here from the charitable in the East to supply the wants of the destitute and suffering.

And who were those men in the Territory at that time? We remember meeting a delegation of them at Centropolis in August of that year. There were Walden and Thacher, Ralph and John E. Cook, Holmes and Kagi, we believe; Phillips and Redpath, Hinton and Conway.

They did all in their power to induce the people to keep out of the October elections, and resorted to calumny and vituperation to carry their ends. These same men were at Grasshopper Falls in September, considerably augmented in numbers, but the real interests of the Territory triumphed over their *revolutionary* plots, and in October we had possession of the Territorial Government.

It was with difficulty these men could be kept quiet while waiting the action of Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON, in regard to the Oxford and McGee County frauds. Indeed, some of them did organize, and marched to the vicinity of Oxford, hoping to succeed in capturing certain parties, which, if successful, would have brought on counter hostile movements from Missouri.

The business men of Lawrence will remember the *insane* movement of JAMES H. LANE and these anti-peace men, who projected the idea of murdering the delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, while on their way to resume their labors in October, and the *ordering* of the whole country to assemble at Lecompton *with arms and four days' provisions, to take that town and* HANG *the members of the Convention.* They will call to mind the meeting in Duncan's building, followed by the one in front of the Morrow House, in Lawrence, when he was headed off in that demon work, and the contemplated sanguinary visit to Lecompton was changed into a peaceful one to protest against the Constitution then being framed.

The Lecompton Constitution itself was next made the pretext for bringing on war. Whoever is able to call up the incidents of the 22d and 23d of December Convention, held in Lawrence, will be able to comprehend that to which we allude. "Brown's Cellar-Kitchen Convention," as THACHER and his associates branded the affair, foiled them in their plans; but then came on the difficulties at Fort Scott, inaugurated by the leaders in all these revolutionary movements, and backed up by JIM LANE, Old JOHN BROWN, REDPATH, PHILLIPS, and all that class of persons. Then was organized the secret oath-bound league, the object of which was to *murder* in cold blood every officer elected under the Lecompton Constitution, be he a Free-State man or otherwise. The pass-word to that secret organization was—Lane. *The whole plan of assassination, of relays of horses for the executioners, &c., are in the possession of good men in Lawrence, and have been for a long period.*

But there was a peaceful adjustment of all these matters, because Congress did not give legal sanction to the Lecompton swindle. The southeastern border, however, was made the pretext for keeping alive this war movement. There gathered the "buzzards" again, and into active service was called all their machinery for again involving the country in strife. "Randolph," *alias* Wm. HUTCHINSON, PHILLIPS, KAGI, HINTON, and all that class of men, were active in trying to keep Eastern public opinion with them. While at home, their organ, the Lawrence *Republican*, and several lesser sheets, were doing all in their power to influence the public mind. Falsehoods, as in the former case, were their principal stock in trade, and all who did not join them in their revolutionary schemes were branded as renegades from the Free-State Party.

Old JOHN BROWN, with his minions, who opposed the bloody issue in Kansas, by *murdering* the five heads of families on Pottawattomie Creek, at midnight, on the 25th of May, 1856, appeared and took charge of the marauding forces. They attempted to make the whole population of Missouri responsible for the horrid murder near Chatteau's Trading Post. BROWN was in constant intercourse with men in the East, who declared on the stump, and in all their published correspondence, that their "only hope of abolishing Slavery in the United States lay through *revolution*," and from them he received funds from time to time in prosecution of his war schemes. When MONTGOMERY discovered BROWN & Co.'s plans of revolution, to his credit be it said, he protested, and in consequence of their quarrel, probably more than anything else, the latter made a brilliant *coup d'etat* into Missouri, killed CREW, took his slaves and made a forced march to Canada, receiving any amount of "aid and coufort" from his cohorts along the road.

At this time DOY was arrested in violation of law, and removed outside of Kansas. Then the excited lightnings flashed again. LANE harangued crowds nightly in Lawrence. He was ready to march into Missouri, and release him by violence, and all the indorsers of a "bloody issue" cried, amen. But their schemes all failed, and the principal public *actor*, who had courage and desperation sufficient to carry into execution his plan, without regard to cost; and who, in the interim had returned to Kansas, *took his leave, and determined upon immediately consummating plans long since laid for operation elsewhere*, should he fail in again embroiling the people of the Kansas border. We allude to old JOHN BROWN.

Their next point of attack was Virginia. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, had projected a peaceful demonstration to the people of that State, of the advantages of educated free labor over slave labor, and had located a colony there which was in successful operation, and was winning golden opinions by its quiet, orderly action. But "Old BROWN" and his sympathizers, who only saw "through revolution the end of American Slavery," marched into the State, hired a farm in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and there projected their iniquitous work—the exciting of a servile insurrection. But BROWN did not go alone. JOHN E. COOK, who figured so conspicuously with the Do-Nothings in Kansas, was with him, and was his "right bower." KAGI was his "left," whilst COPPIE, HAZLETT, ANDERSON and EVANS, of Jay-Hawking notoriety, were prominent actors. Whether REDPATH was there we are not advised; but their sympathizers and co-operators in Kansas were posted in all the movements of these men, and but a short time before the breaking out of the difficulty at Harper's Ferry some of them were trying to hire money in Lawrence, with which to pay their expenses to the scene of contemplated strife; no doubt designing to raise the means to refund the borrowed money from the sale of "watches, jewelry and plate," which the constitution of the organization provided should be used to defray the expenses of the war.

The whole plan of the organization, mode of operation, &c., it seems, *has been known in Kansas for a long time.* We are told by parties who were in the secret, that the plan of Old BROWN & Co. was to strike such a bold and vigorous blow as to intimidate the entire population of Virginia and the South, who are known to be exceedingly timorous over their slave population. With his few immediate supporters he was to take possession of the Armory, while others, with teams, were to carry the arms and military supplies to the mountains. In those fastnesses he was to erect his independent standard, around which the negroes were to assemble. A secret organization, permeating all sections of the North, with powerful backing in Kansas, was to furnish recruits. Thus strengthened they would be able to bid defiance to State and Federal authority, and though a seven years' war should follow, or though it should be protracted through half a century, they would keep alive their movements, acting mostly upon the defensive at first, till the negroes of the Canadas and of the South could give them sufficient strength to justify aggressive movements.

We do not wish to implicate innocent persons, and we believe, yea, we know we do not do it, if the statements of others can be relied upon, when we say that GERRIT SMITH of New-York, a man of noble impulses, and generous to a fault, was a tool of these designing men, and too cheerfully has entered into their plans, and furnished them "material aid." While we love him for his philanthropy, his devotion to Kansas in the darkest hour of her history, and for his heavy contributions in aid of the right and the oppressed, we cannot sympathize with his hostility to the Federal Government, and his readiness to engage with madmen in an attempt to overthrow it.

The movements at Harper's Ferry may appear to be an insignificant affair, and interested parties will endeavor to make it appear such. Since its failure, every one will deny being cognizant of it, and "Old BROWN, the monomaniac," will be held responsible for it all; but, as we said last week, "there was method in his madness," and that eye of his, sparkling with fire, spoke secrets to the initiated that the world knew not of.

As frequently stated, *the whole programme was developed to us while a prisoner, charged with high treason, in the Summer of 1856, with the exception that the field of operations as then contemplated has been removed from Missouri to Virginia.* When we first learned of it we resolved to resist the conspiracy, cost what it would, and we have done so whenever we saw evidences of its movements, though it has assumed Protean forms.

Our present fears are that the Republican Party will suffer by the action of these *parasites* who have fastened themselves upon it to gain strength before the country. More than once we have stated that they were *bastard* Republicans, with hardly a single principle in common with that party, and so we repeat now. The Republican Party, if true to itself and its own best interests, will everywhere denounce the treasonable enterprise, and all its aiders and abettors. If they do this, some distinguished aspirants for office, *now* in Kansas, will find themselves minus a position a few months hence. We have *facts* and *figures* in our possession, whenever they shall be called for.

ANTE-MORTEM HONORS TO JOHN BROWN.

The Garrisonian Abolitionists of Boston evidently regarding the execution of JOHN BROWN as a foregone conclusion, have taken the action indicated in the following:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Nov. 1, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is recommended to the friends of impartial freedom throughout the free States, in case of the execution of Captain JOHN BROWN, now on trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical event, on the day of its occurrence, in such manner as by them may be deemed most appropriate in their various localities—whether by public meetings and addresses, the adoption of resolutions, private conferences, or any other justifiable mode of action—for the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, and renewedly to consecrate themselves to the patriotic and Christian work of effecting the abolition of that most dangerous, unnatural, cruel and impious system of Slavery, which is the fruitful source of all our sectional heart-burnings and conflicts, which powerfully and increasingly tends to promote servile insurrections and civil war, which cannot be more truly or more comprehensively described than as "the sum of all villainies," which is a burning disgrace and fearful curse to the whole country, and by the speedy extinction of which, alone, can the land be saved from violence, blood and utter demoralization.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, } Secretaries.

MOB SPIRIT IN KENTUCKY.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS TRAMPLED ON, IN DEFIANCE OF KENTUCKY LAW AND KENTUCKY SENTIMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 30, 1859.

The following telegram appears in this morning's *Democrat:*

"The office of the Newport (Ky.) *Free South*, a paper of Republican proclivities, was mobbed, the night of the 28th. The forms were scattered in the street."

Without particulars, this is enough. Every intelligent and sober man in this State frowns upon anything, in principle and tendency, so unconstitutional and tyrannical, riotous and outrageous, inexpedient and impolitic, as this. Every considerate Kentuckian condemns the conduct of an Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery mob, setting itself up above the Constitution and laws of the State, casting all restraints and responsibilities under its feet, and with a high and revolutionary hand, in the assumed name of the *people*, violating their own rights, the rights of property, the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the Press.

Congress can do nothing to abridge the freedom of speech and of the Press, for the Constitution of the United States forbids any restriction thereof. The General Assembly of *Kentucky* cannot restrain the right of every member of the Kentucky Press to examine the proceedings of all branches of the State Government, to criticise its policy, to suggest and discuss reforms and amendments, or to call in question the propriety and permanent value of any domestic and peculiar institution which flourishes under the special patronage and guardianship of the State. The Constitution of Kentucky prohibits the Legislature, much more a mob, from curtailing this right. "*Every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject*, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty,"—not to fellows who hold themselves irresponsible; not to the absolute, arbitrary power of a mob; not to such a power over the lives, liberties and property of free men, "existing nowhere in a Republic, not even in the largest majority,"—but to the legal tribunals, acting under our Constitution, which also declares that the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, (much more the sanction of a mob,) and that no man's property, of any kind, shall be taken or applied even to public use, or for the public advantage, without his consent or the consent of his representatives, or without previous just compensation. I should hope that no mob, in matters of law and equity, represents the Kentucky public, either its largest majority or smallest minority.

Yet, a mobbish handful at Newport, under shadow of a United States garrison, fancy they represent our entire public! Anyhow, they say the vast Slave interest backs their doings, and that is enough for them. They enact the parts of more than the judge, jury and sheriff; they condemn Mr. BAILEY'S *Free South* without a hearing, a trial and a judgment. In defiance of the Constitution of Kentucky, with the apparent will and authority of tyrants, but under cover of the might, they mob his office, violate his printing-press, and scatter his forms in the street! I cannot believe Kentuckians, generally, approve this. Are they prepared to submit their property to the assessment and compensation of a mob, after a mob has ruthlessly destroyed it? Are they ready to yield to the tendencies among them to the usurpation by mobs of more than the power of the State, to the spread of mob-rule and anarchy; of, perhaps, something worse than the so-called absolutism of LOUIS NAPOLEON? Do the people of Kentucky deputize a pitiful mob to represent them, and to exercise a power "existing nowhere in a Republic, not even in the largest majority?" Our popular sentiment would answer, emphatically, *No.* They will not surrender their rights and liberties to the discretion and uses and mercies of a rabble.

No matter what Mr. BAILEY has published, he is responsible only to his law-abiding peers. Though his writings evince the spirit of an incendiary, an insurgent, a rebel, he and his press are still entitled to all the protection guaranteed by the Constitution and statutes of Kentucky. Yet a set of fellows, in a rebellious contempt of the Commonwealth, treat him and his family, and his property, as if outlawed. And this, you know, is not the first "warning" of the kind from "citizens" of Newport. It is an act of outrageous outlawry, committed by no better than rebels and outlaws, and deserving, under the law, exemplary punishment.

But Mr. BAILEY'S *Free South* is "a paper of Republican proclivities." Well, can't a Kentucky editor incline to Republican or to Free-Soil sentiments without being gagged and mobbed? Is high-toned Kentucky Republicanism and Constitutional liberty best manifested by a Newport mob? Certainly not—and so says a genuine "representative" Kentuckian by my side. All our rights rest on a higher, broader and firmer basis than the caprices of the riotous few.

Nor can such proceedings avail to repress the Free-Soil spirit in our midst. It needs only the occasion to manifest itself. It will eventually make its power felt. The more it is opposed by violence, the stronger and more irrepressible it will become. The absolute supremacy of partisan Slave-Sollism in Kentucky will, I trust, have pretty soon had its day. There appears to be something wrong, unsound and rotten in Denmark. Domestic Free-Sollism in a few years may constitutionally secure some share in forming the public opinion, and ultimately managing the affairs of the State.

So far as the *Free South* may have been conducted for our domestic welfare, for *free Kentucky*, for the final triumph of free white labor, in the way pointed out by HENRY CLAY, it has deserved most extensive Kentucky support. But not so, if conducted mainly in the interest of an anti-Slavery *Federal* party, for the promotion of an outside party agitation benefiting nobody. Inconsiderate Republicans of the Cassius M. Clay order are hardly qualified to direct the Free-Soil movement in Kentucky.

Yet, to try to put a stop to this movement in a border-ruffian style, will avail nothing against either it or the "Black Republicanism" of Cassius even here, much less across the Ohio. Other *Free Souths* will be likely to spring up among us. Newport mobs promote the outside Republican and Abolition agitation. They serve the Federal Anti-Slavery partisans as offsets to Harper's Ferry affairs, counter-capital to the Democracy's "Black Republican rebellion."

If party Slavesollism in Kentucky or elsewhere South shall ever invoke mob-spirit and mob violence to sustain itself, it may reap what it sows! But all loyal Kentuckians will never countenance such a spirit for any object. They desire and expect that no party and no cause will advance or hold its own by encouraging it or conniving at its fruits as seen either at Harper's Ferry or Newport, Ky. PONTIAC.

VIRGINIA AND JOHN BROWN.

APPEALS TO GOV. WISE ON BEHALF OF OLD BROWN.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Governor of Virginia, whose energetic, patriotic, and prudent conduct in regard to the Harper's Ferry outrage commands universal approval, is in the daily receipt of a large number of letters from Abolitionists in various States, threatening his life, threatening an attempt to rescue old BROWN, and threatening the renewal of like attempts to those of BROWN if Gov. WISE does not pardon the miscreant who has just been convicted of his crimes, and *who will be put to the death he deserves, as surely as to-morrow's sun rises in Heaven.* These letters speak of the increasing number of the Abolitionists, of their ability to perform what they threaten, and of the "*murderous eye*"—to use the language of one of them—with which they watch the progress of BROWN'S trial. They wind up generally with holding out to the Governor great popularity at the North, if he will deal leniently with the criminals. From all quarters in the Northern and Western States these letters come, written in every variety of style and of penmanship, but all breathing threats of rescue or vengeance, in case BROWN and his followers are executed.

These letters, however, might be treated in ordinary times, with utter contempt, but for the illustration which BROWN has recently given of the truth of SAM PATCH'S maxim that "some things can be done as well as others." But these are not the only nor the most important and dignified of the documents with which the Governor's mail is daily loaded. *From some of the most intelligent and respectable sources in the non-slaveholding States come letters full of respect and courtesy, some of them evidently free from all sinister motive or influence, invoking the Governor to pardon Brown.* The ground of good feeling is urged as the reason of their recommendation; the enemies of the Constitution, who are chagrined by the exposure of their crimes, will have no chance of recovering the influence they have lost; Virginia and her Governor will be everywhere hailed with universal love and gratitude.

One of the writers says that if the Governor could be on the ground and see the state of sentiment in the non-slaveholding States upon this subject, he would not hesitate for an instant. All this explains the sympathizing tone of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, to which we referred yesterday, hitherto a conservative paper, but which seems now to be infected by the general madness. *The writers of these letters underrate the sagacity, firmness, and the character of the Virginian at the head of this great Commonwealth, when they address to him such appeals.* In the most cold-blooded and deliberate malice and wickedness, JOHN BROWN has committed the greatest crimes known to human law, and now they who instigated his crimes threaten vengeance if he is punished, and men whose morbid sympathies are always enlisted in behalf of suffering villainy, insist that it would be good policy to let him go. *It would neither be good policy nor good principle*—a thing which there seems to be precious little idea of, in the minds of many of these sympathizers.

But why these sympathizing letters? *Some of them are from men high in wealth and position*, and who are themselves strongly suspected of a willingness to make money out of Southern blood. They are uneasy in their own minds; their conscience tells them that BROWN is in his present position through their agency; that he is only their tool and instrument, and that not only the blood shed at Harper's Ferry is on their hands, but the life-blood of old BROWN and his confederates also. Hence their anxiety to rescue him from the fate impending over his head. We do not say that all the letters from influential quarters received by Gov. WISE are prompted by this motive; but some of them undoubtedly are. We would suggest to sympathizers of this stamp the only mode of approaching the Governor of Virginia which affords them the smallest chance of receiving even a hearing. *Let them offer their own precious necks in the place of Brown.* Their consciences tell them that, if he dies, they are guilty of his death. Let them come on, and offer to die in his place! Let some of the Boston speculators in Southern cotton try the merits of this system of exchanges. We venture to say that if they will draw on Southern hemp, the draft will be immediately honored, and the bonds of union pulled so tight, that they will never again breathe a disloyal or traitorous breath.

COMMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S ORGAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PRESIDENCY FOR A PARDON.—The extravagant offer made for a horse at the battle of Bosworth, has been more than overdone in the effort for the pardon of BROWN. The Presidency is the offer now made to the Executive of Virginia for an unjustifiable exercise of Executive clemency. An article in this issue of the *Enquirer*, from our cotemporary, the Richmond *Dispatch*, will give some idea of the efforts now being made to effect the pardon of JOHN BROWN. Many of the letters therein alluded to make their appeal through the fears of personal violence, but the most of them appeal to the magnanimity, the kind-heartedness, and *the ambition* of the Executive. How little is the character of the present Executive understood by those who suppose that either fear or ambition could lead him to an act so repugnant to every just man.

The effort is not confined to the Black Republican journals, but, we regret to see, even the New-York *Journal of Commerce* joins the mistaken cry for clemency, and its reasons imply that a living *martyr*, at "hard work for life," is less dangerous than a dead martyr—that the Penitentiary makes a man more of a felon than the gallows—and that "misgu

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

Opportunities for the Charitable.

The duty of Christianity towards the poor is one becoming more and more recognized in this City. There is reason to think also that Protestantism—without bigotry or the spirit of proselytizing—is gaining gradually and undesignedly some such influence over the lowest classes in America as Jesuitism did in Europe in its earlier and nobler days. The means here (as there) have been education, charity, and the religious devotion of persons of the most refined and educated classes to the interests of the most debased. The fruits are already apparent to many eyes. They are seen in the diminution of juvenile crimes on our police records; In the lessening of youthful prostitution: in the better observance of morality and law among the boys of the City; in the new and orderly lives of thousands of children transplanted to new homes, and in the deeper influence of religion upon our lowest classes, producing such instances of change as GARDNER and others less known—reforms which are as invaluable to the public interests of the City as any that could take place on the political field.

For, if we may allude again to the latter instance, as showing what may often be expected in our City, this single man GARDNER—working among his old companions with the earnestness of a man redeemed from the jaws of destruction, and using only the simple machinery of the "Reading and Coffee Room,"—has been able, within two months, to start *one hundred and three* young drunkards in a sober life—feeding them, clothing them, finding them occupations and inducing them to sign the pledge. Fancy what curses to the City those one hundred and three might have been now scattering, but for this! Then take the moral influence—not to be reckoned or counted—which one such man of warm heart, saved from the dens of vice, can be constantly exerting.

Still, with all this practical good from such efforts, every one occupied among the poor, must feel that it is an up-hill work at the best to interest a large class of our citizens in the matter. People do not seem able to remember long that there are any poor; or if, occasionally in church, and in very cold weather, they call to mind the homeless and the shivering, they satisfy their conscience with the thought of the multitudinous societies and almshouses for those creatures, and then drop the subject. Or they give money spasmodically at one time, and forget to repeat the gift—and what is worse, give no time or labor to the duty.

The great difficulty is to make men with incomes from $5,000 to $50,000, realize that there are people absolutely cold, hungry, forsaken, and unsheltered. It seems to them incredible that that superfluity which they throw to their dogs or to the swill-cans, might gladden many a family, or that what their children cast aside might clothe scores of little ones—or that the money squandered every day might save hundreds to life and happiness.

When one looks around for instance, at the operations of a single Society—like the Children's Aid Society, or the Prison Association, or the Five Points Mission, and thinks how paltry is the whole sum they spend, compared even with the income of some individual men in this City, and certainly with the incomes of the dwellers in any one fashionable street—and then imagines how many more prisoners could be reformed, how many poor girls taught, how many boys placed at work, how many hungry little ones fed, or shivering ones clothed, with the mere extra unvalued spending-money of these people—he might easily be somewhat discouraged at the little now given and accomplished.

Do those who read this, really know what is the suffering of the City—especially of the children—and what is being done for its relief.

Let any one who wishes to prove for himself what poor children go through with in New-York, call down any evening at our News Boys' Lodging House (Sun Buildings), and talk with any one of the boys. If he inquires close enough, and the boy is not inclined to "sell" him, he will hear from some little fellow, perhaps not twelve, that he "don't live nowhere:" that he used to sleep in the Park, or under the news-office stairways; that he "haint nobody to care for him;" that "he haint no father nor mother," or 'if he has, that they "drink, and lick him, and turn him out o' doors." You need not ask him if he has ever been hungry or cold—his sharp, pale face, is the answer to that. You feel it is hardly worth while to ask him any question of religion. He is plainly enough our domestic heathen. You would hardly venture to ask if he ever stole or cheated—for what else could you expect, some time, in his hunger and his ignorance. And yet he is only a sample of a multitude—easily redeemed, thank God! under good influences, but easily ruined now.

Or enter our "Italian School" of an evening, in the House of Industry, (Five Points,) and talk with any one of the bright-eyed, ragged little girls and boys, studying away so hard—"What business?" "Selling matchcs," they will say, or "blackening boots," or "going with the organ;" the same story with all—of poverty, friendlessness and ignorance. None with clothing enough to keep out even the Autumn cold, but yet industrious, eager to learn, and cheery. What volumes of pains and sufferings might be gathered from their little histories!

Or come with us to the home of an honest Protestant seamstress in East Thirty-third-street—a widow, with five or six children. Her room always neat, the children clean, each one working—even the girls of eleven and twelve—to get the family bread, and yet so poor that sometimes no food crosses their lips till the piece of bread they receive at noon in the Industrial School. Or to this poor Methodist widow in East Twenty-eighth-street, abandoned by her husband, and struggling almost in vain to save her little ones from hunger and cold. Or grope down in the basements in Roosevelt-street, where several families are crowded in one dark room, and the children are ragged and dirty and half starved.

Whoever desires to "realize Poverty" need only accompany our visitor in the Fourth Ward, in his daily rounds, and he will see what human wretchedness can be; and if he enters the school for those children (at No. 181 Cherry-street) he will also see what kindness and patience can accomplish for its relief. We believe if we could only introduce one of our millionaires to this single company of children and those engaged in this school, we should never have any more trouble about funds for Fourth Ward operations. Why will not some one of the thousands whom Providence has blessed with means for aiding just such enterprises look in for themselves into these things, and in this work. Knowledge is all we want.

C. L. B.,
Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Kidnapping in Cleveland.

TWO COLORED CHILDREN CARRIED INTO SLAVERY.

The Cleveland *Leader* states that on Monday, Oct. 31, a man called at the City Infirmary for the purpose of taking one or two children to adopt in his family. He stated that he was from Russell, Geauga County, and gave his name as EDICT. He represented that he had a large farm, and was desirous of taking one or two boys to bring up, who could work on the farm. He selected two colored children, and on his representations was allowed to take them away to his farm, where it was supposed they would have a good home.

Yesterday a man from Russell was in town, and was inquired of as to the standing of EDICT, and from him it was found that he had sold his farm some days ago, and that his reputation was that of a worthless, disreputable person. Search was then instituted for EDICT and the children, when it was found that he had bought tickets and taken the cars for Missouri. What he will do there with the two colored children, too young to defend themselves, or escape from whatever lot they may be placed in, it needs no prophet to foretell. We could not learn that any action had been taken to stop his progress, and even now, as our readers are perusing this paragraph, this child-stealer is probably fast hastening to St. Louis, to sell these children into hopeless Slavery.

A public meeting was held at Minneapolis, Minn. on the 27th October, to consider the late action of Auditor Dunbar in allowing the removal of $12,000 of Ohio State six per cent. bonds, pledged for the security of the issues of the Bank of St. Paul, and the substitution therefor of $20,000 Minnesota Railroad bonds—the latter having no certain value. The meeting resolved that the action of the Auditor was a gross outrage upon the public faith.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Failure of the Administration—Public Demoralization.

We have more than two hundred thousand office-holders in the United States, and not less than double that number of persons who are seeking to remove them and occupy their places. Let us for a moment contemplate the descent of this vast "horde of Apennino wolves" upon the plains and valleys of our industry, and measure their influence, if we can, upon the character of our institutions. They come down at each recurring election, armed with the weapons of management, intrigue and fraud. Their powers are vast, and they are exercised by hands skilled in the arts of deception. With appetites sharpened by hunger and want they barricade every avenue to the polls and subvert every effort at an honest expression of the public will.

Is it a wonder, then, that the Government is a mere tool of this or that political organization? that it descends to acts of meanness and immorality shocking to every sense of fair dealing? that it indulges in low spites and cunning devices? that it turns from right to left at the dictation of faction, whose policy is its law and to whose interests it is devoted? that it seeks to mislead the public mind upon every measure of general interest to society? that it uses the powers conferred upon it to degrade one portion of the community and elevate another? that it continually substitutes policy for law, and thus reduces the Administration to the character of a pot-house cabal? What wonder is it since the word of promise to the ear is always broken to the hope, that each recurring Administration quickly sinks under the weight of popular condemnation, and depends for its support alone upon the patriotic respect of the country for its public institutions? Let the bad tenant live out the conditions of his lease; let the unworthy representative live out the terms of his election, though he betrays his trust and forfeit the confidence of the people. It is the misfortune of free Governments, as well as all others, that bad men in office cannot be displaced, except under constitutional and legal forms, and these are mainly controlled by themselves.

What better evidence have we of the utter heartlessness, for instance, of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, than is afforded by a simple reference to the proceedings of his Nominating Convention, his own letter of acceptance, and his subsequent conduct touching the question of Slavery in the Territories? The resolutions of that Convention embodied the true policy and principles of the Government of the Union, so far as they related to that subject. The thirty years' agitation of the question, previous to the canvass of 1856, was quite sufficient to exhibit its real character. It had been proven to be a controversy between the Free and the Slave States concerning a matter which neither party could control. It was commenced in the North by declaring that Congress had complete jurisdiction of the subject, and that it was the duty of that body to interdict the further extension of Slavery. This pretension brought out a hostile Southern interest, who denied the power of Congress in the premises, and maintained the coequal right of their section in all the common Territories. The enactment of the Missouri restriction operated for a time as a truce upon the contending parties. It proposed to settle the matter by dividing the country into two parts, on the basis of free and slave labor. An adjustment so utterly repugnant to every sense of sound policy and constitutional law was not likely to satisfy the demands of the agitators who forced it through Congress. The acquisition of additional territories, to say nothing of the myriad of candidates for local and Federal offices, whose fortunes might be benefited by fanning into a blaze the faggots of sectional strife, was more than enough to invalidate and annul an adjustment which, at most, was a mere understanding between gentlemen holding high official positions from Northern and Southern constituencies.

The Missouri Act was, in truth, made the basis of agitation rather than of peace between the parties. It was held by the North to have settled the power of Congress over the Territories; and hence followed in due time, the Wilmot Proviso, opposition to the Fugitive Slave law, the organization of Abolition and Emigrant Aid Societies, and, finally, the Republican Party itself, based exclusively upon the support of the Free States. On the other hand the South put forth the most exorbitant and unreasonable pretensions, going to the extent of claiming that Slavery existed in all the Territories by virtue of the Constitution.

In the face of these formidable demonstrations by the two extremes or sections, and of the dangers they threatened to the Union, the Democratic Party committed itself to the principle that the Territories had, and ought to exercise, the exclusive right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. This principle disfranchised nobody. It deprived the South of no rights, because Slavery is not only sensitive to local opinions, but cannot be introduced where the people oppose it. It was fair to the North, which really had nothing to do with the subject in any possible contingency. The Compromise Measures of 1850 were enacted upon this foundation. Two years afterwards, *previous to the organization of the Republican Party*, the two National Conventions at Baltimore, Whig and Democratic, committed themselves in the most emphatic language to this principle. They baptised it as the doctrine of self-government, a doctrine which, it was said, should have a universal application over the common jurisdiction of the country.

In 1851 this doctrine was put to test in Congress, and resulted in its adoption by that body, and its immediate application to the Territories then organized. In order to clear the way for its Government the Missouri restrictions were repealed.

The object of this legislation was to *localize* the subject of Slavery; to place it exclusively in the hands of the people interested in it; to take it out of general politics—out of the hands of the half million office-holders and office-hunters who had used it as a weapon of deception, that no further justification or excuse might be pleaded for its agitation in the States. It was found by experience that Slavery could not be transported, like merchandise, to this or that country. Those who stood by the way-side in the slave-producing States saw that, in spite of all appeals to the contrary, Slavery was on its way South, not West,—that cotton was more valuable than corn; that resolutions to establish it in Kansas, in vindication of imaginary rights, contained no element of either reproduction or of immigration. This simple fact was equally expressive to the Northern mind. The North could not, in fact, prohibit the establishment of slaves where there was no portion of the enslaved people to be thus affected. They could provide laws against it in Kansas, but those laws had been in operation in a more potent form long before the enactments of 1850 and 1851. They were identical in character with the resolutions of the South to create Slavery without either the means or the authority to do so.

Mr. BUCHANAN came into office on the bases of an utter repudiation of these absurd theories. He had made a solemn pledge to the country, that he would use the powers of the Executive Department to localize the subject of Slavery. He denied, in the language of Mr. TOOMBS, both "the power and the policy" of Congressional intervention, and maintained that the people of the place should exercise absolute jurisdiction and control over the whole matter. Mr. BUCHANAN was nominated in opposition to, and in contempt of, the machinery of his party. The people for once overruled the office-holders. He reached the Presidency under circumstances more favorable to a peaceful and successful administration than any of his predecessors. His principal opponent was the nominee of the Republican Party—a party which maintained not only the authority of Congress over the Territories, but was committed in its very organization, to a restoration of the Missouri restriction, and to the policy of universal agitation of the Slavery question. All Mr. BUCHANAN had to do was to be honest, to preserve the character he had sustained during his canvass for a nomination, in his own party [illegible] of the two [illegible] who live alone in the whirlwinds and storms of Slavery agitation. But Mr. BUCHANAN had not the strength of mind, the integrity of heart, nor the courage of soul, to be a director. He was made to obey and not command. His virtue is of that order which yields a faithful obedience to the behests of his enemies, and visits merciless wrath upon his friends and supporters. He has courage to do wrong, but is a coward in good works. The truth is more than apparent, he is deficient in the great qualities of statesmanship—he has neither head nor heart. What wonder is it, then, that his administration is a failure?

A DEMOCRAT.

Reply of Senator Gwin to the California Letter of Senator Douglas.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

On the 16th of September last, the *National* newspaper, at San Francisco, published an elaborate address of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, reviewing a speech delivered by me to a portion of my constituents at Grass Valley during the late canvass in California, which was published in the same paper on the 16th of July last. The address of Mr. DOUGLAS was published during my absence on a visit to the State Fair at Sacramento, and the brief period that intervened between my return home and the time fixed for my departure on the 20th of September, placed it out of my power to reply to it at that time.

A very large portion of the address is devoted to an exposition of the alleged inconsistencies on the subject of territorial power upon the part of a number of the most distinguished members of the Democratic Party. As no such charge of inconsistency is alleged by Mr. DOUGLAS against myself, having always avowed the same views upon this subject as I expressed them in my Grass Valley speech, I do not deem it necessary to review that portion of his address. If any of these gentlemen have changed their opinions, it no doubt was caused by the fact that they have adopted the authoritative exposition of the Constitution on this question by the Supreme Court of the United States; and if Mr. DOUGLAS had wisely pursued a similar course, no controversy would have arisen between him and myself. Indeed it is because, whilst professing to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, he at the same time assails one of its most vital provisions, that this controversy has arisen, not merely between him and myself, but also between him and the Democratic Party.

On the meeting of Congress in December, 1858, the Democratic members of the United States Senate, whilst retaining Mr. DOUGLAS as a member of the Committee on Territories, declined to designate him as the Chairman of that Committee. As one of the Democratic Senators who had concurred in that action, and holding myself responsible to the people of California for this and all other public acts, I gave in my speech at Grass Valley the reasons which influenced the Senate in displacing Mr. DOUGLAS from the position of Chairman of the Committee on Territories. In that speech I said that "He (Mr. DOUGLAS) had asserted in his Freeport speech that a territorial legislature could *lawfully*, by non-action or hostile legislation, exclude Slavery from such Territory."

How far Mr. DOUGLAS may or may not have entertained the same opinions previously, it is unnecessary for me to discuss. It is enough for me to say, in common with a great majority of the Democratic members of the Senate of the United States, that, whatever inference the Washington *Union* or any other newspaper may have drawn from his previous declarations, we attached no such meaning to them, nor could we with the record of his votes in the Senate of the United States before us on this question.

When the Kansas and Nebraska bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. CHASE, an Abolition Senator from Ohio, offered the following amendment to a section of the bill, "under which the people of the Territories through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit Slavery therein." The section thus proposed to be amended by Mr. CHASE would have read as follows:

"That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void—it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," was intended to, and does, confer upon or leave to the people of the Territory of Kansas full power, at any time, through its Territorial Legislature, to exclude Slavery from said Territory, or to recognize and regulate it therein.

To which Mr. BENJAMIN moved an amendment, which was adopted, "Subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment, as thus amended, was then rejected by the Senate—Yeas 11, Nays 34; Mr. DOUGLAS and every Democrat then in his seat voting against it.

Now if Mr. DOUGLAS had in March, 1854, suggested to Mr. CHASE so to modify his amendment as to say that, under the authority conferred upon the Territorial Legislature by the bill, it can "lawfully by non-action," or hostile legislation, exclude "Slavery from such Territory," no man can doubt but that Mr. CHASE would have immediately so worded his amendment, as he could thus have accomplished the precise object he had in view. But if Mr. DOUGLAS had then avowed the opinion that the Kansas-Nebraska bill conferred any such power upon the Territorial Legislature, he would at once, in my opinion, have been denounced by the Democratic members of the Senate. I certainly should have voted against any such amendment, and against the bill if it had been incorporated in it.

The same may be said with regard to the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL in 1856.

But it would not alter the case if Mr. DOUGLAS had given such an interpretation to the Kansas-Nebraska bill previous to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, for he, and the Congress which passed that bill, had expressly submitted the decision of that and every question relating to Slavery to the Supreme Court of the United States. The real objection to his course now is, that, after this tribunal has decided that question against his present views, he has discarded the arbitration created by the Constitution and selected by himself.

Before proceeding to demonstrate this position, I will state, that if Mr. DOUGLAS had held the trust of Chairman of any other Committee of the Senate, whose duties did not embrace reports and action on this question, I should cheerfully have voted for his Chairmanship, as I did for that of Mr. STUART, (who entertains precisely the same opinions upon this subject that Mr. DOUGLAS does,) as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands; but surely it is most extraordinary that he should have expected the Democratic members of the Senate to make him their organ as Chairman of the Committee on Territories throughout an entire session of Congress, and, of course, acting in that important capacity constantly in opposition to their opinions upon this subject.

Mr. DOUGLAS nowhere in his letter to the editor of the *National* denies that I correctly state his position in his Freeport speech; on the contrary, he reaffirms his declaration at Freeport, and defends it. It therefore only remains for me to prove that his construction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is in conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. In pages 55, 56 and 57 of the Senate edition of the Opinion of the Court, after having declared so much of the act of Congress of the 6th March, 1820, unconstitutional as prohibited Slavery in the Missouri Territory north of 36° 30', Chief Justice TANEY, as the organ of the Court, gives the reasons of that decision as follows:

"But the power of Congress over the person or property of a citizen can never be a mere discretionary power under our Constitution and form of Government. The powers of the Government and the rights and privileges of the citizen are regulated and plainly defined by the Constitution itself. And when the Territory becomes a part of the United States, the Federal Government enters into possession in the character impressed upon it by those who created it. It enters upon it with its powers over the citizen strictly defined, and limited by the Constitution, from which it derives its own existence, and by virtue of which alone it continues to exist and act as a Government and sovereignty. It has no power of any kind beyond it; and it cannot, when it enters a Territory of the United States, put off its character and assume discretionary or despotic powers which the Constitution has denied to it. It cannot create for itself a new character separated from the citizens of the United States, and the duties it owes them under the provisions of the Constitution. The Territory being a part of the United States, the Government and the citizen both enter it under the authority of the Constitution, with their respective rights defined and marked out; and the Federal Government can exercise no power over his person or property beyond what that instrument confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved.

A reference to a few of the provisions of the Constitution will illustrate this proposition.

For example, no one, we presume, will contend that Congress can make any law in a Territory respecting the establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press, or the right of the people of the Territory peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for the redress of grievances.

Nor can Congress deny to the people the right to keep and bear arms, nor the right to trial by jury, nor compel any one to be a witness against himself in a criminal proceeding.

These powers, and others, in relation to rights of person, which it is unnecessary here to enumerate, are, in express and positive terms, denied to the General Government; and the rights of private property have been guarded with equal care. Thus the rights of property are united with the rights of person, and placed on the same ground by the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law. An [illegible] a citizen of the United States to [illegible] liberty or property, merely because he has brought his property into a particular Territory of the United States, and who had committed no offence against the laws, could hardly be dignified with the name of due process of law.

So, too, it will hardly be contended that Congress could by law quarter a soldier in a house in a Territory without the consent of the owner, in time of peace; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law. Nor could they by law forfeit the property of a citizen in a Territory who was convicted of treason, for a longer period than for the life of the person convicted; nor take private property for public use without just compensation.

The powers over person and property of which we speak are not only not granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them. And this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and extend to the whole territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including those portions of it remaining under territorial government as well as that covered by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, and places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against any inroads which the General Government might attempt, under the plea of implied or incidental powers. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

The Court then further proceeds to deny, as regards these powers, "That there is a difference between property in a slave and other property, and that different rules may be applied to it in expounding the Constitution of the United States."—(Page 57.)

Now I understand Mr. DOUGLAS distinctly to admit that Congress cannot "lawfully by non-action or hostile legislation, exclude Slavery from a territory," yet he asserts that a Territorial Legislature possesses this power; but this very point is decided against him in the Dred Scott case.

The Court having decided that Congress did not possess this power under the Constitution, say, "and if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred upon the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution." (Page 57.) Here it is expressly decided by the Court that the Territorial Government possesses no such power, and that the Federal Government could confer no such power on any local government established by its authority; and why? Because such an act, whether passed by Congress itself, or any Territorial or local Government established by its authority, would "violate the provisions of the Constitution."

Here the Court expressly distinguish between the exercise of power by a State and a Territorial Government; and why? Because they base the want of constitutional power upon express inhibitions in the Constitution on Congress, which creates all Territorial Governments. Thus the Court say, for instance, "the powers over persons and property of which we speak are not only granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them." How is Congress forbidden to exercise them? Why, by the passage of any law; and is not the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, no doubt, was then under the consideration of the Court, an act of Congress? Would not all the inhibitions of the Constitution upon Congressional power be mere idle words if they can be evaded or violated by an act of Congress vesting precisely similar powers in a Territorial Government? It avails nothing to say that no law of a Territorial Legislature was before the Court when this decision was made.

Acts of Congress, and the clauses of the Constitution involving the whole power of the Federal Government on this subject were under the consideration of the Court, which decided as the true construction of these clauses of the Constitution that, whether Congress exercise these powers by its own express enactment, or attempts to confer them upon a territorial or any local government, "it would violate the provisions of the Constitution."

It is, therefore, too clear for controversy that it is expressly decided by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can "lawfully by non-action, or hostile legislation, exclude Slavery from such Territory."

The difference between Mr. DOUGLAS and the Democratic Party sustained by this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is this, that, whilst he admits that this inhibited power cannot be exercised directly by Congress, he yet contends that it may be exercised by a Territorial Government created by Congress. Now, this heresy of Mr. DOUGLAS is not only in conflict with this opinion of the Supreme Court, but also to that of the dissenting Judges in this case, for on this one point—that the power of a Territorial Government created by Congress could not be contradistinguished from that of Congress—the opinion of the Court was unanimous. The declaration, then, of Mr. DOUGLAS, that a Territorial Legislature can exercise any power within the inhibition of the Constitution upon the power of Congress, is contradicted by the deliberate judgment of every member of the Supreme Court of the United States. And here I may well rest the question.

Your obedient servant, WM. M. GWIN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1859.

Hon. A. S. Diven on General and Local Politics.

ELMIRA, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

S. P. ALLEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am in receipt of yours of the 27th. I am but just home from Missouri, where I have been for the past six weeks, and have to be in New-York part of this week. I regret that I cannot comply with your kind invitation, as I would be glad to address the citizens of Rochester on State policy. I know there is no part of the State more interested in her public works.

The attempt on the part of politicians to make capital out of the financial difficulties of the State is productive of great mischief to her interests. When Republicans are in power Democrats seek to make the expenses as large as possible, that they may charge extravagance and high taxation upon the majority, and there are, unfortunately, enough venal men in all majority parties to be used by the minority in degrading the majority. Again, the majority wanting firmness to meet the responsibility of such taxation as is necessary to protect the honor of the State and advance her improvements, shrink from appropriations proper to be made. It would be a happy thing for the State of New-York if conservative councils could prevail for a while, at least, until her Canals were finished, and her finances placed upon a sound basis.

You know my policy with regard to our Public Works, whether owned by the State or corporations. It is that they should be managed for the convenience of the public, in cheapening and facilitating travel and transportation—that in the rivalry between Railroads and Canals the reduction in charges operates in favor of the public—that the true policy of the State, in meeting the rivalry created by the Railroads to the Canals, is *to make the Canals so perfect and the transportation so cheap, as to secure the whole of it if possible.* This will advance our internal interest, while it will secure to our commercial emporium her great prominence over the other cities of the Union. In this light, I am opposed to any sale of the Canals, however advantageous to our treasury such a course might be.

We know full well that no purchasers could be found at such a sale, save the Great Central Railroad monopoly, and heaven save us from that monopoly when the Canals of the State shall be subject to it. It has then but to strike a bargain with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which has already secured the public works of Pennsylvania, and then the trade of the country is at the mercy of two mammoth corporations.

Turning to National politics, all we have to do, in my judgment, is to *adhere to our Philadelphia Platform.* Keep free from all other issues—maintain our high Constitutional ground of Free Labor for the Territories—oppose alike the position of the President's parties, that the Constitution takes Slavery into the Territories and protects it there so long as they remain Territories, and the position of DOUGLAS that Congress has no legislative control over the Territories. By the by, I don't understand DOUGLAS denying this doctrine of the Democracy, that Slavery goes by virtue of the Constitution into the Territories, and that the people of the Territories, notwithstanding their sovereignty, are restrained by the Constitution from abolishing Slavery while they remain a Territory. Thus making those sovereigns the nursery of this institution. I think some of the admirers of Mr. DOUGLAS have lost sight of this peculiarity of his Squatter Sovereignty.

Yours truly, A. S. DIVEN.

A Time-Ball on the Brooklyn Heights.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, given in your estimable paper to-day, affords us the opportunity to call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce and of the public to the Meteorological Observatory erected by Mr. C. BECKER, nautical and astronomical instrument maker, No. 54 Columbia-street, on the Brooklyn Heights.

On the cupola of that observatory is placed a time-ball, which has been operating now several weeks; and established by Mr. BECKER at his own expense. The height of the cupola is nearly equal to that of the cupola of the Merchants' Exchange, and the time-ball on it is elevated 132 feet above the level of the mean-tide, and can be seen easily on board of all the vessels lying in the harbor of New-York. It is three feet and four inches in diameter, and drops *every hour* within a fraction of a second, while the time-ball which is spoken of in the above-named report is intended to drop only once a day, to indicate true noon in the same manner as those which for several years have been working in nearly all the European seaports. Every sloop captain, who would regulate or verify his chronometer, will acknowledge the importance of this improvement, by means of which the correct astronomical time will be afforded to him every hour instead of only once a day. The time-ball consists in two half circles of sheet iron, provided with four holes to lessen the influence of the wind; these half circles, when in rest, form one half circle, and by a very ingenious contrivance, they begin to turn round their axles every ten minutes before the full hour, and on that time form a whole circle, which at the same moment, as above stated, within the fraction of a second, falls suddenly asunder, so that every ship, however short its stay in the harbor might be, is able to adjust its chronometers. The meredian of the Observatory is laid down by Mr. BECKER with the utmost accuracy by means of his own made equatorial telescope. The longitude and the latitude of the hill is determined by him as follows: Latitude 40° 42' 4"; longitude 74° 0' 36".

We are confident that Mr. BECKER will be ready to give access to his Observatory to all who are interested in navigation, and in the development and promotion of science and arts in the United States of America.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, L. L. D.,
No. 7 Beekman-street, Room No. 2.
ROBT. TIDEMAN, R. M.

Navigation of the Harlem River.

The project of rendering the Harlem River navigable, and of thus completing water communication around the island, is attracting the special attention of residents in the extreme upper part of the City. M'Comb's Dam, as our readers are aware, has been removed, and a free bridge, which shall not interrupt navigation, is to be erected by authority of the State in its place.

A meeting of residents of the vicinity was held, at Kingsbridge, on Monday evening, at which the whole subject was discussed. Col. L. G. Morais presided, and a Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported on the feasibility of organizing a Company for establishing steamboat navigation upon the Harlem River, rehearsing the favorable results which have attended the running of a small steamer—the *Emily*—there during the past Summer. Mr. C. E. MEGRATH also made some pertinent statements of fact upon the same subject.

It was then resolved that a Company be now organized by the name of the Harlem and Spuyten-Duyvil Navigation Company, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between those points, touching at M'Comb's Dam, High Bridge, Morris' Dock, Fordham and Kingsbridge—with a capital of $50,000. Mr. DYCKMAN, the proprietor of a large estate on the New-York shore, thereupon guaranteed to the Company a road three rods wide from the Kingsbridge road at or near Tubbyhook to the Harlem River, for the purpose of a landing; and Mr. N. P. BAILEY also guaranteed that the Company should have such extent of ground on the Westchester shore upon his property for similar use for a period of years, without charge. It was further resolved that Mr. LEWIS G. MORAIS should be President, and Mr. N. P. BAILEY the Treasurer of the Company, and the following gentlemen form the Executive Committee: Geo. B. Butler, Isaac Dyckman, H. W. T. Mali, Charles E. Megrath, George Law and Moses Devoe. Subscriptions were then made for a large portion of the capital stock, to be available when the certificate of incorporation should be filed and the Company incorporated; and the Executive Committee were directed to keep the subscription list open for one week. Resolutions were also passed directing the local Representatives in Congress and the Legislature to procure the aid of the National and State Governments, if possible, to the improvement of the Harlem River, after which the meeting adjourned.

The spirit of enthusiasm of the meeting promised the best results for the enterprise.

PERSONAL.

The Kemble vase, presented to Charles Kemble, by his friends in London, on his retirement from the stage in 1829, has recently been brought to this country by his daughter, Fanny Kemble, and placed in the store of Messrs. Shreve, Brown & Co., for safe keeping and inspection. It is a massive and imposing work, standing 38 inches in height, of pure solid silver, costing upwards of $2,000. The base is square, bearing the presentation inscription. The body gives in *alto relievo* the "Seven Ages," finished in frost-work; on the cover stands a statuette of Mr. Kemble as Hamlet. It is an interesting work of art, and well worth a critical examination.

The Boston *Transcript* states that Dr. R. Solger, now of that city, and formerly of New-York, has been unanimously awarded the prize offered for a poem by the New-York Committee of the centennial celebration of Schiller's birthday. Dr. Solger's engagement to pronounce an anniversary oration at the Schiller festival in Boston will prevent him from accepting the invitation tendered by the Germans of New-York to be present at the festivities in that City on the 10th inst. He will deliver his poem at the dinner to take place at the Astor House on the succeeding day.

The game of chess played at the Athenæum, yesterday, by Dr. Lewis and Mr. Paul Morphy, resulted in favor of the latter. The odds of a knight had been allowed Dr. Lewis. Mr. Morphy and Mr. Tilghman then played two games, with the same allowance of odds in favor of Mr. Tilghman. The first game was won by Mr. Morphy, and the second was won by his adversary.

Prof. Felton is a prominent candidate for the Presidency of Harvard College, which has just been vacated by Dr. Walker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Uriah A. Hyde, formerly of Somers, Conn., who left that town six years ago, and was last heard of at Springfield, Mass., where his horse and wagon were found, and he was supposed at the time to have been murdered, has turned up in the northern part of the State of New-York. He gives no reason for his sudden departure. It is supposed he was partially insane at the time. His friends knew nothing of his whereabouts until within a few days past, when his son, who had visited the region where he had heard his father was, returned with the information that his father was there.

The last Thursday in November, the 24th day of the month, will be observed as Thanksgiving in sixteen States, namely: Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Minnesota. Thus far the same day has been fixed upon in all the States where the Festival has been appointed.

The Lynn Mechanics' Association give notice of their intention to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation, including the right to manufacture boots and shoes, the capital not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, the principal object of the Association being to afford protection to its members.

Workmen are now engaged in Washington in laying the granite foundation for the pedestal for Mills' equestrian statue of Washington, at the Circle in the First Ward. The statue will be located nearly in the centre of the Circle, and will probably be inaugurated on the 22d of February.

Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court of Boston, has decided that, where pilots render salvage service, they are not to be limited to the mere fees for pilotage as compensation.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Company has just completed an iron bridge on the Presumpscot (Me.) River. The structure is 300 feet in length, and cost $25,000.

Plans for the erection of a new hospital, on an extensive scale, have been adopted by the City Council of Cincinnati.

By a decision of the Circuit Court at Cincinnati, the office of City Marshal has been abolished.

The number of voters registered in the City of Troy is 5,219, an excess of 1,210 over last year's vote.

LAW REPORTS.

The Cunningham-Burdell Case Again.

THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED THE BOGUS BABY PLOT.

George D. Bulen et al. vs. *William Burdell et al.*—This was another branch of the famous baby case, and is an action in partition between the heirs of Harry Burdell, deceased. The plaintiff now came before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers, and made a motion for permission to amend, or file a supplemental complaint, in which to set up a claim for $4,100, alleged to have been expended by him in the contest before the Surrogate, in relation to Mrs. Cunningham's claim. In his affidavit Bulen claims that it was by his counsel that the bogus baby plot was discovered, by which means the revelations were brought to the knowledge of the District-Attorney, which resulted in the exposition of the affair.

The defendant's object, urging that as the report of the Referee is already in, it is too late for the present motion to be made; that nothing new is alleged or shown to warrant such an order in this stage of the case; that the present motion has already in effect been decided by the result of a former motion; that if alleged, it would be demurrable and could not be proven in this action; that there is sufficient personality to pay the claim, if just, and that an action at law is now pending on contract, to recover the money: and that the charges are exorbitant and should be submitted to a jury in the due course of that action; and that this, which is the fifth trial to get this money allowed without so submitting it, is only in furtherance of threats to delay the settlement of the estate, until the heirs are forced to allow the claim.

Argument still pending. Samuel D. Tilden and John Rankin, Jr., for motion; Charles Edwards and Winchester Britton, opposed.

Suit Against Horace Greeley—Dismissal of the Case.

The Allaire Works vs. *Horace Greeley.*—This was an action, in the Superior Court, to recover of the defendant the sum of $1,000, for repairs alleged to have been made for the Galway Steamship Company. The case was reported in the TIMES of the 15th of October; and it will be remembered that the plaintiffs claimed that Mr. Greeley was the owner of ten shares of that Company, and as such holder was liable for the sum due them, and that Mr. Greeley flatly denied everything that was alleged, saying that he was not and never had been such a stockholder.

The case was put over for one week, and when again called the plaintiffs made default, and the case was dismissed.

C. A. Rafaelo for plaintiffs; Van Vorst & Robinson for defendant.

Dissolution of Partnership—When Outgoing Partner Remains Liable.

Aaron A. DeGrow vs. *Joseph S. De Agrada et al.*—This was an action tried before Justice MULLEN, in the Supreme Court, to recover of the defendants, Joseph S. De Agrada, Jove & Co., $6,022 18, on their two promissory notes. The firm failed, the notes were not paid, and this action was the result. Jove, one of the defendants, answered that he was not liable on the notes, on the ground that he had gone out of the firm before the note was given. Another member of the firm was put upon the stand and so testified. The plaintiff's testimony showed that he took the notes in payment of a bill against the firm, and that he should not have taken them had it not been stated to him that Jove was a member of the firm, although he could not state precisely at what time such representations were made.

The Court held that, although the defendant, Jove, went out of the firm some months before the notes were given, still, as no notice of dissolution had been given, and as the plaintiff relied upon his being a member when taking the notes, Jove was liable, and gave

erately inquired for at essentially unaltered quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened briskly and buoyantly for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, prices of which improved slightly. Toward the close, the inquiry diminished, and less firmness was apparent, though the principal holders were not disposed to make any material concessions to buyers. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 85, chiefly at $4 80 ; extra State, at $4 95@$5 05, chiefly at $4 95@$5, the closing rates ; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 85@$5 ; extra Wisconsin at $5 05@$6 ; extra Iowa, Illinois Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6 30 ; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40 ; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ₱ barrel.

Unsound Flour	$3 90 @$4 60
Superfine State	4 80 @ 4 85
Extra State	4 95 @ 5 05
Superfine Western	4 85 @ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 05 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 10 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20 @ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round boop, shipping brds.	5 45 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 05 @ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 40 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30 @ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50 @ 8 50

Southern Flour is very moderately inquired for, at former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,400 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Sales 360 bbls. extra, low to very choice, chiefly at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, at $3 60 @$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active to-day ; prices have not varied materially ; sales have been reported of 19,000 bushels, including good white Canada at $1 36¾ ; No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 10 ; choice White Western, at $1 50 ; amber Michigan at $1 32½@$1 35 ; choice red Tennessee at $1 32½ ; and very choice red Texas at $1 37½ ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and inactive ; sales have been confined to 7,000 bushels, at $1 02@$1 03 for prime to choice yellow Southern ; 99c.@$1 for round yellow, and 98c. for new do. do. ₱ bushel. Rye is in fair request, and is doing better ; sales 12,500 bushels, at 85c.@86c., chiefly @86c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in reduced supply, and is held firmly. The demand is good. Sales 24,500 bush., including common to good State, at 80c.@85c., and prime Canada West, to arrive, on private terms, ₱ bush. Oats are less sought after, including Canada at 44c. @44½c. ; Western and State at 43½c.@44c. ; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c., and Southern at 37c. @40c. ₱ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "Low and medium brands of State and Western Flour have been in active request during the past week. The demand has been mainly for home use, though in part for shipment and on speculation. Extra State has met with most favor. This description is not very plenty. Shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio have likewise been extensively sought after. Prices opened in favor of purchasers. Toward the close of business on Thursday the tendency was upward. The better qualities have been moderately inquired for, at essentially unaltered quotations. Yesterday, the transactions were restricted, and the market closed tamely. Wheat has been more sought after, mainly by millers, though in part by speculators, and, less extensively, by shippers. Desirable lots, especially of Winter, have not been very freely offered, and prices of such have been well supported. Yesterday, sales were limited, owing in part to the absence of expected receipts. Barley has been in active demand, and prices have advanced, closing with an upward tendency. The amount here is moderate for the season, and desirable lots, which are wanted, are not plenty. The movement of the crop has attracted much attention during the week. The receipts at tide water, from the opening of the Canals to the 1st of November, have been 1,250,700 bushels, against 2,420,100 busbels during the same period last year—indicating a deficiency this season of 1,169,400 bushels. It has been reported that only a small quantity, yet to come forward, has been collected in the State, and the supplies from Canada East are, in a measure, cut off by the scarcity of shipping facilities."

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales at full prices.

IRON—Sales 300 tons Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 50 ₱ ton, usual credit.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been sparingly sought after at former rates. Spirits Turpentine is in slack demand, chiefly at 46c.@46½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and has been less inquired for at easier prices. Sales, to-day, 2,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 25@$15 37 for Mess ; $15 50 for uninspected do. ; and $10 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Of the sales 500 bbls. Mess were for delivery, at the option of the seller, to the close of current year, at $15 37½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 9¾c., and Shoulders, at 7¼c. @7½c., ₱ lb. Bacon is in request at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 600 boxes Cumberland Middles, deliverable within four months, at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Lard favors buyers ; sales, to-day, 350 tcs. and bbls. fair to choice, at 10¾c.@10¾c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The transactions include 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@ $9 50 for new repacked Western Mess ; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess ; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. ; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ; $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@21c. for State ; and 11c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 8c.@ 11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 80 tcs., at from $3 37½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—Has been in demand at steady rates.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and sales have been made to-day of 915 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6c.@7c. ; 512 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@8c., and 200 hhds. Melado, at 5½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate,—mainly for Cuba. Prices have not varied. Sales, since Tuesday last, 87 hhds. Kentucky at 4¾c.@9c. 32 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@22c. ; 82 bales Havana at 38c.@75c. ; and 47 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements have been confined to 150 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. ; and 200 tcs. Cheese at 25s. For Glasgow 60 tcs. Beef at 6s. ; 50 boxes Cheese, and 325 pkgs. Butter at 40s. For other ports nothing really new.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION :
For Senator,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
GEORGE W. BLUNT, Chairman.
Elliott F. Shepard, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XVIIIth WARD.
PEOPLE'S AMERICAN AND WHIG NOMINATION :
For Member of Assembly :
JOHN S. COCKS.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
WILLIAM McMURRAY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(XIth, XIIth, XIIIth and XVIIth Wards.)
FOR SENATOR
MERWIN R. BREWER.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
Fifteenth Assembly District.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly :
GEO. W. VARIAN.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly :
HENRY J. IRVING.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly :
FREDERICK A. CONKLING.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward,
For Assembly :
DAVID R. JAQUES.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
UNION CANDIDATE,
DR. SAMUEL HALL.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!—TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association and the Republicans of the Ward, will meet at Head-quarters, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. It is highly important that every member should be present, and the officers of the Association hope that each one will consider it his duty to be on hand for service. A few hours devoted to the cause may insure victory.

☞ The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock. Each member of said Committee is herchy notified to be present. By order. JACOB FISHER, Pres.
W. E. Paror, Secretary.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—COMprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, and XIVth Wards.
Democratic Republican Regular Nomination.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM WILSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—EIGHTEENTH WARD—For Member of Assembly, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

CANDIDATE FOR THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY District, XXth Ward,
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of DeKalb and Carlton avs. Rev. Alexander Jack, of Newburgh, is expected to preach in the above church, TO-MORROW, Nov. 6. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Between 1st and 2d avs.—SABBATH, 6th inst., Bishop James will preach at 10½ A. M., and Bishop Scott at 7 P. M. Seats free.

Rev. JOHN L. SMITH, OF INDIANA, will preach in the Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church at 10½ A. M. There will also be preaching in this Church as usual at 3 and 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder George Storrs will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 7½ P. M. Communion at 10½ A. M.

NEW CHURCH PUBLIC WORSHIP.—Rev. Thomas Wyles, of Philadelphia, will preach at Goldbeck's Musical Hall (formerly Lyric Hall) on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SIXTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY,
20th-st., near 7th-av.
Rev. Moses Ballou will preach in the MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Rev. Elbridge G. Brooks.
Pastor elect, will be installed in the AFTERNOON, services 3 o'clock.
Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures,
Rev. Henry Blanchard.
Sermon by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D.
Installing Prayer, Rev. B. Peters.
Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Moses Ballou.
Address to the Society, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.
Concluding Prayer, Rev. Henry Lyon.
Benediction by the Pastor.
EVENING SERVICE.
Rev. Elbridge G. Brooks
will preach ; services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. The first semi annual meeting of the Sabbath School, will be held TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Addresses by the following interesting speakers : B. B. Atterbury, J. H. Beatis, and others. Preaching, as usual, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening, *Gambling*—one of the sins of the City.

Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. In the evening Mr. B. will commence a series of doctrinal discourses. Subject—*The Safe Side.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE of the First Freewill Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, will be dedicated on TO-MORROW. Preaching—at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the pastor, Rev. D. M. Graham ; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. G. H. Ball, of Buffalo, N. Y. ; at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Geo. T. Day, of Providence, R. I.

WARREN-STREET CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—This congregation, at present worshiping at No. 68 East Warren-st., will have preaching on the SABBATH, (the 6th inst.,) at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. C. Bachmann, of Hudson ; also, a prayer meeting at 3 P. M., to which all are invited. Sabbath School morning and afternoon.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY YOUNG PEOPLE'S BAPTIST UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held with the Tabernacle Baptist Church (2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.) on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock. In consequence of the increasing interest, these meetings will be held twice a month hereafter.

GOD WILLING, A DISCOURSE WILL BE delivered by the Pastor, Hugh Henry Blair, in the Charles-st. Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, on the late painful occurrence at Harper's Ferry. At the close a collection will be taken up to aid in building a United Presbyterian Church, in Leavenworth City, Kansas. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. Joseph M. Wainz, minister in charge. Subject, in the Forenoon—*The Manna in the Wilderness* ; in the Afternoon—*Vashti.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

UNION PRAYER AND EXPERIENCE Meeting in Seventh-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 6, at 3½ o'clock. Also, preaching in the above Church EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. De Hass. All seats free.

THIRD-AV. RAILROAD DEPOT, BETWEEN 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Albert B. King, Pastor. Preaching in the North Hall, up stairs, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2½ P. M.

MISS A. F. PEASE, MRS. FRENCH, TRANCE mediums, and others, are expected to lecture upon Spiritualism next SUNDAY, day and evening, at usual church hours, in Metropolitan Academy Hall, on 6th-av., near 9th-st. Seats free. Circles every day and evening except Monday.

RT. REV. BISHOP ODENHEIMER, OF New-Jersey, will visit St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, on SUNDAY, 6th inst., in the morning, for the institution of Rev. J. Brinton Smith as Rector of the Parish ; and in the evening will administer the rite of confirmation. Services commence at 10½ and 7½.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SABBATH SERvices, 25th Sunday, Nov. 6. Rev. Charles J. Jones will preach in the large Hall at 3 P. M. Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting at 8 A. M., in Room No. 24. Union Sunday noon Prayer at 12 M. All are invited to attend.

A REVIEW OF REV. DR. THOMPSON'S lecture on the *Rich Man and Lazarus* will be given by Rev. Moses Ballou, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, (corner of Bowling.) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. G. Brooks, of Massachusetts, will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

CITY MISSION.—THE OPENING SERVICES of the 53d-st. Methodist Episcopal Church (near 8th-av.) will be continued TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M., conducted by Dr. McClintock and Bishop Simpson ; at 3 P. M. by Rev. E. P. Phelps, of Baltimore, and at 7, evening, by Rev. S. M. Beatty, of Ohio.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st. All are invited. Seats all free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Services SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. E. F. Rimmoyer will preach in the EVENING. Collections morning and evening, towards repairs. All persons invited to attend.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP BOWMAN, OF Pennsylvania, will preach in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, (54th-st., between 9th and 6th avs.,) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Hospital.

REV. DOCTOR DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. Evening service commences at 7 o'clock, on and after next Sunday. Prayer meeting at 6.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. THOMAS T Mcguion, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. Charles Reynolds, of Lawrence, Kansas, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. HOOPER CREWS, OF ROCKFORD, Ill., will preach in the M. E. Church in 86th-st., near 4th-av., (Yorkville,) TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sacramental Services at 3 P. M.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts. The Pastor, W. L. Hall, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., his second Anniversary Sermons. Come and enjoy this special occasion.

REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL PREACH IN the Church of Rev. Mr. Van Dyke on the corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., TO MORROW MORNING. This will be Dr. Bethune's first sermon in Brooklyn since his return from Europe.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES and others willing to promote their welfare, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Oral services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by signs at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach, TO-MORROW EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Durbin ; at 3 P. M. by Rev. Hooper Cargos, of the Rock River Conference ; at 7, EVENING, by Rev. Bishop Janes. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—PROF. PAYTON SPENCE, M. D., is engaged to speak at Boworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Nov. 6. Morning, 10½—Subject—*Spiritualism, its work and object.* Evening, 7½—Subject—*The Races of Men.*

DEKALB-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching, MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. S. M. Beatty, the Western pioneer preacher. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. W. H. Norris, presiding elder. Seats free.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—On and after SABBATH, Nov. 6, the services in the Central Congregational Church, on Ormund-st., near Fulton-av., Rev. J. Clement French, Pastor, will be at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Corner Greene-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. In the chapel, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening discourse by the Pastor, *Peniel.*

PROF. EATON, D. D., (OF MADISON UNIVERsity) will deliver his popular lecture, *The True Man,* at the Sixteenth-st. Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10. Tickets 25 cents. See advertisement.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Metropolitan Academy Hall, on 6th-av., near 9th-st. Lectures at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Circles every day and evening, except Monday.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in Tremor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Entrance in 34th-st. Seats free.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., WILL preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst., in behalf of the Brotherhood of that Church.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF the Carlton-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*The Trial and Reward of Constancy.*

EAST BROOKLYN BAPTIST CHURCH, Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Rev. Hiram Hutchings Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL PREACH in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on NEXT SABBATH EVENING, (Nov. 6,) at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. THEO. L. CUYLER WILL DELIVER his sixth anniversary sermon (as Pastor) in the Market-st. Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats for strangers who come early.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. McC. Holmes will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and be installed Pastor at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School meeting in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, will preach at 10½ A. M., on SUNDAY NEXT. The public are invited.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PREACHING EVERY SABBATH by D. J. Robinson. Seats free. Hall No. 24. Subjects, 10½ A. M., *Primitive Church order* ; 3 P. M., *Lord's Supper and Experience Meeting.*

REV. DR. BETHUNE IS EXPECTED TO preach in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, between 5th and 6th avs., next Lord's Day, in the AFTERNOON. Service will commence at 3½ o'clock.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—BROADway and 32d-st. Rev. O. B. Frothingham. Subject for the morning—*Unconscious Influence.* Evening—*Faith in Christ.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINERS' SOCIETY, whose object is to promote the Gospel amongst seamen, will meet with the 8th-st. Baptist Church SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Addresses and relating of experiences may be expected by converted seamen and others.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Wm. Ready, Presiding Elder in the Oneida Conference, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. James. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.—BISHOP Snow, of Mount Zion Church, will preach on the above theme TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock and 7½ P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Those who would know the world's impending doom are invited.

REV. S. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., OF PHILAdelphia, will preach TO-MORROW in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. Services at 3½ P. M., also, Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. Cheever will preach on *The Sacredness and Safety of the pursuit of Principle above all expediency,* in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKwell will preach in Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 768 Broadway, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Atonement.*

REV. PROFESSOR MATTISON PREACHES as usual TO-MORROW, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

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The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Saturday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This issue of The Times for California contains the complete History of the Virginia Rebellion, with the speeches of John Brown in full, the evidence given at the Trial, and the Forbes Correspondence,—the whole forming a connected narrative of the events incident to the recent outbreak.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Marble Heart.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Le Demi-Monde.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Old and Young—Rob Roy.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *America*, at Halifax, not only brings a verification of the statement that a Franco-Austrian treaty of peace had been signed at Zurich, but supplies us with the stipulations embraced in the instrument. They respond so entirely to the Villafranca formula as to require no repetition. The general Congress to adjust details will probably assemble at Brussels: and it is stated semi-officially that while the minor States will, as a principle, be excluded, Piedmont will be conceded a seat, and, in certain contingencies, the Holy See and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. England, if we are to judge by the unanimous tone of the journals, will not participate in the deliberations. The arrangements at Zurich are received with undisguised aversion in Italy. In answer to the universal protest, the King of Sardinia has reiterated his phrase that he will not consent to see the independence of Italy sacrificed. In the meantime, Naples is strengthening its forces on the Roman frontier, and is reported to have dispatched a fleet to Ancona. A rumor prevailed at Turin that Piedmont was about to meet this advance by sending a squadron in the same direction.

The project of a transatlantic voyage for the *Great Eastern* had been withdrawn, for the present season at least. The Directors, at a meeting held on the 19th ult., definitely decided upon that course. The Atlantic cable is again the subject of investigation. A scientific commission sent to examine the Valentia terminus, had expressed itself as hopeful of recovering the useless wire, and as favorable to submerging a new and stronger one.

The preparations of Spain for the invasion of Morocco, which had been interrupted by negotiations, have been resumed, and the war finally resolved upon.

From Cochin-China, the French Government learns that the Admiral in command of the expedition had decided upon the abandonment of Touran, the sickness and demoralization of the troops rendering further occupation impracticable.

Commodore Vanderbilt seems to have experienced a sudden spasm of sensitiveness to statements of the newspaper Press. He has made complaint against the editor of the Times, and asked his arraignment on charge of having libeled him in the publication, on the 18th October, of what were believed to be facts concerning the sending of arms and munitions of war on board the steamer *Philadelphia*, and the presumed intention of the Commodore to open the Transit route across Nicaragua by force, if necessary. We have certainly made no statements on this subject for which we did not suppose we had perfectly reliable authority;—and we shall be quite willing to submit to the public, either on a trial or in any other way that may suit Commodore Vanderbilt, the evidence on which we relied.

The steamer *Champion*, sunk on Wednesday last in the Sound, by collision, was yesterday reported to have been raised, and to be on her way to the City in tow of steam-tugs. The body of Jackson, the fireman, who was killed by the explosion in the fire-room, has been recovered and a Coroner's Jury summoned. That of Steele had not been found. At New-Haven there were rumors that two or three ladies who were passengers are missing. Some progress has been made in the preparations for raising the *New World*. Having been relieved of the heavy portions of her machinery, she was forced into shallower water, and at low tide she is nearly free to her main deck. Most of the baggage and freight have been recovered.

Democrats of both branches, as well as the Republicans and Americans, were busy last evening in ratifying the numerous candidates whom they have advanced for Senators or Assemblymen. In the Seventh, Ninth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, the Republicans had enthusiastic gatherings; and in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, Democratic meetings, of equal significance, were held. Ex-Mayor Wood delivered an address before one of these assemblages.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Police, the amended rules and regulations for the government of the force were reported, and ordered to be engrossed for printing. Several resignations of Policemen were accepted, and a special meeting was called for Monday, to make arrangements for the election, to take place on the ensuing day.

The Foreign news, quoting Consols lower, somewhat depressed the Stock Exchange, yesterday, after the close of dealing at the early board. In the afternoon prices were ¼@⅜ per cent easier. Exchange on Europe closed dull, at 110@110½. The *Ocean Queen* for Havre, to-morrow, will take about $800,000 in Gold and Silver.

Flour was less active, and closed heavily. Wheat attracted less attention. The transactions in Corn were unimportant. Rye and Barley were more sought after. Provisions were depressed. Cotton was purchased to the extent of 1,500 bales, part *in transitu*, at drooping rates. Sugars were in lively demand, and were firmer. Coffee, Fish, Rice, and Whiskey, were less inquired for. Hay, Hides, Hops, Metals, Tallow, and Linseed Oil were in request. Tobacco, Leather, and Naval Stores, were moderately dealt in. The freight engagements were limited.

Facetious.—The *Evening Post* waxes humorous over the position and fate of John Brown. Here is one of its jokes:

Unanimous.—Brown's friends, as well as his enemies, go in for a "suspended judgment." Our artist friend calls the jury on his case the "The Hanging Committee."

The State Election.

The Election for State Officers is close at hand. Among the mass of the people it excites less than ordinary concern, for the issues directly involved, are of less than ordinary importance. No State interest is likely to be very seriously affected by the result. The Canals are reasonably certain to be completed, whatever party may achieve success:—and this is the only local question which has been brought prominently into the canvass. There is a sharp struggle pending in the State between the Canals and the Railroads, but it does not depend upon either of the political parties for its decision. Each of these great interests has its special champions in both the political parties, and will appeal to other than political motives for success.

Active politicians on all sides have taken a warm interest in the pending election because of its bearing upon the Presidential contest of next year. Each party is anxious to demonstrate its ability to carry New-York,—for aside from its intrinsic importance such a result would give its delegates great weight in the Nominating Conventions and have a decided effect upon the selection of a candidate. A Republican victory would greatly strengthen Gov. Seward as a candidate for the Republican nomination, especially in view of the vigorous and determined assault that has been made upon him in connection with the movement at Harper's Ferry. There has been a general effort of the Democratic Press, and of the Democratic leaders, to fasten the responsibility of that outbreak upon him;—and leading members of the Cabinet, as well as prominent orators of the party, have given their utmost aid to this endeavor. The Democrats count with great confidence, since this outbreak, upon their ability to carry the State. If they do, they will damage Mr. Seward's prospects of a nomination, and will probably constrain the leaders of the Republican party to select some man as their candidate less exposed to vehement and destructive assault. Whether, in this particular, the Democrats will do themselves a service, is open to considerable doubt. We have supposed, from the general tenor of their discussions, that they would greatly prefer Gov. Seward as an opponent over any other man. They have at all events affected to believe that he could be much more easily beaten, in a Presidential contest, than any other probable candidate of the Opposition. Their zealous endeavors, however, to prevent his nomination by defeating him in the pending State election, throw some little doubt upon the sincerity of these professions.

The Harper's Ferry affair will seriously affect the vote in this City, and, perhaps, in the river counties,—where public sentiment is peculiarly sensitive concerning the South, and where voters are more in the habit of being operated upon by vehement and striking appeals of this sort than by calm reflection on the issues really involved. In the interior of the State it is not likely to have any considerable influence. Panics of this sort take less hold upon the public mind there than here, and the strength of the Union is more highly and more justly appreciated. We think it not at all unlikely that the vehement efforts made by the Democrats to fasten the responsibility of this affair upon the Republican leaders, may have, in many portions of the State, a decided reaction and largely increase the Republican vote.

The Democrats will have an immense majority in this City,—larger, we have no doubt, than ever before, partly from the causes we have named, and partly from the operation of the Registry law as it has been administered. The Supervisors, by one of the most flagrant breaches of trust ever practiced by any responsible body of public men, put the execution of this law into the hands of the most reckless and desperate members of the Democratic Party. The result is that *one hundred thousand* names have been enrolled as of men entitled to vote. The highest number of votes ever cast in this City was in 1857,—and the aggregate was then short of 83,000. It is absurd to suppose that these registered names are all those of genuine voters. Not less than 20,000 spurious names, we are satisfied, have been inserted,—and illegal votes in the different districts will be polled to answer to them.

We should not be at all surprised if the Democratic majority in this City were to reach 25,000. If so, it will be a very difficult matter for the Republicans in the rest of the State to overcome it. The Utica mixed ticket will probably poll 15,000 or 20,000, and may possibly be elected. Practically, we do not see that any very special harm would result even in that contingency.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

It really seems to be impossible for one political or sectional party in this country to perpetrate any blunder so gross, or to assume any position so extreme, that it shall not be immediately balanced by a like imprudence or insanity on the part of its antagonist and rival. To whatever cause the evil may be traced, whether to some mysterious deterioration in the national calibre, or to the long-growing disgust of the best and ablest men among us with politics and political life, it cannot be denied by any impartial observer of our public affairs, that precisely in proportion to the increasing importance of the Nation, and the deepening significance of the issues on which the political conflicts of the country must be fought, has the standard of our political leaders been gradually lowered, and the tone of our political documents and harangues deteriorated into wilder excesses of vehemence, extravagance, injustice and rant. It is not in human nature that this process should go on forever without bringing us to the brink of some great national catastrophe. If the American people are to be slowly but surely divided into two great camps, inflamed against each other by reciprocal slanders and abuse, and urged to the polls no longer by the healthy excitements of opinion on matters of expediency, but by desperate passions and the intense impulses of interest, then it is idle to pretend that the scope and horizon of our national destiny are only full of pleasant promises and exhilarating hopes. The laws of Nature are not likely to be suspended for our benefit, and if anything like the "irrepressible conflict," on which the changes are now ringing so loudly from Maine to Mexico, is really pending in the United States, it is time for all prudent men to begin to put their houses in order.

The Eastern proverb wisely warns us that the word which unspoken is our slave, becomes our master when uttered; and if any great party in this country deliberately assumes, as its basis of action, the language used on this subject by Senator Seward at Rochester, it is out of reason to expect that nine in ten of those who adopt that language as a party cry will ever attempt to analyze its real meaning, or that even so large a proportion of their opponents will ever interpret it in any but the most incendi[illegible] sense. Now, we do not believe, and we are sure that the vast majority of the intelligent and conservative men at the North do not believe, in any "conflict" actually or necessarily going on between the Northern and Southern States of this Union, so "irrepressible" that it cannot be controlled, tempered and subordinated to the broad common interests of both sections, if the conservative strength of both sections is but put forth to do its duty. We do not believe that Mr. Seward himself recognizes any such conflict, although the language which he has thought fit to utter, and having uttered to leave unexplained, at the mercy alike of his angry foes and his senseless friends, has been incvitably, and perhaps for him irremediably, translated into such a recognition.

What we do believe and know is, that, as a radical contrast of social institutions, and, consequently, a wide superficial contrast of social characteristics exists between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States of the Union, it is morally impossible for the two sections to live and act together as one nation, without a continual attrition of sentiments and opinions which must make itself felt throughout the whole framework of society. But why is this reciprocal action to blaze up into an angry "conflict?" Why are the silent influences of social intercourse, commerce and political life to be translated into the defiant shouts of partisan and sectional passion? When Southern men, anticipating in act these words of Mr. Seward, on which they have harped and are harping so savagely since, carried the claims of Slavery fiercely into Congress, and trampled down law and public right in Kansas to enforce those claims, they thrust upon the country a conflict which was for the moment truly "irrepressible." This we believe all the sanest and soundest leaders of Southern opinion now begin to see, if not publicly to admit. They will plead many things in excuse of the Southern action on these points, but in simple truth they know themselves to have made an effort inconsistent with the harmony of the Union, and to have failed therein, most absolutely and egregiously. Must the North, then, mimic this madness, and retaliate upon the South by insisting that Congress shall intervene to drive slavery back from regions in which all men concede that slavery is become impossible, merely because the South insisted that Congress should intervene to protect slavery there? If we understand the language used by the Republicans of this City, in their resolutions adopted on Thursday night, this is the intention of the Republican leaders in the conduct of the political campaigns before us. In these resolutions the South, still angry and agitated with the extravagant onslaught of Brown and his men at Harper's Ferry, is informed that the Republicans are bent upon avenging the wrongs sustained by Freedom in Kansas; that they desire to overthrow the "pernicious slave power and banish it from the capital of the nation;" and that they mean to oppose with all their power the "unblushing" attempt of the South "to reopen the execrable commerce in man."

Now we were not slow to denounce the partisan attempt made by a certain Democratic organization in this city, from which better things had been expected, to fasten upon men like Mr. Seward and Mr. Hale and Mr. Wilson a direct complicity with the insane projects of the fanatical John Brown. But we put it to the common sense and conscience of the Republicans themselves, whether the assertion that the South is committed to a revival of the slave-trade be not as flagrant a piece of partisan sophistry as was ever manufactured from the scraps of Col. Forbes's carpet-bag? And we should be very glad to be informed on what grounds these Republican leaders of New-York expect the slave-holding citizens of the South to acquiesce in perpetual banishment "from the Capital."

Language of this sort can be used, of course, with but one object. It is sounding and rhetorical; it rings well from the platform, and flies finely on the banner of the party "flung forth once more to the winds." But it is the master and not the slave of those who use it. It will drag them with or without their will into that "irrepressible conflict" which is the dearest dream of madmen at the North and the South. It is pregnant with more evil than those from whose tongues it trips so glibly seem able to imagine; and it deserves the most earnest reprobation of every reflecting and patriotic citizen, who can appreciate the importance and desires to avert the perils of the feverish mood in which the nation now chafes and frets toward the crisis of a new Presidential contest.

The Great Eastern.

What most people have been anticipating for some weeks, has finally come to pass, in the postponement, *sine die*, of the departure of the *Great Eastern*. We cannot but think, however, that great as may be the damper which her commercial prospects will receive by the delay, they would have received a still greater by starting on her voyage, and that the Directors have adopted the course which in the long run will prove the wisest, in detaining her. The grand original mistake was in taking her out of the Thames in what now proves to have been a half finished state, with much of her machinery still imperfect, with many new appliances wholly untested, with engineers who were hardly familiar enough with the ship to find their way about the engine rooms, without a crew, and without a single person on board who was versed in *all* her peculiarities of working and construction, or who was at home in *all* portions of her vast hull. The result has been blunder on blunder, mishap on mishap—the exposure of weaknesses which ought to have been remedied without exposure, the disappointment of hopes which ought never to have been raised, and finally a year longer of delay and outlay. Two months' postponement of the first trial trip, and a little greater care and coolness in administering the final touches, would have saved the directors, designers, builders and captain a good deal of loss and mortification.

It is better, however, to stop short now than to risk a voyage across the Atlantic without a certainty of success. Another Winter's detention is not half so great a calamity as a slow passage to Portland or a break-down half way across the ocean. The public faith in the success of the experiment will, on the whole, not be greatly shaken as long as the ship has not been submitted to the test of a transatlantic trip. Until she has failed to pass creditably through this ordeal, the large charity which her size and beauty and strength and many other excellencies have called forth, will kindly cover her shortcomings inside the Channel. Besides, she will probably clear as much during the Winter by exhibiting herself to the public at the various British ports as in any other way. This mode of turning a penny for a craft of her pretensions is somewhat *infra dignitatem*, to be sure, but like many other great people, she must pay the penalty of being in advance of the age, and endure a little buffeting from "outrageous fortune" at the outset of her career.

Senator Seward and Harper's Ferry.

The *Journal of Commerce* is quite right in assuming that the Times is not "an apologist for Senator Seward or for his connection with the Harper's Ferry affair." We shall be quite as prompt and quite as emphatic as the *Journal* itself, in denouncing him for any participation he may be proved to have had, in that nefarious assault upon the rights and the peace of a sister State. But we intend to deal fairly by him, as by every other public man,—and to hold him, as both law and common justice require us to hold every man, innocent of crime until his guilt has been clearly, or at all events plausibly, proved. We cannot agree with the *Journal* in thinking that Mr. Seward, so far as yet appears, is at all responsible for the crime at Harper's Ferry. We have seen no particle of evidence that he ever saw the leader and prime mover of that invasion; that he was ever asked to take part in such a movement, to contribute money or advice to it, or to give it the sanction either of his open or of his silent approbation. From no testimony yet given to the public, and upon no ground of public or private rumor, have we any reason for believing that Mr. Seward had the faintest suspicion that Brown or anybody else intended to invade Virginia or any other Southern State for the emancipation of her slaves, until the 5th of March, 1858, when Brown was actually in Virginia with his arms and allies, and was expected every day to put his project into execution. Down to that day we presume the *Journal of Commerce* will acquit Senator Seward of any responsibility for Brown's proceedings.

At that time Col. Forbes told him of the plot—not to enlist his aid, but his opposition. How much he told him he has not yet seen fit fully to inform the public; but the *Journal* says it has "learned from his own lips" that he told him *all*. Since the *Journal* thus sets the precedent of making public what Col. Forbes has hitherto retained for private ears, we presume it will hold us excused for imitating its example. We have little doubt, then, that, upon proper inquiry, the *Journal* can "learn from his own lips, *as we have done*," that Mr. Seward, like Dr. Bailey and Senator Wilson, when this plot was thus revealed to them, announced it as alike frantic and criminal, and insisted that it must be stopped. According to the published letter of Col. Forbes, it *was* stopped—by the interposition of these very men, prompted and aided by himself. The *Journal* asks, "What did Seward do—what steps did he take to stop it?" That, certainly, we do not know—nor does Col. Forbes. All we can say about that is, that whatever he did proved effectual. The plot was stopped; Col. Forbes believed it to have been exploded and destroyed. That it was renewed and broke out again two years later, implies no complicity or default on the part of those who had stopped it once. There is not a particle of evidence, nor even an intimation from the carpet-bag of Col. Forbes, that they dreamed of such a renewal, any more than he did himself.

If these attempts to fasten upon Mr. Seward the responsibility in this affair proceeded from a desire to serve the cause of justice, we should have perhaps less fault to find with the manner and temper in which they are pressed. We shall gladly aid the *Journal* or any other agent of the public in seeking to trace so serious a crime against the public peace to its responsible authors; and whether they prove to be in high or low positions, we shall advocate such punishments as justice and the public good may require. But we do not deem it either fair, or conducive to the public welfare, to seek partisan triumphs in a pending election, by flagrant misrepresentations of personal character, like that of which we here complain. So long as denunciations of Senator Seward in this connection are confined to what he may have said or done, and to the principles he may have put before the public, the controversy will be legitimate, and his language and his deeds offer ample basis for a public judgment. But it is not just to condemn him on the strength of the half-revelations of an accomplice in the crime, pieced out by unfriendly suspicion and distorted by personal and party hatred.

A Fossil Absurdity.

A point of law, which the evening papers agree in pronouncing "extremely curious," has been recalled to light in the proceedings of a court-martial now pending in Brooklyn. It consists in a decision that an officer in the military or naval service of the United States is personally liable for his acts, notwithstanding they are performed in obedience to superior orders, in regard to which he has no earthly discretion. The law for this extraordinary dictum is found in a decision of Chief-Justice Marshall, rendered a half century ago. There a naval commander had illegally seized a vessel, under general orders of the Federal Executive, but in violation of an act of Congress. The vessel was delivered to her owners, and the captor was obliged to pay a serious bulk of damages for his fulfillment of an inevitable duty. The ruling of the Court then, is now the law of the land. In any case of difficulty, the subordinate has the pleasant assurance, that if he obeys, he may be made to sacrifice all his worldly wealth to indemnify a probable wrong: and if he disobeys, he will be cashiered or shot.

It is very well occasionally to unearth these fossil-drifts of old English common law, in order to apprehend and explode them. In laying down such law, Judge Marshall merely confessed that our system made no provision for such cases, and there was no recourse but to fall back upon the British Constitution. There the first and cardinal principle is the irresponsibility of the Crown—a principle which descends through every fibre of the political system, and, unavoidable as it is, in a hereditary monarchy, vitiates every office of government. In this country, however, the maxim that the "King can do no wrong," was quite ably refuted in a legal document known as the Declaration of Independence; and in that other legal paper, the Constitution of the United States, it was distinctly assumed that the President could and probably would do wrong, and provision for his punishment in case he should so deviate was made. Yet, from pecuniary responsibility for errors and personal injustice, the President and the civil department of public service are exempted, and the whole pressure of the Anglican absurdity is left to weigh upon the military and naval arms.

The matter should at once be the subject of Federal legislation. It would even be fair to give it precedence of the multitudinous other abuses borrowed from the same English stock, and disfiguring our military and naval systems; for in the career of an intemperate and mischief-making Administration, there are cases hourly arising when the subordinate, in the faithful discharge of duty, may be made the scape-goat of a half-dozen partisan Secretaries, bent upon the manufacture of political capital. Another Greytown may be razed, another San Juan appropriated; and, it is even possible, some attempt may be made for the protection of American citizens in Mexico and elsewhere, in which private sufferers may call upon the sailor or soldier for compensation. Place the responsibility where it belongs. To hold a person answerable for offences in which he is only the mechanical and unreasoning agent, is justice worthy of a Senegal Shiek.

Our City Sovereigns—The Baltimore Election.—The Baltimore journals are endeavoring to fasten upon the parties other than those they respectively represent the disgraceful responsibility for the scenes of violence and of bloodshed which marked the late election in that city. The Reformers charge it upon the Americans, and the latter retort the accusation.

One fact in this connection is clear: the Reformers organized for the avowed purpose of preventing such scenes, and called upon the Mayor, the Sheriff and other authorities so to strengthen the police force, and secure the appointment of such election judges, as would render violence impossible and give every citizen free access to the polls. The Mayor resented this alleged interference with his official duties,—denounced it as revolutionary, and pledged himself to prove its needlessness by using his powers for the preservation of public order at the polls. *He has failed to redeem his pledge.* We care not which party is responsible for the brutal violence which rendered voting a farce;—the Mayor was bound by his oath of office, by his character as a man and an officer, and by his voluntary and reiterated pledges given to the public under the pressure of the Reform movement, to suppress all such attempts, at whatever cost. He has failed to perform this duty. He cannot plead ignorance nor lack of warning. He knew perfectly that violence would be attempted on one side or the other, and it was his duty to be prepared to meet it.

This whole matter of governing large cities is rapidly forcing itself upon the American people in a form which will compel attention. San Francisco has been compelled to take refuge from the supremacy of scoundrelism in a Vigilance Committee,—and even yet reposes for its peace on its protection. New-Orleans has been driven to make the same experiment, but with less happy results. Baltimore is openly and conspicuously in the hands of organized bands of ruffians,—and both Philadelphia and New-York are substantially under the same control. In all the large cities of the country the respectable, educated, honest, patriotic classes of the community,—those who have the largest interests at stake in the government,—are kept in complete subordination by the reckless, the criminal, the selfish, and the unscrupulous portions of our population. The results are shown in the diminished security of life and property, in the shameless depredations of jobbers and swindlers upon the public Treasury, in the inefficiency of our Executive departments, the imbecility of our Courts of Justice, the venality of our Common Council, and the general corruption which characterizes the whole fabric of our City Government.

How much further this can go on without provoking violent remedies remains to be seen. Baltimore seems nearly to have reached the culminating point. Ruffianism so far has maintained its ascendancy. Nothing, we are satisfied, but the apathy and the party spirit of the better portion of our own community, prevents a similar struggle against the same influences in this City—to be attended, we hope, with better results.

The Brown Invasion Transplanted from Kansas.—An article which we copy this morning, from the Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, throws fresh light on the movement of Brown and his comrades at Harper's Ferry. It confirms what has been plausibly evident from the outset, that this invasion of Virginia was in the main a transplantation from the fields of Kansas. The actors in it were the Kansas ultra Free-State fighting men:—the arms were those which had been rendered useless by the restoration of peace to the Territory:—and the mode of operation was the same which had proved successful there.

The *Republican* now asserts that the whole plot was concocted there,—that it was the work of a party of adventurers, rash and desperate men, who had nothing to lose, and who were foiled in their schemes of violence by the wise and judicious administration of Gov. Walker, as Governor of the Territory. It makes some very curious revelations of the plots they had formed for murdering the members of the Lecompton Convention, and for the continuance of the reign of blood which they had inaugurated, and from which they had derived all their importance. At the outset they had been enlisted with the great body of the settlers of Kansas in resisting the forays of the Border Ruffians, and had rendered good service in that necessary and patriotic work. But they had learned to fight for the love of it, and not merely to conquer a peace:—and when the mass of the people were content with the victories they had achieved, these men were just ready to enter upon a protracted war. They resisted the efforts of Gov. Walker to restore quiet to the Territory, and did everything in their power to render them abortive. But when they failed, they turned their attention to "fresh woods and pastures new." Their first raid was upon Missouri, and the original programme of their operations, according to the *Republican*, was limited to that State. The transference of their scheme to Virginia was an afterthought.

The Harper's Ferry affair was thus mainly a prolongation of the fight which in Kansas had been at the outset legitimate and one of self-defence, and as such had enlisted the favor and support of prominent men, both Republicans and Abolitionists, in the Northern States. It does not yet very clearly appear, however, that these men were aware of the transfer, or dreamed of such a thing, until it was revealed to them by one of Brown's associates.

What Mr. Higginson Says.—An exchange paper says:

"The well-known Rev. Mr. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., a few nights since, in an address on the late affair at Harper's Ferry, boldly expressed his sympathy with the movement, and regretted that it was not successful, and asserted that "*nine out of ten of the Republicans at Worcester* thought as he did!"

It may be well for the well-known and reverend Higginson to speak for himself, but we are at a loss to understand his right to speak for Republicans at Worcester or elsewhere. Mr. Higginson is an extreme and flagrant Abolitionist of Garrison's most vituperative school; a school more mischievously hostile to Republican ideas than Gov. Wise of Virginia, or likewise Governor of South Carolina, Mr. Adams. The Republicans, we therefore suspect, will be ever ready to disown the attorneyship of so unqualified a proctor.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—"Lucresia Borgia" was given here last night, to a good house, and with much effect. The part of the heroine is one of the best that Madame Gazzaniga has interpreted to our public, and is always listened to with pleasure. She was in excellent voice, and gave fresh evidence of improvement in the business of singing. Madame Strakosch and Signor Amodio were also very acceptable.

The new tenor Signor Beaucardé made his first success in the trio of the second act; the really splendid manner in which he sung insuring for that favorite *morceau* a more enthusiastic *encore* than usual. Encouraged by the favor thus elicited, Signor Beaucardé improved the first impression, and sung once more superbly. The public will undoubtedly be the gainer by the accession of this gentleman to the forces of the Academy. The consummate artist can always make some compensation for a deficient and defective voice. The pleasure of Signor Beaucardé's success was certainly unexpected last night, for in the first act he did not greatly distinguish himself, maltreating the romanza very much in the way that he mutilated *Spirito Gentil* on Wednesday night, by wearisome and ill-placed ornamentation.

There will be a grand Matinée here to-day, with an extraordinary programme, beginning with Mr. and Mrs. Drayton and ending with the entire opera of "Rigoletto." On Monday Verdi's new opera, the "Sicilian Vespers," will be produced for the first time in America. The *libretto* has been published in handsome form by Palmer & Co., No. 701 Broadway.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.—The opening concert of the season takes place to-night, at the Athenæum. Beethoven's fourth symphony and Chopin's concerto in F minor are the leading instrumental features. Madame Gazzaniga is the vocalist, and Mr. S. B. Mills the pianist.

THE TEXAS INDIANS.

Lieut.-Col. Hazen's Official Report of the Recent Battle.

The following interesting official account of an engagement between the troops under Lieut.-Col. Hazen and a number of Indians on the Texas frontier, we copy from the San Antonio *Herald* of the 22d of October:

Fort Inge, Texas, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

Sir: Information having reached this post at "Retreat" on Wednesday evening, the 29th ultimo, that Indians had killed or carried away two negro boys and driven off a large caballado belonging to Mr. H. Ragsdale from the Frio, near its junction with the Sabinal, and had passed to the West of this post, I made ready, agreeably to your directions, and left the same evening at about "tattoo," with two non-commissioned officers and eight privates of Company F, Eighth Infantry, and three citizens, all well mounted, and proceeded on the Eagle Pass road to a point where they probably crossed it, and then encamped for the night.

A slight rain set in about midnight, and continued till morning. We were under way at dawn, and had only proceeded a few hundred yards when we came upon the trail, which was as plain as a wagon road. A heavy rain now commenced, and continued till about 10 A. M., entirely obliterating all signs of the trail, but we continued on our course about twelve miles, crossing the El Paso Road near its junction with the Nueces River. We passed beyond the effects of the rain, and again came upon the trail, and followed it till night, camping about eight miles behind the Indians.

The next day we passed on with all possible speed, and about 8 A. M. came upon one of the negro boys, who had made his escape from them early that morning, while they were catching horses. It appears the other boy was killed before leaving Mr. Ragsdale's place. After losing this boy they greatly increased their speed. We followed all day and late at night, without perceptibly gaining upon them.

Although we had a chilling norther this day, with rain in our faces, we made about fifty miles. By starting before day next morning, we were at their camp at 7 o'clock, and not more than an hour after they had left it. We now took a brisk trot, overtaking them at 10 A. M. The party consisted of seven men and one squaw. They were just crossing the Nueces River, near its head waters, and by making a rapid dash we were within thirty yards of them before they were aware of our presence, but being all well mounted, before we could use our arms, they were under full headway for an open cedar-brake. We pursued them at the height of our speed, and succeeded in partially bringing them to bay after a chase of about four hundred yards, where we killed one and wounded another, when we took up the race at a more fearful rate than before over an open space of broken rocks.

We pressed them with all speed for about a mile, when, coming suddenly to a precipitous ravine, they leaped their horses down, and dashing into a dense cedar, made good their escape. They were mounted on superior American horses, the pick from nearly two hundred, which enabled them to make so good a race. Our own horses were entirely disabled, compelling me to dismount the party, giving them horses from those captured. We recovered here one hundred and thirty horses, several of them very valuable, and left many on the road, killed and disabled.

The point where they were overtaken was on the trail from old Fort Terret to Fort Clark, about 40 miles from the latter post, and about 80 from Fort Inge. All the animals were very badly lamed, and I was compelled to take three days in reaching Fort Clark.

On my second day's march in, I met a company of citizens that had followed on, hoping to be able to give me assistance.

Mr. Ragsdale, the owner of the greater portion of these animals, accompanied me, and expressed his sincerest gratitude for the efforts made for the recovery of his property. I have to thank Mr. Forest, one of the citizens of the party, for his valuable service.

My entire party behaved in the most commendable manner.

I would also state that my guide, Mr. Frank Robinson, starting after me next morning, accompanied by a party of citizens from Uvalde, losing my trail from the heavy rains, continued on, and striking an Indian trail near the Nueces, followed it for four days, when he came up with an Indian and four horses near the Rio Grande, about eighty miles below Eagle Pass, and after pursuing him several miles captured three horses, the Indian escaping.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
W. B. HAZEN,
2d Lieut. 8th Inf., Commanding.

To Capt. R. P. Maclay,
8th U. S. Inf., Commanding Post.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Statements of Passengers.

The Chicago *Journal*, Nov. 2, gives the statements of the eye-witnesses of the recent disaster on the Northwestern Railroad, near Watertown, Wis.

"Mr. George B. Edwards, of Shawano, Wis., who was aboard the train, furnishes us the following particulars:

The train consisted of thirteen cars, densely crowded with passengers, many in each car being obliged to stand up. At 10½ o'clock, between Jefferson and Watertown, about eight miles from the latter place, the casualty occurred. Mr. Edwards was sitting in the front car, next to the baggage car, when he suddenly heard a peculiar noise, and at once concluded either that the road was very rough or that the engine was running off the track. Before he had hardly time to think, the passenger car was running upon the ties and the baggage car driven into it, smashing it to pieces. The floor of the passenger car run on that of the baggage, while the roof of the baggage car was thrown into the former. Not a seat in the car but was smashed to pieces. The forward end of the car was let down into the mud and water, and many were injured by being caught and jammed between the beams. Mr. Edwards was injured somewhat by the falling of a stove upon one of his legs, but escaped by crawling through the window. A young man who was sitting upon the seat behind him, talking with his sister, was killed, but his sister escaped.

The spot where the accident occurred was on a level, the grade being about three feet from the ground, with a ditch upon one side filled with mud and water to the depth of two feet. The train was going at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour (which is, corroborated by the conductor and others.) A herd of cattle were feeding upon one side of the track and a bull upon the other. The animals paid no attention to the train until it was close by them, when the bull suddenly jumped upon the track and attempted to cross. The train was going too slow to throw him off, and too near to be stopped, and accordingly the cow-catcher struck him, dragging him a few feet when he caught in a culvert and the locomotive was thrown off. The engineer, George McNamier, remained at his post and escaped uninjured.

Mr. A. A. Hobart, the conductor of the train, although badly injured, came on to Chicago. He has a rib broken, one fractured and one indented, a severe cut upon the top of his head, a contusion upon the forehead, and had bruises upon his legs.

The following is as complete a list as can be obtained at present of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Mr. J. Thomas, United States Marshal, Milwaukee; Jerome Mason, Telegraph Operator, Fond du Lac; J. Snow, J. Boardman, J. L. Gillett, do.; John Lunt, G. F. Emerson, C. Peters and E. H. Sickles, L. Sherwood, Oshkosh; D. S. Miner, Watertown—11.

Injured.—B. Smead, Editor of the *Press*, Fond du Lac, skull very badly fractured, not expected to recover; E. H. Sykes, Fond du Lac, both legs off; A. D. Bonesteel, Fond du Lac, one leg broken; Robt. Flint, Fond du Lac, one leg broken; Mrs. J. Radford, Fond du Lac, badly cut; Mrs. R. M. Lewis, Fond du Lac, one leg broken; Mrs. Baldwin, Oshkosh, both legs broken; Mrs. James Kinney, Fond du Lac, one leg broken; Amos Page, Fond du Lac, injured in legs and shoulders; A. A. Hobart, conductor, ribs broken and head injured; James Page, baggage-master, badly hurt; J. Q. Griffiths, Fond du Lac; Mr. Bixby, clerk of the Matteson House in this city, badly injured; T. F. Craig, Chicago, badly hurt in the groin.

The following are also among the injured: Miss Foreman, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. A. P. Knapp, Mr. Coles Bashford, Mrs. Parker P. Sawer, Jas. Patridge, C. C. L. Gould Total, 24.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

TREASURY RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK—THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND ON THE BALTIMORE RIOTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Treasury receipts the past week were $1,309,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,071,000, and the drafts issued to $931,000. The amount subject to draft is $4,865,000. The increase over the amount on hand last week is $358,000.

EX-GOV. LOWE is at the National Hotel here. He and other distinguished Marylanders express confidence that the Legislature of that State will promptly enact such measures as will hereafter insure peaceable elections in Baltimore.

Destructive Fires.

SEVERAL BLOCKS OF SMALL DWELLINGS AT NEW-ORLEANS AND AT ST. LOUIS DESTROYED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 3.

Seven squares, extending from Washington to Ninth-street, in the Fourth District, were burned last evening. The burnt District was thickly built over with small buildings.

Another square is now on fire, but the firemen are powerless from want of water.

The fire in the Fourth District yesterday, destroyed sixty dwellings, involving a loss of $250,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 4—P. M.

The loss by the fire in the Fourth District is about $250,000. Sixty dwellings are destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 4.

A block of about twenty-five wooden tenements on Green-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, known as the "Robbers' Roost," and composed of notorious Irish groggeries and disreputable dance-houses, was burned last night. The loss is about $15,000.

Jefferson Territory.

LATER FROM DENVER CITY—GOLD DUST SENT FORWARD—POLITICAL.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, Nov. 4.

The Overland Express from Denver City arrived here last night, bringing dates of the 28th ult., and $7,000 in gold dust on consignment, besides $23,000 worth in the hands of the passengers.

The weather at the mines continued unusually favorable.

An election had been held for officers under the Provisional Government. The result was not definitely known, but as far as ascertained STEEL had a majority for Governor.

Efforts were being made to induce the people to participate in the election for a Delegate to Congress from Kansas, which takes place on the 8th inst., but the project was opposed by the local papers, which argue in favor of non-intervention in Kansas affairs, having but recently elected a Delegate of their own, who is expected to urge the immediate organization of the Territory.

The Massachusetts Liquor Agency.

THE CONTUMACIOUS OFFICIALS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

In the House to-day, Mr. WENTWORTH, of Lowell, moved that the Attorney-General be instructed to commence a criminal prosecution against Mr. BUAYHAM, the late State Liquor Agent. While this was under discussion the Investigating Committee came in and reported that Mr. BURNHAM refused to produce the books of the agency. The Sergeant-at-Arms was immediately directed to arrest him for contempt. He was arrested, and is now in the custody of that officer, who will bring him before the House to-morrow.

The Sanity of Mrs. Blandina Dudley.

A COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO ISSUED.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 4.

A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* has been granted by Judge GOULD to inquire into the condition of the mind of MRS. BLANDINA DUDLEY, whose recent singular disposition of property has been before the Courts. Judge GOULD appointed Judge WILLIAM, of Saratoga, JAMES REMINGTON, Esq., of Albany County, and Dr. CARTER, of Cohoes, as the commission.

Mayoralty Election in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 4.

CHARLES MACBETH has been elected Mayor of this city, by 300 majority.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,

The great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of FITS as of DYSPEPSIA. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS,

for making Gas from crude Resin, is warranted to make the richest gas, at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers *guaranteed* great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and make their own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to

JNO. BUTLER,

Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry streets, Brooklyn.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5	to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12	to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to 18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to 20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10	to 20
Fur beaver overcoats	9	to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6	to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats	4	to —

66

At EVANS', and Fulton-st.

68

Barry's Tricopherous

Is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladies' Furs.—We would call the attention of our customers and the public generally, to our stock of Ladies' Furs.

LEARY & CO.,

Leaders and Introducers of fashions for gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Young Men, anxious to start right for a successful career, can be greatly aided by a correct phrenological examination, with written advice as to defects, talent and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS', which are given daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, 12s. and 14s. per pair, double soles, with heels; Ladies', misses', Boys', and Infants' Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes in great variety, at MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Rupture Cured.—THE "RIGGS TRUSS" challenges the world for usefulness, cleanliness, durability and economy. It saves the cord, contracts the openings—water-proof, used in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

F. Y. S.—Patented November 1, 1859.
F. Y. S.—Improved French Yoke Shirts.
F. Y. S.—BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.
F. Y. S.—All infringements dealt with to full extent of the law.

Barthol's

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$50.

BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. The proprietor is constantly in attendance to dispense prescriptions, &c.

Fleming's Golden Ale.

Hotels, saloons and families supplied by the cask and in bottles. To see its golden beauty alone is worth a mile's walk. WM. FLEMING, No. 158 Broadway.

A Practical System of Cookery.

BY AN AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE.

We shall commence in the New-York *Tribune* next week the publication of a Practical Work on Cookery, prepared by an American lady of great experience, expressly for our readers. Its purpose is not to instruct this feminine public in impossible refinements, and in the preparation of fanciful dishes for which they will never have occasion, but to teach all persons to make the most of the means within their reach; to boil, fry, and to roast meats, and to cook vegetables, and to make deserts in the most palatable, rational and wholesome manner.

This work will be continued through many weeks: and those who wish to make sure of having it from beginning to end will do well to subscribe at once for the *Tribune*, either Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly. Terms: Daily, $6; Semi-Weekly, $3; Weekly, $2. For Club terms see *Tribune* of any date.

Address HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

To the Public.—We this day reduce the prices of all the goods now in our store. Our stock is very full and large, consisting of all the newest styles. This reduction is to be a permanent one, and we place our prices for the finest goods imported to the same price at which medium goods are sold.

We are desirous to close out all our Fall goods, both in our Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Departments, as in our Spring business, which opens our thirty-fifth years' existence as a firm, we entirely change its character, and instead of aiming to do the highest-priced possible, we shall do it upon the ground of low prices and terms cash.

We do not intend to lower the character of our styles, holding the same reputation so long thoroughly sustained by our firm. Our mechanics shall be all first-class workmen, and the same cutters as heretofore.

Our old friends are therefore invited to examine our stock and prices, as on them we invite competition.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York.

Private Lectures on Surgery.—Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*, will commence his second course of lectures on the anatomy and surgery of the pelvic viscera of both sexes on Dec. 1. The lectures will be amply illustrated by models and dissections of the dead body, and comprise complete illustrations of all the instruments, and the new method of curing rupture, piles, fistula and varicocele, and the exploration and cure of ovarian humors.

Apply at No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 and 7 and 9 evenings. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment.

Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil, for Bronchitis, &c.

OCTOBER 29, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have been very much afflicted with chronic bronchitis and disease of the lungs, and two weeks since was induced to try your Cod-Liver Oil, and what is wonderful to me, it has brought me right up. I bought all I could find in this place, and now write to you to know about getting some more.

Yours, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. All who can't afford to pay for it will be furnished gratis.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

At Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Carpets at a Sacrifice.

ELEGANT FALL CARPETS

FROM AUCTION.

A CONSIGNEE'S SALE OF ENGLISH CARPETS.

MEDALLION, VELVET and BRUSSELS.
100 pieces of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, very cheap.
200 pieces elegant INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c. and 40c. per yard,
50 pieces of
ENGLISH DRUGGETS,
50c. to 75c. per yard.
500 HEARTH RUGS, half price.
FLOOR OILCLOTHS, a great sacrifice.
5 bales of HEMP and DUTCH CARPETS,
CHEAP.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.

N. B.—Now landing, and will open THIS DAY, 20 bales of New Medallion, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from the celebrated manufactory of John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England; all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City.

ANDERSON, Bowery,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.

An experienced upholsterer connected with the establishment for twenty years.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Bronchitis.—A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands connected with the membranes which line the throat and windpipe, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice—an increase of mucous, and a sense of wearisomeness and loss of power in the throat, after public speaking or singing. It arises from cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which, if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced. Sold by all druggists.

The Balmoral Boot.—A Winter boot for the ladies. Though of very elegant appearance, it is a substantial, well-made, and exceedingly durable article, introduced by CANTRELL of No. 813 Broadway, and it has already elicited the approbation of the ladies. It is the best preventive of consumption we are acquainted with. There is no excuse for females to wear thin-soled shoes hereafter in cold weather.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West-4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Ladies' Safeguard,

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,

Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

"Medical Common Sense."

"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Perego's Hosiery Stores.

Broadway, corner White-st., and
No. 61 Nassau-st.
Wholesale and Retail.

If you have a Cough, Cold, or Asthma, we advise you at once to get a package or two of

STEVART'S
COUGH CANDY.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

LEEDS—LOMBARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, HENRY LEEDS to EMILY LIVINGSTON, daughter of L. L. Lombard, all of this City.

HANFORD—BANKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. T. G. Osborn, CHAS. E. HANFORD to MARY E., only daughter of Jacob Banker, Esq., all of this City.

PEEL—FOLGER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Porter, Mr. WM. J. PEEL, Jr., to Miss M. FOLGER, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

VOORHEES—TALMADGE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., Rev. HENRY V. VOORHEES, of Boundbrook, N. J., to JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of Hon. Thos. G. Talmage, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANCH—KER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Thos. C. Strong, JOHN S. BLANCH, of Brooklyn, to Mrs. HENRIETTA KER, of New-York.

DEY—CARTER.—At Hudson, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 29, by Rev. L. L. Noble, JAMES R. DEY to Miss CHARLOTTE M. CARTER.

TILFORD—WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 27, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, at the parsonage, JAMES TILFORD and NANCY WILLIAMSON, both of Argyle, Washington County, N. Y.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, at 12½ o'clock, MARGARET AUSTIN, wife of John W. Austin, aged 39 years.

Her funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 9 New Canal-st., junction of East Broadway, on Sunday, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John Driscoll, are invited to attend.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 4, HARRIET WASHBURN HITCHCOCK, daughter of Prof. Russell Hitchcock, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

MEAD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 4, after a lingering illness, SUSAN ANN MEAD, wife of William Mead.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 204 Bowery. The funeral will take place on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FARRELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 4, at her residence, No. 95 Atlantic-st., after a lingering illness, MRS. CATHERINE FARRELLY.

Her friends, and those of her son, Rev. F. H. Farrelly, Manhattanville, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 1½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Charles Borremeo, Sidney-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 6.

PIKE.—In Brooklyn, HARRIET BARTHOLF, wife of John Pike, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, to be held at the house of her brother-in-law, James Letts, Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

MCCARTIN.—In Jersey City, on Friday morning, Nov. 4, MYLES MCCARTIN, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Grand-st., Jersey City, on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

ROE.—At Moodna, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, Mrs. SUSAN E. ROE, wife of Peter Roe, and daughter of Jonas and Abigail Williams, aged 57 years, 1 month and 3 days.

RAPALJE.—At Hopewell, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Oct. 27, JANE M. RAPALJE, daughter of the late Jeromus Rapalje.

PRALL.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, Nov. 4, suddenly, of consumption, Miss MARIA ANN PRALL, daughter of the late Wm. Prall.

Funeral service at the Church of the Moravians, Staten Island, on Monday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be waiting at Quarantine on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from Pier No. 1 East River. Relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, John H. Sprague, are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 579, Nov. 4, 1859.
64, 75, 62, 68, 33, 65, 54, 17, 4, 31, 50, 63, 37.
Class No. 580, Nov. 4, 1859.
43, 1, 66, 67, 57, 44, 21, 18, 46, 33, 60, 42, 26, 17.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 4, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.

The fourth Lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, by

REV. W. A. BARTLETT.

Subject—THE WISE AND THE OTHERWISE; Or, PROGRESSION BY ANTAGONISM.

Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne, W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the DAILY TIMES and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.

Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., who has spent twenty-three years of his life in India, and who was there during the great mutiny, will deliver a course of FIVE POPULAR LECTURES on HINDOSTAN and the HINDOOS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

SUBJECT—The Races of India; their Languages; Curious Customs; Fakirs; Indian Hermits; Hindoo Wit; and Hindoo Women.

LECTURE II.—THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10.
SUBJECT—Physical Peculiarities and Beauties of the Country; the Literature of India; the Athletes and Jugglers of Hindostan.

LECTURE III.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.
SUBJECT—The Bramhnic Priesthood; Caste; Description of a visit to a Temple covering more than 10 acres of ground; Mode of Worship.

LECTURE IV.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
SUBJECT—The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians, or Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism; a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs.

LECTURE V.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 21.
SUBJECT—Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India; some Account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres; the late Great Rebellion; its Nature and Occasion; the Atrocities, how far exaggerated; Heroic Deed; Destiny of India.

The Lectures are intended to combine Instruction with Entertainment.

TICKETS FOR THE COURSE, $1.
For a Gentleman and Lady, $1 50. Teachers and Pupils of Schools, 50 cents.
Single Evening Tickets, 50 cents.

Tickets for the Course may be obtained at all the Bookstores on Broadway, and at the door on the evening of lecture.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 Broadway, having been thoroughly cleaned, painted and put in order, was reopened for the delivery of books Sept. 5. Apprentices, Journeymen, and all other eligible persons, especially those connected with the Mechanic Arts, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages this institution affords for spending their leisure in an agreeable and instructive manner. The rooms are well lighted and furnished with tables, seats and other conveniences. The terms are: for

Apprentices, or young persons employed as such, free.
Journeymen, Mechanics, Teachers in Common Schools, Students in Schools or Academies, Young Men employed in offices, &c., $1 per year.
Mechanics or Tradesmen in business on their own account, $2 per year.

The Free Drawing Classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen are now in operation.

Apply at the Library.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts; made to order, with fine linen bosoms, and warranted a perfect fit—6 for $9, or $1 50 each.

LEWIS & GEBERT,
Excelsior
Shirt Manufacturers,
No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

Every shirt sold by us is warranted in every respect.

No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

And for fitting we challenge all competition. We are the only and original manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50 each. Single shirts at the same rate as per dozen.

We respectfully invite the public to take a look at our $1 50 shirts; they are made of the same material and are just as good a shirt as you have been in the habit of paying $2 or $2 50 each. LEWIS & GEBERT,
No. 469 Broadway.

Only Manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NEUVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NEVA-YORK.
DOUBLE SHEET OUT TO-DAY.
DOUBLE SHEET OUT TO-DAY.
DOUBLE SHEET OUT TO-DAY.
SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER.
SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER.
SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Copies, in wrappers, for mailing by the steamer of today, for sale at No. 24 Ann-st.

LADIES' FURS.

HUDSON BAY SABLES
OF CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
(under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

INVIGORATING MEDICAL BELT.

For the cure ment hy shsorption, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Chest, Liver, Nervous Affections, and their attendants; Constipation, Piles, Headaches; and on account of its great novelty and utility a patent right is pending. Sent punctually by mail, upon the receipt of $2. Address Box Letter C., Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I., or they may be purchased of the established agents, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHAPPED HANDS, SORE LIPS, FACE, &c.

Cured in one night by VONDERSMITH'S CAMPHOR ICE. (Copyright secured.) All others are counterfeit. DEPOT NO 158 BOWERY, and sold by all wholesale and retail druggists. Sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Ongnent established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smo thest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Has been used by more than a million of people, and all praise it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is for sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

BEAUTIFUL, ELEGANT, DELIGHTFUL—A new discovery, SOFT FRENCH TALLOW, for beautifying, puffing, curling, softening, smoothing, glossing, laying and setting the Hair. It imparts a silky gloss and softness, and at the same time a stiffness. As the hair is dressed, so it remains. It is the best ideal of the toilet. A perfect gem for ladies' and children's use. For sale at first-class artists for first-class times, and should be used in every family. It is the best preparation for the hair in the world. Mrs. ISABEL SCIPLE, depot No. 23 Ann-st, New-York. Price 50 cents per box. For sale at No. 616 Broadway.

DOCTOR BRONSON'S BLOOD FOOD IS DOING WONDERS.—No. 1—For all complaints of a Consumptive tendency. No. 2—For Liver Complaints. No. 3—For Dyspepsia. No. 4—Woman's Restorative for relieving periodical suffering. No. 5—Man's Regenerator for debility and nervous prostration, arising from excesses and unfortunate indulgences.

CRURCH & DUPONT, No. 36 Maiden-lane.

REPLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice and at moderate prices, at LUCIUS HART'S, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer OCEAN QUEEN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

HARPER'S FERRY.—STRANGERS DESIROUS of making themselves acquainted with the position of Harper's Ferry, are referred to the November number of APPLETON'S Railway Guide, pages 156 and 157.

SKATES.—W. N. SEYMOUR & CO. NO. 4 CHATham-square, offer for sale a full assortment of fine English skates for ladies and gentlemen. Also, a good variety of boys' skates, all sizes and styles.

PEW FOR SALE—IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square—No. 158, north aisle. Apply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE, No. 38 Walker-st., or SAMPL. B. BARTOW, No. 92 Warren-st.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER. BOTTLED by Burke, for sale by J. E. MENDUM, Broadway and Cedar-st.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 329 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

WOMEN ARTISTS IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES. By MRS. ELLET, Author of "Women of the American Revolution," &c. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

FISHER'S RIVER, (North Carolina,) SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By "SKETT." "Who was Raised Thar." Illustrated by JOHN MCLENAN. 12mo, Muslin, $1.

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A 3 story high-stoop brown-stone on East 29th-st.	13,000
2 high-stoop brown-stone on East 38th-st	7,500
A 2-story brick on East 38th-st	3,000
A 4-story high-stoop brown-stone on 28th-st	14,000
A large 3-story high-stop on Lexington-av	10,000
A first-class 4-story English basement on West 14th-st	11,000
A large 3-story house on East 12th-st	13,000
A modern handsome 3-story high-stoop house on West 15th-st	10,500
On East 27th-st., brownstone high-stoop house	15,000
A 2-story English basement on East 23d-st	6,500
A 3-story on East 22d-st	5,500

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF Quincy, Ill., a large and valuable property, built and fitted up with all the best improvements as a distillery. The buildings are of stone, 12, 45, 2½ stories high, and numerous out-buildings, adapted to a large establishment, together with a large plot of ground.
This establishment is one of the largest and best in the country, and has a most excellent Western granaries, and has capacity for doing a large business, and will be sold much below the cost, or exchanged for good property in New-York or Brooklyn, at cash value.
For further particulars, inquire of FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE—AT YONKERS upon foreclosure of mortgage, an orphan boy's property, on MONDAY, the 14th of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Getty House, Yonkers, consisting of two handsome hivel lots commanding a fine view of the river, cost $700, $200 more than the mortgage; one of the lots now contains a new built genteel house, with piazza—cost $800—situated in Vineville, Oliver-av. A first-rate chance for persons wishing safe property.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES—IMPORTANT.—Unionport, Wakefield, Pelhamville, Olinville, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, &c. The sale of lots for unpaid taxes will take place at Albany on the 10th of November next. The tax books will be opened on Saturday, the 12th inst., at the office of the Collector, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., after which no taxes will be received.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 20, 35, 41, 70, 80, 100 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, or at No. 2 HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A VERY desirable lot, containing about an acre, situated a few rods from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, and fronting on two streets; two good dwelling houses, and the grounds are in a good state of cultivation, with suitable outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; a fine location for a lager-bier brewery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Brooklyn, a well-built dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements—gas, water, bath, &c. Will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. House and furniture new last Spring, and now in perfect order. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, Washington-av., west side, second house south of Lafayette-av., or to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 299 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-York, with some cash, a handsome modern house, occupied by the owner, situated very near Peck-slip Ferry; has gas-fixtures, and all the modern improvements; house 20 by 50, with an extension; lot 100 feet. Will be exchanged at cost price, $9,000, subject to a mortgage of $4,000. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manaiapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house 22 feet 6 inches front, 65 feet deep, lot 100 feet deep, located on East 29th-st., will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to go South. Lowest cash price $13,000, $7,000 of which can remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 80 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depot, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lease of lot No. 89 East Broadway; house is 25x50 feet with all the modern improvements; lot 25x90; the lease has 15 years unexpired, and a renewal for 21 years; terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TERMS VERY EASY—A NEW three story high-stoop house in 43d-st., between 6th and 7th ave., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; size 17x50. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 163 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN BUILT four-story brown-stone house, No. 55 West 23d-st., with immediate possession. Also, for sale, the convenient three-story brick house No. 35 East 24th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, well located, No. 290 24th-av., finished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established Architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City, &c. LEWIS E. BUENKEL, Office No. 153 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 162 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A GENTEEL THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 21 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts., with range, heater and gas fixtures. Rent $225 to 1st May. Inquire, or address a line to M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York. Also, to let, the dwelling part of house No. 390 Broome-st., corner Mulberry-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—On 12th-st., near 5th-av.; rent, $1,500. The whole of the splendid furniture for sale on easy terms. Boarders now in the house who pay $175 per week, and wish to remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 206 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE SECOND STORY of No. 122 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., 40 by 30 feet, well lighted, with six windows—suitable for insurance or other business. Will be divided if required. Apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished, and in good order. Location unexceptionable. Rent taken in hand, if desired. Rent until 1st of May, or a year. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR SHOPS, MANUFACturing purposes, livery stable, feed store, coal yard, &c. Located Nos. 157 and 159 West 49th-st., near 8th av. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COACH FACTORY, No. 207 Greene-st., New-York, having been occupied for the above business for several years past, and being a good location. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morton-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, No. 41 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., 42 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. For permit to see the house apply at No. 5 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 221 South-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family till the 1st of May, situated west of Broadway, between 14th and 25th sts., east of the 8th-av.; rent about $150 per month. Word left with Hasbrouck, No. 27 Wall-st., up stairs, or at No. 177 West 23d-st., for Mrs. DWIGHT, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, of quiet habits, an unfurnished room, on first or second floor, in a house supplied with water and closets, between 4th and 14th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; any plain, orderly private family may respond. Address C. H., care Wm. Laws, Esq., Metropolitan Post-office, Bible House, Astor-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverley-place and 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A line addressed to B., No. 5 St. Mark's-place, will receive attention.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE SIZED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs. Must be in complete order, with modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Address S. Y. D., Box 980 Post-office, with location and terms.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY NEXT, A FURNISHED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and between the 4th and 7th avs.; no children. Apply to E. STRANG, No. 35 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., of 8 acres, on the mountain side, near the depot, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are first-class, new, large, and in complete order; all the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Depot. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

CHEAP COTTAGE FOR SALE AT $1,350—Cost $1,800; finely located within one mile of the Mount Vernon Depot, New-York. Inquire of J. L. BREWSTER, No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depot and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Will sell at public auction, the entire beautiful furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano-forte, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on
MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
The house was furnished but four months ago; the furniture was made by Dixon and other celebrated makers, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocade, with a complete assortment of rosewood, chamber, and dining-room furniture, glassware, silverware, &c. Also, a fine iron safe, portable gas fixtures at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of magnificent Paris Fancy Goods, comprising
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BRONZE CLOCKS, PARIAN WARE,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB SILVER PLATED WARE,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
and a large variety of the richest goods. The Ladies are particularly invited to examine the above beautiful assortment.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SALE OF WET GOODS,
being
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE NEW WORLD.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell on
MONDAY, Nov. 7,
At their Auction Rooms,
No. 119 BROADWAY,
A large assortment of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
All purchased for Fall and Winter sales, and slightly damaged by water on board the *New World*.
Catalogue ready early on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE TRUSTEES' SALE OF 171 LOTS AND GORES, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—ALSO, VALUABLE WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order

MEDICAL.

WE GUARANTEE A CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
DR. T. AKIN'S
HYGEOHAIMA:
VEGETABLE COMPOUND TONIC SYRUP.

This medicine stands unrivaled for its great medicinal and purifying qualities.

There have been many attempts to produce a medicine that will harmonize with all the various temperaments, constitutions and diseases of our variable climate.

This compound is a harmonious combination of the vegetable kingdom—seeming to be peculiarly adapted to every ill that man is heir to.

The blood is the fountain of life, and upon its purity we are dependent for permanent health. Let the blood become impaired in its purity and all the delicate machinery of the human frame becomes disarranged, and leaves us liable to the contraction of fatal diseases; hence the importance of keeping the fonntain of life pure—for health, happiness and beauty depend upon it. It is folly to be sick where the HYGEOHAIMA can be procured. It immediately attacks the blood without debilitating the body, cleanses the system of every impurity, and health must of a certainty follow.

We particularly solicit those cases of Scrofula, of every description, that have baffled all previous attempts of the medical fraternity, and are looked upon as incurable and hopeless.

The HYGEOHAIMA has never failed in any case where it has been taken. It stands unrivaled in all the following diseases:

All Mercurial Diseases, Coughs, Hooping Cough, Dyspepsia, Heart Intermittent and Palpitation, Kidney Complaint, Scrofula, Old Sores and Ulcers, of every description, Salt Rheum, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaints, Dirtiness, Barber's Itch, Piles, Sallow Complexion, Headache, Sour Stomach, Pimples on the face and skin, Inflammation of the Lungs, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Bronchitis and All Cutaneous Diseases.

In every case where it has been used it has given immediate relief and universal satisfaction.

We can refer to many extraordinary cases where every other remedy had entirely failed.

DR. AIKIN—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Syrup in my practice for some time past, with the happiest results. I find it a prompt efficient alterative and tonic, and knowing its compounds, I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted. Yours respectfully, C. S. BAKER, M. D.
No. 201 West 36th-st., N. Y.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1859.

DR. AIKIN—*Dear Sir*: Having been afflicted with the scrofula from a child and found no cure, I took your kind advice and used a bottle of your Hygeohaima. My neck was constantly covered with hard bunches, so that it was almost impossible for me to wear anything around it. Strange, though true, the use of that one bottle has almost cured me; I will take one more bottle, which I am confident will entirely eradicate the awful complaint. I would say to the afflicted, Try it without fail, and I guarantee you will never be sorry.
Yours respectfully, H. H. OWEN,
No. 275 West 36th-st., N. Y.

DR. AKIN: I am at a loss how to express my gratitude for the two bottles of your invaluable Syrup you sent me. I have been a great sufferer for more than two years with nervous headache and dizziness, with a dreamy sensation, (impossible to describe) with sharp shooting pains all through me; spitting of blood, loss of appetite, great depression of spirits, languor and general debility, with great prostration. I had tried a great many different remedies without the slightest benefit. I commenced to take your syrup, and in one week's time I felt that I was getting well; the pains and nervous feeling entirely left me, the pimples and spots on my face are all vanished. I have taken the two bottles, and thanks to you and your medicine I am now enjoying perfect health. May happiness and prosperity ever attend you, is the prayer of
Mrs. ELIZABETH LEE, No. 304 9th-av.

DR. AKIN—*Dear Sir*: I have been a great sufferer for twenty years with a complication of diseases—General Debility and Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver Complaint, and Affections of the Heart, with Intermittent Pulsation and Violent Palpitation, Dizziness and Rheumatism; my sufferings have been beyond description, and I had entirely despaired of ever regaining my health. I was induced to try your Compound Tonic Syrup quite against my will; believing it to be like all the many other remedies which I had tried. I had no faith in it whatever. I used it for six weeks with the happiest results. I can truly say I feel that I am once more a well man, and with unbounded gratitude I remain, Yours truly, D. IRVING,
Room 35 Gilsey Building,
Corner Broadway and Cortlandt-st.

A child of Andrew Van Horn, No. 327 5th-st., had suffered a year or more with a very aggravated case of Scrofula; the head and face was covered with most unseated sores which baffled all previous attempts to cure. The HYGEOHAIMA cured the child in less than three weeks. Mr. Van Horn would be heppy to see any one who is suffering with similar complaints, or those who feel interested for their friends in like manuer.

Hundreds of similar certificates could be given had we space to insert them.

TO THE LADIES—Who are desirous of a clear fair skin, would do well to use this medicine, as it will surely remove all Sellowness. Pimples and Roughness from the Skin, and give a freshness and beauty to the complexion such as could not be produced by any other means, at the same time giving health and vigor to the system. Let any one take of the HYGEOHAIMA for two or three weeks who has a sallow or impure complexion, and they will hardly know themselves—its effects are astonishing. Try it once, and then say the HYGEOHAIMA is a humbug if you can find it in your heart to do so. Ladies, if your blood is not pure you cannot be either healthy or handsome.

Principal Depôt, New-York, No. 453 Hndson-st.
Nos. 476 Broadway, 206 7th-av., 197 9th-av., 311 Bleecker-st., 576 Hudson-st.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
Or six bottles for $5.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 AND 3,
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is Invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electro-typed engravings. Price $1. Sold also, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, till 9 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Evening Sunday, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early indiscretion, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all advertised that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 15 LeRoy-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poison, this method eradicates even the lowest shades of taint. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Guide, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter stamps, on receipt of four stamps. Office consulting and general Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 20 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victime of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. [illegible] at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Divinity-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the [illegible] of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. [illegible] has for thirty years confined his attention to [illegible] of a certain class, in which he has treated not [illegible] fifty thousand cases. Without an instance of [illegible] His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP [illegible] certain diseases when regular treatment and all [illegible] fail; cures without dieting or restriction [illegible] ints of the patient; cures without the disgust [illegible] sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in [illegible] in less than six hours. It roots out the poison [illegible] the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy [illegible] It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine [illegible] but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book [illegible], that treats of the evil effects of early abuse [illegible] is embellished with elaborate colored [illegible], portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Oleoannuian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.

FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Chologogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM. Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 8 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtuee become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human syetem the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 138 Crosby-st.) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of fillings, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M., 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 45 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 9 P. M. Rail trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing, at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary, Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5, 7, 9 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assis. ant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatnck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) via Stonington, (mail route) at 3:30 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., via New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail, by DUTZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that makes a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 93 William-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama,
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHERRY, Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequeled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein stated. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Coffen, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

LECTURES.

COURSE OF LECTURES
To be delivered at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (West 15th-st., near 6th-av.)

1.—On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.
Prof. EATON, D. D., of Madison University.
Subject—*The True Man.*

2.—On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq.
Subject—*Democracy and Education—What they Are and are Not.*

3.—On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.
Subject—*Woman and Her Work.*

4.—On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—(New Lecture.)

Tickets for the Course, 75 cents; single tickets, 25. May be had at Appleton's Bookstore; B. B. Merrill, No. 2 Minden-lane; Niles Eames, No. 94 8th-av.

ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual ADDRESS and POEM before the Association of Alumni will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society, (2d-av., corner of 11th-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock.
Orator—Rev. MANCIUS S. HUTTON, D. D., Class of 1823.
Poet—ISAAC LAWRENCE, A. M., Class of 1827.
The Annual Meeting for the transaction of business will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society on the same evening, at 7 o'clock.
The Anniversary Festival will take place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured from any member of the following Committee of Arrangements:
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Class of 1829, Chairman.
WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Class of 1832.
WILLIAM L. BOYD, Class of 1832.
HENRY A. TAILER, Class of 1852.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Class of 1853.

LECTURE.—WENDELL PHILLIPS REVIEWED.—Prof. SIDNEY will deliver a lecture at Library Hall, North Orange, on MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 7. Subject—*Wendell Phillips and his Lecture.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.

CUMMINGS' LITERARY UNION.—DR. JOHN PRIESLEY'S lecture on *Ventilation and Aeration of the Blood*, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF HATS and Caps in all their variety—"Furs"—First premium for Ladies' Riding, and Children's Hats.
REELOOG, No. 91 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION OF ARTISTS AND OPERAS.
MME. GAZZANIGA, MME. COLSON,
MME. STRAKOSCH,
SIG. BEAUCARDE, SIG. STIGELLI,
And the great baritone,
SIG. FERRI.

The Directors desiring that every kind of musical entertainment, which, from its excellency, is worthy of public attention, might be heard at the Academy, have made arrangement with the popular artists
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON,
who, during the last month have made such a favorable impression with their Operattas and Lyric Proverbs.

LIST OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

The entire opera of
RIGOLETTO.

The entire splendid fourth act (including the celebrated Sperto Gentil) of
LA FAVORITA,
and the admired operetta of
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

The performance will commence with splendid fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.

Leonora.....Mme. Gazzeniga.
Fernando.....Signor Beaucarde.
Balthazzar.....Signor Junca.

To be followed by the admired Operetta of
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
Written by H. Drayton. Music composed by E. J. Loder.

Oscar, Count de Belleville.....Mr. H. Drayton.
Louise, Countess de Belleville.....Mrs. H. Drayton.
Song—"I've loved thee long, Louise".....Mrs. Drayton.
Duet—"Good husband".....Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recit.—"He's gone; once more I am alone."
Ballad—"If I but dared to tell how much I loved." } Mrs. Drayton.
Duettino—"I've said it, Sir, and law my word must be.....Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recitative—"Ah! yes, as in the play".....
Grand Air—"Happiness, joy divine" } Mr. Drayton
Melody—"How oft in fancy have I heard"
Duet—"Good night".....Mr. & Mrs. Drayton
Recitative—"Dear Oscar, I am thine alone"
Cantatile—"When in solitude I ponder" } Mr. & Mrs. Drayton
Cabaletta—"Hope now brightly beaming"
Duel—"Leave me, I pray"
Duel—"Madame, I know all" } Mr. & Mrs. Drayton
Finale—"What vengeance, what fury"

To conclude with (by request) the entire opera of
RIGOLETTO,
which will be given without curtailment or abridgement.

MADAME COLSON
In the great part of.....Gilda
Mme. STRAKOSCH.....as.....Madalen
Sig. STIGELLI.....as.....The Duke
Sig. MULLER.....as.....Sparafucile
Sig. FERRI, the great BARITONE,
In his great rôle of.....Rigoletto.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Sig. MUZIO

The directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be strictly complied with.

The sale of tickets for the Matinée commences this morning, at the usual places in New-York and Brooklyn.

On MONDAY, Nov. 7, first night in America of Verdi's new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
now being performed in Europe with extraordinary success which will be produced at the Academy of Music with four new scenes, five hundred magnificent and costly dresses, a number of splendid suites of mediæval appointments and properties, (from the celebrated manufactory of Graoger, in Paris,) and an immense ensemble, at a cost of $15,000.

Seats for the first nights of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
may be had to-day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-DAY, MATINEE.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 5, at one o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

The directors, desirous that every kind of musical entertainment which from its excellency is worthy of public attention, might be heard at the Academy, have made an arrangement with the popular artists,
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON,
Who during the last month have made such a favorable impression with their Operettas and Lyric Proverbs, for performing at the Matinée the highly successful Operetta,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES,
In addition to which will be given the entire Opera of
RIGOLETTO,
The splendid fourth act of
LA FAVORITA,
The admired Operetta of
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
Written by H. Drayton. Music composed by E. J. Loder.

Oscar, Count de Belleville.....Mr. H. Drayton
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Song—"I've loved thee long, Louise".....Mrs. Drayton
Duet—"Good husband".....Mr. and Mrs. Drayton
Recitative—"He's gone; once more I am alone."
Ballad—"If I but dared to tell how much I loved." } Mrs. Drayton

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRACTICAL CHARITY—ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE POOR.—In accordance with the announcement previously made in this paper, the Home for the Poor is now opened at No. 367 Pearl-street. The object of this Home is to furnish meals and lodgings to the hungry and homeless poor, who at this season of the year fill our streets, and worry us with their importunate solicitations for help. All persons applying *with tickets* will be cared for, and every effort made at the Mission-office to obtain permanent employment for such as are worthy. The Homes established last Winter on a similar plan were productive of much good to this large and unfortunate class of persons. Nearly 7,000 meals and lodgings were supplied, and quite a large proportion of the applicants were put in the way of procuring permanent employment, and thus ceasing to be a burden upon the community. It is believed that this is the only sure and safe way of ministering to the wants of the suffering poor. The giving of money indiscriminately frequently results in much harm. It is hoped, accordingly, that the kindly disposed will make this the channel of their charities to all who beg from door to door.

Tickets for meals and beds, in packages of twenty-five for $1, may be had on application to MR. ALFRED WEINFIELD, clerk to St. Paul's Mission-office, No. 31 Vesey-street, which is open every day from 10 to 2 o'clock.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS TO BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The will of SAMUEL COCHRAN has been offered for Probate in the Surrogate's Office. MR. COCHRAN, who was a resident of this City, left his country mansion at Torrwood and $70,000 to his wife, and distributed $70,000 among his other relatives. He then made the following charitable bequests: To the American Bible Society, $10,000; to the Old School Presbyterian Church of America, $10,000; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, $10,000; to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, $10,000; to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Old School Presbyterian Church, $10,000. If none of the Societies above-named are now existing in Scotland, the testator directs that the money be given to the Free Church of Scotland. He devoted the residue of his property to dispensing the Gospel of Christ in and around the City of New-York, and throughout his native land, (Scotland,) in a similar manner to that adopted by Rev. Mr. MILLEN, of Kirkcudbright, Scotand. The executor and executrix are directed to fulfill these bequests liberally, that none of the funds may he left undisposed of at the time of their death.

OLD BREWERY THANKSGIVING.—The ladies of the Old Brewery Five Points Mission beg leave to call the attention of their friends to the approaching Thanksgiving, and to ask their aid in endeavoring to make it a happy season to those who look to the Mission, not only for instruction, but for food and clothing also. Four hundred children are to be provided for through the Winter, and, in many instances, the parents are likewise to be assisted. We therefore earnestly request those who have hitherto aided us, with others who would love to perform a charitable deed, to send us contributions of food, money, or clothing, which will be most gratefully received. The donors will not keep their own Thanksgiving with less gladness because they have thus cheered the hearts of others, and helped to send a ray of sunshine over the dark life of the suffering children at the Five Points. Contributions of every kind may be directed to Rev. T. K. SANFORD, or Rev. N. MEAD, Five Points Old Brewery Mission, No. 59 Park-street.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—CHARLES MCGOWANS was run over on the 19th ult., at the corner of Grand and Christie streets, by car No. 75, of the Second-avenue line. His injuries resulted fatally yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest....LILLY THOMAS, a child 4 years of age, residing in Eighty-sixth-street, was burned to death from her clothes coming in contact with a stove....ELIZABETH JANE WATTS, a girl of 5 years, met with a similar fatal accident at No. 28 Goerck-street....JOHN O'NEIL, of No. 127 Greenwich-street, a laborer, fell from a ladder in Cedar-street, and was fatally injured. Inquests were held by Coroners JACKMAN and O'KEEFE.

THE CARPENTER AND CHEEVERS EMEUTE.—MRS. ELIZA CARPENTER, of No. 127 Clinton-street, wife of JOHN CARPENTER, who is held on a charge of shooting THOMAS CHEEVERS in an affray at a porter house in Delancy-street, has made a complaint against CHEEVERS for an aggravated assault. She alleges that she attempted to shield her husband from CHEEVER'S blows, when the latter clutched her by the hair and struck her repeatedly in the face. Until lately her injuries have confined her to her bed. Justice BRENNAN held CHEEVERS to answer in sureties of $1,000.

CHANGE OF STEAMERS FOR HAVANA.—The *Yorktown* has been chartered by the Messrs. HARGOUS & Co. to take the place of the *Quaker City* until the repairs to that steamer shall be completed. She will, accordingly, leave New-York on her first trip to Havana on the 15th inst., in command of Capt. R. W. SHURALDY. The *Quaker City* will probably be ready to resume her place in the line on the 5th of December.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, having returned from his Western tour, will preach in the Church of the Puritans on Sunday evening, on the subject, "Principle above Expediency." Whether the topic will be connected in any way with the Virginia insurrection, those will know who go to hear it discussed.

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK.—At a meeting of the Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department, held on Thursday evening, it was determined to postpone the funeral obsequies of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK until Sunday, the 13th inst.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—WILLIAM INGERSOLL threw a brick through a pane of glass valued at $250, in the window of the billiard saloon of WM. M. LANGLEY, in Broadway. He was held to answer in $1,000 bail.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Union Temperance Society held a public meeting at No. 197 Bowery. Mr. GAULT, a reformed drunkard, Father HAMILTON and Mr. R. N. HAVENS made addresses.

Police Commissioners.

THE AMENDED RULES—RESIGNATIONS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, the President, Mr. STILLMAN, in the Chair, the amended Rules and Regulations for the government of the force were reported complete. They were ordered to be engrossed under the direction of the President and Chief Clerk, and to be printed. The following resignations were accepted: John Nelson, Seventh Precinct; Charles Radway, Sixth Precinct, and Joseph Kuntz, of the Second Precinct. The resignation of James B. Smith, of the Tenth, was also accepted, to take effect on the 10th of December. The discussion of the rules occupied the most of the session. A special meeting was appointed for Monday next, to arrange the matters relating to the approaching election. The Board then adjourned.

THE DISCHARGE OF SERGEANT SOUDER—A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. MOLONEY *was* present at the meeting of the Police Commissioners on Wednesday, and also his five witnesses—who saw the defendant, playing cards and heard him use profane language,—and who were ready to prove the charge if Commissioner BOWEN would have heard them. It is therefore a misstatement that SOUDER was discharged for lack of evidence against him.

JOHN J. MOLONEY,
Nov. 4. No. 61 Ann-street.

Police Reports.

ROBBED AND EXPOSED.—Mr. John Wilson, from Brooklyn, who imprudently allowed himself to be lured by a female from Broadway into Lafayette-place on Thursday evening, was robbed of his wallet, containing eight dollars. The female ran off, but was pursued and arrested by Officer Barry. A male confederate of the girl, who attempted to stop Mr. Wilson in his pursuit, was arrested by another officer, whom he attempted to shoot with a revolver. The prisoners were locked up, and were yesterday brought before Alderman BRADY at the City Hall Police Court. The woman gave the name of Margaret Clark, and the man that of James Brown. Mr. Wilson was reluctantly compelled to testify in the premises, and to reveal his residence and place of business. The case is still on.

AN INHUMAN HUSBAND AND FATHER.—Peter Armorer, a German cabinet-maker, was arrested by the Eleventh-Ward Police on Thursday night on a charge of cruelly beating his child, a boy of three years. The lad's body was cut and bruised in a shocking manner, and exhibited evidence of most brutal treatment. Mrs. Armorer interfered in behalf of her child, when her husband held her with one hand and overturned a vessel of boiling water upon her head with the other. Justice BEENNAN held the prisoner to answer.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.—Early yesterday morning an encounter took place in Meschutt's coffee-saloon, No. 677 Broadway, between William Booker, of No. 133 Mercer-street, and two persons named Geo. T. Finnegan and George W. Hill. Booker was beaten until he fell, when Finnegan, it is charged, fired a pistol at him, but without effect. Officer Grey, of the Eighth Ward, immediately put an end to the disturbance by arresting Finnegan and Hill. Attended by a deputation of their friends, they were taken before Justice QUACKENBOSH, who held them in bail to answer.

SHOP THIEVES.—John Henderson and John Williams, colored men, went into the store of John Sullivan, No. 20 Christie-street, and while one engaged the attention of the clerk, the other, it is alleged, pocketed a gold watch. They were subsequently arrested, and the property was recovered. Justice OSBORN held the accused for examination.

EFFECT OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.—William Colton, of No. 516 Tenth-avenue, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, attempted to kill himself with a carving knife. Officer Kelly, of the Twenty-second Precinct, succeeded in taking the implement from him, and he was then secured by his friends.

Fires.

IN VARICK-STREET.—The Third District alarm at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by an accidental fire in the saloon of T. W. WATERMAN, No. 76 Varick-street. Damage about $500, and insured in the People's Insurance Company.

IN SECOND-STREET.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the tenement house No. 214 Second-street, in the apartments of a German woman named HEILMANT. Damage about $100, and not insured. The fire was caused by setting a lighted lamp near some clothing.

CITY POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

RATIFICATION OF CANDIDATES IN THE NINETEENTH WARD—SPEECH BY EX-MAYOR WOOD.

A very large meeting was held at the Four-Mile House, corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, last evening, nominally for the purpose of ratifying the Democratic nominations for City and State officers, and especially that of HENRY ARCULARIUS for Assembly.

Mr. JEREMIAH YALE presided, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Democratic candidates on the City and State tickets, and denouncing the "Black Republican Party" for alleged complicity in the Harper's Ferry tragedy, after which Dr. BRADFORD delivered a brief address. The proceedings, thus far, had, however, been repeatedly interrupted by calls for Mr. WOOD, and continued cheers on his behalf, and when the countenance of the Ex-Mayor was recognized, the applause became deafening.

Mr. WOOD having at length obtained a hearing, proceeded to compliment the intelligence, and honesty and political wisdom of his audience, and the fitness and capacity of the Democratic nominee for the Sixteenth Assembly District, Mr. HENRY ARCULARIUS, whom he represented to be just the man for the people. But he regarded the coming contest in this State as being of unusual significance in its bearings upon the approaching struggle in 1860. He wanted them to understand that no man should suppose he had the liberty of exercising discretion when he went to the polls when a great principle was at stake, or to judge whether he should vote for this man or that man, because of his personal likes or dislikes. Political parties had a higher object than the opposition to individuals, or the elevation of particular men to office. They had a great, never-dying principle to contend for. They had to put down the oppression attempted by that party which was in its doctrine antagonistic to the permanency of their best interests, and to the religious and political rights of citizens. [Cheers for WOOD.] But they must be united; for it was easy for the greatest party in the country to be destroyed by dissensions. He had never entered a political contest with such a firm conviction of the great results depending upon their action as he now held regarding the importance of the contest of 1860. What was arrayed against them? It was a party that did not pretend to be national—that acknowledged its intention to carry war into the Southern States, for the purpose of interfering with the domestic rights of those States, and overthrowing their local rights, local institutions, and their peculiar system of labor. It would be just as proper for the South to say that Massachusetts should not go to church, as that Massachusetts should say the South couldn't have Slavery. [Hear, hear.] At the time of the original formation of this great country, nearly every State had slaves, and it was not through philanthropy, but from motives of pecuniary necessity, that Slavery had been abolished in the North. The South would also abandon Slavery when it did not pay, and all attempts to hasten emancipation would but tighten the bonds of the slave. [Cheers for Mayor WOOD.] The Republican Party could talk of nothing but Slavery and niggers. [Applause.] It could not carry out its doctrines even if it got possession of both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court, because the Constitution prevented its success. [Cheers for WOOD.] Did they hear the Republican Party talk about the financial policy of the country? About internal commerce? About the development of the agricultural resources of the country? About the Tariff? About the United States Bank? About the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands? About encouraging universal education, and the dissemination of intelligence among the people? About a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific? In short, had the Republican Party any policy about the mechanical, agricultural, educational, Christianizing interests of the country? No. They did not hear the Republican Party talk on these subjects. [Applause.] The Republicans did not press these questions on the people, nor did SEWARD, their leader, have any object but the nigger. [Laughter.] The Republicans had made no great propositions, such as had been made by DANIEL WEBSTER or HENRY CLAY—God bless him. [Cheers.] The Republicans stood upon the nigger, and the nigger alone. But how was it with the Democratic Party? From Maine to Florida and to California it was the same—standing on the doctrines of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. The Democratic was the national party. The Democratic Party alone helped the working classes, was in favor of education of the children of the poor man free of expense, of disseminating liberty, of granting religious tolerance, and preventing the proscription of any man on account of his opinions. [Applause.] He said they were alone indebted to the Democratic Party that they were allowed to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. [Applause.]

It was the Republican Party, under another name, that passed the alien and sedition laws in the time of JOHN ADAMS; that oppressed the foreign-born citizen, and in Massachusetts had just imposed an additional two years' residence to qualify the foreign-born citizen to vote. He judged that he saw before him laboring men, though he would not claim to be their friend—had he ever proven their enemy? [No, no—cheers, and a voice—"We will elect you Mayor, Mr. WOOD."] He would tell them their only salvation was the Democratic Party. If the Republicans should succeed, they would be little better than the serfs of Russia or the slaves of the South. [Applause.] It was generally supposed that the moneyed classes of society paid the taxes, but the fact was, the laboring man paid the taxes themselves. The mass of the people were the sufferers by the odious tyranny of the Black Republican Legislature at Albany, whose misgovernment had increased the taxes of this City millions of dollars: had imposed on us fifteen hundred partisan policemen; appointed commissioners to build our public works, and generally usurped the powers of the people, besides corruptly extorting exorbitant taxation. Our forefathers had not more reason for resisting the mother country than we had to resist this usurpation of power by the Legislature, sitting over one hundred and fifty miles off. They should send Mr. ARCULARIUS to Albany to secure the repeal of these laws, and to secure the municipal rights of the City. The people of New-York could make their own laws. They should defeat the Republicans by a large majority.

A VOICE—We will elect you by a large majority, Mr. WOOD.

ANOTHER VOICE—Shut up your mouth, d—n you! you haven't got a vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD continued—New-York wanted to elect its own Mayors. He denied the right of any power to continue these outrages upon us, and, so help him God, he would submit to it no longer. [Cheers.] The Democracy should stand it no longer, if he *could find men enough to back him.* [A VOICE—That we will, Mr. WOOD.] He was determined if he could find men to stand by him, that he would submit to this no longer. [A VOICE—We will stand by you.] The Republican Legislature had driven out of his office a Mayor who was elected by the people, and had not served out the time for which he was chosen, and he knew that the brave, chivalrous, independent people of New-York had submitted to these outrages long enough, and would now combine to avert such a dire calamity. They would do it through the ballot-box. If he lived he would present himself in one month as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

A VOICE—We will elect you. [Cheers.]

If he lived to be reinstated in the office from which he was unjustly ejected, he would exercise the full power of his corporate rights and position as Chief Magistrate of New-York, to demand the repeal of these odious laws, and the restoration of their rights. [Applause, and a voice—We will elect you by a large majority, Mr. WOOD.] He believed they were his friends, and would stand by him as they had already stood by him—he would never desert them, [applause] whatever might become of him—so long as God Almighty spared his life—so long as he had a heart to beat, a pulse to feel, and a mind to conceive—so long would he acknowledge his obligations to them, the hard-working, bone and sinew, hard-fisted, noble, laboring men of New-York, whether he should be elected Constable or Mayor. [VOICES—Mayor, Mayor.] If he was elected, he hoped to be able to give them more substantial tokens of his regard.

The delivery of the speech occupied nearly an hour, being frequently interrupted by the torch-light processions, with bands of music and transparencies, that helped manufacture the enthusiasm of the occasion. It is but just to say, that most of those on the ground were apparently Irish laboring men, and not a few inebriated.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Mozart Hall Democracy of the Eleventh Assembly District, (Twentieth Ward,) gathered in considerable numbers last evening, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, to ratify the nomination of W. E. ROBINSON, Esq., to the Assembly. The Chair was occupied by Mr. EAVIN SEE. Mr. ROBINSON made two speeches in the course of the evening—one in the hall and one outside—it having been found necessary, on account of the crowd, to adjourn to the street. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. FOWLER, MCGOIRE, and others. Before the adjournment, a letter was read from FERNANDO WOOD, in which he announced that he should positively be present and speak at the ratification meeting at Milleman's Hall to-night.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

At a mass meeting of the Democratic voters of the Eighteenth Ward, held at Mr. GONONDE'S, resolutions were adopted repudiating the claims of THEODORE B. VOORHIES on the Democratic Party, on the ground that he had once been a nominee of the Whigs for Assembly, and that he is now a member of the American Party. Mr. EUGENE DOMIN was indorsed in his stead, and made an appropriate speech, acknowledging the honor conferred upon him. The resolutions will be found in full elsewhere.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Association, held in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, Messrs. GEORGE TERWILLIGER and Dr. SNODGRASS made addresses. Mr. TERWILLIGER, who is the candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District, spoke of the State Canvass, and reviewed the most exciting political topics of the day.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward Republicans met in a large hall, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets, and were called to order by Mr. S. B. DUTCHER. Mr. A. F. DOW was elected Chairman. Resolutions were offered by Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY ratifying the nominations, denouncing the system of slave-labor, and pledging the support of the Ninth Ward to the Republican candidates. Speeches were made by Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS, formerly of Ohio, STEWART L. WOODFORD, JAS. FAIRMAN and others.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The Republicans rallied in great numbers at Dingledein's Building, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, to ratify the nomination of D. D. CONOVER for State Senator, and WALTER S. PINCKNEY for member of Assembly, and to respond to the State and County nominations. The same gentleman who spoke in the Twenty-second Ward, and one or two others made addresses.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

A large assembly at No. 683 Eighth-avenue ratified the nominations of DANIEL D. CONOVER for State Senator, and RICHARD SCOTT for member of Assembly. Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. Joseph Lux, E. Delafield Smith, James Fairman, Solomon L. Hull, and Charles Birdsall. They enlarged upon the necessity of active exertions in behalf of the Republican ticket, and eulogized the candidates.

THE CALL TO SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The call which was issued a few days ago to invite Senator DOUGLAS to address the Democracy of the City of New-York, previous to the State election, was signed in the course of a day or two by thousands of Democrats. Judge DOUGLAS, being apprised of the movement, suggested it might not be pursued, as the critical condition of a member of his family did not permit him to be absent for a single hour.

THE NOMINATIONS.

LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETING.

At the Liquor Dealers' meeting last evening, the claims of the respective candidates to the votes which the Association demands, were fully discussed. Those whose antecedents were at all objectionable were promptly blackballed

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting of American Council No. 19, held at Little's Hotel in Harlem, THOMAS VEITCH was unanimously indorsed as a candidate for Assembly.

THE CITY ELECTION—THE POLICE.

The following correspondence has passed between the Superintendent of Police and the Agent of the Associated Press, relative to the collection of election returns in the City:

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
No. 58 Beaver-street, Nov. 1, 1859.

To Amos Pilsbury, Esq., General Superintendent of Police:

DEAR SIR: On election nights our messengers have frequently had much difficulty in gaining admission to the Inspectors' rooms, and in order to facilitate the collection of returns on Tuesday next, I beg to ask, on behalf of the Associated Press, that you will, on the day of election, give special instructions to the policemen on duty at the several polling districts to admit our messengers to the rooms of the canvassers with as little delay as possible, and under such regulations as you may think proper to order.

Each authorized messenger of the Associated Press will be furnished with a suitable card of admission.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent New-York Associated Press.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1859.

D. H. Craig, Esq., General Agent of the Associated Press:

DEAR SIR—Being desirous of affording every facility to the Associated Press, I have issued the following General Order to the Captains of Police.

Yours, truly,
AMOS PILSBURY,
General Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER.

To the Captain of the ——— Precinct:

SIR: You will direct the Police on duty at the respective Polls in your Precinct, at the ensuing election, to afford to the messengers of the Associated Press every facility for obtaining access to the rooms of the Canvassers.

AMOS PILSBURY,
General Superintendent.

A CARD FROM WM. H. FRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I did not expect my friends the reporters, after their immense labor of stenographing speeches for three hours, to take down my remarks delivered at the Republican Ratification Meeting in the Cooper Institute. But in the three or four lines given to me the impression is conveyed that all that I said was received with disapprobation by the majority present. Permit me to say that there was but one point—that regarding the Constitution—where disapprobation was expressed; and had time allowed I would have explained my position, I think satisfactorily to those of my Republican friends who dissented from me. In such a crescent organization as the Republican, composed of men from all parties, there are differences of sentiment greater than will be found when the members have worked longer together.

Very respectfully yours,
WM. HENRY FRY.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe my name in the list of candidates (as printed in the City papers) as the candidate for the Assembly from the Seventh District. I beg leave to say that from the first I declined the nomination in favor of A. H. BEAN, Esq., and that subsequently to my declination, Mr. BEAN received the nomination and is now the only Democrat in nomination in that District, he representing both the Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall organizations. By inserting the foregoing in your paper, you will oblige,

Your obedient servant, SOLOMON BANTA.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1859.

NOTE FROM HON. J. B. VARNUM.

No. 110 BROADWAY, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe my name is published in your list as candidate for Assembly. This is a mere compliment to me on the part of some Whig friends, and has been declined. As it may lead to some confusion with regard to candidates, please omit it from your next list.

Yours respectfully, J. B. VARNUM, JR.

THE SUNKEN STEAMERS.

Raising of the Steamer Champion—State of the New World.

The sunken steamer *Champion* was raised yesterday. The body of the fireman, MARTIN JACKSON, was recovered, and a Coroner's jury had been summoned to investigate into the cause of the collision, and fix the responsibility of it where it belongs. The body of Mr. STEELE, of New-Haven, has not yet been discovered. The New-Haven *Journal* of Thursday says:

"The *Champion* had on board about twenty-five passengers, some of whom were ladies, and what is most deplored *two or three are missing.* Mr. GEO. STEELE, a well-known and highly respectable citizen of New-Haven; a fireman by the name of JACKSON, and a stranger, whose place of destination was Fairhaven, are among these. The loss of Mr. STEELE will be severely felt by all classes of the community. He was a thorough business man, has always sustained an unblemished reputation, and leaves a wife and four children. His family hold insurance on his life in the Charter Oak Company of Hartford, for $10,000. CHARLES S. TOWNLEY, of this city, was bringing his family, consisting of his wife, two children, mother-in-law, and sister-in-law, to reside here. They lost their furniture, wearing apparel and everything else."

It would appear, from this statement, that the full extent of this calamity was not at first understood.

WILLIAM BROPHY, a fireman on board, says that JACKSON, who was lost, was blown to pieces by the explosion caused by the water rushing into the furnaces. The missing man from Fairhaven was named SMITH. Several horses and mules were on board, four of which were scalded to death. In the agony caused by their situation, one of them burst frantically into the ladies' cabin, and caused the greatest consternation. The officers of the boat were the same as those of the *Traveller*, the *Champion* having taken her place on account of the damage she received the day before by a collision at Hurlgate.

CONDITION OF THE NEW WORLD.

The principal portion of the machinery, and all the heavy material, on board the *New World*, have been hoisted out, and the steamer has been towed further toward the west shore, where, at low water, she is nearly free to her main deck. By the aid of pumps and empty casks, it is expected that she will soon be made to float, when she will be brought down to the City. The larger part of the freight and baggage have been taken out and delivered at the Company's office.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

Mr. ROBERTS, the gentleman selected by J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Esq., as Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, left Memphis last week for Marshall, Texas, accompanied by Mr. LYONS, his assistant, after an interview with Dr. FOWLERS; the Doctor himself has started for New-York to consummate such business as requires his personal attention before resigning the affairs of the Company to the Presidency of Mr. THOMPSON. As we have said before, we think Dr. FOWLERS has a right to demand an honorable discharge, but we claim from him further service, and the death of JAMES C. JONES, who had been designated as the general agent for the company, opens the very field for his untiring zeal and indomitable energy, that we should have proposed for him. The place will be an arduous one, but for such a place JEPTHA FOWLKES is the fitting man. In all the affairs of the general management of the road, J. EDGAR THOMPSON will be found a Hercules in strength, and such is the unlimited confidence which the capitalists, both of Europe and America, have in his judgment as a railroad financier, that, like the celebrated Lydian river, the course of his reign will transmute into golden sands the fortunes of the Company. But there are many things which will require a confidential agent to settle, to which the President cannot give his personal attention; and to whom can they be confided with a more implicit guarantee of their efficient performance, than to Dr. FOWLKS, whose far-seeing prudence and sleepless vigilance have rescued the Company from embarrassment and placed it in a position to realize all the brightest anticipations of its most sanguine friends? He feels, we know, that he has done his whole duty to those who intrusted their interests to his guidance. And so he has, and in nothing has he shown his disinterested zeal more manifestly than in his recent efforts to consummate those arrangements upon which depends the formal acceptance of the Presidency by Mr. THOMPSON. It will be but a few days now before the details are perfected, and we shall have the announcement of that acceptance.

The reputation of J. EDGAR THOMPSON is a most enviable one. He is singularly successful in all his financial negotiations, and one of the most careful managers we ever encountered. Under his charge the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed without being involved in any debt. He would finish a section in complete order, and then appeal to the State pride of his fellow-citizens for additional subscriptions to contract for another step in advance, and thus he projected a policy which built the best railroad in the country, at the most moderate cost, in the shortest space of time, and without an incumbrance to impede it when it was opened to the public uses. In a great enterprize like an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, this quality of caution we regard as more important than the possession of financial ability, for there can be no doubt that capitalists must be attracted to the value of the investment, while the munificent franchises of the road might lead almost any ordinary man to conceive wild schemes of outlay. From these we are happily protected, and such being the fact, we feel every confidence that such contracts can be made with the Government as will enable the road to be completed to El Paso with increasing the present limit of the stock, which is $3,000,000; and such will be the wonderful progression of its value, as the track advances into the interior of Texas, that it will command very high rates in every board of brokers in the country. We have always had an abiding faith in the success of this enterprise, and we are frank to say that Dr. FOWLKS always infused into our minds a large portion of his sanguine temperament; and we are happy to find that from every quarter he is receiving the credit due to him for the indomitable energy with which he rescued this great enterprise from its difficulties. The Memphis *Bulletin* says with great truth that "under his persevering care and industry it has been advanced in character, from a scheme of the wildest and most impracticable speculation in the hands of wild and irresponsible speculators, to a solid and substantial practicable enterprise, with latent resources of many, many millions' worth, controlled and directed, and soon to be developed, by men who command public confidence. No other man under just such circumstances could have achieved so much. Few men, having achieved so much, would appreciate the self-abnegation he displays in putting it into other hands. It is not the least evidence of his having performed a really *great* work from a just conception of its true greatness, that he is about to retire from it precisely at that point when, all the crude elements of the structure having been created, he yields them into the hands of the Master Railroad Builder. In all this he has deserved well for the entire country, and has laid the foundation of a true fame, broad and lasting as the Republic itself."

Two negro brothers, Oliver and William Dillon, are found to have been the parties who stoned the cars on the Naugatuck Railroad, a few days since. Watchmen saw them throw the stones, and starting in pursuit chased them into the Housatonic. One of the fugitives made good his escape, but the other was not seen after he leaped into the water. On Sunday and Monday the river was dragged without effect. One of the brothers had a cow killed on the road a few days previous.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES,

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use Imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPNO WOLFE, sole importer of the
Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE PROMENADE.—You cannot be considered perfectly well dressed for the promenade unless you possess one of KNOX'S Winter style of Hats; and as its cost is but trifling, there is no reason why you should render yourself liable to a charge of ignorance or carelessness by wearing an unbecoming article. KNOX has a full assortment at his well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway. Call and make your selection.

[Advertisement.]

HARPER'S FERRY BROWN.—Would you like to look on him? That wax model of him at Barnum's Museum is a perfect *fac-simile* of the man. It almost wants to talk to you. By the way, at the Museum, HADAWAY, the popular comedian, presents two of his best parts to-day. "Paul Pry" this afternoon, and "Magog" this evening. There's a chance!

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HEADACHE, DIMNESS OF SIGHT.—The effect of these medicines is to cause a healthy flow of saliva during mastication and to excite the secretions of the stomach and liver to digest the food and thereby prevent dyspepsia, headache, &c.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

Read "The Schoolmaster's Wooing," in *Life Illustrated*, for Nov. 12, now ready. See advertisement. Sold everywhere. Price four cents.

[Advertisement.]

A WARNING.

If you recover health when treated by calomel-blue pills, sweats, blisters, bleeding, and other helps to break down the best constitution in the world, how much sooner would BRANDRETH'S Pills have restored you, which seize only upon those matters which occasion disease? But you may die under the old treatment, while BRANDRETH'S Pills are sure to cure you, if health is a possible attainment. Sold at No. 204 Canal-street, and by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 4.

$5,000 Va. State 6s		94¾	50 Hudson River R.	s30	37⅝
5,000	do	s60 94¾	150	do	37¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s		84½	100	do	b60 37⅞
11,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s		90	100	do	38
6,000 E. R. Con. Bs, '71		25	20 Harlem Railroad		10¾
2,000 E. R. 5th M. Bs		42	25 Harlem R. Pref.		30⅝
1,000 H. Riv. R. 2d M.		97	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.		64⅝
5,000 H. R. R. 3d mg.		75¾	50	do	64⅝
5,000	do	b60 76	90 Clev. & Pitts. R.		8
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st mg		91	140 Mich. Central R.		40½
6,000 M. So. 2d mg		40	50	do	s60 40¾
5,000 M. So. S. F. bds.		66	200	do	41
6,000 C. & T. S. F. bds		66½	50	do	41
10 Bank of Commerce		99¾	50	do	s30 41⅝
40 Chatham Bank		90	50	do	41¾
5 Hanover Bank		86½	50	do	b30 41⅝
5 Corn Exchange Bk		99	50	do	41⅝
12 N. H. & Har'd R.		123¾	50	do	b60 41¾
4 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.		63	100	do	41⅝
53 New-Jersey R.		132	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 17⅛
65 Pacific Mail S. C'o.		71	75	do	17¾
80	do	70¾	150	do	18
50	do	b30 70¾	25	do	18⅛
200	do	s30 70¾	300	Ill. Central R.	64¾
50	do	s30 70¾	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94
50	do	70⅝	115	Gal. & Chic. R.	73⅜
635	do	70½	100	do	s60 73¼
50	do	b60 70¾	100	do	s30 73⅜
50	do	c 70⅞	100	do	s60 73½
75	do	s3 71	500	do	73½
100	do	b30 71⅛	300	do	73⅜
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 81¼	100	do	b30 73½
100	do	bnw 81⅜	350	Clev. & Tol. R.	21⅜
100	do	s60 80⅞	300	do	s60 21⅜
150	do	s30 81	100	do	b60 21¾
100	do	s60 81	200	do	b60 21¾
1200	do	81⅛	200	do	21⅜
210	Erie Railroad	7¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	b15 63⅜
100	do	b30 8	600	do	63½
100	Hudson River R.	s60 37⅛	300	do	s10 63¾
150	do	b60 37¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 Mo. State 6s.	b30	88	300 N. Y. Cen. R.		81⅝
2,000	do	85	280	do	81
3,000 F. R. 3d M. B. '63		66½	50	do	b30 81
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		84¾	107 Hudson River R.		38
5,000 M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. Convt. Bs		86	50 Mich. Central R.	b60	41½
1,000 No. Ia

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2537. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The State Department is advised that the Spanish Government has continued the exemptions granted to the importation of mineral coal into the island of Cuba, by the Royal Orders of December, 1853, and November, 1854.

Mutiny on Shipboard.

THE MATE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

NORFOLK, Va., Sunday, Nov. 6.

The bark *William A. Platinus*, Capt. BENNETT, from City Point, bound to Marseilles, is in Hampton Roads with her crew in a state of mutiny. The mate, B. GORHAM, who was stabbed in the lungs, and dangerously injured, has been brought here for medical attendance. Officers have gone down to arrest the mutineers.

Drowning of a Prisoner.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 6.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, two Auburn policemen came upon the Hudson River Railroad with two prisoners. Soon after going on board the ferry-boat one of the prisoners jumped overboard from the front of the boat, and nothing more was seen of him. It is supposed that the wheel struck and killed him. Both the prisoners were handcuffed.

Fall of a Four-story Building at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The four-story brick store of S. ROCKWELL & Son, corner of Morgan and Front streets, in this city, fell between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning. It was nearly new, and contained 1,500 barrels flour, large quantities of grain, provisions, &c. No one was killed, although one half of the building is a wreck from cellar to roof. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

Fire in Winthrop, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The kerosene-oil manufactory of SPEAR, BURKE & Co., in Winthrop, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $8,000—mostly insured.

The Cape Breton Fishermen.

CAPE BRETON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A great many of the fishermen now passing homewards are said to have very slim fares.

Sailing of the Steamship Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, at 10 o'clock to-day, with 102 passengers. Wind strong from east.

Commercial by the North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for three days in the Liverpool market were 26,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,400, and exporters 4,000 The market closed firm, and with an advancing tendency for clean, but quotations were unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was generally quiet but steady, and yarns for the East were in rather better demand.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

ENGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 1d., with an improved demand. CORN quiet but steady, notwithstanding an excessive supply.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote WHEAT firm at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF steady. PORK steady. LARD steady at 54s.@60s. for all qualities. BACON dull. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady, with buyers of common at 4s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s.@35s. 3d. ASHES steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE and RICE dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT was firm; holders demanded an advance, but it was not obtained. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA slow of sale, but prices unaltered. TALLOW, 59s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 27s. 9d.@28s. PIG IRON dull, at 51s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market was slightly more stringent. Consols closed on Tuesday at 95¾@95⅞ for both money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales were reported in London of Illinois Central shares at 37¾ discount; New-York Central at 70@72, and Erie Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875, at 15@20.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 26—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices have advanced 1-16d.@⅛d. on the week.

BREADSTUFFS are firm, but quiet.

CORN is 6d. dearer at the outports.

PROVISIONS and PRODUCE generally unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening.

Consols closed at 95⅞@96.

The CORN market is firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES are unchanged. COFFEE rather easier.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—RUMORS OF AN INSURRECTIONARY ATTEMPT.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J M. SMITH, commander, from New-Orleans 27th and Havana 30th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Cahawba* has had very heavy weather nearly the whole passage.

The only news of importance from Havana to report is, that the Spanish Government had annulled the order issued in August last, so far as regards the U. S. mail steamers, requiring Consular certificates to accompany manifests of cargo for ports in Cuba. It, however, remains in force against all other steamers and sailing vessels.

An Havana letter of the 30th inst. says there is a report of a conspiracy or something of that character having been discovered among certain military officers and soldiery at Matanzas. Various arrests are understood to have taken place, but no further particulars have been permitted to reach the public ear.

The opera has opened with every prospect of success with MARETZEK.

Sugar market quiet—No. 12 8¼ reals; stock at Havana and Matanzas 130,000 boxes. Freights steady a last advices.

Exchange on London 17¼ premium; on New-York and northern cities 4¼@5¼, and on New-Orleans 6¼.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The reported political action of the Pennsylvania opposition telegraphed to a New-York paper arises from a meeting held at the St. Lawrence Hotel, by the State Central Committee, on Thursday night. This meeting, according to the *Transcript*, was called to determine when the State Convention should be held, and what action the party should take in regard to the Presidential nomination. After some debate, it was determined to await the action of the National Opposition Committee, which meets at Washington in December, when a definite time for the meeting of the State Convention will be fixed, which will doubtless be the 22d of February. A resolution was passed, instructing the State Convention to express their preference for the Presidential candidacy.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Maryland Senate stands, Democrats, 12; Americans, 10; and the House, Democrats, 47; Americans, 28.

ABUSE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND HORACE GREELEY.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. HORACE GREELEY by Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER:

ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.: In the *Tribune* of this morning, after stating that, at the last session of the Legislature, an amount of money was demanded for the expenditures of the State Hall, you say:

"Mr. CONKLING, as Chairman of the Ways and Means, resisted the payment of this heavy sum, so spent in ostentatious disregard of law, and offered to prove that a part of it had been spent for liquors drunk by the State officers and their tools."

Being one of "the State officers," and a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Hall, I pronounce this assertion, whether made by Mr. F. A. CONKLING or not—and I do not believe it ever was—utterly unfounded, calumnious and untrue. And I add, that if he or or you will make it in such a personal shape as will enable me to reach it, I will give you, or either of you, an opportunity of proving or retracting it.

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republicans of this Ward held a large meeting on Saturday evening for the purpose of ratifying the City and State nominations. Addresses were made by Hon. WM. B. ASTON, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, STUART L. WOODFORD, CHARLES S. SPENCER and others, and a series of resolutions read by ALEX. McLEOD, and which cordially ratified all the nominations, were adopted. Some boys and half-grown men persisted in calling for Mr. SPENCER to speak out of the order fixed by the Committee, and for a time it seemed that the meeting would be broken up. Mr. SPENCER prevailed upon his friends to have patience.

THE WEIGHT OF POLITICAL HONORS.

TIMOTHY CONNOLLY, a young man, who is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District, yesterday afternoon walked into the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and remarked to the Sergeant in charge, "I am a lunatic, and want to be locked up; I have done all in my power to serve my friends, but they call me a fanatic, which I don't want to be, and so I have turned a lunatic—a lunatic, Sir!" He was put into a cell, but after much solicitation was allowed his liberty, and last evening was in the City Hospital, where he was under treatment for *delirium tremens*.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TO THE ELECTION CANVASSERS.

The canvassers of every election district will be furnished with blanks from the Associated Press, which they are respectfully requested to fill up as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver, when called for, to the regularly authorized collectors, who will exhibit tickets of their authority from the agent.

Numerous attempts having been made, which in many instances were successful, by persons not representing the Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the canvassers and poll-clerks at previous elections, the undersigned would request the canvassers to deliver the blanks only to those persons who are able to exhibit the proper authority for receiving them. By properly filling the blanks which are left at the polls of each election district, and observing the above request, every daily paper in New-York will be able to furnish the public with the result of the election on the following morning. The journals composing the Associated Press are the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, *Express*, *Sun*, *News*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Day Book*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Demokrat* and *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

D. H. CRAIG,
Agent of the Associated Press.

TO EDITORS, AGENTS AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In order to simplify and make easy your duties and ours on Election night, we beg to ask your particular attention to the following requests:

1. Send on Election night *only* the vote for Secretary of State and for Comptroller, and for these two officers give us the figures in full.

2. Send on Election night, or as soon after the polls close as possible, the names and politics of Senators and Assemblymen known or believed to have been elected, but do *not* give us the figures.

By complying strictly with the above requests, every daily paper in the State will be able to give the general result in the State on the morning following the Election.

Please be particular to give us the *county*, as well as the town or district, to which your dispatches may refer.

Respectfully,
D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent Associated Press.

Topics at Washington.

RECEIPTS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—MAIL CONTRACTS—SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

The following statement exhibits the gross revenue of the Post-office Department for the quarter ending June 30, 1859; also the sums expended in collecting the same.

Amount of postage on letters, $213,178 35; on newspapers and pamphlets, $148,130 03; on registered letters, $6,059 30; amount of stamps and stamped envelopes sold, $1,570,211 12; surplus emoluments from box rents, $22,145 78; fines for violating Post-office laws, $15—total $1,959,739 58.

Amount of compensation of Postmasters, $627,132 07; amount paid for ship, steamboat and way letters, $1,248 70; amount paid for incidental expenses of Post-offices, clerk-hire, &c., $275,029 85—total $906,410 62. Net revenue, $1,053,328 96.

The letting of the important mail service between Portland, Me., and New-Orleans, La., has drawn together here quite a number of prominent and influential gentlemen, representing various railroad and other lines. The time specified for the reception of proposals is 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, (the 1st of November,) and the decision to be made by the Monday following. The new service is to be commenced 1st January next. A stipulation must also be included, that, in the event of failure or detention at any intermediate point, the contractor shall be obliged, upon the arrival of the mail, to dispatch the same immediately by a special train, instead of awaiting the usual time for the departure of the next regular train.

The Republicans intend, it is said, to nominate Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, as their candidate for the Speakership, and adhere to him. It is also well understood that the Anti-Lecompton Democratic members will carefully eschew any affiliation with the Republicans.

The Holmes Case at Chicago.

Mr. WILLIAM HOLMES, whose arrest at Chicago has already been noticed, publishes a card in self-justification. He denies that he is a spiritualist or free-lover, declares that he does not ignore the sanctity of the marriage tie, and avers that he is the victim of persecution. The following is his explanation of his matrimonial difficulties:

"Before my leaving New-York I ascertained by positive proof that my wife and her friends had employed the ablest counsel in the place, and were concocting a scheme to tie up my property and wrest from me my children. I at once determined to come to Chicago where I could meet on fair terms, and where I could, as I supposed, hold my children, and at once published in the Troy papers that I was here and would remain. I was no lawyer, and knew not what they could do. The bare thought that my children could be taken from me was enough. I fled! If this is cowardice, I have been a coward.

It is charged that it was infamous to have proposed to my wife that as we could not be happy as man and wife, that we had better separate and live as friends. The simple fact that I proposed, after all hope of happiness had fled, to live separate, stands alone against me. This, to some, may seem a sin, to others it may not seem so strange, that a man who has been ridden by a 'nightmare' for eighteen years should desire to throw it off.

I am willing to suffer all, and more than all the blame on that subject that attaches to the act. My sense of right approved it then and does so now. I believed it hopeless to live together: I believed the happiness of all parties would be promoted by a separation, and I adopted it."

Origin of the Great Eastern—Its Invention Claimed by an American.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

In 1847 a model boat was built by Messrs Hoe & Co., with which a series of experiments were made in Gowanus Bay, to test the presumed advantages likely to arise from the use of side-wheels and the screw in the same vessel, a combination that had not previous to that period been tried. The result was so highly satisfactory that the party who first suggested the combination, Mr. JAMES ELNATHAN SMITH, of this City, was induced to apply for and secure the patent-right for this country. In September of that year (1847) drawings and specifications of the new plan for propelling steam vessels, were sent to JOSEPH EWART, Esq., M. P. for Liverpool, and by him submitted to some of the most eminent English engineers, with a view to securing a patent there also.

Their report, however, at this time was so little encouraging that the proposed patent for Great Britain was not taken out. At a subsequent period, one of England's most talented engineers, the late lamented Mr. BRUNEL, took a more favorable view of the plan which finally resulted in the present renowned *Great Eastern* being constructed precisely on the same principle as had already been made known to the public by Mr. SMITH, not even omitting the use of steam power as an assistant in steering large vessels. The experiments made in Gowanus Bay proved, as far as could be ascertained on so small a scale, that side-wheels placed forward of the centre of gravity, in combination with a propeller or propellers in the stern, would give a considerably increased speed in smooth water, more than can be obtained from the same amount of power, applied to either the side-wheels or screw separately, and that with a head wind and rough sea the difference in favor of the new plan would be still greater.

If you think this communication, relating, as it does, to the probable origin of the *Great Eastern*, would have any public interest, please give it an insertion in the TIMES.

Miscellaneous.

Superintendent Forney has informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of his intention to leave Salt Lake City on the 8th of November for Washington, bringing with him the two boys who survived the Mountain Meadow massacre, but who did not return to the States with the rest of the party in consequence of being retained to testify in the case of the supposed murderers. There being no prospect of an early trial, it was thought unnecessary to retain the lads longer in Utah. Gov. Cummings will transact the business of the agency during the absence of Mr. Forney.

Bears are still abundant in Central Pennsylvania Last week three of these animals were killed by Mr. Jacob Horner and Mr. Abram Angus, of Johnstown, in a small strip of woods near Ebensburgh, and about five miles from Johnstown.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The North American at Quebec--The America at Boston.

THE TREATY OF ZURICH.

Threatened Rupture Between France and England.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, at 10 A. M. of the 26th ult., passed Father Point at 2:15 P. M. yesterday, *en route* to Quebec.

The *City of Baltimore*, for New-York, was to sail about an hour later, and the *Vanderbilt* was to leave Southampton the same day.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 24th.

The European mails by the steamship *America* reached this City yesterday, *via* Boston. Our correspondence and foreign files, received by this arrival, give full details of the news briefly reported in our telegrams of Saturday.

TERMS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Lombardy Ceded to Sardinia—Mantua and Peschiera Secured to Austria—The Italian Confederation.

Between the departures of the *America* and *North American*, nothing in regard to the Treaties or the Conference had transpired. At the latest dates Count COLLOREDO still survived, but had not been restored to consciousness, and there were no hopes of his recovery.

The following is an analysis of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria as signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but which has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments.

The treaty commences with the usual preamble:

Desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war, and forming into a definite treaty the preliminaries made at Villafranca, the two Emperors have named their Plenipotentiaries and communicated to them full powers, and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:

That peace is concluded, &c.

France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has not been passed, &c.

Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission, the limit of which is already known.

The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction—namely, the option of the *employés* of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and *vice versa*; they would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicil from Austria to Sardinia, or from Sardinia to Austria.

The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government which will be established, to those entitled to them, and in those cases where it is so stipulated to the widows and children of those pensioned.

Then follows the settlement of the debt, which is the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional agreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles, Piedmont is to pay to Austria 40,000,000fl., (*Conventions-Münze*,) and besides is rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte Lombardo-Vénétien. Altogether, the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250,000,000f.

Then follows article 18, which runs thus:

Desiring that the tranquility of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already recognized by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts in order that a reform in the administration of the States of the Church should be carried out by His Holiness.

ART. 19. The territorial limits of the independent States of Italy which did not take part in the last war could be changed only with the assent of the other Powers of Europe which took part in forming, and guaranteed the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers.

ART. 20. The two Emperors will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and integrity of Italy, which will insure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a Federal army.

Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

ART. 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

Article 22. The present treaty shall be signed and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged a Zurich within 15 days.

Other articles stipulate—

That Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up.

Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

Article 16 grants to religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new Government.

The above summary of the treaty was published exclusively in the English journals, but was subsequently reproduced in the Paris and Vienna journals without any guarantee for its authenticity.

THE TERMS OF THE PEACE.

From the London Times.

On Monday last the Peace which the arms of NAPOLEON III. have conquered was definitely settled at Zurich. The terms were almost identical with those agreed to at Villafranca. Austria retains a portion of her Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom: a part goes to increase the dominions of VICTOR EMANUEL, and will bear a portion of the debt contracted in the name of Lombardy, the terms of which liability, as arranged by the King of the Belgians, will be embodied in a second treaty to be signed to-morrow. As far as peaceable means go, France will endeavor to carry out the restoration of the exiled families of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, though *we have it from the official statements of the Imperial Government that Napoleon will not enforce, nor permit Austria to enforce, the return of the fugitive sovereigns.* Of the union of Italy under the presidency of the Pope we hear little. It is propable that the Holy Father has at present enough to do in keeping his own dominions from revolt; and is far from being either able or willing to accept even an honorary supremacy. The Peace of Zurich is signed at a moment of doubt and anxiety, and this event, which the world has looked for so long, seems to settle no one of the questions which disquiet Italy and Europe.

It is useless to repeat for the hundredth time those criticisms on the Peace of Villafranca which have filled the mouths of men for the last few months. We have had our own opinion, which we have expressed openly and frequently. To our thinking, the French Emperor went to war for military renown, and to strengthen his throne by gratifying the ambition of his army and people. The victories of Magenta and Solferino were to him not means, but ends. The deliverance of Italy was but a secondary object with the master of half a million soldiers, confident in his own professional capacity, and anxious to prove his theoretical acquirements against those of the slow and pedantic, though highly instructed, Austrians. Victory was to be its own reward, and when the forces of the enemy were driven from field to field the Emperor might well conclude a war and turn a humbled foe into an admiring ally. Unlike his great predecessor Louis XIV., the present ruler of France prefers battles to sieges, and, content with the glory of having fought and conquered in the greatest struggle since Leipsic, he forebore entering on a tedious war of fortresses, which might have diminished his prestige, and was almost certain to bring the irritated and startled Germans into open hostility.

On this view of the Emperor's policy we may pronounce it to have been perfectly successful. He has taken, it is plain, a new lease of power. He has shown how easily the French people can be led to obey a strong-minded ruler, and how suddenly the old instincts of glory and national ascendancy can be awakened in them. The gain to the Emperor has been enormous. He has satisfied the impatience of the army, softened the rancor of the Republicans, silenced even the criticisms of the Orleanists, and, above all, convinced foreign nations that his power is secure for at least some years to come. The Emperor seems to have felt that this revival was needful to him, and determined on the bold stroke which has re-established his influence at home and in Europe. The Austrian war was prepared for from about this time last year, and on the first day of 1859 the curtain was allowed to rise on the new drama.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrangements have been completed by the Cunard Company for their steamers running between Liverpool and Boston to make Queenstown a port of call out and home. The arrangement goes into effect with the *Canada*, leaving Liverpool on the 6th of November.

The London *Times*, in publishing Commodore TATNALL's dispatch relative to the operations at the mouth of the Pei-ho, editorially eulogises it and says: "If any defence were needed for the acts of the British Minister and Admiral in those regions, it would be found in the dispatch which it has had the pleasure of printing."

Sir GEORGE GREY is understood to have been reappointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

There is nothing new in regard to the *Great Eastern*. The authorities of Bristol were making efforts to get her to come to that port after her projected trip to the Mediterranean.

The new Earl of Jersey, who succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father, on the 3d of October, died on the 24th.

Sir DEAN PAUL and SEYMAN, the ex-London bankers, have been released from prison, after having undergone four years's penal servitude.

The First Battalion of the military train for China was under orders to depart overland.

The strike of the London builders continued, and there were indications that it was beginning to tell seriously against the men, who refused to resume work. The dividend was diminishing, and a resolution was adopted to appeal to the public for support. Recent returns show excessive mortality among the wives and families of the operatives in the building trade, and there was fear that scores of innocent persons and young children were perishing from sheer want.

The weather in England had been unusually severe for the season. Heavy frosts prevailed, and a considerable quantity of snow had fallen.

Parliament is further prorogued to Dec. 15.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its principal editor, in reply to the assertions of the English Press, that the policy of the Emperor has left a state of political incertitude in Europe, states the aim proposed by the Emperor at the beginning of the war, and compares it with the advantages gained, and accuses the English journals with inconsistency.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals generally indulge in gloomy forebodings. The writer for the *Herald* states plainly that the impression gained ground that a rupture between France and England was imminent. Several provincial journals had published simultaneously violent articles against England, which are known to have been supplied by a Government official. England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* asserts that negotiations were still going on between the Governments of England and France, in order to complete the arrangements for a joint expedition to China, while on the other hand the correspondent of the London *Herald* repeats the statement that the Chinese preparations are suspended.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the Chinese commander of the forts on the Pei-ho, on the 24th of June, had received a brilliant reward from the Emperor of China, having been named Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and a Mandarin of the highest class.

The number of pastorals issued by the French Bishops on the political situation of the Pope amounted to thirty-nine, and it was supposed that the Archbishop of Bordeaux was about publishing a pastoral on the occasion of his intended visit to Rome.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts were generally unfavorable.

The Paris Flour market was firm. Wheat heavy and sales difficult. The price of Brandies had risen throughout France.

The recent inundations in the south of France caused much damage both to life and property.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent gives a report that the French force to China, originally fixed at twelve thousand men, is reduced to six thousand, and will not be dispatched before February.

Gen. BEDEAU and Dr. LANDESAT had availed themselves of the amnesty and returned to France.

The Emperor received the Board of Management of the Suez Canal, and some political significance was attached to the event. The agent in London refused to be present.

The Bourse had been dull and lower, but on the 25th the decline was nearly recovered, and the Rentes closed firm at 69f. 45.

SPAIN.

The difficulty between Spain and Morocco had reached a crisis, the Spanish Government having formally announced its intention to commence hostilities.

We have the following telegrams from Madrid on this subject:

MADRID, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Government has declared to the Cortes, in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin war with Morocco. The declaration was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties in the Senate and the Congress have offered their support to the Ministry. The newspapers express the same patriotic feeling.

Gen. O'DONNELL announced that the Government had ordered its representative at Tangier to take his departure.

MADRID, Sunday, Oct. 23.

The *Correspondent Autografa* announces that the *corps d'armée* destined for Africa will most likely be organized about the middle of the week, when Gen. O'DONNELL will leave. The same paper is not yet aware whether the Spanish Consul in Tangier has arrived in Spain.

MADRID, 24th.—It is asserted that Ministers have stated that they will not have recourse to a loan, and that the floating debt will not be augmented, but that the taxes will be increased.

A Paris journal asserts that a declaration of war by Spain against Morocco has been strongly urged by France.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, of the 24th, says, we have reason to believe there will be no war between Spain and Morocco, the Moors having made the required concessions. Accounts from various ports of Spain, however, continue to speak of great preparations for the war with Morocco, and that troops are collecting in every port for conveyance to Africa.

A Paris dispatch says O'DONNELL had actually set out for Africa.

A Paris letter in *Le Nord* asserts that PALMERSTON had declared to the French Ambassador that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits, and would oppose it by force. The English Cabinet, he said, would make the question an European one.

The London *Times* is of the opinion that any danger to Europe, or to the British possession of Gibraltar, from the Spanish enterprise against Morocco is absurd: but an attack by France on the independence of Morocco, and an attempt to add its territory to Algeria, would justify the strongest remonstrances in behalf of Europe.

The *Daily News* thinks the alliance between France and Spain against Morocco, or at any rate war simultaneously threatened by both Powers against her, as by no means reassuring to England.

LATEST.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the conversation between Lord PALMERSTON and the French Ambassador in London, as reported by *Le Nord*, has caused much emotion in Paris. While the French Government had asserted that it would not change its policy as regards Morocco, Spain had repeated its disavowal of the ambitious project attributed to her.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* is assured that M. MOAT had sent a dispatch to say that England is no longer opposed to the expedition against Morocco.

ITALY.

It was reported at Turin that Gen. DAMORMIDA would soon retire from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and be succeeded by Count CAVOUR.

The Pope returned to Rome the 20th. A great crowd assembled on his passage through the city.

The Government of Rome had received intelligence that the Bishop of Rimini, and other priests, had been imprisoned, and that the authorities at Pesaro had seen letters from emissaries exciting rebellion in the provinces now held in submission by Papal troops.

The reports of disturbances at Palermo are confirmed. The conflict between the troops and people began on the 9th, and lasted till the 11th, at Bagliera, near Palermo. Quiet had been restored, but Palermo was in a state of siege.

The interview between the Pope and the King of Naples has been adjourned.

Conferences had been held between the Pope and the French Ambassador, and it was stated that ordinances granting administrative reforms were ready, and would soon be published.

On the morning of Oct. 16, King VICTOR EMANUEL received in a body the municipality of Genoa, the Mayor of Brescia, and a deputation from Bergamo. In reply to an address from the Mayor of Genoa, the King observed that the cause of Italian Independence was the cause of justice, and that he would continue to defend it to the utmost of his power. His Majesty spoke also of the moral and material assistance he had received from the Italian people, recalling acts of valor and heroism on the part of the soldiers and volunteers, adding that the Genoese soldiers and those of the Riviera yielded to none when danger was to be encountered, but much yet remained to be done. The difficulties and obstacles to be surmounted were numerous; but he hoped that with resolution, union and perseverance, the lawful wishes of Italy would be granted. "Certainly," added his Majesty, "there are questions which are solved much more promptly on the battle-field than by means of diplomacy; but we hope, nevertheless, that a satisfactory result will arise from the latter, since our cause has with it the sympathies of Europe." The King also addressed some friendly words to the Mayor of Brescia, and to the deputation from Bergamo.

Accounts from Naples to the 15th state that the Neapolitan army which was being formed on the Roman frontier was increasing, and is to be carried to 30,000 men. Gen. PINELLI was commanding the advanced guard on the Tronto, and Gen. VIALE the reserve at San Germano. The King was preparing to visit the troops with his military household. All the arsenals of the kingdom were actively employed, and the whole army was to be successively placed on a war footing.

PRUSSIA.

Great preparations were being made in Germany to celebrate the Schiller Festival. The Prussian Minister of Police had refused to allow a protected torchlight procession in Berlin, a Democratic demonstration being feared.

The Foreign Minister had received a Tuscan deputation, and virtually stated that the Prussian vote will not be opposed to the wishes of the Tuscan people.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Gazette* announces that Baron VON HUBNER, Minister of Police, had tendered his resignation and that it was accepted. Baron THIENFELT, Ministerial Councillor in the Department for Foreign Affairs, succeeded to the Minister of Police. The new Minister summoned to his office the editors of the different papers, and notified them in a friendly manner that the Ministerial programme of August last has been modified.

The retirement of General Aide-de-Camp Count GRUNNE is also announced.

On the 24th a report was current that Baron VON BRUCK had retired from the Ministry of Finance, and caused some depression in the funds at Vienna. The Austrain correspondence subsequently contradicted all the rumors of his retirement from the Ministry, and denied that any difficulties existed in the Cabinet.

MOROCCO.

Late advices from Tanjiers state that Mr. GEORGE V. BROWN, the United States Consul, was preparing to leave for Gibraltar, taking with him all his baggage, horses, etc.

It was expected that the Spanish forces would make the attack by sea and land, and afterwards occupy Tetuan and Tanjiers.

The French expeditionary corps was ready to take the field. Indemnity for depredations is to be claimed, and security for the French colonists obtained by rectifying the line of frontier.

It was stated that the French soldiers made prisoners on the 31st of August had all been burnt alive by the Moors. The French troops were burning to take revenge for this act.

RUSSIA.

The reports of an intended interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria are pronounced unfounded.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail, of Sept. 23, had been telegraphed, and by way of Colombo, Calcutta telegrams to Sept. 29 had been received. Imports had been active, but closed dull. Exports were in good demand. Freights had receded. Exchange, 2s. ⅛d.@2s. ¼d. There is no political news.

London Money Market.

The Stock Market had been slightly depressed by the declaration of war by Spain against Morocco, and the gloomy condition of European political affairs in general, but there was an improved tone at the close, and the demand for money continued active, and the general rate was the same as the Bank minimum, 2½ ₱ cent.

Latest.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News* City Article says: The funds opened yesterday at a reduction of ⅛. Attention was chiefly directed to the projected Spanish expedition against Morocco, but a vague distrust of France has also a considerable influence; nevertheless, Consols closed with comparative firmness at Monday's prices. The other departments of the Stock Exchange closed firm and unchanged.

The Discount market continues active, and the supply is inadequate to immediate requirements. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the best paper discounted at 2 ₱ cent. No gold was drawn from the Bank, yesterday, an arrival of £131,000 from Australia having satisfied the demand for the Continent, which continues active. Exchange on Austria has risen considerably, but for other parts of the Continent rates are generally rather lower. The Board of Trade returns for September show an increase of 6¼ ₱ cent. over the same month last year.

The *Times* City Article says: "The disquiet in Spanish and other Continental questions caused the funds on Tuesday to open at a renewed decline of a quarter, but there was subsequently a better feeling. The demand for Money continues to increase, and the general rate is little if at all below the Bank minimum."

Advices from the British squadron in China represent the crews as suffering cruelly from opthalmia.

The *Daily News* endeavors to prove that, in going to war with Morocco, Spain is the instrument of France.

Postscript.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

A violent storm and high sea rendered it impossible to put the passengers and mails on board the *North American* and *City of Baltimore* this morning. Both vessels are consequently detained till night, or early Thursday morning. The gale has been very severe, and still continues.

The ship *J. M. Thurston*, from London for Savannah, was driven ashore at Falmouth, but got off. The damage is not ascertained. No other disasters to American vessels are yet reported, but English shipping all around the coast has suffered severely, and many lives are reported lost.

The storm has prevented the reception of the continental mails.

The Cape of Good Hope mails, with dates from Table Bay to Sept. 20, has arrived. There is nothing important.

LONDON POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Italian Affairs—The Zurich Treaty—Armaments of France—The China War, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

Our Club gossips are full of conjecture as to the cause of so many successive meetings of the Cabinet, this week. There have been four already, and there is said to be another announced for to-morrow. According to some, these protracted deliberations are all about the proposed Congress, which seems to be rendered inevitable by the terms of the Treaty of Zurich, the substance of which was published yesterday. Austria having explicitly agreed to abide by the arbitrament of the Powers that subscribed the Treaties of 1814, gives up her original objection to the Convention of the European Sanhedrim on the subject of the Duchies, and it is not easy to imagine on what grounds Russia and Prussia would refuse permission to exercise a voice potential in others with which otherwise they cannot well interfere. On the part of this country, however, there are difficulties to get over of no trivial kind. If France goes to war for an idea, England negotiates for the recognition of a principle. Her more liberal statesmen will not willingly place themselves in a position in which they may become unwilling accessories in the reimposition of the old tyrannies in Central Italy. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and more than one of his colleagues, are thoroughly committed to the right of the emancipated States to choose their own form of Government; and unless abstinence from forcible interference under all circumstances be guaranteed by France and Austria, as a condition precedent, England ought not, in the mind of these States, now to enter into the Congress. The execution of this preliminary is alternately ridiculed and complained of by NAPOLEON III. Individually he has repeatedly affirmed the assurance required, and for the present, I believe, he has no intention of interposing, or permitting Austria to interpose, by force of arms in Tuscany or Parma. But it is another matter to bind himself to all Europe not to prevent the dismemberment of the Papal dominions. Austria refuses angrily to listen to any such stipulation, and Sardinia, for opposite reasons, is equally unwilling to be required to agree to it. M. D'ABORMIDA, the successor of Count CAVOUR as Foreign Minister of Piedmont, is trying to effect a compromise with the two Governments; but it is rumored that very warm discussions have recently taken place between the Cabinets of Turin and Paris, and that the Piedmontese complain of the degree of outside pressure put upon them by their imperial ally. The terms of the treaty signed the day before yesterday, at Zurich are regarded here as far more advantageous to the Austrians and favorable to the hopes of the reactionary party throughout Italy than was expected from the tone held by the Emperor at Biarritz. Nevertheless there are some amongst us who would have England at once give her consent to the Congress—send Lord CLARENDON thither to negotiate as best he might—and take chance for what would come of it. I believe that in the cabinet these views are not in the ascendant, but they are likely to cause no little discussion.

The attitude of France, in spite of all the professions of desire for peace, continues to occasion considerable uneasiness. Everybody who has mixed during the last three months in French society either civil or military, has derived the same impression as to the coming policy of the Imperial Government. Enormous naval preparations of all kinds are making everywhere, and thoughtful Frenchmen, who venture to speak candidly to their English friends or connexions, avow that they look with daily increasing wonder at the sort of indifference and trifling with measures of defence noticeable here. One and all tell the same tale of the popular desire in France for a great struggle with England, and all express their belief that having once tasted the intoxicating cup of military fame, their egotistical master will never forego the dream of avenging his uncle's fall until he has fairly measured swords with us. If such indeed be not his secret thought, it is inconceivable what object he can propose to himself by the vast armaments at sea he goes on preparing. One fact on this head came within my observation only yesterday. Mr. M——, an eminent English engineer, told a friend of mine that he had seen an offer made this month to a ship-building firm at Newcastle for fifteen steel-

for the theatrical part of his business, for he has at his command so many *copying* clerks."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Trip to America Postponed Sine Die. The Great Eastern Banquet—Prophecies as to her Economy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1859.

When I wrote that the *Great Eastern* would probably sail for America about Nov. 1, I merely repeated the well-known views of the Captain, the builders, and several leading directors, who had already vindicated their authority by "screwing the vessel out of Portland" against the wishes of the Chairman and many of the Board. But the meeting of Wednesday night last has upset all our hopes; it was then decided that the ship would not leave England within two months, at any rate, and probably not till Spring. The passage-money of those who had secured tickets for the voyage will be returned. Since the vessel will not start at once, the Americans should be satisfied, on the whole, since a tramp over her broad decks will be rather more interesting during the warm days of next Spring, than through the blasts and snows of a New-England Winter. The present excitement in Yankee-land would hardly be cooled by November winds, were the big ship really at your doors; since this is not the case, the Company, as well as the curious, will be better suited at the delay, for the former will secure a full load of passengers, after a winter's work has been done, though the real safety of the vessel may not be much enhanced, and the latter will see better finished saloons, cleaner decks, and a more attractive spectacle, generally.

The requirements of the Board of Trade are not the real causes of the postponement. The Company is much divided against itself as to the accounts with the contractors, and the uses and destination of the ship. In fact, there are rumors of other misfortunes, upon which I shall not dilate, since the Company, already in a bad way, should not be unnecessarily trammeled by evil report. The ship itself is a legitimate object of discussion.

There are doubtless many old India traders whose opinion about the *Great Eastern's* success on that line would be almost conclusive. Some of them have already figured out a remunerative trade for at least three such ships on these long routes. Their *figures* have not been satisfactorily disputed, save in the matter of the ship's economy in power and fuel; but their premises are already known to the world, and may be better discussed by thorough commercial men. The first few trips of the ship itself will teach more than a ten years' dispute, so we had better wait patiently till the vessel works out her own success or failure. What we do know is this: the *Great Eastern* will run to India or to Australia, and back, with coals for both trips, and a large cargo, *at slow speeds*. If she secures such cargoes, invariably, she will pay. Here we must stop. But the sanguine advocates of such ships do not stop here, unfortunately. As an example, I quote from the Chairman's speech at the banquet given on Wednesday night, by the North Western Railway Company, to the Directors of the ship:

"But inasmuch as a vessel of 3,500 tons represented only one-sixth of her tonnage, and consumed 150 tons of coal per day, while the big ship with six times their tonnage would consume only 300 tons, the latter could accomplish the journey to Australia in 36 days with 24,000 tons less fuel than it now takes the smaller vessels. This, too, she would achieve with no stoppage on the way, and, moreover, she would land 10,000 tons of goods; whereas, he deemed the 3,500 ton vessels to land a single ton of goods and carry their coals more than half the way."

Now, since the *Great Eastern* burned 300 tons, at less than 14 knots, when *light*, she will probably burn *a little more* when 350 feet are added to the midship section by her cargo. But supposing her to burn only 300 tons per day, 72 days out and back gives 21,600 tons for the round trip; now, since she can carry but 12,000 tons in her bunkers, she would only get turned round to go home before she would have to "reef in" her fins and spread her canvas. It must be remembered that vessels of 5,000 tons run 14 miles an hour with 150 tons of coal per day, while those of 3,500 tons will run 16 knots with this consumption. Therefore, the *Great Eastern*, in long runs, will have to come down to the old-fashioned gait of 19 knots or so. Eighteen knots is totally out of the question.

Another writer in the *News* of yesterday (29th) says "The general belief is that the speed of the great ship has not been fairly tested, and that her engines have not yet been worked up to their full power." How much power would the *Great Eastern's* engines exert without any steam at all? The power of the engines is in fact nothing: the expression is technical, and is always preceded by *if* there are so many pounds of steam in the boiler. Now, the pounds of steam in the *Great Eastern's* boilers at full firing is from 15 to 20 pounds, and 25, the "power of the engine," cannot be got. Let not people deceive themselves in this way. He says again: "Shiploads of hostile troops would hesitate to approach our shores if, in addition to the chance of fighting their way across the Channel, and of being opposed on landing by such soldiers as fought at Waterloo, they ran the risk of being run down by huge steamers, each one-sixth of a mile in length, and driven at a speed of 20 miles an hour." So they would! Then stop short in this old fogy way of bubbling ships, learn to make light boilers and engines, and carry high-pressure steam, and burn two instead of four or six pounds of coal per hour per horse power. Nobody objects to the size of the *Great Eastern*. It is a grand stride—a little premature, perhaps, but we hope not. The kind of boilers and engines are the sticking point, and will be so long as they are tolerated. TUBAL CAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN BANQUET.

The Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway Company gave a grand banquet on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at the Royal Hotel, Holyhead, to their *confrères* of the Great Ship Company, and a large party of distinguished gentlemen, to celebrate the arrival of the *Great Eastern* steamship at that port. The entertainment took place in an elegant pavilion erected in the garden at the rear of the hotel, accommodation being afforded for about one hundred and fifty guests.

The company arrived at Holyhead early on Wednesday, most of them availing themselves, in the course of the day, of the invitation of the directors to view the great ship, for which purpose a special steamer was provided. Mr. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Board, was in attendance, with several of his colleagues, to act as *chevrones* over the vessel, with which all the visitors expressed themselves greatly pleased. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who came down from London on Tuesday night expressly to attend the dinner, spent a considerable period on board, and, with Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, minutely inspected all the various departments of the gigantic ship.

The banquet was served at 6 o'clock. The Marquis of Chandos, Chairman of the London and Northwestern Railway Company, presided.

In response to a sentiment given in his honor,

Mr. CAMPBELL begged, on behalf of himself and his colleague, as well as the shareholders of the *Great Eastern*—who now numbered 3,500, and who, from a national feeling of pride and patriotism common to Englishmen, had rallied round the ship in all its difficulties—to return his most grateful thanks for the handsome manner in which the toast had been proposed and drunk. Considerable misapprehension had existed with respect to the *Great Eastern* from the period of the formation of the original Company, and also as to its object and purpose. Such misgivings, however, had never existed in the minds of those who, either in an engineering or a commercial point of view, had associated themselves with the enterprise. (Hear, hear.) They saw before them a most successful Company existing in the overland route with all the difficulties of transshipment, landing, and the impossibility of carrying goods. They saw that the greatest want of the age in reference to our distant possessions—India, China and Australia—was the combination of carrying-power and speed. They saw that the annual increase of the carrying trade of India, China, and Australia, representing a population of 500,000,000, or nearly one-half the human race, had wants and requirements which were very inadequately met by the existing service. (Hear, hear.) They saw, at the time they commenced their enterprise, only a monthly communication existing with India, though it had since been changed into a weekly communication. They were satisfied by the opinion of most practical merchants of this country, that if they could obtain the delivery of goods with the intelligence of their dispatch, they would secure the genius. They had already at this one fact, that since the introduction of the overland route the trade of the merchant had been defeated. He ordered his goods to-day, but four months afterwards only the quantities he had ordered were conveyed by intelligence in the market. He ordered them, and he was anticipated by intelligence, which, in these days, was equal to the presence of the goods. The great aim of their company was to do for India, China, and Australia what a lamented friend had done for America twenty years ago, when he connected that country with this by steam communication without stoppage. The honorable chairman proceeded to show the difference in time that would be occupied by a voyage of the *Great Eastern* to India China, and Australia, as compared with vessels of smaller dimensions, and pointed out the saving that would be effected in coal and other matters if a regular service of large vessels were adopted. Proceeding with his remarks, Mr. CAMPBELL remarked: We find that the system of subsidies has done this: that the average pace of the overland route is ten miles an hour. We find that captains have been often fined for developing too great a speed and making a passage quicker than the subsidized rate. Misconceptions have been afloat with respect to the construction of the *Great Eastern*—that she never would be launched; that when she got to the river she would never leave it. We launched her; we have sailed her; we have met with an accident. We are told that we are now a mere show-ship; but we are on a commercial cruise, and we are looking about for good ports, and this, I think, is a very fair one, considering the hospitable reception we have met with from the worthy Chairman and his co-directors of the North-Western Company. No doubt they will do all in their power to make it the best port in Great Britain. After alluding to the capability of the *Great Eastern* for carrying a large number of troops on a sudden emergency, Mr. CAMPBELL concluded by proposing the health of the "Chairman and Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway Company."

SIR J. PAKINGTON responded to the toast in honor of the House of Commons, and was followed by Mr. DISRAELI, who, in the course of his remarks, observed:

It is beyond all question that since the time when your legislation was changed your commercial marine has made a progress far more extended and far more daring than had ever before been dreamt of. (Cheers.) It has assumed a novel character, and it is hardly possible to describe as a mere change in degree the change that has taken place with regard to the whole construction and skill of ship-building, and the manner in which maritime service is conducted. (Hear, hear.) I am old enough to recollect when the largest ship that sailed out of Liverpool for a long sea voyage over the Atlantic was about one-fortieth part of the size of the *Great Eastern* now floating on your waters. (Cheers.) I trust, with my noble friend in the chair, and my right honorable friend (SIR J. PAKINGTON,) that those who have, with such noble and lofty enterprise, entered upon this great undertaking, may receive the reward of their labors in an adequate commercial success; but of this I am quite certain, that they will feel that their daring has been beyond the measure of all ordinary daring, and in that very fact they have at once borne testimony to the character of the national spirit of this country, and have themselves deliberately chosen to become one of the most remarkable instances which has ever been placed upon record of the true nature of that spirit. (Cheers.)

The Burial of Robert Stephenson in Westminster Abbey.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

The remains of ROBERT STEPHENSON, the engineer, were to-day interred in Westminster Abbey. The ashes of the great Captain of Industry are reposing in the tomb of England's kings and statesmen, and generals.

A funeral within the walls of a venerable Cathedral, is to an American, a ceremonial of unprecedented and singular interest. What strange contrasts of the old and the new civilizations. Within, there cluster the memories of warriors of the feudal times, and effigies of mailed knights who dwelt in castles long since ruined and ivy-grown; and crumbling columns with outlines chastened by the mellow light of early gothic windows, and over dark niches where heroes' bones were laid by a strange people eight centuries ago, and solemn cloisters which witnessed the events of mysterious times, long gone—here they have listened to the coronation chants and the funeral dirges of well nigh a thousand years, while time has dimmed their lustre and crumbled their substance, age after age, and century after century.

But without, in the very hearing of these solemn voices of the olden time—how changed! a new race, in the vigorous youth of a new era, has revolutionized the customs, methods, and the very aspirations of the past. Commerce has girdled the earth with its iron roads, and bridged the sea with its myriad wings; the splendid works of historic times are now but the tombs of their founders and architects, but not of them alone, for we have to-day hallowed anew the consecrated ground where Death has hidden the rare spoils of a thousand years. They have laid down the hero of our new civilization by the side of the champions of an almost forgotten period, by the side of the pious EDWARD the Confessor, the founder of this great sepulchre, of brave HARRY the Fifth, the conqueror of Agincourt, of ELIZABETH and the poets of her times: of CLARENDON, CHATHAM, PITT and FOX, of CHAUCER, SPENSER, DRYDEN, JONSON, ADDISON and NEWTON, and of WATT, the father of the new era.

The funeral procession left the residence of the deceased at 11 o'clock, and proceeded by the Victoria gate through Hyde Park, along the Serpentine, and thence by Grosvenor-place and Victoria-street to the Abbey. A large concourse of people had at an early hour collected in front of the cathedral, and within several hundred persons were already awaiting the ceremony. None but the nearer personal friends of the deceased, the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and of similar orders, and a few of the more distinguished men of kindred sciences were admitted to the Abbey. Before the service commenced more than a thousand of the friends and professional brethren of the "chief" had gathered around his grave. The spot selected for the interment was nearly in the centre of the nave, between the tomb of TELFORD, the engineer, and Dr. BELL, the founder of the Madras system of teaching, adopted by the Church of England. At a little after 12 o'clock, the bishops and the clergy, with the choir of men and boys, all in white robes and funeral insignia, went out to meet the procession, which entered at the side of the west aisle, from the cloisters. First came the clergy and the choir, singing the funeral anthem as the solemn company moved slowly to the altar. Then were the dignitaries of State—among them the Mayor of Newcastle, the home of STEPHENSON—and after them the body and the bearers. The coffin was of polished oak, chaste but elaborate. Then came the mourners—but not all of them, for every heart was heavy: and beyond these old walls, away in works and mines of distant towns and of foreign lands, many a poor laborer was mourning the loss of the kind benefactor who knew no distinctions among men, save those prompted by an honest and generous heart. Then came the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, preceded by their Secretary, Hon. Chas. MAGNY. Among them were BIDDER, Sir JOHN RENNIE, Scott RUSSELL and HAWKSHAW. The procession proceeded along the aisle to the front of the church, then down the nave towards the transepts, and the body was deposited in front of the altar, where the funeral service was pronounced. The procession again passed up the nave of the cathedral and gathered around the grave. After most impressive ceremonies of prayers and chants, the body of STEPHENSON was laid in its last resting-place. The funeral tones of the organ, now deep and solemn, shaking the very pillars of the Abbey, now melting into sweet, low harmony—the sad faces of his thousand companions as they gazed into his open grave, and the tears trickling from eyes unused to weep, were a fitting tribute to the memory of "The Chief." Long years he toiled and strove in many lands, with the subtle forces and hard materials of Nature. Death found him still at his post, and delivered him into the hands of the Great Engineer of the Universe, in whom was his lifelong hope and trust.

ROBERT STEPHENSON left the world better for his having lived in it; never was an engineer as greatly or so deservedly honored in his life and in his burial. I cannot better close this letter than by quoting a few extracts from an obituary in the London *Engineer*, written by one who knew him well—a friend and a fellow-laborer:

"The foremost man among our engineers has passed away. ROBERT STEPHENSON is no more on this earth, save in the memories he has left behind him. Pleasant are those memories to those who survive him and who knew him. Nothing base or unworthy clings to them. He was a man in his own right, an Englishman of good type and character; one fitted to make this material world better than he found it; one fitted to be a chief and a leader over other men whom he ruled by a loving nature; never grudging praise or reward to those who did well; never hard or harsh to those who did badly in ignorance; never forgetting a service rendered to him by those who worked for him, or failing to help them when his power could be available. To know him was to love him, and mere gold was not the link that attached to him those around him with a faith not to be shaken. There was ever a gracious smile upon his face that cheered the looker-on. The large wealth that accrued to him by his own work, and that of the father who preceded him, tested the manhood in him by a prosperity, which is the true trial of a man's strength. Any man may suffer adversity, because he cannot get away from it; he bears the load which he cannot shake off; but in prosperity he becomes a free agent, and gets full scope for his follies or vices. Tried by this test, ROBERT STEPHENSON was a veritable man."

"By all those around him, who worked with him and under him—he was—not servilely—but affectionately called 'The Chief,' and no Celtic chief with hereditary claims was ever served more faithfully by his clan. That which he did was right in their eyes, and assuredly it was not often that they were wrong. But there were also beyond his own circle men competent to judge of manhood and to appreciate its highest excellence, who thoroughly appreciated him. I spoke of him with a warmth of affection beyond all business praise; affection not generated by the warmth of self-interest, men working in the world for something higher than the mere accumulation of money, or the external attributes of power. Like other men he had his failings, but they leaned to the side of generosity. He could not bear to hear those he loved ill used too closely, and his reverence for his father was so great, that he more than fulfilled the commandment."

"After a recent visit to Norway, he was brought from his yacht to his dwelling, never again to leave it: and one faithful friend, faithful as any recorded in Greek or Hebrew story, left his worldly pursuits and sate him down by the dying man, watching over him day by day, and night by night, with a love and a sorrow that knew no weariness, till the lamp of life was burnt out, and the brave spirit passed away—passed away, the plain ROBERT STEPHENSON that he began, known by the work that he had done in winning the world from the wilderness, and not by any of the mock titles so freely showered on a host of pretenders."

"He died too early. At fifty-six years a man should be in the prime of intellectual life, and not far over the summit of physical life. It was not the work that he did, but the anxiety that he had to undergo in worldly battles, that shortened his days. The world would have had more work from him had the same pains been taken to remove the impediments from his path that were taken to heap up obstacles before him. He is gone, and our loss is great. A heaped-up fame, full measure, such as his, was a glorious power to work with, and those who come after him will have to toil upwards also; but we will not weep for him, but rather seek to do all that he would have done if still living, and as much more as may be. Our great Captain of Industry has departed, but though such men are not plentiful, still we will trust with old King Harry that we have still within our realm many more of the same race, who, starting where he has left off, shall also make a proportionate progress." TUBAL CAIN.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Cardinal ANTONELLI (writes a correspondent from Rome) has communicated to the Duke DE GRAMONT the concessions which the Holy Father consented to make at the Emperor's request. The Ambassador of France has also been informed by the Pope himself that these concessions, connected with municipal liberties, reached the utmost limits of his power, and would not be exceeded. The French Minister must be so much the less satisfied that in a recent interview with the Secretary of State, the latter, after alluding to the rumor of the departure of the garrison for France, requested M. DE GRAMONT to give him three months' notice of that event, because the Holy Father had measures to take for insuring the tranquillity of Rome. These were, I believe, almost the very words the Cardinal used.

RECEPTION BY NAPOLEON OF THE ITALIAN DEPUTATION.

The *Nord* contains the following letter from Paris: "To-day (Sunday, the 16th) the Emperor received the deputations from Parma and Tuscany at St. Cloud. The Parmese envoys were the first to be admitted. The audience commenced at 10 o'clock and lasted a quarter of an hour only. But if the interview was short it was in the highest degree satisfactory to the deputies of Parma, whose countenances on leaving the palace showed their contentment. The Tuscans remained in conference for more than an hour and a half. The deputies cannot, of course, report that this interview will remove every difficulty; but they will at least be able to say that the Emperor remains faithful to himself and persevering in his *rôle* of protector of the Italian cause, and they have the assurance that the principle upon which the whole question hangs, namely, that of non-intervention by arms, will receive no injury from any quarter whatsoever. At two o'clock General DAHORMIDA was received by the Emperor, and the consultation lasted for a long time."

GARIBALDI AT HOME.

SPEECH OF GARIBALDI—HIS INTENTIONS AVOWED.

A letter from Bologna, September 24, describes the reception of GARIBALDI by the Romagnoli, and contains the following report of a speech which he delivered at a banquet tendered him on that occasion:

Eighteen guests were seated at this table. Every now and then some brave Romagnoli came in to drink the General's health, and to recall to his recollection some perilous escape in which they had shared, and thus in a little while our room was filled, and outside the door appeared a mass of heads. At this moment the Engineer officer T——, in a short, but meaning speech, in which he recounted the chief exploits of our hero, proposed his health, and GARIBALDI, after returning his warmest thanks, continued as follows:

"'You have just recounted my history, and it is my part to tell you how proud and happy I am again to find myself among this brave people, of whose courage and attachment I have experienced so many proofs. I repeat to you that to the last moment of my existence I shall be devoted, body and soul, to my country. For fourteen years, without pay or reward, I have served the cause of liberty in foreign lands. What, then, will I not do for the land of my birth? Events are progressing favorably, but there is still much to be done. The day is come when Italy has to regain its complete independence. This time it must be accomplished, and from the Alps to Sicily she must be free. Providence has given us the man we needed to rekpit us together. It is round VICTOR EMANUEL that we must rally to repulse the stranger from our soil. We will no longer bear the foreign yoke. Let him but retire and leave us to enjoy our possessions in peace, and we will at once welcome him as a friend; but so long as he desires to subject us to his dominion, he has nothing to expect from us but the ire of our artillery. It is only by union and force that we shall obtain our freedom. When we can attain strength, believe me no one will dare to attack us. Before everything it is imperative that we should all be soldiers. Our entire nation must form one army, and if domestic cities dictate laws round the family hearth, let them remain there like soldiers, musket or sword in hand. Fifteen days are enough to make a brave Italian a brave soldier. It is not an embroidered uniform that his merit will consist in. Look at the Zouaves. In their simple, easy dress, they are the first soldiers in the world. I remember once finding myself, during my American campaign, in the midst of a vast plain, where neither from the interior nor from the seaports, which the enemy had blockaded, any of our wants could be supplied. The herds of the plain were our only resource, their flesh was our only nourishment, and their skins were our protection from the heat of the noonday sun and our covering at night; and yet I assure you our soldiers, armed only with the musket, performed prodigies of valor. We were the terror of the Imperialists, and my few hundreds of brave men put to rout the enemy by thousands. But we, my friends, want arms; and this want may exist no longer. I have proposed that Italy should form a subscription to purchase a million of muskets. Think only how many wrongs we have to be redressed. Bear in mind what a series of years has witnessed a foreign oppression. Remember to what an ignominious death has been condemned a CICERO VACCHIO and his young sons, a UGO BASSI, an ANTONIO ELIA. You do not, perhaps, recollect this name to the cause of Italian liberty.—Let me relate to you one trait of his heroic courage. ANTONIO ELIA, a native of Ancona, was a simple sailor. He had scarcely attained his 20th year when the ship which he navigated was captured by one of those Turkish galleys which then harassed the coast of the Adriatic. The Turks—masters of the prize—put to death the captain and an officer, consigning all the original crew in the ship's hold, except the young ANTONIO, whom they retained on deck for their own service. A strong sirocco came on, and the extreme obscurity which accompanied it awoke in ANTONIO'S breast the idea of delivering himself and his companions. He went to the prow, where he succeeded in gaining possession of a hatchet. Armed with this efficient weapon, he returned to the poop, where he had so lately left the pirate commander. When he arrived where he thought the officer was, he struck at him with his hatchet, but the blow fell on the deck. For a moment he hesitated to assail the officer, surprised at the noise, and suspecting something wrong, drew his pistol and wounded ANTONIO severely in the left shoulder. The latter, seeing his blood flowing, redoubled his efforts, and, launching the axe upon his adversary, he laid him dead at his feet. Encouraged by his success, he now turned to the crew, and, as if endowed with supernatural force, he slew them all but two or three, who, with cries of terror, leaped overboard into the sea. This ANTONIO ELIA, a very type of courage, fell before the Austrian powers in 1849, because he would not clandestinely abandon his wife and children."

This interestingly, and much more than this, the General spoke, but it would occupy too much of my space to give more. It was not an orator seeking to astonish his auditors by flowery periods, but a chief, an adored friend, in open-hearted converse with his faithful adherents, awakening in them sentiments of patriotism by the recital of acts of heroism. But the hour of our departure was drawing nigh, and we were obliged to take leave of our kind entertainer and regain our carriages.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

LETTER FROM CAPT. M'CLINTOCK.

The following is an extract from a reply by Capt. M'CLINTOCK to some queries addressed to him by Mr. SEERS, of Spalding:

DUBLIN, Oct. 17, 1859.

In my published report I simply stated the leading facts of our discoveries. There was not room to express opinions, by which I wished that all interested readers should draw their own inferences. The boat was only 65 miles from the ship, and I believe it to have been returning for more provisions. The two skeletons found in it were probably boat-keepers—men unable to march with the others, all of whom I suppose to have gone on shore to the right, remaining distance without the boat. There was ammunition in abundance, but the country—the early Spring, at least, when our countrymen were there—affords no game whatever. Even Esquimaux cannot live there.

With regard to provisions, you will observe that I mentioned chocolate, tea, and tobacco. It is clear that these alone will not sustain life. You are doubtless aware that an unusually large quantity of solid animal food is necessary, (even to men in vigorous health, in cold climates. Had the country been capable of sustaining natives, not one of these traces would have remained for us to gather up.

With respect to an overland expedition, you may recollect that such was sent out by the Admiralty under a Hudson's Bay officer, Mr. ANDERSON, in 1855, in preference to a naval expedition by Barrow's Strait. Mr. A. descended the Black River to its mouth, and discovered traces of Europeans upon Montreal Island. Therefore I do not think further records would be found by a second expedition over the same ground. You will observe that my first care was to reach Montreal island and Point Ogle, where ANDERSON'S search terminated, and after reckoning those positions to complete the search from thence to where the last people learned from their sledges. The greater part of this painfully interesting route was gone over three times—twice by Lieut. HOBSON and once by myself. The natives repeatedly told us that all the white people had died. I am, yours very sincerely,

"To F. F. SEERS, Esq." F. L. M'CLINTOCK.

The Resin Oil Works, at Stamford, Conn., owned by Messrs. Walsworth, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, with all their contents, including 2,000 gallons of oil. The flame first caught at the fire was the blowing off of the cover of the "man hole" in one of the retorts or stills. In an instant after the explosion the whole interior of the building was a mass of flames and smoke. Several thousand gallons of oil, in vaults, were saved. Loss, $8,000—no insurance.

LAW REPORTS.

Special Sessions.

MR. VANDERBILT'S COMPLAINT FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE TIMES.

Mr. Henry J. Raymond appeared at 2 o'clock on Saturday before Justice OSBORNE, in the Court of Special Sessions, and intimated his desire to have this case transferred to the Court of General Sessions, and tried on indictment. The Judge fixed the bail at $500, for which Mr. E. B. Wesley gave his bond. Mr. Abbott appeared for the defence; the plaintiff was not represented.

General Sessions.

HEAVY CRIMINAL CALENDAR—FOURTEEN MURDER CASES AWAITING DISPOSITION.

The November Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence this morning before Judge RUSSELL. The calendar is unusually heavy, as will be seen from the following table of crimes and offences: Burglary, 21; murder, 14; robbery, 11; felonious assault and battery, 9; grand larceny, 44; arson, 2; receiving stolen goods, 3; felony, 1; perjury, 2; forgery, 10; bastardy, 1; abandonment, 2; false pretences, 3; bigamy, 1; rape, 1. Total 125.

Although the commitment in each of the above murder cases was for the capital offence, some of them will amount to the first degree of manslaughter. The prominent case to be tried in the Over and Terminer is that of Margaret Burke, charged with poisoning her landlady, Mrs. Beetham, in April last, at the boarding-house in Fourteenth-street. Mr. Fayette Robinson was also poisoned at the same time. The other murder cases are that of John Allston, charged with killing Martin Ryan in June last; of John Crimmons, who stabbed Dennis McHenry, in Pearl-street, October 13; of Daniel Griscole, charged with killing John McGee in a cell on Blackwell's Island, Oct. 5; of John Donnelly, charged with stabbing Charles Cobaine, on 28th October; of Richard A. Eddy, who stabbed James Boston on June 28; of Patriet Farrell and William Jones, for the murder, in the Five Points, on 29th September; of John Hayes, who shot Edward Kolly, on 31st August; of John McCue, for the murder of Samuel Reeves, at the Model Artist establishment in Grand-street, on 17th October; of William P. Maynard, for beating John McZulkin to death, October 11; of Mary Smith, for abortion, (a manslaughter case,) and of Moses Stafford, for another manslaughter case. Many of these prisoners have been indicted in the Over and Terminer. The trial of Robert McDonald, for the murder of Virginia Stewart, in Broadway, is postponed till December. The new trial granted by the Court of Appeals to James Shepherd, condemned to death on a previous trial, for arson in the first degree, will probably take place this term. The day appointed for the execution of Quinibo Appo is Friday next. To-day a motion for a new trial is to be argued in the Supreme Court.

The Cunningham-Burdell Case.

George D. Bulen et al. vs. *William Burdell et al.*—This action was reported in the TIMES of Saturday last. The motion now was that leave be granted by the Court to the plaintiff to file a supplemental complaint, wherein should be set up a claim against the estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased, as before reported.

The Court, (by Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers,) after argument, held that the supplemental complaint, now proposed, should have been prefered and submitted, that the Court might know what was claimed therein; and to give time for the complaint to be prepared, the motion was postponed until some day of the present week.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—INGRAHAM, J.

Hunter vs. *Hunter.*—Report confirmed and judgment ordered.

H. M. Richard's Jewelry Company vs. *Alling.*—(Two motions.)—Motions granted, unless plaintiff files bond *nunc pro tunc*, which he is allowed to do. Defendants' costs, $10, to abide event.

Emerson vs. *Smith.*—Motion granted to strike out the first and second defences as sham, and judgment ordered.

Pook vs. *Shiers.*—It is too early in the cause to move for a reference. If the Court orders the accounting, it will then be referred for that purpose. The case must first be tried at Special Term. Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Martin vs. *Weil.*—Motion granted as to first paragraph so far as relates to the contents of pleadings and affidavit, with leave to insert a general averment of fraud. The rest of the motion is denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—*Houghton* vs. *Dodge.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Smith vs. *Hall.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Briggs vs. *Bergen.*—Order affirmed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—HILTON, J.—*Seaman* vs. *Willet*; *Dejarre* vs. *Orser.*—Cases settled.

United States Circuit Court—Before Judge Ingersoll.

VERDICT IN THE KINDLING-WOOD CASE.

Jacob A. Conover vs. *John H. Rapp.*—In this case, in which the respective rights of a patent issued to the plaintiff, and of one issued to one Philip Ruger, were in question, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, establishing his patent, but giving him only six cents damages in this suit.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, Nov. 7.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 72, 76, 77, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 117, 118.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2137, 2223, 2255, 2097, 2281, 825, 880, 171, 2205, 2067, 2263, 2249, 1879, 265, 2161, 1413, 2283, 825, 2297, 2290. *Part II.*—Nos. 1735, 2192, 2156, 2276, 2574, 2256, 2540, 2390, 2632, 2634, 2638, 2610, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2126.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 461, 555, 487, 463, 523, 501, 543, 565, 529, 911, 519, 537. *Part II.*—Nos. 472, 503, 112, 111, 100, 566, 514, 478, 452, 526, 151, 448, 498, 72, 202, 550.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1176, 1132, 1410, 1411, 1113, 1114, 1415, 1417, 87, 1323, 1175, 1615, 751, 1182, 1070. *Part II.*—Nos. 1167, 1190, 1210, 1235, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1302.

Arrest of New-York Forgers in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 1.

It will be recollected that a few days since a forged check for $3,000, purporting to have been drawn on the Nassau Bank, New-York, by Mr. BONNER, the enterprising proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, was cashed at the Bank. The Detective Police of New-York at once set to work to ferret out the guilty parties, and suspicion resting upon three men, named JOHN B. ROSS, DAVID LEACH and ADOLPH BISHOP *alias* Swartz, Officers ELDER and MCCORD of the New-York Detectives, followed them to this city, and yesterday found them, with their baggage, and the wife of LEACH, on board the steamer *Europa*, just as she was about sailing for Liverpool. The three suspected parties were at once arrested and locked up. They subsequently retained B. F. RUSSELL, Esq., as their counsel, and refusing to come to New-York unless a requisition was obtained from the Executive of that State, they were committed to the tombs. This morning, Capt. WALLEN, of the New-York Detectives, arrived, bringing with him the paying-teller of the Nassau Bank, and a new one made a check-book used by Mr. BONNER. During the forenoon a complaint was made in the Police Court charging ROSS, LEACH and BISHOP with forgery, and a warrant was issued against them. The prisoners are also charged with committing another forgery to the amount of $4,309, on the Commonwealth Bank, New-York.

Mr. GEORGE H. BRIGGS, Paying Teller of the Nassau Bank, New-York, produced the check in question, which is for $3,156, and dated the 26th ult., and testified that he paid the check, and at the time of paying it supposed that it was genuine, but that it was a forgery. He did not know who presented the check for payment.

Mr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON testified that he is a lithographer at No. 93 Fulton-street, New-York, and identified the check as one of a book containing five hundred similar checks, which he lithographed for LEACH, one of the prisoners, whom he identified as the person, and that LEACH represented that the Bank sent him to procure a book of this particular kind of checks, of which the Bank was then entirely out. LEACH gave his order for the book on the 15th ult. Witness detailed the conversation he had with him, and had not seen him since that time till this morning, when he picked him out in the prison.

The forger Masterton, who is charged with defrauding numerous banks all over the country by means of forged checks, has been taken from Lawrence, Mass., to Portland, upon an Executive warrant, for trial for forgery upon a bank of that city. The real name of this man is not known, but he is of pleasing address, well dressed, and could pass muster in any society. His father, it is stated, has been to Lawrence to see him, but declined giving his name, or stating his residence—merely saying that he resided in New-York State. He was ready to bail him to a limited amount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 156 bbls. Ashes; 24,006 bbls. Flour; 375 bbls. Corn Meal; 58,064 bushels Wheat; 8,501 bushels Corn; 6,070 bushels Rye; 10,501 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Oats; 1,184 pkgs. Provisions, and 147 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,706 bbls., including 1,352 bbls. Pots and 354 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 125 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $22½ @ $29, closing at $28 ₱ ton.

COAL—Is in good request, and is held with more firmness. In Philadelphia, stocks are limited, and prices favor sellers. The Philadelphia *North American* quotes: Schuylkill white ash, at $3 30 @ $3 40, and red ash at $3 50 @ $3 60 ₱ ton; also, Lehigh at very full rates.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 mats Java, at 11½c., and 900 bags Rio, in lots, chiefly at 11¾c. @ 12¼c. ₱ lb. In Boston, 7,000 pockets Java were sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quite briskly sought after, to-day, at firm prices. The reported sales amount to 5,300 bales, including 4,200 bales *in transitu*.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	11¼	8¾	8¾	9
Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅝	12
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13¼

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in request, including No. 1, at $1 75 a box, six months credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been limited, mainly from the export and home trade. Prices have declined, and close in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 70 @ $4 80, chiefly at $4 75 @ $4 80; extra State, at $4 85 @ $4 95, chiefly at $4 90; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 80 @ $4 95; extra Wisconsin at $5 @ $5; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 05 @ $5 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20 @ $5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45 @ $5 60 ₱ barrel.

Unsound Flour	$3 75	@	$4 50
Superfine State	4 70	@	4 80
Extra State	4 85	@	4 95
Superfine Western	4 80	@	4 95
Extra Wisconsin	5 00	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@	5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 45	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@	5 15
Extra Genesee	5 40	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@	8 50

Southern Flour is inactive and lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 bbls., at $5 45 @ $5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75 @ $7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues scarce and quiet. Sales 175 barrels extra, low to choice, chiefly at $5 25 @ $6 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 60 @ $4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 05 @ $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45 @ $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected to-day, and prices of large lots are altogether nominal. Small sales have been effected, including choice white Michigan at $1 50; choice red Jersey at $1 36, and prime white Kentucky at $1 50 ₱ bushel. The market closed heavily, with a decided downward tendency. Corn is depressed and lower; we have heard of sales of only 5,750 bushels, at 81 for

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; understands the care and management of children; also, understands the washing and fitting of shirts; or would do chamberwork and sew to children, or would make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 408 6th-av., between 26th and 26th sts., in the store. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, OF respectability, wishes employment by the day, week or month, in a private family, at plain, fine sewing, and embroidering; is accustomed to getting up babies' linen and ladies' under-clothing; can operate on Grover and Baker's sewing machine. Call or address, MRS. VANTASSEL, No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second story.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress: understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups; will assist with the washing and ironing; wages from $8 to $9. Also a chambermaid and waiting-girl, who thoroughly understands her business; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS VERY DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation; she would be glad to take charge of children under ten years of age, where she would instruct them in English, with the rudiments of French, as also to look after their wardrobes. Address S. L., No. 128 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant women wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has no relatives in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to wait on a lady; one who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and all kinds of neat sewing, may apply at No. 66 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 A. M. City references required as to character and capability.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer for a very experienced, steady and reliable servant; understands all kinds of kitchen work, and is a person of neat habits, truthful and honest; or would do the general work of a small family. Excellent City references given. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EFFICient young English woman, (a Protestant,) a situation, in City or country, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberm aid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av., up stairs.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in City or country as perfect waitress or chamberm aid; is fully competent to fill either situation. Has three years reference from her last place; is obliging, attentive and careful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion for any kind of housework, City or country; would prefer going South, to Savannah, New-Orleans, Cuba or California; is a first-rate seamstress; would go as stewardess or lady's maid on steamboat. Call, for one week, at No. 297 Houston-st., in basement. Best of reference.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and finting; has the best of City reference, as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent young Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress and attendant to a lady; would do light chamberwork and assist in the care of children; no objection to travel. Address No. 9 Cooper's Institute, 3d-av.; can be heard of for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; can do plain sewing, or would undertake the duties of children's nurse, for which she is fully competent; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days, in store 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands all kinds of family baking; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call or send to No. 304 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamber work and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 570 2d-av., cor. 36th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, during two days, at No. 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; understands her duties thoroughly; is kind to children; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant German widow wants a situation as housekeeper or cook, either in the City or country. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, by a middle-aged woman; will assist with washing and ironing; can give good reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business perfectly, and if required would assist in the washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or will take care of children, and do plain sewing. Best of City references can be seen at No. 127 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 143 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a competent and trustworthy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and pastry baker, and first-rate laundress. Has best of reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, WHO understands her business, wishes a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City references for all three situations. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing or chamwork, or do waiting in a small family; is accustomed to waiting on ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation in a respectable family as seamstress and light chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful, with City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, from the country, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; good reference. Inquire No. 179 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or nice boarding-house, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call, or address MARY, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 4 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, laundress or waitress; can present the most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 128 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as housekeeper; best of City reference given. Address EMMA, No. 76 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 345 6th-av., in the rear

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; can assist in cooking or washing. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Call at No. 244 West 38th-st.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 14 Grand-st., continues to supply those wanting servants in any capacity with such as are well recommended and understand their business. A large nnmber of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, coachmen and waitermen, and other experienced servants, both male and female, are now disengaged and waiting for situations.

TO OWNERS OF HOUSES.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, brother and sister, would take charge of a furnished or unfurnished dwelling-house, and keep the same in repair, for the Winter, or a longer period. Address J. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 238 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.—HOUSEKEEPERS wishing to engage the best class of domestics will do well to apply at the sewing-room of the Industrial Association, No. 20 4th-av. Girls accustomed to sit in ... offices not admitted.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, 364 Broadway, can always be found good German, English, Irish, Scotch and French servants. They are neat, tidy, honest, efficient and well recommended. Terms moderate. No disappointment to employers. MORRIS COHNERT,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, pastry, gravies, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; is clean and tidy, and of good disposition; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs. No objection to the country.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE, without any incumbrance, just come from the country; the man as coachman, and can make himself generally useful in a garden; the wife as plain cook or laundress. They both will be found fully competent according to their advertisement; they have good City reference from their last employer, who is in the City at present. No objection to City or country. Address, for one week, M. H., No. 219 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, INDUSTRIous young man, a situation with some country gentleman; understands the management of horses and cattle, and would make himself generally useful and obliging; a steady, good driver if required. Refereoces long and satisfactory. Call or address L. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 14 Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHby a single man of long experience in Europe and America in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has all the necessary recommendations required. Address L. D., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a steady, middle-aged English Protestant man, in town or country; he understands his business in all its various branches, and is a careful City driver, &c., as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address, for two days, Box No. 110, J. W., at Mr. Duncomb's, Sadler, Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address T. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or take entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork or sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a man who will furnish the best of City references as to qualifications. Apply at MORRIS' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private boarding-house; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; he can bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH THE best references as to character, integrity, &c., a situation as collector or out-door clerk. A note to Box No. 1,557, Post-office, will be answered in person.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY WISHES TO obtain a situation in a land office, where his services may be rendered as an equivalent for rent—or for a reasonable compensation as clerk.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place; can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober man; understands his business; is willing to make himself nsefui; has good City reference. Direct J. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office,

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE City desires to find a situation for his coachman, a Protestant, and in every way a desirable servant. A note addressed to H., No. 8 Brevoort-place, will be attended to.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young man at the above business; has had considerable experience in the City; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address P. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WEAVERS AND MINERS WANTED.—Male and female weavers wanted, and male miners, to go a short distance in the country; also, a man and wife, the man for out-door work, for a small country place: also, a large number of girls for first-class situations, French, German and Italian, free of charge, and their languages spoken. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL OF good character, prepossessing appearance and intelligent as a companion, and to help to do gene al housework of a family of three persons; will be treated as one of them, if worthy in every respect; wages not so much of an object as a suitable person. Call at No. 253 West 31st st., near 9th-av., between 8 and 12 A. M., or address a note to N. S. D., stating where an interview may be had. None but those possessing the above qualifications need apply.

WANTED—A CROCKERY CLERK—A YOUNG man who fully nnderstands the wholesale crockery trade in all its branches. One capable of taking charge of a large business will be paid a liberal salary, or perhaps be allowed an interest in the business. A reply addressed to MERCHANT, Box No. 539 Post-office, giving real name, reference, &c., will be treated as confidential.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS TO MAKE COLLECtions for a benevolent object in this City; good address and indispntable references required. Middle aged men preferred. Only Americans need apply. Inquire at Bible House, Office No. 39, third floor; entrance on 8th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO GOOD girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 89 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!

CHARLES STREET & CO., NO. 475 BROADWAY, Have now open, at retail, their LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF LADIES' FURS, Of every description, which they are closing out at low prices.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway, Wholesale Traders in Skins and Manufactured Furs.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

I HAVE MADE A SETTLEMENT With the insurance Companies on a portion of my stock, damaged by fire Oct. 20, according to schednle A, which comprises HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS, GENTS' UNDERWEAR, WOOLEN GOODS, &c., &c.

I shall offer this stock for sale Monday morning, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M., at prices far below the cost, and continue it until all is sold.

Not having been in the window, it is but slightly burned, bnt the damage consists mostly in having been wet, soiled, and disarranged.

N. B.—A large portion of my Real Lace Stock having been entirely consumed, thereby entirely breaking np my splendid assortment of POINT LACES, SETS AND COLLARS, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, SETS AND COLLARS, HONITON LACES, SETS AND COLLARS, GUIPURE LACES, SETS AND COLLARS, VALENCIENNES LACES, SETS AND COLLARS, REAL LACE VEIL, REAL LACE BARBES, REAL BLONDE LACES, COIFFURES, CROWNS, &c. RICH FLOUNCING LACES, &c., &c.

I shall offer the whole balance of my Real Lace Stock at prime cost during this sale. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2d door from 14th-st.

FURS, FURS,

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT AUCTION SALE Of the Hudson Bay Company's Furs from Philadelphia. $50,000 worth of the richest Furs will be offered at auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1859, at the MUSICAL HALL, Corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, opposite Nassau-st. They consist of real Russian, Hudson's Bay and Mexican Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, Ermine, Water Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Mountain Marten, and every description of fine Furs in carriage and Cardinal Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. Also, a large variety of misses' Furs and Sleigh Robes, too numerous to mention. Such a splendid stock has never yet been in the hands of any auctioneer. Ladies, attend. Every lot will positively be sold without reserve. A more splendid assortment of Furs has never yet been offered to the citizens of Brooklyn and vicinity. Sale to commence each day at 9½ A. M., 2 P. M. and 6½ in the evening; on Thursday at 10 A. M. only. BROOKS & HONE, Auctioneers. Entrance in Fulton-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOEB, Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs. Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEBE., No. 38 Maiden Lane, Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c. Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

GENUINE FURS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open REAL RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, SQUIRREL, &c., &c.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDEY, No. 683 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

FURS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden lane.

PERSONAL.

THE LADY THAT SUNG SO SWEETLY at about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, 6th inst., in the vicinity of the corner of East Broadway and Pike-st., would greatly oblige an admirer by addressing a few lines to W. W., No. 9 Pike-st., corner of East Broadway, stating if the lady will favor the writer of this with an interview. AN AMATEUR SINGER.

WILL EVERY VIRGINIAN IN NEW-YORK, who would save his State from disgrace, and who wishes to prevent Gov. Wise exercising a mistaken idea of justice, in hanging John Brown, please send his address, directed PEAKS OF OTTER, to Box No. 220 *Times* Office,

C. R. PENNIGNE, ELIZABETHPORT.—Please call at the Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND FURS FOR WINTER, 1859.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE! To the LADIES of NEW-YORK and SURROUNDING Cities.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he is now prepared to exhibit, at retail, his Importations and Manufactures for the present season, and to offer extraordinary inducements in price especially in VELVET AND BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS.

Having availed himself of the advantages arising from the IMMENSE SURPLUS IMPORTATIONS of materials in making large purchases of REAL LYON VELVETS, and BLACK FRENCH and BELGIAN BEAVERS, at much below their cost, he invites the attention of ladies to the following brief list of rich and newly-manufactured garments, all of the latest fashion and most superior work, the prices being fully 25 per cent. below those of any previous season.

BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $12.
A very useful and superior Cloak, of excellent material
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $14.
Also, an excellent garment with rich croche fringe.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $16.
With pleated back, and the new Pointed Hood, handsomely trimmed.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $18,
With flowing sleeve and pleated back; a splendid garment,
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $20.
A most magnificent Cloak of richest finish and material
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $25,
Of the best material imported, and the very latest Paris Fashion.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, at $38,
A new and elegant garment of the Pleated Circular Form.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, at $40.
Of Real Lyons Velvet, with Sleeves and Croche Fringe.
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, at $45.
A large and graceful Cloak, of very rich material.
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, at $50.
Of very best Velvet and latest Parish Fashion.

A Miscellaneous lot of BEAVER-CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS AND RAGLANS, Manufactured chiefly for the Wholesale Trade, will be sold at Six and Eight Dollars, being little more than half their actual value.

THE LADIES' FUR DEPARTMENT Is replete with every novelty in Russian and American Sable, Russian and American Mink, Ermine, Fitch, Chinchilla, Lynx, Stone Marten, Squirrel, &c., &c., in the various forms of Cardinals, Capes, Muffs, Cuffs and Pelerines; and, it being the desire of the subscriber to popularize this department, the Goods are marked at so low a scale of profit as to challenge the closest competition.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 BROADWAY, two doors below Taylor's.

HOSIERY.

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', YOUTHS', and CHILDREN'S HOSE and HALF-HOSE and UNDERGARMENTS, in great variety of description and quality—new goods. ALSO, A lot of latest patterns Fancy Wool Goods, such as Ladies', Misses' and Children's HOODS, SPENCERS, SONTAGS, CLOUDS, R. GOLETTES, GAITERS, COATES, &c.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. of WORTH-ST.

REDUCTION

IN SILK ROBES.

100 GROS D'EPSOM ROBES, at	$17
100 BROCADE ROBES, at	20
100 CHENE ROBES, at	25
100 VELVET ROBES, at	35

The cheapest goods yet offered. NOW OPEN, AT No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. of WORTH-ST.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

No. 335 BROADWAY, Corner of Worth-st., Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 7, Another lot of the REAL SHAKER FLANNELS. Also, A large lot of OPERA FLANNELS. Comprising PLAIDS, FIGURED AND PLAIN.

CLOAKS.

A most beautiful assortment of CLOAKS, consisting of the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES. Also some very rich goods in Black and Plaid VELVETS.

SHAWLS.

Just received, a splendid lot of SCOTCH and MIDDLESEX LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, CAMEL'S-HAIR AND BROCHE SHAWLS, Far below the regular prices.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of WORTH-ST.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway, will have ready for sale on MONDAY, the 7th inst., 2,000 PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS Of the finest quality manufactured, Bought at auction on Friday, and will be sold at AUCTION PRICES, together with A large assortment of SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK

ELEGANT NEW CLOAKS. BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 12 DOLLARS. BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 14 DOLLARS, BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 16 DOLLARS, SUPERB VELVET CLOAKS at 40 DOLLARS. MAGNIFICENT VELVET CLOAKS at 50 DOLLARS. THE RICHEST AND NEWEST GOODS IN THE CITY. At ELLIOTT'S, (late Mackenzie,) Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., (Brandreth Buildings.

LADIES' FURS, AT WHITE'S.

HUDSON BAY SABLES, STONE MARTEN, MINK, FITCH, SQUIRREL, FRENCH MINK, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, PELERINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS, First-class and Warranted. WHITE, No. 216 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S. FIRE! FIRE!

DAMAGED GOODS. $25,000 worth of Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Velvets, Bonnets, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Articles. The entire stock to be sold off to repair the store.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, at 10 A. M,
5,000 Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c., 12c., 18c.
1,500 Pairs Muslin Sleeves, 12c., 15c., 25c.
500 Wet Setts Collars and Sleeves, 9c.
250 French Setts Collars and Cuffs, 50c.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE AT KINZEY'S.
AWFUL LOSS ON RIBBONS!
5,000 Yards Wet Trimming Ribbons, 2c.
5,000 Yards Bonnet Ribbons, 6c.
10,000 Yards Rich Stripe, Plaid, Fancy Edges, Plain and Fancy Colors, all Silk, 12½c.
10,000 Rich (all new) Styles, 15c., 18c., 25c., worth 25c. to 50c.

FIRE AT KINZEY'S.
10,000 Yards Velvet Trimmings, 3c., 6c.
1,500 Pieces Velvet Trimmings, 12½c.
2,000 Pieces Wet Dress Trimmings, 6c.
5,000 Yard wide Dress and Cloak Trimmings, 6c.
20,000 Yards Silk Fringes, all Colors, 1c. to 25c.

WET GOODS AT KINZEY'S.
1,000 Pairs Kid Gloves, 12c., 25c., 37c.
500 Pairs Gent's Best Quality, 70c.
1,500 Pairs Assorted Gloves, 3c., 6c., 12c.
2,000 Pairs Heavy Half Hose, 6c.
1,500 Pairs Misses Fine Hose, 8c.

GREAT LOSS ON GOODS AT KINZEY'S.
5,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c., 18c., to 75c.
500 Fine Needlework Setts, $1 25, worth $3.
750 Extra Quality Setts, $1 50, worth $4.
1,500 Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
10,000 Strips Needlework Flouncings, 6c., 12c.

DAMAGED GOODS AT KINZEY'S. One entire wholesale stock of new fresh Goods will be opened at retail at the same prices, as the entire stock must be sold off in order to repair the store. Lots of Soiled and Damaged Goods very low. The store, during this sale, will open at 10 A. M., and close at 9 P. M, WILLIAM KINZEY, No. 223 8th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

W. K. PEYTON, NO. 264 BOWERY, Requests the ladies of New-York and vicinity to examine his extensive assortment of WINTER CLOAKS before making their purchases.

In every respect our garments will be found to equal any other house in the trade, while our prices are guaranteed to be 30 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st.

Plain Beaver Cloaks, $5 to $8.
Tricot Beaver Cloaks, $6 to $9.
French Beaver Cloaks, $7 50 to $10.
Children's and Misses' Cloaks and Basques all sizes.
Observe the name, W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT RETAIL,

BLANKETS, Every size and all the best makes of English and American BLANKETS, CHEAP At PATON & CO.'S, Nos. 341 Broadway and 88 Leonard-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Are now offering, MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES, A full assortment of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES!

Rich Point Lace Shawls and Scarfs, Sets in Honiton, Point and Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, French Embroidered Sets, Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Breakfast Sets, Coiffures, Veils, Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Flouncings, &c.

Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Will exhibit on MONDAY, Nov. 7, PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS. Also, a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for the RETAIL SALES, of the MOST APPROVED SHAPES, and elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c. And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

CARPETINGS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

In every variety, including J. Crossly & Son's Tapestrys, Velvets and Medallions, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS, Hemp and low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c. Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Fancy and Plain Beavers and Woolens of every kind; Velvets, Canvas, Trimmings, &c., RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Would invite notice to their large Stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS, Long and Square, Broches, Stellas, Woolen, &c., &c. ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, In great variety, BELOW USUAL PRICES. And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Request especial attention to their present large Stock of ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS and Robes; also, to a full assortment of BAYADERE AND PLAID SILKS, Newest Styles, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

We are now exhibiting over FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS Of every desirable description, in Ladies' Cloaks, and to which NOVELTIES are added BY EVERY STEAMER FROM EUROPE. Ladies will find in our store not only THE CHOICEST CLOAKS That can be manufactured, but also Cloaks for ladies, AT MODERATE PRICES. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN PLAIN AND HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS. 5,000 Gents' All-linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, only $2 25 per dozen. Gents' All-linen Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen. Ladies' All-linen Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen. Ladies' Hemmed-stitched Handkerchiefs, $2 25 per dozen. Colored Bordered, Pine-apple, and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, selling at very low prices. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

WILKES & MOYNAN, No. 691 Broadway, Have received another lot of LOW-PRICED SILKS, FROM AUCTION, varying from 4s. 6d. to $1 per yard. ALSO, Two cases of PACIFIC DELAINES, at 12½c. per yard. WILKES & MOYNAN, No. 691 Broadway, Between Amity and Forsyth sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will offer at RETAIL, On MONDAY, Nov. 7, 450 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, At $11—worth $16. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Are offering their entire stock of SHAWLS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

DRESS SILKS, FRENCH MERINOS, MERINO PLAIDS, POPLINS, POIL DE CHEVRES, LUSTRES, DE LAINES and other DRESS GOODS. Also, SHAWLS and CLOAKS. C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., Between 8th and 9th sts.

FROM AUCTION.

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CLOAKING, AND DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING LINEN AND QUILTS, EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE ORIGINAL COST. C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

PARIS CLOAKS.

FALL STYLES IN VELVET AND CLOTH. Now open at retail. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!

AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 BROADWAY. BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES, Also—VELVET MANTILLAS AND SACQUES, And OPERA CLOAKS, just received.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!

AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 BROADWAY. SUPERQUALITY OF SILKS, at 6s. PER YARD. EXTRA QUALITY OF SILKS, at 8s. PER YARD. BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES, at $25 EACH.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

We have received by the last steamer, all the new FRENCH AND ENGLISH MATERIALS, in Silk and Wool, required for PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM COVERINGS and CURTAINS. The assortment is very choice and large, particularly in TAPESTRIES, BROCADES, and new patterns of TRIPLE-WIDTHS BROCATELS, LACE CURTAINS and NEW CHINTZS. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway and No. 88 Leonard-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPOT.

1,000 DOZEN WINTER GLOVES, 25 CENTS PER PAIR; 500 DOZEN GENTS' REAL MERINO HALF HOSE, 25 CENTS PER PAIR; MONDAY, Nov. 7. A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT RETAIL.

For the ensuing two weeks we shall exhibit to our Retail Trade an unusually large Choice and CHEAP ASSORTMENT of FLANNELS, PATENT, UNSHRINKABLE, WELSH AND ENGLISH. DAMASKS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, QUILTS, TOWELINGS, Printed and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers, PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway, and No. 88 Leonard-st.

FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE. 3s. to 4s. PER YARD. (Value 5s. to 6s.) Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 7. A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

150 PIECES POPLIN REPS, JUST RECEIVED. A. T. STEWART & CO.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

OF RECENT IMPORTATION.

Black Thread Shawls,	insertion Setts,
Black Thread Veils,	Medallion Setts,
Point a'Guille Setts,	Embroidered Handk'fs,
Point a'Guille Capes, and	Embroidered Skirts,

are offered at 20 per cent. less than last season's prices, by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

VELVET CLOAKS.

VELVET CLOAKS. J. J. BENSON, No. 340 Canal-st., VELVET CLOAKS. exactly opposite Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1859.

GREAT SALE OF PRINTS.

AT NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.

THE WAMSUTTAS. These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of KNICKERBOCKERS AND ROCKY GLENNS. The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

G. M. BODINE, NO. 481 BROADWAY, Will offer, Nov. 7, FOUR HUNDRED PIECES LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINO, AT NINETY CENTS PER YARD; WORTH $1 25.

G. M. BODINE, NO. 481 BROADWAY, Will offer, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, His entire stock of RICH DRESS GOODS AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.

G. M. BODINE, NO. 481 BROADWAY, Just received, per steamer, 360

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MARBLE HEART.

WINTER GARDEN—SMIKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME—GOING IT BLIND.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—LE BORREAU DES CRANES—BRUTUS LACHE CÆSAR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—VALENTINE AND ORSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: WRECK ASHORE. Evening—HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELSY AND DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL—OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—EMILY LESDERNIER'S READINGS.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—INFLATION OF THE GREAT ÆRIAL SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *North American*, at Father Point, supplies transatlantic news, with Liverpool and London dates to Wednesday, Oct. 26. The mails by the *America* at Boston, received yesterday, add details of intelligence to the preceding Saturday. The terms of the Treaty between France and Austria, as telegraphed to the London papers, are reproduced at the several European capitals as authentic, and are generally discussed in that light. Nothing has transpired in regard to the ratification of the other treaties. The relations between England and France are assuming a less satisfactory aspect, partly in consequence of the severe comments of the English Press upon the Italian question and its imperfect adjustment. The correspondents at Paris write generally in a despondent strain. The impression, indeed, seems to gain ground that the joint expedition against the Chinese will fall through, and that the extended preparations of NAPOLEON for that apparent object have really a different destination. The state of Italy is without improvement, though no actual collision has taken place.

It appears that the postponement of the *Great Eastern's* trip to America has been caused, not so much by the requirements of the Board of Trade as by her own unfinished condition. The banquet given at Holyhead on board the big ship by the Directors of the London and Northwestern Railway Company was a splendid affair. Many distinguished gentlemen, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were present. The interment of the eminent Engineer, ROBERT STEPHENSON, in Westminster Abbey, was conducted with great pomp, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The *Cahawba*, from Havana, Oct. 30, brings word that the embarrassing order issued in August, requiring consular certificates to accompany manifests of cargo, has been suspended, so far as it relates to the American steamers. A conspiracy among the military at Matanzas had been discovered, and the participants arrested. The objects of the movement were not made public.

Researches into the obscure portion of Virginia law which relates to the crime of treason, have brought to light the fact that the pardoning power in the cases of JOHN BROWN and of COPPICK, resides not in the Governor, but in the Legislature. As the Legislature only meets in the earlier fortnight of January, as BROWN'S sentence is to be executed on the 2d of December, and as there is no likelihood of an extra session being summoned, the fate of the leading insurrectionist may be regarded as sealed. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who was in Charlestown last week, assures us that BROWN is entirely reconciled to that fearful result. We give another installment of documents pertaining to the history of the rebellion. The Boston *Atlas and Bee* publishes a letter written by BROWN to a Quakeress in Rhode Island, from whom he had received a sympathizing letter. BROWN attributes his defeat to a want of military skill and foresight, but insists that he took up arms in a righteous cause, and expresses his firm conviction that his motives were just. The next document is a letter from FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in which he bids farewell to America, states that he is about to depart for England in order to escape an arrest on a charge of treason, of which he has been apprehensive since the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and improves the opportunity to deny, in the most positive terms, that he ever contemplated a rebellion against the Government. HARRISON, or HAZLETT, the prisoner captured at Carlisle, has been surrendered upon the requisition of Gov. WISE.

Discourses were delivered yesterday on the recent insurrection in Virginia by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, and by Rev. H. H. BLAIR, in the Charles-street Church. Dr. CHEEVER'S theme was "The Sacredness and Safety of the Pursuit of Principle above all Expediency." The discourse was marked by all the vigor of expression which characterizes the addresses of this celebrated preacher. Other interesting religious services were held in several of the churches. Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, pastor of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination by an appropriate and able sermon. Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK preached in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, before the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society on the occasion of its thirty-second anniversary. The members of the First Free-Will Baptist Society dedicated their edifice, which is situated in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, the pastor, Rev. G. H. BALL, of Buffalo, and Rev. G. F. DAY, of Providence, taking part in the services. Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD and Rev. MOSES BALLOU assisted at the installation of Rev. ELDRIDGE G. BROOKS over the Twentieth-street Universalist Church.

The prosecution of the Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES for libel, at the instance of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, was entertained on Saturday by Justice OSBORN, of the Special Sessions. Mr. RAYMOND, having elected to be tried in the General Sessions, gave bail to answer the finding of the Grand Jury.

The steamship *Baltic* left this port on Saturday with 1,000 passengers for California. The steamer *Northern Light* left at the same hour with a large number—also for California. Of the European steamers, the *Kangaroo* took 230 for Liverpool, and the *Ocean Queen* 148 for Southampton and Havre.

The steamer *Champion* was taken upon the ways at Hunter's Point on Friday night, when the body of Mr. STEELE, who lost his life by the accident, was discovered in one of the cabin berths. His remains have been forwarded to New-Haven.

Cotton was in brisk request, at firm prices. Sales, 5,300 bales, including 4,200 bales *in transitu*. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally quite dull. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork were lower. A fair business was transacted in Sugars and Molasses. Coffee, Hay, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 465 vessels of all classes in port.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—A correspondent calls our attention to one point in connection with the registration of voters which may explain the apparently enormous addition to the list without assuming that this is wholly fraudulent. By the terms of the law all the names upon last year's poll-list in any district must be entered upon this year's registry; and additions are to be made of those who since that time may have become entitled to vote. Thus a tenement-house in the Sixth Ward may have contained fifty voters last years,—all whose names must appear upon this year's registry for that Ward,—although they may all have removed to some other Ward and procured themselves to be registered there:—while those who have since taken their places in the Sixth Ward will have their names added to that list. In this way thousands of names may have been registered *twice*, without any violation of the law.

This explanation of one feature of the case is very likely to be correct. But it reveals a defect in the operation of the law which may prove practically quite as serious an obstacle to its usefulness as direct and open dishonesty. It is quite probable that illegal votes will be polled in the names of many of these voters who have removed, and it is not easy to see how, without the utmost vigilance, they are to be detected.

Our Minister to Mexico.

The United States propeller *Brooklyn* departs to-day for Vera Cruz, having on board Mr. MCLANE, our Minister to Mexico. The circumstances under which Mr. MCLANE returns to that country are very peculiar, and as the difficulties attending his mission, and the important results dependent upon it, are beginning to be understood, a deep and wide-spread interest follows our Ambassador to the neighboring Republic.

The probabilities are that Mr. MCLANE will succeed in his mission; still, there are some doubts about it. Señor FUENTE is in the Cabinet of JUAREZ as Minister of Foreign Relations. He is a *Moderado* in politics, and must be either displaced or his influence entirely overcome before any treaty acceptable to the United States can be concluded. This impediment removed, there is no serious obstacle to the formation of a treaty beneficial to both countries, except, perhaps, a lingering feeling of dread and suspicion of the North Americans. This feeling, mingled with a thorough hatred of our race, is the real cause why the intercourse between the two countries has been so slight. But a great change has come over affairs since the commencement of the present revolution. The full and generous recognition of the Liberal party, by the Government of the United States, has done much to place our relations on a better footing. But unfortunately, on the opening of negotiations, our Government made demands with which the Government of Mexico could not comply.

It is to be hoped that these demands, prejudicial to the integrity of the Mexican territory, have been withdrawn. We assume this to be the case, and that Mr. MCLANE returns to Vera Cruz prepared to convince the Liberal party and its chiefs that our people and Government have nothing but honest and friendly intentions towards the Mexican nation and territory. If this should prove to be the case the Juarez Cabinet will have a mission of high import to execute, for it must devolve upon that Cabinet to say whether it will give peace and prosperity to the country, and open the channels for the employment of our capital and enterprise, or whether it will fasten upon the nation, for years perhaps, the misery and anarchy now prevailing, and invite private or national fillibustering raids from the great Northern Republic. The present condition of affairs, as between the two countries, cannot continue much longer, and the sooner the chiefs of the Liberals open their eyes to the fact that it will be destructive to their present organization and to the interests of the whole country not to avail themselves at once of the opportunity now offered to meet the United States on fair terms, the better it will be for all parties.

It is only necessary to refer to the columns of the TIMES during the past year in evidence of the support we have uniformly afforded the Liberal cause in Mexico. We advocated in the strongest manner the recognition of the Juarez Government as accorded by Mr. MCLANE, and since that period we have continued our efforts to enlighten public opinion on Mexican affairs, and to impress upon our people the belief that the Liberals are actuated by honest and patriotic motives, and that they are deserving of the hearty sympathy and support of our people and Government. The opportunity will doubtless be given to the Liberal chiefs, LERDO DE TEJADA, JUAREZ, DEGOLLADO, OCAMPO and others, to prove themselves worthy the recognition of the United States, and the sympathy and support we have so warmly advocated. If they allow the present opportunity to pass, their cause is hopeless in this country, at least for the present.

We have counselled the Mexicans not to sell us a foot of their territory, and hope they never will, until better reasons for such a step can be adduced than are given at present. But there are no other provisions in the proposed treaty with which the Juarez Government may not comply. The stipulation to pay a sum of money for the Transit routes, will call up a strong opposition in the United States Congress, and it will be necessary for the Mexican treaty to specify some decided advantages in the modification of the tariff—such, for instance as admitting textile fabrics, boots and shoes and iron, at a very moderate rate of duty—in order to insure its ratification by the Government of the United States.

This treaty once made, the Liberal party will soon obtain entire control of the country, and once in power, it will be sustained by the foreign element drawn thither by a new treaty. Under all these circumstances, we consider the mission of Mr. MCLANE one of the most important that ever devolved upon a United States foreign Minister. We sincerely hope he will meet with entire success.

Austrian Financiering.

The art and mystery of "bogus banking" is by no means confined to the enterprising American practitioners who have given such an unpleasant notoriety to the financial system of the Great West. It can no longer be urged against the friends of Democratic institutions that organized swindling is a necessary incident of political liberty, or that counterfeiting flourishes most splendidly on constitutional soil. A colossal "operation" has just come to light in Austria, which really throws not only our red-cat banking, but our Mississippi repudiations and our Schuyler frauds entirely into the shade.

Our readers will remember that at an early period of the late Italian war Austria found herself decidedly weak in the "sinews;" and that the Austrian Minister of Finance, M. DE BRUCK, made several vain, though vigorous, efforts to raise funds in the west of Europe on the faith of the Government. Defeated in England, notwithstanding all the influence and tact of the Rothschilds, Baron DE BRUCK at last succeeded in pouring a vast number of securities at a heavy depreciation into the market of Amsterdam. Holland, in fact, came out of the war interested in the welfare of the Austrian Empire to the amount of 600,000,000 of florins, or nearly $250,000,000. It may be easily imagined therefore what a tremendous supply of Dutch conrage will now be required to support the financiers of Amsterdam under the revelation just made at Vienna, that Baron DE BRUCK, *with the knowledge and consent of the Kaiser*, manufactured and sent to Holland, in the month of April last, bales of spurious Government Securities, to an amount as yet only fixed by conjecture!

This discovery must be particularly gratifying to the partisans of absolutism who are now moving Heaven and earth to seduce the French Emperor into seconding the programme of Austria in Italy, and establishing a Confederated System of Italian Governments, in which the peace and progress of the Peninsula are to be left to depend, in a great measure, on the good faith of the Austrian Emperor, and the honesty of his Government.

A Clear Case for Action.

The *Constitution* states that proofs are in existence, "irresistible in the mind of every man who has the capacity to appreciate or the honesty to admit truth, which convict Senator SEWARD, Mr. GIDDINGS, Mr. SMITH, and numbers of other chiefs of the Black Republican Party, as accessories or accomplices in the crimes of treason and insurrection."

Now this is taking the complicity of Messrs. SEWARD and GIDDINGS, and their friends, in Old BROWN'S proceedings, out of the category of vague rumors and partisan vituperation, and putting it in the shape of a direct and positive charge, made, too, by the official organ of the Government. There is no mistake whatever about the meaning of the phrase, "accessories and accomplices in the crimes of treason and insurrection;" and proof which is "irresistible in the mind of every man who has the capacity to appreciate and the honesty to admit truth," will certainly satisfy any ordinary jury in the United States. So that, with this statement before us, we can no longer feel any doubt as to the course which Mr. BUCHANAN, through the Attorney-General, is bound to pursue. We were not before aware that he felt satisfied as to the complicity of SEWARD and other Republican leaders in the Harper's Ferry outbreak; but now that we know he is satisfied, and that the Attorney-General can make out a case against them before a jury, we feel bound to call on the Government to institute a prosecution at once. If SEWARD, GIDDINGS, and their *confrères* are, under these circumstances, allowed to remain one week longer at large, and unindicted, while old BROWN lies in jail under sentence of death, we must say that Mr. BUCHANAN and Attorney-General BLACK will render themselves both liable to the charge of guilty connivance at these same "crimes of treason and insurrection," and of very gross and shameful neglect of duty. Messrs. GIDDINGS, and GREELEY, and SMITH ought to be arrested at once, and SEWARD as soon as he returns, and to have a fair and speedy trial awarded them. To pour out the whole vengeance of the law upon the head of the unfortunate BROWN, while persons charged with inciting him to the commission of the offences of which he has been convicted are allowed full impunity, is too great a scandal even for our day.

We say all this because we are loth to believe that the art of electioneering has reached such a pitch of perfection that the official organ of such a Government as that of the United States will charge men of high standing and character in the community with capital offences for the sole purpose of affecting the result of an election. We are disposed to make large allowance for the exaggerations, and absurdities, and falsification even of frantic partisan excitement, but we must say there is a limit beyond which even electioneering accusation ought not to go. We can overlook the bringing of such charges as petty larceny, obtaining money under false pretences, embezzlement, or even burglary or forgery, against a formidable political opponent, for party hacks will be party hacks; but when it gets to murder, rape, arson, treason and insurrection, we must cry hold. Election Committees and Conventions ought really to see that their agents at the Press confine themselves in their diatribes to the concoction of penitentiary offences simply. When they get to "hanging matters" it is a little too much.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER FOR BROOKLYN.—The city over the river, which, to all intents and purposes is a part of this Metropolis, is again threatened with the stopping of its lately introduced supply of water.

The Comptroller refuses to sign the bonds which the Legislature directed to be issued in payment for the water, notwithstanding a *mandamus* from the Supreme Court, and has determined to appeal. The serious consequences likely to arise from his perseverance in this course, ought to have been well considered by him and his advisers. Standing alone in his refusal, as he does, the responsibility must be borne by him and by those who elevated him to his present position. The motive may be the welfare of the city, but in all similar cases, the result has been, and it will be the same in this, that the public finally has to bear the burden. In this case there will be not only the contract price, but also damages to the contractor, and all that may result from stopping the water.

The point in dispute is the constitutionality of the act passed by the last Legislature, repealing a former act, which provided that there should be no increase in the cost of the work to the City of Brooklyn without the consent of the Common Council of that city. The Comptroller takes the view that this repeal violates the Constitution of the United States, because it impairs the obligation of a contract. The answer is that there is no such contract. He also says, that there was a prohibition which has been removed, and that the same power which makes a law can repeal it. The first law created a limitation of the power of the Water Commissioners, viz., that they should not increase the cost of the work without the consent of the Common Council; the second takes away that limitation. The Common Council derived its power to consent to an increase of the cost of the work from the act of the Legislature. For this purpose the Common Council were created the agents for the city, which is the whole community. Other parties than the Common Council—to wit, the Water Commissioners—were constituted the agents for the city, and these have made a bargain for a closed conduit—a necessity, as every one admits—whereby the cost of the work has been increased. The mistake of the Comptroller is, that he supposes the Common Council are, by some inherent power, the sole agents of the city; whereas they derived whatever power they had in the premises solely from an act of the Legislature, which has been repealed by a subsequent one. There is only one way out of this difficulty. Let the Common Council refuse to back up the Comptroller in his appeal. Let the old Board of Water Commissioners at once turn over the works to the new Board, adopt a proper scale of rates, and thus put a stop to this tampering with the vital interests of the city, which is done for the sake, as many believe, of ulterior political designs of aspiring politicians.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRIMES.—The Mayor of Brest (France) has just issued some Police regulations—amongst which are the following:

"Any man found stretched out in the public streets in a state incapable of taking care of himself by reason of drunkenness, shall be considered as causing an obstruction to the circulation. Any tavern-keeper who may have supplied the liquor with which any individual may have made himself drunk to the extent aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to have been *drunk himself*, and shall be punished accordingly."

This is what a lawyer would call obstructing the streets and getting drunk "by implication." The question might arise, however, whether the tavern-keeper would not be guilty of constructive obstruction as well as constructive intoxication. The principle is capable of an extended application, as, under it, a liquor vendor might fairly be presumed to have committed every absurdity of which his inebriated customers might be guilty. What a glorious opportunity it affords even now for sots, when refused more credit, to avenge themselves on a crusty landlord. They have only to step out and wallow in the mire to bring the Police upon their enemy.

MUSICAL.

The *matinée* at the Academy, on Saturday, attracted a brilliant audience, and in the satisfaction that was expressed reminded us of the best days of those very popular entertainments last season. There is a notable disposition on the part of Messrs. ULLMAN and STRAKOSCH to do the best they can with the public, to revive the ancient *furore*, and most especially to fulfill all their promises. An improvement in the weekly gathering is, under these circumstances, natural. The programme on Saturday was a trifle too long, but this is a defect which can readily be forgiven. A very interesting supplement to the regular operatic performances was a little parlor opera introduced by Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON, with marked success. The Academy is of course too large for the *petite* but polished effects, musical and dramatic, which these artists throw into their efforts with so much grace and skill, but notwithstanding, the performance was heartily enjoyed and applauded. The public will be glad to hear that the DRAYTONS have secured a suitable hall at Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, and will commence a fresh series of their entertainments on Tuesday. Let us hope that a respectable orchestra will be assembled for the occasion. Most unfortunate were they in having a band so positively bad as that which they have just had the happiness to leave at the French Theatre.

The musical event of the season—the production of VERDI'S new opera—takes place to-night. During the past week there have been daily rehearsals at the Academy, and the impression is general that a marked success will be won. Misfortunes of a very merciless character have pursued the management thus far. It is time that the tide changed, and inasmuch as the success of the Sicilian Vespers does not, fortunately, depend on untried artists, we may safely predict that it will. Mme. COLSON, Signor FERRI, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor JUNCA can be depended on for winning all the favor that art can bestow on a new work. The chorus and the orchestra have both been enlarged, and the scenery and costumes are entirely new. Everything, in fact, has been done to insure a great reception, and the public already displays its interest by rushing to the ticket office in unusual but not unwelcome numbers. This is as it should be.

The musical season here and elsewhere is thus opening with decided vigor. On Saturday evening, the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society gave its first concert at the Athencum. The attendance was more suggestive of prosperity than comfort, every nook and cranny of the room being densely packed with human beings. Our Brooklyn friends must expedite the erection of their Academy, or the fashion for music will die of its own surfeit. An admirable programme was presented, and received the best of interpretation. The orchestra of the Society is not large, although remarkable for its excellence. The parent society of New-York possesses greater numerical strength, but is deficient in individual perfection; with a majority of the best players there is a pertinacious and inevitable minority of others who cannot be so described—men who have worked bravely for good music, and deserve their positions in the ranks, but who are, nevertheless, a drawback and hindrance, because neither in method nor mechanical ability are they equal to the men that have superseded them. In the Brooklyn orchestra there are *none* but the best players, and hence that completeness of effect which is always so noticeable and enjoyable.

BEETHOVEN'S "Fourth Symphony," the opening piece, was played in some respects better than we have ever heard it played—especially the "Adagio" movement and the "Scherzo." A work so well known does not call for further criticism. We proceed therefore, to the second instrumental feature—WAGNER'S overture to "Faust"—a work of "insipid mediocrity," and tailored out of the fourteen chords of Harmony for the purpose of showing that the common chord is the one that Mr. WAGNER can most readily dispense with. The drift of the composition it is not easy to divine, but there is a strong windward bearing towards brass effects, and a number of labored and successful efforts at unusual modulation. Technically considered, the overture is calculated to open the eyes of a conductor, and perhaps to enlarge his ideas of orchestral effect; but in the specialties of imagination, passion and sentiment—the common elements of such trivialists as BEETHOVEN—the work is absolutely devoid. MARSCHNER'S pleasing overture to the "Vampire" was the concluding instrumental piece. Mr. EISFELD, the conductor, wielded the *bâton* with absolute excellence in all these pieces.

In the matter of soloists our New-York society might take a valuable lesson from the Brooklyn one. Here, the soloists are very apt to be bad; there they are always good. An explanation is found readily enough in the fact that the Philharmonic Society on this side the water begs its artists, and on the other, pays for them. On the present occasion Mme. GAZZANIGA was the vocalist, and Mr. S. B. MILLS the pianist. Our favorite prima donna is not less attractive in the concert room than in the opera house. An aria from *Maria di Rohan* was given with decided effect, and a very charming French Christmas piece, or Nöel, with piaoo and organ accompaniment, secured a merited *encore*. Mr. MILLS, the pianist, gave us the greatest treat of the programme; the concerto, in F minor, by CHOPIN, a work of exquisite beauty, and too seldom heard in the concert room. In the present day the piano-forte has a new significance as an orchestral instrument, owing to the immense improvements which have been effected in its mechanicism, and the volumes of tone, which is the natural result of those improvements. The superb Steinway instrument, which on Mr. MILLS performed, imparted a character and dignity to the recitative of the Adagio movement, which was utterly unattainable in days of old, on an Erard. Under the hands of this great classical artist the piano-forte is indeed a distinct voice, full of majesty and beauty. The accompaniments to the concerto might have been played with more precision, and the triumph of a great success belongs, therefore, to the pianist. LISZT'S "Campanella" was the solo of the second part. It was played with good effect by Mr. MILLS, but the composition lacks breadth; there is no longer an appetite for variations, however ingeniously they may be devised. The ear, accustomed to modern music, demands a grandiose introduction, an elaboratcly harmonized theme, and a conclusion, or *coda*, with a palpable culmination in it.

A festival of unusual interest to our German fellow-citizens will take place this week. It is in commemoration of the poet SCHILLER'S hundredth birthday. The first day (Wednesday) will be devoted to a grand concert at the City Assembly Rooms, where BEETHOVEN'S "Ninth Symphony" will be performed. On the second day (Thursday) a series of *tableaux vivants* will be given at the Academy of Music, illustrative of the poet's productions. The third day will probably terminate with a grand ball.

Good music of the kiud that never that dies will be interpreted this season as heretofore, by our two choral societies, the Mendelssohn Union and the New-York Harmonic Society. The last named will give an entertainment to-morrow night in aid of a charitable object. MENDELSSOHN'S "Elijah" is selected for the occasion. The Union is preparing to give four concerts during the coming season, and in two of the number will introduce new works. Dr. BENNETT'S "May Queen" is already in rehearsal. A most energetic society is this. In the five years of its existence it has produced more works—many of them extremely difficult—than any other society on the continent. It deserves all the success it enjoys.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Fate of Brown Dependent Upon the Legislature.

Interesting Historical Data.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 5.

It is ascertained that under the laws of Virginia the Governor cannot pardon a person convicted of treason to the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the General Assembly, declared by joint resolution. This rids WISE of all responsibility in the matter. What the Legislature will do is not known. There is a hope through them.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee, Nov.

Mr. HOTT, counsel for JOHN BROWN and COPPIE, arrived last evening from Charlestown. Mr. GRISWOLD will continue the defence of the remaining cases. Mr. HOTT places the following letters in our possession for publication. Newport papers please copy:

LETTER FROM A QUAKER LADY TO JOHN BROWN.

NEWPORT, R. I., tenth month, 27th, 1859.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN—*Dear Friend:* Since they arrest I have often thought of thee, and have wished that, like ELIZABETH FAY toward her prison friends, so I might console thee in thy confinement. But that can *never* be, and so I can only write thee a few lines; which, if they contain any comfort, may come to thee like some little ray of light.

You can never know how very many dear Friends love thee with all their hearts, for thy brave efforts in behalf of the poor oppressed, and though we, who are non-resistants, and religiously believe it better to reform by moral and not by carnal weapons, could not approve of bloodshed; yet we know thee was animated by the most generous and philanthropic motives. Very many thousands openly approve thy intentions, though most Friends would not think it right to take up arms.

Thousands pray for thee every day; and, oh, I do pray that God will be with thy soul. Posterity will do thee justice. If Moses led out the thousands of Jewish slaves from their bondage, and God destroyed the Egyptians in the sea because they went after the Israelites to bring them back to Slavery, then, surely, by the same reasoning, we may judge thee a deliverer, who wished to release millions from a more cruel oppression. If the American people honor WASHINGTON for resisting, with bloodshed, for seven years an unjust tax, how much more ought thou to be honored for seeking to free the poor slaves.

Oh, I wish I could plead for thee as some of the other sex can plead, how I would seek to defend thee! If I had now the eloquence of PORTIA, how I would turn the scale in thy favor! But I can only pray "God bless thee!" God pardon thee, and through our Redeemer give thee safety and happiness now and always.

From thy friend, E. B.

JOHN BROWN'S REPLY.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va., Tuesday, 1st November, 1859.

MY DEAR FRIEND E. B. OF R. I.: Your most cheering letter of 27th October, is received, and may the Lord reward you a thousand fold for the kind feeling you express toward me; but more especially for your fidelity to the "poor that cry, and those that have no help." For this I am a prisoner in bonds. *It is solely my own fault, in a military point of view, that we met with our disaster*—I mean that I mingled with our prisoners and so far sympathized with them and their families, that I neglected my duty *in other* respects. But God's will, not mine, be done.

You know that Christ once armed Peter. So also in my case, *I think he put a sword into my hand, and there continued it, so long as he saw best, and then kindly took it from me. I mean when I first went to Kansas.* I wish you could know with what cheerfulness I am now wielding the "Sword of the Spirit," on the right hand and on the left. I bless God that it proves "mighty to the pulling down of strongholds." I always loved my Quaker friends, and I commend to their kind regard my poor bereaved widowed wife, and my daughters and daughters-in-law, whose husbands fell at my side. One is a mother, and the other likely to become so soon. They, as well as my own sorrow-stricken daughter, are left very poor, and have much greater need of sympathy than I, who, through Infinite Grace and the kindness of strangers, am "joyful in all my tribulations."

Dear Sister, write them at North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., to comfort their sad hearts. Direct to MARY A. BROWN, wife of JOHN BROWN. There is also another—a widow—wife of THOMPSON, who fell with my poor boys in the affair at Harper's Ferry, at the same place.

I do not feel conscious of guilt in taking up arms; and had it been in behalf of the rich and powerful, intelligent, the great—as men count greatness—if those who form enactments to suit themselves and corrupt others, or some of their friends that I interfered, suffered, sacrificed and fell, it would have been doing very well. But enough of this.

These light afflictions, which endure for a moment, shall work but for me *a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.* I would be very grateful for another letter from you. My wounds are healing. *Farewell.* God will surely attend to his own cause in the best possible way and time, and he will not forget the work of his own hands. Your friend,

JOHN BROWN.

A VISIT TO CHARLESTOWN.

INTERVIEWS WITH OLD BROWN.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* who made a flying visit to Charlestown last week, and was present when the sentence upon BROWN was pronounced, writes:

"Capt. BROWN was then led in, and the motion in arrest of judgment in this case was refused. After reading his opinion on this question, the judge asked the prisoner if he had any reason why sentence should not be pronounced: and he delivered the remarkable speech which you have read, speaking with perfect calmness of voice and mildness of manner, winning the respect of all for his courage and firmness. His self-possession was more wonderful, because *his sentence, at this time, was unexpected, and his remarks were entirely unprepared.*

Sentence was pronounced, and was received in perfect silence, except a slight demonstration of applause from one excited man, whom the judge instantly ordered into custody. It illustrates the character of the people, that several officials and members of the bar hastened to inform us that this man was not a citizen of the County. They take pride in thinking that Jefferson is a County of gentlemen.

During my interviews with BROWN at the jail, he repeated what he said in court, that he was perfectly satisfied with the fairness of his trial, and the kindness of his treatment. He said that Capt AVIS, his jailor, showed as much kindness in treating him, as he had shown courage in attacking him; "it is what I should expect from a brave man." Seeing that one of the deputy-jailers was present, he added: "I don't say this to flatter—it isn't my way. I say it because it is true."—(For the same reason I here repeat it.)—Judge PARKER appears to have conducted the trial with remarkable candor, dignity and impartiality: and when we consider what a servile insurrection is, the self-control of the people is wonderful.

BROWN has not been in irons since the first night, and every possible indulgence is shown him, except the indulgence of delay. Even the speed of the trial is, in part, accounted for by the accident that the term of the court happened to be held just at this time.

Capt. BROWN appears perfectly fearless in all respects—says that he has no feeling about death on a scaffold, and believes that every act, even all the follies that led to this disaster, were decreed to happen ages before the world was made." The only anxiety he expressed was in regard to the circumstances of his family. He asked and obtained leave to add a postcript to a letter to his wife, telling her that he was to be hanged on the 2d of December, and requested that it should be directed to Mrs. JOHN BROWN, "for there are some other widow Browns in North Elba."

He speaks highly of his medical attendants, but rejects the offered counsel of all ministers who believe that Slavery is right. He will die as fearlessly as he has lived.

STEVENS lies on a bed in the same large room, dangerously wounded. He probably will not be tried at this term, as the Judge will not be so inhuman as to try a dying man. And it is the wish of many Virginians that he should die of his wounds rather than recover to be executed.

The bill of exceptions in BROWN'S case will be argued before the Court of Appeals, now sitting at Richmond. Some of the main points would certainly secure a new trial in this State; and they may be sufficient to do so, under the looser practice of Virginia. Mr. C. is one of the ablest advocates in the country, and will probably be aided by another gentleman of great ability. Some of the same points occur in the cases of COPPICK and of the colored prisoners, who are defended by Messrs. GAISWOLD and SENNOTT. The treason count cannot be sustained against the colored men, as it will be held under the Dred Scott decision that they owe no allegiance, and cannot commit that crime.

JOHN BROWN AND THE REPUBLICANS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday I find the following, taken from the Lawrence (K. T.) *Herald of Freedom*:

"More than once we have stated they (Free-State leaders in Kansas) were bastard Republicans, with hardly a single feeling in common with that party, and we repeat it now."

If these men who are now termed bastard Republicans are really entitled to that appellation, how comes it to pass that when GERRIT SMITH last Fall stated in the Cooper Institute that Kansas owed her freedom to JOHN BROWN and not to the Republicans, the New-York *Tribune* waxed wroth in the most terrible way at the very bare idea of robbing its beloved party of the honor of giving to the world such men as BROWN, LANE, COOK, &c. Just hear the *Tribune* of Oct. 13, 1858:

"Old JOHN BROWN of Ossawotamie and nine-twentieths of his co-defenders of Freedom in Kansas, were and are *Republicans*, and migrated thither under the impulse of *Republican* ideas and convictions. But for the *Republicans* and the sentiment which called that party into being, there would have been no (or at least not enough) *strong arms and brave spirits* in Kansas to save her from Border Ruffians and Slaveholding dominion in 1857-58 any more than in 1855-56."

W. B.

SURRENDER OF HAZLETT, OR HARRISON.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 5.

WILLIAM HARRISON, *alias* HAZLETT, was to-day surrendered to the authorities of Virginia, upon the requisition of Gov. WISE, as implicated in the Harper's Ferry troubles. He left for Virginia at 3 o'clock, this afternoon, *viâ* Chambersburgh.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF HAZLETT.

From the Johnstown (Pa.) Echo.

If our information be reliable, ALBERT HAZLETT, one of the [illegible] that Harper's Ferry, as reported so in the first accounts, is not unknown in this region. It is said by some here who claim to be cognizant of the fact, that HAZLETT was reared in Westmoreland County, and some years since was employed in the capacity of a boatman on the Pennsylvania Canal. While so engaged he was intrusted with the care of a section boat belonging to Mr. JOHN M'GOVERN, during one trip, but when he reached his destination on the other side of the mountain, he disposed of the boat and team and pocketed the proceeds. He was afterwards arrested, but the matter was doubtless adjusted by the disgorging of the money, as he never came to trial.

His next appearance is in connection with a band of horse thieves, one of whose depredations were committed near Wilmore, in this county, and as such was arrested, but upon turning State's evidence and giving testimony against his confederates, during their trial at Elmira, N. Y., he was discharged, and again appeared in this part of the country. While here he expressed his intention of leaving for parts unknown, as he feared the vengeance of those whom he had betrayed into the hands of justice. Shortly after this he departed, and was lost sight of until he turned up as one of the desperadoes led on by the infamous BROWN at Harper's Ferry, where he was reported as shot and killed, after cowardly taking to the water and imploring for life.

REWARD FOR THE HEAD OF J. R. GIDDINGS.

The following advertisement appears in the Richmond *Whig*:

$10,000 REWARD.—JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS having openly declared himself a *Traitor* in a lecture at Philadelphia, on the 28th of October, and there being no process, strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to be one of one hundred to raise $10,000 for his safe delivery in Richmond, or $5,000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition, extraordinary as it may at first seem, either *unjust or unmerciful.* The law of God and the Constitution of his country both condemn him to death.

For satisfactory reasons I withhold my name from the public, but it is in the hands of the Editor of the Richmond *Whig.* There will be no difficulty I am sure in raising the $10,000 upon a reasonable prospect of getting the said GIDDINGS to this City.

RICHMOND, Nov. 1, 1859.

FRED. DOUGLASS' FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

From Frederick Douglass' Paper, Nov. 4.

DEAR READERS AND FRIENDS: About to leave my post as editor for a long contemplated visit and lecturing tour in Great Britain, which may detain me many months from my editorial duties, the peculiar circumstances of the occasion seem to justify me in saying to you a few parting words. In ordinary conditions, considering the rapidity, safety and certainty with which a journey is now made to Europe—almost converting the two continents into one—a simple voyage from America to Great Britain would not seem to warrant a very ceremonious and formal parting, or to require apology or explanation.

In any circumstances, however, I should be most freely pardoned by all right-feeling men and women, if while looking around upon the scores of kind and earnest friends who, during the last eighteen years have cheered and sustained me by their sympathy and coöperation, in my humble labors to promote the emancipation and elevation of my people, I should let fall a tearful word at the thought of parting, and breathe one heart-prayer that the cause of justice and benevolence, the bond of our friendship, may continue to fill their hearts and command their best exertions for its ultimate triumph. Neither the long experience of partings and meetings, nor the calmness borrowed from philosophy, avail me anything, as I say to my friends and readers, farewell. Even the delightful prospect of renewing the *bonds-fraternal* form

will be,) I shall take my old post again, and do battle as of yore.

I am most happy to be able to announce that a competent and experienced friend of the cause will edit the paper in my absence, so that nothing will be lost to its readers on this score. The principles of Liberty, Justice and Humanity, which have found expression and advocacy in the paper, will continue to be upheld as firmly as ever. No abatement need be expected in heart or hope.

With every sentiment of regard and grateful friendship, I am yours to the end of Slavery,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

THE PULPIT ON THE INSURRECTION.

SERMON OF REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER ON THE SACREDNESS OF PRINCIPLE.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE B. CHEEVER preached a sermon, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, last evening, on "The Sacredness and Safety of the Pursuit of Principle above all expediency." The building was filled to overflowing. The text of the discourse was taken from St. Matthew, vi., 22, 23:

"The light of the body is the eye: if, therefore, thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.

But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness."

Principle and expediency, Dr. CHEEVER said, were the watch-words that divided the world as truly as light and darkness, good and evil. The conflict between them was fundamental. Man from the first had to battle against selfish expediency, and when he became converted to God, instead of consulting convenience he took principle for his guide. True religion consisted in following what was right. Dr. CHEEVER divided his theme into two parts. Firstly, he considered it in its relations to individuals; and, secondly, in its relations to communities, which were just as responsible as individuals. He dwelt upon the duty of living a life the supreme principle of which was not self. We belonged to God, and were bound to regard His will in all things, to seek His approbation for all that we did, and to carry out His law, both as regarded ourselves personally, and as regarded others. He who did so was safe and happy everywhere in God. He might be the inmate of a dungeon, condemned to death by human law, but his dungeon was a paradise if God was with him. The true Christian always made God's law his law. The laws of God were a system of principles. The Almighty governed by principles. What a majestic declaration, and how worthy of him was that of JOHN BROWN'S, "I am yet too young to understand that God is a respecter of persons." The standard of Good was the same on earth as in Heaven; and God would have His will done "on Earth as it is in Heaven." His principles came from Heaven immutable, and could not be refracted from their true course by considerations of man's expediency. The least concealment or alteration of any principle of God would do more evil to a community than the overturning of that community could possibly produce. Although the principles of God's law taken up and carried out strictly made terrible work with the things of this world, it was just such results as followed that God designed; in the midst of change and confusion, the great immutable principles alone stood unaffected and unaltered, while false doctrines were overthrown. The consequences of carrying out the law of God unswervingly were such that every minister of the gospel shrank from meeting them, and urged the inexpediency of upholding them. The only true expediency consisted in acting from principle—in asking in every case what God required us to do, and in executing His will. It was no excuse for a wicked action to say that all the world did it, and that human statutes directed it. The Bible should be our guide, and our children should become familiar with its teachings in the schools. In the second place, adherence to the law of God in social as in private right was the only true principle. The most pernicious and damning doctrines were being asserted among us—doctrines which took away our very right to stand up for Liberty and Justice against Slavery and Injustice; doctrines which denied the supremacy of conscience, and called upon us to submit our will to the rule of an oligarchy which put its will into the form of law, and then claimed for it the sanction of the Almighty; doctrines which at once denied to us any inherent rights not asserted by a human document, and denied that creatures of sable hue had any rights; doctrines that asserted that as long as they were put into the form of law they must be obeyed, whether God's laws are obeyed or not. Under these doctrines it was only necessary to promulgate a sentiment by means of a Constitution and carry it out by laws, and there was no chance of a repeal. The principle was a shameless piece of atheism, and, as it was put forth, required that the Constitution should be the Bible of citizens, and that obedience must be yielded to the worst and most irreligious law ever passed on earth. By these doctrines it was asserted that any law passed under the Constitution, and hence supporting it, no matter how perverted that Constitution might be, must be carried out. Those who supported them were for political doctrines for the earth, and the Bible for Heaven. Those who voted for these heresies were putting off as far as possible the day of our redemption from them, forging chains for themselves, and offering themselves upon the altar of National Atheism. We were told that we had no right to go against any law which was pronounced unconstitutional; here they tied up our hands—excluded us from the right of self-defence, and from the right and duty of protecting others from wrong and oppression. Because a wrong was a vested wrong, were we therefore cut off from all right of redress? Was there anything more monstrous than this? And that under a Conatitution adopted "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" a Constitution drawn up with an appeal to God, declaring all men free and equal, and asserting that they are born with an inalienable right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and that they have a right to abolish a Government when it is no longer suitable to the objects for which it was framed. The less was included in the greater. If a people had a right to abolish or change a Government when its Constitution was perverted, much more had it a right and was it its bounden duty to oppose such perversion. Therefore it was monstrous to say that we would go against a wrong only so far as the Constitution permits. For in the first place God had commanded us to oppose all wrong and administer all governments in accordance with the principles of justice, and, in the second place, the rights with which we were endowed by the Creator were asserted by the Constitution itself to be inevitable. The Consitution itself directed the Government to set itself against all wrong. He defied any man to refute this logic. It was God's logic, and in the name of God he asserted it. This Slavery question had become a religious question; it had long been a religious matter, but that miserable cant phrase, "Politics in the pulpit," had kept men from asserting it boldly, until Iniquity was seated in the so-called tribunal of Justice in our country. Every sufferance of the execution of a law which recognized Slavery, every lending of one's self to it, constituted two crimes instead of one. First, there was the original crime of injustice, and committing it under the name of law was an added sin. It was not only the committing of a sin, but the teaching it to others. It was the highest possible iniquity for the Government to set up human laws against God's laws. God had said that he who should not only do but teach iniquity should be utterly cast out. Dr. CHEEVER here adduced several quotations from scripture illustrating his position. He commented especially upon passages relating to the punishment of the Jews. Could we, he asked, deceive ourselves so far as to believe that we, a professedly Christian nation, with this example before us, would escape punishment? Could we, of all nations, be such atheists] and not suffer for it? Could a sin become righteous now by State sanction and political platforms which was rendered more heinous in other days by the sanction of human laws? Any compact with wickedneas was an agreement with hell, but especially a compact setting out with such declarations as were in our Constitution. Again he repeated that this was a religious question, and the most solemn one, except that of the salvation of our individual souls, that we could propose to ourselves. When would the country lay these truths to heart? Would nothing move us and bring us to our senses? Were we so blind, so drunk with prosperity, as to commit the same iniquities for which the Jews had suffered, and still hope to escape their fate? The only obligation upon us was that of disobeying and denouncing a law that was contrary to God's law. Yet these Atheists said it was better to obey even a wicked law, till repealed—as if any tyrant would repeal a law as long as the people were willing to obey it; as if the decree of Darius against prayer to God would ever have been repealed had Daniel obeyed it because it was a law; as if Nebuchadnezzar's law about Image-worship would have been repealed if it had been obeyed. Its opponents broke up the law by disobeying it, and that was the God-inspired method of securing its repeal. Dr. CHEEVER scouted the idea that with smooth words and gentle language we should speak of the sin of Slavery. He recommended that those who were so averse to hard language, should read the 27th chapter of Deuteronomy, in which God cursed those who were guilty of similar iniquities with those against which he was now speaking. What right had we to interfere with God's word, and say it should not be applied to sins with regard to which it was expressly written. No one that knew how to love did not know how to hate also. If the church would not curse the workers of iniquity in the spirit of righteous indignation, then the heart of agonized humanity would curse. If the church did not make these fulminations, then infidels outside of the church would make them at the dictates of more sense and feeling. If the fire was not kindled on God's altar, then it would be scattered all around. Thus was it with JOHN BROWN, of Ossawatomie. In a conversation with JOHN BROWN'S sister, he (Dr. CHEEVER) had been informed by her, that besides his truly Christian spirit which, she doubted not, cheered him in his dungeon, he was characterized by a keen sensitiveness to wrong and injustice, and to right and justice over against them. The church and the ministry would not give vent to that fire which was in his soul, and it was in consequence of the silence of the church and the ministry that he had made more noise than otherwise he would have made. If the church had done its duty, JOHN BROWN would have done no more than his. It was not for those professed Christians who had neglected to do their duty to presume to blame him for overdoing his. He had committed no treason; how could he, in freeing a slave? But the silent church and ministry had. They were the traitors to humanity, and the anguish of such treachery as theirs might have driven him mad. If the murder of his children had not. The treachery of the church would have driven some to infidelity, but not JOHN BROWN. On him it had worked to make him overstop the bounds of prudence. "Let those among you who are without sin cast the first stone." If JOHN BROWN was in the category of those of whom it was written, "Oppression maketh a wise man mad," then he was in God's hands. Here was the lesson of the tragedy. If men would not apply the law of God in argument and earnest truth against the sin of slaveholding, then the men of war would put it in the shape of bullets and fight it out, and God would let them. If we held on to our sin,—if we did not on the Sabbath, from the pulpit, in every possible way, fight against this iniquity, enthroned as it is in the chair of Justice,—God would never cause his light to shine among us.

In the prayer which Dr. CHEEVER offered after the conclusion of the sermon he implored the Divine mercy for JOHN BROWN—alluded to his present condition, awaiting death in solitary confinement in a dungeon, and asked that the sin of Slavery might be removed from the land. He was listened to throughout very attentively.

BROWN COMPARED WITH MOSES—SERMON OF REV. H. H. BLAIR.

At the United Presbyterian Church, Charles-street, the Pastor, Rev. HUGH HENRY BLAIR, preached last night a sermon, in which reference was made to the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, and the position of John "Ossawattomie" Brown, in reference thereto. The building was crowded, and the preacher held the attention of his audience for over an hour. His text was Acts, chap. vii., v. 24: "And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian." The context showed that when Moses was forty years old, it came into his heart to visit his brethren, the children of Israel, and seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended and avenged him, and smote the oppressor, for he supposed the brethren of the oppressed would have understood how that God, by his hand (the hand of Moses) would deliver them, but they understood not.

The Reverend gentleman considered, first, the incentive to the act of Moses in killing the Egyptian. It was a rash but a magnanimous deed. He saw the Israelite oppressed and he delivered him by violence. But Moses was sent by God to liberate the people of Israel, and therefore acted under direct heavenly superintendence. BROWN, in Kansas, suffered terrible wrong in the loss of his sons, and was actuated by excessive sympathy for the slave, and his position was almost parallel to that of Moses. For Moses thought that the Israelites would have arisen and supported him, whereas he was as mistaken as BROWN was, who, like Moses, moved for Liberty before the time was ripe. Nevertheless, let no friend of Liberty, no friend of the freedom of the slave, be afraid. When Moses smote the Egyptian, the people were not ripe for Freedom, and BROWN might be as much in advance of the age as was Moses. But forty years after Moses smote the Egyptian who was oppressing the Israelites, the latter were freed from slavery, and forty years after BROWN'S effort at Harper's Ferry, what might happen? Where might this great Republic be? BROWN had been, in the aggregate, to the negro race what Moses was to the individual of the Israelites. He saw the Egyptian and smote him dead.

After the sermon a subscription was taken up in aid of the erection of a United Presbyterian Church at Leavenworth, Kansas.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

List of Candidates on State and County Tickets.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

The following is a list of the candidates of all parties in New-York on the State and County tickets. The asterisk prefixed to the names denotes a renomination. In the list of City nominations, the names of Mozart Hall candidates appear in *Italics*:

STATE TICKET.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Secretary of State	E. W. Leavenworth	D. R. F. Jones
Comptroller	Robt. Denniston	San'd E. Church
Treasurer	Philip Dorsheimer	I. V. Vnnderpoel
Attorney-General	Chas. S. Myers	Lyman Tremain
St. Eng. and Sur.	Orville W. Story	Van R. Richmond
Canal Commiss'r.	Ogden N. Chapin	W. I. Skinner
Ins. St. Prisons.	David P. Forrest	N. S. Elderkin
Ch. Ct. of Appeals.	† Charles Hughes.	J. L. Lewis, Jr.

JUDICIARY.

Judge Ct. of App'ls.	† Henry E. Davies	A. S. J. Mann
Sup. Ct. Just's—1.	Isaac Dayton	Wm. H Leonard
2.	Geo. G. Reynolds	W. W. Scrugham
3.	*Hiram Harris	R. W. Peckham
4.	Augustus Bockes	Cor. L. Allen
5.	Leroy Morgan	Daniel Pratt
6.	John W. Parker	H. Ballard
7.	*Addison T. Knox	Thos. Y. Howe
8.	*Martin Grover	No candidate.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

Superior Court	John Slosson	Jas. Monerief
	Chas. C. Nott	A. L. Robertson
Common Pleas	E. C. Benedict	Chas. P. Daly
Marine Court	A. J. Heffenbroker	Henry Alker
Supervisor	James Davis	John R. Briggs
	Zophar Mills (Am.	W. Blackstone, *Whig.*)

SENATE.

*Renominated. †Fusion. Americans in SMALL CAPS. Anti-Tammany in *Italics*.

Districts.	Republican.	Democratic.
I.	†Wm. E. Norton,	E. A. Lawrence.
II.	†Henry R. Pierson. E. T. Backhouse.	Thos. A. Gardiner.
III.	†John G. Bergen.	*Francis B. Spinola. Amos F. Hatfield, Ind.
IV.	†Samuel Hall.	J. McL. Murphy. *Wm. Wilson.*
V.	†Merwin R. Brewer.	Bernard Kelly.
VI.	B. F. Manierre. Wm. N. Guest. G. Opdyke, (Peo.)	Wm. McMurray. *W. Drake Parsons.*
VII.	†Danl. D. Conover.	Richd. B. Connolly.
VIII.	†H. D. Robertson.	*Benj. Brandreth.
IX.	Joseph Davis.	Robt. Y. Grant.
X.	†Joseph Ficro, Jr.	Jno. Larroway.
XI.	John H. Ketchum.	†J. S. Emans.
XII.	†Volney Richmond.	*Jno. D. Willard.
XIII.	†Leon. G. Ten Eyck. A. H. Calhoun.	And. J. Colvin. *W. A. Young.*
XIV.	*Joseph R. Ramsey.	Charles Holmes.
XV.	Wm. G. Wait.	Isaiah Blood.
XVI.	Nathan Lapham.	T. A. Tomlinson.
XVII.	C. C. Montgomery.	D. W. Lawrence.
XVIII.	Jas. A. Bell.	Harrison Blodget.
XIX.	Wm. H. Perry.	Lewis Rider.
XX.	F. M. Reich, Jr.	Jno. Eddy.
XXI.	And. S. Warner.	Edwin Allen.
XXII.	Allen Munroe.	Nathan F. Graves.
XXIII.	P. H. McGraw.	Thos. F. Petrie.
XXIV.	*Lyman Truman.	Edwd. Tompkins.
XXV.	*A. B. Williams.	Jno. Porter.
XXVI.	Thos. Hillhouse.	†Chas. B. Stuart.
XXVII.	S. H. Hammond.	J. B. Graves.
XXVIII.	Ephraim Goss.	Jno. Williams.
XXIX.	P. P. Murphy.	Lewis S. Payne.
XXX.	D. H. Abel.	L. W. Thayer.
XXXI.	*E. S. Prosser.	Henry W. Rogers.
XXXII.	W. L. Sessions.	James H. Lee.

ASSEMBLY.

Counties.	Republican.	Democratic.
Albany	1. † J. L. Slingerland.	John Niles.
	2. S. Merselis, Jr.	Henry Hilton.
	3. †Thomas Schuyler, J.S. Van Rensselaer.	James Cox.
	4. L. D. Collins.	R. B. Everett.
Allegany	1. Wm. Smith,	
	2. Geo. W. Robinson,	
Broome	Henry Mather.	O. C. Crocker.
Cattaraugus	1. U. P. Crane.	Jas. Nichols.
	2. Jas. M. Smith.	D. N. Brown.
Cayuga	1. W. W. Payne.	Sidney E. Sitser.
	2. A. D. Morgan.	Jno. McIntosh.
Chautauque	1. E. G. Cook.	No nomination.
	2. H. Smith, 2d.	No nomination.
Chemung	L. Robinson.	Charles Evans.
Chenango	1. S. L. Beebe	Asher M. Ray.
	2. Joseph Bush.	
Clinton	H. McFadden.	N. G. Sawyer.
Columbia	1. P. McArthur,	W. D. Sweet.
	2. P. E. Van Alstyne.	No nomination.
Cortlandt	J. A. McVean.	E. Stevens.
Delaware	1. D. D. Shaw.	David Silver.
	2. †Saml. A. Law.	E. G. Butts.
Dutchess	1. A. W. Palmer	N. H. Stripple.
	2. S. J. Farnum.	R. J. Garretson.
Erie	1. †Orlando Allen.	G. D. W. Clinton.
	2. †H. B. Miller.	Geo. J. Bryan.
	3. †H. Newell.	W. W. Thayer.
	4. †J. H. Plumb.	W. K. Russell.
Essex	†Martin Finch.	Hiram Wilson.
Franklin	W. S. Dickinson, Wm. Andrews.	Ed. Stevens.
Ful. & Ham	Chas. A. Baker, Wm. Andrus.	Jas. Kennedy.
Genesee	E. G. Moulton.	J. A. Smith.
Greene	†Jas. P. Hawley.	G. Cooley.
Herkimer	1. S. R. Millington.	Hiram Ayers.
	2. L. J. Holcomb.	S. Dodge.
Jefferson	1. B. D. Searles.	N. Lawyer.
	2. W. W. Taggart.	J. W. Tamblin.
	3. M. C. Jewett,	H. D. Parker.
Kings	1. †G. W. Stillwell.	A. A. Meyers.
	2. †D. O. Bradley, M. D. Moore, J. R. Del Vecchio.	Chas. Kelsey, Hugh Allen. *Ind.*
	3. †W. T. Griffiths.	T. C. Callicut.
	4. *Theo. Tilton	Jas. Dorsey.
	5. B. Chapman, G. D. Weeks.	Wm. C. Jones.
	6. C. M. Briggs, Jno. J. Hicks.	Jno. Liuskey.
	7. Geo. H. Fisher. R. Justison, Jr., R. S. Hough.	J. H. V. Cockroft. Alex. Hamilton. Francis Seger.
Lewis		
Livingston	1. S. L. Fuller,	Jno. T. Clark.
	2. John Wiley,	J. W. Smith.
Madison	1. David Clark,	John B. Coe.
	2. James Barnett.	Jos. L. Petrie,
Monroe	1. T. P. Jeffords,	A. E. Webster.
	2. Elias Pond.	Thos. Parsons.
	3. Alph. Perry,	W. H. Bowman.
Montgomery	J. Mitchell,	J. D. Bowman.
New-York	1. J. L. Bleakeley,	Wm. Burns, *D. J. Connelly.*
	2. T. Connolly, Dan. Leary, *Ind.*	Wm. Walsh, *Thomas Kevlin.* C. B. Woodruff, *Isaac Kaylor.*
	3. †H. N. Wild.	
	4. D. W. Knevills, G. W. Warner,	Wm. C. Gover. *J. McCullough.*
	5. †John J. Shaw,	W. L. Coles, *John Moore.*
	6. †J. Commerford,	S. T. Webster.
	7. F. A. Conkling,	Solomon Banta, *Aaron H. Bean.*
	8. G. Terwilliger, John C. Smith,	Thos. O'Rourke. *John J. Rielly.*
	9. D. R. Jaques, A. J. H. Duganne,	James P. Dunn.
	10. Joseph P. Cooper, Joseph Cannino,	Jas. J. Rielly. *John Burnes.*
	11. C. H. Tucker,	John Hardy. *W. B. Robinson.*
	12. †Peter Cook.	Andrew Smith, Wm. Gage.
	13. †Richard Scott,	P. Masterson, Thos. Cushing.
	14. †E. F. Shepard, J. S. Cocks, *Pco.*	*E. Durnin.* T. B. Vinorhis.
	15. †S. S. Childs,	G. W. Varian.
	16. W. S. Pinckney,	Thos. Pierson. *Henry Arrularius.*
	17. J. P. Cummings,	Wm. Harris. *Thos. Veitch.*
Niagara	1. T. T. Flagler.	A. S. Delano.
	2. B. Van Horn,	J. W. McNitt.
Oneida	1. J. McQuade.	D. P. Cadwell.
	2. Benj. Allen.	C. B. Wilkinson, Geo. W. Gray.
	3. Thos. Evans.	Chas. Graham.
	4. Geo. Williams.	Alfred Buck.
Onondaga	1. J. Emerick.	Wm. Ecker.
	2. Austin Myers.	Geo. W. Gray.
	3. P. Clark.	T. D. Hadley.
Ontario	1. Lewis Peck.	W. W. Wright.
	2. S. Powell.	T. M. Howell.
Orange	1. Alden Goldsmith,	P. C. Reagan,
	2. Sol. Van Etten,	H. R. Cadwell.
Orleans	Abel Stillson,	Jabez Allison.
Oswego	1. D. C. Littlejohn,	Wm. Lewis.
	2. M. S. Cushman,	W. H. Carter.
	3. Robt. Kelsey,	J. Woodbury.
Otsego	1. E. S. Whipple,	Chas. McLain.
	2. D. B. St. John,	R. M. Townsend.
Putnam	No nomination.	M. Buckbee.
Queens	1. Timothy Titus,	Stephen Tabor.
	2. R. L. Meeks,	Jno. Petlit.
Rensselaer	1. Thos. Coleman.	Chas. J. Saxe.
	2. J. A. Culver, Geo. Brust,	Jno. Banker.
	3. A. Bingham,	R. H. Ketcham.
Richmond	C. S. De Forest,	T. C. Vermilyea.
Rockland	Jno. Crane.	P. S. Lowry.
St. Lawrence	1. C. Richardson.	D. Day, 2d.
	2. E. A. Merritt.	Caleb Pierce.
	3. C. S. Chittenden.	J. O. Bridges.
Saratoga	1. F. D. Curtis.	Jno. Fulton.
	2. J. Ellsworth.	Jno. A. Corey.
Schenectady	Peter Dorsch.	J. Van Vranken.
Schoharie	Henry Tibbets.	J. W. Couchman.
Schuyler	E. H. Downs.	Geo. Clark.
Seneca	S. Holton,	Jno. C. Hall.
Steuben	1. Joel B. Smith,	J. F. Williams.
	2. W. R. Crocker.	J. W. Dinning.
	3. L. N. Rider.	Horace Bemis.
Suffolk	1. †P. R. Jennings.	S. D. Nicoll.
	2. G. F. Carman.	R. J. Cornelius.
Sullivan	Geo. S. Smiley.	A. W. Decker.
Tioga	David Earll.	G. Pearsall.
Tompkins	J. W. Dwight. Samuel H. Purdy.	L. C. Beers.
Ulster	1. †L. Jewell.	Sol. Sheers.
	2. J. P. Lefever.	Jer. Clark.
	3. † A. D. Ladew.	J. H. Kortright.
Warren	Benj. C. Butler.	H. S. Wilson.
Washington	1. Jas. Savage.	No nomination.
	2. P. Jakway.	J. S. McFarland.
Wayne	1. J. M. Lewis.	B. R. Lummis.
	2. Abel J. Bixby.	Benj. Meek.
Westchester	1. W. T. B. Milliken.	A. Van Cortlandt.
	2. Jas. S. See.	Jacob Odell.
	3. G. H. Hubbell.	Jas. M. Bard.
	G. G. Hoskins.	F. C. Smith.
Wyoming	Geo. R. Barden.	H. Hanford.
Yates		

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State election in Massachusetts takes place to-day. The following are the candidates in nomination:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Nath'l P. Banks,	Benj'n F. Butler.
Lt.-Governor	Elliphalet Trask.	Stephen C. Bemis.
Sec. of Com'lth.	Oliver Warner,	S'l W. Bowerman.
Treasurer, etc.	Moses Tenney,	George Dennett.
Audit. of Acts.	Chas. White,	J. E. Estabrook.
Att'y-General	Steph. H. Phillips,	David H. Mason.
	Free School.	Opposition.
Governor	George N. Briggs,	George N. Briggs.
Lt.-Governor	Edward Mellen,	Increase Sumner.
Sec. of Com'lth.	S'l W. Bowerman,	Benj. L. Allen.
Treasurer, etc.	Albert Currier,	Charles Kimball.
Audit. of Acts.	Jas. E. Estabrook,	James W. Sever.
Att'y-General	Horatio Pratt,	Henry Morris.

NEW-JERSEY AND WISCONSIN.

These States also elect to-day. The following are the State tickets:

NEW-JERSEY.

Opposition.	Democratic.
Chas. S. Olden.	E. R. V. Wright.

WISCONSIN.

Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Alex. W. Randall,	Harrison C. Hobart.
Lieut.-Gov.	Butler G. Noble,	Alex. S. Palmer.
Sec. State	Louis P. Harvey,	Alvin B. Alden.
State Treas.	Samuel D. Hastings,	Lion Silverman.
Att'y-Gen.	James H. Howe.	Samuel Crawford.
Bank Com.	G. Van Steenwick,	Joel C. Squires.
St. Pr. Com.	Hans C. Heg,	Henry C. Fleck.
Sup. Pub. In.	Josiah L. Pickard,	Lyman C. Draper.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

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Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
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I. M. Singer & Co. announce to all dealers in Sewing Machines who buy to sell again, that they are prepared to treat with them on the most liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!
SEASONABLE ADVICE.
Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands dating no harm from one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane lining the air passages has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not you ought to, at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lays in the same direction. Our advice is to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC COUGH PILLS.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Medical Common Sense.
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
See the medical tract which accompanies each box of DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATES, OR PILLS OF IRON.
"Medical Common Sense,"
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Read it carefully, for they are the only pure preparation of medicinal iron.
"Medical Common Sense,"
"Medical Common Sense."
Effectual in debility and all impurities of the blood and complexion.
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Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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"Medical Common Sense,"
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"Medical Common Sense,"
"Medical Common Sense."

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING.
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Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS.
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send for or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Young Men, anxious to start right for a successful career, can be greatly aided by a correct phrenological examination, with written advice as to defects, talent and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS', which are given daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Heavy Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers.
English Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable haircutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

Health. Economy. Cleanliness. Luxury.
Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Carpets at a Sacrifice.
ELEGANT FALL CARPETS
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE FROM AUCTION.
OF ENGLISH CARPETS.
MEDALLION, VELVET and BRUSSELS.
100 pieces of ENGLISH BRUSSELS, very cheap.
200 pieces elegant INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c. and 40c. per yard,
50 pieces of
ENGLISH DRUGGETS,
50c. to 75c. per yard.
500 HEARTH RUGS, half price.
FLOOR OILCLOTHS, a great sacrifice.
5 bales of HEMP and DUTCH CARPETS,
CHEAP.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.
N. B.—Now landing, and will open THIS DAY, 20 bales of New Medallion, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from the celebrated manufactory of John Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England; all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City.
ANDERSON, Bowery,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.
An experienced upholsterer connected with the establishment for twenty years.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West-4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable haircutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

Gentlemen's New and Left-off Clothing Purchased for the West, for which fifty per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid, by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, 44 Centre-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 533 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FULLGRAFF—HYDE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, OTTO FULLGRAFF, M. D., and MARY HYDE, all of this City.

DIMICK—FLETCHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., J. M. DIMICK to THERESE, daughter of Joseph Fletcher, Esq., all of this City.

WEEKS—DAKIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., WILLIAM A. WEEKS, of Hoboken, to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of C. P. Dakin, Esq., of New-York.

PELL—FOLGER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Porter, Mr. WM. J. PELL, Jr., to Miss MARY E. FOLGER, all of Brooklyn.

HENDERSON—PORTEOUS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 5, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, CHAS. M. HENDERSON to SOPHIA E., second daughter of Thos. Porteous, Esq.

NICOL—BALHART.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at No. 4 Harrison-st., by the Rev. N. E. Smith, WILLIAM NICOL to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Andrew Balhary, Streatham, England.

VAN ANTWERP—SMITH.—At Blauvelt ville, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. J. D. Cole, WM. VAN ANTWERP, of Brooklyn, to ELIZABETH F., daughter of Cornelius J. Smith, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

DONADI.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 6, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Geroiamon Donadi.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

STETSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at the residence of Wm. S. Hascall, No. 205 West 23d-st., RALPH HASCALL STETSON, of this City, eldest son of Hon. Lemuel Stetson, of Clinton County, N. Y.

His remains have been taken to Plattsburgh, N. Y., for interment.

BURDETT.—In this City, on Saturday night, Nov. 5, JACOB CLINTON, only son of George C. and Rosalie C. Burdett, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 86 West 42d-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KEYES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 6, of congestion of the lungs, JUMA JUDITH KEYES, relict of the late Edward Keyes, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas McCaffry, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 84 Henry-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the 11th-st. Cemetery.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, after a lingering illness, PETER BOGERT, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral—also the members of the Gulick Guards and the Knickerbooker, and the Tenth Ward Police—from his late residence, No. 299 Broome-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BARROW.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, after a short illness, CATHARINE, eldest daugbter of James Barrow.

Notice will be given of the funeral hereafter.

KIRBY.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 6, EDGAR, Jr., youngest son of Edgar and Mary Jane Kirby, aged 1 month and 2 days.

PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., after a severe and painful illness, JANE, wife of James Patterson, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Walworth-st., corner of Park-av., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the f

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:—

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial occupations.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with Gymnasium under special teacher, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Ransford's, No. 668 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still two vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $500.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 806 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Putnam's, No. 669; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 481 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 25 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MADAME M. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. For circulars and references, apply at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st., or Christern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway. French and mathematics taught by Prof. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. B. ROWE, M. A.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $30 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 16th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. Sherman L. Lockwood, Principal; H. Hinds, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. 408 Broadway; and C. E. Demmold, Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO receive a few more young ladies, who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of study, attendance on concerts, lectures, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Circulars sent on application to Mrs. R., No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT WILTON, CONN.—The pupils receive the immediate care of the Principal; the situation very healthy; the pupils received at any time; terms $120 per year. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

BOOK-KEEPING.—BUSINESS WRITING, Arithmetic.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private instruction to prepare gentlemen practically for business. Mr. D. engages to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand. Private room $15, public room $10 for the full course. Two $10 seats vacant.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A French person wishing to learn English, or an American wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residence at very moderate terms, by ELISHA HIMDS, No. 428 Pacific-st., cor. Nevins, Brooklyn.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and thorough discipline. Winter term of 20 weeks, Dec. 7. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Cattskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st, up-stairs, until November 2.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 123 Nassau-st., or of A. BEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching vocal and instrumental music is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 34 East 12th-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXPERience in teaching, having a few hours still unemployed, desires an engagement for the same; she is fully qualified to impart the usual branches of an English education, together with French and music. References from families where she has taught for several years. Address GOVERNESS, Post-office, Station D, Bible House.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 (APPLETON Building) Broadway.—Schools furnished with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Hon. John C. Rives, Washington City, D. C., et al.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as governess in some private family. She is perfectly competent to teach the elementary and advanced branches of a sound English education, together with French, German and music. References exchanged. Address K., Box No. 3,28? Post-office, New-York.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching the higher English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. Address P. C., Box No. 2,347 Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, HAVING THE highest testimonials as a teacher, wishes one or two private pupils. Terms moderate. Address SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 108 Times Office.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Those who desire to secure the services of an experienced governess in their family, may address EDUCATION, Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broad way, corner of Duane-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK, &C., FOR sale.
14 lots on Avenue B and 87th-st., with water right.
8 lots on 5th-av. and 98th-st., 4 on each, opposite Central Park, $3,000 each.
4 lots on 56th and 56th sts., between 5th and 6th avs., two on each street.
54 lots on 11th and 12th avs., 132d and 133d sts.
8 lots on 101st-st., west of 4th-av.
45 lots corner of Broadway, 107th and 108th sts., and 12th-av.
4 lots on 59th-st., near Lexington-av., west.
5 lots on 142d-st., near Avenue D.
5 lots on 23d-st., near 7th-av.
8 lots on East 14th-st., near East River.
4 lots on 11th-av. and 24th-st.
32 lots on 16th and 17th sts., near 6th-av., west.
2 lots on 98th-st.
15 lots on 54th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots on 104th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
3 lots on 8th-st., near 5th-av.
6 lots on 8th-av., near 72d-st.
Also, other lots in different parts of the City, for particulars of which apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Hughsonville, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The subscriber, wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his store and dwelling. The dwelling is 36x40, two stories high, with a kitchen back, four rooms on each floor, with clothes-presses, &c. A hall runs through the middle of the dwelling; a spacious cellar lies underneath. The building is frame, with stone foundation, and is neatly finished inside.
The store room is admirably arranged for the purpose, is in the heart of the village, surrounded by a dense population, and is within one mile of the New-Hamburgh Depôt. No more favorable place for a general dry goods trade can be found in Dutchess County.
The premises cover about one acre and a quarter, on which there is a fine garden spot, and the best fruits common to our climate. The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed. The social and educational advantages of the village are superior. A select School, under the supervision of competent teachers, is within three minutes' walk.
The stock of goods on hand will be sold with the premises, if desired.
TERMS.—A small payment down, and, if required, the balance on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, call on, or address W. D. MYER.
HUGHSONVILLE, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1859.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE—AT YONKERS upon foreclosure of mortgage, an orphan boy's property, on MONDAY, the 14th of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Getty House, Yonkers, consisting of two handsome level lots commanding a fine view of the river, cost $700, $200 more than the mortgage; one of the lots now contains a new-built general house, with piazza—cost $4,0—situated in Nineville, Oliver-av. A first-rate chance for persons wishing safe property.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 20, 35, 41, 70, 80, 100 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, BAILEY & HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house 22 feet 6 inches front, 65 feet deep, lot 100 feet deep, located on East 29th-st., will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner wishes to go South. Lowest cash price $13,000. $7,000 of which can remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in parlor story, and black walnut stairs all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

A FARM OF EIGHTY ACRES FOR SALE—In Westchester County, near a depôt; land in fine order; plenty of fruit and shade trees; good house and out-buildings; best farm in Westchester County. Must be sold, as the owner is obliged to go West.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house on East 13th-st. for sale; four stories, in fine order, gas fixtures, &c.; lot 103 feet deep; price $11,000; terms easy. Also, a beautiful country-seat at Yonkers; finely ornamented grounds, &c.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from a steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET FURNISHED, till May 1, (if applied for within 12 days,) the first-class four-story brown stone front house, No. 21 West 31st-st.; also, for sale or to let the four-story brown stone front house, No. 55 West 23d st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TERMS VERY EASY—A NEW three-story high-stoop house in 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; size 17x50. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 133 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 99 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established Architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City, &c. LEWIS E. DUENKEL. Office No. 253 Broadway, corner 23d st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 152 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WIDOW LADY, of quiet habits, an unfurnished room, on first or second floor, in a house supplied with water and gas; between 4th and 14th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; any plain, orderly private family may respond. Address C. H., care Wm. Laws, Esq., Metropolitan Post-office, Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—TWO LARGE ROOMS, UNFURnished, with board, for a gentleman and wife, in Ravenswood, Hallett's Cove, Astoria, Harlem, or Mott Haven. None need apply but those having a permanent residence and a healthy neighborhood. Address M. Box No. 749 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverley-place and 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A line addressed to B., No. 5 St. Mark's-place, will receive attention.

TO OWNERS OF HOUSES.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, brother and sister, would take charge of a furnished or unfurnished dwelling-house, situated in New-York or Brooklyn, and keep the same in repair, for the Winter, or a longer period. Address J. B., Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSES, RENT FROM $600 to $1,500, for good tenants at once. Also, unfurnished houses, rent from $350 to $1,000. Call and leave your houses without delay. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERATE SIZED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs. Must be in complete order, with modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Address S. Y. D., Box 980 Post-office, with location and terms.

WANTED—A NICE, SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement house, located between 14th and 30th sts., and Lexington and 7th avs. Rent about $700 and $800. Possession at once or by the 15th November. This is a good chance for a landlord to secure a good tenant.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY NEXT, A FURNISHED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and between the 4th and 7th avs.; no children. Apply to E. STRAUS, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, A factory or portion of one, with or without power. Address Box No. 3,297 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, 50 feet by 125, two miles from Metuchin Depôt. Price, $2,800. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A cottage on Staten Island, at Elliottville, 5 minutes' walk from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For particulars apply to R. R. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP takes this method to invite the public to examine his justly celebrated Tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use; also, two second-hand Tables, low for cash, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 420 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brick house, located between 5th and 6th avs., a little below 14th-st., with all the modern improvements; rent, $800. All the carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, which are nearly new, for sale at a bargain; possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—On 12th-st., near 6th-av.; rent, $1,600. The whole of the splendid furniture for sale on easy terms. Boarders now in the house who pay $175 per week, and wish to remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 910 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR above the Bancroft House, elegantly furnished rooms, (with breakfast and tea, if desired.) A few desirable rooms may be had if early application is made. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE SECOND STORY of No. 122 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., 40 by 30 feet, well lighted, with six windows—suitable for insurance or other business. Will be divided if required. Apply to S. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., or JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morton-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

A SUITE OF HANDSOME APARTMENTS—Five rooms, with water and gas, to let, near 6th-av., near the Tabernacle. Rent $20 a month. The handsome furniture, which cost about $1,000, will be sold for $500. Apply at once to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

$400 RENT.—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE NEAR London-terrace to let. The handsome furniture for sale, price about $600 or $800, on very easy terms, to a small responsible family.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 59 WEST 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; it has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, wash-trays, &c.; rent $550; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 57, next door, of CHARLES F. TRUE.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—in 9th-st., near 5th-av., just vacated, and now being put in complete order; can be had for six months or one year. Apply at No. 38 9th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER SEASON.—THE first story and cellar of the store No. 5 Maiden-lane, with or without fixtures. Possession given immediately, if required. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, near Broadway, in 29th-st., would let one or more pleasant furnished rooms, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, if persons of religious habits preferred. Terms, $10 to $12 per week. Particular references given and required. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE and one or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family. House has modern improvements and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 169 West 37th-st.
DR. WINTERS.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments to let, with full or partial board, in a private family; location, East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square; references given and required. For further particulars address G. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with nicely furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 215 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen may be had with breakfast and tea and dinner on the 2d floor, with full-sized room, closet, &c., bath and gas, for $9 per week, in a private family. The house is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the cars and within a few minutes of Wall-st. Ferry. Address SCOTIA, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, with real name only and place of business.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ACcommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room, in a small family at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for two or three gentlemen, may be engaged in a private family. Inquire at No. 335 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN for a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board at No. 232 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also a room for one gentleman, in a private family. Gas, bath, and all modern conveniences in the house. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a pleasant neighborhood. State location and price, which must be moderate. HAMILTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT BOARDers, residing in a healthy location within one hour's ride of the City, would take three children to board for the Winter, with use of piano if required. Excellent schools in the vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A SMALL PRIVATE family for a gentleman, lady, and 2 children—ages, 7 and 10 years; a few blocks either way from 28th-st. and 4th-av.; terms to be moderate. Address, immediately, M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND DEsirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; for single gents or gentleman and wife. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Apply at No. 296 Henry-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, could be accommodated with a front parlor and bedroom connecting, on second floor, with board, in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—BROADWAY and 34th-st.—No. 138 8th-st., opposite Mercantile Library. Board, with superior suites of rooms, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, &c.; terms reasonable.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, also a large room on the third, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen; house first-class; location pleasant; convenient to cars; Broadway stages pass the door. Apply at No. 77 St. Mark's-place, 4th-st.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with bed-room adjoining, to let, without board, at No. 35 West Washington-place. Use of parlor if desired. Private family; no boarders; references exchanged; terms reasonable.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE rooms at No. 534 Broadway, near Union square; the rooms have been newly painted and furnished; gas and fire, and the best of attention given. Can be seen between 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway,) above 15th-st., fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A private family will let, with or without board, to responsible parties, the second and third floors of this beautifully located house. Best references given and required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also a room for one gentleman, in a private family. Gas, bath, and all modern conveniences in the house. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

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BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a pleasant neighborhood. State location and price, which must be moderate. HAMILTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell at public auction, the entire beautiful furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano-forte, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on
MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
The house was furnished but four months ago; the furniture was made by Dixon and other celebrated makers, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocade, with a complete assortment of rosewood, chamber, and dining-room furniture, glassware, silverware, &c. Also, a fine iron safe, portable heater. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SALE OF WET GOODS,
being
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE NEW WORLD.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell on
MONDAY, Nov. 7,
At their Auction Rooms,
No. 119 BROADWAY,
A large assortment of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
All purchased for Fall and Winter sales, and slightly damaged by water on board the *New World*.
Catalogue ready early on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND FANCY FURS.
A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery,
Mountain and Stone Martens, French and Canada Mink, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Squirrel and Fitch, Cuffs, Muffs, Capes and Half Capes, Victorines, separately and in sets, Gloves, Collars, Gauntlets and foot Muffs, together with a large assortment of Buffalo, Wolf, Bear, Leopard and Tiger Sleigh Robes in great variety. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Monday, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Sales room, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

15 shares Bank of Long Island	$100 each.
50 shares Artisans' Bank	100 each.
26 shares Chatham Bank	25 each.
50 shares Atlantic Bank	100 each.
15 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Atlantic Insurance Co. of Brooklyn	50 each.
40 shares Tradesmens' Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
25 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
100 shares American Guano Co	100 each.
50 shares Keroscene Gas Light Co	25 each.
50 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co	30 each.
10 North River Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
40 shares Everett Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
30 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
40 Lenox Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
20 shares American Express Co	100 each.
100 shares Compound Metallic Spring Co	50 each.
100 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fond du Lac R	100 each.
$10,000 Del., Lack. and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.	
$10,000 Dayton and Michigan Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 P cent. Bonds.	
$1,000 Lackawana Railroad Company 7 P cent. Bonds.	
$100,000 Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	
$5,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 P cent. Bonds.	
$566 New-York City 5 P cent. Water Stock, 1870.	
$5,000 Wheeling City (Va.) 6 P cent. Bonds.	
$2,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 P cent. Bonds.	
$5,000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 10. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, BANK OF LIVERPOOL, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, in sums from £1 upwards.

Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, 1859.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 63 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,

In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act Incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642@646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3997
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	17325
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Cuaite & Son	20	3642, 3352
William Fitch	2/5	26
Frank Fullagar	2/5	28
Andrew Buchanan	1/5	53
John Crerar	1	3919
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfson	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	1/5	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—The Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per Cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank in this City, and have 20 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court, and the tax books are in the hands of the collector. Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now over $9,000,000. This county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. Such a safe security has never been offered upon this market.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.

The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorized by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days) which, I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay said interest. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.

S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000), such Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the University of the City of New-York, will be held at the Council Chamber in the University building on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1859, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The annual election for members of the Council will be held at the same place on the same day, from 9 to 10 A. M. By order,

H. VAN SCHAICK, Secretary.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 26 PINE-ST. —The remaining installment of fifty per cent. of the subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be payable at the Park Bank on Thursday, the 10th inst.

A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDRE,
R. W. HOWES. } Commissioners.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS, Creditors and Stockholders of the TERRE-HAUTE AND ALTON, BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN, AND TERRE-HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, will be held at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF N. J.,
Oct. 31, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the 15th of November next inclusive. By order of the Board.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Bonds of the City of Cleveland, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, TO TAKE A THIRD interest in a book and stationery, blodiog, printing and newspaper establishment in a Western city; old, well-paying, and doing more business than two partners can attend to. A good business man, for one understanding some of the branches, will find this a rare chance; $7,000 to $10,000 necessary. Inquire further of A. S. BARNES & BURR.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with full address and residence.

FOR SALE—A CASH MANUFACTURING BUSIness with fixtures complete, and good will, already established; cash retail sales pay all expenses; large sales to grocers, druggists, &c. Capital required, about $1,000. Call or address J. C. M., No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 15, 12 to 3 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE clothing house that is well established and doing a profitable business, with $25,000 in cash, to attend to the manufacturing and in-door business. Address T. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, with real name.

$50,000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—In a well-established mercantile business. One willing to invest fifty thousand dollars preferred. Address W. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000, by a provision house in this City; the most satisfactory reference given and required. Address S. B. R., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD HORSES, now to be seen at BROWN & SMITH'S stable, No. 120 East 24th-st. If not sold before MONDAY, Nov. 7, they will be sold at auction on that day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the same place.

WANTED—A HORSE SUITABLE TO WORK ON a farm; Canadian built preferred; must be sound, kind and true to draw. Address LLOYD, Box No. 64 New-York Post-office, stating full description and price, which must be low.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., 6:45 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—6 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 a. m. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M., and 4 and 6:15 and 3:20 P. M. for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany always 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST. FOR JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:2 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Sprout at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o10-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and FREDERICK C. GEBHARD against HENRY L. BUCKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, county and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o10-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 1. Summons for relief. (Com. not. Ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o1C-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 84 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.

WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

SPORTING.

ALWAYS ON HAND 50 DOGS OF THE choicest breede, both for sale and stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds; no cure no charge. GARDNER'S Mange Cure 37½ cents per bottle—cure for fits, worms distemper, canker, fleas. Address H. GARDNER, No 39 Bookman-st., basement.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,

To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GARDNER, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $68.

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHERRY Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulers with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., No. 86 Pearl-st., New-York.

Send or call for circular.

TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau $45
Passage Money to Havana 60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana 15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 2.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov 16.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage ..... $15 | Deck $8

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FORTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$27 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	25 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	25 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	25 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 25 Broadway.

The MASSVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY LINE, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,

will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HINEKEN, No. 115 Broad way.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEY-STONE STATE will sail as above for Charlestoo, S. C., on the 16th. Leave on the other ship, $15.

Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 23.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples, parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership of DALES & WHITE, Packing-box Makers, has been dissolved by mutual consent this day.

WM. R. DALES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1859. JAMES T. WHITE.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18 1859. GARNER & CO.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

The public are respectfully informed that, after a preparation of many months' duration, the Directors are enabled to announce

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
(Music by VERDI; the Poem by EUGENE SCRIBE,)
FOR THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 7.
The second and third nights for
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS

was expressly composed by VERDI for the Grand Opera in Paris, and is universally acknowledged as being the grandest and most effective Opera of this celebrated composer. Its success in Italy has been enormous, and on its production in London last June it was received with an enthusiasm that has never been surpassed by any other Italian Opera.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS

Will be produced at the Academy of Music,

WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,

By SIGNOR BENIBALDO CALVO, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Meison du l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.

THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,

Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris, by Monsieur Le Roy, costumer of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumer from the principal theatres in Italy, and Signoras Bazzani and Abratti.

THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES

Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

The Princess Elena ..... Mme. COLSON
Arrigo ..... Sig. BRIGNOLI
The Governor of Monforte ..... Sig. FERRI
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators ..... Sig. JUNCA

SECONDARY CHARACTERS

by Mme. Morra, Signors Muller, Rubio, Quinto, Ximenes, Crousa, Panfi, &c.

To give due effect to the numerous double chornases (French and Sicilian) the regular choruses have been increased to EIGHTY SINGERS.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA

will comprise SIXTY-FOUR PERFORMERS,

under the direction of SIGNOR MUZIO.

Harpist ..... M. APTOMAS.

THE TARANTELLE BY THE CORPS DE BALLET has been composed by M. DENSTAEDT.

THE MISE EN SCENE OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS has been perfected under the direct superintendence of D. Ullman, who for the purpose has visited the principal European Opera-houses, assisted by M. DUBREUIL.

SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES

for any of the three nights of the Sicilian Vespers, may be had daily at the usual

TICKET OFFICES:

The Box office of the Academy of

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.—A large number of passengers left this port on Saturday by various steamers. The steamer *Baltic*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, of the North Atlantic line to California, left at 2 o'clock P. M., with about one thousand passengers, among whom were Dr. FRANK TOWNILL and family, Col. DANIEL W. TELLER, who goes out as bearer of dispatches to Mr. JONES, United States Minister at Bogota, and R. H. HOADLEY, Esq. As usual there was an immense crowd upon the Canal-street pier to witness the departure of this favorite steamer, and to wave last adieus to departing friends. The *Northern Light* took her departure at the same moment for Aspinwall, with a goodly number of California passengers. The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* left for Liverpool with two hundred and thirty passengers, and the *Ocean Queen*, for Southampton and Havre, carried one hundred and forty-eight.

SELF-APPOINTED CENSORS.—A delegation of men called upon the management of the Old Bowery Theatre on Saturday morning, and demanded that the piece advertised for representation in the evening, entitled, "Three Eras in the Life of a Fireman," which referred to the late Senator BRODERICK, should be withdrawn. Compliance with the demand was refused, and a rumor soon became current that the piece would be interdicted by the friends of the late Senator, at all hazards. A large force of police was consequently held in reserve at several station-houses, but upon Capt. DOWLING having informed the managers of the probable result if they persisted in having the piece represented, they decided to withdraw it. The theatre was crowded to overflowing in the evening, but as no disturbance occurred, the reserve of policemen were dismissed.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.—Officer MCCRACKEN, of the Fourth Ward, found a young woman, insensible and bleeding from deep cuts in her head, lying near the gutter, in Roosevelt-street, corner of Chatham, at an early hour yesterday morning. He conveyed her to the Station-house, and had her wounds dressed by a physician, but as she did not revive sufficiently to tell how she received them, she was removed to the New-York Hospital, where she soon expired. Subsequently, LOUIS MABOUS recognized her as his sister, FREDERICA MARCUS. He said that she resided with him in the fifth story of the tenement house No. 2 Roosevelt-street, and that he last saw her about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, when she retired to her room in good health. When found she was only partially dressed, most of her clothes having been left in her room. It is hoped that the mystery in which the case is involved will be solved at the inquest to be held to-day.

AN ADROIT OLD THIEF.—About 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. BURROUGHS, of the firm of BURROUGHS & HINCHMAN, Exchange Brokers at No. 152 Smith-street, was opening the store, when an old man entered the office, got over the counter, and succeeded in seizing a box containing bills to the amount of $900, with which he reached the street unobserved by Mr. BURROUGHS. Fortunately a gentleman who was passing noticed the manœuvre, and having informed Mr. BURROUGHS, the two, in company with Officer BAILEY, started in pursuit of the thief. After running several blocks they arrested the fugitive, and delivered him to Justice OSBORN, who committed him for trial. The money was, of course, recovered.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE FLUSHING ROUTE.—Messrs. SAMUEL SNEDEN & Co., of Greenpoint, have just made a contract with the Flushing Steam Ferry Company, to build a first-class iron steamboat of the following dimensions:—Length 160 feet, breadth of beam 27 feet, to be of light draft, and provided with four water-tight compartments. Her engines, which is to be of superior build and finish, will be of 36 inches diameter of cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. She are guaranteed to equal any other boat for speed on the river, and to be finished by the 15th of April.

STEAMER CHAMPION.—This steamer has been hauled upon the ways at Hunter's Point. On raising the vessel out of the water, on Friday evening, the body of Mr. STEELE, of New-Haven, was found in one of the cabin berths in the upper tier, where he had evidently crawled to escape from the water. His remains were sent to New-Haven on Saturday. It is believed that there are no others who lost their lives by the accident, besides Mr. STEELE and MARTIN JACKSON, the fireman.

A DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.—On Thursday afternoon a boy employed in the banking office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. was sent to the bank to get a draft for $700 cashed. As he did not return to the office, after a long interval, a messenger was sent to the bank to make inquiry concerning him. He learned that he had transacted his business there, and it is now believed that he immediately left the City. The parents of the delinquent are very respectable. In consideration of their feelings it is probable that DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co will not be active to secure his punishment.

THE FATE OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Gov. MORGAN has at length consented to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, under the name of the Twenty-second. The Tenth Regiment, however, will be disbanded, and some of the companies transferred to the Twenty-second Regiment.

LECTURES ON INDIA.—Rev. Dr. H. M. SCUDDER begins a course of lectures on India this evening at the Cooper Institute. The subject of the introductory lecture will be, "The Races of India; their Languages, Customs, Hindoo Wit, Wisdom, &c." This lecture is said to have elicited much admiration in Philadelphia.

ABUSE OF AN AXE.—MICHAEL FITZPATRICK and ELLEN BOYLE had a dispute on Saturday night in the Sixth Ward, when the man struck the woman a heavy blow on her head with an axe. She was dangerously wounded, and the police conveyed her to the New-York Hospital for treatment. FITZPATRICK is confined to await the result of her injuries.

CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—Mr. GEO. WILSON, proprietor of the Lake Pleasant Hotel, at Sayville, Hamilton County, was brought to this City, to answer a charge of false pretences, preferred by Mr. FREDERICK A. STOKES, of No. 63 Front-street. In default of bail, Justice OSBORN committed the accused to the Tombs.

Fires.

IN THIRD-AVENUE.

At 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday a fire occurred in the back basement of No. 101 Third-avenue, occupied by J. J. YATES. Damage about $100 and not insured. The fire was caused by an inmate of the house going into a clothes-press with a lamp.

IN WOOSTER-STREET.

A fire occurred on Saturday afternoon, about 5½ o'clock, in the cellar of the premises No. 190 Wooster-street, occupied by S. B. FERAUSH & SON, painters. A loss of about $300 was sustained before the flames were extinguished. Insured for $16,000 in the Etna and Lorrilard Insurance Companies.

IN AVENUE A.

By the explosion of a fluid lamp on Saturday, about 8½ o'clock, a slight fire occurred in the building No. 162 Avenue A. A girl named MARY DECKER was badly harmed by the explosion.

FALSE ALARM.

The Eighth District alarm, a few minutes before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, was caused by the burning of some tar barrels at Bowling green.

IN WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a frame stable in the rear of lot No. 350 West Thirty-seventh-street, belonging to HIRAM FRASER. There were at the time of the fire six horses in the stable, but the firemen rescued them all without injury. The stable was damaged to the amount of $150. It is fully insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as Mr. FRAZER states that he was the first one at the fire after the alarm was given, and that he found the padlock of the stable door unlocked and on the ground.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

Yesterday noon a fire occurred in the paper-hanging store of S. H. DAVIS, No. 129 Eighth-avenue. The fire was caused by some goods coming in contact with a stove-pipe. Damage about $100, and fully insured.

IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.

The Second District alarm, at 8½ o'clock last evening, was caused by a trifling fire which took place in an old shed located in the rear of No. 300 West Thirty-third-street.

Police Reports.

ROW AT CROWN'S CORNER.—Ann Inness and another woman, who both live at the Five Points, had an altercation on Saturday, in a groggery at the corner of Worth and Little Water streets. William McLaughlin, the bar-tender, interfered, and is alleged to have struck Ann repeatedly on the head with a heavy club. In the melee, she was so seriously injured that she had to be taken to the Hospital. McLaughlin was held to answer to the charge of assaulting her, and James McCarty and James Leary were detained as witnesses.

A WOMAN SHOT BY THIEVES.—A man went on board canal-boat No. 402, of Mauch Chunk, at the foot of West Twenty-second-street, about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and waking Capt. Gebert and his wife, demanded their money. The captain refused to surrender, when the thief drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him. A scuffle ensued between the two, and Mr. Gebert was knocked down by a brick thrown by the thief's confederate. At the same time the ruffian discharged the contents of the pistol at the head of Mrs. Gebert, the charge of buckshot entering her head and neck, and causing very serious injuries. The robbers escaped, but hopes are entertained of their arrest. Mrs. Gebert was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE NEW-YORK FORGERS AT BOSTON.—The case of DAVID LEACH and ADOLPH BISHOP, *alias* Swartz, two of the parties who were arrested in this city last Wednesday, by officers from New-York, aided by Detective HEATH, of the Boston Police, charged with the Bonner forgery, was called up in the Police Court to-day, according to assignment. Officer HEATH stated to the Court that information had just been received that a warrant had been issued against the prisoners in New-York, and a requisition for their bodies was expected to reach here to-day from the Executive of that State. It also appears that the prisoners are under indictment for forgery in Philadelphia, and a bench-warrant has been issued for their arrest and delivery in that city. The Court ordered the case to be further continued till Wednesday next at 10 o'clock A. M.—*Boston Journal, Nov. 5.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES BLESSING THE BELLS.

Last evening Archbishop HUGHES performed the interesting ceremony of blessing two bells at the Church of St. Francis Seraph, in Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The edifice, which is dedicated to the service of the Catholic German population in that part of the City, was completely filled on the occasion. The bells, which were placed on stands outside the altar railing, were tastefully ornamented with artificial flowers. They weigh respectively 787 lbs. and 409 lbs., and were cast in the foundry of MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y., at a cost of $480. At 4 o'clock the Archbishop entered the church, preceded by a procession of boys and girls, headed by the Rev. Father RONOLPH, and bearing banners, the girls dressed in white and wearing wreaths, the organ playing the *Veni Creator*. Having assumed his pontificals, the Archbishop commenced the impressive ceremony. After a prayer, partly sung and partly read, he, assisted by the Rev. Mr. MCKENNY, (his Grace's Secretary,) washed the bells with holy water. Some additional prayers having been repeated, the Archbishop annointed the bells with the "Oil of Infirm" and "Holy Chrism," while closing which he solemnly blessed and consecrated them, and dedicated them to Saints Francis and Anthony. The episcopal benediction closed the ceremony.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS OF PASTORAL LABOR.

Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, Pastor of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination yesterday by an appropriate discourse. His text was the twenty-second verse of the twenty-sixth chapter of Acts: "Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day." After discoursing in an eloquent manner the intimate relations which exist between religion and our national prosperity, the Rev. Dr. said that on the first Sunday of November in 1839, he came to this City where he was ordained. Many of those who were co-Presbyters with him at that time had passed away, and now he was an older pastor than any in immediate connection with the body of which he was a member. The church had on its rolls but twenty-nine names when he was called to preside over it, now the list embraced 1,258. The church contains at present 500 members, having averaged twenty-one accessions a year. Notwithstanding the fact that he had been incapacitated from pastoral labor during two years of his ministry, he had during the past quarter of a century delivered 2,667 discourses, not counting numerous lectures and addresses. Looking back upon all these labors, he could repeat the words of his text humbly and sincerely. The discourse kept the closest attention of the audience throughout.

INSTALLATION OF A UNIVERSALIST MINISTER.

The Sixth Universalist Church in Twentieth-street was crowded to excess, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the installation of the new pastor, the Rev. ELBRIDGE G. BROOKS. The services commenced with an invocation and reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, after which the choir sang a hymn. The Rev. T. J. SAWYER, of the Orchard-street Church, then dellvered a discourse, which set forth the specific duties of ministers to their God, their congregations and themselves. In the remarks addressed to Mr. BROOKS, Dr. SAWYER incidentally alluded to his intention of leaving his post in this City, where he has labored thirty years. After another hymn by the choir, the Rev. B. PETERS offered the installing prayer, and the Rev. MOSES BALLOU extended the right hand of fellowship. It was expected that either Dr. E. H. CHAPIN or the Rev. HENRY LYON would deliver an address to the Society, but Dr. CHAPIN being absent, that portion of the ceremonies was dispensed with. The benediction was pronounced by the newly-installed pastor, the Rev. ELBRIDGE G. BROOKS, from whose reputation and experience in other fields, the Society augurs prosperity in the future for their church. The church edifice has been in the possession of this denomination but a few months, but the Society has been in existence several years.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The thirty second anniversary of the foundation of this Society was celebrated, last evening, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The Treasurer's report showed that over $20,000 had been paid to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to which this Society is auxillary.

The report of the Secretary gave a brief summary of the progress of missions during the past year. Beyond a revival of religion which had extended to most of the missionary stations, nothing of importance had occurred. Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, D. D., of Brooklyn, preached the annual discourse. He took for his text—2 Cor. ix., 6. "But this I say, he which soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly, and he which soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully." He announced his subject to be—"The missionary work essential to the life and growth of the Christian Church." This was proved from the nature of Christianity, the laws of the mind, the history of individual Christians, and from the fact that the periods of greatest prosperity in the Church have been those marked for zeal in religious enterprise. The discourse was listened to very attentively. Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., made the closing prayer, after which the audience retired.

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The edifice erected by the First Free-Will Baptist Church, in West Twenty-eighth-street, was dedicated yesterday. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, the pastor, preached in the morning from Matthew xviii. 30—"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." The object of the discourse was to show that the Christian Church was not limited to localities or times, but was found in the hearts of believers. The dedication of the hearts of worshipers implied that of the edifice. This society differs from all the Baptist churches in the City on the subject of communion, and for this reason they have found much difficulty in reaching their present position. The building is small, but very neat, and has been erected at a cost of $32,000.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MORTALITY.—The health officer reports 116 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. They are classified as follows: Men, 19; women, 23; boys, 41; girls, 33. Adults, 42; children, 74. Males, 60; females, 56. Colored persons, 2. There are 20 deaths by consumption; 10 by infanlile convulsions; eight, each by croup and inflammation of the lungs; six by premature birth; and seven by infantile debility. Eighty-six of those who died were born in the United States.

CARELESS SHOOTING.—A man whose name the police were unable to ascertain, while firing at a target in Gowanus on Friday afternoon, discharged his gun at the house of Mr. BAUMAN, on Eighth-street near Third-avenue. The ball passed into the house and into a chamber, where it struck a water pitcher and glanced off into a bed. Mrs. BAUMAN had the instant before stood by the water pitcher, and was only a few feet distant when the ball struck it.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—MARY MONTAGUE attempted to commit suicide, Saturday, by drowning herself, in the East River, at the foot of Gold-street. She was rescued by a citizen, who handed her over to the Police. She refused to give any account of herself.

BURGLARY.—The store of W. S. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 208 Fulton-avenue, was robbed, at an early hour on Saturday morning, of jewelry, valued at $500. The robbers were not arrested.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCHES.

The following is the record of matches which have recently been contested:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859; match, $1,000, two-mile heats, in harness:
Mr. THOMPSON, s. g., *Andy Mulligan*.....received forfeit.
Mr. COYLE, s. g., *Wild Man*.....paid forfeit

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Nov. —; match $1,000; mile heats; best three in five, to wagons:
G. FERRIN, b. g., *Billy White*.....1 1 1
WM. WHELAN, b. g., *Landlord*.....2 2 2
Time—2:55; 2:51; 2:56.

TROTTING, on the road from McComb's Dam to E. LUPP'S, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859; match, $200, to road-wagons:
E. LUPP'S b. g. *Rule*.....1
G. BROWN, s. g., *Setter*.....2

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—ENCRUSTED SORES.—Few disorders are more loathsome than ulceration of the face or body. There is positively nothing for this unsightly ailment so powerful, so immediate, so thorough as HOLLOWAY'S far-famed ointment.

[Advertisement.]
ROGERS' & RAYMOND'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street.
LOOK BELOW!
Boys' Clothing and Beaver Overcoats, Boys' School Clothing, Boys' Fancy Suits, Boys' Drawing-room Suits, Boys' Business Suits.
Equal to any made to order, and of the very latest styles at
PRICES WONDERFULLY MODERATE.
No such opportunities are presented to parents who have sons to clothe, at any other establishment.
ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED OR TAKEN.

[Advertisement.]
TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.
COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.
I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Madeira Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all
APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the
Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

[Advertisement.]
Read "The Schoolmaster's Wooing," in *Life Illustrated*, for Nov. 12, now ready. See advertisement. Sold everywhere. Price four cents.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 5.

$2,000	Mich. 6s '78	105	700	Reading R	h3 38¾
4,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	350	do	3[illegible]
14,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	100	do	37⅛
3,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	76¾	450	do	37⅜
3,000	Har. R.R. 1st M.	91½	100	do	b10 37½
17,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	41	100	Mich. Cen. R	40½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	s60 84¾	46	do	40¼
$1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	11	650	M. So. & N. L. G. S.	18
39	Merchants' Bank	107	200	do	s60 17¾
20	Bk. of Commerce	99	50	do	s12 18
5	Am. Ex. Bank	100	150	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6½
110	Penn Coal Co	83¼	10	do	6¼
50	Cumb'd Coal Pref.	14½	200	Panama Railroad	122⅝
150	Pac. Mail S. Co	73	50	do	s30 122½
300	do	73¼	50	do	s60 122¼
100	do	s50 73	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
200	do	73⅛	550	Galena & Chic. R.	73⅛
50	Brun. City L. Co	2	150	do	73⅛
50	Del. & Hnd. Ca'l Co.	97	450	do	73
300	N. Y. Central R.	80¾	400	do	s5 73
1350	do	80⅝	150	do	s60 72¾
50	do	b30 80¾	100	do	s10 73
100	do	b10 80½	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	21
100	do	bnw 80¾	50	do	20⅞
100	do	b60 80¾	150	do	20¾
100	Erie Railroad	7⅛	50	Chic. & R. Is. R.	b30 62⅞
250	Hudson River R.	37½	50	do	62½
50	do	37⅝	300	do	s30 62⅝
157	Harlem Railroad	10	900	do	62¾
100	Ill. Cen. Railroad	64	150	do	b30 62¼
350	do	63¾	100	do	s30 62½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia State 6s	94¼	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	6¾
1,000	do	94⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60 18
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	98	100	do	18½
2,000	Michigan 6s '78	105	100	Ill. Cent. R.	b60 63½
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30 84¾	100	do	s10 63½
16,000	do	84¾	100	Panama R.	s15 122½
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs	12	30	Clev. & Pitts. R.	8
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 73	300	Galena & Chi. R.	72⅞
100	do	73	100	do	s3 72¾
100	do	s15 72⅝	100	do	s60 72⅝
100	do	72½	100	do	s3 72⅞
150	Hudson River R.	37⅜	200	do	b10 72⅞
100	N. Y. Central R.	s10 80⅜	100	do	b10 73
50	do	80⅜	50	do	73
200	do	s30 80⅝	100	do	s60 73¼
250	do	80⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	20¾
100	Reading R.	37⅜	50	Chic. & Rock I. R.	s15 62½
200	do	s60 37¾	100	do	b60 63
5	Mich. Central R.	40¼	100	do	62⅞
50	do	s30 40¾	150	do	63

MONDAY, Nov. 7—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows another moderate Import entry, with a fair amount of Export clearances in ordinary Domestic Produce and California Bullion. The Imports, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,619,006 against $2,652,317 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,305,907 against $1,252,200 same week last season. And the Export of Gold and Silver, including $948,567 by the *Ocean Queen* on Saturday, is $1,519,773 against $185,051 same week in 1858. The sales of Dry Goods and General Foreign Merchandise during the week were scarcely up to the usual average at this season of the year, and some disappointment is expressed at the result of what is called the late Fall trade. The City retailers are taking a fair amount of Goods, but the out of town buyers continue to move with much caution. The losses from over-importation, whatever they may be, are likely to fall upon first hands, whose recent forced sales through the Auction rooms are said to be unsatisfactory for most styles of Continental Dry Goods. The Sub-Treasury balance has fallen off $242,078, the present balance standing $4,608,687 against $4,850,765 at the close of the previous week. The difference in the general Specie movement of the week is also against the Bank Average, and a moderate reduction of about half a million of dollars is looked for on the official return to be made up this afternoon; the last average being $21,248,975. Judging from the scarcity of prime mercantile paper offering outside of Bank, and the fact that several of the larger institutions have been discounting short bills for the interior Banks, we look for a further addition to the average line of Loans and Discounts; the last figures being $118,414,428. Money keeps in easy supply at 6@7 ₱ cent. for prime discounts, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on temporary loan. The Exchange on Europe, owing to the competition among the buyers at the South—the local Banks employing a considerable portion of their means in this way—keep nearly up to full rates, the Bankers here asking 110@110¼ at 60 days on London, and 110¼@⅜ at sight, while Southern Bank bills command 109¾@109¾. The sight terms have afforded the leading Bullion houses a moderate margin on the shipment of the bar Gold last received from California, and some further parcels of Mexican Silver from New-Orleans. Another semi-monthly remittance from California is nearly due here by the *Atlantic*, from Aspinwall.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 31st October ult., were....$208,897,000
Add week in November.....2,619,006

Total to date.....$211,516,006
Against same time, 1858.....129,472,317
Increase to date over 1858.....$82,043,289
Increase to date over 1857.....11,070,947
Increase to date over 1856.....22,768,182

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st January to 31st October.....$54,726,000
Add week in November.....1,305,970

Total to date, 1859.....$56,031,970
Against same time, 1858.....52,651,200
Increase since Jan. 1.....$3,380,770

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 31st October.....$63,272,000
Add week in November.....1,519,773

Total to date, 1859.....$64,791,773
Against same time, 1858.....23,816,051
Increase since Jan. 1.....$40,975,722

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¼@103⅜
New-York Central	80¾@81¼@80¾@80¾
New-York and Erie	74@74@74¼
Reading	38¼@39@37¾@38
Rock Island	63⅜@63¾@62½@63¼
Michigan Guaranteed	17@18
Michigan Central	40¾@41½@40½@40¾
Toledo	20@21¾@20¾@20¾
Galena	73¼@73¾@72½@73¼
Illinois Central	65¾@64@64¼@63½
Panama	123⅛@122⅛
Pacific Mail	71@74@70½@73¼@72¾
Missouris	85½@84¾
Virginias	95@94½
Tennessees	90@90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	84¾@85
Hudson River	36¼@38@37¾
Harlem Preferred	36¾@36¾
Delaware and Hudson	96¼@97

Through most of the week the Stock dealings were generally firm, and a rise ranging from ¼ to 1½ ₱ cent was had on the share list up to Friday afternoon, when the market began to manifest partial signs of weakness. On Saturday, at the early Board, there was still more eagerness to sell, and prices went down ½@1 ₱ cent. on the Western Roads, and ¼@½ on New-York Central. On the Street the turn was slightly the other way, and at the Second Board part of the decline of the morning was recovered, the market closing steady. The final prices in the afternoon show no change in the quotations of Saturday week on New-York Central; an advance of ¾ on New-York and Erie; a decline of ¼ on Reading and Michigan Central; an advance of 1 ₱ cent. on Michigan guaranteed; little or no change in Galena or Rock Island; a fall of 1 ₱ cent. in Panama; a rise of 1¾ on Hudson, 1 ₱ cent. on Delaware and 1½ on Pacific Mail, and a fall of ¾ on Missouri sixes. The cause of the reaction of Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, against a previously firm market, was not exactly apparent, beyond the partial effect of a lower quotation for the English Funds by the last steamer, though this is attributed to no political distrust on the other side. The October returns from the Western roads are anything but discouraging, while not only the current business, but the good understanding between the trunk lines of New-York and Pennsylvania is such as to denote a much improved and profitable employment. The Presidents of the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central, and the Receiver of the New-York and Erie, met here on Friday to arrange their Winter schedules and to confer on a further advance in freight charges. The East-ward-bound movement of Produce is already very active, and so large in amount as to make a division of business between the two New-York lines equally cordial and convenient. The Northwestern engagements of the Central are such, at present, as to throw a liberal share of the Southwestern freight business from the Ohio trunk lines upon the Erie. There was no "quarrel" with the Ohio roads about this division, as represented by one of our cotemporaries, but the terms for pro-rating on certain classes of freight from Cincinnati, which they proposed, were simply declined by one of the New-York lines, and accepted by the other.

The State Stocks were lower at the close of the week for Missouris and Tennessees, while the United States Fives of 1874 partially improved on the last quotations from London. The Railway Bonds were also generally better, and most of the leading descriptions called at the Brokers' Board in fair demand. The most decided advance is in Erie, Mortgage and Convertible—the Second Mortgage, 76; Third, 66½; Fourth, 45@48, and Fifth, 42 ₱ cent. The common Bonds, 25 ₱ cent. Mr. E. F. SATHERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks in London, writes by the *America*:

"The market for American Securities has not participated in the upward movement which has taken place in the Stock Exchange during the past week. There is, however, an improved demand for United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874, at an advance of ½ ₱ cent. The quotations for Railroad Securities are almost unaltered. Illinois Shares and Construction Bonds have been ½ ₱ cent. higher, but close flat at same rates. The non-payment of the Coupons on a large mass of Railroad Bonds, placed from time to time in this country, is deterring investors from buying American Railroad property."

ERIE ROAD, OCTOBER, 1859—RECEIVER'S RETURN.

Cash for freight and passenger traffic	$483,458
Less to paymasters for operating road	292,518
Ordinary net balance	$190,940
Cash balance, Aug. 16 to Sept. 30	39,717
Sales old railroad iron and wheels	28,507
Miscellaneous cash receipts	6,744
Total	$265,908
Paid arrearages for salaries, &c	$121,547
For new iron	28,170
Charges on freight	28,125
On account of old judgments	15,000
Rents, Long Dock interest, &c	22,140 214,982
Cash balance, Oct. 31	$50,926

We condense the foregoing from the Receiver's Account filed in the Supreme Court. In a foot note it is stated that the arrearages for Labor and Supplies, Ticket Balances, Rents and judgment liens on Wood, outstanding on 16th August, when the Receiver came into the charge of the property, amount to $616,489. The gross and net results of the October traffic compare as follows with the official report for October last year:

	1858.	1859.
Traffic in gross	$457,924	$483,458
Operating road	303,643	292,518
Net income	$149,081	$190,940

The income for October, 1858, included $7,867 for U. S. Mail, not included in the return this season, as no cash for the mail service appears yet to have been collected by the Receiver.

We understand that the two English Directors, Mr. EVANS and Mr. SPEATT, will return home by the *Persia* to sail on Wednesday next, after a thorough examination of the material property as well as the finances of the Company. The latter once thoroughly reorganized on the plan adopted by the new Board of Directors, they believe the Road itself can be so operated as to amply meet the financial undertaking of this plan. And we learn from Mr. SPEATT that this opinion rests as much upon the purpose and ability of the new management to *save* in the economies of the Road as to *earn* from the large gross traffic which its position will always insure. In the important item of fuel, both the English Directors, from their observation here, as well as practical experience in the Railways at home, are satisfied that the introduction of coal burners, on the latest improvement, will accomplish much more in the way of economizing expenses than opportunity has yet been afforded in this country for demonstrating.

In reference to the immediate assent of the Bond and Share interests in the Company to the plan of reorganization, we are requested to urge upon all parties, and *especially the unsecured bondholders and common stockholders*, the vital importance of subscribing to the terms offered *at once*. There is no promise or prospect of security against an early foreclosure of the property beyond *the 1st of January*, and in this event, which appears, from sundry reasons, to be desirable for the future security of the new organization against legal annoyances, (and it may become an earlier necessity,) the common bond and stockholders must assent beforehand in order to participate in the repurchase and new charter of the Road. Meanwhile the following resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Directors, as a pledge of future management:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held November 1, 1859, SAMUEL MARSH, President, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the future management of the affairs of this Company no floating debt for any purpose whatever be sanctioned beyond the requirements for the three months' purchase of materials and supplies for the road.

That it is expedient, in the future Charter of the Company, that a clause be inserted prohibiting the creation of a floating debt beyond the amount expressed in the foregoing resolution, unless sanctioned at a public meeting of the Preferred and other Stockholders, to be called by the Board, one month's notice of which being given in the public papers.

That a quarterly statement be made and published of each three month's receipts and expenditure of the Company.

That the 1,509,000 dollars of Fourth Mortgage Bonds now placed as collateral security for the advance of 320,000 dollars and interest, shall, when redeemed, be cancelled, unless applied in payment of other Mortgage Bonds.

That no Mortgage shall be created in excess of the present Mortgage debt of the Company.

The Bank of Montreal has made and declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent.

We again remind our business readers within the City and State of New-York that an important amendment to the Constitution is to be voted on *to-morrow*, at the General Election, to fund the floating Canal arrearages now outstanding at loose ends against the Treasury. It is alike due to the public credit and the Canal creditors of the State, as well as to other parties who have intervened temporarily, for the honor of the Treasury, that an affirmative vote on this amendment should be given.

The failure of Messrs. MORSE BROTHERS, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrant Brokers in Wall-street, was announced on Saturday. With the aid of the special capital of $20,000, contributed by Mr. JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., the assets of the firm will probably pay in full their outstanding liabilities.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	Week.	Season.	Last Season.
Reading Railroad	38,659	1,473,194	1,406,695
Schuylkill Canal	45,298	1,149,850	1,110,218
Lehigh Valley Railroad	14,762	507,189	416,609
Lehigh Canal	32,446	678,798	777,593
Lackawanna	17,762	680,755	563,079
Delaware	20,351	512,895	305,946
Pennsylvania	20,554	626,080	567,756
Wyoning	10,290	345,102	240,883
Total	200,122	6,173,760	5,388,779
Other Anthracite	16,456	478,259	286,796
Total	216,578	6,652,019	5,675,575

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL—SIX MONTHS.

	1859. Nov. 1.	1858. Nov. 1.
Traffic of half-year	$507,510	$445,473
Expenses	197,847	176,021
Net earnings	$309,663	$269,452

A meeting of the Terre Haute and Alton Boudholders is called for Wednesday, 9th inst., at the Astor House, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,491,651	Decrease £3,687,151
Other Deposits	14,014,448	Increase 214,762
Rest	3,117,670	Increase 30,560
Government Securities	10,875,157	Decrease 1,344,642
Other Securities	18,324,730	Decrease 1,573,259
Notes unemployed	8,355,295	Decrease 641,785

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,487,935, being an increase of £348,410, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,929,713, showing a *decrease* of £339,086 when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols from 15th to 22d October:

Oct.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 15	95⅞	96	96	96	96⅛	96⅛
Mon. 17	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96	96⅛	96⅛
Tues. 18	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
Wed. 19	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Thur. 20	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
Friday 21	95⅞	96⅜	96⅛	95⅞	96⅜	96⅛

Michigan Southern Railroad Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Friday it is said that the Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company have just made the discovery that the First Mortgage Bonds of that concern do not become due until November, 1860. As the date at which these Bonds become due is printed on the face of them, the Directors are certainly entitled to great credit for their wonderful discovery—the period being six months later than they had supposed, for their report of March 28 last states the date of the maturity of these Bonds to be May, 1860.

It is said that a portion of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company have been reserved for the purpose of exchanging for

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2538. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Captain Meigs—The San Juan Question—Bogus Dispatches—Visit of an American Ship to Tunis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

The cauae of the removal of Captain MEIGS from the Superintendency of Public Buildings by the Secretary of War, was a difference of opinion between them as to the payment of certain claims, Captain MEIGS refusing payment because the vouchers were informal, and the Secretary of War ordering that the claims should be satisfied, as he knew them to be just. This, however, was but one cause among many which determined the result.

The San Juan issue between this Government and England remains as stated in my dispatch a fortnight since. It is for England to make the next move. The rejoinder to the reply of Gen. CASS declining to surrender the Island, is looked for with great interest, and Mr. BUCHANAN will postpone any reference in his message to the nature of the reply until the rejoinder is received.

It is understood that fabricated dispatches have been sent to some of the New-York papers this evening, with the view of influencing the election tomorrow.

The Secretary of War is busily preparing his estimates for the Annual Report.

(FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

Capt. LAVALETTE, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Naples, Oct. 14, says that he had taken the American Consul, Mr. NICHOLSON, to Tunis in the steamship *Wabash*. It was customary to salute the English and French Consuls whenever they arrived or departed, but no other such officers were similarly honored; but since our treaty with Tunis placed our Consuls on a footing equal with those of the most favored nations, and this fact having been explained, the authorities cheerfully accorded the salute to both Capt. LAVALETTE and Consul NICHOLSON. The carriages of the Bey were in waiting at the landing, where our officers were received by persons of the highest rank, and escorted to the palace. The interview was very satisfactory, the Bey saying that he should endeavor to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States. Capt. LAVALETTE adds: "I clearly discovered that our presence was having a beneficial effect on the new Government, especially with reference to the position of our Consul. I am satisfied that the short trip to Tunis will conduce to the best interests of the United States.

Senator GWIN will, at the earliest period of next session of Congress, bring forward the Pacific Railroad question with more than his usual energy.

Siege of Brownsville.

DEFEAT OF THE TOWNSPEOPLE BY CORTINAS—PROBABLE SURRENDER OF THE PLACE TO THE MARAUDERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brownsville, Texas, on the 2d inst., has arrived here.

CORTINAS and his band continue their depredations, threatening the inhabitants with fire and sword. On the 20th ult. thirty men entered the city and fired one round, when they were surprised by the artillery, and fled. On the 24th a hundred and twenty men, with cannon and howitzers, marched against CORTINAS, and drove the guard from his house. They subsequently were surprised by an ambuscade, and lost a cannon and howitzer, and finally were entirely defeated. Four were wounded and nine killed. Citizens lost two killed. He afterwards sent a letter demanding of the citizens of Brownsville that they should surrender the Sheriff and others to save the city from destruction. A general panic pervaded at Brownsville. The City was barricaded and trenches dug for defence. An attack was hourly expected.

It was reported that after taking Brownsville, CORTINAS would attack Brazos. The Mayor of Brownsville appeal to New-Orleans for a hundred men, as their citizens are worn out and the Rangers had not arrived from Northern Mexico. Sixty felons, released from the prison at Victoria, had joined the guerilla band and were devastating the country.

From the Pacific Coast.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE GEN. SCOTT—FAILURE OF THE SALT LAKE MAIL ANTICIPATED—ADVICES FROM OREGON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 7.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 14th ult. arrived last night.

Great preparations were making to receive Gen. SCOTT. All the military companies and soldiers in the Mexican war would meet him on his arrival and escort him through the city, where all classes of the people were preparing to pay him their tribute of respect.

The creditors of CHOPPENNING & Co., mail contractors between California and Salt Lake, had attached their stock and other property for debts amounting to $30,000. It was feared that the mails would be suspended from this cause.

The water coursea throughout the State were at the lowest stage, and the miners holding claims in the beds of the streams were gathering rich harvests of gold.

Oregon dates are to Oct. 8. Five hundred and fifty emigrant wagons had arrived at the Cascades, Washington Territory.

Advices from Capt. WALLEN'S Salt Lake expedition and Lieut. MULLEN'S Fort Benton Wagon-road expedition announce the good health and continued prosperity of the commands. Capt. WALLEN had rendered great service to the emigrants on the route. The Indians were quiet.

British Columbia dates are to Oct. 10. Everything was quiet at San Juan. The *British Colonist* says it was currently reported that a new Governor named HOWE may be shortly expected.

The shipments of Gold from Victoria in September amounted to $110,000.

The miners on Fraser's River were doing well.

Business at San Francisco was slow. There was little doing from first hands except by auction. Sales of India goods that way were quite heavy. Provisions were drooping. Crushed sugar was 11c. @ lb. Coffee was more buoyant. Candles were inactive. Domestic spirits were firmer. Spirits turpentine was $1 @ gallon.

From New-Mexico.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—BATTLE AT THE DEL NORTE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 7.

The New-Mexican Mail of the 26th September, arrived last night *via* El Paso and the Overland Mail coach, the northern route having been abandoned in consequence of Indian outrages along the line. The passengers and letters report the continuance of depredations and murder on the plains by the Indians.

A letter from Taos, New-Mexico, to the *Republican*, mentions a battle between the Utah Indians, assisted by Mexicans, and a band of Arrapahoes at the crossing of the Del Norte, in which twenty-two of the latter were killed.

From St. Helena.

CAPTURE OF TWO SLAVERS.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

The ship *Peerless*, from Calcutta, *via* St. Helena, has arrived at this port, bringing dates from the latter port of Sept. 19. There were no American vessels in port. Two slavers, taken on the coast of Africa by a British cruiser were in port, and with their cargoes, had been condemned by the Admiralty Court. The name of one was unknown; the other was the *Stephen H. Townsend*, Capt. WALKER, of New-Orleans. P. CALVERLY CLAGHORN, Bishop of St. Helena, was expected to arrive in November from England.

Disaster on Lake Erie.

EXPLOSION OF THE PROPELLER OHIO—TWO LIVES LOST.

SANDUSKY, Monday, Nov. 7.

Propellor *Ohio*, bound to Buffalo from Cleveland, with a cargo of 350 tons merchandise, when ten miles off Long Point below Erie, Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, blew up, and sank in ten minutes. There were seventeen persons aboard, of whom THOMAS COLEY, second mate, and MICHAEL DANIGAN, wheelsman, were lost. The remaining fifteen persons drifted in a yawl-boat, without oars, in a high sea, with little clothing, fifteen hours, when the propellor *Equator* picked them up and brought them to this port. The *Ohio* was owned by the American Transportation Company. It is said that there is no insurance.

Louisiana Election.

RESULT OF THE VOTE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 7.

The election here, to-day, passed off quietly. In the Fourth District the Democrats have elected one member of the Legislature, one Justice of the Peace, and one State Tax-Collector. In the rest of the city, the regular American ticket is elected by a large majority.

The New-York Forgers in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 7.

LEACH and BISHOP, charged with forgery on Mr. ROBERT BONNER, are to be taken to New-York for trial, on a requisition of Gov. MORGAN. There is also a requisition for them from the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Presidency of the Georgia University.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 7.

HENRY R. JACKSON has been elected President of the Georgia University.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Additions to the Documentary History.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD AND GOV. WISE.

In his Brooklyn speech, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS alluded to a correspondence which had passed between MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILD and Gov. WISE. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Satuday, publishes this correspondence, as follows:

LETTER FROM MRS. CHILD TO GOV. WISE.

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 26, 1859.

GOV. WISE: I have heard that you were a man of chivalrous sentiments, and I know you were opposed to the iniquitous attempt to force upon Kansas a Constitution abhorrent to the moral sense of her people. Relying upon these indications of honor and justice in your character, I venture to ask a favor of you. Enclosed is a letter to Captain JOHN BROWN. Will you have the kindness, after reading it yourself, to transmit it to the prisoner?

I, and all my large circle of Abolition acquaintances, were taken by surprise when news came of Capt. BROWN'S recent attempt; nor do I know of a single person who would have approved of it had they been apprised of his intentions. But I, and thousands of others, feel a natural impulse of sympathy for the brave and suffering man. Perhaps God, who sees the inmost of our souls, perceives something such sentiment in your heart also. He needs another or sister to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him. Will you allow me to perform that mission of humanity? If you will, may God bless you for the generous deed!

I have been for years an uncompromising Abolitionist, and I should scorn to deny it, or apologize for it, as much as JOHN BROWN himself would do. Believing in peace principles, I deeply regret the step that the old veteran has taken, while I honor his humanity toward those who became his prisoners. But, because it is my habit to be as open as the daylight, I will also say, that if I believed our religion justified men in fighting for freedom, I should consider the cause glorious everywhere and best entitled to their sight. Such an avowal is a simple, frank expression of my sense of natural justice. But I should despise myself utterly if any circumstances could tempt me to seek to advance these opinions, in any way, directly or indirectly, after your permission to visit Virginia had been obtained on the plea of sisterly sympathy with a brave and suffering man. I give you my word of honor, which was never broken, that I would use such permission solely and singly for the purpose of nursing your prisoner, and for no other purpose whatsoever. Yours, respectfully,

L. MARIA CHILD.

LETTER FROM MRS. CHILD TO JOHN BROWN.

WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 26, 1859.

DEAR CAPT. BROWN: Though personally unknown to you, you will recognize in my name an earnest friend of Kansas, when circumstances made that Territory the battle-ground between the antagonistic principles of Slavery and Freedom, which politicians so vainly strive to reconcile in the Government of the United States.

Believing in peace principles, I cannot sympathize with the method you chose to advance the cause of Freedom. But I honor your generous intentions. I admire your courage, moral and physical. I reverence you for the humanity which tempered your zeal. I sympathize with your cruel bereavements, your sufferings, and your wrongs. In brief, I love you and bless you.

Thousands of hearts are throbbing with sympathy as warm as mine. I think of you night and day, bleeding in prison, surrounded by hostile faces, sustained only by trust in God, and your own strong heart. I long to nurse you, to speak to you sisterly words of sympathy and consolation. I have asked permission of Gov. WISE to do so. If the request is not granted I cherish the hope that these few words may at least reach your hands, and afford you some little solace. May you be strengthened by the conviction that no honest man never sheds blood for freedom in vain, however much he may be mistaken in his efforts. May God sustain you, and carry you through whatsoever may be in store for you.

Yours, with heartfelt respect, sympathy and affection. L. MARIA CHILD.

GOV. WISE'S REPLY TO MRS. CHILD.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29, 1859.

MADAM: Yours of the 26th was received by me yesterday, and at my earliest leisure I respectfully reply to it, that I will forward the letter for JOHN BROWN, a prisoner under our laws, arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court for the County of Jefferson, at Charlestown, Va., for the crimes of murder, robbery and treason, which you ask me to transmit to him. I will comply with your request, in the only way which seems to me proper, by inclosing it to the Commonwealth's Attorney, with the request that he will ask the permission of the Court to hand it to the prisoner. Baker, the prisoner, is now in the hands of the Judiciary, not of the Executive, of this Commonwealth. You ask me further to allow you to perform the mission "of mother or sister, to dress his wounds and speak soothingly to him." By this, of course, you mean to be allowed to visit him in his cell, and to minister to him in the offices of humanity. *Why should you not be so allowed, Madam? Virginia and Massachusetts are involved in no civil war*, and the Constitution which unites them in one Confederacy, guarantees to you the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States in the State of Virginia. That Constitution I am sworn to support, and am, therefore, bound to protect your privileges and immunities as a citizen of Massachusetts coming into Virginia for any lawful and peaceful purpose. Coming, as you propose, to minister to the captive in prison, you will be met, doubtless, by all our people, not only in a chivalrous but in a Christian spirit. *You have a right to visit Charlestown, Va., Madam, and your mission, being merciful and humane, will not only be allowed but be respected if not welcomed.* A few, unenlightened and inconsiderate persons, fanatical in their modes of thought and action to maintain justice and right, might molest you, or be disposed to do so, and and this might suggest the imprudence of risking any experiment upon the peace of a society very much excited by the crimes with whose chief author you seem to sympathise so much; but still, I repeat, your motives and avowed purpose are lawful and peaceful, and *I will, as far as I am concerned, do my duty in protecting your rights in our limits.* Virginia and her authorities would be weak indeed—weak in point of folly and weak in point of power—if her State faith and constitutional obligations cannot be redeemed in her own limits to the letter of morality as well as of law, and if her chivalry cannot courteously receive a lady's visit to a prisoner. Every arm which guards BROWN from rescue on the one hand, and from lynch law on the other, will be ready to guard your person in Virginia. I could not permit an insult even to woman in her walk of charity among us, though it be to one who whetted knives of butchery for our "mothers, sisters," daughters and babes. We have no sympathy with your sentiments of sympathy with BROWN, and are surprised that you were "taken by surprise when news came of Capt. BROWN'S recent attempt." His attempt was a natural consequence of your sympathy, and the error of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue, from the effect on his conduct. But it is not of this I should speak. When you arrive at Charlestown, if you go there, it will be for the Court and its officers, the Commonwealth's attorney, sheriff and jailer, to say whether you may see and wait on the prisoner. But, whether you are thus permitted or not, (and you will be, if my advice prevails,) you may rest assured that he will be humanely, lawfully and mercifully dealt by, in prison and on trial.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

To L. MARIA CHILD.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

LECTURE BY REV. J. SELLA MARTIN.

The Bethesda (colored) Presbyterian Church, in Sullivan-street, was crowded last night on the occasion of the delivery of a lecture on the late insurrection, by Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN. The lecturer said that our nation was passing through a crisis, such as had not often been seen in history, and that New-York was not the place to withhold the expression of sympathy for poor, down-trodden Africa. This was the time for candid words, spoken not in recrimination, but in justice and mercy. The first lesson to be learned from the affair at Harper's Ferry, was that a colored man is just like a white man, no better and no worse for being black. It had been said that the negroes were cowards; that they were sleek, greasy and happy, and, next to the devil, hated the Abolitionists. The reason of this was that the slaves had been so often fooled that they could not but regard white men with suspicion. The impracticability of JOHN BROWN'S plan was enough to justify cowardice. He made a great mistake in holding as prisoners the slaves of Col. WASHINGTON. If it was true that the slaves were contented, then he asked for no stronger condemnation of the system of bondage, than that it crushed out the inlultive love of liberty. A second lesson of this insurrection was that the colored men had learned so much of their oppressors, that no white man will ever be able to commend himself to their confidence. Though he honored the name and memory of Old John BROWN, he would have it understood that cooperation with a white man was impossible. The third lesson was that white and black people get along pretty well together. He liked the white folks as being between the two races; they were like the ily-leaf between the Old and New Testaments, that did not belong to either Dispensation. When he saw amalgamation, he thought the logic of the white people was good, but their conclusion very bad. If white women have superior judgment, why should fault be found with them for marrying black men? If they were foolish, there would be two fools together, and that would do them no harm. If they were maniacs, then nothing would do them so much good as the sight of a black picture. A fourth lesson taught by this affair was that the black man was possessed of courage. People had harped so much upon the timidity of the negroes that they had almost come to believe it to be a fact.

The fifth lesson to be learned was that the white men were more interested in the Anti-Slavery cause than they had been thought to be. He did not give them credit for genuine philanthropy, but that slave labor was touching their pockets. It prevented them from sending their mowing machines and their books to the South. He looked for the time when there would be a negro nationality in this country. Every slave brought from Africa would be a sword in the hand of Providence to carve out the destiny of this Republic. The negroes were to occupy the places now occupied by white men. The colored men had learned, as a sixth lesson, that their best friends were not their best friends after all. Under this head Mr. MARTIN censured FRED. DOUGLAS for having been so eloquent in their behalf, and when the crisis came, for writing letters from the broad latitude of Canada West. This brought out a good deal of hissing on the part of the audience, but loud applause soon drowned it. The last lesson, he considered to be that the insurrection had aroused the colored men to feel that they had something to do. After enlarging somewhat on this head, the lecturer closed with an appeal to the colored people of New-York to train up their children in the love of Freedom. He received loud applause when he retired.

THE BACKER OF JOHN BROWN.

From the Louisville Journal.

Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, of Boston, is a peculiar and very remarkable man. We first knew him nearly forty years ago as a student in Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island. We presume that traditions of his career as a student are still preserved and related in the University. He was quick and bright and talented, but probably the wildest and most inveterately mischievous young man ever connected with the institution. There was scarcely any kind of mischief which he did not habitually practice. If any petty prank or even gross outrage was perpetrated within the college precincts or in the vicinity, the general sentiment uniformly and at once settled upon him as its author. He was, to use a rather low word, full of all manner of "deviltry." He was continually summoned before the faculty and publicly admonished and fined and rusticated, and suspended, and the constant expectation of all was that he would be expelled. Still he remained throughout his four years and graduated—we think in the class of 1822—though without honor.

We suppose that nobody who knew SAMUEL G. HOWE or knew of him in college had the slightest expectation that he would ever come to good. We remember to have heard with a feeling of utter surprise, a few months after he graduated, that he was studying with the utmost industry in the office of Dr. INGALLS, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Boston, with every prospect of becoming able and distinguished in the profession he had chosen. He remained with Dr. INGALLS, we believe, until he was admitted to practice, and all who knew him regarded him then as certain to win professional distinction. He carried into the pursuits of science the same spirit and energy that in his previous years he had manifested in vexing and annoying and injuring all around him.

But Dr. HOWE was at that time too impulsive, he had in his soul too much of the spirit of wild and reckless and desperate adventure, to be able to settle calmly down in the practice of a peaceable profession in New-England when stirring events, that could touch the heart of a bold and generous man, were taking place in any part of the world. The Greek revolution had at that time broken out, and the Greeks, rousing themselves from their old and hereditary slumber, were striking manfully for independence. The odds against them were terrible, and their cause seemed desperate, but these were exactly the circumstances to kindle the ardor and enlist the action of Dr. HOWE. With whatever means he could command in men and money he hastened to Greece, and so bore himself throughout all her war that his name is yet mentioned and blessed by her sons as that of one of her noblest and best and most devoted benefactors. He encountered every peril, and did more than any other man to prevent and relieve the sufferings of the Grecian soldiers and people.

Dr. HOWE'S career since his return from Greece to the United States is probably better known to thousands of others throughout the country than it is to us. For many years he has been the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, and unquestionably he has made that institution the admiration of the public and the model of all similar institutions throughout our land. He has devoted to it all the powers of a fine intellect and a great and most enthusiastic heart. He has accomplished for the blind what was never accomplished before, and what, but for him, might not perhaps have been accomplished for half a century to come. And he has not confined his exertions to that noble enterprise alone. In all the great and numerous public benefactions of Massachusetts, he has borne an important and leading part. He has been one of the first men looked to, and one of the chief men relied on, whenever any great thing was to be undertaken for the relief of any class of suffering humanity in his native State or for the promotion of her welfare and her fame.

Dr. HOWE has always been a Free-Soiler, and, we believe, an ultra Abolitionist. From our knowledge of his character and history, however, we are constrained to regard him as sincere and honest in whatever he says or does. He was ever from his boyhood an enthusiast for freedom, and the perversion of this feeling or sentiment in his bosom has no doubt made him what he is toward Slaves and slaveholders. If it is true, as it certainly appears to be, that he gave his countenance to the conspiracy for fomenting rebellion throughout the Southern States, he should, whatever his merits in other respects may be, be execrated by the present generation and by posterity. But if, as we can scarcely hope, he is innocent of the great crime, we shall most heartily rejoice in being able to proclaim his innocence.

BROWN'S FAMILY.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, Nov. 4, says:

"Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, of this city, has just returned from a visit to the family of Capt. JOHN BROWN. He found them up among the Adirondac mountains in New-York, near Lake Champlain, opposite Burlington, Vt.—MRS. BROWN and four of her surviving children, three daughters and one son. She is a second wife, and has been the mother of 12 children. BROWN had eight children by a previous wife, making 20 in all. Eight of the 20 are now living. Mrs. BROWN was accompanied by Mr. HIGGINSON on his return, and he went with her in the train to Boston, yesterday, passing through Fitchburgh. She will leave to-day for Virginia, having telegraphed to Gov. WISE for permission to visit her husband in prison."

Sporting News.

GRANTLEY BERKLEY'S BUFFALO HUNT.

A Westport correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes, Oct. 31:

"GRANTLEY BERKLEY set out from here on the 25th of September (Sunday) for a big buffalo hunt on the great plains. The sporting world will probably be gratified to learn that he and his party have got safely back, after a pleasant and successful spurt of a little over one month. They arrived in the "settlements" on the 29th inst., and the party divided—the nobleman and a portion of his suite going on to St. Joseph, and the guide and generalissimo of the excursion, JOHN CANTRELL, and the balance of the party coming on to Westport. I learn from one of the company that the hunt turned out very well, and to the perfect satisfaction of "My Lord," who thinks himself amply repaid for all his trouble and expenditures. They started out on the Santa Fé route until they heard of the Indian depredations, when, by advice of CANTRELL, they changed their course further north. They proceeded to Fort Riley, where they were joined by two officers of the Army, and thus recruited, made for the region of Smoky Hill Fork, (some 250 miles from Missouri river,) where they were gratified with the sight of buffalo in abundance. During the first day's hunt our high-born Englishman made a dead failure—he had the "buck ague" to an alarming extent, and missed fire every time, but he daily improved, and soon showed himself a good hunter and fair sportsman—for a foreigner. They killed twenty-nine noble buffalo, the skins and tongues of which will be carried across the waters as trophies, and a few choice steaks carefully packed up to grace a London Club dinner about Christmas time. They also killed a variety of smaller game, at which "My Lord" seemed more at home. When it came to feathered game, birds on the wing, &c., he surpassed every one else. His fondness for sport is only equaled by his energy and endurance. CANTRELL says that the old Englishman can hunt, on foot or on horseback, without eating or drinking.

Mr. BERKLEY delivered a lecture in St. Joseph on Tuesday, Oct. 25, to the great satisfaction and delight of a large audience.

TROTTING MATCHES.

The following is a summary of contests which took place yesterday on Long Island:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting*—Monday. Nov. 7, 1859.—Match $500, mile heats.

Owner names a single horse	1 1
Owner names double team	2 2

Time—3 17½; 3.14½.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting*.—Match $200, mile heats; best three in five, to go as they please.

Mr. PERRIN names bay mare. Received forfeit.

Mr. WHELAN names brown gelding. Paid forfeit.

POLITICAL.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

POLLS OPEN AT 6:38 A. M.—CLOSE AT 4:36 P. M.

PLACES OF HOLDING THE POLLS.

The following are the places designated for holding the polls in the different Wards of the City:

FIRST WARD.

Dist.	
1	32 Greenwich-street.
2	52 Greenwich-street.
3	116 Greenwich-street.
4	13 Cedar-street.
5	161 Broad-st.

SECOND WARD.

1	8 Theatre-alley.
2	2 Burling-slip.

THIRD WARD.

1	266 Fulton-street.
2	46 Robinson-street.
3	81 Warren-street.
4	3 Hudson-street.

FOURTH WARD.

1	11 Jacob-street.
2	Shakespeare Hotel.
3	18 New-Bowery.
4	87 Cherry-street.
5	45 James-street.
6	51 Cherry-street.
7	63 Madison-street.

FIFTH WARD.

1	123 Franklin-street.
2	24 White-street.
3	33 Leonard-street.
4	4 Beach-street.
5	183 Duane-street.
6	367 Greenwich-street.
7	74 Laight-street.
8	472 Canal-street.

SIXTH WARD.

1	10 Chambers-street.
2	Cor. Centre and Reade.
3	25 City Hall-place.
4	123 Leonard-street.
5	82 Centre-street.
6	7 Mulberry-street.
7	47 Bayard-street.
8	86 Elm-street, Newsboys' Lodging House.
9	Cor. Elizab'h & Walker.

SEVENTH WARD.

1	68 East Broadway.
2	99 Madison-street.
3	173 Cherry-street.
4	49 Henry-street.
5	200 Madison-street.
6	19 Jefferson-street.
7	328 Cherry-street.
8	682 Water-street.
9	Cor. Gouv'neur & Div'n.

EIGHTH WARD.

1	64 Wooster-street.
2	66 Thompson-street.
3	5 Clark-street.
4	52 Hornblack-street.
5	460 Greenwich-street.
6	142 Mercer-street.
7	141 Laurens-street.
8	134 Varick-street.
9	181 Varick-street.
10	201 Varick-street.
11	203 Spring-street.
12	113 Charlton-street.

NINTH WARD.

1	672 Greenwich-street.
2	462 Hudson-street.
3	Cor. Bleecker & Morton.
4	12 Christopher-street.
5	15 7th-avenue.
6	48 Hammond-street.
7	24 4th-street.
8	N. E. cor. 9th-av. & 13th-st
9	18 Fourth-street.
10	4 Bethune-street.
11	69 Perry-street.
12	167 Greenwich-street.

TENTH WARD.

1	Cor. 3d-avenue & Forsyth.
2	33 Allen-street.
3	74 Ludlow-street.
4	52 Essex-street.
5	50 Allen-street.
6	29 Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1	155 Stanton-street.
2	229 Stanton-street.
3	273 Stanton-street.
4	90 Lewis street.
5	79 Houston-street.
6	6 Avenue C.
7	7 Avenue C.
8	249 Third-street.
9	Cor. Av. C and 4th-st.
10	185 Lewis-street.
11	89 Avenue D.
12	215 Sixth-street.
13	343 Eighth-street.
14	131 Avenue D.
15	416 Tenth-street.
16	395 Tenth-street.
17	18 Dry Dock-street.
18	169 Avenue C.

TWELFTH WARD.

1	Bloomingd. R., n'r 94th.
2	3d-av., bet. 88th & 90th.
3	116th-st., 1 d'r W. 3d-av.
4	Cor. 124-st. and 3d-av.
5	Cor. Manhattan & B'y.
6	Cor. 158th-st. & 10th-av.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1	58 Suffolk-st.
2	20 Attorney-st.
3	Cor. Broome & Pitt sts.
4	111 Broome-st.
5	7 Goerck-street.
6	34 Mangin-street.
7	14 Suffolk-street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1	129 Crosby-street.
2	21 Prince-street.
3	42 Prince-street.
4	179 Elizabeth-street.
5	6 Marion-street.
6	174 Grand-street.
7	200 Mott-street.
8	83 Elizabeth-street.
9	143 Mott-street.
10	41 Howard-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1	124 Amity-street.
2	Corner Sullivan and Bleecker streets.
3	181 Mercer street.
4	129 Waverley-place.
5	115 Eleventh-street.
6	3 West Eleventh-street.
7	Cor. Washington-place.
8	70 Bleecker-street.
9	148 East Tenth-street.
10	68 West Thirteenth-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1	72 Seventh-avenue.
2	102 Seventh-avenue.
3	166 Seventh-avenue.
4	223 Seventh-avenue.
5	302 Eighth-avenue.
6	250 W. Seventeenth-st.
7	109 Ninth-avenue.
8	93 Tenth-avenue.
9	166 Ninth-avenue.
10	235 W. Twenty-fifth-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1	Cor. Rivington & Bow'y
2	382 Houston-street.
3	164 Suffolk-street.
4	33 Second-avenue.
5	5 Sixth-avenue.
6	4 Stuyvesant-street.
7	111 Third-avenue.
8	268 East Thirteenth-st.
9	208 First-avenue.
10	147 1st-avenue.
11	111 Avenue A.
12	515 4th-street.
13	315 Houston, cor. Av. A.
14	268 East 13th-st.
15	164 11th-street.
16	96 Avenue A.
17	137½ 3d-st.
18	162 2d-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1	238 6th-avenue.
2	346 6th-avenue.
3	70½ West 22th-st., S. E. cor. 6th-avenue.
4	130 3d-avenue.
5	N. E. cor. 21st-st. & 3d-av.
6	S. E. cor. 22d-st & 3d-av.
7	313 3d-avenue.
8	N. W. cor. 21st-st. & 1st-a.
9	228 East 18th-street.
10	S. W. cor. 22d-st. & 2d-av.
11	N. W. cor. 23d-st. & 1st-a.
12	S. E. cor. 17th-st & 1st-av.
13	S. E. cor. 20th-st. & 1st-av.
14	S. E. cor. 23d-st. & Av. A.

NINETEENTH WARD.

1	605 3d-av., at Egan's.
2	150 Forty-second-street.
3	Ed. Purcell's, 61st-st.
4	71st-st. and 3d-av.
5	3d-av. and 85th-st.

TWENTIETH WARD.

1	206 West 27th-st.
2	310 West 29th-st.
3	337½ Tenth-avenue.
4	296 West 36th-st.
5	430 Tenth-avenue.
6	196 West 27th-st.
7	226 West 36th-st.
8	188 West 38th-st.
9	278 Seventh-avenue.
10	305 Seventh-avenue.
11	121 West 31st-st.
12	188 West 33d-st.
13	398 Seventh-avenue.
14	455 Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1	461 First-avenue.
2	391 Third-avenue.
3	492 Second-av.
4	S. E. cor. 34th-st. & 2d-av.
5	566 Second-avenue.
6	S. E. cor. 38th-st. & 2d-av.
7	744 Second-avenue.
8	554 Third-avenue.
9	472 Third-avenue.
10	445 Fourth-avenue.
11	380 Fourth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1	624 8th-av., b. 43d & 44th.
2	161 West Forty-sixth-st.
3	B'dway, be. 52d & 53d-st.
4	248 W. Forty-second-st.
5	11th-av., be. 48th & 49th.
6	691 Ninth-avenue.
7	Cor. Broadway & 57th.
8	Cor. 10th-av. & 79th-st.

SUPERINTENDENT PILSBURY'S INSTRUCTIONS TO POLICEMEN AND POLL-CLERKS.

Superintendent PILSBURY has issued a series of instructions to Policemen and Poll-Clerks relative to their duties to-day.

It will be the duty of the captain or acting captain in each Precinct of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to see that at the opening of the poll the ballot-boxes are punctually presented to the Inspectors of Election, and that the two detailed Policemen are properly posted—one at the place of poll entrance, and the other at the place of poll exit—and to see that no booth or box from whence tickets are distributed shall be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of the place of poll.

It will the duty of the Police to repress, *at the outset*, all indications of violence and outrage about the polls. It is a grave misdemeanor for any one to assault any "election" or any Policeman, and for any officer to *neglect* to make an arrest for an offence committed in his presence.

The Captains will see that (in addition to the two Policemen especially detailed to each poll) there is one patrolman constantly and vigilantly on patrol, in the immediate neighborhood of the poll, and that a competent day and night reserve is kept in the Station-house.

The canvassing of the votes is conducted in public, and at the place of the poll. The Police and Patrol will see that this provision of law is fulfilled, and whilst every one is admitted to sight and hearing of the canvass, that the strictest order is maintained by the bystanders.

The Police will request individuals who have voted not to obstruct the approach of those desiring to vote, but will see that the spectators and challengers of the voting have reasonable privileges compatible with the size of the poll-room.

It will be the duty of the Poll-Clerks to be present at the opening of the poll, and receive the constitutional oath of office from the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors.

During the day the particular duties of the Poll-Clerks will be to enter the name of each voter in the poll-book, his place of residence and the number of tickets and the kind which he votes; and also to keep the minutes of the challenges. It is advisable also to write as minutes accompanying the challenging of any doubtful voter, a short digest of what occurred in relation to the same. The Poll-Clerks will also make out for the Inspectors all precepts, warrants and requisitions that are necessary.

During the canvass, the appropriate duty of the Clerks will be found, if required, in assisting to keep the tally—to overlook the *reading* and *count* of the canvassers as to the ballots—to paste to each return every ballot rejected as defective, although there should be an hundred alike, so as to allow the County Canvassers to *see* them, and a copy of *each kind of ticket voted*; to fill up the returns, and to see that numbers are written, and not made in *numerals*; and to see that the provision of law is strictly complied with, that the return of each box should be signed, not only of an original return, but of a copy—one to file and one to leave with Supervisor—*sealed in a strong wrapper* and countersigned across the seal by each District Canvasser *before the next box is proceeded to*. As one Clerk can be making a duplicate at the same time another is perfecting the original, the statement and copy can be each perfected together. It will thus become as short to make two originals.

These returns might be accompanied on the wrapper by the signatures of the Poll-Clerks; and certainly no Canvasser could object to this additional formality, and the returns are not to be opened by either County Clerk or Supervisor until the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers.

All persons but Canvassers and Poll-Clerks are prohibited from engaging in or assisting in the count of the votes.

THE CATTARAUGUS SHERIFFALTY.

GOV. MORGAN AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Some days since we noticed an application made to Gov. MORGAN by Mr. TUCKER, Secretary of State for the removal of Sheriff GREGOAR, of Cattaraugus County, on charges of neglect of duty. On the 31st October, the Governor, through his private Secretary, intimated to Mr. TUCKER that the charges against Mr. GREGORY had been examined, but that no cause for removal was apparent, and the complaint, therefore had been dismissed. Under date of Nov. 4, Mr. TUCKER addressed a protest to the Governor, in which the following passage occurred.

"I protest against this dismissal of my charge, because your Excellency has thereby virtually decided that a Sheriff has the right, in his pleasure and at his discretion, to mutilate a General Election Notice issued by me, and thus to usurp the functions of Secretary of State, and to change the language and character of a public document. You have at least decided that you

was a source of great comfort to more than one of us during our 48 hours of tempest.

On Wednesday we had made 270 miles. The sea did not go down perceptibly till night, a heavy squall at noon eking it out to the last. The evening was the first really cold one we have had on the trip. In so far we were really fortunate. On Thursday there was no observation. During the forenoon it began to snow, and before night we were in our old position again before a stiff northwester, the weather being so thick with snow and spray that we could hardly see two ship's lengths ahead. Since we were at this time just off Cape Race, in the very track of the Saturday's eastward bound steamers, the perils of collision were a new terror to the timid. But our fine ship boomed along, at 11 or 12 knots, without accident. We were pretty sure that, if we struck anything *head on*, our 25 feet of dead-wood in the bows would not injure us, at least. At evening one of the minor stay-bolts connected with the engine parted, and the speed was a little reduced while the very slight damage was repaired. The night was very equally and uncomfortable, banishing sleep.

On Friday, an observation showed that we had made 300 miles during the past two days—an excellent run. All day long we had a succession of very severe northwesterly squalls, making a heavy, straining sea. The captain did not despair of good weather some time, however, as he believed they had "got nearly out of materials" for many more storms. During the night, the sea went down, and Saturday was our first comfortable day. Though too cloudy for an observation, it offered a most welcome opportunity for promenading, which was eagerly embraced by the passengers, after a week of closed ports and foul air. Our company embraces not only senators and judges, in fact, but an army of them in embryo—their mothers say—to wit: the biggest nursery full of children one ever did see, and so beautifully behaved withal.

Sunday was really delightful, with a fresh north wind, which we improved with all our canvas, and a glorious sunshine which reminds one of a Christian country. Even yet a few of our ladies were too ill to leave their rooms. The observation to-day showed a run of 302 miles; that of yesterday was 290 by dead reckoning. At 12 o'clock we were 300 miles from Sandy Hook, and the propitious elements procure us a view of New-York Harbor at noon to-morrow—a fact productive of the most hearty congratulations among our ocean-tried company.

Our officers, who have stood up bravely to our almost unceasing storm, tell us that this has been the most uncomfortable passage within their recollection. Our two days' gale, though severe, is often outstripped in severity on this most stormy of oceans.

However much may be justly said in favor of the *Vanderbilt's* sea-worthy qualities, her comforts could be summed up in fewer words. I am quite sure that travelers who are familiar with the Collins and Cunard ships will agree that this noble vessel is uncomfortably appointed, especially in the matter of ventilation. The saloon on the main-deck, instead of being a sitting and dining-room, opening directly to the fresh air, is merely a cheerless sitting apartment, surrounded with staterooms, which during a rough passage are not conducive to good ventilation. And below this saloon and the main-deck, is the large and well-furnished, but dark and cheerless dining-room. After a week of closed port-holes and windows, its aroma does not strongly suggest the Sabean odors of Araby the Blest. Had the space been devoted to staterooms, like the Cunarders, with several large ventilators like the *Adriatic's*, leading to the deck, the ship would have been as comfortable as it is safe. There is something cosy and cheerful about the old *Canada*, for instance, and ships of her class, that quite overbalance the other good parts of the *Vanderbilt*.

The attendance and cleanliness of the ship are susceptible of the greatest improvement. There is no excuse for using dirty table-linen, for instance, when the cost of the remedy would be hardly perceptible. The table, however, was generally as good as should be asked for. The promenade decks, when washed, instead of being dried by swabs, remain too wet for comfortable locomotion till late in the morning. Some of the state-rooms leak badly. All these little annoyances will justly drive away custom from the ship as long as they are tolerated.

Much has been said about the excessiving rolling of the *Vanderbilt*, by reason of the "top-hamper" of her beam-engines; the heavy walking-beams, weighing twenty-five tons each, being high above the deck. The fact is, however, that they ease the roll of the ship, a very necessary feature in side-wheel steamers, which are lightly sparred, and whose masts cannot, therefore, produce this desirable result. And I never saw a vessel roll less, save when she is extremely light. In any case the beam-engines possess the great economical advantage of long stroke over the side levers of the Cunard ships, and, next to the oscillating engine, is undoubtedly the best sort for paddle-ships. The *Vanderbilt* certainly has a pair of engines which are a credit to the machinists of any country. Their stability and smoothness of operation is only exceeded by that of the *Great Eastern's* paddle-engines.

The number of excursionists to Europe is now so largely increasing, and the discomforts of North Atlantic voyages are becoming so thoroughly understood, that a class of fast and luxurious vessels, far exceeding our present ideas on the subject, will soon be imperatively demanded. A greater length—not mainly a much greater width—will insure steadiness, and enable us to perfect models, which is the head and front of improvement as to speed. The idea of screws and high steam for passage-ships may be scouted now. But we shall see one of these days. Above all, we shall have safety. I believe that if a census of civilized countries were taken to-day, with reference to this matter, it would show that one-half the people are positively afraid to make an ocean voyage. On the whole they are right. Perfect security against fire, tempest and waves, and against loss of life by collision and stranding, are possible and will be demanded. Explosions may occur, but even now they are rare on ocean ships.

For present purposes, however, particularly in the matter of safety, I strongly recommend the *Vanderbilt* to the sea-going public. TUBAL CAIN.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Disturbances of the Entente Cordiale—Most Important Semi-Official Article from the French Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1859.

New difficulties seem to be growing up between the French and English Governments, and we again hear on all sides expressions in fear of a war. The late speeches and newspaper articles in England have excited a general indignation in France, such as we have not seen since the trial of Dr. BERNARD. The following article, sent from the Cabinet of one of the Ministers, to be published simultaneously in the departmental journals, looks very much like an attempt on the part of the French Government, to arouse in the breasts of the nation the old hatred of "perfidious Albion," and to prepare their minds for coming events. So far as I have observed, this Ministerial attempt at the shaping of public opinion has not been printed in any of the Paris papers. The following is the article in question:

"There are solemn hours in the existence of nations which decide for a long time their power and their destiny. It seems to us that England is on the eve of one of these critical moments. For some years past, this nation, which had become strong rather by diplomacy and industry than by force of arms, *seems to have a consciousness of a gradual decline.* She straitens herself up in vain. The virility with which she crushed Europe from 1815 till the glorious reëstablishment of the Napoleonic dynasty, she no longer feels within her. Thus we see her to-day uneasy as to the present, still more uneasy as to what to-morrow is preparing for her; she seeks, full of jealous doubts, the route which will bring her back toward her former strength. From this proceed vacillations and weaknesses without number, which astonish the world and take statesmen themselves by surprise. England, formerly so decided and so precise, no longer knows her own mind. The memory of her traditions escapes her. Her chagrin absorbs it, and because she will not acknowledge her decline she sinks.

The present Government of France, Europe can testify, has never thought of profiting in a personal interest by this situation, but on the contrary has temporized in the most extended manner. In the Crimea, in China, and in the most of the great events of Europe, the Emperor NAPOLEON III. has always sought to place in common with the august sovereign of Great Britain his fortune and his glory, taking no care to know which of the two crowns gave to the other the most brilliant reflection. At the moment when the Italian question was passing from the domain of diplomacy into the critical order of facts, France still spared no efforts to remain united with her former ally, and to place her in a condition to share the honor of restoring to an entire people that measured independence and that fruitful order which magnify not only those who receive them, but those who give them. The world knows what response was made to these generous advances by the Tory Cabinet. France was obliged to accomplish alone the undertaking.

Later on, the British Ministry changed, and the new Administration seemed to give evidence of a better disposition toward our policy and the cause of Italian independence. After the victories of Magenta and Solferino, the Foreign Office proclaimed its sympathies with the adversaries of Austria, but hastened to add that the contending parties must leave to Europe the care of deciding how the difference must terminate. From that moment the Congress, or at least Council, of the great Powers, had no warmer partisan than the British Cabinet. After the signing of the preliminaries of peace at Villafranca, the attitude of England was the same, as it was also at the moment of the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries at Zurich. Only a few days back the journals which represent the views of Lord JOHN RUSSELL showed themselves unanimous in favor of establishing the necessity for Europe of making fruitful by a direct intervention all the innovations favorable to Italy which are found in the Convention signed at Zurich and designed to serve as an instrument of peace. And now, at the hour in which the official announcement is made that this instrument is ready to be placed under the eyes of the world, England seems no longer disposed to keep to her word. The *Morning Post*, at least, publishes two articles—one after the other—which give room for serious doubts on this subject.

We will not discuss prematurely this new act of tergiversation before knowing officially its character. It will be too painful to us to denounce the severe truth to our former ally before she has furnished us the official proof of her new misdeeds. But if it be true that the language of the *Morning Post* is the expression of the sentiments of the Foreign Office, we can then only signalize the fatal abasement of a great State relegated hereafter from the first rank to that of a Power of the second order. We can only say to England that she is growing old, and that her Queen has nothing more to do than to acquiesce passively in the decrees which Europe may hereafter make, with or without her consent."

MALAKOFF.

STATE OF ITALY.

Col. Anviti—Political Unitarianism—Mazzini—A General View of the Italian Question.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

LUGANO, Monday, Oct. 17, 1859.

The excitement subsequent on the murder of ANVITI is somewhat subsiding. The Italians are mightily relieved to find that the English, and even the French Press, have judged the unfortunate event from its true point of view, and have not calumniated an entire people for the crime of a misguided portion in a single city. FARINI is proceeding with energetic vigor to discover the culprits. Fifty have been arrested on suspicion. RIBOTTI has arrived with a strong reinforcement, and it is asserted that Piedmont has decided to send troops thither.

In addition to the details I sent you in my last letter concerning the wretched Colonel, it appears that the individuals arrested in 1852, for the supposed attempt on his life, were condemned without the slightest proof. ANVITI and a certain PIETRO CARINI were rivals for the hand of a certain LUISA * * *. CARINI was victorious. On the evening of the decision, ANVITI, standing at the door of a barber's shop, heard a pistol fired off near him, and caused CARINI to be arrested, and menaced the barber and his apprentices with torture and imprisonment, unless they affirmed that they had heard the shot and seen CARINI pass the door. They, on the contrary, declared that they had heard no shot, and had not seen CARINI during the evening. They were all imprisoned, but still persisted in their denial, while CARINI so clearly proved an *alibi*, that Col. HAZON, President of the Council of War, publicly declared his innocence. Meanwhile the barber and his friends were kept in separate cells, and one morning one of them, GIOBOIO BARBIERI, the father of a large family, was found strangled on the floor of his cell. The other prisoners were advised to avoid a similar fate. One of them, on this, *thought he had heard the shot, and had seen Carini fire the pistol*; and CARINI, with two supposed accomplices, was condemned to death by the Auditor of War. The family appealed to the Duchess, laying before her the infamous facts. She simply wrote at the foot of the sentence, "*Let it be executed*," and CARINI was shot.

This is but one of the fiendish acts of the ex-Colonel. Let it be borne in mind, when the lamentable vengeance of the rabble of Parma is censured. Let it also be remembered that another wretch, guilty of crimes equal to those of ANVITI, was arrested by the people of Parma, shortly after the flight of the Duchess; that proofs of his attempt at restoration were found on him; that he was placed in the hands of the authorities, who allowed him to remain at large, on bail; and that he fled from the hands of justice, and thus escaped punishment. All these things must be borne in mind, and I think that the stanchest lovers of order will agree with me that MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO's words are harsh and unjust. Until the 5th of October, he writes, Italy could "lift up her head in the face of Europe and say: 'What nation, after 40 years of corrupting slavery, has been able to give proof like the Italians, of virtue, rare among people possessed of ancient and political liberty?' Italy, by her very name, could defy all the forces of her enemies, because those forces fell powerless before the voice of public opinion, which cried: 'Let no one touch Italy.' How the position is changed. Italy has her brow stained, and she must bow her head for shame. Now she is no longer inviolate." No! Italy can lift her brow still proudly, for she will render justice even to the murderers of ANVITI.

The Unitarian Italian Association, which is exciting considerable attention, it being known that many literary men, together with the most intelligent and patriotic youths of Lombardy, are among its members, has just published its programme. The aim of the Society is "to aid the realization of the autonomy, unification and liberty of Italy." Its fundamental principles in politics are the "exclusion of all foreign rule or influence; the union of the entire nation under one common administration; the abolition of all privileges; the extension of the elective principle; efficacious guarantees of the right of association, of petition, of personal liberty, and liberty of conscience. In civil administration it aims at legislative reform and THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN. Also, judicial, educational, industrial, commercial, financial reform. Concerning public defence it aims to develop all the military forces of the nation, to see the army disciplined according to the principles of equality and justice, until the fraternal alliance of the people shall permit the abolition of standing armies. This programme has called forth the approbation of the progressive organs of the Press, and various sneers and reproaches from the upholders of the *status quo*.

The *Independente* and the *Staffetta*, of Turin, complain loudly that the Society makes no mention of the King of Piedmont; to which attack one of the members replies, "that the Society intends to further the Government in the great work it has undertaken, and that all its members are so eminently Italian as to exclude the doubt of its strength being directed to build up the national edifice in the manner that the Italians desire on the corner-stone laid by the King of Piedmont, who has found out the way to conciliate all patriots, to silence the voice of parties, simply because he has shown himself an *Italian Prince*." At first sight one might say, Well, there is nothing new in all this; and, indeed, there is nothing *new*, only it is important that Europe, and especially the King of Piedmont and his Ministers, should know that precisely those Provinces who have acquired their liberty and independence feel that their situation is precarious, their position untenable, unless the whole of Italy be united and share the same benefits with themselves. Never have the destinies of a nation been so completely in the power of *one man*. The Italians are bent on unity; and it is in the hope that VICTOR EMANUEL, accepting the Provinces already offered, and if not helping not hindering the movement of the two Sicilies in the same direction, is honest in his intentions to accomplish that unity, that the entire nation awaits his signal. Let him fail, let him take one single backward step, and he will see that the people will proceed towards that unity without him.

In Bologna, Florence, Modena, Parma, Genoa and Milan the workingmen are forming themselves into Societies, entitled the UNITARIAN LEGION; they are flocking to arms around GARIBALDI and FANTI. They are swelling by their mites the subscriptions for muskets for the equipment of the volunteers for the Venetian emigration, and all their words and actions prove that they are willing to make any sacrifice for any length of time, so that the national sword be not replaced in its scabbard until Italy, from Sicily to the Alps, from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, be ONE and independent. Touching this accusation of the Turin papers, a member of the Association in Milan said to me, "All that ought to be said in reply is *—with the king thankfully, if we can; without him, sorrowfully if we must.*"

Another title of accusation against the Society is its audacious desire for the *emancipation of women*. "The clerical party," writes an old friend of mine in Milan, "are furious at the thought they have lost their power over the men; the youth of our cities regard the priests with unutterable scorn. Little by little our women are emancipating themselves, that is, they are avoiding confessionals; they do not teach their children the infamous doctrines commanded by the Church; still it would be exaggeration to say that the priests do not retain considerable influence over the weak—pardon me—the fair sex; and the idea of their emancipation being erected into a system, puts our worthy prelates beside themselves with rage. Poor me! If some kind society had emancipated my sisters from their thraldom, I should not now be compelled, at my time of life, to be scribbling for my daily bread. You remember I told you that in 1848 my sister was enthusiastic for the National Cause, and that, kissing the medal of Pio NONO, she said to me triumphantly, 'Even you, my heretic, will become a faithful son of our Holy Father.' I said to her, 'Not only will your poor Pope not make Italy one, but when we shall have done so in spite of him, there will be an end of the Papacy, in Italy at least.' She burst into tears, and after a visit to her confessor never again showed the least enthusiasm for the Holy War. I was banished, as you know, for my share in the revolutionary attempts in 1853, and Austria confiscated all the property of all the exiles. I had previously made a *feigned sale* of my little all to my sister, and on the scarce income I have lived ever since. The other day my sister died; I went to reclaim my property. She had willed it to an old bigot! A mutual friend told me that she was stung by remorse on her dying bed, but that her confessor menaced her with eternal damnation if she put the power to do evil in the hands of a heretic, when Providence had graciously made her the instrument of rescuing it from his grasp. That the sale of the property was a mere feint to evade confiscation, and that therefore my sister has willed away property that was not hers, is not recognized by law; so behold me penniless, all because some kind society did not think sooner of emancipating women—(from their priests.)" While the Press and public is blaming and praising, the Society has opened its rooms to the subscribers to GARIBALDI's musket fund, and five of its members, Dr. GIUSEPPE LEVI, DANE AUGUSTO CARGANICO, Dr. PIETRO CHIAPPONI, Dr. EZRIO CASTALDI and GASPARE STAMPA, all names of note, have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of canvassing Milan—avowing that they do not mean to desist until they have collected in that city above a million of francs. It was a happy idea of GARIBALDI's, that appeal. First of all it has curbed the frenzy for illuminations, *fêtes* in honor of Paul and Peter. The National Guard, the civic bands, instead of giving banquets to their officers, send the sum those banquets would have cost to the national fund. Three potters (*facchini*) bring eight francs. A child of eight years brings his three francs, being the result of cents. given him to buy fruit at breakfast. A doctor in Milan sends 140 francs given by his patients. Wounded soldiers from the Austrian army, in short all classes of citizens and friends, vie with each other in their patriotic offerings. MAZZINI sends his mite, with the following letter:

I send 200 francs as my contribution to the subscription proposed by Gen. GARIBALDI. I am sure that all those who are of the same political religion as myself, will hasten to subscribe. GARIBALDI's name is for us a pledge that these muskets will not serve solely to defend *La Cattolica* and the *Mincio*. The SACRED UNITY of our fatherland, which would be violated by any plan that does not embrace the whole country, from the passes of the Tyrol to the Sicilian Sea, is his faith as well as our own. Arms are everything for us. It is needful that the Italians, by hastening to complete this subscription, should reveal their unalterable intentions; should put an end to the indecorous clatter of those cowardly optimists who expect a country and liberty from a lie spoken at Biarritz, or from a decision of hypothetical conferences held by foreign princes. G. MAZZINI.

It is clear that the Governor of Lombardy acted under the orders of Marshal VAILLANT in seizing the number of the *Progresso* containing his letter to the King—first, because it was not seized until the following day, and as all newspapers are carried to the office of the censorship, had the legal authorities disapproved they would have seized it at once; second, because in the act of accusation against the *gerente*, who is now in prison, only the sentences referring to the Emperor were underlined in red; third, because the *Nazione* of Genoa was allowed to publish a series of editions and sell them all without being molested. The letter, together with the author's autograph note, has been read by the King, and I have reasons for knowing that it has been favorably received by personages in high places. This is good; because, as the conditions on which the writer offers the aid of the entire Republican Party are clear and unmistakeable, i. e., the creation of Italian Unity by means of a frank and direct appeal to the nation, it would seem that this creation and this appeal have entered into the plans of the Government.

I see that some of the English papers, losing sight of the conditions, seem to think that the great Republican leader had compromised himself. Not at all; it is but a repetition of his famous letter to CHARLES ALBERT and to PIUS IX., the old *Se non, non*. If you will make Italy one we are with you, if you fail we are against you. The other day I was slowly mounting the hill that leads to my house, reading with great satisfaction an article on this same letter in one of the best newspapers of Turin, when I was startled by a voice behind exclaiming—"Alas, alas, we have fallen on evil times." I turned and recognized in the speaker one of the greatest philosophers and noblest patriots that Italy can boast; the soul of the five days of Milan, the most truthful historian of those eventful times—(C. C.)—who from pure love for the Republican flag, and hopelessness at its present triumph has, with great loss to his country, withdrawn almost entirely from political life. He had been reading MAZZINI's letter, and said, frankly, that he disapproved it from beginning to end. He went through the whole history of the House of Savoy; told me how, up to 1821, Austria was despised in Italy; but how, owing to CHARLES ALBERT's desertion, and the consequent failure of SANTA ROSA, people began to feel that Austria was somebody and something, and how scorn gave place to fear and defiance to despair; then, he went through all the history of 1848, and traced the dismal story thence to the present hour—strongly blaming the Piedmontese Government for its grasping tendencies during the war, which he considers one of the chief causes of the peace of *Villafranca*. He is a *Federal Republican*; and as he does not believe it possible for an Italy to exist, save on the model of the United States or Switzerland, he cannot bear the idea of the Republican principle being placed secondary to the dogma of Unity.

"How can my poor people be educated in the true faith," he asked, "when the Republic is only preached on high days and holidays; if, when days of strife and trial come, it is to be laid on the shelf, and they taught to look to Monarchy for hope and help?" I give you this as the opinion of a great and noble patriot. Nevertheless, I think he is mistaken. When the Italians have got all Italy they can govern it as they please, and, anyhow, a nation, like an individual, must buy its own experience. No preaching, were the Angel Gabriel to fill a pulpit, would convince the Italians that King VICTOR does not desire to be King of Italy—will not use all his efforts to win the Italian crown. Were any now to preach that doctrine, they would be charged with having brought about the misfortune they predict. Time will prove.

PARIS GOSSIP.

French Caricatures of Mr. Ward in Peking—Peculiar Notions of Canada and Maine—Literature, Music and the Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1859.

Charivari is having its own fun over the American Minister in China. It has published engravings three days in succession, which are the laugh of the town. The first one represents Mr. WARD on his way overland to Peking. In this engraving one sees only a large rough box mounted on an unrouth wagon, drawn and surrounded by a great mob of hooting, bowling Chinese. Standing alone are two mandarins, or chief men, looking on. The landscape is composed of barren hills and plains. The reader need not be told that the American Envoy is shut up in the box, without the power of taking observations of the interesting country through which he is passing. The second engraving represents the arrival on the great square of Peking. The cavalcade is stopped, a board or two has been knocked from the side of the box, and a long, lank, clean-shaved individual, in a black dress-coat and with a bandage on his eyes, is seen bursting forth, much as a young chick bursts from its shell. Two mandarins receive in their arms the falling and blind Ambassador. The next engraving shows him in the palace before the throne of the mighty brother of the Sun and the Moon, delivering his speech. Jonathan stands as straight up in the middle of the floor as the monument on Bunker Hill. He is still in solemn black, and a close-fitting bandage over his eyes shut out the view of the Celestial world around him. A dozen of Mandarins are prostrated at his feet in a circle, and in this position the tableau reminds one of a fountain, with a very tall central jet surrounded at its base with a dozen low curvilinear ones. While the blind Envoy is sawing darkness with his arms, his mightiness on the throne is haranguing in the interesting pantomime, so beloved by juveniles, of playing the "You can't come it" movement with his hands upon his nose. This is *Charivari's* idea of Mr. WARD's pilgrimage to Peking.

The *Patrie*, ministerial paper, lately published a communication from one of its American correspondents, on the subject of the annexation of the State of Maine to Canada, from which I extract the following paragraph:

"It is a fixed idea with a majority of the people of the United States, that Canada wishes to throw herself into the arms of the Union. But this is only an illusion of the Yankees. When Canada shall decide to separate herself from England—and that day will come—it will be either to declare herself independent, or to annex herself to France, but never to be absorbed into the American Republic. On the contrary, while the Canadians, whether French or English, are not even dreaming of incorporation into the United States—they are too monarchical for that—the American State of Maine desires ardently to separate itself from the Confederation in order to annex itself to Canada. This extraordinary state of things is little known in Europe. The commercial interests of the State of Maine would gain by its annexation to our country, (France,) and its geographical position would render its annexation desirable for many reasons. Moreover, the people of Maine have a great deal of sympathy for the English, their former masters, and they love the French of Canada. In order to manifest in the most striking manner possible this double sympathy, the inhabitants of Maine propose to celebrate soon, with great pomp, the anniversary of the death of the two English and French heroes of Canada, WOLFE and MONTCALM, both killed in fighting on the field of honor. It is useless to say that this disunion attitude of Maine excites astonishment and indignation in the United States. The journals of New-York call the people of Maine 'Franco English mankins.'"

There! you see how it is. One must go abroad to get news of his own country.

Within the year a book has been published at Paris which has had a singular fortune in the way of provoking other books. I refer to the bizarre work entitled *Fanny*, by M. ERNEST FEYDEAU—a work which it is to be presumed will scarcely find a man courageous enough to become its English translator. This work embraces but three characters, the husband, the wife, and a young man, the lover of the wife. The book professes to be a study, and all the talent of its talented author is spent in showing the exactitude with which a high-born woman can separate love from duty—giving the first to her paramour and the second to her husband. The lover is terribly jealous of the husband, and prohibits the wife from loving him. For this reason the wife is obliged, in conversation with her lover, never to mention her husband's name, and therefore designates him by the very impersonal but significative *lui*, (he, him.)

This new nomenclature seems to have suggested to Madame GEORGE SAND a new subject and a new title for a book, and accordingly the Parisians had scarcely ceased to read and to talk over M. FEYDEAU's book, when Madame SAND's *Elle et Lui* (Her and Him) appeared. This book made a great sensation, and being a little personal toward the late lamented poet of the Academy, M. ALFRED DE MUSSET, it was immediately replied to in another book by M. PAUL DE MUSSET, brother of the deceased, entitled *Lui et Elle*. To this book Madame SAND has just replied, in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, by a preface in which the eminent authoress permits the public to see how far she has been wounded by M. PAUL DE MUSSET's book. There is every evidence that this violent polemic, now advanced far beyond the limits of a literary discussion, will not stop where it is.

And now, here comes a third book, entitled *Lui*, this one from the pen of Madame LOUISE COLET, *née* REVOIL, sister of Madame COUSIN, and poetess laureate of the Academy. The book is full of curious revelations for those who know how to look through its lines.

M. MAURICE SAND, son of Madame GEORGE SAND, will soon publish a work entitled *Masques et Bouffons*, with a preface by his illustrious mother. M. MAURICE SAND joins to his title of author a remarkable talent in designing, and it is to him that is due as well the designs illustrating the works of his mother as those in his new book about to be published.

A singular event in the life of a great artist has just occurred at Madrid. You know that MARIO and Madame GRISI, unable to come to terms with M. CALZADO, of our opera, had taken for the Winter the Opera of Madrid, and had commenced giving representations. The first night Madame GRISI made her appearance was the signal for a storm such as would have done honor to a band of *Septembriseurs* dancing the *carmagnole* around their victim on the guillotine. All attempts at quelling the storm were ineffectual, and cries of "*Fuera! fuera!*" (Put her out!) "*A la carcel!*" (To prison!) drowned the director's explanations. And all this because the distinguished artist's voice was cracked, unmelodious, gone in fact. The public of Madrid had paid their money to hear their favorite operas well sung, and because the public of Paris and London were willing to accept GRISI's voice for the sake of what it had been, they saw no reason why *they* should, and they demanded the suppression of the illustrious singer's person to keep company with her voice. The process was brutal, but who can say that in principle the Madrilenes were not in their right? It is indeed pitiable to see such a talent sacrificing its reputation for still a little more of that which it has already plenty.

The success of Mademoiselle VESTVALI, whom we claim as an American, continues to increase at the Grand Opera here. She is now rehearsing "Herculaneum," to take the place of Madame BORGHI-MAMO, who has passed the Boulevard to take an engagement with M. CALZADO, at the Italiens. Mlle. VESTVALI will hereafter take the first rank at the Grand Opera, a position which she was only able to conquer by real merit, for every one knows the prejudice of the French in favor of their own singers, and the incessant efforts they make to keep upon the boards of their first and official lyrical theatre none but French artists. I was glad to hear Mlle. VESTVALI declare formally that it was a mistaken notion that we had not the material for first-class artists in the United States. She says that, on the contrary, we have plenty of material, the voice, the talent, the action, the vivacity, and only lack one thing, the application to study. To make a good artist the vocation should be selected while the individual is yet young; they should be drilled in music and in the languages six, eight or ten years, giving up their whole time to the profession. Mlle. VESTVALI, who taught music as well as sang it during her residence in America, had good opportunities of judging of the capacities of the people, and she declares that their only impediment is their impatience, their "fastness," their too great a disposition to hurry into the realization of quick dividends. Mlle. V. sings with facility in seven modern languages; she attacked the French here for the first time, and when it is recollected that she had to appear on the boards of the Government school of France, the most important opera in Europe, before an audience the most critical in the world, and prejudiced always against a stranger, it will be understood what study and a determined will can do; for of twenty persons who make the attempt to sing at the Grand Opera, not more than one succeeds. They either fail at the official *audition* or appear at best but once or twice before an audience.

Mlle. MONROSE, of New-Orleans, who was educated at the school of DUPREZ in this city, and lately made her *début* at the Opera Comique, has at once acquired the first rank at that theatre. Thus far she has only appeared in one piece, *Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté*, in which she plays the character of *Elizabeth* to MONTAUBRY's *Shakespeare*, but at each representation she acquires new laurels, and the critics, with one accord, place her upon a pedestal difficult to maintain for one so young in years and in her profession.

Mr. FAGNANI, of New-York, has just finished at his studio in this city a full-length portrait of the celebrated friend of BYRON, the Countess GUICCIOLI, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest works that ever came from the studio of this painter of celebrities. Even at sixty the Countess, now the Marchioness of BOISSY, is a handsome woman, and shows all the traces of that remarkable beauty which captivated the heart and inspired the pen of the great poet. Mrs. FAGNANI has in her possession a small lock of BYRON's hair, presented to her by the Marchioness of BOISSY—a beautiful little curl set in glass and gold.

HOME, the well-known American rapping medium, has just passed through Paris, with his wife, on his way to America. He not only has not lost his power of evoking spirits, but has acquired new and more terrible power. Instead of confining his miracles to conversation and communion between the living and the dead, he now places living, but widely separated, friends in connection, and enables them to hold converse together. Such a power is very suggestive, and does not need to have its inconveniences pointed out.

A letter was lately sent from this city to New-York and a reply received back at Paris in three weeks, four days and nine hours. The *Vanderbilt* out and the *Persia* back were the mediums of transmission. In this connection it is the place to state that no change has taken place in the length of time between the arrival of the New-York mail at Liverpool and its delivery at Paris. The merchants and other business men here have a right to complain that the Department at Washington takes no step to remedy this evil. But four times since the Cunard line came into existence has the mail arrived in Paris on Tuesday morning, and these four times they were brought into Liverpool by the *Persia* early on Saturday morning. No matter whether the mail arrives in Liverpool on Saturday or Sunday, it never leaves London for Paris till 8 o'clock Monday evening. A traveler can come from Liverpool to London in five hours, and from London to Paris in twelve; but it still takes the American mail from sixty to seventy hours to get over the same road.

The American Legation in this city has been moved to No. 59 Rue de la Pepinière. The late residence of Mr. MASON has been let to a sister of Prince ORLOFF.

MALAKOFF.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

No hope of her Trans-Atlantic trip this Winter—Dissensions among the Directors—Her Probable Movements.

From our Special Correspondent.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

Up to yesterday, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, there was a chance of the *Great Eastern* leaving for America this Fall. It was strongly believed by some of the most influential Directors that she would be started out, passengers or no passengers, at once, for the purpose of an ocean test. If the Company were not in funds, there were offers of money enough to pay all the expenses. But yesterday a final meeting dashed these hopes. The fact is, that so long as the Board is at sea, the ship will stay ashore. With perhaps the exception of a few coasting trips, to show the vessel, there will certainly be no long voyages made till the Board is reorganized. The present Managers are not the true friends of the enterprise, and do not represent the sentiments of the heaviest owners. It will be fortunate, for other reasons, should some of them be turned out. Their utter disregard of public opinion and of the customs of civilized countries would drive away custom enough to fill a common ship. And their commercial ability is on record, not less in their whole course of action, than in the proceedings of the trial at Weymouth. The ship will be finished, the management will be Christianized, and then we may look for some worthy results of this noble enterprise.

It is believed that the ship will go to Southampton on the 31st. Moorings of a very permanent character have been laid down there, and since it is an excellent place for her to lie and to be completed, as well as an accessible and central place for a show, it is thought she will winter there. A trip to France, Spain, and about the Mediterranean, is talked of. This, should it occur, will develop no very important engineering or commercial facts. A North Atlantic voyage is the great test. The results of all trips, however, of any importance, will be reported directly to the TIMES.

TUBAL CAIN.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

From the London Times.

Intelligence from Morocco was received by the *Ripon* mail-packet, which arrived at Southampton yesterday morning. Our Gibraltar correspondent, writing at the moment of the steamer's departure (4 P. M. on the 18th,) says:

"We learn just now, *viâ* Spain, that the declaration of war against Morocco has been made."

From the Gibraltar Chronicle.

The rupture of pacific relations between Spain and Morocco is in all probability an accomplished fact. Letters from Tangier, written yesterday, state that it was expected the Spanish Consul would strike his flag in the course of the day. Mr. BLANCO DEL VALLE returned to Tangier from Algeciras on the night of the 16th, and was the bearer of demands which it was considered impossible the Moorish Government could admit. These demands are said to comprise a cession of territory adjoining Ceuta, so extensive as to include the Sierra Bullones, taking in Cape Negro in the direction of Tetuan and Apes' Hill, on the Straits. If this demand be persisted in, war is considered inevitable. No Sultan of Morocco could consent to such an alienation of national territory; and even were the Moorish Government so to yield on this point it is considered doubtful whether war would be averted, since this concession would probably cost the Sultan his throne.

EXODUS FROM TANGIERS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND CONSULS—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

We subjoin extracts from a few of the communications that have been received:

TANGIER, Monday, Oct. 17.

We are no longer in uncertainty as to the intentions of Spain. The Sultan not being able to submit to the fresh demands of the Cabinet of Madrid, we can no longer doubt the issue of negotiations—this issue is war.

Another correspondent writes:

"The Europeans were yesterday actively employed in shipping their property on board all the available craft in the harbor, preparatory to embarking their persons this day. Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Vulture* and gunboat *Coquette* were at anchor, and it was expected the British *Chargé d'Affaires* would see all the subjects of his nation safely on board before embarking himself in one of Her Majesty's ships. The whole of the population of the city was in the greatest consternation, especially the foreigners, who were most anxious for vessels to save their property as well as their persons. The Moorish authorities put no impediment in the way of any of the Europeans who wished to take their departure, nor even did they interfere with the baggage or other articles which they were sending away. The foreign Consuls, with their families, attachés, &c., would, it was said, be taken on board the British and French men-of-war in the harbor. The Moorish Government was expecting to hear of the declaration of war which the Government of Spain had threatened them with."

Another letter of the same date says:

"Great consternation prevails in this city, and preparations on the part of a great number of Europeans and others are making to leave the country. Mr. BLANCO arrived here in a Spanish steam frigate; he remains on board, as the vessel is in quarantine. The Spaniards have asked officially for Apes' Hill. It is reported here that the Spanish forces will make an attack both by sea and land, and afterwards occupy Tetuan and Tangier. It is likewise said that Mr. BLANCO has demanded $5,000,000 to indemnify the Spanish Government for the expenses they have been put to in preparing the expedition. Yesterday being a Moorish holiday, a number of tribes from the District of Angera came into the town. In consequence of this EL KATIB requested Mr. DRUMMOND HAY to dissuade the Europeans from Embarking then, fearing it might give these tribes a pretext for committing excesses, if they observed the least sign of a commotion. Mr. DRUMMOND HAY, understanding these tribes would return to their homes in the evening, promised EL KATIB that he would delay the embarkation of the British subjects until this day (the 18th,) when she expected there would be a sufficient number of vessels to take off all the Europeans and others of the population who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity, especially as EL KATIB had instructed the Administrator of Customs to offer no impediment to those who wished to embark.

Mr. GEORGE V. BROWN, United States Consul, was preparing to leave for Gibraltar, bringing with him all his baggage, horses, &c.

Another letter speaks of MOLEI ABBAS, brother of the present Emperor, being expected at Tangier with 30,000 men; and that our British *Chargé d' Affaires* will embark in one of her Majesty's ships of war, which remain off that port.

The troops in the neighborhood of Algesiras had received orders to prepare to encamp. A floating hospital, having room for forty patients, had been established at Algesiras. The Portuguese schooner *Amalia* arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th from Mazagan, which port she left on the evening of the 11th. Great was the discontent observable in that town among the few Europeans residing there, arising from the want of confidence on the part of a number of natives, who, it was firmly believed, were seeking some pretext or other to seize upon Government property. Grain from the interior continued to be imported into the market, and the vessels in harbor were loading as quickly as possible for fear of an outbreak. The letters from Mazagan also mention that the Governor of Azamor had broken faith with the Mazaganese. This is the more to be regretted because, in the event of any disturbance occurring in the town, the Government soldiers in Azamor will be prevented rendering any assistance, as they have hitherto been in the habit of doing.

ENGLAND AND THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Paris (Oct. 26,) Correspondence of the Times.

A statement in the *Nord*, of Brussels, to the effect that a "very animated conversation" had taken place between the French Ambassador in London and Lord PALMERSTON on the affairs of Morocco, has caused much emotion here. According to the *Nord*, Lord PALMERSTON observed that England could not permit Spain to occupy both sides of the Strait, and would resist by force her attempt to do so, and, further, that the English Cabinet would consider the question as one of European interest. It adds, that the French Government, "while attaching a certain importance to the language of the Prime Minister, would not change its policy as regards Morocco, and would not the less continue to take all the necessary measures for the protection of the Algerian frontier against the attacks of the Moorish tribes." What amount of truth there is in this report of a conversation between Lord PALMERSTON and M. DE PERSIGNY I cannot say. There is, or was, a portion of the *Nord* at the disposal of the French Foreign Office, and the Minister used to employ it for the communication of news not necessarily true, but which it was meant the public at home and abroad should take as such. The present information may, for aught I know, be of this doubtful character; but, whether true or false, it has produced a very unpleasant impression, and persons not easily alarmed began to be disquieted at the serious complications which might follow from this war. I am, however, positively assured that the Spanish Government has repeated its disavowal of the "

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WEAVERS AND MINERS WANTED.—Male and female weavers wanted, and male miners, to go a short distance in the country; also, a man and wife, the man for out-door work, for a small country place; also, a large number of girls for first-class situations, French, German and Italian, free of charge, and their languages spoken. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A CROCKERY CLERK—A YOUNG man who fully understands the wholesale crockery trade in all its branches. One capable of taking charge of a large business will be paid a liberal salary, or perhaps be allowed an interest in the business. A reply addressed to MERCHANT, Box No. 539 Post-office, giving real name, reference, &c., will be treated as confidential.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO GOOD girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 89 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A LADY OF REFINED MANNERS and neat personal habits, to take the family charge of young ladies in a school. Apply, by letter only, stating references, to Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 823 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE WAITER IN A PRIvate family. An Englishman, who can bring the best City recommendations may apply, between 11 and 3 o'clock, at 14 Exchange-place, 2d story, front office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE, CLEAN AND neat girl, for cooking, washing and ironing, and general housework in a small family; wages $7 a month. Apply at No. 54 Morton-st. No Catholics need apply.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, Protestant preferred. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 40 King-st., between 10 and 2.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer. Family of two persons; references required. Apply at No. 120 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBERMAID AND waiter. References required. Family of two persons. Apply at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, OF respectability, wishes employment by the day, week or month, in a private family, at plain, fine sewing, and embroidering; is accustomed to getting up babies' linen and ladies' under-clothing; can operate on Grover and Baker's sewing machine. Call or address MRS. VANTASSEL, No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take charge of a child from its birth; would take care of grown children and do light chamberwork; is a neat plain seamstress; can give the most satisfactory reference from where she filled the above situation for four years. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY SMART young girl, 15 years old, to do chamberwork, waiting, or to assist in any light work of the house; could take care of a child or children; can give good reference from her last place; a good home more the object than wages. Address No. 63 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to wait on a lady; one who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and all kinds of neat sewing, may apply at No. 66 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 A. M. City references required as to character and capability.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and finting; has the best of City reference, as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent young Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress and attendant to a lady; would do light chamberwork and assist in the care of children; no objection to travel. Address No. 9 Cooper's Institute, 3d-av.; can be heard of for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; can do plain sewing, or would undertake the duties of children's nurse, for which she is fully competent; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days, in store 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or take entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork or sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to obtain a situation for her nurse, who has lived with her some years, taking care of the baby from its birth; can be highly recommended as an excellent woman in every respect. Inquire for ANN, at No. 18 University-place, between the hours of 12 and 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN SEAMstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork or wait on a lady; can cut and do all kinds of family sewing. Has six years' reference from her last place. No objection to go South. Inquire at No. 1,015 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing; can give the best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 5 Hall-place, below 6th and 7th sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, WHO understands her business, wishes a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; understands all kinds of family baking; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call or send to No. 304 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamber work and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 570 2d-av., cor. 35th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, during two days, at No. 120 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would have no objection to take care of children. Has the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 108 26th st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 45 13th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; best of City reference given from her last place; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; best of City references will be given. Call, for two days, at No. 364 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and, if required, to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be had. Apply at No. 197 East 12th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 142 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant German widow wants a situation as housekeeper or cook, either in the City or country. Apply between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible-House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can bring the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 3 years. Call at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY EFFICIENT AND RESpectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting. She has unexceptionable references. Apply to WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 61 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, by a middle-aged woman; will assist with washing and ironing; can give good reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business perfectly, and if required would assist in the washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or will take care of children, and do plain sewing. Best of City references can be seen at No. 127 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 143 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to chamberwork; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid; no objection to go in the country. Inquire for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress, or would have no objection to sew and do light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 12th-st., 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing or chamberwork, or do waiting in a small family; is accustomed to waiting on ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a nurse's situation; or has no objection to light chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 133 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation in a respectable family as seamstress and light chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful, with City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, from the country, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; good reference. Inquire No. 159 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or nice boarding-house, by a very competent woman, with good City reference. Call, or address MARY, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 4 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid, laundress or waitress; can present the most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as housekeeper; best of City reference given. Address EMMA, No. 76 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 345 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; can assist in cooking or washing. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Call at No. 244 West 38th-st.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS, —Mrs. MEYER, late matron of the Employment Society, No. 14 Bible House, now at No. 829 Broadway, solicits the patronage of the ladies, and bids them to be assured that they will find her entirely devoted to their interest. First-class French, German, Irish, &c., servants will always be on hand. No charge to servants, but none without satisfactory reference will be received.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; perfectly competent in her business, having lived four years in her first and last place in this City. Can present a most satisfactory City references. A note addressed to J. C., care of Mr. B. Corwin, No. 811 Broadway, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes. She will be found agreeable, and she can give best of City reference. Will receive calls until engaged at No. 101 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 71 15th-st., near 6th-av., opposite the Palace Gardens, for two days, if not longer. The best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; or as regular laundress; understands ilnting and finery; or as parlormaid and to do fine washing; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with good reference, a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing; has a genteel appearance and kind disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a single woman as children's nurse; understands cutting and making children's clothes, or minding a baby and do its washing; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 201 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as baby's nurse in a genteel family, or as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 444 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business, and can give first-class City references. Apply at No. 130 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; she understands the care of children, and is capable of taking care of an infant; has good City reference. Call at No. 339 5th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing. Best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 45 13th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FRENCH GIRL and German girl; one as nurse, and the other to do chamberwork. Call at No. 494 4th-st., between Avenue A and 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 175 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; no objection to travel. Call at No. 64 Charlton-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 239 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper, or assist in the charge; is competent for it; or would take charge of a young infant. Call at No. 122 Clinton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent person, who can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; with City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook and excellent washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 Madison-st., near Catharine.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references. Apply at No. 12 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., continues to supply those wanting servants in any capacity with such as are well recommended and understand their business. A large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, coachmen and waitermen, and other experienced servants, both male and female, are now disengaged and waiting for situations.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman by a single man of long experience in Europe and America in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has all the necessary recommendations required. Address L. D., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a steady, middle-aged English Protestant man, in town or country; he understands his business in all its various branches, and is a careful City driver, &c., as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address, for two days, Box No. 110, J. W., at Mr. Duncomb's, Sadler, Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address T. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and a careful driver; is leaving on account of the employer parting with his horses; no objection to country or City; has the best of City references from last place. A note addressed to W. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man; is a good driver and a good groom; has no objection to City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City references. Address A. B., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Scotchman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce two years' references from responsible gentlemen in this City. Would accept a good situation in any part of the State. Address, for three days, JOHN PALMER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has two years' recommendations from his last employer. Any address left to C. C., Box No. 293 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant single young man, who can act in the capacity of coachman if required; understands his business perfectly; is a steady driver; has the best City reference. Call or address J. Y., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper in a grocery, produce or commission business, by a young man from the country of several years' experience; thoroughly versed in book-keeping, single and double entry. Unity reference. Address M. D., Box No. 2,837 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; understands his business well; is long accustomed to the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful driver; has satisfactory reference from his last employer. No objection to the country. Call or address JOHN CLANCY, No. 29 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, having served in that capacity in some of the best families. Can give first-rate City references, as regards character and capability, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; by addressing a note to A. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a man who will furnish the best of City references as to qualifications. Apply at MORRIS' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private boarding-house; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; he can bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL of Pelouze & Dumas, of Paris, desires to obtain a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or would make himself generally useful in any capacity; a permanent situation more an object than wages; best City references given. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman, or would go as waiter, to travel with a gentleman going South or to Europe. The best of reference given. Address X. X., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman man, a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; would like to assist in cooking, if required; best references given. Call at No. 17 Hudson-st. AUG. WEBER.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has lived five years in his last place, and can give good City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, WHO is long acquainted with the business, and who is willing and capable of making himself generally useful. Address P. F., No. 131 East 25th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE best references as to character, integrity, &c., a situation as collector or out-door clerk. A note to Box No. 1,557, Post-office, will be answered in person.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place; can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give good satisfactory City references. A note addressed to J. C., care of Mr. B. Corwin, No. 811 Broadway, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober man; understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Direct J. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office,

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SHIP CHANDler's store, by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, who brings the best City reference from his last place. Address R. S., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY WISHES TO obtain a situation in a land office, where his services may be rendered as an equivalent for rent—or for a reasonable compensation as clerk. Address LEX, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE City desires to find a situation for his coachman, a Protestant, and in every way a desirable servant. A note addressed to H., No. 8 Brevoort-place, will be attended to.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young man at the above business; has had considerable experience in the City; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address P. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.
LADIES' CLOAKS AND FURS
FOR WINTER, 1859.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE!
To the LADIES of NEW-YORK and SURROUNDING Cities.

The subscriber respectfully announces that he is now prepared to exhibit, at retail, his Importations and Manufactures for the present season, and to offer extraordinary inducements in price, especially in
VELVET AND BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS.
Having availed himself of the advantages arising from the IMMENSE SURPLUS IMPORTATIONS of materials in making large purchases of REAL LYON VELVETS, and BLACK FRENCH and BELGIAN BEAVERS, at much below their cost, he invites the attention of ladies to the following brief list of rich and newly-manufactured garments, all of the latest fashion and most superior work, the prices being fully 25 per cent. below those of any previous season.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $12.
A very useful and superior Cloak, of excellent material
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $14.
Also, an excellent garment with rich croche fringe.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $16.
With pleated back, and the new Pointed Hood, handsomely trimmed.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $18,
With flowing sleeve and pleated back; a splendid garment.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $20.
A most magnificent Cloak of richest finish and material
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $25,
Of the best material imported, and the very latest Paris Fashion.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, at $38,
A new and elegant garment of the Pleated Circular Form
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, at $40.
Of Real Lyons Velvet, with Sleeves and Croche Fringe.
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, at $45.
A large and graceful Cloak, of very rich material.
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, at $50.
Of very best Velvet and latest Parish Fashion.

A Miscellaneous lot of
BEAVER-CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS AND RAGLANS,
Manufactured chiefly for the Wholesale Trade, will be sold at Six and Eight Dollars, being little more than half their actual value.
THE LADIES' FUR DEPARTMENT
Is replete with every novelty in Russian and American Sable, Russian and American Mink, Ermine, Fitch, Chinchilla, Lynx, Stone Marten, Squirrel, &c., &c., in the various forms of Cardinals, Capes, Muffs, Cuffs and Pelerines; and, it being the desire of the subscriber to popularize this department, the Goods are marked at so low a scale of profit as to challenge the closest competition.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY, two doors below Taylor's.

AT RETAIL THIS WEEK
ELEGANT NEW CLOAKS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 12 DOLLARS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 14 DOLLARS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS at 16 DOLLARS.
SUPERB VELVET CLOAKS at 40 DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT VELVET CLOAKS at 50 DOLLARS.
THE RICHEST AND NEWEST GOODS IN THE CITY,
At ELLIOTT'S, (late Mackenzie,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
(Brandreth Buildings.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN PLAIN AND HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 Gents' All-linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, only $2 25 per dozen.
Gents' All-linen Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
Ladies' All-linen Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
Ladies' Hemmed-stitched Handkerchiefs, $2 25 per dozen.
Colored Bordered, Pine-apple, and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, selling at very low prices.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
BROWN AND BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
Also—VELVET MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
And OPERA CLOAKS, just received.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY.
SUPER QUALITY OF SILKS, at 68. PER YARD.
EXTRA QUALITY OF SILKS, at 88. PER YARD.
BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES, at $25 EACH.

FORTY CASES
NEW AND
DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS
Just received and for sale by
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 279 BROADWAY—NO. 283.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
W. K. PEYTON, NO. 264 BOWERY,
Requests the ladies of New-York and vicinity to examine his extensive assortment of WINTER CLOAKS before making their purchases.
In every respect our garments will be found to equal any other house in the trade, while our prices are guaranteed to be 30 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st.
Plain Beaver Cloaks, $5 to $8.
Tricot Beaver Cloaks, $6 to $9.
French Beaver Cloaks, $7 50 to $10.
Children's and Misses' Cloaks and Basques all sizes.
Observe the name, W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
In consequence of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN being about to open a large
WHOLESALE HOUSE
At No. 24 Walker-st., and of relinquishing the retail business entirely, he offers the present large stock of
RIBBONS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
And all who wish to obtain BARGAINS will do well to call at
No. 387 BROADWAY.
N. B.—His stock consists of rare and beautiful styles of Ribbons, just imported.
His Dress Trimmings are profuse and magnificent, and cannot fail to please the
MOST FASTIDIOUS TASTE.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 387 Broadway.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Marble Heart.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Le Boireau des Cranes—Brutus Lache Cæsar.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Valentine and Orson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Married and Buried—Duchalameau. Evening—Honesty is the Best Policy.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrelsy and Double-bedded Room.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

METROPOLITAN HALL—Old Folks' Concert.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Lesdernier's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Ærial Ship City of New-York.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Vanderbilt*, which arrived yesterday, supplies us with correspondence and papers from Paris to the 25th, and from London to the 26th ult. The most important feature in the news is the growing distrust between France and England, and the popular conviction in both countries that a rupture is one of the possible events of a no very distant future. An article, emanating from a semi-official source, has been published in many of the Departmental journals of France, denouncing the foreign policy of England, and attempting to demonstrate her national decline. Such an article can be circulated with no other design than that of arousing in the minds of the French people their old prejudices against "perfidious Albion."

Another source of disquietude is the antagonistic attitude of France and England on the Morocco question. It is confirmed that Spain has declared war against Morocco; France is believed to have promised the former Power her support at all risks; and England is reported to be so averse to the war as to have declared to the French Ambassador in London, through Lord Palmerston, that she could not permit Spain to occupy both sides of the Strait. These rumors are, in a measure, contradicted by the Paris Correspondent of the London *Times*, who asserts that the Spanish Government has disclaimed all intentions of conquest, and that, upon such assurances, England has withdrawn her opposition to the war. According to the latest news from Tangiers, the foreign residents and Consuls were preparing to leave. Mr. Brown, United States Consul, was going to Gibraltar.

Various items of intelligence of an interesting character are received by this arrival. The London *Times* takes Commodore Tatnall's dispatch from the Peiho as a text for an article in which the British position in China is held to be fully justified. Mr. Ward, according to the French *Moniteur de la Flotte*, had arrived in Peking, but vexatious delays was offered to his admission to an imperial audience. In England the advisability of fitting out another Arctic Expedition to seek any possible survivors of the Franklin party was under discussion; but the *Times* and most of the London journals are opposed to a scheme so utterly wild and extravagant.

The Overland Mails from California, which arrived at St. Louis yesterday with San Francisco dates to the 14th ult., announce that extensive preparations were making for Gen. Scott's reception by the military, particularly by those once under his command in the Mexican war. Much excitement had been caused by the failure of Choppening & Co., the mail contractors between California and Salt Lake. Creditors had attacked their property, and it was feared that the mails to Salt Lake would be stopped. Business in San Francisco was dull. The water courses in the mining regions had become very low, and those fortunate enough to hold claims in the beds of the stream were rapidly washing out gold. Dates from Oregon to the 8th ult. report the successful progress of the Salt Lake, and Fort Benton Wagon-Road Expedition. In British Columbia it was rumored that a new Goveruor, named Howe, was soon to arrive.

The guerillas, under the outlaw Cortinas, have had a new triumph over the people of Brownsville; and doubtless by this time the town has been captured and plundered. On the 20th ult. a party of thirty marauders entered the place and fired upon the inhabitants. A round of artillery, however, put them to flight; and elated with this success, the townsfolk resolved to carry the war into the camp of the enemy. With their great guns and smaller ones, they were on their way to the execution of the brave errand, when unhappily an ambuscade of the enemy surprised them, and, disordered and routed, they fled back to town. At the latest moment, Cortinas, having sent in an ultimatum requiring unconditional surrender, was before the place, awaiting the determination of the panic-stricken inhabitants.

Advices from New-Mexico are only to the 26th of September, in consequence of the Northern route having been abandoned. Depredations by the Indians still continued. It was stated that a battle between the Utah tribe, assisted by Mexicans and a band of Arrapahoes had occurred at the crossing of the Del Norte. Twenty-two of the latter were reported killed.

A fatal explosion occurred on Lake Erie on Sunday morning. The propellor *Ohio*, bound to Buffalo from Cleveland, blew up when ten miles off Long Point, and sank in ten minutes afterwards. The second mate and wheelsman were lost, while the other fifteen who were on the vessel were driven about the lake for fifteen hours, when they were picked up by the propellor *Equator*, and taken to Sandusky.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, an interesting debate grew out of a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, appropriating $800 for the employment of 400 special policemen for duty at the polls to-day, in accordance with the request of the Police Commissioners. An amendment, calling upon the Commissioners to appoint members of the old police force, "as far as practicable," was offered by Mr. Purdy, but Mr. Stewart insisted that the word "convenient," instead of "practicable," should be used. Mr. Purdy would not agree to this, and the resolution, thus amended, was lost—Mr. Stewart voting against it. The Committee on Annual Taxes was directed to report what compensation should be allowed to the registrars and their clerks, and what rent should be paid for the places occupied for the registry of voters. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next, when, according to law, they meet to canvass the election returns. The members of the Board of Aldermen had so much business to transact in connection with to-day's election, that they did not gather a quorum at the hour for meeting.

At a special meeting of the Police Commissioners active measures were adopted for guarding against disorder or riot during the election. A large special force has been sworn in to aid the regular Police, and strong detachments have been dispersed at prominent points of the City, to be in readiness if their services are required. The Supervisors failed to cooperate with the Commissioners by providing for the payment of an extra force. But Major-Gen. Sanford has intimated his willingness to aid the authorities in preserving order by calling out the military, should their services be required.

There were 361 deaths in the City last week. Eleven of them were from violent causes, and 129 were from diseases of the lungs and throat. As compared with the deaths of the corresponding week last year, this is a decrease of 11. During the quarter ending with October, in the year 1857, there were 585, and in 1858, 118 more deaths than during the same quarter of the present year.

The investigation into the alleged Washington and Centre Market extortions was renewed yesterday morning before the Mayor. Mr. Irving's counsel denied the right of the Mayor to hold the investigation, or to meddle at all in market affairs, claiming that authority for the City Inspector, in whose bureau the abuses are alleged to have occurred. Mr. McKeon then read a large number of additional affidavits made by parties who alleged that they had been defrauded in various amounts.

The sales of Flour amounted to 20,000 bbls., closing at steady rates. Wheat was more active, and desirable lots were somewhat firmer. Other kinds of Grain were depressed. Cotton was purchased to the extent of 4,500 bales, including 2,600 bales *in transitu*, at uniform rates. The principal sales of Coffee were 1,470 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 4,000 bags; stock, at the close, 43,742 bags. Sugars and Mo'asses were in fair demand, at unaltered figures. Provisions attracted considerable attention. Pork favored buyers. The movements in other branches of business were restricted.

The Moorish Question.

The intelligence that Spain has actually taken up arms once more against the Moors, might be received in ordinary times, by the rest of the world, with comparative indifference, or, at best, with a glow of purely historical and reflected interest. The picturesque annals of the long wars which ended with the triumph of the Cross over the Crescent at Granada, on the very eve of the discovery of America, might seem to stir again with sudden life at the news that Castile and Leon are marching once more against the heirs of the great Moghrebbin empire. And the curious in historical contrasts and coincidences might speculate upon the singular chance which revives under Isabella II., and carries boldly into Africa, the deadly strife which culminated in victory under Isabella I. on the soil of Europe. But for all the intrinsic importance of the conflict itself to the commerce or the politics of mankind at large, a Spanish expedition against the pirates of the opposite Barbary coast would have made itself no more felt and talked of beyond the Spanish borders ten years ago than a trial of strength between Portugal and Mozambique, or the Netherlands and the Sultan of Borneo.

It is not so now. The leading journals of Great Britain and the Continent comment upon the preliminaries of the approaching collision almost as earnestly as they could deal with the symptoms of a coming rupture between Russia and Austria or Germany and France. The question of Moroeco has suddenly assumed the proportions of an European difficulty, evokes expressions of anxiety from the official journals of States apparently quite foreign to the quarrel, and makes itself felt on the money markets of Paris and London. In all this there is a meaning hidden, which is certainly not to be sought for in the Moorish question as it stands between the Christian kingdom and the Mohammedan empire immediately concerned, to which the United States as a great commercial nation cannot possibly remain indifferent; and which it is very important that we should neither underrate nor exaggerate. All Europe is not agitated with a vague indefinable apprehension of imminent mischief merely because Spain, after a few years of prosperous repose from the exhausting passions of civil war, finds herself strong enough to draw once more the sword of the Cid.

Spain has undoubtedly made most astonishing progress in wealth and enterprise during the last five or six years time. Since the year 1855, for instance, nearly 3,000 miles of railway lines have been put under construction in Spain; and more than one thousand miles are already open to traffic, and paying an average of nearly six per cent. interest on the capital invested. These works have been carried on by private enterprise; and the State, meanwhile, is drawing, not from the ordinary revenues, but from the demortization of the ecclesiastical properties, a sum equal to nearly $30,000,000 annually for eight years, which is devoted to the development of the post-roads, the naval and military resources, and the charities of the state. The income of the Government from taxes and customs has also been steadily increasing, the customs' revenue alone gaining between 1848 and 1857 an advance of more than 72 per cent. Facts like these indicate a very decided regeneration in the substance and heart of the Spanish nation, and may well entitle the movements of its policy to a degree of respect and attention from other Powers which the Spain of Ferdinand VII. could hardly have exacted. But they hardly presage an immediate renewal of the policy to which Philip II. gave his life. No one, probably, not even the apocalyptic Dr. Cumming, who has been on the lookout for the "Great Tribulation" these ten years past, and has snuffed the battle of Armageddon in every political imbroglio since the last Revolution of Paris, can have begun to anticipate a new Spanish Armada as the result of the amazing vigor of the O'Donnell Ministry. It is true our British cousins were seriously exercised in their minds, last Summer, because Spain had ordered ten light-draft gun-boats, to be built in London; but this was a passing peril, and has long since been explained away. Spain and Spanish designs, put what construction upon them we may, are not at the bottom of the actual anxiety with which the expedition now arming against Moroeco is watched by the Cabinet and the journalists of England.

Nor can it be safely assumed that the Moorish question has merely served as a natural vent for the gathering uneasiness and distrust which have been engendered in Europe by the delays and uncertainties attendant upon the settlement of Italian affairs. So long as the Italian Peninsula remains in what we may term its present condition of suspended organization, so long, of course, it will be impossible for any thoughtful statesman or observer to regard peace as permanently restored on the Continent; and so long every new movement of the Powers implicated in the Italian dispute, must be the signal for new doubts, alarms and inquiries. But the issue now raised between the Spaniard and the Moor, appears upon the face of things to be so thoroughly independent of all the matters debated at Villafranca, and left undecided at Zurich, that we must look into itself alone for an explanation of the emotion which it is awakening, and the attention it has received. In the extravagant language used upon this subject by the Tory Press of England, this explanation is not very difficult to be found. The organs of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are naturally on the alert to discover any rising cloud on the political horizon which may promise to blacken the prospects and disconcert the plans of the Palmerstonian Government, and the London *Herald* has accordingly seized upon the Moorish question as involving a grave issue yet to be raised between England as the holder of military stations in the Mediterranean, and the African shore of the Straits of Gibraltar.

Should this issue arise, the *Herald* warns England, and not unwisely, that Spain will hardly be left to assert alone her claims to dispute what the *Herald* coolly calls the rightful "maritime supremacy" of England in the waters which bathe the Spanish coast. The Ministers of Queen Isabella are informed that, if they attempt to occupy Tangier, Mogador, or any other portion of Morocco, they strike a blow at English interests, and may receive, in return, a "deadly blow at Cuba." This is the true "Moorish question," from the Tory English point of view; and that England, should she attempt to treat the matter from this attitude, would speedily find herself face to face with an antagonist more formidable even than the Spain of Philip II., may be sufficiently gathered from the tone of the French Press; and is more than hinted, in the remarkable semi-official article which we this morning publish, in a translation, forwarded to us by our correspondent at Paris. In this article the French people are prepared, by a succinct sketch of the treatment which Napoleon III. has received from England, for the possible refusal of France to recognize the right of England to be heard as a European Power on just such issues as this which the English Press has conjured up in Africa. If England declines to assist on European grounds in the reconstruction of Italian independence, it may fairly become a question whether she shall be allowed to plead European grounds for her retention of positions like Gibraltar, Malta and the Ionian Islands, to which she can advance no shadow of natural right; and still more fairly may it, therefore, become a question whether, in defence of those positions, she can be permitted to dictate to an independent State like Spain how far her arms shall be carried in vindication of her national honor and safety on the barbarian coast of Africa. This is the seed of mischief which sleeps at the core of the Moorish difficulty, and it abundantly justifies the deep concern with which the progress of affairs in that direction is now watched on both sides of the British Channel.

A Useful Fool.

Somebody, we see, advertises a lecture on "Fools and their Uses." That fools have uses, no man who has made up his mind to recognize a possible and mysterious good in such minor seeming evils as mosquitoes and the toothache, will hastily deny. Yet the lecturer's theme will not be easy of treatment, for among that proportion of any audience to whom the subject will be one rather of speculative than of personal interest, it is but reasonable to expect that nine in ten will have been so specially exasperated within the twenty-four hours next preceding its delivery, by one or another fool venting himself in one or another kind of folly, as to be quite incapable of appreciating his arguments in behalf of this tormenting class of creatures.

There is one point of view, however, in which a certain reciprocal utility may be instantly recognized by all men as obtaining between fools of various sorts and kinds, just as the farmer who refuses to believe in any final cause for crows or grubs, may be brought to admit a partial justification of the ways of Nature, when he finds the odious bird hard at work exterminating the more odious worm. For the benefit of this "intending" lecturer, then, and of mankind in general, we take pleasure in noting a very striking case of folly which reaches us in the last transatlantic mails.

Some extremely wise personage, whether King Alphonso or Lord Bacon does not matter, and we cannot now remember, has recorded his conviction that a fool is never quite a fool till he has learned Latin and taken a voyage. Modern experience bears out the ancient saying, particularly in the point of fools on their travels. Send a common simpleton from America to Australia, from Australia to China, and from China to Britain, and he will return to you, like old Madeira thrice-ripened round the Cape of Storms, a sublime and extraordinary ass. Or catch some silly gossip of the hotels and spas, arm him with cards of introduction, and dispatch him on a tour of foreign dinners, and he will bring you back stories of such ravishing and demonstrative absurdity, that he shall seem to be a new creation, an addition like the Dogberrys and Elijah Pogranis of fiction to the world's types of human imbecility and extravagance. It has been our fortune here in America to enrich the earth with at least our fair proportion of fools of this sort; and we might be loth to acquiesce in the necessity of their existence, were we not now and then reminded, by some stupendous explosion of a correlative kind from over the sea, that there must needs be a balance in fools as in all things else, and that the traveled American twaddler is, after all, only the natural corrective of the traveled European blockhead. Our debtor's account on the score of trivial personal gossip and penny-a-lining social treachery must be heavy indeed if one Colley Grattan would not go far towards balancing the score; and in all the nonsense which American tourists, galloping at full speed from Liverpool to Cairo and back by St. Petersburgh to New-York in three months' time, have ever uttered on the subject of "monarchical imbecility" and "effete aristocracies," we can remember nothing more amazing than the facts and fancies of American life recently put forth to a listening crowd of lecture-loving British operatives at Bradford in Yorkshire, by a certain young Irish Peer, Lord Radstock, who did us the favor to inspect our progress about a year ago.

A number of personages and persons, more or less eminent in English society, Lord Brougham and Lord Shaftesbury, science and sanctity, standing at their head, assembled and met together the other day at this prosperous manufacturing town as the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science. One of the avowed objects of this Association is the encouragement of closer intellectual intercourse between the higher and lower classes of Englishmen; and its members, therefore, make it a duty to enlighten the common people in the most condescending manner on all sorts of subjects, and especially to impress upon the British workingman a due sense of the immense advantages of his position, and of the extreme undesirableness of anything like a revolutionary change in the relations of property to labor as at present established in the "freest country under the sun." To this end, accordingly, a *soirée* was given by the socially scientific luminaries to the light-seeking people of the factories, and at this *soirée* Lord Radstock delivered himself of his American experiences with the object of convincing his hearers that old Yorkshire is an infinitely happier region than New-York. Of course his lordship felt bound to admit that the Yorkshire workman has his faults, and that his lot may in some

Spain as it

assured the audience that if every man who received wages to the amount of $120 a year would lay by about *one-twentieth* of that large sum every year, the seven hundred thousand laboring men of England might raise about $2,500,000 annually for the relief of the distressed among their number; and so all wrongs be righted without trouble or disorder.

At all events, if this very simple and feasible system were not adopted, the notion of looking to anything like the "Americanization" of England must not be entertained for a moment, since America was at this moment one of the unhappiest countries that could be imagined, one of the worst-paved, worst-lighted, worst-swept, and most heavily taxed communities that had ever existed. Lord Radstock indulged in no vague general declamation. He had seen America, and spake that he knew. And he certainly made out a frightful case. In New-York, Lord Radstock had a particular friend who had assured his lordship that every New-Yorker "enjoying an income of $500 a year, was obliged *to pay $125 to have the streets swept!*" Also, that the taxes in this City amounted to "twenty per cent. of its income." Also, that of the amount thus raised "$3,500,000 *were annually left unaccounted for.*" Moreover, in New-York, and in Broadway, he, Lord Radstock, had personally "sunk up to his knees in mire in attempting to cross the street." Moreover, he had "seen a hole in Broadway in the road, large enough to engulf the platform of the meeting he was addressing, with all who were standing upon it."

Now Lord Radstock, who passed some time in this country, and particularly in the most Athenian City of Boston, no doubt believed all this wild rigmarole to be strictly correct. Those wretched Bostonians are perfectly capable of having filled his innocent mind with even more horrible pictures of the great metropolis. Still, as a man grown, and after nearly a year for calm reflection, Lord Radstock must be held accountable for his crazy statistics and more crazy inferences; and can only be acquitted of a more serious charge, on the ground that he belongs to that class of well-meaning people who do more harm by their philanthropic and political zeal in jumping at conclusions, and catching up their facts on the flying leap, than half the malignant mischief-makers in the world are ever able to achieve. His lordship further attempted to put his hard-working hearers in love with poverty and boiled potatoes, by assuring them that in America he found that our "wealth had destroyed the power of self-control." However that may be, generally, Lord Radstock's is certainly a special case to prove the occasional truth of the proposition.

Harper's Ferry in Texas.

It is not given to any man to be always fortunate. Mr. Buchanan has won for his Administration a high place in the military annals of mankind by the vigor with which he marched a large force of marines to drive the seventeen insurgents of Brown's band out of the great National Armory at Harper's Ferry, and rescue Virginia from that fierce Attila and his desperate array. He should, therefore, accept with fortitude the check sustained by his arms from the forces of Cortinas, the Mexican guerilla, at Brownsville, in Texas. Why, by the way, should this name of Brown be so mysteriously mixed up with the Presidential career?

For now nearly a month, Cortinas, a "lowd fellow of the baser sort," with a handful of reckless ruffians, has held Western Texas and the Rio Grande in a state of practical vassalage. He has, in fact, conquered that portion of the United States; and a dispatch, which we publish to-day, announces that he is on the point of extending his operations over a wider range of country. The United States military authorities in Texas have found themselves unable, to cope with Cortinas. He dashes across the river, levies tribute, demands the heads of obnoxious individuals, and finds his host daily recruited by men of the same sort who flocked to King David in the mountains. Brownsville in despair sends up her cry to New-Orleans, and while we are discussing the propriety of protecting Mexico, our own citizens are fleeing from their homes in fear of a knot of Mexican brigands!

The spectacle is not very flattering to our national pride; and if Mr. Buchanan has recovered from his delight in the victory won by his marines at Harper's Ferry we should advise him to dispatch those valiant men-at-arms at once to Texas. He need not be alarmed about his own personal safety; for though John Brown be not hung, we can insure him protection by sending him a few of those gallant New-York soldiers of whom the *Courier and Enquirer*, with so much delicacy, sense and patriotism, declares that a regiment will suffice to "whip" the entire South into submission to the Republican President, whom that journal proposes to put into Mr. Buchanan's place. In all seriousness, the actual state of things in Western Texas is beyond all expression shameful to the Government which so supinely permits it to exist.

A Municipal Police Force.

The Marylanders are, it is said, contemplating an infringement of the municipal rights of the peaceful city of Baltimore, by the formation of a police for its government upon the model of our Metropolitan force. As we have never hesitated to point out defects in the latter, wherever we thought we saw them, we can say with all the better grace, that if Maryland copies it, she will pay a well-merited compliment to its value. It is not such a Police as we might have, or as New-York has a right to expect, and in a variety of particulars is very much inferior to those of Paris and London; but it is immeasurably superior to anything New-York has ever had before. To know what it has accomplished for us, we have only to compare election days since it came into operation with what they used to be under the old *régime*, and to look back to the bloody riots which were once of almost weekly occurrence in certain districts of the City between clubs of blackguards ver much resembling those of Baltimore, but which are now never heard of.

One thing the citizens of Baltimore may feel satisfied about, and that is that the old theory of municipal rights and municipal independence has not so far proved itself capable of being carried into the police of great cities. None of the largest cities of the world have attempted to adhere to it. Both in London and Paris the mass of the police force is in the hands of the State. To make it a thoroughly efficient guardian of life and property it has been found necessary to raise it above the distractions and corruptions of local politics, and to place its government in firmer and more powerful hands than those of the municipalty. So far as we have tried this experiment, here it has been successful, and we cannot avoid recommending it to all great centres of population which find themselves afflicted by rowdies and ruffians. The old municipal system is reverenced, because in troublous times it gave a security to life and property which men sought in vain outside the walls of cities. In our day, we are glad to say, everybody is as safe on his farm as behind his counter; and, besides, it would be a piece of ridiculous folly to let our heads and ribs be broken merely to vindicate our devotion to municipalities. In so far as the system is found wanting, it ought to be altered.

The Central Park.

The Commissioners of the Central Park announce that four miles of drive in the Park will be open to carriages and equestrians on Saturday next,—an invaluable boon to thousands who would both ride and drive if New-York had any place in which either could be done. The advertisement calls attention to the ordinance fixing the rate of speed beyond which ambitious proprietors of fast-trotters are not to be allowed to go; but we must express on behalf of the public an earnest hope that the Commissioners will not simply confine themselves to calling attention to the ordinance, but will take all necessary means for enforcing it. The rides and drives are to form an important feature in the Park—we were about to say the most important; but if the fast trotters are not held in check, it will be of no possible advantage to the public at large. The dangers of rapid driving on thoroughfares frequented by family carriages, containing ladies and children, and by no means so easy to manœuvre as light wagons, we need not descant upon, because everybody knows them. But in addition to this, the persons who devise trotting matches, and who trot them, and who love, and admire, and frequent them, are, we regret to say, not precisely the kind of persons who make a public promenade pleasant for the general public. Why there should be any connection between fast horses, and "drinks," and Lillingsgate, we are unable to say; but that there is a connection, is a fact with which the public is only too familiar. If the ordinance fixing the rate of speed be rigidly enforced, this class will find the Park-drives a great bore, and continue to confine their patronage to the Harlem Flats and the adjacent taverns, and leave the noble avenues which the Commissioners promise us to that portion of the people which takes its exercise soberly and decently, and can enjoy a good canter or a hard trot for their own sake, and without being gnawed by the desire to raise dust about somebody else.

We cannot help suggesting to the Commissioners, however, the possibility that, considering the nature of the nuisance we are denouncing, and the character of the men who are most likely to commit it, there is some danger that policemen on foot will not be able to prevent it. The remonstrances of an officer standing on the sidewalk, addressed to the occupants of wagons going twenty miles an hour, are not likely to have very serious attention paid to them. He can of course arrest them if he can overtake them, but, unless he is supplied with seven-leaged boots, we do not see how this can be accomplished, nor will the subsequent identification of culprits, wrapped up in great-coats, seen passing like an express train, be a very easy matter. Nor does anything we know of the New-York rowdy lead us to suppose that, upon hearing the voice of the ministers of the law, he will rein in his steeds descend, and submit.

We consequently beg to recommend the appointment of two mounted patrols for service in the drives and rides every day. Four horses would suffice to make them thoroughly efficient. They could keep constantly on the move in opposite directions; could run down any mounted or wagon-driving violator of the rules and bring him to justice, and would be useful in enforcing order in crowded portions of the thoroughfare. The powerlessness of a man on foot in the midst of horsemen and vehicles is a fact with which all are familiar, and the Commissioners ought to bear it in mind on the present occasion. Nothing will do so much to make the Park a success in the best sense of the word, as making it safe for families and men of quiet habits. The Police force already in existence has so far done its work admirably, but with the opening of the drives a new state of things arises, to which it is not competent, and with which, we fear, it would be hardly fair to ask it to deal.

An Improbable Quakeress.—Some New-England journals, ardently addicted to literary Abolitionism, have already begun to put John Brown to profit, in the way of small sensations. One of them, for instance, has just published a letter alleged to have been addressed to John Brown by a sympathizing Quakeress of Rhode Island, together with a reply from John Brown himself. John Brown's reply may, perhaps, have been written by John Brown, for it is eminently characteristic, and even touching, in its rugged simplicity of phrase and feeling. But the ease of the sympathizing Quakeress must certainly be commended to the attention of the Friends' Yearly Meeting. This anonymous Elizabeth Fry addresses John Brown as "you," in the worldliest style, and quotes Shakespeare with a familiarity that must be fatal to her reputation as a disciple of George Fox. Our Boston friends must be more careful in future, and bear in mind the sage counsel of one of their own poets—always in their little fictions to keep "probability in view."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Production of the "Sicilian Vespers."

Faithful to the promise of the programme and the "pledge" of Mr. Ullman, Verdi's new Opera "I Vespri Siciliani" was produced last night. The event was celebrated by an overflowing house, and by a degree of success which will in the end amply repay the managers for the very extraordinary expense they have gone to. It has happened somewhat unfortunately, we think, that the appetite for Verdi has been satiated this Fall by incessant performances of his works. The great point of the season being this new Opera, it would have been good management to have kept the public without any of the maestro's music until the "Sicilian Vespers" was produced. A failure might very justly be ascribed to lack of judgment on the part of the management in this respect; fortunately a success has been won, and Verdi is once more in the ascendancy. To Messrs. Ullman and Strakoscu belong the praise of placing the work on the stage in a thoroughly admirable manner. There are few lyric establishments in the world where such completeness of detail and lavish magnificence can be enjoyed, or even expected. The scenery by Mr. Calyo is most artistic and effective, excelling in warmth of tone the productions of Mr. Allegri's brush, yet sharing with the latter all the minute delicacy of a correct and cultivated taste. The costumes of the principals are superb, and of the chorus, &c., picturesque and effective. Several imposing *tableaux* were warmly applauded, and really merited the satisfaction that was expressed.

Verdi composed the "Sicilian Vespers" for a Parisian audience, and indications of this fact—in the tendency to *morceaux d'ensemble*—are noticeable in all parts of the work. The original score is of inordinate length, and it has been found necessary, therefore, to shorten it, and to omit the ballet altogether. The excisions, amounting to about two-fifths of the entire work, have been made judiciously, consisting mostly of repeats, which can very well be dispensed with. In the first act the knife has been wielded, perhaps, too freely, and there was scarcely a necessity to [illegible] a cabaletta from [illegible] the *Carragia* of the scene. The appropriateness of the latter fully compensated for its [illegible] as a musical composition. After all, these matters are scarcely worth discussing, for the opera is long enough in its present shape. The libretto, by Messrs. Scribe and Duveyrier, is decidedly meritorious; three of the strongest sentiments of the human breast—love, patriotism and revenge—are wielded with great force, and furnish abundant opportunities for a composer who, like Verdi, is great on "internal struggles."

The opera opens with a short overture, in which one of the principal themes is introduced with great elegance. It is not otherwise remarkable. A bold chorus of French soldiers follows, succeeded by a fine and melodious musical dialogue between *Vaudemont* and *Bethune*, (very inadequately interpreted last night.) The soprano (Mme. Colson) then has a scena in which she endeavors by an allegory to incite the Sicilians to revolt. The *andante* of this piece is little more than a narrative, although melodically memorable; the *allegro* which follows appeals to the courage of her listening countrymen. It has been cut out, and as we before hinted, a cabaletta from another opera (Simon Boccanegra) substituted. From this point we tumble abruptly to the basso's aria, "O tu Palermo"—a fine *largo*, which cannot fail to become popular in spite of its want of shape. Why is it that Verdi always contrives to put into a melody more bars than are needed by the grammar of music? In this instance we have ten where eight would have sufficed. A duet between the tenor (Brignoli) and soprano is more remarkable for its singability than its excellence. The tarantelle towards the close of the act is extremely spirited, and is subsequently used with effect in connection with the chorus. Whilst the dance proceeds the French soldiers take unfair advantage of their position as conquerors, and carry off the brides of the dancers. This leads naturally to a demonstration of Sicilian feeling, and we have a curious chorus of revolutionary exclamations, treated in a singularly sinister manner by Verdi. During its progress a barge, filled with people, crosses the stage, and a new chorus sings the barcarole *Del piacer s'avanza l'ora*, a good melody in six-eight time. The leaders of the Sicilian party also express their sentiments in a concerted piece, and thus the effect of the finale is secured. We have the chromatic mutterings of the outraged bridal party; the whispered satisfaction of the leaders at these mutterings, and the joyful barcarole of the unconscious marine excursionists. The effect is eminently pleasing and suggestive.

The performance was excellent, and the artists exerted themselves palpably to insure the favor of the audience, but the success of this section of the work was insured mainly by the scenery, and especially by the boat, which dazzled the eye with its brilliant lights. (Gas, we may here add, for our own satisfaction, was not known for lighting purposes in the Twelfth Century.)

Everything in the second act depends on the baritone, (Signor Ferri,) between whom and the tenor occurs some exceedingly fine *scenas*. The music is mainly concerted, and without tedious analysis cannot otherwise be designated. The duet between the tenor and baritone is the theme introduced in the overture. It was excellently sung and nearly secured an *encore*. A bold *adagio* in D flat major, distinctly melodic, but not very original, furnishes a theme for the effective *finale*, all the voices singing it in unison with true patriotic fervor. In every respect the music of this act is superior to that of the first; and the audience recognizing so important a fact, waxed warmer and more generous, but was still somewhat lax in its duty. A finer scene than that presented in the *finale* has never been seen on an American stage. The first effect elicited a hearty burst of applause, and when the curtain had descended there was manifest satisfaction throughout the house. Signor Junca was scarcely equal to the opportunity afforded him in this act, but exerted himself most worthily. Ferri over-did the thing, and Brignoli was good without seeming to take the slightest interest in that accidental fact.

The third act is by far the best one in the opera, and almost every particular excels any of the composer's previous works. We except from this general commendation the air for tenor *Giorno di pianto*, a sickly minor melody in Verdi's most nauseating style. The duet, a "*E dolce riggio*," is certainly one of the most lovely conceptions that ever came from any pen. It possesses a degree of elegance which is very unusual in a quick movement by Verdi—his quick movements generally being vulgar and trivial. This is soul-uplifting and inspired. The dramatic situations are tremendous, and as a consequence we have some extremely felicitous combinations which culminate in the *finale*. Love, hatred and patriotism struggle for ascendancy, and mingled with these wild passions we heard the solemn tones of *De profundis* sung by a chorus about to proceed to the execution of the death sentence. The dramatic and musical intensity of this scene cannot be exaggerated. In grandeur of conception and skill of manipulation it far excels the famous *Miserere* of the "Trovatore."

The duet was not well sung, but secured nevertheless, a unanimous *encore*. Mme. Colson lacked breadth of style, and her voice being deficient in the lower part, the best effects of the piece were necessarily denied to her. Signor Brignoli, too, appeared to be nervous and uncertain. Altogether it was a bad performance, and must be greatly improved before the exquisite intention of the composer can be realized. The *finale* with the *De Profundis* needs more rehearsing, but was given with a fair degree of fervor, especially by the chorus, which, we may here add, was excellent throughout. When the leading singers are more familiar with their parts this act will; we are sure, be received with tremendous favor. It is in every respect admirable and perfect.

The fourth act opens with a chorus of cavaliers, which bears a marvelous resemblance to a very familiar German waltz tune. This is followed by a brilliant bolero for the soprano; a show-piece which is intended to "bring down the house," and did so in an *encore*. It has a characteristic melody, and is remarkable only for a happy transition from the key of A minor, (in which it is written,) to that of A major. The tenor also has an aria, *Scendono i Zeffiretti*, which is certain to become popular. It was sung admirably by Signor Brignoli. A final duet and a hurried finale terminates the opera. Verdi is usually in a hurry towards the end of his work, and in this instance is remarkably brief and peremptory. As far as it goes the act is good, but the ear demands something more. This is, we presume, an inevitable defect where the catastrophe is a massacre. Meyerbeer has not been more fortunate in the "Huguenots."

There will be much diversity of opinion about the merits of this opera; but of its success last night there can hardly be a doubt. Brought out as a show piece it will undoubtedly enjoy the popularity of a show piece. Whether it will afterwards become a prominent feature of the *repertoire* is a matter of doubt. Meyerbeer's operas can hardly be said to enjoy that distinction, and this work in more senses than one is after Meyerbeer. Compared with "Trovatore" or "Traviata," there is in "I Vespri Siciliani" a notable deficiency of melodies of the kind the public craves and Verdi heretofore has supplied. In place of these we have a well-balanced work, displaying much though, and eminently distinguished for feeling. The *ensembles* are generally good, and in the second and third acts immense. At least one-half the opera is better than anything Verdi has ever done, and the other half, if fragmentary, is enjoyable. The orchestration throughout is admirable, and displays more consciousness of color than we are apt to find in Verdi's works, and consequently greater discretion in its use. Signor Muzio conducted the opera with marked ability.

Literary and Musical Entertainment.—Miss M. A. Baker, the Blind Poetess, who has recently returned from a most successful tour, will deliver her original "prose poem," called "Inner Life," at Dodworth's Saloon, this evening. There will also be a musical entertainment, under the direction of her sister, an accomplished pianist. Miss Baker was a pupil of the celebrated "Perkins Institution," and brings with her high commendations from the leading literary men of New England.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Water Difficulty Permanently Settled.—At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held last evening, a communication was received from the Water Commissioners, proposing terms for settling the existing difficulties between themselves, the Water Contractors and the City of Brooklyn. In connection with the communication, Alderman Dayton presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Water Commissioners appointed under the act of February, 1857, have the consent of this Common Council to transfer to the permanent Board of Water Commissioners appointed under the act of 1859, the entire use and management, and control of Baisley's Pond, and the several lands, structures and appurtenances west of the same, built under the contract of June 18, 1856, with H. S. Welles & Co., and the supply of water appertaining to the same, and the permanent Board of Water Commissioners are hereby authorized to accept such transfer, provided Messrs. H. S. Welles & Co. will execute and file with the City Clerk a transfer and surrender of all their rights and interest in said lands, structures and appurtenances, and in said supply of water.

Resolved, That in case the Board of Water Commissioners make such transfer to the permanent Board of Water Commissioners, and H. S. Welles and Co. transfer to the City of Brooklyn their right, and surrender the control of Baisley's Pond and the lands, structures and appurtenances of the Water Works situated thereon and westerly of the same, except so far as right of use and access may be necessary for their completion under the contract, and waive all damages against the City of Brooklyn by reason of non-payment of drafts—thereupon this Common Council give their consent to the Board of Water Commissioners to pay the Messrs. Welles & Co. (in addition to the amount paid) from the moneys now held by the city as the reserve fund specified in the ninth section of the contract of June 10, 1856, as follows: $100,000 upon the transfer being made as specified in their resolutions; $100,000 upon the completion and acceptance of the engine, now nearly completed; $50,000 when the Water Commissioners shall deem the interests of the city secure on the payment thereof, and that the Comptroller be requested to pay the drafts of the Board of Water Commissioners when presented, and discontinue the further litigation of the question.

Alderman Kalbfleisch offered the following amendment:

Resolved, As a further condition of this body ratifying the contracts made by the Water Commissioners under the act of April 16, 1859, that the said Water Commissioners and said Welles & Co. agree with the City of Brooklyn that no other or further charges, increasing the cost of the Water Works, shall be made without the consent of the Common Council first

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE OLD POLICE—SPICY DEBATE—NO SPECIAL POLICEMEN FOR ELECTION DAY—COMPENSATION FOR REGISTRARS.

The Supervisors convened at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Three writs of *mandamus*, served upon the Board, the first requiring that the bill of Wm. J. Frost, for services as Marshal for taking the census in the Thirteenth Ward, Fourth District, in 1854, amounting to $158, be audited and allowed, and the two others commanding reductions of assessments upon the property of the New-York Life Insurance Company, were referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, with power.

A communication was received from the President of the Board of Police Commissioners calling attention to the resolution passed by that Board, calling upon the Supervisors to appropriate $800 for the employment of 400 special policemen on election day.

Supervisor PURDY had no objection to making the appropriation, provided the men appointed were members of the old Municipal Police force. There was no reason why this should not be done.

Supervisor STEWART offered a resolution appropriating the sum called for, and

Supervisor PURDY offered an amendment respectfully recommending the employment of members of the old force, "as far as practicable."

Supervisor STEWART objected to any dictation on the part of the Supervisors to the Police Commissioners.

Supervisors PURDY and BLUNT eulogized the members of the old Police force and supported the amendment.

Supervisor STEWART withdrew his resolution and submitted a substitute providing for the appropriation of the $800, directing that not more than 400 special policemen be appointed at $2 per day, and embodying the recommendation of Supervisor PURDY, except that the term "convenient" was substituted for "practicable."

Supervisor PURDY would not vote for it unless the original expression was used, and moved an amendment again inserting "practicable" instead of "convenient."

The amendment was adopted.

Supervisor STEWART said he hoped the members would not vote for the resolution as amended.

Supervisors BELL and PURDY said that, as the Chairman of Committee on Police now opposed the resolution, they would vote against it. And the resolution was lost.

Supervisor BLUNT moved its reconsideration, and his motion was carried.

Supervisor BLUNT said he did not see what difference was made by an expression of opinion on the part of the Chairman of the Committee on Police. He hoped the resolution would now be adopted.

Supervisor BELL said that, as the Chairman of that Committee, who was supposed to know what the Police Commissioners required, opposed the resolution, he would also oppose it.

Supervisor LITTLE hoped that if the old Police were employed, they would be distributed judiciously in the Districts where their presence would do the least harm. It was almost impossible, at this late hour, to seek them out and appoint them.

Supervisor TWEED said he would bring a thousand good men before 9 o'clock to serve for $2 a day.

Supervisors PURDY and STEWART enlarged upon the difference between the words "convenient" and "practicable," and each insisted upon the adoption of his own phrase. It might be practicable, Supervisor STEWART said, for the Police Commissioners to send around and find 400 old policemen before the next day, but it would be exceedingly inconvenient. He charged that buncombe was at the bottom of Supervisor PURDY's action in this matter.

Supervisor PURDY denied the impeachment in emphatic language. It was unkind and untrue.

Supervisor STEWART retorted that the President of the Board should be the last one to use such language.

The vote was taken and the resolution lost for want of a constitutional vote, Supervisor STEWART still voting against it.

Supervisor PURDY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Annual Taxes to report what compensation should be allowed to the Registrars and their clerks, and what rent is to be paid for the places occupied for the registry of voters. It was adopted.

Supervisor TWEED called the attention of the Board to the fact that the Supervisors were required by law to meet on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock, to canvass the election returns.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 A. M., in order that there might be time to dispose of its regular business on that day before the prescribed hour for canvassing should arrive.

THE CITY MARKET EXTORTIONS.

EXAMINATION RESUMED BEFORE THE MAYOR.

The examination before the Mayor into the charges against the City Inspector, DELEVAN, and others connected with his office, for alleged illegal assessments upon the proprietors of the City market stands, was resumed yesterday forenoon. Mr. Irving's counsel denied the right of the Mayor to interfere in Market affairs at all. Mr. McKeon then read a large number of affidavits, which he claimed connected the City Inspector's office directly with the transactions complained of, and urged that he should be held responsible.

Eula Kunceman, with her husband, occupied stands Nos. 94, 97 and 98, in Centre Market, for the sale of fruits, eggs, &c. She swore that Kehoe, a butcher in the market, told the deponent she would lose her stands, but that he (Kehoe) could "fix it for her," as he was the best friend of the Superintendent; he told her the stand occupied by her (No. 94) was worth $300; she afterwards offered $150, but Kehoe said he "couldn't fix it for that." Two days afterwards deponent's neighbor, Mr. Nicholl, called on her with the clerk of the market, Mr. Tuomey, and brought a permit for stand No. 94, and told deponent's husband to "clear out of the stand the next day, at 7 o'clock," as Mr. Nicholl was to take possession of that stand. Two days thereafter, Kehoe called on deponent and told her she would lose the corner stand, No. 97, unless he "fixed it" for her; she exhibited her permit, but Kehoe told her the old permits were not good, and promised to get her a new one, and also one for her daughter, for $300; deponent said she could not make her living without the corner stand; Kehoe gave her till next day to think of it; she then went to Kehoe's stand and offered him $50 first, and afterwards $100; the following day, Kehoe came and offered to get the two permits for $225, and appointed to meet deponent's husband the same evening, at 8 o'clock, at the tavern on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue; deponent's husband, on returning from this meeting, said he had agreed to pay Kehoe $250 at 12 o'clock the next day; accordingly, Kehoe met deponent and her daughter, Catharine Wallbreck, on the corner of Centre-street, near the market, and accompanied them to the office of the City Inspector; Kehoe asked, repeatedly, for the money in Centre-street, but deponent refused until she should get the permits; at No. 1 Centre-street, on the pavement, deponent paid Kehoe $250, which she had got out of the Bowery Savings Bank; the three then went up stairs where Kehoe saw Irving, and talked with him; Irving then told his clerk to write the permits, and, at the direction of Kehoe, she paid the clerk all the money she had left, $2, which the said clerk put in his pocket; Kehoe then told deponent and her daughter, if any questions were asked, to say that they had paid nothing for said permits.

Michael Kunceman, husband of the last deponent, and Catharine Wallbreck, her daughter, swore to the same feets.

Carsten F. Garlish, No. 200 Centre-street, and doing business with Charles Wiltzen, stands Nos. 9 and 10 Centre Market, swore that they purchased their stands about a year ago for $1,500, and were fleeced out of $250 by Kehoe, the money being paid him in a grocery store on Centre-street, under Erben's organ factory; Kehoe afterwards saw the Superintendent of Markets, and by Kehoe's direction, Messrs. G. & W. paid the clerks $5 apiece for making out their permits; the money was put in the office drawer: Irving signed the permits; an order was then made out by the direction of Irving to have a certain door opened which had been closed, to the great detriment of their business; Kehoe afterwards applied for more money, alleging he had made only $5 out of it.

Mrs. Depon, an aged French woman, had been transferred to another stand, and, with Catherine Halleck, had been obliged to pay $35 for new permits, and a fee of 50 cents to the Clerk for making them out; for $50 Kehoe offered to have her old stand restored, but it had not been done.

Englehardt Haalsch, who has had a stand for seven years, was ejected from it on the 16th of September; his stock and fixtures being removed after the market was closed, by order of the Superintendent. Deponent applied for the stand again, but was repulsed and received no satisfaction.

Margaret Heckman paid $500 originally for stand No. 82 Centre Market, and was obliged to give $35 for a new permit. The money was paid in Centre-street, between Hester and Howard streets. They then went to the Superintendent's office, and the permits were made out. They gave 50 cents for each permit as a fee to the Clerk.

Mr. McKEON remarked upon the injustice of robbing these poor people, and called upon the Mayor to see that the parties who had been wronged should have the money thus taken from them refunded, and their stands restored, or else, that the misbehaving officers should be turned out.

The Mayor replied that his jurisdiction in the case had been disputed; but he did not care in what capacity he acted, whether as Mayor, as a Justice, or as a man, he was disposed to have the investigation prosecuted. Copies of the affidavits would be sent to the City Inspector, in whose department these abuses are alleged to have occurred, and he would await his answer to the charges. He had no power to turn the offenders out of office. If the remedy lay in his hand he would settle the matter in five minutes.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SPECIAL FORCE DETAILED FOR DUTY TO-DAY—NON-ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—THE MILITARY HELD IN READINESS.

The Police Commissioners, at their special meeting, yesterday, took the necessary steps for preserving the peace during election day. In anticipation of the action of the Board of Supervisors, providing for the payment of four hundred special policemen, the Commissioners passed a resolution to place the force under the direction of the several captains of police, to be detailed, or held in reserve, at their discretion. The General Superintendent submitted his plan detailing the force as follows: At the City Hall Police Station there will be a reserve force of 20 men for the lower part of the City. In the Eleventh Ward 23 men will be kept in reserve, to be called on to do duty in any of the adjoining Wards, and 25 men in the Twentieth Ward. At Headquarters the entire detective force, and 30 men besides, will be held in readiness to move to any point where they may be required. The Superintendent submitted a list of the men who should have charge of the different election districts, both inside and outside of the polls. The special force has been considerably strengthened by detailing many of the doormen to active service during the day. The Chief Clerk, Mr. EMBREE, was quite busy yesterday, swearing in a special force for the occasion, from among such men as were recommended by the Captains.

Gen. SANFORD, in answer to a letter from President STILLMAN, as to how far he could rely upon the military, if occasion should require, to put down any formidable difficulty which might arise, signified his willingness promptly to cooperate in preserving the peace, and intimated that arrangements were made by which the several commanders could be instantly notified if they should be wanted. The latter precautions is of the more importance, as, after the adjournment of the Board, it was ascertained that the Supervisors had failed to comply with the request of the Commissioners to provide for the payment of a special force of four hundred men.

The Superintendent expresses no apprehension that anything will occur out of the ordinary course to disturb the peace, but he has deemed it prudent to take every necessary precaution.

CITY MORTALITY.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 29th day of October to the 5th day of November, 1859.—Men, 84; Women, 89; Boys, 94; Girls, 94; Total, 361; Adults, 173; Children, 188; Males, 178; Females, 183; Colored Persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Alb'a & Bt's dis- of Kidneys	1	Convul's, Puer'l	1
Anemia	2	Croup	15
Angina	1	Debility, Adult.	5
Apoplexy	9	Debility, Infant.	4
Asthma	1	Diarrhœa	2
B'dg f'm how'ls	1	Dropsy	5
B'dg f'm Lungs	2	Dropsy in Head,	17
B'dg f'm Womb	1	Dysentery	1
B'dg f'm Womb	1	Enlarg't heart.	2
Brain	1	Fatty Liver	1
Bronchitis	11	Fever	1
Cancer	8	Fever, Puerp'l.	2
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, Scarlet	15
Cirrhosis of the Liver	3	Fever, Typhoid.	5
Conges. of Brain	8	Heart, Disease of, Valvular	1
Conges. of Liver	1	Hooping Cough.	5
Consumption	64	Inflam. of Blad.	1
Convul's, Adult.	1	Inflam. Bowels.	7
Convul's, Infant.	41	Inflam. of Brain	12
		Inflam. of Heart	1
		Inflam. of Lungs	22
		Inflam. Stomach	2
		Inflam. Throat.	1
		Insanity	1
		Lungs, Dis. of.	1
		Marasmus, Ad'lt	2
		Marasmus, Inf't.	20
		Measles	2
		Mortification.	1
		Palsy	3
		Scrofula	1
		Sore Throat.	1
		Teething	2
		Ulceration	1
		Ulcer'n bowels	2
		Total	335

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES.

Burn'd or Scald	3	Drowned	3
Casualties	5	Exposure	1
Compr's of Brain	1	Fracture	1
Delirium Trem's	1	Intemperance	4
		Killed or Mur'd.	1
		Old Age	1
		Premature Birth	4
		Suicide	2
		Total	26

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 7, 1857	373
Week ending Nov. 6, 1858	361
Week ending Oct. 29, 1859	372
Week ending Nov. 5, 1859	361
Decrease this week	11
Number of deaths in the month of October, 1857	1,875
Number of deaths in the month of October, 1858	1,701
Number of deaths in the month of October, 1859	1,818
Number of deaths in the months of August, September and October, 1857	7,169
Number of deaths in the months of August, September and October, 1858	6,721
Number of deaths in the months of August, September and October, 1859	6,606

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO QUORUM.

At 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the hour of meeting of the Board of Aldermen, there were only five members present, and the President declared the session adjourned for want of a quorum to Thursday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR CITY CARS ON THE ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—A meeting of about two hundred persons convened at corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, last evening. The object of the gathering was to take action upon the delay of the Board of Councilmen in passing upon the resolution which passed the Aldermen in February last, authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars on the Eleventh-avenue. Mr. WM. O'BRIEN was appointed Chairman, and Mr. GEORGE WHITE Secretary, Speeches were made by these gentlemen and Mr. HUGH MURRAY, setting forth the imperative necessity for more traveling accommodations to the citizens of the West side of the City. It was intimated in very plain language, that the Committee of the Board of Councilmen having the matter in charge, had substantial reasons for knowing the cause of the delay, and that the proprietors of another City line knew very well what those reasons were. It was determined to appoint a Committee to confer with the Board of Councilmen; to exert all their influence against the election of those candidates inimical to the objects of the meeting; and to use all legal means to procure the running of small cars on the Eleventh-avenue forthwith. Mr. HUGH MURRAY, by way of showing that the meeting was not a political one, stated that one of the originators was a Black Republican, and another a "monsthrous dimocrat." He thought Councilman JOHN VAN TINE, in his opposition to the measure, was governed by other considerations than those of public good. The meeting lasted but half an hour, but, with the aid of a band of music, a bon-fire, and general good humor, manifested considerable enthusiasm—and even attempted a proposition to tear up the rails of the Hudson River road, in case the small cars were not soon running.

STEAMER NEW WORLD.—The wrecked steamer *New World* was towed down yesterday by the steamers *Dr. Kane*, *Satellite* and *Columbia*, and taken on to the Jersey Flats, where the residue of the freight, furniture, &c., will be extricated previous to the vessel going upon the balance dock. Nearly all the passengers' baggage has been claimed and taken, and all damages paid. In regard to the freight the proprietors of the People's Line intend to adopt the same course as they did in their settlement for damages and goods lost by the sinking of the steamer *Isaac Newton* some two years ago. In that case, when owners of goods having receipts and bills of lading presented them to the Company for payment, the receipts were taken to the place where the goods were purchased and *duplicate* bills ordered, paid for and forwarded to the loser. The damaged goods were sold at auction by the Company and the avails appropriated.

LECTURES TO-NIGHT.—That funny gentleman, Mr. DE CORDOVA, will give the second lecture of his popular humorous course, at Clinton Hall, this evening. His subject will be "Open Air Industry"—in allusion to the petty dealers of the City streets.... "Modern Infidelity" is the topic with which Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS will entertain the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, at the Athenæum.... At the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT is the lecturer. The Committee of the Plymouth Course has added a new attraction to the series. An orchestra of members of the Philharmonic Society will perform some of their best pieces for one hour before each remaining lecture, and also a piece to close each evening's entertainment.

THE ALLEGED BANK FORGERS.—Capt. WALLING and Detectives MCCORD and ELDER, arrived in the City about 12 o'clock last night, having in custody DAVID LEACH and UDOLPH BISHOP, the two alleged forgers on the Nassau Bank. Both parties were arrested in Boston on Wednesday last, and on examination were held as the parties who forged the check for $3,132, purporting to be signed by ROBERT BONNER. They were locked up at the Police Head-quarters for the night.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Committee of Arrangements submitted their report at the meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society last evening. It stated that the expense of the last exhibition amounted to $623 15. Of this sum $70 were awarded in special premiums. It was resolved to hold the next Spring Exhibition on the 18th of June, 1860. Exhibitions of productions in the fine arts and of small machines and models not larger than three feet square, were invited.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the Council of the New-York University, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected members for the ensuing year: Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., Hon. Myndert Van Schaick, Rev. Mancius Hutton, D. D., James Brown, Esq., Robt. L. Kennedy, Esq., Francis Hall, Esq., A. Oakey Hall, Esq.

DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURES.—The opening lecture of the course on India drew a crowded house at the Cooper Institute last evening. To say that Dr. SCUDDER afforded entire satisfaction would but half express the evident delight of his audience, who manifested their pleasure by frequent applause. The next lecture will be given on Thursday evening.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE DEATH IN ROOSEVELT-STREET.

The inquest upon the body of FREDRIKA MARCUS, who was found dead on Sunda morning op o site her own residence in Roosevelt-street, was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital by Coroner JACKMAN. Policeman MCCRACKEN, of the Fourth Precinct, who found the woman, deposed that he made inquiries, but could learn nothing which could explain the cause of her situation. LOUIS MARCUS, a brother of deceased, deposed to facts which have already been stated in the TIMES. He was ignorant of the occurrence until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. Deceased was a single woman and about 25 years of age. Dr. HULL, Physician of the Hospital, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, but he was unable to determine the manner in which the fatal fracture of the skull occurred. The jury rendered a verdict that "Deceased came to her death from fracture of the skull, at the hands of some person or persons unknown."

TWO MEN KILLED IN WORTH-STREET.

Yesterday morning, THOMAS JOHNSTON and FREDERICK MORENSTAKEN, two stone cutters, who were engaged upon the new buildings in process of erection at Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-street, were killed by a large slab of marble falling upon them from one of the upper stories. Coroner JACKMAN, who investigated the case, found that the slab was not properly secured in its place. MORENSTAKEN was warned of the insecurity of the stone by one of the workmen. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

Mr. OTTO V. WELDEN, a resident of Hoboken, who accidentally shot himself on Saturday under circumstances which have already been detailed, died in the City Hospital on Sunday morning. The case was investigated by Coroner JACKMAN, and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH BY A FALL.

A little girl named CLARKE, living with her parents at No. 176 West Thirtieth-street, fell from an upper story window, and was instantly killed. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Douglas V. Donnelly was charged with forging the name of Thomas W. Wilding, foreman of Eagle Hose Co. No. 4, to an invitation addressed to Merwin R. Brewer, to go upon a target excursion to East New-York, as a guest of the "Eagle Volunteers." Mr. Brewer being a candidate for the Senate from the Fifth District, Donnelly, it is supposed, expected him to pay liberally for the proffer of the political support implied in the invitation; but he only received a polite note declining the honor, and three orders upon a Grand-street hatter for three of his best hats. Donnelly imprudently boasted of his success, and was consequently arrested and locked up by Justice SUMNER, upon a charge of forgery, preferred by Wilding. There is no such company as "Eagle Volunteers."

BURGLARY.—James Flanly was charged with having entered the grating hold in the sidewalk of a new dwelling-house, Nos. 166 and 168 East Thirty third-street, and, forcing open inner doors of the dwelling, stole several locks, a coat and an ax. He was afterwards arrested with the stolen coat on his back, taken before Justice KELLY and committed for trial.

LARCENY.

At the Essex Market Police Station, Justice SUMNER locked up a young man named William Turnbull, on complaint of Mrs. E. L. Wheeler, of No. 234 Henry-street, for stealing a jar of butter and other articles from her vault. Turnbull was held in default of $500 bail. Charles Miller was arrested on complaint of George Krementz, of No. 27 Canal-street, for stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at $29. He was arrested by Officer Knight, of the Tenth Ward, and committed in default of $500 bail. Martin Murphy, according to the complaint made against him, entered the premises of Mrs. Mary Mason, No. 440 Tenth-avenue, with felonious intent. Mrs. Mason, who was temporarily absent, surprised him by unexpectedly entering the house, and Murphy fled without his booty. He was pursued and captured by Officer Long, of the Twentieth Precinct, who carried him before Justice KELLY. He was locked up for trial. His accomplice escaped.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Mr. McMasters on the Character of the Great Discoverer.

The Catholic Library Association held their quarterly meeting last night at their rooms, No. 809 Broadway. Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, embodied the results of much rare reading and industrious research in an improvised address, the purpose of which was to rectify certain historical villifications of the personal character of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. What had mainly contributed, he thought, to the neglect into which, for three hundred years after his death, COLUMBUS' name had fallen, was the imperfect appreciation of the value of his discoveries. It was only after these United States, that portion of the New World which was evidently the most dominating and influential, had declared their independence, that COLUMBUS' personal history began to be investigated. In 1825 NAVARETTE, an infidel of the Voltaire school, which believed in the virtue of no man, nor in the chastity of any woman, was retained by the Spanish Government, not to vindicate COLUMBUS, but to construct the best possible plea for the gross ingratitude and injustice which Spain had practiced towards him. WASHINGTON IRVING and ALEX. VON HUMBOLDT, taking NAVARETTE as authority, had reiterated the charges against COLUMBUS of superstition and bigotry, of having compared his discoveries to the trick of breaking an egg and making it stand on its end, and of his having maintained unlawful relations with a certain lady of Cordova, BEATRICE HENRIQUEZ, the mother of his second son, FERDINAND, who was also his best historian. The lecturer met these charges in a very lawyer-like way, and in the course of his argument presented many curious facts, drawn from historical sources remote and uncommon. Among some of the most interesting details connected with the career of the great Genoese, he mentioned the fact that one of his crew was an Irishman, and that previous to his second voyage the Pope, at his earnest entreaty, issued a Bull appointing one BERNARD BOYLE, a learned and pious Franciscan, as Bishop to accompany him to the land he had discovered, which FERDINAND, the Spanish sovereign, ignored by appointing to the office another BOYLE, (Boil) a Benedictine, and but a poor sort of Bishop any way, for he was a courtier. This BOIL gave COLUMBUS immense trouble, and by the first ship homeward bound sent on letters to FERDINAND asking him for God's sake to recall him, for, not knowing the language, he could be of no use where he was. It was otherwise with the Franciscans who accompanied COLUMBUS. They at once began to learn the native tongue, and in spite of countless obstacles, and in the face of innumerable perils, gave themselves entirely up to the conversion of the Aborigines.

In summing up the character of COLUMBUS the lecturer described him as a man called by God for the great mission of opening up this great Continent for the spread of Catholic faith and truth.

[Advertisement.]

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The contest in this District for Senator, is likely to be a very active one, and the result doubtful, with the chances decidedly in favor of W. DAAKE PARSONS, Esq., the Mozart Hall Democratic nominee. Mr. PARSONS is a well-known and highly respected citizen, and has the advantage over his Tammany competitor in having first been placed in nomination by his own section of the party. In order to secure harmony in the party, he has offered, over and over again, to withdraw in favor of any good citizen on whom all sections and interests could unite, his only desire being to secure the District. The Tammany interest, instead of meeting the other section in that spirit of harmony evinced by Mr. PARSONS and the Mozart organization, paid no attention to these repeated attempts at concillation, but met in Committee a few nights since, and nominated a Mr. MCMURRY, without even sending a delegation to the Mozart Committee—which was in session on the same evening, for the sole purpose of listening to any proposition that might be made for concentrating upon some one who would unite the entire strength of the party. Under these circumstances, and believing that he has done all that can reasonably be expected of him to effect a union, Mr. PARSONS is now resolved to remain in the field, and his well-known hostility to all speculative schemes for robbing the City, his determined opposition to such projects as a Broadway railroad, and all similar plans for enriching a handful of individuals at the expense of our citizens generally, makes him a most formidable candidate, and we have little doubts that his vote in the District will far exceed that of the Republican or the Know Nothing candidate, and also of his Tammany competitor—all of whom are understood to be in the interest of THURLOW WEED & Co.'s railroad schemes and projects. A vote for Mr. PARSONS, then, is a vote against speculators, robbers and schemers, and in favor of preserving and protecting the true interests and rights of the City.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS' & RAYMOND'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street.

LOOK BELOW!

Boys' Clothing and Beaver Overcoats, Boys' School Clothing, Boys' Fancy Suits, Boys' Drawing-room Suits, Boys' Business Suits,
Equal to any made to order, and of the very latest styles at

PRICES WONDERFULLY MODERATE.

No such opportunities are presented to parents who have sons to clothe, at any other establishment.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED OR TAKEN.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use Imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
Nos. 13, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS, for making Gas from crude Resin, is warranted to make the richest gas, at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers *guaranteed* great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and make their own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to

JNO. BUTLER.
Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry streets, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

CAMELIAS.—The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of sale of 500 splendid large camellias to be sold to-morrow, 9th inst., at No. 9 John-street, at 10 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

A DUEL IN HIGH LIFE ON THE TAPIS.—Two gentlemen paid their addresses to the same lady, who selected the one who pleased her best; and a hostile meeting will be the consequence. It is rumored that the successful suitor made himself handsomer than his rival by wearing one of KNOX's inimitable Hats, produced at No. 212 Broadway. He deserved to succeed.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Erysipelas, blotched face and hoarseness depart at once before the cleansing, purifying and preservative properties of these twin remedies. They have never failed in a single instance out of thousands of cases. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

CONTENTS FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 8.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, publisbed *This Morning*, contains the following:

A NEW-ENGLAND STORY—Lois, the Witch; from Dickens' *All the Year Round*.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.—Items for Farmers and their Families.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.—Interesting Documents—Letter from John Brown—Fred. Douglass' Farewell to America—The Insurrection originating in Kansas—Reward for the Head of Mr. Giddings—Remarks of Gov. Wise's Organ—Correspondence between Lydia Maris Child and Gov. Wise.

POLITICAL.—Judge Black's Sur-Rejoinder to Senator Douglas—Senator Gwin in reply to Mr. Douglas' California Letter—Letter from Hon. A. S. Diven—Scenes of the Maryland Election.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Letter from our Correspondent, "Tuhai Cain"—The Departure of the Great ship Indefinitely Postponed—Banquet at Holyhead.

OBSEQUIES OF ROBERT STEPHENSON.—Interment in Westminster Abbey—Letter from our London Correspondent.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.—Full Summary of its provisions.

Besides, Editorials on Current Topics, Summaries of News for three days, Personal Intelligence, Obituary notices and Miscellaneous items, Commercial News, Markets, Foreign Steamer Table, and Marriages and Deaths.

Copies may be procured at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FOUR CENTS.

New Paper.

A NEW

LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATION OF LABOR AND THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMEN,

Will be issued in this City

On SATURDAY, by

THEOPHILUS FISKE & CO.

ROSS & TOUSEY

WILL SUPPLY THE TRADE.

Catarrh!—Dr. S——, an eminent physician of Jefferson County, N. Y., after having expressed his gratification that a new and true theory of this disease had made its appearance, and that, by the system of treatment adapted to it, this terrible malady could now be cured, says: "This discovery by Dr. Goodale will prove no less an acquisition to medical science than that of 'kine pock' by Dr. Jenner, or that of Hervey in ascertaining the true circulation of the blood."

I assume no responsibility for the verity of the above prediction; and will only add, that my treatment is the *first* and *only* one that has ever cured Catarrh. Office No. 863 Broadway, New-York. Hours—8 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M. R. GOODALE, M. D.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming ganges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."
"Medical Common Sense."

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Bronchitis.—A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands connected with the membranes which line the throat and windpipe, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice—an increase of mucous, and a sense of wearisomeness and loss of power in the throat, after public speaking or singing. It arises from cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient affections may be relieved by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which, if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West-4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This luminitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired digestive functions, costiveness, bilious and liver affections, or scrofulous habit. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Bridgewater Paint.—If you desire a perfectly tight roof, and a fire-proof coating to your houses, do not fail to use this paint, for it never fails.
HICKS & BETTS.
No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $59. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DEAN—ELLISON.—In Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, by the Rev. Kingston Goddard, EDWARD W. DEAN, of Boston, and SALLIE BENEDICT, only daughter of the late Henry Emerson, of Cincinnati.

DIED.

DONALD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 6, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Duncan Donald.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

BURDETT.—In this City, on Saturday night, Nov. 5, JACOB CLINTON, only son of George C. and Rosalie C. Burdett, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 88 West 42d-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KEYES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 6, of congestion of the lungs, JULIA JUDITH KEYES, relict of the late Edward Keyes, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Thomas McCaffry, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Henry-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to the 11th-st. Cemetery.

BARROW.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, after a short illness, CATHERINE, eldest daughter of James Barrow.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

OWEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, HELEN WELLS, daughter of Joseph U. and Mary E. Orvia, aged 8 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 294 West 20th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

HYSLOP.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, GEORGE PAULDING, son of Robert Hyslop.

His friends, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, without further invitation.

HARDY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, EMILY, daughter of John A. and Martha Hardy, aged 3 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B, at 10½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 9th inst. The remains will be taken to Union Cemetery.

TIEBOUT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, MARGARET TIEBOUT, widow of John Tiebout, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 428 Pearl-st.

PACKER.—On Monday, Nov. 7, at 8½ o'clock P. M., E. PACKER, aged 60 years, 2 months and 29 days.

Notice of funeral given to-morrow.

GANLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, THOMAS GANLEY.

His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery from No. 6 Roosevelt-st., (New-England House,) this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His relatives, and the members of the Hat Finishers' Association of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

PIERREPONT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 7, ANNA MARIA, widow of the late H. L. Pierrepont, in the 77th year of her age.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 36 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Ransom's, No. 625 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 548 Broadway, Appletons' Building.

Circulars, with full particulars, on application. MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

This school, now commencing its tenth year in its present location, is open for more pupils. Circulars, with terms and references, to be had at the school.
WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, A. M., Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still five vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $500.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 980 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Ransom's, No. 625; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 26 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Stagg's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Rose, No. 66 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., 200 miles distant from New-York, commences its 12th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. W. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute, No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and thorough discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, REopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. REWMAN, A. M., Principal.

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ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

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A GERMAN LADY, SUFFICIENTLY VERSED in the English language, who has, during many years, successfully taught her native and the French languages, as also music and all branches of general education, wants a situation as governess, or teacher in a school. No objection to going South. References of the highest respectability may be obtained by calling at No. 119 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXPERience in teaching, having a few hours still unemployed, desires an engagement for the same; she is fully qualified to impart the usual branches of an English education, together with French and music. References from families where she has taught for several years. Address GOVERNESS, Post-office, Station D, Bible House.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching the higher English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. Address P. C., Box No. 2,317 Post-office.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Those who desire to secure the services of an experienced governess in their family, may address EDUCATION, Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp-stools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $30 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
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FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

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USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any rival in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Count your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
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THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.—For full particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A 4-story brown-stone English basement, on 21st-st., Gramercy Park $17,000
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2 high-stoop brown-stone on East 19th-st 9,000
A large house on West 12th-st 10,000
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A very nice 3-story brick on West 23d st 11,000
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A 4-story high-stoop on East 14th-st 10,000
A handsome 3-story stone front, East 50th-st 9,000
A 3 story high-stoop brown-stone on East 29th-st. 13,000
A 3-story brick on East 28th-st 7,500
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A first-class 4-story English basement on West 14th-st 14,000
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On East 27th-st., brown stone high-stoop house.. 15,000
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A 3-story on East 32d-st. 5,500
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF Quincy, Ill., a large and valuable property, built and fitted up with all the best improvements as a distillery. The buildings are of stone, 125x46, 2½ stories high, and numerous out-buildings, adapted to a large establishment, together with a large plot of ground.

This establishment is one of the largest and best in the country, and near a mine and the Western granaries, and has capacity for doing a large business, and will be sold much below the cost, or exchanged for good property in New-York or Brooklyn, at cash value.

For further particulars, inquire of FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th ave., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 20 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 30, 35, 41, 70, 90, 160 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, BAILEY & HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, OR WILL BE LET FURnished, till May 1, (if applied for within 12 days,) the first-class four-story brown stone front house, No. 21 West 31st-st., for sale or let. Also, for sale, the four-story brown stone front house, No. 55 West 23d st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lease of lot No. 80 East Broadway; house is 23x50 feet, with all the conveniences; lot 25x90; the lease has 15 years unexpired, and a renewal for 21 years; terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

BROADWAY.—STORE AND GROUND FOR sale, situated near Union-square; it will be sold low. Three-quarters can remain for five years. Address JOHN THOMAS Box No. 203 *Times* Office. No agent need apply.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established Architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City, &c. LEWIS E. DUENKEL, Office No. 953 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Archite No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brick house, located between 5th and 6th avs., a little below 14th-st., with all the modern improvements; rent, $800. All the carpets, oilcloths, stair carpets, and rods, which are nearly new, for sale at a bargain; possession at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morton-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 19th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A PLEASANT COTtage, with tea-room extension, gas fixtures, and only a short distance from ferries; in perfect order. Possession now. Address Box No. 248 Brooklyn Post-office, or apply at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverley-place and 22d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A line addressed to B., No. 5 St. Mark's-place, will receive attention.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY DESIRE A furnished suite of rooms and basement, for housekeeping. To any persons who have more room than they need, this will prove a good opportunity for making arrangements with a highly respectable family. Address, for three days, C., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 59th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $11,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,097 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSES, RENT FROM $600 to $1,500 for good tenants at once. Also, unfurnished houses, rent from $500 to $1,000. Call and leave your houses without delay. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERATE SIZED house, between 14th and 20th sts., and Lexington and 8th avs. Must be in complete order, with modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Address S. Y. D., Box 569 Post-office, with location and terms.

COUNTING-ROOM WANTED—IN CHIEF ST., Gold-st., or William-st., upper light of stairs, and where there is a good light. Also, 15th and 16th-sts., M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 10 Nassau-st.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY NEXT, A FURNISHED house, between 14th and 20th sts., and between the 4th and 7th avs.; no children. Apply to E. STRANG, No. 35 Wall-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL NICE house; rent about $400 or $500; will buy the furniture, if nice, at a fair price. Must be well located no town. Call at once on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Depôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY DEsirable country residence, about four minutes' walk from the depôt, containing about thirty acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, barn, carriage-house, stables and other out-buildings. For other particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., near Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE—Low rent, with 20 to 60 acres of good land, within 30 miles of New-York. Would exchange 160 acres of Wisconsin farm land, under cultivation. Give full particulars. A. W., Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, containing 10 or 11 rooms, with gas and heater, completely furnished; has fine yard and is desirably located. Rent only $60 a month. For a card to see the premises call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT YONKERS, 17 acres under cultivation, a superior house, gardener's cottage, barn, water distributed; also, a fine farm of 86 acres. Would exchange for City property. For particulars inquire at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes' walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 Williamst., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A** coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, near Broadway, in 20th-st., would let one or more pleasant furnished rooms, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Persons of religious habits preferred. Terms, $10 to $12 per week. Particular references given and required. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments to let, with full or partial board, in a private family; location, East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square; references given and required. For further particulars address G. H., Box No. 307 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with nicely furnished rooms in a private family at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BOARDING.—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms (with partial board if desired) to let to two single gentlemen, by a private family, living near the 8th-av. Hotel. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a strictly private family, in a very pleasant and desirable locality, within half a minute's walk of Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at No. 77 Fort Greene-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen may be had with breakfast and tea and dinner on the Sabbath, with full-sized room, closet, &c., bath and gas, for $9 per week, in a private family. The house is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the cars and within a few minutes of Wall-st. Ferry. Address SCOTIA, Box No. 234 *Times* Office, with real name only and place of business.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also a room for one gentleman, in a private family. Gas, bath, and all modern conveniences in the house. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A COMFORTABLE home for the winter; modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., (six minutes from Fulton Ferry,) lighted with gas; hot and cold baths; an excellent table; house well warmed; family small and select. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow-st., one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for two or three gentlemen, may be engaged in a private family. Inquire at No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 30TH sts., and 4th and 6th avs., for a gentleman and wife; a parlor and bedroom (furnished or unfurnished) on second floor, required with full board. A private family, with more room than they require for their own use, will find this a desirable opportunity to reduce their expenses. Address Box No. 4,017 Lower Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a large front room, partially furnished; dinner at 6. Price, with gas and grate fire, $14. Location 4th to 6th avs., and above 30th-st. References given and required. Address, pre-paid, W. T., Station D, Bible-House.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL, FRENCH EDucated family, wish to board in a respectable American family; they would furnish their own apartment, the gentleman is a professor, and would like to give instruction in the French tongue in exchange for board, with terms and location. M. M., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily with pleasant rooms on second floor for a gentleman, wife and two small children, with nurse. The vicinity of Murray Hill preferred. Will furnish rooms, except carpets, and want them about 21st inst. The best references given and required. Address H. W., Box No. 941 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT BOARDers, residing in a healthy location within one hour's ride of the City, would take three children to board for the winter, the use of piano if required. Excellent schools in the vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A SMALL, PRIVATE family for a gentleman, lady, and 2 children; ages, 7 and 10 years; a few blocks either way from 24th-st. and 4th-av.; terms to be moderate. Address, immediately, M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND DEsirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; for single gents or gentleman and wife. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Apply at No. 204 Henry-st., between 11 A. M. and 9 P. M.

A HANDSOME LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor back, with bedroom attached, to let to a gentleman and wife, with board, in a first-class house overlooking Madison-square; also a suite of rooms on fourth floor; the rooms have been vacated, and are very desirable. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, could be accommodated with a front parlor and bedroom connecting, on second floor, with board, in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms, on second floor, containing all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—BROADWAY and 8th-st.—No. 135 8th-st., opposite Mercantile Library. Board, with superior suites of rooms, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, &c.; terms reasonable.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, also a large room on the third, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen; house first-class; location pleasant; cannot be beat; Broadway stages pass the door. Apply at No. 77 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas, closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—A private family will let, with or without board, to responsible parties, the second and third floors of this beautifully located house. Best references given and required.

NO. 25 WEST EIGHTEENTH-ST.—NEAR 5th-av., (between 5th and 6th). Very desirable rooms (with southern exposure,) in a first-class house may be had by applying as above. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms for a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen wishing good accommodations with board. Also two single rooms.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, at reasonable prices, in a first-class house, near stages and cars; no questions asked; in the vicinity of 4th-av. and 14th-sts.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board; a fine front and back room adjoining, separately or together, with gas, &c. Apply at No. 35 Macdougal-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, at No. 30, East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, in a private French family, at No. 170 West 35th-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES two rooms, with private breakfast, between 19th and 23d sts., west side of Broadway. Address Box No. 39 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A SMALL FRONT room, furnished, for a single person, in a first-class house, No. 230 West 22d-st.; dinner at 6.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO 15 University-place.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st.—A very complete suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, suitable for a large family; also several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths attached, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and desirably-located hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD.—TWENTY PIECES OF COMmunion Plate, valued at about $500, were stolen from the vestry-office of Trinity Church, on Saturday night last. The above reward will be paid upon the recovery and return of the same in an uninjured state, or a proportionate sum for any part thereof.
(Signed.) WM. E. DUNSCOMB,
Comptroller,
No. 187 Fulton-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, either in Dr. Dowling's Church, or going from there to Bedford and Morton sts., a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The finder will receive the above reward by returning them to ROBT. J. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st., New-York.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THE CORNER OF 28th-av. and 21st-st. to the corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., in a 14th-st. stage, a ladies' port monnaie, containing about $130. A liberal reward will be paid on leaving the same at No. 205 West 21st-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE 15th av., between 9th and 12th or 13th sts., a paper parcel containing collars, velvet ribbon, and some few other articles. The finder will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 22 East 13th-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN FIFTH-AV., or 14th-st., a GARNET BEAD BRACELET, with gold clasps. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 149 East 15th st.

LOST—IN THE CENTRAL PARK, ON SATURday last, a ladies' FUR TIPPET. A reward of $5 will be paid on its delivery at No. 24 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

A PHYSICIAN OF CHARACTER WOULD travel with an invalid for a few months. Would refer to any of the eminent physicians of this City. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 4,182 General Post-office.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 81 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments to let, with full or partial board, in a private family; location, East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant square; references given and required. For further particulars address G. H., Box No. 307 *Times* Office.

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BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with nicely furnished rooms in a private family at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BOARDING.—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms (with partial board if desired) to let to two single gentlemen, by a private family, living near the 8th-av. Hotel. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a strictly private family, in a very pleasant and desirable locality, within half a minute's walk of Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at No. 77 Fort Greene-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen may be had with breakfast and tea and dinner on the Sabbath, with full-sized room, closet, &c., bath and gas, for $9 per week, in a private family. The house is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the cars and within a few minutes of Wall-st. Ferry. Address SCOTIA, Box No. 234 *Times* Office, with real name only and place of business.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also a room for one gentleman, in a private family. Gas, bath, and all modern conveniences in the house. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A COMFORTABLE home for the winter; modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., (six minutes from Fulton Ferry,) lighted with gas; hot and cold baths; an excellent table; house well warmed; family small and select. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow-st., one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for two or three gentlemen, may be engaged in a private family. Inquire at No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 30TH sts., and 4th and 6th avs., for a gentleman and wife; a parlor and bedroom (furnished or unfurnished) on second floor, required with full board. A private family, with more room than they require for their own use, will find this a desirable opportunity to reduce their expenses. Address Box No. 4,017 Lower Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a large front room, partially furnished; dinner at 6. Price, with gas and grate fire, $14. Location 4th to 6th avs., and above 30th-st. References given and required. Address, pre-paid, W. T., Station D, Bible-House.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL, FRENCH EDucated family, wish to board in a respectable American family; they would furnish their own apartment, the gentleman is a professor, and would like to give instruction in the French tongue in exchange for board, with terms and location. M. M., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMIly with pleasant rooms on second floor for a gentleman, wife and two small children, with nurse. The vicinity of Murray Hill preferred. Will furnish rooms, except carpets, and want them about 21st inst. The best references given and required. Address H. W., Box No. 941 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT BOARDers, residing in a healthy location within one hour's ride of the City, would take three children to board for the winter, the use of piano if required. Excellent schools in the vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A SMALL, PRIVATE family for a gentleman, lady, and 2 children; ages, 7 and 10 years; a few blocks either way from 24th-st. and 4th-av.; terms to be moderate. Address, immediately, M., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND DEsirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; for single gents or gentleman and wife. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Apply at No. 204 Henry-st., between 11 A. M. and 9 P. M.

A HANDSOME LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor back, with bedroom attached, to let to a gentleman and wife, with board, in a first-class house overlooking Madison-square; also a suite of rooms on fourth floor; the rooms have been vacated, and are very desirable. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, could be accommodated with a front parlor and bedroom connecting, on second floor, with board, in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furn

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the World.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per Cent. Interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 20 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court and the tax books are in the hands of the collector Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now over $9,000,000. This county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. No safer security has ever been offered upon this market. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.
The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorised by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days) which, I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay said interest. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.
S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS of the CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 27TH ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to bondholders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass books to the Bank to be posted up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for six hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 26 PINE-ST.—The remaining installment of fifty per cent. of the subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be payable at the Park Bank on Thursday, the 10th inst.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDRE,
R. W. HOWES. } Commissioners.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS, Creditors and Stockholders of the TERRE-HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD, and ILLINOISTOWN AND TERRE-HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, will be held at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF N. J., Oct. 31, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the 15th of November next inclusive. By order of the Board.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKINS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Old gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. 158 William-st., New-York City.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

TAXES PAID ON NON-RESIDENT LANDS in any of the States or Territories, by CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO THE DAILY TIMES.

"No sacrifice is too great for the generation destined to conquer the Italian independence."—GARIBALDI.

"A million of musketry."—GARIBALDI.

On the evening of the 29th of October last, after a lecture delivered by Prof. ACHILLE MAONI, at the Cooper Institute, before the Society of "Unione e Fratellanzi Italiana," Gen. AVEZZANA, President of the said Society, proposed to take into consideration the appeal of Gen. GARIBALDI, to obtain the means for the purchase of one million of muskets. The audience accepted the proposal with unanimous cheers, and appointed a Preliminary Committee, inviting them to call as soon as possible, and in the most efficacious manner, a mass meeting of all the Italians residing in this City and environs, in order to appoint a permanent Executive Committee to carry into execution so generous a proposal, and to fulfil this supreme duty towards our country.

The Preliminary Committee, therefore, invites all the Italians residing in this city and environs to the said extraordinary meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 8th November, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, between Bond and Bleecker sts., in order to comply with the intentions of our hero, and contribute our share to the independence of our beloved country. New-York, Nov. 5, 1859.

Gen. J. AVEZZANA, President.
M. VANNI,
G. GEROSA,
P. PIATTI,
M. CUNEADI,
G. B. SANGUINETTI,
F. BOSSI,
A. MAGNI,
G. ALBERGANTI,
J. ANELAVANI, Sec'y.

ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual ADDRESS and POEM before the Association of Alumni will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society, (2d-av., corner of 11th-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock.
Oration—Rev. MANCIUS S. HUTTON, D. D., Class of 1823.
Poet—ISAAC LAWRENCE, A. M., Class of 1847.
The Annual Meeting for the transaction of business will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society on the same evening, at 7 o'clock.
The Anniversary Festival will take place at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured from any member of the following Committee of Arrangements:
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Class of 1829, Chairman.
WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, Class of 1832.
WILLIAM L. BOYD, Class of 1832.
HENRY A. TAILER, Class of 1852.
A. S. VAN DUZER, Class of 1853.

SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.—A CONVENTION of chaplains and friends of seamen will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., (under the direction of the Port Society,) on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 A. M., to consider the best mode of advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of seamen. The Convention is expected to continue in session three days, and will be open to the public. The days will be devoted to discussion, the evenings to religious exercises. The closing meeting will be at the Cooper Institute on SABBATH EVENING next, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock, with addresses and devotional exercises.

BROOKLYN.—ANOTHER NEW CHURCH EDIfice.—The corner-stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church, to be erected in East Warren-street between Court and Smith streets, will be laid with appropriate exercises on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Bishop JANES, Dr. KENNEDY, J. S. INSKIP, and others, will deliver addresses on the occasion. All the friends of Christian enterprise are respectfully invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK FEMALE-ASSISTANCE SOCIETY FOR THE SICK POOR celebrates its anniversary THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place. Rev. Mr. GANSS will address the meeting.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGUlar preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—5 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:46 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 49 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship FLORIDA, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M. and 6 P. M. connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:56 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and west, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
One Express for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 14 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS FOGGO against ANTHONY P. SALTER, and Clarissa Salter, his wife, Frank S. Selover, David B. Salter, Jr., Alfred G. Decker, David B. Salter, John S. Honseman, Lambert Suydam, Jeremiah S. Lene, William Bliss and Robert Wright. Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above defendants, Anthony P. Salter and Clarissa Salter, his wife, David B. Salter, Jr. and David B. Salter: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the fourth day of November, 1859, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 4 1859.
SESSIONS & REED, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n8-law6wTu* No. 32 Pine-street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY HILTON against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, Geo. Clarke, Thomas E. Davis.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1859.
LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes, and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, Geo. Clarke.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859.
LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o11-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HARMON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 16, 1859.
MERCY A. HARMON,
my17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY R. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 Williamstreet, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, And SONORA, OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA, DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander,
will leave
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, J. SHUBRICK, Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,840 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkius. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. F. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These ships carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE. Cabin passage ..... $15 | Deck $6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FORTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$22 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	21 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 28 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock an day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. B. SCHENCK, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will positively sail SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, the Office of the CHAMPION and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATTIMER,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Petersburgh, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEY-STONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 15th. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 23.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with full address and residence.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPItal, to take the place of one about retiring, in a well-established Produce, Commission and Storage business, located in one of the best streets down town. A fine commodious store and long lease. For particulars address W. H. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AN IRON COMMISSION HOUSE, HAVING favorable connection, desire the agency of some manufactured article that is used by iron and hardware purchasers, for which they are prepared to make satisfactory arrangements. Address H., Box No. 2,714 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE clothing house that is well established and doing a profitable business, with $25,000 in cash, to attend to the manufacturing and in-door business. Address T. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, with real name.

$50.000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTed.—In a well-established mercantile business. One willing to invest fifty thousand dollars preferred. Address W. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

$2.500.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good-will of a Hosiery and fancy store doing a good business. Address R. S. T., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The public are respectfully informed that
THE SECOND PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
(Music by VERDI; the Poem by EUGENE SCRIBE,)
Will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.
The third night on
FRIDAY, Nov. 11.
On SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND GALA MATINEE

THE SICILIAN VESPERS
was expressly composed by VERDI for the Grand Opera in Paris, and is universally acknowledged as being the grandest and most effective Opera of this celebrated composer. Its success in Italy has been enormous, and on its production in London last June, it was received with an enthusiasm that has never been surpassed by any other Italian Opera.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS
Will be produced at the Academy of Music,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By SIGNOR HANNIBAL W. CALVO, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris, by Monsieur Le Roy, costumer of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumer from the principal theatres in Italy, and Signoras Bazzani and Abratti.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES
Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
The Princess Elena ..... Mme. COLSON
Arrigo ..... Sig. BRIGNOLI
The Governor of Monforte ..... Sig. FERRI
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators ..... Sig. JUNCA
SECONDARY CHARACTERS
by Mme. Morra, Signors Muller Rubio, Quinto, Ximenes, Cronse, Panfi, &c.

To give due effect to the numerous double choruses (French and Sicilian) the regular choruses have been increased to EIGHTY SINGERS.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
will comprise
SIXTY-FOUR PERFORMERS,
under the direction of
SIGNOR MUZIO.
Harpist ..... M. APTOMAS.

THE MISE EN SCENE OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS has been perfected under the direct superintendence of B

LAW REPORTS.

CASE OF QUIMBO APPO.

Argument upon the Writ of Prohibition.

The People vs. *Quimbo Appo.*—The argument before the General Term of the writ of prohibition in this case now came on, before Justices ROOSEVELT, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND, and was discussed at great length.

Mr. Field for the prisoner, and Mr. Doyle for the State.

The following are the points for the prisoner, and in opposition to the writ of prohibition:

I.—The writ of prohibition is a remedy, nearly obsolete, never demandable as a matter of right, and when granted is confined to those cases, in which there is no other remedy.

II. The Supreme Court has, however, not the power to interfere by prohibition with the granting of a new trial, in a criminal action, over which the Oyer and Terminer had general jurisdiction, for it is a general principle that where a Court has jurisdiction over an action, its orders made in that action, though never so erroneous, cannot be reëxamined on a writ of prohibition.

III. The Supreme Court has not the jurisdiction in any case to issue a prohibition to the Oyer and Terminer any more than the Queen's Bench, in England, has jurisdiction to issue a prohibition to the Common Pleas, or the Exchequer. The Court of Oyer and Terminer is the highest Court of criminal jurisdiction in the State.

IV.—If, however, it were conceded that the Supreme Court could issue a prohibition to the Oyer and Terminer, and by such prohibition could prevent its making an order for a new trial in a case over which it had full jurisdiction, still it could not issue its prohibition in this case, because the Oyer and Terminer had the *power* to grant the new trial, as it has done.

V.—The power to grant new trials is an incident of every Court of Superior jurisdiction.

VI.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer is a Court of superior jurisdiction.

VII. The power of criminal Courts of general jurisdiction to grant new trials, in cases of felony, has been decided so often in this country, that it is not now a debateable question. (Wharf. C. L. 981-1019; U. S. Dig. Crim. Law 561.)

VIII. The power of our Courts of Oyer and Terminer to grant new trials in cases of felony is also settled by authority.

IX. The objection that the granting of new trials in criminal cases would lead to frequent applications, proves nothing. The possibility of abuse of power is no evidence that the power does not exist, nor any reason why it ought not to exist.

X.—It, the Oyer and Terminer, has the power to grant a new trial, at the same term, and before judgment; it has also the power to grant it at a subsequent term. The Court is a continuing one; its several sittings are terms.

XI.—It has also power to grant the new trial after sentence.

These points were controverted at great length by the Assistant District-Attorney, who relied chiefly on the point that were such new trials to be granted and become general, it would be impossible to convict a prisoner and bring him to execution. Decision reserved.

Insolvency.

DISCHARGE SET ASIDE FOR FRAUD—SINGULAR TERMINATION OF A SUIT.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. *Daniel Barker.*—This was an action on three promissory notes, amounting to over $1,600, indorsed by Daniel Barker, who plead an insolvent's discharge under the two-third act, granted by Judge Morris, of Brooklyn. The cause was tried before Justice Mullen, of the Supreme Court. Mr. Lamoureaux, who appeared for the defence, introduced the discharge which had been obtained by other attorneys, and rested his case.

D. D. McMahon appeared for the Bank, and introduced proof which showed the following facts: That the motion of application for the discharge, ordered to be published in the State paper, was not published, but that an affidavit which had been introduced before the County Judge, showing proof of such publication, was one that had been used in a previous proceeding, and altered to suit the emergency of the present case.

Mr. Quackenbush, the foreman of the *Evening Journal*, was put upon the stand, and testified as above.

Upon this state of facts, the counsel for the defendants threw up the case, and on motion of Mr. McMahon, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff on the three notes, allowing five per cents. besides cost, and ordered the papers to be sent before the Grand Jury, to investigate the charge of fraud.

Injuries upon a Railroad.

ACTION AGAINST THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Robert Beacon vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the defendant, before Justice BOSWORTH in the Superior Court, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained in March, 1855, by reason of the negligence of the agents of the Company. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff was driving a horse in Fifty-fourth-street, and as he was crossing the defendant's track, his wagon was struck by the cars of the defendant, thrown from his wagon, had his skull broken, his lower jaw dislocated, and was otherwise so injured that he has from that date been able to do anything. It avers that he received no warning by the usual signals adopted on railroads, and demanded $10,000 damages.

The defence was that the injury was caused by the cars of the Harlem Railroad, and not by the defendant, and that it was in consequence of the negligence of the plaintiff. The case is still on.

Lockwood, Lawrence & Crosby for plaintiff; Tracy, Powers & Tallmadge and Wm. C. Noyes for defendant.

Assault and Battery.

A SEVERE PENALTY FOR DUNNING.

Daniel R. Barlyte vs. *James Hughes.*—This was an action for assault and battery. The plaintiff says that, in August, 1858, in the Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, he was assaulted by the defendant, knocked down, kicked and greatly injured.

The defendant said it was not so; that he did not beat and bruise the plaintiff; that he only shook the plaintiff off when seized by the collar by him.

The plaintiff testified to the matters stated in his complaint.

The defendant testified that the plaintiff came to him and insulted him, because he would not pay a bill that he was not liable for; that the plaintiff then seized him by the collar, and said he was a dishonest man if he did not pay it; that he then knocked plaintiff down, and kicked him; that plaintiff got up and ran off very nimbly.

The Jury are still out.

H. C. Place for plaintiff; Mr. Dewey for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—ROOSEVELT, J.

Page et al. vs. *Wilson et al.*—Motion to vacate attachment denied; first, because it is too late after judgment and execution; and, second, because the evidence of the original residence in Connecticut is undoubted, whereas that of the alleged residence in New-York is vague and uncertain.

Petition of Schultz.—Order granted for confirmation of sale, &c.

INGRAHAM, J.

Matter of Whitehall-street.—Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., to examine as to matters stated in petition and report.

Roth vs. *Hall.*—Motion to open inquest granted on payment of costs of term and motion; judgment to stand as security.

Romaine vs. *Matthews*, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and leave to renew on payment of costs.

The People ex rel. Stone vs. *Van Voorhis et al.*—Judgment affirmed.

Woods vs. *Spencer.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and with leave to defendant to renew on disclosing his defence and paying costs of motion.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—SUTHERLAND, J.

Boyce vs. *Boyce.*—Judgment that the City of St. Louis has no interest in the real estate sought to be partitioned, and the usual decree for the partition among the other parties, the heirs at law. (See opinion.)

General Sessions.

QUORUM OF THE GRAND JURY NOT PRESENT—SENTENCES.

The November term of this Court commenced yesterday, and, for an unusual occurrence on the first day of term, a quorum of the Grand Inquest was in attendance. But Judge RUSSELL was of opinion that as the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer had not been discharged, it would be illegal to impannel another Grand Jury. He therefore discharged them till Thursday.

Francis Brady, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at that crime, in breaking into the store of Charles Schlegel, No. 198 Seventh-street, and stealing 750 cigars, worth four cents each. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Joseph Ferick pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Judgment suspended.

Margaret Headly pleaded guilty to obtaining a small quantity of goods under false pretences, and was sentenced to the City Prison for sixty days.

James McGrann was tried for stabbing John Burns with a knife, on the 24th of September, at No. 199 Twelfth-street. There appeared to be no cause of quarrel, and the evidence was so conflicting that the jury failed to agree.

Circuit Court of the United States—Northern District of Illinois.

Horace H. Day et al. vs. *Cooley, Farwell & Co., Davis, Sawyer & Co., Barrett, King & Co., and Rosenfield et al.*—These are suits brought by complainants for an alleged infringement of a patent for a certain process of manufacture of India-rubber goods.

A motion is made for a preliminary injunction, which is resisted by defendants, who ask time to defend said suits.

It appearing, by the bill and the exhibits and the affidavits thereto annexed, that a trial upon the merits has been had before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and that the complainants have obtained a judgment in their favor in said cause, by which judgment both the validity of the patent and the legal title of the complainants to it, have been sustained; the bill shows a *prima facie* case for an injunction. Although the decision of any other of the Circuit Courts of the United States is not binding upon this Court, yet it has always been the practice of the Courts of the United States, on the principle of amity, to regard the decision of the Court of other Circuits as establishing a *prima facie* case in favor of the right of the complainant in a case for infringement of a patent. If, therefore, this Court had any doubt in regard to the case made by the complainants (upon which point it is not necessary to express an opinion) the Court would still consider the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maryland upon the matters in controversy as sufficient to entitle the complainants to a preliminary injunction.

If the defendants desire to contest the rights of the complainants, they can do so upon filing with the Clerk security in the usual form.

The motion of the complainants for a preliminary injunction will be granted as to all of the defendants who shall not, within —— days, file a bond satisfactory to the Court, with the usual conditions for account and indemnity to the complainants.

PERSONAL.

Rev. John L. Girardeau, of Charleston, publishes a card in relation to his connection with the religious instruction of the colored people, and is very solicitous to be understood by his Southern friends. He recognizes the divine character of the relation of master and slave, and repels certain charges which have recently been made against him by the following declaration: "A slaveholder myself and believing that I have a Scriptural warrant for being so, how could I promulgate tenets which would contradict all my past associations, and be detrimental alike to the interests of my own family and of the community with which I am identified."

The Boston *Traveller* states that 11 persons in Falmouth, Mass., living within a circuit of three miles and a half, recently spent a pleasant afternoon together, whose united ages amounted to 897 years. The average of their ages was 81 years. Six of these persons were married couples. None of these three couples were ever married but once, and all were married in early life. The oldest of these 11 persons is 91, and the youngest 74 years.

Sir James Clarke, the eminent London Physician, has just retired from his office of personal physician in daily attendance on the Queen. He has had charge of the health of the Queen for 27 years, since her girlhood. Advanced age and ill health are the reasons for the retirement.

Thomas H. Rochester, Esq., who has been President and financial officer of the Rochester City Bank for 16 years, has resigned that office.

Hon. Solon Borland, who has been dangerously ill in Arkansas, is convalescent, and will soon resume his duties as editor of the Memphis *Enquirer*.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Dr. Bayne died at Galt, Canada, Nov. 4. He was one of the leading ministers of the Free Presbyterian Church, and exerted a very important influence over its affairs. A preacher of great power, he built up a congregation in Galt almost unequaled in numbers in the Province.

Madame Roger de Beauvoir has just died at the age of 36. When 12 years of age she made her *début* as Mlle. Doze at the Theatre Français. She was the authoress of several vaudevilles and operas, as well as of several novels; of the latter, one entitled *Les Confidences de Mlle. Marr*, is the best known.

Hon. James Curtis, formerly Mayor of Chicago, died in that city, Nov. 3. The Common Council attended his funeral in a body.

CANDIDATES FOR MIDSHIPMEN.—A few weeks since we published a list of those Congressional Districts in the different States in which there were vacancies for the nominations of Midshipmen. We publish below an additional list: Alabama, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th; California, 2d; Georgia, 1st; Illinois, 9th; Indiana, 2d, 5th, 7th; Kentucky, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th; Louisiana, 1st, 4th; Maine, 1st, 2d, 5th; Maryland, 5th, 6th; Massachusetts, 3d; Michigan, 4th; Mississippi, 1st; Missouri, 6th, 7th; New-York, 3d, 10th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 31st; North Carolina, 8th; Ohio, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 16th, 19th, 20th; Pennsylvania, 4th; Rhode Island, 1st, 2d; South Carolina, 3d; Tennessee, 8th, 10th; Virginia, 2d, 4th, 5th, 10th; Washington Territory, 1st. The last examination this year will be between the 20th November and 1st December. The nominations must be made by Representatives of the Districts in Congress to the Secretary of the Navy. Candidates must be over 14 and under 18 years of age. —*Washington Star.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 7

$10,000 U. S. 5s '74	103⅛	150 Erie Railroad	7⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s '74 Reg.	104⅛	200 Hud. Riv. R.	b60 37⅛
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	84⅛	100 Reading R.	s60 37½
950 Ohio St. 6s	101¾	124 do	37⅝
8,500 Indiana St. 5s	85⅛	700 do	s3 38
3,600 Indiana St. 2½s	61	200 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 40⅛
7,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	25 do	40⅝
11,000 do	84⅝	50 do	b30 40⅞
10,000 do	84⅜	50 do	40¾
18,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	50 do	40⅞
1,000 Cal. State 7s	84¾	200 Harlem R. Pref	36
500 N. Y. Central 6s	91	50 M.So.& N.I.G.S.	b60 18¾
1,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83	66	10 do	18⅞
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	97	400 Panama Railroad	122
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	78	100 Illinois Central R.	62
1,000 M. C. R. 8 P ct. 1st M. S. Fd. Con. Bs.	86	100 do	62
12,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	84½	100 do	b60 61¼
5,000 do	s60	400 do	61⅜
20 National Bank	99	7 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	92
20 Ocean Bank	93	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	8
26 Chatham Bank	90	105 Galena & Chic. R.	72½
250 Pacific Mail S. Co.	72	440 do	72⅛
50 do	s10	72	100 Clev. & Tol. R.
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	50½	200 do
450 do		50⅝	100 do
100 do	s15	50¼	100 do
50 do	s60	50	50 Chic. & R. I. R.
50 do	s60	50⅛	50 do
50 do	s10	50⅜	300 do
100 do	s4	50⅝	100 do
200 do		50⅞	20 Mil. & Miss. R.
200 do	s3	50⅝	10 do
100 do	b60	50⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Mo. St. 6s	84½	12 Hanover Bank	87
20,000 do	b30 84½	100 Hudson Riv. R.	b60 37⅛
10,000 do	s30 84¾	100 do	s60 37⅜
5,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	98	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	18
7,000 Virginia State 6s	94¼	5 Panama R.	122
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84⅛	100 Ill. Cent. R.	62
3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90½	50 do	62
5 Im. & Tra. Bk.	100	100 do	b30 62⅛
50 Erie Railroad	7⅛	300 Galena & Chi. R.	72⅛
205 do	7⅛	100 do	s60 72⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co	72⅝	800 do	72⅛
50 do	72⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 20
50 do	73	24 do	20
250 N. Y. Central R.	90⅛	100 do	b60 20⅛
100 do	s60	80⅛	900 Chic. & Rock I. R.
200 do	s10	80	200 do
800 do	s3	80	50 do
350 do	s30	80	100 do
100 do	13	80⅛	100 do
100 do	b60	80⅜	

MONDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Oct. 29:

Increase in Loans	$1,703,609
Decrease in Specie	1,020,633
Increase in Circulation	351,017
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	590,717

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 6, 1858.	Nov. 5, 1859.	Oct. 29, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,993,000	$69,933,000
Loans	126,809,493	120,118,037	118,414,428
Specie	26,337,355	20,228,342	21,248,975
Circulation	8,186,933	8,627,421	8,276,404
Gross Deposits	109,217,448	96,733,901	95,245,331
Exchanged	21,889,500	23,060,003	22,162,150
Undrawn	87,327,942	73,673,898	73,083,181
In Sub-Treasury	8,256,042	4,608,687	4,850,705

The Bank return is somewhat less favorable for the Specie average than looked for. The increase in Loans and Discounts will account in a good measure for the marked ease in the Discount market through the week. Part of the increase is owing to the accommodation afforded to the Banks of the interior, whose short collections against Produce forwarded to this market have been cashed to a considerable extent by the corresponding Banks here. The Circulation, as usual on quarter day, goes up several hundred thousand dollars. The Deposit line, it will be seen, is also lighter, and the daily exchanges through the Clearing House denote a more active movement generally through the Banks. The market for Money this week opens with a fair offering of paper by regular dealers at the Bank at 7 ₱ cent. There is a demand from outside lenders for prime lists of indorsed bills for 4@6 months at the Bank rate, and fair names 8@10 ₱ cent. Prime short acceptances, 30@60 days, are still done at 6 ₱ cent., and in some instances a fraction easier. Demand loans to the Stock Brokers rate 5@6 ₱ cent. There is only a moderate employment to-day, with an easy supply. The Exchanges for the *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday, opened to-day at 110@110½ on London at 60 days, and 110½ at sight for standard Bankers and 109¾@109¾ Southern Bank signaturea or indorsements, and on Paris f.5.15@f.5.13¾ at 60 days and f.5.11¼@f.5.11¼ at sight. There is a fair offering of Merchant bills on London at 109½@109¾. We hear of business, thus far, at 110½ sight on London, at which a leading Banker is the drawer, and f.5.13¾ at 60 days on Paris, less the usual brokerage on French Exchange, at which one of the Continental houses is supplying the demand. No engagements of Bullion for the *Persia* have yet been entered. The shipment will be a moderate one.

The Stock Market opened weak at the early Board this morning, under a considerable pressure to sell for cash, and to put out time contracts in New-York Central and the Western Shares. And this feeling was increased at the Second Board in the afternoon, when the *Bear* account was materially enlarged, seller 10@30@60 days, at an average decline of nearly 1 ₱ cent. on the Share list from the closing rates of Saturday. The speculative sellers construed the Bank return, as they had previously done the Foreign news, as likely to turn the market in their favor, and acted accordingly. At the same time the *Bull* support was not very decided, although buyers took Central with some freedom at 80, Galena at 72¼, and Rock Island at 62½, toward the close of the day. Illin is Central was sold down, this evening, to 61 ₱ cent., being a decline of 4¼ from the top rate, and 2½ ₱ cent. from the lowest sales of last week. In the afternoon, the price returned to 62½ ₱ cent. The business of the road in November, thus far, shows even a larger daily increase than in October, and we learn of nothing new in the finances of the Company to depress the stock. Panama Shares fell off ½ ₱ cent; Pacific Mail went up 1 ₱ cent.; Hudson River down ⅛@1 ₱ cent.; Michigan guaranteed steady, and somewhat stronger than at the close of last week, and Michigan Central was also steadier than the general Western list. Toledo fell off about ⅛ ₱ cent. The corrected official earnings of October for both the Michigan roads show better than anticipated, being placed each about $16,000 ahead of last year by reason of the heavy increase on the fourth week of the month. Erie Shares steady at $7⅛@$7⅜. The City Bank Shares are nearly all firm, partly on the improved business which they begin to show in their Discount and Deposit lines. In the State Stocks some heavy time sales of Missouris were made at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent, while Tennessees advanced to 90¼ ₱ cent. In Railway Bonds Illinois Centrals were done at ¼ decline; Eries were steady at 66 ₱ cent. for Third Mortgage and 25 bid for the Convertibles. New-York Centrals were ¼@½ higher, and scarce. The general market left off heavy.

The figures of the Anthracite Coal Trade for the week and season, which we published this morning, shows an increased consumption of nearly *twenty per cent.* This fact is significant of the prosperity of our great manufacturing interest. Both the Iron and Cotton mills are nearly or quite up to the activity of 1856. A private letter from a well-advised source in Philadelphia, dated on Saturday, says that the Pennsylvania manufacturers are doing very well, and in the Coal region it is said that "for five years the prospects have not been so good: the orders for shipment are regardless of freights."

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, for the month of October, are:

	1858.	1859.
Freight	$87,674 13	$155,261 41
Passengers	49,332 62	39,063 50
Mails, &c.	4,646 13	4,500 00
Totals	$141,652 88	$198,824 91

The following are the official earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the month of October 1858 and 1859:

	1858.	1859.
Passengers	$96,578 48	$74,313 54
Freight	93,753 40	128,313 71
Mails	4,635 14	4,583 71
Miscellaneous	3,248 91	7,258 00
Total	$198,215 93	$214,468 66
Increase in 1859		$16,253 73

The following are the official earnings of the Michigan Central Road for October, 1859, compared with last season:

	1858.	1858.
Passengers	$103,603 29	$89,198 15
Freight	100,262 86	131,386 17
Miscellaneous	6,001 88	5,492 85
Total	$209,868 03	$226,077 07
Increase in October, 1859		$16,209 04

The following are the official figures of the Illinois Central Railroad for the month of October, 1859:

From passengers	$77,886 78
From freight	147,000 00
From mails	6,358 33
From rent of road	5,871 33
From other sources	5,231 88
Total receipts in month of October, '59	$242,348 32
Total receipts in month of October, '58	184,776 09
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1859	$1,670,313 97
Total receipts in corres'ng period of '58	1,666,542 19

Construction bonds canceled in October, 1859 $41,000 00
Construction bonds canceled previously 1,197,000 00—$1,238,000 00
Freeland bonds canceled in October, 1859 6,000 00
Freeland bonds canceled previously 166,000 00—172,000 00
Total bonds canc'led up to Oct. 31, '59 $1,410,000 00

Cash receipts for lands, October, 1859	$56,674 25
Cash receipts since Jan. 1, 1859	475,177 34

The London *Times* of October 26, says of the trade of the United Kingdom:

"The Board of Trade returns for the past month, issued this morning, continue to offer the best refutation of the remarks occasionally heard of the dullness of business, the fact being that the trade of the country is on a basis so sound and so free from speculative excitement that it seems to go on with inexplicable quietude. The declared value of our exportations show an increase of £917,661, or 8½ ₱ cent. over those of September, 1858, and there is also an increase of more than 5 ₱ cent. over the high total of the preceding year. Cotton goods, owing mainly to the Eastern demand, still figure for the chief augmentation. The Bank returns are as follows:

	Aug 27.	Sept. 24.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of England	£21,905,232	£21,749,045	—	£656,187
Private Banks	3,299,177	3,385,672	£86,495	—
Joint-stock Banks	2,895,934	2,962,346	66,412	—
Total in Eng'd	£28 100,343	£27,597,063	—	£593,280
Scotland	3,978,423	4,039,817	£61,396	—
Ireland	6,316,513	6,614,114	297,601	—
United King'm	£38 395,307	£38,251,024	—	£114,283

The following are the latest quotations of American stocks in London, received by the *Vanderbilt*, to Oct. 26:

American Railways in London.	Closing Prices.	Sales.
United States 6 p. c. red. '75	93⅛ to 94	91
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	73 to 76	
Do., 7 ₱ ct. red. 1875	76 to 78	
Do., Fr. Land red. 1860	83 to 85	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	38 to 38	dis. 37½ dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60.	80 to 82	
Do., 8 ₱ cent., 1869	79 to 81	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	80 to 82	
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	45 to 50	xc.
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	82 to 84	xc.
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	93 to 95	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	91 to 93	
Do., $100 shares	70 to 72	
New-York and Erie 3d Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1883	55 to 57	
Do., sinking fund, 1875	15 to 20	
Do., Bonds, con. '62	15 to 20	
Do., '71	15 to 20	
Do., $100 shares	4 to 6	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, cop., 6 ₱ c't	89 to 91	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	91¾ to 92⅝	
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860	83 to 88	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	73 to 78	
Do., $50 shares	15 to 20	

The Sub-Treasury, to-day, received $180,335; paid out, $221,257—balance, this afternoon, $4,567,765.

WHEAT AND FLOUR AT CHICAGO SINCE AUG. 1.

	Wheat.		Flour.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
First week	54,745	45,363	2,596	3,485
Second week	101,057	148,855	3,429	7,222
Third week	208,374	193,407	7,339	16,903
Fourth week	404,783	421,745	11,743	27,170
Fifth week	355,190	520,588	14,904	28,194
Sixth week	366,520	527,122	18,511	24,105
Seventh week	226,152	587,223	12,192	30,518
Eighth week	296,543	420,956	14,487	26,935
Ninth week	406,400	613,030	14,574	31,060
Tenth week	317,510	523,349	16,046	32,481
Eleventh week	176,437	484,966	20,826	31,354
Twelfth week	144,086	426,812	14,717	29,288
Thirteenth week	105,486	520,754	11,924	34,477
				Bushels.
All reduced to Wheat, 1858				4,034,403
All reduced to Wheat, 1859				7,322,770
Increase this season				3,288,36

The following is a comparative statement of the Banks of New Orleans for the past two weeks

	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.		
Specie	$12,663,736	$12,710,623	Increase.	$46,892
Deposits	18,740,176	19,608,072	Increase	867,896
Circulation	9,454,114	9,442,733	Decrease	11,375
Short Loans	24,228,873	24,495,813	Increase	266,940
Exchange	3,246,395	3,960,977	Increase	714,582
Dist. Balances	1,653,524	1,787,710	Increase	134,186
Long Loans	4,665,275	4,390,173	Decrease	274,802

Ports of Boston and Charlestown.

Monthly statement of the value of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandise, entered during the month of October, 1859.

Imports.—Dutiable entered for consumption	$1,203,125
Warehoused	461,501
Free (exclusive of specie and bullion)	647,903
Total imports	$2,332,530
Exports.—Domestic merchandise	$1,188,100
Foreign merchandise dutiable	102,000
Foreign merchandise free	49,437
Specie and bullion	100,250
Total exports	$1,439,877
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$680,547

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 5.	Loans. Oct. 29.	Specie. Nov. 5.	Specie. Oct. 29.
Bk. of New-York	4,462,941	4,573,504	657,484	703,255
Manhattan Co.	4,304,611	4,312,463	777,974	737,051
Mcrchants' Bank	4,580,369	4,586,276	956,990	939,545
Mechanics' Bank	3,636,979	3,618,806	886,634	891,150
Union Bank	2,461,329	2,519,689	507,667	511,845
Bk. of America	4,891,196	4,868,637	1,324,944	1,318,850
Phenix Bank	2,864,252	2,915,249	408,065	509,473
City Bank	2,019,675	1,992,280	553,149	489,077
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,448,803	1,431,644	184,661	142,963
Fulton Bank	1,366,347	1,389,183	345,177	335,566
Chemical Bank	1,787,252	1,628,847	662,439	615,677
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,039,470	2,033,069	266,291	247,877
National Bank	2,079,429	2,031,352	210,479	226,029
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,724,315	1,727,531	302,376	191,082
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	882,203	885,913	141,641	131,127
Greenwich Bank	749,350	755,041	70,975	61,789
Leather Man. Bk.	1,945,193	1,879,842	274,905	291,434
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,249,638	1,223,837	230,970	198,936
Bk. St. New-York	3,422,266	3,333,772	738,696	920,007
Am. Exchange Bk	7,380,596	7,187,432	1,008,612	1,033,860
Bk. of Commerce	12,881,019	12,798,023	1,289,878	1,640,982
Broadway Bank	2,615,538	2,457,872	390,202	445,339
Ocean Bank	1,590,395	1,574,208	277,760	268,811
Mercantile Bank	2,737,473	2,672,018	490,503	450,710
Pacific Bank	1,029,393	1,023,310	202,649	186,398
Bank of Republic	3,586,179	3,826,142	686,984	798,216
Chatham Bank	697,574	687,319	81,386	85,556
People's Bank	695,543	690,515	97,690	104,297
Bank of N. Am.	1,625,430	1,624,884	219,204	233,121
Hanover Bank	1,511,020	1,482,521	164,996	161,431
Irving Bank	847,161	820,986	110,100	125,881
Metropolitan Bk.	6,169,390	5,940,522	1,032,156	1,224,447
Citizens' Bank	726,277	106,829	123,953	130,548
Nassau Bank	1,593,938	1,584,756	140,833	171,640
Market Bank	1,623,615	1,611,740	218,917	235,361
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,070,679	1,028,122	163,785	162,033
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	4,113,940	3,712,819	980,620	1,261,249
Corn Exch. Bank	1,594,392	1,653,309	255,526	286,306
Continental Bank	3,242,960	3,141,143	502,100	604,644
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,158,778	1,145,957	271,143	180,486
Oriental Bank	524,763	539,289	74,098	68,663
Marine Bank	970,478	956,072	190,325	176,794
Atlantic Bank	538,201	511,007	82,695	85,788
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,619,662	2,586,456	365,597	256,186
Park Bank	4,418,374	4,390,849	828,002	975,696
Artisans' Bank	974,413	988,460	170,152	166,726
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	694,662	677,436	85,274	84,744
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	472,142	481,701	50,947	48,371
N. Y. Exch. Bank	320,889	334,455	24,737	23,478
Bull's Head Bank	420,022	403,032	58,909	62,405
N. Y. County Bk.	413,634	405,601	59,684	47,620
Grocers' Bank	535,196	519,584	51,114	44,645
East River Bank	314,316	300,479	29,396	31,137
North River Bank	452,442	441,062	93,624	64,993
Total	120,118,037	118,414,428	20,228,342	21,248,975
	Increase $1,703,609		Decrease $1,020,633	

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 5.	Circulation. Oct. 29.	Deposits—Net. Nov. 5.	Deposits—Net. Oct. 29.
Bk. of New-York	408,993	387,805	2,260,284	2,631,489
Manhattan Co.	336,721	329,557	2,780,416	2,689,936
Merchants' Bank	251,622	228,973	2,392,093	2,381,913
Mechanics' Bank	207,506	295,996	2,488,263	2,358,356
Union Bank	224,645	188,446	1,650,323	1,487,344
Bk. of America	138,748	134,572	3,783,467	3,587,186
Phenix Bank	148,413	128,893	1,504,927	1,567,771
City Bank			2,517,218	2,398,399
Tradesmen's Bk.	327,790	333,953	722,686	666,495
Fulton Bank	159,064	153,239	1,088,461	1,070,966
Chemical Bank	311,804	299,005	1,885,812	1,825,922
Merch. Exch. Bk.	143,183	149,445	1,033,551	1,031,871
National Bank	145,863	139,647	1,356,586	1,322,545
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	180,905	162,583	1,306,936	1,178,303
Mech. & Trad Bk.	128,522	124,005	672,818	680,841
Greenwich Bank	147,993	145,711	493,769	516,184
Leather Man. Bk.	262,261	244,688	1,098,748	1,080,002
Seventh Ward Bk.	225,844	219,778	649,649	643,747
Bk. St. New-York	214,032	206,662	1,926,186	2,041,640
Am. Exchange Bk	200,872	195,358	4,157,469	4,062,593
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,020,870	5,387,929
Broadway Bank	264,846	256,334	1,852,804	1

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2539. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ELECTION DAY.

General Results of the Vote in this State.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

Returns from Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois.

STATE TICKET.

Vote in the City by Districts.

FIRST WARD.

	SECRETARY OF STATE.		COMPTROLLER.	
Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston
1	331	63	320	73
2	282	53	282	84
3	244	38	244	38
4	68	27	48	42
5	170	58	162	65
Totals	1095	239	1056	272

SECOND WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston
1	110	56	91	73
2	112	86	99	98
Totals	222	141	190	171

THIRD WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston
1	118	41	113	46
2	78	46	70	54
3	78	41	74	45
4	38	14	37	15
Totals	312	142	294	160

FOURTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	203	71	190	84
2	283	69	279	70
3	187	27	185	29
4	133	12	133	12
5	145	5	145	5
6	139	7	138	8
7	157	13	156	14
Totals	1247	204	1226	222

FIFTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.
1	197	60
2	65	49
3	205	48
4	140	109
5	203	267
6	161	59
7	168	93
8	160	51
Totals	1299	536

SIXTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	23	5	23	5
2	44	7	43	8
3	203	23	203	23
4	225	24	225	25
5	295	10	295	10
6	340	11	340	11
7	98	17	97	18
8	178	36	175	39
9	272	21	272	20
Total	2278	154	1672	159

SEVENTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	61	73	56	77
2	134	39	115	59
3	250	52	242	61
4	151	134	128	158
5	219	83	203	99
6	209	185	187	228
7	390	155	375	170
8	186	45	164	68
9	453	104	336	121
Totals	2053	870	1886	1039

EIGHTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	128	62	104	86
2	202	93	193	109
3	124	48	125	77
4	120	82	104	98
5	118	48	106	59
6	119	51	94	77
7	222	76	119	100
8	204	122	145	181
9	152	95	129	108
10	203	48	165	77
11	130	44	115	58
12	138	44	138	44
Totals	1860	803	1530	1974

NINTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	264	118	227	156
2	186	176	131	231
3	238	262	189	353
4	177	187	118	216
5	191	153	137	206
6	25	108	87	146
7	199	148	130	217
8	224	120	179	165
9	49	83	91	142
10	162	96	113	142
11	267	84	203	147
12	173	90	128	135
Totals	2355	1615	1713	2254

TENTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	175	129	159	145
2	197	141	187	171
3	243	115	222	135
4	229	96	203	123
5	221	129	188	162
6	249	86	232	103
Totals	1314	696	1171	839

ELEVENTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	164	59	156	67
2	265	44	261	48
3	169	76	150	93
4	257	93	246	104
5	152	80	138	94
6	85	34	78	41
7	120	42	116	46
8	178	45	176	46
9	128	73	119	82
10	124	49	120	55
11	127	65	118	73
12	98	63	94	67
13	204	36	203	37
14	150	70	139	82
15	73	15	73	15
16	167	48	166	49
17	88	37	88	37
18	150	24	150	23
Totals	2767	934	2591	1062

TWELFTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston
1	129	43	129	40
2	308	119	301	123
3	268	84	261	95
4	235	180	194	229
5	208	68	207	59
6	202	111	173	140
Totals	1,350	595	1,265	68

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	292	139	292	139
2	254	141	214	180
3	311	83	311	93
4	271	78	254	97
5	332	141	292	181
6	135	64	117	82
7	102	45	102	45
Total	1637	701	1632	817

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	106	18	104	21
2	253	12	249	16
3	160	22	159	23
4	275	26	274	27
5	117	46	112	51
6	173	72	173	71
7	128	38	128	44
8	127	31	124	34
9	257	17	255	19
10	149	31	146	34
Totals	1743	313	1716	340

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	176	159	128	207
2	99	137	148	179
3	36	70	122	83
4	162	208	132	237
5	76	76	50	100
6	102	112	74	140
7	75	119	60	134
8	202	131	179	154
9	111	124	97	136
10	117	68	103	82
Totals	1347	1204	1093	1452

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	211	114	178	147
2	241	171	203	210
3	296	200	(Return missing.)	
4	235	171	206	205
5	241	134	197	178
6	275	199	196	278
7	290	109	250	149
8	53	22	53	22
9	216	190	169	235
10	117	118	153	138
Totals	2175	1514	1591	1205

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Church.	Denniston.
1	115	135
2	162	140
3	137	199
4	154	156
5	189	214
6	109	191
7	150	247
8	172	66
9	237	17
10	107	45
11	225	13
12	110	79
13	77	87
14	204	15
15	174	26
16	89	75
17	128	84
18	136	105
Total	2843	2002

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.
1	168	197
2	174	219
3	207	210
4	79	93
5	113	97
6	216	106
7	163	75
8	107	69
9	129	72
10	175	47
11	231	85
12	313	—
13	240	15
14	160	17
Total	2474	1298

NINETEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	378	107	357	129
2	336	139	326	149
3	472	238	404	246
4	267	170	224	213
5	154	76	177	69
Totals	1607	730	1488	796

TWENTIETH WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	225	49	225	50
2	133	108	129	112
3	313	187	308	104
4	155	120	144	131
5	202	52	202	51
6	148	188	121	215
7	129	172	111	189
8	199	68	197	77
9	172	89	161	100
10	269	87	193	91
11	267	140	259	48
12	235	118	112	104
13	174	103	166	112
14	209	201	210	236
Totals	2761	1652	2536	1620

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston
1	135	111	111	131
2	170	35	155	50
3	199	16	178	9
4	221	66	233	85
5	233	71	221	88
6	148	62	147	160
7	149	22	213	—
8	179	148	125	202
9	303	199	151	251
10	288	231	—	285
11	280	224	210	296
Totals	2205	1245	—	—

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Dist.	Jones.	Leavenworth.	Church.	Denniston.
1	297	283	279	293
2	219	221	206	234
3	291	174	284	184
4	268	183	249	183
5	184	122	186	120
6	170	61	169	62
7	162	43	152	43
8	134	50	130	54
Totals	1697	1137	1665	1173

City Vote—Secretary and Comptroller.

Wards.	SECRETARY OF STATE. Jones, D.*	Leavworth, R.	COMPTROLLER. Church, D.	Denniston, R.
I	1095	239	1056	272
II	222	141	190	171
III	312	142	294	160
IV	1247	604	1225	222
V	1299	536	—	—
VI	2268	154	1672	159
VII	2053	870	1886	1039
VIII	1660	803	1530	1074
IX	2355	1615	1713	2254
X	1314	696	1171	839
Xi	2767	934	2591	1062
XII	1350	595	1265	682
XIII	1637	701	1632	817
XIV	1743	313	1716	340
XV	1347	1204	1093	1452
XVI	2175	1514	1594	1205
XVII	1000 maj.	—	2643	2004
XVIII	2474	1298	—	—
XIX	1607	730	1488	795
XX	2761	1652	2536	1520
XXI	2205	1245	—	—
XXII	1697	1137	1665	1173
Totals	36,788	16,723		

* Floyd Jones, *Democratic* nominee for Secretary of State, and Robert Denniston, *Republican* nominee for Comptroller, are both on the *American Utica ticket.*

POPULAR VOTE COMPARED WITH REGISTRATION.

Ward	Votes registered.	Whole Vote for Secr'y.	Ward	Votes registered.	Whole Vote for Secr'y.
I	2,467	1,334	XIII	3,976	—
II	539	363	XIV	3,724	2,056
III	981	454	XV	4,090	2,551
IV	3,216	1,451	XVI	6,286	—
V	3,616	—	XVII	9,035	—
VI	3,820	—	XVIII	8,297	3,772
VII	5,395	2,923	XIX	3,805	2,337
VIII	4,601	2,663	XX	8,640	—
IX	6,927	3,970	XXI	5,686	—
X	3,760	2,010	XXII	4,916	3,450
XI	6,718	—			
XII	2,755	—	Total	103,450	

VOTE OF THE STATE IN PART.

Counties.	SEC. OF STATE. Jones, Dem.	Leavenworth, Rep.	COMPTROLLER. Church, Dem.	Denniston, Rep.
New-York	23,500 maj.	..	19,500	maj.
Broome, in full	..	800 maj.	.. 900	maj.
Herkimer, 6 T	1330	1901	1194 1969	maj.
Clinton, 3 towns	..	215 maj.	.. 215	maj.
Franklin, 1 T	369 msj.	..	169	maj.
Onondaga, 1 T	1854	2442	1809 2474	
Cayuga, 3 T	989	1454	874 1552	
Oswego, 1 town	803	1281	874 1198	
St. L'wrence, 1 T.		277 maj.	.. 382	maj.
Delaware, 1 T	178	128	178 128	
Ontario, 1 town	668	661	606 723	
Seneca, 1 town	470	440	396 517	
Ulster, 1 town	1011	784	1011 784	
Westchester, 7 T.	2244	1152	1938 1452	
Washington, 1 T.	347	283	260 372	
Steuben, 3 T	594	519	544 640	
Tompkins, 1 T	739	553	692 587	
Dutchess, 2 T	546	198	507 236	
Putnam, 4 T	609	544	587 477	
Madison, 1 T	204	520	185 524	
Chenango, 1 T	326	373	304 357	
Alleghany, 4 T	347	749	347 749	
Chemung, 1 T	643	714	631 720	

Vote for Governor in 1858—By Majorities.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES. Counties.	Morgan.	Rep.
Alleghany		2394
Broome		958
Cattaraugus		1484
Cayuga		3110
Chatauque		3350
Chenango		908
Columbia		401
Clinton		315
Cortland		1063
Delaware		1074
Dutchess		501
Erie		49
Essex		818
Fulton		401
Genessee		1430
Herkimer		2012
Jefferson		2303
Lewis		689
Livingston		1186
Madison		1965
Monroe		2226
Montgomery		572
Niagara		1086
Oneida		2735
Onondaga		2181
Ontario		1640
Orleans		1389
Oswego		1594
Otsego		842
Saratoga		472
Schuylcr		555
Schenectady		158
Steuben		1825
St. Lawrence		5073
Suffolk		34
Tioga		194
Tompkins		1420
Warren		338
Washington		1987
Wayne		2093
Wyoming		1252
Yates		1196
Rep. majorities		57,374
		39,541
Morgan's maj		17,883

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES. Counties.	Parker, Dem.
Albany	3506
Chemung	164
Franklin	520
Greene	722
Hamilton	234
Kings	5360
New-York	19452
Orange	466
Putnam	491
Queens	1306
Rensselaer	423
Richmond	1197
Rockland	766
Schoharie	1367
Seneca	22
Sullivan	572
Ulster	1782
Westchester	1191
Dem. majorities	39,541

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD WARDS.

In this section of the City, yesterday, there were no unusual occurrences. The routine of election day was strictly adhered to. No disturbances of any moment occurred.

THE FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth Ward the fact that an election was proceeding was not apparent, except in the immediate vicinity of the polls; and even there the usual crowd of men anxious to part with the tickets of their friends was not seen. Very few arrests were made, and those were for comparatively trivial offenses. Soon after half-past 4 o'clock the polling places were deserted, and the Inspectors and Canvassers were left to do their work in peace. In so far as the effect of the Registry Law was apparent, it was not in favor of the Republicans and Americans, for nearly all of those who presented themselves at the polls, without having previously attended to the registry of their names, were of either the one of the other of those parties. During the evening there were a number of bonfires in the streets, but they were not fed with tar, and were only surrounded by boys, most of whom looked on quietly, while the others ran in and out of alley-ways, in search of empty barrels with which to keep up the illumination. Although the liquor stores were very generally open, there were very few drunken men in the streets.

THE FIFTH WARD.

In the Fifth Ward there was in reality less excitement than on ordinary days. There were no fights, no crowds upon the principal street-corners, and very little wrangling at the polls.

THE SIXTH WARD.

The Sixth Ward maintained the reputation for quietude on election days which it sought to establish last year. There was not a single disturbance of any consequence during the entire day. The younger portion of the Police, who had anticipated an opportunity for gaining some credit for vigilance and courage, were disgusted. The Ward had been, they said, as quiet and orderly as a religious congregation. They were prepared for work, but there was no work to do, other than to wait and watch—and they did it. At the corner of Elm and Franklin streets, in the Sixth Ward, a fine little bright-eyed boy, richly dressed in black velvet and lace, stood on active duty, with his fingers full of Democratic tickets and his little silver treble calling on all who passed by to "Vote for the Dem'ic candles." This young gentleman was about three years and six or eight months old, and his name, as we heard, was James M. Sbrnnan, eldest son of the Judge of the same name. Verily, train up a child in the way he should go—and in his manhood he will be a faithful advocate of "regular nominations." As it had been during the day, so was it during the evening. When the polls closed, the few who had been loitering in the vicinity went away. The boys, of course, secured all the empty barrels that incautious grocers had left where they could be stolen, and made bonfires of them. But even the bonfires failed to attract a crowd, with the exception of one in Pearl-street, where the boys had secured a cask which was partly filled with whisky, from an adjacent store. The head was knocked in, and the barrel, with its contents, thrown upon the fire. The whisky became excited, took fire and ran down the street in a bright blue blaze, flowing onward to the sewer. For a short time the people in the neighborhood were very much frightened, fearing, as they said, that the gases in the sewer would become ignited, explode and blow up the entire Sixth Ward. But the liquor-dealer from whom the barrel and contents had been stolen, looked on calmly. He knew the quality of the article and felt that there was no danger. And he was right, for before the flowing liquid reached the sewer, the whisky had burned out, and nothing remained to enter it but the water with which the rascal had diluted it. When the bright blue blaze had died out, the people returned to the fire, and many of them expressed the opinion that it would be a good thing if all the whisky in the Ward were put to the same use. This was all the excitement the Sixth-Ward people had on election day.

SEVENTH WARD.

The voting was conducted quietly, and, but for the flaming posters, the ticket booths, and the groups of idlers that might be seen surrounding the doors of the liquor stores nearest to the polling places, one would have found it difficult to believe that an election was in progress at all. No black eyes, no bloody noses, no cracked heads, no brawling inebriate. But three arrests were made. Thomas J. Mahoney was taken up for illegal voting, and quietly conveyed to the Station-house, where he still remains. Charles F. Rein, an infatuated mariner, was arrested for a similar offence, and a certain Ned Mullioan, who attempted to swear him through, was made the partner of his fate.

EIGHTH WARD.

The voting was brisk in this Ward throughout the day, the Americans for a time doing well. The Republicans polled a good vote, and seemed satisfied with what they were doing. The Ward, however, has gone Democratic by a large majority. As in the other Wards, everything was perfectly quiet, although most of the liquor-stores were open, and were freely patronized.

NINTH WARD.

The vote here was lighter than usual, and but little interest was manifested. There was no crowd about the booths or the polling-places. A Tammany man got into a quarrel with a disciple of Mozart, and a few blows were exchanged. This was all the disturbance heard of.

TENTH WARD.

On election day the Tenth has hitherto earned a reputation not absolutely free from stain. The "boys" were wont to be around, and now and then a row was part of the programme. Yesterday it was a paragon of popular decency. Throughout the whole District there were but two arrests, and these for offences by no means aggravated—one for disorderly conduct, the other for drunkenness. At sundown, the porter-houses, which had obeyed with commendable fidelity the restriction against liquor-selling, exhibited extraordinary promptitude in taking down their shutters and throwing their doors wide open. The anxious outsiders were not slow to avail themselves of their old privilege of taking a drink, but, so far as could be observed, none seemed disposed to disturb the peace of the people.

ELEVENTH WARD.

No arrests of any consequence were made in this Ward during the day.

TWELFTH WARD.

In the Twelfth Ward, the principal excitement centered upon the three candidates for Assembly. The voting was chiefly done in the early part of the day, a large proportion of the votes being cast before 2 o'clock. The liquor-stores and bars were generally closed, and, with one or two exceptions, no wrangling or disturbance occurred at any of the voting places. At the Third District, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, Pat Naughton was arrested for offering to fight. In the Fourth District there was a slight dispute between rival candidates, but it was stopped before the parties came to blows. In fact, the only excitement during the day was the running away of a span of horses attached to an ice-cart. One of the horses was killed.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

This Ward, like all the rest, was as quiet as "the snow-flake falling on the sod." People seemed as devoted to their ordinary avocations, as quiet, well-behaved, (better behaved, in fact,) as though no such thing as an election was to be thought of. During the entire day there was but one arrest—that of one James McCann, who permitted his enthusiasm to get the better of his judgment, and became, in consequence, somewhat disorderly. He was brought before the District Court and held in bail to the amount of $300 to keep the peace. After nightfall some of the remoter streets were lighted up by flaming barrels, (probably the imperfect substitutes for booths which the American Party had employed during the day,) and round these flitted groups of mischievous imps, who were guilty of nothing worse than making night and the neighborhood hideous with their yells.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Beyond the upsetting of a ticket booth in the Sixth District, the election passed off in this Ward with entire tranquility. The liquor stores were nearly all open and did a good trade. The contest was mainly between Tammany and Mozart Halls, the Republican and American tickets meeting with comparatively little support. Murphy was far in the ascendant from an early hour, in fact from the opening of the polls.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The voting in this Ward was brisk for some time after the opening of the polls, but slackened off towards noon. A lighter vote was cast than on previous elections, and it was evident early in the day that the Democrats were in the majority, as has proved to be the case. This has always been the "Banner Ward" of the Republicans in this City, and it will surprise many to learn that it has gone over to the Democracy. There was not the least disturbance throughout the day.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

It is seldom that there are any flagrant disorders to record on election day in the Sixteenth Ward, and yesterday the voting at its polling places was done so quietly that, but for the little knots of men which gathered about the big posters bearing the names of the candidates, that were displayed here and there, a stranger passing by would scarcely have imagined that the citizens were exercising their right of suffrage. No disturbance was expected in this part of the City, and there was no addition to the regular Police force of the Precinct. At the polling place corner of Seventh-avenue and Twentieth-street, the pocket of Peter Halpin was picked, and the thieves attempted to run off with his gold watch and chain, valued at $110. Officers Patterson and Tuomey arrested David Gillis and Thomas Morgan, the supposed culprits, and both were held to answer. The watch was found on the person of Morgan, but the chain was not recovered. The liquor-shops were very generally closed in this Ward, from sunrise to sunset, in accordance with the law.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Mackerelville was never more quiet on election day than it was yesterday. The vote was light, as is usually the case when Charter officers are not to be chosen, and the Registry law tended greatly to keep the polls clear. Late in the in the afternoon, two young men were arrested for fighting at the Thirteenth street poll, and a third was detained for attempting to rescue the prisoners.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Capt. Bennett, of the Eighteenth Ward, reports that his Precinct was perfectly quiet during the day. There was but one arrest made, and that was for drunkenness.

NINETEENTH WARD.

In the Nineteenth Ward the voting proceeded without interruption, and there was no disturbance or arrest. The police, who were all on special duty, remarked that it was the most quiet day which had been experienced for a long time. At one or two precincts on the Third-avenue, a few individuals became excited from a too free use of liquor, but all symptoms of disorder were promptly suppressed.

TWENTIETH WARD.

In the Twentieth Ward there was one arrest for disorderly conduct at the polls. About sunset a few rowdies in the First District attempted to carry off the ballot-boxes from the polling-place No. 206 West Twenty-seventh-street, but the Police speedily vanquished them, and arrested Wm. Cummings for alleged assault upon one of the officers with intent to kill. A double-barreled pistol, loaded to the muzzle, was taken from the prisoner. Only one man was arrested for illegal voting. Another named Andrew Burke, was placed in durance for attempting to swear in the vote of a person who was not entitled to cast it.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

In the Twenty-first Ward the vote was light, and there was little interest manifested in the election. There were no arrests, and no attempts at fraudulent voting were detected.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The Twenty-second Ward was the scene of no excitement whatever. The drinking places were all closed, and the Police made not a single arrest.

THE NEWS AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

TAMMANY WIGWAM.

In accordance with a time-honored custom, the great unterrified assembled last night in Tammany Hall, to rejoice over the returns, to exchange congratulations and, in appropriate phraseology, "to have a good time generally." There were but few of the more prominent members of the party present, and of these but few deemed it expedient to take a prominent part in the proceedings. In fact, with the exception of Daniel B. Taylor and Capt. Rynders, no well-known leader was to be seen.

Mr. Taylor was elected Chairman by acclamation. He expressed in the usual terms his sense of the honor thus conferred on him, and indulged in the flattering hope that every Democratic candidate would be returned.

Capt. Rynders was called for, and made a characteristic speech.

Mr. James Nesbitt followed, and was warmly applauded. He said that on former occasions of this kind Tammany Hall was in mourning, but he was rejoiced in the conviction that to-night it was thronged with those who had met to greet one another on the event of a tremendous Democratic victory. [More cheers.]

Capt. Rynders made another speech. He accounted for the falling off in the State as compared with the County ticket, by saying that in the election for County officers, as heads of departments, all who were dependent on those departments, as well as all those who speculated upon the City Treasury, were brought out, *en masse*, to vote for their respective candidates, whilst the honest men were forced to come out and vote on the opposite side, and thus the vote in the City was immensely augmented. He asked all who concurred in this view of the case to vote aye. There was a vehement affirmative response.

A gentleman whose aspect betokened a degree of excitement that was not entirely attributable to normal causes, here rushed forward with a slip of paper, which he handed to the Chairman. It was a report from the First Ward.

Chairman—The First Ward has given for the Democracy the small vote of 1,435; for the Black Republicans, 245; and for the Americans, 104. [Hear hear, hear.] This makes a Democratic majority of over 1,000. Now, gentlemen, I have to say that the returns up to this time indicate that in this City, so far, the Democratic majority cannot be far short of 10,000—[Hear, hear]—and that when the returns from the whole 22 Wards come in it will not be less than 20,000. [Cheers.]

Gentleman in the crowd—How is—how is—how is—how is—[Great laughter]—how is Mr. Murphy in the First Ward?

A Voice—He has gone down to take a drink.

Chairman—He is ahead by four or five thousand. [Cheers.]

A Voice—How is the Assembly?

Chairman—We have no reports.

Capt. Rynders—By the last accounts, Porgy Joe was ahead. [Cheers and laughter.]

More returns were brought in, and more cheers were given.

Mr. Nesbitt—Gentlemen, with your permission I move, and I hope it will be sanctioned unanimously, that we take a recess for five minutes so as to take a drink with the Chairman. [Uproarious applause, intermingled with cries for a song.]

Capt. Rynders—Was that motion seconded by Hon. Mr. Fitzgibbon, of the Second Ward.

Mr. Nesbitt—I think you should have seconded that yourself. [Laughter.]

The Chairman announced additional Democratic majorities from the Fifth and Tenth Wards, which were received enthusiastically.

Mr. Nesbitt was called upon for a song.

Capt. Rynders—Nesbitt says he has been up the last three nights, distributing tickets, and drinking lager-bier and Irish whisky, and he don't feel disposed to sing. [Cries of "A song—a song."]

Mr. Nesbitt.—I will sing on but one condition, and that is that you all join in the chorus. [Cries of "Go ahead."]

Mr. Nesbitt, (singing)—

Oh, it was from Ould Ireland I came here,
To spend my days in happy cheer,
And likewise to drink small beer,
With the boys upon the Railroad.

Mr. Nesbitt—Chorus, boys,

For I was always willing,
Oh, while Paddy was on the Railroad.

Here the bard was suddenly interrupted. Some laughed, some cheered, some hooted. Rynders in vain remonstrated. The Chairman was dumb. One young gentleman, who exhibited all the traits of well-developed rowdyism, made himself particularly obnoxious. To him the melodious Nesbitt addressed himself thus:

Nesbitt—I see a chap there with a glazed cap—he had better shut up now! [Confusion.] I see that fellow putting his tongue out this way—(streiching his hand from beside his mouth, and waving his fingers up and down.) I won't stand it. [Increased confusion.]

Mr. Nesbitt seizes the fluid lamp that stands before the President, hurls it with terrific force at the head of the indecorous youngster, leaps off the platform, clears a way for himself, and at once resorts to violence. There is a concentrated rush on the combatants, blows are freely interchanged, and, the friends of the accomplished songster being in the ascendant, there is an immediate rush down stairs, which half depletes the hall. Nesbitt induces his outer garment, which he had abandoned in the fray, doffs a hat twice the size of his head, and presents to Capt. Rynders as one of the *spoila opima*, the victor's spoils, the cap of the ejected enemy. At the same time he observes that he begs to present one of the most unsatisfactory returns of the night—the accuracy of which he could vouch for, as he had received it at first hand—viz: a black eye, which was an obvious fact.

Scene No. 2.—Col. McConn presents certain Democratic returns from the Tenth Ward, which the Chairman indorses, but which Mr. Thomas J. Munday declares to be an infernal lie. [Personal altercation between Mr. Monday and Col. McConn, at the close of which the former retires precipitately.]

Scene No. 3.—Grand tableau. The meeting adjourned. Bar-room thronged. Large crowd outside. One gentleman snatches his neighbor's watch and rushes down Chatham-street. A corps of voluntary police start in pursuit. Curtain falls.

MOZART HALL.

Whether from presentiments of defeat, a distaste for the evanescent pleasures of listening to bogus returns, or a lack of interest in the election, the head-quarters of the Mozart Hall Democracy looked ominously black last evening. There were various explanations of this phenomenon: some said the Tammany and Anti-Tammany tickets were too near alike to create any spirited opposition among the Democracy; others averred that Mr. Wood's friends were husbanding their resources for the charter election. It was evident, however, that this portion of Mr. Buchanan's followers were content to rely upon the newspapers, and were not in so great a hurry but that they could let the election take care of itself until morning.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

The Republicans gathered in large numbers at their Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, last evening but the assemblage was a very quiet one. The reading of the returns from the different Wards, as from time to time they were brought in, was listened to, for the most part in silence, and there was no exchange of congratulations upon the result. A shifting crowd poured in and out during the whole evening, and in it occasionally were politicians of other than the Republican party, anxious to learn the news, and how it was received there. During the evening speeches were made by Mr. John Fitch, who was in the Chair, Mr. S. B. Dutcher, and Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, the Senator elect from the Sixth District.

Mr. Fitch said that the Registry Law, with all its imperfections, had so far worked well; that the squad of rowdies who made it a rule to "vote early and vote often," had been prevented from casting so many ballots apiece on this day as they had been accustomed to deposit. The attacks upon Mr. Seward during the campaign had redounded to the advantage of the Republican Party, and had brought many Irish voters to his standard who had before opposed the party. The Republican vote in most of the Wards at the present election had been as large as that cast for Gov. Morgan; in the lower Wards it was smaller now than formerly, because many people had moved up town.

Mr. Dutcher, rising in response to a call, said that when the canvass was going on, he had felt as if he could speak whenever his voice was called for in behalf of Republican principles; but now that the battle was over he felt more like resting. To the news of Republican victories in other States, he felt assured, would be added that of a Republican victory in New-York. He believed that they had beaten the self-styled Democracy, and the self-styled Americans, and that the latter would desert their leaders, who were the most corrupt leaders of any party, and their leaders would go into retirement. [Hisses and Applause.] He believed that the present contest would lead on to a victory next year that would place W. H. Seward, the noblest son of the Empire State in the Presidential chair.

Mr. Manierre said he had been elected to represent the Sixth Senatorial District of New-York State solely on the Republican nomination, without the indorsement of the Americans. On taking his seat in the Senate he would endeavor to pursue such a course as would meet with the approbation of his const

A WEEK WITH THE JURY.

A Graphic Narrative by one of the Twelve.

It was towards the close of a lovely day, in one of the early Summer months; the declining sun was pouring a flood of golden radtance—however, as you may have heard something very much like this before, and as the state of the weather has nothing, whatever, to do with the matter in hand, I will proceed in a more direct and less hackneyed style. It was half-past seven o'clock: the tinkling of a bell vibrated upon the air—I fondly imagined that it was my time-ptece chiming forth the hour—a servant, entering the room, announced the presence of an unknown person, whom for safety's sake, he had left inclosed between the two doors communicating with the street. Lucius asserted that he had never seen the visitor before; that he had a paper in his hand, and that he desired a personal interview. Under ordinary circumstances I should have supposed that the paper was a bill, and the visitor a dun, but it so happened that I was free from apprehension on that score. (Poor credit with tradespeople. Cash on delivery.) A vague suspicion seized upon my mind. Could the visitor be an emissary from the Courts, and the paper a subpœna. I have all my life had a horror of being called upon to testify. I have always associated the witness-box with the pillory, and I dread cross-examination as I do *auto-da-fé* or castor oil. I well knew that my tergiversations and contradictions would richly entitle me to the derision of the public, if not to impeachment by the prosecution. Still, I met the stranger face to face. Deputy-Sheriff was written in his every lineament, besides being graven on his shield. He spoke:

"Algernon Brownstone?"

"Yes, sir." I was astonished at the firmness of my voice. He poked his paper endwise at me, and making sure that I had taken it, and that the document was, technically, served, he uttered one word and disappeared. This was the word—JURY. And he proceeded on his ruthless errand, carrying dismay with him as he went, and leaving despair on every threshhold that he crossed.

I retired to my room and perused the dreadful summons. It was brief and to the point, and was signed John Kelly. I was required—under penalty of death, I thought in my alarm—to attend as a juror at the new Court-house, new City Hall, at an appointed day and hour, to sit in judgment upon the lives or fortunes—I did not then know which—of my fellow-creatures. I was led to believe, however, from the fact that it was at the Marine Court I was to serve, that I might have jurisdiction of both classes of cases. The Marine Court, I argued, doubtless tries all charges of mutiny upon the high seas. To it sailors maltreated by their officers must naturally apply for redress; and perhaps, too, slavers apprehended in the waters of New-York are brought before this grim tribunal. And, of course, I thought that all lesser incidents connected with going down to the sea in ships, such as toss of baggage, fights with hackmen and disputes with runners, would also come hither for adjustment. I resolved to administer the law with strict impartiality, and rigidly to consider every one guilty till he was clearly proved innocent. The further to fit myself for my arduous duties, I read *Abbot on Shipbuilding* and *Midshipman Easy*, and went to see the patent steering-gear then exhibitng at the Merchants' Exchange.

Of course I told my friends and acquaintances of the mishap which had befallen me. The conversation which ensued was usually, with some little variations, the following:

"You won't go, I suppose?"

"Well, I had intended to go; I don't see, indeed, how I can escape. The summons is formal."

"Yes, but no one ever takes any notice of jury summonses."

"But the fine for non-attendance is ten dollars a day, and as my term of service may be a week or a fortnight. I should incur quite an onerous debt."

"P'shaw, I never heard of such a fine being collected in my life."

"But, suppose that all were to reason and act upon this principle, what would become of the administration of justice?"

"Oh, they can always find small people enough—foreigners, loafers and fellows whose time is worth nothing to themselves, and who can afford to give it gratuitously to the State."

"I don't know that your system is calculated to improve the cause of justice, exactly. How can you expect an intelligent verdict from an ignorant jury?"

"Oh, I don't know; but it's too bad to expect decent people to give their time and attention to things which call them away from their business, and won't profit them a red cent. If I were you I'd let the whole thing slide."

So far from being dissuaded by these and similar arguments from my original determination to obey the requisition, I was all the more resolved. I had in a manner recovered from my alarm, and felt desirous, nay anxious, that the hour, so big with fate, should summon us to Court. Before the day arrived, however, I learned that the Marine Court, so called because it deals exclusively with landsmen and has little or no connection with salt-water concerns, tries civil suits only, and of these none but such as involve a sum less than five hundred dollars. It was therefore cash, not crime, which was to form the subject of my deliberations.

The sun rose and the clock struck. We were huddled together in the narrow limits assigned to the "Marine Court, Special Term." A railing cut the room in halves. In one division was the throne of justice, flanked on one side by twelve chairs for the Jnry, and on the other by the desk of the Clerk. In front was a table for the opposing counsel and their clients. The segment of the room, without the railing, was provided with benches, and upon these benches sat the public, or at least such portions of that gentle body as were unable to gain access to the throne-room. The Cerberus on duty, I noticed, admitted every one who was respectably dressed, and who had a roll of papers in his hand.

The Court was opened upon the arrival of Judge Toodle—Thompson, I should say. I always confused these two names. The crowd took off their hats, and the doormen, gate-keepers, and clerks, quenched their *panatillas*. Judge T. (in this way I can't go wrong) took his seat and a glass of ice-water. "Are there any motions before the Court?" he asked. Thirty-nine lawyers, from the adolescent graduate with his first case to the iron-gray veteran with 300 in his satchel, and room for more, arose simultaneously, and proceeded to make 39 motions. These motions were usually accompanied by gestures. Their purport was, that they were not prepared to go to trial. Their witnesses were sick, absent, drunk, or refractory. In short, out of 201 cases upon the calendar, only three could, by any possibility, be tried, and the counsel even in these would have preferred a postponement. The case of Black *vs.* White was, however, peremptorily called on, and the fiat went forth from the Judge to the Clerk, to "impanel a jury." I felt a little fluttering about the diaphragm, but managed to preserve such an air of defiance that the man at the gate took me for the counsel for the defence.

The clerk then proceeded to read a list of one hundred names belonging to individuals who had been, like me, personally served with summonses by the Sheriff's deputies. Twenty-nine answered to the call. Seventy-one preferred to run their chance, whether of fine, judicial displeasure, outlawry, or loss of civil rights. The rebuke would be administered, said the Clerk, in the form of a mulct of twenty-five dollars, and he re-read the list of those who had incurred it. Among them was my uncle, Alonzo Brownstone. I asked him three months afterwards if the fine had been collected, and he replied that it had not. He seemed hurt by the question, and appeared to think that performing jury duty was the exclusive tax of the unwashed. I felt convinced that I had seriously offended him, upon his saying, a few moments afterwards, "By George, Algernon, why don't you ask me if I have been to State Prison?"

Twenty-nine jurors had thus pre-ented themselves for duty. I naturally imagined that we should at once proceed to the business of the day. I was mistaken. The Clerk announced that the jurymen who had excuses to offer might present them now. Twenty-eight of the twenty-nine rose hastily to their feet, and pressed madly towards the Judge. The officers of the Court formed them into a line, and admitted them one by one to the judicial presence. I began to feel very uneasy at my isolation. To be the only man who has neither the wit to imagine an excuse, nor the audacity to forge one, is not a pleasant position. I thought the Deputy Sheriff looked at me in speechless derision. The counsel in the first case glanced at me, and whispered. I resolved to join the line and offer an excuse too. I listened to the conversation between the Judge and the postulants for release, in order to learn what pretext I might most successfully urge. From time to time I heard such gems of forensic wisdom as these drop from the lips of his Honor: "Oh, if you are deaf, of course." "You don't look sick, Sir; I think we'll try you a day or two; if you get worse, we'll discharge you." "Exempt Fireman! Let me see your certificate. You can go, Sir." "The law does not allow me to accept business excuses in any case whatever." "Your wife is expecting confinement every moment, you say. How long have you been married?" "About seven months, your Honor." "I cannot excuse you, Sir." "Captain of a Target Company? Ridiculous! Take your seats over there."

I now abandoned my idea of attempting to escape. I had never been better in my life. I was neither deaf, nor mute, nor halt, nor blind. I had not married a wife, nor purchased five yoke of oxen. I had it is true, prepared three excuses, but feared the Judge might deem them insufficient. First, that I belonged to the un-uniformed militia, and commuted for the sum of 75 cents a year. Second, that when a boy at school, I had been put lieutenant in the Independent Blues. And third, that I once knew a man who had been umpire in a cock-fight. These quaint devices I severally relinquished, and relapsing into indifference, sat down with the prematu e parent and the Cap'n of the Rattletrap Musketeers.

Of the 28 who sought their discharge, 15 obtained it; 13 only were retained, so that in all we numbered 14 citizens, good and true, prepared to dispense justice and pocket the fee. The first case was again called on; Black and White, with their attendant counsel, took seats at the table prepared for them, and the clerk put our 14 names into a wheel. I was somewhat shocked to notice that we were drawn for like prizes in a tottery, and that the gentleman who came out first was our foreman, *ex officio*. He was bartender in a corner grocery, and spoke English with difficulty. Twelve of us were speedily enrolled, and the two exempts were discharged for an hour. Then we were sworn; then somebody rapped on a table; then a woman with an unruly baby was hustled out of court; then a shabby-genteel man, attorney for plaintiff, and Black's especial instigator, arose and pronounced the following exordium: "May it please the Court and Gentlemen of the Jury."

The case seemed a very clear one. White owed Black money, and refused to pay. White had even persecuted Black, and had earnestly invited him to go to law, or to the devil. White appeared to me to be a bad man, and an unworthy citizen. I was not alone in my opinion. My neighbors coincided with me, and thought very ill of White. The jury was unanimous for Black, unless I except the Dutch foreman, who whispered that he was for Black. The evidence was nearly exhausted, and we were still warm for Black, when the judge stopped the witness and said: "The case is perfectly clear; I shall direct the jury to, bring in a verdict for White. Pay the jury."

We were, of course, amazed at this unexpected *denouement*. But it seems that we were mistaken in our mission. We had nothing to do with questions of law, and had jurisdiction merely in questions of fact. Now, in the case of Black *versus* White, there had been no discrepancies to reconcile; the evidence had all tended one way; White was clearly proved a slippery and unsafe man. There being here no question of fact, of course the law was on the side of the wrong man; and as Black was an honest man, and as White was not, White naturally won the case. And this, too, by mere force of law,—by sheer dint, so to speak, of statute. For the Jury was against him, his own lawyer had no confidence in him; the unwashed public were ashamed of him; the Judge himself looked at him askance; but, though he had swindled Black in the face of the world, he had committed no offence in the eye of the law. The whole case furnishes an admirable illustration of the danger which would result to society, were juries allowed jurisdiction in causes involving questions of law. Justice might sometimes be done, but then the law would be done as well. Now and then somebody might get his rights, but then it would be illegal and contrary to precedent. And, of course, nothing could be so deplorable as the redressing of an injury by a court in this century, when, by referring to *Littlepop's Rejoinders*, 2, b 113, we find mention of a similar case, wherein a court of the last century redressed it the other way.

The clerk had, in the meantime, indemnified us for our time and our labor. We each of us received twelve cents, in current coin of the realm. In the Marine Court, when a litigant is condemned to pay the costs, one dollar and a half of the sum is for the jury.

The case of Brown *vs.* Green was now ready for a hearing. The counsel, however, being sufficiently bright to know beforehand that it involved no question of fact, announced that they would dispense with a jury, and leave the decision to his Honor. Eleven of us sniffed a holiday, but the twelfth said he smelt a rat. "Wilson," said the Judge, "take this jury before Judge McCarthy." We were at once paraded into an adjoining room, with a small throne, a small table and twelve small chairs. Judge McCarthy was one of three associate Justices, and, as the calendar was heavy, two of them were sitting simultaneously. After undergoing an experience, before this Judge, precisely similar to that which we had enjoyed before Judge Too—Thompson, in an affair of Justice *vs.* Law, we were at last intrusted with a case, and were locked up in a room to deliberate. Biddy O'Toole had called Mrs. Margery Flanigan bad names. She had asserted, in the presence of numerous witnesses, that the said Margery was a pickpocket. Our mission was to fix the amount of damages. Biddy, the calumniator, was a washerwoman; her receipts were not large, and her economies were doubtless less. One of us was for giving Mrs. Flanigan $100; another would have preferred six cents. We split the difference, and made it $50. If Biddy puts by ten cents a week, it will take her ten years to pay it. Unless, indeed, she carries the case to the Supreme Court, or the Executive grants her a pardon.

Upon returning with this sage decision, we found the Judge engaged in a case in which we were not required. We sat reverently still, like the first class in geography, until his Honor dismissed us for luncheon. We might have a recess, he said, of 15 minutes. Recess! How the word recalled our school-boy life of twenty years ago! A split cracker with a wad of cheese in it, a drink from the pump, and an apple-core, begged from a bigger boy who had done with the apple. Two cents for a luncheon then, three shillings now. Of course some of us went to Delmonico's, and some to the Chatham-street groceries. The Dutch fore nan went east. The untimely father, the cap'n and a few more of us west. We discussed sandwiches, and tossed off libations, but each endeavored to do it in a judicial way. We paid with coins derived from the coffers of the State, one of which, I regret to say, was counterfeit.

We resumed our duties and commenced our deliberations upon the great case of Tompkins *versus* Simpkins. It occupied us four days; we were locked up all night; we did not agree, and the State saved its 12 shillings. During the night in question the house of the Dutch foreman was burned to the ground, and while the expectant husband was confined, his wife was confined too. But let us speak with ampler details of the impressive case of Tompkins *versus* Simpkins.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION RIOTS.

Statement of Mr. George Kyle.

From the Baltimore Exchange.

Mr. KYLE went to the polls of the Fifteenth Ward, on the morning of the election, at about 8½ o'clock, that being the hour at which the Reform Committee had agreed to meet on the ground. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. A. B. KYLE, Jr., whose assassination, shortly after, has produced so deep a sensation in the community. On approaching the polls, which were held on Light-street, a few doors north of Lee-street, they saw a long line of men, stretching across the street, and engaged in rigging a flag, or something of the sort. Many other persons were likewise scattered in groups in the neighborhood. When the Messrs. KYLE had arrived near the window, which was not yet opened, Mr. GEORGE H. KYLE was immediately accosted by a bystander, who inquired whether a bundle which was under his arm contained Reform tickets, (as it in fact did,) and almost immediately made a violent effort to snatch them from him. Mr. KYLE turned instantly towards his assailant, moving slightly from his original position, to prevent the tickets from being seized. While in the act of doing so, he heard his brother call out from behind that he had been struck, and turning to look he saw Mr. ADAM B. KYLE, Jr., knock down with his cane a man from the crowd who pressed upon him. At this moment Mr. GEO. H. KYLE received a severe blow from behind, upon his head, accompanied with loud cries from all around of "Kill the ——," "Kill the ——," "Kill the —— Reformers," and others of a still more offensive and equally threatening character. Drawing a dirk, Mr. KYLE struck at his own assailant, and at the same instant the pressure on his left temple of the muzzle of a pistol, in the hand of another of the crowd, which was instantly discharged, burning his head and face terribly, and depositing the wad beneath the surface of the skin. This was the first pistol discharged on the ground. Mr. KYLE fell, stunned, for a few seconds, by the explosion, but rallied almost immediately, and discharged his revolver, as he rose, into the crowd before him, almost every man of whom had a pistol to select, and the most of whom were shooting at him, pell-mell, as rapidly as they were able. By this time the two brothers, who had been separated when Mr. GEORGE KYLE fell, had got together again on the side of the street opposite to that on which they had been first assaulted, and the whole fire of the crowd was directed upon them from all sides, several muskets being discharged at them from the windows of the Watchman Engine-house, where the polls were held, as well as from the hands of the rioters in the street. Mr. KYLE fired his second barrel as soon as he got upon his feet, and while in the act, received a ball in the right shoulder, which inflicted a most painful wound, and instantaneously disabled his right arm. The ball, which was from a revolver, penetrated to the front of the chest, from which it has since been extracted. Mr. KYLE had scarcely time to take his pistol in his left hand, when he turned and saw his brother fall, with his hand upon his groin, in which he had received a shot that would probably have been fatal, in the opinion of his physicians, had not the terrible wound which he subsequently received in the head precipitated the catastrophe. This part of the murderous onslaught was made at the corner of Light and Little York streets, where Mr. G. H. KYLE again fell to the ground, overcome by the pain and shock of the wound in his shoulder. On rising, he saw his brother still on the ground, but being pressed upon by the crowd, who were shooting and throwing bricks at him from all directions, he backed slowly down Light-street to Lee-street, holding his pistol leveled before him, in his left hand, but unable from pain and weakness, and the loss of the use of his right hand, to discharge it. At the last mentioned corner, he was shot at with a musket from behind a dray, by one of the miscreants who pursued him, but a blow in the breast from a brick, which prostrated him again on the pavement, was, probably, the means of saving his life. Rising, again, he was able to proceed slowly, but in safety, down Lee-street to Charles-street, where he was met by some gentlemen, who assisted him in reaching his father's house in Hanover-street. While on Lee-street, beyond Charles-street, after the conflict was over, he saw a policeman for the first time that morning. The officer in question came running towards him, with a revolver in his hand, asked his name, told him he ought not to have drawn his pistol, and then left him, with the promise that he would look after his brother. The fate of that unhappy gentleman had already been sealed by the same murderous hands, from which Mr. GEORGE KYLE had so miraculously been able to preserve his own life.

Mr. KYLE distinctly and emphatically asserts that the pistol with which he was wounded in the head, was the first pistol fired, as has been before stated; that he did not draw his own revolver until after he had been himself shot down, and was made the target of the whole crowd about him; that neither he nor his brother raised their hands or used even an angry word until they had been violently assailed, amidst the most threatening imprecations, by a large, excited and hostile crowd, in which they stood entirely alone, without friend or aid; and that by the vindictive and murderous nature of the onslaught upon them, the number and character of the weapons used, and the unanimity of the whole assemblage in the efforts to take their lives, a deliberate and wholesale purpose of assassination was manifested, from the beginning to the end. The extraordinary fortune of Mr. KYLE's escape is made conspicuous by the fact that his hat was riddled, and his coat was perforated in the right sleeve, by three pistol bullets, and pierced twice or three times, by some sharp weapon, in the back and skirts.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

Appeal of American Abolitionists for British Pecuniary Aid.

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER TO REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

From the British (London) Standard, Oct. 7, 1859.

Dr. CHEEVER, as many of our readers are aware, is one of the most able and self-sacrificing friends of the slave in the New World. It was scarcely possible for a minister of the Gospel in the Empire City to pursue a course so straightforward, and to make war with so strong a hand against the slaveholder, without exposing himself on every side to hostile influences. The wonder, therefore, is, not that Dr. CHEEVER suffered so much, but that he has maintained his ground so successfully. It stands to reason, however, that the first to take offence, and the most forward to resent fidelity, are the opulent portion of a congregation, many of whom, in a variety of ways, may be more or less identified with or related to the slaveocracy. The following letter from his own eloquent pen, addressed to Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, and by that gentleman handed to us for publication, will speak for itself:

No. 21 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, }
Sept. 1, 1859. }

MY DEAR SIR: On my return to the City, I find letters from England, making inquiries with regard to Miss JOHNSTONE, a member of my church, now endeavoring to procure some aid for us in the conflict in which we are engaged against Slavery and the slave power in this country. A number of individuals have been suggested as important to be addressed and put in possession of the facts in regard to the appeal; but, as I am compelled immediately to leave the City again for a little season, and am overwhelmed with engagements, it is quite impossible to meet these suggestions. I have therefore taken the liberty of sending you a copy in part of a letter written to a person in England, in reply to inquiries on this subject. I do this in order that, whether any material aid through Miss JOHNSTONE's effort on our behalf should have been gained or not, it may be seen and known that her appeal is authentic, and that some of the grounds may be made manifest on which such an effort has become necessary. In answer to an individual making inquiries from England, I have written as follows: Your inquiries as to Miss JOHNSTONE's effort and the necessity of it, are natural and just. We did not anticipate nor intend the publicity given to her mission, if it can be so called, but supposed she would, in a quiet and private way, present our cause, she herself possessing the greatest possible confidence of success. From the very urgency of the case and the greatness of our danger, being not only surrounded by enemies without, but beset by foes within, we could not ourselves take any Church action concerning this appeal; but a few of us, *convinced that we must have aid from some quarter or be conquered, consented that Miss Johnstone should make what effort she could in Great Britain, and gave her our authentication.* At the same time, we made every effort for aid from friends here outside our own church, and, by God's blessing, met with such success that we were carried safely through the financial year, and entered on the necessary arrangements for another. By the entire dismissal of the disaffected party in our church, we are now stronger in the spirit and strength of harmony and unity, but much weakened in pecuniary ability, so that the same appeal for aid must be renewed, and efficient aid must be given, in order that we may be enabled to maintain this citadel of Christ's free Gospel amidst such continued and strenuous efforts for our defeat. I assure you that we do greatly need whatever aid we can get. If it please God to keep us, we shall be kept, and He will provide the way, whether through friends here or abroad. But the conflict is terrible, and the pressure of prejudice, fashion, wealth, power, anger, wrath and malice against us, with the weight of all the Christian conservatism of the country denouncing our course and slandering us as Robespierres and fanatics, render it next to impossible for us to increase in numbers or ability, for men will not join us, except it be here and there a true-hearted Abolitionist whom God sends. God has stirred up some such, and brought them from other churches to ours, and this one thing has been our preservation, for without such aid we must have gone down. But at present no new friends come to our support, while yet the battle waxes hotter and more desperate; and, what is exceedingly depressing and discouraging, the moment we begin to be in arrears financially, the timid and half-hearted ones among us, perhaps fearful lest the whole burden may fall upon them, begin to declare that we must give up all idea of sustaining ourselves; that it is useless to attempt doing this any longer; that it is manifest that preaching against the sin of Slavery is so horribly unpopular that if any man or church undertake it they cannot be supported, but must fail; that we had better give up when we can do so with some dignity, and not be starved out. This cowardice, and the croakings that grow out of it, are most injurious to our cause. We can depend only on a very few. Meantime *there is greater need than ever of just such sermons against Slavery as I have been preaching*, only a thousand times more able and energetic; and I to give up my pulpit now would be disastrous in the extreme to the cause of Christian Abolitionism. It would put an end to any freedom of the pulpit and of God's Word against this gigantic sin; but our expenses are so heavy in consequence of fifteen hundred dollars' ground rent, in addition to all the ordinary charges of a prominent church in the City, that we cannot ourselves meet them; and my course in proclaiming God's Word so freely and fully against Slavery and slaveholding as the sin of man-stealing, set by God in the same catalogue with murder, is so unpopular, arrays at the Christian expediency of all the churches against us with so much bitterness, that it would be quite impossible to make any appeal for aid with any hope of success, even to the churches of our own denomination. Too many of them heartily desire our downfall, and, I suppose, expect year after year to see it. That we have been sustained as we have is a wonder, and *to maintain the miracle*, if it please God to maintain it, *we must still have pecuniary aid.* My church will keep united, and will rally round me in defence of my preaching against Slavery only while the few who do not intend to relinquish the struggle are enabled to provide the ways and means of meeting our deficiencies. While we can do that, we can with a tolerable degree of confidence rely on a good majority in our favor, and can keep the church; but the moment we are swamped in money matters, that moment we are overthrown. While God gives me grace, health and strength, and continues the opportunity, I mean to reiterate my efforts with the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God. I am endeavoring to reach the conscience of the churches and the ministry in regard to this sin, and to rouse up both to united action against it. If it please God that His Word shall once be freely and generally proclaimed against it, it cannot stand. If He wield His Spirit, and really set His Church on fire against the iniquity of making merchandise of men, then we shall see a greater moral and spiritual triumph than the world has ever witnessed since the first age of the Gospel. The manifest abolition of this gigantic and infernal wickedness by the Word and Spirit of God, even after it had been enthroned as the supreme law and policy of our nation, the dictate of our justice, the fruit of our religion, would be so glorious a conquest, so full of praise to God and of shame to wicked men and unbelievers and scoffers, that it is to be infinitely desired and ceaselessly labored after. And, though some times we are almost in despair, yet, when we remember that the Word of God has really not yet been tried in the conflict, but excluded from it, muzzled, suffocated, buried in silence, or perverted into sanction of the sin, so that its omnipotence is a power yet in reserve, we cannot but hope that God intends this mighty and glorious demonstration, and that, though we are driven more despairingly to Him, and it is perfectly manifest that neither politics, nor statistics, nor theories of free soil, nor free labor, even the profit of freedom, nor any political party, nor any demonstrations of science or philanthropy, can save us, then He will set some souls on fire, and let loose the thunderings and lightnings of His Word, as in the first great Reformation, with such overwhelming majesty that nothing can stand against it. I am a very poor hand to make a beginning, a poor, miserable wretch for such fire, and yet I am constrained into it, and cannot draw back, and as there must be a beginning in some quarter, or there can be no conflagration or commencing at all, it may as well begin in our church and my ministry as anywhere else, if God pleases. And it is a solemn fact that *almost nowhere else is the Word of God proclaimed freely, fully, persistently, on the Sabbath against this sin.* A paragraph is sometimes let off, or a sermon on a fast-day; and, if this is not followed by disturbance and wrath henceforward, on the score of that solitary demonstration, the minister and the Church profess to be sufficiently Anti-Slavery, and unite in opposing any Church or minister that will go much further; there is no purpose whatever for the abolition of the sin. Indeed the very men who boast of being Anti-Slavery are opposed to Abolitionism, and denounce the Abolitionists. So that really in some respects things are in about as bad a state as they can be, and in many quarters the most diabolical Pro-Slavery spirit is conjoined with the highest profession of piety and orthodoxy. It is a perfectly wonderful thing that *a real, thorough Abolition orthodox Church, such as mine to a good degree is*, can have been trained and supported so long in the heart of a city such as New-York, so large a portion both of the ecclesiastical and mercantile community being in league with slaveholders for the protection of their sin. Meantime, we get no aid from visitors who come to us from abroad, from your own country or elsewhere, for they are always persuaded into a most politic silence, and, having generally some object to accomplish, they desire to keep on the best terms with all parties, and, on the whole, generally are persuaded into the impression that the Abolitionists are a very injudicious and fanatical set of men, and that the sin of Slavery has more to be said in apology on its behalf than Abolitionists are willing to admit. They cannot think that so many good men as they meet with in connection with this sin are wholly mistaken or wholly guilty in sanctioning it for a time in some degree. Thus their influence is with the Slave Power, not against it, and they themselves, especially after traveling South, lose their horror of the cruelty and the crime, and begin to think that there is no cruelty and little guilt inhering in it, but that the great guilt lies in the course of these radical men, who do not cease, on the authority of God, to proclaim Slavery and slaveholding as sin, and only sin, continually. I wish, with all my heart, that I could come to England, but it is not possible just now. I cannot leave my post, if God gives me strength and the possibility to continue in it. The people of England have very little idea of the terrible extent to which the sanction of Slavery and opposition against all agitation about it as a sin have got possession of the churches, so that the revivals of religion and the revival of the Slave-trade may go together without any quarrel. Or, if there be any outcry against the foreign Slave-trade, there is an equally earnest outcry, and much more bitter, against all those who denounced the domestic Slave-trade and American Slavery. Of a truth, we are in a dreadful state, and I do not see any avoiding of the wrath of God or any escape from ruin except by His Word and Spirit.—His Word proclaimed against the reigning guilt, and His Spirit in accompanying the proclamation. Pardon this long letter; be assured that, *whatever aid you may be able to gain for us, or whatever help you can extend to Miss Johnstone in getting aid, is truly and greatly needed, and will be most thankfully received.*

I am glad to hear that FREDERICK DOUGLAS is to be in England this Winter. He is a remarkable man. I had the pleasure of listening to an address from him on the recent anniversary of West India emancipation—a most eloquent and powerful speech, that would have done credit to Mr. WEBSTER, had he been capable of its moral elevation.

I am about publishing a new work on the guilt of Slavery and the crime of slaveholding demonstrated by the Old and New Testament Scripture; and such is the unpopularity of the subject that my publishers will not issue it, and I am obliged to publish by subscription on my own responsibility. With the highest respect, yours most truly,

GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

THE KENTUCKY OPPOSITION.

Their Position and Programme for the Next Congress and the Next Year—Their Views on the Newport and Harper's Ferry Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.,) Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

It is hard to tell where our Opposition "leaders" now stand. They would have it that they are not "Republicans" nor "Democrats," but somewhere between.

On the "Territorial question" they are "Dred Scott Decision" men, if such a decision has been made. But of that, contrary to their general drift, they now and then profess not to be satisfied. They would even go with Senator SEWARD for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, as a measure for peace, if the Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case is not in their way; and they occasionally say they are not certain that it is. But they incline to think the Court has decided, or will soon decide, that Congress is bound, immediately or mediately, to provide for the adequate protection of slave property in all Territories, according to the necessities of the case. For Congress to shirk its Constitutional duties in any emergency, would be to deny the fundamental principle of its existence. Why have a Federal Legislature if it shall abdicate to "squatters" its most important powers, as already or soon to be defined by the Federal Judiciary?

But our Oppositionists' intervention proclivities may not carry them as far, practically, as some anticipate. Many of them seem disposed to have the Presidential canvass here and elsewhere conducted on other grounds than the annoying Slavery question. They deem it advisable to ignore it and elect a President uncommitted on this—not identified with any partisan view of it—pledged by himself and his friends not to use his Executive or personal influence one way or the other about it—to be neutral and impartial, and leave it entirely to the discretion of Congress. Other things, of much more immediate practical import, demand the attention of the American people, regardless of party or section. The corruption, incompetency, and impotency (except for mischief) of the Administration and its party, should be the absorbing and telling issues. Many of the Democrats themselves, if sincere in their condemnation of the Administration in most respects, will unite with the National Opposition to prevent another such. Its corruption, squandering, and bungling have been berated by many of the first Democrats in every State of the Union, from Louisiana and Texas to Maine, and from Florida to Oregon. They still berate the general course of Mr. BUCHANAN, and are morally bound to unite with all independent conservatives for efficient opposition thereto in the next canvass and the next Congress.

Accordingly Kentucky Oppositionists generally appear to me willing to coöperate with all, of what ever name, in and out of Congress, for a thorough exposure of the divers enormities and atrocities "committed under the seal of the United States of America." They would have the Executive departments overhauled, cleaned out, and kept clean. No more party corruption should be suffered to prevail at Washington. The common end is this—*the coalition of men of all parties for the rebuke of Bucaneer monogement, and the restoration of the purity and nationality of the earlier Presidencies.* The next Speakership should be intrusted to some other than a friend of the Administration—to any one who will exert all his authority and influence for the carrying out of this really Democratic object. Republicans of the House, who show themselves actuated by this motive, are not to be tabooed, as if tainted with Harper's Ferry treason. Their actions may prove that they are not, in tendency and fact, near such enemies to the perpetuity of our National Government, nor such traitors to the national interests of the American people as some "Democrats."

Practically, in my opinion, most Kentucky Oppositionists prefer to waive their theoretical "Territorial" hobbies, to subordinate them to something more beneficial and honorable to the nation. They can sympathize and work with all who will do the same, be they Anti-Administration Democrats, Americans or Republicans.

As to the Harper's Ferry raid and the Newport mob, I should trust that nobody in Kentucky approves of either, in any aspect or for any purpose. If Federal parties are to rise or fall on the strength of such outbreaks of mob spirit; if the success of parties depends upon encouraging, winking at, and making capital of mob violence and mob sectionalism, sectional party spirit has gone far enough. I am sorry to see that, while leading members of the Kentucky Press, even some of the "Opposition," have not a word to say against the beastly outrage upon Mr. BAILEY'S *Free South*—a fellow-member, entitled as much as they, or the few slave-soil papers of Missouri, to freedom of utterance; they denounce only the Harper's invasion, and try to implicate therein even Gov. SEWARD! Now, many Kentuckians, irrespective of party, would about as soon attempt to implicate JAMES GUTHRIE, because his name appears in the memoranda of REALF as "my very dear friend of Louisville, Ky.," or Gov. WILLARD, because COOKE is his brother-in-law, or JOHN COCHRANE, because he is a nephew of GERRIT SMITH, or our venerable President, because FORBES says he wrote to J. B. about something, or Senator SEWARD, because FORBES says he broached something to him which the Senator would not listen to.

Neither Kentucky Democrats nor Oppositionists have anything to gain, in 1860, by holding Gov. SEWARD and the Republican Party alone responsible for doings at Harper's Ferry, which they do not frown on when before their own eyes at home. If the party agitation of Slavery is to be kept up, in and out of Congress, because of outbreaks for which all parties, if any, may be more or less to blame, there can be no union of the opponents of the adulterization, either in Congress or before the people. The Kentucky Opposition cannot further their national ends without resisting all this slavery agitation. PONTIAC.

MURDER AT STATE-LINE, MASS.—The Albany *Argus*, Nov. 8, says: "On Saturday evening a man by the name of REYNOLDS, a blacksmith by trade, who resides at Richmond, Berkshire County, Mass., and a laborer by the name of JAMES O'BRIEN, residing at West Stockbridge, were in company in the town of Canaan, Columbia County, New-York, but near the named depot at State-Line, Mass., and got into an altercation. They went into a distillery, or recollecting shop, and there got into a fight. They were separated and put out of doors, when REYNOLDS stabbed O'BRIEN in the abdomen, so that his bowels gushed out and he died in ten minutes. REYNOLDS escaped, and at 1 o'clock yesterday had not been arrested. Officers were in pursuit of him, and he can hardly fail of being arrested. We understand that REYNOLDS had purchased a jug of spirits at the distillery during the day, and it may well be supposed that this had much to do with the murder. A Coroner from Hudson was expected to hold an inquest yesterday afternoon. O'BRIEN leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hartford *Times* says it appears that the murderous jealousy which actuated Othniel Russel, the returned Californian, to attempt the butcher of Rev. Mr. MINER, in Dainelsonville, on the 11th ult., was not without some foundation in fact. Miner has made a full confession, acknowledging that he has had intercourse with Mrs. Russell for two years past, while a part of the time he has been pastor of the Baptist Church in Kittingy. He has left for parts unknown, leaving a wife and three or four children in Chestnut Hill village. The infuriated husband, it will be remembered, after bringing Miner into the house where Mrs. Russell was, charged him with having induced and aided his wife to get a divorce, and with having been improperly intimate with her, and then attempted to kill the Reverend rascal with a bowie-knife. Miner (as we stated at the time) escaped with some severe cuts, and ran for his life, Russell firing two pistol balls at him as he ran, but without effect.

The Rochester *Democrat*, Nov. 7, has the following story of an elopement: "An elderly gentleman, named Lewis Munsion, who resides in Watervliet, Albany County, arrived here Saturday evening in pursuit of a runaway daughter and a young man named George H. Hootout, who, although married to the eldest daughter of Mr. Munsion, is supposed to have seduced and enticed away the missing girl. It appears that a week ago last Saturday, Miss Munsion, with her brother, a lad of twelve years, accompanied by Hootout, went to Ballston, where Mr. Munsion has another daughter residing. Hootout went on business, and returned on the Monday following with the boy. Miss Munsion remaining to visit her sister till the succeeding Tuesday, when Hootout went after her. They left Ballston together, and have not been heard from since."

Considerable excitement exists in Pierpont, Ashtabula County, owing to the following singular circumstances. A Miss J. R. Hough, 16 years of age, was taken suddenly sick on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, and was thought to expire on Friday morning following. On Sunday funeral services were held at the Methodist Church, in Pierpont, Rev. L. E. Beardsley officiating. Before burial it was observed that appearances were different from those usually producing morbid death. On Monday, October 31, after remaining in the ground twenty-four hours, the remains were exhumed. The flesh had an unusual warmth, the limbs were relaxed, the countenance natural, with no indications of putrefaction. Up to Tuesday evening the same anomaly was apparent, and physicians advised keeping the remains until further developments.

The Albany *Journal*, Nov. 7, says: "An artist by the name of Swinton, residing in Lydius-street, near the Burt farm, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday night by shooting himself with a pistol. It appears that he aimed for his heart, but the ball missed the mark, and passed through his left lung. He refused to permit the doctor to see or dress the wound. He was alive last evening with no prospect of recovering. It appears that for some time past his mind has been deranged. A few months ago he lost his wife, upon whom he doted, and since then he has been melancholy. When quite young, he fell, injuring his head, from which he never fully recovered, and has since frequently given evidence of temporary derangement."

On Saturday, Nov. 5, while two Syracuse police officers were on the Hudson River Railroll ferry-boat, at Albany, having in charge two prisoners, whom they had brought up in the train, one of them, hand-cuffed, sprang into the river. The prisoners were two notorious thieves, whose depredations have been very numerous. One of them, named Wm. P. Avery, was arrested in Jersey City, and stands charged with a burglary in Illinois. The other—the one that jumped overboard, and was drowned or killed—went by several names. In Indiana, where he broke jail, he went by the name of W. H. Rouse. In Cincinnati, Ohio, where he committed a burglary, he was known by the name of W. H. Reeves. In Syracuse, where he also committed a burglary, he assumed the name of W. H. Riley.

On the 12th of October last, Mrs. Mary Kuckler, of Newstead, Erie County, N. Y., died under circumstances which excited suspicion. Some two weeks before, she was taken suddenly ill, after eating breakfast, with symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. Her husband, James S. Kuckler, is an irregular practitioner of medicine, and attended her medically during her illness, prescribing for her from time to time. The circumstances of her illness and an alleged illicit connection of Kuckler with another woman, led to suspicion on the part of the neighbors, which has grown until the Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest. The result was the arrest of Kuckler on a charge of murder.

Messrs. A. H. Jones and H. M. C. Brown, who have been engaged as United States surveyors for the last twenty years, have recently completed the survey of the boundary lines of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, from the eighth to the one hundredth meridian, extending from Red River to the Canadian River, in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Government. In 1855 a treaty was made with the Chocta

statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bs.	Corn, bs.
New-York	Nov. 2, 1859	41,081	97,460	—
New-Orleans	Nov. 25, 1859	4	—	—
Philadelphia	Nov. 19, 1859	1,428	2,900	—
Baltimore	Nov. 20, 1859	—	—	—
Boston	Nov. 22, 1859	731	—	—
Other Ports	Nov. 21, 1859	—	—	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		43,244	100,360	—
To about same period, 1858		60,773	263,064	274,647
To about same period, 1857		189,152	1,534,797	384,213
To about same period, 1856		166,245	3,110,205	1,421,620

HAY—Sales to-day 850 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at essentially unaltered prices.

HOPS—Have been in request, including new, chiefly at 12c.@17c., ℔ lb.

IRON—The inquiry has been restricted; prices have not varied.

LEAD—Has been less freely dealt in at former rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather sparingly purchased, at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales of 125 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The movements in Crude Turpentine, during the week, have been unimportant—no receipts having been reported—while the sales have been confined to small lots, including Wilmington, at $3 62½, and (100 bbls.) Darien, at $3 37½ ℔ 280 lbs.; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed, and prices have favored purchasers. Week's receipts, 3,137 bbls.; sales, 1,625 bbls., in lots, at 44½c.@47c., for very inferior to choice shipping, chiefly at 46c.@46½c. ℔ gallon; estimated stock in first hands, 6,500 bbls. Tar has been inactive; no receipts have been reported. Sales amounted to only 300 bbls. Washington, at $2 70 ℔ bbl.; estimated stock, 900 bbls. Resin has been less freely dealt in, generally. Week's receipts of all kinds of Resin, 5,951 bbls. The sales comprised 4,700 bbls. common, afloat and to arrive, at $1 52½@$1 57½, chiefly at $1 55@$1 57½, the closing rates; 2,000 bbls. strained do., at $1 55@$1 65; 2,500 bbls. No. 2, at $1 60@$2 ℔ 310 lbs.; 1,250 bbls. low to medium No. 1, at $2@$3; and 325 bbls. fine, at $4@$5 ℔ 280 lbs.; estimated stock of common Resin in first hands, at the close, 10,000 bbls. We have compiled from the circular of Messrs. Luce & Turner the following statement of th::

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 8, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	85,303	79,526
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	131,701	59,895
Resin	638,784	505,671
Tar	42,592	18,429

OILS—The demand has been fair for Linseed, chiefly at 55c.@56c.; moderate for Crude Whale at 48c.@50c.; and for Crude Sperm at $1 36@$1 38; and brisk for Refined Winter Sperm at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $15 12@$15 20 for Mess, here; an unascertained price for (100 bbls.) Mess, deliverable at the option of the seller, to the 1st of December; $15 50 for (500 bbls.) prime Mess, deliverable in January, and $10 50@$10 55 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been sparingly offered and purchased, including Hams, at 9¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders, at 8c. ℔ lb. The transactions in Bacon include 250 boxes City cut and short-ribbed, deliverable up to the 1st of January, at 8¾c., with 150 boxes Cumberland Cut, same time, at 8¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and steady. The day's business amounts to 570 bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at former rates. The sales include 300 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., at from $3 50@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,150 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c., with 9,400 bags Manila on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Is in demand at 11c., and held at 11¼c. ℔ lb. No important movements have occurred to-day.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at steady rates.

TIN—Has been in slack demand at declining prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., at 27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 35,000 bushels Wheat, in ships' bags, at 6d., and 150 tierces Lard at 20s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.

PERSONAL.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HARMONIUM CLUB are respectfully requested to attend the first meeting of the Club this season, at Mr. Carberry's, The Shades, William-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 16th inst. By order of the Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

NOTICE.—THE RESTAURANT AND LUNCH rooms of the late JOHN BERRY, at No. 9 Broad-st., (formerly of No. 10 Pine-st.,) will be conducted by his widow, who trusts, by strict attention to the wants of the public, to retain the patronage so liberally bestowed upon her late husband.

TAKE NOTICE.

The elegant stock of China and Glassware of every description—for which China Hall is so justly noted—will be sold at the lowest cash prices. C. C. LEIGH, China Hall, No. 563 Broadway.

DESIGNS FOR THE NEW PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The Trustees of Plymouth Church having offered four premiums for the best designs for a new church edifice, announce to the architects concerned, and to the public, the following decisions:

1. The plans of Mr. Charles Duggin, of New-York, have been selected for the new buildings.
2. The second premium, of $500, has been awarded to Mr. J. R. Hamilton, of New-York.
3. The third premium, of $250, to Messrs. Saelzer & Valk, New-York.
4. The fourth premium, of $150, to Mr. Julius W. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Trustees desire to express their high appreciation of the skill and fidelity of all the architects competing, and their sense of the great merit of all the designs submitted.

The admirable designs of Richard M. Hunt and J. Wrey Mould, failed of consideration only from the great increase of their estimated cost above the sum mentioned in the "statement" of the Trustees.

All the plans submitted to the Trustees are now on exhibition at the parlors of the Plymouth Church, entrance on Cranberry-st. (Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, Nov. 8, 9, and 10,) admission free.

The designs not included in the premium-list will be returned to the authors upon their proper order, made to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. H. S. Weld, No. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn, after Thursday.

JAMES FREELAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Brooklyn, Nov. 7, 1859.

TO RICH OR POOR, BLACK OR WHITE, THE BEGGAR OR THE MILLIONAIRE.—Before you lay your head on your pillow to-night, pray to our Father in Heaven to strengthen the brave and manly heart of our brother, John Brown. Remember he is our brother, whether we approve his actions or not. Not lip-service, brethren, but from our hearts. To-night, mind; to-morrow may be too late. Our Father may call for us before that. C. R. L.

TO SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS.—A lady, familiar with the use of the machine, desires instruction in fine stitching in an establishment where she can obtain a thorough knowledge of the same, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address C. F., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

A PHYSICIAN OF CHARACTER WOULD travel with an invalid for a few months. Would refer to any of the eminent physicians of this City. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 4,182 General Post-office.

LECTURES.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The Corporators of "Kane Monument Association" take pleasure in announcing that an opening Address to their course of Lectures will be delivered by Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENING of Nov. 26, inst., commencing at 8 o'clock.

The services of the following distinguished lecturers have been engaged:

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq.,
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.,
H. L. HOSMER, Esq., &c., &c.

Tickets for the Course (10 Lectures), admitting lady and gentleman, $5. Single tickets for the Course, $3; and can be obtained at the Music-store of Wm. Hall & Son, at the office of Thompson & Brothers, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or either of the corporators.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

COURSE OF LECTURES

To be delivered at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.)

1.—On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.
Rev. Dr. EATON, President of Madison University.
Subject—*The True Man.*

2.—On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq.
Subject—*Democracy and Education—What they Are and are Not.*

3.—On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.
Subject—*Woman and Her Work.*

4.—On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—(New Lecture.)

Tickets for the Course, 75 cents; single tickets, 25. May be had at Appleton's Bookstore, B. B. Merrill, No. 2 Maiden-lane; Niles Eames, No. 91 8th-av.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

FOOLS AND THEIR USES IS THE SUBject of a Lecture to be delivered by John R. Thompson, Esq., of Va., before the Mercantile Library Association of this City, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the Library and down-town office.

DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Ch. Lec. Com.

PROF. GILBERT, M. D., LECTURES THIS EVENING, in the Demilt Institute, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., on the Digestive Organs. TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., private lecture to ladies, and FRIDAY EVENING to gentlemen. Models will be used to illustrate the lectures. Admission, 20 cents to the private lectures, 10 cents to public. Lecture for Thursday evening will be announced.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS HOUSEKEEPER and nursery governess, by two sisters. One as housekeeper and companion to an invalid lady and to sew, and the other as nursery governess, can teach French, English, music and sewing; are willing to make themselves useful; wages not so much of an object as a respectable and good home; no objections to leave the City. Address M. J. D., Station C corner 4th and Troy sts., for one week. Unexceptionable reference given.

WANTED,—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, OF respectability, wishes employment by the day, week or month, in a private family, at plain, fine sewing, and embroidering; is accustomed to getting up babies' linen and ladies' under-clothing; can operate on Grover and Baker's sewing machine. Call or address, MRS. VANTASSEL, No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; is competent to take charge of a child from its birth; would take care of grown children and do light chamberwork; is a neat plain seamstress; can give the most satisfactory reference from where she filled the above situation for four years. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY SMART young girl, 15 years old, to do chamberwork, waiting, or to assist in any light work of the house; could take care of a child or children; can give good reference from her last place; a good home more the object than wages. Address No. 63 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to obtain a situation for her nurse, who has lived with her some years, taking care of the baby from its birth; can be highly recommended as an excellent woman in every respect. Inquire for ANN, at No. 18 University-place, between the hours of 12 and 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN SEAMstress; is willing to assist in chamberwork or wait on a lady; can cut and do all kinds of family sewing. Has six years' reference from her last place. No objection to go South. Inquire at No. 1,016 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; perfectly competent in her business, having lived four years in her first and last place in this City. Can present a most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., front house, room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes. She will be found agreeable, and she can give best of City reference. Will receive calls until engaged at No. 101 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and hair dressing, flatting, and all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to travel with a lady, or go South for the Winter; can be seen at the house of her last employer, where she has lived four years, No. 57 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; has no objection to do general housework in a small family. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., between Furman and Columbia sts., Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or assist in chamberwork and sewing, or wait on an old lady; best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT PERson, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing; can give the best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 5 Hall-place, below 6th and 7th sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would have no objection to take care of children. Has the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 108 26th st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry, and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 45 13th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; best of City reference given from her last place; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; best of City references will be given. Call, for two days, at No. 364 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and, if required, to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be had. Apply at No. 197 East 12th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can bring the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 3 years. Call at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid; no objection to go in the country. Inquire for two days, at No. 67 West 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress, or would have no objection to sew and do light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 11th-st., 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NICE, PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with good reference, a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing; has a genteel appearance and kind disposition. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a single woman as children's nurse; understands cutting and making children's clothes, or minding a baby and do its washing; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 201 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business, and can give first-class City references. Apply at No. 130 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; she understands the care of children, and is capable of taking care of an infant; has good City reference. Call at No. 339 5th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing. Best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 354 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 45 13th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and nurse, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young girl; good City references given from her last place. Apply at No. 682 Houston-st., Room 11, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 East 27th-st., where they can be recommended by their present employers.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation to go out by the week or month to make ladies and children's dresses. Can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a Protestant, with City reference. Can be seen on the 9th and 10th inst., at No. 109 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do cooking or general housework; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 181 West 33d-st., second floor front, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress or cook in a private family; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 83 East 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family, as general housework, by an intelligent and industrious girl; will make herself useful. Call at No. 122 Mulberry-st. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as baby's nurse in a genteel family, or as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 444 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FRENCH GIRL and German girl; one as nurse, and the other to do chamberwork. Call at No. 494 4th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 175 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; no objection to travel. Call at No. 64 Charlton-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 239 3d-av., third door, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper, or assist in the charge; is competent for it; or would take charge of a young infant. Call at No. 122 Clinton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent person, who can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; with City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook and excellent washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 Madison-st., near Catharine.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS IN City or country can save a great deal of time, trouble and expense by applying at WESLEY'S first-class Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for housekeepers, nursery governesses, lady's maids to travel, dressmakers, competent seamstresses and nurses; also, good cooks, chambermaids, waiters, laundresses, and girls for various situations, comprising American, French, English, German, Scotch, Protestant, and others of all nations and religions. Give us a call and judge for yourselves. A lady in attendance. Wanted, ten smart Protestant girls.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as experienced nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or young child; no objection to light chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting of children's dresses; also understands operating on sewing machine perfectly. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; would go as regular seamstress and make herself useful in a good family; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 1,130 Broadway, corner of 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class English cook; a person who understands her business perfectly, soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; she serves her dinners up in the neatest style; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish lady, with undoubted reference as regards character and competency, a situation as housekeeper or nursery governess in a gentleman's family, or first-class boarding-school. No objection to keep house for a widower, with one or two children. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or would go as a perfect laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMical and faithful servant, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is an industrious, trustworthy girl, kind in disposition, obliging and neat; highest references given. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART, MIDDLE-AGED, WIDow woman, having excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, and all kinds of family cooking; has lived a number of years in some of the first families in the City. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS, GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer; would do general housework if required. Can be well recommended. High wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, as laundress and to assist in chamberwork, in a private family; is willing and obliging. Good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 83 Perry-st., between Bleecker and Hudson.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and assist with the care of children and sew. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 91 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a child; has no objection to go in the country; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 98 Greene-st., between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and sewer; has the best of reference. No objection to go South or any distance. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN girl, as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 711 8th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork; can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 59 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as a good plain cook and excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 118 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a good cook, understanding her business in all its branches—pastry, soups, &c.; has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., over grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference given if required. Apply at No. 76 York-st., Brooklyn, between Pearl and Jay sts., till suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; has good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and all kinds of embroidery. Apply at No. 165 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references. Apply at No. 12 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a nurse's situation; or has no objection to light chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 133 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse or seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE COOK; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and excellent baker. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING; WILL GO OUT BY the day, or week; or work taken home; also, quilting done. Inquire at 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING, wishes to procure a situation for her cook, of whom she can speak in the highest terms. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 79 East 18th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and a careful driver; is leaving on account of the employer parting with his horses; no objection to country or City; has the best of City references from last place. A note addressed to W. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant man; is a good driver and a good groom; has no objection to City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City references. Address A. B., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Scotchman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce two years' references from responsible gentlemen in this City. Would accept a good situation in any part of the State. Address for three days, JOHN PALMER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has two years' recommendations from his last employer. Any address left to C. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant single young man, who can act in the capacity of coachman if required; understands his business perfectly; is a steady driver; has the best City reference. Call or address J. Y., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper in a grocery, produce or commission business, by a young man from the country of several years' experience; thoroughly versed in book-keeping, single and double entry. City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 2,857 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; understands his business well; is long accustomed to the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful driver; has satisfactory reference from his last employer. No objection to the country. Call or address JOHN CLANCY, No. 29 Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG ATTORNEY WISHES TO obtain a situation in a law office, where his services may be rendered as an equivalent for rent—or for a reasonable compensation as clerk. Address LEX, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has lived five years in his last place, and can give good City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, WHO is long acquainted with the business, and who is willing and capable of making himself generally useful. Address P. F., No. 131 East 25th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WAITER IN A private family; he thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address C. B., 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a highly respectable young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; is a first-rate groom; can cure horses of their several diseases; has certificates to that effect; he is useful and obliging. Can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; or a note addressed to D. R., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, shall be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who has been for three years with one of the first families in this City; is capable of taking charge of any first-class establishment. A family in want of a competent man will address W. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give good satisfactory City references. A note addressed to J. C., care of Mr. H. Corwin, No. 811 Broadway, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, having served in that capacity in some of the best families. Can give first-rate City references, as regards character and capability, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; by addressing a note to A. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as wrapper writer in a publication office, or as light porter in a wholesale dry goods or any other kind of store, where his services might be required; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference. No objection to the country; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED.—A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL of Pelouze & Dumas, of Paris, desires to obtain a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or would make himself generally useful in any capacity; a permanent situation more an object than wages; best City references given. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman, or would go as waiter to travel with a gentleman going South or to Europe. The best of reference given. Address X. X., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman man, a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; would like to assist in cooking, if required; best references given. Call at No. 17 Hudson-st, AUG. WEBER.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a young man; has had long experience in the business; well acquainted with the City and country; has good references. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, RESIDING WITH his parents in this City, a situation in a wholesale hardware or dry-goods house. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address F. S. L., No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BAR-TENDER, BY a young man who has had several years' experience in the business; can give the best of City references. Call or address, for two days, P. T. E., No. 602 Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, who brings the best City reference from his last place. Address R. S., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER by a person competent. Best reference given. Address H. HENESON, Saugatuck, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, BY A FAMILY who go on the steamer of the 30th inst. or 5th December to San Francisco, two respectable young women with good City references, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter; they must be able to defray part of their passage. Hotel girls need not apply. Address, with name and reference, LEO, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to wait on a lady; one who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and all kinds of neat sewing, may apply at No. 66 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 A. M. City references required as to character and capability.

WANTED—A LADY OF REFINED MANNERS and neat personal habits, to take the family charge of young ladies in a school. Apply, by letter only, stating references, to Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; none need apply except they can come well recommended, and are not afraid of work. Apply at No. 165 West 19th-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, 12 OR 14 years old, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, A. T. S., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GENTLEMAN'S Furnishing store, No. 2 Maiden-lane; one who lives with his parents preferred. Only those acquainted with the business need apply.

WANTED—A COOK; MUST BE A GOOD WASHER and ironer, and make good bread. Inquire at No. 97 West 43d-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily who has good City references. Apply at No. 40 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small family. Apply, with City references, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 334 2d-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WASH AND IRON and do general housework; wages, $7 to $8 per month. Apply in the store 170½ Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING BY the steamer on the 20th of November for California, wishes the services of a nurse to take charge of her child, 14 months old. The best recommendations required. Apply, between 4 and 5 o'clock, at Room No. 231 New-York Hotel.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS,
AT WHITE'S.

HUDSON BAY SABLES,
STONE MARTEN, MINK,
FITCH, SQUIRREL,
FRENCH MINK,
CAPES, HALF-CAPES, PELERINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
First-class and Warranted.
WHITE, No. 216 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane, Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1859

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—JENNY LIND.

WINTER GARDEN—SMIKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME—GOING IT BLIND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—WHEREUNTO HALL.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELSY AND DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL—OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—EMILY LESDERNIER'S READINGS.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—INFLATION OF THE GREAT ÆRIAL SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As our first edition goes to press, we have very slight data at hand by which to measure the results of the elections which took place in various portions of the Union. The general scope, however, of the returns before us, exhibits a decided probability of the defeat of the Administration upon every portion of the well-contested field, and the growing strength of the Opposition. The election returns from the City and County of New-York are very incomplete, and scarcely afford room for conjecture as to the general result. In the City, Mr. FLOYD JONES, the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, who is also on the American Utica ticket, gains less than 1,000 on the majority for Judge PARKER last year, and will leave the City about 20,000 ahead of Mr. LEAVENWORTH. The Country returns, as far as heard from, are but partially in his favor, compared with the vote of last year. Of the election of that portion of the Republican ticket adopted by the Americans at Utica, there is scarcely a doubt. There is also every probability that the Republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature.

The Massachusetts canvass has had the result generally anticipated. Gov. BANKS is doubtless reëlected by an increased majority; his two competitors, BRIGGS and BUTLER, failing to secure a joint vote equal to the Opposition vote of the last Gubernatorial election. Mr. F. H. UNDERWOOD, late editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is chosen Clerk of the Suffolk Courts; and Mr. CHARLES HALE, of the Boston *Advertiser*, late Speaker of the House, is reëlected to a seat in that body, by two majority.

The returns received from New-Jersey, at the hour we go to press, are confined to Mercer County. If they may be accepted as indication of the entire State, there is no doubt of the election of CHARLES S. OLDEN to the gubernatorial chair. Mercer is, however, the county in which Mr OLDEN resides; and his undoubted popularity may have had an important local effect upon the result

In Wisconsin, Mr. RANDALL, the Republican candidate for Governor, has made large gains upon his vote at the last preceding Gubernatorial canvass, and is doubtless elected.

The Mayoralty election at Detroit has eventuated in favor of the Republican candidate.

Of the Louisiana elections, the few returns we have are restricted to New-Orleans, where the Opposition ticket appears to have triumphed at all points. The municipal candidates, and the Congressmen chosen, are all hostile to the present Federal Administration.

All anticipations of extraordinary excitement in the City yesterday, in connection with the elections, were fortunately disappointed. Probably no occasion of the kind has ever passed off more quietly. The Registry law appeared to work favorably through the City. Not a single disturbance of any magnitude occurred, and but one or two arrests were made for attempts at illegal voting. At Tammany Hall the professional politicians had a glorious time over the majorities which the Democrats had secured in the City, while at the Republican Headquarters there was a feast on the anticipation of good things to come from the rural districts.

The trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators is proceeding actively at Charlestown. On Saturday, the colored prisoner, WM. COPELAND, was found guilty of the three counts of the indictment, upon which BROWN was convicted; but a bill of exceptions was admitted, on the ground that a negro, not being, under the Dred Scott decision, a citizen of the United States, must be incapable of treason. The indictment against the prisoner COOK was submitted to the Grand Jury on Monday. In the absence of that body, ANDREW STEVENS was brought to the bar, when Mr. HUNTER, the prosecuting attorney, announced that after conference with Gov. WISE, he was disposed to hand STEVENS over to the Federal authorities, in order that his trial might elicit evidence, now in the hands of Government, incriminating "leading Abolitionists of the North." A conversation between the several counsel ensued, at the close of which Mr. HUNTER consented to use the prisoner HAYLETT for this laudable purpose; a decision eventually reversed at the request of STEVENS, who preferred the higher tribunal. The case of COOK, against whom a true bill was found, was taken up yesterday. After an opening speech by Mr. HARDING, the counsel for the State produced in evidence a full confession of COOK, of the purport of which we are uninformed. A Jury was empannelled, and the trial proceeded.

The Alumni of Columbia College held their annual meeting last evening, in the lecture-room of the Historical Society building. An oration was delivered by Rev. MANCIUS HUTTON, D. D. and a poem by ISAAC LAURENCE, Esq. The exercises passed off very pleasantly.

About fifty Italians assembled last evening in the Stuyvesant Institute to take measures for aiding GARIBALDI in his efforts to obtain a million muskets. Resolutions were passed professing sympathy with GARIBALDI, but the paucity of attendance prevented any definite action being taken.

At the Stock Exchange, yesterday, the depression of Monday continued through the early dealings, but the market finally assumed more steadiness. New-York Central, 79¾@¾; Missouri Sixes, 84½. The Money Market shows little or no variation. The Exchanges for the *Persia* closed 110@110⅛ on London, and 5.11¼ on Paris, at 60 days; and 110⅜@½ on London, and 5.11¼ on Paris, at sight. These terms being rather low for Specie shipments, the steamer will take but $250,000 as at present reported.

Flour was more inquired for, and prices of low and medium brands were very firm. Wheat was in good request at strengthening prices. Corn and Rye were heavy. Barley was depressed and lower. Oats attracted more attention. Coffee, Cotton, Sugars, Rice, Linseed Oil, Hay, Hides, Candles, Tallow and Whisky were in fair demand. Fish, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Teas and Tobacco were moderately dealt in. The movements in Provisions were restricted. Pork favored buyers. Freights were brisker.

KANSAS—OFFICIAL VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.—Gov. MEDARY has proclaimed the official vote of Kansas on the Wyandotte Constitution. The vote was as follows: For, 10,421; against, 5,530. Majority in favor of the Constitution, 4,891. For the Homestead clause, there were cast 8,788 votes, and against it 4,772; showing a majority of 4,016 in favor of the Homestead.

The Election.

All that we yesterday morning said in commendation of the improved efficiency of our City Police force under the existing *régime*, was abundantly borne out by the events of the day. The election of State officers passed off in the Metropolis as quietly as if the Bowery had suddenly become an Arcadia, and the "Dead Rabbits" as innocent as the timid creatures whose name they bear. All day long a huge omnibus, detailed to carry the reserves of the Police to any point at which their services might suddenly be needed, creaked idly on its wheels at the station; and there was nothing in the aspect of the streets to remind a stranger that the Empire City of the Empire State was taking to itself a new array of public servants, save here and there upon the sidewalks a few upright pens or stalls, from which the vote-distributors of the various parties peered ruminatingly forth upon the passers-by, and proffered their ballots to the sovereigns. At night a number of harmless bonfires were lit in various quarters of the City, and an affectionate set-to tempered the rejoicings of victorious Tammany.

If the exercise of popular sovereignty were never attended with more disorder and difficulty than marked it yesterday in New-York, the friends of American institutions would have little to explain away, and nothing to blush for. Due allowance must of course be made for the comparative absence from yesterday's election of anything like intense personal or political issues, the premature attempt of the Administration organs to manufacture a tremendous popular excitement out of their unrevealed "revelations" of the Harper's Ferry affair having signally failed; and the ardor of the Republicans having been decidedly dampened by the incubus of JOHN BROWN and his friends. Nevertheless, the systematic way in which quiet was preserved throughout the capital, reflects great credit upon our municipal authorities, and we commend the example afresh to our sister Cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans.

Of the political results of the day, both in the City and the State, so far as yet ascertained, it is only clear that the efforts of the Administration to terrify the country back into its allegiance, have signally failed. That the evident defeat of the Democracy in this State and New-Jersey is to be thus interpreted, and not in any angry sectional sense, might be inferred from the fact that the telegraph echoes from Louisiana these new voices of the North, were it not also made plain in the peculiar complexion of the opposition which seems to have come off victorious in New-Jersey and New-York.

Should the indications of the returns thus far received be fully borne out, we may, of course, expect the abdication of Mr. BUCHANAN, the *Constitution* having solemnly staked the character and existence of his Government upon the elections in New-Jersey and New-York, and Mr. SLIDELL having led his legions to defeat in Louisiana.

Too Much Zeal.

The Governor of Virginia appears to be quite determined that the "irrepressible conflict," which he so much delights to denounce, shall not be suffered to die away because its sponsor, Mr. SEWARD, chooses to turn his back upon American politics and to disport himself for a while among the Pyramids of Egypt and over the sands of the Desert. Mr. WISE either possesses, or fancies that he possesses, the cipher of a mighty conspiracy against the peace and dignity of the Union, and he is bent upon pursuing the dread secret of which he has caught a glimpse through all the ramifications of the Republican labyrinth.

On Monday, at Charlestown, the case of ANDREW STEVENS, one of JOHN BROWN's lieutenants, was on the point of being tried, when Mr. HUNTER, the prosecuting attorney, interrupted the proceedings by stating that he had received a telegram from Gov. WISE, requesting him to reserve STEVENS for trial by the Federal authorities. This condescension to a Government which Mr. WISE's organ, the Richmond *Enquirer*, has so vehemently assailed as effete, incapable and unworthy of receiving any consideration from the Commonwealth of Virginia, was speedily explained by Mr. HUNTER. On a mere question of convicting and hanging the culprits actually in her grasp, the Old Dominion needs no help from the Union. If necessary she could, no doubt, find a headsman to decapitate and executioners to draw and quarter these high-traitors in the old chivalric fashion. But there are other victims whom Gov. WISE desires to sacrifice, and these can only be reached through the National Executive. The Federal Courts are, therefore, to be charged with the duty of listening to the revelations of one, at least, of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, in order that the President may take steps for securing the arrest and punishment of certain distinguished Northern accomplices of JOHN BROWN. STEVENS was at first selected for the honor of swinging from a national gibbet; and when Mr. HUNTER showed a disposition to relegate that opportunity to another of the prisoners, STEVENS loudly urged his claims, and finally succeeded in procuring his deliverance from the short shrift of the sitting jury before him. The proceedings against COOK at once began; and STEVENS awaits the action of the National authorities.

This new feature in the pending State trials will arrest, of course, very general attention. If it should prove eventually that the expectations with which STEVENS has been reserved to act as a conductor between the national feeling and the electrifying revelations which Gov. WISE so confidently awaits, are as baseless as the charges originally fished up from the recesses of Colonel FORBES's famous carpet-bag, the indefatigable agitator of Virginia will find himself playing a very undesirable part before the country. It is no light thing to assume the responsibility of urging accusations against prominent Northern statesmen, which all rational men must be very slow to entertain seriously. And if (as we by no means wish even remotely to hint) this formal expansion of the "Plot" and its implications has been attempted mainly to support a preconcerted course of political and partisan intrigues, the experiment will not be likely, by its results, to encourage the inventors to a repetition. The feeling of the Northern people, as we have repeatedly taken occasion of late to show, is just now particularly friendly to the South, and particularly hostile to all superfluous political disturbers of our common peace. But the Northern people cannot be expected to take any special pleasure in listening to vague and sweeping accusations of treason against Northern public men of standing and character; and unless these accusations are to be really sustained by something more presentable than the wild inferences by which alone up to this time they have been connected with the names of various prominent leaders of one great political party at the North, the irritating process of turning them over and over before the whole country in a Federal Court can do nothing but harm.

Gov. WISE, and his sensationist friends at the North as well as at the South, appears to us to be in very great danger of disregarding the diplomatic maxim which forbids all excess even in the most politic zeal.

They could hardly do their partisan antagonists a better service, than to interrupt the general and decided crystalization of the National sentiment in regard to the nature and tendency of the strictly sectional opposition to the Slave-Power, by attacking individual men with charges of complicity in purposes which the whole North indignantly repudiate. This is a case in which a single failure on the part of the Government to maintain its allegations will outweigh in mischievous results all the good that can be looked for from a dozen victories.

It may be important to bring "prominent Abolition fanatics before the Federal Bar." But we venture to think it decidedly more important to bring the principles and mainsprings of the political agitation which alone invests the said fanatics with a transient power, calmly and dispassionately before the bar of public opinion. And this is assuredly not to be done by clamorous exaggerations, pompous mystifications, or a perpetually rising tide of passionate invective.

Wanted—A Police.

We should like to know how long that famous body of men—the "old Police"—are to be allowed to impede all efforts that are made for the preservation of public peace and order. They have for two years, through no fault of the citizens, through no fault of the Commissioners, through no fault of the Courts, through nobody's fault but their own, been in a state of abject dependence upon the charitable exertions of a few friendly Democrats. They persist in waiting for relief at the hands of the Courts, in preference, apparently, to seeking any other mode of subsistence. Nothing will satisfy them but to be Policemen. No other walk of life can tempt them. Their rage for the pursuit and capture of criminals seems to be insatiable. We are sorry such zeal in the public service should have a damper put on it in any way. We should be delighted if it is finally discovered that these gentlemen were wrongfully ousted, and are lawfully entitled to serve their country and receive pay therefor. But in the meantime, we must say they are and have been as great bores and nuisances as any city was ever afflicted with. Their sorrows have made such an impression upon the susceptible hearts of the Supervisors, that it has been impossible from the outset to get them to allow the appointment of anything like as many men under the new law as the City requires, unless the Commissioners agree to confer all the new appointments upon persons who defied their authority, defied the Legislature, defied the courts, and clove to FERNANDO, and only desisted from their mutiny, when it was certain that mutiny would not pay.

There were, no doubt, a large number of excellent officers among them, and a very large proportion of them probably acted in strict accordance with their own sense of duty. Probably, too the Commissioners have dealt harshly with them, and been somewhat too pertinacious in refusing to entertain their claims to reappointment. All this may be true, but none of this affords any comfort to the public, whose houses and other possessions the paucity of our present Police force nightly exposes to the assaults of evil-doers. It is too much to ask of us, who neither mutinously adhered to the fortunes of the illustrious FERNANDO, nor yet obstinately refused batons to Democratic candidates, to expose our throats to be cut and our purses to be abstracted in order to testify our sense of the claims of the "Old Police." They have the courts to go to, and we wish most sincerely they would go to them, and stay in them; but, in the meantime, we think it is not too much to ask our friends, the Supervisors, to provide us with as many officers as may be necessary for our safety. We are not particular as to the political opinions of those who watch over us. If we can only get as many able-bodied individuals in uniform as may be necessary to save our skulls from fracture and our safes from explosion, we promise to remain utterly indifferent *ad hoc* to their views of "Old BROWN's" behavior, or of Squatter Sovereignty.

We make these remarks in consequence of the refusal of the Supervisors to appropriate money for the employment of Special Constables, to assist the Police in keeping order, yesterday, unless the vote were saddled with the condition that none but members of the "Old Force" should be engaged. The Board seems to have thoroughly made up its mind that any disorders or outrages are preferable to peace preserved by men who have not bore arms under FERNANDO. It may be that this decision is based upon the purest sympathy with the oppressed and wronged. We are willing to give them all possible credit for the goodness of their motives, but we must say it is a highly inconvenient form of philanthropy. If we have much more of it we shall be tempted into wishing the "old" Police to get an honest livelihood in some other way than as policemen—a course which, so far, they seem excessively unwilling to adopt.

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN SWINDLE.—We commented a day or two ago upon the extraordinary revelations in regard to Austrian financiering during the last few years, which have just taken place at Vienna, and have carried consternation into the hearts of all holders of Austrian securities. The Finance Department of the Imperial Government has now published a communication in regard to one important class of national obligations, which more than justifies the anxiety now openly expressed in regard to the good faith of the Empire. In 1854 an Imperial Patent was issued authorizing the Baron DE BRUCK to raise a Voluntary Loan of 500,000,000 florins, and this loan has been constantly negotiated ever since in the Austrian and other markets on the basis fixed by this decree. The Baron DE BRUCK now makes the following placid statement of the operations carried on under cover of the patent of 1854:

"The last instalment of the Voluntary (National) Loan made in the year 1854 having, with the exception of some few subscriptions, been paid on the 24th August, it appears that the total amount of obligations issued by the State during the last few years on account of the debt in question is 611,571,300 florins, of which sum 26,492,100 florins have been paid over to the Sinking Fund. Thus the sum for which obligations are now in circulation is 585,079,200 florins, with which the Voluntary Loan of the year 1854 is definitely closed."

From which it appears that the Kaiser FRANCIS JOSEPH has calmly and dishonestly appropriated to his imperial purposes more than 40,000,000 of dollars advanced by his own subjects and foreign capitalists expressly on the faith of his own decree! In the face of such a fact as this, and of the "commercial" operation at Amsterdam, to which we have before alluded, it can hardly be deemed surprising that the House of Hapsburg should have become bankrupt in character as well as in purse. Neither Mississippi, nor Pennsylvania, nor Spain itself, has quite matched these ingenious devices of the most "chivalric" and "aristocratic" of European empires; and Austria may find, perhaps, in some future crisis of her fate, that neither Magenta nor Solferino struck so deep and deadly a wound into her vitals as these flagrant financial scandals must ultimately inflict.

A Disgraceful Appeal.

Some time last Summer a paragraph was copied from some of the English newspapers, stating that a Miss JOHNSTONE had made her appearance in England for the purpose of collecting money to sustain Dr. CHEEVER's Church in the City of New-York. As a general thing the statement was entirely discredited. It was not considered possible that any Church here should have authorized a begging agency in Great Britain on its own behalf.

We republish to-day from the *British Standard* a letter from Dr. CHEEVER himself to Mr. SPURGEON, which leaves no room for further doubt. In this letter Dr. CHEEVER represents his Church as a missionary establishment for the dissemination of Abolitionism among the New-York heathen, and as in danger of being immediately crushed and destroyed without pecuniary aid. He speaks of himself as an apostle of the only true faith,—as "preaching just such sermons as are especially needed here at the present moment,"—and as the only clergyman who "freely, fully and persistently" proclaims the Word of God on this subject in New-York. He considers it almost a miracle that a "thorough abolition orthodox Church such as mine is,' should have been sustained here so long, especially considering the terrible conflict which he has been compelled to maintain with "prejudice, fashion, wealth, power, anger, wrath and malice;" but is quite satisfied that this miracle can be continued no longer without more money. And as the more wealthy portion of his own congregation have left him, and he can get no further assistance at home, he authorizes the appeal of Miss JOHNSTONE to the Abolitionists of England for help.

What pecuniary response this appeal of mendicant Pharisaism may receive in the quarter to which it is addressed, remains to be seen. What judgment will be pronounced upon it by the people of this country, it is not at all difficult to conjecture. Dr. CHEEVER may be, as he represents himself, the only preacher in this City who dares to speak the truth on the subject of Slavery; he may, of all the clergymen among us, be the one whose ministrations are so vastly important to mankind as to warrant a call upon England to sustain them by her gifts. But even if this were so, it would have been quite as modest and becoming for Dr. CHEEVER to permit somebody else to make the discovery and proclaim the fact. Coming from his own lips it savors sadly of a most unbecoming egotism and self-conceit. Dr. CHEEVER seems quite unconscious of any other cause of the decay of his influence and the decline of his Church than the fidelity and ability with which he proclaims the truth. But there are other preachers who denounce Slavery quite as zealously, if not with as much intemperance and malignant passion, as Dr. CHEEVER, who yet have not been compelled to send abroad for pecuniary support, nor would have stooped to that degrading alternative even if they had been compelled to remove to some more congenial field of labor. The secession from Dr. CHEEVER's Church which occurred two years ago, was not the consequence of his Anti-Slavery opinions or sermons, half so much as of the acrid, malignant, intolerant temper which he infuses into his public efforts, and which alienates the sympathies even of those who agree with him in sentiment.

But aside from the personal character of this appeal, the fact that Abolitionism anywhere in America calls upon Great Britain for pecuniary aid, may reasonably arouse the general indignation of the community. The less British Abolitionists have to do with Slavery in the United States, the better for them and for us. It is our own concern, solely and exclusively. Its evils are ours, and upon us alone devolves the responsibility of removing them. Our own Abolitionists have done quite enough towards plunging the country into turmoil and strife, and rendering impracticable any wise and prudent measures of relief. It is going a step too far to call in foreign aid and solicit from abroad the means of sustaining a disastrous agitation upon this subject at home. It must be a proud reflection for Dr. CHEEVER and the "true-hearted Abolitionists" who listen to his discourses, that they are indebted for the privilege to British alms, and that every denunciation of his own country which he utters is paid for with foreign gold. It is certainly not a little remarkable that any number of men in New-York could be found willing to authorize such an appeal for foreign aid as this. They must evidently look upon New-York as a pagan land, and upon themselves as genuine heathen, who can only receive Christian truth at the hands of missionaries supported from abroad. If the Church of the Puritans has fallen to this point of degradation, it is quite time it were suppressed. And if Dr. CHEEVER can find nobody in New-York willing to pay for his preaching, he should either preach gratuitously or seek some field where his labors are more highly, if not more justly, appreciated.

THE TEXAS BORDER OUTBREAK.—Public attention is at this moment diverted from the outbreak at Harper's Ferry to one of another sort in the region of Brownsville, Texas, headed by CORTINAS, said to be a Mexican. The extent of this guerilla chieftain's operations, and the pertinacity with which he pursues his murderous plans, would lead to the belief that he is giving free course to deep-seated and long-smothered feelings of revenge. If the information we have at hand respecting this man is correct, and we have every reason to believe it is, such is the true state of the case.

CORTINAS is about 45 years of age, and was born at a ranch on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, known as Edinburgh, some ninety miles above Brownsville. During the Texas war with Mexico, the family of CORTINAS was, according to his story, robbed and unmercifully treated by the Americans. Since that period he has led rather a predatory life, sometimes at peace, but in the main, robbing, stealing horses, and in various ways evincing his hatred of the whites. A few years since, one of his friends or companions was executed at Brownsville, and CORTINAS himself was imprisoned at that place eighteen months ago, and on his escape or release, he vowed signal vengeance against the Sheriff and other citizens of the town by whom he considered himself grievously wronged. It is in fulfillment of his oath of revenge that CORTINAS is now, with other disaffected Texans of Mexican birth, half-breeds, Indians and ruffians of various grades, endeavoring to lay waste Brownsville and its vicinity. This affair does not originate in any ill feeling on the part of Mexicans on the other side of the Rio Grande; and whether CORTINAS or any of his band have in reality experienced unjust treatment from their fellow-citizens in Texas, we of course do not pretend to decide. It is probable these outlaws will continue the war upon Brownsville until a strong force arrives, when they will doubtless flee into Mexico.

A Whale Among Minnows.

We read in the *Herald* a few mornings ago that the Editor of the TIMES had been arrested for a libel on Commodore VANDERBILT. The statement was untrue at the time it was made,—but in the course of two or three days it was verified by the service of the writ. So yesterday's *Tribune* announces that the Commodore has commenced a civil suit for libel against us, laying his damages at $100,000. Up to the present time the statement is as unfounded as the *Herald's* was:—but we presume it will come all right in the course of to-day, and that the suit will be commenced in due form. It must be extremely agreeable for a whale like the Commodore to have a couple of cuttle-fish, like the *Herald* and *Tribune*, to run before his nose, and by darkening the water, point out to himself and others the path he is about to take.

We are at some little loss to understand the meaning of this sudden floundering of the Commodore—this explosion of blubber at the prick of a newspaper paragraph. We don't know whether it indicates that he is growing old and touchy, or that he is becoming ambitious of notoriety and seeks an occasion for spreading the knowledge of his steamboat operations in Central America and elsewhere, before an admiring world. Hitherto he has rather affected the shade. His most brilliant and splendid achievements have usually been performed in secret, neither the world at large nor the very man he was dealing with, being admitted to any very satisfactory knowledge of the object and scope of his manœuvres. It is quite possible that his disposition in this particular has changed, and that he now proposes to make a clean breast of it—to open the windows of his soul, if it contains any such accommodations, and let the public at large share the knowledge of his transactions. If this is his object, he has hit upon a sagacious method of accomplishing it.

The Commodore is already understood to be a very rich man, but he will be considerably richer when he recovers $100,000 from the TIMES for damages it has inflicted upon his character. We take it for granted he will bestow it upon some benevolent institution—Congress for example, or the Government of Nicaragua, or perhaps Gen. WALKER.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* reprints from our columns the lecture of WENDELL PHILLIPS on the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and makes use of it, with deliberate intent to inflame the feeling of disunion in the Southern States. The following paragraph is the key to the entire article:

"What means the applause that greeted the treason of PHILLIPS in Brooklyn? What is the world to understand from such an exhibition of approbation? *Is this the Government of two people as different in our sentiments of right and wrong as we are in our institutions?* When an impudent scoundrel, avowing himself "not a citizen," asserts that one of the States of the Confederacy is not a Government, it would pass unheeded, did it not meet the approbation and enlist the attention of a crowded audience from a sister State. Our *Northern brethren*, by such exhibitions of approbation, are fanning the flame of civil discord, which, in an unlooked-for hour, will burst forth into a consuming conflagration. *We shall feed the now smouldering embers with every particle of fuel furnished by the Northern fanatics.* As long as Conservatism sits silent, and listens coward-like to such treason, we shall inform our readers of public sentiment at the North, and if the information *inflames*, why, let the consequences fall upon the authors and abettors. It is folly to point Southern people to the Northern Press as evidence that BROWN is execrated at the North. *A few more such public meetings as that which applauded Phillips* will satisfy the people of the South that the Union has served its purpose, that *we are two different people*, and that all efforts at continued good-feeling, under a common Government, are futile."

The *Enquirer* shuts its eyes, willfully and intentionally, to the explanations upon this very point with which we accompanied the publication of Mr. PHILLIPS' lecture. We stated distinctly, and from our own personal knowledge of the fact, that the "applause" with which it was greeted indicated not the slightest sympathy with its denunciations of the Union or its indorsement of BROWN's invasion of the peace and the rights of Virginia. Out of the three thousand people who heard him, we do not believe there were one hundred who assented to his opinions or concurred in his estimate of the State of Virginia or the Federal Government.

One thing the *Enquirer* cannot comprehend,—namely, that the people of the North can listen to sentiments which they detest without mobbing the speaker, or making their protest against his opinions a matter of violence and force. We listen to WENDELL PHILLIPS always with delight,—because he is one of the most finished and scholarly speakers the country has ever produced:—and yet our people are by no means blind to his sophisms and his misstatements, or to the absurd falsities of his logic, and the irrational character of his exhortations. We have learned to appreciate these vehement fulminations of Abolitionism at their proper value. We no longer fear a dissolution of the Union from every extravagant exaggeration of Anti-Slavery eloquence, nor have we supposed that Virginia could be indignant because we are not alarmed.

But the *Enquirer* declares its purpose to feed the smoldering embers of disaffection, by reprinting all these Abolitionist declamations,—and then, it adds, "if the information inflames, why let the consequences fall upon the authors and abettors." This is very extraordinary language. The *Enquirer* evidently imagines it to be a threat,—but it certainly cannot take effect at the North. Who will suffer first from the "inflammation" which the Virginia journalist expects to create? We should be very sorry to see Virginia do herself any serious harm, under the delusion that she will make us hopelessly unhappy thereby. We are sympathetic, it is true,—and should doubtless suffer in common with our sister State;—but it is much easier to endure another's "inflammation" than one's own,—and we should probably recover from the affliction long before the Old Dominion.

The *Enquirer* declares that "the South will not submit to a Union" in which such harangues can be listened to with more applause than hisses. Then the South will be very unwise. She will go further and fare very much worse. If there were nothing in the Union more annoying and dangerous than the harangues of Mr. PHILLIPS, we should have little fear of its immediate dissolution. If the people of Virginia could only recover their self-possession, and lean upon their conscious strength sufficiently to listen to these performances as complacently as we of the North are in the habit of doing, we are confident they would soon learn to attach just as little importance to their fulminations.

AN HISTORICAL EPISODE.—Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, endeavored, on Monday night, to set CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS right in the eyes of the Catholic Library Association, of No. 809 Broadway. That body appears to have, for some time, harbored notions about the great man's conduct as unworthy of them as of him. Mr. MCMASTERS has, it seems, removed the misunderstanding between "the parties," and the Catholic Library Association and Mr. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS are now on the best possible terms. It appeared from Mr. MCMASTERS' statement, that the misconceptions of the Association were mainly due to the machinations of "an infidel of the Voltaire school" named NAVARETTE, who was retained by the Spanish Government for the express purpose of blaspheming the illustrious Genoese. This miscreant, we learn, has been imitated and quoted by HUMBOLDT and WASHINGTON IRVING, who have charged the discoverer with having compared his discoveries "to the trick of breaking an egg, and thus making it stand upon its end," and of having had an intrigue with "the mother of his second son." We do not venture to obtrude our opinions into the arena in which a contest is raging between such famous disputants, and shall mildly confine ourselves to hoping that COLUMBUS never did make the "odious comparison" which Mr. MCMASTERS' so justly stigmatizes, and that his relations with the lady in question were in all respects legitimate, and the second son aforesaid born in lawful wedlock.

But there is one fact brought to light by Mr. MCMASTERS towards the close of his discourse, over which we must give way to our emotions. "One of Columbus' crew was an Irishman!" In other words, in the forecastle of the *Pinta* there was an able-bodied seaman of Hibernian extraction. What this gentleman's home was, or how much he received a month, or how he relished the ship's stores, or what induced him to ship, or what was the general tenor of his observations to his brother seamen during that eventful voyage, Mr. MCMASTERS does not mention. Nor does he inform us how he got at the momentous fact of this gentleman's presence on board. But there it is in its deep significance, and we leave to others the task of gainsaying, explaining, or interpreting it. We will only add that it does not in the least surprise us. We have yet to hear of the remarkable event of ancient or modern times at which an Irishman was *not* present, or of the remarkable man who was not of Irish descent on one side or other. If the Catholic Library Association wants to render history a service, it will request Mr. MCMASTERS to endeavor to light upon some leading episode in the world's history in which no Irishman took part, or some spot of the earth's surface which an Irishman was not the first to explore, or some battle in which the victorious general was not a lineal descendant of a Milesian chieftain. His report would necessarily be brief, but if he made any such discoveries they would give him and No. 809 Broadway a world-wide fame.

THE IRON LETTER-BOXES FOR LAMP-POSTS.—It is high time that this improvement was adopted for the better administration of the local mail service of this City. Philadelphia, whose letter-delivery does not bear comparison with ours, has several thousands of these boxes attached to lamp-posts, on the corners of streets, and the revenue of the Post-office Deparment is largely on the increase. Mr. FOWLER is disposed to adopt the system the moment he is authorized to do so; and the question is one not of dollars and cents as regards the cost, but of an immense deficiency in the rightful revenue which private expresses divert from the Post-office, and the outrageous indifference to the rights of our citizens to a proper mail service. Another serious consideration is that the tin boxes containing letters, in corner groceries and rum holes, are, if the truth were known, not always respected by the proprietors. The opportunity is now offered for an improved City delivery, and it should be embraced at once, or else abandon the whole thing to private management. If the mail routes belong to the Government, the Government should occupy them and do its duty.

The Opera in New-York.

A PLEA FOR THE GERMAN SCHOOL.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 4, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By several cards of the managers of the Academy of Music, we see that the public are promised this season, MOZART'S "Magic Flute," pronounced by a great many to be, together with his "Idomenea," the greatest work the immortal master ever composed. Certainly it is the most complicated and difficult opera of MOZART, requiring no less than eighteen independent singers of the first class, if the opera is to be performed as it ought to be. The *repertoire* of the season has, until now, been exceedingly satiating, and it must be really refreshing to every one to have a chance now to hear some other composer's works besides VERDI and DONIZETTI. It is true, we have a new opera, the "Sicilian Vespers," but this is another work of VERDI, on the merits of which the critics are by no means agreed. We have often been astonished that our opera-going public did not get tired a long while ago of the works of the two composers, mostly written in a superficial and light style, wholly deficient in all that constitutes a really classic opera. If our critics and musical connoisseurs say our public have a bad taste—that they have not learned yet how to appreciate classic music—we regret to be obliged to say, we have to acknowledge this to a great extent. But whose fault is it, and what is the reason, we beg to ask, why we don't have anything but these superficial and light works? The managers of the Academy of Music give us VERDI and DONIZETTI, and sometimes we have the good luck to hear one of BELLINI's operas. But that is certainly the most we can make out of them! There don't seem to be written for New-York any of the *really* grand operas; we mean to say, *such* as have never been performed in our great operatic metropolis as yet, and on the merits of which the critics of *every* country are unanimous. We have been for several years in the principal operatic cities of Europe, and know, by our own experience, that no manager would dare to offer a European public always the same operas of the same composers.

In Germany, for instance, where the *repertoire* is more complete than in any other country of the world, we heard, amongst others, the works of such immortal masters as Gluck, Spohr, Weber, Dittersdorf, Winter, Weigl, Marschner, Sallier and Cherubini. We would take the liberty to ask the question, What is the reason we can't hear such masterpieces here? We always thought we heard the very best of music here, but have been grievously mistaken. In no way can the *repertoire* of our Academy of Music compare to that of the German Opera houses, or even Paris and London. In Dresden, for instance, we had the pleasure to hear GLUCK's romantic opera, "Armide," and in Munich we were present at the performance of "Alceste," a grand tragic opera by the same master. Our people would be struck with the beauty and highly dramatic style of two such immortal operas of the great master GLUCK, the precursor of MOZART. These two works, to which even the immortal "Don Giovanni" is hardly equal, abound in melodies of quite a peculiar and irresistible charm, and contain the most dramatic effects as well as the richest and most powerful orchestral treatment imaginable. The numerous double choruses are masterpieces in every respect. To give you an idea of the cast of these operas, the "Alceste" requires no less than four *sopranos*, two *contraltos*, and six

basses, and the "Armide" is more powerfully cast yet. In other German cities we heard two classic comic operas by DITTERSDORF, "Le Sposo burleto" and "Terno secco," comparing most favorably to the famous "Nozze di Figaro." This immortal composer, hardly known here, we are sorry to be obliged to say, was, like GLUCK, a precursor of MOZART too, and the father of the classic comic opera, having been born as early as 1739. His sacred oratorio, "Job," which we heard at Vienna, is no doubt one of the grandest and most sublime works of that kind. Certainly Germany is the country in which to hear classic music, and New-York has greatly to improve yet.

The managers of our Academy of Music vaunt themselves that their company is more complete in every detail at this time than it has ever been before. Besides this, the chorus and orchestra have of late been considerably increased, so as to enable them to give the public the most complicated and most difficult operas; and, what is more, they have a good *corps de ballet* at their disposal. What's the reason, then, we beg to ask once more, that *we* don't hear anything better than VERDI, DONIZETTI and other composers of their stamp? They may do very well for Italy and the provincial cities of our Union, but New-York, as a great centre of art, such as it now undoubtedly is, requires and has a right to demand something better—something of a more classic character.

MANY PATRONS OF THE CLASSIC OPERA.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts of the Post-office Department—The War-Office—Gen. Houston and the Senatorship, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Postmaster-Gen. HOLT has completed his calculations for the last fiscal year, and ascertains that his retrenchments exceed by a fraction the sum of $1,000,000. This is the result of the curtailment of the Mail Service throughout the country. Mr. HOLT sets down the sum at the round figure, reserving the fraction for future contingencies.

Secretary FLOYD has just completed his estimates for the ensuing fiscal year. They are less by $1,500,000 than those of last year, and $500,000 less than the appropriations for the actual year.

Private letters report that preparations on a grand scale are a-foot for the inauguration of Gen. HOUSTON as Governor of Texas. Austin is crowded. The assemblage is estimated as the largest ever gathered in Texas.

The return of Gov. HOUSTON to the United States Senate is regarded as certain.

Ex-President MORA, of Costa Rica, writes that he will be here to-morrow. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

As the chief, if not the only, difficulty in the way of the consummation of the pending treaty between the United States and Mexico, is in relation to the proposed transit routes, several influential parties have submitted to both Governments a basis of compromise. It is, that whichever Government may have forces nearest any scenes of obstruction or disturbances, shall promptly interfere for that purpose—each with the privilege of entering the Territory of its neighbor; and that both, in case of emergency, should act unitedly. The assistance recently afforded by the Mexican troops from Matamoras to the people of Brownsville is stated as an example. Such a proposition, however, to be incorporated in the treaty, must come from the Liberal Government This, it is understood, is favorably regarded by our own.

There is no doubt that both the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are decidedly in earnest in presenting their respective positions or convictions of right in relation to the San Juan question, although not more so than they were in the Oregon question. But the latest foreign official advices do not justify any apprehension of serious difficulties between the two countries.

Captain PAINE, of the navy, is here, and dangerously ill.

The Siege of Brownsville.

RELIEF FROM NEW-ORLEANS—A VALUABLE CONDUCTA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

A party of one hundred men is raising to go to Brownville by the steamer *Arizon?*.

A conducta of $3,000,000 is expected at Matamoras from the interior of Mexico.

A lot of felons released at Victoria were expected to join COATINAS.

Burning of a Grain Elevator.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GRAIN DESTROYED.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The Grain Elevator in this city, of the New-York Central Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. It contained over 200,000 bushels of grain, all of which was destroyed. The loss on the building and machinery is about $50,000, which is uninsured. The loss on the grain is over $200,000, but is fully insured. The extensive freight depôt of the Company, adjoining, was but slightly damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fire in Atlanta, Ga.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

A fire broke out last night in the store of J. A. GIBSON, commission merchant, of this place. Four or five kegs of gunpowder exploded, blowing out the entire front of the building, and killing LEWIS S. BLAKE, and wounding several other persons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—There was a large meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College, last evening, in the Lecture Room of the Historical Society Building. Rev. Dr. LEONARD opened the exercises with prayer. Rev. MANCIUS HUTTON, D. D., delivered the annual address. His theme was, "Man's Sovereignty; or, His Right Lordship over this World." He endeavored to show that man was the lord of creation, but that he was not its true sovereign unless his will was in subjection to that of his Creator. Mr. LAWRENCE, Esq., treated the audience to a humorous poem. His happy hits upon College life met with a hearty response.

THE COST OF CURIOSITY.—JOHN WARD, an Irishman of a curious turn, attended at the St. Patrick's Cathedral on the day of the Bartlett-Oviedo marriage. He was standing by the open iron gate in Mott-street, when a sudden movement in the throng caused the gate to shut with great force upon his hand, the little finger of which was fractured. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where an amputation was performed, but soon the whole arm became inflamed, and, despite every attention, the patient gradually sank, and finally died on Tuesday morning. An inquest was held by CORONER SCHIRMER.

PROF. LOWE'S BALLOON.—The Crystal Palace grounds will be thrown open to the public this evening—the time of exhibition having been extended to 10 P. M. The tent is to be illuminated by a calcium light. Some thirty thousand feet of gas were used yesterday in inflating the balloon.

RUTGERS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.—WM. C. PRIME, Esq., author of *Boat Life on the Nile* and *Tent Life in Egypt*, delivers the third lecture in this course this evening. Subject—"Holy Crosse."

The Dispensaries.

MONTHLY STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1859.

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	North Western Dispensary.	Grand Total.
No. of Male Patients	1,435	625	904	845	520	4,329
No. Female Patients	1,799	987	1,200	1,128	681	5,794
Totals	3,234	1,612	2,104	1,973	1,200	10,123
Treated at Dwellings	420	273	354	507	141	1,745
Tr'd at Dispensaries	1,814	1,394	1,750	1,466	1,016	8,383
Primary Vaccinations	67	218	190	104	45	621
Re-vaccinations	1	39	11	4		55
Whole No. Vacc'd	68	257	201	108	45	673
Number of Adults	2,000	873	1,112	1,010	614	5,709
Number of Children	1,234	739	992	903	586	4,414
No. Native Patients	1,400	818	941	893	520	4,572
No. Foreign Patients	1,834	794	1,163	1,080	680	5,551
No. sent to Hospital	661	23	104	33	14	835
Number of Deaths	24	5	14	16	10	69
Prescript's Dispensed	6,581	2,719	4,227	3,338	2,306	19,170

During the month of October, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 10,123 persons. The principal causes of death were phthisis and marasmus. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were bronchitis and consumption.

Trouble on the U. S. Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

A SAILOR BRUTALLY BEATEN—FATAL RESULT OF HIS INJURIES.

Monday the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* set sail for the Gulf of Mexico, having on board Mr. MCLANE, United States Minister to Mexico. In the evening she returned to Quarantine, and Coroner HELSEWOOD was notified that a death had occurred on the vessel, the circumstances of which it would be necessary for him to investigate. It appeared that GEORGE RITTER, of Easton, one of the seamen, had become somewhat intoxicated on Sunday, and as he was inclined to be unruly, the ship's Corporal, CHAS. COOPER, was ordered to confine him. Some difficulty was found in executing this duty, and COOPER, it is alleged, finally gagged him by tying a stick across his mouth, and then drew him below feet foremost, his head striking heavily on each step. Monday RITTER was found dead. Drs. GUNN, HALSEY and RICHARDSON made the *post-mortem* examination, and seemed to be of the opinion that death was the result of violence. The Commander of the *Brooklyn* set COOPER ashore on the ferry company's dock, but he was observed and was arrested. The *Brooklyn* last evening again set sail for her destination.

Police Reports.

A HIGHWAYMAN.

Ex-Alderman Hiram Corwin, of the Second Ward, was asked to "stand and deliver" his gold watch and chain as he was coming out of a drinking saloon in Broadway, near Walker-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Instead of complying, Mr. Corwin seized the highwayman and held him, despite his struggles, until Officer Barrell, of the Sixth Precinct, came up. The prisoner, who is a brawny fellow, gave the name of Claudius Verdi. He says he is a Frenchman, 32 years of age, and resides in Pearl-street. As he was unable to furnish bail in $1,000 to appear for trial on a charge of highway robbery, Justice OSBORN committed him to the Tombs.

ASSAULT UPON A COUNSELLOR.

An application for divorce was recently made by Mrs. Alexander McKenzie, whose husband is a prominent resident of the Fifteenth Ward. Testimony was taken before a Referee, and during an examination some remarks of Mr. Edward J. Glassey, counsel for Mrs. McKenzie, excited the indignation of the defendant, who struck the lawyer a blow in the face. For this he was cited to answer before Justice QUACKENBUSH, but after the matter had been partly investigated, Mr. John McKeon, counsel for Mr. McKenzie, excepted to the Magistrate's ruling, and had the case removed to another tribunal.

A BROKER IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Sala B. Fish, of No. 52 Clarkson-street, entered a complaint yesterday, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, charging Mr. C. G. Thompson, of No. 85 Nassau-street, with false pretences. The complainant alleges that he sold the defendant a promissory note for $30, drawn by P. Harwood Vernon, for which he agreed to pay $27 on delivery. This agreement he failed to keep, and Mr. Fish alleges that now he is unable to procure either the money or the note, and that Thompson's design is to defraud him. The latter was held to await examination.

SERVING AN INJUNCTION ON A LAWYER.

Charles Reinhardt, a practitioner at the Tombs, entered the Police Court yesterday morning, and, as is alleged, commenced abusing the officers, especially the Clerk of the Court, Mr. John Lalor, toward whom he made threatening demonstrations. Lalor responded by knocking Reinhardt down, and giving him a sound thrashing.

STABBED HIS ANTAGONIST.

Cornelius Sweeney, in an encounter with Thos. Spencer, of No. 231 West-street, on Monday night, drew a knife and thrust it into his antagonist's breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Sweeney was apprehended and taken before Justice STEERS, where he admitted that he had wounded Spencer in self-defence. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

AWARDS FOR DESIGNS OF NEW PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The trustees of Plymouth Church have awarded the prizes for designs for the new church building as follows: first prize to CHARLES DUGGIN, No. 332 Broadway. This includes the superintendence of the erection of the building, which may be valued at $5,000. Second prize, $500, to J. K. HAMILTON, No. 25 Wall-street; third prize, $250, to ALEXANDER SAELZER and LAWRENCE B. VALK; fourth prize, $150, to JULIUS W. ADAMS. The Committee state that the plans of RICHARD M. HUNT and J. WREY MOULD could not be considered on account of their estimates so far exceeding those originally given out.

ANOTHER AGITATION.

A Crusade Against Tobacco—Denunciation of Churches for Not Rebuking the Sin of Raising and Using the Weed.

GEORGE TRASK TO REV. DR. WOODBRIDGE, OF HADLEY, MASS.

REVEREND SIR: In a late number of the Boston *Recorder*, you give the public to understand that you are no friend of tobacco—that Dr. WATERHOUSE and other doctors pronounce it a poison, injurious to health and virtue; and that you concur in this opinion—that you used the weed, and at length relinquished it, much to your advantage; but that on conversion you did not, like some converts, commence a tirade against it, or those who raise it; that you never took such strong grounds as Rev. GEORGE TRASK, the apostle of the new reformation, who, by strong and denunciatory language, makes the evil worse than it is, and involves himself and cause in ridicule and contempt.

Such, Doctor, is the import of your article when stripped of its disingenuous guise, and couched in plain English, such as honest men should use.

With reverence, I thank God, "whose I am, and whom I serve" in this cause, that by this attack you furnish me with an occasion to address you on the sinful business of raising tobacco. Loathsome crop! A crop now loading the Connecticut Valley with disgrace, and surrounding you, in your old age, with its poisonous stench.

The morality of raising tobacco depends upon the morality of using it. If it is right to use it, it is right to raise it. If it is wrong to use it, it is wrong to raise it. Tobacco you and other doctors call poison. A poison does not assimilate with the processes of nature; a poison is anti-vital—it injures health and abridges life. Such is the action of tobacco. Physicians tell us that twenty thousand or more in our land are killed by it every year. German physicians tell us that of deaths of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, one-half originate from this source. Dr. TWEEDIE tells us that a majority of those who fall dead by heart-complaint, so called, are killed by it! I can name two who have fallen by it rather recently in New-England, if the statements of friends are reliable evidence. You tell us that you have once been a victim to its unhallowed influence. I rejoice, that you have triumphed it; had you not, we poor reformers should have had one orb less to shine on our darkness; one Doctor of Divinity less as a hold-back to keep us from converting the world with too much haste. I know you dispose of this change in your habits with an air of *nonchalance*, but really, Doctor, I think it a signal act in your life, if not the brightest feather in your cap.

I have written much to show that the common use of this narcotic is a sin; a sin, because it is a violation of the laws of life, laws as sacred and obligatory as the laws of Paradise or of the decalogue.

I refer to the sin of using tobacco, that I may dwell on the sin of raising it. To distil and use alcohol as a beverage is wrong, because to use it in this form is wrong. As we reason concerning alcohol, so we reason concerning tobacco; if it is wrong to put the one to our neighbor's mouth, so it is wrong to put the other to his mouth—the principle is the same.

But it is needless to argue the point here, for where is there a man or a boy in your valley who may not know that it is wrong habitually to use this poison? If you have seen any such, they need a candle at noon-day. Do you say, my brother, that it is no sin to use this poison? Impossible! Your intellect is perspicacious; you see things which we common ministers cannot see, even with microscopic aid. Indeed, Doctor, I understand you to imply that you think it a sin. You say, with other distinguished men, that the use of this poison injures health and virtue. What is this but sin? When a man slashes in upon health and virtue day and night, does he not trample on the laws of nature, and sin with a high hand? I am glad, therefore, that on this point we harmonize, for I know that which Dr. WOODBRIDGE thinks as I think that I must be right. Hence I take courage, and, God helping me, I will assail this abomination in still stronger language.

2. I come now, my brother, to your anti-tobacco conversion. You give us to infer that you were an amiable convert; you did not, on relinquishing the weed, make war on it, or on those who raised it, as some are now doing. Well, Doctor, there is a difference in converts. Some are noisy and others are still-born. The old prophets were rather noisy among the hill-tops of Palestine. Paul was rather noisy—Agrippa thought him mad, and he made quite an uproar on Mars Hill. Some, on the contrary, are silent about their conversion; they give the ungodly little trouble, and themselves still less; they aim to get a nice place in the kingdom, and from their niche of repose consign outsiders to the "tomb of the Capulets," where you consign tobacco. This, my brother, is an easy way of ridding the world of the apostacy and all its curses. What if God's people, with a single dash of the pen, should consign Slavery, war and all Pagan nations to "the tomb of the Capulets"—would this be carrying out God's eternal purposes of love? Ah, my brother, is this the way you treat an evil which is bringing death on your churches and ruining millions?

I call attention to the great staple in your valley. You have lived there fifty years, more or less, a teacher of morals and virtue. Fifty years ago your valley was not degraded by this crop as an article of commerce. Not a deacon had perjured his soul by pretending that he raised tobacco in order to give more to Foreign Missions! Not a clergyman had bowed the knee to this image; it had not become your River-God? But how is it now? As the stranger passes through your valley he sees this crop on the right hand and on the left, and the richest lands desecrated by this abomination. He sees tobacco hard by the house of God, and well-nigh watered by the droppings of the sanctuary. Worshippers talk about it in sheds and vestibules—talk about it by the way, and teach it diligently to their children.

This crop has gone on *crescit eundo*, and become what it is during your ministry, and to-day you are not like the angel of the Apocalypse standing in the midst of the sun! You are not surrounded by converts, as the drops of morning dew, for as the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so are tobacco crops round about you. Newspapers say that the single town of Hadley will raise this year one hundred and fifty tons of tobacco! Your valley will have the credit of raising over seven million pounds. Other institutions have risen near you, it is true; Amherst College and Mount Holyoke Seminary, beautiful for situation! Amherst may annually send out a large class, but your poisonous leaf may kill a class incomparably larger! Holyoke may annually furnish a class of noble wives, but seven million pounds of Connecticut leaf, saturating the bodies of a hundred thousand husbands, may place in the grave ten times as many of equal loveliness.

The French have a handsome institution on the banks of the Seine. There poor wretches, maimed and mangled in battle, are made comfortable. Ye WILBERFORCES! ye LAWRENCES! names we love, build an institution on the banks of the Connecticut for poor invalids, made such by Spanish cigars, so-called, furnished by the valley your purses adorn!

"Satan," says Dr. HARRIS, "has no agent by which he destroys so many young men, soul and body, as by tobacco." Satan, Doctor, is a better general than any of us. He cares but little for your colleagues, male or female, if you will allow him to use your fat valley to poison God's children by thousands, and emasculate the nation. In scorn he throws this sword into the scale of battle, and laughs at mighty ... and *Mount Holyoke* with a better grace than *Amherst* ... t of God, laugh at this struggling reform. you, a servant, brother, are sometimes injured by the Converts, my ... reside. We have been differently soil on which they ... among rich tobacco growers located. I never live... by the avails of this cul- My table was never spre... e you live I might have tute. But had I lived whe... and held my peace 28 been as silent a convert as you, ... tobacco years respecting the sin of raising ... tobacco.

I know not how much sinister motives have had to do with silencing your pulpit—that I leave with God. But pulpits in your valley, with few exceptions, dare not rebuke this abomination. Some ministers are timid, some are uninformed, some have no conscience, and have said, both by words and actions, ... We don't care how much tobacco our people raise if they raise our salary." I am glad to add that here and there one has assailed this shameless nuisance, and shown himself a man. Yet may think the pulpit too holy to rebuke this sin, but the late Dr. EDWARDS (authority with you) has said, "Tobacco is a crying sin," and little will be done against it till ministers and pulpits do their duty." The late Dr. WOODS expressed the same opinion. Dr. HUMPHREY and Dr. HITCHCOCK have both said that the immorality of distilling rum and raising tobacco are the same.

The tobacco crop has been a blight on things lovely around you. Christian gentlemen traveling through your noble valley, see temples of God and tobacco-fields, all mingled in the landscape, and cry Shame!

The temperance lecturer is appalled as he sees this ally of King Alcohol stretching over ten-acre lots! He has small audiences and dead meetings; and he feels that a temperance meeting among tobacco-growers is like a temperance meeting at Warehouse Point, among the vats, fumes and fires of distillers!

3. You give the public to understand, Doctor, that I, by strong denunciatory language, make the evil worse than it is, and bring ridicule and contempt on myself and cause. A brick-bat was once hurled at a poor reformer's head; he held up the missile, and mildly said to his audience, "This argument is hard, but not convincing." The application is not difficult.

My brother, you are a master in Israel, but you do not know whereof you affirm. You quote nothing I have said or done; hence, to avoid further misrepresentations, I will state that I take no stronger ground than this: I tell tobacco-users that their habit is sinful; I show them that it is sinful, and beseech them to renounce it; and multitudes do, and bless God for having done it. I tell tobacco-growers that their business destroys the soil, destroys their fellow-men, and their own Christian character. This is its whole tendency. I tell them that they stand at the head of the enormous evil, and that God holds them accountable for the miseries their crops inflict.

This poison is used over a population of two hundred millions! Whether it is a greater evil than alcohol, war or pestilence, I am not ambitious to decide. The man is yet unborn who shall take its dimensions and wake the people of God to any just conceptions of it.

Such, Doctor, are my views. By advocating them far and near—by getting others to advocate them—preachers, lecturers and editors of noble bearing—I have accomplished something. Attention is aroused.

I have for this cause forsaken all. One portion of my salary has been promptly paid—I mean persecutions. Hence, you will pardon me if, with Paul, "I magnify mine office, and boast myself a little." Indeed, the "ridicule and contempt" which I dread is this cause, as you insinuate, compels me to say, God has blessed my labors. Thousands of professional men have dropped this poison, and what is strange, not a few doctors of divinity! Children and youth by thousands have been addressed and given the pledge. "There is not a stage, a car, a church in New-England, that may not be a cleanlier thing to-day in consequence of this reform." Says a doctor of divinity, "The agitation of this subject is worth ten times all it has cost." Says another doctor of divinity, "If six clergymen, with a salary of a thousand dollars each, had done what has been done, the Church would have thought this cause a most important one."

In view of the greatness of this evil, and the pitiable feebleness of my means, I wonder that anything but "ridicule" attends my name. My agency seems as ridiculous as the idea of killing Goliath of Gath by a little stone from the brook, or the idea of demolishing Jericho by rams' horns.

I wonder God takes feeble things to confound the mighty. I wonder He did not forestall the gigantic curse which has come on your valley, by making you the Anti-Tobacco Apostle, as in derision you call me. You were popular—you had not incurred odium by hard knocks in other reforms—and, what is more, you had a Doctorate to protect you from the shafts of ridicule. Hence, had God selected you, there had been, in human view, some correspondence between means and ends. Adieu, Doctor, for the present—we part here. Yours, truly, GEO. TRASK.

FITCHBURGH, Mass.

A Million of Muskets for Garibaldi.

MEETING OF THE ITALIANS.

In obedience to a call, published in the TIMES, for a meeting of the resident Italians to take measures in reference to assisting GARIBALDI in his efforts to obtain a million of muskets, a few persons assembled last evening in the Stuyvesant Institute. The meeting was called to order by Gen. J. AVEZZANA. He regretted that so small a portion of the twenty thousand Italians in New-York City had responded to the call of their native land, and hoped that their countrymen at home displayed more earnestness in behalf of GARIBALDI. He then introduced Prof. ACHILLE MAONI.

Prof. MAONI read a short address, in which he reviewed the history of Italy since 1848. The account of the wrongs inflicted upon that country by Austria called forth a loud expression of sympathy from the audience. He closed with an appeal to all the Italians to unite in rescuing their "poor Gen. GARIBALDI."

Mr. NESTORE CORRADI followed in the same strain. He had little to add to the eloquent remarks of Prof. MAONI, but he could not help saying a word in behalf of Gen. GARIBALDI. He felt sure that if every man would contribute liberally, Italy would be free. He then read an original poem, the substance of which was that Venice would yet resume her position as the Queen of the Sea. This was received with great applause, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him for his effort. The President then proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present condition of Italy in general, and of the Central Italian Confederacy in particular, demands our attention; and,

Whereas, It is the duty of every citizen to help and defend his country, especially in the days when its independence and sovereignty are in danger; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting do fully approve the proposal of Gen. GARIBALDI to collect funds sufficient for the purchase of a million muskets, and that it promises him their hearty co-operation.

Resolved, That a subscription be started for this purpose.

Resolved, That we make an appeal to the patriotism of the Italians in America to take at heart the condition of their native land, and to contribute to the funds of Gen. GARIBALDI.

Resolved, That we address a friendly and brotherly word to all the noble and generous souls who befriend and support the inviolable principles of civil and religious liberty for all people, and that they be requested to co-operate in the redemption of Italy.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to carry into execution, with the utmost dispatch, the resolutions passed at this meeting.

Resolved, That the Permanent Committee increase their number, if it be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. GROSS for his kindness in presenting them with a portrait of Gen. GARIBALDI, and that the same be disposed of by lot among the subscribers to the fund before mentioned.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the appointment by the Chair of an Executive Committee, and the meeting adjourned without coming to any definite arrangement.

Naval Apprentices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication in the TIMES, of Saturday (signed by a formidable array of initials,) suggests various improvements in the existing Naval Apprentice System. These suggestions may be judicious, as far as they go, and in the main practicable, but they lack one important element of success, if the object be to create for the Navy an improved class of seamen. To do this, it is necessary to overcome the aristocratic prejudice, so firmly rooted in the mind of Navy Officers, that, between the *officer* and the *man*, there is a "great gulf fixed." Stimulate the ambition of boys on the forecastle, by the prospect of merit carrying them aft to the quarter-deck, and the classes of officers and seamen will be rendered more efficient. The details of a system, applicable to the requirements of apprentices thus situated, do not fall within the scope of a brief newspaper article. There is no difficulty, however, in preparing boys on the forecastle for the highest lineal ranks, under a properly regulated plan, other than the strong aversion of officers themselves to the admission of the working classes into their exclusive circle.

Let Congress declare that after a certain date all appointments of midshipmen shall be made from the most meritorious of apprentices, who have served two years at sea, at the same selecting apprentices from Congressional Districts, as midshipmen are now selected, and a system will very soon be matured that would do more for the efficiency of the Navy than any act of legislation on the statute books.

X. Y. Z.

JAIL DELIVERY IN MONROE COUNTY.—The Rochester *Democrat*, Nov. 7, reports the escape of thirteen prisoners from Monroe County jail. The prisoners seized the jailor, Mr. BASCOM, by the throat, wrenched his keys from him, and flung him violently into a closet, when the door was closed upon him and fastened outside by means of a hasp and staple attached to it. All this was done in much less time than it has taken us to relate it, and Mr. BASCOM had no opportunity to raise an alarm. After he was shut up his utmost efforts were unavailing to make himself heard, as the door is a very heavy one, made of two thicknesses of plank. Mrs. BASCOM, therefore, sat in the office while the struggle went on, perfectly unconscious of anything wrong. The ringleader's (SMITH) next step was to ascertain whether the office was clear, and finding that it contained nobody but the lady, he immediately liberated from their cells those of the prisoners who proposed to join in the flight, and Mrs. BASCOM was presently astonished by the appearance of the whole gang at the iron door, demanding to be let out.

R. L. Davenport, son of Lewis Davenport, of Holyoke, Mass., suddenly disappeared from Westfield, about three years ago, and nothing was known of his whereabouts. A letter has just been received by his father, announcing his death at Karrachee in the Scinde, India. It seems he joined an artillery company of the English army in India, and survived the late war to die a natural death.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats.....$5 to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats.....12 to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats.....10 to 15
Esquimanx beaver overcoats.....
Fine black and brown ... castor beaver.....15 to 20
Fur beaver overcoats.....10 to 20
Excellent pilot overcoats.....9 to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petersham and other overcoats.....6 to 12
Sundry.....4 to —

66

At EVANS', and Fulton st.

68

New Paper.

A NEW

LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATION OF LABOR AND THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMEN,

Will be Issued in this City

On SATURDAY, by

THEOPHILUS FISKE & CO.

ROSS & TOUSEY

WILL SUPPLY THE TRADE.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
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Hemming gauges.....4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!
SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands doing so have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrance lining the air passages have become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not you ought to, at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lays in the same direction. Our advice is to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH PILLS.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions; six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $3; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800 No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Beautiful Balmoral Boots.—Ladies, if you desire warm, comfortable Winter boots, call on CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and order a pair of his Balmorals. They are the best kind of articles to wear, as they keep the feet constantly warm, and impart a healthy glow to the whole body. The soles are thick, and yet they are as graceful as the most delicately made Summer gaiters.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West-ith-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE, under Medical Notices. This is said to be unrivaled for the cure of canker, &c., of anything in the market.

Cautiousness Is Sometimes a Great Hindrance to Success.—A correct Phrenological examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the defects, weaknesses, talents, and proper pursuit.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN Instantaneous, natural and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable haircutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Health. Economy. Cleanliness. Luxury.
Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN Instantaneous, natural and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable haircutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED.

STEPHENS—MONEYPENNY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, at the Central M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Hare, THEODORE B. STEPHENS to EMMA W. MONEYPENNY, both of this City.

BYRNE—LOOP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., by Rev. Mr. McKEWN, EZRA V. BYRNE to EMMA J., daughter of George H. Loop.

HARVEY—BARRETT.—In Jamestown, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Rufus King, WILLARD HARVEY, of New-York City, to Miss SARA P. BARRETT, daughter of Hon. Samuel Barrett, of Jamestown.

DIED.

BARROW.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, after a short illness, CATHERINE, eldest daughter of James Barlow.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

HARDY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, EMILY, daughter of John A. and Martha Hardy, aged 3 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B, at 10 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 9th inst. The remains will be taken to Union Cemetery.

TIEBOUT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, MARGARET TIEBOUT, widow of John Tiebout, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 428 Pearl-st.

CROWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, JOSEPH CROWELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 Charles-st., on Friday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock.

TEIPP.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, of putrid sore throat, MALVINA HARROTT, only child of Margaret B. and the late Jacob W. Tripp, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her uncle, Philip J. Bonestee], are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Broadway and 75th-st. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, of consumption, SUSAN M. KELLY, daughter of Jane and the late Henry Kelly.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 West 37th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCLURE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, after a long illness, CATHARINE E., wife of John McClure, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her father, Mr. Adam Blackledge, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 65 Spring-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, PETER WILLIAM, son of J. Willis and Josephine Phelps, aged 10 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, P. W. Teller, Esq., No. 1824-st.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, of scarlet fever, SARAH SHEPHERD, daughter of James and Sophia C. Davis, in the 12th year of her age.

Funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 9, from No. 94 West 13th-st.

PACKER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 7, at 8½ o'clock, ELDRIDGE PACKER, aged 65 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place, at his late residence, No. 56 King-st., this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to be present.

"He dies, but no pencil can ever display
The splendor and glory that burst on his sight,
As guided by angels he speeds on his way.
Through the portals of praise to the people light."

Ed. New-London and Mystic, Conn., papers please copy.

FIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, of membranceous croup, JOHN ROMEAT, youngest son of Charles H. and Fanny L. Field, aged 4 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the parents

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times n week. This Class o fers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. B. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Ranken's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MR. S. B. MILLS
Will take a few more Pupils.
Apply at No. 6 Bank-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still two vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out Terms, $500.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 899; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 611 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught, exclusively, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $50 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Bose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 35th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French can receive instruction at their residence, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute, No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

A GENTLEMAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION desires to teach in a family in New-York or Brooklyn, two or three hours each day, for a moderate compensation, or for room and board. Address TUTOR, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. HEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENTERING its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. LODGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD where instruction upon the piano-forte and in singing would be considered compensation. Address Q., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching vocal and instrumental music is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 34 East 12th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, SUFFICIENTLY VERSED in the English language, who has, during many years, successfully taught her native and the French languages, as also music and all branches of general education, wants a situation as governess, or teacher in a school. No objection to going South. References of the highest respectability may be obtained, by calling at No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF FORMing a reëngagement as teacher in a school or family, or would act as companion to a lady; is thoroughly competent to teach all the common and higher English branches, music, French, drawing, monochromatic and pastel paintings. No objections to go South or West. Can be seen at No. 196 Varick-st., for three days.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 (APPLETON Building) Broadway.—Schools furnished with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Hon. John C. Rives, Washington City, D. C., et al.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident governess in a gentleman's family, where a comfortable home would be assured; is thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Music—vocal and instrumental. Terms moderate. Address G. R., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Those who desire to secure the services of an experienced governess in their family, may address EDUCATION, Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN ALABAMA, A LADY WELL qualified to teach the harp, guitar and singing; salary liberal. G. G. SAXE, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE OF TEACHING the ordinary English branches and the rudiments of French, wishes to obtain a situation as visiting governess. Address H. R., Station D., P. S. M.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at R. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $26 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PEW FOR SALE IN ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, (Dr. BELLOWS',) one of the best situated in the Church, four sittings. Will be sold at a low price to an immediate purchaser, as the owner is leaving for Europe. Address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Hughesonville, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The subscriber, wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his store and dwelling. The dwelling is 36x40, two stories high, with a kitchen back, four rooms on each floor, with clothes-presses, &c. A hall runs through the middle of the dwelling; a spacious cellar lies underneath. The building is frame, with stone foundation, and is neatly finished inside.

The store room is admirably arranged for the purpose, is in the heart of the village, surrounded by a dense population, and is within one mile of the New-Hamburgh Depôt. No more favorable place for a general dry goods trade can be found in Dutchess County.

The premises cover about one acre and a quarter, on which there is a fine garden spot, and the best fruits common to our climate. The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed. The social and educational advantages of the village are superior. A select School, under the supervision of competent teachers, is within three minutes' walk.

The stock of goods on hand will be sold with the premises, if desired.

TERMS.—A small payment down, and, if required, the balance on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, call on, or address W. D. MYER.
HUGHESONVILLE, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1859.

LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK, &C., FOR sale.
14 lots on Avenue B and 87th-st., with water right.
8 lots on 5th-av. and 98th-st., 4 on each, opposite Central Park, $3,500 each.
4 lots on 85th and 86th sts., between 5th and 6th avs., two on each street.
8 lots on 101st-st., west of 4th-av.
4 lots on 59th-st., near Lexington-av., west.
5 lots on 14th-st., near Avenue D.
5 lots on 23d-st., near 7th-av.
8 lots on East 14th-st., near East River.
4 lots on 11th-av. and 24th-st.
32 lots on 16th and 17th sts., near 6th-av., west.
2 lots on 99th-st.
15 lots on 54th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots on 104th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
3 lots on 84th-st., near 5th-av.
6 lots on 8th-av., near 72d-st.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 19, 1859, (chapter 479,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany; Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE—ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF Quincy, Ill., a large and valuable property, built and fitted up with all the best improvements as a distillery. The buildings are of stone, 125x45, 2½ stories high, and numerous out-buildings, adapted to a large establishment, together with a large plot of ground.

This establishment is one of the largest and best in the country, and near a market and the Western granaries, and has capacity for doing a large business, and will be sold much below the cost, or exchanged for good property in New-York or Brooklyn, at cash value.

For further particulars, inquire of FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark, Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 20, 35, 41, 70, 80, 100 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 15 John-st., New-York, BAILEY & HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—A corner plot of ground, consisting of nearly three lots, one of the best building sites in the City, will be sold on easy terms. Also, for sale, a house and lot on 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 25½ by 100, with a substantial frame house, with all modern improvements; will rent for $300.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

LOTS IN TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS.—For sale, at low price, if applied for immediately, the beatiful lot of ground north side of 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 22 by 112 feet 6 inches, with party-wall; also, in the rear of the above and adjoining lot, on 24th-st., 50 by 85 feet deep. Apply to B. L. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

TO HOLLANDERS AND OTHERS.—IMproved and unimproved farms in the immediate vicinity of the town of Pella, Marion Co., Iowa, for sale at reasonable prices and on accommodating terms. Pella contains 6,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Hollanders. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB,
No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in parlor story, and black walnut stairs all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
SAMUEL W. EAGER,
T. MCKISSOCK, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH PROPERTY CORner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., consisting of a good substantial brick building in perfect order, on a lot 55 feet by 80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.; or ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Tompkins Market.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BROWNstone front, built by days' work, full lot, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up; it is situated in the vicinity of Union-square and 5th-av., and will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, WELL-BUILT HOUSE containing nine rooms, and lot 50 by 125 feet, on the line of the proposed Bergen Point Railroad, about one and three-quarter miles from Jersey City Ferry. Also, two building sites containing from four to five city lots each. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, well located, No. 220 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 93 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A FIFTH-AVENUE LOT FOR SALE—ON the southeast corner of 90th-st. and 5th-av. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, of MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Attorneys at Law.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established Architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City, &c. LEWIS E. DUENKEL, Office No. 953 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Archite No. 182 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverley-place and 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A line addressed to B., No. 5 St. Mark's-place, will receive attention.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 20th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $19,000 to $14,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,907 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSES, RENT FROM $200 to $1,500, for good tenants at once. Also, unfurnished houses, rent from $500 to $1,000. Call and leave your houses without delay. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL, NICE HOUSE, TWO AND a half stories, with bath, &c., located between 4th and 8th avs., below 14th st.—rent from $190 to $150—by a small, first-rate family; rent sure. Call at my office immediately. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—WANTED—IN 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or in that vicinity, a front basement or other room, suitable for a physician's office. Reference given and required. Address Dr. A. H. SMITH, No. 201 West 27th-st.

COUNTING-ROOM WANTED—IN CLIFF-ST., Gold-st., or William-st., up one flight of stairs, and where there is a good light. Address, by letter only, S. M. PETTUS & GILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL, NICE house; rent about $400 or $500; will buy the furniture, if nice, at a fair price. Must be well located up town. Call at once on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 25th-st.—A very complete suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, suitable for a large family; also several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths attached, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and desirably-located hotel.

TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable front tage of 75 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GROCERS OR BAKERS.—To let or lease, No. 90 Grand, corner of Greene-st., the three-story and attic brick house and store, with fixtures—one of the best and most central locations in the City. The house is large and roomy, with Croton water, gas, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., up stairs, front office.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THIRD STORY AND basement of brick house No. 86 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., with bath-room, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures complete; rent, $556. Apply at No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 910 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR above the Bakeroft House, elegantly furnished rooms, (with breakfast and tea, if desired.) A few desirable rooms may be had if early application is made. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

TO LET—A BASEMENT WITH GOOD LIGHT AND steam-power, suitable for heavy machinery. Apply on the premises, No. 1 Hague-st.
J. BROMBACHER & SON.

STORE NO. 606 BROADWAY TO LET—25 by 90 feet, with rear room adjoining, 22 by 45, with or without basement. Apply on the premises, or No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 69 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 34 acres, two miles from Metuchin Depôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most beautiful residences in Geneva, N. Y., on Seneca Lake; will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for City property, or bond and mortgage. For particulars, addresss W. A., New-York *Observer* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS, containing 10 or 11 rooms, with gas and heater, completely furnished; has fine yard and is desirably located. Rent only $60 a month. For a card to see the premises call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, near Broadway, in 29th-st., would let one or more pleasant furnished rooms, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Persons of religious habits preferred. Terms, $10 to $12 per week. Particular references given and required. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPLENDID PARLORS to let, with board, on Madison-av., very near park; also, on 28th-st.; also, on Lexington-av.; also, on 23d-st.; also, on 20th-st.; also, on Broadway, elegant furnished rooms, and other places. For cards to these extra nice places, call at my office.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—WANTED, A CONVENIENT WELL furnished room, for a single gentleman, in a modern house, located between 20th and 30th sts., on the west side of the city. A private family preferred. Address, with particulars, J. W., Box No. 1,399 Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED BACK parlor, with extension room, on the first floor, with board, at No. 72 Broadway, suitable for a small family or single gentleman. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with nicely furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 78 East 3d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock, P. M.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A COUPLE OF gentleman and their wives can be accommodated with board in a very pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the cars and ferry, in a small private family where all the comforts of a home can be obtained; house has gas, bath, &c. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., near Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, recently from the country, would let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, pleasantly furnished rooms on first or second floor. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a strictly private family, in a very pleasant and desirable locality, within half a minute's walk of Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at No. 77 Fort Greene-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also a room for one gentleman, in a private family. Gas, bath, and all modern conveniences in the house. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A COMFORTABLE home for the winter; modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., (six minutes from Fulton Ferry;) lighted with gas; hot and cold baths; an excellent table; house well warmed; family small and select. Terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow-st., one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen desiring pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia. Location delightful. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN FIRST AND 10th sts., east of 4th-av., for a gentleman and wife; a parlor and bedroom furnished, second floor, with full board, will be required. Address C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman, in a private family, with a small number of boarders. Address H. E. W., New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and a large room on the third floor, can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, in private family, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Apply at No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., near Washington-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house below 12th-st., west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. S. T., Box No. 465 Lower Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT BOARders, residing in a healthy location within one hour's ride of the City, would take three children to board for the Winter, with use of piano if required. Excellent schools in the vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOME LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor back, with bedroom attached, to let to a gentleman and wife, with board, in a first-class house overlooking Madison-square; also a suite of rooms on fourth floor; these rooms have just been vacated, and are very desirable. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms, on second floor, containing all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, also a large room on the third, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen; house first-class; location pleasant; convenient to cars; Broadway stages pass the door. Apply at No. 77 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

A HANDSOME BACK ROOM AND BEDROOM attached, well furnished, to let to gentleman and his wife with board, in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, on 28th-st., overlooking Madison-square. Call at my office at once.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, could be accommodated with a front parlor and bedroom connecting, on second floor, with board, in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, NO. 19 Union-place. (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas, closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 851 Broadway, near Union-square; the rooms have been newly painted and furnished; gas and fire, and the best of attention given. Can be seen between 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH BOARD, IN AN ELIGIble part of the City, west of 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Three rooms on same floor, with separate table. References given and required. Address Box No. 571 Post-office.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms for a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen wishing good accomodations with board. Also two single rooms.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, at reasonable prices, in a first-class house, near stages and cars; no questions asked; in the vicinity of 8th-av. and 14th-st.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board, a fine front and back room adjoining, or parted, or together, with gas, &c. Apply at No. 36 Madison-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman; at No. 39 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A SMALL FRONT room, furnished, for a single person, in a first-class house, No. 220 West 22d-st.; dinner at 6.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 15 University-place.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE NEW-WORLD.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 119 Broadway,
Will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room,
200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., damaged by water, to be sold by the package.
Also,
DRY GOODS,
160 LOTS ASSORTED STAPLE DRY GOODS DAMAGED ONLY BY WATER.
All being a portion of the cargo of the *New-World*.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND FANCY FURS.
A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery,
Mountain and Stone Marten, French and Canada Mink, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Squirrel and Fitch, Cuffs, Muffs, Capes and Half Capes, Victorines, separately and in sets, Gloves, Collars, Gauntlets and foot Muffs, together with a large assortment of Buffalo, Wolf, Bear, Leopard and Tiger Sleigh Robes in great variety. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS!
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, 9th and 10th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a very choice collection of Original Pictures, being the sale postponed from the 1st inst., to which has been added about fifty very fine ancient and modern Flemish paintings. The catalogue includes a valuable portrait of a lady, by COPLEY; Interior of a Church, by DAVID ROBERTS; Shrimpers, by WILLIAM COLLINS; Landscape by DAVID COX; THE RAVEN, by WEHRNET. Also a few examples of ARMITAGE, YARNOLD and others. A fine Landscape and Winter Scene, by HENRY CLEANWORK; an elegant Interior, by P. E. NICOLIE; Dogs by NOTREMANNS; Grandfather's Birthday, by VAN OUDENHOVEN; Kitchen Scene, by DILLENS; and many other pleasing pictures by well-known artists. Also, some rare and curious ANTIQUES from the collection of the late ITHIEL TOWN, Esq. Sale positively without reserve.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, viz:
PARLORS CONTAINING
two suites of rich brocatel and rosewood parlor furniture; English Brussels carpeting, French plate mirrors, damask curtains, Parian marble stauary, in part of the following subjects: Group, Golden Age, Cupid, Paul and Virginia, Sabrina, Sea Nymphs, Undine, Lovers, &c., &c.; bronze and marble 21-day clock, marble-top rosewood centre tables, 7-octave rosewood French boudoir piano, in perfect order, one rosewood hair-cloth suite; a large number of very fine steel-plate proof engravings. Also, gas chandeliers and brackets.
BEDROOMS CONTAINING,
French mahogany bedsteads, marble-top rosewood bureaus, chairs, carpeting, mirrors, and bedding, &c.
DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.
Mahogany extension dining table, oak and cane-seat arm chairs, ingrain carpeting, shades, oil-cloth, crockery, chinaware, kitchen utensils, family plate, &c., together with full effects.
Also,
Horse, iron safe, harness, &c.
Catalogues on the morning of sale.
The above sale is positive, and well worthy the attention of the trade and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers—Salesrooms, No. 23 Broadway.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF SUPERB PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, AND FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Broadway.
Assignee sale of superb pictures, marble statuary, and fine proof engravings. They are the private collection of Rollin Sandford, Esq., sold by order of assignee. In this collection may be found the works of Thos. Cole, D. Huntington, E. White, E. B. Durand, Thos. Doughty, Deass, Brown, Oddie, A. F. Tait, Perkins, Marsh and others.
Foreign Artists—Verboeckhoven, Rock, Kock, Klombeck, Damschrysen, Vierlink, Cooper, Herring, Van Guyen, Baptiste and others.
Statuary by Ives, Phillips, Rauch of Berlin, and others.
The above are all of the highest order of art, and collected by Mr. Sandford in this country and Europe. They are now on exhibition.
Also, immediately after the above, about 26 superb paintings, being part of the private collection of Jas. Journeay, Esq., of St. James-square, London. They have never been exhibited before, and are genuine works of Barland, Wilkie, Tenniers, Shayer, Frank, Williamson, Prout, Robert Lawrence, George Morland, Reranges, Mearnes, T. Jearnse, Manzini, Pickersgill and others.
This really superb collection is now on exhibition.
E. BOUTON.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 9 and 10,
At 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.,
A large importation of
Italian marble and fancy goods, just received from the well-known house of
PAOLI, FINCHI & CO, ITALY,
consisting of a beautiful assortment, never before offered in this country, and comprising statues, statuettes, vases, urns, ornamental groups, figures, &c, of new and beautiful designs.
ALS

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
for sums to suit applicants, from £1 upwards.

TAYLOR BROTHERS & CO., Bankers,
No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

LONDON: TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS, 29 LOMBARD-STREET.

TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS,
No. 57 PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Are prepared to issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.

In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 & 646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3397
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Ballets	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sous	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	25
Frank Fullagar	½	28
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3919
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	463
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4108
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	⅛	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $94,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions—has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run, St. Louis is considered one of the finest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per Cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July, at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 20 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court and the tax books are in the hands of the collector. Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now over $9,000,000. This county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned, to safer security has ever been offered upon the market.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.

The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which has become absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorized by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days) which, I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay said interest. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.

S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS of THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Holders is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

HARLEM RIVER.—A MEETING OF THE SUBscribers to the capital stock of the HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, (and others interested in the project,) will be held at Gilliland's Hotel, King's Bridge, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of filling up a comparatively small proportion of the subscription list, and also to take such other steps as may be necessary to complete the organization. All persons who consider themselves interested are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Executive Committee.

L. G. MORRIS, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 42TH-AV. AND 27TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1859, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1865, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 26 PINE-ST. —The remaining instalment of fifty per cent. of the subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be payable at the Park Bank on Thursday, the 10th inst.

A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDRE,
R. W. HOWES. } Commissioners.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS, Creditors and Stockholders of the TERRE-HAUTE AND ALTON, BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN, AND TERRE-HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, will be held at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman.

HATTERS BANK, BETHEL, CONN., NOV. 8, 1859.—The circulating notes issued by this Bank, from the new plate, will be redeemed by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, at par.

WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.
Importers' and Traders' Bank.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKINS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Old gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. 158 William-st., New-York City.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, Ireland, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS IN the United States and Canadas attended to by BIRNEY & DAVIS, Attorneys and Bankers, who have removed to No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

KEROSENE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK for sale cheap by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with full address and residence.

AN IRON COMMISSION HOUSE, HAVING favorable connection, desire the agency of some manufactured article that is used by iron and hardware merchants, for which they are prepared to make satisfactory arrangements. Address H., Box No. 2,714 Post-office.

$20,000—WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with this amount to join the advertiser in the IRON MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. For further particulars apply to M. B. MONCK & CO., No. 60 Nassau-st., *Mining Chronicle* Office.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good-will of a Hosiery and fancy store doing a good business. Address R. S. T., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:00 A. M., 9 A. M., 2 P. M., 4:30 P. M. For White Plains—same as to W. B., 12 M., 6 P. M. For Yonkers, White and Centre-sts.—For Hover Yonkers—7:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

White Plains—8:30 A. M.
Yonkers—7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:45 P. M.
Albany—8:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, and principal intermediate stations.

At 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Goshen, Middletown, and intermediate stations.

Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, and principal stations. The Express Trains stop at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:47 and 12 M., and 4:00 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 a. m. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delawars, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. H. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15 Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $25; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The MONTGOMERY, W. C. Berry, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 6:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross Fulton-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 15 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M., for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Tens for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES JAYstreet Pier EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock, touching at Amoststreet each way.

N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS FUGGO against ANTHONY P. SALTER, and Clarissa Salter, his wife, Frank S. Selover, David B. Salter, Jr., Alfred G. Decker, David B. Salter, John J. Houseman, Lambert Suydam, Jeremiah S. Lane, William Bliss and Robert Wright. Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above defendants, Anthony P. Salter and Clarissa Salter, his wife, David B. Salter, Jr. and David B. Salter: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the fourth day of November, 1859, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1859.

SESSIONS & REED, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 32 Pine-street.

n8-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859.

WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 2 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

WM. CHAUNCEY,
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., } Executors.
o6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1859.

FANNY SAMUELS,
o26—law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Sturr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.
o6-law6mW*

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.

R. L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Depot No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE and GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, AT PANAMA.
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
Will leave
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has a capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 25. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.

Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. COURIERS AND TRAVELING SERVANTS' SOCIETY, (composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament.

From the Editor of Bradshaw's Guide.

The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $133
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. W. Jones. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. G. C. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to F. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage ..... $15 | Deck $6

The splendid steamship JOHN A. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$25 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	25 00
To Montgomery, Ala	28 00	To Columbia, S. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 25 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Notice.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ARLINGTON,
BRANDYWINE,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY DOWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LANFIELD,

will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau $45
Passage Money to Havana 60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana 15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 1 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 23.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or otherwise. The KEY-STONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 15th. Fare on either ship, $35.

A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT FOR THE PRESENT,
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,)
BY
FAST MEN
OF THE
OLDEN TIME.

Charles II., King of England ..... Mr. Lester
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
In which he will sing the song of Simon the Cellarer.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham ..... Mr. Brougham
Lovegrus Muddle, a specimen of the genus Dogberry ..... Mr. Blake
Amos Squeak, a Parish Beadle ..... Mr. Whalley
Starvemonse, a Miser ..... Mr. Dyott
Jeremiah Thin, his Man ..... Mr. Fisher
Dunstable, a Strolling Player ..... Mr. Pope
Balsam, Valet to Rochester ..... Mr. Sloan
Jenkin ..... Mr. C. Parsloe
Orad Barnsay ..... Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Lovelangh ..... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay ..... Mrs. Hoey
Sylvia Golden, an Heiress, ward of Starvemonse ..... Miss Gannon
Aunt Rebecca ..... Mrs. Vernon
Ball, Barmaid of the "Horus" ..... Miss Tree
New scenery by Isherwood; new music by Robert Stoepel; dances by Miss Hennrade.

To conclude with the comic musical duality, called

GOING IT BLIND.

Bagus, (a blind musician) ..... Mr. Walcott
Bamcombe (a ditto, a little more ditto) ..... Mr. Brougham

NOTICE.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,)
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

For particulars, see long advertisement in this day's Times.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
TO-MORROW
THURSDAY, Nov. 10,
FIRST TIME AT THIS THEATRE.

Will be produced BUCKSTONE'S beautiful Drama, in three Acts, entitled

THE WRECK ASHORE.

The piece has been some time in preparation. Costumes by Messrs. Flanery and Heinsheim. Dances by Miss Hennrade. The incidental choruses and music composed and arranged expressly for this occasion by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.

All the strength of this powerful Company will be included in the following cast:

THE WRECK ASHORE.

Miles Bertram, squire of Moatley ..... Mr. Brougham
Capt. Grampus, a smuggler ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Murmuduke Magog, a village constable ..... Mr. Blake
Jemmy Sterling, a farmer's boy ..... Mr. Walcot
Walter Barnard, a young farmer .....

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Conviction of Copeland—Case of Cook Submitted to the Grand Jury—Stevens to be tried in the Federal Courts.

FURTHER DOCUMENTARY LIGHTS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The excitement in regard to the trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators still continues, and fair progress is being made by the Court in the disposal of cases. The case of COPELAND, the free negro, was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, the Jury finding a verdict of not guilty of treason, as charged in the first count of the indictment, he not being recognized as a citizen; and guilty of conspiracy with slaves to rebel, and of murder, as charged in the second and third counts. The case was ably argued by ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., on behalf of the State. The prisoner was defended by GEORGE SENNOTT, of Boston, who labored with much zeal for his client. A bill of exceptions, and a motion for arrest of judgment, were entered by the prisoner's counsel, and will be disposed of to-morrow morning.

The Court assembled at 10 o'clock on Monday, and was called to order by Judge PARKER. The Grand Jury was then sworn and immediately proceeded to their room, to consider the case of Capt. COOK. A number of witnesses were summoned, and the Jury were absent about two hours. On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. HARDING, the prosecuting attorney, stated that as a number of the witnesses in the case of COOK, who would not be in the Stephens case, were present, he would, if agreeable to the counsel on the other side, move to take up the case of COOK first.

THOMAS C. GREEN, Esq., one of the Counsel for COOK, said that as counsel he had not yet had time to read the indictment, and had not yet decided what plea to enter to the charge. He was unable to proceed in the case, and would prefer that the Commonwealth should proceed with the case of STEPHENS, which would allow them time to prepare for the case of COOK.

A. D. STEPHENS was accordingly brought into Court and placed upon a mattress. He looks pale and haggard—his abstinence from food and the large quantity of medicine taken by him having had a decided effect. He bears up under his wounds with much fortitude and is seldom heard to murmur. His counsel, Mr. SENNOTT (who had endeavored to have his trial moved to an adjoining county but was refused) appeared, and the impanneling of the jury was proceeded with. After a considerable number of jurymen had been obtained, Mr. HUNTER arose and said, that he had just received a dispatch which would probably interfere with the further proceedings in impanneling a jury. He then read the following telegraphic dispatch from Gov. WISE:

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.

ANDREW HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I think you had better bring COOK and hand STEPHENS over to the Federal authorities. Respectfully, H. A. WISE.

Mr. HUNTER states that he has for several days been in correspondence with Governor WISE, and had in his possession a number of facts important to the development of this case, which were unknown to the public, and which would for the present remain so. He had, since his last letter to the Governor, come into possession of other facts which pointed to STEPHENS as the most available party to be handed over to the Federal authorities, as *he felt assured that enough would be ascertained to result in bringing before the Federal bar, a number of the prominent Abolition fanatics in the North.*

Mr. Harding objected to these proceedings, and insisted that the case should be proceeded with. He was not in league with Governor Wise or any one else, and was not feed by any one. He would only receive as a compensation for his arduous labors the small pittance allowed by the Circuit Court.

Mr. SENNOTT remarked that he had not consulted with his client, and as the jury had partly been chosen he would not consent that the State should hand the prisoner over to the Government. For what purpose it was to be done was known to Gov. WISE, and had been foresbadowed by the remarks of Mr. HUNTER. If time had been allowed him the trouble had in impanneling the jury would have been dispensed with. Mr. HUNTER then would proceed immediately with the case of STEPHENS, and hand the prisoner, HAZLITT, who has not yet been indicted, to the Federal Court. It was immaterial to him whether STEPHENS would prefer a trial or not.

Mr. SENNOTT then asked a delay of a moment for consultation with STEPHENS, after which he announced that the prisoner accepted the offer of the State to hand him over to the Federal authority, and would, therefore, prefer to be remanded to jail.

Mr. HARDING desired the Clerk to enter his earnest protest against the whole proceedings. He considered the proceedings wrong, and wished it to be shown on the docket.

Judge PARKER (to the Clerk)—Do no such thing. I wish no such protest entered on the docket of this Court.

The prisoner was then handed over to United States Marshal MARTIN, and lodged in jail, where he will remain until the term of the Federal Court at Staunton, which will not meet for some time.

The Jury was then discharged, and a large number of freeholders of the Court, summoned to appear to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, when the case of COOK will be taken up. It will excite a large degree of interest. COOK will be defended by J. E. MACDONALD, Attorney-General, and Mr. VOORHIES, District-Attorney, of Indiana, and Messrs. LAWSON BOTTS and THOS. C. GREEN, of our own Bar. The prosecution will be conducted by ANDREW HUNTER, Esq. The prisoner seems to be in fine spirits, and is not without hopes of a verdict in his favor. Gov. WILLARD and Mr. CROWLEY, his brothers-in-law, will be present during the entire trial.

TUESDAY MORNING.

COOK'S trial commenced this morning. The opening speech was made by Mr. HARDING. COOK'S confession was read in open Court by ANDREW HUNTER. A jury was then impanneled.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED INSURGENT IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

W. R. PALMER, an alleged insurgent, has been arrested on a requisition from Gov. WISE.

NOTES FROM CHARLESTOWN.

GEORGE SENNOTT, the lawyer sent from Boston to defend the balance of BROWN'S fellow prisoners, creates quite a sensation. He pitches in at every point with such freedom and pertinacity as completely to shock the dignity and decorum of the Virginia Court. In defending SHIELDS GREEN, one of the negroes, he picked all sorts of flaws in the indictment, and was so irreverent generally that the Court and the spectators began to feel wolfish, and it was with difficulty they kept their chivalrous hands off him.

Mr. BROCKETT, a Boston artist, arrived at Charlestown on Wednesday, to procure a likeness of BROWN and a measurement of his head, to aid in making a bust, for which he has received a commission, but he found it difficult to obtain access to BROWN on account of the new excitement raised by SENNOTT, and it is doubtful whether he will be allowed to take BROWN'S daguerreotype. The idea of a statue to the man who has plotted treason against Virginia does not suit their idea of the fitness of things.

BROWN'S wounds, except the cut on the back of his head, are now all healed, and the scars are scarcely visible. He attributes his rapid recovery to his abstemious habits through life. He occupies a room in jail with STEVENS, whose recovery is still doubtful. BROWN says that he is preaching, even in jail, with great effect, upon the enormities of Slavery, and with arguments that everybody fails to answer. His friends say, with regret, that in many of his recent conversations, he has given stronger reason for a belief that he is insane than ever before.

BROWN'S LEGAL ADVISERS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

GEORGE H. HOYT, who acted as junior counsel for Old JOHN BROWN at Charlestown, returns to Virginia to-morrow, to assist his client in the disposal of his personal effects. He proposes to remain at Charlestown until after BROWN'S execution.

Mr. HOYT'S first visit was in the capacity of messenger, to obtain the services of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, to whom he carried letters of recommendation. Mr. BLAIR was unable to assume the duties of counsel for BROWN, but was instrumental in securing the services of Mr. CHILTON, who subsequently acted so effectively in the case.

It was not until after Mr. HOYT had ascertained that the services of Mr. BLAIR could not be obtained, that he resolved to act as assistant counsel for BROWN.

BROWN'S LOVE OF JUSTICE.

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, made the Harper's Ferry business the topic of his sermon last Sunday; availing himself of the text, (Mark, vi., 20.) "And Herod feared John, knowing he was a just man." In the course of his remarks, he related the following anecdote, illustrative of BROWN'S strict and impartial sense of justice: "Some years ago, when living in Western Pennsylvania, or on the Ohio Reserve, he found a man whom he believed a horse-thief. He arrested him and took him to jail. The man was convicted and sent to prison. But while he was in prison JOHN BROWN furnished the man's family with provision and clothing. The man had committed a crime, and BROWN'S sense of justice required that he should be punished. His wife and children had not; and BROWN'S sense of justice would not allow them to be punished for another's fault. The man who told this story to my brother-in-law, is now deputy-sheriff in Crawford County, and was at that time a boy in BROWN'S family, and was himself sent to town to buy flour, &c., and carry it to the house of the convict."

THE VIRGINIA LAW OF TREASON.

The following article appears in the Richmond *Enquirer* (Gov. WISE'S organ) of Monday:

"The sympathy that has been enlisted for the Charlestown prisoners, has overstepped the bounds of wise discretion, and, in assailing the State of Virginia, her people and executive, has defeated its object.

"The trial has been denounced as be gun too soon, and conducted with 'indecent haste.' What is the great fundamental principle of 'criminal prosecutions' as embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights of the several States of this Union? 'A SPEEDY TRIAL BY AN IMPARTIAL JURY' is demanded by the Bills of Rights of twenty-five States in the American Union—and the Amendment of the Federal Constitution also provides. In the words of GEORGE MASON'S Bill of Rights, for a 'SPEEDY TRIAL.' The universal presumption of innocence on the part of the accused demands a 'speedy trial'—and until the mawkish sympathy recently manufactured at the North began its preaching of 'indecent haste,' a 'speedy trial' was esteemed the guaranteed right of the accused, to have denied which would have been in violation of our own Bill of Rights.

"Fanatical love for the criminal, now designates a 'speedy trial' as conducted with 'indecent haste,' and endeavors to compromise the dignity and justice of Virginia with insinuations against her courts of justice. Such conduct is not calculated to allay the excited feelings of Virginia, or to temper justice with mercy; nor does such sentiments and conduct tend to reconcile an injured people with the Union. It serves no good end—either to the prisoners, the country, nor the Northern people—and the sooner returning reason asserts her sway the better for all, for the prisoner, the Government and the people.

"JOHN BROWN has had his just rights, 'speedy trial by an impartial jury;' he has had the 'nature and cause of his accusation' explained to him; he has been 'confronted with his accusers and witnesses;' he has had all the 'evidence in his favor' that he desired. By the 'unanimous consent of an impartial jury' he has been 'found guilty;' he was not 'compelled to give evidence against himself;' nor was his voluntary confession used upon his trial; but he will be 'deprived of his life by the law of the land and the judgment of his peers.'

"Thus every right secured 'in criminal prosecutions' by our 'Bill of Rights' has been freely and fully extended to the prisoner; and that prisoner has expressed his satisfaction with the trial and all its incidents.

"Shall John Brown be pardoned? The law of Virginia, chap. 17, section 18, provides—

"The Governor shall not grant a pardon in any case before conviction, nor to any person convicted of treason against the Commonwealth, except with the consent of the General Assembly, declared by joint resolution. Neither shall he grant a reprieve to any person convicted of treason for a longer period than until the end of the session of the General Assembly, during which it may be granted, or, than until the end of the succeeding session, when it is granted during the recess.

"Here, then, is an end to all pardon by the Executive. He has not the power to pardon JOHN BROWN, convicted of treason.

"He has not the power to reprieve longer than the end of the approaching session.

"If JOHN BROWN is sane he ought not to be pardoned—if insane he ought not to be punished.

"The Virginia Code, chapter 206, sections 16, 17 and 18, sets forth the law as follows:

"18. No person shall, while he is insane, be tried for a criminal offence.

"17. If a Superior Court, to which an examing Court remands a person for trial, sec reasonable ground to doubt his sanity at the time at which, but for such doubt, he would be tried, it shall suspend the trial, until the jury inquire into the facts as to such insanity. Such jury shall be impanneled at its bar. If the jury find the accused to be sane at the time of their verdict, they shall make no other inquiry, and the trial in chief shall proceed. If they find that he is insane, they shall inquire whether or no he was so at the time of the alleged offence. If they find that he was not at that time, the Court may dismiss the prosecution, and either discharge him, or, to prevent his doing mischief, remand him to jail, and order him to be removed thence to one of the lunatic asylums of the State. If they find that he was not so, at that time, the Court shall commit him to jail, or order him to be confined in one of said asylums, until he is so restored that he can be put upon his trial.

"18. *If*, after conviction, and before sentence of any person, the Court see reasonable grounds to doubt his insanity, it may impannel a jury to inquire into the fact of his sanity, and sentence him, or commit him to jail, or to a lunatic asylum, according as the jury may find him to be insane or sane.

"Thus by the laws of Virginia *an insane man cannot be tried*; the plea of insanity arrests the trial for guilt, and the Jury must first ascertain the fact of sanity. Should the insanity not be discovered until after "conviction and before sentenced," the 18th section provides the relief. But, should sentence have been passed, relief may still be had, by a postponement of the execution by the Executive, until the question of sanity is definitely ascertained.

"If JOHN BROWN, in the opinion of any persons, be not sane, we hope they will not fail to institute proceedings for the trial of the fact of sanity. If those persons who now profess to believe him insane are sincere, they will not fail to institute the necessary proceedings. *All hopes of Executive clemency should be abandoned, for, as we have shown, the Executive, if he had the disposition, has not the power.*"

FEARS OF THE RESCUE OF BROWN.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following letter from its correspondent at Charlestown, Va.:

"Let me state the particular evidences of present fear. Every train that passes, although it be not searched by men passing through, is inquired of. The conductor is put through an examination—to what effect I could not learn—so that if any suspicious characters are abroad they may be detected. Every man who stays at the station is placed under surveillance, and egress from the hotel generally results in arrest. Last week has been prolific in arrests; they included a Presbyterian clergyman, who, on his way to synod, stopped over to avoid traveling the whole night; also a gentleman from Kansas, whose name I could not learn, who incautiously stated that he knew BROWN; a Mr. BARTLETT, from Louisville, who *en route* for the East allowed his curiosity to induce him to look at the water-tank, beside several others.

"This is not all. The brave Mr. WASHINGTON, the nearest relative living of the 'Father of his Country,' does not sleep at home at night, lest his slaves should murder him or his family, and Mr. ALENTADT and others followed his example. This is said to be explained by the fact, that suspicion has been aroused, that not all of the people of Harper's Ferry were innocent of knowledge of the proposition of BROWN to free the slaves of the Old Dominion. Upon this point considerable silence is attempted, but when the insurgent chiefs are disposed of, there will be considerable of a stir among the citizens here. Certain it is that at least the negro of WASHINGTON, who is claimed to have been drowned as he was returning to his enslaver, was doing nothing of the sort. He was well armed, had been at the rifle works, and like the unfortunate white man, whose cruel butchery I recounted in my last, he was escaping when overcome by the waters.

"The visit of Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, and his political allies, United States District-Attorney VOORHIES, and Attorney-General MCDONALD, is much canvassed in connection with the fate of COOK. This man finds but few friends. He is regarded as a bad man, who, having set a machine in motion, had not the courage to wait the result of its working. Fears are generally expressed that he will escape, and yet there is a settled conviction that his is the primal guilt. From conversation with several who have watched the progress of the entire affair, I am inclined to think that COOK will be used as State's evidence."

THE RICHMOND ARMORY IN DANGER.

The Richmond *Examiner* cherishes an apprehension that an attempt will be made to seize the Armory in that city, and entreats Gov. WISE to strengthen its defenses. The *Examiner* describes the condition of affairs as follows:

"The old saying, that 'the longer we live the more we learn,' is forcibly exemplified in the case of the Armory in this city. It would be pleasurable, indeed, if increased knowledge concerning it gave us increased confidence in it as a *refugium* in the hour of danger, but 'tis unfortunately true that each new development shows that it is little better than 'a mockery, a delusion and a snarl.'

"We have recounted several defects and deficiencies, but the cry is 'still they come,' and thickly.

"We were assured, on Friday last, by a commissioned officer in this city, that when he went to the Armory, on the night preceding his departure for Harper's Ferry, with an order from the Governor for 1,200 rounds of ammunition, there was not that quantity on hand for him, and he had to wait until cartridges were put up by a number of hands who were put to work on them; and on Saturday we were assured, by another commissioned officer, who also went to the Armory on the night before his departure for Harper's Ferry, that the cartridges which he took with him were made that night, and not only that, but that the balls were moulded that night by the hands above mentioned; and that there being no percussion caps in the Armory, he had to send a person to wake up from his bed Mr. SINTON, the hardware merchant on Main-street, and procure percussion caps from him; and we have also heard that another officer, when he was going to Harper's Ferry, supplied his company with caps from his own store. Again: We heard on Friday that an order has been issued from the Adjutani-General's Office, to the officers of the Armory, not to issue, in future, any but flint-lock muskets. If any such order has been issued, it is because there are but few good arms in store, or because the Adjutant-General wants to make an issue with the military.

"Now, this is a most pitiful state of things; it is shameful, and we hardly think he will be going too far when we say it is highly culpable—in fact, it shows that all the talk about *our being well prepared to meet any emergency is downright humbug.*"

MORE INSURRECTION.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY—REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A SECRET INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times, Nov. 4.

Considerable excitement, we learn from reliable authority, exists in a portion of Kentucky, relative to the supposed detection of *a secret organization having, for its object a slave insurrection.* The facts, as we have received them, are as follows:

Two anonymous letters were received through the Post-office at Cynthiana, Kentucky, announcing the existence, in that locality, of a secret organization, upon a plan similar to that of old BROWN'S at Harper's Ferry, and having the same object in view. The letters and their contents were made public, and immediately created a great excitement throughout Harrison and Bourbon Counties, where it is alleged the organization exists and intended to operate. A public meeting was called at Cynthiana, and was largely attended. Measures were taken to promptly ferret out the members of the organization, and to protect the community against any outbreak that may be attempted among the slaves.

The conspiration is said to consist mostly of negroes, led and directed by white men. It is charged that some of the employes of the Covington and Lexington Railroad are leaders in the movement. The anonymous letters declare, that like that of Harper's Ferry, each member of the organization is sworn to secrecy, and it is supposed that arrangements for a general outbreak were pretty well matured. A vigilance committee was organized at the meeting of the citizens, and the utmost precaution is observed throughout the country. Stringent resolutions were passed, and the least movement on the part of the slaves is to be the signal for prompt action. Great consternation and alarm exists throughout the country, and a full supply of fire-arms have been ordered by the citizens, and a thorough preparation is made for any demonstration that may occur. The people of Kentucky begin to think that this matter of insurrection in their midst is becoming serious, and that it behooves them to be on their guard, and they are preparing for it.

This matter will be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties, whoever they may be, will be brought to justice. It is a dangerous matter to deal with among slaves, as they are, as a general thing, easily alarmed at approaching danger of being detected, and are prone to expose; any evidence that may lead to the arrest of the instigators to save themselves.

It may be that the alarm is without proper foundation, though the citizens there think differently. If such an organization as set forth in the anonymous letters really exists, it must be fully exposed in a few days. We shall await further developments.

FATE OF CAPT. BROWN.

We understand that Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, has written to Gov. WISE, of Virginia, to know if the Governor intends to pardon or commute the sentence of old BROWN. The Governor has replied to Mr. Ex-Eayor WOOD that old Ossowatomie BROWN will certainly be hung on the 2d day of December next, when his body will be handed over to the surgeons to be taken from the State, so that the carcass shall not polute the soil of Virginia.—*Washington States, Nov. 7.*

Downward Tendency of Breadstuffs.

FALL OF A GRAIN STOREHOUSE.

From the Hartford Post, Nov. 7.

The front half of the large four-story store of SAMUEL ROCKWELL & SON, on the corner of Morgan and Front streets, fell at about seven o'clock on Saturday morning, burying in the ruins thousands of dollars' worth of flour and feed, with which the floors were overloaded. The boy whose duty it was to open the store in the morning had been in the building but a few moments, and was in the act of sweeping the floor in the rear part of the store, when he heard a crashing in front, and immediately made his escape by a side-door on Front-street. No sooner had he got out than about one-half the building, extending to within a few feet of the door by which he had made his escape, was in a heap of ruins. The building was thirty feet front on Morgan-street by ninety-six feet on Front-street, four stories high, built of brick with 12-inch walls to the upper story, which dropped off to eight inches. The floors all rested on 12-inch walls. The buildiug was erected in the Summer of 1857, and first occupied in the Fall of that year. The work upon it was all done by the day—the masonry by H. R. TRYON and the carpentering by the Messrs. NORTON, Mr. ROCKWELL furnishing the material. In that portion of the building which fell were stored 1,600 barrels flour, 600 bags of meal of 100 pounds each, 60 tons rye and wheat feed, 18 barrels sugar 300 pounds each, 600 bushels oats, 30 barrels liquor, 15 boxes soap, candles, and some other articles in small quantities. The value of these articles was about $13,600. The greater part of the flour was stove, but some of it has been saved. Meal, feed, flour, oats, brick and mortar were piled up in a mass. Men were engaged on Saturday and a part of the night, and all day yesterday, clearing up the *debris* and saving what they could. The building cost $10,000, one-half of which is in ruins. What that portion of its contents which have been saved from the ruins will sell for it is impossible to form any estimate, but we think it safe to set down the actual loss from $12,000 to $15,000. The statement in the *Times* that there was a quantity of lime in the building was not true. There was put into the upper stories on Friday, 200 barrels of flour and 20 tons of feed, and more was to have been added on Saturday. At one time last Fall there was considerable more weight in the store than at the time it fell, and no signs of giving way was then manifest. It cannot, of course, be ascertained at present, if ever, where the first giving-way took place, but conjecture leads to the belief that it was in the third or fourth story. To-day will probably suffice to clear up the rubbish, and as soon as possible the damage to the building will be repaired. Next above Mr. ROCKWELL'S store, and adjoining it on Morgan-street, is a two-story brick building belonging to FREDERICK FISHER, the east end of which is left entirely open by the falling of the side wall of the store. Several bricks fell into the house, and a number of them lodged upon a bed in which a little boy was lying asleep, but fortunately he escaped injury. It is very fortunate and quite remarkable that at that time in the morning, and falling so suddenly, no one should have been injured.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. RAE delivered a lecture on Arctic discoveries recently at Canada West. After explaining some discrepancies which exist between his own and Capt. MCCLINTOCK'S accounts, he stated that another expedition would probably set out next Spring under command of HARRISON to make further search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S journals and log books.

Mr. Alfred Hamilton, who lately plead guilty to a charge of forgery, before the Court of Sessions held in Ballston, was once the owner of a fine farm in that place, and the possessor of $40,000 in addition. Strong drink was the cause of his ruin and of his sentence to Clinton Prison for two years.

[Advertisement.]

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, has established a spacious Hospital, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of those cases which require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. The diseases that occupy more especially the attention of Dr. D. are the more obscure affections of the pelvic viscera, piles, rupture, and concealed fistula, or abcess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Diseases and deformities of the eye, including cataract, strabismus, and deformities of the lips and eye-lids, receive especial attention. Office hours, from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS' & RAYMOND'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street.

LOOK BELOW!

Boys' Clothing and Beaver Overcoats, Boys' School Clothing, Boys' Fancy Suits, Boys' Drawing-room Suits, Boys' Business Suits,

Equal to any made to order, and of the very latest styles at

PRICES WONDERFULLY MODERATE.

No such opportunities are presented to parents who have sons to clothe, at any other establishment.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED OR TAKEN.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,

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[Advertisement.]

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."
"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."
"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."

This is a book with all the thrilling interest of a romance, and yet vitally useful to every one. A curious book. The table of contents is not suitable for publication here, but can be had free, on application in person or by letter, of the author, the celebrated physician in chronic diseases, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of Saratoga Springs, now at No. 546 Broadway, next door to Dr. Chapin's Church, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all Druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Dagnerreotypes, Miniatures In Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyycs.

[Advertisement.]

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—Mr. HADAWAY, the excellent and popular comedian, appears as *Hector Coro*, in the drama of "Honesty is the Best Policy," this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. Have you seen the WAX FIGURES of Ossawotamie BROWN at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are assuredly the best remedies yet discovered for hysteria, nervousness, flushes, fainting fits, general prostration, and all disorders to which females are subject, whether in the prime of womanhood or at the turn of life. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Wholesale and retail office for the sale of Dr. H. JAMES' Canabis Indica, Nos. 32 and 34 John-st., New-York. The only remedy known that positively cures Consumption. Address O. P. BROWN, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, has always really a fine assortment of his superb hats, suited to all tastes, which can be at his hat store, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 8.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '74	103¾	100 Reading R	37⅛
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s '72	110¾	100 do	37
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s '73	110⅝	800 do	37
5,000 Va. St. 6s	94¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	40⅛
7,000 do	94¾	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R	6¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¼	200 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S	17⅛
18,262 Ind. Cen. Def. 5s	2¾	100 do	17⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	85¼	50 do	17⅜
5,000 E. R. 3d m.bs. '63	66	18 do	17⅜
2,000 M. S. S. F. Bs	55	5 Panama Railroad	122
3,000 L. E. & W. 1s m.	65	100 do	121¾
5,000 H. & St. J. R. bs.	62¾	100 do	b60 122
50 Union Bank	99	100 Illinois Cen. R	62½
5 Imp. & Traders' Bk	109	50 do	62
20 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	97	100 do	3062
50 do	s60 96	50 do	61¾
25 Pacific M. S. Co	73	200 do	61¾
10 N. Y. Central R	79⅞	150 do	s10 61½
700 do	s10 79¾	80 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	92
1600 do	79¾	300 Galena & Chic. R	72¾
100 do	s60 79⅝	50 do	s60 72
100 do	s30 79⅝	150 do	s10 72¾
250 do	s30 79⅝	50 do	72⅝
100 do	s30 79¾	950 do	s60 72⅛
100 do	b60 79⅝	50 do	72½
50 do	b20 79¾	100 do	72⅝
200 do	b30 79¾	100 Clev. & Toledo R	20
100 do	b60 79¾	500 do	19½
100 do	b10 79¾	200 do	b10 19¾
50 do	s15 79¾	400 Chicago & R. I. R	62¾
300 do	79¾	18 do	82½
50 Hud. Riv. R	b60 37	100 do	b60 62¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b7 86	100 do	b10 62¾
400 do	b10 38	25 Mil. & Miss. R	4¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Miss. St. 8s	84¼	300 N. Y. Cen. R	b60 80
10,000 do	84½	300 do	b30 80
5,000 do	b60 84¾	150 Erie Railroad	7½
12,000 do	s3 84¾	100 Harlem Railroad	9¾
7,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	400 Harlem R. Pref.	b3 36
5,000 Virginia St. 6s	94¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	17⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	84½	200 Ill. Cent. R	62
100 Penn. C. C.	b60 83	100 do	b30 62
50 D. & H. C. C.	b60 96	100 Galena & Chi. R.	b10 72¾
120 Pacific M. S. Co	74	50 do	72¾
420 N. Y. Central R	79¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R	19¾
200 do	s10 79¾	100 Chic. & Rock I. R	62¾
50 do	s30 79¾	100 do	b60 62¾
550 do	79¾	6 Bank of Commerce	99

TUESDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange, this forenoon, the temper of speculation was for lower prices for the Railway Shares. About 4,000 Shares New-York Central were put out for cash and on time, at 79⅜ @⅝, being a further concession of ⅛@⅜ from the previous sales, and 2,000 Shares Galena, at 72½, cash, and 72¼ also, seller 60 days, the same as the closing rate on Monday afternoon. About the same amount of Reading sold 37⅛@37 ℔ cent., a decline of ⅛@¼ from Monday's business. The demand for Chicago and Rock Island was rather ahead of the offers to sell, and no further decline took place in the price. Toledo and Michigan Guaranteed were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower, and Illinois Central again fell back to 61¼ ℔ cent. Harlem and Hudson were each ¼ ℔ cent. weaker; Panama steady, and Pacific Mail rather firm. Between the sessions of the Board, on the Street, the sales of New-York Central were continued at 79⅜@⅝, on vague or exaggerated rumors of the damage sustained by the Company by the fire at Buffalo last night. The latest particulars will be found under our telegraphic head. The grain in the building was fully insured, and it seems doubtful whether the Elevator itself was railway property; though serious inconvenience to the road will, no doubt, grow out of its destruction. The immediate pecuniary loss is far less important, and was so considered in the afternoon, when buyers came in for the stock at 79⅜@¾ cash, and 80 ℔ cent. buyer's option, and it closed within these quotations. There was also an improved feeling in the Western shares, with an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on Galena, Rock Island and Illinois Central. Pacific Mail brought as much as 74 ℔ cent., closing 73½ bid. The annual election takes place to-morrow, when the dividend question will probably be determined. The Coal stocks were steady on Delaware and Hudson for the cash stock, and for Pennsylvania Coal. The Coal business of the two Companies, through the Canal of the first-named, now reaches 1,176,000 tons for this season, against 901,000 last season, and of the increase the Delaware receives at tide-water 214,000 ahead of last year. In State and Railway Bonds, the prices partially sympathized with the Share list, and there were sellers of Missouris at 84¼ per cent. Tennessees dropped off ¼ ℔ cent., and New-York long date Sixes sold at 110½@¼ ℔ cent. on the prospect of the approval of the people of the new loan of $2,500,000 at the general election to-day. Erie third mortgage sold at 66 ℔ cent., and the common bonds were somewhat less firm. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds brought 56 ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds fell off to 84⅛ ℔ cent. The General market in the afternoon left off steady.

Notwithstanding the Bank Statement of this morning exhibits an increased business in Discounts, the supply and terms of the Money Market undergo very little alteration. Some of the Brokers report a partially improved employment, on demand Loans, at 5@6 ℔ cent., but the business in prime paper, particularly in dates within 60 days@4 months, continues free at 6@7 ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance runs pretty steady. The Customs paid in to-day are $93,000; other receipts, $61,000; disbursements, $91,000; balance this afternoon, $4,630,164.

Owing to the competition among some of the drawers of sight Exchange on England and France, and the somewhat easier terms made at 60 days, a good business was done in bills for the *Persia's* mail to-morrow. The standard drawers made 110 @110¼@ 60 days, and 110¾@110½@ sight on London, and f.5.14¾ net @ 60 days, and f.5.11¼ @ sight on Paris. There was also a fair business in Southern Bank indorsements at 109¾@109¾, and in Merchant bills at 109½@109¾ on London. The foregoing terms, particularly the sight rates, are rather below the Specie standard—the extreme rates recently paid for California Gold bars being considered—and the consequence is that only about $250,000 in Specie will go by this packet, as at present entered at the steamer's office.

Statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending Nov. 5, for the season to same date, and during the corresponding periods last year:

	1859. Week.	1858. Week.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co	17,307	9,324	7,983
Pennsylvania Coal Co	20,189	18 030	2,159
Total tons	37,456	27,954	9,542
	1859. Season.	1858. Season.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co	530,202	315,870	214,332
Pennsylvania Coal Co	646,298	585,686	60,482
Total tons	1,176,470	901,656	274,814

A letter from London to the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"In the course of a week or two, it is expected that the great financial transactions connected with the failure of the three W.'s, (WILDES, WIGGINS & WILSON,) which is only known by tradition to the younger generation of New-York business men, will be finally wound up, after twenty-two years, by the distribution of some small remaining amount of the assets of WILSON & Co. Owing to the large advances made by the Bank of England, that establishment has been the chief administrator of the various properties, and their agent and counsel throughout the whole period has been Mr. R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, of whose indefatigable, honorable and efficient services, the Governors, on all occasions, express a most unqualified sense."

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for October, were:

Passengers	$22,484 23
Freight	48,858 76
Mails and express	3,316 66
Total	$74,659 65

The earnings of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroad for the last month were as follows:

October, 1858	$108,690 22
October, 1859	103,030 90
Decrease	$5,659 32

The following is a translated extract from Messrs. WESTON, DORTIC & Co.'s semi-monthly European Circular, prepared for steamer *Persia*:

There continues to be but little animation in the dealings on our Stock Exchange. During the last fortnight prices of Railroad Bonds have generally improved, whilst the market has been quite irregular for other descriptions of securities. A marked decline in quotations for Illinois Central Railroad shares, and a further advance on Erie Railroad Bonds and Shares, have been the leading features. Yesterday and to-day the market generally has evinced symptoms of weakness, attributable, in a measure, to the unsatisfactory tenor of the political advices from Europe.

There has been no decrease in the supply of money, rates for which remain about the same. The arrangement proposed by the Directors of the Erie Railroad Company has been favorably received, and the agents of the English bondholders have subscribed to it to the extent of about $800,000. We understand that some of the leading bondholders here have likewise assented to the same, while many others are waiting in order to ascertain the views on the subject of the Continental European bondholders. Money is very abundant—call loans 5@6; prime indorsed paper 6@7⅓ ℔ cent. per annum, according to maturity. Exchange on London is weaker, the principal sales having been at 110@110⅛; on Paris the rates are unchanged, 5.13¾@5.13¼.

The Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Conn., have arranged with the Importers' and Traders' Bank of this City, to redeem the circulating notes of their new issue *at par*.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ ⅜
New-England	1-5@ ¼
New-Jersey	1-5@ ¼
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	⅜@ —
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ —
Interior Maryland	⅜@ —
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2549. NEW-YORK, TUHRSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ELECTION NEWS.

Opposition Successes in New-York, Massachusetts and New-Jersey.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The returns from the New-York State election on Tuesday, received to 1 o'clock this morning, leave the result on about one-half the State Ticket in very considerable doubt. The County majorities, as nearly as they can be collected from all the information now before us—received by telegraph, and through the Albany papers and otherwise—foot up nearly the same for Mr. FLOYD JONES, the Democratic candidate, and General LEAVENWORTH, the Republican candidate, for Secretary of State. On the final result as between these two gentlemen will probably turn the election of State Engineer, Canal Commissioner and Prison Inspector; the Democratic candidates for these offices being with Mr. FLOYD JONES, on what is called the American Utica ticket. The majority for the Republican candidates for Treasurer, Comptroller, Clerk of the Appeals Court and Attorney-General, who were also on the Utica ticket, will be very large.

The Senate and Assembly, as stated yesterday, are largely Republican. Our table is complete for the former, and nearly so for the members of the Assembly.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES—FLOYD JONES.

City	20,000	Putnam	200
Kings	4,978	Chemung	300
Richmond	850	Suffolk	700
Erie	1,766	Hamilton	200
Montgomery	250	Schoharie	1,500
Orange	800	Sullivan	1,000
Westchester	1,982	Rockland	1,000
Albany	2,305	Seneca	300
Greene	800	Rensselaer	2,466
Queens	1,800		
Ulster	1,200	Total	44,397

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES—LEAVENWORTH.

Monroe	2,400	Madison	1,500
Genesee	1,000	Allegany	2,000
Tioga	400	Cattaraugus	1,200
Tompkins	800	Chenango	750
Broome	500	Wayne	1,500
St. Lawrence	4,300	Saratoga	100
Onondaga	2,632	Washington	1,500
Steuben	1,200	Jefferson	1,857
Dutchess	100	Yates	1,000
Chatauque	2,500	Wyoming	1,000
Schenectady	150	Ontario	600
Herkimer	2,000	Cortland	1,000
Livingston	600	Delaware	700
Niagara	400	Essex	600
Orleans	600	Fulton	200
Oswego	000	Lewis	400
Cayuga	2,657	Otsego	600
Oneida	2,97[illegible]	Schuyler	500
Columbia	10[illegible]	Warren	100
Clinton	10[illegible]	Franklin	150
Total			44,701

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Comptroller—Robert Denniston, Rep.
State Treasurer—Philip Dorsheimer, Rep.
Attorney-General—Charles G. Myers, Rep.
Clerk Court of Appeals—Charles Hughes, Rep.

The result, so far as it relates to the Secretary of State, the Engineer, the Canal Commissioner, and the State-Prison Inspector, is still in doubt.

JUDICIAL TICKET ELECTED.

Appeals Judge—Henry E. Davies, Republican.
Justices Supreme Court—1. Wm. H. Leonard, Dem. 2. Wm.W.Scrngham,Dem., (probably.) 3. R.W.Peckham, (prob'ly.) 4. Augustus Bockes, Rep. 5. Le Roy Morgan, Rep. 6. John M. Parker, Rep. 7. Addison T. Knox, Rep. 8. Martin Grover, Rep.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS ELECTED.

First District—Edward A. Lawrence, Democrat.
Second District—Thomas A. Gardiner, Democrat.
Third District—Francis B. Spinola, Democrat.
Fourth District—J. McLeod Murphy, Tammany.
Fifth District—Bernard Kelly, Tammany and Mozart Hall.
Sixth District—Benj. F. Manierre, Republican.
Seventh District—Richard B. Connolly, Tammany and Mozart Hall.
Eighth District—H. D. ROBERTSON, Republican and American Fusion.
Ninth District—Joseph Davis, Republican.
Tenth District—John Larroway, Democrat.
Eleventh District—John H. Ketchum, Republican.
Twelfth District—Voiney Richmond, Republican.
Thirteenth District—Andrew J. Calvin, Democrat.
Fourteenth District—Joseph H. Ramsay, Republican.
Fifteenth District—William G. Wait, Republican.
Sixteenth District—Nathan Latham, Republican.
Seventeenth District—Charles C. Montgomery, Rep.
Eighteenth District—James A. Bell, Republican.
Nineteenth District—William H. Ferry, Republican.
Twentieth District—Francis M. Rotch, Republican.
Twenty-first District—Andrew S. Warren, Rep.
Twenty-second District—Allen Monroe, Republican.
Twenty-third District—P. H. McGraw, Republican —maj. 2,500.
Twenty-fourth District—Lyman Truman, Rep.
Twenty-fifth District—Alex. B. Williams, Rep.
Twenty-sixth District—Thomas Hillhouse, Rep.
Twenty-seventh District—Samuel H. Hammond, Rep.
Twenty-eighth District—Ephraim Goss, Republican.
Twenty-ninth District—Peter P. Murphy, Rep.
Thirtieth District—David H. Abell, Republican.
Thirty-first District—Erastus S. Prosser, Rep.
Thirty-second District—Walter R. Sessians, Rep.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

*Reelected.

Counties.	Districts.	Members Elected.
Albany	1.	John S. Slingerland, Republican.
	2.	Stephen Merselis, Jr., Republican.
	3.	S. W. Gibbs, Democrat.
	4.	L. D. Collins, Republican.
Allegany	1.	Wm. M. Smith, Republican.
	2.	George W. Robinson, Republican.
Broome		Henry Mather, Republican.
Cattaraugus	1.	E. P. Crane, Republican.
	2.	James M. Smith, Republican.
Cayuga	1.	*Wm. M. Payne, Republican.
	2.	A. D. Morgan, Republican.
Chautauque	1.	Ebenezer G. Cook, Republican.
	2.	Hiram Smith, Republican.
Chemung		Lucius Robinson, Republican.
Chenango	1.	S. L. Beebe, Republican.
Clinton		
Columbia	1.	
	2.	
Cortland		John A. McVean, Republican.
Delaware	1.	
	2.	
Dutchess	1.	Ablah W. Palmer, Republican.
	2.	Robert J. Garretson, Democrat.
Erie	1.	Orlando Allen, Fusion.
	2.	*H. B. Miller, Fusion.
	3.	Hiram Newell, Fusion.
	4.	Joseph H. Blunt, Fusion.
Essex		Martin Finch, Republican.
Franklin		
Fulton & Ham.		
Genesee		Elbridge G. Moulton, Republican.
Greene		
Herkimer	1.	Stephen R. Millington, Republican.
	2.	Irving Holcomb, Republican.
Jefferson	1.	B. D. Searls, Republican.
	2.	W. W. Taggart, Republican.
	3.	Moses C. Jewett, Republican.
Kings	1.	A. A. Meyers, Democrat.
	2.	Charles Kelsey, Democrat.
	3.	J. C. Callicott, Democrat.
	4.	James Darcey, Democrat.
	5.	William C. Jones, Democrat.
	6.	Charles M. Briggs, Republican.
	7.	George H. Fisher, Republican.
Lewis	1.	Richardson T. Hough, Republican.
Livingston	1.	Samuel J. Miller, Republican.
	2.	
Madison	1.	
	2.	
Monroe	1.	T. P. Jeffords, Republican.
	2.	*Elias Pond, Republican.
	3.	*Alphens Perry, Republican.
Montgomery		
New-York	1.	William Burns, Tammany.
	2.	William Walsh, Tammany.
	3.	*Christian B. Woodruff, Tammany.
	4.	*William C. Gover, Tammany.
	5.	William L. Coles, Tammany.
	6.	S. T. Webster, Tammany.
	7.	*F. A. Conkling, Republican.
	8.	Thos. O'Rourke, Tammany.
	9.	David R. Jaquez, Republican.
	10.	Joseph P. Cooper, Republican.
	11.	Cummings H. Tucker, Republican.
	12.	Andrew Smith, Tammany.
	13.	*Peter Masterson, Tammany.
	14.	Theo. B. Voorhis, Tammany.
	15.	George W. Varian, Tammany.
	16.	Henry Arcularius, Mozart Hall.
	17.	William Harris, Tammany.
Niagara	1.	T. T. Flagler, Republican.
	2.	Burt Van Horn, Republican.
Oneida	1.	J. McQuade, Republican.
	2.	Benjamin Allen, Republican.
	3.	Thomas Evans, Republican.
	4.	George Williams, Republican.
Onandago	1.	J. Emerick, Republican.
	2.	Anstin Myers, Republican.
	3.	Philetus Clark, Republican.
Ontario	1.	Lewis Peck, Republican.
	2.	Shotwell Powell, Republican.
Orange	1.	P. C. Reagan, Democrat.
	2.	H. R. Cadwell, Democrat.
Orleans	1.	Abel Stillson, Republican.
Oswego	1.	Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Republican.
	2.	
	3.	
Otsego	1.	
	2.	
Putnam		*Edwin A. Pelton, Republican.
Queens	1.	
	2.	
Rensselaer	1.	*Thomas Coleman, Fusion.
	2.	James A. Culver, Republican.
	3.	Anson Bingham, Republican.
Richmond		Theodore Vermilye, Democrat.
Rockland		P. S. Lowry, Democrat.
St. Laurence	1.	Charles Richardson, Republican.
	2.	Edwin A. Merritt, Republican.
	3.	Clark S. Chittenden, Republican.
Saratoga	1.	John Fulton, Democrat.
	2.	Judiah Ellsworth, Republican.
Schenectady		Peter Dorsch, Republican.
Schoharie		
Schuyler		
Seneca		
Steuben	1.	Daniel Gray, Repnblican.
	2.	Wickham R. Crocker, Republican.
	3.	Lorenzo M. Ryder, Republican.
Suffolk	1.	Jennings, Union Republican.
	2.	Cornelius, Democrat.
Sullivan		
Tioga		*David Earll, Republican.
Tompkins		J. W. Dwight, Republican.
Ulster	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
Warren		
Washington	1.	James Savage, Republican.
	2.	Pelatiah Jackaway, Republican.
Wayne	1.	James M. Lane, Republican.
	2.	Abel J. Bixbee, Republican.
Westchester	1.	W. T. B. Milliken, Republican, maj. 247.
	2.	Jacob Odell, Democrat, maj. 106.
	3.	James M. Hubbell, Republican, maj. 355.
Wyoming		George G. Hoskins, Republican.
Yates		George R. Barden, Republican.

THE SENATORIAL VOTE IN THE CITY.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Hall, Fus.	Murphy, Tam.	Wilson, Mozart
1	7	530	314
2	108	202	57
3	121	231	96
4	166	1148	195
5	593	916	217
6	97	1501	182
7	816	1859	182
8	918	1399	357
14	284	1595	213
Totals	3140	9281	1813

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Brewer, Fus.	Kelly T&M	Wards.	Brewer, Fus.	Kelly, T&M
10	914	1093	13	935	1349
11	1130	2623	17	2368	2486
Totals		5343			7551

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Manierre, Rep.	McMurray, Tam.	Parsons, Mozart
9	1688	901	702
15	1179	650	415
16	1359	1138	507
18	1451	1296	796
Totals	5657	3987	2420

Guest (Am.) received 1459 votes in the district.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Conover, Rep.	Con'ly, T&M	Wards.	Conover, Rep.	Con'ly, T&M
12	674	1249	21	1506	1894
19	918	1527	22	1331	1489
20	674	1249	Total	5103	7408

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Leavenworth.	Jones.		Leavenworth.	Jones.
Bedford	385	250	North Salem	130	maj. —
Cortlandt	376	652	Ossining	315	529
East Chester	36	135	Pelhams	9	104
Greenburgh	—	maj. 214	Poundridge	139	139
Harrison	83	68	Rye	—	maj. 90
Lewisboro	213	68	Scarsdale	17	30
Mamaroneck	42	77	Westchester	75	206
Mount Pleasant	48	243	West Farms	221	410
New-Castle	102	34	White Plains	87	189
New-Rochelle	85	370	Yonkers	406	502
North-Castle	257	205	Five towns, estim. maj.		500
Totals				3,027	5,045

The returns for Secretary of State from East Chester, First District; Mt. Pleasant, First District; Morrisania, Somers and Yorktown are not reported.

STATE SENATOR.

	Robertson.	Brandreth.		Robertson.	Brandreth.
Bedford	471	137	North-Salem	126	maj. —
Cortlandt	589	289	Ossining	332	422
E. Chester	—	maj. 102	Pelham	55	54
Greenburgh, 1st Dist. short	164	282	Poundridge	172	94
Harrison	88	59	Rye	—	maj. 65
Lewisboro'	216	62	Scarsdale	23	24
Mamaroneck	83	71	Somers	98	91
Morrisania	492	311	West Chester	114	164
Mt. Pleasant, 1st Dist. short	80	102	West Farms	138	maj. —
New-Castle	109	34	White Plains	131	132
New-Rochelle	318	127	Yonkers	439	435
North-Castle	218	115	Yorktown, not reported	—	—
Totals				4646	3173

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge—Robertson, 4,506; Coffin, 3,433. One district in Mount Pleasant not reported, and Yorktown to hear from.

Surrogate—Coles, 3,985; Mills, 3,708. One district in Mount Pleasant and one district in Rye not reported, and Morrisania and Yorktown to hear from.

District Attorney—Bates, 3,589; Pemberton, 3,734. One district in Rye not reported, and Yorktown to hear from.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (COMPLETE.)

The returns give the State ticket 1,677 majority, and James Abell, Rep. State Senator, 1,134. He is surely elected. The members of Assembly are: B. D. Searls from First District; W. W. Taggart from the Second, and Moses C. Jewett from the Third—all Republicans.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

We learn that FLOYD JONES's majority in the county of Suffolk is about 700. In the First Assembly District JENNINGS, Union candidate, has 286 majority; and in the Second, CORNELIUS, Democrat, has 380. The majority of LAWRENCE, Democrat, for the Senate, is over 200.

KINGS COUNTY.

LOCAL OFFICERS ELECTED.

County Judge—Samuel Garrison, Dem.
District Attorney—John Winslow, Rep.
County Treasurer—J. M. Seabury, Dem.
Superintendents of the Poor—Henry E. Ripley, Rep.; Wm. Bennett, Dem.
Coroners—J. H. Murphy, Dem.; Henry Vandyke, Dem.
Justices of the Peace—B. S. Morehouse, Rep.; J. H. Colohan, Dem.; A. Wallus, Rep.

Several of those named above have so small majorities that the official canvass may show a different result.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS IN BROOKLYN.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Myers, D.	Stillwell, R.
VII		240	307
XVII	1	156	160
	2	132	183
XVIII		181	113
New Lotts		200	42
Flatlands		137	34
Gravesend		51	57
New-Utrecht		146	78
Flatbush		30	121

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Kelsey, D.	Bradley, R.	Del Vecchio, I. D.
I	1	91	195	25
	2	127	125	54
VI	1	428	159	53
	2	236	275	76
	3	116	200	146
XII	1	160	23	118
	2	43	64	198

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist.	Callicott, D.	Griffith, R.
IV	1	185	208
	2	236	223
	3	294	189
X	1	219	303
	2	348	239
	3	404	262

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dists.	Darcy, D.	Tilton, R.	Graham, I. D.
II	1	161	31	15
	2	321	96	22
III	1	166	286	3
	2	143	358	12
V	1	248	28	120
	2	304	145	15
	3	801	52	63

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dist	Jones, R.	Chapman, R.
IX	1	164	122
	2	365	141
	3	128	58
XI	1	242	207
	2	522	219
	3	213	526

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dists.	Linskey, D.	Briggs, R.	Hicks, A.
XIII	1	216	422	90
	2	188	446	134
XIV	1	309	106	7
	2	125	164	42
	3	135	133	18

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Wards.	Dists.	Cockroft, D.	Fisher, R.
VII	1	307	104
	2	282	334
XV	1	117	165
	2	175	282
XVI	1	132	129
	2	247	267
	3	189	140
XIX	1	[illegible]	164	315

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY AND COMPTROLLER.

Wards.	Secretary of State. Jones, D.	Leavenworth, R.	Comptroller. Church, D.	Denison, R.
I	1095	239	1056	272
II	222	141	150	171
III	312	142	204	160
IV	1247	204	1226	222
V	1299	536	1154	688
VI	1683	154	1672	159
VII	2053	870	1886	1039
VIII	1860	803	1530	1074
IX	2355	1615	1713	2254
X	1314	696	1171	839
XI	2767	934	2591	1062
XII	1350	595	1285	682
XIII	1637	701	1852	817
XIV	1743	313	1716	340
XV	1347	1204	1953	1452
XVI	2175	1514	1594	1205
XVII	3086	1614	2543	2004
XVIII	2474	1298	2236	1561
XIX	1607	730	1488	796
XX	2761	1652	2536	1520
XXI	2205	1245	1857	1594
XXII	1697	1137	1665	1173
Totals	38,289	18,337	34,068	21,075

*Floyd Jones, *Democratic* nominee for Secretary of State, and Robert Denniston, *Republican* nominee for Comptroller, are both on the *American Utica ticket.*

THE ALBANY PRESS ON THE RESULT.

From the Atlas and Argus, Wednesday morning.

We can only give such returns as have reached us with the remark that they are very favorable to the Republicans, and indicate the election of the whole Republican State ticket. It is not impossible, however, that the Democrats who are on the Utica State ticket, or a portion of them, may be elected. The Democratic majority in the City of New-York is much less than was anticipated, and in the absence of explanations, we will not impute bad faith on the part of any of its professed supporters, although it is difficult to understand the result except on the theory of defection in some quarter.

From the Evening Journal, last evening.

If our hopes are realized, the victory will be equally signal and gratifying. The hybrid ticket was put up to gratify the malignity of its projectors, and to encourage and benefit the Sham Democracy. It has failed of its purposes: and the people have taught these malignants a lesson which they will not very soon forget. It would be premature to estimate majorities. If the entire ticket is elected, it is of no consequence whether it is elected by five or by twenty-five thousand. Both branches of the Legislature will be largely Republican. The Assembly will contain at least 90 Republicans out of 128, and the Senate at least 23 of the 32 members. No cleaner triumph has ever been achieved. Hereafter there will be but two parties in the State. Those hitherto identified with the American organization will find resting places with one or the other of these parties. Those who yesterday patriotically spurned the hybrid ticket, and acted with the Republicans, will doubtless continue to so act. They are welcome; and millions of freemen, out of as well as in the State, will thank them for their manly independence and timely action.

REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The Republicans, here, fired a salute of 100 guns, this afternoon, in honor of the victory, yesterday, in the city, county and State.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Recapitulation of Counties.

	For Governor. Banks.	Butler.	Briggs.
Suffolk, complete	5,473	4,434	2,165
Essex, complete	8,153	4,594	1,934
Middlesex, all but Tewksbury	10,486	6,439	2,670
Worcester, complete	9,706	5,105	1,155
Hampshire, all but Granby	2,551	721	336
Hampden, complete	3,300	2,655	455
Franklin, complete	2,666	1,474	218
Berkshire, complete	3,275	2,577	337
Norfolk, complete	4,478	2,985	1,913
Bristol, all but three towns	3,115	1,605	1,699
Plymouth, complete	3,335	1,548	899
Barnstable, complete	1,457	760	138
Duke's, all but Chilmark	197	159	97
Nantucket, complete	239	117	93
Total, 326 cities and towns	58,431	35,173	14,309
Grand total		108,016	votes.
Banks' majority		4,423	
Banks' plurality		23,258	

Of the Senators elect, 34 are Republicans, 4 Democrats, 2 doubtful.

Of Representatives, the Republicans have 182, the Democrats 50, and the Opposition 4.

The entire Republican State ticket is elected.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Complete Table of Majorities—Twenty-six Hundred Majority for Older, Opposition, for Governor.

Counties.	1856. Newell. Opp.	Alexander. Dem.	1859. Olden. Opp.	Wright. Dem.
Atlantic	....	33	98	....
Bergen	....	541	....	270
Burlington	949	....	1340	....
Camdem	1050	....	14	....
Cape May	357	....	63	....
Cumberland	263	....	175	....
Essex	835	....	427	....
Gloucester	980	....	260	....
Hunterdon	....	664	....	654
Hudson	....	17	....	600
Mercer	236	....	613	....
Middlesex	612	....	720	....
Monmouth	....	334	....	575
Morris	....	101	....	57
Ocean	791	....	600	....
Passaic	447	....	591	....
Salem	188	....	100	....
Somerset	77	....	183	....
Sussex	....	1517	....	600
Union (with Es.)	....	....	....	115
Warren	....	928	....	600
Total	6785	4135	5104	3471
	4135		3471	
Newell's maj.	2650	Olden's maj.	2633	

The Legislature.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

SENATE—Twelve Democrats, eight Opposition, and one American elected.

HOUSE—Twenty-nine Democrats, twenty-eight Opposition, and three Americans chosen.

There are still some doubts as to the House.

Local Tickets.

MERCER COUNTY—*Bordentown*—Stratton, Democrat, is elected State Senator in Gloucester County.

OCEAN COUNTY—The whole Opposition ticket elected.

SALEM COUNTY—Legislature—Lippencott, Opposition, elected in the First District, and Meyer, Democrat, in the Second.

ESSEX COUNTY—The Democrats have elected four Assemblymen and the Opposition three.

MORRIS COUNTY—Democratic State Senator and two Opposition and two Democratic Assemblymen elected. The Opposition County officers appear to have been chosen with the exception of County Clerk.

CAPE MAY COUNTY—Edwards, Democrat, for Sheriff, has 115 majority.

THE ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.

Success of the Democratic Ticket in the Sixth District.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Sangamon County gives McCLELLAND, Democrat, for Congress, 500 majority, and that the returns from the District indicate his election by 4,000 to 5,000 majority.

The wires South are working very badly, and it is almost impossible to obtain full returns.

EXPLOSION OF THE PROPELLER OHIO.—The officers and crew of the ill-fated propeller *Ohio*, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Sandusky, by railroad. Capt. NICKERSON says the explosion was at 2 o'clock, Sunday morning. The fireman was trying the water, and the second engineer was oiling the journal. The explosion was downward, as no steam was seen, and no one was injured. She sank in a very few minutes, just allowing the men to jump into one of the boats, and without giving time to dress. The second mate, THOMAS COABETT, of Sackett's Harbor, and the wheelsman, MICHAEL DANEGAN, of Buffalo, were lost. The last that was seen of the former was, as he was running aft, and the latter was not seen at all—he was in his berth at the time. The explosion was about off the "Cut" of Long Point. The wind was off the Canada shore, and, being without oars, they managed to direct the boat by means of rough paddles. They were picked up at 5 P. M. The captain and engineer last night proceeded by rail to Buffalo, and the others went on board the propeller *Pocahontas*, lying at the railroad depot. The watchman's uncle was cut so that he could not walk, and the engineer's hand was cut—neither injuries serious.—*Cleveland Herald, Nov. 8.*

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MOVEMENT.—The citizens of Carroll County, Ky., held a meeting in Ghent on the 5th inst., and passed resolutions declaring that the capitalists of "the big and little States," and of the "big and little cities" on the Atlantic Coast had governed the Mississippi region long enough; that they were tired of these abuses, and that they must have the building of steamers transferred to their waters. To secure these and various other ends, they advised the calling of Conventions throughout the Southern and Southwestern States.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

TRIAL OF JOHN E. COOK.

His Confession Read in Open Court.

Judge Culver on the African Race.

CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The trial of COOK commenced yesterday, and the Court-room was crowded. Governor WILLARD and Mr. CROWLEY, brothers-in-law of the prisoner were seated beside him. He pleaded guilty to all the counts in the indictment except that of treason The prisoner was well dressed, firm and dignified.

The demurrer to the treason count was argued and overruled by the Court.

The Jury were then sworn, and the same questions put to them as in BROWN's case.

Mr. GREEN, for the prisoner, admitted the fact of a conspiracy with the slaves to rebel, which was punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

Mr. HUNTER then rose and read the confession of COOK, as written by himself. There were 25 foolscap pages of it. Nothing new was elicited by it, except that he implicates FRED. DOUGLASS and Dr. HOWE, of Boston.

The confession will be published in a pamphlet form for the benefit of SAMUEL C. YOUNG, who was wounded at Harper's Ferry.

To-day was spent in taking testimony and opening the argument for the State.

The public feeling against COOK is stronger than against any of the other prisoners. He is regarded as having been a spy for the insurrectionists. Strong efforts will be made by Gov. WILLARD to save his life.

HON. GERRIT SMITH.

HE IS CONFINED AS A LUNATIC IN THE UTICA ASYLUM—THE RUMORED REQUISITION.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

GERRIT SMITH is now confined in the State Lunatic Asylum in this City. He was brought here by his relatives on Monday, and is seriously deranged.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

It is stated on the very highest authority, that no requisition has been made by Gov. WISE on Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, for GERRIT SMITH.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The following resolutions relative to the Insurrection were passed by the Legislature of Georgia on the 3d Inst.:

Whereas, The late attempt at Harper's Ferry, in the State of Virginia, to excite a portion of the slaves of the South to insurrection, has produced the highest degree of indignation in the minds of the Southern people against the perpetrators of that outrage, their aiders and abettors, and affords just ground to apprehend a renewal of their efforts in other places; and whereas, the action of Gov. WISE and President BUCHANAN meets with our unqualified approbation, we deem it incumbent upon the members of the Legislature of the State of Georgia to give the most authoritative expression of their sentiments; therefore

Resolved, That we regard the effort to excite the slaves of the South to a servile insurrection with the most intense indignation, and trust that the parties to this insane and treasonable plot may meet with the most prompt and signal punishment, believing, as we do, that while it will be meting out a just retribution for their crime, it will exert a wholesome influence in deterring others from countenancing similar movements.

Resolved, That the prompt and energetic action of Gov. WISE, of Virginia, and of President BUCHANAN, in suppressing the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, and in their efforts to capture the insurgents, evince a degree of manliness and patriotism, honorable alike to them and worthy of our warm admiration.

Resolved, That we pledge the State of Georgia to uphold and support the State of Virginia and the President of the United States in the position they have assumed in connection with this unfortunate affair, and we earnestly counsel the utmost vigilance in guarding against the recurrence of a similar conspiracy in our own borders, or elsewhere at the South.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Governor of the State of Georgia to the Governor and Legislature of Virginia, and to the President of the United States.

The same was then ordered to be transmitted to the Senate without delay.

RETURN OF MRS. BROWN.

The Baltimore *American* of Monday says: "Mrs. MARY A. BROWN, wife of Capt. BROWN, now under sentence of death in Charlestown, Va., arrived in this city yesterday morning, from Philadelphia, intending to start for Harper's Ferry in the train this morning. In the course of the afternoon, however, she received a dispatch from the North, requesting her to return immediately to Philadelphia, and she left again for home in the evening train. She is about thirty-five years of age, very tall and masculine, and was evidently in great distress of mind."

INCIDENTS OF THE JOHN BROWN EXCITEMENT.

In Cynthiana, Ky., some person has originated a great excitement, by writing an anonymous letter, forewarning the inhabitants of the town of another servile insurrection. At once a stringent police was organized, to check the slightest movement on the part of the supposed conspirators, and all the pistols in the stores of the town were bought up forthwith. Probably nothing further will be heard of the matter until another supply of firearms is procured.

Mr. WILLIAM RICH, of Troy, a colored politician of some notoriety, decamped on Tuesday for Canada.

In Springfield, Mass., JOHN BROWN had one vote for Governor, and LYDIA MARIA CHILD one for Lieutenant-Governor.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOSTON SYMPATHIZERS AT CHARLESTOWN.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

There was considerable stir in town on Saturday, it having been announced that Mrs. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, an authoress and poet of some repute, had arrived in the afternoon train. On inquiry it was ascertained that the lady was a Mrs. SPAINO, from Boston. She is quite a fine-looking lady, about fifty years of age, and dresses with much taste. She is accompanied by a young man, who represents himself as her son, who is also of very genteel appearance. Immediately after their arrival in town they proceeded to the jail and made application for mittance, which was refused. After a short consultation and several inquiries, they made their way to the residence of Mr. DAVID HOWELL, one of our most wealthy and respected citizens, and a member of the Society of Friends, where the lady made known her mission and desired Mr. H.'s aid in getting an interview with BROWN and his fellow prisoners. She was in a very polite but candid manner informed by Mr. HOWELL that he would do nothing toward furthering her wishes, as he was decidedly of the opinion that she was doing no honor to the respectable society with which she claimed to be connected, by running about the country and offering her services to "nurse" and "soothe" the perpetrators of the terrible crimes of which BROWN and Co. have been convicted. Nothing daunted, she made application to Dr. MASON, the physician of the jail, who informed her that permission to enter would be granted her the next day, (Sabbath.) When BROWN was informed of her arrival, he said he did not want to see her, and immediately had a dispatch forwarded to Mrs. CHILD and other Northern volunteers, to stay at home, stating that if they had any money to spare, he would prefer his wife should have it. Mrs. SPAINO visited BROWN on Sabbath, according to appointment, accompanied by her son, and was kindly received by BROWN and STEVENS. She remained with them some time, and visited them again in the afternoon. It is understood that no objection will be made by the State's officers to her giving the prisoners any attention she may desire, although they were being treated with the utmost possible kindness by the officers in command of the jail. Considerable suspicion has been aroused towards the young man who professes to be her son—the impression being that he is a brother of the prisoner, STEVENS, and has availed himself of this *ruse* to obtain an interview.

THE NEWPORT RIOT.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE RINGLEADERS.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

In your paper of yesterday morning you comment upon the recent occurrences in this city with reference to the *Free South* newspaper, and express your loss to discover what was proposed to be accomplished by its destruction. As Chairman of a public meeting of the citizens here which denounced and recommended the removal of the office, I propose to say a few words.

The paper was admitted, on all hands, to be incendiary in its character, and of the vilest and most rabid Abolition proclivities. Its direct influence here amounted to nothing; but abroad, and in Frankfort, as I personally know, it affected the character of our city. We could not make our fellow citizens in the interior of Kentucky believe that it had *not one* subscriber in Newport, and was not at all patronized by our people, while with the Abolitionists of the North, among whom it principally circulated, it produced an impression that our people were identified with them in sentiment, because its articles constantly so stated, even going so far as to allege, without the shadow of truth, that all the officers of Campbell County, save one, were Anti-

THE FUTURE OF ITALY.

The Dangers of Italy—The Sentiment and Sympathy of the American People.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Destiny of Italy is soon to be the theme of a European Congress. The great Powers, unwilling to surrender to France the lead in Continental affairs, prefer to encounter the grave responsibility of deciding issues between peoples and princes. In this august Council the United States will have no voice, because the subject of consideration is, perhaps, properly regarded as essentially of European interest; and for the better reason, that our traditional policy, based upon the homespun wisdom of minding our own business, forces upon the Government the duty of leaving to every people the choice between liberty and despotism, and also the sacrifices which it may cost to enforce the choice when made. BANCROFT says America made the war of the Revolution for an idea. The Emperor NAPOLEON declares France to be the only Power that, now-a-days, makes war to check an argument.

But although we shall keep as much aloof from the Congress which is to decide, as from the battles which initiated Italian independence, it is nevertheless true that there are millions of people on this continent who feel a profound solicitude in the Italian question. The whole conduct of the people, the patience of Venice, not less than the moderation, the order and the unanimity of Tuscany, Modena, Parma and Romagna, command the respect as well as the sympathies of the people of this country. If the public opinion of civilized nations is to have any weight in the deliberations of the Congress which is soon to decide the political condition of Italy, their proceedings may be speedily brought to a happy conclusion in a brief protocol, declaring "Italy shall be free to govern herself." This is the vote of the American people. How shall it be pronounced? The Government must remain silent, because it has no power to give expression to the national sentiment upon questions of this character. The universal interest felt in the subject, and the nearly unanimous wish of the American people, imposes upon the Press the duty of declaring that the judgment, the intellect, and the heart of this country, are all on the side of Italian freedom. This profound feeling of national sympathy has been awakened, not by the eventful history of the Italian States—for this is more familiar to students: not by a sense of our obligations to Italian art and literature and science—for this debt has always existed, and yet it inspired no special interest for the political condition of the countrymen of COLUMBUS, GALILEO, or DANTE: but it has been created by the events of the last year; by the alacrity with which the Italians went to war with Austria for their independence; by their courage, at Palestro and San Martino; by the tears they shed, and the curses they muttered over the peace of Villafranca; by their wisdom in effecting a peaceful revolution in those States which were left by the war without a government; by the order and dignity with which the people, through their elected representatives, pronounced the most solemn decrees; by their constancy to VICTOR EMANUEL, as well as their blended gratitude to LOUIS NAPOLEON, for his generosity in the hour of danger, and forbearance for his hesitation in the moment of success. State after State has accepted the flag, and with it the fate of Sardinia; while it has been at least doubtful from which they had most to fear, the hostility of Austria or the alliance of France, since the Emperor discovered that the fears of the French Church for the temporal power of the Pope created an Austrian party in France more formidable than the Austrian armies at Solferino. The Bishops, instigated by MONTALEMBERT, have issued the first protest which has been heard [illegible] cannot be called to Cayenne. Italy united may be henceforth left alone to face her enemies; no longer relying upon France for her strength, she can be as independent of French dictation as she is resolute against Austrian domination. Isolated, if not deserted; impressed with the spectacle of 400,000 Austrian troops, which have only left Lombardy to re-form their broken lines, and wait for an order to march against the legions of VICTOR EMANUEL and the sword of GARIBALDI admonished of the sacrifices required by a great war, when she counts 50,000 Italians and millions of treasure as the cost of a single campaign, even when fought with the advantage of the greatest military power in Europe as her ally; menaced by more enemies than she has yet encountered—for it is scarcely doubtful that in another struggle, the military power of the King of Naples and of the Pope would add the ferocity of the Bourbon and the prestige of the Church to Austrian pride and power. Yet in the midst of all these perils and embarrassments Italy is steadily, day by day, performing the greatest and most difficult of human undertakings. Orderly in the midst of tumult, calm in the presence of anarchy, she is engaged in forming the organic laws and institutions of a regenerated empire, and at the same instant she is preparing for the heroic duty of defending with the bayonet the independence which she proclaims by the ballot.

SISMONDI has said, that of all virtues in a nation, that of courage is the best, for without this all the rest would be lost. If we would justly estimate the immense progress made by the Italians, let us compare the attitude of Italy in 1859, remembering the free suffrage, the perfect concord, and the consumate sagacity of the Constituent Assemblies of Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and Romagna, with that Italy which was decimated by the wars and distracted by the leagues of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. The Italian genius has penetrated the secrets of modern politics as successfully as it mastered the splendors of ancient art. Before this proof of practical wisdom, it was as impossible for MAZZINI to arouse the sympathies of the American people for the descendants of the Florentine and Venetian Republics, as it was for him to make us believe that independence, under the constitutional King of Sardinia, would postpone the liberty of the Italians longer than the despotism of Austria, unchallenged and unresisted, until overthrown by the Carbonari, led by that noble but infatuated champion of an unattainable idea. Hitherto Italian liberty has appeared to the incredulous American either as an attractive theme for poets, or a repetition of the drama of Masaniello. Now all is changed. The Press, the parliaments, the laws, the order, the ballot, the hunters of the Alps, all seem to us as so many familiar American ideas, transplanted in a congenial soil, and nobly developed by a people who had already vindicated their preëminence in the most brilliant achievements of natural genius.

Let it then be proclaimed by the exponents of public opinion in this country, that America is for Italy; that Italy belongs to the Italians; that the day and the hour for her unity and independence have come. No more to be divided in a multitude of feeble provinces, the appanage of alien princes like the expelled dynasty of Lorraine, or the domain of petty despots like the hateful Bomba, Italy united, independent and free, is soon to be recognized as an established fact, and that noble aspiration of CAVOUR—the commonwealth of Italy—so long derided in the politics of METTERNICH as a mere "geographical expression," will appear on the map of Europe as the great central empire, standing midway between the Western and the Eastern Powers, as the majestic sea which washes its southern shore divides the continents of Europe and Africa.

AN ITALIAN.

THE BENNETT CASE.—The hearing commenced yesterday, (Monday,) before Judge HINMAN, on the petition of Mrs. BENNETT for leave to remove her children out of the State. She desires to go West, and the late decree of divorce prohibits her from taking her children out of the State. Mrs. BENNETT testified, in substance, that though the Doctor had on several occasions taken the children from the yard, and once from the hall of the house, he had never visited the house to see them. She did not know that he treated them unkindly, but he had never manifested any interest, save as stated. She further said, she thought she had less than $2,500 left of the $4,000 granted her as alimony. On the other hand, Dr. B. claims that the $4,000 and the real estate in George-street, which is owned by her and the children, is enough to support them. He says that if she wishes to leave the State without the children, he will give good bonds to take good care of them himself. The case is still on.—*New-Haven Register, Nov. 8.*

OUR NEW STEAM NAVY.

Completion of all the New Steam Vessels Ordered by Congress, in 1857-58—Full Descriptions of Them.

The addition to our naval marine of twelve new steamers, which has just been effected in the completion of the screw vessels and gunboats ordered by Congress, in 1856-7, marks an era in the history of the United States Navy. Ten years ago, we had only five steam naval vessels, all told—three of these being very small craft, and only two of them measuring 1,000 tons burden. Since 1850, however, ten splendid screw steamers, averaging 3,500 tons burden, have been built, besides those of which descriptions are subjoined.

The enormous expense incurred in keeping such vessels as the *Niagara*, *Minnesota* and *Wabash* on squadrons so far exceeds the value of the services performed by them, that they are being gradually withdrawn, and ships of the *Lancaster*, *Hartford* and *Brooklyn* class replace them. The latter can be manned by little less than half the number of men required for the former, which is quite an important consideration when, as often happens, it is necessary to prepare a vessel for sea in an expeditious manner.

The following is a correct and reliable statement of the dimensions, peculiarities, &c., of the steam men-of-war which have been launched recently in compliance with the act of Congress alluded to. The *Richmond* is still on the stocks, but has been for some time in a sufficiently advanced state for being put afloat. She will probably be launched in a few weeks.

THE LANCASTER.

The *Lancaster* is entitled to the most prominent place in connection with the steam corvettes, as she is the largest, (measuring 2,360 tons,) and the most formidably armed of the lot. She was launched at Philadelphia in October, 1858, thousands of spectators being present.

The *Lancaster* is "a full auxillary steamer," her motive power being about 1,050 horses. She is 235 feet long between perpendiculars, 46 feet wide, and carries 22 guns, of which 20 are the 9-inch "Dahlgreen," (all on the gun deck,) weighing 11,050 pounds each, with carriage, or 221,000 pounds altogether. On her spar deck are two tremendous 11-inch guns, working on a circular railway, and commanding every point of the compass. Each of these weigh, including carriage, 26,000 pounds.

The machinery of this splendid vessel consists of two direct acting horizontal engines, with cylinders fifty inches in diameter and thirty inches stroke. These cylinders are connected directly with the crank by pistons. She has MARTIN'S patent boilers, containing the usual vertical tubes of brass, through which the water runs, while the flame passes between them. The boilers occupy 25 feet in the length of the ship by the entire width, and have nearly 80,000 feet of fire surface. The total weight of all the machinery, and of coal for five days' fuel, will not be more than 406 tons. The propeller is a true bladed true screw of composition metal, twelve feet in diameter and nineteen feet pitch. The *Lancaster* left Philadelphia on the 12th of last June to make her trial trip. The first ten miles were passed in one hour and fifteen minutes, and every succeeding hour her average speed was nine knots. Having sailed from Norfolk, where she put in to equip for a cruise on the Pacific, she had not been a week at sea when her machinery broke down, rendering an immediate return necessary. The *Lancaster* finally left for her quarters on the Pacific, after going through a careful overhauling. She replaces the *Merrimac* as Commodore MONTGOMERY'S flag-ship, and has been heard from at Rio.

THE HARTFORD.

The *Hartford* was launched last Winter at the Charlestown (Boston) Navy-yard. In form she differs from almost every vessel afloat. Her length, from knight-heads to taffrail, is 248 feet—over all 264 feet. She is 44 feet wide, and draws 9½ feet of water when empty, and 16 when loaded. Her tonnage is 1,990. She has two horizontal engines, 62 inches in diameter, and 34 inches stroke. Her propeller is of composition, 14 feet 6 inches diameter, and 24 feet pitch. It can be hoisted out of water, and lowered for use, at pleasure. The boilers, two in number, are MARTIN'S patent, and contain nearly 5,000 brass tubes, 2 inches in diameter, and 32 inches long.

The strength of the *Hartford* is not often exceeded by men-of-war. She is cross-strapped fore, aft and throughout with iron braces 4½ inches wide by three-quarters of an inch thick, put on the inside of her frame timbers, at an angle of 45 degrees, crossing each other at every five feet, bolted through, and clenched on every frame. Even her keel is one solid piece of white oak, 208 feet long, and sided 16½ inches. The Common Council of the City of Hartford, Conn., voted a panel for the vessel called after their town, which was presented to, and accepted by, the authorities. The panel is nearly square, being about 16 inches high by 13 wide, and on it is carved a sheeter with the Hartford City coat of arms, and the motto "*Post nubila Phœbus*," neatly executed. The material of the panel is from the famous Charter Oak, given by Hon. J. W. STEWART.

The *Hartford* made on her trial trip, which began and ended successfully, 12 knots the hour easily; under steam alone, 10; under canvas, 9½. She is now on her way to replace the *Powhatan* as flag-ship of the East Indies Squadron, and has been regularly heard from at such ports as she visited *en route*.

THE BROOKLYN.

The *Brooklyn* was built by contract in this City. She is 247 feet long, 43 feet wide, 22½ feet depth of hold, and measures about 2,000 tons. She has two direct acting and condensing cross-head engines, with cylinders 61 inches in diameter and 23 inches stroke. Her boilers, of which two are on board, contain the usual brass tubes, and are MARTIN'S patent. She has a machine for purifying salt water for washing purposes. Her propeller is brass, 14 feet 6 inches in diameter and 26 feet pitch. The machinery of the vessel weighs altogether about 275 tons.

The *Brooklyn* left the Navy-yard, bound on her trial trip, on the 5th of February, and arrived at Beaufort, N. C., in a few days after. Going down the Bay she made ten knots under steam, but her sailing qualities are of the most ordinary nature, as seven or eight knots per hour are considered a favorable estimate of her performance under canvas. She is at present attached to the Home Squadron, and has been kept pretty busy since joining it. She left the City on the 7th inst. bound for Vera Cruz, where she is to land Mr. MCLANE, the United States Minister to Mexico.

THE RICHMOND.

The *Richmond* was built at Norfolk. Like all the vessels of her class, she is a splendid-looking steamer, and gives promise of being a most serviceable one. She is 1,934 tons burden, 259 feet in length over all, 42 feet extreme width, and draws 16 feet of water. Her machinery consists of two engines with cylinders 58 inches in diameter, and about 30 inches stroke. She has MARTIN'S patent boilers, supplied with brass tubes. the peculiarities of which we have before described. The *Richmond's* propeller is brass, 14 feet in diameter and proportionate pitch. SICKEL'S valve arrangement has been used in her machinery. The armament of the *Richmond* will be 14 guns of heavy calibre. The entire cost of the vessel is estimated at $126,816 08. Her machinery cost $120,000.

THE PENSACOLA.

The *Pensacola* was launched at the Navy-yard of that name on the 13th of August. She is said to be the finest steamer of her size afloat, and cost only $82,917 42. Her tonnage is 2,158. The *Pensacola* is full-ship rigged, and was designed by Mr. JOHN LENTHALL, Chief of the Bureau of Construction. She will have no less than 18 guns of 9-inch calibre and one tremendous pivot-gun. She is 231 feet long, 44 feet wide, 21 feet deep, and will draw 17 feet of water. In her capstan a part of the mahogany gun-bed used by Gen. JACKSON during the defence of New-Orleans has been conspicuously placed. It was on this bed that the Spanish mortar captured by "Old Hickory" in 1814 was mounted. It was brought to Pensacola after the war, and has remained there ever since. The machinery of the *Pensacola* is being constructed at the Washington Navy-yard, under the supervision of Messrs. DICKINSON & SICKLES, of this City. It consists of two splendid engines.

THE GUN-BOATS.

The chief characteristics of gun-boats may be thus classed:

1. They are small steam vessels-of-war, can carry heavy metal into shallow water, and can move quickly and at short notice.

2. They are easily manned, and easily equipped for sea without delay, which makes them valuable in executing governmental business and squadron duty, requiring a national vessel, but no ostentation.

3. In line of battle they can effectively use at least three heavy guns at all points of the compass, while presenting a very small target to the enemy's ordnance; and, should defeat be inevitable, they can make "discretion the better part of valor," by expeditiously withdrawing from the fray.

But there are many serious objections to them in other respects. A crew cannot be properly accommodated in a gun-boat for any considerable length of time if a sufficient quantity of fuel and provisions were taken on board. In time of war, unless her commander possesses sufficient foresight—and gun-boat captains are not often veterans in naval tactics—to economize his coal and provisions for emergencies, a vessel of this class would hardly be more valuable than an armed brig or schooner.

We subjoin a brief description of each of our new gun-boats, the first, we may remark, ever constructed for the navy of the United States.

THE MOHICAN.

The *Mohican* was built at Portsmouth, N. H. She is 233 feet long from taffrail to billet head, 33 feet wide, 16 feet deep, and draws 13 feet of water when loaded, and is nearly one thousand tons burden. Her whole stock of sails measures in the aggregate 9,800 square feet of canvas. The *Mohican's* machinery consists of one direct acting engine, 1,000 horse-power, with cylinders 54 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. She has two of MARTIN'S patent boilers which hold 15,800 gallons of water. The propeller is of composition, 12 feet 9 inches in diameter, and 19 feet pitch. It is calculated to make 80 revolutions per minute. The armament of the *Mohican* is a formidable one; she has two 11-inch pivot guns, and four 32-pounders. Her shut-hold contains 250 11-inch shells, 60 6-inch do., 320 32-pound solid shot, 16 stands of grape for 11-inch, and 32 for smaller guns. She is also supplied with a howitzer and equipment for boat and field service. The *Mohican* is now completing the final preparations for her departure to the coast of Africa, for which squadron she has been detailed by the Department. Her machinery cost $125,000.

THE WYOMING.

The *Wyoming* was constructed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where she was launched on the 19th of last January. She is bark rigged, 222 feet long, 33 feet beam, 997 tons burden, and draws 13 feet of water, ready for a cruise. She has a direct-acting propeller engine of 200 nominal horse-power, which can be worked up to a very high figure. Her propeller is 12 feet 4 inches in diameter, with 19 feet pitch. She has a MARTIN'S tubular boiler, to which a condensing apparatus is attached. Her armament consists of four 32-pounders, weighing 75 cwt., and two pivot 11-inch Dahlgreen guns, weighing 15,835 lbs. each.

The *Wyoming*, on her trial trip, made the passage from Cape Henlopen to Charlestun bar in 60 hours, averaging 9¾ knots against the wind, her engines making 62 revolutions per minute. She consumed, on an average, 15 tons of coal per day. Her engines made 75 revolutions per minute for one hour. The *Wyoming* is to join the Pacific squadron, for which she is now bound.

THE DACOTAH.

The *Dacotah* is being fitted out for sea at Norfolk, where she was constructed and launched. She is 227 feet long, 32 feet wide, draws 13 feet of water, and is 1,085 tons burden. The cylinders of her engines are 63 inches in diameter and 36 inches stroke. Her propeller is 12 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 18 feet pitch. The *Dacotah's* cost is estimated at $73,618, and that of her machinery about $100,000.

THE IROQUOIS.

The *Iroquois* is next in size to the *Pawnee*. She was put on the stocks on the day the Secretary of the Navy visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard in September, 1858, and was launched on the 10th of April following. She is expected to be the handsomest of all our gun-boats. The *Iroquois* is 225 feet long, 33 feet wide, 1,016 tons burden, and carries six guns. Messrs. JAS. MURRAY & Co., of the Fulton Iron Works, are the constructors of her machinery, which consists of two back-acting engines, with cylinders, 54 inches in diameter and 28 inches stroke; her boilers are the brass tubed ones of MARTIN'S pattern, and the propeller is brass, measuring 12 feet, 3 inches in diameter and 19 feet pitch. The *Iroquois* is supplied with a condenser which returns the condensed water to the boilers, thus keeping fresh water in them always.

The crank-shaft of this vessel is an enormous one. It is of wrought iron, (called "Swedish scrap,") worked in open charcoal fires; length, 19 feet 7 inches; diameter of journals, 11¾ inches; length across the throw, 25 inches; weight, 8,358 pounds. The *Iroquois* was ordered to replace the steam-frigate *Wabash*, as flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, but the present impression is that she will go to China. She has had her machinery tried twice recently, and it works satisfactorily. It was built under the superintendence of Chief-Engineer MARTIN, United States Navy, as was that of the *Brooklyn*, *Narragansett*, *General Admiral*, and others.

THE SEMINOLE.

The *Seminole* was launched at Pensacola on the 24th of last June. She is a bark-rigged steamer of 800 tons burden. Her length is 219 feet over all; width, 31 feet; depth, 14 feet; tonnage, 801. Her machinery consists of two engines, of the "horizontal back-acting steeple" description, the horse power of them being 750. The cylinders are 50 inches in diameter and 36 inches stroke. There are on board, a PERSON'S patent steam-condenser and two pumps, one for air, the other for water, worked by projecting arms forged on the lower piston rods. The boilers—two in number—are MARTIN'S patent, measuring, respectively, 21 feet 6 inches long (six furnaces) and 18 feet 1 inch long, (five furnaces.) There is an auxillary boiler smaller than these. The propeller is of brass, a true-bladed true screw, 9 feet 6 inches in diameter and 17 feet pitch. The total weight of the machinery is about 301 tons, and the daily consumption of coal 22 tons. One of *Seminole's* guns weighs 25,000 pounds, besides which she has 2 thirty-two pounders of 42 cwt. each.

The steering wheel of the *Seminole* is the same that was used on the old sloop-of-war *Austin*, of the Texan navy, which was broken up at Pensacola after the annexation of Texas to the United States. This wheel, and a capstan, are now the only relics extant of the once fine Texan navy. Although nearly finished the *Seminole* has not yet been assigned to duty on any squadron.

THE PAWNEE.

The *Pawnee* is the largest of the gun-boats. She was launched at Philadelphia, on the 5th of last October. Her dimensions are: length, 238 feet, width, 47 feet; burden, 1,289 tons. This vessel is very firmly constructed: iron braces, somewhat similar to those described as used in the *Hartford*, being placed between the timbers and the outward planking. Her bottom, which is almost flat, is convex in form near the keel, while the bilge on its outer surface is on a level with the lower part of the keel. The *Pawnee's* machinery consists of two horizontal direct-acting engines, with cylinders, each 65 inches in diameter, and 36 inches stroke. Her boilers are of the Martin's horizontal tubular stamp, 25 feet wide and 10 feet high; each having, combined, 6,850 square feet of heating surface. The total weight of her machinery and coal bunkers, is about 477 tons. The *Pawnee* has two propellers, one on either side of the rudder, each being 9½ feet in diameter. The orders for squadron duty have not yet been issued relative to this vessel.

THE SAGINAW.

The *Saginaw* is a side-wheel steamer, and was launched at Mare Island, Cal., in March last. She is 163 feet long, 26 feet wide, measures 456 tons burden, and is registered as being 250 horse power. She has two inclined oscillating engines, which are supplied with WINTER'S patent rotative valve. Her overhanging wheels, the common radial, are 20 feet in diameter, and 6 feet face, the shafts being of wrought iron. She has two boilers. Her coal bunkers can carry 100 tons of coal, of which she consumes daily about five tons. She is destined for the East India squadron.

THE NARRAGANSETT.

This vessel, now about to join the Pacific Squadron, was constructed at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard, and is, next to the *Seminole*, the smallest gun-boat in the Navy. She is 188 feet long, 31 feet 6 inches wide, 14 feet deep, and when in perfect sea trim, only draws 8½ feet of water. Her model differs but slightly from the original British gun-boat. The armament of the *Narragansett* consists of 8 broadside guns of heavy calibre, and a large pivot-gun. Her machinery is of the first quality. The engines, of which she has two, were built at the Locomotive works, Boston, and have cylinders 48 inches in diameter and 28 inches stroke. They are of the back-acting description, and placed athwartships, like those of all propellers. The valves are the "ordinary slide," and supplied with STEPHENSON'S "sink motion" for reversing. She has two of MARTIN'S boilers, each 10 feet 2 inches long, 18 feet 5 inches wide, and 6 feet high, and one auxiliary one. The *Narragansett's* propeller is a two-bladed screw, 9 feet 6 inches in diameter, 18 feet pitch, and 373/8 feet long. Over 100 tons coal of coal can be stowed in her bunkers.

Sunday Observance.

HUMBOLDT'S VIEWS OF SUNDAY AS A DAY OF REST

Neither the author of *Cosmos* nor his brother WILLIAM, was ever accused of fanaticism. The writings of the former may be searched in vain for evidences of his views of revealed religion; but he has left on record in his correspondence the clearest testimony as to the value of the Sabbath, which we take pleasure in presenting for the first time in English. Perhaps it may be entitled to quite as much weight with Germans and Americans as the no-Sunday decrees of beer-garden meetings.

Writing to a friend, in 1850, ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT says: (See vol. 1, p. 282.)

"I completely agree with you that the institution of fixed days of rest, even if it had no connection with any religious observance, is a most pleasing and truly refreshing idea to every one who has a humane mind towards all classes of society. There is nothing more selfish or soulless than when the rich and elevated look down upon Sundays and holy days with a certain contemptuous disgust. The selection of the seventh day is certainly the wisest that could have been made. Although it may seem, and to some extent may be optional to shorten or lengthen labor one day, I am convinced that six days is just the true measure suitable to men in regard to their physical power and perseverance in a monotonous employment. There is, likewise, something humane in this, that the beasts which aid man in his labor share in the rest. To lengthen the time of returning rest beyond measure would be as inhuman as foolish. I have had an example of this in my experience. When I spent several years in Paris, in the time of the Revolution, I saw this institution, despite its Divine origin, superseded by the dry and 'wooden' *decimal system*. Only the tenth day was what we call Sunday, and all customary work continued for nine long days. This being evidently too long, Sunday was kept by several, as far as the police laws allowed it, and thus again too much idleness was the result. Thus we are always between two extremes as far as we remove from the common and regulated middle path."

THE AMERICANS IN CHINA.

Progress of Mr. Ward to Peking—Lieut. Habershaw's Narrative.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

UNITED STATES SHIP POWHATAN, At anchor off Pei-Tang, July 18, 1859.

The postscript to my last letter was dated July 6, and told the reader that our Minister had just received a letter from Governor-General HANG, of the Province of Pei-Chili, and that the 8th inst. had been determined upon as the day for the proposed interview at "the northern entrance." It being now desirable to get as near the new port as possible, this ship and the *Toey-wan* were got under weigh on the 7th inst., steamed five miles, and then anchored just near enough to Pei-Tang to enable us to see three mole-like objects upon the northwestern horizon of a clear day—these were "the northern forts" discovered by us per my last letter, and the town near them (Pei-Tang) gives them their name. Translate Pei-Tang into English and it reads—northern embankments. Just as *Pei-King* means *Northern* Royal City. "Peking" should therefore be written, *Pei-King*—Royal City (or capital) of the North. And so with "Nankin," which should be *Nanking*, or Southern Capital.

After feeling the ground and anchoring the *Powhatan* in good water, the *Toey-wan* kept away in the direction of Pei-Toey, hoping to encounter some junk from which to obtain a pilot, promised by the letter of the Governor-General; but, being unacquainted with the soundings, she soon shoaled in nine feet of water, which being only one foot more than she drew, of course turned us to the right-about in double-quick time. A boat was now lowered and sent with two of the interpreters to a junk anchored under the land, where several mandarins were found in a most unenviable situation. It appears that they had been dispatched *the day before* with a pilot for us, but that they had been unable to beat to windward in their clumsy vessel, and they frankly beknowledged that had we not come to them, it would have been difficult to say when they should have been able to come to us. The pilot fellows complained most feelingly of the unusual sensation of sea-sickness; gladly turned over to us the pilot boat and cumshaw (present) of sweetmeats; and, hoisting their sails to a free wind, ran back toward the river with evident satisfaction. We now learned from the pilot that we had left the channel far to the southward, and that, had we gone a ship's length further, the *Toey-wan* would have been piled high and dry.

That night we returned to this ship, and the next morning, after an early breakfast, were again on board the *Toey-wan*, heading in for the river, under charge of the pilot. We found ten feet to be the least water on the Bar, and were informed that at Spring tides as much as *twelve* could be carried over with safety. At the end of two hours we anchored near a large junk, within two miles of the forts, to which we were invited to transfer ourselves, as there was not enough room for the steamer inside. This we subsequently found to be *untrue*; but one must not notice such innocent discoveries in China. Like other diplomatists, they often prefer a pleasant lie instead of an unpleasant truth.

We (the Minister and flag-officer, with their respective suites) were received in grand style by the mandarins of the highly-decorated junk, treated to tea and finally landed in the presence of His Excellency the Goverdor-General. The name of this distinguished Celestial was HANG, and he was the most smooth-spoken soldier that I have seen for a long time. To look at him, however, one might have asked, "HANG, my friend, where is your master, the intelligent country lawyer?" So much more did he resemble the clerk of such a character than the commander-in-chief of a large army and the Governor-General of a province as large as Pennsylvania and Maryland joined together.

The interview which now followed was *extremely* satisfactory. It lasted two hours, and resulted in our being *promised* that within less than ten days we should be starting for Peking. HANG was evidently disposed to be friendly, and though we were in momentary fear of hearing asked some such question as this, "Why did your small steamer tow the English reserves into battle on the 25th ult.?" still we heard nothing but compliments and assurances of good will. HANG was evidently anxious to avoid *unpleasant* topics, and we in turn took care to follow his example. Thus we did not ask him why it was that we had been refused a pilot by the officials of the forts on the 24th ult.; why they had lied in saying that there were no mandarins there at the time; or why they had also lied in saying that there was no room inside the fort the *Toey-wan*.

In short we mutually respected each other's *peculiar failings* and thus separated the best of friends—friends in a diplomatic point of view, I mean. It is worthy of remark here that while we were in the midst of this interview the first and second officers of Pei-ho forts were introduced. They were presented as the men who had fought them against the English with much success, and were readily recognized by the interpreters as *the very Coolies* who had received them the day before the battle. In fact, the first officer observed: "Ah! how do you do? I have seen you before." *Then*, he said he was a *Coolie*, *now* he had on the blue button of a Mandarin of the third order.

On the trial before Judge BRADLEY, in the Common Pleas, the defendants claimed that the plaintiff had for a long time been afflicted with diseases of different kinds, and proved by the plaintiff himself that he had been previously subject to inflammatory rheumatism, and that he used his ordinary medicine for that affliction on the occasion of the debility for which he now sues.

The case is still on, and will probably occupy all day to-day.

Dewey & Savage for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews for defendants.

Action against a City Railroad Company.

WHAT AMOUNTS TO NEGLIGENCE.

George NIXON vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—This was an action tried before Justice MULLEN, of the Supreme Court, against the defendants, to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been received in consequence of negligence on the part of the agents of the Company.

The complaint states that, in May, 1859, the plaintiff was getting upon one of the cars of the Company, near the corner of the avenue and Christie-street, when he was thrown from the platform by the misconduct of the driver, in not stopping the car as plaintiff was about to get on, and starting again too suddenly and rapidly, as the plaintiff stepped upon the stand.

It appeared from the testimony of the plaintiff that he did not wait for the car to stop; that he got on in *front*, and did not wait until the car had passed and get on the hindmost platform; that he had a basket in his hand at the time, and was not capable, therefore, to manage himself, when the car was in motion.

Upon this evidence counsel for defendant moved the Court for a nonsuit, urging that although the Company was guilty of the greatest negligence, still such haste on the part of the plaintiff, and such indiscretion, entitled the defendants to a nonsuit. The Court so thought and ordered a nonsuit to be entered. Plaintiff's counsel gave notice of appeal.

J. W. Ashmead, for plaintiff; D. D. Field, for defendant.

Assault and Battery.

Daniel R. Barlyte vs. James Hughes.—This was an action for assault and battery. The case was reported in the TIMES of Monday. The jury disagreed and were discharged.

The Action Against the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

Robert Beacon vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—This action was reported in the TIMES of Monday. The complaint was finally dismissed.

Infringement of a Patent Right.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 9—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

The New-York Consolidated Wire-Railing Company vs. C. Krenckel.—This was an action brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent for a folding iron bedstead—in which the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $2,000.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendant, Mr. Chelsey.

General Sessions.

BUSINESS DULL—CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

The day after election day is not auspicious for business, especially in or about the law Courts. So, yesterday, Judge RUSSELL had light work in the Court of General Sessions. Prisoners were on hand under compunction, but witnesses and lawyers having no compunction, were resting from the fatigue of having done their duty to their country on the previous day.

Edward McGovern, of a respectable family, but ungovernable in his untoward tendencies, on the 13th of October, as alleged in the indictment, broke into the dwelling-house of Mr. John McDonough, and carried away therefrom a small iron safe, containing bills and drafts to the value of $125. He was tried yesterday, and convicted of burglary in the third degree. Sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

James Bennett pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

James and Thomas Newport pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were remanded.

James Howard pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was also remanded.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—INGRAHAM, J.

Gould and others vs. Schermerhorn.—The defendant should have had the plaintiff called on the first order before leaving Court, but I am not satisfied that he was guilty of any intended disobedience of the Court. The defendant must appear before the Judge at Chambers, Friday, Nov. 11, at 10 A. M., and submit to examination. In such case the attachment is discharged without costs. If not, he must be committed until he submits to answer.

Court Calendar—THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 73, 74, 80, 82, 96, 97, 59, 69, 78, 97, 114.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 825, 2205, 2161, 2141, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2251, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367. *Part II.*—Nos. 2068, 2076, 1632, 2068, 2690, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 407, 463, 543, 555, 529, 541, 519, 537, 573, 581, 583, 585, 591, 593, 597, 599. *Part II.*—Nos. 472, 500¾, 100, 566, 478, 452, 520, 164, 448, 496, 262, 550, 278.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1178, 1222, 1171, 1070, 1141, 1431, 1433 to 1439, 1442, 1444, 697. *Part II.*—Nos. 1342, 1267, 1362, 1398, 1428, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1450, 1451 to 1454, 1450, 1450.

Conflagration at Buffalo.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 8.

Last night a most destructive fire broke out in the large grain elevator and warehouse attached to the New-York Central Railroad depôt, on Ohio-street and the dock, in this city, which entirely destroyed the buildings and a very large quantity of grain which was stored therein. The buildings burnt belonged to the Central Railroad. Their large depôt adjoining the property destroyed was not materially injured. The entire loss in the buildings is quite large—perhaps amounting to $60,000.

The amount of grain stored in the buildings destroyed is about as follows: Wheat, 137,500 bushels; corn, 24,000 bushels; oats, 56,000 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels. Total, 236,000 bushels. The actual amount will not, we think, vary 5,000 bushels of all sorts from this statement. The value of this grain, at present prices, would not be far from $185,000.

The amount of insurance effected upon the grain we have not been able to ascertain exactly, as it was insured in about eleven different companies, and part in agencies out of the city. The amount not insured, we have reason to believe, will not exceed $20,000. The whole amount of loss, in buildings, grain and other property, will amount to perhaps, the sum of $250,000.

Nothing is known of the origin of the fire, and it was probably under way for some time before the alarm was given. The firemen were very promptly on the ground, but the flames had made such headway that it was impossible to arrest the fire in the buildings which were destroyed, and the main result of their labor was to save other buildings.

Lest any apprehension should be felt that the destruction of this elevator will interfere with the storing of grain here, we would briefly say that the storage capacity of our remaining elevators is yet about 1,525,000 bushels, and that, therefore, no fear need be entertained anywhere as to any lack of storage for grain in our city, notwithstanding the large quantities daily arriving at our port.

INSURANCES ON THE FIRE.

The following list of insurances on the grain destroyed in the New-York Central Railroad's grain elevator, at Buffalo, has been prepared for the *Evening Post*:

Buffalo Mutual	$10,300	New-Amsterdam	2,800
Ætna, Hartford	12,000	New-World	2,500
North Am., Hartford	6,500	Mercantile	1,500
Ætna, New-York	6,000	Hope	2,000
Fulton, Lafayette & Gebhard	500	Market	3,500
Northern, of London	7,500	Atlantic, Brooklyn	2,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	3,000	Irving	5,000
Importers' & Traders'	5,500	Williamsburgh City	5,000
Commerce, Albany	6,500	Empire City	5,000
Brevoort	4,500	Firemen's Fund	4,800
Montauk	5,000	State, N. H.	5,300
American Exchange	5,000	Excelsior	2,500
Mechanics'	2,500	Manhattan	3,250
North American, N.Y	5,000	Home	8,000
Hamden	1,000	Corn Exchange	8,200
Niagara, New-York	2,500	New-England	7,000
Continental	5,000	Washington	5,000
Western, Mass.	2,000	Beekman	5,000
Humboldt	2,500	Total	$172,150
Atlantic, Providence	2,000		

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of Quimbo Appo.

WRIT OF PROHIBITION ALLOWED.

The People vs. Quimbo Appo and the Court of Oyer and Terminer.—The General Term of the Supreme Court—present, Justices ROOSEVELT, SUTHERLAND and INGRAHAM—have rendered a verbal opinion allowing the writ prayed for by the people in this case. Justice ROOSEVELT stated that the majority of the Court were of the opinion that the Court of Oyer and Terminer had no power to grant a new trial at any Term subsequent to the Term at which the prisoner had been tried was adjourned. The Oyer and Terminer, like the Circuit, it was held, expired at the close of each Term. This verbal opinion, the Court stated, was given now, as the time for execution had been fixed so early, that it would be hardly time to elaborate a written opinion, discussing at length all the points involved.

Mr. Waterbury then read a copy of a telegraph dispatch to the Governor, urging sufficient respite to allow them permission to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

It was then agreed that a formal record should be made up, and a case made with which the prisoner's counsel should take the matter to the Court of Appeals, the District Attorney waiving the usual security in such cases.

D. D. Field for prisoner.

APPOINT

Extra Ohio	$ 30	@ $ 40
Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	$ 50	@ 5 65
Ohio, trade brands	$ 70	@ 6 75
	5 10	@ 5 25
Genesee	$ 40	@ 7 00
do choice Extra Missouri	$ 30	@ 7 25
Kentucky and Tennessee	$ 40	@ 8 00

Southern Flour has been more freely dealt in, but the demand has not been general; prices tend downward. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,850 bbls., at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, at drooping rates; sales have been confined to 300 bbls. extra inferior to choice, chiefly at $5 90@$6 25, with some very superior as high as $6 35@$6 40, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at $4 90@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal moves slowly, at $4 85@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been pretty actively inquired for, and prices of desirable lots favor sellers. The demand has been mainly from speculators, who are not to store. We have heard of sales of 46,500 bushels, including very common White Canada at 82½c.; fair White Western on private terms; prime Western (Winter) at $1 32; fair to choice Milwaukie Club on private terms; Chicago Spring also on private terms; and prime White Kentucky at $1 12@$1 15 for common to choice Milwaukie Club, and $1 10@$1 11 for Chicago Spring, ₱ bushel. Corn has been very quiet, sales having been confined to small lots, including round Yellow at 80@81, and round White at $1 ₱ bushel. Rye has been unsettled. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bushels, (a resale,) at 82c., and 2,500 bushels at 80@80c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues to favor buyers, the available supplies being in excess of immediate requirements of buyers. Sales have been made of 1,600 bushels very good Canada at 82½c.; 5,000 bushels do. do., at 82c.; 3,400 bushels good Canada East, at 78c., and 10,500 bushels Canada to very good State at 75c.@81c. ₱ bushel. Oats are inquired for, including Canada, at 44c.; Western and State, 43c.@44c.; Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c., and Southern at 37c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales North River at 75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite sparingly purchased at former prices.

HOPS—The demand has been moderate, to-day, at 17@18c. for common to very choice new; 8c.@11c. for last year's crop; and 6c.@7½c. for crop of 1857, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been in limited request, to-day, including Scotch Pig at $24@$24 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are up to $21 05 ₱ thousand. The demand is good.

LEAD—Has been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland; 80c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been confined to small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very slightly dealt in, to-day, at essentially unaltered figures.

OILS—In this market, transactions have been restricted, to-day, though prices have not varied materially. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Nov. 7, sales were confined to 80 bbls. dark Crude Sperm at $1 10; 20 bbls. Head Matter at $1 45; 400 bbls. Crude Whale at 50c.; 600 bbls. inferior to fair at 45c.@48c.; and 500 bbls. Elephant on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 7, '59	83,687	197,247	1,842,400
Same time last year	76,817	181,804	1,479,650

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request, and sales have been confined to 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $15 12@$15 15 for Mess, here; an unascertained price for Mess, deliverable up to the 1st of January; and $10 50 for Prime, here, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been inactive to-day. Lard has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 350 bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef is dull for at former rates. The sales include 320 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$9 75 for Pickled Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4 25@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $9 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 15c.@21c. for State; and 13@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is more sought after; from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., at from $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in good request, including Liverpool fine, at $1 30@$1 60 ₱ sack.

SEEDS—All descriptions have been inactive here. At Boston, sales have been made, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, of "5,000 bags Calcutta Linseed to arrive, at $1 52; 6,000 bags do. do., at about the same price; 3,000 bags do. do., at $1 50; 1,000 bags from store, at $1 51, and 1,500 bags do., superior quality, at $1 52 ₱ bush. cash; 6,828 bags and pockets by the *Granite State*, and 4,045 bags and pockets by the *Peerless*, were sold previous to arrival; 8,500 bags and 4,647 pockets by the *Osborn* were remain unsold.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 150 boxes Castile, at 9c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

SUGARS—Have been in active demand, and sales have been made of 2,000 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c. @7c.; 50 hhds. Texas on private terms; 300 hhds., Cardenas, at 5¾c.; 28 boxes Havana at 8½c.; and 8,000 bags Brazil on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 15,000 lbs. Prime at 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS.—The public sale, to-day, though pretty well attended, lacked spirit. Holders withdrew freely. Prices, however, were sustained. The sale sold, including Gunpowder at 35c.@44c.; Imperial, 32c.@41½c.; Hyson, 35c.; Young Hyson, 27c.@52½c.; Hyson Skin at 27½c.; Hyson Twankay, 32½c.@33c.; Souchong, 15½c.@36c.; Congou, 30½c.@36.; Ponchong, 38c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair demand to-day, and has been quite firm.

WHISKEY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at 27c.@27½c., chiefly at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 150 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 50 tons Linseed Cake, on private terms; also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 50 pkgs. Lard at 35s.; and 100 tcs. Beef at 60s. For London, 50 tcs. Beef at 6s., and 350 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 248 tons, from Elizabethport to Kingstown, Coal, at $5; a bark hence to Aspinwall, at $4 50; a brig, 284 tons, to Havana and back, $2,300; a brig, 250 tons, from Bangor to Matanzas, Box Shooks, &c.; one, 300 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, &c.; one, 186 tons, to Bermuda, $950; bark *Meteor*, 450 tons, hence to Melbourne; a ship, 993 tons, from Cape Horn to New-York; a brig, 196 tons, from Sicily to New-York; a schooner to Curacoa and ports on the Main and back to New-York, on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1859.

There is considerable falling off in the receipts of beef cattle, as compared with last week, but still the number is far above last year's weekly average, and quite as large as the market requires after such an overstock as we have had for some time past. A few good cattle came in and were sold yesterday; those offered to-day were generally of medium and poor quality....Milch cows have come in slower, but there is little demand, and there would be no scarcity if not another cow should be sent here for at least a week to come....Of veal calves, 250 less have been received than last week; but in the abundance of other cheap meats veal is neglected, and 6½c. ₱ lb. is now about the top price for first-class calves....Of swine, the receipts have been little more than half what they were during the previous week; but so many were left over last Wednesday that the yards are still supplied, and prices have not improved....The following figures, carefully compiled from our statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 8.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,566	164	587	10,936	9,799
Previous week	5,579	214	817	14,765	16,501
Same w'k last year	5,156	195	674	10,914	20,126
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards 29,862. Total number received the previous week, 36,945. This is a decrease of 12,293. It will be observed that this decrease is mostly of swine and sheep.

Of the 4,566 fresh bullocks received this week, 3,213 were taken to the Forty-fourth-street yards; 1,200 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 94 at Brownsville, and 21 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 38 at Chamberlain's, on Robinson-street....The transactions at the down-town markets have been unusually light. Large sales were made at Bergen—more than one-fourth of the cattle being disposed of at that point. Of the 3,213 bullocks yarded at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from the drivers or salesmen, and from the yard-books, there came from Illinois, 379 head; from Ohio, 888; from New-York, 766; from Kentucky, 349; from Canada, 183; from Michigan, 145; from Pennsylvania, 212; from Indians, 225; from Virginia, 28; from Connecticut, 15, and from New-Jersey, 23....Ohio and New-York are the only large contributors this week. Illinois very seldom sends so low a number as 379 in one week. The cattle at Forty-fourth-street came into the City thus: By Erie Railroad, 1,064, the which add 1,200 sold at Bergen; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,430; by river barges, 305; by Harlem Railroad, 105; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 219; and on foot, 30 head. Adding the 1,200 head sold over the river to the Erie Railroad receipts at these yards, and we have 2,294 as the total for that route.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Yesterday being election-day, very few of the butchers went to the yards—most of them having a week's supply on hand, bought cheap last Wednesday. A few butchers, dealing only in first-class beef, were up in the morning, and made their selections, paying rather more than last week for the same quality. This morning the yards were pretty full—that is, considering the comparatively small number of 3,213 fresh, and 160 stale cattle, at Forty-fourth-street this week, and prices dragged heavily for most of the forenoon, and were even worse in the afternoon. Occasional sales were made at prices a little better than was paid for the same grades last week, but there were probably as many sold at lower figures. The yards were cleared out this evening, though not a large number are left over—perhaps 200 or 250. Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, to-day and yesterday included, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparison, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
Poorest quality	4c. @ 5¾c.	4c. @ 5¾c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8¾c.	7 c.@ 8¾c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@ —	7¾c.@ —

On comparing the prices this week, as we mark them up to-day, we find they chance to exactly correspond with those of last week, and this is just about as the market stood, and the average is higher, if anything, than they were the corresponding week of last year. The stock was mainly of poor quality, composed largely of light thin steers and heifers, coarse, honey oxen and poor, dry cows. Several lots were sold at $20@$25 each, and one small lot actually went at $10 ₱ head. There were very few out-of-town buyers present, and as the City butchers bought largely last week, and are having very slow sales, owing to the abundance of sheep, poultry and pork, they were shy to-day and mainly bought at very low rates Very few animals brought our highest figures, 9c being about the price for prime beef, and 8c.@8¾c for fair to good qualities. Take it all in all the present was one of the dullest markets of the season. About 1,000 cattle were taken East from Albany on Monday last, and perhaps 100 head remain there Several lots changed hands for this market, but it was difficult to make a commission on them.

The following extracts from our colloquies notes made of transactions during the day will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

O. McCONNELL came in with 229 Kentucky cattle which were sold, 75 by T. WHEELER; 74 by S. ULERY, and 80 by J. A. MERRITT. WHEELER's were fair butchers' cattle, which he laid at 7½ cwt., and were averaging about $70. The choice brought $74 yesterday. ULERY called his 7 cwt. steers, and though of very fair quality, he could not make them come up to an average of 9c. MERRITT's weighing like the last lot, and classing as decent steers were calculated to average 8¾c.

SHEPARD & BENEDICT had 48 nice straight steers, from Ross County, O., which they bought of HIGLER, at Albany. Rated 7½ cwt., and would, probably, average 9c. to-day; 10 of the tops brought $76 each, or say 9¾c. Also for TAYLOR 36 very common Michigan steers, and rough oxen of various weights, at 7c.

MILLER & PHILIPS sold here, and at Bergen, 61 Illinois animals, for J. POOR, at an average of 6¾c. on 5 cwt. They were mostly *poor* steers, of which there were more than butchers wanted.

T. C. EASTMAN was selling 70 light pony cattle of Indiana growth, for J. LEFLER. They were of common quality, 5¾ cwt., and averaged about 7c. Also for EASTON, 32 Northern Ohio animals, of medium flesh, at 8c., estimating them 6¾ cwt.

W. H. HARRIS sold on his own account 72 fair to good Ohio steers, of 6¼ cwt., at 7c.@8¾c.; and 38 Michigianders, better than usually comes from that State, at 7c.@9c. on 6 cwt.

VALENTINE & MARTIN had 40 fat Kentucky steers, probably equal or superior to any other lot of the number. They were grade Durhams, fed by G. W. WELLS, who sold them to VALENTINE & MARTIN at Albany. They were taken by the best buyers at 9¾c.@9¾c., would probably average near the latter price. Rated 9¾ cwt. Also, a nother lot of 31 rather oxy cattle, from the same stable, at 8c.@8¾c., rating them at 8½ cwt.; and 41 of W. POOR's Illinois stock, in thin flesh, weighing some 5¾ cwt., at 6½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER were possessors of 52 very good Ohio steers of some 7½ cwt., which they run out at near 9c.; and their 23 fair Jerseys, of 6¾ cwt., were averaging 8¾c.

WHITE & SON, for J. W. CRAMER, 69 fair to good 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 7c.@9c., and 21 Dutchess County steers and oxen, mostly of fine quality, at 9c. @10c.; 16 of them sold yesterday brought 10c.

H. HUBB, on his own account, 41 decent Ohio steers of 7 cwt., slowly, at 7c.@9c.

I. BUDLONG was selling 23 very common, coarse, rough, thick oxen, steers, &c., for COMSTOCK & HALL, at 5c.@7c. Also, 40 Canadians, for LAWTON & DALY, at corresponding prices, being similar stock; 10 were taken by a country feeder, at $25 each.

B. BARTRAM worked all of yesterday and to-day on 52 smooth, nice Ohio steers, for S. M. BAKER, and could not close them out at 9c. All but 19 brought $66 each. Home weight 1,400 lbs. Mr. BARTRAM thinks it an extremely dull market, with which opinion we agree.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for YEAZEL & TROTTER, 67 common 6 cwt. Ohio steers at 7c.@8¾c.

J. H. WILLIAMS and D. BARNES run out a fine lot of 73 Ohio steers, fed and owned by J. B. PARSONS, of Pickaway County. They would dress about 8¾ cwt., and were averaging near 9¾c., thus rankling A No. 1. Also, 58 Ohio cattle of common quality, for D. C. CONEY, at 7c.@8c.

MILCH COWS.

These come in less freely, but do not all sell. In several yards or markets many cows are left over from week to week. The trade is quite dull just now, as most buyers have already provided for the Winter. Partially dry cows sell poorly for beef, so there is little inducement to turn them off and buy fresh animals.

VEAL CALVES.

There has been a large falling off in the receipts but enough come in to supply the limited wants of buyers. Pork and poultry are plenty and cheap, which diminishes the demand for veal, only a very few of the best animals being over 6¾c. ₱ lb. live weight. Little calves, or "bobs," are very dull, bringing but $1 25@$2 each, and scarcely sell at those rates.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts show a falling off of near 4,000 head for the week. There is no deficiency, however, as the arrivals of dressed mutton are large, pork and poultry plenty, and beef cheap. Besides, the large receipts of live sheep last week went to make up a full supply for the present week. Prices are mainly unaltered, although rather lower at some of the market places. The dressed carcasses being 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.—that is, 4c.@5c. for ewes, and 6¾c.@7c. for wethers. Pelts are worth $1@$1 38 each.

BROWNING reports 3,572, for the week; ALLERTON, 626; CHAMBERLAIN, 4,197; and O'BRIEN, 2,541, as follows: From New-York, 387, by A. W. Smith; 79, E. Hunt; 111, T. B. Phettieplace; 130, J. A. Rogers; 249, Sherman & Dibble; 399, J. B. Skankle; 220, Reed & White; 200, L. Hart; 60, J. E. New; 133, W. S. White; 78, S. W. Ham. From Massachusetts: 284, by Simmons & Co. From Ohio: 211, by J. Corlies.

Sales were made by O'BRIEN & MCGRAW as follows:

134 sheep & lambs.	$526	75	399 sheep & lambs.	$1,137	00
77 sheep & lambs.	221	00	352 sheep & lambs.	1,190	87
162 sheep & lambs.	657	25	178 sheep & lambs.	556	62
109 sheep & lambs.	252	49	200 sheep & lambs.	700	00
180 sheep & lambs.	512	63	60 sheep & lambs.	90	00
242 sheep & lambs.	688	68	211 sheep & lambs.	673	12
249 sheep & lambs.	738	31	42 sheep & lambs.	168	00
Totals			2,595	$8,292	72

SWINE.

There is very little change in prices since our last report. Receipts have not been heavy, but with those left over from last week and the dressed hogs coming in by boats, the supply is ample, and several lots were unsold up to this morning. Good corn hogs of 200 lbs. gross weight are worth 5¼c. ALLERTON quotes 4¾c.@5¾c. for corn hogs, and 4¾c.@5c. for still fed, at his western yards, where 6,131 were received for the week. HUGHES & FRENCH had 3,668 fresh arrivals and 2,837 left over from last week. Of these 4,955 were sold and 1,520 still remain.

BIRDSALL & DORMAN, Corn Brokers of Washington Market, quote as follows:

	Live weight.	Dressed weight.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5¼c.@5½c.	6¾c.@6¾c.
Medium Prime Corn Hogs	5¼c.@5¼c.	6¾c.@6¾c.
Light Prime Corn Hogs	5c. @5¼c.	6¾c.@6¾c.
Distillers' Heavy Hogs	4¾c.@5c.	6c. @6¼c.
Distillers' Light Hogs	4¾c.@4¾c.	6c. @ —

Stock hogs, no sale.

The arrivals are heavy, yet not quite as heavy as last week. Some 2,000 on the market not sold. Market inactive.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.—A CONVENTION of chaplains and friends of seamen will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., under the direction of the Port Society, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 A. M., to consider the best mode of advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of seamen. The Convention is expected to continue in session three days, and will be open to the public. The days will be devoted to discussion, the evenings to religious exercises. The closing meeting will be at the Cooper Institute on SABBATH EVENING next, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock, with addresses and devotional exercises.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

ROBERT HEWLETT, Secretary.

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Constructed with all the improvements combining superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 427 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

A BARGAIN—$150.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, round corners; cost $250 when new; celebrated City makers; splendid tone and modern improvements. Also, mahogany piano-forte, $60; Firth & Pond, makers. McDONALD & CO.,
Corner Broadway and 30th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. PIANOS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
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WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 4th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order; worth $400; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

$250 NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $187 50, 6¾ octave, grand action and warranted; cover and stool at half-price. Mahogany yard, No. 349 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Wareroom. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 165 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Rosewood Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

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PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
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HARMONIPHONES,
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Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 2 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

DESIGNS FOR THE NEW PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The Trustees of Plymouth Church having offered four premiums for the best designs for a new church edifice, announce to the architects concerned, and to the public, the following decisions:

1. The plans of Mr. Charles Duggin, of New-York, have been selected for the new buildings.
2. The second premium, of $500, has been awarded to Mr. J. R. Hamilton, of New-York.
3. The third premium, of $150, to Messrs. Sackter & Valk, New-York.
4. The fourth premium, of $150, to Mr. Julius W. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Trustees desire to express their high appreciation of the skill and fidelity of all the architects competing, and their sense of the great merit of all the designs submitted.

The fundamirable designs of Richard M. Hunt and J. Wrey Mould, failed of consideration only from the great increase of their estimated cost above the sum mentioned in the "statement" of the Trustees.

All the plans submitted to the Trustees are now on exhibition at the parlors of the Plymouth Church, entrance on Cranberry-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and also on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, 9, and 10, admission free.

The designs not included in the premium-list will be returned to the authors upon their proper order, made to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. H. S. WELD, No. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn, after Thursday.

JAMES FREELAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 7, 1859.

POST-OFFICE LUNCH AND TEA ROOMS, No. 24 NASSAU, CORNER OF CEDAR—NEWLY FITTED UP! NEWLY OPENED!—Those who lunch down town give it a trial.
MEATS, POULTRY, OYSTERS, &c.
The choicest wines, ales, cigars the New-York market affords, served up in such style as to challenge competition. GEORGE V. RYERSON, Manager.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by
DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents gentlemen

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALE.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS HOUSEKEEPER and nursery governess, by two sisters. One as housekeeper and companion to an invalid lady and to sew, and the other as nursery governess, can teach French, English, music and sewing; are willing to make themselves useful; wages not so much of an object as a respectable and good home; no objections to leave the City. Address M. J. D., Station C, corner 4th and Troy sts., for one week. Unexceptionable reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman of middle age as housekeeper. Is a person of high respectability and a member of the Presbyterian Church; has had practical experience and would not object to part of the domestic duties, where she would find a position of trust and confidence. Unquestionable reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and hair dressing, fitting, and all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to travel with a lady, or go South for the Winter; can be seen at the house of her last employer, where she has lived four years, No. 57 West 35th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable young woman as a most excellent cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. If in a small family; has the best of City reference from where she has lived, with the highest families. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., corner of Avenue A; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can act as lady's maid, or assist in the care of children, or do chamberwork; has excellent city reference. Can be seen at No. 156 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; has no objection to do general housework in a small family. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., between Furman and Columbia sts., Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or assist in chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 East 27th-st., where they can be recommended by their present employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or the former and laundress; she has the best of City recommendations for either capacities. Apply at No. 119 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser, sews well, and embroiders handsomely; can cut and fit children's clothes; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 9th-av., entrance in 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE FEMALES, situations, one as professed cook, the other as housekeeper. Best of references. Inquire at No. 68 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; speaks English and a little French. Call at No. 494 4th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook or laundress, the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing; best of City references given. Call at No. 124 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation to go out by the week or month to make ladies and children's dresses. Can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork; can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 59 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as a good plain cook and excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 118 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 158 East 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Schiller Festival.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Jenny Lind.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wreck Ashore—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Swiss Swains.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Le Demi Monde.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Rival Pages—Married and Ruined. Evening—Foundling of the Forest—Rival Pages.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrelsy and Black Blunders.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

METROPOLITAN HALL—Old Folks' Concert.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Lesdernier's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Ærial Ship City of New-York.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-York State Election on Tuesday remains undecided on that portion of the Democratic State ticket adopted by the Americans at Utica. The vote between the Democratic and Republican candidates for Secretary of State runs close. The new State Senate will stand twenty-three Republicans and nine Democrats, according to present returns. The Assembly not yet all heard from. The Albany *Journal* claims ninety Republican to thirty-eight Democratic, which we believe is not far out of the way. The warm contest in the Albany Judicial District between Judge Harris and Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, is not yet certainly decided; the chances in favor of Mr. Peckham.

The election in New-Jersey has resulted in the choice of Mr. Charles S. Olden, Opposition, to the Gubernatorial Chair. The returns, as forwarded by majorities from Trenton, would appear to give the successful candidate almost the very figures obtained by the actual Governor Newell over Col. Alexander, three years ago. The Legislature is presumed to be Democratic in both branches.

The trial of John E. Cook, the Lieutenant of John Brown in the Harper's Ferry *émeute*, was commenced on Tuesday, in the Virginia Court at Charlestown. Cook, upon arraignment, pleaded guilty to the charge of inciting slaves to insurrection. The Prosecuting-Attorney immediately produced a long confession made by the prisoner, in which Dr. Howe, of Boston, and Frederick Douglass, are clearly inculpated in the rising. The Court yesterday was engaged in hearing a repetition of the testimony given in the preceding cases. Cook, it is said, is that one of the conspirators to whom public sentiment in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry is most averse; and it is anticipated that the efforts of Gov. Willard, his brother-in-law, to save him, must prove unavailing. A dispatch from Richmond, stating that no requisition has been forwarded to Albany for Hon. Gerrit Smith, reaches us simultaneously with another containing the painful information that that gentleman has been confined in the Utica Insane Asylum, his mind having become unmistakably deranged.

From Washington, we have the announcement that the Administration are confident of Mr. McLane's success in negotiating the Mexican Treaty. Señor Lerdo, it is said, has received advices from Vera Cruz which make it reasonable to hope that the Treaty will be here soon after the opening of the next session of Congress. The law of the Juarez Government making marriage by the civil courts inoperative, had created much excitement throughout Northern Mexico. In some parts of the country manifestos had been issued against it. The Cabinet has at length adopted vigorous measures to protect the inhabitants of Brownsville, Texas. Troops have been ordered to that locality from Baton Rouge, La., and are now probably on their way thither.

Our California correspondent gives information respecting the failure of Messrs. Charpenning & Co., the contractors for the mail between Placerville and Salt Lake City. The fact appears to have been due to delay in the return of the leading partner from the Atlantic, with funds requisite to relieve the embarrassments of the firm. The service is now performed *ad interim* by other parties. Business at San Francisco is reported to be unprecedently dull. The official majority of Mr. Latham, as Governor, proves to be 20,000.

The exhausting effects of the labors attendant on election were apparent in all the Boards of the City Government which met yeaterday. There was not a quorum at the adjourned meeting of the Board of Governors, and the Commissioners of Emigration did nothing beyond hearing the announcement of the decease of one of their clerks. The Board of Education adopted $1,314,052 as the reported estimates of expenses for 1860.

A National Convention of the friends of seamen assembled yesterday, at the Mariners' Church in Madison-street. The Chair was occupied by Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, of Brooklyn, a veteran advocate of the movement, and a very large number of naval chaplains participated in the deliberations. Among other interesting traits of the occasion was the reading of a letter from Rev. James Beecher, missionary among seaman at Kong Kong, urging the necessity of prosecuting the work undertaken by the American Seamen's Friend Society.

Rev. E. D. Culver, City Judge of Brooklyn, lectured last night in the Shiloh (colored) Church, before an audience not unusually large, on the "Wrongs and the Remedy of the Anglo-African Race." He treated his subject under three heads: Social, Civil and Religious. His discourse, which was somewhat lengthy, was not uninteresting, and occasionally elicited applause.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday on a moderate amount of business. New-York Central, 80 at the close, and Missouri Sixes, 84½. The Market for Money and Exchange quiet, and the supply of both fully equal to the inquiry, at previous quotations.

Of Flour, there were 13,278 bbls. received, and 21,500 sold. Prices of low and medium grades of State and Western were firmer. Wheat was in good demand, and was advancing. The movements in other kinds of Grain, as well as in Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Molasses, Metals, Seeds and Tobacco were reatricted. The principal sales of Coffee were 4,700 bags Rio at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb. Sugars were more active, the transactions having reached 2,350 hhds., chiefly Cuba; 8,000 bags Brazil, and 28 boxes Havana, at full rates. No very important changes occurred in other branches of business. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets, there was a considerable falling off in the receipts from last week's numbers, but the previous surplus stock has lasted over, and the butchers are abundantly supplied. For the week ending yesterday, the receipts of live animals destined for slaughter at all the regular City yards, number: Beef Cattle, 4,566; Veal Calves, 587; Sheep and Lambs, 10,936; Swine, 9,799; receipts of Milch Cows, 164—a total of 26,052, against 38,345 the previous week, the decline being about 1,000 beeves, 250 veals, 4,000 sheep, and 7,000 swine. At yesterday's general weekly market, Beeves averaged about the same prices as last week. Veal Calves were a little lower. Sheep and Lambs raised but a trifle, the poorer grades not selling quite as well. Swine have not recovered any of last week's decline, and Milch Cows sell slowly at former rates.

The Election in this State.

We commend the returns of the late election to the special attention of Gov. Wise, Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet officers, the Fifth-avenue Democrats, and that special section of Southern chivalry so admirably represented by the frothy feculence of the Richmond *Enquirer*. They may one and all read in it the results of their joint attempt to conquer a peace by bullying the North. By an organized conspiracy, far more extended, and quite as unprincipled as that which broke out at Harper's Ferry, thoy have been laboring day and night to make political capital out of that affair. Not only the lives of the prisoners in their hands, but the deaths of their own citizens, have been remorselessly used by the Virginia leaders as so much capital towards a Democratic victory in New-York. Not satisfied with the utter defeat of the invasion, the deaths of nearly all thoae engaged in it, the conviction and impending doom of the remainder, the universal denunciation of the crime and the criminals throughout the Free States, and the utter absence of the smallest particle of proof to implicate prominent men, or any considerable number of men of any sort, in thia conspiracy, they have done everything in their power to fasten upon the whole North the crime and its responsibility, and to terrify our people into its practical repudiation at the polls. We know nothing more utterly disgraceful than the remorseless style in which Democratic partisans have thus traded in treason and blood, for the promotion of their political ends.

The result proves how widely they have mistaken the temper of the public mind. Even in this City, where public sentiment is for obvious reasons much more acnsitive to political alarms of this sort than in any other part of the State, the crusade was a substantial failure. The Democratic majority even here is not 2,500 votes larger than it would have been if Harper's Ferry had never existed. In the interior of the State it has created a positive reaction:—and we have very little doubt that the Republican vote is in the aggregate much larger than it would have been, but for this most offensive endeavor to make political capital out of the affair at Harper's Ferry. The main point of attack throughout the whole contest has been the position of Senator Seward. The obvious effort and aim of the whole crusade has been to crush him, as a public man, in his own State, by overwhelming him with the odium of complicity in the crime of Brown. The result has been that the Republicans have, by a decided majority, carried both branches of the Legislature which is to choose his successor.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, following the lead of the *Herald* in this as in everything else, will construe this verdict of New-York into a distinct approval of the Harper's Ferry insurrection. We shall have column upon column of groans and lamentations over the complete surrender of New-York to the treasonable schemes of the Abolitionists. The *Herald* will proclaim the immediate ruin and swift destruction of the universe in general; and the *Enquirer* will adopt its theories, as it does its billingsgate, inserting only a saving clause for the behoof of Virginia and those Southern States which shall follow the lead of the magnanimous Governor of that great Commonwealth.

Every intelligent and disinterested man here knows that the result indicates no such thing. It does not show the slightest approbation of Brown's proceedings, nor even of Gov. Seward's alleged opinions about the "irrepressible conflict." It demonstrates merely the resentment of our people at the palpable trick sought to be played upon their credulity, and their indisposition to see their public men hung, drawn and quartered without judge, jury or even an indictment. It is a verdict against the blatant fulminations of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and the Presidential cavortings of the Commander-in-chief of the Virginia Militia. If the Conservativea of the South will read the lesson in this sense, and have the spirit to act upon it, they may save themselves from what will otherwise prove the fatal consequences of the folly of Southern leaders. Nothing prevents the Harper's Ferry outbreak from arousing universal indignation and horror at the North, but the discreditable panic and the disgraceful conduct to which it has stimulated the Presses and the public men of the Southern States. If they persist in thus magnifying this mole-hill into a mountain, they may disgust the North into a degree of insensibility to its real character and importance. The late election shows conclusively that they may at once abandon all hope of coercing the Free States, by wholesale slanders and baseless denunciation, into the support of their political and Presidential schemes.

Our Western Indians.

We continue to receive startling accounts of Indian murders and depredations on our western frontier. The last mail brought the news that the mail route between Santa Fé and California had been abandoned on account of the Indians. It is now stated that the conductor and driver of the regular Santa Fé mail coming this way, was killed at Pawnee Fork on the 24th September. The mail which left Santa Fé on the 26th of September was stopped at Pawnee Fork by the Indians, and obliged to strike south to unite with the California mail at Fort Smith. Another party of passengers from Santa Fé met so many hostile Indians that they were obliged to strike for El Paso, and take the route to San Antonio, Texas; and it appears that on the Butterfield overland route, about forty miles east of the Pechos, in Texas, the Indians killed two young men employed in building a station-house. Almost all the stock had been stolen from the stations, and the drivers and conductors had intimated their intention to quit the service, lest they should lose their lives at the hands of the Indian desperadoes.

The prospect now is that all our great overland routes will soon be broken up. The Butterfield route went into operation in September, 1858, and since that period scarcely a mail has arrived that has not brought advices of some Indian murders and Indian depredations. So accustomed has the public mind become to these accounts, that the most shocking narrative of Indian massacres fails to excite the slightest attention.

Our frontier expenses cannot be less than $15,000,000 per annum, and this amount might as well be thrown into the sea, for all the good it accomplishes on our frontiers.

The truth of the matter is, that the military departments and Indian agencies in all that region of country are organized with special reference to the maintenance of the present outrageous state of affairs, of which we receive reports semi-weekly; and our Government, we regret to state, is so utterly ignorant of frontier matters as to preclude all hope of any ... disposition to effect anything ... The sacrifice of human lives and the expenditures of millions, without any good results, will continue until our present military posts and Indian agencies are broken up, and an entirely new system of frontier protection is established. The only parties who derive any benefit from our present arrangements are the contractors and hangers-on of the army. The Government has come to be a mere tool in their hands,—and the public interests are, as a matter of course, relentlessly or ignorantly sacrificed to their advantage.

A Geographical Spasm.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has been thrown into convulsiona by our atatement that the Richmond *Examiner* "shouted to us from the fair vales of Shenandoah and the rocky gorges of the Virginian Alleghanies." It asserts, with all the solemnity of a witness under cross-examination, that Richmond lies on the James River, and is fearfully anxious to have the public made acquainted with the fact. We have no objection to give the information any publicity our columns can afford, though we warn our readers that they must take it for what it is worth. Our Virginia cotemporarics will hardly be safe guides even on the geography of their own State, until "Old Brown" is disposed of. Until his case is finally decided, the whereabouts of Richmond must, we fear, remain shrouded in obscurity, unless some mention of it can be found in the work of some foreign author. Won't our friends of the Geographical and Statistical Society let us hear what they have to say about it?

We have no objection to say, with this caveat, that perhaps the *Examiner* "shouted to us" from the banks of the *James* River. If he purpose to continue his shouting, he can do it, we may add, from any place he pleases. If he is comfortable we shall be satisfied. We only wish that the subject of his shouting may now and then be changed. "Old Brown, of Ossawatomie," is not a bad theme in its way, but the continued repetitions of the same strain would weary even the longest and most patient ear, whether it come from the banks of the Shenandoah or from the river of Mr. James.

The *Enquirer's* spasm of rage at our innocent mistake seems to have plunged it into a most uncomfortable frame of mind on general topics. Catching the quadrilateral ague from our dilapidated neighbor, whose enterprising war correspondent reached Solferino some three months after the battle, it is ferociously facetious over "the panic of the French, and their flying retreat into the walls of Brescia." Its mind evidently runs on retreats. It is haunted by memories of Harper's Ferry, and the paralysis of its two thousand people, at the advent of John Brown and his army of seventeen whites and two negroes. It is fairly entitled to all the consolation it can draw from the panic of the French and the flight of the peasants in the neighborhood of Solferino. If it can establish a parallel, it shall have the benefit of all the comfort it may suggest. One thing we consider certain: judging from the experience at Harper's Ferry, the presence of a Virginian on the foreign field would have given the French a specimen of speed in retreat that would have slightly troubled their self-conceit. They easily outran the only Americans who were on the ground. We trust that in the next war the Editor of the *Enquirer* will seize the occasion to redeem the honor of his country, and establish forever the speed and bottom of the Old Dominion. Since Harper's Ferry, we would bet higher on him than on any horse in Mr. Ten Broeck's stud.

A Little Light Wanted.

The official organ at Richmond, Va., communicates in the shape of consolation to "A Small Slaveholder," that the reason why Gov. Wise does not make out requisitions for the delivery of the great Northern participants in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, for trial in Virginia, is that an affidavit has to be made, and an indictment found by the Grand Jury, before he can act in the matter. "As yet," says this journal, "no such affidavit has been made, or true bill found, on which the Executive can base a requisition." The question which we hope will suggest itself to the "Small Slaveholder" and everybody else who peruses this explanation, will, no doubt, be, why an affidavit is not made, and a true bill found? Why spend nearly a month in making mysterious hints and innuendoes, when so simple a process is all that is needed to bring the criminals to justice? If the proof of the complicity of anybody at the North be really in Governor Wise's hands, it is trifling with the public not to put the law in motion at once.

If the South really expects cordial sympathy at our hands, it must behave sensibly in this matter. It is very hard for us to participate in indignation which appears to expend itself in nods and winks, and pointings of the finger, and dark insinuations and awful hints, and mysterious innuendoes. We are ready either to be as angry or as pitiful as the necessities of the South may require, but we really require an object on which to pour out either our tears or our wrath. As Sydney Smith said of John Bull, we require the day of the month, the name of the criminal, and the nature of the offense, to say nothing of a little proof, to be furnished us; but these facts once in our possession, our righteous fury knows no bounds.

Upon one point, however, we should like a little information before placing Gov. Seward, or Gerrit Smith, or Mr. Beecher, or Horace Greeley or any others of our eminent citizens in the hands of Virginia "justice." It would be well to know in advance, if possible, whether they would fall into the hands of civilized men or of barbarians. Our doubts on this point are suggested by the recollection of a passage in the testimony of a Virginia gentleman named Hunter,—who gave the following narrative of his personal share in the engagement at Harper's Ferry:

"After Mr. Beckham, who was my great-uncle, was shot, I was much exasperated, and started with Mr. Chambers to the room where the second Thompson was confined, with the purpose of shooting him. We found several persons in the room, and leveled our guns at him, *when Mrs. Foulk's sister threw herself before him, and begged us to leave him to the laws.* We then caught hold of him, and dragged him out by the throat, he saying, 'Though you may take my life, 20,000,000,000 will rise up to avenge me, and carry out my purpose of giving liberty to the slaves;' we *carried him out to the bridge, and two of us leveling our guns in this moment of wild exasperation, fired, and before he fell a dozen or more balls were buried in him;* we then threw his body off the trestle-work, and returned to the bridge to *bring out the prisoner Stevens and serve him in the same way.* We found him suffering from his wounds, and probably dying; we concluded to spare him, and start after others, and *shoot all we could find.* I had just seen my loved uncle and beat friend I ever had shot down by those villainous Abolitionists, and felt justified in shooting any that I could find; I felt it my duty, and I have no regrets."

If this was not a deliberate murder, perpetrated under circumstances of special atrocity, a loss to know what would constitute such an offence. We have waited in vain to see any action taken upon it by the Virginia courts, any protest against it by Virginia officials, any disapprobation of it expressed by Virginia journals. We infer that the act is in accordance with Virginia law, and that a similar fate might overtake any "villainous Abolitionist" who might be surrendered to Virginia justice on the demand of the Virginia Governor. If not unreasonable, we should be obliged to his personal and official organ for a little light upon this point.

We observe, by the way, that, according to the testimony of the "Small Slaveholder" already quoted, this demand for the surrender of these parties is to be made, like everything else in this affair, a political question; he says:

"It is expected that Gov. Wise will demand, and persist in the demand, *for the surrender of every man in the North, or South, against whom the Grand Jury may find a true bill.* In this case, no position, no degree of wealth, should shield the guilty. On the contrary, those of high position should suffer first. Even if Gerrit Smith or Joshua R. Giddings are guilty of a *particeps criminis*—are accessories before the fact—the Governor should demand them and see that they are delivered up. *In this demand the South will unite.* In fact, no better occasion has ever occurred to *test the purpose of the Northern States* to fulfil their duties under the Constitution. If they fail now, the hour will have come when the duty of the South will be plain—*i. e.*, to set her house in order to live, not die.

Rest assured, Messrs. Editors, that while the people of the South, of all parties, have the fullest faith in Gov. Wise as the man for the occasion, *the public opinion of the South will hold him to the strictest accountability;* it will demand that, in a cause common to all, he shall see that neither the Commonwealth of Virginia, nor the institutions of the South, suffer detriment. Yours, A SMALL SLAVEHOLDER.

If Gov. Wise fails to compass the nomination for the Presidency on this new issue, it will not be the fault, though it may be due to the folly, of his friends. Whether it will secure his election also, may be considered as yet an open question.

Tammany Exultans.

If the Fifth-avenue Democrats are wise, they will, amongst their other improvements, introduce some better method of celebrating Democratic triumphs, on election nights, than the playful scenes over which Messrs. Taylor and Rynders presided, at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday night. We know perfectly well that the Democratic Party can hardly be held responsible for the eloquence of Rynders or the music of Nesbitt; but, somehow or other, through whose fault we don't know, Tammany Hall is considered by most people the head-quarters of the party in this City, the spot at which all its great victories have been celebrated, on which its great orators from time to time pour forth all the riches of their eloquence, and in which, when the great political battles are over, the choice spirits always meet to count their gains. Whatever may have once been the case, however, the fact now is, that Tammany is utterly disgusting, and disagreeable, and disgraceful; and one of the first steps the Fifth-avenue Reformers ought to take should be publicly to sever the connection between it and the party at large.

There is of course no means of preventing any number of drunken rowdies from holding a pow-wow upon any particular night they may choose for the purpose; but there are a variety of reasons why they should not be allowed to declare themselves the Democratic Head-quarters. The public is prepared to pardon a good deal to professional politicians, and of late years to Democratic politicians in particular; but there is a point at which their indulgence ceases. The way to abate the nuisance is for the leaders to stay away. Mr. John Cochrane and Mr. Brady, for instance, would, in our opinion, do the party a service by refusing to dispense political wisdom from the rostrum of the Wigwam, unless some guarantee that their political associates would not, a few nights afterwards, meet to witness a stand-up fight between the Bard Nesbitt and an irreverent auditor, or pass upon a formal motion that the meeting "do adjourn to take a drink at the bar." If the Tammany organization be about to expire, it might as well die decently, and get some better musician than Mr. Nesbitt to sing its requiem. These political orgies to which it treats us were once, perhaps, a little amusing, but they have lost even their comic side. They were once the gambols of a powerful political organization, but they have degenerated into a rather stupid debauch. The leaders were mostly absent on Tuesday night, and so much the better; but if they take our advice, they will stay away altogether, and let Tammany Hall quietly take its place amongst the mere disorderly bar-rooms of the City, without professing or pretending to be anything else.

The Next Mayoralty.—Now that the State canvass is over, public attention will be fixed upon the City Election, which, we do not hesitate to say, is practically much the most important of the two.

The principal contest will be for Mayor. Ex-Mayor Wood has already caused it to be understood that he intends to be a candidate, whether nominated by the Democratic Party or not. He is quite certain to have the active support of the whole body of contractors, jobbers in City work, and speculators in political chicanery,—and the great mass of the foreign vote, which numbers not far from 35,000. This is a strong array to start with, and will render Mr. Wood a formidable candidate under any circumstances.

The Tammany Democrats are certain to have a candidate of their own, and so are the Republicans. Probably they will both be respectable men, and will divide the respectable vote of the City between them. Such a process will be reasonably certain to secure the election of Ex-Mayor Wood. If the Democratic Vigilants had not wasted their influence, they might make it felt now to the advantage of the City. As it is, they are likely to be utterly powerless, even if they should prove to be disposed to promote the reform of our City Government.

The Baltimore City Government.—It will be seen by the address of the Baltimore Reform Committee, which we publish in another column, that they recommend an application to the State Legislature for measures necessary to redeem the city from its present hopeless condition of corruption and misrule. They ask, substantially, such laws as our Legislature has already enacted for our City,—a registry, an independent Police, numerous voting districts, and Judges and Clerks of Election appointed under State authority.

It strikes New-Yorkers as a little strange to find their City held up as a model or pattern of government in any particular:—but in these respects we believe it does exhibit a decided advance over that of Baltimore.

James N. Brown, of Iberville, died a few days ago, at the age of 54. He left an estate which is variously estimated at from $790,000 to $1,000,000, all accumulated in sixteen years, from a small investment in sugar-planting.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The second performance of Weber's opera, the "Sicilian Vespers," attracted a fine house last night, and elicited an amount of applause which seems to promise a long and brilliant career to the work. An opera written on so large a plan, needs many performances before it can be given with all the precision that it demands. The work has not yet, we think, been heard to the best advantage, although there was a very noticeable improvement in all the leading artists last night, and especially in the orchestra and chorus. On and after the third performance the singers may be presumed to be familiar with the music, and confident of the success they can make in it—the latter being as important in some respects as the former. The *encores* were numerous, and the feeling of the public was more genial and responsive than on the first night.

Some improvements have been made in the staga direction, and in the disposition of the forces for stage effect. The varied costumes are beginning to be used judiciously in the *tableaux*, and with a definite idea of the effect to be produced. An establishment like the Academy should be especially mindful of these matters, for a numerous chorus, however splendidly attired, is apt to be more of an impediment to a brilliant scene than an addition to it, unless well and artistically disposed. With all the magnificence that has been lavished on this opera, there can be no sort of excuse for dullness of effect. The costumes are really superb, and the scenery is finer than anything we have had in this country.

The "Sicilian Vespers" will be played for the third time on Friday, and will be repeated at the Matinée on the following day.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

An important revival took place here, last night, when Lovell's play of "The Wife's Secret" was given for the first time in many years. The work was brought out originally at the Park Theatre, and, thanks to the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, enjoyed a fair share of popularity. In England it has always been a favorite with the public, and but for the fact that the manuscript never found its way to the printer, would undoubtedly have enjoyed the same distinction here. Miss Keene has purchased the right to represent the drama, and is entitled to all the credit of an act at once enterprising and honorable.

The piece is not taken from the French, and the plot, although well conceived and admirably developed, is not in the slightest degree sensational. These are startling facts. An exceedingly probable incident is the basis of the work. The period is that of the English Protectorate immediately after the battle of Salisbury, at which the royalist party was completely routed. A fragment of this party, *Lord Arden* (Mr. H. F. Daly) seeks temporary refuge in the mansion of a sister who resides in the neighborhood. This lady (impersonated by Miss Laura Keene) is wedded to an officer of the Parliamentary forces—*Sir Walter Aymott* (Mr. George Jordan)—and is compelled therefore to secrete her brother in a certain chamber in the house until the happy moment arrives for securing his departure to France. Unfortunately the proscribed nobleman's retreat is discovered by a steward who has a private spite against *Lady Aymott*. This worthy, caring nothing for the merits of the case, proceeds immediately to make the worst possible use of his accidental knowledge. He arouses the suspicions of *Sir Walter*, and succeeds at length in making that gentleman miserably unhappy and jealous. Some scenes in which *Sir Walter's* misgivings seem to be justified, are ingeniously introduced and well wrought out. In the end, the "Wife's Secret" is revealed, and the play ends happily.

Mr. Lovell has treated this pretty subject with great skill. The interest never flags, and this, too, in spite of the fact that long before the termination of the first act every one knows the secret, and, consequently, the plot of the play. There is no effort in the dialogue; it flows easily and beautifully, without great depth or remarkable brilliance of any sort, but with the special merit of directness. The writing is, of course, good in a literary point of view; thoroughly balanced and elegant. Three characters are well drawn—*Sir Walter* and his wife, and *Lord Arden*,—although the individuality of the latter is sacrificed in the compromise of the final scene. Another and most important character is *Jabez Sneed*, the steward, but this is simply a stereotyped stage cheat of the dishonest steward sort. Altogether the work merits the popularity it has heretofore enjoyed. It is in every essential a good play, and must of its own merits maintain a prominent place in the *repertoire* of the management. In these days of theatrical decadence it is a positive luxury to hear a work so able, complete and satisfying.

Miss Keene was admirable as *Lady Amyott*. It will be esteemed one of this versatile lady's best parts. In the last act she was immense; excelling in earnest agony of grief anything we have ever seen on the stage. There is not much of the Round-head about Mr. George Jordan, but he succeeded, nevertheless, in giving a very powerful and praiseworthy rendering to the part of *Sir Walter*. Mr. Daly as *Lord Arden*, and Mr. Burnett as the *Steward*, were good, and the other characters were entrusted to competent hands. The play has been put on the stage in a faultless manner, and may be recorded as a distinct success.

PARLOR OPERAS.

Mr. and Mrs. Drayton have commenced a new series of their popular parlor operas at Hope Chapel, Broadway. The Hall has been fitted up neatly, and there cannot, we think, be a doubt about the permanent establishment of these very pleasing and elegant entertainments.

THE SCHILLER CENTENARY.

A Glance at Schiller's Life and Works.

Yesterday, being the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great German poet, Friedrich Schiller, his countrymen of this City and vicinity underlook, in common with their brethren throughout the United States, in the old Fatherland of Germany, and undoubtedly wherever a community of Germans exists throughout the world, to celebrate it, or rather to commence to celebrate it, in a becoming manner, with songs, odes and speeches, with performances, selected from the dramatic works of their favorite and best beloved bard, (beloved, for though some may admire Goethe more, they cannot *love* him as much,) with vocal and instrumental music, symphonies from operas and dithyrambs by the Saengerbund, and with triumphant *tableaux vivants*, from his different works. These did not all take place yesterday. To-day and to-morrow will the ceremonies be renewed, and Americans, who honor the memory of a great and good poet, wherever he may be born, will have an opportunity, as in the case of Burns, the centenary of whose birth was so worthily celebrated a few months ago, of paying homage to the genius of one of the greatest poets of the last, and the earlier part of the present century.

It may not be amiss to take a hurried glance at a man whose name and renown dwell lovingly on so many tongues at the present moment. Friedrich Schiller was born Nov. 10, 1759, at Marbach, a town of Würtemberg, a few miles from Stottgart, on the banks of the Neckar. His father was a surgeon in the army of Würtemberg, and possessed little but the emolument derived from his office. His son Friedrich was sent to school at Ludwigsburg, where he studied the Greek and Latin classics under the tuition of the celebrated Jahn. His father's restricted circumstances, however, compelled him to gather the materials of his education under various masters, and to be left frequently to his own resources of self-culture. He was early distinguished for an exquisite sensibility, and a love of nature. There is an anecdote told of his having been found, when quite a child, during a thunderstorm, perched on the branch of a tree, gazing at the sky and watching the flashes of lightning, and when he was reprimanded, replying that it was so beautiful he wished to see where it came from.

His first poetical effort was not made, however, till 1772, when he was twenty years old. It was a hymn on the rite of Confirmation, and being strictly of a religious character led to the idea of a ministerial life. His friends accordingly sent him to the High School at Stuttgart, where he underwent four annual examinations before the Theological Commission. But the Duke of Würtemberg having founded a college, he entered it at the Duke's solicitation, and commenced to study law. This also he abandoned for the study of medicine, in which he did not make much progress. Meanwhile his literary pursuits were well attended to. Klopstock, at this time, was his favorite, and he commenced an epic on the history of "Moses," which he afterwards wrought into his dissertation, the least known of all his works, the "Sendung Moses." Up to this period he had not found his true stand-point, but Goethe's "Gotz Von Berlichingen" falling into his hands, he struck upon a new vein, and, after two abortive attempts, called the "Student of Nassau" and "Cosmo," he produced his celebrated play of "The Robbers," (*Der Rauber*,) the success of which decided his fate. This was in 1781. When performed at the Mannheim Theatre, this play produced an immense sensation all over Germany, and, to tell the truth, was productive of infinite mischief. It is so well known that no description is necessary of it. It has been well called "a work of vehement swagger, and real grandeur." Whirlwinds, hell, death and despair are scattered about with exuberant hand. At

... his first works were also dramatic, and ... somewhat subdued in tone, were not ... ities as the "Robbers." Their titles are ... and "Love and Intrigue," (*Kabale und Liebe*,) ... are of the Kotzebus school, extravagant, ... and unreal. In 1783 he was appointed ... poet, and while he held this post he ... lated some plays of Shakespeare, not very ... ously. In 1786 he came before the public with by ... greatest work he had hitherto accomplished, his ... *Don Carlos*. In 1790 he married a young lady ... Lengefeld, and, on Goethe's recommendation ... deeded Eichhorn in the Chair of History, at ... versity of Jena. Here he wrote his *History* ... Philosophical Letters and his *History of the ... Years' War*. About this time, also, appeared his ... very felicitous novel *The Ghost Seer*, (*Der Geisterseher*.) ... In 1799 his greatest work, in three parts, *Wallenstein*, ... appeared, and placed him, notwithstanding G... stupendous fame, in the very foremost rank of ... poets. Those readers who are unacquainted ... German, are doubtless familiar with this magnificent ... trilogy through the admirable version of Coleridge.

In 1800, Schiller produced "Maria Stuart," and the following year, the "Maid of Orleans." This is almost his best acting play. At its first representation at Leipsic, deafening shouts filled the theatre, accompanied with cries of "*Es lebe Friedrich Schiller!*" (Long live Friedrich Schiller!) In 1803, he published his "Bride of Messina," which was not successful as an acting play. In 1804 his "Wilhelm Tell" appeared, which, as a performance adapted for the stage as well as the closet, is the best in all German dramatic literature. This was entirely successful. It was the last play he wrote. On the 9th of May, 1805, after a lingering illness, he died, preceding his friend Goethe, with whom he had lived for some time on intimate terms at Weimar, by many years, to the spirit-land.

This is no place to criticize Schiller, and indeed it has been so often and ably done—has not Carlyle done it in sundry essays, and an entire volume—that it would be unavailing and impertinent. But now that his name comes again freshly before us, we may be pardoned if we unite with his countrymen in crowning his brow anew with bays. Yesterday in Berlin, a colossal statue of the poet, not yet quite completed, was unveiled, undoubtedly to tens of thousands, in the Gensdarmes Market, the finest square in the city. Yesterday at Stuttgart, the capital of his native province, the proceedings, in honor, were (if the programme was fulfilled) of the most enthusiastic description; and yesterday, with the celebration of the centenary of his birth commenced at the City Assembly Rooms, which were so densely thronged that hundreds could not obtain admission, with Beethoven's "Choral Symphony," by an orchestra of seventy performers and the Liederkranz, followed by Schiller's "Dithyramb," by the Saengerbund, and solo performances by Madame Caradori, Madame Zimmermann, Messrs. Mayer and Steinway, assisted by Mr. Gustave Satter, the pianist, and Messrs. Theodore Eisfeld, Carl Anschutz, Carl Bergmann and others. To-night, at the Academy of Music, the ceremonies and performances will be of really imposing nature.

It is not, after all, for his plays or his histories that Schiller is most cherished. As in the case of Burns, his numerous short poems, ballads, and lyrics, have won their way to every heart. Who can forget the "Song of the Bell," "The Ride to the Forge," "Honor to Woman," "The German Muse," "The Song of Joy," or "Thekla's Song?" In "Wallenstein" not to mention numerous others? Schiller's memory is worthy of all the homage which, not the Germans only, but the whole world of literature and genius has, since his death, been offering at his shrine.

The Schiller Centenary Festival at Philadelphia.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The Schiller Centenary was celebrated here this evening by the Germans by an imposing procession. From 1,500 to 2,000 of them turned out with lights, torches, transparencies and other devices, including a large bell and printing-press. The German residents along the route illuminated their houses and made a brilliant display of fireworks. Salutes were fired while the procession was on the march. On reaching Broad-street the torches were gathered into a pile and consumed, and the crowd, after listening to an appropriate address, dispersed.

The Tuscan National Character—Sharp, subtle-brained, argumentative, prone to satire, quick to see, and prompt to expose the weak point of clerical assumption, the Tuscan is less given to superstition than his neighbors. The spirit of Boccaccio is essentially and intensely national, and yet lives among the people of the olive-clad hills. Sober, temperate, frugal, thrifty, yet not actively industrious,—readier with the tongue than with the hand,—rich in all those kindly and social virtues of the domestic sort, which make family ties close, social intercourse genial, and life pleasant, though deficient in the loftier and sterner virtues of truthfulness, trustworthiness, and integrity; tolerant to excess, and demanding unlimited tolerance from others; with the readiest sympathies for all the joys and sorrows of those around him; but void of moral indignation at their failings; charitable, helpful, compassionate, cheerful and unfailingly good-tempered; given to backbiting and calumny, but wholly averse from those deeds of violence which make a marked feature of the Italian character as it is seen in other parts of the peninsula—speaking daggers, in short, but using none; easy-going, easy-loving, procrastinating, inaccurate in word and act, and sadly deficient in energy,—the Tuscan, especially of the humbler ranks of society, is yet a more civilized citizen than the inhabitant of any other continental nation, and has capacities qualifying him for a rapid advance under circumstances more favorable than those which have as yet been offered to him. A mild and indulgent legislation is evidently adapted to such a people. And, indeed, the amount of repressive energy and vindictive violence which marks the spirit and acts of the law in many other countries would be so adverse to Tuscan habits and ideas as to utterly shock public feeling, and to be, in fact, inexecutable by agents from the population of the country. Tuscan legislation had accordingly been the mild product of Tuscan tolerant gentleness, yet further relaxed in its action by Tuscan *insouciance* and lack of energy. A society consisting of elements less thoroughly impregnated with the conservative instincts of an ancient civilization would have fallen to pieces from the exceeding laxness of the bond which held it together. Yet Tuscany was *the* prosperous State of Italy *par excellence*; the only portion of it whose people were tolerably content with their lot; the envied happy land of less-fortunately-circumstanced neighbors. And indeed it is impossible—is so still, and was to a much greater degree some dozen years ago—for the most careless observer to pass from the States of the Church, which all but surround Tuscany, into that happier country without being struck by the different aspect of all around him. Men, houses, cattle, tillage, towns, villages, even the aspect of Nature herself seemed to be changed very perceptibly for the better. The human visage was of a better type, the voice more pleasing, the dialect more cultivated, the manner more courteous, the dress more decent, the animals more thriving, the pasture lands greener, the corn lands yellower, the roads in better order, the towns with more of life in them, the villages less filthy and poverty-stricken, the accommodations offered by the hostelries far superior and more honestly reckoned for, mendicity less common, and hopeful che

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Business in California—Official Returns of the Election—The Salt Lake Overland Route—Miscellaneous News.

From our own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

We have no news of startling importance to send you by this mail, although there are a few items of minor moment that may be acceptable.

Business does not improve with us. Indeed, I never saw a much more gloomy time, with trade, than is the present in San Francisco. Do not suppose this results from any decadence of prosperity, nor look upon it as a symptom that San Francisco is not advancing in wealth. All the facts contradict any such conclusion. Our streets are vocal with the sound of the artisan's implements,—and a larger number of new buildings of all kinds are erecting than have been seen here for years. New-York, in her liveliest days, never saw half so much building going on, in proportion to population. These new edifices, too, all find tenants as fast as they are ready for occupancy, and at liberal rents. It is not poverty which makes business dull among us, by any means. It is the strange insanity of merchants at the East who have flooded this market with merchandize of every description, which we do not want and cannot consume. Many of them must suffer yet for their delusive idea that people in California can eat, drink and wear quadruple as much as the same population anywhere else.

It's all a mistake; we won't make gluttons of ourselves, nor burden our wives and daughters with sixty yards of silk in a dress, while twenty would be ample and far more comfortable—merely to save Eastern shippers from loss. Your merchants in the California trade are sure to be bitten yet; and when they find a large balance to the debit side of their account, I suppose they will again curse the dishonesty of Californians, when in fact they have nobody to blame but their own stupidity. This subject is well worthy of your editorial pen. For Heaven's sake stop shipments to California, if you can, for the next year. Really I believe that if a great conflagration, such as in former years used to sweep over this devoted city, would occur now and burn up every storing establishment in town, with all their contents, we should be immensely better off for it.

The official returns of the late election foot up a majority of 20,000 for MILTON S. LATHAM, Democratic candidate for Governor, over both the Anti-Lecompton and the Republican tickets. Mr. LATHAM ran several thousand ahead of his ticket—the effect, doubtless, of the personal abuse heaped upon him by his adversaries without cause.

It is greatly feared that the Overland Mail between Placerville, Cal., and Salt Lake, is about to be closed. The contractors, CHAPENNING & Co., have been embarrassed financially for some time past, and there was great danger that the line would fall through some months ago, until the late Senator BRODERICK induced a man named JONES to keep up the service temporarily until, the arrival of Major CHAPENNING from the East, which was then expected. The Major, however, failed to arrive here, and is still absent from the State. The embarrassments of the line in the meantime have materially increased, and JONES' claims against it amounting to some $30,000, he recently attached the stock to save himself. On the 12th inst., as the contractors failed to call for their mail, the temporary service was given to LEWIS BRADY & Co., stagemen of Placerville, who dispatched a coach towards Salt Lake.

But it seems that JONES only carried the mail on the western half of the road—that is, to Gravelly Ford, on the Humboldt—the service whence to Salt Lake was performed by HOWARD EGAN and other Mormons. As the latter are understood to have received no pay for six months past, it is anticipated that as soon as they hear of the JONES attachment they will follow suit, attach the stock on their end of the road, and thus occasion an entire suspension of the mail service. This is to be regretted exceedingly—for it is much to be desired that the Overland mails should be sustained, especially on the emigrant routes, where the mail stations are needed in order to afford encouragement to overland emigration.

The last stage from Salt Lake brought Hon. CHAS. SINCLAIR, associate United States Judge in Utah, who is on his was to Washington, fully satisfied that the attempt to administer justice in a Mormon community results in nothing more than a disgraceful farce. Major DODGE, United States Indian Agent in Utah, also goes East by the next steamer, on important business connected with his agency. Mrs. SHEPHEARD, Mrs. WEIGHT, and others, survivors of a recent Indian massacre on the Salt Lake route, go East in his care. I understand that these ladies are utterly destitute, and dependent entirely upon Mr. DODGE's benevolence for the means of returning to their homes.

A young man named ALFRED COLLINS, a native of New-York, and a sailor on board the clipper-ship *David Crockett*, fell from the yard-arm of the latter vessel, yesterday, to the deck, and was instantly killed. The *David Crockett* had just hauled out in the stream, and COLLINS was engaged in bending sail, preparatory to going to sea. Deceased was a very respectable young fellow, and only 24 years of age. He leaves a mother somewhere at the East, to whom he forwarded his pay by last mail.

An Irishman, named EDWARD MORAN, was run over by a loaded wagon, near Sacramento, on the 11th inst., and instantly killed.

On the 1st inst., a young man named STEPHEN BATTERS, was drowned in Mayberry's Slough, Sacramento County, while bathing.

A man named FERDINAND PATTERSON, was shot, and supposed to have been mortally wounded, in an affray occurring at Sailor Diggings, Southern Oregon, on the 29th Sept.

GEO. LIDDELL, aged 16 years, was killed at Santa Cruz on the 4th inst. by the accidental discharge of his gun while out sporting.

The Jacksonville (Southern Oregon) *Sentinel* of the 1st inst. states that Mr. G. H. ABBOTT, Indian Agent, had just brought in the news of a fearful slaughter of immigrants at Tule Lake, which he had himself received from a trusty Klamath Lake Indian. The story of the latter is that somewhere about the middle of September a small band of immigrants, consisting of men, women and children, on their way to Southern Oregon, were attacked at Tule Lake by a party of Mohave Indians and all of them killed. Not a soul was left to tell the names of the sufferers, or to give any clue thereto.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOV. DOUGLASS ON THE SAN JUAN ISLAND AFFAIR—NEWS FROM FRAZER RIVER.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 14, from the North, bringing papers from Portland, Oregon, to 8th October, and from Victoria, V. I., to Oct. 10. In answer to an address recently presented to Gov. DOUGLASS by "all the influential British and Canadian residents at Fort Hope," (according to a report in the *Times*,) he said:

"The policy I adopted soon after the discovery of gold in British Columbia, was not popular at home or in this colony. Indeed, I may add, it has wrought me a great deal of obloquy, which I have been constrained to bear, but I am glad to find that the opinion of the British public, and public opinion here, is now more alive to the real motives which influenced me in advising a restrictive policy. Some time back, there was a great demand for land, but the country was then occupied almost exclusively by foreigners, who would have become its first settlers, to the great injury of British subjects and British interests. This is a point which we must not lose sight of in this colony, situated as British Columbia is with reference to other countries.

The present time, however, appears a favorable one for a change in the policy which has been followed hitherto."

The Fraser River correspondence of the Victoria *Gazette*, under date of Oct. 2, has the following:

Miners at Yale are once again in the full tide of success. The late rains have supplied nearly all with plenty of water. You will soon notice the difference in the amount of dust shipped.

From Alexander we have no further news. Occasionally we see miners returning from that locality; from them the reports are generally unfavorable. Still there are many miners at work on Quesnell's River, and we shall soon have reliable news from that quarter.

The merchants at Yale and other places are in fear of another exodus during this Fall. I have no doubt many will leave—those, for instance, who suffered from cold weather, scurvy, rheumatism and other "ills which flesh is heir to." Still we must also take into consideration the very important fact that the nature of our diggings has changed materially since this time last Fall. Then bench diggings were unknown, now they form the most important feature. Again, last year the miners in the vicinity of the Forks were entirely dependent upon Yale for their supply of anti-scorbutics; now, the ranches in that vicinity, of which there are three, (no thanks to the narrow-minded policy pursued by the officials in that vicinity,) can supply at least sufficient potatoes and turnips at very low rates.

A letter in the New-Westminster *Times*, dated Fort Hope, 22d September, mentions the recent discoveries in that quarter of gold-bearing veins. He says:

"On a close examination of the pay streaks now worked in this neighborhood, I find the bulk of the earth is composed of disintegrated quartz veins, which run along the hills here in all directions. I am, therefore, convinced that the gold is not brought down the river, but is washed from the banks by the rising water, and deposited on the bars. These benches that line the river have fallen originally from the mountain sides, and are full of the broken quartz and gold. They are, however, covered with a thick coating of sand, which has to be removed. At the head of Cornish bar, a tunnel under the sand leads into a pay streak prospecting eight cents. Could it be sluiced, it would yield $10 a man a day.

Col. Colt has planted a large number of osier willows on his dyke at Hartford, and proposes to erect a building, so as to give employment to 80 or 100 men, who shall manufacture them into baskets and chairs. In addition to those grown on the dyke, 17 acres are under cultivation in the meadows, and 50 more will be planted in the Spring.

Mr. McMasters on Columbus.

THE "EGG" THAT WAS CRACKED BEFORE COLUMBUS WAS BORN, AND THE INEVITABLE IRISHMAN THAT DID TURN UP ON BOARD HIS SHIPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having some materials in regard to COLUMBUS of deep interest, but little known, I am putting some of them in form of a lecture, which, in answer to kind invitations, I am soon to deliver before several (non-Catholic) Associations. In looking through these materials I found some that would more especially be of interest to persons of the Catholic faith, and I consented to entertain some of my friends of the Catholic Library Association of this City, at their rooms, with a familiar talk in regard to them. This is the explanation of my "address," which the kind notice of your ever-vigilant reporters has thrown before the public. It was no fault of your reporter that he did not give the respective degree of importance that I intended for the different points of my desultory remarks.

The three principal charges made against COLUMBUS in the popular histories, and which I wished to rectify, were: 1. *Superstition*, of which he, personally, was free, whatever may be said of his age. 2. *Enslaving the Indians*, from which I undertake fully to vindicate his memory, though our distinguished fellow-countryman, WASHINGTON IRVING, has admitted the charge as proved. 3. *That Beatrice Henriques*, mother of his son FERDINAND COLUMBUS, was not his lawfully wedded wife, but his illicit mistress—a calumny so baseless in history, and so disproved in existing documents, that it is not easy to excuse respectable accounts of his life for repeating it. As to the egg story, I only mentioned it because it is ever faithfully reproduced in every history of COLUMBUS, small and great, because it was fastened to his name only in after times, and because it would have been an illustration incongruous with the character of COLUMBUS, and with the idea he always entertained of the nature of the great mission he accomplished. When a boy he may have heard It of BRUNELLESCO, the architect of the dome of Florence. Whether BRUNELLESCO ever heard it, when a boy, of any prior celebrity, is beyond my research, and beyond the mnttc- in hand.

You are aware, Mr. Editor, how easy it is to bore people with dry learning. To avoid such a blunder, I set my friends laughing, on Monday evening, by a remark very similar to the one directed at me in this morning's TIMES. I said It puzzled me to know how many centuries it was necessary to go back, before we could be sure of finding a few score of white men, in any part of the world, without an Irishman turning out to be one of them. Except that I never insult or disparage Irishmen, as such, I know not what I have ever done that should expose me to be classed, in your columns, with the two or three extravagant Irish writers who have brought ridicule on themselves by claiming everybody that is great as—if not an Irishman, *par sang*, at least a *Celt* all over. However, it is certain that one of COLUMBUS' first crew was an Irishman, and as, in absence of all proof to the contrary, I am bound to suppose this Irishman stuck to the Grand Admiral of the "Darksome Ocean," so *I stick to that Irishman*—while as regards Berny Boyle, who tried to shake off his Irish by changing his name to Boil, he was an enemy to COLUMBUS, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to prove that FERDINAND of Aragon stole another man's commission from the Pope when he sent this recreant out as the first bishop to the New World.

Thanking you for the space this note will occupy, I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. A. McMASTER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1859.

The Opera.

THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is easy to see from the remarks of the "Many Patrons of Classic Opera," in your paper of this morning, that he would more probably be found amongst the audiences to hear "Roberto Il Diavolo" than "Puritani," or at "Martha" than "Lucia de Lammermoor;" in other words, that he admires the German in preference to the Italian school. There are doubtless many others who will claim also to be lovers of classic opera, but no one who has watched the course of the opera; and the tastes of the general audiences for the past five years in this City, can doubt that if given to the extent your correspondent modestly wishes, the experiment would prove a most lamentable failure. Nor will your correspondent find, if he watches "a season" at either London or Paris, that the general taste differs much from that of the New-York operatic public. The easily-commanded supply of almost any style of voice in London or Paris, enables managers to give some particular masterpiece two or three times without much extra expense, while here we have not the "material," whether we would pay or not, or whether we like or dislike one style more than another. But still the operatic chronicles of Paris and London do not show a strong fancy for the very classic operas to which your correspondent alludes. I do not mean to say that we are, or should be, led by the musical world abroad, whether French, German or English. At the same time, it is equally absurd to lay claim *as a public* to a keen appreciation of a style of music, which requires not only musicians, but good ones to really understand. As an example, the well-known "Don Giovanni," a most difficult opera to cast, because it requires artists of the first order to render it in an acceptable manner. It is given so seldom that it generally commands a good house; every one says it is magnificent; it would be difficult to hire a band, with the exception of some of the striking melodies, you do not care to hear it. Yet I contend, with those exceptions, two-thirds of the audience are perfectly insensible to some of the greatest beauties which have made it, on high authorities, a recognized masterpiece of a great composer. I am aware I express but one opinion, but I back it by inviting those who do not share it to recall, or at a future time attend, a representation of the opera in question, and I think they will agree with me that the majority of faces exhibit a respectful attention, to what they are told they ought to admire, rather than that earnest pleasure which shows they appreciate, and therefore are enjoying what they are listening to. The works of BELLINI, DONIZETTI and VERDI will always be the popular music for the million, and I beg most respectfully, but decidedly, to take issue with your correspondent in pronouncing their leading works superficial or light, except where the subject demands the latter style. It is true they are not *classic*, and it is equally certain they were never intended to be, with but very few exceptions. It is either prejudice, or an unenviable want of taste in any one, who can fail to appreciate the touching melodies of BELLINI, the graceful beauties of DONIZETTI, or the grand conceptions of VERDI.

In conclusion, let me add, that an occasional classic opera, not *got up* in two days, would be very acceptable; but the few must give way to the many, and the highly cultivated in music, (such as I presume your correspondent to be,) be content to take the uncertainties of opera life as they come, remembering that, however much our taste for music is cultivated, and whatever study we devote to understand the various composers and different styles, our labor is not thrown away, if *scientific* prejudices, too frequently trifling ones, are allowed to overcome the instinctive appreciation of what we feel to be good. OPERA.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ADOPTION OF THE ESTIMATE FOR 1860.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Education held last evening, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the Committee on Estimates for 1860, as published in the TIMES of the 6th of October Mr. C. C. BENEDICT read the statement of Estimates in connection with that for the former year, showing an increase for salaries of $16,000, to meet the increase in the number of teachers. There was also an item of $10,000 that was not in the estimate for the previous year. In the other items there was not any material change.

Mr. GREEN moved that $10,000 be taken from the estimate for the Repository, ($95,000,) and adding it to the estimate for teachers' salaries, (650,000.)

Mr. WATERBURY moved to amend by deducting $5,000, and add that amount to the estimate for purchasing, leasing, and repairing sites; and for the erection of buildings, &c., (1230,000.)

Mr. WATERBURY'S amendment and the resolution as amended, were adopted—the aggregate amount being $1,314,052.

The estimate was then approved, and the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

DEATH OF A CLERK OF THE BOARD—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners met yesterday—GULIAN C. VERPLANCK in the Chair. The decease of WILLIAM P. QUINN, long a clerk in the employment of the Commissioners, was appropriately referred to, and the Board passed a resolution appropriating $25 to defray his funeral expenses. By the weekly statement, it appears that there have been 3,381 arrivals during the week, and $3,214 received for commutation of passengers. The number of inmates in the institutions is 732, and the balance of commutation fund in Bank is $5,070 15. The Board then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

NO QUORUM—THE WEEKLY REPORT.

The Board of Governors were to have met yesterday afternoon, but at 4½ o'clock there were only two members present, and no organization was effected. The weekly report from the Institutions showed that there were remaining, on the 29th October, 7,466; admitted during the week, 1,527; total, 8,993. Died, discharged, &c., 1,435. Remaining, Nov. 5, 7,558. Increase, 92.

The Seamen's Friend Society.

CONVENTION OF THE CHAPLAINS AND OTHER FRIENDS OF SEAMEN.

The National Convention of Chaplains and other Friends of Seamen, was opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Mariners' Church, Madison-street, corner of Catharine.

The assembly was called to order by WILLIAM B. HARRIS, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, on the part of the New-York Port Society. On his motion, Rev. JONATHAN GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, for several years the Corresponding Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, was elected President of the Convention, and Rev. CHARLES W. DENISON, of Boston, was elected Secretary. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. POTTS, of this City. Rev. Mr. GREENLEAF then read portions of Scripture, followed by prayer by Rev. JOHN SPAULDING.

Introductory remarks reviewing the earliest labors of the missionaries and friends of seamen in Great Britain, and the origin and progress of the Port Society of this City, were made by the President of the Convention. Clergymen from different parts of the United States were present and manifested the heartiest interest in the proceedings.

Letters from eminent clergymen of this and several other cities, cordially approving the objects of the Convention, and containing many valuable facts in relation to the condition of seamen, were received by the Committee, and read by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. One from Rev. JAMES BEECHER, missionary among seamen at Hong-Kong, China, contained important information concerning the influence of English and American sailors on the Chinese idea of Christianity. Mr. BEECHER said that the Chinese cared nothing for the theory of Christianity; they constantly asked, "What does it do?—how does it work?" He added that the conduct of those who visited them in ships was calculated to do anything but inspire them with either confidence in it or respect for its teachings. They looked upon sailors and others as representatives of Christianity, and the demoralizing influence of a ship's crew making a short stay among them was enough to destroy the labor of years of the missionaries established there. This was a powerful argument in favor of energetic and unwearied devotion to the cause of promoting the Gospel among the men of the sea, and rousing the poor sailor from the moral degradation in which he is now plunged.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. HARDANBERGH the Convention adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet again at 2.

At the afternoon session the several delegates related their experience in their different fields of labor among seamen, giving interesting facts and incidents expressive of the great impressibility of the sailor character, and the heartiness with which he labors in the Christian cause when once brought under the influence of Christian principles. The great point in the discourses of the gentlemen was, that the people and the great body of the Church of Christ, seem indifferent to the condition of the men of the sea, and to ignore the powerful influence they would for good or evil. They were encouraged by a slow but perceptible change in the public sentiment, and might soon hope for the day when the whole Church and the people would awaken to the great necessity of making more effectual provision for the moral nature of seamen.

The session closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. HUGINSON.

The evening meeting was for religious services. The Convention meets again this morning at 10 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOG AND THE FERRY-BOATS.—A dense fog made its appearance about midnight on Tuesday, and continued until late yesterday forenoon. As a consequence there were several collisions between ferry-boats on the East River, but none of the passengers were injured. Two of the Williamsburgh boats were badly damaged by coming in contact, and another boat belonging to the same line struck one of those running on the Fulton Ferry, neither sustaining much injury. The *Montauk*, of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, ran ashore at Governor's Island, where she remained for some hours. The Staten Island boats were not much delayed. No vessels arrived by way of Sandy Hook during the morning.

LECTURES.—Mr. DE CORDOVA'S lecture upon "Open-air Industry," attracted a full house on Tuesday evening, notwithstanding the election. It was received with unbounded laughter and applause.... The second of Dr. SCUDDER'S pictures of India will be presented this evening at the Cooper Institute. The athletes and jugglers of the great peninsula will form the immediate subject.... The course instituted by the Sixteenth Baptist Church offers for this evening the name of Prof. EATON, of Madison University; his topic, "The True Man."

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—CHRISTIANA ADINGER, a German woman, residing at No. 167 Avenue C, was fatally burned yesterday morning, by her dress catching fire from a stove. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.... CORONER SCHIRMER investigated the causes of the death of PATRICK KANE, an Irishman, 25 years of age, who was found drowned at Pier No. 10 East River. As no marks of violence were observed on the body, a verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The bark *Ellen Morrison*, Capt. W. H. PLATT, arrived here on Tuesday, from Bathurst, W. C. A., having been absent from this port but 76 days. She sailed hence 24th of August, and arrived at Bathurst Sept. 20. She left that port on her return the 14th of October, and arrived 8th inst., thus making the passage home in 24 days.

ACCIDENT TO COL. R. M. HOE.—As Col. R. M. HOE, the inventor of the lightning press, was driving out yesterday with a pair of colts, he was thrown from his carriage, and had his leg broken. The accident occurred at his country seat in West Farms.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer *Persia* left this port yesterday for Liverpool, taking out 91 passengers. Among them were Miss ADELAIDE GOUCENHEIM, Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS, of Philadelphia, and Lieuts. HUSE and TODD, United States Navy.

Police Reports.

DISTURBANCE IN A LIQUOR SHOP.

A party of elated Fifth Ward politicians hired a fiddler and went into the porter-house kept by John Murphy, at the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets, to indulge in quadrilles. Their conduct was offensive to Murphy, and he undertook to eject the musician, but received a beating for his pains at the hands of the fiddler's employers. Yesterday James Woodruff, William F. Searing and Thomas Gidney were arrested on a complaint of assault and battery, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held them for examination. Murphy also alleges that his gold watch, worth $75, was stolen in the *melee*.

A CLAIMANT WANTED.

A young man was detected by an Eleventh Ward Officer endeavoring to dispose of a fine sorrel horse and a set of harness at much less than the real value. Suspecting the property to have been stolen the Policeman sought to take the man in custody but was unsuccessful. He fled leaving the horse and harness, which now await a claimant at the Station-house.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

Last evening, about 12 o'clock, three men were discovered on the shed in the rear of No. 498 Broadway, attempting to affect an entrance. Sergeant DE VOURSNEY arrested two of the parties. They gave their names as John McCune and Henry Jacobs. The third made good his escape.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

Herman Heinman, a German cigar-dealer, residing at No. 127 Canal-street, was apprehended on a charge of passing two counterfeit bills representing lives of the Citizens' Bank, Worcester, Mass., at stores in the Fifteenth Ward. Justice QUACKENBUSH held him to answer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new Mission Church, connected with the Strong-place Baptist Church, was laid yesterday afternoon at the corner of Hicks and Rayelyea streets. The building is to be 50 feet in width by 100 feet deep, and constructed in the Romanesque style of architecture. Besides the principal room for the regular services, it will contain accommodations for the Sabbath School and class-rooms.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A Mr. ALLEN was run over by Engine No. 6 on Tuesday evening, on Fulton-avenue, and was seriously injured. He had only joined the Company the day previous to the accident.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,290. No. 20 Platt-st.

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F. Y. S. | IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
F. Y. S. | By BALLOU BROTHERS, 409 Broadway.
F. Y. S. | Infringements punished to full extent of law.

To Public Speakers and others who make a free use of the vocal organs.
From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New-York.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to public speakers. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities to order. Female Attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Heavy Undershirts and Drawers,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND BLANKETS,
WINTER GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable haircutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

Bridgewater Paint.—If you desire a perfectly tight roof, and a fire-proof coating to your houses, do not fail to use this paint, for it never fails.
HICKS & BETTS,
No. 72 Maiden-lane.

From $10 to $20 Saved in a Bed.—New Rollable Spring Mattress, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest and healthiest bed in the world. No. 506 Broadway.

Cautiousness is Sometimes a Great Hindrance to Success.—A correct Phrenological examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the defects, weaknesses, talents, and proper pursuit.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machine..... $100
No. 1 sewing machines..... 90
The family sewing machine, A..... 75
The family sewing machine..... 50
Hemming ganges..... 4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

MARRIED.

ELDRIDGE—GOODRICH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., FREDERICK G. ELDRIDGE to Miss ALICE LEE, daughter of Hon. S. G. Goorich, all of this City.

FANNING—EARL.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, by Rev. Justus French, ANDREW M. FANNING to MARY A. EARL, both of Brooklyn.

CLARK—IRVING.—At St. Andrew's Church, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Theodore Irving, LOT C. CLARK to FANNY SUTHERLAND, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WICKS—WICOX.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, Mr. HENRY C. WICKS, of Patchogue, to Miss MARY E. WOOD, of the same place.

DIED.

CROWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, JOSEPH CROWELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 149 Charles-st., on Friday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, of consumption, SUSAN M. KELLY, daughter of Jane and the late Henry Kelly.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 West 37th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KELLY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, of consumption, THOMAS KELLY, a native of the parish of Killare, County Westmeath, Ireland, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, John Kelly, of his father-in-law, Patrick Scully, and of his brother-in-law, James Daly, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 9th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MCCLURE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, after a long illness, CATHARINE E., wife of John McClure, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her father, Mr. Adam Blackledge, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 65 Spring-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

PHELPS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, PETER WILLIAM, son of J. Willis and Josephine Phelps, aged 10 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, P. W. Teller, Esq., No. 18 3d-st.

FIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, of membranous croup, JOHN ROBERT, youngest son of Charles H. and FANNY L. Field, aged 4 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the parents, and of the grand parents, John R. and Louisa Baker, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 202 Henry-st.

WADDELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, FRANCIS WADDELL.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DUNN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, of disease of the heart, ROBERT DUNN, in the 54th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 50 East 26th-st.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, of scarlet fever, in the 6th year of her age, MARGARET S., daughter of Jas. S. and Sophia C. Davis.

In consequence of the above, the funeral of Sarah S. Davis will be postponed until to-morrow, at 1½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, at No. 84 West 13th-st., without further notice. Their remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DOREMUS.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Nov. 9, at the residence of his son, T. C. Doremus, No. 54 East 21st-st., aged 91 years, CORNELIUS T. DOREMUS, formerly of Montville, N. J., where he was many years a ruling Elder in the Reformed Dutch Church.

His remains will be taken to Pomptoo Plains, N. J., for interment, on Friday, 11th inst. Funeral at 11 o'clock.

LANGRIDGE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, MARGARET S. LANGRIDGE, late wife of James L. Langridge, aged 28 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 152 West 15th-st., at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, 10th inst.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 9, GEORGE W. BROWN, aged 29 years, son of the late Isaac Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Charles A. and Joseph Brown, also his brother-in-law, William Chase, and the members of Engine Co. No. 16, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on Friday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

ATHERTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, Miss NANCY H. ATHERTON, (formerly of Amherst,) N. H., in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 62 East 27th-st., on Saturday, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BROWNE.—In Wednesday, Nov. 9, JANE AMELIA, wife of John S. Brocher.

Her remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, PATIENCE HYDE, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, C. P. Tappan, No. 464 Henry-st.

PIERREPONT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 7, ANNA MARIA, widow of the late H. B. Pierrepont, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at St. Ann's Church, Sands-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

WHITE.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 8, WILLIAM E., son of Margaret and Edward White, aged 17 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 78 10th-st., between South 1st and 2d sts., Williamsburgh, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

BERDAN.—At Sloterdam, Bergen County, near Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 4, GERTRUDE ANNA, youngest daughter of Garrabrant V. H. Berdan, aged 8 years, 9 months and 1 day.

CLARKE.—At New-Utrecht, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, GILBERTE A. CLARKE, of this City, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Carpenter, (New-Utrecht,) on Friday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Carriages will be at Greenwood, at 12½ o'clock A. M., to convey the friends to New-Utrecht.

CLARK.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, after a short illness, WILLIAM L. CLARK, aged 61 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 256 Main-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to be present. New-York and Erie trains leave Jersey City at 11:45 A. M. for Paterson, and return from Paterson, leaving at 4:35 P. M.

DURLAND.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, ROBERT S., eldest son of William and Mary Ann Durland, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, and at 1½ o'clock from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Jamaica.

STETSON.—At Lynn, Mass., on Monday, Nov. 8, ANNIE M., wife of Alexander McC. Stetson, and daughter-in-law of Charles A. Stetson, of this City, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Lynn, on Friday, the 11th inst.

WALCOTT.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer of the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., aged 65 years.

His funeral will take place in Utica.

SWAN.—In Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday, Nov. 5, suddenly, Mrs. AMELIA SWAN, wife of Hon. Gustavus Swan.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 587, Nov. 9, 1859.
51, 77, 43, 59, 9, 40, 14, 67, 57, 45, 60, 64, 19.
Class No. 588, Nov. 9, 1859.
23, 46, 69, 19, 6, 36, 67, 57, 43, 76, 61, 66, 10.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 9, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY
Paint, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

**WILLCOX & GIBBS

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

FREE CLASSES IN
VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY.

THE NEW FRENCH METHOD—CHEVE'S SYSTEM. Desiring to give the public an opportunity of testing this system, Mlle. SAUVAGEOT respectfully offers a course of 20 lessons free. For tickets apply personally at No. 635 Broadway, immediately, from 11 till 4. Morning classes for ladies. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 328 Broadway, Appletons' Building.

Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a primary department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still two vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $600.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after a 6 weeks' stand in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

APPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. W. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED TO receive a few more young ladies, who may wish to pass the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of attending on concerts, lectures, &c., without being subject to the strict regulations of a boarding school. Circulars sent on application to Mrs. R., No. 79 East 21th-st., New-York. Refereuces exchanged.

LIVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. T. Boss, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York, also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at terms, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute, No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

A GENTLEMAN OF LIBKRAL EDUCATION desires to teach in a family in New-York or Brooklyn, two or three hours each day, for a moderate compensation, or for room and board. Address TUTOR, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS LIVED many years in Germany, wishes for a few more pupils in French, German and music. Grown up ladies preferred for language—children for music. Apply at Mr. Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 21. Circulars may be had of W Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD where instruction upon the piano-forte and in singing would be considered compensation. Address Q., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the great number of pupils in the classes of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, two additional instructors in architectural drawing and two tutors are required. Only teachers of superior qualifications will be accepted. They will be wanted on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. Applicants will leave their testimonials in drawing, with a specimen of workmanship, with the undersigned at once, at the office of the Union, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JAMES T. HODGE, Assistant Secretary.

A GERMAN LADY, SUFFICIENTLY VERSED in the English language, who has, during many years, successfully taught her native and the French languages, as also music and all branches of general education, wants a situation as governess, or teacher in a school. No objection to going South. References of the highest respectability may be obtained, by calling at No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, desires a situation to take charge of the education of one or two children, or as governess, or as teacher in a school; English branches, Latin and music; or would go as companion to a lady; understands embroidery; references given and required; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, Miss MARY MAY, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF FORMing a reengagement as teacher in a school or family, or would act as companion to a lady; is thoroughly competent to teach all the common and higher English branches, music, French, drawing, mono-hromatic and pastel paintings. No objections to go South or West. Can be seen at No. 195 Varick-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident governess in a gentleman's family, where a comfortable home would be assured; is thoroughly competent to teach English, French, music—vocal and instrumental. Terms moderate. Address G. R., Box No. 1,703 General Post-office.

WANTED—IN ALABAMA, A LADY WELL qualified to teach the harp, guitar and singing; salary liberal. C. G. SAXE, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE OF TEACHING the ordinary English branches and the rudiments of French, wishes to obtain a situation as visiting governess. Address H. R., Station D, P. S. M.

WANTED—A TUTOR WHO SHALL TAKE THE entire charge of the education of a youth; must be especially qualified in the classics. Good references required. Address Box No. 2,011 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—The copartnership lately existing under the name and firm of JESSURUN & CO., late of No. 55 Walker-st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of September, 1859. Mr. S. JESSURUN is the only person authorized to collect the accounts and settle affairs of the late firm.
JESSURUN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1859.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.

MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

REAL ESTATE

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ... FERED FOR SALE.—For full particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A 4-story brown-stone English basement, on 21st-st., Gramercy Park	$18,000
A 4-story brown-stone high-stoop, West 18th-st..	16,500
2 first-class brown-stone English basement, 33d-st., near Madison-av.	12,500
2 high-stoop brown-stone on West 47th-st.	11,000
2 high-stoop brown-stone on East 18th-st.	9,000
A large house on West 12th-st.	18,000
A 3-story brick (full lot) on West 21st-st.	7,000
A very nice 3-story brick on West 22d st.	11,000
1 very nice 3-story brick on West 22d st.	10,000
A 4-story high-stoop on East 14th-st.	10,000
A handsome 3-story stone front, East 58th-st.	9,000
A 3 story high-stoop brown-stone on East 29th-st.	13,000
A 3-story brick on East 25th-st.	7,500
A 4-story high-stoop brown-stone on 28th-st.	14,000
A large 3-story high-stoop on Lexington-av.	10,000
A first-class 4-story English basement on West 14th-st.	14,000
A large 3-story house on East 12th-st.	13,000
A modern handsome 3-story high-stoop house on West 15th-st.	10,500
On East 27th-st., brown stone high-stoop house.	15,000
A 3-story English basement on East 23d-st.	6,500
A 3-story on East 32d-st.	5,500

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property (is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 200 acres, 20, 35, 41, 70, 80, 100 acres, &c., together with three beautiful country seats, worth from $15,000 to $25,000. Also, building sites, superior to anything in New-Jersey. For information, call at No. 76 Johnes-st., New-York. BAILEY & HUNTING, where a full description of all may be seen.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from depôt, and 16 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH PROPERTY CORner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., consisting of a good substantial brick building in rear, 40 feet front, on a lot 50 feet by 80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; THOS. BENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.; or ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Tompkins Market.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, ten minutes from Fulton and South Ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,400; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BROWNstone front, built by days' work, full lot, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up; it is situated in the vicinity of Union-square and 5th-av., and will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lease of lot No. 89 East Broadway; house is 25x50 feet, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x90; the lease has 15 years unexpired, and a reversal for 21 years. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT IN THE UPPER part of Broadway on the west side; lot, 50x100 feet. The adjoining property can be had, if required. Also, a lot on east side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. None but principals need apply.
IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house in 45th-st., near 3d-av; street sewered, and has water and gas; house has the modern improvements, but will be moneyed down. Apply to G. W. GREEN, No. 3 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Wall and William sts., basement.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

A FIFTH-AVENUE LOT FOR SALE—ON the southeast corner of 90th-st. and 5th-av. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, of MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Attorneys at Law.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established Architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in this City, &c. LEWIS E. BUENKEL, Office No. 553 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GROCERS OR BAKERS.—To let or lease, No. 90 Grand, corner of Greene-st., the three-story and attic brick house and store, with fixtures—one of the best and most central locations in the City. The house is large and roomy, with Croton water, gas, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., up stairs, front office.

SUITES OF BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms on first, second and third floors of a new brownstone House, very near 5th-av., below 21st-st., to let to first-class families. This is one of the best locations in this City, and is kept by a first-class lady, who is most favorably known. Call or address
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortland-st., within a few doors of Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Possession may be had on Nov. 21. For particulars, apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Lamercy-court.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THIRD STORY AND basement of brick house No. 88 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., with bath-room, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures complete; rent, $550. Apply at No. 155 Broadway.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WELL-FURNISHED, to let. Also, a small, neatly-furnished house down town, near St. John's Park, will be let to May 1 for the small sum of $375 in advance. Possession at once of both. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—FINE SITE FOR BANKING OR LAW OFFICES—The second floor, with five offices connecting, in the Commercial Buildings, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to ROSFORD & CO., on the premises, or to SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., 170 William-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER SEASON.—THE first story and cellar of the store No. 5 Maiden-lane, with or without fixtures. Possession given immediately, if required. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, AND PART OF THE third, in house No. 98 West 32d-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent low, till the 1st of May. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—THE SIX-STORY STORE, NO. 78 MAIDen-lane, at a low rent. Apply to
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET in the marble front building Nos. 481 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY DEsirable country residence, about four minutes' walk from the depôt containing about thirty-five acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, barn, carriage-house, stables and other out-buildings. For other particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., near Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A cottage on Staten Island, at Elliottville, 3 minutes' walk from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For particulars apply to R. R. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS, OR on a lease, a furnished house, situated between 4th and 6th ave., suitable for a very small family. A house 25 feet wide and three stories high preferred. An unfurnished house will be taken on a lease. Apply by note, with full particulars and price, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SMALL, NICE HOUSE, TWO AND a half stories, with gas, bath, &c., located between 4th and 8th avs., below 14th st.—rent from $400 to $450—by a small, first-rate family; rent sure. Call at my office immediately. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 16th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $14,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE UNFURNISHED, in a respectable neighborhood, by a gentleman, his wife and sister, (no children.) Address Box No. 3,195 Post-office, stating location and price.

I WANT—THE RECEPTION ROOM OF AN English-basement house for a physician's office, between 15th and 23d sts., on 4th-av.; also, the same between Madison and 6th avs. and 35th and 40th sts. There are fine chances to secure first-rate parties.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

COUNTING-ROOM WANTED—IN CLIFF St., Gold-st., or William-st., up one flight of stairs, and where there is a good light. Address, by letter only, S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES, also a good assortment of new ones of our own manufacture, secured by Linus Yale, Jr.'s, powder-proof locks. CHAMBERLIN & CO., No. 71 Maiden-lane.

private dated ... Address H. M. C., Box No. 138 Times Office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, A CONVENIENT, WELL furnished room, for a single gentleman, in a modern house, located between 20th and 30th sts., on the west side of the city. A private family preferred. Address, with particulars, J. W., Box No. 1,399 Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED BACK parlor, with extension room, on the first floor, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, suitable for a small family or single gentleman. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NO. 15 CLINTON-ST., THE MOST pleasant location in Brooklyn Heights; rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives; single rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to the ferries.

BOARDING.—A FEW CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with suites or single rooms with modern improvements, in a private family, at No. 812 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders, near the cars and ferries; house has hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, recently from the country, would let to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, pleasantly furnished rooms on first or second floor. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a strictly private family, in a very pleasant and desirable locality, within half a minute's walk of Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at No. 77 Fort Greene-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also a room for one gentleman, in a private family. Gas, bath, and all modern conveniences in the house. Apply at 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 54 Pierrepont-st., corner Willow-st., one block from Columbia, and contiguous to Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen desiring pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia. Location delightful. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 79 Grand-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY would let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a large front room on the second story; a very desirable location. Apply at No. 297 Clinton-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 302 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily with pleasant rooms on second floor for a gentleman, wife and two small children, in a nurse's family in vicinity of Murray Hill preferred. Will furnish rooms, except carpets, and want them about 21st inst. The best references given and required. Address H. W., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—PLAIN, NEAT, HOME-like accommodations in any direction within 45 minutes of Astor House, for gentleman, wife, two infants and servant, with privilege of washing. Address, stating particulars, (terms must be low,) WILCOX, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN FIRST AND 10th sts., east of 4th-av., for a gentleman and wife; a parlor and bedroom furnished, second floor, with full board, will be required. Address C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young gentleman, in a private family, with a small number of boarders. Address H. E. W., New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and a large room on the third floor, can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, in a private family, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Apply at No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., near Washington-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house below 12th-st., west of Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. S. T., Box No. 405 Lower Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT BOARDers, residing in a healthy location within one hour's ride of the city, can find two or three children to board for the Winter, with use of piano if required. Excellent schools in the vicinity. Terms reasonable. Address H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, also a large room on the third, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen; house first-class; location pleasant; convenient to cars; Broadway stages pass the door. Apply at No. 77 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

A HANDSOME BACK ROOM AND BEDROOM attached, well furnished, to let to a gentleman and his wife with board. In a first-class house with all the modern improvements, on 29th-st., overlooking Madison-square. Call at my office at once.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, could be accommodated with a front parlor and bedroom connecting, on second floor, with board, in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas, closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH BOARD, IN AN ELIGible part of the City, west of 4th-av., between 8th and 20th sts. Three rooms on same floor, with separate table. References given and required. Address Box No. 571 Post-office, Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged.

328 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—One or two suites of rooms to let, with board to families or single gentlemen; or an entire floor to one large family; rooms furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 355 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, and No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City. Days for classes in Jersey City, Mondays and Thursdays; in Brooklyn, Tuesdays and Fridays. Classes are now forming. Send for circular.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—MR. A. T. DEANE will give a lecture before the Union, at Clinton Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
EDWARD HOWE, Jr., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $26 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS—No. 812 Broadway, up stairs. An opportunity is now offered to those in want of good and substantial furniture, to buy at much below the regular price charged for the same quality of work.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CHEAPEST HORSE IN NEW-YORK.—A dapple grey mare, 15½ hands high, seven years old, without a fault; can be driven by a child, and can trot, untrained, close to three minutes. Lowest price $300. Exactly as represented by a responsible person. At No. 35 West 28th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FINE SADDLE HORSE, ADMIrably adapted for a lady. Is perfectly kind and gentle; will be warranted in every respect. Apply at Kelly's stables, No. 18 West 13th-st., or No. 402 Broome, corner Crosby-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, daily.

... 5 Great Jones-st.

...AY, NOV. 11, WILL BE ... sold, all the furniture, plate, forte, carpets, pain...ings, crockery, silver and glass ware, &c., &c., contained in the private residence of Monsieur Dessousbury, No. 61 West 28th-st., near 6th-av. The furniture, &c., in the house is in perfect order, and of the best quality. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

J. W. POSPER, Auctioneer.

$12,000.—AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE.
RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant household furniture in the five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of over $12,000 worth of superior rosewood and mahogany furniture in every variety, beds and bedding, costly rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; China and glassware, silverware, &c., &c., being the largest and really finest assortment offered at public auction this season. The sale will be positive, and without any reserve whatever. Housekeepers and dealers will do well to attend.

AUCTION NOTICE.
DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE NEW-WORLD.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 119 Broadway,
Will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, at their auction room,
200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., damaged by water, to be sold by the package.
ALSO,
DRY GOODS,
150 LOTS ASSORTED STAPLE DRY GOODS DAMAGED ONLY BY WATER.
All being a portion of the cargo of the *New-World*.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS!
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK.
THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a very choice collection of Original Pictures, being the sale postponed from the 1st inst., to which has been added about fifty very fine ancient and modern French paintings. The catalogue includes a valuable portrait of a lady, by COPLEY; Interior of a Church, by DAVID ROBERTS; Shrimpers, by WILLIAM COLLINS; Landscape by DAVID COX; THE RAVEN, by WEHRNET. Also a few examples of ARMITAGE, YARNOLD and others. A fine Landscape and Winter Scene, by HENRY CLEANWORK; an elegant Interior, by P. E. NICOLIE; Dogs by NOTREMANNS; Grandfather's Birthday, by VAN OUDENHOVEN; Kitchen Scene, by DILLENS; and many other pleasing pictures by well-known artists. Also, some rare and curious OLD MASTERS from the collection of the late ITHIEL TOWN, Esq. Sale positively without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:
10 shares American Exchange Bank ..... $100 each.
5 shares Continental Bank ..... 100 each.
47 shares Atlantic Bank ..... 100 each.
40 shares Pacific Bank ..... 50 each.
66 shares North American Fire Insurance Co. 50 each.
5 shares Commerce Fire Insurance Co. ..... 100 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co. ..... 100 each.
10 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
10 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co. ..... 100 each.
10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co. ..... 100 each.
20 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co. ..... 15 each.
10 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co. ..... 100 each.
20 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Co ..... 25 each.
20 shares Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 25 each.
20 shares American Fire Insurance Co. ..... 50 each.
20 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co. ..... 50 each.
32 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co ..... 30 each.
10 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
10 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each.
55 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co. ..... 50 each.
20 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co. ..... 50 each.
25 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co. ..... 50 each.
7 shares Park Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each.
15 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
10 shares New World Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
200 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co. (hypth) ..... 25 each.
17 shares American Guano Co. (hypth) ..... 100 each.
40 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co. ..... 25 each.
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fondu Lac Railroad ..... 100 each.
33,199 shares Vermont Copper Co. (sold for assessments) ..... 5 each.
$4,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Racine and Missi-sippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Treyvston Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$100,000 Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$6,000 Florida Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Guaranteed Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly adv

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 26 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1859.—At the annual election, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

H. BLYDENBURGH,	JAMES C. BELL,
O. T. CROMWELL,	WILLIAM E. DEAN,
NATHANIEL GILMAN,	CHAS. G. HARMER,
DAVID JONES,	L. S. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM MILES,	EDWARD B. MEAD,
ADDINGTON REED,	ENOS RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,	HENRY SUYDAM,
EDMUND THOMPSON.	

And Nathaniel Currier, Alex. Sindwell and Thomas Small were chosen Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and Augustine Smith, Esq., Vice-President.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE BANKing-room on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Nathaniel Hayden,	Benjamin W. Merriam,
William K. Belcher,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Benjamin W. Clapp,	Charles J. Shepard,
George C. Collins,	Charles Sandford,
William L. Conchlin,	George Opdyke,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Oliver W. Woodford,
Thomas Davenport,	Thomas Woodward,
John B. Dunham.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be paid, at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.

Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.

The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorized by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days, by which I trust, will be, time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay said interest. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.
S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are authorized to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 26 PINE-ST.—The remaining installment of fifty per cent. of the subscription to the capital stock of the above Company will be payable at the Park Bank on Thursday, the 10th inst.
A. R. VAN NEST,
F. ALEXANDRE,
R. W. HOWES. } Commissioners.

HATTERS BANK, BETHEL, CONN., NOV. 8, 1859.—The circulating notes issued by this Bank, from the new plate, will be redeemed by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, at par.
WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.
Importers' and Traders' Bank.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKINS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. 156 William-st., New-York City.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.
No. 82 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MERCANTILE COLLECTIONS IN the United States and Canadas attended to by BIRNEY & DAVIS, Attorneys and Bankers, who have removed to No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

KEEP INSURED.

BUSINESS SLOWLY, BUT SURELY, MOVING UPTOWN. In order to accomodate the public, the HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have located their office in a central position, and submit the following card.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital - - - - - $150,000,
ALL SECURELY INVESTED.
OFFICE, WHITLOCK BUILDING,
Corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New York.
BRANCH OFFICE, 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Continue to insure all kinds of property against loss or damage by fire, at the reduced rates.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Channcey,	Wm. K. Strong,	W. M. Newell,
Moses Taylor,	Edward Sleight,	Fred. A. Fisher,
Paul Spofford,	W. A. Wheeler.	Robert B. Carrer,
E. C. Van Schaick,	C. Meletta,	Minard H. Fowler,
V. Barsalou,	N. C. Platt,	John B. Corlies,
Jas. B. Wilson,	John T. Wilson,	Geo. W. Read,
E. D. Sprague,	Philo Hurd,	John B. Snook,
Benj. H. Lillie,	B. M. Whitlock,	W. H. Bulkley,
J. G. Holbrooke,	J. G. Lighbody,	George Carroll,
T. J. Coleman,	Nat. W. Burtis,	D. M. Holdredge,
W. L. McDonald,	Paoli Lathrop,	Francis Miller.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1859.

THE EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine. At a meeting of the Directors, held at the Office of the Company THIS DAY, Milton G. Smith was elected President in place of Wm. A. Cox, resigned, and A. S. Barnes, Secretary, in place of Wm. Jarvis, resigned.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE STOLEN—ON MONDAY MORNING, from 106 East 24th-st., a Chesnut Sorrel Horse, about 15 hands high. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the same, or for any information.
CHARLES HAYMAN,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:30 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—6:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. Tha above trains connect at Elisabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
Tha 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Wm. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 30 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY, W. C. Berry, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., and 7 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. for Peekskill 5:35 P. M. The Poughkeepsia, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 95. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM DUNNING against ALANSON FINCH, LOUIS BECKER, CECILIE BECKER, wife of said Louis Becker, Darius Benham, Moses R. Whitney, and John H. Atwater.—Summons for relief.—To the above Defendants—You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1859.
WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 142 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City of New-York, on the eleventh day of October, 1859. o13-law8w Th*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., against SAMUEL N. PARMALEE, WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSON and MARY ANN his wife, THEODORE SCHUBERT and GEORGE T. OLYPHANT.—Summons.—(For Relief.)—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of H. W. Robinson, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1859. WM. F. CASE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of October, 1859.
o6-law6w Th*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SELAH VAN DUZER, President of the New-York Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, against EDWARD S. SMITH, and MARY A., his wife, and JESSE M. BAKER. Summons—For relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, in the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 218 Fulton-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Oct. 11, 1859. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, on the 14th day of October, 1859.—Dated, Oct. 15, 1859. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
c20-law6w Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 29 East Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1859.

JANE D. TUTTLE,	
WILLIAM TUTTLE	Administrators.
JAMES S. BAILEY,	
EDWARD A. TUTTLE, J	

o27-law6m Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859. JOHN H. MORRELL,
my19-law6w Th* WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1859.
SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.
o6-law6m Th*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 6, A. D. 1859.
MARY POST, Executrix.
JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor
s8-law6m Th

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 93 William-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commandar,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps belog free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. SHEPERD Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARCOURT & Co., No. 56 South-st.
Freight received on the 10th inst.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First cabin, $60. Steerage, $25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	65

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed, or freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	22
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Pilatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COFFIN, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES JAYstreet Pier, New-York, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peckskill at 1 o'clock, touching at Annis-street each way.
N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

THE STEAMER TRAVELER HAS RESumed her night trips for New-Haven from Peck-slip, at 11 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West, Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ENTIRE SUCCESS
ENTIRE SUCCESS
ENTIRE SUCCESS
ENTIRE SUCCESS
ENTIRE SUCCESS
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY.
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY.
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY.
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY.
BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACT PLAY.
ENTITLED
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.

This beautiful play, which was originally produced at the Park Theatre by CHARLES KEAN and Miss ELLEN TREE, has been gotten up with great care, and will now be
REPEATED EVERY NIGHT
REPEATED EVERY NIGHT
REPEATED EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice, with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
NEW DRESSES,
NEW DRESSES,
NEW DECORATIONS, &c.
NEW DECORATIONS, &c.
NEW DECORATIONS, &c.
THE BRONZE STATUES
used in this play are from the establishment of Messrs E. V. Haughwout & Co., Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1859,
And every night till further notice, will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with the following excellent distribution of characters:

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service	Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier	H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward	G. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop	C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service	Levick
Harry, a courier	J

POSTSCRIPT.

FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Atlantic.

Important from South America.

INTERESTING FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Reception of General Scott in San Francisco.

The United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. R. Pinson, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., arrived at 2 o'clock this morning.

The *Atlantic* left New-York Oct. 20, at 7 o'clock P. M., in company with the United States Mail steamship *North Star*. On the evening of the 21st inst. saw the last of the *North Star* astern. Arrived at Aspinwall at 11 A. M., the 28th October, making the run in 7 days and 18 hours. The passengers, including United States troops, crossed the Isthmus the same evening, and were embarked in Panama Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, which vessel, with Newspaper Express on board, sailed for San Francisco early on the morning of 29th October. The ease and surety with which the *Golden Gate* makes her up trips in twelve days, proves almost to a certainty that the trip from New-York through will be less than 21 days.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco Oct. 20, at 10 A. M., (in company with the Mail Steamship *Uncle Sam*,) having on board 329 passengers, $1,573,107 treasure, and 19 packages newspaper express. She arrived at Panama at 1 P. M., the 1st Nov., in 12 days from San Francisco; he passengers landed in the Company's steamer *Taboga*, and left Aspinwall at 5 A. M., 2d inst.

Up to this time there were no tidings of Vanderbilt's mail steamship at Panama, nor of the *North Star*, which left New-York Oct. 20.

The *Atlantic* has made the run home in 7 days 18 hours, reaching New-York at 1 A. M., 10th inst., the through trip being 20 days 15 hours; the last three days had to contend against stormy gale from east northeast.

Left in Aspinwall the steamer *Daniel Webster*, which arrived on Oct. 29, from Havana; U. S. steamers *Roanoke* and *Jamestown*; U. S. steamship *Relief*; and several vessels discharging coals.

The news by this arrival is interesting.

Peru had at last inaugurated active operations against Ecuador, by invading that Republic. President Castilla hastened to place himself at the head of the army, and had advanced some distance beyond the line, when he suddenly abandoned the project and retired.

Ecuador was in a state of hopeless anarchy. A triumvirate exercised nominal authority at Quito.

A new revolution had broken ont in Chili, Valparaiso being the scene. Toe attempt proved unsuccessful. Gen. Vidaurre, the Governor of Valparaiso, was assassinaten.

A decree had been issued by Government, prohibiting for the future the introduction of firearms, ammunition, &c.

The United States Minister, Hon. George W. Jones, had presented his credentials to the President of New-Grenada on the 31st August, and was received in the usual manner.

The whole of the New-Grenadian Republic had been declared by the President to be in a state of war. General confusion prevailed.

Lieutenant-General Scott trrived at San Francisco on Sunday morning, the 10th ult. The *Golden Gate* reached her wharf about 10 o'clock A. M. Brigadier-General J. P. Haven and staff, with Gov. Weller, Gen. Clark, commander of the forces on the Pacific coast, and others, were in attendance, and escorted Gen. Scott to the Oriental Hotel, It was estimated that 15,000 people thronged the streets through which the procession. On his arrival at the hotel Gen. Scott made a few remarks, and was welcomed by Gov. Weller rnd Gen. Clark.

THE ISTHMUS.

Important from Carthagena—British Ship Ordered off.

Aspinwall, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 1, 1859.

The flag-ship *Roanoke* is at Aspinwall. The *Jamestown*, which arrived a few days since, in thirteen days from Carthagena, sailed this morning for San Juan. The *Sabine* is at San Juan del Norte. The *St. Louis* is cruising off the mouth of the Colorado. The *Preble* is also cruising on the Nicaragua coast. The store-ship *Relief* is at Aspinwall.

The *Atlantic* will sail about daylight to-morrow, the 2d, and will be in New-York on the 9th; the *Sonora* having arrived at Panama, at 1 P. M. to-day You need not expect the mails, which will probably go forward by way of Key West, on the *Daniel Webster*, before the 14th or 15th. Until the mail line has faster ships on the Pacific, some one ought to make a small fortune by starting an Isthmus and California letter express by the Railroad Company's vessels, which will, as things are now arranged, always deliver correspondence in New-York and San Francisco from three to five days in advance of the mail. Where's Dick Berford?

We suppose here that you know in New-York all about the failure of the *North Star* to appear among us. The probability is that she either broke some of her machinery and has gone back, or possibly she may have gone on a reef in one of the West India passages. She was, the first two days out, in company with the *Atlantic*. The *Atlantic* made the run ont in seven days and 20 hours. Her passengers, 1,155 in number, left Panama on the 29th, at 10 P. M. The *Daniel Webster* arrived at Aspinwall, at 1 P. M., on the 13th.

I wrote you in my last that the ports of Carthagena and Savanilla, in the State of Bolivar, had been declared clored, by President Ospina, against foreign vessels and against foreign goods coming coastwise, on account of the Nicto revolution. I learn that an English ship, with a full cargo, has just been ordered off from Carthagena, and has gone to Santa Martha, in the State of Magdalena.

The British Consul strongly protested against the action of the National authorities in this case, but to no effect. It is probable a stronger protest will soon follow from Her Britannic Majesty's ships-of-war. If the Government of New-Granada are bent upon excluding ships from Carthagena, the State authorities will either be forced to succumb or to disclaim the authority of the national officers. F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILI.

The Chilian Minister to Lima Assassinated—Emeute in Callao—Great Earthquake in Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paraguay, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

The British steamer *New-Granada* left Callao Oct. 16, for Panama, to go on the Gridiron for repairs, and arrived here on the evening of the 28th. She brings the news that Don Ramon Irazzzabal, Minister from Chili to Peru, was shot dead in bis own house, at the watering-place of Charillos, a few leagues from Lima, by robbers. Don Ramon was a man of much note in Chili, having been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and for many years Minister to European Courts. His age was about 55 years. This is the second Foreign Minister that has been assassinated in Peru within two years—the British *Chargé*, Mr. Sullivan, having been shot in his own house about two years since.

On the evening of Oct. 15, groups of men having collected with the evident intention of depesing the public authorities and creating a revolution, the merchants of Callao closed their shops and warehouses, and the people barricaded their doors. Two companies of troops were sent down from Lima in a special train, and quiet for the moment was restored. All day on Sunday large groups of people gathered in the streets and plazas, and a fight was imminent between the people and troops. Young Montero the chief of the revolt that ran away two years ago with the 44-gun steam frigate *Apurimac*, while her principal officers were on shore, and who joined the revolution of Vivanco in her, is said to be the leader of the troubles at Callao. President Castilla undoubtedly left his army at Paita and sailed for Callao as soon as this news reached him; but it would not be so easy for him to get his 4,000 infantry and 600 cavalry back against the prevailing head winds, to Lenia, if he should happen to need them—his few steamers not being suitable for the business of towing heavy sailing ships.

The British ship *Minnehaha* arrived at Callao on the 15th from Caldera, with the report that one-half of the mountain-mining city of Copiapo in Chile, had been destroyed by an earthquake. There is no definite as to the number of lives lost on the value of property destroyed. The shocks were very heavy at Calders, the surge of the waters of the harbor causing the *Minnehaha* several times to overrun her anchors. The waters of the harbor, when the shocks were ended, it was found had receded 23 feet and so remained.

Capt. Richmond, late of the whaling-ship *Franklin*, of New-Bedford, came passenger on the *New-Granada*. His vessel was wrecked in April last by going ashore on Chatham Islands, somewhere about New-Zealand. He was three months on the island before he could find means to get off, when he went to Sidney, thence to Callao. His crew joined other vessels.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Reception of Lieutenant-General Scott at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1859.

The Overland Mail brought us positive intelligence a week ago that Gen. Scott was coming to California, and might be looked for on the steamer then nearly due. The news was received with marked demonstrations of rejoicing by all classes of our citizens, not only because of the pleasure they anticipated from meeting the war-worn veteran upon the Pacific coast, but also from the conviction that he report to the Government of the exposed condition of our Pacific possessions would give an impetus to the Pacific Railroad as an instrumentality of defence. Our volunteer military companies were immediately put under orders to assemble instantly upon the announcement that the steamer was telegraphed, in order to receive the General and escort him to his quarters. A triumphal arch was erected over Montgomery-street, trimmed with evergreens and hung with flags and mottoes complimentary to the expected guest. The arrival of the steamer was somewhat expected on Friday night, and everybody was on the *qui vive* for the "martial music on the streets," which was to be the signal for the assembling of the military companies if she should be telegraphed after dark. At about 10 o'clock on Friday evening, the fife and drum, vigorously plied by a couple of stalwart professors of the latter, and a competent "artist" in the squeaking instrument, set the town in motion, and in an incredibly brief space of time the streets were thronged with the people of all classes and conditions, who began to stream towards the bay to meet the honored visitor. Judge of the excitement when the "martial music" was denounced as a hoax. If the musical professors could have been found just then, they would certainly have received an impromptu ducking, with the privilege of explaining next day how they had themselves been sold by a man claiming the marvelously proper name of Baown, who paid them $8 each for their services "selling" them just as boldly as they sold the public.

The *Golden Age* did not arrive until Sunday morning, having been detained waiting for her New-York passengers until the 3d inst., at Panama, from which port she made the trip in the brief time of a little over twelve days. The news that she was telegraphed "ten miles out" spread over the City with great rapidity. Martial music was heard in the streets; the military turned out; the citizens poured out of their houses, every vhhicle in the city was called into requisition, and the entire population was astir. There must have been 30,000 or 40,000 persons in the streets, so that the principal ones, and particularly those which led to Folsom-street wharf, were absolutely black with crowds.

As the steamer entered the Golden Gate, the battery at Fort Point gave a salute. As she proceeded up the bay, the guns of Alcatraz island opened, then the revenue cutter *William L. Marcy* saluted off Meigg's wharf, and afterwards, the steamers *Sonora* and *Northerner*, and the ship *Twilight*.

As the *Golden Age* reached her dock, she was welcomed by the huzzas of thousands of people congregated there. The General and his staff were on the larboard side of the vessel, where they received friends; but the crowd was kept off, and only a few persons were allowed to board. The General had desired to attend divine service; but finding that a demonstration was to take place, he did not leave the steamer at once, and gave notice that he would not leave until after the usual church hours, being unwilling to be the occasion of disturbing the congregations throughout the city. There was consequently a delay of several hours.

At 1 o'clock the military escort formed upon the wharf, the General landed, took his seat in an open barouche with Gov. Wellsa and drawn by six white horses, and the line moved towards the city. The military companies all preceded the barouche, which was followed by a fine body of men in citizens dress, known as the Scott Legion, and composed of Californians who, at different times, have served under the hero of Mexico.

On the route, when the barouche passed under the triumphal arch, a large wreath, which had been suspended in the centre, was dropped ouer the hero's body, very gracefully by a young lady, amid the shouts and plaudits of the multitudes. Throughout the course of the procession, the streets were crowded and the houses were filled with spectators. The line was a display of life and animation never witnessed here before. Monumental Engine Company fired a salute as the procession passed the Plaza. During the whole of the march, the General, who appeared in citizen's dress, seemed much pleased, and, with head bared, testified his appreciation of the honors done him, by bowing repeatedly to the admiring people.

When the procession reached the hotel the military halted. The balchnics of the hotel were crowded with ladies. Gen. Scott and staff, attended by Gov. Wellsa, Gen. Clark and staff, mounted the balcony, where the veteran made a short speech, remarking that the reception accorded him, in its unanimity and universality had so astonished and confounded him words were inadequate to express his sensations. He apologized for his non-appearance in uniform by stating, that for forty years he had invariably attended divine service, and the reception was unexpected. He called the attention of the populace to the fact that their Chief Magistrate, Gov. Weller, was present, and that it gave him great pleasure to meet with his old companion-in-arms, Gen. Clark.

Gov. Weller welcomed Gen. Scott to the Pacific in a brief speech. Gen. Clark, in behalf of the Army, thanked the citizens of San Francisco for the generous reception accorded to the Commandlng-General of the Army.

Col. E. D. Baker, in behalf of those who have formed a portion of Gen. Scott's army in Mexico, welcomed the General to California.

The entire occasion proved to be one of the most enthusiastic and pleasing ovations that has taken place on this cost. The occasion was one of jubilee and joy. There was no afterthought or difference of opinion to mar the universal felicity of the day. Not a man in the vast crowd that thronged our streets but sympathized in the demonstration and participated in the respect and admiration for the worthy object of it. Neither did anything occur to detract from the welcome, or to tincture our remembrance of it with regret. All was orderly and dignified.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of his voyage, the General lost no time in proceeding upon his way to San Juan Island at the call of duty. He sailed in the steamer *Northerner* on Monday, and by this time cannot be far from his destination, where, let us hope, he will speedily and satisfactorily arrange the troublesome affair, to settle which has brought him a journey of over 5,000 miles.

Passengers by the Atlantic.

Gen. Lane, Hon. L. Stout, Mr. Lugental, Purser Welsh, Hon. R. McKibbin, J. Hobart, Judge Deady, Bayard Taylor and lady, Wm. Hill, lady and two children, Mr. Fromer and wife, Mrs. Mary Ottmann, Mr. Maishy, R. S. Foor, Mr. M. Long, J. Key, W. H. Magner, Major Doop, Mr. Shepherd and infant, Mr. Wright and three children, Mr. Allsit and child, Mr. Perring and wife, L. S. Clapp and lady, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Croft and child, L. S. Presto, S. A. Presto, H. C. Howell, O. Irwin, J. B. Shaffer, S. Auzasky and lady, Mr. Rolpberts and two children, W. Hawes and child, Capt. Geo. Wood, H. Barker, lady and child, R. Shremaker, lady and two children, D. R. Brenoan, Phil. Murphy, Wm. Beck, J. Henry, J. W. Haywood, lady and child; M. White, R. Ewing, W. R. Stevens, Mrs. Neal, child and servant; Jas. C. S. Wadsworth, Mr. Andrews and four children, C. E. Wilcoxson H., Schulse, H. Decus, E. F. Wells, A. E. Waels, T. Kepern, H. M. Falls, Mr. Hardenburg, T. D. Judah and lady, E. Tichenor, C. W. Smith, Hon. J. C. Burch and lady, Mrs. Hagees and niece, W. Addison, Samuel Flower, H. C. Harper, J. G. Cleal, J. A. Crufkshanks, Capt. J. A. Pendleton, Mrs. Paine, Capt. Smalley, Capt Richmond, lady and child; Capt. Gifford, Col. J. P. Goodall, Mr. Dollt, Mr. Parodi, Capt. Johnson, wife, child and servant; Capt. Dahony, Lieut. Thrie, U. S. N., and 237 in second cabin and steerage.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

One Day Later from Europe.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., and Queenstown on the 27th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The general advices are the same as those received by the *North American* and the *Vanderbilt*, though she brings one day later news, telegraphed from London to Queenstown.

The Latest per City of Baltimore.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

Thursday, midnight, Oct. 28.

Cotton active and advancing. Sales, at the day of sailing of the *City of Baltimore*, 17,000 bales, 5,000 Breadstuffs dull and declining. Provisions market generally unchanged. Sugar and coffee articles generally unchanged.

London, Thursday Evening.

Consols, 95¾ for money, and 95⅞ for account. Market decidedly stringent.

Arrived, *Tornado* and *Neptune*, from New-York.

The loss of the *Royal Charter* near Bangor has been fully confirmed, but owing to prostration of telegraphs and damage of railroads details have not been published. Over four hundred persons on board perished, and only thirty were saved. All the officers perished. The ship was breaking up and was being plundered.

The effects of the storms were most disastrous in all directions. The ship *England*, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, went ashore at Holyhead Harbor. The *Great Eastern* rode it out well.

Count Collobedo is dead.

Garibaldi has issued a stirring proclamation to Neapolitans.

FROM ARIZONA.

Indian Troubles—Excitement and Apprehensions—Expedition Against the Apaches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Tubac, Sunday, Oct. 16, 1859.

At last the Commander of the Military Department of New Mexico has taken measures to punish the Apaches. An expedition is now in the field against them.

Orders have been sent to Fort Fillmore to the commanding officer for Lieuts. McNeil, Lord and Howland, with 140 men of the dragoons and rifles, to report themselves to Lieut.-Col. Reeve, at Fort Buchanan. The force will be increased with sixty men of the dragoons from the latter post. They are ordered to centre on the San Pedro River, from which point they will advance into the Indian country.

Col. Reeve being in poor health, it is presumed that Capt. Ewell will command the expedition.

The late treaty has done nothing to prevent depredations by these Indians; it is hoped that they will now be subdued and made to realize the importance of stopping thieving, and complying with a contract made with the officers of the Department.

The whole country has been lately on the look-out for a night attack from the Apaches. The citizens of Tucson and the Ranches between them and Tubac, have made every prenaration in their power, fearing the intelligence lately brought in is correct.

Capt. E. is thoroughly acquainted with their country, and the citizens feel every confidence in the success of any expedition under his command.

Intelligence from Guaymas to the 24th ult., says that Gov Pesquiera is about to take the field in person against the Invaders. It is hoped he may in some way either subdue the revolutionists, or so whip them that they will sue for peace.

Capt. Stone's party are soon to start for Sonora, our Government having recognized the right of Stone and his party to fulfill the contract made and confirmed by the Juarez Government. H.

Tubac, A. T., Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

A person traveling in this country can have but little idea of distance from what he is told. I inquired at Fort Buchanan the distance to Tubac, and was informed by one that it was about fifty miles, by another that it was thirty-five miles, and by yet another that it was only twenty-eight. I assumed the last was right, but unfortunately took the road indicated by the first, and found on my arrival that all were right, yet each had been over a different road.

Tubac derives its importance from being the headquarters of the Sonora and Arizona Mining Co., they having taken possession of it after the entire population had been driven off by the Apaches. It now has over one hundred and fifty inhabitants, mostly Mexicans, who are more or less indebted to the Company for support and protection. The town is one of the oldest in Arizona; it has the ruins of a church and the universal wall, which was erected around all the old Mexican towns to protect them against the Apaches, who for many years have been a terror to the people. Some three or four hundred acres of land can be irrigated from the Santa Cruz River, which, fortunately for the people, runs here on top of the ground for a part of the year. Like most of the streams in Arizona, it is intermittent, and but very little land on its banks is susceptible of cultivation.

From here to the reduction works of the Company it is about twenty-five miles, over a fine road, and *only twelve miles between water*. The works are situated in a valley in which for four miles is a running stream of good water. The mine from which most of the ore is obtained, is some seven or eight miles from the works, in a small ravine or aroyer, in which water is found a portion of the year. As evidence of the country being destitute of water, it is only necessary to state the fact, that the Company have now sunk their main shaft over one hundred feet without finding water. Something like fifty men are employed at the mine, yet I understand that it is the intention to add something like one hundred as soon as the adequate machinery is received.

I am informed by the Director, Mr. Latrop, that as soon as the machinery arrives which is now shipped the works will turn out at the rate of $250,000 to $300,000 per annum, and that the works can be extended to an indefinite limit.

The number of hands required to produce this result will be about two hundred, the quantity of salt consumed over one hundred tons, the quantity of quicksilver six to eight thousand pounds. The salt used is packed on mules and carried nearly 200 miles, the quicksilver is brought from California, while the supplies and machinery are brought from various sources at a cost of twenty cents a pound. As this whole territory is a perfect net-work of mineral, it is impossible to calculate the results of a settlement of the country, with an outlet on the Gulf of California, either by right of way through Sonora or an acquisition of that at present revolutionary State.

It is said that rich mines have been discovered between here and the Gulf, in what is known as the "Passage Country." I intend to extend my travels to that almost boundless desert, and will give you the results of my preliminary explorations. B.

ORDER IN BALTIMORE.

Address of the Central Reform Committee.

Citizens of Baltimore: Your efforts for reform were defeated, at the recent election, by deeply-contrived fraud and overpowering violence, carried to an extent which could hardly be credited, were it not that you have experienced the one and witnessed the other. The extensive scale of the operations, their careful design and skillful combination, indicate direct complicity, or at least criminal connivance, on the part of the authorities of the city. A large majority of the legal voters, as we confidently believe, were in favor of the reform movement, and were prepared to sustain it by their votes on Wednesday last; and a conviction of this fact doubtless led to the monstrous determination, on the part of those in power, to retain it at any cost.

With some exceptions, those who were appointed Judges of Election were not qualified either by capacity or character, for that important office; and while a few are entitled to all praise for their manly efforts, under the most trying circumstances, to maintain your rights, a large majority wholly failed to do their duty. The polls in some instances were placed in situations immediately under the control of the clubs who had their arsenals close at hand, with every preparation made to take possession of the polls and drive away voters by force of arms. Illegal votes in great numbers were received by many of the judges, without question or scruple. Not a few persons voted many times in the same Ward, and many others voted in Wards where they not reside. Omnibus-loads of notorious creatures, who had been coaxed or kidnapped into vile coops, and there confined for days, were carried about, from place to place, and voted as often as their keepers thought proper. No attempt was made by the authorities to break up these arsenals or coops. Respectable citizens were brutally assaulted, beaten, and driven from the polls. Very few naturalized citizens were allowed to vote or even approach the polls.

Various kinds of violence, annoyance and intimidation were resorted to, and if those had not sufficed, the clubs were prepared to carry the election, as we have every reason to believe, by wholesale murder. When this became clearly apparent, with a view of saving the lives of citizens, we used our efforts successively to withdraw all active opposition and throughout the city the clubs were left in uncontrolled possession of the polls, except in the Eighth and Twelfth Wards. In the Twelfth Ward order was partially preserved throughout the day, and in the Eighth Ward the Reformers were so largely in the majority, and were in such great force, that they had the control entirely in their own power, but by their great credit, notwithstanding the provocation occasioned by the ill-treatment of their friends in all the other Wards, the voting was conducted fairly and peaceably during the entire day.

In the rest of the city no election was in fact held. That which was so denominated was a shameful mockery, in which all fair expression of opinion was prevented by intimidation, fraud and violence.

And we cannot even stop here, but it is our melancholy duty to state that a foul and bloody murder was added to the other crimes of the day. This community will long deplore the death of an excellent fellow-citizen, Adam Barklie Kyle, Jr., who lost his life in a manly effort to maintain his right as a voter and perform his duty in the manner recommended by this Committee. But he has not died in vain. His blood was shed in defence of the dearest rights of freemen, and that honor awaits his memory which is awarded to those who lay down their lives for their country. A great sacrifice like this seemed to be needed to arouse the people to a just sense of their degraded political condition and of their manifest duty.

The Police, with very few honorable exceptions, were shamefully delinquent, making no effort to assist voters or suppress disorder, but openly sympathizing with the rioters, and in almost every case arresting those only who were assaulted by ruffians, and who endeavored to defend themselves. Little reliance in such an emergency can ever be placed on men who are chosen for their partisan services, and whose continuance in office depends on the success of the party to which they belong. On this occasion the Police, no doubt, obeyed the instructions which they had received from their superiors.

Citizens of Baltimore, the men who have been returned by the officers of the law, as your rulers and representatives, have no right to these places, but one year's interest beyond the now current coupons, to be deferred until 1861 and 1862. The second mortgage bonds to be exchanged for new bonds maturing in 1862, and the new bonds to be given for the coupons on the seconds up to March, 1862. The present second mortgage boadholders are also to pay 10 ₱ cent. in cash, receiving new bonds in exchange, as above, for principal and interest to 1862. The third mortgage and fourth mortgage bondholders to be made Preferred Stockholders at par, upon condition of advancing 10 ₱ cent. in cash, (for which they get second mortgages.) Failing to do this, they are to have but 30 ₱ cent. of Preferred Stock. The General Creditors to be made Preferred Stockholders by paying 10 ₱ cent. to the second mortgage trustees, as above, and failing to make a cash advance, to get 30 ₱ cent. in stock. Stockholders to be new stockholders at the rate of 40 ₱ cent. new for each 100 of old, provided they are not debtors to the Company for bonds. No dividend of over 7 ₱ cent. be made upon common stock until all the floating debt is paid; and all over 7 ₱ cent. shall form a Sinking Fund to pay the first mortgage.

There is a remarkably quiet state of things in Money affairs to-day. The temporary employment of capital on Stock security is not equal, for the moment, to the sums offered by the private banking-housea and other outside lenders at 5@6 ₱ cent. Some of the large Banks are accepting the same terms. In Discounts the market works with a steady ease, which admits of little fluctuation in the ratea. Since the sailing of the *Persia* there is not much doing in Exchange. Some good merchant bills on London were placed at 109¾. The Exports of Produce from thla port, this week, amount to $1,280,000, and of Cotton from the South to 60,000 bales, or the equivalent of $3,000,000 in Exchange. At the Sub-Treasury, $70,000 Treasury bills, bearing 6½ ₱ cent., were sold at par. The Customs paid in $71,000. The balance this afternoon, $4,735,132.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Mail took place to-day. Less than half the Capital, or 15,927 sharea, were voted upon. Mr. I. W. Raymond declined serving another term, aa he has been invited to take the Presidency of the new North Atlantic line. Mr. Howard Potter, representing 4,500 shares for Messrs. Browns, was elected in his place. Nothing waa done about the November dividend. The new Board will meet tomorrow. It consists of Measra. W. H. Davidge, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Ssmuel W. Comstock, Francis Skiddy, Wm. H. Webb, Chas. H. Russell, Chas. A. Davis, Frederick H. Wolcott and Howard Potter.

The death of Mr. William Wolcott, Treasurer of the Michigan Southern Road, an old and much esteemed businesa man, formerly of Utica, in this State, is announced to-day.

Mr. Philo Hurd has been made Vice-President of the Homestead Fire Inaurance Company.

The traffic on the Illinois Central Road the first week of November showa a gain of $26,000 over the corresponding week of last year. On the 7th there were 417 cars discharged and 244 loaded.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of October, 1859, compared with its earnings for the correaponding month of the previous year:

1859	$720,202 16
1858	653,660 81
Increase	$66,541 35

The receipts of the Harlem Company for the month of Octobcr are aa followa:

1858	$85,302 64	1859	$97,857 39
Increase			$12,554 75

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for October compare as follows:

October, 1859	$46,050 50	October, 1858	$43,221 21
Increase, 1859			$2,829 29

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS IN the United States and Canadas at a charge of only one-eighth per cent. on drafts of $500 and over, in addition to the cost of exchange, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Exchanges.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Sight Exchange on New-York ¾@⅞ ₱ cent. discount. Cincinnati, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Mobile, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@½ ₱ cent. premium.

Real Estate.... Tuesday, Nov. 8.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold two lots on nnrth side of Thirty-second-street, 315 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 21 feet 3 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, to I. G. Bunting for $1,825 each. One lot adjoining above, 21 feet 3 inches by 98 feet 9 inches, to same for $1,750. Wednesday, Nov. 8.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of Court, the following property:

House and lot No. 443 Fourth-avenue, northeast corner Thirty-first-street, 18 feet 2 inches by 80 feet, to Edward King for $7,000.

House and lot adjoining, No. 445, 17 by 80 feet, to King for $4,650.

House and lot adjoining, No. 447, 19 feet 6½ inches by 80 feet, to Mr. Powers for $3,600.

House and lot adjoining, No. 449, 19 feet 6 inches by 80 feet, to J. M. Harlow for $3,500.

Front and rear house and lot in rear of above, No. 55 Thirty-first-street, 20 by 69 feet 6 inches, to James Ulme for $3,100.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold the following:

The property known as the Oriental Brewery, on Fifty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, comprising three lots of grounds 75 by 100 feet, with the buildings, covering the whole ground, together with all the necessary apparatus and utensils for brewing lager and other beer. John Rush, $18,500.

THE WOOL TRADE.

In New-York, during the past week, the transactions have been restricted. The demand has been good, yet the reduced supplies available, and the firmness of holders of desirable lots, have had the effect of checking operations. The receipts of domestic, this week, have been heavier than those of any preceding week since the close of September. The excess is accounted for by the arrival, on Saturday last, of the ship *Gauntlett*, from San Francisco, with 1,228 balea of Wool. In addition to this amount, the week's receipts of domestic have been 637 bales, including 415 bales by the Erie Railroad, 44 bales by the Hudson River Railroad, 69 bales by the North River boats, 50 bales coastwise, from New-Orleans, and 54 bales from Galveston. The reported arrivals of foreign, within the week, have been confined to 72 bales. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9
Domestic, bales	677	958	611	1,865
Foreign, bales	149	648	51	72
Total, bales	826	1,607	662	1,937

Grand total in four weeks, bales.....5,032

Sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly at, according to quality, from 40c.@62½c. for common to choice Saxony; 85,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at from 32c.@52c. for No. 1 to choice extra; 110 bales unwashed Texas Mixed to washed Texas Merino Fleece,, at 22c.@52c.; 230 bales coarse to fine unwashed California Fleece, at 10c.@32c.; 135 bales Buenos Ayres, part unwasbed, at 8¾c.; 140 bales Mestizo, and 160 bales Cordova, on private terms; and 40 bales Cape, at 45c. ₱ lb. In Boston sales have been reported of 110,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 832 bales Mediterranean, Chilian and South American, at full prices. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 5, this year, reached 40,840 bales Domestic, and 37,864 bales Foreign, against 27,981 bales Domestic, and 19,151 bales Foreign, same time in 1858. In Providence, sales have been made of 54,900 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 45c.@62½c.; Foreign at 25c.@32c. ₱ lb. In Albany, sales have been effected of 100,000 lbs. common to fine Domestic Fleece, at 38c.@51c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia the movements have been restricted, partly by the deficient stocks. Sales have been reported of 140,000 lbs., including 8,000 lbs. extra fine, at 63c.; 4,000 lbs. ¾ blood, 53c.@53½c.; 1,000 lbs. tub, 47c.; 5,000 lbs. Lambs and Merino pulled, 37½c.@44c.; 5,000 lbs. mixed Pulled, 36½c.@40c.; 8,000 lbs. common, 39c.; 10,000 medium washed, 36c.; 3,000 lbs. Peruvian, 34c.; 20,000 lbs. Smyrna, 36c., all cash. In other domestic markets the transactions have been unimportant. We have had a few days later accounts from England during the week, but have not received any news, in reference to the movements in Wool, especially novel or interesting.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 9—7 P. M.

Flour is firm and in fair demand; sales 1,400 bbls., at $4 75 for State; $5 for extra Wisconsin and Michigan; $5 10@$5 40 for extra Indiana and Ohio; and $5 50@$5 75 for double extra do. Wheat firm; sales 27,000 bushels Illinois Spring at 99c.; 14,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 97c.; 25,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1; and 4,000 bushels White Indiana at $1 27. Corn dull, and without sales. Oats easy; sales 14,000 bushels Western at 37c. Other grains quiet, with no sales. Whisky dull and nominal. Canal Freights firm and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 160,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 21,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour; 82,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Barley.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Flour in moderate demand for the home trade, and market unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 75 for State. Chicago Spring Wheat in good demand, with market unsettled; sales 40,000 bush. at $1 20@$1 25 for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club; $1 25@$1 30 for white Illinois. Other Grains quiet. Canal Freights firm and unsettled. Wheat was taken this morning 13¾c., to New-York, but the closing rates are not known. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 310,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Barley; 2,000 bushels Rye and 1,400 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 12,400 bushels Wheat, and 7,000 bush. Barley.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Cotton firm, but prices without change; sales to-day, 12,000 bales. Corn firm at $1 10.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Flour $4 75@$4 85 for Superfine. Whisky dull at 23c. Bacon firm and in better demand; Shoulders 7½c.; Sides 9¾c.; Mess Pork $13 50.

Detroit, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Flour alightly cheaper. Wheat declined 1c.@2c. *Receipts*—3,600 bbls. Flonr, 7,250 bushels Wheat. Snipments light.

Toronto, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Flour dull. Wheat steady. Oats plenty, at 35c.@37½c. Barley quiet at 70c.@74c.

Mobile, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,000 bales middling at 10¾c.@10¾c., but holders are now asking an advance on these figures; sales of the three days 4,400 bales; receipts do., 16,500 bales. Freights to Liverpool 9-16d.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Flour unchanged. Wheat heavy; sales 2,500 bushels; red, $1 25@$1 28. Corn dull; sales 2,500 bushels old yellow at 90c.; new do. at 75c. Whisky firm; Ohio, 28c.; Pennsylvania, 27c.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull. Provisions quiet. Whisky steady; Ohio, 25½c.@26c.

Exchanges.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Exchange on New-York at sight, 1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 47½; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas	2½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	2½ P. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	2½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	2½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *Arago*, hence for Southampton and Havre, will close, at the New-York Post-office, on the 12th of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails by the *Cahawba* hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office on the 14th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leave.	For.
Jason	Nov.	10	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Nov.	12	New-York	Havre.
Bavaria	Nov.	15	New-York	South'tn.
America	Nov.	16	Boston	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	Nov.	19	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Nov.	19	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Nov.		New-York	Liverpool.
Hungarian	Nov.	26	Portland	Liverpool.
Weser	Nov.	26	New-York	Bremen.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Oct.	26	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Oct.	29	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Nov.	1	South'tn	New-York
Hungarian	Nov.	2	Liverpool	Portland.
John Bell	Nov.	2	Glasgow	New-York
Prince Albert	Nov.	3	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Nov.	4	South'tn	New-York
Borussia	Nov.	4	South'tn	New-York
Canada

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2541. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ADVICES FIVE DAYS LATER.

The Hungarian at St. John's, N. B.

France Demands the Restoration of the Italian Princes.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 10.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 2d inst., called off this port and sent in this morning forty-two persons, whom she had saved from the wreck of a vessel from Labrador for ——. The lives of her officers and crew were nobly risked to preserve their fellow-creatures from impending death, and the greatest praise which can be bestowed is due to them.

The *Hungarian* proceeded on her voyage to Portland, Me. She has 64 passengers.

She passed on the 3d the steamship *Indian*, from Quebec for Liverpool; also, the ship *Canada*, both off Tory Island.

The *Hungarian*, on her outward voyage from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Boston *viâ* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The ship *Charles Holmes*, from Liverpool, bound to Mobile, has been totally wrecked at sea and her crew all lost.

Another heavy gale had been experienced on the English coast, but no disasters to American shipping had yet been reported.

Nothing further of an important character had become known in regard to the *Royal Charter*. The prospects of recovering the gold sunk with her were less encouraging than at first.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

NAPOLEON III. REQUIRES THE RESTORATION OF THE DUKES.

NAPOLEON had written a letter to the King of Sardinia, urging him to carry out the Villafranca agreement. In the letter he says that France demands that the Duke be recalled to Modena, that Parma be united to Piedmont, and that Tuscany, with an augmentation of her territory, be restored to the reign of the Grand Duke; and that the projected confederation, on the basis of moderate reforms, be carried out,

The Zurich Conference had again assembled, Count KAROLYI representing Austria in place of Count COLLOREDO, deceased, and all the treaties were expected to be signed in a few days.

It was asserted that the European Congress would take place with the adhesion of England.

GARIBALDI had arrived at Turin, for an interview with the King of Sardinia. He was enthusiastically received all along the route.

THE HISPANO-MOORISH WAR.

Spain was expected to commence offensive operations against Morocco about the 8th of November.

France disclaims the idea of aiding Spain in her war against Morocco.

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Duke of PADUA had retired from the French Ministry of the Interior. M. BURNAULT was his successor.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, as announced in a portion of yesterday morning's edition, arrived here at an early hour yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Vanderbilt*, and superseded by the *Hungarian*, but dispatches from London on the morning of the 28th—two days later—are of an interesting character.

THE LATE GALE.

THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

A gentleman, writing from Bangor, after visiting the wreck at dusk on Wednesday evening, says: "The only parts of the ship standing were a small part of the stern, with the wheel and screw-lifting apparatus. She struck at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and broke up at 7. Before striking her cables parted, one after another. She tried to steam off the coast, but the wind blowing a hurricane she drifted ashore. Blue lights and rockets were fired for several hours before she struck. Several bodies were washed ashore, the majority greatly mutilated. Men were picking up sovereigns off the rocks, and an efficient guard was much wanted. The Collector of Customs is doing his best to protect the remains of the ship and cargo."

The *Royal Charter* was built at Queensburgh, and launched in August, 1855. She cost about £90,000, and her market value at the time of her loss was about £70,000. The ship was insured to the amount of $80,000. Insurances on the cargo have not transpired. Passengers arrived in Liverpool on the evening of the 27th, from Bangor, state that the country people had commenced to plunder the wreck. The local authorities had sent on the military, and it is stated that an application has been made to Capt. MENDES, of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, lying in the Mersey, for assistance.

The following are the names of the saved:

Wm. John Ferres, Thomas Grundy, James McCapper, Henry P. Taylor, James Dean Bradbury, Samuel Greenfield, Samuel Edward Gapper, John Judge. James Roosell. *Seamen*—Wm. Draper, Edward Wilson, George M. Gibson, David Strangman, Tom Tunis, Patrick Devine, James White, George Pritchard, James Cunningham, William Barton, Thomas Carmack, steward; John O'Brien, Joseph Rogers, Geo. Swager, boatswain's mate; Walter Hughes, apprentice: Wm. Foster, carpenter; Owen Williams, quartermaster; Henry Evans, Thomas Griffiths, William McCarthy.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 27—Midnight.

Reporters have arrived from the scene of the wreck and state that the vessel struck at 2 P. M., the strain being too great for the cables. At first but little alarm was felt, but some imminence of a dreadful death was apparent to all. One heroic sailor swam ashore and made fast a hawser by which several lives were saved, and more might have been had not the vessel parted in two with a dreadful crash, the funnel and machinery giving way. The passengers and crew were either killed by the falling masts or perished in the waves. Four hundred and seventy persons were lost and only thirty-one saved. All the women perished. There was no pilot on board, the signals made when the vessel reached Point Lynas not having been answered. The bullion, it is expected, will be recovered. A detachment of marines has been sent from Liverpool by Capt. MENDS, of the *Hastings*, to assist the local authorities.

FURTHER WRECKS.

At Bideford, a brig of about 200 tons, has been totally lost and the crew drowned. A boat was washed ashore marked "William Robertson." The *Anne*, of Whitehaven, has been totally lost and the crew drowned. The *Eleanor*, which drove ashore, was bound from Cardiff to Liverpool. The cargo was landed. The *Thistle*, of Cardiff, has been totally lost, but the master, with five men, was saved. The *Rose*, of Padstow, was totally lost, but the master was saved. At Ilfracombe the bark *Marlboro'*, of Baltimore, struck and became a total wreck in a quarter of an hour. The crew were saved with the exception of the second mate. Five other vessels are on the shore at Ilfracombe Bay and breaking up. The accounts from Falmouth state that the *Cuba*, of White, and another vessel, are on the Wenterton beach, total wrecks. Twelve hands were drowned.

The *Silva*, of Glasgow, has been totally lost. Crew saved.

At Fweelhill, a large bark, laden with sugar, went ashore. The crew (Spaniards) were saved, except one boy. It was thought she was bound from Havana for Liverpool. At Rye, the *Isabella*, of Sunderland, went ashore and broke up. Crew saved. The *Caroline*, of Christiansand, got ashore at Dungeness and went to pieces; three of the crew were drowned. At Strettan, near Bute, the *Beverley*, of Cork, is a total wreck. One man lost. At Bristol, three pilot boats were sunk. Crews saved. At St. David's, *Martha*, of Meath, is a total wreck. Crew saved.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GALE IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 27.

One of the heaviest gales experienced at this port for several years occurred yesterday. As usual on similar occasions, considerable damage was done to the shipping, both on the river and in the channel, and we regret to find that some of the disasters were accompanied with loss of life. The weather has for some days past been unsettled, and yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a smart breeze sprung up from N.N.W. The wind gradually increased until about 11½, when the gale assumed a terrific character. The tide being at the flood, our river presented a scene seldom witnessed, the sea running so high as to render navigation during three or four hours of the day exceedingly difficult, if not perilous. Vessels were in imminent danger of drifting from their moorings and running ashore, or probably encountering a worse calamity. Yesterday was a Spring tide, the height, as given in the almanac, being 18 feet 2 inches. Owing to the gale, however, the height of the tide must have been two or three feet more than that stated, for the water was on a level with some of the pier-heads, at times washing completely over them.

At George's Pier the waves ran close up to the baths, and for some time the road in this direction was impassable. The North Landing-stage, from its situation, was more particularly exposed to the fury of the storm. Notwithstanding its immense size, it rolled heavily, at times the sea making a complete breach over the north end. Several steamboats were unable to come alongside to receive passengers for the American screw-steamers announced to sail in the afternoon. The *North American* and the *City of Baltimore* did not leave the river owing to the fury of the gale, and were detained until this morning, when they will proceed to sea.

In the town, slates were blown from the roofs of houses, and other similar casualties occurred, but, so far as we could learn, though there were one or two narrow escapes, no one sustained any injury. During the gale considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of St. George's Church, consequent on a report having got abroad that the top of the church spire waved to and fro from the action of the wind.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Cork Reporter, Oct. 28.

The storm of Tuesday night and Wednesday appears to have caused great damage on land as well as at sea. The towns on the coast have suffered from the torrents of rain with high tides. Rivers have overflowed their banks. In Devonshire the turnpike roads are greatly injured. The sea broke in on the south at four different points. The London mail was nearly five hours late at Plymouth yesterday. The North Devon line is very seriously injured. Granite coping was washed down nearly 200 yards at one place, and both walls are broken for a quarter of a mile. Embankments have given way at Worthing—the sea rushed into the middle of the town, which is more than two hundred yards above high-water mark. The Steyne Hotel lost £500 by damage to windows. Between Boxhill and Hastings 250 yards of the Hastings Railway have been washed away. At Portland the damage caused by heavy seas on the temporary timber support of the breakwater will entail very serious loss to the contractor, Mr. LEATHER, and will also suspend the quarrying operations in the convict quarries. The communication to the outer or great breakwater is cut off by a gap of about 200 feet in length, and until this is repaired the depositing of stones to form the breakwater must cease.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

The London *Post's* correspondent says, the Austrian Government is affording every facility to the Neapolitan agents at Trieste in recruiting for a Foreign Legion, to replace the Swiss and for a body guard of his Sicilian Majesty. Corps of all nations are engaged and forwarded on to Gaeta. GARIBALDI has addressed a proclamation to the Neapolitans. The following are extracts:

TO OUR BROTHERS OF NAPLES:

Brothers, we have combatted the Austrians—we have fought these insolent oppressors of Italy, and we have beaten them. We have fought as Italians fight when united, and you were not with us. The shout of victory was heard in every dialect except yours, and we know your hearts beat high in the cause of the country. Yes, Providence has decreed the union and alliance of our family—of this poor Italian family.

Foreigners and priests labor in vain. In vain they seek to sow discord to corrupt the hapless people whom they have divided often, and so often sold to the strangers in vain. Our brothers of the South have cleared the minds of our brothers of the North. The sons of Procedas, the Masselellas and the Picros have grasped the victorious hand of the soldiers of Palestro and San Martino.

PRUSSIA AND TUSCANY.

The official Prussian *Gazette* of Thursday says the statements published by the papers concerning the reception of the deputation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, are in essential parts, incxact. The *Prussian Gazette* lays particular stress on the fact that the deputation was not received officially, because the Tuscan Government has not been recognized by the Prussian Court. The interview was also strictly private. Particulars not desired to be made public.

PROBABLE RISING IN NAPLES.

A telegraphic dispatch to Queenstown, dated Oct. 28 says that a rising in Naples was considered imminent.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the news is vital enough, for, according to all human calculations, we may reckon on a rising in Naples before long.

REACTIONARY PLOTS IN TUSCANY.

The correspondent of the *Times* states that the Tuscan Government have got scent of a plot with a reactionary intent, in which, as usual, the Red Republicans and Mazzinians were in league with Grand Ducal and priestly authorities. The papers seized afford a pretty clear evidence of a pretty extensive reactionary Republican plot. The conspirators belong to the upper classes and possess considerable funds, as they inlisted a number of people of the lower rank, some of whom received as much as 3s. 10d. a day.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The *Times* says it has often dwelt on the impossibility of a period of quiet following a period of success, and now, after the war with Austria is concilated, there cannot be any doubt that France is preparing to interfere in the quarrels of Europe more actively than was expected, and it is quite possible that the French and Spanish forces will combine to carry out the plans for obtaining redress for the insults at Ceuta. But the subjection of Spain to French influence, and the formation of a system of which France is the chief, and Spain, Piedmont, the Papal States and Naples, are the dependents, deserve the attention of every politician among us.

A letter dated Gibraltar, Oct. 16, received at Plymouth by a naval officer, says that the Spanish have there one ship-of-the-line, three corvettes, one sloop of war, and three paddle-steamers. The French have one three-decker, four two-deckers, and three smaller vessels. The British forces consist of the *Marlborough*, the *Edgar*, the *Orion*, the *Neptune*, the *Princess Royal*, the *Centurion*, the *Victor Emanuel*, the *Conqueror*, the *Cæsar*, the *Doris*, the *Scylla*, the *Cadmus* the *Scourge*, and the *Lapwing*. The *Edgar*, *Neptune* and *Princess Royal* are expected to sail shortly for England, and the *Cæsar* for Malta. The *Vulture* is at Tangier.

The French expeditionary force to Morocco is to be augmented by two brigades, including two regiments of Zouaves. MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The rumors which have been current regarding a peaceful settlement with Morocco are without any foundation. Generals ZABALA and SERANO, and others, chiefs of the army, took their departure this evening. Gen. OVANO leaves on Saturday. The Spanish General was still at Tanglers on the 24th inst.

ALGESIRAS, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Spanish Consul to Tangiers has just arrived here with his household.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports the state of affairs between England and France, as to the Congress, as being more encouraging, and it was hoped that after all an English Plenipotentiary would take his seat with the representatives of the other Powers for the purpose of settling the Italian questions.

The *Herald's* correspondent says that the tone of the semi-official journals of Paris is daily becoming more acrimonious towards England—the Italian difficulty and the Suez Canal affair being the principal subjects for abuse.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article on the Suez Canal of a decidedly menacing character. The article begins by asserting that the prohibition sent by the Sultan to the Pasha of Egypt, has been obtained by the interest of Sir H. BULWER, and remarks, it is important to the Powers of Europe, and more especially to France, to know this fact officially. France need not be astonished, for it is only in accordance with her eternally aggressive and selfish policy. England is charged with the design of ruining M. D. LESSEPS, in order at a future time to cut through the Isthmus, and thus complete her line of exclusive fortress from Jersey to the East Indies, and at the same time to put herself in a position to cut off all communications between France and Algeria This plan, it says, is a grand conception, but too ambitious for the present day, and France will not stand it.

A letter on the 22d Oct. from Naples, states that H. M. S. *Exmouth* has been telegraphed for to Malta, to protect British interests at Naples.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The papers announce the death of Lieut. Gen. G G. LEWIS, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal London Engineers, who arrived at Brighton on Monday last.

The *Daily News* continues to announce fresh contributions to the Garibaldi Musket Fund.

The *Herald* contains a leader on the loss of the *Royal Charter*, and in the City Articles of all the papers the painful occurrence is alluded to in terms of the deepest regret and sorrow.

TURKEY.

The Austrian Lloyds' steamer had arrived, bringing advices from Constantinople to the 22d inst. The nomination of RUPUSTA PACHA as Grand Vizier has been confirmed.

The Commissioners for the settlement of the boundary question in Montenegro were obliged to leave the country, being attacked by the inhabitants. Public order has since been re-established.

CHINA.

RETURN OF MR. WARD FROM PEKING.

Advices from Shanghai are to Sept. 12.

The American Ambassador had returned from Peking, without having obtained the ratification of the treaty at that city. The ratification had taken place by commission at Pe Hoang.

The steamer *Thebes*, which had been hired by the French, was wrecked on the passage between Hong Kong and Turono.

Exchange on London, 4s. 10½d.@4s. 11d.

Silk has risen in price. Tea has declined.

INDIA.

TRIESTE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer brings advices from Calcutta to the 22d of September. The Government has dispatched 1,500 men from Bombay against the rebellious Wahers. The Rohillas in the Deccan continue to commit acts of brigandage. It is intended to send an expeditionary corps against the bands of robbers in the central districts. Oude is tranquil. Three hundred of the four hundred and fifty men who escaped from the prison of Mandleser have been caught again. Imports were quiet and exports flat. Freights were declining. Exchange on London 2¾@2¾ ₹ cent.

MADRAS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Exchange on London, 1¾@2 1-16 ₹ cent.

THE ELECTION.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

The Success of the Utica Shuffle Still in Doubt.

THE RESULTS ELSEWHERE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 10.

We make the footings to-night on majorities for Secretary of State, based on a greater number of correct returns than have been hitherto published, but still with many counties only estimated, as follows: LEAVENWORTH'S majorities, 45,007; JONES' majorities, 44,722—LEAVENWORTH ahead, 285. In our estimates we believe we have given the Republicans liberal figures; we therefore regard the result as in great doubt.

The *Evening Journal* still claims the election of the whole Republican ticket, but by a reduced majority from what it at first supposed.

The hard fight for Justice of the Supreme Court in this District, which has excited much interest, closes by the election of RUFUS W. PECKHAM by over 1,000 majority. This result is produced by Sullivan County, which gives a majority for PECKHAM, while it was claimed for HARRIS at 700. PECKHAM carries five counties out of seven.

GRANT, Democrat, is elected Senator in the Sullivan and Orange District, making nine Democratic Senators chosen.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following table has been collated with the returns received at Albany, as given in the *Journal* of last evening:

	1859. Leavenh. Rep.	Jones Dem.	1858. Morgan. Rep.	Parker. Dem.
Albany, (except Itown)	7010	2061	5406	8991
Allegbany, (3 towns)	304	—	257	—
Broome	666	—	968	—
Cattaraugus, (5 towns).	224	—	160	—
Cayuga	2657	—	3114	—
Chatauque	2200	—	553	—
Chemung	30	—	—	164
Chenango, (2 towns)	—	101	—	12
Clinton	—	—	—	—
Columbia, (17 towns)	3533	2629	3481	3097
Cortland	1000	—	1043	—
Delaware, (1 town)	—	50	—	45
Dutches	500	—	501	—
Erie	7575	9341	7956	7908
Essex, (4 towns)	312	—	191	—
Franklin	150	—	—	520
Fulton	360	—	401	—
Genesee, (6 towns)	500	—	500	—
Greece, (3 towns)	—	164	—	138
Hamilton	—	—	—	—
Herkimer	2000	—	2012	—
Jefferson	1877	—	2304	—
Kings	—	4878	—	5350
Lewis	600	—	676	—
Livingston, (2 towns)	—	106	37	—
Madison	1910	—	1973	—
Monroe	2400	—	2193	—
Montgomery	—	400	572	—
New-York	—	20069	—	19453
Niagara, (6 towns)	112	—	425	—
Oneida	2976	—	2735	—
Onondaga	2526	—	2181	—
Ontario, (1 town)	—	7	—	47
Orange, (3 towns)	—	175	—	55
Orleans, (5 towns)	281	—	760	—
Oswego	2000	—	1694	—
Otsego, (20 towns)	636	—	732	—
Putnam	—	150	—	491
Queens	—	1843	—	1306
Rensselaer	4066	6510	4678	5027
Richmond	—	865	—	1197
Rockland	—	—	—	—
Saratoga	150	—	439	—
Schenectady	150	—	167	—
Schoharie, (9 towns)	—	641	—	949
Schuyler	200	—	555	—
Seneca	1903	2363	1864	1886
St. Lawrence, (9 towns)	1553	—	1614	—
Steuben, (3 towns)	25	—	194	—
Suffolk	—	700	37	—
Sullivan	—	—	—	—
Tioga	—	—	—	—
Tompkins	800	—	1420	—
Ulster, (2towns)	—	139	—	479
Warren	450	—	338	—
Washington	1500	—	1997	—
Wayne	—	—	—	—
Westchester	—	2000	—	1191
Wyoming	3128	1810	3205	1952
Yates	—	—	—	—
Total	58263	60204	59137	60498

Last year, the *Journal* remarks, when Gov. MORGAN carried the State by 17,440, these counties and towns gave a majority of 1,361 against him. This year they give a majority of 3,669 against LEAVENWORTH.

The returns received do not yet enable us to speak positively of the result. Our table, as far as it goes, is made up from actual figures, and indicates a favorable result. Where PARKER, last year, had 1,361 majority, JONES has now 3,669. But we are yet without advices from several strong Republican counties, where we cannot hope for as much as they gave last year.

Some of the estimates published are very wide of the mark. While we see nothing yet to cause us to fear the defeat of any candidate on our State ticket, the result will be close.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

(NOT QUITE COMPLETE.)

For Judge of Supreme Court, Scrugham, Democrat, 955 majority.

	Denniston.	Church.
Comptroller, previously reported	3,016	3,159
Yonkers	393	451
Totals	3,409	3,610

For Attorney-General Tremain, Democrat, 254 majority.

For Engineer and Surveyor Richmond, Democrat, 929 majority.

For Judge of Appeals, Johnson, Democrat, 414 majority.

For State Treasurer Vanderpoel, Democrat, 226 majority.

For Canal Commissioner Skinner, Democrat, 907 majority.

For Prison Inspector Elderkin, Democrat, 896 majority.

For Clerk of Appeals, Lewis, Democrat, 216 majority.

First Assembly District, Milliken, Republican, 247 majority.

Second Assembly District, Odell, Democrat, 156 majority.

Third Assembly District, Hubbell, Republican, 335 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Full returns and reports from Saratoga County show a majority of about 30 for JONES, for Secretary of State, and 700 for DENNISTON, for Comptroller.

CHATAUQUE COUNTY.

The Republican County ticket is all elected.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Complete Table of Majorities—Eighteen Hundred Majority for Olden, Opposition, for Governor.

Counties.	1856. Newell. Opp.	Alexander. Dem.	1859. Olden. Opp.	Wright. Dem.
Atlantic	....	33	101	....
Bergen	....	541	....	260
Burlington	949	....	1340	....
Camdem	1650	....	7	....
Cape May	357	....	88	....
Cumberland	243	....	181	....
Essex	835	....	435	....
Gloucester	960	....	277	....
Hunterdon	....	664	....	664
Hudson	....	17	....	596
Mercer	236	....	616	....
Middlesex	612	....	737	....
Monmouth	....	334	....	463
Morris	....	101	....	67
Ocean	791	....	600	....
Passaic	447	....	501	....
Salem	188	....	160	....
Somerset	77	....	163	....
Sussex	....	1517	....	638
Union (with Es.)	....	....	....	157
Warren	....	928	....	600
Total	6765	4135	5251	3425
	4135		3425	

Newell's maj...2650 Olden's maj....1826

The Legislature.

The Trenton *American* computes the Legislature to stand:

Senate—8 Opposition, 12 Democrats and 1 American.

Members elect—Democrats, 4; Opposition, 3.

Holding over—Democrats, 8; Opposition, 5; American, 1.

Assembly—Opposition, 30; Democrats, 28; Americans, 2.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says: The Senate will stand Democrats, 12; Opposition, 8; Shanghai American, 1.

The House—Regular Opposition, 30; Regular Democrats, 27; Shanghai American, 2; Independent Democrat, 1.

Joint ballot—Regular Democrats, 39; Regular Opposition, 38; Shanghai Americans, 3; Independent Democrat, 1.

The last Legislature stood: Senate—Democrats, 13; Opposition, 7; Shanghai Americans, 1. House—Opposition, 35; Democrats, 24; Shanghai American, 1.

Neither party, it will be seen, has the majority—the balance of power remaining with the Straight Americans. Upon their action will depend the appointments to be made in joint meeting. The appointments in joint meeting are for State and county Officers. No United States Senator is to be chosen till 1863, when the term of Hon. J. R. THOMSON, Democrat, expires. None of the present members of the Senate, unless reelected, will, therefore, have a vote for his successor, as the election will be made by the Legislature of 1863.

THE ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The returns from Wisconsin are yet very incomplete. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of to-day, says that those received confirm the opinion that the entire Republican State ticket is elected by a handsome majority, and that the Republicans retain the ascendancy in the State Legislature.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

John E. Cook Convicted of Murder and Insurrection.

Green, Coppick, Copeland and Cook Sentenced to be Hung with Brown.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Nov. 10.

The Court remained in session until 9 o'clock last night, when a verdict of "guilty" was rendered against COOK, for murder and insurrection.

Mr. VOORHEES delivered a powerful address to the Jury in favor of the prisoner, drawing tears from the eyes of the most embittered of his auditors.

This morning a motion for a new trial was argued and overruled.

District-Attorney HARDING refuses to sign a *nolle prosequi* in favor of STEVENS, demanding that he shall be tried by Virginia. The Court, however, has handed the prisoner over to the United States Marshal, paying no attention to the objections of Mr. HARDING.

CHARLESTOWN, Thursday, Nov. 10—10 P. M.

The Court, to-day, sentenced COOK and all the other prisoners to be hung on the 16th of December. It is supposed that Gov. WISE will respite BROWN, and hang all on the same day. The Court has adjourned for the term.

CONDITION OF GERRIT SMITH.

UTICA, Thursday, Nov. 10.

GERRIT SMITH shows continued marks of insanity. No one is allowed to see him, but it is understood that he refers in his ravings to the Harper's Ferry matters and supposes himself arrested.

From the Rochester Daily Express.

Ever since the *dénouement* of the mad and foolhardy attempt of old BROWN at Harper's Ferry, there have been rumors that GERRIT SMITH was in a most distressing and pitiable state of mind.

It is said that he has been constantly wringing his hands and bemoaning the fate of poor BROWN, and accusing himself with having been instrumental in bringing his friends into their present sore troubles.

While making a brief visit to the neighborhood of Mr. SMITH'S residence, a few days since, we learned that his friends were apprehensive that his reason would give way under the load of grief and anxiety the events of Harper's Ferry and neighborhood has occasioned, and we were not, therefore, surprised to learn this morning that these fears have been realised, and that the unhappy man is now a raving lunatic. He was taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica yesterday.

From the Utica Herald.

We are greatly pained to learn that GERRIT SMITH, the free-hearted but sadly erratic philanthropist, became, on Monday last, an inmate of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum, where it has been found necessary to place him, on account of marked insanity. We learn that he is very violent, and has exhibited a disposition to commit suicide, and that an attendant keeps constant watch over him to prevent him from laying violent hands on himself. This result, we hear, is attributed to the connection of Mr. SMITH'S name with the Harper's Ferry affair; many will regard it as the the consequence of long-seated and marked disease.

HUMANITY OF JOHN BROWN.

The Elwood (Kansas) *Free Press* narrates the following incident:

"We have no disposition to extenuate the crimes recently committed by this noted man. But there is no reason why the acts of kindness and charity which he was wont to perform should be forgotten now that he is about to suffer the doom of a felon.

An instance of this sort fell under our personal observation. At the sacking of Ossawottomie one of the most bitter Pro-Slavery men in Lykins County was killed. His name was ED. TIMMONS. Some time afterwards BROWN stopped at the Mogg House where TIMMONS had lived. His widow and children were there, and in great destitution. BROWN inquired into their wants, relieved their distresses, and supported them until her friends in Missouri, informed through BROWN of the condition of Mrs. TIMMONS, had time to come to her and carry her to her former home. Mrs. TIMMONS fully appreciated the great kindness thus shown to her, but never learned that Capt. JOHN BROWN was her benefactor.

THE BROWNS IN KANSAS.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Herald of Freedom* makes the following statements concerning the conduct of JOHN BROWN and his son, during the troubled times of the Territory. The writer was in a position to know the facts of the case, and we copy the narrative as he gives it, though it presents the conduct and character of BROWN in a very different light from that in which they are usually represented:

"Our acquaintance with JOHN BROWN, Jr., commenced in the Autumn of 1855, and was continued, without intermission, until the middle or latter part of September, 1856. For three and a half months he was an hourly companion, a prisoner with us near Lecompton, and since that period we have been in occasional correspondence with him. Unless recently removed or deceased, his present residence is Lindenville, Ashtabula County, Ohio.

As we stated last week, he raised a company of his neighbors and friends, and arrived at Palmyra on the 22d of May, 1856, the day after the destruction of Lawrence. After looking about that vicinity for a day or so, on the 24th of May he marched towards Osawatomie, and arrived near the town, where they encamped for the night. Old JOHN BROWN, the father, stepped out in front of the company, and said: 'If there are any brave men here, let them follow me.' JOHN BROWN, Jr., replied: 'I have the honor of commanding this company. Whoever leaves it does so at his peril.' But Old BROWN succeeded in getting seven men to join his company, one of whom was FREDERICK BROWN, a son of the old man, who was subsequently shot while on his way to Osawatomie, on the morning of Aug. 30, 1856, and not after he was taken prisoner, as has been alleged. Some of the surviving seven of Old JOHN BROWN'S party still reside in Kansas. The curse of Almighty God rests on them, and we have no disposition to expose them at present to the public.

On the morning of the 25th of May, one of the heavy broad-swords—alluded to by us last week—which Old JOHN BROWN brought to Kansas, was found leaning against a tent, wet with blood and covered with hair. It was pronounced dog's hair, but soon after intelligence was received in the camp of the massacre of the WILKINSONS and DOYLES, on Pottawatomie Creek. JOHN BROWN, Jr., immediately mounted his horse in the greatest possible excitement, ordered his company to disband, and rode towards Osawatomie. The news of the horrid murder alluded to had preceded him, and the people were so shocked on his arrival there, because of it, and supposing JOHN, Jr., guilty of the outrage, they turned from him. He went from there to the residence of his uncle, Rev. Mr. ADAIR, where he had sent his wife and boy. The reports of the awful murder of his neighbors, the consciousness that his father, brother, and six other friends had been guilty of that terrible outrage, and the treatment he received at Osawatomie from his own political friends, crazed him. He sought the woods, and wandered about for days, with only an occasional gleam of recollection. He became tangled in the brushwood, waded streams, sometimes out upon the green prairie, and imagining crowds pursuing him. For days he suffered as only a sensitive and educated mind, wrecked by a great wrong, like the one we have very briefly alluded to, could suffer. He remembered seeing his little boy once, and kissing him, but cannot call to mind the mother. He learned by some means that a warrant was out for his arrest, charged with *murder*. Conscious of his own innocence, and having still a little spark of memory, he resolved to give himself up to the authorities, which he did. They, believing him guilty of one of the basest crimes recorded in American history, and hardly equaled in atrocity by the savages of the forest, when led on by revenge and madness, treated him in a very barbarous manner. It is true that he was chained and marched in a burning sun some twenty-five or thirty miles, to what point we are not advised—probably Paola, but certainly not Lecompton. The fatigue, burning sun, excitement and chains did not of course improve his mental condition. He continued wild with delirium, and when brought into camp with the treason-prisoners, he showed evidences of a wandering mind for many days afterwards. Yea, for months, whenever conversation turned, as it sometimes did, upon the Pottawattomie murder, and we attempted to excuse his father for that act, giving the mitigating circumstances current among Free-State men at the time, his eyes would sparkle with unwonted brilliancy, his manner would assume the wildest excitement, and in a loud and boistcrous voice, which was uncommon to him on other occasions, he would exclaim: 'Do not attempt to offer anything in palliation of such a crime! *Nothing* can excuse it! It was unequalled in atrocity, and displayed only cowardice. Had the same deed been done in open day it would have shown more manliness; but to call men from their beds at midnight, and to cut them down in cold blood, is infinitely more savage than was the chopping in pieces, by a drunken rabble, of R. P. BROWN, at Easton.' And thus he would run on for a long time, much more vehemently than we can possibly describe, until his attention was diverted by gradually introducing some other topic, when his excitement would quietly subside.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., is a man of education, and of more than common abilities. Strictly honest and conscientious, he could not consent that the blood of any one should rest upon him or his father.

When released from imprisonment, he expressed a determination to leave Kansas and its excitements, that he might engage, in some peaceful locality, in tilling the soil, in the hope that he would forget the incidents through which he had passed while sojourning in the Territory, and that his brain might attain its equilibrium.

From this statement it will be seen that the insanity of JOHN BROWN, Jr., owed its first cause to other than the barbarity of the border-ruffians, though their outrages upon him were enough to drive one mad.

We may also state, in this connection, correcting the many statements to the contrary which have appeared in the Press, that the dwellings of the BROWNS, on Pottawattomie Creek, were not burned (until *after* the Pottawattomie murder alluded to, and then in retaliation for the damning crime of which JOHN BROWN, Sen., FREDERICK BROWN, and their party, were guilty."

A SCULPTOR DISCOMFITED.

Mr. BRACKETT, the sculptor, who went to Charlestown for the purpose of getting a likeness of BROWN, from which to model a bust, was refused all admission to the prisoner, and he will have to return without accomplishing the object of his visit. A letter-writer says that the cause of Mr. BRACKETT'S discomfiture is "his acknowledged acquaintance with a gentleman and lady who came here a day or two ago to see BROWN, who is an old friend of theirs. This gentleman and lady were regarded with great suspicion. It is claimed as a token of 'forbearance,' even beyond that shown to Mr. HOYT, that they were allowed to depart in peace. Mr. HUNTER, the senior counsel for the Government, says that the lady was only shielded by her sex, for he has letters deeply implicating her with the conspiracy. A man in her position, he says, would have found inconvenience in getting away—would not, indeed, have got away at all."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued Outrages in Utah—Treasury Receipts for the Week.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Reliable information just received from Utah, states that Judges SINCLAIR and CRADLEBAUGH are on their way to Washington. Mr. HARTNELL, Secretary of the Territory, arrived here yesterday. It appears that there continue to be frequent murders and assassinations, but no arrests, as the Mormons systematically obstruct the course of justice. The opinion prevails among all the Gentiles that the courts will be useless unless the Government changes its policy. Gen. JOHNSTON is so restricted by his instructions that he cannot move to afford the necessary protection. The continuance of the army at Camp Floyd only serves to add to the prosperity of the Mormons, by means of the large sums of money spent in the Territory for supplies.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were $819,000. The reduction from the amount on hand in the previous week was nearly $125,000. The amount subject to draft is $4,741,000.

J. H. LEWIS has been appointed Marshal of Wisconsin, vice M. J. THOMAS, deceased.

Judge DOUGLAS is much better this evening. His disease is simply an attack of bilious fever.

From New-Orleans.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE—MOVEMENTS OF VIDAURRI IN MEXICO.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, from New-Orleans, states that the Mississippi Legislature organized on Tuesday, by electing Mr. DRONE President of the Senate, and Mr. CAMPBELL, Speaker of the House.

The Governor's inauguration will take place on the 21st.

VIDAUREI was still in Mexico, at Roma, organizing a campaign against the Liberals.

News from some parishes in Louisiana state that the sugar crop was of good quality, but the yield irregular.

Telegraph to Nantucket.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Mr. SAMUEL C. BISHOP, of New-York, has just completed an important link in our telegraphic facilities, by laying a very substantial telegraph cable, of his own manufacture, from Edgartown to Nantucket, a distance of eight or ten miles. This new line will supply a want which has been much felt by the people of Nantucket and the Vineyard, and offers important accommodations to the shipping and insurance interests of the whole country. The new line connects with the lines of the Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph Company at Edgartown.

Departure of Troops for Brownsville.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The Government troops left Baton Rouge to-day, to proceed to-morrow *per* steamer *Arizona*, from this port, to Brownsville.

The Schiller Festival to-day was a fine display.

Steamer and 500 Bales of Cotton Burnt.

AUGUSTA, Thursday,

on the 30th of October. He was an excellent man, and leaves a family. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

War-ships on the Look Out for Fillibusters—Walker's Partisans in Nicaragua—Failure of Belly's Canal Project—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (Nicaragua,)
Sunday, Oct. 23, 1859.

The United States flag-ship *Roanoke*, Admiral McCLUNEY, will, I hear, depart early to-morrow morning for Aspinwall, touching off the Colorado and Boco del Toro, (Chiriqui Lagoon,) and I therefore send you hurried details of such news as we have.

We were very much surprised by this repeated visit (on the 19th) of the Flag-ship, direct from Aspinwall' —this time conveying to us intelligence of the departure of WALKER, with about 150 men, in his favorite steamer *Fashion*, from some place below New-Orleans, he having escaped the vigilance of the Custom-house officials, (?) and is reported to have left without a clearance.

Admiral McCLUNEY, with commendable promptness, came here, and he immediately despatched the *St. Louis*, Com. POOR, to anchor his ship off the mouth of the Colorado—a navigable branch of the River San Juan, about fifteen miles from the town of San Juan del Norte—within cannon-range of the entrance, and, as I am informed, with the most positive orders to prevent any steamer, or other vessel, from getting into the river without being first boarded and thoroughly examined with reference to papers, crew, cargo and passengers. The *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS, it is also reported, has similar orders with respect to vessels appearing off this place.

Her Britanic Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*, Capt. ALDHAM, left here early on the morning of the 20th, and proceeded to the northward. It is *possible* that she may fall in with WALKER and capture him. The *Valorous* will search the coast as far as Cape Gracios.

The greatest excitement was thus manifested by the anticipated arrival of WALKER, and there is scarcely a doubt that he would be received here with general rejoicing, (if he could only get in,) because nothing can be hoped for from the present Government of Nicaragua. It is well known that WALKER has a large party in the country favorable to his restoration to power. Everything in the country is in the most deplorable condition imaginable,—with very little money circulating, excepting in this town, where the United States and British vessels-of-war are supplied with fresh beef, vegetables and fruits, paying "hard currency" for such supplies; and their continued presence necessitates some little business. The closing up of this once line harbor is a great drawback to any commercial transactions, or real estate improvements; and there does not appear to be any indications of its being soon again reopened, either by natural or artificial means. A little capital and energy might accomplish so desirable an end.

The bark *White Cloud*, twenty-four days from New-York, arrived off here yesterday afternoon, and anchored near the old entrance. She will be towed in to-morrow by the steamer *Ogden*, Capt. SIDGUM, and under the pilotage of Mr. BURTON. This will be quite an event. The east end of the opening on Point Arenas—where the Transit Company's house formerly stood—appears to be again gradually filling in, and the west end washing away. There are *nine* feet here at high-water, in its deepest point, and *eleven* in the old channel.

For about two weeks past there have been five men at the mouth of the Colorado River—four of whom came here recently from New-York *viâ* Aspinwall, and thence by the English mail-steamer, and one is an old resident and friend of WALKER. I am informed that an officer from the U. S. ship *St. Louis* had an interview with the men on shore, and ascertained from them that they expected and were awaiting there the arrival of WALKER and his party in the *Fashion*. This declaration, and the fact of these men coming so recently from New-York, would seem to indicate the Colorado branch as the point where WALKER intends disembarking. All, however, is left in doubt by the want of some reliable information from the United States. It is currently reported and believed that WALKER had about one thousand men ready in New-York who expected to take passage here upon the mail-steamer which was to have left there on the 5th inst. with the United States mails for California, and he intended availing himself of that opportunity to throw that large force into this part of Nicaragua. If this statement should prove to be correct, it is, indeed, a most fortunate circumstance that the United States Government refused to allow those mails to leave for their destination across Nicaragua. I am certain that Admiral McCLUNEY would never have permitted such a large body of men to land here, knowing, as he did, from responsible sources, that no means of transportation had been provided to facilitate even the crossing of the mails. The most rigid investigation will be made, (as I am assured by United States Naval officers,) of every man who comes down here in a steamer, or other vessel, before being permitted to land. Such precautions are necessary, to guard against imposition and to prove the good faith and intentions under which United States officers are actiug, who, one and all, are most vigilant and indefatigable (with the imperfect means at their disposal,) in the prosecution of what is right and just, not only to their own country, but to Nicaragua; for, it appears, the instructions under which they act are really so contradictory that they amount to just nothing at all—so far as the intercepting of WALKER and other "fillibusters" is contemplated! The want of two small steamers is now most severely felt by the Admiral.

He might have chartered the *Laura Frances* for a week or two at a most reasonable price; but then, it is said, he has no *authority* to do so, and should he use his own *discretion*, he would most probably be charged with the charter-money. The department having *twice* refused to send a steamer for service on this coast, the Secretary of the Navy would, no doubt withhold his sanction for the *exigency* which has arisen for the *charter* of a steamer, had the Admiral employed one.

The weather here has been most delightful for the past two months; but the season is approaching when we may expect a decided change,—heavy and continuous rains and high winds.

The small steamer *Laura Frances* left here yesterday afternoon for Old Providence, to procure fresh beef, vegetables, fruits and other necessary supplies for the vessels-of-war stationed here—expecting to be absent about eight or ten days. So soon as the news of WALKER's anticipated coming is received up the river and upon the lake, all supplies for this place will be cut off. The *Laura Frances* was chartered by our enterprising fellow-citizens, Messrs. BURTON and PERRY, of HENRY DICKSON, who, for some time past, has had possession of the steamer, (having rescued her from the rocks in the river, where she was ashore for months,) and Mr. DICKSON has kept possession of her because of the failure of her owners—in whose employment Mr. DICKSON was—to pay the wages of himself and those under his orders. I understand that Mr. DICKSON has *labeled* the steamer, and if he and his men are not settled with shortly, she will be sold to indemnify DICKSON for his expenses, and the wages of the men.

BELLY has, at last, officially notified his financial and commercial agent here, the Viscount DE BARRUEL BEAUVERT, that he cannot raise any more money, and, therefore, his darling Interoceanic Canal project must fail! Gigantic humbug, farewell! BELLY did not make any remittance for the liquidation of the debts which he incurred here through the *willingness* of DE BARREL, nor did he say one word about their future payment.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peruvian Invasion of Ecuador—Attempted Revolution at Valparaiso and Death of Gen. Vidaurri—Defeat of the Rebels—Miscellaneous News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Valparaiso* arrived at Panama on the 21st ult., with dates from Valparaiso to Oct. 1, and from Lima and Callao to Oct. 13. She did not touch at Guayaquil, so that our dates from that place are only to the 8th. The *Valparaiso* brought $150,000 in specie, principally for England.

ECUADOR.

The dates from Quito are to the 1st October. The triumvirate at Quito, composed of MORENO, CHIRIBOGA and ARTEAGA, is regularly installed in power, President ROBLES and his War Minister, Gen. URBINA, having fled, as I wrote you in my last. It is charged that these men are ruling with an iron hand, despoiling the Liberals of their property, even entering their houses and selling their furniture under the hammer to satisfy forced contributions. They have also dissolved the Supreme Court, and committed other outrages against the people. All the country, except the province of Guayaquil, which, with Cuenca, named Gen. FRANCO provisional President, have declared for the triumvirate at Quito.

PERU.

President CASTILLA, with his army of over 4,000 men and munitions for the invasion of Peru, arrived in twelve or fifteen vessels at Paita, from Callao, on the 6th October. CASTILLA immediately proceeded in the war-steamer *Trembes* to Guayaquil, where he had an interview with the Admiral of his blockading squadron, and with Gen. FRANCO, Chief at Guayaquil. This interview resulted in his immediate return to Paita, and in a dispatch to his Minister of War, as follows:

To the Minister of State, War, &c.:

SEÑOR MINISTER: Desirous of quickly terminating the campaign undertaken against the Government of Ecuador, I left the convoy at the moment of its departure from Callao, to make a personal *reconnoissance*. In the River Guayaquil, of the national squadron, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, I returned to Paita, and have thought fit to suspend military operations, for the reason that affairs have assumed such a shape in Ecuador that I do not consider it decorous to employ the arms of Peru against the different authorities which govern that country.

The Government of Gens. ROBLES and URBINA having disappeared, has been succeeded by that of Gen. FRANCO in Guayaquil, and that of a Junta presided over by Don GABRIEL GARCIA MORENO, in Quito. The division that was in Cuenca, (2,000 men,) and which was the strongest of the Ecuadorian army, has mutinied and dispersed, one party pronouncing for the Quito Junta, and the other for the Chief at Guayaquil, the balance separating for various points.

There are not, therefore, in Ecuador, any enemies to fight against, and I do not seek in any way to interfere in the public affairs of a friendly sister State. I only wish to see it prosper under a just Government, that will satisfy the proper demands of Peru, which have been so persistently refused her by the Magistrate who has, fortunately for the people of Ecuador, ceased to be their ruler.

In this state of affairs I have thought fit to order all the troops to land, in order to refresh them, to fumigate the ships, and that they may be ready in any emergency to act. The troops will be billeted in various parts of the provinces where their health, their morale and their discipline will be preserved.

A small detachment of the squadron will sail from here to Guayaquil, to afford effectual aid in the celebration of the preliminaries of a treaty which will give to Peru sufficient guarantees for the present as well as the future. RAMON CASTILLA.

The last paragraph of this dispatch probably contains the whole gist of the matter. ROBLES and URBINA are overthrown by the machinations of CASTILLA, and exiled—GARCIA MORENO, the friend of CASTILLA, who concerted with him at Lima the revolution against ROBLES, is made Chief of Ecuador, and then the "small detachment" goes to Guayaquil to uphold the hand of MORENO, while it puts pen to the treaty, the army at Paita being within a day's steaming of Guayaquil in case any further aid is necessary. How long a treaty thus forced upon a people will last, is the only doubtful question in the matter. The expedition will cost Peru a pretty penny—$250,000 per week being the expense of maintaining the army at Paita, to say nothing of the immense sum that it will take to get it back to Lima.

Señor MIGUEL CASPIO, the new Minister of Justice in Peru, has succeeded in inducing CASTILLA to liberate all political prisoners.

Peru is for the moment politically quiet, but is only waiting for a leader to commence a new revolution.

Guano, to the amount of 16,576 tons register, was shipped from the Chinchas in the month of September, viz.: 9,779 tons to England and the Continent; 2,861 tons to France and her colonies; 2,094 tons to the United States, and 1,812 tons to the Mauritius; 29 vessels in all, of which 7 were American. Rates of freights to the United States are $15; to England £3. The American bark *Crusoe* gets $16 to Havana; the *Wanderer* $15 to Hampton Roads and a market.

Exchange on the United States 24¾ cent.; on England 12d.

BOLIVIA.

Dates are to the 4th October from Lucre. Dr. LINARES, the President, is sending men towards the frontier, to guard against a threatened invasion of CASTILLA, and the revolutionary plots of Col. AGREDA, who, it will be recollected, was defeated at La Paz some months since.

LINARES has issued a decree prohibiting the circulation of Bolivian money denominated *arbolita*, coined in late years, and with which Peru has been flooded, and allows the circulation only of that of 1830. This uttering of a sadly depreciated coin, and the refusal of Bolivia to redeem it from the Peruvians, to whom her people have paid it for goods, has for a long time been one of the principal difficulties between the two countries, and is likely yet to lead to a war. Pretty much the whole of the silver circulating medium of Peru is in this coin, the best of which is worth only about 65 cents on a dollar.

CHILI.

This Republic is again in a state of great agitation. On the 18th, the anniversary of the national independence, while high mass was being celebrated in the Church of the Matriz at Valparaiso, at which Gen. JUAN VIDAURRE LEAL, lately appointed *Intendente*, and an immense concourse of citizens were present, forty or fifty men made a rush upon the soldiers' arms which were stacked in the Plaza, to gain possession of them. The soldiers resisted, when several on both sides were killed. Gen. VIDAURRE left the church to quell the disturbance, but he had scarcely descended the steps when his heart was pierced by a musket-ball, and he died in a few hours after having been carried into the edifice, invoking pardon for his assassins. President MONTT, who was in the church at Santiago, when the news reached there by telegraph, immediately fled to his palace and surrounded it with soldiers, fearing a revolution.

Several military companies having immediately repaired to the Church of La Matriz, the riot was suppressed. Several of the rioters have been arrested, and two, names not given, have been shot. The greater part of them are said by the *Mercurio* to belong to the first circles of society. Amongst them are included Don FRANCISCO IGNACIO OSSA and his two sons, who are very influential and very wealthy. It is generally believed that this riot was the result of mature deliberation, and had its ramifications in other parts of the Republic. Gen. VIDAURRE was an old and much esteemed *militaire*, having commanded in the war of independence, and was the Commander-in-Chief of the force that lately suppressed the revolution of Copiapo. It is thought he was particularly marked out for his part in the Gallo-Copiapo revolution.

A decree has been issued by the Government, prohibiting the introduction of firearms, ammunition, &c.—blasting powder only excepted—without special permit. No vessel with such cargo will be permitted to remain in any port of the Republic; and arms cannot be sold without the special permission of the authorities.

Congress had terminated its ordinary session, but was to be again convoked.

Señor MANUEL OVALLE, Minister of Finance, has resigned; and Señor JERONIMO URMENETA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has added his place to his own.

Señor CORNELIO SAAVREDA, Intendente of Arauco, having been in Valparaiso at the time of Gen. VIDAURRE's assassination, was appointed temporarily to the Intendency.

Congress has granted $50,000 to the widow and children of Gen. VIDAURRE.

Business, the previous fortnight, was duller than usual. Several failures, for heavy amounts, had taken place in the North and South of the Republic, six of which were at Serena. Creditors have obtained settlements, in most of them, at 50 to 70 per cent. on extensions of two, four, and six years. Copper and hides have obtained a small advance. Last sales copper, $19 50 cash; nitrate of soda, $1 87 cash. A cargo of Canada lumber, of 694,000 feet white pine, assorted, fails to find purchasers at $60. Flour is dull at $3 75 to $4 25 per quintal, six months. White China Sugar—16,000 arobas, from San Francisco, sold at $2 81½. American white and gray shirtings are in demand. Fine and fast-colored prints, American drills, denims, white and blue quillings, and flannels, also wanted. In freights, the American ship *Magnolia* takes ores from four coast ports to Liverpool, for $3 15. The *Oliver Jordan*, engaged a month previously, takes ores from two ports to Baltimore, for $13. The American ship *Golden Rocket* goes to Cork, from two ports, for £1 if to the Continent, £1 5s.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Reception of Lieutenant-General Scott at San Francisco — General and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

The Overland Mail brought us positive intelligence a week ago that Gen. SCOTT was coming to California, and might be looked for on the steamer then nearly due. The news was received with marked demonstrations of rejoicing by all classes of our citizens, not only because of the pleasure they anticipated from meeting the war-worn veteran upon the Pacific coast, but also from the conviction that his report to the Government of the exposed condition of our Pacific possessions would give an impetus to the Pacific Railroad as an instrumentality of defence. Our volunteer military companies were immediately put under orders to assemble instantly upon the announcement that the steamer was telegraphed, in order to receive the General, and escort him to his quarters. A triumphal arch was erected over Montgomery-street, trimmed with evergreens and hung with flags and mottoes complimentary to the expected guest. The arrival of the steamer was somewhat expected on Friday night, and everybody was on the *qui vive* for the "martial music on the streets," which was to be the signal for the assembling of the military companies if she should be telegraphed after dark. At about 10 o'clock on Friday evening, the fife and drum, vigorously plied by a couple of stalwart professors of the latter, and a competent "artist" in the squeaking instrument, set the town in motion, and in an incredibly brief space of time the streets were thronged with people of all classes and conditions, who began to stream towards the bay to meet the honored visitor. Judge of the excitement when the "martial music" was denounced as a hoax. If the musical professors could have been found just then, they would certainly have received an impromptu ducking, with the privilege of explaining next day how they had themselves been sold by a man claiming the marvelously proper name of BROWN, who paid them $8 each for their services "selling" them just as boldly as they sold the public.

The *Golden Age* did not arrive until Sunday morning, having been detained waiting for her New-York passengers until the 3d inst., at Panama, from which port she made the trip in the brief time of a little over twelve days. The news that she was telegraphed "ten miles out" spread over the City with great rapidity. Martial music was heard in the streets; the military turned out; the citizens poured out of their houses, every vehicle in the city was called into requisition, and the entire population was astir. There must have been 30,000 or 40,000 persons in the streets, so that the principal ones, and particularly those which led to Folsom-street wharf, were absolutely black with crowds.

As the steamer entered the Golden Gate, the battery at Fort Point gave a salute. As she proceeded up the bay, the guns of Alcatraz Island opened, then the revenue cutter *William L. Marcy* saluted off Meigg's wharf, and afterwards, the steamers *Sonora* and *Northerner*, and the ship *Twilight*.

As the *Golden Age* reached her dock, she was welcomed by the huzzas of thousands of people congregated there. The General and his staff were on the larboard side of the vessel, where they received friends; but the crowd was kept off, and only a few persons were allowed to board. The General had desired to attend divine service; but finding that a demonstration was to take place, he did not leave the steamer at once, and gave notice that he would not leave until after the usual church hours, being unwilling to be the occasion of disturbing the congregations throughout the city. There was consequently a delay of several hours.

At 4 o'clock the military escort formed upon the wharf, the General landed, took his seat in an open barouche with Gov. WELLER and drawn by six white horses, and the line moved towards the city. The military companies all preceded the barouche, which was followed by a fine body of men in citizen's dress, known as the Scott Legion, and composed of Californians who, at different times, have served under the hero of Mexico.

On the route, when the barouche passed under the triumphal arch, a large wreath, which had been suspended in the centre, was dropped over the hero's body, very gracefully by a young lady, amid the shouts and plaudits of the multitudes. Throughout the course of the procession, the streets were crowded and the houses were filled with spectators. The line was a display of life and animation never witnessed here before. Monumental Engine Company fired a salute as the procession passed the Plaza. During the whole of the march, the General, who appeared in citizen's dress, seemed much pleased, and, with head bared, testified his appreciation of the honors done him, by bowing repeatedly to the admiring people.

When the procession reached the hotel the military halted. The balconies of the hotel were crowded with ladies. Gen. SCOTT and staff, attended by Gov. WELLER, Gen. CLARK and staff, mounted the balcony, where the veteran made a short speech, remarking that the reception accorded him, in its unanimity and universality, had so astonished and confounded him that words were inadequate to express his sensations. He apologized for his non-appearance in uniform by stating, that for forty years he had invariably attended divine service, and the reception was unexpected. He called the attention of the populace to the fact that their Chief Magistrate, Gov. WELLER, was present, and that it gave him great pleasure to meet with his old companion-in-arms, Gen. CLARK.

Gov. WELLER welcomed Gen. SCOTT to the Pacific in a brief speech. Gen. CLARK, in behalf of the Army, thanked the citizens of San Francisco for the generous reception accorded to the Commanding-General of the Army.

Col. E. D. BAKER, in behalf of those who had formed a portion of Gen. SCOTT's army in Mexico, welcomed the General to California.

The entire occasion proved to be one of the most enthusiastic and pleasing ovations that has ever taken place on this coast. The occasion was one of jubilee and joy. There was no afterthought or difference of opinion to mar the universal felicity of the day. Not a man in the vast crowd that thronged our streets but sympathized in the demonstration and participated in the respect and admiration for the worthy object of it. Neither did anything occur to detract from the effect of the welcome, or to tincture our remembrance of it with regret. All was orderly and dignified.

Notwithstanding the fatigues of his voyage, the General rested no time in proceeding upon his way to San Juan Island at the call of duty. He sailed in the steamer *Northerner* on Monday, and by this time cannot be far from his destination, where, let us hope, he will speedily and satisfactorily arrange the troublesome affair, to settle which has brought him a journey of over 5,000 miles.

Gen. SCOTT was waited upon by our City Government, in a body, and by large numbers of private citizens; also, before his departure the following invitation was extended to him:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17, 1859.

TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.—*Sir:* Your old friends, who have served under you in your various glorious battles and campaigns, desire to meet you for congratulation, and the interchange of good wishes. They do not desire to make this a public occasion, but an informal meeting of old friends and soldiers. It seems to them that, in some sort you owe it to those who have stood by you in the most perilous times as tried soldiers, to meet them as friends, and in private, to meet them as brothers, in a private and friendly way, at the domestic hearth, or at the festive board. We have been appointed a Committee by the company of Veterans who had the honor to escort you yesterday, to request you to dine, *en famille*, with them, at such time as may be convenient to you. Allow us, in the most earnest manner, to give you to understand this opportunity of taking you by the hand, and, in this distant land, gained by your victories—and which we made our homes—to indulge in the fleeting memories of our common past, and in aspirations for your continued glory and happiness.

JOSEPH DANIELS,
late Major U. S. Q. M. D.
T. W. FREELON,
late Captain 15th U. S. Infantry.
WM. L. DUNCAN,
late Captain 4th Ill. Volunteers.

The General postponed his answer to this invitation until he shall have returned from the North. During his brief sojourn with us he made not the slightest allusion to the business which called him hither, nor dropped the least hint of his proposed policy even to his army friends. It seems to be understood, however, that independent of his duties in connection with the boundary dispute, the Government desires to get the personal opinion of Gen. SCOTT on the subject of the defence of this coast; and the old soldier, doubtless, will not only carefully examine, with his own experienced eyes, the works under construction to defend San Francisco, and other places, but will scrutinize the coast with a view to determining what other points it is necessary or prudent to fortify. Gen. SCOTT will also undoubtedly offer a personal inspection of the country, appreciate more fully than ever before the exposed position of this State, and the necessity that exists for dispatching hither, without delay, more extensive supplies of arms and military stores than we now possess, to be in readiness in case of need.

We are in hopes also that when the General reflects upon his tedious voyage hither of over 5,000 miles, with all its incident uncertainties and transhipments, and particularly the necessity it involves of crossing a foreign territory, his military sagacity must be strongly impressed with the necessity that exists for other means of communication and transportation with the Atlantic States and California, for purposes of national defence. When he comprehends fully the wealth of California, its importance to the balance of the Confederacy in a commercial point of view, and understands thoroughly the necessity for speedy communication with the centres of population at the East, in order to enable the United States to hold this country in case of war with a strong European power, he must determine that it is the duty of the United States Government to procure the building of the Great Railroad, at all hazards and at whatever cost, and his views upon such a subject ought to be accepted as definite by Congress and the country.

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Every day adds to the proof that the recently discovered silver mines of the Carson Valley region are among the richest of all the mines ever opened upon this coast. These are the Washoe mines, to which I have already referred in a recent letter. Only two of them have been opened thus far: but the geological indications are that the country in that vicinity is full of them. A correspondent of the *Bulletin* of this city—a gentleman whom I know personally, and whose statements I believe may be implicitly relied upon—thus writes:

"The fact of rich silver ores being in this locality has been known for several years: but, till a few months ago, there had been no discoveries in places which guaranteed to the explorer much encouragement, and which did away with the idea that the detached pieces were not brought by some unknown agency from some distant locality. The discovery was made by a prospector looking for surface gold diggings. Finding some mineral substance, and having business in Nevada City, he determined to bring it over for testing, and judge his surprise and delight when he found it worth at the rate of over a thousand dollars per ton! He received his assay in the evening, and in 'no time' mounted his horse and 'put' for his newly-discovered Potosi. The news flashed like lightning, and before 10 o'clock that night a party was mounted and in full chase after him. One of those individuals at the time was an 'unfortunate miner.' Not having the means to embark, he solicited and obtained the wherewithal, and to-day he can pocket $25,000 for *his* interest. I merely mention this fact to show how 'luck' will turn and favor the ever-buoyant and enterprising.

As I remarked before, but two mines are opened of moment, and as the rainy season is at hand, but little will probably now be done for months. In the Spring, and when they get fairly to work, the results will stagger the most sanguine.

Here now is a new field for exploration by the scientific and practical miner, and another artery from which will flow an abundance of wealth, which, as Californians, we should seek to work and retain, instead of shipping the ores, as is now being done, to European countries. There is no discovery yet made on the Pacific coast which place us on such a solid footing, in a mineral point of view, as this. Being so closely allied to the great gold district of California, it will give weight and substantiality to both, and will impress itself so strongly on the minds of European and Atlantic mining adventurers, that, notwithstanding their past unfortunate investments, they will be for trying their luck again in our lands of gold and silver. Investments in silver mines are regarded with more certainty than gold—in fact, experience proves such to be the case; and yet, I think, so rapid is the progress in the art of saving gold, that it will, before long—and it not very long either—give the greater promise and reward of the two metals.

There seems now to exist but few doubts about the mineral richness of the country on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. Gold, silver, and copper, have already been discovered over an extensive section of country. The development of the mineral wealth now known to exist in that valley will tend to hasten a Territorial organization, to be soon followed by the forming and adopting of a State Constitution. Rich silver, copper and gold mines will soon build up a new State on any Territory belonging to the United States. As may be expected, the recent rush of population to the Washoe country gives great importance to the movement for the organization of the Territorial Government of Nevada, which has been asked at the hands of Congress during the last two years. And this reminds me that the people of that section are agitating the election of a new delegate to Congress to succeed J. W. CRANE, recently deceased. Among the gentlemen talked of for the place is Col. F. W. LANDER, who has just finished his overland wagon road from the South Pass to City Rocks. The people of Carson Valley have indicated a great desire to have the Colonel accept the position and press their interests at Washington. Thus far, however, he has declined to allow his name to be used in this connection.

Among the mining items of the past week I add only the following, in relation to the Moro diggings, in the northern part of the State:

The claim of RAMSEY, BRADLEY & Co., four men, has for the past two weeks paid more than $300 per day, and part of the time $500. The claim of DODD & Co., four men, (sold yesterday for $4,000,) pays about $200 per day; and that of WATFORD & Co., $200 per day regularly since it has been opened, and there is not a claim upon which water can be obtained, but will pay at least an ounce a day to the hand.

A rumor, very extensively circulated here, to the effect that Gov. WELLER has appointed Mr. S. J. HENSLEY—President of the California Steam-Navigation Company—to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. BRODERICK's death, is erroneous. The Governor has not yet determined that public policy or sentiment requires any appointment, although I understand that it is not impossible that he may yet conclude to appoint in the course of the next fortnight. If so I shall not be at all surprised if he does appoint Mr. HENSLEY, who is a very worthy, but a plain, practical and substantial man, and will be likely to do the State good service while at Washington.

It has been stated very extensively in the Press, here, that Senator GWIN is opposed to any appointment to fill the existing vacancy, and that he prefers to represent the State alone in the Senate this Winter. I understand that Gov. WELLER will soon cause a letter to be published by a third party, who is witness to the fact, showing that Dr. GWIN, before starting for Washington, earnestly urged the necessity and propriety of a Senatorial appointment, controverting earnestly the Governor's then declared opinion that an appointment would be quite unnecessary. Among the passengers by the steamer which carries you this, are Gen. JOSEPH LANE, United States Senator from Oregon; Judge DEADY, United States District Judge from that State; and Hon. J. C. BURCH, member of Congress from California.

The Probate Court has under advisement the motion for the appointment of an administrator on the estate of the late Senator BRODERICK. A. A. BUTLER, who was for a long time attached to the person of the deceased as a sort of confidential friend, (some say Instrument,) testified as follows, in support of the application: "I know something about the estate of Senator BRODERICK; it is located in this city and county, consisting mostly of real estate; his personal estate is very little over $500, his real estate I deem worth $150,000; the money value of the monthly rents are about $400; some of it is loaned on rent, payable in improvements; it is encumbered by mortgage; I know Mr. COLTON, the person applying for administration; deem him a competent person to take the charge of the estate; I am also acquainted with Mr. BROWN; I deem Mr. COLTON a responsible person, worth from $60,000 to $80,000; his relations with Mr. BRODERICK were of the most intimate kind."

It is stated that the amnesty to political offenders, recently promulgated by the French Emperor, includes all such in any portion of the world: and in accordance with it the French Consul here is prepared to give passports to any in California desiring them. Many who had given up all hopes of seeing their native country any more, will now be able to visit La Belle France in safety.

BAYARD TAYLOR—the poet lecturer—leaves us today on the steamer for the East. At the close of the lecture in this city on Tuesday evening, he delivered a very pretty, though hastily written original poem, addressed to the tutelary genius of California, which I inclose.

On Monday last a little boy of Mr. ISAAC LEVY's aged 22 months, fell from the balcony of his father's residence on Stockton-street, sustaining such severe injuries that he died on Tuesday.

On the 11th October, D. W. HUNT, formerly of Sacramento, had his head crushed in an arrastra at Gentry's Gulch quartz mill, Mariposa County. He was hourly expected to die of his injuries. HUNT was Sheriff of Sacramento County a few years ago.

A colored man, 40 years of age, named J. LEFAIDGE, and a native of Massachusetts, was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum at Stockton.

Alphonse Kalndler, a highly respected French merchant of this city, died on Tuesday morning.

A curious and remarkable phenomenon is reported by one W. S. DEAN, who having recently returned from Honey Lake, says that extensive sheet of water has literally dried up. Susan River, a respectable stream, and as full as usual at this season of the year, fails now to reach the basin of the lake, sinking into the earth far above it. Immense quantities of fish have been destroyed by the event, and now lie decaying on the deserted bed. It is remarkable that a lake twenty miles wide and forty miles long should thus suddenly disappear.

JOHN W. TRASK, a young man from Vermont, committed suicide in the United States Hotel, at Marysville, on the night of Sunday, 16th October, by cutting his throat with a razor. The Marysville *Express* says:

"TRASK had been at the hotel for several days, sick with a kind of intermittent fever, and Sunday evening a servant took him something to eat, after which he was in his room until the next morning, when he was found lying dead on the floor, saturated in his own blood. Upon examination it was found that his throat was cut almost from ear to ear, severing both jugular veins. It appears that he got up out of bed, stood before a wash-stand, took the razor, cut his throat in the horrible manner described, and then laid the razor on the bed. The whole of the front part of his clothing was covered with blood, showing that he must have stood erect a short time after the act was committed and then have fallen on the floor. He was a young man highly respected by those who knew him. No trace was left to indicate the cause of the rash act, but it is supposed it resulted from a depression of spirits, as he had been very unfortunate in business, and was left in a very dependent condition. He had been in California four or five years, and most of the time had been engaged in mining. He lived, at different times, at Iowa Hill, in Plumas County, and in Oroville. Recently he had been in the employment of Mr. WILCOXEN, the Clerk of Sutter County. He had on his person $3 50, and a small sum, about $100, was due him from some person in Oroville. A day or two previous to his death he wrote a note to Mr. WILCOXEN, requesting him to call and see him. Mr. WILCOXEN did so, and came over on Monday morning to have him taken to Yuba City."

Another suicide was nearly effected in our City Prison yesterday morning. F. ALTON WHEELOCK, a young man from New-York, I believe, was convicted a few days ago of forgery, and remanded to jail to await sentence. Yesterday morning a fellow-prisoner in the same cell discovered him suspended by the neck from a grate of a grated window, for which purpose he had used an ordinary pocket handkerchief. His room-mate took him down, when WHEELOCK fell to the floor, where he lay for some time quite unconscious. He has since quite recovered. WHEELOCK is quite a respectable-looking young man, but is either a finished rogue or a crazy man; I don't know which.

Mr. ALFRED BOREL, an importer of jewelry in this City, who arrived here in the *Golden Age*, has got into some trouble with the Custom House authorities. The collector had been informed by Overland Mail that BOREL would attempt to evade the payment of duties upon a lot of diamonds. An officer, accordingly, boarded the steamer as she entered the harbor, and found a small casket in Mr. BOREL's possession, containing 27,000 francs worth of diamonds, which he had brought from Paris to New-York, and thence to California. These were seized. Mr. BOREL denies any intention to smuggle, and offered to enter the goods at the Custom House, and pay the duties. He admits that he brought the property through New-York, but says he arrived on the *Persia*, took the California steamer within twelve hours, and had no time to make the entry before leaving New-York, supposing, too, that he could do it just as well here. The technical crime, however, is clearly made out by the failure to enter the diamonds at your port.

HEGREE GILMAN, ex-police officer, who was convicted of the manslaughter of Capt. S. S. RUSSELL, at the Walton House, and sentenced some months ago to ten years in the State Prison, has been pardoned out at the earnest request of a large number of our citizens, including the Judge, Jury and District-Attorney, who tried him, and who have been led to doubt whether he really deserved the severe punishment meted out to him.

Two convicts named W. H. SANDERSON and FRANK PERKINS, *alias* Red Horse, were pardoned out of the State Prison, a few days ago. They were both shot, in the first outbreak at the prison, in an attempt to get back to the gate, not being participants in the escape. Both were seriously wounded.

JANE NEWELL has been divorced, in this city, from HORACE NEWELL.

The trial of JOHN JOY BARMORE, for the manslaughter of PETER KEEFE, has been set down for Nov. 7.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Our advices from the Columbia and Willamette Rivers are to the 11th inst.

The people of Port Townsend, on Puget Sound, were quite elated with the prospective establishment of direct trade between that port and Japan. The ship *Iconium*, Capt. HEUSTIS, arrived at that port on Sept. 30, from Japan, with a cargo of rice, tea, silks, and various articles of Japan manufacture. The *Iconium* will return immediately to Japan with a cargo of lumber. Capt. HEUSTIS, before his departure, will make the requisite arrangements for the establishment of a permanent direct trade between Puget Sound and Japan. It appears that the wood of Japan, China and Australia is unfit for building purposes,—hence the probability that our Northern neighbors will be able to drive a fine trade with them in timber.

A report that the Administration had approved of HARNEY's conduct in the San Juan matter had reached that Island and caused much rejoicing there.

Mr. PARKER, lately arrived on the Columbia, from Salt Lake, states that he passed on the route, west of Salt Lake City, some five thousand immigrant wagons, of which at least one-third were destined for Oregon and Washington Territory. There was much inquiry by the immigrants as to the prospect for settlement on Puget Sound. Mr. PARKER represents the valley of the Walla-Walla as full of immigrants, having good American cattle and horses, and plenty of them. He estimates at least eight hundred immigrants as settled in that valley—about twenty families as having taken claims on the Yakima, thirty in the Clickatat, and all through the country, from the Dalles to the Simcoe reserve. At least 250 wagons had arrived east of the Cascades, in Washington Territory. Some 300 wagons were at the Grand Ronde, some of the immigrants being in a starving condition. Col. WRIGHT, commanding at Fort Walla Walla, had very timely and generously come to their assistance, and sent forward two hundred and fifty sacks of flour, fifty barrels of pork, and other necessaries.

Capt. WALLEN's Fort Benton and Salt Lake Wagon Road party and command reached the Grande Ronde on the 30th of September, in 24 days march—easy stages—from the valley of Great Salt Lake. The distance from the ferry on Bear River, in that valley, to the camp in Grande Ronde is 460 measured miles, thence to the mouth of the Umatilla it is estimated to be about 63 miles, making the distance from Bear River to a navigable point on the Columbia 523 miles, or 29 days travel at 18⅛ miles per day, with water, grass and wood at camping intervals.

The last of the emigration was with Capt. WALLEN, consisting of 9 men, 4 women and 15 children. It has been ascertained that 446 men, 115 women, 148 children, 187 wagons, 206 horses and mules, and 1,898 head of cattle have passed over the road into this valley this season. These emigrants appear to have had remarkable success with their stock, as Capt. WALLEN has seen the remains of but fifteen or twenty by the roadside.

The command will reach the Dalles by the 18th or 20th inst., making short marches. The dragoon horses, which have marched about 1,900 miles, are represented as looking well; the mules in fair order, too.

The Steilacoom *Herald* has the following in regard to the Boundary Commission, in reference to whose movements Mr. BUCHANAN seems to feel some anxiety now-a-days. It is evident that if the President don't get his dispatches, the newspapers are more fortunate. The *Herald* says:

Correspondence dated Camp Skagit, 27th August, says: "After some experience of life on Fraser River, I have found my way to the camp of the Boundary Commission. The Commissioners have been getting along swimmingly this season. They seem determined on making up for lost time, and will undoubtedly reach Colville or its vicinity before Winter sets in. Lieut. PARK (the working man of the expedition) and Mr. GARDNER, astronomer and surveyor to the Commission, left our camp on the 1st instant, for Okinagan, escorted by sixteen men of Company F, Ninth Infantry. The party reached Capt. ARCHER's camp on the morning of the thirteenth day after starting. After a sojourn of one day with Capt. ARCHER, the party again put back for this camp. The object of the tramp was to select a trail for a pack train as near as possible the 49th parallel. Lieut. PARK was highly successful in the undertaking, and found a trail whereby a train can be put through from the Skagit to the Similkimeen River in six days. It has always been thought impracticable to cross the mountains along this line; but, notwithstanding all the difficulties, Lieut. PARK has overcome them, and succeeded in finding a first-rate pack trail. By this short cut the expedition will be able to reach Colville at a much earlier period than was expected.

The Intelligence of the San Juan difficulty, which reached us a few days ago, has created quite a sensation in our little camp, and is the only topic of conversation by the camp fire. Of course, all are of one opinion as to who has the best right to the island in question; and the prompt action of Gen. HARNEY in occupying and protecting American citizens on the island has created great enthusiasm for the stout-hearted old General. Our camp presents quite a lively aspect this morning, as we are all prepared to start for Okinagan."

Steilacoom is growing rapidly, and building is the order of the day. One building is scarcely completed before half a dozen others are started. Everybody is pressed into the service, and even the merchants are compelled to assist in the erection of their own buildings by mixing mortar and carrying the hod.

The establishment of woolen factories on Puget Sound is strenuously urged.

At the Dalles a divorce has been granted in the case of JOSEPH S. RUCKEL *vs.* ELIZABETH M.

CRITICAL.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. The Plays Edited from the Folio of 1623, with Various Readings from all the Editions and all the Commentators, Notes, Introductory Remarks, a Historical Sketch of the Text, an Account of the Rise and Progress of the English Drama, a Memoir of the Poet, and an Essay on his Genius. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE. Vols. 6, 7, 8, comprising the Historics. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

There are, of course, innumerable editions of *Shakespeare*, more or less pretentious, from the magnificent folios and quartos which adorn only a nobleman's bookshelves, or the alcoves of a stately library, accessible under difficulties to the curious and studious, down to the dingy, marginless misprint which is sold for two dollars, and whose only office, as to any point of debated interest, is to make the darkness visible. Between these, there are various readable and respectable editions, with some man's comments, or some other man's, or with a wiser nakedness of annotation. That there remained still a want, however, has been abundantly admitted by the repeated attempts to satisfy it. The very best edition, in a reasonably accessible form, it was certain had not yet appeared. And the critical changes and elucidations, which, in every successive edition were attempted, afforded evidence further for the apprehension that the best material for such a popular edition was not yet at the disposal of editors.

It has seemed to us, if we may risk so presumptuous an opinion, that an American editor has some advantage, in an effort to supply this demand, above his more eminent European competitor. The freshness of his position in a stirring progressive country," is something. Who knows what curious, persistent, prying quality that may give to his mind? The wonderful talisman of practical common sense is in his hand, while he presses on, unimpeded by too much veneration for antiquity and precedent. There is a veneration which paralyzes independence and defeats strength. To the English editor, the laborious rubbish—we make a clean breast of the word thus early—which confronts him, mountain high, is little less than holy land. He stands in awe of it, and speaks under his breath. His pick-ax rings feebly against the mass. Surely—he begins to think—these are the everlasting hills. And with reason; for, consider what trains of gigantic Celts and other have successively shot the rubbish of their long life-work, barrow after barrow, on this tremendous heap. But however hopelesa the task, all that fearful weight lies upon our SHAKESPEARE'S breast. It was well meant, but at last it hides him from our view. With some right desire to recover and bring again to sight his godlike face and form, many have laboriously set themselves at work to pick away the mountain piece by piece, but, aa we said before,, either with an insuperable veneration for their pre-laborers, or a misapprehension of their true vocation, which haa wasted their efforts and frustrated their design. It has needed some one from another sphere, with a different education—without fear of Oxford, of JOHNSON, WARBURTON or COLLIER; with independent thoughts and opinions—to advance, with fearless steps, from Nature's side to SHAKESPEARE'S hand.

The work had become hopeless in England. Anything like a reasonably accurate likeness of SHAKESPEARE, except that general view of his proportions which nothing could intercept, because it was itself larger than every other object, could not be expected.

An examination of the three volumes which continue MR. WHITE'S edition of *Shakespeare* confirms the estimate which we had formed of the great value of this edition, and of its adaptation to the necessities of the case. They comprise the historical plays; the comedies were published several months since, and the tragedies are forthcoming.

The first characteristic which directs the attention, is the marked independence of the editor. This is manifest aa well in the form and arrangement of his work, and in his treatment of the opinions of others, as in the expression of his own views and thoughts. We are pleased to perceive, however, that this independence, which at once attracts our respect and confidence, is not offensively maintained. For the respect with which the opinions of other editors are treated is equally marked. In numerous and unavoidable conflicts of opinion a true knightly courtesy is displayed and we have yet to discover an instance of unfairness and ungentlemanliness, even when referring to the most obvious absurdity and anility—o which, it cannot be denied, the works of Shakespearian editore furniah numerous examples. We are next impressed by the congeniality and docility of the spirit in which these investigations are conducted. The meaning of the bard is sought with a tenderness of touch, a gentleness and reverence which impress us as honestly related to a generous and chivalrous heart. Proceeding further, resourceful common sense is indicated at every step. In this respect, it may be, a majority of SHAKESPEARE'S editors are more deficient than in learning, persistency or any other qualification, except geniality. And these two—geniality and common sense—are the original, we may say, moral qualifications, without which, in a work like this, any degree of courage, laboriousness, zeal or learning will be of little use. Before this, we should have already noted in the editor a remarkably critical acquaintance with English literature, particularly of the Elizabethan era, and that of the cotemporary European nations. In respect of tact in the accumulation and management of the materials for criticism, MR. WHITE is to be highly credited. While such learning takes time, and no life is long enough to exhaust it, there is a great difference between scholars in this respect. A genial *young* man, who has enough of that kind of genius which CARLYLE characterizes as consisting in an "uncommon faculty for doing a great deal of work," to carry him through the reading which is necessary to give a facility in any department of literature: may be a better educated man and better critic than a formal, stupid octogenarian who has read twice as much. In fact this is the difference between the genial critic and the driving "*Dry-as-dust*," not in a greater amount of labor, but of perception and tact. Finally, not to enumerate more particularly, we are impressed with the unusual thoroughness of investigation which marks the examination of doubtful questions in these volumes. There is no haste or sparing of pains; and this is particularly evinced by general dissertations on important critical and historical points' which exhaust the questions treated, and place them at least presently at rest.

This thoroughness comprehends and includes every department of the work, even to its mechanical structure and finish; so that the result is the most beautiful set of volumes ever published in this country. They are of small octavo size, very compact and elegant, the exact average for the library, the table, and pocket being attained. The paper and typography are charming and even luxurious; while the fair and ample margin refreshes the eye, and the entire absence of meretricious ornament satisfies the taste. The very title-page greets you like the open front of some men in which you see, Gentlemen! written by Nature's hand.

The labor which has gone into these beautiful volumes, and which makes no special appeal to the attention, will never be conceived by one in thousand of their readers.

"Editors of *Shakespeare*,", says MR. WHITE, "who faithfully perform their duty, have one claim upon the gratitude of his readers which is very great in proportion to the show of it than can properly appear in editorial notes and essays. Their approach to him lies not over a beaten track, or through the inviting luxuriance of healthful though uncultivated nature. The arid wastes and lead sloughs of an effete and long-abandoned literature stretch round the base of the eternal hills kept ever green and beautiful by his perennial genius; and these must be explored by all who would worthily assume the office of guide to those invigorating heights on which the world finds mental health and happiness. But of this weary pioneer-work the visible results are comparatively very small—a clearer view here, a firmer foothold there, a new beauty revealed, the path to an old one disencumbered, or a source of pure and ever-springing pleasure discovered in a foul morass or stony barren; it is only to such results of his toil that the editor of *Shakespeare* has the right to direct attention."—*King Henry IV., Part I., Introduction.*

Almost every "Introduction" by which the historical plays are preceded furnishes an example of these laborious but unnoticed toils, as well as of the peculiar qualities which mark the mental processes and style of the writer. Upon the latter we add that the vigorous, simple and clear English-idiomatic diction of the original papers in these volumes, will certainly commend them to the reading of scholars, however opinions may differ as to the views expressed. For how difficult it is to write with clearness and reasonable intelligibility, not to say interest, upon points of particular and intricate literary criticism, where the names of authors, disputed dates of writing, publication and representation, competing claims of authorship rendered madly incapable of solution by malignity, mendacity, stupidity and all manner of obfuscation in time past and present, beset the baffled editor in solid phalanxes of conflicting tones, no mortal can know except he upon whom the gods have laid the task to do it.

The *Essay on the Authorship of King Henry the Sixth* is so fine a specimen of critical writing, and so characteristic an example of MR. WHITE'S style, that we should be glad to quote largely from it, and rest there the character of the whole work. It occupies, however, more than sixty pages, and its unity should not be disturbed. It relates to one of the most interesting subjects of uncertainty in the works of SHAKESPEARE; and investing an intricate argument with a simple and severe yet attractive style, determines the whole matter beyond a reasonable question. It will be remembered that the strong likeness and in fact identity of a considerable portion of the second and third parts of Henry VI., with two plays called respectively "The First part of the Contention betwixt the two Famous Houses of York and Lancaster," and "The True Tragedie of Richard, Duke of York," has constituted a ground of serious doubt that SHAKESPEARE was actually the author of Henry VI. It is supposed that MARLOWE, or GREENE, or perhaps others, were concerned in the composition of the two plays just mentioned; but it has not before been known that SHAKESPEARE, then a fortune-seeker in London, about the year 1589, had an important hand in them, too; his aid being probably more highly appreciated than paid by those well-known playwrights.

Starting from the known fact that about three thousand lines of these old plays are found transferred bodily to the pages of Henry VI., and that a large number besides are used in a modified form, the gaps being filled by new matter, MR. WHITE, arguing differently from WARBURTON, HALLAM, MALONE and DYCE, establishes the fact that SHAKESPEARE, far from practicing plagiarism, merely transferred from their diareputable companionship in these plays, the parte which were of hia own composition. This is established by a comparison of their merit with the best passages of the acknowledged works of MARLOWE, GREENE and PEALE, in both the heroic and comic departments. The passages which were left untouched by SHAKESPEARE in the old plays, after being contrasted with those which he took, are then compared with the known writings of these playwrights, and are found curiously identical with the latter in badness of style—their style having marked and characteristic faults by which it is as unmistakably removed from the strength and grace of SHAKESPEARE'S diction as are the famous melodies of Mother Goose. But we crave pardon of the venerable nursery songstress, for who knows how much SHAKESPEARE himself may not have derived from her rythmical tintinnabulation? We are here tempted to quote a fine passage upon the traits of authorship:

"In deciding the identity of authorship, as in proving the personal identity of men, it is upon minute traits that we are obliged finally to rely. Weight, figure, complexion, eyes and hair—the very voice, may be sufficiently alike in several men to deceive all but the most acute and practiced observers, and to make it impossible for even them to establish a proof except to one another. But little blemishes or beauties, whether congenital or accidental, inveterate habits, and trifling tricks of speech—these, when stronger traits have failed, by their presence establish, or by their absence disprove, identity, as far as that is possible. It was Prince Hal's trick of the eye and foolish hanging of the nether lip that betrayed his paternity. And so it is in literature. Mr. DICKENS might write a tale—a short one—without either humor or pathos, and in which an exaggerated character or description could not be found; Mr. THACKERAY might compose a few pages—a very few—infelicitous in style, and with a tendency to beget a trust in human nature or one hope for it; but neither could lay aside certain of those habitual turns of expression, which are to a writer as *Daniel Doyce's* unconscious use of his thumb was to him, or even as the movement of the involuntary muscles is to all men."
Essay on the Authorship, p. 451.

Uniformity of Characterization of the transferred passages with those which were newly added to them in King Henry Sixth, is lastly adduced as an evidence of SHAKESPEARE'S authorship. This we think deserving of more weight in the argument, than MR. WHITE gives it: "For it is manifest," says MR. WHITE, p. 449, "that if it were desired (and it plainly would have been desirable) to preserve a seeming, as well as a nominal identity in the prominent personages common to the historical plays presented at the same period on the same stage, the characterization of a later work might easily be made to correspond with that of an earlier." Yes—by a Shakespeare; though that might not be material, if the earlier passages had been of small merit, or feeble individuality. But when their thoroughly Shakesperian vigor and strength is remembered, the consideration of their *continued characterization* in the subsequent passages assumes importance.

By the force of MR. WHITE'S argument, MALONE, who has given more space to this question of authorship than any other editor, and who believed that Henry VI. was not composed, but only "altered and enriched" by SHAKESPEARE, goes to the ground without remedy or rescue.

A great interest attaches to this question, because if the hand of SHAKESPEARE was in these two old plays, of which fact MR. WHITE leaves no ground of doubt, it was his "prentice hand." How wonderful was his genius, which at no time of his life seems to have been immature, but even in this period of his boyhood started forth in panoply like the goddess from the front of Jove. None of the later works of the immortal bard afford stronger sparks of the "faculty divine" than were stricken from his mind by these early, flinty attritions. Among instances of proof, we might adduce those mighty lines which commence the cruel speech wherewith Queen Margaret taunted the captive York:

"Come make him stand upon this molehill here,
That *caught at mountains* with outstretched arms.
Yet parted but the shadow with his hand."

This is no place for an essay upon the genius of the mighty Poet, but the facts established by MR. WHITE in this paper, suggest a range of inquiry into the capacities and prerogatives of genius, both novel and interesting. For genius asserts itself, and then we are only to mark what it does; it will not observe our laws, but will make laws for us. Even as one said of the greatest of warrior-statesmen,

"The ebbs and flows of his single soul
Were tides for the rest of mankind."

Our space forbids detailed reference to the valuable "Introductions," which, under that modest title, infold in almost every instance the critical disposition of important or interesting questions concerning the dates, originating motives, spirit and genius of the plays, with much else. At the same time, with a forbearance as commendable as it is unusual, and which is much as any other quality indicates the fitness of the Editor for his work, MR. WHITE refrains from the expression of any opinion other than is implied in the exegetical, historical, or philological explanation which the case demands. We should be glad to refer to the *Introduction to Richard II.*, which is remarkable from the method of close analysis of cotemporary writing—somewhat peculiar to himself—by which the Editor settles the date of the production of this play, but limited space forbids. A characteristic instance of acuteness occurs in the *Introduction to Henry IV. Part I.*, whereby the idea of this incomparable work is traced to an old play entitled, "The Famous Victories of King Henry the Fifth," and the embryo of the personal *Sir John* is found in a saying of *Sir John Oldcastle*:

"When Henry V says—(in the 'Famous Victories')—'My lads, if the olde king, my father, were dead, we would be all Kings,' *Oldcastle* replies, 'He is a good olde man, God take him to his mercie the sooner.' In degree, the wit of this answer is as unlike *Falstaff's* best sallies as the spark from a leyden-jar, that can hardly be perceived in a dark room, is unlike the playful flashes of heat lightning that illuminate all the heavens with their harmless blaze; but in the purely Falstaffian. Its easy impudence, its light and careless treatment of a serious subject, its ocular masking of an utter and inherent selfishness, its dellcious *non sequitur* which yet seems a *sequitur*, its manner of 'wrenching the true cause the false way,' are the characteristic traits of the fat knight's humor; and I have little doubt that this single line is the germ, which, impregnated, unconsciously perhaps, by Shakspeare's life-giving genius, became in its final development the most mirthful creation of all imaginative literature."—*Henry IV., Part I., Introduction, p.* 227.

The original folio of 1623 is taken by MR. WHITE as the standard, it being assumed that the readings of that edition are more nearly authoritative than those of any other. They are, therefore, unhesitatingly restored in every instance, except in cases where a manifest misprint has occurred. Few intelligent students of SHAKESPEARE will find fault with this adherence to the oldest complete edition, which probably was compiled from revisions of the stage copies made by the poet himself, or by those who, like BEN JONSON, knew him, and had opportunities for a correct judgment which no future editors could possess. A considerable number of MR. WHITE'S notes relate to such restorations. An error of editors has been to attach too much importance to the greater antiquity of the quartos with a disregard of internal evidence and the manifest spirit of the poet in favor of a rigid, wooden construction, exceedingly characteristic of automatical scholars. The character of these quarto pamphlets, disfigured with stage directions, interpolated with actors' "gags," maimed by eliminations, and deformed with excrescences suggested by policy or dictated by popularity, and the moral certainty that SHAKESPEARE, in his calm and ripened years, did correct, restore and rebeautify his works, have been blindly overlooked by many editors. Blind men must follow the wall—we cannot blame them for that. The result of a great deal of severe editorial labor in a discrimination of this sort may be seen in the present revision of "Richard III.," of which, perhaps, the text has been more corrupted and obscured than any other of SHAKESPEARE'S plays. We quote a few notes from this and from others:

"'——to *wolves*, to spiders, toads':—Thus the folio. The quartos have 'to *adders*, spiders, toads,' which has been adopted in all modern editions hitherto, generally without notice, but sometimes with the remark that the folio has 'wolves' for 'adders,' and that the next line shows that the quartos give the true reading, because wolves are not 'creeping things.' If the folio had merely 'wolves' for 'adders,' this reasoning would be good, if not conclusive; but it has 'to *wolves*, to spidere, toade, or any creeping venom'd thing,' &c., hence the repetition of the preposition puts off the connection which would otherwise exist between 'wolves' and 'creeping venom'd things,' which refers only to spiders and toads. The change seems clearly to have been made, upon the revision of the play, for the purpose of giving the passage variety of thought and rhythm."—*Note to Richard III., Act 2, Scene 1, pp.* 274, 275, *Vol. VIII.*

In the previous quotation a passage is restored upon a sharp verbal criticism, which, once pointed out, is obvious and unquestionable. In the following, a restoration is made upon a higher but equally certain ground—that of consistency of characterization—of which MR. WHITE has frequent instances, and in which—among systematic editors of *Shakespeare*—he is almost alone.

"'——*down Faters*:'—thus the folio; the quarto has 'down faters,' which some commentators, Mr. DYCE among them, disregarding *Pistol's* predilection for 'the Sisters three,' accepts as an irregular spelling of 'faitours'—vagabonds, calling attention to the absurdity of coupling dogs and Fates. But this absurdity is emphasized by Pistolian. Mine Ancient should, perhaps, have said 'faitours;' and so, just below, he should say 'Hannibals,' but he does say 'cannibals,' and also alludes to a kind of Greek not mentioned by HOMER. He also makes a slight mistake in elevating Cerberus to regal honors; and, considering the creature's qualifications to wear a triple crown, it is a wonder he did not call him Pope Cerberus. Under the circumstances, 'Fates' may stand."—*Note to Henry IV., Part I., Act 2, Scene 4, p.* 544, *Vol. VI.*

A large number of the corrections of the folio are so obviously required by sense, taste and euphony, that we are at a loss to perceive how they have been discarded by editors, unless upon the supposition that they were ignorant of them. With some hesitation—as MR. WHITE is treating us to many novelties—we are disposed to hazard the conjecture, on our part, that some of the most noted Shakespearian editors have omitted, *in very many cases*, to compare their work with the original folio. It is our impression, from a careful observation of MR. WHITE'S notes, not only upon the Histories, but upon the Comedies, which have already appeared, that a complete and thorough comparison of the quartos with the folio, sentence by sentence, *has never before been made*. If it had, how, in the name of common sense, could such notes as the following have remained to be written?

"'The which if *I perform and do survive*':—All the quartos read: 'The which if *he be pleased I shall perform*,' and have hitherto most strangely been followed by all modern editors, in most cases without remark, one merely copying the other. But MR. COLLIER (and MR. SINGER after him) says, 'The change (from the quartos) was considered necessary in consequence of the substitution of *heaven* for 'God' in the preceding line.' But no such necessity existed; for, the 'In the quarto line, might as well have referred to 'heaven' as to 'God.' It does so in numerous instances in these plays, and in cotemporary literature. [See: 'For as we under heaven,' &c., 'so under him,' &c. —*King John*, Act iii., Scene 1.] The reading of the folio is fully sustained, if not made imperative, by the alternate clause of the sentence, three lines below, where *Prince Henry says*: 'If not, *the end of life* cancels all bonds.'"—*Note to King Henry IV., Part I., Act 3, Scene 2, p.* 406, *Vol. VI*

Yet our current editions of SHAKESPEARE *swarm* with such passages as these, in which the quarto readings are retained in spite of the text of the folio, preferable for *rhythm, euphony and thought*, aside from the authority."

But in some cases a just discrimination makes it necessary to reject the folio text. These are generally, as before stated, cases of misprint. They have occasioned a number of very instructive notes; while indeed some are very obvious.

"A *woman-General*': what should we fear?—the folio has 'A *woman's General*,' &c., which has hitherto been retained, and, I believe, without question. A General is to be feared for his ability and the force under his command, whether *he* command under a Queen or a King; and *Queen Margaret*, a woman-General, took field instead of her feeble husband. The misprint, easily made is easily discovered."—*Note to King Henry VI., Part III., Act II., Sc.* 2, *p.* 119, *Vol VIII.*

"'—the hour of death is *expirate*':—i. e., is expired; the quartos having, 'the limit of your lives is out.' The folio has, 'is *expate*.' SHAKESPEARE uses 'expire' in a similar sense again in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I. Sc. 4, 'and expire the term of a despised life;' and his fondness for the preterite termination in *ate* is apparent in nearly every one of his works. He uses 'testificate,' 'conubinate,' 'conspirate,' 'confiscate,' 'contaminate,' &c., but in giving the verb this formation, he *never omits a radical letter*, and in this case r is, next to *p*, the most important element of the word. For this reason we must attribute the occurrence of 'expiate' here and in the twenty-second sonnet,—'Then look I death my days should *expiate*' (read *expirate*.)—to the likeness between 'expirate' and 'expiate,' and the seeming fitness of the latter word in its proper sense to both instances. MALONE, strangely thinking that 'expiate' could mean expirate or expired, although its only possible meaning is to atone for impious by pious deeds, retained it; and it held its place in the text until the appearance of *Shakespeare's Scholar*, since when MR. SINGER has adopted 'expirate.' MR. DYCE adheres to the old word. STEVENS suggested that 'perhaps we should read 'expirate.'"—*Note to Richard III., Act III. Sc.* 3, *p.* 292, *Vol. VIII.*

A large class of notes, with which the previous may be included, relates to conjectural emendations. It is probable that opinions may vary in this department, as they always have, and that some of the readings proposed by MR. WHITE will be questioned. A broad field of remark is here opened, upon which we do not propose to enter further than to say that the combined geniality and common sense displayed in the emendations which are peculiar to this edition, fortified often by critical comparisons and references, evincing equal acuteness and learning, commend a large majority of them to cordial acceptance. We have no doubt that many will be generally adopted. Of these the following is an average example:

"'——To *become passionate*: i. e., to become lachrymose, plaintive. 'Passion' and 'passionate' were commonly used in this sense; as 'Ariadne *passioning* for Theseus' perjury.' Duke *Gentlemen of Verona*, Act. IV., scene 4: 'She is sad and *passionate* at your Highness' tent.' *King John*, Act. II., scene 2: 'Give me some sack to make mine eyes look red; for I must speak in *passion*.' 1 *Henry IV.*, Act II., scene 4. The old copies read, by a sort of misprint not uncommon even at this day, 'To be *compassionate*,' and the slight, but important error, not having been hitherto detected, this reading has been perpetuated by editor after editor, except MR. SINGER, who, most inappropriately, reads, 'To be *so passionate*.' The others are obliged to make 'compassionate' mean, complaining—an altogether unexampled and unwarrantable use of the word."—*Note to Richard II., Act I., Scene* 3, *p.* 251, *Vol. VI.*

The subjoined note, taken almost at random from a number which we had marked, illustrates various peculiarities of this edition, and we believe are new:

"'*Gave* their free voices'—The folio, by an easy

Another Fire in New-Orleans.

FIFTY-FOUR HOUSES BURNED—FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS HOMELESS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 4.

One of the most disastrous conflagrations which it has fallen to our lot to record for many years, took place, yesterday, in the Fourth District. More valuable property has before been consumed by a single fire; but perhaps for 20 years, by no single disaster of the kind, have so many families been rendered destitute, or so large an area been swept over by the devastating element. Not less than 54 houses have been destroyed, and more than 500 people are left shelterless, having lost their all—furniture, clothing, stock and provisions.

The fire commenced about 2½ o'clock P. M., in the stables of J. B. FITCH, situated in the rear of his property, which fronts on Washington and Chippewa streets. When first discovered, the flames were bursting out in all directions from the stables, the whole building being enveloped with fire. Mr. FITCH was absent from home, and had no workmen or servants whose business required their presence in the stables. At the time he left, in the morning, he had only two mules and his carriage-horse in the stables, the balance of his stock having been removed down town in the neighborhood of his contracts. The doors of the stable were not locked and access was easy, from Chippewa or Washington streets, to them. The fire seems, therefore, to have been the work of an incendiary.

Before the firemen reached the scene in any considerable force the fire had made considerable headway, and it was evident that it was of a very dangerous character. As the engines arrived they found no water with which to combat the destructive element. The only resource was the half-filled cisterns that were only sufficient to keep a machine in operation for a few minutes at a time.

In about half an hour the fire spread from Chippewa to Laurel, moving with great rapidity up town with a terrific blaze two squares broad. For the distance of two squares the cinders, with which the air was filled, falling upon shingle roofs, lighted the combustible material, and buildings were temporarily saved only by the greatest effort. The entire area from Washington on the line of Chippewa to the upper side of Ninth-street, was burned over, and from Sixth to Ninth only a smoking desolate ruin is presented, seven and a half squares having been destroyed.

The scene of the conflagration beggars description. The poor sufferers, in eager haste having removed their household stuff to the streets, directly found themselves between two walls of flame, and were driven away from their rescued goods, which were destroyed in many cases on the highways.

It was impossible, in the confusion attendant on such a scene to obtain a list of the sufferers, or to do more than to designate the extent of the disaster by a description of area burned over.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 11 bbls. Ashes; 26,935 bbls. Flour; 107,302 bushels Wheat; 2,131 bushels Corn; 2,006 bushels Rye; 25,561 bushels Barley; 43,219 bushels Oats; 3,793 pkgs. Provisions; and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 65 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 50 bbls. Pearls at $5 25@$5 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 50 bags Maracaibo, at 12c@12¾c.; and 1,200 bags Rio, at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,000 bales, including 3,500 bales in *transitu*. Prices exhibit no important changes.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8⅞	9
Middling	11⅜	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has improved to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been active, partly on speculation, for superfine and extra State brands, which are dearer, and advancing. A fair inquiry has also prevailed for low and medium grades of Western, which are likewise quoted a shade firmer. The transactions in the better qualities have been moderate at essentially unaltered prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 22,350 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 80@$4 90, chiefly at $4 80@$4 85; extra State at $4 95@$5 05, chiefly at $5, with small lots of inferior on the dock at $4 90, and very choice from store at $5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $5 10@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 45; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ₱ barrel.

Unsound Fleur	$4 00 @ $4 60
Superfine State	4 80 @ 4 90
Extra State	4 95 @ 5 05
Superfine Western	4 90 @ 5 05
Extra Wisconsin	5 10 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25 @ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50 @ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15 @ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 45 @ 7 05
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30 @ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40 @ 8 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,100 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request at former prices; sales have been confined to 600 bbls. extra inferior to choice, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active request, chiefly on speculation, at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 60,000 bushels, including prime White Michigan, at $1 50; prime to choice red Western, (Winter,) in small lots, at $1 32@$1 34; fair to choice Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 16; Racine do., $1 13; fair to choice Chicago Spring, at $1 10@$1 12 ₱ bushel. Corn continues very scarce, and being much wanted, the small lots available are bringing higher prices. We have heard of sales of 12,500 bushels, at $1 01@$1 03 for fair to choice Yellow Jersey and Southern, afloat and delivered; and $1 for common Round Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive, sales having been confined to small lots at 83c.@84c. ₱ bush. Barley has been quiet, to-day, parties having been wide apart in their views regarding prices. About 6,500 bushels State have been reported sold at 80c.@81c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been moderately inquired for, including Canada, at 44c.@44½c.; Western and State, 43½c.@44½c.; Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c.; and Southern at 37c.@40c. ₱ bush.

LUMBER—The demand has been good, at previous quotations. In Albany, a brisk inquiry has prevailed during the week, and desirable lots have been freely purchased. The Albany *Evening Journal* states that "The stock is fast going out of market, and from present indications there will be but little desirable styles of lumber left over for the opening Spring trade. The great bulk of the recent arrivals have been very green, and but little more dry lumber will be received this season. Hemlock continues scarce, and spruce is not plenty. Dry inch-and-a-quarter pine, upper qualities, and black walnut, continue scarce and in active demand. The high rates now ruling on the canal tends to limit shipments, and we learn that a large amount of lumber has already been piled up at Buffalo, from the utter impossibility of shipping it, owing to the scarcity of boats. Vessels continue in active request for the East and South at a further advance of 12½c.@25c. ₱ M. to the former ports. There is a large amount of lumber on the district awaiting shipment. We quote freights to New-Haven, $1 87½ ₱ M.; Hartford, $3; Providence, $2 25; Boston, $4; Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, $3; and to New-York, $1@$1 25, an advance of full 25c. to the latter port. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	197,380,900	30,890	25,832	143,961,380
1851	237,072,403	31,490	108,000	105,053,790
1852	234,690,728	28,389	302,999	102,537,404
1853	354,264,671	26,466	18,229	96,142,540
1854	288,498,751	20,507	23,029	124,776,823
1855	220,929,096	32,169	11,550	124,164,525
1856	198,844,123	31,454	11,575	96,461,037
1857	204,496,002	52,629	105,784	149,727,131
1858	239,889,706	30,798	110,246	127,048,650
1859	265,605,762	44,973	66,931	109,254,503

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day to the extent of 1,600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 12½@$15 15 for Mess, and $10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats. Bacon has been in good demand, and sales have been reported of 1,000 boxes Cumberland cut, deliverable in December and January, on private terms, and 250 boxes short ribbed, City cut, deliverable in February, at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has attracted more attention at steady rates. We have heard of sales of 2,500 bbls. at 10½c.@11c. for ordinary to choice, here, and 10½c. for prime, deliverable (500 bbls.) in December, (1,000 bbls.) in January and February, and (500 bbls.) in March, ₱ lb. Beef has been more freely offered, and sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new re-packed Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tierces, at from $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been made of 975 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c., with 1,365 boxes Havana, mainly at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in request at full rates. The ship *Chrysolite*, from Foo-Chow-Foo July 25, arrived here to-day with a cargo of new black Teas.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c., mainly at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 70 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 50 boxes Bacon and 50 pkgs. Lard, at 35s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1859

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—JENNY LIND.

WINTER GARDEN—SMIKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WRECK ASHORE—TO PARIS AND BACK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—NO; OR THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.

HEATRE FRANÇAIS—LE DEMI MONDE.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE RIVAL PAGES—MARRIED AND BURIED. Evening—FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST—RIVAL PAGES.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELSY AND BLACK BLUNDERS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—EMILY LEDERNIER'S READINGS.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—INFLATION OF THE GREAT ÆRIAL SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Hungarian*, of the Portland line, having touched at St. Johns, N. B., yesterday, furnishes European advices to the 2d inst. They are of importance. NAPOLEON III., it is reported, has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia in reference to the Italian question, inviting the unconditional assent of the Court of Turin to the arrangements outlined at the Villafranca interview. The leading requirements are said to be the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and of the Duke of Modena; the annexation of Parma to Piedmont; the submission of the Romagna, and the introduction generally of moderate ameliorations, as the prelude to an Italian Confederation. The developments furnished by fuller details of this startling correspondence, will be awaited with profound interest. It is understood that England will participate in the General Congress. Count KAROLYI had been sent to Zurich to replace Count COLLERDO. The portfolio of the Interior in France has been resigned by the Duke of Padua. From Spain, we learn that the expedition against the Moors was prepared to sail, and it is definitely announced that France will not coöperate in the war.

The *City of Baltimore*, which arrived here yesterday morning, did not leave the port of Queenstown until the 28th ultimo, and telegraphic advices to that day are received from London and Liverpool. Particulars of the wreck of the *Royal Charter* have been made public. Nearly five hundred lives were lost, under the most distressing circumstances. It is expected that the gold on board the lost vessel—about half a million sterling in value—will be recovered. The gale in which the *Royal Charter* foundered was the severest that has been known for many years on the British coast. Several other vessels were wrecked, and much property, both on land and at sea, was destroyed.

The political news by the *City of Baltimore* is of considerable importance. The Spanish delaration of war against Morocco is confirmed, and the Spanish Consul at Tangier had struck his flag and left. Spain is receiving energetic support from France, and the relations between that Power and England are daily growing more uncertain. The opposition of England to the proposed European Congress and the old Suez Canal dispute, have drawn from the semi-official *Constitutionnel* an article of a decidedly menacing character. The only new feature in Italian politics is an address of GARIBALDI to the Neapolitans, who, we are assured, are on the eve of rising in rebellion.

From late Chinese advices we learn that Mr. WARD had left Peking. He could not obtain the ratification of the treaty at the capital; but the act was effected by commission at Pe-Hoang. Mr. WARD, on the 12th of September, was at Hong Kong.

The South American news received by the *Atlantic*, whose arrival from Panama was announced in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition, is of more than usual interest. President CASTILLA, of Peru, had set out with 4,000 men and 15 vessels to invade Ecuador. Their first rendezvous was at Paita, and, while there, the President proceeded to Guayaquil to reconnoitre. He found the country without any army or legitimate authority, and so utterly disorganized that, as he himself says in his dispatch home, it would be indecorous to employ arms against so helpless an enemy. The Government of ROBLES and URBINA had disappeared, and the principal division of the Ecuadorian forces had mutinied and dispersed. Under these circumstances, CASTILLA, much to his credit, refused to interfere in the public affairs of a sister State, and resolved to conclude a treaty with Ecuador, and return in peace to Lima.

The generally tranquil republic of Chile has been disturbed by a rebellion, or, more correctly speaking, a riot in the Capital. In an *émeute* between citizens and soldiers, Gen. VIDAURRE, a prominent officer, was unfortunately killed. The disturbance appears to have been easily suppressed; but it is regarded as another illustration of the increasing unpopularity of President MONTT.

The intelligence from New-Granada is of an unimportant character. The revolution at Carthagena continues to live, and threatens to become general if President OSPINA does not resign, or adopt a more popular and less sensible line of policy. The loss of the American bark *Rienzi*, of Boston, is reported.

Our advices from Central America are later than those previously received. San Juan de Nicaragua is said to be deserted. Trade is extinct there. Several American war vessels were in the offing [illegible] look out for fillibusters, but it is not likely that [illegible] active intervention will be needed. Our Central American correspondents agree in declaring that a large portion of the Nicaraguan people favor the return of Gen. WALKER—preferring his military despotism to the wretched inactivity that now prevails throughout the Republic.

VIDAURRI is still at Roma, in Mexico, preparing for a campaign against the Liberals.

Secretary HARTNETT arrived in Washington from Utah Territory on Wednesday. He represents the state of affairs in the Territory as deplorable in the extreme. Murders continued to be perpetrated with alarming frequency. The Mormons systematically obstructed the operations of the courts, and the opinion prevailed among the Gentiles that resort to them would continue to be useless unless the Government changed its policy.

The letter of our San Francisco correspondent, received by the *Atlantic*, describes the reception of Gen. SCOTT in California. The General arrived out on the 17th October, and was honored by an enthusiastic welcome. On the following day he left for San Juan Island, to undertake the duties to which he had been assigned. The recently discovered silver mines in Carson Valley were proving to be the richest ever opened. There was nothing new in regard to the Senatorial question.

The event of the New-York election is still shrouded with doubt. A calculation made at Albany last evening, with fuller returns than had been received here, placed Gen. LEAVENWORTH, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, 285 in advance of Mr. JONES, the Americo-Democratic candidate. This state of figures is wholly inconclusive, and further reports must be awaited to determine who is the victor. The *Evening Journal* still reckons, but with diminished confidence, upon a complete Republican triumph.

In New-Jersey, the election of Mr. OLDEN, (Opp.,) is assured. The Legislature, however, is in the hands of the Administration; the one Independent Democrat elected from Hunterdon, and a Straight American from Camden, holding the balance of power, and sympathizing with the regular Democrats.

The trial of COOK, the Harper's Ferry insurgent, was closed at Charlestown on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of his counsel, the jury rendered the verdict, guilty of murder and of exciting insurrection, and the Court overruled the prisoner's bill of exceptions. Yesterday, the Court sentenced him, with GREEN, COPPICK and COPELAND, to be hung on the 2d proximo. It is thought the sentence in regard to thase four will be executed; but hopes are entertained that BROWN will be respited, until the meeting of the Legislature. The insanity of Hon. GERRIT SMITH provas, as was apprehended, to result from tha Harper's Ferry affair. In his ravings, he is said to allude to nothing alse, and to heliava himself under arrest.

The Treasury receipts last weak amountad to $819,000, and thoro is now $4,741,000 subject to draft.

By the way of Charlaston we learn that the Mississippi Legislatura was organized on Tuesday. The Governor will be inaugurated on the 21st inst.

A resolution was submitted to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, directing the Comptroller to advertise for sale tha privilege of running a ferry from Battary-place to Staten Island. It was referred. So was a communication from the City Inspector urging the adoption of an ordinance for tha prevention of the throwing of garbage into the streets. Resolutions redistricting the Saventh, Eleventh and Thifteenth Wards were adopted, and an ordinance providing for the appointment of an inspector of steam boilers was made the special order for Thursday next. The Board made a further appropristion of $5,000 for "water pipes and laying" under the direction of the Croton Board. Tha Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen, stating that the expenditures on City accounts, and upon the several trust and special accounts, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, amounted in the aggregate to $14,771,522 64.

The Governor, in compliance with the joint request of the Court and counsel, has reprieved QUIMNO APPO until the 24th of February next. This is to enable the case to be taken to the Court of Appeals, to test the power of Courts of Over and Terminer to grant new trials in such cases. APPO was to have been hung to-day.

The Second Day of the Schiller Centenary Festival was worthily observad yesterday by the Germans of the City and its suburbs. At the Cooper Institute, orations were delivered by W. CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., Hon. Judge DALY, and Drs. SCHRAMM and WIESNER. In the evening, the Academy of Music was crowded by an audience anxious to witness the representation of SCHILLER'S "Camp of Wallenstein" by the artists of the Stadt Thastre, and a series of striking living tableaux, illustrative of remarkable scenes in his dramas, and incidents in his poems. The festivities continue to-day, and will conclude to-morrow night.

Dr. JOHN H. WILSON, a practicing physician and druggist, was committed to prison last evening, by Alderman BRADY, in default of $10,000 bail. Ha is charged by his wife, Mrs. MARY WILSON, with attempting to murder her by administering chloroform while she was asleep.

The Stock Market, yesterday, was higher, by ½ @ ¾ per cent., for the Western Road Shares, nearly all descriptions of which were in demand. There was a concession of ¼@½ per cent. on New-York Central, which brought forward buyers to the extent of 5,000 Shares. The State Stocks steady, with only a moderate demand. It is understood that the popular vote of Tuesday sanctioned the new State Loan of $2,500,000, for settling the floating Canal and other liabilities of the New-York Treasury. Money continues in easy supply. The Exchanges steady.

The sales of Flour reached 24,850 bbls., against receipts of 26,935 bbls. The demand was, in part, from speculators. Low and medium brands, especially of State, were dearer. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Spring Wheat, which was firmer. Corn and Oats are in demand, at higher prices. Rye and Barley were heavy. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars, Rice and Lumber were in good request. More activity was apparent in Provisions. Hay, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores and Oils were generally quiet. Cotton was purchased to the extent of 5,000 bales, including 3,500 bales *in transitu*, at previous quotations. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

Napoleon and Italy.

Another magnificent flash of darkness falls to-day, from the telegraph, upon the Italian question. We are informed that the Emperor NAPOLEON has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia, in which he urges VICTOR EMANUEL most earnestly to join him in realizing the bases of the peace of Villafranca. In this alleged plea for his peace, the French sovereign is reported to have said that "France demands the restoration of the Duke of Modena, the enlargement of the Tuscan States under the sceptre of the Grand Duke FERDINAND, and the annexation of Parma to Piedmont."

We need hardly remind our readers that the speed of the telegraph sometimes outruns the progress of events, and that absolute dependence is not always to be placed upon its latest information. It is possible, therefore, that this Imperial letter and its contents may have no existence without the brain of some enthusiastic Paris or Turin correspondent of the London Press, and that the Emperor NAPOLEON may have done nothing more positive in the way of epistolary eloquence than to represent afresh to his Sardinian ally the diplomatic difficulties by which he finds himself surrounded. Such a representation would be easily enough expanded by the eager caterers for international gossip to the full and urgent political programme set forth by the telegrams. Or, it may be, that the French Emperor has resolved to make a last effort at vindicating his loyalty in dealing with Austria, and may have called upon Sardinia in good faith to indorse his pacific and provisional agreements with FRANCIS JOSEPH. Should no favorable response follow from the Court of Turin, the Emperor may fairly declare that he has done all that lay in his power to bring Italy over to his way of thinking; and that he must, therefore, leave the task of finishing what he and his army began, entirely to the Italian people. That he should contemplate anything like an application of force to the sentiments of the population of Central Italy, is not only in itself irrational, but is also expressly contradicted by the phraseology of the arrangement entered into between the two Emperors at Villafranca.

In this arrangement it was expressly stipulated that "the Princes who have remained neutral in this conflict, or who have been *recalled* into their possessions, must understand the necessity for immediate reforms." Not a hint is here given, it will be observed, of "restorations." The Central-Italian princes are to be "recalled," if they return to their thrones at all. This recall must be the free-will work, too, of the Italian States. There must be no imposition of incapable Stuarts or fat-witted Bourbons upon a reluctant people. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the terms of this Villafranca agreement do not fit a solitary member of these royal and princely families, so summarily ejected from their snug Italian quarters. Not one of these little sovereigns, not even the Duchess of Parma, that "daughter of France," abstained from supporting the Austrian cause in the recent struggle. One after another these apes of royalty declared against France and Sardinia, and one after another they were compelled to seek safety in flight. To *reëstablish* these princes, such being the circumstances of their exodus, would be to draw the sword against the liberty of Italy, and in defence of rights which only exist by virtue of the hated treaties of 1815. To *recall* them is another matter; but this can only be done by the deliberate vote of the people of Central Italy. Which of all these sovereigns then can NAPOLEON think it necessary to Europe to see restored? Is it the Duke of [illegible] representative of the Royal [illegible] Great Britain, condenses in his own character the worst qualities of his worst ancestors. He has never rooted either himself or the House of Este in the Italian feeling. His Duchy was one vast and dingy jail. He looked upon METTERNICH himself as a Liberal, and, driven from Modena in 1848 by the people, he came back beneath the banners of RADETZKY, to wield justice by courts-martial, and power by the headsman's axe. For the house of Bonaparte, for France and for NAPOLEON III., this little image of English JAMES II. entertained and expressed the profoundest contempt. He used to assure his courtiers that "nobody in Europe but the Duke of Modena understood the art of government," and that the French Emperor was an odious snob.

These flattering views of FRANCIS V. have been published in full in Paris. Is it for their sake that we are asked to believe that "France demands" the restoration to his throne of their accomplished author? In one aspect the return of FRANCIS V. might possibly be welcomed by his people. When he fled from Modena, at the sound of the French trumpets, this skillful "ruler of men" packed up and carried with him all the best pictures in the national galleries, and all the wealth of the national museums. These treasures the Modenese would no doubt be content to receive again at his hands.

The young Grand Duke FERDINAND of Tuscany was at least a more honest and open enemy of his own people and of France. But does France wish to see him replaced on his father's throne because he fought her armies at Solferino, or because he tried in vain to make Tuscan troops bombard the Tusean capital?

But whatever explanation may be eventually given of this singular story of NAPOLEON'S letter to VICTOR EMANUEL, we may at least rely upon it that neither the Italian people, nor the heroic King who has put himself so bravely at their head, are likely to be wheedled or terrified into acquiescing in arrangements which would hopelessly sacrifice all that the history of the last three months has done for Italy—not in the way of substantial freedom alone, but also to fortify the world's confidence in her administrative capacity, and to develop her own national self-respect.

Fernando Wood for Mayor.

A correspondent remonstrates against our intimation that Mayor WOOD will have the support of the great body of contractors and other jobbers in City work, for the Mayoralty. He urges with warmth that nothing has ever been disclosed to connect Mr. WOOD, directly or indirectly, with any of the schemes by which the City was swindled during his administration—and he protests, therefore, against these indirect aspersions upon his character.

We beg our correspondent to understand that we have never attributed to Mr. WOOD any personal participation in any of the jobs by which dishonest speculators have preyed upon the City Treasury. He is a man of wealth, and his besetting sin is ambition rather than avarice. Whatever might be his personal inclination, he would scarcely jeopardize his political prospects by periling his reputation for common personal honesty. But this has nothing whatever to do with our statement that he will have the support of men who are interested in jobbing operations, whether he himself is supposed to have any personal connection with them or not. This class of persons wield a prodigious power in the control of our City politics. Its members have a direct pecuniary interest in bringing about such a result as will prove most conducive to their purposes,—and they can very well afford to expend time, money and personal effort for the accomplishment of their plans.

Mr. WOOD, as a practical, sagacious politician—quite in the habit of carrying a point upon which he sets his heart without any over-fastidious scruples as to the means of doing it,—is not at all likely to overlook the influence of this class:—and we have just as little doubt as we had before the receipt of "T's" communication, that he will enlist them as a body vigorously and effectively in his support. Indeed, we believe that as a matter of fact, the most active partisans of his election are from this very class of politicians. They may have no pledge from Mr. WOOD of his countenance and favor in the prosecution of their schemes, but they expect it none the less. They understand very well that Mr. WOOD acknowledges the claims of party service,—that he gives the fat things within his gift to those who follow his fortunes, and make themselves most useful in the achievement of his purposes. And as between him and any man of high-toned honor whom the Opposition may put in nomination, they would find no room for hesitation as to the course which their personal and pecuniary interests would prompt them to pursue.

The community at large recognizes fully Mr. WOOD'S executive ability, his vigor and energy of character, and a familiarity with the wants of the City, which would qualify him to make one of the most efficient Mayors we have ever had. But the public is equally unanimous in distrusting his official integrity, and in believing him ready at any time to sacrifice the public welfare to his personal and political ambition. Unless this conviction can be rooted out of the public mind, he will receive very little support from the more intelligent and responsible portions of the community.

Still, as we said yesterday, if they divide their support, as they are very likely to do, Mr. WOOD will owe but little for their votes. He will have enough of his own to secure the result. Two years ago, although he was the regular nominee of the Democratic Party, the union of the Republicans, Americans and disaffected Democrats upon Mayor TIEMANN, gave him the victory. He has discharged the duties of his office honestly, ably and serviceably for the City. He has disappointed politicians of all colors, and under the circumstances of the case this was unavoidable. But we doubt if any man in his place could have done much better. If the opposition to Mr. WOOD could unite again upon him, or upon any other able and acceptable candidate, they could secure his election. Otherwise, in our judgment, Mr. WOOD'S success is reasonably certain.

GERRIT SMITH'S INSANITY.—The intelligence of GERRIT SMITH'S removal to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, seems to be established beyond reasonable doubt. The *Evening Post* makes the following statements concerning an alleged family tendency to this disease:

"Mr. SMITH is said to have an hereditary predisposition to insanity. His father, PETER SMITH, though he possessor of an immense estate and surrounded by every circumstance of prosperity, was subject to fits of profound despondency, during which he was under the impression that he would die a beggar. Unlike his noted son, he was exceeding sharp in his bargains and money affairs. It is also said that the late PETER SKEN SMITH, the brother of GERRIT, was for some time an inmate of a lunatic asylum, though was generally regarded as in possession of his reason. GERRIT SMITH has lost all his children except one, the wife of Col. MILLER, of Peterboro."

This obscuration of a noble character, whether it prove permanent or temporary, is a melancholy close of a strange career. Mr. SMITH is a man of the kindest and most benevolent impulses, of strong and acutely logical intellect, and of marked integrity. But he lacked practical common sense, was credulous to the last degree, and wholly devoid of that robust personal courage and strength of character essential to useful action or even successful endurance. With the family predisposition as a basis, he has doubtless been hurried into the crisis of his disease by the affair at Harper's Ferry, and especially by the extent to which his own name has been connected with it. His career in Congress indicated an utter inability to resist personal pressure:—and a vivid apprehension that he might be personally involved in the penal consequences of this invasion, has undoubtedly proved too strong for his unbalanced mind. He has evidently been frightened into insanity.

John Brown's Pardon.

The pardon of BROWN has been urged upon Gov. WISE by two classes of persons—Abolitionists, who desire it from sympathy with the man and his crime, and the Anti-Abolitionists, who desire to deprive that mischievous fraternity of the damaging stimulus of his martyrdom. It was scarcely to be expected that the interference of the first class would have any other result than to aggravate the panic and augment the general disorder of the Virginia mind. But it was hoped that the advice of the conservative portion of the Northern people, based, as it was, exclusively upon friendly feeling for the South, and an earnest wish to allay the Anti-Slavery agitation, already so perilously ripe throughout the country, might be met in a corresponding spirit by the parties most directly concerned.

If the leading organs of Southern opinion are to be regarded as authority, every consideration of expediency in connection with this affair is deliberately cast aside. The Southern public has been thrown into a state of irrational and senseless alarm by this paltry invasion at Harper's Ferry, which it is very difficult to understand or conceive in the Northern States. And Gov. WISE and his partisans in Virginia seem determined to play upon this panic for the promotion of their political ends, and for his own elevation to the Presidency. It is to be used as the great engine for sweeping away all Southern toleration for moderate sentiments on the Slavery question, for ending all thought of accepting Mr. DOUGLAS as the Presidential candidate, and for rallying the excited political feeling of the South to the most ultra and extreme demands. It seems sad that there should be inability anywhere to see the disastrous tendency of such a course, and that personal ambition should so far overbear patriotism as to permit any public man openly to enter upon it. The Richmond *Enquirer* has distinctly proclaimed its purpose to feed the flame of Southern excitement with all the "fuel" which ultra-Abolitionism may supply, and then leave the responsibility to the Northern States. This equals the wisdom of the man who, living near a powder magazine, makes a fire on the spot, out of the tinder which others may send him, and then throws upon them the responsibility of the explosion.

Since the South resents thus insanely the suggestions of BROWN'S pardon, we trust they will be discontinued. That he has fairly forfeited his life, no one doubts. We certainly have never uttered a word against the essential justice of his sentence—the only ground on which we have advocated commutation of his doom has been the great public good which seemed to us likely to result therefrom. If those whom it was likely to benefit reject the offer, we have not the slightest disposition to press it. BROWN himself has no special desire to live, nor do we suppose his life would be of any special service to the world. His crime merits death, and he has personally no claim to mercy. But we can tell the South that BROWN on the scaffold will do them more damage, and involve them in far more peril, than a hundred Browns at large in the Northern States.

A Questionable Service.

There are various ways of assisting people in affliction, but the mode adopted by the Virginian authorities of soothing the sorrows of the citizens who were wounded at Harper's Ferry, certainly has the advantage over any other we have heard of in point of originality. COOK, BROWN'S Lieutenant, has made a full confession of his sins, twenty-five foolscap pages in length, implicating, it is said, Dr. HOWE, of Boston, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS, late of Rochester; and this document is about to be published in a pamphlet form for the benefit of SAMUEL C. YOUNG, who, whether in advancing or retreating is not stated, received a wound at the battle of Harper's Ferry.

Nothing can be more just than that a criminal's avowal of his enormities should be made to minister to the necessities of those whom he has injured; but we regret to say that we fear in this instance Mr. YOUNG will not be greatly benefited by the sale of Mr. COOK'S great work. In other words, it seems to us that its sale will be somewhat limited. If the author had had it ready for publication the morning after the fight, and it had forthwith been committed to the care of an enterprising house, it might possibly have run through several editions in a few days. Or even if it had been furnished to the Fifth-avenue Vigilance Committee in time for use in their manifesto, those gentlemen would doubtless have paid a handsome sum for the copyright. In either case Mr. YOUNG would have profited by it. But at this moment we are afraid the market for this species of literature is overstocked. Most readers are heartily sick of Old BROWN'S enterprise, and certainly do not want to go back upon it, and begin at the beginning once more. The Virginia Press has kept us so well supplied with intelligence about the plot and its ramifications, that we really have no stomach for another syllable. If COOK'S confession tells us nothing more remarkable than that Dr. HOWE and FREDERICK DOUGLASS were implicated in the conspiracy, we don't believe many people will pay anything to learn how their connection with the plot came about. In other words, nobody here cares whether they were or not. The fact, if it be a fact, possesses no sort of significance. So much the worse for them both; but we must say we never heard of a worse basis for commercial speculation than the knight-errantry of these two personages. DOUGLASS has, moreover, seriously damaged the sale of the pamphlet by his departure for England. The only way we know of in which this individual could now be made to help its sale, would be by a demand from Gov. WISE upon the British Government for his extradition. The certainty of its meeting with a refusal would make it all the better as an advertisement.

Congressional Debates.

Congress will find itself, next session, deprived of the old desks whereon members were in the habit of writing their correspondence and composing various addresses and articles of consummate ability. The Nation will henceforward supply each of its legislators with a seat and nothing more, and he will have to rely upon the inspection of his own legs, the contemplation of the surrounding objects, or attention, to the proceedings of the House, to enable him to wile the dull hours away. He may listen to the person speaking, or not, as he pleases, but write he cannot. If this little change had been effected at a cost of five thousand dollars—as we believe it might have been—instead of eighty thousand, we should like it better; but whatever the expense in money, it still has our most unqualified approbation.

To the old desks we owe the all but total loss in Congress of the manly art of debating. They deprived every speaker of a chance of being heard or replied to by those around him. The audience was always engaged in the transaction of its private business, and the consumption of public stationery; so the orator not unnaturally prepared a speech for the millions out of doors, diffuse, prosy, elaborate, admirably adapted for the perusal of farmers in lonely districts on Winter nights, but, to anybody who had to listen to it, torture intolerable. As nobody did listen to such discourses, except on rare occasions, there was no inhumanity in delivering them. The orators knew what they were about, and so did the auditors, and both afforded each other unlimited facilities for following their own bent. The speech in Congress was a mere matter of form, and everybody knew it. As the desks enabled the members to pass the time without listening, they ceased to exercise any supervision over the speech-makers; and as the speech-makers knew they would not be heard, be their oratory ever so good, they ceased to take any pains to be either captivating or convincing.

The result has been that, as we have said, the art of debating has disappeared from Washington. As the speeches are generally intended for circulation out of doors, to be read and referred to, not to be heard, or to take effect on the spot, there is no necessity for saying so much in a short time, for saying it concisely or sharply, for making a happy hit at an opponent or his arguments, for overthrowing him with an illustration, confounding him by a quotation, or raising the laugh against him by an anecdote. When a speech is simply a dull pamphlet it is impossible to reply to it, except in another dull pamphlet. This power of ready reply is acquired, in a large degree, by practice. More than practice is of course required to make a skillful parliamentary debater. The highest excellence is necessarily based on a large fund of general knowledge, on varied reading, wide experience, thorough familiarity with the subject under discussion, and a keen appreciation of parliamentary human nature. But without practice even these are useless, and in Congress under the desk *régime*, practice was impossible. The consequence has always been, that when unlooked for incidents break in upon the usual dull routine, and political opponents are brought face to face, and driven by passion or necessity into saying their say on the spot, repelling or making a charge, or replying to an argument, we are, in nine cases out of ten, treated to that inevitable resort of excited stupidity—a torrent of billingsgate. The members rise one by one, laboring under emotions which, perhaps, need the readiest wit and fiercest tongue to do them full justice, but which were often forced to vent themselves in a few "names," and, perhaps, a threat of personal chastisement. More than two-thirds of the disgraceful scenes which occur in Congress every Winter, are due to the want of facility on the part of the members in dealing with an opponent off-hand and without preparation. When a man's tongue is tied, and he is greatly enraged, he generally resorts to epithets and blows.

The exciting nature of the topics which now occupy a large portion of the attention of both branches of Congress, render it doubly necessary that skill in intellectual fence, in verbal controversy, should take the place of dexterity with the pistol and bludgeon. If the removal of the desks contributes anything towards so desirable a consummation, and we believe it will, the change is certainly a blessing.

WILLFUL MISCHIEF MAKING.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has entered deliberately on the work of making as much mischief, and creating as much ill-feeling as possible between the North and South, out of the affair at Harper's Ferry. It reprints every Abolition fulmination it can find in the Northern Press, with the avowed purpose of "ministering *fuel*," in its own words, to the flame of Southern excitement. It copies the call of the Abolitionists of Boston, signed by GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS, for the public observance of the day of BROWN'S execution, and represents this as a specimen of public feeling in the Northern States. The following paragraph illustrates the temper of the paper, as well as the amount of common sense enlisted in the task of editing it:

"Now, brother fire-eaters, you who preach to us Compromise with the 'abominable heresy' of squatter sovereignty, lest we should shock the Anti-Slavery sympathies of the North, what say ye? Equal justice to all, is our motto. If we compromise with squatter sovereignty, we must make a similar compromise with Ossowattomie. For squatter sovereignty is the worse and more dangerous traitor of the two. And worst of all is the forked-tongued traitor, Compromise. Yes, verily, and when JOHN BROWN is hung, *there shall be two additional scaffolds erected by the courage, and fidelity and conservatism of Virginia.* Squatter sovereignty shall hang from the one, and Compromise from the other, until the Charleston Convention shall pronounce the emphatic words, 'dead! dead! dead!'"

The military exploits at Harper's Ferry seem fairly to have addled the brain of the Virginia editor. If the spirit he evinces now shall survive until the meeting of the Charleston Convention, and influence to any considerable extent the action of that assembly, it is not at all difficult to foresee the result of the Presidential election.

THE DISPLACEMENT OF CAPT. MEIGS.—Upon receiving notice, from the Secretary of War, that he had been displaced from the Superintendence of the Public Works at Washington, Capt. MEIGS communicated the fact to the workmen in his employ, expressing his regret at being compelled to sever their connection, and thanking them for the steady, faithful and effectual assistance they had rendered him during the past seven years. Mr. J. C. HARKNESS responded to the address, reciprocating fully his expressions of friendship, and assuring him of their lasting regard. Whatever may have been the reasons for his dismissal, Capt. MEIGS seems to have secured and retained the cordial respect and esteem of all who have been associated with him in his great work.

CORRECTION.—The communication in yesterday's TIMES, upon the Future of Italy, and erroneously signed "An Italian," was written by an American gentleman of ability and high position. We make this correction to explain passages in the article which could scarcely have come with any propriety from a foreigner.

We are at a loss to see how the assertion of the *Atlas* is to amend our incredulity in relation to the Quaker letter. The letter of BROWN is doubtless genuine, even though elicited by a guilty forgery. There are in it too many traces of his decided mental characteristics to admit of a doubt of its authenticity.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S exceedingly successful opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" will be played here to-night for the third time. The performance will, undoubtedly, be the best we have yet heard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BUCKSTONE'S famous drama of the "Wreck Ashore" (why so called it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to divine) was produced here last night. It is one of the best melo-dramas ever written by the experienced dramatist to whom it owes its paternity, and has kept the stage for so many years that it deserves to be regarded as a standard work. Mr. WALLACK'S company is, of course, equal to any play of this peculiar school, and we may here add that first-class artists are *not* thrown away on melodrama whatever the said artists may think to the contrary. The public will regard it as a especial treat and favor that a company so excellent as that at Mr. WALLACK'S has been thrown into a play which, under ordinary circumstances, would find its interpreters in a very different class of actors.

The interest of a revival like this is mainly in the acting, the play itself is known to every frequenter of the theatres. All the best artists of Mr. WALLACK'S admirable little establishment were in the cast, and the result was of course a success. Mr. LESTER WALLACK impersonified the bold *Grampus*, and gave an exceedingly picturesque rendering to the part of that interesting ruffian. In the last act he was remarkably fine, approaching with much skill the legitimate confines of tragedy. Mrs. HOEY was the *Alice*, and gave an intensity to the dramatic meaning of the part far excelling its intrinsic merits. The great scene of the second act was rendered with thrilling naturalness. Miss GANNON supported Mrs. HOEY with all the sunshine that her part should evoke. Mr. BLAKE was the *Marmaduke Magog*, and exerted himself admirably, although with some deficiency of the low comedy humor that has heretofore been regarded as the characteristic of the village lawyer. The other characters were sustained by Messrs. DYOTT, FLOYD, BAKER, HILL, WALCOT, &c. Some excellent scenery has been painted for the piece, and the dresses are all new and good. The "Wreck Ashore" will be repeated to-night.

The Bennett Divorce Case in New-Haven.

DR. BENNETT'S TESTEMONY—HIS FAMILY DIFFICULTIES.

From the New-Haven Journal, Nov. 10.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday, *Dr. George Bennett* took the stand, and Mr. Watrous, his counsel, took a seat by him, on account of his deafness. The Doctor testified, in a muffled and lugubrious tone, about calling on his children since the divorce; he called three or four times; once, when he called, found they had been taken to Derby; he did not know it at the time they went. His testimony was rambling, mixed up with hearsay, and interspersed with quips and quibbles, on the cross-examination, at Judge Blackman's questions. One reason why he did not like to call on his children was, that it was unpleasant to his feelings; his friends told him he had better not go, because, being hard of hearing, they might take advantage of him; another reason was, that once he noticed Mrs. Dickerman touching Mrs. Bolford's toes, and afterward he concluded not to go. Witness gave a long account of meeting his daughter at the cemetery, taking her to the New-Haven House, and spending Sunday with her there—borrowing a dress of a neighbor, and putting it on her, and taking her to Church, where he sat in front of Governor Dutton. [Laughter.] He also read letters he received from his daughters, speaking of candies, fruit, &c.

On cross-examination, Judge Blackman asked if he had ever in Chapel-street, pushed any body into the street. He replied that once somebody named E. K. Foster pushed *him* into the street; he never drove Mrs. Bennett into a store; never spoke to her since the divorce; published Mrs. Bennett's petition in the *Journal* and *Courier*; paid $8 for it; intended to publish it through the country; never offered to convey the piano or furniture to Mr. Kimball for a nominal sum, to secure it from creditors; never asked Kimball to store it, and claim it as his own; tried to raise the $4,000 for Mrs. Bennett on the property.

Geo. C. Dickerman and *R. B. Dyer* testified that Dr. Bennett was a fit person to take charge of the children; did not know Mrs. Bennett, except to bow to her, and speak occasionally.

For the petitioner, *John C. Kimball* testified that Dr. Bennett tried to make him take his piano and furniture for $50 or $100, or to store and claim them as his own, to prevent Mrs. Bennett following him up; in an attempt to make him support the children; witness positively declined; thought Dr. Bennett unfit to take charge of the children; he is passionate, and weak in intellect; does not know enough; heard him use very profane language in talking about the divorce case and the funeral expenses of his infant.

Mrs. *Bennett* was recalled—And positively denied ever telling Mrs. North the story she said she did, four years ago, about Mrs. Coles; she said she furnished her daughters with stationery and postage stamps to write to their father, and encouraged them to treat him with respect; Doctor paid funeral expenses of the infant, though before the funeral he sent her word she must pay half the expenses.

Geo. F. Kimball testified that on the death of the infant, Doctor offered to pay funeral expenses, but afterwards said he had figured it up, and found it would cost $40, and he would not do it, but would pay part. Witness persuaded him, at last, to advance him $40 on an agreement to refund all of it he could obtain from Mrs. Bennett. As Mrs. Bennett paid no part, witness paid all from Doctor's money.

On Wednesday morning the case was elaborately and eloquently argued by Messrs. R. I. Ingersoll and Blackman for Mrs. Bennett, and Messrs. Dutton and Watrous for the Doctor. The Judge reserved his decision until next week.

PERSONAL.

The following bit of gossip is given by the Boston *Traveller*: "We hear that a New-York merchant, who has fully reached the middle period of life, and is worth a mint of dollars, is about to lead to the altar a young lady of this city, who has acquired, in the select circle in which she moves, the enviable title of the Belle of Boston. Matters are so far advanced that the marriage license has already been procured. It was at first proposed to have the wedding in church, and preparations were being made for a display such as has seldom been seen in this city, but in consequence of the comments upon the late 'diamond wedding' in New-York, this wedding will probably take place at a private residence, in the presence of only the few who may be so fortunate as to obtain cards of invitation."

"Ion" writes to the Baltimore *Sun*, from Washington, that Senator Sumner is about to resign his seat in the United States Senate. It is said that he will marry and reside in England. Gov. Banks will undoubtedly succeed him in the United States Senate.

Rev. E. Nuta, Jr., of Lawrence, Kansas, is in Boston. He contemplates passing the Winter in Italy to recruit his health, which has been impaired by his labors in the new territory.

Rev. Dr. Cahill has postponed his departure from Ireland till the middle of November, when he will take passage by the Galway line of steamers. He purposes remaining in America until the end of next May.

The Panama *Star* says it is reported that Hon. Stafford Jerningham, Her British Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* in Lima, is shortly to be married, to a fair Limeña, celebrated for her musical talents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* states that through the efforts of Prof. Leonard Marsh, and the generosity of friends, there has been recently acquired for the Institution a superb copy, in 20 volumes, royal 8vo., of the great illustrated edition of *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom*—the notes and illustrations being made by a corps of his most eminent pupils and successors in France. A large and beautiful collection of stuffed American birds, said by Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, to be unsurpassed for real excellence by more than

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANGLO-AFRICAN READING-ROOM.—The colored population of the City had a pleasant time last evening on the occasion of the opening of the Anglo-African Reading-room in Prince-street, near Thompson. Long before the hour appointed the rooms were crowded to excess. Rev. H. H. GARNET stated that the enterprise was but lately started, and that the words Anglo-African meant white and black. The reading-room was designed for all persons, irrespective of color, sect or party. The admission was to be one cent, so as to put it within the ability of all to avail themselves of its privileges. OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, congratulated the colored people upon the advancement they had made within the last twenty-five years, and hoped they would keep on in the same course. Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN followed in the same train of thought. He urged upon the young men the duty of sustaining this enterprise, and now that they had taken such a progressive stride, they should be doubly careful whom they followed as leaders. Rev. E. P. ROGERS of Newark, then read a humorous poem upon "The Good Wife," which was received with great applause. The address, introductory to the reading-room, was delivered by E. F. UNDERHILL, Esq. He considered the colored population of the City to be superior in morals to many of their white brethren, and yet they were denied positions that they ought to fill. Of the Republican Party, he said that it intended not only to keep Slavery where it exists, but to abolish it entirely. He recommended his audience to make the best use of their new reading-room. The assemblage then inspected the contents of the reading-room, whence they did not depart until a late hour.

THE AFRICAN MUSEUM IN BROADWAY.—An exhibition, altogether novel, not only in this country, but in any other, has been opened within a few days at No. 635 Broadway. Mr. PAUL DU CHAILLU, a Frenchman by birth, but an American citizen, who has spent several years in the Equatorial regions of Central Africa, between the latitudes traversed respectively by BARTH and LIVINGSTONE, has brought with him on his return, a collection of the rarest animals known to natural science. Of these, the most curious are specimens of the male and female gorilla, the newly-discovered ferocious man-monkey, or monkey-man, of which, recently, various accounts have been published. This creature is as large as a man, with more than three times a man's strength. Others of the Troglodyte species, in the possession of Mr. DU CHAILLU, are [the "Koolo Kamba," a most fearful animal, bearing the nearest resemblance to the human species, of all the Simia tribe, and the "Neschlego," the least dangerous and most intelligent of the Troglodytes, building houses, uniting himself permanently to a mate and rearing a family, much after the fashion of human beings; altogether repudiating the Mormon system, as he contents himself with one wife. Skeletons of these creatures, in this collection, show, even more conclusively than these stuffed skins, what enormous power they possess. Various other objects of interest are in the exhibition, especially a collection of household and warlike implements and musical instruments of the natives, with specimens of their manufactures in hair and grass, from which their garments are woven. The exhibition will equally interest the student of Comparative Anatomy, the naturalist, and the merely curious.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The One Hundred and Third Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society was observed last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the election of officers for the year ensuing and the transaction of other Society business. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Society:

President—ADAM NORRIE.
First Vice-President—John T. Johnston.
Second Vice-President—Robert Gordon.
Managers—Alexander McKenzie, William Paton, George Cruikshank, Allan Hay, Robert B. Campbell, James Frazer.
Treasurer—Robert Ilyslop.
Secretary—Robert Dinwiddie.
Assistant Secretary—James Callender.
Physician—Alexander Elliot.
Chaplains—Dr. John N. McLeod, Dr. John Thomson.

The report of the Treasurer shows the Society to be in a flourishing condition, and that it is as able as willing to assist the unfortunate. The annual dinner of the Society will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel on St. Andrew's Day, the 30th inst.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A number of badly-executed counterfeits, representing five-dollar notes of the Citizens' Bank of Worcester, Mass., have lately been passed in this City. They are believed to have been issued by Philadelphia forgers, who arrived here last Monday. Yesterday, one ROBERT MCLEAN was taken before Justice STEERS to answer four complaints, made by storekeepers, doing business in First-avenue, of having given the spurious paper to them in payment for small purchases. On each charge the bail of McLean was fixed at $1,000. Not having a bondsman he was locked up.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The meeting of the disciples of St. Tammany, last evening, was well attended, though, on account of unfavorable intelligence from the interior of the State, it is said to have been rather sombre. A number of gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, the council fires were extinguished earlier than usual, and the meeting adjourned.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Last evening two women, named SUSAN BROPHY and MARGARET PERRIN, became engaged in a quarrel at their residence, No. 63 Park-street. Miss PERRIN seized a poker and struck her opponent with it, breaking her skull. The injured woman was taken to the Hospital, and Miss PERRIN was locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house to answer.

MOZART HALL PRIMARIES.—The Mozart Hall Democrats held primary meetings throughout the City, last evening, preliminary to an election of delegates to a convention to nominate candidates for the various municipal offices.

THE GALWAY STEAMER.—The steamer *Jason* sailed yesterday, for Galway, with two hundred and eighty-nine passengers, and no specie.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FERRY TO STATEN ISLAND—INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS—THE CITY INSPECTOR ON GARBAGE.

There was barely a quorum present at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for sale the right to run a ferry from the foot of Battery place to Staten Island, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of 1857, was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Resolutions redistricting the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards were adopted, and sent to the Councilmen for concurrence.

Alderman PECK presented an ordinance providing for the appointment of an Inspector of steam-boilers, steam-engines and machinery.

Alderman PECK wanted it laid over, printed in the minutes, and made the special order for Monday next.

Alderman ADAMS thought the ordinance was presented a little ahead of time: the Committee of the Councilmen which had this matter in charge had not had time to report.

Alderman OWENS was for referring it.

It was finally laid over and made the special order for Thursday next.

The Comptroller transmitted to the Board a summary of expenditures on City Trust and Special Accounts, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, amounting in the aggregate to $14,771,522 64. It was ordered on file.

The following communication from the City Inspector was referred:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Nov. 10, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the 3d day of October last I addressed to your honorable body a communication, relative to the efforts of this Department having been found unavailing in preventing the deposit of ashes and garbage on the streets from tenement and other houses, and inclosing for your consideration an ordinance which, in my opinion, would in a great measure prevent the abuse complained of, and soliciting your early attention to the subject. The season of the year is at hand when a very large proportion of our streets is made the receptacle of ashes and garbage, from the want of proper boxes or conveniences, and, no matter how cleanly a street may be swept, in less than six hours afterwards it is made filthy by the deposit of ashes and garbage thereon. The want of some proper remedy is so severely felt by this Department, that I deem it my duty to again call the attention of your honorable body to this matter, and to respectfully solicit at your hands some speedy action thereon. Very respectfully, &c.

DANIEL F. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, a resolution was adopted making a further appropriation of $5,000, for "water pipes and laying," under the direction of that Department.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CITY EXPENDITURES AND TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

The Board of Councilmen last evening referred a resolution to the Committee on Streets directing the paving of Horatio and Jane streets, from West-street to the Hudson River, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

A resolution was adopted granting permission to the Central Park Commissioners to regulate and grade Fifty-ninth-street, from the Fifth to Eighth-avenue, at their own expense.

The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier 500 feet long at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River. He was likewise directed to advertise for proposals for building an additional story on the extension of the house of Hose Company No. 30, in Twenty-seventh-street.

A communication was received from the Corporation Attorney stating that $508 19 had been received by his bureau for violations of ordinances during the month of October.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of giving $4,423 65 to the Colored Orphan Asylum to pay sundry assessments, was received and laid over. So, also, was a report of the same Committee in favor of paying R. V. Bull $1,997 for furnishing correct time by which to ring the various fire alarm bells.

A communication was received from the Council of the New-York Sanitary Association, requesting from the Common Council an appropriation for general distribution by the Sanitary Association of one thousand copies of the proceedings of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, held in this City in April last, especially those portions relating to the subjects of yellow fever and the internal hygiene of cities. The communication was referred to a Special Committee on Sanitary Affairs.

A resolution to amend the ordinance regulating the Election Districts in the Four h, Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth Wards, was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller giving a summary of the expenditures on City Accounts, also upon the several Trust and Special Accounts from Jan. 1, 1859, to Oct. 31, amounting in the aggregate to $14,771,522 64.

Councilman VAN TINE offered a resolution to discharge the Committee on Railroads from further consideration of the resolution allowing the Hudson River Railroad Company to lay down four sets of rails in one street, and to run small cars thereon. The resolution was lost.

THE SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.

Convention of the Chaplains and other Friends of Seamen.

SECOND DAY.

The morning meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. PERRY, of Philadelphia.

Letters were then read by Mr. HARRIS, Secretary of the Port Society, from Rev. T. H. LEONARD, Pastor of the Seamen's Bethel, at Chicago, Ill., which gave an encouraging account of his efforts among seamen in that city.

A letter was read from Rev. J. STOCKBRIDGE, Chaplain of United States Navy, stating that he regretted that unavoidable engagements compelled him to be absent.

The resolutions reported by the Business Committee on Wednesday, were taken up.

The first recommended was, that there should be a more energetic effort among the friends of the sailor to hasten the day when "the abundance of the sea" should be brought to the knowledge of God. Rev. CHAS. JONES then made a speech, earnestly hoping that the resolution would not be merely a form of words, but expressions of the heart, and indications of vigorous action.

The second resolution referred to the extremely detrimental system of paying advance wages to seamen.

Rev. Mr. JONES desired one of the gentlemen present to give an account of his personal experience of the ill effects of this system. Mr. THOMAS MCGUIRE, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house in Philadelphia, drew a heart-rending picture of the evils resulting from this practice, and censured the shipping merchants for their indifference to the evils arising from this, and said that they patronized dishonest agents. Mr. MCGUIRE said that efforts had been made to abolish this system, but while the merchants encourage it they had but little hope of doing much good. Several of the gentlemen present spoke of the bad effects of the system, and said much to show that the merchants themselves suffered by it and finally recommended the appointment of a Committee to bring the matter fully to the notice of those most interested in doing away with this evil system. Finally, Mr. PURVISER, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution to the effect that a Committee of Five be appointed to inquire into the matter. The resolution was adopted.

The next resolution was in relation to the sin of licentiousness among seamen. They had to deplore the prevalence of this frightful evil among the men of the sea, and the influence of the Gospel must be brought more strongly to bear upon them to combat this sin.

The next resolution was one recommending the abolition of the spirit orations in the United States Navy. Rev. Mr. JONES made an excellent speech, setting forth the great hindrance which the spirit ration offered to the reclaiming the sailor. No matter what promises of amendment were made by the sailor on shore, when he went on board he found his spirit rations ready for him, and his good resolutions vanished. Mr. JONES said that the sailors themselves would favor any scheme to remove this foul blot from the navy. Many of them stopped their own grog, and many others had not the courage to go to the Purser and ask him to stop it. If Uncle Sam stopped it himself, however, he had no doubt that the sailors would approve it.

Capt. A. H. FOOTE, U. S. M., made some very sensible remarks upon this question. From his experience of twenty years spent in actual sea-service, he could speak fully and freely on the dreadful influence of the spirit ration. He agreed with a distinguished officer of the Navy, who said that the grog-tub was the manufactory of drunkenness. He had fought the evil for ten years, and he intended to fight the hydra-headed monster, until it would be entirely destroyed.

Dr. SPONGBERG moved that a Committee of five be appointed, with Capt. FOOTE as Chairman, to put this matter in the shape of an address to be presented to both Houses of Congress, praying the suppression of this abuse.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, the resolution offered by Dr. SPONGBERG was, on motion of Mr. HARRIS, further considered. Mr. LOOMIS was in favor of having the committee prepare a memorial, to be referred to the Port Society and the Seaman's Friend Society, and obtaining signatures to them, petitioning Congress for the abolition of spirit rations in the navy. The following resolution was adopted—with this amendment:

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend that energetic and judicious measures be adopted to secure the entire removal of the naval spirit ration, inasmuch as it is unjust to require the religious and temperance people of the country to contribute to the national expenses of furnishing the grog-tub, (as if it were on a par with good provisions and clothing,) which a distinguished officer of our navy has described as a manufactory of drunkards; inasmuch, also, as the discontinuance of the ration has been recommended in an annual report by one of the Secretaries of the Navy; as it has been voted to be discontinued by a majority of two sessions of the United States House of Representatives, and has been urged by a large number of our most efficient, gallant and reliable navy officers.

The next resolution recommended that the Sabbath day should be more strictly honored among sailors while at sea. Several of the gentlemen mentioned the unnecessary work which officers of ships require seamen to perform on the Sabbath, and their demoralizing influence.

Capt. A. H. FOOTE, U. S. N., offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Divine Command "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," applies equally on sea and land, we most respectfully and earnestly solicit all merchants and masters of vessels to employ every opportunity in their power to secure the regular observance of that day, by avoiding all unnecessary labor upon it, and, wherever practicable, by attending to the celebration of Divine Worship, and that the officers of the navy especially, and others attached to the naval service and merchant marine, be cordially invited to cooperate in affording facilities for holding religious meetings on shipboard in their several ships.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the laws for issuing protections to American and other seamen, the clearance of vessels, and other laws affecting seamen, which were now imperfectly carried out, and devising some means for their amendment.

Other similar resolutions were offered and carried, and the Convention closed, to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mal-Administration of Chloroform.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT OF A PHYSICIAN TO MAKE AWAY HIS WIFE.

A serious charge was made yesterday before Alderman BRADY, at the City Hall Police Court, by Mrs. MARY WILSON, the wife of Dr. JOHN H. WILSON, a druggist and practicing physician, whose place of business is at No. 229 Ninth-avenue.

The lady states that about eighteen months since she was married to the Doctor, but, finding it impossible to be happy together, at the expiration of six months they decided to separate. She took up her residence with her mother, her husband allowing her a small sum each month wherewith to pay her board. This arrangement continued, she alleges, until three weeks since, when proceedings were instituted before Justice CONNOLLY, with a view to a permanent separation, and provision for her support. Upon consultation, however, with the Doctor and her own friends, she consented to live with him again, and accordingly resumed her position in his house. On Monday night last she states that she went with Dr. WILSON to spend an evening with a friend. He was then unusually kind to her. Returning home, she retired at 10 o'clock, leaving the Doctor attending to business. From that time she was unconscious until an early hour on Tuesday morning, when she was aroused by friends who told her that she had been under the influence of chloroform.

Mr. CLARK STONER, who lives in the upper part of the same house, and Mr. JOSEPH HOLMES, who had taken board there for a few days, state that they were called by the Doctor at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. He asked them to look at Mrs. WILSON, as he believed her to be dying. Proceeding to the room, they detected the odor of chloroform, and found the lady in bed, breathing stertoriously, and having a handkerchief saturated with the liquid placed across her mouth. After some time, finding their efforts to arouse her unavailing, they say that they suggested to the Doctor the propriety of administering something for her relief. He replied that it was nothing but a spasm, and that it would soon be over. Becoming alarmed at the lady's condition, they determined to send for a physician, but they state that the husband objected in such strenuous terms that they did not carry out their intention. A messenger was dispatched, however, to No. 135 Rivington-street, the residence of Mrs. BOYD, the lady's mother, and, upon the arrival of the latter, a physician was immediately called, who administered restoratives, and when Mrs. WILSON had recovered sufficiently she was removed to her mother's residence. Mrs. WILSON's appearance in Court yesterday excited a great deal of sympathy. She is a pleasant looking woman, about 23 years of age, and was evidently in a feeble state of health. A warrant was issued by the magistrate for the arrest of Dr. WILSON, and it was given to Officer SMITH for execution. The accused was apprehended last evening and brought to Court. When informed of the nature of the charge against him he answered that it was a very foolish one. He was committed in default of $10,000 bail, pending an examination to be entered upon to-day at 12 o'clock. Dr. WILSON is apparently about 40 years of age. He is an Irishman, and has lived in this country nearly twelve years.

INDIA.

Hindoo Literature, Athletes and Jugglers—Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Scudder.

Dr. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER delivered at the Cooper Institute, last evening, before a large audience, the second lecture in his course on India. He directed his attention on this occasion especially to the physical beauties of the country, to the literature of the Hindoos, and their athletes and jugglers. Dr. SCUDDER commenced by stating briefly the geographical position and extent of India, taking occasion to describe the Island of Ceylon—his own birthplace. He then rapidly glanced at the physical peculiaritie of the wonderful Himalayas, the extensive plains, the lovely valleys, the multitudinous temples, the majestic river—including the venerable Ganges, and the general beauty of Indian scenery. He gave a humorous description of his experience in riding an Indian pony—holding on by the saddle and hooking his legs under the thin body of the animal. The peculiarity of the rivers of Southern India he stated to be that, though under the burning suns their beds might appear to be dry, there still coursed beneath the surface pure streams. Such a subterranean stream flowed beneath the apparently sandy bed of the Milk River, near which he lived, and which was so fierce in its torrent as to engulph the unsuspecting animals who chanced to venture on its seemingly safe surface. While admitting the almost unendurable heat of the scorching sun of the great Peninsula, he plictured in inviting terms the luxurious products of nature—offsetting their exuberant profusion against the physical disadvantages of the climate—the palm, the orange, the lemon, the banana, and their confreres, against the fierce heat under which they flourished. He then, as he said, "took a long stride to the subject of jugglers, and would try to settle an important question, Can snakes be charmed?" He answered in the affirmative, and proceeded to describe the musical operations of the snake-charmers, their transparent pretences to power over the venomous reptiles, his own experience in testing their capabilities, and the wonderful little animal the species of weasel, which does not hesitate to grapple with the most voracious snake. Dr. SCUDDER created considerable merriment by relating a number of instances of the dexterity of the Hindoo jugglers—the rapidity of whose motions, he thought, was caused by an application of the homœopathic principle to time. The Hindoo holy books, he dated as far back as 1,400 years before Christ. The immensity of their popular and Sanscrit compilations on most every imaginable subject he considered marvellous. As an illustration of the extraordinary rapidity with which they wrote—even with their rude materials, he mentioned that he had known school-boys to report a sermon as fast as the missionary could deliver it. He gave the audience a keen appreciation of the alliterative character and soft cadences of the Hindoo tongue, by repeating a number of stanzas in that language—some of them rhyming at both ends of the line. As an evidence of the highly elevating tendency of a portion of their literature, he recited a number of maxims, among which were the following:

"Sweet is the pine; sweet is the lute, say they who have never listened to the prattle of their own children."

"The fruit when green rears its head like a brave man, but when it is ripe in the harvest, it is inclined like the head of the wise."

"Love your enemies—those of kind disposition return love for hatred, as the more you squeeze sugarcane the more juice it gives."

Says one Hindoo: "Wash charcoal as much as you like, it will always remain black; so a bad man cannot become good." "But," replies another, "Let the ether in the charcoal, and it becomes luminous; and so truth entering into a bad man will make him luminously good."

"Do good to others—it will come back to you. The water which you pour on the roots of the cocoa-nut tree comes back to you sweetened from the top."

Yet Hindoo literature abounded in folly and filth, and much of it was unfit for perusal. It was, however, springing up afresh, with the beautiful truths of the Bible infused into it. Dr. SCUDDER took occasion, at this point, to chant several Hindoo melodies, and concluded his lecture with some marvellous tales of the feats of Hindoo athletes.

The third lecture of the course will be delivered in the same place on Monday evening, the 14th inst.

The Fog.

ITS EFFECTS ON NAVIGATION—A ROW-BOAT CAPSIZED.

The fog which prevailed so extensively on Wednesday continued yesterday, interrupting navigation to a great extent. None of the vessels which were below last evening were able to get up to the City. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the ship *Bridgewater* was reported as in tow of a steam-tug at the Hook, but at a late hour last night she had not reached her pier. Although the steamers from the Eastward arrived in good season, they did not leave again until 8 o'clock P. M. when the fog lifted partially. So far as could be ascertained no damage was occasioned by collisions. On the East River ferries but two boats were running when there were the largest numbers crossing. Much impatience was caused at the unavoidable delays experienced. At 5 o'clock the ferry-boat *Quarantine* ceased her trips, leaving a large number of passengers to spend the night in New-York. The ferry-boat *Montauk*, which grounded Wednesday afternoon, was got off without any difficulty, and resumed her trips.

The only casualty reported was the capsizing of a row-boat in the North River by the steam-tug *Fulton* about 7 o'clock in the morning. Three men, who were in the small boat, were drowned, but their names could not be ascertained, nor could any other clue be found by which to establish their identity than the mariner's coats which were recovered.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Special Meeting of the Common Council—The Water-Works—A Railroad Grant Vetoed.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing a resolution adopted on the 31st ult., granting to James M. Waterbury and associates the right to construct a railroad on Grand-street and run horse-cars thereon, for the reason that the terms of the law giving the Common Council power to make such grants were not complied with. The law requires, first, the consent of a majority of the property-owners along the line of a proposed route; then the Common Council must advertise (stating the terms) for proposals, and the right of way is then to be awarded to the lowest bidder—the party agreeing to carry passengers at the lowest fare. In the case of the Grand-street road, a majority of the property-owners petitioned the Common Council to give Messrs. Waterbury and associates the grant, and the advertisement for proposals stated this fact. Only three proposals were received. The parties to whom the grant was awarded, proposed to carry passengers for five cents each, while two of the parties offered to carry for three cents each. The communication was laid on the table and ordered printed.

A communication was next read from the Water Commissioners, showing their action accepting the conditions proposed by the Common Council, to settle all difficulties between the two Boards, with certificate attached, duly executed, that the Water Works are capable of delivering and distributing a daily supply of 10,000,000 gallons of water, and have the capacity to do so; and that there is, at the present time, a supply of at least 4,000,000 of gallons per day, the balance being temporarily cut off for the purpose of building a conduit in place of the canal.

Accompanying the above was a certificate of the contractors, giving their assent to turning over the works to the city as far as completed. All of the documents were accepted by the Common Council and placed at large upon the minutes. Under this action the Water Works, so far as completed, will be immediately placed under the charge of the permanent Water Board.

Under the special order, a report of the Railroad Committee, in favor of granting to E. B. Litchfield and associates the right of way to construct railroads and run horse-cars on Furman-street from Water to Atlantic streets; Atlantic-street to Flatbush-avenue, Powers-street, Lafayette, Bedford and Gates avenues to Broadway, Montague-street from the Wall-street Ferry to Furman-street; also, Fifth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, with a branch from Fifth-avenue to the city line, was taken up, and owing to the absence of the necessary evidence of the number of petitioners for these roads the report was referred back to the Committee with directions to report the same. The same Committee reported against licensing a line of stages on Montague and Court streets, which was laid on the table. The same Committee reported in favor of giving the Bronklyn City Railroad Company permission to change their route to Greenpoint, from Kent to Classon-avenue, but it was laid over for two weeks, on motion of Alderman STRONG, who desired to ascertain if some arrangement could not be made in connection with this change, so that the Railroad Company would run cars from Williamsburgh, to pass in the vicinity of the City Hall. A petition was received from W. L. Haskins, asking for permission to lay rail tracks on Lafayette and Greene avenues, and from J. Whittlesey & Son, for the same grant on Bushwick-avenue, Myrtle-avenue Plank Road, Morrell, Messerole and South Fourth streets. Both were referred to the Railroad Committee. The Board adjourned to Monday evening next.

A BOLD THIEF AND A VIGILANT POLICEMAN.—Officer HUSSON, of the First Precinct, about six o'clock yesterday morning saw a man leave LOWE'S jewelry-store, No. 276 Fulton-street, in so hurried a manner that it excited his suspicion, and he started in pursuit. As soon as the man saw the officer was following him, he began to run, and in his flight threw into an areaway, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, five gold watches, which it was found he had stolen from the store he had just left. The thief was taken to the Station-house, where he gave his name as JOHN WILLIAMS. He was committed to answer.

PICKPOCKETS AT A FUNERAL.—A large number of pickpockets attended a funeral in St. Ann's Church, Washington-street, yesterday noon. Officers RANSIER and VAN WAGNER detected two of the party, and conveyed them to the City Hall. One of them proved to be the noted "thief mourner," BILL HATFIELD, and the other JAMES NORTON, an equally well-known pickpocket. On them was found a lady's purse, containing a small sum of money, for which an owner is wanted.

ACCIDENT.—DANIEL JUDGE had both of his legs broken at the corner of Washington and Nassau streets yesterday, by a large stone falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

First Excursion Train Over the Entire Track—Festivities.

The President and Directors of the "Brooklyn Central Railroad Company," (Atlantic-street,) with various noted guests, made an excursion to Jamaica, yesterday, in the horse-cars of the Company.

On the arrival of the cars at Jamaica, quite a number of the citizens of that place were in waiting, to welcome the visitors, and to signify their joy on account of the new enterprise. The President, Directors and friends of the Company, were escorted to the principal hotel of the village, where they found prepared a lunch, which the whole party partook of freely.

During the repast, Ex-Gov. KING, in response to a sentiment proposed by E. B. LITCHFIELD, Esq., President of the new Company, made an interesting and eloquent speech, in which he referred to the early history of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company; to the fact that the company was organized as early as 1832; that it had ever been a successful and paying enterprise; that the travel between Jamaica and Brooklyn had been more than sufficient to sustain the old road; that under the new arrangement of horse cars, instead of steam, he had not a doubt but that his village would add largely to its population; that such proving true, the travel on the old route, now new, must necessarily increase; and that the "Brooklyn Central Railroad" could not fail to be a rich paying investment to stockholders, and a great accommodation to the people.

At the conclusion of Gov. KING'S speech, E. B. LITCHFIELD, Esq., in response to a sentiment, made a happy, practical, and stirring speech. He alluded to the new enterprise, showing the difficulties which had been encountered in removing steam from Atlantic-street, and stating that they had not only been overcome, but that the new organization was on a firm basis, and was already paying beyond the expectation of the most sanguine friend of the new project.

Following Mr. LITCHFIELD, interesting speeches were made alternately by some of the first citizens of Brooklyn and Jamaica—all embodying the sanguine opinion that the new enterprise was hailed for by the wants of the public; that it would be the means of propling the whole route from Brooklyn to Jamaica; that the avenue through which the track passed was superior to any in the country for a horse railroad; and that the business of the road could not fail to quadruple in a very short period.

At the conclusion of the lunch, the President, Directors and friends took leave of Jamaica, and returned to Brooklyn. The excursion, notwithstanding the rain, was a very pleasant one, and judging from the spirits and sentiments of the whole party, it can scarcely fail to add great interest and progress to the new enterprise.

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.—A Tahlequah letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Oct. 26, says: "On the night of the 22d, ELLIS BUFFINGTON was waylaid and murdered, a few miles beyond Fort Gibson, by Mr. BRYANT, TIM FIELDS and ELI SMITH. BUFFINGTON was spending the night at a house, and being informed that some persons had stolen one of his horses, went out to see about it in company with a small boy, but had proceeded only a short distance before he was shot four times and literally riddled with buckshot and revolver balls. He was then robbed, it is said, of something like one hundred and fifty dollars. There are here at present a considerable number of Indians, on a visit to their Cherokee brothers, including Osages, Sauks and Foxes, and numbers of the St. Regis tribe from New-York and Canada. The first-named, it is supposed, are simply on a begging expedition, while the others would like to secure homes among the Cherokees.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 153 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800 No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Beautiful Balmoral Boots.—Ladies, if you desire warm, comfortable Winter boots, call on CANTRELL, No. 241 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and order a pair of his Balmorals. They are the best kind of articles to wear, as they keep the feet constantly warm, and impart a healthy glow to the whole body. The soles are thick, and yet they are as graceful as the most delicately made Summer gaiters.

Health. Economy. Cleanliness. Luxury.
Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure
TRUSS, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Brace, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

From $10 to $20 Saved in a Bed.—New Rollable Spring Mattress, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest and healthiest bed in the world. No. 506 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 295 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and children Balmoral, Cloth Button and Gaiter Boots, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with India-rubber Boots and Shoes, of all the various styles, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded. N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, all sizes, ready-made or made to measure. Also, Under Garments for Men, Women and Children. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

HERRICK—MCKESSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Burton, J. HOBART HERRICK to M. AMELIA, daughter of John McKesson, Esq., all of this City.

MERRALL—BEARD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., WILLIAM J. MERRALL and MARY E. BEARD, daughter of William Beard, Esq., all of this City.

PORTER—MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., FREDERICK E. ELDRIDGE to Miss ALICE LEE, daughter of Hon. S. G. Goodrich, all of this City.

CLEMSON—PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. SOLOMON PARSONS, of Basking Ridge, N. J., to Miss MARY MARTHA PECK, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Peck, of Brooklyn.

SCUDDER—VREDENBURGH.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Ford, D. D., Mr. BEAVER B. SCUDDER, formerly of Glenham, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of MAJ. S. Vredenburgh, of Harlem.

FORRESTER—CROSS.—At Greyerville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. T. M. Hodgeman, ANDREW J. FORRESTER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to EMMA CROSS, of Burns, Michigan.

BOYD—CRANE.—At West Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. A. Priest, Rector of St. Boyd, of New-York, to KATE B., daughter of Matthias Crane, Esq.

FULFORD—LENT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 8, in the M. E. Church, by Rev. R. C. Putney, W. H. FULFORD, of North Carolina, to MARY LENT, daughter of Gilbert Lent, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

CROWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, JOSEPH CROWELL, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfull. invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 149 Charles st., on Friday, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock.

KELLY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, of consumption, THOMAS KELLY, a native of the parish of Killaire, County Westmeath, Ireland, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother, John Kelly, of his father-in-law, Patrick Scully, and of his brother-in-law, James Daly, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 9th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 9, GEORGE W. BROWN, aged 29 years, son of the late Isaac Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Charles A. and Joseph Brown, also his brother-in-law, William Ulmse, and the members of Engine Co. No. 16, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Chapel, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on Friday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

ATHERTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, Miss NANCY H. ATHERTON, (formerly of Amherst,) N. H., in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 62 East 27th-st., on Friday, Nov. 11, (not on Saturday, as first announced,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

STEWART.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. Clyde, Mrs. MARY STEWART, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Nov. 11, at 1 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Clyde, No. 17 Amity-place, Laurens-st., near Bleecker.

BLANCARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at his late residence, No. 312 4th-av., LEWIS BLANCARD, in the 79th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given in the afternoon papers.

ORR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, suddenly, of apoplexy, JACKSON ORR, in the 48th year of his age.

His funeral will take place, from his late residence, No. 255 West 17th-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.) The friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Dr. D. McNair, Chas. J. Cave and Henry Hume, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice.

BARROW.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 5, after a short illness, CATHRINE, eldest daughter of James Barrow.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 10, CHARLES W. OGDEN, son of Samuel G. Ogden, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at noon, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

LULING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 10, LOUIS, son of Charles and Elena Luling, in the 7th year of his age.

VELSOR.—In this City, on Wednesday night

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 436 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and to submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial developments.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with Gymnasium under special teacher, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Ranney's, No. 681 Broadway; at Nos. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still five vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $500.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 909 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 698; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 481 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Co.'s, No. 481 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. Yorke, No. 79 Warren-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal D. S. LOWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

A GENTLEMAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION desires to teach in a family in New-York or Brooklyn, two or three hours each day, for a moderate compensation, or for room and board. Address TUTOR, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS LIVED many years in Germany, wishes for a few more pupils in French, German and music. Grown up ladies preferred for languages—children for music. Apply at Mr. Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 21. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.

A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—Banjo taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, SUFFICIENTLY VERSED in the English language, who has, during many years, successfully taught her native and the French languages, as also music and all branches of general education, wants a situation as governess, or teacher in a school. No objection to going South. References of the highest respectability may be obtained, by calling at No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, desires a situation to take charge of the education of one or two children, or as governess, or as teacher in a school; English branches, Latin and music; or would go as companion to a lady; understands embroidery; references given and required; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, Miss MARY MAY, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF FORMing a reengagement as teacher in a school or family, or would act as companion to a lady; is thoroughly competent to teach all the common and higher English branches, music, French, drawing, monochromatic and pastel paintings. No objections to go South or West. Can be seen at No. 198 Varick-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident governess in a gentleman's family, where a comfortable home would be assured; is thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Music—vocal and instrumental. Terms moderate. Address G. R., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS WANTED.—AN American or English lady, highly educated, and accustomed to teach the usual English branches and converse in French, and is disengaged between 9 and 12 o'clock, may apply, giving references, to Box 125, No. 125 (addressed to A. O. R.) *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN ALABAMA, A LADY WELL qualified to teach the harp, guitar and singing; salary liberal. G. G. SAXE, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE OF TEACHING the ordinary English branches and the rudiments of French, wishes to obtain a situation as visiting governess. Address H. R., Station D., U. S. M.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and pallasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—No. 813 Broadway, up stairs. An opportunity is now offered to those in want of good and substantial furniture, to buy at much below the regular price charged for the same quality of work.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A MIDDLE-AGED German lady, lately arrived from her native country, where she has taught during many years the German and French Languages, and other branches of general education, wishes a situation in a respectable American family, in New-York or neighborhood, where her services would be considered equivalent to her board, the object being to perfect herself in the English her sole object being to perfect herself in the English language. Applicants may call at her residence, No. 620 Suffolk-st. For references, address Rev. J. Bossing, No. 108 Rivington-st., New-York; or Rev. R. Garlichs, No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as children's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a young baby, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or like washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 West 14th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references as to her capability. Also, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist in washing. Call at and waitress, or is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 45 West 41st-st., first house from Broadway, for two days, on top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can act as lady's maid, or assist in the care of children, or do chamberwork; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 81 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as experienced nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or young child; can also undertake to light chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress and lady's maid; will travel with a lady; is quick at the needle; does embroidery neatly; will engage by the week or month, or go to any part of the country; best of reference given. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, by a very reliable, capable girl, or would do the general housework of a small family; is an obliging servant, economical and neat, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; thoroughly understands her business; one who has had 18 years' experience in some of the best families in the City; the best of City reference. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and sewer, or chambermaid and waitress, a young, active woman; understands her business perfectly in either capacity. City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second floor. Inquire for M. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or the former and laundress; she has the best of City recommendations for either capacities. Apply at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser, sews well, and embroiders handsomely; can cut and fit children's clothes; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 9th-av., entrance in 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, CLEAN, AND TIDY German young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is kind to children; has a fine appearance; is willing and obliging, and well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAker, one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, to go out by the day or take in work. Apply or address No. 34 6th-av., near 4th-st. Calls attended to at any time.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; is willing to make herself useful; has City reference; can be seen at No. 209 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid or waitress; thoroughly understands her business, and can give first-class City references. Apply at No. 130 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine washer and ironer, or as waiter and chambermaid; is capable of filling either branch. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 124 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman, as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, poultry, and game; is also an excellent baker. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 222 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL of 15 years of age, to take care of children or to do light chamberwork. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 157 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and to take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at No. 210 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; an excellent baker; would assist in washing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 15 Leroy-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress, or will do chamberwork and fine sewing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 160 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a respectable family. Best of reference can be given. Call at No. 94 East 6th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE, TIDY girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or assist in sewing, in a small, private family. Can get the best of reference. Call at No. 137 West 22th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, in a private family; no objection to mind a baby. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE FEMALES, situations, one as professed cook, the other as housekeeper. Best of references. Inquire at No. 6 6th-av., near Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the very best of references can be seen for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family as good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 25th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 188, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, and fine washer; is capable of either situation. Can be seen at No. 251 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 127 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; speaks English and a little French. Call at No. 491 4th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook or laundress, the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing; best of City references given. Call at No. 124 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; she has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 East 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

DRESSMAKING.—FAMILIES WISHING A good dressmaker, to go out by the day, will please apply at No. 185 Waverly-place, near Bank-st. Also, plain sewing in.

WET NURSE.—A STRONG, HEALTHY WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes to find a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 15 East 35th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 178 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has a abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY WISHES TO obtain a situation in a law office. Is desirous that his services be rendered as an equivalent for the same or a reasonable compensation as clerk. Address LEX, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as first-class waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Bible House, in 8th-st.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT AS A MANUSCRIPT reader, assistant editor or proof-reader, for a few hours each day, is desired by a gentleman who has had experience in all these capacities. Address M. N., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, RESIDING WITH his parents in this City, a situation in a wholesale hardware or dry-goods house. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address F. S. L., No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as fireman or porter in a hotel; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Bible House, 8th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man, who is fully competent to the care and management of a greenhouse, hothouse, hot and cold grapery, and is a first-rate propagater; also, understands fruit and ornamental trees, likewise the management of a farm; wages not much an object through the winter; the best of testimonials can be produced from his last employer. Call at, or address A. M. B., No. 9 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, GROOM, or coachman, for an active, intelligent young man; can read, &c., and make his services desirable in the capacity of porter; is also thoroughly experienced in the duties of a first-class groom or coachman; can give satisfactory City references, and would adapt himself to the requirements of his employer. Address, for 3 days, M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE GARdener and coachman by a respectable man; is experienced and trustworthy, and has lived over five years in his last place; is 28 years of age, and a protestant; will take charge of any gentleman's place; the country preferred. Has City reference. Address J. W., 360 2d av.

WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, having served in that capacity in some of the best families. Can give first-rate City references, as regards character and capability, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as wrapper writer in a publication office, or as light porter in a wholesale dry goods or any other kind of store, where his services might be required; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid, must be thoroughly competent, an experienced cook; a laundress, to go a short distance in the country; a Protestant waitress and a Protestant nursery maid; also, good servants of all capacities, such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, girls for general housework, &c. All must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small, quiet family; must be clean in her habits; a good washer, ironer and cook. A widow, with girl of 8 to 12 years, would answer. Address for one week, with references, W., Box No. 2,553 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A neat and tidy girl, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. City references required. Call at No. 234 West 15th-st., this (Friday) morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INFANT'S NURSE, ONE WHO thoroughly understands the charge of a young child. Best of references required. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., from 9 o'clock until 12 this morning.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY UP TOWN, a Protestant girl, to do general housework; wages, $7; good references required. Apply at No. 67 East 35th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITER WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business. None need apply unless he can furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 23 East 20th-st., Madison-square, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—TWENTY SEWING GIRLS; NONE but good sewers need apply, at MARSH & CO'S, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO THE work of a small family. Wages $6 per month. Call at No. 78 Stanton-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD CLOAK HANDS. Apply immediately at No. 141 Hudson-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING BY the steamer on the 20th of November for California, wishes the services of a nurse to take charge of her child, 11 months old. The best recommendations required. Apply, between 4 and 5 o'clock, at Room No. 231 New-York Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

WIFE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOWER with about $7,000 and a good business, would contract marriage with a lady of some means and good disposition. Address ALL SINCERITY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid, must be thoroughly competent, an experienced cook; a laundress, to go a short distance in the country; a Protestant waitress and a Protestant nursery maid; also, good servants of all capacities, such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, girls for general housework, &c. All must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, ten minutes from Fulton and South Ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,400; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—A corner plot of ground, consisting of nearly three lots, one of the best building sites in the City, will be sold on easy terms. Also, for sale, a house and lot on 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 25½ by 100, with a substantial frame house, with all modern improvements; will rent for $700.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in basement story, and the same all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
SAMUEL W. EAGER,
T. McKISSOCK, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BROWNstone front, built by days' work, full lot, in perfect order and elegantly finished up; it is situated in the vicinity of Union-square and 5th-av., and will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DUTCHESS COUNTY farm of 140 acres, to exchange for a good house in Brooklyn, worth about $7,000. Also, for sale, a number of farms in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, varying in size from 50 to 200 acres each. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT IN THE UPPER part of Broadway on the west side; lot, 50x100 feet. The adjoining property can be had, if required. Also, a lot on east side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. None but principals need apply.
IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 41 Nassau-st.

A FIFTH-AVENUE LOT FOR SALE—ON the southeast corner of 90th-st. and 5th-av. Apply at No. 29 Nassau-st., room No. 5, of MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, Attorneys at Law.

THE ADVERTISER, A PROFESSIONAL and just established architect with builder's experience, offers his service to the public as such, for making designs for buildings of every description, working, drawing, &c. P. S.—Has received twice the Medal of the Academy of Berlin, and can refer to first-class houses in the City, &c. ERNEST E. BUENKEL, Office No. 953 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Archite No. 182 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WHO would be willing to room together, can be accommodated with a pleasant room, on second floor, and board, at $4 50 each, per week; also, a small room on third floor, at $4 50; gas and bath in house. No. 47 West 10th-st., (late Amos) near Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPLENDID PARLORS to let, with board, on Madison-av., very near the park; also, on 28th-st.; also, on Lexington-av.; also, on 23d-st.; also, on 20th-st.; also, on Broadway, elegant furnished rooms, and other places. For cards to these extra nice places, call at my office.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms can be obtained, with board, in a first-class private house, where but few persons can be accommodated. Location in the vicinity of Washington-square. Address H. M. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED BACK parlor, with extension room, on the first floor, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, suitable for a small family or single gentleman. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NO. 15 CLINTON-ST., THE MOST pleasant location in Brooklyn Heights; rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives; single rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to the ferries.

BOARDING.—A FEW CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with suites of single rooms, with modern improvements, in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 61 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, two gentlemen can find the above accommodations in a private family, occupying a new house with entire new furniture, furnished with all requirements for business, where no other boarders will be taken. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address C. O. D., Box No. 634 Post-office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family where there are no other boarders, near the cars and ferries; house has hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a strictly private family, in a very pleasant and desirable locality, within half a minute's walk of Fulton-av. cars. Inquire at No. 77 Fort Greene-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY would let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a large front room on the second story; a very desirable location. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A SINgle gentleman in 22d-st., near 6th-av., two fine front rooms, adjoining. They are very comfortably furnished as bed and sitting rooms, having bath and other conveniences, on the same floor. Breakfast given if desired. The house is large and airy, (26x100;) family very small and strictly private. Only a permanent arrangement will be made. Address W., Box No. 2,536 Post-office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, with pleasant rooms on second floor for a gentleman, wife and two small children, with nurse. The vicinity of Murray Hill preferred. Will furnish rooms, except carpets, and want them about 21st inst. The best references given and required. Address H. W., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD WANTED.—PLAIN, NEAT, HOMElike accommodations in any section within 45 minutes of Astor House, for gentleman, wife, two infants and servant, with privilege of washing. Address, stating particulars, (terms must be low,) WILCOX, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to single gentlemen, on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements. Gas and bath in the house. Location beautiful, within a few doors of Broadway and the New-York and St. Julian Hotels. For particulars call at No. 9 Washington-place. Breakfast and tea if required.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 831 Broadway, near Union-square; the house has been newly painted and furnished; gas and fire, and the best of attention given. Can be seen between 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock, P. M.

GENTLEMEN—SINGLE OR MARRIED, CAN be accommodated with fine rooms and good board in a large, handsomely-furnished house in Abingdon-square. Family private. Location convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., second floor, front office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN partial board at No. 228 East Broadway; also, furnished front rooms on second or third floor, with bedrooms adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house contains modern improvements; good reference required and given.

328—WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—One or two suites of rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen; or an entire floor to one large family; rooms furnished or unfurnished. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents gentlemen

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK COTTAGE situated on Penn-st., between Lee and Bedford-avs., in the XIXth Ward, Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from the Peck-slip and new Long Island Ferries, and about two minutes' walk from the cars. New-York can be reached in 25 minutes. The house is new, and replete with every modern convenience. The XIXth Ward is one of the most desirable places for a residence in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, at the building.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH PROPERTY CORner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., consisting of a good substantial brick building in perfect order, on a lot 50 feet by 60. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st., or ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Tompkins Market.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, ten minutes from Fulton and South Ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,400; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—A corner plot of ground, consisting of nearly three lots, one of the best building sites in the City, will be sold on easy terms. Also, for sale, a house and lot on 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 25½ by 100, with a substantial frame house, with all modern improvements; will rent for $700.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in basement story, and the same all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
SAMUEL W. EAGER,
T. McKISSOCK, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BROWNstone front, built by days' work, full lot, in perfect order and elegantly finished up; it is situated in the vicinity of Union-square and 5th-av., and will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DUTCHESS COUNTY farm of 140 acres, to exchange for a good house in Brooklyn, worth about $7,000. Also, for sale, a number of farms in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, varying in size from 50 to 200 acres each. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $80,000. The charter is liberal in its provisions, and not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next sixty days, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.
The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, as authorized by the mortgage (sixty days), which, I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay interest. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.
S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal part to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by sealed terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1859.—At an election held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

David Milliken,	Henry H. Elliott,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Vose,
William P. Brintnall,	A. F. Ockershausen,
William R. Strong,	Peter H. Titus,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	Nathan B. Graham.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1876, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish such information that is wanted, the Trustees of depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, BUFFALO, Nov. 9, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the office of the Company in Buffalo on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1859, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The polls will be open from 11 A. M., to 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKINS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Old gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. 158 William-st., New-York City.

HATTERS BANK, BETHEL, CONN., NOV. 8, 1859.—The circulating notes issued by this Bank, from the new plate, will be redeemed by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, at par.
WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED—ON IMproved property at Spring Valley, Rockland County, near the Railroad Depot; worth double the amount. Particulars can be had by addressing Box No. 2,736 New-York Post-office.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SHORT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAVing retired, about a year since, from mercantile business, in which he had been actively engaged for more than fifteen years, proposes to form a new co-partnership on the 1st of January next, and would be glad to confer with any party having experience or capital, who may wish to join him in either of the principal branches of trade. In order to assure those who may be disposed to treat upon the subject of the good intentions and respectability of the advertiser, he has liberty to refer to J. E. Williams, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, New-York, giving real name, and stating preference as to the kind of business, &c.

$10,000.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A partner, active or silent, to invest from $10,000 to $15,000 in an old established wholesale manufacturing business, doing a large, safe and very profitable business, unembarrassed. The advertiser has invested in it $24,000. This business can be largely extended, and at an interview will be shown to be one rarely met with. Address J. L. C., HARDWARE, Box No. 273 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 IN CASH—An active, energetic gentleman, with the above amount or less, is wanted by the advertiser in a wholesale clothing-house, that is well established; one who has a Southern acquaintance and is acquainted with getting up of stock will find this a rare opportunity. Address T. L., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,869 Post-office, with full address and residence.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in a manufacturing business, well established and paying a profit of 50 to 100 per cent. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

KEEP INSURED.

BUSINESS SLOWLY, BUT SURELY, MOVING UPTOWN. In order to accomodate the public, the HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have located their office in a central position, and submit the following card.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital - - - - - $150,000,
ALL SECURELY INVESTED.
OFFICE, WHITLOCK BUILDING,
Corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICE, 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Continue to insure all kinds of property against loss or damage by fire, at the reduced rates.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Chauncey,	Wm. K. Strong,	W. M. Newell,
Moses Taylor,	Edward Height,	Fred. A. Fisher,
Paul Spofford,	W. A. Wheeler,	Robert B. Currier,
P. C. Van Schaick,	C. Meletta,	Minard H. Fowler,
V. Bersaloe,	N. C. Platt,	John B. Corlies,
Jas. B. Wilson,	John T. Wilson,	Geo. W. Read,
E. D. Sprague,	Philo Hurd,	John B. Snook,
Benj. H. Lillie,	B. M. Whitlock,	W. H. Bulkley,
J. G. Holbrooke,	J. G. Lightbody,	George Carroll,
T. J. Coleman,	Nat. W. Burtis,	D. M. Holdredge,
W. L. McDonald,	Paoli Lathrop,	Franele Miller.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President,
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET A—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Waterproof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 12 A. M.; 2:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., and 6:45 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—5 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—8:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH,
Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington and the South.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Foot of Piermont, &c. Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES JAY-street Pier EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock, touching at Amos-street each way.
N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

THE STEAMER TRAVELER HAS REsumed her night trips for New-Haven from Peck-slip, at 11 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies," will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., until the 12th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, and approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchway and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of ten at night and sunrise in the morning.
The contractor shall not use any dumpling-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.
All proposals or bids received, to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New-York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tunnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately be readvertised and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.
The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received if deemed to the interest of the Corporation.
Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY NEXT, Nov. 4, 1859, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested in the completion of the contract for the enlargement of the Battery, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
F. I. A. BIGLE,
HENRY SMITH,
Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish Iron masters, by O. E. HABIGHT, No. 137 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL rods, received from Norway. For sale by O. E. HABIGHT, No. 137 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
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PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, And SONORA
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA, DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 80 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beech-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in the cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 25. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and is fitted up with unusual length and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 10th inst.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First cabin, $60. Steerage, $25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....80
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. ASIA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are rendered and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	CHINA,
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WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

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Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW PACKET OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is on arrival of the steamers expected from England on those dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly. U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MCRAE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	26
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Pilatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $35 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st,
The HUNTSVILLE, Capt. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATTIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above, for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

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PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
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THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
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FIVE ACT PLAY
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL,
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TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL,
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FINEST PLAY EVER PRESENTED
FINEST PLAY EVER PRESENTED
TO A NEW-YORK AUDIENCE.
From the New-York Herald.
From the New-York Herald.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Seventeen years ago, or thereabouts, Mr. Charles Kean produced at the Park Theatre, a five-act play by Mr. Lovell, called "Love's Sacrifice." Although written by one of the most eminent British dramatists, the play had its first hearing in America. It was played throughout the Union, and obtained marked success in every city where it was acted. Latterly Mr. Kean revived this drama at the Princess' Theatre, where it met with successful. With such an agreeable prestige, Miss Laura Keene secured the "Wife's Secret" for her theatre, where it was played last evening. The scene is laid in England, in the time of the Protectorate. Lady Amyott (Miss Laura Keene) is the wife of a Colonel (Mr. Loraine) in Cromwell's army. Her brother, Lord Arden, (Mr. Daly,) is a violent Monarchist, and, in the absence of Col. Amyott, claims shelter in his house, at the same time making Lady Amyott swear to keep the fact of his being under her roof a secret from every one. The suspicions of Col. Amyott are aroused by a villainous steward, Sneed, (Mr. Burnett,) and in a powerful scene the husband receives almost positive proof of the guilt of his wife, who is seen through a window embracing the cavalier. The lady remains faithful to her oath, and is about to be put away by her husband when Lord Arden escapes, is tried upon by Amyott's order, and falls as if dead. In the agony of the moment the wife declares that the fugitive is her brother, but the husband refuses to believe her, and cheers on the pursuers. Lord Arden is brought back unhurt, and the curtain descends upon mutual explanations and a tableau of happiness. The play is admirably constructed, the characters forcible and well imagined, and the language terse, easy, elegant and forcible, without being overstrained. Miss Keene played Lady Amyott with fine effect. In the last act her mingled supplications for the life of her brother, her anxiety for his safety, and her shriek of horror when her husband announces the supposed death of the fugitive, were admirably worked up. Miss Keene had a fine artistic opportunity, and made the most of it. Mr. Jordan played Col. Amyott in a manly and dignified way, and in the last act shared in the triumph of the night with Miss Ke

THE SCHILLER CENTENARY.

Gathering at the Cooper Institute, by W. C. Bryant, Esq., Hon. Judge Daly, Drs. Schramm, Wiesner, &c.—Jubilee at the Academy of Music.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The countrymen of SCHILLER were even more enthusiastic in the City yesterday, than on the previous day, and business among them seemed to be generally laid aside. The first public proceedings in the poet's honor commenced at 1 P. M., in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, which was comfortably filled—not to overflowing—with a most respectable and intelligent audience, among whom there was a fair sprinkling of Americans. The stage or platform was beautifully decorated, and in quite a novel manner. At the rear, in the centre, was a full-length statuesque painting of SCHILLER, framed in a border of evergreens and *immortelles*, most tastefully interwoven. On each side of this picture—the whole forming a semi-circle—were busts of German and Italian poets standing on high pedestals, shaded by embowering orange trees, thick with golden fruit, through which and through the bright green glistering leaves, the pure white busts and pedestals shone forth with a dazzling effect. In front, on the edge of the platform, were other busts, of HOMER and DANTE, rising amid other orange trees, and amid seeming groves of myrtle and large flowering shrubs, gay with many hues. Before the two pillars nearest the centre of the stage were noble casts, some six feet in height, of Melpomene and Thalia. Before each of the four pillars was a large shield bearing a suitable device, while from the ceiling, suspended between the two pillars, was a large circular painting representing the Genius of Liberty. Festoons of flowers and evergreens dangled in profusion from pillar to pillar, the *tout ensemble* having a splendid effect, with a little of the Arabian Nights about it. A fine band (HERWIG'S) was in attendance, and played from time to time both plaintive and stirring airs.

The President of the Schiller Society, Dr. WILLIAM LOEWE, delivered the opening address in German, after which letters apologetic for non-attendance were read in German and English from various invited parties, those in English being from the President of the United States, Gov. MORGAN and WASHINGTON IRVING. Press of business prevented the two former from attending. The precarious state of his health was the reason assigned by the latter. But he was with them in spirit, honoring SCHILLER as one of the world's great poets and master minds.

Dr. CARL SCHRAMM then addressed the audience at considerable length in German. He made special reference to SCHILLER's devotion to Freedom, to the unselfishness of his dedication to all the highest interests of the race, to the purity of his life, and the nobility of his example. The speaker was frequently and loudly applauded.

The President next introduced WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who, after the applause which greeted him had subsided, spoke as follows:

MR. BRYANT said:

I am sensible that, after the eloquent words which have been just uttered by the countryman of the great poet whose birth we commemorate, and uttered in the noble language in which he wrote, I can say little that will interest this assembly. My own shortcomings, however, will be more than made up by the gentleman who, I understand, is to speak after me, and I therefore engage that I will not attempt to hold your attention long.

It might seem a presumptuous if not an absurd proceeding, for an American to speak of the literary character of SCHILLER in the presence of Germans, who are familiar with all that he has written to a degree which cannot be expected of us, and by whom the spirit of his writings, to the minutest particular, must be far more easily, and, we may therefore suppose, should be more thoroughly apprehended. Yet let me be allowed to say that the name of SCHILLER, more than that of any other poet of his country, and for the very reason that he was a great tragic poet, belongs, not to the literature of Germany alone, but to the literature of the world. The Germans themselves have taught us this truth in relation to the tragic poets. In no part of the world is our SHAKESPEARE more devoutly studied than in Germany: nowhere are his writings made the subject of profounder criticism, and the German versions of his dramas are absolute marvels of skillful translation.

We may therefore well say to the countrymen of SCHILLER: "SCHILLER is yours, but he is ours also. It was your country that gave him birth, but the people of all nations have made him their countryman by adoption. The influences of his genius have long since overflowed the limits within which his mother tongue is spoken, and have colored the dramatic literature of the whole world. In some shape or other, with abatements, doubtless, from their original splendor and beauty, but still glorious and still powerful over the minds of men, his dramas have become the common property of mankind. His personages walk our stage, and, in the familiar speech of our firesides utter the sentiments which he put into their mouths. We tremble alternately with fear and hope; we are moved to tears of admiration, we are melted to tears of pity; it is SCHILLER who touches the master chord to which our hearts answer. He compels us to a painful sympathy with his 'Robber Chief;' he makes us parties to the grand conspiracy of *Fiesco*, and willing lieges of *Fiesco's* gentle consort *Leonora*; we sorrow with him for the young, magnanimous, generous, unfortunate *Don Carlos*, and grieve scarcely less for the guileless and angelic *Elizabeth*; he dazzles us with the splendid ambition and awes us with the majestic fall of Wallenstein; he forces us to weep for MARY STUART and for the Maid of Orleans; he thrills us with wonder and delight at the glorious and successful revolt of WILLIAM TELL. Suffer us, then, to take part in the honors you pay to his memory, to shower the violets of Spring upon his sepulchre, and twine it with the leaves and plants that wither not in the frost of Winter."

We of this country, too, must honor SCHILLER as the poet of freedom. He was one of those who could agree with COWPER in saying that, if he could worship aught visible to the human eye or shaped by the human fancy, he would rear an altar to Liberty, and bring to it, at the beginning and close of every day, his offering of praise. SCHILLER began to write when our country was warring with Great Britain for its independence, and his genius attained the maturity of its manhood just as we had made peace with our powerful adversary and stood upon the earth a full-grown nation. It was then that the poet was composing his noble drama of "Don Carlos," in which the *Marquis of Posa* is introduced as laying down to the tyrant, PHILIP of Spain, the great law of Freedom. In the drama of "The Robbers," written in SCHILLER's youth, we are sensible of a fiery, vehement, destructive impatience with society, on account of the abuses which it permits; an enthusiasm of reform, almost without plan or object; but in his works composed afterwards we find the true philosophy of reform calmly and clearly stated. The *Marquis of Posa*, in an interview with *Philip*, tells him, at the peril of his life, truths which he never heard before, exhorts him to lay the foundations of his power in the happiness and affections of his people, by observing the democratic precept that no tie should fetter the citizen save respect for the rights of his brethren, as perfect and as sacred as his own, and prophesies the approaching advent of freedom, which, unfortunately, we are looking for still—that universal spring which should yet make young the nations of the earth.

Yet was SCHILLER no mad innovator. He saw that society required to be pruned, but did not desire that it should be uprooted—he would have it reformed, but not laid waste. What was ancient in its usages and ordinances, and therefore endeared to many, he would, where it was possible, improve and adapt to the present wants of mankind. I remember a passage in which his respect for those devices of form and usage by which the men of a past age sought to curb and restrain the powers of their rulers, is beautifully illustrated. I quote from the magnificent translation of his "Wallenstein," made by COLERIDGE. Let me say here that I know of no English translation of a poem of any length which, a few passages excepted, so perfectly reproduces the original as this, and that if the same hand had given us in our language the other dramas of this author, we should have had an English SCHILLER to be placed by the side of the German. "My son," says Octavio Piccolomini, addressing the youthful warrior, Max:

> "My son, of those old narrow ordinances
> Let us not hold too lightly. They are weights
> Of priceless value, which oppressed mankind
> Tied to the volatile will of the oppressor.
> For always formidable was the league
> And partnership of free power with free will."

And then, remarking that what slays and destroys goes directly to its mark, like the thunderbolt and the cannon ball, shattering everything that lies in their way, he claims a beneficent circuitousness for those ancient ordinances which make so much of the machinery of society.

> "My son, the road the human being travels,
> That on which Blessing comes and goes, doth follow
> The river's path, the valley's playful windings.
> Curves round the corn-field and the hill of vines,
> Honoring the holy bounds of property,
> And thus, secure, though late, leads to its end."

SCHILLER perceived the great truth that old laws, if not watched, will readily grow to abuses, and knew that constant revision and renovation are the necessary conditions of free political society; but he would have the revision made without forgetting that the men of the present day are of the same blood with those who lived before them. He would have the new garments fitted to the figure that must wear them, such as nature and circumstances have made it, even to its disproportions. He would have the old pass into the new by gradations which should avoid violence, and its concomitants, confusion and misery.

The last great dramatic work of SCHILLER—and whether it be not the greatest production of his genius I leave to others to judge—is founded on the most remarkable and beneficent political revolution which previous to our own, the world had seen—an event, —that ancient vindication of the great right of nationality and independent government, the revolt of Switzerland against the domination of Austria, which gave birth to a Republic now venerable with the antiquity of five hundred years. He took a silent page from history, and, animating the personages of whom it speaks with the fiery life of his own spirit, and endowing them with his own superhuman eloquence, he formed it into a living protest against foreign dominion, which yet rings throughout the world. Wherever there are generous hearts, wherever there are men who hold in reverence the rights of their fellow-men, wherever the love of country and the love of mankind coexist, SCHILLER's drama of "William Tell" stirs the blood like the sound of a trumpet.

It is not my purpose to dwell on the eminent literary qualities which make so large a part of the greatness of SCHILLER, and which have been more ably set forth by others than they can be by me. It is not for me to analyze his excellencies as a dramatic poet; I will not speak of his beautiful and flowing lyrics, the despair of translators; I will say nothing of his noble histories, written like his dramas for all mankind—for it was his maxim, that he who wrote for one nation only proposed to himself a poor and narrow aim. These works would require more time than you could give me, and I should shrink with dismay from a task of such extent and magnitude. Let me close with observing that there is yet one other respect in which, as a member of the great world of letters, SCHILLER is entitled to the veneration of mankind.

He was an earnest seeker after truth—a man whose moral nature revolted at every form of deceit—a noble example of what his countrymen mean when they claim the virtue of sincerity for the German race. He held, with ARENDSEE, that

> "—Truth and Good are one,
> And Beauty dwells in them;"

that on the ascertainment and diffusion of truth the welfare of mankind largely depends; and that only mischief and misery can spring from delusions and prejudices, however enshrined in the respect of the world, and made venerable by the lapse of years. The office of him who labored in the field of letters, he thought, was to make mankind better and happier, by illustrating and enforcing the relations and duties of justice, beneficence, and brotherhood, by which men are bound to each other, and he never forgot this in anything which he wrote. Immortal honor to him whose vast powers were employed to so worthy a purpose, and may the next hundreth anniversary of his birth be celebrated with even a warmer enthusiasm than this.

MR. BRYANT retired amid enthusiastic cheers, and the band played a spirited air, after which,

DR. ADOLPH WIESNER spoke for nearly an hour in German. The audience were soon enraptured with him, and at times could scarcely keep their seats. At his close, the President introduced

Hon. Judge C. P. DALY, who said: The question of of the grave-digger in "Hamlet," "Who builds stronger than the mason or the carpenter?" might be answered with perfect propriety and truth, the Poet; for it is a singular circumstance that nothing which has proceeded from the agency of man has been so lasting and imperishable as the productions of the greatest poets. The Pyramids, the most ancient of monuments, still stand, though the Arab has scattered the tressures they were meant to cover; but the works of the greatest poets have withstood the mutations of time and all other destroying influences. We turn from the ruins of Hindostan and find still alive the Vedas or sacred hymns of those mysterious people, who existed thousands of years ago. From a mystic age HOMER had come down to us, and though confusion had grown up around him, and even his name and identity were questioned, not a line of the Iliad was lost. So with the Æneid of VIRGIL and the poems of HORACE. Of all man's productions most entitled to the epithet of immortal was the work of the poet. If, then, this perpetuity has hitherto been the case, with the great poems yet given to the world, we may assume that it will still be the case in the future. The grandeur of this thought enables us to feel how great the benefit which is conferred on the world by the birth of a great poet. What record of the vast civilization of the Carthagenians would have been preserved but for the poems of their conquerors? But for these we should be ignorant of their history and fate. If this, then, be the result to any nation of the advent of a great national poet, well may Germany rejoice in the possession of FREDERIC SCHILLER. The speaker said he felt reluctant, as Mr. BRYANT had felt, to say anything to an audience of Germans concerning such a poet, and all he would say would be briefly to record the impressions and feelings with which one trained in English literature might regard him. It seemed to him (the speaker) that SCHILLER's chief merit was, that he touched the hearts and carried with him the earnest sympathies of all the people. He, only, is a great poet to whom the chords of all humanity respond, and who touches the emotions of every breast. CARLYLE had said that a great poet could be great in anything; that SHAKESPEARE, if he had so turned his attention might have been a great theologian, a great lawyer, or a great statesman. SCHILLA nearly proved the truth of this, for he nearly came up to it, being not only a great poet, but a great historian, novelist, metaphysician and critic. There was a rare union in him of the creative and critical. One is supposed to destroy the other, and SCHILLER himself thought that after he became a critic, he had lost the glow and vigor of his earlier years. But in that he was mistaken, for *Wallenstein*, the *Maid of Orleans*, and his glorious *William Tell* were produced afterwards. The speaker thought the lyrics of SCHILLER were, after all, his best works, unparalleled as they were by those of any other poet with whom he was acquainted. SCHILLER is readily comprehended, because he is free from mysticism, and, therefore, more thoroughly reaches the heart. He is full, throughout, of fidelity and manly earnestness. I know not, proceeded Judge DALY, any poet who has so well expounded how the sober reality of life, with all its cares and duties, may be united with the fullest indulgence of all the imagination of our nature. There was another quality in which SCHILLA came up to the requirements of a great poet. When we are charmed with the works of a man of genius, we expect that his own life will correspond with his teaching. In a religious teacher, for instance, we expect to find all the purity of soul, magnanimity of action, righteousness and goodness which naturally should flow from his instructions. So with the poet, though it only occurs with the greatest of them, for we too often find them the most erring of men, often inspiring our pity, and sometimes our contempt. SCHILLER's career commenced with a revolt against society, on account of its abuses, in *The Robbers*, yet so great was the moral harmony in the nature of this man, that he became one of the expounders of the law. The year of his birth gave birth to another national poet—ROBERT BURNS; but what a contrast was between their lives. BURNS had a high sense of independence, like SCHILLER, but his life was such that it must be quietly passed over by his biographers, and even the result of his death concealed, as the result of his vices. There was another great national poet, BERANGER, but his life, also, would bear no comparison with SCHILLER's. The latter never lost sight of his mission, and his life was as much a poem as any poem he has written. He was ever laboring to impart to others the knowledge of the Good, the Beautiful, the True. When the period approached in which he was to withdraw from earth, in the language of our great national poet, who has come here to-day to pay his homage to his great predecessor—in the language of MR. BRYANT:

> ——"when his summons came to join
> The innumerable caravan which moves
> To that mysterious realm where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death,
> He went not like the quarry-slave, at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approached the grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Judge DALY retired amid a storm of applause.

The name of the successful competitor for the prize poem for the occasion, for which a gold medal had been offered by the Schiller Society of this City, was then given to the audience, and the poem read. The name of the fortunate candidate is REINHOLD SOLGER. The medal, which is about the size of a Spanish silver dollar, but considerably thicker, of solid gold, bears on the obverse a fine bas-relief bust of SCHILLER, with the inscription, "Friedrich Von Schiller," and on the reverse, surrounded by a circle of bay and oak leaves, "*Zur 100 Jahrigen feier von Schiller's Geburtstag. New-York, am 10 November*, 1859."

In the midst of a stirring grand march by the band, the audience quitted the building.

SCHILLER FESTIVITIES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening by an audience, among whom there were almost as many Americans as Germans, to witness the grand ceremonies intended to do further honor to SCHILLER's memory. The orchestra was under the direction of CARL BERGMANN. After BEETHOVEN'S overture to "Egmont" had been performed, a fine bust of SCHILLER, placed on a pedestal on the stage, surrounded by ladies and children in picturesque groups, was crowned. Besides this bust, the stage was decorated with a statue of SCHILLER, size of life, and with the busts of WIELAND, HOMER, SHAKESPEARE, HERDER, LESSING, EURIPIDES, GOETHE, KANT and LUTHER. The German and American flags were displayed, and floral and evergreen decorations made the spectacle a very lively one. The prize poem of the afternoon at the Cooper Institute was then read by FRAULEIN GRAHN. After the "Bridal Procession" from "Lohengrin," by the orchestra, a series of living statues from SCHILLER's plays commenced. The first was from "The Robbers," representing the moment when *Moor* calls upon his band to deliver him up, as they are surrounded by their prisoners, and has his hand tied to a tree. The next represented *Moor's* band swearing to die with him. They fight their way through and escape.

The next representations were from "Fiesco," the first showing Julia, the niece of the Doge of Genoa, lying at the feet of Fiesco, imploring his love for her, the latter having feigned love for her in order to lull her uncle into security, against whom he had been trying to get up a conspiracy. This tableau changed to Fiesco securing his wife, who had been almost broken-hearted by his infidelity, the triumph of seeing her rival disgraced and thrust aside by himself.

Another tableau was from "Mary Stuart," when that poor Queen is bidding farewell to her friends and servants.

After an overture by SCHNEIDER, performed by the orchestra, the first part of "Wallenstein," entitled "Wallenstein's Camp," in one act, was performed by the artists of the Stadt Theatre, the choruses being greatly augmented by members of the German singing societies. This work, not being included in COLERIDGE's translation of "Wallenstein," is less known to the mere English reader than the second and third parts of the noble trilogy. Its performance, last night, gave great satisfaction to all who understood it, which was more than three-fourths of the audience.

Other living statues followed. From the "Maid of Orleans," representing her in the din of battle, the standard in her hand, followed by French knights and troops. From "Don Carlos," showing him standing by the corpse of the Marquis Posa, receiving the King and suite. From the poem of "The Diver," representing the reappearance of the diver, he not by the waves, with the goblet in his right hand, the King, King's daughter, ladies of the Court, knights and pages standing on the brink of the precipices. A tableau from "William Tell" was very fine. It represented Gesler, struck by Tell's arrow, lying upon the ground, a mother holding up her child to show him the death of the tyrant, while Tell, leaning on his cross-bow, stood upon a rock. The last was a grand final tableau, in which all the principal characters of Schiller's dramas appeared. After a grand choral by the orchestra, followed by an overture, the delighted audience, who throughout the evening had manifested their enthusiasm by rapturous applause, withdrew to their homes. And thus terminated the second day of the Schiller Centenary Festival.

THE CELEBRATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Many thanks for your kind invitation, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, to unite with my German fellow-citizens of Philadelphia "at their approaching celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of SCHILLER's birth." Would that I could attend. The occasion is one after my own heart. I deeply regret that important and pressing public engagements render the enjoyment of this privilege impossible.

SCHILLER died too young for his country; but yet, in the maturity of his fame and his usefulness. He was, as you truly say, the beloved poet of the German nation, and well does he deserve this endearing distinction. His genius has done honor, not only to father-land, but to humanity. There is grandeur in the idea that WILLIAM TELL is the subject of SCHILLER's last and best tragedy, and that the great poet should thus forever have identified himself with the cause of Helvetia's liberty and independence.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

F. A. ROMER, Esq.

KANSAS.

Running off and Rescue of Slaves in Missouri.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

An interesting incident has recently occurred near Independence, Mo., that has not yet found its way into "the papers," in Kansas or anywhere else. There was living with a very respectable slaveholder, a family of negroes, five in number. The head of the slave family had ascertained that they would probably soon be sold and taken South. He wrote to certain parties in the Territory, stating his danger, his desire to be spared the fate of a Mississippi chattel, and offering $500 to be placed in a land where "slaves could not breathe."

He had been more fortunate than most slaves, or he could not redeem such an offer, but, in fact, he was worth about $2,000 that he called his own. His obligation was, therefore, good for the amount.

Money hereabouts is not easily earned in these days and such an offer would be a great temptation, especially to men of easy political virtue. It was pondered over some weeks, and when the vision of sudden gain had nearly won the victory, the peal from Harper's Ferry broke upon them. The spectre of six teen insurrectionists who had foolishly thrown away their lives, was sufficient to stay the Missouri march for a season. But another letter, more imploring than those preceding it, was received, and delay was no longer possible.

A small company from Central Kansas started on the precarious mission. They arrived at the mansion of the slaveholder early in the evening. They entered, and found a very interesting scene transpiring. A Southern planter was present, who had just arrived to purchase negroes, and after some further parleying, a bargain was completed at $3,500 for the family of five. The Kansas boys looked a little wild about this time, and the retrospection of Harper's Ferry was again within their vision. They saw that there was more to encounter than they had anticipated. They must take bold, desperate steps, or return discomfited. The latter was not congenial to the majority, nor in keeping with their experience.

The planter had the gold upon his person, and proceeded to count out the $3,500, when the party seized him, bound him fast to his chair, and took such other steps as would secure their own safety from exposure or pursuit. The planter had brought with him several extra mules to transport the negroes. These the party took for the negroes also, and soon they were all under rapid headway out of the State. What has since transpired with them is not so well known, except that they are hastening onward, "all safe," and ere this must be in that Abolition State, called Iowa.

One very singular fact in the transaction is, that the $3,500 was not disturbed in the least. That will all go to prove that not robbery, but emancipation was their mission. It was a daring feat, that but few could accomplish. It was more so at this particular time, when every stranger in Western Missouri is watched with a suspicious eye, and every neighbor is on the alert to prevent just what has been accomplished.

Although, in the general sense, any interference with Slavery in the States should not be tolerated, as a Kansas man who has seen all "the sights" from the beginning, I believe that such emancipation scenes will occur often in Western Missouri, until the last shackle will fall within her dominions. It is not usual that slaves are assisted or advised with *in* Missouri. They usually come to their Kansas friends voluntarily, when they are fed and sent along the well-beaten track that is already securing a national reputation. Nineteen-twentieths of all that escape do it thus voluntarily, but Democratic editors charge all upon nigger-stealers. A slave has recently come into our city unaided and asks for a shelter. To-day the master was here in search of him. The slave saw him, but would not allow the pleasure to be reciprocated. To-night the negro is *non est*. RANDOLPH.

KANSAS ELECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 10.

The returns from the interior come in slowly. Leavenworth and Atchison Counties give Democratic majorities. Douglas, Wyandotte, Shawnee and Jefferson Counties are reported to have given Republican majorities. The Counties yet to be heard from gave large majorities for the Free State Constitution, which fact renders the election of Mr. PARROTT, Republican, to Congress, probable.

THE MAYORALTY.

Letter from a Friend of Fernando Wood.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your paper of this morning the following paragraph:

"The principal contest will be for Mayor. Ex-Mayor WOOD has already caused it to be understood that he intends to be a candidate, whether nominated by the Democratic Party or not. He is quite certain to have the active support of the whole body of contractors, jobbers in City work, and speculators in political chicanery—and the great mass of the foreign vote, which numbers not far from 35,000. This is a strong array to start with, and will render Mr. WOOD a formidable candidate under any circumstances."

That Ex-Mayor WOOD will have "a strong array to start with" when the contest for the Mayoralty comes on in December, there can be no doubt; but what pray, can be the object or motive of the TIMES in associating his name with "the whole body of contractors, jobbers in City work," &c.? It is a very easy matter to insinuate or make open charges against Mayor WOOD. This has been the policy of his enemies for years—these are the weapons they have used in order to damage his reputation, or effect his overthrow; and it would appear from the above that a similar course is now to be resorted to, though we looked for more fair dealing from the NEW-YORK TIMES.

When all the proofs of corruption or wrong-doing are placed in the hands of an enemy, it is presumed his natural hostility will induce him to use all the facts possessed to the destruction or injury of his victim. At the time Mayor WOOD retired from office, all official papers, all contracts with City jobbers, and all evidences, if any existed, of his connection with "the whole body of contractors, jobbers in City work," &c., passed into the hands of his most vindictive and unrelenting political and even personal enemies.

Investigations were immediately commenced: they were followed up with a zeal and pertinacity worthy of the men who should have had the best interests of the City at heart, and anxious only to expose and punish official roguery wherever discovered. Strange developments were made; evidence of malfeasance of those in office was clear enough. Arrests were made, and some parties we believe, were tried and punished.

But in all these investigations was there ever a scrap of paper, a written line, a word discovered implicating even constructively Mayor WOOD with any of these speculative or roguish operations? Not one—not one.

His worst enemies—and he has those who are vindictive enough, God knows—could not, in all their researches through the archives of the City Hall and elsewhere, find a single document, or a scrip of evidence of any kind or character that showed the slightest connection of Mayor WOOD with any of the transactions referred to. To charge him, then, with the faults, errors, or crimes committed in the Comptroller's office, or any other department over which he had not the least control, is just as unfair and unjust as it would be to charge him with, and hold him responsible for the alleged corruptions of certain officials connected with our markets, and which charges are at this moment undergoing investigation.

A man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Mr. WOOD is, doubtless, subject, like the rest of us, to the natural infirmities of human nature. He is no more perfection than other men, and he is entitled, like other men, to exemption from false charges, and to be dealt with, whether as a politician or a citizen, fairly and justly. This is all I am sure, he can ask—all that his friends can wish for or demand.

Every one acknowledges Ex-Mayor WOOD's vast executive abilities. He is known to be a man of great power and energy of character. Being one of our largest property holders, he has as great an interest, and must have as great a desire for a good, efficient, and honest City Government as any man among us, and would, I believe, do more, if Mayor of this City, in securing such results than any one that can be named for the post.

While holding to these views, I have no objections to others entertaining different sentiments; but allow me to say that I regret to see the TIMES, a paper which usually treats subjects and men with unusual fairness, departing so far in the paragraph quoted from its usual just and commendable course, and I trust you will allow me this short space to point out this seeming injustice. Yours, &c., T.

DIVORCE IN INDIANA.—The Howard Co. (Ind.) *Tribune* states that Mr. WM. HOFFMAN, of New-York City, in April, 1857, procured the publication in Kokomo, of notice to his wife, in June obtains a decree of divorce. In October, 1858, Mrs. HOFFMAN filed a complaint, alleging that the divorce had been fraudulently obtained, and demanded that it be annulled, as her husband was a citizen of New-York at the time of his obtaining the decree, and not of Indiana. Judge BUCKLER took this view of the case, and decided Mr. HOFFMAN to be a married man.

LAW REPORTS.

Lord Dundreary's Case.

Sothern vs. *Keene.*—This case, which was set down for the 10th, was called, but as the parties had concluded to enlarge the pleadings, it was postponed again until the 17th. The case is in the Marine Court

Motion to Discharge from Arrest.

David Elston vs. *Stephen T. Curran.*—The defendant in this case was arrested about six weeks since under an order obtained by the plaintiff, upon a charge of fraudulent conversion of money belonging to the plaintiff, his employer.

It was alleged that the defendant had collected about $700 for his employer, and had neglected and refused to pay it over. The defendant now made affidavit that he was not guilty, as charged; that he expended the money now demanded for the plaintiff, as his agent, and by his direction. Affidavits were also put in showing that the defendant's family, consisting of a wife and three small children (then in Court,) were now in a condition of absolute want and starvation, without clothing or food; that they had disposed of all their furniture and clothing to obtain food, until there was nothing left with which to provide longer. Argument still pending. The wife and children were present and in a poor plight.

John Cook for the motion; Mr. Dimick, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MULLEN, J.

Spies vs. *Heath.*—Motion for a new trial granted, on payment of the costs of the Court and $10 of the motion.

Atwater vs. *Van Blaircom. Ferris* vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.*—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Hasbrouck vs. *Ryan.*—Counsel directed to call on the Special Term Clerk.

CHAMBERS—CLERKE, J.—*Oakley* vs. *Obadiah Newcomb.*—Motion denied.

Jerome vs. *Hallett.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

DAVIES, J.—*Cowdrey, Ex.*, vs. *Martine.*—The usual judgment for foreclosure and sale must be entered.

Nash vs. *Wetmore.*—Order to be entered in this cause on payment of the costs of the former trial, and of all subsequent proceedings therein by the defendants, and the costs of this motion.

Court Calendar—Friday, Nov. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 86, 90, 58, 95, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 76, 79, 37, 85, 89, 36, 88, 92, 7, 47, 13, 80, 163, 164, 5022.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1247, 5841½, 5421, 4765, 5487, 4894, 3654, 3108, 5133, 4024, 5369, 5817, 5417, 5831, 5011, 4454½, 5117, 4571, 931, 5415, 5413, 5296, 5158, 5876, 5691, 6122, 6034, 6036, 6021, 5058, 4863, 5056, 6060, 5899. *Part II.*—Nos. 2668, 4, 2708, 2558, 2661, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2749, 2742, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 463, 548, 541, 519, 537, 581, 595, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 617, 621, 628. *Part II.*—Nos. 500½, 100, 566, 514, 478, 526, 448, 498, 262, 550, 486, 545, 194, 568, 570, 572, 452.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1176, 1175, 1076, 1141, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1438, 1439, 1442, 1444, 697, 1140, 1132. *Part II.*—Nos. 1342, 1267, 1382, 1398, 1428, 1450, 1456, 1459, 1460 to 1464, 1018, 1175.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SALE OF BOOK STOCK AND PLATES,

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[Advertisement.]

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First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

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Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

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[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 10.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '74	103½	32 Metropolitan B'k.	110¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90⅝	10 Commonw'th Bk...	96½
5,500 Va. St. 6s	830 94	150 Erie Railroad	75⅛
11,000 do	99⅝	50 Hudson River R...	37⅝
12,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	100 Reading R	630 37⅝
3,000 do	b15 84½	100 do	37½
5,000 California St. 7s	84	300 do	38
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91⅛	600 do	s10 38
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs	85½	50 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	6½
1,000 Erie R. C. bs. '62	25	125 Panama Railroad	122⅝
4,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs	42	50 Illinois Central R.	62⅝
2,550 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	84½	50 do	s60 62⅝
2,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	91½	200 do	62¾
3,000 M.C.R.R. 2d st.	50	do	b30 62⅝
M. S. Fd. Con. Bs.	85½	50 Galena & Chicago R.	73
1,000 do	88½	200 do	b10 73
50 Bank of N. York	103⅝	200 do	b60 73⅛
196 Bk. of Commerce	99	500 do	72⅞
10 Am. Ex. Bank	99½	21 do	72⅝
10 Bel. & Hud. C'l Co.	97	300 do	s60 72½
50 Pacific M. S. Co	s60 71½	200 Cleve. & Toledo R	20⅜
155 do	72½	100 do	s60 20½
75 do	72¾	100 do	b60 20⅜
100 do	b10 72¾	300 do	20¾
1050 N. Y. Central R	79⅞	100 do	20⅝
10 do	80	100 do	c 20½
350 do	b60 80	100 do	s60 20⅝
50 do	b30 80	300 Chic. & R. I. R	62⅞
300 do	s30 79¾	250 do	b60
500 do	10 79⅝	150 do	b30 62⅞
1200 do	79¾	100 do	b15 62⅞
700 do	s30 79⅝	100 do	c 62½
100 do	s60 79⅝	50 do	s60 62½
200 do	b60 79⅝	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	59

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90⅞	300 Cleve. & Tol. R	b30 20½
2,000 California St. 7s	84	200 do	b60 20¾
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	200 Illinois Cen. R	b30 63
10,000 do	b60 84⅜	100 do	63
15,000 H. R. R. 3d m.	b60 80	100 do	b30 63⅜
35 Metropolitan Bk	110⅜	100 do	b30 63½
50 do	110⅝	200 do	b30 63⅝
135 St. Nicholas Bk	95	6 Cleve. C. & C. R	91
50 Pacific M. S. Co	72	100 Gal. & Chi. R	s60 72⅜
425 N. Y. Cen. R	79⅝	100 do	73
50 Hud. Riv. R	37⅜	100 do	s60 72⅜
50 Harlem Railroad	10	50 do	72⅞
25 Mich. So. & N. I. R	6⅝	50 Chi. & R. I. R	62⅜
50 Panama Railroad	123		

THURSDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, there was a fair activity in New-York Central at a concession of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. from the last price of Wednesday. The sales were about 5,000 shares at 79¾@79⅞ cash, and 80 buyer's option 60 days, closing 79⅞ cash sales, and 79¾ bid, seller's option 15 days. There was an improved demand for the Western Roads, which was not met with the usual freedom shown of late by speculative sellers, and prices advanced full ½ ℔ cent. all round, and nearly 1 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central, for which 63½, buyer 30 days, was paid at the close. Galena Shares sold as high as 73, Rock Island 62½, and Toledo, in large request, at 20½@20¾. The Shares of the Panama Company have taken a new upward start, and 123 ℔ cent. cash was paid at the Second Board. Pacific Shares rather steady at 72 ℔ cent. In State Stocks, there was only a moderate business, and at steady prices, Missouris an eighth better than yesterday. The popular vote of the people of New-York has sanctioned the funding of the floating Canal debt of the State to the extent of $2,500,000 in a six ℔ cent. Stock redeemable in 1875. In Railway Bonds, there was a demand to-day for Hudson River Third mortgage at 89 ℔ cent., buyer 60 days. The Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents were ½ ℔ cent. better, and Harlem First mortgage sold at 91½ ℔ cent. The Fourth mortgage of the Erie Company was 2 ℔ cent. lower on a small sale of $2,500. The General market this afternoon left off steady.

In Money affairs the delivery of the California Gold remittance by steamer *Atlantic*, $1,568,107 is the only marked event of the day. The business in discounts goes on smoothly,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2542. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Pacific Result of the San Juan Quarrel—Illness of Senator Douglas—Funeral of Capt. Paine.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

I learn that important dispatches have been received by the Government, with reference to the San Juan dispnte. In them Great Britain expresses an earnest desire to settle the difficulties which now exis amicably, and in a manner which shall give satisfaction to the United States. She has no doubt, moreover, that this will be accomplished. I understand that the tone of the dispatches is entirely respectful and friendly. The details of the settlement now proposed have not yet been made known, but it is believed that there is now no danger of any serious difficulty between the countries.

Senator DOUGLAS has the bilious fever, and not gout in the stomach, as previously reported. He lies dangerously ill this afternoon. Drs. MILLER and GARNETT are in attendance. Mrs. DOUGLAS is improving.

The funeral of Capt. PAINE, U. S. N., took place today. Secretary TOUCEY and many of the naval officers attended the procession to the Congressional burying-ground.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The Secretary of State has appointed Col. W. H. BROWN, of Virginia, as Commercial Agent of the United States at Monrovia, Liberia.

ADOLPH GOSLING has been recognized by the President as Consul-General for the Kingdom of Hanover in New-York.

It was thought last night that Senator DOUGLAS was recovering from his attack of bilious fever, but to-day he is dangerously ill again.

Gov. WILLARD is here at the National Hotel.

Highly Important from Mexico.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS—MARQUEZ DECLARES FOR SANTA ANNA AND SEIZES A $2,800,000 CONDUCTA—MIRAMON ABANDONS THE CAPITAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., has arrived here. She brings $36,000 in specie.

The bark *Rapid*, from New-York, had arrived at Vera Cruz. A severe northerly gale of ten days' duration had detained many vessels.

The Liberal expedition against Tehuacan, Orizaba and Cordova proved a disastrous failure, Gen. MEJIA retreating without firing a gun, losing 600 men who were taken prisoners; also 1,000 muskets and 12 cannon, which Gen. MINON captured without killing a man.

General MARQUEZ had pronounced for SANTA ANNA, after seizing a conducta with $2,800,000 in specie, which he undertook to escort to Tepic. He appropriated $600,000 to himself and detained the rest at Guanajuato. The British and French Ministers had energetically protested against this conduct.

General MIRAMON, against the wishes of his Cabinet, with only four aids, had left the capital, ostensibly to collect troops and pursue MARQUEZ as a traitor, but it was feared that he was really leagued with him. The Liberals were greatly encouraged thereby.

General DEGOLLADO had defeated ALFORD, capturing his artillery, and entering Guanajuato with 5,000 men.

General WOLL was at Legros, and General DEGOLLADO was pushing on to attack him.

A portion of the band of CORTINAS had attacked the city of Rio Grande, pillaging nearly every house.

It was reported that the two bands of CORTINAS numbered 700 men.

The people of Brownsville were in the greatest distress. All the mails were interrupted by the outlaws, and CORTINAS had threatened to destroy the town, and cut off and murder all the reinforcements that might be sent on to the relief of the terror-stricken citizens.

From Bermuda.

YELLOW FEVER AT ST. THOMAS—WRECK OF AN AMERICAN BARK.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 11.

The Bermuda mail steamer has arrived here.

The yellow fever was raging at St. Thomas.

The bark *Antelope*, from New-York to Barbados, was wrecked on Bermuda Reefs Oct. 17. Cargo mostly saved,

The brigantine *Penguin*, from New-York, arrived at Bermuda Oct. 28.

Jefferson and Utah.

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE AT LEAVENWORTH—THE ELECTION IN JEFFERSON—THE RESULT IN UTAH.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Nov. 11.

The Express from Denver, 3d inst., has arrived, with $35,000 in treasure.

B. D. WILLIAMS, Delegate elect from Jefferson, has also arrived. It is said his seat is to be contested by Dr. WILLING, for whom it is alleged over two thousand votes were cast, but were thrown out by the canvassers.

The election of Mr. STEEL for Governor is confirmed.

The Legislature would meet on the 7th inst.

The weather in the mountains was very fine.

The Utah mail of the 21st ult. has also reached here. There is no news of importance.

PARROTT's majority for Delegate from Kansas will probably reach 3,000.

The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

From Massachusetts.

LIQUOR AGENT'S CASE—ARGUMENT UPON WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court was occupied several hours to-day in hearing arguments on a writ of *habeas corpus* to liberate BURNHAM, the State Liquor Agent, from jail. Judge SHAW will deliver the decision of the Court at 12 to-morrow. BURNHAM was remanded to the jail at the close of the hearing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

The rolling mills and packing-room connected with the Fall River Iron Works at Fall River, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is insurance only to the amount of $14,000, which is distributed in the following offices, namely: Firemen's Mutual, Providence, $3,000; State Mutual, Providence, $4,000; Liverpool and London, Boston agency, $4,000; Etna, Hartford, $2,000. From three hundred to four hundred workmen are thrown out of employment by this calamity.

The lucifer match factory of BYRAM, CARLETON & Co., in Charlestown, was burned last night, together with all the stock. Loss about $5,000.

The repair shop of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, located in Nashua, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000; insured, $8,000.

Canadian Politics.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REFORM CONVENTION.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Nov. 11.

The Reform Convention adjourned at noon today, after passing resolutions almost unanimously declaring the existing union between Upper and Lower Canada to have resulted in a heavy public debt—burdensome taxation; also, declaring for the dissolution of the present union between Upper and Lower Canada, with local governments for each section, and a central power for dealing with matters appertaining to both sections. About six hundred delegates were in attendance. The Convention was exceedingly harmonious.

A Murderer Hung.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11.

JOSEPH W. THOMSON, who shot Mr. JOSEPH CHARLESS in the street in June last, was hung this afternoon.

The Japan plum trees about New-Orleans are partly in bloom, and the *Picayune* says, although this exquisite has, within only two or three years, become common in that vicinity, it promises to be one of the most profitable of the fruit-bearing trees. The first shrub was introduced about 1623 from France.

VIRGINIA REBELLION.

THE CLOSE OF THE TRIALS.

Hazlitt to be Tried in May.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Nov. 11.

When the prisoners were brought out for sentence the negroes COPELAND and GREEN declined to say anything. COOK and COPPIC both addressed the Court, denying that they had any knowledge of BROWN's intention to seize the Ferry until the Sunday previous, when they were called upon to take the oath of obedience to their commander. They expected to be punished but did not think they should be hung.

HAZLITT will not be tried until the May term of the Court.

The negroes are to be hung on the morning of the 16th, and the whites during the afternoon of the same day.

THE FORBES DISCLOSURES.

An episode of some little interest in regard to the alleged revelations of the Harper's Ferry affair by Col. FORBES occurred yesterday. The Colonel has been vehemently accused by the *Tribune* and other journals of having betrayed the plans and movements of BROWN, and of having publicly thrown suspicion upon prominent Abolitionists and Republicans in connection with the affair. This he has always denied. He alleges that he was not a party to the original publication of his letters upon which these charges were based,—but that they were procured in some secret and surreptitious manner.

It seems that Col. F. returned from Kansas in December, 1857, and went to lodge at No. 767 Broadway, whence, it will be remembered, his letters to SANBORN and Dr. HOWE were dated. On his return from Washington, in the succeeding June, he lodged at the same place; about the middle of the month he departed, leaving behind him a debt of $120, and a trunk full of books, papers and *private letters*, among them being this correspondence concerning the intended invasion of the Slave States for the emancipation of their slaves.

Col. FORBES is now in Toronto: but yesterday afternoon his agent called at No. 767 Broadway to reclaim the trunk and its contents. The person who had possession of it declined to give it up except on payment of his debt. He *had broken it open* and examined the papers;—whether it was through his agency that they were made public did not clearly appear. An arrangement was made for the satisfaction of the debt, and the Colonel regained possession of his documents.

BROWN'S VOLUNTEER COUNSEL.

LETTER OF EXPLANATION FROM C. J. FAULKNER.

The article to which the subjoined letter replies appeared in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 26th of October last, and contained the following extract:

"Mr. CHARLES J. FAULKNER was one of the lawyers assigned as counsel for the prisoners. He denied the right of the Court to assign counsel, and said that he could not enter upon the defence on such short notice, as it would, 'indeed, *be a mockery of justice.*' Mr. FAULKNER having said this, there can be no misinterpretation of our motives when we declare that we *echo* the opinion."

The following letter from Mr. FAULKNER not only affords a denial of the remarks therein attributed to him, but is a reply to the entire article:

BOYDVILLE, near Martinsburgh, Nov. 5, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday has been received, inclosing to me a copy of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, containing nearly a column of comments upon a remark which the editor ascribes to me as having been made when I declined to act as counsel for JOHN BROWN and others, charged with treason, murder, and an attempt to excite to insurrection our slaves. No such remark ever fell from my lips. And it is a striking illustration of editorial license, that he should attribute any such language to me, in the face of the telegraphic report of my remarks contained in the same paper, embraced in an authentic account of the proceedings of the cause, and which contradict every idea that he imputes to me.

So far from having declined to act as counsel for the prisoners, because of the haste with which the examining Court was held, or because I believed the trial under the circumstances to be a mere mockery of justice, I feel free to say that I have never in the course of my life witnessed an examination which was entered upon and conducted with more deliberation and decorum, and with a more sacred regard to all the safeguards and requirements which the humane system of our criminal law throws around the life and liberty of the accused, than was extended to those wicked disturbers of our peace. And the reasons which the examining Court gave why they determined to assign me, or for me to accept the position of counsel for the prisoners at their regular trial.

I stated to him that I was then upon a brief visit to the place, with urgent and imperative engagements elsewhere; that the prisoners would each ask, and be entitled to, separate trials, which would occupy some ten days or two weeks, and that I could not, without great inconvenience to myself, and disregard of existing engagements elsewhere, spend that time in the County of Jefferson; that I thought the duty should be devolved upon some of the resident members of the bar of Charlestown and its vicinity, among whom were to be found many able and experienced lawyers.

He referred to the fact that I had (under protest, however,) appeared as counsel and cross-examined the witnesses in the examining Court. I said that was true, but I had been assured that the examination would occupy but a few hours, and besides it was but a mere preliminary proceeding, involving none of the results and responsibilities of a regular trial—a proceeding very often waived by the prisoners themselves, and of no practical importance in view of their speedy trial; and that while I felt there was some objection to my appearing as counsel even in that preliminary examination, still the objections were not of so grave a character as they would be to my appearance in a trial involving the lives and liberties of the prisoners. I then stated to him the facts growing out of my antecedent relation to the transaction, which rendered it inexpedient and improper for the Court to assign me as counsel at the regular trial.

These facts were: that I, as one of the citizens of Virginia, had on Monday, with arms in my hands, repaired to the scene of the disturbance to aid in repelling the invasion, and the punishment of the perpetrators of this outrage upon our peace and security, that I had on Tuesday freely and publicly expressed my opinion of their guilt, and of the summary punishment which should follow their crimes; that on Wednesday I was engaged with Gov. WISE in the examination of witnesses, papers and other evidences of guilt found upon the persons or in the recent possession of the prisoners, and in advising the preliminary steps for the prosecution of the offenders; that I had heard from the lips of BROWN and STEVENS a full confession of their criminal acts, and criminal motives of action; and that, upon the basis of their own admissions, as well as what I had seen, I had freely and publicly expressed my opinion of their guilt, and of the just punishment that awaited their crimes; that my feelings and declarations would utterly disqualify me as a juror, and with my high estimate of the relation of counsel and client, they would equally disqualify me from acting as counsel for the prisoners.

Judge PARKER conceded that my objections were perfectly satisfactory and conclusive, and, with his full approval of my course, I left Charlestown in the cars on Wednesday morning before the bills of indictment were brought in by the Grand Jury.

The reasons given by the examining Court and by Judge PARKER why they desired to assign me the position of counsel, I shall not state; but they were honorable to the Court and Judge, and honorable to me. Very truly yours, CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

M. W. CLUSKEY, Esq., Washington City.

THE INSANITY OF GERRIT SMITH.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Nov. 11.

A gentleman who saw and conversed with GERRIT SMITH, shortly after the affair at Harper's Ferry, told us that he was insane—not merely excited by fear and agitated by the emotions which his complicity in the affair might produce, but mentally deranged. His eye was wild, and his appearance haggard, and his motions spasmodic and uncertain, but unceasingly restless.

He was in constant fear of being arrested and carried to Virginia—and suspected his friends of an intention to betray him into the hands of justice. When the cruel electioneering hoax was circulated that Gov. WISE had issued a requisition upon Gov. MORGAN for him as a fugitive from justice, he seems to have become so frantic that his friends saw no other hope than to send him to an asylum.

We make an extract from a private letter upon this subject, which gives some particulars of this sad end of a well-meant but misdirected career, fatal in its consequences alike to him and to all with whom he involved in his fanatacisms:

UTICA, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: GERRIT SMITH was brought to our Asylum yesterday, and is quite deranged intellectually as well as morally; and he is also feeble physically. He refused to take an anodyne, alleging that they only wanted to put him to sleep for the purpose of boxing him up and taking him to Virginia. When informed that he must take it, voluntarily or by compulsion, he opened the door and screamed (into the hall) "I protest!" He then took it. I deem his madness a sign of the times. He is a victim to the excitement which he helped to make general, and which, in various degrees, is now pervading all the Free States. It is much akin to the excitement against witches that prevailed at Salem and other parts of New-England, and the time will come when our descendants will look back at it as we look back on the doings in Salem. I am not sure but that the Harper's Ferry outbreak will intensify the excitement.

REVERSION OF OPINION IN VIRGINIA.

STATE OF FEELING IN THE "TENTH LEGION" ON THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION—DISUNION IMMINENT—ENSLAVEMENT OF THE FREE NEGROES—EFFORTS TO DIRECT THE CURRENT OF SOUTHERN TRADE FROM THE NORTH—A SOUTHERN CONVENTION—VOLUNTEER COMPANIES, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WOODSTOCK, Shenandoah Co., Va., Wednesday, Nov. 9th, 1859.

Four months ago, when I visited this place, I had supposed that no state of things could have wrought such a change in public sentiment as I now witness here. This is the heart of the celebrated "Tenth Legion," which is composed of the counties of Page, Shenandoah and Rockingham. The celebrity of this section, as the great stronghold of democracy in Virginia, is co-extensive with the Union itself, while the conservatism of its people is no less a matter of notoriety. The inhabitants of the "Tenth Legion" consist chiefly of Germans, persons of German descent, but few of whom are slaveholders. They have always, however, displayed a proper interest in maintaining the institution of slavery, but were at no time influenced to any extreme resorts through the protracted agitation which grew out of that subject. Least of all have they been stimulated to anything like disunion under the influences of the slavery agitation. The sentiment of the "Tenth Legion" is generally that of the legislative branch of the State government. Its moral influences in the State councils may be deemed proportionate to its great democratic strength, which is in a ratio of about 75 per cent. to the aggregate democratic majority of the State. The conservatism of Virginia in the past is due in no small degree to the coolness and moderation which has always characterized the "Tenth Legion." No extremist could command its vote, and without it democracy could not triumph. To meet the views of this section, therefore, it was a matter of necessity to make a selection of candidates with special reference to the conservative views of the "Tenth Legion."

This conservatism no longer exists. The Harper's Ferry insurrection has changed it into rank ultraism. The policy of disunion is as warmly advocated now in this section as it was condemned four months ago; and, so far as I can observe, this sentiment will be fully reflected in the Legislature next Winter, by every member from the counties composing the "Tenth Legion." In such an event, we may look for measures which will surpass in their extreme character any ever before dreamed of in Virginia. The "Tenth Legion" has always operated as the balance-wheel in the political machinery of the Commonwealth, and that once destroyed, there is every reason to apprehend evil consequences. I have heretofore been incredulous as to the threats of disunion which I heard so often made; but, after the display of feeling which I have witnessed here during the session of the County Court—an occasion which brings together all the principal men of the County—I confess my incredulity has been considerably modified. If the standard of disunion were raised to-morrow, I question if there are a thousand men in Virginia who would not rally to it. This is a safe estimate, assuming the state of feeling in the "Tenth Legion" as the index of the popular sentiment of the Commonwealth. And this may be safely assumed as a standard of judgment—for, when all were ultraists, the "Tenth Legion" was cool, moderate and conservative. I have not met one man during my stay here who is not a friend of disunion. This town is not more than forty or fifty miles from Harper's Ferry; and, no doubt, the sense of danger resulting from this proximity to the scene of the insurrection aggravates the feeling of hostility to the North, and tends to produce a greater degree of excitement than would follow a similar occurrence at a more remote point.

The enslavement of the free negroes of the Commonwealth is a measure which seems to be very popular in this region. The policy in this connection which is most favored here, is the *immediate* enslavement of that class, so as to avoid a diminution of the representative basis which would result from the exodus of the free negro population under a measure granting the alternative of emigration or enslavement, within a specific time. Slaves constitute a basis of representation in the ratio of three-fifths, while free negroes rank with the whites in this connection, so that the loss of a free negro would be equivalent to the loss of a white man as a representative basis. Their enslavement, however, would involve but a comparatively small diminution in this respect, for in this condition they would occupy the three-fifths standard, and probably save to the Commonwealth the loss of one member of Congress, which would be inevitable under the policy of voluntary emigration or enslavement after the lapse of a certain period. Immediate enslavement would, moreover, add to the coffers of the State Treasury; but I hardly suppose that any such consideration as this would weigh materially in the determination of this policy. A regard for the safety of the institution of Slavery, with which the existence of free negroes in the Commonwealth is deemed incompatible, is the overruling motive for this contemplated change. The question of the basis of representation can only affect the details of the measure as regards the limits within which the alternative of emigration or enslavement may be granted. But the question of gain is, I am sure, altogether excluded in the consideration of this policy.

Another effect of the Harper's Ferry *emeute* is the stimulus which it seems to give to the efforts of the people South to establish commercial independence. One of the largest traders of this town informed me that, under no circumstance, would he purchase goods of any Southern merchant who would not import direct from Europe. Heretofore, he was in the habit of making his purchases at the North, but having been assured that a large dry goods house in Richmond made direct importations from Europe, he transferred his custom to that firm, and shall continue it there only so long as they pursue this system of direct trade. This feeling is actually becoming universal. The merchant here who guarantees that his goods have been imported direct from Europe through other than Northern hands, will command the best trade, and receive the highest praises. No man could imagine that such a change in the public feeling here in regard to the North, as seems to have taken place within four months past, could occur in an age. And when such a state of things exists in a region like this, always proverbial for its moderation and conservatism, what can be the state of feeling further South, where ultraism and hatred of the North has been the normal condition of society? What a pity that a few Northern fanatics should be permitted thus to embitter the mutual good feeling which would otherwise exist between the two sections of the Confederacy. It is to be feared the North is too incredulous in regard to the disunion threats of this section, and under that feeling may be led to perpetrate other outrages. I would say, candidly and sincerely, as the result of some experience of the true state of feeling in Virginia, that a crisis is very near at hand, and that nothing can arrest it save a discontinuance by the Abolitionists of the aggressive and unwarranted policy which they have been pursuing hitherto. It is idle to suppose that the South will tolerate much more. Any idea to the contrary, if it should encourage still further aggression, would prove the ruin of this country. The Harper's Ferry insurrection has done more to expedite the crisis of disunion, if it shall come, than would fifty years of agitation. It is well, therefore, that the Union-loving citizens of the North would reflect seriously upon the danger, and avert this disaster.

I am informed that it is seriously contemplated to call a Convention of the leading men of the several Southern States, to consider what is the best course to pursue in this crisis. Some would have it that it is a Disunion Convention, called for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for a Southern Confederacy. Others attribute to it a purpose of determining what the policy of the South shall be on the subject of the Presidency, and whether the South shall run an independent candidate in the event of DOUGLAS' nomination. Several correspondences have passed between prominent men on the subject of this Convention; but its actual object has not transpired. Conjecture attributes to it the purposes to which I have referred. The Southern people, so far as I can see and ascertain, are prepared for any extreme measure that may be initiated.

Volunteer companies are being organized in every town and village in this section. The population is rife for every movement of this character, and the very atmosphere smells of civil war.

This is a handsome little town of about fourteen hundred inhabitants. It is connected with Alexandria by the Manassas Gap Railroad, and is situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the country. Everything betokens a high degree of prosperity, and as the Railroad stretches on towards Harrisonburgh, Rockingham County, which is to be the *terminus* as at present contemplated, the resources—mineral and agricultural—of this vast region, are being rapidly developed.

SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.

Convention of the Chaplains and other Friends of Seamen—Third and Last Day.

The Convention was opened by the singing of a hymn.

Capt. H. A. CURTIS then rose and announced to the Convention that news had been received of the loss of the ship *Charles Thomas*, from Liverpool to Mobile, and that the whole crew had perished. Mr. CURTIS asked the prayers of the Convention for the men of the sea.

A solemn and impressive prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. MARSH.

Resolutions were then offered by Rev. HARMON LEWIS, Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, recommending that a shipping office be opened in this City, having for its object the abolition of the advance wages' system.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. CHARLES H. PLUMMER, of Providence, R. I., moved that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration measures for preparing a full history of this Convention, to be published in a pamphlet form. Also an address to the public on the moral condition of seamen. Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, Rev. HARMON LOOMIS and Rev. C. H. DENISON were appointed as the Committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. JONES that the Convention should join in expressions of regret for the illness of Rev. Mr. RIPLEY, pastor of the Mariner's Church, Philadelphia, whose serious illness, resulting from his exertions in the cause of seamen, prevented his attendance at the Convention. It was adopted; and it was agreed that a copy of the resolution be sent to his family.

The next resolution offered was as follows:

Resolved, That we have heard with interest of the measures now being adopted in Baltimore, Md., and which are now under discussion in Massachusetts and New-York, to provide suitable schools in ships for boys, with a view to their being educated and qualified to serve on shipboard, thereby furnishing our commerce, as far as such means will do it, with a class of able seamen.

Capt. CURTIS said that several merchants and others, friends of seamen, were in favor of purchasing the ship *Prometheus* for this purpose. Mr. CURTIS thought that a system of this kind would save many poor boys who were now roaming about the streets, and would also be the means of providing our service with better men. The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. CHAS. J. JONES reported from the business Committee the following:

Resolved, That we regard well-conducted sailors' homes, and good temperance boarding-houses, as among the best instrumentalities that can be employed for the successful advancement of reform among seamen; that they are worthy of the confidence and support of our merchants, shipmasters, underwriters and citizens generally, inasmuch as their good moral influence insures the promotion of temperance, virtue, integrity, and obedience among seamen, and thereby promote the permanent welfare of commerce, as well as powerfully aiding in the advancement of practical Christianity.

The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution directing a registry book to be kept, in which the names of seamen, their place of birth, and other particulars concerning them, would be registered. Rev. Mr. JONES strongly advocated the preparing of such a book. He was continually receiving letters from friends of seamen in England, Wales, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, and other places, asking for information concerning seamen. Mr. W. D. HARRIS also favored this suggestion.

There was then an interesting discussion as to the expediency of having another National Convention next year, to be held in the City of Boston. The time for adjournment having arrived, the Convention dispersed to meet again at 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, Mr. DENISON read an interesting letter from Rev. O. G. HEADSTROM, pastor of the Bethel Ship, Pier No. 11 North River, in which it was stated that hundreds and thousands of seamen were converted through the means of these Bethels, and that they were in a great measure the cause of the great revival which recently took place in Sweden and Norway. Many of those converted had become masters and merchants, and a case of drunkenness among Scandinavians was rare.

Rev. CHAS. S. DENISON, Chas. S. JONES, and Mr. GEORGE W. PETTIT, and others, were appointed a committee to prepare religious songs for seamen.

The next resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the evil influence exerted by the employment in commerce of persons disqualified for their positions, this Convention respectfully inquire of the gentlemen composing the Board of Underwriters of this country, if they will consider the expediency of the establishment of a permanent commission for the examination of the qualifications of officers and seamen, and if they think proper, to authorize such commission to issue certificates of qualification.

Rev. Mr. JONES made a practical speech, in which he strongly advocated the adoption of the resolution. In England a sailor's qualifications were strictly inquired into. A man who could show a certificate of good character procured a ship at once, but the bad and indifferent seamen were obliged to come to this country, where by paying a dollar he would procure a protection as a good and able-bodied seaman, when he was neither the one nor the other. Thus we had here the offscourings of other countries.

The resolution was adopted, and referred to a committee of three, to confer with the American Seamen's Friend Society.

Rev. D. P. BOGGS, of Virginia, offered a resolution on Sabbath Schools, which was adopted.

After an interesting discussion on the cruelties practiced at sea, D. SNODGRASS then prescuted the following:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the motion of Mr. MILNES, in the British Parliament, in favor of some international arrangement under which British and American seamen, respectively, shall have a prompter and surer protection against the cruelties of captains and other officers than the separate and independent action of the British and American courts affords them; and that we shall hope to see our own national authorities prompt to negotiate for an object at once so urgent and merciful as that proposed.

Capt. RICHARDSON then rose and stated the extreme difficulty of getting sick sailors into the Hospitals in port. No sailor could now get in unless he could prove that he had paid hospital dues. This he ascribed to the strict rule of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon which the following resolution was proposed by Capt. RICHARDSON

Resolved, That the members of this Convention have long been painfully impressed with the difficulties connected with the introduction of seamen into hospitals, and we now express the hope that the friends of seamen will inquire into these abuses, and do all in their power to mitigate the evils that exist in this regard among our brethren on the sea.

This was adopted, and the Secretary of the Convention was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject.

The Convention offered a resolution thanking the President, Mr. JOHN GREENLEAF, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he had presided over their deliberations. The President then made some very interesting remarks congratulating the Convention on the great harmony which had prevailed during their deliberations, and particularly remarking upon the importance of the subjects discussed.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. BOGGS, of Virginia, and Capt. BARTLETT, of Massachusetts, the Convention adjourned to meet again next year on the call of the Committee appointed for that purpose.

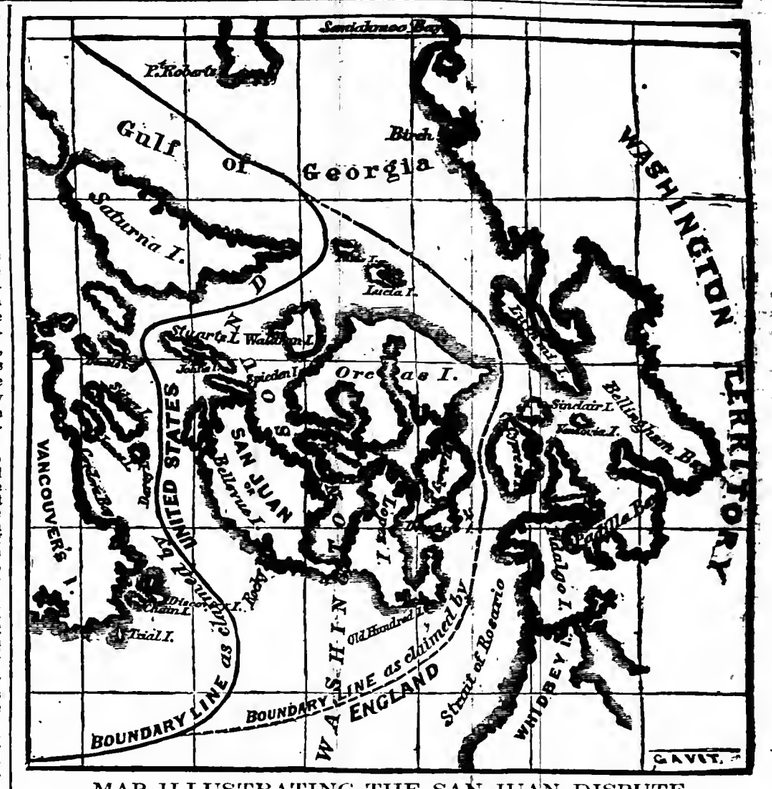

MAP ILLUSTRATING THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

The map given above, reduced from the large map of the Coast Survey, exhibits the nature of the controversy pending between our Government and that of Great Britain, concerning the ownership of the Island of San Juan. The upper border of the map is the boundary line, on the parallel of 49°, adopted across the Continent to the middle of the channel between the Continent and Vancouver's Island. At that point it turns a sharp angle to the southeast, and proceeds, according to the English claim, by the dotted line through the Strait of Rosario, near the main land, but, according to the American claim, through the Haro channel, which runs along the coast of Vancouver's Island. Quite recently the English claim has been modified, and it is now represented that the line should run directly north and south through the middle of the whole interval which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island. Their original claim, however, was for the Strait of Rosario.

An American officer, familiar with the whole region, has handed us the following concise statement of the basis of our claim:

1. The treaty provides that the boundary shall run "westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean." A glance at the map will show that the Canal De Haro (near Vancouver's Island) is the natural channel and outlet. A vessel coming through the centre of the Gulf of Georgia, from above the 49th parallel, desiring to go to the Pacific Ocean, would move through the Canal De Haro, as going at once southerly and nearest to Vancouver's Island. There is more reason for our claiming Saturna Island, west of the Canal De Haro, than for the British to claim the Archipelago De Haro, as a good ship channel exists west of said island.

2. It is the widest, shortest and deepest channel. The main body of water runs through it. Examine the large Coast Survey Map, published in 1854, of those waters, with all the soundings, and you will notice in the Canal De Haro 30 fathoms and no bottom, 75 and no bottom, 150 and no bottom, throughout the whole of it. Whereas in the Straits of Rosario, near Lummi Island, you will see 7¾ and 10 fathoms. No such soundings are found on the other channel. The general width of the former is nearly twice that of the latter, and it is shorter by at least 17 miles. We notice that Capt. ALDEN, of the Navy, on this Chart, acknowledges that a large share of these soundings in the Canal De Haro are derived from those of Capt. WILKES, of the United States Navy, made on his exploring expedition in 1842 and 1843, some three years before the treaty was negotiated. We give the date, as some wiseacre in a London paper alleges that the Canal De Haro had never been navigated by anything larger than a canoe at the date of the treaty.

3. The boundary by the Rosario Straits would be roundabout, unnatural, crescentic, as if a sweep had been purposely made to hug the continent and rake everything into John Bull's lap.

4. Under the laws of nations the islands are the natural appendage of the continent, and not of Vancouver's Island. This idea is acted upon by the British Parliament in its recent legislation. It provides that the colony of Vancouver's Island can, by the consent of its legislature, be merged in the colony of British Columbia.

5. The laws of Oregon Territory, before Washington Territory was organized, were extended over these islands as "Island County," and before the Hudson Bay Company had any sheep pastures on San Juan Island. Not until 1852 did that Company make their settlement on said island. It is believed that the whole claim is an after-thought of the Hudson Bay Company.

6. Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, our Minister to England, wrote to the Secretary of State on the 18th May, 1846, one month before the treaty was signed in Washington City, that the basis of a settlement of the boundary could be made on "the 49th parallel to the sea, and thence through the Canal De Haro to the Straits of Fuca, to the ocean."

7. The understanding of the Senate which ratified the treaty was to the same effect. The speeches of Mr. BENTON and Mr. CASS, and of others, mention explicitly the Canal De Haro as the boundary.

8. It was the general understanding throughout the whole country that only Vancouver's Island was yielded to Great Britain.

With great reluctance did the Government and the people come down from 54° 40' to the 49th parallel.

The following extract of a letter from an officer of the Army, gives further information of considerable interest in the same connection:

"The archipelago of islands exhibited on the chart, and claimed by the United States, particularly that of San Juan, which I visited with the General on the 1st of July last, is very desirable, not only for its excellent and safe harbor, but its fine farms and abundance of wood and water. As the London *Times* once said, it is the Cronstadt of the waters on the Sound. And in fact the whole of Puget's Sound, from the 49th parallel, North latitude, up to Olympia, is the finest body of water in the world. For ships of every size and draft of water, good anchorage and excellent harbors can be found in every part of the Sound. It also contains the finest forests of timber. Large ships from England and France are here every year for spars to supply their navy and merchantmen; and for seven months in the year I will venture to say it cannot be surpassed for its climate."

THE ELECTIONS.

The Vote of New-York—Leavenworth still Fifteen Hundred Ahead—The Vote in New-Jersey—Maryland.

The event of the contest in New-York is still undecided. We give a table of results as received and conjectured at Albany, corrected by later returns received up to the hour we go to press; and we thus find Gen. LEAVENWORTH apparently 1,484 ahead of Mr. JONES, in the contest for the Secretaryship of State. There is little risk, perhaps, in hazarding the conjecture that the chances of the hour are in favor of the Utica candidate. The Albany *Journal* says:

We still hope for the election of our entire State Ticket; but it would be presumptuous to set up any such claims when the change of a few votes in each county might change the whole result, on a portion of the Ticket.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES—FLOYD JONES.

City	20,069	Putnam	150
Kings	4,878	Columbia	175
Richmond	885	Suffolk	700
Erie	1,859	Hamilton	200
Montgomery	400	Schoharie	960
Orange	918	Sullivan	1,500
Westchester	1,830	Rockland	400
Albany	1,950	Saratoga	44
Greene	800	Seneca	460
Queens	1,843	Rensselaer	2,636
Ulster	1,560		
Total			41,227

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES—LEAVENWORTH.

Monroe	2,186	Madison	1,910
Genesee	1,100	Allegany	3,000
Tioga	500	Cattaraugus	1,000
Tompkins	800	Chenango	1,099
Broome	666	Wayne	1,500
St. Lawrence	1,500	Washington	1,800
Onondaga	2,742	Jefferson	1,857
Steuben	900	Yates	1,028
Dutchess	300	Wyoming	1,318
Chautauque	2,200	Ontario	530
Schenectady	16	Cortland	917
Herkimer	1800	Delaware	400
Livingston	600	Essex	850
Niagara	952	Fulton	210
Orleans	550	Lewis	500
Oswego	2,000	Otsego	630
Cayuga	2,645	Schuyler	200
Oneida	2,975	Warren	450
Clinton	150	Franklin	100
Total			46,711

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

The Trenton *State Gazette* of yesterday states the majority of OLDEN (Opposition) at 1,986 in the whole State, returns having been received from all the counties.

The Opposition have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. The Senate stands: Opposition, 9; Democrats, 10; Straight American, 1. The House: Opposition, 31; Democrats, 26; Straight American, 2; Independent Democrat, 1. Opposition majority on joint ballot 4, excluding Americans and Independent.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

JUDGE KEMP REFUSES HIS COMMISSION, HOLDING THE ELECTION INVALID.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 11.

It is announced that Judge KEMP, of the Orphan's Court, who was on both the American and Reform tickets at the recent election, has written a letter to the Governor declining to accept his commission on the ground that the election was so vitiated by force and fraud as to afford no test whatever of the popular choice.

Miss Maria Stafford, of Fabius, recently brought an action before the Circuit Court at Syracuse, against Wm. Merrille, for breach of promise. The jury estimated the damage done to Miss Stafford's affections at $2,000.

The Chiniquy Mission.

REPORT OF A VISIT BY J. W. PAILLARD.

Mr. J. W. PAILLARD, Treasurer of the Committee which was organized to collect funds for the relief of Father CHINIQUY, has recently returned from an official visit to Ste. Anne and Kankakee city. He reports that he has paid to Rev. M. W. STAPLES, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Kankakee, $1,034 75 for the redemption of the College. This was not quite sufficient to secure the College against all claims, but he has since sent Mr. STAPLES more than enough to cancel the indebtedness. Mr. PAILLARD holds a mortgage of $1,200 on the property, as trustee for the American and Foreign Christian Union, neither capital nor interest to be paid so long as the College and the Church are under the control of Evangelical religion. Mr. STAPLES had previously collected nearly enough to cancel the debt of $2,000 on the Church of Ste. Anne. There still remains a mortgage of $495 upon the personal property of Mr. CHINIQUY, which the holder offered to reduce to $475 upon the promise of Mr. PAILLARD that the first money collected should be applied to that object. Besides this, about $500 is needed to redeem real estate belonging to Mr. CHINIQUY, which has been sold for debt. The amount must be collected shortly, else the property will be lost. Mr. PAILLARD was very much pleased with the thrifty and prosperous appearance of the colony, and sees no reason why it should not prosper, when once fairly started. He presided over a meeting, at which the following persons were appointed a Committee to take charge of the interests of the Colony: Rev. CHARLES CHINIQUY, President; Mr. BAILEY, of Kankakee City, Vice-President; Rev. M. W. STAPLES, Kankakee City, Treasurer; Mr. GEO. GA

MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVEL.

An English Review of "The Minister's Wooing," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

From the London Saturday Review.

We have never thought very highly of the special gift which appears to belong to particular writers, of obtaining what the French call a "mad success." The books which are read in every family and sold on every book-stall, which furnish popular platform speakers with half their arguments and all their illustrations, and which convert the fortunate author or authoress into the lion of the season, have very seldom much substance; or, if they have, it is not to their substance, but to their popular defects, that the rage for them is owing. The reason of this probably is, that the region of the mind to which such books address themselves is that which lies uppermost, and which has least permanence about it. In such cases, thousands of amiable and communicative people are ready to say, "My own sentiments, better expressed;" and as they like to get an excuse to talk about their sentiments, they find one in praising the book and the authors by whose means their wish has been humored. It is not, however, by standing on the same level with the rest of mankind, and repeating their transient commonplaces in a piquant and dashing style, that lasting reputations are won, or works of permanent importance completed. An author who looks beyond money and popularity must be, to some extent, in advance of his neighbors. Indeed, he is inexcusable if he is not, for it is his business to think, and theirs to act; so that, if his thoughts are not better worth having than theirs, he must be incapable of thinking to any purpose. A real work of art is not to be understood at a moment's notice. It will grow upon the world, and educate the minds of the public at large to appreciate its beauty, and will thus have a sounder and more lasting popularity in a few years after its production than it had at first.

For these reasons we never felt much sympathy for the extravagant admiration which *Uncle Tom's Cabin* excited here and in America; nor have we felt the least surprise at the fact that its popularity, like that of any other party pamphlet, has been as short-lived as it was extensive. The goodness and vice which ran down from Uncle Tom, Eva and Legree, always made us revolt against the book, and the same result was produced even more strongly by the egregious and scandalous injustice which always attends the *argumentum ad misericordiam*. The fact that Mrs. Stowe could describe the flogging to death of an old black in an affecting manner, proved nothing whatever as to the general character and results of Slavery. Mr. Olmsted's *Travels* were as much superior to *Uncle Tom* in real importance, as evidence upon the subject of Slavery, as they were inferior in accidental importance. To excite the prejudices of a well-dressed mob against an abuse very generally acknowledged to be one, may be occasionally useful, but is always in a very high degree contemptible. To use novels as weapons of attack or defence is like giving foul blows in boxing. You may disable your antagonist, but you degrade yourself, and doubly degrade the supporters who applaud you.

The *Minister's Wooing* gives a very fair specimen of Mrs. Stowe's real intrinsic power when she is not writing as a partisan, and it shows clearly enough that the impression which she made by her first book was due far more to the speaking-trumpet than to the voice. The story is intended to illustrate the manners and character of the New-Englanders of the generation which achieved the Independence of America, especially in reference to that Puritanical leaven which was so deeply worked into their characters. Two, at least, of the persons introduced are alleged to be historical characters. They are Colonel Aaron Burr, who was well known in the American politics of the beginning of the present century, and a certain Dr. Hopkins, whom Mrs. Stowe speaks of with profound reverence as the author of theological books of a very singular character, and which, as we understand her, are still popular amongst certain sections of the inhabitants of New-England. The story itself is a mere amplification of the oldest of all the commonplaces of fiction. Dr. Hopkins lives in the house of a certain Widow Scudder, who has a very pretty and pious daughter. The daughter is in love with a rather wild young cousin. The cousin —a sailor—goes to sea, and is supposed to be lost. On the supposition of his death, the girl is about to be married to Dr. Hopkins; but at the critical moment the sailor comes to life again. Dr. Hopkins absolves his bride from her engagement, and James and Mary marry, and live happily ever after.

The real point of the book, as far as it has one, is, that it claims to give a picture of the practical results of extreme Puritanism in active life; and in this point of view it has a certain interest, though not, we think, a very healthy one. The chief figure of the book is Dr. Hopkins, the divine, and its most remarkable feature consists in descriptions of the way in which his teaching practically affected various classes of hearers. The character of his doctrine is tersely stated by Mrs. Stowe, as follows:

"According to any views then entertained of the evidences of a true regeneration, the number of the whole human race who could be supposed as yet to have received this grace was so small that, as to any numerical valuation, it must have been expressed by an infinitesimal. Dr. Hopkins in many places distinctly recognizes the fact that the greater part of the human race up to his time had been eternally lost, and boldly assumes the ground that this amount of sin and suffering, being the best and most necessary means of the greatest final amount of happiness, was not merely permitted, but distinctly chosen, desired, and provided for, as essential in the schemes of Infinite Benevolence. He held that this decree not only *permitted* each individual act of sin, but also took measures to make it certain, though, by an exercise of infinite skill, it accomplished this result without violating human free agency * * Dr. Hopkins boldly asserts that all the use which God will have for them (the damned) is to suffer. This is all the end they can answer; therefore, all their faculties, and their whole capacities, will be employed and used for this end. * * * * The body can by Omnipotence be made capable of suffering the greatest imaginable pain without producing dissolution, or abating the least degree of life or sensibility. * * * * One way in which God will show his power in the punishment of the wicked will be in strengthening and upholding their bodies and souls in torments which would otherwise be intolerable."

It was one principal evidence of a regenerate disposition to be able to acquiesce in this as the best possible arrangement.

The men who preached these doctrines were eminent (Mrs. Stowe says) for their holiness and virtue, and were so far from being insensible to the horror of what they preached that their lives were bowed down and burdened by the intolerable agony of believing their own theories. Their doctrines, she says, exercised such an influence over the minds of the society in which they lived that they were the common subject of discussion by all classes of men and women on all occasions. The farmers talked them over at their work, their wives at the tea-table, and their servants at the plow-tail. The *Minister's Wooing* aims at relating this, and, accordingly, we have portraits of members of all sorts of classes under the pressure of Dr. Hopkins' theory of what he called disinterested benevolence. The tender, pious, susceptible girl who has lost her lover—the imaginative mother who has lost her son—the shrewd, clever, managing widow who looks after her own and her daughter's salvation with the same keenness as she shows in managing her house—the meek little farmer, who, whilst a pattern of every form of self-denying virtue, passes through the world groaning and trembling because he cannot come up to his minister's standard—his fat, sleepy wife, who rather enjoys being harrowed up into a momentary excitement—and his high-spirited daughter, who accepts her position as one of the wicked, and makes the best of it as cheerfully as she can—are all depicted in turn with considerable skill, as illustrations of the effects which the very highest form of High Calvanism would produce upon different specimens of the New-England race.

Mrs. Stowe occasionally appears to be struck with the reflection that she has chosen a strange subject for a novel, and she apologizes for it by saying that she could not have drawn a picture of New-England life as it was without giving theology its due prominence. The conclusion appears altogether. There really are some subjects which are too solemn for novelists, strange as such an opinion may appear. Of the many gross outrages on decency which have been perpetrated by French writers, none was so gross as M. Dumas' subjection of the history of the Crucifixion to the exigences of the feuilleton. But though there is of course an infinite difference in degree, and probably hardly less difference in execution, the principle of the *Minister's Wooing* is precisely the same. To some persons, Dr. Hopkins' opinions may probably appear to be eternal truth; to others they may appear—as a much less energetic version of them appeared to Wesley—"blasphemy to make the ears of a Christian to tingle," and a justification for an invocation to the devils to rejoice, and to death and hell to triumph. Mrs. Stowe appears, to judge from her book, to incline to the former view. It is indeed true, that with that shuffling timidity which is the characteristic vice of novelists, she does not commit herself to anything, but talks about it and about it—putting Dr. Hopkins [illegible] views in all sorts of positions, [illegible] for every possible aspect, [illegible]

the activity of one person, the apathy of another, and the commonplace vulgarity of a third, with that kind of effectiveness which any one may obtain who does not shrink from peeping and botanizing upon their father's graves. We know little of Jonathan Edwards, and nothing at all of Dr. Hopkins, but a religious novelist owed them more respect than Mrs. Stowe has shown for them. The themes on which they wrote were far too awful for a novelist. The only question about them which can interest any rational creature is, whether they are true or false. The only circumstance respecting them on which a novel can throw any light is their relation to common life.

Now, every one admits that the average tone and temper of every-day existence is not our ultimate rule—that if theology is worth anything at all, it must form the rule and guide of our daily lives, instead of being guided by them; and, therefore, a novel which (as all novels must) takes daily life as its standing ground, and shows how it is related to theology, has no tendency whatever to show the truth or falsehood of the theological doctrines which it describes. In so far as Mrs. Stowe's book can be said to have any moral at all, it is that we ought to keep our minds in a sort of hazy devotional warmth, and hope for the best, and that any consistent or explicit theological belief upon the great topics which form the basis of theology is self-condemned. The semi-conscious approach to a cross between a sentiment and opinion which appears to form the premises of this book, is that no theological opinions are true which are either un-Calvinistical or very unpleasant, and that, as most Calvinistical doctrines are extremely unpleasant, and involve the damnation of a great many very agreeable people, the mind ought to be kept floating in a sort of tincture of Calvinism which, if it ever were reduced to definite statements of any kind, might perhaps not turn out to be as bad as might be expected.

This appears to us to be as near an approach to a moral as Mrs. Stowe's book will yield. We do not at all mean to say that we offer it with any confidence, or that we are prepared to contend either that we have apprehended her rightly, or that she is in any way committed to the proposition (if it is one) which we have laid down. Such as it is, it appears to us to furnish an admirable specimen of the truth, that novels on serious subjects are the curse of serious thought. The difficulty of serious reflection upon any subject, and especially on theological subjects, is incalculably increased by those who overlay the essential parts of the question with a mass of perfectly irrelevant matter, which can have no other effect than to prejudice the feelings in one direction or another. If there is ground to believe that agreeable people really will be damned, the probability or improbability of that opinion will not be affected in the very remotest degree by setting before the world minute pictures of these agreeable people, and by asking pathetically whether it is really meant that such a fate can overtake men and women who laugh and joke, and eat their dinners, and make love, and enjoy themselves just like all the rest of the world. Of course no one doubts that, if it be true, it is a great pity. The only question which reasonable people can ask with any interest is, whether it is true. Temporal punishments are often remarked upon in the same style. M. Hugo, for example, in the *Dernier Jour d'un Condamné*, counted out the minutes of a man who was to be guillotined, and described in endless detail every separate sensation attending that condition. The inference suggested (of course it was not drawn) was that society did not know what it meant by condemning a man to death, and that, if it did know, capital punishments would be abolished. The true inference was altogether the other way. People knew in general that it was very unpleasant to be guillotined, and they meant it to be so. The particular items which made up the total were quite immaterial, and M. Hugo's book was accordingly as much beside the mark at which he aimed as Mrs. Stowe's book is beside any mark whatever of a doctrinal kind.

It may be urged that the *Minister's Wooing* is merely a picture of a state of society, and that the authoress was not bound to do more than to paint it truly. But this is false in fact; for it is of such vague hints at argument as we have been describing. And, besides this, the argument is bad in principle, for the book undoubtedly does produce an impression very unfavorable to Calvinism; and though that system is one which we shall not be suspected of admiring, we do not like to see it attacked upon irrelevant grounds. Any one who describes things heartily and vividly takes, for the time, the position which he or she describes. By giving all the details of the eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, which was going on in New-England notwithstanding Dr. Hopkins and his Disinterested Benevolence—by throwing what she has to say into the form of a novel, and by winding up the story with a happy marriage—Mrs. Stowe virtually adopts the cheerful view of life, and rejects the awful one; and the only sort of justification for this which the book contains is that the awful view is so very unpleasant. To us, at least, it is impossible not to resent this. Whatever may be asserted to the contrary, the fundamental beliefs upon which all human conduct proceeds do not depend upon inclination, but upon conviction; and there is hardly any more urgent necessity for men or nations than that those fundamental convictions should rest upon grounds which, if they do not exclude doubt, at any rate show what is doubtful and what is not—what is light and what is darkness. Whether there is a God—whether we can argue respecting his character from any data except those which Revelation supplies—whether there is any Revelation at all, and if so, what its interpretation—are the overwhelming questions on which hangs all human life. To these Dr. Hopkins and Jonathan Edwards gave one set of answers. Others would give very different ones, but it is only upon those terms that either Calvinism, or any other creed whatever, can be properly answered. To make any step towards discovery of the truth upon these matters is the most important, as it is the most awful enterprise which any man can propose to himself; and it is impossible not to feel a very strong sense of indignation against those who nibble at such questions, gossip about them, and, as far as their influence extends, try to substitute for the adamantine foundations on which any genuine faith must rest the mere shifting sand and mud of personal sentiment and inclination. If the real drift of theological novels is extracted and thrown into plain words, its irreverence is horrible.

In the present work there is a certain Priscilla, or as she is always called, Miss Prissy, a dressmaker, who is always in a little fuss about dresses and weddings. She is always bustling about with silks and satins—talking, laughing, and gossiping in a harmless, lively manner. This woman, amongst others, is brought within the shadow of Dr. Hopkins and his theories; and the suggestion whenever she comes upon the stage is, "It is unfair that Dr. Hopkins' theories about damnation should be true, for it would be so very odd and incongruous if Miss Prissy were to be damned." The suggestion is most unfair, and its indirectness makes it worse. No one doubts that an average human mind would see great incongruity and oddity in such an event; but the question is, whether, and to what extent, average human notions of congruity and singularity may be relied upon for the purpose of testing the truth of statements as to the operations of the Divine Mind. Upon that point Mrs. Stowe would have a right to be heard if she had anything to say; but till it is decided, it is not only premature, but very irreverent, and we think unfeeling, to introduce the subordinate question.

What may be called the gospel of vagueness and sentiment has obtained a miserable currency in these times. It is, we think, one of the very greatest evils of the age in which we live. We think that the sea will never come, the waves never beat, the floods never rage again, and we accordingly build our houses most industriously on the sand. This is, we think, a fearful evil; for even if it be true that society is so firmly organized that we have got to the end of those trials which search the very heart and reins—if we have secured for ourselves and our heirs forever that fair chance of being comfortable, provided we are industrious, which may be roughly taken as the meaning of the phrases "civilization" and "social progress,"—it is still not the less important that our mental foundations should be firmly settled. We have still got to live, to marry, to educate children, to discharge some duty in life, and, after all, to die, and go we know not where; and there is something infinitely contemptible in doing all this in a blind, helpless, drifting way, with nothing to guide us but a strange hash of inclinations and traditions. Perhaps no spectacle can be sadder than this; but, if there is any, it is the spectacle of clever, ingenious people who pass their lives in gossiping about the great principles in which their forefathers really did believe, and by believing in which they purchased for their children the inestimable privilege of being able, without conscious inconvenience, to do without any principles at all, and to pass their time in prattling over incongruities which even their practice and the small remnant of their opinions. The *Great Eastern*, or some of her successors, will perhaps defy the roll of the Atlantic, as I cross the seas without allowing her passengers to feel that they have left the firm land. The voyage from the cradle to the grave may come to be performed with similar facility. Progress and science may perhaps enable unbelievers to live and die without a care, without a pang, without an anxiety. They will have a pleasant passage, and, no doubt, plenty of brilliant conversation. They will wonder that people ever believed at all in clanging fights, and blazing towns, and sinking ships, and praying bands; and, when they come to the end of their course, they will go their way, and the place thereof will know them no more. But it seems very unlikely that they will have such a knowledge of the great ocean on which they sail, with its storms and wrecks, its currents and icebergs, its huge waves and mighty winds, as those who bat led with it for years together in the little craft, which, if they had few other merits, brought those who navigated them full into the presence of time and eternity, their Maker and themselves, and forced them to have some definite views of their relations to them and to each other.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Rumored Movements in the Papal States—Spain and Portugal—The Venetian Emigration—The Italian Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LUGANO, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

The rumors of a Papal-Neapolitan attack in the Legations seems gaining ground. Austrian soldiers disguised in the papal uniform are daily arriving at Amona. The Roman Government has given orders for the supply of 40,000 daily rations, and it is certain that His Holiness has under arms 30,000 brigand galley slaves let loose, and mercenaries of every description. PANTI and GARIBALDI are redoubling their efforts, and volunteers are pouring in on every side, and, despite the dismal prophecies of the *Times* concerning the financial embarrassments of Central Italy, I believe the event will prove that, although the agents of Tuscany, as of Piedmont, have been unable to contract a loan in London, the instinct of self-preservation, if no nobler nature of the inhabitants, will supply the deficiency, if deficiency there be.

Despite the semi-official denial of the Spanish journals, it is generally believed that both the Portuguese and Spanish Governments have offered troops to the Pope for purposes of offense or defense, as he may require them. The military energy displayed by Gen. GUYON in order to prevent the popular demonstration on the occasion of the departure of the Sardinian Ambassador from Rome, leads many to suppose that the remonstrances of the Archbishops and higher clergy have had their effect on the Emperor. I do not myself see any proof of this. In the first place it was natural that the French Government should have given strict orders to impede any popular outbreak during the French occupation, the cessation of which, if it is to cease, will be the certain signal for a unanimous insurrection, for which, as the Pope has had fair warning, France cannot then be held responsible; and, secondly, Gen. GUYON is known as an old and staunch patriot, who needs no prompting from the Tuileries to put forth his utmost ability in behalf of His Holiness. If the 15,000 Neapolitans and 30,000 nondescripts do attack the Legations, I much doubt, however, whether the mere moral force of France will suffice to keep the populations of Rome, of Umbria and the Marches from taking part with their brethren the other side the Rubicon.

The Venetian emigration continues. Three thousand Venetian volunteers have arrived at Modena. You are aware that an Emigration Committee exists at Ferrara; its object is to keep alive the agitation in the provinces, to assist the fugitives, to receive them as they cross the frontier, and to furnish them with the means to proceed to the camp. The Committee has ramifications all over the subject provinces. Now and then the Government succeeds in getting a clue to the patriots and their schemes;—lately 14 fugitives from Padua were arrested, and the correspondent of the Austrian *Gazette* asserts that by means of these arrests the Government has possessed itself of the names of the members of the Committees, their secret plans, and their means of realizing them. This is false; old birds are not caught with chaff, and old conspirators never make out *lists of names*. Their watchwords are changed frequently, and though the Austrian broom swept clean in the morning, the web is woven again by evening. Cash is not scarce, as the richest families in the State furnish the funds. One of the leading members of the Committee of Ferrara, a certain CAMERINI, does not hesitate to give his name to the documents published there. He is a young man possessed of a capital of 17,000,000 francs, (over $3,000,000,) and the only heir of his uncle, the owner of 20,000,000 francs.

Some time since I told you of the miserable condition of the Venetian volunteers disbanded after the war. One of the newspapers of Milan, the *Pungolo*, edited by a Venetian, appealed to the Lombards in their favor, and I see by his list—published last week—that 19,072 francs 48 cents have already been subscribed. The same paper publishes a list of 2,160 francs 24 cents, collected at the office in two days for the millions of muskets after GARIBALDI's appeal. This is a good sign. Pray stir up the Italians in America to imitate their brethren within and without the Peninsula. In England the Italian lists are filling up, and it would be a shame if your Italian population, many of whom are wealthy, should prove the only exception. I feel sure, from what I know of American generosity and sympathy with liberal movements, that if a few leading men and women were to initiate a subscription, if not for muskets for the Venetian emigration, for the support of the families of volunteers, or for one of the thousand noble purposes to which money here is just now well applied—that it would be responded to in a manner worthy of a free people. LAURA SALERA MANTEGAZZA, sending 1,000 francs, thus appeals to her Italian sisters:

"I had just returned from a pilgrimage to Saint Martino, where, kneeling by the immense tombs which cover the remains of thousands of Italian martyrs, I prayed that that noble blood might inspire Italians to persevere in their holy aspirations. I felt an actual desire to share in some small way the sacrifices made for our country, and returning home, my eyes fell on the name of our great GARIBALDI, at the close of his appeal for a million of muskets. The desire to address all my sister citizens, all Italian women, was irresistible. Oh! let us unite! let us seize this opportunity! let those muskets be purchased all, or nearly all, by us—by the women of Italy. We were no strangers to the resolution which prompted our sons to combat for their country; no strangers to those holy battles to which we sped them with our blessings. In trembling we had educated in those generous sentiments which, perhaps, contributed to the noble impetuosity of our volunteers; in that glory, the glory of our country, we found a consolation which kept us from a thought of regret. But these holy fears and holy hopes, offered up on our country's altar, ought not to be due sole cooperation in this most noble cause. No! let us be the first, let us contribute the largest share to procure the weapons necessary to secure at once the union and independence of Italy."

Yesterday I visited an old lady in this city who had lost her only son and grandson at San Martino. Her letter, sending her offering to the "Woman's Subscription" was wet with her tears. She is quite deaf, and I spelt on my fingers that I thought the sum too large for her slender means. "Oh," she said, "what sacrifice can be great for me, when I have given all that made life precious to my country." While I write fresh lists come in. Scarcely a society or public body in Lombardy, Piedmont, or Central Italy, but sends in its 1,000 to 5,000 francs. When I suggest the possibility of an American subscription, remember that I do so, not because money is not forthcoming, but because I long for some expression of tangible Anglo-Saxon sympathy towards this noble people.

The Mazzini alarms continue. A telegraph from Paris informs the Tuscan Government that MAZZINI is to disembark, with eleven noted conspirators, at Leghorn. The room where he is to lodge is also designated. The *Indépendance Belge* asserts that his letter to the King is but a cloak for the conspiracies he is carrying on at Bologna. Now, I am in a position to inform you that he is neither about to disembark at Leghorn, nor is he in any way conspiring against the existing order of things. The letter to the King was a *bona fide* proposition. He will not attempt to lead the nation in any other path than that in which they are now treading, until Victor EMANUEL himself, by backing out, shall prove to Italy that the house of Savoy is what it was in 1821 and 1848—a traitor to the national cause. I see that all the English papers publish the famous letter. In all there is the same error. Speaking of the *Moderates*, these papers speak of the five days' conspiracy instead of the *three years*.

The British Mercantile Navy.

AN AMERICAN SHIPBUILDER ON BRITISH SHIPPING.

From the Boston Traveller.

Mr. DONALD MCKAY, who, at last accounts, was making a tour of inspection through the British shipbuilding yards, has sent several letters to his friends in Boston, concerning the views of what he had seen. From these letters we have been permitted to make extracts that may be interesting to our shipbuilders and others interested in commerce and navigation:

THE CLIPPER SHIP LIGHTNING.—Although I designed and built this vessel, and therefore ought to be the last to praise her, yet such has been her performance, since Englishmen have learned to sail her, that I must confess I feel proud of her. You are aware that she was so sharp and concave forward, that one of her stupid captains, who did not comprehend the principle upon which she was built, persuaded her owners to fill in the hollow of her bows. They did so, and according to their British bluff notions, she was not only better for the addition, but would sail faster, and wrote me to that effect. Well, the next passage to Melbourne she washed the bumbrauce away on one side, and when she returned to Liverpool the other side was also cleared away. Since then she has been running as I had related her, and is this day considered the swiftest sailing vessel under the British flag. Such is her stability, that her owners are having her poop extended forward to form a third deck in connection with the house and ships and the topgallant forecastle. She is as sound as when built, and as true in outline. As a specimen of speed, I may say that I saw recorded in her log of 24 hours, 436 nautical miles, a trifle over 18 knots per hour. She is a great favorite with passengers, and is the pet of her owners.

The East India Docks are almost filled with merchantmen, many of them of the strangest models I ever saw. The *Alhambra*, which you know is the fullest ship I ever built, would look like a clipper alongside of them, they are so bluff and clumsy about the bows, and have tremendously high sterns, lumbered with quarter galleries. Broadside on, their sheer was made up of crooked lines—that is, high opposite the channels, where the strain of the rigging had hauled the planking up, and between them hollows like the waves of the sea, and their ends drooping like the head and tail of a disgraced dog. Their models must have been made a hundred and fifty years ago, for there is nothing like them in any of the yards that I have visited.

The steam ram is designed to be a shot-proof floating battery, built and fashioned at the ends to destroy any vessel against which she may be propelled. Her strength and speed, therefore, are great, or, are intended to be great. She has no external keel, but is rather sharp on the bottom. The famous Iron steamers *Himalaya*, *Delta* and *Immaculate Conception* (yacht for the Pope,) have been built here, also a steamer for the Sardinian Government, and several gunboats for the Royal Navy. I have examined the plans of all these, and their characteristics are rising floors, vertical sides above water, very sharp bows slightly concave, with a modernized beak-head, by which they obtain a little more space than usual in the cutwater.

MATTERS IN RHODE ISLAND.

Wealth and Fashion—The Indian Summer—Scandal and Gossip—Outrageous Abduction of a Colored Girl—Various Reports—The Burrill-Arnold Murder—Gunpowder Treason—Masonic and Military—Brown University—College Aquatics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

Probably no city in the Union, in proportion to the number of its population, can boast of such an array of private equipages as this, the modest metropolis of Rhode Island. Not only the man who retires upon a hundred thousand, (the cotton aristocracy,) but young men, the premature lords of fortunes, "set themselves up" as soon as a lucky knot is tied, and sport their fancy tandems and the "family carriage." Those who occupy the parquette of the fashionable world content themselves with a more reduced display. In these days of glorious Indian Summer, when the sun and sky above are bright, warm and clear, the air fragrant, and the hearts of youth and maidens bounding with joy and hope and anticipated pleasures, our city is in the meridian of its beauty. We have a Broadway and a Fifth-avenue,—known by different names, however,—which can tell almost as many tales in point of romance as those famed resorts of wealth and fashion in the Metropolis. We have scandalizers and food for scandal; plenty of old maids whose business and delight it is to circulate tales, and amusing it is to witness the brisk competition which sometimes arises, between one and the other, as who can make the biggest story first and spread it widest. Another class are those who love better than all else to tattle, but who are not addicted to defaming and scandalizing. These gossipers are generally the young maidens—the homely ones—disappointed in some love affair, and who are led from idle talking to gossiping, and thence to scandalizing, for the two generally go together. Years only make the difference. Five P. M. is the fashionable hour on our Broadway, and the present week it is thronged.

A story of villainy has been startling the people for the past week, and rapidly circulating from one to another until the whole community are in anxiety about it. "Have you heard the story," says Mr. —— to the first friend he meets. "No! What is it?" "An outrageous abduction case." Mrs. —— calls upon her neighbor and repeats the question, and so spreads the first information of the case, strongly exaggerated in every particular. The present knowledge of the matter is this: Some twelve or thirteen years ago, a rich family in New-Orleans owned a negro woman and child. The family had relatives and connections in this city and at Newport, and, subsequently, when the child was two years of age, it was brought to the last named place, where the family were spending the Summer. It was given to their connections, who lived at Newport, who sent it to school, and afterward attended church at that place. The girl was so near white that it was almost impossible to discover any dark hue in her complexion. She associated with the children of while parents, attended their schools, and was recognized as a white child. In a short time the girl came to this city into another branch of the family. It attended the Sabbath-school of Grace Church, and was here known to possess negro blood only by those who knew of her origin. While here, the girl received a daguerreotype of her mother, who had been freed and had married a Creole, it is said, "one of the vilest and most infamous men" in New-Orleans. About a year ago she was suddenly called upon by two women, one of whom is reputed to have been her mother, who induced her to go back with her to New-Orleans; that she would there live much more comfortable than here, and enjoy herself better. She returned to New Orleans, and was immediately placed in the slave trader's possession, who, however, to the credit of humanity, refused at that time to sell her on account of her extreme white complexion. She was in jail a few days, and then taken and disposed of by somebody and in some manner not definitely known. Such is the outline of the story of abduction. It is also stated that her parentage is a matter of doubt as regards her father, and that she was willfully stolen and taken to New-Orleans by the former owner of her mother, and sold for base and infamous purposes, for the sum of $1,000. I am possessed of the names of the parties, who are highly respectable, but omit their mention lest I should do injustice to persons which are not culpable. Earnest efforts are being exercised to ascertain the bottom line of the case, and ferret out those to whom the odium, disgrace, and execration of such an act fairly belongs. To express a personal opinion, I do not believe from the evidence thus far obtained, that the unfortunate girl's mother ever saw this city, and that if any persons did so represent themselves, it was at the instigation of a person who willfully designed to entice the girl away, and get her at the South and sell her, as was attempted. The reports are very contradictory, and the whole affair is yet shrouded in obscurity. Bishop CLARK is actively engaged in making investigations, and it is to be hoped the matter will soon appear in its true light.

An examination has been going on during the past four days, of two men arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mr. BURRILL ARNOLD, which act occurred last Spring, in the town of Warwick. The evidence obtained was frail and ineffective, and did not impress any one with the belief of their being concerned in the deed. One of them was discharged to-day, and the trial of the other is progressing. Notwithstanding the vigilance and industry exercised by police and citizens, no clue to the reel murders of this estimable man has been obtained.

"The boys" of the ancient town of Bristol, or Narragansett Bay, the summer resort of Cuban families, joyfully celebrated, as customary with them, the anniversary of the Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot in England, which saved JAMES the First and his throne. For the past one hundred and seventy-five years, on the 5th November, this British affair has been commemorated in Bristol by bonfires and illuminations. Ever since the loyal days of old colony times it has been recognized by this, perhaps the only town in the country. By force of what reason it is perpetuated, I do not know, except that it may be considered too old an institution to root up, against which, the whole strength of old fogyism would loudly protest.

There is to be a new Commandery of Knights Templar organized in this city soon, to be styled the "Cavalry Commandery." A request for a dispensation has been made to the Grand Massachusetts and Rhode Island Encampment, at the instance of the St. John's Lodge, and it is supposed it will be readily granted.

A Continental Corps is about organizing, consisting of young men, and deriving its pattern from the chivalric company of the Putnam Phalanx of Connecticut.

Apropos of the military, the question is frequently asked, "Where are the Tompkins Blues, who were in visit Rhode Island in October?" They have been anxiously looked for.

The present number of students at Brown University is very large, and the College is enjoying a full measure of prosperity. The recent classification enumerates them as follows: Seniors, 27; Juniors, 51; Sophomores, 57; Freshmen, 70. In all, 205. The importance, as well as the enjoyment of physical education seem to have enlisted the cooperation of these worthy students. The spirit of boat-rowing is all aglow in them. The Sophomore members own one craft, and the Freshmen another; the Graduates possess two, and a fine boat is being constructed to win the prize at the next college regatta. If confidence is half the victory, I am quite sure the Brown students will possess themselves of the glory at that half, and if strength of muscle is the other qualification, they will not be long in gaining a complete Solferino. HIPPARCHUS.

EDWARD BATES ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated St. Louis, Nov. 8, says an important document has been prepared for the press, and published here today, presenting an authoritative exposition of the views of Hon. EDWARD BATES on the Slavery question. It is of a radical Republican character. He believes that Slavery is not beneficial either in a political, social or religious sense, and he is unalterably opposed to its extension into Free territory. He favors the colonization of the free blacks. It is a powerful article, and will produce a sensation.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

The Authorized Vindication of Dr. Cheever's Appeal to the British Abolitionists for Aid.

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 11.

DR. CHEEVER AND THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: A lengthy leader in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 9th inst., reflecting on Dr. CHEEVER and his Church, deserves reply.

The article is headed "A Disgraceful Appeal," and recounts that statements some time ago appeared in the papers that a Miss JOHNSTONE was in England soliciting aid for the Church of the Puritans; that the statements were generally discredited, but that a letter from Dr. CHEEVER to Mr. SPURGEON, published in another column, left no room for doubt. It then goes on to make extracts from and comments upon the letter, with accompanying strictures upon Dr. CHEEVER, his Church, Abolitionists generally, the special character of this appeal, and closes with the suggestion that it is quite time that the Church of the Puritans were suppressed and that Dr. CHEEVER migrate out of the City.

Now, as to the heading of this article—"A Disgraceful Appeal." How *disgraceful* for one body of Christians to appeal to another for aid? When Dr. CHEEVER himself, in answer to an appeal from the oppressed Waldenses, raised and remitted to them $2,000 to aid them in their noble struggle against the power of Rome, was it *disgraceful*? Was the appeal of Father CHINIQUY to a New-York public, in behalf of his afflicted brethren at the West, *disgraceful*? Was the appeal of Mr. WARDINGTON, in behalf of the Pilgrim Church in England, made in this country, *disgraceful*? Was the late appeal of the Irish delegation *disgraceful*? Was the late appeal of the Home Missionary Society, in behalf of weak churches at the West, *disgraceful*? Mr. RAYMOND should know that, from Paul's time to the present, it has been customary for weak branches of Christ's Church to appeal to the stronger for aid, and these appeals are made where there is the greatest probability of a response. The public should give him the credit of being the first to discover any *disgrace* in such an appeal.

But he thinks it a terrible shame that such an appeal should be made abroad. Surely, were not the editor of the TIMES and the church which he attends *waiting* an opportunity to minister to the necessities of Dr. CHEEVER and his followers? Were not the members of the *ex parte* Council likewise *waiting*? Were not the members of the disaffected exscinded party *waiting*? Yes, all *waiting*, not to aid, but to *suppress* the Church of the Puritans, and that because its noble pastor held up the truth of God against the sin of Slavery. Mr. RAYMOND is certainly not so stupid as not to know that any appeal made to the American churches generally in behalf of Dr. CHEEVER and in support of his Abolition views, would have been worse than bootless, and that for reasons set forth by Dr. CHEEVER in the letter alluded to, because the Church in America is not willing to take a stand against Slavery as *sin*. Yet he would insist that Dr. CHEEVER, in its extremity, should have asked aid where he knew he would not get it, and having failed, should have given up the ghost. The TIMES calls this an "appeal of mendicant Pharisecism." Had he said "mendicant Abolitionism," it would have been as clear an approximation to the truth as we might expect from the TIMES. No Abolitionist can be, in the nature of things, a Pharisee. Jesus Christ himself was a pattern Abolitionist, and the Pharisees were conservatives and hypocrites.

But the TIMES goes on to hint that public opinion here must certainly condemn Dr. CHEEVER and his Church for such an appeal, and even goes so far as to insinuate that Dr. CHEEVER is guilty of a "most unbecoming egotism and self-conceit." It is a sufficient reply to this to say that if Dr. CHEEVER's statements in the letter to Mr. SPURGEON are true, such an appeal was absolutely essential to the welfare of Christ's Kingdom. Dr. CHEEVER will undoubtedly stand by his own statement. All that he has said concerning his own ministration was absolutely necessary to authenticate the appeal. Here, again, the TIMES seems to say, "If you had to make an appeal, why didn't you conceal the most important facts, especially those reflecting upon the American Church, and so *fail* to get your aid." Dr. CHEEVER should have said to Mr. SPURGEON —"All the American Churches are Anti-Slavery, hundreds of preachers here, on the Sabbath and at other times, declaim against Slavery, but I have been unfortunately fanatical and ill-tempered in denouncing Slavery, from God's word, as sin, and although the party exscinded from my Church are just as strong Anti-Slavery as those who remain, yet my fanaticism and malignity disgusted them, and they left me without support." This appeal, though it would have been an arrant falsehood, the *Times* would doubtless have approved; especially had it been returned to Dr. CHEEVER with the recommendation to quit the ministry at once.

But is it not singular that Mr. RAYMOND should thus go out of his character as a Conservative to "denounce" Dr. CHEEVER? Does he not run a fearful risk of incurring agitation, and involving the community in "turmoil and strife?" Everybody knows that, should Dr. CHEEVER become popular, no one would fawn about him and his friends so servilely as Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND. If everybody shouted "CHEEVER," Mr. RAYMOND would want to "reflect public sentiment," and there would be a sorry mess of it, after what he has just said. The TIMES should take care. The time may come when Mr. RAYMOND will have occasion to apologize, and explain, and worm and sneak around, and he can hardly afford to invest further in that line.

Now we come to a dirty and ambiguous little fib, which reminds us heartily of Hon. H. J. RAYMOND. Listen:

"But there are other preachers who denounce Slavery quite as zealously, if not with as much intemperance and malignant passion, as Dr. CHEEVER, who yet have not been compelled to send abroad for pecuniary support, nor would have stooped to that degrading alternative, even if they had been compelled to remove to some more congenial field of labor."

And there is another even more Raymondish than the above:

"The secession from Dr. CHEEVER's Church, which occurred two years ago, was not the consequence of his Anti-Slavery opinions or sermons, half so much as of the acrid, malignant, intolerant temper, which he infuses in his public efforts, and which alienates the sympathies even of those who agree with him in sentiment."

These will be recognized by every one, at all familiar with the case, as a pair of *whoppers*—very sneaking and nasty for even Mr. RAYMOND himself to tell. It is false to charge Dr. CHEEVER with acrid, malignant and intolerant temper, as much so as it would be to call the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND noble, honest, and true. What preacher in this country but Dr. CHEEVER has lifted up the standard of God's word against the sin of Slavery? Has the pastor where Mr. RAYMOND has the honor to attend done so? Can even one other be designated who has done so?

But why should the TIMES spring to resent what it calls the "personal character of this appeal?" Did Dr. CHEEVER personally implicate its editor and designate him as a leading flunkey and doughface, as a "trimmer" whom HALIFAX himself would have heartily despised, as a sneak, a "little villain," a "Jefferson Brick," a parasite upon snobbish respectability, as one of the thousand and one vermin of the Press who never approach God's truth except to bleed or defile it? Surely, what excuse has Mr. RAYMOND for saying what is false about Dr. CHEEVER, when Dr. CHEEVER never went so much into details as to say what is true about him?

But the TIMES thinks that such an appeal "may reasonably arouse the general indignation of the community." Indignation certainly has to do with *agitation*, to which the Editor of the TIMES professes to be opposed. Mr. RAYMOND should, in order to be consistent, counsel his readers not to be indignant or agitated about *anything*. The terrible enormities committed by the Slave Power upon unoffending Christian men, Mr. RAYMOND certainly would not consider a cause of indignation. Why should Mr. RAYMOND be less conservative and more severe upon Dr. CHEEVER,

LAW REPORTS.

THE WATROUS LAND CONSPIRACY.

The Case Before the New-York Supreme Court—Simon Mussina vs. Charles Stillman and Others.

At Chambers, yesterday, Judge DAVIES entertained this interesting cause, upon an application for leave of absence made by a witness, whose property at Brownsville is endangered by the difficulties there:

The plaintiff, S. Mussina, is the party who has so perseveringly sought the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, for his alleged combination with some of the defendants herein, in the celebrated Garaza case, to betray the plaintiffs and destroy their rights. This action is against the parties to the conspiracy referred to, with the exception of the Judge, who is to be proceeded against by the constitutional process of impeachment, and is brought to recover damages for the fraud of the defendants in divesting plaintiffs of their title to the Brownsville (Texas) town lands and other property, involving some millions of dollars, and for attempting to destroy the rights of said plaintiffs by a false and fraudulent conveyance of the lands in question to the defendants, Basse & Herd, and for obtaining a decree in the United States District Court for the District of Texas, in the case of Carazas and wife against Stillman and others, in favor of plaintiffs, by collusion and other fraudulent acts and contrivances. The defendant, Charles Stillman, who is a citizen of New-York, was subpœnaed as a witness at the plaintiff's instance, under the provisions of the code allowing the examination of a party before trial; but on his examination refused to answer numerous questions, two hundred or thereabouts, and pending the settlement of these interrogatories by the Judge, he (defendant) applied for leave to go to Brownsville to attend to his interests there in the present troubles and excitement on the Texas border. This application was made on affidavits stating these troubles, &c., and was opposed by plaintiffs, who interposed a long affidavit setting out the diligence with which they had prosecuted this examination, and the difficulties which had been encountered in its progress. The matter was argued at Chambers by Mr. Bradley for defendants, and Mr. Jernegan for plaintiffs—on whose part it was insisted that the witness should not be allowed to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, until he had answered the questions to which he had refused to respond, and which might be considered as the most material part of this examination.

It appeared from the statements of counsel that the deposition, so far as it had proceeded, was filed in the Clerk's office about the middle of October last; and the exceptions which the witness had refused to answer remained undisposed of, until this application was made for the witness to absent himself until the Spring Term of the Court. It was stated in the plaintiff's affidavit that he had been anxious and ready to have these exceptions disposed of, and the examination to proceed, and had urged the matter both through his counsel and the attorney who had conducted the examination on their behalf. On the 7th inst. an order was made for the resumption of the examination, and directing that it proceed forthwith, in consequence of which the plaintiff's counsel addressed the following note to the defendant's counsel, desiring to proceed at once, and offering to take the testimony of the witness under any circumstances as to place, hour of the day, &c.:

SUPREME COURT—*Simon Mussina and another vs. Chas. Stillman and others.*

LOT C. CLARK, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We are ready to proceed with the examination of Mr. Stillman, according to the order of the Court made this day, and Mr. Pollard is fully authorized to act for me in the examination, and in making all the arrangements as to time, place and otherwise in relation thereto. We will proceed now before Judge Davies, and continue the examination; or, if you prefer, we will take it in one of the Court rooms, or at your office. But we desire to proceed at once. If you cannot proceed now, will you have the goodness to fix an hour to day or to-morrow, when you can proceed? We fix the place in the room of the Supreme Court Chambers, but you can change it to a room in your office if you please. Yours, &c.,

Nov. 7, 1859. J. L. JERNEGAN.

This offer was not accepted by defendant's counsel, but, on obtaining this notice, he applied for a rehearing of the application to postpone the examination, which was set down for yesterday. The defendant's counsel insisted that the witness should not be compelled to answer the interrogatories referred to, unless they were settled one by one by the Court, as otherwise, though the witness might answer subject to exceptions, the benefit of which he might have upon the trial, he might make exposures which would prove disastrous to his case. The plaintiffs again insisted that in a single case of so much importance, involving, as was conceded, a quarter of a million of dollars, the witness should not be permitted to depart from the jurisdiction, leaving his examination unfinished, and before the pith of his testimony was extracted, as in case of his death great and irreparable damage would be inflicted, since this witness had given the information and statements on which the answer had been made and verified, and had facts within his knowledge which could be obtained from no other source. It was also charged that this application to postpone proceeded from the unwillingness of Stillman to answer, since it was stated that the interrogatories objected to might be allowed, and so disposed of in the course of a day.

After argument and the reading of affidavits, occupying considerable time, the Judge decided, in consequence of the jeopardy of the witness' property in Brownsville, to permit him to leave the jurisdiction, under an order suspending the examination until the first Monday in March next, and requiring that he attend on that day.

Suit for Alimony upon Divorce.

INJUNCTION GRANTED AND A RECEIVER APPOINTED

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge DAVIES, the case of Sarah A. Flestroy *vs.* Ferdinand Flestroy was called up. In this suit the plaintiff applied for alimony pending a divorce suit from her husband on the ground of cruel treatment. In the papers in the case, on the part of the plaintiff it was alleged that the parties were married in this City on the night of the 15th of July, 1857. At the time of the marriage the plaintiff was a widow, and possessed of a house in Tenth-street worth about $4,000, household furniture worth about $1,000, and money on deposit to the amount of $6,300.

On the evening of the marriage, and a few moments before the ceremony took place, the defendant and a lawyer entered her apartment and produced a printed paper, which they requested her to sign. To induce the lady to sign this paper, it was alleged that the defendant represented that it was intended to protect her property and reserve it to her own use in case of his death. The lady alleged that she was "by nature excessively timid and sensitive, and of a very nervous and excitable temperament, and easily excited from the slightest cause, and when under the influence of any excitement was ordinarily so confused as to be incapable of exercising any rational judgment, all of which the defendant well knew." That when he presented himself to her with a stranger on the eve of their marriage, and asked her to sign a paper, it was a complete surprise on her, and she was so excited, confused, mortified, embarrassed and bewildered, that she was almost unconscious of what she was about, and was incapable of exercising any rational judgment as to the consequence of signing such paper.

Since the marriage the defendant had received all the property named and two years' rent of the house, amounting to $1,600. The total amount of plaintiff's property thus received amounted to about $8,000.

She alleged that the representations made to induce her to sign this paper were false, and that the defendant now claimed to hold such property as his own. The lady then charged her husband with cruel and inhuman treatment, rendering it unsafe for her to live with him. She stated that he was worth about $60,000, which he was putting out of his hands to avoid the payment of alimony.

The lady is thirty-eight years of age and the gentleman forty-three.

The defendant in answer set up that the plaintiff had voluntarily conveyed the house and lot to him, and that she had received the greater part of the personal property back; that she was of a peevish disposition and jealous; and on her recent sojourn at Paris had behaved so violently, that the American Minister, the late Mr. Mason, had to interfere, and defendant sent her home; that he is not now rich, his pecuniary affairs having been affected by the crisis of 1857, and still more recently by the war in Italy.

An injunction having been already served on the defendant preventing him from receiving any of the rents of the house on Tenth-street, the Court, pending the decision, appointed H. Barthoff as the receiver of the rents, the same to be paid to the plaintiff.

W. R. Stafford for defendant. Hall and Stocker for plaintiff.

Accident in New-Canal-street.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

Elisha Wilkeyson vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was another action against the City, involving the condition of New-Canal-street during the year 1858, and was tried before Judge MULLEN, in the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff complains that in September, 1858, about 10 o'clock one morning, he was driving his horse and cart through East Broadway, and, upon arriving at its junction with New-Canal-street, he came in contact with a lamp-post, which the defendants had "carelessly, negligently, and wrongfully left exposed, without a railing to keep the public from collision with it;" that he was pitched out of his cart thereby, and was much bruised and disabled by the fall; that his head and neck were so badly injured, also his wrist and "nose," that he was confined for six weeks in consequence, and was subjected to great expense in procuring medical treatment. The defendants set up a general denial in their answer.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand, and repeated the statements in his complaint, and Dr. Owens, of Williamsburgh, was sworn in relation to the medical treatment. The Doctor was subjected to a pretty rigid cross-examination by Mr. Busteed, and several times appealed to the Court to know if certain questions were not impertinent and unnecessary. The City went to the jury with its case without calling a witness, and those gentlemen were called upon to consider the recent mania for bringing suits against the City, and most of which were unfounded and venal.

The Court instructed the jury that they should not allow themselves to render a verdict against the City merely because it was a rich Corporation, but, if anything, no more than they would give were both the parties private individuals. The jury then retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Shaffer & Huff for plaintiff, Mr. Busteed and R. F. Andrews for defendants.

The Trinity Church Property Suit.

ARGUMENT OF THE APPEAL.

The People vs. *The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church and Pame and others*; *The People* vs. *The Same, Astor and others.*—These are two actions in ejectment brought by the people for a lot on Murray-street in the first, and a lot on Hamersley-street in the second. The actions were commenced in 1856, and have been before reported.

The cases were brought on for trial before Justice SUTHERLAND, in February last, who dismissed the complaints, on the ground that the plaintiffs had failed to establish any title against the defendants, and also, that the action was barred by the statute of limitations. The defence was, that the Church was seized of the property in 1776, under a grant from the Crown, and that it has held them ever since uninterruptedly. The case now came up on appeal from this decision to the General Term, where it was discussed at great length before Justices ROOSEVELT, SUTHERLAND and INGRAHAM. The only questions were, whether or not the plaintiffs failed to establish title against the defendants in the Court below, and whether or not the action was barred by the statute of limitations. Decision reserved.

Charles Tracy, for plaintiff; Messrs. Ogden, Parker & Evarts, for defendants.

The Bible Revision.

LIBEL SUIT BY DR. JUDD.

Orrin B. Judd vs. *James Edmund.*—This is a libel suit, arising out of the controversies relative to the proposed revision of the English version of the Bible, undertaken by the American Bible Union some time since. The plaintiff, as is well known, was one of the revisers employed by the Union upon the work. He complains upon a number of articles published in several of the Louisville papers during 1857, and also upon passages contained in a book published by defendant during 1856, entitled *Discussion on Revision, &c.* These articles reflected severely on the character and motives of plaintiff in respect to his work upon the proposed revision, and his writings on the subject.

The trial of the cause has commenced before Judge DALY in the Common Pleas. The plaintiff is called as the first witness on his own behalf, and his examination is proceeding.

Messrs. Darlington and John Graham for the plaintiff; A. B. Campbell, James W. Nye and J. W. Gerard for defendant.

The Consolidated Stage Company Case.

Andrew Stevens vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—This was an action in the Common Pleas, before Judge BRADY, for damages against the defendants, and was reported in the TIMES of Nov. 10.

The case was now concluded, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $750.

The usual time was obtained by the defendants to make a case for appeal.

Dewey & Savage for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews for defendants.

Patent for Enameling Wood.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, NOV. 11—INGERSOL J.

Robert Marcher vs. *John J. Sigler.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent, issued to the plaintiff, March 15, 1859, for an apparatus for enameling (as it is called) wooden moldings before gilding them, composed of a sort of hopper, with two end-pieces, made in the reverse shape to the molding required.

The defendant claimed that there was no novelty in the plaintiff's invention, but that the same thing was in use as long ago as 1847. The jury, however, thought differently and found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages, however, at six cents.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendant, Mr. Gifford.

General Sessions.

TRIAL OF SNOOKS FOR FORGERY.

John Snooks—of course, that is not his name, but he elects to be so called—was tried yesterday for passing a forged $10 bill on the Nassau Bank, of Brooklyn, on the 20th of August, at Felt's stationery store in Maiden-lane. When arrested, he had another similar bill about him, with some good money. The defence set up by the prisoner's counsel was that he met a man in Maiden-lane who owed him $30; that he held the man, and insisted on being paid, whereupon the man gave him some bills among which were the bills in question. Snooks was arraigned at a former term of this Court, when, on being taken back to the Tombs, he managed to escape from the officer who had him in charge. He was subsequently arrested, and brought to trial yesterday. The trial occupied the whole day, the Jury, shortly before 5 P. M., returning a verdict of guilty of forgery in the second degree. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for five years and six months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—ROOSEVELT, J.

MULLEN, J.—*Everett* vs. *Williman.*—Motion denied.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Funke* vs. *Berthelf et al.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of term and motion, and upon condition that the case be referred to Wm. Kent, Esq., to hear, &c.

Goschc et al. vs. *Jacobshon et al.*—Injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, costs to abide event.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. *Burdell et al.*—Amendments disallowed.

Stegman et al. vs. *Cavanagh.*—Motion granted in favor of present creditor making motion.

David Elston vs. *Stephen T. Curran.*—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PIERREPONT J.

Carpenter vs. *Wright.*—Motion to refer granted.

Weeks vs. *Milleman.*—The injunction in this case must be dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—BRADY J.

Colley vs. *Howley.*—Motion granted.

Graffinhagen vs. *Knob.*—Motion granted conditionally.

Application of Lovett.—Motion denied.

Butler vs. *Hurd.*—Decree settled.

At the town meeting in Winchester, Mass., Nov 8, measures were taken to protect the pickerel, and prevent them being caught out of the ponds in that town, by parties from Boston and elsewhere. The taking of pickerel is forbidden by law between December and May, under a penalty of one dollar for each fish in any town which adopted the provision of the statute of 1859.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

MEATS.

Unusual dullness in this branch of business is generally complained of. Yet the demand is not apparently so discouragingly limited as to render dealers willing to make any noticeable reductions in prices, to tempt buyers to purchase more freely.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is well supplied with most kinds, and the daily receipts are large. The inquiry from consumers, however, is not very brisk, though prices continue to tend downward.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	37	@	62½
Fowls, Bucks Co., ₱ lb	14	@	18
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ₱ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Guinea Fowls, ₱ pair	68	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	2 75	@	3 50
Woodcock, ₱ pair	50	@	65
Wood Duck, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Canvass Back Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Red Head Ducks, ₱ pair	62	@	87
Widgeon, ₱ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Snipe, yellow leg, ₱ dozen	1 62½	@	2 25
Partridge, ₱ pair	68	@	87
Quails, ₱ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Rabbits, ₱ pair	37	@	50
Squirrels, grey, each	8	@	10

FISH

Have been in moderate request, at our revised quotations.

Salmon Trout, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Brook Trout, ₱ lb	44	@	50
Mackerel, each	15	@	18
Codfish, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Halibut, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Pickerel, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Whitefish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Blackfish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Catfish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Black Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ₱ lb	—	@	15
Weak-fish, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Frost-fish, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Haddock, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Porgies, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Smelts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Terrapin, each	75	@	1 00
Herring, fresh, ₱ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	—	@	6
Lobsters, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Mackerel, pickled, each	12	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The business of the week has been fair. Prices have been generally sustained. Supplies are good for the season.

Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ hhl	1 87½	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	50	@	75
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel	75	@	1 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ half peck	15	@	20
Turnips, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ hunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ₱ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ₱ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ₱ peck	37	@	—
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	25	@	62
Cabbage, each	3	@	6
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ dozen	75	@	3 00
Cauliflowers, each	18	@	30
Tomatoes, ₱ half-peck	25	@	25
Tomatoes, Pear, ₱ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Beans, Lima, ₱ half-peck	—	@	25
Beans, Lima, shelled, ₱ quart	—	@	25
Beans, String, ₱ half-peck	—	@	25
Pumpkins, ₱ dozen	37	@	50
Pumpkins, each	10	@	18
Squashes, each	10	@	25
Salad, ₱ head	2	@	3
Chicory, ₱ head	2	@	3
Celery, ₱ bunch	—	@	10
Parsley, ₱ bunch	2	@	2
Watercresses, ₱ quart	5	@	6
Spinach, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Sorrell, ₱ peck	—	@	25
Green Peppers, ₱ dozen	—	@	12
Red Peppers, ₱ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ₱ bunch	—	@	5
Nasturtiums, ₱ half peck	—	@	86
Egg Plants, ₱ dozen	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	8	@	10
Chives, ₱ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ₱ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	12
Mint, ₱ bunch	—	@	2

FRUIT.

Supplies of domestic are diminishing; and the assortment is less extensive. The demand, however, is not remarkably active.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck	37	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Lady, ₱ peck	75	@	1 00
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	9	@	12
Citron, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, ₱ quart	15	@	18
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb	75	@	—
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	8	@	10
Pears, ₱ half-peck	1 25	@	2 00
Pears, Cooking, ₱ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, Cooking, ₱ quart	8	@	12
Quinces, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen	37	@	75
Lemons, ₱ dozen	18	@	37
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ₱ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Raisins, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Currants, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Prunes, ₱ lb	6	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been moderate, at our revised quotations.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	20	@	28
Butter, Orange County, ₱ lb	30	@	31
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ₱ lb	28	@	30
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	16	@	22
Cheese, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Eggs, six for	13	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	1 50
Honey, White Clover, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ₱ lb	22	@	25
Honey, ₱ comb	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CROMIE, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

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If from the chosen ones of each Regiment of England's brave men in the Indian war, a bravest of the brave were to be selected, we believe that Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, would stand forth the representative of the band of heroes. * * * Neither Fernando Perez del Pulgar, or any Cid, or Paladin, ever achieved nobler exploits than are here recorded.

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Ask any soldier in India what the bravest man before Delhi, who most in the saddle, who foremost and nine out of ten in the Infantry will tell you—Hodson.

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As long as manly courage—a courage which is shown not only in the field of battle, but in the often harder contest of peaceful times—is held in honor, Englishmen will have reason to be proud of such a name as that of Hodson, of Hodson's Horse. * * * Many more editions are to come, for thousands are still to read in it the story of a Christian soldier, with whom duty, in its full sense, was the one fixed principle.

From the Saturday Review.

With regard to the selection of the letters, and the simple narrative which has been contributed to them as a setting, we can hardly overprise the taste, the judgment, and the manly sense with which the editor has fulfilled his pious task.

From the Literary Gazette.

It is a fitting memorial that his brother has raised over him. Taste and judgment we had a right to expect from a Fellow of Trinity. But to these have been added precisely that manliness and good sense which Major Hodson would most have desired that his biographer should possess.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—TWO HUNDRED AND fifty dollars reward will be paid by me for the recovery of two BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the State of Missouri, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and both given for the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and numbered 2,674 and 2,675. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or using the said Bonds, as they were the last eight taken from the subscriber, and application for renewal of the same has been made to the State of Missouri. ALEX. H. NONES,

No. 76 7th-st., and No. 202 Broadway.

DOG LOST.—ABOUT OCT. 27, IN THE NEIGHborhood of 7th-av. and 15th-st., a yellow and white Newfoundland and mastiff, crossed dog, answers to the name of "Nero." Any person found with the dog in his possession after this advertisement, will be dealt with according to law.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, upon the *First Commandment.* The first of a course of *Plain Sermons on the Commandments* to be preached on SUNDAY EVENINGS, in the Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

HOW LONG, O! LORD, HOW LONG?—A Union Prayer-meeting for the enslaved and for slaveholders will be held in the Church of the Puritans, corner of 15th-st. and Union-square, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. John Brown in his prison, and Gerrit Smith in his asylum, whatever their mistakes, will not be forgotten. Clergymen are requested to give notice on the Sabbath.

REV. DR. McMENAMY, REV. T. WALSH and other vindicators of Gospel truth, without the traditions of men, will meet in public conference the advocates of the pretented saving power of "the last rites of the Church," in the New Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., near corner of Thompson st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Anniversary services of the Sunday Schools will be held in the Church at 3 o'clock P. M., when the annual sermon to the children will be delivered by the Pastor.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, Rev THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Ora services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; by signs at 3 P. M TO-MORROW, Rev. JOSEPH BARWISE, Rector of Christ Church, New-Haven, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church in the EVENING.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—Morning—*The Gospel a Joyful Sound.* Afternoon—*Do the Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Eternal Sin and Suffering.* The first discourse of a series. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE SEAMEN'S CONVENTION, CALLED by the Port Society, will hold its closing meeting at the Cooper Institute, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., Capt. A. H. FOOTE, U. S. Navy, Capt. ANDREW BARTLETT, Rev. C. W. DENISON, and Rev. CHARLES J. JONES.

BROOME STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, corner of Greene. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. In the Chapel, corner of 33d-st., and 8th-av., services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; evening Discourse by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, subject: *Kibroth Hattaavah, the Graves of lust.* Seats free.

THE FLUSHING M. E. CHURCH, HAVING been enlarged and otherwise improved, will be reopened for Divine worship on SUNDAY NEXT. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES, at 3 P. M. by Rev. THOS. H. BRACH, of New-York, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. W. T. STUDLEY, of Brooklyn.

YORK-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Gold.—Preaching SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, of Carlton-av. M. E. Church. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon on *Christ as a Mechanic.* Seats free.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—SABBATH, 14th inst., Rev. Dr. MITCHELL, of the 37th-st. Church will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. HILTON, of the Minnesota Conference, at 7 o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN UNION, BROOKLYN.—THE regular meeting will be held at Polytechnic Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock. A paper will be read by the President, DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, on *The Religious Reformations of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.* The public are invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DEliver the second discourse of the doctrinal series in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*God's Omniscience.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, THE CONverted Jew, will preach in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—The Sicilian Vespers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Jenny Lind.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wreck Ashore—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Benefit of Little Cordelia Howard.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Diamond Cut Diamond.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Foundling of the Forest. Evening—Foundling of the Forest—Rival Pages.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrelsy and Black Blunders.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folks' Concert.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Lesdernier's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news we receive from Mexico is of more than ordinary importance. Gen. Marquez, whose departure from Guanajuato had been announced, had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, and in favor of appropriating a conducta of $2,800,000, which had been entrusted to him for convoy to Tepic. Upon the reception of this news at the capital, the French and British Ambassadors had joined in a vigorous but ineffectual protest. Miramon, upon hearing the tidings, bestirred himself, ordered horses for himself and for aides-de-camp, and despite the remonstrances of his cabinet, had sallied forth to seize "the traitor." It was well understood, however, that a share of the plunder was rather the aim of his expedition. The operations of the new campaign had had diverse fortune. Mejia, the Liberal leader, had been ingloriously bested in his expedition against Cordova, losing 600 men and 1,000 stand of arms, without firing a gun. Degollado, *en revanche*, had defeated Alvord, capturing his artillery, and entering Guanajuato in triumph. His next step was to be an attack upon Gen. Woll, at Legros. Brownsville was still besieged by Cortinas, a body of whose men had seized and sacked the town of Rio Grande.

The bark *Emily*, which left this port in June last, rigged as a bark, bound to the coast of Africa, ostensibly upon a trading voyage, arrived here yesterday in charge of Lieut. H. K. Stevens, of the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, with a prize crew. She was seized, it appears, on the 22d of September last, upon suspicion of being about to engage in the Slave-trade. A portion of the original crew, including the captain, who were sent home in her, were placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, and will, to-day, be committed to the Eldridge-street Jail, to await a preliminary examination before one of the United States Commissioners.

An arrival at Halifax, from Bermuda, brings intelligence of the loss of the barque *Antelope*, upon the Bermuda Shoal. The yellow fever is reported as prevailing at St. Thomas.

Throughout the City last evening, at all the localities where the Teutons congregate the most, the Schiller *Fête* was kept up with becoming spirit. At the Astor House there was a large and aristocratic gathering, and those who could not afford to dine there, attended banquets and balls at the Turners' Hall, the Steuben House, Harmouy Garten, and at Hillenbrand's.

The Police Commissioners have ordered the General-Superintendent to report to the District-Attorney for prosecution, the names of violators of the Liquor and Election Laws. Two members of the old Force were restored.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, a verdict of $500 was recovered against the City by a person injured in driving through New-Canal-street, in consequence of the bad state of repair of the street. The appeal in the suit brought in the name of the People against Trinity Church, to test the title of the Church to the property known as the "Church Farm," was srgued yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, but no decision was rendered. A suit brought by Dr. O. B. Judd, one of the Revisers employed by the American Bible Union, for a libel contained in certain publications, relative to his course and work as a Reviser, is on trial before Judge Daly, in the Common Pleas. The land case, in which Judge Watrous, of Texas, has been so notoriously involved, appeared yesterday on the records of our courts. Simon Muskna, the original instigator of the impeachment, brings suit against the associates of the Judge in the alleged conspiracy; and an interlocutory question gives occasion to restate the particulars of a transaction with which frequent repetition has not made the public familiar.

At the Stock Exchange yesterday there was a fair demand for the Railway Shares, and better prices by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. were paid, though the market left off dull in the afternoon. The State Stocks were steady. No change in Money or Foreign Bills. The *Arago*, for Havre, will take out to-morrow about $750,000 in Bullion.

The movements in Flour were quite extensive—having embraced receipts of 27,391 bbls., and sales of 34,650 bbls. Speculators were the principal purchasers. Prices advanced partially, 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Heavy transactions in Wheat, were likewise reported—mainly on speculation—at firmer rates. Corn, Rye, and Barley attracted more attention. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Hay, Whisky, Candles, Tallow, and Tobacco, were generally in fair demand. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton at full quotations. Provisions were moderately sought after. Pork was cheaper. The freight engagements were restricted.

Characteristic and Foolish.

The citizens of Carrol County, Kentucky, being dissatisfied with the manner in which the navigation of the Mississippi is conducted, by the capitalists of "the big and little cities" of "the big and little States," on the Atlantic coast, held a meeting at Ghent a few days ago for the purpose of setting the matter to rights. Most people in this quarter of the world will probably imagine that they then and there determined to form a company for the purpose of building and running steamers in their own way; that large quantities of stock were subscribed for on the spot, and that measures were taken to secure incorporation, officers appointed, and a general plan of operations traced out, and an appeal made to the public for the support of the enterprise. Nothing of the kind. All this would have been very much too practical and business-like. Our Kentucky friends would not stoop to such foolish details. They, on the contrary, resorted to the true, genuine, original, recognized Southern mode of promoting Southern Industry. In other words, they have "called a Convention" of the Southern and Southwestern States, to take the matter into consideration; and we have not the slightest doubt a tolerably large gathering of eloquent gentlemen will respond to the appeal, and meet at any place they appoint.

But we think we can predict with safety that the Eastern capitalists need not be in the least alarmed at the prospect. Three or four years' experience of Southern "Commercial Conventions" enables us to state with confidence that steamboat building and running will receive a very cursory notice at the hands of this august body, while Slavery, the Slave-trade, and "Old Brown," will be discussed with freedom and ardor, and that a series of resolutions will be passed expressing, in good set terms, the opinions entertained by Kentucky gentlemen of "Seward and the Abolitionists;" and that at the close the further consideration of the steamboats will be postponed until the "nigger question" has been finally settled, all the "fanatics" have withdrawn into Canada, and the South has nothing else to complain of.

If Southerners will allow us, we will express with all possible deference our doubts whether "Conventions" furnish the best means of bringing everything to pass which the heart of man can desire. As schools for the cultivation and promotion of "gab," we admit them to be unsurpassed; but we cannot at this moment recollect a single branch of commerce or industry, in any country in the world, which has been built up by their instrumentality.

The San Juan Dispute.

We have no fears that the pending dispute concerning the ownership of the Island of San Juan, will lead to any interruption of the friendly relations which now exist between the United States and Great Britain. But the tone which the British Press maintains on the subject,—its cool and offensive assumption that all the right of the question is on their side and all the wrong on ours, with its menacing intimations of the necessity of rebuking American arrogance and presumption, make it a duty at least to clear up the subject somewhat for the information of our own people. We have accordingly had a map prepared and published in the Times of this morning, which will render it easy for every one who chooses, to inform himself as to the merits of the controversy.

The treaty of 1846 was intended to decide the dispute as to the proper boundary line between the Northwestern possessions of the two countries. The Americans claimed up to the line of 54° 40′:—the English claimed down to the line of 45°. As a compromise both parties agreed to accept the parallel of 49° as the boundary across the continent. That line prolonged would have cut off part of Vancouver's Island—leaving a portion of it in our possession. To this the English objected, as this island was of considerable importance to them and they were specially anxious to retain it all. Upon this point also our Government yielded;—and a provision was accordingly inserted in the treaty that the boundary line should be continued westward from a point already determined by a previous treaty—

"Along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of *the channel* which separates the Continent from the Island of Vancouver, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean; provided that *the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits* south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude should remain free and open to both parties."

The English Press assumes that the channel here referred to means the entire space embraced between Vancouver's Island and the Continent:—and that the boundary line must run straight through that space, without any reference to the point whether it is navigable or not. The *Saturday Review* states the question briefly thus:

"It is absurd to pretend that, in drawing the frontier on the map, they were thinking of some hydrographic chart, in which the *navigable or preferable channel* might deviate to the east or to the west. The channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland is like the channel between England and France, or the channel between Great Britain and Ireland. *The whole interval between the opposite shores* is treated as a single body of water, and the boundary line which coincides with *its centre* determines the ownership of the islands, as it may leave them on one side or the other."

This is the nature and the basis of the British claim. In reply to the inferences drawn from it, we must remember, in the first place, that the only object of departing from the parallel of 49° at all, as the boundary line, was to give the English possession of Vancouver's Island. Not a word was said about any other island, or any other object. It would have been inconvenient to divide that island between the two countries, and for that reason alone the boundary line was so deflected as to give the whole of *that* territory to England. The natural presumption would be, therefore, that if any doubt should arise as to the construction of the treaty, it should be interpreted, in part, at least, by this intention—that is, so as to give England the whole of Vancouver's Island, and nothing more.

In the next place, it will be noted that the Treaty provides that "the *navigation* of the *said channel* and straits" shall be free and open to both parties. This language implies clearly that the channel in question was a navigable channel, and not merely the "whole interval between the opposite shores," as the English Press would have us believe. It is evident, furthermore, that a distinction is drawn by the language of the Treaty between the *channel*—which is navigable, and through the centre of which the boundary line is to run—and the *straits* which, as well as the channel, are to remain free and open to both countries.

No unprejudiced person can read the treaty without seeing clearly enough that its object was to give the English Vancouver's Island and nothing else, south of the boundary line which had been agreed upon for the mainland. The construction for which the English now contend, as a glance at the map will show, would cut directly across several smaller islands, and thus increase the very difficulty which the deflection of the line was intended to avoid. The channel which runs along the coast of Vancouver's Island is the broadest, deepest and most available track for vessels through the archipelago, and was, without doubt, in the immediate contemplation of the parties who made and the Governments which ratified the Treaty of 1846. Indeed, if the English critics will look at a map, published in London by Trubner, and in New-York by Colton, in 1855, before any controversy arose on the subject, they will find the boundary laid down precisely as it is now claimed by the United States. It is worthy of remark, also, that within a very short time the English have changed their ground as to the proper boundary. Until very lately they have insisted that the "channel" intended by the Treaty was the Strait of Rosario, running along near the mainland,—which would give them all the islands in the Gulf, as well as Vancouver's. This claim, however, was soon exploded, and they have now fallen back on the pretense that no navigable channel was designated, but only the whole "interval" between the Continent and Vancouver's Island. This position is quite as untenable as the other.

The tone in which our brethren over the water have seen fit to discuss this question has been to the last degree offensive and insolent. Apparently misled by the moderation of the American Press into the belief that the claim had no hold in the convictions of the American people, they have assumed throughout that it would be abandoned the moment it was boldly resisted. They have treated the occupation of the island by Gen. Harney, therefore, as an act of pure piracy, and have talked with the utmost confidence of forcing our Government instantly to disavow it. We are happy to believe that on this point they will find themselves very much mistaken. If the act was without authority, our Government will probably say so. If it was wholly unnecessary and without provocation or justification, we cannot doubt that it will be both repudiated and apologized for. But the clamor and vehemence with which it is denounced will have no effect upon either our Government or people, except to render both far more reluctant than they might otherwise have been to yield anything, either of territory or apparent right, to the claims of the British Government.

Dr. Cheever's Mission Church.

Yesterday's *Tribune* contains the official vindication of Dr. Cheever's mendicant appeal to British Abolitionists for aid in supporting his pulpit in the City of New-York. We must not be accused of any special spite against Dr. Cheever, still less of any overweening personal vanity, for transferring this document to our own columns this morning. We are not, we trust, unduly proud of having provoked its vituperation,—nor shall we exult in any unseemly fashion over the humiliation such a performance cannot fail to inflict on its authors and those whom they profess to serve. Although it is signed "One who Authorized the Appeal," and although it smacks of the charity and good temper which mark the ministrations of the Church of the Puritans, we are unwilling to believe that it was written by Dr. Cheever himself. It is probably the effusion of some gentle member of his little band of disciples, who mistakes for something noble qualities which Dr. Cheever's best friends deplore as degrading, and who has just enough vigor of intellect to enable him to imitate the malevolent contortions, without a particle of the real force and inspiration of his modest master.

We reprint it simply as the *official* vindication of what we have branded as the disgraceful appeal of Dr. Cheever to British Abolitionists, to sustain him in preaching sermons to empty pews in New-York City. We commend it to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon and his associate contributors, as a specimen of the preaching for which their alms are solicited. Perhaps they may infer from its temper and its language why Dr. Cheever's hearers are not willing to pay for the privilege of sitting under the gentle droppings of his sanctuary:—and if they have not permitted their missionary ardor to overbear their common sense, they may be able to judge how much good they are likely to effect by sending money to support a church governed and inspired by such a spirit. For if Dr. Cheever himself is not the author of this document, it indicates accurately the effect of his regular ministrations upon one of his congenial, devoted and steadfast friends.

We should be glad to aid our readers in the effort to detect in this paper any plausible excuse for the appeal to British Abolitionists on behalf of Dr. Cheever's Church. They will scarcely find it in the prediction of the writer that "the time may come when Mr. Raymond will have occasion to apologize and explain, and worm and sneak around" Dr. Cheever;—or in the reference to our statements as "whoppers—very sneaking and nasty,"—or in his characterization of the Editor of this journal as "a leading flunkey and dough face,"—a "sneak,—a little villain, a Jefferson Brick, a parasite upon snobbish respectability, as one of the thousand and one vermin of the Press who never approach God's truth except to bleed or defile it." All this flux of feculent rhetoric has its uses; it indicates the taste, the culture, the daily reading, and the spiritual exercises of the representative of the Puritan church who writes it. But it does not show on what grounds of justice and of decency he asks British Abolitionists to indulge him, at the expense of their pockets, in the luxury of uttering or of listening to such stated preaching of the Gospel as this. Possibly the reason may be found in the claim that "no preacher in the country, but Dr. Cheever, has lifted up the standard of God's Word against the sin of Slavery:"—but, unfortunately, the declaration, in any reputable sense which can be given to it, is untrue. It is quite possible that no preacher has equaled or even rivaled Dr. Cheever in using God's Word as a vocabulary of curses—in sifting it for epithets of denunciation—in exploring its pages for forms and phrases of damnation, to be hurled with Christian meekness at the heads of all those who differ from him in regard to Slavery. Dr. Cheever has a special gift for evading the penalties of the civil law,—and for cloaking his breaches of the moral law against profane swearing, by clothing the ebullitions of his Christian wrath in the language of Scripture:—and if this is what his champion means by "lifting up the standard of God's Word," his supremacy will probably not be called in question. How much good he has done thereby, either to the "standard" or to those in whose faces it has been lifted up, his decayed church, the departed confidence of the Christian public, his begging appeal to foreign Abolitionists, and the angelic temper of his disciple in the *Tribune*, may inform the world.

The real argument of this official vindication—all, we mean, of argument that it contains—is found in its statement that—

"From Paul's time to the present, it has been customary for *weak* branches of Christ's Church to appeal to the stronger for aid, and these appeals are made where there is the greatest probability of a response. • • Any appeal made to the American churches generally in behalf of Dr. Cheever, and in support of his Abolition views, would have been worse than bootless, and that for reasons set forth by Dr. Cheever in the letter alluded to, because the Church in America is not willing to take a stand against Slavery as sin."

Why is Dr. Cheever's church "weak?" It is in the largest city of the Western Hemisphere; is surrounded by wealth and culture, and numbered among its members and supporters, at the outset, strong, substantial and zealous Christian men. Dr. Cheever declares that they left it because he preached against Slavery. But Henry Ward Beecher preaches against Slavery, and instead of losing his supporters, they gather around him closer and thicker every year, and he is compelled to enlarge still farther what is already the largest church in this country. Dr. Cheever will scarcely allege that Mr. Beecher does not "lift up the standard of God's Word against the sin of Slavery" as truly and as effectively as he does himself:—why is not *he* compelled to send agents on mendicant missions to British Abolitionists for succor and a salary? Is Dr. Cheever so morbidly conceited—so complete a monomaniac in his Pharisaical self-complacency, that it never occurs to him to seek the secret of this difference in his own defects? Can he not appreciate—or does he suppose his hearers insensible to—the difference between preaching the truth in love, and preaching it in wrath and hatred, and with the hideous temper of a Grand Inquisitor, in the days when racks and tortures were the orthodox modes of "lifting up the standard of God's Word" against sin? The mere fact that his church is "weak" does not prove that it deserves to be strengthened;—the natural and just presumption to be drawn from the weakness of any church situated as is the Church of the Puritans, is that the pastor is not the man for the place—that he can do no good by remaining in it, and that all the alms bestowed in keeping him there will be utterly wasted and thrown away. He may gratify the congenial passions of a few personal adulators, and gratify his own vanity, and perhaps derive pleasure from the thought that he is vexing the souls, by cheating the hopes, of his opponents. But these are scarcely sufficient motives for a "Macedonian cry" sent over the sea to provoke a large influx of British gold into the treasury of an American church.

We beg our readers to understand that we have not brought this matter before the public, nor are we responsible for its present discussion. Dr. Cheever himself has given it to the world by his personal appeal, and by the peculiar grounds on which he based his claim to British aid he has challenged and invited the public scrutiny of their validity. We have not hesitated to declare our conviction that he does not merit, as a public teacher, the eleemosynary aid he asks at the hands of British Abolitionists. Those who may be disposed to censure the freedom of our personal strictures, will do well to remember the arrogant personal claims which have provoked them. The *Tribune* Expositor declares that "no Abolitionist can be, in the nature of things, a Pharisee." We refute his philosophical deduction by the fact of Dr. Cheever's existence.

A Peruvian Parade.

The military laurels won by President Buchanan in Utah, Kansas, Nicaragua and Virginia are green and glorious. But our illustrious Executive must look well to his renown, for the price of fame is perpetual preeminence; and a South American dignitary, the President of Peru, Don Ramon Castilla, is evidently in a fair way to rival, if not to surpass, the hero of Harper's Ferry. Don Ramon, indeed, has just achieved a feat of arms which deserves to be classed with the brightest exploit of that immortal King of France, of whom history records that he,

"With forty thousand men
Marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

The Republic of Ecuador, as our readers may be surprised to learn, has recently been undergoing an attack of revolution. The immediate object of this most unusual convulsion was the ejection from the seat of power of a highly obnoxious President, Gen. Robles by name. The said Robles had approved himself as impartial a troubler of his fellow-creatures as that famous eclectic Sir Horatio Palvasene, of whom the old ditty declares that, being born an Italian and become an English knight under Elizabeth, he put the whole world to profit, and with an equal ardor "pillaged the Pope and robbed the Queen." Robles plundered the Treasury of Ecuador with one hand and the merchants of Peru trading in Ecuadorian ports with the other. He behaved to the Peruvians, in short, very much as Mexican Miramon has so long been behaving to Americans. But the spirit of Pizarro breathes through the Peruvian heart, and makes that formidable people much less tolerant of Robles than we have been of Miramon. So Gen. Castilla, the Peruvian President, resolved one fine day to act on the modern principle of intervention, give Robles a drubbing, and air his own gallant army. Accordingly, not with forty, but with four thousand men and all necessary appurtenances of war, he set sail in a goodly fleet from Paita to assail Robles in Guayaquil, and utterly abolish him from off the face of the earth. "Far off his coming shone," and the wicked Robles trembled much more intensely at the vision than Brigham Young condescended to do when the American army marched into his rocky realm. He took thought with himself as to his ability to meet his foe; and reporting unfavorably, suddenly left—or in the graphic language of Gen. Castilla, who, like Cæsar and Napoleon, is his own historian, "disappeared."

In consequence of this decisive manœuvre, Gen. Castilla, who quitted his native land inflamed with the desire of "quickly terminating the campaign undertaken against the Government of Ecuador," found his warmest hopes more than fulfilled. He found, on reaching the scene of action, that his enemy had completely vanished, leaving "not a track behind," and that "there were not in Ecuador any enemies to fight against." This being the state of things, the Peruvian President, with a singular felicity of instinct, at once determined that it "would be indecorous to employ the arms of Peru," and having struck upon this happy conclusion, at once "ordered the troops to go on shore to refresh themselves, and let the ships be fumigated."

At this point, perhaps, it is that Mr. Buchanan has a little the advantage of Gen. Castilla as a commander, for the moment in which Mr. Buchanan has discovered that he "had no enemies to fight against," has always been chosen by him for the signal displays of his strategy and his valor, and, on the whole, we suppose we must own that, as before the rest of the world, this parade of Castilla will hardly equal in its dignified revelations of South American political and military skill, the impressions produced by the campaign of Harper's Ferry and the subsequent course of Gov. Wise and Mr. Buchanan, in regard to the integrity of the great North American Union, the valor of Virginia, and the mental capacity of the distinguished personages to whom the control of public affairs in the United States has been confided by a judicious people made to that part of the world, and it gives us the opportunity to demonstrate in the most practical manner several important points relative to our interests in that region, and the importance of our present negotiations with Mexico.

These engines, with the machinery and goods, having been landed at Port Lavaca, will be transported to their destination over land, a distance of fifteen hundred miles, by wagons. They make 50 tons or 100,000 pounds of freight, the contract price of which from New-York to the mines is 15 cents per pound, making the entire cost of freight $15,000. A mine must contain an inexhaustible store of riches to pay such a rate of freight as this; but there is no other alternative. The company must abandon their enterprise entirely, or submit to the long, tedious and expensive method of forwarding whatever they need for mining purposes over immense stretches of uninhabited, desert country, from New-York *viâ* St. Louis or Texas, or from San Francisco, California.

The only feasible route to Arizona is from Guaymas through Sonora. The rate of freight from New-York to Guaymas, under ordinary circumstances, may be estimated at $30 per ton, or 1½ cents per pound, and from Guaymas to the interior of Arizona, at 4 cents per pound, thus making the rate of freights for the entire distance from New-York to Arizona 5½ cents per pound, or but little more than one third the rate now paid by the Sonora Company, and the route they have selected is the most economical of all within United States Territory. The route through Sonora would save this Company, in the item of freight on their present adventure, but little less than $10,000, and when we reflect on the vast interests that lie slumbering in that region, we cannot but be alive to the importance of a liberal treaty with the neighboring Republic, which will give us not only rights of way, but other privileges of a trading and commercial nature.

Disunion in Virginia.

An intelligent correspondent writing, from the Valley of Virginia, a letter which we publish this morning, informs us that the most extraordinary revulsion of sentiment has taken place throughout Virginia, in consequence of the Harper's Ferry business. Political conservatism has suddenly vanished, like one of those sinking streams of the Western part of the State, which dive into the earth, only to reappear a brawling torrent miles away. The impossibility of keeping upon courteous terms with the Northern States, is universally asserted. The act of Brown and his partisans is recognized as the act of the whole Northern people; and, any wonder we may indulge in at the inefficacy of the energetic disclaimer uttered by the North through the Press, may be qualified by the recollection, that Virginians are only a reading people, so far as the Richmond journals may be regarded as literature. It is quite safe to say, that very few, indeed, of the inhabitants of the "Tenth Legion" have any idea other than that Brown was the accredited agent of a majority of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States; and that an indefinite number of Browns may be looked for in Virginia, at an early future. In these circumstances, nothing is more natural than that every element of repulsion should be set actively to work.

But the disunion fever, which our correspondent discovers, is by no means of the same generic type as that prevalent nearer the tropics. There is a strongly commercial aspect to the political treatment of the question. Disunion on the Gulf means cheaper slave-labor; for from the frontier of an independent republic, hostile to Slavery, slaves must necessarily be withdrawn. Disunion in Virginia signifies a determination to stop the exodus of slaves from the State; by rendering the property in such holdings safer and more enduring; and by erecting more difficult barriers against the temptations of the abolitionist, and the bolder efforts of captains like Brown. The entire depletion of Virginia is, in the absence of revived Slave-trade, the prime need of the cotton-growing States; to retain slaves, and to enjoy their labor, the Virginian believes to be the most valuable tradition received from his venerable fathers. These are the views of classes, and classes are operated upon by politicians through their fears, and the fears of the "Tenth Legion" are reasonably enough aroused. But individual interests are independent of these influences. If the panic be as violent as it is represented, the private owners of slaves may bluster and rave as they please at secession gatherings, and propose what measures of retaliation or of defence their fears or temper may prompt. Nevertheless, the insecurity of his human herd is the main point; and even with a Union, he must be satisfied of the augmented danger he incurs of losing his property, and without a Union, he must know its retention to be a practicable impossibility.

In truth, the association of Virginia with any more Southern States in a project of disunion would furnish the era from which its future historian would date emancipation. To-day the institution perishes of exhaustion. From all parts of the State, and especially the trans-Alleghanian portion, slaves are incessantly hurried to Richmond, or shipped to Nashville, for sale to Southern dealers. More than the annual increase is thus exported southward by the fears or the poverty of the slaveholder, while northward that everlasting current of runaways—an exportation beyond the control of the most indefatigable excise—is opening a vital vein in the system. It is doubtful, indeed, whether even the added vigilance invited by the Harper's Ferry failure will seriously diminish this outgo, while new motives will undoubtedly be given to the slaves to attempt escape. Add to this state of things the new element of disunion, place the Northern plotters of servile insurrection beyond the reach of a State requisition or of Federal process; and let Pennsylvania, not Canada, be the secure sanctuary of the fugitive slave, and a year would not elapse before "*Sauve qui peut!*" would be the cry, and the southern line of Virginia would be darkened by an exodus unequaled since Sesostris poured his hordes into Asia. Without its slaves Virginia could no longer remain in the Southern Confederacy; and that vision of an independent Northern Republic, which is probably never to exist, would be reinforced by another Free State. Such results are inevitable, and, baring the disunion fragment, wholly beyond the preventive powers of the "Tenth Legion." Let it ponder the subject, and exert its asserted influence in Virginia politics accordingly.

The White Captive.

The connoisseurs of New-York are beginning to learn that a great sculptor as well as a great painter may possibly be had (having first been born, which is, after all, as Horace wisely sang, the great essential in the genesis of genius,) in the studios of nature on this side the sea, almost as well as in the studios of art beyond the Atlantic. This impression is not likely to be enfeebled by the exhibition in this City of Mr. Palmer's wonderfully vigorous and expressive statue of the "White Captive," which has been very handsomely put at the disposal of Mr. Schaus, in Broadway by its owner, Hon. Hamilton Fish, in order that it may be shown to the public for their own good and for the profit of the artist. A "private view" of the statue took place last night at Mr. Schaus new exhibition rooms, No. 669 Broadwsy. Upon the work, in its artistic aspect, we cannot now dwell critically, absorbed as we are in the possible mischief to which its exhibition may give rise at this fearful juncture of our national affairs. Mr. Palmer, who is a Northerner by birth, (although he vainly tries to cloak the fact beneath his calling as an artist) pretends his "White Captive" represents a lovely white girl fallen into the power of the cruel aborigines of America. But when we remember that the statue belongs to a Republican Ex-Senator, who has but recently returned from England, who can doubt that the conception of such a work made a part of the original plot laid by Seward, Brown, Greeley and Forbes for the conquest of Virginia, and that the "White Captive" here set before us typifies one of those "females in tears" who was metaphorically brought into Court at Charlestown during the trial of "old Ossawatomie?" The design of this piece of sculpture is evidently as black as the marble is white of which it is made; and Gov. Wise will be recreant to Virginia if he does not send on at once a requisition for the statue and the artist. The one might be reduced to lime, and the other calcined to death in the course of the process.

Academy of Music.

Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers" was played here last evening for the third time, to a house in every respect equal to that which greeted it on its first night. It was a good performance, the chorus and orchestra being in fine working order, and the principal singers somewhat more at home in their parts. Most of the *morceaux* were loudly applauded. The favor of the public is undoubtedly with the composer, but there is dissatisfaction with the principal artists, and an idea that the management has not put out its best strength in the caste. That dramatic singers are required for an opera like this, is abundantly proved by the success of Signor Ferri, and the comparative failure of everybody else. We hope to see the opera with another distribution.

There will be a grand *matinée* to-day, when the whole of the "Sicilian Vespers" will be given.

THE SCHILLER FEST.

The German Population Surrender Themselves to Banquet and Ball.

THE ASTOR HOUSE BANQUET.

At the Astor House last evening the Schiller festivities were pleasantly prolonged. The dining-hall was appropriately and beautifully decorated. It may be considered as a remarkable feature of the occasion that ladies were permitted to partake of the banquet which was so bountifully provided.

Mr. Bierwirth presided. On his right were Mayor Tiemann, Mr. Witthaus, Mr. Bryant, Dr. Solger, Mr. Jellinghaus, Mr. C. L. Brace, Prof. Glauenekler. On his left were Preston King, of Columbia College, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Belmont and Gov. Gunther.

The President, after making a few appropriate remarks, offered the first regular toast, which was briefly responded to by Mr. Kopf.

Dr. Solger, of Boston, was then introduced, and celebrated the praises of Schiller by reciting the poem to which the first prize was recently awarded. The poem, which was in German, cannot be translated so as to do full justice to the original. After referring to the triumphs of the past century, and to all the achievements of science, the poet asks:

The Present, that all this can do and plan—
What can the present do? Ah! what, with Schiller's dreams?

He then declares that Schiller's dreams were of Freedom. An address, represented as coming from the bust of the immortal bard, is then introduced. He exhorts his countrymen of every age to go forth and avenge the shame done to humanity wherever they hear the snap of Slavery's lash.

The poem was enthusiastically received. To the second toast, which was in honor of Das Deutsche Vaterland, Mr. Uhlendorf responded, speaking especially of German unity, and figuring to his hearers the happiness of the day when it should be realized.

Mr. Wiltbaus spoke to the third toast, "The native land of our children, our adopted land," hinting at the possibility of a new Schiller arising on this side of the Atlantic.

After a song, President King was called on. He spoke, of course, in English, making a happy allusion to the new feature of the occasion, the presence of ladies at the feast.

On behalf of "Our guests," Hon. George Bancroft spoke. He gave a stanza of German as his greeting to the assemblage, and continued in English. He said that the world stopped three days to celebrate Schiller's praises, because he was great as a historian, lyric poet, dramatist, critic and philosopher. In conclusion, he said: "Let us look forward for fifty years, and imagine the glory and freedom of the nations, and bring a 'hoch' for *Die Deutschland der Freiheit, die Deutschland der Zukunft.*" (Prolonged applause.)

Mayor Tiemann, Dr. Lowe, Mr. Karl, Dr. Henschell and others were among those who made addresses subsequently.

Songs and volunteer toasts kept the assembly together until 1 o'clock this morning.

THE FESTIVITIES AT TURNER HALLE.

Although the Plutarchs of to-day have not stated whether the bard of Marbach developed his physical as well as his mental muscle, t he New-York Turnverein, cultivating poetry as well as gymnastics, saw no inconsistency in arranging a Schiller Centennial Celebration on a somewhat grand scale. The Turnverein number about six hundred members, and have recently purchased the old Quaker Meeting-house, in Orchard-street, for their exclusive use. They have a free-school of about six hundred pupils—one-third Americans—teaching gymnastics for a trifling monthly charge. They have also a choral society called the Liedertafel. The gymnastic performances of the Turners have been frequently described.

The large hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion with evergreens and *immortelles*. A bust of Schiller occupied a platform at the end of the room, surrounded with Turner flags, flowers and lights. The walls were adorned with the banners and insignia of the society. The programme of the festivities consisted of an overture by the Turner Band, an eulogy on Schiller in German by Dr. Dulon, singing a number of the compositions of Schiller by the Choral Turners, a declamation of Schiller's "Die Glocke," by Mr. Hintz, singing by the Liedertafel, a declamation by Mr. Herwig, dancing and supper. There were from five to six hundred present during the evening, and the memory of Schiller was duly honored.

CELEBRATION AT THE STEUBEN HOUSE.

The Schiller Lodge and the Euphonia and Colonia Singing Societies combined to celebrate the Schiller Centennial at the Steuben House, and the perfumes of the flowers, together with the witcheries of the fair *mailchens*, were sufficient to have seduced even Goethe from his favorite unventilated apartments, or Schiller from his beloved odor of rotten apples—for such strange tastes—or smells—according to history, had these twin poets of Germany. The exercises consisted of an address by Dr. Fiesch on Schiller's works, a declamation by Mr. Vonsternberg of Schiller's "Die Glocke," singing by the Euphonia and Colonia clubs, and the inevitable ball and supper. The room was tastefully arranged for the occasion with evergreens, flags, the banner of the Lodge, and a bust of Schiller surmounted by a painting of Washington. The exercises appeared to gratify all appetites, and the occasion was thereby rendered pleasant to all the participants. The front of the building was decorated with a portrait of Schiller and other suitable transparencies.

SCHILLER-FEST IN THE VOLK'S GARTEN.

The celebration of the centennary of Schiller's birth was resumed last night at the Volk's Garten, in the Bowery. The proceedings were not devoid of interest. The programme comprised a banquet and ball, which were preceded by a prologue, an address, two tableaux, and a recitation of Schiller's song of the Bell. The prologue was written and pronounced by Mr. Schmidt, one of the actors of the Stadt Theatre. The first tableau represented the coronation of a bust of Schiller, from either side of which figures symbolizing Science and Art looked approvingly on. Dr. Raindkopf then delivered an eulogistic address in German. The second tableau was an impersonation of the characters in that song of Schiller in which he immortalizes the representatives of the three Cantons who met on the *Rutli* and swore to recover their country's independence. The music by which the declamations and tableaux were accompanied and interspersed was admirable. Mr. Steinecke, the general manager of the establishment, had charge of all the arrangements, and fulfilled his duties in a manner that entitles him to credit.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

There was a large party of German gentlemen and their ladies gathered in Metropolitan Hall, in Hester-street, last evening, convened to continue the celebration of the Centennial Birthday Anniversary of Frederick Schiller. The programme consisted of an overture by the band; an oration by Mr. Tiemann, the subject being the genius of the poet, his character and the character of his works; then another overture, and a banquet and a ball, by way of conclusion. The banquet, and particularly the ball, seemed to be the most enjoyed and appreciated the best. The music and the oration were often vigorously applauded, and the dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning.

AT HARMONIE GARTEN.

In the "Garten" last night there was quite a large gathering, mostly of young people. After an overture by the band, an oration on Schiller and his works was delivered by Dr. Rindskopf, which was enthusiastically applauded. After the oration there was more music, a banquet and a ball, and general enjoyment.

Steam-Engines and Machinery for Arizona.—The schooner *Sea Ranger*, now lying at Pier No. 19 East River, and about to sail for Port Lavaca, Texas, has on board two steam-engines of twenty-five horse-power each, with machinery for crushing and amalgamating silver ores. These engines are owned by the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, and are destined for their mines, located near Tubac, in Arizona. This Company has also on board a quantity of goods, destined for the same locality.

This is the first shipment of the kind ever

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

A New-York Bark Seized on the Coast of Africa.

HER ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

The ship *Emily* arrived at this port yesterday in charge of Lieut. H. K. STEVENS and a prize crew from the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, of the African squadron. She was seized on the 22d of September by Capt. CALHOUN, of the *Portsmouth*, under circumstances which strongly indicated that she was about to engage in the Slave-trade. The vessel was anchored at the Navy-yard, and given into the custody of the United States Marshal. The original crew, a portion of which only were sent home in May, will be lodged in Eldridge-street Jail to-day, and an examination will be had before a Commissioner. The following letter contains full particulars:

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMSHIP PORTSMOUTH,
OFF LOANGO, WEST COAST AFRICA,
Sunday, Sept. 25, 1859.

Although we have just made our appearance on the coast, we have captured and condemned a vessel as being intended for carrying slaves from the coast.

A few days ago, off Banda Point, we discovered an English steamer in sight, with the American flag at her fore—a signal to us that she wished to communicate with us. We hove-to, and the English Commander, Lieut. BURTON, R. N., boarded us, and after usual interchange of civilities, gave us information which has led to the seizure and sending home, as a slaver the American barque *Emily*, built in Philadelphia, and sailing from New-York, with papers for Ambriz.

Lieut. BURTON first saw her at anchor at Bahia Fonda. He visited her, as her movements were suspicious; but, although he was satisfied of her character, of course he could not interfere. This was at night. The captain told him he was a stranger on the coast, and had come in there *for water*, as he had not much.

With this information we came along down the coast, and one morning popped right on to a small, *ship-rigged* vessel, which, when first seen, was at anchor with sails loose. She got under way, and we soon bore down on her. Neither vessel yet showed any colors. When hailed, she answered, the *Emily*. A boat, with Lieut. CRABBE, now boarded her, as she had hoisted American colors, and we the same, she being hove-to. Shortly after Lieut. STEVENS and Com. CALHOUN also boarded her, and finding things very suspicious, Com. CALHOUN ordered her back to the anchorage, to be overhauled.

Here she was thoroughly examined. Her chart showed a portion of her track rubbed out; there seemed to be two logs, but the captain only would produce one. There was a very powerful and clear pair of opera-glasses, and a very excellent spy-glass on board. The shipping articles seemed incorrect; her first mate was not to be found, although his name was on the articles. Her papers seemed forgeries. The crew reported that the United States Marshal had examined her in New-York, she having been suspected as a slaver there; the rig had been changed from that of a bark to that of a ship. Her papers were for a *bark*, not a *ship*. The crew said this change had been made immediately on leaving New-York; the captain said he did it on the coast; the log mentioned it as having been done about the middle of July, and she cleared June 30.

There were two passengers on board besides the Captain, one American, and one Spaniard or Portuguese. Slavers always carry these passengers, one of which is the real captain, and the other the agent for Cuba. The Captain, whose name was LINDSEY, a German or Dane, professed to know nothing of the passengers; they professed entire ignorance of everything. The American refused to give his name or any particulars, the other gave his name as ANTONIO GARCIA, but said nothing further. The American said he came out for his health, (to the Coast of Africa, the most notoriously unhealthy coast in the world.) The passengers and captain were provided with revolvers, and a large sheath-knife or dagger.

An examination of her hold showed about *one hundred water casks*, most of them full; a large quantity of rice, many boxes of herring, several boxes of salt, some rum and other stores; planking, which might be for a slave deck, and two large boilers with grates and fires attached. Here were all the appliances of the slave-trade in her hold. The Captain gave no explanation; he said he had landed cargo, but had no receipts for it. He had lost one anchor, and it was supposed that he might have made fast his irons to this anchor and thrown the whole overboard, or have sent them ashore before we met him.

Sufficient proof being had of his evident intentions, Commodore CALHOUN seized, condemned and sent him home in charge of Lieut. H. K. STEVENS.

From what we have seen and heard, the trade is being carried on actively here under cover of the American flag; and if our Government is really in earnest in putting down this horrible traffic, it will enhance the facilities of our naval commanders in stopping the trade. They should be furnished with the names of all the Collectors and deputy-Collectors and other Custom-house officers, whose duty it is to sign ships' papers, as well as *fac similes* of their official signatures. Every vessel found on the coast with the appliances of the trade in her, should be considered, on condemnation] by a Board of officers on the spot, after due examination, as a pirate, without further action in the matter.

A little vigilance and a few examples of proper severity would soon put it down.

The weather here is rather warm but not oppressive—occasional showers and cloudy.

Truly yours, &c.

RADICAL.

A letter, which we subjoin, addressed by Capt. CALHOUN to Judge BETTS, sets forth the grounds upon which the seizure was made:

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH, OFF LOANGO, AFRICA, Sept. 27, 1859.

SIR: The papers of the ship *Emily*, of New-York, registered a bark, prize to the United States ship *Portsmouth*, will be handed to you by Lieut. H. K. STEVENS, U. S. N., who goes home as prize-master. The *Emily* was seized off this port, under the following circumstances: On the 20th inst. I discovered a ship coming out from Black Point, a notorious slave port, which, on boarding and carefully overhauling her papers, I found that she was registered as the bark *Emily*, of New-York, WILLIAM LINSEY, master. The replies of Capt. LINSEY to my inquiries being entirely unsatisfactory, determined me to detain the ship until a more thorough examination of her papers, crew and cargo could be made. On comparing her shipping articles, which represent the crew as American exclusively, I found them to be almost all foreigners. The name of J. W. DOUGLASS, first mate, appeared on it, while no such person was found on board. The names of two Portuguese, not on the crew list, and two persons in the cabin, representing themselves as passengers, declining to give their names or any further account of themselves, and whom Capt. LINSEY stated that he had been directed by the owners of the *Emily* to receive on board, but whose names were not given to him; neither was he aware of the further employment of the ship beyond the delivering on his part, to persons yet to be designated to him, and at different points of the coast, to him yet unknown, such parts or parcels of the cargo as might be called for, and for which he was to take no receipt. Finding the manifest to contain articles almost exclusively adapted to the wants of a slaver, such as over one hundred casks filled with fresh water and stowed in the hold; sufficient prepared lumber for a slave deck; two portable cooking galleys, of a size sufficient for the number of slaves she would doubtless have taken on board; a corresponding supply of bread and rice; 120 such pails as are used for feeding slaves; five cargo sacks of salt; a barrel of rum, and a quantity of bread not on the manifest—showing clearly the character of an illicit trader—I determined to seize her as such, and to send her to the port from which she cleared, for adjudication, retaining on board of this ship such a number of her crew as I deemed necessary for the safe return home of the *Emily*.

While it is my anxious desire to afford every facility to the growing commerce between this coast and the United States, I feel it likewise my imperative duty to arrest all whom I may find engaged in violating the laws, or attempting to disgrace the flag of our country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN CALHOUN, Commander.

HON. SAMUEL R. BETTS, United States Judge in the Southern District, New-York, U. S. America.

The statements of R. R. BURTON, Commander of the *Triton*, and of Lieut. STEVENS, who made the search, repeat substantially, the facts set forth in the foregoing letter of Capt. CALHOUN.

Recurring to the earlier history of this business, we find that the *Emily* sailed from this port in June last being regularly cleared to the coast of Africa for a trading voyage. She was then rigged as a bark, but suspicions were excited that she was bound upon a slave voyage, and Marshal RYNDERS, with assistant United States Deputy Marshal DONNEL, boarded her while she lay in the stream, off Governor's Island, to make investigations into her character. She was just receiving her crew on board, and each one of the sailors was separately interrogated by the Marshal. Nothing, however, was elicited from any of them tending to implicate the vessel, and as her papers were found correct, she was permitted to go to sea. After sailing at St. Helena, on her passage out, nothing further was seen of her until she was noticed by the British commander at anchor in Bahia Fonda, as detailed above.

A Cincinnati paper estimates that between two and three million dollars are invested in that city in the business of manufacturing carriages.

Mrs. J. D. W. Moore, of West Boylston, (Mass.,) gave birth, on Monday, to a double female child, weighing ten pounds. The two bodies, which were perfectly formed, were joined breast to breast, having but one breast bone, to which the ribs of both children were joined, one liver and one heart, but each of them twice the usual size, and one double kidney.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI WEEKLY TIMES, of Friday, Nov. 11, contains:

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION—The Latest News from Virginia—Trial of the Conspirators, &c.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS—Full returns of the Elections in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts and Illinois.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST—Reception of Gen. Scott in California—South American News and Isthmus Intelligence.

LITERARY—A New-England Witch Story—A Week with the Jury: a local Sketch.

EDITORIALS—On current Topics.

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If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lays in the same direction. Our advice is to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC COUGH PILLS.

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Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

At Everdell's—WEDDING CARDS, NOTES, ENvelopes, &c. These celebrated cards, engraved in the highest style of the art, can only be had at No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. See new satin tie for wedding cards.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Fiukle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, all sizes, ready-made or made to measure. Also, Under Garments for Men, Women and Children. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Coughs, Sore Throats, and Pains in the Limbs are immediately cured by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Sold everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and Genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery, and the proprietor constantly in attendance.

MARRIED.

MILLER—KING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., BENJAMIN R. MILLER to ALMIRA F. KING, all of this City.

COLE—BUALAIGH.—In Brooklyn, by Rev. Adam McClelland, AUGUSTUS G. COLE, of Albany, to HATTIE, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Burlaigh, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WARING—BERNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D., WILLIAM H. WARING, Esq., and KATE, daughter of Mr. William H. Bernard, all of the City of Brooklyn.

WARREN—GORHAM.—At Darien, Conn., on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Webster, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Mr. JOHN WARREN, of Stamford, to HELEN, daughter of Henry Gorham, Esq., of Darien.

HEDGES—ARMSTRONG.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Wm. S. Leavitt, EDWIN W. HEDGES, of New-York, to MARY J., daughter of Wm. Armstrong, Esq., of the former place.

HEDGES—ARMSTRONG.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Wm. S. Leavitt, WILLIAM W. HEDGES, of New-York, to ELLEN E., daughter of Wm. Armstrong, of the former place.

EVANS—HOWARD.—At Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at St. Paul's Church, by Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, D. D., THEODORE S. EVANS, of Paris, to FANNIE, only daughter of D. D. Howard, Esq.

DIED.

WYCKOFF.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10, after a short illness, GARRETT WYCKOFF, aged 67 years and 8 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 141 West 34th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BLANCARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at his late residence, No. 312 4th-av., LEWIS BLANCARD, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral service will be read at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, (French,) West 23d-st., on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Interment in Greenwood.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 11, of consumption, ELIZA JANE, eldest daughter of the late Jas. Robinson, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 40 7th-st.

WITBECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, JASPER G. WITBECK, in the 24th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Catskill for interment.

BARTLETT.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Nov. 10, GAMALIEL BARTLETT, formerly of the firm of John Johnson & Sons, and late of the firm of Bartlett & Perrys, of this City,) in the 63d year of his age.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on fifth day, 10th inst., at his late residence, No. 249 Clinton-st., JOHN LOCKWOOD, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., Brooklyn, on First day, (Sunday,) the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

DUNLAP.—At Manhattanville, an Friday, Nov. 11, Mrs. MARY DUNLAP, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Farrington, corner of 130th-st. and Broadway, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ODELL.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Nov. 11, Mrs. JANE ODELL, wife of Cornelius M. Odell, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at Yonkers, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The cars leave Chambers-st. at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

KORTRIGHT.—At South Oyster Bay, on Friday, Nov. 11, JOHN L. KORTRIGHT, aged 64 years 5 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation.

FULLER.—At Huntington, L. I., on Monday, Nov. 7, EDWARD THURSTON FULLER, a member of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1857.

CLARK.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., JAS. C. CLARK, in the 39th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 691, Nov. 11, 1859.
45, 13, 37, 76, 17, 56, 46, 30, 11, 66, 14, 61, 58.

Class No. 592, Nov. 11, 1859.
58, 60, 9, 3, 56, 8, 2, 23, 28, 13, 27, 10, 68.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 11, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.

The sixth lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, by
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Subject—*The Late War in Italy.*

An Orchestra of the best musicians connected with the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
will perform before and after this and each remaining Lecture of the Course—commencing at 7, and Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock.

Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne, W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the TIMES and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

RICH CARPETINGS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Respectfully invite attention to their FALL STYLES of
ROYAL WILTON,
VELVET, TAPESTRY, and BURSSELS CARPETING.
Also, Imperial, three-ply, and Ingrain Carpeting of every variety of style and grade; English and American Floor Oil-cloths, Rugs, Druggets, &c., &c.

39 LADIES'!! FURS!!! 39
LEOPOLD LANG,
No. 39 Malden-lane,
Can supply the ladies of New-York and vicinity with the choicest
FURS
From his very large stock, consisting of the darkest and richest sets of
HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c.
Also, very beautiful
SETS OF ERMINE.
N. B.—Children's and Misses' style of Furs unsurpassed, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.
39 LEOPOLD LANG, 39
No. 39 Malden-lane.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
DOUBLE SHEET OUT TO-DAY.
DOUBLE SHEET OUT TO-DAY.
DOUBLE SHEET OUT TO-DAY.
ONLY SPANISH PRICES CURRENT PAPER.
ONLY SPANISH PRICES CURRENT PAPER.
ONLY SPANISH PRICES CURRENT PAPER.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
POPULAR ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Copies in wrappers for sale at Office, No. 24 Ann-st.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.
To parents we say, keep this medicine always at hand. If it were only for the thousand trifling ills to which all, particularly children, are subject—such as bruises, sprains, burns, cuts, poisonous bites, swellings, &c. By having this remedy at hand your children will be relieved at once, and some serious disease prevented. Price only 25 cents. A bottle will be presented to every person who fails to find it at any respectable drug-store in this City or Brooklyn, by calling at No. 139 Malden-lane. A. NORTHROP.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

SEWING MACHINES AT $5 TO $125.
Agents wanted at No. 411 Broadway.
EAGLE SEWING MACHINE CO.
All Machines warranted as represented.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

DEALERS IN WOVEN ELASTIC VULCANIZED Rubber Goods are cautioned not to purchase of Horace H. Day any such goods, unless the same are stamped with the license mark of WILLIAM JUDSON, who is the sole owner of the right to make and sell the same. Our suit against Day to enjoin him from selling such goods, and the trial of the same, was postponed on Day's application from the 27th of September, is set down for hearing in the United States Circuit Court, in this City, for the 10th inst., when we shall be ready for trial, and when the question will be settled whether the woven goods' right is owned by Horace H. Day or by the undersigned, licensee of the Patentee. One reason for giving this notice at this time, is, that we have been informed that Horace H. Day and his counsel have, since the adjournment of the hearing, which he procured, stated to the Courts where Day has suits pending against licensees of woven elastic goods and to some of the merchants themselves, that we had withdrawn this suit, and that there would be no trial of the case between us and him.
CHARLES GOODYEAR, Patentee,
WILLIAM JUDSON, Licensee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1859.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 Broadway, having been thoroughly cleaned, painted and put in order, was reopened for the delivery of books Sept. 5. Apprentices, Journeymen, and all other eligible persons, especially those connected with the Mechanic Arts, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages this Institution affords for spending their leisure in an agreeable and instructive manner. The rooms are well lighted and furnished with tables, seats and other conveniences. The terms are: for
Apprentices, or young persons employed as such, free,
Journeymen, Mechanics, Teachers in Common Schools, Students in Schools or Academies, Young Men employed in offices, &c., $1 per year.
Mechanics or Tradesmen in business on their own account, $2 per year.
The Free Drawing Classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen are now in operation.
Apply at the Library.

THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES, OR sufferers generally from nervousness, nervous weakness and nervous affections of every description, may obtain (free) a copy of a little treatise on the most speedy and effectual means of cure as yet discovered, by sending a stamp for reply to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR suites at greatly reduced prices, at S. STOVER'S, No. 678 Broadway, between Bond and Great Jones-st. Also, Tolman's patent self-ventilating spring beds, and all kinds of mattresses, wholesale and retail.

WIGS $8, HAIR-DYE 75 CENTS—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Largest, cheapest, and most superior stock of wigs, toupees, braids, and curls in the States. Our celebrated dye applied in private rooms.

NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL
DEODORISED,
AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL
Can be had of all the
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
OIL MANUFACTURERS,
GROCERS, LEADING DEALERS in
CAMPHENE, and
LAMP DEALERS.
ALSO,
AT THE DEPOT
OF THE COMPANY,
AUSTENS, Agents,
No. 83 PEARL-ST.
NEW-YORK.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND
DEODORIZED
KEROSENE OIL,
FOR SALE
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
No. 33 BURLING-SLIP,
NEW-YORK,
DISTILLERS OF
CAMPHENE, ALCOHOL, FLUID
AND
BRIGHT OR SHIP VARNISH,
DEALERS IN
GAS AND SOAP RESINS.

STILL ALIVE.
THAT
FAMOUS ARTICLE,
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC,
has been selling the past fortnight at a
TREMENDOUS RATE,
although we have kept remarkably still in the papers,
BY THIS TIME
we hoped to have a surplus, but the public appreciation has developed to such a liberal degree that we are actually
IN ARREARS.
ORDERS POUR IN
faster than our ability to supply. We propose double the production the coming week, and as soon as our supply warrants, shall resume our
USUAL VIGOROUS ADVERTISING.
THE PRICE IS 12 CENTS.
THE QUALITY UNSURPASSED—
EVERY WAY UNEQUALED.
Sold by Two Thousand Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers, and Grocers, everywhere. Special Retail Depôts, Nos. 616 Broadway and 175 Fulton-st. Wholesale at No. 159 Water-st.

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS
Are invited to examine our stock of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing an immense variety of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS,
PENDANTS, &c., &c.
Of FRENCH,
ENGLISH,
And AMERICAN
Manufacture.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, a complete assortment of
FRENCH CHINA
Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
RICH CUT TABLE GLASS.
Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest cornar of Broadway.)
JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for
PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.,
Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.

V. E. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK,
Would call the attention of parties about to refurnish their houses, and the public generally, to their extensive and elegant assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Comprising CHINA, GLASSWARE, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER and PLATED WARE, MIRRORS, CUTLERY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY, VASES, and FANCY GOODS of every description.
Having two RESIDENT BUYERS in Europe, they are continually receiving FRESH IMPORTATIONS, and purchasers can always rely upon finding in their stock the LATEST and CHOICEST NOVELTIES of the English, French and German markets.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
AND PAIN DESTROYER.
A positive antidote to COUGHS, COLDS, WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST, and ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS incident to our changeable climate.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 cents a box.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKEINE,
For the cure of Canker in the mouth, throat, or stomach; Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Ulcerated Gums, &c., is unrivaled by anything in the market. Good results follow its use in two to three minutes, and a speedy cure. For sale by all druggists.
BURRILL & HUNTING, Proprietors.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY
Paint, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BLEEDING PILES, OR EXTERNAL PILES.
The proprietor of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. Persons afflicted with piles are respectfully invited to call upon the agent, and reference will be given to persons who were confined to their beds, and were cured by this article in a few days. Depot No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Ungeant established in 1853, will force them to grow on the same thest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
E. G. GRAHAM, No. 149 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

THE FOUR GEORGES.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
A HISTORY
OF
THE FOUR GEORGES,
KINGS OF ENGLAND,
Containing:
Personal Incidents of Their Lives,
Public Events of their Reigns,
and
Biographical Notices of their Chief Ministers, Ocurtiers and Favorites,
By
SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, LL. D.,
Author of "Court and Reign of Catharine II.," "Memorable Scenes in French History," &c.
1 vol., 12mo., 484 pages. $1 25.

The period during which the Four Georges wielded the sceptre of the British Empire, may be justly regarded as the
AUGUSTAN ERA OF BRITISH HISTORY.
At no other period has the nation produced so many eminent statesmen, orators, generals, philosophers, poets and savans; nor have public events of equal magnitude and interest occurred at any other epoch of the nation's progress. * * * That the subject of this volume possesses an interest with American readers cannot well be doubted. The era of which we have written was the primitive period of the present time, both in England and the United States.—*Extract from Preface.*

IMPORTANT BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED:
RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS. Vols. I. and II. each. $2 50

LOSS AND GAIN; Or, MARGARET'S HOME. By ALICE B. HAVEN. 12mo., 75 cents.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND TEA. $1 50.

LEAVES FROM AN ACTOR'S NOTE BOOK. By GEO. VANDENHOFF. 12 mo. $1.

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THREE CAPITAL NEW BOOKS.

A SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.
THE FAR-FAMED COLLEGE STORY,
ADVENTURES OF VERDANT GREEN,
OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY. By CUTHBERT BEDE, B. A.
NINETIETH THOUSAND. Three volumes in one, with nearly 200 humorous illustrations, elegantly printed, and bound in muslin. 12mo. Price $1.

Another edition is now ready at this very successful volume. Containing, as it does, the clever and amusing sketch of an Under-graduate's career

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.,

will open for the reception of Pupils, The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute, No. 288 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with Gymnasium under special teacher, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still some vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $500.

PARKER AND BENTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 25 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21. Pupils are prepared for College or the Counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

M. PERTIER, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 26th, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and celebrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. W. WEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 672 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, music, gents, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 19. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

MISS MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 908 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 000; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Winter session of this boarding-school for boys begins on the 2d of November. Its special advantages comprise a delightful location, pleasant accommodations, and first-class educational arrangements. Terms, $300 per quarter. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. SAXTON, Norwich, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. Y. Esse, No. 62 Cedar-st., and of D. P. York, No. 79 Wall-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal D. S. BOWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 1 West 16th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the winter on Wednesday, Sept. 28. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Next session will open Nov. 21. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

JONES' INITIATORY COUNTING ROOMS, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Thomas Jones, teacher of book-keeping and business arithmetic; W. E. Shader, teacher of penmanship. For sale, Jones' Works on Book-keeping.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, Reopens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of J. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. 209 Times Office.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, DUTCHESS County, N. Y.—Rev. D. CAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A LADY TO TEACH Belles Lettres, Criticism, &c.: one in a Southern Female College, the piano and guitar; one for French in Upper Canada. Several other Teachers wanted immediately. Also, a good paying school for sale, near New-York. Address, or apply, to the "NATIONAL TEACHERS' INST.," No. 335 Broadway. Pupils in Music, and French, Drawing, Painting and Classics, wanted.

A GERMAN LADY—SUFFICIENTLY VERSED in the English language, who has for many years successfully taught her native and the French languages, as also music, and all branches of general education, wants a situation as governess, or teacher in a school. No objection to going South. References of the highest respectability can be obtained by calling at or addressing the Book-store of B. Westerman & Co., No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching English and Latin, wishing to perfect her knowledge of music, would like to teach in a school or family where her services would be a sufficient compensation for board. use of piano, &c. New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Best of reference given and required. Address L., Box No. 1,621 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident governess in a gentleman's family, where a comfortable home would be assured; is thoroughly competent to teach English, French, Music—vocal and instrumental. Terms moderate. Address G. R., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.

CHAMPAGNE WINES, FROM BINET, FILS & CO.

To the Public:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the month, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES OF BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present to the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the judgment and taste of the connoisseurs of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in good grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great sympathy in Europe as an Imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859.
BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & SCROTT, (Successors to [illegible] & Co.) No. 47 Wall-st., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO.'S COGNAC BRANDY. ALEX. BRONETTE'S CHAMPAGNE. GRAFFLAND'S PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

GUINNESS & SONS' EXTRA STOUT & Dublin Porter on draught. W. E. HASKIRT, No. 137 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT PROTestant young woman, a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing; has the best of City reference; also, a tidy, industrious girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is a competent laundress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as children's nurse; is capable of taking charge of a young baby, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family, or fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5, West 14th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference as to her capability. Also, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 45 West 41st-st., first house from Broadway, for two days, on top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as experienced nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or young child; no objection to light chamberwork in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., second floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; thoroughly understands her business; one who has had 18 years' experience in some of the best families in the City; the best of City reference. Call at No. 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; call for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAker, one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, to go out by the day or take in work. Apply or address No. 34 6th-av., near 4th-st. Calls attended to at any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of soups, game and pastry; an excellent baker; would assist in washing, best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress, or will do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a respectable family. Best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 East 6th-st., 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE, TIDY girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in sewing, in a small, private family. Can get the best of reference. Call at No. 137 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the very best of references; can be seen for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family as good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 25th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as chamhermaid and waitress; no objection to the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 488, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, and fine washer; is capable of either situation. Can be seen at No. 251 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., for two days.

DRESSMAKING.—FAMILIES WISHING A good dressmaker, to go out by the day, will please apply at No. 185 Waverly-place, near Bank-st. Also, plain sewing in.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man, who is fully competent to the care and management of a greenhouse, hothouse, hot and cold grapery, and is a first-rate propagater; also, understands fruit and ornamental trees, likewise the management of a farm; wages not much an object through the winter; the best of testimonials can be produced from his last employer. Call at, or address A. M. B., No. 9 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, GROOM, or coachman, for an active, intelligent young man; can read, &c., and make his services desirable in the capacity of porter; is also thoroughly experienced in the duties of a first-class groom or coachman; can give satisfactory City references, and would adapt himself to the requirements of his employer. Address, for 3 days, M., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE GARdener and coachman by a respectable man; is experienced and trustworthy, and has lived over five years in his last place; is 28 years of age, and a protestant; will take charge of any gentleman's place; the country preferred. Has City reference. Address J. W., 360 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference from his last place; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. C., Box No. 211 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, having served in that capacity in some of the best families. Can give first-rate City references, as regards character and capability, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, OR porter's place in a store, by an active young Scotchman. For reference, &c., apply to S. Cochran & Co., No. 55 Chambers-st. Address JOHN PALMER, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who understands his business in both; has 12 years experience; can be highly recommended from his employer. Address M. H., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, RESIDING WITH his parents in this City, a situation in a wholesale hardware or dry-goods house. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address F. S. L., No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a man who has had a long experience, having lived more than six years at his last place. The best of City references given. Apply at No. 18 Waverley-place, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Scotchman (single) who has a thorough knowledge of his business; for reference as to ability, character, &c., apply to S. Cochran & Co., No. 55 Chambers-st. Address JOHN, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, as coachman and groom or to wait upon a gentleman. Can give the best City reference. No objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SHIP CHANDler's store, by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address S., Box No. 191 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WHITE-GOODS BUYER WANTED IN A LARGE FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS JOBBING HOUSE.—An experienced, energetic man can obtain a good situation by addressing A. B. & CO., box No. 117 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, to do the housework of a private family; wages $6 per month; one able and willing to work, and a good washer and ironer. Call south side 65th-st., second house east of 2d-av.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD CLOAK HANDS. Apply immediately at No. 141 Hudson-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CALIFORNIANS ATTENTION.—A MEETING of Californians now in this City will be held at the Ilona House, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements that will enable us to take part in the Funeral Obsequies of the late Senator, DAVID C. BRODERICK, that are to take place in this City on Sunday, Nov. 13, 1859.

Wm. A. Addison,	James A. Gilbert,
M. Phelan,	R. S. Martin,
John T. Hoff,	A. Austin,
Wm. L. Newell,	E. R. Carpentier,
M. S. Brown,	O. F. Willey,
J. C. L. Wadsworth,	D. W. C. Brown,
S. T. Lippincott,	Jos. C. McKibbin,
C. K. Garrison,	J. M. Bixby,
Wm. T. Coleman,	D. M. Chauncey,
Douglas & Co.,	Wm. Turnbull,
M. O'Connor,	N. G. Kittle.

and others.

SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.—A CONVENTION of chaplains and friends of seamen will be held in the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., (under the direction of the Port Society,) on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 A. M., to consider the best mode of advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of seamen. The Convention is expected to continue in session three days, and will be open to the public. The days will be devoted to discussion, the evenings to religious exercises. The closing meeting will be at the Cooper Institute on SABBATH EVENING next, Nov. 13, at 7½ o'clock, with addresses and devotional exercises.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held at Tyler's Hall over No. 78 Chapel-st., New-Haven, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 A. M. In the evening a public meeting will be held in connection with the New-Haven Temperance Alliance, to be addressed by "Awful" GARDNER, of New-York, and others.
P. HOADLEY,
E. M. GORHAM.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION of celebrated horses and imported stock, on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of G. P. Monnot, Esq., Clason Point, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York City, on the East River. Mr. Monnot, on account of the recent calamity, by which his stables were destroyed by fire, will sell at auction his entire stock of horses and cattle. Catalogue, with full particulars is now ready at George Clemon's, New-York Tattersall's, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

LADY'S SADDLE FOR SALE—AN IMported Lady's Saddle is offered for sale at a nominal price, as the owner has no further use for it—bridle and handsome skirt included. Call at Office No. 343 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.—For full particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A 4-story brown-stone English basement, on 21st-st., Gramercy Park	$17,000
A 4-story brown-stone high-stoop, West 18th-st.	16,500
2 first-class brown-stone English basement, 33d-st., near Madison-av.	12,500
2 high-stoop brown-stone on West 47th-st.	11,000
2 high-stoop brown-stone on East 18th-st.	9,000
A large house on West 12th-st.	19,000
A 3-story brick (full lot) on West 21st-st.	7,000
A very nice 3-story brick on West 22d st.	11,000
1 very nice 3-story brick on West 22d-st.	10,000
A 4-story high-stoop on East 14th-st.	10,000
A handsome 3-story stone front, East 50th-st.	9,000
A 3 story high-stoop brown-stone on East 29th-st.	13,000
A 3-story brick on East 28th-st.	7,500
A 4-story high-stoop brown-stone on 28th-st.	14,000
A large 3-story high-stoop on Lexington-av.	10,000
A first-class 4-story English basement on West 14th-st.	14,000
A large 3-story house on East 12th-st.	13,000
A modern handsome 3-story high-stoop house on West 15th-st.	10,500
On East 27th-st., brown stone high-stoop house	15,000
A 3-story English basement on East 23d-st.	6,500
A 3-story on East 32d-st.	5,500

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th av.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—AT Hughsonville, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The subscriber, wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his store and dwelling. The dwelling is 36x40, two stories high, with a kitchen back, four rooms on each floor, with closets, dressers, &c. A hall runs through the middle of the dwelling; a spacious cellar lies underneath. The building is frame, with stone foundation, and is neatly finished inside.

The store room is admirably arranged for the purpose, is in the heart of the village, surrounded by a dense population, and is within one mile of the New-Hamburgh Depot. No more favorable place for a general dry goods trade can be found in Dutchess County.

The premises cover about one acre and a quarter, on which there is a fine garden spot, and the best fruits common to our climate. The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed. The social and educational advantages of the village are superior. A select School, under the supervision of competent teachers, is within three minutes' walk.

The stock of goods on hand will be sold with the premises, if desired.

TERMS.—A small payment down, and, if required, the balance on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, call on, or address W. D. MYER.
HUGHSONVILLE, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1859.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK COTTAGE situated on Penn-st., between Lee and Bedford-avs., in the 15th Ward; is 20 minutes' walk from the Peck-slip and new Long Island Ferries, and about two minutes' walk from the cars. New-York can be reached in 25 minutes. The house is new, and replete with every modern convenience. The XIXth Ward is one of the most desirable places for a residence in the City of Brooklyn. Terms made easy to the right party. Immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, at the building.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DESIRABLE residence on the corner of Gates and Franklin avs., known as the Voris place; house 40 by 40 feet, two-story, attic and basement, containing about 20 rooms, replete with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The grounds comprise eight full City lots, laid out in good taste and planted with choice trees and shrubbery. A commodious stable on the premises. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 64th, 65th and 66th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, with possession, if wanted, on short notice, in 11th-st., 150 feet west of 2d-av., and adjoining the grounds of the late Peter Stuyvesant. The house has been built by the occupant and owner, as well as it could be, and is in perfect order from cellar to garret. Price $15,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTIETH-STREET, A handsome three-story brick modern house, in a fine location, at a moderate price and on easy terms. The house is now occupied by a good family. Possession can be had 1st May next. This is worth the attention of parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—114 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on the southerly side of Broadway, (formerly Division-av., Brooklyn,) lying all on the grade, and in the vicinity of the best improvements. Cars to Fulton, Atlantic, and Peck-slip Ferries—time only 30 minutes. Will sell at a sacrifice price to close an estate. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER,
No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west shore of Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH PROPERTY CORner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., consisting of a good substantial brick building in perfect order, on a lot 50 feet by 80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; THOS. DENHOLM, No. 331 Canal-st., or ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Tompkins Market.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BROWNstone front, built by days' work, full lot, in perfect order and elegantly fitted up; it is situated in the vicinity of Union-square and 5th-av., and will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Apply to W. B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lease of lot No. 86 East Broadway; house is 25x56 feet, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x80; the lease has 15 years unexpired, and a renewal for 21 years; terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN GOOD ORder and newly furnished, with garden attached, on 15th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn; also, a good pony and wagon; the whole will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, as the family are going to Europe. Address Box No. 3,418 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene-place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, two minutes from Fulton and South Ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,500; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

A HOME AND BUSINESS FOR $650—A GREAT BARGAIN.—A fine two-story house, store, and stable, on Main-st., Delvidere, N. Y. This furnishes the buyer not only a home, but a business stand, where, with small capital, money can be made. Inquire of F. M. HUSEY, No. 37 Park-row, 3d floor, Room 24.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT IN THE UPPER part of Broadway on the west side; lot, 50x100 feet. The adjoining property can be had, if required. Also, a lot on east side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. None but principals need apply.
IRVING & WINTHROP, No. 44 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE—near Union-square; it is one of the best business sites in that part of Broadway; well worth the price asked. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain. Apply to JOHN THOMAS, Box No. 203 Times Office.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 32th and 40th sts. (Murray Hill), a good substantial Stone front house, with high stoop, and all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Inquire on the premises.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hart-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

CEMETERY LOTS.—LOTS IN NEW-YORK Bay Cemetery. Also in Cypress Hills. Apply at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR Country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Archite No. 122 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THE WINTER.—A modern and completely furnished house to rent, for the Winter, in West 21st-st., near 9th-av. The owner having a family of four grown persons would prefer to let the house to a small family, and board with them. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A THREE-story attic and basement house, No. 139 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway; the store and basement will be extended the full depth of the lot, if desired. This is a favorable opportunity for those connected with the book trade, as many have already located in this neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

SUITES OF BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms on first, second and third floors of a new brown-stone house, very near 6th-av., below 31st-st., to let to first-class families. This is one of the best locations in this City, and is kept by a first-class lady, who is most favorably known. Call or address
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part in the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., within a few doors of Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Possession may be had on Nov. 23. For particulars, apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A SMALL, NICE HOUSE IN JERSEY City; well located, and furnished with velvet carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, silver, cut-glass and china ware, and table and bed linen; in fact everything that is wanted for housekeeping; rent, $800 per annum; can be had for 18 months; possession at once.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgant first-class, 4-story brown-stone house and furniture to let till May next to a private family; house has all the modern improvements, and in complete order; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st., first house from 5th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE STORY AND Basement brick house No. 88 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., with bath room, hot and cold water and gas fixtures complete; rent $500; possession immediately. Apply at No. 158 Broadway.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS ON SECOND floor and basement, with gas fixtures, located near the new Tabernacle. Rent $20 a month. All the splendid furniture, which cost over $1,200, for sale. Price only $600. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

STORE 606 BROADWAY TO LET, 25x90 ft., with rear room adjoining 22x55 ft.; has two large plate-glass show windows, and rolling iron shutters. Apply on the premises, or at No. 15 Nassau-st., room 12.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY most completely furnished; table and bed linen, silver, cut-glass and China, &c. Possession at once; owner going South. Can be had for 18 months. Rent $600 per annum, only. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—FINE SITE FOR BANKING OR LAW OFFICES.—The second floor, with five offices connecting, in the Commercial Buildings, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st. Apply to HOSFORD & CO., on the premises, or to SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., 170 William-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS AND basement; has chandeliers, and all modern improvements, well located; rent $20 a month. Splendid rosewood furniture, carpets, lace curtains, &c., for sale at a great sacrifice. Price $600. KINSHIMER, 343 4th-av.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET In the marble front building Nos. 861 and 863 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Mannfacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 210 EAST 20TH-ST., POSsession given immediately. Rent very moderate from now until 1st of May next. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON., No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 146 EAST 13TH-ST., BROWN stone, English basement, finished with all the modern improvements. Rent $1,100 per annum. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—BASEMENT NO. 61 John-st., rent $250; seven Lots in 33d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; No. 107 Degraw-st., Brooklyn; rent, $225. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A.M.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 508 BROOME-ST., POSsession given immediately. Rent $500. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET.—THE SIX-STORY STORE, NO. 78 MAIDen-lane, at a low rent. Apply to
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO RENT A great dwelling or cottage, fully furnished, must contain water, bath, gas, &c.; location New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City; the dwelling must be in a good neighborhood, and in clean and perfect order, a two-story house preferred; rent must be moderate, which will be paid monthly, in advance if preferred; possession wanted at once. House agents need not answer this. Address BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Box No. 171 Times Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS, OR on a lease, a furnished house, situated between 4th and 6th avs., suitable for a very small family. A house 25 feet wide and three stories high preferred. An unfurnished house will be taken on a lease. Apply by note, with full particulars and price, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

I WANT—A FEW FURNISHED HOUSES IMMEDIATELY.—Persons have left their names with me who must be suited. Call at once, and have your houses let. I can supply first-class parties for all the houses offered. Office open until 9 o'clock P. M.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

I WANT A FEW FURNISHED HOUSES Immediately for parties who want them at once; could let about twenty or seven more. Dispatch and promptness is my motto. Call early this morning.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $14,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIdence, with three or four acres of ground, about three miles from Astoria or Greenpoint, and about forty minutes' ride from Fulton-st., New-York. The barn and out-buildings are excellent and commodious, and the house is a fine large mansion, forty feet square, besides kitchen extension, all built in a superior manner for a gentleman's use. There is a good variety of fruit, and the grounds are laid out in lawn and garden. Immediate possession can be given. A large portion of the purchase price could be taken on good encumbered City property. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 37 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., of 8 acres, on the mountain side, near the depot, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are first-class, new, large, and in complete order; all the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine variety of fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN.—A VERY DEsirable country residence, about one minutes' walk from the depot, containing about thirty-five acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, barn, carriage-house, stables and other out-buildings. For other particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 240 Canal-st., near Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'cl

FINANCIAL.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canada on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividende.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 343 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the intereste of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.

Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account current, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE BANKing-house on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Nathaniel Hayden,	Benjamin W. Merriam,
William K. Belcher,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Benjamin W. Clapp,	Charles J. Shepard,
George C. Collins,	Charles Sandford,
William L. Conklin,	George Opdyke,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Oliver W. Woodford,
Thomas Davenport,	Thomas Woodward,
John B. Dunham.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1859.—At an election held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

David Milliken,	Henry H. Elliott,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Vose,
William P. Brintnall,	A. F. Ockershausen,
William R. Strong,	Peter H. Titus,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	Nathan B. Graham.

At a subsequent meet of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 42D-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKENS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Old gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. 158 William-st., New-York City.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

HATTERS BANK, BETHEL, CONN., NOV. 6, 1859.—The circulating notes issued by this Bank, from the new plate, will be redeemed by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, at par.
WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

KEEP INSURED.

BUSINESS SLOWLY, BUT SURELY, MOVING UPTOWN. In order to accomodate the public, the HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have located their office in a central position, and submit the following card.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital - - - - - $150,000,
ALL SECURELY INVESTED.
OFFICE, WHITLOCK BUILDING,
Corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICE, 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Confine to insure all kinds of property against loss or damage by fire, at the reduced rates.

DIRECTORS,

Wm. Chauncey,	Wm. K. Strong,	W. M. Newell,
Moses Taylor,	Edward Haight,	Fred. A. Fisher,
Paul Spofford,	W. A. Wheeler,	Robert H. Currier,
P. C. Van Schaick,	C. Meletta,	Minard H. Fowler,
T. Barsalou,	N. C. Platt,	John B. Corlies,
Jas. B. Wilson,	John T. Wilson,	Geo. W. Read,
E. D. Sprague,	Philo Hurd,	John B. Snook,
Benj. F. Lillie,	P. M. Whitlock,	W. H. Bulkley,
J. O. Holbrooke,	J. G. Lightbody,	George Carroll,
T. J. Coleman,	Nat. W. Hurtis,	D. M. Holdredge,
W. L. McDonald,	Paoli Lathrop,	Francis Miller.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Express for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 247 Canal-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had [illegible] one square of Broadway.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c, Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 9 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 12 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M., and 6 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Sodtware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 11 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 6:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4, and 6:45 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Hst sts. Train for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, 8:30 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:45 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies," will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., until the 12th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and performance of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, and approved by the Mayor, Sept. 24, 1859, to wit:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchway and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of ten at night and sunrise in the morning.

The contractor shall not use any dumping-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.

All proposals or bids received, to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New-York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tonnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately be readvertised and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be ened for and recovered against the person making default and his suretiee.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received if deemed to the interest of the Corporation.

Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

ASSIGNMENT.—WILLIAM S. MORSE AND EDGAR W. MORSE, comprising the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, of the City of New-York, have this day made a general assignment of their property to Charles A. Meigs, of the City of New-York, for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to said Morse & Brother, will settle the same with said Charles A. Meigs.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
(Signed,) EDGAR W. MORSE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1859. CROMWELL T. WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.

MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD B. CARPENTER and ANN C. HARDY, his wife, Joseph M. A. Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, Drusilla L. E. Dillard, widow of Chas. H. Dillard, Milton Rowley and Mary L. R. Rowley, his wife, Nathaniel Clarke and Catharine W. Clarke, his wife, Rosalie A. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel M. Greene and Laura R. H. Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, Gray Jones Houston and Elizabeth A. M. Bouston, his wife, Joseph B. Weyman and Emily, his wife, Samuel Maverick Thompson, Thomas C. Markley and Louisa, his wife, William P. Bryan and Josephine Bryan, his wife, and George Kellock and Wilhelmina Muller as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William P. Turpin, deceased, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859.
o22-law8wS* J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES P. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-1ys6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by O. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by O. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mc. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 6 William-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Pier on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
ON
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Passengers will be made Dec. 5 and 25. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
Freight received on the 10th inst.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First cabin, $50. Steerage, $25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 2.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MORRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$30	To Augusta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	20
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Pilatka, Fla.....	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Knoxville, Tenn...	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. G. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. SEYMOUR, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 00
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $36; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAML L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave PORTLAND, Maine, for Quebec, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COMER, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above, for Savannah, Ga., on the 29th inst. Wares on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. B. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. U. S. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 322 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES JAY-st. Pier EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock, touching at Amjstreet each way.
N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer ERICSSON leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

THE STEAMER TRAVELER HAS RESumed her night trips for New-Haven from Peckslip, at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE VESPERS MATINEE.
THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Nov. 12, at 1. Doors open at 12.
Admission to all parts.....One Dollar.
There will be no reserved seats. All private boxes open to the public.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS MATINEE.
The Directors, in returning their thanks to the patrons of the Matinées for their liberal attendance, have the honor to announce that in order to afford the ladies of the City of New-York and its vicinity an opportunity to witness the splendid effects, mise en scene and ensemble of the new Opera, they have selected for next Saturday's Matinée
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
Which will be given
WITHOUT CURTAILMENT OR ABRIDGEMENT,
In exactly the same style of magnificence as in the evening, including all the artists, the entire and immense chorus and orchestra.
Chorus of.....Eighty Singers.
Orchestra of.....Sixty four.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By Signor Hannibal W. Calyo, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the Thirteenth Century, have been made in Paris by Monsieur Le Roy, costumier of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumier from the principal theatres in Italy, Signora Razzani and Schiatti.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES
Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.
CHARACTERS BY
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA,
MORRA, MULLER, RUBIO,
QUINTO, XIMENES, CROUZA, PANFILI.
The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.
The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12 o'clock. The performances will conclude at
4 o'clock P. M.,
to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
MOST POSITIVELY THE THREE LAST NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
The Directors, anxious to fulfill to the letter every promise made to the public, see themselves obliged to announce
THE THREE LAST NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
for next MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, notwithstanding the immense success of the new opera.
They are compelled to adopt this course, in consequence of the Academy of Music having been let several months ago for the grand Charity Fair, and the production of Mozart's famous opera of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
on Nov. 19, and of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS,
on MONDAY, Nov. 28.
THE OPERA SEASON
unavoidably closes at the end of the present month, when all the artists leave for Boston, Baltimore and Washington.
The sale of seats and private boxes for
THE THREE LAST NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS
commences this morning.
THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT!
First appearance in

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.—A romantic story has been circulating lately to the effect that a Mr. FISHER, who resides in Williamsburgh, recently went to Poughkeepsie on a hunting expedition, taking his daughter with him; that he put up at a hotel in that city kept by a Mr. CRANER, whose affections yielded to the charms of sweet sixteen, and that the young couple, taking advantage of the darkness, left the hotel one night about 10 o'clock, went to a Justice of the Peace near by, who forthwith made them one. MR. CRANER, it is said, did not claim his bride until a fortnight after he had won her. Then the father, thinking that he had prior claims, refused to give up the young lady's clothes, and she, declining to act the part of Godiva, was compelled to stop at home. Judge EMMOTT, of Poughkeepsie, granted a *habeas corpus*, and on Wednesday the case came up before him for a hearing, when a different state of facts was developed. It appears that the child ANNA MARIA CRANER was placed in the care of Mr. FISHER, about a year ago, by her mother, then a widow, to be kept and maintained as his child. The mother subsequently married and used this means to regain the custody of her daughter. After hearing an argument upon the law, applicable to the case, and consulting the wishes of the child, Judge EMMOTT ordered the writ to be discharged, and the child to be remanded to the custody of Mr. FISHER. Mr. MONTFORT appeared for the petitioner in the case, and Mr. GEO. W. LOMB for Mr. FISHER.

PROF. LOWE'S AIR SHIP.—The high wind which prevailed early yesterday morning rendered it necessary to discharge the gas from the balloon *City of New-York*. The tent, borne down by the force of the wind, fell about 7½ o'clock, but no damage was done, beyond a temporary suspension of the exhibition. Prof. LOWE, fearing that the balloon would become strained by the action of the wind upon its vast surface, discharged the gas, of which about sixty-five thousand cubic feet had been admitted during the week. The violence of the gale prevented access to the valve-rope in the partially filled condition of the envelop, and in order to effect a rapid discharge, one of the seams of the balloon was opened. From this circumstance arose the rumor of an explosion, which was industriously circulated during the day, and repeated by the *Evening Post*. The story of a disaster was wholly unfounded. Neither the gas-envelop nor the apparatus have sustained any injury. It was originally intended that the exhibition should remain open for a fortnight, and that time having nearly expired, the ascension will probably take place early next week. Should the weather be calm to-day, Prof. LOWE will make an ascension in his small balloon *Pioneer*, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of his instruments.

THE BRODERICK OBSEQUIES.—The obsequies of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, which were postponed from last Sunday, will take place to-morrow. It was expected that Senator DOUGLAS would deliver the funeral oration, but the sickness of his wife, and his own ill health, prevented his accepting the appointment. JOHN M. DWINNELLE, Esq., of Rochester, will pronounce the oration, in the large Chapel of the New-York University, at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. DWINNELLE was an intimate friend of Senator BRODERICK, and a member of the California Legislature at the time of Mr. BRODERICK'S election to the Senate. The procession will form at 1 o'clock, the right resting on Christopher-street, near the Howard Engine-house No. 34. The route will be up Hudson-street to Fourteenth, up Fourteenth to Broadway, down Broadway to the Park, up Chatham-street and the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to University-place, down University-place to the University building. About sixty companies will take part in the ceremonies, the whole to be under the supervision of HARRY HOWARD, as Chief Marshal, and the Board of Assistant-Engineers as his aids.

THE CHLOROFORM CASE—AN EXAMINATION POSTPONED.—The City Hall Police Court was crowded yesterday noon with those curious to witness the proceedings in the case of Dr. JOHN H. WILSON, of No. 239 Ninth-avenue, charged by his wife with an attempt to kill her by the administration of chloroform. Ex-Recorder SMITH appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. EDMOND BLANKMAN for the defence. Officer SMITH, having been sent to bring the Doctor before the Court, soon returned, stating that he had reached the gate of the Tombs, on the way to the City Hall, when the prisoner was attacked with an epileptic fit. Dr. COVEL, physician to the prison, had decided that he was too ill to appear in Court. He had therefore removed him to the Prison Hospital for treatment. Under these circumstances, upon consultation between the Court and counsel, the hearing was postponed until Monday next, at 3 P. M. The examination promises to be one of extreme interest.

SURPRISE VISIT.—Rev. CHARLES KELSEY, pastor of the Willett-street Church, was surprised on Thursday evening by finding on returning home after spending the day out, that a large number of his parishioners had usurped possession of his parsonage. Father HOYT met him as he entered the house, and presented him with a small copy of the *Book of Discipline*, which he commended to his careful perusal. This, Rev. Mr. KELSEY found to be a profitable occupation, as the book contained the sum of $300. Taken by surprise as he was, the pastor made a few appropriate remarks. Although Mr. KELSEY has been settled over the Church but two years, the edifice which the congregation occupies has been remodeled at an expense of $6,000, and the number of communicants has been largely increased.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—While the workmen were removing the cobble-stones from Wall-street, a large granite pile was uncovered, near the crossing on Water-street, to which ships were formerly moored. The stone was deeply imbedded in the earth, and a cavity in its top still shows the marks of the lead by which an iron staple was once fastened to it. This relic, being two squares distant from the present water front, shows what encroachments have been made upon the East River. At the time it was in use most of the business of the City was transacted in the First Ward, and Wall, Water, Pearl, and Front streets were occupied by fashionable residences.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.—A People's Party, which was organized about two years since, and delegates from which have been holding regular meetings the past four months, met in Convention, last evening, at the Hone House, Broadway. A. M. BINGHAM presided. Every Ward was represented. After considerable debate, and several ballots, the following nominations were made: For Mayor, SIMEON DRAPER; for Corporation Counsel, RUFUS F. ANDREWS; for Governor of the Almshouse, WILLIAM TUCKER. The Convention will meet again next week.

LOOK TO YOUR FRONT-DOORS.—A saucy robbery took place on Wednesday evening last at the house of Jos. B. NONES, No. 76 Seventh-street, near First-avenue, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. While the family were at tea in the basement, some one or more thieves entered the house, went up stairs, and with keys of their own, opened the bureau drawers, and stole money and jewelry to the value of $250, and two bonds of $1,000 each, of the State of Missouri. They left with their booty undiscovered. A more impudent attempt was perhaps never perpetrated.

THE INEBRIATES' HOME.—At a preliminary meeting of the friends of the inebriate, which was recently held, an Executive Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting at an early day, in order to lay more fully before the public the plans of the "Inebriates' Friend Society," under the auspices of which the projected "Home" is to be established. Hon. C. C. LEIGH has been appointed Treasurer, and will be glad to receive subscriptions and donations in furtherance of the enterprise.

HOMŒPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the City and County of New-York, at their annual election:—SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M. D., President; ALONZO S. BALL, M. D., Vice-President; JAS. T. ALLEY, M. D., Secretary; S. HALLOCK, M. D., Treasurer; E. E. MARCY, M. D., C. WRIGHT, M. D., R. KIRBY, M. D., R. MCMURRAY, M. D., M. FERLION, M. D., Censors.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—JOHN F. FRANCK, a workman engaged on the building in process of erection at the corner of Forty-second-street and Broadway, missed his foothold and, falling, sustained injuries which soon resulted in his death. The Coroner was notified.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS, at the meeting yesterday, restored two of the old police, JOHN HOLLAND, of the Second Ward, and JOHN BEAM, of the Third. The General Superintendent was directed to communicate to the District-Attorney, for prosecution, the names of violators of the election and liquor laws.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, last evening, a German musician, named JOSEPH L. WENNING, attempted suicide in the rear of No. 23 Orchard-street. He inflicted two terrible gashes on the left side of his throat, and it is feared they will prove fatal.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The change of time for the winter arrangement of trains on the Hudson River Railroad and New-York Central Railroad, will take place on Monday, Nov. 14. The through express train from New-York, will leave at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.

DROWNED IN THE NARROWS.—ISAAC BESSER, a seaman, fell from the topgallant forecastle of the bark *J. A. Lee*, when in the Narrows, and, although the vessel was immediately hove aback, and every exertion made to save him, he was drowned.

FIRE IN WEST TWELFTH-STREET.—The alarm about 6 o'clock last evening, for the Third District, was caused by a quantity of shavings taking fire at the foot of Twelfth-street. No damage was done.

Police Reports.

THE FRUITS OF BEING A FOREIGNER.

Mr. John Hock states that he verbally stipulated with Mr. A. Ranney, a gift-book agent, to do collecting and canvassing in the States of New-York and New-Jersey, for which he was to receive $50 a month and traveling expenses. As a guarantee of his honesty, he gave $100 to his employer. Not understanding English, he was induced, he alleges, to sign an agreement which was explained to him as embracing these conditions alone. Upon having it translated, however, he found that he had bound himself to go to Ohio and engage in the sale of lottery tickets. To this Mr. Hock demurred, and as Mr. Ranney refused to refund the security, an appeal to Alderman BRADY resulted in the appearance of that gentleman in Court to answer a charge of false pretences. Having acted rather conscientiously, the accused was sent to prison until such time as he could find a surety in $1,000 for his appearance for trial.

A REPROBATE.

Mrs. Bridget Keenan alleges that while herself and her daughter Ellen, a child of 14 years, were returning home about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, after visiting a sick friend in Worth-street, they were accosted on the corner of Broadway by a man of very bad repute, named Francis Callahan, who threatened the girl with violence. Mrs. Keenan interfered in behalf of her daughter, and, according to her statement, received a blow from the ruffian which prostrated her. At this moment Officer Boyle came up and made an attempt to arrest Callahan. He endeavored to escape, but was pursued, and after leading the officer a chase through the intricacies of several Fifth Ward tenement houses, was finally arrested. Justice OSBORN sent him to prison, where he will await a trial on charges of assault, preferred both by the mother and daughter.

TRAPPED.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. William L. Williams, proprietor of the kindling wood factory, No. 78 East Twenty-fifth-street, missed his overcoat from its accustomed peg in the office. The pocket of the garment contained the keys of the safe and office doors, so Mr. Williams at once suspected that the thief would return at night to rob the place. Engaging the services of an employe, the two stationed themselves in the office and patiently awaited the robber's advent. About midnight the door was opened by one Henry Smith, who commenced to explore the premises by the uncertain light of matches. The watchers seized him and led him away captive. He was yesterday committed by Justice KELLY to answer a charge of burglary.

A CORRECT SUSPICION.

A Brooklyn policeman arrested Michael McCne, on the suspicion of having stolen blankets which he found in his possession. It was afterwards ascertained that the livery stable of Davies & Jacks, No. 64 East Twenty-fourth-street, had been broken into on Tuesday night, and the property in question was identified by the proprietors of the establishment as belonging to them. McCue asserted that he purchased the blankets from a man in Fourteenth-street. Justice KELLY considered the explanation as unsatisfactory, and held him for trial.

RECOVERY OF TREASURE.

A pocket-book, containing $55, was found by Officer Hamblin, of the Third Precinct, in the possession of a youth named Andrew Stephenson, who resides in Ninetieth-street. Subsequently, Frederica Leybold, of No. 200 Seventh-street, swore that the sum had been taken from her pocket. Justice OSBORNE held Stephenson to answer for the larceny.

BRUTAL REVENGE.

A man named Charles Jewell, residing at No. 396 Greenwich-street, was yesterday brought up before Alderman BRADY on a charge of having maliciously poisoned a valuable dog. Jewell, it was alleged, had some misunderstanding with a lady residing in the same house who owned the dog, and in order to avenge himself he administered poison to the animal, causing almost instant death. Alderman BRADY ordered him to find bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer at the Special Sessions.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.—By the report of Fire-Marshal BELKNAP, it appears that during the six months ending the 1st inst., there were 49 fires, resulting in a loss of only $42,944, being $3,294 less than during the previous six months. $27,000 of the whole loss occurred at one fire in June by the destruction of a cotton batting factory on William-street, Red Hook Point. The report contains the names of 28 persons who have lost their lives in this city since January last, for the most part by the explosion of burning fluid. There were 71 alarms and 49 fires, 16 of which were from accidental causes, 4 were the work of incendiaries, and the balance were the result of special causes, viz.: 7 from the explosion of camphene lamps, 5 from stove-pipes, 6 from gas-burners, 4 from sparks from chimneys, 4 from defective flues, 4 were caused by children playing with matches, 2 by the bursting of still, 1 by friction of machinery, 1 each from heaters and children playing with fluid, and 3 originated from unknown causes. Of the nine apprehended for arson on complaint of the Fire Marshal, one, GEORGE SMOOTHOFF, was convicted and sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years; another, JOHN HUGHES, has been indicted and is now awaiting trial; two others, MICHAEL O'NEIL and FRANCIS MCGRATH, are in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, and against the others arrested, there was not sufficient evidence produced to warrant their being held for trial. The insurance on the property destroyed was sufficient to cover the entire loss.

ANNIVERSARY OF A MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society attached to the M. E. Church in this city, was celebrated Thursday evening, in the Washington-street Church, by suitable exercises, in which the Rev. J. B. HAGNEY, the Rev. Dr. PERRY, the Rev. Dr. CROOKS, Bishop JANES, Bishop SIMPSON and others participated. The particular field of labor of this Mission is in the Twelfth Ward, where there is a mixed population of 5,000 persons. A small building has been erected there for the worship of God, and a respectable congregation is in attendance every Sabbath. The Sabbath School numbers 200 scholars, most of whom here received their first religious instruction. During the past year the Missionary located there has made 1,200 visits, attended 14 funerals, and baptized 30 persons. The expenses for the year were only $934 87. At the close of the Anniversary Exercises, subscriptions and collections were made amounting to $561.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY.—Ground was broken yesterday for the construction of the works for the Citizens' Gas-Light Company. These works are located on a large tract of land bounded by Gowanus, Canal, Smith, Fourth and Seventh streets. They will be the largest and most complete in the country, and by the 4th of July next the Company hope to be able to furnish 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day if necessary. The mains will be laid throughout the City, in both the Eastern and Western Districts, and the gas will be supplied to private consumers at two-thirds the price now charged by the other gas companies.

FIRE.—At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Long Island Coal-Oil Works, situated on the block bounded by Ralph, Hickory and Division avenues, were entirely destroyed by fire. The building was a cheap frame structure, and the total loss to the owners, Messrs. HEINRICH & SOMNER, is estimated at $1,000, which amount is fully covered by insurance in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. The fire originated in some oil becoming over-heated while workmen were engaged in cleaning out one of the stills.

CHANGES IN FLUSHING.—The Dutch Reformed and the Methodist Churches in Flushing have both been enlarged recently. Rev. Mr. HOLLOWAY, late of the Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn, has been installed Pastor of the former. The latter edifice will be re-opened to-morrow. In the morning Rev. Bishop JANES will officiate; in the afternoon, Rev. Dr. BURCH, of New-York, and in the evening, Rev. W. J. STUDLY, of Brooklyn.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new M. E. Church was laid on East Warren, near Smith-street, Thursday afternoon, by Bishop JANES. The new structure is to be of brick, 60 by 87 feet, and is intended to seat 800 persons. It will cost $18,000. A large portion of this amount has already been subscribed and paid in to the Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE.—The Brooklyn City Temperance Society commenced their Winter meetings in Musical Hall, Thursday evening. There was a large attendance, and addresses were made by MATHEW HALE SMITH and C. C. LEIGH. These meetings are held every Thursday evening.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The Central Railroad Company intend to run cars every half hour to Jamaica from the South Ferry. The distance is 12 miles.

DISPENSARY.—During the past month 258 persons were treated in the Eastern District Dispensary, and 421 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

A Rhode Island Mulatto Girl Sold into Slavery.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

A scandalous story has been whispered about from ear to ear, during the past week, respecting an alleged abduction of a mulatto girl of this city, and her being sold into Slavery at the South. The Newport *News* was the means of the story being made public, and as it has thereby obtained general circulation, I will state the facts of the case. There are two statements, each of which has firm supporters. The girl was born of a slave woman owned by a wealthy family in New-Orleans, and when two years of age was brought to this State, and had the privilege of freedom, which she had enjoyed until about a year since. Her color and appearance was so near that of a white person that it was impossible to distinguish her from among a company of white children. She attended school, and resided in a family at Newport for a short time, when she was brought to this city and lived in a family who were relatives of her mother's owners. She was a regular attendant of the Sabbath School of Grace Church, and much interest was felt in her. She was intelligent and conducted herself with respectability, and only those who knew her origin could discover that she possessed any negro blood. Within a year she was solicited to return to New-Orleans, where, it is said, alluring prospects were held up to her. It is stated that her mother suddenly called upon her, and induced her to return with her; while another statement is prevalent that she was abducted by two women representing her mother, and she willingly consented, under the plausible representations held out, to set out for New-Orleans. Her mother had previously become free and had sent the girl her daguerreotype, and people who saw these women affirm that one of them bore a striking resemblance to the picture. The girl returned once more to the South, and was sent to the negro trade-yard to be publicly sold as a slave to the highest bidder. The girl herself writes from New-Orleans, under date of Oct. 19: "The officer took me and locked me up in jail; but the officer took pity on me, and put me in there for safe keeping, because, if they had carried me to the trader's yard, my mother would not see me again." Contradictory statements are given as to how the poor girl was disposed of after this period. Her mother, after being free, married a half-breed Spaniard, of depraved character; and it is a current statement that the girl was subsequently persuaded, and placed in a position to become as depraved as those about her. The affair is yet enveloped in obscurity, but efforts are being made to sift it to the bottom. When the story first became public, the people were so enraged that fears were entertained that they would mob those who were supposed to have instigated the abduction of the girl. The parties concerned are of the first families in this city and New-Orleans; but I forbear mentioning names until further and more decisive developments shall prove that the girl was actually abducted and sold into Southern Slavery. JUNIUS.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrholds, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SALE OF BOOK STOCK AND PLATES,

On Tuesday, Nov. 15, and following days, in the rooms of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston. By order of the Assignee.

The whole of their large and valuable stock of Publications and Miscellaneous Books, together with their very valuable Stereotype Plates, amounting to upwards of $200,000.

TERMS—Four and six months' credit.

LEONARD & Co., Auctioneers.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Fall Style of Hat still holds its place at the head of the list as the Hat par excellence of the season. Graceful, cheap and durable, it is just the thing to top the capital of the human column and give it an air of comfort and comeliness to be envied by all who have not yet learned where to buy their Hats. Remember, the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

No. 707 Broadway.

First block below the New-York Hotel.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

A HEARTY LAUGH.—'Tis the best medicine in the world, and cheaper than any other panacea. Go and see HADAWAY, the great comedian, at BARNUM'S Museum, this afternoon and evening. Excellent bill of performances on both occasions.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are most effectual in establishing those functions upon the due performance of which our social position depends, and our race may be saved from degeneration. The most delicate female may use them with perfect reliance.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PEOR & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....NOV. 11.

$2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90¾	50	Harlem Railroad	10
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	94½	200	Reading R	b30 38¾
28,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	100	Michigan Cen. R	41¾
6,000	City 6s, '87	102	32	do	41¾
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s	91½	500	Galena & Chi. R	73
4,000	Erie R. 1st m. b	85½	115	do	72½
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d Mt.	80	50	do	s20 73¾
3,000	do	80¼	300	do	b30 72½
10,000	do	b60 80½	88	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	6¾
1,000	Mich. C. R. 8 p.c. 1st mt. S. F. Con. B	86¾	15	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17¾
5,000	N. J. S. F. bds	85	200	do	17½
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds	85	100	do	b60 18
1,000	do	85¼	65	Ill. Central R	64
150	Hnd. River R	37¾	100	do	s60 63¼
100	do	b60 37½	200	do	b60 63½
50	Cnm. Coal Pref.	s60 13½	50	do	63¾
20	New-Jersey Zinc	70	200	do	63¾
166	N. Y. Cen. R.	80	100	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	92
200	do	s60 79¾	35	Cleve. & Pitts'g R.	6
662	do	80½	40	Cle. & Toledo R'd.	20¾
200	do	b60 80¼	550	do	20¾
200	do	s30 80	100	do	b60 20¾
200	do	s60 80	100	do	s10 20¾
50	do	s10 80½	100	Chic. & R'k Isl'd	63
200	do	s60 79¾	350	do	s60 63
50	do	s10 80	500	do	b60 63¼
100	do	b30 80½	50	do	b10 63½
100	do	s15 80	100	do	s30 63

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia St. 6s	84¼	100	Hnd. Riv. R	b60 38
500	do	84¾	50	do	b30 37¾
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	84½	100	Panama R	s30.12¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	b60 20¾
1,000	Mich C. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. sk. fd. cn. bs	86¾	50	Mich. Cent. R	s60 41¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	s60 80	50	do	41¾
500	do	80½	100	do	s60 41¾
200	do	s60 79¾	100	do	b30 41¾
50	do	s10 80	10	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	18
15	Pacific M. S. Co	73½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s60 72¾
100	do	b30 73½	6	do	72¾
100	do	s30 73	1000	Chic. & Rock I. R	63¼
50	do	73¼	200	do	s60 63
100	do	73¾	100	do	b60 63½
180	Harlem R. Pref	36	50	do	b30 63¾

FRIDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

There was a fair demand for Stocks at both sessions of the Stock Exchange to-day, and the actual sales were at better prices than on Thursday. At the same time, the temper of the majority of the Board is against the rise, and the market to-day was made to close at each Board rather weaker than the printed sales. Taking the New-York Central as the barometer of the Share list, the cash sales in the morning were at 80½ ₱ cent. The orders being filled, the price fell back to 80 ₱ cent. In the afternoon the cash sales were again at 80¾, after which 79⅞@80 ₱ cent. was made the closing quotation. There was a cash demand for Rock Island at the early Board, at 63 ₱ cent., with buyer's options at 63¼, and in the afternoon 63¼ cash and 63⅜ buyer's option, after which 62⅝@63 ₱ cent. was called the last quotation. Galena and Chicago sold at the last price of Thursday; Michigan Central advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent.; Southern Guaranteed went up to 18, and Toledo again brought 20½, buyer 60 days. There was a demand for Illinois Central at 63½@¾ ₱ cent., and the Bonds advanced to 85@85¼ ₱ cent. The Michigan Central Bonds also advanced to 86¾, and for New-York Central Six ₱ Cents 91¼ ₱ cent. was paid and bid for more. The Erie Shares and Bonds steady, without actual business. Hudson River and Harlem both stiffer than yesterday, and the Third mortgage of Hudson in demand again at 80@¼ cash and 80½ buyer 60 days. The State Stocks were ¼@½ higher on Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias. Panama Shares rose rapidly to 12¼, and for Pacific Mail there was a good demand at a rise of 1@1½ ₱ cent. The general market was called dull after the adjournment of the Board in the afternoon. The latest European news to Wednesday, Nov. 2, telegraphed from Cape Race this morning, was favorably construed, and the early dealings in Stocks improved under its influence and the largely improved receipts of the Railways reported from three or four of the Western lines for the first week in November. But, as remarked above, the speculative members of the Exchange seem to be generally unprepared for the better prices, and after the moderate amount of orders which appear at the Board are filled, lower quotations are made on the Street. In reference to the Railway traffic the first week in November, we have the following semi-official reports:

	1859.	1858.	Increase
Chicago and Rock Island	$33,575	$18,939	$14,636
Galena and Chicago	40,807	28,417	12,390
M. Southern & N. Indiana	48,143	37,429	10,714
Michigan Central	44,829	37,079	7,750
Cleveland and Toledo	18,877	18,827	2,050
Illinois Central	53,067	38,692	27,475

We learn from the Receiver of the New-York and Erie, and through well-advised parties from Albany from the New-York Central, that both these trunk lines are doing a large traffic thus far in November, particularly in eastward-bound produce freights, the charges on which are gradually improving as the Winter season approaches.

In Money rates we learn of no changes today. The supply at Bank and from outside lenders continues very heavy. The export movement to Bremen by the steamship *Arago* to-morrow will be about $750,000, according to the engagements at the ship's office late this afternoon. The supply of Exchange is good at 110@110¼ on London, and f.5 14¾@f.5 13¾ on Paris, from the Bankers, and 109¼@¾ on London for Southern Bank bills.

The business on the New-York Canals this week, towards tide-water, has slightly increased in Wheat, but is only moderate in Flour and Indian Corn. The aggregates of the receipts so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1858	1,643,400	7,738,900	6,233,900
1859	586,300	3,045,900	2,470,500
Decr'ease	1,057,300	4,692,600	3,763,400

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a falling off of 1,905,720 bbls. Flour.

The October traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Road is reported at at $416,929; the main item showing an increase of $22,940 over last season.

The receipts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for the month of October were as follows:

October, 1859	$31,811 89
October, 1858	27,310 64
Gain in 1859	$4,501 25

The receipts for ten months of 1858–59 were:

1859—Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	$291,978 79
1858—Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	236,090 10
Gain in ten months of 1859	$55,888 69

Some uneasiness was expressed to-day for the safety of the United States Mail steamer *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt California line, which left here in company with the North Atlantic steamer *Atlantic* on the 20th of October, and had not arrived at Aspinwall when the latter left on her return voyage. The rise in the Pacific shares this afternoon was attributed, in part, to the possible misfortune to the Vanderbilt Mail line, as the November dividend on the Pacific stock is still in much doubt, with a rumor to the effect that the Executive management and some of the Directors are more ambitious of beating down VANDERBILT with the money which they have in hand, than to conciliating their 700 or 800 shareholders by maintaining regular or even moderate dividends. This turn in the affairs of the Company would not be without precedent. When Mr. ASPINWALL was at the head of the concern, in 1853, he resolved to haul down the Vanderbilt-Nicaragua opposition at the cost of two or three years' dividends, and such cost was actually incurred, while the price of the stock landed at about 30 ₱ cent. When the Collins boats were recently purchased to prosecute a similar competition, we took the liberty of intimating—at the risk of some offence to our good friends at the corner of Wall and Water streets—that the old story was in danger of repetition; though we had no idea at the time that the very first Dividend-day, after this movement, would be passed on the plea that the money of the Company ought to be reserved, and if need be spent to fight VANDERBILT! At the same time we advise no shareholder to sell out on mere suspicion that his dividends are to be stopped. There is no telling how soon or how often the gentlemen in charge of the Company may change their minds.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Dry Goods for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$614,604	$570,966	$945,594
Thrown on Market	179,930	590,142	928,471
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$86,790,043	$53,146,673	$100,627,326
Thrown on Market	79,653,874	60,879,520	100,319,373

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS IN the United States and Canadas at a charge of only one-eighth per cent. on drafts of $500 and over, in addition to the cost of exchange. By

THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Exports of the week	$34,672
Decrease from same week last year	103,985
Imports of the week	230,370
Increase over last year	133,254

No Specie exported or imported.

Commerce of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Exports of the week	$52,000
Imports of the week	455,000

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight exchange on New-York firm; 1½ ₱ cent. currency, and ⅛ ₱ cent. premium for gold.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 11.

Exchange on New-York at sight, ½@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight exchange on New-York, ¼@½ ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight drafts on New-York, ½ ₱ cent. prem.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchangcd.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 10.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 19¾; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 22⅛.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38 bbls. Ashes; 27,391 bbls. Flour; 95 bbls. Corn Meal; 56,957 bushels Wheat; 7,413 bushels Corn; 110 bushels Rye; 5,257 bushels Barley; 24,055 bushels Oats; 4,611 pkgs. Provisions; and 759 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12¾; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,800 lbs. American Yellow, part at 34¾c@35c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 350 bags Manacaibo, at 12c.@12¾c., 75 bags Santos, at 12c.@12¾c.; and 1,390 bags Rio, at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request, and sales have been reported of 3,000 bales, including 2,200 bales *in transitu*, at uniform quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

DYEWOODS—We have heard of sales of 25 tons Lima Wood, and 10 tons Hache Wood, on terms not ascertained; 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $12 50, and 150 tons Jamaica Logwood, part at $11 50, cash, ₱ ton.

FISH—All descriptions have been in moderate request at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State Flour has been very briskly sought after, to-day, chiefly by speculators, at decidedly better prices. Low and medium qualities of Western have likewise been in good demand, and really desirable lots have been held with more firmness. The better grades have not been much inquired for, and prices have been depressed. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 30,550 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 85@$4 90; extra State at $5@$5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 75
Superfine State	4 85	@ 4 90
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 10
Sudcrfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@ 7 15
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 8 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand, at uniform rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,600 bbls., at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in request at former prices; sales have been made of 500 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$6 35, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The advanced prices claimed by holders, especially for Brandies, have had the eff

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2543. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Insurgent Arrested at Washington—Growing Excitement at Charlestown—The Sentence of the Condemned Rebels—The Case of Cook—More Outrages, &c., &c.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTOWN.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Considerable excitement still exists at Charlestown. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, and appointed a Committee to look after strangers, and bring them before a Justice of the Peace. Mr. HOTT and Mr. JEWETT, the latter FRANK LESLIE'S artist, received notice from Col. TAYLOR that they were not safe, and accordingly left, arriving here to-day. Mr. JEWETT was accused of being the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, whose letters had caused considerable ill-feeling.

THE ALLEGED INSURGENT AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 13.

THOMAS C. MCDONOUGH, supposed to be one of BROWN'S party, and now under arrest, is nothing but a miserable vagrant lately discharged from the workhouse in Louisville, Ky. He passed Harper's Ferry a week ago, was detained one night, and was then released. He had no connection whatever with the Harper's Ferry insurgents.

ANOTHER ALLEGED INSURGENT IN CANADA.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 12.

FRANCIS JACKSON MERRIAM, of Boston, who was reported to have been with BROWN in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and subsequently to have died of his wounds, in Philadelphia, is alive, and at present in Canada.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Nov. 11.

The convicts, COOK, COPPIE, COPELAND and GREEN, were brought out yesterday at 12 o'clock, to receive the sentence of Judge PARKER. The Court-room was crowded, and the anxiety to get another view of the prisoners was great. They were brought into Court by the deputies, and placed in the bar, in a range of chairs facing the Judge. Near COOK was seated Gov. WILLARD and Mr. CROWLEY, both of whom seemed bending beneath the weight of sorrow this affair has cast over them and their families.

REMARKS OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners were then directed to stand up, and asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. COOK and COPPIE then proceeded to deliver short addresses, the former being somewhat vehement in his manner of speaking, whilst the latter made a firm impression by his great and collective style of delivery. Both protested their ignorance of the attack on Harper's Ferry, until the Sabbath before the night of the attack, when they were called on to swear to obey the orders of their commander, BROWN. COPPIE stated that he knew he should be punished for his foolhardy attempt, but he thought it should have been lighter than had been adjudged. The negroes declined saying anything.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

Judge PARKER then proceeded to deliver the sentence on the prisoners, which was received by them with great firmness. The sentence was that JOHN E. COOK, EDWIN COPPIE, SHIELDS GREEN, and JOHN COPELAND: Your trials, on which we have been so long employed, have at length ended, and all that remains to be done to complete these judicial proceedings, is to pronounce and record the judgments which by law must follow upon the crimes for which you have been tried, and of which you have been found guilty.

These crimes have all grown out of a mad inroad upon this State, made with the predetermined purpose to raise in our midst the standard of a servile insurrection. In the execution of this purpose, in the darkness of a Sabbath night, you seized upon a portion of our territory, captured several of our best citizens—holding them as hostages of war until your party was itself overcome by force—armed such of our slaves as you could seize upon, with deadly weapons, which they were to use against their owners whom you denounced to them as their oppressors; and, in your efforts to push your bold and unholy scheme through to a successful issue, you have taken human life in no fewer than five instances. The evidence most abundantly proved that all these things had been done, and by the force of that evidence, jury after jury has felt itself compelled to bring in its verdict of guilty, against each one of you.

Happily for the peace of our whole land, you obtained no support from that quarter whence you so confidently expected it. Not a slave united himself to your party, but, so soon as he could get without the range of your rifles, or as night gave him opportunity, made his escape from men who had come to give him freedom, and hurried to place himself once more beneath the care and protection of his owner.

When we reflect upon all the mischief and ruin, the dark and fearful crimes, which must have attended even your partial success—men everywhere should be thankful that you were so soon and so easily overpowered.

For these offenses the law demands the penalty of death, and imposes upon me the duty of pronouncing that sentence. It is the most painful duty I have ever been called on to perform.

In spite of your offences against our laws, I cannot but feel deeply for you, and sincerely, most sincerely, do I sympathize with those friends and relations, whose lives are bound up in yours, and whose hearts will be so wrung with grief when they shall hear of the sad fate which has overtaken you, the objects of their warmest and hollest affections. For them we all do sorrow; whilst a due regard for our safety may not permit us to forgive the offences of which you have been guilty, I hope that they will turn for consolation, and you for pardon, to that good Being, who in his wrath remembereth mercy. Make then your peace with him—for you must soon be ushered into his presence, there to be dealt with as His justice and His mercy may ordain.

To conclude this sad duty, I now announce that the sentence of the law is, that you, and each one of you, JOHN E. COOK, EDWIN COPPIE, SHIELDS GREEN and JOHN COPELAND, be hanged by the neck until you be dead—and that the execution of this judgment be made and done by the Sheriff of this county, on Friday, the 16th day of December next, upon you SHIELDS GREEN and JOHN COPELAND, between the hours of eight in the forenoon and twelve, noon, of that day—and upon you JOHN E. COOKE and EDWIN COPPIE, between twelve (noon,) and five in the afternoon of same day. And the Court being of opinion that the execution of this sentence should be in public; it is further ordered that this judgment be enforced and executed, not in the jail yard, but at such public place convenient thereto as the said Sheriff may appoint—and may God have mercy upon the soul of each one of you.

During the delivery of the sentence the utmost silence was observed, and the solemnity was very marked. A large number of the spectators wept, as also did the Judge.

The prisoners were remanded to jail, there to await the execution of this judgment.

TESTIMONY OF GOV. WILLARD AT COOK'S TRIAL.

Gov. Willard, of Indiana, was sworn on the defence of Cook, not to rebut the case of the prosecution, but to show the antecedents of the prisoner. He stated that he became acquainted with the prisoner in the year 1847, when he married Cook's sister; Cook was then a mere youth, and was regarded by his family and friends as kind-hearted and generous; after that saw nothing of him for two years, when he met with him in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in Congress Hall; he returned to his family after an absence of three years, and engaged in the store of his brother-in-law, Mr. Crowley; he remained there a short time, after which he went into the law office of Mr. Stearns, in 1854; witness had not seen him since that time, until he saw him in prison here; Cook had been absent for some time, when a brother went to Kansas in search of him, but did not succeed; when witness saw the name of Cook mentioned in connection with the Harper's Ferry invasion, he did not know whether it was his brother-in-law or not, but determined to make a visit here and ascertain; when he arrived he met with Senator Mason, who was a friend of his, who accompanied him to the jail; when he entered Cook commenced a conversation, detailing his connection with the affair; witness then told him that he had better not make any statement in regard to the affair then, for the witness would be called on to testify before the Court; witness told the prisoner that he had better make a confession, stating all he knew about the matter; he thought it would be the best thing for himself, and it was due the family; Cook coincided with him, and hence the confession; witness again repeated that the prisoner was considered kind-hearted and honest by all who knew him.

SYMPATHY FOR COOK.

GOV. WILLARD, Attorney-General MCDONALD, Mr. VORHEES and Mr. G. CROWLEY left yesterday for Washington City, and it is supposed, will also visit Richmond for the purpose of consulting with Gov. WISE. The feeling here now in favor of COOK is very great, and a commutation of punishment to imprisonment would give great satisfaction to a large majority of the thinking portion of the community.

COOK'S CONFESSION.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says:

COOK states in the confession that he met Capt. BROWN in Kansas some two years ago, and was led by the representations of BROWN to join his band, not knowing at the time what would be the field of their operations. After some time had elapsed, BROWN informed him that the town of Harper's Ferry was the place he contemplated making his stand at, and that he wished him (COOK) to proceed there and try and ascertain whether or not the man FORBES had divulged the plan to any one at Harper's Ferry, as a rumor had reached him to that effect.

COOK strongly objected to any such move as contemplated, but was replied to by BROWN that he had taken the oath to stand by him, and that he must not now desert him. COOK, therefore, started for the Ferry, and took up his residence. After having been there some time, he was introduced into society, which resulted in his courting and marrying a Miss KENNEDY, at South Bolivar. He then determined, by all possible means, to change the determination of Old BROWN, but all his arguments and entreaties failed when brought to bear against the iron will of the Kansas outlaw.

The more important portions were those which told of the Convention held in Canada, at which the well-known Constitution was framed; of the military training under STEVENS which BROWN'S party went through, altering their original intention, which was to be instructed by Col. FORBES; and of his own exploration of Jefferson County, Va., under BROWN'S directions, to prepare the way for the insurrection.

JOHN BROWN'S REPLY TO MRS. CHILD.

BROWN DECLINES THE LADY'S NURSING—A PLEA FOR HIS FAMILY.

JOHN BROWN has sent the following reply to MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILD'S letter of condolence:

MRS. L. MARIA CHILD: My Dear Friend (such you prove to be, though a stranger): Your most kind letter has reached me, with the kind offer to come here and take care of me. Allow me to express my gratitude for your great sympathy, and at the same time to propose to you a different course, together with my reasons for wishing it. I should certainly be greatly pleased to become personally acquainted with one so gifted and so kind, but I cannot avoid seeing some objections to it, under present circumstances. First, I am in charge of a most humane gentleman, who, with his family, have rendered me every possible attention I have desired, or that could be of the least advantage; and I am so far recovered of my wounds as no longer to require nursing. Then, again, it would subject you to great personal inconvenience and heavy expense, without doing me any good. Allow me to name to you another channel, through which you may reach me with your sympathies much more effectually. I have at home a wife and three young daughters, the youngest but little over five years old, the oldest nearly 16. I have also two daughters-in-law, whose husbands have both fallen near me here. There is another widow, Mrs. THOMPSON, whose husband fell here. Whether she is a mother or not, I cannot say. All these, my wife included, live at North Elba, Essex County, N. Y. I have a middle-aged son, who has been, in some degree, a cripple from his childhood, who would have as much as he could well do to earn a living. He was a most dreadful sufferer in Kansas, and lost all he had laid up. He has not enough to clothe himself for the Winter comfortably. I have no living son, or son-in-law, who did not suffer terribly in Kansas.

Now, dear friend, would you not as soon contribute fifty cents now, and a like sum yearly for the relief of those very poor and deeply-afflicted persons? To enable them to supply themselves and their children with bread and very plain clothing, and to enable the children to receive a common English education? Will you also devote your own energies to induce others to join you in giving a like amount, or any other amount, to constitute a little fund for the purpose named?

I cannot see how your coming here can do me the least good; and I am quite certain you can do me immense good where you are. I am quite cheerful under all my afflicting circumstances and prospects; having, as I humbly trust, "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding," to rule in my heart. You may make such use of this as you see fit. God Almighty bless and reward you a thousand-fold.

Yours, in sincerity and truth. JOHN BROWN.

FRED. DOUGLASS' PAPER IN NEW HANDS.

Frederick Douglass' Paper of Nov. 11 contains the introductory of the new editor, LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, in whose charge the paper is left by the flight of the original proprietor. It says:

"The readers of this journal have already been informed that its editorials are to be written by another hand than the one which has so long obeyed the impulses of the heart and dictates of the mind, heretofore presiding over its columns. It will be expected, and seems fitting, that we should say a few words to our readers, as to the purposes which will control, and principles which will guide us in our present position.

First, however, permit us to prepare the minds of our readers to receive our editorial labors with forbearing charity. We are to stand, for several months, at the usual post of a man whose history has been full of strange events, whose character is marked with striking individuality, and whose talents as an author and an orator have given him a world-wide fame. We have no similar personal history to act as a perpetual spur to mental activity, or to produce that individuality of character which has won the hearts of the readers of this paper to its editor. We cannot bring either learning or fame to our work, and our readers must, therefore, prepare their minds to be content with the honest and sincere efforts of a plain mind, to do service in the cause to which this journal is devoted.

MORE OUTRAGES—ABOLITIONISTS SUSPECTED.

There was considerable excitement in town yesterday morning, in consequence of the burning of a wheat-stack, the property of Hon. WM. LUCAS, near Hulltown, in this county. The stack was fired about 9 o'clock in the morning, and about the same time Mr. L. observed a suspicious looking character walking from the direction of the fire. Efforts were in a short time made for the arrest of the man, but without success. Scouts were started in all directions in order to arrest him, but returned at night without having accomplished their purpose.

It may be mentioned here that a bold attempt was made, about ten days ago, to murder Mr. LUCAS. He had retired to bed, and had his lamp near him, reading. He had not been in that position long before he heard a noise, and in a moment observed the flash of a gun outside the window. He immediately sprang from his bed, seized his revolver and rushed to the door. As he reached the door, he saw a man wheel his horse and ride off at a furious rate of speed. The man had left the gate open, and had little difficulty in making his escape. Who he was, or what provocation he had for this murderous attempt, Mr. L. is entirely ignorant of. The affair has been kept thus long, in order to detect the wretch, should he attempt to repeat his horrid design. Mr. L.'s loss on his wheat will be about $500. Several barns and stock-yards have been burnt during the past few days, and it is feared by many that the country is infested with a band of Abolition incendiaries. Should this turn out to be true, and any of them are caught in the act, it is most probable they will not have the benefit of a jury.

The Circuit Court having closed its session, the prisoner HAZLETT will not be tried until next Spring, until which time he will remain in our county jail.

THE FORBES PAPERS—CARD FROM MR. HARTMANN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement made last Saturday in your estimable papers seems to infer that I have made use of the paper contained in Mr. FORBES' trunk, and transfer upon me the shame incurred by the relator, whoever he may be. The trunk, opened by accident, and left at the house as security for a sum of $126, is exactly in the same condition as I found it, and I most solemnly declare that not a single sheet of paper has been taken therefrom, and is ready to be returned on payment of the debt, as I have not since seen the *soi disant agent* of Col. FORBES.

Yours, O. HARTMANN.

Views of Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

Gov. BROWN was inaugurated for his second term at Milledgeville, Ga., on the 4th inst. In the course of his address he alluded as follows to the Presidential campaign of 1860: "The great contest of 1860, which may decide the fate of the Union, is to be fought between the Black Republican and the National Democratic Parties. It is useless to disguise the fact; there can be no third party of power between the two with any prospect of success. Where shall Georgia stand in this contest? Shall she stand united with the Democracy, or shall she divide her strength, and thereby give incidental aid to her enemies? I look to the National Democratic Party as the last hope of the Union. Destroy its integrity, and trample under foot its principles, and there is no longer a rational hope for the rights of the South in the Confederacy. I love the Union of these States, and am prepared to make every reasonable sacrifice to maintain it, so long as it does not violate the rights of my native South. But should the two come into conflict, I love the rights of the South *more*, and am prepared to defend them at *any* sacrifice and at every hazard. In the present condition of affairs I would advise the citizens of Georgia to stand united with the National Democracy, so long as they continue to stand by her rights, and to protect them in the Union. But should this organization be broken down, and her constitutional rights be denied, and her equality in the Union destroyed, I would then advise her citizens to strike for independence out of the Union—and to pledge to each other 'their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor,' never to forsake each other till triumphant success shall have crowned their efforts. My fervent prayer to Almighty God is, that this necessity may be averted—that wisdom, moderation and justice may control all our National and State councils—and that the rights of the States and the Union of the States may be thus perpetuated."

OBITUARY.

Mr. Henry Thomas, one of the oldest dry goods merchants in Frederick, Md., died a few days since.

Samp son Rial, one of the slaves emancipated by John Randolph, died recently at Piqua, Ohio, aged about 80.

Hon. James Curtis, formerly Mayor of Chicago, died in that city Nov. 3. The Common Council attended his funeral in a body.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hungarian and the Asia.

The Great Storms in England.

Threatening State of European Politics.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Hungarian*, Capt. JONES, with sixty-four passengers, left Liverpool at 12:10 P. M. of the 2d inst., and arrived here this (Sunday) morning at 10:30, it being eleven days passage, including a detention of six hours at Newfoundland in rescuing and landing the crew of the shipwrecked vessel as before reported.

Nov. 2, passed the three-masted schooner *Aliz*, from Montreal, towing into Liverpool.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult.

The steamer *Vigo* leaves Liverpool Dec. 20, for Philadelphia.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

A Znrich telegram of the 29th says: "To-day a meeting took place. It is stated that the three treaties will be signed next week. Count KAROLYI, the new Austrian Representative, arrived here last evening."

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is nothing new of importance relative to the loss of the *Royal Charter*. It is stated that the divers, after an examination of the wreck, reported so unsatisfactorily as to the probable recovery of the gold, that the Underwriters demanded 40 per cent. for insurance. Fears were entertained that the hullion-room would not be found intact. But few additional bodies had been recovered.

Another furious gale had been experienced along the English coast, particularly at the south. Many shipping casualties are reported, but nothing serious to American vessels. As the steamer *Hungarian* was coaling in the Mersey from a flat alongside, the flat was swamped, and several lives lost. Considerable damage was sustained by buildings, &c., in London and other inland towns.

In the storm of the previous week the ship *Charles Holmes*, from Liverpool for Mobile, was totally wrecked on the 28th, near Fishguard; all hands were drowned.

The *Great Eastern* was expected to leave Holyhead for Southampton on the day the *Hungarian* sailed.

The Directors had voted forty thousand pounds to place the ship in a complete state of efficiency. It is asserted that she goes to Liverpool in the Spring, and that SCOTT RUSSELL'S services are dispensed with.

FRANCE.

A letter purporting to have been written by NAPOLEON to the King of Sardinia, dated October 20, has found its way into print. There were some doubts of its authenticity, but it was generally regarded as genuine. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who started the letter, guarantees its authenticity. The Emperor writes to the King to settle with him the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances he says are grave, and it is requisite to lay aside idle allusions. The Emperor observes that the question is not now whether he has done well or ill at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty the results most favorable for the pacification of Italy and the repose of Europe. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest. The Emperor then gives in detail his views as to the mode in which his object may be best accomplished, and adds: It is the real interest of your Majesty to second me in the development of the plan in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by treaty, and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to meet, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is placed beforehand. The plan itself is already known. The Emperor demands that the Duchess of PARMA shall be called to Modena. Parma is to be united to Piedmont, and Tuscany, augmented perhaps by a portion of territory, is to be restored to the Grand Duke FERDINAND, and a system of moderate liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy. The Emperor traces the plan of an Italian Confederation with the Pope as Honorary President, as this increase of his moral influence would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations.

This letter attracted much attention, and some English journals see in it good reasons why England should not join the Congress.

The *Correspondent* has received a warning for an article by MONTALEMBERT, regarding the late war and the Pope.

The *Ami de la Religion* also received a warning for reproducing the article.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral, ordering that prayers be put up for the Pope.

It is stated that the King of Abyssinia has made over to France the isle and Port of Massonah in the Red Sea.

It was reported in Paris that the tariff would soon be reformed so as to give liberty of commerce.

The Paris *Patrie* says that a Congress will take place. It would have taken place even in the absence of England, but the adhesion of the British Cabinet is no longer doubtful.

Mr. COBDEN is said to have been received by NAPOLEON.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and Rentes on the 31st advanced to 69.75. The Bourse was closed on the 1st inst., it being a holiday.

The Paris Flour market was quiet, but steady. Wheat was firm; holders endeavored to raise the prices, but did not succeed. The average price of Wheat throughout France shows an advance on the month of 1 franc, (18c.) Considerable speculation was going on in Spirits, at high prices.

The Silk trade of Lyons had considerably improved during the last few days. Large orders were expected from the United States.

SPAIN.

A circular has been addressed to the Diplomatic Corps, informing the Foreign Powers that Tangiers, Tetuan, and Lawache have been declared in a state of blockade by the Spanish Government.

Letters from Madrid state that Marshal O'DONNELL would take his departure from that place on Nov. 1.

The offensive against Morocco would commence on the 7th or 8th of November.

Gen. CABALA will take the command-in-chief of the Army until the arrival of the Count DE LUCENA.

The Spanish Government have chartered all the steam-packets which run between its ports and Marseilles for the conveyance of the expedition against Morocco.

The Queen offered to contribute part of her civil list, and to sell her jewels towards defraying the expenses of the war.

ITALY.

The Turin Ministerial Journal asserts that the Sardinian Cabinet has not adhered to the diplomatic arrangements by which Italy has been disposed of at Zurich, and that in case of Romagna being attacked, Piedmont will take the field to assist them.

According to advices from Sicily, the insurrection there had not ceased. Reinforcements of troops are being despatched by the Neapolitan Government. Numerous arrests were made at Palermo, Cattano and Messina.

The Pope, according to several journals, has accepted the principles of reform that have been suggested, but desires to be himself the judge of the time at which they shall be applied; and herein is the difficulty.

GARIBALDI arrived at Turin on the 28th, in compliance with a summons from the King. At Tagherl, in addressing the multitude, he is stated to have said: "With a King like VICTOR EMANUEL, with an army like ours, and with a people like you, Italy should not stop until she has freed the last inch of the soil from the heel of the foreigner."

The official *Gazette* publishes another decree regulating the terms upon which the new loan is to be effected, namely, by the authorization of the sale of four millions of Rentes by public subscription, to bear interest from Jan. 1, 1860. The issue price will shortly be fixed.

The National Bank at Turin had resumed cash payments on the presentation of its bank notes.

GERMANY.

In Germany great importance was attached to the recent meeting of the Emperor ALEXANDER and the Prince of Prussia. The Russian and Prussian Cabinet will, it is asserted, follow an identical policy on all great questions.

Le Nord says, that the reception given at Warsaw, by the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Archduke ALBERT, the bearer of overtures from Vienna, was most ceremonious, formal and cold.

AUSTRIA.

It is asserted that Baron BRUCK did tender his resignation, but that the Emperor declined to receive it.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail to Sept. 23 has reached London, but the news was generally anticipated.

The discharged European troops were leaving Calcutta at the rate of a thousand a week.

It is reported, that Sir C. TEVELYAN had recommended the entire dissolution of the Native Army of Madras, leaving nothing but a small, highly trained European Military Police.

CHINA.

The North China *Herald* contains an interesting letter in regard to the movements of the American Minister, and the ratification of the treaty. The following are extracts:

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22.—The United States steam-frigate *Powhattan*, having on board JOHN E. WARD, the United States Minister, has just arrived from the Pei-ho. From her officers we learn the following items of news: On the 16th ultimo, while the *Powhattan* was anchored off Pei-tang, there arrived an Imperial Edict, ordering that the American Minister and *suite* of twenty should be escorted with all honor to Peking, and that they should leave Pei-tang any day after the 19th. The edict was in answer to a communication of the American Minister informing the authorities that he was present and ready to exchange the treaty at any time and place which they might appoint. On the morning of the 20th, Mr. WARD and suite arrived at Pei-tang, where they were received by an escort, and conducted to Peking with every show of respect. They first traveled forty-five miles across the country in covered carts, striking the Opeiho some ten miles above Tien-Tsing, and thence proceeded in junks to Toong-Chau, distant twelve miles from Peking, of which it is the port. There they again took carts for the Capital.

The entire trip occupied eight days and a half, five of which were passed upon the river. They passed not less than six or eight barriers between Peitsang and Toong Chau Non, none of them, however, being in repair, or backed by forts. The boatmen said they were partly to stop the English and partly to afford shelter to junks when the ice was breaking up. The Legation remained at Peking fifteen days, during which they were confined to their quarters—not, however, as prisoners, for they were at liberty at any moment to walk out; but the Commissioners refused the use of horses and guides, leaving it optional with Mr. WARD to grant permission to walk out or not, as he saw fit. They would doubtless, however, have closed the gates entirely had not that gentleman taken a firm stand at the very first interview, informing KWEI LANG that as soon as his movements should be at all restricted, he should close all intercourse and demand a return escort. It seems that the Emperor was very anxious to see Mr. WARD, but that he also persisted upon his performing *Ko-tow*, *i. e.*, prostrating himself nine times with his head to the ground, which was positively refused as being against the principles of His Excellency. The result of this was that, upon the fourteenth day of their stay, it was concluded to receive the President's letter at Peking, and to send His Excellency back to Peitang to exchange the treaty, and next day they returned accordingly.

They arrived at Peitang on the 16th, and treaties were there exchanged, and an English prisoner named JOHN POWELL given up. This man, who was a seaman on board of the *Highflyer*, and who, with a sapper, had been captured on the 25th June, fearing for his life, had proclaimed himself an American. The Chinese informed Mr. WARD of this, and intimated their readiness to give him up as an American if he would demand him. This, however, the latter could not do, as the man had been taken while fighting under the flag of another nation. Anxious to serve the poor fellow, he intimated that it would be a great personal favor if they would turn him over, and as such it was done. He is now on board of the *Powhattan*. Of the sapper nothing more is known than that he was still a prisoner.

The correspondent of the London *Times* thinks the whole affair was a humiliation to a great nation, and was intended as such.

The British and French Ministers remained at Shanghai.

The American men-of-war were disposed of as follows: *Mississippi* and *Powhatan* at Shanghai; *Toey Wan* at Gulf Peechelli and the *Germantown* at Japan.

A large business had been done in tea at Foo-Chow-Foo, for the United States, at unchanged rates.

Several severe hurricanes had visited the coast of China, and had done considerable damage to the shipping.

JAPAN.

The currency question had been settled for the present by the return to the first understanding.

AUSTRALIA.

The advices from Melbourne, per *Royal Charter*, were to the 26th August. The news was of little importance.

The Very Latest by the Hungarian.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The *Times'* City Article of Tuesday evening says: The intelligence of a friendly understanding between Russia and Prussia seems calculated to have a favorable influence on prices from its being likely to interpose a partial check against new European wars.

Among the few speculators that assembled, the nominal quotation of Consols was 96¾.

The demand for money has again been active, both at the Bank and in the open market.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: The Stock Exchange was closed, according to custom, on Tuesday. There was a marked increase in the applications for money at the Bank, and in the general market it was only by way of favor that the best bills were discounted at the Bank minimum. The immediate supply of money has become very scanty. The impression that money will yet become somewhat dearer this year is retained by many persons, and is encouraged by the continued remittance of gold to the Continent, by the flatness of the continental exchanges, and by the steady demand for silver for the east. There were no operations in gold at the Bank to-day.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh states that 85,600 casks of tallow had been shipped off, and business for the season was apparently finished, although the weather continued mild.

St. Petersburgh letters say the rate of discount has risen to 8 per cent., and much commercial disturbance prevails, especially among the manufacturing interests.

The India Office invites tenders for 8,000 tons of coal, deliverable in India.

Throughout yesterday and the previous night a gale of wind, equaling in duration, and occasionally in fury, that of last week, appears to have swept over the country. At Portsmouth it is described as far exceeding in strength and intensity the gale of last week. At Plymouth the steamships of war in the Sound had their engines at work to ease the strain on their cables.

In regard to the China expedition the London *Times* is urgent in pressing on the Government the necessity of dispatch. It says: "If we are at the landing-place by March, we can do the work well in one year; if we are later than April, we are almost certain that it will take two years, and double our risks and our expenses. We hope that no desire of French coöperation will induce us to carry out our politeness to so expensive an extent as to wait for them. If they should not be ready to go with us, we can divide the task with them, and meet them at Peking, or expect them at Tien-Tsing. Perhaps, we may meet the Americans there. If private American letters from China speak the truth, Mr. WARD was, with studied intent to ridicule him, drawn to Peking by a mule and donkey, tandem fashion, and if his ratified treaty is found to be destitute of the only useful stipulation the draft contained—that is to say, regulations for trade and tariffs—then we conceive that the Americans may by this time have concluded that their humility has not answered. We, however, want no help."

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The *Moniteur* contains the following: "The Duke of PADUA retires from the post of Minister of the Interior on account of ill health. Mr. BILLAULT succeeds him."

DRESDEN, Nov. 1.—The Dresden *Journal* asserts: "England will send a representative to the approaching Congress without making any condition." The same journal says: "The Congress will in all probability meet at Paris."

LISBON, Oct. 31.—The steamer *Avon* has arrived with the Brazilian mail. There is no political news of importance.

Exchange on London 25¼. Coffee had declined 200@300 reis; exports since the last mail 104,000 bags; for the United States prices were at 57100@59100 reis, flat; stock 120,000 bags.

LONDON, Nov. 2—Consols 96½ for Money and Account.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The French Emperor and the Italian Question—The Relations of France and England—Naval Improvements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

A good deal is said just now in private about the temper of mind in which the Emperor returned from Biarritz, in regard to the affairs of Italy. We hear also many vague hints about his health and the condition of his mind. All this gossip has undoubtedly a certain foundation in truth. He was heard to express great annoyance at St. Sauveur at the difficulties which met him at every turn, in the settlement of the complications in Italy, and one of the objects of his visit to this secluded mountain retreat was to escape for a time from the vexations of the moment. Since his return to St. Cloud he has only driven twice to town, once to a council at the Tuileries, and once to see his uncle JEROME at the Palais Royal. To all requests to visit the theatres it is replied that his Majesty's health is not good, and we have other reasons for believing that this is true. In regard to his mind, I have no need to remind you that it is one of the traditional imputations under which all monarchs have to suffer, that from time to time they become deranged. We have absolutely no evidence that the present Emperor has ever experienced any misfortune of the kind, and, in fact, he does not seem to be a subject for that sort of malady.

Among the Emperor's own friends there are two parties, with two opinions on the subject of Italy. The one, not by any means a small party, blames his conduct from beginning to end in this Italian business; while the other pretends that it has added new lustre to his reputation, not only as a soldier but as a diplomatist. In order to make this appear, however, this party is obliged to draw upon the future. Thus they tell us that the whole policy of the Emperor, from the beginning to the end, has been shaped with a view to bring about a European Congress, in which shall be formally abrogated the Treaties of 1815. It was for this that he stopped when he had crossed the Mincio, and demanded an armistice, and this they regard as the master-stroke in his policy; it was for this that he has tried to make friends with Austria, and to maintain good relations with Prussia and England; it was for this precisely that he declared, in his St. Sauveur manifesto, that a Congress would be useless, thereby disarming any prejudices that might arise from a supposition that he particularly desired such a measure; in fine, his whole course, they say, has been shaped toward the events that are now going on in Italy, so as to render a Congress inevitable. A Congress once convened, and the obnoxious treaties abrogated in form, as they now are in fact, NAPOLEON will then show himself under another aspect. He will dispose of the destinies of Italy in a manner to satisfy her most ardent friends, and then turn his attention to other parts of Europe. They claim that he is the ablest and shrewdest diplomat of the age, and that the sequel will not only prove him such, but will show that he has managed the Italian question as a master in diplomacy.

The public are at this moment in such an uncertain state as to where NAPOLEON really stands on the Italian question, and as to what are his intentions, that these diverse opinions of his friends acquire a certain importance. It is for this reason I have given them place here. However much of these opinions may be true, it is yet certain that NAPOLEON is immensely annoyed with this question, and would gladly have it off his hands.

Events, however, are not likely to wait long on any tardy decisions of NAPOLEON or others. The French Government, in fact, has been forced to send a messenger to Vienna praying the Austrian Government to hasten in its appointment of a successor to M. COLOBADO at Zurich, in order that the affairs of Italy may receive an early solution. This step has been brought about by the menacing state of affairs in the Romagna and in Naples. Austria, the Pope, and the King of Naples, pretend that GARIBALDI has designs beyond the protection of the Duchies; that he aims at nothing less than the total overthrow of the secular power of the Pope, and a revolution that shall extend to Rome, Naples and Venice. GARIBALDI and the people of the Duchies, on the contrary, pretend that three armies, one under the Duke of Modena, one under the King of Naples, and a third belonging to the Pope, are about to invade the Romagna and the Duchies, to force the re-establishment of the ancient order of things. We, of course, do not know the secret intentions of either party; we only know that the troops of GARIBALDI, and those of the three Powers mentioned, stand face to face at no great distance, and that every day may bring us the news of a conflict. We can easily understand, therefore, that the Emperor, however much he may be fatigued with the subject, feels keenly the necessity of prompt action; for every drop of blood that is split in such a war will leave an indelible stain on his own skirt. He cannot afford, in fact, before the world and before history, to allow such a war to take place. The treaty of Villafranca would then become a great mistake, and the man who made it would fall as far below his former level as he is to-day above it.

The irritability in France against England is really great, and on the increase. There appears to be an organized opposition among the journals of every party in England against any and every act, every intention of the French Government. Beside the Italian question there are those of Morocco and the Isthmus of Suez, in both of which the London Press never ceases to calumniate the Emperor and his policy. For them, all his movements tend to one thing, the weakening of the power of England; they charge him with urging Spain into a war with Morocco in order to make conquests that may neutralize Gibraltar, and they attribute his support of M. DE LESSEPS, and his Suez Canal project to a desire to weaken England in the Mediterranean and in India. It is impossible for the Emperor to sustain or urge any exterior measure with credit for loyal intentions.

There is every evidence that the Emperor, at least his Cabinet, is deeply irritated at this course of the English Press and politicians. The ministerial article, which I sent you by the last steamer, is a sufficient proof of the fact, if there were no others. But if you will watch the columns of the ministerial journals, and especially of the *Constitutionnel*, which speaks more nearly the mind of the French Cabinet than the rest, you will not fail to perceive the verification of this feeling. If it were any other nation than England, the warnings that have appeared from the French Cabinet would have been sufficient to forbode a war, for in the wars of the present Empire, no more notice has been given of an ill-feeling toward the enemy than we have already seen against England.

Altogether affairs are not promising in Europe; the war in Italy instead of tranquilizing the political world, has only stirred it up; the mobilization of the armies of the different States which did not take part in the war, has served to arouse the military spirit of those States, and this, reacting upon the politicians, has thrown the whole continent into a querulous and irritable condition which needs but a feeble pretext to fall into open hostility.

We hear wonderful things at Paris of the activity and intelligence of GARIBALDI, in the organization and government of the army now under his command. He is always in movement, watching the progress of the works on the fortifications, making observations in company with the engineers, receiving reports and giving orders. He occupies himself with every thing and at all hours, and he seems to carry with him into the midst of his devoted followers the fury of war and the assurance of triumph. He is one of those men larvely endowed with that saintly magnetism which belonged to PETER the Hermit, and JOAN of Arc, and which enables him to mold and direct the disorderly spirits under his command with the hand of a master. The Italians regard him as a gift sent from heaven for the protection of the holy cause of Italian independence.

The system of gun-boats is acquiring a large development in the French navy. Recently one of these constructions, by way of experiment, was taken from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; that is to say, from Marseilles by Toulouse to Bordeaux, nearly all the way by water, thus avoiding the passage by the Straits of Gibraltar. France has long nursed the idea of making herself independent of Gibraltar, by cutting a ship canal over the route just indicated; the successful experiment of transporting a small armed vessel from sea to sea, has revived that idea, and will, perhaps, engage the nation in the undertaking.

The species of gun-boat which has just made this passage carries but one mast, and is moved principally by a propeller completely submerged. The mast, as well as the machinery, can be made to disappear when necessary. The boat carries but one gun. This gun, which is of the largest size, is placed near the bow, pointing forward, and behind a screen (*blindage*) which protects completely the gunners. During the late campaign in Italy, I stopped a few days in a hotel at Desenzano, on the Lake of Garda, alongside of which they were putting together five of these boats, transported from Toulon in pieces, to be used in the attack on Peschiera by water. I thus had an opportunity of studying their construction in detail. The *blindage* is the principal feature of this class of vessels. It consists in an immense oaken screen, covered with iron, set upright across the vessel, and pierced with a hole for the muzzle of the big gun. The wooden part of this screen is twenty inches thick, the iron which covers it has a thickness of five inches—total, twenty-five inches. The iron plate is retained by immense bolts and screws. After the keel of the vessel, (which has a length of, say 75 feet,) is placed in position in the ordinary way, the screen, which, on account of its weight is cut into two upright pieces, is hoisted into the keel by means of a high scaffolding and pullies. It is then adjusted and the plates screwed on. When in position, the top of the screen projects about five feet above the top of the ribs of the keel. Looking from before, this screen hides all the after part of the vessel. The vessel, of course, attacks only in front. If the vessel is 75 feet long, the screen will be placed at about 20 feet from the bow. Thus, the screen answers the triple purpose of protecting the men and the greater part of the vessel, and of serving by its port-hole for a resting-place for the gun.

It will be readily understood that such an obstacle ought to resist the shock of the most terrible projectiles. The vessel has no bowsprit, and the piercing of all that is in front of the screen can have absolutely no influence on the vessel, since the vessel proper exists behind the screen, and not before it. The vessel, in fact, offers to the enemy's balls nothing but an immense floating moveable, unsteady shield, hard to hit, and impervious to balls when hit. These boats draw but little water, and thus being able to

the generous conduct of your Minister and Naval Commander on the Pei-ho Station. Be assured of it, the course taken by them will be remembered and will exercise a salutary influence in the course of English policy towards America, long after the events of the wretched affair of the 26th January last has passed into comparative oblivion. It will be a curious and interesting fact should it turn out, (as I have good reasons for believing it will,) that it was the timely interposition of Admiral Baines in command of the British vessels cruising off Vancouver's Island, that prevented the landing of English troops on the opposite side of San Juan to that occupied by Gen. Harney. Gov. Douglass was desirous, I am informed, to take what he called counter-possession, and had made preparation for doing so, when the gallant Admiral fortunately arrived in time to dissuade him from a course that would have helped in no way to settle the dispute, and which might have led to consequences the most disastrous to both countries.

A great Conservative banquet is to be given to-morrow, at Liverpool, to Lord Derby and his late colleagues. Mr. Disraeli and his lady passed through town yesterday on their way to Knowsley, the residence of the noble earl, which is situated about twenty miles from the contemplated scene of political festivity.

The friends and family of the late Sir Robert Peel were shocked to hear, this morning, that the amiable relict of the departed statesman had been found dead in her bed last night. She had usually enjoyed good health, and I saw her looking as well as she was wont to do yesterday afternoon. She was the daughter of Gen. Sir John Floyd, and was the mother of the present Sir Robert, of the Countess of Jersey, of Mr. Fred. Peel, M. P., formerly Under-Secretary of State, and of the gallant Sir William Peel, whose conduct in the Crimea and in India earned for him so high a reputation as a sailor. Lady Peel was in her youth very beautiful; and her portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence has often been engraved. It is a strange fact that both she and her illustrious husband should have been summoned from the world by the stroke of sudden death.

We have a new tragedian this week, a Mr. George Melville, who has appeared at the Princess' Theatre, in the character of *Hamlet*. He is a plausible, well-looking, respectably educated young man, who does nothing to offend ordinary hearers, but who leaves no impression whatever that we can give an intelligible account of, different from that which our experience from an ordinary revelation of this mystic and difficult part, would suggest.

The most valuable contribution to our stock of modern literature during the present month is *The Natural and Political History of Ceylon*, by Sir Emerson Tennant, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and formerly Secretary to the Government of that interesting Island. The book is full of research, and has been very favorably noticed in various quarters.

THE RHINE AND THINGS.

The German Diet—The Rhine—New Bridge at Cologne—Life at the University—Death of young Francis Head, his Character, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Heidelberg, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859.

There is little or no political news of importance. All the reports which one day hears the next day hastens to contradict, so that a gatherer of items has his choice between telling a thousand groundless stories, or none at all. This is the harvest-time for penny-a-liners. One might find continual occupation in retailing at fullest length the rumors that fly through the Continent, and then still more elaborately refuting and contradicting them.

The German Diet, after a recess of many weeks, met day before yesterday in Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the palace (as usual) of the Austrian Ambassador. One might suppose that after all the recent agitation concerning this old, dead body, its bones might be stirred into a sort of galvanized activity; but no, the Diet *ignores*, it never *opposes* its enemies. It is the great Incarnate Vis Inertia, and its sittings will be as solemnly stupid and pompously insane as ever. Nobody, even in Frankfort, cares what it does or says; the public wouldn't be bored with attending it if they could do so; and so the old machine goes on, like some water-wheels one meets in out-of-the-way places, that gravely and ponderously revolve, from the force of habit, after their mills are gone to ruin, and miller and corn are under ground.

I have just returned from a trip down the Rhine to Cologne, and take pleasure in reporting that all the old ruins on the way are as well as usual. Rheinfels has *not* been destroyed again by the French, and the report that the Lurlei Rock had ceased to echo is a malicious fabrication, utterly without foundation in truth. The echo is still there, and the fee for hearing it is as heavy as it ever was.

Cologne deserves no longer the reputation for dirt, discomfort, and other odors besides the odor Cologne, which Coleridge, and *Murray's Guide Book* once fastened upon it. The course of improvements carried on by the Prussian Government is greatly aided by the building of the new bridge, which was finished and opened a few days ago. The details of this colossal work have been already made public in America: I only desire to add the humble testimony of one who, having trotted over and back, on the King's birthday, (and consequently without paying the usual third of a cent,) looked through the lattice-work with great contempt at the old bridge of boats below, and moralized to his heart's content on the progress of the age, is prepared to own up that this bridge is worthy of the River Rhine, and the nineteenth century, and the highest praise.

Ehrenbreitstein is empty and dull enough. The garrison, quite large at the time of the war, is now reduced to less than 2,000 men, all new recruits; and the parade-grounds are only enlivened by the laughable awkwardness of the country bumpkins who are receiving lessons in the art of wearing a uniform without constantly feeling of the buttons, and carrying a musket without being afraid of its going off. The only visible traces of the mobilization of the Prussian army, three months ago, were a number of immense haystacks on the shore of the Moselle, brought there for the use of the expected cavalry, and not yet taken away.

The Semestu opens very unfavorably in Heidelberg. There are said to be fewer students than last Summer—in which case, six hundred will be a large estimate; but as the catalogue has not appeared, nothing definite can be known. The American students will be quite numerous—as many as twenty, I should judge. Besides this, there is considerable American society here, consisting of families, who have made Heidelberg, for a time at least, their home.

The life of a sensible student, whether he be a German or a foreigner, in Heidelberg, does not fall under the censure which all observers express in regard to the so-called Corps and Verbindung-leben. It is not necessary, in order to enjoy fully the advantages of the University, socially and intellectually, that one should become a member of the fighting and drinking clubs. Indeed, it is in the way of one's admission into the best German society here. The beer-houses (moderately visited), the castle and its environs, the opera at Mannheim, within a half-hour's ride, the society (easily obtained) of the Professors of the University, the balls and re-unions at the Museum, the excursions in summer to all parts of Europe (on foot if one is wise)—these are the elements of a true enjoyment of student-life. Most American students confine themselves (if so extended a field can be called confinement) to this course, and find their profit in it. I have met with others, who had been years in Germany, spent much money on their "student-life," entered the Corps, fought duels, drank beer by the gallon, and with all this hadn't made a single trip, even to the nearest objects of historic interest in their neighborhood. Their knowledge of German was merely a fluent use of German slang; and their acquaintance with the people went no further than saying "Du," with some young Baron von Poppycock, who belonged to the same Corps, and wore the proper shade of plush on his cap.

The reception here of the news of the death of young Francis Head, son of the Governor-General of Canada, has produced upon his numerous friends in Heidelberg no less sorrowful an impression than in Canada, where he was so much and so justly beloved. I speak not only the honest opinion which resulted from my personal acquaintance with him, but from the feeling of all who knew him, when I say that he had no superior here in talent, or unaffected kindness of heart. Although it would have been very natural, owing to his position and abilities, had he held his head high among his comrades, he never showed the least vanity or haughtiness. His sympathies were more with the Americans than the English, I believe; and his simplicity of life, and disregard of rank in himself and friends, could be profitably imitated by many republicans. It is not for me to describe his manner of life here;—suffice it to say, he was a rare instance of industry and application—indeed, we used to think he studied too constantly and, especially, too much at night. And his eccentricities of thought and speech (not always the evidence, but often the concomitants of genius) endeared him still more to his friends, who would have been many had he given more time to the social pleasures which he sacrificed to his scholarly zeal.

Agassiz, who was in Heidelberg not long ago, brought letters of introduction to Mr. Head, from which it may be seen that, young as he was, he had already achieved a reputation worthy of respect. He was favored for years with the society, instruction and friendship of Sir Charles Lyell, the English Geologist, and had he lived, would no doubt have reflected new light upon the fame of his distinguished friend. While here he was pursuing the more abstruse mathematics with great pleasure and zest.

Sir Edmund Head cannot be displeased to hear that so many hearts beat in sympathy with his loss, and so many, unknown to him, are yet bound to him by a common love for the great and good qualities of his twice noble son. R. W. R.

BY THE ASIA.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Captain Lott, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock A. M. of the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Our London and Paris files, thus received, furnish us with most interesting details of current European events.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The state of affairs as between England and France on the matter of the Congress is said to be more encouraging than for some days past, and it is believed that an English Plenipotentiary will, after all, take his place among the representatives of the Powers that have to settle the very difficult question of Italy. At Zurich, matters are paralyzed for the moment by the death of M. Collorno. Instructions were waited for from Paris and Turin, but it is probable that in the course of the week the treaty between France and Sardinia, as the necessary consequence of that between France and Austria, will be finally arranged, as all the details have been agreed upon here. France pays a sum of money to Austria, and Piedmont will reimburse France in proper time and place, on account of the expenses of the war. The successor of M. Collorno will sign the three treaties. As little time as possible will be lost, for the French Government is most anxious to have done with the Zurich Conference.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

The meeting between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, at Breslau, is a subject of great anxiety here. A very general impression is that they there agreed not to oppose the annexation of Central Italy with Piedmont, and that if it be true that England is now disposed to go into a Congress, it is because she has reason to believe that the votes of those two great Powers will be given in favor of Italian independence.

THE ZURICH TREATIES.

Turin (Oct. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

There is no doubt that the peace is concluded, but the treaty is not yet signed, and, notwithstanding what the *Moniteur* has said about it, at this moment that I am writing, is only *paraphed*. Its text also differs a little from the telegraphic summary of it that has already appeared; for instance, the following phrase is not contained in it: "The rights of the sovereigns of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany are reserved by the high contracting parties," or words to that effect. Instead of them, these words are introduced: "As for the rights of those sovereigns, the high contracting parties reserve to themselves the power of deliberating and coming to an agreement." Before our plenipotentiary affixes his signature he has again demanded that a sum proportionate to all that part of the Duchy of Mantua which does not pass over to the dominions of King Victor Emanuel shall be deducted from the whole amount of debt assumed by the Sardinian Government. The Sardinian Representative demanded also an explanation of certain points relative to the sale by Austria of the Lombardy railways, and the sum she had already received. As soon as these particulars affecting the treaty have been examined into, the final act of peace will be subscribed. Sardinia had, indeed, protested against the arrangement disposing of the monastic institutions, and in virtue of which their possessions are withdrawn from the application of the Piedmontese laws as at present in force. The remonstrance of the Sardinian Plenipotentiary was submitted to the French Council of State, and this body has decided that the tenor of the present French law differs from that of the Sardinian laws respecting the property of monastic institutions. If so, the French law has been changed indeed, since the time when it converted into national property all the estates of the clergy. Another cause of dissent between Sardinia and Austria about the conclusion of peace has been, that the latter Power, being in great pecuniary straits, wanted a great part of the debt foisted upon the former to be paid in ready money. The arrangement effected is, that France herself will pay a portion of the debt in hard cash to Austria, and will take from Piedmont as reimbursement, her promissory notes, under the condition, however, of not bringing them into the market, lest they should be depreciated.

All this concerns the treaty between France and Austria. The one between France and Sardinia is more simple. France transmits Lombardy to King Victor Emanuel on condition of receiving as part reimbursement for the expenses of the war the sum of sixty millions, and the pensions formerly paid by the Italian Kingdom to certain Marshals of the Empire being acknowledged. The treaty concluding peace between all the three Powers is also very simple. It refers for the most part to the two separate treaties, and does not impose on Sardinia the obligation of accepting the proposed Italian Confederation, or of taking any steps to that end. Austria appeared to be on the point of yeilding in the matter of the iron crown, but she is now quite inflexible. When King Victor Emanuel was questioned on the subject, he replied, "Let Austria keep the material crown, I will fabricate one in the heart of the nation."

FAILURE OF THE VILLAFRANCA PROGRAMME.

From La Presse, of Paris.

After Solferino, when Europe had no doubt that a lost battle, fought by Austria in the very heart of her fortresses, would completely set Italy free, she was again surprised by the news that an armistice had been concluded, and that the two Emperors were to meet at Villafranca. Her astonishment was redoubled when she learnt for the first time, that Austria kept not only Verona and Legnano, but Peschiera and Mantua, belonging to Lombardy, which thus lost her strategic importance; next, that the Emperor Francis Joseph had formally demanded the re-establishment of the Archdukes, and that the Emperor of the French had consented to reserve their rights. The war was made "against the will of Europe," in the name of the most important interests; bloody and glorious battles had been fought, and more than a hundred thousand men had perished; the people whose destinies were at stake, called to arms and invited to self-organization, had responded to the appeal, and victory, this time at least, had crowned the right. Friends and enemies of Italy, partisans and opponents of the war, expected results proportioned to the greatness of the efforts, to the extent of the sacrifices, and to the reasonableness of the hopes. The disappointment caused by the preliminaries of Villafranca was immense; and since it has been known that the treaty of Zurich is nothing else than these preliminaries formally drawn up and reduced to articles, astonishment has assumed, especially in the English Press, a peculiarly vivacious character. It has been found that the object of the war has not been attained. And when the *Moniteur* announced that Austria attached to her concessions, as a condition *sine qua non*, the return of the Archdukes to their States, people have feared to see her insensibly regaining in Italy that domination which was officially proclaimed, six months ago, incompatible with the interest of France and the repose of Europe, and which caused it to be said in the programme of the first day, that it was necessary either to let her rule as far as the Alps or to drive her beyond the Adriatic. They have seen the Italians in arms on the right bank of the Po, Austria on the left bank, and war as the end of this violent antagonism.

In this situation the Italian question has appeared more complicated than ever—nearly incapable of solution; and it is asked by what means Italy can escape the fresh disorders and misfortunes that threaten her. The English Press has declared that Europe was not condemned, like the humbled parliaments of former times, to register in silence the imperial edicts, and that she had something better to do than to ratify purely and simply the preliminaries of Villafranca and the treaty of Zurich. Knowing this treaty only from two incomplete, and in certain points contrad ctory, versions, we shall wait for the *Moniteur* to publish the official version of it before we judge it. But, whatever be the text, it is evident that the arrangements of the two sovereigns cannot content either Italy or Europe, or those sovereigns themselves, and that nothing will be serious and definitive but what has received the sanction of public right, after a thorough and solemn discussion of the state of Italy and the will of the Nations.

THE NAPOLEONIC POLICY.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Under the title of "*Les prétendues incertitudes de la politique impériale*," the *Constitutionnel* publishes an article of upwards of three columns, for the purpose of proving that the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, in the Italian question, has been altogether in conformity with the programme which he traced out for himself from the beginning. The writer refers, in particular, to two documents placed at the extreme points of the great series of incidents which have taken place during the present year—namely, the famous pamplet of *L'Empereur Napoleon III. et l'Italie*, which appeared in January last, and the note published in the *Moniteur* on the 8th September last. The absolute accordance of the two, the article affirms, is sufficient to demonstrate that, from the outset, the foresight of the Emperor had clearly fixed the distance which his energy would know how to reach, but which his prudence would not permit him to outpass. The article then analyzes the contents of the pamphlet, and dwells more especially on the part which speaks of an Italian confederation, with the Pope as President. The only obstacle worth speaking of to the execution of the plan so proposed was the situation of Austria in Lombardy, and as after the battle of Solferino that impediment no longer existed, the Emperor naturally sought to realize the project which he was known to have approved of when set forth in the pamphlet. The treaty of Zurich, signed a few days back, is only the consecration of the Emperor's views, and a European Congress is called on now, as it was in January last, to regulate definitively the great question of Italy; with this difference, however, that it will have to accomplish after the victory what it was in vain entreated to undertake before the struggle. Such is a brief summary of the long article in the *Constitutionnel*.

NAPOLEON AND THE PARMESE DEPUTATION.

From the Parma Gazette, Oct. 22.

The deputation sent to the Emperor of the French by the Assembly of Representatives of the Parmesan Provinces returned yesterday evening from Paris. The Emperor, they state, listened with much kindness to the expressions of gratitude of the population. He assured the deputation of his firm intention to serve the Italian cause, and repeated that no armed intervention could take place. His Majesty added that he entertained the firmest conviction that the wishes of the people would be satisfied.

EXPECTED RISING IN NAPLES.

Naples (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the Times.

The last intelligence I sent you of Sicilian affairs was very vague; and, indeed, you may readily imagine what efforts the Government made to keep the population in ignorance of what passes there and elsewhere. Some people give the idea that the Island is quiet, and that there is no probability of any outbreak, unless the Government should receive some defeat or check on the frontier. *All then, without any distinction, are of opinion that a rise will be general in both parts of the kingdom.* I certainly do not think that the Liberals will compromise themselves by any general move, unless the opportunity be promising; but there is, undoubtedly, an impression among them that they are equal to, or superior to, any events which may arise. With regard to the late *émeute* in Sicily, it did not assume any large proportions. I believe it was a part of a generally-organized plan to act upon Palermo; but the authorities got information of it, and so took their measures that the Palermitans were unable to move. In the neighborhood of this capital are a number of small villages, the inhabitants of which are always in a chronic state of excitement. Those nearest the city, having learnt that the authorities were on the alert, remained quiet, but the people of Bagaria, in small force, marched towards the capital, and were met by the *Capitani d'Armi* and the *Gendarmerie*, who were sent out in the first instance. Shots were exchanged, a slight loss occurred, and the public force retired. Six companies of soldiers and some artillery were then sent out, on whose appearance the insurgents took to the mountains. Palermo was placed in a state of siege, but it was found impossible to disarm it—there would have been a rise at any risk, and so the measure was suspended. The position of things, then, if my information be correct, is that there is a kind of armed truce. The people have arms and the Government know it, but must wink at it. They are in the highest state of discontent, too, and we need not be surprised to hear of continued movements there. Indeed, a private letter says that only last Sunday, Palermo was in a great state of excitement, expecting an attack from the insurgents in the mountains, whose number increases rapidly.

GARIBALDI'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of Garibaldi's proclamation to the Italians, a telegraphic summary of which has been already given:

To our Brothers of Naples: Brothers! we have combated the Austrians, we have fought these insolent oppressors of Italy, and we have beaten them. We have seen them run like rabbits before our young soldiers; we have seen them fly in terror, and beg their lives of those whose brothers, parents, and friends they had basely assassinated. We have seen them fly like cowards before the sons of those whom they barbarously scourged or butchered at their pleasure; we have seen them fly, the vile miscreants, before the comrades of Ugo Bassi, Civeaghi, Cicheuacchio, and ask their lives with a baseness unmistakably Austrian; and yet of those who surrendered or who were wounded the Italians did not kill a single one.

Brothers! we have fought as Italians fight when they are united, and you were not with us. In the ranks of the conquerors there were Italians of all the provinces, but of Naples there were few. The shout of victory was heard in every dialect except yours, and yet—we knew it—your hearts beat high in the cause of the country. You felt our dangers and fatigues, and your hearts exulted at the announcement of our victories. Yes, exulted in spite of the abominable tyranny which crushes and degrades you; it felt its overthrow by the victory of Italians.

You were not with us in the body, but your goodwill was there, we are certain; but this time, at least, you will be with us in both. Yes, Providence has decreed the union and alliance of our family—of this poor Italian family. Foreigners, *doctrinaires*, and priests labor in vain. In vain they seek to sow discord, to excite mistrust in the public mind, to corrupt this hapless people, whom they have divided so often, and so often sold to the strangers. In vain our brothers of the south have elapsed the hands of our brothers of the centre and of the north; the sons of the Procidas, the Masaniellos, the Pepes, have grasped the victorious right hand of the soldiers of Palestro and San Martino. G. GARIBALDI.

Rimini, October, 1859.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

EFFECT OF FRENCH INTERVENTION.

From the London Times.

It is reported from Paris that, at the request of the Spanish Ambassador, the French Government has placed materials of war at the disposal of Spain, and that the Emperor has declared his intention of supporting the operations against Morocco by advances to the Government of Madrid similar to those made to Piedmont in the late war. Whether or not this news be literally true, there cannot be much doubt that France is preparing to intervene in the quarrel more actively than was originally expected. The commanders in Algeria have concentrated strong bodies of men on the frontier, under pretence of checking the incursions of certain unruly tribes, and it is quite possible that the French and Spanish forces may combine to carry out other plans than the obtaining redress for insults at Ceuta or the plundering of an African model farm. If we were disposed to feel cause of satisfaction in finding gloomy anticipations realized, we might remind our readers of the many times that we asserted the impossibility of a period of quiet following upon the martial successes of the French army. Whether it be from the necessity of the Emperor's position, or the wants of his soldiery, or the temptations of absolute power, Europe is witnessing, and seems doomed for a long time to witness, a series of international troubles. * *

If Queen Isabella's army could learn in warfare with the Moors how to defend Cuba, and how to bid defiance to an enemy in the Pyrenees, no one would rejoice at it more than Englishmen. But the case is different when the Cabinet of Madrid undertakes operations under the direction and with the help of a great and ambitious Power. We cannot avoid perceiving that in those alliances the stronger State must have complete control over the weaker, and that it is not Spain which goes to war, but France, under the shelter of her name, and, perhaps, with the intention of reaping the fruits of the war. We have before said that this country should avoid the slightest meddling in this dispute, should it result only in the punishment of an obstinate Court, the taking of securities for the future, and such an addition to the Spanish territory as will make Ceuta secure. That more than this will be willingly undertaken by Spain is not to be believed. Nothing could make the Spanish Government attempt so absurd an enterprise as the conquest of Morocco, except the injudicious interference of this country. A British Minister making feeble remonstrances, which public opinion would not allow him to follow up by action, would be certain to put the continental nations on their mettle. They would do anything to seem regardless and disdainful of English influence. If the Spaniards were alone in this affair, and were undisturbed by any foreign interference, for or against them, we might be sure that three months would put an end to the whole quarrel. It is the obligations under which Spain lays herself by accepting French assistance which constitute the chief evil of the present alliance. Against such an alliance, of course, we can say nothing diplomatically. Spain has a right to ally herself with France as well as with any other Power. But as members of the European community we are bound to notice any conjunction which appears ominous of future disquiet.

It may prove that the present joint action of these two States against Morocco is but part of the system which has already been inaugurated at Rome and Turin. To place the second-rate States of Europe under his control at one time by judicious assistance, at another by sudden severity; to keep them always wanting something or dreading something from him; to make, more especially, what are called the Latin nations the satellites of his throne, is an imperial theory which has often been propounded, and now seems in process of accomplishment. The nearly despotic Government of Spain may be expected to have no objection to such an union with France, and only some ill-judged act of violence would rouse the Spaniards into their old jealousy of French domination.

There are thus two points in this question which deserve the attention of the public. One is, the result to Morocco itself, the other is the effect on European policy of excessive French influence in Spain. On the first we have few misgivings. France has enough African territory on her hands, and Spain can with difficulty keep the few remaining colonies which belong to the Crown. But the subjection of Spain to French influence, and the formation of a system in which France is the chief, and Spain, Piedmont, the Papal States and Naples are dependents, deserves the attention of every politician among us.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

The conspicuous position which the Spanish Government has suddenly assumed in Europe, makes it worth while for us to transfer to our columns the official list of the Spanish fleet, which consisted in 1843, or less than twenty years ago, of no more than thirty vessels.

At present it is composed of 123 men-of-war actually afloat, and mounting 1,015 guns, as follows:

Line-of-battle Ships	2
Frigates (42 to 50 guns)	10
of which six are screws.	
Corvettes (16 to 30 guns)	4
Brigs (10 to 20 guns)	10
Screw-Schooners	16
Side-wheel Steamers (2 to 16 guns)	38
Transports, Gunboats, &c	43

In addition to this there are now on the stocks the following screw steam men-of-war:

At Ferrol,	1 Line-of-battle Ship, 1 Frigate, 2 Sloops,
At Cadiz,	1 Frigate, 1 Corvette,
At Carthagéna,	1 Frigate, 1 Corvette,

and forty-five large screw-gunboats now building for the Spanish Government in England.

THE LATE TERRIBLE GALE.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARTER.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The wreck of the *Royal Charter*, of which we have now full particulars, proves to have been one of the most appalling disasters on record. Mr. John Bradbury, one of the few survivors, says, in his account:

We sailed from Melbourne on the 26th of August, and had on board, as I know, about 500 passengers and crew. The captain was Mr. Thomas Taylor, the chief officer, Mr. Stephens, and the second mate, Mr. Cowie. The ship ran almost entirely under canvas up to the equinoctial line, when she encountered strong head winds; her screw power was then brought into requisition. On the 10th of September, about 4 o'clock in the morning, the weather being thick and dark, we ran close past a large iceberg. Mr. Cowie was on watch, and had it not been for his able manœuvring, the ship would have been in imminent danger. The passengers showed their appreciation of his ability by presenting him with a testimonial on the eve of the dreadful disaster. We arrived at Queenstown on Monday forenoon, when twelve passengers disembarked. We left Queenstown about 2 o'clock, under steam alone. The ship was laid on her course for Liverpool, but the storm had the effect of diverting her to such an extent that I saw the *Great Eastern* at Holyhead. The wind was then blowing very hard. We sighted the light on Point Lynas about five o'clock in the afternoon. The sea was running high, but not equal to what we had experienced on the passage, but the wind was stronger. It was found we could make no headway and two anchors were dropped. She dragged her anchors, and the engines were working, but I understood the screw was broken. About two o'clock on Wednesday morning the vessel struck. A great number of passengers were then in their berths; but they suddenly rushed upon deck, many of them but partially dressed. There was not much confusion at first, but it increased as people became aware of the real danger. I believe the captain was not sober; but Captain Withers, who was a passenger, and the chief mate and officers, did all they could to save the ship.

At this point we take up the following graphic narrative of another surviving passenger:

On entering the saloon Mr. Allen, the head steward of the second cabin, came and told the passengers they had better not go on deck, as it might cause confusion. The order was implicitly obeyed. Time passed anxiously and wearily: the storm still raged. Suddenly the vessel struck, not violently, not even with sufficient force to throw the passengers off their seats. Water then came pouring down into the cabin. A voice shouted for the second-class passengers to go into the lower saloon, as the mainmast was going to be cut away. The passengers nearest to the entrance doors attempted to open them (they were hinged in the ceiling,) and finding some difficulty, they were immediately smashed. Still there was no hurrying, or crushing; all silently took their seats. On deck, sailors and officers, stripped to the waist, labored to cut away the mainmast. The vessel rolled and thumped so heavily, that in delivering their blows, the men were many times thrown down to the deck, but the motion of the vessel assisted the work; the waves, too, lent their aid, and soon the mast tottered, then fell with a crash overboard. Immediately afterwards the raging sea threw the vessel still higher up, upon the rocks. The foremast was then cut away, and almost at the same time the mizzen-mast broke off at the mizzen-masthead. Boats were lowered, but the moment they touched the waves they were carried with irresistible force against the rocks, and their inmates were either crushed or drowned in the sea. No boat could live in such a storm. There appeared scarcely any need of boats, so close upon the shore was the vessel. Having struck, the vessel slewed round port side to the rocks. When in the lower saloon, about this time, an apprentice boy, Charley, entered, telling the passengers from the captain that they were to keep up their hearts, all was well, they were only on a sandbank. The passengers still remained quietly in the cabin. Mr. Cowie, the second mate, accompanied by the purser and two men, came down; they were stripped, having on only their shirt and trowsers. They passed through the saloon to the powder magazine, as they went bidding the passengers keep up their hearts, they were not far from the shore. The water entered the saloon at the same time, and the waves striking more heavily, the vessel thumped harder. Those in the lower saloon then passed into the upper one. There they found assembled some of the first and third class passengers. No words were spoken, hope and fear struggled for the mastery in their countenances—by this alone was it seen that life and death were in the balances. The stillness of the assembly was broken once—a young lady, about 20, Miss Murray, who was on board with her father, mother and brother, fainted, and was immediately carried to her cabin, from whence she never emerged. Daylight now began to dawn. They had been tossing on the sea and laboring on the rocks all night. Shortly after daylight, a third-class passenger came down; he had on only his trowsers, and had been in the bows of the vessel for several hours. He said the forepart of the vessel and the bows touched the land—every one could wade ashore. All hopes of saving the vessel having disappeared, and the boats having been rendered unserviceable, the captain ordered a hawser to be got ready. A seaman, named Joseph Rogers, volunteered to swim ashore with it. The line was made fast to his body, and the noble fellow gallantly dropped overboard and breasted the waves with the resolution of a British sailor. For a time he was lost to sight, as wave after wave dashed over the vessel and broke upon the rocks; then the line tightened, and the man was seen clambering up the rocks. The villagers crowded round, the hawser was hauled ashore and made fast to a rock, a boatswain's chair was slung on to the rope, and a number of sailors ordered ashore to work it. Every order was obeyed without confusion. Amongst others landed were two brave fellows—George Seacar, Malta, boatswain's mate, and William Foster, Liverpool, carpenter. Word was passed down to the saloons that the ladies were to come on deck. There was a movement immediately towards the staircase. At the same time the ship's timbers began to creak; then there were two heavy thumps experienced; and the ship broke in two across the main hatch. A great number of passengers were standing amidships, and when the vessel parted they disappeared forever. At the same time a boat abaft the fore rigging fell. The chief officer, Mr. Stevens, and the chief engineer, Mr. Rogers, were standing under it, and both were killed. A second line was attempted to be carried on shore, but failed. Mr. Russell, his wife and children, on gaining the deck, found that they were on the stern part of the vessel, separated from the fore part by a yawning chasm, into which every moment human beings were dropping, or being driven by the waves. It was a moment of the intensest anguish. As each clung to the rail, at the top of the stairs, a hurried farewell was spoken; then they awaited death calmly. Mr. Russell had several times essayed to get a rope. So close were they to the shore, he imagined he might fasten the rope around his family, cast the rope ashore and save them. In vain were his efforts. They were still clinging to each other, when a huge wave came and separated them. When the wave had passed, Mr. Russell's eldest girl was missing; a box had been washed on her leg. Mr. Russell moved the box and liberated her. Again for a few minutes they were united. Another wave came—they lost hold of the rail; Mrs. Russell and the two girls were washed against the side of the vessel. Mr. Russell overboard. As the water returned, Mr. Russell sprang at a piece of iron, which hung from the side, seized it then caught a rope; in another moment he was on deck. His youngest daughter was nearest him; he attempted to lay hold of her, had his hands just on her, when another wave came, broke over the ship, poured down with irresistible force, and washed him overboard again. For a time he was struggling in the waves ceaselessly; he clutched at something which he felt against his body—it was a piece of canvas; another moment and he felt seaweed under his feet. A wave came, he was almost insensible, yet he saw a man standing before him. Was it a dream, or a reality? He stretched out his hand, he grasped another hand—yet another wave came, and hand unloosed—he was borne back again—a mightier wave broke, and hand was again grasped—it held him—he was saved. In a moment or two he recovered his senses; he was lying on a rock; he turned his eyes seaward, there was no living creature left on the stern of the vessel. He then became insensible again, and was borne by the villagers to the hospitable cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, in the neighborhood. There were one or two services just before Mr. Russell was finally washed off the wreck which imprinted themselves on his memory. words uttered which no time can ever obliterate; they were the last glimpses caught of fellow-voyagers; the dying expressions of old companions. Mr. Henderson, a merchant, of Melbourne, on his way to London, was holding on to the pinnacle with a gentleman named Watson, one of the firm of Watson, Passmore & Co., of Melbourne, and he exclaimed, "Oh! Watson, all is gone!" A lawless, named Morris, was jammed in near a place where the vegetables were kept, and her husband, in vainly endeavoring to release her, tore all her clothes to rags. They had two children on board, and came from Ballarat. A gentleman, named Welsh, while in the lower saloon, took with him a thick canvas bags full of gold around his neck; he was lost. Several other passengers fastened money about their persons; all were lost. Mr. Taylor, one of the saved, had £55 in his pockets when he jumped into the sea, on reaching shore he had £19 remaining. Mr. Gyger, another saved, lost about £50 out of his pockets while he was being carried ashore by the waves. A gentleman named Bradley, who was on his way to Manchester, dislocated his right ankle on board, and in endeavoring to free himself broke his leg; he afterwards lowered himself overboard into the sea, exchanged one piece of wood for another, shared it with a gentleman named Lewis, who was not hurt at all, was dashed against the rocks several times, was saved, and his companion was lost. When the vessel broke, an awful shriek—the death-cry of hundreds—was heard above the violence of the storm. On shore, the villagers and the sailors who had escaped unhurt linked hands, and the bravest stepped into the surf to catch hold of those whom the waves bore towards them on their crests before they were drawn back into the sea. Foremost in one link was George Seacar, and he was instrumental in laying hold of nine out of those rescued, until, exhausted, he fell senseless on the rock, and was borne away. William Foster was another who joined in forming the link. The vessel struck finally about seven, and broke about nine o'clock. On board were the officers of three vessels coming from Australia, and they, with the captain and officers of the ill-fated *Royal Charter*, were all lost.

THE GREAT EASTERN IN THE STORM.

On the night of the 25th there was an undoubted test upon the anchorage of the harbor. It blew a terrific gale from the N. and N. E., which continued until next morning, and great was the anxiety evinced for the safety of the big ship. When daylight, however, allowed us a glimpse at her stalwart dimensions, we found her as steady as a rock at her anchors, immovable and unmoving. About 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 26th, the *Great Eastern* was seen to swing round, and, apparently drifting towards shore, and hundreds of people flocked along the coast, apprehensive of the safety of the ship. Their fears were however, soon dispelled by observing that they were merely giving the vessel more protection by throwing down two additional anchors. This was admirably accomplished with steam up without the slightest danger to the ship; and after encountering one of the severest gales that ever was witnessed in this harbor within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the *Great Eastern* holds firm to her anchors without the slightest perceptible oscillation. With the wind raging N. W. by E. and back again to N. N. W. and N. W. the vessel was completely exposed to the weather, and, fortunately, "stood firm to her ground." Whilst the *Great Eastern* thus had a "narrow escape," as many landsmen thought, other crafts of smaller dimensions met a worse fate.

The *Times'* correspondent on board the *Great Eastern* reports the effect of the gale. Capt. Harrison and the whole crew were at their posts, ready to run the ship out if necessary. Between 2 and 3 the wind almost equaled the force of a hurricane, at times jerking at the masts as if it would snap them off at the deck, making the *Great Eastern* tremble perceptibly throughout her immense length and breadth as if some giant hand were shaking her. Capt. Harrison's water-proof coat was on its way along the deck blown to ribbons off him, and he himself at last carried before the gale, and blown down and tumbled along with such violence as to receive some severe contusions. The saloon skylights were blown up, and wind and rain poured into the saloon. The upper woodwork was leaking at every sea, and the lower decks soft and splashing from the drippings. Three anchors were down, and appeared taut to the very utmost. At 6 the breakwater works were giving way — portions of the wreck once or twice fouling the screw, and it was found necessary to swing by one anchor. At 10:30 A. M. it parted, and the ship was adrift, rolling and tumbling towards the shore. A second heavy anchor was let go, and the screw moved ahead, but it again fouled. The paddles were then driven round at speed, and were somewhat damaged by the floating timbers. The anchor held. Two screw colliers, two brigs, two dummies, and one galliot, all hung to the ship. In this last struggle some of the links of the cable were actually dragged out one third longer.

THE LATEST BY THE ASIA.

London, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The *Times* says that the vessels fitting out at Portsmouth, to reinforce the squadron in China, will sail for their destination on the 2d November.

Some insurances were effected at Lloyds, yesterday, of the bullion, by the *Royal Charter*, at 25 per cent.

The will of the late Robert Stephenson, Esq., has been sworn to by the executors. The personal property alone was valued for probate duty at £400,000, which is exclusive of the freeholds.

The *Times* has a leader on Lord Brougham's speech at Edinburgh, and says: "We were never more serious than when we hail in Lord Brougham an almost Providential medium between English and French ideas."

Sir George Grey has announced his intention of accepting the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Opinion of Hon. Edward Bates on the Subject of Slavery.

An Interesting and Important Political Document.

From the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 8.

Some of the Opposition papers of Missouri (the St. Joseph *West* among them), while admitting the indecency of private citizens, who suppose themselves candidates for the Presidency, thrusting their opinions on all questions, unasked, on the country, nevertheless appear to think that the case of Edward Bates is an exception. They claim that Mr. Bates stands so prominently before the country as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and that the anxiety of Missourians is so great to declare in favor of him, if his views on the Slave question are acceptable to them, that Mr. Bates ought to make public his views on that one subject at least. Otherwise, many citizens, after committing themselves to his support, might find themselves in a false position.

There will be no occasion for any citizen ever feeling any embarrassment on Mr. Bates' account. He is not a candidate for the Presidency, and will not seem, by publishing letters unasked, and on even the most trifling occasion, to be courting attention to his views.

But if Mr. Bates should be made a candidate by the authoritative voice of his countrymen, he will obtain no vote upon false pretences. He will stand upon no juggle, like the Cincinnati Platform, with its ambiguous and double readings. The country will know his position on all questions, manifestly as in letters of living light. Till then, Mr. Bates' views of Slavery will not probably be more formally set forth.

But as the *Evening News*, several months ago, presented the name of Mr. Bates as the favorite of the St. Louis Oppositionists for the Presidency, *it is reasonably to be supposed that we had sufficient knowledge of his opinions, on this and other subjects, to justify the nomination of him.* It may be that we know enough of his views, even now, to satisfy the more importunate querists in the matter. The following are what we are sure will be found to be the views of Edward Bates on the Slavery question:

Mr. Bates *does not believe that "African Slavery is the corner-stone of Liberty."*

He does not believe that African Slavery is a beneficial institution,

beckes she must maintain them. *Should the Union survive the approaching Congress, the Charleston Convention will decide its fate. If the South is paralized, and the existing Union, to meet the Northern Democracy in Charleston, the consultation will be calm and deliberate. The first men of the South will be there assembled.* The first men of the South will be there assembled. No scheming, plotting politician, seeking an opportunity to barter rights for public plunder, will be able to gratify his treasonable propensities; but, in firmness and with dignity the doctrine of intervention for protection will be insisted upon by the South, and the representatives of the Northern Democracy will decide the issue. If for intervention, the nomination will be proceeded with; if against intervention, *there will be a leave-taking, a bidding adieu, a separation, a division, a secession, that will be not only prognostic, but potent—a shadow of coming events cast warningly before to inform and deter.* The Democratic candidates must be presented to the people of all the States upon the *ultimatum* of the Constitution as understood and decided by the Supreme Court. If there are not conservatives enough at the North to elect conservative candidates, *there will scarcely be found conservatives enough at the South to save the Union.* As an honest journalist, in a position which enables us to know Southern opinion, and to see and understand all the movements upon the chess-board of Southern politics, we calmly warn our Northern allies of the danger. Let it be remembered that our private correspondence ramifies [the Southern States; that the *Enquirer* is received at 5,833 post-offices, is read by phlegmatic farmers as well as by fiery politicians; that our exchanges embrace almost every paper in the South, and that from the tone of the Southern Press, and the tenor of our letters from correspondents and subscribers, we do not hesitate to say that this "Winter" will be one of "discontent," and that "glorious Summer" will not dispel the clouds that "lower round our house."

What matters "the rise of WISE'S stock"—the bubble may be pricked by the last words of "a lunatic lean-witted fool"—another howl of Abolitionism, that will rise upon the execution of JOHN BROWN, may cause the *fall* not only of "WISE'S stock," but that of every law-loving, law-abiding man in the South. Northern conservatism, about which so much is heard and so little known, must show *game*, and reveal the power it so long has boasted. We must cease to compromise with Abolitionism; *it must not attempt to defeat Southern representative men because they are representative men, and as such distasteful to Northern fanaticism.* The South must know at Charleston that devotion to her rights and interests is no longer to be the reason for withholding honor from her sons.

What Southern man ought to be the nominee we will not undertake to say. Our preference for Gov. WISE is based upon the facts that he is a representative man of Southern Pro-Slavery sentiment; that his life has been devoted to Southern interests, Southern rights and Southern honor; that while true to his people, State and section, he has never denied the equal rights, honor or interest of the North; that he has faithfully served his country in positions of honor and trust; that to him the Democratic Party is indebted for victory over Know-Nothingism; that upon him the truly conservative men of every section can unite; that his Administration as the Executive of Virginia bears testimony to his great talent for Executive business; that his unsullied private life offers the best guarantee that corruption will find no hiding place to secret for his investigating eye; and that his nomination would be equivalent to election. This is the unpurchased tribute of one not connected with him in any manner, by blood or affinity, but who, with thousands, honor HENRY A. WISE, believing in so doing he honors his country.

THE TEXAN FRONTIER.

Important from Brownsville.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

Matters are in a sad way in Brownsville, as will fully appear from the appended appeal to the citizens of New-Orleans, and letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Brownsville. The letter was written to a merchant in this city, by whom it was placed at our disposal. We can assure our readers that the writer of the letter can be fully depended upon as stating nothing but the simple truth:

To the People of New-Orleans:

At a meeting of the citizens of Brownsville, Texas, on the 2d of November, 1859, for the purpose of considering our present condition and the means necessary for the further defence of our town—it being suggested by Capt. R. N. Sears that assistance could be obtained from New-Orleans, and that the steamship *Arizona* would be offered for the transportation of men immediately—and no certain information being had as to the time the Texas Rangers may arrive, and our town being considered in great danger of destruction by the large force of the enemy now known to be in its vicinity, the roads being blockaded, the mails on all the routes leading to and from the interior of the State being daily seized,

It was resolved that the chairman of the meeting be authorized to invite assistance from New-Orleans; that one hundred well armed men would be sufficient, in coöperation with our present forces, for the present protection of the town until the troops from the interior of Texas shall arrive.

It was also considered that inasmuch as large expenses have already been made by our citizens, and the city itself being utterly impoverished, it would be impossible for the expenses, eitheir of the armament or subsistence of these men to be defrayed here. We therefore solicit this aid, if thus to be obtained.

STEPHEN POWERS,
Mayor of Brownsville,
and Chairman of Committee of Safety.

A correspondent of the *Crescent*, writing from Brownsville, November 2, says:

CORTINAS' plan is now, I think, to take possession of Brazos and Point Isabel, which he can do without firing a shot. The goods in the Custom-house are valuable. There is stored at Brazos some of the best guns, from six-pounders to sixty-eights, in the United States service. The brass batteries of sixes and twelve pounder guns are all stored there, with all kinds of ammunition and plenty of it. The batteries are complete and the guns all mounted on their carriages, besides all the various munitions of war. He can take all the lighters and transport what he wants to Point Isabel. He has the whole motive transportation power on the Rio Grande at his disposal. He can transport by land or water as he chooses.

He can plant a battery at the grave-yard, or some commanding position, and bring us to terms, if he is the man I take him to be. He has in his camp retired officers of the Mexican army, and some other desperadoes, who broke prison at Victoria, Mexico, and who now control him in a measure. CORTINAS cannot now stop in his career and disband his men, if he were so inclined to do. His men live on meat alone; some have expended all their means, and they are clamorous for vengeance, and plunder, and they will make one desperate effort before they will disperse. This is not idle speculation—it is natural he should take this means, as it is the only way left open to him. There are plenty of sympathizers with him, both on this side and on the other, and if he is not openly applanded in Mexico, he is secretly, and has the advice of men on the right side of the Rio Grande superior in military matters to any we have here at the present. The whole Mexican population, with but few exceptions, are with him in feeling; there is no doubt of this, and the only exceptions are men who have large stock interests here, and cannot get their stock away.

One thing in regard to this outbreak here is, that the truth has never been half told. Immediately after the massacre here, the people were paralyzed—they did not know how far this matter extended, as our own town was and is now deserted by all the better class of Mexicans, and a superabundance of the Pelados.

We did not know whose turn would come next, as we began to count our numbers and found we could not number over forty Americans here, and not exceeding one hundred in the first three counties, Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr.

CORTINAS, after the massacre of the 28th of September, retired with his forces to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and mixed freely and publicly with the best men of the place, matured his plans, and recrossed at his pleasure. It is idle for us to speculate, but if this man is not demanded, and also his powerful associates, by our Government from Mexico, found and delivered up, *a great many of us will have to emigrate*, as you know with what ease he can cross and commit depredatious and recross, even if the whole river was lined with our troops.

THE TROOPS ORDERED TO BROWNSVILLE.

"Ion" writes from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The United States troops ordered to Brownsville will pursue the Mexican maranders into their own territory, and redress the injuries that have been sustained by our people. This looks like war, whether duly declared or not. Congress will probably authorize decided measures in regard to Mexico."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *Delta* has a letter dated Corpus Christi, the 7th instant, which says that it is almost certain that Brownsville has fallen into the hands of CORTINAS. The Mexican flag was flying above the town, and all communication had been cut off. The entire population on both sides of the Rio Grande were in arms, with the intention of exterminating the Americans and reconquering the country to the Colerado River. The news is confirmed by affidavits of citizens of Cameron County, who had to fly to save their lives. Another affidavit says that the frontier of the Rio Grande is in a state of war, and that CORTINAS is sustained by the Mexican population. The most earnest appeals had been made for aid. Eigbty men were advancing to the relief of Brownsville, but they will have to encounter the band of CORTINAS, numbering seven hundred men. Col. ROBERT E. LEE succeeds Gen. TWIGGS.

Only fifty Government troops have gone to Brownsville, Texas, by the steamship *Arizona*.

FIRE IN STEUBEN COUNTY.—LOSS $75,000.—The fire which occurred at Bath, Steuben County Nov. 5, destroyed property to the value of $75,000. The *Advocate Extra* says: Flames were first discovered issuing from the roof of a wooden structure on Liberty-street, occupied by Messrs. S. D. HUNTER as a dry goods store, and DAVISON & SECOR as a shoe manufactory. In a moment the whole building was in flames. It was evident that the whole block to the Eagle Corner must go. There was a brisk gale blowing from the southwest; instantaneously it spread south to the Liberty block, (wood also,) occupied by A. E. BROWN as a grocery, and J. J. FASA as a jewelry store. That was connected with "Old Eagle," occupied by FAY & HATCH, which was next in flames.

There was a strong effort to stay the fire on the north at the old brick block owned by the Gansevoort estate, but it was ineffectual, as the wooden moulding soon caught. The heat was so great from the driving flames that the firemen were driveu from their posts, and it went with the rest. It was occupied by J. M. Gansevoort, druggist; John Able, saddler; Willis Watkins, barber; Dudley & Culver, dry goods store; R. L. Underhill, bookstore, and J. McBeath, bookbinder.

LAW REPORTS.

India-Rubber Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 12.

Judge NELSON having returned to the City, took his seat upon the bench this morning with Judge INGERSOLL, and the two Judges heard argument in the case of Charles Goodyear and William Judson *vs.* Horace H. Day, which is one branch of the India-rubber controversy, involving the manufacture of shirred India-rubber goods. Mr. Dickerson opened the argument for the plaintiff. There is the usual extensive array of counsel in attendance.

Action for Slander.

James M. Sheehan vs. *William Conroy.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a lawyer, against the defendant, a corset maker, to recover damages for an alleged slander.

It appears that in 1856 the plaintiff was retained in a divorce suit by the wife of the defendant, the cause of action being adultery; that in payment for his services she gave him two checks, which he sold, and appropriated $50 of the proceeds for his fees. The divorce suit was afterwards settled, and it is alleged that the defendant afterwards called the plaintiff a pettifogger, &c., and charged him with having cheated him out of the $50.

The answer set up justification, claiming that the plaintiff had no right to sell the checks, knowing them to be the property of the defendant and not of the wife. It also claimed that the plaintiff had called the defendant hard names—a puppy, &c. The cause was tried in the Common Pleas, before Judge BAADY, and after trial, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him $500 damages.

James M. Sheehan and Mr. Sauxay for plaintiff; C. Shaffer and F. Byrne for defendant.

Powers of Administrators—Appeal from Surrogate's Decree.

David Banks, Jr., Administrator, &c., vs. *Thos. C. Taylor, Administrator.*—This case comes up on appeal from a decree of the Surrogate, and was argued at General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices ROOSEVELT, INGRAHAM and SUTHERLAND. The question is as to the power of the Surrogate to make a retrospective allowance in his decree on administrators accounts, for moneys expended by the Administrator for the support of infant children. The appellant claims that the Administrators have no right to incur such expenses, and that it was erroneous for the Surrogate to allow the account. On the other side, it is contended that respondents accounted before the Surrogate, not only as Administrators, but also as guardians.

Banks & Anderson, and E. S. Van Winkle for appelants; Platt, Gerard & Buckley, and D. Lord for respondents.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—MULLEN, J.

Brown vs. *The Black River and Utica R. Co.*—Order setting aside the summons and complaint, provided defendant's attorney within ten days after service of a copy of this order, deliver to the plaintiff's attorney a stipulation that the plaintiff may discontinue said suit without costs. If such stipulation is not delivered, the motion is denied.

SUEPRIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FULL BENCH.

Liddle vs. *The Market Fire Ins. Co.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Butterworth, Receiver, &c., vs. *Peck.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Beaver vs. *Willett.*—New trial granted; costs to abide event.

Butterworth, Receiver, &c., vs. *Beaver.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, Nov. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 80, 82, 96, 59, 69, 114, 64, 86, 61, 115, 103, 73.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 86, 90, 68, 95, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 76, 79, 37, 85, 89, 36, 88, 93, 7, 47, 13, 80, 50, 22.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1413, 825, 2339, 9, 2263, 1579, 1059, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2378, 2379, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2387, (No. 2,) 2389, 2391, 2393, 2397. *Part II.*—Nos. 2743, 984, 4, 2730, 2370, 2721, 2664, 2536, 2760, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1175, 1070, 1434, 1436, 697, 1465, 1466, 1468, 1467, 1471, 1472, 87, 1305, 1148. *Part II.*—Nos. 1342, 1428, 1450, 1456, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1018, 1195, 144, 192, 1499, 1452.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes 22,820 bbls. Flour; 539 bbls. Corn Meal; 50,355 bushels Wheat; 3,846 bushels Corn; 9,287 bushels Barley; 20,800 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Malt; 1,961 pkgs. Provisions; and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 75 bbls. Pots. at $5 12½; and 35 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31¼, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,845 bbls., including 1,479 bbls. Pots and 366 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of only small lots of Maracaibo, at 12½c.; with 370 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in good demand, at buoyant prices. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "Orders come in slowly, owing to the high rates now demanded for Anthracite, which is scarce and on the advance, and most of the shipments now making are to fill old contracts. A large proportion of the receipts are either going through to New York direct, or to supply the city trade. Cargo sales of Schuylkill White Ash at $3 35@$3 40, and Red Ash at $3 50@$3 60 ₱ ton, free on board at Richmond. Lehigh Prepared and Lump is selling freely at $3 37½ @$3 62½ cash. The retail rates are 25c. @50c. ₱ ton above these quotations."

COTTON—This day's transactions reach 2,500 bales, including 1,800 bales *in transitu*. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. State brands have been in good request, and heavy sales could have been effected, had not holders again advanced their asking prices 10c. ₱ bbl. Even at this rise, buyers purchased pretty freely—partly on speculation, and at the close it was difficult to obtain desirable lots of either superfine, or extra State, afloat, or in store, at our lowest quotations. Low and medium grades of Western have been in fair demand, and have been held with more firmness. In the better qualities the transactions have been moderate, and prices have been barely sustained. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 19,500 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 95@ $5; extra State at $5 10@$5 20, chiefly at $5 10@ $5 15; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@ $6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 75
Superfine State	4 95	@ 4 00
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 20
Sudersine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 8 00

Southern Flour has been in good demand, at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 2,450 bbls., at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80 @$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in moderate request, at former prices; sales have been made of 350 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at firmer prices. We have heard of sales of 56,500 bush., including good White Canada, at $1 40@$1 42; White Indiana, on private terms; good to very choice Milwaukee Club, the latter at about $1 20; and good Chicago or Racine Spring, (reported,) at $1 11@$1 15 ₱ bushel. Other sales were likewise reported, but indefinitely. Corn has been very quiet to day, having been very scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. Rye and Barley have been in moderate request at about former rates. Oats are salable and steady, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c; Western and State, 43½c.@44½c.; Pennsylvania at 38c.@ 42c.; and Southern at 37c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

HIDES—Holders having manifested more willingness to meet the demand at prices favorable to buyers, the sales, this week, have been extensive, having reached, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 64,527 Hides, and 3 bales do., while the receipts have been 77,523 Hides; and 158 bales do. The reported sales have been 14,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c. 6 months; 7,000 Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lbs., 25c., 8 months; 4,000 Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., 25c., 6 months; 1,500 Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., 23c., 6 and 8 months; 10,800 California, 22@23 lbs., 23c., 6 and 7 months, all usual selection; 1,600 Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., 21½c., 6 months; 1,120 Porto Cabello, booked 22¾ lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 200 Mexican 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Bahia, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Bogota, 19@20 lbs., part 21½c., 6 months; 510 Savavilla, 25 lbs., 16c., 6 months; 1,123 Central American, 19 lbs., part 21¾c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 721 Port au Platte, 17 lbs., on private terms; 1,421 Rio Hache, 17 lbs., 18¾c., 6 months, rejected bad hides; 1,331 Texas, 24 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, as they run; 350 Western, 23 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., on private terms; 1,666 Western Slaughter Buenos Ayres, for Europe, 12 lbs., 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 405 Western Slaughter Havana, 46 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Western Slaughter, 60@65 lbs. part 9½c., 6 months; 800 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 65@70 lbs., part 9½c., net cash; 1,000 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 9c., 2,500 City Slaughter, for Europe, 65@70 lbs., 9c., net cash; 500 Country Slaughter, 60@68 lbs., 9c., net cash; 700 Country Slaughter, for Europe, 70 lbs., 9¼c., net cash, rejecting bad Hides, and 2,000 Southern Slaughter, 35@40 lbs., on private terms. Stock in first hands: 187,600 Dry Hides; 19,800 Wet Salted do.; 500 Horse Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been quite inactive here. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 2,500 tons Anthracite Pig for future delivery, on private terms; 600 tons in lots at $23½ for No. 1, and $22¾ for No. 2, on time, and 500 tons Forge on private terms. A sale of Blooms was made at $65, on time.

LEATHER—The week's receipts of Sole have been about 63,000 sides. Messrs. H. D. HELL & Co. remark that: "The market for Sole has been quiet, particularly during the early part of the week, when there were few buyers here and but little was sold. Toward the close of the week the demand became more animated, but the low views of buyers exercised a depressing influence on the market, and prices receded 3c.@1c. Sales for the week have been to a fair extent, but not equal to the receipts, which continue liberal. The stock is accumulating, and as the arrivals for the rest of the year will, doubtless, be large, we cannot look for any improvement in prices before January. Oak tanned is in moderate request at previous rates. Slaughter in the rough is dull, and prices favor buyers. We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, at 31c. @32c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, at 31c. @33c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 30c.@ 31c.; Oak slaughter and salted, light Southern, at 26c. @28c.; Oak slaughter and salied, heavy, for banding, good all weights, at 31c.@33c.; Oak slaughter and salted, heavy, for banding, Spanish, at 29c.@30c.; Oak slaughter and salted, heavy, for banding, cropped, at 36c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, at 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, at 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, at 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, at 18c.@19c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, at 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, damagcd, all weights, at 17c.@19c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, at 11c.@13c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, at 25c.@28c., on six months credit."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 65 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inquired for, and sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at $15 for Mess, and $10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Of Bacon, 500 boxes long, boneless middles, deliverable in December and January, have been sold at 9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bbls., at 10¾c.@11c. here, and an unascertained price for 1,000 bbls. deliverable in December, January and February. Beef has been in demand, and sales have been made of 525 hbls., at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4 @$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ hbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request, at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tierces, at from $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Linseed has been in good demand, at $1 53@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Other kinds have been inactive. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 3,000 bushels Clover, at $5@$5 25; and 1,000 bushels American Flaxseed, at $1 60 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been lightly dealt in, to-day, sales having been confined to about 50 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c.; and 57 boxes Havana, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 250 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprise 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb; 500 bbls. Flour (reported) 2s.; and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For London, 50 tierces Rice at 30s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Bark *Pursuit*, 533 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghai, ship *Neptune's Car*, 1,616 tons, to San Francisco, a brig to the Mediterranean and back, a Bremen bark, now at Philadelphia, from Baltimore to Bremen, Tobacco; a schr., 140 tons, to Matanzas on private terms; a ship, 1,079 tons, from Boston to Liverpool, 1,000 bales Cotton at 17-32d., the remainder at ½d.; bark *Crusoe*, 350 tons from Chinca Islands to Havana (chartered at Callao), Guano, $16; bark *Chevallie*, from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, with 4,200 bbls. Flour, $1; a bark 380 tons, to Gibraltar, Flour, 60c.; a brig, 198 tons, to Santa Martha and Savanilla and back, $1,700; two barks from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; one, 391 tons, from Zaza to New-York, Sugar, 38c., and Molasses, $2 50; a brig, 230 tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,200; one, 220 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 38c. and $2 50; a schr., 249 tons, to Havana and back, $2,250; one, 150 tons, from Mexico to New-York, Mahogany, $8 on and $10 under deck.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.

S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone
39 marten, fitch, ermine, Siberian squirrel, &c. 39
At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

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An interesting and mirth-provoking feature.
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NEW IMPROVEMENT.
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A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

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NOVEMBER, 1859.

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AT
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THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
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The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

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WILL EXHIBIT, ON MONDAY, NOV. 7,
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MOST APPROVED SHAPES,
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Would invite notice to their large stock of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Long and Square, Broches, Stellas, Woolen, &c.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
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Newest Styles, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
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JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb assorts of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
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JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
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BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $4, $5 and $6.
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Black Thread Shawls, Insertion Sets,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Jenny Lind.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wreck Ashore—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—Raoul.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Despair—Better Late Than Never.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Foundling of the Forest. Evening—Lady of Lyons—Phenomenon in a Smock Frock.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—Old Folks' Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

GOLDBECH'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Lesdernier's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagner's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Hungarian*, of whose news we have had a telegraphic summary by way of St. John's, N. B., reached Portland yesterday. We thus receive fuller details, some of which are of interest and moment.

European advices by the *Asia*, which arrived at this port yesterday, are later than those received by the *City of Baltimore*, but have been partly anticipated by the summaries of the *Hungarian's* news telegraphed successively from St. Johns and from Portland. Details derived from our foreign files are, however, of a highly interesting character. The Italian question seems to be daily subjected to fresh complications, and all Europe is anxiously looking forward to the approaching Congress. The meeting, it is affirmed, will no longer be opposed by England. Some importance is attached to the interview between the Emperor of Russia and Prince Regent of Prussia, at Breslau. It is believed that Russia, Prussia, and England, have come to an understanding respecting their policy, and will agree, in a Congress, to support the demands of the people of the Italian Duchies. In the meantime, reactionary plots are rife in the Romagna, and the Neapolitans are declared to be on the eve of a general rising.

There is a report from Paris—not, however, generally credited—that France has placed materials of war at the disposal of the Spanish Government, and has declared that the Emperor will support the military operations of Spain in the war against Morocco by advances made in a similar way to those made to Piedmont during the late war. The report is regarded in a very serious light by the English Press, and, if true, as almost certain to disturb the friendly relations between France and England. The Spanish invading army—to be commanded by Marshal O'Donnell in person—is of itself so large as to create the suspicion that, not merely the avenging of wrongs, but considerable conquests are in contemplation.

Particulars received of the wreck of the *Royal Charter* show that the disaster was one of the most appaling on record. Only thirty-nine persons were saved out of a total, passengers and crew, of 493 souls. The *Great Eastern* at Holyhead rode out the gale in safety, but had her steam up for any emergency that might arise.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 6th of October have been received at Baltimore. At that time the stock of coffee on hand amounted to 100,000 bags. During the last five days the sales had amounted to 15,000 bags.

The clipper-ship *Queen of the Pacific*, Capt. Dubois, of and from this port for San Francisco, was wrecked, Sept. 19, on the reef of Pernambuco, and is a total loss. Three of her seamen arrived here on Saturday by the brig *Water Witch*, from Pernambuco. The ship had a general cargo, of which about one-eighth was saved. She is heavily insured in Wall-street.

The business portion of Coulterville, in California, as we learn by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. Gov. Weller had finally decided to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Broderick.

The returns of the State Election remain in doubt. The latest advices show a majority of 803 for Leavenworth, but the official canvass may change this result. The Senate stands 23 Republicans to 9 Democrats—a Republican gain of 6; and the Assembly, 87 Republicans to 33 Democrats, with six Districts to hear from.

The inevitable, "irrepressible," and everlasting conflict between Wm. Judson *vs.* Horace H. Day, has assumed a new and unexpected aspect. On Saturday, before Chief Justice Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Judson appeared by his counsel, of whom Messrs. James T. Brady and D. S. Dickenson are the principals, and submitted and argued a bill of complaint on which he sues for an injunction against Mr. Day, and in which his title, as against that set up by Day, to the exclusive manufacture and sale, and right to grant licenses for the manufacture and sale of elastic-woven India-rubber goods is, for the first time, fully set forth. Mr. Day had interposed a demurrer, which his counsel, including Judge Curtis, of Boston; Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Mr. C. A. Seward, of this City, and others, deemed it expedient, in view of the ruling of the Court, to withdraw. The case will probably occupy the entire week.

The seamen, ten in number, who are charged with having been engaged in the Slave-trade, by serving on board of the ship *Emily*, which has just arrived at this port from the coast of Africa, were arraigned on Saturday before United States Commissioner K. G. White. The bail for the captain, mate, and two others, was fixed at $3,000 each, and that of the seamen at $1,000. The examination was set down for to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

On Saturday the Stock Exchange opened under some depression, and the speculation ran against both the Railway shares and State Stocks ½@¾ ₱ cent. In the afternoon, at the close, the feeling was steadier. Nothing was done in Exchange after the *Arago* sailed, and Money continued in easy supply at 6@7 ₱ cent. for Discounts, and 5 @6 ₱ cent. on temporary loan. The *Asia's* financial advices were not received until yesterday, and owing to the long passage of the steamer have been anticipated by the *Hungarian* off Cape Race.

Flour was in good demand, and improved prices were obtained for desirable lots. Higher rates were also paid for Wheat, which speculators purchased freely. Other kinds of Grain, as well as Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Hemp, Seeds, and Whisky were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal descriptions of Provisions, as also for Hay, Hops, Cotton, Rice, Raisins and Candles. The freight engagements were limited. There were 470 vessels of all classes in port.

Harper's Ferry and the Charleston Convention.—The Richmond *Enquirer* is making prudent haste to turn the Harper's Ferry affair to Presidential service. It nominates Gov. Wise, on the strength of his suppression of the rebellion. The South needs a "man of nerve," who will protect her against invasion—who will extend the protection of her slave property to the Territories. The Harper's Ferry affair has taught this lesson, and the South is summoned to act upon it.

The *Enquirer* goes much further in its proclamation. It lays down for the special benefit of the Democracy of the Free States the *ultimatum* of the South. They must nominate a "representative Southern man," or they must part company with the Democracy of the Southern States. Unless they come to Charleston prepared for this absolute surrender, they may as well stay at home; there will be a "solemn leave-taking," and an end of all further endeavors to preserve the Union. Indeed, the *Enquirer* is not sure that even this experiment will be made. The Union may be dissolved during the coming session of Congress. Gov. Wise's organ seems rather inclined to believe that it will.

We copy this article in another column, as by no means an unimportant sign of the times. It confirms the representations of our Virginia correspondent, whose letter wo published on Saturday, touching the intense excitement created throughout the State by the affair at Harper's Ferry. We think it very likely this is shared to a very considerable extent by the entire South, and that, at the present moment, the Richmond *Enquirer* represents accurately enough the state of public sentiment in the Slave States. We can only hope that time and reflection will induce a saner mood. In spite of hasty inferences from the Brown affair, the South never had less reason to apprehend invasion or injustice from the North than now. Public sentiment in the Free States is settling down into a perfectly safe and conservative tone on the general subject of Slavery—as far removed, be it understood however, from the ultraisms of the South on the one hand, as from the fanaticisms of the Abolitionists on the other. If the South can bring itself to a similarly rational temper, all will go well; if not, not. We do not believe the Democracy of the North will make the absolute surrender at Charleston exacted by the *Enquirer*. If it does, it will have another still more disastrous surrender to make when it returns home.

Virginia and her Conspiracy.

It is assuredly a sad thing, all partisan passion and sectional jealousies apart, to see the strongest traits of personal character, and some of the finest attributes of manhood madly thrown away in the person of Old John Brown, upon a theory of right and duty utterly incompatible, not only with the peaceful progress, but with the very existence even of anything like a sound political society. Every thoughtful and dispassionate person, whether at the South or at the North, must recognize in the demeanor, in the language, in the ideas of this stout old fanatic the stuff of which the genuine heroes of mankind are made,—simplicity, absolute faith in his own ideas, a religious earnestness of purpose, and the quiet courage of a man consciously honest of will. That so much moral power, which might have served the State and the world to such good purpose, should be found perverted by a fierce fanaticism into an intolerable instrument of disorder, and allied with a madness full of peril for everything which makes civilization possible, is a matter to move as much of pity and of sorrow as of wrath.

And in consigning the invader of her homes to the death which her laws appoint as the penalty of his grave offence, Virginia, which proudly calls herself the mother of Presidents, might be expected to equal, at least, if not to surpass, this apostle of insurrection in all that commands for him the involuntary sympathies of those who most detest his deeds, and most rejoice over the speedy dissipation of his desperate dreams. At this moment the whole country looks to the South in general, and to the State of Virginia in particular, for such a vindication of our national Union as shall satisfy the people at large that our Federal bond is no tie of mere convenience, no accidental confederation which the rage of parties or the breath of factions may one day resolve into nothingness, but a cordial and vital fact of our common history, upon which the whole future of America may securely rest. If the outbreak of John Brown at Harper's Ferry was indeed but the fiery explosions of passions, excited by a temporary political conflict over a special and local question; if it had its origin in no deep-seated and unconquerable sectional hatred of the North and South; if its power of mischief disappeared at once in the presence of a social order at the South too strong to be lightly shaken;—and these things surely neither Northern conservatives nor Southern men of sense would have us for a moment doubt,—what grander opportunity could Southern patriots have asked for demonstrating their faith in their own system and their legal confidence in the vast strength of the national feeling at the North? The rulers and makers of public opinion in Virginia had only to prove in their words and deeds that the defenders of order in their sanity, might be as calm, as free from exaggerations either of feeling or statement, as just to their opponents, as brave and rational, as the fanatic of social revolution. No considerations of petty personal or partisan profit should have interfered with the performance of this duty, pregnant as it was with consequences so vital, not to Virginia only, but to the whole country. Every sincere lover of the Union at the North most fully expected Virginia to do this duty; and we all felt that in doing it she would accomplish more than any other single agency possibly could, to shame the agitators of sectionalism into silence throughout the nation, to strengthen the reciprocal good-will of all rational men at the North and the South, and to appease the angry feelings engendered by the political contests of the last three or four years.

These expectations, we need hardly say, have been very far from being fulfilled. The Executive and the Press of Virginia have chosen rather to wring from this matter all the waters of strife which it contained. They have fostered those insane fears and unreasoning passions of the populace in their own State which it was in their power, and in theirs alone, to have calmed and subdued. While from other States, certainly not less interested than their own in the safety of the system of Slavery, and in the suppression of all hostile demonstrations against it, voices of justice and moderation have come up to us, pointing truly the moral of this story; while from North Carolina and Tennessee, from Alabama and Louisiana wo have had the most earnest appeals to the common-sense of Americans, against the disingenuous partisan recklessness which could invent treasons and imagine seditions for the sake of a moment's miserable political advantage, the leading and most influential organs of Virginia have insisted, with unanimous and obstinate vehemence, upon magnifying the proportions, and misrepresenting the origin of "John Brown's conspiracy." Nothing will content them but an imminent civil war. They must excite the South to madness, by painting her as a helpless victim, caught in the terrible toils of the malignant and merciless fiend of Northern Abolitionism. "John Brown" must be for them only the pioneer of a new descent of the North upon the fertile plains of the South, only to be paralleled in the history of the barbarian invasions of Rome. Northern statesmen, Northern journalists, the whole of a great Northern political party, numbering its voters by hundreds of thousands, must be represented as the accomplices of one indomitable fanatic and of the knot of brawling theorists, whose hot words he alone had the stern courage to coin into deeds. A spectacle more pitiable than this it is not very easy to imagine; but it is not disgraceful only to Virginia, and it must not therefore be left to the reviving self-respect of Virginia to rebuke and if possible to suppress it. The mischief which the frantic philippics of Gov. Wise and his organs are daily doing runs far and wide through the national mind. It is moving great masses of the Northern people to indignation at the artful injustice which these agitators are doing to the Northern character, and to a sort of bitter contempt for the pusillanimity or the paltry political cunning (it matters little which) by which this injustice is insured. If the conservative South is impotent to arrest this new and most degrading sect of sectionalism, at this most important crisis of our national affairs, we shall all of us begin to doubt whether the madness which precedes and presages national ruin may not, indeed, have overtaken the Republic. John Brown scattering flame and death into a peaceful State, under a rigid sense of duty, was a phenomenon full of warning against the frenzies and the quarrels of the past. John Brown, made a political "martyr" by the official fury which insists on implicating the whole Northern people in his crime, will do more mischief on the gallows than he could have done were he at large, to-day, with all his following in the mountains of the Blue Ridge.

The Presidential Question.

We copy from the St. Louis *News* what, we doubt not, is an authorized statement of the views and sentiments of Hon. Edward Bates on the subject of Slavery. Its intrinsic interest is enhanced by the prominence of Mr. Bates as an Opposition candidate for the Presidency. The old Whigs throughout the Country,—the great body of the Americans in the Northern States, and a very large portion of the Republicans, are in favor of his nomination. He has never been identified with the Republican Party,—has never sympathized with the extremists of either section, is universally regarded as a pure, upright, patriotic statesman, and has never evinced any of that overweening desire for public office which betrays and destroys so many of our most conspicuous public men. This exposition of his views, coming from his home organ and bearing evident marks of authority, will direct public attention in a still more unmistakable manner to the propriety of his nomination.

Mr. Bates' position on the Slavery question is conservative and strong. It will commend itself forcibly to the common sense of the people in all sections of the country,—and wherever common sense is not overborne by party zeal, it will awaken a response and produce a marked effect. It does not differ in any essential point from the ground originally taken by the Republican Party at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,—though it repudiates entirely the more ultra features which have since been added to the Republican platform, and recognizes, far more distinctly than that party has generally done, the change wrought in the condition of the question by the settlement of the Kansas quarrel, and the decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bates concurs fully in the opinion expressed by Mr. Seward in the United States Senate over two years ago, that the controversy concerning the extension of Slavery and the preponderance of the Free States is ended;—it is now discussed, he says, only as an abstraction. The principle of popular sovereignty has put an end to this protracted and embittered struggle. Mr. Bates is further declared to be in favor of enforcing the Fugitive Slave law,—and of making one which shall be effective and satisfactory, if this one is not. If Congress should pass a law, moreover, protecting slave property in the Territories, Mr. Bates would favor its full and rigid enforcement. In all respects he would insist upon maintsining all the rights guaranteed to slaveholders by the Constitution. But he does not believe Slavery to be a blessing; he does not believe that the Constitution carries it into Federal territory;—he rejoices that Missouri is becoming free;—and he would have the Federal Government aid any State that may wish to rid itself of Slavery by acquiring regions for colonizing the enfranchised blacks.

This statement of his views will strengthen Mr. Bates as a candidate. It presents him as more nearly a representative of the conservative Northern sentiment on this subject than he has hitherto been regarded. If the Republicans nominate Mr. Seward, Mr. Banks, or Mr. Chase, they will still stand before the country as substantially a sectional party, and will, moreover, forfeit the support of conservative members of the Opposition. They would gain, on the other hand, strength from the greater vigor and enthusiasm which the nomination of a purely party candidate would naturally infuse into the election. With Mr. Bates they would lose the main body of the Abolitionists, and would gain instead conservative support and the odor of greater nationality for their movement. It is probable also that they could carry Missouri and Maryland, and maintain a contest, though without any great chance of success, in three or four other Southern States. This document, appearing at the present moment, is likely to exert a marked influence on the action of political parties.

Affairs in Mexico.

On Saturday, the telegraph gave us its semi-weekly installment of news from Mexico, brought to New-Orleans by the *Tennessee*. As usual, it reported the Liberals defeated, and the Press has taken up the items in evidence of the hopelessness of their cause. But, as usual, again the telegraph is mistaken in one or two important points, at least. Mejia, reported as the chief of the Liberal troops, and defeated, with the loss of 600 men and 1,000 muskets, was, two years ago, an ignorant, brutal Indian; but the Church enlisted his services, and finally elevated him to the rank of General of Division. If the forces under Mejia were defeated, therefore, it is the Church, and not the Liberal army that has met with a reverse. But we do not look, however, for any very brilliant feats of arms on the part of the Liberal forces in that outside of the walls of the city of Vera Cruz, for the little ability and energy possessed by their officers are expended in watching the gates.

Gen. Minon, who is said to have taken a prominent part in the matter, has been known only as an obscure partisan of Santa Anna. Marquez is said to have pronounced for that chieftain. Such a step, whether true or not, would be purely absurd,—the attempt of Miramon to create a diversion in his favor last Spring, by the same step, having proved a miserable failure. There is doubtless some truth in the statement that Marquez had seized a conducta of $2,800,000 in specie, and that Miramon was privy to the seizure, or has rushed to demand the plunder. If this is the fact, the British and French ministers have no right to complain, for they have done their best to aid these plundering generals in misdirecting the amount of specie destined for foreign countries out of its legal channel, and it is openly charged upon them that they have received a per centage upon the amount so far diverted, in payment of their efforts.

The full correspondence which will be received here in a few days may partially clear up the telegraph reports; but correspondence from the City of Mexico, as a general thing should be received with many grains of allowance. Its source, with few exceptions, is among those who have heretofore pandered to the Church faction; but as that faction have been driven to prey upon the vital interests of its ancient supporters, they have suddenly been forced to appeal to the United States, to save them from destruction; and nearly all the foreigners in Mexico desire immediate annexation to the United States or immediate occupation by its army, regardless of consequences to the great Northern Republic. This will account, in a great measure, for the fact that the process of warlike demonstrations on our part is advocated, instead of the more tardy, and to the United States the safer and surer means, of treaty stipulations with the Juarez Government.

Unfortunately, these movements are playing into the hands of the Administration, the chief end and aim of whose Mexican policy is to obtain a certain portion of the national territory of Mexico; and it is clearly apparent that in order to accomplish the end desired, Mr. Buchanan would not hesitate to plunge into a war with that country. Letters from Washington to prominent journals in this City and other large cities between here and New-Orleans, which from their unanimity of expression and sentiment emanate clearly from a common source, represent that the attempt of Cortinas and other citizens of Texas, to satiate their vengeful feelings on the inhabitants of Brownsville and vicinity, is to be tortured into an attempt of Mexicans to wage war with the United States, and exterminate Americans in that vicinity. We are informed that United States troops have been ordered to fight the Mexican invaders from Corpus Christi to the Gulf of California, and pursue them into Mexican territory, regardless of boundary lines. The foolishness of the attempt thus to force a quarrel between the two countries is only equaled by its wickedness. But that the attempt will be made we consider certain. Whether it will prove successful or not depends on the degree of public attention it may excite.

Spain and Morocco.

The Spanish expedition against Morocco is fast assuming proportions which indicate a determination on the part of the Government of Isabella II. to signalize the revival of Spanish prosperity by such a display of national force as may go far towards restoring Spain to her natural rank among European powers. A brief and brilliant military campaign in Morocco, upon the scale now projected, will do much more for Spain than merely to strengthen her position at Ceuta by drawing a new cordon of fortresses around her African possessions, and chastising the contemptuous insolence with which the Spanish flag has of late years been treated by the marauding tribes which own a nominal allegiance to the Emperor of Morocco. It will give her a right to be heard on questions more widely European; and it will be watched with no merely remote and impersonal interest by a large class of politicians in this country who have become rather dangerously accustomed to agree with the Riff pirates in their general estimate of the Spanish power.

The immediate necessity for this demonstration is clear and imperative enough. During the illness of the late Emperor of Morocco, an impression gained ground extensively throughout Northern Africa that his son and sucessor, the present Moorish ruler, was fully bent upon using his authority, as soon as it should fall into his hands, for the purpose of exciting a general war of Mohammedan fanaticism against the Christian Powers in Africa. This impression has taken so strong and simultaneous a hold upon the fierce populations which surround the Spanish port of Ceuta, and upon the tribes of the Ouchda, which forms the extreme limit between French Algiers and the Moorish Empire, that since the accession of the young Emperor the attacks of these fanatics upon the French and Spanish lines have been incessant and most alarming, the Moorish sovereign being either impotent or unwilling to curb these outbreaks or to punish their perpetrators.

The expeditionary army destined to put an end to this state of things had been assembled at Algesiras by the 27th October, and consisted of 50,000 men, divided into three *corps d'armée*, and one division of reserve. The whole force was under the command of Gen. O'Donnell; Generals Echague, Zavala, Ros de Olano and the Count de Reus commanding the several divisions. The port of Algesiras was filled with vessels—30 ships-of-war—French, English, and Russian, lying there, in addition to the Spanish fleet assembling to transport the troops to Africa. Sixty Provincial Battalions, numbering 72,000 men, had been also called out for garrison duty at home. These formidable preparations are supported with the greatest unanimity and ardor by the press and the people of Spain. The streets of Madrid are crowded with enthusiastic thousands, applauding the Government and the national Cortes; volunteers are flocking into the army, and many deserters, even, have come in, asking permission to serve under the flag they had abandoned in the "piping times of peace;" and the Queen has offered to the national service, as a free gift, not only a certain proportion of her civil list, but also the whole of her patrimonial inheritance, which, thanks to the prudent piety of Ferdinand VII., is by no means a trivial sum.

It has also been formally announced that the French Government will act in alliance with Spain, for the protection of European rights in Africa; and as England seems disposed to regard the action of Spain in this matter very much as she regarded the action of France in Italy, and has scarcely concealed her anxiety and apprehension at the aspect of affairs, so Marshal O'Donnell has evidently borrowed a hint from the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech announcing the declaration of war to the Cortes, and has taken pains to allay the agitation of the English Government by declaring that Spain will "end her war against Morocco as soon as she shall have satisfied her legitimate claims; and that it is not a war of conquest which she is waging."

Nevertheless, the agitation of England refuses to be allayed. The secret sense which all English statesmen must feel that England occupies an untenable attitude in the Mediterranean, and that in the nature of things she must one day expect to find herself dislodged from that attitude by the same means through which she won it, makes it perfectly intelligible that Englishmen should look with uneasiness upon the progress of a Franco-Spanish alliance, accompanied by unmistakable symptoms of returning vitality and vigor in the body politic of Spain.

The British Empire in India.

One of the curious consequences of the abolition of the East India Company, and the annexation of India to the dominions of the British Crown, is the growth of a movement for its total abandonment, which, within the last year, has been making steady progress in England, and is now receiving support from a large and influential portion of the Press.

The difficulty which first presented itself after the suppression of the mutiny, was that of raising men enough to garrison and hold the country against a disaffected population. A native army was clearly not to be depended on; and a British force of the same magnitude as that which had just mutinied, was clearly out of the question. If its cost offered no obstacle to its maintenance, it would be impossible to get men enough to recruit it. A little reflection, however, showed that the number of troops necessary to maintain order throughout the empire might be reduced by two-thirds, if the means of communication were improved, and a good system of railroads put in operation. A thousand men, capable of being rapidly transmitted from point to point by steam, and having their supplies sent after them by the same means, were clearly equal to ten thousand under the old system of marching twenty miles a day, followed by a countless swarm of sutlers and a whole army of elephants. Moreover, the first panic once over, it became apparent that the Sepoys were after all not utterly unreliable, if a larger proportion of their officers were European, and they were not concentrated in great masses, but judiciously mixed with Sikhs and British.

But when it came to provide for the maintenance of even a reduced force like this—to get the roads and railroads ready which were to make them equal to the task imposed on them—to commence the various public works which were seen to be absolutely necessary for the internal progress of the country, and above all to effect those reforms in the administration which were proved to be absolutely necessary to justify British rule either before God or the world, it was found that the revenue was lamentably deficient. Making every allowance for the abnormal demands of the two years of insurrection, there appeared no prospect of making India supply her own wants and support her own Government. A loan was effected last year to fill the chasm made by the war, and it was submitted to quietly in consideration of the nature of the crisis which had called for it; but the temper of the House of Commons, while it was under consideration, showed clearly that the infliction was only tolerable for once, and that in future some means must be discovered of making the eastern empire self-supporting.

There is again this year a deficiency, though all disturbance has been put down. Order reigns everywhere, and the government has entered on its normal path; and from nothing which has yet appeared on the subject, is it to be gathered that the ministry is prepared to say at what period India will be able to pay her way, or whether she will ever be able to pay it at all. There is, of course, always a probability that a people placed in the enjoyment of security and justice will advance in wealth and abilty to support *increased* taxation. But even supposing it were perfectly certain that Englishmen would govern India as well as foreigners can govern it, there are peculiarities enough in its social organization to render it doubtful whether any progress it would make would form even the shadow of a security for such a debt as it seems necessary to contract to this progress, possible. Such plans as are daily promulgated in London for making Hindoos rich and happy may perhaps succeed, but Hindoos are such queer fellows that there is no knowing whether they will or not, and Lombard-street, credulous and trusting as it may sometimes be, is in the meantime unwilling to lend money on the chance, and the British nation is showing itself most reluctant to go securify for any such loan.

Here is a difficulty which of itself would be sufficient to put all the ingenuity of the Palmerstonian ministry to the test, even of its Indian Secretary, Sir Charles Wood, were a much more brilliant individual than he has ever yet shown himself. Added to the unsettled state of Europe, the Chinese trouble, and other reform movements, it bids fair to be insurmountable. The public is perfectly well aware that any measure proposed will be what lawyers call a "dilatory plea," and will have for its object, not the final solution of the problem, but its transmission in a still knottier form to the unlucky successors of the present Government. The Press is accordingly discussing the crisis with as much earnestness as if it were already come. Shall we keep India? is a question which is asked as freely in London, as if every possible expedient for retaining it, had been tried and had failed. There could not be a more favorable time for abandoning the conquest, as far as mere honor is concerned. The natives have done their best to drive out their masters and have failed. No European Power is at present disposed to compete for the prize, and the British army might embark at Calcutta to-morrow without the smallest stain on their reputation. Of the advantage to the hard-working millions of Great Britain of the abandonment of this glittering possession there appears no doubt. Of the gain to England in a military point of view by the concentration of her forces nearer home, there seems equally little question; and if the history of British India proves anything, it proves the desirability, as far as its present owners are concerned, of its falling into the hands of their deadliest enemy.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.

Treatment of Seamen in Merchant Ships.

A CASE AT PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 12.

A hearing was had, yesterday afternoon, before United States Commissioner Hazlitt, in the case of Myrick Snow, first mate, and John Cosgrove, second mate, of the ship *Thomas Jefferson*, charged with cruelty to seamen. The defendants were arrested by Officers Jenkins and Sharkie. The crew of the ship, consisting of a rather motley crowd, representing almost every nationality, as well as all ages and sizes, was present in full force. Among the rest was a small lad, apparently about nine years of age, dressed in full sailor costume, but what part he took on board the vessel could not be ascertained, as he, in common with the majority of the crew, was not able to express himself in English.

James Craig testified as follows: Came on board at Liverpool, on the 26th of September; saw the shipping master talking to the first mate; went and told them that I was not fit to work on account of having liquor in me, and I was afraid of falling overboard; the shipping master told me to go to my bunk and I did so; in about two hours the first thing I knew I was dragged out and Mr. Snow, the first mate, was beating me; I was afterwards, in October, while at the wheel, struck by the first mate over the head and arms with a belaying pin; I was at the wheel, and the ship was aback, a sudden flaw striking the ship; I was again struck with a belaying pin because we were about a minute and a half behind time in relieving watch.

Henry Wolff, another of the crew, who shipped at Liverpool, testified that he was kicked and pushed about by the second mate on several occasions; eight days after the ship left Liverpool, the witness was kicked in the groin by the second mate, and the effects of that kick are still felt; on the same day he was thus kicked, the witness was again kicked twice.

Another witness testified that he saw the beating of Fitzgerald and Craig, who were dragged out by the first mate to assist in weighing the anchor.

Thomas Jones, the cook, testified that he saw the first mate pull McCray and Fitzgerald from the berth; that they appeared stupid; that Fitzgerald gave some "jaw back" when the mate told them to turn to; the second mate had a difficulty with the Spaniard over in the hospital, and the mate held the man by the ears, and with his head down, and kicked him in the face; witness did not see the first of the disturbance; the Captain interfered and separated the parties; witness did not believe Fitzgerald and McCray to be drunk as they pretended. McCray was recalled to show the transaction of Wednesday night at Shippen-street wharf. Cosgrove kicked the Spaniard off the ship to the wharf; the first mate struck witness while on the wharf. The District Attorney asked the Commissioner to hold the Captain to answer, as it appeared that he had made no effort to stop the ill-treatment of the crew. The Commissioner declined to hold him, as there was no evidence implicating him, and besides, he was not included in the warrant. The hearing was then continued until Monday.

FRESH CASE IN ENGLAND.

From the Newcastle Chronicle.

On Wednesday morning David Grant, mate of the American ship *Magnet*, was charged at Newcastle with having assaulted William Gallaghan, seaman. Complainant, who appeared in Court with marks of violence on his face, stated that on Friday morning the defendant came into the forecastle, pulled him out of his bunk, and assaulted him. On getting on deck the captain held him while the mate assaulted him a second time. His face had been very much cut, and he had since been under medical treatment. Grant did not deny having assaulted Gallaghan, but in extenuation, stated that he had abused him. The complainant, he further stated, was a troublesome man on board of the ship, and on the morning in question was found in his bunk when the other men were on deck at work. The mate alleged that the captain never laid hold of the defendant. The Bench said that if the complainant had neglected his work he was liable to punishment by the magistrates, but the defendant ought not to have taken the law into his own hand. The defendant was fined twenty shillings and costs.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Hispano-Moorish War—Internal Condition of Mexico—Health of Senator Douglas—The Post-Route Bids.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Late dispatches from England report that the British Government approves heartily of the belligerent course which Spain has pursued towards Morocco.

No hope is entertained by the British Legation in Mexico that either of the parties there will be able to restore order or to establish a Government.

The first number of Col. Florence's *Democratic Review* will be issued on Tuesday. Dr. Lorenz, of Massachusetts; Col. Wheeler, of North Carolina; D. J. Brown and Sidney Webster, are among the contributors.

Dr. Miller reports that Senator Douglas is slightly better this evening. Q.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The Postmaster-General has decided to postpone all action on the bids for carrying the mails from Portland to New-Orleans until Congress shall indicate its course with regard to the appropriations for the Department. The representatives of the various railroad interests who had offered proposals, now here, were not a little disappointed at the announcement.

The President has appointed Ex-Congressman Isaac T. Hatch Postmaster of Buffalo, in place of Mr. Dickie, removed.

An unauthenticated report obtains credence that Judge Douglas is in a critical situation to-night.

Mr. Douglas at the South.

EX-GOV. BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI, AND MR. SEWARD.

Charleston, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The *Mercury's* special New-Orleans correspondent says, that Ex-Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, delivered an address to the Legislature at Jackson, expressing more respect for the opinions of Mr. Seward than for those of Judge Douglas.

From Rio Janeiro.

STATE OF THE COFFEE MARKET—RATE OF EXCHANGE—FREIGHTS DULL.

Baltimore, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Rio Janeiro advices, to October 6, have been received *via* Penambuco.

The English steamer had arrived.

The stock of Coffee was from 90,000 to 100,000 bags.

The sales of the last five days were 15,000 bags; prices were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 25¼.

Freights—nothing doing, and rates nominal.

Flour dull: Baltimore extra, $18; Baltimore super, $17; rates nominal.

From California.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN COULTERVILLE—A SENATOR TO BE APPOINTED.

St. Louis, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 21st ult., has arrived.

Almost the entire business portion of the town of Coulterville was burned on the 20th.

The Sacramento *Standard* states that Gov. Weller had decided to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Broderick.

Business was dull at San Francisco.

Sailed 20th, ship *Commonwealth*.

The Steamship North Star.

NOT HEARD OF AT ASPINWALL.

Charleston, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Intelligence by the *Isabel* is to the effect that the steamship *North Star* had not arrived at Aspinwall up to the 4th of November.

The Baltimore Riots.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

Baltimore, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Charles Pargett, who was shot in the Second Ward of this city on election day, by a rowdy, died of his wounds this morning. The deceased was at the time trying to rescue a friend whom the rowdies were trying to force to vote against his will. The man who did the deed was arrested yesterday.

From Boston.

HABEAS CORPUS DENIED TO THE LIQUOR AGENT.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The Supreme Court to-day decided adversely on the writ of *habeas corpus* for the liberation of Mr. Burnham, the ex-liquor agent, and he was recommitted to jail.

U. S. Marshal Tyler Convicted of Murder.

Port Sarnia, C. E., Saturday, Nov. 12.

The jury in the case of United States Marshal Tyler, who shot the Captain of the vessel which he had seized for smuggling, to-day brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Fires.

HOTEL AND STABLES AT OSWEGO.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 12.

A fire broke out last night in the livery stable of the Revere House, destroying it, together with the Railroad House and two small buildings adjoining. In the stable were ten horses, three of which only were taken out alive. Loss on the buildings $7,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

WAREHOUSES AT GALENA.

Galena, Saturday, Nov. 12.

A fire last night destroyed the dry goods establishment of Smith & Holmes, valued at $35,000; insured for $20,000. The loss on the building is $3,500, which is insured. The goods of the occupants of the adjacent buildings were slightly damaged in removing them.

The Sons of Malta.

Easton, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 12.

There was a midnight parade here last night of the Sons of Malta in honor of the election of the G. R. J. A. and the consecration of the working tools.

Sale of Market Stalls in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The auction sale of the stalls in the Eastern Market closed to-day, realizing premiums of nearly $100,000.

Slave Enterprize.

Charleston, Sunday, Nov. 13.

At a fair at Columbia, S. C., on Friday, two native Africans took a premium of a silver goblet.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A man named John Keefe, and his wife, were walking on the track of the Huson River Railroad, about 7 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 10, near Peekskill, as the up night express was passing, when they both fell against the train. Keefe was instantly killed, and his wife so seriously injured that her recovery is despaired of. An inquest was held upon the body of Keefe the following day, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The Company is exonerated from blame.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER NORTH STAR.—Much anxiety was expressed on Saturday for the safety of the *North Star*. She left this port on the 20th of October, for Aspinwall, in company with the steamship *Atlantic*, but failed to make her appearance at her destination up to the time of the departure of the *Atlantic*, upon her return trip on the 2d inst., and by the *Isabel*, at Charleston, we learn that she had not reached Aspinwall, on the 4th. At that time the vessel was fully seven days behind her time. It is the general impression that, by over-driving to keep up with her competitor, she may have broken an important part of her machinery, and been obliged to seek some port in the Carribean Sea, under canvas. As a sea-going steamer, the *North Star* is classed A. 1. upon the records of the Insurance Companies; she is 1,867 tons register, was built in 1853 by J. SIMONSON, of Greenpoint, her frame being of oak, fastened with copper and iron. Her bottom is double planked; two boilers, new in 1859, (at which time she was last inspected,) furnish the propelling power for two vertical engines, nominally of 320 horse-power. They are each of 60 inches diameter, and 10 feet stroke. The *North Star* is rigged as a brig, and in an emergency could do tolerably well under sail. One independent pump is the only provision against fire. It is probable that the passengers which left San Francisco by the *Uncle Sam* on the 20th ult., will be sent forward from Aspinwall by the steamer *Daniel Webster*, which had arrived there in good season, and which may reach here at any hour.

THE SLAVER.—On Saturday, the several prisoners connected with the alleged slave-ship *Emily*, were arraigned before United States Commissioner KENNETH G. WHITE. Their names are: Charles King, James Burrows, William Smith, Frank Morris, Jose Carton, Charles Mills, Frank Ferris, Antonio Garcia, John Coe and William Lindsay, Captain. They were charged with violating the laws of the United States by serving on board of the ship *Emily*, which was alleged to have been engaged in the slave trade. On motion of Mr. NEWMAN, on behalf of the Government, the examination was set down for to-day, at 1 o'clock. The bail of the master, mate and two others was fixed at $3,000 each. The seamen were held in $1,000 each.

MISSIONARY EFFORT AND SLAVERY.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER preached yesterday, as usual, in the Church of the Puritans. In the morning his sermon was simply admonitory, the audience in attendance occupying about one-third the house. By request, Dr. CHEEVER repeated in the evening the discourse recently delivered by him before the Missionary Association in Chicago. He denounced the Church bitterly for not taking a more decided stand on the subject of Slavery, and expressed the firm opinion that no missionary enterprise could succeed which was not pronounced on this question. The number of hearers was more numerous than in the morning.

THE BRODERICK OBSEQUIES POSTPONED. The funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Senator BRODERICK, which were to have taken place yesterday, were postponed, on account of the unpleasant weather, to Sunday next. A great many people visited the Howard Engine-House, in Christopher-street, yesterday afternoon, read the announcement of the postponement, and departed.

WEEKLY REPORT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 3	139	118	257
Admitted to Nov. 11	33	27	59
Discharged, cured or relieved	25	27	52
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	144	116	260

FOR HARPER'S FERRY.—A sergeant and eight men left Governor's Island, on Friday, to reinforce the garrison at the Harper's Ferry Arsenal. This raises the number of men on duty there to forty.

FOR EUROPE.—The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, left on Saturday afternoon for Southampton and Havre, with 112 passengers, and $13,439 in specie.

Police Reports.

ALMOST A MURDER.

Christopher Luman, a member of Eagine Company No. 21, and a friend, while passing the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, were addressed in an insulting manner by two or three men who stood on the other side of the street. Anxious to vindicate their honor, they crossed over, and after an interchange of abusive language, William H. Riley, one of the disputants, who says he is an exchange broker, discharged two shots from a revolver at Luman. One bullet entered his forehead directly over his left eye, penetrating to the skull, and passing out two inches from the point of entrance; the other perforated his left ear. Riley was almost immediately arrested by a Fourteenth Ward officer, whom the report of the pistol had brought to the scene of the affray. On the way to the Station-house he attempted to throw the pistol into a culvert, but his design was frustrated. Luman, after having entered a complaint, was removed to the City Hospital. Unless inflammation should supervene he may recover. Riley was committed to prison to await his victim's injuries, Justice STEERS refusing to take bail.

THE NATURAL RESULT.

Owen Crane and a man who formerly worked in the bakery No. 264 Front-street started, on Saturday afternoon, to "have a good time" in the Fourth Ward. Near midnight, when both were much intoxicated, a dispute occurred between them in Roosevelt-street, and the baker, it is alleged, hit Crane, who retaliated by knocking his assailant down. In falling his head was fractured by striking against the curb-stone. Officer Higgins arrested Crane, and had the injured man removed to the Police Station, whence he was afterwards conveyed to the City Hospital. The surgeon in attendance pronounces his recovery impossible. Two witnesses of the affray were also taken into custody, and they, with Crane, will be held pending the result of the baker's injuries.

THE CHARM BROKEN.

For many weeks past the passengers on the Flushing ferry-boat *Mattano* have been excited at the numerous larcenies perpetrated by pickpockets, and vain efforts have been made to detect the offenders. At last, on the 9 A. M. trip, on Saturday, one George Wilson, *alias* Dublin Joe, was caught with a portmonnaie containing over $70, which had just been abstracted from the pocket of Mrs. McDonald, the widow of the late General of that name. Reaching the City, a number of irate Flushingtonians followed the offender until a Policeman was found to secure him. He was immediately taken before Alderman BRADY, who, after a hearing, held him to answer for his delinquency.

EXCESSIVE FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. Charles Nimms, of No. 386 Tenth-avenue, was compelled by Alderman BRADY to find a surety in $2,500 to answer a complaint for perjury, preferred by Mr. H. C. ALLEN, a clerk in the office of the District-Attorney. It is alleged that the defendant appeared before Judge RUSSELL in June last, and stating that he owned two houses on lot No. 386 Tenth-avenue, was accepted as bondsman in the sum of $1,000 for Daniel Noble, who was charged with larceny. It is said that the houses in question were sold by the Sheriff as long ago as last February, and the accused has not owned them since.

DESPERATE RIVER THIEVES.

As Capt. John W. Alexander was passing up the Le Roy-street dock about 3 A. M., on Saturday, on his way to his vessel, two ruffians seized him and rifled his pockets of their contents. The captain endeavored to detain one of the men, but the other discharged a pistol at him, the ball entering the fleshy part of his leg, wounding him seriously. The desperadoes fled, and so far have escaped arrest. Capt. Alexander was removed to his vessel for surgical attention.

AN UNFORTUNATE MEETING.

Edward Williams and Patrick Gallagher, both laborers, have been at enmity for months. A chance meeting at the corner of Hester and Centre streets, on Saturday night, resulted in a fight, in which Williams is alleged to have cut his antagonist's face severely with a knife. For this he was taken before Justice STEERS, and not having a bondsman, he was locked up to await trial for a felonious assault.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The dwelling of Mr. Alexander McLane, No. 252 Delancy-street, was broken into on Friday night by three lads, and some property of little value was carried off. On Saturday the youths were arrested, and, acknowledging their guilt, were sent by Justice STEERS to the Juvenile Asylum. The property had been pawned, but was recovered.

Coroners' Inquests.

CATHARINE HENRY, a woman 42 years of age, residing at No. 264 East Thirteenth-street, became crazy from drink on Friday evening, and was so disorderly that her husband confined her to her room in the third story. She had not been in durance long before she attempted to escape by the window, and, getting out, first clung to the sill, and then dropped to the sidewalk. As a consequence, three of her ribs were broken. Compression of the brain was also superinduced. Her injuries resulted fatally on Saturday evening. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.....CATHARINE REYNOLDS, a little girl, while washing windows, fell from the third story of the house No. 418 Tenth-street, and died almost instantly.....JAMES DOWDICAN, a laborer, engaged in constructing a sewer corner of Fulton and Church streets, died from a fracture of the skull, caused by a paving-stone falling upon him. He resided at No. 44 Elm-street, where an inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.....The same Coroner investigated the cause of the death of Mrs. MARTHA A. NICHOLS, an aged lady, who resided at No. 141 West Eighteenth-street. It appeared that she had a trifling dispute last Friday with her daughter, in whose family she lived. After it she procured laudanum and poisoned herself.....A woman was found drowned on Saturday in the North River, at the foot of Dey-street. A woman, apparently 60 years of age, was also discovered in the Roosevelt-street slip. Coroners SCHIRMER and JACKMAN, respectively, held inquests.

Board of Councilmen.

SPECIAL MEETING.

At a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, on Saturday afternoon, a resolution was adopted in favor of dividing the Nineteenth Ward into six Election Districts. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in making alterations in the Election Districts of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards.

Councilman OTTARSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing that the Inspectors and Canvassers chosen at the November election to act in the December election, should be appointed in the Districts where they reside, as fixed by the amendments to the ordinance.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again this afternoon.

Quarter of a Century Discourse.

SERMON BY REV. DR. ADAMS.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, pastor of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, preached a sermon yesterday morning commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his settlement in this City. The text selected for the occasion was a clause from Hebrews, xiii, 17: "For they watch for your souls as they that must give account." The reverend gentleman commenced by saying that the pulpit was the last place where one should speak of himself, but that the occasion must serve as his apology if he made too much use of the first person. The text he had chosen was the one from which he preached the first Sabbath after his installation in this City, twenty-five years ago, and there seemed to be a peculiar fitness in his using it at the present time. The lapse of years had added to, rather than detracted from, the amount of his official labors, because his own ideal of the profession grew in dimensions the further he advanced. His subject he announced to be, "The nature and design of the pastoral office." This was, at the outset, a voluntary relation, but, like that of marriage, was one of the greatest responsibility when once formed. The minister is not the ruler of the people, but their leader and teacher, in all cases subordinate to the Word of God. There is not an incumbent of the sacred office to-day, having a rational and scriptural conception of its design, who would not gladly exchange all the deference which adulation ever has paid, or ambition ever has courted, for a pittance of that respect which is founded on a just appreciation of what the ministry was designed to accomplish. All the obligations of the ministry are condensed into the simple words of the text—"watch for souls." The Word of God, from which the preacher derives his authority, is also the guarantee to the people of their freedom. Notions have been broached of late as to the relations of the pews to the pulpit, which seem to imply that the only duty of the former is to accept the teachings of the latter with all submission, because announced *ex cathedra*. There is an inherent right of private judgment, and no one may dictate to us our opinions in reference to religion. How, then, can any occupant of a pulpit demand that his opinion be received as of unquestionable correctness and authority, simply because they are uttered from his position? It may happen that the occupant of a pew, in the exercise of his honest judgment, may so interpret the scriptures that he arrives at a different conclusion. The occasion calls for the exercise of meekness and charity, and not for Papistic fulminations at the right of private judgment, as though the interpretation of the hearer must, of course, be subjected to that of the preacher, simply because the latter occupies an official position. And the moment he begins to employ denunciation against those who honestly differ from himself he has exchanged his position as a Protestant for the pretensions of a Pope. The speaker then proceeded to a discussion of an important event in the ecclesiastical body with which he is connected—the disruption of the Presbyterian Church in the year 1837. A venerable preacher has lately pronounced the act by which a large portion of Presbyterian Churches in the western part of this State were cut off from the body without any form of trial, unconstitutional and unjustifiable. Dr. ADAMS said that it was his conviction to this day, that the causes which led to the disunion were chiefly personal, and that those personal rivalries and antipathies were confined to a comparatively small number. The world does not contain so large a body of Christian ministers as are comprised in what are known as the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, who are in the same degree substantially agreed in doctrinal belief. The connection of the Pulpit with what is commonly known by the indefinite term of Politics, was then discussed. To affirm, as some have, that the broad domain of political duties may never receive attention from the Christian pulpit, is the same as to say that many portions of the New Testament are never to be made the topic of public comment; nay, more—that there are many subjects which are never to be brought under the application of ethical laws, but are to be controlled by notions distinctively secular, and this in the face of the divine rule to do all things to the glory of God. It is a frequent occurrence that those who condemn the Pulpit for its utterances in regard to political subjects, when those utterances are at variance with their own opinions, applaud the Pulpit when it gives a testimony in support of their preferences; thus showing that absolute silence is not the true adjustment of this matter. That is no pendulum at all which swings only on one side. Political action, understanding by the term not the squabbles of parties, but the manifold duties which concern the welfare of the State, comes within the range of ministerial instruction. But when it is asked what place should be assigned them in Sabbatical inculcations, we would be devoutly studious of the examples of Jesus Christ and his Apostles. In all circumstances we would make the foremost object in view the renovation of the individual soul. To give an immortal soul life, to give it Christ, is better than the gift of freedom, or anything else beside. This is the most direct and comprehensive method of accomplishing all lesser and lower benefits. The occasions are comparatively rare, when it is necessary for the Pulpit, in a country like ours, to expatiate on matters distinctively political. Dr. ADAMS closed with a brief statement of the events that had occurred during the past twenty-five years, and gave his testimony to the pleasure and joy of being a Christian minister.

A large audience, which filled every available sitting and standing place in the church, listened with rapt attention throughout the delivery of the discourse.

The New Central Park Drive.

OPENING OF THE NEW CARRIAGE-WAY—DESCRIPTION OF THE ROAD—WHAT NEXT?

The elements appeared to have conspired against both the Central Park Commissioners and the people in preventing a full enjoyment of the new four-mile carriage-way opened to the public in the Central Park on Saturday.

The new road may be entered at Seventy-second-street and Fifty-ninth-street from either the Fifth or Eighth avenue. It runs through the Park by a route which displays in succession the expansive Mall, the unique Skating Pond, the delightful Ramble, the massive bridges, the deep cut near the old Reservoir, the capacious bed of the unfinished Manhattan Lake, and all the points of interest in the lower portion of the Park. Visitors entering on the Fifth-avenue side can return by Eighth-avenue, and *vice versa*—making the tour of the Great Lake, or leaving the Park at Seventy-ninth-street. The road is sixty feet wide and is built on the "Telford" plan. The base is composed of rough Belgian blocks. These are covered with successive layers of fine stone until the top of fine gravel, well rolled, presents a hard, even surface. The construction of the road proper and the sewers at the side renders it impossible to keep water for any length of time on the surface. Although the plan of the Park is such that the rush of vehicles to this road will not seriously incommode visitors, it is intended to restrict the rate of speed to five miles per hour, and the Police will enforce this *ultimatum*. With this regulation, the Park might in time rival the Bois de Boulogne or the Prater of Vienna, or Regent's Park, for the splendor of its equipages—the owners of family carriages being relieved from the fear of momentary collision with fast teams of the Bloomingdale Road. The peculiar plan of the Park enables the Commissioners to finish these distinctive features separately. First we had the Ramble for pedestrians, now we have "The Drive" for equestrians and Jehus, and next Winter we shall have a skating pond worth handling. The Park is so arranged that all tastes may be gratified without conflicting. The rambler, the horseman, the carriage-rider, the promenader, the skater, and the ball-player, are kept separate by ingenious devices of curves, shrubbery, natural ridges and dells, bridges and gardens, while the traffic of the City may cross the Park by the transverse roads, without incommoding the pleasure-seekers. The aim of the Commissioners appears to be to afford a speedy return to the public for the vast outlay of money on our noble Central Park. The ball-players and cricketers will no doubt be on the *qui vive* for their turn to come, when St. Cloud, the Schoenbrunn and the Volksgarten shall be eclipsed.

Time-Ball for the Exchange.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with pleasure a communication in a recent number of your journal of the existence of an ingenious apparatus now at work in Brooklyn, by which every hour of the day is signaled by a time-ball. But, is this enough, and is it a benefit or an inconvenience to the public? For example, suppose at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. the ball unfolds itself, and suppose a person is watching it by his own pocket timepiece, which is imperfect, and which at the moment of its action, records the time as being 12¾, how can he tell whether the Brooklyn signals indicate 12¾ or 1 o'clock? For he has to judge, after all, (when there are hourly signals) of the hour by his own watch. On the contrary, when the ball falls but once a day, at 12 M., he can make no mistake whatever. Whether his watch indicate 12¾ or 1¾ he knows his error, and can correct it accordingly.

I imagine that one signal of *one* particular hour will be more certain, and, of course, be more useful, than a repetition of hourly signals through the day.

Give me leave to say that the time-ball contemplated for the Exchange originated with the Albany Observatory, and that Mr. HAMMOND, of the Exchange and two other gentlemen of this City, coöperating with the Observatory, have for some weeks been successfully busy in the affair; that the money was then raised, the apparatus ordered, and the whole plan adopted. The appropriation of the Chamber of Commerce, therefore, was quite unnecessary to its completion. A model will shortly be exhibited of the apparatus, which is in process of construction, the result entirely of private enterprise. A plan of a magnetic observatory has been presented to the Board, and, if it chooses, it can have an opportunity of distinguishing itself by being first instead of last in projects of so eminently a useful character.

RITTENHOUSE.

A Card from Mr. Ranney.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your statement in this morning's issue relative to my arrest you state that I was committed to prison in default of bail. This is not the case. I was not committed, but gave bail, and upon examination shall be able to show my conduct to be perfectly correct. You will oblige me by correcting the statement relative to my being committed in your next issue.

Yours truly, A. RANNEY.

Home for the Inebriate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Society who have planned the above Institution, and whose proceedings were noticed in the TIMES of Saturday, desire to say, the Home will be temporarily open to those who show a desire to be reformed, and to lead a sober life, at the Institute, No. 138 Eleventh-street, Sixth-avenue. The Committee will be grateful to the public for contributions of clothing and bedding, or any other material aid they may be kind enough to give, for the benefit of their unfortunate fellow-creatures, who are, at this time, suffering for clothing of every kind, and shelter; and there are many strangers, who are members of good families of other cities and places, whom the Committee are desirous of restoring to their families and society, as sober, honorable men. By sending the address of the donor, the Committee will send for any articles of clothing, boots, flannel or produce, coal, &c. The Superintendent will be in readiness immediately to receive the same.

The Schiller Banquet at the Astor House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There having appeared in the issue of your valuable paper of Saturday last, a report of the proceedings of the Astor House banquet, as a part of the Schiller festivities, I have been requested by many members of the "Schiller Festverein," to apprise the public of the fact that this banquet was not intended to be, nor was it, a part of the jubilee as arranged by that Verein. On the contrary, the proposition to celebrate by a banquet of this kind, the participation in which should be allowed exclusively to the representatives of wealth, the memory of a poet who, during his entire career, had been struggling with the pangs of poverty, was expressly repudiated by the majority of the Schiller Festverein. The Astor-House banquet, therefore, was entirely a private affair, and a majority of the German population would be unwilling to have it appear as a part of the popular jubilee, if the resolutions of the Schiller Festverein, composed as it was from representatives of all classes of German-born citizens, and likewise the tone of the German Press, may be taken as a fair criterion of the sentiments of the German community on this occasion.

Respectfully yours,
DR. KARL SCHRAMM,
First Secretary of the Schiller Festverein.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 83 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 15; women, 18; boys, 26; girls, 24. Adults, 33; children, 50. Males, 41; Females, 42. Colored persons, 1. Fifty-two were under 20, and 7 were over 50 years of age. Sixty-one were natives of the United States.

FIRE.—The fire, late Friday night, was in a chicory factory on Bushwick-avenue, near Ainslie-street, owned by Mr. FLETO. Insurance in the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company covers the loss, which will amount to about $500.

PALE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of New-Haven, has accepted a call to become the pastor of this society, and will enter upon his duties in May next. He left in the steamship *Kangaroo*, on the 5th inst., for a European trip. On the evening previous to his departure, a farewell meeting was held by the society. Near the close of the exercises Mr. NORTHROP was presented with a Bible, the gift of the church and congregation. Upon opening it he found it to be well lined with bank-bills. This token of good-will, coming so opportunely, was so unexpected, that Mr. NORTHROP was only able briefly to return his thanks.

THE COURTS.—Judge EMOTT will hold a term of the Circuit Court to-day, when the October Calendar will be taken up and completed. Business in the City Court will be resumed to-day, when the following Calendar will be called: Nos. 30, 41, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Cuba and Porto Rico.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA AT THIS PORT—WRECKS ON THE FLORIDA COAST—MATTERS IN PORTO RICO.

The United States mail steamer *Granada*, S. P. GRIFFIN, Esq., Commander, from New-Orleans, touching at Havana on the 8th, arrived here last evening.

She brings $160,000 on freight from New-Orleans.

On the Florida coast the *Granada* observed two ships ashore, with wreckers about them; one of them a vessel of large size.

Business at Havana was dull. The ralus had been very heavy there as well as elsewhere in the Island, and the gales amounting to hurricanes.

The sugar crop in Porto Rico, whence our advices extend to Oct. 29, promises to be abundant.

Naval.

The United States Frigate *Wabash* was in port at Naples in the middle of October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Canton, Mass., says: "Unusual interest was excited here (Nov. 10) in consequence of the exhumation of the body of James Shala, of this place, for examination by the Coroner. The following is an outline of the story: Some ten months since James Shalah, aged 59, married a young lady of 17. About seven weeks since he was seized with illness and died the eighth day. Some dare to suggest suspicions of poison, and stories involving the character of the young wife were in circulation. At last it was decided to test the question of poison by an autopsy. It was performed by Dr. Ainsworth, of Boston. Portions of the viscera were sent to Dr. Jackson, of Boston, for chemical analysis. The Coroner has taken measures to have the suspected party brought before the jury."

Captain Baker, of ship *Herald of the Morning* of Boston, states that on his late passage from Callao, when off Cape Horn, his ship had the misfortune to be run into by a large whale. The whale struck the vessel forward, staving off about seven feet of the stem as far as the wood ends, and carrying away both hobstays. The damage done was so great as to cause the ship to leak very badly. The captain was obliged to throw overboard about seventy-five tons of the cargo to keep the ship from sinking, and both pumps were constantly going. The ship finally reached Hampton Roads

The Boston *Journal* says: Thirty-seven vessels arrived at Gloucester last Sunday, from the Bay St. Lawrence, with fares, we hear, averaging about 125 bbls. This is a small catch for a five months' voyage, and will leave the crews with but little money. A very large fleet is still absent, and may yet bring home good fares, if the weather should prove favorable. The Gloucester vessels are the last to leave the Bay, and every year are the gainers by their prolonged stay, frequently making handsome trips after the vessels from all other ports have arrived home.

The rolling-mills and packing-room connected with the Fall River (Mass.) Iron Works Company were totally destroyed by fire, Nov. 11. There were three large engines in the building, and a large amount of stock. Loss, probably $60,000 or upwards, on which there is an insurance of $14,000. The fire caught from a friction-roller in the middle engine-room, which was situated in the centre of the building. The print works were saved. The fire will throw some three or four hundred men out of employment.

William Ingraham, of Kingston, left his home nearly a month ago under the pretence of visiting his relations in Red Bank, N. J., taking his wife with him. Shortly after, he returned without his partner, and, in great apparent grief, he collected all the money due him and left. It turned out that while crossing a bridge, he pushed his wife into the water, and, supposing that she would be drowned, made off. The poor woman, however, managed to crawl to the shore, and arriving at Red Bank, gave an account of the true state of the case.

Thomas Bulmer, a school teacher in Colchester, Mich., disregarding a matrimonial alliance previously contracted, persuaded Eliza Little to elope with him. They fled to Detroit, whither the lady's brother followed. Notwithstanding threats and entreaties, the girl Little refused to leave her paramour; and, after faithfully warning her of the sorrow the future had in store, her brother returned home alone.

Three thousand Enfield rifles have arrived at Halifax from Canada for the volunteer rifle companies. One thousand additional have been sent to Prince Edward Island. Ships *Nile* (91 guns) and *Melpolene* (50 guns) are expected at Halifax from England, in addition to the considerable force already there.

An establishment of a disreputable character in Taunton, Mass., known as the "Crystal Palace," was completely sacked on Tuesday night, between 2 and 3 o'clock, by a party composed of the citizens of the town, and the proprietoress, with five or six auxiliaries, were dismissed after being severely beaten.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. R. LESLIE.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 1 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!
SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands doing so have had one cold added to another, until the mucus membrane lining the air passages has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption succeed with gallop racing. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are unfortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not you ought to, at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lays in the same direction. Our advice is to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC COUGH PILLS.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions; six boxes $1. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
COLD-WEATHER COMFORTS.

The attention of all classes is invited to the splendid quality and make and remarkably low prices of our warm Winter Overcoats, including
DREADNOUGHTS,
RIGA BEAVERS,
SOLFERINOS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c

Our assortment of Winter Clothing for in-door and out-door wear comprises a variety never equaled in this market. One price and no deviation.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Heavy Undershirts and Drawers.
French Flannel Traveling Shirts.
Shaker-knit and Merino Half-Hose.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800 No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT MPATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Health. Economy. Cleanliness. Luxury.
Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattress—a combination of every improvement in the manufacture of beds. Is cheaper, wholesomer, and more comfortable than all others. Purifies itself. 678 Broadway.

Firmness is necessary to success in Education or business, but too much often mars one's fortune, through a contrary headstrong spirit. Phrenological examinations, with advice, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Furniture.—Elegant rosewood parlor suites at greatly reduced prices, at S. STOVER'S, No. 678 Broadway, between Bond and Great Jones sts.

Also, TALMAN'S PATENT SELF-VENTILATING SPRING BEDS, and all kinds of mattresses, wholesale and retail.

Sprug Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Coughs, Sore Throats, and Pains in the Limbs are immediately cured by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Sold everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine—CURES CANKER Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st.—Closed on Sundays. Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown; instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—MORGAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, JAMES C. PATTERSON, of New-York, to ANNIE E., daughter of Col. Richard P. Morgan, of Chicago, Ill.

WARNER—OAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. O. FLAGG, LEONARD WARNER to ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of Jacob P. Oakley, Esq., all of this City.

JOHNSTON—MANY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Market-st., by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. JOHN H. JOHNSTON and AMELIA P., eldest daughter of Benj. S. Many, Esq., all of New-York.

MIDGLEY—BERGEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the First Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. Dr. Manning, B. S. MIDGLEY, of Brooklyn, to SARAH M. BERGEN, only daughter of Isaac Bergen, of Bay Ridge, L. I.

WHITING—HEAVENER.—At Hudson, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. H. C. Humphrey, R. M. WHITING, Jr., of Brooklyn, to AMANDA, youngest daughter of J. P. Heavener, Esq., of Hudson.

TURNEY—WHITNEY.—At the Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. G. Reynolds, PASCHEL W. TURNEY, of New-York, to ANNIE GRAY, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Whitney, of Jamaica Plain.

HUTTON—VAN NESS.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Cole, HENRY HUTTON, of Washington, D. C., and META M. VAN NESS, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. Van Ness, U. S. Army.

DIED.

KENT.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, of intermittent fever, FLORENCE, daughter of Julia and Edward N. Kent, aged 4 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 157 West 14th-st., without further notice.

WINSER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of John R. WINSER, and daughter of John and Margaret McWhiney, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Howard-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

COPP.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 13, Miss BETSEY COPP, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the house of her sister, Mrs. Maria Warring, No. 24 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CARROLL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 12, MARY CARROLL, relict of James P. Carroll, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. M. Reeve, No. 180 West 27th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HACKLEY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. P. Barbour, Esq., SOPHIA GRISWOLD, wife of Hon. Aaron Hackley, of Utica and mother of Professor Hackley, of Columbia College, aged 63 years.

HALLIDAY.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, MARY HALLIDAY, widow of the late Robert Halliday, of this City, in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Edward C. Halliday, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 176 West 24th-st., without further invitation.

FALVEY.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, Nov. 12, JOHN FALVEY, Sr., aged 73 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) forenoon, at 10 o'clock precisely. The remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn on Sunday, Nov. 13, Mrs. ORLANA ALLEN, sister of the late Lorenzo Dow, and of the late Dr. Ulysses Dow, of New-London, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son, Paul J. Fish in Hewes-st., second door east of Bedford-av., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Francis G., Adrastus, and Paul J. Fish, and of her nephews, U. D. French and Lewis Bridgeman, are desired to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

MILLER.—On Saturday, Nov. 12, in the 22d year of his age, THOMAS MILLER, eldest son of the late Arthur G. Miller, formerly of Savannah.

His friends, and those of his uncles, Henry Fisher and George Wotherspoon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Savannah and Augusta papers please copy.

ODELL.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Nov. 11, Mrs. JANE ODELL, wife of Cornelius M. Odell, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence at Yonkers, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The cars leave Chambers-st. at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

RUSSELL.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Nov. 12, of inflammatory croup, MINA A. A., youngest daughter of Henry L. and the late Huldah Russell, and granddaughter of John Fraser, deceased, aged 6 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Her fun

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute.) No. 438 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 673 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Ranney, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Ranney, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Ranney

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act Incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 & 646
Jandenatext Bondt	10	3397
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	1	1725
John Peter Cruger Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4138
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	25
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	463
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
F. L. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.
The authorised capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividend, will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1859.—At an election held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of office expired on that day:

David Milliken,	Henry H. Elliott,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Charles L. Yose,
William P. Brintnall,	A. F. Ockershansen,
William R. Strong,	Peter H. Titus,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	Nathan B. Graham.

At a subsequent meet of the Board, NATHAN B. GRAHAM was unanimously reelected President.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 42D-ST. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 18*5, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO have full and correct incidental entries, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

THOMAS H. POWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHARLES SAVAGE, late SAVAGE & HAWKINS, gold and silver refiners, assayers and sweep smelters. Old gold and silver bought at the old stand, No. 158 William-st., New-York City.

HATTERS' BANK, BETHEL, CONN., NOV. 8, 1859.—The circulating notes issued by this Bank, from the new plate, will be redeemed by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, at par.
WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, Dundee, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 42 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and their celebrated COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON—BEST QUALITY FOR RAILroads, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 66 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION DAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. B. Monnot, Esq., Clason Point, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York City, on the East River. Mr. Monnot, on account of the recent calamity, by which his stables were destroyed by fire, will sell at auction his entire stock of horses and cattle. Catalogues, with full particulars is now ready at George Clemon's, New-York Tattersall's, 8th-av., corner of 28th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY offer for sale 30 horses, a few of small size, and some extremely large. Can select from amongst 100 to be seen at the Company's stalls, Nos. 276 and 278 West 12th-st.

LADY'S SADDLE FOR SALE—AN IMported Lady's Saddle is offered for sale at a nominal price, as the owner has no further use for it—bridle and handsome skirt included. Call at Office No. 343 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4:00 and 6:30 P. M.
The 11.45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip, for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 8A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M., passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock, returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10 & 3:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6.15 and 10.10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., 6:— $5. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
P. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M., for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 8.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c., leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted), 9.40 A. M., 3.50 and 5.20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6.30 and 7.45 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, last and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REITTER MATHEY against —— ULLMAN and —— BRANCHU, ffls.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-street, in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark, Action No. 1. Summons for relief. (Com. not. Ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, county and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark.—Action No. 3.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 9th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
o10-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 68 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVERESY,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF BILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1859. CROMWELL T. WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 247 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE and GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, And SONORA, OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA, DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
Wm. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHOPPLEY, Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 46 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARNDEN & CO., No. 23 South-st.
Freight received on the 10th inst.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First cabin, $60. Steerage, $25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. ARABIA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23
CANADA, Laug, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30
AFRICA Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7
NIAGARA, Anderson leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed, and interest paid for passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
BREADALBANE,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD.
BENJ. ADAMS,	NEW ENGLAND,	SOUTHERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Nov 22.
Notice.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. REAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Mobile merry, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200.
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, JNO A POST, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer
For freight or passage apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELDICKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamship
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BARWISE, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 7th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
RICHMOND, Capt. COREY, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Peter-burgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above, for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERIcan European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAC, for HAVANA, *via* NASSAU, N. P. are requested to be on board THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—ABOUT OCT. 27, IN THE NEIGHborhood of 7th-av. and 15th-st., a yellow and white Newfoundland and mastiff, crossed dog, answers to the name of "Nero;" by returning him to No. 97 West 14th-st., $5 reward will be paid. Any person found with the dog in his possession, after this advertisement, will be dealt with according to law.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO SAVINGS-BANK books of the Bowery Savings Bank, No. 92,033 and No. 70,485; also, one savings bank book of the Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank, No. 14,181. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at said banks. ALEX. H. NONES, 262 Broadway.

LOST—A PASS-BOOK, (NO. 26,356) ON THE 1st Chamber-st. Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at No. 31 10th-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
The fifth in the
ANGLO-AFRICAN COURSE
OF POPULAR LECTURES
Will be delivered in
SHILOH CHURCH,
Prince and Marion sts.,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst.,
BY
REV. E. P. ROGERS,
of Newark, N. J.
SUBJECT—A Poem, entitled *The Dred Scott Decision.*
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURES.
Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture on INDIA,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14,
Subject—*The Brahmin Priesthood—Caste—Description of a Visit to a Temple covering more than ten acres of ground—Mode of Worship.*
Tickets for the Course—Gentlemen, 75 cents; ladies, 50 cents; for a gentleman and lady, $1; single admission, 50 cents. For sale at the bookstores and door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

RUTGERS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.
The fourth lecture in the course, by Rev. DR. KREBS, at Rutgers st. Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th of November. Subject: *The Spirit of Change.*
Admission 25 cents. Tickets obtained at the door and usual places of deposit.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL DELIVER A NEW LECTURE,
(Never before delivered in New-York)
At the Cooper Institute,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.
Tickets 50c. To be had only at the office of George K. Chase & Co., No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door. Platform Seats 25c. extra.
Course Tickets of the Young Men's Association of South Baptist Church will admit to this lecture.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—The Corporators of "Kane Monument Association" take pleasure in announcing that an opening Address to their course of Lectures will be delivered by Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENING of Nov. 26, inst., commencing at 8 o'clock.
The services of the following distinguished lecturers have been engaged:
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Esq.,
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.,
H. L. STONER, Esq., &c. &c.
Tickets for the Course (10 Lectures), admitting lady and gentleman, $5. Single tickets for the Course, $3; and can be obtained at the Music-store of Wm. Hall & Son, at the office of Thompson & Brothers, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or either of the corporators.
JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL will give three lectures on the *Utility of Physiological and Medical Knowledge to Women*, at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, FRIDAY, Nov. 18, and TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Single tickets 25 cents; Course tickets, 60 cents. Tickets, with prospectus of lectures, may be obtained at Christern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway.

MUSICAL

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was complained of some has been swept away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it rendering with a delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed

THE ELECTIONS.

ELECTION IN NEW-YORK.

THE RESULT STILL IN DOUBT—APPARENT MAJORITY OF 803 FOR LEAVENWORTH.

We have contradictory advices from eight or ten of the Republican counties, which, *on the vote for Secretary of State*, (or the Utica ticket,) would so reduce the LEAVENWORTH column, in the table given below, borrowed from the Albany *Journal*, as to leave the result in as much doubt as ever.

On the other side, the JONES majorities in the City, and in Kings County, may be essentially changed, on the official canvass to-morrow, from the hastily compiled Ward returns the day after the election.

In Suffolk County, on Secretary of State, the Sag Harbor *Corrector*, of Saturday, claims 600 for JONES, instead of 700.

THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAJORITIES FOR LEAVENWORTH.

Allegany	3,000	Monroe	2,186
Broome	666	Niagara	393
Cattaraugus	1,000	Oneida	2,975
Cayuga	2,665	Onondaga	2,742
Chautauque	2,200	Ontario	530
Chemung	20	Orleans	2,000
Chenango	1,099	Oswego	630
Clinton	150	Otsego	100
Cortland	917	Schuyler	400
Delaware	400	St. Lawrence	4,500
Dutchess	300	Steuben	900
Essex	850	Tioga	500
Franklin	100	Tompkins	800
Fulton	210	Warren	475
Genesee	1,343	Washington	1,841
Herkimer	1,800	Wayne	1,466
Jefferson	1,677	Wyoming	1,318
Lewis	500	Yates	1,028
Livingston	600		
Madison	1,910	Total	46,541

MAJORITIES FOR JONES.

Albany	1,950	Richmond	865
Columbia	180	Rockland	1,022
Erie	1,869	Saratoga	25
Greene	800	Scheneetady	2
Hamilton	200	Schoharie	960
Kings	4,878	Seneca	460
Montgomery	407	Suffolk	700
New-York	20,069	Sullivan	1,421
Orange	948	Ulster	1,561
Putnam	192	Westchester	1,830
Queens	1,843	Total	44,817
Rensselaer	2,636		

Leavenworth over Jones, 1,724.

EIGHT HUNDRED MAJORITY CONCEDED TO LEAVENWORTH.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 13.

The *Atlas and Argus*' footings up to-night give LEAVENWORTH 803 majority.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 12.

We are still unable to speak positively of the result. The figures are constantly changing. Our majority table to-day, leaves LEAVENWORTH 1,724 ahead of JONES. The principal changes since yesterday are in Rockland—hitherto reported at 400 for JONES, but now at 1,022; and in Tioga, where we have claimed but 100, while a dispatch just received gives us 500.

We give the Democratic column the benefit of all doubts, and put down no figure in the Leavenworth column which does not appear to be reliable.

The official canvass will doubtless change the figures considerably, and may reverse the majority. But at present, LEAVENWORTH is ahead. That is the most we can say—hoping, with reason, that he may continue there.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate stands 23 Republicans to 9 Democrats a Republican gain of 6.

The Assembly, so far as heard from, stands 87 Republicans to 33 Democrats, with 6 districts to hear from, viz.: Clinton, one; Delaware, two; Tioga, one; and Ulster, one. The returns from these districts have not been received, except on the vote for Secretary of State. The Republican majority in the Assembly, thus far, is 54.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 12.

The final result makes the Legislature stand as follows: Senate—Twelve Democrats, eight Opposition, one straight American. House—Thirty Democrats, twenty-eight Opposition, two straight Americans. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is three.

From the Newark Advertiser.

The latest and probably accurate reports from all parts of the State, show that the regular Opposition will probably be in a very small minority in both branches of the Legislature. The Democrats have elected their Senator, STRATTON, in Cumberland county, by 16 majority, and the doubtful Assemblyman by 24 majority. In Camden county, they also have a member, JOSEPH C. STAFFORD, Jr., being elected over STARR, Opposition, by 29 majority. This result is gained by allowing him some 30 votes reading JOSEPH C. STAFFORD, which had been thrown out by the election Board, but have been allowed by the canvassers. In the Third District of Mercer county, which was in dispute, APPLEGATE, Dem., is elected by 7 majority. The Legislature, therefore, stands as follows: Senate 12 Democrats, 8 Opposition, and 1 Straight American. House 29 Regular Democrats, 28 Opposition, and 2 Straight Americans.

The character of the House will depend entirely on the will of the Independent Democrat, (SCHOMP, of Hunterdon,) who, the Hunterdon papers say, will act with the Opposition, and the two Straight Americans, whose position is doubtful, but one of whom (REEVES,) may act with the Opposition. There is, therefore, a chance that the Opposition may control the organization, or create a tie.

On joint ballot the parties will stand: Regular Democrats, 41 (just a majority); Independent Democrats, 1; Americans, 3; Opposition, 36.

The last Legislature stood: Senate—Democrats, 18; Opposition, 7; Straight American, 1. House—Opposition, 35; Democrats, 24; Straight American, 1.

WRECK OF A NEW-YORK CLIPPER.

Total Loss of the "Queen of the Pacific" on Pernambuco Reef.

By the arrival of the brig *Water Witch*, from Pernambuco, at this port, on Saturday, we receive intelligence of the total loss of the clipper-ship *Queen of the Pacific*, of and from New-York, bound to San Francisco. The *Water Witch* brought home three of the crew, viz., ALONZO P. FRISBEE, WM. SMITH and JAMES MABBETT.

The *Queen of the Pacific*, Captain DUBOIS, sailed hence July 28, with a general cargo, bound to San Francisco, and on the 19th September, at 10:30 A. M., weather clear, struck on the reef off the village of Malagashaher, about 180 miles south of Pernambuco, when she commenced filling. Word was sent to Pernambuco for assistance, which arrived, but could not succeed in getting her off. The cargo was being discharged into lighters and steamers, and on the 29th September, when the above steamer left, the upper between decks had been cleared of cargo and the vessel had broken in two amidships. A portion of the cargo was put on board the bark *Jane E. Williams*, of Boston, which vessel was bound to Rio Grande, where she would discharge what cargo she received. Captain DUBOIS and his officers would remain at the wreck until it had been disposed of.

The *Queen of the Pacific* is classed A No. 1½, of 1,356 tons; built in 1852, at Pembroke, Maine; is owned by SAMUEL C. REED & Co., and is insured in Wall-street heavily.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE CREW.

JAMES H. MABBETT, a seaman who shipped in the *Queen of the Pacific*, on her departure from this port and returned on Saturday by the *Water Witch*, furnishes the following statement of the disaster:

The *Queen of the Pacific* was bound from New-York to San Francisco with a general cargo, and had a splendid run up to the morning of the 19th of September. At 11 o'clock on that day she struck on the Reef of Pernambuco, off Malagashaher, and broke up very rapidly. At the time of the disaster, the day was clear and beautiful, as pretty a one as a sailor could desire. It was the mate's watch on deck, and the sounding-lead had been kept going until ten fathoms before the ship struck. None of us could ascertain the cause of the disaster. The crew all escaped to the shore in the ship's boats, but only an eighth of the cargo was saved. The part which was taken out consisted chiefly of champagne and navy bread. Some large, heavy boxes, contents unknown, were also saved.

Capt. DUBOIS and the officers went on to Pernambuco, 120 miles distant, and remained there when all hope of saving the ship had been abandoned. The American Consul at Pernambuco gave me and two other sailors our discharges, and we took passage for New-York on board the brig *Water Witch*, working our passage home. When we left the reef the ship was breaking up, and would be a total loss.

THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK.

Broderick's Dying Words—The Disposition of his Property.

The San Francisco *Times* publishes the following letter from the physician who attended Senator BRODERICK in his last moments:

132 KEARNEY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,
October [illegible], 1859.

To C. A. WASHBURN, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this morning, requesting me to state the language made use of by the late Senator BRODERICK on the occasion mentioned in your note.

I know not the object of your inquiry, or what is to be made of my answer; but I have ever made it a principle to state the truth, when it is asked for, without inquiring particularly into the motives or objects of those who call for it. Therefore I reply, in answer to your request, that the late Hon. D. C. BRODERICK, on the day of the duel, after he was wounded, and before reaction had taken place, when I was standing over him, in one of his medical observers, trying to calm him, and telling him not to exert himself too much in talking, he holding one of my hands in both of his, did use the following language, and did address the same to me, viz: *"I am killed—I am murdered—because I was opposed to the extension of Slavery and a corrupt Administration."*

I pass no judgment upon the propriety of the remarks of Mr. BRODERICK; but as to the question, What did he say? there is no doubt that he used the above language on that occasion.

He said many other things, but as they are not inquired for in your note, it is unnecessary to repeat them. I remain, very respectfully,

Yours, I. ROWELL.

The petition of DAVID D. COLTON and LUCY BROWN, for letters of administration on the estate of Mr. BRODERICK, on the plea that they were the next of kin, was heard before the Probate Court at San Francisco, Oct. 17. Mrs. BROWN testified as follows:

I was a second-cousin to Mr. Broderick on my mother's side; my mother's name was Ellen Barry; Dick's mother; Mr. Broderick was not married; do not know of any nearer relative than myself to him; he had no brother or sister, father or mother living at the time of his death.

Cross-examination—I have been acquainted with Mr. Broderick for the last eighteen years; I lived at his mother's in New-York; I did not stay there very long—not more than two months; we did not agree very well; a man named Hart told me it was eighteen years ago; I went to the ship in which I came to this country from Mrs. Broderick's house; I was twenty-two or twenty-three years old when I came to this country; I then went to a friend of mine; I remained in New-York until I came to California, with the exception of one year, which I spent in St. Louis and part in New-Orleans; I came to California four years ago this month; I stopped for a week at the Brooklyn Hotel, on Broadway; I first saw Mr. Broderick here the day after my arrival, on Merchant-street, at the door of some place where they sold real estate, and he asked me in; I went in; I saw him in New-York after the election in which he ran for Congress, in New-York; I know that my mother was cousin to Mrs. Broderick, because my mother and Mrs. Broderick told me they were first cousins; I have one brother living in Brooklyn; one sister in New-York, and one brother in Ireland; I know a sister of Mr. Broderick, who married Mr. McDonald; he died soon after my brother was bound to him; Mr. Broderick has any quantity of second cousins; I do not know that Mrs. McDonald has any children; they had none before I left; I have not known of any since; I do not know of any of my aunts; my mother told me before I left home that I was cousin to Mr. Broderick; do not know Mr. Broderick's mother's given name; he had one sister—perhaps two—who were buried in Washington; Richard, his brother, was killed in New-York; I knew that Broderick's mother's name was Colbert; the "C" in his name was for his mother, because Mrs. McDonald's maiden name was such; I have never conversed with anyone here on this subject of my relationship; Mr. Broderick's people came from the vicinity of Queenstown, County Cork, Ireland; I could not, at the time this petition was filed, write my name; I knew how to write, but was not able; I was asked to write, but said that I could not; I know that Mr. Broderick's mother's name was Colbert.

PERSONAL.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: The many friends of Mrs. Browning, both in this country and abroad, must have been annoyed at an inaccurate and misleading paragraph respecting her. In this paragraph her presence in Florence was spoken of as if due to a visit recently paid to that city in consequence of her sympathy with its efforts for independence, in connection with Piedmont, and her state of health was altogether incorrectly described. The fact is that Mr. and Mrs. Browning have for many years past been residents in Florence. Mrs. Browning's health is always delicate—so delicate as to render her quite unable to bear our English climate. She suffers even from the comparatively dry and pure, though cold winters of Florence. Last Winter the Brownings spent in Rome.

The late Robert Stephenson left a large proportion of his fortune to charities connected with Newcastle, England. To Newcastle Infirmary he has left £10,000; to the Literary and Philosophical Society, whose debt he liquidated only a year or two since—£7,000; and to the Northern Mining College, £2,000. He has also bequeathed to the institute of Civil Engineers, £2,000; to the Additional Curates' Society, £2,000; and to the Christian Knowledge Society, £2,000.

San Francisco ladies are beginning to esteem the men highly. In having failed to secure Nicholas Masterson for a husband, Elizabeth Hildebrand, only a servant-girl, thinks she has suffered damage to the extent of $20,000, and brings action for breach of promise accordingly.

Ex-President Pierce has purchased about fifteen acres of land in Concord, N. H., just west of the Insane Asylum and jail, on which he is intending to build a residence next Spring. The tract is on the old "Hopkinton Road."

Rev. John Cotton Smith, of Trinity Church, Boston, has received a call from the Church of the Ascension in this city, to take the Rectorship made vacant by the election of Rev. G. T. Bedell, as assistant Bishop of Ohio.

Hon. J. R. Giddings, while in Rochester, recently said that he would go down to Virginia, and bag that $10,000 reward for J. R. Giddings, *provided* he had confidence in the good faith and responsibility of the advertiser.

A Miss Goddard, daughter of one of the best citizens of St. Louis, has eloped with a professional gambler. The parties were traced to Cincinnati, but there all trace of them was lost.

Chief-Justice Carter, of the New-Brunswick Supreme Court, has just received the honor of knighthood.

THE BENNETT CASE.—The hearing in regard to the petition of the late Mrs. BENNETT, that she may be permitted to remove with her children to Minnesota, was finished this morning, Hon. R. L. INGERSOLL closing in behalf of the petitioner with one of his most eloquent speeches. The decision of the Court was reserved, and will be given next week.—*New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 9.*

[Advertisement.]

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, Editor of the *Scalpel*, has established a spacious Hospital, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of those cases which require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. The diseases that occupy more especially the attention of Dr. D. are the more obscure affections of the pelvic viscera, piles, rupture, and concealed fistula, or abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Diseases and deformities of the eye, including cataract, strabismus, and deformities of the lips and eye-lids, receive especial attention. Office hours, from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SALE OF BOOK STOCK AND PLATES,

On Tuesday, Nov. 15, and following days, in the rooms of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Boston. By order of the Assignee.

The whole of their large and valuable stock of Publications and Miscellaneous Books, together with their very valuable Stereotype Plates, amounting to upwards of $200,000.

TERMS—Four and six months' credit.

LEONARD & Co., Auctioneers.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For all ulcers and impurity of the blood, consequent on imprudence, these medicines are powerful as alteratives, being composed of rare balsams and vegetables, which are antagonistic to all disorders of the blood, and ulcers arising from the virus contained in it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 12.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74	$60.103	
1,000	Ind State 5s		86¾
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90		90½
5,000	do		91
5,000	do		90
5,000	Virginia State 6s		94½
11,000	do		94
3,000	N. C. State 6s		87½
1,000	South Carolina 6s		94½
5,000	do		94¾
17,000	do		94½
25,000	do		94¾
1,000	do		94½
2,000	So. R. State 6s		102
2,000	Cin. State 6s		84
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. 7s M.		98
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. 6s		85
1,000	do		85½
2,000	La. & Mi. R. 6s		72
20	Bank of New York		103¾
100	Har. R. Preferred		39
500	do		39
80	National Bank		100
6	Amer. Ex. Bank		88½
5	Bel. & Hud. Co.		97
28	Penn. Coal Co		83
165	Pac. Mail. S. Co		72¾
150	do		72¾
50	do		72¾
125	do		72¾
1,530	New-York Cen. R.		79¾
50	do		79¾
100	do		79¾
100	do		79¾
200	do		79¾

350	Hudson River R		37½
200	do		37½
50	do		37¼
150	Stonington R		69½
100	Reading R		89¾
100	do		89¾
100	do		89¾
50	do		89¾
50	Mich. Cen. R		83½
50	do		83½
100	do		83½
100	do		83½
50	do		83½
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		80½
100	do		80½
100	Chic. & Rock Is. R.		62½
100	do		62½
100	do		62½
100	do		62½
50	Ind. & Chi. R.		49¾
100	Del. Lack. & W. R.		51½
50	Buffalo & St. L. R.		89¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia St. 6s		94
12	Harlem R.		36
100	Harlem R. Preferred		39½
50	Panama R.		116½
100	Del. & Hud. R. Pref.		86
100	do		86
100	Panama R.		116½
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		72¾
50	do		72¾
25	Ill. Central R		63¾
100	do		63¾
50	do		63¾
50	do		63¾
300	do		63¾
50	Chic. & Rock I. R.		62¼
50	do		62¼
50	do		62¼
50	Brooklyn City R.		117½

MONDAY, Nov. 14—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, shows another moderate Import entry, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $2,483,693, against $2,917,879 the same week last season. The Exports are to a fair amount in both ordinary Domestic Produce and in Bullion. The clearances of the former amount to $1,280,549, against $870,810 the same week last year; and of Specie, (including $813,000 by the *Arago* on Saturday,) $1,068,470 against $141,316 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance has been partially increased during the week, standing at present $5,094,642, against $4,608,687 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Gold from California are $1,563,107, but as these came into Bank late in the week, the probability is there will be no increase, but a moderate falling off on the Specie Average to be made up this afternoon, as against $20,228,342 on the last Bank Statement. From the continued ease in the Discount market, and the moderate amount of prime paper offering outside of Bank, we are led to expect another addition to the Loan Average, and an increased line of Undrawn Deposits. The terms for Money during the week were much the same as before; for Discounts, 6@7 ₱ cent.; while for Loans on Stock security returnable on demand, 5 ₱ cent. was more generally accepted on the Street. The relative ease of supply to the amount of new paper created in the ordinary channels of trade, is still quite marked. The general tone of business among the Dry Goods and Grocery people is scarcely up to their anticipations of the late Fall trade. On the other hand, the movements of Grain Produce to this and other Atlantic markets, and of Cotton to the Southern ports, are unusually active. The freight traffic on the Railways, compared with last November, promises a liberal increase on nearly all the lines East and West. And although this important fact fails to satisfy certain parties who write and others who sell against the Railway interest on the Stock Exchange, it is not the less encouraging for a large and sound Winter business. The passenger movement in the Northwest, which has been complained of by the same authorities, will be very apt to favor the heavy sales of Produce now making for account of that hitherto depressed quarter of the country. In the Exchanges, the rates on London and Paris denote a reduced Export of Bullion to Europe, while the turn at New-Orleans is against New-York, and may require, in the course of next month, the temporary transfer of some Gold Coin to the South.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 31st October ult., were....$208,897,000
Add two weeks in November.....5,102,699

Total to date.....$214,619,699
Against same time, 1858.....132,390,196

Increase to date over 1858.....$81,629,503
Increase to date over 1857.....10,037,016
Increase to date over 1856.....22,515,756

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles re-exported) from 1st January to 31st October.....$54,726,000
Add two weeks in November.....2,586,519

Total to date, 1859.....$57,312,519
Against same time, 1858.....53,522,010

Increase since Jan. 1.....$3,790,509

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 31st October.....$63,272,000
Add two weeks in November.....2,588,243

Total to date, 1859.....$65,860,243
Against same time, 1858.....23,958,367

Increase since Jan. 1.....$41,901,876

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@103¾
New-York Central	80¾@79¾@80¾@79¾
New-York and Erie	7¾@7¼
Reading	38@38¼@38
Rock Island	63¼@62¾@63¾@62¾
Michigan Guaranteed	18@17¾
Michigan Central	40¾@41¼
Toledo	20¾@20¼
Galena	73¼@72¾@73¾@72¼
Illinois Central	63¼@61@63¾
Panama	122¾@122@124¾
Pacific Mail	72¼@73¾@72¾
Missouris	84¼@84¼@84¾@84¼
Virginias	94¾@94
Tennessees	90¼@90
Illinois Central Bonds	85@84¼@85
Hudson River	37¾@37@37¼
Harlem Preferred	36¾@36
Delaware and Hudson	97@97

The Stock Market through the week, as a general report, was a declining one, although a partial recovery was had on Thursday and Friday. The ultimate changes at the close on Saturday, when prices were barely steady and business dull, are ¾ ₱ cent. decline on New-York Central, ½ on Erie, ¾ on Rock Island, 1 ₱ cent. on Galena, ½ on Michigan Guaranteed and Toledo, and ½ on Missouri and Virginia State Sixes. An advance of ¼ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central from Saturday week was established, although intermediate sales were forced, at one time, as low as 61 ₱ cent. Michigan Central left off ¼ higher than the week before, and Panama 2 per cent up. The usual steadiness is shown on Hudson River and Harlem Preferred, and also on Delaware and Hudson. The position of one or two leading speculators in New-York Central is said to have been changed in the course of the week, followed by large cash sales, which the market took at 80@79¾, and closed 79¾@80. The short interest in the stock continues large, and most of the operators at the Board show it no particular favor. The same feeling is manifested against Chicago and Rock Island and Chicago and Galena, while the holders of all three manifest considerable stubbornness, so that but slight impression is made upon prices. On Saturday a slight accident to one of the bridges of the Galena was quite freely used in the forenoon to effect a decline. At the same time it was urged against all the Western lines that, while the increase of traffic on November of *last* year is likely to be large, the business may not be equal to October of *this* season. Our own information is that the per centage of increase promises to be larger than October, on the Central and Erie, of New-York, and on the Rock Island, Illinois Central, and both of the Michigan Roads, in the West, if not on the Galena. And the first week's returns from the West justify this calculation. The business on the Hudson River Road is also large, and another considerable addition will be made at the close of the month to last year's returns. The second mortgage of the Company, $2,000,000, will not mature until December, 1860, but financial engagements are already in contemplation for its renewal, without sacrifice in the way of discount on the new bonds. The second mortgage now commands 98 ₱ cent., and the first 103@104 ₱ cent. The third mortgage has gone up 5 ₱ cent. within a short time, and now commands 80½ ex coupon paid 1st November. The shares of the Panama Company have advanced on the continued large traffic over this great international transit, and the near approach of another half-yearly division to the stockholders of 6 ₱ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail closed steady at 72¼@72¾ ₱ cent. Transfers of one or two of the Stock on Saturday were quite an inquiry, said to be for Western Bank account. The general market left off in the afternoon with a steadier feeling than was manifested at the daily Board.

The Arga, from Liverpool, brings nothing important about American Stocks in London, except some demand for the Bonds of the Sinking Fund Company. We understand that some large orders from the Continent for the low-priced common shares of the Erie, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburg, &c., have been executed here, within a few days, by a prominent German firm. The Bank of England return for the week ending the 26th of October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,593,515	Increase.. 98,891
Other deposits	13,921,452	Decrease.. 92,246
Rest	3,123,214	Increase.. 5,344
Government securities	10,875,157	Unchanged.
Other securities	13,993,163	Decrease..231,567
Notes re-employed	8,547,830	Increase..193,535

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,233,470 being a decrease of £254,465, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,918,551, showing a decrease of £11,162 when compared with the preceding return.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report from London as follows:

The market for American Securities during the past week, although very firm, has been less active, and the actual transactions both in State and [illegible] which remain without change:

United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	99¾	100
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874	99¾	100
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	75	80
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1866-73	92	93
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	94	95
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	100	105
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14	15
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, 1868	97	98
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Sterling	82	85
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1877	85	87
South Carolina 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1866	85	87
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	80	85
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	86	90
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	85	90
Montreal 6 ₱ cents., 1856-65	90	95
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., 1875	75	77
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent. 1875	73	75
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freelands. 1860	84	86
Illinois Central Shares	dis. 38	40
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	79	81
Michigan Central Shares	40	42
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not cov't.	83.82	84
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent., convert., 1864	93	95
New-York Central Shares	70	72
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ ct. 3d Mort., 1883	55	57
New-York and Erie Shares	4	6
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1859	101	103
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1863	93	95
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 2d Mortgage, 1872	94	96
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ c., 1st M., 1880	89½	90¼

The *Times*, of Friday, says: "The Bonds of the New-York and Erie improved; and quotes sales Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents, 76¼; Michigan Sinking Fund, 81½; New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. Sinking Fund, 83, x. c.; New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 23; Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent., 1st mortgage, 90¼.

We are officially advised that funds have been remitted to the American Exchange Bank to meet the interest due Jan. 1, 1860, on Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Platte County Railroad Company.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

Region.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	35,740	1,442,435	42,059	1,515,233
Schuylkill—Canal	45 403	1,145,621	46,754	1,196,604
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	10,329	426,338	15,068	522,252
Lehigh Valley—Canals	20,961	904,961	34,216	913,015
Scranton South	9,971	446,843	12,691	528,264
Scranton North	1,471	127,678	4,709	169,890
Penn. Coal Company	18,030	585,786	20,189	646,273
Delaware and Hudson Co	12,994	319,017	17,309	530,465
Wyoming—Canal South	——	282,319	——	354,177
Wyoming—Canal North	——	——	2,574	48,058
Shamokin Region	4,191	104,410	6,400	147,184
Total Anthracite	165,516	5,656,028	199,405	6,523,387
Lykens Valley Coal Co	1,733	61,199	2,430	52,186
Short Mountain Co	1,637	45,323	2,508	57,592
Treverton Coal	3,226	99,118	2,952	102,032
Broad Top	3,030	86,468	2,999	107,337
Cumberland Coal	14,402	566,973	11 290	423,414
Semi-Anthracite & Bitn.	24,031	849,071	22,169	742,561

Real Estate....THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1859.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold, by order of Court, one lot south side of Forty-seventh-street, 390 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 20x100 feet 5 inches, to the Market Bank of Troy, for $10,500.

One lot adjoining, 20x100 feet 5 inches, to the same, for $10,650.

A. H. MULLER sold, by order of Surrogate, house and lot on east corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, 24 feet 8½ inches by 75 feet, to J. BOOKMAN, for $7,500.

House and lot adjoining on the avenue, 24 feet 8½ inches by 75 feet, to same, for $5,400.

Mr. SAMUEL BEMAN has sold four lots on the south side of Sixty-fourth-street, about 100 feet east of Broadway, covered with rock, for $1,375 each.

Also four lots on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, 425 feet west of Eighth-avenue, running through to Apthorp's lane, and averaging about 120 feet deep, with ultimate right to one-half the same, for $1,250 each.

Mr. BEMAN has also sold, in conjunction with Mr. HENAIQUES, so much of the Talman estate as is bounded by Eighth-avenue on the east, Sixty-first-street on the north, and Broadway on the west, running to a point at Fifty-ninth-street, and amounting to about twenty-one full lots, for the sum of $120,000.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES M. MILLER sold, by order of Court, the following property: House and lot south side of Thirty-third-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to AARON CLOSE, for $3,000.

House and lot adjoining, east of Second-avenue, 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to AARON CLOSE, for $3,000.

House and lot adjoining, east of Second-avenue, 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to AARON CLOSE, for $3,000.

House and lot adjoining, east of Second-avenue, 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to AARON CLOSE, for $3,000.

A parcel of about nine lots situated northeast corner Avenue A and Twenty-second-street, to W. W. WHIPPMAN, for $1,200 over mortgage of $12,000.

Also, house and lot south side Twelfth-street, 130 feet west of Third-avenue, 15 feet by 106 feet 3 inches, to J. W. BOYLSON, for $7,750.

SATURDAY, Nov. 12, 1859.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold by order of Court, the house and lot No. 690 Broadway, between Great Jones and Fourth streets, 27 feet 3 inches by 120 feet, to plaintiff, for $47,500, including mortgage of $16,000.

Commerce of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Exports of the week, $1,080,535.

Exchanges.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-10 ₱ cent. premium. MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York ¼@½ ₱ cent. discount.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-10 ₱ cent. premium. BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ₱ cent. premium for currency, and ½ ₱ cent. for gold.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 11.

Sight Exchange on New-York has declined ½; the rates are now ¼@¾ discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 11.

The advices by the *Hungarian* caused an advance of ¼c. in our COTTON market. Sales to-day 9,000 bales Middling, at 10⅞c.@11⅛c.; sales of the week, 65,000 bales; receipts of the week, 72,000 bales, against 64,000 last year. Exports of the week 74,000 bales. Total exports this season, 300,000 bales. Stock in port, 286,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year's, 111,000 bales; do. at all the Southern ports, 125,000 bales. SUGAR steady, at 6¾c.@6¾c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR advancing, and selling at $5 75@$5 87½. PORK steady at $15 50. COFFEE firm, at 10¾c.@12¾c.; sales of the week 8,500 bags; sales to-day 5,000 bags, including the *Leighton's* cargo, at 11¾c.; imports of the week, 24,500 bags, against 17,000 last year.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR steady, with small sales at $4 75 for State from Chicago Spring. WHEAT firm, but there is less inquiry; sales last night 15,000 bush. Racine Club at $1 03; to-day, 4,300 bush. choice Canada Club at $1 04½. Other grains quiet. *Canal Freights* less firm. Wheat was taken to-day at 13c. to New-York, but the regular lines are asking 15c. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bush. Wheat, 3,000 bush. Oats, 4,800 bush. Barley, 10,700 bush. Rye, 9,500 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,254 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bush. Wheat, 14,300 bush. Barley, 6,000 bush. Rye, 8,300 bush. Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR in moderate demand, market steady; sales 1,600 bbls. WHEAT advanced 1c. @2c.; sales 9,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 93c.@$1; 5,000 Canada Club, at $1; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 02; 10,000 bushels red Michigan and Ohio, at $1 18@$1 20. Other grains quiet. WHISKEY nominal, at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn; 21,000 bushels Oats; 1,500 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 25,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 12.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull, and declined 3c.; sales at 46c. OATS quiet. *Shipments to-day*—240 bbls. Flour; 40,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2544. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Newspaper Files by the Hungarian.

The Letter from Napoleon III. to the King of Sardinia.

THE AMERICANS IN CHINA.

The news packges by the *Hungarian*, at Portland, reached this City early this morning.

We extract the matters of leading interest.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Important Letter from Napoleon III.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that he has received from a friend in Italy the following letter, addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th instant, to the King of Sardinia, and he has no hesitation in guaranteeing its perfect authenticity :

MONSIEUR MON FRERE : I write to-day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future; The circumstances are grave ; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favorable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

Before entering on the discussion of this question, I am anxious to recall once more to your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definite negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult.

In point of fact, war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence ; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests—often of an opposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes hf the population, and yet which would not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest.

I believed then that if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with a view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and without further bloodshed.

I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration :

Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.

Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms.

The Confederation to then ratify the principle of Italian nationality : to have but one flag, but one system of customs, and one currency.

The directing centre to be at Romc, which should be composed of representatives named by the sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that, in this species of Diet, the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.

By granting to the Holy Father the honorary Presidency of the Confederation, the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now, the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides, a considerable advance has been made in that direction.

The cession of Lombardy, with a limited debt, is an accomplished fact.

Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchlo.

The rights of the Sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside ; and, lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, as of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of this plan, in order to obtain from it the best results ; for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty ; and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand.

We demand that Parma and Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategical point of view, indispensable to her.

We demand that the Duchess of Parma shall be called to Moeena :

That Tuscany—augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory—shall be restored to the Grond Duke Ferdinand ;

That a system of moderate (*sage*) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy ;

That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant cause of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army ;

We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be recognized as federal fortresses ;

And, lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants, as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy.

I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result. Let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combated together.

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, 20th of October, 1859.

The Papal States.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independance* of Brussels says :

"I have received news of importance from Rome. The Holy Father has come to an understanding with the Duke DE GRAMONT as to the reforms to be introduced into the Pontifical States. The negotiations have been carried on direct by the Pope, assisted by Monsignor BEARDI, Under-Secretary of State for Ecclesiastieal Affairs, and who is said to be a liberal man. The Holy Father has at last become convinced of the necessity of improving his internal administration, but it is an indispensable preliminary that the Legations shall return to their obedience. What means will be employed for that purpose? The following rumor is afloat at Rome on the subject : Part of the garrison of Rome is to be sent to Viterbo and Perugi ; the Swiss regiment in the latter place is to go to reinforce the Papal troops oppose to GARIBALDI ; and a French diplomatic agent is then to intervene to prevent a conflict, and to bring about the submission of Bologna, by convincing GARIBALDI that defence is impossible, the Holy Father being supported by the French army."

Another Paris correspondent of the same journal says :

There has been something said of the probability that the Pope will launch a bull of interdiction against the King of Piedmont. Some of his counsellors, perhaps, would not hesitate to adopt that extreme measure, because they do not see all the consequences that might follow. If the Holy See should issue an interdict, the general belief at Turin is that the King would accept the struggle, and decide on embracing another religion, advising the people to follow his example. In the present state of public excitement, it is certain that part of the inhabitants of Piedmont and the other provinces would follow their sovereign in that line of conduct. It is even asserted that VICTOR EMANUEL has indirectly apprised the Pope of his intentions, throwing on him all the responsibility of what might occur."

The American Minister in China.

From the London Times, Nov. 1.

The American newspapers are occupied by a very long narrative of the adventures of the American Minister in his course to Pekin, and in his successful efforts to obtain a ratifieation of Mr. REED'S treaty. It appears that on the Wednesday after the battle at the mouth of the Peiho the steam-tender *Toey-wan* was dispatched northwards upon a cruise of discovery, to ascertain the locality designated by the petty officers at the Taku Forts as the spot where the American Minister would find the means of proceeding towards the capital. As the coast was dangerous and unsurveyed, the tender brought up at a village, and commited to the custody of the inhabitants a letter to the Governor-General of the Province of Chihli. This letter was answered in due course, and an appointment was made for an interview at Pehtang, which appears to be about twelve miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho, but in a position not visible from the sea. In this previously unknown town Mr. WARD was detained twelve days, and the description given of it is certainly not that of a pleasant residence. On July 20, the American Minister, having settled through the Chinese authorities the number of received letters of Introduction from the Russian Governor of Eastern Siberia to the Russian Minister at Peking ; and having been politely saluted by two Russian steamers which happened by a singular felicity, to be anchored off the town, left his ship and confided himself to the guidance of the Chinese officers, who undertook to take him to their capital. The conveyance provided for this journey is described, in the language of the American Embassy, as "a covered box set on one pair of wheels, in which the occupant sits on cushions laid at the bottom." The Embassy speculated that this box, seeing that it carried the traveler's baggage within and behind, and protected him against rain and heat, might have been a comfortable conveyance if it had been furnished with springs, and if the roads had had no more than average quantity of ruts and holes. Thus the *cortège* started from Pehtang, directing their course nearly due west across a saline barren plain, and passing a small ditch-like stream which connects the Peiho with the Petang River, but had scarcely enough water to float a ship's gig. The end of the second day's journey brought them to Pehhang, a town about twelve miles above Tientsin, and on the Peiho River. Here they put into five Chinese boats, and for five days were drawn, by deliberate stages, up the windings of the Peiho, to the city of Tungchau, where the navigation ends. Again they had to ensconce themselves in those excruciating boxes, and they were jolted along the road leading to the Capital. They describe this road with expressive horror as one of "unutterable depravity." Thus, in boxes upon wheels, or upon Tartar ponies, or on foot, the Americans reached the long suburb which leads up to the eastern gate of the Capital. Passing along the suburb and through the gate, they wended their way to the lodgings prepared for them, along an unpaved avenue five-and-thirty yards wide, which rain and traffic had converted into a quagmire, and through which horses, carts and drivers were floundering in great confusion. However, on the 27th of July, Mr. WARD and his suite were safely housed in "Thirteenth-street, Peking."

Thus far the narrative of the American Ambassador's progress to Pekin has some novelty. Lord MACARTNEY, in 1793, and Lord AMHERST, in 1816, were both conducted to the Chinese capital by the ordinary channel of the Pei-ho. Lord MACARTNEY was accompanied by a retinue of 95 Europeans, and Lord AMHERST'S numbered 75. The object in the present case seems to have been to reduce this number still further, and to manifest to the population of Peking that the outside barbarians had gained nothing by their military successes, the reports whereof must have been dimly known in the capital. There is a novelty, however, about the box upon wheels and the land carriage which is not often found in progresses to Peking. Perhaps, also, this narrative of the advance from Pehtang and the information that there are across that wide and level plain roads over which wheeled vehicles can be drawn by one or two horses, and in which men may sit without actual dislocation of their joints, may not be without interest to those who are now planning a trip over that plain with a somewhat larger escort than that which accompanied Mr. WARD. Here, however, all the novelty and all the interest of this gorgeous man's embassey ends. The Chincse, who adhere more pertinaciously to precedent even than Lord ELGIN himself, began, immediately he was housed, to play off upon Mr. WARD the same tactics which had been used in the two former Embassies. A few pages from the records of either of these would describe with a general fidelity all that now took place. Of course, the question raised was that of the ceremony to be performed at the audience with the Emperor. Mandarins were sent to explain that the "three kneelings and nine knocks of the head on the floor" could not be expected of Mr. WARD, but that the Emperor would be satisfied in his case with "one kneeling and three knocks." As Mr. WARD was not amiable on this point, further compromises were attempted ; but when they found that the barbarian's prejudices were as strong as ever, and that Mr. WARD could not, consistently with his personal and national respectability, consent to adore the Emperor of China in a kneeling posture; the residence at Pekin ended just as, with the somewhat doubtful exception of Lord MACARTNEY'S Embassey, all other Embassies have terminated. Mr. WARD was civilly dismissed from the capital, taken back in his old boxes and boats to Pehtang, and in that little seaport town the ratified copy of the American treaty was handed to him. Of course, Mr. WARD at the same time delivered to the Commissioners the American ratification. But whether they took this back to Peking, or whether the same fate awaits this which happened to the former treaty which the Americans made with YEH, and which was found among YEH'S private papers when he was taken at Canton, it is impossible to say. This, however, is pretty certain, that a treaty thus contemptuously ratified and exchanged will be only observed by the Chinese to the extent which may at any time jump with their caprice or their interest.

France in the East.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 27.

It appears that the French Government proposes to establish a direct steam communication between France, India and China. The *Salut Public* of Lyons contains the following article on the subject :

"It is seriously proposed to establish a direct steam service between France, India and China. The first result of such a service would be to remove the carriage of silk from the exclusive discretion of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But it is intended to go further—the French company charged with this service would, if we are well informed, be a banking-house specially created with a view to the extension and facility of our financial and commercial relations with those countries, where English houses reign exclusively and without competition. A Committee has been appointed by the Government to examine the proposals made on this subject, and we believe that delegates from the Lyons manufacturers will be heard before the Committee."

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* copies this article, and adds :

It is an error generally received in France that we have none but religious interests in China and in Cochin China. France has likewise commercial and political interests there of the first order. The value of our transactions with China cannot be estimated at less than from 100,000,000 to 120,000,000 francs. This trade is now carried on almost exclusively through the means of English steamboats. As to the part we shall have to perform in those distant seas, the Emperor's Government, which knows how to become the heir of all noble traditions, will easily find in our archives the proofs of the e cvated plans which the policy of the great King wished to realize in the extreme East. Under LOUIS XIV. France was, in fact, seeking in the China Seans means to compensate her for the losses her colonial empire had suffered in India. It was assuredly a grand idea, and it would be worthy of the Government of the Emperor to take up this project and conduct it to a fortunate conclusion."

Loss of the Schooner Jean Martin—Forty-two Persons Saved—Heroic Conduct of Capt. Jones, his Officers and Crew.

To the Editor of the Portland Advertiser :

Knowing that you will gladly find space in your journal for any article suggested by the heroic conduct of our fellow men, I avail myself of the opportunity of giving publicity to a scene which ought not to be entombed in the hidden pages of a ship's log. On Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., the steamer *Hungarian*, THOMAS JONES, Master, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Line, when on her passage to Portland, at a distance of about 150 miles due east from St. Johns, N. F., sighted a vessel directly on her course, and on approaching her she proved to be in distress. She was hove to, and two men were visible in the rigging, bidding between them the British flag with the union turned downwards, which told too plainly that succor was required in that quarter. At the time the *Hungarian* was fast traversing the mighty deep, notwithstanding the fury of the wind and the magnitude of the waves, and bid fair to make another of her rapid runs across the Atlantic. The thoughts, however, of lending a helping hand to a fellow being in distress, stimulated our noble captain, and if possible made him appear more energetic than ever. He stood on the bridge and quickly gave his orders, which were quickly responded to by his worthy officers and able crew. The canvass was soon taken in, and the *Hungarian* was not long in finding a suitable position in proximity to the stranger. "Man the life-boat, Mr. HARDIE, and see what she wants," were the orders now given, and promptly Mr. HARDIE, the first officer, and Mr. PORTER, the third officer, took their positions in the life-boat, the former at the tiller, the latter in the bow, having with them in their allotted places five able-bodied tars, who voluntarily consigned themselves to a situation which but for their zeal might have been the lot of some of their messmates. "Remember, HARDIE, should anything happen, St. John bears due east," were the Captain's last words to his faithful officer. The boat was lowered gradually and with great care, for every sea as it broke against the side of the ship, and dashed its spray over the anxious countenances of the sympathizing passengers who stood on the deck, threatening to seal the doom of the brave hearts which challenged its might, and were willing to contend with it on the chances of saving the objects of their action. "Lower away and holst away," "be careful and look out," were respectively cried out before the crew succeeded in settling the boat on the sea, and in freeing her from the tackle attached to the davit. One of the block's came in contact with Mr. HARDIE'S face, and as he was borne to the stranger, the blood had so discolored his cheeks that he was the object of everybody's commiseration. After disappearing and reappearing times without number, Mr. HARDIE reached the vessel, and from the deck of the *Hungarian* we could see the difficulties and dangers with which he had to contend. The stranger was plunging and rolling about at the mercy of the waves, and could hardly be approached ; but, by watching an opportunity, Mr. HARDIE succeeded in getting the boat near enough to enable Mr. PORTER to get on board. A number of persons were soon congregated on the deck, and the confusion which always takes place on an occasion of the kind presesented itself on this one. Men, women and children were thrown into the life-boat as an opportunity offered, and when all were on board of her, Mr. PORTER made a final search to see that no one was forgotten. He then succeeded in gaining his place, and our hearts gladdened to see the living little rescuer surmounting the billows with her bow directly towards us. Tremendous seas were rolling at this time, and when Mr. HARDIE brought his charge alongside of the *Hungarian*, we felt sensible of the danger he would encounter in discharging her. Fearless as regarding himself he guided the helm, and the crew, under the direction of Mr. PORTER, kept the boat off of the *Hungarian*, while those from the railing pulled up the passengers by means of ropes tied around their waists. Immediately after all of the rescued were safely on board of the *Hungarian*, and we believed there was little then to fear, a sea too strong for human force successfully to resist, struck the boat and brought her forcibly against the side of the ship, and Mr. HARDIE disappeared. He was thrown from his seat into the sea, unable to swim ant without anything in his hand wherewith he could have saved himself. Life preservers were thrown overboard, which HARDIE did not require. A kind Providence did not forsake him in the hour of need. While sinking beneath the ship, he came in contact with a line which accidentally hung over the vessel, and seizing hold of it, he was enabled to bring himself to the surface of the water, thence to the deck. A cheer greeted him as his head appeared above the gunwall, but he was as calm and undisturbed as if nothing had occurred. He rested merely for a moment, and then went forth to his duty. The rescued party were taken from a schooner named the *Jean Martin*, bound from Labrador to Carbonier, in Newfoundland. The *Jean Martin* belonged to the captain, and was laden with oil and fish, which he had accumulated during the Summer months. He had a shipwrecked party on board, which he found on the coast of Labrador, and when on his way thence to Newfoundland, a storm encountered him which carried away all his sails and drove him out into the sea. He had been disabled two or three days previously by a heavy sea, which broke over his vessel and strained her to such an extent that the water came into her freely. On the morning of the 9th, the crew were nearly exhausted, only six men being able to work at the pumps, and the stores were all gone, save a few biscuits. They had not had fire on board for several days, and consequently were nearly famished. They numbered in all 42 souls.

When first received on board of the *Hungarian* the condition of all, more particularly that of the women ane children, was most distressing. They were half clad, and their cold, ghastly countenances plainly depicted the horrors which inwardly disturbed them while awaiting the death which, but a few moments before appeared inevitable. The women and children were at once taken to the cabin and placed in comfortable beds, and suitable nourishment supplied them. Dr. FERGUSON, of the *Hungarian* took them under his especial care, and constantly went among them to see that they had everything they required. His kindness enkindled grateful feelings on the part of all. The stewardess, Miss CASTRAIL, also deserves especial notice for kindly encouraging her patients, and obtaining comfortable apparel, of which they were so much in need. The men had a warm breakfast given to them in the chief saloon, to which they did ample justice.

On the following morning the *Hungarian* stopped opposite to the entrance to the harbor of St. Johns, and Messrs. HARDIE and PORTER were again in the life-boat, with the living testimonials of their bravery closely surrounding them. As the little boat was turned towards the shore, cheers of the deepest gratitude burst forth from those on board, and kind and lingering looks were directed to Capt. JONES for his magnanimous conduct towards them. They were all left in a comfortable room in the police station at St. Johns, and, ho doubt, the authorities of that place have, ere this, given them the means of reaching their respective homes. The Captain of the *Jean Martin*, supported by the opinion of Mr. PORTER, believed that the sinking ship would soon disappear.

Mails for America via Cork.

Arrangements have been made for the British packets conveying the mails between this country and North America to call at Queenstown, (Cork,) for the purpose of embarking and landing mails on each of their voyages between Liverpool and Boston, *via* Halifax ; that is, on every alternate voyage by British packet to and from America. For the future, therefore, the outward mails will include such correspondence as may be posted or may arrive in London up to the usual post-hour on Saturday evening, or may reach Cork up to Sunday morning, so that a considerable additional time will be allowed throughout the Kingdom for posting letters, &c., sent by these British packets to the United States and to British North America. This arrangement will commence with the packet appointed to leave Liverpool on Saturday, the 5th of November, and will continue thenceforth on every alternate Saturday. Notice will be given both the daily and weekly editions of the *Postal Official Circular*, of the dates of sailing of the packets to which this arrangement will apply. As the mails from Boston and Halifax will in future be landed at a shorter interval after their embarkation than heretofore, it may not be possible to sort all the newspapers on voyage before the arrival of the packet at Queenstown. Any newspapers that may remain unsorted will, as at present, be carried on to Liverpool.

By command of the Postmaster-General,
ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Oct. 31.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Defeat of the Expedition against the Outlaws—Demands of Cortinas—Further Depredations—Latest Advices.

From the Brownsville Flag Extra, Oct. 25.

Our unfortunate city is in peril beyond any which has heretofore threatened it. The force which went up to attack CORTINAS' camp met with such defeat on yesterday as it is painful for us to chronicle. It was composed of about sixty rancheros and twenty Americans on our side, and fifty of the Matamoras Infantry under Lieut. Col. LABANCA—the force from our side being under the command of Capt. THOMPSON. They carried with them a 4 pounder, belonging to the Mexican force, and a 4-pound howitzer, belonging to Capt. KENNEDY. They arrived at the rancho of DOÑA ESTEFANA (the mother of CORTINAS) late in the afternoon, which they found in the possession of about twenty men, who, after one or two volleys, retired about two hundred yards above. These proved to be the advanced guard of the banditti.

After a few moments of deliberation, one of two corrales (which are horse-pens built of high posts) was selected for a camp, but through some want of concert a portion got into one and others in another. It was then thought well to dispatch the horsemen on a scout around and through the potrero and thence to the landing to secure the boats so as to prevent the band from escaping to the other side. Subsequently, a number of men on foot were sent up the road to find, and if possible, dislodge the enemy. The little howitzer went with them. They soon came to where the road passed through a dense chaparral, and they imprudently proceeded some distance, when a heavy and general fire was opened upon them from an enemy unseen and undiscoverable. Finding the howitzer useless, they sent it back and brought up the cannon in the hope that a few round shot thrown into the woods might dislodge the enemy. At the third fire it rebounded and fell off its carriage.

Col. LABANCA was expecting the mounted men, but they failed to come ; but now some six or seven mounted Americans came up and retook the gun, yet were unable to remount it, nor could they persuade any of the men on foot to come up and assist, so they were forced to abandon it. By this time the rout became general ; the mounted men had mostly left, the majority of the infantry followed, and at last a few who had remained with the little howitzer at the corral, finding themselves unaided, and so few in number that they were unable to put the howitzer into the river, or to destroy the ammunition, as they desired, left also. ANTONIO ESPINOSA and others, however, were able to get it into the river afterwards, but we learn that CORTINAS has since got it out.

There was miserably slight preparation made for the enterprise ; few had percussion caps for more than four or five charges, many of the cartridges were found too large for the muskets, and at the close of the attack, when there was an attempt made for a rally, there was not ammunition enough for a single round to each of the soldiers on foot. Some supplies of ammunition had arrived during the fight, but it had not yet been made known to Mr. GLAVECKE, who was charged with its distribution, and he went in great haste towards the city for a resupply. The infantry, who had fought most bravely in the midst of an ambuscade, being out of ammunition, were compelled to retire.

Suffice it to say, that CORTINAS has won a victory, is in possession of two very efficient pieces of artillery and all the ammunition belonging to them, of a large keg of rifle powder, and some provisions which were on the route when the fight took place. It is said that he has two men, at the least, killed, if not more, while on our side four of the Mexican force were wounded at their gun, but none killed. One of the men from Brownsville, a Mexican, was badly wounded.

From what we can judge and divine from the statements of those present, especially from the report of Licut.-Col. LOBANCA and Mr. THOMPSON, CORTINAS had some 250 or 300 men. This is, however, conjectural, as others estimate it far less. Few of the bandits were seen at any one time, but as an old United States soldier observed, 50 men, hid as they were, could have stampeded 500 in a road guarding dismounted cannon. CORTINAS will of course be able now greatly to increase his band, having artillery and the prestige of victory to aid him.

We are now barricading our streets and preparing for an attack upon the town, which we may expect night by night. For ten days past nearly every man has remained on the watch all or most of the night. We are well nigh worn out, but will persevere, hoping for the arrival of the promised rangers. If there are any friends of ours within striking distance, we hope they will not fail to come at once to our relief.

LETTER FROM CORTINAS—HIS DEMANDS.

Subsequently to this victory, CORTINAS addressed the following letter to a merchant at Brownsville. It was written, says the *Flag*, by no Mexican or Spaniard, in wretched spelling and grammar, which translated into tolerable English, would read as follows :

VILLANUEVA, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND : I say to you that having been informed that the town of Brownsville is fortifying itself to fight against me, I tell you that I do not wish to fight against the town because of the many persons who are faultless, such as your house, that of D. ALEJANDRO, that of D. PABLO, and other individual houses, such as that of D. VENCESLAUS VEGA. Do me the favor to acquaint all these persons and Mr. Powers, (our Mayor,) and Mr. JAMES BROWN, (the Sheriff,) that I do not wish to molest the town. I hope you may answer me, because I am about to march upon the town, since I have now got sufficient force and artillery to batter down the houses, and not being desirous of doing so, I desire from you the three or four persons by whom I have been aggrieved, such as Mr. ADOLPHE GLAVECKE, the squinting Sheriff, (the Marshal,) and some other persons who have difficulties with me.

Do me the favor, and with you all those persons whom I have named, to make this letter known to them, that they may drive out those men and cite me to their field of battle. I await your answer, in order to act as it suits me. No more. Your servant, who places himself at your orders.

JUAN NEPOMUCENO CORTINAS.

FURTHER DEPREDATIONS OF THE OUTLAWS.

The *Flag* extra, of Oct. 29, thus sums up the latest depredations, accounts of which had been received at that office :

"The daily and nightly watch is unremittingly continued. During the night, every citizen capable of carrying arms is at quarters. The two 24-pound howitzers and a 9-pound carronade are posted at three prominent points, which are defended by barricades, while the entrances to the centre of the city are obstructed by others. On Wednesday, about 3 P. M., twenty or twenty-five horsemen were seen on the other side of the resaca, immediately in the rear of the city, evidently part of the enemy's force ; the alarm was given, and the families living on the outskirts flew to their lodging places in the centre ; while the men, many of whom were asleep or necessarily employed in ordinary labor, hurried to the barricades, where they remained until morning, the enemy retiring, and not reappearing during the night.

On Thursday it was ascertained that CORTINAS had been sending out his scouts in strong bodies, gathering up horses at the various ranchos, from ten to less at a time, and driving the cattle off with them. It was reported at Matamoras that from thirty to sixty desperadoes, escaped from the Victoria prison, had crossed the river the evening before, and joined him ; also that he had obtained some six thousand dollars, but no one knew from whom, or how. The mails left for Corpus Christi and Laredo in the morning, and a return mail should have come in from the former place on Thursday, and from the latter on Friday, but neither mails nor riders have come in. No doubt CORTINAS has taken them and the riders. He is extending his operations towards the coast, and is evidently in command of all the roads.

At daylight on Friday morning one of the two mounted picket guards at the outskirts of the town saw a man skulking in the bushes with a gun pointed at his comrade. Our friend fired at him instantly, but his horse and that of his comrade took fright at the report. Upon returning no signs of the skulker were to be found. During the day of Friday his scouting parties were reported to have been seen at various points not far outside the city, but no special alarm occurred. About dusk Mr. FRANCIS CAMPBELL, Deputy Sheriff, a printer by trade, who came from Natchitoches, Louisiana, and has a sister and other relatives in that town, whose family lived at the suburb of Ramireño, about a mile and a-half above town, went up to see them. He rode a good horse, and was armed with a SHARPE'S rifle and six-shooter. A Mexican, who came a day or two since from Goliad with a party of horse-traders, having relations in Ramireño, went with him, mounted also on a good horse.

They had hardly got into their houses when a party of ten heavily-armed bandits surrounded the house, took Mr. CAMPBELL prisoner, took his horse and arms, robbed the Mexican of his horse, saddle and bridle, made prisoner also of four well-disposed Mexicans living at Ramireño, took their horses and arms and carried them all, except the man from Goliad, up towards the camp of CORTINAS. The gentlemen from Goliad represent the unfortunate man from their place as worthy of all confidence. The families of the prisoners are in the greatest distress.

This brings us down to Saturday morning, with a bitter norther and a closely beleaguered town to comfort us ; no help within our reach, and that which is promised wholly insufficient for our necessities.

THE LATEST ADVICES.

The Purser of the steamer *Arizona*, at New-Orleans, has furnished the *Picayune* with the following summary of the latest news :

On the night of the 30th October, a party, supposed to consist of about thirty men, came into the graveyard, in the vicinity of the city, and fired some thirty shots from small arms, but did no damage. They were answered by a discharge of canister from a field-piece, but with what effect is not known, as, on searching the place in the morning, no bodies were found, the killed and wounded, if any, having probably been carried off. Several ranches had been broken into, and money and arms demanded under penalty of death, and, when found, taken away.

The ranches of NEAL had been broken into, and everything destroyed ; the house would probably have been burned had it not been of brick. NEAL and his family had escaped to Matamoras. The mails and passengers for Arizona started *via* Point Isabel, but learning that thirty men were on that road to intercept them, the passengers went up on the *S. B. Grampus*, and the mails were crossed over from Brazos to the Mexican side of the river, and recrossed at Brownsville, and the mail for New-Orleans came down the same way. Several expresses that were sent to and fro on the American side had been taken prisoners. All the horses and cattle within the vicinity of Brownsville had been seized, and the people were dependent on Matamoras for fresh provisions. Parties of men who came in to CORTINAS, and supposed to be from Victoria, were nearly nude on arrival in CORTINAS' camp, but were soon supplied with clothes and arms, and a lot of cattle had been sold at Matamoras, though who were the sellers or purchasers it was impossible to tell. A universal panic prevailed.

The city had been barricaded and trenches dug, and the people were hourly expecting an attack. There were rumors that Point Isabel and Brazos would be attacked, at which latter place there are many pieces of artillery, and some small brass pieces easily transported, and that CORTINAS stated if he succeeded in taking Brownsville that he would carry the war into Central Texas as far as the Nueces. Many of the ranches near that river are now surrounded by Indians, who are supposed to be interested with CORTINAS. The people of Brownsville send an appeal to the people of New-Orleans for help, as they receive no news of the troops and rangers expected, and as the route is a long one from the posts, and the roads bad, there is no certainty of the time of their arrival. They hope, however, to be able to protect the city until aid shall arrive from New-Orleans, even if they are not strong enough to punish the marauders. The prisoner reported as taken last trip had not been hung, but was in dorance.

PRIVATE ADVICES.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 7.

We are indebted to a mercantile firm of this city, engaged largely in the Rio Grande trade, for the following extract of a letter from their branch house at Brownsville, dated Nov. 1 :

"Owing to the bad state of affairs in the interior, and more probably on account of bad roads, we have no news from Northern Mexico. Three or four conductas are expected for next week, bringing together about $3,000,000.

Affairs here are rather worse than when we last wrote. We are besieged, and our communications with Texas interrupted. CORTINAS' band have stopped all the letters by way of Corpus Christi twice, the Laredo mail thrice, and would have stopped the *Arizona's* mails from New-Orleans, if they had not been brought up on the Mexican side of the river.

We are still alone, without any assistance from the United States Government or that of Texas. We are in constant alarm, barricaded, on guard all night, with every now and then a few shots exchanged with the enemy, who come to the outskirts of the town to provoeate us.

The extra of the *Flag* will give you an idea of our situation.

We lost the battle ; two cannon were taken from us ; but no wounded on our side. On the part of our Mexican auxiliaries five were wounded and two killed. The other party's loss could not be ascertained.

We are anxiously waiting the arrival of the volunteers from San Antonio, but have no news of them except that they have been ordered to be raised at San Antonio. In the meantime, we expect an attack hourly, and the writer, as well as all other Americans, keeps his arms about him day and night, as we have about three alarms a day—morning, noon and night.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

POPULAR MOVEMENT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 12th inst., says that Gen. PALFREY'S brigade, of that city, is willing to go to Brownsville if their expenses are provided for. The public authorities are doing nothing in the matter, and the *Picayune*, therefore, urges the citizens to furnish the money.

The *True Delta* states that WALKER had arrived, and proposes to take command of a party to relieve Brownsville. It was reported that there were active movements in portions of Texas for the relief of that place.

STILL LATER—REPORTED CAPTURE OF BROWNSVILLE CONTRADICTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 14.

The report by the steamer *Charles Morgan*, which arrived at Galveston on the 11th inst., that CORTINAS captured Brownsville on the 31st ult., after five hours' hand-to-hand fighting, crying no quarter, &c., is contradicted by private advices from J. MARKS & Co., from their house at Brownsville, dated Nov. 2, 5 P. M., stating that "CORTINAS has made no demonstration as yet, and that the Rangers and Government troops are hourly expected." Mr. MARKS and others here think that Brownsville will hold out until reinforced. The letters from MARKS & Co. came previous to the Corpus Christi account, which is discredited.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCHES.

The following contests have recently taken place on Long Island :

Trotting on the Road, Monday, Nov. 14 ; match $200, mile heats to wagons.

Mr. TURNER, b. g. *Ginger*	1	1
Mr. RICHARDS, s. m. *Jenny*	2	2

No time taken.

Trotting on the Road, from McCombs Dam to E. LUFF'S, Nov. 12 ; match and stake $150, to wagons.

Mr. LOVETT, g. m. *Lady Suffolk*	1	1
Mr. BROOKS, s. g. *Prince*	2	2
Mr. RODMAN, b. g. *Vital*	3	3
Mr. FOSTER, br. g. *Jim Donnelly*	drawn.	

No time taken.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Nov. 11 ; match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Rock* (in harness)	1	1	1
Mr. LOVETT, g. m. *Lady Suffolk* (to wagon)	2	2	2

Time : 2.39—2.40—2.40½.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

NO TIDINGS OF THE NORTH STAR.

The Storm at Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. MINER from Aspinwall 4th inst., at 4 P. M., *via* Havana 9th at 6 P. M., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock last evening.

She remained at Havana 13 hours to coal, and transfer New-Orleans passengers and mails to steamship *Empire City*. On the 13th and 14th inst., strong gales were experienced, with very heavy sea.

The *Webster* has 327 passengers, brought by the *Uncle Sam* from San Francisco to Panama.

No tidings of the missing steamer *North Star*—In regard to whose fate much solicitude is felt—is received by this arrival.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

THE STORM—HARBOR OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE INACCESSIBLE—DAMAGE AT ASPINWALL—A FILLIBUSTER EXPEDITION IN NEW-GRANADA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

The British steamship *Solent* arrived at Aspinwall from San Juan del Norte on the 2d, having left that place on the 31st ult. She brought neither mails nor passengers, the sea breaking so badly over the shallow bar that she could not communicate with the shore. The Postmaster-General, at Washington, will please take notice.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived at Panama yesterday, at 3 P. M., with 510 passengers, who go to New-York, *via* Havana, on the *Daniel Webster*.

The American schooner *E. A. Luce*, Capt. RIPLEY, from a whaling cruise, arrived at Panama yesterday, and will ship her oil across the railroad.

The *Tiempo*, of Bogota, gives an account of a singular fillibuster expedition from New-Granada into Ecuador, which I overlooked in my last letter : It says that 300 men were enlisted and armed in Pasto and Tuquerres, in Cauca, adjoining the State of Panama, by one of the members of the Provisional Government of Quito. This force, under the command of a Señor VILLOTA, passed the New-Granadian frontier, took the Ecuadorian garrison of 50 or 60 men prisoners, and, reinforcing themselves on the march with some of the prisoners, entered the Ecuadorian province of Imbabura. Gen. SANTA CRUZ, of that province, met them with 600 men, and after a serious combat, which lasted four hours, was defeated, himself, various other officers, and 100 of his men taken prisoners, and Col. VELASQUEZ, four other officers and 40 men killed. The New-Granadians took all the arms of the enemy. On the 8th of September this news reached Quito, a force of young men was raised, headed by VENTIMILLA and SALVADOR, and, joining their force to 150 men under Gen. FARPAN and the celebrated Col. VITERI, *alias* the "Turtle," they had an engagement of three hours in length with the fillibusters, resulting in the death of 15 or 20 of the troops of Gen. FARPAN, of Col. VITERI, and in the capture of Gen. FARPAN and nearly all his troops. The fillibusters then pursued their march towards Quito !

The *Uncle Sam's* passengers arrived at Aspinwall last evening, at 10 o'clock ; but a gale of wind on the coast having raised such a sea in the harbor of Aspinwall that the *Daniel Webster* had to leave her wharf for safety, they could not embark till this afternoon.

The gale has now, 8 A. M., abated, and there is every chance that the passengers will be off at from 4 to 6 P. M. The ships in the harbor have all weathered the gale ; but the damages to the Railroad Company have been considerable. Their wharf has been much injured, as has also the wharf of the United States Mail Steamship Company. The Railroad Company have probably suffered $20,000 damages.

The *Solent* went to sea yesterday, fearing that the gale might make it inconvenient for her to lie in the harbor. No damage whatever has been done to shipping in the port. F. W. R.

FROM CHILI.

MURDER OF GEN. VIDAURRE—THE JESUITS—THE LEVANT AT VANPARAISO.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Friday, Sept. 30, 1859.

I have to report on this occasion the most melancholy event that has yet transpired in the civil war of the present year. I refer to the death of the Governor of this Province, who was shot in the streets, on the 18th instant. This was Gen. VIDAURRE, who commanded the Government forces when the revolution was quelled at the North. He was an old and noble man. Energetic, generous, humane, he cherished hostility to no one. Even his opponents admired his clemency in the hour of victory.

He had been forty-two years in public service, having entered the army in the war for Independence, in 1817. He accepted the office of Governor of this province on the 2d inst., only for a time until another person should arrive. On the 18th, the anniversary of independence, he attended, with the other public officers, the Mass at the church, during which a disturbance was commenced outside, and an attack made on the soldiers of the militia. He went out to quell it

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.

Description of the Masonry, Superstructure and Temporary Structures—How the Tubes were Raised—History of the Enterprise, its Difficulties, Character, and the Lesson it Teaches.

From Our Own Correspondsnt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859.

I herein send you the first official particulars of this great structure which have been given to the Press, having to-day spent some time in examining the working drawings and statistics in the office of Hon. ROBERT STEPHENSON, Chief Engineer. The bridge, as is well known, is a succession of iron tubes, and is designed to carry a single track of the Grand Trunk Railway across the river St. Lawrence. It will be opened, it is confidently believed, during the approaching Autumn, only three of the twenty-five spans remaining unfinished.

As a splendid and costly work of engineering art, it will be unequaled in America, and of its kind it will not be rivaled throughout the world. But as an economical investment, like its predecessor the Britannia Bridge, there are well-founded doubts. It does not become Americans, in view of late railway slaughters, to condemn the building of trustworthy bridges at any necessary cost; but the expenditure of six-and-a-half millions of dollars on a single work, by a company which will likely need the money to make its other structures safe, is approaching the opposite extreme. Reserving till the opening of this work some new facts on the philosophy of bridge-building, which may not have reached—not our civil engineers, but our Wall-street engineers—I will confine myself to the particulars and history of the great work at Montreal.

The bridge consists of 24 stone piers, two abutments, and 25 spans, the central span being 330 feet clear, while the 12 spans on either side of it are each 242 feet clear. The total span between the abutments is 6,540 feet. The approaches, consisting of gravel faced with heavy stones, are on the north side 1,236 feet, and on the south side 824 feet long, the total length of the whole structure being nearly one and three-quarter miles, or as long as from Washington-square to the upper end of the distributing reservoir. The two central piers are 24 feet wide each, and all the others 16 feet each. The central opening is 60 feet high from the Summer level of the river, while the abutments are 35 feet high, giving the bridge an inclination or grade from the ends towards the middle of 1 in 130. The depth of the piers up and down the river is 90 feet at the foundation level, and 33 feet at the top. Ice-breakers on the usual American plan, but on a more grand scale than any before constructed, form a part of the piers. The up-stream end of the pier is shaped like a wedge, and also inclines down stream at an angle of 45 degrees from the water level. Thus heavy masses of ice are not only *split* and thrown aside into the channels, but they may roll or slide some distance up the inclined face of the pier, and fall over upon the masses already passing through. The abutments are 250 feet long each, and their up-stream side also has an inclination, to modify the effects of the floating ice.

The stone used is a dense blue limestone chiefly from Point Clair, on the Ottawa, 18 miles distant, out of a quarry opened by the builders of the bridge. A part of the stone was obtained in Vermont, some 40 miles from Montreal. The blocks were all cut to shape and dressed in the quarry, and were conveyed by a train-road to the shore of the St. Lawrence, whence they were floated by barges to the works. Most of the stone is rubble-faced, though the ice-breakers and some other parts are smoothly dressed. Iron dowells, run with lead, are used to hold the stones together, in addition to hydraulic cement.

The mass of masonry, forming only the foundation of the bridge proper, may be best imagined from the following figures: The quantity of stone in the piers and abutments amounts to 3,000,000 cubic feet, which is sufficient to cover an acre of ground, filled solid, to the height of 64 feet, the weight being about 222,000 tons. The contents of the approaches is 200,000 cubic yards.

The foundations of the piers are, on the average, 15 feet below the Summer water level, the bed of the river being rock, covered with about eight feet of gravel and clay. In some instances, the apparently sound bottom has proved to be immense boulders, all of which had to be removed, the solid rock being thoroughly cleared before the permanent masonry could be commenced. One of the boulders which was taken out weighed 24½ tons.

The superstructure, or bridge proper, differs from that of the great original model, the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, in several important particulars. As a mere matter of quantity, it is a far greater number of tubes in length, though it is but one tube in breadth, being for a single track. The tubes themselves, however, are smaller—the centre span of the Britannia Bridge being 460 feet, while the central span of the Victoria Bridge is 330 feet. But the chief engineering difference is that the cellular principle, so much talked about, has been abandoned. The top and bottom of the Britannia tubes are composed of small boxes or cells of boiler plate, the upper ones serving to resist thrust or compression, while the lower ones are, for the purpose of tension, like any beam or girder. But in the Victoria Bridge all this work is done by the top and bottom plates and by the tops and bottoms of the side plates, with the exception of the central tube, which has at the top some extra iron-work that adds to its stiffness. One reason of the abandonment of the cells is said to be the extreme difficulty of painting the insides of them—a very necessary precaution, to prevent the rapid rusting out of the metal in this exposed latitude. These are the largest spans ever constructed without cells.

The tubes, therefore, consist of 25 rectangular boxes of iron, from 242 to 330 feet long and 16 feet wide, the height of the centre one being 22 feet, and the others gradually diminishing to 18 feet 6 inches in height at the abutments. They are all stiffened by transverse framework, longitudinal angle iron stripa, and at the piers, heavy plate braces. The plates vary in thickness according to the strain, the top and bottom diminishing from the centre, where there is the maximum strain, to the bearings on the piers, where the horizontal strain ceases. It has been practically impossible, however, to get thicknesses of iron varying exactly as the required strain, which was calculated at the junction of each length of plate. So in some cases, 2½ times the computed strength has been put into the ends of the tubes. In lengthening and shortening, by cold and heat, the tubes slide upon rollers which constitute their bearing on the piers. These rollers work between a cast-iron plate, secured to the bottom of the tube, and a similar plate imbedded in the stone-work. Each tube is movable only on one pier, being immovably fixed at the other end. This arrangement, of course, works extremely well. A change of 30 degrees in temperature elongates each 242 feet tube a little over three-eighths of an inch. The effect of expansion by heat is remarkably shown in the fact that the sun shining upon them lifts their centres nearly an inch for every 50 degrees increase of temperature. Thus the tubes are always bending and twisting—not injuriously, by any means, but unavoidably—a curious fact, when we consider that it applies to all physical things—that mountains and temples, bridges and ships, dilate in the warm presence of the sun, and shrink like beggars in the cold.

The tubes are independent of each other in resisting strain, although when fastened together they mutually strengthen each other. The plates and other pieces composing the superstructure weigh about 9,000 tons, and are held together by about a million and a half rivets. Thirty-five acres of the surface is painted. The tubes alone are 1½ miles in length, or 5½ times as long as the Menai bridge. The tubes were all made from British iron at Birkenhead, every plate being cut and punched there, leaving only the permanent riveting to be done in Canada. When completed, the bridge will be covered with a roof of bright tin, a favorite roofing material in Montreal, and eminently durable in that locality, even preserving its lustre for half a century.

The manner of setting the tubes in place was totally different from the plan adopted at the Menai Straits, where each tube was built at some distance from the piers, floated between them, and then raised bodily to the top by hydraulic pressure, the channel in the piers through which they passed up being filled with masonry as they ascended. The Victoria tubes were built out of their ultimate plates and rivets on the spot where they are to stand when completed. A temporary bridge or trestle of timber was extended between the stone piers supported on massive posts of timber raised for the purpose, thus forming a solid platform as high as the bottom of the intended tube upon which the permanent iron work was commenced in the middle and finished towards the piers. When the tube was done, the timber staging was cleared away, leaving the naked span of iron resting on the piers. So extensive and capacious was this mass of timber, that it was partitioned off into workshops, and provided with every appliance for raising and handling the plates. Of course 25 of these platforms, one for each tube, will have been erected and torn down.

At the somewhat sudden breaking up of the river last Spring, one of the tubes came very near being carried away, together with the staging, by the ice, but the timber-work was knocked to pieces just in time to prevent the catastrophe. The whole amount of timber used for temporary purposes in the construction of the bridge cannot be accurately stated, but it is known that each coffer dam for locating the piers required 78,000 cubic feet, while each set of temporary piers and staging was composed of 20,000 feet. For gearing at the stone-quarry alone 130,000 feet were used. In the construction of the masonry, the internal capacity of the coffer dams used was 90,000 cubic feet each, or nearly 570,000 gallons, which was the quantity of water first pumped out of them.

The great engineering difficulty attending the construction of this bridge was the immense quantity of ice bound down the river during its "breaking up," at the rate of 10 miles an hour, in masses which would sweep away all ordinary structures. So terrific is its force that it has sometimes burst into the streets of Montreal, destroying buildings and terraces. At sudden bends of the stream it piles itself into icebergs often 50 feet in height, which, as the river rises, go sweeping down, carrying desolation to all *mere* obstructions—therefore Mr. STEPHENSON abjured *obstructions*—*i. e.*, all temporary plans of timber fenders and crib work sometimes used in less formidable emergencies, simply because he knew they would not stand, and adopted (not invented, as he has credit for here) the well-known American plan of ice-breaking piers, which we have described. The other engineering points of the bridge are as straightforward as could be asked for, especially the tube precedents and the rock bottom.

The history of the work may be briefly stated. Mr. STEPHENSON having been consulted as to the practicability of the bridge by the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, went to Canada in 1853 to learn the local facts in the case, which he did with an independence and thoroughness which did not tarnish his great reputation. The commercial necessity of a bridge is one of the leading features of his report, which was rendered in May, 1854. Immediately thereafter, as instructed, he commenced proceedings with the work. Every detail of the design was made in England, under Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON'S personal inspection, and he also attended to the manufacture of the iron at the various works, and even to the accounts of the engineering staff and contractors at home and abroad. His relative, Mr. GEORGE ROBERT STEPHENSON, provided the drawings and memoranda, showing everything that was to be done in England and Canada, and supervised the whole work. Every piece of iron was so marked at the manufactory that nothing remained to be done in Canada but sort them out and rivet them together as directed. Mr. ALEX. M. ROSS, resident engineer, has especially devoted himself to the masonry. Mr. HODGES, the responsible agent of the contractors, Messrs. PETO, BETTS & BRASSEY, as well as Mr. ROSS, deserves great credit for his perseverance and energy.

A great lesson is taught in the construction of this bridge, as well as in many other engineering works. What an immense amount of time, labor, and expense may be avoided by *thorough working plans*, instead of the "rule of thumb" and "cut and try," which distinguish too many of our public and private undertakings. Here is a bridge nearly two miles long, over a rapid and dangerous river, accurately designed, to the last rivet hole, by an engineer 3,000 miles away, and everything comes together as if it were measured and fitted on the spot.

The professional and popular elements of greatness are often very different. Their size and extent is a legitimate cause of admiration; but the engineer reserves his highest praise for the better accomplishment of a great result at a reduced cost; for the location of a permanent work in a place where stability is almost impossible, or for the ingenious overcoming of difficulties, which, to ordinary men, seem insurmountable. Therefore, while the Victoria Bridge is in simple extent and in mere repetition of the same formula, the most admirable structure of the kind on the Continent, it has been by far exceeded in other respects by the works of our own engineers. A *plan* being fixed, money enough would extend any bridge to any distance.

There is something more to be said about bridges before we can pronounce the Grand Trunk Railway Company *wise* in this enormous expenditure; but since they did determine upon it, we can only admire Mr. STEPHENSON'S straightforward and successful conception and supervision of the splendid enterprise.

TUBAL CAIN.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

The Conspirators Tried and Sentenced—Proclamation of President Geffrard—Miscellaneous.

We have received intelligence from Hayti to Oct. 22.

The trial of the prisoners arrested for their complication in the late conspiracy commenced on the 17th of October. The charges against the accused were:

1. A conspiracy and military plot with the object of changing the form of Government, of exciting the military to rise in arms against the Chief of the State, of provoking civil war, of delivering the capital to massacre, devastation and pillage.

2. Of premeditated assassination by means of ambush (*guet-a-pens*) on the person of the lady MANNEVILLE BLANFORT, *nee* COBA GEFFRARD, daughter of his Excellency the President of the Republic, which assassination was consummated Sept. 3, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, in the residence of the victim.

3. Of attempted assassination at the same time and place, on the person of the Chief of the State, the assassination of Madame BLANFORT having only for its object to attract her father into the ambush laid for him.

The act of accusation proceeds at a great length to specify in detail the features of the conspiracy.

Twenty in all of those implicated in the conspiracy were condemned to death, and sixteen suffered the penalty. One was respited, and three are in another country out of the reach of justice. The President has published a proclamation, urging the people to unite with him in his efforts to establish a worthy Government and increase the prosperity of Hayti, and warning other conspirators to read a lesson in the quick punishment awarded to those recently executed.

The Court Martial condemned the Gen. D. DELVA, and his son, Lieut. ALFRED DELVA, to death, for their participation in the conspiracy. It is not likely the sentence will be carried into effect, because these men are safe in France, and their complicity is only proved by the letters they sent to the various leaders of the conspiracy in Hayti. The intention of the conspirators was to make Gen. PROPHETE President in place of GEFFRARD. PROPHETE, who, it will be remembered, was allowed to depart by GEFFRARD, came to New-York, and sailed almost three weeks ago for Havre, to join DELVA at Paris.

General CESAR LYONNE, for having suppressed the facts connected with the Insurrection, of which he was previously aware, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

A grand funeral service for the repose of the soul of Madame BLANFORT, the assassinated daughter of the President, had taken place at Port-au-Prince. In a funeral sermon the Abbe PELTIER drew a comparison between GEFFRARD and PAUL EMILIUS after his victory over the King of Macedonia.

SOULOUQUE, in his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, on hearing of the assassination of GEFFRARD'S daughter, erected a high mass of thanksgiving, but the priest he applied to refused to officiate. This fact has aroused an additional ill-feeling towards SOULOUQUE on the part of the Haytians.

The President has formally received the condolences of the Commercial Agent of the United States, in regard to the assassination of his daughter.

Port-au-Prince has been relieved from martial law, and the country was quiet.

GENEVA.

Improvements in the City of Calvin—James Fazy, Gambler and Statesman—Factions in Geneva—Watchmaking by Machinery, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GENEVA, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

No city in Europe, Paris excepted, appears to be undergoing a more thorough transformation than Geneva. The walls which mediæval times built so strong and high, have been razed to the ground, as is the case in most Continental cities since the introduction of steam, to make place for new streets, squares and houses. The quays which were formerly but a hundred yards long, have been greatly extended on both sides of the lake, fine breakwaters have been built to give harbor-room for the increasing commerce, one broad iron bridge was completed in 1857, and another above the little "Ile Rousseau," is projected to accommodate the increasing travel. On all sides of the town you hear the din of hammers.

An Electoral Palace or Town Hall, and a Conservatory of Music, a Jewish Synagogue, a Catholic Cathedral, and a spacious hotel, that would do credit to an American city, where hotels are the most perfect, are among the conspicuous new buildings.

But the most striking buildings one sees going up are the new six-story blocks arranged in flats, after the most improved Paris models, with rich fronts, well supplied with balconies.

Indeed, the wonderful changes making in this good city of Calvinistic memory leads one to ask whence all this enterprise? What Swiss Napoleon has decreed all these squares and palaces, and drives by the beautiful transparent lake? Who has conceived strategical purposes against this great *horlogerie*, this city of crazy chimney-tops and crab-going carriages.

From all sides I have received but one reply, and that is, "FAZY has done it," "FAZY has done it." So extensive and remarkable are these improvements, I must add a word or two concerning the man who is always designated as the master spirit of the movement.

The revolution which recently shook Europe so thoroughly as to make priests and kaisers think the world was fast going to ruin, really received its commencement in this nursery of revolutionary ideas in 1846. At that time all political power was in the hands of the upper classes, and most zealously did they guard it. The laboring people, however, having a Genevan way of thinking for themselves, concluded that a little more freedom would be agreeable to them and sought for some concessions. The reply they received was, Austrian-like, smelling somewhat of gunpowder. In the midst of this civil war, the aristocracy had the law of the time and the army at its side, but the laborers had asked for what they believed to be their political rights and held their ground. The contest was becoming formidable, when one day a hard-looking, broad-faced, stalwart man, with a few comrades, entered the chamber of the Federal Councillors, and told these gentlemen to disperse. As these chiefs of the State had but little confidence in themselves or in what they were doing, they retired very soon, and from that day to this the aristocracy and the radicals of Geneva have prayed for each other very much as the British pray for their enemies. But the radicals gained their point, and FAZY became the leader, and the public enterprise and life to which I have referred came with this simple change of masters. I have been told that this able man, in reality, controls the politics of the Confederation, and certainly but few rulers have had a more successful career in so short a space of time, or have left, in proportion to their empire, more lasting and praiseworthy monuments. As I am a thorough believer in the wisdom and justness of republicanism, and regard an enlightened democratic government as the highest type of government, I have naturally been most interested in this modern Swiss President. But human nature has its weak side. President BUCHANAN can write a Fort Duquesne letter (treasonable in spirit) predicting the failure of American institutions from the very means which he fosters in his Cabinet, and which he well knows placed him in office. The Geneva President must blot his brilliant success by keeping or allowing within his own house, in violation of the statute law, a gambling bank. Now, why this clever Mr. JAMES FAZY chooses to neutralize his good influence in Geneva by such means, I cannot tell. It is a disgrace which is mortifying to friends of pure institutions, from whatever country they may come. Yes, erase out the gambling stain upon Mr. FAZY, and he will live in history much longer than any member of the so-called Geneva aristocracy, who have hated him so long and so ardently.

I have never heard, during my travels, of a more absurd or supercilious caste than that which exists here. The families of half a dozen generations of wealth and refinement, or of some accidental descent from somebody, connected with somebody's court once upon a time, have nothing in common with Geneva of to-day, socially or politically, or even with Republicanism. Indeed, it is the general impression that these people would hail the annexation of Switzerland to France or Austria with delight, because they would thus stand some chance of becoming Senators or Deputies, or Chamberlains in a grand court. It is sad to see such beings creating hatred between class and class, when they ought to feel a much nobler ambition in guiding and aiding the progress and Christian simplicity of Republicanism. In view of this spirit among the educated classes, it is not to be wondered at that the humbler classes should let themselves out as soldiers to the Bombas who are afraid of their own subjects.

The fact is, this little State obtained its freedom latterly from accidental causes, and although the humbler classes are industrious and honest and a law-abiding people, a great deal of effete aristocracy has sought asylum here from revolution or disfavor at home. Thus you have the worst political element that could exist in a State,—people who are enjoying the benefits of a Government and despising the principles on which it is founded. So between these people and FAZY and his workmen, I confess my sympathies are with the latter; only FAZY must break up the bank.

Under these circumstances there are none of those social elements which foster patriotism or Christianity. The isolation of caste extends from class to class, and thus prevent the possibility of disinterested friendship. And so strong has been the feeling between the extremes of society, that not many years since anything like a very fine equipage was stoned as it passed through the streets.

Should the stern, sharp-faced JOHN CALVIN return to the city of his iron rule, I imagine he would find but little to his liking. I am quite sure that the Sunday night theatre and circus, and tarobane, would meet with his marked disapproval. The miserable attendance in the national churches, while the Catholic priest often has an audience of two thousand persons, would also lead him to institute some inquiry as to the cause of this failure of his successors.

Three institutions of his time he would find to be still observed. The men and the women continue to keep separate as much as possible in all social or anti-social gatherings; the sneezing and coughing interval in the sermon is still observed; and the regular followers of the good old fashions can be seen any day, riding about town sideways.

The prosperity of this beautiful place, as all the world knows, is owing to the successful industry of watch-making, music-boxes, and jewelry.

This manufacture was commenced here in 1587, and now it is estimated that 100,000 watches are annually sent out to keep the world in time. Watch-making has also had its changes. About fifteen years since, one of that noble, intelligent race so scattered about the world for the world's good, from the North of Europe, settled here and introduced machinery in watch-making. These machine-made watches were soon found to be much better and far more economical than those made by the hand process, consequently Mr. PATECK has obtained many medals and the more substantial success of a flourishing business. One of the pleasures in visiting this establishment is to meet such an intelligent man. Mr. PATECK has traveled extensively in the United States, and is thus able to judge for himself of the boundless resources of our country. With true magnanimity he paid his American competitors of Waltham a high compliment, and said that our systematizing and inventing would soon overcome the difference in the price of labor, and the American watch-making would prove a success in every respect. He also made another remark gratifying to our national pride, and one which, I fear, cannot be said by all who have had dealings with us. He said in all his extensive business relations with Americans he had never lost a dollar. Messrs. PATECK & PHILIPE employ about three hundred hands. Their manufactory is one of the most interesting sights of Geneva, and it is shown freely to all persons who are introduced. As I passed through the rooms I witnessed for the first time watch-making by machinery, and certainly the rapid manner of making wheels, and drums, and pivot holes is quite marvelous. Of the variety of watches made here there seemed to be no end. They range from the highly-respectable heavy chronometer balance to the capricious little "love of a watch" no larger than a five cent piece. In the designs of the exterior I observed an increasing severity of taste. Some were covered with sparkling diamonds, some had their brilliants arranged in exquisite geometric forms, and some were made to sparkle with the black eyes of a fair damsel transfixed on enamel by the matchless pencil of LAMONIERRE. Not long since I made a visit to this distinguished artist's studio. My introduction secured me an explanation of the interesting process of enamel painting. While enjoying this treat an American lady was put into the red-hot fire for my instruction, and it is needless to add that she was true to her sex, and came out improved by the trial.

This suggests a hint which I will volunteer to some of my countrywomen, who spend much money in European capitals. A work from LAMONIERRE costs from $75 to $100. It is true you have to wait your turn. But a small curtailment of the lace, which none but gold-worshipers care for, will, with a little patience, give you a work of art, durable and of lasting pleasure to all cultivated minds. I confess I have sometimes experienced a feeling of sadness and mortification when I have seen spread out before a group of friends, the purchased treasures. I have felt that a pure, ennobling ambition is not always the rule, and that the note of extravagance struck here by the American mother has its reverberations far off in the overstraining for effect, the obstacles to true marriage, and the crimes and errors which follow.

I must add a word more about the hotels, which will be of interest to Americans. The Hotel des Bergues, where the New-York journal, so rapidly gaining ground in Europe, is always to be found, is a most excellent hotel. The Hotel l'Ecu is equally popular, and a favorite among Americans. But the Hotel Metropole marks an era in European hotel building. The enterprising Geneva merchants who had seen our palaces of the people, determined on having a hotel in Geneva after the same models, and the result is quite inspiring to the traveler. To render this comfortable house still more popular with our countrymen, Mr. WALBOLD, the keeper, has cheerfully promised to carry out some suggestions I have given him, so that next Summer the visitors of the Metropole will find a large and beautiful parlor for ladies on the first floor, a gentleman's smoking-room, a conspicuous hotel register, where all guests will inscribe their names on entering; and the present reading-room will be made more complete by the presence of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The vintage in Switzerland, this year, has been unusually good. The wholesale prices I have observed in the passes would be fourteen, thirteen, eleven and eight cents for the equivalent of the English quart.

While all European Governments are busily engaged in making rifled cannon, I must quote the following facts as being quite as worthy the attention of sensible men, as experiments with gunpowder. The beautiful salmon-trout which formerly existed abundantly in Lake Leman, at the present time are extremely scarce. This is an important matter with good livers in this vicinity, and consequently the restocking of the lake has received considerable attention. The Vevay Society of Fish Culture in 1857, took fifty small salmon from the Rhine and placed them in Lake Leman, as a commencement, and within a couple of weeks two of these fish have been captured near Hotel Byron. One weighed a pound and a half, and the other two pounds, and the flesh was of a fine yellow, of excellent quality.

The proprietor of Hotel Bellevue, at Thun, has also made an important experiment. In the Spring of 1858 he put 3,000 small trout, three inches long, in a tank or reservoir 250 by 120 feet, 7 feet deep. The fish were fed during the Summer on snails broken from the shells, and in Winter on sheep's blood pumped into the water. The growth has been such that at the present time they are six inches long. Next Summer it is expected they will be eight inches long; after which the proprietor will continue to have an abundance of this delicate fish with a trifling expense. The increase in number has already been fourteen thousand. "It is necessary," adds the *Neuchatelais*, "in order to obtain this result, to separate the little fish from the larger ones, for with fish as elsewhere, it is the law of the strong which rules, and the large consume the small."

PERICLES.

WHAT IS TREASON?

Charge of a United States Judge in Ohio on Complicity in the Harper's Ferry Affair.

Hon. H. V. WILSON, U. S. District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, charged the Grand Jury, on the 10th inst., on the crime of treason against the Federal Government, with special reference to the recent Convention at Cleveland, and the affair at Harper's Ferry. After stating the legal definition of the offence, and quoting largely from the opinions of Judge CURTIS of the United States Supreme Court on the subject, he thus speaks of the particular cases to which attention has been directed:

It is supposed by many that the assemblage of persons which convened in this city on the 21th of May last, was a treasonable assemblage, having for its real object open and violent resistance to the execution of a public law of the United States, in the unlawful rescue of offenders imprisoned under the process of this Court, for the violation of that law.

The use of force being an essential element of the offence, the crime of treason against the Government is not complete without it. Whatever might have been the other distinguishing characteristics of that convention, the persons composing it did not render themselves obnoxious to the first section of the act of April, 1790, unless there was a combination by which different individuals were united in the one common purpose of preventing, *by force*, the execution of a law of the General Government; and, further, that there was the actual use of force by such combination to prevent the execution of that law.

When an assemblage of persons, called together for the purpose of denouncing the National Government, its laws and its public functionaries, contents itself by simply passing resolutions of disfavor, or by the performance of any other act equally harmless, such proceedings involve nothing more than mere matters of taste and opinion in relation to which all good citizens have a perfect right to differ and to express their opinions. Such proceedings certainly do not constitute the crime of treason against the Government.

Again, it is supposed by some that the recent lawless violence of a mob on the banks of the Potomac was the result, and in fact constituted a part of a treasonable conspiracy against the Government of the United States, and that certain citizens of the northern district of Ohio are implicated, or had complicity in that transaction.

If the recent criminal violence which was perpetrated in that direction originated, or was produced by a band of conspirators, whose purpose it was to overturn the Government of the United States, then, doubtless, *all who were in league for its accomplishment are guilty of treason.* It matters not whether those engaged in the enterprise were few or many. Nor is it material, so far as the crime itself is concerned, in what portion of the Union any one of the number thus engaged committed an overt act involving the turpitude of this crime. Wheresoever the overt act was done, there the offence was committed, and there the offender is amenable to the law before the Federal tribunals, whose jurisdiction in such case is exclusive.

But if the enterprise had for its sole object the subversion of State Governments, and a consequent breach of the laws of Virginia or Maryland by means of a servile insurrection or otherwise, then, even if the plundering of the national armory was resorted to by the conspirators for the accomplishment of their object, the offence does not, nevertheless, come within the definition of treason against the United States; but it is a State crime, and the offenders are only answerable before the judicial tribunals of those States whose laws and municipal regulations they have broken. Hence, if your action is invoked in this matter, the *purpose* of the alleged conspiracy becomes an important inquiry. It is, however, a question of fact, to be ascertained like any other truth, by the production of competent evidence, and the hearing of satisfactory proofs.

In entertaining against a citizen of Ohio so grave a charge as that of treason against the Government, the Grand Jury should exercise the utmost caution and deliberation. It is the highest crime known to the law, and *no citizen can be convicted of it, unless on confession in open Court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of treason whereof he shall stand indicted.* But, while this great deliberation and caution should be exercised in your action, you should at the same time be faithful and firm in the discharge of those duties which the law imposes upon the Grand Jury, in a matter so vital to the very existence of the Republic."

The man who deliberately joins and cooperates with conspirators for the overthrow of the United States Government, and who seeks to accomplish this nefarious design by robbery and the bloodshed of innocent persons, is a criminal of the most dangerous character to the community; and it is but an aggravation of his crime, when such a man claims to act under the conviction of conscience and the respiration of a holy religion. The pure fountain of truth above, from which flows the injunction of "peace on earth and good will to man," is blasphemed by such pretensions. It was the pretence and agreement of the bigots who deluged France in blood by the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It has been the pulse of wicked men and the argument of propagandists in all ages, and in all countries. Fortunate it is for the stability of our institutions and the administration of justice that in this country courts and juries have no criterion for determining crime or measuring its enormity, except that which is furnished by the law of the land.

I am not aware that it is the intention of the Government to bring any case before you, for the violation of the act of 30th April, 1790; nor is this Court officially advised of any facts that form a basis of just complaint in relation to it.

But I fully agree with the District-Attorney as to the importance of your fully understanding the character and essential elements of this heinous offence, lest you might be induced to improper action by extraneous influences.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The Talk and Sentiments of Slaveholders in Kentucky and Elsewhere—Their Condition and Interests.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

Some of the slaveholders in Kentucky and other border slaveholding States are, especially now, immoderate and violent in their conversation about current topics. Sectional partisans themselves, by habit, if not by nature, they catch at everything said or done by politicians of their stripe in the South or North. They act as if they thought their proprietary interests were more secured by constant addition to the fuel for Slavery excitement. Divers misrepresentations are made by them and their organs to unite the South for the sake of the South. The slaveholding interest is held to be "the South," and to be in imminent danger.

The "Brown Republican rebellion" is only the first gun of the "irrepressible conflict." Capt. BROWN was the leader of only the advanced guard. The Captain and his accomplices, abettors and instigators, should be hung as high as Haman. The people of the North are mad. Fanaticism reigns triumphant there. The result in *New-York* points most clearly to the election of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the next Presidency. Notes of alarm must be thundered forth. "Forewarned, forearmed!" The latest blast from the North brings it to their ears that the cohorts of SEWARD, flushed with victory, are about to make forced marches against the South. Prepare for the worst! Something must be done forthwith. What shall it be?

The militia must be called out, mustered and drilled. The gag must be put to the mouth, or the goad to the back, of every Republican and Free-Soiler below the line. Whoever in our border States dares to say anything against Slavery must expect to be scourged and spit upon and perhaps shot down. He will have to endure the penalties of mob and martial law. Partisan Slave-Soilers may agitate as much as they please, and, in ear-shot of our blacks, charge upon everybody else in and out of the State the direst "Abolition" intents, and thus endanger the very interest they profess to uphold; but no domestic Free-Soiler, however moderate, sensible and conservative, shall utter a word! According to their talk, one might suppose that the masses of Kentucky and of all its slave neighbors must be turned into a mercenary soldiery, a Pretorian guard, to save a set of patricians from a host of "Black" and "Brown" enemies without and within. The Slate Legislatures, Executives and Judiciaries must be subsidized to save them. Federal patronage and power, also, must be called. Oligarchic mob rule must take possession of our States in order to put down or drive off the inside and outside plebeians and barbarians! Personal and constitutional liberties must be trampled on. State bills of rights and the guarantees of the Federal Constitution must be blotted out by legislative and military mobs, in the service of the slaveholding few! And "State Conventions" must be held to provide against the inevitable effects of the election of WM. H. SEWARD, or any other Republican. Rebellion, revolution, dissolution, anything rather than suffer the Administration or installment of an "irrepressible" agitator!

This is one picture—a warlike, "blood-and-thunder" one. Now for another. Many Slaveholders in this State and vicinity seem inclined to much more moderation. Many of them in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and North Carolina, answer the description given last Fall by Gov. SEWARD, in your city of Rome. They "*look for safety in public repose and tranquility, and if left to themselves, would not be a partisan or political class.*" The constant talk of pettifogging politicians among them does them more harm than good. It may, indirectly and directly, affect the tenure and depreciate the home value of their slaves more even than would many "Republican" St. Louis *Democrats* or Newport *Free Souths*. I reckon they are not unconscious of this danger, and will in time rebuke such officious agitation.

To my view, they would not make such ado about the Harper's Ferry affair as their skittish and headlong "friends." While they regard it the result, in part, of outside Slavery agitation, they do not believe that the Republican Party is directly and alone responsible. The manly qualities of BROWN have their sympathy and praise; but such a disturbei of the peace, brigand and traitor as he, the leader, should be made a terrible example of, and the rest should be imprisoned for life.

The election of Mr. SEWARD on a "Republican" platform, and by a sectional "Republican" vote, would be a deplorable event, they say, and they would, Constitutionally, resist to the last his "Republican" Administration. But, so far as it might be national, neither for or against Slavery, it would receive their support. They would do all in their power to thwart the probable sectionalism of his *régime*, and, by opposing, strive to end it. But, whatever ills they could not constitutionally avoid they would manfully bear. The notion of dissolving this Union would never enter their heads as a remedy for anything; and the general sentiment of Kentucky and its contiguous neighbors on all sides would, in the trying hour, call aloud for its perpetuation.

Moreover, there is, I apprehend, a *Free-Soil undercurrent* in our border slave-soil States, among even the slaveholders. They are gradually opening their eyes to the economic disadvantages, the unprofitableness and wastefulness of their slave-labor, and its utter unfitness for their latitude. Many, when they speak honestly, say they do not feel it to be an inestimable blessing or an indispensable institution in any point of view. Their households, they acknowledge, may survive without slaves; their industrial pursuits may thrive without them; and their States, as free, may prosper. They do not object to a temperate public discussion among themselves of Slavery's economic relations. The rampant talk of Pro-Slavery partisans is not indorsed by them.

Self-interest, enlightened, freed from the hoods and shackles of partisan Pro-Slaveryism, will teach our slaveholders voluntarily to get rid of their slaves and employ the labor of freemen. Indeed, it is teaching them so already. The bread-and-butter argument, the philosophy of the purse, is telling. They are practically concurring with and carrying out the suggestions and statements of Hon. A. H. H. STUART, of Virginia, as submitted before the Central Agricultural Society of his State, at Richmond, Oct. 28, 1859. His points are being realized every day, to wit: that Slave labor is valueless in the border or provision States; that white labor can be economically substituted for it in the production of the cereals, live stock, and everything which is grown in these border States of the South; that *the great principles of political economy are draining the Slave population from the grain-growing and grazing States to the planting States*; that *free labor is fast taking possession of the former*; that, under the operation of natural and economical laws, free labor is bound to acquire the ascendency in all the mechanical, commercial and farming departments of industry, and that, *at perhaps no distant day, the institution of Slavery will be restricted exclusively to the planting States.*

PONTIAC.

Naval.

Dispatches from the Home Squadron, dated on board the flag-ship *Roanoke*, off Aspinwall Nov. 2, have been received at the Navy Department. The *Roanoke* left Aspinwall on the 17th October, and arrived at San Juan del Norte the afternoon of the 19th, remaining off there until the 24th, when the ship left to return to Aspinwall. On her cruise the flag-ship communicated with the *St. Louis* off the mouth of the Colorado Branch Canal, where she will remain until relieved by some other vessel; and also with the *Preble*, stationed at Chiriqui Lagoon. The *Roanoke* reached Aspinwall on the 27th October. The *Sabine* was off San Juan del Norte. The *Jamestown* arrived at Aspinwalt on the 25th October from Carthagena, and having provisioned left on the 1st inst. for San Juan del Norte and the coast of Nicaragua.

THE CHURCH OF THE FURITANS.

The Mission to England—Dr. Cheever's Claims to be Regarded as the only Anti-Slavery Preacher.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to suggest a few thoughts upon the "irrepressible conflict" now going on in your columns, in consequence of the doings of the Pastor and the members of the Church of the Puritans, in this City. Though I have taken no part in the transactions of that Church, which have occasioned so much controversy, I have not been an uninterested observer, nor have I obtained my information chiefly at second hand. I am familiar with their entire history.

You have written and published with great severity, and brought charges against the Pastor of that Church that cannot fail to affect his standing among his brethren in the ministry. But perhaps the severest accusations are to be gathered from the paragraphs over his own signature.

After a careful reading of all that you have written, I cannot discover a single mis-statement or unjust inference. I agree with you fully. But I am most surprised at your omission to notice one part of these transactions, which seems to me quite as important as any that you have commented upon. Before I suggest this omission, however, allow me a few words upon one of the claims set up, both by Dr. Cheever and his defenders, to wit, that he is the only preacher against *Slavery, as a sin*, in the American Church. I cannot doubt that he owes an apology for this assumption to many a clergyman, older than, and as wise and as conscientious as himself. The proper construction of the Spurgeon letter cannot be understood as less sweeping than this, and the very utterance of such a sentiment would confute itself. Were the remark confined to this City and its neighborhood, it would be thoroughly and essentially untrue. Are there no preachers against Slavery *in this City*? Where is Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, lately, if not now, the able and earnest advocate of Anti-Slavery in the editorial columns of the *Independent*? Is he among the "dumb dogs," so often contemptuously spoken of in the pulpit of the Church of the Puritans? And where is Dr. ABA D. SMITH, who undoubtedly did more than any other man to carry through the late General Assembly of the (N. S.) Presbyterian Church, strong Anti-Slavery resolutions. The resolutions were passed. And where are the ministers of the Methodist Church (North) who separated from their Southern brethren on this single point—the Methodist Church, North and South, becoming two distinct and separate organizations? Are all these to be read out of the Anti-Slavery ranks by this single combatant? And where are our Baptist clergymen, almost all of whom are regarded as advocates of the same principles? We cannot refer to all of this class in our own City, they are so numerous. And in Brooklyn, what disposition is to be made of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and Dr. RUFUS W. CLARK, and of Rev. Dr. STORRS, another of the able editors of the *Independent*? Were all public mistaken in calling these gentlemen Anti-Slavery agitators? The third on this editorial triumvirate, was Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, not least, if last. Is he, too, to be denounced as one of those who are muzzled by the fear of the pews? He, by the way, as well as all those I have named, except Mr. BEECHER, were members of that "*ex-parte* council," that "One who Authorized the Appeal" speaks of so contemptuously. But I well remember that when the Committee of the Church of the Puritans was before that body, one of them remarked to the council that there could not have been selected a council to whom he would rather commit the decision of that controversy than to them. He should have selected the same men. *Perhaps*

been brought, before a court. And, if any respectable tribunal had given a decision like that of our Tombs Justices, it is probable we should have heard of it. We should not have the child-like faith we do, in the matter of change, in the whole race of tradesmen. It is true that we look for counterfeit bills, bogus coin and Bungtown coppers in exchange, and usually get them, but we certainly do expect full quantity, whatever may be the quality; and the very fact that even an inferior article is returned, shows the belief on the part of the dealer that he is bound to return something. But, viewing the matter in the light of the late decision, it is evident that our faith has rested on very slight foundation. We have hitherto supposed that when we passed up a quarter through the roof of a stage, the superincumbent recipient thereof was bound in law to hand us back either eighteen or nineteen cents, according to his ideas of subtraction. But our supposition was incorrect. The law, so far from compelling him to return said sum, will justify him in retaining it. But as he does return it, it is clear that we rely, not upon his amenability to the law, but upon his courtesy and his character as a gentleman. We trust in the apple woman's honor, for there is no earthly reason, except the promptings of said honor, to induce her to break a three cent piece and give us some of it back. In the absence of a law regulating the matter, the peanut man has a conscience, and confiding in that, we get both pea-nuts and change. In short, if at counter and desk, box-office and ticket-office, we proffer a big bill and get in return not only a receipt, a parcel, a seat or a ride, but a small bill and some silver change to boot, it is because in each case the individual presiding at the desk or office, has the magnanimity to say, "We might rob you, but we won't. We have a perfect right to swindle you, but for good-fellowship's sake and for love of quiet dreams, we return the full amount." The community will be fortunate if this whole class, presuming upon the peddler's immunity, does not change its tone and say, "We might rob you, and odd rot us if we don't."

The advocate of an elective judiciary will find a beautiful argument in support of this system in the moral which may be derived from the narrative of the tradesman and the peddler. The peddler will be on hand, early, at the polls; he will vote, certainly once, probably twice, for the Judge who acquits him upon his trial. And doubtless all the thieves in town clustering to the support of the straight-out candidates, will re-elect them by a thundering majority. And they would be an ungrateful set if they did not. For if the law upon the Judiciary means anything, it means this: that the numerous class interested in having ignorant and unworthy Judges upon the bench, may, if they have the numerical power, (and who doubts their power, when knaves vote hourly in one district after another, and decent people stay quietly at home,) promote to office, and maintain in it, men like two of the trio who pick their teeth on the platform at the Court of Special Sessions, now and then interrupting their labor to send an unhappy vagrant to the Island, or loose a rascally peddler upon the town.

JUSTITIA.

THE CONVERTED ACTOR.—CHARLES H. WEEKS known as a converted actor, has made his appearance in Boston, where he has been so prominent in Baptist prayer-meetings that he has become obnoxious. Rev. DANIEL C. EDDY, Pastor of the Howard-street Church; Rev. JAMES BELCHER, Pastor of Baldwin-place Church; Rev. D. M. CRANE, Pastor of the Union Church; S. G. BOWDLEAR and GEORGE W. CHIPMAN appear, as a consequence, in an exceedingly personal card, declaring that CHARLES H. WEEKS is an "impostor as far as his profession of religion is concerned, and that he is unworthy of credence or any countenance whatever from the public." They think that Rev. PHINEAS BROWN, in indorsing his character, has neglected to make any examination into it.

A telegraph line connecting with the Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph, has been laid between Edgartown and Nantucket, by Mr. Samuel C. Bishop, of this City.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Several Prisoners Easily Disposed of—First Ward Politicians—Pleas of Guilty.

The Calendar of this Court, yesterday morning, offered a long list of presumed evil-doers to the attention of Jurors and the presiding Judge, and, if said evil-doers had possessed, all of them, sufficient consciousness of integrity, and of the other cardinal virtues, to have stood the ordeal of a trial, the Court would have been constrained to sit till a late hour. As it was, it rose in good season, the majority of the sinners pleading guilty off-hand, and taking the chance of the Court's leniency.

William Hanley, a political character of the First Ward, pleaded guilty to an assault on Tom Burns—the noted Tom—also a First Ward politician. The difficulty grew out of a political dispute, and Hanley undertook to serve his country (by adoption) by delivering to Burns a sound pummeling, thereby teaching him better Democratic doctrine for the future. Burns caused Hanley to be arrested, but yesterday morning yearned for a reconciliation, and, upon Hanley's pleading guilty, pleaded hard with Judge RUSSELL to let him go. The Judge did not like to separate two old friends, who, for a moment, in the heat of party disputation, had let a drop of bad blood rise up between them, and he let him go. Linked together, arm in arm, they left the Court, and (so report has it) proceeded to the Pewter Mug.

James Smith, indicted for forgery in the second degree, in passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty to that charge in the fourth degree. Remanded till Saturday for sentence.

James and Thomas Newport, two boys, sons of a respectable English widow lady, residing in the City, convicted last week of grand larceny, were placed at the bar. At the earnest application of friends, who promised to remove them from the bad associations into which they had fallen, they were allowed to depart on suspension of judgment.

James Howard, an old and feeble man, pleaded guilty to a charge of passing counterfeit money. It being, as far as the Court knew, his first offence, and in consideration of his age and infirmity, he was discharged.

Mary Goetze, having a husband in Germany, took unto herself a second husband in New-York. She was tried for having one husband too many, and convicted. Remanded for sentence till Saturday.

Margaret McQuair was tried for receiving stolen goods, viz.: 27½ yards of ingrain carpet, worth $25, the property of a Mr. Oakley, from whom it was stolen by a boy named O'Rourke. The evidence was insufficient to prove that the defendant knew it to have been stolen, although she purchased it for the very low sum of $3. The case was therefore abandoned by the prosecution, and the woman discharged.

Similar was the next case, which was likewise one of receiving stolen goods, John and Julia Mannox, keepers of a junk shop, were charged with receiving four pigs of lead, and other articles, including a force-pump, worth $100, stolen by a noted thief named Henry Beckworth. As there was no evidence against the husband of the thief, and their good character being unquestioned, this case was also abandoned.

John White, indicted with two others, named Stern and Krimp, for burglary on the store of Ezra Crowell, No. 17 Maiden-lane, on Oct. 12, demanded a separate trial. From Mr. Crowell's store, on the night of the above date, plated goods, sugar-bowls, tea-pots, &c., were stolen to the value of $60, the store being burglariously entered. The evidence, in the case of White, was unsatisfactory to the jury, and, after an hour's deliberation, they acquitted him. He was remanded to prison on another indictment.

Andrew Stumph, James Farrell and James Gallagher pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. On Oct. 30 they broke open the dyeing warehouse of Aaron Siegel, No. 99 Columbia-street, and stole silk dresses, shawls, and other goods, worth $100. There were two other indictments against each of them. The Court sentenced them to 4 years and 6 months in the State Prison, and adjourned for the day.

Registered Letters.

IS MONEY SENT IN A REGISTERED LETTER A "REMITTANCE?"

Edward Morrison vs. *The Farmers Bank of North Carolina.*—This was an action to recover upon a draft for $250 alleged to have been sent to the defendant for collection.

The complainant averred that in April, 1856, the plaintiff forwarded the draft in question to the defendant in North Carolina for collection there; that the draft was collected but not paid over.

The defendant admitted that the draft was received, that it was collected, and the proceeds were forwarded to the plaintiff by register of the letter, and that the proceeds were thus forwarded under the instructions of the plaintiff, which were to "collect and remit." The only question was, whether the mailing of the letter inclosing the money was a sufficient payment to absolve the defendant from further liability.

The case was tried before Justice STRONG, of the Supreme Court, and, after the facts appeared, as above stated, and it had further appeared that the plaintiff had had former dealings with the defendant, and that in all instances the Bank had remitted by draft, and not in money, the Court held that as the defendant was not authorized to remit money instead of drafts, as is the usual custom, the money mailed to the address of the plaintiff could not be considered payment, and the defendant was, therefore, liable in the action. The jury found for the plaintiff accordingly.

P. T. Marsells and Henry Morrison for plaintiff; W. B. Harrison for defendant.

The Old Police Cases.

DECISION OF THE APPEAL.

The People ex rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners.*—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, held by Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, Justice ROOSEVELT announced the decision of the Court on the appeal taken from the order of the Special Term in these cases. It will be remembered that the order appealed from was made by Justice ROOSEVELT, and that it directed eight of the twelve defences set up in the return of defendants to the alternative *mandamus* issued to them to compel them to pay the relator his salary as a member of the Police, and to restore him to his post.

The following is the decision on the appeal:

Considering that the question whether an acting Municipal Policeman, not duly appointed under the old law, was nevertheless continued under the new, until removed by the Commissioners, as contended by the relator, is not entirely free from difficulty, the Court are of opinion that the first clause of the return to the alternative *mandamus* should be allowed to stand, subject to replication or demurrer, as the relator may be advised.

As to the eleventh clause, which alleges that the relator, since the passage of the Metropolitan act, entered into other employment inconsistent with his duties as a Policeman, and received large compensation therefrom, the Court are of opinion that that also, for the like reason, should be allowed to stand.

In those two particulars, therefore, the order appealed from will be modified, and in other respects affirmed, without costs.

After announcing this decision, Justice ROOSEVELT remarked that it was to be regretted that this decision did not more fully dispose of the case—it only disposed of some merely technical points.

TRIAL OF ANOTHER OF THE CASES.

The People ex rel. Patrick Murphy vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—This is the first of the police cases which has, as yet, come before the Circuit, and now comes on for trial before Justice MULLEN.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand, as also the clerk of Mr. Matsell, who testified as to the circumstances of his appointment and services. All the old records of the Department were hunted up and turned over and over, and but little progress was made in the case. It will probably consume the most of the week.

A. R. Dyott for plaintiff; Vanderpoel, Noyes and Field for defendants.

Landlord and Tenant—Eviction.

James Haskin vs. *Hermann Lohmeyer.*—This was an action for damages against the defendant for an alleged partial eviction of the plaintiff from certain premises in Church-street.

The complaint averred that the plaintiff was the tenant of the defendant at No. 100 Church-street, which premises he used as a restaurant; that he hired for one year from the 8th day of February, 1858. Afterward the defendant entered upon the premises and excavated in and about them, greatly to the damage and inconvenience of the plaintiff; that the plaintiff's business was thereby nearly destroyed. The answer admitted the excavation, and claimed that the defendant had a right to make it, under an act of the Legislature, passed in January, 1855, entitled an "Act respecting Excavations in the City of New-York."

The case was tried before Judge BRADY, of the Common Pleas.

A number of witnesses were put upon the stand and testified for the plaintiffs, corroborating the allegations of the complaint.

After the plaintiff rested his case, the defendant moved that the case be dismissed, on the grounds stated in his answer. The Court reserved that question of law, however, for the decision of the General Term, and sent the case to the Jury. Case still on.

John H. McCunn, for plaintiff; Gen. Sanford for defendant.

Motion to Discharge from Arrest.

John Field vs. Thomas H. Field et al.—This was a motion to discharge from arrest, and was heard before Mr. Justice DAVIES, in Chambers, of the Supreme Court. The defendant in this case was arrested some time since and held to bail in the sum of $3,000, on an affidavit by the plaintiff that he (plaintiff) was the owner of the sloop *Albert Richards*, and that she had been taken from his possession by violence of the defendant, which taking was under a mortgage held by the defendant, but which he knew was given by a person who he knew had no right or ownership in the vessel at the time. The defendant read affidavits showing that he held the mortgage under which he took possession of the vessel as executor of his sister, Ann Field; that the mortgage was given to her by one John E. Fenwick, who had bought the vessel of the plaintiff himself; and that Fenwick had afterwards given to the plaintiff a second mortgage, to secure a part of the purchase money; and that the plaintiff had notice of the mortgage to Anne Field, when he took the second mortgage to himself. The plaintiff replied that the mortgage was settled by Fenwick afterwards giving his notes for the amount, which notes, however, it appeared, were returned to Fenwick. Plaintiff also claimed that the defendant's mortgage was void, as it had not been filed in the Custom House, and no copy was filed in the County Clerk's office within a year from its date.

DAVIES, J.—Decided that the plaintiff had mistaken his remedy; that no case had been made out for an arrest of the defendant, but that if the alleged defects existed in the defendants' mortgage, the plaintiff's remedy was by an action of replevin to try the title. Motion granted, with costs.

Robert B. Benedict, Esq., for the motion; Beebe, Dean & Donohue opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

William E. Sibell, Assignee, &c., vs. *George Remsen, Sheriff.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs, CLERKE dissenting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SUTHERLAND, J.

William Ross vs. *William E. Ross and others.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Hull vs. *Levecredge.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

Petition of McKewan, &c.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Mas n vs. *Schenck.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs, with liberty to the defendant to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

Court Calendar—TUESDAY, Nov. 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 80, 82, 96, 50, 69, 114, 64, 86, 61, 115, 103, 73, 81, 85, 107, 111, 112.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1413, 825, 2239, 9, 1879, 265, 1925, 2269, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423. *Part II.*—Nos. 2743, 984, 4, 2730, 2370, 2724, 2664, 2536, 2760, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 463, 519, 579, 537, 591, 583, 635, 637, 641, 135, 623, 619, 653, 657, 661, 663. *Part II.*—Nos. 500½, 566, 511, 478, 526, 448, 498, 262, 550, 545, 194, 568, 570, 572, 452, 368, 360, 22.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1175, 1170, 1434, 1436, 1438, 697, 1465, 1466, 1468, 1469, 1471, 1472, 87, 1305, 1148. *Part II.*—Nos. 1428, 1450, 1456, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1018, 1195, 144, 192, 1427, 109, 783, 1072, 1355.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 86, 58, 95, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 76, 79, 39, 85, 89, 36, 88, 93, 7, 47, 13, 80, 50, 22, 30½, 10. Enumerated—Nos. 86, 97, 98, 99, 100.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 72 bbls. Ashes; 45,666 bbls. Flour; 93,107 bushels Wheat; 1,334 bushels Corn; 2,720 bushels Rye; 29,136 bushels Barley; 39,749 bushels Oats; 2,544 pkgs. Provisions, and 502 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 175 bags Rio, at 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb. Stock of Rio in first hands this evening, 48,472 bags.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 2,500 bales, including 500 bales *in transitu*, at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather quiet to day. Holders of desirable lots, especially of State, advanced their asking prices 5c.@10c. ₱ barrel. Buyers, however, purchased reservedly, as they were reluctant to pay higher rates—though they appeared to be inclined to buy freely, at about Saturday's quotations. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 15,300 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $5 00@$5 05, chiefly at $5; extra State at $5 15@$5 20, with some inferior reported at $5 10, and very choice at $5 25; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 05@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 75
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 05
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 10	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 8 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,650 bbls., at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian has been quiet, at previous prices; sales have been made of 270 bbls. Inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after to-day; and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of only 8,000 bushels, including fair to very good White Canada, at $1 40@$1 41½; choice amber Western at $1 36 ₱ bushel. It was also rumored that one or two boat-loads of Milwaukee Club had been disposed of, but no reliable particulars were obtainable. Corn has been moderately inquired for at about former rates. Sales have been confined to 11,500 bushels at $1 02 for round yellow; $1 03 for yellow Southern, and 90c.@91c. for new crop yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet steady, at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been in somewhat better request, and sales have been reported of 15,800 bushels, including State, part good, at 80c., with Canada East, part at 80c. and very choice Canada West at 86c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 46c.; Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western and State, 43½c.@45c.; Pennsylvania at 38c.@42c.; and Southern at 37c.@41c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 900 bales North River at former prices.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. for common to very choice, ₱ lb.

METALS—Continue in moderate request, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made to-day, 47 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, (the first this season,) at 52c.; with 65 hhds. and 10 tcs. Cuba Muscovado at 21c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very moderately inquired for, including Common at $1 55@$1 57½ ₱ 310 lbs., and Fine at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet. Spirits Turpentine have been lightly dealt in, mainly at 46c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been limited for Crude Whale and Sperm, and quite good for refined do. at previous prices. In Linseed, a moderate business has been transacted, chiefly at 55c.@56c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 06¼ for Mess; $10 50 for Prime, here; and an unascertained price for (500 bbls.) do., deliverable during the remaining portion of the current year, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon exhibit no important changes. Lard is improving. Sales, to-day, 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c., including 500 bbls. deliverable in December and January at 10½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 400 bbls., at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request, at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tierces, at from $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, during the week, sales were made of 65,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 15 000 pieces 64x64, private terms; 12,000 pieces 64x64, 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces 60x68, 5½c.; 13,000 pieces 60x64, 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 5½c.; 9,000 pieces 60x64, 5¾c.; and 6,000 pieces 56x56, 5c. ₱ yard.

SEEDS—Sales, here, 1,000 bushels American Flaxseed, at $1 50 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. Prime, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., at 21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 175 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 7½d.; 100 tcs. Flaxseed, at 25s.; with 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s. For London, 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 20 hhds. Tallow and 50 tons Oil Cake, at 25s.; 50 tcs. Rice, at 30s.; and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 6s. For Glasgow, 20 hhds Tallow, at 25s. For Bremen, 600 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 14, 1859.

CATTLE—Another bad market for the drovers—the worst, some think, that has been experienced here for many months; and perhaps this is so, if we take into consideration the quality of the beef offering. The average quality is considerably better than that of last week, and yet the market opens with prices ¼c. off on all grades. The decline is mainly attributable to the low rates that ruled in New-York last Tuesday and Wednesday. Drovers who went through last week report that they never sold in a more discouraging market.

On Tuesday prices dropped during the morning something like $4 ₱ head, and on Wednesday there was a still further decline. This has tended to make buyers very careful, and they show no disposition to take a hand in unless at large concessions. Add to this that the weather is most unfavorable—a storm of wind, rain and sleet prevailing all day long, detracting much from the appearance of the cattle, and the unusual heaviness of the market is explained.

The supply is two or three hundred short, and there are many fine droves offering, which are the only circumstances in favor of sellers that we are aware of.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad—estimating 17 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Cattle	2,737	2,822	2,912
Sheep and Lambs	5,510	6,315	5,394
Hogs	371	1,040	7,425
	Av. w'kly rec'ts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,536	117,644	118,459
Sheep	3,127	179,794	131,640
Hogs	3,747	28,787	170,418

There must be added to the receipts of cattle 209, which were held over since last week, making altogether 3,006. Of the receipts, however, 124 are "stores," which are being taken over East for feeding this Winter. Deduct those and there are left 2,881 beef cattle.

PRICES—We alter our quotations on all grades, the sales thus far justifying a reduction of at least ¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. There were slight indications last night that the weather would change sharp cold, and in this event the decline may be recovered before the close.

	This week.	Last week.
Premium		
Extra	4½@5¼	4¾@5¼
First quality	3¾@4¼	4¼@4¾
Second quality	3 @3¾	3¾@4
Third quality	2¾@3¼	3½@3
Inferior quality	2¼@2¾	2¾@—

SALES—But few sales have transpired. It is only now and then that a drover is to be met with who is willing thus early in the week to make the concessions demanded. As an indication of the tone of the market, we may state that on Saturday the holder of a lot of prime Kentuckies was offered $5 ₱ 100 lbs. They will average about 1,500 lbs. He refused to sell, but yesterday he was willing to close the bargain, when the bidder declined to give more than $4 80.

FEEDING—The price of Hay is advancing, and the yard-owners have been forced to raise their charges.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market for Sheep and Lambs is extremely dull. The weather has been unfavorable for slaughtering here, and the Albany dealers did comparatively little besides dressing those that they have had on hand for a week or two past. Prices are low, and must continue so until the weather becomes colder and more settled. During the last six days the McGRAW BROTHERS have taken only 2,000 head, at prices ranging from $2 62 to $4. To bring the ontside figure, Sheep must be fat and average full 100 lbs. The most of the receipts this week have already been shipped to New-York.

HOGS—But few have arrived on this side, only about 350 head, and we have but one sale to report—50, by J. W. POLLARD, averaging 202 lbs., at $5 06 ₱ 100 lbs.

MILCH COWS—We quote nominally at $27@$50.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 355 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, and No. 71 Newark-av., Jersey City. Days for classes in Jersey City, Mondays and Thursdays; in Brooklyn, Tuesdays and Fridays. Classes are now forming. Send for circular.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

DANCING.—MME. (FERRERO) JACKSON, NO. 29 West 36th-st. Class instruction Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Evening class Tuesdays and Fridays.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

HOW AND WHEN TO PROCURE GRAPE VINES.
Works on this subject, as well as on all sorts of agricultural and horticultural affairs, may be procured of C. M. SAXTON, BARKER & CO.,
Agricultural booksellers and publishers of the *Horticulturist*, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, will take place THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Tickets may be procured of either of the
STEWARDS.
S. T. Hubbard, M. D. G. F. Woodward, M. D.
J. J. Crane, M. D. J. F. Garrish, M. D.
J. W. Green, M. D. E. Schilling, M. D.
J. R. Van Kleek, M. D.

MR. SALLIORD, ARRIVED BY THE *Vanderbilt*, Pupil of Zimmerman, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives lessons of singing, piano, melodeon and composition. The Misses SALLIORD give piano, singing, drawing and French lessons. Address them at their residence, No. 66 6th-av. Reduced prices.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—THE MEMBERS ARE requested to attend the first meeting of the Winter season at CARBERRY'S, (The Shades,) William-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. By order of the Secretary.
N. B.—Parties desirous of becoming members of the above social Club, are requested to leave their names at the bar of the above hotel. The Club meets alternate Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, P. M. Notice given the day before in the *Times*.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL Meeting of the Members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, at No. 163 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock. It is hoped that all the members will attend, as the business is of the utmost importance. JOHN COMERFORD, President.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY offer for sale 30 horses, a few of small size, and some extremely large. Can select from amongst 100 to be seen at the Company's stalls, Nos. 276 and 278 West 13th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.
MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A LARGE AND RICH STOCK
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
containing
every article necessary
for persons wearing mourning.
To which will be added, upon the arrival of each steamer,
THE NEWEST
and
CHOICEST GOODS
to be found in the
EUROPEAN MARKET.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Their Extensive Stock of
FAMILY OR HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting in part of
LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS and CLOTHS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS and TOILET COVERS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, TARLETANS and SWISS MUSLINS—FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

481 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 PIECES NEW STYLES,
at 75 cents per yard.
REDUCED FROM $1 25.
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
only $1 per yard.
REDUCED FROM $1 75.
Observe the name and Number.
G. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway.

G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOV. 14,
1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS,
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PLEASE EXAMINE, COMPARE AND JUDGE.

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N. B.—His stock consists of rare and beautiful styles of Ribbons, just imported.
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Also, MEDALLION and INSERTION CAPS,
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NOTTINGHA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wards Absore—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—Raoul.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Despair—Love's Labor Lost.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Honesty is the Best Policy. Evening—Lady of Lyons—Phenomenon in a Smock Frock.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—Old Folks' Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

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CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

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GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The packages by the steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., were received at one o'clock this morning. We enlarge the outline received by telegraph from St. Johns and from Portland, with extracts of prominent interest.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, employed as a substitute for the *North Star*, arrived here last evening, having left Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The effects of the gale had been seriously felt at Aspinwall, and at San Juan del Norte. At the latter point the British mail steamer had found it impossible to communicate with the shore, while at Aspinwall the shipping had to put to sea to prevent destruction. The property of the Railroad Company had suffered material damage. The *Daniel Webster* brings no information in regard to the steamer *North Star*, so long over-due at Aspinwall.

Our correspondent on the Isthmus obtains from the *Tiempo*, of Bogota, a curious account of a private fillibustering expedition, which had left New-Grenada for Ecuador. Making its way across the frontier, it had already beaten an opposing party of Ecuadorians, and was in full march for Quito, the capital. In the present distracted state of Ecuador, there is little chance of defeating the attempt, audacious as it may appear.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Daniel Webster* at this port, and of the *Empire City* at New-Orleans, our advices are extended to Nov. 9. There is the usual lack of interest in the news. The gales, of which we hear from every quarter, had visited the Southern Coast of Cuba with unusual severity.

The Overland Mail from California brings advices from San Francisco to the 24th ult. Business remained without improvement. Of general intelligence nothing of moment is reported.

Later intelligence from the Sandwich Islands informs us that King Kamehameha, in a fit of ungovernable passion, had murdered the gentleman who officiated as his private secretary. In his subsequent remorse, he had resolved to abdicate, but his advisers had prevented that measure.

The clipper-ship *Mastiff*, bound for Hong-Kong, had been burned at sea, off the coast of California. The *Mastiff* was a ship of 1,031 tons, full model, and rated A 1½. She was built in Boston in 1856, and owned by Geo. B. Upton, and, it is believed, was fully insured.

We receive particulars from late Haytian papers of the trial, conviction and execution of sixteen out of twenty of the prisoners engaged in the late conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The prisoners were found guilty of conspiracy, of the murder of President Geffrard's daughter, and of the attempt to assassinate the President himself. President Geffrard had issued a proclamation urging the people to unite with him in his efforts to establish a proper Government and increase the prosperity of Hayti.

No branch of the City Government overtasked itself yesterday. The Aldermen contented themselves with appointing clerks for the District Courts, from the first to the seventh inclusive, notwithstanding the Mayor's absence from the Convention. There was not a quorum present in the chamber of the Board at the hour of the regular weekly meeting. The Councilmen did little beyond concurring with the Aldermen in determining to build a jail in Ludlow-street, between Grand and Broome.

There were 402 deaths in the City during the last week, being a slight increase over the number as exhibited by the returns for the corresponding weeks in 1857 and 1858. This is accounted for by the recklessness which the lower classes of the population exhibit in moving into tenement houses before the walls are sufficiently dry.

The investigation into the charge preferred against Dr. Wilson, of having attempted to poison his wife by administering chloroform to her while she was sleeping, was continued before Justice Welsh. Two of the parties who saw Mrs. Wilson on the night in question, were examined. Nothing new has as yet been developed.

James Irving, the Superintendent of Markets, was arrested, yesterday, charged with assaulting and beating Margaret Heckmann and Engelhart Herrlich, at Centre Market, the same morning. The accusers and the accused appeared before the Mayor, and finally settled their differences amicably.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered their decision in the appeal taken from Justice Roosevelt's order on the return to the *mandamus* in the old Police cases. The order appealed from is modified in some respects, but is otherwise affirmed. This decision only settles technical points in the case, and has no important bearing upon the merits. One of the suits brought in the same controversy was brought on for trial before Justice Mullen at the Circuit, and the taking of testimony commenced, but no important progress made.

At a union prayer-meeting held in the Lecture-room of Dr. Cheever's Church last evening, urgent prayers were offered on behalf of John Brown and his associates, and two petitions were informally signed requesting Gov. Wise to interpose Executive clemency to prevent the operation of the sentence of death. The meeting thoroughly indorsed the spirit of the Harper's Ferry invaders. A meeting of Radical Abolitionists was held at the Cooper Institute to consult as to the best method of liberating the condemned, and to secure the passage of a personal liberty bill.

Contrary to all expectation, the Mozart Hall Convention, which met last evening to advance Ex-Mayor Wood as a candidate for the office from which he was ejected two years since, failed to accomplish the purpose for which it assembled. A contest between Judge Dean and William Wilson for the Chairmanship resulted in a split, and the Convention broke up in a most inharmonious manner. The Tammany General Committee listened to a speech from Wm. D. Kennedy, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the office in connection with which it has been mentioned. Nothing whatever was done by the Republican General Committee beyond fixing the time for the assembling of the primary Conventions.

There was an inactive Stock Market yesterday, in point of business done, while prices were generally steady, and equal to Saturday's rates. The Foreign Exchanges declined to 110 on London, with the standard Bankers. The Money Market same as at the close of last week in rates, and with continued ease in the supply. The Bank Statement shows a further increase of a million each in Discounts and Deposits, and a steady line of Specie.

The sales of Cotton reached 2,500 bales, including 500 bales *in transitu*. Prices were unaltered. Flour was less active, having been held at prices above the views of speculative buyers. The movements in Grain and Groceries were limited. Included in the sales of the latter, were 49 bbls. new crop New-Orleans Molasses, at 52c. ₱ gallon. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions. Hay, Hops and Tallow were inquired for. Whisky was more freely dealt in. Freights were somewhat brisker. Other branches of trade exhibited no important change.

France in Africa.

In the midst of Italian complications, ecclesiastical difficulties, Spanish alliances and English provocations, the Emperor of the French finds time to press steadily forward along that vast line of military and naval outposts which France has been slowly, but surely, drawing around the world during the last twenty-five years; and on one or another point of which it is morally certain that she must at no distant day invite a new and terrible conflict with Great Britain—that self-appointed civilizer of all Heathendom, worth the trouble of bringing within the "area of commerce and Christianity."

Our readers may remember that during the last season in Paris, the young Prince-Royal of Abyssinia, with his suite, divided the attention of Paris for a brief moment with potentates of a fairer complexion and of titles more familiar to that modern Muse of History, the newspaper. No special importance was attributed at the time to this incident, which seemed indeed, to belong quite as much to the domain of romance as to the world of politics. One remembered Rasselas, or wondered vaguely whether the young representative of this secluded African realm was really accustomed to regale himself on raw beefsteaks, and to array himself for his promenades in the Bois de Boulogne after the fashion which Mansfield Parkyns has described to us as the supreme *ton* of modern Abyssinia, with a pat of salted butter on his head and no particular clothing upon his lower limbs. But Paris, under the reign of the third Napoleon, has grown accustomed to the most fabulous imitations of foreign royalty; and after welcoming the grand-daughter of George III. to the Tuileries, and entertaining the Envoys of Persia and Siam, could hardly be expected to make much ado even over an Abyssinian Prince. And the rest of the world took the matter as Paris took it, with a merely transient glow of curiosity, which the Prince did absolutely nothing to perpetuate or increase. He was, indeed, the most respectable and best-behaved of all possible Abyssinians.

And this, as it appears, not altogether without a motive. For we are now informed that the King of Abyssinia has formally ceded to France, in return for advantages easily to be divined, the absolute possession of the island and port of Massowah, in the Red Sea. On the face of it, this does not appear to be a very startling piece of intelligence, but a moment's reflection upon its connection with the present state of relations between France and England, and with the general policy of the former Power, as directed by the Emperor Napoleon, will show, we think, that it is not the least significant among the recent events of the Imperial reign. In and of itself, Massowah is a point of no very great importance. It is the chief port, indeed, of Abyssinia, and as such carries on a considerable trade with Mocha and the towns on the Red Sea, as well as with Bombay; and its four or five thousand inhabitants are infinitely more prosperous and thriving than the wretched people of Aden at the mouth, or the still more wretched people of Suez at the head of that narrow water. The French, who possess a peculiar aptitude for dealing with the Oriental races, might no doubt make a good thing commercially out of their new sovereignty, were that their main object in accepting it. But Massowah has other features, doubtless, more attractive to the actual ruler of France. It has the best harbor by far on the western coast of the Red Sea, and the island constitutes, with the arms of the sea which lock in the bay in which it lies, a highly defensible naval station; and it is impossible to overlook this aspect of the case in connection with the decided stand which France has just taken in regard to the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez. This scheme, earnestly favored by Austria, Spain, France, Sardinia, Russia, Prussia, and indeed all the Continental Powers, has just been interrupted by a positive order from the Sublime Porte to the Pasha of Egypt, demanding the suspension of all labor on the Canal, and the removal of all the materials accumulated for the work. This order is well understood to have been conceded to the diplomacy of Sir Henry Bulwer, the English Envoy in Turkey, and it has aroused the French Government in particular to the necessity of taking this matter up decisively and once for all. The semi-official *Constitutionnel* of Oct. 27 devotes a careful leading article to the subject, and attributing the English opposition to the canal to the "old English policy of exclusive maritime domination," informs Great Britain that she is "counting without the Powers, and without France at their head." England is further invited to remember that just as she now opposes the scheme of the Suez Canal did she oppose the conquest of Algiers, the bombardment of Tangier and Mogador, and the demonstration of Spain against Morocco. Yet all these things have taken place; and England may as well understand that "France possesses an irresistible force to secure the triumph of the rights of the Suez Company and the interests of civilization." The Suez Canal then will go forward. Massowah will be occupied as an outwork of the French influence in Egypt, and another step has been taken towards blocking the communications of England with that fatal Indian Empire which she is already quietly preparing to surrender to itself, and which she would unquestionably find it impossible to defend against any powerful foreign foe who might be so foolish as to covet it.

Massowah is a more healthy and habitable spot than either Aden or Perim, and the Power which holds Suez and Massowah will be virtually able to control the route to India, if only by simply blocking the way from Malta to the Indian Sea. If England thinks her tenure of Gibraltar likely to be endangered by the fortification of the Spanish posts in Morocco, it will be curious to see what her views will be of this new movement of a Power vastly more formidable than Spain, and in a direction in which England is infinitely more vulnerable to a sudden attack than at Gibraltar. Whatever those views may be, it is not to be supposed that they will command much attention from the French Emperor, who may fairly enough fling back the English seizure of Perim in the face of his timid and captious allies. Without pretending to the gift of prophecy, or wishing to play the part of premature alarmists, we must, however, ask those of our readers who are gravely interested in the question of peace or war between the two most powerful maritime states of the world, to consider the singular improvement which the recent policy of France has effected in her position for military purposes relatively to the colonial empire of England. The treaties of 1815 reduced France to the sixth rank among the colonizing states of the world. She now holds the third place in the colonial hierarchy, England and Holland alone surpassing her in the extent and importance of their dependent dominions. But not only has France recovered so much lost ground from the point of view of territory and commerce merely. Her colonial accessions since 1815 have had a distinctively military and naval character, and this it is which gives them their chief value. In acquiring Algiers, France not only secured a magnificent school for her army, but a position admirably adapted for neutralizing the English possession of Malta. Under Louis Philippe she secured the Comoro Isles, in the Mozambique Channel, as a first step towards reviving her claim of sovereignty over the splendid Island of Madagascar, on which Napoleon III. has since fixed the French flag. These possessions, with the Isle Bourbon, face the British Indies and afford a rallying point for the French squadrons in the Indian Ocean midway between the English colonies at the Cape of Good Hope and the west coast of India. They lie, too, to the south, as Massowah lies to the north of Aden and Perim. In Polynesia, the French dominion established over Tahiti and New-Caledonia has been steadily extending itself ever since the re-establishment of the Empire, and the French fleets in the Pacific are now quite as well provided as the English with ports of refuge and reconstitution.

All this is no doubt eminently necessary to the due development of such a power as France: but the immediate coincidence of what looks very much like an occupation of the Red Sea with the movement of the Franco-Spanish forces against Morocco, may well suggest to England the question, how long in the nature of things it can be expected to be before her own anomalous attitude in the Mediterranean may be subjected to a revisal as peremptory as has been undergone by the Austrian pretensions in the Italian Peninsula?

The Texas Outrage.

Nothing could have been easier than to have put down Cortinas, the Mexican bandit, and his associates, when they first began their outrages, if the Government had been properly prepared and had chosen to do so. His first attempts, like those of all outlaws, were made on a small scale and with some show of timidity, and they were resisted by the citizens of Brownsville with the ordinary courage of frontier settlers. The continuance of the attacks, and the partial success by which they were attended, however, not only increased his audacity, and caused fresh recruits to join him, but depressed and demoralized the Americans in a corresponding degree. At this stage, application for assistance was made to Gen. Twiggs, the officer in command of the district, for the assistance of the United States troops, and it was refused, on the ground that they were already employed in repelling Indian ravages further north. The Brownsvillians, being left to their fate, seem to have finally succumbed. By the last accounts Cortinas had captured the town, had planted the Mexican flag in it, had a small army under his orders, and was actually raising the population along the whole Mexican frontier against the American settlers on the Texan side, and the latter were flying for their lives in all directions.

Things having reached this pass, fifty United States soldiers have been dispatched to the scene of action. We hope they may prove sufficient, but unless aided by a large force of volunteers, we very much fear they will not; and we have no reason to suppose, from anything we have yet heard, many volunteers are available. Those which the frontier settlers could have furnished, seem to have been effectually used up, and by the time 50 United States soldiers have engaged Cortinas and his 700 brigands two or three times, and pursued him a few weeks over hill and hollow, we are greatly afraid they will be effectually used up too, and the Commonwealth of Texas find itself no better off than ever. If the Administration thinks it worth while to move in the matter at all, it should, it seems to us, move with a force sufficiently great to enable it to execute its threats, and make itself respected. It is always so inglorious, when you start out with the firm determination to chastise a robber, to have the robber chastise you, that all ordinary and reasonable precaution ought to be taken to avoid any such discreditable contingency. Even if, as it is rumored, Mr. Buchanan has some thoughts of taking this opportunity of entering Mexico, and taking such measures therein as to render further incursions of this sort impossible, fifty men, we submit, is a ludicrous force with which to enter upon any such mission.

We cannot, we are sorry to say, see in the whole affair any indication that Mr. Buchanan has abandoned his darling system of doing things by halves, and doing those halves too late. He pacified Kansas by increasing the animosity of the rival factions, and subjugated Utah by letting the Mormons do what they please; and it is impossible to say now, whether he does not intend to revive the courage of the Texans by the overthrow of his own troops, and the still further success of the banditti. We are afraid he has been of late too much concerned by the great Northern conspiracy for the promotion of rebellion and anarchy, and has had too sharp an eye upon the performances of Seward, to bestow any attention on Cortinas. We think we can assure him, however, that if he will only see to the safety of the Southern frontier, we can answer for it that the New-York Police will hold Seward in check.

The San Juan Controversy.—The London *Times* goes back to its old ground again on the San Juan affair. It no longer insists that the "channel" spoken of in the Treaty of 1846, means the *whole interval* between Vancouver's Island and the main land,—but claims the Strait of Rosario as the channel intended. It says:

"It need not be said that the Treaty was intended to give to England the possession of Vancouver's Island, and *whatever islets and rocks lay westward of the channel by which the Gulf of Georgia* is entered. That channel—*the channel to which the treaty refers*, and which the English Government claim—was the channel through which Vancouver sailed, and which had always been used by the few sailing vessels which visited the then inhospitable wilderness. So it was understood at the time, and the maps published in both countries are extant to show that the right of England to the little island of San Juan was fully recognized. But since that time great events have taken place. The tide of emigration has made California a powerful State, and the British possessions a flourishing colony. A *new channel between San Juan and Vancouver's Island has come into use, and, being found deeper and safer, has been much used, especially by steamers.* It is on this ground that the Americans now pretend that the new channel was that referred to in the treaty; but it is only within the last year or two that the subject has been even mooted."

The *Times* admits, at last, that the western channel is safer, deeper, and more used in navigation than the other. These facts certainly go far towards showing that it was the channel intended by the treaty—especially as its alleged recent discovery is quite unfounded in point of fact. The channel was as well known in 1846 as it is now—and if it was less used, that is only because there was much less occasion for using any. If the *Times* will refer to the map published by Trubner, in London, in 1855, moreover, it will find the boundary laid down precisely as it is now claimed by the United States.

The treaty intended to give England Vancouver's Island and *nothing more*. No mention of anything else was made in the negotiations. The boundary line was deflected solely to avoid dividing Vancouver's Island, and because England was urgent for the possession of the whole of it. The claim of the other islands is wholly an after-thought.

The *Times* closes its article thus:

"As the world is well aware, San Juan in itself is of no value; the real question is whether we shall, by the surrender of the island, allow the Gulf of Georgia to be closed, and access to a valuable colony interdicted, whenever it shall so please a foreign State. The channel which will remain to England if San Juan is ceded cannot be used should the Island be fortified by the Americans, and we may as well give up Fraser River at once as hand over the key to the Gulf of Georgia.

This has nothing whatever to do with the question of right, or with the interpretation of the Treaty, on which alone the solution of that question depends. The argument, moreover, is quite as strong on our side as on that of England. If San Juan and all the other islands of the Gulf are to be surrendered to her and fortified, how are we to obtain access to the Gulf of Georgia? We may just as well give up the whole of Washington Territory as to thus hand over to England the key of the gulf. The *Times* furnishes us an additional argument of great force for the retention of San Juan.

A Case of Real Distress.

Our neighbor of the *Tribune* has our compassion. We have seldom read a more touching appeal to public pity than that contained in his columns yesterday morning. He is beset, badgered, tormented, and made unspeakably wretched by "the good people who most unreasonably *insist* on engrossing his columns" with such letters as the one which he published on Friday from Dr. Cheever's Church, concerning the Editor of the Times. "We printed it," he plaintively says, "*most reluctantly*, as we always print anything of that nature, and only after *entreating* the writer to seek his redress through the columns of the Times."

It would be cruel to doubt, after such an explosion of grief, that the *Tribune* always suffers intensely whenever it finds itself thus compelled to publish abusive personal attacks upon the Editor of this paper. Yet we do not quite understand why it indulges in the luxury of this woe quite so frequently. It must be in love with grief,—and passionately fond of making itself unhappy. But if it sincerely seeks relief from these "terrors of an Editor's harassed lot" we may give it a little aid in the effort, by giving it a leaf out of our own experience. We suppose that not a month has passed for years, without bringing to our table denunciations of the Editor of the *Tribune* of very much the same character, quite as just and truthful, written under quite as much provocation, and indicating very much the same temper as the letter which he published on Friday concerning the Editor of the Times. We put them invariably and very promptly into our waste-paper basket;—and if the writer of such a missive has the cool assurance to call personally and "insist" upon its publication, we inform him that he has mistaken the office,—that the *Herald* is published two streets, and a great many degrees, lower down,—and that the Times is not a sewer for the receptacle of filth, nor a public vehicle to be used for venting personal spite, or for slandering and degrading private character. We have never stooped to "entreat" persons of that stamp to go elsewhere with their wares; nor do we allow them to "drag" us into any controversy of that character.

We beg our neighbor to understand that we are not assuming to instruct him as to the proper mode of editing his paper, and still less are we claiming at his hands any immunity from personal abuse. We only give him a chapter from our own experience, from which he may possibly learn how to escape the tribulations which so sorely vex his placid and righteous soul.

We must congratulate our neighbor, in the midst of his afflictions, upon having at last discovered that "vituperation harms no one but its author." What a pity it is that the most useful wisdom comes so late in life, and costs so much in the way of sad and sorrowful experience.

Still another point:—we must correct the *Tribune's* evident misapprehension. It begs us, if possible, to continue to "do" our controversies "somewhere else than in its columns." As we have never asked the *Tribune* to print a word we have written on this subject, and as it has carefully neglected even to inform its readers that we have made any reply to the scurrilous attack upon us, which it went through the agony of publishing, we really do not see the pertinence of this suggestion.

Napoleon's Letter.

As we suggested on the first receipt of the intelligence that Napoleon III. had addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia, "demanding" the fulfillment of the engagements of Villafranca, this letter proves to have been published to the world by a Paris correspondent of one of the London journals; and its terms come to us over the telegraph, translated into the usual Anti-Gallican jargon of the English Press. It is possible that the correspondent in question may have really obtained a copy of the letter which he professes to publish, although it must certainly be owned to be rather odd that a missive of so much importance should have fallen into such hands within a week of its alleged date. But, however this may be, it now appears that the first report of the contents of this remarkable epistle was, as we branded it at the time, a perfectly wild, or perfectly ignorant fabrication. Not a word is said of restoring the magnificent Duke of Modena, but it is proposed that the Duchess of Parma be invested with the sovereign rights of that estimable Prince! For this singular proposition a certain shadow of reason may be found in the peculiar relations which exist between the Duchess of Parma and the Spanish Government on the one hand, and the Spanish Government and the Emperor Napoleon on the other. The Duchess of Parma was put by treaty stipulations expressly under the protection of Spain, and the O'Donnell Ministry has already uttered a mild proclamation on the subject of her rights. Moreover, the Duchess of Parma is a French princess by blood and birth, and Napoleon may think it both wise and proper to make an extraordinary effort in behalf of a lady whose brother claims as of right the throne which he himself occupies "by the grace of God and the national will." The rest of the letter simply repeats what has been already a thousand times said of the "bases of Villafranca;" and there is absolutely nothing in the document as now presented, to modify the actual situation of the Italian question.

That question is fast passing from the control of autograph letters and secret diplomacy, and the policy of Napoleon III. is to all appearance absolutely identical with that of Victor Emanuel in the ends at which it aims, and in urging a European Congress as the only possible means of reaching those ends at once peacefully, promptly and decisively. The grave uncertainties of the immediate future, as well in Germany as in the Mediterranean, make it extremely and almost equally important to all the Powers that the Italian difficulty should be definitely disposed of at the earliest possible day.

Democratic Prospects.

We published, several days since, Senator Fitzpatrick's letter upon the political issues now before the country, and spoke of it as indicating his adoption of the most ultra positions of the Southern school of Democrats. The Charleston *Mercury*, however, takes a very different view of the letter. It regards its *quasi* indorsement of Senator Douglas as a good Democrat, and its promise to support him if nominated at Charleston, as fatal to all reliance upon the fidelity of the Alabama Senator to Southern rights and interests, in spite of his avowed adhesion to the doctrine of Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories. The *Mercury* closes its comments thus:

"The preceding remarks have been penned in sorrow rather than acerbity. We have read the Senator's letter with profound regret. We would not intermeddle. But we have felt it due to the cause we represent to give expression to thoughts that occur upon the perusal of this unsatisfactory letter. The present is a period of momentous import in shaping the destinies of these Southern States. Principle and party expediency cannot be reconciled. *The Democratic Party must be a Southern party or no party.* It cannot serve slaveholders and also free-soilers with their arrogant and ruinous pretensions. There is need alike of wisdom and of courage. The people want fearless and able leaders to direct our councils and shape our destinies; men who float upon the surface and impotently ride the current, incumber public station. They are useless to the public, however potent in obtaining personal preferment. *The day of compromise and compromisers is past.* Public sentiment at the South demands men of sterner stuff to maintain rights without equivocation or shrinking from any consequences forced upon us by the North. To Alabama and Mississippi we look to shape the course of the South. We trust they will be equal to the undertaking."

This is by no means the first occasion on which the *Mercury* has held language like this. Its natural position and sympathies have always been with the most ultra school of Southern Democrats, and for at least ten or fifteen years past it has regularly declared that there could be no further compromise with the North,—that the South must have all its exactions granted or it must quit the Union. For this reason we attach comparatively little importance to its present fulminations. It has never hitherto been the accredited organ of even the Southern section of the Democratic Party: still less has it ever laid down the party platform for the whole country.

The *Mercury* now declares that "the Democratic Party must be a *Southern* party or *no party*." If this be true it is in a bad predicament,—for if it becomes one it will become both. Its extinction is certain the moment it complies with the *Mercury's* demand. It owes its present shattered condition to the fact that it has been too much a Southern party already. All its strength is due to the odor of nationality that still hangs around it.

If the *Mercury*, or any other professed Democratic journal at the South, desires to promote the success of that party, it must travel exactly in the opposite direction to this which is now designated. The Democratic Party must become *more* National and *less* Southern than it has been hitherto, or its days are numbered. It escaped destruction by the skin of its teeth in 1856,—solely because it paid too little regard to Northern rights and Northern sentiments. That sentiment is stronger now than it was then,—and the Democratic Party is weaker. It does not require any superhuman wisdom to see where its safety lies. We do not believe any Old Hunker can be found in any Northern State who will tell the Democrats of the South any other story or give them any other advice.

If the Southern Democracy has really made up its mind to dissolve partnership with its Northern allies and set up on its own hook, the *Mercury's* advice is good. The result of such a step will be simply to elect a Republican President—to place the government of the country in the hands of the North. The *Mercury*, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the Richmond *Whig*, and the kindred journals of the South, which insist upon these ultra measures, are really rendering most vigorous and effective service to the Anti-Slavery Party in the northern States. They seem ignorant of the fact, or indifferent to it, just now; but they will wake up to it ere long.

The Missing Steamer North Star.—The steamer *Daniel Webster*, which arrived at this port yesterday with the California passengers, of the Vanderbilt line, brings no tidings of the missing steamer *North Star*. The *Webster* left Aspinwall at 4 o'clock P. M. of the 4th instant, at which time she was fully a week overdue at that port. The last that was seen of the *North Star* was on the 21st of October, late in the day, at which time she and the steamer *Atlantic* parted company off the Capes of Virginia, twenty-five days ago. Her non-arrival at her destination was the cause of much uneasiness, and among the officers and passengers of the *Daniel Webster*, the impression that a serious disaster must have occurred to her was very general. Being in the direct track of vessels from the Gulf, and within one or two days' sail of some one of the Southern ports, the news of any common casualty, such as the breaking of her machinery, would undoubtedly have been reported long since. These circumstances, taken in connection with the fact that heavy gales prevailed along the coast of Florida and in the Caribbean Sea since the departure of the *North Star*, converts the suspense hitherto felt into painful apprehensions for her safety. A lingering hope is felt that she may have reached Nassau or Kingston, Jamaica, since any intelligence has reached us from those places. A few days, at furthest, must decide the doubts which now hang over her fate and that of the five hundred souls on board of her. It is understood that the *Daniel Webster* will take the place of the missing steamer, and carry the mails and passengers on the 20th inst.

Passports.—The following official notice from the Department of State, appears in the *Constitution*:

"Information has been received at this Department, from an official source, that certificates from notaries in the United States of America, issued to naturalized or unnaturalized inhabitants, do not confer the right of entrance into Prussia, nor through Prussia into Germany, nor, even with the visa of ministers or consuls, would they have any validity as passports. Furthermore, the only passports in the United States which are of any validity, are those issued by the General Government at Washington."

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Probable Success of the Entire Republican Ticket.

Albany, Monday, Nov. 14.

The most reliable returns received in this City from the doubtful counties leave no reasonable doubt of the election of the whole Republican ticket.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

	MAJORITIES FOR LEAVENWORTH, (OP.)		MAJORITIES FOR JONES, (DEM.)
Allegany	3,000	Monroe	2,386
Broome	666	Niagara	800
Cattaraugus	700	Oneida	2,978
Cayuga	2,665	Onondaga	2,725
Chatauque	2,395	Ontario	830
Chemung	20	Orleans	650
Chenango	1,099	Oswego	2,000
Clinton	150	Otsego	630
Cortland	917	Schuyler	150
Delaware	400	St. Lawrence	4,000
Dutchess	300	Steuben	900
Essex	850	Tioga	500
Franklin	100	Tompkins	300
Fulton	210	Warren	675
Genesee	1,343	Washington	1,754
Herkimer	1,800	Wayne	1,466
Jefferson	1,877	Wyoming	1,318
Lewis	500	Yates	1,038
Livingston	600	Total	44,814
Madison	1,925		
Albany	1,950	Richmond	885
Columbia	180	Rockland	1,022
Erie	1,869	Saratoga	25
Greene	600	Schenectady	2
Hamilton	200	Schoharie	900
Kings	4,878	Seneca	400
Montgomery	407	Suffolk	700
New-York	20,069	Sullivan	1,222
Orange	948	Ulster	1,500
Putnam	192	Westchester	1,800
Queens	1,843	Total	44,618
Rensselaer	2,636		

Leavenworth over Jones, 1,806.

From the Albany Journal, last evening.

On a straight contest, we would deem the figures we have received conclusive of the result. But the voting, in many localities, was so complicated, that we do not deem the *majorities* reported, as, in all cases, belonging to the Secretary of State. It is but an exercise of reasonable precaution, therefore, to give the returns we have, without hasing any positive claim upon them. Our table, to-day, leaves Mr. Leavenworth 1,806 ahead.

The changes made in the table since Saturday favor Leavenworth. We have been careful to add nothing except on the best authority. Our figures for Sullivan County are from the Monticello paper of Friday.

We take off 300 from Cattaraugus.

We feel a trifle more confident that "All's Well," to-day, than we have at any time before. But it will do no harm to wait. The "Big Eagle" never makes a mistake.

THE BOARDS OF CANVASSERS—TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.

The Boards of Canvassers meet at the county seats to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and the best possible arrangements have been made to receive by telegraph for the New-York Associated Press the official returns at the earliest practicable moment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The Kirkpatrick case, which excited so much attention during the Summer of 1858, has taken another shape; the defendants in that case, Robert B. Kirkpatrick and Sarah Kirkpatrick, having become plaintiffs in a case against Edwin Kirkpatrick, Mr. P. Hutchinson and Charles C. Culin, the suit being brought to recover damages for the alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment of Mrs. Sarah Kirkpatrick. The suit was commenced in the Supreme Court, and referred, under the act of Assembly, to arbitrators. The jury in the case before Judge Allison discharged Mrs. Yardley and Josiah Jones upon all the counts in the indictment. They found Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick not guilty upon the first eleven counts, and guilty upon the twelfth and thirteenth counts. The counts charged assaults, with intent to murder, which were included in the counts upon which there had been an acquittal. The counsel for the defendants made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and on the 22d of January last, the present plaintiffs were finally discharged by the judges. It was then that the present suit was instituted. The arbitrators were engaged in the hearing of the numerous witnesses from April 28 to Oct. 21, when they rendered an award in favor of Mrs. Kirkpatrick for $5,000.

The prisoners confined in the Portage County Jail, at Ravenna, Ohio, made a desperate attempt to break jail last week. Having removed a stone, a counterfeiter, named Conn, escaped before the alarm was given. As soon as he was apprised of the movement, the jailer took his station at the hole and tapped each head as it made its appearance with a cane. One fellow finally wrapped his head in a blanket, but the jailer tried the drop game with a brick, and the protuding cranium was quickly withdrawn. The prisoners were then soon secured.

The following petition to the Legislature is in circulation in Maine: "The undersigned respectfully ask you to put an end to slave hunting in Maine, by enacting that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up by any office or court, State or Federal, within this State, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes service or labor to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union."

The foundation of a new fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor, has just been completed. The foundations could only be worked at low water, and the process was a long and tedious one. The cost of the fort is estimated at $480,000, and it is to be fitted to mount 93 guns. It will command all the entrances and all the anchorage ground of the harbor.

The Committee on obtaining subscriptions for the proposed Farmers' Bank in Boston reported, at a meeting which was held on Saturday, that $45,000 worth of stock had been taken, and expressed the belief that the remaining $5,000 would be procured within a week. It was enlarged and authorized to examine into the proper location for the institution.

Edward Vincent, formerly of New-York, and an employe at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was on Wednesday last found drowned in a pond near Middle Five-Mile River, between Darien and Norwalk, Connecticut. It is understood that he had for some days previous exhibited signs of extreme mental depression, on account, it was supposed, of the impossibility of obtaining a sum of money due him.

The emigration from New-England to the Pacific still continues quite active—a large number from this region going out by the steamers which left New-York on Saturday. Many are tempted by the low rate of fare, to give up their occupation here, in order to try their luck in the Golden State.

The Supreme Court, in its present session at Boston, has heard seventy-five appeals in liquor convictions. It has, in nearly all these cases, overruled the exceptions and remanded the parties back to the lower Court for sentence.

Solomon Ray, the Sheriff of Yancey County North Carolina, has absconded with about $10,000. Geo. W. Glass, Sheriff of McDowell County, North Carolina, has also absconded, carrying off a large amount of money.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council—Board of Canvassers—Grand-street Railroad.

The Aldermen assembled at 5 o'clock last evening and organized as a Board of Canvassers. The returns not having all been received by the clerk, a special Committee was appointed to take charge of them, and an adjournment was made for one week. The Aldermen immediately organized as the Common Council. Michael Hannan, who broke his leg on one of the streets while it was out of repair, sent in a communication offering to withdraw the suit which he had brought against the city and to compromise the matter for the sum of $750, which includes the costs of the suit. The proposition was accepted and the money ordered to be paid. The Grand-street Railroad was brought up again in the form of a resolution, which was adopted, directing the City Clerk to readvertise for proposals. They must be sent in within five days after the first publication of the notice. A resolution to re-district the Election Districts of the city was referred to the Alderman of each Ward to report. An ordinance was presented to enable the Police to disperse the rowdies standing on the street corners, and was referred to the Corporation Counsel. A resolution was presented and referred directing the Surrogate and Register to remove from the apartments occupied by them in the City Hall before the 1st of January next, and giving the permanent Water Board leave to occupy the same. The examination of the accounts of the Collector of Taxes by the Comptroller and Auditor, was presented for the year ending June 30, 1859.

Taxes	$1,642,178 08
Assessments	242,431 58
Default and interest	81,520 69
Advertising	18,925 39
Due Redemption Act	14,031 10
In Bank, July 1, 1858	75,135 18
Total	$2,074,222 02

Of the above amount, $939,987 28 was paid to the County Treasurer, and the balance into the City Treasury.

The communication was placed on file. The Corporation Counsel stated in a communication that there are now seventy-five suits pending in his office, and that the following street openings are progressing: Middle, Atlantic, Schuyler, Hall, Third, Fourth and River streets, and Bushwick and Brooklyn avenues. The Board then adjourned for one week.

Board of Supervisors.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held last evening. The special object of the meeting was to confirm the assessment rolls, but as the mandamus prevent

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A ROW AT CENTRE MARKET—JAMES IRVING ASSAULTED BY A WOMAN.—While JAMES IAVINO, the Superintendent of Markets, was standing in Centre Market yesterday morning, talking with Mr. TUOMEY, the Clerk of the Market, a German, named ENGLEHARDT HESALICH, who has a stand on the premises, accosted him in no very complimentary terms, demanding to know why he (IRVINO) had taken away one of his (HESALICH'S) stands from him. IRVINO replied by asking what right a d——d Dutchman had to address him, and advised HESALICH to go about his business. HESALICH renewed his demands in a still more insolent tone, whereat IRVINO seized him by the collar, and was about escorting him to the Station-house, when Mrs. MARGARET HECKMANN, a sister-in-law of HESALICH, weighing in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds avordupois, came to the rescue, and pitched into the Superintendent of Markets in that peculiarly feminine fashion which is sure to furnish an indefinite amount of merriment to the by-standers, if it does not cause much harm to the person attacked. IRVINO, being a pugilist by profession, as well as Superintendent of Markets by appointment, could not of course do so cowardly a thing as to strike back at a woman, and as one hand was engaged in holding the prisoner HESALICH, his only means of defence was in "gently pushing" (these are the words,) his fair assailant back, as she advanced to the charge. The result was that IRVINO got the worst of the scrimmage, and Avoirdupois drew the first blood. He succeeded, however, after receiving some pretty severe scratches upon his face and throat, in taking Mrs. HICKMAN into custody, and accompanying his two prisoners before Justice BARNUM, had them bound over in $500 each to answer a charge of assault and battery. On regaining their liberty the prisoners proceeded to the Mayor's office, where they made a counter charge of assault and battery against Mr. IRVINO, and procured a warrant for his arrest. Meanwhile, IRVING had suspended them both from the privileges of the market, and had directed an order to be served upon them to that effect. IRVINO soon appeared before the Mayor accompanied by his witness, TUOMEY, and after a full hearing of the case, and a proper weighing of the conflicting testimony, His Honor recommended the parties to come to a settlement, by both sides abandoning the charge of assault and battery, and IRVINO'S revoking the order suspending Mrs. HICKMAN and Mr. HERRLICH from the market. This was agreed to by the belligerents and peace again reigns *pro tem.* in Centre Market.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the St. Nicholas Society was held, last evening, at the rooms of the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the absence of the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Vice-President BRODHEAD took the Chair, Mr. MOUNT acting as Secretary. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, HAMILTON FISH; First Vice-President, James J. Roosevelt; Second Vice-President, J. Romeyn Brodhead; Third Vice-President, Jacob Harsen; Fourth Vice President, Charles R. Swerds; Managers, Gulian C. Verplanck, J. De Peyster Ogden, Frederick De Peyster, J. J. Cisco, B. H. Field, Augustus Schell, James H. Kipp, John Alstyne, James W. Beekman, William Dumont, James Manley, William H. Johnson; Treasurer, Wm. M. Vermilyea; Secretary, R. E. Mount, Jr.; Assistant Secretary, Worthington Romeyn; Chaplains, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, D. D.; Physician, Edward L. Beadle, M. D.; Consulting Physicians, James Anderson, M. D., John W. Francis, M. D., John C. Cheeseman, M. D.; Stewards, James H. Pinckney, Charles Roome, James Breath, John Groshon, W. R. Vermilye, Richard L. Suydam, John G. Storm.

THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—This praiseworthy institution, we are solicited to state, is in most pressing need of funds. At no time since its commencement has it been more needed as a City charity. In the five years of its existence nearly 1,000 women and 2,000 children have been received. A large building, costing $35,000, has been erected and paid for. But a debt has been incurred for current expenses which must be paid at once, and provisions and fuel supplied for the coming Winter. The Lady Managers appeal for aid to the public in the name of those young, helpless, and speechless sufferers confided to their care. Donations or subscriptions will be most gratefully received by either of the Managers, or at the office of CORNELIUS DU BOIS, Esq., No. 37 Water-st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the members of the New-York County Medical Society, held yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. OLIVER WHITE; Vice-President, Dr. H. D. Bulkley; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. S. A. Purdy; Recording Secretary, Dr. H. S. Downes; Censors, Drs. Hubbard, Finnell, J. O. Smith, Woodward, Underhill.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—WILLIAM HIGGINS, a colored man boarding at Mr. JOHNSON'S, corner of Oak and Roosevelt-streets, swallowed a large quantity of arsenic last evening, because a female friend did not reciprocate his affections. A stomach-pump was applied, and at the last accounts the sufferer was in a fair way to recover.

LEFT THE HOSPITAL.—CHRISTOPHER LUNAN, the member of Engine Company No. 21, who was shot by WILLIAM H. RILEY, the alleged gambler, left the New-York Hospital last evening. It appears that his wound was not so serious as was at first supposed. The ball merely inflicted a slight scalp wound.

THE GREAT BALLOON.—Several hundred visitors to the balloon grounds, yesterday, had an opportunity for viewing the closed gates, and an announcement that the exhibition was suspended until the ascension of the pioneer balloon, of which due notice is to be given.

LECTURES THIS EVENING.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver a lecture, not yet given in New-York, at the Cooper Institute. The last of Mr. DE CORDOVA'S humorous series will be delivered at Clinton Hall. The topic is "The Gentleman of all Nations."

THE SLAVER CASE.—The examination in the case of the slaver *Emily*, which was set down for 1 o'clock yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow, at the same hour.

Fires.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the building No. 407 Broad way. It originated in the second story, which, in connection with the third, is occupied by Mr. SAMUEL T. TAYLOR, a designer of ladies' dress patterns. It is said that while the office boy, WILLIAM MCGANN, was lighting the fires a spark lodged upon a heap of paper cuttings, and these ignited so rapidly that in a short time the whole of the upper portion of the building was in flames, and thence the fire communicated to the roof of the adjoining building, No. 409. The street floor of No. 407 was occupied by LIONEL JACOBS as a jewelry store, and his stock was entirely buried in the *débris* which fell from the stories above. Mr. JACOAS estimates his loss at $20,000, upon which there is an insurance of $10,000 in the Hamilton and Excelsior Companies. JESHURAN & Co., dealers in neck ties, occupied the rear part of the first floor. Their stock was nearly all destroyed. Insured for $5,000. Mr. TAYLOR'S loss is estimated at $5,000, upon which there is full insurance. The fourth floor was occupied by Mr. HENRY HART, Photographist, and Mr. WM. H. MELLICK, real estate broker; the former is insured for $1,500, but his loss exceeds that amount some $500. Messrs. BALLOU BROS', gentlemen's furnishing establishment was located at No. 409. They are insured for $17,000 in various City companies, but their loss is scarcely more than $2,000. The buildings belonged to the Ross estate, and the damage they sustained is estimated at $3,000. Several accidents occurred among the firemen, the most serious of which happened to the foreman of Engine Company No. 9, who was badly injured about the head by the falling in of the roof. He was conveyed to his home. A member of Phenix Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 had his hand shockingly crushed between a ladder and a passing omnibus. Hose Carriage No. 5 ran over a young man, who was not, however, seriously hurt.

IN HOWARD-STREET.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, an accidental fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 27 Howard-street. Damage about $100, and not insured.

IN SPRING-STREET.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the grocery store of JOHN V. MEYER, No. 27 Spring-street. The damage amounts to about $500. Insured for $600 on stock and $400 on furniture, in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building, owned by Wm. RIEDERER, was damaged to the amount of $100, and insured. FRANCIS KANE was run over by No. 17 Hose while going to the fire, and had one of his legs fractured. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

Police Reports.

AN UNLUCKY INQUIRY.

Mr. William Wilmot, of Cheatnut-street, Philadelphia, states that he called last Saturday evening upon a friend residing in the upper part of the City. On his way back to the New-York Hotel, where he boarded, the lateness of the hour induced him to take a coach, and stepping into the porter-house of James Plunkett, No. 1,227 Broadway, he inquired for the nearest livery stable. Plunkett, it is alleged, promptly volunteered to procure a carriage, and the offer having been accepted, Mr. Wilmot was conducted to a stable which, it was discovered, had been closed for the night. Failing to get a conveyance, Mr. Wilmot says that he was taken to a house in Fortieth-street, kept by a Mrs. Worth, and here his guide demanded $5 for his services. The payment of this sum having been refused, he states that Plunkett, representing to the servant girl that Mr. Wilmot had a large amount of money with him, endeavored to prevail on her to assist in getting possession of it, but she, instead of assenting, revealed Plunkett's design to Mr. Wilmot, and led him to a room where she advised him to lock himself up, until his tormentor should leave the premises. He had not been there long, however, as is alleged, when Plunkett entered through the window and assaulted him, stealing his gold watch, with which he ran off. The police were informed of the matter, and Plunkett having been arrested, was held to answer by Justice QUACKENBUSH in the sum of $2,000. The papers were immediately sent to the Grand Jury, that the case may be brought to trial with as little delay to Mr. Wilmot as possible.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.

It is alleged that John Finnegan, of Sheriff-street, went into the drinking saloon kept by Hugh Riley, at No. 131 Fourth-avenue, and having taken offence at something which the proprietor did, was about to strike him with a shovel. To prevent it, Riley, it is said, fired a revolver at Finnegan, the shot passing through his arm and fracturing the bone. It is also stated that he struck Finnegan a severe blow in the face with the weapon, knocking him down and rendering him powerless. The bystanders called in the police, who took Riley into custody, and Justice QUACKENBUSH locked him up for examination.

WHERE'S MY WATCH?

Mr. Peter Conyan, of No. 106 Wooster-street, avers that on Saturday night he wore his watch, worth $70, into the basement groggery No. 111 Sullivan-street, of which Patrick Mitchell, and Joanna his wife, are the keepers. Drinking freely, he soon became oblivious, and when he regained his senses he found that he had lost his watch. Not receiving satisfactory answers in reference to the matter from Mitchell and his wife, and suspecting them to have stolen the time-piece, Conyan caused their arrest. Justice QUACKENBUSH held them for examination on a charge of larceny.

A TAILOR IN TROUBLE.

George Linz, a tailor living in Fortieth-street, was arrested yesterday with a horse and wagon in his possession, which are alleged to have been stolen. Mr. Joseph S. Cornwell, of No. 27 Howard-street, claims the property, and values it at $300. Linz was committed for trial.

A SAD EXPERIENCE.

A sailor named Philip Mulligan, from the clipper-ship *Emily*, last evening visited a dance-house in Oliver-street, and while there fell in with Ellen Smith. While in her company, Mulligan lost $45, and he therefore caused her arrest. With protestations of innocence, Ellen was taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house, and locked up.

ARREST OF ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Sergeant Dickson, of the Detective Police, last evening arrested Henry Pritchard and Thomas Hollis, alias Edwards, on a charge of picking pockets at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street. On one of them was found a box used by soldiers for carrying percussion caps, which was no doubt stolen from some man under the impression that it was a well-filled pocket-book.

COCKNEY ALEXANDER UNDER ARREST.

Detective Eustace yesterday afternoon arrested a young man well known to the Police under the name of "Cockney Alexander," on a charge of picking the pocket of Mary Pearsall, while riding on the Third-avenue Railroad, of a pocket-book containing $75. The accused was locked up for examination.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NO QUORUM.

At 5 P. M., yesterday, a majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen were not in their seats, and President MCSPEDON declared the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 5 P. M.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT COURT CLERKS.

THE MAYOR NOT PRESENT—THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY NINE ALDERMEN—NAMES OF THE ELECTED.

The Mayor was not present at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 P. M., yesterday, at which he had been invited to attend for the purpose of appointing District Court Clerks.

Mr. D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, called the Board to order.

A motion in favor of appointing Alderman BOOLE Chairman, was strenuously opposed by Alderman STARR, who said he had once sat with the Board when it was presided over by him, and would never do so again.

Alderman BOOLE said he supposed the gentleman referred to the time when he presided over the body sitting as a Board of City Canvassers, when the gentleman ran away across the Park, and he (Alderman BOOLE) directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to go after him and bring him back. Probably it was that ruling that the gentleman had objected to.

An amendment to the motion, calling Alderman ADAMS to the chair, was offered.

While the vote on this amendment was being taken, Aldermen Boole, Tuomey, Peck, Stephens, Scagrist and Genet left the room.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to prevent members from leaving, while Alderman PECK was yet in the room. The latter, however, vaulted nimbly over the railing which separates the Aldermen's chamber proper from the place set apart for spectators, and left immediately.

Nine members—a majority of the Board—remained, and Alderman ADAMS was elected Chairman.

A recess of twenty minutes was taken, and when the Board was again called to order,

Alderman MCSPEDON arose and read from the Session laws of 1855, the section which says that when the Mayor, after a due notice of eight days, neglects to meet in convention with the Board for the appointment of District Court Clerks, it shall be lawful for the Board of Alderment, or a majority thereof, to proceed and appoint the clerks in the same manner as if the Mayor was present.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for seven District Court Clerks, and the following persons were elected:

District.	District.
1. J. B. Batchelder.	5. Charles A. Denike.
2. Samuel Osgood.	6. John Watte.
3. William E. Smith, Jr.	7. Michael McCann.
4. Thomas J. Munday.	

It was stated that the Mayor had said that he could not meet with the Board in Convention, unless the Democratic members would meet with him in caucus beforehand. The Democratic members had declined to do so, and to this cause the Mayor's absence was ascribed. It was asserted that the Aldermen who did not remain had left because it was perceived that their candidates would not be elected. The nine Aldermen who made the appointments were Aldermen McSpedon, Adams, Darragh, Starr, Brady, Lynes, Bradley, Henry and Smith.

The Clerk was directed to notify the chosen ones of their election, and the Convention was declared adjourned *sine die*.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A NEW COUNTY JAIL.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a petition was received from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for the remission of taxes. It was referred to the Comptroller with power.

A resolution to pay Charles Mithern $300 for plans, &c., for the City Hall, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By resolution a part of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth streets, is hereafter to be known as Park-avenue.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in determining to regulate and grade Eighth-avenue between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets; in confirming assessments for building sewer in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in the action taken relative to building a County Jail in Ludlow-street, between Grand and Broome. An adjournment was then effected to Thursday evening next.

THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

Councilman LAIMBEER, of the Special Committee on the Inspection of Steam Boilers, sat in the Councilmanic Chamber yesterday afternoon, and listened to the opinions of a number of engineers, in relation to the appointment of a Board of Inspectors of Steam Boilers in the City. The speakers were nearly unanimous in favor of the appointment of a Board, which should be composed of competent men. Its duties, they thought, should consist in inspecting boilers, and in examining engineers.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 5th day of November to the 12th day of November, 1859.—Men, 109; Women, 82; Boys, 115; Girls, 97; Total, 402; Adults, 190; Children, 212; Males, 223; Females, 179; Colored Persons, 9.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	3	Debility, Infant.	4
Alb'u & Bi's dis. of Kidneys	5	Diabetes	2
Aneurism	1	Diarrhœa	1
Angina	5	Dropsy	6
Apoplexy	3	Dropsy in Chest	2
Bl'dg fm Lungs	3	Dropsy in Head	1
Bronchitis	6	Dysentery	3
Cancer	3	Enlarg'nt of the heart	5
Catarrh	1	Fever, Scarlet	29
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, Typhoid	4
Cholera	1	Fever, Typhus	6
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Heart, Dis. of	10
Congest. of Brain	7	Heart, Disease of, Valvular	2
Congest. of Lungs	7	Hooping Cough	1
Cons'n of Bowels	1	Inflam. Bowels	7
Consumption	66	Inflam. of Brain	11
Convul's, Adult.	1	Inflam. of Eyes	1
Convul's, Infant.	28	Inflam. of Heart	3
Croup	28	Inflam. of Liver	2
Debility, Adult.	3	Inflam. of Lungs	24
Inflam. Stomach	1		
Inflam. Throat	1		
Jaundice	3		
Kidneys, Dis. of	1		
Liver, Dis. of	1		
Marasmus, Ad'lt	2		
Marasmus, Infl.'s	6		
Measles	6		
Palsy	6		
Parturition, Dif.	1		
Pleurisy	2		
Pustuls, Malig't	1		
Scrofula	4		
Small-pox	4		
Soft'ng of Brain	2		
Soft'ng of Stom.	1		
Sprue	3		
Teething	2		
Ulcer'nt of throat	1		
Unknown	1		
Total	363		

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES.

Asphyxia	3	Drowned	2
Burn'd or Scald	5	Fracture	3
Casualties	9	Intemperance	2
Delirium Trem	1	Old Age	8
Premature Birth	3		
Suffoc'n, accid'l	3		
Suicide	2		
Total	39		

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 14, 1857	382	In. 20
Week ending Nov. 13, 1858	385	In. 17
Week ending Nov. 5, 1859, (from absolute disease, 335; from external causes, &c., 26.)	361	
Week ending Nov. 12, 1859, (from absolute disease, 363; from external causes, &c., 39.)	402	
Increase this week	41	

The increase is attributed to the haste displayed by the poorer classes in removing into tenement houses while the walls are damp.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT-SOIL.

The bids for the contract for the removal of night-soil from the City were to have been opened at the office of the City Inspector, at 12 M., yesterday. On account of the continued illness of Mr. DELAVAN, which has kept him at home for four days, the business was postponed till 12 M., to-day.

STREET CLEANING.

Last week there were 85 men employed in street cleaning. They performed 813½ days' work, and removed 1,697 loads of manure, 3,471 loads of dirt and rubbish, and 8,702 loads of ashes, or a total of 13,970 loads. This was all done at an expense of $4,396 15, of which $1,220 25 were paid to sweepers, $1,019 53 to dirt and manure cartmen, and $2,156 37 to ash cartmen.

CITY POLITICS.

MOZART HALL MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

NO NOMINATION EFFECTED—A SERIOUS SPLIT.

In accordance with the call the Mozart Hall Democrats met last evening to nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty. After much preliminary pushing, a portion of the delegates managed to force their way into the hall, and proceeded to organize the Convention. Judge DEAN was called for, and mounting a table was about to call the meeting to order, when WM. WILSON took a stand beside him, amid reiterated cries of "Dean, Dean." Mr. WILSON elevated his voice so as to be heard and said: I am an old Mozart-Hall man—I have suffered for it—I have spent my money for it. I was appointed temporary Chairman of this Convention, and I am here at the call of those persons who selected me. I did not take it until some opposition was made, and now I will not give it up for any one, be he judge or giant. [Cries of "Put him out," "Dean, Dean, Dean."]

A VOICE IN THE CROWD—Will the friends of Judge DEAN remove to the other part of the Hall?

Immediately a great rush was made to the other side of the building, and BILLY WILSON, as the crowd called him, was left almost alone. He, however, still continued to speak. Judge DEAN called the Convention to order, and requested that a temporary Secretary be nominated. The name of SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, Jr., was mentioned. He was elected without opposition.

Just as the Chairman began to call the roll, a crowd of Mr. WILSON'S supporters carried him alongside of Judge DEAN, and a scene of great confusion ensued. When the tumult had partially ceased, Mr. WILSON said: I have been for two years working with this party, and, after all I have suffered, I am not to be cowed down by a young lawyer. I have spent my money, and (turning to Judge DEAN) what have you done? I'll—(Cries of "Dean.")

A VOICE—Billy Wilson was the first man in the party.

Mr. WILSON—I'll defend myself, and will show you that I am not to be deposed.

At this juncture the name of Mr. REILY was mentioned for Chairman. A vote was taken, but the voices were so nearly balanced that it could not be decided which party had gained the day. As soon as the cries for REILY, DEAN and WILSON had subsided, Mr. WILSON proceeded: I do not desire to be the chairman of any Convention. All I wish is peace and harmony, and, as sure as there's a God in Heaven, on the night of the seventh of December FERNANDO WOOD shall be our Mayor. [Repeated calls for REILY, and general confusion.] How do you intend to use me? As nobody? I'll show you, but for peace and harmony I propose three cheers for the Democratic Party. The call was responded to very faintly, at which Mr. WILSON expressed his suprise, but he added, now that all is arranged, let us name our Secretaries. Messrs. SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, Jr., CHARLES A. MAY and JOHN E. UNDERWOOD, were then chosen Secretaries *pro tempore*. The supporters of the Wilson party then proceeded to the platform, while those of Judge DEAN withdrew to a corner of the hall and engaged in consultation. WILLIAM WILSON took the Chair, and instructed one of the Secretaries to call the roll. He had only got to the Second Ward, when the other party made their way to the door, amid cries of "the friends of FERNANDO WOOD this way."

Mr. WILSON—I hope you will be peaceful, otherwise you will injure the man you desire to benefit. This is no farce, gentlemen, this is no farce. Is the Mozart Hall Democracy to go away like smoke?

A VOICE—FERNANDO WOOD, this way.

Mr. WILSON—FERNANDO WOOD will be *here*.

A VOICE—You've killed him, you've killed him dead.

Mr. WILSON—Are you afraid of me? If you hate me, stay here and tear me.

A VOICE—You have perpetrated the greatest outrage ever committed. [Enthusiastic cheering followed, and a great portion of the assemblage left the hall.]

Mr. WILSON continued—Every good, honest Democrat will stay here, but traitors will leave the room.

The rush for the door was greater than ever, and the cry was repeated, "Friends of FERNANDO WOOD, this way." One individual cried out, "The friends of FERNANDO WOOD will walk out, and by —— we will all walk out." Several gentlemen tried to persuade Mr. WILSON to yield. But he was determined to put the matter through. At last the secretaries grew weary of receiving no responses to their calls, and the meeting adjourned without having made any nomination for Mayor. The Dean party also adjourned, but will meet at an early day, when they hope to transact their business without interruption. They claim that Judge DEAN was, by previous agreement, to be the temporary Chairman, and that the course pursued by Mr. WILSON was owing to his late defeat in the State election.

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican General Committee met last night at their head-quarters, in Broadway, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the Charter Primaries. After a protracted session, it was decided that the Primary Elections should be held on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., to elect delegates to the various Nominating Conventions; that the Mayoralty Convention should meet on Monday evening, Nov. 21, and the Convention to nominate a candidate for Corporation Counsel and Governor of the Almshouse, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting last evening of the Tammany General Committee, it was decided to hold primary meetings in all the Wards next Wednesday evening. Inspectors of election were appointed accordingly. WM. D. KENNEDY, Esq., whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty, made a speech, in which he disavowed his intention of accepting a nomination for the office.

THE NEW REGISTRATION.

Mr. CLANCY, the County Clerk, gives due notice and warning to all the Registrars of the County of New-York to appear in their official birthplace, the Chamber of Supervisors, and take possession of the Poll Lists of the late election, in order to do their duty by preparing at once a new Registry for the election in December. We trust that they will heed the appeal, and that all good citizens will also remember that the new lists now to be made will go a long way towards determining the character and fortunes of New-York City in the Municipal contest now at hand.

THE CHLOROFORM CASE.

Investigation before Justice Welsh.

The examination of Dr. JOHN WILSON, charged with attempting to destroy his wife by administering chloroform on the night of the 7th inst., was commenced yesterday before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court. Though set down for 3 o'clock, none of the parties were present at that hour, excepting the prisoner's counsel, and it was 4 o'clock before the case was called. At that time quite a number had assembled, attracted by the extraordinary nature of the case.

Messrs. EDMON and B. J. BLANCHAN, and A. H. REAVY appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and J. M. SMITH, Jr., for the complainant. Mrs. WILSON seemed very feeble, and occupied a private room adjoining, pending the examination of witnesses.

David Stoner, the first witness called, swore that he lived at No. 229 Ninth-avenue, in the upper part of the house, which was also the residence of Dr. WILSON; he knew and identified the prisoner; his acquaintance with Dr. Wilson and his wife was but slight; Dr. Wilson was a druggist, and kept a place for the sale of drugs; witness saw Dr. Wilson and his wife on the night of the 7th of November, at about 12 o'clock, as near as he could judge; he arose from his bed, in compliance with the request from Dr. Wilson, and went down stairs; Dr. Wilson said he wished witness to take his daughter up into his room, as his wife was sick; saw Dr. Wilson's wife and daughter lying in bed together; did not go into the room; Dr. Wilson took his daughter out of bed and placed her in bed with another daughter; witness then went up into his room; afterwards went down and asked Dr. Wilson if he hadn't better send for a physician; the Doctor answered "No," and said he was a physician himself; witness said he knew that, but added that the woman looked very bad, and if she should drop off in that state, they all might get into trouble; Dr. Wilson replied that he didn't see how he should get into trouble about it, the woman was delicate; witness then saw a handkerchief that partly covered her face, and asked the Doctor what it was; he replied that it was camphurected oil, or something of that kind; witness then went up stairs, but returned to the Doctor's apartment again in half an hour or an hour afterwards, when he approached the bedside of Mrs. Wilson and asked her if she could tell him where her mother lived; she told him the street and number; he then dispatched Charles Orr to the place, who found Mrs. Wilson's mother; did not hear any violent or abusive language used towards Mrs. Wilson the day before, or a short time previously, by the eldest daughter; did not recollect what he told the father and mother of Mrs Wilson when they arrived at the house; there was some conversation, but he did not remember what passed.

Cross-examination—Witness thought it was about twelve o'clock when he first saw Mrs. Wilson; it was about two or three o'clock A. M. when he saw her the second time, and received from her the street and number where her mother lived; the information was found to be correct.

Joseph Combs sworn: Lives in Booneville, Oneida County; he knew the accused and his wife; was at their house on the night in question, and saw them on that occasion; he was called in by Clark Stoner; Dr. Wilson said his wife was sick; he went into the room where she was; she lay there apparently almost lifeless; went up to the bed, and put his face down to ascertain if she breathed; could not perceive much breath; he asked the Doctor what appeared to be the matter with her, and told him he thought he had better send for a physician, as the woman would die; Dr. Wilson replied that to send for another physician would be derogatory to his own character, and said he thought she would be all right in the morning—she was a weak woman, and inclined to consumption; witness then went up into Mr. Stoner's room, but he and the two Stoners soon went up again; he approached Mrs. Wilson, and put his face down to hers, when he saw a handkerchief to her mouth; he put it in his pocket; it was all wet with what he called chloroform; in a short time she came to, and himself and the two Stoners stayed there the remainder of the night; when Mrs. Wilson revived she said, "Doctor, you have given me something in my sleep;" he told her to shut her noise—he wouldn't hear such trash, or some similar remark; witness gave her the handkerchief, and she gave it to the physician; he did not know what became of it afterwards.

Cross-examined—The witness knew what chloroform was from having seen his cousin use some to relieve the toothache; he also, on one occasion, had a handkerchief saturated with it placed under his nose at a drug store in Booneville—at least he was told that it was chloroform; he did not know the difference between chloric ether and chloroform, nor between camphurcted oil and chloroform.

At this point the investigation was postponed to to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.
MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:
GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.
I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.
Respectfully yours, D. R. LESLIE.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
COLD-WEATHER COMFORTS.
The attention of all classes is invited to the splendid quality and make and remarkably low prices of our warm Winter Overcoats, including
DREADNOUGHTS,
RIGA BEAVERS,
SOLFERINOS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Our assortment of Winter Clothing for in-door and out-door wear comprises a variety never equaled in this market. One price and no deviation.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

To Public Speakers and others who make a free use of the vocal organs.
From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New-York.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to public speakers. Sold by all Druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Paint Your Roof.—The Bridgewater Paint, manufactured expressly for the purpose of preserving and rendering water-tight the roofs of dwellings, is a most admirable article. Every trial has given entire satisfaction. It can be obtained of Messrs. HICKS & BETTS, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

Children's imported thick-sole Button Boots, all sizes. Also, ladies' cork and thick-sole boots, made by Este, in Paris. Slippers, all colors. Thick-sole morning slippers, $1.
M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 571 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds, $3 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine—CURES CANKER Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st.—Closed on Sundays. Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown; instantaneous and durable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Under Shirts and Drawers,
75 cents each, at No. 61 Nassau-st.
Wholesale dealers supplied.

MARRIED.

DOWNER—VESSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 14, by Rev. Edwin Downer, Mr. BENJAMIN N. DOWNER, to Miss EMILY A. VESSEY, daughter of James Vessey, of this City.

BURTIS—BOERUM.—In Flushing, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Hallaway, HENRY M. BURTIS, Esq., of New-York City, to JENNIE E., second daughter of J. B. Boerum, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

VOORHEES—LLOYD.—At Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Martin L. Schenck, PETER VOORHEES, of Detroit, Mich., to MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Robert B. Lloyd, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

FINLEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 13, after a severe illness, EVELINE FINLEY, wife of John H. Finley, aged 40 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock to-day, from her late residence, No. 165 West 40th-st.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 13, MARY EMMA, only daughter of Henry C. and Mary J. Ackerman, aged 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day. (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 266 Church, near Walker-st.

TUOMEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 13, after a long and severe illness, ELLEN ELIZABETH TUOMEY, wife of Francis J. Tuomey, aged 35 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives, and friends and acquaintances, of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Lawrence's Church, in 44th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., this day. Funeral services in the Church at 10 o'clock A. M., at which a Requiem Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Walter J. Quarbus, immediately after which her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MEASE.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 13, after a long and painful illness, SARAH MATILDA, wife of Chas. B. Mease, and daughter of the late Robert Graham.

Her relations and friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. M. Fellows, and sons-in-law, James Barrow, Jr., and Richard Grant White, are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 173 East 13th-st., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

RHINELANDER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 13, MARY ROGERS, wife of Wm. C. Rhinelander.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Lispenard Stewart, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning next, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 18 Washington-square, without further invitation.

RIPPEL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 13, MARGARET UNDER, relict of Jacob Rippel, in the 45th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Antioch Baptist Church, in 7th-av., near 12th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KENT.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, of intermitt

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY and education, wishes a situation in some family where she could make herself useful, and be treated as a companion; could instruct children; or would not object to any capacity where she would be treated as an equal. From any respectable party who could offer a pleasant home, no other compensation required. Address Miss A. P., Box No. 136 Times Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND laundress for a steady, reliable and really first-class lady just coming to town from a gentleman's family in Brooklyn, where she served for a length of time, who considered her a valuable servant; is a superior washer and ironer, very neat and economical. For further particulars apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation as cook; understands meats, pastry, tailor, pastry, soups and jellies; will assist with the washing and ironing; does up linen in style; best of City reference given. Call at, or address No. 363 21st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days. Wages from $8 to $9.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, soups, pastries, game, entrées of all kinds, and makes good bread and biscuit; masks of all kinds, and makes good bread and biscuit; masks the best of City reference. Call at Madame GUERNEL'S, from Paris, Lace and Muslin Curtain Bleaching Establishment, 40 State-st., below Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS FOR A genteel appearance; has lately served with one of the genteel appearance; has lately served with one of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; is a perfect waitress and up-stair servant, of very pleasing and respectable manners. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good competent cook; has no objection to do part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen; is willing and obliging; neat and tidy about her work, &c. Call at No. 377 East 10th-st., 2d floor, back room, left hand door, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE or housekeeper, by an experienced middle-aged Protestant widow; no incumbrance; competent to take entire charge of a baby; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to travel to any part; good City reference. Address NURSE, No. 820 Broadway, second floor, one door from 12th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; is a very nice embroiderer, and a good sewer; this person will be found willing and obliging; a pious family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION IN A private family as a first-rate cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference from some of the first families in the City. Can be seen for two days by calling at, or addressing, No. 101 12th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT person, who is a first-rate seamstress and accustomed to the care of children, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND FIRST-RATE washer and ironer; also, by a first-rate chamber-maid and waiter, who assists in washing and ironing, with City reference, situations either in the City or country. Apply at No. 3 Sixth-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of work; no objections to taking charge of the lower apartment; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of reference given from her last place. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or assist in chamberwork and sewing, or wait on an old lady; best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or to do the whole washing and ironing of a small private family. The best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 217 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady middle-aged Protestant man; he perfectly understands his business; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 3 6th-st., or a line left for A. S., Box No. 209 Times Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a young woman with good City references; has no objection to City or country, or to travel; can do fine sewing in the neatest manner; has no objection to light chamberwork. Call, or send, for two days, to No. 55½ West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations, one as first-class waitress, the other as seamstress, or to assist in chamberwork; both understand their business thoroughly, and have three years' references from good families. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO PROTESTant girls, one laundress, the other as waitress, or would be willing to take a chambermaid's place; they can give unexceptionable recommendations, and are permitted to refer for character to their present employer, No. 126 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant, and can give the most satisfactory reference; has lived over two years in her last place. Apply at No. 149 Graud-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 80 4th-av., in the fancy-store between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl to do light waiting and chamberwork, or would take care of children, and make herself useful in any capacity; is 17 years old; can be seen, for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPEriened cook; can do all kinds of cooking; is also a first rate waitress. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 168 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the very best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED,—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, and she is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 119 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at her present employer's, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nursery governess; is competent to teach the rudiments of the English language, also to do sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 94 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PERSON THAT UNDERSTANDS shirt-making, cutting and fitting, also children's dresses; would go out by the week, or go as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork or the housework in a small family. Call at No. 302 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of the silver. Refers to her present employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; can do all kinds of family sewing, dress-making and all kinds of embroidery; is willing to do light chamberwork, or to assist with children; reference given if required. Apply at 165 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 321 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, as cook; a person who understands her business perfectly—soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week; good reference as to capability. Call for one week at No. 361 21-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, or chambermaid and fine washing, in a first-class private family. The best of reference given. Call at No. 180 4th-av., in W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER AND chambermaid, by one who can bring good references. Apply at No. 76 Willow-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook; has no objection to assist in washing. Best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 62 21st-st., corner 6th-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A nice, respectable Welch girl, as child's nurse. Apply at No. 30 West 31st-st., Tuesday, Nov. 15, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress or chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 39 East 17th-st., two doors from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman; a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 448 6th-av., Room No. 8.

ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A person who is accustomed to go out by the day wishes to make an engagement with a family; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 105 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Stole House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian waiters and waiter spoken. A lady in attendance.

AT BOOKHAM'S—NO. 92 EAST FIFTEENTH-st., Stuyvesant square, are some very excellent cooks, laundresses, and other desirable servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or fine washer and ironer; also by four experienced cooks, two good laundresses and by a number of smart girls for various situations, with good references. Apply at WEBB'S First-class Female Office, No. 323 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress and light chambermaid, or would go as child's nurse and seamstress, or would would go as child's nurse and seamstress, or would travel with a lady; thoroughly understands her business; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE plain cook and excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from last place; wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED.—A VERY ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as excellent chambermaid or waitress; understands the business perfectly; has three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country; is careful and obliging. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as nurse, being well experienced, and also willing to do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 233 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her former employer, where she lived for the past six years. Can be seen at No. 198 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND EFficient young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a first-class chambermaid or laundress. Is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 22d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family; good City reference from her last place; no objection to the City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 86 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable girl, as cook; is fully acquainted with her business in all its branches; can present the most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 118 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived 5 years in her last place; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, situations; one to do chamberwork and waiting, the other as nurse and seamstress; have no objections to a short distance in the country. The best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND COMpetent German girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and plain pastry. Also a nice girl for chamberwork and waiting, or general housework. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up-stairs, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, doing up fine muslins and French fluting, and hairdressing; is willing to do light chamberwork, or would travel; can give good City reference. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages, $8; City or country. Also, a smart girl of 14, to mind a baby and wait on a lady who boards. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient dome ties can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—A LADY FROM THE COUNTRY, who has had much experience in the care of children and of the sick, desires employment in the City after Dec. 1, in the capacity of nurse or governess. Address A. J., Broadway Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-rate cook; excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best City reference from her last situation; can be seen for two days at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can bring it up by the bottle; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; is willing to make herself useful; has City references. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as professed cook, or to cook and assist in the washing; no objection to the country; also, by a Welsh young woman, as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress or laundress. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GIRL, AT HER present place, wishes to go South—Savannah or Charleston—as lady's maid or nurse; 2 years in her last place. Call to Madison-av., near south corner of 25th-st., or address C. D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer, but prefers nurse in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference. Call at 196 Elm-st., between Spring and Broome, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and taking care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 Smith st., one door from Butler-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen to-day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or has no objection to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 182 Houston-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and would help as laundress, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 21 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable woman; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 68 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED,—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to get a situation as chambermaid or to do the housework of a small private family. Call at No. 69 Gouverneur-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of reference. She is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 56 West 22d-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Apply at No. 58 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seam stress. Call at No. 570 2d-av., corner 35th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse. Good City reference. Call at 81 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as coachman and gardener; can milk, and understands the care of a furnace; the advertiser is a Protestant, 28 years old; able to take charge of any gentleman's place; a careful driver, and decent appearance; has lived in his last place over 5 years; City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 215 Times Office, or No. 300 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, 21 years of age, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objections to a private boarding-house, or would act in the capacity of coachman and waiter where there would be a small family; understands his business perfectly; his testimonials will certify to that effect; has no objections to the country. Apply for 3 days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address L. D., Box No. 102 Times Office, which will be promptly attended to. References, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address T. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND STEADY Protestant young man, a situation; is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good driver; willing to work and make himself useful; has the very best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE WANTS SITUAtions together in a private family or boarding-house; the man as waiter or caterer; the woman as professed cook; she understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, made dishes, &c. Address F. C., No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant Scotchman (single); can produce the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and experience in driving, and in the management and care of horses. Apply, two days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED.—A PRIVATE WAITER, PROTESTant, with good City references, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly, the care of silver and furniture; is a good marketman. Address corner of 6th-av. and 18th-st., in Mr. Von Campen's store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN OF sober and industrious habits, as coachman and gardener, in the City or country, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Good City reference given. Address J. W., Box No. 206 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a single young man, as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to the country; has lived four years in his last place. Good City reference. Address P. D., Box. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, and has the best of City reference from his last place. Call at No. 810 Broadway, C. Waters' saddlery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITUation as coachman; has lived five years in his last place; the very best of City reference given. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16, RESIDING WITH his parents in this City, a situation to in wholesale hardware or dry-goods house. Unexceptionable references as to character and capacity. Address F. S. L., No. 307 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; understands his business; will be found to give satisfaction; can refer to present and past employers. Address JAMES, Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses well. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box 146 Times Office.

WANTED—FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S SITUAtion by a married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can give the very best references. Address JOHN, at seed-store, 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., or a note addressed to R. A. will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SHIP CHANDler's store, by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. S., Box No. 191 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS, COOK, WAITRESS, and lady's maid: all must thoroughly understand their business. The lady's maid must know how to dress hair well. Also, wanted, other servants in all capacities; such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses and girls for general housework. All applicants must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—THREE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to learn to become mediums, who will be engaged to sit in the circles held every evening in Metropolitan Academy, on 6th-av., near 8th-st. Call at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, from 12 to 14 years of age, to work at the cord and tassel business; also, a boy. Apply, with their parents, at No. 97 South 7th-st., corner of 4th st., Williamsburgh.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—AN EXPErienced man to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room and from one to three bedrooms, with bathroom attached; also several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished in suits or single, in a private family, at No. 57½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM WITH SMALL one attached to let, at No. 1,028 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated in a private family, with good board and a neatly-furnished hall room on the second floor; location good, and convenient to either South or Wall-st. ferries—three to five minutes' walk. References given and required. Apply at No. 66 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board, in a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT Dec. 1, for a young gentleman and wife, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had for a reasonable compensation. Address W., Box No. 4,024 New-York Post-office, with particulars of location, accommodations, family and terms. Best references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A neatly furnished room for a gentleman and wife, with a private American family, or where there are but two or three boarders. Board for the lady only. Address, stating terms, W. H. B., Box 120 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF SIX persons, on Brooklyn Heights, within walking distance of Plymouth Church. Address Box No. 2,092 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to single gentlemen on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements. Board in the house. Location beautiful, within a few doors of Broadway and the New-York and St. Julian Hotels. For particulars call at No. 9 Washington-place. Breakfast and tea if required.

TWO LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private house containing all the modern improvements; one a back parlor, suitable for a gentleman and wife; the other a front room; would be desirable for two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable to parties seeking homes for the Winter. Reference given and required. Call at No. 419 4th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT PARlor and bedroom on the second floor, and a large room on the third floor, can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, in a private family, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Applied at No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., near Washington-square.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN partial board at No. 228 East Broadway; also, furnished front rooms on second or third floor, with bedrooms adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house contains modern improvements; good reference required and given.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—BY a single gentleman (a lawyer) in some private family, where the advantages of a pleasant home could be had. Location desired in 6th-av., between 15th and 25th sts., or in some street adjacent to the 6th-av. Address DELTA, Box No. 127 Times Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN DESIRING A pleasant home in an American family, where every comfort may be enjoyed, can find it by applying at No. 4 Wall-st., Brooklyn. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

NO. 52 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—TO LET—With board, desirable apartments in a select house. A family wishing a private table can be accommodated. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A small family in a strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home may be realized. Location desired near 10th-st., and between 2d and 6th avs. Address X, Box No. 2,172 Post-office.

TO LET.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, connecting, on second floor, with board, can be had in a New-England family, residing at No. 41 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. House has all modern improvements.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT ROOM, FURnished, for a single person, in a first-class house, No. 220 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Dinner at 6.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, gas, bath, &c., &c., to let, to a single gentleman, at No. 25 East 15th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged.

TEACHING.—A LADY HAVING A PIANO BEfores board for musical instruction and use of instrument. Good reference. Address A. C. L., Union-square Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same, for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank proposals will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 2 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.

MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12 1859.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED FOR SALE.—For full particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A 4-story brown-stone English basement, on 21st-st., Gramercy Park	$ 7,000
A 4-story brown-stone high-stoop, West 18th-st	16,500
2 first-class brown-stone English basement, 33d-st., near Madison-av	12,500
2 high-stoop brown-stone on West 47th-st	11,000
2 high-stoop brown-stone on East 18th-st	9,000
A large house on West 12th-st	14,000
A 3-story brick (frill lot) on West 21st-st	7,000
A very nice 3-story brick on West 22d st	11,000
1 very nice 3-story brick on West 22d-st	10,000
A 4-story high-stoop on East 14th-st	10,000
A handsome 3-story stone front, East 20th-st	9,000
A 3 story high-stoop brown-stone on East 28th-st.	13,000
A 3-story brick on East 28th-st	7,500
A 4-story high-stoop brown-stone on 28th-st	14,000
A large 3-story high-stoop on Lexington-av	10,000
A first-class 4 story English basement on West 14th-st	14,000
A large 3-story house on East 12th-st	13,000
A modern handsome 3-story high-stoop house on West 18th-st	10,500
On East 27th-st., brown stone high-stoop house	15,000
A 3-story English basement on East 23d-st	6,500
A 3-story on East 32d-st	5,500

KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER.

Fifth-av.—First-class house, with stable, near 14th-st.
Madison-av.—First-class house near 26th-st.
Gramercy Park.—Fine four-story brown-stone house.
East 31st-st.—First-class house near 6th-av.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.

Thirty-fourth-st.—First-class house near Madison-av.
Forty-sixth-st.—Handsome house near Broadway.
East 21st-st.—Brown-stone house near Gramercy Park.

ALSO, IN BROADWAY.

Several fine stores, possession 1st of May.

ALSO, FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Fifth-av.—Elegant house No. 89, 26.4x65 feet.
West 33d-st., near 5th-av., first-class house.
West 31st-st., No. 7, four-story brown-stone house, 25x65 feet.

For further particulars of the above, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DESIRABLE residence on the corner of Gates and Franklin avs., known as the Voris place; house 40 by 40 feet, two-story, attic and basement, containing about 20 rooms, replete with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The grounds comprise eight full City lots, laid out in good taste and planted with choice trees and shrubbery. A commodious stable on the premises. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—114 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on the southerly side of Broadway, (formerly Division-av., Brooklyn), lying all on the grade, and in the vicinity of the best improvements. Access to Fulton Atlantic, and Peck-slip Ferries—time only 30 minutes. Will sell at a sacrifice price to close an estate. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, with possession, if wanted, on short notice, in 12th-st., about 150 feet west of 2d-av., and adjoining the grounds of the late Peter Stuyvesant. The house has been built by the occupant and owner, as well as it could be, and is in perfect order from cellar to garret. Price $15,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTIETH-STREET, A handsome three-story brick modern house, in a fine location, at a moderate price and on easy terms. The house is now occupied by a good family. Possession can be had in May next. This is worth the attention of parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lease of lot No. 89 East Broadway; house is 25x50 feet, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x90; the lease has 15 years unexpired, and a renewal for 21 years; terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, FOR SALE.—The valuable plot of ground, northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 75x100 feet. Possession on or before the 1st of May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN GOOD ORder and newly furnished, with garden attached, on 15th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn; also, a good pony and wagon; the whole will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, as the family are going to Europe. Address Box No. 3,418 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson place, two minutes from Fulton and Myrtle ferries, City cars; two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$6,600; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 230 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., (Murray Hill,) a good substantial stone front house, with high stoop, and all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Inquire on the premises.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE—CORNER of Madison and Gouverneur sts., being in complete order, repaired and painted one year ago; will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Gouverneur.

FOR SALE—OUT LOTS NEAR ST. LOUIS, MO.: about 10 acres improved; 1½ miles west of the City; lay well for residences; on a good road; cheap; or would be exchanged for a farm within 30 miles of New-York. Address W., Box No. 175 Times Office.

FOR SALE—TERMS VERY EASY—A NEW three-story, high-stoop house, on 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Size 17x50. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE LOCATED ON 24TH-ST. Price $8,500. As it must be sold, $500 cash down will be taken and the balance in small yearly payments. Don't let such a chance slip. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A STEAM MILL, WITH ENGINE OF 25 horse-power; also, a dwelling-house and ten acres of land, located 20 miles from New-York;

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
REGULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, and their correspondents

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NOV. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand Dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859. }

REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.

Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS,

Comptroller.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE BANKING-room on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Nathaniel Hayden,	Benjamin W. Merriam,
William K. Belcher,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Benjamin W. Clapp,	Charles J. Sheppard,
George C. Collins,	Charles Sandford,
William L. Conklin,	George Opdyke,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Oliver W. Woodford,
Thomas Davenport,	Thomas Woodward,
John B. Dunham.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.

C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., } October 20, 1859. }

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES F. DE PEYSTER ORDEN, Sec.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 14, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent. declared on the 31st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAGHER, Nos. 82 and No. 84 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

HATTERS BANK, BETHEL, CONN., NOV. 8, 1859.—The circulating notes issued by this Bank, from the new plate, will be redeemed by the Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, at par.

WM. A. JUDD, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 42 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

KEROSENE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY AND AMERICAN GUANO CO.'S Stocks for sale cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY. No. 62 William-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OCEAN STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE OHIO, 2,300 tons, and the GEORGIA, 2,700 tons, formerly of the New-York and Aspinwall line, are offered for sale, as they lie at the pier on the North River, 20th-st., for cash or acceptable paper.

Apply to H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,500 Post-office with full address and residence.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 288 Canal-st., opposite Wooster Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by

ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $36 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, Cottage bedsteads, cribs, &c., in great variety; invalid lounges, new spring mattresses, the best and most comfortable in use; hair mattresses, good and cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF School furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail by DIETZ & CO., No. 129 William st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P.M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M., 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A.M.; 4:50 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M. and at 4 P.M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:15 P.M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:47 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P.M.

The 11:45 a.m. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A.M., 12 M., 4 P.M. and 6 P.M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A.M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 6 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A.M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations Way Passenger, at 3½ P.M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P.M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $5 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 75. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. T. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, for 4 months, to order of B. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. C. & J. BUSSELL,

No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING LAST A TAN AND white IRISH SETTER DOG having on a chain collar on which was engraved William W. Tracy, No. 8 East 26th-st. The finder will please return dog and collar to the above named residence, where he will receive any suitable reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO SAVINGS-BANK Books of the Bowery Savings Bank, No. 92,053 and No. 70,485; also, one savings bank book of the Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank, No. 14,181. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at said banks. ALEX. H. NONES, 262 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PIERCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte H. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Admulstratrix of John Watts, deceased—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the Union Bank Building, No. 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859, STORRS & SFDGWICK,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building.

n15-law6w1w* No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY WILTON against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clarke, Thomas E. Davis.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1859. LAROCQUES & HARLOW,

o11-law6w Tu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS F. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes, and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, Geo. Clarke.—Action No. 4.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City County and State of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & HARLOW,

o11-law6w Tu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or be ore the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HARMON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Caboone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,

my17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.

o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY L. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.

ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor,
an2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.

my24-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will be regularly run as above, leaving this Port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
ON
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,

To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WITHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan 7.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 4, North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

Freight received on the 10th inst.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

First cabin, $60. Steerage, $25.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPE, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BEARS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $27; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE, JNO A. POST, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYNN, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KELTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LARRIZIN,

will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. U. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) via Stonington, (rail route) at 3.40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., via New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 14 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
MOST POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT *TWO OF* THE PRESENT OPERA SEASON.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
On WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 16 and 18.

The Directors, anxious to fulfill to the letter every promise made to the public, see themselves obliged to announce

THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
for WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, notwithstanding the immense success of the new opera.

They are compelled to adopt this course, in consequence of the Academy of Music having been let several months ago for the grand Charity Fair in December.

THE OPERA SEASON
unavoidably closes at the end of the present month. The company will perform in Philadelphia in December, in Boston in January, and return to New-York in February.

IN THE NEXT THREE WEEKS,
which are therefore the last of the Fall season, will take place the performances of
MADAME ALBERTINI,
Principal prima donna from the first Italian theatres.
THE FIRST PERFORMANCES IN ITALIAN
of Mozart's world renowned grand fairy opera of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
and the revival of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS,
with a most extraordinary cast, and entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock,

Last night but one of the new opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
with its magnificent mise en scene, immense orobestra and chorus.

CHARACTERS:
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA,
MORRA, MULLER, CROUZA,
QUINTO, XIMENES, RUBIO, BAUFI.
TARANTELLE,
By Miss DEULIN, Mr. DANSTAEDT,
and the corps de ballet.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT!
First appearance in America of
MADAME ALBERTINI,
Principal Prima Donna from the first Italian Opera Houses.
Third appearance of the Great Tenor
SIGNOR CARLO BEAUCARDE.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
IL TROVATORE.
MADAME ALBERTINI
will make her first appearance in the rôle of Leonora, which she has "created" at the grand theatre of La Scala, in Milan.

SIGNOR BEAUCARDE
will make his first appearance in his original character of Manrico; the opera of IL TROVATORE having been expressly composed for him by Signor Verdi.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY—Last night but one of the SICILIAN VESPERS.
THURSDAY—Début in America of Mme. ALBERT

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Arrests of Imaginary Insurgents.

Facts, Documents, and Other Historical Data.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED INSURGENT ARRESTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SHIPPENSBURGH, Pa., Monday, Nov. 14.

A suspicious looking person was arrested on Saturday, who was supposed to be a Harper's Ferry fugitive—but after a hearing before Justice MAGNEY he was discharged for want of proof of identity.

THE SUPPOSED INSURGENT ARRESTED AT WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 14.

Private advices from Boston state that McC—— had, recently arrested here on suspicion of being connected with the Harper's Ferry conspirators, is well known there, and is undoubtedly insane. He is still detained here, though nothing has as yet transpired to establish his guilt.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTOWN.

From the Baltimore American.

We learn that considerable excitement still exists at Charlestown, Va., caused by numerous incendiary fires in the neighborhood, and a belief among the inhabitants that emissaries of old BROWN are still lingering about. The Mayor of Charlestown has issued the following proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is deemed prudent and right, by the Town Council of Charlestown, that there should not be longer permitted to remain in our town or county, any stranger who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, now, therefore, I, Thomas C. Green, Mayor of Charlestown, do hereby proclaim, and make known, that all such strangers must immediately leave the town or county, and if they do not, any member of the Town Council, the Town Sergeant, Col. Davis, Lawson Botts, E. N. Asquith, or Col. J. Hawkins are requested to make it their special business to bring such strangers before the Mayor or some Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law: and the authorities of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, Shepherdstowe, or Middleway, and all other authorities in the county are hereby requested to take like action. THOMAS C. GREEN,

Nov. 12, 1859. Mayor of Charlestown.

On the appearance of this proclamation, Mr. HOYT, who had returned to the town, Mr. SENNOTT, one of the counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. JEWETT, connected with *Frank Leslie's*, received an intimation from Col. DAVIS that they were among the strangers whose presence was not satisfactory to the people, and that their personal safety would best be secured by an early departure. Mr. SENNOTT declined leaving until he had concluded his business. Mr. HOYT had already made arrengements for his departure before the proclamation appeared, and he with Mr. JEWETT, left there on Saturday. Mr. JEWETT was suspected unjustly, he declares—of being the correspondent of the *New-York Tribune*, which paper has recently published some letters from Charlestown of an irritating character.

ART IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The Special Correspondents and Artists, of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* lately at Harper's Ferry, desire to return their thanks, through your columns, to the citizens of Charlestown, Va., for their assiduous attentions. We were never left alone for so much as five minutes at a time; and we should have been happy to enjoy this pleasing state of society much longer, but for a sudden conviction, that hanging by a moh might injure the graceful proportions of our necks; that riding on a rail might jolt our systems seriously out of order, and that a coat of tar and feathers would be infinitely unbecoming to our complexions.

Being now in safety on the soil of New-York, we can do no less than apprise the anxious friends we have left behind us of the interesting fact, and regret the immediate impossibility of renewing our relations with themselves and their affectionate watchfulness.

***

PRAYER MEETINGS FOR THE INSURGENTS.

INTERESTING SEASON AT THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—STRONG PRAYING FOR THE HARPER'S FERRY INVADERS.

A union prayer meeting was held in the Lyceum of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, in Union-square, pursuant to an advertisement headed, "How long, Oh Lord, how long?" and stating that "JOHN BROWN, in his prison, and GERRIT SMITH, in his asylum, whatever their mistakes, will not be forgotten."

Rev. Mr. FREE, of Kentucky, after preliminary exercises, delivered a brief address on the question of Slavery, arguing that it was, above all things, a question involving the principles of the Christian religion. With regard to the propriety of praying for the slave, and for the success of the Anti-Slavery cause, he thought it quite proper at this time, although in past times such praying was not imperative. He thought they could not remain silent without being considered on the side of the oppressors. He believed that silence on this subject was sin, and that consistency demanded prayer for heathens at home as well as for those abroad. They might then reasonably expect God to do something for the slave. If Christ was in a prison on heathen soil, bound as the slave, would not every congregation pray for him? And was he not there now in the persons of the slaves? He had seen the idea written that JOHN BROWN'S example in Virginia was an evidence that there was a Northern Anti-Slavery sentiment. He thought there would be other examples in the most unexceptionable manner. So would these prayer meetings show that there was an Anti-Slavery sentiment in the North. He urged them to continue these prayer meetings for the slave, however limited their numbers might be. At the conclusion of his address the reverend gentleman invoked the Divine blessing on the Church—especially on its Anti-Slavery work. He prayed that the "conflict" now come between justice and despotism would be directed by the Divine power; that Jonas might be sent to the South, and to all the people in the land, to call them to repentance.

A gentleman in the audience, a member of the Church, said it was written in the Bible that Slavery should be destroyed, and therefore he felt encouraged to pray. He believed that Papal tyranny, Mahommedan delusions and the oppressions of Slavery would be at once swept away. Some had even located the time in the year 1866. He thought everything in the world appeared to be tending in that direction. Why should they lose all hope that Slavery should be abolished in any other way than by the sword? Let them believe in the efficacy of prayer. The great body of Christians were in mourning for the difficulties which had fallen upon those who, whether mistaken in the means or otherwise, had taken the side of the oppressed.

At the close of his address, this gentleman prayed that God would not allow them to rely upon arms of flesh, but that the people should have a firm reliance in the efficacy of prayer. He prayed that all the obstacles of Slavery to the spread of the Gospel should be removed, and that a Christian Anti-Slavery sentiment should be spread. He felt that there was too little reliance placed upon God in this matter. He prayed especially for those individuals condemned to death because they had gone forth on the side of the oppressed. God knew whether they were mistaken, and the supplicant would not sit in judgment on him. He prayed that JOHN BROWN'S life might be spared, ["Amen"] if it was God's pleasure, and that he might be the means of proclaiming God's truth. Let God forbid that the infamy of putting JOHN BROWN to death, because of his zeal for the oppressed, should be added to the guilt of the nation. ["Amen"] But, if it was necessary that JOHN BROWN'S life should be sacrificed, he prayed that good might be brought out of it; that in the hearts of the oppressed people a holy zeal, and no despondency or indifference. God knew that JOHN BROWN had manifested zeal for the cause of mercy, and God would spare his life, if consistent with his holy will. He prayed that God would bless the rulers, and turn them to the living God.

Rev. Mr. FARNCH said that no sinner could bury sin so deep but that God could give it resurrection. As to the hold of the South on the slave, perhaps God was as much tried by Northern apathy as by Southern cruelty. Was New-York and the North prepared for the liberation of the slave? Had we not written on the cars, "Colored people allowed to ride here," and it might as well be written on the doors of the churches, "No colored brethren allowed to worship here with God." He thought this affair of JOHN BROWN intended to awake them from their apathy. God had mysterious ways. When SUMNER'S head ached from the blows of the Slaveholder's cane, other heads ached with him; and now that JOHN BROWN had fallen, he would not fall alone. Governor WILLARD, of Indiana, would not have been on Southern soil pleading as an advocate for mercy; not he; but he could plead for a brother-in-law. God knew how to take his own men into the South to speak for righteousness. When JOHN BROWN should drop from the scaffold, the hearts of ten thousand other John Browns would beat for the slave, that had never beaten so fast. It was a costly price, but God knew how to work out his own purposes.

When he saw how the Press spoke on this subject, he thought God knew how to make men respect His will. When DR. THOMPSON spoke for Italy, the Italians were with them; why had not this Gibraltar of a church the presence of the colored people? God's Providence was an "ever-comer" in this case. If JOHN QUINCY ADAMS had had fifty to back him, his noble stand for the right of petition would not have met as it was. When he came to the subject, he let it alone, and let God make of it what use he pleased. As a man, he could not judge it. His prayer was to know what lesson of instruction this Harper's Ferry affair had for him. He had no doubt that the hearts of the colored population danced with joy when they heard of it. Would they not feel bereaved when their friend and brother, JOHN BROWN, hung upon the gallows? He had been presented with a petition to send to the meeting, and he promised that they would find it a remarkable paper, and worth thinking about. Let them sign it, and show Virginia and Gov. WISE that they felt right and wanted to please God.

A reverend gentleman in the audience endeavored to impress the idea that all must depend on the grace of God in their hearts.

Rev. C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk at Police Headquarters, said he had noticed an announcement that JOHN BROWN and GERRIT SMITH would not be forgotten on the occasion. There was another man whom he hoped would not be forgotten, and that was the Governor of Virginia. He supposed the object of the meeting was not merely to pray once a month, but to catch a little fire and enthusiasm to make material for their progress at home, in the closet, and in their social circles. Here was an opportunity, if ever there was one, to pray. He did not know of any individual that had ever been placed in exactly the position that HENRY A. WISE had now, but one man. He hoped he would not be misunderstood as comparing JOHN BROWN to any other being. He had seen a recent case where a reverend gentleman, speaking of JOHN BROWN had brought an illustration from the history of Moses, and had been represented as having compared JOHN BROWN to Moses. He did not wish to compare JOHN BROWN to any one, but he would compare HENRY A. WISE to PONTIUS PILATE. He never read any history that put two men in just such similar positions. He hoped Gov. WISE had a wife, and that her dreams would be troubled until, like the wife of PILATE, she should go to her husband when no one else could reach him, and beg him not to have anything to do with the hanging of JOHN BROWN. [Amen, Amen.] It might be that Gov. WISE had all the policy and expediency of PONTIUS PILATE, but he hoped that the Governor would see the effect of the appointed public execution—would wash his hands of it, and say that he was innocent. It might be that the rabble would say, "then blood be upon our heads, and the heads of our children," but as for himself he hoped not to be there. It seemed to him that they ought to pray for WISE. Why could not God turn the heart of Gov. WISE. Surely it was a very little thing for God to do to turn such a heart. It was a small thing for them to ask for. Had not other hearts been turned? He had heard that there was nothing but God's direct hand work in the conversion of Paul, but were there not the prayers of the people? Who knew but that in answer to the prayers of Gods people Gov. WISE might not be a second Paul? [Amen.] to do as much for the cause of Freedom as Paul did for the cause of Christ? There was no restriction for God. Let them pray that God should touch the heart of Gov. WISE so that he would call the Legislature together and stop these executions. They could not tell but that God would do it. If JOHN BROWN ascended the gallows, and fell from it, he would not fall alone. He was not the first man who had died in the cause of Freedom.

After the speaker had concluded, a woman, who said that she herself had been released from Slavery, made some remarks, and Mr. FRENCH then read the petition to which reference had been made. Some discussion as to whether Gov. WISE had power to pardon the prisoners followed. It was finally decided that each one must be personally responsible for signing the petition, as it could not be looked on as the official expression of the sense of the meeting, and the Assembly adjourned.

A PRAYER MEETING AT CLINTON HALL.

Another meeting of the "friends of the slave" and of sympathisers with the unfortunate JOHN BROWN, was held last evening in No. 2 Clinton Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration "the question as to what can be done towards circulating a petition in this City in behalf of a personal Liberty Bill by our Legislature during the coming Winter." "Your counsel and services," says the call, "are much needed, and you will be so good as to bring with you such friends of the cause as you may know." Mr. GEO. W. BENSON presided, and Mrs. ABBY H. GIBBONS, Mr. WM. EWING and Mr. J. B. RICHARDS officiated as a Committee of Arrangements.

Addresses were made in which JOHN BROWN'S sentiments received the warmest approval by Mr. O. P. JOHNSON, Mr. POWELL, Dr. SNODGRASS and Mr. MOLINO, (on behalf of the German Central Republican Committee.) The determination was unanimously arrived at that such petitions as those proposed in the call should be disseminated, that contributions should be obtained for the purposes therein specified, that there should be no compromise with Slavery, that the claims, as Presidential aspirants, of Mr. BATES and those who ignored or refused to recognize the equal rights of the colored man with the white, should be met by a stern opposition, and that the Fugitive Slave law should be disregarded at all hazards.

A FEROCIOUS OUTCRY FOR OLD BROWN'S EXECUTION.

THE CLAMOR FOR OLD BROWN'S PARDON.

From the Richmond Whig.

Of all the unreasonable clamors ever started by a set of hypocrites and knaves, that of a host of the Northern people in behalf of Old BROWN'S pardon, is the most unreasonable and the most disgraceful. There is a man who has been proved guilty of a number of the most heinous crimes in the calendar—who, himself, unblushingly confesses these crimes, and still more unblushingly glories in them all—and yet a host of Northern men, professing abhorrence of Old BROWN'S conduct, and professing, too, sympathy with the Southern people, are daily appealing, in the most urgent terms, for Old BROWN'S pardon!

Upon what ground is such an appeal based? Why upon the sole ground that the execution of Old BROWN would make a martyr of him in the eyes of the Northern Abolitionists, and would swell the numbers and increase the hostility of the Abolition party towards the South to an incredible extent, and prostrate and utterly disable what are called the conservatives and national men of the North. *These Northern conservatives and national men at the North are those who are taking the lead in the cowardly and disgraceful clamor for Old* BROWN'S *pardon.* And this fact proves that the Abolition sentiment at the North is overpowering, paralyzing the conservative portion of the Northern people, and making trembling cowards of them all. And the commutation of Old BROWN'S sentence is earnestly asked for, in order to appease those reckless incendiaries who sympathise with him and approve his crimes! Now this is indeed a pretty and reasonable request for the *conservatives* of the North to make to Virginia!

But no such absurd and cowardly request will be granted, no matter what consequences the refusal to grant it may produce. Virginia and the South are ready to face all the consequences of the execution of old BROWN and his confederates. *Though it convert the whole Northern people, without exception, into furious, armed Abolition invaders, yet old Brown will be hung!* That is the stern and irreversible decree, not only of the authorities of Virginia, but of the *people* of Virginia, without a dissenting voice. And, therefore, Virginia, and the people of Virginia, will treat with the contempt they deserve, all the craven appeals of Northern men in behalf of old BROWN'S pardon. The miserable old traitor and murderer belongs to the gallows, and the gallows will have its own, in spite of the threatenings and maledictions of the North, and the world combined.

We took the ground at the outset that *old Brown should have been hung at once, without the intervention of judge or jury. He was a villanous pirate and assassin, and was therefore entitled to no trial at law.* We believed at the first, and we still more firmly believe now, that it would have been better and wiser in all respects, if GOV. WISE had given him the swift benefit of a drum-head court-martial. In that event, no sympathy for him would have been excited in the North, for he would have had no opportunity of making incendiary speeches for effect, and, consequently, nothing of the character of the hero or the martyr would have attached to him, even in the estimation of GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We, therefore, agree fully with our contemporary of the Fredericksburg *News* in the opinion, that the absurd and horrid nonsense about Gov. WISE'S pardoning old BROWN should be condemned and scouted by every sane man in Virginia and the South. The impertinent question, come from whom it may, whether Northern Abolitionists or Northern conservatives, should be resented by Virginia and by Gov. WISE and his friends as an insult. He cannot pardon BROWN, but if he had the power *it would be worse than treason to exercise it.* The majesty of law and the outraged sovereignty of Virginia can be vindicated and revenged only by the death of these miscreants. *The people already inquire why they were spared.* Rebels in arms against the Government, State and Federal, with hands red with the blood of murdered citizens, summoned to surrender and refusing, seized at the expense of life, *why were they not shot like dogs the moment of their capture! All the laws of war, and all the demands of justice commanded their immediate extermination.* The impudent claim of a robber, a horse thief and a murderer to be recognized as "a prisoner of war," should have hastened his punishment.

We verily believe the failure to inflict summary and deserved death upon BROWN and his conspirators will yet cost Virginia many lives. There are fools and fanatics enough ready to risk life to obtain BROWN'S notoriety, who would have been deterred by his prompt and immediate execution.

SOUTHERN PROTEST AGAINST THE VIRGINIA VIEW OF HARPER'S FERRY.

From the Mobile Register.

We republish elsewhere a remarkable article from the Richmond *Enquirer*. We do so in order to place upon record our unqualified, earnest, *indignant* protest not only against the conclusions of the writer, but against the tone and spirit of the article. We are unwilling that such a *cravenly outcry* shall go before the Northern public without at least one voice of dissent from the South. It was disgraceful enough that the inroad of twenty-two wretched border marauders should cow a town of a couple of thousand inhabitants. We smarted under the ignominy, but could find extenuating circumstances in the paralyzing effects of a panic originating in surprise and utter ignorance of the extent of the danger. Then it was a bitter pill to swallow, that Gov. WISE should praise (if, indeed, we may trust the report of his own organ) his citizen soldiery for not having shown the white feather while on their way to take a sniff of gunpowder. But now, for a Southern paper to go before the world with what the world will consider a cowardly confession, and what we denounce as an unmitigated falsehood, is more than we can bear.

The burden of the *Enquirer's* wailings is, that the institutions of Slavery require the assistance of the General Government, that it has no self-sustaining power, and that to repose in peace and security we must needs trust to the stalwarth arms of our beloved brethren—the factory hands and mechanics of the North. "Protection (meaning Federal protection) of Slavery is demanded by the blood of slaughtered citizens, and the traitorous Southerner that dares deny the right, is even more criminal than the inmates of the Charlestown jail." We profess to love the South with an ardent heart's devotion, and we feel in this moment that we love it as the *Enquirer* is incapable of loving it; yet *we spurn the above sent ment as unworthy of Virginia, recreant to Southern dignity, and insulting to Southern honor.* We in Alabama, and in the other Southwestern States, have more slaves than ever they had in the negro-breeding border States; and not only are we fully competent to take care of them and keep them in subjection, but to furnish to Virginia, if she cannot deal with hers, arms as steady and rifles as true as the *Enquirer's* clamors will be likely to get from the Federal Government and the Northern States. We never expect to need such aid, and would scorn to ask for it.

Could the worst enemies of the South—could the most frantic of freedom shriekers at the North—have invented a calumny more injurious to us than this novel plea of Gov. WISE'S organ of the insecurity of Slavery for want of Federal protection? Has the *Enquirer* forgotten how, in the trying days of the Revolution, the Carolina planters left their homes and families under the charge of faithful slaves—how the negroes planted the crops while the masters fought their country's cause? Has the *Enquirer* forgotten how few Virginia slaves availed themselves of the royal Governor's proclamation—how few sought refuge on Lord DUNMORE'S ships? Have the times changed since then, or has the *Enquirer* also forgotten the more recent occurrence, which is so frequently its text, and were there not a solitary slave joined the invaders, and the first victim was a negro faithful to his trust?

We are heartily sick of this unmanly whining, this crying like a spanked baby over imaginary grievances. We have hemp enough grown in the South for all slave rebels and their white instigators; we have rifles and bullets enough to protect our wives and children, and we should fling back as an insult an offer of Federal protection, were it made. *True dignity is violated by the undue importance given to this miserable raid of a few frantic fanatics;* it should have been classed with a Baltimore riot or a New-Orleans election—a heinous crime, to be sure, but not one implying a frightful danger to the South. Yet Southern journals persist in calling it an insurrection: persist in speaking of it in a quaking voice and trembling tones, as though the whole social fabric of the South were but a magazine of powder, which awaited the slightest spark for an irretrievable explosion. *And such, indeed, is the impression most industriously produced abroad, and even among the timid souls of our own section, by this silly, craven policy—contemptible anywhere, and most unworthy of Southern men.*

The facts upon which the *Enquirer* predicates its nonsensical effusion are untrue in themselves, and their allegatinn intrinsically absurd. According to its own showing the slaves *might* run away from the border counties, *yet they do not.* The real cause of the Abolitionizing of Virginia, which is a fact too sadly true, is the high price of slaves. How many Virginians are sufficiently self-sacrificing in their devotion to our labor system to refuse the $1,600 for a negro which the South-West can afford to pay them, when they can hire a white laborer in his place for $12 a month, with the additional advantage of discharging him when sick, or when there is not work enough? Let the *Enquirer* and its wordy patron who waxes so interminably eloquent over the immorality of the slave-trade, let them put that in their pipes and smoke it. Like the Chinese from their opium puffs, they may perhaps inhale oblivion, oblivion of the real wants of the South, which is more slaves and not Federal protection for those it is fully able to protect without Northern assistance.

THE INSANITY OF GERRIT SMITH.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

With those who have known GERRIT SMITH longest and most intimately, his present melancholy condition is more a matter of regret than of surprise. His mind has hovered upon the borders of insanity for more than a quarter of a century. His physical health was destroyed, many years ago, by his peculiar habits and views in regard to temperance and diet.

GERRIT SMITH was by nature munificently endowed. We knew him first in 1814, then wooing and winning WEALTHY BACKUS, his first wife, and neither before or since have we seen a nobler specimen of manhood. To high intellectual gifts, he added a form and face of surpassing beauty,

"Whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on."

Then ardent, generous, and as ever impulsive, he lived for several years in the quiet enjoyment of refined social and domestic happiness. Though early bereaved of an accomplished wife, he was subsequently restored to all the endearments of home by a marriage with a daughter of the late Col. FITZHUGH, an equally estimable lady.

Some thirty years ago, then a young man of great promise, buoyant in spirits, and looking at the bright side of all the scenery of life, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate. That disappointment disturbed the heretofore "even tenor of his way," and tinged the future of his whole life. He looked less hopefully upon men and things. He became, as he believed, a philanthropist, but it was the philanthropy less of charity than of force. From an ardent Colonizationist, he became an ultra Abolitionist; and his persuasive zeal for Temperance, changed to coercive measures in favor of Prohibition. Of his ample forture, he dispensed, in aid of Abolitionism and Temperance, with more liberality than wisdom. Both his perverted talents and his misapplied means injured the objects he sought to promote.

Mr. SMITH has lived for nearly thirty years in a state of political hallucination. The delusion culminated last year, when, greatly excited, he devoted his time and money to a canvass which he believed was to result in his election as Governor, while every other person in the State *knew* that he was wasting his strength and his means. That disappointment left him too well prepared, in body and mind, for the shock which has overthrown his too long unbalanced intellect.

The Harper's Ferry insurrection was an attempt to carry the teachings of prominent Abolitionists into practical effect. It was foreshadowed in a letter from Mr. SMITH to the "Ferry Rescuers." That he ever really intended slaves should rise, rob and murder, we do not believe; but in speeches and letters he indulged in language which bears no other construction. Unfortunately, "Ossawatomie BROWN," driven to madness by Slavery oppression and outrage, was too ready to carry into practice the principles which others were only reckless enough to teach.

In the meantime, with knowledge of the noble and generous nature of GERRIT SMITH, we cannot but deeply deplore the dispensation which deprives him of reason. The giant mind, ever too active, wildly possessed by one idea, has finally, by various "decisions," fallen

"Into the madness wherein now he raves.
* * * * * * *
O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword!
The expectancy and core of the fair State,
The glass of fashion and the mold of form,
The observed of all observers; quite, quite down."

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Oct. 20 to Oct. 27, 1859:

NEW-YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
A. W. Ketcham,	A. Mallen,
R. Martin,	H. Randall,
J. Pfeiffer,	E. Lincoln and family.
C. P. Cranch,	Rev. Dr. C. Langdon & wife,
N. B. Stoul and daughter,	S. H. Carpenter and family.
L. E. Carpenter,	MASSACHUSETTS.
C. M. Hinman,	J. T. Fields and wife,
P. L. Frenan,	G. Benils.
D. H. Wickham.	TEXAS.
W. M. Allen and family,	J. M. Jones and family.
H. J. McGrath,	RHODE ISLAND.
F. E. Draper,	W. Fletcher and family.
E. H. Darling,	CONNECTICUT.
Sidney Corbcit,	H. Trowbridge and wife.
E. V. Weteh,	M. F. Hall.
J. P. Cronkhite.	LOUISIANA.
	C. Gibson.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees, in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. now here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 101 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

THE EXCITEMENT AT NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.—A stranger passing near the above number in Grand-street, would actually suppose some horrible murder had recently been committed, from the eager pushing and crowding to effect an entrance in the establishment. Passing yesterday, our curiosity prompted us to obtain a sight of the elephant. And, behold! the result.—Elegant silk robes, that cost $45 to import, ticketed for $25; rich velvet cloaks, valued at $60, offered for $30; rich de laines, all wool, at 3s. 6d. per yard, invoice cost 3 francs; muslin de laines, chintz colors, only 1s. per yard, none of which could be duplicated at less than 2s. 6d.; "New-York Mills" prints at 6½ cents per yard, and other dress goods in equal proportions; but, as our memory has deceived us in many important articles for housekeepers, we would advise all who are in need of such things to sight the animal at once.

[Advertisement.]

BECOME RESPECTABLE.—Your hat is shabby; beside, it is out of fashion, and will injure you in business, and lower you in the estimation of your friends. All this may be remedied by a visit to KNOX, the Hatter of the age, whose Winter style is an actual necessity to complete a genteel appearance. Go at once to No. 212 Broadway, and become respectable.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 613 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is unsurpassed for relieving hoarseness, harsh coughs, asthma, bronchitis, tightness of breath, &c. When rubbed into the throat or chest, no matter how obstinate the disease, it will yield as snow before the sun.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 14.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '68	103	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	67⅜
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	80	50 Panama Railroad	121⅞
500 Virginia St. 6s	94	200 do	b60 125
3,000 do	93⅞	250 do	125
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	100 do	s60 124½
500 R. C. W. Lean	101	50 do	s30 124⅝
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	91½	5 Hil. Central R.	64
1,000 Eric 2d mort. bs	76	100 do	b30 63½
9,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M.	98	500 do	b10 63¾
5 Co Mich. So S. F. Bs.	86½	50 do	s10 63
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85	150 do	63
12 000 do	85	200 do	62⅝
10 Ocean Bank	92½	100 do	s60 62⅝
11 Amer. Ex. Bank	99½	0 do	62⅝
6 Erie Railroad	7½	50 do	s10 62⅞
16 do	7¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	8
120 Pacific M. S. S. Co	73	284 Galena & Chi. R'd	72½
50 do	b30 73½	202 do	72¾
100 do	73⅝	50 do	s10 72⅝
50 do	73⅝	150 do	b30 72⅝
412 N. Y. Central R.	80	100 do	s30 72⅝
80 do	s60 80	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	20
355 do	80⅜	200 do	b30 20
200 do	b60 80⅜	205 Chic. & R. Isl. RR.	62⅜
50 Hudson River R.	37⅞	315 do	62½
200 Harlem Railroad	10	100 do	s60 62½
200 Harlem R. Pref'd	36	100 do	s30 62⅝
500 Reading Railroad	38	100 do	b30 62⅜
82 Mich. Central R.	41⅜	18 Chic. Bur. & Qn. R	50
100 do	b30 41⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia St. 6s	93⅜	315 N. Y. Central R.	93
26,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	50 do	s10 79⅞
5,000 Michigan St. 6s	102	50 Mich. Central R.	41⅜
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m	98	50 do	41⅜
2,000 M. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. sk. fd. cn. bs.	87½	50 Panama R.	s60 124⅜
2,000 Mich. So. 2d m. h	81	80 do	125
20 New-Jersey Zinc	70	50 do	s6 125
50 Pacific M. S. Co	72¾	100 Ill. Central R.	s60 64⅝
200 Erie Railroad	7		

MONDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 5:

Increase in Loans	$1,088,315
Decrease in Specie	41,386
Decrease in Circulation	183,866
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,006,293

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 12, 1858.	Nov. 12, 1859.	Nov. 5, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,933,000	$69,993,000
Loans	127,027,516	121,206,352	120,118,037
Specie	26,030,277	20,186,956	20,228,342
Circulation	7,975,420	8,443,555	8,627,421
Gross Deposits	109,258,491	97,654,179	96,733,901
Exchanged	20,715,977	22,973,988	23,060,003
Undrawn	88,542,514	74,680,191	73,673,898
In Sub-Treasury	7,807,518	5,094,642	4,608,687

The Bank return shows rather a steadier line of Specie than was anticipated. The further increase in Loans and Discounts was not unlooked for from the general ease in the market through the week, and the comparative scarcity of paper offered to outside money-lenders. There is also an enlarged line of undrawn Deposits, while the circulation falls back about $200,000 since quarter-day. The Money Market opens for the present week without change in terms, and with less doing in temporary loans among the Brokers, owing to the immediate dullness of the Stock Exchange. The market for Foreign Exchange has fallen off full an eighth ℔ cent. to-day. The leading Bankers ask but 110 on London, and the actual business to-day, for the Boston steamer, is from 110 to 109¾ ℔ cent. A fair amount of Southern-drawn French bills done at 5.15, and standard names here at f.5.13¾@ f.5.12½. The competition from the South is on the increase both on London and Paris, and remitters buy with moderation, thus far, for the Boston mail. There was an arrival of $160,000 in Mexican Silver yesterday, from New-Orleans, which will probably go to England in the course of the week. The export movement of Cotton from the South is reported large by telegraph, and although this creates Exchange rapidly, the buyers at New-Orleans continue to bid up against each other for choice bills.

The Sub-Treasurer in this City finds an improved demand for 5½ ℔ cent. Treasury Bills, one year to run, at par, as the ease of the Money Market becomes settled. Some of the Bankers here and at Washington, availing of the turn of Exchange at New-Orleans, have taken transfer drafts from the Secretary on that point and placed the funds in New-York. Both these operations have temporarily increased the New-York balance—in anticipation of the meeting of Congress, when the payments will be large—to $5,344,042 this afternoon.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$365,075
Payments	135,674
Balance	5,344,042

The receipts for Customs include $108,000.

A glance at the printed sales of the Stock Exchange, to-day, will show a comparatively inactive market, but without material variation in prices since Saturday. If anything, the rates are firmer for New-York Central shares and the Rail way Bonds, and decidedly so for Panama and Pacific shares. The Western list also closes very steady, though severely hammered by the speculative sellers. There is more doing in the way of speculating for and against the Illinois Central shares, the fluctuations being frequent and sudden. The price opened, to-day, at 63½, buyer 60 days, and closed 62½@⅔, cash. The Bonds are firmer, 85@½. The Michigan Central Bonds are also higher, advancing to 87½ ℔ cent. The State Stocks, as on Saturday, are weak; Missouris, 84½; Virginias, 93⅞; Eric, Harlem, Hudson and Reading were rather steady, and the Bonds of the first three Companies in fair demand. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds rose to 56½. The cash sales of Panama were at 125 ℔ cent., and that price bid, seller 60 days, at the close. The additional rise we understand to be based not only on the near approach of the January half-yearly dividend, but upon the annual financial showing of the Company. The authorized capital is $5,000,000, and the Funded Debt $3,000,000. Of the latter the Company have paid off, from their accumulated surplus and sinking funds, $750,000. Besides which they have paid for the new steamer *Guatemala*, for their Central American service on the Pacific side, and $500,000 toward the Collins steamers in aid of the new North Atlantic line on this side. The total sales of New-York Central, cash and on contract, to-day, fall short of one-half the usual daily average of speculation in the stock. The price opened 80@80¼ and closed 80@79¾ ℔ cent., the same as at the close on Saturday. The general market closed dull, but with no considerable offers to sell on any part of the Share list.

The unusual occurrence of a heavy failure in South-street was announced, to-day, in the suspension of Messrs. SLATE & Co., (formerly SLATE, GARDNER & HOWELL,) in the New-Bedford Oil and California trades. The difficulty was wholly unlooked for in business circles, as the house stood in fair credit, and their single-name paper was current up to the last week. The senior partner was a Director in the Manhattan Company. The liabilities of the house are not yet stated. Their losses are attributed to the California trade.

We learn that Mr. W. SAVAGE, some time Cashier of the Michigan Southern Road, on the line of the Road, has been made General Treasurer in the place of the late W. WOLCOTT, to reside at Toledo, Ohio.

The Trustees of the Ohio Life and Trust Company (says the *Evening Post*) "are paying a dividend of 10 ℔ cent. to creditors, interest being made up to Aug. 24, 1857, the day of the failure. We learn, also, that Mr. REEMELIN, one of the Trustees, has filed his resignation in the United States Circuit Court of Ohio, leaving the management of the trust with JAMES P. KILBRETH alone."

The Chicago *Times* says of the business of the Michigan Central line:

"Freights have been heavy all through the month of October, and notwithstanding the low rates at which they have been carried, they give an increase of $31,000. There is a slight falling off in miscellaneous items—say a few hundred dollars.

The aggregate increase amounts to $16,209 04. The following are the whole figures:

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$89,198 05	$103,603 29
Freight	131,386 17	100,262 86
Miscellaneous	5,492 85	6,001 88
Total	$226,077 07	$209,868 03

The arrivals of freight at the distributing depôt at Detroit continue to be enormous, both by lake and rail; so much is this the case that the large storehouses have to be filled, and the immense covered dockage employed for housing the goods until they can be moved. The completion of the Port Sarnia Branch will add considerably to this already flourishing business. The prospects of this road may thus be reg

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2545. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chinese Treaty—No Dispatches from Minister Ward—Return of Mr. Preston from Spain—Health of Mr. Douglas, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Government has received nothing official from Minister WARD since his departure for Peking, but dispatches announcing the ratification of the Treaty are expected by the next steamer.

Dispatches from Madrid announce Mr. PRESTON'S departure for home on leave of absence. Mr. PRESTON objected to returning, but was influenced to do so by ex-Postmaster WICKLIFFE, who deemed his presence in Kentucky, as one of the executors of the late ROBERT WICKLIFFE, absolutely necessary. He will resume his official post at an early day.

No successor to Minister MASON will be appointed until Mr. SLIDELL'S chances for reëlection to the Senate are ascertained.

The Government received no official information of the Brownsville difficulties until yesterday, and then only a letter from the Postmaster at that place. Two additional companies have been ordered from Pensacola to Brownsville. The propriety of taking possession, *ad interim*, of the Northern States of Mexico is being considered by the Cabinet, and I understand will be recommended in the President's Message to Congress.

EX-President MORA was cordially received by the President and Secretary of State, yesterday, after which he visited the Capitol, and expressed his wonder at its size and magnificence. He left this morning for New York, and in a few weeks will either return to Central America or sail for Europe.

The Spanish Minister gives a grand diplomatic dinner on Saturday, in honor of the birth-day of the Queen of Spain.

Senator DOUGLAS is considered slightly better this afternoon. The statement that the physicians had signed a certificate that his disease was not in the stomach is untrue. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Board of Aldermen have refused their assent to set apart next Thursday as one of Thanksgiving.

The condition of Judge DOUGLAS has improved in the last twenty-four hours. His physicians consider him better this morning.

Later from Mexico.

THE SEIZURE OF THE CONDUCTA—MARQUEZ IN THE ASCENDENCY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst. are at hand. MARQUEZ was expected at the Capital, and would probably assume the Presidency, being the favorite of the Church Party.

MARQUEZ boldly avows the seizure of the $2,800,000 conducta, but alleges that his motives were patriotic.

From New-Orleans.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ROBERT WATERMAN—YELLOW FEVER—STORM AND FROST ON THE GULF.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 14.

All efforts to save the steamship *Robert Waterman* have been abandoned. She is a total loss. Her cargo was purchased by fishermen.

There were three deaths by yellow fever in this city last week.

There has been a heavy gale along the Gulf coast, and ice has formed in this city.

Snow fell in Mississippi on Sunday.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

THE CONTUMACIOUS LIQUOR AGENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Mr. BURNHAM, the contumacious State Liquor Agent, having signified his readiness to produce the books of the Agency, was to-day taken from jail, and brought before the House, but at his urgent request time was given him to consult counsel in one of the ante-rooms. When finally brought before the House he tried to get still further time, and on the House urging a direct answer, he refused to give up the books. He subsequently asked leave to amend his answer, and say "Yes," with certain explanations. The House thought it had been trifled with sufficiently, and sent him back to jail, where he will probably remain the twenty-five days, unless he previously delivers the books to the Sergeant-at-arms.

The following is the weekly statement of the Boston Banks:

Capital stock	$5,931,700
Loans and discounts	59,338,000
Specie	5,245,000
Due from other Banks	7,144,000
Due to other Banks	6,815,000
Deposits	19,583,000
Circulation	6,885,000

Rise in the Ohio River.

NAVIGATION RESUMED FOR THE SEASON.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburgh, is eight feet deep at present, and is rising.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Ohio River still continues to rise, and is now in good navigable order, with seven feet of water in the channel. Abundance of boats are now in port, and there is any amount of freight ready for transportation. Several boats are now loading.

Navigation may be considered as resumed for the Winter.

The Hard Central Committee at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The meeting of the Wood or Hard Central Committee was advertised to meet at Congress Hall at noon to-day. The only delegate present was Hon BENJAMIN F. RAE, Ex-Member of the Assembly, solitary and alone. He returns to New-York to-day without taking any action on the election of the Charleston Delegation.

The Grain-Elevator at Buffalo.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE FALL OF THE RUINS.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

A portion of the ruins of the elevator burned last week fell this afternoon, burying ten or twelve laborers who were engaged in removing the damaged grain. Two dead bodies have been taken out, and three or four of the injured.

Burning of the Steamer Island Belle.

MIDDLETOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The steamer *Island Belle* was burned at her dock in Essex last night, and is a total loss. It is supposed that her burning is the work of an incendiary. She formerly ran from New-York to Greenport, but lately has been on the Hartford and New-London route, in connection with the *L. Boardman*.

Gov. Corwin Candidate for the Speakership.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

There was an error in yeaterday's dispatch relative to Gov. CORWIN and the Speakership of the House of Representatives. The friends of Gov. CORWIN desire it to be understood that he is a candidate for Speaker.

Death of Ex-Gov. Epaphroditus Ransom.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

A dispatch says that Ex-Gov. RANSOM, Receiver of Public Money at Fort Scott, Kansas, died on Friday.

Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

CANTON FALLS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The up freight-train was run into by a wood-train this afternoon, smashing one car, but injuring no person. The mail-train was delayed for two hours.

The Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The mails for the Royal Mail steamship *America*, for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, will close here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until about noon.

Correction.

The New-Orleans dispatch of news from Brownsville, published yesterday, instead of "the letters from MARKS & Co. came previous to the Corpus Christi account," should read *cause a disbelief* in the Corpus Christi account.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The Official Canvass.

D. FLOYD JONES PROBABLY ELECTED SECRETARY OF STATE.

The State election returns begin to assume an official shape since the canvass made by the County Supervisors, yesterday. In this City and County and Kings and Erie Counties, the canvass was not completed. About one-half the other counties have been heard from officially, the majorities in which, added to the well-authenticated, though not always exact, reports from the remaining counties, place Mr. FLOYD JONES, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, 563 votes ahead of Mr. LEAVENWORTH, the Republican candidate. A dispatch from Albany dated 10 o'clock last night, would seem to leave the result in greater doubt than our own table, as between the *Argus* and *Evening Journal* figures; but as neither paper was probably advised of the official from Queens County, (received here by private hand,) and which increases the majority for JONES nearly 400 over all previous calculations, we give the dispatch no particular importance.

Seven of the City Wards were canvassed yesterday, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth, the aggregate result of which makes a difference of only *five* votes from the unofficial return of 20,069 hitherto inserted in the New-York and Albany tables.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAJORITIES FOR LEAVENWORTH, (OP.)

Allegany	3,000	Monroe	2,186
*Broome	576	*Niagara	485
Cattaraugus	700	*Oneida	2,982
Cayuga	2,639	Onondaga	2,749
Chatauque	2,395	Ontario	530
*Chemung	38	*Orleans	618
*Chenango	668	*Oswego	2,161
*Clinton	66	*Otsego	552
Cortland	917	Schuyler	150
Delaware	200	St. Lawrence	4,600
*Dutchess	177	Steuben	900
Essex	850	*Tioga	443
*Fulton & Hamilton	232	*Tompkins	776
Genesee	1,343	Warren	475
*Herkimer	1,765	Washington	1,754
*Jefferson	1,858	Wayne	1,466
Lewis	500	Wyoming	1,318
Livingston	600	Yates	1,028
Madison	1,925		
Total			45,824

MAJORITIES FOR JONES, (DEM.)

*Albany	1,963	Richmond	865
Columbia	180	Rockland	1,051
Erie	1,869	*Saratoga	65
*Franklin	2	*Schenectady	1
Greene	800	Schnharie	960
Kings	4,878	Seneca	460
*Montgomery	406	Suffolk	1,219
New-York	20,061	Sullivan	1,172
Orange	948	Ulster	1,560
*Putnam	192	*Westchester	2,270
*Queens	2,231	Total	46,387
*Rensselaer	2,931		
Jones ahead			563

*Official.

COUNTY RETURNS.

Orleans County—The vote is as follows: Leavenworth, 2,848; Jones, 2,230; Storey, 2,844; Richmond, 2,231; Cbapin, 2,842; Skinner, 2,232; Forrest, 2,914; Elderkin, 2,160.

Jefferson County—The following is an accurate return of the vote: Leavenworth, 6,860; Jones, 5,002; Storey, 6,852; Skinner, 5,007; Chapin, 6,858; Elderkin, 5,006; Forrest, 6,859.

Niagara County—Jones, 3,203; Leavenworth, 3,688; Richmond, 3,307; Storey, 3,664; Skinner, 3,287; Chapin, 3,693; Elderkin, 3,282; Forrest, 3,697.

Herkimer County—Leavenworth, 4,426; Jones, 2,661; Storey, 4,414; Richmond, 2,676; Chapin, 4,110; Skinner, 2,983; Forrest, 4,433; Elderkin, 2,654.

Saratoga County—Jones, 4,447; Leavenworth, 4,352; Richmond, 4,384; Storey, 4,360; Skinner, 4,393; Chapin, 4,371; Elderkin, 4,389; Forrest, 4,360.

Tompkins County—Leavenworth's majority, 776; Dennistou's majority, 1,265.

Oswego County—Not including Redfield, which will be about even, gives Leavenworth 2,161 majority over Jones.

Dutchess County—Leavenworth's majority, 177; Denniston's, 577.

Westchester County—The majority for Jones in this County is 2,270, the vote being as follows: For Jones, 6,573; for Leavenworth, 4,303.

Oneida County—Leavenworth, 10,288; Jones, 7,306; Storey, 10,300; Richmond, 7,305; Chapin, 10,353; Skinner, 7,255; Forrest, 10,312; Elderkin, 7,284.

Erie County—The County Canvassers met yesterday (15th), and adjourned till to-day.

Rensselaer County—Jones, 7,933; Leavenworth, 5,002; Denniston, 7,424; Church, 5,516; Myers, 7,447; Tremain, 5,460; Storey, 4,865; Richmond, 7,970; Dorsheimer, 7,427; Vanderpoel, 5,483; Chapin, 5,119; Skinner, 7,784; Forrest, 4,950; Elderkin, 7,902; Davies, 7,461; Johnson, 5,373; Hughes, 7,425; Lewis, 5,498. For Justice of the Supreme Court—Harris, 5,479; Peckham, 7,070.

Clinton County—Leavenworth, 3,252; Jones, 3,184; Richmond, 3,188; Storey, 3,247; Skinner, 3,187; Chapin, 3,349; Elderkin, 3,206; Forrest, 3,228.

Franklin County—Leavenworth, 2,292; Jones, 2,294; Richmond, 2,293; Story, 2,293; Chapin, 2,293; Skinner, 2,293; Forrest, 2,292; Elderkin, 2,296.

Putnam County—Jones, 1,210; Leavenworth, 1,018; Church, 1,141; Denniston, 1,088; Vanderpoel, 1,165; Dorsheimer, 1,061; Tremain, 1,137; Myers, 1,093; Richmond, 1,199; Storey, 1,027; Skinner, 1,201; Chapin, 1,025; Elderkin, 1,198; Forrest, 1,029; Lewis, 1,146; Hughes, 1,081; Senator, Robertson, 1,315; Brandreth, 836. *Assembly*—Pelton, Rep., elected.

Tioga County—Leavenworth, majority 443; Denniston, 669.

Chemung County—Leavenworth, 2,452; Jones, 2,414. *Broome County*—Leavenworth, 3,492; Jones, 2,916.

Queens County.—Majorities—D. R. Floyd Jones, Secretary of State, 2,231; Sanford E. Church, Comptroller, 964; Edward A. Lawrence, Senator, 1,195; Alexander S. Johnson, Judge Appeals, 991; W. W. Serugham, Justice Superior Court, 740; John D. Armstrong, District-Attorney, 1,117; Stephen Tabor, First Assistant District-Attorney, 800; John Pettit, Second Assistant District-Attorney, 188.

Montgomery County—Leavenworth, 2,690; Jones, 3,096; Storey, 2,719; [Richmond, 3,093; Chapin, 2,783; Skinner, 3,031; Forrest, 2,779; Elderkin, 3,030; Hughes, 2,973; Lewis, 2,821.

Schenectady County—Leavenworth, 1,779; Jones, 1,780; Denniston, 1,981; Church, 1,577; Chapin, 1,900; Skinner, 1,757; Forrest, 2,211; Elderkin, 1,311.

Onondaga County—Leavenworth, 8,830; Jones, 6,081; no more counted.

Otsego County—Leavenworth, 5,169; Jones, 4,912; Story, 5,472; Richmond, 4,903; Chapin, 5,473; Skinner, 4,903; Forrest, 5,472; Elderkin, 4,903.

Albany—Jones, 9,215; Leavenworth, 7,252; Richmond, 9,204; Storey, 7,222; Skinner, 8,843; Chapin, 7,605; Elderkin, 9,033; Forrest, 7,392.

Chenango County—Leavenworth 668 majority.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties—(canvassed together) Leavenworth 232 majority.

Cayuga County—Leavenworth, 6,180; Jones, 3,541; Storey, 6,140; Richmond, 3,577; Chapin, 6,176; Skinner, 3,523; Forrest, 6,071; Elderkin, 3,631.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 15—10 P. M.

The *Atlas and Argus* to this hour figures up the election returns so as to place JONES 204 ahead of LEAVENWORTH; for whom the *Evening Journal* still claims 102 majority.

MURDER IN AURORA, OHIO.—On the 8th inst., Mr. A. BALDWIN, an old and much respected citizen of Aurora, Portage County, was fatally stabbed by his nephew, named PRICE. Mr. B. died the next day, and PRICE has been lodged in jail at Ravenna to answer to the crime of murder. The circumstances of the assassination were as follows: PRICE was intemperate in his habits, and had drank enough to make him irritable, when Mr. BALDWIN advised him to either entirely leave off drinking or quit the place. PRICE in his anger ran into a shoe-shop near by, obtained a shoe-knife, and returning plunged it into the abdomen of his uncle. Until he saw the blood dripping from the knife, Mr. B. supposed he had been struck with a closed hand. When he found himself stabbed he called for help and staggered to his house. A lad of a dozen years witnessed the blow, but was too much frightened to render any assistance.

When arrested PRICE expressed the hope that he had killed his victim. Both the parties were over 50 years of age, and PRICE was under many obligations to BALDWIN for favors rendered running back some thirty years.

The funeral of Mr. BALDWIN was one of the largest and most impressive ever witnessed in Aurora.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The examination of John M. Worthington at Phenix, R. I., on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Burrill Arnold, resulted on Tuesday in his discharge from custody, there not appearing sufficient evidence to hold him for trial.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Gossip of San Francisco—A Runaway Danseuse—The Guano Island Case.

From our own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

Quite an excitement occurred here yesterday afternoon, after the departure of the steamers for Panama, consequent upon the disappearance of a little girl—a precocious singer, dancer, and actress, named LOUISA PAULLIN. The girl, who is eleven years of age was rapidly making her way in the profession which her parents had marked out for her, and had won the kind sympathies of thousands of admirers by the apparent artless simplicity of her manners, and the readiness with which she sustained her parents in their poverty. About three months ago Mr. JAMES PAULLIN, her father, a well known actor of this city, was thrown from a buggy in Stockton-street, badly fracturing his leg, thus confining him to his bed, in a helpless condition, from that time to the present. Reduced to the utmost straits, the salary which LOUISA received at the Union Theatre, amounting to about $4 a day, served to support them, and indeed for two years her earnings have done much towards defraying the household expenses. She has always manifested the utmost affection for her parents. Soon after the steamers left, yesterday, they were informed that LOUISA had left in the *Uncle Sam*, with a young man about 22 years of age, named GEORGE SEATZ, or SEAVEY, who had been employed by her father at his house.

It appears that some months since, SEAVEY was observed by Mr. PAULLIN to be too intimate with his daughter, and for that reason he discharged him, after which it was supposed that the intimacy had ceased.

That the affair was preconcerted, and had been for some time arranged, there can be no doubt. On Tuesday night LOUISA proposed to a lady in the city (with whose family she had been accustomed to sometimes pass the night) to pay her a visit, and pass Wednesday night. The lady proposed Thursday instead, but LOUISA objected, and preferred the former night, the reason of which will be apparent. On Wednesday morning, then, she arrayed herself in two suits of under-clothing, and left her father's house for that in which she was to sleep. She had, meantime, imparted her projected elopement to a confidant, as SEAVEY had also to a friend of his. She passed the night at the house of the lady, and in the morning left, saying that she intended to go out home. She repaired, however, to the steamer, where she was to meet SEAVEY. She had with her a small bag, in which were a number of toys, dolls, &c., which she had brought from home, ostensibly to amuse herself with. Mistaking the steamers, she went on board the *Sonora*, where, finding her blunder, she was observed by a policeman to throw her bag on to the wharf, and then came ashore herself; he, supposing she was returning after taking leave of some friend bound home, took no further notice of her. She then went on board the *Uncle Sam* at Mission-street wharf, where she met SEAVEY, and left with him.

Seavey is an ordinary-looking fellow, and a complete loafer. His father kept a saloon on Second-street, a few months ago, known as "The Isthmus," which he sold out, and left for the Eastern States. The son soon after sold a house belonging to his father for $800, which he doubt less intends to use for the joint benefit of himself and LOUISA. The Seavey family reside in Rome, New-York. By the Overland Mail, today, letters are forwarded, with directions to telegraph North at once. Mr. TIDAILE, of this city, has drawn out for Mr. PAULLIN a power of attorney, which the latter has signed, authorizing him. HENRY NICHOLS, of New-York, to take possession of the girl wherever and where ever she may be found.

The affair has plunged the parents of the girl in the deepest grief, the more so as they can give no reasonable explanation of the affair. It cannot be called a "love match," for the girl is but a child in years and disposition, as well as manners.

Almost the entire business portion of the town of Coultervile was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

One-sixth of WALSH & Co.'s claim in the Wabash mines sold yesterday for $40,000. More ore has been sent to San Francisco, some twenty tons in all, worth at least $2,000 per ton.

The mail for the Atlantic States and Europe, which went forward yesterday in the *Uncle Sam*, was the smallest sent while Mr. WELLER has been in the San Francisco Post-office. It numbered but 26,761 letters, and a proportionable number of newspapers and other like matter. The postage paid on the letters amounts to $1,511 19, of which $1,039 69 was in stamps, and $471 50 in money; the latter, of course being for foreign letters, which are pre-paid in cash. The Postmaster accounts for this unusually small mail by the facts that a very large overland mail was sent the last time, numbering about 5,000 letters, and that many persons are now writing by the expresses in preference to the mails.

A coroner's inquest held upon the body of a man supposed to be G. H. MOORE, of Burlington, Vt., yesterday found a verdict of suicide by laudanum. The deceased left New-York for this place on the 6th of May last. He had been laboring under a great depression of spirits since he came to this city, ten days ago. He had been working for Mr. MR. DODGE, at Petaluma, and came to San Francisco with the object of leaving on the steamer to-day for the East. Mr. DODGE was his brother-in-law.

Judge HOFFMAN, of the United States Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the Johnson's Island guano case. The facts are as follows: The libelants, claiming to own the guano on Johnston's Island, made a contract with the ship *Adelaide* to go there and load guano, the claimants binding themselves to have some laborers and three lighters at the Island. The contract, which was in writing, provided that either party violating the agreement should be responsible in the "penal sum" of $35,000. Before the departure of the vessel it appeared that there was a dispute about the ownership of the island, and there was room to doubt whether CHADWICK and his party could be considered as in possession of the island, so the owners of the *Adelaide* refused to send her. Thereupon, CHADWICK and a party libelled the ship, and claimed the $35,000 as *liquidated damages*. "Penal damages" and "liquidated damages" are two terms, whose meaning is well fixed in law. If A bind himself to B to do a certain act, giving bond in a "penal sum" of $1,000, then on his failure B can under that bond recover all the damages he can prove up to $1,000, and no more; but if A bind himself to do the act, or pay $1,000 "liquidated damages," then on failure to do the act he is liable to pay the $1,000 and no more, no matter whether it has suffered much or little damage by the non-performance of the contract on A's part. In this Johnson's Island case CHADWICK and party failed to prove any damages. They did not show that they had any laborers or lighters at the Island, though in case of failure to provide them they were liable under the contract to the penal sum of $35,000. They did show by Dr. LANZWERST that a certain specimen of the Johnson Island guano would be worth $35 or $40 per ton in New-York—but to assume that, therefore, the libelants would have made a fortune out of their venture, was too much like counting chickens before hatching. There is nothing in the decision or the law to prevent libelants from chartering other vessels and making fortunes yet out of Johnson's Island.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HEAVY RAINS IN SAN FRANCISCO—INTERESTING FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—SAFETY OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF THE MASTIFF.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Overland Mail of the 24th reached this city last night.

Heavy rains fell at San Francisco on the 23d, and there were indications of continued wet weather.

A fire at Yreka, California, on the 22d, destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

A rich silver mine had been discovered near Fort Tejon.

Gov. WELLER would appoint a United States Senator before the departure of the steamer of the 5th of November. It was supposed that he would make a selection from outside politicians.

Arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 22, ships *Levanter* BROWN, New-York; May 21, *Uncowah*, KIRBY, do. June 2, *Webfoot*, HODGE, do.; May 17, *Southern Cross* HOWES, Boston; June 10, *Maria*, from Shanghai, and *Peru*, from Newcastle, N. S. W. Sailed from San Francisco, 23d, ships *Peruvian* and *Twilight*, for Callao.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 3d of October. The prospects of business were poor, and the community was troubled by reports from the Atlantic States relative to the cheapness of coal oil, which it was thought would diminish the demand for whale oil, and injure the whaling business of Honolulu. Some of the sugar plantations were paying moderately, but the coffee crop was an entire failure.

The number of whaleships arrived to Oct. 1 was only ten.

The following American vessels had arrived at Honolulu since Sept. 3: *Raduga, Sylvia, Flying Eagle, Aspasia, Siam, Moneta*, and *Black Sea*. Sailed from Honolulu, Sept. 17, *Flying Eagle*, for Hong Kong; 21th, *Raduga*, for Illio.

The British ship *Achilles*, Capt. HART, which arrived at Honolulu Sept. 27, reported that the American clipper ship *Mastiff*, Capt. JOHNSON, from San Francisco to Hong Kong, having on board 180 passengers, of whom 175 were Chinese, was burned at sea on the 15th of September. All the passengers, with the exception of one Chinaman, who was smothered, were safely taken off by the *Achilles*, and conveyed to Honolulu. Among the passengers were R. H. DANA, of Boston; C. C. HARRIS, GEORGE CLIFFORD, J. H. C. RICHMOND and M. SCHONBERON. The Chinese are said to have lost a large amount of treasure. The cargo, consisting of about five hundred tons, was lost. The fire originated between decks, from some opium-smoking Chinamen allowing sparks to get among the combustible articles, which soon set the whole ship in a blaze. The escape of the passengers was owing to the intrepidity and coolness of Capt. JOHNSON and his officers, and the fortunate appearance of the *Achilles*. The *Mastiff* was a Boston first-class clipper, valued at $90,000, and was insured for $80,000 in Boston. The Court at Honolulu awarded Capt. HART, of the *Achilles*, $7,500 salvage on the specie, the balance of which was shipped on the ship *Ella and Eliza*, which was to sail for Hong Kong Oct. 7, with 100 Chinese passengers.

The captain, officers, crew and passengers lost all their effects by the burning of the *Mastiff*.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The Floyd Mule Sale—More Attempts at Federal Justice, and their Defeat—Violence Unabated—Popular Sovereignty, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

I have seen many incorrect statements in relation to the Camp Floyd mule sale going the rounds of the newspapers. Being acquainted with the facts, truth and justice require that I shall give them to the public. A Washington correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* says that the reason for ordering the animals sold upon such short notice was on account of the great mortality among them, as shown by official reports. This could not have been the reason, for, at the time the order for the sale was given, the mules were in as good and healthy condition as it was possible for animals to be. It is true that when the army arrived at Camp Floyd, a year previous, the mules were so poor and weak that many of them fell down, and from poverty and exhaustion in their long march were unable to rise again, and in consequence, during the Winter, many of them died; but since April last, they have been fat, strong and healthy. So this could not even have been a reason to justify the sale, let alone the short notice given.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, who was the largest purchaser, publishes over his own signature in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, as a reason for the sale, the enormous expense of keeping the animals, and states that the estimate made by Col. CROSMAN for keeping the 2,500 mules that were sold for the quarter commencing the first day of July last, to be $475,000. This is also incorrect; the estimate made for keeping all the public animals in Utah, both at Camp Floyd and at Fort Bridger, consisting of horses, mules and oxen, and numbering 5,465 *animals, for one year*, was $474,004 33. The reasons for making estimates for the whole year at that time, were to have funds here in order to purchase forage, &c., during the Summer and Fall, as it cannot be obtained in Winter, and would be much more expensive in the Spring. All the reasons that have been given to the public for this sale are without foundation in fact, and indeed I cannot imagine what fact the Secretary of War can advance in justification of his order.

During the session of Judge SINCLAIR'S Court here, a man named FERGUSON, a Gentile, was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th of this month. It will be alleged by the Mormons that law can be administered in Utah, and they will refer to this as an instance. I do not deny that Gentiles can be punished here; but, while this man is guilty of a foul murder and ought to die, I am unwilling that on account of his punishment the Mormons shall have credit for aiding in the administration of the law, when so many of their own people, who are equally guilty, go unpunished. A strenuous effort is being made to have his sentence commuted, but while the Governor may reprieve or pardon, he has no power, under the organic act, to commute the sentence of a court; and even if he had the power he ought not to exercise it, for where the arm of the law is so weak, public interest requires that when a conviction is had the sentence of the Court shall be executed.

I am informed that MACKENZIE, the forger, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary at the last term of Court in Judge ECKLES' District, has a shop there where he works at his trade, engraving, during the day, and at night comes home to his family in the city, a distance of four miles. This may seem strange to people in the States, but it is explained in a few words—the keeper is a Mormon, and MACKENZIE wears the endowment-robes. This is a subject of common remark on the streets, and I apprehend the facts are well known to the Governor. Why he does not appoint another keeper, and adopt measures to secure convicts cannot be explained upon any other ground than that he is either absolutely a Mormon, as some of the Eastern papers have charged him with being, or else he has bargained with them to sell justice.

On Sunday night last a man named VINCENT was murdered here; he was a gambler by profession, and one of the most desperate character. Nothing further is known of the murder than that he was found next morning lying in the street, with a bullet-hole through his head, the ball having entered at the back. And on Monday night another man was killed, but I have not been able to learn either his name or the circumstances of his murder; further than that, like VINCENT, he was found next morning with a bullet-hole through him. This makes seven men that have been killed in the streets here since the commencement of Judge SINCLAIR'S Court, in the latter part of July last. Mormons killed six of them, the other one was killed by FERGUSON, who is now under sentence of death, and he is the only one who has been arrested.

While political discussions are running high, and Popular Sovereignty is the theme discussed all over the country, we are anxious to know whether the Democratic Party proposes to apply that doctrine to Utah. If they do, then they must consent for a theocratic despotism to be maintained in the very heart of our Territory, and worse than a despotism—it is an organized Government that loftily assumes to be national, and yet supports itself by robbery and murder. A majority of the Gentiles here are Popular Sovereignty men of the strictest school, but we never dreamed of applying it to an unwilling people, and I think that there is sufficient evidence before the people to justify me in saying that the Mormons do not want to govern themselves, or even to live under a republican form of government; they want no other form of government than a theocracy, and they will have no other so long as they can avoid it. Then the issue is before the people of the United States, "Shall we govern the Mormons, while upon our own soil, against their consent, or shall we permit them to perpetuate the theocracy they have established?" This question, though politicians may seek to avoid it, must be met, and when it is settled, then the means of doing either the one thing or the other can easily be determined upon. The proposition to buy them out cannot be entertained for a moment, for that would be paying a premium for rebellion, and an acknowledgment that our form of government is incapable of sustaining itself. RICHARD.

FROM ARIZONA.

Military Items—The Colorado—Miscellaneous.

From the Arizonian, Oct. 27.

On the 14th inst. Corporal GORMAN, and Private CAULFIELD, of G's Company, 1st Dragoons, deserted from Fort Buchanan, while out in charge of the Fort herd, taking with them three horses, arms and accoutrements, and fled into the State of Sonora, where they met with a reception very different from that which they expected. Some thirty-six hours after their flight they were pursued by the indefatigable Arizonian "VINOCQ," JAMES GRAYDON, of Casa Blanco, and overtaken after a hard chase, at Barajito, Sonora. It appears that these misguided men employed some Mexicans to guide them down towards Guaymas, who, in a lonely part of the highway, fell upon and robbed them. One of the robbers snatched GORMAN'S pistol and discharged its contents at his head, the ball passing through his hat, which sent him to the "right about in double quick time," leaving his companion, who was less fortunate, in the hands of the highwaymen. When CAULFIELD was again discovered, he was found hanging to a mesquite tree, suspended by means of his own pocket-kerchief, and it is supposed he may have been driven, by his forlorn and desperate condition, to self-destruction, as the thieves had plundered him of his horse and everything about him. GORMAN and his horse were recovered and brought back to the Fort by his pursuers, after a hard ride of near three hundred miles, performed in sixty hours. This is another sad illustration of the kind of sympathy which Americans will receive in Mexico, as long as barbarous retaliation is the "order of the day" on both sides of the boundary line.

On the 16th, a party of twenty-five dragoons were sent from Fort Buchanan to protect the inhabitants of Tubac and its vicinity, against an imaginary attack from the Apaches, who were reported to be marching in incredibly large numbers, for the purpose of "cleaning out" the valley of the Santa Cruz. At last accounts, the *wolf* had not arrived, and the presence of the troops was allaying the fears of those who were *stampeded* by this silly *canard*.

Droves of sheep have been passing through Tucson in the past few days for California. One flock alone numbering some 45,000 sheep; they were mostly from the Rio Grande, in New-Mexico.

Some days since an American, name unknown, working on a ranche near Tubac, had a difficulty with a tame Apache, also living there, who used his knife freely and cut the American in a very *savage* manner. Cause unknown; but supposed, as usual, bad whisky. The man is doing well.

FROM BERMUDA.

Three Governors in One Year—Luxuriance of Vegetation—Fruit and Vegetable Crops—Total Wreck of the American Bark Antelope.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BERMUDA, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

If frequency of a change of rulers be a means whereby a country may be expected to advance in prosperity, the Bermudas ought to flourish rapidly. We have had here no fewer than three Governors within twelve months. Gov. MURRAY, after five years' rule, asked for leave of absence to enable him to visit England. He left in June last. As soon as he embarked, Col. HEMPHILL, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Commander of the Forces, assumed the office of Administrator of the Government. His title to this step is by a regulation, sent out by the Colonial Minister, some years since, that the officer commanding the troops should assume the Government whenever the post became vacant by the absence of the Governor on leave, or by his removal, resignation or death.

The face of the country never looked more beautiful than it does at this time. Rains having fallen at short intervals, the meadows and cultivated parts of the islands are now clothed in verdure of the richest luxuriance. The Winter fruits are ripening rapidly, such as shaddocks, oranges, &c. The planters are now about to sow onion seed for the usual Spring crop of that esculent. About one million of pounds of onions were raised here last Spring.

A fine American bark, belonging to the enterprising house of TROWBRIDGE, of New-Haven, has been stranded upon our reefs. This vessel is the bark *Antelope*, RHODES, master. She left New-York on the 12th October with an assorted inboard cargo, and a deckload of horses and mules, bound to Barbados. Within five days from leaving port—on the 17th—she ran upon the reefs at the west end of these Islands; and so fast was she held by the sharp coralline bottom that all efforts to extricate her were soon seen to be useless; a heavy sea running at the time caused her to bilge quickly and settle down firmly in her rugged bed, where she now lies a pitiful wreck. No time was lost in saving the cargo. The horses and mules were all conveyed in safety to the shore, and are in stables here awaiting a vessel from New-York to take them on to the West Indies. Much of the inboard cargo was damaged by sea-water; but a considerable portion was hauled in a dry state from lighters. The whole of the cargo (excepting the live stock) as well as the materials and hull of the ship, were sold at public auction, on the 26th and 27th Oct., and 4th instant. Not fewer than five hundred persons attended the sale, and the bidding was very spirited. The flour (not damaged) sold within a few pence of $7 a barrel, and the damaged at from $4 to $6. Other breadstuffs sold similarly well. The hull of the barque, as it lay on the reefs, was sold for £25 sterling. The salvage to the wreckers has been adjusted by a bench of magistrates, under a law of the colony, passed to meet such cases. Thirty-six boats of different sizes were engaged in saving the cargo; and the award of the magistrates to the boats and their crews is as follows Forty-five per cent. on the gross sales of the hay; 27½ per cent. on the value of the pork; and on all the other cargo, including the materials of the vessel (but not including the live stock) 25 per cent on the gross sales thereof. An agreement was made by the agents of the *Antelope* with the owners of the boats to carry the mules and horses safely to the shore for £2 15s. sterling for each horse and mule; and this agreement was made binding by the magistrates.

It was a wise precaution, this head-money for saving the stock, as had salvage been adjusted in the usual way, on that part of the cargo, about one-half of the value of the beasts would have gone into the pockets of the salvors. All the proceedings connected with this wreck have been well managed.

American ship *Orlando*, FRISBEE, which put in here in distress, 15th October, from Boston, bound to St. Domingo, is refitting. American brig *George Washington*, which put in here 20th September, from Boston, bound to Galveston, is also refitting. American ship *Messenger*, HOOPER, from New-York, bound to Valparaiso, put in here 17th October, very leaky, and has discharged cargo. British schooner *Peerless*, DOE, arrived here from New-York on the 3d, and *Princess Royal* on the 4th, also, from New-York. Brig *Penguin* will sail for New-York on the 7th inst.

Yours, truly, ***

THE TROUBLES AT BROWNSVILLE.

Letter from the Postmaster—Communications Cut Off.

POST-OFFICE, BROWNSVILLE, (Texas,) Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

Chief Clerk Post-office Department:

DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that mail-routes 8,606 and 8,595 are made impassable by the forces acting under the bandit CORTINAS. This force commands the country around in every direction to within 400 yards of our city market.

Accompanying this, please find the affidavit of Mr. RANGERS, mail-carrier on route 8,600, also letters and envelopes, and post bills the same, and in the same condition as they came to this office on the 25th ult., except that the letters have been delivered, and the envelopes retained as they came broken, and one letter from R. G. City, which was not broken, and was delivered. The bag was cut and mended. I send you the bag.

The mails on route 8,606, due on the 28th and 31st ultimo, and on route 8,595, due on the 27th and 30th ultimo, have not arrived at this office. We are reliably informed that the mails on both these trips and both these routes, as well as the mails from this office on both routes for the last trip, are in the possession of CORTINAS, and that he has the carriers prisoners.

The mail on route 8,605 is brought and carried on the right bank of the river to its mouth, and it has, until now, succeeded in getting through unmolested. No letters are now mailed to go by routes 8,606 or 8,595.

All the carriers are prisoners. Any attempt to send a mail by either route would certainly fail; and on the 31st ult. and 1st inst. no mails were dispatched by either route. They are regarded by me as closed for the present, and I accordingly engaged no substitute carriers.

CORTINAS is in camp about half a league

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

From the North China Herald, Aug. 22.

The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, Flag-Officer JOSEPH TATNALL, and Capt. G. F. PEARSON commanding, and having on board His Excellency JOHN E. WARD, United States Minister, has just arrived at Shanghae from the Pei-ho, after a passage of three and a half days. From her officers we learn the following items of news.

On the 16th ult., while the *Powhatan* was anchored off Pei-tang, there arrived an imperial edict ordering that the American Minister and suite of twenty should be escorted with all honor to Peking, and that they should leave Pei-tang upon any day after the 19th. This edict was in answer to a communication of the American Minister, informing the authorities that he was present, and ready to exchange his treaty at any time and place which they might appoint.

Shortly before the arrival of this edict, the smoke of a steamer was discovered to the southward and eastward, which proved to be the Russian paddle-wheel *America*, having on board his Excellency, Count MOURAVIEFF, the Governor-General of Siberia, travelling incog. She anchored near the *Powhatan*, and upon the 21st sent a courier to Peking with communications for the resident Minister. Upon the 17th, a Russian gun-boat also arrived, reporting that several others were to follow, but these did not make their appearance.

On the morning of the 20th, Mr. WARD and suite landed at Pei-tang, where they were received by the escort and conducted to Peking with every show of respect. They first traveled forty-five miles across the country in covered carts, striking the Pei-ho at a village called Pei-tsang, some ten miles *above* Tien-tsing; and thence proceeded in junks to Toong-chau, distant twelve miles from Peking, of which it is the port. There they again took carts to the Capital. The entire trip occupied eight days and a half, five of which were passed upon the river. They passed not less than six or eight barriers between Pei-tsang and Toong-chau, none of them, however, being in repair or backed by forts. The boatmen said they were partly to stop the English, and partly to afford shelter to junks when the ice was breaking up.

The Legation remained in Peking fifteen days, during which time they were confined to their quarters. Not, however, as *prisoners*, for they were at liberty at any moment to walk out, but the Commissioners refused the use of horses and guides, leaving it optional with Mr. WARD to grant permission to *walk* out or not, as he saw fit. They would, doubtless, however, have closed the gates entirely, had not that gentleman taken a firm stand at the very first interview, informing KWEI-LIANG that as soon as his movements should be at all restricted he should close all intercourse, and demand his return escort.

It seems that the Emperor was very anxious to see Mr. WARD, but that he also insisted upon his performing the Ko-Tow, which, being against the principles of his excellency, was positively refused. The result of this was that, upon the fourteenth day of their stay, it was finally concluded to receive the President's letter at Peking, and to send his excellency back to Pei-Tang, to exchange the treaty, and the next day they returned accordingly.

During their stay in Peking they saw nothing of the Russians, but received several letters from them. The first of these was six days going from one end of the city to the other, having evidently been detained by the authorities.

Arrived at Pei-tang on the 16th, the treaties were exchanged, and an English prisoner, named JOHN POWELL, given up. This man, who was an O. S. on board the *Highflyer*, and who, with a sapper by the name of THOS. MCQUEEN, had been captured on June 25, fearing for his life, had proclaimed himself an American. The Chinese informed Mr. WARD of this, and intimated their readiness to give him up *as an American*, if he would demand him. This, however, the latter could not do, as he had been taken fighting under the flag of another nation. Anxious, however, to serve the poor fellow, he intimated to them that it would be a *personal favor* if they would turn him over, and *as such* it was done. He is now on board of the *Powhatan*. Of the sapper, nothing more is known than that he was wounded in the arm, was doing well, and is still a prisoner. The Chinese seemed generally anxious to know what the English would do next year.

MEETING OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

A correspondent of the China mail gives a detailed description of Mr. WARD'S sojourn in Peking from which we take the following:

"About 11 o'clock the next day, Mr. WARD, attended by only three of his party, went to the public hall, where the Imperial Commissioners met him, surrounded by a great crowd of officials of every shade of button, all dressed in their easy Summer costume. KWEILIANG looked more hale than when at Shanghai, and said that his journey of thirty-six days had been on the whole pleasant. He soon began, however, upon weighter matters, and vindicated the late acts of his Government in respect of its plans for the exchange of the three treaties. He declared that the Emperor had a right to obstruct the channel of his own rivers, and had done so at the mouth of the Pei-ho to prevent foreign ships ascending to Tien-tsing: that he would have been blameworthy if all ingress had been closed, but on the contrary every arrangement had been made for conducting all the foreign ministers to Peking by way of Pei-tang. The English Envoy, however, had not gone that way; that he had tried to force his way through the barriers at Taku, even when warned of the consequences; and that by so doing the English had broken the treaty and not the Chinese, upon whom the responsibility of the violation did not rest. He then went on to compare the refusal of the English and French Ministers at Shanghae to see him and his colleague, after having waited in that region many months for that purpose, with the visits which had taken place between them and the American Envoy, and his offer of a ship of war to bring them up the Gulf, which the regulations of their own Government prevented them from accepting; and concluded his harangue with the remarks that the hostile feelings of the English were also seen in their bringing so large, if not larger force, to exchange their treaty than they had to make it, while the peaceful designs of the Americans were proved by their coming in only one vessel.

This aged statesman could certainly be excused for this expression of his feelings and views on the recent events, in which he had borne so large a part, at any place, but it appeared to his foreign auditors that he was at the time talking rather to his countrymen in the room. The *sang-froid* of some of them in taking off their hats and seating themselves at side-tables, led to the inference that they were much higher in rank and influence than their crystal buttons indicated, and the premier must explain his acts before them in unmistaken terms. He then proceeded to state that as the Emperor had a regard to the Americans, he wished to do them honor by granting them an audience, and it only remained for the parties then present to settle upon the manner of approaching the throne. Without going into needless details upon the interesting conversations which ensued on this topic, at this and subsequent interviews, it will be better to recapitulate the main arguments used by the Chinese functionaries in explaining and urging their views, as these show most clearly the real nature of the ceremony used at the Chinese Court.

The different estimation in which the Emperor regarded a friendly and an equal nation like the United States, whose Chief Magistrate was, in every respect equal to himself, from tributary nations like Siam, Corea, Lewchew, or Annam, was repeatedly referred to by KWEILIANG. He sometimes styled the President TAIWANGTI, or Great Emperor, and sometimes President, (a word which he has learned,) and occasionally KLUMCHU, or princely ruler, to prove his respect for him. Such being the relations between the two countries, the ko-tau or regular form of obeisance required of envoys from those nations, i. e., san-kwei-kiu-hoh, "three kneelings and nine knocks," would not be expected; "but," said the Judge, "one kneeling and three knocks will do for a friendly Power." This remark was not taken up by the Commissioners, nor was the ceremony, even in this mitigated form, again referred to, so that it cannot be said that the ko-tau in any shape was demanded of Mr. WARD by the Chinese as a preliminary to his audience of their Sovereign

THE AMERICAN MINISTER REFUSES TO KNEEL TO THE EMPEROR.

To this Mr. WARD replied, that while he entertained the greatest respect for his Majesty, and in that only felt what the President himself had expressed in the letter of which he was the bearer, he wished to declare in the plainest terms that, highly as he would regard an audience, and important as he deemed it under the present circumstances, still he had never asked it, and the treaty said nothing about it, but he would not kneel when he came before the throne; he could only salute his Majesty as he did his own ruler, and as Ministers of the United States did the sovereigns of all other nations when they saw them. He knelt only as an act of worship before God, and would never do so before any man. They were subjects of the Emperor, and must obey his ritual; but he represented a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by such a compliance; and furthermore, true respect must always proceed from the heart, and if the outward ceremony was not voluntary it was hypocrisy. He would bow very low, and even nine times if that would add to the solemnity in their view; or he would stand uncovered during the whole audience, while the Emperor sat. More than this he would never willingly perform; while this form of salutation exhibited all the respect he felt towards the President, which they must themselves acknowledge was gone as great as he could feel towards the Emperor of China.

The Commissioners answered that if they were in the United States they would conform to any requirements made of them at an audience with the President, and that the American Minister ought to act on the principle in their country; that they could not show respect to their sovereign otherwise than by kneeling, for anything short of that was absolutely change in their estimation, and would be deemed so by the Emperor. He would regard it as an indignity for a Minister from a friendly nation to come to the capital and refuse to see him, when he required so much less of him than he did his own courtiers; besides which the President would be offended with him for not showing proper respect to his Envoy. In some European courts, even in the English, persons kneel before the sovereign when presented to him, and it is no more derogatory to do so here than there. They did not hesitate to say that they regarded the homage paid their monarchs as of the same sort given to gods, and would even burn incense to the President, as well as make the ko-tau to him, if required. "You are a plenipotentiary," said HWASHANA, turning to Mr. WARD, "and certainly have full powers to do such an act."

"I am not invested with powers sufficient to enable me to change the laws and usages of my country, and cannot do anything to degrade it," was Mr. WARD'S reply.

THE POINT OF ETIQUETTE NOT TO BE OVERCOME.

The Chinese Commissioners were obliged to go out twelve miles to the Summer residence of YUEN-MING-YUEN to report to His Majesty, who was passing the hot weather there, and no reply was expected from them till the 4th; but the next morning the Judge, with a countenance anything but joyful, unexpectedly appeared. He had come from the Summer palace, where he and the Commissioners had been all night, with a plan which he thought would succeed. This was that they should address Mr. WARD a letter stating that the Emperor intended to honor him with an audience to receive the President's letter; he should then reply that he was willing, if granted the honor, to make his respects to His Majesty in the same manner that he would before the President, neither diminishing nor adding thereto. There was of course no objection to this procedure, and the drafts of both documents were made out and the Judge took copies away with him. The detail of the expedient to be observed was also explained, which was, that when the Minister came towards the throne, the table on which the President's letter was to be placed standing between the two, he should bow as low as he had represented, and then two chamberlains would approach and raise him up, with the exclamation, "don't kneel!" He would then present the letter by placing it on the table, from whence it would be taken by another chamberlain, who, on his knees, would hand it to the Emperor.

The Judge went away with a happier visage than he came, and the next dispatch from Kweiliang was looked for with impatience. Instead of the expected document, Sizu himself returned next morning to tell us that the Commissioners had been outvoted; and his Majesty's decision was, that unless the American Minister would either touch one knee or his fingers to the ground, he would not see him. While this concession was refused as being much more than an American representative ever performed before his own or any other ruler, it was again declared that in this persistence in our own usages there was no disrespect intended to the Emperor, who must of course be the final judge of what he deemed suitable to his own dignity. The question of an audience was thus settled, so far as the American embassy was interested, after five days' earnest discussion. During the whole of it, the Chinese Commissioners made use of nothing but fair argument. They never even alluded to the helpless position of twenty foreigners as a reason for their complying with a ceremony which seemed to them doubtless the extreme of liberality. It is impossible to decide the question satisfactorily, but the final obstacle to the audience seems to have been the conviction in the minds of the Chinese, that Mr. WARD would not do what was really done at European Courts; and what they declared the English Minister had promised last year he would do, viz., perform the same ceremony before the Emperor which he would before the Queen. The Judge remarked once, that he was certain that the Ministers had come to an understanding at Tien-tsin last year respecting the proper economy at an audience, but he was assured that Mr. REED had never come to an agreement on the subject with anybody. It is unfair to the Chinese, in reporting this discussion, to take up the idea that they were insincere or dogmatic in all their assertions, and had no scruple in what they said: for in their position erroneous ideas might easily be firmly believed, and it was known to us that Lord AMHERST did agree to kneel before the Emperor as he did before his King; but neither we nor the Chinese alluded to that embassy.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED.

The next day, Tuesday, a courteous response was received, inclosing the Imperial rescript, ordering KWEILIANG and HWASHANA to apply the Great Seal to the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and then to receive the letter from the President for transmission to the Emperor. HANGFUH, the Governor-General of Chihli, was designated to exchange the ratifications of the treaty at Pehtang.

The troublesome points were now arranged, and Wednesday was fixed by KWEILIANG for receiving President BUCHANAN'S letter. It was taken by him with much respect, lifting the box above his eyes as he delivered it to an attendant, and gave orders for a guard of honor to be placed over it. An entertainment was served in a style which would have done honor even to SOYER himself, and the Prime Minister appeared as he had usually done, a mild and courteous gentleman. He informed Mr. WARD during the interview that his functions as Imperial Commissioner, and those of his colleague HWASHANA, would now cease, and they would soon return their seal of that office to his Majesty. It is impossible not to feel a high degree of respect for a man like KWEILIANG, although he may have the vices and failings of a pagan, not only from his high political position as the first statesman in the kingdom, but from his venerable age and the unaffected urbanity and kindness of his demeanor.

THE CHINESE AND ANGLO-FRENCH WAR.

The *Overland China Mail* publishes a letter describing Mr. WARD'S journey, in which the writer says:

Twice the American Minister dined with the Imperial Commissioners, and once they with him and his suite. The entertainments by the Commissioners were on both occasions most sumptuous, and when the Commissioners were complimented for their liberality, courtesy and good taste, they replied that a more magnificent and delicate dinner could not be got up for the highest State dignitaries, or even for the Emperor himself. On one of these occasions KWEILIANG adverted to the late unhappy occurrences at the mouth of the Pei-ho, when he remarked with an emotion which was truly touching, and with all the marks of sincerity, that if his age did not entitle him to common marks of respect from Mr. BRUCE, certainly his position did, the Emperor alone being the only individual above him in the empire. He asserted that the Government was altogether sincere in its professed intentions to observe all the stipulations of the treaty with England, and both expected and wished the English Minister to visit Peking, for whose reception and safe conduct imperial orders had been sent to the Governor-General of the Province, as in the case of the American Minister; that he respected, and the Emperor and Government respected, the English nation, whose intelligence and energy he commended, and with whom commerce was mutually advantageous. The Chinese Government desired to live on amicable relations with the English, and hoped the present troubles might be adjusted happily, without any more bloodshed. They had not dreamt of any act of violence or initiation of war till they heard the roar of cannon in the attack on the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho. That when he and his associate had remained six months at Shanghai at the earnest request of Lord ELGIN, and had done so with much sacrifice and difficulty from the demand for their services at the capital, Mr. BRUCE refused the common and cheap civility of seeing them, and even doubled the insult by sending them the most disourteous, rude, and insulting letters. He did not blame the English or the French for the unprovoked attack upon the forts, he blamed only Mr. BRUCE, who ordered, and was alone responsible for the consequences.

For my part I am fully persuaded the Chinese intended to fulfill the late treaties. All the arrangements were found to have been made for Mr. WARD'S visit to Peking under the imperial order. When the ratifications of the American treaty were exchanged at Pei-tsang, Mr. WARD remarked, at the close of the ceremony, that he hoped the treaty would be a bond of perpetual peace between the two nations, upon which the Governor-General, a man of active intellect and marked ability, replied with great emphasis that the observance of the conditions by each party would be still better. To the same effect were the incidental remarks of the Commissioners in free and honest conversation.

It does not belong to me to comment upon the Pei-ho affair, though I cannot but express my admiration of the bravery of the Englishmen who fell in it, and equally of those who survived. Errors may have been committed on both sides, and blame justly attach to both. But need more blood be shed? Must thousands of ignorant men and women perish for the indiscretions of two or three in lividuals? And that, too, when a satisfactory adjustment could so easily be made? Heaven forbid! Humanity forbid!

I can only add that all the difficulty experienced by Mr. WARD in fulfilling his mission to the capital arose from his persistent refusal to perform the Ko-tow, or head-knocking, so degrading in the eyes of the Western nations, and to none more so than to Americans. The Commissioners proposed a compromise, consenting to his falling upon one knee, and omitting altogether the head-knocking. The Emperor expressed his desire to see the American Minister, and every effort was made to induce him to conform to the modified form of the rite. But all in vain; and hence the failure of an audience from the Emperor. Still Mr. WARD'S refusal, when he was within the walls of the Imperial City, attended by a suite composed of twenty individuals, without the least military force or protection, may induce the Court to make the ceremonies upon presentation to the Emperor more in accordance with Western usages and ideas, and thus a real service may be rendered, both to the Chinese and to future ambassadors.

EFFECT OF MR. WARD'S VISIT.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Overland Friend of China.

It was stated in our last summary that, as the Emperor had consented to receive the American Minister at Pekin, it was believed the present mail would carry to Washington the ratified American treaty. But it will not. The Emperor, when Mr. WARD got to Pekin, refused to attach the vermillion pencil unless his Excellency would perform the kotow—that is, go on his knees and knock his head nine times on the ground; and as Mr. WARD was not prepared to do this, he had to go back to the entrance of the river Pehtang, where the Governor of the Province (not the Commissioners who made the treaty) handed him a sealed paper purporting to be a ratification; and with it Mr. WARD, and the United States Government, unwilling to encounter, in Mr. REED'S phraseology "wound or scar," must perforce be content in four words—"this treaty is useless."

Always open to conviction, the cogent reasons urged why Mr. BRUCE and M. BOURBOULON should have been less pugnacious when they found the Peiho barred to them, led us to hope, in fact, that, although Admiral HOPE was checked at Taku, he did not retire before, in the expenditure of all his ammunition, he gave the Emperor's forces a lesson which they would desire no repetition of—and therefore, that, having had his victory, his Imperial Majesty could afford, and deem it the best policy to be magnanimous and ratify the American Treaty without requiring the homage paid by Westerns to the Deity only.

But we have been disappointed, and can but opine, as we did when the news of the repulse first reached us, that Mr. BRUCE and M. BOURBOULON were more than justified in their determination to have the highway to Peking open to them, or not attempt to go there at all. Far better is it for his Imperial Majesty HIEN-FUNG to have an opportunity of throwing all the blame of the battle at Taku on one of his Princes, than that he should be directly involved in personal insult to the representatives of France and England. The misfortune of Admiral HOPE'S defeat is only an incident which we have the power to remedy; and it is to be hoped that, without delay, such a demonstration will be made at the Pei-ho that HIEN-FUNG must come to reason, and throw off the absurd pretensions to which he lays claim.

Hong Kong (Sept. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

The American Minister arrived at Shanghai on the 2d of August, after visiting Peking, where, however, the Mission appear to have been all but prisoners. Personal communication with the Russians was denied them, and some of their correspondence was detained for many days by the Chinese. The Emperor refused to see Mr. WARD unless the latter consented to perform an act of obeisance, and, as he declined to do so, it was notified that the treaty would not be ratified at Peking but at Pei-tang, a village on the Gulf of Pechecele, at the entrance of that stream by which the Americans performed their journey to the capital. The Mission accordingly left Peking, and on its arrival at Pei-tang the ratifications were exchanged without any ceremony. The whole affair appears to have been humiliating and in non-accordance with the dignity of a great nation, and the result proves how correct was the policy of the British and French Ministers in refusing to see the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai, and declining to pursue the course suggested by the Chinese, which was evidently intended to lead to the humiliation of the foreigner in the eyes of the native population.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Message of the Governor of Mississippi—Negro Revolt in Kentucky—Arrest of a Fugitive Slave in Ohio, &c.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Message of the Governor of Mississippi was laid before the Legislature of that State on the 7th inst. Federal relations are the first topic referred to. These, the Governor says, are about to become of a most dangerous and alarming character. After some remarks, justifying his motives in the recommendations he is about to make, and asserting his devotion to the Union, so long as it is maintained in its purity, he says:

"Will not the election of an Abolitionist to the Presidency, on a purely sectional issue, make it full time to ask ourselves the question, What will be our situation with such a result accomplished? There is, or can be but one answer, and that is, that we are a conquered people. Yes, as much a conquered people as if we had been subjugated by the sword. It is true that the form and mockery of voting, and sending members to Congress, will still be allowed to us, but of what real value will this be? What good will we derive from the fact of having members there, who, on all questions affecting our interests, must forever vote in a minority? This would be to us no protection whatever, and would be a position of degradation to which no man who was worthy to represent you could consent to go. On such conditions you could only be represented by some heartless, soulless wretch, who would at all times be ready to sell or betray your interests for the enjoyment of some petty office which no Abolitionist wanted. You would then be in the exact condition in which the British Government proposed to place your fathers before the Revolution. That Government then offered to the Colonies representation in the British Parliament in proportion to numbers. The men of the Revolution, with WASHINGTON at their head, indignantly rejected the proposition. And why? Because such representation would have been but nominal—not real. Such a representation would have been a helpless, hopeless minority, who could have been of no real service to their constituents. If you are willing now to accept or submit to such a position, all the blood of the Revolution was shed in vain. It was for you that your fathers submitted to all the toil and danger and death of a seven years' war. They conquered for you liberty and independence. It is your duty to transmit it unimpaired to your posterity."

Gov. MCWILLIE argues at length the question of protection to Slavery in the Territories, taking the position that the right of property in slaves is just as much entitled to protection as any other property right whatever, and continues:

"I am apprehensive that there are some, though I hope not many, even in the South, who, in the event of the election of an Abolition President, will be opposed to making a direct issue with the North. The only apology or explanation I can give for such conduct is, that 'they know not what they do.' Their course leads either to unconditional submission, or the entire abolition of Slavery, with the utter ruin of the South—or a dissolution of the Union."

The Governor makes the following recommendations:

"I would recommend as necessary and expedient that you, by your legislation, should make it the duty of the then Governor, in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency of the United States in November, 1860, to issue his proclamation ordering an election for Delegates to a State Convention, to be holden on the first Monday of December next thereafter, and that said Delegates be appointed to assemble at the Capitol, in the city of Jackson, on the third Monday of the said month of December, 1860, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may meet the exigency of the occasion.

I would further recommend that you should adopt resolutions, inviting the other Southern States to cooperate with the State of Mississippi, in the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the maintenance of their and our rights, as co-equal members of the confederacy. This is all that, for the present, I would recommend to be done. But, as the time has come at which the public mind should be strongly directed to the difficulties and dangers of our position, and the remedies for the same, I would suggest that in my opinion, in such an event as the meeting of a Convention or Congress of the Southern States, we ought to insist upon new constitutional guarantees for our protection. This should be a *sine qua non*. It is absolutely necessary to our security. The North will then, under the form of our present Constitution, have the entire power and control of the Government—we will be utterly powerless.

With this view, in the event of a Black Republican or Abolitionist being elected to the Presidency, I would suggest that a Convention of the Southern States, and for the adoption of such measures as those I have suggested; but the South has no choice between the making use of some such issue, or a dissolution of the Union. I have thought it better to give the Union another chance for life. Secession or disunion is death, while a refusal to pay taxes (or resistance to the revenue laws) is but a violent disease, from which the body politic may recover. Depletion of the Treasury may do good. It, at least, is worth trying, before any final act of disruption of the Union. It will give time for new compacts or guarantees, which ought to be made. What possible objection can the North have to giving us such security, unless she intends our assailment under the forms of the Constitution, by action of the Federal Government? The result would be equivalent to a declaration of such intent, and ought to be met accordingly."

After an elaboration of the argument on this point, Gov. MCWILLIE recommends the arming of the militia of the State, especially the volunteer companies.

THE NEGRO REVOLT IN KENTUCKY.

The Paris (Ky.) *Flag* puts a different face upon the reported negro conspiracy in Kentucky. It says:

Mr. J. B. CRANDELL, one of our butchers, was pretty badly used up in a fight with some negroes, on Thursday night last. His account of it, as it comes to us through others, is about this: He was going home, soon after dark, and when a short distance beyond the first toll-gate, on the Middletown road, met three negro men and two women. As he was about to pass, one of the men seized his horse's bridle, remarking that they "might as well settle it now as at any time." The horse reared and CRANDELL sprang off. The negroes at once "pitched in," but as CRANDELL is a very stout man they found they had quite as much as they had bargained for. They fought all round, sometimes up and sometimes down, first CRANDELL under and then the negroes, and sometimes all in a pile. CRANDELL says he thought they were fighting nearly a week. Finally, one of the negroes proposed to quit, saying he was satisfied, and this proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. CRANDELL went home, and, having got his gun, returned to the scene of action, but saw nothing of his assailants. When he reached his home, however, upon his return, he saw a negro man skulking about, and collaring him, charged him with having been one of his assailants. The negro denied it, and the argument finally waxed so warm that another fight became inevitable. The darky proved a pretty troublesome customer, and required all hands on the place to subdue and tie him, which was finally done and he lodged in jail. He belongs to Col. KINZEA STONE. Another negro, belonging to Mr. HIRAM ROSSPERSY, was arrested next day as one of the parties.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN OHIO.

From the Cincinnati Times, Nov 10.

Last Fourth of July, a negro named "HENRY," slave of Mr. JOHN SEATON, of Greenupsburgh, Ky., made his escape, crossing the Ohio River at Ironton, since which, until a few days past, his whereabouts has been unknown. A week or two ago, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and placed in the hands of the United States Deputy Marshal MASSON for execution. The Marshal, learning that the negro was living in Cleveland, repaired to that city, and Thursday evening found the fugitive, who was quietly arrested, placed on board the cars, without any excitement or attempts to rescue him, and brought to this city yesterday morning, where he was examined before United States Commissioner BROWN, and remanded to his owner. Two or three witnesses were examined as to the identity of the negro, but as nothing was elicited from them that the negro himself did not acknowledge, additional testimony at hand was not taken. The fugitive was immediately taken across the river and confined in the Covington jail. No excitement was incident in the case whatsoever.

The act of Mr. MASSON, in going into a portion of the State remarkable for its violent Anti-Slavery character, and, unattended, making an arrest of this description, was a bold one, to say the least.

In this connection, we add, what does not generally seem to be known, that all warrants placed in a United States Marshal's hands for execution, authorize him to take the body of the specified person, "*if to be found within the State of Ohio*," and not "within your district," as many suppose.

THE NUMBER OF SLAVES IN GEORGIA.

The report of the Comptroller of Georgia shows an increase of 11,140 slaves in that State during the past year. The total number of slaves in 1858 was 431,125, and in 1859, 413,364. The average value of slaves in 1858 was $526 39, and in 1859, $611 63—an increase in average value of $86 24. The aggregate value of slaves in 1858 was $227,468,027, and in 1859, $271,620,165. Thus it will be seen that, while the increase in number of slaves is 11,240, the increased value is $54,151,478. This large increase is accounted for by presuming that the usual drafts have been made upon the negro population of Virginia and other border slave-holding States. The natural increase could not have reached these figures.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL MEETING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday (Nov. 15), there is a reportorial article with the general heading—"*Prayer meetings for the Insurgents—Strong Praying for the Harper's Ferry Invaders*," &c., and a sub-heading running—"*A Prayer-meeting at Clinton Hall.*" This is followed by the statement that

"*Another* meeting of the friends of the slave, *and of sympathizers with the unfortunate John Brown*, was held, last evening, in No. 2 Clinton Hall," at which "addresses were made, *in which John Brown's sentiments received the warmest approval*, by Mr. O. P. JOHNSON, Mr. POWELL, Dr. SNODGRASS and Mr. MOLINO, *on behalf of the German Central Republican Committee.*"

Now, it is due to the history of the times to say that no such "another meeting" (a *prayer*-meeting, meaning) was held at the time and place mentioned. That your readers may know what sort of a meeting *was* called together, I beg leave to copy the circular to which I responded—the only form of invitation, issued, I believe. Here it is:

"There will be a meeting of a few friends of the Slave, at No. 2 Clinton Hall, on Monday evening next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the question as to what can be done towards circulating a petition in this City, *in behalf of the enacting of a "Personal Liberty Bill" by our Legislature the coming Winter.* Your counsel and services are much needed. Be so good as to bring with you such friends of the cause as you may know. Plans and propositions will be prescribed. It will be necessary to appoint a large and efficient Committee. A. M. POWELL, President of the State Committee, and OLIVER JOHNSON, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, will be present to address the meeting."

In speaking for myself only, I beg leave to say, that, in the speech which I was invited to make on the occasion, I made no allusion whatever to the sentiments of JOHN BROWN. In allusion to his *acts*, I asked the audience to recall the fact that the *real* "slave insurrection" of 1831, in Virginia, was followed by a movement of the Legislature of the very next year, in behalf of emancipation, and that one of the grounds on which the project was favored, was the horribleness, as well as the expensiveness, of slave insurrections; and that I should not, therefore, be surprised if the Harper's Ferry affair were followed by a like movement within my native State, prompted by motives similar to those which held control in 1832! When I do discuss the "sentiments" of JOHN BROWN in public, (whether in "*warmest approval*" or otherwise,) I shall not have the least objection to having my remarks reported, if indeed worth reporting. But I *do* object to reporters making speeches for me, and even furnishing the topics for me.

So much to set myself right before the public on a point in which there has been much willful misrepresentation of the political party with which I act, and its leading men. And now a word as to the seeming *animus* of the report in reference. By misquoting the initials of Mr. JOHNSON from the above circular, which your reporter appears to have had before him, and leaving out the Christian name of Mr. POWELL, and presenting Mr. MOLINO, in the light of a delegated representative from "a Republican Committee," while reporting all of the speakers as bestowing the "warmest approval" of JOHN BROWN'S "sentiments," &c., I would have been forced to the conclusion that he was most unworthily using his privilege to hide the fact that Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON, who is the editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, (an organ of the non-voting Garrisonian Abolitionists,) and Mr. AARON M. POWELL, who is an agent for the same organization, were *Republicans*, instead of most persistent, and I must do them the justice to say, also consistent, opponents of the Republican Party, its doctrines and its plans!

The truth is just this: The meeting on Monday evening was neither called by Republicans nor conducted by them. The Republicans only represent and gave its sole object their countenance (which was neither to pray nor speak for Capt. BROWN, but to promote the passage of a "Personal Liberty bill") acted on their own individual responsibility, and not otherwise. Any attempt, therefore, to make any party answerable for their speeches or acts would be unworthy of the TIMES, and I am glad to be able to persuade myself that that secret of the wrong done by its reporter is to be found in the fact that, coming into the meeting at a late stage of its proceedings, he relied on some informant but more on misrepresentations, for sinister purposes, than the truth.

The wicked effort here being made to show complicity with JOHN BROWN, for political effect—efforts which will probably react upon those engaged in them, in all cases, as already in the State election, and so punish these reckless prostitutes to Pro-Slavery partisanship—will sufficiently plead my excuse for troubling you with this communication.

Respectfully yours, J. E. SNODGRASS.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BARNSTABLE, MASS., Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The kidnapping indictments involving the return of COLEMAN'S JONES to Slavery were taken up this forenoon in the Superior Court. The defendants filed a special plea, alleging that JONES was a fugitive slave, and that they arrested him as the agents of the owner, and denying the validity of the statutes under which the indictments are framed. To this the District-Attorney filed a demurrer, and for the purpose of the trial the demurrer was sustained without argument. The defendants then plead the general issue, and filed a motion for continuance, on the ground that they had just learned of the existence of a decree in chancery, in Florida, establishing the ownership of JONES. The competency of that evidence was denied, and the question was argued at length by the District-Attorney and Gen. CUSHMAN. The Court took the papers, and will give a decision in the morning.

Trade With Havana.

NEW COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

The State Department issues the following:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1859.

Information has been received at this Department from THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq., the United States Vice-Consul-General at Havana, of the publication, on the 29th ult., of a decree of the Governor-General of Cuba, of which the following is a translation:

1. The royal order of 1st July, relative to the rules to be observed by the Captains and supercargoes of vessels which may be engaged in foreign commerce with ports in Cuba, shall commence to be enforced at at all the Custom-houses of this Island from and after the 1st of December of the present year.

2. No change is to be made in terms and manner in which mail steamers are at present dispatched, and, therefore, the Custom-house of this port shall not require of them a compliance with the rules established in the said sovereign resolution.

3. The smacks or vessels that come with live fish from the neighboring coasts, and leave the ports of this island constantly, are exempt from the obligation of producing the consular certificates required by the said royal order; and, fourthly, captains of vessels arriving from foreign ports where there are no Consuls to issue such documents, shall not be obliged to produce them.

Your lordships will cause the foregoing regulation to be published, so that the commercial community may be informed thereof; and in order that the same may become known to Her Majesty's Consuls in the ports of the United States, I on this day communicate it to his Excellency the Minister at Washington, and by the first mail will likewise submit it to the definitive resolution of Her Majesty's Government, which I transcribe to your lordship for your information and the consequent effects, directing you to have it published and circulated to the other administrators of the Island.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

Links between England and America.

From the London Spectator.

So far from any severence between the two countries, there is at the present moment a constant increase of new relations of a positive kind and of the most friendly character.

Events but little known to the public are almost daily occurring which exercise a powerful influence in strengthening the bonds of individual friendship between the two countries. We speak from direct personal knowledge of transactions in Washington, when we say that within the present year not less than eleven British naval officers and merchant captains have received testimonials in some form or other from the President of the United States, sent in acknowledgment of services rendered to distressed Americans at sea.

A handsome gold chronometer, appropriately inscribed, together with a gold chain, was presented by the President, in February last, to Capt. CHARLES ROBERTSON, of the British ship *Sir John Moore*, for rescuing 16 seamen and 35 passengers from the wreck of the American ship *May Queen*, on the 1st of September, 1858.

A similar chronometer and chain was presented in June last, to Capt. HODGSON, of the British brig *Antigua Packet*, for rescuing the crew and passengers of the American ship *St. Petersburg*, from their sinking ship, in October, 1858. In the same month, a gold medal, with a neat inscription, was presented to Capt. C. MATTHEWS, of the British ship *Admiral*, for rescuing the crew and passengers of the ship A. Z., of New-York, at sea, on the 5th of October, 1858.

In July of the present year a gold chronometer and chain were sent to Capt. STRAKER, of the British bark *Constellation*, for rescuing from the wreck of the American three-masted schooner *Gulf Stream*, in December, 1858, the captain and crew of that vessel.

During the month of September a gold chronometer and chain were presented respectively from the same high functionary to Capt. ROBERT WAITE, of the British ship *Retriever*, for rescuing the crew of the American ship *Sarah Minot*, destroyed by fire at sea on the 29th June of this year; and to Capt. PETER CONRAD PETRIE, of the screw-steamer *City of Washington*, for the same service to the captain and crew of American ship *Gray Oak*, by taking them from their boats after their ship had foundered in the month of March last.

The President has also lately presented a truly valuable sword of honor to Lieut. J. JENKINS, of Her Majesty's gun-boat *Banterer*, for rescuing certain American citizens and their property from Chinese pirates in the River Min, in December, 1858.

A gold chronometer and chain have been presented to Capt. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of the British bark *Imogene*, for rescuing the crew of the American ship *Fleetwood*, lost in the South Atlantic in May last.

In February last the President's thanks were transmitted to the officers of her Majesty's vessels *Kite* and *Juseur* at Bermuda, for their alacrity in searching for the American bark *Parthian*, in November, 1858, at which time she was reported to be in distress off that island.

At the same time the President's acknowledgments were made to the officers of her Majesty's ships *Sanarang* and *Vulture*, for services rendered to the American bark *Sea Breeze*, at Gibraltar, in October, 1858.

Since that time a similar compliment has been paid to Capt. HAND, of the Royal Navy, for detailing Lieut. J. JENKINS, with the *Banterer*, against the Min pirates.

Although not strictly from the United States Government, the forty-one gold medals recently presented by the Chamber of Commerce and citizens of New-York to the officers engaged in laying the Atlantic cable are not to be omitted from this list. They, like the gifts from the President, will leave heir-looms in the families of the recipients, and will add in creating ties which the quarrels of politicians will fail to break.

Now each of these instances tells double; for let us remember that every gift in the list is a return for English services—English services of such a kind as to challenge attention and public recognition from the chief of a great State. But he who serves is bound to those whom he has served. This generous rivalry is the contest which is really going on—may it never leave off.

A Sensible View of the San Juan Dispute.

From the London Star.

At any rate the question now is which channel? The Americans say the most western, which lies between Vancouver's Island and San Juan. This channel they affirm is the broadest and deepest. No matter that, replies the British, the channel next the mainland is the one generally used. But, contend the Americans, by all recognized international law, islands, unless otherwise expressly reserved, are held to belong to the mainland nearest which they lie, and neither San Juan nor any of the group, of which it is the larger, is given to you by the treaty; they, therefore belong to the mainland, which is ours. San Juan, however, say the British, lies nearer to Vancouver's Island; but, reply the other side, that does not matter. Now there are surely grounds for discussion by an impartial referee, and for fair arbitration here. Yet this does not exhaust the grounds of claim. *An exceedingly strong argument is used by the United States which deserves consideration.* When the boundary line was fixed at the forty-ninth parallel, it was contemplated to run it right westward, and it only stopped at the shore between Frazer River and Robert's Point, because if drawn further it would cut Vancouver's Island in two, leaving the southern or much smaller portion to the United States; that was felt to be an inconvenience, and it was therefore agreed that the line should be drawn south ward from the point named, for the purpose of including the entire of Vancouver's Island within the British dominions. Will, then, any ambiguity, real or alleged, exists in a treaty, the rule is a settled one that it is to be interpreted *in accordance with its object.* In this case *the only object of taking the line southward, instead of continuing it westward, was not to divide Vancouver's Island.* If that Island had not lain in the way it would never have been a question about San Juan and the rest of the Haro group, for they lie considerably to the south of the forty-ninth parallel; and the Americans may reasonably say that, as drawing the line southward was a concession on their part, and that as their interpretation of the clause fulfils the object in view, it is the right one. A fair arbitrator, we think

acting with the knowledge of Stillman and Belden, a decree was procured in favor of Cavazos; and thereafter a conveyance of the property was procured, to be made by Cavazos to Basse & Bord, who hold it, as charged, under a secret trust for the benefit of Stillman, Belden and Ailing.

Judge Watrous was during this time Judge of the United States District Court of the District of Texas, and the complaint charges him with being cognizant of the fraud intended to be perpetrated upon the plaintiffs by means of the pretended suit and collusive decree; and that he colluded with the other defendants in allowing the suit to be prosecuted to a decree in favor of Cavazos. In particular it is charged that, by agreement with the other defendants, he gave notice he would hold no court in January, 1852, but afterwards did hold court at that time, and rendered a decree against Stillman, Belden & Mussina in the Cavazos suit; also, that he improperly assumed to adjudicate on the rights of parties who were not legally before him; also, that he fraudulently permitted Bord to testify in the Cavazos suit; also, that he maliciously instituted proceedings against Jacob Mussina for a pretended contempt of court. Other details of alleged improper conduct of Judge Watrous are given. The complaint seeks $500,000 damages and accounting for the value of the lands.

In the answer of Judge Watrous, he fully denies all the charges of fraud, collusion, conspiracy or improper conduct preferred by the complaint, or that he ever had any knowledge of any such frauds as are charged by plaintiffs or his co-defendants, or even aided or abetted in them, &c., &c. He denies also that any of his acts or proceedings as Judge were illegal or inequitable, or that he ever assumed to adjudicate on the rights of parties not before him, or that he knew Bord to be interested in the event of the Cavazos suit, or that he took proceedings against Mussina for contempt, with any such intent as is alleged in the complaint. He also denies any and all interest in the subject matter of the litigation.

The case now came up on an order to show cause, obtained by plaintiff, why the testimony of Charles Stillman should not be taken conditionally—it being shown by affidavit that he was about to leave the State to go to Texas. The motion was opposed on an affidavit of defendant's attorney, Paris G. Clark, Esq., that the defendant Watrous resided in Texas, and was now there; and that he (Mr. Clark) could not safely proceed to take the testimony of the witness without time given him to communicate with his client.

The motion was heard before Justice DAVIES, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. He considered that the defendant ought not to be compelled to go on with the examination, and denied the motion.

John W. Edmonds for the motion; Paris G. Clark opposed.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Highway Robbers Disposed of—Heavy Sentences.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday, was, by no means, an idle tribunal of Justice. It disposed of several serious cases, foremost of which was that of Edward Armstrong, a Scotchman, a descendant, probably, of the Armstrongs of the Border, who used to sweep down upon the Southrons and disappear with their cattle—men who followed Rob Roy's maxim, that "those may take who have the power, and those may keep who can." This Edward Armstrong, was tried yesterday for highway robbery. On Oct. 19, he, met a sailor, named Thomas Graham, at No. 330 Water-street—a drinking-hole and dance-house. The sailor manifested the possession of funds in rather an incautious manner, whereupon Armstrong enticed him into the street, and aided by others, forced him down and robbed him of six dollars. Counsel for Armstrong, Ex-Judge Stuart, tried to make it out a simple case of petit larceny, but Judge RUSSELL held altogether a different opinion, and so charged the jury. Jury found Armstrong guilty. Judge sent him to the State Prison for Ten Years and Six Months. Armstrong is 24 years old.

John Shea, aged 18, and Michael Duffy, also aged 18, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to commit robbery. On the night of Oct. 7, they attacked a German named John Wagomus, in Worth-street, and while one held him, the other cut his vest pocket out with a knife, and robbed him of two dollars and five cents; cutting also his fingers in the operation. The Court reserved sentence till Saturday.

John Turner, charged with forging an order for two bottles of liniment, (what *did* he want with them?) pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Matthew A. Williams, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, pleaded guilty of simple assault. On July 21st he stabbed Daniel Dority with a knife. The dispute had reference to the ownership of a stand in Washington Market. Sentence reserved.

Martin Murphy, aged 18, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. On Nov. 6, he attempted to steal a watch, and other property valued at $200. Solomon Mason's front door was unfastened in the afternoon, and he walked in. He proceeded up stairs, and was helping himself to the above articles, when Mrs. Mary Mason, wife of Solomon, caught him in the act. He rushed past her, but was arrested in the street. Sentence reserved.

Frances M. Chatterton was tried on a charge of stealing $53 from Philip Wolfe, and acquitted.

Henry Kruse plesded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing counterfeit $3 and $5 bills on the Citizens' Bank of New-York. Sentence reserved.

James Smith, aged 23; Patrick Carrigan, aged 27; and John Welsh, aged 25, were convicted of grand larceny. They stole a block of tin, weighing 70 lbs., worth $28, from a pier on the East River. The tin belonged to Walter S. Clark. The judge sentenced them to four years and six months in the State Prison.

And after doing all this business, the Court adjourned.

The Murphy Police Case Disposed Of.

The People ex rel. Patrick Murphy vs. *The Police Commissioners.*—This case was now disposed of by the Court, the respondent's counsel having moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the relator had not shown that, at the passage of the Metropolitan Act, he was a policeman *de jure*.

Justice MULLER directed the jury to find for the respondent on the first issue—that the plaintiff was not a policeman *de jure* at the time of the passage of that act; and for the relator on the second issue—that he was a policeman *de facto* at that time. The other issues were then withdrawn by counsel for the parties, and thus the first police case ended in the Circuit.

A. R. Dyett for relator; Vanderpoel, Noyes and Field for respondents.

The Gate-house Case Decided.

The People, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—In this case it will be remembered that an application was made in the name of the Attorney-General, as representing the people of the State, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from passing a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to give the contract for building the gate-houses for the new Reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., or to any other person, except on bids made in pursuance of law. The ground upon which the application was based, was that Fairchild, Walker & Co. were the highest bidders, and that the Common Council were proceeding to give them the contract in violation of law.

Justice INGRAHAM has rendered his decision, holding that the papers on which the application was based are insufficient to make out a case. The motion is denied for that reason.

Prospective Lawyers.

The Examining Committee upon applications for admission to the bar had another session yesterday, and the examination of the class prcceeded. There are thirty-two applicants for admission, making the number much larger than on any former occasion for some time. Mr. Larocque examines on the practice, and Messrs. Gerrard and Bonney will take up elementary law. The next session is Thursday afternoon.

Action for Damages for Falling into a Pit.

Henry Appel vs. *James Hume.*—This was an action tried before Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court, to recover damages of the defendant for an injury alleged to have been received by the plaintiff from the carelessness of the defendant. The complaint alleged that the defendant was sole contractor for the erection of a building on Chambers-street, near West Broadway, in 1857, and that he left an excavation adjoining in such an uncovered condition that the plaintiff in passing fell into it on Oct. 19 of that year and was disabled and confined in the City Hospital under medical treatment for six months thereafter. The answer averred that plaintiff was leaning upon the railing to guard people against the excavation, and so threw his heft upon it as to break it, and that it was by such carelessness and negligence on his part that he was precipitated into the pit. It also set up that the defendant was not the sole contractor, and was not therefore solely liable for any damage that might have been suffered by any one in consequence of the excavation. The case was called at a late hour, and is still on.

J. B. Phillips for plaintiff; H. A. Cram and C. A. Hand, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—DAVIES, J.

Bergen vs. *Bergen.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar for Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. (enumerated) 66, 37, 89, 36, 88, 93, 7, 13, 47, 50, 50, 22, 30½, 10, 96, 96, 100, 284 to 287, 101 to 107 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1413, 823, 2339, 9, 1879, 265, 1925, 2269, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2664, 2536, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 244, 2540, 2642, 2436, 2670, 2688, 2702.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 463, 519, 537, 501, 583, 653, 635, 265, 667, 675, 677, 679, 685, 689, 691, 693, 695. *Part II.*—Nos. 478, 526, 448, 498, 262, 550, 486, 545, 568, 570, 572, 452, 368, 369.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1175, 1070, 1434, 1436, 1438, 697, 1465, 1466, 1468, 1469, 1471, 1472, 87, 1305, 1118, 1269. *Part II.*—Nos. 1428, 1460, 144, 1427, 109, 1072, 1355, 1210, 1453, 1168, 1311, 1432, 1474, 1476, 1477.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 105 bbls. Ashes; 26,296 bbls. Flour; 320 bbls. Corn Meal; 26,156 bushels Wheat; 12,111 bushels Corn; 3,042 bushels Rye; 28,845 bushels Barley; 16,878 bushels Oats; 4,543 pkgs. Provisions; and 345 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 12 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31½ ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,500 lbs American Yellow, at 35c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 330 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@12½c.; 150 bags Jamaica, at 11¾c.; 100 bags Rio, at 12c.@13c., and 586 bags St. Domingo, on terms not ascertained. ℔ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 12,030 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 99,424 bags, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scerr & Son, 38,910 mats, and 1,300 bags Java, 48,472 bags Rio, 4,936 bags Ceylon, 4,127 bags Maracaibo, 575 bags Laguayra, 404 bags St. Domingo, and 750 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Nov. 12, New-Orleans	6,000
Nov. 12, Philadelphia	5,000
Nov. 14, Baltimore	31,000
Nov. 15, New-York	48,472
Grand total	132,472

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in, at former quotations. Sales to-day 1,800 bales, including 1,000 bales *in transitu*.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞	13⅛

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 115 tons Savanilla Fustic, at $18 50@$19, and 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13 ℔ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, to-day, and prices have favored buyers, though no general decline can be quoted. The regular home trade have been the principal purchasers. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 13,000 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 95@$5, chiefly at $5; extra State, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20, with some inferior reported at $5 05@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 10, with very choice at $5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 75
Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 20
Suderfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 45	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 8 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,500 bbls., at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, at previous rates; sales have been made of 300 bbls. Inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$6 30 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited request, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, today, and prices have declined. At the reduced rates, the demand has been fair, though not general—a few speculators having been the principal purchssers. Exporters bought one or two loads. Sales have been reported of 47,500 bushels, including fair to prime white Canada, at $1 38½@$1 42; lair to very good white Michigan, (taken by millers,) at $1 41½@$1 47; chiefly at $1 41½; choice red Western, (Winter,) on private terms; fair Milwaukee Club, on terms not ascertained; fair Racine, at $1 14; fair Chicago Spring, (for export,) at $1 12; very good to prime White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 53; and choice amber North Carolina, at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet, and somewhat unsettled. Sales, to-day, 9,300 bushels, at $1 for round White and Yellow; $1 03 for Yellow Jersey, and $1 03@$1 05 for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is quoted dearer. Sales have been reported of 5,400 bushels at 85c.@86½c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at buoyant rates. Sales, to-day, 16,700 bushels, including fair ordinary to very good State at 75c.@81½c.; and fair to good Canada East at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats have been more inquired for, including Canada, at 44½c.@45½c.; Western and State, 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42½c.; and Southern at 38c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New command, in lots, 12c.@18c. for common to very choice, ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been sparingly purchased, including Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 50 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Foreign Pig has been in fair demand, chiefly at $5 50@5 65 ℔ 100 lbs. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been in limited request at previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 8c. for common and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The movements in Crude Turpentine have been very moderate during the week. Receipts, 1,486 bbls.; sales, 680 bbls. Darlen at $3 25 ℔ 280 lbs. North County is held at $3 62½ ℔ 280 lbs. Estimsted stock at the closc, 5,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand, mainly for home use. Week's receipts, 1,251 bbls.; sales 1,465 bbls., in lots, at 46c.@46½c., chiefly at 46c. ℔ gallon; estimated stock in first hands 5,000 bbls. Tar has been scarce and quiet. The week's receipts were only 116 bbls. Sales have been confined to 1,000 bbls. at $2 65 for Washington, to arrive, and $2 70 for Newbern, also to arrive, ℔ bbl. Estimated stock here, 800 bbls. Resin has been lightly dealt in, and prices have favored purchasers. Week's receipts of all kinds, 4,750 bbls. The sales include 1,600 bbls. Common at $1 55@$1 57½, from yard and delivered; 200 talc bbls. do. at $1 52½@$1 55, the latter rate delivered; 450 bbls. strained do. at $1 57½@$1 60; 1,250 bbls. No. 2 at $1 65@$2. ℔ 310 lbs.; 1,350 bbls. No. 1 at $2 37½@$3 25; and 110 bbls. Fine at $5 50@$6 ℔ 280 lbs. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER remark, respecting the course of the market for Resin, that "all descriptions except extreme pale qualities, which are almost out of the market, are declining in price; this is partly in consequence of the comparatively high rates of freights current to most European ports, but is chiefly owing to the enormous supply crowding the several naval store yards—said to be but little, if any, less than 100,000 bbls." Estimated stock of Common Resin here, 9,000 bbls.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 15, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	86,789	79,526
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	132,958	61,655
Resin	643,534	515,602
Tar	42,592	18,429

OILS—Crude Sperm has been moderately dealt in at $1 36@$1 38 ℔ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, chiefly at $15 06½@$15 12½ for Mess; $10 62½ for Western Prime, and $10 50 for City Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,300 bbls. No important movements have occurred in Cut Meats or in Bacon. Lard has been in good request, and sales have been reported of 2,400 tcs. and bbls. at 10½c.@11c., here, and 10½c. for future delivery: also, 100 kegs, here, at private terms. Beef has been more inquired for at steady rates. Sales have been made of 500 bbls., at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 250 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; and 450 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d. For London, 50 tierces Rice, at 27s. 6d.; and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 6s. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton, at 9-16c. ℔ lb.; 600 bbls Resin, at 2s.; 200 bbls do., at 2s. 6d.; and 120 tons Measurement Goods, at 20s. For Antwerp, 150 hhds. Ashes, at 30s.; and 150 bags Seed, on private terms.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 14.

The market for Beef Cattle is exceedingly dull, and the offerings having increased, prices fell off full 12½c. ℔ 100 lbs. The Sheep market is also dull, no less than 3,000 head having been left over unsold. For Hogs the demand is limited, and prices are declining. Yesterday about 2,000 head of cattle were sold.

The following were the current rates at which they sold:

Choice quality, ℔ 100 lbs	$8 75 @ $9 00
Prime quality, ℔ 100 lbs	8 25 @ 8 50
Fair quality, ℔ 100 lbs	7 25 @ 7 75
Ordinary quality, ℔ 100 lbs	6 50 @ 7 00
Common quality, ℔ 100 lbs	4 50 @ 6 00
Inferior quality, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00 @ 4 00

Some extra brought $9 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

Cows—There is no change in the market; 25 head sold at prices ranging from $25@$50 ℔ head.

SHEEP—The market is dull; 3,000 head sold at 6c.@6c. ℔ lb.

HOGS—3,037 head sold at from $5 75@$7 ℔ 100 lbs. net, and 1,777 head were sold at $6@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPLENDID PARLORS to let, with board, on Madison-av., very near the park; also, on 28th-st.; also, on Lexington-av.; also, on 23d-st.; also, on 20th-st.; also, on Broadway, elegant furnished rooms, and other places. For cards to these extra nice places, call at my office.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished in suites or single, in a private family, at No. 67½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, within two minutes walk of Wall or South ferries, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders. Inquire at No. 20 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and delightful rooms, by applying at No. 48 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; house first-class, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM WITH SMALL one attached to let, at No. 1,038 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of elegantly-furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room and from one to three bed-rooms, with bathroom attached; also several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated in a private family, with good board and a neatly-furnished hall room on the second floor; location good, and convenient to either South or Wall-st ferries—three to five minutes' walk. References given and required. Apply at No. 66 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionab'e references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO LARGE rooms, on second floor, with closets attached, and several smaller rooms with grates, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 22 Essex-st., a few minutes walk from the Ferry.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF SIX persons, on Brooklyn Heights, within walking distance of Plymouth Church. Address Box No. 2,092 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house below 14th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, have a fine well-furnished room, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to dispose of to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, R. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GOOD PAYING BOARDING HOUSE, in fine location, filled with first-class boarders; furniture entirely new, cost $1,500 last May. Will sell furniture and lease for $1,000. Terms half cash and half six months' note. Party going to the West Indies.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to single gentlemen, on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements. Gas and bath in the house. Location beautiful, within a few doors of Broadway and the New-York and St. Julius Hotels. For particulars call at No. 9 Washington-place. Breakfast and tea if required.

DESIRABLE ROOMS.—A LARGE FRONT PARlor and bedroom on the second floor, and a large room on the third floor, can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, in a private family, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Apply at No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., near Washington-square.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A strictly genteel private family, where there are no other boarders, a good sized room, which the gentleman will furnish himself, between 14th and 23d sts., and 8th and 9th avs. Meals to be served if required. Address Box No. 2,636 Post office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN partial board at No. 228 East Broadway; also, furnished front rooms on second or third floor, with bedrooms adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house contains modern improvements; good reference required and given.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—BY a single gentleman (a lawyer) in some private family, where the advantages of a pleasant home could be had. Location desired in 5th-av., between 15th and 35th sts., or in some street adjacent to the 5th-av. Address DELTA, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN DESIRING A pleasant home in an American family, where every comfort may be enjoyed, can find it by applying at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

NO. 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—TO LET—With board, desirable apartments in a select house. A family wishing a private table can be accommodated. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, connecting on second floor, with board, can be had in a New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. House has all modern improvements.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—ONE OF THE FIRST professors in the City will instruct two pupils in singing, guitar, and piano-forte, and supply a piano-forte and guitar for their use, for board. Address J. L. Box No. 202 *Times* office.

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From the Literary Gazette.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wreck Ashore—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—Wife for an Hour.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Lady of Lyons—Evening—The People's Lawyer—Conjugal Lesson.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Emily Lesderniер's Readings.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Ærial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 396 Canal-street—Free admisston.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From late Chinese journals, received by the *Hungarian*, we derive most interesting particulars of Mr. Ward's visit to Peking, and of the ratification of the American Treaty. That ratification, as already known, was performed at Pei-tang, a village on the Gulf of Pechcelee. It seems, from the accounts furnished, that the Emperor was very cordially disposed toward the American Minister, but refused to see him unless he consented to perform an act of obeisance utterly incompatible with his own dignity or that of the Government and people he was commissioned to represent. An interview was thus made impossible, and the treaties were exchanged at a distance from the Capital, without any peculiar formalities. London journals, and notably the *Times*, affect to believe that, in their treatment of Mr. Ward, the Chinese meant to humiliate him, and inferences are drawn therefrom, in favor of the wiser policy of force resorted to by England and France. But this view is not warranted by the facts of the case; nor does it appear that the British Minister could not even now, after the successful example of his American *confrère*, effect a peaceable and satisfactory adjustment of all outstanding difficulties with the Celestial Government.

Nothing official, if we may trust our special dispatch from Washington, has been received from Minister Ward since his departure from Peking. Mr. Preston is on his way home from Madrid. He returns to attend to the execution of the will of the late Robert Wickliffe, of Kentucky. No successor to Minister Mason will be named until the chances for Mr. Slidell's reëlection to the Senate are ascertained. The first official information of the Brownsville affair reached Government yesterday. The Cabinet are considering the propriety of taking temporary possession of the northern States of Mexico, and it is understood that it will be recommended by the President in his Message.

Intelligence to Nov. 5 has been received from the City of Mexico. Marquez was daily expected there; and, as his popularity with the reactionary party was momentarily in the ascendant, it was supposed he would be declared Dictator. The seizure of the Tepic *conducta* he avows, but ascribes it to patriotic motives.

Further details of news by the Overland Mail to Oct. 24, are telegraphed from St. Louis. Gov. Weller, it was understood, was to make his appointment of a United States Senator, in the place of the late Mr. Broderick, in time for the steamer of Nov. 5. A destructive fire had laid waste a large portion of the town of Yreka. From the Sandwich Islands we hear of the dullness of trade, the failure of the coffee, and the moderate success of the sugar crop. The passengers and crew of the clipper-ship *Mastiff*, whose disaster has already been reported, were carried to Honolulu by the British ship *Achilles*. Among the passengers was Mr. Richard H. Dana, of Boston. There were also on board 175 Chinamen, one of whom was the only person lost. Nothing but the lives of the party was saved. The cargo and the personal effects of the captain, crew and passengers were utterly destroyed with the vessel.

Our Utah Correspondent furnishes late and interesting accounts from Salt Lake City. In regard to the Camp Floyd mule sale, he denies that the transaction was at all the dictate of expediency or of necessity. The mules were *not* in a dying condition, but in the highest health; and the cost of forage was less than during the previous year. Seven assassinations had occurred in the streets of the City since last July; the assassin in every case but one being a Mormon. In the exceptional case, the offender, being a Gentile, has been sentenced to death.

No intelligence having been received of the missing steamer *North Star*, we give elsewhere the official list of her passengers, as published at the time of her departure, and also the names of her officers and crew, as they are enrolled on the crew list at the Custom House. By these it appears that there were over seven hundred persons on board, of whom a large number were ladies and children. The sailors, marines, and United States officers, on their way to join the United States frigate *Saranac*, on the Pacific station, numbered one hundred and sixty-four. The cargo of the steamer consisted of some 346 packages of Express freight, valued at $52,235. The owners profess to entertain no fears for the safety of the steamer, supposing she may have put into some port of the West Indies, where she will be heard from in a few days. There is, nevertheless, great public anxiety on her account.

The State Election returns in our table this morning, including all the official majorities received by telegraph to the hour of going to press, place Mr. Floyd Jones 563 votes ahead of Mr. Leavenworth for Secretary of State. The probability is that he is elected.

The Mozart Hall Convention met last evening and nominated Fernando Wood for Mayor, unanimously, and for Alms-House Governor, James Lynch. No disturbance of any kind occurred to mar the proceedings.

In the suit against Judge Watrous, of Texas, another application was made yesterday before Justice Davies, of the Supreme Court, to take the testimony of Stillman, but was denied. Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, has denied the application for an injunction to restrain the award of the gate-house contract, on the ground of insufficiency in the papers submitted. In the old Police case, on trial at the Circuit, Justice Mullen directed the jury to find, on the evidence before them, that the plaintiff was a policeman *de facto*, but not *de jure*; and thus the case was disposed of for the present.

The Board of Supervisors referred a communication from the Police Commissioners, asking for an appropriation of $10,000 to carry out a contract made with Mr. C. Robinson, by the terms of which the latter is to furnish thirty new police telegraph instruments to be used in the various Station-houses. It then filled a number of vacancies in the Board of Registration, occasioned by the redistricting of certain Wards, and directed that several bills against the County, of small amount, be paid. The body sat as a Board of County Canvassers till 6 P. M. A resolution in favor of authorizing the County Clerk to distribute the poll-lists to the Registrars in the several election districts forthwith, was lost after considerable debate. The returns from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards were canvassed, and the Board adjourned to 10 A. M. today. At the meeting of the Board of Governors, the report of the Committee on Supplies and Finance was adopted. It recommended the appropriation for the current year of $639,150 for the support of the Institutions under its charge, being nearly $26,000 less than the sum required last year. The work of erecting a new wing to the Insane Asylum is to proceed at once. Seven thousand five hundred and twenty-six inmates remained in the institutions on the 12th inst.

A singular phenomenon was witnessed yesterday morning, in this City, between the hours of 9 and 10, by thousands of persons. An immense meteor, taking a southeast course, traversed the City and appeared to drop into the North River. The sun was shining brightly at the time, but the meteor was nevertheless distinctly visible, dazzling the eye with a luminous whiteness as of distant snow on which the solar rays are reflected. Such phenomena on a smaller scale are not uncommon at this period of the year, but the meteor observed yesterday was of an unusually rare size, and if beheld in the darkness of night would probably have been one of the most splendid on record.

The Stock Market yesterday was again dull for speculation in most of the Share list. Panama was the prominent exception, the price rising to 128 ₱ cent. The State Stocks were rather dull. The prominent Railway Bonds in fair demand. Money easy on demand loan and for choice mercantile paper, double name, while fair single signatures are in less favor. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer closed 110 at 60 days, and 110¼ at sight on London.

Cotton was purchased to the extent of 1,800 bales, including 1,000 bales *in transitu*. Prices were sustained. The movements in Breadstuffs were restricted. Flour and Wheat favored buyers, decidedly. Rye and Barley were quoted firmer. Provisions, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Hay, Calcutta Linseed and Whisky were in fair demand. Fish, Hides, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils and Tobacco were quiet. The freight engagements were moderate.

Our Chinese Mission.

We publish, to-day, the first full and explicit account which has yet been received in this country of the reception of our Minister to China at Peking, and of the final exchange of ratifications between himself and the Imperial Chinese Commissioners, at Pei-tang, on the 16th of July last. It will, we think, be difficult for any impartial person to read this story, as it stands in our columns, without a sentiment of indignation at the deliberate misrepresentations of Mr. Ward's experience at the Chinese capital, which our amiable kinsmen of the English Press have been at such pains to fabricate for the purpose of convincing the world that the American Envoy had eaten a great deal of superfluous dirt in Peking; and possibly, too, in the hope of vexing our sensitive and susceptible national pride into an outburst of practical sympathy with the domineering and intolerant policy countenanced by the present English Minister in China, and by a large portion of the British public. For nothing can be more plain than that the Chinese Government did everything which could reasonably have been expected from it to facilitate Mr. Ward's journey to the capital, and to conciliate, if possible, the ancient etiquette of China with the exigencies of Western self-respect, and the proprieties of diplomatic intercourse between civilized nations. That Mr. Ward was carried to Peking in a vehicle singularly like a box, and probably not very well adapted to promote his personal comfort in a three days' journey over country roads as rough as those of England a century ago, or the North Carolina corduroys of to-day, does certainly appear. But it is equally certain that the Chinese regard vehicles of this sort as eminently becoming for the transport of distinguished persons; Sir George Stanton mentioning it as an incident of Lord Macartney's mission that a splendid English barouche, presented to the Emperor, was received with polite indications of disgust, because its construction not only exposed the occupant to public view, but also elevated the driver above his head. And Mr. Ward must accordingly have reconciled himself to his jolting carriage as the Irishman put up with his trip in a bottomless sedan-chair, by reflecting "on the honor of the thing." But we are really quite at a loss to see what there was either in the box or out of it, in Mr. Ward's journey, in his sojourn at the capital, or in his subsequent return to Pei-tang for the exchange of ratifications, to justify the notion of the Chinese correspondent of the London *Times* that the "whole affair was humiliating and in non-accordance with the dignity of a great nation."

Mr. Ward went to China to perfect a treaty which had been pronounced satisfactory in the main by the people and the Government of the United States. He went there with no instructions to force his way into the presence of the Chinese Emperor, or insist upon breaking down any of the institutions, forms or ceremonies of Chinese society, the United States perceiving no particular reason for vindicating their own national importance by humiliating the pride and wounding the prejudices of another and a less civilized people. All that we expected of the Chinese for our Minister was such respectful treatment in degree as we should ourselves desire to extend to a Chinese Envoy in America, were such a functionary ever to visit this remote, and, to the Chinese Imperial apprehension, thoroughly insignificant country. A difference in the kind of this respectful treatment we naturally looked for from a people so radically unlike our own as the people of China. We took, in short, very much the same view of the international proprieties of intercourse with China which seems to have prevailed among the better class of Englishmen, when George III., of blessed memory, commissioned the Earl of Macartney to bear his respects to his august brother Chien-Lung, the Great Emperor. The narrative of Lord Macartney's embassy, as described by his accomplished Secretary, Sir George Stanton, presents, indeed, a very striking contrast with the theory and practice of modern Anglo-Chinese diplomacy as illustrated in the career of Hon. Frederic Bruce, from the time of his contemptuous interviews with the Chinese Vizier at Shanghai to the ignominious moment of the defeat of the English forces at the mouth of the Pei-ho. The traditions of Lord Macartney's grave, courteous, dignified and successful policy, have departed from the councils of Britain to find a congenial home in those of the American Republic. Like Lord Macartney, Mr. Ward accepted the professions of good-will made to him by the Chinese authorities with frank and high-bred equanimity. He saw no reason in the superior civilization and honesty of his own country for insulting the most venerable officials of another State. Invited to visit Peking by a particular road, and with an escort provided for him by the Imperial Government, Mr. Ward, like Lord Macartney, saw nothing degrading in following the line of travel pointed out to him by his hosts; and with his little company of twenty gentlemen he found himself not less considerately treated, nor attended with fewer marks of honor towards himself and his country, than the English Earl had been with his privates of the Guard in their pow[illegible] pe-rukes and scarlet coats, his six pieces of brass artillery, and his magnificent train of camp equipages. Arrived at the capital, Mr. Ward, like Lord Macartney, was urged by the highest officers of the Court to accept an audience of the Emperor on conditions which to the Chinese mind must have appeared the extreme of liberal consideration for the crotchets of a foreign race in matters of etiquette. And we think it must be admitted that, in the discussion of the points thus raised, the Chinese of to-day have the advantage of Mr. Ward as their fathers had of his British predecessor. The Chinese began by conceding the substantial issue of equality. They admitted that Mr. Buchanan was a *Klum-Chu*, which they meant for a compliment, however oddly it may sound to Western ears, and that Mr. Ward was to be treated as the vicar of a *Klum-Chu* ought to be. They were, therefore, prepared to dispense entirely with the ceremony of prostration, and merely asked Mr. Ward to kneel once to the Emperor, promising that if ever a Mandarin Envoy should visit Washington he would do as much for Mr. Buchanan, and even "burn incense before him if required." Nothing could have been more fair than this proposition, and the subtle distinction which Mr. Ward, like Lord Macartney, attempts to establish between "kneeling" once as a sign of respect, and "bowing nine times" for the same purpose, strikes us as rather metaphysical than practical. However, it was maintained, and as Mr. Ward, unlike Lord Macartney, apparently does not travel with a portrait of his chief, he could not finally compromise like the Earl by Ko-towing to the Emperor, while a high Mandarin Ko-towed to the portrait of King George. Nevertheless he obtained, like Lord Macartney, all the honorable objects of his mission, parted on the best of terms with his Chinese hosts, and has left behind him, we venture to say, an influence more favorable to future American relations with China than can ever be won by all the domineering demands of envoys like Mr. Bruce, and all the cannon balls of commanders like Admiral Hope.

The California Steam Lines.

The fate of the *North Star* steamer, of Vanderbilt's California line, is still in painful suspense. The concern and excitement in the public mind from the possibility, not to say probability, that she encountered some very serious accident on her outward voyage, is of course deepened by the great number of human lives with which she was freighted. The bare suggestion of a total loss is too horrible to contemplate. Hence the rumored steady confidence of her hitherto fortunate and prosperous owner that the ship has only been disabled, and made for and taken shelter off some of the West India Islands, was yesterday shared, to a very considerable extent, by the public generally, including the underwriters and ship-owners down town. At the same time, the return of the *Daniel Webster*, without the slightest tidings of her missing consort, has redoubled the anxiety previously felt on the subject.

Of the number of lives on board when the *North Star* left this port, Oct. 20, including the crew and ordinary passengers for California, and the United States officers and marines on their way to join the *Saranac*, steam frigate, we hope, without feeling certain, that our record is complete. The total of this is *seven hundred and two*,—while the round estimate, before this publication of names and numbers, was generally placed from two to three hundred higher. The very cheap competing terms at which the line accepted all applicants for second cabin and steerage passages to the latest moment before the sailing of the ship, there is reason to apprehend may have increased the number fifty or a hundred persons beyond the first formal reports to the Press and the Custom-house. These reports give:

Of First Cabin passengers	212
Of Second Cabin passengers	100
Of Steerage passengers	150
Of United States Officers and Engineers	22
Of United States Marines and Sailors	142
Total, exclusive of crew	626
Officers and crew of the ship	76
Grand total	702

Of the names we have no present record, except of the twenty-two United States officers and two hundred and twelve first-class passengers. The total number as given above is unquestionably in excess of the number authorized to be carried by a vessel of the tonnage of this ship by the United States Emigrant Passenger law. Why this humane and salutary act was violated in this instance, and why it is so often and so recklessly disregarded in the California trade, (as it could not be defied with impunity in the emigrant trade from Europe,) it might be useful, as it certainly would be curious, to inquire. In the present instance it might perhaps be replied by the owner of the line that the excess of one hundred and sixty-four United States officers, marines, and sailors, is one for which he is not amenable to the law or the public; for the *North Star* being a Federal Mail steamer, she was bound to carry the Federal forces to the point to which they were ordered as best she could, and that, but for these, the other two hundred and ninety-eight passengers would have been within the legal limit, and might have been rendered at least moderately comfortable—for the amount of money they paid! We are content to leave the public to their own inferences on this particular point, while we cannot suffer the occasion to pass without directing attention to the general abuse of the common law of humanity, and the act of Congress which has obtained more or less, with all the steam lines in the California passenger trade, for the last ten years. Our own convictions on the subject of the grasping avarice and reckless inhumanity which dictate the overcrowding of these ships, were made up in the early stage of the California trade, seven or eight years ago. Certain jury trials for civil damages against Law and Vanderbilt, before the Emigrant Passenger Act was placed upon the statute book, satisfied us that the whole business, as then and still carried on, in its chief aim to suddenly enrich great steamship proprietors, was only one remove from the cruelties of the African Slave transports. And it is due to truth—and, perhaps, to the men then engaged in it, since it is proved that they were, to say the least, no worse than their successors—to add that the present competition, at low prices, between the rival lines to Aspinwall and San Francisco, has in no sense mitigated the evil. It their proprietors are not at this moment, as we fear they have been for some months, calculating the chances of maintaining a competition which would otherwise prove immediately ruinous, by making up in overcrowded numbers the loss by low fares, without regard to the comfortable capacity of their ships, their authorized or admitted reports of the passengers carried since the 1st of October mean less than the nature of the operation would seem to imply.

Our Prompt President.

If it were not irreverent to suppose that Mr. Buchanan can have anything to learn, and idle to imagine that he could learn it if he had, we should endeavor to point out to the Presidential mind that the words prompt and peremptory are hardly synonymous. In dealing with Cortinas and the Brownsville foray our illustrious Chief Magistrate is likely, we fear, to confound them. His confidential organ has, at least, given him the praise of promptitude for his action in this matter for no better reason, as yet appears, than because, after waiting for six weeks to find out what he ought to do, he has at last done in the most sudden and furious way the very worst thing possible in the premises. Cortinas, as we have already explained, is simply an infuriated borderer, making a raid partly of revenge, partly of booty, upon the people of the Texan frontier. Had the President taken half as much pains to protect this part of the Republic as he did to rescue Gov. Wise and his Virginians from annihilation by John Brown's band, Cortinas might have been suppressed as easily as the conqueror of Harper's Ferry. But there were no available troops in the neighborhood, and Cortinas had it all his own way so long that he became emboldened to grander enterprises than he had at first apparently meditated, and is now a serious terror to the whole country of the Rio Grande. Something decisive must, of course, be done, and what does the President do? Instead of stamping out at once this local fire, he sends his troops off to Brownsville with orders to spread it as widely as possible, and to convert it into a national conflagration. Mexico, whose soldiers have been the only defence of our citizens, and who has loyally done her duty, and more than her duty, in aiding our distressed fellow-citizens, is to be deliberately insulted by an order given our troops to pursue Cortinas and his brigands, "if necessary, to the Gulf of California." Mexican territory is to be violated; our influence in Mexico gravely compromised, and our national honor tarnished by a piece of bravado which is only not utterly inane, if it has been prompted by a positive desire to bring on an unnecessary and wicked war with this distracted Republic at our doors.

Beyond this brilliant effort of statesmanship Mr. Buchanan can hardly go; and the utmost that his fondest admirers can hope for him, is that he may succeed in balancing his "prompt" foray against Mexico by a "prompt" retreat from San Juan. To enforce an outrageous wrong upon a helpless Republic at the very moment of surrendering a positive right to a powerful monarchy, will be a tour of Presidential legerdemain altogether worthy of Mr. Buchanan's ambition, and admirably becoming to him in these declining days of his Administrative authority.

Nominating Conventions.

The City Democracy seems to be possessed by seven devils, who tear and rend that respectable body without the slightest intermission. All portions of its frame are equally afflicted. Whether it meets in Tammany or Mozart Hall, the result is the same. The rejoicings of Tammany, a few nights ago, were rudely interrupted by a pugilistic encounter between the inspired minstrel of that time-honored establishment and an equally inspired or inspirited and very disrespectful fireman. On Monday night the followers of Fernando Wood met to hold high converse in Mozart Hall, and were also invaded by their demoniac familiar. An ex-Judge and an ex-prize-fighter were competitors for the chair, and the ex-prize-fighter having, by superior activity and agility obtained possession of the wooden seat, claimed as a legitimate consequence thereof the ideal honor of which that article is the symbol. He enforced his pretensions by an offer to defend his position in a stand-up fight with his rival. Two meetings were thereupon convened in opposite corners of "the hall," and the destinies of the City of New-York remained for some minutes trembling in the balance. The decision was happily postponed by an adjournment of one of these camps, as their chairman, on reflection, found himself not "in condition" to oust his rival. If the various factions will take our advice, they will in future put the persons they intend to have preside at their meetings into training before hand, under the care of some trustworthy pugilist, and bring them to the room ready for action. Or, perhaps, Mr. Heenan and Mr. Morrissey might be induced to go into business as regular caucus Presidents at a handsome salary per night. They would, at least, be likely to keep order in the assemblage. The thing should be settled at once, for our election is near at hand, and we wait to learn from meetings such as these what man of all our citizens is the most "fit and desertless" person to be our future Mayor. The system of "Nominating Conventions," as at present carried out in this City, is a most impressive and beautiful feature of our Republican institutions.

Amusements.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The production of a new Opera is a matter of such labor, and is attended with so much expense and uncertainty, that a manager may well be excused for doing as little in that line of business as possible. Fortunately the public craves novelty, or we might reasonably conclude that never another new work would be given. Yet they who crave are anything but liberal in the indulgence of their appetite. It is notorious that both here and in Europe all new operas are for the first few months comparative failures. The people who cry out the loudest for novelty are the first to express their disgust with that which is new, and the manager who has spent his all in a praiseworthy effort to keep pace with the demand of the times finds himself deserted by the very men on whom he had most confidently relied. Verdi, who is the most popular of composers, is also the most unfortunate in this respect: "Rigoletto," "La Traviata," and "Il Trovatore," were all comparative failures on their first production, although now the most popular operas in every *repertoire*. The "Sicilian Vespers" must, we fear, be added to this list. Brought out in the most superb style in everything that respect *mise en scene* and costumes, it yet hangs fire. The critics are unanimous in saying that it contains some of Verdi's best pieces, although, as a whole, the work is unequal. Critics have said this of every work that ever was written. The public applaud the principal *morceaux* with evident satisfaction, and two or three of the airs have already been added to the *repertoire* of our best whistlers. Notwithstanding these auspicious circumstances, the opera still hangs fire. In a year from now it will be twice as popular.

Messrs. Ullman and Strakosch have resolved to withdraw the work, and to-night it will be played for the last time but one. It is a pity that this determination is justified, because the artists have now fairly conquered their parts, and sing with ease to themselves and comfort to the audience. The orchestra and chorus, too, are superb. In fact, we have performances that are worthy of any operatic establishment. It is not encouraging for art when the public shows this palpable indifference to novelty. There will, we hope, be a good attendance to-night.

PAGE'S VENUS.

This remarkable picture, which has excited so much comment, will be exhibited to-day for the last time. Its career in this City has been brilliant beyond expectation. Six thousand dollars, we are informed, have been derived from its exhibition.

A girl, 2½ years old, was lately stolen from her parents in Will County, Ill. Two men, supposed to be the kidnappers, have been traced to Chicago, but have not yet been arrested. The affair created much excitement in the vicinity of its occurrence.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Dinner of a Medical Benevolent Association.—The New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men commemorated its Seventeenth Anniversary, last evening, by a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. About 100 persons, mostly members of the Association, sat down to the tables. Among the prominent physicians of the City present were Drs. Francis, Stevens, Reese, Detmold, James R. Wood, Horace Green. Dr. Isaac Wood, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, with Dr. Weston, a clergyman, on his right, and Wm. M. Evarts on his left. After the removal of the cloth, Dr. Alexander H. Stephens, Rev. Dr. Weston, W. M. Evarts, Esq., and Drs. May and James R. Wood, made brief addresses. A printed statement of the Secretary represents the affairs of the Society as in a prosperous condition. The funds on hand amount to nearly $30,000, most of which are invested in bond and mortgage, netting 7 per cent. per annum. The receipts of the past year, including interest on the invested fund, have been $2,688 33, while the disbursements only amount to $333 25, thus indicating a remarkable paucity of widows and orphans among the medical profession, who stand in need of charitable aid. Only one death—that of Henry L. Churchill, M.D.—has occurred among the members of the Association since the last Anniversary.

A Seasonable Recovery.—Mr. M. Riesky's fur-store in Third-street, near Cherry, Philadelphia, was entered by means of false keys, about four weeks since, and muffs, tippets, capes and cuffs, valued in the aggregate at $3,000, were stolen by the burglars. Information of the robbery was given to the New-York Police, as it was believed that a market for the goods would be sought in this City. Detectives Elder, McCord, King and Slowey have been vigilant in quest of the property, and, after searching many suspected places, have at last succeeded in recovering $2,500 worth of it. The furs had all been carefully divested of their trimmings to prevent identification, but the private marks of the dealer had escaped the thieves' attention, and the oversight afforded ample proof as to whence the goods came. A portion of the property was found concealed in the cellar and attic of house No. 162 East Broadway, occupied by a Mr. Cohn, a fur and cap dealer, having stores at No. 403 Canal-street and at No. 89 Liberty, from both of which places other portions of the goods were recovered. Mr. Cohn and his wife are in custody awaiting an examination on a charge of purchasing the property when they knew it to have been stolen.

Preliminary Ascension by Mr. Lowe.—A beautiful ascension was made by Mr. Lowe from Crystal Palace-square yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He went up apparently in a perpendicular line for nearly a mile, and when last visible seemed to be on the way to Boston. The *City of New-York* will begin inflating for the transatlantic trip to-morrow.

The Russ Pavement.—Contractors, omnibus-drivers, and the proprietors of stage lines are rejoicing over the hole made in the solid Russ of Broadway. Upon the block between Reade and Duane streets the work of breaking up the granite into smaller and rougher blocks has been commenced.

For Europe.—The steamer *Bavaria* left yesterday for Southampton, Havre, and Hamburg, carrying 125 passengers.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

POLICE TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS—BILLS AUDITED AND ALLOWED—REGISTRARS APPOINTED—THE COUNTY CANVASS—THE BOARD REFUSES TO DISTRIBUTE THE POLL LISTS—THE RETURNS FROM SEVEN WARDS CANVASSED.

The Board of Supervisors was called to order by President Purdy at a little after 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday.

Supervisor Kennedy said that, as the Board was required by law to sit as a Board of County Canvassers at 12 o'clock, he moved that the regular order of business be suspended in order that before that hour it might fill the vacancies in the Board of Registration.

The motion was lost,—the Democratic members voting against it.

Supervisor Kennedy could not understand why the Democrats opposed the motion. There had been more alteration of the Districts in some of the Wards, so that some of the Registrars previously appointed could no longer serve. He hoped some of the gentlemen would explain why they had voted as they did.

No explanation, however, was made.

An estimate of the amount required during the year 1860 to meet the current annual expenses of public instruction in the County, was received from the Board of Education and referred.

A communication was received from the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, setting forth that a new arrangement had been entered into with Mr. C. Robinson, the proprietor of the Fire Telegraph, and asking the Board to make an appropriation to meet the terms of the agreement made with him. Mr. Robinson proposes to put up thirty new Police telegraph instruments in the various Station-houses of the City, and to give the Police Commissioners the right to use the Morse patent, together with all improvements and extension of the patent, in consideration of which he asks the sum of $10,000—one-half to remain until the new instruments shall have been in operation six months. The communication was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Supervisor Kennedy renewed his motion for the filling of vacancies in the Board of Registration.

Supervisor Purdy was willing to vote for the motion, if the gentleman would agree that for those Districts where now there was a Democratic majority, as indicated by the result of the late election, there should be two Democrats and one Republican appointed Registrars, and where the Republicans were in the majority, two Republicans and one Democrat should be chosen.

Supervisor Kennedy said it would be more proper to give the Republicans a majority in the Boards of Registration in those Districts in which the Democrats were in the majority, and *vice versa*.

Supervisor Kennedy's motion was again lost—Ayes, 4; Nays, 7.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of reducing the assessment on the New-York Life Insurance Company for 1855 and 1856, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, from a valuation of $1,000,000 to that of $100,000, and that the Comptroller be directed to pay the costs incurred by the Company in the suit brought against the County to secure this reduction, amounting to $150. The report was adopted.

It was directed that the bills of Peter Monaghan, for repairing books of the Registrar's office, amounting to $438 05; of S. C. Herring, for a safe for the County Bureau, amounting to $205; and of G. Hubbard & Co., for three clocks for the Superior Court, amounting to $75, be paid.

The Board, at this juncture, took a recess for fifteen minutes, and the Supervisors were qualified as County Canvassers.

A quarter of an hour afterwards the Board was again called to order.

Supervisor Kennedy once more moved that the Board proceed to fill vacancies in the Board of Registration.

The motion was carried this time without opposition. It had been agreed that in the districts of even numerical designation there should be two Democratic and one Republican Registrar, and in those of odd numerical designation two Republican and one Democratic Registrar. The following Registrars were chosen unanimously:

Ward.	Dist.	Registrars.
VII	2	David P. Arnold, (Dem.)
		Michael Mulquin, (Dem.)
		Wm. H. Classman, (Rep.)
	3	Archibald Hall, Jr., (Rep.)
		Lewis Holtz, (Rep.)
		John Millmore, (Dem.)
	4	Richard O'Grady, (Dem.)
		James L. Johnson, (Dem.)
		Charles March, (Rep.)
	7	J. Bancroft Stephens, (Rep.)
		E. E. Skidmore, (Rep.)
		Wm. H. Burns, (Dem.)
	8	Jacob F. Valentine, (Dem.)
		Jeremiah Fitz; (Dem.)
		Thomas Kersbaw, (Rep.)
	10	Henry Close, (Dem.)
		Thomas Waters, (Dem.)
		John Nicholson, (Rep.)
	11	John W. Gallagher, (Rep.)
		James Upson, (Rep.)
		Alfred Donaldson, (Dem.)
XIII	8	Lawrence E. Hill, (Dem.)
		John Carroll, (Dem.)
		Robert Patterson, (Rep.)

The Board now took a recess for half an hour, and organized as a Board of

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

It was 1 o'clock when Supervisor Purdy called the Board of County Canvassers to order.

Mr. Clancy, the County Clerk, was in his place, as Clerk of the Board.

Supervisor Bell offered the following:

Resolved, That the County Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to distribute the poll-lists to the Registrars in the several election districts forthwith, as required by the provisions of "An Act for secertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage and to prevent fraudulent voting."

Supervisor Kennedy was opposed to opening the sealed election returns to take therefrom the poll-lists. It would create suspicion upon the County canvass, and it was contrary to the letter and spirit of the law.

Supervisor Blunt took the same ground.

Supervisor Stewart asked whether the returns could not be opened by the County Canvassers, in order to take out the poll-lists, and then sealed again.

Supervisor Purdy (in the Chair)—Certainly.

Supervisor Kennedy said he had always opposed the provision in the Registry law which requires the copying of the poll-lists.

Supervisor Little thought the Board could do that which the resolution required.

Supervisor Blunt opposed it, and vindicated the Registry law.

Supervisor Bell amended his resolution, so as to direct the "Secretary of the Board of County Canvassers" to distribute the poll-lists, instead of the County Clerk. Supervisor Bell said he had not offered his resolution without consulting with members on both sides of the house. Political or past considerations had nothing to do with it.

Supervisor Kennedy stated that he had said, when he was consulted, that such a resolution ought not to be adopted, and could not be properly.

Supervisor Blunt replied that Supervisor Bell'

[illegible] up, yet he decl[illegible]
The resolution [illegible] Democratic members [illegible] native, and the Republ[illegible] claimed by the Clerk. For every day's delay [illegible] the County Clerk says, the C[illegible] will lose about $6,000.

The Board of County Canvassers [illegible] recess, and then, as the Board of Supervisors, adjourned over to Tuesday, at 3 o'clock; after which the members sat again as a Board of County Canvassers, and the canvass proceeded. The returns from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, were canvassed, and at 6 o'clock the Board, after resolving to meet daily at 10 A. M., till the canvass is finished, adjourned.

The poll-list for each Ward, as each return is canvassed, will be sent to the Registrars. Several were delivered to them yesterday.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

A NEW WING FOR THE INSANE ASYLUM—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THANKSGIVING—ANNUAL APPROPRIATION—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Governors, yesterday, Governor Dudge presiding, a communication was received from the Warden on Randall's Island, recommending the purchase of the Winter supply of vegetables, flour, &c. It was referred to the proper Committee.

The Hibernia Company, of Philadelphia, asked permission to present the children on Randall's Island with a national banner. The petition was acceded to, and the Committee were charged with the duty of receiving the Philadelphia delegation.

Dr. Hawthorne, house-surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, sent a communication to the Board, explaining the controversy between himself and Coroner Schirmer. It was decided that in all Coroner's cases every facility must be afforded them for pursuing their investigations at the hospitals.

The Committees on Supplies and Finance reported that the amount required for the support of the Institutions for the year 1860 was $639,150, being a decrease of $25,850 from the amount appropriated for the preceding year. The number of inmates at present being 7,558, there was an increase of 76 over the corresponding period last year. The report was adopted.

Upon the question for adopting the report of the Committee upon the Lunatic Asylum, Governor B. F. Pinckney urged upon the Board the importance of entering at once upon the work of erecting the proposed new wing to the Lunatic Asylum. There were accommodations in the present structure for only 450, while 712 were crowded into it, to the great discomfort of the inmates, to say nothing of the objections to such a course from the unhealthiness which it might create. He wished to see the work contracted for and prosecuted at once.

Governor Townsend wished, as a matter of economy, to make use of their own labor in getting out the stone during the coming winter.

Governor Smith agreed with Governor Pinckney, as to the impropriety of crowding the Insane Asylum with so large a number, and was in favor of proceeding immediately with the work, making use of the $30,000, which were appropriated last year, to make a beginning. The report was adopted, the money to be used as suggested.

One hundred dollars were appropriated to be expended in providing a Thanksgiving Festival for the children on Randall's Island, and fifty dollars to furnish one to the inmates of the Insane Asylum. The following is the abstract of the weekly statement:

Number remaining Nov. 5		7,556
Admitted		1,423
Total		8,997
Died	33	
Discharged	1,366	
Sent to Penitentiary	74	1,472
Remaining Nov. 12, 1859		7,525
Decrease		33

A STARTLING METEORIC DISPLAY.

A Large Meteoric Ball Descends upon New-York — Popular Excitement — Omens, Auguries and Portents Dire—Notes upon Meteors.

The Superintendent, Deputy-Superintendent, Property Clerk, Telegraph Operator, Head of the Detectives, and all the police officials and sub-officials at head-quarters, corner of Broome and Elm streets, were yesterday morning, shortly after 10 of the clock by magnetic time, startled by the following dispatch telegraphed from the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house by Sergeant Clinton:

"We witnessed just now one of the most singular things ever seen in this City. A large body of fire, in the shape of a comet, with a body as large as a house, and a tail about 40 feet long, fell from the heavens between this village (Yorkville) and Seventy-first-street, lighting up the whole neighborhood, and witnessed by crowds of people."

Startled! That is not the word. Electrified will not half express the agitation. Flabbergasted only faintly approaches it, and, moreover, is vulgar. Capt. de Camp telegraphed back to Sergeant Clinton, requesting further information, asking for the names of responsible persons who had witnessed the astonishing phenomenon. Sergeant Clinton again put the wires in operation. *He* had seen it; many members of the police force of the Twenty

accepted idea is that in the inter-planetary spaces, whether exists in every variety of form and condition. To account for the phenomena of meteors, we must then suppose that there are detached masses of chaotic matter revolving around the sun, the intersection of which by the earth's orbit would account for the periodic swarms of meteors. The cause of their luminous and ignited condition remains yet unexplained.

But what of the meteor that fell yesterday, startling the police of the Twenty-third Precinct? Superstitious people have ever seen in celestial phenomena, eclipses, comets, shooting-stars, &c., omens dire, and tribulations *in futuro*. What of Harper's Ferry, and a general rise of the negroes? Is a dissolution of the Union imminent, or are we only threatened with an unusually cold Winter and a rise in the price of coals? Will the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Property Clerk; or Head of the Detectives telegraph to Sergeant CLINTON, and learn from him what we are to expect from that meteor?

THE LECTURE SEASON.

The Instincts and the Passions.

LECTURE BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

A lecture was delivered in Cooper Institute last night by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The Hall was filled to repletion. The subject of the address was the comparative authority, as incentives to human conduct, of the head and the heart. We must, he said, give facts to the intellect, reasoning to the judgment feelings, to the feelings. The truths of the world might be divided in their relations unto men into two classes: The truths for the head and the truths for the heart; and the evidence for each must be presented respectively to the head and to the heart. Yet men differed so much from each other that no one mode of argument could produce a like conviction in all. Thousands of men assented without believing. They simply gave up the things by which men fashioned their lives and shaped their destiny. The most active forces of human life were latent, latent as best was, as magnetism was, as the formative processes of the assimilating powers of the body were. The body was like SOLOMON'S temple; it grew up without sound of hammer or instrument. Just so with man's soul. Its tendencies were not gross enough for vocalization or even for analysis. In view of this he asserted the dignity of the feelings of the heart. He stood up for the heart against the bigotry of the head. It was the fashion of modern metaphysical civilization to augment the dignity of modern metaphysical philosophy, to crown intellect at the expense of the emotions. It was needful for truth and even for good morals that we should understand, in regard to the largest elements of truth, that God had decreed that the heart should be the legislator and that the head should record its decisions. The feeling of lofty things lay back of the thought. No man could think courage who did not feel it first. No man thought honor. He felt honor, and then he thought. That he fell and then thought was the origin of all moral and social truths. The fountain of moral truths was always in the heart. Our best judgment of those truths were those which the mind made when most perfectly suffused with that truth. The head was only a lantern; the heart was the light that was in it. Intuitions, properly regarded, were the best judges men had in the world. Those truths of feeling to which he referred were those of which we spoke every day. They were the truths of human life in its anterior processes. He would not deny the reasonings on the results of feeling; but, as the botanist never created flowers, but followed God, gathered and described them, so the intellect never followed truths and never found them out except as it followed the heart-soil for them, and found how they grew there. The truest teaching was that by which the feelings were expanded. This was the reverse of the doctrine of the schools, which said that men were to be indoctrinated first and to feel afterwards. But it was the heart which must teach the understanding. No man ever thought well while under the inspiration of the animal passions and appetites, while under the control of selfishness or malign feelings. Right living and right thinking were cause and effect, and right feeling was right thinking. The heart was the gold mine, it furnished the metal; the intellect forged it into chain; the heart was the architect, logic was only the stone mason or joiner who put the stone or wood together. They who felt that they might think, and think that they might feel again, were the truest moral philosophers, and if there were any of them whose eyes must be shut, let them shut up those of the head, and obey those of the heart. Mere reason would make a man stumble ten times, when mere feeling would do so once. If the heart were used more, trusted more, it would be better for man. The errors of some men were more loveable than the truths of others; for who would prefer the sleek, trembling saint, who never had a heart big enough to drive him into a mistake, to those great souls whose hearts drove them into blunders. If there were anything which the North more honored than any other it was success; and, if there were anything to which the South was more partial than any other it was Slavery; yet, so it happened that there never was another man who inspired so much respect in the South, or who in the North was so near becoming a hero as, "JOHN Brown."

[The mention of BROWN'S name was followed by applause, intermingled with hisses, which, though renewed, were at length lost in the approving cheers with which they were met.]

Mr. BEECHER resumed—He was going to say that this was the spontaneous testimony of men of noble nature but of none other. [Laughter.] Men who lived down in the bottom of their hearts always hissed like serpents out of their holes. Men who had resurrections out of their passions always came to hiss out them. Nature spoke with the tongues of angels, but never with the sibilations of the lower animals. [Laughter.] When, the lecturer continued, conviction was the property of emotion all logic should be directed to the feelings. The mere logician was but half a reasoner. We were apt to blame men for their opinions when they were not to blame; if we knew each other better there would be a great deal more peace in the world. We were generically alike, but specifically distinct. There never came into the world two men alike. Every man could not take in all truth. Each was to take in as much as belonged to his seeing, and the sum of the whole was very nearly the whole truth.

Assuming the doctrine here laid down as to the responsibility of men for their belief, not collectively, but individually, Mr. BEECHER proceeded to construct a very striking argument, in which he contended that toleration was not a grace, but a duty, and that a man's belief was not his privilege, but his prerogative. This was the concluding point of his discourse.

The War in Italy.

MR. RAYMOND'S LECTURE AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Last evening's lecture in the Plymouth course, at Brooklyn, was delivered by Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, whose subject was, "The Late War in Italy." Mr. RAYMOND spoke for an hour and a half, to an audience of 2,000 persons. In introducing the subject of his lecture, he remarked that he had prepared, in anticipation of this occasion, a somewhat elaborate essay on the remote and immediate causes of the late war—an essay not quite so voluminous as the history of Mr. ALISON, but probably quite as dull—but had thrown it aside, to be replaced by a conversational narrative of some of the incidents pertaining to the history of the campaign. The late war in Italy had attracted, and still attracts, great attention in the United States, partly because we are the most excitable people on the face of the earth—partly because our sympathies are always freely extended to any nation which is engaged in a struggle for the recovery of its liberty. The war was brief and brilliant; it came and went like last year's comet; and, as in the case of that phenomenon, men had observed its progress, calculated its motion, and anticipated its results.

Briefly tracing the historical incidents immediately antecedent to the commencement of the campaign in Italy, the lecturer assumed the ground that the Emperor NAPOLEON was led to take the part he did in that series of events, not from any poetical sentiment of magnanimity, nor from any peculiar sympathy with a struggling people, but solely with a view to the interest of France. He adverted to the compact of the Holy Alliance, as affording evidence of the inferior position to which France had been reduced by the Treaty of 1815. The Alliance had gone about its work of humbling France and partitioning Italy, with as great an appearance of religious zeal as any of our Bible Societies, or even the Tract Society, when those bodies mean to do anything particularly outrageous. [Laughter and applause.] In pursuance of the system which bound the great Powers of Europe to mutual assistance, the nations had upheld Austria in her repeated attempts to put down, step by step, and year by year, every effort of the people of Italy to free themselves from the rule of her oppressor. It was only upon the accession of King VICTOR EMANUEL to the throne of Sardinia that the Italian nationalities began to take a firmer tone and assume a sterner aspect; and the lecturer attributed the rapid progress of the spirit of Italian independence to the wise statesmanship of Count CAVOUR, and the earnest patriotism of the Sardinian King. In the war of the Crimea, the military reputation of Sardinia came to be acknowledged. Her participation in that struggle entitled her to claim a seat at the council board of Europe. The Count CAVOUR appeared at Paris as her representative, and it was then that he first unfolded the doctrine that the cause of Sardinia was the cause of Italy and of Europe. The Emperor NAPOLEON had elevated France to a higher rank among the European Powers by the part she had assumed as the ally of England; and the wise, sagacious, prudent and bold monarch decided to espouse the Italian cause. Mr. RAYMOND briefly alluded to the earlier steps of the campaign in Italy, demonstrated the responsibility which rested upon Austria of having begun the war, and expounded the causes which rendered a participation in the conflict the first interest of France; and then proceeded to narrate some of the incidents which had fallen under his observation during the progress of the war. The idea of devastation and ruin, naturally associated with the thought of a country ravaged by war, was disproved by general observation of the campaign. Nothing of this sort appeared in Italy to one who followed the track of the allied armies. Where the troops had marched the observer could see the signs of their progress, but, except the places where a bridge had been blown up or the grain trampled down, there was no indication of the recent presence of a hostile array. On the field of Magenta, it was true, there were evident tokens of conflict, but still there was no trace of universal wreck and ruin. The lecturer bore testimony to the extreme order of discipline maintained by the French army in its whole progress through Italy; spoke of the scrupulous, business-like regularity with which all the operations of the army were conducted, and narrated instances of the dealings of the troops with the people. Remarking upon the sentiment of the Italian people during the progress of the campaign, he dwelt upon the indifference of the great mass to the contest going on around them. Apparently careless as to the result, the peasant pursued his labor in the field, the shopkeeper sold his wares, and the merchant transacted his ordinary business. Passing to a running comment upon the decisive conflict of Solferino, the lecturer described the features of that battle, alluded in terms of high compliment to the conspicuous generalship of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and held that, although the contest proved decisive in its result upon the event of the war, it was lost to the Austrians through the incompetency of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH; adducing, in this connection, the corroborative testimony of a distinguished American officer. Mr. RAYMOND argued that the peace of Villafranca exhibited the prudent policy of NAPOLEON, not less than his desire to adhere to the pledge he had given that the war should be localized and confined to Italy. He demonstrated, from the example set by Prussia in placing her army upon a war-footing, and from the attitude assumed by Russia in insisting upon mediation, that NAPOLEON concluded the peace in order to avoid a general European war, and contended that this act of prudence argued a wiser forecast than the headlong course which would probably have been adopted in similar circumstances by the first NAPOLEON. In conclusion, the lecturer commented in general terms upon the results of the war. In passing judgment at this distance from the scene of conflict, it was unwise to view the question solely from our own stand-point. The constitution of European politics differs so essentially from our own, that no just comparison can be made; nor should the present attitude of the Italian question be regarded as a decisive or unchangeable result.

The next lecture in this course will be delivered on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, by Gov. BANKS. The subject will be announced hereafter.

Miss Dr. Blackwell on the Laws of Hygiene.

The first of a Course of Lectures to Ladies was delivered, yesterday, by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, at Clinton Hall, to a large and attentive audience. The lecturer dwelt on physiological laws in general, the nature of the body, the laws that govern it, the conditions required to maintain it in health, and the mutual influence of body and mind. She insisted on the need of attention to external conditions, and was especially condemnatory of the practice in vogue of over-heating rooms by furnaces, regardless of ventilation. The study of hygiene was the most important branch of the profession, and the practice of paying a doctor to keep one in health the most logical of all. Hitherto people had turned their attention to the study of the cure of diseases, instead of their prevention; it was time to reverse this order of things, and to prevent instead of cure them. This should be made a part of the course of study in schools and colleges; sanitary professorships should be endowed; and no one should be pronounced capable of instructing the mind unless he understood at the same time the laws that govern the body. Despite our alleged degeneracy, our Anglo-American race was the finest type yet seen. Including as it did the highest physical possibilities, from the facilities afforded for reaching the mind of the masses. The lecturer dwelt at length on the need of physiological education for woman, in her three-fold capacity of mother, educator and benefactor.

The remaining lectures of the course will be given on the 15th and 22d inst., and will illustrate the progress of the idea of the medical education of women, both in America and England.

Dr. Scudder on India.

Rev. Dr. SCUDDER will lecture this evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "Hindoo Pantheism and Proton Transcendentalism, with a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs."

Coroner's Inquests.

A CELESTIAL TRANSMIGRATION.

ARIATICO CATALINO, a Chinaman, was found, quite dead, on Monday evening, suspended by his neck with a pocket-handkerchief, which he had fastened to his berth, on the steamer *Ocean Bird*, where he had been employed. From the testimony of the mate of the vessel, at the inquest held by Coroner JACKMAN, it appeared that CATALINO and a countryman of his were fighting on Saturday night, when the witness endeavored to separate them. At this the deceased attempted to wound him with a knife, and then ran away. A few hours afterwards he was captured, brought back to the vessel, and placed in irons. On Monday evening, when his supper was taken to him, he was found dead. A verdict of suicide was returned.

FATALLY SCALDED.

WILLIAM MANAGAN, a child two years of age, fell into a tub of hot water, last Friday, and was scalded so severely that death ensued on Monday evening. The accident happened at No. 107 Cherry street, where an inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

Fires.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.

The Fifth District alarm, soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by some person setting fire to a frame stable in the rear of No. 284 East Thirteenth-street. The stable was occupied by THOMAS and JOHN FAGAN and JOHN SULLIVAN, and three horses owned by them, valued at $300, were suffocated. The stable, valued at $200, was destroyed. There was no insurance on either horses or stable.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.

Yesterday morning, about 9½ o'clock, an accidental fire occurred in the basement of the premises No. 507 Pearl-street, occupied by MRS. MARY CAVANAGH as a dry goods store. Damage about $50, and not insured.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, in the foundry of GEORGE DUANO, No. 5 Duane-street. The flames were extinguished before they had gained much headway. Damage about $200 and not insured.

Police.

A BRUTAL FELLOW.

John Cregan, residing in the rear of No. 78 Centre-street, was arrested, last evening, by the Sixth Precinct Police, for beating his wife with a bottle. The woman was badly cut on her head, and was removed to the New-York Hospital.

A SENSIBLE POLICE CAPTAIN.

Last evening, a very respectable looking woman, accompanied by two children, applied at the Sixth Precinct Station-house for lodgings. Capt. Dowling questioned the woman, and learned that her husband, Michael Downey, had been drinking, and had turned her out of doors. The Captain made the remark—"Well, I think you and your children have the best right to the house"—and in a few minutes he arrested the brutal husband, locked him up, and reinstated Mrs. Downey and her children in their home.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The King's County Board of Supervisors met yesterday as a Board of Canvassers, in the City Hall, and organized by electing Superintendent STAYKER Chairman. All of the returns of the recent election were in, except that of New Lotts; and as the law requires that *all* of them must be received before the canvass can be commenced, the Board had no alternative but to adjourn. A communication was received from a Committee of the Common Council, calling for the returns for city officers. It was laid on the table. Mr. S. B. CHAPMAN presented a protest against the returns from the Second District of the Tenth Ward being counted, on the ground that other persons than those legally authorized so to do assisted in canvassing the votes. Laid upon the table. The Board adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock to-day.

A BOLD THIEF.—MARY A. DUNN entered the house of Mrs. GILTAS, on Twenty-first-street, Gowadus, Monday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the family, and carried away a bundle of clothing. A little girl, not more than ten years old, witnessed the transaction, and followed the woman until she met an officer, when she caused her arrest.

THE TAXES.—The Supervisors held a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, to confirm the tax lists. The legal objection raised by the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, that their property was not subject to assessment, having been disposed of by a decision of Judge LOTT, in the morning, the lists were confirmed, signed and delivered to the Collector of Taxes and Assessments. The point raised by the Benevolent Society, was argued before Judge LOTT, on a motion to quash the *mandamus*, and the Court decided that the action taken is not the proper course to test that question, and that the Supervisors cannot go behind the Assessors' list of property; they, therefore, have no power to strike out this property from the assessment roll.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company having failed to obtain the consent of the City Railroad Company to issue transfer tickets on the route where the roads of the two companies cross each other, the President of the Central Company announces that they will issue tickets at three cents each, to persons wishing to be transferred. A car will hereafter be started every five minutes from the foot of Atlantic-street, and the price of tickets by the quantity is reduced to $4 per hundred.

TRIAL OF A PICKPOCKET.—HATFIELD, *alias* "The Chief Mourner," was placed on trial yesterday before Justice COGSWELL for stealing a purse containing money, from a lady, while attending a funeral at St. Anne's Church recently. The Jury, after a patient hearing of the case, were unable to agree, and were discharged.

THE COURTS.—CITY COURT Calendar for this day—Nos. 39, 6, 11, 3, 16, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 13, 42, 45.

CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 51, 71, 97, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120. On Thursday next the October Calendar will be called, except recent causes.

[Advertisement.]

TRUE ENOUGH.—Politeness is like an air-cushion, very soothing, though there's nothing in it. But there is one thing that is soothing, with something in it, and that is, one of those magnificent Winter style of Hats—the inimitable Knox Hat. Fashion and Knox are at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINING.—Three charming pieces in the course of this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. Mr. HADAWAY in one of his jolliest parts, and DELMON GRACE in the "Lady of Lyons" and in the "People's Lawyer."

Some Remedies are Good.

PORous PLASTERS—TESTIMONIAL.—"T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal-st., New-York—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over-exerting myself. Having heard your Plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New-York.

There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the Plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep-seated pains, they afford permanent relief. Those purchased at No. 294 Canal-st., are warranted. Price 25 cents each.

Catarrh.

By the error and fallacy of medical theorists, and the consequent failure of physicians to cure disease, quackery has been inaugurated. Many diseases now deemed incurable would long since have yielded to the efficacy of medicine, had not the pathology of them been false and delusive. Among such is catarrh! From the dawn of Medical Science to this time, no medical writer has ever understood what it really was, where located, or what its character and results. Hence it was never cured till my pathology and treatment had brought it under the control of medicine. I treat and cure it. I will give to any applicant a pamphlet accurately describing the disease. No. 863 Broadway, adjoining Union-square.

R. GOODALE, M. D.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12 to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10 to 18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15 to 20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10 to 20
Fur beaver overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats	4 to —

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

At Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 27th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALTON, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands doing so have had one cold added to another, until the mucus membrane lining the air passages has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon CHRONIC cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not you ought to, at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lays in the same direction. Our advice is to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH PILLS.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions; six boxes $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and twenty Remedies, in large eight-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,906 No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Ladies' Furs.

LADIES' FURS.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

Nos. 597 and 513 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical-Cure

TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Balmoral Boots for Ladies.—CANTRELL has just introduced the "Victoria Balmoral Boot," thick-soled, substantial, warm, comfortable and elegant as a ball-room gaiter. Ladies, they are the most delightful covering for the feet ever made. Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, supplied at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Danger and Disease Avoided.—Health and comfort insured, by a proper arrangement for creating artificial warmth in our dwellings.

Call and examine the Steam Warming Apparatus, erected by BAKER & SMITH, No. 36 Howard-st., Three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

N. B.—PRIOR REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Coughs, Sore Throats, and Pains in the Limbs are immediately cured by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Sold everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

At Everdell's, Wedding Cards, Notes, &c., Broadway Style.—These celebrated Cards, engraved in the highest style of the art, can be had only at No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. See new Satin Tie for Wedding Cards.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine—CURES CANKER Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.—Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and, in short, most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

LIVINGSTON—WILLIAMSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, of this City, to MARY C., daughter of the late William D. Williamson, of Bangor, Me.

CLARK—HALLETT.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Mr. Gause, SIMMONS CLARK, of New-York, to AMALIA AUGUSTA, only daughter of John H. Hallett, Esq., of Edgewater, N. J.

DIED.

DUCKWORTH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, JOHN DUCKWORTH, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 645 Broome st., at 1 o'clock.

☞ The members of Covenant Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge Rooms, at 12 o'clock M., precisely, this day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 16, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to their deceased brother.

BARCLAY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 14, suddenly, in the 32d year of his age, FREDERICK W. BARCLAY, son of Anthony Barclay, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers in-law, Edward R. and Clement W. Aiburtis, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MEAKIM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, after a short illness, of pneumonia, ALEXANDER MEAKIM, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 170 East 15th-st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, ELIZABETH TURNER, wife of John S. Graham.

Funeral services at St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., at 9 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

MOONEY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, after a long and severe illness, HELEN MOONEY, wife of Bernard Mooney, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Hugh, James J., and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 453 10th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.

MEASE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 13, SARAH MATILDA, wife of Chas. B. Mease, and daughter of the late Robert Graham.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 173 East 13th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FLYNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, JOSEPH WM. FLYNE, aged 33 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family, the members of the New-York Typographical Society, and of Hiltunen Lodge, No. 167, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No. 113 Laurens-st.

MULFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, PHŒBE BLAKEMAN, eldest daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Mulford, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 10th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

PARTISON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 13, suddenly, GEORGE PARTISON, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn., in the 23d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of Mr. Wm. M. Ironside, No. 121 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HARDY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, after a long and painful illness, HENRY P. HARDY, aged 63 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock, from No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

ROSS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Nov. 14, JAMES R. ROSS, a native of Ross shire, Scotland.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 145 4th st., corner of South 1st, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYNCH.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15, MARIA LOUISE, eldest daughter of James S. and Elizabeth W. Lynch, aged 18 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 13 Washington-place, Williamsburgh.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,

OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., managers,

of the

DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 597, Nov. 15, 1859.

27, 8, 78, 62, 47, 3, 2, 60, 36, 44, 22, 52, 59.

Class No. 598, Nov. 15, 1859.

6, 11, 41, 8, 23, 59, 48, 34, 13, 65, 29, 57, 24.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE OLD ENGLISH BARON.

Those who derive to read one of the most intensely interesting and infatuating works written in the

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

will not fail to obtain a copy of the

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,

in which this unequaled

ROMANCE

Is now in the course of publication, commencing with the number

ISSUED THIS DAY.

In the whole range of English Literature, we doubt if anything can be found to rival this great work of

CLARA REEVE,

which is rich in thought and captivating in incident, and which beautifully describes the manners and habits of the people in the times of Henry the Sixth, and exhibits the manner of administering

JUSTICE

in those days of Chivalry.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE is for sale at all News Depôts.

SILVER WARE.

GALE & WILLIS,

(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)

NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,

ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.

STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.

Established in 1831.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the best one extant for the safe, sure, rapid and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and every form of Pulmonary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thousands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and cure in this.

There are worthless counterfeits. Purchase only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, whose printed name is on the outer wrapper.

Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park, F. C. Wells & Co., Hegeman & Co., Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., McKesson & Robbins, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in City and country.

A SERMON

OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S,

Revised by the author, will be published in

THE INDEPENDENT,

To-morrow Morning.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

SEWING MACHINE

"Has points of superiority peculiarly its own (demonstrated in practical use) and fills nearer than any other all the requirements of a FAMILY MACHINE."

PRICE $30.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

JAMES WILLCOX,

No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

RICH CARPETINGS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,

Respectfully invite attention to their FALL STYLES of ROYAL WILTON,

VELVET, TAPESTRY, and BURSSELS CARPETING.

Also, Imperial, three-ply, and Ingrain Carpeting of every variety of style and grade; English and American Floor Oil-cloths, Rugs, Druggets, &c., &c.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.

CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHORICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER, BOTTLED by Burke, for sale by J. E. MENDUM, Broadway and Cedar-st.

NEW BOOKS.

WILD SOUTHERN SCENES.

A TALE OF

DISUNION! AND BORDER WAR.

By J. B. JONES, Esq.

Author of "Wild Western Scenes," "War Path," &c.

Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price One Dollar; or bound in one volume, cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.

The Publishers of this powerful book are confident that the simple announcement of a volume in the vein of "Wild Western Scenes," and by the same author, will arouse an unwonted demand for the new book. "Wild Western Scenes" has now reached the almost unprecedented sale of 100,000 copies, and its publishers now continue to sell some 10,000 of it annually, although the work was published nearly twenty years ago. The name of the new work by the same author is

WILD SOUTHERN SCENES.

A TALE OF

DISUNION! AND BORDER WAR.

And it will undoubtedly, from its peculiar and absorbing character, at once occupy the undivided attention of a very large portion of the thinking and reading population of America. While its disclosures at this time will assuredly create a deep sensation among all reasoning and reflecting bodies, the purely novel reader will, at the same time, be absorbed and diverted with the strange and laughable story. No work

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE plain cook and excellent baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from last place; wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family; is a good cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 12 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse, being well experienced, and also willing to do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork. Has the best of City references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 533 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her former employer, where she lived for the past six years. Can be seen at No. 198 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family; good City reference from her last place; no objection to the City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 86 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a respectable girl, as cook; is fully acquainted with her business in all its branches; can present the most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 418 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived 5 years in her last place; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, doing up fine muslins and French fluting, and hairdressing; is willing to do light chamberwork, or would travel; can give good City reference. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION IN A private family as a first-rate cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference from some of the first families in the City. Can be seen for two days by calling at, or addressing, No. 161 12th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of work; no objections to taking charge of the lower apartment; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of reference given from her last place. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO PROTESTANT girls, one laundress, the other as waitress, or would be willing to take a chambermaid's place; they can give unexceptionable recommendations, and are permitted to refer for character to their present employer, No. 126 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Can be seen at No. 80 4th-av., in the fancy-store, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY woman desires a situation, as good cook and baker; would assist in the washing; is a competent domestic; has the best of City reference; could act as laundress; any lady or family will find the applicant an acquisition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as cook; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; the other as seamstress and chambermaid or laundress; understand their business perfectly; the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 18 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 176 East 17th-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 176 East 17th-st., in the grocery, between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl to do light waiting and chamberwork, or would take care of children, and make herself useful in any capacity; is 17 years old; can be seen, for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPErienced cook; can do all kinds of cooking; is also a first rate waitress. Has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 168 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook and excellent washer and ironer; has the very best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children, and she is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 119 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at her present employer's, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PERSON THAT UNDERSTANDS shirt-making, cutting and fitting, also children's dresses; would go out by the week, or go as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork or the housework of a small family. Call at No. 302 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of the silver. Refers to her present employers, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, as cook; a person who understands her business perfectly—soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; has no objection to assist with the washing. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week; good reference as to capability. Call for one week at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, or chambermaid and fine washing, in a first-class private family. The best of reference given. Call at No. 153 4th-av., in W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM THE COUNTRY, who has had much experience in the care of children and of the sick, desires employment in the City after Dec. 1, in the capacity of nurse or governess. Address A. J., Broadway Post-office, New-York

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-rate cook; excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last situation; can be seen for two days at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and can bring it up by the bottle; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; is willing to make herself useful; has City references. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT GIRL, AT HER present place, wishes to go South—Savannah or Charleston—as lady's maid or nurse; 2 years in her last place. Call to Madison-av., near south corner of 25th-st., or address C. D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer, but prefers nurse in a gentleman's family; the best of City reference. Call at 196 Elm-st., between Spring and Broome, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and taking care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 Sixth-st., one door from Butler-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen to-day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or has no objection to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and would help as laundress, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 24 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WAS IER and ironer by a respectable German woman; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 68 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to get a situation as chambermaid or to do the housework of a small private family. Call at No. 60 Gouverneur-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of reference. She is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 56 West 22d-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Best City references from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 17th-st, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 73 West-15th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children. Apply at No. 58 East 15th-st., near 2d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress or chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 59 East 17th-st., two doors from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; good reference. Apply at No. 89 11th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian nurses; waiters. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress by a young Englishwoman, who can hardly be excelled in nice needlework and the doing up of fine muslins; is accustomed to travel, in which capacity she has been in the most of Europe; understands dressmaking, and has lived in her last situation near ten years. Address No. 935 Broadway, in the trimming store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes in the newest style; is a perfect operator on the sewing-machine; or as seamstress; would do light chamberwork; the very best City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 47 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived 3 years in one family; has the best of references; capable of doing the marketing if required; no objection going to Brooklyn. Call, for two days, at No. 36 th st., a few doors from the Bowery, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXCELLENT good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; and is a good hand at making bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to mind children, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of references from her last place. Inquire for two days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; is an excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the plain washing, if required; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 369 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A NICE and tidy Protestant young woman. She understands meats, poultry, and all kinds of soups; is also a good baker of bread and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference. No objection to the country. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman; has had many years' experience in the care of young children and infants; is competent to take the entire charge, and bring them up by hand; is a good seamstress. Has the most satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at 154 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer, or to take charge of grown-up children and sew; is capable of doing either of the above; has personal City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 31st-st., in the rear, between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up laces and fluting. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR GERMAN woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; also, a splendid baker; is clean, honest and competent. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, soups, pastries, game, meats of all kinds, and makes good bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, 30 YEARS of age, is desirous of an engagement as housekeeper; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred; would have no objection to go South, and will consider compensation secondary to a good home. Inquire for or address Mrs. DEVILLE, No. 85 Division-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; has no objection to wait on a lady that boards; wages, $6 to $7. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linen in good style; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A respectable woman with the best of City references; will assist with the washing and ironing. She is a good bread, pie and cake baker. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 169 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Welsh young woman as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or waiter and nurse, or as cook, washer and ironer; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 209 East 21st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; understands working on machine; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 119 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and nurse, or as waitress; has the best of City reference for either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT colored woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook, or cook, washer and ironer; also, a very neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, will assist in washing; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, who is competent in her business; good City reference; also, a chambermaid and waiter to do fine washing; both wish to be in one house. Call at No. 166 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family; none other need apply; best of City references given. Apply at No. 248 7th-av., 2d floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches—meats, game, soups, confectionary in all its varieties. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, of sober and industrious habits, is desirous to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, back, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 223 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; would not object to mind children. City reference. Apply at No. 256 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY CAPable servant to cook, wash, iron or general housework; is neat, obliging and trustworthy, and will try to please. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook; would be willing to do part of the washing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid, who understands all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing; has no objection to travel. Call or address, for two days, at No. 341 Bowery, in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and sewing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 274 East 12th-st., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 22d st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; or chambermaid and take care of grown children; good City reference; can be seen for two days at 15 High-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as laundress or to do the general work of a small family. Can give good reference. Please address A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to light chamberwork. Call at No. 166 East 22d-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress in a private family. Reference unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 194 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union-court University-place.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; can give good reference. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

SEWING.—CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, AND ALL kinds of family sewing, done in the neatest manner. Apply to, or address Mrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 13 22d-st., near 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, who is a good groom and careful driver and understands the City well; can come well recommended from his last employers, both for sobriety and capability. Can be seen at his present place, No. 125 4th-st., or a note to Mr. Haxtan, No. 65 Front-st., for F. MURSE, will receive attention.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of testimonials from some of the most respectable families in the City. Call at or address P. M., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 24 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who has been for three years with one of the first families in this City; capable of taking charge of any first-class establishment. A family in want of a competent man will address W. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a reliable middle-aged man; can take charge of the garden and waiter or valeter; the woman as professed cook; the husband understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, made dishes, &c. Address F. C., No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady middle-aged Protestant man; he perfectly understands his business; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 3 6th-st., or a line left for A. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OF COACHman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in America and Europe; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful. Has all the necessary City recommendations, if required. Address L. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds; has 13 years experience in this country; can be highly recommended by his late employers. Address M. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN OF sober and industrious habits, as coachman and gardener, in the City or country, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Good City reference given. Address J. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a single young man, as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and has no objection to the country; has lived four years in his last place. Good City reference. Address P. D., Box. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY, BY a Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; the man as general servant; understands farming, care of horses and cattle; his wife as general servant; is a good washer and ironer; can milk, &c.; will go for low wages. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, and has the best of City reference from his last place. Call at No. 810 Broadway. C. Waters' saddlery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; has lived five years in his last place; the very best of City reference given. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 79 Bleecker-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; understands his business; will be found to give satisfaction; can refer to present and past employers. Address JAMES, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, situation as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses well. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable young person who perfectly understands his business; has good City references. Address C. B., No. 96 3d-av., corner 13th-st., in the book-store, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO work under instruction at the carpentering trade, with a good builder, in this City; served his time in the country; has got tools. Address A. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can produce unexceptionable City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st., or a note addressed to R. A. will be attended to for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A COMPETENT, trusty, obliging young woman, with good City references, to cook, wash, iron &c., in a private family. Apply this day, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 162 Sacket-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family, one that understands washing, ironing and plain cooking. City reference required. Wages $8 a month. Apply at No. 177 West 22d-st., second door East of 8th-av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN OR SIXteen years old, to make fires, go errands, &c. Apply at No. 303 4th-av.

WAITER WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; a colored man who understands his business. Apply at Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND ASSIST with washing and ironing, to go a short distance in the country. Apply this day at No. 140 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE UP-STAIRS work of a private family, and assist in the washing when required; wages $5. Apply at 138 East Broadway.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—AN EXPErienced man to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 25 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

HAINES BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
at their new Warerooms,
No. 628 Broadway.

We offer to the public a fine assortment of our instruments, at the very lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. We warrant our Pianos for three years. Second-hand Pianos for sale low. New Pianos to let, and the rent allowed on purchase if desired.
HAINES BROTHERS, No. 628 Broadway,
next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) C. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 86 Walker-st., New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

EUROPEAN MUSIC.—JUST RECEIVED A choice selection of Sheet Music, Methods, Exercises, Operas, &c., the productions of the most eminent European masters, which will be sold lower than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons for rent; rent applied if purchased. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES
Are constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to convey the quiet style of finish. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

A BARGAIN.—PRICE $185.—MAGNIFICENT rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, three years used, a $350 instrument, manufactured by first-class City makers, unexpired warranty; has splendid tone; sold for want of use. Call at the residence, No. 47 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—MAGnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, manufactured by Grow & Christopher; carved legs, three rows moldings; cost $450; for nearly half its value. Also, rosewood 7-octave for $85; mahogany, cost $60.
MACDONALD & CO., 360 Broadway, up 2 pair.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Raven & Keyes) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where their assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on instalments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVENoctave rose wood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order; worth $400; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates, warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

A. H. WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 195 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 5 years, at the low-st prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 101 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIC CLUB.—THE MEMBERS ARE requested to attend the first meeting of the Winter season, at CARREIRA'S, Clinton Hall, Wednesday, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, by order of the Secretary.
N. B. Native devotees of deserving members of the above social Club, are requested to have their names at the bar of the above hotel. The Club meets all private Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. P. T. Notice given the day before in the *Times*.

IF I. D. B. WILL RETURN TO HIS afflicted parents everything will prove perfectly satisfactory.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET —French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER.
Fifth-av.—First-class house, with stable, near 14th-st.
Madison-av.—First-class house near 28th-st.
East 31st-st.—First-class house near 5th-av.
TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.
Thirty-fourth-st.—First-class house near Madison-av.
Forty-six th-st.—Handsome house near Broadway.
East 21st-st.—Brown-stone house near Gramercy Park.
ALSO, IN BROADWAY.
Several fine stores, possession 1st of May.
ALSO, FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Fifth-av.—Elegant house No. 89, 26.4x65 feet.
West 32d-st., near 6th-av., first-class house.
West 31st-st., No. 7, four-story brown-stone house, 25x65 feet.
For further particulars of the above, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

SALE OF STATE LANDS AT SING SING AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS, Sing Sing Prison, Oct. 18, 1859.—In pursuance of an act passed April 18, 1859, (chapter 470,) the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Prison, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November next, certain portions of the "State Farm," not needed for prison purposes, amounting to about 65 acres of land, situate in the village of Sing Sing, as described on maps of said farm, filed in the Comptroller's office, Albany, Westchester County Clerk's Office, and in the Clerk's Office of the Sing Sing Prison. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, noon. Terms cash, viz.: ten per cent on day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed.
WESLEY BAILEY,
WILLIAM C. RHODES,
JACOB T. EVEREST,
Inspectors of State Prisons.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, three four-story brown-stone front houses, first-class in every respect, black walnut doors and trimming in parlor story, and black walnut stairs all the way up, and one of the finest sites on Murray-hill, between 4th and Lexington avs. See for yourself. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—A corner plot of ground, consisting of nearly three lots, one of the best building sites in the City, will be sold on easy terms. Also, for sale, a house and lot on 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 25½ by 100, with a substantial frame house, with all modern improvements; will rent for $700.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, FOR SALE.—The valuable plot of ground, northeast corner of Broome and Crosby sts., 75x100 feet. Possession on or before the 1st of May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE IN GOOD ORder and newly furnished, with garden attached, on 15th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn; also, a good pony and wagon; the whole will be sold cheap, and on easy terms, as the family are going to Europe. Address Box No. 3,118 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Fort-Greene-place, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, two minutes from Fulton ferry. City cars: two new three-story and basement houses; they are good; call and see them; price low—$8,500; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES LAND, ON WHICH are a factory building, two-story dwelling, thirteen feet fall at factory, nine feet a few rods above; stream never-failing and no risk from ice or floods; two miles west of the Hudson River at Newburgh.
T. McKISSOCK, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—OUT LOTS NEAR ST. LOUIS, MO.; about 10 acres improved; 1½ miles west of the City; lay well for residences; on a good road; cheap; or would be exchanged for a farm within 30 miles of New-York. Address W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE LOCATED ON 29TH-ST. Price, $5,500. It must be sold. $500 cash down will be taken and the balance in small yearly payments.
KINSHIMER,
No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED house, situated in a good neighborhood, and furniture in good order. Terms reasonable to a small family. No boarding-house keepers need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 70 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM MILL, WITH ENGINE OF 25 horse-power; also, a dwelling-house and ten acres of land, located 20 miles from New-York; easy of access by railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE PART OF A THREEstory house in West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has the modern improvements; only one family in the house; to a small family, rent at $250 per year. Also, a three-story high-stoop house, modern improvements, in 24th-st., on the same block, $300 per year. J. & W. DENHAM, house agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.; office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A THREEstory attic and basement house, No. 139 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway; the store and basement will be extended the full depth of the lot—80 feet. This is a favorable opportunity for those connected with the book trade, as they may have already located in this neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., within a few doors of Greenwich-st., now occupied for any wholesale business. Possession may be had on the 25. For particulars, apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—NO. 910 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR above the Bancroft House, elegantly furnished rooms, (with breakfast and tea, if desired.) A few desirable rooms may be had if early application is made. Terms reasonable. Reference required.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house No. 5 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square, built in the best manner; the situation is delightful, and the house of first-class. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AN ELEgant first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house, 65 feet deep, well furnished, will be let to a responsible party until May next, at a reasonable price. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE, the house No. 140 East Broadway; good security will be required. Inquire of Judge C. K. SMITH, No. 166 Clinton-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 90 Grand-st., corner of Lim-st.; fixtures, gas, Croton water, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., up stairs.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET in the marble front building Nos. 861 and 863 Broadway, about to be completed (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
No. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
Of various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.
THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF an authorization approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, at the office of H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
Edward Aiken	83	642 @ 646
John Chanter Bondt	10	3497
Robert Benson & Co.....K	10	1297
John Baines	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Henry H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
Wm. Satterthwaite	3	5433
Rudolphsel & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Yely		
Jacob Aspen	12	1797, 1798
Peter C. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flanagan	½	35
Frank Fuhrmann	½	26
Andrew Fuhrmann	½	53
John Crean	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones Tenbrooke	9	462
Chas. Wetherbee	20	5313, 5315
Wm. Allen	4	109, 4106
Jos. B. Norton	47	225, 5341
James McCosker	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.
The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $200,000. The charter is liberal in its provisions, not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the best and most points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next coming year, as the Directors may call on due notice. Stock may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the date of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1859, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees,
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. declared on the 31st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK of Scotland, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by Lesslies, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HATDOCK, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (small route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore,
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same for rowing and sailing-craft, for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Floreoce's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.
MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR FENCING.—THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will receive proposals until the 25th inst., at their office No. 2 Bowling-green, for building fences along the line of their Road. Parties will state the price per rod for furnishing all materials, and building a substantial post and board spost and rail fence, according to the specifications in the Company's office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject: an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 129 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 6th-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 12½ TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 47 and 12 M., and 4:00 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30 10. 3. 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier 1oot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandalgua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MAASH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yapshank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6 30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2 20 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. each way, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock. N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASTE OF CROTON WATER.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12, 1859.
The Croton Aqueduct Board being charged by law with the protection of the supply of water for the City, find it necessary again to call the attention of the inhabitants to the extraordinary waste which is committed.
It is believed upon sufficient data that not less than thirteen millions of gallons are wasted every day. When it is considered that the total quantity which can be brought into the City for the present is but thirty millions of gallons daily, this amount of waste seems altogether unjust and unnecessary. If but one half of this can be prevented by the very simple practice of a reasonable economy, the supply will be adequate to all emergencies.
This extravagant abuse in the consumption of water is not confined to any particular season of drought, but is universal. Reckless profusion in its use is permitted by heads of families in every department of domestic life, as well as in public buildings and manufactories, and probably results in a greater amount of waste in the former than in the latter. Another and most extravagant source of waste in cold weather, is the practice of permitting the water, both in private houses and in stores, to run day and night in order to prevent its freezing in the pipes. This can be prevented by drawing off the water from the pipes in the houses at night, or whenever it is not in active use. A faucet on the pipe at its entrance into a building is all the fixture that is necessary for this purpose.
All continuous streams of water for any purpose whatever, all self-acting, standing or sitting fixtures discharging quantities of water enormously disproportioned to the amount required for any legitimate purpose, and all other sources of waste, can be prevented by proper care, and are therefore required so to be, under the penalties provided by the City ordinances.
Wasteful practices are as unnecessary, in fact, as they are unjust to the honest consumer, who is thereby deprived of his proportion of the general supply.
The public is notified that in obedience to their duty, the Board find it imperatively necessary to exercise increased vigilance. Reports will be made daily of every description of waste, when the proper fines will be exacted, and the water will be cut off from every house, whether public or private, in which it is allowed. When the supply is cut off, it will not be renewed until the expense attending it be paid, and satisfactory assurances given that no further waste will be permitted.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE ASSESSOR OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS FOGGO against ANTHONY P. SALTER, and Clarissa Salter, his wife, Frank S. Sclover, David B. Salter, Jr., Alfred G. Decker, David B. Salter, John J. Hollenman, Lambert Suydam, Jeremiah S. Rema, William Bliss and Robert Wright. Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above defendants, Anthony P. Salter and Clarissa Salter, his wife, David B. Salter, Jr., and David B. Salter: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the fourth day of November, 1859, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Nov. 4 1859.
SESSIONS & REED, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n8-law6wTu* No. 32 Pine-street.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
WM. CHAUNCEY,
o5-law6mW LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr. } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPIMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 19, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
o26—law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in he City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
SIDNEY B. MORSE, Admulistrator.
o5-law6mW*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
will leave
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 2.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship BENJAMIN WRIGHT, C. BEARD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $22; Augusta, $20. Also, to principal places in Florida at lower rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, Capt. A. Foss, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot or measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed SATURDAY, Nov. 26.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NOTICE.—CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship JAMES ADGER—to leave SATURDAY, Nov. 19, having been temporarily withdrawn for slight repairs—the steamship MARION, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, will be substituted and leave on MONDAY, Nov. 21. Passengers already booked for the JAMES ADGER, will please take notice of the above, and have their tickets changed to the MARION.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 24; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, *VIA* NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS ARE INformed that the United States Mail steamship ARIEL, of the Vanderbilt European Line, having been newly fitted throughout, will take the place of the NORTH STAR, and leave punctually at 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 21, from foot of Warren-st., North River, where she now lies. For passage or freight, at greatly reduced rates, apply only to
D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
MOST POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
THIS WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 16 and 18.
The Directors, anxious to fulfill to the letter every promise made to the public, see themselves obliged to announce
THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
for THIS WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, notwithstanding the immense success of the new opera.
They are compelled to adopt this course, in consequence of the Academy of Music having been let several months ago for the grand Charity Fair in December.
THE OPERA SEASON
unavoidably closes at the end of the present month. The company will perform in Philadelphia in December, in Boston in January, and return to New-York in February.
IN THE NEXT THREE WEEKS,
which are therefore the last of the Fall season, will take place the performances of
MADAME ALBERTINI,
Principal prima donna from the first Italian Theatres.
THE FIRST PERFORMANCES IN ITALIAN
of Mozart's world renowned grand fairy opera of
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
and the revival of Meyerbeer's
HUGUENOTS,
with a most extraordinary cast, and entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris.
THIS Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock,
Last night but one of the new opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
with its magnificent nineen scene, immense orchestra and chorus.

CHARACTERS:
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA,
MORRA, MULLER, CROUZA,
QUINTO, XIMENES, RUBIO, BAUFI.
TARANTELLE,
By Miss DEULIN, Mr. DANSTAEDT,
and the corps de ballet.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 17,
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT!
First appearance in America of
MADAME ALBERTINI,
Principal Prima Donna from the first Italian Opera Houses.
Third appearance of the Great Tenor
SIGNOR CARLO BEAUCARDE.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 17,
IL TROVATORE.
MADAME ALBERTINI
will make her first appearance in the rôle of Leonora, which she has "created" at the grand theatre of La Scala, in Milan.
SIGNOR BEAUCARDE
will make his first appearance in his original character of Manrico; the opera of IL TROVATORE having been expressly composed for him by Signor Verdi.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.
TO-NIGHT—Last night but one of the SICILIAN VESPERS.
THURSDAY—Début in America of Mme. ALBERTINI in IL TROVATORE, with the great Tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE, as Manrico, which part was expressly composed for him by Verdi.
FRIDAY—Positively the last night of the SICILIAN VESPERS.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE, on an extraordinary scale.
SUNDAY—First night in America of the MAGIC FL

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

Meeting of Colored Citizens of New-York—Arrest of a Southern Agent, &c.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S VIEW OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INVASION.

MEETING IN SPRING-STREET HALL.

A meeting of about thirty-five colored persons convened at Spring-street Hall last evening, in response to a call for "All those who love liberty better than Slavery," to hear an address from Mr. J. J. SIMONS upon the attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. JAMES GREEN, a colored gentleman, opened the meeting with a brief address.

Mr. SIMONS, the lecturer of the evening, commenced by stating that he spoke for himself, and not for others. He knew of no people who had been treated with the same injustice as had been meted out to the black race. If they were to have redress they should commence now, and do for themselves, as the founders of this great nation had done—secure their own liberties. The Christian philanthropy of the Democratic Party told them it was right to sell men, and separate families on the auction block, and at the same time told them to stop agitation and the South would in time abolish Slavery. He had no sympathy with the Democratic Party, for it was a Pro-Slavery Party. JOHN BROWN had too much humanity. If the blacks had led the movement there would have been a different story to tell. The blacks were not to convince the white world that they were good servants, but were to act in behalf of themselves and their God, and their condition would be better. They had the power to make themselves respected as men and change their condition. He was prepared to fight with white men on behalf of his native soil, and he asked the white man to be as well prepared to fight for the liberty of the black. How long should they remain fettered and bound? Could they remain enslaved consistently? No: the day had arrived for them to convince their oppressors that they were their equals. If they concentrated their efforts their divisions would not be the boast of their opponents. It was time to speak and act as men had acted before them. There were men of color capable of meeting on terms of equality the Senators at Washington. Why should they succumb? Prayers and talking would not win—they must meet the white man face to face and show that they were men. They could learn to smell powder, and not until they had learned that could they gain liberty. What did he care if the Satanic Press should misrepresent him in the morning? He did not wish to create insurrection in the South, but he knew that there were many JOHN BROWNS not hung, and would feel himself honored could he be a candidate for the gallows under such circumstances. The Democratic Party would be blotted out of existence in 1860. The Republican Party was not doing all it could, but it was the only party with a sympathy for the black. Prayers for the slaveholder would not do much good; the best prayers for them would be powder and shot. [Applause.] They had rolled long enough, and their cheeks had been well watered, "crying for them devils down South." Whenever JOHN BROWN was hung, and the last breath left his body, the best thing Gov. WISE could do would be to prepare for himself death: he couldn't be President of the United States. He thought WISE would meet the same fate as "bully BROOKS." He had seen the likenesses of the Virginia Jurymen who had tried BROWN, and they were bad fellows if their likenesses were good. Gov. WISE was as patriotic as PIERCE in storming Greytown. The speaker would rather see the black race swept from the country than have them remain enslaved. He did not believe the soldiers of the North would fight against the blacks struggling for liberty. For his own part he would advise each black man to purchase a musket, keep it in his house, and use it when necessary. He was willing to die any time for rescuing a fugitive slave—let them never let a fugitive slave return. [Applause.] The *Herald* had never spoken the truth about the blacks, the *Tribune*, he said, was next in holiness to the Bible, and the TIMES, his opinion, had turned somersets like the nigger minstrels in Broadway; it had now come round and was a little merciful to them. The niggers would have to lick some white men before they could be respected. The devil could not be affected by praying. If the colored clergy would enlighten the people more and pray less there would be more good done. He regretted that he was not JOHN BROWN, and, in conclusion, hoped that they would not forget to keep their powder dry, each get a gun, and do it at once, so as to be prepared for the blow for their own liberties.

At the conclusion of Mr. SIMON'S speech, Mr. JAMES GREEN delivered an off-hand telling address, relating his own escape from Slavery, urging the blacks to act in concert to secure their own liberties, and cautioning them not to trust any but themselves in so important a matter. He frequently brought down the house with his ready wit and aptness of illustration.

ARREST AND COMMITTAL OF DR. W. R. PALMER, AT MEMPHIS, TENN.—CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

DR. WM. R. PALMER was arrested and taken before Justice HORNE, at Memphis, on Wednesday last, on a charge of being concerned in the Harper's Ferry conspiracy. After a thorough examination into all the facts of the case, PALMER was committed in default of $2,500 bail to take his trial at the District Court. We subjoin the following correspondence, which was developed on the examination:

LETTER FROM THE AID-DE-CAMP OF GOV. WISE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 25, 1859.

To His Excellency the Governor of Tennessee:

SIR: I am instructed by the Governor of this Commonwealth to inclose to you copies of letters and papers received by him from an anonymous writer, who signs himself a "A Traveler." Although they reached him from an irresponsible source, he feels it to be his duty to inform you of their contents, that you may judge for yourself of their importance, in the present excited state of the public mind.

Very respectfully,
WM. MUNFORD,
Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary.

"A TRAVELER'S" LETTER.

This letter has a heading at the beginning of the first page, "Manhattan Hotel, Murray Il.; second door from Broadway, New-York." Below this, on the left hand, is a "sketch of the Hotel," then follows on the right the advertisement of HUGGINGS & FLING, proprietors. Then the letter begins:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1859.

DEAR SIR: While in the cars to-day on a passage from Philadelphia to New-York, a young man who occupied the seat first in front of me, got up to go out at one of the way stations. He had an overcoat on his arm; I thought I saw something fall from the side-pocket of his overcoat as he started. On looking over into the seat I discovered he had dropped two letters and a memorandum. I took them up, but too late to give them to him, as the cars had started again. I discovered a sealed letter to Capt. J. BROWN, Harper's Ferry, and having my curiosity excited on account of the coincidence of the address with that of BROWN, the insurrectionist, I was led to read the other side, addressed to WM. HORNER, which had been opened. When I found it was satisfied from reading this letter, that the said letter was for the Brown of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionist you now have under arrest. As I suspect the contents of that letter to be of an incendiary character, I have concluded to send them to you for disposal; I therefore send them just as I found them, inclosed in the same envelope with this note. If there be incendiarism in the letter to BROWN, it may be of service to you, and if not, Captain BROWN cannot be injured by receiving it at your hands. In this matter I feel that I act only as a good citizen, and a lover of the Union. I hope you will not feel offended at my sending this to an anonymous note. I do so simply because I do not wish my name in any manner connected with BROWN or Harper's Ferry.

Yours respectfully, TRAVELER.

To Hon. Gov. H. A. WISE.

LAWRENCE THATCHER'S LETTER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1859.

To Capt. A. Brown, General Commander-in-Chief of the Provisional Government, United States Army.

DEAR CAPT.: I have just completed my tour through the Southern States, and am on my way to Kentucky. In my last letter to you I mentioned that I should give the States of Tennessee and Arkansas a thorough scouring. I did so, and am satisfied that of all the States of the South, Tennessee and Arkansas are the best fitted to make the first strike in. These two States have but few whites in favor of Slavery—while they contain an immense number of slaves already ripe, and ready at the first intimation to strike a decided blow for their freedom; while the large mass of the whites are against Slavery, and will be ready to assist them at a moment's warning. Several of them stated to me that they had gone so far as to prepare arms for their slaves, and instruct them in their use, and how to act when the worst comes to the worst. While at Brownsville, Tenn., I addressed a letter to the school teacher, Mr. H——, and he came to Brownsville to see me.

He says there is no avocation in which a man can do so much good for our cause as that of school-teaching, because all the country around have so much confidence in a school-teacher who conducts himself right. He says that the large majority of colored people in his part of the State are ready to take up arms at a moment's warning, and a large number of whites are ready to join them. He says we must send out more well-qualified men to the South as school-teachers, and work them in everywhere. He gave me a letter of introduction to your friend, Mr. PALMER, who is an extensive farmer near Shelby Depôt, on the Brownsville Railroad. I did not get out at that depôt, for, from inquiring of a passenger in the cars, I learned that Mr. PALMER did not then live on his plantation, on account of a difficulty between himself and wife, and an injunction on his property, and a writ pending a divorce, and that he would be hard to find; so I concluded to go on.

When I arrived at Memphis, I accidentally met Mr. PALMER at the hotel where I stopped. I handed him Mr. H——'s letter. After reading it, he cordially shook my hand, and invited me to take a walk with him. We went up to a place on the bank of the river, called the old Navy-Yard, and took a seat on some cogs in a secluded place, where he said we could talk freely. He said he had freely sympathized with you, Captain, in all your troubles, as he had been a martyr of slaveholders himself. He said he had been working silently, but steadily, for our cause for two years, and that he had married a widow who had a number of slaves, for the purpose of establishing himself in the good opinion and confidence of the slaveholders about him. That he had at first intended, at the first good opportunity, to transfer all the slaves he had got in his possession by marrying, to our friends by way of Cincinnati; and that he had a great many more, belonging to his neighbors, that were ready to go with them; but a difficulty had occurred between himself and wife, and that she had, with the secret advice of several slaveholders and scoundrels about his plantation, suddenly ejected him from the place, and without a moment's warning. That she was still suing her for his rights by marriage, and that the Supreme Court had given a decree in his favor; and that he would soon be in possession of his slaves again; and that when he again got full control of them he would, at a favorable moment, arm them and between four and five hundred more, and make a start in the night time from Memphis. That he had friends in Cincinnati who had promised to have one of the largest and swiftest steamers on the river sent to lie up and wait for them at the mouth of Hatchie river, under the pretense of undergoing repairs.

That he had all his arrangements complete, and, whenever he said the word, could take from 50 to 1,000 at a trip, and land them safely at Cairo, in the swamps of Indiana, where they would at once be free. I found Mr. P. a very bold schemer, and a man of good address and winning manners, and the very man for our purposes; and as it is known he is a slaveholder himself, no one would for a moment suspect him for being concerned with our cause. I showed him your constitution for the Provisional Government, with which he was much pleased, and I advised him not to make the stampede of slaves he expected to make, but to keep them at work, secretly preparing each other, and as many others as they could get to join them for our October strike. He said he would do so, and that he could guarantee 1,000 armed slaves who would be ready to spring together at a moment's call, and that as soon as operations were commenced with them, that other slaves would flock to them by thousands wherever they went, through all parts of the State. He is very severe on a doctor in his neighborhood, who has been appointed by the Court as receiver of his property, and I am afraid his anger towards this man will cause him to be guilty of some rash act, which will expose his plan of operations. I told him he hadn't ought to give too loose reins to his passions, but ought to if until the proper time. He says this doctor was the adviser of his wife, and had himself appointed receiver, so as to frustrate all his plans, but that he would disappoint him yet, and that, once he had him in his power, he would not spare him one drop of blood in existence. He said that this doctor had dishonored his marriage bed; but that he did not care for, as he did not care for his wife, as she was a Southern fool; that the position her property gave him, and the power to effect his end, was all he asked for; but that Doctor had interfered with him in other ways, for which he would yet have his heart's blood. I warned him to be not so blood-thirsty, and, in all he did, not to split blood, unless in self-defence or in fighting for Freedom. He said that, though born in North Carolina, he had from a child hated Slavery, and that, in spending a number of years at the North, he had learned to appreciate the philanthropic motives of our friends, and that he had pledged himself to work faithfully to the end ever since. He said he had great influence over most of the slaves in his part of Tennessee, and that he often met them on the roads and by-places, and had long talks with them, and that he always found them ripe for the cause. Mr. P. then returned to the hotel with me, and in the evening introduced me to several merchants and others, in Memphis, who were with us heart and hand.

From my interview with Mr. PALMER, I judge him to be a shrewd man, and through his position and influence well calculated to become one of our principal leaders in the South. He seems to thoroughly understand the Railroad business. I would scarcely expect to find in a Southern city situated as Memphis is, in the midst of a cotton-growing country, so large a number of whites ready to aid us, and strike when necessary for our cause.

Mr. PALMER says you must write to him every week and keep him posted as to our plans, and he will act in concert with us, in everything you may direct.

I think he is a brave and conscientious man, and you need not fear him. He has, no doubt, been severely abused where he lives, and his wrongs have made him desperate. I have been through a large portion of Arkansas, and have found we have but few friends among the whites in that State, as most of them are blood-thirsty slaveholders; but the slaves are all willing and ready, and so far outnumber the whites that a bold stroke of one day will overthrow the whole State. I leave Memphis to-morrow, by way of Clarksville, for Mammoth Cave, where I wish to be for a number of days before anything comes of the re. WM. HOANER has just arrived here from New-Orleans on his way to Harper's Ferry. Nothing could have happened better for me. I guess I must be in a streak of good luck. I feared to write particulars to you by mail for the danger of interception. But as WILLIAM is here I write you in full and trust it to his care.

He swears to me that he will deliver it to you in person, or die trying. He is a good boy and may be depended upon. Now, I say, be cautious, and let us have a strike soon. It cannot come too quick, for I believe from what I have seen that the whole South is ready for it. I have to be very careful here, as the people are very suspicious of Northern men. I sometimes register one name and then another, to suit the circumstances, as I travel about. Sometimes I pass for a traveling preacher, and at others as a New-Orleans merchant, looking at the crops and talking of speculation in cotton, etc. Southern people are easily gulled. If there will be any failure in the Harper's Ferry strike, let me know in time. You shall hear from me soon.

Yours, faithfully,
LAWRENCE THATCHER.

P. S.—Mr. PALMER says you must address your letters to him as follows:

Dr. W. RUSSELL PALMER, Green Bottom, Shelby County, Tenn.

LETTER FROM DR. HOWE ON HIS CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston, publishes the following letter in the *Atlas and Bee* of yesterday:

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 14, 1859.

Rumor has mingled my name with the events at Harper's Ferry. So long as it rested on such absurdities as letters written to me by Col. FOARES, or others, it was too idle for notice. But when complicity is distinctly charged by one of the parties engaged, my friends beseech me to define my position; and I consent, the less reluctantly, because I divest myself of what, in time, might be considered an honor, and I want no undeserved ones.

As regards Mr. COOK, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I never saw him; never even heard of him until since the outbreak at Harper's Ferry. That event was unforeseen and unexpected by me; nor does all my previous knowledge of JOHN BROWN enable me to reconcile it with his characteristic prudence, and his reluctance to shed blood, or excite servile insurrection. It is still, to me, a mystery and a marvel.

As to the heroic man who planned and led that forlorn hope, my relations with him in former times were such as no one ought to be afraid or ashamed to avow. If ever my testimony to his high qualities can be of use to him or his, it shall be forthcoming at the fitting time and place. But neither this nor any other testimony shall be extorted for unrighteous purposes, if I can help it.

There are, among the statutes of our Union, certain weapons, concealed as are the claws of the cat, in a velvet paw, which are seemingly harmless, but are really deadly instruments by which we of the North may be forced to uphold and defend the barbarous system of human Slavery. For instance, a dishonest judge, in the remotest South, or in far-off California, may, upon the affidavit of any white person that the testimony of any citizen of Massachusetts is wanted in a criminal suit, send a Marshal, who may bail such citizen before the judge, and there, among strangers, to recognize for his appearance in court, or be committed to jail. Upon the stand, such expressions of opinion may be drawn from him, as will mark him for an Abolitionist, and turn him out of the Court-house to the tender mercies of a people once called chivalrous and generous, but among whom the love of fair play seems rapidly dying out. Such martyrdom might be coveted by some, if any high purpose were to be gained by it; but it is especially undesirable when the testimony is not sought with open and righteous, but with false and revengeful purpose.

I am told by high legal authority, that Massachusetts is so trammeled by the bonds of the Union that, as matters now stand, she cannot, or dare not, protect her citizens from such forcible extradition; and that each one must protect himself, as he best may. Upon that hint I shall act; preferring to forego anything rather than the right to free thought and free speech.

Yours, faithfully, S. G. HOWE.

PERSONAL.

JOHN MITCHEL writes a second letter of his series from Paris to the *Irishman*, counseling the "nationalists" of Ireland "to be prepared." He expects ere long to see Gibraltar, as the key of the Mediterranean, and San Juan, as the key of the Columbian Archipelago, wrested from "the swindler and usurer of nations," England; then he adds, on behalf of his brother "Celts"—"happy if we can but prepare ourselves to rise to our own feet and stand erect upon our own soil when the felonious gripe is loosened from our throats."

A letter from Paris in *Le Nord*, dated the 28th, states that Mr. Cobden had had an interview with the Emperor on the previous day. The same letter states that Lord Brougham was at Paris, and going to stay there a few days on his way to Cannes, whereas on the 28th Lord Brougham addressed an evening meeting at Newcastle.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says of Napoleon's autograph letter to Victor Emanuel: "I have strong reasons to know that the Emperor himself was a party to its publication in an indirect manner."

Mr. RAREY of late has been giving gratuitous exhibitions of horse-taming to the carters, cab, and omnibus men of Glasgow.

Literary Notice.

HARRY LEE; OR, HOPE FOR THE POOR. HARPER & BROS.

When book readers shall have finished and discussed the great books of great writers, rested for awhile and taken breath, they will turn to this humbler touching tale of "poverty's wooing" and learn to love its unknown author. It deals not in scenes of a hundred years ago, but of our own time, and with no theological aims seeks to render useful those views which are now received. It is altogether undenominational and is aglow with a truly Catholic Christian spirit. Though not written for criticism the author has given an earnest of power and pathos which will render her writings ever acceptable. The book will need, as it merits, an extensive sale, and benefit that most excellent charity, the Newsboys' Lodging House. It should have a place in every American parlor, nor should any popular or religious library be without a copy.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL TYLER CONVICTED.—The trial of United States Marshal TYLER, of Detroit, for shooting Capt. JONES, of the brig *Concord*, took place in the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, Mich., last week, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Counsel for the State, Messrs. H. MCALPIN, JACOB M. HOWARD, and H. D. TEAAR. For the prisoner, Messrs. ALFRED RUSSELL, of Detroit, and J. C. CULLEN, of Port Huron. It will be recollected that TYLER had been tried for the same offence before the United States District Court in Detroit, and was let off with but slight fine and imprisonment. The case has excited no little interest and feeling in this quarter, and the verdict of the St. Clair Jury better comports with public sentiment than that of the previous one of manslaughter.

CITY POLITICS.

The Mayor and City Patronage.

There would appear to be a very general disposition amongst certain journals to censure the Mayor for a partisan administration of the City patronage, and to hold him responsible for the character of certain obnoxious subordinates employed in several departments of the City Government. We do not think the censure on either of these points well founded, and believe that a fair statement of the case is due to the Mayor as a simple act of justice, and that such a statement will go far to set him right in the public mind.

The present Mayor, it is true, was nominated and elected by an independent opposition—largely, no doubt, consisting of Republicans and Native American, but also with important accessions from the respectable adherents of Tammany Hall, who had become disgusted with the One-man power and general civic irregularities engendered by the preceding Mayor. It was a common rising against a common enemy; and it was thought essential to success by the coalition thus formed, to place a man of well-known Democratic principles and antecedents in command of the newly organized force.

No one acquainted with City politics could have entertained the least hope of success against FERNANDO WOOD in the last Municipal contest, had the nominee of the opposition been otherwise than a Democrat of recognized strength in his own party, and of good personal antecedents, to satisfy and invite the neutral vote. It was because the present Mayor fulfilled these requisites that he was selected as standard-bearer; and judging him from this point of view, we think no fault can be found with the general tenor of such appointments as he has made himself.

The first civic department which the Mayor organized was the Street Department; and we believe the public have good reason to be satisfied with the operations of that office. To appoint a Street Commissioner, the concurrence of a majority of the Board of Alderman was requisite; and that majority being Democratic—elected on Democratic nominations, pure and simple—it was not possible to secure their assent to any other than a Democratic nominee. In this emergency Mr. EDWARD COOPER consented to accept the place, resigning for the time valuable private business, worth many times the amount of his civic salary; and of the Heads of Bureaux appointed by him, it is enough to quote the names of Messrs. CORLIES and SCHIEFFELLIN to show that the Republican element of the present Mayor's constituency had a fair representation in the patronage of the Street Department.

The main work of that office done, and the contesting claims of Messrs. CONOVER and DEVLIN settled, Mr. COOPER naturally wished to be relieved from his onerous duties and the heavy personal sacrifices which the appointment involved. It became necessary to again induce a majority of the Board of Aldermen to confirm a Street Commissioner nominated by the Mayor; and the Republican Superintendents of Bureaux, comprehending the necessities of the case fully, and being men independent of office, very generously, and of their independent motion, resigned their own positions, in order to place so much additional patronage at the disposal of the Mayor, for the purpose of enabling him to secure Aldermanic consent to the proposed change. In this way Street Commissioner SMITH was at last confirmed—the Republicans ceasing to have a head of Bureau in the Street Department, but a full and fair share of Republican clerks being still retained in that office.

In the City Inspectorship case, name after name was sent in by Mayor TIEMANN and rejected by the Democratic majority of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor, in regard to this office, neither knew nor wished to know the political proclivities of the men whom he recommended; but sent in their names exclusively on the ground of "professional fitness," as vouched to him by a number of our most eminent physicians, who had been called into council with him on this subject. The first name sent in was that of Dr. FOSTER, who turned out to be a Republican; but the office was finally given to Col. DELAVAN, as the only fit and proper person in whose favor the Democratic Aldermanic majority could be induced to vote. Over the sub-appointments made by the City Inspector since his confirmation, the Mayor has exercised no control, and has not had, we believe, the naming of a single man. Rumor adds, moreover, that the City Inspector himself is not morally, though legally, responsible for seven-eighths of the subordinates saddled on the City Treasury through his Department. The Aldermanic majority took all such business off his hands before confirming him, and the only power left to him is that of removal for satisfactory cause.

We might cite the Croton Board as an example of the Mayor's freedom from illiberal Democratic partisanship wherever he himself was allowed control. Mr. ALFRED W. CRAVEN'S reappointment was certainly a concession to the Republican element, and Mr. THOMAS B. TAPPEN, the Democratic member, has been steadily overbalanced in the distribution of Croton patronage. Mr. CRAVEN had personal claims on some prominent Democrats, and it was solely owing to this influence that the Mayor, however willing, had power in the Board of Aldermen to do justice in this case.

As to certain worthless and disreputable Democratic Ward politicians of the shoulder and porter-house class, alleged to be still retained in the Street and City Inspector's Departments, it is enough to say that the Mayor was not consulted as to their appointment in the first instance, and has no legal power to insist on their removal, as matters stand. All that he can do, he is doing; and already some of the most obnoxious employes have been made walk the official plank. Moreover, as we learn, many of the rowdies put down to the City Government are not so employed, but draw monthly retaining-fees from the Federal branch of Democratic patronage. It is but justice to Mayor TIEMANN that these things should be known, as the City is certainly indebted to his services in no common degree, and as an attempt appears in progress to deprive him of that honest recognition which is the only recompense he has sought.

MOZART HALL MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF FERNANDO WOOD.

The Mozart Hall Mayoralty Convention met again last evening according to appointment. In order to avoid a repetition of the scenes of Monday night, tickets were issued to each delegate, bearing the name of GILBERT DEAN, Chairman. The Convention was called to order by Judge DEAN, and Messrs. LIVINGSTON and GARRICK were chosen Secretaries. A free vote resulted in the unanimous nomination of FERNANDO WOOD as candidate for the Mayoralty. JAMES LYNCH was then named for Almshouse Commissioner, and Messrs. Stephen P. Russell, Isaac Lawrence, Francis Flect, John Boyd and Stephen Lynch were appointed a committee to wait upon the candidates and inform them of their nomination. A committee of one from each Ward was also appointed to make preparations for a ratification meeting.

The proceedings were very harmonious. A large crowd collected outside of the hall, in hopes of being admitted to the meeting, but none but the holders of the little red tickets were successful. After the Convention had adjourned, Mr. WM. WILSON commenced a speech, but the extinction of the gas brought his remarks to a sudden conclusion.

POLL-LISTS FOR THE DECEMBER ELECTION.

In accordance with the notice previously given, the County Registrars appeared yesterday, at one o'clock, at the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, to obtain the poll-lists in order to make out a new Registry for the December election. As most of the canvassers in the State election had sealed up their lists in the same package with their returns, and as the Supervisors alone are authorized to open the returns, the Registrars of the first three Wards were the only ones who obtained the lists. The following correspondence has passed on the subject:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq., Attorney, &c.

DEAR SIR: It appears that the poll-lists for most of the Election Districts of this City are sealed up with the election returns. As it was necessary for the Inspectors of Registry to have the lists to make up the Registry lists in accordance with the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, we have endeavored in vain to procure to-day a vote of the Board of Supervisors to open all the returns, in order that the poll-lists may be taken out and furnished to the Inspectors of Registry for their respective Districts. Under these circumstances, as the County Clerk cannot furnish the poll-lists, what course of action would you recommend in the matter?

Yours, respectfully,
E. F. PERDY, President Board of Supervisors.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1859.

Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., President Board of Supervisors.

DEAR SIR. In answer to your letter of this day, I would respectfully recommend that the Boards of Registry not furnished with the poll-lists should adjourn from day to day until they are furnished with the poll-lists by the County Clerk, and that they should then proceed, without delay, to make out the registry of voters according to law.

Yours, truly,
NELSON J. WATERBURY.

[Advertisement.]
WARM UNDER-GARMENTS,
HOSIERY
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BEST GOODS—LOWEST PRICES.
GREATEST ASSORTMENT.
Examine and Compare.
No. 637 Broadway,
And No. 96 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & CO.

[Advertisement.]
Heavy All-wool Undergarments,
For Men, Women and Children,
At McLAUGHLIN'S
Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]
A WARNING.—If you recover health when treated by calomel, blue pills, sweats, blisters, bleeding, and other helps to break down the best constitution in the world, how much sooner would BRANDRETH'S PILLS have restored you, which seize only upon those matters which occasion disease? But you may die under the old treatment, while BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sure to cure you if health is a possible attainment. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street, and by all drug gists—25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Any lady afflicted by cutaneous eruptions, &c., may quickly remove the blemish and restore the skin to its natural state—all that is necessary to insure a cure, is to rub the Ointment into the parts affected. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 15.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103⅜	720 N. Y. Central R	89
4,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90	8 Hud. River R	37⅜
22,000 Missouri 6s	84⅛	100 do	38
5,000 do s60	84	200 Harlem Railroad	10
5,000 California 5s. '74	84½	100 Reading Railroad	37⅜
4,000 Virginia 6s. 86	94	100 Reading Railroad s30	38
4,000 E. Tn. 3d m. b. '83	65	200 Mich. Cen. R b30	41⅜
10,000 do	66	10 do	41
5,000 do	66½	50 do	41⅜
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs	43½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	17½
5,000 do	45	150 Panama Rail'd. s60	125
5,000 Erie R. C. bs. '62.	24	50 Illinois Cen. RR	62⅛
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	98	50 do s30	62½
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.	79¾	50 do s60	62⅝
1,000 do	79	40 do	62⅝
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m. bs.	41	10 do	62⅝
7,000 Ill. Central R. bs.	85	50 do s30	62⅝
2,000 do	84½	25 do	62⅝
10,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs.	12	50 Illinois Cen. RR	62⅛
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	99½	100 do s30	62½
20 do	99	350 co s30	62
20 Merchants' Bank	108	350 do	62½
66 Mechanics' Bank	115½	50 do b30	62½
20 Bank of America	112	15 Cl. Col. & Cin. R	92½
20 National Bank	103½	400 (Galen. & Chic. R R	77½
42 Bank of Commerce	99⅜	100 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	62⅜
90 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97	100 do b60	63
65 Penn. Coal Co	82½	380 do	62½
50 Pac. Mail S. Co. b30	73	100 do b60	63¼
70 do	73	100 do b30	63
50 Cum. C. Pfd. b60	13½	102 Del. Lac W. RR	51

SECOND BOARD.

£2,000 Missouri 6s	84½	50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	92
1,000 B. C. W. Loan	102	100 Chic. & R. I. R. b60	63
7,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs	12	150 Panama R s60	126½
28 Bank of State N. Y.	98¾	60 do	127
30 Bank of Commerce	99¾	50 do s30	127
20 Pacific M. S. Co	73¼	50 do s60	126¾
100 N. Y. Central R. s10	89	100 do	127½
50 do b30	89½	100 do	125
50 do b30	89	50 Ill. Central R	61⅜
100 do	89	50 do b60	61⅜
50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	67⅜	50 do	61⅝
50 do	68¾		

TUESDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

The Stock Market was again inactive to-day and the speculation of the Street quite dull, except on one or two Stocks, Panama being most buoyant, and further advancing 3 ₱ cent. The price realized 128 ₱ cent. this afternoon, with little or no abatement in the demand. The rise is thus made 6 ₱ cent. in less than a week. In the other Railways prices are generally steady, and the efforts at depression by contract and other sales for the *Bear* account, during the present comparatively dull term, make but little success. Chicago and Rock Island and Hudson River partially advanced on Monday's rates, while New-York Central sold steadily at 89 ₱ cent., the business being confined to about 1,000 shares. Scarcely a transaction took place on the Street between the sessions of the Board, and much surprise is expressed that the market refuses to yield to such unusual dullness in speculation for the rise. Galena and Chicago left off 71½@72 ₱ cent.; the two Michigan roads at yesterday's rates. Illinois Central, in which the speculators for the fall have been indulging somewhat freely for a week or so past, was sold down to 61½ ₱ cent. In the absence of any encouragement to sell the Scrip Stock at 21½ for $60 paid, a rumor is started that another assessment will *soon* be demanded, though no intimation of the call has yet been given from the office. As the October interest was paid without calling upon the stockholders, and the immediate finances of the Company are understood to be easy, the payment of another instalment is probably three or four months off, and when it comes it will be for the liquidation of a temporary loan of £150,000 made in London last Spring, when the New-York Board expressed a preference for a $5 call on the Scrip, but were overruled by the London Committee. That negotiation cost the Company a higher rate of interest than the managers are willing to pay again, and it will not be renewed, as at present advised, on like terms. Under the circumstances we believe that the alternative of an assessment on the Scrip would enhance, rather than depreciate, the Scrip shares. The last sales in London (reported by the *Hungarian*) were at 37½ @⅞ discount. An order from Canada for several thousand shares was filled in this market a week or ten days since. The amount now at the command of the Brokers is 9,500 shares out of a capital of 175,000 shares. The Bonds of the Company continue in steady demand at 84⅞@85 ₱ cent. The Bonds of the Erie Company advanced to day 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the third mortgage, and 2 ₱ cent. on the fourth, with a large demand for the former. The common Bonds sold at 24 ₱ cent. Hudsons first and second mortgages steady; the thirds lost 1 ₱ cent. of the advance of last week. The Brooklyn Water Loan has gone up 2 ₱ cent. Harlems are well held, and but few offered at the Board. State Stocks were barely steady to-day. The Coal shares are firm for Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson. The Anthracite trade is generally active, and the *Miners' Journal* of Saturday (usually a cautious authority in regard to the prices and prospects of the business) reports more encouragingly than for some months past. Of the increased tonnage this season, the most liberal share relatively falls to the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following is the statement, furnished this afternoon, of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal during the week ending 12th inst., for the season to same date, and during the corresponding periods last year:

	1859. Week.	1859. Season.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	16,424	10,626	5,797
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	20,402	17 795	2,609
Total tons	36,827	29,421	7,406
	1859. Season.	1858. Season.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	546,627	326,498	220,129
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	666,670	601,580	62 090
Total tons	1,213,297	931,078	282,219

The market for Money keeps easy on temporary loan to the Brokers, owing, in part, to the present dullness of employment among the Stock Brokers. Prime indorsed paper is also passed at the usual low rates of 6@7 ₱ cent., according to date, but fair single names are in less favor, owing to the unexpected suspension of a South-street house, noticed yesterday. There is also some difficulty to-day with the joint paper of three or four parties, in fair credit, given out some months since for account of the Kerosene Oil Company, whose building and supplies were about to be enlarged in advance of the demand for their manufactured Oil. The coals used are of a peculiar character, and are imported from North Britain, we believe, and we understand that the embarrassment grows out of the too rapid accumulation of stock on hand. An extension on the paper is to be applied for to-morrow. The Customs duties to-day are $108,000. The other receipts and transfers into the Sub-Treasury, $466,000. The disbursements, $365,000. Balance this afternoon, $5,552,651.

A fair business in the Foreign Exchanges was done for the Boston mail. The leading Bankers were down to 110 ₱ cent. on London at 60 days, and 110¼ at sight. Southern Bank and Bank indorsed bills, at 60 days, 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent. The Hamburg steamer to-day took $200,000 in Specie.

The Export of Domestic Produce from this port for the week is $1,504,820, against $1,304,136 same week last season. The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports was 76,000 bales—equal to an Exchange of $4,000,000—against 68,000 bales same week last season. The general crop movement is as follows:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports	632,000	826,000	345,000	492,000	512,00
Ex. to Great Britain	282,000	175,000	130,000	295,000	246,000
Exports to France	77,000	83,000	27,000	54,000	67,000
Ex. to other F. P.	29,000	26,000	21,000	25,000	46,000
Total Exports	388,000	296,000	178,000	377,000	359,000
Stock on hand	575,000	505,000	212,000	390,000	288,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	149,000	142,000	52,000	93,000	96,000
Ex. to Great Britain	53,000	42,000	28,000	24,000	54,000
Exports to France	18,000	19,000	2,000	6,000	24,000
Ex. to other F. P.	5,000	7,000	5,000	3,000	7,000
Total Exports	76,000	68,000	33,000	33,000	85,000

In regard to the crop, Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their weekly Circular, say:

"The result of the frost is not yet ascertained from the more distant portions of the Cotton region. Public opinion seems to have become more uniform in looking upon 4,000,000 bales as an outside estimate. The heavy receipts at the ports showing, as they do, an excess of 106,000 bales over the largest quantity ever previously received to corresponding dates, account in a great degree for the continuance of so large an estimate after the occurrence of the killing frost on the 29th, 30th and 31st October. The Southern rivers are all low. The receipts into the ports may be checked for a while from this cause, in which case reduced crop estimates would become general.

The following Grain and Flour receipts for the week ending 7th November, at Toledo, Ohio, are interesting as indicating the extent of business at that Lake port the present season:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
By Michigan South'n Rail'd.	18,624	57,357	1,350
By Tol. and Wabash Rail'd.	4,606	23,325	81,739
By Canal	5,319	49,450	12,141
By Tenms	——	4,000	4,000
Total	28,549	134,132	99,230

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2546. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ILLNESS OF MR. DOUGLAS—HIS REPLY TO JUDGE BLACK—GATHERING OF CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

There is no perceptible change in the condition of the health of Mr. DOUGLAS to-day. When first stricken down he was employed in preparing a reply to Judge BLACK'S rejoinder. It was issued to-day, in a pamphlet form, in an unfinished state. He remarks in a note: "I am too feeble to add more. Here let the controversy rest for the present, perhaps forever."

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 11th inst., says that two companies of Federal troops are on their way from Fort Clark to Brownsville.

The Board appointed by the Navy Department to examine MAYNARD'S breech loading carbine, say they think it recommends itself to the test of the naval service.

Upwards of twenty members of Congress are now here, and others have been here to make arrangements for accommodations during the session.

The Massachusetts Kidnapper.

THE CASE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE COLUMBUS JONES.

BARNSTABLE, MASS., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The case of the fugitive slave COLUMBUS JONES was resumed to-day. Judge ALLEN overruled the motion for continuance. The defendants then claimed an appeal from the decision of the Court, sustaining the demurrer, and moved for a suspension of the case under the 27th section of the Statute, establishing the Superior Court. This was overruled. The jury was then impanneled, and the case opened by the District-Attorney. Twenty-five witnesses were called for the Commonwealth, and nine or ten have been examined. Capt. BACON, master of the schooner *Elizabeth B*, who carried away the fugitive, was among those examined. No facts have been developed that have not been heretofore published.

The India-Rubber Cases at the South.

HORACE H. DAY VS. ROBERT ADGER & CO.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

HON. A. G. MAGRATH, Judge of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina, delivered his decision to-day in the India-rubber case of HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, *vs.* ROBERT ADGER & Co., of this city, and decreed the complainants, in default of defendants giving a bond in a limited time, an injunction, restraining the defendants from making, using or vending any shirred or corrugated elastic India-rubber goods containing vulcanized rubber, whether they be cemented, woven, braided, sewed, or otherwise made. The defendant is the largest dry goods house here, the Stewart of Charleston, and *his* was made a test case for many other leading merchants who had been sued. The case has been on argument since Friday of last week. WHALEY and RUTLEDGE, of this city, and W. J. A. FULLER, of New-York, appeared for Mr. DAY; and EDMUND MCCREADY, of this city, for the defendants.

From Texas.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—INDIAN BATTLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The Texas Legislature organized on the 7th inst., and elected officers of the Houston Party.

San Antonio dates of the 10th inst. say that a battle was fought on the 4th between forty soldiers and volunteers, under Lieut. HOGAN, and some Indians. The latter were defeated. Lieut. H. was badly wounded.

The Sons of Malta.

PARADE OF THE ORDER AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The Sons of Malta made their first parade to-night, in full regalia. They were escorted by a military company, and visited the Roman Catholic Fair and the Fair for the benefit of the Blind Asylum, making donations to each.

Case of Conscience.

RETURN OF STOLEN MONEY TO A BANK.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Four one thousand dollar bills on the Commercial Bank, lost some time ago, were returned to Molson's Bank to-day by a Roman Catholic Priest. They are supposed to have reached his hands through the confessional.

Destructive Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FITCH & ALLING'S tannery, situated on the banks of the Genesee, in this city, below the Lower Falls, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $70,000 to $80,000; insured $20,500.

The United States Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, from New-York, has put in here for repairs, having received some damages in a storm.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The engine No. 117, attached to a freight train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, exploded about 2 o'clock this morning, three miles west of this place seriously injuring NATHAN WHITNEY, engineer, H. VEASEY, fireman, and FRED. BOWERS and S. HARRISON, brakemen.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 16—9 P. M.

There were no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada* at Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening. She is now about due there, with Liverpool dates of the 5th inst.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed about noon to-day, with eleven passengers for Halifax and thirty-nine for Liverpool. She also takes out $100,000 in specie.

From Mexico.

THE OUTBREAK AT VICTORIA—PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 11.

We have advices from Tampico to the 21st ult., two days later. An extra of the official journal furnishes us the full particulars of the late outbreak at Victoria City. It was headed by one MAYA, a Spaniard by birth, some time since committed to prison for the murder of a French naturalized citizen. He seems to have been a heartless intriguer; at all events, he succeeded in corrupting the guard and organizing his fellow-prisoners, some 60 or 70 in number, into a formidable army, who not only possessed themselves of the building in which they were confined, but of the persons of several of the most prominent citizens. The Chief of Police only escaped by chance.

In the meantime, the people had assembled in great numbers in the public square, where the convicts at first offered battle, but finally, after five of their number had been wounded and one—a notorious criminal, Thomas PALERES by name—killed, they betook themselves to flight, in which also the ringleader MAYA was captured. The chief of police, from whose report we gather these facts, says of the origin of the outbreak:

"There is no doubt a political overturn had been planned by the rebels They were loud in their cries for the reaction (Viva MIRAMON! Viva MAYA! &c.); besides, their deeds attest the party to which they belonged. It is to be presumed, therefore, that there was an unknown hand behind, that directed their movements, and perhaps corrupted the guard, which was composed of soldiers of Villagran, and therefore considered faithful. I am at present endeavoring to trace up this real originator of the movement."

If this be so, the rebels made a great mistake as to the political sympathies of the people, for no sooner had they learned that MAYA was captured, than they assembled *en masse* and demanded his immediate execution. This, however, the authorities resisted, and he was remanded to prison to await his trial by due course of law.

As to the rest of the convicts, they appear to have made good their escape, and at last accounts were still roaming, in an organized band, over the country, levying their contributions on town and country, friend and foe alike. Troops, however, had been ordered to various points for the protection of the inhabitants.

The extra from which we copy also contains late intelligence from the interior, the most important of which is that MARQUEZ had held a council of war and resolved to abandon Guadalajara. In a fortunate skirmish with a portion of WOLL'S command, DANLAGE had also taken 40 prisoners, 180 stand of arms, with a considerable quantity of ammunition.

With all this, however, the Liberals make no advance. Their headquarters are still at San Luis Potosi. Besides, it is intimated in DEGOLLADO'S order of the day announcing the evacuation of Guadalajara, that it was but a strategetical movement, not dictated by any necessity, but part of a plan for a more efficient concentration on the western slope. On the arrival of the Tamaulipas reinforcements however, at San Luis Potosi, we are promised an advance movement on the capital, in accordance with the general plan of the campaign.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Success of the Candidates upon the American and Democratic Tickets.

While the official returns from the various counties are still sadly deficient, there is enough evidence before us to authorize the conviction that MR. D. F. JONES has been chosen Secretary of State by a majority varying little from 1,500, and Mr. RICHMOND State Engineer and Surveyor by 1,800 majority. The following dispatch from Albany furnishes us with results and estimates up to 9 o'clock last evening, which do not vary substantially from our own tables:

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

All but fifteen counties have been heard from officially on Jones, and twenty-seven counties officially on the rest of the Utica ticket. Taking the majority of Jones as the basis for the other candidates, and allowing for their gains and losses as compared with Jones' vote in the counties heard from officially, on them the majorities stand at this hour (9 P. M.) as follows: Jones, 1,520; Richmond, 1,862; Skinner, 567; Elderkin, 356.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAJORITIES FOR LEAVENWORTH, (OP.)

*Allegany	2,653	*Monroe	2,222
*Broome	576	*Niagara	485
Cattaraugus	700	*Oneida	2,982
*Cayuga	2,639	*Onondaga	2,749
*Chalauque	2,379	*Ontario	467
*Chemung	38	*Orleans	618
*Chenango	868	*Oswego	2,154
*Clinton	68	*Otsego	552
Cortland	917	*Schuyler	150
Delaware	200	*St. Lawrence	4,499
*Dutchess	177	*Steuben	900
Essex	850	*Tioga	443
*Fulton & Hamilton	232	*Tompkins	766
*Genesee	1,307	Warren	475
*Herkimer	1,765	Washington	1,754
*Jefferson	1,858	*Wayne	1,448
Lewis	500	Wyoming	1,318
Livingston	600	Yates	1,028
*Madison	1,775		
Total			45,112

MAJORITIES FOR JONES, (DEM.)

*Albany	1,963	Richmond	981
Columbia	180	Rockland	1,051
Erie	1,869	Saratoga	65
*Franklin	2	Schenectady	1
Greene	738	Schoharie	960
Kings	4,878	Seneca	460
*Montgomery	406	Suffolk	1,219
New-York	20,064	Sullivan	1,472
*Orange	932	Ulster	1,560
*Putnam	192	*Westchester	2,220
*Queens	2,231	Total	46,375
*Rensselaer	2,931		
Jones ahead			1,263

*Official.

COUNTY RETURNS.

Allegany County—Leavenworth's majority, 2,653.

Wayne County—Leavenworth, 4,658; Storey, 4,562; Chapin, 4,684; Forrest, 4,660; Jones, 3,210; Richmond, 3,275; Skinner, 3,206; Elderkin, 3,210.

St. Lawrence County—Leavenworth, 7,846; Jones, 3,347; Storey, 7,836; Richmond, 3,345; Chapin, 7,845; Skinner, 3,330; Forrest, 7,701; Elderkin, 3,464.

Madison County—Leavenworth, 4,676; Jones, 2,826.

Westchester County, (complete.)—The correct vote of Greensburg deducts 10 votes from JONES. That of Cortlandt takes 20 votes from JONES, and adds them to LEAVENWORTH. Correct total, Jones 6,543; Leavenworth, 4,323—Jones' majority, 2,220.

Chatauque County—Jones, 3,211; Leavenworth, 5,590; Richmond, 3,102; Storey, 5,583; Skinner, 3,218; Chapin, 5,578; Elderkin, 3,219; Forrest, 5,583.

Tompkins County—Leavenworth, 766; Storey, 758; Chapin, 774; Forrest, 772.

Orwega County—Leavenworth, 7,004; Jones, 4,850 Storey, 6,981; Richmond, 4,873; Chapin, 6,974; Skinner, 4,882.

Orange County—Jones, 932 majority.

Onondaga County—Leavenworth, 8,830; Jones, 6,081 Storey, 8,713; Richmond, 6124; Chapin, 8,731; Skinner, 6,205; Forrest, 8,742; Elderkin, 6,202. This makes Richmond 170 better than figures before reported.

Ontario County—Leavenworth, 3,571; Jones, 3,104; Van R. Richmond, 2,143; Storey, 3,566; Skinner 3,105; Chapin, 3,568; Elderkin, 3,098; Forrest, 3,561 Van R. Richmond, 958.

Meeting of the "Hard" State Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

In consequence of errors in the advertisement of the meeting of the Hard-shell State Committee, some confusion has occurred, but a quorum of members assembled to-day at Congress Hall. Nine members of the Committee were present. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., President, was in the Chair, and MATHEW MCMAHON was Secretary. The proceedings had reference to the appointment of Congressional District Committees, to supervise the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Committee adjourned till the 30th of December at 1 P. M.

What Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, has to say on National Politics.

The Hon. A. G. BROWN, in accordance with the invitation of the Legislature of Mississippi, delivered an address in the Hall of Representatives on the 9th inst., to a large and intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen. The *Eagle of the South* gives the following synopsis of Gov. BROWN'S speech on the occasion:

He handled the Northern and Southern question in a clear and bold manner. He did not speak to men who were willing to sink the Constitution and the rights of the South to gain a triumph over the Democracy; he spoke to Southern patriots—men of all parties, who could forget party names for love of country; still he regarded the Democratic Party as the only party which presented the ghost of a chance to save the country. He argued most unanswerably that, as we paid our taxes, fought our country's battles to sustain the Government, the Government was bound to give protection to life, liberty and property; but if the Government turns against us, he would tear down its colossal pillars and scatter them to the four winds of heaven.

He said there were three classes of parties at the North. Mr. SEWARD and his followers assert that Congress can exclude us from the Territories; the second class is Mr. DOUGLAS and his followers, who admit our equality, but assert that the people of the Territories may, by non-action or unfriendly legislation, drive us out. The third class not only admit our equality and protection, but give us courts, without laws—a meatless home. To this class belong the President, a portion of his Cabinet and his Northern supporters.

He admitted the existence of a little band of patriots at the North, but he was dealing with the above-named classes.

Mr. SEWARD declares there is an "irrepressible conflict." Gov. BROWN said, "So there is" and thought the election of a Black Republican President would be the overt act, when the South must choose between Slavery in the Union or Independence out of it.

He thought Mr. DOUGLAS all wrong, but hoped he would listen to the voice of the "Good Shepherd," and return to the path of duty.

Of Mr. BUCHANAN, he said, he hardly knew what to say; but if the *Constitution* newspaper was his true exponent, he (Gov. BROWN) thought his position more indefensible than either SEWARD'S or DOUGLAS'. SEWARD would snatch our rights away by the strong arm of power; DOUGLAS does it just as effectually, with more adroitness, while BUCHANAN stands by, smiles graciously, and says, "For shame, gentlemen!" But, though panoplied in power, he does nothing to prevent the outrage. If we are to be robbed, Gov. BROWN prefers being robbed by the bold highwayman, SEWARD.

Gov. BROWN said if he did BUCHANAN injustice, the President must blame his organ and his Attorney-General. The first had been preaching the rankest heresies, while the latter endeavored to satisfy the South with honeyed words. If they are our friends, let them say so in plain words; they could not escape obliteration under the smoke of a general fire aimed at DOUGLAS.

Gov. BROWN holds that we have, under the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court, the right to carry our slaves into the Territories, and to have Slavery protected, first, by the Territorial Legislature, that failing us, then by Congress.

He showed the perfect mockery of going to courts, which DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN would have us do, when the Territorial Legislature had, by unfriendly or non-action, expelled us from the Territories. His arguments on this point were unanswerable.

Gov. BROWN abhors DOUGLAS' Squatter Sovereignty, detests the good Lord, good devil policy of the President's organ, and is not satisfied with "BLACK'S Observations," and he looks with anxiety and some fears for BUCHANAN'S *expose* at the opening of Congress.

He advised the Democratic Party in Mississippi to send their best men to Charleston, who would insist upon a clear recognition of all our rights. He would not be satisfied with the Cincinnati Platform—it has two faces; he wanted a platform granting Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories—he would be satisfied with nothing less. And if it was refused, break up the Charleston Convention and the National Democratic Party of the land.

The Use of Money at Elections.

From the Atlas and Argus.

Twenty years ago the use of any considerable amount of money to carry an election was so unusual that it would not only have excited general remark, but would have brought disgrace upon the candidate resorting to such means to secure success. The knowledge that a public officer bought himself into power would, in those days, have been accepted as a concession that his merits did not entitle him to the support of the people. The prudent men of a quarter of a century since, would have trembled for the success of our system of Government, had they beheld its control given up into the hands of those who would rather rely for success upon the use of money than upon the public confidence in their capacity, fidelity and honesty. But the evil, once so rare, has gradually grown until its dimensions have become alarming. Commencing in the populous cities, where poverty and crime mainly concentrate, it has extended itself by degrees through the rural districts, until at the present time it pervades and corrupts the entire State.

It is an axiom that familiarity with vice reconciles us to its contemplation, even as uncomeliness and deformity lose their offensiveness when the eye becomes accustomed to them. It is thus that men of sense and integrity now regard without surprise, a practice which, twenty years since, would have startled and alarmed them. Yet it is impossible to exaggerate the baneful tendency of the evil. It corrupts and degrades the masses of the people until their minds become prepared for any dishonorable, or even criminal proposition. It converts the ballot, of which our Republic so justly boasts, from the boon and the badge of a freeman to an article of paltry traffic. It dries up the emotions of patriotism among the people, and turns universal suffrage into a curse, instead of a blessing.

The amount of money now paid out at an important or sharply contested election is enormous. Political parties, it is well known, are frequently induced to place candidates upon their tickets for prominent positions solely in consideration of their wealth and their willingness to use it in a campaign as a means of success. The boast is frequently made, after the nomination of a candidate, of the amount of money he will expend to "carry the State," and the friendly organs of high political officers have ere now been known to speak approvingly of their "princely liberality" during an important canvass. In discussing the chances of success even in a Presidential campaign, it is not unusual to hear glowing speculations publicly made as to the amount of money that would be used by a particular candidate to secure a doubtful, and necessary State, as though the corruption of the ballot-box by the wholesale purchase of votes partook of the nature of munificence.

The evil is not confined to any one party—it extends, necessarily, to all, although the Democratic Party is, perhaps, mainly, driven to it in self-defence, and is, of the two, the most deeply interested in a reform, since it does not include the same amount of wealth with the opposing organization—at least not an equal number of men disposed to contribute money for political ends. We have, nevertheless, no desire to claim exemption from blame for our own political friends. *Both parties are censurable, and both are interested in removing an evil which has become oppressive and injurious, without yielding any commensurate advantage to either.* It is well known that our annual elections are now a serious pecuniary burden to all who take part or interest in them. Candidates and their friends, as well as those who believe that the success of their own political principles will conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the country, find themselves compelled, in self-defence, to squander money upon the most worthless class of society, and are frequently under the necessity of buying the support of their own partizans, who, seeing opponents chased, think, with some show of reason, that compensation is more justly due to the efforts of friends, and refuse to work or vote without it.

There are, however, far more important considerations than the pecuniary convenience of those who are thus unjustly taxed, which call for a reform in this direction. A republican government depends for its safety upon the integrity as well as the intelligence of the masses. Can we expect good citizens from those who from the earliest moment they are entitled to the exercise of the right of freemen, are induced to yield their convictions of duty for corrupt considerations? Can we look for honest rulers among those who owe their success to their money, rather than to the good-will and confidence of the people or to their own merits? Is there not danger that the man who will sell his vote without regard to his principles, will eventually strike at the freedom he has thus abused? Is there not risk that the officer who buys his way to power may prove corrupt in the discharge of a trust he has secured only by corruption? If money be allowed to control our elections, how soon shall we reject as absurd in our choice of a candidate, the question "is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful?" It has always been our boast that poverty cannot bar true merit from rising to positions of honor and trust in this Republic. To the poor man, then, the use of money at elections is especially unjust. It closes public offices against every one but the man of wealth; and the most deserving citizens, whose means chance to be limited, shrink disheartened and disgusted from a canvass.

The evil cries loudly for reform. The danger is threatening to the purity and the peace of the country, and to the success of our experiment of self-government. Men of all parties should unite in demanding such legislation, or such constitutional amendments if needs be, as will effectually remove the bane from the land. It is a Upas tree, spreading over the whole State, and poisoning all beneath its shade. It is useless to lop the branches—it must be torn up by the roots. We appeal to the journals and men of all parties to unite with us in favoring a reform, and in agitating the subject until the end is accomplished. Unless they do, our public trusts will before long be yielded into the hands of corrupt and faithless men, and every worthy citizen will feel that

"The post of honor is a private station."

What are the present legal and constitutional provisions applicable to the subject, and what remedies in the way of legislation, or by means of amendment to the Constitution, promise to aid in the work of reformation, will be considered in another article.

CITY POLITICS.

FERNANDO WOOD'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

MOZART HALL, New-York, Nov. 16, 1859.

To the Hon. Fernando Wood:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Democratic City Convention, held at Mozart Hall last evening, you were unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to notify you of your nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same. Soliciting an early reply, we are, very respectfully, your friends,

S. P. RUSSEL, ISAAC LAWRENCE,
FRANCIS FLEET, JOHN BOYD,
STEPHEN LYNCH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., tendering me, in behalf of the Convention lately held at Mozart Hall, its nomination as a candidate for the Mayoralty. In accepting this candidacy, it is due to the public that I should clearly and emphatically state the policy which will govern my official course, if elected.

That there may be no misapprehension as to my views, therefore, the following will comprise a concise statement of them, upon the topics referred to:

I am in favor of, and, if elected, shall submit a practical plan for the relief of the tax-payers, which will materially enhance the public revenues, and decrease the public expenditures.

In favor of one head to the Corporation, which shall possess authority to enforce prompt obedience to the laws by officials, and the people, believing that this City requires a strong, consolidated Government, having sufficient inherent vigor and legal independence to command immediate compliance to its will. Better have an iron rule than no rule at all, as now.

In favor of an energetic and dignified administration of the duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, and a general elevation of character in those who fill the public departments.

In favor of the restoration of the municipal rights of this City by the repeal or material modification of some of the laws passed within five years; and opposed to all unnecessary and unjust legislation, which increases taxation and decreases our rights of local self-government.

In favor of the great fundamental principles of the National Democratic Party, but if elected Mayor shall discard merely partisan considerations in the discharge of my official trusts, and be governed by my own convictions of what the public good may require without respect to other influences.

In favor of a liberal construction of all laws which interfere with the harmless prejudices and national customs of adopted citizens, so long as morality and good government are not infringed upon.

In favor of excluding bullies and roadies from public employment, and of dealing summarily and severely with this class of outlaws, whenever coming within the authority of the magistracy.

And finally, in favor of such legislation and such a discharge of executive duty as shall give this people a better Government at less cost; and as will create a more intelligent appreciation of the commercial and physical resources of the great City in which we live by a fairer system of public and private morals.

With these explicit declarations of the general policy which will control my action as Mayor, if elected, I accept the nomination; and shall be thankful for the support of all who will stand with me upon the platform laid down. Very respectfully yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

MESSRS. STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, ISAAC LAWRENCE, FRANCIS FLEET, JOHN BOYD, STEPHEN LYNCH, Committee.

THE MOZART HALL GOVERNOR OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter notifying me of my nomination as a candidate for Governor of the Alms-House, and in reply I cheerfully accept the same. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties with fidelity to the people, and to the great interests intrusted to that Board.

Very respectfully, JAS. LYNCH.

MESSRS. S. P. RUSSEL, ISAAC LAWRENCE, FRANCIS FLEET, JOHN BOYD, STEPHEN LYNCH, Committee.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The County Canvassers were in session all day yesterday. The returns from the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second Wards, and those of the Twentieth Ward, with the exception of the Seventh District, were canvassed. The returns of that district were not forthcoming. It was stated that one copy had been left with the Alderman of the Ward, and one copy with the County Clerk. The Board decided that it could not go on with the copy produced by the County Clerk alone, and a resolution directing that officer to obtain the other copy was adopted. The returns for the Eighth District, Twentieth Ward, had been sent to the Alderman's house by the canvassers, and, after having been broken open, had been sealed up again. The Chairman, Mr. BURNT, said the law required that the returns should be sealed by the canvassers, and not opened till they came before the County Canvassers. The returns for this district were, however, duly canvassed. The canvass is proceeding rapidly, and will be completed this week. The Board at 5½ o'clock adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Tammany-Hall wing of the Democracy held last evening their primary elections—supposed by the uninitiated to be the primary process of nominating candidates for the approaching charter election. It has, however, wickedly or otherwise, been insinuated that the election is a matter of form, and that not only the members of the nominating Conventions, but also the lucky candidates, are selected beforehand by the power behind the throne. However this may be, the elections were held last evening, were attended with the customary excitement in the intensely Democratic Wards, and the regular tickets were elected in nearly every case. The delegates assemble this evening at Tammany to effect the nomination. Until yesterday, Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER was pretty well understood, among inner circles, to be selected to conduct the field in the honored name of St. Tammany; but Mr. HAVEMEYER, in the following card, declines the intended honor.

CARD FROM MR. HAVEMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN: I notice in a morning paper that my name is included in a list of candidates for the Mayoralty of the City at the ensuing election

I beg leave to say that I am not a candidate for such nomination, and could not, by any possibility, consent to accept it if tendered to me, or again assume the functions of that office. Yours respectfully,

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

The following names are said by the knowing ones to be on the Tammany programme for the nominations:

Mayor—John A. Dix, A. V. Stout or C. Godfrey Gunther.

Corporation Counsel—J. E. Devlin or Recorder Barnard.

Almshouse Governor—Mr. McElroy.

Aldermen—Second District, Mr. Bickford; Fourth, Mr. James McMahon; Sixth, Mr. Michael Toomey; Eighth, Peter Mitchell; Tenth, C. G. McConnell; Twelfth, F. J. A. Boole; Fourteenth, Mr. Platt; Sixteenth, Terence Farley.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

This body met last evening. There was a slim attendance, owing to the Ward preparation for the primary elections this evening. No business of importance was transacted, and the Committee adjourned early.

HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

The Episode in Tennessee.

EXAMINATION OF DR. W. R. PALMER AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, Nov. 10, reports the examination of Dr. W. RUSSELL PALMER, whose case was mentioned yesterday. The crime charged upon the Doctor is complicity in BROWN'S schemes of insurrection. The *Avalanche* terms the developments in the case "alarming disclosures," and describes the culprit as follows:

"He is a respectable looking man, apparently about forty years of age, five feet eight inches high, stoop-shouldered, and speaks in a hesitating manner. He says he has been in difficulties before on account of his name—that there are a great many W. R. Palmers in New-York, but that his name is WM. RUSSELL PALMER."

On Monday, Nov. 9, Dr. PALMER was taken before a Magistrate's Court and examined. The correspondence published in yesterday's TIMES was produced in evidence, and read. The *Avalanche* states that on receiving the "Traveler's" letter and its enclosure from Gov. WISE, Gov. HARRIS "considered that if the grave charges which THATCHER'S letter conveyed against PALMER were true, or had a semblance of truth, the residence of such a black-hearted miscreant in the midst of an unsuspecting community should be known, and the conspirator brought to justice. To that end the Governor dispatched to this city Hon. JOHN C. BUSCH, a gentleman of strict integrity and sagacity, but who was not generally known in our city. Arrived here, in a quiet way, inquiries for Dr. W. RUSSELL PALMER were instituted, and that individual discovered at the Redford House. Special officer W. F. MEACHAM, at Nashville, who accompanied Col. BUSCH, waited upon the doctor, and desired to see him on private business.

The *Avalanche* then proceeds:

Dr. P. took him to his room, when MEACHAM stated that he was from Indiana, and a member of the new Provisional Government, and had come to confer with him as to the course to be pursued since the Harper's Ferry mishap; that he (Dr. P.) had been represented to him as a friend of the cause, etc. The Doctor replied that he was himself a Yankee, and thought the Harper's Ferry insurrection would prove unfavorable to the cause of Abolitionism, as it would induce slaveholders at the South to watch their negroes more closely, and be more on their guard; that he was no Abolitionist himself, and did not sympathize with the recent outbreak. MEACHAM then told him it was not their object to shed blood, but simply to arm the slaves and march them out of the country, and that he intended to do so as long as life lasted; he also stated to P., that if he was not a friend of the cause, he had placed himself in his (P.'s) power, and it would be death for his character to be known in Memphis. PALMER replied that witness needn't fear; that he made no disclosures; that he had always been a friend to Northern men, and if he (MEACHAM) got into a difficulty on account of being a Northern man, he should receive all the assistance in his power. Next day MEACHAM met Dr. P. in the bar-room of the same house, and recommenced conversation on the same subject. The Doctor informed him that he could have no further communication in regard to the matter; that he had better go back home and go at something else.

These interviews did not elicit anything, to be sure, but it is more than probable that PALMER, who is said to be in THATCHER'S latter a keen, shrewd man, was not to be caught so easily, especially when BROWN was in limbo, and very likely to swing for his crimes. However, the fact that he did not, while professing to be a Southern man, at once denounce one who had confessed to having been a party in the late unreasonable and murderous affair in Virginia, bore hard against him; as did also the fact that all the information contained in THATCHER'S letter to BROWN in regard to PALMER and his family affairs upon inquiry, was found to be strictly true.

Having obtained, as he thought, testimony sufficient to arrest PALMER and have him committed, and having also completed his arrangements for the arrest of other suspected parties near Paris, in this State, Col. BUSCH determined to secure the person of PALMER, and for that purpose went before Esquire HORNE, and, having made the necessary affidavit, obtained the warrant:

The warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff BIRD, who, as before stated, arrested PALMER at the Bedford House about 12 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, and lodged him in jail. At the examination yesterday, the accused was represented by able counsel in the person of R. D. BROWN, Esq., while the prosecution was conducted by Attorney-General JOHN F. SALE and Col. JOHN C. BUSCH. The case was suspended by the State with the introduction of Col. BUSCH as a witness, who testified to what he knew of the matter, as we have detailed above. He also testified that at the time of the arrest, PALMER denied at first of having had the conversation with Mr. MEACHAM, which we have given; but on being pressed to acknowledge the fact, PALMER stated that the conversation did not amount to much, and was only such as could be heard at any breakfast-table since the occurrence of the outbreak.

Col. BUSCH was followed by Mr. MEACHAM, who repeated his conversations with PALMER, which we have given above. The Court introduced testimony by the letter from "A Traveler," together with GOV. WISE'S letter; a letter written by MRS. HORNER to her husband, and THATCHER'S letter.

At the conclusion of the reading the prosecution introduced J. C. LANIER, Esq., Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, who testified that the statement made in the said letter, in reference to the family of Dr. PALMER, the lawsuit, etc., were correct. Judge W. T. BROWN was also called by the State, and corroborated the above.

The prosecution then rested their case. The counsel for the defence admitted that the first intelligence of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry was not made known in Memphis until the 19th of October, and that it was not known here that there was a Constitution for a regularly organized Provisional Government until the 22d. Counsel further admitted that it required four days to transmit a letter from this city to New-York, which, it was argued by the prosecution, proved that the letter to Gov. WISE could not have been concocted here, because if it had been written here on the 22d, it could not have reached New-York until the 26th—four days after it was really mailed from New-York to Gov. WISE.

The testimony having closed, the counsel on both sides argued the case at length, when, after a brief summing up by the Court, the accused was held to bail in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance before the Circuit Court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

CHARLESTOWN AFTER THE TRIALS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sunday, Nov. 12.

Some surprise, perhaps some complaint, has been expressed in some of the Northern prints, that BROWN, COPPIE, and others of the Harper's Ferry prisoners should have been brought to trial so soon after their capture. This was, however, in exact obedience to the Virginia statute on the subject, which enacts that "when an indictment is found against a person for felony, he *shall*, unless good cause be shown for a continuance, be arraigned and tried at the same term." Thus the law was strictly pursued in these cases. No good cause was shown for a continuance; indeed a continuance was not as much as asked. HAZLITT, who was afterwards arrested, was not tried, because he could not be indicted during the Term.

Quick as these trials may seem to have followed the perpetration of the offence, the records of the Jefferson Court will show cases of felony where the trial was even more speedy. Thus I remember one which occurred but a few years since, where, during the session of the Court, a horse was stolen, taken to Maryland, and there offered for sale; the prisoner was arrested, brought back to the county, and having waived his right to an Examining Court, was tried and on his way to the Penitentiary within a week from the time he committed the larceny.

Had BROWN deferred his attack for a few weeks, he could not have been brought to trial until next May. He chose his own time for the attack, and his sympathisers have no ground to blame a Virginia court for dealing with him precisely as their law required, and as it had again and again dealt with its own citizens.

I am told that it was stated by a correspondent of your paper, that JUDGE PARKER, before whom these unfortunate men were tried, had ordered that they be shot in case of an attempt to rescue them. This is altogether a mistake, unintentional, of course. No such order was made, nor an order of any kind respecting their custody. The Judge would not, and did not, interfere with duties pertaining to others. He merely tried the prisoners; the sheriff and jailor are responsible for their safe custody, and they could not be in kinder hands. This mistake should be corrected to prevent all misapprehension, and because more or less importance is attached to everything connected with these trials.

I might also refer to a statement which has appeared in various papers, that the judge had decided that the Sharpe's rifles and other arms used by the insurgents, belonged to BROWN, and were ordered to be delivered to his heirs. No such question ever came before the judge—and the statement had no other foundation than some idle, vague rumor.

Matters are more quiet here, now that the Court has adjourned.

A PLEA FOR CAPT. COOK.

The *Christian Intelligencer* of the present week contains an eulogium of JOHN E. COOK, and a plea for his life, which presents the unfortunate man in the new character of a poet. The article, which we subjoin, is understood to be from the pen of Rev. ELAZAR I. PERZER, the editor:

CAPT. JOHN E. COOK.

This misguided young man, who, with the other insurgents of Harper's Ferry, has been condemned to death, we cannot believe to be, in fact, the felon the Virginia Court has adjudged him to be in law. Guilty he, no doubt, was, of conjoining with others for the commission of crime—guilty, in yielding to the villainous schemes of old BROWN, and the plausible sophistry of the *Tribune*-man, KAGI. But we are sure that he was incapable of plotting and contriving so monstrous an assemblage of crimes as met in the Harper's Ferry tragedy. That was the work of older heads and harder hearts. That was a work inspired by men who, under pretexts of philanthropy, were ready to engage the wild and lawless ogres of Abolition fanaticism to do deeds of blood at which humanity must shudder. JOHN BROWN and KAGI had been properly educated, and in the right school, to undertake so foolish and wicked an enterprise as that of conquering Virginia, overturning the United States Government, and of establishing upon their ruins a Negro Paradise. But COOK was not the man to lead, or even sustain by active counsel, any such criminal undertaking. That he could be overborne by threats, subdued into acquiescence by adroit and sophistical tongues, and shaken from his purposes by jibes and sneers, we can easily believe. Three several times he tried to break loose from the entanglements in which he had become involved. Even up to the very day on the night of which the Armory was taken, COOK, as appeared in evidence, was kept ignorant of BROWN'S special intentions; and, when at length the horrid deed of the insurrection was precipitated upon the unsuspecting people of Harper's Ferry, COOK was assigned a duty which involved, on his part, no participation in the butchery which ensued. While we know that he violated law, and exposed himself to just punishment, yet we think that COOK'S youth, his visionary and impressible character, his involvment with bad men, under the sanction and applause of so-called good men, ought to go far toward mitigating, in his case, that severity of judgment which the law has pronounced.

Let BROWN, as the master actor in this bad affair, be hung. He has forfeited his life to the outraged laws of his country. Let him be held up to a traitor's shame and ignominy. Let Northern fanatics take warning from his scaffold, and desist from their reckless and insane rage. But, BROWN executed, Virginia justice is avenged. COOK deserves no such fate as is due to his tempter and leader; and this we say from an intimate knowledge of the character of the unfortunate young man.

He was, a few years ago, a member of the congregation of which the writer is the pastor. He was then a law student in Williamsburgh, and a young man of blameless morals and industrious habits. When the writer knew him he had no Abolition sympathies, nor malevolent purposes against any. As an attendant at church, and a teacher in a then mission Sabbath-school, he displayed tendencies of a decision at once amicable and admirable. When the Kansas war broke out, when preachers and politicians strove together to inflame the public mind with diabolical resentments, COOK, young, sentimental, visionary and adventurous, emigrated to Kansas. There he was seduced by BROWN into a partial participation in his

POLITICS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Political Events—Douglas—Harper's Ferry—Opinion in the Northwest—Edward Bates—Revolution in Missouri.

THE BEECHES, Nov. 1859.

The Fall elections of 1859 here made a memorable era in politics. They constitute a crisis in the political revolution going on. Six months since there was very little crystalized in our politics; now there is much. There was a vast opposition—an undoubted majority against what is called Democracy; but that opposition did not understand itself—wanted coalescence. In the midst of this stood out the Republican party—a powerful nucleus—having the key-note of public opinion;—active zealous, vigilant and determined. Alone, this was not quite enough. Of the 114 Electoral votes given to FREMONT a part were given by *pluralities*. If the votes given to FILLMORE in Ohio and New-York had been given to a Democrat, the Republicans would have been defeated in those States. To be sure there was no probability of such an event, but in political combinations such a thing was possible. It was necessary for future events to clear up the doubt, and add enough States to the list to make the election of a Republican President both possible and probable. The Fall elections have done this: and it now remains only for the future to determine whether this revolution shall go backwards, or shall go on to its natural and legitimate conclusion—the nationality of Free dom, not Slavery.

In my first letter, preceding any of these elections, I stated that the Democracy of Ohio, and o the Northwest, had almost entirely adopted DOUGLAS and his doctrines, in the hopo that the name of Popular Sovereignty, and the energy, and the supposed popularity of DOUGLAS would save them from the catastrophe which seemed evidently impending. I said, also, that if DOUGLAS could not carry some of these States,—much more if he could not reduce the Republican majority,—it would be proof conclusive that neither he nor his doctrines had any available strength. Such is the fact.

No one can pretend that he has done any good (if he has not done harm) to his party in the Northwest. Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, have given their verdict in unmistakeable terms; and (what you in New-York may not see as plain) Indiana has done so too. Local elections were held in all the counties, and to any one familiar with their past votes, it is evident the State will be Republican when it is needed. There is no compromise ground in the Northwest, between the Pro-Slavery doctrines of the Administration and the thorough Republican doctrine of an Anti-Slavery Government.

The Harper's Ferry affair has been as much read of, and talked about, here, as in New-York; and as much effort made to connect the Republicans with it, and scare some good people from their propriety. But, unfortunately, the Democrats have so over done the thing, that the "scare" is all on the other side, and a real tragedy is made to appear ridiculous. This is unfortunate; for I cannot look upon the Harper's Ferry scene without a melancholy feeling. What an intensity of moral conviction must exist in thousands of minds against Slavery, when even a half-dozen men can be found to get up such a scene as that! And what a pitiable condition is that society in, which fears its recurrence from a handful of men!

JOHN BROWN appears to me a pretty strong parallel to John Balfour of Barley, with his intensity of fanaticism, his conviction of truth, and his admirable courage. Gov. WISE may think himself another Claverhouse, with his chivalry. The name of JOHN BROWN will live as the hero of the occasion. In one word, the Harper's Ferry affair is politically disastrous to the Pro-Slavery Party. It has done what is the worst possible thing for them—renewed the discussion on Slavery.

Among the most significant signs of the times is the declaration of opinions by EDWARD BATES. It is significant, not so much in relation to the Presidential question, as to what is the real direction of public opinion. I have always understood Mr BATES to be substantially on the Anti-Slavery side, though I am a little surprised by the strength and clearness with which he has expressed himself. I am glad, too, for I think it is a good sign to see honest views honestly expressed, by our public men, without any catering to a fictitious idea of popularity.

Mr. BATES, if I mistake not, is a native of Virginia, of Quaker origin. He is a Whig of the old school,—long distinguished at the Bar, and as much so in politics, though seldom holding office. He has more than once been offered a seat in the Cabinet, and as often declined. He is no office-seeker, and if a conservative be wanted, none is more conservative. His declaration of opinions places him within the circle of pure Republicans, and on that account it is, that I am rather surprised. No more conclusive proof, however, can be offered, that the thoughtful men of the country are gradually taking that ground.

I have just read one of those blustering articles in the Richmond *Enquirer*, with which the Southern Democrats delight to edify the public. It talks of the rise in Wise stock, and the determination to force the Slave code protection doctrine on the Democratic Convention. Can it be possible that these people really think there is any chance for the author of the Donnelly letter, or the Harper's Ferry blusterer? Can they believe that the Southern States themselves would reopen the Slave trade, or enact a Slave code? Or do they believe that this sort of bluster is not understood? I am at a loss to understand this kind of talk, whether real or unreal.

One thing, however, these gentlemen ought to know—that no man of the Wise description will ever succeed, either in Convention or elections. Thirty millions of people cannot be hectored into submission, and just as little can be managed like machinery.

A quiet revolution is going on in Missouri which will soon be seen in marked results. The slaves are constantly carried out of the State, and free laborers are coming in. This exodus of slaves may be occasionally retarded; but will go on till none are left. The prediction of ATCHISON is being fulfilled: that if Kansas was allowed to be a free Territory, Missouri must become a free State. The Missouri restriction proposed in 1820 was right, and it would have been carried had the men of those days had the least idea that the solemn compromise they made would be set aside, and treated with contempt in 1854. It is well, however, as it is. God is ever

"From seeming evil, still educing good."

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Movements of Troops Towards Brownsville.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 11.

On the receipt here of the last news from Brownsville, Mr. HARRIS, President of the Southern Steamship Company, immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of War the disastrous condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, in which the lives and property of so many American citizens and so large an amount of valuable Government property were exposed, day and night, to the relentless attacks of a band of robbers and murderers.

Mr. HARRIS, calling on Mr. HATCH, Collector of the Port, and representing what he had done, and showing his advices from the Rio Grande, Mr. HATCH also telegraphed to Washington the necessity of prompt measures on the part of Government.

Secretary FLOYD immediately did what he should have done before—ordered the artillery company at Baton Rouge to proceed at once to the protection of Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, the Quartermaster here providing transportation.

The troops left Baton Rouge to-day, at 11 o'clock, on the steamer *Duncan F. Kenner*, and may be expected here to-morrow. The Quartermaster has arranged, we learn, with the Southern Steamship Company, for their going over on the steamer *Arizona*, advertised to leave to-morrow for Brazos Santiago.

Over sixty volunteers from this city have offered their services in response to the appeal for aid from the citizens of Brownsville; but it is thought their generous offer will not be needed, now that the regular troops are to be sent. By this time, too, the Rangers ordered out by the Governor of Texas, and who left San Antonio on the 22d ult., must be at or very near Brownsville. Two companies of United States troops are on their way from Fort Clark, Texas, so that there will be speedily enough armed men on the spot to scatter CORTINAS and his band to the four winds of heaven.

The *Arizona* will not stop at Indianola as usual, the Steamship Company's managers being desirous that she should reach Brazos Santiago with relief as speedily as possible. Their prompt and energetic action in the matter will be fully appreciated, as it deserves.

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE ALPS.

The Basis of its Power—Growth of Ultramontanism—The Pope and the Legations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GENEVA, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1859.

When Christ was on the earth, it seems that he did not regard it as essential to the dignity or success of his mission that he should get possession of some temporal princedom, in order that he might move about surrounded by drawn swords, and be able to give a wholesome chastisement to whoever should question his sovereignty. His present successor, according to the Roman theory, however, is attaching great importance to the glittering steel and the temporal emoluments. The vicar of to-day is quite ready to send legions of souls to purgatory, rather than part with a little of this earthly patrimony. The vicar of to-day keeps one eye on the heavenly keys, and the other on the batteries and Swiss mercenaries. He does not like the heretical notions of free-thinking and free-going; and when he adopts any worldly inventions, in order to keep pace with his worldly neighbors, he usually tries to sanctify them by a name or a little holy water. Thus it is you have, on the railroad from Rome to Frascati, a locomotive named the *Saint Peter*, and a screw war-steamer, which has just been built for His Holiness, called the *Immaculate Conception*. Now, to some minds there is no incongruity between an immaculate conception and a war-ship bristling with the implements of death. To some there is no incongruity between the beautiful teachings of the Saviour and the Perugia massacre. The truth is, the Roman Church is one of the best-planned of all human institutions. The religious element in man is universal, and it is no uncommon thing for scheming intellects to take advantage of this circumstance. The aim of the Roman Church at worldly supremacy by this means has never been doubted, and the baffling which it has received from time to time have come from a hand against which man in all his wisdom cannot successfully contend. Christ selected the humble fisherman as the exponent of his principles and the type of his Church. The claimed successor of Peter thinks much of his tine purple and his hired bayonets; pretends to dispense the gifts of heaven for a consideration; teaches you to confess your sins to man instead of God—and to pray to the Virgin. This greatest of all anomalies of the Nineteenth Century is now on trial before public opinion. With its prestige, its well-trained able defenders, and the issue of worldly pride at stake, it will not surrender very gracefully. The French Emperor, however, is not its passive supporter any longer. The Emperor had used the Church a great deal, and it was supposed the Church would use him in return. The result is honorable to civilization. The attack of the French bishops, however, should be a warning on the other side of the Atlantic, where the free school and the free church must be the Napoleon bulwark to Romanism. In France a single will sends these noisy disputants away from the arena they had so fiercely entered, against all Christian precepts, to battle for the tyranny and degradation of temporal papacy. In America we shall only be safe with an enlightened Democracy.

Dr. MANNING may howl against nationalities and hold up Rome as the centre of all light and intelligence, and Romanism as the perfection of Heaven's blessings on the earth. But while he prays for ANTONELLI, I shall pray for GARIBALDI. And as these Jesuits send a great deal of money to America to free our souls from infidelity, I hope we shall show our gratitude in return by sending GARIBALDI thousands of Sharp's rifles to aid in the freedom of Italy.

For the last ten years ultramontanism has made very great extensions of its power. It has given every support to legitimate princes who have been ill at ease with their own subjects, and by shielding all the errors of its instruments behind the sacred cross, it had hoped to steal forward until it held the controlling political positions in Europe. The politico-social condition of Italy, Spain, Ireland, Poland, and Austria, it thought to fasten more firmly on France, and ultimately on England, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. These fallacious dreams were sadly disturbed by the late war, and they were again startled by the conditions just offered by NAPOLEON, viz.: "Anarchy, Terror, or Peace." In other words, the politics of Europe are becoming more intelligible each day. When everything is reduced to first principles, it is simply "Divine right," or "popular sovereignty." It is an Emperor, a Pope, or a Duke, to disregard justice, and massacre, imprison, or bastinado those who question the one will, or the rights of the people to frame their own laws and choose their own rulers. Therefore ultramontanism is ready to war to the death rather than yield the temporal power. The yielding of the temporal power breaks the charm of the Church. One sign of the times promises well in the midst of all this contention—the Jesuits look less oily than they did. It is very evident something disturbs their digestion or their sleep. One blow struck in an attempt to recover the Romagna would end in dispensing with many meddlesome minions and a few "divine-right" usurpers. I have a Polish friend who, after traveling about the world a great deal, settled in America, because it is the only country free from feudal nonsense. He takes a despairing view of Europe, and says that it is morally and politically rotten, and that no European is happy unless toadying to somebody. This spirit, he says, pervades all classes; and from what I have seen I should say it was too true. But I still maintain there is hope for Europe. The Italian race has shown, by its sacrifice, its unity and its firmness, a most sublime spectacle—its worthiness of free institutions. It has secured the sympathy of the world, and placed itself at the head of Continental civilization.

NAPOLEON reckoned without his host, when, in the treaty of Villafranca, which has just been concluded at Zurich, he supposed that Central Italy had been so long under the rule of the oppressors as to be demoralized and unfit for self-government. With this delusion he sanctioned the return of the Dukes, and thus placed himself in his present awkward position, of raising an Italian war of independence, and then urging submission to those hated and vanquished ex-rulers, because he has agreed to their restoration in a treaty. But the Dukes cannot be returned by force. It requires but a very little to enkindle the revolution. Austria is bankrupt, and quite annoyed with her Emperor and his failures; Hungary is becoming more critical in her position; the Tyrol requires but an excuse; and Central Germany having fairly comprehended the Italian question, which is simply Austrian or Italian rule in Italy, has commenced agitating in favor of popular rights. The present is an exciting moment in the progress of events. Italy is regarded with deep anxiety by hungry despots and the aspirants for human progress.

Ultramontanism is now receiving considerable attention in Switzerland. I observe that the Society Helvetia, a society which has become the exponent of much of the conservatism and moral intelligence of the country, has, at a recent meeting, charged its Central Committee to report on the following propositions, viz: 1. By what means has Ultramontanism succeeded in attaining its recent unexpected success, and what would be the best obstacles to its progress? 2. In what manner can the two principal churches of the Christian confession be placed under the supervision of the State without interference with their dogmas or their freedom of worship? 3. How can they succeed in obtaining for the Catholic Church an internal constitution independent from the Church without, and if it will not be opportune to open a serious discussion upon the foundation of a national Swiss (Catholic) Church? 4. What would be the best means to employ on the field of popular education, against the tendencies and efforts of Ultramontanism.

In my last letter I referred to the want of sympathy with free institutions existing among the higher classes of Swiss society. I will mention the following incident, which occurred under my own notice about two months ago. The Swiss Society of Natural History improvised a meeting at Geneva, in honor of Prof. AGASSIZ, who was visiting his native country after many years absence. Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, who was here but a day or two previous, when invited to stay and represent transatlantic institutions on the occasion, declined on the ground that, if he attended, he supposed he should have to speak, and he did not wish to attempt a speech in French. However, there was an American clergyman here, noted for his eloquence, his brilliant sentences, and occasionally a well-pointed story; and so Mr. WINTHROP sent a note to Mr. AGASSIZ, informing him of the presence of his distinguished countryman, who would like to attend their meeting. It was supposed on such an occasion Mr. AGASSIZ or some of the Swiss *savans* would make some reference to America, the country of Mr. AGASSIZ'S adoption, where he has received so much appreciation, and the only other country besides Switzerland possessing Republican institutions. So, after the meeting, when Prof. A.'s theories on classification were rather severely handled by Professors CANDOLLE and PICTET, the learned body proceeded to the discussion of the dinner. My American friend was present, and when the health of Prof. AGASSIZ was proposed in an appropriate speech by the President, he was a little surprised to hear no allusion whatever to the land of Republicanism and Protestantism, and we may now say science and letters, on the other side of the Atlantic. However, he supposed that Mr. AGASSIZ would certainly refer to the people, who have taken so much pride in him, and who have responded to his every wish; and, when he returned his thanks for the honor they had done him, pressed his hand to his heart and sat down without once mentioning America. Judge of our surprise! Of course, there was no positive necessity for them to speak of America. Circumstances merely pointed to some such reference as a probability, and I venture to say such a signal disregard of all courtesy could not occur among any other enlightened people. I must add that, had they referred to us at all, the appreciative and complimentary remarks they would have received from our truly American representative at the table would have cost them nothing, for, when the banker applied to the President of the society for a ticket for this American gentleman, he received it on condition that he paid the price of two dollars.

The Swiss are, certainly, a peculiar people.

This walled-up country unquestionably suggests and favors the study of natural history, and its circumscribed limits necessitate economy in the habits of its people; hence, you find the greatest men Switzerland has produced are naturalists, like SAUSSURE, PICTET and AGASSIZ. In monetary economy I have also found here one of the ablest clear-st-headed men, I have met with in all Europe. His remarks on the American bank-note currency, its folly, its wretched policy for the country, and its wrongs upon labor, should be heard by every working-man in America.

But the poetry of the Swiss ends with the lovely little wood cottage, nestled in among the larches and rocks of the mountain sides.

Geneva is also proud of the one exception to the rule in favor of the naturalists. The great historian of the Reformation is still in the vigor of manhood, and an honor to any country rich in names. He is still engaged upon the continuation of his great work. Like all earnest men, he has long since seceded from the State Church, for State Churches here are like State Churches elsewhere.

Last Sunday evening a large audience gathered to hear this learned man, according to an announcement in the papers, on the subject of Revivals in Ireland and America. The subject was treated with great earnestness, but not with the ability I had anticipated. In personal appearance Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE is as different from the ordinary Genevaise as in his stamp and scope of mind. This tall, heavy-browed man entered the pulpit with the timidity of a freshman, and in all his exercises there was much constraint. Although large, he is loosely put together, and his earnest reading would have been far more telling had he been more firm and collected in his manner. His shaggy brows constantly reminded me of President WAYLAND. A little curving of the nose, a shortening of the chin, and a refining of the lip, added to the bold brow, spectacles, and gray hair brushed back, would make another WAYLAND. But in breadth of voice, in calmness of manner, and in irresistible power, he falls far short of the successor of ROGER WILLIAMS.

The most agreeable and ladylike author of *Women in America, The Cross and the Crown, The Lofty and the Lowly*, is still here, as is also Mrs. WARD, the wife of our Minister to China. The latter lady takes her husband's singular adventures in the Celestial land with much complacency. The Summer birds in beautiful English hats and ugly French hoops have nearly all flown from the hills.

The half dozen Alpine flocks I saw passing through the streets yesterday I think must have been the last of the season, and I expect to spend my next Sabbath in Milano.

THEODORE PARKER left a week since for Rome, looking much better than I have seen him for some time.

I almost forgot to add that, to the astonishment of the oldest inhabitant, it has been snowing all day. PERICLES.

Political Items.

The Washington *Constitution* has a vehement attack upon Hon. EDWARD BATES, as "about the only Southern Abolitionist in existence." Except his approval of the Fugitive Slave law, it sees no difference between his position and that of GIDDINGS. It is quite sure the body of the Republican Party will never accept a man "so ineffably inferior to CORWIN as Mr. BATES,"—and that, in the South, "there is not a corporal's guard who *dare* to sustain a man who holds in substance the same opinions as Gov. SEWARD."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* cautions the Southern Press against the danger of copying the inflammatory Abolition documents with which the New-York *Herald* has been filling its columns since the Harper's Ferry affair. It says that "Abolitionism has succeeded, in these few weeks, in penetrating into all parts of the South with papers that never reached us before, and in quantities unheard of until they were dispensed under such patronage."

The Clarke County, Va., *Journal*, has given great offence to the Richmond *Enquirer* by publishing a very temperate and sensible remonstrance against the excessive ferocity with which the great mass of the people insists upon the execution of BROWNE and his accomplices. It heads the article "More Treason," and says that it was "probably paid for and prepared under the orders of Mr. HORACE GREELEY." The *Enquirer* is greatly enchanted with the course of the New-York *Observer* in insisting that BROWN shall be hung.

Dr. T. W. MOORE, of Chester, S. C., wrote a letter to the recent Slave-trade Convention held at Mount Pleasant, urging the increasing price of negroes as the great obstacle to Southern progress. They cannot be employed in building fences, or in reclaiming lands under water—the two great necessities of South Carolina agriculture. The only remedy which can be found for this evil, in his judgment, consists in the importation of more negroes from Africa.

Hon. J. S. PALMER, a member of the South Carolina State Legislature, has written a letter urging the importance of reopening the Slave-trade as a means of cheapening Southern labor. Slaves are wanted for constructing railroads, working mines, manufacturing wool, &c., as well as for raising cotton. But he does not believe Congress will ever consent to change the existing laws on this subject, and therefore the sooner the South can "divorce herself from an unnatural confederacy," the better.

The *National Intelligencer* remonstrates against the violence and rancorous heat with which the political contests of the day are discussed, and especially the language held concerning the relations of the North and South. Such sneers and taunts cannot be indulged without leaving rankling wounds. It says that "the flippancy with which it is common to invoke a dissolution of the Union at the South can only be equalled in folly by the flippancy of those at the North who would avert it by appealing to no higher sentiment than a craven fear."

The Boonville (Mo.) *Observer* urges the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS as absolutely essential to the salvation of the Democratic Party. It ascribes the divisions in the party to the Lecompton policy of the President, and says that there is not a single Northern State which can be carried by the Administration on that issue.

FROM CANADA.

Convention of Reformers at Toronto—It is Decided to Endeavor to Repeal the Union of Canada East and West and Initiate a System of Federation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859.

The meeting of a Convention of five hundred delegates from all parts of Canada West, is not devoid of importance, though they belong to one party, and that the party opposed to the existing Administration. I, therefore, propose giving a sketch of what they said and did.

Canada, at first one, was afterwards divided into two. There was a separate Government for each part, different customs, tariffs, and each Province charged high rates of duty on the exports of the other which came within its jurisdiction. Commercial difficulty came upon each in consequence, and distress prevailed. A rebellion arose in each, having for its object annexation to the United States. It was crushed almost solely by the "loyal" portion of the population, and resulted, therefore, in no immediate change. But the British Government saw by it that all was not right in Canada, and sent out Lord DURHAM on a commission of inquiry. He recommended a Legislative union between the Canadas, which was carried into effect in 1841—little more than two years after the rebellion. The result was wonderful and instantaneous. The credit of the Provinces had been low. It rose simultaneously with the change in their political condition. British capital flowed into the country, building bridges, digging canals, constructing piers and lighthouses, erecting public buildings, stretching the iron rail for hundreds of miles beneath the wheels of the locomotive, spinning out telegraph wires, founding cities, doubling the population, raising the price of produce, stimulating the consumption of manufactures, and doing all the other wonderful things which capital, in the hands of industry, can in these latter days effect.

The act of Union introduced into Canada the British Constitution, or something almost exactly like it. Instead of the House of Lords there was a Council of Legislators nominated by the crown, (since rendered elective.) Instead of the House of Commons there was an Assembly, elected by the people, just like its prototype. But from the first there was a heart-burning between the Upper and the Lower Canadians, not at all mollified by the fact that the former were and are chiefly Protestants of British origin, the latter Roman Catholic French. It was stipulated that there should be an equal number of representatives in Parliament from each section of the country. At first, when Lower Canada was the most populous, the Lower Canadians complained grievously at their having no more influence than their brother colonists in the West. Now that Upper Canada is supposed to have the preponderance of inhabitants, the shoe pinches the other foot in a similar way. For years the Western reformers, liberals, radicals or clear-grits, have called aloud for representation by population, and, being voted down by an Eastern majority, have grumbled at "French domination." The Roman Catholics of Lower Canada, with the assistance of the Church of England people in the West, and some others, have obtained for their co-religionists in Upper Canada separate schools—*i. e.*, the right to pay their taxes to schools supervised by themselves, in various parts of the country, instead of to the common or non-sectarian schools established by the Superintendent of Education. The Clear-grits have thereupon based a cry against "Priestly interference." And by this perseverance in political agitation they have secured a majority of the votes of the Western members of Parliament, which, although to some extent neutralized by the greater ministerial majority of Eastern members, has made the position of the ministry far from agreeable.

There have, nevertheless, been constant collisions among the Opposition. Some have advocated a total dissolution of the Union. Some have urged representation by population. Some have insisted on what is called the double majority—*i. e.*, that a Ministry should not stand unless it had a majority supporting it from both sections of the province. These divisions have weakened the effective strength of the party, and rendered it impossible for them to assume power. So to reconcile them, to conceal them or to do away with them altogether, the great Convention, alluded to in opening this letter, has just been held.

The proceedings of the body were conducted with great decorum. Hon. ADAM FERGUSON, M.L.C., (Member of the Legislative Council,) was the President. Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE, M. L. C., and D. A. MACDONALD, Esq., M. P. P., were the Vice Presidents. Hon. GEO BROWN, leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, and twenty-two or three other members of the Provincial Parliament took part in the proceedings. The debates on the nature of the programme to be adopted, lasted two days, and they were conducted with unquestionable talent. The object of the Assembly being to unite the party, of course details were not discussed, and the resolutions adopted were vague, to avoid offence to any. But still a new course of action was sketched out and resolved upon.

The first of the six resolutions passed declared a change in the existing political system of Canada necessary.

The second asserted that the adoption of the "double majority" would not be expedient.

The third denounced the change to a written Constitution, which some newspapers have advocated.

The fourth was a remarkable one, and I give it *verbatim*:

"That the best practical remedy for the evils in the government of Canada, is to be found in the formation of two or more local governments, to which shall be committed all matters of a local character, and some joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections."

The fifth asserted that a Federation of all the British North American Provinces would be too lengthy a process.

The sixth stated that the Central Government should be constituted on the basis of Representation by Population.

How to carry this scheme of Federation into effect was a matter on which the members of the Convention differed too much to express a united opinion. The majority wished simply to disunite the two Provinces and reunite them, just as they are, but by other ties. A very respectable minority desired rather to revive an old scheme of Mr. DORION'S, to divide each Province into two, and to federate the four sub-Provinces, of which Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and London or Hamilton, should be the Capitals. Many wished to have a Vice-Regal Court, a Senate, and House of Representatives, like those at Washington, but more seemed to desire that the "some joint authority," spoken of in the fourth resolution, should be a mere Board of Arbitration, to have the management of the Customs and Public Works and Lands, and as little possible besides.

It may be interesting to mention that while one speaker, who expressed a hope that some day a scion of the Royal family of England might wield a sceptre over Canada, was applauded, no one spoke in favor of annexation to the States; but, on this subject Mr. BROWN said. I quite from the published report:

"I advocate federation, as opposed to dissolution, pure and simple, because dissolution, without federation, would lead towards annexation to the States: and I suppose there is not one here who desires Canada to be the tag end of the American Republic, or would not rather endure to the end all the evils he labors under. Is there one who would in any case desire annexation? [Cries of 'No, no.']

The last things done by the Convention were to adopt a system of party organization, and to determine to petition the local parliament to adopt their six resolutions. They also resolved to send copies of their proceedings to the Colonial Secretary and to all the members of the Imperial Parliament.

This will render some action on the part of the Ministry absolutely necessary. They have stood on the defensive too long for their own interests, advocating the simple maintenance of the existing Union, which is Legislative, and very slightly Federative in its character. It seems probable to me that they must now seek to bring about, what Mr. GALT, one of their number, has already proposed to the Imperial Government and the several Governments of the Colonies, viz.: The federation of all the British Possessions in British North America. New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been moving in that direction, since the last sessions of their Parliaments, and the plan has not much greater difficulties in the way than the smaller scheme of federation the Convention have adopted. Should this be done, Americans will look on the affairs of this part of the Continent with far more interest than they have been used to do, as the growth of a great Northern confederacy must exert an influence of no ordinary kind upon their relations with this country and with others. The session of Parliament here will commence at Quebec in the beginning of February, and then events may be looked for which the readers of the rather dry paragraphs written above will be able, I flatter myself, pretty thoroughly to understand.

The Rochester *Democrat*, Nov. 15, says: "A lady passenger on the New-York express-train, due here at 9:10 last evening, was killed at Geddes, under most distressing circumstances. Her name was Knight, and she was a widow. She was going with her father-in-law, an old gentleman of 90 years, from Arlington, Vt., to Gerard, Penn. In attempting to pass from one car to another in search of a seat, she fell between the two and was literally cut to pieces."

National Finances.

CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL TREASURY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet written a line of his annual report, but is collecting and collating the matter for it, so that the preparation may be deferred until a few days before the meeting of Congress, for the purpose of receiving the latest figures. The design now is to make it strictly a business document, omitting political theories and speculations, as far as a Democratic Secretary can curb himself. If this purpose should be adhered to, Mr. COBB will be apt to attract more serious attention to his report than he has hitherto succeeded in doing. The reading public have been drugged with such nostrums long enough, and have acquired sufficient intelligence to form some rational judgment as to the policy best adapted to their own interests, however politicians, in or out of office, may argue to the contrary.

Although the balance in the Treasury is stated in the last weekly report from the Treasurer's office at $4,700,000, in round numbers, it does not represent the whole means at the disposal of the Secretary. During the period of heaviest imports, last Summer, over $5,000,000 were paid in Treasury notes for Custom-house dues, which have not been reissued, thus giving that additional resource to meet the liabilities which will confront him soon after the meeting of Congress. And to this sum may be added about $1,000,000 from miscellaneous sources—altogether say $6,000,000 beyond the stated balance. As soon as Congress shall pass the Post-office Appropriation bill the Treasury must meet on the spot a deficit of $4,200,000 for last year's postal service, and the indebtedness for the first quarter of the current year, ending 30th of September, which is about $3,600,000. These two sums are inevitable, together with another of $1,000,000 for the mileage of members—altogether, say, $8,800,000. The Treasury cannot be worked smoothly without a margin of $5,000,000, which is nearly on hand, and which will not be much increased or diminished before the 1st of January. If there was any prospect of more revenue, the Secretary could apply so much of this margin to meet the Post-office appropriation as would cover them, when added to the Treasury notes and miscellaneous resources which he has in reserve. And that will probably be the course pursued.

So far so good. By this shifting and pinching Mr. COBB can get along till January; but then the question must be presented: Will the incoming revenue be sufficient to meet the expenditures, leaving the redemption of the public debt created by this Administration entirely out of view? For one, I doubt it decidedly; and it is difficult to imagine any plausible reason for the expectations which are entertained at the Treasury in this respect. Every business man knows that the importations of the present year have been entirely disproportioned to the wants and means of the country, and, consequently, that this condition of things cannot continue without financial embarrassment. The only basis of the Treasury calculations is upon a continuance of these imports. Hence the public can judge as well as Mr. COBB whether he is to be borne out in anticipating such an amount of revenue. If his figures fail, then the usual recourse of a Democratic Administration—professing hard-money principles—will be relied upon, of invoking Congress for another supply of Treasury Notes, after the fashion of the last two years. We shall see whether the House will stand that demand without a modification of the Tariff.

Naval.

CRUISE OF THE CYANE—THE SARANAC AND ST. MARY'S.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

U. S. SHIP CYANE, SAN JUAN DEL SUR.
Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We are now on this coast about nine months, cruising most part of the time between Punta Arenas and Realejo, watching, as we suppose, for fillibusters, of which there are on this coast, at present, very few.

We arrived here on the 12th of this month, and found the U. S. steamer *Saranac* in port, with orders for us to remain until the arrival of Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY in the *Lancaster*, from Valparaiso, and we suppose that he will have us relieved from this part of the station, in order that we may get a run on shore, for I am sure it is almost time, as it has been ten months now since we have had any liberty on shore.

Mr. DIMITAY, our new Minister to this country, is in the Capital at present, himself and family are enjoying very good health; and as we are going to remain here for some time, we may expect a visit from him, and I have no doubt but that he would be very glad to have a chance to visit our gallant little ship.

To-morrow the *Saranac* leaves this place for Panama, when she will send her crew across the Isthmus for home, on the arrival of the new crew to take charge. By the way, the *Saranac's* crew are going to give a grand ball in Philadelphia, as soon as they arrive there. I understand it is to be on a grand scale, all the editors, and particularly those of the *Ledger*, are to be invited—likewise all the officers of the Navy-yard, including Commodore STEWART. But in this wild region, far away from home, we wish them all success, plenty of fun, and altogether a happy time of it, and we are only sorry that we cannot join them.

The *St. Mary's* has gone up the coast of Mexico, on a short cruise of a few months. All well at last accounts. The *Vandalia* has sailed for home; so, also, has the *Merrimac* flag-ship—so we come next on the list, and accordingly we have set the time for our orders to be about next May.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "About 520 men are now employed at the Navy-yard, but this number will be reduced shortly, unless some new work is ordered shortly. The United States steamer *Powhattan* has, we understand, been ordered to this yard for repairs, but she is not expected to arrive before February. The sloop-of-war *Pawnee* will be taken from the Dry Dock next week, the work of coppering her having been nearly completed. Her boilers, bed-plates, condensers, cylinders, &c., have all been put in their place, and the propellers and shafts will be put on in a few days. The ship, it is expected, will be ready for her trial trip in January, at least REANEY, NEAFIE & Co. are using their exertions to have all her machinery completed and in place by that time. The frigate *St. Laurence* is undergoing a thorough overhauling: her timbers, with which she was framed over twenty years ago, have been found perfectly sound, the only portion requiring renewing being her planking and portions of her gun and spar deck. As soon as the *Pawnee* is taken from the dock the *St. Laurence* will be taken up, for the purpose of having such portions of her copper renewed that may be found defective. There is now at the Navy-Yard an immense lot of the best timber in the country, all ready to be constructed into ships as soon as the Government is prepared to order new vessels. Those that have been heretofore built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard have reflected great credit upon the Government, as well as those engaged in their construction."

From the Plains.

TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS ON THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 10.

Our apprehensions on account of the delayed mails, travel and trade between here and New-Mexico are at length allayed by the safe arrival of a mail train, bringing three over-due mails, three passengers and a mass of correspondence. They arrived on the morning of the 9th, in charge of the indefatigable conductor WOODRUFF, of whose kindness, energy and courage the passengers speak in terms of warmest praise. The gentlemen who came in as passengers are Dr. D. C. DELEON, Army-Surgeon, from Albuquerque; T. K. MCCUTCHEN, of the house of J. & W. R. BERNARD & Co., Westport, and W. B. LIPTON, Esq., from whom we have gained the following facts:

The mail, in charge of J. W. WOODRUFF, started out from Santa Fé on the 2d of October, accompanied by the above-named passengers and a lady (Mrs. KELLY) and two children.

They proceeded on as far as Cold Springs, when, not meeting any outgoing mails, and hearing of difficulties among the Indians, it was considered hazardous to continue, and they determined to return. The male passengers stopped at Fort Union, but the lady and children were taken back to Santa Fé.

On the 19th ult., the mail from Independence reached Fort Union, and on the 21st Conductor WOODRUFF and his passengers again set out for the States, accompanied by an escort of 75 men under command of Capt. MORRIS, who guarded them on as far as the crossing of Arkansas River. At this place they expected the special Government escort, but were disappointed. But the conductor and passengers, being all well armed, they concluded to risk that dangerous part of the way, from the Arkansas to the Pawnee Fork, and succeeded in getting through safely.

A military post is now established at Pawnee Fork, in command of Capt. STEWART, of the First Cavalry, with one company only. Their duty will be to escort the mails from Cow Creek to the Arkansas—a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles—and return. Of course this is but small dependence. The season is likely to be inclement; forage and food are scarce; their horses are already broken down; and, under the circumstances, if we get two mails per month during the Winter we shall be thankful.

The Indians are still hostile, and make attacks whenever they can do so with safety to themselves. The last murder reported is that of PATRICK CAHILL, of Independence, who went out in the mail coach in which Maj. DONALDSON was passenger. It seems that CAHILL, seeing some Indians at a distance, went to them to get them to come up to the coach and have a talk with the Major; the Indians refused: a dispute arose; CAHILL fired his pistol, the Indians let fly their arrows, and CAHILL fell mortally wounded. Some days after this, two Indians were seen prowling in the neighborhood of the military post, and were killed by the soldiers. Of course, this will still more exasperate the savages.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.—The New-Haven *Journal*, Nov. 16, says: It is not generally known, perhaps, that the decision of Judge BUTLER, ordering the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to afford the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad all the facilities it affords to the New-Haven and Springfield Road, was appealed from, and that the case went to the Supreme Court of Errors. The New-Haven and Springfield Road appeared by counsel to oppose the order of Judge BUTLER, and the case was argued at the Session of the Supreme Court in Fairfield County several weeks ago, it being claimed that the contract of the New-York and New-Haven Road with the New-Haven and Springfield Road would be violated, were Judge BUTLER'S decision to stand. The Judges reserved their decision until yesterday, when a dispatch was received from JOHN HARLIN, Esq., the law reporter of the Supreme Court, announcing that the Court *sustained* Judge BUTLER, and decided in favor of the Shore Line. This decision will enable the N. H., N. L. and S. Road to perfect its arrangement for running through cars from New-York to Providence and Boston, selling through tickets, and securing prompt and certain connections. It will probably, also, have an effect in favor of the Canada Railroad in the suit pending against the New-York and New-Haven Road, for a breach of the above-mentioned contract.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Highway Robbery—Grand Larceny and Minor Offences.

On the 17th October, towards midnight, James McGUIRE, not having the fear of bad whisky before his eyes, committed himself to the saloon of Michael Murphy, corner of Baxter and Worth streets. There he met with Patrick Clark, a young Irishman, 22 years old, who knocked him down and robbed him of four dollars and fifty cents. Yesterday Clark boldly faced a Jury, who convicted him, almost on the instant. Judge RUSSELL thought the offence was worth four years and six months in the State Prison, and passed sentence accordingly.

Joseph Fox, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing $44, on Sept. 11, from Frederick A. Verede, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that crime, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Owen Haley, on July 18, in self-defence, as he averred, bit off a portion of Stephen Kelly's nose. A charge of mayhem was brought against Haley, and yesterday he pleaded guilty of assault and battery. The Judge thought the fraction of nose of which Kelly was deprived was worth $50, and fined Haley that sum, which he paid without dispute.

Edward Barry, Philip McCONNELL and William Connolly were tried on a charge of stealing a boat, the property of James Guthrie, from the foot of Forty-seventh-street and East River. They were acquitted, it being clearly shown that they took the boat for a frolic, rowed over to the Jersey shore in it, and returned it to its moorings when their spree was ended.

Jane Lynch pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Sentence reserved.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Nov. 16, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market presents no new features of importance. Fine Dairies are scarce, and command 22c.@23c., while other grades are in abundant supply, and prices rather favor the buyer. But a small quantity of choice Western Reserve makes its appearance, being worih quite as much West as it is here. Merchants would find it much more profitable to ship their Butter in rolls while it is fresh and sweet than to pack it in firkins. Good Roll Butter brings 18c. without much difficulty. We quote:

Orange County, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ₱ lb	22	@	24
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	21	@	23
Fair State Dairy, firkins	18	@	20
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, fair	17	@	18
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Roll Butter, ₱ lb., sweet	16	@	19

CHEESE.

Cheese are a little easier for anything but fine Dairies; the sales of the week have been light comparatively, and shippers hold off for lower prices. We quote:

Fine State, ₱ lb	11	@	11¼
Fair State, ₱ lb	10	@	10¼
Fine Ohio, ₱ lb	9½	@	10½
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	9	@	11
English Dairy, Goshen, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Pineapple, ₱ lb	13	@	16

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs continue scarce. Lime Eggs are coming forward freely, and selling at 17c. for best marks, loss off. We quote:

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz	19	@	20
Lime Eggs, ₱ doz	16	@	17

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are in good demand, principally for export, with sales of 30,000 lbs., at 7½c. Dried Peaches that are light colored and cut small are scarce and higher Plums are firm at 25c. In Green Apples operations have been extensive and heavy, the near approach of the close of navigation hurrying forward immense quantities, some of which are sold on arrival, but the greater portion goes in store, anticipating an advance. Greenings that are sound and in good order sold on the dock at 19s. Red Fruit, suitable for shipping, brought 19s. to 21s. for mixed lots. A cargo of choice Spitzenbergs brought 22s. Our quotations below are for good sound Fruit from store:

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	6½	@	7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	10	@	16
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@	7
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	22	@	25
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	23	@	25
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	21	@	22
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 62½
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Apples, Gillyflowers, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	—
Cranberries, ₱ bbl	14 00	@	15 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

New Beans are scarce and wanted. Peas—no special activity, but salable at our figures. We quote:

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel		@	$1 25
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	75	@	90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Red, ₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
China, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
Canada, ₱ bushel	75	@	77
Black-eyed, ₱ bushel	1 37½	@	1 50
Marrowfat, Green, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
White, ₱ bushel	1 37½	@	1 50

SEEDS

Are very quiet and lower, the demand being mainly for small parcels, for home consumption, the foreign demand having entirely subsided. Clover is held at 8¾c. to 9c., with no buyers at over 8c. to 8¼c. We quote:

Clover, ₱ lb	$0 08	@	$0 08½
Timothy, ₱ bnshel	2 25	@	2 30
Flaxseed, ₱ bushel	1 45	@	1 55

NUTS.

Chestnuts are scarce and higher. Hickory Nuts are abundant and lower. We quote:

Hickory Nuts, extra, ₱ bushel	$1 37½	@	—
Hickory Nuts, fair, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 12½
Chestnuts, ₱ bushel	5 00	@	—

HONEY.

We quote:

Clover, in Boxes, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Buckwheat, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Strained, ₱ lb	8	@	10

BEESWAX

Is in better demand, at 34½c. to 35½c.

FEATHERS.

We quote sales of Live Geese Western at 45c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Since Monday last good Poultry has been scarce, and prices have ruled higher, compared with last week. Game is also scarce and higher. How long it will continue so it is difficult to judge—the market changes so suddenly that no set of quotations will answer for over one day. We give the extreme ranges of the week:

Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Geese, fat, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Woodcock, ₱ pair	31	@	38
Squabs, ₱ dozen	2 50	@	2 75
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	—
Wild Pigeons, small fed, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	1 75
Wild Duck, ₱ pair	31	@	62
Wood Ducks, ₱ pair	38	@	62
Quail, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Canvas-Back Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Red-Head Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Partridges, ₱ pair	56	@	63
English Snipe, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Venison, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Wild Turkeys, each	1 00	@	2 00
Wild Geese, each	37	@	62

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Junes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Carters, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	1 87
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	—	@	87
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl	88	@	—
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@	4 50
Marrow Squash, ₱ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Garlic, ₱ 100	7 00	@	8 00
Cauliflower, ₱ 100	1 00	@	2 00
Celery, ₱ doz	62	@	75

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes; 18,229 bbls. Flour; 94,354 bushels Wheat; 5,245 bushels Corn; 11,870 bushels Barley; 34,135 bushels Oats; 4,100 bushels Malt; 2,619 pkgs. Provisions; and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,466 bbls., including 1,136 bbls. Pots and 330 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Santos at 12c.; 1,500 bags Rio at 11c.@12c.; and 30 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11½c. @11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb. Referring to the crop and market prospects, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark that their "advices from all quarters report splendid weather for picking, and a prevalence of large crop views. The estimate of 1,250,000 bales is coming into general favor, and few authorities of any weight will now venture to commit themselves to lower figures. Certainly, if the present favorable picking weather should continue for a few week longer, this estimate will be low enough to pase operations upon, and the result will be more likely to exceed than fall short of it. One of the most remarkable features this season has been the readiness and even eagerness of planters to deliver and sell their crops. Rivers have been unusually low but they have availed themselves of all the facilities within reach; and in prices have not fallen lower it has been the fault of buyers, and of the rapidly advancing prices at Liverpool, rather than that of sellers. The advance of ¼d. to ⅜d. @ ½d. at Liverpool, which has occurred within the last month, has only raised the f. o. b. price here about ½c. @ ¾c. from the lowest point, and Middling Orleans, now worth 7¾d. at Liverpool, can be put on board at 6¾d. It is thought, reasonably enough, that the large exports hence must create a reaction at Liverpool, and proportionately depress Southern interests during the further continuance of excessive receipts and shipments."

FISH—Dry Cod have been inquired for at from $3 75@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Other descriptions have been partially neglected.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour manifested more willingness to sell, and, generally, at a shade lower prices. Hence, the demand was brisker, and a more extensive business was transacted. The sales reached 17,000 bbls. in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5, chiefly at $5 00; extra State, $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; Superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $5 10@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	4 90	@	5 00
Extra State	5 05	@	5 15
Superfine Western	4 95	@	5 05
Extra Wisconsin	5 10	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@	5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 40	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@	5 31
Extra Genesee	5 40	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@	8 00

Southern Flour has been in more request, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 3,000 bbls., at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, at previous rates; sales have been made of 250 bbls. Inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 15@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in request and are quite stiffly held.

FRUIT—Raisins have been more sought after, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 40 ₱ whole box. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at about previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, to-day, and prices have declined about 2c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been limited. We have heard of sales of only 22,500 bushels, including good White Canada, at $1 38; fair white Michigan at $1 40; fair Milwaukee Club (reported) at $1 45; fair to prime Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 12½; and prime White Kentucky at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 16,500 bush. at $1@$1 02 for round yellow; $1 01@$1 03 for old yellow Jersey and Southern, and 87c.@92c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at 85c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Sales to-day 2,400 bushels. Barley is in good request at uniform rates. Sales 24,000 bushels, including very inferior to good State at 68c.@80c.; very good Vermont at 83c.; choice Canada Wheat at 88c.; and good Canada East, part (reported) at 80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in lively demand at buoyant prices, including Canada, at 45c.@46c.; Western and State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c.; and Southern at 39c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 1,560 bales at 11¼c., for standard, ₱ yard, 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 500 bales North River, in lots, chiefly at 75c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—The transactions in this line have been very limited. No noticeable changes have occurred in prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in fair demand at uniform rates. Other kinds have been quiet. In New-Bedford, during the week ending 14th November, sales were made of 1,350 bbls. Crude Sperm, part at $1 38; 850 bbls. Crude Whale, at 50c.; and 600 bbls. dark South Sea do., at 42c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 14	59,883	197,247	1,812,400
Same time last year	76,817	181,604	1,479,600

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, chiefly at $15 12½ for new Mess; $15 37½ for uninspected Mess; $15 for old Mess; and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 2,100 bbls. Cut meats have been scarce and quiet. Bacon has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of 500 boxes Cumberland Cut, deliverable in December and January, at 8¾c.; 500 boxes clear Long Middles, deliverable also in December and January, at 8¾c.; and 500 boxes City Cut, Ribbed Middles, deliverable in January and February, at 9c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair demand at former rates. Sales, to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef has been pretty actively inquired for at steady rates. Sales have been made of 400 bbls., at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4 @$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in moderate request, at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 tcs., part for export, at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy have been lightly dealt in at former rates. Calcutta Linseed has been in active request, and, in Boston, within the past three days, sales have been made, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "of 6,000 bags and 1,475 pockets, per *Middlesex*, at $1 52½; 8,500 bags and 4,647 pockets by the *Osborn Howes*, part if not all at $1 52½; and 6,000 bags and 6,000 pockets, the cargo of the *Galatea* at New-York, at $1 55½ ₱ bushel. The import of 5,200 bags by the *T. B. Wales*, and 10,695 bags and 2,333 pockets by the *Levant*, were sold before arrival; 2,700 bags by the *Middlesex*, and 3,321 bags by the *Mary Ann*, remain unsold."

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 200 boxes Cheese at 28s.; 300 bbls Resin at 2s. 3d.; 40 tons Green Hides and 100 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. For London, 200 bbls. Fruit at 2s. 9d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 30 tcs. Rice at 27s. 6d.; 26 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; and 30 bbls. Paint at 5s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Timor* 670 tons, hence to Valparaiso and Callao, a brig to Buenos Ayres and back, a bark to Point Petre, a brig, 199 tons, to South side Cuba and back, on terms not made public; a brig, 1,800 bbls., from Baltimore to Pernambuco and back to the United States, $1 75 ₱ bbl.; new ship *Southern Rights*, 1,000 tons, now at Richmond, Me., from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, 7-16d., or if to Havre, ⅞d; a schr., 295 tons, to Constantinople, Smyrna and back, $6,000; bark *Glenwood*, 418 tons, to Havana, $2,500; bark *Lexington*, 395 tons, same voyage, about same price; a brig to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 38c., Melado, 36c., Molasses, $3 on and $3 50 under deck; one, 228 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar 38c., and Molasses $3 on deck; a schr., 1,100 bbls., to two ports in Jamaica, 70c. ₱ bbl.; one, 117 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads, for orders, Guano, $4; one from Jacksonville to St. Croix, Lumber, $11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1859.

We have to report the continued influx of an oversupply of beef cattle, or cattle brought here to be sold for beef, if anybody will buy them as such. Some purchases were made to-day and last week at $10@$12, and from that up to $25 ₱ head, by parties who must be connected with the glue factories, for certainly no one could think of getting salable beef out from between the skin and bones of some of the live carcasses offered and actually sold in the cattle-yards. Among these were thin, slab-sided yearlings and two-year-olds, so devoid of muscle as to require two or them to lean against each other to keep from falling down; other some were raw-boned bulls not fit to feed to respectable dogs. What owners mean by sending such carcasses here, is more than we can imagine. There may be some fun in sending a "drove" of beasts to market and selling them for $10 and paying $13 expenses, but we cannot see it. Perhaps the enterprising senders wish to advertise, "Cattle made here," by forwarding a lot of *frames* as specimens. Aside from these, however, there were many fair animals offered to-day, though none worthy to be ranked as premium bullocks. An unusual number of country buyers chanced to come in, which helped to keep up prices to about last week's figures and clear out the yards, with the exception of about 200, which were unsold at sundown. An advance in pork also helped out the cattle market somewhat.... Milk cows, though arriving in moderate numbers, are so slow of sale that they can hardly be quoted as selling at any price .....Sheep and lambs have come in quite largely, but there has been a brisk demand, and though the receipts have exceeded those of last week over 3,000, a small advance in price was obtained to-day for the better grades. The yards are unusually well cleared out, considering the abundant supply of nearly 15,000..... Swine are scarce and higher. The packing business is somewhat brisk, and a few thousand more than were offered would have found buyers at an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. over last week's prices.....The following figures, carefully compiled from our statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 15.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,251	123	710	14,882	7,119
Previous week	4,566	164	587	10,936	9,709
Same wk last year	5,119	220	650	11,012	26,015
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 28,676. Total number received the previous week 26,055. This is an increase of 2,624. Beeves number about the same as for the same week last year, but the supply is really greater, as the butchers have a supply on hand purchased at the overstocked yards during several weeks past. The total receipts for eight weeks past exceed those of the corresponding period last year by several thousands.

Of the 5,251 fresh bullocks received this week, 3,965 were taken to the Forty-fourth-street yards; 1,100 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 57 at BROWNING'S, and 36 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 93 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street. Of the 3,965 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 1,197 head came from Ohio, 954 from New-York, 681 from Indiana, 497 from Illinois, 181 from Pennsylvania, 151 from Canada, 115 from Kentucky, 126 from Missouri, and 115 from Michigan. This is a larger proportion from Indiana than we have lately found in market.

The above, including the 1,100 sold at Bergen, came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railroad, 2,211 by Hudson River Railroad, 1,171; by river barges, 730; by Harlem Railroad, 289; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 161; and on foot, 156. There seems to be a general satisfaction among drovers with the treatment of themselves and stock on all the railroad routes, [illegible] a note of.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

To the above reported 3,965 fresh cattle yarded at Forty-fourth-street, must be added 150 stale cattle, left over last week, notwithstanding the smaller number than usual then on sale. These swelled the total at ALLERTON'S yards to 4,115. They were mostly in yesterday, and owners made up their minds to getting no advance. Considerable sales were made of the better grades up to last evening, at about last week's rates—perhaps a trifle less for some of the best, as we could hear of none going above 10c. for the estimated dressed weight. Lower prices were looked for this morning, but the presence of buyers from the Counties up the River, and from some other points, revived the hopes of sellers somewhat, and they held on for last week's prices, and in most cases obtained them. But for this chance aid a decline of ½c. would most probably have prevailed to-day. As it was the closing sales were rather lower and all were not sold. Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, to-day and yesterday included, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparison, are about as follows:

	To day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9¼c.@10c.	9¼c.@10c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
Poorest quality	4c. @ 5¾c.	4c. @ 5¾c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8¾c.	7c. @ 8¾c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@ —	7¾c.@ —

It will be seen, that with a single exception, we have not changed the selling rates for two weeks past There is a wide range in the prices—all the way from 4c. to 10c. ₱ lb. Very few sold at 10c.; most buyers conceded that their best beef would cost them only 9c.@9¾c. in the carcass, allowing the hide, head, fat and rough tallow for the expense of purchasing and killing.....There was but a light business at Albany for eastern markets—only about 600 head. No cattle are left over at that point this week, so far as we could learn.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

CONGER & CAREY worked off 65 rather nice Illinois steers, on their own account, at an average of 8¼c. They were snug little cattle of 6¾ cwt.

T. BLOOMER, for his neighbors, 30 Westchester County oxen and steers of fair to prime qualities, at 8½c.@9¼c.

S. ULRAY, for JONES & SELSOA, 44 nice Ohio steers, fed by P. BUFFENBERGER, of Madison County. They were among the numberones of the market, weighing about 9 cwt. in the beef, and 40 of them brought 9c.@9¼c., the other 4 not quite as much. The tops would have brought 10c., if allowed to have been picked out. Also, 46 rather common Ohio steers, for F. A. YOCUM, at 7¾c.@8¼c. on 6½ cwt.

HARING & GURNEY sold, here and at Bergen, the following lots: For D. & J. HEATH, 89 native Illinois cattle, light and thin, say 5¾ cwt., at 6¾c. @8c. And 50 from the same State for R. BAKER, commonish lot of heifers, cows and steers, at 6¾c.@8c. Also 22 State "scallawags," for H. F. BARTON, at 6c. And 18 thin Indiana cows and steers at 6¾c.@7c; 20 two-year old Indiana steers, for J. REESE, at 7c.—tidy lot; and 19 very common Ohios, for G. FISHER, at 6c.@7¾c. Also 45 very fair Ohio steers and oxen for H. A. MORGHOUSE, of 5¾ to 8 cwt., at 7¾c.@8¼c.

I. SIMMONS sold 22 good fleshed Ohio steers, for T. HOSSEBERRY, at $63 each, or 8½c. selling them strong 7¾ cwt. Also, for R. BAKER, 43 just fair Indiana steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c. And 15 heavy Ohio cattle, for SHELDON & Co., at $90 each. Rated 9½ cwt.

D. G. CULVER, on his own account, 30 good Ohio steers, of 9 cwt., which he calls 10c. Of course they were prime, ranking A No. 1. Also, for THOMPSON, 40 common 6 cwt. Illinois steers, at 7½c.

DUDLEY & WOODRUFF, for KIRKWOOD & GERMAIN, 31 Canada cows, oxen and stags, coarse and rough, at 6c.@7¾c. at Bergen. Also, 18 thin steers and oxen from this State, for J. FERINE, at 6¾c.@8c.; and 51 thinnish to fair Indiana steers, for CROW & STRAIN, at 7c.@8c., on 5¾ cwt. Also, 16 State stags, cows and scallawag steers, for OLIN, at 6c.@7c. And 18 very light Pennsylvania yearlings, cows, &c., at $12@$25 each.

J. H. WILLIAMS had a good lot of 28 Pennsylvania steers for ALEXANDER & CHANDLER. They were among the best lots, rating 8¾cwt., and brought 9c.@9¾c. Also, for J. B. PARCELS, 51 good or fair Ohio steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@9c.

H. MYERS run out 64 decent Indiana cattle for J. MCCULLUM, of Fayette County. Rated 6¾ cwt. and 6¾ cwt., and brought 8½c.

T. C. EASTMAN for SMITH & Co., 125 Indiana steers &c., some of them poor, and other some worse than poor, at 6c.@8c. They were mostly light animals.

MUNN & CLOVER, for HARDY, 45 fair 6¾ cwt. Ohio steers, at 8c.@8¾c., and 18 of his own Indiana cattle, just medium animals, at 7¾c. Also, some stale cattle at last week's prices.

AVRAULT & BRO., on their own account, 100 Ohio and Canada cattle, at 7c.@10c. They ranged from medium to prime. Also, 31 prime Kentucky animals, fed by Kendell, at 9¾c.; 12 of the best at $79 each.

BARNES & HARRIS, for GEO. FUNK, 80 Illinois steers, of good quality, at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

These come in slowly at the present time, and it is well, for the trade is anything but brisk. Only 123 fresh animals have been received at all the market places for the past week, and these are more than find sales. Poor cows can be bought for $20@$25; medium animals, $30@$35; and good milkers, $40@$50, as customers can be had.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts large for the season. A portion of them, however, were grass calves of 3 to 4 months old, and sold to farmers at an average of $5 each. They are to be manufactured into beeves. Good veal is worth 6¾c. @7c. ₱ lb. live weight, while "bobs" drag at $1 @$2 50 ₱ head. Demand for all kinds moderate at last week's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Of live Sheep 14,882 have been brought in during the past week, 741 of them at ALLERTON'S; 3,448 at O'BRIENS'; 5,212 at BROWNINGS'; and 5,481 at CHAMBERLIN'S. A very large proportion of them were from this State. Although an increase in the receipts, still good Sheep are worth 25c. ₱ head more than last week. The pens were not full this morning, and trade may be put down as very fair. Prime Sheep bring about 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. At Washington Market dressed Mutton is quoted at 7¾c. ₱ lb., for fat sheep. Much of the stock now coming in is thin and light, and only brings $1 50@$2 50 ₱ head, while right good Sheep are worth $3 50@$4 50 each. A few large, fat, extra Sheep brought $7@$9 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of sheep and lambs at his Sixth-street market, for the past week, as follows:

From New-York 3,976 brought in; 103 by E. Miller, 328 by J. Buncliff, 220 by S. Baker, 84 by H. Voorhies, 208 by P. Kilmer, 150 by A. Weeks, 110 by J. Morton, 122 by E. Howe, 140 by P. Marshall, 184 by W. Hicks, 157 by H. Todd, 49 by L. Ben, 330 by R. C. Austin, 133 by H. Getman, 85 by Crum & Sickles, 163 by D. S. Hurd, 205 by D. Poncherby, 158 by J. J. Plattner, 126 by S. Sweet, 82 by J. Collins, 202 by Bissell & Rowland, 61 by C. Schultz, 62 by Purdy & Weeks, 73 by D. K. Tripp, 165 by Smith & Weeks, 37 by S. Craig, 90 by P. Van Bremer, 199 by J. Moody, 75 by C. P. Ramsay. From New-Jersey 548 brought in; 22 by R. Bellis, 263 by W. D. Bellis, 30 by B. Lawrence, 79 by G. B. Holcomb, 80 by G. Gillmore. From Michigan 591, as follows: 191 by Clark & Sweet, 400 by J. Breckley. From Ohio 100 by J. Murphy.

Among the brokers' reports are the following sales by J. C. LARKIN:

355 sheep & lambs	$1,153	58	
54 sheep & lambs	176	31	
150 sheep & lambs	421	93	
104 sheep & lambs	311	12	
123 sheep & lambs	332	25	
Totals			$3,668 11

Thos. C. LARKIN reports the following sales, viz:

54 sheep & lambs	$159	94	
88 sheep & lambs	270	00	
110 sheep & lambs	340	00	
122 sheep & lambs	366	00	
65 sheep & lambs	162	00	
11 sheep & lambs	49	25	
125 sheep & lambs	296	88	
Total			$3,965 12

Jas. MCCARTHY quotes sales of

50 sheep & lambs	$326	50	
75 sheep & lambs	249	00	
108 sheep & lambs	399	50	
Totals			$1,389 50

Sales by R. H. HUME:

176 sheep & lambs	$736	50	
49 sheep & lambs	162	50	
191 sheep & lambs	674	12	
110 sheep & lambs	263	12	
148 sheep & lambs	401	50	
184 sheep & lambs	520	87	
91 sheep & lambs	286	12	
133 sheep & lambs	308	68	
Totals			$6,271 26

McGRAW & O'BRIEN give the following receipts for the past week: From New-York, 162 by Reed & White; 68, S. H. Hunt; 649, A. W. Smith & Co.; 74, C. Plump; 93, A. New; 187, N. Spencer; 31, E. Hunt; 40, V. Vanbremer & Co.; 205, D. Babcock & Co.; 770, J. Collins; 80, J. Arnold; 123, Capt. C. Shoefelt; 123, C. P. Brunck; 61, J. C. Marsh; 173, J. Brown; 106, W. S. White & Co.; 189, Capt. W. Tyler. From Ohio, 201 by Bissell & Rowland, and 101 by D. Murphy, making a total of 3,448.

Their sales were as follows:

146 sheep & lambs	$331	18	
154 sheep & lambs	473	00	
187 sheep & lambs	685	00	
205 sheep & lambs	553	31	
270 sheep & lambs	801	73	
201 sheep & lambs	646	12	
203 sheep & lambs	668	75	
209 sheep	712	00	
97 sheep	339	50	
Totals			$6,271 26

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97 sheep	339	50	
Totals			$6,271 26

Cool weather and lighter receipts have favored those bringing in hogs. An advance of about ½c. ₱ lb. live weight is quoted, and the yards were emptied to-night. Only 7,119 were yarded for the past week, against 9,800 one week ago, and 26,015 for the corresponding week last year. At ALLERTON'S Western Yards 3,740 were received and sold at 5¾c. @6c. gross for corn-fed, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for still hogs. HOLMES & FARNUM report 3,370 yarded at Thirty-seventh-street, which added to 1,520 remaining from last week made 4,899. Of these 4,776 were sold and 123 left over when the account was made up, but doubtless sold very soon.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—[illegible]

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

BOOK FOR DECEMBER.

Where now are the imitators of GODEY'S.
LOOK AT THIS NUMBER.
THREE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
"The Departure and the Return, or First and Second-class Cars." Matchplates.
A fine-figure colored Fashion-plate Tints for working on canvas, printed in colors.
30 PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS,
Expressly for ladies, comprising the greatest variety ever published in one number of any Magazine.
Mantillas, Cloaks

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Times—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—Hole in the Wall.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Phenomenon in a Smock Frock—Dumb Girl of the Inn. Evening—The People's Lawyer—Conjugal Lesson.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—Soiree Musicale by Madame Louise Abel.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folk's Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional official returns of the State election, received yesterday, place the success of the Utica nominations almost beyond doubt. Official reports from all except fifteen counties give to Mr. JONES a majority of 1,520 over Mr. LEAVENWORTH; while Mr. RICHMOND, for State Engineer, has a still more decided advantage over his Republican adversary. There is little room, also, to question the election of Messrs. SKINNER and ELDERKIN. These are from results collected at Albany up to 9 o'clock last evening. They do not perfectly conform with the returns and estimates received here; but the significance is the same.

No tidings were received from the *North Star* up to the latest hour before going to press last night. The missing steamer was the subject of general conversation in the City yesterday, and the concern for her safety was very much enhanced by the fact that late intelligence from Key West and the ports along the Southern coast make no mention of her having been seen or heard of. By reference to the number of transit tickets purchased at the Panama Railroad office, it appears that there must have been 817 passengers on board, who, with the crew of 76, make a total of 893 souls.

The arguments in the suit brought by WM. JEPSON, Esq., in his own behalf, and as attorney for CHARLES GOODYEAR *vs.* HORACE H. DAY, in which is involved the whole question as to the title to the manufacture and sale of elastic woven rubber goods under GOODYEAR'S vulcanized patent, were concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit before Judges NELSON and INGERSOLL. The closing speech was made by Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, in reply to the speech for the defendant of Judge CURTIS, of Boston. Both were able, ingenious and learned.

A case was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court involving the right of the Croton Aqueduct Board to cut off the supply of water from the St. Nicholas Hotel, for non-payment of the water-rate for 1857. The water-rate claimed was resisted by the proprietors of the hotel as excessive and exorbitant. Hence the controversy. No decision was rendered.

The examination into the charge against Dr. JOHN H. WILSON of having attempted to kill his wife by administering chloroform was resumed by Justice WELSH. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, M. D., who attended Mrs. WILSON during her alleged illness from the effects of the soporific, was the only witness examined. He is of opinion that the lady's prostration was caused by the inhalation of chloroform. Further examination of the matter is to be made next Monday.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, the President, Mr. VERPLANCK, stated that the Board had paid the expense of purchasing and fitting up the floating hospitals, with the expectation that the amount would be reimbursed by the Legislature. No provision had been made, however, and they had fallen back on the Commissioners of Quarantine, but that body also disputed the bill. The consideration of the subject was deferred. There have been 1,715 emigrant arrivals since the 9th.

At an adjourned meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held last night, the report of the Council recommending that no action be taken on the resolution some time since submitted, for the exclusion of reporters, was laid on the table.

The case of the alleged slaver *Emily* was brought up for examination before United States Commissioner K. G. WHITE, and the ten prisoners were arraigned. Lieut. STEPHENS was the only witness examined. He testified at length as to the circumstances of the seizure, the search of the vessel, the inspection of the crew, and other particulars, most of which were set forth in the statements published upon the arrival of the vessel, a week since. The case was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning. The wife of one and the sister of another of the prisoners were present in Court.

On the Stock Exchange there was an upward turn on the general Share list, and also on State Stocks, induced apparently by the continued rise in Panama Shares and the appearance of a number of fresh buyers of New-York Central. Panama sold as high as 133½, and Central 80⅝, closing 80¾@½. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 1,500 bales. Prices were a shade easier. Flour was more active at, however, generally lower rates. Wheat was depressed and cheaper. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats more in demand. Provisions, Dry Codfish, Hay and Hops, were likewise in fair request. Rio Coffee, as well as Sugars and Rice, were pretty freely dealt in. The movements in other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets continue to be oversupplied with all kinds, except Swine, for which there is a brisk demand, and, with small receipts, prices have advanced about 1c. ℔ lb., live weight. The best corn-fed command 6c. ℔ lb. Beef cattle sold just about as last week; at yesterday's general market a few of the very best went at prices equivalent to 10c. ℔ lb., for the dressed carcases, and others of low grade sold even as low as 4c.; the average of all sorts being about 7¼c. Veal Calves are in fair supply, and only the best grades find ready sales. Sheep and Lambs are abundant, but the demand is active, and prices have advanced 25c. ℔ head. Milch Cows are a drug, there being a very light demand. The total receipts at the regular City Yards of live animals, destined for slaughter, number: Beeves, 5,251; veal calves, 701; sheep and lambs, 14,882; swine, 7,119; and of milch cows, 123. Total of all kinds, 28,076. Total last week, 26,052.

A DIVIDED CHURCH.—Dr. CHEEVER'S appeal to the British Abolitionists does not receive the approval even of his own Church. The Trustees at a meeting held on Monday evening, adopted *unanimously* the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Board learn, through the public prints, that a Miss JOHNSTONE has made appeals to the people of Great Britain for funds to sustain the Church of the Puritans; and it appears by a letter of the pastor of the Church, addressed to Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, of England, that *he (the pastor) and some individuals have authorized* Miss JOHNSTONE to collect money in Great Britain for this purpose; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Board, such an appeal is contrary to the best interests of the Church and Society, and calculated to injure them in the estimation of the Christian public, since the contributions sought are for the purpose of meeting the ordinary expenses of worship, which rightfully belong to the congregation to pay.

Resolved, Therefore, that *this Board disavow all responsibility for the acts of Miss Johnstone as authorized by the Society or its Trustees.*

It is certainly rather a singular spectacle to see the Pastor and the Trustees of a Church so directly at issue upon the important point of "meeting the ordinary expenses of worship." Whether the pastor will persist in his appeal to English sympathizers after so direct a repudiation, remains to be seen.

The Virginian Tamerlanes.

It was to have been hoped that the remarkably expeditious manner in which Old BROWN was tried and condemned, the immediate overruling of every point raised by his counsel during the proceedings, and the unmistakable demonstrations of hatred and abhorrence which the Charlestown populace have continued to heap on him ever since his capture, might have satiated the rage of his worst enemy; and that the public of the United States might soon expect to be relieved from the disgust which has been excited in the minds of all thoughtful men, by the wild Virginian howls for blood.

An article which we copied yesterday from the Richmond *Whig* proves, however, that the red Indian, POWHATAN, still rules the "Old Dominion" in spirit, and has quite got the better of his Christianly daughter, POCAHONTAS. Frantic cries for the death of any human being, however sinful or obnoxious, are always revolting enough, but whatever excuse there may be found for them, while a great offender is at large, and capable of further mischief, it is very difficult indeed to listen to them calmly when they are ringing around a criminal captured, convicted and safely housed in jail to await the appointed day of his solemn execution. The Richmond *Whig*, and Virginians generally, owe "Old BROWN," we admit, very little consideration; but they owe their own reputation, the feelings of the American public, and our national character, at least so much as should prevent them from regaling us in the year 1859, and in a time of profound peace, to such exhibitions of tiger-like blood-thirstiness and craven ferocity as those which affront us daily in the columns of the Virginia Press. We object to these displays, not so much for the sake of the criminal—though there are considerations palpable enough which should shield even him from Choctaw revilings in a Christian State—as for the sake of the community which is exposed to the atrocious influences of such intemperate passion on the part of its leaders.

The Virginian journals have taken up the remonstrances on this subject of their Northern cotemporaries as but so many insidious pleas for "Old BROWN," and his subtle backers and abettors. This is a quite pitiable mistake, as the Virginian journals might easily learn, if they would but listen with understanding to such a rebuke of their course as is contained, for instance, in the calm, dignified, and altogether honorable and Christian speech of their own Judge PARKER, in passing sentence of death upon COOKE and his fellows but the other day. If we urge the Virginians not to make merry over the prospect of hanging half-a-dozen fellow creatures, and not to taunt the criminal on his way from the gaol to the scaffold with exulting cries and insolent jeers of triumph, we do so mainly as a tribute to decency and public morals. We do so just as one might urge a Feejee Islander to abandon the practice of cannibalism, not because it does his enemies so much harm to be cooked and eaten, nor even because the said enemies deserve any better fate, but because cannibalism is a brutal and a brutalizing practice, of which a decent savage even ought to be ashamed, which is wholly incompatible with all the finer feelings of our nature and with the least progress in the "humanities." We feel that the journalists of Virginia, in spite of themselves, are worthy of a better occupation than this of dancing round a jail like naked aborigines about a stake, and clamoring for a prisoner's head.

And although nothing is usually more thoroughly a work of supererogation than to deal with the logic of a man in a towering passion, yet as some of these carnivorous journalists really seem to be trying to convince their readers that there is something like a form of reason in all this vampirism, we feel moved to suggest to themselves that what they call the "ground" which the Richmond *Whig* for instance declares itself to have taken "at the outset," that "Old BROWN" was a "villain, pirate and assassin, and was *therefore* entitled to no trial at law, is no "ground" at all, but, on the contrary, a mere quagmire of absurdity. Our infuriate cotemporaries seem to labor under the extraordinary hallucination that it is only good citizens, members of churches, and presidents of banks, who are "entitled to trials at law," and that assassins and burglars, and such-like persons, for whose special benefit trials at law have been commonly supposed to be instituted, are, in fact, *feræ naturæ*, mere roving wild-cats and wolves, whom the first comer may freely kill. The singular fashion in which the Virginian volunteers at Harper's Ferry fell to work to murder their prisoners in cold blood, after the Marines had captured them, would seem to favor the notion that this hallucination pervades the Virginian community. If so, we are afraid that the "rankest" Abolitionists could invent no commentary so scathing as this simple fact, upon the imbecility and barbarism which the denouncers of Slavery declare to be the inevitable concomitants of that patriarchal institution.

In all other parts of the world reputed civilized, "trials at law" are usually confined to "villains and assassins," and are by no means reserved for the pious and well-behaved. The Virginian theory will be quite new to most professors of jurisprudence. The ordinary formula of civilized societies runs as follows: "He (Capt. KYD or JOHN BROWN) is a villainous pirate and assassin, and *therefore* is richly entitled to a trial at law." For the credit of their State, we hope the sensible people of Virginia will take measures to have their editors enlightened upon the objects of criminal law.

But these guides of the people are hardly more sensible in treating the laws of war than the laws against felony. The *Whig* energetically inquires, "Why were they (Brown's men) not shot like dogs, at the moment of their capture? All the laws of war, and all the demands of justice commanded their immediate extermination. The impudent claim of a robber, a horse-thief, and a murderer, to be recognized as prisoner of war, should have hastened his punishment." The simple answer to which wild query is, that the duty of the officers of the law is to arrest horse-thieves and murderers, not to exterminate them, on the spot, unless they are actually resisting capture. When they have ceased to fight, they pass into the hands of the courts in all civilized communities. BROWN might have been tried, it is true, by a drumhead Court-martial and hanged immediately, if Virginia had chosen to declare herself civilly impotent, by establishing such a tribunal for the trial of five criminals all told, and three of them wounded. The spectacle, however, would have very much resembled the performance of a pickpocket with a battery of field artillery. Nor did the laws of war demand an immediate massacre. The laws of war in no case require two thousand armed men to fall upon two white persons and two negroes and butcher them when they have ceased to resist. If the laws of war had anything to do with the matter, they required old BROWN to be treated just as he has been treated. There is something so very comical [illegible] "laws of war" against [illegible] criminals, and calling for drum-head Court-martials to deal with them, that we must warn the Press of that State how slight a step divides the sublime, even the sublime of ferocity, from the ridiculous. Virginia may erect herself in her fury and fear into an attitude of sanguinary wrath as hideous as that of TAMERLANE himself; but if she undertakes to treat Old BROWN like another BAJAZET, the world will assuredly mingle its just indignation with most unseemly scoffs. If the Virginians wish to learn how a community worthy of freedom and capable of self-government deals with truculent offenders against its peace and dignity, we recommend them to contemplate the conduct of the popular government of Parma in the recent case of the murderers of Col. ANVITI. Col. ANVITI had been for years a tool of the tyrants of Parma, tyrants who deserved a conspicuous place among the miscreants whom Virginia, by the proud motto of her sovereign shield, consigns to a tremendous doom. The people of Parma had a terrible score to settle with ANVITI, who had done them infinitely more harm than Old BROWN ever imagined against the Virginians. They caught him amongst them once more, stealing back to plot treason against their new-found liberties, and a few of them—men whose families he had outraged—led the mob upon him and slew him, as the volunteers slew their prisoners at Harper's Ferry, and, as the Richmond *Whig* would have old BROWN and his fellow-convicts slain bloodily, savagely, in the true barbaric fashion. And what, then, did the Parmesan people? They shook off from themselves the responsibility of the loathsome deed, set justice at work to arrest its perpetrators, and determined in their stern chastisement to cleanse the escutcheon of the State from the stain of a "villain's" life taken from him brutally and without the "trial by law" to which they deemed such as himself entitled. It is a strange and significant thing, perhaps, that we should thus be forced to send Americans of Virginia to school, in the principles of civil law and liberty, to Italians of Parma. But the fault is not ours. It rests with the Virginia Press, and with the facts of the case.

A Fresh Panic.

A sensible man has risen on the Virginia horizon—and the event creates as complete a panic as the appearance of a comet used to excite before the aspect of those heavenly bodies had become so familiar. The whole State is in commotion. The Governor's organ is in a state of intense excitement, and we look for an immediate proclamation from the facile pen of Gov. WISE, decreeing martial law and putting the militia of the Old Dominion on a war footing for the irrepressible conflict which the advent of this phenomenon seems likely to provoke.

A Mr. PARKINS, who edits the *Clarke Journal*, "a weekly sheet, published in Berryville, Clarke County, Va.," as the *Enquirer* informs us, has taken the extraordinary notion into his head that the safety of Virginia does not require her Governor and people to wade knee-deep in the blood of such Abolitionists as may fall into their hands. He ventures to think that even the execution of BROWN and his companions is quite unnecessary, and will do quite as much harm as good to the character of the State abroad and to its peace at home. He speaks—precisely as every sensible man must feel—about the absurd and disgraceful panic into which the Harper's Ferry affair seems to have thrown the Virginians, and remonstrates, warmly and somewhat indignantly, against the exhibition of fear which they are incautiously making to the world at large.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is in consternation. Such "treason" on the soil of Virginia seems quite incredible. It attributes the apparition to Northern intrigue and Northern gold. Mr. PARKINS must have been bribed to the utterance of these treasonable sentiments. But the *Enquirer* is especially anxious that Mr. PARKINS should be taken care of. Whether he has not made himself "liable to fine and imprisonment in the county jail" by his fearful crime, that paper submits to the people of his county. It is quite certain that they "owe it to their own *safety* to suppress this incendiary sheet." What a tinder-box the Old Dominion must be! It will be dangerous by and by for a sane man to look in that direction, lest the State should instantly explode. The opinion begins to be current in this latitude that the politicians and people are panic-stricken and insane,—or else that they do not tell the truth when they deny that Slavery is an element of danger. Their conduct since Old BROWN'S capture has done more to convince fanatics that it would be perfectly safe to imitate his example, and that the Virginians stand in mortal dread of an insurrection among their slaves than anything which had happened for twenty years previous. They will not owe it to their own sagacity if they fail to reap a fearful harvest from the seed they are now sowing.

CURSES AND CHICKENS.—The old proverb that curses, like chickens, come home to roost, has been signally vindicated for the benefit of Mr. GEORGE BURNHAM, late "liquor agent" of the State of Massachusetts, in whose case both curses and chickens have returned at once to plague their author. Mr. BURNHAM is just now sojourning in jail in Boston, under a load of misfortune, from which even the majesty of *habeas corpus* seems impotent to relieve him. The "Teetotaller Bands of Hope" all over the country must hail his woes as the retributive result of the strong potations, pregnant with sin and sorrow, which he has dispensed to his fellow-creatures "by authority of the State."

But Mr. BURNHAM was a dealer in crowing cocks before he meddled with spigots and bungs. He was, we believe, the great original of all American Shanghais, and once sent a colossal rooster as a gift to Prince ALBERT. His Cochin-Chinas have flown back upon him now in this day of his distress. One of his former customers writes to him from the far interior of the land such a letter on fowls and foul practices as few men out of prison would care to receive, and which it must have been truly terrible to peruse in the gloomy recesses of a Massachusetts dungeon. This angry Arcadian charges the ex-Hen-fancier with having sold him a "lot of chickens" as "perfeck pure bludds," which produced the most impure and "imperfeck" results. The said chickens in due time laid eggs; the said eggs pipped the shells. The "first lot," writes the too-confiding Dunsinane of this wicked BURNHAM, "was awl wite as snowballs." The "nex wun was wuss, awl black as thunder." However, our dunce was not dunce enough to clamor over his troubles. He held his tongue, and pretended to be satisfied with these base broods, because he didn't "cbuse to let fokes know he'd been fuled and suckt in by a contemptible Yanky." But he expressed his views to the chickens them- [illegible] by "chocking every one on 'em quicker 'n *scatt*," and now dismisses their false-hearted propagator with the following post-scriptal benediction. Having seen it stated in a Boston paper that BURNHAM had laid "six eggs on an editor's table, 8 inches long and 4 inches round," he bursts forth: "I don't believe you ever laid an aig in your life, you Humbugg; so go to the Devl, GORGE BURNHAM!" It is clear that our rustic friend was mistaken. Mr. BURNHAM, between his Cochin-Chinas and his Liquor Agency, has evidently laid a very large egg, from which he has hatched a cockatrice of the most unpleasant character.

Wild Law.

The negro panic down South seems to be passing from the Press to the Executives and the Courts. Gov. WISE received, a few days ago, an anonymous letter, inclosing a document which, said the writer, had been dropped out of the pocket of a young man who had been sitting in front of him in the railroad cars on his way from Philadelphia to New-York the day previous. He saw it fall, but the owner was gone and the cars had started before he could restore it to him. The inclosed document, which we published yesterday, was addressed to "*Captain* JOHN BROWN, General, Commander-in-Chief, &c.," and signed "LAWRENCE THATCHER." It contains a full and minute account of the writer's communications on the subject of slave insurrections, and slave stampedes in Memphis, Tennessee, with a Dr. RUSSELL PALMER of that city. There is throughout the whole document not a single hint or innuendo. Everything is told frankly, with a candor and simplicity which, considering the nature of the communication, are really wonderful. No ciphers or signs. PALMER appears to have made a clean breast of it, and THATCHER renders an account of his revelation to Capt. JOHN with the most painstaking accuracy. This epistle was at once forwarded by Gov. WISE to the Governor of Tennessee, and by him placed in the hands of the law officers of the State, and PALMER has been committed for trial thereupon.

Now it may be that PALMER is as great a ruffian as "LAWRENCE THATCHER" represents him to be, and that there really is such a person as THATCHER, and that he really wrote this letter which the "Traveler" picked up in the train, as he alleges, but we must say that up to this time no proof of all this, whatever, has been adduced, and there was not a particle of evidence upon the subject before the Court at PALMER'S examination. The only *fact* which has come to light so far, is the fact of PALMER'S existence and residence in the place mentioned. The sum and substance of the matter therefore is, that a man has been sent to jail by a court of law, because an anonymous writer says he picked up a letter in which somebody else states that the prisoner contemplated a crime.

We hope this absurd panic is not going to drive all Southern judges and lawyers out of their senses, and lead them into an organized and permanent caricature of the administration of justice. When they get scent of a plot, they should at least get up their case decently before they go into Court, and not favor the world with such extraordinary notions of the nature of evidence, as have been displayed in this instance.

BOGUS DISTRESS—CAUTION TO THE CHARITABLE.—There ought really to be some stringent law against enlisting public sympathy on false pretences. Charity is not so abundant a commodity in any community as to be recklessly lavished on pretended distress and simulated woe. Taught by sharp experience, we are usually on our guard against impostors of every sort, and especially against those worst of all hypocrites who appeal to our compassion in the sacred name of wretchedness and grief. But the *Tribune* took us in very badly the other day. It pretended to be in a state of horrible affliction because somebody had "insisted" on its publishing a scurrilous screed of personal billingsgate against the Editor of the TIMES. We pitied its sorrows, and administered what little consolation it was in our power to bestow. It was certainly one of the most marked cases of apparently genuine distress we had ever seen. The *Tribune* Editor seemed to be in the very depths of despair, at being compelled to print a column of vituperation which, what his sense of decency constrained him to acknowledge, "could injure only its author."

Now, observe the consequences of our tender-hearted credulity. The *Tribune* takes our sympathy—just as bogus beggars, seeking cash more than compassion, always do—in high dudgeon. It says:

"We beg the NEW-YORK TIMES to understand distinctly that our reluctance to publish the response from Dr. CHEEVER'S Society to his recent attack was not founded *on the terms of that response, and had nothing to do with the severity of its vituperation*, FOR WE HAD NOT THEN EVEN READ IT. We wished to avoid publishing it simply because it would not interest the mass of our readers, and we had no space to spare for anything that did not. The fact that the TIMES might or might not like it did not enter into our view of the matter."

If an editor is so much in the habit of publishing abusive personal articles that he does it without even reading them, it is clear that he ought not to expect to be believed when he protests that he publishes them "very unwillingly." It may much more fairly be charged against him upon his own showing, that his "reluctance" to publish articles of this kind exists only before he has read them, and disappears whenever, as in the present instance, he finds them on perusal sufficiently silly and scurrilous to suit his own tastes or the presumed appetite of his readers.

The *Tribune* adds:

"The TIMES says that it very often receives] contributions abusive of us, which it declines to publish. If they are from persons whom *we have attacked or criticised*, and who will accept an appearance in the TIMES in lieu of claiming space *of us* for their replications, we will take it as a personal favor if the TIMES will print them hereafter. We shall gladly be rid of them *on such easy terms*."

We should be very glad to extend any reasonable "personal favor" to our neighbor,—whose attentions have established so strong a claim upon our gratitude. But really, would it not look a little better for him to give those whom he "has attacked or criticised" a chance to be heard in their own behalf? Is *space* the only thing to be considered in the conduct of a newspaper? Have fairness and justice nothing whatever to do with the business of editing a public journal?

If the *Tribune* will pardon another reference to the TIMES, we beg to offer it another leaf from our experience. We make it a rule never to refuse any one whom we may have "attacked or criticised" a fair chance to be heard in reply in our own columns. In nine cases out of ten such persons always come to us with their replications, confident that they will meet with justice and fair play:—and we believe that unless they are utterly unreasonable in their demands, they are never disappointed. Now and then some one who has nothing to offer in reply to censure but personal abuse and scurrilous vituperation, steers clear of us and strikes a straight course for the *Tribune* Office. Our neighbor easily finds "space" for all such effusions;—why should he complain so bitterly of being expected to publish rejoinders to his own assaults? It is doubtless pleasant to be "rid" of persons whom he has "attacked," at the expense of somebody else; but we must respectfully decline to do duty as a lightning-rod for our neighbor.

Moreover, and to conclude, the views of editorial intercourse which the *Tribune* seems to entertain are certainly peculiar. We see no good reason for suspending, in our editorial capacity, all the rules of courtesy and consideration by which respectable men in private life are governed. If some exasperated individual should ask the Editor of the *Tribune* to give him the use of the back windows of his private residence, for a day or two, in order that he might throw a few tubs of boiling water on the children of one of the Editor's neighbors with whom he had a slight difference, we presume that the fact whether his said neighbor "might or might not like" such a proceeding, would not appear entirely irrelevant to the said Editor's mind. Why, then, should he be so utterly indifferent and reckless in surrendering the use of his types and ink, for foolish and venomous aspersions upon the private character and the good name of his co-temporaries?

In the Saddle.

Now that the Central Park is at last open to equestrians and carriages, the question how to make use of it becomes of immediate importance. Its vicinity will henceforth be in all probability a favorite place of residence for all who love daily exercise on good roads. It will also, we have no doubt whatever, stimulate the taste for riding on horseback, in which our young men have hitherto been lamentably deficient. Our *jeunesse dorée* will learn through its aid, we sincerely hope, how much more cheerfulness, good digestion, and solidity of muscle is to be got out of a saddle than out of a spider-wagon, and an end be found of the delusion that the best use to which a man of sedentary habits can put a pair of good horses, is to wrap himself up in a cloak and drive them in harness. The radically false notions on the subject of exercise with which our public mind is imbued, could not be better exemplified than in the hallucination with which a large portion of it is afflicted, that a trotting-wagon and a pair of fast horses, afford what may be called "exercise" to a full-grown man, in ordinary health. If the horses are hard in the mouth, of course the arms have something to do, and are the better for doing it, but in all other respects it is simply what doctors call an "airing," and is just the thing for a delicate woman, who cannot bear violent motion. The lungs, the limbs, the liver and other viscera, and the circulation, derive from it hardly any more benefit than from sitting in a bar-room with the feet on the window-sill. This is a point, however, which it is hardly necessary to argue. It does not need facts and figures, nor an elaborate display of medical learning to demonstrate that the tremulous motion of a vehicle on springs, even when driven over a New-York pavement, not to talk of a Park avenue, is not a powerful tonic for a male adult with an average appetite. We venture, moreover, to assert that there is not a business man in New-York, who, if his health gives way, may not grow more fat, flabby, scrofulous, sour-tempered, and dyspeptic every year he lives, in spite of the fastest team in the country, and the neatest wagon and harness which money can purchase. Driving ought to be confined to horse-trainers, horse-fanciers, and sporting men, and to those who have money and time enough to make an extra luxury of it; but for the man who can only afford one sort of exercise, and whose health needs some exercise, the saddle is the thing. Moreover, the saddle does not in the least degree interfere with the love of display, with which the mass of mankind will be always more or less tormented. Any *nouveau riche*, who wants to eclipse his neighbors, or jaunty "swell," who wants to draw the public eye upon him, will, if he is wise, prefer the pig-skin to the harness. To a real lover and admirer of the horse, he never looks so well, so grand, and so tempting, as when he has nothing but the saddle on his back; and he and his owner can always exhibit their paces and their figure to better advantage without a mass of wood and iron lumbering after his tail, with a huge bundle of overcoats and fur robes stuck upright on top of it.

And this leads us to say that horseback riding will never take the place it ought in public estimation here, until there are more saddle-horses brought into use. Strange as the assertion may seem, there are not, in our opinion, a dozen such animals in New-York. There were not, we venture to say, half a dozen in the Park on Saturday. Moreover—and this is something more extraordinary still—two-thirds of the people who now take equestrian exercise don't know what a saddle-horse is—wherein he differs from any other kind of horse. The popular notion of a saddle-horse is an animal which will allow a saddle to be put on his back without kicking, and which, when mounted, will move along with ordinary docility. A real "saddle-horse," in the proper sense of the term, is a horse trained only or mainly to the saddle—viz., in the first place, to obey a pressure of the reins on the side of the neck, made with the bridle arm alone; and in the next place, to obey a pressure of the leg on either side, without any admonition from the bridle whatever. It is only with this, or something approaching to this, that horseback exercise is thoroughly enjoyable. Most of the horses which our citizens use for the saddle are, in reality, trained for harness, and fitted for harness. They bear violently on the bit, a trick taught them in order to develop a rambling incoherent trot, and consequently require a strain on the arms to hold them in, which is wearisome and exhausting. In the next place, the reins have to be held in two hands, and the animal's head jerked to one side or the other by the aid of the bit, in order to change the direction of his course, just as if he were being driven in a wagon. Of the pressure of the reins on the neck, he knows nothing, and is no more amenable to the pressure of the leg than a donkey. To ride such a horse well or gracefully, is utterly impossible. Good and graceful riding requires, above all things, that the steed should readily obey slight signs almost imperceptible to the bystander; that one hand only should, as a general rule, be employed in managing the reins, and that the whip-arm, or sword-arm, whichsoever we please to call it, should be free to "witch the world" with grace and courtesy.

We hope that horse-owners in private life, as well as livery stable keepers, will set a reform on foot in this matter, and give a new display of [illegible] and horsemanship worthy of the noble [illegible] which the Park provides, and that we shall be spared the pain of seeing cavaliers hauling at the heads of their chargers, in order to get them to turn a corner, as if they were holding a mainsail, and ladies pulling at the reins, as if their shoulders were about to leave their sockets, (as they often do,) in order to make hard-mouthed jades slacken their scrambling trot. We hope, moreover, that the trotting trade will soon no longer fix the standard of excellence in all horses, and that the sole end of a horse's training will soon cease to be the accomplishment of twenty miles an hour, that some attention will begin to be paid to grace, to comfort, and to real use; that trotting will cease to be for private gentlemen the one object of their horse's existence and the one test of his excellence; and that the gallop and the canter, the horse's natural and most graceful paces, instead of being looked on as disgraceful, will again be recognized as legitimate and even genteel. We hope, in short, that the etiquette of equestrianism will no longer be fixed by "the fancy" and "the betting ring," and that horse-owners will begin to consult their own tastes and wants about the animals they ride and their way of riding them.

The Presidential Mules.

An attempt has been made to put the recent sale of Government mules at Camp Floyd, in the light of a legitimate commercial transaction, by giving out that the mules were in a weakly condition and dying fast. This, however, proves to be a fabrication, inasmuch as at the period of the sale, the indisposed mules in question had fully recovered from the fatigues of the march, and were as plump, and sleek, and fractious as any mules in the United States or the adjacent islands. This excuse not proving tenable, Mr. HOLLIDAY, the fortunate purchaser of the greater number of the animals, has now been brought into Court, and declares that the mules were sold because it was found that the expense of keeping them *for one quarter* would have reached the stupendous sum of $475,000. This, however, happens, unluckily for our respected Secretary of War, to be the exact sum which it was estimated it would cost to keep all the animals of all kinds, both at Fort Badger and Camp Floyd, horses, mules and oxen inclusive, numbering in all 5,468, *for one whole year's time*. This last attempt at vindication having broken down rather miserably, we must advise the sellers producing these remarkable beasts not to say one word more about the transaction. When the Government and its friends between them continue to consummate such a very profitable little job, the least they can do is not to try and blind the public to its real nature. Such operations as this mule auction are not to be met with every day. Mr. HOLLIDAY, the buyer, has made so good a thing of it that we think he owes it to Secretary FLOYD not to depreciate the value of the favor he has enjoyed; while in respect to Mr. FLOYD, the seller, the public has shown itself so remarkably accommodating and considerate that it is too bad of him to be now trying to make it appear that the whole thing was done for the good of the people. Impudence is always reprehensible; but impudent attempts to impose on one's benefactors, or to steal away from them the credit of their generous good-natures, are past all endurance.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Resolution to exclude Reporters laid on the Table.

The Academy of Medicine held its monthly meeting last night, in accordance with the terms in which the adjournment of the previous meeting was carried. At a former meeting of the Academy a resolution to exclude reporters was submitted, and temporarily disposed of by being referred to that advisory section of the Academy which is known as "The Council." Last night the report of the Council was called up, and that report, which recommended the entire ignoring of the whole subject, was, in pursuance of a motion offered by Dr. GRISCOM, which was determined by a division, laid on the table.

Dr. S. C. FOSTER, who, in the absence of the President, (Dr. WATSON,) was called to the chair, resigned that position to Dr. JOEL FOSTER, for the purpose of illustrating a new mechanical appliance, consisting of elastic bands and springs for the cure of caries of the spine. A boy, by whom the apparatus was used, was produced, the nature of the invention described, the benefit of removing the weight of the upper portion of the body from the shoulders to the pelvis fully set forth, and the merits generally of all mechanical resorts for the prevention or cure of curvature of the vertebræ fully discussed.

After this subject and one or two others of purely professional interest had been disposed of, Dr. GRISCOM offered another resolution, excluding all reporters but those who represented the medical press, and urged its adoption in emphatic terms. Many of those who pretended to report the proceedings were incompetent, putting the words of one man into another's mouth, and that too, incorrectly. He thought the Academy should be a privileged body, and that whatever was stated there should be confidential. If he, for instance, stated there that he failed in curing a case which was under his treatment, it went forth to the world that he had killed his patient. Many of the best men in the Academy would not attend the meetings lest their speeches should be reported. His remarks were characterized by much bitterness.

Dr. J. MCNULTY opposed the resolution on the ground that it was unnecessarily insulting to the Press and impolitic. It was unnecessary because the Academy had never been injured by the publication of its proceedings, but that on the contrary many would never have been aware of the existence of the institution had it not been for the newspapers. The Press were quite as sensitive with regard to its professional honor as the Doctors, and the passage of the resolution would be regarded as an insult. He asked whether the Academy was prepared to endure the ridicule which the resolution, if passed, would bring upon them. Dr. MCNULTY further said that one of the great objects of the meeting of the members was to benefit the people; they never got the medical journals, and the newspapers were the most effective medium of diffusing desired information.

Dr. GARDNER followed, defending the reporters from the insinuations made against them. The Academy was indebted for its charter to Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, a prominent member of the editorial profession.

Dr. HALL, the late Republican candidate for Senator in the Fourth District, spoke in favor of admitting the reporters.

Dr. WATSON, the President of the Academy, followed, claiming that the reporters were, many of them, men of culture. Their statements, with reference to the doings of the Academy, were looked for with much interest, and were read by medical men all through the country. In passing, he complimented the TIMES highly, and proceeded to say that the Council had recommended the course which it had adopted from a deep conviction of its being the best for the interests of the Academy, and that it would be suicidal to the interests of the body to adopt the resolution. It would be impossible and exceedingly impolitic for them to stand on their dignity as professional men, and defy the Press.

Dr. STEVENS favored the adoption of the resolution, but finally the whole subject was laid on the table on the motion of Dr. WATSON.

Dr. JOSEPH M. SMITH announced the death of Dr. WM. MINER, and the Academy adjourned.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S "Trovatore" will be played here to-night for the *debût* of Mdlle. ALBERTINI, a singer of the first reputation, who has enjoyed long career in Europe. Signor BEAUCARDE is the *Manrico*, a part written for him by the composer. On Friday the "Sicilian Vespers" will be played for the last time.

PARLOR OPERAS.—Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON, who, we are glad to say, have firmly established their very elegant and delightful entertainments, announce an entire change of programme to-night. Two new operettas will be performed for the first time in America, "Love is Blind," and "Never too Late to Mend."

CONCERT.—Mme. LOUISE ABEL, a pianiste of note, will give a concert to-night at DODWORTH'S rooms, assisted by Miss MARIA KRAUSCH, Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT and Mr. APTOMMAS.

THE BIBLE INTEREST AT NEWARK.—The ESSEX County Bible Society held its Thirteenth Annual meeting in the Broad-street M. E. Church, Newark, on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The house was crowded. The City of Newark has been supplied with the Bible, 326 families having been furnished with the Bible. The financial statement read by Rev. Mr. SNELDON showed the receipts to have been $2,847 43, which is an increase of $511 49 over the previous year. The officers elected were: President Jno. P. JACKSON; Secretary, Rev. J. M. FREEMAN Treasurer, S. R. W. HEATH.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BREAKING THE RUSS PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY.—Curiosity has been excited by the apparition of workmen engaged in removing the Russ Pavement between Reade and Duane streets, in Broadway, and citizens are anxious to know who authorized it to be done. It is a long time since the owners of carriages, omnibuses and other vehicles first complained of injury to their animals by falling upon the pavement, whenever a slight rain rendered its smooth surface too slippery for safe travel. The subject was often brought to the attention of the Common Council, and finally a committee was appointed to hear the opinions of experienced men and report some plan of relief. The committee met several times and a variety of plans were submitted. Some were in favor of an iron pavement; some proposed grooving the Russ, and others breaking it into smaller blocks, and resetting it as before. The committee finally reported that the only sure way of ascertaining which was the best would be to allow the proposers of the various plans to test their recommendations upon the street, giving them each a block on which to try their plans, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Board. The report was adopted some time ago, and it is by this authority that the pavement between Reade and Duane streets is being removed and broken. The intention is to take the block up without disturbing the concrete bed, break them to the size of what is known as the Belgian pavement and then reset it and give it a fair trial.

HOTEL CHANGES—THE EVERETT HOUSE.—LLOYD L. BRITTON, of Stanwix Hall, Albany, has purchased the Everett House, in this City, and is to take possession of the same on the 1st of December next. The change in the proprietorship of this favorite house is brought about by the declining health of the present proprietor, Mr. HAWLEY D. CLAPP, who has been for some time afflicted with a bronchial difficulty which renders his retirement from business, and a residence in a milder climate imperative. Acting under the advice of his physician, Mr. CLAPP resigned his entire establishment to Mr. BRITTON, whose twelve years' connection with Stanwix Hall gives him a reputation scarcely inferior to that of the popular host of the Everett, whose absence as well as his misfortune will be generally regretted. Mr. CLAPP located upon the spot where the Everett House now stands in 1853, (having been burned out at Fort Hamilton,) at which time the whole square was covered by stables, sheds and other unsightly buildings. Beginning in a small house, he commenced the erection of the splendid structure which now adorns the north side of Union-square. The house has been one of the most successful enterprises of the kind in the City. Mr. BRITTON will enter upon his new field of operation under the best auspices, most of the former officers of the house remaining, so that the old frequenters of the house will scarcely note the change.

LECTURES.—Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE will deliver a lecture on "Courage" before the Mercantile Library Association of this City, this evening, at Clinton Hall. Mr. E. L. FANCHER will deliver the seventh lecture before the students of the University this evening. The last of Mr. DE CORDOVA'S humorous course—"The Gentlemen of All Nations"—was received with unmistakable satisfaction by the audience, which crowded the Lecture-room of Clinton Hall, on Tuesday evening. A numerous audience listened last evening, in the Rutgers-street Church, to a lecture from Rev. Dr. KREBS, upon the "Spirit of Change and its Relations to True Progress." The lecturer, after stating the difference between change and progress, proceeded to a review of the history of our country. He animadverted severely upon the would-be reformers of the present day, and urged upon his hearers the duty of maintaining the principles of the Bible. The audience heartily applauded Dr. KREBS when he sat down.

CAPE COD ASSOCIATION.—The Cape Cod Association, an organization which numbers among its members many of our most prominent merchants, natives of that sterile portion of Massachusetts, held its second annual meeting last evening, at the Astor House. An election for officers resulted in the choice of the same gentlemen who administered the government of the Society during the preceding year. After business matters had been disposed of, the Association proceeded to partake of a social dinner. Speeches in keeping with the occasion, overflowing with cordiality, and allusions to codfish and cranberries were made by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Messrs. N. B. Colling, the President of the Society, S. M. Holmes, R. C. Bodfish, E. R. Crocker, D. W. Lewis and others, and the festivities terminated at the very seasonable hour of 11 o'clock.

AN IRISH AMERICAN CATHOLIC HALL.—The Catholic Library Association, at its last meeting, appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of erecting a hall for Catholics. It is proposed that it shall embrace a Lecture Room, Library, Ball Room, Drill Room and Committee Room. A meeting to consider the subject is to be held on Friday evening next, at the Library Rooms, No. 809 Broadway.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.—CONSTANTINE ZELLER, a German, living at No. 205 West Twenty-sixth-street, hung himself with a rope in his wood-shed, yesterday afternoon. No cause has been assigned for the act. The deceased was 26 years of age and a shoemaker.

Fires.

IN EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in some frame stables located in East Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A. The stables were destroyed, and two horses, the property of WILLIAM MCHENRY, were suffocated. The aggregate loss amounts to about $1,000, and is partially covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

IN AMITY-STREET.

The Fourth District alarm, shortly before 6 o'clock, last evening, was caused by a servant girl accidentally setting fire to a window curtain in a house at the corner of Sullivan and Amity streets. The fire was put out with a few pails of water.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

At about 11 o'clock last night, some peanuts lying near the boilers of the New-York Coffee and Spice Mills, No. 26 Washington-street, caught fire. The Patrol Watch extinguished the flames before much damage was done.

IN GANSEVOORT-STREET.

Last night, at 11½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling No. 26 Gansevoort-street, but the flames were quickly extinguished, and little damage was done.

Coroner's Inquests.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

PETER FINEHOUT, a hand on the steam-tug *Rattler*, having got outside of the guards of the boat for the purpose of disengaging the "fender," which had caught in the dock at Jersey City, fell between the pier and the boat, and was shockingly crushed. He was brought over to the New-York Hospital, where he soon afterwards died. Deceased was 22 years of age, and a native of Albany. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

SCALDED AND BURNED.

SARAH DALEY, a child 2 years of age, was scalded some days since, at No. 556 Fourth-street, by overturning a kettle of boiling water, and died, yesterday, from her injuries. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.....SARAH HOFFMAN, a child 7 years of age, while playing with matches, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her parents, No. 35 West Thirty-fifth-street, ignited her clothing, and she was burned so badly that death ensued. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body.

BURIED UNDER AN EMBANKMENT.

A bank of earth caved in near the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, yesterday morning, and buried JOHN MAHER, one of the laborers, beneath it. He was extricated and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he soon afterwards died. Deceased was 40 years of age.

Police Reports.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.

The store of John Fitzpatrick, No. 151 Eighth-avenue, was broken into on Tuesday night, and a small quantity of goods, with the money in the drawer, was carried away by the burglars. Officers Overton and Patterson, of the Sixteenth Precinct, detected the thieves and accomplished their arrest. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed them to answer. Neither of the accused has attained the age of twenty years.

A FALSE TOKEN.

Wm. Stalling was held by Justice WELSH to answer a charge of passing a counterfeit of the Essex County Bank $10 issues, at a saloon, in payment for refreshments. It is an old counterfeit, but is well calculated to deceive.

FRIGHTENED OFF.

Mr. Charles A. Good, residing in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, was awakened, on Tuesday, by a burglar who had obtained access to his house. An attempt was made to capture the thief, but he escaped without having succeeded in his purpose of plunder.

AN UNFORTUNATE SHOT.

James Jasper, cook of the bark *Fannie*, was arrested, last evening, by Officers Lee and Cornell, for shooting at the mate of the vessel. He was consigned to the First Ward Station-house.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES IN MARYLAND.—The foundation-stone of the College of St. James, which is situated about twenty miles from Baltimore, on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, was laid on Tuesday, the Bishop of Maryland officiating. The site chosen for the building is on the top of a gently-sloping hill. Adjoining the hill 180 acres of land have been purchased, at a cost of about $7,000. The building itself is to be constructed in the Gothic style of architecture; three-story, and 55 feet high, after a plan by C. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Newark, N. J. It is to be built of granite, at an estimated cost of about $60,000, and will have the frontage of 250 feet, facing due South. The stone laid yesterday by the Bishop was at the southeast corner, and it is anticipated that the whole edifice will be ready for the commencement of a new term by the 1st of October, 1861. The larger portion of the property was purchased from the estate of JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. Along the foot of the hill on which the College shall stand meanders the beautifully clear water of Carroll's Run, whence the Seminary will be supplied.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE CITY FINANCES.

MORE THAN THREE MILLIONS OF DEFICIENCY TO BE PROVIDED FOR.

The result of past years of looseness in the management of the finances of the City is becoming more clearly apparent. Not a day passes in which additional indebtedness and additional deficiencies are not discovered, and all because of a lack of judgment in the matter of making the taxes of one year cover the deficiencies of the year before. The taxes, for instance, of a given year are charged against each individual tax-payer, in due proportion, the aggregate amount being equal to the sum total of the estimated expenses of that year. Any deficiency in the receipt of taxes, therefore, renders the income for the year so much less than the expenditures; and if the taxes are not paid, of course the deficiency should be added to estimates for the following year. But such has not been the practice. The deficiency has gone on accumulating from year to year without any corresponding provision in the tax-levy. One item appears as follows in the last report:

The amount of taxes uncredited and *apparently* due the City and County Jan. 1, 1859, was in round numbers as follows:

On personal estate.....	$1,741,650
On real Estate.....	2,132,200
Total.....	$3,876,850
On arrears of Croton Water rents—*i.e.*, rents which had accrued and become payable prior to May 1, 1858.....	88,000
Making a grand total of.....	$3,961,850

Of the $1,744,650 of personal taxes due, it is estimated by the Receiver of Taxes that not more than $200,000 will ever be realized. The greater part of the tax due on real estate will probably ultimately be collected.

Another and a material cause of deficiency in the receipts arises from the remission of taxes. As has been said, the taxes levied each year are based upon specific appropriations made by the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors. To the extent that the taxes are remitted or uncollected, therefore, there must be a deficiency in the means to pay such appropriations. And still, from some cause, nothing has been done heretofore to supply the deficiency, notwithstanding the fact that in a single year (1858) the amount of taxes remitted was $31,054 66. Proportionate sums were also remitted during previous years. Then there is the very grave deficiency in the receipts of assessments upon property for improvements. The amount of assessments uncredited upon the books of the Bureau of Arrears, and the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, and *apparently* due the Corporation on the 1st of January, 1859, was

For the Bureau of Arrears.....	$313,516 77
For the Bureau of Collection of Assessments.....	646,109 60
Total.....	$959,626 37

Although a large portion of the amount will doubtless be collected, a considerable sum will just as surely never be received; for it has been ascertained that a number of the contracts upon which judgments have been made were upon irregular certificates of the Surveyors, which covered work not originally contracted for, and in some cases, a much greater quantity than subsequent examinations and the final returns of the Surveyor on the work warranted. In such cases, the excess of payments cannot be included in the assessment to be made upon the property benefited by the improvement, but must ultimately be provided for in some other way.

It is now certain, moreover, that a large direct loss will have to be met from the account of what appears to be due upon the books. The whole amount cannot yet be ascertained. But this particular item of error brings crowds of people to the Comptroller's office almost every day. The books are examined, and the names of persons are found in them as debtors to the City for various amounts. These people are notified to appear and settle their accounts, and in many cases when they do appear, it is to show a receipt for the amount charged. The deficiencies from these and other causes cannot yet be accurately stated, but it is believed the aggregate amount will exceed $3,000,000. To cover these deficiencies former Comptrollers have issued bonds year after year, under the provisions of the Charter. These have accumulated. The deficiencies which they represent, have reached a point where the interest and credit of the City demand that they should be met and definitely provided for, either by funding the debt or by levying a tax to meet it. These questions should enter largely into the coming canvass.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WHO PAYS FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITALS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly meeting yesterday, President VERPLANCK, presiding. There was little business transacted. Mr. VERPLANCK stated that the Board had paid the expenses accruing from the purchase and fitting up of the floating hospitals, with the expectation that the Legislature would reimburse them for the outlay, but they had failed to make provision for it, and the Commissioners now held the Board of Quarantine Commissioners responsible for the expenditure. Those gentlemen, however, entertained different views of the matter, and did not think the bills belonged to them to pay. The subject was laid over for consideration.

The weekly statement showed that the arrivals of emigrants since the 9th inst. were 1,715; the number in the institutions, 712; amount of commutation received $8,693 82, and balance in Bank, $11,516 35.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

There was to have been a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, but when the hour for meeting arrived there was not a quorum present, and the President declared the Board adjourned.

CASE OF THE SLAVER EMILY.

Arraignment of the Prisoners—Testimony of Lieut. Stephens.

The examination of the case of the alleged slaveship *Emily* was commenced yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner K. G. WHITE. The original affidavit on which the warrant of arrest was issued was sworn to by Lieut. STEPHENS. The prisoners were brought from Eldridge-street jail, securely ironed. They are nearly all Spaniards and Portuguese, though the most of them speak English so as to be understood. The wife of one and the sister of another of the prisoners were present in Court.

A. Kennedy Stephens was the first witness sworn, and deposed that he is a Lieutenant in the United States service, and brought home the *Emily* as a prize; the first that we saw of the ship was on Sept. 20; she was discovered from mast-head, and then had her sails loosed; the *Portsmouth* was then under way, off the Bay of Loango; a sail was reported close in shore, near "Black Point," lat. 4½° south, a short distance above the Congou River; very soon after she was reported she got under way; we were standing towards the point; the *Emily* was standing off towards us: as we neared each other the *Portsmouth* forged ahead of her; the *Emily* showing no colors, we hoisted none; when near enough, she was hailed by us, when she gave the name of *Emily*, of New-York; she was then directed to set her colors, and she displayed the American ensign; she was ordered to heave to; with the intimation that we wished to send a boat on board of her. At the same time our ensign was hoisted, and a boat, with an officer, dispatched to board her; both vessels hove to; as the boat did not return as soon as expected, Capt. Calhoun ordered another boat, and proceeded himself to board the ship, taking me (witness) with him; when we arrived alongside and had boarded, the officer reported that he had examined the papers of the vessel; Capt. Calhoun then questioned Capt. Lindsey, the master of the vessel, but the answers not being satisfactory, he ordered her to remain hove to, and, taking the ship's papers, went back to the *Portsmouth*, leaving Mr. Crabb, an officer, on board in charge; I returned to the *Portsmouth* with Capt. Calhoun, but was soon sent back, and was ordered to anchor the vessel nearer the *Portsmouth*; the two ships were then anchored in the Bay of Loango, and officers and men left in charge of the vessel for the night; the next day I received orders from the commander of the *Portsmouth* to search the vessel, comparing what I found with the manifest of cargo; I executed this duty, and reported the discrepancies. The facts developed by this search were detailed in the report to Capt. Calhoun, which has already been published. This statement was objected to and was ruled out. The witness proceeded to detail the particulars of his mustering of the crew, during which he compared the ship's articles with the crew-list. The crew-list and articles were produced. The place of birth of many of the men differed from that noted in the articles; the answers of the men to questions put to them (objected to) differed in many instances from either crew-list or articles; a man on the articles as Snow gave the name of Innis, of New-York; on the articles his place of birth was given as the Azores; two men, named respectively Jose de Costa and Francisco Santos, appeared on the shipping articles in a different handwriting from the rest of the names, and did not appear on the crew list; these two said they were Portuguese; on the articles they were noted as from Oporto and New-York; Capt. Lindsey stated that these men had been concealed on board, and only appeared after the vessel sailed, and that their names were entered afterwards; the *Emily* is a single-deck ship, of 300 tons; her papers speak of her as a bark; there were signs that she had been changed from a bark to a ship; Capt. Lindsey said the change had been made after leaving New-York; the log-book was called for, and Capt. Lindsey showed Capt. Calhoun where it had been signed by the Lieut. Commanding Burton, of the British steamer *Triton*; Lindsey took up one log-book, and after looking through it, laid it down, with the remark, "Oh, that is not the one;" witness remarked upon his having two logs, to which Lindsey replied, "That (the first one) is the rough from which this (the second one) is copied;" the next time he went on board he did not find this first log, but the back of a log-book with some light literature sewed into it; on his next visit, witness observed that the words "New-York" on her stern, following "Emily," showed evidence of having been recently painted over by an inexperienced hand; one of the crew, named Mills, acknowledged that he had painted it there while on the coast; witness thought he could dimly trace "Philadelphia" under it.

Witness here gave an invoice of the articles he found on board the *Emily*, a list of which have already been published. Among these, in large boxes, were a boiler with a stove underneath it, fitted with such articles as are used in "slave galleys." It was four feet wide at top, and three feet deep. There were about 15,000 feet of lumber, consisting of plank and boards sufficient to construct a deck. There was a large quantity of water-casks, filled with fresh water, and sacks of salt, two cases of drugs, 60 barrels of bread, 113 barrels of rice, 150 boxes of herrings, 50 barrels of beef and pork, four barrels of rum, and 120 wooden pails, were the most suspicious portion of the inventory. The whole was smoothly floored over with the lumber. Capt. Calhoun asked if there were any passengers, when Capt. Lindsay introduced two persons, whose names he did not know, but whom he said he was directed to bring out. One was Garcia, and the other John Doe. There was no record of them on board. They had stale-rooms in the cabin. Doe said he was an American, but politely declined giving his name. Garcia gave no intelligible answer, and shrugged his shoulders. In the Spaniard Garcia's trunk a large flag was found, which he said was a signal; it was a French tricolor. Lindsey said he received $120 per month; that he had landed a part of his cargo at Black Point, but took no receipt for it; he could make no mistake, as there was only one man there. There were charts found on board—one a large chart of the coast. The course marked on one of these shows that they had been at Ambriz on the 9th, and left on the 10th. Several extracts were read from the log.

After a brief cross-examination, in which witness said he personally examined the cargo, and found it as already stated, the case was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning. The prisoners were then ironed and taken back to prison.

THE CHLOROFORM CASE.

Testimony of Dr. William H. Draper.

Justice WELSH resumed yesterday his investigation of the charge preferred by Mrs. Mary Wilson against her husband, Dr. John H. Wilson, of administering chloroform to her while sleeping, with the design of producing her death. The complainant herself was in Court, apparently quite recovered from her recent prostration. The only witness examined was Dr. William H. Draper, who attended the lady when she, as is alleged, was insensible from the effect of the narcotic. The doctor was examined by Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, Jr., and testified as follows:

Wm. H. Draper, M. D., deposed—I was called about 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., to attend a woman at No. 229 North-avenue; when I reached the house I saw the woman in bed, and a man stood by her side endeavoring to keep her awake; I succeeded in arousing her with little effort; her mind seemed to be in a slightly confused or wandering condition; she, however, answered my questions intelligibly when I fixed her attention upon any one point: I observed that her eyes were very much dilated and her face flushed; her pulse and breathing were natural: she complained of headache and sickness at the stomach, and was very much disposed to drop asleep if her attention were not continually aroused; I understood that she had retired to bed in perfect health and had eaten nothing in the course of the evening; a handkerchief was shown me upon which I detected the odor of chloroform, or the odor which remains with a handkerchief that has been saturated with chloroform and has become dry; I informed the patient that she might sleep, and left with the understanding that I should be called if she grew worse; in answer to an inquiry of her mother, I said that the patient would probably be in a condition to be removed from the house in the course of the morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. J. Blankman—I have practiced medicine since 1855, and have had extensive experience in the diseases of women; I did not think that there were any symptoms of hysteria in her illness.

Mr. Blankman proceeded to examine the witness at considerable length as to the difference between the effects of hysteria and those produced by the administration of narcotic poison.

Mr. Smith objected to the course of examination as entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Blankman contended that thus it would show the nature of the disease under which the patient labored when the witness was called to attend her.

After detailing at considerable length the difference between the symptoms alluded to, the witness proceeded: I did not analyze the handkerchief or its contents; it was perfectly dry, but retained the peculiar odor of chloroform after its volatile portion has evaporated; chloric ether is similar in smell, but less strong than chloroform; alcohol predominates in the odor it leaves; chloric ether is a preparation varied in character; there is no standard by which to prepare it; it is possible that the odor emitted from the handkerchief may have been that of chloric ether, but I do not believe it was; in hysteria, during the period of excitement, the effect of chloroform would be to increase the frequency of the pulse; during the period of insensibility the pulse may remain above the normal standard, or it may fall below it; the effect of chloroform upon the pulse is not so marked as that of other narcotic poisons.

Re-direct—Q.—What did Mrs. Wilson say to you in presence of her husband at the time you were called to see her? A.—She told me she had gone to bed at 10 o'clock, and knew nothing after that.

Q.—Was anything said by you to Wilson in relation to chloroform, and if so what was it? [Objected to by Blankman.] A.—I remember saying to him if he had administered chloroform to the woman, and he told me had not; I inquired if he had any chloroform in the house; he replied that he had, and furnished me with a bottle about one-quarter full; I had no further conversation with him.

Q.—What do you consider produced the condition in which you found the patient? A.—Chloroform.

Q.—Will chloroform produce death? A.—It will.

Cross-examination resumed—I handed the chloroform that Wilson gave me to the man in the room and asked him to smell it; he said it was chloroform; after seeing the patient and examining the handkerchief I made up my mind that it was chloroform: I never administer chloroform in hysteria, but it is sometimes employed in such cases: chloric ether is more commonly used than chloroform; I prescribed spirits of ammonia, compound spirits of lavender and chloric ether for Mrs. Wilson; that would be a very good remedy in hysteria; in a case of poisoning by narcotics I would resort to stimulants, flagellation or artificial restoration, dependent upon the condition of the patient. [The witness was examined at length as to what are the remedies in cases of poisoning by the inhalation and drinking of narcotics in supposed instances.]

Q.—Was the condition of Mrs. Wilson in any respect different from what might have been produced by hysteria? A.—It was.

Q.—In what respect did it differ from hysteria? A.—The semi-lythargic condition of the patient, and when aroused, the delirium and dilatation of the pupils were the main circumstances, and her disposition to fall asleep.

Q.—Might not all those symptoms have been produced by catalepsy? A.—We know of no organic disease in catalepsy; it is classed under the head of nervous diseases—diseases independent of any organic disease of the nervous system; catalepsy is an exaggerated state of hysteria.

The examination was at this point postponed to Monday next, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Blankman requested that the prisoner might be admitted to bail, stating that his business suffered from his absence. Justice WELSH replied that the charge was of too serious a nature, in his opinion, for such a privilege to be accorded, and the Doctor, consequently, was remanded to prison.

The Missing California Steamer.

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND SOULS ON BOARD.

No intelligence was received of the missing steamer *North Star* up to the hour of going to press last night. Throughout the day, yesterday, the subject was prominently referred to by all classes, and various opinions were conjectured as to the cause of nothing being heard from the missing vessel. Capt. PERSON, of the *Atlantic*, reports that he had fine weather all the way to Aspinwall. That circumstance is considered by some as favorable to the supposition that the *North Star* has put into some port for repairs to her machinery. In giving the number of persons on board of her, yesterday, we were led into an error by the sworn statement deposited by the agent at the Custom-house, which gave the number of passengers as 600—whereas it appears that number did not include the United States sailors, marines and officers, of whom there were 217, that number of Panama Railroad tickets having been purchased and paid for at the Company's office. With this correction the highest number yet given does not come up to the actual number of souls on board of this steamer. The following statement must be near the truth:

Whole number of passengers in first and second cabin and steerage.....	600
United States officers, marines and sailors.....	217
Officers and crew of the ship.....	76
Total.....	893

The *North Star* was measured by the Custom-house authorities on the 5th of July, 1859, to determine the number of passengers she would be allowed to carry under the Passenger act of Congress, and the book kept for that purpose allows her 719. By this it appears that the *North Star* had on board 182 passengers in excess of the number she is allowed by law to carry. In respect to the manner in which she was manned, it may be proper to correct the absurd statement put forth by one of the papers that she "was manned by 81 good, able-bodied seamen, besides 147 sailors and 38 marines." The crew list shows that she had just six seamen, and but two assistant engineers, beside the usual complement of firemen, waiters, &c.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings of the Courts.

The case of Augusta *vs.* Samuel W. Mackerel and William Simpson, was disposed of in the Circuit, before Judge EMOTT, yesterday, the jury awarding plaintiff $450 damages. The defendants in this action are owners of the East Broadway line of stages in New-York City. The plaintiff took passage in one of their vehicles on the 19th of May last, at the South Ferry, and rode to the corner of Dey-street, where she pulled the strap, and was in the act of getting out, when the driver closed the door violently and started the horses, causing her to fall so heavily upon the pavement that she received severe injuries.

James Nolan sued the city in this Court to recover amount alleged to be due him under a contract for repairing wells and pumps in the Fourteenth Ward. The contracts for this work are made with the Alder[illegible] respectively. Two persons claimed to represent the Fourteenth Ward in the Common Council early in the present year, and both entered into contracts for repairing the wells and pumps, each with a different person, both of whom performed the work as they could secure it. After a long contest, the Courts decided the office vacant. A special election was ordered, when the rival claimants were again candidates, but the friend of the present plaintiff was defeated, and this suit is brought to secure full pay for the time that elapsed between the making of the contracts and the special election. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $258, that being the sum claimed, with interest added. The case will be taken up to the full bench. The Circuit Calendar for this day will be as follows: Nos. 53, 87, 115, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 152½, 153, all of the October Calendar.

The City Court has been occupied several days in determining whether Mr. John P. Addleman's boneboiling establishment is a nuisance. The following is the Calendar of the Court for to-day: No. 39, Cain *vs.* Addelman and others; 6, Wade *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 11, Muncker *vs.* Lutz; 3, Thompson *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 18, Pfirman, &c., *vs.* Kunze; 20, Duffy *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 23, Leverich *vs.* Hill; 24, Hooter *vs.* Bartlett; 26, Coughtry *vs.* Remsen; 27, Brophy *vs.* Van Brunt; 28, Gramils *vs.* Schoneck; 35, Feuchtwanger *vs.* Dorflinger; 36, Lynch and wife *vs.* Flannery and wife; 40, Murphy *vs.* Bennett; 41, Miller *vs.* Parker and others; 13, Ritte *vs.* Buttner; 42, Swain *vs.* Todd; 45, Murphy *vs.* Delaney; 4, Farrell *vs.* Richardson; 5, Cardiff *vs.* Pasquay.

The Court of Over and Terminer was opened by Judge EMOTT yesterday to receive the Grand Jury. That body came in, made return of the business transacted, and was discharged for the term, after having been in session only five days.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Supervisors, as a Board of Canvassers, was held yesterday afternoon. The missing return having been produced, the canvass was commenced. Upon opening the returns of the First, Second and Third Wards, irregularities were found, and they were sent back for correction. These errors are all clerical, and consequently do not affect the result of the election. The Fourth Ward returns were found to be correct. After having gone through with them, the Board adjourned till 1 P. M. to-day. It will take an entire week to complete the canvass.

NEW CHURCH.—A meeting of the congregation of St. John's Church, was held the present week, to make further arrangements for raising means to build a new church.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the following:

Map of SAN JUAN ISLAND.

VIRGINIA REBELLION.—The History of the Affair, brought down to the latest moment—Brown's Letters, Cook's Confessions, &c.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH—The Letter to Mr. Spurgeon.

EUROPE—Napoleon's Letter to Victor Emanuel—Garibaldi's Proclamation

A NEW-ENGLAND STORY—The Story of Lois, the Witch—continued.

THE NEWS—European, Mexican, Domestic, City, and Affairs at Washington.

POLITICAL—Exposition of the Views of Edward Bates on Slavery—Election Returns.

SPORTING NEWS—The Turf, Billiards, &c.

EDITORIALS on Current Topics.

Obituary Notices, Personal Paragraphs, and Miscellaneous Items.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 4 cents.

If Medicine is Necessary, Use
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To say that they will not sometimes give pain, would not be true, but the pain they give is only because they remove those crude and bad humors from the blood which are the occasion of disease. They open nature's avenues, and this cannot always be done pleasantly; but, then, BRANDRETH'S PILLS place you upon the high road to health, and this is worth some inconvenience.

READ.

Mr. J. C. Rappleyea, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

I was troubled in January last, with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I caught cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. George Lewis, fortunately called on me and advised Brandreth's Pills. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough—but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish this.

Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-st., price 25 cents a box, and by all druggists.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats.....	$5 to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats.....	12 to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats.....	10 to 18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats.....	15 to 20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver.....	10 to 20
Fur beaver overcoats.....	9 to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats.....	6 to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats.....	4 to —

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

New-York KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines.....	$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....	90
The family sewing machine, A.....	75
The family sewing machine.....	50
Hemming gauges.....	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 153 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.
MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 2-th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been in danger. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,809 No. 39 Platt-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical-Cure
TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Fall and Winter Gloves and Gauntlets.
Heavy Silk, Merino, Shaker Flannel and Lambs Wool, Undershirts and Drawers.
French Flannel Traveling Shirts.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Danger and Disease Avoided.—Health and comfort insured by a proper arrangement for creating artificial warmth in our dwellings.
Call and examine the Steam Warming Apparatus, erected by BAKER & SMITH, No. 36 Howard-st., Three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations, in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. Sold by all druggists.

$10 to $20 Saved in a Bed.
New Reliable Spring Mattress, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment. Light, elastic, durable, healthy and cheap. Call No. 506 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Experientia Docet.—Don't waste your money on experiment, when the Bridgewater Paint, which has been tested for ten years, has proved its superiority over every other material for roofing.

Dr. Veipeau's Cankerine cures Canker Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an Infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st.—Closed on Sundays. Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown; instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BOSCH—EGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, Mr. GEORGE H. BOSCH to Mrs. MARY ANNA L. EGAN, all of this City.

ARCHER—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Mr. J. Howard Smith, JAMES B. ARCHER and M. LOUISE, daughter of F. H. Lockwood, Esq., all of this City.

ALLEN—SUTTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Hon. James J. Roosevelt, WILLIAM B. ALLEN, of Staten Island, to MARY W., second daughter of Jacob H. Sutton, of this City.

EARING—MINTURN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, THOMAS CHARLES EARING to SUSAN CARTER, daughter of Robert B. Minturn.

HILL—TERRY.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. F. C. Hill, Mr. WM. H. HILL, of New-York, to Miss CR

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes to the newest style; is a perfect operator on the sewing-machine; or as seamstress; would do light chamber-work; the very best City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 47 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived a year in and highly respectable family; can give the best of references; capable of doing the washing, if required; no objection going to Brooklyn. Call for two days, at No. 342d st., a few doors from the Bowery, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is perfectly competent to discharge the duties satisfactorily; has unexceptionable City reference. Also, would undertake the management as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 14th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY ABOUT BREAKING UP housekeeping wishes to find a situation for a very respectable and honest woman, as cook and laundress, or child's nurse; she is neat and truthful, and willing to make herself generally useful. A note sent to box No. 3,345 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and embroidering; can act as lady's maid; would assist in care of children or chamberwork; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 305 8th-av., near 25th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest style, and can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Has good City reference from her last place. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as cook; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; the other as seamstress and chambermaid or laundress; understand their business perfectly; the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to mind children, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of references from her last place. Inquire for two days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; is an excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the plain washing, if required; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 369 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman; has had many years' experience in the care of young children and infants; is competent to take the entire charge, and bring them up by hand; is a good seamstress. Has the most satisfactory City reference. Apply at 164 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer, or to take charge of grown-up children and sew; is capable of filling either of the above situations; has lived in one family two days at No. 16 East 31st-st., in the rear, between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up laces and fluting. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, soups, pastries, game, meats of all kinds, and can dress bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, 30 YEARS of age, is desirous of an engagement as housekeeper; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred; would have no objection to go South, and will consider compensation secondary to a good home. Inquire for or address Mrs. DEVILLE, No. 85 Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A respectable woman with the best of City references; will assist with the washing and ironing. She is a good bread, pie and cake baker. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 160 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXCELLENT good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; and is a good hand at making bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands her bnsiness in all its branches. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 209 East 21st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to wait on a single lady or gentleman; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 19 Bond-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up laces and fluting. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 2d floor, back room.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as cook; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; the other as seamstress and chambermaid or laundress; understand their business perfectly; the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to mind children, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of references from her last place. Inquire for two days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; is an excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the plain washing, if required; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 369 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman; has had many years' experience in the care of young children and infants; is competent to take the entire charge, and bring them up by hand; is a good seamstress. Has the most satisfactory City reference. Apply at 164 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer, or to take charge of grown-up children and sew; is capable of filling either of the above situations; has lived in one family two days at No. 16 East 31st-st., in the rear, between Madison and 5th avs.

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WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; is perfectly competent to discharge the duties satisfactorily; has unexceptionable City reference. Also, would undertake the management as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 14th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY ABOUT BREAKING UP housekeeping wishes to find a situation for a very respectable and honest woman, as cook and laundress, or child's nurse; she is neat and truthful, and willing to make herself generally useful. A note sent to box No. 3,345 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and embroidering; can act as lady's maid; would assist in care of children or chamberwork; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 305 8th-av., near 25th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest style, and can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Has good City reference from her last place. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to mind children, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of references from her last place. Inquire for two days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, of sober and industrious habits, is desirous to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, back, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 223 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations: one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; would not object to mind children. City reference. Apply at No. 396 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 74 East 13th-st., in the grocery, between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid, who understands all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing; has no objection to travel. Call or address, for two days, at No. 224 Bowery, in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and sewing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 274 East 12th-st., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY CAPAble servant to cook, wash and iron, or no general housework; is neat, obliging and trustworthy, and will try to please. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 22d-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress, in a small private family; or as chambermaid. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or light housework; has five years' reference from her last place; understands the care of a young baby. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; is a good cook; understands all kinds of baking, desserts, pastries, &c.; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; City references. Apply at No. 123 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a small family. Apply, for two days, at the residence of her employer, No. 94 9th-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; or chambermaid and take care of grown children; good City reference; can be seen for two days at 15 High-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as laundresser to do the general work of a small family. Can give good reference. Please address A. E., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress in a private family. Reference unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 190 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands all the branches—meats, game, soups, confectionary in all its varieties. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, of sober and industrious habits, is desirous to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, back, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 223 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations: one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; would not object to mind children. City reference. Apply at No. 396 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 74 East 13th-st., in the grocery, between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid, who understands all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing; has no objection to travel. Call or address, for two days, at No. 224 Bowery, in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and sewing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 274 East 12th-st., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY CAPAble servant to cook, wash and iron, or no general housework; is neat, obliging and trustworthy, and will try to please. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 22d-st., 2d floor, front room.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and sewing; best City references

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859. }

REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, on and after this day.

Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS,
Comptroller.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS BANKING-room on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Nathaniel Hayden,	Benjamin W. Merriam,
William K. Belcher,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Benjamin W. Clapp,	Charles J. Shepard,
George C. Collins,	Charles Sandford,
William L. Conklin,	George Opdyke,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Oliver W. Woodford,
Thomas Davenport,	Thomas Woodward,
John B. Dunham.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., }
October 24, 1859. }

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent, declared on the 31st inst., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE—$100, $200, $500, $600, $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $5,500, to suit purchasers. Address, for two days, JOHN WRIGHT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 106 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

The Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.

Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS, &c.,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.

STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.

IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.

J., F., K. & Co. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 62 TO ALBANY.

On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 28th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P.M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A.M.; 4:50 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., and at 4 P.M. For Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P.M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P.M.

The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., and 6 P.M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A.M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A.M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P.M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P.M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad; for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MAESH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A.M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P.M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A.M., and 4 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A.M.; for Yaphank at 10 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; for Syosset at 10 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.; for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P.M.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. each way, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 7 o'clock, P.M.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Only on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch, and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

EUROPEAN MUSIC.—JUST RECEIVED A choice selection of Sheet Music, Methods, Exercises, Operas, &c., the productions of the most eminent European masters, which will be sold lower than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons for rent; rent applied if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway, up stairs.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200; MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—MAGNIficent Rosewood 7¾-octave Piano-forte, 4 round corners, 3 rows of mouldings, finished back, overstrung bass; just finished. Price, $275. Also, fine-toned 7-octave Piano-forte, second hand: $185. Mahogany do., $60. McDONALD & CO., corner Broadway and 30th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 457 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO RAven & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 175 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 8 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

$170.—PIANO-FORTE.—GREAT BARGAIN. —A large round-cornered 7-octave, nearly new, full iron frame, and all other modern improvements for $170; a fine new melodeon for $50; at No. 856 Broadway. J. COUENHOVEN, Music Store.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.
Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P.M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. Berry, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock, P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly. U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 25th inst. Fare on either ship, $15.

A. HERON, jr., Agent,
corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS ARE INformed that the United States Mail steamship ARIEL, of the Vanderbilt Line, having been newly fitted throughout, will take the place of the NORTH STAR, and leave punctually at 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 21, from foot of Warren-st., North River, where she now lies. For passage or freight, at greatly reduced rates, apply only to
D. S. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Calherine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A.D. 1860, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings and premises, to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.

An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.

The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.

The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.

The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City, revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time, also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.

The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.

The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engines a fire apparatus, or force pump, of not less than 400 gallons, with hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so engaged.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st.—New-York, Nov. 3, 1859.—TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December. To avoid detention and a crowd, taxpayers are requested to call early this month. Office hours from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York, for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-bridge for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.
MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM DUNNING against ALANSON FINCH, LOUIS BECKER, CECILIE BECKER, wife of said

FROM ARIZONA.

The Foray Against the Apaches—The Right of Way to the Gulf—Worthlessness of Lower California.

TUBAC, Arizona, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

The expedition against the Apaches is just taking the field. In all probability, Lieutenant-Colonel REEVE will be able to command the party, as his health has much improved. The Dragoons and Rifles will be commanded by Capt. EWELL; the other officers are Lieutenants MCNEIL, COOK, LORD and HOWLAND. Should Col. REEVE be unable to take the field, Capt. EWELL will command the expedition. The troops rendezvous on the San Pedro, and from thence go into the "Indian country."

It is impossible to make any accurate estimate of the number of animals taken by the Apaches since the late treaty, which has proved a perfect farce. We can count over one hundred from this neighborhood. It is hoped that many will be recovered yet. Most have been killed, as "mule meat" is a favorite morsel with the Indians.

Some days since we had a report here that, as soon as the Indians learned of the proposed campaign, they assembled six hundred of their warriors and determined on a marauding expedition up the Santa Cruz River, destroying all the ranches and haciendas of the mining companies. These reports were believed by many, as they came from friendly Indians in whom the old settlers had confidence; those who did not really believe it were perfectly willing to make all the preparation they could to receive them. Rifles and pistols were put in order, and stock was carefully watched. A detachment of dragoons peramhulated the country, and the whole aspect of things was warlike. Scouts were kept out, and had any Indians made their appearance, some few of them would have been out of reach of the present campaign. However, the Indians did not come, and the country is all quiet again.

It is hoped that the next treaty with these Indians will be one *they* sue for, and that they will be confined to certain limits, out of which they cannot go without being liable to be shot. The propensity of these Indians is so great for stealing, that they cannot be trusted in any place. They rarely take life; never unless it is to secure stolen property. They are tolerable marksmen, but run better than they fight, unless they do it to a great advantage. It is quite possible they can get together from six hundred to a thousand warriors. Should they do this, they will make a bold stand against our troops. It is presumed however that they will confine themselves to ambushes and surprises, which is the most dangerous and annoying to troops.

Notwithstanding the failure of Mr. MCLANE to negotiate a treaty giving us the right of way to the Gulf, we yet hope it will be accomplished. The importance to this country will be incalculable. It is worth more to us than all other proposed benefits, as it would give confidence in our mining enterprises, enable us to live on something besides buff and *tortillas*, and at one-half the cost, to say nothing of the country filling up with fit associates for white men.

It seems surprising to us that the Administration should give a thought to Lower California, a barren peninsula, some 600 miles long, and from 100 to 200 wide, of no value either as an agricultural or mineral country. In July, 1858, I saw 3,000 head of cattle driven out to keep them from starving,—so it is not even fit for grazing, much less for raising crops. The inhabitants are of a worse class than in Sonora, having less Spanish blood and more Indian, a mixture which uniformly degenerates both. An Indian or Spaniard may make citizens, but amalgamation has brought the Mexican nation to its present condition. The Governor of Lower California is a Mexican, in whom Indian blood predominates. As military and civic Governor he manages to keep the sparse population in reasonable subjection.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Marble, of Lynn, Mass., has been blasting at Dungeon Rock for eight years, hoping to obtain the treasure of Capt. Kidd. Guided in his labors by clairvoyants and spiritualists, he has, with the assistance of his son, blasted a passageway, about eight feet in height and breadth, nearly an hundred feet into the solid rock. The last blast developed a fissure, from which issued a current of foul air that will extinguish a flame held over it. Mr. Marble believes he has less than 10 feet to go to reach the long-sought cave.

A nephew and namesake of Capt. Rynders, residing in Waterford, became engaged in a quarrel with John Curtis, a fellow-citizen, and drew a pistol, as he alleged, to defend himself from an anticipated assault. Some person in the crowd caught his arm and the weapon was prematurely discharged, the ball carrying away Mr. Rynder's fore-finger, then passing through the hand of a bystander, Capt. Dever, and grazing his abdomen. Rynders was arrested and held to bail.

John Mitchel writes to the *Irish News*, that "as the plot of the European drama thickens, and the keen eyes of statesmen are eagerly looking to all points of the compass to count allies and enemies Ireland's name begins to be named. One of the ablest political and historical writers of France, H. Marie Martin, has just commenced a series of articles in the *Constitutionnel* on the case of Ireland."

Hon. Edward Everett has presented to some ladies connected with the Washington Statue Fair, which is to be held in Boston, the notes of his remarks made in Faneuil Hall, on the death of Mr. Choate. They are written in a book, which contains a picture of the subject of his eulogy. The volume will be for sale at the table of the ladies to whom the gift was made.

On Sunday, at the Edgeworth Chapel, Charlestown, Mass., Rev. O. C. Everett, on behalf of the managers of the Massachusetts Humane Society, presented to Master Geo. Nightingale, a silver medal, appropriately inscribed, as a testimonial to his bravery in rescuing a little boy from drowning at Winchester's wharf, in August last.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, was a passenger on board the ship *Mastiff*, which was burned at sea when five days out from San Francisco for Hong Kong. He was saved with the rest, and carried to Honolulu.

Edward E. Preble, the only surviving descendant of Commodore Preble, has been named as candidate for Midshipman by Hon. D. E. Jones, Representative in Congress from the Portland (Me.) District.

Archbishop Hughes acknowledges the receipt of $195 from an unknown gentleman of Malaga, to be applied to the charities of the Catholic Church in this City.

A resident of New-Orleans, it is said, has just returned home from England, where he disposed of a patent for fish-hooks, of his own invention, for $25,000.

Eli Thayer keeps at work at Ceredo his Virginia free colony. Several New-England families have lately purchased homes there.

The Boston *Courier* denies, by authority, that Prof. Huntington has any sympathy with the Broad Church views recently propounded by Dr. Bellows.

The reporters of the Boston papers had a festival on Saturday evening, in which thirty-five of the fraternity participated.

The "Count Joannes" is lecturing in New-Haven. His houses are slim.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are playing a successful engagement at the Troy Theatre.

Mr. Thomas Barry, of the Boston Theatre, has recovered from his recent illness.

Father Chiniquy spoke at Andover, Mass., Nov. 14, in behalf of his mission.

OBITUARY.

MR. ISAAC ELLIOTT, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died in that city on Tuesday, while stepping from his bath-tub. On the Friday preceding, he was seized with vertigo in the street, and fell in front of a light vehicle, which ran over him before it could be checked. His injuries seemed to be very slight, and to appearance did not affect him subsequently. Mr. Elliott was an active Whig, held a seat in the City Counell before its consolidation, and at the time of his death was an executor under the will of Mr. James Wills, the founder of Wills' Hospital.

Samuel J. Varney, editor of the Locofoco *Vox Populi*, died on Friday evening, aged 15 years. He started the *Vox Populi* in 1841, sold it in 1850, and purchased the *Journal and Courier*, and in 1853 returned to his old paper again. He was for three a member of the city government, and was much respected in the community.

Destruction of the Palace of the Luxembourg at Paris.

From Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 20.

The following are some particulars of the fire yesterday at the Palace of the Luxembourg:

The fire was first discovered by the sentinels stationed near the garden, who saw smoke and flames bursting out from the cupola which surmounts the hall. The alarm was at once given, and bodies of firemen and detachments from the different barracks were speedily on the spot, and chains of men for handing water having been organized, nine engines were set to work. Marshal RANDON, Minister of War, Marshal MAGNAN, Gens. SCHRAMM and DEVILLIERS, M. TROPLONG, President of the Senate, M. DE ROYER, Vice-President, the Prefect of Police, and M. BALTHASINO, Chief of the Municipal Police, arrived soon after the first alarm, and assisted in directing the operations. It appears that the fire first broke out under the roof over the hall, and rapidly extended to the wood-work which supported the cupola. The palace, which is built on the model of the Pitti Palace at Florence, originally consisted of two main building, with wings; but after 1830, in order to increase the dimensions of the Chamber of Peers, a new building was added on the garden side. It is in the centre one that the fire took place. To feed the engines, the only supply of water was, at first, that of the basin in front of the Palace, in the garden, and it was soon exhausted, but a number of water-carriers were collected, and they brought a considerable quantity. After the fire had continued for some time, pieces of burning wood began to fall on the floor of the Senate, through the opening by which the chandelier was suspended, and these set fire to the woodwork below. At about 4 o'clock, the architect of the Palace announced that the cupola would soon fall in, and an engine which had been carried up to a projecting part of the building, in order to play more effectually on the fire, was withdrawn. This had been scarcely done, when parts of the dome began to fall, and in a short time the whole of the ceiling was borne down into the salle below. The large lustre, which is of immense weight, fell with a tremendous crash, and broke through the flooring of the hall to the ground floor. Two firemen and two other men belonging to the palace, who were employed there, were buried beneath the ruins. They were soon afterwards got out, but were so seriously injured that it was found necessary to remove them to the hospital. One had his thigh badly fractured. The clock opposite the President's chair marks twenty minutes past four, being the moment when the cupola fell in. The statues of COLBERT, MALESHERBES, MOLE and D'AGUESSEAU remain uninjured. The allegorical paintings of BLONDEL, on the sides of the hemicycle, have also escaped. The ceiling of the hall was exceedingly fine, being ornamented with paintings by ABEL DE PUGOL. The entire hall is a mass of ruins, the desks and seats being either broken to pieces or burnt to a cinder. All the galleries of the Museum, the Salle du Trone, the Archives, the historical apartments, and the library, containing upwards of 100,000 volumes, have escaped injury. During the whole of yesterday, until the evening, the firemen continued throwing water on the smoking ruins, and the garden remained closed to the public."

An investigation has been ordered to ascertain the exact cause of the conflagration.

The Chiniquy Mission.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Since my last acknowledgement on the 17th of October last, I have received the following sums in aid of the Colony of French Canadians in Kankakee County, Ill., viz.:

G. M., $25; Miss E., $10; Ladies of Hartford, $30; South Norwalk, $2; Dr. W. Bloomfield, $5; S., Newburyport, $50; A Lady friend, $5; P. W. P. and wife, $15; D. C., $1; A Friend, $1; A few ladies of Kinderhook, $10; A few friends, Bristol, $8; H. T., $10; Bellville, by Evangelist, $5; Mrs. G. M. A., $5; Mother and two daughters, $3; C. H., $1 50; Some friends, Cherry Valley, $10; Ladies of Northampton, $60; Miss E. G., $20; From individuals of Evangelical Churches and Congregations, Penn Yan, by C. Goodrich, $36; Friend, N. J., $1; C. D., $5; Mrs. S. C. W., $10; N. L. B., Manchester, $21; Presbyterian Church, ——, Bethany, $16 36; Christian friends of Oxford Furnace, $62; S. ——, C., Bath, $3; F. D., $2; L. H. A. $1; An old man Utica, $10; W. New Pond $2; Lady in Mass., $5; N. Oswego, $2; R. R., $2; Mrs. C. G. S., $10; Mrs. J. E. B., $5; J. S., $50; ——, $1; I. D., 2, $3; F. N. W., $20; From two Ladies, $2; A. A. P., $10; R. H., $5; Mrs. M. H. W., $5; W. F. D., $5; A., $20; R. M. S., $5; Through N. Y. *Observer* I have received: H. O. J. H., $10; Roxbury, $15; wrs. H. L. Y., $20; A. W. H., $10. One of small means, $5; mrs. J. S. B., $10; A Friend, $10; M. S., $50, E. F., $2.

Amount of my direct receipts.....$589 86
Received through N. Y. *Observer*.....132 00
Received through *Journal of Commerce*.....321 00

Total.....$1,042 86

The above amount I have remitted to Rev. M. W. STAPLES, Treasurer of the Distributing Committee at Kankakee. As soon as I receive particulars as to the way that money has been used, I will let the public know. I have given directions to pay first a very pressing debt on Mr. CHINIQUY'S property, amounting to $475. After that, there will be needed a sum of $500, to save Mr. CHINIQUY'S property. We feel compelled at present to help the people, so that, in order to pay that last sum, contributions must be sent in promptly. Money put in the hands of our Committee now, will probably do twice the amount of good it would two or three months hence.

I have received a letter from Father CHINIQUY, written from Boston. That part of the country has so far done little for him; so I am happy to hear that there is a very great interest manifested for that worthy cause. Father CHINIQUY feels obliged to stay there until the end of this month; there will then be only 15 or 20 days that we of New-York shall have the pleasure to listen to the new reformer.

To persons wishing to contribute in clothing, &c., I would recommend to send mainly overcoats, shawls, cloaks and shoes. They may be sent, prepaid if possible, to Rev. M. W. STAPLES, Kankakee City, Ill.

Persons living in or near New-York may send also to Mrs. MALLISAN, No. 42 University-place, New-York, or to Mrs. PAILLARD, No. 50 W. Hallie-street, Brooklyn. Hoping to have soon to send you an acknowledgment for still larger sums, I remain yours,

M. J. PAILLARD, Treasurer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane.

The Free Reading-room at the Cooper Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The trite proverb that "we should not look a gift horse in the mouth," ought perhaps to prevent me from making the following suggestions. Nevertheless, I feel that I shall have done others a service, as well as myself, if the following suggestions are adopted.

The Reading-room is a fine spacious apartment, well lighted, well warmed, and excellently well ventilated. It is supplied with all the standard periodical literature of the day, and additions are constantly being made to the catalogue. Nothing, then, is wanting but quietness to enable us to avail ourselves of the treasures spread out before us. As the room, however, is uncarpeted, as there are some hundreds of movable seats in the room, and as the majority of the persons present do not appear to have been taught how to use a chair, the shuffling and noise are incessant, and must disturb those who wish to read, even if they are only reading for amusement.

Again, the entrance to the Bryan Gallery of Paintings is reached through the Reading-room, and as hundreds avail themselves of the privilege of using the gallery, a constant stream of outgoers and incomers is kept up, much to the annoyance of the reading portion of the visitors.

I would suggest, in the first place, that a separate entrance should be made to the Bryan Gallery: and, secondly, that all the seats in the Reading-room should be made immovable, or that a strip of matting, or similar material, be placed under the chairs and movable seats.

Hundreds are, I feel sure, grateful to Mr. COOPER for the boon he has conferred on them; but unless these suggestions or some similar ones, are adopted, many who go to make a legitimate use of the room, and not to lounge or sleep, will be driven away.

R. R.

The Steamer Philadelphia—Card from Mr. Scott.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your paper of the 18th of October last, entitled "The Fillibuster Movement," is erroneous in so far as it states that while the steamer *Philadelphia* was at Key West, and again while she lay at New-Orleans, I mentioned the fact of the arms being on board, and the destination of the ship going to convey WALKER and his men to Nicaragua, to parties on shore. The statement of these facts were not made by me, nor do I know by whom they were made. Up to the time of the commencement of the proceedings in Court at New-Orleans I had no knowledge or suspicion of any arms being on board, or that any other intention existed as to the destination of the ship than to run her to Aspinwall and back to New-Orleans. My position on board being that of Chief Engineer, simply, I had no occasion to know what cargo she carried, and did not know that any such cargo was on board. As the statement publishes it also to be my enemy, I trust you will give me the credit of this correction.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT,
Chief Engineer of the *Philadelphia*.

The Great Meteor as Seen in Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your account, in this morning's issue, of the "startling meteoric display," as seen in New-York, suggests to me the propriety of communicating the following, as a remarkable coincidence, if not a connected scientific phenomenon:

Yesterday morning, I was a passenger on board the stage from Middletown, Conn., to New-Haven. I was in a position similar to that you report. Very nearly, or precisely, at the point of time you specify, shortly after 10 A. M., a ball of fire was seen to descend with a gentle, lazy motion to the earth, within a few hundred yards of the stage. Its appearance was much like that which you describe, except that the ball was much smaller, and the descent was without report. We made search for the point of its apparent striking, but could find none. My impression was that the flame was of no great heat, as its nature, especially as the height was apparently white, and the motion somewhat undulating.

S. E. P.

A Kidnapper in Personal Peril in Ohio.

The Cleveland *Leader*, Nov. 15, says: "GEORGE HARTMAN was yesterday morning brought before the Police Court, but was immediately sent to jail to await action by the Grand Jury. The jury found a bill against him. This return was made about 4½ yesterday afternoon. Many colored persons had attended Court closely through the day to learn what disposition would be made with him. From these result being made known, an officer was sent by Sheriff WILLIAMAN to discharge the prisoner. A number of negroes followed him and when HARTMAN was released to be at liberty they made a rush towards him. Fortunately for him, two officers were with him at the time and kept the negroes back, or at least enough concluded that discretion was the better part of the portals of the Court-room. Accordingly, the three walked that way, the number of negroes about them increasing until they could hardly be kept at bay in their eager desire to get their hands upon the Judas who had so lustily screamed out fear. Safety was sought in flight, and with all the speed of which they were possessed, the officers and HARTMAN rushed through the square and to the Court house, the excited crowd in hot pursuit. We appreciated a more welcome shelter was never gained by HARTMAN, as he rushed, all trembling, into the door of the Court, barely escaping being torn in pieces on to by his pursuers. A more thoroughly frightened man we never saw, and well a man might tremble who had such a narrow escape from Judge Lynch.

He claimed protection of the Court, and at his own request was lodged in jail for safe keeping, a strong guard escorting him from the Court house. We presume he will leave town by the earliest opportunity.

It is said that there is no law which will punish him for his de... State of Ohio."

[Advertisement.]
WARM UNDER-GARMENTS,
HOSIERY
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BEST GOODS—LOWEST PRICES.
GREATEST ASSORTMENT.
Examine and Compare.
No. 637 Broadway,
And No. 96 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & CO.

[Advertisement.]
GAYET'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists at all at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Salt-rheum, scurvy, &c., spring from a disordered state of the blood. By the proper use of these medicines a speedy and radical cure will be effected. The Pills expel from the blood all humors which create disease, and the Ointment removes the external effects.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 16.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '74	103⅜	50 Hud. River R	s60 88
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90⅛	50 do	s60 88⅛
18,000 do	90¼	50 do	s60 88⅜
31,000 do	90⅜	150 do	s60 88⅜
500 Virginia 5s	94½	50 do	s3 88⅜
11,000 Missouri 6s	84⅜	50 do	b10 88⅜
2,000 do	84⅜	150 do	30
500 California 8s	84⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	13½
1,000 do	84½	50 Reading Railroad	49⅛
3,000 La. State 6s	94	200 do	b3 48⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	91¾	5 Mich. Central R	41
10,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	90	100 Panama R	s60 129
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103⅜	1065 do	130
1,000 Hud. Riv. R 30 M	79	200 do	s10 130
2,000 do	78¾	100 do	s30 130½
5,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M	91½	100 do	s60 130
1 000 Mich. c. 2d M. 8s	81	10 do	130¾
500 Ill. Central R. 8s	85¼	25 do	s10 131
6,000 La. & M. R. 6s	12	50 do	131
2,000 L. & K. W. 1st M.	40	100 do	131¼
6 Bk. of N. Y.	98⅜	100 Ill. Central R	s60 61⅝
5 Amer. Ex. Bank	99	100 do	62
20 do	99¼	100 do	s10 62
73 Pac. M. Steam Co	74	250 Cleve. Col & Cin. R.	92½
100 do	b30 74	150 Gal. & Chicago R	72⅝
110 do	73⅞	50 do	72½
100 do	73⅝	100 do	s10 72⅝
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co	88	50 do	s60 72
100 Canton Company	17⅜	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	63
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 79⅜	50 do	b60 63½
425 do	80	200 do	s10 63
850 do	s30 80⅛	50 do	63¼
150 do	s60 80⅛	200 do	s5 63⅜
50 do	80½	100 do	63½
100 do	b60 80⅞	150 do	63
10 Erie Railroad	45	50 do	b60 63
50 Harlem R. Pref'd	36½	100 do	b60 63¼

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	150 Panama Railroad	133
23,000 do	s10 84⅛	175 do	133½
20,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90⅜	50 do	s15 133⅝
5,000 Va. St. 6s	s60 93¼	50 do	s60 134⅛
16 Hanover Bank	80	50 do	s2 133½
50 Pac. Mail S. Co	74	50 do	b60 133
350 N. Y. Central R	80⅝	50 do	s60 132
100 do	s10 80⅝	500 Illinois Cen. R.	b60 62½
200 do	80⅝	100 do	62⅝
200 do	s3 80⅜	100 do	b60 62¾
400 do	80⅜	50 Galen. & Chic. R	72⅞
200 do	b10 80⅜	100 do	s10 72¾
100 do	b3 80⅝	450 do	73
50 Hud. River R	39⅞	100 do	s10 72⅝
50 do	39⅝	200 do	72¾
50 Harlem R. Pref	36½	50 do	s60 72⅝
150 Reading Railroad	48⅝	100 do	s5 72¾
100 do	b30 48⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 63⅞
100 Mich. Central R	41⅜	100 do	s60 63⅝
100 do	41⅝	100 do	b60 63¾
300 Clev. & Toledo R	20⅛	100 do	s60 63⅝
100 do	b30 20⅞		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The sudden and rapid rise in Panama Shares for a day or two past, and the appearance this forenoon of some fresh orders to buy Hudson River and New-York Central Shares, imparted a new spirit to the Stock Exchange, and removed, in a measure, the previous dull or inactive appearance of the general market. The change is the more easily wrought because of the steady firmness shown by the holders of two or three of the leading stocks for the fortnight past against the efforts of speculative sellers to turn the market in the opposite direction. The conclusion is arrived at by a good number of the outside and out of town buyers that if a prominent stock like New-York Central could be held, without the aid, if not against the positive opposition of the majority of the Brokers within an eighth or a quarter ℔ cent. of a given point, while *short* contracts at this point are daily multiplied to force a decline, the minimum price, for the present, has not only been reached but pretty thoroughly tested. Something like the same feeling obtains in regard to several of the Western Shares, and the orders based upon this caused a rise of 1 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central, Galena, and Rock Island since yesterday, with a good demand for each at the Second Board. The transactions in New-York Central rose to about 4,500 shares, and the price to 80½@⅝, closing 80½@⅝. The demand for Hudson River carried up the price from 38 to 39½ ℔ cent., closing 39@39½ ℔ cent. Harlem, Michigan Central, and Reading each improved ⅛@½ ℔ cent.; Toledo and Michigan Southern steady. The excitement to buy Panama was renewed early in the day, the first sale being at 129, seller 60 days, and it reached its highest point at the Second Board—133½ cash, closing 132½@132¾ ℔ cent. At 130 ℔ cent. about 1,500 shares cash stock were brought out, the subsequent sales at the higher figures being in smaller parcels. We hear of nothing, beyond the brief notice which we made of the probable financial showing of the Company on the 1st January, to stimulate the rise, though this of itself is calculated to increase the confidence of investment buyers, if we accept a well-authenticated rumor, this afternoon, that the Board of Directors are advised by the last Isthmus mail that the New-Granadian Government are prepared to extend the grant to the road thirty years. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company are in some demand at 74 ℔ cent., and they show increased firmness this week on account of the delays encountered by the opposition lines, the United States Mail is in good season. Delaware and Hudson Canal Shares rose ½ ℔ cent., and Pennsylvania Coal is firm; the reports of the Anthracite trade, of which the Canal enjoys a very liberal share this season, being decidedly more favorable. In State Stocks there was a better demand for Missouris and Tennessees, both rising a full half ℔ cent. on yesterday's price. In Railway Bonds, New-York Centrals were all higher, the six ℔ cent. Certificates, Sinking Fund, selling at 91¾ exception; the Real Estate sixes at 90 ℔ cent., and the Convertible Sevens at 102¾ ℔ cent. Hudson Third Mortgage ½ ℔ cent. lower on the sales, with the same price, 78¾, bid for more. Eries of 1883 (Third Mortgage) further advanced, and were held for 69 ℔ cent. at the close. Illinois Centrals sold at 85¾ ℔ cent. The general market closed firm, though slightly lower than the extreme sales at the Second Board. The weakening of the speculation was quite marked in the afternoon.

In foreign rates there is no change on commercial lists of indorsed bills, but less disposition among lenders to take fair or single name paper at the difference of 1@2 ℔ cent. recently current. This results from the recent finance, another influence of which is to raise the attention of some of the Money lenders to State and other dividend-paying Stocks. There was a fair employment on demand loans, at 4@5 ℔ cent. to-day. In the Transfer Exchanges there was not much done after the Boston steamer's mail. The next opportunity is the *Vanderbilt*, for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday. The terms on London range 109¾@110, and on Paris 5.11¼@5.12 for Bankers.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$169,772
Payments	275,000
Balance	5,410,221

The receipts for Customs include $69,000.

The new direction given to Cotton percolated in the Memphis market for the Eastern Domestic Mills, via the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and the New-York and New-England roads, noticed by a correspondent of this paper a few days ago, is growing to be an important item in the traffic of the Illinois Central. The Company are advised of a single train of 2,500 bales from Cairo all received in one day, for Chicago and the East, and arrangements are on foot at Memphis to compress the Cotton, as at New-Orleans, for sailing vessels, in order to economize car-room. The completion of the Mobile and Ohio road will bring Cotton, Eastward bound, to Cairo from the interior of the Western District of Tennessee and North Mississippi, without using the river.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of October, 1859, were.....$165,951 9
Earnings in October, 1858.....457,921 36
Increase.....$8,035 03

We have been furnished with the following report of the meeting of the holders of the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, held in this City on Monday:

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

A meeting of the "Bondholders of the City of Milwaukee," was held at the office of Messrs. MANN & RODMAN, No. 39 Wall-street, on Monday, the 14th instant.

The bondholders were fully represented, and the meeting was organized by appointing WATTS SHERMAN, Esq., Chairman, and SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. DRAPER stated that he had visited the city of Milwaukee as a representative of various bondholders, and had an interview with the Mayor of the city, who, upon being advised of the object of Mr. D.'s visit, met his inquiries with promptness and frankness, and took immediate steps to convene a representation of the City Government, as well as the taxpayers of the city, to consider the demand made by the bondholders. Mr. DRAPER stated that the disposition evinced was highly honorable to the parties representing the city, and he was convinced that every effort on the part of the authorities would be made to meet any reasonable demand of the city's creditors. The condition of the country was improving, and a portion of the railroads, for which the city had issued its credit, would be required to perform their duty to the city and unite in a resumption of the payment of the interest on bonds issued for their construction, and in cases where the roads had availed themselves of the *issue* without completing their enterprise, such action would be taken by the city as would provide for an early resumption and payment of the obligations of that class.

Mr. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., stated to the meeting that, on behalf of Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN and others, holders of bonds to a considerable amount, he had also visited Milwaukee, in February last, and had an interview with the Mayor and other official and highly esteemed gentlemen in regard to what might be expected by the parties in interest.

They stated uniformly that under no circumstances would the city repudiate their obligations—that they had derived the advantages and benefits of the moneys they had borrowed by the improvements, not only of their city, but of the State also, which possessed the railroads and means of intercommunication, created by the application of such moneys with their own, aided by the enterprise of their population, which had increased and was increasing by reason of the facilities thus procured, but that owing to the failure of their crops for the two previous years, and the consequent revulsions, which occurred in the Fall of 1857, their interests were greatly depressed, and their people were at that time unable to pay the taxes necessary to meet their engagements—that if the bondholders would consent to defer the payment of interest until they could acquire the means by the productions of their fertile soil, it need not be doubted that ample provision would be made to pay to their creditors the arrears of interest due to them—that acknowledging they had obtained "value received for their bonds they could not, as men acting in good faith, entertain the idea of the fraudulent repudiation of their honest debts, either in their individual or municipal capacity."

These assurances were satisfactory, but it would have been still more satisfactory if some appropriate action had followed them. Some mischievous or evil-disposed persons had raised up a quibble as to the constitutionality of these loans, inasmuch as the Constitution had prohibited the State Government from contracting a debt of more than one hundred thousand dollars unless under special circumstances not now existing: it was alleged that the Legislature could not do indirectly what they could not do directly, or, in other words, could not authorize a municipal corporation to contract a debt which the State could not itself contract. This point, however, has been adjudicated by the highest court, affirming the constitutionality of such loans, and to the credit of the judiciary of that State.

Mr. MANN was happy to say to the bondholders that he was confident that this growing city, having a large enterprising population, would not long remain under the cloud now resting upon its municipal credit, which tended to impair and undermine the credit of its citizens individually. The bondholders, however, will rely more upon the good faith of the citizens of that city, (than upon any coercive measures,) which is the chief element of the credit of governments and municipalities.

The idea of bearing the disgrace of the present position of several of our most wealthy and prosperous municipalities cannot long be endured, and he was confident that a serious effort was now being made by many of them to retrieve an honorable and honest position. The courts generally had held them to their obligations, and he had no doubt that the country generally was prepared to sustain them in their determinations. Every Government which fails to perform its own obligations and duties, must fail, of course, in compelling its citizens to perform theirs. If, therefore, the social or political organization of our cities is worth saving and maintaining, they must maintain their own honor and good faith. This is the condition of their existence, their prosperity and progress—their only sure hope of good order and public security.

Mr. LANE confirmed the preceding statements, having also visited Milwaukee with a view to the same object.

Mr. DECOPPET stated that he had just returned from Milwaukee, and gave a general outline of the condition of the affairs of the city and the magnitude of its resources, confirming fully the views of the gentlemen who had preceded him, touching the high tone and general expression in favor of a resumption of payment at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that there was evidently, from the testimony of the gentlemen who had preceded him, a healthy condition of things at Milwaukee, and he was glad to find that there was a prospect of an early and satisfactory arrangement without the necessity of going to the Courts.

In representing the interests under his charge, he had frequently communicated with the Mayor and other officials of Milwaukee, who, he was bound to say, had always admitted the duty of the city to see all its obligations honorably paid. A want of present ability—owing to the general impoverished condition of the Western country—was then, and has hitherto been, the apology offered for the default.

The Bondholders had tacitly admitted the sufficiency of these excuses, by a quiet indulgence up to the present time. But they now felt that some earnest, and effective action should be taken. It would have been more satisfactory to him if the Common Council of Milwaukee had long since manifested, by some public action, a desire to remove the discredit which has fallen upon her. By prompt and honorable action now, it is still in her power to restore to the city her lost credit, and to inspire confidence in future in her plighted faith.

Mr. MANN offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed, and the proceedings ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the bondholders of the bonds of the City of Milwaukee, in view of the returning prosperity of that city and the Western States generally, have a confident expectation that the people and the municipal authorities of said city will adopt early and effectual measures for the payment of the arrears of interest due on their bonds.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to confer with the city authorities at large upon them devising and immediate action to effect the objects specified in the foregoing resolution.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Mr. Draper, Mr. Decoppet, Mr. Lane,
Mr. Mann, Mr. Rossi.

On motion of FRANCIS FINCH, Esq., Mr. SHERMAN was added to the Committee of five.

WATTS SHERMAN, Chairman.
SIMEON DRAPER, Secretary.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ ⅛
Baltimore	⅛@ —
Interior Pennsylvania	¼@ —
Interior Maryland	¼@ —
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¼@¾
South Carolina and Georgia	¾@ ⅞
North Carolina	1⅛@1⅜
Virginia	¾@ —
Illinois and Wisconsin	⅜@2⅛
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1⅛@1⅜
Free Banks	1¼@1⅜
Louisiana	¼@ —
Mobile	1 @ —
Canada	⅜@ ½
Missouri	1¼@1⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	101
80 acre warrants, per acre	75	82
120 acre warrants, per acre	65	71
160 acre warrants, per acre	65	71

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes & £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes & Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@8 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.	Gold.	Buying.
Mexican Dols	$1 06	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02
Spanish Dollars	1 06	Spanish Qrs, each	23
Five-franc pcs	98	Spanish ½	12
French Crowns	1 10	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 06	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
English Shillers	24	Twenty francs	3 85
Ten-guilder pcs	40	Ten-thaler pcs	7 86
English Silver	4 80	Ten-guilder pcs	3 90
Spanish Doubl'n	15 65@15 70	Spanish Doubl'n	16 25@16 30
Spanish Pistareens	1 08	Patriot Doubl'n	15 65@15 70
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04	Gold, —Am. Old	60 prem.

THE WOOL TRADE.

In New-York, during the past week, the movements in Wool have been quite moderate. The reduced supplies of desirable lots, especially of Domestic, and the firmness of holders, continue to operate as a check on transactions. Receipts have been unusually light, having been confined to 263 bales Domestic, and 203 bales Foreign. Of the receipts of Domestic, 144 bales were by the Erie Railroad, 59 bales by the Hudson River Railroad, 55 bales by the North River boats, and 5 bales coastwise, from Philadelphia. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.
Domestic, bales	958	611	1,865	263
Foreign, bales	648	51	72	203
Total, bales	1,607

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2547. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

THE MILITIA OF VIRGINIA AGAIN UNDER ARMS.

Another Reputed Accomplice Leaves the Country—Interviews with Brown and his Wife.

RUMORS OF AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE BROWN—VIRGINIA ARMS FOR THE FRAY.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 17—Evening.

The military here are under arms, and ready to march at a moment's warning, in consequence of reports from Charlestown of an intended rescue of BROWN.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Nov. 17—Evening.

There is great excitement here, in consequence of a rumor of the rescue of BROWN, and the volunteer militia are assembling at their armories.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Such a rumor as is noted in the foregoing dispatches was circulated here to-day, but was not credited.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 17.

A dispatch from Col. DAVIS, at Charlestown to Governor WISE, this evening, requests the dispatch there of two companies of cavalry, stating that five barns and outhouses have been fired today, it is supposed, by sympathisers with BROWN.

Dispatches have been received in Richmond, which have caused the authorities there to take prompt action. Three hundred men and two pieces of artillery leave Alexandria at daybreak by Governor WISE'S orders. The Richmond forces will probably leave on an express train at an early hour.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 17—11.30 P. M.

There are rumors at Harper's Ferry that 250 men, armed with rifles, are encamped at Berrysville, near Charlestown, meditating a rescue. Of course the report is too improbable for belief.

The operator at Harper's Ferry says that a messenger has been sent to Charlestown to obtain reliable information, but has not yet returned. There is great excitement at the Ferry, and armed guards are patrolling the streets and roads.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18—1.30 A. M.

The messenger has not yet returned to Harper's Ferry. He left at 10 o'clock, and was to have been back in two and a half hours. He is probably detained by some of the guards.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The Richmond *Dispatch* states that EDWARD MOFFIT, who was arrested at Lynchburgh as a suspected participant in BROWN'S foray, has been released for want of evidence.

Identifying parties are to proceed to Wytheville for the purpose of examining another suspected fugitive.

Several suspected persons, mostly Northern peddlers, have been recently arrested at Culpepper Courthouse, and there appears to be an intention to place in confinement all who do not give a good account of themselves.

DR. HOWE GONE TO CANADA.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

It is stated that Dr. S. G. HOWE has left for Canada. His friends disclaim any connection on his part with the late plot in Virginia.

THE MEMPHIS INSURRECTIONIST.

On Saturday, Dr. WILLIAM RUSSELL PALMER, the alleged co-conspirator of Ossawatomie BROWN, succeeded in giving bail in the sum of $2,500, and was released from custody.

ANOTHER FEARFUL DISCOVERY—FRESH PERILS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is by far the most insidious and unscrupulous of the Northern Abolition Press. Inferior in editorial ability to the *Tribune*, and reputed to be very far inferior to the same paper in circulation, it is yet clearly apparent to the habitual and observant reader of the two papers, that for a long time the course of the TIMES has been more consistently and artfully adapted to the invasion of the rights of slaveholders and to provincializing the Southern States, and hence has exercised an influence incompatible with the more open and evident efforts to which the *Tribune*, in its position of avowed organism, in behalf of the "irrepressible conflict," has been obliged to employ.

Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND (we believe that is his name) was one of the first among the Northern journalists to give in his adhesion to the system of anti-slavery tactics proclaimed by Mr. ELI THAYER. So soon as Mr. THAYER published his incontrovertible demonstration of the theory that the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty affords, by far, the readiest and most practicable method for the effectual destruction of the rights of slaveholders in the common territories of the Union, Mr. RAYMOND commenced a systematic endeavor to engraft this same Squatter Sovereignty doctrine on the organization of both the Democratic and Republican party.

To impregnate the Northern Democracy thoroughly with Squatter Sovereignty, and trust to scattering the same seeds throughout the South, through the agency of men of the John Forsyth stripe, in such manner to secure the nomination at Charleston to some Squatter Sovereignty candidate, and thus defeat the Democratic nominee at the South; then to bring out a Black Republican candidate, such as BATES, of Missouri, on the same Squatter Sovereignty platform; such is the nice little programme attempted by the Thayer wing of the Abolitionist Party, and of which the NEW-YORK TIMES is the chosen organ. To distract and divide the National Democracy, and then construct a Republican platform to suit the taste of recreant Democrats at the North, has been the scheme, of less tact than cunning, by which it was expected to strike the most effectual blow at the institution of Slavery.

The outbreak at Harper's Ferry has not entirely discouraged RAYMOND'S policy. It has only irritated his temper. He now discovers that the South cannot so easily be entrapped—that the determined tone of the Southern people gives little hope of another submissionist compromise on the Slavery question. No wonder that he should prove so exceedingly sensitive whenever the *Enquirer* points out the intimate connection between Ossawatomie sympathy and Squatter Sovereignty. And the little fellow *is* irritated. He dances through a very paroxysm of impotent rage. The quiet and orderly manner in which the majority of the people of Virginia have united with the Executive and the Judiciary to maintain and abide the due process of law, to frown down every violent demonstration, to protect the perpetrators of treason, murder and robbery, and the instigators of servile insurrection from all illegal molestation, has, in marked instances, awakened the warm approval and merited applause of the conservative Press at the North. Not so with RAYMOND. He denounces, villifies, threatens an awful retribution for the blood of JOHN BROWN, and seems determined to do all that misrepresentation and carefully prepared invective can do towards the fulfillment of his own prophecy.

What seems to irritate little RAYMOND most, is the determination of our State authorities to probe the Brown conspiracy to the quick, by the exposure of all the conspirators. It would even seem that RAYMOND is afraid of the detection of his own complicity in the conspiracy. But we doubt such complicity. That RAYMOND is any less guilty of moral treason, than is JOHN BROWN, no one who reads the TIMES can reasonably suppose, and were the matter legally practicable, we would willingly see RAYMOND change places with the man for whom he expresses such clamorous sympathy. But RAYMOND has not brought himself within the reach of the law. He never had the pluck to toe the mark with BROWN, and he has too much cunning to be caught in the same dilemma with his co-laborer, FRED. DOUGLAS. No, RAYMOND entertains no salutary apprehensions connected with the gallows. His irritability in connection with the Brown conspiracy is vacarious.

The unraveling of the conspiracy (a wide-spread one) has already implicated SEWARD, GIDDINGS, FRED DOUGLAS and GERRIT SMITH. Let the whole roll be called, and so many Black Republican leaders will find their names in print as to justify the very reasonfear, on the part of RAYMOND and his compeers, that the conservative men at the North will be finally aroused to decisive action. Such an event will prove a black day to the Black Republican calendar. *Hinc illae lachrymae.*

A MIRROR FOR THE SPECIAL USE OF VIRGINIA GENTLEMEN.

While the Richmond *Enquirer* is vaunting itself so loudly on the chivalry and generosity which have marked the treatment of the Harper's Ferry prisoners, and dealing in such vehement invective against journals whose temper and tone are less ferocious than its own, we desire to commend again to its special attention the following narrative—given under oath by the Virginia gentleman who was the principal actor in the scene which he describes:

TESTIMONY OF MR. HENRY HUNTER.

Henry Hunter called—Examined by counsel for defence.

Q.—Did you witness the death of this man Thompson?

A.—I witnessed the death of one whose name I have been informed was Thompson.

Q.—The one who was a prisoner?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir, what were the circumstances attending it?

A.—Do you wish my own connection with it, or simply a description of the circumstances—shall I mention the names?

Mr. Andrew Hunter—Every bit of it, Henry; state all you saw.

Witness—There was a prisoner confined in the parlor of the hotel, and, after Mr. Beckham's death, he was shot down by a number of us there belonging to this sharp-shooting band.

Mr. Andrew Hunter—Will you allow him to state, before proceeding further, how he was connected with Mr. Beckham?

Mr. Green—Certainly, Sir.

Witness—He was my grand uncle and my special friend—a man I love above all others; after he was killed, Mr. Chambers and myself moved forward to the hotel, for the purpose of taking this prisoner out and hanging him; we were joined by a number of other persons, who cheered us on that work; we went up into his room, *where he was bound, with the undoubted and undisguised purpose of taking his life*; at the door we were stopped by persons guarding the door, who remonstrated with us, and the excitement was so great that persons who remonstrated with us one moment would cheer us on the next; we burst into the room where he was, and found several around him, but they offered only a feeble resistance; we brought our guns down to his head repeatedly—myself and another person—for the purpose of shooting him in the room; there was a young lady there, the sister of Mr. FOUKE, the hotel keeper, *who sat in this man's lap, covered his face with her arms, and shielded him with her person whenever we brought our guns to bear; she said to us: 'For God's sake wait, and let the law take its course;'* my associate shouted to kill him; 'Let us shed his blood,' were his words; all around were shouting: 'Mr. BECKHAM'S life was worth ten thousand of those vile Abolitionists;' I was cool about it, and deliberate; my gun was pushed up by some one who seized the barrel, and I then moved to the back part of the room, still with purpose unchanged, but with a view to divert attention from me, in *order to get an opportunity, at some moment when the crowd should be less dense, to shoot him*; after a moment's thought, it occurred to me that that was not the proper place to kill him; we then proposed to take him out and hang him; some person of our band then opened a way to him, and *first pushing Miss Fouke aside, we slung him out of doors; I gave him a push, and many others did the same; we then shoved him along the platform and down to the trestle work of the bridge, he begging for his life all the time, very piteously at first*; by the bye, before we took him out of the room, I asked the question what he came here for? He said their only purpose was to free the slaves—that he came here to free the slaves or die; then he begged, 'Don't take my life—a prisoner;' but I put the gun to him, and he said, 'You may kill me, but it will be revenged; there are eighty thousand persons sworn to carry this work;' that was his last expression; we bore him out on the bridge with the purpose then of hanging him; we had no rope, and none could be found; *it was a moment of wild excitement; two of us raised our guns—which one was first I do not know—and pulled the trigger; before he had reached the ground I suppose some five or six shots had been fired into his body; he fell on the railroad track, his back down to the earth, and his face up*; we then went back for the purpose of getting another one, (Stephens,) but he was sick or wounded, and persons around him, and I personally, suaded them myself to let him alone; I said, 'Don't let us operate on him, but go around and get some more;' *we did this act with a purpose*, thinking it right and justifiable under the circumstances, and fired and excited by the cowardly, savage manner in which Mr. Beckham's life had been taken.

Mr. Andrew Hunter—Is that all, gentlemen?

Mr. Bolts—Yes, sir.

Mr. Andrew Hunter—(To the witness.) Stand aside.

INTERVIEW WITH THE WIFE OF JOHN BROWN—BROWN IN HIS PRISON.

From the Independent.

I write this morning, on board a steamboat, a hasty account of a personal interview last evening with Mrs. MARY BROWN, wife of Capt. JOHN BROWN, now under sentence of death in Virginia for having bravely failed in a brave deed.

I am scarcely at liberty to mention at what place Mrs. BROWN has lately been staying, or whose hospitality she has been sharing. I may say, however, that after her return from Baltimore, where she was stopped on her half-made journey to her husband, she has been the guest of a family residing in one of the most beautiful regions of a neighboring State, who have proved themselves kind friends not only to herself but to her husband, and who were the more glad to bid her welcome to her house, because the lady of their household, with her son, had already made a visit to Capt. BROWN in his prison at Charlestown since his sentence of death. Mrs. BROWN'S stay with these friends terminated this morning. She is now on her way to Philadelphia, to meet Mr. SUMNER, the counsel for her husband's defence.

I conversed with her during the entire evening. But only ten minutes' acquaintance is enough to show that she is a woman worthy to be the wife of such a man. She is tall, large and muscular, giving the impression at first sight of a frame capable of great strength and long endurance. Her face is grave and thoughtful, wearing, even in this hour of her trial, an expression of soberness rather than of sadness, as if, like her husband, she had long since learned how to suffer and be calm. Her manner is singularly quiet and retiring, although her natural simplicity and modesty cannot hide the evident force of character and strength of will and judgment, which have fitted her so long to be a counsellor in her husband's enterprises and a supporter in his trials.

She is a native of Whitehall, near Lake Champlain, and has been the mother of thirteen children; but, notwithstanding the cares of her numerous family, and her many privations and struggles independent of household burdens, she still appears as fresh and hale as if she were only now in the prime and vigor of life.

A NEWSPAPER CORRECTION.

The conversation, of course, was of the scenes of Harper's Ferry—both those which have already been enacted and those which are shortly to follow. She adduced, with subdued though evident emotion, to the wounds of her husband and to the loss of her two sons, WATSON and OLIVER, who fell in the struggle. But she made no such remark as that recently attributed to her in a New-England newspaper, "that four of her sons had already been slain, and she would be willing that all the rest of her family should be made a sacrifice, if necessary, to the cause of Freedom." These words, she said to me, could never possibly have fallen from her lips, for she had already left too many griefs to court any fresh sacrifices, and she could not think, without pain, of any new deathstroke to her family. She would not shrink from any necessary trial or struggle when the hour came for it, but she could not look forward with composure to any further lessening of her family, already too sadly broken. She regretted that such a remark should have been put in her mouth—"for," as she observed, "they are unmotherly words."

She said that she had been so long accustomed to sorrows that she had been trained to bear them. While living in Ohio, *four of her children died from dysentery within eleven days, three of whom were carried to the grave together on the same day!* She mentioned, in this connection, that her husband had always been a watchful nurse and the chief care-taker of the children and of herself, during periods of sickness.

CAPT. BROWN'S RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

I adverted, in alluding to Capt. BROWN'S religious opinions, to the common report that he was an Old-School Presbyterian. She replied that he had been a church-member ever since he was a boy; that he united, at sixteen years of age, with a Congregational Church in Hudson, Ohio; and that on removing to Pennsylvania, thirty years ago, he transferred his membership to the Presbyterian Church, with which he had since remained connected. She said that the religious element of his character had always been the ruling motive of his life. He had always observed religious exercises in his household with exemplary regularity. It had been for many years the custom of the family to read the Bible every morning, in regular course of chapters, each member reading in turn a verse. She said that her husband's familiarity with texts of Scripture was so great that he could detect almost the slightest misquotation of any passage, and that if a portion of a verse in almost any part of the Bible were read or repeated to him, he could immediately repeat the remainder. His conversation frequently abounded with Scripture texts, and his letters were always filled with them.

I asked if she knew what were his favorite passages, to which she replied:

"He had a great many; but one was '*Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.*'"

How nobly his life has proved his deep-hearted sympathy for the slave!

To his habits of living, his wife testified that he was always singularly self-denying. As an example, he never suffered himself or his family to wear expensive clothing. His standing admonition was, "Let us save the money, and give to the poor." Day before yesterday, when some clothes were sent from New-York to Mrs. BROWN to go in a box to her husband, among the articles was a new coat of fine brown cloth, which, when it was shown to her, she immediately pronounced too gay for her husband to wear. It was accordingly sent back, and last evening there came in return a coarser coat, which would better suit his taste, and which the brave old Puritan might not think too good for him to put on! He never in his life had used tobacco or ardent spirits, and never, until within the last few years, had taken tea or coffee. His mode of living has been so rigidly temperate that, in Kansas, he would sometimes go for days with scarcely a mouthful of food, and suffer no faintness or exhaustion.

HIS LONG-MEDITATED DESIGN.

I referred incidentally to the design upon Harper's Ferry as having been premeditated for two years, to which she immediately replied:

"NOT FOR TWO YEARS, BUT FOR TWENTY!

He had been waiting twenty years for some opportunity to free the slaves; we had all been waiting, with him, the proper time when he should put his resolve into action, and when at last the enterprise of Harper's Ferry was planned, we all thought that the time had now come; Mr. BROWN was sanguine of success; we all were equally confident; he had no idea, nor did any of the family, that the experiment would result in defeat; we all looked to it as fulfilling the hopes of many years."

As I listened to this, I could not help half exclaiming, "What heroic words! What a man! What a woman!"

I wrote down these sentences a few moments after they were uttered, and as I repeated them she added:

"For he has borne the yoke of the oppressed as if upon his own neck for these thirty years!"

She made several and repeated reference to various newspaper accounts in which her husband's character had been misrepresented. She had been pained to see him described as a cruel man, for, as she said, "No man ever had a kinder heart. He is generous by nature. He has always aimed to impress his family with a spirit of benevolence. He has always taught his children to be unselfish; to act always for others before acting for themselves. His sympathies for the poor and the oppressed have always been too easily excited."

I inquired as to his habit of carrying fire-arms about his person. She said that since the many threats upon his life during and since his efforts in Kansas, he had carried a revolver, but never before.

IS HE INSANE?

I then put the question which I had been chiefly solicitous to ask: "It is the common talk of the newspapers that Capt. BROWN is insane; what do you say to that opinion?"

"I never knew," she replied "of his insanity, until I read it in the newspapers. He is a clear-headed man. He has always been, and now is, entirely in his right mind. He is always cool, deliberate, and never over-hasty; but he has always considered that his first perceptions of duty, and his first impulses to action, were the best, and the safest to be followed. He has almost always acted upon his first suggestions. No, he is not insane. His reason is clear. His last act was the result, as all his other acts have been, of his truest and strongest conscientious convictions."

After these statements, supported as they are by other and abundant evidence, how can any man believe that Capt. BROWN is insane? His project is easily characterized as mad, as any other daring and hazardous exploit is apt to be called, particularly after it is seen to have failed. But the attempt for the deliverance of the Virginia slaves did not seem rash to Capt. BROWN or to his confederates, and if it had been successful, would never have seemed crazy even to the newspapers. JOHN BROWN'S insanity means JOHN BROWN'S failure.

HIS RECENT LETTERS TO MRS. BROWN.

I may mention that I saw last evening a letter from Capt. BROWN to his wife, dated Nov. 8, and brought away by the lady who visited him at Charlestown. This letter is too private, and, I might almost say, too sacred to be exposed in print to every eye. Mrs. BROWN is unwilling that it should be made public, both for her own sake and her husband's. But I violate no confidence in saying that this letter, written in prison, is no less remarkable than the memorable speech delivered in court. It breathes the same heroic spirit; it is marked by the same simplicity of style; it expresses the same conscientious conviction of the rightfulness of his undertaking; it exhibits throughout the same unwavering courage, and the same strong faith in God. To the many overflowing expressions of his sympathy for his wife and children, given in this letter, I do not feel at liberty to allude, further than to say that they are as warm, as tender, and as delicate as ever were written by a husband to a wife. They prove that his delicacy is equal to his courage, and that his heart is not only as brave as a hero's, but tender as a child's.

During the evening another letter came direct from the prison, dated Nov. 10. This fresh message was briefer than the other, but of the same character and the same spirit.

A BOX FOR CAPT. BROWN.

For several days past, until last evening, Mrs. BROWN had been actively engaged, aided by some female friends, in preparing articles of clothing to be sent to her husband. A sewing machine had been busy at work from morning till night for two days. Last evening the box was packed, and this morning sent to the cars, containing shirts, stockings, pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of easy slippers, some writing materials, two or three favorite books, and some preserved fruits and other delicacies. A great number of friends crowded around it, each anxious to add something for the old man's comfort, before the cover was nailed on. From this scene Mrs. BROWN retired, sobbing, to another part of the room, and for a few moments was unable to control her emotion, exclaiming, "Poor man! he will not need them long!"

But perhaps the troubled Governor of Virginia, and his Sheriff who is making ready for the 2d of December, may find, before the time shall roll around, some other victim to keep up the honor of the fatal Friday, and may be glad, after all, not to hang the brave old man.

THE VISIT TO CAPT. BROWN IN PRISON.

The lady whose visit to Charlestown has been already mentioned, went there chiefly to assist Mrs. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, whom she expected to meet in the prison; but as Capt. BROWN had meanwhile written to Mrs. CHILD not to come, this volunteer nurse found herself an entire stranger, except to her son, who accompanied her, in a community not over disposed to be hospitable to strangers. She arrived at Charlestown shortly after Capt. BROWN'S speech in Court. She spent more than two days in vain entreaties with the Sheriff to secure admission to the jail. Hearing that Capt. BROWN, whom she had informed of her arrival, was anxious to see her, and not being willing to take the Sheriff's short answer after her long journey, she solicited Mr. SUMNER'S aid, who at last persuaded the Judge to grant a permit of entrance.

She refers to the visit in the jail as one of touching interest. She obtained two interviews, the first of an hour, and the other for a shorter period.

She describes the prison as a large brick building that seemed to have been formerly used as a dwelling-house. Capt. BROWN was occupying, with his fellow-prisoner STEPHENS, a room on the ground floor, about sixteen feet square, opening with a single door into a long gallery, and lighted through a single small window, grimly defended by heavy double bars.

Mrs. S——, on entering, found Capt. BROWN lying on a cot, and STEPHENS on a large double bed. Capt. BROWN arose from his bed to receive his guests, and stood a few moments leaning against the bedstead, immediately lying down again from weakness. His visitors were struck with the cheerfulness of his expression, and the calmness of his manner. He seemed not only passively resigned to his fate, but cheerful under it, and more than willing to meet it.

My friend said to him:

"I expected Mrs. CHILD would be here to introduce me; I am sorry not to find her, for her presence would make this room brighter for you."

He smiled, and replied:

"I have written to her the reasons why she should not come; but she was very kind—very kind!"

Some questions were then asked as to the treatment and care he had received; to which he said:

"I wish it to be understood by everybody that I have been very kindly attended; for if I had been under the care of father or brother, I could not have been better treated than by Capt. AVIS and his family."

Capt. AVIS is the jailor, of whom all the reports speak in high terms for his humane and courteous conduct, not only to these but to all his prisoners.

When another allusion was made to Mrs. CHILD, Capt. BROWN remarked:

"The reason why I did not wish her to come, and why I did not wish my wife to come, was for fear lest they would be harassed and annoyed, and that on this account I would be troubled myself."

A BUNCH OF LEAVES.

Mrs. S. had carried with her into the jail a large bunch of Autumn leaves, gathered in the morning from the woods. There was no nail on the wall to hang them by, and she arranged them between the grated bars of the window. She gave to the sufferer a full-blown rose, which he laid beside his cheek on his pillow. The old man seemed to be greatly touched with these tokens of thoughtfulness. He is said to have always been a great lover of nature, particularly of the grandeur of forest scenes.

Mrs. S—— drew a chair near his bed-side, and, taking out her knitting, sat by him for an hour. She has preserved his complete conversation, of which I can only give a small portion. She says:

"I never saw a person who seemed less troubled or excited, or whose mind was less distracted. All I more clear. His remarks are pointed, pithy and sensible. He is not in the least sentimental, and seems to have singularly excellent common sense about everything."

She asked him the direct question—"Were you actuated, in any degree, in undertaking your late enterprise, by a feeling of revenge?" adding that a common impression to that effect had gone abroad.

He manifested much surprise at this statement, and after pausing a moment replied:

"I am not conscious of ever having had a feeling of revenge: no, not in all the wrong done to me and my family in Kansas. But I can see that a thing is wrong and wicked, and can help to right it, and can even hope that those who do the wrong may be punished—and still have no feeling of revenge. No, I have not been actuated by any spirit of revenge."

He talked a good deal about his family, manifesting solicitude for their comfort after he was gone, but expressing his great confidence and trust in God's kind Providence in their behalf.

When some allusion was made to the sentence which he had received, he said very deliberately and firmly, and as my friend says, "almost sublimely"—"*I do not think I can better serve the cause I love so much than to die for it.*"

She says that she can never forget the impressive manner in which he uttered these solemn words. She replied:

"It is not the hardest thing that can happen to a brave man to die, but it must be a great hardship for an active man to lie on his back in prison, disabled by wounds. Do you not dread your confinement, and are you not afraid that it may wear you down, or cause you to relax your convictions, or regret your attempt, or make your courage fail?"

"I cannot tell," he replied, "what weakness may come over me, but I do not think that I shall deny my Lord and Master Jesus Christ, as I certainly should if I denied my principles against Slavery."

When the conversation had proceeded thus far, as it was known outside the jail that a Northern lady was inside, a crowd began to collect, and although no demonstration of violence was made, yet there were manifest indications of impatience; so that the sheriff called to the jailer, and the jailer was obliged to put an end to the interview.

SECOND INTERVIEW IN PRISON.

A second visit was made on the second day afterwards. The popular excitement had grown so great on account of the first visit, that on the intervening day it was deemed unadvisable to attempt another. Mrs. S. says:

"When I went into the prison the second time, I found Capt. BROWN sitting at the little deal table, engaged in writing. He had just been adding something to his letter to his wife. I shall never forget his appearance. He seemed perfectly noble and grand. His countenance seemed as if it had been illumined by the letter which he was writing. His expression was of great earnestness, cheerfulness and faith. The memory of this brief interview is even more vivid than of the other."

Mr. S—— designs, at some future period, to publish an entire account of these two interviews, with full details of Capt. BROWN'S conversations.

I have written, quickly and roughly, these random notes of my friend's visit to the prison and the prisoner, and of my own conversation with the hero's wife, preserving, as nearly as possible, the exact words of the narrators, and certainly not missing their true meaning and spirit. They serve to show, what scarcely need be added as a comment, that Capt. JOHN BROWN is a noble old man—that he performed his daring deed from the noble motive of a long-cherished purpose to do his utmost for the deliverance of an oppressed race—and that his name, as it shall pass from the gallows into history, will carry with it a clear record of a pure and honorable life;—while his sterling integrity, his rare decision of character, and his sublime Christian faith, show him to be a true son of the Pilgrims, whose ancient Puritan blood will flow in his veins now only for a few days more!

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16. THEODORE TILTON.

CHINA.

Important Imperial Decree.

THE REPULSE OF THE BRITISH AND THE RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The following most important Chinese decree appeared in the Peking *Gazette*, of the 9th of August. It gives a very moderate account of the British repulse on the Pei-ho, and professes, on behalf of his Celestial Majesty, the most friendly feelings towards the United States and the American Envoy. This decree was first published by the *Overland Friend of China* from a manuscript copy, and its subsequent appearance in the Peking *Gazette* confirmed its authenticity. The *Overland Friend*—a journal by no means friendly to American interests—declares that "there is nothing to bring the genuineness of this decree into question;" and proceeds to say: "There is a mixture of patronage and apology about it which is certainly very Chinese: so are the few plain lies thrown in to make out the Emperor's case. We had not heard before that any one of the foreign ministers was told one word about the Peh-tang route at Shanghai. It is also notorious that, during the eight days Admiral HOPE lay at Ta-ku, the people his officers saw maintained steadily that there was no official man on the spot; equally notorious that we did not fire the first shot. On all these points the decree before us tells a different story, more false in one or two important particulars than the memorials of SANGKOLINSIN which we received soon after the Ta-ku affair, and of the authenticity of which we hold a better opinion than we before admitted. The capture of the *soi-disant* American men-of-war in them could not have been known except inside the forts." The *Overland Friend* does not see anything in the decree worthy of commendation; but perhaps other people may regard it in a different light. The absence of all exaggeration in describing the British repulse, and the very remarkable fact that the word "Barbarian" does not occur in the document, are evidences of some important changes going on in the Imperial policy of China. The decree is as follows:

On the 11th of the 7th moon of the 9th year of HIEN FUNG, (9th August, 1859,) the inner Council had the honor to receive the following decree:

"Last year the ships of the Ying-kih-li (English) nation sailed into the port of Tien-tsin, and opened a fire upon our troops. We accordingly instructed the Khorchin Prince SANGKOLINSIN to fortify Ta-ku well, and the (envoys of the) different nations coming up to exchange treaties on this occasion, were told by KWEILIANG and HWASHANA at Shanghai that Ta-ku was so fortified (or, was placed on the defensive,) and they must go round by the port Peh-tang. The English, however, notwithstanding, have come to (the shore of) Tien-tsin in the 5th moon (did not abide by his original understanding with KWEILIANG and his colleague, but actually forced his way into the port of Ta-ku, destroying our defensive apparatus. On the 21th of the 5th moon (24th June) (though his vessels came up as far as Ki-k'on Tan, and blew up the chains (that bound the booms) with shell, our troops still did not fight. On the 25th, ten steamers and more pulled up more than ten of the iron posts (with which the river was staked,) and all hoisted red flags, (in token of) a determination to fight. The secretary-general of Chih-li, HWANGTEN, sent out a letter from the lieutenant of Tien-tsin, but the English would not receive it at all, and at last had the audacity to commence bombing the forts. Our troops on this returned the fire, sunk several of their vessels, and killed several hundred of their infantry as they were landing.

The English troops have thus really brought this defeat on themselves; there has been no breach of faith whatsoever on the part of China.

Meanwhile the American Envoy, JOHN WARD, kept his engagement with KWEILIANG and his colleague; sailed to the port of Peh-tang, and begged for permission to go up to the capital to present a letter from his Government. We accordingly authorized his admission into Peking to present it, and having this day perused the letters addressed by the American Envoy, JOHN WARD, to KWEILIANG and HWASHANA, and laid before us by those Ministers, we find the language so respectful, the true-heartedness that has prompted them such, that we have authorized the Envoy in question to present the letter he is charged with from his Government to KWEILIANG and his colleague, whom we have sent to receive it.

As regards the exchange of his treaty, he ought properly to return to Shanghai and exchange it there, but in consideration of the long voyage he has made, we have pleased specially to authorize that the seal be appended to the treaty, and that it be delivered in HANGKAU to hand in exchange for another copy; to the aforesaid Envoy, that from the date of the exchange there may be peace and commerce forever more. Thus do we manifest our great desire to show a nursing tenderness to the men from afar, and our appreciation of good faith and right principle.

Let KWEILIANG and HWASHANA signify this our pleasure to the Envoy JOHN WARD for his information. Respect this!"

THE SAN JUAN DISPUTE.

The Right of the Case—Terms and Meaning of the Treaty of 1846.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of your readers, I feel much obliged for the able statement of the facts bearing upon the San Juan question which appeared in a recent number of your journal, as well as for the very intelligible map which accompanied the same. In my opinion, *one* fact there stated (and which it appears is also admitted by the London *Times*) must alone determine the question now at issue between the United States and England respecting boundary line under the treaty of 1846. The fact I refer to is, that the line claimed by the United States is, beyond all question, the *line of deepest water*. Now, the treaty makes the *centre of the channel* the line. This is a term very commonly used in conveying real estate, and it is universally understood to mean the *line of deepest water*. The terms are precisely identical, and are so used in all works upon hydraulics. It is by ascertaining the deepest water that surveyors universally determine the middle of the channel in any water course which is made the boundary line between estates. But the London *Times* asserts, forsooth, that "the channel to which the *treaty refers*, and which the English claim, was the channel through which VANCOUVER sailed, and which had always been used by the few sailing vessels which visited the then inhospitable wilderness." Why did it not then say so? It seems *that* channel, at least, was well known, and if the treaty had been intended to confine the boundary to that *particular* channel, it would have said so. But so far from doing this, the treaty expressly *refrains* from doing it, thereby exerting presumptive evidence that it does *not* refer to that particular channel. On the contrary, it uses a term which is well known to refer to a line which is only to be ascertained by sounding—a term which refers exclusively to a physical fact, and *not* an historical one—to the line of deepest water, and *not* to the route of VANCOUVER or any one else. This same term is used in the treaty of Ghent; and in determining the boundary line between the United States and Canada, under that treaty, the Commissioners were governed in all cases by the greatest depth of water. I have been thus informed by one of the surveyors engaged upon the survey of that line, and who, I believe, is still living.

Gen. CASS is too well acquainted with the history of that boundary line not to be perfectly familiar with this fact. I hope, therefore, he will insist upon the same construction being applied in the present case. To submit to anything else, will be to submit to a clear perversion of the language of the treaty.

A SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—WM L. ELLSWORTH, United States Consul at Cyprus, has been appointed by the President a Lieutenant in the Revenue service.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SAFETY OF THE NORTH STAR.

The Steamer Ashore at French Keys for Six Days—Her Voyage Resumed.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

A letter to the Charleston *Courier*, dated Nassau, N. P., Nov. 9, states that the steamer *North Star*, from New-York for Aspinwall, got ashore about the 25th of October, on French Keys, and remained on the Keys six or seven days, but finally got off without extra assistance by throwing over some coal and with loss of anchors, and proceeded on her voyage on the 2d inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Contracts—Gathering of Congressmen—Commercial, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

IRVIN & COMPANY, the new contractors for army transportation to Utah, executed their bond to-day for $100,000, with satisfactory sureties.

The brother of CORTINAS is the assessor and collector at Brownsville, and is highly respected.

Hon. SAM SMITH, the Commissioner of Public Lands, lies ill at the Kirkwood House.

The city is fast filling up. Among the arrivals I notice Judge BUCH of California, Judge CRANE and Gov. THOMAS of Maryland, and Gen. JO LANE. Gen. BOCOCK, the prospective Democratic candidate for Speaker, will arrive on Monday. Where is Mr. SHERMAN?

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

It is officially announced, this morning, that tobacco and corn are excluded from the list of free imports at the Canary Islands. Both articles are still subject to heavy duties.

Later from the Pimas.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF JEFFERSON—INDIAN OUTRAGES IN NEW-MEXICO.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The express from Denver City, 10th inst., has arrived, with $10,000 in treasure.

The Provisional Government had gone into operation by the organization of both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. STELL, the Governor elect, had delivered a message, in which he argues the necessity of the present form of government until Congress shall take action in reference to the Territory.

The miner's continued at work in several localities, and many were preparing to Winter at the diggings.

A. D. RECKOR, of the Boston *Journal*, has just arrived from New-Mexico and the Pike's Peak region. He reports great excitement throughout New-Mexico on account of recent Indian outrages.

Fifteen returning Pike's Peak emigrants, coming down the Platte River in boats, have been drowned within a short period.

Disaster at Sea.

LOSS OF SCHOONER C. L. PEASLEE AND SEVEN LIVES.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The bark *Sam Shepherd*, Capt. HATHAWAY, at this port from Havana, fell in with, on the 2d inst., lat 31°, long. 77° 50', schooner *C. S. Peaslee*, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia, capsized, and took off GEO. SATTERLY, seaman. SATTERLY reports that the schooner capsized in a gale, when five days out, and that the captain, wife, and five seamen were drowned. He was five days on the wreck when rescued.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 17—P. M.

The schooner, it appears, was thrown on her beam ends, when the sea swept over her and filled the cabin and forecastle, drowning the Captain's wife, who was below, and dashing the man from the wheel. The Captain, in endeavoring to save his wife, perished, and, while the sailors were trying to cut away the masts, they were washed overboard. GEO. SATTERLY, who was taken off the wreck by the *Shepherd*, was the sole survivor. The *C. S. Peaslee* was 161 tons register, and was owned by Mr. HOFFMAN, of Philadelphia.

Destructive Fires.

LOSS OF LIFE—LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON BURNED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 17.

A fire broke out, last night, at Atlanta, destroying several new stores on Whitehall-street, and involving a loss in buildings and merchandise of $300,000. Two children were burned to death.

At about the same time, six fine stores on Main-street, in Griffin, were burnt, together with a warehouse and four hundred bales of cotton. Loss estimated at $75,000.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Nov. 17.

The fire at Atalanta lasted from 11 o'clock Wednesday night till 2 o'clock. It originated in a drug-store near Shackelford's auction room, and burnt to the Fulton Bank. The intelligence office is in ruins, with the two next blocks up Whitehall-street; the fire then extended up Alabama-street to Down's grocery, and up Whitehall to Holbrook's hat store.

The principal property burnt is Miller & Co.'s printing office, Baumuller's music store, White & Co.'s dry goods store, Brown's clothing warehouse, Wallace's hardware store, Lockhart's broker's shop, Shackelford's auction store, Coleman's large grocery, Jones' bookstore, Dechong's daguerreotype rooms, Cuttings' dry goods stores, Fish's law office, and several confectionery, tailor and barber establishments. Two children were burnt to death, and another is missing. The mother was awfully burnt, but is living. The loss is believed to be $300,000.

The Hyannis Kidnapping Case.

THE CASE OPENED FOR THE GOVERNMENT—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 17.

Before the adjournment on Wednesday evening, the principles of law concerning jurisdiction in Hyannis Harbor were brought in question. The District-Attorney stated his views at length, claiming jurisdiction in the State, and that the offences committed were such as could be tried in Barnstable. Gen. CUSHING stated briefly the positions of the defence. Mr. SANBORN went on till the adjournment, and again this morning, at great length, to sustain his positions. When he had concluded his speech, the Court said that the testimony on that point might proceed, and reserved the expression of his views of the law. The Government finished their case, and Mr. SUMNER opened the defence. He contended that what was done was not within the local jurisdiction; that the slave was an involuntary deposit in the hands of the Captain of the *Orlando*, which he was bound at common law to keep safely and return, and that under the Constitution of the United States the defendants

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

Outline of the Legal History of the Trinity "Church Farm."

The Corporation of Trinity Church has been so often assailed with law-suits brought by individuals claiming title, some to all, others to different portions, of that very valuable piece of property in this City, known at various times by the name of "the King's Farm," "the Duke's Farm," or "the Church Farm," and the Church has been so uniformly successful in repelling these assaults, that the public have come to look on its title as impregnable. But there is an action now pending against this corporation which presents a much more dangerous front than any of its predecessors—we mean the ejectment suit brought by the People of the State of New-York as plaintiff, against the Corporation of Trinity Church as defendant, and which, though nominally but for a single lot on the "Church Farm," necessarily raises the question of the Church's title to the whole of that property. One of the principal bulwarks of the Church's defence to all previous suits has been the rule of law that in ejectment suits the plaintiff must recover on the strength of his own and not the weakness of his adversary's title; but this defence may not prove as strong against the State as it has against individual claimants. The following history of the Church Farm presents an interesting *résumé* of the action taken by the Colonial Governors and the early State Legislatures in regard to this property, now of such immense value.

On the 19th of August, 1697, Gov. FLETCHER executed, in the name of the King, a lease of the farm to the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion with the Church of England, as by law established, for a term of seven years from the 1st of August, 1698, at a yearly rent of sixty bushels of wheat reserved to the King. Shortly after this, the Earl of BELLAMONT succeeded FLETCHER as Governor. On the 12th of May, 1699, the Colonial Legislature passed a statute declaring Gov. FLETCHER'S lease to be "an extravagant grant," annulling such lease, prohibiting all future grants of the farm by any Governor for a longer term than his own time of government, and declaring that such future grants should be *ipso facto* null and void. This statute was duly confirmed by the Queen in Council, on the 26th of June, 1708. Gov. BELLAMONT died the 5th of March, 1701, and was succeeded by Viscount CORNBURY, who received his appointment the 12th June, 1701. On the 5th of May, 1702, Gov. CORNBURY executed in the name of the Crown a lease of the farm to the Rector and inhabitants of the city in communion with the established church, to hold during the term of Lord CORNBURY'S office as Governor, at the yearly rent of sixty bushels of wheat reserved to the Crown. In January, 1704, the Rector and inhabitants leased the farm to one RYERS, for seven years, at £30 a year rent, and in the following year Lord CORNBURY made them a further grant of the farm.

Lord CORNBURY'S successor was Lord LOVELACE, appointed in December, 1708, and he was succeeded by Gov. HUNTER in September of the year following. Before Gov. HUNTER'S arrival, the Rector of the Church had written to Col. RIGGS at London, requesting him to seek favor with the new Govern or before his entering the Colony, so that the Church might not be deprived of the farm. On Gov. HUNTER'S arrival, he consented to the Church's having the use of the farm during his time, but declined a request of the Rector to join the Church in a petition to the Queen for a grant of the farm. On the 23d of July, 1713, and while Gov. HUNTER was still in office, an information was filed in the Coloniai Court of Chancery, on behalf of the Crown, against the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion with the Established Church, complaining that quit-rents and other services due the Crown were in many cases in arrears, and that the Rector and inhabitants, &c., were tenants in possession of certain tracts of land in the City, for which an arrearage of quit-rents and other services were due and praying for a discovery of lands so held, *of the title by which the same were held*, of the rents and services reserved, and of the arrears due, and for an account of all payments and receipts, in order that the Court might decree such relief as would be just. In January of the year following the Rector and inhabitants sent a petition to the Queen, stating that Gov. CORNBURY (then become Earl of CLARENDON, by the death of his father) had given the Church a lease of the farm for seven years, and had also, in the year 1705 or 1706 given the Church a *grant in fee* at a nominal rent of three shillings, deeming the actual rent of the farm his own perquisite as Governor. The petition complained that the Corporation of the Church was prosecuted in the Queen's name, in the Court of Chancery, for the rent reserved in previous leases, and that the grant in fee was thus brought into question, and prayed that the Chancery suit might be stopped, and the grant in fee confirmed. In the year 1730, by the Montgomerie Charter, the farm was included in the unpatented and unappropriated lands of the Crown, and in 1733 the Provincial Legislature passed an act, which was confirmed the year following by the King, and which referred to and treated the statute of 12th May, 1699, forbidding grants by governors for longer than their own term of office, as being in full force.

The Church Farm continued thus a bone of dissension all through the colonial history, and, afterwards, in 1779, CHARLES INGLIS, the rector of Trinity Church, was attainted of treason, his estates were forfeited, and he was banished from the State. And by the same act by which INGLIS was attainted of treason, it was declared that the absolute property in all lands, rents and services belonging to the Crown on the 9th of July, 1776, did on that day vest in the People of this State. In 1779 the Council of Safety was appointed with power to make ordinances for sundry purposes in the Southern parts of the State, and this power was increased in 1783 by an act supplementary to that of 1799 creating the Council of Safety. Dissensions regarding Trinity Church had then reached so high a point that the Council of Safety considered the peace of the City materially endangered thereby, and passed an ordinance displacing the wardens and vestry of the Church, and vesting its real and personal property in certain citizens, nine in number, "to be obtained and kept by them or any five of them, until such time as further legal provision shall be made in the premises." This ordinance of the Council of Safety was adopted and confirmed on the 17th of April, 1784, by the State Legislature, which also appointed a new vestry for Trinity Church, and repealed all the colonial statutes incorporating or endowing that church. In the year following, the House of Assembly of this State instituted a Committee to inquire into the title to the farm. This Committee, after a thorough investigation of the whole matter, made a report stating the conclusion of the Committee to be that the right and title to the farm were vested in the Crown before the American revolution, and were at the time of presenting that report vested in the people of this State. The Assembly concurred with the committee in the report, but Trinity Church still continued in possession of the farm and now claims to have acquired a valid title by adverse possession as well as by alleged grants from the Colonial Government.

By the second Constitution of this State, which went into operation the 1st of January, 1823, the proceeds of all lands belonging to the State, thereafter to be sold or disposed of, are inviolably appropriated to the Common School Fund. And by the Revised Statutes the proceeds of all lands of the State, not reserved or appropriated to public use, are to be kept as a part of the School Fund, and the care and disposition of such lands are vested in the Commissioners of the Land Office, who are fully authorized to direct the disposition thereof. The pending action of The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Trinity Church and others, now fairly on its way to the court of last resort, was authorized by the Land Office. It was commenced in December, 1856, by the (then) Attorney-General CUSHING. Several attempts had previously been made to bring the alleged claim of the State into a position for final investigation by the courts. In 1854 the Legislature authorized the Attorney-General to call up and try, out of its order on the calendar, a suit then pending in the First Circuit of the Supreme Court, with a view "to ascertain, adjust or enforce the rights of the State" to the lands sued for. That suit never came to any result. In August of the same year a resolution was passed by the Commissioners of the Land Office, authorizing a suit for the same property, in the name of the People, by R. B. MILLER and others, who represented that they were in possession of evidence to sustain the title of the State, upon security being given that the litigation should be carried on by them without reference to the State. This authority was withdrawn in 1855. The present action originated under another and subsequent resolution of the Land Office.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

Its Results upon the Present and Future Welfare of the Island.

We come now to the present and prospective of this beautiful island, especially as it is affected by the act of Emancipation. In the very outset we are met by the assertion—and only, fortunately, by the assertion—that the negroes will not work. As this is matter of fact easily ascertained, the writer begs to offer his evidence in the matter—evidence collected during a visit of two months in the early part of the year 1857. We speak of that we have seen in the parishes of Trelawney, Hanover and St. James, lying on the north side of Jamaica—those parishes we have thoroughly examined, and they may be taken as samples of the rest.

A visit to the wharves of Falmouth and Montigo Bay early in the morning will give the traveler a very different impression from that usually entertained and so strongly insisted upon. Carts from the interior, drawn by long teams of cattle, are coming in laden with sugar and rum—they started long before day, and are here in readiness to fill the lighters that are to bear them to the ships that lie anchored in the harbor. The scene is one of hustle and excitement, and certainly tells of anything but idleness. Going to the plantations, the road leads through villages occupied by the laborers, but no loungers are seen; no one but a woman minding a family of children. On the estate itself, everything and everybody is busy. Long before you reach it, the huge chimney is seen belching forth volumes of smoke, and the shouts of the boys as they goad the lazy oxen which are bringing the canes to the mill, rise upon the air. Inside the yard there is no idleness. The women are feeding the mill or unloading the canes; the children gathering the trash—refuse cane from which the juice has been expressed—to supply the furnace, scarcely stopping from their work long enough to greet the strangers with the universal courtesy of the country, a sort of double jerk not easily described. In the boiling-house, that "niggers' hell" of our own South, the men are watching the boilers, bearing the syrup to the coolers, carrying the sugar to the hogsheads in the curing-house, enlivening their toil by cheerful snatches of melody that ring through the whole building. A strange kind of idleness, to be sure, and one we had not expected to see.

It may be said we describe an exceptional case. Not at all, for in all cases we found it the same, and it is not worth while to weary the reader by further description that is unnecessary. That there are estates that find it difficult to obtain labor, is beyond doubt, but the reason is found elsewhere than in the unwillingness of the negro to work. It must be borne in mind that there is an actual scarcity of laborers on the island, and it is fair to suppose that the planter who offers the most inducement will have the best supply. Nor must this important fact be overlooked, that the negroes are paid not so much per diem, but according to the quantity of work they perform. In the expressing the juice of the canes, the wages they receive is so much per cyphan, (a large vat,) and all are paid according to this standard. On many of the estates the old and detective mule-mill is still in operation, limited in extent, and liable to frequent breakdowns. The works disabled, labor stops, and wages come to a stand-still: what more natural than that such estates should find laborers unwilling to work? What class of operatives, white or black, but would object to such unreliable compensation? And here lies, so far as we could see, the true ground of the complaint.

Whenever the steam-engine pushed forward the labor of an estate, there we found evidence of willing hands—we cannot call to mind a single exception. At the Copse estate, the owner of which resided upon it, everything was in perfect order; and in answer to our inquiries we were told that, so far from lacking laborers, many were anxious to work for whom no employment could be found.

No sight is more novel to the stranger than is presented on market morning, on any road leading from the seaport towns. A procession of women, miles long, lines either side of the road. They stride along, with even and steady step, bearing on their heads wooden trays filled with yams, cocoas, and other products of their mountain gardens, all hurrying to the market. It is upon these people the inhabitants entirely depend for their supply of fruits and vegetables, so that it cannot be said they are useless members of society. If you take one of those trays and lift it, you would find it no easy job to carry it two hundred yards; yet these women have borne that burden in some cases six and eight miles. Such cheerful toil excludes at once the statement that laziness is a characteristic of the Jamaica negro. Indeed, we hazard nothing in saying that, with any other peasantry—English, Scotch or Irish, free for generations back—in a country where nature demands so little work, either they would settle down in confirmed idleness, or demand such wages from the planter as would effectually close every sugar-mill in the country.

Of the morals of the negro population much may be said both for and against. A drunken man is rarely seen, and abstemiousness would seem to be the rule. Of female virtue they have but little idea; though outwardly decorous in behavior; this is a relic of the slave system, which necessarily breaks down the barrier of decency between the sexes. That they are improving in this respect is shown by the increasing number of marriages. For education but little provison has been made, but what little has been done is gladly taken advantage of. Children are seen going to and from school, and the next generation will be better educated than the present one. The course of the population is onward, slow, perhaps, but not so slow when the long years of degradation are remembered. On Sunday, the streets and roads are thronged with church-goers, and the churches and chapels are filled with attentive hearers, mingling, it may be, piety and impiety strangely, working righteousness with one hand and sin with the other, but still drinking in at each service some element of Christian civilization that will show its fruits in due time.

The most gratifying feature in the present of Jamaica is, the acquiring of property by resident owners. Never will she take her proper position till the curse of absenteeism is done away, and her own citizens own the soil on which they live. That done, prosperity will once more visit her, and remain a constant guest; but it is idle to expect that any country can long survive such constant drainage as Jamaica has been subjected to.

Of the future we may speak hopefully, not extravagantly. Emancipation has been tried, and is not a failure. That it accelerated a ruin, after all only a question of time, is not it's fault, and for which it cannot be held accountable. A tree is known by its fruits, so let it be judged—what are they? A system more injurious to the whites than to the blacks, and subversive of the morals of both, entirely destroyed—fear and disquiet merged into entire security—a race pressed down by brute force brought under the peaceful government of law—education freely offered and freely taken, and the whole mass elevated in the scale of humanity.

There may not be in the future so many rich men, but there will be fewer poor ones—not so any real estates, but more homesteads. The sounds of revelry may not again ring through parlor and hall; but in that sunny land there will be rejoicing masses, with those inalienable rights that should be recognized wherever man stands up in the image of his God, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

PIKE'S PEAK.

Contracting for Transportation—Indian Difficulty—A Relic of Horace Greeley—Political Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

AURARIA, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

Since my last communication, no news of particular interest has reached us from the South Park and Blue River. All reports confirm previous statements in reference to the richness of the mines. Most of the miners have left the mines in this region of country, thinking that cold weather was at hand; but in this they erred, for more delightful weather than we have had for several weeks cannot be imagined. Californians all agree that it is equal, if not superior, to the climate in California. Frosty nights, with a sudden change at sunrise to genial warmth, and frequently to a Summer heat at noon, is the character of the weather.

Several ineffectual efforts have been made to consolidate the towns of Auraria and Denver. They should be one town, as they are equally enterprising, and are separated only by Cherry Creek, which in nine months of the year is represented by a dry bed of sand—the water sinking and soaking through the sand at a depth of three feet below the surface.

During Summer Denver seemed to be the more popular, and to outstrip Auraria; but recently the tables are turned, and Auraria is making rapid strides in improvement. At the present time there are four hundred houses in the two towns.

Our merchants are doing a driving business, and evince every proof of their success and confidence in the resources of the country, by their building fine stores, and by their anxiety to keep a good stock of goods. But notwithstanding their shrewdness, and in spite of every effort, there will occasionally be a great dearth in certain articles. For instance, at the present time there is not a pound of shingle nails to be had at any price. The cause of this is probably owing to the great amount of building which is going on, beyond the expectation of every trader. Another sad mistake in their calculations, is their oversight in not ordering a supply of bacon. The price is thirty cents a pound, and the amount sold to any party is limited. The present supply will not last until the first of January.

The women and children seem to be entirely neglected. This important element in our society was unheard for from pure misjudgment. It was not supposed that women and children would form a sufficiently large proportion of our population to need any provision for in the line of dresses, shoes, etc. But the facts are that there is a great demand for prints, dress goods, and shoes.

Large trains of goods frequently arrive, but do not tend to fluctuate the prices to any extent.

Mr. DANIEL D. WHITE, of Independence, Mo., called at our office this evening. He recently brought in a train of twenty-six wagons of goods, there being two tons and a-half to each wagon. Most of them are already sold. From $8 to $10 per one hundred pounds is the rate charged for hauling freight from Leavenworth and other river towns. These wagons are generally very large, covered with canvas, and drawn by oxen. The time required is from thirty to fifty days. VASQUES & Co., of Auraria, recently sent a train with oxen and empty wagons, to Kansas City, *viâ* the *Arkansas River route*, in twenty-five days. They have lived in this region several years, and have not allowed a train to go the Platte route since the year 1840. As an example of the immense importance of this line of business, we have only to allude to the fact that during one season MAJORS & RUSSELL, of Leavenworth, during the Utah war, sent out one hundred and twenty-three *trains* of Government goods, of twenty-four wagons to a train.

The contract has recently been given to another party—the name of which was unknown to my companion, who asked Mr. WHITE if he had any idea that the new contractors have taken the contract in good faith, and if so, if they could carry it out?

Mr. WHITE coolly took out his pocket book, and said: "Sir, I have the *contract* with me, which I will show you, and I think Mr. IRVING and I can undoubtedly comply with the requirements of the contract."

My chum was nonplus ed, but apologized, not knowing the position Mr. WHITE occupied in life. The price they receive for freight to Utah is from $1 21 to $4 50 per 100 pounds, for each 100 miles. The distance from Leavenworth to Utah is 1,200 miles. The lowest price is paid in July, the highest in December. The secret of the great difference is, that there is usually but little freight leaving Leavenworth in July, and considerable more in other months, when it is much higher.

Twelve thousand head of cattle and one thousand wagons will have to be purchased before the 1st of January—the time that the contract is to take effect.

INDIAN DIFFICULTY.

Last week considerable excitement was created on "Gold Hill," twelve miles from Boulder City, by the shooting of a miner. The particulars are as follows: He was standing in the doorway of his log house, in a settlement of about a dozen houses, when he received a bullet wound in his leg. It was supposed to be the work of an Indian, and accordingly about thirty miners gave chase. The following day they saw evidences of Indians, and soon found dead horses with arrows sticking in their bodies. Going a short distance further without meeting them they returned to the mines. The attack was undoubtedly made by the Utah Indians, more familiarly known as the "Yutes." They are the only hostile tribe in this region of country, and are really a formidable enemy. Several miners have been killed in different parts of the mountains. It is quite surprising that their depredations have been so limited, as our people evince no fear, and neglect the most common precaution. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of miners, generally in small parties, have been "prospecting" through the mountains far back of the "snowy range," and oftentimes two hundred miles from the settlements. The "Yutes," as a tribe, number six hundred; about four hundred of them are friendly, the remaining two hundred are hostile, and the best warriors in the West; they are well provided with horses, armed with Hawkin's rifles, and use them with great experiness. Their agent, KIT CARSON, intends to get a delegation of them and visit Denver and Auraria next Spring, and have a mutual good time of it—probably a sort of pow-wow, love feast, or treaty. The Arapahoes are our most frequent visitors, and may at any time be seen in our streets. They generally have moccasins to sell, the usual price being $1 a pair. They invariably have a long narrow piece of cloth hanging from their breech-cloth, resembling a tail, especially when the wind blows. A most ludicrous scene occurred a short time ago, when a bull dog, which was accustomed to chasing cattle and catching them by their tails, took after an Indian, catching the end of his long blue tail into his mouth, and holding on with true bull-dog grip. The males part their long flowing hair in the middle like the women, and when on horseback it is extremely difficult to distinguish the men from women, the latter riding astride. In trade, they show a great preference to Spanish dollars, and positively refuse gold coin.

They use silver coin for head ornaments and for ornamenting their bridles.

The dollar pieces they hammer out into thin round shapes, and sew them on a strip of skin, which they attach to the top of their heads, and hanging to the ground. The number of pieces (each one made of a dollar) is generally twenty-five or thirty. They are generally wrapped in a blue or fiery red blanket, whether it be Winter or Summer. During one of the hottest days last Summer, I observed a stalwart fellow riding on a pony, with a thick red blanket around him, and a family *umbrella* raised over his head. They wear every conceivable style of dress, and delight in imitating the whites. The proudest fellow who ever walked our streets had on an officers coat with brass buttons and large epaulettes. He said he was a "big Injun—heap Injun."

After Mr. GREELEY left Denver, for California, it was discovered that he had left his beaver hat—whether intentionally or not we were not aware. Soon after the discovery it was the object of considerable interest with a convivial party of young men, who made themselves quite merry over the relic. Its next appearance in public was under entirely different circumstances, being monopolized by an Indian boy, who by some means got hold of it, and paraded under the huge hat for three days. It was finally rescued from the "red skin" by an admirer of Mr. GREELEY, who wished to keep it as a memorial of his visit among us. But like its owner, it could not be kept from the public, and soon appeared on the head of one of the performers during an exhibition in Auraria by the "Saboin Minstrels." It is again rescued in its wanderings, and is now safely ensconced into its Winter quarters, under the charge of your correspondent, who will endeavor to defend it against all claims, or attacks of red skins or others.

A party of twenty Arapahoes recently went to the Rio Grande, about 80 miles north of Santa Fe, for the purpose of stealing horses from the Yutes. While they were engaged in eating, the Yutes attacked them and succeeded in killing every one of them. So sudden and unexpected was the result that morsels of food were found in the mouths of the unfortunate victims.

POLITICAL.

All but the "knowing ones" among our citizens were surprised a few days ago to see the following instructions from, by authority, of Gov. MEDARY, of Eastern Kansas:

"*To the Township or City Clerk:*

SIR: You are hereby notified that an election will be held for territorial and county officers, for the Territory of Kansas, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1859. The officers to be chosen are, one *Delegate to Congress* and county officers."

Fears have been entertained by the Republicans that an election would be held here, in order to defeat the Republican delegate—Mr. PARROTT—and to elect the Democratic candidate, by forging election returns, or by the apathy of Republicans; consequently no one here has recognised the laws of Kansas Territory, calling this county "Montana" instead of Arapahoe, and "Jefferson" instead of Kansas Territory. Vigilance Committees have been organized in the absence of law. By the late election for a "*Provisional Government*," over 2,000 out of 2,200 votes polled, are in favor of such a Government, thus ignoring all connection with Eastern Kansas. A delegate to Congress to represent this people has been elected; yet before the result of election was generally known, the above edict came upon us, thus making confusion worse confounded. Among the active managers of this movement is the notorious JACK HENDERSON, of "Delaware Crossing," and other ballot-box stuffing notoriety in Eastern Kansas.

We consider their attempts to thus defeat the choice of those interested in the result of a fair election, as useless from the fact of the gross illegality of the election called by Gov. MEDARY, as the following *protest* will explain:

PROTEST AGAINST THE ELECTION ADVERTISED TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY NEXT.

Whereas, The Legislature of Kansas, last Winter, passed laws regulating elections, a part of which the following is a copy:

SECTION 7. The Assessor shall complete the registry and file it in the office of the township or City Clerk, as the case may be, on or before the 15th day of August in each year.

SEC. 8. Before each election, the township or City Clerk shall cause written or printed copies of such registry to be made to the number of six (and as many more as the City Council or Township Board shall require,) and posted up in as many of the most public places in the township or ward, one of which shall be at the usual place of holding elections therein, at least twenty days before the holding of such election, general or special; if any new list is published in such township or city, the registry of the township or each ward shall be published therein once a week for three weeks, the last insertion to be at least twelve days before the election.

SEC. 9. The township or City Clerk, as the case may be, shall attach to said registry, and publish therewith, a notice stating that he will attend at the usual place of meeting of the Township Board, or City Council, to be therein named, on the twelfth and eleventh days previous to the election, giving the days of the month on which such days fell, and register the names of such persons as shall personally apply to be registered, and who have not been already registered.

And *whereas* no registry has been made as above provided for, and as a consequence votes cast here for delegates to Congress, could not possibly be counted, and county officers elected on that day would be no more legal than those elected at the recent county election; therefore, we solemnly protest against holding such election, believing that since in all our political action we have ignored and disclaimed all connection with eastern Kansas, by electing a delegate to Congress, and providing for the establishment of a Provisional Government, in voting for a delegate to represent Eastern Kansas, we should be interfering with the affairs of a community which we have always considered foreign to ourselves, and by so doing we should only disgrace ourselves and gain nothing thereby. MANY CITIZENS.

Affidavit has been made that *no registry has been made.*

The publisher of the only newspaper in the township also makes affidavit that no registry has been published according to law. We, therefore, consider the whole movement as illegal, and protest against the votes at the coming election being counted.

Following is a list of the successful candidates, at the election under the Provisional Government:

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Governor, Robert W. Steele; Secretary, Lucien W. Bliss; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cook; Auditor, C. R. Bissell; Attorney-General, Sam. McLain; Clerk of Supreme Court, Oscar B. Totton; Chief Justice of Supreme Court, A. J. Allison; Associate Justices of Supreme Court, John N. Odell, E. Fitzgerald; Marshal, John L. Merrick; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. H. McAfee. For Provisional Government.

The Legislature under the Provisional Government will meet in Denver on Monday next. ARAGO.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Rumored Abdication of the King—A Royal Tragedy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONOLULU, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859.

I am pained to announce, what yet my duty as your correspondent will not permit me to withhold, the late attempt of the King of these Islands upon the life of one of his suite. A few days since, the community was electrified by the intelligence, from Lahaina, that His Majesty had shot, and dangerously, if not fatally, wounded HENRY A. NEILSON, formerly of New-York, but since the accession of the King in December, 1851, his private secretary and constant attendant, confident and friend. All kinds of rumors, besides, were afloat, that he had used violence toward the Queen, and had threatened others of his suite. To the present time, no report of the transaction has been published by either the Government *Gazette*, or the *Independent Press* of Mr. WHITNEY. In the absence of a statement by the King's friends, we may give what is at present known or current.

His Majesty, with the Queen, the Prince of Hawaii, and a numerous suite, are at present absent from the Capital, on a Summer tour of pleasure and health, and were at Lahaina about the 11th of September. Something had been brooding against the unfortunate NEILSON, and he had apparently endeavored to be left behind in Honolulu on the return of the King from a late hasty visit here, as he was behind time of sailing nearly an hour.

On Saturday, the *Maria*, which is in the service of this party, was ordered to be ready at a very early hour in the morning for Hawaii, and set sail with the King, leaving most of his party behind. She had not made great progress, owing to a calm, when the King, taking his gig, went ashore in the night, and, sending for NEILSON, or going to his apartments and calling him out, is said, after some little conversation of which I cannot give an authentic report, to have shot him with a rifle pistol, or short rifle, the ball taking effect in the breast, near the lowest rib, and passing upwardly through his body, to have come out near the shoulder. NEILSON ran for his life, and presently falling, was taken into the nearest house. He protested, in what he and others supposed to be his dying moments, his innocence of any cause of offence against the honor or rights of the King, and has since steadily adhered to his declarations.

We are happy to say that the evil genius which prompted to this unkingly act did not, so far as yet appears, affix upon His Majesty the indelible stain of murder. NEILSON has, contrary to first expectations, held out. Though in a critical situation, his symptoms are not unfavorable.

Much more might be said, were I disposed to report every flying rumor. Conjecture is alive to the motive of such an imprudent, impolitic act. The first supposition of all is that it was jealousy—whether well-founded or baseless. But no breath of suspicion lights upon the young Queen. She is by every one acquitted of such a folly and dishonor as giving any cause of vengeance to her lord. She is above reproach.

A correspondent from Lahaina says: "As yet the causes of the King's act do not seem to be well understood. I have not yet learned that he has himself assigned any cause for it. I incline to the opinion that the act was committed under the influence of ungovernable passion, accompanied by more or less of temporary mental aberration, brought on by brooding on his troubles. There seemed to be a distinct intention to kill the man he shot. For this some assign as the cause jealousy, created by ill-disposed persons in his train; others anger at indiscretions of NEILSON. All feel deeply for the Queen."

I have reason to believe that an account, revised by the King's friends, will soon appear, which I will send with this if issued in time. The King has always been esteemed and respected as a sovereign. But lately he and his consort have greatly exalted themselves in the good opinion of all classes of people, by noble efforts in behalf of a much-needed Hawaiian Hospital. Heading the list with a subscription each of $500, (the Queen's allowance is but $2,000 a year,) the King took a subscription book and personally solicited through the whole city. His success was great. It is not anywise an illiberal community. No worthy enterprise fails to receive liberal and cheerful support. No sick man, no widow, no unfortunate stranger is here neglected. But on this occasion no one was willing or allowed to refuse, and a fund of $13,000 was promptly realized. As moving and leading in this good work, not unthought of by many for a long time before, their majesties earned and received the gratitude and praise of the country.

Otherwise, by his judgment in affairs, by talent exhibited in his addresses, by tact on occasion, by general courtesy, he has won good opinions from a community mostly of Americans, captious of the merits of kings, especially if they be dusky.

There was a report on the streets yesterday that the King had an intention to abdicate in favor of his sister. Strong feeling was expressed against it, and a desire that he should continue to reign. The regret he has shown, and the amends he has endeavored to make, have worked a favorable change in the public mind towards him. Under the influence of false reports, which touched his honor, he acted only as most men would under similar circumstances. NEILSON will probably recover.

OCT. 3—The last issue of the Government *Gazette* was delayed several hours by order of the King. When it appeared it contained an order for the House of Nobles to convene in special session to-day. It seems now to be well understood that the King in that rash act was under the influence of false rumors, and that no one is more sincerely regretful and more determined to make acknowledgment and amends. Yours, &c., KALE.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The bark *Yankee*, from Honolulu at San Francisco, brings dates to Oct. 3. The news is of unusual importance.

The great item of news since the sailing of the last steamer is the Lahaina tragedy, in which his Majesty KAMEHAMEHA IV. was the principal actor. The King and Queen, accompanied by their suite—among which were three foreigners, viz.: C. G. HOPKINS, editor of the *Polynesian*, Dr. R. MCKIBBEN, Surgeon, and H. A. NEILSON, Private Secretary—left here in the latter part of August, on a tour of the Windward Islands, touching first at Lahaina. On the 7th of September, the King, accompanied only by his Private Secretary, returned to Honolulu on business, and left for Lahaina again on the 8th, where he arrived on the morning of the 10th.

For some reason unknown at the time to any of his suite, the King, on Saturday, the 10th, appeared unusually morose, acted strangely, and it is said drank freely. On Sunday morning, Sept. 11, about 3 o'clock, he mustered his boat's crew and went on board the schooner *Maria* alone, and ordered the Captain to get under way for Hawaii. During the day he was very much excited, and drank more than usual. After dark he ordered the Captain to return again to Lahaina. When within a few miles of the anchorage, he took his boat's crew, and, giving his servant his pistols, which it is said he had loaded while on board, he started for the shore.

But little is known of the subsequent events, except what is derived from rumor. No one was present, save those attached to His Majesty's *suite*, and as neither they nor the public journals here have made any statement of the circumstances, the particulars are derived only from vague report. All that is positively ascertained is, that the King shot A. H. NEILSON, his Private Secretary, about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, Sept. 11. It is reported that he arrived on shore about 10 o'clock, and that he ordered his servant to call HOPKINS, MCKIBBEN, and NEILSON; that when they came out he was sitting on the piazza; seemed morose and excited; ordered his servant to bring him his pistols; whipped him and sent him to prison because he did not get them quick enough; that when he received his pistols he, without assigning any reason, told NEILSON that he must die; that NEILSON retreated into his house, and that the King followed him up and shot him.

It is also rumored, that immediately after the occurrence the King refused to Mr. MCKIBBEN, his surgeon, the privilege of attending NEILSON, threatening to shoot him if he went near the house to which NEILSON had been removed. The next morning, however, he sent for MCKIBBEN, and requested him to render NEILSON all the assistance in his power. It is said that the King beat the Queen, and that, after shooting NEILSON, he stood over the Queen and threatened to shoot both her and his child. Rumor assigns the cause of the act to jealousy of the Queen—a feeling believed by the entire community to be without a shadow of foundation.

Sept. 27, the community was thrown into a great excitement by news from Lahaina that the King had resolved to abdicate his throne. It is said he has been overwhelmed with grief ever since this unfortunate occurrence; that he has offered to make Mr. NEILSON all amends in his power; that he entirely exonerates the Queen, and insists upon abdicating and submitting himself to trial. The effect of this news was a meeting of the Privy Council, and a petition numerously signed, praying His Majesty to reconsider his resolution, and not to abdicate.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, the *Polynesian*, the Government organ, published the following, "By Authority."

PROCLAMATION.

We hereby proclaim Our pleasure that Our House of Nobles assembles on Monday, the 3d of October at 11 o'clock A. M., in Our Palace, on important business of Our Kingdom, which We will then submit to them.

KAMEHAMEHA.

KAAHUMANU PALACE, 1st of October, 1859.

By the King and Kuhina Nui,

L. KAMEHAMEHA, Minister of Interior.

The Government organ says:

"We are authorized to state, for the purpose of allaying any anxiety that may exist in the public mind, that the rumors in regard to his Majesty's abdication are, we are happy to say, without foundation."

FROM MEXICO.

The Tehuacan Expedition—Seizure of a Conducta of Specie—Narrative of Recent Events.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, we have a mass of interesting correspondence. The political news is important. The grand expedition—some time since fitted out from Oajaca, on the other side, and Vera Cruz on this—against Tehuacan, Orizaba, Cordova, and other strongholds of the Miramon party in the mountains, has proved a most disastrous failure. Several hundred prisoners were captured, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy.

On the other side another conducta of $2,800,000, according to one account, had been seized by MARQUEZ. The story is that he was intrusted with the regular conducta, from the capital, which he was charged to see safe on one of H. B. M.'s ships on the Pacific; that he took it on to Guadalajara, openly laid it under contribution to the amount of $600,000, and fears were entertained for the rest.

We learn from the *Progreso*, also, that two conductas, containing in all about $3,000,000, had left San Luis for the ports of the north. This is, doubtless, the money to which our Rio Grande correspondent a few days since alluded to as possibly in danger from the strolling bands of the north.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1859.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to communicate to you a decided victory of either the Miramon or the Juarez party; but I am sorry to say that all great preparations for a decisive battle end generally in the flight of one or the other, without coming to close quarters. So it happened with the formidable army of 3,000 men which started from Oajaca to attack Cobos at Tehuacan and ROBLES at Orizaba.

When coming in view of Tehuacan the valiant commander-in-chief, Don IGNACIO MEJIA, thought it prudent not to face the enemy, but to return halfway back to Oajaca and there to await the enemy. Gen. MINON, second in command of Cobos' force, pursued the retiring army, and without firing a single shot made 600 prisoners, found 1,000 muskets, took 12 cannon and did not kill a single man.

This victory without bloodshed is lauded by the MIRAMON party as the greatest triumph ever obtained.

The projected simultaneous attacks upon Tehuacan, Orizaba and Cordoba, with 100 men from here, has therefore been frustrated and abandoned.

The express from Mexico, just in, brings us the news of a pronunciamiento by MARQUEZ, in Guadalajara, in favor of His Serene Highness old SANTA, or old Satan, which amounts to pretty near the same thing. This Gen. MARQUEZ, or as he is better known, the Butcher MARQUEZ, had a convoy of $2,000,000 under his charge, on his way to Tepic, there to be smuggled out of the country by H. B. M. ships-of-war stationed there for that purpose. MARQUEZ, in order to carry out his movement, helped himself to $600,000 of the money and detained the balance.

MIRAMON, on hearing the news, called a Cabinet council and decided at once to start for Queretaro, there to join the army under WOLL and VELEZ, and march against MARQUEZ, whom he calls a traitor.

ROBLES has been withdrawn from the Eastern Division and has been appointed Commander General of the State of Puebla.

ROBLES has lost ground with the Church party, and it is suspected that he will yet play false to them.

Mr. GOULD, of the British legation, is here and in daily conference with the JUAREZ Government, towards which the new Minister, Mr. MATHEWS, has friendly feelings, and will probably soon recognize in some manner or other.

The news has just arrived that DOBLADO has entered Guanajuato at the head of 7,000 men. The joy of the people was beyond bounds.

Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

The expedition against Tehuacan, of which I wrote you in my last, did not succeed—is a disastrous failure. INIESTRA, its commander, left Oajaca on the 6th or 7th ult., with some 3,000 men, to take Tehuacan, on the other side of Orizaba, while ESPEJA acted on this side on Cordova. A small body of troops from Huatusco was to prevent the reinforcement of Tehuacan from Orizaba, and ultimately all were to act on Orizaba, and clear the road from this port to Oaxaca, on the Pacific. This would have formed a desirable base of action against Puebla. "So man proposes, but God disposes."

INIESTRA is a blunt, rough, fighting man, the dearest action of whose arms has been in the tented field, formerly as a *caretero*, latterly as a general. On approaching Tehuacan, the cry of some of the subordinates was *Quiero café*—and coffee there was none, INIESTRA reprimanded them: murmurs and discontent arose; two were arrested, tried, convicted and shot. INIESTRA was immediately recalled by that mild-hearted man OCAMPO, (now Minister of War,) and MEJIA left to command. Meanwhile, Cobos went to Tehuacan with a thousand cavalry to reinforce that place. MEJIA came—Cobos did not run—so MEJIA retired, not having any cavalry, and fearing he could not take the place, and if he did, could not hold it, he retired to Teotitlan del Camino. Since then, COBOS and MIRAMON have pursued him and beaten him at that place.

On this side ESPEJA had a hard fight at Cordova, but was compelled to retire after having gained the plaza. He has been recalled, and INIESTRA sent to take his command. ESPEJA remained here a couple of days, and was then ordered back on some sort of commission. ALATRISTE, who should have supported ESPEJA, was, of course, found wanting. ROBLES is still at Orizaba. Is not the whole affair on our side imbecile and ridiculous—truly Mexican?

There is no fear for this place, but by reference to the map you will see that Cordova and Tehuacan form a good base for action, or Alvarado and Tlacotalpan. The former can easily be defended by gunboats, and bombarded if taken, but by holding that portion of the country the Church faction might affect our supplies, as we cannot depend on the back country here.

There has been another "shuffle" in Yucatan, and another knave is turned up, of no general importance, as all parties recognize SUAREZ; the revolution has for its basis local politics, and was conducted with less bloodshed than a New-Orleans election. This is the *third* in a few months.

Some months ago the "butcher" MARQUEZ, with a *conducta*, left Guanajuato for the Pacific coast. The Liberals held Tepic, but retired, first committing many outrages, to San Blas. San Blas is the port of shipment, about 60 miles from Tepic, but, being a wretched little village on the sand beach, hot and unhealthy, the custom-house is at Tepic. MARQUEZ, being gifted with *ampliorem poder*, on reaching Tepic, determined not to ship the money from San Blas, but, by the power in him vested, by solemn decree, declared Santa Cruz, twelve miles distant from San Blas, to be a port of entry and shipment of the Republic. He then retur

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

Official Summary of the Operations of the Last Year against Hostile Indians.

[General Orders, No. 5.]

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1859.

1. The combats between United States troops and hostile Indians, mentioned below in the order of date, with conjoined gallant acts and soldier-like endurance of hardships, highly creditable to the troops, have been brought to the notice of the General-in-Chief since the publication of General Orders No. 22, of 1858, viz.:

1. SEPT. 29, 1858.—Col. Dixon S. Miles, 2d Infantry (then Lieut. Col. 3d Infantry), commanding Navajoe expedition, marched from Fort Defiance with Companies "A" (Capt. Elliot), "F" (2d Lieut. Averell), "I" (Capt. McLane), and "H" (Capt. Lindsay's) Mounted Riflemen; "B," 3d Infantry, (1st Lieut. Whipple,) and "K," 8th Infantry (1st Lieut. Willard)—203 rank and file—and twenty-two guides and spies, under Capt. Blas Lucero. The results of this expedition were the capture of eighty horses and six thousand five hundred sheep; a combat of Capt. Lindsay, in command of Companies "F," "H," and "I," Regiment Mounted Riflemen, with Kay-a-tana's band, in which eight Indians were killed and several wounded, four thousand sheep and seventy horses captured, and privates Wm. Nugent and Maurits Pauiman, of "H" Company, Mounted Riflemen, killed, and Sergeant John Thompson, of the same Company, wounded; and a skirmish by Capt. Elliot, (Company "A," Regiment Mounted Riflemen,) in which two Indians were killed and three wounded, and one thousand to fifteen hundred sheep captured. Col. Miles particularly commends Capts. Andrew J. Lindsay and Washington L. Elliot, and Second-Lieut. William W. Averell, who respectively commanded separate detachments, and made captures of Indian property; also, Capt. George McLane and Lieut. William B. Lane, of the Mounted Riflemen, and Capt. Blas Lucero, who gallantly participated in Capt. Lindsay's engagement.

2. OCT. 10, 1858.—Brevet-Major Wm. T. H. Brooks, Captain 3d Infantry, in command of a detachment of Mounted Riflemen and Infantry, with Capt. Lucero and a number of spies and guides, attacked and dispersed a band of Indians southeast of Ojo de Oso, New-Mexico. Capt. Elliott's Company, "A," Regiment of Mounted Riflemen; 1st Lieutenant George L. Willard, with Company "K," 8th Infantry; and 2d Lieutenant Thomas W. Walker, with Company "G," 3d Infantry, were actively engaged, killing or badly wounding twenty-five Indians.

3. OCT. 17, 1858.—The Post-herd of Fort Defiance, N. M., and horses of Company "G," Mounted Rifles, guarded by fifteen Mounted Riflemen and ten Infantry, under Sergeant Bernard W. Ciark, of Company "I," Mounted Rifles, was attacked by three hundred Navajoes, concealed in ambush. The Sergeant behaved admirably, and was gallantly sustained by his men and the Zuni Indians encamped near by. Sixty-two mules were lost, but the Sergeant succeeded in saving all, except three, of the Company horses, with the sheep and cattle under his charge. Capt. George McLane, Mounted Rifles, with twelve men, promptly followed by Capt. Andrew J. Lindsay, with Company "H," and Lieut. Geo. W. Howland, with Company "C," Mounted Rifles, pursued as soon as possible, and, in a sharp conflict, Private Michael Marrion, of "I" Company, Mounted Rifles, was killed, Private Thomas Keating, same Company, mortally wounded, Private John G. Housanan severely wounded, Felix O'Rourke dangerously wounded, and Privates Brown and Richard Hill, same Company, slightly wounded. The Indians, by scattering, so diminished their trail that it could not be followed, but the country was scoured for miles. Private Alexander W. Brown, of "I" Company Mounted Rifles, chivalrously rescued a wounded comrade, whom the Indians were about bearing off, by killing one Indian, wounding badly another, and riding with his prize to the post, under a cloud of arrows.

4. OCT. 18, 1858.—Colonel Dixon S. Miles, 2d Infantry, (then Lieut.-Col. 3d Infantry,) commanding Navajo Expedition, marched from Fort Defiance. On the 20th, detached Capt. Andrew J. Lindsay and company "H," Mounted Riflemen; Capt. Geo. McLane and Company "I," Mounted Riflemen; and Lieut. William B. Lane in command of Company "F," Mounted Riflemen—each detachment accompanied by Mexicans and forty Zuni warriors. The detachments, except that under Capt. McLane, returned without meeting Indians. The latter captured a number of animals, exchanged a brisk fire with the Navajoes, made a daring exploration, in which the Zuni Indians, by misconduct, lost the captures, and returned to camp on the 21st, after an absence of twenty-seven hours, twenty-one of which were spent in the saddle, and much of the time without water, excepting that carried in canteens.

The results of Col. Miles' scout were the capture of one hundred horses, five head of cattle, burning of many wigwams, killing one Navajo, and wounding another, and the loss of two Zuni Indians wounded.

5. In addition to officers and soldiers mentioned in special reports, Col. Miles, in a supplementary report of the Navajo Expedition, has brought the good conduct of Mr. Peter Wilson, his interpreter, and the following non-commissioned officers and soldiers to the notice of the General-in-Chief.

Mounted Riflemen.—1st Sergeant Luke Tracy, and Private John Weizmiller, of Company "A." 1st Sergeant Hugh McQuaide, Sergeant Cosgroove, and Private Robert M. West, of Company "F;" 1st Sergeant Vernon Jackson, and Sergeant John Thompson, of Company "H;" and 1st Sergeant Peter McGrath, and Sergeant George Sunday, of Company "I."

THIRD INFANTRY.—1st Sergeant Francis Pilaster, and Private Jacob Sheets, of Company "B;" 1st Sergeant Louis Strattner, Sergeant Andrew Werner, and Corporal John O'Brien, of Company "C;" and 1st Sergeant Thomas Hyland, and Sergeant William Carter, of Company "G."

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—1st Sergeant Philip Pollard, and Private James Cannon, of Company "K."

6. OCT. 19 TO NOV. 18, 1858.—Lieut. Colonel (then Major) Electus Backus, 3d Inrantry, in command of the 2d column of the Navajo Expedition—composed of companies "E" and "G," of Mounted Rifles, (Capt. Duncan,) companies "B," "E" and "I" 8th Infantry, and "D," 3d Infantry, (Capt. Schroeder,) 55 spies and guides, under Capt. Valdez, and 22 Utah Indians—made a campaign of thirty days in the enemy's country, marching 349 miles. Four Indians were killed, and four or more wounded; 35 Navajo horses captured and 10 shot; 278 goats and 22 sheep captured. One officer (the gallant Capt. Valdez) wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Backus also particularly commends Captains Duncan and Morris, of the Rifles; Capt. Schroeder, who commanded the Infantry; Lieut. Milton Cogswell, 8th Infantry, who, in command of a detachment, made an important reconnoissance, resulting in a skirmish with Indians and the capture of animals; Lieut. John R. Cooke, and Lieut. Henry M. Lazelle, 8th Infantry, Lieut. Herbert M. Enos, Mounted Riflemen, and Assistant-Surgeon William W. Anderson, Medical Department.

7. OCT. 23, 1858.—First Lieutenant George W. Howland, Mounted Riflemen, in command of twenty men of Company "C," Mounted Riflemen, accompanied by Capt. Blas Lucero, with forty guides and spies, left Fort Defiance, and on the second day out surprised and captured twenty Indians, (four men and sixteen women and children,) ten horses and twenty goats and sheep. Credit is given to Capt. Lucero for planning the surprise.

8. JAN. 9, 1859.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hoffman, Major 6th Infantry, charged with the duty of selecting a site for a military post in the Mohave country, Department of California, was escorted by a detachment of the 1st Dragoons, Lieut. Alfred B. Chapman in command. A large number of Mohaves, 250 to 300, having approached in a threatening manner, were attacked and driven by Lieut. Chapman, with a platoon of his command—killing and wounding 10 or 12 Indians. Col. Hoffman mentions the vigilance, energy and soldierly bearing of Lieut. Chapman, and the good conduct of his men.

9. JAN. 31, 1859.—Second Lieut. Henry M. Lazelle, 8th Infantry, marched from Fort Bliss, Texas, in command of 30 men, of Company "D," Mounted Riflemen, to follow a band of Mescalero Apaches, who had committed depredations on San Elizario. On the 7th day, after an arduous march, much of which was without water, found a fresh trail, and with twenty-two men, leaving the remainder as a guard for the animals, marched cautiously during the night and made an attack on 50 or 60 Indians, but without surprising them. A sharp conflict ensued, and Lieut. Lazelle gallantly continued the action after he had been shot through the lungs, and until he had entirely extricated his command. Lieut. Lazelle speaks of the noble and soldierly conduct of Sergeant John Delancy and Corporal Gerald Russell, and the coolness and bravery of privates McCullum, Carr, Reese, Burke and Harrington. He also comends the brave intelligence of his guide, Mr. Garcia. Loss of the troops, 3 killed and 7 wounded. *Killed*—Privates John F. Ogden, Wm. R. Stamper and Patrick Newman. *Wounded*—2d Lieutenant Henry M. Lazelle, 8th Infantry, and Privates James Goldcn, Lawrence Bourke, severely; and George Harrington, Jesse A. Reese, James Atcheson and William W. Allen, slightly. Nine Indians killed and a large number wounded.

10. FEB. 9, 1859.—Sergeant Maloney and four men of Company "F," 8th Infantry, was detached by Capt. Robert P. Maclay, 8th Infantry, commanding Fort Inge, Texas, to accompany a party of citizens to recover a number of horses stolen from a citizen. On the 13th, the soldiers in advance discovered a party of six Indians. Three were killed in the action which ensued, and of the fifty-eight horses stolen, forty-nine were retaken, seven being killed by the Indians on the trail, and two in action. To the good conduct of Sergeant Maloney, and the men under his command, Capt. Maclay ascribes the success of the expedition.

11. FEB. 23, 1859.—Lieut. James E. Powell, 1st Infantry, left Fort Arbuckle, C. N., in command of a detachment from companies "D" and "E," 1st Cavalry, and "E," 1st Infantry, accompanied by twenty-seven Wichitas, who volunteered as guides.

Next morning, when about thirty-two miles from Fort Arbuckle, Lieut. Powell, leaving his pack mules with the infantry, rode forward with the cavalry, and soon encountered and pressed hard a band of Comanches, who abandoned their horses to take position in a deep, narrow and crooked ravine, fringed with a dense growth of briars. Lieut. Powell dismounted his cavalry, and aided by seven men of the infantry, who meantime had joined him, carried the well defended position of the Indians, and dispersed them. The enemy left five men on the field killed. Five animals and a number of blankets and horse equipments were captured.

NAMES OF WOUNDED.—Privates Henry Schwager, Company "D," 1st Cavalry, severely; George Holland, Company "E," 1st Cavalry, mortally—since dead; John Bradburn, Company "D," slightly.

Lieut. Powell commends Sergeant Thomas Canvan, Company "E," 1st Cavalry, and Corporal Michael Fogarty, Company "D," 1st Cavalry, who, with Privates Schwager, Bradburn, North, Robinson and Chanfrold, of Company "D," 1st Cavalry, and Privates Holland, Bates, Halfry, Daley, and Kelly, of Company "E," 1st Cavalry, were always foremost in action. He also mentions the names of the seven men of the Infantry, who, by great exertion, were enabled to participate in the fight, viz.: Lance-Corporal O'Sullivan, Privates Rourke, Cummin, Favery, Weir, Woods, Dillon, and Eshman, all of Company "E," 1st Infantry. Rourke behaved very gallantly.

12.—FEB. 27, 1859.—1st Lieutenant David S. Stanley, 1st Cavalry, from Fort Arbuckle, with Company "D" of his regiment, pursued in the Wachita Mountains a marauding party of Comanches, thirty minutes after receiving his orders. After an exciting breakchase of several miles, over rocks, the detachment killed, and left dead upon the field seven Comanches. The prompt and gallant Lieutenant Stanley mentions with praise Mr. Monerief and Messrs. Sam. and Ed. Colbert, who accompanied the troops in the chase and fight, and also Delaware guides Wilson, Jackson and Wagon.

13. APRIL 19, 1859.—Capt. Albert G. Brackett, with Company I, Second Cavalry, left Fort Lancaster, Texas, to scout on the Great Comanche trail. May 2, discovered, attacked and routed, about ten miles below his camp, on the deserted Presidio de San Vicente, a considerable party of Indians. Capt. Brackett expresses his thanks to Second Lieut. Wesley Owens, Second Cavalry, and to Judge Wilkinson, who accompanied the scout, and particularly notices the good conduct of First Sergeant Gordon and privates McEnerny and Niell, in the affair of the 2d of May. His men suffered greatly during the scout, from the want of rations, and his horses and mules from want of water and grass.

14. MAY 13, 1859.—Brevet-Major Earl Van Dorn, Captain 2d Cavalry, commanding "A," "B," "C," "F," G," and "H," Companies 2d Cavalry, and fifty-eight friendly Indians from the Brazos Agency, after a march of over two hundred miles, came up with a party of ninety or one hundred Comanches, occupying a strong defensive position. Major Van Dorn, by gallant and skillful dispositions, swept the ravine, occupied by the Indians, with dismounted skirmishers, while the mounted troops on the crest of hills, commanded the outlets above and below the position of the enemy. The fight was sharp and bloody, and took place on foot in a thick jungle. The results were killing, wounding, and capturing nearly all the Indians. Fifty being killed, five wounded, and thirty-six made prisoners, and more than a hundred animals captured.

Major Van Dorn notices the conspicuous gallantry and energy of 2d Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, Adjutant of the Expedition; Surgeon James Simons and Assistant Surgeon William H. Babcock, Medical Department; Capt. Edmund K. Smith, and Lieutenants William B. Royall, Robert Nelson Eagle, George B. Cosby, James B. Witherell, James E. Harrison and Manning M. Kimmel, 2d Cavalry; also the cool courage, daring intrepidity and gallant bearing throughout the whole engagement of 1st Sergeant J. W. Spangler, Company H, 2d Cavalry, who, in personal combat, encountered and killed six of the enemy.

Loss of the troops. *Killed*—Private Willis Burroughs, Company G, 2d Cavalry. *Wounded*—Capt. Smith, severely, and Lieut. Lee, dangerously; Sergeant Thomas Elliott, Company A, slightly; Privates Eugene Camus, Company A, dangerously, Patrick Kenevane, Company "A," severely, (2 wounds,) William Moore, Company A, slightly; Sergeants W. P. Leverett, Company B, severely, (since dead,) and Peter Alba, Company B, severely; Privates Isaac Chrisman, William Hartley, Company B, and Sergeant J. W. Spangler, Company H, slightly; Privates Rorison, Company H, severely; Corporal George Nicholls, Company H, slightly; and two friendly Indians, also slightly wounded.

15. MAY 16, 1859.—2d Lieutenant William B. Hazen, 6th Infantry, with one non-commissioned officer and nine privates of Company F, 8th Infantry, accompanied by a guide and four citizens of Uvalde, Texas, all well mounted, left Fort Inge in pursuit of a party of Indians, (ascertained afterwards to be Kickapoos,) who had stolen horses from the vicinity of the Nueces crossing. The trail was followed over barren and difficult mountains, and on the evening of the fourth day Lieutenant. Hazen came up with and attacked a party of eight or ten Indians, killing four, severely wounding the others, and capturing their property, including seven horses. Messrs. Adams and Hale are highly commended by Lieutenant Hazen for their valuable services.

16. AUG. 4, 1859.—Brevet Major Lewis A. Armistead, Captain 6th Infantry, marched from Fort Mohave, Department of California, in the night, with twenty-five picked men of Company "F," 6th Infantry, to surprise a party of Indians twelve miles distant. Lieut. Elisha G. Marshall, 6th Infantry, with the same number of picked men from Company "I," 6th Infantry, made an open demonstration in the same direction the following morning. The Indians evinced great boldness in a sharp conflict which ensued, but they were repeatedly driven by the troops, and twenty-three of their dead counted on the field. Major Armistead commends the gallant conduct of Lieut. Marshall, 1st Sergeant A. B. Kauffman, "F" Company, 6th Infantry, and Mr. Peter Brady, the Post interpreter. Three men of Company "I," 6th Infantry, were slightly wounded.

17. AUG. 14, 1859.—Brevet Brigadier-General Albert S. Johnston, Colonel 2d Cavalry, commanding Department of Utah, having received information that a band of Northern Indians had robbed and murdered a party of emigrants on the California road, detached 2d Lieutenant Ebenezer Gay, 2d Dragoons, in command of Company "G," 2d Dragoons, from Camp Floyd, to take such steps as circumstances might require. The latter learning, near Box Elder, that the Indians were not distant, resolved to attack them. After a rapid march of two hours, with forty-two Dragoons, Lieutenant Gay surprised the encampment of the Indians, and charged upon the main body, killing and wounding several. The number of the Indians is estimated from one hundred and fifty to two hundred warriors, of whom some twenty were killed; twenty horses were captured, nearly half being American horses; four men severely, and two slightly wounded; and nine horses wounded. Lieut. Gay commends Lieut. George Ryan, 7th Infantry, for his valuable services on the occasion, and Assistant-Surgeon John Moore, Medical Department, for his immediate and kind attention to the wounded.

NAMES OF WOUNDED—First-Sergeant Thomas I. Durnin, Corporal R. F. Cordua, Bugler Henry Winterbower, and Privates Samuel Smith and Michael Tierney, severely; and Private Jacob Eggerstedt, slightly.

18. AUG. 15, 1859.—Second-Lieut. Richard H. Brewer, 1st Dragoons, left Fort Crook, California, in command of a scouting party, to pursue a party of Indians who had committed a murder at Hat Creek Station. After a rough march across mountains, Lieut. Brewer came up with the Indians as they were leaving a Ranche, and succeeded in killing two, wounding one, and capturing one Indian boy. The band pursued numbered between forty and sixty, well provided with firearms—rifles and revolvers.

19. Oct. 18, 1859.—A party of five Navajo Indians, having, during the night of the 17th, broken into the corral of Don Francisco Sandoval, within two hundred yards of Camp near Jernez, New-Mexico, and stolen one horse, six donkeys and seven head of cattle, Capt. Thomas Duncan, Mounted Riflemen, detached from his camp at the above place ten men, of Company "E" Mounted Riflemen, under Sergeant John Duffin, and six men of Capt. Valdez Company of spies and guides, accompanied by Don Sandoval and his son.

After a rapid pursuit of about fifty miles, Sergeant Duffin succeeded, just before sunset, in overtaking the Indians, whom he at once attacked, killing one after a chase of four or five miles, and recovering four donkeys and all the stolen cattle.

II. Corrections and additions to the notice of combats in General Orders, Nos. 14, of 1857, and 22, of 1858:

1. In paragraph 2, of General Orders, No. 14, of 1857, Lieut.-Col. Silas Casey, 9th Infantry, should have been designated as commanding the troops of the Puget Sound District.

2. JUNE 14, 1858.—Second Lieut. Wiliam B. Hazen, 6th Infantry, with a command of two non-commissioned officers and twenty-eight privates of the 8th Infantry, after following for 220 miles a party of Apache Indians that had driven off animals from Fort Davis, Texas, came upon a ranch of fifteen lodges, killed one Indian, captured another, and also thirty horses and mules, and much other valuable property, and destroyed their lodges, and entire possessions, among which were several thousand pounds of prepared food. Much of this march was over a country destitute of water and grass.

3. The unequal combat of Capt. George McLane, Mounted Riflemen, mentioned in Par. 13 of General Orders, No. 22, of 1858, occurred between twelve men of Company "F," Mounted Riflemen, the Company of guides and spies commanded by Capt. Blas Lucero, and three hundred Navajoes. The results were some eight or ten Indians killed, their blankets and cooking utensils captured, numerous bows and arrows, with quivers picked up, and four men and twenty-four horses taken.

Capt. McLane particularly mentions the coolness, daring and execution of Privates Brown and Griffin, and the promptness and gallantry of Capt. Lucero and his company. He also mentions the admirable conduct of Mr. Yost, the Navajoe agent, who was present.

4. Lieuts. George Ihrie and James Howard, with Company B, 3d Artillery, were commended by Col. George Wright, 9th Infantry, in his report of the combat of Spokan Plains, September 5, 1858.

By command of Brevet Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

H. L. SCOTT,
Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

A Defence of Secretary Floyd against the Charge of "Impudence."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While perusing the columns of the TIMES, (which I regard as a very independent, and, for the most part, truthfully-conducted journal,) I noticed an article captioned "The Presidential Mules," in which strictures of a temperate character are indulged in, reflecting no little discredit upon certain Federal officers of the War Department. Of this Mr. HOLLIDAY, the mule buyer, spoken of in said article, I have nothing to say, *pro* or *con*., not being acquainted with that gentleman; but I must beg leave of the TIMES to offer solemn protest against the following summing up of said article:

"Mr. HOLLIDAY, the buyer, has made so good a thing of it that we think he owes it to Secretary FLOYD not to depreciate the value of the favor he has enjoyed; while in respect to Mr. FLOYD, the seller, the public has shown itself so remarkably accommodating and considerate that it is too bad of him to be now trying to make it appear that the whole thing was done for the good of the people. Impudence is always reprehensible; but impudent attempts to impose on one's benefactors, or to steal away from them the credit of their generous good-natures, are past all endurance.

I submit in all candor to the TIMES if the epithets of "impudent" and "impudence" is not more severe than just. Of all the public men in this country, I know none less liable to the charge of impudence, or whose attributes of character are further removed from anything like impudence, than Secretary FLOYD. If the "public has shown itself so remarkably accommodating" towards Mr. FLOYD, it is certainly a great deal more than the Press has done. Every act of Secretary FLOYD, in his ministerial capacity, has been scrutinized with the keenest hawk-eyed vigilance by the Press, as if the whole Government, with its weighty responsibilities, rested solely upon his shoulders. Since Governor FLOYD has not extensively advertised himself before the country, like others of our public men, until his name has become a household word at every fire-side, many people would naturally have some curiosity to know what manner of man he is. In this desire they are likely to be disappointed if they rely for an estimate upon the spirit of the partisan Press.

He has hitherto been presented by the Press to the public, through the solar microscope of Government contracts and peculation in old forts, flour and mules, guns and horses. It is a wonder Gov. FLOYD has not grown rich at Uncle Sam's expense. But the truth is, he is comparatively poor, and this fact is well known to his personal friends beyond peradventure. However, he is a man of intrepid nerve and broad comprehension, and is, therefore, able to wear the laurels won from the performance of conscientious duty, with becoming humility in the midst of misrepresentation and partisan spleen. The people will take issue with us against the TIMES in ascribing to him impudence, when we assert that Gov. FLOYD's whole career indicates a man of modest, unassuming character, though gifted with great mental vigor.

JUSTICE.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT DECISION AGAINST THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Devise of Lands in New-York to the City of St. Louis Held Void.

Octavia Boyce vs. *The City of St. Louis et al.*—This is a partition suit lately heard before Justice SUTHERLAND, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The facts are as follows:

One Brian Mullanphy, formerly living in the City of St. Louis, lately died; being, at the time of his death, owner of considerable landed property in Missouri, also of some lying in this City. He left five sisters as his only heirs at law. He also left a will, which was executed in proper form to pass real property, by the law of this State.

By the will the testator leaves to the City of St. Louis one equal undivided third of his property, real, personal, or mixed, "to be and constitute a fund to furnish relief to all poor emigrants and travelers coming to St. Louis, on their way *bona fide* to settle West."

There is no testamentary disposition of the other two-thirds of the testator's property.

The testator, at the time of his death, was a resident of St. Louis, and domiciled there; and the will was executed, and he died there.

In addition to these facts, it appeared on the trial that in an action or proceeding instituted in the "St. Louis Land Court," for the partition of the real estate in Missouri between the heirs-at-law, to which the City of St. Louis was made a party, that Court had judged that the City of St. Louis was entitled to, and could take and hold as devisee, under the will, the third of such real estate in Missouri.

The principal questions in the case were whether our Supreme Court would follow this decision of the St. Louis Land Court, or whether it would hold that the City of St. Louis had no power to take the property in this State.

Justice SUTHERLAND has rendered an elaborate opinion deciding that the decision of the St. Louis Court is not binding on the Courts of this State, and that as to lands in New-York, the City of St. Louis has no power to take them. The following is the substance of the reasons assigned by him for the latter proposition:

I am of the opinion that the City of St. Louis could not take and has no right or interest in the real estate sought to be partitioned in this action, for two reasons.

1. Because by her charter she is not authorized to take or hold such real estate, either upon the trust or for the use and purpose mentioned in the will, or for any other use or purpose.

2. Because by a law of this State, in force when the testator died and his will took effect, and still in force, no devise to a corporation could be valid, unless such corporation was expressly authorized by its charter or by Statute to take by devise.

As to this second reason, it is sufficient to refer to the law (3, Rev. Stat., 5th Ed. 138, section 3) and to say, that the city of St. Louis is not expressly authorized by its charter to take by devise, and that it does not appear that there is any statute of this State, or of the State of Missouri, authorizing it to take by devise.

I do not mean to intimate, if the city of St. Louis had been expressly authorized by her charter or by a Statute of Missouri, to take by devise that she could take or hold the real estate in question as devisee in contravention of the law of this State.

As to the other reason or ground upon which I put my decision, it is only necessary to transcribe that portion of the Charter giving the power to take and hold property.

By the charter, the city of St. Louis "may purchase, receive and hold property, real and personal, within said city, and may sell, lease or dispose of the same for the benefit of the city, and may purchase, receive and hold property, real and personal, beyond the limits of the city, to be used for the burial of the dead of the city, also for the erection of water-works to supply the city with water, and also for the establishment of a hospital for the reception of persons inflicted with contagious and other diseases, also a poor-house, workhouse or House of Correction; and may sell, lease or dispose of such property for the benefit of the city, and may do all other acts as natural persons."

It will be seen at a glance, that not only are the purposes for which she may purchase, receive and hold property beyond the City limits particularly specified and limited; but also, that the property, if real estate and beyond the limits of the city, must be near enough to the City to admit of its being used or held for one or more of the specified purposes.

It would appear that by the charter, she is not authorized to take or hold real estate in New-York, for any purpose; certainly not for any or either of the purposes specified in the charter; nor do I think she is authorized by the charter to receive or hold property within or without the City, in trust for the charitable use and purposes mentioned in the will of the testator.

A corporation derived from prescription and resting upon the common law for its powers and capacities, may have quite undefined powers as to taking and holding real estate, and in other respects, but I take it to be a well-settled principle of law, that a corporation created by a legislature has no other powers than those expressly granted by the legislature, and such as are necessary to carry into effect those expressly granted. (The People *vs.* Utica Ins. Co., 15 John, 350. The New-York Firemen's Ins. Co. *vs.* Ely, 2 Cowen 678.)

The specification in this charter of the uses or purposes for which the city of St. Louis can purchase, receive, and hold property beyond the limits of the city, and the grant of an express power by it, to purchase, receive, and hold property beyond the limits of the city for these purposes, and within the city for *the benefit of the city*, imply a prohibition against taking or holding property without the city, except for one or more of the specified purposes, and even within the city except for the benefit of the city. (Cases last cited, and Jackson *vs.* Hartwell, 8 John, 422; Trustees *vs.* Peaslee, 15 New-Hampshire, 317.)

My conclusion is, therefore, that the city of St. Louis could not and did not take, as devisee under the will of Bryan Mullanphy, any right, estate, or interest, in or to, the real estate sought to be partitioned in this action.

But although the City of St. Louis had not the capacity to take, before the case of Owens *vs.* the Missionary Society, (14 New-York R., 380) there might have been a question, whether the charitable intention and purpose of the testator in making the devise, might not be carried into effect with the aid of the Statute of 43d of Elizabeth. I assume, however, that it is settled by that case, if the City of St. Louis had not the capacity to take, that as it respects the real estate in this State, such charitable intent and purpose cannot be carried into effect.

The result must be, that all the estate and interest which the testator had in his lands sought to be partitioned in this action, at the time of his death, on his death, vested in his heirs at law, as if he had made no will.

Action Against an Insurance Company.

Asa F. Kimball and Andrew Van Tuyl vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs as copartners in business to recover the amount of a policy of insurance made by the defendants on an engine, boiler, and other fixtures in a machine-shop at No. 273 Cherry-street, for the year 1857, from the 1st of May thereof to the 1st of May following.

On the 5th day of January, 1858, the machinery quoted was much damaged by fire, and hence this action.

The defence is that the plaintiffs were not partners in business at the time the policy was obtained; that they had no insurable interest in the property, and that the insurance was obtained by misrepresentation; that they had, at all events, assigned any interest they might have had, before the 5th of January, to the "Foundry Furnishing Company."

The action now came on for trial before Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, and before the examination of the first witness was concluded, the Court adjourned. The amount claimed is $2,000. J. Pierson, Hyde and Jenks, for plaintiffs; Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, for defendants.

Suit against a Railroad Company for a Clerk's Wages.

Joseph M. H. Esdoile vs. *The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—This was an action tried before Judge BRADY in the Common Pleas, to recover a portion of a year's salary, alleged to be unpaid.

The plaintiff claims that he was employed as clerk by the Treasurer of the Company, Mr. Gray, or $1,500 per annum for one year from the 20th of May, 1857, to which he testified, as also did Mr. Gray. The latter also testified that he submitted his act in employing the plaintiff for a year, to the Board of Directors, and that it was approved of by them. It appears that he was discharged in the October following, and this action is to recover pay for the balance of the year.

The defendants admit the employment of the plaintiff, but deny that they gave Gray any authority to employ him for a year, and aver that he was therefore only employed for such time as his services might be deemed necessary. They also charge that the plaintiff was not at all times competent to perform his duties as clerk, because of his habits. It appeared, however, on the trial, that the plaintiff was discharged because of the necessity for retrenchment on the part of the Company.

The Court charged the jury that if they found that the plaintiff was employed by Gray for one year, and that Gray submitted the contract to the Board of Directors before the plaintiff entered upon his duties, then the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Verdict for plaintiff for $832 20, interest, costs, &c.

Edward Robinson, Jr., for plaintiff; Tracy, Wade, & Olmstead, for defendants.

Verdict.

Henry Appel. vs. *James Hume.*—This was an action in the Superior Court before Justice Bosworth, and was reported in the TIMES of Wednesday. The Jury now gave the plaintiff $300 damages.

J. B. Phillips for plaintiff; H. A. Cram and C. A. Hand for defendant.

Jury Disagreed.

John Stadenanon vs. *John Zargis.*—This was an action in the Superior Court, and was reported [illegible] Peter Cook, for plaintiff; W. H. Anthon, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DAVIES, J.

Henry Chamberlain vs. *Theodore W. Bozand.*—Order granted.

Charles Shever vs. *Ann Eliza Shever.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

John H. Matthews et al. vs. *Wm. Poultney et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs. Motion for Receiver granted, with $10 costs, and John C. Hogeboom, of Hudson, appointed Receiver, on giving bond in $3,000, to be approved, &c., &c.; and on bond being given, defendants to deliver and assign estate; Receiver to have usual powers.

Isaac Underkofler vs. *Jesse M. Baker et al.*—Motion to vacate order of Nov. 7 granted, unless deponent serve answer within five days from date.

Cornelius Baker et al. vs. *Lewis A. Sayre*—Adjustment of costs affirmed.

Robert Taylor vs. *Arnold Woodward et al.*—Order granted, with amendments.

Camille C. Roumage vs. *Margaret Murphy et al.*—Judgment order granted.

Robert McBall vs. *Gordon C. Coit et al.*—Order granted.

Aaron H. Beon vs. *John Bean.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Peter Morrison vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion for new trial granted, on payment of costs of former trial, and all subsequent costs thereto, and costs of this motion, &c.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Application of the French Church Des Saint Esprit.*—Order on petition granted.

INGRAHAM, J.—*John J. Drake* vs. *Ezekiel Smith.*—Order for commission granted.

Isidore Abraham vs. *Lionis Mitchell et als.*—The weight of evidence is strongly against the defendant. The only way of reconciling her testimony with the truth is by supposing she is mistaken as to the date. Motion denied.

Jonas B. Williams vs. *Ann Striker.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied. Costs to abide events.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Hamelberger* vs. *Hamelberger.*—Motion granted.

Marcy vs. *Hodges.*—Motion to place cause on the special Calendar denied.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY, Nov. 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated motions on September Calendar. Nos. 78, 2, 47, 49, 50, 65, 70, 71. Non-enumerated motions on November Calendar. If the motions are disposed of, the residue of Thursday's enumerated Calendar will be taken up.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 5369, 5117, 931, 5415, 5733, 6083½, 5487, 6035, 5639, 6071, 6002, 5210, 5088, 6066, 6120. *Part II.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 5296, 5878, 6034, 6036, 5058, 6060, 5430, 5198, 5996, 5192, 5060, 5890, 5016, 5076, 6092.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 463, 519, 537, 653, 265, 679, 685, 431, 697, 701, 703, 705, 711, 713, 714, 715. *Part II.*—Nos. unchanged.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 1460, 144, 1427, 1072, 1168, 1474, 1476, 1479, 1481, 1484, 1485, 135, 1313, 1446, 162.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—An old man, named EZRA HOLTON, about sixty-five years of age, who lived in Second-street, Boston, committed suicide on Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, under rather singular circumstances. He followed the vocation of a hand-cartman, and for many years has been employed by numerous business houses of Boston. Returning home last evening, he placed his handcart in the cellar, and joined his family. He declined to eat any supper, saying he would not eat any more suppers, buy any more papers, or go to meeting any more, as no good came from it. He shaved, and combed his hair, then went into the cellar, and taking a rope from his cart, proceeded to his chamber, and hung himself to the bedpost.

CHANGES IN THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.—Only four of the members of the last Senate return next Winter. Messrs. WILLIAMS, PROSSER and TRUMAN, Republicans, and SPINOLA, Democrat. Mr. RAMSAY was in the Senate of 1856-'57. The rest, we believe, are all new men. In the Assembly, there are twenty-two of last year's members re-elected: Messrs. COLLINS, of Albany; PAYNE, of Cayuga; MILLER, of Erie; MOULTON, of Genesee; WILEY, of Livingston; BOND and PEASE, of Monroe; CONKLING, of New-York; VAN HORN, of Niagara; POWELL, of Ontario; LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego; ST. JOHN, of Otsego; PELTON, of Putnam; COLEMAN and BINGHAM, of Rensselaer; CROCKER, of Steuben; LEE and HUBBELL, of Westchester, Republicans; and Messrs. WOODRUFF, GOVER and MASTERSON, of New-York, and CORNELIUS, of Suffolk, Democrats.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

CRICKET AND CHESS.—In Girard College, says the Philadelphia *Press*, a laudable movement is on foot to insert cricket upon the curriculum. The officers and more advanced pupils have already formed a club, and many pleasant hours are devoted to this healthy and invigorating exercise. On Thanksgiving Day there will be a great time with the ball, bat and wicket, and the pupils look forward to that period with anxiety. As for chess, some of the best amateurs of this city learned the science in Girard College, and we speak by the book when we say that its study is countenanced by the officers of the institution.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION TO FEMALES.—The tenth annual report of the New-England Female Medical College has been published. The principal event of the year, in the affairs of the institution, has been the purchase of a college building in Springfield-street, Boston. The building, which is the one formerly used as the Boston Lying-In Hospital, was purchased of the city for $50,000—$5,000 down, and $5,000 and interest annually. Two female professors have been added to the faculty the past year, and twenty-six students have availed themselves of the instructions of the College.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 39 bbls. Ashes; 16,398 bbls. Flour; 286 bbls. Corn Meal; 78,867 bushels Wheat; 1,162 bushels Corn; 1,200 bushels Rye; 51,106 bushels Oats; 1,848 pkgs. Provisions; and 97 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 12 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 150 mats Java at 14¾c.; 600 bags Maracaibo at 12c.@12¾c.; and 150 bags Rio at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered, and purchased at about former rates. Sales to-day, 4,200 bales, including 1,600 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, chiefly for home use, and prices have again declined. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 15,800 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Times—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—The Regatta.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Phenomenon in a Smock Frock—Dumb Girl of the Inn. Evening—The People's Lawyer—Conjugal Lesson.

DODWORTH'S ROOMS—Grand Concert.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folk's Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Armar's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Ærial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The excitement in Virginia, arising out of the Harper's Ferry pronunciamento, seems only abated for the instant, to revive with augmented energy. Yesterday the most alarming accounts were forwarded from Charlestown to Richmond, to the effect that a movement for the liberation of Brown was hourly anticipated, and that various barns and sheds had been fired by confederates of the incarcerated martyr. This exciting word produced the effect that was to be anticipated. Large bodies of troops were at once placed under arms at Richmond and at Alexandria, with orders to move this morning upon the scene of contemplated hostilities. The panic throughout the State has suddenly attained the wildest stage. Indiscriminate arrests are made; the eye of partial justice fixing itself more especially upon the peddlers, who are to be found in every village and upon every road. Various of these are imprisoned; and the pursuit of them appears to be universal. The Tennessee episode is, in the meantime, proceeding; Dr. Palmer having obtained his liberty on bail. Dr. Howe, of Boston, to insure *his* liberty and immunity from a requisition, has taken flight from Boston, and may hereafter be addressed in Canada.

From Charleston, the gratifying intelligence is sent us that the missing steamship *North Star* is in all probability entirely safe. About five days after her departure from New-York she struck, it seems, on a reef in the Bahama group, and, unable to extricate herself, remained in that position until the 2d inst., when she was released by the sacrifice of coal and her anchors. The vessel then proceeded upon her voyage to Aspinwall. The news yesterday was a topic of general felicitation through the City.

The complete result of the State canvass is still lacking; and in regard to the Canal Commissioner and State Prisons Inspector there remains room for doubt. Mr. Skinner, upon the Utica ticket for the former office, slightly gains upon his competitor; while Forrest, Republican, for the Inspectorship, has the advantage of Elderkin, Democrat. Mr. Richmond (Dem.) is, in all human probability, elected Engineer and Surveyor; and, with regard to the Secretaryship of State, our figures, as given yesterday, require no material alteration. Mr. Jones will have a decided majority, not varying greatly from 1,500, over Mr. Leavenworth.

The correspondent of this paper, at Honolulu, affords us interesting particulars of the homicide perpetrated by King Kamehameha. The King, with the Queen, Prince Royal, and a numerous suite, leaving Hawaii upon a Summer excursion, visited the Island of Lahaina, where their stay was brought to a close on the 13th of September. Ordering the royal yacht to prepare for return to the capital, the King, on the morning of that day, embarked alone on the vessel, leaving his attendants to follow at their leisure. A calm delayed the yacht, and at night, taking a small boat, his Majesty returned to shore, and proceeding to the lodgings of Mr. Henry A. Neilson, his Private Secretary, entered into a violent quarrel with that gentlemen, and presently shot him fatally in the breast. The cause of difficulty is not ascertained. Surmises as to indiscretions on the part of the Queen, obtained momentary currency, but were instantly discredited. No statements have been made by the official papers on the subject. Mr. Neilson was formerly a resident of New-York, and from the accession of Kamahameha, until the fatal quarrel, had enjoyed the monarch's unlimited confidence and regard.

Justice Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, has rendered an important decision in respect to a will made by a late resident of St. Louis, devising landed property in New-York to the Corporation of St. Louis. His Honor decides that the devise is invalid, for the reason that the City is, by the law of the State, and by the limitation of her own charter, incompetent to take lands in this State by devise.

United States Commissioner White has committed the captain, mate and crew of the *Emily*, to answer to a charge of having been engaged in the slave-trade. The two passengers, Garcia and Dor, were discharged for want of evidence.

The Board of Aldermen held a brief session last evening. The award of the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market, to Gillespie & Martling, at $14,500, was confirmed. A resolution directing that Broadway, from Seventeenth to Thirty-fifth streets, be immediately repaved, was adopted. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in directing the purchase of the house and lot No. 100 Cedar-street, for not more than $13,500, for Engine Company No. 20. There was no quorum present at the hour appointed for the meeting of the Councilmen, and the President declared that Board adjourned.

The Tammany Mayoralty Convention, last night, failed to nominate candidates for either Mayor or Corporation Counsel. Messrs. W. D. Kennedy and Richard Busteed, who had been named for those offices, sent letters declining a nomination. The Convention admitted the Herrick delegation from the Nineteenth Ward, resolved to vote for the candidates *viva voce*, and appointed a Committee of one from each Ward to report a plan of action to the Convention next Saturday at 3 P. M. The Republicans met at their various Ward head-quarters, last evening, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions about to assemble for the nomination of municipal officers. The meetings were well attended and harmonious.

The appearance of buoyancy noticed on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday afternoon, was lost yesterday, and prices were 2 ₱ cent. lower on Panama and 1 ₱ cent. lower on the Western Shares. New-York Central 80¾ at the close, as against 80¾@¼ the day before. The French Exchange was lower, and London steady. No change in prime mercantile discounts; second-class names more difficult to negotiate.

Cotton was more active, but prices favored buyers. Flour was in moderate demand at lower rates. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Rye was quiet. Barley and oats were in good request and were held with more firmness. The movements in Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Fish, Hemp and Seeds were restricted. Hay and Rice were in fair demand. Metals were lightly dealt in. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

When Gov. Wise denounced the people of Harper's Ferry and the sons of the Shenandoah in general as a "flock of sheep" for their behavior in the crisis of John Brown's war, everybody at the North who makes any pretensions to patriotism or good feeling was disposed to quarrel with the exuberant Virginian Executive for what we took to be his hasty and intemperate slander of his fellow-citizens. We knew, of course, that the conquest of a Virginian town containing nearly three thousand inhabitants, of whom at least five hundred must have been men grown, had been accomplished with wonderful facility by less than twenty determined conspirators; and that an enterprise which would have been simply absurd if attempted in any Northern village, had taken upon itself a certain color of dignity and common sense from the mere fact of its complete though transient success. But we made all possible allowances for the suddenness of the assault, for the violent shock which such an invasion must have inflicted upon a people reposing, as our Virginian fellow-countrymen had taught us to believe they do, in the perfect security of a perfectly well-organized social order, with none to molest them from without, and no consciousness of intestine weakness to make them afraid within. How was it possible, we asked ourselves, that a patriarchal community like this of Harper's Ferry, in which the most absolute harmony reigned between the higher and the lower ranks of the population, between the masters and the servants, the rulers and the ruled, should have been otherwise than paralyzed for a moment by this thunderbolt from a clear sky, or that they could have believed themselves beleaguered only by the small force which had actually seized the stronghold of their city? We felt convinced that so soon as the pressure of the first natural consternation should be lifted from them, the people of Virginia would give the lie by their calmness, their self-possession, their courage and justice to the swift and cruel witness of their Governor. To be sure, a certain excuse might be found for the Governor, too, in the spectacle which met his eyes when he reached the scene of action, and found the lieges of the "Old Dominion" swarming about him, scared and scatterbrained, and very like a flock of sheep deprived, not of their shepherd only, but even of their bell-wether. This was the drift, we venture to assert, of all considerable Northern opinion in regard to the undeniably disgraceful features of the Harper's Ferry history, when it first broke upon our astonished country.

But the progress of events has unfortunately changed all this, and is fast forcing us to believe that Gov. Wise only missed the exact truth in applying his uncomplimentary epithet to his constituents, because he forgot to recognize under the shivering fleeces of his terrified Virginia sheep the ferocious passions of the hidden wolf within, panting for the hour in which it might prove safe to turn and rend all manner of people who had either contributed to, or so much as witnessed and commented upon, the great panic on the Shenandoah.

With every day that has passed since the defeat of John Brown by the Federal Marines in the presence of an agitated and admiring, but rather inactive, mob of Virginian volunteers, the good people of the "Old Dominion" have grown at once more frightened and more fierce. While their journals profess more and more loudly the pyramidal perfection of Virginian society, with the slave smiling at its base, and the statesman sublime at its apex, the citizens of every town, whether small or large, within the borders of the Commonwealth, are manifesting themselves in a series of proceedings for any parallel to which we must turn to the records of revolutionary times in our own country or to the annals of civil war abroad. Three venders of patent medicines, caught plying their "dreadful trade" among the ague-smitten denizens of some up-country swamp, are magnified at once into emissaries of a power whose lightest thrill may suffice to topple down the whole fabric of the State; and the news that these hapless quacks have been banished forever from Virginia, is thought important enough to be dispatched, like an Austerlitz bulletin by telegraph, throughout the land. Vituperative correspondents, writing ill-natured impertinences to Northern journals of the Republican stamp, throw a whole town into a fever of rage and fear, and are suddenly elevated into a momentary majesty by being dismissed the State on pain of death. The fact that a Northern lady, more sympathetic with noble qualities than considerate of the possible effects of her conduct, chooses to visit John Brown in his prison, so excites the wrath of the chivalric population, that the jailor himself, a gallant and manly man, feels bound to warn her that she is putting both herself and her patient into peril. The patriotic remonstrances of conservative journals, both Northern and Southern, against hasty and angry measures in dealing with a captured fanatic and a defeated conspiracy, are received as Judge Jeffreys used to receive all suggestions of mercy or reason when the brandy was a work in his brain and the thirst of blood was hot in his veins.

The New-York Times, for instance, has drawn upon itself all sorts of frightful accusations from the leading journals of Virginia, simply because we have pleaded with our contemporaries for something like a show of strength and character in the presence of a crisis, which nothing but their own fury and intemperance could prevent from resulting in a vast accession of force and influence to the best national sentiment of the country. We gaze upon our own portrait, as painted by the inspired artists of Richmond, with emotions of mingled curiosity and horror. Our feelings, indeed, precisely reverse those of the criminal who fell in love with his own character, as depicted by his counsel, and wept over the injustice to which so pure a person had been subjected by the persecuting authorities of the law. We find that having early imbibed the poisonous doctrines of Eli Thayer on the subject of Squatter Sovereignty we have been the leading instrument of an unfriendly fate in "provincializing the Southern States," and that—thanks in a great measure to our infernal machinations, assisted by such enemies of Southern rights and Southern honor as the Mobile *Register*—we have brought Virginia to a pass of tribulation from which she can hope to extricate herself only by encouraging a "direct trade with Europe," and laying such a "tax upon goods made and sold at the North as will eventually prevent Southern "Railway Presidents from making pleasant trips" to New-York, and compel Northern mechanics to emigrate to the genial climate of the South, where "no ice will block in Wint[illegible] of which the [illegible] imagine all Northern industries to be exclusively carried on.

This revelation of our real character and aims, we suppose, ought to arrest the astonishment which we might otherwise have felt on learning that we have been aroused to a special fury of mischief by the "quiet and orderly manner in which the majority of the people of Virginia have united with the Executive and Judiciary" to protect the prisoners taken at Harper's Ferry and "maintain and abide by the due process of law."

We had been under the impression that something had been left to be desired by this "quiet and orderly people" in their treatment of the culprits fallen into their hands. Brown and the criminals now lying in jail with him, have indeed been "quietly and orderly" dealt with by the Executive and Judiciary of Virginia. But we have all of us heard what fate befell one wretched man, Thompson by name, from the lips of the leading actor in the story, one Mr. Hunter, a "gentleman" of Virginia, and the nephew of the prosecutor of the State. This Mr. Hunter's "grand-uncle and special friend" had fallen in the insurrection; so when all was over, Mr. Henry Hunter, the citizen of a Christian State, the Republican gentleman and cavalier of "chivalrous" Virginia, rushed with a savage mob at his heels into the room where the captured insurgents lay, bleeding and in bonds, there to seek and slay a sacrifice to the manes of his kinsman. Vengeance in any form is an ugly passion enough, but there are various types of vengeance. The knight who imperiled his life in battle to avenge his friend, was one type. The African barbarian who butchers his prisoners in cold blood on the grave of his sire, is another. This Virginian chose to ape the African. Nor is this all. There was in the room with these prisoners a Virginian of a nobler strain—a woman, brave as Pocahontas, in the presence of murderers more remorseless than Powhatan. This woman, this girl—Miss Fouke by name—threw herself and her womanhood, and the honor of American humanity, between the victim and the "avengers." They flung her aside, dragged him forth, pleading for his life, and slew him a hundred upon one. "It was a moment of wild excitement," said the well-named Hunter. Of such excitement truly as the hounds doubtless feel when they fasten at last a crying pack upon the breathless-beaten hare. While this tale and all that it reveals of her social life stands blazoned to the world as now it does, Virginia must thank herself for every throb of sympathy that the world denies to craven rage, and tenders gladly to the calm manhood of John Brown in his well-deserved but also well-worn chains. The world goes, in the end, with character, not with clamor; and it is indeed an evil day when the leaders of revolution and disorder can shame, by their bravery and their sense, those who should be the champions of law and civil rights.

Safety of Steamships.

While we have satisfactory tidings of the safety of the *North Star*, we are not lightly to forget the period of fearful suspense through which the friends of the passengers and the public have just passed.

A good ground of hope ever was denied them. As they turned sick at heart from each barren mail and telegram, and fell back for consolation upon the general probabilities of ocean safety, with what unspeakable horror did they recall the long gloomy story of fire, collision and tempest! how did it flash across their reason—not their imagination merely—that a steamer has as many vulnerable points as there are pieces in her fabric and as many dreadful foes as there are storm in the heavens and waves on the sea. What an interminable line of direful examples menaced their hopes! Meanwhile our counting-room engineers coolly pocketed their insurance, and dictated the materials and proportions of new ships from behind their ledgers.

The time has come to establish fixed and labor-saving rules of mind and body in this matter. If safety is incompatible with the commercial necessities of ocean navigation, let us waste no more breath and time in mourning over our murdered relatives. Let those who go down to the sea in ships simply assure their lives and prepare to meet their Maker, without any absurd and useless lamentations over their relentless fate. But if safety is compatible with commercial success, let the whole people rise up against this terrible system of slaughter as they would against a foreign foe. How many thousand victims are yet to be sacrificed to that reckless speculation which presents itself in the respectable and dignified garb of commerce? Is the great public afraid to venture upon its awful precincts, or is the love of life dying out from among us?

We take the broad ground that the general run of ocean ships, when compared with such ships as commerce might not only provide, but afford, are simply slaughter-houses. They are systematically provided with every appliance of danger. They are habitually curtailed of every appointment of safety. They lack adaptation to the means of preservation which nature has provided. They scientifically embody the elements of destruction. They render the passage of nature's own wide ocean highway more precarious and full of danger than the scaling of mountain embankments and the transit of rotten bridges on the narrow and crooked railways of the land.

Here is a wooden steamship. Furnace funnels running through pitch-pine cases and floors; reckless and ignorant firemen; hundreds of uncovered lamps swinging by the side of tinder partitions and combustible clothing and materials of all varieties; smoking-rooms, lamp-rooms, oil-rooms, paint-rooms, and, often enough, powder-rooms, of dry pine, under the charge of raw and cheap servants and the tender mercies of thoughtless passengers; pumps barely large enough to fulfill the inspector's conditions, out of reach, nobody knows where—seldom used—possibly out of order; fire-plugs in unknown localities, and passengers, if not crew, habitually ignorant of how and where to get at them; green hands shipped from the dock the day of sailing—insufficient in number and under a discipline which is a mere farce compared with the old-fashioned *régime* and the necessities of the case—the very food for panic and disorder; not half boats enough to carry the ship's company in case of abandonment—lowering apparatus proverbially liable to accident—entire absence of discipline in their management, and, too often, the boats themselves leaky, frail, and without spars and provisions. Here is a beautiful prospect for the times! But this is only the first letter in the catalogue of possible and probable disasters. Machinery liable to the same strain—heavy in this ship, and light in that—of all possible materials and proportions—the right pattern not followed, if [illegible] broken down—no spare [illegible], and no separate means of propulsion—ship falls into the trough of the sea, waves board her, break in her skylights and upper-works, and fill her with water—billows hammer and strain her light timbers till she leaks like a scive—gets before the wind, and broaches-to, because she has not canvas enough to render her manageable. Question him who has lain in a Vanderbilt ship for two days in the trough of the sea, without a spare spar to replace a broken yard, without a spare rag to replace a split sail, and without a plank to splice the broken spar—unless some of the paddle-wheel floats were sawn up for the purpose. And what are the chances in case of collision with ice, with other vessels and with shoals and rocks? Thank Heaven! bulkheads are now put into most ships—but how are they put in? Let the public go on board and see. In many cases, they do not come up to the water-line, in others they are full of doors and holes, and in very few cases are they real pillars of strength and safety. And when ships are supplied with only one reliable means of propulsion, and that, the engine, rather expected to break down than to hold fast, the light spars of paddle-ships being of no independent account whatever, what is to prevent their being helplessly driven upon ice shores and drifted about at the mercy of the elements? These are not imaginary cases. There is plenty of precedent for them and many more.

The ocean is the best and safest highway in the world, if we but adapt our vessels to its laws. The breaking of one wheel or one rail or one timber on a railway may slaughter a thousand people at a stroke. But if a ship is fire-proof, reasonably strong in most of her parts, and properly divided into compartments, she may be stove in before and broken up aft, and strewn with firebrands and swept by seas—her engines and wheels and masts and sails may be shattered into fragments, and she may roll and pitch through a month of hurricane, and yet there is a chance of her bringing every soul in her safely to land. However furiously storms may rage and billows roll, the soft yielding element of water is unsurpassed as the basis of absolute safety by all the materials of nature. And it has fixed laws which it never violates. Disregard these laws, and it will dash our mighty works struggling to the bottom; obey them, and we have everything to hope and nothing to fear. Every known condition of safety may be easily provided. A thorough system of water-tight compartments, and a strong hull—no stronger than the hulls of a few ships in actual service—is absolute proof against foundering, whether collision or storm or internal rupture be the occasion. The simple use of iron sides, beams and floors, will render a ship fire-proof, even though the cabins and decorations are wood, for the total combustion of small and detached parts would not endanger the whole fabric. A mere iron hull, full of combustibles, is perhaps worse in this regard than a ship entirely of wood, for not only does the fuel burn up, but the great furnace itself becomes red hot, preventing in some cases even the getting over the side into a boat.

But more:—the means of safety are the very foundations of economy. Small ocean ships must be of greater proportionate beam than large ones to insure stability, and a reduction of beam in proportion to length is the first basis of cheap transit; and a very long ship, which will not throw its stern out of water, is necessary to the best working of the screw—the best known instrument of cheap propulsion. So an increase of size allows both safety and economy. A skiff which would triumphantly ride an inland pond, would be swamped in New-York Bay. So, a steady ship in the Bay would be unsafe in the North Atlantic. It is all a question of size, proportion, and adaptation. Large ships must be mostly of metal to be sufficiently strong, and should have many bulkheads to most economically stiffen them. So they would be at once durable, sea-worthy, and proof against foundering and fire.

If the traveling public are willing to risk life in the absence of these precautions, or if they are afraid to expose the causes of danger, or to insist on means of safety, let us at least hope that our national strife for glory and reward will lead us to renewed and vigorous attempts at ocean speed and economy. Then, as may be shown at length, the most heartless policy, and the most reckless speculation, if no better principles guide us, will inevitably reform the leading elements of danger which now characterize our steamship system.

John Brown's Legal Counsel.—Mr. George Sennott, who has been engaged for the past few weeks in defending Brown and his fellow-conspirators in Virginia, has returned to Boston. Although he is a zealous, thorough-going Hunker Democrat at home, he has spared no effort to secure a fair and equitable trial for the Virginia prisoners, and, we believe, he returns with a very high appreciation of the manly and courageous character of Brown himself, and of the entire sincerity of the motives which prompted him to embark in this mad attempt. He says that Brown expresses the most earnest disapproval of the anonymous letters which have been sent to Gov. Wise, and the greatest contempt for the writers of them. He says he hopes the Governor is man enough to pay not the slightest attention to them,—and that he would rather have half a dozen such men as were with him at Harper's Ferry, for any enterprise whatever, than as many of these anonymous letter-writers as could stand in Jefferson County. He does not believe they can come from his friends, and begs every man everywhere, who has any respect for him or any wish to render him a service, never to write anything in his behalf to which he is afraid or ashamed to affix his name.

Mr. Sennott acknowledges in warm terms the courtesy of the members of the Virginia bar whom he met, and their disposition to render him all possible aid in the discharge of his difficult duty. They loaned him their law-books, directed his attention to portions of their State laws with which his own reading had not made him familiar, and evinced every desire to facilitate his labors. Going there as he did, an entire stranger to the Virginia practice, these aids were of essential service to him. The people of Charlestown and its vicinity are very greatly excited by the outbreak, and show by the violent measures to which they resort for protection, their constant apprehension of fresh troubles in connection with Slavery. Mr. Sennott says, however, that at no time did he consider himself in the least danger of personal violence.

The argument on the points of exception taken upon the trial of Brown is to be made by his regular counsel, Mr. Chilton, and will be heard before the State Court of Appeals during the present month. Mr. Sennott has been strongly urged to take charge of the defence of Stephens, whose trial is to come on before the United States Circuit Court at Staunton, Va., in May next, and he will probably do so. He has achieved an enviable distinction, not more by the manliness which prompted him to offer his services upon this trial, than by the acuteness and legal ability with which he has managed the defence of the prisoners.

China and England.

We publish to-day what we have every reason to believe to be a strictly authentic Chinese version of the disaster which the English Press has baptized as the "affair of the Pei-ho." The allegations made in this document, which appeared in the Peking *Gazette* of Aug. 9, will, we imagine, be pretty generally received as correct by all impartial men both in and out of Great Britain, and must have a certain weight of influence in favor of the decided opposition which has already sprung up within the British Cabinet itself to any further prosecution of Mr. Bruce's imperious policy in China. It will, of course, be very natural and very easy for the partisans of a dictatorial diplomacy to criticize the tone and temper of the Chinese manifesto as indications of that profound astuteness and quite unfathomable duplicity which it has become a sort of religion with average Englishmen to believe characteristic of all foreigners, and which the Western races are prone to suspect in Orientals of all kinds. It will be said that the utter absence of the contemptuous grandiloquence which has commonly marked the style of all Chinese references to foreign nations, and the singularly quiet and dignified manner in which the tale of the British defeat at Ta-ku is related, must be attributed to fear of the impending vengeance of Britain; and that all imaginable Chinese protestations as to the causes of Admiral Hope's calamity must be thrown to the winds, in view of the bold fact that a set of Mongols, commanded by a Tartar Prince, had the impudence to fire upon and to force into retreat an expeditionary corps of armed Europeans.

But the friends of peace and fair-dealing in England will hardly suffer themselves to be thus hoodwinked and blinded to the renewed evidence here given of the desire of the Chinese Government to keep its engagements with the Western Powers; and of the share played by their own arrogant and overbearing Envoy in precipitating a most lamentable and most superfluous catastrophe. When the record of Mr. Ward's own mission shall be officially made known, we have little doubt that they will still further reinforce the arguments of this party in England; and it is quite possible that to the much-abused diplomacy of America, England may thus eventually owe her escape from the scandal and shame of an unjust and extravagant war. It is already certain that English commerce must, for the present at least, be content to be indebted to our negotiations for the most substantial advantages aimed at by the sagacity of Lord Elgin, and sacrificed by the headstrong impracticability of his brother. The valuable modifications of the Chinese tariff system, stipulated for by Lord Elgin in an addendum to his treaty with China, were secured by Mr. Reed in a substantive treaty signed Nov. 8, 1858, at Shanghai. The American Treaty stands now in full vigor and force. The British, with its addenda, was blown from the guns at Ta-ku; and English merchants in China will accordingly find themselves enjoying in their daily affairs the option of drifting behind their American competitors, or of accepting equal opportunities from the wisdom of American diplomacy agreeably to that "favored nation clause" under which they so long taunted us with desiring to insinuate ourselves into the harvest of British skill and British valor in China.

Fernando Wood for Mayor.

If people could be induced to believe the professions made by Mr. Wood in his letter accepting the Mozart Hall nomination for the Mayoralty, he would have a tolerably fair chance of success. But unfortunately for him the public has not the smallest confidence in a word he utters in his capacity of politician. He is himself, we have no doubt, very much too practical a man to find fault with the popular mode of judging a man's character by what he does rather than by what he says; and there is no public man in the City whose career, so far as acts go, affords better materials for arriving at a correct estimate of his capabilities, for the simple reason that he is more thoroughly known. He was Mayor of this City for two terms in succession. During the whole period, his official career was a constant subject of examination and comment amongst all classes and conditions of people. We all remember the doctrines he preached, the appointments he made, the things he did, and the things he left undone, so that it can hardly be alleged that we now need one word of explanation from himself to assist us in making up our minds as to whether we shall make him Mayor once more or not. Nobody denies his energy and ability, and there was a time when these two qualifications would have given him a very fair chance of being elected; but he has to thank himself, and himself only, for having disabused the public of the notion that these are the only qualities needed to make a good Chief Magistrate.

He dwells with some emphasis upon the desirability of having a "strong consolidated government with one head," for the management of City affairs, and we agree with him; but he could hardly have laid down a position which militates more strongly against his own claims. The more powerful and arbitrary a government is, the more necessary is it that the person in whose hands it is concentrated should be honest and upright in his aims; and it is precisely because the public did not believe that Mr. Wood answered to this description that they summarily dismissed him two years ago.

It is alleged by his friends and partisans that in spite of the overhauling which the municipal records had undergone since he was turned out of office, no proof has been discovered of his complicity in the frauds by which the City was plundered during his reign. This, however, may prove his dexterity just as strongly as his innocence. There is a legal maxim with which he is undoubtedly well acquainted, "*De non existentibus et non apparentibus eadem est ratio*"—which, being interpreted, means that the same rule applies to things which do not exist and things which do not appear. There is a political as well as legal presumption, that whatever cannot be proved never occurred; and Mr. Wood is certainly not the man to despise so simple and yet so effective a shield against unpleasant imputations. If he did not take part in the plunder and embezzlement himself, we know from one of his appointments—and he is in favor of giving the Mayor a great many appointments—what he thought of these offences, and of those who perpetrated them. Of the many depredators on the municipal treasury who have been exposed by the recent reorganiza[illegible], none figures more prominently than [illegible], whom Wood appointed the very D[illegible] of that municipal office, where honesty is most needful, and fraud least difficult. After the *exposé* we have had of Devlin's dealings with the City during Mr. Wood's administration, we are certainly compelled to give the man who made him Street Commissioner credit for one of the qualities of a great ruler, when he asks us to place him in a position in which he can treat us again to a similar exercise of power—but this is the quality of audacity.

When Mr. Wood hints at a repeal of the Police law, he touches upon the very topic of all others which he ought to have avoided, for there is nothing in which his administration cut so sorry a figure as in the management of the Police. We all remember what his Police was—and we all know what the Metropolitan Police is; and we hope he gives us credit for being able to institute a comparison between the two. The riots, faction fights and tumults, which disgraced his term of office, and in which he himself once or twice figured prominently, may possibly not have been due to any sins of his, but the public cannot help feeling struck by the coincidence between their occurrence and his occupancy of the Mayor's chair; and we venture to predict they will act upon the inference which this coincidence inevitably suggests.

Mexican Affairs.

The items of Mexican news which have come to hand by way of New-Orleans have some interest, though they add but little to the information received by telegraph several days since. The Liberals have been defeated in their attack upon Cordova. So long as the military department of Vera Cruz is under the management of Gen. Iglesias, whose energies and abilities are all expended on diligences from the City of Mexico, the Liberal forces need look for no victories outside the walls of Vera Cruz. Juarez is not a military man himself, and he has not a General of ordinary ability or energy about him.

A portion of the specie which has heretofore found its way to Vera Cruz from ports on the Pacific is evidently on the road to the United States, over the frontier, by some one of the main routes of travel, as the departure of *conductas* amounting to $3,000,000 from San Luis is confirmed.

The account contained in the correspondence of the New-Orleans *Picayune* respecting the smuggling operations of the British sloop-of-war *Calypso*, the movements of Marquez at Tepic, and the exaction of an amount of cash from the British Consul, Mr. Allsop, at that place, are merely repetitions of an old story we had here two months ago. The more recent account of the seizure by Marquez of another *conducta* is confounded with his performances last Summer.

In relation to the action of the British Legation in Mexico, concerning the alleged forced exaction from the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., at Tepic, through the person of Mr. Allsop, British Consul, it will be perceived that this all has reference to the smuggling of specie on board the British sloop-of-war *Calypso*, which was reported and commented on several weeks since.

The great English house of Barron, Forbes & Co., located at Tepic, has for many years controlled the business of all that region, and the Liberals charge that establishment with having raised itself to a position of power and influence superior to the Government of the country, mainly by the wealth acquired through the contraband business of smuggling goods into the country and smuggling specie out of it. The Liberals, who now hold possession of the Pacific ports, are determined to put a stop to this illegal traffic, and will, if necessary, destroy the business of this house, though one of the firm acts both as British and American Consul.

The Juarez Government has this matter of English smuggling under consideration, and if the protest of the British Legation in Mexico for alleged insults to their Consul, should be met by a counter protest on the part of the Liberal Government, and by a declaration that they would pay no more of the English debt until English smuggling Consuls were withdrawn, and English smuggling in Mexico abandoned, it might bring the English Government and bondholders to their senses relative to Mexican affairs.

Dr. Cheever's Appeal for Aid.—Dr. Cheever endeavors, in this week's *Independent*, to vindicate the propriety of his appeal to the Abolitionists of Great Britain for aid in sustaining his pulpit in this City. Inasmuch as the Trustees of his own Church have repudiated all responsibility for this proceeding, and declared their conviction of its needlessness and impropriety, there is no necessity for us to comment further upon the subject. Dr. Cheever seems to be left entirely alone in the position he has assumed.

One or two points in his letter, however, indicate so strange a misapprehension of the grounds of objection to his course as to require correction. Dr. Cheever indulges in a great many sharp and sarcastic sneers at those clergymen who preach against Slavery in this vicinity without ruining their churches or forfeiting their personal popularity; and he adds:

"We have not obtained the invention, and so, because we cannot drive this conflict of the Word of God against slaveholding as man-stealing, and continue, as a Church, wealthy, fashionable, crowded and popular, *we are deliberately and seriously counseled to quit the city.* We have received a public warning in one of the newspapers, that inasmuch as our preaching of Abolitionism gives offense—inasmuch as it is, to say the least, not popular, but diminishes our revenues, and renders aid in this conflict against Slavery somewhat desirable, *therefore the Church of the Puritans ought to be suppressed.*"

Dr. Cheever is a Congregationalist,—and one of the principles of that denomination is that each Congregation of worshippers should select its own pastor, and support him in his pastoral relation. If he fails to enlist their confidence and favor sufficiently to build up the Church in numbers and in strength and secure at their hands just payment for his labors, it is universally regarded as evidence—not that the Church should be "suppressed,"—but that the pastor should give place to some one better qualified for its duties and responsibilities, and better able to secure the confidence essential to his own support. As a general thing throughout this country, we believe, Congregational pastors assent to this understanding of their relation to their churches, and are always ready to act upon it. Why does Dr. Cheever so strenuously assert his own divine right to pursue a different course?

We do not know that any newspaper has insisted either that Dr. C. should "quit the City" or that "the Church of the Puritans should be suppressed." But in common with the whole community, and with every one of his own Trustees, we certainly think it would be much wiser in Dr. C., and much more conducive to

the cause he desires to serve, if he were to resign his position as the pastor of that Church, rather than endeavor to maintain himself in it by contributions from British Abolitionists. We have very little doubt that he would easily find a place where he could be more useful, and that the Church could find a pastor equally faithful and more successful in winning the confidence and regard of those to whom he preaches.

TALKING DOCTORS AND THE PRESS.—The Academy of Medicine has just done a very sensible thing in laying on the table a very foolish resolution excluding reporters from their meetings. The reasons alleged in support of it were all tolerably stale, as any one may satisfy himself by a perusal of the debates in the British Parliament one hundred years ago on this very subject. Honorable gentlemen were then just as much afraid as some learned doctors are now of having foolish or incoherent remarks sent before the world in black and white, and were perfectly satisfied that Parliament was a "privileged body" and the "debates confidential," and that reporters were, from the nature of the case, designing knaves. Anybody who is at all familiar with the history of the Press must therefore be somewhat amused by this exhumation for medical purposes of the dead carcases of these old British fallacies and follies. Our advice to any doctor who feels sensitive about having his remarks reported is, not to make any; and any one whom the reporters' presence prevents from alluding to his professional failures will be safe in following the example of the deluded purchaser of GEORGE BURNHAM'S Cochin-China chickens, about the dozen "awl wite" which that bad man sold him, viz., to "keep shaidy," and say nothing about them. Those members of the Academy who have anything important to say, and who know how to say it, will lose nothing by having it properly reported in the columns of the Press. If newspapers fail to employ competent reporters, they will find themselves the principal sufferers in the end.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RENDITION OF FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—JOHN J. HUTLER, arrested a few days since, charged by Mr. WM. VANDEVEER, of Newark, with having stolen a horse and carriage from him two years ago, and WM. BENNETT, under indictment in Newark for having stolen a gold watch and a purse of $20 from a man named JONES, were yesterday remanded to the New-Jersey authorities on a repuisition from GOV. NEWELL. BENNETT had nearly served out a term on Blackwell's Island, where he had been sent for a petit larceny. Saturday his time would have expired. On arriving in Newark he was immediately consigned to the County Jail, with the interior of which he has previously had acquaintance.

BLASTING ACCIDENT. — Yesterday afternoon, while WILLIAM RAFFERTY and PETER MOONEY were engaged in preparing a blast on the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, the charge of powder prematurely exploded, and the faces of both men were terribly lacerated by the fragments of rocks. They were removed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the charge of Drs. HULL and FISHER. It is feared their injuries will prove fatal.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN.—At the sixty-second annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, held yesterday noon, the following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. L. Pereins; Second Directress, Miss McWherter; Third Directress, Mrs. W. P. Griffin; Treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Swift; Secretary, Miss Gamage.

A BROKER UNDER BONDS.—On the 31st of October, C. G. THOMPSON, a broker, having an office at No 58 Nassau-street, was arrested and held for examination on a charge of having fraudulently obtained a promissory note for $30 from Mr. SALA B. FISH. An examination yesterday, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, resulted in his being held in a surety of $500 to answer a charge of false pretences.

PERMANENTLY INSANE.—On the 5th inst. TIMOTHY CONNOLLY, one of the candidates for Assembly in the Second District, was taken to the New-York Hospital, suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens*. Yesterday the authorities at the Hospital notified his friends to remove him to the Insane Asylum, as he seems lo be permanently deranged.

ANOTHER DISHONEST CLERK.—JOHN D. BRAISTED, Custom-house Clerk for BOOREN, GRAVES & Co. No. 112 Wall-street, after drawing $3,792 in gold with which to pay duties, absconded, and has not been heard from. The firm offers $500 reward for the recovery of the money.

Coroners' Inquests.

AN UNFORTUNATE MARRIAGE.

CONSTANT ZOLLER, the young German whose self-murder was announced in yesterday's TIMES, was a married man, 26 years of age. His wife testified at the inquest held by Coroner JACKMAN, that the only reason to which she could attribute his suicide was that his parents had recently written to express their disapprobation of his marriage, and had informed him that he need expect no pecuniary aid from them. This letter seemed to affect him deeply, and he had replied to it that he would hang himself before he would ask their assistance. On Wednesday afternoon he went out to the woodshed. As he remained an unusually long time she followed to search for him, and found him suspended from a beam quite dead.

FATALLY BURNED.

CAROLINE LAMPMAN, while doing the housework at No. 242 West Twenty-sixth-street, on Friday last, accidentally brought her dress in contact with a stove. It took fire and she was burned so severely that she died yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED SHOPLIFTERS.

Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Second Ward, observed, yesterday morning, two women and a man in Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, whom he suspected were shoplifters, and he therefore arrested them. They gave their names as Henry Myers, Caroline Myers, and Mary Mann. On searching the prisoners, $174 worth of furs were found in their possession, which were subsequently identified as having been stolen from F. A. Steiner, No. 35 Maiden-lane, Adolph Miller, No. 145 Broadway, and H. M. Silverman, No. 158 Broadway. The accused are also charged with having a few days since stolen a fur cape, valued at $80, from the store of Mr. White, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. They were all committed to prison by Justice COVENHOLL, to await an examination. The prisoners reside in Hoboken, and are said to be connected with a gang who make that city their head-quarters.

RUFFIANLY POLICEMEN.

It is alleged that officers Bowers and Woodward, of the Third Precinct Police, called at a disreputable house in Houston-street on Tuesday evening, and insisted upon searching all the rooms, that they might learn who were the visitors. Miss Jane McCord, the proprietress, would not give them permission, when, according to the statements of the inmates, they knocked her down, stamped upon her head and body, and dragged her to the head of the basement stairs, down which they threatened to precipitate her. The woman sustained severe internal injuries, which have since confined her to her bed. Yesterday the conduct of the two officers was made the subject of a complaint to General-Superintendent Pilsbury, and he suspended them from duty, pending an investigation of the charge.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

John Condon alleges that he was warming himself at a stove in a Forsyth-street porter-house, a few evenings since, when Frederick Ficke, residing in the neighborhood, came in and took a drink at the bar. Refusing to pay his score the bar-keeper expostulated, and Ficke, becoming exasperated, took out his pocket knife and, without any provocation, thrust it into Condon's left cheek, causing a very serious wound. Ficke was soon afterwards arrested. Not being able to procure a bondsman in the sum of $2,000, he was locked up for trial by Justice BRENNAN.

AN UNPROFITABLE VISITOR.

Mrs. Eleanora Williams, of No. 1 Crosby-street states that an acquaintance, named Louisa Cameron, made a friendly call at her house on Tuesday. Soon after the departure of her visitor she missed a gold watch, which she valued at $10. Suspecting Miss Cameron of having appropriated it, she caused her arrest, and finally succeeded in recovering her property from a pawnbroker in Grand-street, to whom it had been pledged. Miss Cameron is in durance, awaiting a trial for larceny.

PUGNACIOUS PARTNERS.

Christopher Silfe and Henry Sanders, proprietors of a lager-bier saloon at Nos. 1 and 3 Albany-street, disagreed in business matters, and finally Silfe became so enraged as to seize a heavy decanter and strike Sanders a blow with it on the right cheek, severing an artery. The injured man, extremely weak from the loss of blood, was taken to the City Hospital. His condition is considered to be precarious. Silfe has so far eluded the police.

Note from Mr. Jacobs.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday morning last you say, speaking of the fire at No. 407 Broadway, that the undersigned lost $20,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000. On the contrary the loss was merely $5,000, which was paid before 2 o'clock of the same day, (Tuesday,) by the Hamilton and Excelsior Insurance Companies of this City. By correcting the error above referred to, you will much oblige,

Yours respectfully,
LIONEL JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE ROOF OF TOMPKINS MARKET—REPAIRING PART OF BROADWAY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution in favor of paving the Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Forty-fifth streets, with Belgian pavement, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner forthwith to advertise for proposals for fitting up the Governors' Room in the City Hall, providing the cost does not exceed $1,500, and appropriating that sum therefor. It was laid over.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, submitting for confirmation the award of the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market, to Gillespie & Martling, at $14,500, elicited some debate.

Alderman BRADY claimed that the contractors were not the lowest bidders. He had voted in this Board some times so as to oblige friends, but he was not disposed to do so on this question.

Alderman BRADLEY stated that the Street Commissioner had received two bids for this contract. The lowest bidders had failed to make good their contract, and the award had been made in favor of Messrs. Gillespie & Martling. It had been readvertised, and the same award had been again made for the same reason.

Aldermen OWENS and DARRAGH urged the necessity of providing speedily for the construction of the roof, and—

The contract was confirmed, (12 to 1.)

Alderman BRADLEY offered a resolution directing that Broadway, from Seventeenth to Thirty-fifth-streets, be immediately repaved. It was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in authorizing the Comptroller to purchase for Engine Company No. 20 the house and lot No. 100 Cedar-street, for a sum not exceeding $13,500.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen were to have met last evening, but at 5 o'clock there was not a quorum present, and the President declared the Board adjourned.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, was in session again all day yesterday. The returns from the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and—with the exception of one district—Eighteenth Wards were duly canvassed. The returns for the district in question were not forthcoming, and no one knew where they were. It was surmised that they had been left with the Alderman of the Ward, by mistake. The missing returns for one district of the Twentieth Ward, which could not be found the day before, were produced and canvassed. The Board adjourned at 6 P. M. The returns from the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards will be canvassed this morning, and then the labors of the Board will be ended.

Academy of Music.

An extra performance of the "Trovatore" was given here last night, for the purpose of introducing Mme. ALBERTINI to a New-York audience. There is always "a something"—as some one says with immense pathos and force. The "something" last night was a cold which entirely prevented Mme. ALBERTINI from doing anything like justice to herself. The applause, nevertheless, was enthusiastic (if indiscriminate) and unanimous to an oppressive degree. It did not, we presume, represent the judgment, but rather the kindly temper of the house. In some small sections of the work Mme. ALBERTINI displayed traces of a fine voice, and sufficient of a method to induce to believe that on some future occasion we shall find ample reason for speaking favorably of her efforts.

Signor BEATTARDE was the *Manrico*, and sang the music with care and good effect. Signor AMODIO was not so fortunate, and once more incurred the displeasure of the audience.

To-night the "Sicilian Vespers" will be given for the last time. A work of so much importance in a musical point of view should certainly attract a full house on its sixth and last representation. It is not altogether the thing that an opera involving so much expense in production should thus rapidly disappear from the boards for want of proper appreciation.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners was held Wednesday evening. A report, in favor of a chain of Parks, to be located on the high grounds running through the outskirts of the city, from the vicinity of Fort Hamilton to Ravenswood Ferry, on the East River, was presented and discussed for several hours, when it was sent back to the Committee for additional particulars. This plan embraces five different parks, of about 100 acres each, to be connected by broad and shaded avenues. The Commission will meet again Saturday evening next.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—Detectives DENTON and FROST on Tuesday night arrested two brothers named ROSE, at No. 7 Fulton-avenue, and found in their possession a number of silver-plated knives, forks, spoons, &c., which they had stolen from Taylor's Saloon in New-York. The accused were tried before Judge CORNWELL, on Wednesday, when the eldest ROSE was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and the other was discharged.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A thief entered the house of Supervisor DEL VECCHIO, of Sixth Ward, Wednesday, and stole three silver cups from a sideboard. As he was leaving the premises, he was discovered by the servant girl, who asked what he wanted. In reply he inquired if Mr. THOMPSON lived there. The loss of the property was not discovered until it was too late for pursuit.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Supervisors reassembled yesterday afternoon, and continued to canvass the returns of the recent election. Nearly every return opened thus far has been sent back to the clerks for correction.

FIRE.—The building No. 90 Hudson-avenue, owned by GEORGE MARVIN, was damaged by fire to the extent of $300, Wednesday morning. The loss is covered by insurance in the Nassau Insurance Company.

SUICIDE.—A German named MATHIAS SCHONTHALER committed suicide in New-Utrecht, Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

COURT CALENDARS.—CIRCUIT COURT—For this day—Nos. 97, 105, 110, 117, 119, 123, 131, 137, 113, 148, 152¾, 153.

CITY COURT—Nos. 6, 11, 3, 16, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 36, 40, 41, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 17, 47.

Rejoinder of Judge Douglas to Judge Black.

We have received a copy of the rejoinder of Senator DOUGLAS to the reply of Judge BLACK to his former pamphlet. Appended is the following note:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1859.

On Monday, Nov. 7, I devoted the greater portion of my time, as I had done for the two or three preceding days, to preparing a rejoinder to that of Judge BLACK, then just published. During that time I had been suffering intensely with inflammatory rheumatism, which had confined me to my couch and rendered me incapable of writing. Suddenly, however, my disease changed into a regular attack of bilious fever, from which moment I have not been able to write a line or to read or revise a word I had previously written. Being now satisfied, after the lapse of ten days, that I will not be able within a reasonable period to complete my rejoinder, I have determined to authorize my friend, Mr. SHERIDAN, to publish the foregoing unfinished pages, without revision, alteration, or the omission of a word.

I had particularly desired to refer to the record in the case of CHASE'S amendment for the purpose of showing conclusively that if Dr. GWIN had published the entire record, instead of omitting half of it, he would have conveyed to the public an impression directly the reverse of that he attempted to produce by publishing one-half and suppressing the other. In regard to the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL, cited also by Dr. GWIN, the same proposition is true, and would have been proven by the record. I am too feeble, however, to add more. Here let the controversy close for the present, and perhaps forever.

We shall endeavor to publish the document entire in the TIMES of to-morrow.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical-Cure TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

$10 to $20 Saved in a Bed.
New Rollable Spring Mattress, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment. Light, elastic, durable, healthy and cheap. Call No. 506 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Danger and Disease Avoided.—Health and comfort insured, by a proper arrangement for creating artificial warmth in our dwellings.
Call and examine the Steam Warming apparatus, erected by BAKER & SMITH, No. 36 Howard-st., Three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 403 Broadway.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine cures Canker Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Some Remedies are Good.
ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—TESTIMONIAL.—"T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal-st., New-York—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over-exerting myself. Having heard your Plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New-York.
There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the Plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep-seated pains, they afford permanent relief. Those purchased at No. 294 Canal-st., are warranted. Price 25 cents each.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12 to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10 to 18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15 to 20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10 to 20
Fur beaver overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats	4 to —

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

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NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Come, Friends of Fashion, take a view
Of something RICH, and something NEW
Something GREAT, and something GRAND—
The ONLY BEAUTY in the land;
Something that will make you sigh,
Something that YOU ALL MUST BUY—
AN ARTICLE that always PAYS,
Is WHITE'S Great HAT for the HOLIDAYS.
WHITE, Hatter, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.
MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:
GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest store which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a HERRING'S Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.
I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.
Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.
Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been in the fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.
JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!! Dyspepsia!!!
What is it? How Cured?
Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstructed head and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the lubricity of the entire assimilative system.
But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—simple medicated sugar plums—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.
Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $3; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.
These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address
Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Balmoral Boots for Ladies.—CANTRELL has just introduced the "Victoria Balmoral Boot," thick-soled, substantial, warm, comfortable and elegant as a ball-room gaiter. Ladies, they are the most delightful covering for the feet ever made. Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes for Misses, Children and Gentlemen, supplied at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Ladies' Furs.
LADIES' FURS,
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

A Great Reduction
of prices in
STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
At BECKEL BROTHERS. No. 19 John st.

Cloth Button Boots, Warm, Jined, for Winter wear. Ladies', Misses and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO., No. 247 Canal-st.

Self Esteem is sometimes so weak, that one cannot claim his rights and look the world in the face. A correct phrenological examination will enable a person to correct his faults and select the right pursuit. Call on FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents.—BLACK OR BROWN instantaneous, natural and durable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Infallible hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

MARRIED.

ALLISON—MANWARING.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at the New Brick Church, by Rev. Dr. G. Spring, GEORGE H. ALLISON to MARY E., daughter of S. W. Manwaring, Esq., all of this City.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

STODDARD—PRIME.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, in the University-place Church, by Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., the Rev. CHARLES A. STODDARD to MARY E., daughter of Rev. Dr. Prime.

BERRY—DWIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, N. BERRY, of Lafayette, Ind., to JENNA, daughter of the late Timothy Dwight.

KISSAM—SECOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Samuel Kissam, PETER R. KISSAM to ZENORA, daughter of Zeno Secor, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—WORKMAN.—At Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. E. Cutler, JOHN OLIVER SMITH, of Patterson, N. J., to SARAH ELLEN, daughter of Wm. Workman, M. D.

COAN—BALDWIN.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Litchfield, CHAS. R. COAN to ANNA R. BALDWIN, all of New-Haven.

PECK—STOUT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of Augustus T. Stout, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Webb, O. S. PECK, Esq., of Washington City, to Miss MARIA C. STOUT, of New-Brunswick.

TUBALL—BOSTWICK.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. Peet, of Des Moines, Iowa, Rev. GEORGE E. TUBALL, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, and CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late Charles Bostwick.

SKIDMORE—HOGELAND.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. G. H. Mandeville, WILLIAM A. SKIDMORE to HELEN CORNELIA, daughter of the late Col. B. R. Hoogland, both of the above place.

MCLANE—KING.—At Highwood, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, JAMES L. MCLANE, formerly of Maryland, to FANNY, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Jas. G. King.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

MINER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, WILLIAM MINER, M. D., in the 45th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, in 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

HICKOX.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, MARIETTA, youngest daughter of De Witt C. and Jane Hickox, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.
The funeral service will be held at the house, No. 161 West 50th-st., at 3 o'clock, this day, (Friday.) The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment, on Saturday morning.

SHEPPARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, EDWARD SHEPPARD, aged 76 years and 6 months.
The friends of his sons, John, James and Michael J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 452 Grand-st., New-York.

BARBER.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, of disease of the heart, JOHN CHARLTON BARBER, son of Dr. John Barber, of Staten Island, aged 25 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., at 1 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, without further invitation.

WARING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, EUPHEMIA J., wife of George E. Waring, Jr., and daughter of Edmund Blunt, in the 27th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 27 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

FOSTER.—At Providence, R. I., on Friday, Nov. 11, in the 57th year of his age, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FOSTER.
Mr. Foster was well and favorably known in this country and in England as a teacher of and writer on Penmanship and Book-keeping, to which specialties he devoted a long life with great assiduity and eminent success. He leaves a wife and child and numerous relatives and friends to lament his loss.

☞ Maine and New-Brunswick papers will please copy.

ANDREW.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at the residence of her father, E. Hubbell, of consumption, AMELIA C., wife of Edward H. Andrew, of New-York, aged 24 years.
Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 601, Nov. 17, 1859.
58, 75, 50, 57, 41, 16, 69, 72, 6, 32, 3, 68, 30, 48.
Class No. 602, Nov. 17, 1859.
58, 69, 44, 66, 38, 14, 9, 75, 5, 25, 37, 10.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 17, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1821.

NOW READY FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.
In order to facilitate the diffusion of
STEREOSCOPIC AMUSEMENT
during the coming festive season,
THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY
are prepared to sell
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
of all kinds at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
They are constantly receiving new goods from London, which enables them to maintain an assortment unparalleled in extent and variety, at prices that defy competition. No. 534 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINE
"Has points of superiority peculiarly its own (demonstrated in practical use) and fills nearer than any other all the requirements of a FAMILY MACHINE."
PRICE $30.
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
JAMES WILLCOX,
No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY
Paint, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

SECOND BORDER MISSION LECTURE,
At the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, on FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 1859, by Rev.
RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D.
Subject—THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.
A New Lecture.
Tickets for the Course of Five Lectures.....$1.
Single admission.....25 cents.
For sale at the door; Course Tickets everywhere.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—ASTOR-PLACE, and No. 41 Nassau-st.
1859-60.—First Semi-Annual Statement:

Volumes added since May 1, 1859	1,817
Members added since May 1, 1859	507
Number of Volumes delivered to Readers	25,986
Number of persons using the Reading-room	63,625
Present number of volumes	54,690
300 Periodicals and Newspapers in the Reading-room.	

Terms to merchant's clerks, for both Library and Reading-room, $2a year. All others, $5. Subscriptions commence at any time.
R. A. BACHIA, President.
CLINTON HALL, Nov. 14, 1859.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business
Nos. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety, taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$10,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES.—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 29 1859.
Dr. WITMER: This is to certify that for the last five years I have been almost constantly afflicted with Piles and Falling of the Bowels, and at times unable to attend to business, or even to walk. I had tried medicines of all descriptions that were recommended to me, but without relief or benefit. I was recommended by Mr. Burton to try Dr. Witmer's medicine. I called upon the agent; he referred to Mr. Bentley, No. 113 East 31st-st., New-York, and to Mr. Rodgers, No. 128 Front-st., New-York, and by their recommendation I was induced to try it. I used the medicine as directed, and in four weeks from the time I commenced using it I was cured from pains, and well of the disease, and I remain so to this day, and it is now six months since I was cured, and no return of the disease. I therefore, as an act of humanity, recommend it to the public.
Yours respectfully, WM. C. HAMILTON.
Depot for the sale of Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the United States.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!
A fine assortment of beautiful and useful
SILVER-PLATED TARGET PRIZES,
Companies or individuals furnished at the lowest prices. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—THIS HEALTHY, VEGetable preparation has the highest recommendations of any other preparation before the public, and for weakness, scrofula or general debility it is perfectly magical and is warranted. BARNES & PARKS and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York. Sold by all good druggists.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—25 CENTS WILL purchase a box of A. Brower's Patent Water-proof Composition for Leather, that makes Boots and Shoes impervious to water, remain so; will polish with blacking and last half as long again. Try it. Agents wanted. A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st. New-York.

WIGS $8. HAIR-DYE 75 CENTS—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Largest, cheapest, and most superior stock of wigs, toupees, braids and curls in the States. Our celebrated dye applied in private rooms.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER, ALLSOPP'S PALE India Tonic Ale, and Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine, for sale by the gallon or bottle, by
G. E. MENDUM, Broadway corner Cedar-st.

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS.
ELEGANTLY COATED WITH GUM.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS
Are composed of New Medicinal Agents from the vegetable kingdom—of Extracts, Gums, Balsams, from Roots, Plants, Herbs, Trees and Flowers, possessing wonderful medicinal virtues recently discovered by Dr. Radway, the discoverer of
RADW

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY, ABLE TO FURnish references of the very highest respectability, desires a situation in a family leaving for Havana, either as governess or housekeeper. Address, pre-paid, M. F., Box No. 632 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook and baker, and understands pastry, fish, fowl and soups, and also milk and butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 James-st., over the grocery store. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a single woman as baby's nurse or growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, both boys' and girls'; or would wash for a baby or do light chamberwork; has best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a Protestant young woman, who understands all family sewing, dress and shirt making; has seven years' reference; would go by the week or month; a steady situation preferred. Can be seen till suited at No. 143 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., her last employer's; ring the second bell.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has first 8 years in one family, the last 3 has the best of references; capable of doing the city thus the best of references; capable of doing the marketing if required; no objection going to Brooklyn. Call, for two days, at No. 316 8th-st., a few doors from the Bowery, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class cook; is perfectly competent to discharge the duties satisfactorily; has unexceptionable City reference. Also, a capable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY WOman, fully competent for her duties, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes first-class bread and pastry; is a thorough laundress; has lived with most respectable families in City and country. Apply at No. 316 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, and is a good shirt maker; no objection to do some chamberwork or waiting; City reference. Apply at No. 70 Charles-st., near 4th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and embroidering; can act as lady's maid; would assist in care of children or chamberwork; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 305 6th-av., near 25th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest style, and can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 428 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third door, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or chambermaid and waitress, for a steady, reliable servant, or would do the general work for a small family; is a thorough, capable girl, obliging and neat; the best of references. Apply at No. 38 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Has first-class reference from her last place. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable and intelligent girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel. Can furnish undoubted City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 122 East 19th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or would assist in the care of children. Can bring the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No. 303 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; a person who perfectly understands her business in either character; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; she understands her business perfectly; soups, jellies, pastry, &c., and can lay up her dinners in the neatest style. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and to do washing, or the general housework of a small family; City or country references; no objection to go a small distance in the country. Call at No. 748 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., fourth door, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR AS chambermaid and to help at the washing and ironing, by a very competent girl, with good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, front room.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WISH situations, one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, with best of reference, a situation for any kind of housework, nurse, seamstress, lady's maid, on steamboat, South, New-Orleans, Cuba, or California. Call for two days at No. 297 Hudson-st., in basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do general housework in a private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 77 Broome-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply from 10 to 3 at No. 31 Prince-st., jewelry store, near Hart st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid in the City or country, by a very competent girl, who can lend an infant from its birth. Call, during two days, at No. 69 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references; has lived over two years in her last place. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing, in a small private family, City or country. Best of references given. Apply at No. 76 Spring-st., in the Dry Goods store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress, in a small private family, or as chambermaid. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork; has five years' reference from her last place; understands the care of a young baby. Call at No. 5 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SItuation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived three years in her last place. Address JANE, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; is a good cook; understands all kinds of baking, desserts, pastries, &c.; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; City references. Apply at No. 123 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a small family. Apply, for two days, at the residence of her employer, No. 94 8th-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a good family as a first-class cook; the best City reference given. Call at No. 66 West 23d-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or like former and seamstress; best City reference. Apply at No. 200 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's. Call at 7 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or child's nurse; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 81 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FEmale as a first-class waitress or chambermaid and fine washer in a private family. Apply at No. 61 6th-av., in Campbell's dry-goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do plain sewing and light chamberwork; good City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 79 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a young English woman; would have no objection to officiate as needlewoman, if necessary; satisfactory references can be obtained. Address No. 76 Columbia-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A girl, or will do chamberwork or fine washing. Refers to her present employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK IN A private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 21 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron in a private family by a very experienced girl. Call at No. 135 13th-st., west of 7th-av., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or to help at the washing and ironing, or to plain sewing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress and laundress; can take charge of a young baby; would assist in light chamberwork. Call at No. 116 East 23d-st., third floor.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 220 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Condneted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

TO EPISCOPALIANS.

A home wanted for a school girl, aged about 14, in a family residing within a mile of Madison-square, who are communicants of the Episcopal Church. Address CHURCHMAN, with real name and residence, at Howe & Ferry's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant girls want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go to the country. Also, two Protestant girls and others in want of smart, respectable servants can be supplied at WESLEY'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. N. B.—Every effort is used to procure those who are reliable, experienced and with good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer and baker in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 178 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women, situations as cook and chambermaid and waitress; understand their business. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 226 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an active, intelligent Protestant young man; he can take charge of garden, cows, &c., if required; no objection to the City or any part of the country. Five years' undoubted references of good character. Address or call, from 10 till 3 o'clock, on S. TYRREL, No. 133 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has had long experience both in the old country and this; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call on or address a line to P. F., No. 56 West 15th-st., at Mr. Larranan's Livery Stables, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a man, that will give his time to the use of his employer; has served in the Old Country, and six years in the same family here; satisfactory reasons for leaving. The advertiser is a Protestant; 28 years of age. Address J. W., No. 360 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds; has 13 years experience in this country; can be highly recommended by his late employers. Address M. H., Box No. 208 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. E., Box No. 206, *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE, in a private family or respectable boarding-house; the man as waiter and is an excellent carver and carver; the woman as professed cook, understands her business, soups, made dishes, jellies, creams, pastry, &c. Address L. H., No. 883 Broadway, corner 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who has lived for several years in some of the best families in this City, and can be well recommended by any of them. Any commands left at No. 257 7th-av., or No. 881 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man with a small family; has long experience in the country; can give satisfactory reference to late employers as to ability and honesty. Call or address R. K., at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of sober and industrious habits in a private family as coachman and gardener in the City or country; good reference given from his last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT clerk in a hotel, by a young man who can influence traveling custom, and furnish City references. Address L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TO MILLERS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a mill; he thoroughly understands his business; has worked four years in the first and largest mills of France, generally as millstone cutter and dresser; he has no objection to go to the country. Address R. M., J. Gindrat & Co., No. 64 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO MEN, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE and thoroughly acquainted with teaming, to drive out and in to the City, nine miles, partly night work. Also, one good carpenter for the country. Apply at 5th-av. Hotel, 24th-st., receiving door.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE house, a person to sell champagne; must have been in the business previously, and if able to influence some trade preferred. Parties of undoubted capacity may address, with references, Box No. 4,600 Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AN AMERIcan, German, English or Scotch girl, who is a good cook, washer and ironer. Such will find a good home and liberal wages, by applying at No. 230 Livingston-st., Brooklyn—Fulton ferry or Wall-st.

WANTED—A MAN, AS COACHMAN AND groom, 3 miles from the City; he will be expected to make himself useful; wages $12 a month. Apply, in writing, to Box No. 1,129 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper in a small family. Undoubted reference will be required. A person from the country will be preferred. Address M. B. G., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS waiter in a small family. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 26 Park-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE UP-STAIRS work of a private family, and assist in the washing when required; wages $5. Apply at 138 East Broadway.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, ED. HOFFMAN, Ed. of the *Musical Review*, U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, H. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,

Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 611 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures during the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO, "The best Piano existing."

Recommended by Henri Herz, Goetschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.

Manufactured by the BRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $225 and $250. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBERYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES Constructed with all the improvements, combining the superiority of tone, touch and durability, and many required styles of furniture. Any extra fine instrument always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 141 8 Broadway, also at their Factory, No. 226 Centre-st.

FIRST PREMIUM 1859.—AWARDED TO BAUM & BURKE & BLODGETT, by the American Institute, for the best Piano-forte on account of their newly-invented resonator, and a gold medal for the quality and sole finish of the tones. Our instruments are warranted to stand in any required climate. Warerooms and Manufactory 173 Grand-st., corner of Baxter-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven), piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 259 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

$170. PIANO-FORTE. GREAT BARGAIN. A large round-cornered 7-octave, nearly new, full iron frame, and all other modern improvements for $170; a fine new melodeon for $50; at No. 420 Broadway. J. COLENBEN, Music Store.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles; MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of which I offer at fully wholesale rates, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on instalments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A NEW SPLENDID 7½-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte, overstrung scale, repeating rounding, ivory keys, made by one of the best City makers, will be sold at a great sacrifice, for cash. Can be seen at No. 30 24th-st., corner 6th-av.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 135 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 5 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 Ean 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A CONTRALTO SINGER OF FIRST-RATE established reputation, now disengaged, is desirous of an engagement in some Church, Catholic or Protestant. Address CHURCH, No. 42 Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—ABSCONDED ON MONDAY last (after drawing in gold, to pay duties, a check for $3 732.) John D. Braisted, Custom-house clerk of the undersigned. The said Braisted is about 29 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, eyebrows and moustache, low forehead, thick lips and rough skin; dress, black frock and pantaloons, brown overcoat. The above reward for the recovery of the money, or in proportion for any part, will be paid by BOONEN, GRAVES & CO., No. 112 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shew, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 4 months, to order of B. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. C. & J. BUSSELL,

No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead institute.) No. 428 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher), No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolphs', No. 683 Broadway; at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 767 Broadway, and at the School. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year. R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPportunity of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school, No. 900 Broadway, being full, he can receive no more pupils in these departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still two vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $500.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

Dr. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock, and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. T. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. S. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 820 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

MR. SALLIORD, ARRIVED BY THE *Vanderbilt*, Pupil of Zimmerman, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives lessons of singing, piano, melodeon and composition. The Misses SALLIORD give piano, singing, drawing and French lessons. Address them at their residence, No. 66 6th-av. Reduced prices.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 21, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. Brodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—BANjo taught at the pupil's residence or at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO teach Algebra and Geometry, two hours daily in a Ladies' Seminary, out of the City; a lady to teach English, music, and ornamentals, in Texas; one as French governess, in Canada. Other teachers wanted. Several schools and seminaries for sale. Pupils wanted for private and Commercial Seminaries, in and out of the City. Apply for address as the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 355 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition and the thoroughly accomplished native instructors in many of the leading branches—English, French, (which she speaks fluently), and Italian, desires a re-engagement as resident governess in a family. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address FUTURE, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRIOR IN ONE of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils; teaches Greek, Latin, French, German, the English branches and mathematics; has the best of references. Address H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CALEDONIANS' ATTENTION!—AN ADjourned meeting of the Caledonians who intend joining in the funeral obsequies in honor of the late Sir Thomas C. Bugeaud, will be held at CALEDONIAN EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hotel House, corner of Great Jones-st. and Broadway.

JOHN J. DOFF, Chairman.
GEORGE W. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House this (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 18, at 7½ o'clock, to complete the arrangements for celebrating the 25th of November, being the 56th anniversary of the evacuation of the British troops from the city of New-York, and all members of the Corps are requested and invited to be present on the occasion. By order,

THOMAS M. PEARE, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Col.

TAX-PAYERS, &C., ON WOOSTER, LATE ANTHONY-st.—A meeting of all persons interested in and opposed to the widening of this street, is now proposed, will be held at No. 1 Apple's building, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., on Friday, 18th inst., at 8 P. M. The Committee heretofore appointed will report. JAMES KELLY, Chairman.

THE IRISH SOCIETY.—REV. A. P. HANLON, one of the Missionaries of the above Society, will address a public meeting at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, in Calvary Church, Rev. Dr. Hawks on the subject of *The Reformation in Ireland*. Very interesting details may be expected.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED BY A LARGE FLOURishing drug importing house, who now have a capital of $25,000, a partner either active or passive, who can add to the concern $10 000 or $15,000 cash, that the business may be extended to meet the wants of their customers. It is not necessary that he should be conversant with drugs. It is a rare opportunity for any young man of means to get into a safe concern. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

OCEAN STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE OHIO, 2,700 tons, and the GEORGIA, 2,700 tons, formerly of the New-York and A-pinwall Line, are offered for sale. Both lie at the pier on the North River, 20th-st., for examination. Suitable paper.

Apply to H. H. BOODMAN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, LEASE AND FIXtures, No. 699 Broadway—the stock of ribbons, trimmings, embroidering, &c., of the late firm of MITCHELL & WELLINGTON, for sale in a private contract; also, the lease and fixtures. Apply on the premises.

THOS. DARLING, JAS. N. BIFFORD, } Assignees.
Nov. 15, 1859.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the Sewing Machine business which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. Any active investment guaranteed. Direct MACHINE, Box No. 2,580 Post-office with full address and residence.

$300. A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S refreshing saloon for sale, now doing a first-rate business, in the immediate vicinity of the European steamers. Party has been 22 years in the business and wishes to retire. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

MISSOURI LANDS AND CASH IN EXchange for various kinds of goods, Boots, Shoes, Linens, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c., &c. WM. M. ARBUCKLE, Room No. 1, No. 52 William-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500 to $2,000 in a cash mechanical business, connected with shipping. Apply to ROBERTS & CO., No. 22 Coenties-slip between 9 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—POULTRY OR BUTTER STAND, one of the best stands in Washington Market, for cheap. Inquire of Mr. KIDNEY, No. 343 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be very comfortably accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate. The most satisfactory reference given and required. Address M. R., Box No. 865 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-st., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and smaller room connected, on second floor. house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF SPLENDID PARLORS to let, with board, on Madison-av., very near the park; also, on 29th-st., also, on Lexington-av.; also, on 22d-st.; also, on 29th-st., also, on Broadway, elegant furnished rooms, and other places. For cards to these extra nice places, call at my office. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with one large back room and full board for $11 per week, including fire and gas; also, two young gentlemen with small rooms at $3 and $6. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 23 West 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ON second and third stories, to let, with board, to a party of gentlemen; also, two or three single rooms, suitable for single gentlemen; house first-class; best of references given and required. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 114 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain pleasant rooms in a modern house, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 179 EAST BROADWAY (near Rutgers-st.) one or two unfurnished front rooms may now be secured.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a young gentleman, wife and small child, also for a young lady. Two large rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with fire, gas, &c.; required. Must be above 8th st., and between 3d and 7th avs. Address, stating terms T., Box No. 797 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO LARGE rooms, on second floor, with closets attached, and several smaller rooms with grates, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 22 Essex-st., a few minutes walk from the Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, double or single room in a small family at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board in a private family where there are no boarders. Dinner at 6 P. M., and terms not more than $7 per week. Address W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A LARGER house than they require, desire to let a comfortably-furnished room, with grate and closet, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 153 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN DESIRING A pleasant home in an American family, where every comfort may be enjoyed, can find it by applying at No. 4 Union-st., Brooklyn. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, living out of town, wish to rent a plain furnished room, in a private house, not far from Broadway and 12th-st. Address, with terms, C. E., Box No. 474 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

NO. 193 FOURTH-STREET—NEAR WASHington-square.—A parlor and extension room on second floor, and one single room on third floor, to let with board. The house is heated by a furnace, and has gas, baths, &c. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family where they will find comfort, will call at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st., references exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

NO. 23 GREAT JONES-STREET—SUITES OF rooms on first and third floors to let with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Private table if desired.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; also a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on the second floor, and two rooms on the third floor, at No. 41 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST

CHAMPAGNE WINES. FROM BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., on the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs will confirm the judgment of the Faculty in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, and drawn upon the extensive estates of Messrs

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3." Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. BARROW, No. 115 Franklin-st., New York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for Genito-Urinary Diseases, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases and Malformations of this Class, at
NO. 6 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York, including Constitutional Infection, Secondary Affections, Varicocele, Strictures, Uterine and Ovarian Affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Indulgence, successfully treated. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma and all Cases of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

QUERU'S PATENT JELLY CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Bedford-st., wholesale agents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are discovering a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at the Veterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1634, for the Preservation of Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a private class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures gonorrhœa when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and dangerous effects of all other remedies; cures in less than six hours. It roots out the poison-taint that all blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine except at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for the million, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse of science, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, proves the fallacy of the ords any modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes, and is read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all solicited, that by consulting Dr. WARD you have immediately experienced that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect into-sided. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfect privacy, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. E. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangement from $5 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 98 West-24th st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature 26 years experience in the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

THAT WONDERFUL INVENTION—DR. THORP'S MEDICATED SEGARS—Perfectly free from the poison of tobacco; a cure for bronchitis, asthma, lung and liver complaint. Well calculated for a parlor segar. Is for sale by W. J. WILLIAMS, No. 318 4th-av, near 26th-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 159 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASTE OF CROTON WATER.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12, 1859.

The Croton Aqueduct Board being charged by law with the protection of the supply of water for the City, find it necessary again to call the attention of the inhabitants to the extraordinary waste which is committed.

It is believed upon sufficient data that not less than thirteen millions of gallons are wasted every day. When it is considered that the total quantity which can be brought into the City for the present is but thirty millions of gallons daily, this amount of waste seems altogether unjust and inexcusable. If but one half of this can be prevented by the very simple practice of a reasonable economy, the supply will be adequate to all emergencies.

This extravagant abuse in the consumption of water is not confined to any particular points of draught, but is universal. Reckless profusion in its use is permitted by heads of families in every department of domestic life, as well as in public buildings and manufactories, and probably results in a greater amount of waste in the former than in the latter. Another and most extravagant source of waste in cold weather, is the practice of permitting the water, both in private houses and in stores, to run day and night in order to prevent its freezing in the pipes. This can be prevented by drawing off the water from the pipes in the houses at night, or whenever it is not in active use. A faucet on the pipe at the entrance into a building is all the fixture that is necessary for this purpose.

All continuous streams of water for any purpose whatever, all self-acting, standing or sitting fixtures discharging quantities of water enormously disproportioned to the amount required for the legitimate purpose, and all other sources of waste, can be prevented by proper care, and are therefore required so to be, under the penalties provided by the City ordinances.

Wasteful practices are as unnecessary, in fact, as they are unjust to the honest consumer, who is thereby deprived of his proportion of the general supply.

The public is notified that it is the object of their duty, the Board find it imperatively necessary to exercise increased vigilance. Reports will be made daily of every description of waste, when the proper fines will be exacted, and the water will be cut off from every house, whether public or private, in which it is allowed. When the supply is cut off, it will not be renewed until the expense attending it is paid, and satisfactory assurances given that no further waste will be permitted.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS B. TAPPEN, Commissioner.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to consider the matter of grading 8th-av. from 105th-st. to 155th-st. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
H. W. GENET,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
J. H. BRADY, } Committee on Roads.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM E. BOORAEM, Plaintiff, against DAVID C. STYSON, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty five dollars and five cents, with interest from the 5th day of October, 1859, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 3, 1859.
E. A. DOOLITTLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
nl1-law6w F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je3-law6m F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlip, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-law6m F* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859.
s9-law6m F* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, AND 59 LOMBARD-ST., LONDON,
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, of various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

EUGENE THOMSON, STOCK AUCTIONEER and Broker, No. 37 William-st., will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 18, at public auction, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following Securities. Terms made known at sale.
$13,000 University of Minnesota 10 P cent. Bonds.
2,000 Chicago City 6 P cent. Water Loan Stock.
25 shares Washington Ins. Co.....$50
73 shares Washington Ins. Co.....50
20 shares Washington Ins. Co.....50
300 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....12½
22 shares Brevoort Insurance Co.....50
50 shares Firemen's Trust Co.....10
7 shares Equitable Insurance Co.....35
5 shares Clinton Insurance Co.....100
20 shares Security Insurance Co.....50
10 shares Howard Insurance Co.....50
40 shares Ratgers Insurance Co.....25
10 shares Relief Insurance Co.....50
24 shares New World Insurance Co.....50
10 shares Lamar Insurance Co.....100
20 shares Niagara Insurance Co.....50
10 shares Resolute Insurance Co.....100
5 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co.....100
10 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co.....100
20 shares Manhattan Insurance Co.....50
5 shares Great Western Insurance Co.....100
5 shares North American Insurance.....50
$2,000 Columbian Scrip, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent. have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $44,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions has not the personal liability clause, and has 25 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.
J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1859.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WESNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance, or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent, declared on the 31st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 59 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3.40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.
No. 86 Wall-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4.10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11.45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canadaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroads; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.; and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. Manso, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. each way, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock. N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO *via* PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, And SONORA OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA, DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC, R. H. PIERSON, Commander, on MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M., To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE BALTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, Will follow on the 5th December.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Bench st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free for work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. GRAYSON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. A. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths are not secured until paid for.
All cargo and parcels are taken on at lowest rates.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	$23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed SATURDAY, Nov. 26.
Notice.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NOTICE.—CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship JAMES ADGER—to leave SATURDAY, Nov. 19, having been temporarily withdrawn for slight repairs—the steamship MARION, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, will be substituted and leave on MONDAY, Nov. 21. Passengers already booked for the JAMES ADGER will please take notice of the above, and have their tickets changed to the MARION.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	WORCESTER,	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & C. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand through the National Bank of Ireland and Branches. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamship
CHESAPEAKE, Carl. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
For
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, *VIA* NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's dock, foot of Clarkson-st., on or about 8th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau.....$40
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. Foss, Commander, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE WELL-KNOWN FIRST-class side-wheel Steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 26th inst. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS ARE INformed that the United States Mail steamship ARIEL, of the Vanderbilt European Line, having been newly fitted throughout, will take the place of the NORTH STAR, and leave punctually at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, Nov. 21, from foot of Warren-st., North River, where she now lies. For passage or freight, at greatly reduced rates, apply only to
D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples, parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH A. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

CHOICE DUTCH HYACINTHS.—A FEW half cases, with names and description, also a couple of whole cases, with a large proportion of Hyacinths, for sale by R. W. BURLAGE, 36 Beaver-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST NIGHT. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock, most positively the last night of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
with its magnificent mise en scene, immense orchestra and chorus,

CHARACTERS:
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA,
MORRA, MULLER, CROUZA,
QUINTO, XIMENES, RUBIO, BANFI,
TARANTELLE.
By Miss DEULIN, Mr. DANTAEDT, and the corps de ballet.

ON SATURDAY, AT ONE,
Doors open at 12½,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on a most extraordinary scale.
First and only joint appearance of
THE THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
MADAME ALBERTINI, MADAME COLSON, MADAME GAZZANIGA,
SIG. BEAUCARDE, SIG. BRIGNOLI.
The great baritone,
SIG. FERRI.
JUNCA, on AMODIO.
The performance will comprise
The entire opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
With its immense mise en scene.
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA.
The magnificent fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.
GAZZANIGA, BEAUCARDE,
And the Great Bouffe,
Signor FERRI.
Between the Sicilian Vespers and La Favorita, will be given
THE CELEBRATED MISERERE FROM IL TROVATORE,
MADAME ALBERTINI, and SIGNOR BEAUCARDE.
MADAME ALBERTINI and SIGNOR AMODIO.

The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.

The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12. The performance will conclude at
Not a o'clock P. M.,
to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As the Philharmonic rehearsal closes only at 12, the doors for the Matinée will be opened at 12½ o'clock.

The Directors, anxious to fulfill to the letter every promise made to the public, see themselves obliged to announce

THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

During the last two weeks of the season there will be performances
EVERY NIGHT.

They are compelled to adopt this course, in consequence of the Academy of Music having been let several months ago for the grand Charity Fair in December.

MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 8,
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA
Of Mozart's world-renowned grand Fairy Opera, in two acts, of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(In Italian.)

The unalterable prestige of the immortal DON GIOVANNI, which neither time nor circumstances have diminished, and the great favor with which THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO has been received in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have induced the Directors to produce
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
Which ranks as high,

POLITICAL.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Final Result Still in Doubt.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 17—7 P. M.

JONES' majority is now 1,270, with official returns from all but eight counties. Of the other candidates twenty counties remain to be heard from officially; taking JONES' figures in these counties, the majorities stand thus: RICHMOND, 2,170 majority; SKINNER, 248 majority, and FORREST, 131 majority. The official returns received to-day place FORREST, Republican, for Prison Inspector, ahead of ELDERKIN, up to this hour.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 17—9 P. M.

SKINNER is 183 ahead. A report (not official) says that Richmond County makes CHAPIN's vote 200 better than LEAVENWORTH's, and Cattaraugus makes him 377 better. If this report is correct, CHAPIN stands at present 394 ahead. Erie County raises FORREST's majority to 178.

COUNTY RETURNS.

Steuben County—[Official]—Richmond, 2,126; Storey; 1,[illegible]; Skinner, 2,346; Chapin, 1,914; Elderkin, 2,342; Forrest, 1,919; Jones, 2,363; Leavenworth, 1,903.

Essex County—[Official Return]—Leavenworth's majority in this County is 876.

Schuyler County—[Official Return]—Jones, 1,821; Leavenworth, 1,884; Richmond, 1,717; Storey, 1,934; Skinner, 1,790; Chapin, 1,937; Elderkin, 1,796; Forrest, 1,840.

Delaware County—[Official]—Leavenworth's majority 288.

Orleans County—[Official]—Jones, 3,253; Leavenworth, 2,500; Richmond, 2,254; Storey, 2,499; Skinner, 2,354; Chapin, 2,499; Elderkin, 2,250; Forrest, 2,[illegible].

Cayuga County—[Official.]—Richmond, 3,577; Storey, 6,140; Skinner, 3,523; Chapin, 6,176; Elderkin, 3,631; Forrest, 6,171.

Washington County—[Official.]—Richmond, 2,970; Storey, 4,730; Skinner, 2,082; Chapin, 4,722; Elderkin, 2,969; Forrest, 4,737.

Tioga County.—Chapin's majority, 437; Forrest's, 420; Storey's not yet received.

Wyoming County—[Official.]—Jones, 1,812; Leavenworth, 3,128; Richmond, 1,813; Storey, 2,123; Skinner, 1,815; Chapin, 3,118; Elderkin, 1,810; Forrest 3,115.

Warren County—[Official.]—Richmond, 1,680; Storey, 2,183; Skinner, 1,668; Chapin, 2,173; Elderkin, 1,665; Forrest, 2,182.

Fulton and Hamilton Counties—[Official]—Jones, 2,812; Leavenworth, 2,582; Richmond, 2,839; Storey, 2,982; Skinner, 2,865; Chapin, 2,853; Elderkin, 2,833; Forrest, 2,895.

Madison County—[Official]—Jones, 2,605; Leavenworth, 4,676; Richmond, 2,821; Storey, 4,655; Skinner, 2,808; Chapin, 4,665; Elderkin, 2,691; Forrest, 4,[illegible].

Schenectady County—[Official]—Jones, 1,780; Leavenworth, 1,779; Richmond, 1,772; Storey, 1,786; Skinner, 1,787; Chapin, 1,800; Elderkin, 1,311; Forrest, 2,244.

Erie County—[Official]—Jones, 0,363; Leavenworth, 7,810; Denniston, 9,665; Church, 7,566; Myers, 9,564; Tremain, 7,316; Richmond, 9,380; Storey, 7,472; Dorsheimer, 9,354; Vanderpoel, 7,483; Skinner, 9,223; Chapin, 7,423; Elderkin, 9,353; Forrest, 7,532; Hughes, 9,615; Lewis, 7,193; Davies, 8,831; Johnson, 7,850.

Cattaraugus County—[Official]—Leavenworth, 3,973; Jones, 2,900; Denniston, 4,044; Church, 2,796; Dorsheimer, 4,079; Vanderpoel, 2,785; Myers, 4,091, Tremain, 2,779; Storey, 3,994; Richmond, 2,873; Chapin, 3,974; Skinner, 2,697; Forrest, 3,970; Elderkin, 2,888; Hughes, 4,045; Lewis, 2,817; Davies, 4,039; Johnston, 2,524.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—[OFFICIAL RETURN.]

Leavenworth, 4,330; Jones, 6,543; Denniston, 5,172; Church, 5,690.

For State Senator.

Robertson	5,973	Brandreth	4,598

First Assembly District.

Milliken	1,565	Van Cortland	1,477

Second Assembly District.

See	1,864	Odell	1,912

Third Assembly District.

Hubbell	2,067	Bard	1,778

For County Judge—Robertson, 5,680; Coffin, 4,907.

Surrogate—Coles, 5,456; Mills, 5,342.

District-Attorney—Bates, 5,232; Robertson, 5,522.

Judge of Supreme Court—Reynolds, 4,807; Scrugham, 6,068.

Justice of Sessions—Miller, 5,566; Tompkins, 5,240.

Superintendent of Poor—Pardy, 5,569; Ward, 5,265.

Attorney-General—Myers, 5,151; Tremain, 5,664.

State Treasurer—Dorsheimer, 5,202; Vanderpoel, 5,608.

Engineer and Surveyor—Storey, 4,325; Richmond, 6,536.

Canal Commissioner—Chapin, 4,327; Skinner, 6,534.

Prison Inspector—Forrest, 1,348; Elderkin, 6,522.

Judge of Appeals—Davies, 5,011; Johnson, 5,876.

Clerk of Appeals—Hughes, 5,210; Lewis, 5,695.

For the Proposed Loan, 999.

Against the Proposed Loan, 2,167.

THE QUARTER OF A MILLION LOAN.

From the Albany Argus and Atlas.

From the returns which we publish, and from reports from other counties, we entertain no doubt that the Loan Law has been approved by a decided majority.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE RESULT.

From the Albany Journal, Nov. 17.

The official returns from forty-nine counties and the reported majorities from the rest, on Secretary of State, show about 1,200 majority for JONES, (Dem.) He is doubtless elected.

We have returns from only thirty-five counties on Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, and in these CHAPIN (Rep.) gains 800 and FORREST (Rep.) 1,200, as compared with the vote on Secretary of State. So that if the former gains 400 more, and the latter does not lose in the remaining counties, (among which is the City of New-York,) there is a possibility of the election of both.

The vote for RICHMOND (Dem.) seems to now stand about equal with that of JONES, and is probably elected.

The election has resulted in the choice of a Republican Legislature, and a division of the State Officers between the Republicans and Democrats. While in less than the most sanguine of our friends hoped for, it is enough to justify most encouraging anticipations for the future.

Republican State Officers are chosen, who have majorities exceeding twenty thousand. The Democratic State Officers elected have only as many hundred. The Republican vote on Senators show a Republican majority in the State of many thousands.

The Democratic Party is reduced to an impotent minority. Without outside aid, it no longer possesses the power to elect a single candidate.

The American Party, so long a distributing element in our State politics, is dissolved, and is fast returning to its original elements. The battle in New-York will be an open and straightforward one, between the party of Slavery and the party of Freedom.

Last year the united vote of the Democrats and Americans, exceeded that of the Republicans by 48,000. This year, their vote combined, barely exceeds the Republican vote by 1,500 or 2,000. This shows a relative Republican gain of upwards of 45,000 in a single year. We say a relative gain, for the vote of both parties is, of course, lighter than that usually cast at a Gubernatorial or Presidential election. In any contest which shall call out a full vote, a Republican majority is thus rendered certain.

Our opponents have little to rejoice over in a result which exhibits so rapid a decay in their strength. Nor shall we regret that our triumph is a partial instead of a complete one, if it creates, as it doubtless will, more vigilance, more energy and more thorough local harmony, for the future. We might essay here to point out how the whole ticket would have been elected, had that attention been bestowed upon it in a few Counties which was absorbed by local issues. But it would be an ungrateful task to censure friends who will themselves draw this lesson from the result far more effectively than we could state it, and who, on the whole, have done so nobly, and come out of the contest so triumphantly. The skies are bright for the future. The preliminary skirmish of 1859 affords conclusive proof that New-York is in line for the great battle of 1860.

TAMMANY MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

A Spirited Meeting, but no Nomination—Contested Delegations from the Nineteenth Ward—Scenes Inside and Outside the Convention—Characteristic Letter from Mr. Busteed.

The vicinity of old Tammany presented a lively appearance last night, on the occasion of the meeting of the Convention to nominate candidates for Mayor and Corporation Counsel. The Wigwam was illuminated, the camp fires were lighted, and the Democracy were present in full force, including all shades, from FRIGHBOW, the First Ward orator, to the Demosthenean JOHN COCHRANE. There was no small sprinkling of prominent men in this community of notables. William Mulligan, Esq., Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, Mr. Figree, District-Attorney Waterbury, Mr. Daniel Linn, Judge Connolly, Mr. Lewis Baker, Edward Cooper, Esq., Mr. Bryan McCahill, and a host of like stars in the Democratic galaxy lent the lustre of their presence to the occasion. The "coal hole," the circulating fire-water, the clouds of smoke, and the indescribable confusion, betokened that great interests, at least among the Democracy, were at stake.

Although in the modern wigwam the long nine, and the quid of "solace," usurped the calumet of peace, and the a-pa-ko-ze-gun with which the Mic-macs, Tuscaroras, Paw-nees, Flat-heads, Pune-ahs and Kick-a-poos of our primeval forests regaled themselves, there were not a few striking coincidences between the manners and customs of modern and ancient warriors. The historian of the North American Indians says "they did not allow themselves to be hurried in their words and actions by any intemperate warmth, except in cases of hatred of their enemies, which some times carried them to excess." Could the Wis-kin-kie of Tammany record a more applicable truth? "When roused from his accustomed lethargy, the Indian seemed to be another being." Could the Sagamore of the Sachems deny this? "The alarm-whoop always beckoned danger." Has not the venerable pate of our worthy Collector testified to this after a gentle reminder from one of the "hardiest?" What more perfect analogy to the recent Mozart-Hauling troubles could be offered than the remark of the historian, that "the Chief was occasionally forced to surrender his rule, and sometimes an individual became a ruler without any formal election," and what is more true of the modern warrior, than that "when he feels his pulse throbbing he knows that it is the split"—his heart beats in unison with the Pewter Mug. Can we fail to recognize the simile when we read that "No measures were even taken, but with the assent of the people," or that "decorum was never broken; there were never two speakers endeavoring to anticipate each other. They never expressed their spleen by blows," or that "smoking tobacco took the place of exciting spirits." It would be a libel upon the proverbial good name of the wigwam to venture even a suggestive hint that the Assineboins, Quapaws, Shoshonees, Eskelotes and Camanches of yesterday were more civilized and less savage than their illustrious successors who made the nominations last evening at the corner of Printing House-square and Frankfort-street for the good of the nation in general and the benefit of Manhattan Island in particular.

As usual on such occasions, the order of the evening was "close communion," and reporters were excluded with a zeal that, considering the half-dozen stalwart Metropolitans stationed at the door, was eminently suggestive of the star-chamber meetings of the Police Commissioners. Delegates were admitted by ticket, and frequent were the applications of the curious onlsiders for the loan of a delegate's *carte blanche*—just a minute. But the portals were sure, the door was, however, inexorable, and the rank and file tried in vain various stratagems to procure admission.

The Convention organized by the appointment of Hon. JOHN KELLY as Chairman, and JOHN WHEELER, WM. CALDWELL, and CHARLES K. SMITH as Secretaries.

The delegates from all the Wards but the Nineteenth presented their credentials, and were admitted—there being no contestants. From the Nineteenth Ward, however, two sets of delegates presented themselves, one consisting of Alderman MCSPEDON, Thos. PEARSON, R. C. DOWNING, BRYAN MCCAHILL and JOHN DOWLING; and the other of ANSON HERRICK, Supervisor CONNER, C. H. LYONS, D. SANDER and JOHN DOWLING.

The Convention decided to hear one gentleman from each delegation in support of their respective claims, and Mr. HERRICK and Mr. MCSPEDON were accordingly heard, when both delegates retired, the McSpedon party claiming that their certificates were signed by two out of three Inspectors.

The rival delegations in the "coal-hole," which served as an ante-room, were busily engaged in discussing their claims in language more decisive than either chaste or polite. A Committee, consisting of Judge CONNOLLY and Mr. COMPTON, appeared, and announced the Convention had decided to admit a delegation selected by the contestants among themselves, and wished to know whether that would be satisfactory? There were immediate indications that it would not. Mr. MCCAHILL insisted, in unmistakable terms, that he didn't care a condemn for the Committee, and they might go to a very warm place for all of him. The Committee accordingly was instructed to inform the Convention that the two delegations would only be satisfied with a decision of the Convention in favor of one entire delegation.

Mr. MCSPEDON now took occasion to state in most emphatic terms that he thought it an outrage for any opposition to his delegation to present itself. He never opposed HERRICK when HERRICK had the Inspectors on his side, because he knew it was no use. Why should HERRICK's party oppose him now, when he had two out of the three Inspectors? He was willing to stand on his merits. When he was a candidate for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, HERRICK had kept three of the Democratic Aldermen and tried to sell them to the Republicans. He had never told this before, but now he was not afraid to say it.

Mr. HERRICK said it was the first time he had heard of such a charge.

Mr. MCCAHILL wished everybody to understand that his side had three members out of four of the General Committee, and that their opponents were all office-holders.

Mr. MCSPEDON was not afraid to express himself openly, freely and consistently. He was a business man and not a politician, and in the course of twenty years had handled millions of money, and wanted to know who would say he was not honest? He had done business since he carried his work around on his back, because he was too poor to pay a porter.

BRYAN MCCAHILL wanted it understood that his party had fifteen out of twenty-five Convention delegates, and that all their opponents ran away—they were all office-holders.

Mr. MCSPEDON declared that his side would beat the others in the Ward, if they couldn't in the Convention.

The debate began to wax warm, when a Committee of three from the Convention, consisting of District-Attorney Waterbury, Mr. Alex. Ward and Henry Luck, appeared—selected the rival delegates in the corner, and put to them the question—would they support the nominees of the Convention, whatever might be the choice as between the contestants?

All the delegates on both sides responded affirmatively, except Mr. MCCAHILL, who, in spite of sundry tugs at his coat-tail, insisted upon stating that he was a straightforward Democrat. If the General Committee made an exception to him, he would make it respect him. If they made an exception to his delegation, which they couldn't do conscientiously, politically, or in any other way, he wasn't going to support the nominations. If they went by the rules of the General Committee that the majority should rule, he was willing to support them; but their opponents were Mozart Hall men. (BRYAN subsequently gave three cheers for FERNANDO WOOD.) There was Mr. LYONS, a letter-carrier from the Fourth Ward,—he was a Mozart-Hall man. He wouldn't submit to any compromise;—not he.

But BRYAN did eventually submit—or, at least, was understood to submit—to whatever the Convention should decide, and the Committee returned with the news.

The contestants were not kept long in suspense, for in a few minutes word came that the Herrick delegation was admitted by a vote of 51 to 46.

Mr. MCSPEDON thereupon remarked that he thought it an Almighty condemned shame.

Mr. MCCAHILL again made up his mind that he wouldn't stand it.

Mr. DOWNING didn't care who knew it, he would state openly that the whole thing was a concocted plan to elect Mr. TERENCE FARLEY Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward. He knew that Mr. FARLEY had in his possession a note for $1,000, given by a certain Government official, which note influenced said official to try and elect said gentleman Alderman. He felt sure that Mr. MCSPEDON would be elected Alderman in spite of them all.

Mr. MCCAHILL ventured to suggest three cheers for FERNANDO WOOD. He wouldn't support the Tammany nominations, however pure.

Mr. MCSPEDON said no, and the cheers were not given.

The proceedings of the Convention, from what could be gathered from delegates, were quite harmonious, which is accounted for by the fact that no names of candidates were mentioned.

Mr. W. D. KENNEDY sent a letter positively declining the nomination for Mayor.

Mr. BUSTEED sent the following characteristic epistle:

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL, No. 237 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1859.

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR:—It having been intimated to me that my name will be presented to the Convention which meets, to-night, at Tammany Hall for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office which I now hold, I beg to say to you, and through you to the Convention, that while I am deeply sensible of the fidelity of my friends, and thankful to the Democracy of this City for the cordial support which I received, I am not a candidate for re-election.

I believe in the doctrine of rotation in place, and that no one man deserves, or should be allowed to enjoy a monopoly of any office, in the gift of the Democratic Party.

I have no doubt that your Convention will be guided to a wise choice, and I assure you that the nominee of Tammany Hall will receive my earnest and active support. Faithfully yours, RICHARD BUSTEED.

The Convention decided, by a nearly unanimous vote, that when the votes on the nominations were taken, each delegate should name his candidate *viva voce*.

It was resolved, after considerable discussion, to appoint a Committee of one from each Ward, to report to the Convention, on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, some plan of action, and possibly to recommend names of candidates. Postmaster FOWLER, and some of the small-fry Democracy, objected to giving the names, but here they are.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	Thomas Burns.	12	—— Smith.
2	Alfred Ironcellor.	13	C. K. Smith.
3	J. C. Tucker.	14	H. Kissner.
4	George Purser.	15	I. V. Fowler.
5	J. Y. Savage.	16	W. Caldwell.
6	John Choos.	17	T. C. Field.
7	Isaiah Rynders.	18	Ed. Cooper.
8	R. T. Compton.	19	Anson Herrick.
9	J. Richardson.	20	P. H. Sweeny.
10	Augustus Purdy.	21	R. Connolly.
11	Bernard Kelly.	21	Peter Masterson.

The Convention adjourned about 10½ o'clock, and after sundry drinks, smokes, cheers for aspiring candidates, and a good time generally, old Tammany was quiet again.

The Convention was ominously silent on the subject of names for the offices to be filled. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD was not mentioned as having even a ghost of a chance. The most prominent favorites among the delegates appeared to be JOHN A. DIX and ROBERT J. DILLON, although ANDREW V. STOUT and C. GODFREY GUNTHER were spoken of. Let us see what Saturday will bring forth.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Last evening the Republicans took their turn in nominating delegates to the Mayoralty, City, Councilmanic, and Ward Republican Conventions, pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee. The meetings were harmonious, and little other business besides that in which they were specially convened was transacted. The polls were opened at 7½, and closed at 9 o'clock P. M.

The Opinions of Mr. Edward Bates.

From the St. Louis News.

A gentleman of this city, whose relation to Mr. BATES is that of a warm and confidential friend, assures us that the statement of opinions attributed to Mr. BATES in a late number of the *Evening News*, was not an authorized statement. Many of the papers have so regarded it, and the manner of the publication would lead to this inference. The explanation is, perhaps, necessary under the circumstances.—*Missouri Republican.*

To be sure. The article in the *Evening News* was written by the editor, without exchanging one word with EDWARD BATES in regard to the connection of the Slavery issue with the Presidential election of 1860. We did not presume to speak "by authority;" and it would certainly have been very absurd for us to say so we did, that Mr. BATES would not formally present his views to the public on the issues of the next Presidential canvass, unless he was put in a position by the authoritative voice of the people requiring it; and, in the very same breath, to give to the public such formal statement of his views on one subject involved.

Our statement of the views of Mr. BATES was made without advice, "authority," or assistance; for it is a matter in which Mr. BATES exhibits, and really feels, the smallest sort of concern. But our statement is made up from what we deem to be the public and private record of Mr. BATES—such as it has been known to all citizens of the State—a record not changed from what it has been for many years past.

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Letter from Postmaster-General Holt.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1859.

I am in receipt of yours of the 7th instant, in which, after expressing your approbation of a recent decision of this Department, determining that the franking privilege is personal and cannot be exercised by deputy, you add: "There is one other practice connected with the franking privilege which ought to be broken up, if possible—and that is, the borrowing of the frank of members for the private use of other persons." "I have reason to believe that this abuse is practiced to a very considerable extent by the clerks in the various Departments and other employes of the Government about Washington City. Many of them, I am assured, regularly bring bunches of envelopes to members of Congress to be franked for future use; and for a member to decline to thus loan his frank is often regarded as a *discourtesy*, at least, and in some cases as a *'casus belli,'* to be repelled by hostilities. If, therefore, the several heads of Departments would adopt some stringent regulations against clerks and other employes using the frank of members, and cause such regulation to be generally known to them, I am sure it would have a good effect; at least it would relieve members from being importuned for the use of their franks for doubtful or improper purposes."

You have my thanks for the candor with which you have brought this evil to my notice, and for the earnest desire manifested for its suppression. The act of 1825, conferring the franking privilege on members of Congress and others, declares:

"That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of $10; and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence."

This clause has never been repealed nor modified. The act of which it is a part gave the franking privilege, however, to members only "during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and sixty days before and after such session." That act of March 3, 1825, authorized "members of Congress to *receive letters*, not exceeding two ounces in weight, *during the recess of Congress.*" Then came the act of March 1, 1847, which enacts that "members of Congress shall have the power to receive as well as to send all letters and packages not weighing over two ounces, free of postage, to the first Monday in December, following the expiration of their term of office."

These several laws being in *pari materia*, must be construed upon a well-settled principle of interpretation, be construed together. They do not in terms repeal each other, and can be held to do so by implication only so far as their provisions are clearly in conflict. The act of 1825 having limited the privilege to the session of Congress and sixty days before and after, it was the object of the statutes of 1845 and 1847 simply to extend the time within which such privilege might be enjoyed. It now, by virtue of their provisions, continues not only while the members are in office, but up to the first Monday in December after the expiration of their term. But there has been no enlargement of the subject matter of the franking privilege—no addition to the matter which it may properly protect. The act of 1825 is still in force, and declares, as heretofore, that, although the member may now frank throughout the year, he can only frank his own correspondence and such public documents as the law enumerates. A construction, not made in the presence of the Act of 1825, and which would relieve the words, "all letters and packages," of the limitation which that act imposes upon them, would assert, in effect, that the franking privilege belongs not to the member, but to the whole community, provided they can prevail on such member to allow their correspondence to pass through his hands. In expounding a law, the reason of its enactment always furnishes a safe, if not an infallible guide. Certainly the reason for bestowing the franking privilege would not embrace the correspondence of any, save the party by whom such privilege is exercised.

It is undeniable, therefore, that the practice to which you refer is a violation of the letter and spirit of the statute of 1825, which is the existing law of the land; and this Department has reason to believe that its prevalence extends much beyond the corps of employes of the Government in this city, who, perhaps, are not specially implicated. Such a practice, no matter where or under what circumstances it may be obtained, involves a guilty breach of public official trust, and is a grave fraud upon the postal revenues. Should it come to my knowledge that any employe in the postal service had become a party to such an abuse, by borrowing or using for private purposes the frank of a Government official, I should regard him as meriting dismissal, as certainly as for any other gross legal or moral delinquency. While, however, I would not hesitate to treat him as *particeps criminis*, I should feel that the was far less culpable than the officer whose frank he had "borrowed."

It may be safely stated that no amount of vigilance exercised by the Government, and no regulation of this Department however stringent, can arrest this wide-spread and humiliating abuse so long as public officers dread the displeasure of systematic peculators more than they love the law, of which they are the appointed guardians. The process of purification, to be effective, must be applied rather to the fountain than to the stream. When a member indorses his frank on the envelope of a letter, he thereby declares, on his official honor, that it covers only his own correspondence—a declaration which would be necessarily false were the frank loaned to be used by another. When public functionaries shall realize this, and shall spurn from them those who thus seek to involve them in dishonor, then, and not until then, will they find a protection from that importunity of which you complain, far more direct and complete than any which can possibly be afforded by the "heads of Departments." Men who are easy and yielding in matters of conscience and of duty will ever be thus beset; and to shield such from this annoyance would require the regeneration of our race and the reformation of the world. It is apparent that the "relief" which is sought is very near at hand, and should the effort to obtain it provoke the consequence which you mention, it would argue a truly deplorable condition of the public morals. Beyond all question the request made of a member of Congress, or other Government functionary, to lend his frank for purposes of private correspondence, is simply and nakedly a solicitation to falsehood, to fraud and to the betrayal of a solemn public trust; and if it has come to be considered "discourteous" or "*casus belli*" to decline compliance with so insolent and so profligate a proposal as this, then, of a truth, we have fallen upon evil times.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To Hon. ——. J. HOLT.

THE NEW TIME BALL.—The new time ball, to be used at the Capitol for the purpose of regulating the time at noon, has been completed, and will soon be placed upon the flag-staff of the Capitol. The ball is very ingeniously constructed, and is the work of Mr. WILLIAM EDMUNDS, of this city. The ball in operation yesterday at the iron works of Messrs. PALMER & LYMAN, corner of Penyn and Liberty streets, where the iron, steel and brass work was executed under Mr. EDMUNDS's direction. Its mode of operation is as follows: The ball is 4½ feet in diameter, and weighs 3 pounds. It descends from an elevation of 20 feet, and obtains as much force in its descent as 2,000 pounds would falling a distance of five feet. It comes down an iron shaft made for the purpose, at the foot of which are four steel springs about two feet long, that are fastened to the shaft on the upper end, and stand out from the shaft at the lower end to a distance of about six inches. As the ball descends upon these springs, they close toward the shaft and break the fall. What force remains falls upon another spring that sits at the foundation or extreme end of the shaft, about six inches high. The movement of the ball is to be operated by a magnet carried on a wire for that purpose from the Dudley Observatory, by which means our citizens can obtain the correct time, and mechanics know exactly to a second when the hour of twelve does arrive. The expense of erecting this arrangement will be in the neighborhood of $200. Mr. EDMUNDS was some four weeks engaged in constructing the ball and perfecting all necessary arrangements for its successful working. It was exhibited to Prof. SONNE, Dr. ARNOLD, and several other *attaches* of the Observatory. All of them expressed themselves highly gratified at its successful operation.—*Albany Statesman, Nov. 16.*

The appropriation for carrying on the Artesian well at Columbus, Ohio, has been exhausted, and the work has stopped unfinished. The well is already 2,078 feet deep, being four feet deeper than the deepest well in the kind heretofore existing in the world.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 613 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

DO YOU WANT A HAT?—If so, go to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where you can procure either a ready-made article, or order one to suit your own taste. One thing is certain, however, that for neatness, durability, exquisite style and finish, KNOX is unsurpassed. Every new fashion that he introduces is eagerly sought after, and speedily becomes popular among the *élite* of the fashionable world.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT prevents all contractions in inflammation of the fingers, eradicates felons and whitlows, and relieves the sufferer from all anxiety as to the ultimate preservation of the joint. It should be used on the first symptoms of the disease,

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Nov. 17.

$23 000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	100 Reading Rail'd	s10 39⅛
8 000 Virginia St. 6s	93¾	do	b3 38⅛
500 do	94¼	220 Mich. Central R	41⅝
13,000 Missouri St. 6s	94¾	100 do	b60 41⅝
18 000 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	90	250 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S	17¾
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m.	73¼	25 Cleve., Col. & C. R.	92½
1,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of Mo	b3 88	15 do	93
5 bk. State of N. Y.	98½	81 Panama Rail'd	b3. 132
51 Bank of Commerce	99	100 do	s60 130¾
20 Oriental Bank	97	100 do	c 131⅝
16 Bank of New-York	104	100 do	s60 131
50 Pacific Mail St. Co.	74	50 do	60 131
50 do	73½	50 do	131½
150 do	s60 73	50 do	131⅝
50 do	b30 72⅝	300 Ill. Central R	s3 62
20 Stonington R	66½	200 do	61⅞
25 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98¾	100 do	s60 61⅝
25 do	99	50 do	b10 61⅞
485 N. Y. Central R	80⅞	150 Gal. & Chic.	b30 72½
700 do	s90 80⅝	100 do	72¾
900 do	30 80⅝	100 do	c 72⅝
100 do	b30 80⅝	405 do	72½
100 do	s15 80⅜	100 do	s11 72½
200 do	s60 80⅝	150 do	b10 72½
200 do	b60 80⅜	25 Chi. & R. Isl'd R	63
100 do	b30 80⅜	300 do	s30 63
100 Hud. River R	b30 39	100 do	15 63
50 do	s60 38½	100 do	b30 63⅛
150 Harlem R. Pfd	c 36¾	150 do	b60 63⅛
50 Nor. & Worces. R.	40	20 Mil. & Miss. Rail'd.	4

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '63 con.	108½	100 Panama Railroad	131
14,000 Missouri St. 6s	94⅝	10 do	130¾
2,000 N. Y. Central. 6s	92	150 do	s30. 130¾
5,000 M. So. sk. fd. bs.	57⅜	25 do	130½
500 Ill. Central R. bs	85¼	500 Illinois Cen. R	b60 61
2,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st m. sk. fd, cn. bs	87½	25 do	60¾
10 Pac. Mail S. Co	73¼	500 Galen. & Chic. R	72
100 N. Y. Cen. R	s60 80¼	600 do	s30 71¾
100 do	80¾	150 do	71¾
100 Erie Railroad	7¾	300 do	71¾
5 do	7	50 do	b20 71¾
200 Hud. River R	38¾	50 do	s60 71¾
100 Harlem Railroad	10	50 do	s30 71¾
100 Mich. Cen. R	s30 41	100 Clev. & Toledo R	20
200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R	62¾
100 do	s30 17¾	50 do	s10 62¾
		50 do	b30 62¾

THURSDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The Stock Exchange reversed the improved tone of yesterday, and closed at lower prices this afternoon, on most of the Share list. As the Panama Shares were the first to lead off yesterday, with an unusual advance of 2½ ₱ cent., it was also the first to turn in the opposite direction to-day. The price held on pretty well at the early Board, the reaction from the last price of Wednesday being 1@1½ ₱ cent. But in the afternoon a further offering was pressed on sale, and 130 ₱ cent. was the final quotation. The return of traffic on the Galena Road for the second week in November, which was in private hands, has caused a reaction against that Stock of 1 ₱ cent this afternoon, sales being made as low as 71½@¾ ₱ cent., cash, and short seller. Subsequent transactions, however, took place at 71¾ ₱ cent., which was the final price. We understand that the return in question places the increase on the second week in November at $2,500 over last season. Besides the interruption of a day by accident to one of the bridges, the weather is reported to have been stormy part of the week. The *short* sellers both here and, on telegraph, from Chicago, availed of the light increase, however, to add several thousand shares to their outstanding line, and the influence of this movement extended to Rock Island, Illinois Central and Michigan Central. The New-York roads were also weaker on seller's options, 30@60 days, though Central finally closed within ⅛ ₱ cent. of yesterday's last price, say at 80⅞, cash, and 80¼, seller 10 days. Hudson River reacted to 38¾ ₱ cent.; Erie sold at 37½, and Reading 38, at close. The general Share list left off rather weak.

In State Stocks there was a demand for Tennessees, at a further improvement of ¼ ₱ cent., and after considerable sales at 90¾ ₱ cent., that price was bid for more, and 91 ₱ cent. was demanded by holders. Missouris were also supported at yesterday's rise, 84¼ ₱ cent. In the Railway Bonds, the price further advanced for New-York Central Six ₱ cents. and Illinois Constructions, and the bids for the Eries were higher for the fourth mortgage, say 46 ₱ cent., and for the Common Bonds of '62, say 25@27 ₱ cent. Hudson Third Mortgage also higher—79 bid, 79½ asked. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 57 bid, and the Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. held for 88 ₱ cent. The Bond list, generally, exhibits firmness, on a fair inquiry, from day to day, for small parcels of each description.

In discounts, the rates made by the outside buyers of paper are still 6½@7 ₱ cent. for prime indorsed lists, 4@6 months, and at 6 ₱ cent for 60-day choice acceptances. Some select single name bills 4@6 months, have been taken to-day at 7½ ₱ cent., while signatures rating only fair or second-class, are more difficult to negotiate. There is fair employment for Money on temporary loan among the Stock Brokers, at from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The private Banking houses accept 5 ₱ cent. on State and Federal collateral. The Exchanges for Saturday are steady on London, 109¾@110 ₱ cent., but a fraction easier on Paris. The leading drawers of Francs are accepting 15.13½ less the usual; ₱ cent., on French Exchange, which makes the net rate 15.14¾. Sight Exchange is made on Paris 15.11½, and on London 110¼ ₱ cent. There is a moderate export demand for Bar Gold and Mexican Silver for the *Vanderbilt* on Saturday. Of the former, $250,000 came in to-day from Vera Cruz. The shipments out on Saturday will be $800,000 to $1,000,000.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY—NOV., 1859.

Cash in the Bank of America	$2,243 89	
Cash in New-York Life and Trust Company	55,874 90	
United States Treasury Notes	654,000 00	$712,918 79
State and City Securities		89,489 18
Due by the United States Government for mail service		103,030 00
Coals, 20,556 tons in the hands of Agents in the Pacific, valued at cost	$369,900 00	
Coals, 10,278 tons *in transitu*, on account cost and freight, of which there has been paid	56,106 00	425,006 00
Outfits and supplies in the hands of Agents at Panama	81,906 91	
Ditto at San Francisco	22,041 76	
Ditto *in transitu*	7,176 11	111,092 78
1,768 shares of Company's Stock, in trust for property sold		130,800 00
4,000 shares of Stock in the North Atlantic Steamship Company		400,000 00
Thirteen steamships		2,020,471 70
Storeships, iron launches, water-boats, &c.		57,617 01
Machinery, stock, and tools at Benicia		121,700 00
Real estate, Panama	$11,920 00	
Do. at Islands in Bay of Panama	34,247 06	
Real estate at San Diego, Cal	1,850 00	
Real estate at San Francisco	70,709 32	
Real estate at Benicia	200,000 00	
Real estate at St. Helens, Oregon	17,500 00	127,127 97
Cash balance in hands of agents, in the Pacific		52,613 39
Cash balance in the hands of purser		24,271 98
Due United States Mail Steamship Co		7,975 11
Do. North Atlantic Steamship Co		5,206 61
Total assets		$4,682,879 00
Capital stock		$3,661,000 00
Bills payable		8,150 00
Pacific Mail Steamship Company		570 54
Surplus		1,013,158 40
Total liabilities		$4,682,879,00

	May.	November
Cash and Securities	$869,087	$793,408
Coal	307,075	426,096
Outfit, &c	114,600	111,092
Pacific Mail Stock (1,713 sh.)	171,300 (1,268 sh

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2548. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The Policy of Dissolution Discussed at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Federal authorities place no reliance whatever on the reports from Charlestown that efforts will be made to rescue BROWN. The constant fires which are occurring in that neighborhood have added much to the popular excitement here, and disunion is openly discussed in the streets. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Government, to-day, ordered two thousand pounds of powder, and a large number of Minie balls and howitzer shells, from the Washington Arsenal to Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The scout sent from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown last night, was detained outside of the town for over two hours and a half by the guard, before they would allow him to pass, and was also detained till 4 o'clock on his return.

A very large fire occurred about four miles from Charlestown, and the military were ordered out, expecting an attack, although none was made. The fire was subsequently found to be the work of an unknown incendiary. No person could be discovered in the country on whom suspicion might rest.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 18.

Six companies of military are under arms and ready to start for Charlestown at a moment's warning. None of them have left yet.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

Eighty-seven infantry riflemen left Alexandria for Charlestown *vid* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Sixty men, with four guns, went by a special train on the Manasses Road, *vid* Strausburgh, and thence will march eighteen miles to Winchester.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18—9 P. M.

There are now a thousand men under arms at Charlestown, and no enemy to be found to encounter. The troops from Alexandria arrived at Charlestown this afternoon. Those by way of Winchester are expected to-morrow morning.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have sent Col. SHUTT with an armed *posse* to Harper's Ferry to guard the bridge and the property of the company at that point.

There is much dissatisfaction, both here and at Charlestown, at the precipitate action of Col. DAVIS in sending dispatches for troops, instead of first sending out a *posse* to inquire into the cause of the fire. They think they have been made to appear ridiculous before the country.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Harper's Ferry excitement, last night, was caused by the burning of a wheat stack about three miles from Charlestown. The military and populace were called to arms, and the wildest terror prevailed among the people, the general supposition being that Col. DAVIS had some information of approaching danger. The panic among the people extended to the Colonel, and a message was sent by him to the Ferry, with a dispatch for Gov. WISE, calling for two companies of cavalry this morning.

A KENTUCKY OPINION ABOUT HANGING BROWN.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

OSAWATOMIE BROWN.

The previous history of this hoary convict, if the truth could be made known, would scarcely recommend him to executive clemency; for his pathway in Kansas, as described to us by eye-witnesses, was one of burnings and butchery—charred ruins and the unburied bodies of murdered men indicated his presence as surely as similar remains did that of the remorseless savage to the pioneers of Kentucky. Solitary upon some ridge of the prairies the traveler might come upon a shoeless wagon, that ship of the plains, rifled of its contents and its cattle, and near by remains all that is left of the murdered teamster. Such are the campaigns that have fitted this old man for his late foray upon Harper's Ferry. Having long escaped the halter in a Territory without law, he has been emboldened by this success to attempt similar exploits in the State of Virginia; and now he lies a condemned felon at the mercy of his bitterest enemy.

We do not recall these events of BROWN'S previous life to steel GOV. WISE against the exercise of the prerogative of mercy; for there are many reasons why we think it expedient that his life should be spared. Not that we do not think he deserves to die, if ever a traitor, and a murderer and a robber did; but it *would place the South upon a vantage ground in the eyes of the whole world;* it would show that the spirit of Legree does not pervade our people; that, conscious of the rectitude and humanity of our institutions, we can afford to be magnanimous to the very Barabbas of our enemies. He is not only a spy, which assigned the accomplished ANDRE to an ignominious death, which, if anything, has left a stain on the memory of Virginia's greatest name, but is amenable to almost every crime in our Criminal Code; still he is the very fittest subject upon which to display the chivalric sentiment of the South.

The miserable old man has been denied by his Republican friends, and even as Peter did his Lord, they have thrice, yea, many times, and with cursing and swearing, declared that they "know not the man." They are even attempting to precipitate his fate, and render his execution doubly certain, by their denunciations of Governor WISE; for they believe that such a course toward a man of his peculiar idiosyncrasy would lash him to rage, and with the sagacity of the accomplished *matador*, they attempt to blind him to the advantage a *martyr's* death would bring to them. The more honest of them are already seeking historical parallels for him, an array embracing ARNOLD and RIENZI, and even the sainted martyr of Bohemia, to whom to liken the prisoner at Charlestown. This, to say the least of it, is premature, if not highly imprudent, and is a blazonry of their tactics which a vigilant enemy may take advantage of.

If old JOHN BROWN is executed there will be thousands to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood; relics of the martyr will be paraded throughout the North; pilgrimages will be made to his grave, and we should not be surprised to hear of miracles wrought there as at the tomb of THOMAS A'BECKET. The blood of this martyr would be as seed to this fanatical church, and as that of JOE SMITH to the church of Latter-Day Saints. It could be called in attestation of the purity of their faith; and GOV. WISE would be compared to JULIAN the Apostate, or to GRAHAME of Claverhouse.

There is a fitness in this act of clemency in keeping with the spirit of the times. If a European despot, who maintains his position solely by the assistance of the Zouaves and Turcos, with millions of discontented subjects impatient of his rule; with treason plotting at his palace gates, and himself surrounded by assassins as subtle as the Thugs of India—if such a man, in such a position, with a single dash of the pen, can strike the chains from thousands of captives, and restore to their country and friends hundreds of exiled enemies, many of them with abilities in comparison with which the mental endowments of SEWARD and LINCOLN and CHASE are as stupidity—if this can be done with the applause of half a universe, *think of the shame which must rest upon the Commonwealth of Virginia with a million of freemen, themselves the sovereignty, and a quarter of a million of slaves held under patriarchal rule, whose loyalty under temptation is an astonishment to many who call themselves patriots; we say, think of the shame that must rest upon her, if her security demands and receives the blood of one old brave bad man.*

AN INDIGNANT LAWYER.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM HON. HIRAM GRISWOLD.

The following correspondence appears in the Cleveland papers:

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15, 1859.

HON. HIRAM GRISWOLD—*Dear Sir:* The Harper'a Ferry correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, of the 6th inst., writing from Charlestown, states, in substance, that you took $250 from JOHN BROWN, and consequently from the scanty means for the support of his family, as fees, for defending him on his recent trial at that place; but, by his silence in that communication respecting fees paid to the other counsel employed in BROWN'S defence, he leaves the public to infer that they had either rendered their services gratuitously, or had accepted a far less sum therefor than you did. Although satisfied that you would not have accepted an unreasonable fee from Mr. BROWN, you will, nevertheless, greatly oblige me and many other friends of yours, not for our own satisfaction, but for that of others, by a plain statement of the facts in the case.

Very respectfully, yours, J. F. KEELER.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15, 1859.

J. F. KEELER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have just received your note making inquiries of me as to the compensation I received of Mr. BROWN for defending him at Charlestown. As I am informed, others have some curiosity on that subject, I very cheerfully make the following "plain statement of the facts in the case."

I went to Charlestown on the strength of a letter from Mr. BROWN, in which he stated that he had money and property—not then, however, in his possession—but that if he could obtain it, he would pay one liberally for going there and assisting in his trial, and that of the young men with him. One Court being then in session here, and another about to commence, in which I had business that must suffer from my absence, and having other business requiring my attention, it was difficult for me to leave, and with much reluctance that I went. I *know* that what I received for going does not compensate me for the neglect of my business, professional and private, here. But I went and did what I could for him in his case, and also defended COPPIE, one of the young men referred to in this letter. I also went to Washington to confer with other counsel in the case there. With considerable difficulty I obtained from the Paymaster at Harper's Ferry the money he had in his possession of BROWN, and by BROWN'S direction retained $250.

There may be those who think that an unreasonable sum. I am sure no lawyer of respectable attainments does, nor any business man who transacts business with lawyers of that character. Mr. BROWN certainly did not. On the contrary, he urged me to remain, obtain possession of his property, worth between $3,000 and $4,000, dispose of it, and from the proceeds compensate myself as he desired to compensate me.

It may be that my dealings with Mr. BROWN have been the subject of comment in consequence of a letter of his to Mrs. CHILD, in which he refers to his family as needing assistance.

That letter was written before he had any knowledge that his friends in Boston and vicinity were moving in his behalf and raising money to procure counsel and provide for his family. When he settled with me he was at ease on that subject. His friends were doing all that was needed in paying and pledging money for these purposes. Mr. CHILTON, of Washington, my associate, and Messrs. SENNOTT and HOYT, of Boston, had been employed, and other counsel at Washington and Richmond have since been employed, and reliable pledges had been given that all the money needed would be forthcoming for the purposes and objects I have indicated, some of which he had received. Such being the case, I did not suppose then, nor do I now, that by arranging with him to retain $250 of the money I should collect of the Paymaster, I was depriving him or his family of anything essential to their comfort, or that there was anything unprofessional in the transaction, or evincing on my part a want of proper sympathy for him and them.

Those who claim to be of different opinion can easily manifest their sincerity by contributing a much less sum than I sacrificed, beyond what I received, by neglecting my business here.

Permit me to say further that it seems a little singular that the *Tribune* correspondent should single me out as the object of his spleen, and have not a word to say of the other Attorneys in the case. Mr. CHILTON, for instance, has received or is to receive $1,000 of the funds collected, as I have stated, which would otherwise go to Mr. BROWN'S family, being four times as much as I received, though he performed no more services than I did in defending BROWN, took no part in the trial of COPPIE, did not spend half the time I did, nor travel half as far. And each of the other Attorneys I know expect to receive more than I did. Why, then, am I thus singled out for remark by the *Tribune* correspondent, and every fact withheld essential to the formation of a correct opinion upon the subject to which he refers, I do not know, unless because, as I have hesrd it suggested, I used none of the money I received to purchasc the favor of the writer.

It is with reluctance that in this statement I refer to matters not designed for newspaper notoriety. But as my dealings with Mr. BROWN have been made the subject of illnatured comments in the papers, it seems right that I should avail myself of the same medium to disclose all the circumstances connected with the transaction to which exception has been taken. And I trust this statement will fully disabuse any here who have found, as they have supposed, in the *Tribune* article, cause for censure or regret.

For the kindness which dictated your inquiries, be pleased to receive my thanks.

I sm very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. GRISWOLD.

STATE ELECTION.

State of the Count at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 18.

The *Evening Journal's* footinga-up to noon today show the following majorities: JONES, 816; SKINNER, 175—deducting the reported gain of 206 for CHAPIN in Richmond County; FORREST, 400; RICHMOND, 1,600.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 18—10 P. M.

The following are majorities according to the *Atlas and Argus* figures: Jones, 929; Richmond, 1,100; Skinner, 127; Forrest, 500.

Carefully compiled figures, however, show Chapin's total majority for Canal Commissioner to be 30,538. Skinner's majorities in all counties, as reported, is 30,556, leaving him a majority of 21 only. In this calculation Chenango, Steuben and Yatesiare unofficial on Chapin's side, and Kings, New-York, Orange and Sullivan on Skinner's.

From the Journal, last evening.

As the official returns come in they reduce Mr. JONES' majority for Secretary of State. He is undoubtedly elected, but it now looks as if, instead of having nearly two thousand majority, he might have less than one thousand. RICHMOND, for State Engineer, has an equal, or larger majority.

On Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector we have not equally full official returns. In all the counties but New-York, Kings, Chenango, Steuben, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland and Suffolk, CHAPIN stands about 640 better than LEAVENWORTH, and FORREST about 1,600. This looks as if FORREST was elected, but leaves the Canal Commissioner in doubt, which nothing but the full official vote from every county can resolve.

County Returns.

Genessee County—[Official return.]—Leavenworth, 3,309; Jones, 2,042; Storey, 3,315; Richmond, 2,030; Chapin, 3,312; Skinner, 2,035; Forrest, 3,309; Elderkin, 2,038.

Lewis County—[Official]—Jonea. 1,918; Leavenworth, 2,359; Richmond, 1,932; Storey, 2,347; Skinner, 2,113; Chapin, 2,157; Elderkin, 1,921; Forrest, 2,346. [This county increases Skinner's vote 457 over last night's figures.]

Oswego County gives Forrest 7,000, Elderkin, 4,845.

Essex County—Richmond, 1,518; Storey, 2,397; Skinner, 1,517; Chapin, 2,398; Elderkin, 1,517; Forrest, 2,397.

Chemung County—[Official.]—Richmond, 2,422; Storey, 2,441; Skinner, 2,415; Chapin, 2,450; Elderkin, 2,438; Forrest, 2,431.

Allegany County—[Official]—Leavenworth, 4,771; Richmond, 2,065; Storey, 4,839; Skinner, 2,134; Chapin, 4,778; Elderkin, 2,136; Forrest, 4,766.

Seneca County—Richmond's vote is 2,356.

Ulster County—(Official)—Jones, 5,596; Leavenworth, 4,034; Richmond, 5,597; Storey, 4,041; Skinner, 5,612; Chapin, 4,044; Elderkin, 5,622; Forrest, 4,040.

Broome County—[Official]—Jones, 2,915; Leavenworth, 3,491; Richmond, 2,915; Storey, 3,492; Skinner, 2,914; Chapin, 3,494; Elderkin, 2,916; Forrest, 3,489.

The Secretary of State and the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County.

We have already referred to a demand made upon GOV. MORGAN by Hon. G. J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, for the removal from office of the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County, Mr. A. A. GREGORY, on charge of having mutilated the official copy of the Notice of Election sent him for publication in the newspapers of his County. It seems that the notice sent by Mr. TUCKER specified the several officers to be voted for at the election,—and that appended to it was a paragraph calling attention to the vote to be taken on the State Loan, and also the entire law of the State by which that vote was directed to be taken. This law made about ten folios, and its publication in the newspapers of the County would have cost about $200. Acting under legal advice, the Sheriff decided that this formed no part of the Election notice, and need not therefore be published with it. Upon the strength of this decision, Mr. TUCKER applied for his removal, alleging that the Secretary of State was the only authority to decide what should not be published, and that Mr. GREGORY, in refusing to obey his directions, had been guilty of a gross breach of duty. The Governor, however, dismissed the application, being satisfied that "the publication of the law was no part of the Sheriff's official duty."

MR. THURLOW WEED AND THE HERALD.—With reference to the partial retraction made by the *Herald* of the charges preferred against Mr. THURLOW WEED, the *Journal* of last evening says: It is quite true that for nearly thirty years we have been saying ugly things of the *Herald* and its editor. But they were not said without a firm belief in their truth. If called, however, to *prove* half we have said and believed, it is not at all likely we could do it. It is more than thirty years since Mr. BENNETT threw the first stone, and in the pettings that followed it is not worth while to count black eyes or bloody noses.

In return, however, for the withdrawal of a single charge, the *Herald* aska too much. Though "a good deed" stands out in relief against a "naughty" record, we cannot afford to give him a general certificate of character for one act of justice. He must "purge" and reform before he asks for "a clean bill" of political health.

After saying that, in politics as in war, women and children should be spared, we are willing to sponge out the past, and start fresh and fair with the *Herald*. It cannot live a week without breaking truce; but in future collisions old wounds are not to be reopened.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from the East India Squadron—Ratification of the Chinese Treaty—Treatment of Mr. Ward by the Chinese—Collision at Nagasaki—The Japanese Embassy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Com. TATNALL, dated at Woo-Sang, Aug. 30.

Mr. WARD returned to the *Powhatan* on the 17th August, having exchanged the ratifications of the Treaty. He reports that he received very kind treatment from the Chinese.

Young LADD, who had been made prisoner at the Pei-ho, represented himself as an American, but, on being brought before Mr. WARD, acknowledged that he was a British subject. In compliment to Mr. WARD, he was released, and was delivered over by that gentleman to the British commander.

Serious disturbances had occurred at Shanghai, growing out of the kidnapping of Coolies for a French merchant-vessel. The American Consul and the merchants called on Capt. NICHOLSON for protection, which was promptly granted. Capt. N. landed his crew and pisced his ship abreast of the town; but the excitement was quicted without a collision with the authorities.

The *Mississippi* was to be left at Shanghai, while the Commodore proceeded to Japan.

At Nagasaki, a collision had taken place between the Captain and crew of an American merchantman and the Japanese, in which lives were lost. The *Germantown* was on the spot to render assistance. The result of this affair is not stated.

From Nagasaki, Com. TATNALL was to proceed to Jeddo, where he would make arrangements for the transportation of the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States. The Commodore's dispatch expresses a doubt whether the Japanese Government desires to send them.

A short dispatch from Mr. WARD, received at the State Department, also announces the ratification of the Treaty, but gives no particulars.

The Treaty itself has not yet arrived.

The course pursued by the Postmaster-General in postponing, for the present, any definite action on the bids for mail service on the great through route from Portland to New-Orleans, proves to be seriously objectionable to the Convention of Railroad Presidents, who had assembled in this city for the purpose of fixing the amount to be charged and arranging a division of the spoils. The motives actuating Judge HOLT seem not to be understood or appreciated by these gentlemen, and it is to correct erroneous impressions and do justice to a faithful officer that induces me to lay the facts before the readers of the TIMES.

The policy of letting the entire line from Portland to New-Orleans did not originate in any change in the practice of the Department, but it was proposed only in execution of a law of the last Congress, establishing the entire line a single route, to include as many of the sea-board cities as might be practicable. Hence Judge HOLT advertised for proposals for this service, but when the bids came to be examined they were so much beyond the calculations of the Department that the Postmaster-General was not willing, in view of the embarrassed and broken-down condition of his finances, to embark in a contract of such magnitude, at least until he could ascertain the views of Congress relative to the postal system in future. If the Federal Treasury was still to be responsible for deficiencies in the revenues of the Department, that was one thing but if it were determined that the Post-office Department should in future be self-sustaining, that indeed was a very different thing. No one can foresee the policy which may be adopted by Congress, and Judge HOLT very prudently concluded to await some indications from that quarter before final action on the bids for the through mails. It is to be inferred, however that if the bids had fallen within the anticipations of the Department, the service would have been ordered without delay; but when the Postmaster-General found the railroad combination had greatly oversized his pile, he was compelled to ask for time in order to consult those who hold the Government purse-strings.

By the system of curtailment adopted by Judge HOLT, over a million of dollars has been saved to the Department, but if our postal system has to be self-sustaining, curtailments of service have hardly begun. As the Government will ask for the immediate passage of a deficiency bill to relieve the Post-office Department from existing embarrassments, it is possible we may have an expression from Congress pretty soon after the meeting. At least, I understand such to be the calculation of Judge HOLT himself—and an award of the contract for the through service may be made at an early day. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The reports of the Northern Coast Survey parties have all been received, and made up in Prof. BACHE'S office.

Of these operations the following brief statements are worthy of note:

The primary triangulation of the Eastern Coast has been extended during the past season to the boundary between Maine and New-Brunswick. The closing results have been looked to with much interest by Prof. BACHE, who has conducted personally the work of the triangulation from Massachusetts to the Eastern boundary. This part of the triangulation is the work of fifteen years, the Summer seasons only being favorable for field operations on that part of the coast.

From the Massachusetts base, near Boston, which was measured in 1811 by Mr. BLUNT, and which is nearly eleven miles long, to the base of verification on Epping Plains, the distance through the triangulation is 260 miles. The sides connecting these two base lines average 45 miles in length. From the Fire Island base, on the south side of Long Island, measured by Mr. HASSLER, through the triangulation to the Massachusetts base, the distance is 170 miles. The Epping base of verification is, in round numbers, 5½ miles long.

The interest in the closing operations has been to see how the length of the Epping base, as computed from the mean of these two bases through the triangulation, would compare with the length ascertained by actual measurement in 1857. The results are almost identical, the difference being only about *one-fifth of an inch*. This is not the result of chance, but of the scientific methods, the care, and the skill with which the work has been perfected.

The primary triangulation thus furnishes a great number of our line distances with remarkable accuracy.

The Post-Office Department authorises the statement that Mr. DICKEY, the late Postmaster at Buffalo, was not removed on political grounds, there being no charges of that character against him, but that the cause of his removal was inattention to the requirements of the Sub-Treasury acts.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, fourteen days from Liverpool, and overdue, has not yet arrived The weather is rather clear.

THE AMERICA OUTWARD BOUND.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* arrived at Halifax from Boston, at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool shortly before noon.

Fatal Affray at Nashville.

THE EDITOR OF THE UNION KILLED BY THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 18.

ALLEN A. HALL, Editor of the *News*, killed G. G. POINDEXTER, Editor of the *Union and American*, in a street rencontre to-day. The origin of this shooting affray was an editorial quarrel.

Gale in Mobile Bay.

DAMAGE TO THE SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

Mobile papers of Wednesday have been received here.

During a severe gale in Mobile Bay on Tuesday last, the steamship *Jamestown* became a perfect wreck, and the ships *Curling*, *City of Mobile*, *Lafayette* and other vessels were damaged.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 18.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indiana Central Railroad, near Cambridge City. A rail had been taken up from the bridge for repairs, and before it could be replaced a train drawing eighteen cars filled with hogs came along at high speed, and before it could be stopped, the engine, with thirteen cars, plunged through the bridge into the river. A. J. SMITH, of Indianapolis, conductor, GREEN, a brakeman, and a drover named NEWBY were killed. Several firemen were injured. The engineer jumped from the train and escaped. It is said that over five hundred hogs were killed. The engine, cars and bridge are piled up a chaotic wreck.

Fire at Mohawk, N. Y.

DESTRUCTION OF STEAM FLOUR-MILL, LUMBER, GRAIN, ETC.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 18.

This morning a fire broke out in the steam flouring-mill of GEORGE BROOMHALL, in Mohawk, which was entirely destroyed, together with all his planing-mill, saw-mill, and malt-house, containing a large quantity of grain. A large amount of lumber was also destroyed. Mr. BROOMHALL'S loss is at least $50,000, and there is no insurance. The sash and blind factory of J. P. FAULK was also entirely destroyed; loss $5,000. Several others suffered to some extent.

The Fire at Griffin, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 17.

By the recent fire at Griffin, the Empire State Printing-office, Masonic Lodge building, PHILLIPS & Co.'s dry-goods store, CHERRY & BROTHERS' grocery store, SHERMAN & Co.'s, MCWILLIAMS & ROBERTS', SAMUEL MCWILLIAMS', and FARRAN & REED'S stores, and several law offices were destroyed. Five hundred bales of cotton were burnt; insured in the Ætna office, of Hartford, and North American Company, for $32,000. The total loss is unestimated.

Erection of a Bridge.

FREEMANSBURGH, Pa., Friday, Nov. 18.

The Lehigh and Delaware Water-Gap Railroad have commenced the construction of a bridge over the Lehigh at this place. It will be completed in April next.

The Yacht Wanderer Trial.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Six witnesses have been examined in the *Wanderer* slave case, but nothing new has been elicited.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Quarterly Report of Superintendent Pillsbury.

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with my official duty, I once more make to you a formal report of the condition and operations of the Police force during the quarter just ended.

There are altogether 1,699 persons belonging to the Metropolitan Police Department, and of these there are:

General Superintendent	1
Deputy Superintendents	2
Chief, Deputy, and Property Clerks	6
Surgeons	5
Captains	32
Sergeants	135
Policemen on patrol duty	1,327
Policemen on detailed duty	118—1,445
Doormen	73
Total	1,699

The disposal of this force in the different Precincts of New-York and Brooklyn is fully shown by the accompanying tables (No. 1 A and No. 1 B) furnished by the Deputy Superintendents. From these it will be seen that the regular force for performing and supervising patrol duty is reduced:

First—By sickness. The sick list averaged during the last quarter 46⅝ persons daily, as exhibited by the accompanying tables (No. 1 A and No. 3 B.) They also show that on an average each patrolman in New-York lost 2¾ days, and each in Brooklyn 2¾ days during the quarter by sickness.

Second—By detailments. These number 118 persons required to attend to special duties at Courts, steamboat landings, &c., as shown in the accompanying tables (No. 1 A and No. 2 B.)

Third—By the employment, under the direction of the Captains, of one or more persons in each Precinct to attend to special cases therein.

Of course only one half of the force thus reduced can ordinarily be employed at a time in patrol duty, as there must be alternating periods of rest and labor.

The force fluctuated slightly during the quarter from there being 64 roundsmen returned to patrol duty, and there having been 49 appointments and 44 deaths, dismissals, and resignations during that period.

The numbers of patrolmen in the different precincts have varied slightly from transfers being made, either through regard to peculiar fitness or particular men for the duties of certain localities, or in untrained cases because the remoteness and illness of their families rendered their transfer a great benefit to them, while it did not affect injuriously the public interests. The policy that I have pursued in such cases has been rarely to make transfers except there seemed urgent necessity or an exchange could be made between to equally good officers.

DISCIPLINE AND DEPORTMENT.

To increase the efficiency and good repute of the Police force, it is essential that the discipline and deportment should be brought to the highest possible degree of excellence, and I have labored to secure this end. That some considerable improvement has been effected will not be denied by any candid person who is well informed on this subject. The members of the force now know that any act of discourtesy or neglect of duty—any breach of discipline or violation of the rules and regulations—will subject them to adequate penalties, and they are daily becoming more circumspect in their deportment, more strict in the performance of their duties, more worthy of the respect and confidence of the public, whose rights they protect, and from whom they receive their powers and remuneration. That much still remains to be effected there is no doubt, but it must gratify all good citizens, whether they have opposed or sustained the passage of the Metropolitan Police act, to know that we are making advances in the right direction.

In September I directed the drills to be of such a character as would best improve the bearing, appearance and efficiency of patrolmen, and dispense with complicated field movements, which are irksome and of less practical utility for police purposes; and the result has been, an increase of interest in drilling and promise of improvement of the force.

ROUNDSMEN.

The abolition of the office of Roundsman, and the requirement of the Captains and Sergeants to perform the supervisory services that the Roundsmen formerly did, has thus far worked well. The supervisory duty seems to be efficiently attended to without onerously increasing the labors of the officers, while a very considerable addition is thus made to the available patrol force.

SPECIAL OFFICERS.

In accordance with a resolution passed by your honorable Board in September, I have caused a very rigid examination to be made into the character of the places for which special police power has been granted, and of the men intrusted with its exercise. The whole number of special policemen is 318, who may be divided into three classes:

1. Ninety-two persons in the Central Park, upon the requisition of the Central Park Commissioners, and Mr. OLMSTEAD the Architect-in-Chief.

2. Seventy-eight persons in the Department of the City Inspector, upon his requisition.

3. One hundred and forty-eight persons scattered over the four counties comprising the Metropolitan Police District, and whose avocations and reasons for desiring police power are exceedingly various.

Those in the first and second classes are under the direction and control of the officers of their respective departments, but the others, included in the third class, are under little supervision, and to them can be traced a large proportion of the cases of misconduct and misuse of powers that sometimes induce the belief that the authorization of any special officers is of doubtful propriety. Some of these men are wealthy farmers, who desire police power in order to better protect their families from insult and their property from depredations or destruction by lawless persons who in the Summer months, and especially on Sundays, visit Kings and other counties contiguous to New-York. Others, again, are constables, private watchmen, keepers of public gardens, keepers and *attachés* of lager-bier saloons, box-officers at theatres and other places of public resort, and hotel employes. Many of them are in situations where the powers granted to them for defensive purposes alone may be readily abused, and it is not strange that instances of misused authority frequently occur.

The power of revocation given by the Board has enabled me to deal summarily with those who have been found guilty of malpractices, or whose shields were used as places where no necessity for such service seemed to exist. For these reasons, I have already revoked the warrants of twenty-five special officers.

I shall not fail to supervise closely, as I have heretofore, the manner in which the duties of special officers are performed, but fear that from the nature of such appointments, the difficulty of proper surveillance, and the liability to misdirection, I may be unable to secure such results as will be creditable to my efforts to make this branch of the service effective and commendable.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

There has been general peace and order throughout the Metropolitan District during the quarter. The increased number of arrests seems referable to the greater efficiency of the police, rather than to any increase of crime, since the reported offences against property have not augmented.

There were, altogether, 23,971 arrests made by the force during the quarter, and of the persons arrested 16,701 were males, and 7,270 females; 15,917 of them could read and write, 6,783 were unable to do so, and of 1,271 cases no report was made; 12,039 were married, 10,659 were single, and in 1,273 cases no report of marital relations was made. One-fifth of those arrested were natives of the United States, and four-fifths of foreign birth. The average age of those arrested was, of males 28 years, and of females 26 years.

As yet our police statistics do not exhibit the number of individuals arrested one or more times, nor have we such record of the proceedings of the criminal courts as would enable us to determine exactly the relative proportion of convictions to arrests, but it is believed that the proportionate number of convictions is steadily increasing, and that the long terms of imprisonment imposed by our Courts have aided the police in checking crimes against property.

Of the 23,971 arrests made during the quarter, 3,894 were for offences committed against property; of these 3,211 were males, and 683 females; 20,077 were for offences committed against the person or the public peace; of these 13,490 were males, and 6,587 females. There are thus 5 1-6 of the latter offences to 1 of the former, and of the offenders against persons or the public peace, one-third are females, while there are only one-fifth of those offending against property rights who are females. Of the 20,077 arrests for offences against persons or the public peace, 12,770 were directly, and at least 4,115 indirectly, caused by the use of spirituous liquors, and these are not so much as other offences increased or diminished by police action. Heretofore the proportion of offences against property has been much larger, and the relative decrease of this class of offences seems to indicate more thorough patroling and increased police vigilance.

The accompanying tables (No. 3 A to No. 30 A, inclusive, and No. 3 to No. 13 B, inclusive) show in detail the arrests in the different Precincts, and afford indices of the character of the criminal population, the police force necessary for each, and perhaps when population and property are regarded, the comparative efficiency of the force in each.

I transmit herewith also the tables (No. 32 A, No. 33 A, No. 35 A, No. 16 B, No. 17 B, and No. 19 B) compiled by the Depnty Superintendents, and customarily given to show the ages, nativity, and occupations of those arrested. They demonstrate the facts that a large proportion of our criminals are youthful, and that emigration has thrown upon our shores many vicious characters, and a still larger number of needy and ignorant persons, who, under the influence of over ten thousand grog-shops become recruits to the army of law-breakers.

No statistics have been compiled to prove the known proclivity of races for specific forms of crime, nor have we yet statistics, which are very desirable, to show what species of crimes are most or least under police control.

The tables exhibiting the occupations of those arrested, and the numbers of arrests for specific offences, are curious, but the classification is so minute that a long period would have to elapse before comparative deductions could be drawn from them. Even then it would not be easy, since neither the number of individuals arrested is known, nor the influences of inadequate remuneration for labor, immoral associations, and other powerful but less perceptible causes of crime.

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS.

The arrests, large as their number appears, have been but a small part of the labors of the Police force, which has performed thousands of miles of post duty, recovered a considerable amount of stolen property, and doubtless prevented much crime.

The aggregate of losses by offences against property reported to the Police Department during the quarter was $51,005 73; and of this $35,682 03 was recovered, leaving a balance of $15,323 70 known net loss from the depredations of thieves. Some of the other services of the Police during the quarter may be succinctly stated as follows:

5,064 Violations of Corporation Ordinances were reported to the proper authorities for their action thereon.
350 Violations of Sunday Liquor law were also reported.
109 Violations of Harbor laws were also reported.
681 Stores and dwellings carelessly left open were properly secured.
20 Fires were extinguished wholly or partially through the aid of the police.
27 Persons were rescued from drowning.
577 Stray horses, carriages and cattle were restored to their owners.
437 Hurt or sick persons were properly cared for.
91 Dead bodies were reported to the Coroner.
27 Abandoned infants were cared for.
1,615 Lost children were restored to their parents.
65 Lost children were sent to the Alms-house.
15,968 Destitute persons were furnished with lodgings.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

It being my duty to enforce the laws found unrepealed on the pages of the statute books, I have sought mildly but firmly to secure peace and order, causing all places where intoxicating drinks were sold to be closed on Sunday. In many instances offenders have been reported to the proper authorities, while in cases of flagrant and persistent violation, the parties have been arrested and imprisoned; that a marked improvement has been effected, is evidenced by a decrease of offences against persons and good order. The shops are now generally closed, and outward respect, at least, being attained, there are fewer gross disorders and less temptation to vice and debauchery.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS, &C.

The squad of men detailed to the arduous special duty of protecting travelers and securing better order at steamboat landings and railroad depôts, though small, has been highly useful, and the principal terminl of traveling routes now manifest a very decided improvement. Some idea of the amount of labor performed by this squad, may be had from the fact that, though numbering only fourteen persons, one of whom is on the sick list, they attend from twenty-seven to thirty places every morning, when steamboats and railroad trains are arriving and departing; and, in addition to those, when there are arrivals and departures every afternoon, requiring and receiving equal attention. The travelling public have now some degree of police protection; the contests of hackmen, runners, ticket agents and baggage-smashers, and the attempts of thieves to plunder, being no longer so bold and customary as to disgrace the City.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph is still found exceedingly useful in preventing certain offences, in communicating information promptly, and in restoring lost children to their friends, and lost property to its owners. For a detailed statement of its operations, involving the transmission of 23,487 messages during the quarter, I refer you to the accompanying report of the telegraph operator. Since my last report the wires have been extended so as to communicate with the different Police stations in Brooklyn, by which, ultimately, the utility of this service will be much increased.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY.

The daguerreotypes exhibited in the Rogues' Gallery are increasing in number, and continue to attract much attention. As yet some classes of thieves are not well represented, but among those whose likenesses have been obtained, are many of the leading pickpockets, burglars, shoplifters and swindlers in the country. The pictures already very frequently lead to the detection of offendera, and they are further advantageous by refreshing the memories of officers. I contemplate arrangements that will make the gallery a still more efficient means for driving professional thieves from our City.

INTERMUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Some of the most expert thieves in the United States, though making their home in one or other of the large cities, frequently travel from place to place, and thus find many chances to operate where they are unknown. I have thought it my duty to give in numerous instances information to the authorities of cities which I learned those thieves were about to visit. To my letters of this kind I have uniformly received replies expressive of thanks, and tendering coöperation in the interchange of police intelligence.

THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Such changes have been indicated in the Detective Department as will, I believe, secure more thorough surveillance of the rogues in the different precincts, and, by facilitating the transfer of intelligence from or to the head-quarters, or between precincts, will enable the police force to be more efficient, though not increased in number. By this means, and by daily transcripts from the robbery-books, the detectives (special and Ward) will at once be informed of offences requiring their attention.

PROPERTY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

During the quarter just ended the Property Clerk received into his charge 343 lots of goods. Of these, 210 lots, valued at $10,600, were given, on proper vouchers, to their claimants. Of goods retained by the Property Clerk for a longer period than six months without claimants being found, there was sold the amount of $291 67, and the proceeds handed over to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. For further details in relation to this Department, you are referred to the report of the Property Clerk herewith transmitted.

In conclusion, I take occasion to express my thanks to the Board of Police, and to the public, for the spirit of forbearance and good will they have manifested toward me, while I have been familiarizing myself with the arduous duties of the responsible office upon which I have so recently entered. And while I invoke a continuance of the same disposition of kindness and coöperation, I pledge myself to untiring assiduity and increasing effort to make the Metropolitan Police Department in the highest possible degree useful, and worthy of the confidence and support of all good citizens, irrespective of party or creed.

Respectfully submitted. AMOS PILSBURY,

General Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* contains a letter, signed by over six hundred citizens of that city, to Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, soliciting the use of his name as a candidate for Governor before the Opposition Convention to assemble next February. That gentleman replies that he has repeatedly declared his intention not to be a candid

[illegible] have everything to their liking. [illegible]'s Foreign Secretary fills two bureaus, and [illegible] Lerdo the balance. Poor Peña, the Minister of Justice, who recently gave such a wonderful system of finance to the nation, after being kicked about in a [illegible] body but a Mexican could stand, was last night finally ejected from the Palace. The fellow is unquestionably a great thief, but, nevertheless, has many sympathizers, who think that however bad he might be, it was not for such as Miramon to accuse him.

Mr. Mathews, British *Chargé d'Affaires*, has given notice to Mr. Black, our Consul, that he will do all in his power to protect and defend the lives of Americans resident in Mexico, and Mr. Black has graciously replied to this offer. It is believed Mr. Mathews will officially notice the brutal murder of Ormond Crags. It is not unlikely that he has done so to-day, but I cannot say. Certain it is he will not permit, if his remonstrances can prevent, the recurrence of such atrocities as were perpetrated at Tacubaya in the full view and with the apparent acquiescence of his predecessor. The American residents in Mexico will not fail before long to give Mr. Mathews some evidence of their gratitude for the noble way in which he has behaved to us. At present any act on our part would be ill-timed. Mr. M. has, so far, got on well with the Clergy, and it would appear they will yield to his demands. Till now they have done so; but a reasonable question may be entertained as to their ability to do so after the receipt of the next mail from England. I think the British Legation cannot hold out here beyond sixty days more.

We have accounts just to hand of an encounter between Col Inge, of San Francisco, and some robbers on the road to Acapulco. Col. Inge left this about two months ago for Acapulco. He took with him a guide from here, who appears to have had a rascally turn of mind. The result was an encounter, in which Colonel I. shot his guide, and accordingly was locked up in a prison at Chilpanzingo, as all persons are who shoot robbers and cut-throats in Mexico. He has, however, got off, and, I learn, gone on to California. Doubtless it would have been cheaper for him to have been robbed on the road than to submit to the extortions of Miramon's officials in obtaining his liberty.

Mexico, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859.

Since the date of my last letter to you, the advices received from the west coast have been of the most alarming character—heaping new horrors on the pile of grievances that seemed already falling with its own enormity. After the affair of Chase we had all thought that both parties would have acted with more consideration for foreigners. But not a bit of it. The Constitutionalists under Coronado, as I have already advised you, took possession of Tepic now about six weeks ago. They marched in with little opposition, and straightway set to work persecuting the population in a manner little inferior to that adopted by Marquez a few weeks previous. They shot in the public plaza many persons tainted with Clergy sentiments, and placed a heavy contribution upon the population. They went further, and exacted the duties over again which had been paid to Marquez when he held the town. As these duties were heavy, having been for a *conducta* of money, besides those upon the regular trade of the place, the merchants found it inconvenient to comply. Mr. Allsopp, the British Consul, was the first set upon. He flatly refused to pay, exhibiting to the authorities receipts he had received from Marquez for the very duties now demanded of him. He was forthwith thrown in a dungeon, without a bed to lie upon, without a stool to sit upon, and without the liberty to eat, or even to receive a glass of water to moisten his tongue. He still refused to pay, and in order to dissuade him as soon as possible from this conclusion, a ruffian by the name of Rojas was allowed to enter the prison. Rojas was drunk, and cursed and swore at Mr. Allsopp in the most violent manner. He said to Mr. A. that he did not care the snap of his finger for him; that foreign consuls stood no higher in his mind than anybody else, and as for the British Consul, he would shoot him with the same coolness and unconcern as he would the veriest Indian of Losada's band! At length, fearing that to hold out much longer would cost his life, Mr. A. paid the duties, and was set at liberty. But a few days had only elapsed when Mr. A. was again called upon for one hundred horses and one hundred muskets—the latter, notwithstanding they had already sacked his store of all the arms it contained. Mr. A. very naturally pleaded inability to comply, and the consequence was, he was again in prison at last advices. Besides Mr. Allsopp, a number more foreign merchants have been incarcerated in Tepic, and it is very difficult to conjecture what may have been their fate. It is believed that very few of them have the money to pay the duties exacted.

There are, it appears, two English men-of-war on the Pacific coast, and doubtless so soon as they can they will do all in the power of their commanders to check these most infamous proceedings. Mr. Mathews, it is said, is waiting dispatches from the British commanders, and will demand redress from the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz for the insults and robberies committed upon the British Consul. As for the duties it appears a question which party should remade to refund them. The *conducta* was not cleared and shipped according to the tariff of 1856, and as both the English and French Governments, through the stupidity of Otway and the rascality of Gabiac, have enforced the tariff of 1826 upon the Constitutionalists, they cannot find special fault if the Constitutionalists stick to the tariff and insist upon having the duties paid to the Clergy people, and which should have been, by the very rules laid down at Vera Cruz in March last by the English and French fleets, paid to the Constitutional Custom-house at San Blas. It seems to me clear that the Clergy party did very wrong in infringing the tariff of '56 by embarking the *conducta* at Santa Cruz, not a legal port, and that shippers were very stupid in allowing their money to be embarked in that way; but they unquestionably acted in good faith; they were, besides, at the mercy of Marquez, and could not alter or prevent the carrying out of his plans, and they should be protected from such robbery as they are now being submitted to. If these transactions be tolerated there is scarcely a town in the whole central part of the Republic that will not suffer in some way, for the parties are constantly changing—one here to-day and the other to-morrow.

From Mazatlan we learn the English Consul in that place has also been subjected to insult and robbery, and the movements of the English vessels on that coast must therefore be looked forward to with great anxiety. We are led to believe by last advices from the coast that the occupation of Mazatlan by English marines is not at all improbable. Things have clearly come to that pass that unless foreign troops of some kind occupy the towns of Mexico, all security for foreigners is gone.

The assassination of Chase at Tepic by Gen. Marquez has been made the subject of a terrific dispatch from Mr. Mathews to the Secretary of State of the Clergy Government in this capital. Mr. Mathews denounces Marquez as an assassin, in the most unqualified terms, and demands, in the name of the British Government, the just punishment of such a bloodthirsty, disreputable villain. The Clergy do not know what to say or do about this dispatch. They dare not, I think, quarrel with the British *Chargé*, and they cannot discharge Marquez. Then, what are they to do? This is the great question. So far they have kept quiet, but after the mail of to-day Mr. Mathews is quite likely to call upon them for an answer. He is not the man to be humbugged by them, and the next step in the case of this most infamous assassination and beastly treatment of Chase's body after death must assume a very important character. In the meantime, what is our precious Government doing to protect American lives and property in Mexico? It will be a burning shame if the action of the British *Chargé d'Affaires* in Mexico is not seconded on the moment by our Government. Undoubtedly Mr. Black will by this mail, inform our Government fully as to what steps Mr. Mathews has taken; and after the complaints made about the refusal of Mr. Otway to protect Americans, it must be seen if our Government will second the acts of his successor, who has already given proofs that he at least is disposed to do all in his power to put a period to the indiscriminate massacres of foreign residents in this anarchized country.

The assassinations at Cuernavaca still agitate the friends of the victims, but have called forth no action on the part of Gabriac. There were two Frenchmen and one Spaniard butchered by the Clergy forces in the most brutal manner; but as it appears that the owner of the famous hacienda of San Vicente was at the bottom of the whole business, and as he is a rich Spaniard, there is little hope of the ends of justice being obtained while things are as at present. Gabriac made a show as if he would take up the business, but when he discovered there was not a redeeming point to be found for the defence of the Clergy, he suspended inquiries, and there the matter stands.

The facts of the case are about these: The owner of the hacienda of San Vincente discharged from his service his *administrador* (overseer,) and the man, for want of employment, started a small shop in the vicinity of the hacienda, backed by some merchants who knew him to be a worthy person. This did not suit the owner of the hacienda of San Vincente, who, to get rid of him, denounced him to the authorities as a conspirator. The authorities sent a small force to arrest the trader. These forces arrived at the store late at night, and instead of knocking at the door and trying to gain an entrance by the honest route, they went to the back of the house and tried to enter that way. They had partially effected an entrance into the yard when they commenced firing on the house. This alarmed the trader, who, having been robbed several times, and by no means suspecting that the parties firing were regular soldiers, seized his arms and prepared for a defence. There were with him two Frenchmen and the servants of the house—seven or eight in all. The soldiers continued the firing, and the trader and his party returned the fire. This state of things continued all night, and resulted in the death of several soldiers, and in the wounding, mortally, of the two Frenchmen. In the morning a small reinforcement came out from Cuernavacs, which the trader looked upon as relief for him, until they came up. Explanations then ensued, and the trader quietly surrendered and started for Cuernavaca; but he had not been there half an hour before he was shot without any show of trial, and his two friends, the Frenchmen, died from their wounds and from neglect.

This story is embellished with many incidents which aggravate its enormity, but really in such stirring times as we now have in this unhappy Mexico, it is enough for us to know that such a one, or such another one, has been murdered by the bloodhounds of the Clergy. It is too well known now to require illustration, that these inhuman monsters are capable of any barbarity. All they require is the opportunity. The friends of the Spaniard are clamorous, and swear the facts shall be made known. One of his friends has taken up arms, and with a small band is revenging himself upon every Clergy official he can catch. He has hung one General already, and no doubt will give further proofs of his determination to carry out the rule—"blood for blood."

Leaving out a variety of smaller cases of murder, and turning from the contemplation of the violent scenes of butchery and robbery to the more placid affairs of battles and sieges, and governmental manœuvres, we find: 1st. The Clergy forces advancing in the interior, and the Constitutionalists giving a free way for them. 2d. The troops of Oaxaca coming up towards Puebla, and Conos, falling back. 3d. Robles lying quiet, spending his money on his line of operations. 4th. The forces of Morella and San Luis advancing toward Guanajuato and Queretaro, but here, as in all other places, no fighting—not so much as a bloody nose reported in the bulletins. At Queretaro, the other day, the Clergy forces ran away from the place, fearing an attack from some Constitutional forces who were in sight, and funny enough, the Constitutionalists, misinterpreting this flight for a flank movement, cut their sticks for dear life, and the place was without a garrison for two days.

The garrison of this place are now under drill every day—what for no one knows, but it is generally believed to be preparing for Vera Cruz. Lately very little has been said about this campaign, owing to reports which have reached here regarding a treaty. Miramon says if Juarez gets money and no men, it will be so much the easier for him (Miramon) to take Vera Cruz; that the money will all soon disappear amongst the officers, without the hope of getting more from the same quarter, and as expectations from the United States have kept the Constitutionalists off so long, the moment those hopes are terminated the clergy money will have more influence than ever. There is a deal of reason in all this. But although the clergy may buy Vera Cruz, they cannot buy all the country, and the war must go on. It is generally credited here that Degollado has again sold himself to the clergy, and that this sale accounts for the cowardly manner in which he is now flying before a very inferior force under Woll. *Poor Mexico!*

City of Mexico, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

I was wrong in stating to you in my letter of the 1st that the *conducta* for the Pacific had already left Guadalajara. The statement was made from a report which turns out false. The *conducta* has been robbed of $600,000, about one quarter of the whole. This city was thrown into the most intense excitement on the morning of the 2d by the announcement that Gen. Marquez had robbed the *conducta*, and pronounced for himself, in imitation of Iturbide, who became Emperor of Mexico by a similar transaction. The last part of the report is not yet confirmed, but the unfortunate shippers in the *conducta* have melancholy proof that $600,000 of their money has been appropriated by Marquez, with the slendercst possibility of their ever getting a dollar of it back again. Marquez, before taking the money, gave a decree, making the transaction *legal*, according to the clergy mode of doing business. He alludes in this decree to the demoralization of the times; to his willingness, but inability for the want of money, to crush the Vandalic spirit which animates the Constitutionalists, and says he wants $600,000, and, therefore, takes it, and winds up by assuring the people that he will guarantee their lives and properties! No corsair chief, footpad, or gentleman of the royal road, ever did brigandage with a greater show of ostentation than Marquez has made use of on this occasion in dipping his fingers into the pockets of the merchants and bankers of Mexico. If we had not in our view constantly the blue lips and chattering teeth of the unfortunate sufferers, we might be disposed, even here, to look upon the robbery of the *conducta* as a good joke. It certainly is a fair illustration of the times, and must dissipate the last hope of those abroad who till now have believed in the possibility of the clergy's sustaining themselves in power.

Night before last Miramon disappeared from here in the diligence for the interior! This city was not particularly disturbed by the event, for many said they expected it. But where, or why, has he gone? That's the question. He started for the interior with an escort of about fifty men. Some say he has gone to return no more—emphatically, to cut his stick. Others say he has gone to join Mejia and Velez, and with them march against Marquez and Woll, and make them shill out the money Marquez robbed from the *conducta*. Others, again, assert that Miramon will join Marquez, divide the balance of the *conducta* between them, and both put off for other parts to enjoy their ill-gotten plunder. These are a few of the reports. The fact is, Miramon's sudden departure is a case of *quien sabe* up to the present time. If he would only hang himself, or get hanged before his return, it would be a great blessing to Mexico.

The latest advices from Tepic and San Blas are that Mr. Allsopp, the British Consul, has escaped, and got on board Her Majesty's ship *Amethyst*. At San Blas the *Amethyst* had cut out two ships seized by the Constitutionalists, but not without first firing upon a guard sent to oppose the operations of the British cruiser. No advices have been received at Mazatlan since my last, but it is quite likely the place has suffered a rebuke, ere this, from the British cruisers, for the insults heaped upon the British Consul at that port. What a blessing it would be if we had ships-of-war, with commanders capable of doing likewise, in such emergencies as the present! Our people have been imprisoned, banished, robbed, shot and hanged right and left for the last few years on the Pacific coast, and nothing has been done beyond the utterance of a few senseless growls from Washington, which have been treated with the greatest contempt in Mexico. A brace of English Consuls are treated precisely as the American Consul at Tepic was treated four years ago, and down comes the fist of John Bull. That nation has, at present, a representative in Mexico who dares to do right and take the consequences. He orders, and others in the British service in and on the coasts of Mexico execute, Englishmen are protected, or, at least, outrages upon them are redressed in a prompt manner. The result is, Englishmen are respected, white Americans are persecuted and treated with contempt. This should not be so; but the state of things we are forced to bear in Mexico is the natural and legitimate consequence of our own stupid and disgraceful policy, which is one devoid of all honor and as base and truckling as that of poor Mexico.

The Constitutionalists have taken Guanajuato, and the pipes are all laid for a grand move upon this city in the coming week. The time is unquestionably most favorable for them, but I have my fears of their movements being attended with success. Their friends here say they will be able to throw six thousand men in the Valley of Mexico in the next five days, but I doubt if they will do it. We shall see. If they do nothing until Miramon has time to reorganize his forces in the interior and settle the *conducta* business, they certainly will do nothing for the next six months. The clergy are unquestionably in a tighter place at this moment than they have ever before been. They have no money, and it would be difficult for them to raise any just now. Jecker, who has been their chief creditor, and who was about to lend them the credit of his name for $15,000,000, is very much scared, and prompt action on the part of the Constitutionalists would drive him on his knees begging forgiveness for the many murders, robberies, &c., which his dollars have caused in the last two years. Jecker gone from the clergy, all the other jobbers in human blood, —which they have coined into dollars—will slink back with fear and trembling; and well they might, for Jecker is unquestionably the most soulless operator in Mexico, not even excepting Escandon, whose only point of superiority is downright roguery.

The weather has been uncommonly cold for the past week, something quite surprising for Mexico.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE ROBBERY OF THE TEHUANTEPEC MAIL—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of the 1st of Nov., publishes the official correspondence between Mr. La Reintrie, United States Chargé *ad interim*, and the Mexican Government, on the subject of the late outrage on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The following is the communication addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Mr. La Reintrie:

U. S. Legation, Vera Cruz, Sept. 17, 1859.

Sir: I beg leave, most respectfully, to inclose to your Excellency a copy of a communication from the Consul of the United States at Tehuantepec, under date of the 29th ult., from which your Excellency will learn that the United States mail was attacked, on the morning of the 15th of August last, between the port of La Ventosa and the City of Tehuantepec, and that the mail bags of the United States have been cut open and searched by a party numbering from twelve to fifteen men, armed with muskets.

It also appears from this communication that a citizen of the United States has been robbed upon the same route, and that the Collector of Customs at La Ventosa was subjected to the same indignity.

In view, therefore, of the emergency of the case, the mails of the United States passing and repassing, twice in each month, over the Tehuantepec route, I deem it an imperative duty to ask the prompt and efficient action of the Constitutional Government, in order hereafter to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages; and would call your Excellency's attention to the stipulations of the 8th article of the treaty of Dec. 30, 1853, by which the Mexican Government has agreed "to protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation and security" of the Tehuantepec route, to further request of your Excellency that the necessary instructions be issued to the local authorities on said route, for the proper protection of the mails and citizens of the United States, and their property, passing over the Isthmus; and that such other measures be adopted for their security as the occasion demands, and for the punishment of the parties guilty of this high-handed offence.

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's obedient servant,

HENRY ROY DE LA REINTRIE,
Secretary in charge of the Legation of the United States, Mexico.

His Excellency Don Juan Antonio de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, Vera Cruz.

Accompanying this letter was the following statement from Mr. Webster, U. S. Consul at Tehuantepec:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Tehuantepec, Aug. 29, 1859.

Hon. Robt M. McLane, American Minister near the Government of Mexico:

Sir:—At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., I received a note from Mr. Louis F. Meyer, Agent of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, in this city stating that the United States mail had been attacked between La Ventosa and Tehuantepec by an armed force. As the mail train arrived between 2 and 3 A. M., and after a few moments detention left for the Suchil, I was unable to communicate the fact to you by that conveyance. I availed myself, however, of the opportunity of the departure of a gentleman on the following day for the Suchil, to write to the Consul at Minatitlan, stating briefly the facts of the case, and requesting him to forward the same to you as promptly as possible.

As that letter may not have reached its destination, I deem it my duty to state that on the morning of the 15th inst., about 1 o'clock A. M., the mail train from La Ventosa for this city was attacked by a party of twelve or fifteen men armed with muskets, who ordered them to halt, and afterwards to dismount.

There was but one passenger with the train, whom they robbed of some four or five dollars and his baggage. They then cut the United States mail-bags, without, however, taking anything of consequence from them—a bundle or two of papers which they threw on the ground, and which were afterwards picked up by the transportation agent and replaced in the mail-bag. They also robbed a mule-load of goods (belonging to Don Jose Sotomayor, the Collector of the Maritime Custom-house) accompanying the train. The road between this city and the Pacific has always been considered perfectly secure, but this occurrence proves that there is hardly a league of road on this side of the Isthmus that is not exposed to the depredations of the reactionary party of their adherents.

The object, undoubtedly, of this attack was to secure the Mexican mail from Acapulco to this city, and failing in this, to obtain whatever offered in the shape of plunder.

This affair is one of great importance, and shows most conclusively how imperfectly this end of the transit route is protected, and the absolute necessity there is of having an immediate understanding with the Government of President Juarez, as to the manner of protecting it, and the prevention of similar outrages.

Unless this be done, the route, as far as the transportation of the United States mail is concerned, will have to be abandoned.

I have to acknowledge, by last post, the receipt of your communications, dated July 29 and July 30, from San Andres Tuxtla.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. R. WEBSTER, U. S. Consul.

The Minister's reply was as follows:

Department of State and Foreign Affairs, National Palace, Vera Cruz., Oct. 25, 1859.

I have the honor to communicate herewith a copy of the circular, which, in consequence of certain excesses committed against foreign subjects, has been addressed to the Governors of the States by direction of H. E. the President, that Mr. de la Reintrie, may communicate it to his Government, should he deem it proper.

It is gratifying on this occasion to renew to you, Sir, my very respectful consideration.

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE.

The circular alluded to expresses great regret at the occurrences; calls upon the Governor to do everything in his power towards the protection of the Transit route, guaranteed alike by charter obligations and the interest of the nation; and adds that additional troops have already been ordered thither in sufficient force to secure henceforth the perfect freedom and safety of the United States mails, passengers and freight of whatever description, and the entire property of the road.

Mr. la Reintrie rejoined:

It will afford me great pleasure to transmit copies of these communications to the Honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, at Washington, by the first available opportunity; and I have not the least doubt that this manifestation on the part of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, to mete out even-handed justice to all who dwell within the limits of the Republic, to cause its laws to be fully obeyed and sustained, and to give security and protection to the citizens of the United States, will be most acceptable to the Government and people of the United States.

I avail of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration and respect. HENRY LA REINTRIE,
Secretary in charge of the U. S. Legation.

To His Excellency, Don Juan Antonio de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Mexico, Vera Cruz.

AFFAIRS AT BROWNSVILLE.

THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES AND BROWNSVILLE.

The subjoined correspondence is that briefly referred to in telegraphic and newspaper accounts as having passed between the Sheriff of Cameron County, Texas, and the authorities of the adjoining Mexican State, at the outset of the Cortinas difficulties.

THE SHERIFF TO COL. ARQUILLES.

Brownsville, Texas, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

To Joaquin Arquilles, Commandante of Matamoros, Mexico:

This city has been attacked by a horde of Mexican outlaws. They have killed four of our citizens, and now threaten to sack and burn the town. As Sheriff of the County of Cameron I apply to you, a friendly authority, that you send a force to contend with the banditti, for we are without troops here. In granting my request you will aid the cause of justice.

J. A. BROWN,
Sheriff of Cameron County, Texas.

COL. ARQUILLES TO SHERIFF BROWN, MILITARY OFFICER OF THE LINE OF THE BRAVO.

Matamoras, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

To the Sheriff of Cameron County:

Señor: With the most profound feelings of regret, I received your note of this date, in which you announce to me the fact of the atrocious attack of the banditti upon your town at daylight this morning, committing assassinations and other crimes. You ask of me armed troops to protect the town. You can count on the necessary force, and I have also to say to you, in the name of all Mexicans worthy the title, that not only the troops of the line subject to my orders, but all good citizens of this city, are disposed and ready to aid the citizens of Brownsville, and they will cross the river to your relief whenever yourself or other competent authority consider it necessary.

The disposable and organized force is now at the gate opposite the ford and subject to your orders. In conclusion, I assure you, in the name of the Mexican authorities and all good citizens, that they will do their part in sustaining justice and humanity, and perform their duty as good neighbors.

JOAQUIN ARQUILLES.

The commandante of Matamoras forwarded copies of these letters to the Governor of Tamaulipas at Tampico, on the 29th September, and on the 3d October the following letter was dispatched by the Commandante to the Governor.

COL. ARQUILLES TO THE GOVERNOR OF TAMAULIPAS.

Military Office of the Line of the Bravo, Matamoras, Oct. 3, 1859.

Senor: On the 29th ult., in virtue of my office, I made your Excellency acquainted with the cause of the alarm of the City of Brownsville, Texas, on the morning of the 28th ult., and forwarded copies of the communications which the Sheriff of that city and myself exchanged relative to the aid he solicited of Mexico to insure the tranquility of that neighborhood, as at that time they had no armed force of any description.

I have now to inform your Excellency that on the 30th of the same month, (September,) the city of Brownsville experienced a new alarm from the same cause, and fearing a repetition of the scenes of the 28th ult., from certain demonstrations that were made, the same sheriff requested that such troops as could be spared might be sent over for their protection. I accordingly dispatched to Brownsville one hundred armed men and one 4-pounder, all under the orders of Commandante of squadron, D. Matias Longoreа, to whom I communicated the necessary instructions. I desire to inform your Excellency that this force remains at Brownsville at the present time, as the authorities of that place do not as yet feel that they have the power to defend the town against the marauders, should it be vigorously attacked.

God and liberty! JOAQUIN ARQUILLES.

To His Excellency the Governor of this State, Tampico.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR OF TAMAULIPAS.

Government of the State of Tamaulipas, War Office, Tampico, Oct. 10, 1859.

Señor: This Government and *Comandancia* have learned with profound regret of the occurrences at Brownsville, as related in your notes of 29th ult., and 3d inst.

In reply, this Government has to state that it fully approves of your proceedings, having for their object the subjugation of the armed force under D. Juan N. Cortinas in the neighboring city and prevent the recurrence of such events in the future, inasmuch as they are calculated to interrupt that harmony which ought to prevail in a nation with whom we desire to cultivate a sincere friendship.

This Government relies upon you to take all those necessary measures to preserve the public peace in your district, and do all that lies in your power to aid the citizens of Brownsville.

You have been pleased to place the picket guard, which is now actually in the said city of Brownsville, under the orders of D. Matias Longoreа, and this Government views with pleasure the alacrity with which he complies with your orders.

It will be well for you to manifest to the authorities and inhabitants of Brownsville with what willingness it has been decided to lend them that aid which humanity and our friendly relations demand.

God and liberty!

ANDRES TREVIÑO.

To the Comandante of the Line of the Bravo.

APPEAL OF BROWNSVILLE FOR AID.

The Corpus Christi *Ranchero*, of Nov. 7, indulges apprehensions of the capture of Brownsville, and gives the following particulars of the reinforcement of the outlaw's band:

"Under the command of Pedro Villarreal, a company of more than 100 men had crossed from Mexico to join Cortinas, and these, as well as the other Mexican forces, were carrying aloft the Mexican colors. Cortinas had 450 men in camp, and as many more on scouts throughout the country, to intercept all communication with the besieged in Brownsville, where were only about 50 reliable men under arms, but all of whom were worn out with fatigue. On the day of the attack on their rancho, from 10 A. M. to sundown, they, at intervals, distinctly heard the firing of cannon in the direction of Brownsville.

To this statement is added the following from Messrs. J. O'Connor, R. D. Love, J. A. Ware, John D. Davis, and J. A. E. Randolph, citizens of Nueces and San Patricio counties, who were at Judge Love's rancho, when Mr. W. D. Thomas, with his wife, daughter and son, and Mr. Nathaniel White, came from the Rio Grande, and made the above declaration under affidavit.

We are satisfied that our frontier on the Rio Grande is in a state of war, and that Brownsville, with its American population, has either fallen into the hands of Cortinas and his men, who are supported and sustained by the Mexican population beyond the river, or is in great danger of being captured. The Mexican flag is flying from a flag-staff four miles above Brownsville.

When Brownsville falls, we greatly fear the next attack will be made upon the settlements of the Nueces.

We deem it necessary that an effort be made by the people to rescue our countrymen and to defend our frontier from invasion. We, therefore, call upon the people of Victoria, Goliad, Refugio and Karnes Counties to come to the rescue of our deserted and unprotected frontier. The women and children of our frontier are in danger of being massacred. Come to our relief—come quickly; bring your arms and ammunition; we have none on the Nueces, and our frontier needs your protection.

The *Ranchero* adds:

"A letter from Col. H. Clay Davis to us, dated 3d inst., corroborates the statement made in the foregoing affidavits of Thomas and White, so far as the number of Cortinas' band is concerned. It further states that Capt. Kennedy and Nickles are dead, and J. F. Georges is a prisoner, and that the people of Rio Grande City were in daily expectation of another attack.

These statements from different quarters force us to conclude that an actual state of war exists on our frontier, which is entirely without protection, and its immediate defence devolves upon the citizens of the Nueces and San Antonio Rivers, which are nearest to the frontier."

[By Telegraph.]

LATER—BROWNSVILLE SAID TO BE DESTROYED—ONE HUNDRED AMERICANS SLAIN.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 18.

The War Department has received a dispatch from General Twiggs, dated San Antonio, 12th inst., saying that an express had just arrived from Rio Grande City, stating that Cortinas had laid Brownsville in ashes, killing some one hundred American citizens, and that Cortinas, with 800 men, was marching towards the Nueces River. Full credence is not given to the report.

BERMUDAS AND THE WEST INDIES.

Fever on Shipping—Late News from Barbados, Demerara, Jamaica, St. Vincent and Trinidad—American Shipping at Barbados.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bermuda, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

Our community was not a little surprised on Sunday morning last, the 6th inst., by the arrival of a steamship of great size and power. It turned out to be the Royal Mail West India steamer *Tasmania*, Capt. Joliffe, from St. Thomas, bound to England—a vessel larger than the Cunard steamer *Persia*, being no less than 376 feet in length, and drawing 23 feet water. It appears that the *Tasmania*, when three days out from St. Thomas, (which place she left on 31st Oct.,) was discovered to be leaking badly, and the water gained so rapidly that she had five feet in her after hold, and fifteen feet in her after compartment. This accident was occasioned by what is termed the "packing" of the screw breaking loose, and repairs being absolutely necessary. The vessel steered for these islands as the nearest port. Besides this casualty, she has yellow fever on board, twenty of her crew being down with it. Two of them died on the passage, and two of them since the steamer anchored here. The passengers (66 in number) and officers of the ship are healthy. She has $500,000 in specie on freight. The Dock-yard authorities rendered every assistance to the *Tasmania*. By means of a diver, clothed in his water-tight apparatus, the leak has been stopped, and the damage to the screw-packing repaired. The *Tasmania* starts to-day for England.

H. M. steamer *Gladiator* also put in here, full of fever, on the 3d inst. She came from St. Thomas, where she caught the infection. She left four men ill of the disease at St. Kitts, lost one on her way from St. Thomas to these Islands, and her assistant surgeon died after arrival here. It was resolved to dispatch her at once to a cooler latitude, and she left for Halifax next day.

Intelligence from several of the West Indian Colonies has been received here since I closed my letter of the 5th inst., and I seize this opportunity to send the Times a summary of the news from that quarter.

The accounts from Barbadoes are to the 27th October. Very favorable weather had succeeded a severe drought, and the timely rains had restored the somewhat parched vegetation. The planters agree that last month was the finest October they remember, and they anticipate from the present healthy state of the canes, a fine crop of sugar at the beginning of 1860. American provisions had been scarce up to the 23d October, and Corn Meal had risen in price to $7 a barrel; but on the 24th, no fewer than six vessels anchored in Carlisle Bay from the United States,—four from New-York, one from Boston, and one from Philadelphia—all having assorted cargoes on board. 3,200 barrels of Flour and 2,300 of Meal were thus thrown into the market, besides other Provisions. Prices, of course, receded quickly. Flour had been sold for $7 a barrel, duty paid, and $6 in bond; 5,000 bags of East India Rice had also arrived, 3,000 of which brought $3 @ 100 lbs. Of native produce the quotations are: Sugar, none; molasses, 17 cents a gallon, and rum 60 cents a gallon.

The Legislature of Barbados has held its final sitting previously to the dissolution of the Assembly. One of the principal acts of the session was for the enrollment of a volunteer corps in aid of a local militia for the protection of the Island.

From Demerara the latest date is the 25th October. Variable weather is reported—some days oppressively hot, others tempered by fresh breezes—but it was pronounced highly favorable for planting operations, and the sugar prospects are exceedingly good. Demerara has become somewhat famous for the amusements of the turf, but it is said this year the usual races will not come off owing to the great scarcity of suitable horses. The newly-formed companies of militia were acquiring great accuracy of fire from frequent target shooting; and from the efficient training to which the men were subjected, there was no doubt of the whole corps becoming superior soldiers. Trade continued dull at Demerara; shipping was abundant, but freights were scarce.

Jamaica dates are down to the 26th October. The weather on the south side of the island had been propitious for agricultural operations, but not so on the north side: in the latter district the canes were quite backward, while on the south side their growth had been so rapid as to leave no doubt that they would be ready for cutting by Christmas. The health of Jamaica was tolerably good. A report had got in circulation that cholera had shown itself, but it was found to be erroneous; still it is admitted that sporadic cases of choleraic diarrhœa had presented themselves, and that many of them had proved fatal. Jamaica was free from fever. Gov. Darling had received from almost every parish in the island glowing addresses respecting the able manner in which he had administered the Government. These demonstrations had been made by the public at large in consequence of very violent attacks having been made by a portion of the Press of the island upon the Governor, traducing him in the severest terms. But public opinion, in the aggregate, is on Mr. Darling's side, and he is considered to be one of the best Governors that Jamaica has ever had.

St. Vincent papers to the 20th ult. refer favorably to the progress of legislative business there; and that the Public Treasury was in a satisfactory condition, there being the sum of £3,094 at the credit of the colony. An act had passed the Assembly to pay the salaries of officials monthly instead of quarterly.

The commercial advices from St. Vincent are unimportant.

The only item from Trinidad is, that there was much sickness both in town and country. A good supply of American provisions had arrived from the United States.

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. STOWE'S NOVEL.

THE MINISTER'S WOOING. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. New-York: Derby & Jackson, No. 119 Nassau-street.

We have never read *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. We mention the fact, not for the purpose of inviting Mr. Barnum to offer us an engagement to go on exhibition, but to prevent any apprehension on the part of our readers that we intend to judge the *Minister's Wooing* by comparison with that renowned work of fiction. It may be better, or it may be worse;—the fact in either case is not important. It has merit and interest enough of its own to command attention, and faults enough, without doubt, to reward the explorations of those who search for them.

As its title indicates, it is a love story:—but its main purpose is to illustrate the tone and style of religious thought and life in New-England, before the rigid hardness of its Puritanism had been in any degree modified by the changes of later years. The story itself is common-place. Dr. Hopkins, the author of the Hopkinsian theory of Disinterested Benevolence, which made some figure in the early days of New-England theological controversy, and is still familiar to students of modern theology, is the Minister who is supposed to do the Wooing. All that this amounts to, however, is the gradual consciousness on his part that the presence of one Mary Scudder, with whose mother he boards, is becoming very pleasant and agreeable to him, and that he misses her very much when she is absent. The "wooing" of the reverend divine would scarcely pass muster as a legitimate and creditable performance of that sort even in New-England. Mary was already in love with her cousin James Marvyn, a wild fellow, who had gone to sea; and her mother was very much afraid she would marry him on his return. So she did her best to aid the Minister's Wooing, and finally induced her daughter, by appealing to her sense of duty, to promise to marry him; when, just as that interesting ceremony is about to take place, James comes home, and marries her himself—though apparently against her will, inasmuch as she had *promised* to marry the Doctor, and she could not understand how it could possibly be right, under any circumstances, not to keep her word. This, with the exception of the usual amount of incidental episodes, is the whole of the story. The characters are strongly drawn, and generally developed with truth and naturalness. The best of them all is the old negro servant Candace, whose common sense and good heart often vanquish the theological argumentations by which the Minister had hedged up the way of life to everybody of less stoical and rigid temper than himself. The next best is Madame de Frontignac, a French woman, who had married an officer for whom she did not care, and had afterwards fallen in love with Aaron Burr. Her character is full of life and spirit,—on the surface light, gay, and frivolous, but at the bottom full of real feeling and genuine truth. The other characters are of secondary merit; and many of the incidents,—the reluctance of Mary, for example, to marry James Marvyn,—his writing her a long letter devoted wholly to the process of his conversion, &c., do not seem to us to be true to nature,—the nature even of the hard Puritan age with which the book is concerned.

The real value of this new work is the fidelity and vivid life with which it presents the features of that remarkable age, and the graphic truth and power with which it delineates both the outward incidents and the heart-experience of daily life. It is in this that Mrs. Stowe's special talent lies, and it gives her a conspicuous preëminence among the writers of the day. To use a common-place but expressive phrase, she understands human nature; she traces with great skill and fidelity the development of special traits of character, and appreciates the effect of different motives upon different temperaments. Her language is always graphic, and her style eminently spirited and picturesque.

Special exception has been taken in some quarters to the theological inculcations of this book,—mainly by those who devote a large portion of their time and thought to hunting heresies in the writings and teachings of the various members of the Beecher family. Mrs. Stowe has been charged with holding up to dislike, if not disgust, the specific doctrines of Calvinistic Puritanism,—especially the belief in predestination and in the eternal punishment of all but a certain portion of the world "elected" to a different fate. We think every reader of the book will assent to the truth of the allegation. The effect produced upon the mind is certainly hostile to those doctrines. But this does not necessarily imply any special culpability on the author's part. We copied some days since from the London *Saturday Review*, a long review of this work in which the ground is taken that no one has any right to introduce theological topics into a work of fiction, or to seek to aid or injure any creed by such presentations of its influence upon daily life and manners as those given in Mrs. Stowe's book. The writer alleged that Mrs. S. produces the impression that the doctrine of eternal punishment cannot be true, because it involves so many very agreeable people in a very dreadful fate;—and this he characterized as an unfair style of argument.

We do not so understand the purpose or effect of her book—nor can we assent to the general argument of the *Review* against the propriety of her treatment of such a subject. If Christianity is anything more than a bundle of beliefs—if it rests upon any other basis than mere logic, the collation of texts and the sifting of words,—it cannot be amiss to treat it as something more. Its effects upon life, upon personal character, upon social relations, and upon the mind and heart of individuals, is certainly an essential element of its validity. Mrs. Stowe, besides illustrating in her book the social manners and customs of a particular period of New-England history, presents the effect of its theological creed upon the men and women of that day. If she has done it truly and fairly—without exaggeration or caricature—she cannot be charged with having transgressed the laws of fair discussion. The passage to which special exception is taken is that in which Mrs. Marvyn hears of the death of her wild, generous, noble-hearted but unconverted son James, at sea. She had been taught to believe implicitly in the doctrine of election—and in that of disinterested benevolence, which implied that she was to rejoice in the eternal perdition of her friends, her children and herself, if that were necessary to insure the greatest happiness of the universe and the glory of the Creator. When the effect of this doctrine was thus brought home to her own bosom she writhed under the torture which it inflicted, and protested against it with all the energy of an agonized, human, mother's heart. It is not

American publisher for rendering to one of the most delicately gifted and most unhappy of Celtic writers the tribute of this thoroughly prepared and admirably executed edition of his works. With the world at large, the Irish poet will probably be more popular in his capacity of German Anthologist than through his proper personal works. MANGAN'S translations are always sympathetically, if not always accurately, in harmony with his orlginals; but even the best of them are on the whole decidedly inferior in genuine poetic merit to the most characteristic of his own effusions, such as that heart-broken and heart-breaking ballad, "The Nameless One;" or that hopeless, most pathetically apathetic threnody over a wasted life, "The Dying Enthusiast."

JOHN MITCHEL, whom we are most happy to welcome on other ground than that red hill of battle upon which he insists on passing so much of his time, has prefaced this volume with a very appreciative and yet very glowing essay upon MANGAN'S life and works, in which the elegy and the eulogy are blended with a mastery of strong thought and sincere feeling, which makes us regret that we are so often called upon to quarrel with the politics of a writer whose own prose is so clear and vigorous, and whose poetic tastes chime in the main so pleasantly with our own.

REYNARD THE FOX. After the German version of Goethe, by THOMAS JAMES ARNOLD. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Coming Christmas casts its cheerful light before, upon the publishers' shelves. We are promised all manner of lovely books for the holiday season; and here in visible presence lies one, at least, compact of solid worth and graceful ornament which augurs well for its "following." The Messrs. APPLETONS have made themselves responsible for an extremely elegant reproduction of Mr. ARNOLD'S very "painful" version of GOETHE'S modernization of the ancient tale of "Reynard the Fox:" with wood-cuts of KAULBACH'S marvelous designs. The book naturally is less a Book of Beauty than a beautiful book; and, therefore, is to be noted as one of many signs that the quality of the public's taste is growing finer as the weight of the public's purse increases. It is not quite easy to preserve in wood the inimitable delicacies and characteristic traits of expression whereby KAULBACH has humanized his fantastic illustrations of this quaint and pregnant poem; and this must be borne in mind in judging this publication. But the wood-cutter (why are we denied his name?) has done almost the best that could be done with his materials, and the result is one of the most creditable gift-books ever yet offered for the merry season now at hand.

THE FRENCH CLASSICS.

Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON continue their admirable series of French Classics—one of the most excellent of the many valuable publications which this enterprising house has given to the American public. They have just issued an excellent edition of *The Martyrs*, by CHATEAUBRIAND—the English translation hitherto used having been carefully revised and completed by the American editor, Mr. WIGHT. Madame DE STAEL'S *Corinne*, a well-known classic of French literature; *Pascal's Thoughts and Letters*, with an exceedingly able and valuable essay on his genius and character, by HENRY ROGERS, originally written for the *Edinburgh Review*; *La Fontaine's Fables*, in two volumes, in the excellent translation of ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr.,—the best that has ever been made; and an English version of *La Henriade*, by VOLTAIRE, with several of the minor productions of the same great author. We have thus six new volumes added to this excellent collection. We are glad to infer from the rapidity with which its successive works are issued, that it meets with something of the public favor which it deserves.

Miscellaneous.

The APPLETONS have issued one volume of *Lewes' Physiology of Common Life*, in which most valuable and interesting scientific facts concerning the ordinary phenomena of life are presented in a most attractive and fascinating manner. It is a work which cannot fail to interest all classes of readers, and for the young it will be found to combine instruction with entertainment to a most remarkable degree. The same house has issued a *History of the Four Georges* by Dr. SMUCKER, embracing the history of England during a period of special interest in this country. Mr. PUTNAM has published another volume of *Travels* by BAYARD TAYLOR, made up of sketches which seemed to have no appropriate place in his other works. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. continue the publication of *Cooper's Novels*, illustrated by DARLEY—by far the most elegant edition of the works of this great American Novelist ever issued, and one which will permanently remain the standard for both public and private libraries. They have also published in a very elegant volume an illustrated account of *Mount Vernon and its Associations*, by BENSON J. LOSSING,—who has given very beautiful pictorial illustrations of everything interesting connected with that sacred spot, and added clear and detailed descriptions of its history, and of everything relating to its past history and present condition.

Mr. PARTON, whose *Life of Aaron Burr* was so well received, has just published, through MASON BROTHERS, the first volume of a *Life of Andrew Jackson*. We have not been able to give it a critical examination, but it seems to be written with spirit and vivacity, and will supply what hitherto has been lacking—a popular account of a man who has played a very conspicuous part in the history of the country.

A handsome edition of DE GERANDO'S well-known and very valuable treatise on *Education* comes to us from the Boston Press of T. O. H. P. BURNHAM. It is translated by Miss E. P. PEABODY.——Twenty Sermons by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN have been published in a handsome volume by HENRY LYON, Bleecker-street, and will be welcomed by the many admirers of this eloquent and gifted preacher.——TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, have issued, in a neat little book, sundry poems by JOHN G. SAXE,—and among them the "Money King" and "The Press." The public are so familiar with their characteristics,—humor, pathos and common sense,—that criticism of them is quite needless.

The sportsman, weary of gun and rod, will find something to please him in *Carolina Sports*—a rollicking story of hunting, told by Hon. WM. ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, and put into handsome print by DERBY & JACKSON. The author's descriptions of "devil fishing," which occupy a large share of the book, are given with spirit.

Another sporting character, who declines to place upon his title-page any other name than that of "Skitt, who was raised thar"—and in this wise renders himself amenable to a charge of undignified levity—writes of *Scenes and Characters on Fisher's River*. The river flows through North Carolina, and the story tells of adventures among the pines. A series of illustrations by MCLENAN are, perhaps, superior in quality to the text. (HARPERS.)

A species of domestic *vade mecum*, designed for family use, and by no means attractive as a work for close reading, is *The Corner Cupboard*. The title is suggestive of meat and drink, but the compiler, who has gathered up a variety of bits of useful information, confines his attention to no particular branch of household economy. The book is a portable encyclopedia, treating of some hundreds of subjects, and profusely illustrated. DICK & FITZGERALD.

In the long evenings of the Winter, parlor amusement will be pleasant. The lovers of such pastime will discover in the pages of *Parlor Theatricals* a ready-made programme of entertainment. The work is compact and neat, contains minute directions for the performances, and will save the amateur actor a world of trouble. DICK & FITZGERALD.

Mr. EDWARD FERRERO, the well-known dancing-master, has expounded three graceful mysteries of the art in a little work just published in his own name, with the title of the *Art of Dancing Historically Illustrated*. The clumsiest boor cannot get befogged among Mr. FERRERO'S lucid descriptions.

A more serious work is that of Mr. ANDREW W. YOUNG, essaying to impart primary instruction in the principles of constitutional government, and the rights and duties of citizens. Mr. YOUNG'S book is entitled *The Government Class-Book*, and it is introduced as a school text-book, couched in terms sufficiently general, and arranged in convenient lessons. Synopses of the Constitutions of the several States, which are appended to the volume, form a valuable feature. (Published by H. DAYTON.)

ROMANCES.

From the prolific press of Mr. PETERSON, we have two or three new novels of average merit. The *Old Stone Mansion*, by CHARLES J. PETERSON, is a tale of domestic life, sufficiently spiced with sentiment and tragedy, and will be acceptable to a large class of readers.

Lizzy Glenn, by T. S. ARTHUR, is the story of the trials of a seamstress,—one of those unhappy women whose labor is ill-requited and who struggle to preserve their virtue in their poverty. Mr. ARTHUR has drawn a strong picture of the trials of the needlewomen in the cities, but does not exaggerate the colorings:—the most exact narrative would be the most exciting romance. Mr. PETERSON has also published several additions to his series of cheap novels.

Mary Staunton; or, The Pupils of Marvell Hall, from the press of the APPLETONS, is a new work by the author of *Portraits of my Married Friends*. The heroine is introduced as a pupil of Marvell Hall, and the Hall is a representative of the New-York boarding-school. The localized incidents of the plot are worked up with no inconsiderable ability, and the book is superior, as a whole, to the previous effort of its author. The same publishers issue a small waif—*Loss and Gain; or, Margaret's Home*—from the agreeable pen of Mrs. HAVEN, more familiarly known as ALICE B. NEAL. Mrs. HAVEN, a lively and pleasant writer, has so many admirers that a trifle even like this story of MARGARET will not fail to find readers.

Not exactly a novel, but a romance nevertheless, is Major HODSON'S *Twelve Years of Soldier's Life in India*. The style of the volume is scarcely suggestive of the usual elegance of the publications of TICKNOR & FIELDS, but the contents furnish bits of good picking, here and there. The author's personal narrative of the seige of Delhi and the capture of the Indian princes would have been improved by judicious editing.

RELIGIOUS.

The first series of Dr. CUMMINGS' *Great Tribulation* appears from the press of RUDD & CARLETON in handsome volume, and is to be followed immediately by a second series. As an expounder of prophecy, Dr. CUMMINGS has many followers, who will agree with him in the statement reiterated in the preface to this volume, to the effect that "the last vial was in all probability poured out in 1848, from which time to 1867 we may expect to feel its intensest effects." The Doctor regards the literal fulfillment of prophecy as near at hand, and discourses eloquently of the judgment to come.

Prof. CUTTING publishes his address on the province and uses of Baptist History, delivered before the Baptist Historical Society in this City in May last, with the new title of *Historical Vindications*. Prof. CUTTING is an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to the Baptist Church, and has shown great skill in historical research in the preparation of this work. The Appendices contain the Baptist Confessions of Faith and other documents, which will be peculiarly acceptable to members of the Baptist denomination. (Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN, publishers.)

Rev. J. G. WILSON, of Philadelphia, publishes a series of papers on the *Prophecies*, together with a small volume in vindication of the observance of the Sabbath. The volumes are for sale by M. W. DODD.

The sixth volume of the sermons of Mr. SPURGEON is issued by SHELDON & Co. It contains twenty-nine new discourses, and is embellished with a steel engraving of the new Tabernacle.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

The near approach of Holiday week may always be told by the sudden and simultaneous appearance of scores of attractive volumes for the little ones. H. DAYTON sends us a snug box, filled with *Uncle Merry's Library*, an illustrated series in six volumes, suited to the juvenile understanding, and quite unexceptionable in quality.

The APPLETONS publish *New Night Caps*, a story for children; and *Martha's Hooks and Eyes*, a little religious tale.

Engravings and Works of Art.

WILLIAMS & STEVENS have published a very spirited engraving by HALL, from a painting by FRITH, of *Merry-making in the Olden Times*, representing a group of out-door dancers, with sundry frolicsome and mischievous youths and maidens, under the wide-spreading oak of an English lawn. It is a very lively and pleasant picture.

Mr. SCHAUS has published a large and striking colored print of the *Great Eastern*, which illustrates her enormous size and general appearance under full sail very well. The interest in the subject is somewhat less sharp than it would have been but for her failure to make her appointed Transatlantic trip.

No one who desires to keep pace with the progress of English art, as well as to enrich his table with beautiful engravings, should neglect the *Art Journal*, issued simultaneously in London and New-York by VIRTUE & Co. It is in every respect a most excellent work.

LAW REPORTS.

Trouble in a Fire Company.

THE PROPERTY OF ENGINE NO. 28.

John R. Platt et al. vs. *Samuel M. Simpson et al.*—This action was brought to recover personal property, it being the furniture of Engine-house No. 28, and valued at $1,500. The plaintiffs were formerly members of this Company, and the defendants still remain such, and have possession of the property sued for. In February, 1858, the Company passed a resolution directing that Trustees should be appointed, to whom the furniture in the Engine-house should be conveyed and held in trust for the benefit of the Company. An agreement was drawn and executed by the then members of the Company, transferring the furniture accordingly. By this agreement the plaintiffs were made the Trustees. The agreement provided that the Trustees should, on the request of two-thirds of the members, sell and dispose of the property and divide the proceeds under the directions of that two-thirds portion of the Company making the request. Subsequent to the making of the agreement, the plaintiffs and other members resigned, and in November, 1858, two-thirds of the persons signing the agreement requested the plaintiffs to take possession of and sell the property. This action is now brought to obtain possession of the property from the remaining members of the Company, that the Trustees may perform the duty assigned them of selling it and disbursing the proceeds. The trial of the action was finally suspended to allow the plaintiffs to amend their complaint, they having alleged that the property had been *wrongfully taken* from them—whereas it was only *unjustly detained* by the defendants. The case came on before Judge BARNARD in the Common Pleas.

Mr. Martin and Ex. S. Vanwinkle, for plaintiffs; Stilwell & Swain and John A. Burrill, for defendants.

Action of Ejectment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 18—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON.

Wm. Snelling et al. vs. *Elisha Williams et al.*—This is an action pending in the Northern District of this State, and is brought here for trial by special order of the Court. It is an action of ejectment, brought to recover premises in the City of Buffalo, between Buffalo Creek and Lake Erie, on a strip of land known as "the point over the creek." The value of the premises whose title is involved in the suit is estimated at about $100,000.

The plaintiffs claim title from one Martin Middaugh, to whom, as is alleged, the land in question was conveyed by the Indians somewhere about 1800. The defendants claim title under one Joseph Ellicott, who was agent for the Holland Land Company in 1812.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Cutting, and Mr. Talcott, of Buffalo; for defendants, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Ganson and Mr. Bowen, all of Buffalo.

The English Bank-Note Case Again.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Israel Steinhardt vs. *John G. Boker and John Boker.*—This was an action to recover £900 of the defendants, alleged to have been deposited with them, and belonging to the plaintiff.

The case has been once before tried, upon which occasion the jury disagreed. The whole story was reported in the TIMES, of Oct. 21.

The second trial was commenced on Tuesday last, before Justice STRONG, at Circuit, and was continued until now, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $3,678 17. Upon this verdict the Court allowed $100 additional, for trouble, &c. Thirty days were also granted by Justice STRONG, to making of a case by defendants.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for plaintiff; B. Hoxie for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

DAVIES, J.—*Shaw* vs. *Casper.*—Motions to open default and judgment denied, with $10 costs, for reasons given in suit No. I.

A Nest of Counterfeiters Broken up.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, Nov. 16.

On Monday night a posse of officers, United States Deputy Marshals, and others reached this city, having in charge three men arrested and largely identified with the manufacture of bogus money, chiefly silver coin. These men constituted a nest of counterfeiters broken up at Cordova, in Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River, eighteen miles above Rock Island, on Saturday night last, and brought thence to the City of Rock Island, where they passed the Sabbath.

The officers having got things in proper trim, went up from Rock Island on Saturday afternoon to Cordova, and that night after some sharp management succeeded by a sharp fight found their birds busy at their bogus work, and caught them in the act, taking possession of their entire outfit of tools, &c. The persons arrested are as follows:

TIMOTHY L. BIGELOW, a man 66 years old, who has a family, consisting of a wife and several children, and who has been a resident of the county for the last five years. He lived about a mile and a half this side of Cordova, on the bank of the river, and has sometimes lived on the island in the river.

CHESTER C. CLARK, aged 25 or 26, who is said to have come from Michigan, and had been with BIGELOW two or three years.

JAMES SMITH, aged 26 or 28 years, formerly an employe on the M. and M. Railroad, and lately the keeper of a house of ill-fame in Cordova. It is said that SMITH came from New-Hampshire, lived awhile in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and had kept the "Crib" in Cordova only a short time.

The old man BIGELOW and CLARK are said to be accomplished engravers, and expert counterfeiters. BIGELOW has served a term or two in the Penitentiary.

The clue to these operators was gained, we learn, by means of some of the arrests at Galesburgh, in Knox County, last year, and since that time Mr. BRADLEY has been on the scent. It will be readily believed in these times that it was no easy job to find a man in this region who WAS *making money*, but these Cordova operators have been found very busy filling an order for $1,000 in coin, given by one of the detectives. The men fought like lions, but were overpowered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An amendment to the laws for the protection of citizens is under consideration in the Legislature of Massachusetts. The following order was offered in the lower House Nov. 16: "That the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of providing further protection to citizens under the *habeas corpus* act." Mr. Kimball said it was offered to meet any contingency which might arise under the seventh section of the 98th chapter of the acts of Congress for the year 1846.

Rev. Geo. B. Claflin, a graduate of the Bangor Theological Seminary; Rev. J. H. Dodge, of the Andover Theological Seminary; and Mr. Richard Miles, of Ohio, with their wives, sailed on Wednesday for the Mendi Mission, West Africa. They expect to land at Sherbro Island. The party take out lumber and materials for two houses, to be erected for their accommodation.

The new Town Hall in Medford, Mass., built upon the ruins of the structure destroyed by fire a few months since, was dedicated Nov. 16 by the Sons of Temperance. Addresses were made by Hon. Judge Russell, Edwin Thompson, Wm. Adams, Jr., and others.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

MEATS.

Business has been very dull during the week. Prices, however, exhibit no remarkable changes.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	7	@	12
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Stocks are ample and prices are unaltered. The demand is limited.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	37	@	62½
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	14	@	18
Fowls, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Geese, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	2 75	@	3 50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	50	@	65
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 62	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Bear's Meat, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Hares, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, grey, each	8	@	10

FISH

Though supplies have been less extensive, they have been, at least, quite equal to the very moderate requirements of buyers. Bluefish, Kingfish, Weakfish, and Porgies, have disappeared. No novelties have been introduced this week.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	37	@	50
Mackerel, each	20	@	25
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Whitefish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Blackfish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Perch, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Black Bass, ℔ lb	—	@	—
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Haddock, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Smelts, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Terrapin, each	62	@	87
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Dealers report an unsatisfactory business this week. Most articles mentioned in our list are plenty. Beans, and a few other varieties, have disappeared.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	16
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ℔ peck	31	@	50
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	31	@	75
Cabbage, each	3	@	5
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	87	@	2 50
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 50
Pumpkins, each	5	@	15
Squashes, each	10	@	15
Salad, ℔ head	3	@	—
Chicory, ℔ head	3	@	—
Celery, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	3	@	4
Watercresses, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ basket	75	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ peck	31	@	37
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Okra, dried, ℔ half peck	1 25	@	—
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	2

FRUIT.

The sales effected, during the week, have been quite moderate. Prices of the principal kinds, especially of domestic, are advancing.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 00	@	1 50
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Citron, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	9
Pears, Beurre Diel, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Vicar of Wakefield, ℔ half-peck	75	@	1 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ half-peck	—	@	2 00
Pears, Columbian Virgalieu, ℔ hf-peck	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Winter Beurre, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	50	@	75
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	12	@	18
Quinces, ℔ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Walnuts, ℔ quart	—	@	15
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb	8	@	8
Dates, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Currants, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been generally quite limited, at our revised quotations.

Butter, State, ℔ lb	19	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	—	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ lb	—	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Cheese, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Eggs, six for	13	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	25	@	26
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

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Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ half-peck	—	@	2 00
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Walnuts, ℔ quart	—	@	15
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
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Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	25	@	26
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307: S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 74 bbls. Ashes 37,012 bbls. Flour; 50 bbls. Corn Meal; 59,245 bushels Wheat; 12,946 bushels Corn; 800 bushels Barley; 18,200 bushels Oats; 4,965 pkgs. Provisions; and 406 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 75 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales to-day 2,500 lbs. American Yellow, at 34½c.@35c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in good demand at former rates.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 590 bags Maracaibo, at 12¼c.@12½c.; 60 bags stained Maracalbo, on private terms; and 250 bags Rio, at 11¼c.@12c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day have been confined to 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11¾, and other grades at proportionate prices ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 20 tons Lima Wood, at $65; 110 tons Savanilla Fustic, at $18 50; and 950 tons Logwood, at $12 75@$13 for St. Domingo, and $12 for Jamaica, ℔ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in demand, at $3 62½@$4 50 ℔ cwt.; Mackerel have attracted more attention, including large No. 1, at $15 25@$15 50; No. 2 at $12 25@$13 50; and No. 3 at $9 25 ℔ bbl. Salmon and Herring are unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull, to-day for State and Western Flour. A good inquiry, partly speculative, prevails for extra State, at $5. Holders, however, generally ask for large lots, $5 10 ℔ bbl. Hence, sales have been limited. Other descriptions have been in moderate request. We have to reduce our quotations very generally, 5c. ℔ bbl. for low and medium brands. The reported transactions do not exceed 12,250 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 85@$4 90, extra State, $5@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5; extra Wisconsin at $5 05@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 10@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@	$4 60
Superfine State	4 85	@	4 90
Extra State	5 00	@	5 10
Superfine Western	4 90	@	5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 05	@	6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 30	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@	6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Genesee	5 35	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been in request, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,800 bbls., at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is heavy and languid; sales have been made of 325 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 10@$6 20 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in pretty brisk request, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 40 ℔ whole box. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet, to-day; prices have not varied materially, the tendency being steadily in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 31,500 bushels, including white Canada on private terms; fair Milwaukee Club, in store, bought by a speculator, $1 15; Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 12; prime white Kentucky at $1 50; and prime red Southern, to arrive, at $1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining, sales have been confined to 12,000 bushels at 98c.@$1 for round white and yellow; $1 for white Southern; $1 for yellow do.; and 82c.@88c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is salable and steady, at 86c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES." New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—THE SICILIAN VESPERS—LA FAVORITA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—MARIA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE AND REALITY—TO PARIS AND BACK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIMES—THE LIMERICK BOY.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—LOVE IS BLIND—NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE STRANGER. Evening—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER—CONJUGAL LESSON.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SIEBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—CONCERT BY THE BLACK SWAN.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—POPULAR LYRIC RECITALS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—OLD FOLK'S CONCERT.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—INFLATION OF THE GREAT ÆRIAL SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Very interesting details of recent events in Mexico are given in the letters of our Special Correspondent at the capital. The civil war progresses with its usual catalogue of horrors. Assassinations, robberies, and outrages upon persons and property, ware of daily occurrence. Our latest advices from the City of Mexico are to Nov. 1. Intelligence had been received of the capture of Tepic and the scenes which transpired upon that event. The Constitutionalists, on taking possession of the town, shot, in the Plaza, many persons who were suspected of sympathy with the clergy, and imposed a heavy contribution upon the population. A repayment of the duties which had been previously exacted by MARQUEZ having been demanded, the British Consul, Mr. ALLSOPP, refused to pay, and was instantly consigned to a dungeon, whence he escaped and took refuge on H. B. M. ship *Amethyst*. An official correspondence, in relation to the recent robbery of the United States mail on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, had taken place between Mr. LA REINTRIE, acting United States *Chargé* at Vera Cruz, and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. Indemnity having been demanded for that outrage, the Minister responded by transmitting to Mr. LA REINTRIE a copy of a circular issued by the Government, urging upon the Governors of the several States of Mexico the necessity of protecting the Transit Route. This document was accepted by the acting *Chargé* as a sufficient answer to his demands, and it will be forwarded to Washington.

Our special dispatches from Washington announce the receipt of official information of the ratification of the Chinese Treaty. The Treaty has not been received at Washington. Mr. WARD returned to his quarters on board the *Pochatan* on the 17th August, and reported that he had received very kind treatment from the Chinese. Young LEDD, who was captured at the Pei-ho, was released in deference to Mr. WARD, by whom he was received and delivered over to the British Commander. Dispatches from Com. TATNALL confirm the reports previously received of disturbances at Shanghai, growing out of the forcible abduction of Coolies. The frigate *Mississippi* remained at Shanghai during the visit of Com. TATNALL to Japan. Advices from that portion of the East India Squadron stationed at Nagasaki, state that a collision had occurred at that port between the Japanese and the captain and crew of an American merchantman, and that the frigate *Germantown* was prepared to render assistance. The result is not stated. Com. TATNALL proposed to proceed to Jeddo to make arrangements for the transportation of the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States, but, in his dispatch to the Navy Department, the Commodore expresses a doubt whether it is the intention of the Japanese Government to authorize the departure of the Embassy.

Accounts from St. Vincent'a to Oct. 20, from Demerara to the 25th, from Jamaica to the 26th, and from Barbados to the 27th, reach us by way of the Bermudas. Heavy rains had succeeded the drouth, beneath which the crops had been suffering; and all manner of vegetation was looking finely. The cane-crop was extremely promising. The prices of American produce had declined in the presence of a number of simultaneous arrivals. The Island Legislature had adjourned, after providing for a volunteer corps to aid the militia in preserving public order. The health of Jamaica is reported to be generally good. The appearance of the crops on the south side waa encouraging; on the north the season, and consequently the canes, were somewhat backward. Trada at Demerara is languid. The weather has been variable, but upon the whola favorable to the planting interest. The St. Vincent papers exult over the condition of the Colonial Treasury, there being a balance of £3,094 above the expenditures of the year. Trinidad has been unusually sickly this season.

The Correspondent of the TIMES, writing from Bermuda on the 9th inst., announcea the arrival at Hamilton of the British mail steamer *Tasmania*, of the West India line, which put into that harbor leaking badly. There were several caaes of yellow fever on board, whicb the vessel had brought from St. Thomaa; and on H. M. S. *Gladiator*, which had also arrived from the aame island, there had been numerous deaths, while a number remained on the sick list.

The excitement in Virginia in regard to the rescue of JOHN BROWN has become so absurd as to be a matter of shame to those who have caused it. Troops have been kept under arms at Richmond; troops have been hastened forward from Alexandria; munitions of war have been expedited from the arsenal at Washington to the arsenal at Harper's Ferry; the Railroad Company has placed an armed guard to wait upon the Highness of the Harper's Ferry bridge, and yet the accounts from Baltimore, based upon the lateat information advanced from Charlestown, assure that no cnemy has appeared to withatand these formidable preparations; and that the moving cause of the extremely violent popular emotion was the conflagration of a hay-stack. At Washington, it is gratifying to obaerve, the affair has been rated at its proper value. There is, however, the aignificant addition to our special dispatch, that the policy of Disunion is currently discussed in the streets—a statement that is entitled to more than ordinary consideration, as an indication of popular feeling.

Our California correspondence to Oct. 24, received by the Overland Mail, recites the latest news from the mining district in Carson Valley, from which wonderful accounts have been lately received. All the hills in sight of Eagle Valley have been "prospected," and immense sums had been offered by speculators for some of the claims. Companies of miners were actively at work, and the reports grew better. The discoveries continued to create the greatest excitement. Judge SINCLAIR, of Utah, had arrived at San Francisco, *en route* for Washington.

A nest of coin-counterfeiters was broken up at Cordova, in Rock Island County, Ill., on Monday, Nov. 14. The principals of the gang were captured and taken to Chicago, where they are in jail, awaiting trial. Their apparatua was all seized; together with a large amount of false coin.

If the present arrangementa are carried out, the obsequies of the late Senator BRODERICK will be celebrated to-morrow, whether the weather is propitious or not, and despite the protest of the Sabbatarians. The Californians now in this City hold a meeting last evening, at which resolutions in honor of the deceased were passed.

The Quarterly Report of the General Superintendent of Police, as rendared to tha Commissioners, is given to the public this morning. Capt. PILLSBURY is evidently well aatisfied with the *morals* and ganeral condition of his lIttle army. The actual number of rank and fila he gives at 1,699. Of their drill and baaring he speaka in laudatory tarms, refarring to tha suppreasion of soma needless exercises as one of the amellorations happily introduced by himself. Other improvementa are equally the matter of felicitation. The suppression of "roundsmen," and the assignment of the duties formerly performed by them to the superior officers of aach Precinct, has been found to answer avery desirabla purpose, without onerously increaaing the dutiaa of those charged with the supervision. The obligations of Sunday observance are more rigidly anforced, the Superintendent assures us, places for the aale of liquors being in all but exceptional cases closed. This atatement may perhaps surprise the observant in such matters, who see little or no differnce outwardly in tha Sunday liquor traffic from what it was before the avatar of Capt. PILLSBURY; but then tha affair is none of theira; the report is to tho Polica Commissionera. Beyond the fact that 23,971 arrests were made during the quarter, it will be needless to repeat the statistics of crime. A measure of praise is due to tha better protaction afforded to passengars at ateamboat landinga and railroad atationa; to tha more efficient employment of the Police telegraph, which as a detective and admonitory agent, has become of prodigioua value; and to the ayatem of police espionage established in common with the authorities of other cities. The "Rogues' Gallery" is reported to be grown into a sumptuous gallery of criminal fine art. One abuse the Superintendent refers to with startling indifference. Beyond the regular body of police detailed for patrol duty, there exists a collection of one hundred and forty-eight gentlemen, who bear the official shield for their private purposes; one to protect his pears from the predatory; another to use when his bar-room la the acene of disturbance; another for any optional case that may occur to him. Mr. PILLSBURY complains that these amateur policemen are very apt to abuse their power; and that he has been compellad at one time and another to suspend a score of them. Why, in the nama of public order, does he not recommend the suspension of the whole body at once? Why is so mischievous and irresponsible a corpa permitted to exist, when so many obvious reasons demand its repression? Surely, the public service requires no such anomaly; and surely such partial distribution of police powera is big with the grossest injustice. Will it not be well for the Commissioners to revise this particular element of their system?

A meeting of property owners opposed to the widening of Worth-street, was held yesterday afternoon. A previously appointed Committee having failed to render their report, the meeting adjourned without taking any definite action.

The Stock Market, after a dull and rather lower feeling at the morning Board, closed at an improvement in the afternoon. Panama fell to 129¼, and rallied to 131. New-York Central closed, as yesterday, 80½@⅝. Money rates casier again to the Stock Brokers, and the same as on Thuraday for Discounts. Exchange abundant, at 60 daya' sight, against Cotton from the South, and at sight against Bullion from this port. Of the latter the *Vanderbilt* will take out to-day about $1,000,000.

The sales of Cotton were confined to 1,000 bales at former rates. Flour and Wheat were heavy and lower. Corn was more plenty and prices favored buyers. Oats advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, with an active inquiry. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand, as were likewise Candles, Dry Codfish, Mackerel, Raisins, Hops, Rice, Linseed Oil, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Metals, Tallow, Seeds and Hemp were quiet. Naval Stores, Tobacco and Dyewoods attracted rather more attention. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Brownsville Troubles.

We have a new and curious phase of the troubles on our Mexican frontier. While our Press has been teeming with reports of fresh Mexican outrages,—and while the President is said to have been concocting measures for seizing Mexican territory by way of redress, it seems that our citizens have been actually indebted to the interposition of Mexican troops for the protection our own have failed to give them.

We publish in another column a translation of the official correspondence between the American Sheriff of Brownsville and the military authorities of Mexico concerning this outbreak. We have already stated, what subsequent intelligence has fully confirmed, that CORTINAS, the leader of the invaders of Brownsville, is a native of Texas, though of Mexican origin,—that he is at the head of a gang of marauding desperadoes, and that the motive of his assault was revenge against the sheriff and people of Brownsville for alleged injuries sustained at their hands. It now appears from this correspondence that the American sheriff, when the invasion first occurred, applied to the *Mexican* military authorities across the Rio Bravo for aid,—on the ground that there were no American troops at hand, and the people were unable to protect themselves. The application was at once responded to in the most friendly manner by the military commander at Matamoras, and one hundred well-armed Mexican soldiers were dispatched to the relief of the citizens of Brownsville. We also learn that the Governor of the State of Tamaulipas sincerely and warmly commended the action of the military commander of Matamoras. All these documents bear evidence of sincerity and of friendly feeling. Since their date we have the statement from reliable sources that this body of Mexican soldiers, dispatched from Matamoras to Brownsville, went out freely to fight the battlea of the distressed American citizens, and lost some four or five of their number in killed and wounded.

It seems, therefore, that the American authorities of one corner of our Union have been obliged to call upon Mexico for military aid to suppress an insurrection within United States territory, and Mexican troops have entered our territory, upon an invitation, and fought for that purpose! These facts have a peculiar significance at the present time, inasmuch as Mexico is denounced by us as a country without a Government—a country given up to anarchy—where the interests of her own citizens as well as those of foreigners are basely and cruelly outraged. And now, in treating with Mexico, Mr. BUCHANAN demands a large slice of her territory, and liberty to protect such transit routes as she may open to us. These demands are made in face of the facts published almost daily, from one end of the country to the other, that we are unwilling or unable to protect any one of the routes through our own territory, and that within our own frontiers, commencing with Brownsville and passing along the Texas borders, through Arizona, New-Mexico, and Kansas, through Utah, to Washington Territory on the Pacific, there is now raging a more disgraceful warfare, between Indians, half-breeds, Mexicans, loafers, cut-throats, and robbers of every grade, Mormons and whites, than ever disturbed the soil of Mexico. It is within the bounds of truth to say that, in this murderous and ruinous conflict now raging within the borders of the United States, more lives have been lost, and more money spent, within the past year, than have been aacrified in Mexico, in spite of her anarchy, within twice that length of time.

Before Mr. BUCHANAN determines to acize Mexican territory in revenge for the Brownsville rebellion, we hope he will have the common politeneaa to thank the Mexican military authorities for having aent troops to protect American citizens on American soil.

The Franking Abuse.

Our Postmaster-General is making vigorous efforts to abate, if he cannot wholly uproot, the gross abuses which time and toleration have gathered around the franking privilege. He began by deciding, most justly, that no frank was valid which was not in the handwriting of the person whose name was used,—in other words, that no Member of Congress could authorize other people to aign his name for him. The whole country sustained him heartily in this decision,—which put an end to one of the most flagrant abusea of the system.

Another equally gross was, however, left untouched. Members of Congresa are legally entitled to the franking privilege only in their official capacity and on their official business. They claim and exercise it, however, in their capacity as partisans—and the mails are loaded down with tons of speeches, pamphlets, and electioneering appeals of every description, franked by Members,—not on public business, but solely to build up the fortunes of their respective political parties. This cannot be stopped, under existing regulations, so long as public men are willing to violate the spirit of the law in obedience to the exactions of partisanship.

But another branch of the general system of fraud has just attracted the notice of Mr. HOLT—that of obtaining the franks of members of Congress for the private letters of individuals. His informant allegea that the clerks of the various Departments in Washington are in the habit of sending large packages of blank envelopea to members, and of getting their names upon them, for distribution amongst their friends. The Postmaster, in his reply, which we published yesterday, states that he thinks the practice is not confined to the Government offic ials, but that it prevails widely in all parts of the Union—that his frank is a favor which a member is always ready to bestow upon anybody who asks it, and that this is so much a matter of course that it has become a recognized ground of offence to have it refused. There can be no doubt that the practice is most improper, and that members of Congress ought to make it a point of honor to put a stop to it. The acts of Congress which confer the franking privilege clearly intended it to be exercised solely for the transmission of members' own correspondence, and the object of conferring it at all, was to facilitate the dispatch of public business, and their intercourse with their constituents. To distribute franked envelopes right and left to everyone who asks for them, is to abuse it grossly. But nobody, as Mr. HOLT says, can expect the time to come when people will be all so scrupulous as to refuse the smallest droppings from the public treasury, as long as they can be had without running the risk of legal punishment. There is for the mass of mankind an amount of enjoyment to be had out of even three cents filched from the public, which a thousand times the sum, acquired in any other way, would fail to afford; and as long as people can make the nation do them even the small favor of carrying a quarter of an ounce for nothing, there will always be a large number who will avail themselves of the opportunity. The matter has of late assumed a serious aspect, owing not only to the growth of the abuse, but to the serious falling off in the Post-office revenues, or rather their inadequate increase, relatively to the work to be done.

There is but one way in which a remedy can be applied to this abuse. The franking privilege, as such, should be abolished:—and the public treasury should assume the expense of the official correspondence of members of Congress and other public servants. Let them keep a postage account with each one,—issuing stamps for his use and fixing a limit to the amount which each may thus expend. No matter how large the margin which may be so allowed: the system will be far better than the present. In that way justice can be done to all parties. Members will be relieved from the expense of their correspondence on public business:—political parties will be compelled to pay their own postage as they pay their other expenses, and the mail service will be relieved from a burden which is rapidly growing heavier than it can bear.

A Serious Matter.

Dr. HOWE, of Boston, like Col. FORBES and several other persons at the North, supposed to be implicated more or less directly in the Harper's Ferry invasion, have taken their departure for Canada. FRED. DOUGLASS has gone to England. Others will probably imitate their example. The acknowledged motive of their flight is the apprehension that they may be required by the Federal Government to go to Virginia as witnesses on the trial of STEPHENS, which is to take place under Federal authority and in a United States Court. This is treated by some journals as an indication of their complicity in the crime, and by others as mere cowardice. In the interest of fair play we are constrained to say that neither of these imputations seems to us to be warranted by the facts of the case.

It must be remembered that if summoned by Federal authority to attend anywhere in the United States as witnesses, these men must go and such summons can be procured on the affidavit of any citizen of Virginia. Once within the limits of that State, they are amenable to its legal process, and would, beyond all doubt, be instantly arrested on the charge of having been accessory to the crime for which BROWN has been sentenced to death. The whole object of Governor WISE in handing STEPHEN'S over to the Federal authorities for trial, is unquestionably to bring sundry obnoxious Northern men within reach of Virginia law. Whether it is a device worthy of one in his position, we need not stop to inquire. But it can scarcely be considered strange that none of these gentlemen, whether innocent or guilty, should be unwilling thus to be drawn into the peculiar perils which would beset them in Virginia in the present excited state of the public mind. For they would encounter not only the danger of being tried by a Virginia jury, but the additional perils of a Virginia mob. Mr. HENRY HUNTER'S statement of his own agency in the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed, wounded, and disabled man at Harper's Ferry,—and the utter abscnce of a single voice or word of disapprobation from the whole State of Virginia of that most inhuman and unparalled act, show clearly enough the public tone and temper in that vicinity. What would the life of FRED. DOUGLASS or of Dr. HOWE be worth in Richmond or in Charlestown at the present moment?

If the Government wishes to prove its good faith in this matter, and really aift the affair to the bottom, let it try STEPHENS somewhere on this side of the boundary line, say in Pennsylvania, where there will be no fear of Lynch Law, and then, if Dr. HOWE and the rest refuse to appear and make a clean breast of it, they will fairly lay themselves open to suspicions of complicity in the invasion.

The Mayoralty.

The Tammany Hall convention meets tonight for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor. The Republicans follow their example on Tuesday next. Both, we presume, will nominate respectable men,—men who have position and influence in the community, and who enjoy the public confidence as men of integrity and some degree of public apirit. If they do, they will have done all in their power to render the election of FERNANDO WOOD reasonably certain. If one of them ahould nominate a mere political hack, known to the whole City as such, the other might possibly secure support enough for a better candidate to elect him. But if both select good men, the respectable vote of the City will be divided:—and that is precisely what Mr. WOOD desires for his own success.

It is perfectly clear that the great mass of our citizens look with a tolerable degree of complacency upon the prospect of Mr. WOOD'S reaccession of civic power—else they would insist upon a union of his opponents. Probably they would not declare themselves absolutely favorable to his election. But they evidently regard the temporary abandonment of their party organizations, and coöperation with their political adversaries, as a much greater calamity than Mr. WOOD'S success. They are certainly entitled to their choice. The people have a most unquestionable right to throw the City intereats overboard entirely if they see fit, and treat them as mere make-weights in the Presidential contest. They have done so uniformly hitherto, except in a single instance—and that experiment they do not seem likely to repeat again.

We cannot encourage the hope of any City reform this Fall. Everything relating to the City Government will be sacrificed remorselessly to the exigencies of partisanship. The City offices will be struggled for as available party spoils. The Republicans look upon the division in the Democratic ranks, between Tammany and Mayor WOOD, as quite certain to give them the ascendency, while the Tammany faction are equally confident in their ability to outvote each of the others. We shall unquestionably have a triangular contest, with every prospect of a result not satisfactory to any citizen who looks more to the public welfare than to the interests of a political faction.

Municipal Rotation.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED has just made a martyr of himself in the very handsomest manner. He is so thoroughly persuaded that the words used by WASHINGTON, in the first draft of his valedietory to Congress, were strictly prophetic, and that the "spirit of our Government has rendered a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with the ideas the people have of liberty and safety," that he cannot be prevailed upon to present himself as a candidate for reëlection as Corporation Counsel. We would pay all due honor to Mr. BUSTEED for this act of lofty disinterestedness, and we do not hesitate to commend his example to the serious attention of Mr. BUCHANAN himself. The swifter rotation we can have in our elective offices, as they are now commonly filled, the better pleased we shall be. It is true that, like the wretched sufferer in the hymn-books, we may, after all, "only change the place, but keep the pain," and that each new IN may prove as pestilential a fellow as the OUT who preceded him. But desperate men take to gambling; and in the lottery of popular nominations we are always hoping that the prize of an honest and capable man may one day turn up for us somewhere.

Let Mr. BUSTEED then by all means "rotate" on general principles, though in his special case he may well give place to a much worse officer than himself. But may we not seize the opportunity to suggest a widening of the area embraced by these revolutions of the official sphere? As things now go, Mr. BUSTEED, or any other rotating officer, knows very well that he is merely making way for one of a little knot of persons linked together like a club, by the common bond of a common devotion to the public service and its perquisites. Political life has become a special estate with us, a sort of fifth wheel, with which we think the machinery of the Commonwealth could very well dispense. We had anticipated from the gentlemen of the Fifth-avenue Vigilance Committee the particular public service of a practical reform in this very matter. Are we to be disappointed of this hope? Have the energies of this Democratic organization been consumed in demonstrating the responsibility of a dozen Republican leaders for the Harper's Ferry Insurrection? Or may we expect to see the fruit of their silent but resolute labors in the elevated character of the Municipal nominations, which the Democracy are now about to put before the people? Such a result would go far to justify their corporate existence in the public estimation, and might even redeem the frantic folly of their first political essay. It would certainly afford us, as we do not shrink from confessing, a much more lively satisfaction even than the magnanimous official *felo de se* of Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED.

THE PROPOSED BRODERICK PARADE ON SUNDAY.—The Fire Department of our City has been engaged for several weeks in getting up a parade in honor of the late Senator BRODERICK, of California, with special reference to the position he once held as foreman of one of our fire companies. With singular pertinacity they have persisted in fixing upon Sunday as the day for the demonstration; and, though they have postponed it once or twice on account of the weather, they have still insisted on having it take place on that particular day of the week. It is now fixed for to-morrow.

We do not understand the immobility of our Firemen in thus adhering to a course of action which they must be well assured cannot fail to meet the disapproval of the great body of our people. Sunday, we are aware, is a day of leisure, and the streets are less obstructed by public vehicles. But if they are very much in earnest in their devotion to the memory of Senator BRODERICK, they could certainly spare a day from their ordinary avocations for this purpose:—and parades of all kinds have so settled and established a right to monopolize our streets, without regard to the demands of current traffic, that Sunday gives them no advantage over any other day in this respect.

In another column this morning we publish a protest, signed by a very large number of our business men, against this needless and wanton disturbance of the quiet and peace of Sunday. It is temperate in its tone, and entitled to respect, not less from the cogency of its appeal than from the character and influence of the gentlemen by whom it is aigned. The list embraces a great number of our citizens, conspicuous rather from their business relations than from any special zeal they have hitherto shown in this direction.

We cannot suppose that the influential members of our Fire Department are indifferent to the sentiments and opinions of the great body of our people. We trust, therefore, that they will so far yield to the almost unanimous wish of our citizens as to postpone their demonstration still further, and to fix for it some day on which they will not necessarily disturb the peace and encounter the prejudices of the community at large.

CALIFORNIA.

Three Days' Later News—Mining Intelligence—Fires, Personal Movements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 24, 1859.

The California naws for my letter of to-day contains little of marked interest, and is entirely overshadowed by tha interesting news from the Sandwich Islands, sent therewith.

By the mail of Friday last I gave you an account of the flight hence of a child twelve years of age, the daughter of an actor, and herself a promising pupil in histrionic art. It is now stated that there were two other runaway couples on the same steamer—the *Uncle Sam*. Among these were an actor named LOVETT, and who carried off with him the recently marriad wife of a respectable engineer on one of our Northern Coast steamers. The runaway wife is only twenty years of age, and quite attractive in personal appearance. Her husband is absent from port, and unconscious of his loss.

We have no very detailed account yet of the recant disastrous fire in Coulterville. It is said to have originated in the fruit-store of DAVID COHEN, supposed to be from the rats getting in a large box containing matches, and igniting them. Among those who were hurnt out were BARRUCK HARRIS, DAVID COHEN & Co., DAVIS SHONFIELD, who is said to have lost $10,000. Mrs. HAUFF, who with her two children, a boy and a girl, were on a visit close to where the fire originated, in attempting to leave the house, fell into a cellar, and, with ber two children, were suffocated; their bodies were brought to Sonora for interment.

The mining stories from Carson Valley and the Washoe region continue to come in with new wonders daily. Those who think the precious metals are in danger of giving out in California will do well to read the following from a correspondent of the Marysville *Democrat*:

"All the hills in sight of Eagle Valley have been prospected. Forty and fifty thousand dollars were offered by San Francisco capitalists for some of the claims discovered. Investments have been made, and tons of orc have been transmitted over the mountains, by wagons, for the purpose ot being tested. Returns have been received as high as $9,000 a ton. Gold Hill is celebrated for constantly increasing discoveries. Companies are constantly putting in arastras on the east side of Carson River. Within tbe last few days, BIBBS & ALLEN, accompanied by THOMAS MCCAUM (formerly of Marysville,) discovered a silver vein, mixed with gold, one mile in length. The ore is valued at $25 per ton. A large extent of land surrounding this vein is also taken up by the same company, some of it containing mineral, and the rest being good for grazing and farming. Carson City now numbers thirty houses, and others are contracted for, to be built as soon as lumber can be obtalned. The stores are doing a good business. FALL & Co. sold, on the 11th inst., $1,000 worth of goods. City lots that were worth, six weeks ago, $5 and $10, sell now from $100 to $600. Mr. BRYAN, formerly engaged in quartz mining at Forbestown, is interested in a paying claim at Virginia City. HUGHES, the spiritualist, who formerly practiced magnetism in Marysville, has been led by the spirits of his own judgment to a fortune. He has been offered $20,000 for which he paid $3,500."

The steamer *Senator*, on her last trip from San Pedro, brought up a quantity of silver ore taken from a mine recently discovered in the southern part of the State, as thus related in the Los Angeles *Star*:

"On the La Llevra Rancho, about 100 miles from Los Angeles, near Fort Tejon, indications were noticed which led the prospector, a Sonorian, to conclude that silver ore abounded in that locality. He came to Los Angeles and communicated with some of the capitalists of the city, who sent out men to operate on the place. The result is, the discovery of what gives evidence of being a rich and very valuable silver mine. A quantity of the ore was brought to town and tested, by precipitation, smelting and other modes, exhibiting a large per centage of metal in the ore. It is the intention of the company, nine in number, to prospect the lead thoroughly, by sinking shafts. Seven men are now employed in this operation. The ore obtained was from the surface merely. About five feet down, the vein is fully two feet wide; and, at the depth to which the men have now sunk, he vein is four feet wide."

On Sunday, Oct. 16, two men, named JOHN SWART and DANIEL CASHOUX, met at a place three miles above Fort Ross, where they quarreled and had a fight. They afterwards started to go home, in company with another man, and on the way again got into a fight, in which CASHOUX stabbed SWART in the left side three times, causing his death almost instantly.

The United States brig *Floyd* arrived yesterday from the Colorado River, having on board a number of troops from Fort Yuma, who, we understand, will be placed on Alcatraz Island, the quarters at that Fort being completed.

Hon. Judge SINCLAIR, of the United States District Court for the Territory of Utah, arrived in town on Thursday night last. Judge SINCLAIR has adjourned his Court until July next, and is now *en route* for Washington, and will leave on the next steamer for Panama. His official career in Utah has been marked by great firmness, ability and integrity. It is to be hoped that his representations at Washington will lead Congress, if not the Executive, to the conviction that public morality, as well as the national dignity, requires an entire change in the policy of our Government towards the Mormons of Salt Lake.

The schooner *Catalina* arrived on Saturday evening from San Blas, having on board the young American commander Admiral NOAROV, who has within the past year distinguished himself in Mexico, as a naval officer of the Liberal or Constitutional party. He visits San Francisco on important Government business, and will return to the scene of operations, where he has earned such distinction, at an early date.

Judge MONROE, of San Francisco, has denied the application of EDWARD D. SHEDD for a divorce from his wife MARY ANN SHEDD. The husband proved that he had left his wife in Massachusetts and came to California; that he requested her to follow him and she refused; but he did not prove that he had provided her with the means of coming.

An up-country paper thus describes the really wonderful Geysers recently discovered in the northeastern part of Plumas County:

"The area is almost flat, and surrounded on its edge by large boulders, which seem to be fragments of lava. It would be safe to say that on this little spot of ground one thousand boiling, steaming springs exist, and so loud is the sound produced by the escape of the steam, that it is impossible to distinguish the voice of a man ten feet from you. In some of these springs there is a kind of sediment, about the consistency of common mush, which simmers and gurgles, and at times entirely closes the aperture, which is invariably succeeded by a deafening explosion, in the escape of the confined steam. Everything smells strongly of sulphur, which may be gathered, in some instances, in large pieces, but is mostly found adhering to the rocks, in the shape of a palpable powder—the effect of crystalization. There is also another mineral, produced in the same manner, resembling quinine in color and formation, but to the taste like alum, and there is no doubt that it is alumine. On one side of said flat there is a kind of chalk, white as snow, and,rescmbling plaster of Paris after having been prepared for casting. There is a little plain of this, about twenty yards long, and about half that in width, as level as a floor. But what is the most remarkable feature, is a stream of cold, pure water running through the centre of the flat. You can safely move among the springs, by submitting frequently to an envelopment in sulphurous vapor. About one mile from this flat, at an elevation of three hundred feet above it, there is a round lake, in diameter about fifty yards, which is in a continual state of agitation, resembling the boiling of a caldron; the earth around it is almost a blood red. These springs are situated on the head waters of the north fork of Feather River and Lassen's Peak.

The French bark *Marie*, Capt. THIN, which arrived on Saturday last, was chartered in Shanghai, by two French gentlemen, for the sole purpose of bringing to this port one hundred and two cases of silkworms' eggs, which arrived in perfect order, and will be taken by the proprietors to Paris, for which city, *via* New-York, they leave on the steamer of the 5th of November. This, though not the first importation of the kind, is the largest ever made, at least *via* this State. Last year a single case of silkworm's eggs arrived here, and went East in the same manner.

Yesterday our "Winter" commenced with a glorious shower of rain, settling the dust, washing off the trees and shrubbery, and refreshing nature's face to a marvelous degree. Winter with us has no terrors, for it brings us the finest weather of the year, adding the glace points of perfection to this most delicious of climates. Snow is never seen this side the crests of the Sierras, and frosts seldom leave their blighting breath upon a single leaf. The air is pure, and the almosphere so clear that yesterday morning I saw the City of San Francisco quite distinctly, without the aid of a glass, from a point sixty miles distant.

I have just returned from an excursion to San José, where the Santa Clara County Fair is in progress. The valley constituting that county is one of the loveliest I ever saw. In the Winter of '50-'51 I traversed it from end to end without passing a fence except in the little village of San José itself. All was open, and thousands of cattle, wild or partially domesticated only, traversed the plain, luxuriating in the grass which at that season was some eight inches high. Now the valley is the garden of the State,—scarce an acre that is not inclosed and cultivated; and its vineyards and orchards are incomparable,—while the little village of 1851 is now a thriving city of 4,000 inhabitants, and the prosperous mart and depôt for one of the finest agricultural sections that the world can show.

A single vinegrower exhibited sixty different varieties of grapes at the Fair. An orchardist contributed over fifty varieties of splendid apples; and a score of others displayed from twenty to thirty different varieties each of apples or pears. The array of fine stock, too would scarcely be excelled in the heart of New-York,—for our stock-raisers have been liberal in their investments, and imported from the East and from England the choicest selections, regardless of cost. For fruit and stock-raising they have, beaves and sheep—California possesses advantages unequaled by any other part of the Union.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MASTIFF.

Interesting Statement of Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr.

The following statement of the wreck of the ship *Mastiff*, reported in our last news from the Sandwich Islands, is from the pen of Mr. RICHARD H. DANA, JR., of Boston, who was a passenger on board the vessel at the time of the disaster:

HONOLULU, Oct. 2, 1859.

You will remember I esteemed myself fortunate in being able to procure a passage in the noble clipper-ship *Mastiff*; and as she beat out of the Golden Gate, and stood off to sea, complete in all her equipments, under one of the best of commanders, with tried and trusty officers and a strong crew, furnished to repletion with the comforts and luxuries of sea life, with the prospect of the delightful Pacific breezes to bear us to the Hawaiian Islands—few ships' companies could present a more cheerful spectacle than did ours. On the afternoon of the fifth day out (Thursday, Sept. 15,) between 4½ and 5 P. M., as we were peacefully breathed along in charming weather, with all sail set, an alarm of fire was raised; smoke rose up through the ventilators aft; and our sickness passengers—of whom we had one hundred and seventy-five quartered in the between-decks—rushed on deck in consternation. Capt. JOHNSON instantly ordered the hose to a force-pump and immediately a stream was set in motion, and the males took the pipe down the after-scuttle, but were driven back by the suffocating smoke, which increased fearfully in volume and force. The captain jumped below and found the between-decks all on fire, and the fire communicated to a large quantity of hay in the lower hold, and spreading so rapidly among the light, dry bales and mats of the Chinese, that any attempt to extinguish it was a mere waste of time. He ordered the pumps stopped, and all hands to the lowering and manning of the boats. The cry of "Powder!" was raised; but the danger had been foreseen, and the captain had the magazine, which contained powder enough to blow the ship and all into the air, and was thrown directly over the fire, removed and thrown overboard.

A ship was in sight, and our ensign was run up, union down, and the yards thrown aback.

Now all depended on the boats. Could they be launched and filled in safety, before the fire should burst through the decks, amid the cries and struggles of these half frantic Chinamen? Some of these poor creatures rushed madly for the boats, and others were stupified by fear. By threats to some, persuasion with others, and hard fighting with belaying pins against the rest, and the presenting of revolvers at their heads, they were kept at bay and in something like subjection. In these efforts the Captain was well seconded by his officers and crew and by the cabin passengers; and seafaring men will give credit to the skill and discipline that prevailed when they are told that every boat was launched, supplied with oars, manned, loaded with passengers and sent off, without a single accident worthy of notice. Mrs. JOHNSON, the Captain's wife, the only female passenger, went in the first boat, behaving with considerable coolness throughout.

The ship in sight, which proved to be the British ship *Achilles*, came raptdly up, and hove to, to windward of us, and sent a boat to our aid, in charge of her second mate. The four boats of the *Mastiff* and this boat of the *Achilles* were now employed in passing and repassing between the two ships, taking off and transporting the Chinamen. These poor fellows, not understanding our language, ignorant of boats and the sea, filled the cbains, hung over the sides by ropes, struggling for the earliest places in the boats, and force was still necessary to keep them from swamping the boats. In about one hour and a half after the first alarm was given every person on board the *Mastiff* had been safely placed on the deck of the *Achilles*, with the single exception of a Chinaman, who went below to save his money-chest and was suffocated. His death was not known, except to a few of his countrymen, until tha next day.

When all the lives had been saved, Capt. JOHNSON gave his attention to saving property and provisions. The specie, amounting to nearly $83,000, was taken out and sent to the *Achilles*, in charge of our chief mate. Efforts were made to get out bread and other provisions, to relieve the friendly ship from the tax upon her stores, but the fire had made such progress in that part of the ship that none could be got out. As soon as the more pressing duties to human lives were performed, tha steward, who was conspicuous for self-possession and activity, had got out the chief part of the cabin passengers' luggage from the house on deck; very little which was in the house was lost—though all was lost which had been placed below. Most of the cabin passengers were still on board, of choice, and aided in getting out their luggage. The house for the crew was on deck, and much of their effects were saved—the captain now giving liberty to all to save for themselves what they could. At the same time with the luggage, the stock of animals received the attention of the master and officers.

You, Messrs. Editors, and the numerous persons who visited the *Mastiff* in San Francisco, will be glad to hear that the two tame kangaroos, so much admired, were saved; also Capt. JOHNSON'S grand mastiff dog, and his three blooded spaniels. The dogs were thrown overboard, and swam to the boats. A large supply of fowls and pigs were saved, being on the upper deck. The two wild kangaroos (wallabees?) and some other animals, including the Java cat, you will remember, the mate to Mr. FARWELL'S spaniel, and

A NEW CHAMPAGNE.—We have been urged to call the attention of our readers to the new brand of Champagne recently introduced into this country from the establishment of Messrs. BIZET, SON & Co., of Rheims, in France,—of which Messrs. THEALLON, BRADLEY & Co., No. 50 Broad-street, are the American agents. It is made from grapes grown on their own estate, and enjoys the highest possible reputation on the Continent. It is kept in cellar for three years before being sent to market, and it is said, by good judges, to be at least fully equal to the best brands of Champagne ever offered to the public. We are assured that over a million of baskets of it have been sold in England and on the Continent during the last ten years.

Some Remedies are Good.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—TESTIMONIAL.—"T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal-st., New-York—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over-exerting myself. Having heard your Plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New-York."

There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the Plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep-seated pains, they afford permanent relief. Those purchased at No. 294 Canal-st., are warranted. Price 25 cents each.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company.

No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Second-hand Safes,
Of different makers,
For sale at half their original cost.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

For the Poor and Rich, Old and Young—PORTER'S Cough Balsam, 10 cents a bottle. If you have a cold or cough, try it.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to Intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that the contents had been in the fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical-Cure TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,800 No. 30 Platt-st.

Come Friends of Fashion, one and all,
On WHITE, the Hatter, make a call;
'Tis worth your while—the ladies say
He's just the Hat for a Holiday.
WHITE, Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

A Great Reduction
of prices in
STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John st.

Balmoral Boots for Ladies.—CANTRELL has just introduced the "Victoria Balmoral Boot," thick-soled, substantial, warm, comfortable and elegant as a ball-room gaiter. Ladies, they are the most delightful covering for the feet ever made. Gaiters, Boots, and Soupees for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, supplied at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations, in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. Sold by all druggists.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Self Esteem is sometimes so weak, that one cannot claim his rights and look the world in the face. A correct phrenological examination will enable a person to correct his faults and select the right pursuit. Call on FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st. Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery constantly on hand and dispensed with care.

Shirts, Hosiery, &c.—All sizes on hand and warranted to fit. Our low rates of prices at retail, which have given such satisfaction, will be continued.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BRAINERD—MARSHALL.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. HISCOX, FRANCIS T. BRAINERD to ADELAIDE R., youngest daughter of M. J. Marshall, all of this City.

HART—NESTELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. James L. Shock, JOSEPH B. HART, Jr., Esq., of Chicago, to EMMA S. NESTELL, eldest daughter of John J. Nestell, Esq., of this City.

COGGESHALL—HAYDOCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Friends' ceremony, WALTER COGGESHALL to SARAH EMILY, daughter of William M. Haydock, all of this City.

KNOWLTON—PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 17, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, GEORGE W. KNOWLTON to ANNE, daughter of Samuel A. Phillips, all of this City.

TITTINGTON—EAGLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Thomas H. Hastings, WM. B. TITTINGTON to ELIZABETH, third daughter of George Eagle, Esq., of this City.

☞ Pittsburgh and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BROWN—BLOOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, Jr., HENRY BROWN, Jr., to Miss Charlotte E. L. Bloor, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

COLVIN.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 18, JOHN COLVIN, aged 53 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Street Department, and the Police of the Nineteenth Precinct, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Lexington-av., near 48th-st., on Sunday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

TUTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 17, JOHN TUTON, (son of the late John Tuton,) of inflammation of the lungs, aged 14 years and 7 months.

His remains will be removed from the residence of Mr. E. Girard, No. 78 Watt-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, for interment in Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family, and those of his uncles, the late James and Alexander Tuton, (No. 38 Whitehall-st.,) are respectfully invited to attend.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 18, Mrs. JANE A. C. RUSSELL, in the 26th year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the late residence, No. 106 46th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Sixth day (Friday,) Nov. 18, CAROLINE H., only daughter of Valantine H. and Rebecca C. Seaman, aged nearly 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 76 Madison-st., on First day (Sunday) afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 18, after a brief illiness, MARY WORTHINGTON MORRIS, wife of George P. Morris.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., without further notice.

SPINNING.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 17, Mrs. LILLIS SPINNING, aged 78 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son Edward, No. 225 Bowery, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

MORAND.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 18, LEONIE CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Philip and Mary Morand, aged 10 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 140 7th-av.

☞ New-Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

ANDREW.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at the residence of her father, E. Hubbell, of consumption, AMELIA C., wife of Edward H. Andrew, of New-York, aged 24 years.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father.

DOUBLEDAY.—In Bloomington, Ill., on Monday, Nov. 14, HESTER, wife of Ulysses F. Doubleday, late of this City, aged 71 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 603, Nov. 18, 1859.

1, 16, 30, 50, 25, 41, 39, 2, 65, 51, 53, 38.

Class No. 604, Nov. 18, 1859.

15, 35, 22, 38, 37, 51, 9, 10, 26, 48, 1, 20, 62.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 18, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE SUNDAY FUNERAL OF SENATOR BRODERICK.

Messrs. SAMUEL RADCLIFFE, JONAS L. COE, LEWIS J. PARKER, MICHAEL PHELAN, JAMES MILLER and JOHN LINDSEY, Committee of Arrangements for "Funeral Ceremonies in honor of the late Senator DAVID BRODERICK:"

GENTLEMEN: The arrangements for the pageant in honor of Senator Broderick having been interrupted on the last Sabbath, and postponed till next Sabbath, the undersigned respectfully request that the programme may be reviewed and so modified as to relieve it of what seem to us most weighty objections. As now announced, an honorary procession, under the charge of the official heads of one of our most important and respected civic departments, and embracing our municipal officers, various societies, and "citizens generally," is to parade through our principal streets a distance of some five miles on SUNDAY, with "bands playing funeral dirges and common time," banners and the paraphernalia customary on like occasions.

Such a demonstration is believed to be without precedent in this country—certainly in this City. The funeral obsequies in honor of distinguished statesmen have hitherto been celebrated on some appropriate secular day, when all classes of the community could unite in them without sacrifice of principle; and the day sacred to other and higher objects, though sadly desecrated in many ways, has never been employed for mere funeral pageants. We cannot but deprecate this innovation just when the City rejoices in the partially restored tranquility and order of the Sabbath, with the marked improvement in public morals attendant on the suppression of some of the grosser forms of Sabbath profanation.

The selection of Sunday for these obsequies is as unnecessary as it is unprecedented. No unburied corpse demands sepulture. No plea of urgency compels the abandonment of domestic, religious, or benevolent engagements on the day of devotion and charity. It is a voluntary selection of the Lord's Day for man's convenience, in man's honor. And it thus contravenes the recognized uses and associations of our American Sabbath. Even Independence and Inauguration days, with Christmas and New-Year's Festivals, by immemorial custom are deferred when they occur on Sunday.

But we object on other grounds than those of precedent and policy. The employment of Sunday for public pageants, with bands of music, and the paraphernalia and noisy accompaniments of a great procession, is an unwarrantable infringement of the rights and feeling's of Christian households and congregations. Perhaps fifty thousand people live along the direct route of march indicated in your programme. A large proportion of these citizens may be presumed to wish freedom from street noises on their only day of rest. Shall they have their domestic quiet and instructions interrupted by the passing of a long line of footmen and carriages, with bands of music: The twenty or more Christian churches, of various denominations, with a still greater number of Sunday-schools, on the route prescribed, or so near it as to be affected by it, may surely claim exemption from disturbance while worshiping God or studying the Scriptures. And the Churches and Sunday-schools in all parts of the City will have just ground of complaint if the excitement and noise of fire companies, with bands of music, marching and countermarching in all quarters, shall interfere with the order and quiet of their assemblies. Perhaps, too, something may be due to that general public sentiment, already having had its expression through most of our daily journals, which cannot but be grieved and offended by persistence in what has the aspect of a needless, if not a wanton, invasion of the sacred day of freedom and religion.

On grounds of national consistency and self-respect, too, we object to the conversion of the Sabbath into a day for shows and pageants of any kind. The tendencies are quite strong enough toward the continental holiday Sunday, without the formal inauguration of one of the methods for its importation, under the sanction of our most important civic departments. Better is it, far better, in our view, to honor the memory of the Christian patriots and statesmen who founded and helped to perpetuate our institutions, by recognizing as they did the obligations of the Christian Sabbath, than to aid in undoing their work by mistimed honors to a Senator of our own day. One of our later Presidents, just before he saw "the last of earth," thus blends his voice with that of the noblest Frenchman ever on our shores:

"It was the remark of one of the ablest and purest of those foreigners who came to our aid in the days of revolutionary peril, and who made his home and his grave among us—the late venerable DUPONCEAU, of Philadelphia—*that of all we claimed as characteristic, our observance of the Sabbath is the only one truly national and American*; and for this cause, if for no other, he trusted it would never lose its hold on our affections and patriotism." Surely, the Firemen of New-York will be the last to let go the "hold of affection and patriotism" from the only institution characteristically "national and American."

This confidence is strengthened by the manly letter of Chief-Engineer HOWARD to your Committee, of Nov. 5, in which he "*regrets that the Sabbath day was selected by Mr. Broderick's friends for the demonstration*," and only yields to their request "*providing the Committee having the matter in charge will dispense with the use of banners, music, trumpets, and all the other paraphernalia of the Fire Department.*"

It is but to echo and emphasize these sentiments of the respected Chief Engineer, when pained to learn that they were unheeded, that this remonstrance is addressed to your Committee, and, if need be, to the public. It is because of our interest in and regard for your noble Department—none the less sincere that we respect a Divine institution more—and because of our common concern for good neighborhood, consistent example, public morals and religious principle, that we respectfully urge the selection of another day than the Christian Sabbath for the honorary funeral of Senator Broderick.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

John J. Phelps, Joseph Stuart, Wm. Morrison, Benj. Lee, M. D., Jas. C. Holden, John P. Crosby, Fred. G. Foster, Charles Fanning, W. De Forest & Co., P. R. Pyne, Benj. H. Field, E. B. Little, A. B. Neilson, Wm. L. Jenkins, W. M. Vermilye, J. N. Phelps, John A. Dix, Jacob Reese, John Barry, F. T. Luquicer, Wm. Agnew, W. G. Wood, E. B. Miller, Fred'k Ils Ryer, G. C. Satterlee, M. H. Grinnell, R. M. Hartley, John Dowley, W. F. Van Wagenen, Geo. W. Bethune, A. R. Van Nest, Jr., M. S. Hutton, Thos. De Witt, R. A. Witthaus, L. B. Woodruff, O. Eastman, S. H. Thayer, W. H. H. Moore, W. J. Joy, E. Richardson, Howard Potter, Fisher Howe, Smith Sheldon, S. Holmes, J. Thorne, Brooks & Bros., Geo. P. Putnam, E. Bright, H. Osgood, S. Thomson, George Brodie, W. Whitlock, Jr., Gardiner Spring, J. W. Gerard, Geo. T. Olyphant, W. H. Parsons, D. H. Arnold, Jos. Kernochan, Edward Penfold, Robt B. Minturn, H. Gray, Jr., H. Chauncey, Jr., Wm. H. Aspinwall, Richard Irvin, James Lee, T. C. Clarke Savoyne, Geo. Carpenter, G. Deangelis, Robert J. Hone, R. W. Howes, E. S. Van Winkle, B. W. Bonney, Lucius Hopkins, James Brown, Stewart Brown, David Bradley, S. H. Tyng, Joel Parker, W. G. Hunt, R. L. & A. Stewart, C. Burkhalter & Co., Bodine & Co., Faile, Williams & Co., Bunn & Herder, Mettler & Dibble, A. S. Hope & Co., S. E. Warner, S. H. Wales, John D. Jones, H. P. Marshall, M. Arrowsmith, J. M. Brown, J. J. Latting, Jno. R. Ludlow, C. Scribner, James Nash, J. M. Bruce, Jr., Robert Carter, S. Hall, M. D., Walter Carter, Geo. D. Phelps, James Morrison, Norman White, P. McMartin, Wm. G. Bull, Jos. Delafield, Gorham D. Abbott, Horace Green, Winthrop Atwill, John Lowery, Frank W. Bullard, A. P. Cummings, Elias Loomis, J. C. Brigham, Geo. W. Wood, A. Merwin, David B. Coe, S. D. Denison, Har. Kingsbury, Isaac T. Smith, Wm. Williams, J. B. Pinney, John C. Guldin, Henry A. Oakley, C. Van Horn, L. Mur. Walden, E. A. Brick, D. J. King, Jos. W. Hubbard, Wm. W. Stone, Robert Bliss, Geo. H. Shaw, Alonzo B. Peck, Samuel Peck, H. L. Simmons, J. R. Goodridge, Albert Peck, William T. Salter, Walter Clark, J. W. Brinckerhoff, Richard Campbell, Wm. V. Dunham, James H. Beers, Abra'm Riker, Jr., E. Keeler, Ludlg'r F. T. Anger, Nicholas Schultz, William Robert, J. F. Busche, Augustus Kohl, Thos. Rutherford, Charles Wurster, John M. Nixon, James Paulding, Ludlam & Heincken, Geo. Howard, D. C. Halsted.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned, having used Prof. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. E. H. Cressey, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference; Rev. Wm. H. Pratt, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. John E. Bode, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.; Hon. George Humphreys, New-York, Henry B. Cook, Esq., Editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. R. D. Graham, Moline, Ill.; Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; William Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES—Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—HEMORRHOID PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids, Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
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Infant child of Mr. W. Prichard; a patient of Dr. Jacob O. Miller, of No. 764 Greenwich-st. This child was but 12 hours old, and the operation was unavoidable even at so tender an age, because the child could neither take the breast nor spoon, from the almost entire absence of the upper lip; two large and separate openings existing, with a mere moiety of lip between them; it was the earliest case on record at the time of its performance, and has since formed a precedent for several others. Dr. D. does not now hesitate to operate a few weeks after birth. Indeed, there is no doubt that now, with the aid of that greatest improvement in surgery, the silver suture of Dr. J. Marion Sims, it will meet with invariable success in careful hands, and by a timely ability to use the restored lip through the entire period of infancy—when the formative power of the blood-vessels is in full action—the child will acquire a proper pronunciation, and that beautiful and pulpy fullness of the lip, always absent where the operation has been delayed to adult life.

Miss H. B——, Somerville, N. J.—Strabismus or Cross-eye. Mr. Charles Cook, Newtown, L. I.—Strabismus or Cross-eye. Infant—a patient of Dr. J. Stryker, Newtown, L. I.—Large arterial tumor of the scalp. Timothy Tut le, Morristown, N. J.—75 years—Cataract. A son of Rev. J. Hotekin, Lenox, Mass.—Cataract. Sandford Morse, Union Village, N. Y.—Plastic operation for elevating the lower eyelid, drawn downwards from a burn. Rev. ——, Witbey, New-York City.—Strabismus. Moses Cummings, Newton, N. J.—Fistula lachrymalis. Lewis Wiggin, Shongum.—Operation (plastic) for restoring lower eyelid from a burn. Edward Billington, Portchester.—Cataract. Patrick Rooney, New-York City.—Operation for closure of the tear duct. Mr. Richard Morrison, City.—Polypus of the nose. Mr. Richards, patient of Dr. E. S. Cleaveland, City.—Polypus of Ear. James C. Barton, New-York City.—Cataract. Hosea Varney, Austerlitz, Columbia County.—Cataract, 70 years. Mr. ——, foreman *Democrat* Office, Catskill.—Hare-lip. Caleb Day, (infant,) Catskill.—Removing Tonsils. T. Luther, Newton, N. J.—Amputation of foot. Mrs. Newman, Belvidere, N. J.—Tapping for Dropsy, (of the abdomen.) This case will ever be memorable in the history of surgery as the first one on record in which the disease was radically cured by an injection within the peritoneal sac. See *Scalpel* for Nov., 1849. The injection was first suggested in this case by the late Dr. Wm. P. Clark, of Belvidere, at the operation by Dr. D. The article used was a decoction of Lue Dyospyros Virginica or Persimmon. Miss R. W., New-Brunswick—Removing Tumor from Shoulder. Mr. W. Thompson, City.—Cancer of Lip. (plastic operation.) Mrs. Holsapple, Hudson, Columbia County.—Cataract, 70 years. Infant, patient of Dr. White, Hudson.—Compound Hare-lip. Mr. Midine, York Bay. Removing loose Cartilages from knee. Mr. W. Christopher, New-York City.—Cataract. John Rogers, City.—Hydrocele. Miss C. Lander, Flanders, near Morristown.—Cataract. Mrs. Mary Watkins, Maspeth, L. I.—Patient of Dr. J. P. Stryker.—Polypus of the Uterus. Mr. McCracken, Hackettstown.—Dividing Tendons for Bent Knee. Benajah Saunders, Morristown, N. J.—Cataract. William Weaver, Son of Dr. Weaver, Morristown.—Cataract. Orsa Smith, Goshen, N. Y.—Compound Hare-lip. Orville Brown, Goshen, N. Y.—Compound Hare-lip. Son of Rev. Mr. Deudy, Tottenville, Staten Island—Trephining. Mr. Totten, of Tottenville, Staten Island—Removing Wen. Mrs. B. L., Brooklyn, L. I., patient of Dr. O. Rottou—Removing an Ovarian Cyst. Miss Lena Bryant, Kingston—Cataract. Mrs. Houghtaling, Kingston, N. Y.—Cataract. Philip Loomis, Hudson, N. Y.—Cataract. Mrs. Conklin, Green Village, Columbia County—Cataract. Edmund Gross, Yorkville, New-York City—Cataract. Mr. Becker, Hudson, Columbia County—Cataract. Ezra Hommedieu, Brooklyn.—Cataract. Mrs. ——, patient of Dr. C. A. Cooper, Deckertown, N. J.—Cataract.

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E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room in a small family at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO LARGE Rooms, on second floor, with closets attached, and several smaller rooms with grates, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 22 Essex-st., a few minutes walk from the Ferry.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A young gentleman and wife. Address, with full particulars of location, rooms and terms, G. M. S., Box No. 4,520 New-York Post-office. Best of reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A WIDow lady wishes to procure a nicely furnished room, with board, in a private family. Address, stating terms, S. H. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a young gentleman, wife, and small maid; also for a young lady. Two large rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with fire, gas, &c.; required. Must be above 8th-st., and between 3d and 7th avs. Address, stating terms, T., Box No. 797 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARLOR, AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, with full board, by a family consisting of a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, either at a hotel, or private house situated between 4th and 8th avs. and 8th and 23d sts. Only first-class accommodations need be offered, for which a liberal price will be paid. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,834 General Post-Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNION-SQUARE.—A strictly private family wish to let a second story, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; with such only a liberal arrangement will be made. Breakfast if desired. Cards of address at TADMAN'S Drug-store, 21st-st. and 4th-av.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN DESIRING A pleasant home in an American family, where every comfort may be enjoyed, can find it by applying at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, living out of town, wish to rent a plain, furnished room in a private house, not far from Broadway and 12th-st. Address, with terms, C. E., Box No. 471 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

NO. 193 FOURTH-STREET—NEAR WASHington-square.—A parlor and extension room on second floor, and one single room on third floor, to let with board. The house is heated by a furnace, and has gas, baths, &c. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family where they will find comfort, will call at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st., references exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; also a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on the second floor, and two rooms on the third floor, at No. 41 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.

BEEKMAN-STREET, &c.—TO LEASE—Store, basement and cellar of No. 26 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce-st., together 185 feet deep; would be let separately if desired. Each store has capital light, and the location is very desirable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET.—A NEW THREE STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, with all the modern improvements, to let, in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, or will be sold on easy terms. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE NEW PORTLAND STONE FRONT house, No. 57 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet 9 inches wide, and three stories high. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 59 West 45th-st., or to E. LIVINGSTON, No. 9 South William-st.

TO LET OR LEASE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A first-class three-story and basement brick house, situated in South 4th st., convenient to the ferries. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, Office No. 122 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET in the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY FREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WITH eight rooms, and six lots of ground, in good order. Rent $175 per annum. Inquire of G. MARC, Florist, Grand-st., Astoria.

TO LET—A PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT front room, without board, with privilege of the parlor, if required, at No. 62 East 22d-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

FOR RENT—THE STORE NO. 140 FULTON-st., second story, formerly occupied as agricultural hook-rooms. Apply on premises to A. O. MOORE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 28 acres, on the mountain side, near the depôt, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are first class, new, large, and in complete order. All the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.,
is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teachers,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 155 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the School. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

JOHN MACMULLEN TAKES THIS OPportunity of stating that, in consequence of the primary and junior departments of his school, No. 900 Broadway, being full, he can receive no more pupils in those departments. The names of applicants will, however, be registered in the order of their application, and notice sent in the order of any vacancies that may occur. There are still two vacancies in the senior department. Those parents or guardians who may wish their sons or wards to accompany him in his Summer tour of three months to Europe, are requested to send in their names at their earliest convenience, in order that a preparatory course of reading may be pointed out. Terms, $600.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of many of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, on the Prussian plan, at Ditchfield, Conn., assisted by Werner Bjirg, Esq., late of the Government School of Denmark, and J. F. Gessner, A. B., late of Columbia College. Instruction in English, Classics, Modern Languages, Drawing and Gymnastics. Board and tuition on moderate terms, and no extras. Apply for circulars to the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st., or at No. 343 4th-av.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. A splendid Rosewood Banjo will be sent to any part of the United States on the receipt of the price, $10. Address G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. T. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN THE FIRST principles of a good English education by a competent and successful teacher, at his rooms in Brooklyn. Number limited to ten. Hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms $1 to $2 per week. Also a class from 5 till 7 P. M. Address ELGAR, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT.—BANjo taught at the pupil's residence at the moderate sum of 50 cents a lesson. Address G. L. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition and thoroughly competent to give instruction in music, the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and Italian, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a family. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW TUTOR IN ONE of the first families in the City, has leisure for a few more pupils; teaches Greek, Latin, French, German, the English branches and mathematics; has the best of references. Address H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.
Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD
Would suggest to the parents who are desirous of having their children join the Tuesday and Friday class at his Academy, No. 54 East 13th-st., that the class will commence on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance and early application is desirable. The first Soirée will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 1. His present pupils, and those of last season, are invited to attend. Circulars at the Academy.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—IF YOU wish to have true information of your future through life then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. ROBIER, the only true seer and gifted lady of information—the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Her office is at No. 43 Christopher-st., near 6th-av. Fees—Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
offers for sale the following property:

2 lots on 47th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 5th-av., each 25x100 5-12.

11 lots on 50th-st., west side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100.

1 lot on 49th-st., south side, 425 feet west of 6th-av., 25x101 1½.

1 lot on 44th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av., 20x100.

4 lots on 75th-st., southeast corner 10th-av., near junction Broadway, 25x100.

5 lots on 52d-st., north side, 125 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100.

2 lots on northwest corner 2d-av. and 49th-st., and 1 lot on 49th-st., 25x100.

4 lots on 46th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 5th-av., 25x100.

4 lots on northwest corner 84th-st. and 11th-av., 100x102.2.

5 lots on 87th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., 25x100.

4 lots on 87th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., 15x100.

30 lots on Division-av., Brooklyn, bounded by Hancock and Jefferson sts.

4 lots in the town of West Farms, fronting on two streets. Will sell them, if called for immediately, for $200 cash.

2 lots on 6th-av., west side, 25 feet south of 55th-st.

4 lots on 11th-av., commencing with northwest corner and running northerly.

5 lots on 13th-st., north side, 89 feet east of Avenue C.

1 lot in the City of New-Haven, Conn., 35x200.

19 lots on 81st-st. and 5th-av., north side, 5 on the avenue.

8 lots on 11th-av., east side, commencing 50 feet from 42d-st.

3 lots on 44th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., 25x100.4.

1 lot on 59th-st., north side, middle of block, west of 1st-av.

1 lot on 11th-st., south side, near 1st-av., 25x100.

1 lot southwest corner 6th-av. and 53d-st.; a very desirable lot.

4 lots on 110th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.

2 lots on 37th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 2d-av.

3 lots on 109th-st., south side, 110 feet east of 3d-av.

1 lot on 65th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 7th-av.

2 lots on 10th-av., east side, between 65th and 66th sts., 20x80.

1 lot on 10th-av., west side, between 54th and 55th sts.

2 lots on 6th-av., east side, 75 feet north of 47th-st.; very good.

1 plot of ground, 100 feet on 2d-av. and 46th-st., 200 feet on street, northeast corner.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
NO. 778 6TH-AV.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
150 Building Lots situated on GATES, GREEN and LAFAYETTE AVS., and intersecting streets in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. and Fulton-av. Railroad.
Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.
The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles from the ferries, easily accessible by the city Railroads.
With comparatively low taxes and the introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.
The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.
The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.
For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 150 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Esq., No. 20 Vesey-st., New-York.

PLUMBAGO, COPPER AND GOLD PROPerties in Virginia, accessible by river and railroad, presenting great inducements to capitalists desirous of large returns, are now offered for sale or exchange for merchandise or lands. The owner of the mineral lands is now in this City with specimens of the mineral and maps of the property at the office of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 29 Broadway.

CHOICE LANDS FOR MERCHANDISE OR CITY PROPERTY.—$1,000,000 worth of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, Yankee notions, carriages, reliellnre, &c., or good real estate in New-York or vicinity, wanted in exchange for choice farm, mineral or timbered land in the Western Southwestern and Southern States. In some cases cash in fair proportion will be added. Apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, with possession, if wanted, on short notice, in 12th-st., about 150 feet west of 2d-av., and adjoining the grounds of the late Peter Stuyvesant. The house has been built by the occupant and owner, as well as it could be, and is in perfect order from cellar to garret. Price $15,000. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTIETH-STREET, A handsome three-story brick modern house, in a fine location, at a moderate price and on easy terms. The house is now occupied by a good family. Possession can be had 1st May next. This is worth the attention of parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, SOUTHeast corner of 39th-st., a first-class, three-story, brown-stone front house, front full size. This is one of the best built houses, by exception, and one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, or in the third house from the corner, of G. J. HAMILTON.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY LOTS.—For sale at a large discount, a few choice and well-selected lots in this beautiful Cemetery; will be sold separate or together, at a price much below their real value. Apply to CLEMENT FLINT, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 6, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—18 LOTS AND 1 gore lot in the 19th Ward of Brooklyn, near two ferries. Will be sold or exchanged for small unincumbered houses in this City, or for a cheap cottage, with more or less ground, on the Hudson River, near Carmansville. Owners only address, R. S. J., Box 2,489 Post Office.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 8 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N.,Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE BANK-ing-room on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Nathaniel Hayden,	Benjamin W. Merriam,
William K. Belcher,	Alfred L. Rowe,
Benjamin W. Clapp,	Charles J. Shepard,
George C. Collins,	Charles Sandford,
William L. Conklin,	George Opdyke,
Joseph M. Cooper,	Oliver W. Woodford,
Thomas Davenport,	Thomas Woodward,
John B. Dunham.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1859.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, in preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 14th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent, declared on the 31st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE, BANKERS and Brokers, No. 44 Wall-st. Deposites received, and Collections made on all points of the United States and Canada. Advances made on Collections. Dealers in Uncurrent Money. Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Commercial paper negotiated.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROKers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

$55.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & GOODHARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., Bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY GAS LIGHT STOCK for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,
No 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED (200) SHARES OF the Stock of the Fulton Bank, New-York. Apply to WORTH & BELL, No. 52 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD B. HARDY and ANN Q. HARDY, his wife, Joseph M. A. Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, Drusilla L. E. Dillard, widow of Chas. H. Dillard, Milton Rowley and Mary L. B. Rowley, his wife, Nathaniel Clarke and Catharine W. Clarke, his wife, Rosalie A. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel M. Greene and Laura R. H. Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, Gray Jones Houston and Elizabeth A. M. Houston, his wife, Joseph B. Weyman and Emily, his wife, Samuel Maverick Thompson, Thomas C. Markley and Louisa, his wife, William P. Bryan and Josephine Bryan, his wife, and George Kellock and William M. Mailler as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William P. Turpin, deceased, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859.
o22-law6w$ J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6m8* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of CLARKSON & CO., for the transaction of the note, stock and insurance brokerage business, at No. 46 Pine-st.
EUGENE L. CLARKSON,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859. ROBERT L. CLARKSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS, is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

STATIONERS' HALL—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST. —J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.

MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject: an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., [illegible] burners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent [illegible], for burning coal oil either with or without [illegible]. WARRANTED AS PERFECT A [illegible] for durability, brilliancy [illegible] qualities that make a [illegible] lower than usual [illegible] & Co., No. 82 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 62½ TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sconset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings and premises, to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.
An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.
The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.
The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.
The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year. In case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time, also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.
The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.
The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so engaged.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to consider the matter of grading 8th-av., from 105th-st. to 115th-st. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
H. W. GENET,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, } Committee on
J. H. BRADY, } Roads.

ASSIGNMENT.—WILLIAM S. MORSE AND EDGAR W. MORSE, comprising the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, of the City of New-York, have this day made a general assignment of their property to Charles A. Meigs, of the City of New-York, for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to said Morse & Brother, will settle the same with said Charles A. Meigs.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
(Signed,) EDGAR W. MORSE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York, for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1858, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.
The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.
MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depot No. 245 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 500 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, and red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly. U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	32 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed SOUTHERN, Nov. 26.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Columbus, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight for passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

NOTICE.—CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship JAMES ADGER—to leave SATURDAY, Nov. 19, having been temporarily withdrawn for slight repairs—the steamship MARION, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, will be substituted and leave on MONDAY, Nov. 21. Passengers already booked for the JAMES ADGER, will please take notice of the above, and have their tickets changed to the MARION.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The NEW-YORK and VIRGINIA screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HENTSZ'S LAND, A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 40 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. each way EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock. N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANGANESE ORE
For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

COAL.—RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) PURE Lehigh and Schuylkill White ash, from the Broad Mountain Colliery. Also, Cumberland and Cannel Coals, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE.
Cor. Canal and Centre, and Vace and West sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock,
Doors open at 12½.
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on a most extraordinary scale.
First and only joint appearance of
THE THREE GREAT PRIME DONNE,
MADAME ALBERTINI, MADAME COLSON, MADAME GAZZANIGA,
SIG. BEAUCARDE, SIG. BRIGNOLI.
The great baritone,
SIG. FERRI.
JUNCA, AMODIO.
The performance will comprise
The entire opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
With its immense mise en scene.
COLSON, BRIGNOLI, FERRI, JUNCA.
The magnificent fourth act of
LA FAVORITA,
GAZZANIGA, BEAUCARDE,
Between the Sicilian Vespers and La Favorita, will be given
THE CELEBRATED MISERERE FROM IL TROVATORE,
MADAME ALBERTINI and SIGNOR BEAUCARDE.
The grand dramatic duet,
MADAME ALBERTINI and SIGNOR AMODIO.
The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.
The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12. The performance will conclude at
FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.,
to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 21, FIRST NIGHT OF
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
(Die Zauberflœte.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MAGIC FLUTE.
MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 8,
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA
Of Mozart's world-renowned grand Fairy Opera, in two acts, of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
DIE ZAUBERFLŒTE.
(In Italian.)
The unalterable prestige of the immortal DON GIOVANNI, which neither time nor circumstances have diminished, and the great favor with which THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO has been received in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have induced the Directors to produce
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
Which ranks as high, to say the least, as any other of Mozart's grand Operas. It will be brought out in suitable style, and with a cast which, through the great artistic resources at the command of the Directors, will certainly be found a most extraordinary one.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
Madame COLSON ..... as ..... THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT
Madame GAZZANIGA as ..... PAMINA
Madame STRAKOSCH as ..... PAPAGENA
Madame BERKEL ..... as ..... The first lady and first boy
The popular tenor,
SIGNOR STI

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrest of a Fugitive Murderer.—A little more than a week ago Jeremiah Sullivan, a resident of Jersey City, while passing through Newark-avenue late at night, was assaulted by a negro named Elijah Jones. He received nine stabs with a knife, and was left insensible upon the sidewalk. In the struggle Jones lost his hat which the Police found near the scene of the struggle. Sullivan revived the next afternoon sufficiently to state the circumstances of the assault. As soon as he could be removed he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered in great suffering for two or three days. In the meantime the Police continued their search for the alleged murderer, but could obtain no clue to his whereabouts until Thursday, when Officer Steers, of the Twenty-Third Precinct, and Jonathan Howell, informed the Chief of Police of Jersey City that they were in possession of information which would lead to his arrest. Ascertaining that no reward had been offered for his apprehension they returned to New-York. Officer Ayres, under the direction of the Chief of Police of Jersey City, came to New-York and found Jones in the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, where he had been lodged on information obtained by Howell; that the alleged murderer had secured a position as steward on board a schooner on the East River, which was soon to sail for some foreign port. Jones was conveyed to New-Jersey and committed to await trial. He has the reputation of being a hardened character, having two years ago eluded an indictment by the Grand Jury of Hudson County for an assault on a Mr. Kirk. He acknowledged having committed the assault on Mr. Sullivan, but claimed that his victim struck the first blow. Jones has a wife in Jersey City. The couple have not lived together for some time.

Meeting of Property Owners Opposed to the Widening of Worth-street.—In October last a meeting was held of the property owners opposed to the widening of Worth-street from West Broadway to Baxter-street, and a Committee of five was appointed to draw up a remonstrance against the proposed undertaking, and to obtain signatures. Yesterday afternoon a few gentlemen met in Room No. 1 Appletons' Building, to hear the report of the Committee. The meeting was called to order by Mr. James Kelly, and Mr. Henry A. Weeks was appointed Secretary. Mr. Kelly stated that the Committee was not quite ready to report, but that a large number of signatures had been obtained to the remonstrance. He had yet to meet with the first man in favor of the opening. Mr. R. D. Schieffelin repeated the notice that the remonstrance was still open for signatures at the office of Messrs. Whiting & Bradley, No. 11 Pine-street. As a member of the Committee, he could assure the meeting that the report would be forthcoming in a few days. Mr. J. J. Perles wished it to be understood that the assessments were to be levied on property extending from Reade to Canal street, which was a very large area. The lowest estimate for the assessment was $630,000, and the greater part of it was made up in sums of from $2 to $40. If those people who are poor, and assessed accordingly, could only be informed that they could make an affidavit, at no cost to themselves, he did not see why an end could not be put to the whole affair. After some desultory remarks the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee. The opponents to the alteration state that Worth-street extends no further than the Five Points, and hence it will be of very little advantage to widen it. If it could be opened through to Chatham-square, they would cheerfully acquiesce. As it is, a large amount of money is to be expended for a very meagre return.

Presentation to Firemen.—Yesterday a Committee from Hibernia Engine Company No. 1, of Philadelphia, visited New-York for the purpose of presenting to several Fire Companies of this City copies of a publication just issued by the Hibernia Engine Company, being a history of the Company from its organization in 1752 nntil the present time; and more particularly giving a full account of its trip to New-York last Spring, and incidents attendant thereon. During the early part of yesterday the Philadelphians were taken in charge by a Committee from Americus Engine Company No. 6, composed of Messrs. Wm. Tweed, Flynn, Dunley, McConnell, Cutler and Baughman, who procured carriages and conveyed their visitors to Randall's Island, where a flag and several copies of the book were presented to the boys. After speeches, &c., the Company returned to the City, and in the evening assembled at the house of Americus Engine Company in Henry-street. There Col. Page, of the Hibernia Company, presented copies of the volume alluded to to the members of Americus Engine, Hose Companies Nos. 33 and 16, Zephyr Hose No. 40, of Williamsburgh; Engine Company No. 7, of Brooklyn, and also to Ex-Engineer James M. Miller. After thanks had been returned for the presents, the Company adjourned to the "bunk-room" where a collation was served.

Catholic Library Association.—A special meeting of a Committee of the Catholic Library Association was held last night, at their rooms, No. 809 Broadway, for the purpose of receiving suggestions as to the feasibility of erecting a great Catholic Hall. In addition to the regular members of the Society there were present many gentlemen prominent in the Catholic portion of the community, by their means or talent. The project which seemed to elicit the largest share of approval, was that of a hall similar in shape to that of the Mercantile Library Association, but different in this, that its management, direction and facilities shall have a tendency purely Catholic. Thus far the design has not, it seems, failed of encouragement. On Monday night next a special meeting will be held, at which the matter will receive further attention.

A New Baptist Church.—Interesting services were held on Thursday evening last at the Chapel of the recently organized Gethsemane Baptist Church, in Third-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, for the public recognition of that body. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., from Matthew, 26; 36: "Then cometh Jesus with them into a place called Gethsemane." Rev. Wm. Hague gave the charge, and Rev. A. H. Burlingame the hand of fellowship. Rev. Messrs. Dunbar, Baker, Peltz, Lowry, and Rev. D. S. Parmelee, the Pastor of the new Church, also participated in the services.

Five Points House of Industry.—At this Institution it is proposed to give a Thanksgiving Dinner to the household and the outside children, who attend the day-school, including also their parents. The Superintendent solicits contributions of provisions, clothing, money, or whatever will aid in feeding and clothing the hundreds of poor and needy who daily apply for aid. Those interested in the work at the Five Points are invited to visit the House on Thanksgiving Day. Exercises to commence at 2 o'clock. Dinner from 2 o'clock until 6.

Wreck of a Boston Brig.—The schooner *J. A. Woodhouse*, Capt. Terry, arrived at this port yesterday from Brazos, Texas, having on board Capt. Dyer and crew, of brig *Susan T. Norcross*, of Boston, (from Laguna for London,) whom he took off of their vessel while in a sinking condition. Capt. Dyer wishes to express his thanks to Capt. Terry and crew for their kindness to himself and crew while on board of the *J. A. Woodhouse*.

Fire in Broadway.—At 7½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in Sroay's feed-store, corner of Broadway and Fiftieth-street. The flames were extinguished after $100 damage had been done. The dwelling up-stairs, occupied by Mr. Harrison, was injured to the amount of $150, chiefly by water. The whole loss is covered by an insurance of $600 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

American Numismatic Society.—This Society held its annual meeting on Thursday evening. The following officers were elected for 1859-60: *President*—Robert J. Dodge. *Vice-President*—Mortimer S. Brown. *Treasurer*—Frank Jandon. *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian*—Frank H. Norton (Astor Library.) *Curator*—Albert Groh.

The Balloon Ascension Postponed.—Stormy weather, Mr. Lowe states, obliges him to postpone the ascension in his monster balloon until some more propitious season. Due notice will be given of the time when the aerial ship is to take her departure for Europe.

Coroners' Inquests.

INFANTICIDE.

Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday upon the remains of a female infant which was found on Thursday afternoon in the sink at house No. 103 East Sixteenth-street. Dr. John Beach made a *post-mortem* examination, and upon his testimony a verdict of "Suffocation at the hands of some unknown person" was returned.

DROWNED.

An unknown man, respectably dressed, was found drowned yesterday morning at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. He appeared to be about 35 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman.

POISONED HERSELF.

A Mrs. Peters, of No. 241 West Thirty-eighth-street, took poison yesterday morning and died a short time afterwards. No cause is assigned for the commission of the act.

Police Reports.

A CULPABLE COOK.

On the 10th of last month, Mary Dill, *alias* Mary Harrison, a young colored girl, who had been employed as cook on a barge which transports produce between this City and Albany, absconded with $24 in cash, and nearly $100 worth of clothing, the property of Capt. Nathan Campbell, her employer. Learning last week that she had become proprietor of a disreputable house in Trenton, N. J., Capt. Campbell made a complaint against her, on which she was indicted for larceny. A requisition was made by Gov. Morgan for the girl's return to this State, and on Thursday, Officer Wilson, of the City Hall Police Court, brought her from Trenton. She was arraigned for trial the same afternoon, and having pleaded guilty to the crime, was sentenced to the House of Refuge for eight years.

BAD BILLS.

Detectives King and Slowey arrested Nicholas Degann, of No. 45 Perry-street, charged with passing spurious bills, purporting to be $2 issues of the Philadelphia Bank, N. J., at a place in Houston-street, near Broadway, known as "The Bank," and also at the bar of the Metropolitan Hotel. The prisoner was held to await examination.

STEALING CANVAS.

John Nelson, a junkman, whose business is that of buying and selling old rope, canvas and other odds and ends, was detected yesterday by Coxswain Smiley, and the crew of Harbor Police-boat No. 8, in the Atlantic Dock, with a bolt of new No. 5 canvas, 79 yards in length, suitable for ship's top-sails. In answer to questions as to where he procured the property, he stated that he had purchased it for $5 from the watchman of the ship *Vitula*, lying in the Atlantic basin. He and the watchman were both arrested and committed for examination.

UNEXPECTEDLY CAUGHT.

About six months ago a gold watch, valued at $50, was stolen from the house of Mr. Matthew Duffy, No. 1,206 Broadway. A young carpenter, named Stewart Perrine, was employed at the house at the time the theft was perpetrated, but he was not then suspected. Circumstances have since transpired which pointed to him as having committed the larceny, and yesterday, much to his surprise, he was arrested on suspicion. He confessed before Justice Quackenbush that he had stolen the watch, and it was recovered from the pawn-shop where he had pledged it. In default of $500 bail, he was committed for trial.

ROBBED HIS ROOM-MATE.

B. Seming, of Hoboken, and Ernest Burgess, of William-street, intimate friends, took a room together, on the 30th ult., at the Globe Hotel, corner of William and Frankfort streets. Burgess had $125 in gold coin in his pocket when he went to bed, but when he awoke it was not to be found. He accused Seming with having stolen the cash, and the latter, after admitting the truth of the charge, ran away. On Thursday night he was arrested by a Third Ward policeman, and yesterday Justice Connolly committed him to prison pending the action of the Grand Jury.

CITY POLITICS.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Board of County Canvassers met at 10 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Kennedy in the chair. The returns from the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards were canvassed, and at about 12½ o'clock P. M. it was announced that the canvass was completed. In the Second District of the Twenty-first Ward, one of the ballots for Jones for Secretary of State, which was found in the Supervisor's box, had been added to the return by the District Canvassers, making the total vote cast in the District for Secretary of State 206. The poll-list, however, indicated that only 205 votes had been cast, and the County Canvassers rejected the ballot in question. The same thing had been done with regard to the other State officers, and the Board made similar corrections in each case.

Mr. Blunt offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York hereby respectfully apply to the Supreme Court, for an order requiring the following-named District Canvassers to appear before one of the Justices of said Court, and show cause why they have not completed the canvass in their several Districts, and made the returns thereof according to, and in the form and manner prescribed by law.

The resolution was laid over, on motion of Mr. Blunt, and the clerk was directed to append to it the names of the delinquent Canvassers. Mr. Blunt said it was time some steps were taken to make the Canvassers do their duty.

During the afternoon the Canvassers were engaged in "footing up" the returns, and to-day, probably, their final session will be held.

TAMMANY CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

RENOMINATION OF MR. M'ELROY FOR ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR.

A Convention for the nomination of Almshouse Governor was held last evening in Tammany Hall. Harry Howard was selected as Chairman, and Wm. E. Fitzgerald, Jr., and H. E. Lynch Secretaries' Alderman H. W. Genet, and finally Alderman McSpedon himself, were heard in behalf of one set of delegates which presented themselves from the Nineteenth Ward, and Alexander W. Lynch and Mr. Herrick for the other. As on the previous evening, the Herrick delegation was admitted. While the question was pending, J. K. Downing, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, became quite eloquent on Mr. Herrick's demerits, and on his coming from the committee-room did all in his power to provoke a quarrel with him, in which laudable undertaking he was assisted by Mr. Wm. Reynolds, William Mulligan, late of California, acted as peace-maker, and no disturbance beyond the war of words resulted. After the question of the rival delegations had been disposed of, Patrick McElroy, present Governor of the Almshouse, was renominated for that office by a vote of 80 out of 94 ballots cast. Mr. Lynch, the Mozart Hall nominee, received only six votes. After the appointment of Committees to inform the candidates of their nomination, and to make preparations for a ratification meeting, the Convention adjourned.

OBSEQUIES OF MR. BRODERICK.

The Arrangements for To-morrow—Protest of the Sabbatarians—Meeting of Californians.

The funeral obsequies in honor of the late Hon. David C. Broderick, which were postponed from last Sunday on account of the rain, will take place to-morrow, without regard to the weather. The arrangements are the same as announced last week. The procession will form in reverse order at 1 o'clock P. M., on Hudson-street, the right resting on Christopher-street. The line of march will be up Hudson-street to Fourteenth-street, Fourteenth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to the Park, across the Park to Chatham-street, up Chatham-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, Fourteenth-street to University-place, and thence to the University Building. The exercises will be held in the large chapel of the University. John M. Dwinelle, of Rochester, will deliver the funeral oration. Harry Howard will act as Grand Marshal, assisted by the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department as Special Aids.

Messrs. Moses Taylor, M. H. Grinnell, Robert B. Minturn, J. W. Gerard, A. R. Wetmore, and a large number of the first business men of the City, together with the prominent clergymen of all denominations, publish a remonstrance against the celebration of these obsequies on the Sabbath. They plead precedent and policy against the desecration of the Sabbath by "bands playing funeral dirge and common tune," and urge that innumerable Sunday-Schools and congregations will be disturbed by these proceedings. The protest is addressed to the Committee of Arrangements on behalf of the Fire Department, "for funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Senator Broderick." At the meeting held last evening, this paper had not been received, and in consequence no notice could be taken of it.

At an adjourned meeting of the Californians in this City, held at the Hone House last evening, Mr. J. J. Hoff in the Chair, the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. J. A. Godfrey:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the death of Hon. D. C. Broderick, late United States Senator; that California has sustained an irreparable loss in his untimely end. In his public life in California, and in the United States Senate we have ever found him the firm, steadfast and uncompromising friend of the State of his adoption.

Resolved, That in Hon. David C. Broderick we recognized the best and noblest qualities which adorn our nation; his indomitable courage, unimpeachable honor, frankness, kindness, moderation and magnanimity, his fidelity to his friends, and the purity of his private life, will never cease to be cherished in the grateful remembrance of all just men.

Resolved, That as a civilian and statesmen, during the brief period in which he was permitted to enjoy the highest honor which a grateful State could confer upon him, he gave proof of a devotion to duty, and an attachment to the Constitution and Union, never excelled by his peers.

Resolved, That we will unite with the citizens of New-York in the ceremonies of respect to his memory.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Not on the Sunday-Funeral Committee.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

My name having appeared as one of the Committee of Arrangements for "Funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Senator Baoderick," I would hereby state that it has been used on such Committee without my authority and against my express desire, I having opposed the fixing on Sunday for the funeral as far as lay in my power, and shall continue to do so.

Yours respectfully, JAMES MILLER.

Thanksgiving and the Poor.

As the day of our annual Thanksgiving draws near, it becomes us to take account especially of our public charities and of the hundred little guerilla bands with which our Christian society is continually waging an uncertain war with the terrible armies of suffering and of sin. The poor we have always with us; we need never look far to find them; for under the very eaves of our prosperous homes they crouch, shivering and starved. They sadden our streets by day with their wan faces, and the belated citizen knows too well what work the darkness and the night do with them, as the pitiless Winter draws near, and the mere sense of life becomes a pang to their unsheltered bodies and their uncomforted souls. It is well in many ways, that the most genial festivals of our year should fall at just this season; that Thanksgiving and Christmas should come to us, with their moving appeals to the heart and their softening lessons of mercy, just when the poor most need the little that any of us, however generous or just, can do to make the "sum of human misery" less.

For, how much we need the perpetual instigation of such appeals and lessons, we have only to look through the annals of our charitable societies to learn. New-York is by no means slow to support these institutions of good—and yet, with each recurring year we find the same story set before us—the demand of the hour outrunning the hour's supply; and the best recognized organizations struggling to make head against the growing tide of distress. Here we have, for instance, the "House and School of Industry," an institution of that most estimable class which seeks to prevent rather than relieve the pressure of pauperism, painfully fighting its way now after so many years of unobtrusive usefulness. Mrs. Lowrie, the Treasurer, of No. 129 Twelfth-street, showing how hard it is even for an energetic and devoted company of New-York ladies to keep open this one channel between the suffering female poor and the work for which they are so ready to strive, until despair subsides into something worse than starvation. This Institution makes it a special object to supply poor women with work, and to instruct poor girls in the simple arts by which they may hope to earn an honest living. We surely need add nothing to this statement to show to all reflecting men how important it is that such an enterprise, the high character of whose management has been established by a long successful career, should not be suffered to languish for lack of friendly succor. Let those who mean next week to give thanks for the blessings of the past, and to strengthen themselves for the future with new faith and hope, remember that there are three Christian graces, and that the greatest of these is Charity.

The Great Balloon.

THE VOYAGE POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE —THE AERONAUT THROWS HIMSELF UPON THE PUBLIC.

Crystal Palace Grounds, Friday, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In announcing a postponement, I feel that some explanation is due to the public for the apparent delay which has occurred in connection with my proposed aerial voyage to Europe. The whole matter may be stated in a few words. To inflate so large a vehicle as the *City of New-York* requires (considering the facilities offered by the Gas Company) at least sixty hours of reasonably fair weather and a continuous flow of gas. Every preparation had been made to start on to-morrow. The present stormy weather has not only interfered with the inflation, which began yesterday, at 3 o'clock, but continues to retard our operations to such an extent as to make it somewhat problematical to fix the precise day of departure.

The public may rest assured that the earliest practicable moment will be made available for the object I have in view, and that no effort will be foregone that may subserve the success of this, the first voyage upon the wings of the wind, from the New to the Old World.

While the project is grand, magnificent, and beautiful to contemplate, the public should not forget that it is none the less laborious, expensive and hazardous. Should I succeed in the attempt those who now hesitate to give me their confidence may awake to the fact that in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail. Had my operations been conducted immediately near the works of the Gas Company the inflating might have been accomplished in ten hours or less. It should be remembered that the monster ship *Great Eastern* has not yet arrived, and it may be a pardonable pride to suggest that the aerial ship, of which I am Captain, may touch upon Albion's shore long in advance of the anchorage of the English Leviathan in American waters.

Should I, Mr. Editor, be the humble means of advancing the interest of science, and in some manner adding to the glory of our common country, I shall be more than repaid for the long months of thought, vexation and labor that I have contributed to the accomplishment of the great design I have in view. Believing in the kind indulgence of a liberal public, I am, &c., T. S. C. Lowe.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Fatal Fall.—A seaman named H. S. Collison, belonging to the schooner *A. T. Ellis*, lying at the South Brooklyn naval store yard, Thursday evening, while intoxicated, fell from the string-piece of the dock into the hold of a lighter, and was instantly killed. Coroner Ilorton was notified and held an inquest.

The Question Settled.—The jury, in the case of Cain against Addelman, on trial for several days past in the City Court, rendered a verdict, yesterday, in favor of the defendant, thereby deciding that a bone-boiling establishment is not a nuisance.

Board of Canvassers.—The Supervisors have reached the Twelfth Ward in their canvass of the election returns.

Court Calendars.—Circuit Court—Monday next, 11 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 58, 59, 60, 104, 111, 113, 125, 131, 137, 143, 148, 152½, 153. Of the October Calendar—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Of the November Calendar, City Court—Nos. 3, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 49.

Wreck of a Philadelphia Schooner—Five Lives Lost.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 17.

This forenoon the bark *Samuel Shepherd*, Capt. Hathaway, from Havana, brought to this port the only survivor of the schooner *Charles S. Peaslee*, which was wrecked at sea in October. The schooner sailed from Jacksonville the latter part of October, laden with lumber, and bound to Philadelphia, under the command of Capt. Baker. Shortly after leaving port she experienced a tremendous gale from the eastward, and while carrying a press of sail to work off a lee shore, was thrown on her beam-ends; the sea swept over her, filled the cabin and forecastle with water, drowning the Captain's wife, who was below, and dashing the man from the wheel. The Captain, in trying to save his wife, perished, and the sailors, in trying to cut away the masts, were washed overboard and drowned. Only one was left—George Satterly, a young man, and but little acquainted with seamanship.

The gale continued with great fury several hours, when the mainmast was broken and the vessel righted. Being lumber-laden, though water-logged, she continued afloat. Poor Satterly says that five men perished, and he himself had given up all hopes of life, when on the 2d inst., in latitude 31° 18', longitude 77° 55', he saw the bark *Samuel Shepherd* coming to his relief.

She covered a boat, and he was taken on board and treated kindly. He was very much exhausted when rescued, and attributes the preservation of his life, even after he was taken from the wreck, to the care of Capt. Hathaway.

The *Charles S. Peaslee* is a schooner of 164 tons, was built at Sculltown in 1854, and owned by Mr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia. She was classed A 2 in one of the New-York Marine Inspection publications.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?"

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS, AND ALL WHO USE WINES AND LIQUORS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY,

imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE,

imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle, warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE,

imported and bottled by himself, the same as the Port Wine.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE,

imported and bottled by himself for private medicinal use. The best wine ever offered for sale to the trade in bottles. This wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE JAMAICA RUM, ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEY,

all the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in this City, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use wines and liquors in their practice should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all responsible druggists and apothecaries. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Sole manufacturer and importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

For sale by apothecaries and druggists in the City.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Croup.—The Ointment rubbed into the throat, previously fomented with warm water, will check inflammation and give freedom to the respiratory organs, while the Pills bruised and dissolved in water, sweetened with honey, will neutralize the virus of the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum.—Mr. Hadaway and Mr. Delmon Grace both appear this afternoon and evening at this establishment. They are deservedly great public favorites. Hadaway has no superior as a comedian, and Mr. Grace is a charming actor.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of Warner, Peck & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.

Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,

At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of

Geo. A. Hunter & Co., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of Warner, Peck & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

Riding Academy,

Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

New-York, Nov. 18, 1859.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that his Academy is open for the instruction of ladies, gentlemen and children, in horseback riding. Eighteen years' experience as an instructor in this City, during which time upwards of twenty thousand pupils have honored him with their patronage, enables him to speak with confidence of the many benefits, both mentally and physically, to which his Academy has happily contributed. The New-York Times, of the 17th inst., in an editorial article on the subject of well-trained horses for the saddle, remarks that, "Strange as the assertion may seem, there is not, in our opinion, a dozen such animals in New-York." Had the writer of the foregoing article honored my establishment with a visit, he might have seen from twenty to fifty ladies and gentlemen mounted on finely trained and well-hitted horses, more particularly on the reception evenings, which are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 o'clock, each vieing with the other to the enlivening inspirations of a band of music; *not as to who could ride the fastest*, but to develope the beauty of action and graceful manœuvres of their steeds. At 9 o'clock the drill commences, which ought to put to the blush many of our cavalry companies, for their regularity of formation, rapid and various changes, which, together with the fact that many of the riders are but little skilled in the art of riding, speaks volumes in favor of the training and sagacity of the horse. Sixteen years ago I introduced the riding of trotting horses, and rising to the trot, to ladies and gentlemen, which became almost universal on our roads. During the past five years I have endeavored to cultivate a taste for the more graceful and elegant high-school system so admirably adapted for park riding. The greatest difficulty I have experienced has been to find riders qualified by practice to ride a well-trained horse, few persons, comparatively speaking, thinking it necessary to take lessons in horsemanship, fancying that they were born riders, fewer still that would take sufficient lessons to qualify themselves to ride any other than an easy and gentle cantering horse. If they could see themselves as others see them, many would learn to ride before venturing on the road or park. The hours devoted exclusively to ladies are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesdays from 4 to 6 P. M.; for gentlemen, daily, from 4 to 6 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Horses trained for ladies and gentlemen, and boarded, with the use of the school.

Saddle-horses to let for the road and park.

W. H. Disbrow.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.. Nov. 18.

$7,000 Mich. St. 6s	102	100 Hud. River R	b60 39
5,000 Tenn. 8s '90	90¾	100 do	38⅞
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	b30 84⅜	325 Harlem Railroad	10
2,000 do	84¾	22 Staten Isl'd R	67
1,000 California St. 7s	84½	325 Reading Railroad	37½
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	93¾	20 Mich. Central R	41
3,000 do	93⅝	100 Mil. & Miss. R	s30 4
11,000 N. Y. Cen. 8s	91¾	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	17¾
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	47½	200 do	s30 17
1,000 Erie R. 1875	25	200 do	17
1,000 Harlem 2d M. B.	91½	50 Panama Railroad	130
30 Bank of New-York	104	50 do	129¾
15 Bank of America	112	50 do	s60. 128
10 National Bank	100¼	125 do	s30. 129
5 Bank of Commerce	99½	100 do	s60. 129¾
5 Imp. & Trad. Bank	109½	50 do	129¾
120 Mech. B. Associa'n	100	50 do	130
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 98	25 do	s10. 130
5 do	98¾	200 Illinois Cen. R	s60 60¾
50 Pac. Mail S. Co	72¾	250 do	s60 60¾
150 do	s60 71¾	100 do	61
25 do	s30 72	100 Gal. & Chic. R	s10 71½
100 do	72	750 do	71¾
12 Farm. L. & T. Co	60	100 do	s10 71¾
1120 N. Y. Central R	80½	200 do	s30 71¾
200 do	h10 80¾	250 do	71¾
100 do	s30 80½	50 do	b10 71¾
300 do	h60 80¾	100 do	h15 71¾
100 do	b30 80½	50 do	b30 71¾
100 do	80¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R	h10 63
86 Erie Railroad	7⅛	100 do	63
25 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	93		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '62	101⅜	200 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R	6¾
500 Ill. Central R. bs	85⅜	50 Mi. S. & N. I. G. S.	17¾
500 do	85¾	50 Panama Railroad	130⅛
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	89	25 do	s30. 130¾
2,000 do	89⅛	140 do	131
50 Pac. Mail S. Co	s6 73¾	50 do	b10 131
180 Eric Railroad	7⅛	184 Galen. & Chic. R	71½
100 N. Y. Cen. R	b60 80¾	50 do	b10 71⅞
100 do	b30 80¾	50 do	71¾
100 Hud. River R	s60 39¾	50 do	s10 71¾
100 do	39¾	50 do	s60 71¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 36	100 Chic. & R. I. R	63
100 do	36	300 do	h60 63
100 do	36⅞	100 Reading Railroad	37½

Friday, Nov. 18—P. M.

The weak tone of the Stock Market, noticed yesterday afternoon, continued through the early dealings of to-day, though buyers appeared to take the speculative Railroad Shares with a little more freedom; and, in the afternoon, the turn in prices was for the better, the general Share list leaving off steady, and State Stocks and Railway Bonds rather firm. The Western traffic on the second week in November comes in better for Rock Island and Illinois Central, and the direct advices from the management of the Galena sufficiently explain the moderate increase of the week on that line. The Shares of the Road are nevertheless sold *short* with marked boldness, the operation being for both Chicago and New-York account. At least, such is the current rumor of the Street. The present management are in less favor with some of the Chicago speculators than their predecessors, Messrs. John B. Turner, the Ex-President and his associates; while the *bona fide* stockholders, particularly at the East, are well satisfied with a change of their own making at the last election. The present line of *shorts* in the Stock, which is being extended several thousand shares per day, attracts much attention on the Street. The price this afternoon closed 71¾@¾ ⅌ cent. The Rock Island Shares 63 ⅌ cent.; Illinois Central recovered to 61½; Michigan Central dull at 40½ ⅌ cent. The New-York Roads rather firmer than yesterday; Central 80½@⅝ at the close, and Hudson River 39½@⅝ ⅌ cent. Panama sold down, at the First Board, to 129½ cash, 129 seller 30, and 128 seller 60 days, which quotations brought in fresh orders at the Second Board, and the price rallied to 130½@131 ⅌ cent. Pacific Mail also recovered 1 ⅌ cent. In Reading, Erie and Michigan Southern there was not much done.

In State Stocks, the orders were moderate but prices firm. Missouris, 84¾; Tennessees, 90¾; Virginias, 93¾ ⅌ cent. In Erie Bonds, another rise was had in Second Mortgage, which sold at 77½, and in fourth, which sold at 47½ ⅌ cent. Hudson Thirds, 79 bid, 80 asked. Harlem seconds 91¾@¼; Illinois Construction, 85½@¾. Some sales of Missouri State indorsements, 7 ⅌ cent., have been made at 86 ⅌ cent. The State of Missouri we understand will make provision for the January interest upon the whole of her Public Debt, due in this City, and have a large balance left in and due to the Treasury from the special mill tax which takes effect this year in aid of the State Interest Fund, (the gross product being about $500,000 ⅌ annum,) and from the Federal Government $425,000 recently awarded in compensation of the Public Lands.

The Money Market, after having been partially unsettled for a few days, by a couple of failures, one in South-street, and the other connected with the manufacture of Kerosene Oil, has relapsed into its accustomed quiet, at easy rates for good borrowers. The old Stock firms are supplied with Money on temporary loan at 5 ⅌ cent.; prime 60-day acceptances are discounted at 6 ⅌ cent.; and long date indorsed paper at 6½@7 ⅌ cent. On the last-named the Bankers are generally getting 7 ⅌ cent., but where a list of very prime names is wanted to fill up, 6½ ⅌ cent. is conceded. Some of the large Banks, we find, are taking paper from 90 days to 5 months quite freely, in the absence of a sufficient offering of short dates. The Sub-Treasury continues to run nearly even. There is a demand for 5½ ⅌ cent. Treasury Bills, which, with the Custom duties, makes up for current disbursements. The *Vanderbilt*, to-morrow, will about clear off the supply of Bar Gold by the last California receipts. Another supply is due by the *Baltic* on the 24th inst. The Sight Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans, after falling to 99¼@⅜, is now quoted 99¾@⅝, which is above the rate at which Gold can be transmitted South to profit. The New-Orleans Banks still hold, Nov. 12, $12,226,000 in Specie, which is $790,000 below the line Nov. 13, 1858.

An increased amount, with more than the usual selection of Southern bills on London and Paris, was on the Exchange Market to-day, for which 109¾@109⅞ and 5f. 15 are the rates, part with City indorsement. The standard Bankers here drew at 110, 60 days, and 110¼@¾ sight on London, and 5f. 14¾, 60 days, and 5f. 11¾ sight on Paris. They will ship about a million in Gold and Silver, by this steamer. A fair business done in Merchant bills on England against Produce shipments at 109¾@109¾ ⅌ cent., and others drawn upon Banker's credits on the other side at 109¾@⅞.

The following marine disasters, mostly in the Gulf, to cotton-laden vessels, are reported this week, the aggregate value of ships and cargo being over two millions:

Name.	Vessel and Freight.	Cargo.
Ship Redwood	$60,000	$150,000
Ship Charles Holmes	35,000	—
Ship Queen of the Pacific	65,000	250,000
Ship Favorite	50,000	—
Ship Mastiff	80,000	10,000
Ship Eliza Mallory	50,000	100,000
Ship Heidelberg	50,000	200,000
Ship Charles Crocker	50,000	195,000
Ship Jamestown	57,000	120,000
Bark Mary Coe	22,000	70,000
Brig North	15,000	60,000
Total	$564,000	$1,310,000
Juliet Trundy (supposed)	50,000	156,000
Aggregate	$614,000	$1,466,000

The Chicago and Rock Island Company gives the following as the earnings of the second week in November:

1859	$25,059
1858	15,624
Increase	$9,435

The earnings of the Illinois Central Road the second week in November were:

1859	$65,200
1858	40,619
Increase	$24,581

The Michigan Southern road earned the second week:

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2549. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES FIVE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Probable Adjustment of the Italian Question.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 5th inst., and Queenstown evening of the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax at 4 A. M. to-day. She sailed this morning for Boston, where she had not arrived at the hour we go to press.

The steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 2:10 P. M. of the 3d, and the *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived about two hours later.

The *Canada* experienced severe weather in the Channel, and for a week after leaving Queenstown.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and Gen. VAN RENSSELAER and lady are among her passengers.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Paris telegram of the 4th, says that the French and English Governments had fully agreed on the basis of the Congress which is to be held at Brussels. All that remained to be settled was the official ratification from the English Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Great Eastern* left Holyhead on the 2d and reached Southampton on the morning of the 4th. She experienced very rough weather and a heavy season the passage round. The *Times'* account of this third trial says when the ship was exposed to the roll of the Atlantic, she rolled and dipped, but with ease. The ship seemed to swing herself with a sidelong, gentle motion over every wave, dropping deeply and easily beyond them, with a regular slow roll, and often quite deep enough to leave one paddle-wheel out of water, turning high and dry in the air. This motion of the vessel is attributable to her very light immersions, and to the fact of her having no upper weights to counter-balance the coals stowed below. The whole roll of the vessel is calculated at only eight degrees each way, or 16 degrees in all—an every-day amount to smaller vessels, though something for one which was supposed to be almost immovable by wind or sea. The greatest speed attained was over fifteen and a half knots, or close on eighteen miles per hour. The run from Holyhead to Southampton is pronounced far more satisfactory than either of her previous trips. The engines were under the sole control of Mr. MCLENNAN, chief engineer of the ship.

The new Cunard steamer just contracted for with the NAPIERS, of Glasgow, is to exceed the *Persia* by 500 tons, and will in every other respect be larger and more powerful than that vessel. Efforts are to be made with her to surpass anything afloat, both as regards speed and internal arrangements.

The Coroner's inquest held upon the bodies washed ashore from the *Royal Charter* had occupied several days, resulting in the verdict that the lives were lost by pure accident—that the captain was perfectly sober, and did all he could for the ship and passengers. The divers continued their operations, but without important result. Forty-six bodies had been found altogether.

At no time since the Russian war had greater activity been observable at the Woolwich Arsenal, in the preparation of war material for the coast defences and for China. The fortifications at Dover are to be extended forthwith, and several batteries reconstructed.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

The funds have been firm throughout the day.

The organization of the French army for China is considered definitely settled, and preparations a the seaports for its embarkation have already commenced.

FRANCE.

BENI SNASSEN has submitted to the conditions of peace dictated to him. These tribes will give hostages and will pay tribute.

It is stated that the French Government has resolved on establishing from December next a naval station in the Red Sea in imitation of England.

Cholera had broken out among the French troops destined to invade Morocco, and carried off several distinguished officers, including Col. LAFONT, commanding the engineers. The ravages exceeded fifty men per day, and the total deaths were 1,500.

The Paris Bourse was steady, but dull. The Rentes closed on the 4th at 69f. 75c.

A Russian squadron of six vessels will remain at the Mediterranean station of Villafranca during the Winter.

The statement is reiterated that the Pope has promised to grant the reforms recommended by the Emperor NAPOLEON, after the insurgents of the Romagna have returned to their allegiance.

The Papal Government had again prohibited the exportation of Indian corn, which had been permitted since June 1.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India mail, with telegraphic news *via* Ceylon, to Oct. 14, and from both Bombay and Calcutta, had reached Calcutta. There is no political news. Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 0¼d.@2s. 0¼d.; at Bombay 2s. 2d.@2s. 1¾d. Imports dull. At Madras Exchange was unaltered; Imports quiet; Freights depressed.

A private telegram from Hong Kong, Sept. 28, reports the import trade good, both at Canton and Shanghai. The settlements of silk showed an increase, and an advance of $20 during the fortnight.

The mails from Sydney to Sept. 14, and from Melbourne to the 17th, were telegraphed, and would reach London Nov. 7.

Messrs. LLOYD, BIERLY & Co., merchants, who stopped payment in London last May, had been made bankrupts at Sydney, with liabilities amounting to £250,000, and assets to comparatively a small amount.

The July mails had arrived out. The first batch of election returns had gone against the Ministers, several of whom had been defeated.

Imports were heavy and trade dull. There was considerable speculation in mining companies, several of which were mere bubbles. The supply of gold kept up; the shipments since last mail exceeded two hundred and forty ounces, of which sixty-eight thousand four hundred and two were by the *Royal Charter*.

The Banks had reduced Exchanges on London to 1@1¼ premium.

LATEST NEWS.

The following is telegraphed *via* Queenstown, on the 7th inst:

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 5.

An official decree has been published, appointing Gen. O'DONNELL Commander-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Oct. 28.

The English General, MALCOLM, has presented a rich present from Queen VICTORIA to SAID PACHA.

The English authorities are making preparations here for the transport of troops to China.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 5.

An improved feeling is apparent on the Bourse. All the funds have risen materially. The final quotations of the Rentes are 70f. 15c., showing a rise of ⅜ since yesterday.

CASSEL, Saturday, Nov. 5.

In the second sitting of the Second Chamber today, the proposal of M. HESSLAUS to present an address to the electors in favor of the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1803 has been definitely agreed to by 38 against 5 votes.

ZURICH, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Sardinian plenipotentaries have received orders from Turin to sign the treaty of peace. It is believed the treaty will be signed to-morrow, and the Convocation to be held at Paris will follow immediately.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Congress will meet in Paris, not in Brussels.

GENOA, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Assemblies of Central Italy will, it is stated, confer the regency on Prince CARIGNAN.

ZURICH, Sunday, Nov. 6.

Yesterday the French, Austrian and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries assembled in a general conference, which lasted three hours. The treaties will be signed to-morrow or Tuesday next, and the Plenipotentiaries will leave the day after.

Baron MESTINGER having consigned the Austrian steamers into the hands of the Swiss, has returned to Zurich.

The submarine telegraphic connection between Corsica and Genoa has been reëstablished.

ZURICH, Saturday, Nov. 5.

In the last Conference held, the working out of the treaty of peace has been entirely completed, and all that now remains is for the Sardinian plenipotentiary to receive from Turin the official order to sign the treaty.

GENOA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

Rumors are current that an assembly will shortly be held, in which Modena and the Romagna will take part; and it is asserted that the object of this meeting would be to present Count CAVOUR as a candidate for the Directorship of one of the provinces of Central Italy.

TURIN, Friday, Nov. 4.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a decree transferring the Court of Cassation to Milan. The subscriptions to the loan continue, the applications are more numerous, and it is asserted that more than the amount required has already been subscribed.

The four Assemblies of Central Italy will be called together to receive from the Government communications on the subject of the present situation of public affairs.

The convocation of the States of Modena and Parma will take place on Sunday. It is supposed that the King of Sardinia will be asked to grant a regency.

THE LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Nov. 5.

The Funds remained firm, and an improvement of one-eighth per cent. had taken place in Consols this morning. Very little has been going on in any department. General firmness had, however prevailed, and the principal British Railway Stocks have been quoted rather higher.

The *Globe* says it is rumored that a Cabinet Council will take place on Monday.

The troops to be contributed by India to the China expedition will be six thousand European and four thousand native.

The English Channel fleet was at sea, exposed to the full fury of the gale. It was most skillfully handled, and sustained no damage whatever.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday morning, Nov. 6.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, Oct. 26, arrived about 10½ o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER MEXICAN WAR.

The Northern States of Mexico to be Seized by the United States.

Troops Already in Movement for the Occupation.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Cabinet determined this morning, in extraordinary session, to invade Mexico, and seize upon the Northern States.

Six companies of heavy artillery at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, are ordered by telegraph to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Brownsville as soon as the Quartermaster in New-York can obey the orders which have been given him to charter a steamer immediately for their accommodation. Two companies of light artillery and three of fort artillery, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to proceed to St. Louis, and to charter a steamer at that point. The companies of Captains HASKINS, HOWE, GIBSON, VOGDES, CARLISLE and ORN go from Fort Monroe.

Considerable excitement prevails about the War Department. It is understood that the Cabinet was unanimous on the question, as it does not doubt that our own and all other civilized nations will justify the act.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19.

Eight companies of Federal troops, under Col. BROWN, have been ordered to leave Old Point Comfort for Brownsville.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

A special dispatch from Washington, to the *Republican*, says that the Government this morning determined to seize the northern States of Mexico, and that orders were issued for six companies of heavy artillery from Fortress Monroe, and two of light artillery and three of infantry from Fort Leavenworth, to proceed immediately to Brownsville.

The *Republican* learns that Col. SUMNER, Commander of this department, telegraphed to Leavenworth this evening for the prompt movement of the troops, in compliance with this order, and in a week, if necessary, these troops will be in New-Orleans. The *Republican* intimates that security for the future will be wanted in a better boundary than that established by the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Nothing can yet be positively ascertained concerning the precise objects of sending large bodies of troops to the Rio Grande, further than the protection of that frontier from the attacks of the forces of CORTINAS, to utterly destroy which is the purpose of the Administration.

As it was but recently supposed in official quarters that the two companies from Fort Clarke, and the one from Baton Rouge, would be sufficient to check the movements of that brigand, the augmentation of the troops just ordered has naturally excited suspicions of other contemplated measures.

Various speculations are indulged in, but the most plausible theory, founded on certain revelations deemed to be reliable, is that Spain, France and England meditate prompt action for the satisfaction of claims in which their subjects are interested, and which may involve the national existence of Mexico, or the substitution of a monarchy under the protection of those Powers.

In view of these circumstances and probabilities, the United States may feel constrained to occupy the northern part of Mexico, to secure the satisfaction of the claims of our own citizens against that country, as well as for the security of Americans on the frontier.

From all that can be ascertained it is fair to presume that some of the vessels of the Home Squadron will soon proceed to Vera Cruz and other ports of Mexico. Indeed, this seems to be certain, so interesting are the reported purposes of France, England and Spain, now regarded in official quarters.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

THE RUMORED SACK OF BROWNSVILLE.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 18.

The War Department are in the receipt of a dispatch from Gen. TWIGGS, in command of the United States Military Department of Texas, dated at San Antonio, on the 12th inst., and telegraphed from New-Orleans on the 17th, yesterday, saying that an express had then just arrived from Rio Grande City, stating that CORTINAS had laid Brownsville in ashes, killing some one hundred American citizens, and that he (CORTINAS) was then on the march toward the Neuces with a force of 800 men.

We place little faith in this news; because, if true, the information would have doubtless gone much quicker via the Brazos Santiago direct to New-Orleans. It purports to have gone one hundred miles up the Rio Grande to a point (Rio Grande City) opposite Camargo; thence three hundred miles northeast, to San Antonio; thence to New-Orleans, being five days between the latter points, and requiring at least four days to reach San Antonio. So the burning, &c., must have taken place somewhere about the 8th inst. It seems utterly impossible that such transactions could have occurred at Brownsville, on or about the 8th inst., without being heard of at New-Orleans before the 17th—yesterday. Besides, CORTINAS could have no motive whatever for extending his operations towards the Nueces thus cutting off his retreat over the Rio Grande in case of necessity, for the privilege of marching into a barren waste, where he can find no supplies whatever, and no means of successfully defending himself if attacked.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 13.

We have had direct from Brazos Santiago, by steamers, advices of the 3d inst. from Brownsville. The place was not then taken, though beleaguered. Merchants here have private letters of the same date, none of which say aught but that the town was barricaded, the residents on guard night and day, and nearly worn out—the outlaws pressing them closely. If taken at all, Brownsville was certainly not taken on the 3d inst.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* learns from private letters, by the last Mexican mail, that the rebellion at Victoria City, State of Tamaulipas, has been entirely suppressed, and the troops sent thither ordered on to the head-quarters of the Liberal camp, at San Luis Potosi. The leaders of the rebellion, JOSE MAYA, DIONISIS HERNANDEZ, ANTONIO DE LOS REYES, and HIPOLITO and BERNASE HIRACHETA, were all condemned to death, which they suffered in the public square on the 28th ult. Of their fugitive companions, we hear nothing further. They have, perhaps, long ere this joined CORTINAS and his gang on the Rio Grande.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos 17th inst., bringing $753,000 in specie.

Brownsville is safe. Capt. TOBIN and eighty rangers arrived on the 13th. Thirty men from the cutter *Dodge*, and fifty troops from Baton Rouge left Brazos for Brownsville on the 16th, making nearly 200 troops and volunteers now at Brownsville.

On the arrival of Capt. TOBIN, CORTINAS' chief officer, who was held as a prisoner, was hung without a trial.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The *Picayune*, of Tuesday, says that the merchants of New-Orleans should, and that immediately, fit out at their own expense a hundred armed men for the protection of Brownsville and the adjacent settlements.

The redoubtable ex-Gov. VIDAURRI has arrived at San Antonio.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN UNADVISED.

THE WAR TO BE RESTRICTED TO THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE.

From the Washington Constitution, Nov. 18.

The opposition papers, whose vocation it is to find fault with and censure every act of the Administration, and who, if they cannot discover any act on which they can indulge their venemous criticism, usually imagine a state of things in order to base an attack, are now quite eloquent in their sarcastic comments on the action of the Government with reference to the recent disturbances at Brownsville, Texas. They take it for granted that the Government were fully informed as to the nature and extent of those disturbances for six weeks before any action was taken, and now that action has been taken, that it is the very worst and most injudicious that could have been devised under the circumstances; in fact, that it has been "sudden" and "furious" and "the very worst thing possible in the premises."

As might be supposed, "the pains taken by the the President" to "annihilate John Brown's band" at Harper's Ferry is made the subject of *quasi*-humorous invective, and the contrast is drawn, with a free use of the poet's license, between the conduct of the Executive against Brown and his course in reference to CORTINAS.

Facts, however, are stubborn things. They are unpleasant to opposition journals, and are generally treated with the most sovereign contempt. It is well that the people who have some respect for truth and justice should be made aware of the actual state of the case.

In the first place, it is absolutely and entirely untrue that the Government "waited for six weeks to find out what it ought to do." When the first news arrived that a band of robbers had infested Brownsville, that released their brother prisoners confined in the jail, and that further trouble was "apprehended," orders were immediately issued to reënforce Fort Brown, and two companies of United States troops were dispatched for that purpose from Fort Clark, which is about 200 miles distant from Fort Brown. Gen. TWIGGS was also in command of the troops in that district of country at that time, and it was known that he had full powers to adopt any measures which he might think necessary under the circumstances. There was not a delay of six minutes, much less six weeks, to find out what ought to be done. Just what ought to be done was done.

When the dispatch was received from Collector HATCH, of New-Orleans, representing the disturbances at Brownsville as much more serious than the first accounts described them, orders were instantaneously issued to the troops at Baton Rouge to proceed at once to Brownsville. They embarked the next day, and have long ere this reached their destination. The troops from Fort Clark have also doubtless arrived at Fort Brown. Thus, it will be seen that the Administration *did* act promptly, and that it is quite as competent to judge of the precise difference in signification between the words "prompt" and "peremptory" as the New-York Editor who undertakes to teach it etymology, states-manship, and military tactics.

In the next place, *it is untrue that orders have been issued to "insult Mexico," "violate her territory," "compromise our influence" there, or "tarnish our national honor."* Beyond the imagination of the censorious editor, there is not a shadow of foundation for any one of these alarming announcements. Orders have been issued to restore peace and assert the law at Brownsville, and punish those by whom they were disturbed and violated. The "fury" of the President's conduct, and the extent of the territory through which CORTINAS is to be pursued, and the "wicked war" with Mexico which is to result from a combination of the fury and the pursuit, are mere myths which might be designated in much harsher language.

The Meteoric Phenomenon.

THE METEOR OBSERVED NEAR CAPE MAY.

The following letter appears in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*:

BEESELEY'S POINT, CAPE MAY COUNTY, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., the inhabitants of this place were startled by a very extraordinary meteoric phenomenon, which shook the windows and doors of some of the houses, considerably disturbing the equanimity of the inmates.

The day was calm, the atmosphere perfectly clear, not a cloud observed any portion of the azure vault. A sudden flash of light, exceeding that of the sun, (which was shining brightly,) was soon after followed by a terrific rattling noise immediately overhead. I was out of doors at the time, and could compare the sound to nothing else than the discharge of a thousand cannons in the shortest space of time, without any two guns exploding at the same moment. These explosions were very sharp and distinct, not like the prolonged roll of thunder when clouds cover a considerable portion of the horizon. They continued for at least one minute of time.

The course of this meteor was rapid, from northeast to southwest, leaving behind a curling track, of a smoky or light cloudy appearance, which in a few minutes melted away in the atmosphere. Its distance from the earth may be inferred from the time the flash was seen until the sound was heard, which, according to the opinion of several persons, was about 60 seconds, which would give an altitude of 65,400 feet. I witnessed the explosion, but the brilliancy of the sun precluded the appearance of any brilliant objects during the reports.

Meteor Seen at Paterson, N. J.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Meteoric Displays" already noticed in your paper as occurring on Tuesday, were simultaneous, or very nearly so, with one observed by me at Passaic Falls. A few minutes before 10 A. M., as I was standing near the Falls, with my face to the south-west, I saw a meteor descend in that direction, apparently within a quarter of a mile, seeming to fall just behind the summit of the mountainous ridge that approaches the Falls on the south. It was not large, and its luminous path was seen but an instant, as it disappeared below the hilly horizon. I called the attention of a friend to it as the first phenomenon of the kind I had ever seen by daylight. It will occur to your readers that this is the time in the year when we are wont to be entertained with these aerial pyrotechnics.

JAMES HOYT.

ORANGE, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 17.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION—OFFICIAL.—The Newark *Advertiser* publishes the official returns of the election in New-Jersey, and reports OLDEN'S (Opp.) majority at 1,629. The vote stood: OLDEN, (Opp.,) 53,367; WRIGHT, (Dem.,) 51,738. The *Advertiser* says:

"The vote in Morris County is the largest ever cast there, being over 200 more than at the Presidential election in 1856, (100 of the increase being made in Morris township,) and 500 larger than the vote of last year."

THE VOTE ON THE CANAL LOAN.—The vote on the Canal Loan in this State, so far as appears from the official returns, resulted in a large majority in favor of the Loan. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* of Saturday gives the following returns from forty-one counties, leaving nineteen yet to hear from: For the Loan, 96,543, against, 68,170. Majority in favor, 28,373.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Transcript* states that a complete set of the London *Times* for the past thirty years has been presented to the library of the Boston Athenæum by Russell Sturgis, Esq., of the firm of Baring Bros. of London. There has been hitherto no file of this paper in any public library in Boston.

The Knoxville *Whig* says that Professor Hutchins, of Vermont, phrenologist, is in the Tennessee State prison, for stealing books, and another Northern man is there charged with running off a slave for the purpose either of freeing him or of catching him in another Southern market.

Hon. Thos. Corwin is to speak in Newark on Wednesday evening next.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Washington.

SOUTHERN PROGRAMME FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE—JEREMIAH CLEMENS TO BE PRINTER—THE REPUBLICANS TO BE BEATEN BY A DEMOCRATIC AND AMERICAN COALITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Senator NICOLSON reached here to-day, and reported an interesting programme for the organization of the House. JEREMIAH CLEMENS claims to be fully authorized to speak for the entire Southern delegation, including H. WINTER DAVIS. If the Anti-Lecomptonites stand firmly by the Democracy, there will be no danger of the Republicans taking the organization into their hands, as the South Americans, to a man, will resist it. The South Americans will vote for a Democratic Speaker and Clerk, provided the Democrats will reciprocate by voting for CLEMENS for Printer, with a Democratic partner. Senator NICOLSON says that CLEMENS assures him that such is the positive understanding with the Southern Opposition. It is understood, also, that the Anti-Lecomptonites will go into the Democratic caucus, except, perhaps, SCHWARTZ. HASKINS and CLARKE have declared their intention of doing so, and preventing a Republican organization if possible.

Q.

From the Pacific Side.

APPOINTMENT OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR IN THE PLACE OF DAVID BRODERICK—THE MINING REGIONS—SILVER ORE BUSINESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Overland mail has arrived, bringing California dates of the 25th ult.

Gov. WELLER had appointed Judge H. P. HANN, formerly of Kentucky, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. BRODERICK. The new Senator was to leave for Washington on the steamer of Nov. 5.

The accounts from Carson Valley and Walker River mines continue to excite great attention. A stampede of Californians in that direction has already commenced, and promises to equal the emigration to Frazer's River. These mines are on the east side of Sierra Nevada, and are supposed to extend from Honey Lake on the north, to Walker's River on the south—a distance of two hundred miles. The principal discovery yet announced, is called Gold Hill. It is a mound sixty feet high, five thousand long and two thousand wide, and lies twenty miles north of Carson Valley. It is traversed by veins of auriferous quartz, a part of which, when decomposed, realized from $500 to $2,500 per ton.

Large quantities of silver ore continued to arrive from Carson Valley at San Francisco for shipment to Europe. Emigration in the Spring will probably result in the complete exploration of the whole country east of the Sierra Nevada, and the discovery of equally rich mines to any in California.

The loss of the previously reported Coulterville fire amounted to $50,000.

The Committee appointed at the recent Pacific Railroad Convention had published a report recommending the immediate organization of a company to construct a road from San Francisco to Stockton, with a view to its ultimate extension to the boundary of the State.

Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon Road Expedition, had completed his work for the season, and was about to repair to Washington, having on hand an unexpected balance of $75,000, his stock purchased in Missouri last Spring at $130 per head having been sold for last season the benefit of the Government at over $200 per head.

Business was more active at San Francisco, but without improvement in prices. Some of the leading staples by the recent arrivals had been sold at a low figure. 5,000 boxes of Adamantine Candles had been sold, during the week, at 19½c.@20c. Coffee was firm, with an upward tendency. Rice, 15c. ₱ lb. Coal steady, with indications of improving in price. No stock of Eastern Syrup. Provisions were lower. Mess Pork quoted at $16, without sales; extra clear, $18. Bacon, slow sales, at 12½c. American Syrups heavy and lower. Sugar declining. There was a speculative movement in French Wines.

The New-York Election.

RETURNS FROM ALL BUT TWO COUNTIES.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Some alterations were made to-day in the Erie County figures, increasing JONES' and slightly decreasing SKINNER'S majority. The official vote of Steuben has been received, and New-York and Kings, are now alone unofficial. The result is JONES, 1,161, RICHMOND, 1007, SKINNER, 376, and FOREST 450 majority. The official figures of New-York and Kings, are necessary to decide the result.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Sullivan County—(Official,) Secretary of State; Leavenworth, 1,670; Jones, 3,102. Comptroller: Denniston, 2,563; Church, 2,304. Attorney-General: Meyers, 1,693; Tremaine, 3,071. Treasurer: Dorsheimer, 2,[illegible]; Vanderpool, 2,298. Canal Commissioner: Chapin, 1,667; Skinner, 3,100. Prison Inspector: Forrest, 1,679; Elderkin, 3,088. Clerk of Appeals: Hughes, 2,467; Lewis, 2,295. Senator: Davis, 1,791; Grant, 2,962. Judge of Appeals' Davies, 2,380; Johnson, 2,422. Supreme Court: Harris, 2,166; Peckham, 2,635.

Erie County.—(Official.)—Jones, 9,416; Leavenworth, 7,466; Richmond, 9,380; Storey, 7,472; Skinner, 9,318; Chapin, 7,556; Elderkin, 9,342; Forrest, 7,532.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH IN QUINCY—DEATH OF A NOTED PHYSICIAN—NOMINATION FOR MAYOR IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

The Episcopal Church in Quincy was totally destroyed by fire last evening; loss $6,000; no insurance.

MARSHALL S. PERRY, a distinguished physician, died on Friday night at Boston.

The Citizens' Committee of sixty have nominated Mayor LINCOLN for reëlection.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Hyannis.

ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

BARNSTABLE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The evidence in the fugitive slave case was finished on Thursday evening, and the arguments of counsel commenced this morning. Mr. CALES CUSHING and Mr. SANFORD spoke about an hour and a half each. In closing the defence relied entirely upon the want of local jurisdiction as the chief position, and the charge of Judge ALLEN fully sustained the views of the counsel on this point. The jury were out about two hours, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict gives general satisfaction. The second indictment, for procuring the return of the fugitive, was continued to the Appeal term. It will probably never be called up.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE HABANA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *Habana* brings Havana advices of the 15th inst. Sugars were firm and active at 9 reals for No. 12. Lard steady at 17¾@18¾. Sterling Exchange, 15@16 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, 3@4 ₱ cent. premium.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 19.

An accident occurred to the afternoon train on the Northern Central Railroad, about six miles from Baltimore. A spreading of the track threw the train off. Conductor ALFRED CRAWFORD was killed. He is brother to Mr. CRAWFORD, ticket agent on the Philadelphia Railroad. The passengers escaped injury.

Sailing of the North American.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *North American* sailed from Quebec, at 10 o'clock, with forty-eight cabin and fifty-three steerage passengers. Wind strong east. Weather very mild and raining hard since last evening.

Dispatches from Nicaragua.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Col. HICKS is a passenger on the steamship *Habana*. He is the bearer of dispatches from Nicaragua to Washington.

THE PANIC AT THE SOUTH.

Virginia Mustering on the Frontier of the Free States.

Rumors of an Expedition to Rescue Brown.

TREPIDATION AND CONSTERNATION.

THE EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTOWN—RAPID CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

All is quiet at Charlestown, but the military forces are steadily augmenting there. The barns, stock-yards and farming implements, amounting in value to many thousands of dollars, the property of Messrs. JOHN BURNS, GEORGE H. TATE and M. SHIRLEY, all of whom were jurors upon the late trials have been destroyed by incendiaries.

Rumors obtained circulation at Charlestown and at Harper's Ferry, to the effect that a large body of armed men had passed the Ohio near Wheeling *en route* to the rescue of BROWN. The news had created the utmost consternation, and Col. DAVIS, the commander of the Militia left at Charlestown, had telegraphed to Gov. WISE for the additional force of five hundred men, as he was on the eve of a sanguinary battle. A dispatch from Wheeling, however, sets this preposterous rumor at rest, as no body of men, with hostile intent, had been observed to pass the river in that neighborhood. Ohio appears to be the quarter from which the rescue is anticipated. A letter in cypher, dated at Urbana, Ohio, and addressed to BROWN, is said to have been found, in which he is recommended to keep in good cheer, as his friends are mustering, and will drop along one after the other. Mr. ANDREW HUNTER, who acted for the Commonwealth in the recent prosecutions, is cited as one authority for the conviction that the rescue of the prisoners will be attempted.

The rumored invasion seems to have produced a decisive effect at Richmond. Four hundred men left for Charlestown in the morning train, Gov. WISE accompanying them; and other forces were advancing from Petersburgh.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, Nov. 20—P. M.

The fresh excitement was caused by the arrival from Bellair, near Wheeling, of a man named SMITH CRANE, who stated that he had incidentally overheard a conversation between some men, who had organized a band of five hundred to march to the release of BROWN and the other prisoners at Charlestown. He immediately set out for Harper's Ferry to apprise the inhabitants of the fact.

It was also rumored at Charlestown that a fight had occurred in Clarke County between some citizens and a party of strangers, and a detachment was sent to the scene of disturbance.

On the receipt of these rumors dispatches were sent by Col. DAVIS to Gov. WISE for five hundred more troops, who arrived here this evening, the Governor being with them, and our town is again bristling with bayonets and considerably excited. No one, however, is at all afraid of the result, even if an attempt should be made. Col. DAVIS has made ample provision for any number of the enemy who may make a call. More troops are being demanded of the Governor, but this may be as much to protect the prisoners from the populace as anything else. As far as I can learn there is no cause to apprehend danger.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Richmond Regiment and Gov. WISE arrived at 7 A. M., and left for Charlestown in a special train at 10. On arriving there the troops will go into encampment and remain till after the executions. There is nothing confirmatory of the rumor that a body of armed men had crossed the Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Gov. WISE was waited upon at the Washington Junction by several officers of the railroad, with whom he conversed quite freely with regard to the excitement. The Governor was understood to say, in response to the suggestions that the rumors were probably unfounded, that though he might be regarded as making unnecessary preparations for an enemy that might not appear, yet in so grave a matter, and with the clear and positive evidence in his possession of the existence of an intention and an organization to attempt a rescue of the State prisoners, he preferred to have fifty times too many men to having one too few, and the best way, in his judgment, to prevent serious trouble, was to fully prepare to meet it. He did not for a moment credit the idea that any armed force would boldly march to the scene to undertake a rescue, but did believe that bad men were planning an attempt, by gathering singly, or in pairs, to be in readiness in case success would seem at all possible. He was informed that the property of three of the jurors who condemned BROWN had been burned within the past forty-eight hours, which impressed him with the conviction that there were now emissaries or accomplices in the vicinity of Charlestown.

Gov. WISE further declared that while it would gratify him to find that no effort at a rescue would be made, and that his visit and attendant provisions were entirely precautions, yet he believed they would be useful to Virginia for Virginia's the end, as showing the alacrity with which her volunteers responded to a public call, and the ease and promptness with which she could concentrate them in force to sustain her laws or to repel the violent invasion of her soil.

The Governor says it will give Virginia a military experience, even if the rumors should all prove unfounded, so that they will know how to protect their borders hereafter, if occasion should occur.

Gov. WISE, with three of the companies, has just started for Charlestown. The others will remain here until to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 19.

It is authoritatively stated that the present movement is more to quiet the alarmed population of the upper counties, and by the presence of an overpowering force to prevent any futile attempt at rescue, which might result in bloody work, than from fears of any armed body of men from Ohio or elsewhere. It was known to be Gov. WISE's intention to order the regiment to Charlestown in a few days, for camp duty, previous to the execution, but the prevalence of these groundless alarms tended to accelerate the movement.

THE TROOPS PASS THROUGH WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Gov. WISE having received a despatch yesterday that three hundred armed men had crossed the Ohio River, and were marching through Virginia to Charlestown, for the purpose of rescuing BROWN, he immediately ordered a large body of troops to Charlestown. Four hundred passed through here early this morning by railroad, and a hundred and fifty more, with two pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition reached here this afternoon, but failed to get transportation. They go forward in the morning. Mr. ROGER A. PRYOR is a private in one of the companies.

The Court of Appeals at Richmond yesterday unanimously confirmed the sentence of death in the case of BROWN. His fate is thus sealed.

Q.

THE ALARM IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* records the military movements of Col. DAVIS in Virginia, comments upon the disturbed condition of the affairs of the State, and adds:

"This alarm confirms anonymous communications received by the Executive, in the last two days, warning him of the intended raids, in different quarters, along the borders of Virginia and Kentucky. He is *also warned of an Abolition scheme which may be in connection to kidnap and spirit away prominent citizens or members of their families, and to keep them as hostages* or the pardon of the culprits.

And he is warned to keep himself and his friends on their guard, and that it is prudent for Virginia, in concert with Maryland, to augment forces near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, as the days of the execution approach; and that the Abolitionists are certainly tampering with and exciting the free negroes at various points in the North to some desperate attempt.

In view of everything surrounding the State and its border, *it will be necessary for the people not to flock in crowds to the scene of the executions. The times when they occur will be the very times when the homesteads on the border will be most threatened with torches.* Let those not under arms at the executions band together as guards of the border. It is very apparent now that a considerable force will be absolutely necessary in all the region of Loudoun, Clarke, Jefferson and Berkeley counties. There will be full military force at the executions; but every citizen not in the ranks, one with another, ought to be arming and organizing as patrols and guards, and as volunteer videttes.

TROOPS FOR HARPER'S FERRY.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday says:

"The Mount Vernon Guards, Capt. SMITH, and Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. MATEZ, in all eighty strong, passed through this city yesterday morning for Charlestown. Col. STEWART, with the Alexandria Artillery and two field pieces, also left Alexandria by the Hampshire and Loudoun Railroad. A quantity of ammunition was supplied to the Alexandria troops by our police here. Yesterday afternoon a company of forty from Richmond arrived here for the same destination, but were telegraphed that their services were not required. They, therefore, returned."

The Washington *States* says:

"It is understood that in view of the imminent danger, as reported at Alexandria last night, many persons volunteered to accompany the military. Private dispatches received from Richmond state that the various companies there were under arms at their armories during the night, and that in the absence of any definite information as to the cause of the trouble, the wildest rumors were afloat, and that much excitement prevails.

INDICTMENT FOR SEDITION AT NORFOLK.

The Norfolk *Herald* has the following:

"The Grand Jury on Wednesday found a true bill of indictment against S. DAUNENBERG, a clothier, of Norfolk. The first count charged him with having used the words: 'JOHN BROWN was a good man, and was fighting in a good cause, and did nothing but what any other honest man would do;' and the second count charged that he had uttered the following expressions:

'JOHN BROWN was fighting in a good cause: (meaning that he was fighting in the cause of the slave against the master;) and that owners have no right of property in their slaves; and said that BROWN did nothing but what any other honest man would do.'

DAUNENBERG had left the city, having received intimation that he had gotten himself into trouble by his language. The case will shortly be called for trial.

A WRIT OF ERROR DENIED TO BROWN.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The petition of JOHN BROWN, for a writ of error to the judgment rendered by the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, was presented to the Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday. The Court to-day refused to award a writ of error, being of opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court is plainly right. The execution, therefore, takes place on the 2d of December. Judges ALLEN, DANIEL, MONCURE, LEE, and ROBERTSON were on the bench.

GOV. WISE AND THE VIRGINIA PRISONERS.

Extract from a private letter dated

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

Gov. WILLARD is here, seeking to influence WISE to pardon his brother-in-law, COOK; but, so far as I can ascertain, there is no probability of his succeeding. The public sentiment of the State, and of the whole South, in fact, is so averse to any clemency, that WISE, even if so disposed, would hardly venture to extend any. It is probable he will respite all the convicts, to enable the Legislature to take some action with reference to them.

ARREST OF ANOTHER INSURGENT.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The *Sentinel* says that a man arrested there yesterday has been recognized as one of BROWN's men at Harper's Ferry. He has been put in jail to await further identification.

RELIEF FOR THE FA

faith of the good man with the revolutionary spirit of his grandfather. He believes in two instruments—the golden rule and the Declaration of Independence. When he was here he used in conversation these words:—"Better that a whole generation of men, women and children should pass away by violent death, than that one word of these two should be broken in this country." There is a Unionist and a strict constructionist for you. He believes in the union of American States, and he conceives that the only enemy of the Union is Slavery, and for this reason, as a patriot, he seeks its abolition. Governor WISE has pronounced his eulogy in a manner that does discredit to the moderation of our own timid partisans. Captain BROWN'S speeches to the Court have interested a nation in him. What artlessness and plainness! If he had interfered in behalf of the great or the wealthy, or the wise, he said, no one would have blamed him; but he believed that when he interfered in behalf of a poor and despised people he was doing right. What a favorite will he be in history, which plays such pranks with mere temporary reputations. Nothing can resist it. If he suffers death it is plain that he will drag certain official gentlemen into an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings. Indeed, it is the resolution of the Governor of Virginia to hang the man whom he says possesses the greatest integrity, truthfulness and courage that he ever met. Is that the kind of men for whom the gallows is built? No man dare believe that there exists in Virginia another man as worthy to live, as deserving of public and private honors, as this poor prisoner. But we are here to think of the relief of the family of JOHN BROWN. To my eyes, the family looks very large and in need of relief. It comprises his brave fellow-sufferers in the jail, the poor fugitives who are hunted still in the mountains of Virginia and Pennsylvania, all the sympathizers in every State, and every man who loves the golden rule and the Declaration of Independence like him, and who sees the tiger instinct that threatens himself in the malignant public sentiment that exists at the South. I said, just now, that JOHN BROWN is an idealist, but he believes in his ideas to such an extent that he labored to put them all into action. He did not believe in moral suasion, but in putting things through. We in Massachusetts fancy we are free, but it seems that we are somewhat mistaken. We have great population, great wealth, great talent—and yet life and freedom are not safe, because the Judges rely on the forms of law, and do not, like JOHN BROWN, use their eyes to see the sail before the storm. They assume that the United States can protect the prisoner and his witness. The State Judges fear a collision between two belligerents, and cannot find law enough to maintain the sovereignty of the State. At a pinch they are of no more use than idiots. After a thing has been done they may wring their hands at the result, but they had better never been born. A Vermont judge knows he laws protect with their whole power the citizen, and is worth a whole courthouse full of lawyers so idolatrous of forms as to let go the substance. Is any man in Massachusetts so simple as to believe that when a United States Court in Virginia, in these times of excitement, sends into the North for a witness, that it wants him to slaughter and eat? Your *habeas corpus* may be a nuisance by taking away the right reliance of a citizen, and substituting therefor a form. I hope, then, that in addition to our relief of the family of JOHN BROWN, we shall endeavor to relieve all those in whose behalf he suffers, and all those who are in sympathy with him, and not forget to aid him, also, in the best way, by securing freedom and independence in Massachusetts itself. Mr. EMERSON spoke about 23 or 24 minutes.

Mr. ANDREW then said that Mr. EMERSON had not come empty handed, but had brought with him from Concord a contribution of fifty dollars. A Finance Committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. The Chairman next introduced WENDELL PHILLIPS, who made the closing address. The meeting throughout was enthusiastic and the speakers were frequently and loudly applauded.

ABOLITION CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

From the Cincinnati Times, Nov. 15.

An announcement that the Abolitionists of Kentucky were to hold a State Convention yesterday, in Newport, and that CASSIUS M. CLAY would speak on the occasion, created quite a sensation in certain circles. More than it would otherwise have done but for the late demonstration made upon the *Free South* printing press, and the whole people, or perhaps we ought to say, those opposed to the movement, were on the *qui vive* all the forenoon to know when it was to take place. Some were under the impression that the meeting would be held at the Court-house, and others that it would come off at the late office of the *Free South*, in Taylor-street, and with a knowledge that no place had been appointed, we, in our capacity of reporter, accompanied by Ed. AIR, called about 12 o'clock M. at the aforesaid office, where we met Mr. BAILEY, the late publisher of the *Free South* newspaper, who told us that the Convention would not be held in his house, and that if held at all in the city, it would be at the Court-house, which induced us to believe that the whole thing would be a farce.

After dinner we were informed that CASSIUS M. CLAY had come over from Covington, and was then at the house of Mr. BAILEY, and upon that hint we made our way down to the house of that gentleman, where, upon inquiring, we learned the Convention had actually assembled in one of the private rooms of the establishment.

Upon gaining an entrance into the room, we found the number assembled in conclave was rather limited, consisting of some fifteen or twenty persons, the most prominent being C. M. CLAY, W. T. BAILEY, Dr. BLAKEY, Dr. JONES, ABNER WILLIAMS, J. R. WHITTEMORE and a Mr. BEATTY, the last from Covington.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of Dr. W. W. JONES as Chairman, and W. S. BAILEY as Secretary. After the Convention was called to order, Mr. CLAY arose and addressed the Chair, introducing the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republicans of the State of Kentucky, that they reaffirm and stand by the Philadelphia Platform of 1856.

Resolved, That they are in favor of law and order, of State Sovereignty, of National supremacy, of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That they are determinedly opposed to servile insurrection, or illegal interference with Slavery at home or abroad.

Resolved, That they stand by and defend the freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press, and hold Slavery, like all other political institutions, open to the will of the legal majorities, the ouslaught of Conventions, and the progressive civilization of the age.

Mr. CLAY, after introducing the above resolutions, remarked that he regretted there were so few present upon an occasion of so great importance, though he was glad to find there were as large assembled of true manhood and a proper courage in sustaining their principles, and in the defence of Republicanism and the Press. His father was one of the largest slaveholders in the State, and never feared insurrection. In his (Mr. CLAY'S) part of the State the opponents of Republicanism never attempted to interfere with them whenever they met to have an interchange of feeling or an expression of their views. He then read the resolutions.

Dr. BLAKEY, after Mr. CLAY had concluded, took occasion to remark that as for his part he could see nothing in the resolutions that might not meet the views of any Democrat. He stated that he deplored the late demonstrations upon the press of the *Free South*, which was attended with such disastrous results to Mr. BAILEY. He thought it was a political thing, and one that ought to be deprecated by every good citizen. He was pretty strong in his denunciation of the actors in that display of the feelings of the citizens of Newport.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, it was, on motion, agreed that two Senatorial Delegates for the State be elected to attend the National Republican Convention. Messrs. C. M. CLAY and Dr. BLAKEY were, on motion of J. R. WHITTEMORE, chosen to fill that position.

CASSIUS M. CLAY ON JOHN BROWN.

CASSIUS M. CLAY spoke at Covington, Ky., Nov. 18, on the subject of the Harper's Ferry rebellion. He desired to tell some of his fellow-Kentuckians that, if they did not mend their manners, they would make a few more Ossawatomies, and attributed the whole outbreak to "nothing but the fruits of the invasion of Kansas by the Pro-Slavery men." He thought that the Democratic party, who drove Old Brown from his plantation, were responsible for the whole outbreak. He said that he wanted it distinctly understood that he was in no way connected with B'rown—he (BROWN) had committed a fearful crime and justly would he answer for it, and as much as he condemned those men, more did he condemn those who would take away from him the liberty of speech. He acknowledged that the outbreak at Harper's Ferry fell through on account of the manhood which was wanting in the slaves.

At the commencement of Mr. CLAY'S remarks he mentioned that, on former occasions when he had spoken, he had invited an answer from some member of the Democratic Party, but they failed to appear. He extended the same invitation, and, when he had concluded, Maj. H. C. HARRIS took the stand. He contradicted the charge made by Mr. CLAY that the affair at Harper's Ferry was brought about by the demonstrations made by the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas, and showed, as plain as a nose on a man's face, that, although it was the burden of Mr. CLAY'S song in all his speeches, a negro is a negro, in despite of all the whitewashing that can be done for him.

ONE OF THOSE PERILOUS PEDLERS.

In Bamberg, S. C., last week, a man named T. A. SALVO expressed his belief that Slavery is not a good thing. A Charleston paper says:

"He was arrested, the hair was then shaved from one side of his head, he then received a coat of tar and feathers, was then rode on a rail beyond the limits of the village and turned loose after receiving a lecture. We hope the example made of SALVO will be a warning to all Abolitionists who are traveling through the South in the capacity of piano-tuners, map-sellers and patent medicine venders, to steer clear of Bamberg or they may receive a similar treatment."

The American Sunday School Union have appointed Mr. B. W. Williams, who has been for many years connected with the daily Press of Boston, to labor in Massachusetts, in the cause of Sunday School improvement and extension.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Bell and Bates in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri—Their Positions and Characters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

The Tennessee Opposition would unquestionably support Hon. JOHN BELL, as the candidate of the National Opposition, and they have more than strength enough to carry their State for him. Hon. EDWARD BATES, on the same ground, might enlist the vote of Tennessee, as of his own State and Kentucky. Either of these statesmen, on a national platform, might bring out on his side the popular majority of more than half a dozen Slaveholding States. The Southern Opposition, with the cooperation of their Northern brethren, can elect either on Union and National grounds. Their active and reserved forces, under discipline, are ample for all the *feints*, and wiles, and *coup d'etats* of sectional partyism. There are indications that all the Oppositionists, in all these parts, will be ready to stand by any candidate of the John Bell or Edward Bates stamp.

The Opposition of Madison County, Ky., have set the ball in motion here. They held a meeting on the 7th, and passed resolutions which are commended by the Louisville *Journal* (in consonance with its more general tone for the past three months) to its "political friends in the State generally." These Madisonians *ignore the Slavery hobbies*. They resolve that they are opposed to misrule, to disunion, to Abolitionism, and to fanaticism in all its forms; that they stand equally aloof from Northern Abolitionists and Southern nullifiers, fear neither and despise both; that the frauds, corruption, extravagance, and general mismanagement of the Buchanier Administration merit universal condemnation; that they hopefully look forward to the day when the General Government will pay some regard to American labor, to the development of the immense agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the American people, to the restoration of those national and ancient principles taught by WASHINGTON and MADISON, and consecrated in our own age by WEBSTER and CLAY;" and that "in this good object and work the Opposition of Kentucky can repair upon the cooperation of their friends in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Missouri, banded together under the gallant leadership of patriots like CRITTENDEN, BELL, BOTTS, RAYNOR, DAVIS and BATES."

EDWARD BATES' position is well known. He has always kept aloof from the party contentions of the times. Like HENRY CLAY, he would never lift a finger to extend Slavery, by Federal means, over one foot of Territory. The Constitution, in his judgment, does recognize the institution outside of slaveholding States. In accordance with the compromises and guarantees of the Constitution, the slave representation, and the other rights of such States, within their respective limits, must be protected so long as they choose to legalize and retain Slavery; and fugitives must be returned to their maslers. But slaveholding is entitled to no Federal protection in the Territories in the United States. Congress will never intervene to protect it there. He manifestly regards this question of Slavery as practically no longer before the people. Now and henceforth it is an abstraction. The Territorial policy inaugurated in 1851, if carried out, insures the Territorial settlement of it in all cases. It will be carried out. If the people of a Territory choose to present a Constitution tolerating Slavery, Mr. BATES would, no more than did Mr. CLAY, oppose their admission on that account. The Federal Government, under the Constitution, should protect it where it is, and do nothing to extend it where it is not. It will and can do nothing to extend it. Other subjects, he declares, demand and should absorb the attention of our legislators at Washington.

JOHN BELL, likewise, I learn authoritatively, is set against all this Slavery agitation. He always has been. He avers that the worst enemies to the South are some of the "Democratic" Slavery agitators in the South, and that their charges against the Republican Party are most calumnious. He believes that the great body of Republicans are disposed to waive all sectional issues, and unite with conservatives of every section to put down and do away with "Democratic" agitation and misrule. He would discountenance anything designed to prevent this union. "Congressional protection," to his view, is just as sectional as "Congressional prohibition." Both these dogmas should be resisted by the South. They are, in effect, mere abstractions. The agitation of them breeds mischief, and only mischief, continually. Mr. BELL has always resisted anything looking or tending to this. The Opposition of Tennessee, its organs, leaders and masses, are with him. The Conservative Opposition of the Nation are with him. They will unite, under him, or any trustworthy man, to forward a movement which shall have for its objects, "the restoration of the Government to its original purity, the strengthening of the bonds of Union, and the promotion of those moral and material interests by which alone, as a nation, we can be made prosperous and happy."

There is less of the mere partisan about JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, than almost any public man in the country. His record demonstrates it. This is the general opinion in our midst. The first men at Washington, of all parties and sections, have often acknowledged that no more candid, upright, independent and safe American statesman than the late Senator from Tennessee is now living. As Senator SEWARD said of himself on the 2d of February, 1859, so history will say of JOHN BELL. The historian, with all of Mr. BELL'S records before him, will be "unable to tell whether he belonged to one party or another," for the reason that he "Knew nothing and cared nothing for party, and postponed his own advantage, and the benefit of his political and personal friends, to the great good of his whole country."

A Kentucky friend at my elbow, of Republican party proclivities, says this talk about subordinating partyism to patriotism, is "all gammon," "all nonsense." We agree to disagree. With all respect for my senior "Republican" friends, I think it is fortunate for the country that it contains a few such independents as Mr. BELL. Party spirit, nursed and fanned by party politicians and demagogues, will always have verge and room enough to spread itself, and will always go far enough for the country's good. It is well that some few are not carried away or crazed by this fitful and dangerous fever in our body politic, and stand aloof from the mere party strife of the selfish and contracted—a strife so full of sound and fury, and so often signifying nothing to and for our nation. The Republic frequently needs the service of the few who have the courage, sagacity, and self-command adequate to all the emergencies which spring out of party. They alone can guide the ship of State through the storms and tempests of sectional party hate. Conservatives of the North and the South, the East and the West, now look for counsel and succor to moderate and comprehensive patriots like JOHN BELL and EDWARD BATES. And they will trust Judge DOUGLAS or Gov. SEWARD before another JAMES BUCHANAN. PONTIAC.

VIEWS OF A VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following letter, which comes, it says, "from a gentleman distinguished as having withstood in high positions the waves of Southern sectionalism and aggression:"

RICHMOND, Va, Nov. 12, 1859.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

I fear we are rapidly approaching a very dangerous point in our national career. The teachings of Mr. SEWARD are now bearing their legitimate fruit in such scenes as have recently been enacted at Harper's Ferry. The people of the South are deeply excited, because, although the affair is intrinsically of but little importance, it derives great significance from its relations to Northern fanaticism. My impression is, that if the Northern States should now give their indorsement to Mr. SEWARD'S doctrines, by electing him President, the Union will be broken up before the day appointed for his inauguration. The Southern people would regard the simple fact of his election as an admonition that all the influence of the Federal authorities would be wielded, for the purpose of giving practical effect to his abstract opinions; and hence they would proceed, in the interval between his election and inauguration, to take every measure necessary for defence. A confederacy of the slaveholding States would be formed during the Winter of 1860, and before the 4th of March, 1861, the whole country would be in arms. This seems to be the sentiment of the most sober, staid and sedate portion of the community. The election of FREMONT would have been submitted to, because the people attached but little importance to the vague generalities of the Republican Platform. But the election of Mr. SEWARD, with his specific pledges, and the practical illustration, exhibited at Harper's Ferry, of what he means by them, is a very different thing. They will never consent that he shall have the control of the Treasury and Army and Navy of the United States. It may be, therefore, regarded as a "fixed fact" that his election is to be followed by a rupture of the Union and civil war.

Will the North force this dreadful issue on us? I trust not. They have quite as large interests in the continuation of the Union as we have. They must compute the value of those interests. I have never known the public mind in such a condition as it is now in our State. It is perfectly calm, but resolutely determined.

What are we to do? I admit that the Kansas bill was the exciting cause of all the mischief. But that cause has been removed. The North has gained all it wanted under it, and it is now time to banish the subject from our councils.

The only way to do it is to take up some such man as Mr. BATES, of Missouri, or Mr. FILLMORE, of your State. I fear that in the present distempered condition of public opinion, the North would object to the latter. Some indications have been given of a willingness to take Mr. BATES. He would present a fair ground of compromise, and I should think patriotic men of both sections ought to unite on him, or some such man. I have no choice as to *the* man. All I desire is, to have a man who has the will and the power to save the country.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES.

Rejoinder of Judge Douglas to Judge Black.

The Washington *Constitution*, the central organ of my assailan's, contains the Attorney-General's rejoinder. He has lost his temper without sufficient cause. If the lawyers throughout the country are all laughing at him for gravely asserting a series of legal propositions, every one of which has been decided against him by the Supreme Court of the United States, he should remember that it was his own officious conduct that brought him into this unenviable position. The controversy was of his own seeking. I have never commenced or provoked a political controversy with any Democrat; and my invariable rule is to leave all questions of law to the judicial tribunals.

If the Attorney-General did not know what the law was, he should not have attempted a display of learning which he did not possess. If, on the contrary, he did know that the Supreme Court of the United States, and nearly all the State Courts and all foreign tribunals have decided the law to be *precisely the reverse* of what he stated it to be, he should congratulate himself, and feel grateful for his escape with so leident a punishment. Here is a specimen of the recklessness with which a man sometimes speaks when he allows his wounded pride and the violence of his passions to stifle the promptings of his conscience. Speaking of my reply, Judge BLACK says:

"There is scarcely a sentence in this whole pamphlet which does not either pronounce an error or else mangle a truth."

This is a medium sample of the style and character of the Attorney-General's rejoinder. Three newspaper columns of disreputable imputations and equivocal disclaimers, nearly every alternate sentence pregnant with offensive innuendoes, and succeeded with apologetic assurances that he did not wish to be misunderstood as saying that the truth had been *intentionally* mangled or the law knowingly misstated. Judge BLACK seems to be under the impression that it is as much a matter of course for an honest man to mangle the truth as for himself to blunder in the law every time he opens his mouth, and that ignorance of both fact and law is sufficient excuse for propounding error and mangling truth. He should remember that neither pompous pretension to great learning in the law (beyond what is written in the books) nor the possession of a high office, no matter how worthily or unworthily filled, can justify any gentleman in thrusting himself officiously into a controversy with which he has no connexion, officially or personally, and, without provocation, dealing in wholesale charges and offensive innuendoes, without any specification of the alleged facts, or proof to sustain his unfounded imputations. Had he known me well enough to appreciate the impulses of my heart, he would have known that, if he could have pointed out and established any one error of fact or law in my reply, I would have felt more pride and pleasure in making a prompt correction than in perseveing in the wrong when once convinced of my error.

When I deemed it my duty, in self-defence, at Wooster, to denounce his misrepresentations of my position, I accompanied the denunciation with distinct specifications and proof to sustain them so satisfactory and conclusive that, although he has since replied twice, in his appendix and rejoinder, he has not ventured to deny any one fact, or question au one specification, nor attempted to relieve himself from the public conviction of having assailed without provocation, a man who had done him no other injury than to find nothing in his previous career particularly worthy of censure or applause. Without further notice of these petty personal matters, which injure those only who indulge in them, let us see how the main points in controversy now stand.

In my reply to Judge BLACK I produced and quoted the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the following propositions were solemnly and authoritatively established as the law of the land:

1. That the state of Slavery is a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of Territorial laws.

2. That the laws of one state or country can have no force or effect in another *without its consent*, express or implied.

3. That in the absence of any positive rule upon the subject, affirming or denying or restraining the operation of the foreign law or laws of one State or country in their application to another, the Courts will presume the tacit adoption of them by the Government of the place where they are sought to be enforced, unless they are repugnant to its policy or prejudicial to its interests.

The Attorney-General neither admits nor denies the correctness of these propositions, nor does he either admit or deny that the courts have so decided. To admit their correctness would necessarily involve an abandonment of his position, and a confession that he had been wrong from the beginning. To deny them would bring him in direct conflict with the authority of the Court and expose him to an inevitable conviction by the record. Forced into this dilemma, and impaled between these alternatives, either of which is fatal to his reputation as a lawyer, the Attorney-General passes in silence by the decisions of the Court which I brought to his notice, and reasserts his original position with the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, as delivered by Chief-Justice TANEY, in the case of the Bank of Augusta *vs.* Earle, which I have quoted in my reply, with a reference to volume and page, 13th Peters, 519.

Judge BLACK asserts that "a right of property, a private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfully existing in one State or country, is not changed by the mere removal of the parties to another country, unless the law of that [Territory] be in direct conflict with it." If, then, it be true, as asserted by Judge BLACK, that "IT IS PRECISELY SO *with the status of a negro carried from one part of the United States to another*"—that the master's right to his slaves, under the State whence he came, is governed by the same rule as the right of the Turk to his wives under the law of his country, and the right of a white man to his negro wife under the law of Massachusetts; and, as every other "right of property" and "private relation," it follows of necessity that, in the absence of any positive rule upon the subject in the Territory, affirming or denying or restraining the operation of these several laws which the immigrants have brought into the Territory with them, the judicial tribunals will *presume the tacit adoption of them by the territorial government*, unless they are repugnant to its policy or prejudicial to its interests. But still it must be remembered that, when thus "adopted by the territorial government," according to the presumption of the court, *their validity in that Territory depends upon such adoption*, and that alone, and *not* upon the authority or sovereignty of the State or country where they originated. Herein consists the palpable, fundamental error of Judge BLACK, which I pointed out to him in my reply, and established it beyond incredulity or cavil by the decision of the Supreme Court. Is it possible that he could not see the error when pointed out to him? Or does he not consider the Supreme Court of the United States competent authority to determine the rule of the law upon the subject?

If his doctrine be sound, he cannot escape the conclusion that polygamy, and the amalgamation of the black and white races by marriage, and every other private relation lawfully existing in any State or country," in or out of Christendom, no matter how revolting or debasing, may be introduced into the Territories in defiance of all territorial authority, and maintained there under the laws of the State or country whence the parties came, until the people of the Territory "get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State Government into their hands." The limitation, and the only one which he admits on this right, to wit: that it exists in every country and place on earth, "*unless the law of that country be in direct conflict with it*," is annulled and swept away in the Territories by his other position, that "they have no attribute of sovereignty about them," and are incapable of enacting any law "in direct conflict with" "a right of property, a private relation, condition or *status*, lawfully existing in another State or country." To show that there is no possibility of my misunderstanding him or misrepresenting him in this respect, it is only necessary to remind the reader that Judge BLACK illustrates his proposition by referring to the fact that marriages lawful in the country where they occurred are deemed lawful in all others; and that children who were legitimate where born, are deemed legitimate wherever they go; and then adds, that "it is precisely so with the *status* of a negro carried from one part of the United States to another." He places the question of Slavery in the same category with marriage and every other "private relation," and insists that they all depend upon the same rule; that whatever may be the rights of the one in the Territories, "it is precisely so" in respect to the others, and that all of them are alike beyond the reach and control of the Territorial Government, and must remain unchanged under the laws of the State or country whence the parties came until the people of the Territories are permitted by Congress to assume the functions of sovereign States. Therefore, his denial of the right of a Territorial Legislature to enact a law in direct conflict with the law of Slavery in the state whence the master came with his slave involves a like denial of the right of the Territorial Legislature to pass a law in conflict with the law of marriage in Massachusetts or in Turkey, whence the white man emigrated with his black wife and mulatto children, or the Turk with his dozen wives and as many children by each. The ground upon which he places his denial of the right of a Territorial Legislature to make laws upon the subject of Slavery, marriage and every "right of property, private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfully existing in another State or country," if tenable, precludes the possibility of making laws upon any rightful subject of legislation whatsoever. He places it upon the ground that to legislate upon these subjects is to "exercise the sovereign power," and asserts that the Territories "have no attributes of sovereignty about them." I have never doubted that it did require the exercise of sovereign power to legislate upon the subjects referred to, or upon any other subject. I went so far in my "reply" as to quote from the opinion of the Supreme Court by Chief Justice MARSHALL, that "all legislative powers appertain to sovereignty." Since Judge Black insists that the Territories "have no attribute of sovereignty," and, consequently, no legislative powers, no man who indorses his position can for an instant contend that the Territorial Legislature can make any law in conflict with polygamy, or the amalgamation of the black and white races by marriage, or any other "private relation lawfully existing in another State or country" whence the parties came to the Territory. The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable that, according to the doctrine of Judge BLACK, and all who agree with him, Slavery, polygamy, amalgamation of the black and white races by marriage, every "right of property, private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfully existing in another State or country," all stand on the same footing, and are governed by the same rules, and may be introduced into the Territories of the United States in defiance of all territorial authority, and maintained there under the laws of the State or country whence the parties came, respectively, until the people of the Territories shall get a Constitutional Convention or the machinery of a State Government into their hands."

Having ascertained how he establishes all of these institutions, rights, and private relations in the Territories, in opposition to the wishes of the people, and beyond the power of the Territorial government to restrain, regulate, or control the same, let us next inquire how and by what means he proposes to *protect the rights* which he asserts to exist? It is worse than mockery to congratulate a man upon the possession of a right while you deny him all the remedies which are essential to its enjoyment. A right without a remedy is a useless, worthless thing. Judge BLACK admits, in his rejoinder, that however much the people of the Territories had a right to their property *without a remedy*. Hear him:

"I never said that an immigrant to a Territory had a right to his property *without a remedy*; but I admit that he must look for his remedy to the law of his new domicil."

A technical denial, with a mental reservation, for the purpose of making the public believe, without exactly saying it, what is not true, is worthy of the Attorney-General of the United States. He probably never did say, in those precise words, "that an immigrant to a Territory had a right to his property without a remedy," but he has promulgated a doctrine, and labored hard to sustain it, which, if true, leads inevitably to that precise result. Is it not so? It will be recollected that, in his Appendix, he indignantly repudiates the "absurd inference," which the public had drawn from his pamphlet, that the courts could or should afford any protection to slave property in the Territories, by the application of those judicial remedies which lawfully existed in the States whence the master removed. Repudiating the doctrine that Congress shall or can intervene for the protection of slaves or any other property in the Territories; denying that the Territories have any power to legislate upon the subject, for the reason that "they have no attribute of sovereignty about them," and rejecting the "absurd inference" that any judicial remedies lawfully existing in another State or country can be lawfully or properly employed for the protection of property in the Territories, what possible REMEDY is there—what remedy can there be—for the violation of this right of property? If there be a remedy, it is to be presumed that the Attorney-General of the United States, as the highest law officer in the Government, is able to tell us what it is, where it is to be found, and how it is to be employed. Having employed two months of his valuable time, to the entire exclusion of less important although official duties, in the preparation of three pamphlets for the purpose of establishing this important "right," and having, unluckily, used such arguments and enforced such rules of law in support of the right as precluded the possibility of there being any lawful remedy for the violation of such right, I took the liberty in my "reply" of calling the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that, if his doctrine was sound, he had established "A RIGHT WITHOUT A REMEDY." In his rejoinder he denies that he *ever said so!* Is this such an answer as the public have a right to expect from the Attorney-General to an objection urged in good faith, and which, if well taken, is fatal to his entire position? Can any doctrine be sound which establishes a legal right, and, at the same time, precludes the possibility of a legal remedy for its violation? He says further:

"If it shall ever come to that, Mr. DOUGLAS may rest assured that a remedy will be found. No Government can possibly exist which will allow the right of property to be unprotected; much less can it suffer such a right to be exposed to arbitrary legislation."

I am asked to have faith in the word of the Attorney-General "that a remedy will be found." If he is unable to tell where its remedy is, upon whom shall we rely to find it? If the Attorney-General of the United States does not know of any lawful remedy, what authority has he for the assurance that one will be found? If he does know, is he not bound, as a patriotic citizen and a high public functionary, to tell, when he assures us that "no Government can possibly exist which will allow the right of property to go unprotected?" So it seems that the very existence of the Government depends upon the discovery of a remedy for the protection of property in the Territories, which, we are told, Congress cannot furnish, which the Territorial Legislature cannot enact, which the "axiomatic principle of public law" does not supply, and which the judicial tribunals cannot apply in pursuance of any known law, but which, thanks to the Attorney-General for the consoling assurance, will certainly be found! It is fairly possible that the polygamist with his multiplicity of wives, and the amalgamationist with his hybrid family, and all others who hold similar "private relations," may be able to enjoy and maintain their domestic rights in the Territories without any "judicial remedies," inasmuch as their rights are all founded on a *voluntary arrangement*, which was entered into by the free consent of all the parties, and is supposed to be cemented and consecrated by mutual affection. But it is entirely different with the right of a master to his slave, which is founded upon an *involuntary arrangement*, and can only be enforced by municipal law subjecting the will of the slave to the authority of the master, and compelling implicit obedience to his lawful commands. For this reason it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that "the state of Slavery is a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of Territorial laws." How, then, can slave property be protected in the Territories? According to the doctrine of Judge BLACK it is not possible to furnish it any legal protection, either by the action of congress or by territorial legislation, or by the application of "judicial remedies" from other States, or in any other mode known to any law which the Attorney-General has yet been able to discover, notwithstanding his assurance that a remedy will be found.

By the doctrine of the Supreme Court, however, as I understand it, the laws of other States and countries may prevail and be enforced in the Territories *by the consent* of the Territorial Government, express or implied; and the Territorial Legislature may pass all laws and provide all remedies necessary to the full enjoyment and protection of slave property, and every other "right of property, private relation, condition or *status*," as thoroughly and completely as any State Legislature. In the organic act of each of our Territories Congress has recognized the right of the Legislature to exercise "legislative power" over "all rightful subjects of legislation," as fully and completely as the Legislature of any State can exercise the same powers, and subject to no other limitations and restrictions than that imposed on all the States, to wit: that their legislation must be "consistent with the Constitution of the United States."

But if it be true, as contended by Judge BLACK, that the Territories cannot legislate upon the subject of Slavery, or any other right of property, private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfully existing in another State or country, it necessarily results that the Territorial Legislature cannot adopt the laws of other States or countries for the protection of such rights and institutions, and consequently that the courts cannot *presume* the tacit adoption of such laws by the Territorial Government in the absence of any power to adopt them. Here, again, we see that the doctrine of Judge BLACK, if it does not conclusively establish a right without the possibility of a remedy, is certainly equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso in its practical results, so far as the institution of Slavery is concerned. I demonstrated this proposition to him in my "reply" so conclusively that he did not venture to deny it, much less attempt to answer the argument in his "rejoinder."

I do not deem it necessary to notice in detail the many strange and unaccountable misrepresentations in his "rejoinder" of the matters of fact and law set forth in my "reply," to which he was professing to respond. One or two instances will suffice as specimens of the manner in which the Attorney-General is in the habit of disposing of authorities which stand as insuperable obstacles in the path of his argument. In my "reply" I quoted the following paragraph from Judge STORY'S *Conflict of Laws* to show that he, at least, thought the law was precisely the reverse of what Judge BLACK supposed it to be:

"There is a uniformity of opinion among foreign jurists and foreign tribunals in giving no effect to the state of slavery of a party, whatever it may have been in the country of his birth, or that in which he had been previously domiciled, *unless it is also recognized by the laws of the country of his actual domicil*, and where he is found, and it is sought to be enforced. [After citing various authorities, Judge STORY proceeds:] In Scotland the like doctrine has been solemnly adjudged. The tribunals of France have adopted the same rule, even in relation to slaves coming from and belonging to their own colonies. This is also the undisputed law of England."

Now for Judge BLACK'S reply to these passages from Judge STORY:

"These passages (will the reader believe it?) merely show that a slave becomes free when taken to country *where Slavery is not tolerated by law*." Substituting the words "not *tolerated* by law" for the words "unless it is also *recognized* by law," Judge BLACK reverses Judge STORY'S meaning, and makes that learned jurist declare the law to be precisely the *reverse* of what Judge STORY stated it to be! "Will *the reader believe it?*" Not content with changing the language and reversing the meaning, and citing it, in its altered form, as evidence that I had misapplied the quotation, the Attorney-General has the audacity to exclaim in parenthesis, for the purpose of giving greater emphasis to his allegation, "Will the reader believe it?" Judge BLACK cannot avoid the responsibility which justly attaches to such conduct by the pretence that Slavery was prohibited by law in Scotland, England and France, for the reason that the reports of the cases show that the laws of those countries were *silent* upon the subject, and that the decisions were made upon the distinct ground that there was no law *recognizing* Slavery, and *not* upon the ground that it was prohibited by law. Nor can Judge BLACK'S mode of treating the quotation which I made from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the direct and precise point in issue, be considered scarcely less reprehensible in the eyes of all honorable men. What he says, and all he says, in regard to that decision is as follows:

"The quotation from the opinion of the Supreme Court, in Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania, is made with the same rashness and with no nearer approach to the point. The public will doubtless be somewhat surprised by Judge BUCHANAN'S unique mode of dealing with books. For myself I am inexpressibly amazed at it. I have no right to suppose that he intended to insult the intelligence of his readers, or to impose upon their ignorance, by making a parade of learning and research which he did not possess. But how shall we account for quotations like those? I am obliged to leave the riddle unread."

My "mode of dealing with books," *by quoting them truthfully, without changing the language or perverting the meaning*, is "unique" in the estimation of Judge BLACK. He thinks "the public will doubtless be somewhat surprised," and for himself says, "I am inexpressibly amazed at it!"

This confession will doubtless explain the reasons of his mode of dealing with books and quotations. I sincerely wish that I could conscientiously say of him what he has said of me in the following sentence:

"I have no right to suppose that he intended to insult the intelligence of his readers, or to impose upon their ignorance, by making a parade of learning and research which he did not possess." Unluckily for himself, he has not left "the public unread."

I will now devote a few words to a more pleasing and agreeable duty, by presenting to the public some of the beneficial results of this discussion. The Attorney-General has been forced by the exigencies of the controversy, step by step and with extreme reluctance, to make several important confessions, which necessarily involve an abandonment, on the part of his clients, of various pernicious heresies with which the country has been threatened for the last two years.

FIRST: THAT SLAVERY EXISTS IN THE TERRITORIES BY VIRTUE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the day that Mr. BUCHANAN sent to Congress his Lecompton Message until the day when my article was published in *Harpers' Magazine* for September last, every Democrat has been branded as a political heretic, proscribed, excommunicated, and outlawed, who would not acknowledge that Slavery exists in the Territories *by virtue of the Constitution of the United States*. In that article, without assailing any one or impugning any man's motives, I demonstrated beyond the possibility of cavil or dispute by any fair-minded man, that if the proposition were true, as contended by Mr. BUCHANAN, that Slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, the conclusion is inevitable and irresistible that it is the imperative duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary for its protection; that there is and can be no exception to the rule that a right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law in all cases where legislation is essential to its enjoyment; that all who conscientiously believe that Slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, are bound by their consciences and their oaths of fidelity to the Constitution to support a Congressional slave code for the Territories; and that no considerations of political expediency can relieve an honest man, who so believes, from the faithful and prompt performance of this imperative duty.

I also demonstrated, in the same paper, that the Constitution, being uniform throughout the United States, is the same in the States as in the Territories; is the same in Pennsylvania as in Kansas; and, consequently, if Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, it must of necessity exist in Pennsylvania by virtue of the same instrument; and if it be the duty of the Federal Government to force the people of the Territories to sustain the institution of Slavery, whether they want it or not, merely because it exists there by virtue of the Constitution, it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to do the same thing in all the States for the same reason.

This exposition of the question produced consternation and dismay in the camp of my assailants. Their hope was to secure the confidence and favor of the South by conceding their right to plant Slavery in the Territories in opposition to the wishes of the people, and in defiance of the territorial authorities; and at the same time satisfy the North by withholding all legislative protection and judicial remedies, without which the right becomes a naked, useless, worthless thing. My exposure opened their eyes to the dangers of their perilous position, and made it obvious, even to their comprehension, that they could no longer successfully maintain the ground they then occupied. Afraid to advance and pursue their doctrines to their logical consequences, and ashamed to retreat and return to the impregnable position of squatter sovereignty, which they had so recently abandoned, they began to look about for some new expedient to relieve themselves from the awkward dilemma into which they had been driven by one short article in *Harper's Magazine*. Just at this critical moment, however, a suggestion was made which it was supposed would relieve them from the necessity of adopting either alternative, and, at the same time, produce the same results which they had vainly anticipated from their former plan. It was suggested that a very promising young lawyer in Georgia, a younger brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, had employed his leisure time, during the intervals between his cases in Court, in writing a book on Slavery, in which he had excluded the doctrine that "the state of Slavery was a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of territorial laws," as erroneously decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the highest judicial tribunals in most of the States of the Union, and in Great Britain and upon the Continent, and, as then of this old-fashioned doctrine, had demonstrated that the axiomatic principles of public law would enable the owner of a slave to remove from one country to another and carry with him the law of his former domicil, and, under its sanction, hold his slaves in his new domicil, without the consent and in defiance of the authority of the country to which he had removed with his slave. "What a happy conception," as a

Territories may exercise legislative powers over all rightful subjects of legislation pertaining to life, liberty and property, was made as an expedient to avoid the odium of advocating a right without a remedy, by showing that the Territorial Legislatures might lawfully and rightfully pass all laws and prescribe all judicial remedies necessary for the protection of property of every description, slavery included. The declaration that it is an insult to the American people to suppose that the people of the Territories, when left free to manage their own affairs in their own way, would be guilty of "legislative robbery," would confiscate private property, seize it in mere spite, &c., was deemed a necessary expedient for the purpose of proving that the people might safely be trusted to furnish the protection and provide the remedies without which slaves could not be held and Slave property protected in the Territories under the laws of other States.

I shall not reopen the discussion of the Dred Scott decision, but rest that part of the case upon a few extracts from a pamphlet recently published by Hon. Reverdy Johnson. It will be remembered that Mr. Johnson was the leading counsel in the argument (on what is sometimes called the Southern side) of the Dred Scott case, and that his argument became the basis upon which the opinion of the Court rests. It may be presumed, therefore, that he has some knowledge of the points argued and decided in that case. Although Mr. Johnson's pamphlet was published, circulated, and for sale in this city some days before the publication of Judge Black's rejoinder, he has not ventured to take any other notice of it than a scurrilous attack in his own organ, where he is known to be in the habit of praising himself and his own productions, and assailing and belittling his adversaries.

With these extracts from Mr. Johnson's unanswerable argument I shall close all I have to say for the present in relation to Judge Black:

"It has, however, been thought, and this too by gentlemen of unquestionable ability, that the Supreme Court, in the case so often referred to, (the Dred Scott case,) had decided that such power does not reside in a Territorial Government. This, it is submitted, is a misconception of the decision. The single question before the Court in this connection was, whether Congress possesses the power to prohibit the introduction of slave property into a Territory? In ruling it adversely, the Court does not say or intimate that such property in a Territory has other safeguards, or that the owner is entitled to any further protection in its enjoyment than exists in regard to other kinds of property. A sentence or two from the opinion of the Chief-Justice will, it is believed, make this plain: " * * * * * * *

"This being obviously the doctrine of the court, it necessarily follows that whatever a constitutional government can do in regard to any other kind of property, it can do in regard to this. If any other kind may be excluded, this may be excluded; if any other kind may be more or less, or not at all protected by legislation, the same is true as to this; if any other, after its legal introduction, can be, upon public grounds, excluded or abolished, it is also the case as to this. It is but sameness, identity of title and protection, which the court maintains, not inferior or paramount—that all stand on the same footing, liable alike to the same restrictions and limitations, and entitled to the same guarantees. What is there in this species of property to exempt it from territorial legistive power? What is their to make it the peculiar and single duty of such a power to legislate for its admission or protection? If it be but property, and, as such, only embraced by constitutional guarantees, it must share the condition of all other property, and, therefore, be subject to the legislative power. If this is not true, the territorial State would be almost without laws—be one of nature. The peace and prosperity of the people depend upon laws defining and regulating property. Without such power property itself would be in a great degree one of the sale of protection. But if the power exists, it must depend upon those who possess it how they will, in any particular case, exert it, or whether they will exert it at all. These must rest with their intelligence and sense of duty. Congress has no power but to recognize the Territorial Government—a power which is theirs for the same reason that proves the power in the first instance to create it. Nor can it be properly said that the authority thus contended for exists upon the assumption that sovereignty 'resides with such a people.' If by sovereignty is here meant an absolute and supreme power over all subject people, it certainly is not possessed. But if it is used in a restricted sense, as involving only the power to do the things supposed, when legislative power is granted to them in relation to their own internal concerns, subject to the prohibition to be found in the Constitution, and which, in the language of the Court in another passage of the opinion, in some instances 'it would be morally unable to commit' to them, as being the most 'competent to determine what was best for their own interests,' then certainly such sovereignty is theirs. And this, and this only, is the sovereignty contended for by Judge Douglas in his article in *Harper*."

"As has been seen, this doctrine is not only not inconsistent with the opinion of the Supreme Court, *but maintained by its principles.*"

Turning from Judge Black to Dr. Gwin, it is but respectful to say a few words upon his letter, which illuminated the columns of the central organ of my assailants the day previous to Judge Black's rejoinder. The identity of language, thought and style which pervades the two productions, while reflecting the idea that they could have been written with the same pen, furnishes conclusive evidence that great men will think alike when in the same pen. For example—

Dr. Gwin says:

"*The difference* between Mr. Douglas and the Democratic Party, sustained by this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, *is this*," &c., &c.

Judge Black says:

"*The whole dispute* (as far as it is a doctrinal dispute) between Mr. Douglas and the Democratic Party *lies substantially in these two propositions*," &c., &c.

This coincidence, without wearying the reader with other examples, will suffice to show the unity of purpose and harmony of design with which my assailants pursue me. To separate "Mr. Douglas" from the "Democratic Party" seems to be the patriotic end to which they all aim. They may as well make up their minds to believe, if they have not already been convinced of the fact by the bitter experience of the last two years, that *the thing cannot be done.* I gave them notice, at the initial point of this crusade, that no man or set of men on earth, save one, could separate me from the Democratic Party; and as I was that one, and the only one who had the power, I did not intend to do it myself nor permit it to be done by others.

NOTE BY JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Washington, Nov. 16, 1859.

On Monday, Nov. 7, I devoted the greater portion of my time, as I had done for the two or three preceding days, to preparing a rejoinder to that of Judge Black, then just published. During that time I had been suffering intensely with inflammatory rheumatism, which had confined me to my couch and rendered me incapable of writing. Suddenly, however, my disease changed into a regular attack of bilious fever, from which moment I have not been able to write a line or to read or revise a word I had previously written. Being now satisfied, after the lapse of ten days, that I will not be able within a reasonable period to complete my rejoinder, I have determined to authorize my friend, Mr. Sherman, to publish the foregoing unfinished pages, without revision, alteration, or the omission of a word.

I had particularly desired to refer to the record in the case of Chase's amendment for the purpose of showing conclusively that, if Dr. Gwin had published the entire record, instead of omitting half of it, he would have conveyed to the public an impression directly the reverse of that he attempted to produce by publishing one-half and suppressing the other. In regard to the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, cited also by Dr. Gwin, the same proposition is true, and would have been proven by the record. I am too feeble, however, to add more. Here let the controversy close for the present, and perhaps forever.

Post-Office Robberies.

SCREENING A MAIL-ROBBER—ARREST FOR A CRIME COMMITTED TWO YEARS AGO.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a letter from Cambridge City, Ind., dated Nov. 16, which develops a curious history of depredations upon the mails. The writer says:

From present indications, it appears that one of our fast young men is, at last, to get his deserts and justice to be rewarded by an examination, *at least*, of grave charges against him. About two years ago it was discovered that depredations were being made upon the mail by some one in this locality, and the attention of special mail agent Garver was called to the fact. After some time the offender was detected by a decoy letter, containing some counterfeit notes, being placed in the Post-office, I think, at Rushville, and followed by Garver to the different offices through which it must pass, until it would reach the train on the Indiana Central Railway—the letter being examined after it passed each office. When the mail left the office here, and before it was put upon the cars, it was discovered that the decoy was missing, and steps were immediately taken to ascertain who had committed the robbery, which resulted in finding, that Charles Hoyt Raymond, a deputy in the office, and son of the Postmaster, had passed one of the bills at some kind of a concert, then in this place, and on being confronted with Mr. Garver, the balance of the money which the decoy had contained, was found upon his person, or in the hands of some grocery-keeper—the writer has forgotten which. As soon as the affair was known, steps were taken to put the office in other hands, which was done, I believe, by Mr. Raymond retiring in that gentlemanly way of resigning the same. But notwithstanding the offence was so flagrant, no arrest was made, and the affair has lain almost dormant until this morning, when, I am told, the offender was arrested and taken before the United States Commissioner, at Indianapolis, to answer.

It will appear strange to your readers why the affair has never been noticed; and more strange still, when they know that there are about half a dozen of public journalists in the county; but there appeared to be a studied determination to keep the matter still.

When it was known where the leaky place was, quite a number of demands were made for restitution of "funds" lost, and every means was brought into requisition to keep the "gent" from the officers. He was sent to Tennessee, and kept there for some time but for the last eight or nine months has been one of the *bon ton* of our city. Among those most prominent in assisting in keep the laws from being enforced, was Lute Develin, of this place, who acted the part of overseer In the matter, and who reimbursed those who had been unfortunate, and we are told that on an application made some time after, he declined, saying that he had already *paid five hundred dollars*, and would pay no more. Among those who received their "money back," was Mr. Jacob Newkirk, of Fayette County, who had lost thirty dollars out of a letter.

While our community was aware that every step would be taken to shield the young man, no one thought that the party would allow the laws to be trampled upon, notwithstanding the family were considered the pillars of Democracy in old Wayne. And now, after so long a time, it appears the matter is to undergo an investigation. Whether sham or real, it is hard to tell, but I think sham.

Death at a Merrymaking.—John Reed, of Liberty, Ohio, aged 13 years, died Nov. 8, of an injury received on the previous evening, at a corn husking. At the close of the husking, the young folks engaged in a wrestling match, and while two were thus engaged, the one threw the other around, so that his feet struck the deceased, who was standing by, in the abdomen, causing his death the following day. He lived about seventeen hours after the injury was received.

LAW REPORTS.

A VETERAN LAW SUIT.

A Case Left Over by the Last Generation.

Joseph J. West and James D. Oliver vs. *Chas. Cartlidge and John Horspool.*—This is a case which clearly illustrates the uncertainty of the law, while it shows the great age which litigation sometimes attains. The parties to the action are such as may be called excellent clients, as will appear when it is stated that they have kept up for twenty years a litigation which originally involved only $850, and in doing so have paid to counsel and other officials many times the sum in dispute.

In August, 1836, Charles J. Gaylor, who had an extensive establishment for the manufacture of "iron chests," safes, &c., in Anthony-street, rented the premises No. 102 Water-street, of West & Oliver, the plaintiffs in this action, to be used as a store or sale depot for that species of wares. The rent of the store was to be $1,000 per annum, which appears to have been punctually paid up to May, 1838, during which and the preceding year, Mr. Gaylor became much embarrassed in his business, borrowed much and mortgaged all his property. One George Ehninger, a gentleman of considerable property, became his friend and financial aid, and advanced something over $17,000, with which to conduct and continue Gaylor's business, and pay off his liabilities. The advances of Mr. Ehninger, however, began as early as 1836, the year in which the store was rented, and subsequently Charles Cartlidge, one of the defendants, also advanced for Gaylor's benefit, the sum of $9,000 and over. Some time after the advances of Cartlidge, Gaylor's affairs became convulsed, and he was driven into an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Accordingly, on the 21st of July, 1837, he made an assignment to the defendants, in which Ehninger and Cartlidge were made preferred creditors to the extent of their advances, in all about $26,000. As Ehninger had a mortgage on all of Gaylor's property, and as it was proposed to include in the assignment certain real estate so encumbered, in Water and Rivington streets, he was consulted relative to the step about to be taken, and it has ever since been claimed by the defendants that he verbally consented to the assignment, and agreed to join in it and cancel his mortgage, provided he should be made first preferred creditor as proposed. However, Ehninger refused to execute the assignment on his part after it had been drawn up and signed and sealed by Gaylor and the defendants. The defendants thereupon, as they allege, gave up the idea of an assignment, supposing that as Ehninger would not join in it it was void. It was not, therefore, ever delivered to them by Gaylor, as they aver, and the question of assignment was thought no more of, Gaylor going on with his business as always before without the interference or supervision of the defendants.

Meanwhile Gaylor failed to pay his rent after May 1, 1838, and when it had amounted to the sum of $850, the plaintiffs brought their action before Judge Ingraham, (then sitting in the Common Pleas,) against the defendants as assignees of Gaylor. The case was brought on for trial in September, 1840, and upon the facts appearing, the Court granted a nonsuit against the plaintiffs.

Not willing to rest here, the plaintiffs brought action in the circuit of the Supreme Court, which was tried in August, 1842, before Justice Kent, which resulted in their favor, they getting a verdict for $850, together with $250 allowance for costs. Upon this trial the defence was that there was actually no assignment made to the defendants by Gaylor; that the assignment was never delivered, and that the defendants never acted under it, having never entered upon the duty of winding up Gaylor's affairs, or taken possession of the premises for the rent of which the action was brought. Gaylor was put upon the stand, and testified for the defendants that after the instrument was drawn up, intended for an assignment, he proceeded to manufacture and sell his wares the same as he always had done, and that he applied most of the proceeds of his business to the payment of his liabilities under mortgage to Ehninger. Ehninger testified that he had so received $9,000 or $10,000. The Court, however, instructed the Jury that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover; that the defendants had accepted a position of trust under their solemn seals, and should therefore be held liable; that by a proper construction of the assignment, it conveyed to the defendants the term for which Gaylor leased, and thus rendered them liable under the lease. The defendants, by their counsel, excepted to the charge, and objected, that as the action was brought on an "account stated"—a promise to pay—it must be made to appear that the defendants had promised to pay the rent out of their own funds, before the plaintiffs could recover against them, they having never acted as assignees.

The case was then carried up on appeal, when Mr. Justice Cowen delivered the opinion of the Court, and affirmed in all respects the ruling of the Court below, *which was the unanimous opinion of the Court.* Appeal was then taken by the defendants to the late Court for the "Correction of Errors," &c. After argument the decision of the Supreme Court was *unanimously reversed.*

The matter then rested for some time, when the plaintiffs, believing that under the opinion of the Court of Errors they should not be able to recover against the defendants, in an action upon "account stated" alone, without setting forth the assignment, again, in 1845, applied to the Court of Errors for leave to amend their pleadings. The application was granted upon payment of all costs, and the pleadings were so amended as to include the assignment. Under this form of pleadings the action was now again brought on for trial before Justice Mullen, at the Circuit, and consumed nearly all of the past week.

The Court in this instance charged the jury that unless they were satisfied that the assignment was a *bona fide* instrument, and was delivered to the defendants, and acted upon accordingly, the plaintiffs could not recover. After some hours' absence the jury could not agree, and were discharged, standing six for the plaintiffs and six for the defendants. Thus the case now stands, unprejudiced by the last jury, just where it began twenty years ago, and the prospect for a final adjudication is much less favorable than then. Since the commencement of the action many of the most eminent counsel of the Bar of the City have been retained in it, a number of whom are now dead. Among these are E. H. Sanford, (lost with the *Arctic,*) J. H. Maher, (who first brought the action for the plaintiffs,) and Judge Paine, who was the first retained by the defence. Mr. O'Conor is the first counsel originally retained who now appears.

What is singular is that all of the parties to the action are still alive, and testify with as much vigor and earnestness as though it were the first trial. They are now represented by Messrs. M. Porter and William Curtis Noyes for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. T. E. Stewart and Charles O'Conor for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

Mullen, J.—*Everett* vs. *Milliman.*—Motion to open default granted, with $10 costs.

Livingston vs. *Larkey.*—Motion granted, on conditions named in opinion.

Hovy vs. *Bird.*—Motion granted.

Petition of Sturges.—Order to be entered directing Harris, the receiver, out of the funds in his hands, to pay the taxes for the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, on the premises mentioned in the order appointing him, and out of said fund to pay $10 costs of this motion.

Finegan vs. *Lee.*—Motion to dissolve injunction as to defendant, Lee, granted with costs, and the undertaking given ordered to be delivered to him for prosecution.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion for a discovery denied, but without costs.

Baker et al. vs. *Woodhull.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Parker vs. *Farman.*—Default opened, and the judgment and execution to stand, and permit the defendant to litigate on payment of $10 costs of this motion. The cause to be referred to Isaac Dayton, Esq., to hear and determine the same on three days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Janin vs. *Gray.*—Order modified. No costs of this appeal to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

Pierrepont, J.—*Seely* vs. *Seely.*—This cause must proceed to trial on Monday, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Buffalo Ejectment Suit.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON, NOV. 19.

Suelling vs. *Williams.*—The plaintiffs in this case, involving title to a large tract of land in the City of Buffalo, closed their testimony this morning, and the case of the defendants was opened. The opening argument was made by Mr. Ganson, of Buffalo.

Court Calendar—Monday, Nov. 21.

United States District Court.—Nos. 73, 80, 82, 96, 59, 69, 114, 86, 61, 115, 103, 81, 85, 107, 111, 112, 71, 113, 60, 63, 104, 116.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Unenumerated numbers on September Calendar: Nos. 14, 78, 82, 83, 84. Non-enumerated on September Calendar: Nos 2, 47, 49, 50, 65, 70, 71, 13, 32, 33. Non-enumerated motions on November Calendar: Nos. 1 to 29 inclusive.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 825, 2339, 9, 265, 2269, 2309, 2401, 2403, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 1881, 953, 2067, 1, 2161. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2664, 2536, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2775, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 244, 2540, 2642, 2702, 2698, 2, 1170, 1368, 1982, 2032, 2154, 2724.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 537, 403, 519, 923, 265, 679, 431, 697, 701, 703, 705, 711, 713, 714, 715, 487, 309, 223, 619, 135, 469. *Part II.*—Nos. 566, 478, 448, 498, 250, 486, 515, 194, 508, 570, 572, 452, 385, 309, 2.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. same as Friday. *Part II.*—Nos. same as Friday, and Nos. 1467, 1190, 1426.

The Yacht Wanderer.

HOW THE YACHT ESCAPED—LAMAR'S CHASE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal, Nov. 19.

We are permitted to copy part of a letter to one of our citizens, from a reliable source, which throws a new light upon the supposed stealthy escape of the *Wanderer*, and strongly squints to the connivance of the Government officials in such escape. We would call the attention of the authorities at Washington to the statements contained in the letter, with the suggestion that some inquiry into the conduct of the commander of the revenue cutter stationed at Savannah, and of the Federal officers of that city, may be required in the faithful and vigorous enforcement of the laws of the land:

Savannah, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

"My Dear Sir: I send you a few lines to let you know how things are done here. I see accounts in the Northern Press of the running away of the notorious yacht *Wanderer*, by Capt. Martin *alias* Capt. Patten. Now, in truth, this is all gammon. I was myself a witness of all her doings before she sailed, and was on board of her several times while she was loading, or I should have said, taking in her stores. *This was done openly, in broad daylight—hundreds of citizens looking on.* All her stores came through the cotton press, *which belongs to the owner of the yacht.* It seems strange that the revenue cutter should have watched her for two months, while she was lying up, with no sails bent and no stores aboard, but, as soon as she had shipped her stores and had her sails bent, and was hauled out into the river, that the cutter should have had business which required her to put to sea, and that, upon her disappearance, the yacht should have got under weigh, and left the port. To show the openness of the whole proceeding, I would state that *the yacht was shipping hands over a week before she sailed, giving them twenty dollars a month, and four dollars a head for every negro they land safe.* All the fuss they make about the Captain's carrying off the shipping-master and his runner is all in my eye. The latter has a boat, and carries sailors down to the ships that load in the bay; and, if I am not much mistaken, he piloted the *Wanderer* down. It would have made you laugh to see the owner, Charley Lamar, in chase of the yacht the next day. He could see from the top of the steeple on the Exchange when the yacht got to sea. He then got a steamer and two Custom-house officers and started after her, but he was like the Irishman looking for a day's work, and praying that he might not find it. The yacht had a crew of twenty-seven men, and a plenty of arms went on board of her. What she is going to do, time only will tell. Capt. Patten is an old slave-trader."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes; 17,360 bbls. Flour; 586 bbls. Corn Meal; 16,963 bushels Wheat; 10,331 bushels Corn; 1,502 bushels Rye; 10,657 bushels Barley; 2,050 bushels Oats; 2,230 pkgs. Provisions; and 171 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,553 bbls., including 1,198 bbls. Pots and 355 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 150 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.; 5,666 bags Rio, ex *Wave Crest*, at 11¾c.; and 200 bags Rio, in lots, at 11¾c.@ 12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of 2,600 bales, including 1,800 bales *in transitu.* We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat brisker to-day, for low and medium grades of State and Western Flour, especially for Statebrands, which have been in good request, partly on speculation and for shipment, at a shade better prices than purchasers were disposed to pay, yesterday. Yet, as there is still a difference of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. between the views of buyers and sellers, transactions have not been very extensive, though heavier than those reported in our last. We have heard of sales 15,850 bbls. in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 87½@$4 90; extra State, $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 95 @$5; extra Wisconsin, at $5 10@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 15@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 15@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00 @$4 70
Superfine State	4 87½@ 4 90
Extra State	5 00 @ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 95 @ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 10 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20 @ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15 @ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55 @ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 35 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25 @ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30 @ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in good demand,—at, however, prices not satisfactory to holders. Hence, sales have been confined to 1,340 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75 @$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues heavy and languid; sales have been made of 250 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 10@$6 20 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, to-day, and prices are a shade lower. The demand is not active. Sales have been made of 11,300 bushels, including fair White Canada, (last evening,) at $1 36; fair White Western, at $1 40; fair Red State, for shipment, at $1 20; very good to strictly prime White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 53, the latter rate for lots from the Erie Railroad pier; and choice Red North Carolina, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Three or four boat-loads of Milwaukee Club were also reported sold. We could only trace one load, which had been previously sold to arrive. On arrival, it was not satisfactory to the buyer, and he refused to take it unless at a reduced price, to which compromise the seller finally agreed. Apart from this transaction, the trade generally discredited the reports of sales of Milwaukee Club. Corn continues depressed, prices tend strongly downward. Sales have been reported of 13,700 bushels at 98c.@99c. for old round yellow; 99c.@$1 for old yellow Southern, 80c.@85c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern, and 88c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at about 86c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in demand, at buoyant prices. Sales, 4,300 bushels, including Canada East, at 76c., and State at 82½c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been in request, including Canada, at 46c.@47c.; Western, at 46c.@47c.; State at 46c. @47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@41c.; and Southern at 40c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made in Boston of 100 bales Bags, on p. t.; and 600 bales Bagging, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ yard.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 800 bales Jute, part at $87 50; 45 tons clean Russian, at $185 ₱ ton, six months credit; and 100 tons Russian Hemp Yarns, at 9c. ₱ lb., also six months credit.

HIDES—More activity has been apparent in this line. Week's receipts, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 52,688 hides, and 23 bales do; Week's sales, 53,900 hides, including 17,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., 24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28½ lbs, 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 3s lbs., private terms, for export; 8,647 Dry Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,100 Dry California and Mexican, 21 a 22 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,400 Dry Central America, 19 lbs., 21¼c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,200 Dry San Juan, 19 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,080 Dry Savanilla, 23 a 26 lbs., 16c.@16¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,334 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs., 18¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 472 Dry Laguayra, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,923 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 45 lbs., 13¼c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,192 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 53 lbs., 12c. cash, in bond for export; 10,600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., 12c., cash, in bond for export; 2,200 Wet Salted Western, 50 lbs., 8½c., 4 months for export; 1,000 Wet Salted Western, 55 lbs., 8¾c., 6 months; 1,100 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., private terms, for export; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., private terms, for export; 700 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., 8½c. cash; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 75 lbs., 8¾c. cash; 200 Southern Slaughter, 40 lbs., 8½c. cash; 5,000 Zanzibar, sent to be tanned on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 200,200, (same time last year 8,200, year before 384,300,) 150 bales Calcutta Cow and 57 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

IRON—Has been very quiet here. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 500 tons Anthracite Pig, at $23 50 for No. 1, and $22 50 for No. 2, ₱ ton.

LEATHER—The movements in this line Messrs. Whizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The Swamp warehouses have had a more animated appearance within a few days past than heretofore, as quite a number of Eastern buyers have been "looking around" among our large piles of Hemlock Leather. Sales count up considerable, but are chiefly confined to parcels of moderate extent, and prevailing low prices are still insufficient to tempt leading houses into large operations. For Oak Sole the demand is fair, but the article somewhat partakes of the general dullness prevailing, and rates incline towards lower figures. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 99,000 sides. Upper in the rough and finished remain as dull as ever. The boot and shoe business continues quiet and unsatisfactory."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 bbls. New Crop New Orleans at 52c.; 200 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.; and 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal; Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, chiefly at 46c. ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin has been in limited demand, including common, at $1 22½@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., in lots, mainly at $15 15@$15 20 for Mess, and $10 65@$10 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The sales of Bacon include 500 boxes long Middles, ribbed, and deliverable in January and February, at 8¼c.; also 500 boxes Cumberland Cut Middles, same time, on terms not ascertained. Lard has been inactive, and sales have been made of 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is more inquired for at former rates. The transactions comprise 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50 @$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c. @18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 tcs. at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet, here. In Boston, sales were made of 3,821 bags Calcutta Linseed, at $1 52½ ₱ bushel; and in Philadelphia, 3,500 bushels Clover, at $5@$5 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in slack request, at languid prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made, to-day, of 113 hhds. Cuba, at 7a 7¾c.; and 50 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs. Prime, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 100 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 300 boxes Cheese at 25s. For London, 150 bbls. Resin, at 3s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and 100 tierces Beef, on terms not ascertained. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Apples, at $1 50 ₱ bbl.; 400 bales Cotton at 1¾c. ₱ lb., 300 bales Tobacco at $1 25 ₱ bale; and 5,000 Staves. Whence at liberty. The latest charters.—according to the *Shipping List*.—have been: Ship *Hussar*, 721 tons, to Melbourne; barque *Stampede*, 325 tons, to Marseilles, and back from Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; a Br. barque to Glasgow, on private terms; a barque, 382 tons, from Messina or Palermo to New-York, $2,500; a ship, 1,292 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, half cargo Cotton, 3d., the other half 13-32d.; a Bremen barque, now at Philadelphia, from Charleston to Bremen, Cotton 1 3-16c., and Rice 37s. 6d.; a foreign barque from Charleston to Hamburg, Cotton, 1c., and Rice 40s.; a barque *A. H. Badger*, 475 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., $1,600; a barque, 365 tons, now loading at Mobile for Barcelona from Tarragona to New-York, Wine, $8 ₱ ton; a barque, 252 tons, to Sombrero and back to Hampton Roads for orders, Guano, $7; a brig, 200 tons, to Bay of Mexico and back, $1,900; a brig at St. Pierre, Mart., 65c. ₱ bbl., 30c. for Hogshead Shooks, $15 ₱ head for Horses on deck; one, 239 tons to Martinique equal to $1,200; a schr. to St. Kitts, 75c.; one, 160 tons, to Nevis and St. Kitts and back, $1,050; one to Antigua, 70c.; one, 100 tons, to Curacao and back, $1,000.

MUSICAL.

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Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
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A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
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STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano, by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review,*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, D. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
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Ilgenfritz & Bradburys, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-Fortes—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

First Premium, 1859—Awarded to Barbere & Bloomfield, by the American Institute, for the best Piano-fortes, on account of their power, even regulation, and especially for the quality and sweetness of their tones. Our instruments are warranted to stand in tune equal to any that are made. Warerooms and Manufactory 173 Grand-st., corner of Baxter-st.

Raven, Bacon & Co.—(Successors to Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

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Alb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1859.

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Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Monday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Ariel*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—NORMA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE AND REALITY—TO PARIS AND BACK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME—THE HAPPY MAN.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—LOVE IS BLIND—NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon — MARRIED AND BURIED—RIVAL PAGES. Evening—EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—OLE FOLE'S CONCERT.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—INFLATION OF THE GREAT ÆRIAL SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 306 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Administration at Washington has at last resolved upon that decisive step which must determine the fate of Mexico. At a Cabinet meeting held on Saturday, we learn from our special correapondent, it waa resolved to mova an army of occupation across the Rio Grande, and having taken possesaion of the Northern States of the Republic, to hold them until auch guarantees as shall in sure order along the frontiers and the safety of the various transit routes shall have been definitely obtained. The first steps of this startling measure have already been taken. The Quartermaster has been ordered to provide transports for a number of companies, to be embarked at New-York; while another strong body of infantry, with artillery, is to be sent down the Mississippi. In the meantime much doubt involves the condition of uffairs at Brownsville. The action of Government is evidently founded upon an assumption of the truth of the information transmitted to the War Department by Gen. TWIGGS; and yet there are grave reasons to question the veracity of such reports, and for believing that, though Brownsville may have fallen into the hands of the banditti, that no intelligence *after the fact* has yet reached us. The citizens of New-Orleans are preparing to send succor to the beleaguered town.

The *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., and from Queenstown on the 7th, arrived at Halifax on Saturday afternoon. The news is not of striking interest. It was asserted that England had consented to join the general Congress, and had agreed with the Court of the Tuileries as to the basis upon which Italian affairs should be settled. Prior to the announcement of this intelligence, it had been rumored that in his late interview with the King of Sardinia, Gen. GARIBALDI had renounced his hope of the independence of Italy, through the efficacy of treaties, and declared the only path to be through revolution. The Morocco imbroglio had produced no further developments beyond the submission of a Moorish chief, who had been prosecuting reprisals upon the French frontier posts in Algeria. The news from China, India, and Australia, though later, is unimportant. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm, at extreme prices, some authorities quoting an advance of 1-16d., and others of even ⅛d. The Breadstuffs market was quiet, though Wheat and Corn were slightly higher. The Provision market was dull; Beef was offered at a decline. Consols, at noon of the 7th, were quoted at 96⅜.

The excitement in Virginia, thanks to the encouragement of rumor, is rapidly rising to a most intemperate temperature. An unfounded story, carried to Harper's Ferry by a person whose classification as an impostor or a weakling, is still undetermined, led the Executive of Virginia to believe that an expedition 500 strong, and armed to the teeth, had passed the Ohio river near Wheeling, and were, by forced marches, hastening to the recovery and release of JOHN BROWN. Time was not to be lost. There was a large body of militia afoot at Charlestown; federal troops abounded at Harper's Ferry; and the population of Jefferson County was under arms for the express purpose of defeating any such audacious attempt. But the necessity of larger preparations was obvious. A body of 400 troops had at once been thrown forward by rail from Richmond, Gov. WISE acting in person as conductor of the martial train; others were ordered to advance from Petersburgh, while a smaller force with two pieces of artillery, took the field by way of Washington. Late dispatches describe Harper's Ferry as alive with these heroes, eagerly expecting the five hundred, and prepared to give them a sanguinary welcome. From Wheeling, in the mean time, we have assurances that no such invasion of the Old Dominion had been effected; and although rumors of the appearance of such a band in Clarke County, and of an encounter with them there by the populace, are reported, we may be justified in assuming tha entire story to be the practical joke of some thoughtless person, wicked enough to sport with the apprehensions of a terrified people. Nor does this cruel and ill-timed spirit of jest confina itself to such mischievous efforts, The Richmond *Examiner* states that Gov. WISE has been warned of a scheme for kidnapping prominent citizens of Virginia, or members of their families, and to keep them as hostages for the pardon of BROWN and his fellow prisoners. The *Examiner* also cautions the people of the State against flocking in crowds to the scene of the execution, assigning as a reason that that event will probably be the time when the homesteads on the border will be most exposed to peril. It is reported from Alexandria that such was the view of the imminent danger of Virginia in that place that many persons volunteered to accompany the military who were dispatched to Charlestown. At Norfolk, a clothier named DAUNENBERG has been indicted for sedition, his offence being that he had expressed the sentiment that "JOHN BROWN was a good man, fighting in a good cause, and that he had done nothing more than any honest man would do." The unfortunate gentleman is soon to be brought to trial for uttering this treasonable language.

CASSIUS M. CLAY spoke at Covington, Ky., last week, on the Virginia rebellion, attributing the outbreak to the invasion of Kansas by the Pro-Slavery men. He did not justify BROWN'S action, but censured the attempt to deprive him of the liberty of speech.

At Havana, on the 15th inst., Sugars were firm and active at 9 reals for No. 12. Sterling Exchange was 15@16 per cent. premium, and Exchange on New-York was 3@4 per cent. premium.

Judge H. P. HANN, formerly of Kentucky, has been appointed by Gov. WELLER, of California, to the United States Senatorship rendered vacant by Mr. BRODERICK'S death. The sama overland mail which announces this intelligence brings exciting news from the Carson Valley and Walker River mines. Gold Hill, a mound nearly a mile long, half a mile wide, and sixty feet high, which is situated twenty miles north of Carson Valley, was found to be traversed by veins of the richest auriferous quartz. Large quantities of silver ore were arriving at San Francisco from the same locality. Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon-road Expedition, had completed his work, and was about to return to Washington. The loss by the Coulterville fire was found to be $50,000. Business was dull at San Francisco.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, writing from Savannah, intimates that the escape of the yacht *Wanderer* from that port was connived at by the Federal officers.

A case of some interest to merchants occurred at Pittsburgh last week. JULIUS ESSELBOM, the agent of a New-York mercantile firm, was arrested under the law which forbids the sale of goods by sample. The penalty for each offence under the statute is $500, and the agent was mulcted in the sum of $1,300.

A verdict has finally been reached in the Hyannis Fugitive Slave case, which has been on trial at Barnstable, Mass., during the last week. The counsel for the defence insisted on the want of local jurisdiction, and Judge ALLEN, who presided at the trial, fully sustained the position which they took. After an absence of two hours tha jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." It is generally believed that the indictment for procuring the return of the fugitive, which was continued to the Appeal Term, will never be brought up.

The latest computations at Albany, founded upon complete official returns from all the counties of the State, New-York and Kings excepted, increase the majority for Mr. JONES, for the Secretaryship of State, while they leave tha result of the Canal Commissionership in doubt. At present the majorities stand: JONES, 1,164; RICHMOND, 1,004; SKINNER, 376; and FORREST, 450. It will only be when the full returns of New-York and Kings are received, that the result will be decisively ascertained. The vote on the Canal Loan, so far as reported in the official returns, is 96,543 in favor, and 68,170 against; majority in favor, 28,373. Nineteen counties are not yet reported.

The official returns of the New-Jersey Election show that tha majority for OLDEN (Opposition) is 1,629. The vote in Morris County was the largest ever cast there.

Mr. WM. F. HAVEMEYER has been nominated by the Tammany Hall Democrats as their candidate for the Mayoralty. The same party has advanced Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN for the office of Corporation Counsel. An assemblage, not very numerous or respectable, made up of those who recently seceded from Mozart Hall under the lead of Ex-Alderman WILSON, met subsequenty and indorsed these nominations. The Americans have put forward Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS for Corporation Counsel, but as yet have not signified who shall be their candidate for Mayor. Common rumor has it that there will be a coalition between Republicans, Americans and Whigs for that office. Should this arrangement be perfected, Mr. FREDERICK DEPEYSTER OGDEN, who has been nominated by the Whigs, will of course withdraw. In all the Aldermanic Districts of even numerical designations, except the Fourth, the Tammany Democrats have named their candidates.

The funeral obsequies by the Fire Department in honor of the memory of the late United States Senator of California, Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, which had been for some time contemplated, and postponed for various reasons, took place yesterday, and was witnessed by many thousands of persons. It was not so largely attended as was expected, and some of the prominent men announced as pall-bearers failed to be present. The *cortège* passed through the principal streets, and the members of the Fire Department repaired to the University Chapel, where a long and interesting address was delivered by JOHN M. DWINNELLE, Esq., of Rochester, recounting the life and greatly eulogising the character and services of the departed Senator.

There were but few religious meetings of more than ordinary interest yesterday. In the afternoon a small building in Third-avenue, corner of Sixty-first-st., was dedicated as a Universalist Mission Church, the Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaching the dedicatory discourse. The Missionary Association of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church celebrated its anniversary by listening to addresses from J. P. SAMPELS, of Wisconsin, and others. In the Church of the Puritans a collection was taken up for the benefit of a woman, once a slave, who is attempting to purchase freedom for her family. The sermon of Dr. CHEEVER was purely doctrinal. Rev. Dr. PARKER addressed a discourse, the first of a series, to medical students, explaining their responsibilities and urging upon them the faithful performance of the duties peculiar and incidental to their profession.

There were two arrivals at this port on Saturday, which reported the loss of two vessels with a portion of their crews on our coast; in both instances the Captains with their wives having perished. The brig *Harrard*, which is reported to have foundered off Nantucket South Shoal on the 13th inst., carried down with her the Captain, his wife, and three of the crew, the remainder, six in number, having escaped by the boat, though the mate, who was one of them, afterward perished from exposure. They were finally rescued by the brig *Lilly Dale*, and brought to this port. The other was the case of the schooner *George C. Gibbs*, Capt. GIBBS, of New-Bedford, which was sunk by collision with the steamer *Marion* on Wednesday last, the Captain and his wife having been lost in an effort to board the steamer in a small boat. The survivors, five in number, arrived here on Saturday.

The Stock market on Saturday gained strength in both tone and prices, and left off firm in the afternoon; Panama, 131½; New York Central, 80½@⅝; Pacific Mail, 76 ₱ cent. extreme sale, closing at 75@75½. The Western shares ¼@½ better on Galena and steady on other descriptions. The Bonds of the New York and Erie Company were higher. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 2,600 bales, including 1,500 bales *in transitu*, at about former prices. Flour was more sought after, and held with more firmness. Wheat and Corn were depressed. Provisions were in request. Pork was quoted higher. A cargo of Rio Coffee was sold at 11¼c. ₱ lb. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Rice, and Tallow. Whisky was inquired for. Freights were quiet.

Mayoralty Contest.

The Tammany Democracy have made a most excellent beginning of the City canvass. They have nominated Mr. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, and S. J. TILDEN, Esq., for Corporation Counsel. Both are excellent nominations, and both, we are assured on good authority, have accepted and will run. They are men of recognized ability and unquestioned integrity, and, so far as character and qualifications are concerned, may fairly claim the vote of every citizen.

We suppose we are indebted indirectly to FERNANDO WOOD for the nomination of Mr. HAVEMEYER. If he had been out of the field the Tammany Democracy would probably have pursued its traditional policy, and given us a candidate remarkable for nothing but his political orthodoxy and his party services. Mayor WOOD'S obstinate opposition has had very much the same effect upon them as the circling swoop of a hawk has upon a flock of barn-yard fowls:—it has scared them into the nearest shelter. By enlisting the Contracting and Jobbing interest in his own behalf, Mr. WOOD has stripped Tammany of one of its surest and most potent allies;—and by buying off their fighting-men, and most efficient Ward bullies, he has actually compelled them to fall back upon respectability and good character. Of course they will punish him for it if they can: and, much as we value the service, we most heartily wish them success in the endeavor.

Mr. HAVEMEYER will receive the great bulk of the honest Democratic vote of the City. As against a distinctive Republican he will also receive the support of most of the Americans. Whether this will suffice for his election it is not yet easy to say. The Republicans will not be likely to make him their candidate, for he is openly and somewhat bitterly hostile to their principles and policy, and acts steadily and distinctively with the Democratic organization. We should heartily rejoice for the sake of the City if all parties—Republicans, Americans and Old Whigs—would lay aside their partisanship and rally, not as party men, but as citizens who have a stake in the good government of the City, to the support of Mr. HAVEMEYER. They could thus render his success absolutely certain: and while they could not expect to advance any of their purely party schemes by such a result, they would command the respect and confidence of all who look to the public good as the only legitimate result of party action.

Both Mr. HAVEMEYER and Mr. WOOD have filled the office of Mayor, and given the public an opportunity of judging their fitness for the place. If the projects of political partisanship are not allowed to interfere with the judgment of the public upon their respective claims, we have no fears for the result.

The Invasion of Mexico.

The President of the United States has quietly relieved his Minister in Mexico of the most important duties connected with his mission. In full Cabinet Council, after mature deliberation upon the actual state of our relations with Mexico, and upon the nature of the recent troubles fomented by the Texan bandit CORTINAS in the country of the Rio Grande, Mr. BUCHANAN has resolved upon dispatching the strongest available force of United States troops at his command into the Mexican territory, with orders to annihilate the Mexican sovereignty, to take possession of six of the Northern Mexican States, and to substitute the military rule of a victorious foreign army for the uncertain authority of the usual Mexican Government in this important section of the Republic.

In taking this step, which amounts to a public proclamation of the fall of the Mexican nationality, Mr. BUCHANAN no doubt expects to be supported by the public sentiment of the United States. Thoroughly alarmed by the domestic tempest which he and his own especial organs in the American Press have done more than any other single instrumentality to excite into fury, the President imagines that the fascinations of a foreign war and the hopes of territorial aggrandizement will suffice to turn away the attention of the American people from the more threatening aspects of the questions provoked by JOHN BROWN'S demonstrations at Harper's Ferry. In this imagination we believe the President is destined to find himself very seriously disappointed. We do not need to support this conviction of ours by any inquiries into the truth or falsehood of the tales on which the Presidential crusade reposes. It may be that CORTINAS with his promiscuous "following" has indeed invaded American territory, sacked an American city, and planted the Mexican flag, borne by his troops, without the shadow of Mexican authority, upon the smoking ramparts of an American fortress. If this be so, CORTINAS has invited a chastisement which we should be sorry to see delayed.

But what is there in all this story which can justify a virtual declaration of war against Mexico, as a nation, by the American Government? As we all very well know, Mexico has been laboring, for the last few years, with the trials and temptations of a state of practical anarchy. Her most liberal and patriotic men have been looking to the United States with less of fear than of hope. They have asked our help: they have offered us a simple protectorate of their national existence. If we are perfectly well convinced that the Mexican Liberals lack only the necessary force to make them masters of the situation throughout Northern Mexico, why should we not appeal to the Juarez authorities at Vera Cruz on the subject of the Cortinas troubles, and offer them the aid of the American arms in suppressing a local outbreak which threatens themselves as much as it incommodes our own people? In doing this we should not transcend the clear proprieties of our position. We should approve ourselves cordially friendly to the only nucleus of really free institutions which exists in Mexico, and we should rally whatever of loyalty, honor and good faith is left in that unhappy country to the support of a government united in ties of friendship and obligation with our own. As it is, what results can we expect from the course which Mr. BUCHANAN has seen fit to adopt? In the first place, we shall make it impossible for any Mexican government whatever to treat with us on amicable terms. Having assumed the anarchy of Mexico as a fact beyond control or remedy, we have hopelessly alienated every Mexican statesman of character and capacity from even the consideration of any propositions which we may have to make to his government or governments for the future.

In the second place, we have committed the fame of the United States to an enterprise which we may or may not have the ability to accomplish, but in which to fail is to risk the character of the Union for power as well as for policy. It is one thing to march an army from the seacoast to the Capital of Mexico through a series of successful battles; it is quite another thing to take and keep possession of six Mexican States against the will of the inhabitants.

In the third place, we have undertaken a conquest which, should it be consummated, and the territory thus gained be added to the area of the Union, will evoke the ancient conflict of Slavery with Freedom in a form ten times more vehement and violent than was ever known in California, New-Mexico, or Kansas itself.

Mr. BUCHANAN must be more blind than his worst enemies have been disposed to believe him, to the actual state of affairs in this country, if he imagines that he can appease the inflammation of the Harper's Ferry fever by flinging so magnificent a territory as the whole of Northern Mexico into the political arena, to be fought for there between the justly alarmed and angry slaveholders of the Southern States, and the obstinate emancipationists of the North.

Contemplate it from what point of view we will, this last move of the Administration is of all its blunders the most desperate and dangerous; so desperate and so dangerous, indeed, that we shall refuse to believe it has been really played, until the echoes of American artillery from the Rio Grande shall compel us to accept the unwelcome fact.

THE BRODERICK PROCESSION.—We fear the slain Senator BRODERICK scarcely received his full meed of public honor from the procession held yesterday on his behalf. Such funeral demonstrations, being purely scenic in their character, depend wholly on their numbers and the pomp of their show for the effect they produce. When a whole population joins in the parade, and thousands upon thousands gather, in solemn procession, to honor the memory of a departed statesman, the display indicates a strong hold on the public heart, and heightens the general estimate of his services and his fame. But an attempt and a failure, in such a demonstration, reflect no credit either upon the actors in the scene or the object of its intended honors.

The procession yesterday was a decided failure. Though preparations had been made for it for several weeks, and though it was in the hands of the Fire Department, which counts some thousands of members, it numbered but very little over *five hundred* persons. This was due doubtless in some degree to the fact that Sunday had been selected for the parade,—against the decided wish of nine-tenths of the respectable portion of the community. We cannot doubt that thousands would have embraced the opportunity of evincing their respect for the memory of the Senator from California, if they had not been required at the same time to show the most marked disrespect for a settled religious sentiment of the country, and for the proprietics of social life, as well as contempt for the wishes and opinions of the great body of the community. Perhaps our parading fellow-citizens may learn by and by that they have nothing to gain by ostentatiously defying public sentiment in a matter of this kind.

John Brown and Southern Politics.

We are decidedly puzzled by the Virginia demonstrations over the John Brown invasion. In common with the whole North, we have been astonished at the immense outcry raised over that wild and absurd freak of a hard-headed, strong-willed fanatic. It was natural that the affair should create some alarm at the outset,—while its extent and character were unknown:—and we accordingly defended the people of the neighborhood against the charge that they were unduly scared. But the panic seems to have spread, and the excitement to have become more and more intense, from day to day. The extracts we have made from Southern journals, with the advices of our own correspondents, show that the great body of the Southern people regard this as a most serious affair,—full of peril to their people, and calling for the most extensive and formidable preparations for defence. The public mind in Virginia seems to be in a state of extreme sensitiveness and alarm. Everything said or done concerning Slavery startles the community into instant terror. BROWN in prison, guarded by armed men, and within reach almost of the scaffold, is an object of intense alarm. The wildest rumors from the North—the appearance of a stranger—the burning of a hay-stack, inspire the liveliest and most fearful apprehensions. The whole State seems to be in a condition of frightened frenzy; and the action of its authorities, and the language of its Press, betoken a state of mind capable of any extreme of rash and perilous folly.

What does all this indicate? How are we to reconcile it with the constant assurances, which come to us from the South, that the state of slave society is not one of insecurity—that they have not the slightest fear of insurrection—and that in no part of the South could the slaves be enticed or goaded into rebellion against their masters? If this be so, why are the people so intensely alarmed at every hint and whisper of attempts to rouse them? We are pointed to the fact that not a single slave joined BROWN at Harper's Ferry, and are told that the same thing would happen everywhere, under similar circumstances, in any part of Virginia or the other Southern States. Then why this nervous dread—this intense panic—which the merest rumor of a new movement instantly creates? We can assure our Virginia friends that nothing which has occurred for twenty years has so impressed the Northern mind with a conviction of the essential weakness of Slavery as their demeanor since JOHN BROWN'S attempt at Harper's Ferry. It has done more to stimulate the Abolitionists to fresh efforts, by convincing them of their feasibility, than any other incident of the day. And this, in our judgment, is the most dangerous and deplorable feature of the whole affair.

Much of the mischief is doubtless due to the reckless and selfish action of scheming politicians. The Disunionists of the South have been quite as prompt as the Abolitionists of the North in seeing how the Brown invasion may be used for the promotion of their common end. They have swelled the chorus of alarm and execration, and have proclaimed the complicity of the entire North in this scheme of insurrection. In Virginia, Gov. WISE has clearly regarded the incident as his stepping-stone to the Presidential nomination. He expects the whole South to recognize him as the hero of the great campaign—as the staunch defender of the bridge—as the bulwark and sole defence of the Southern States against the bloody plots and combinations of the North. If there be any such thing as gratitude in human hearts, the South cannot do less than make Gov. WISE its immediate representative in the coming contest, and insist upon his nomination by the Charleston Convention. It seems to be anticipated by the Southern Democrats generally, that the Harper's Ferry affair will compel the nomination of a Southern Democratic candidate, upon a Southern platform;—and they expect the Northern Democracy to yield to them, without hesitation, on this point—not only as an act of justice, but as an indication of the soundness of their own sentiments on the Slavery question.

This is a dangerous experiment for the Democratic Party. We doubt very much whether the Democracy of the North will feel strong enough to afford to yield this important and vital point. But for the extravagant and blundering manner in which the affair has been mismanaged by Virginia, the Republican Party would have been seriously damaged by the Harper's Ferry outbreak,—which could very plausibly have been treated as the natural result of the political warfare they were waging. But the hasty trial of BROWN and his accomplices, the excitement of the people, the accusations of actual complicity urged against prominent Northern men, the tricks employed to bring them within reach of Virginia law and Virginia mobs, and the general style of offensive menace with which the whole affair has been treated, have created a very serious reaction at the North, and completely nullified the natural effect of the invasion itself. The Republican Party has not been weakened in the least by the Harper's Ferry affair;—and if the South persists in her present mode of treating it, she will strengthen the sectional feeling of the Northern States, and render it impossible for the Democrats to face it either at Charleston or the polls.

The South must realize that there is a North—that its dominant sentiment is hostile to Slavery,—and that nothing beyond toleration and acquiescence in it, as an existing local evil, can be expected at its hands. The South cannot by any possibility elect a sectional Pro-Slavery candidate,—nor any man who will throw the weight of the nation into the Slavery scale. It can prevent the election of an open enemy, and secure all its just and constitutional rights;—but not by ignoring the North or attempting to ride rough-shod over its principles and its public men on the strength of such outbreaks as that of Harper's Ferry.

State of the Police.

The first thing that strikes us on reading Superintendent PILLSBURY'S interesting report of the doings of the police force during the last quarter, is the misfortune that so useful a body should be so small. They have to protect the lives and property of nearly a million and a half of people against the attacks of a criminal population, as large in proportion to the size of the City, and as determined and audacious as that of any other capital in the world; and yet they number 1,699 men only, all told. And as only half of these can be on duty at once, the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn are constantly dependent for the safety of their limbs and purses upon the vigilance of about 850 men. In other words, there is one policeman to about 2,000 persons. This would be considered a small enough allowance in a pious New-England village containing that number of inhabitants. It becomes ridiculous when pitted against the crimes and disorders of an enormous seaport. It is vastly inferior to the proportion of police force to population in European capitals, supposing all other things to be equal; but when we remember how very different is the cooperation and support given to the police of London and Paris by the police magistrates of those cities, compared with that which our officers receive from our justices and aldermen, the difference becomes still more striking. A London or Paris policeman is certain that, as long as he does his duty, the courts and the law will stand by him to the last. The New-York officer is never sure that the worst criminals arrested, after a dangerous struggle, will not be discharged without a hearing by a friendly justice or a drunken alderman.

A body who discharge duties so onerous and so varied, under difficulties so great, need at least to be numerically strong, and we are sorry that Mr. PILLSBURY cannot show a longer roll of rank and file. It is the fault of the Board of Supervisors, and their fault alone, that the matter rests in its present state, and their conduct in the matter affords one more illustration of the contemptuous indifference of partisan politicians, not only to the welfare of the community at large, but to the safety of the lives and property of their own neighbors. We shall never have half enough policemen until those unfortunate objects of Supervisorial charity, "the old Police," are somehow disposed of; and if the Board's fountains of pity do not dry up speedily it will become a question whether it would not be real economy for the citizens to subscribe for the erection of an Hospital of Invalids for the reception and support of Mayor WOOD'S old adherents during the remainder of their natural lives.

The change which has come over the City in respect to riots, tumults, and the more daring kinds of crime, since the new force has been in operation, and the change it has affected above all in the manner of conducting the elections, entitle it and its officers to so much of our gratitude, that we find fault with it very reluctantly, especially as there is an evident desire on the part of Mr. PILLSBURY to make the most of the means at his command. We are glad to observe that since his accession to office we have heard very little of the disgusting class of offences which were, some time ago, rather rife in the force—such as extortion from poor women, and dancing attendance on assassins at houses of ill-fame, &c.—and we hope it is getting thoroughly sifted of the characters to whom such peccadilloes seemed matters of course. But we must still protest against the dress and bearing of the men; their slovenly way of wearing their uniform, and their habit of lounging together in couples in the streets. We complain of this the more earnestly, because we know from the example of the Central Park Police, that a great and beneficial change in these respects is perfectly feasible. There is no reason why cleanliness, order, an erect carriage and soldierly gait, and rigid attention to duty, while on duty, should not be made as incumbent on a policeman as the arrest of a criminal. It is the fault of the commanding officer if regulations on these subjects are not obeyed. The smaller the force, the greater the reason for rigor of discipline. It is folly to talk of a force organized on military principle being disciplined, members of which may be seen, as we see them every week, in the principal streets, conversing in groups, with their hands in their pockets, and their uniform unbuttoned, and slovenly indifference depicted in their whole attitude.

There is one thing to which we must call the attention of the Commissioners in behalf of the men, and, as Winter is approaching, this is the time to do so—we mean their entire want of protection against rain and cold. The London police go on night duty in Winter in a thick overcoat, and with an oil-skin cape fastened to their belt, ready for use in case of rain or snow. It is only when they possess such protection as these furnish that men can be fairly expected to brave the changes of weather in such a rigorous climate as ours. Flesh and blood cannot blame men, clothed as our policemen are, for sneaking into groggeries on stormy nights, and leaving the burglars and garroters to do their worst.

The Fatal Affray at Nashville.

We have no further particulars of the fatal rencontre at Nashville, on Friday last, than the telegraphic statement that Mr. ALLEN A. HALL, of the *Daily News*, killed Mr. PEINDEXTER, of the *Union and American*. The previous editorial controversy between the parties was no doubt bitter and personal. Their respective papers of the previous Wednesday indulge in mutual charges of garbling certain extracts and perverting their real meaning. The *News* is a Southern Opposition paper, and, since the John Brown raid, has been accused, in common with its party, by the *Union*, of "Black Republican" sympathies. The *Union* writer subsequently attempted to qualify this charge as applying only to the leaders of the Southern Opposition, denying that his language implied a sweeping denunciation of the rank and file. To make the war more direct upon Mr. HALL, he quotes from the Nashville *Republican* of 1831 a partial extract from an editorial reviewing the measure of gradual emancipation, which was likely to come before the then pending Constitutional Convention of the State of Tennessee. Besides being cut short in its original conclusion this extract was not written by Mr. HALL, (then absent at Washington,) nor were its sentiments inconsistent with the subsequent vote of the Convention, four months afterwards, 42 to 10 in favor of the report of a Select Committee on the numerous memorials sent up from the people in favor of some gradual practical means of ridding the State of Slavery. Similar sentiments were also expressed by the then editor and founder of the Nashville *Union*, Mr. LAUGHLIN, since deceased. It will be remembered that about, or very soon after this period, the Abolition excitement broke out at the North, and this interference, unfortunately, then, as it has since, checked and reversed the progress of gradual emancipation in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, whose people or State Conventions had previously entertained the question, and favored the cause of colonization.

The street rencontre of Friday was probably preceded by an understanding between the hostile parties, in the nature of a verbal notice passed between them, that a fight would ensue on meeting each other. Single combat, on formal or written challenge, is forbidden by the penal code of Tennessee, the law against duelling being substantially the same as in New-York. For thirty years no duel has been fought, or written challenge passed, within the State. The severity of the penalty has no doubt induced occasional resort to street encounters, to the peril of third parties and the more violent disturbance of the public peace, but the main purpose of suppressing the act and repressing the spirit of duelling has certainly been accomplished. It is deeply to be regretted that a gentleman of Mr. HALL'S age and long journalistic and political experience should have been drawn into the present dreadful affray. His connection with the Tennessee Press dates back, we believe, to the year 1826, soon after the election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, over Gen. JACKSON, to the Presidency. The Nashville *Republican*, which he founded, was the Jackson organ until 1836, when it joined the Southern opposition, headed by Judge WHITE. Mr. H. wields a ready and practiced pen, and as a controversialist had few superiors, at that day, in his own State. He was made *Chargé d'Affaires* to Venezuela by President HARRISON, and subsequently Registrar of the Treasury, by President TAYLOR, and Commissioner of Public Buildings at San Francisco, by President FILLMORE. The Nashville *News*, which he is at present in charge of, as intimated above, is in the Southern opposition to the Democratic Party. His antagonist, who fell by his hand, has recently been added to the staff of the Nashville *Union*, the organ of that party in Tennessee.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S opera of the "Magic Flute" will be produced here to-night for the first time. A work so world-renowned will not be without honor here. The cast is exceedingly good, and includes all the best artists of the Academy. Mme. COLSON is the *Queen of the Night*; Mme. GAZZANIGA the *Pamina*; Mme. STRAKOSCH the *Papagena*; Signor STIGELLI the *Tamino*; Signor FERRI the *Papageno*; Signor JUNCA the *Sasastro*; and Signor AMODIO the negro *Monastatos*. The orchestra has been enlarged, and the chorus will be strengthened by the addition of the Arion Society.

To-morrow night Mme. ALBERTINI makes her second appearance as *Paulina* in "Il Poliuto," assisted by Signor BEAUCARDE. On Thursday Mlle. ADELINA PATTI will make her *début* in "Lucia di Lammermoor"—an event which will not, we think, be without its effects on the fortunes of the management. Five regular performances and two *matinées* will probably take place this week, and suggest anything but Thanksgiving to the minds of the artists.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The opening concert of this prosperous society—its eighteenth year of existence—was given on Saturday night at the Academy of Music. A fine house, but not a crowded one, enjoyed the programme. The instrumental features were SCHUBERT'S symphony in C; the overture to "Melusina" by MENDELSSOHN; the overture to "Fidelio," (in E,) by BEETHOVEN, and the introduction to WAGNER'S opera of "Lohengrin." Mr. BERGMANN was the conductor, and wielded the *bâton* with admirable supremacy. We have had no better conductor of classical music than this accomplished musician. The symphony is well known, and by those who know it, highly esteemed. SCHUBERT was a man of suggestive ideas; a symphony might be made out of his songs, and another out of the accompaniments to them. He possessed a wealth of melody which could not be exhausted by treatment. The themes of this symphony are all exquisite; the management of them exuberant and prodigal to the last degree. Although given without repeats, the performance consumed upwards of an hour, and was, we suspect, somewhat of a bore to the majority of the subscribers. The wisest of talkers is sometimes a bore. There is something, as CARLYLE says of COLERIDGE, in sitting passively like a bucket and being pumped into, which is provocative of locked-jaw. You are apt to yawn dangerously and to suspect that all this splendor is not without its cost. SCHUBERT, in his instrumental works, never knew where or when to end, and their beauty is in spite of this characteristic, not by reason of it. The symphony in C is delightful, but awfully long. It was played faultlessly, and the same remark applies to the two overtures. Mr. WAGNER'S "Introduction" does not possess a single popular characteristic, nor, as far as we could remark, a precise intention of any kind. It is, however, a remarkable instance of successful orchestral coloring, a little coarse and vulgar, as WAGNER is apt to be, but still impressive in its certainty of effect.

The members were regaled on this occasion with the unusual luxury of a good singer. It is the custom of the Society to beg the vagrant aid of any vocalist who happens to be out of an engagement at the moment of the concert, or who, having broken down as an artist, proposes to adopt the profession of teaching, and seeks this opportunity as a favorite one for advertising his claims to the community. The vocal pieces are usually the dull spots of the programme. On the present occasion Signor STIGELLI was the vocalist, and sang so well and received so much applause that we are persuaded the experiment of having a thorough artist for this department will not be repeated. We shall relapse, undoubtedly, into the inanity of tenth-rate church singers, and enjoy all the luxury of being bored as of old. Signor STIGELLI sang the aria ("*Il mio tesoro*") from "Don Giovanni," and was encored deservedly. His second effort was a song called "The Tear," written by himself—a beautiful thing, and most admirably interpreted; this was encored, and the favored artist sung his famous song called the "Brightest Eyes"—a song which is world-famous, and which on the first bar was welcomed with a round of applause. Signor STIGELLI is one of the very few artists engaged by Mr. STRAKOSCH who has fulfilled public expectation, and the only one who has not been injured by silly managerial puffs. He has an excellent voice, and uses it like a thorough artist. In the specialty of German song we have had no singer like him. He gives a new meaning to the exquisite lyrics of his country; a meaning so earnest and simple that the least informed can understand, and the best informed enjoy it. A beam of light so unexpected was, of course, hailed with rapture by the audience. It was with difficulty that the gentleman escaped a double encore. Will the direction of the Philharmonic learn anything from this evident satisfaction of its subscribers, or will it vote the demonstration of Saturday night a vulgar exhibition of pleasure, and so relapse once more into mediocrity. A success so overwhelming as that achieved by Signor STIGELLI should not be without its lesson.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the young Portuguese pianist, played a caprice on airs from the opera of "Martha," a pleasing and very brilliant piece, but scarcely, we submit, suitable for a philharmonic concert. Things of this kind can be heard *ad nauseam* in the concert room. At the solemn gatherings of the Society we have a right to expect something better. ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S performance of the *morceau* was admirable. He is undoubtedly one of the remarkable pianists of the age, and plays with a degree of feeling which is rarely found in connection with great executive powers. He was encored.

The second concert of the season will take place on the 7th of January. The following pieces are in rehearsal: SPOHR'S Historical Symphony No. 6, opus 116; MENDELSSOHN'S overture, "Hochzeit des Gamacho," and WAGNER'S overture to "Faust." Mr. THEODORE EISFELD will be the conductor.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.—Two new pieces—forming together one satisfactory whole—were produced here, last week, with success. "Love is Blind" and "Never too Late to Mend," are capital connecting links to a neat little story, which is prettily illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON, vocally and dramatically. The music is pleasing, and French in its character, although dashed with a strong and acceptable vein of English sentimentalism. Having been written for the singers, it is, of course, within easy reach of their voices, and receives the best of interpretation. An introduced song, "The Star Spangled Banner," was sung with superb effect by Mr. DRAYTON, and brought down the house with a tumult of patriotic applause. These entert

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—About 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, JAMES PURCELL, an Irishman, accompanied by several friends, called at a small store, No. 203 Varick-street, kept by a widow named O'NEIL After drinking several times the party refused to pay, when high words passed, and PURCELL, it is charged, beat Mrs. O'NEIL in a most shameful manner about the face and head. He then went away. Shortly after his departure JOHN O'NEIL, a son of the widow's, came home, and feeling much incensed at the treatment his mother had received sought for PURCELL, and found him at the porter-house of JOHN RYAN, corner of Varick and Hammersly streets. A violent altercation ensued, during which PURCELL admitted the assault on the mother of O'NEIL and defied him to fight. O'NEIL ran out and procured a blunt butcher's knife, and returning made two thrusts at PURCELL, one taking effect in the right shoulder and the other in the right thigh. An alarm was raised, and Policeman GODFREY hastened to the spot. O'NEIL had fled home, but was pursued by the officer and captured in the garret after a most desperate resistance. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. H. N. FISHER. Both of them are of a very serious character. PURCELL is a tailor by trade, but has been employed lately as a laborer at the City Dumping-grounds at the foot of Gansevoort-street.

OBSEQUIES OF MRS. MARY WORTHINGTON MORRIS.—The funeral of this beloved and amiable lady—the wife of Gen. GEORGE P. MORRIS—took place yesterday (Sunday) at Trinity Chapel. The solemn and impressive services of the Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Drs. HIGBEE and HOBART, and the beautiful music was sung and chanted by the choir attached to the chapel. After the ceremonies, the remains were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery, from which place they will be removed to Cold Spring. The following gentlemen were pall-bearers: Charles W. Sandford, John W. Francis, M. D., Wm. F. Havemeyer, Shepherd Knapp, Robert W. Wier, F. P. James, E. L. Fancher, Luther R. Marsh, Aaron Ward, Joseph Worster, M. D., N. P. Willis, Wm. H. C. Bartlett, Thomas P. Rossiter, William Hall, Elijah Ward, Chas. Yates.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL.—The City Inspector at noon, Saturday, opened the bids for the contract for removing the night soil from the City during the next five years. The contract was awarded to THOMAS A. DUNN, the lowest bidder, who undertakes to perform the work for $1,300 per month, or $15,600 per annum. JOHN H. MCCUNN and JOHN CONNIH are his sureties. If they are approved by the Comptroller, the award will immediately be submitted to the Common Council for confirmation. There were four bids for the contract.

NEW-YORK TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Teachers' Association, held on Saturday Evening, Prof. S. W. CLARK delivered a Conversational Lecture upon "The Etymology and Analysis of Grammar." The Professor presented a system of Grammar invented by himself, the peculiarities of which consisted in the use of the analytic as opposed to the synthetic method. At the close of the Lecture, Prof. CLARK replied to inquiries on the part of the teachers who were present.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—JOSEPH FITZHERBERT, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to jump from the platform of a Third-avenue Railroad car, at the junction of Bowery and Chatham-square, about 8 o'clock last evening. Unfortunately, Car No. 10, of the Second-avenue Railroad, was coming in an opposite direction, and FITZHERBERT stumbled and fell beneath the wheels, and had his right thigh shockingly lacerated. He was removed to the Hospital by Officer RYKEA, of the Sixth Precinct. Dr. FISHER states that the leg will have to be amputated.

DESERVING CHARITIES.—The Five Points Mission—the one under the charge of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society—and the Newsboys' Lodging-House, are crying aloud for food, clothing, money, anything in short which will make the inmates of either institution happy on the approaching Thanksgiving Day. For the Five Points Mission donations may be sent to No. 61 Park-street, and for the Newsboy's Lodging-House to No. 128 Fulton-street.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—A new Democratic daily paper is, it is stated, about to be started in this City, with the name of the *Daily Leader*. Its editorial management will be under the direction of JOHN CLANCY, Esq., and its earlier efforts will be devoted to sustaining the Tammany nominees at the approaching Charter election.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA forms an interesting feature of Dr. SCUDDER'S closing lecture, which takes place this evening, at the Cooper Institute. He will also speak of the critical periods in the history of the British Empire in India.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *City of Baltimore* left this port on Saturday, for Liverpool, with 212 passengers and $227,000 in specie. The steamship *Vanderbilt* left about the same hour, for Southampton and Havre, with 137 passengers and $907,929 in specie.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE BY POISONING.

Miss KATE PETERS, a German woman, 44 years of age, took a quantity of arsenic last Friday morning, and soon after died from the effects of the dose. The evidence at an inquest held by Coroner JACKMAN showed that Miss PETERS had been laboring under mental depression for some time past, in consequence of the death of an intimate friend. Deceased resided at No. 241 West Thirty-eighth-street.

BEWARE OF OPEN HATCHWAYS.

A bale of hides, while being hoisted to the upper floor of store No. 32 Ferry-street, fell, striking JOHN ROACH, an inspector of leather, on the head. The accident occurred on the 5th inst., and Mr. ROACH died on Saturday from his injuries. He resided at No. 217 Seventh-street, where an inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

SAMUEL JACKSON, four years of age, son of WM. F. JACKSON, residing at No. 142 West Tenth-street, died on Saturday from injuries received by the accidental overturning of a kettle of boiling water upon him. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

Yesterday morning the body of a male child was found in Fifteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BEACH showed that the child had bled to death. Coroner JACKMAN held the inquest.

Police Reports.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.

On Saturday morning, a middle-aged Prussian named Wilhelm Smith, who states that he is engaged in the jewelry trade at Niagara Falls, called at the store of Mr. Anthony Wallach, No. 16 Maiden-lane, and asked to examine some gold chains. An assortment was shown him, but he declined to purchase at the time, saying he would call again. Inquiring where he could buy diamonds, he was directed to the establishment of Charles Meyer, No. 33 Eldridge-street, but here he was no better customer than he had been at the store in Maiden-lane. Soon after he left Mr. Meyer missed from his stock gold chains and other jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $101. Suspecting Smith, the jeweler hastened down to see Mr. Wallach in Maiden-lane, who, on examining his stock, discovered himself to be a loser of similar jewelry to about the same amount. A description of the rogue was given to the police, and in the afternoon Officer Fellman, of the Fourth Precinct, detected him in the act of disposing of the stolen property, for a sum much below its value, at a store in Chatham-street. He was arrested, and most of the goods were found in his possession. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

A woman named Jennie Howard *alias* Jennie Clifford, a suspicious character, was observed, on Saturday night, by Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Second Precinct, purchasing in small quantities, an extensive stock of millinery and fancy goods at various stores in the lower part of the City. Making inquiries he learned that she had been paying for her purchases in well-executed counterfeit bills representing fives of the Merchants' Bank of Albany. As soon as she had succeeded in passing one of these bills she would go to No. 279 Elizabeth-street and obtain another. After observing her for some time, he arrested her and locked her up. Yesterday morning four or five complaints were made against her, and she was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail. The prisoner is a good-looking young Irishwoman. She and her husband keep a porter-house in Broadway known as the "Grape Vine." A new-paper carrier, named William Stetson, is alleged to have passed three counterfeits of a similar description at stores on the west side of the City. He was held for examination by justice KELLY.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE RANSACKED.

A silly-looking fellow, named Michael Walter, residing in Baxter-street, secreted himself in the office of Dr. Hunter, No. 3 Division-street, on Saturday night, for dishonest purposes. Private Watchman Valentine observing a light in the place, made investigations, which resulted in Walter's arrest. About $75 worth of trusses, medicines, &c., had been packed up, ready for removal, and when the prisoner was searched at the Station-house, $40 worth more of the Doctor's property was found. Justice BRENNAN held him for trial.

WATCH THE GLAZIERS.

Louis Peyser, an itinerant glazier, was employed to put in some glass at the house of Mr. Philip Gerhart, No. 196 Elm-street. When paying him for his services Mr. Gerhart incautiously displayed a quantity of money and two silver watches. The next day his house was entered and the valuables stolen. Peyser was arrested, and Justice CONNOLLY considered himself warranted in committing him for examination, as two pawn-tickets, supposed to represent the watches, were found in his possession.

CARRYING OFF COPPERS.

On Saturday night the store of Mr. James Valentine, No. 243 Washington-street, was entered by forcing off a skylight on the roof and $100 in pennies as well as $22 worth of other property were taken away by the thieves. John White and Michael McDonald were subsequently arrested at No. 33 Baxter-street, upon suspicion of having committed the burglary. They were both held for trial.

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

William Curtis, a colored man, was apprehended on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from the pocket of Wm. Clark, of No. 34 King-street. The robbery is alleged to have been committed in the street. The accused protested his innocence, but was nevertheless held for examination.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

At a late hour last evening, the police of the First Ward discovered that the door of the store of John D. Phillips & Co., dealers in fur, at No. 60 Broadway, was open. Suspecting that burglars were in the building, Officers Bryan and Rowland entered and arrested a man who was about decamping with $300 worth of furs. Two confederates of the arrested man made their escape from the building.

MORE SPURIOUS MONEY.

Last evening, a man who refused to give any further account of himself than that his name was Henry J. Archer, was detected, at a liquor-store in Wooster-street, in the attempt to pass bills purporting to be issues of the Brownsville Bank of Omaha City, Nebraska Territory. On searching him, $85 of the spurious money, in $5 and $10 notes, were found. The bills are printed in green and black ink, and are signed "A. Symonds, Cashier," and "H. Shipman, Vice-President." The title of the bank is probably fictitious.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Walford, of No. 22 Fifth-street, says that he was passing out of the groggery No. 11 Thomas-street, on the night of the 14th inst., when he was knocked down and robbed of $4 25. Walford made an affidavit that Clarkson Voorhees committed the robbery, and in default of $1,000 bail, Justice CONNOLLY committed him to answer.

LINING HIS STOCKING.

Martin S. McNamara, of No. 230 Hudson-street, alleges that he placed $100 upon a washstand in his room, and that it was stolen thence by Simon Miller, a young German, who was in his service. Upon the arrest of Miller, the money was found in his stocking. Justice CONNOLLY held the accused for trial.

CITY POLITICS.

TAMMANY CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

NOMINATION OF WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR AND SAMUEL J. TILDEN FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The adjourned Mayoralty Convention convened at Tammany Hall on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., to nominate candidates for Mayor and Corporation Counsel.

The Convention was called to order about 4 o'clock, Hon. JOHN KELLY occupying the Chair, and WM. CALDWELL, C. K. SMITH and JOHN WHEELER officiating as Secretaries.

Mr. J. E. DEVLIN, who had been prominently named as candidate for Corporation Counsel, addressed the Convention in a speech of considerable length, withdrawing his claims and urging upon the Convention and the Democratic Party the support of the candidates about to be nominated.

A friend of Recorder BARNARD withdrew the name of that official from competition.

Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER offered a resolution, which was adopted, returning the thanks of the Convention to the candidates withdrawn for their exemplary self-denial and patriotic disinterestedness.

The Chairman read a letter, which had been received by Mr. FOWLER from Mr. BRADY, stating that if his name could give strength to the ticket, it would only be as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and that he would not consent to be nominated for that office.

Speeches were made by Hon. John Cochrane, Isaac V. Fowler, Hon. John Wheeler, R. B. Connolly, Nelson J. Waterbury, Edward Cooper and several other gentlemen, counseling harmony in the party and united action to secure a good Government for the City of New-York.

The Special Committee of one from each Ward, which was appointed at the first meeting of the Convention, to report a plan of action, and which had appointed a sub-committee of five, submitted a report recommending the nomination of WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Corporation Counsel. The report was accepted by an overwhelming majority, and upon calling the Yeas and Nays the motion was made unanimous.

Committees were appointed to inform the candidates of their election, and to cooperate with the Committee of the Almshouse Governor Convention in arranging for a ratification meeting.

After resolutions thanking the officers, the Convention adjourned.

The nominations were received, both inside and outside the Convention, with almost unanimous satisfaction.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Tammany Hall Aldermanic Conventions met on Saturday night, in the several Aldermanic Districts with the even numerical designations, and, with the exception of the Fourth, all nominated candidates as follows.

Second District	George P. Bickford.
Sixth District	Michael Tuomey.
Eighth District	Peter Mitchell.
Tenth District	Charles G. Cornell.
Twelfth District	F. t. A. Bosh..

MOZART HALL NOMINATIONS.

CONVENTION OF THE WILSON BRANCH—TAMMANY HALL INDORSED.

The adherents of Ex-Alderman WILSON assembled Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock—the hour for which their meeting had been advertised—in front of Mozart Hall, but found the doors closed against them and policemen posted inside to prevent a forcible entrance. So they hired the hall in the Sonyvesant Institute, next door, and there were called to order by Mr. WILSON, who said that FERNANDO WOOD had hired the whole of the adjoining building, and the "Mozart Studios" in the rear, on Mercer-street, so as to prevent them from holding a meeting, and that the report had been circulated that all they intended to do on this occasion was to create a disturbance. The Wood faction had spies and this story around. To this he attributed the meagre attendance, there being not more than forty persons in the room. The Secretary called the roll by Wards, and the Convention was declared duly organized. Then WM. F. HAVEMEYER was nominated for Mayor and PATRICK MCELROY for Almshouse Governor.

Committees were appointed to inform the nominees of the action of the Convention, and to confer with a Committee from Tammany Hall with regard to the calling of a ratification meeting, and the meeting was declared adjourned *sine die*, after an exceedingly brief session. Several policemen were stationed at the door while the Convention was in session, but their services were not called in requisition.

MR. JACOB VANDERPOEL DECLINES TO RUN FOR MAYOR.

NEW-YORK, SaturJay, Nov. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive that my name is mentioned in your paper as one of the four persons named by the gentlemen forming the Committee at the St. Nicholas Hotel, as a proper person to receive the nomination for the office of Mayor of this City. Deeply sensible of the kind feelings thus manifested toward me, yet I cannot consent to allow my name to go before the public in that connection, as my private affairs require all my attention at the present time; and, even if nominated by so respectable and influential a class of my fellow-citizens, I should feel compelled to decline the honor intended to be conferred on me. Will you, therefore, do me the favor to say to your numerous readers that under no circumstances whatever, could I consent to be a candidate for the office of Mayor at the coming election.

JACOB VANDERPOEL,
No. 105 Madison-avenue.

THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The Americans met on Saturday evening at No. 187 Bowery, pursuant to a call of their Committee, to nominate Municipal officers. The meeting was fully attended by delegates from the various Wards. As is usual, the proceedings were private. The Convention nominated only a single candidate, Mr. REUBEN W. ANDREWS, for Corporation Counsel, after which it adjourned over to the present week. It is rumored that some arrangement will be made with the Republicans concerning the candidate for Mayor.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SERMONS TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE BY REV. JOEL PARKER.

Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., last evening, at the Presbyterian Church corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, of which he is pastor, delivered the first of a course of Sunday evening lectures, each by different clergymen, to medical students and medical men. He had a great many very attentive listeners. His text was from Zachariah ii., 4: "Run, speak to this young man." He said it was customary in the sacred profession sometimes to select a text as the heading of a discourse, for the purpose of unfolding and applying the truth contained in it; and this was the more approved method in the pulpit. Yet it was sometimes permitted to mention a single verse or fragment of a verse for the more purpose of conveniently suggesting a theme. If, as in the text, an angel from heaven might with propriety be exhorted to fix his regards on a young man, and hasten to communicate to him a message of good, a minister of Christ should regard it as a great privilege to speak to an audiory composed so largely of young men as that there assembled.

There were two reasons for an intense solicitude on his part on this occasion. In the first place, this course of lectures to young men, mostly strangers residing in this City, had been suggested by himself. In the second place, he recorded the functions of the spiritual teacher, and those of the professor of the healing art, as greatly similar. There was, at least, a remarkable analogy between them. Both aimed at benefiting the persons of men. Neither the clergyman nor the physician had anything to do with the political relations or the social position of their fellow men. In their professional capacities they proposed to exert no direct influence, except upon the persons of those to whom they stood in the relations respectively of pastor and physician. Their chief business was cure. True, both had something to do in common with all other men in promoting human well-being in every respect. But there would be no call for either profession if men were not diseased in morals and in body. The medical profession was in some sense, a sacred one. Christ had honored it by calling himself a physician, and by healing the bodies as well as the souls of men. In the remainder of the sermon, Dr. PARKER addressed himself to four points. First, it was the duty of each of those to whom he was speaking to be an earnest student. The medical profession was not merely respectable and useful. It was one of the most exalted employments that ever taxed at the same time the human intellect and appealed to the sensibilities of the nature of man. It aimed to do good, and the direct means through which the benevolent work was to be carried forward was the exercise of the mental powers. To attain a perspicuous intellect, a sound judgement and that practical skill in which the mind and heart were combined, and which was denominated wisdom, close application, assiduous culture, were required. He would not presume to specify anything of the methods to be employed in this culture, beyond professional reading and a careful treasuring up of the results of experience, and conference with learned associates. Religion enforced the duty of earnest study. Idleness was the most elementary of all vices. The soul that was not quickened to earnest endeavor could scarcely be subject to any moral guidance. It was like a ship becalmed, that could not so much as feel the guidance of the rudder, but must always float at the mercy of the currents. In the second place, it was their duty to aim to advance the honor and usefulness of the profession. To expose mountebanks, to analyze and discover the secret of their nostrums, for a warning to those whom they seek to impose upon, to make known every valuable discovery, and in every way to aid the progress of medical science—these were some of the duties inculcated under this head. But, in the third place, their chief responsibility, as medical men, would be found in their relations to those who came to them to be healed. He cautioned them not to let the poor suffer. They must be good men in order to be good physicians. A good character inspired the patient with confidence, and was, at the same time, influential in aiding his recovery, and in securing his moral well-being. The good physician, too, should prepare the patient for the visits of the spiritual adviser; he should regard moral influences as subsidiary to his art. The preacher laid great stress on the proposition that, while ministers are concerned principally in the teaching of men, physicians have special opportunities of enforcing religious discipline. The medical man had access to the household, and woman, the grand source of Christian influence, often felt the effect of his example and guidance. In conclusion, Dr. PARKER urged his hearers to be Christian men, to study their Bibles and learn what it was good to do, and to do all the good that they can. It is not yet decided who will deliver the next lecture of the course.

A SLAVE ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE HER FAMILY.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

Before commencing his sermon last evening, Dr. CHEEVER announced that a collection would be taken up, pursuant to a vote of the Committee, for the purpose of helping to purchase the freedom of a slave. He called upon Rev. Mr. WARREN to state the circumstances.

Rev. C. J. WARREN addressed the congregation from the front of the pulpit. He said it was intended that Mrs. WELLS, the applicant for the money, should have a front seat in the church that evening, but she had not occupied the place assigned her. She had come to them well recommended by Dr. LAURIE and other Baptist ministers, and by Dr. TYNG. She had united with the Baptist Church in St. Louis when a slave child twelve years of age, her owner being a member of the same Church. Having been taught from her childhood that she should yield obedience to her owner, she had always faithfully given her wages to her mistress. One morning she started for Church, and was met on the way by a person who told her there was a slave in the slave-pen who wanted to see her. She hurried to the place indicated, in haste to get to Church in time: and after she had entered the pen the door was locked, and she was informed that she had been sold for one thousand dollars, to go South. Being well known in St. Louis, she raised the thousand dollars to buy her freedom—borrowing $600 from a well-known banker. She set herself at work to get her family free, and raised $600 to buy a child, $600 to buy her mother, $500 for a little one, and $1,000 for a sister. She was now trying to raise $1,600 to buy a remaining sister, and had raised $900 of that sum. She expected to be able to secure the balance of $100 in his church. She had received letters telling her that she must get back quickly, and she feared that her sister would be sold South. Letters in her possession from the banker acknowledged the receipt of money which she had faithfully transmitted as collected. From these testimonials, the committee believed that she was perfectly worthy of confidence. A few brethren of the church had volunteered to contribute a few dollars each to make up the required sum in case it was not forthcoming from the evening's collection. The freed slave would be here in the course of the evening to answer inquiries.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, speaking from the congregation, said it would be desirable that the congregation should see Mrs. WELLS. She was nearly white.

Mr. WARREN replied that Mrs. WELLS to come forward, but the lady did not make her appearance.

Dr. RAY said Mrs. WELLS was in the habit of visiting churches for this purpose of collecting money, and something unusual must have detained her. He had told her that if she could not procure a collection in Dr. TYNG'S church on Monday morning, she might meet with success here. She had probably been detained by the illness of her child.

The collection was then taken up.

Dr. CHEEVER, after reading several notices, took his text from Luke v., 22, 23: "Jesus answering, said unto them, They that are whole need no physician, but they that are sick. I come not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." The aim of the discourse was to show the tenderness of Christ toward a wounded conscience, and that Christ combined the utmost severity with the utmost love. Dr. CHEEVER quoted the 24th and 25th chapters of Matthew on the latter point, and declared that the 23d chapter of the same book was full of terrific reproach, invective, sarcasm, and malediction, and that it was an example of the most denunciatory preaching, closing with a tender appeal. While speaking of the Pharisees reviling Christ, because he ate with the publicans, Dr. CHEEVER said they had very nearly reached the pitch of wickedness that has been reached by our own nation, it being then the opinion that the publicans had no rights that the Jews were bound to respect.

DEDICATION OF A UNIVERSALIST MISSION CHURCH.

A small building on the Third-avenue, corner of Sixty-first-street, which has been fitted up by the Universalists of the City for a Mission Church, was yesterday afternoon dedicated with appropriate services. Rev. M. BALLOU made the dedicatory prayer, and the sermon was delivered by Rev. J. T. SAWYER, D. D. The text selected for the occasion was from 1 Cor. iii., 9: "For we are laborers together with God."

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The twelfth anniversary of the Missionary Association connected with the Sabbath-school of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church (Dr. BUCHANAN'S) was celebrated last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. THOS. C. STRONG and Mr. J. P. SAMUELS, the latter the missionary of the Association, who has just returned from Wisconsin.

Fires.

FALSE ALARM.

The alarm for the Third District, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was false, being occasioned by smoke proceeding from a stove-pipe passing between two buildings in Broome-street, near the corner of Crosby-street.

IN BROADWAY.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the boot and shoe-store of J. HUNT, No. 430 Broadway. Capt. CROSSIN, of Insurance Patrol No. 2, assisted by several citizens, extinguished the flames before any material damage was done. The fire was caused by Mr. HUNT applying a lighted match to a leak in the gas pipe.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A FIGHT IN THE STREETS.—While several individuals were in a barber's shop on Clinton-street, near Pierrepont, yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a dispute arose between BARNEY MCCAFFREY and Deputy Sheriff G. F. HARDY, as to whose turn it was to be shaved. The former claimed that his turn had arrived, and took the vacant seat. Upon being remonstrated with, he applied some offensive epithet to Mr. HARDY, who resented it with a blow, and a skirmish followed, in which MCCAFFREY was worsted. He left the place, and having obtained the assistance of THOMAS MCCAFFREY and PETER MCDONOUGH, the trio returned with stones and other missiles. They met Mr. HARDY and Mr. R. B. CLARK—who was also in the barber's shop when the first disturbance occurred—on Pierrepont-street, and commenced an attack upon them. Outsiders interfered, and the fight for a time bade fair to become serious, but the parties assailed, with the assistance of the Police, succeeded in arresting the two MCCAFFREYS, with MCDONOUGH, and took them to the Station-house. Besides numerous bruises, Mr. HARDY was severely cut on the top of his head. Several others who engaged in the *melée* were more or less injured. The accused will be brought before Justice CORNWELL this morning for examination. The disturbance created much excitement in the churches in the vicinity.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—The return of the Deputy Superintendent of Police in this city for the quarter ending the 1st inst., shows that 4,410 arrests were made—460 more than the previous quarter. Of the whole number of arrests 1,141 were females; 1,592 of the persons arrested could neither read nor write. 234 lost children were returned to their homes. 1,812 cases were reported to the Corporation Attorney for violating the city ordinances, and of $7,732 92 reported to have been stolen, $4,530 00 was recovered by the police. 789 of the persons arrested were natives of the United States, while 2,907 were from Ireland alone. Of offences against the person there were 3,482, the principal of which were: intoxication, 1,321; intoxication and disorderly, 566; assault and battery, 650; disorderly conduct, 197; vagrancy, 307; six arrests for murder; 322 for assault and battery with intent to kill. For offences against property 763 arrests were made, of which 247 were for petit larceny, 52 grand larceny, 42 burglary, 16 picking pockets, 25 for robbery in the first degree, and 33 for passing counterfeit money. The arrests were made in the different Districts as follows: First Precinct, 596; second Precinct, 568; third Precinct, 962; fourth Precinct, 584; fifth Precinct, 631; sixth Precinct, 499; seventh Precinct, 91; eighth Precinct, 275; ninth Precinct, 344.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners was held Saturday night, when the general subject of parks was discussed until a late hour. As no estimates were presented as to the probable cost of either of the plans, there was much opposition to making any recommendation to the Common Council. Estimates will doubtless be made up before the next meeting, though several of the Commissioners think that the preparation of them does not legitimately come within the sphere of their duties.

MORTALITY.—There were 93 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 19; women 19; boys, 53; girls, 22. Adults, 38; children, 55. Males, 42; females, 41. There were 13 deaths by consumption, and 11 by inflammation of the lungs.

THE CANVASSERS.—The Board of County Canvassers met on Saturday, canvassed as far as the Nineteenth Ward, and adjourned till to-day. They will probably complete their labors to-day.

WATER RENTS.—The total amount of water rents assessed where water mains have been laid, amounted on Saturday last to $211,981 61, of which sum $114,318 18 has been collected. Total number of permits granted to use the water, 6,382.

COURT CALENDARS.—Circuit Court for this day: Nos. 58, 59, 60, 104, 111, 118, 125, 131, 137, 143, 152½, 153 of the October Calendar, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 of the November Calendar. City Court—Nos. 3, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 49.

We shall open to-day a case new style Cashmere Vestings and fine fancy French Cassimeres, just received from Paris.

These goods are of first quality, imported by ourselves. We give an extract of a letter from our agent there:

"I have sent light colors and showy vestings, as they are all the go here. No velvets worn in Paris—all cashmere vestings."

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.
MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:
GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. R. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.
Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800 No. 30 Platt-st.

A Great Reduction
of prices in
STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

A great chance for ladies and gentlemen to dispose of their left-off wearing apparel to a good advantage. Fifty per cent. will be paid more than anywhere else by calling or addressing to H. MINTZ, No. 2-27th av., between 25th and 26th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. MINTZ.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

MARRIED.

WAYDELL—WELCKER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 14, by Rev. G. C. Lucas, W. ANDERSON WAYDELL to MARY ELIZABETH WELCKER, both of this City.

BERRY—DWIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, NATHANIEL BERRY, of Lafayette, Ind., to JOANNA, daughter of the late Timothy Dwight, Esq., of New-York.

WINKLER—DOWIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., GEORGE W. WHEELER to LUCY, eldest daughter of Henry Dowie, of Andes, N. Y.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, MARY ALICE, youngest daughter of Elisha and Alice M. Davis, aged 11 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 57 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

STEGMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 20, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Wm. Sneckner, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, from his father's residence, No. 24 East 15th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, suddenly, at her residence, No. 80 Dominick-st., CAROLINE, the wife of William Smith, in the 61st year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in the next issue.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 20, after a brief illness, SARAH SICKLES, eldest daughter of Asbury and Sarah Newcomb, aged 4 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 Sheriff-st., at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

DICKIE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, JOHN DICKIE, a native of Scotland, 53 years of age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Myrtle-av., near Kent-av., on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Nov. 19, in the 54th year of his age, THOMAS GILBERT, ironfounder.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 South 6th-st., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Monday.)

MUMBY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 20, of consumption, ANN MARIA, wife of George W. Mumby, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Cranberry-st., at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

THOM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 19, JAMES THOM, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs') corner of Henry and Remsen sts., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUNTINGTON.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 20, after a short illness, Mrs. LYDIA HUNTINGTON, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

WEST.—At South Wilbraham, Mass., on Saturday, Nov. 12, ABIRA, relict of Joel West, of Tolland, Conn., aged 81 years.

SCHUERMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 19, of congestion of the brain, ALBERT B. SCHUERMAN, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 21 Columbia-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LUDLOW.—At Gingerville, Illinois, on Friday, Nov. 18, after two weeks of severe suffering, from the accidental discharge of his gun, while hunting, ROBERT MCK. LUDLOW, son of Robert M. Ludlow, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
*Extra Class, No. 605, N

DRY GOODS.

GLOVES.

We ask the attention of our customers to our complete assortment of
SILK,
UNION, and
CLOTH-LINED
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Also,
a complete assortment of
WINTER GLOVES FOR GENTS.
Also,
Bajon's celebrated make of
LADIES', MISSES' AND CENTS' KID GLOVES.
A full assortment of sizes, in all the fashionable shades, just received by
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 345 BROADWAY, corner of WORTH-ST.

FOR WINTER WEAR!
A LARGE LOT OF
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS'
WOOLLEN HALF-HOSE.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
FLEECY-LINED HOSE.
Also,
A Very Superior Assortment of
PORTSMOUTH ALL-WOOL HOSE,
of ALL SIZES,
NOW OPEN AT
No. 355 BROADWAY, cor. of WORTH-ST.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

250 PIECES OF
4-4 RICH ENGLISH PRINTS,
At 12½ CENTS PER YARD,
NOW OPEN AT
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.'S,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. of WORTH-ST.

481 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 PIECES NEW STYLES
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM $1 25.
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY
ONLY $1 PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM $1 75.
OBSERVE THE NAME AND NUMBER,
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY,
AN ADDITION
OF 1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
AT $1 00 PER YARD,
WORTH $1 75,
481 BROADWAY,
TWO DOORS BELOW BROOME-ST.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
25 cases
RICH DRESS GOODS,
40 per cent.
Less than cost of
importation.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Would invite notice to their large stock of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Long and Square, Broches, Stellas, Woolen, &c., &c.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In great variety,
BELOW USUAL PRICES;
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on Monday, Nov. 21,
PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
Also, a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, of the
MOST APPROVED SHAPES.
And elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c.,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In every variety. Including J. Crossley & Son's Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions; Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS,
Hemp and low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Another GREAT REDUCTION in SILKS and DRESS GOODS.
100 more Pieces DRESS SILKS, at 50c. per Yard, REDUCED from 75c.
Also 100 Pieces, reduced from $1 50 to 87c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
Just opened, 70 Pieces HEAVY FRENCH POPLIN, Reduced to 50c.—former price, $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
50 Pieces FRENCH MERINO, only 50c.
Worth 75c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th st.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
75 more Pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, at 2s. 6d to 3s.
Reduced from 4s. 6d. and 6s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
20 more Pieces Wide BLACK SILKS 7s. and $1 per yard,
Worth $1 25.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
2 Cases PACIFIC and MANCHESTER DE LAINES,
At 1s. per Yard, worth 1s. 6d.

FROM AUCTION!
50 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES,
AND
SILKS BY THE YARD—ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
Also,
MERINOS, DELAINES, SOLFERINO CLOTHS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHAWLS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.,
At Retail, Nov. 21,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

CHEAP VELVET ROBES!
At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on Nov. 21,
Their entire stock of elegant
SILK AND VELVET ROBES
AND
RICH SILKS BY THE YARD,
At a still great sacrifice on former prices.

SHAWLS!
FROM AUCTION and of OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
IN REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
WOOL, BROCHE, STELLA, &c.,
At Retail Nov. 21,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES THAN BEFORE OFFERED.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
$100,000 worth of the following novelties
Will be offered
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Black Thread and French Lace Veils.
Collars, Barbes and Capes.
Black Thread, Guipure, and French Laces, all widths.
VALENCIENNES LACE SETS,
From $1 50 and upward.
MEDALLION LACE SETS,
From $8 and upward.
Real Point and Point Applique Lace Collars and Sets.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
POINT and VALENCIENNES LACES
In great variety and cheap.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS and CAPS.
BANDS, FLOUNCINGS and MUSLIN TRIMMINGS.
Ladies will please examine our stock
AND JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard st.

MADAME DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS cannot get out of order, and combine every other essential quality, besides being as cheap as the cheapest. No. 375 Broadway, No. 879 Broadway, No. 370 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 4th-av., and No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The new Paris shape of 15, 20, 25 and 30 springs. Old Skirts repaired and made over in the new style at 6 cents per spring. MME. DEMOREST was awarded the first premium and prize medal by the American Institute for the best Skirts. After examination being solicited by competitors, a special Committee was appointed, and the award was by them unanimously confirmed.

A NEW STYLE OF PARIS EMBROIDERED Collar and Cuffs Medallion, Valenciennes and Insertion Sets and Collars, with Handkerchiefs to match. Paris Embroideries, Infants' Caps and Cloaks, and Illusion Goods in endless variety. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LEMAIRE, No. 62 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS!
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 21.
We shall offer our MAGNIFICENT SHAWL STOCK, including,
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS IN THE CITY,
at
Half the usual prices.
Our
CLOAK STOCK
Contains new over five thousand garments,
IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Most of which are in exclusive styles,
Elegantly made, and
AT POPULAR PRICES.
OUR UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE FURS,
of
EVERY KIND AND IN EVERY STYLE,
Will be sold by us during the balance of the season,
At retail.
NEARLY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH AT THE VALUE OF THE SKINS.
☞ Buyers are invited to compare.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, for the balance of the season, their
SUPERB STOCK OF SHAWLS
at greatly reduced prices.
A., C. & CO. would invite the especial attention of the public to a choice lot of
SHEPHERD'S PLAID LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also,
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
THEIR
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS, and
VESTIBULE LACES.
Persons wishing such goods would do well to examine their stock before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 21,
Their extensive stock of superior DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELING at greatly reduced prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their WINTER CLOAKS at reduced prices.
Amongst them will be found ALL THE VARIETIES of the season.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
IN SETS, SLEEVES, BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES and by the yard.
A large and rich assortment received per steamer *Asia* for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 86 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
SILK MERINO PARAMATTAS,
POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
ALSO,
Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

JUST RECEIVED,
THE NEW PARISIAN SHAPE
FORTY AND FIFTY HOOP
WOVEN STEEL SKIRTS.
J. W. C. ANDERSON,
NO. 607 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES.

SETS OF LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 561 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
400 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY PLAID AND BAYADERE,
At 4s. 6d. per yard,
Very cheap at 6s.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS
in
WINTER SHAWLS,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
450 PIECES NEW PATTERNS,
$1 per yard,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
THE CHOICEST PARIS NOVELTIES
Of the Season. Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

TWO FLOUNCED VELVET
AND CHEVALIER ROBES,
At $20 each.
Extraordinary bargains
A. T. STEWART & CO.

REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS
At lower prices
than ever offered in this market.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GENUINE FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

IMPORTANT!! TO THE LADIES!!
VELVETS.
Just received at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILK VELVETS FOR LADIES' BONNETS of every hue and shade.
Also a very large stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
The newest and most fashionable styles, which will be sold at BARGAINS.
N. B.—At LICHTENSTEIN'S,
No. 387 Broadway.

THANKSGIVING DINNERS.
DINNER AND DESSERT SETS
DINNER-KNIVES, CARVERS,
TABLE AND TEA-SPOONS,
CASTERS,
And a large assortment of
GLASS WARE,
At CHINA HALL
No. 563 Broadway,
CHAS. C. LEIGH.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices.
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. Invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest novelties, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FURS! FURS! FURS!
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.
A large assortment of Cloaks and Furs, of the newest styles, at his usual reasonable prices.
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer-st.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES
Received to-day per yacht,
Or made up in Cornices,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 18 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

LOOK TO THE SACRIFICE.
THE EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASING.
RICH DRESS GOODS REDUCED
BEYOND BELIEF.
THE GREAT SALE AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
IS THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

RICH DOUBLE-SKIRT ROBES,
Invoiced at $45,
Reduced to $30.
RICH TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES,
Invoiced at $35,
Reduced to $25.
RICH THREE-FLOUNCED ROBES,
Invoiced at $25,
Reduced to $18 50
RICH FRENCH MERINOS,
Invoiced at $1 25,
Reduced to 19 cents.
RICH PARIS DE LAINES, (all Wool,)
Invoiced at 69 cents,
Reduced to 44 cents.
5 CASES,
NEWEST STYLES,
MUSLIN DELAINES, (late imports.)
Invoiced at 31 cents,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
5 CASES
"NEW-YORK MILL" PRINTS,
Manufacturer's prices 12 cents,
AT SIXPENCE PER YARD.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, (very rich.)
Invoiced at $1 50,
Reduced to $1.
WALTHAM MILLS SHEETINGS, 9-4 wide.
Manufacturer's prices 31 cents,
Reduced to 25 cents per yard.
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
Of every description,
REDUCED IN EQUAL PROPORTIONS.
Also,
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
Plain and Fancy,
REDUCED 40 PER CENT.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

409 GREAT BARGAINS 409
IN CLOAKS,
A TREMENDOUS STOCK
OF
FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AT
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.
Being about to close the season, I offer
MY ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS
Now on hand, which comprises
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
FINE CASTOR BEAVERS,
FINE FELT BEAVERS,
FINE DOESKIN BEAVERS,
FINE TRICOT BEAVERS,
IN SUPERQUALITIES,
From $5 to $10.
Also, a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
CHESTERFIELDS
and BURNOUS,
IN CLOTHS and BEAVERS,
From $2 50 to $8.
HENRY EDGERTON,
No. 409 CANAL-ST.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 50c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Matting, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 253 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being better for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of the city or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK
In this market.
Reduced to $1 75, $2 25, $3 50, $3 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Parisian shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods from steamer *New-World* will be sold off low, consisting of prints, muslins, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, blankets, carpeting, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No 84 Catharine-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash. In no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 23 Maiden-lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO. AT LEOPOLD LANGE'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
The sixth in the
ANGLO-AFRICAN COURSE
OF POPULAR LECTURES
Will be delivered in
SHILOH CHURCH,
Prince and Marion sts.,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d inst.,
BY
MR. WILLIAM HERRIES,
SUBJECT—*Revelation and Chattel Slavery.*
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.
The Rev. Dr. SCUDDER will give the fifth and last lecture of his course at the Cooper Institute,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
Subject.—"Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India—Some account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres—The late Great Rebellion—Its Nature and Occasion—The Atrocities; how far exaggerated—Heroic Deeds—Fortitude of Indian Women. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
At COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, Fr. J. V. HUNTINGTON'S Lecture,
THE ROMAN QUESTION.
Lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his popular Lecture upon *Young America* MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock, in the Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Tickets, admitting gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents; single ticket, 25 cents. To be had at Rae, Lockwood & Sons, Randolph's, on Broadway; Van Buren's, in Bleecker-st.; Burnton's, 6th-av., and at the door. Mr. Lord will preside at the organ.

PROF. GILBERT, M. D., WILL DELIVER A course of Lectures, in the New-York Medical College, 130 Mercer-st., near 4th-av., on *The Respiratory and Digestive Organs*. Elegant slates and manikins will be used to illustrate the lectures. LECTURES TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week, and on the 29th, 1st, 6th, 8th and 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Course, single ticket, $5; to be had at the college, or at the Doctor's office, 2d Fourth-st. Lecture Tuesday evening, free.

CUMMINGS LITERARY UNION.—Prof. O. A. Brownson's course on *Patriotism*, MONDAY, Nov. 21, 1859, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE,
BY JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

Four-story, brown stone front, high stoop, 10th house from 5th-av., south side of street and west of the avenue, 20x50×100. Also, the adjoining house, same size and finish.

Two 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses in 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, south side, 21x50x99.

No. 28 West 18th-st., 4-story, brown stone, 25x65x½ the block. Will exchange for smaller houses, well located.

No. 27 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side, 20x55x100. Will take a portion in trade and cash.

Two splendid brown stone fronts in Lexington-av., between 44th and 45th sts., east side, 20x50x75. Will sell, or lease at $600 a year.

Three-story and basement, brown stone, high stoop, in splendid order, No. 155 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., north side, 23x50x99. Will exchange for smaller houses.

No. 297 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 20.5½x55x99, 3-story and basement, high stoop and counter-cellar, beautifully located and finished.

Nos. 47 and 49 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side, 3-story and basement, Rutland freestone fronts, 18.9x40x½ the block. Finest location in New-York.

☞ The goods will be on exhibition at our sale-room on MONDAY, 21st, and the ladies and public generally are invited to examine them.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

10 shares Bank of Sing Sing	$100 each.
30 shares National Bank	50 each.
5 shares Artisans' Bank	100 each.
10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
20 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co	17 each.
25 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
50 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co	25 each.
50 shares Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
18 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
40 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co	100 each.
246 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co. (hypth)	25 each.
15 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance	100 each.
14 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
40 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
40 shares North American Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
5 shares Market Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
40 shares Importers' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co	100 each.
21 shares American Guano Co. (hypth)	100 each.
25 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	40 each.
10 shares Security Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad	100 each.
30 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
80 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
60 shares Great Western Marine Insurance	100 each.
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
5 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
$15,000 Dayton and Michigan Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	
$1,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds	
$3,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds	
$1,000 City of Wheeling (Va.) 6 per cent. Bonds	
$15,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 28. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., New-York Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Sale-room 23 Nassau-st.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WINES, SEGARS, &c.—HENRY B. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, at the sale-room, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Closing sale of valuable old wines, same stocks sold by us on Sept. 27, and Oct. 27, and which will be positively sold by order of T. R. Smith, Esq., Assignee, without any regard to prices. The lots of which balances remain unsold, are Old Daniel Boone Bourbon, Jamieson's Irish, and old Scotch Whiskys; Jockey Club and English Gins; Prince Imperial, old Cognac, Jockey Club do., Marte'ts do., Marcelle do., Renault, and the "1812" (guaranteed) Sacrac and Vine Growers' do., Princess, Vilarte Amontillado, and Doncegne Sherries, Queen's Port, White do., bottled in Oporto; Champagnes, old Jamaica, Nebob, and Antigua Rum; Sardines, Green Turtle Soup, put up in Key West, &c.; extra old Jamaica Rum, 23 years old. We have duplicated at private sale large amounts since the former sales, and can with confidence invite our friends and the public to attend this sale. Parties known to the auctioneers will be furnished with samples for examination previous to the sale.
Also, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The Howden lots reserved, viz.: one quarter cask Vin in Pale Sherry (G. and B. stock), one do. Puff Gordon; Imperial Champagne, Baskets Champagne; dozen very old and superfine Brandy, dark do., pale, and about 50 cases extra fine old Jamaica, Cutler's old Bourbon. Also, 115,000 fine Havana Segars, viz.: La Matilda, Londres, Conferencia, Millar Commanes, Germania, Londres, La Pureza de Mato, Zarzuela, La Fierde, Cabanas, Brevas do., Millara, Figaros, Pensadas, all first-class goods, put up in the usual size packages (mostly in bales), and cost $25 and upwards to import.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ALBERT M. GRIFFIN will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence, No. 38 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, the entire superior and rich assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz.: Superb, rose-wood drawing-room suites, richly carved, and covered in satin brocatel, rosse and velvet; five-octave piano-forte, stand and cover, etageres, centre tables, bookcase, Turkish easy chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil paintings, by eminent artists, velvet carpets, superb artistic bronzes, statuary, 21 day clock, chamber sets, &c.; rose-wood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, wardrobes, armoir-a-glace, commodes, &c., solid carved oak buffet, Derby extension dining-table, china and glass ware, table cutlery, silver ware, &c.; also all the furniture of the servants' apartments, basement and kitchen furniture. The above furniture was all made to order for the present owner by City makers, and is of the finest description. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTH-AV. AND THIRTIETH-ST., TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED INTEREST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FOURTH-AV.—Four lots, with the four-story Philadelphia brick houses, with stores underneath, thereon, on the southeast corner of 44th-st. and 30th-st., and known as Nos. 432, 434, 436 and 438 4th-av. Lots each 20x60, except corner, which is 27.6x60.
THIRTIETH-ST.—Also, adjoining on the rear, the three three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 30th-st. Lots each 13½x98.9.
The premises can be seen by applying for the keys at the corner store.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st., and for further information, apply to SPEIR & NASH, No. 7 Nassau-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
ENTIRE STOCK OF LOOKING-GLASS AND FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—DAVID SCOTT will sell on TUESDAY, 221 inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 591 Broadway, all and every description of glasses, table cutlery, fine plated ware, tea sets, waiters, urns, forks, spoons, &c. Fine Japanned tea trays, block-tin ware, fine britannia, iron furniture, confectioners' moulds, tin ware, grates, kettles, fixtures of store, signs, &c.
The sale will be continued every business day at same hour, until the entire catalogue is gone through.
The goods being all first class, present a rare chance for dealers and families to lay in a supply.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Sale-room, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A young bay saddle horse, five or six years old, a very stylish driver, and, although young, of great promise.
An elegant plain four-quarter light coach, nearly new, used but a short time, and built by one of our best City makers, sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for it.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable store and building No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of M. Ullshoeffer, Referee. For full particulars, apply to C. W. SANDFORD and B. L. BILLINGE, No. 5 Tryon-row; or JUDAH & DICKENSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office 5 Great Jones-st.
A LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND EXTENSIVE sale at auction, THIS DAY and TUESDAY, of rich Household Furniture—carpets, paintings, piano-forte, silver, crockery and glassware—all being the contents of the private residence No. 61 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.; 5th and 6th-av. cars and stages pass within a few doors of the house. Sale positive, rain or shine. This will be a rare opportunity for parties to refurnish, as everything is nearly new and in perfect order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 451 Canal-st., a large and most valuable assortment of genteel household furniture, &c. Parlor suites, pier glasses, piano, lace curtains, bookcase, etagere, oil paintings, china, glass, etc.; elegant tapestry, three-ply, ingrain carpets, &c., mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, dressing bureaus, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., being a superior stock and must be sold.

W. H. RADFORD, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—W. H. RADFORD will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 546 Pearl-st., near Broadway, the effects of James Robertson, Jane Johnson, Gustavus Weinmyer, Mary Ann Sauhert, Charles C. Clark, Matt Peel and others, deceased, consisting of furniture, clothing, books, oil paintings, watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c. By order of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods. Day of sale altered for this week only.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE CHINA, glass and earthenware. J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st.,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. B. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	53	642 2646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3897
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Balnes	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Veiy Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3653
William Flint	½	25
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3918
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Woltsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, to present their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 19, 1859. The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Eight per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the twenty-first instant until the first day of December. By order,
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent, declared on the 31st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE, BANKERS and Brokers, No. 44 Wall st. Deposites received, and Collections made on all points of the United States and Canada. Advances made on Collections. Dealers in Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Commercial paper negotiated.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED (200) SHARES OF the Stock of the Fulton Bank, New-York. Apply to WORTH & BELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS, LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER, FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.

STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

MANGANESE ORE
For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A LARGE FLOURishing drug-importing house, who now have a capital of $25,000; a partner either active or passive, who can add to the concern $4,000 or $5,000 in cash, that the business may be extended to meet the wants of their customers. It is not necessary that he should be conversant with drugs. It is a rare opportunity for any young man of means to put his money in a safe concern. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

$1,500 OR $2,000 WANTED.—A PARTner in the Flour, Feed and Gra'n business, to take place of a retiring partner; this business has been established for twenty years; sales will average $50,000 per annum, as can be shown by the books for the last five years or more; location down town; lease very favorable. Address W. C. B., Box No. 3,719 Post-office; all communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—BY A FANCY GOODS HOUSE, DOING a cash trade, a partner with $5,000 to $10,000, with a view of adding a hosiery department to the above business. To a person of good character and business habits a good opportunity offers. Address, with real name, FANCY GOODS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the building.
HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,
No. 322 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR OUR WHOLEsale Hosiery Department; he must have a knowledge of the European markets, and a first-rate judge of goods. Apply, by letter, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500 to $2,000 in a cash mechanical business, connected with shipping. Apply to ROBERTS & CO., No. 22 Coenties-slip, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P.M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A.M.; 4:60 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., and at 4 P.M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P.M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P.M.
The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A.M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cunanadaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P.M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P.M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9:45 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., and 6 P.M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A.M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary, Newtown, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A.M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P.M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A.M., and 4 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A.M.; for Yaphank at 10 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; for Sossex at 10 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.; for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P.M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A.M., 3:30 and 5:10 P.M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A.M., and 2:20 P.M.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE foot of day-st., touching at Amos-st. each way, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Bebbe's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock, N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE GOVERNOR OF THE State, in accordance with an approved custom, has appointed THURSDAY, the 24th day of November inst., to be kept and observed by the people of this State as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer, now, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby earnestly recommend to our citizens the observance of that day for worship and praise to Almighty God for all the great and manifold blessings He has bestowed in His good Providence on our City and its inhabitants during the past year. The harvests of the land have been plenteous, and our people have enjoyed in abundance the fruits of the earth, and have been exempt from the ravages of pestilence, and our City has been favored in a remarkable degree with the blessing of health; peace has reigned within our borders, and the desolations of war have been kept from us. For these great blessings and mercies, as well as others, it should be our duty at all times to offer our heartfelt thanks to our Heavenly Father; but especially on the day set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the State should we publicly join in our ascriptions of praise and thanksgiving.
I would also recommend a cessation from our usual labor and employments on that day, and the uniting of acts of mercy and charity to the destitute and needy with our worship and praise.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Mayoralty Seal of the City of New-York to be affixed, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—Thanksgiving Dinner for the poor on THURSDAY next. The friends of the Mission are invited to attend the annual Thanksgiving festival at No. 61 Park-st. Exercises consisting of singing, dialogues, &c., by the children, will commence at 3 P.M., and dinner at 5. Donations of food, clothing, or money, most thankfully received. They may be sent directly to the Mission, or if donors will send us their address, their contributions will be called for. In behalf of the Ladies.

NOTICE.—JAMES HENDERSON & CO., PRODUCTIVE TRADE AND COLLECTIVE AGENCY, (Appleton Building,) No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 19, New-York.
G. L. WALKER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, is no longer associated or in any way connected with this establishment.
All persons authorized to act as Agents for said Agency, for any purpose whatever, are provided with a certificate of authority, signed by JAMES HENDERSON, specifying distinctly the nature and extent of their powers. A reference to which will at all times, protect persons dealing with this Agency, through such Agents, from any imposition which may be attempted by persons pretending to have such authority.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 P.M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, to consider the matter of grading 8th-av. from 155th-st. to 165th-st. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
H. W. GENET,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, } Committee on
J. H. BRADY, } Roads.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REUTER MATHEY against —— ULLMAN and —— BRANDHUBER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-street, in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1859, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 12th day of November, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS,
n14-law6w3t. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY AT PANAMA.
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P.M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GAAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
ARE DESPATCHED
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red light on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The agent of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The AFRICA will sail on Dec. 7.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to dispatch regular packets of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, JOHN J. BOYD,
JOHN ADAMS, CHERUSKER, SWITZERLAND
FREEMAN, GRASEY POINT, SHAMROCK, MARMION,
PHŒNIX, VICTORY, CONSTELLATION,
Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the NEW LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 83 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Hoskins, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	30 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Macon, Geo	25 00	To Danville, Va	21
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
STAFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed SATURDAY, Nov. 26.
Notice.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NOTICE.—TO PASSENGERS PER STEAMER MARION FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—In consequence of the unavoidable detention of the steamer MARION, I am requested hereby to notify that she will not leave until TUESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, previous to which hour they will please be on board.
STAFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
W. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight, cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE.—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
R. W. SURGEANT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The NEW YORK is a new ship, 1,500 tons burden, and well tested for strength on the sea coast.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P.M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COTTEN, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, No. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship EARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau $45
Passage Money to Havana 60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples, parcels, valuables, and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalised citizens must produce certificates.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET A—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN,
WINTER GARDEN,
WINTER GARDEN,
WINTER GARDEN.
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
JOSE H JEFFERSON
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
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TUESDAY,
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NOV. 22,
on which occasion will be presented the
THRILLING DRAMA
OF
SMIKE.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON AS SMIKE.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON AS SMIKE.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON AS SMIKE.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON AS SMIKE.
AND
MR. JEFFERSON AS NOGGS.
MR. JEFFERSON AS NOGGS,
MR. JEFFERSON AS NOGGS,
MR. JEFFERSON AS NOGGS.
Also, the
COMIC DRAMA
OF
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
or the
OLD YANKEE TEAMSTER.
MR. JEFFERSON AS SOLON SHINGLE.
MR. JEFFERSON AS SOLON SHINGLE.
MR. JEFFERSON AS SOLON SHINGLE.
Box Book now open.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY.)
BENEFIT OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,)
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON,
Mr. Brougham's most brilliant comedy,
ROMANCE
AND
REALITY.
Look at the splendid cast:
Aspen Manly ..... Mr. Blake
Oliver Manly ..... Mr. Moore
Frank Meredith ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Jack Swift ..... Mr. Brougham
Inkender Kyd ..... Mr. Walcot
Tom Badger ..... Mr. Young
Rosabella ..... Mrs. Hoey
Barbara ..... Mrs. Vernon
Blossom ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Betty ..... Miss Carman
To conclude with, tenth time, the farce received with roars of laughter,
TO PARIS AND BACK.
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oliver and Miss Floyd will appear.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday),
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S
BENEFIT.
First time in two years, WILD OATS.
Every artist in the Theatre in the cast, with other entertainments. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
For full particulars of
UNPRECEDENTED CAST IN
WILD OATS,
See EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT in this day's paper.

THE CAST
OF
WILD OATS,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR.
LESTER WALLACK,
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 22.
IN THE ONLY UNPRECEDENTED.
Sir George Thunder ..... Mr. Blake
Rover ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
John Dory ..... Mr. Brougham
Ephraim Smooth, (first time) ..... Mr. Walcot
Sim ..... Mr. Sloan
Harry Thunder ..... Mr. Floyd
Farmer Gammon ..... Mr. Young
Banks ..... Mr. Levere
Lamp ..... Mr. C. Parsloe
Lady Amaranth ..... Mrs. H

THE BRODERICK OBSEQUIES.

Procession of Firemen and Californians—Ceremonies at the University—Address of John M. Dwinelle, Esq.

The long-talked-of-funeral obsequies of the late United States Senator, DAVID C. BRODERICK, by the Fire Department of this City, took place yesterday afternoon, and were witnessed by many thousands of spectators, the streets through which the procession passed, and the balconies of the houses, presenting, apparently, one dense mass of human beings, of whom a large proportion were ladies. The procession formed in reverse order on Hudson-street, the right resting on Christopher-street. Considerable delay took place, owing to the non-arrival of some of the pall-bearers and companies expected, and it was not till an hour and a half after the time appointed that the procession began to move. It was headed by a detachment of police, whose duty was to clear the way. The Grand Marshal of the day was MR. HARRY HOWARD, the head of the Fire Department, who was assisted by the Engineers of the Department as Special Aids. A band playing a funeral dirge marched immediately after the policemen, and was followed by the members of various companies of firemen, in citizens dress, walking four abreast, and wearing a piece of black crape as a badge of mourning on the left arm. They were about 400 in number. Then came several open carriages in which were such of the pall-bearers, announced in the programme, as did not fail to attend. They wore large white scarfs with black rosettes. FERNANDO WOOD was not present. Neither was W. D. KENNEDY, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Hon. J. W. FORNEY, nor Capt. RYNDERS, or Hon. JOSEPH C. MCKIBBEN, or Sheriff JOHN KELLY, or G. A. CONOVER, and a good many others who were expected, and much surprise was expressed at their absence. After the pall-bearers came Shelton's band and a large and handsome catafalque, drawn by eight white horses, partly covered with black cloth, and wearing large white and black nodding plumes on their heads. Within it were an urn, inscribed "Broderick," the fireman's cap which he wore when he was foreman of Howard Engine, No. 34, and an eagle bearing an *immortelle* in its beak. Inscribed in silver letters, on a black ground, on each side of the catafalque were the words, "*I never deserted principles*—BRODERICK;" also, at the end of the vehicle, the letters "D. C. B." The members of Howard Engine Company formed a Guard of Honor, in a hollow square, the catafalque being in the centre; then followed other firemen, and several carriages, containing late residents of California, and citizens generally, who were acquainted with the late Senator. We noticed one carriage with ladies in it. Another contained the Benicia Boy, WILLIAM MULLIGAN, JAMES HUGHES, and others of the sporting fraternity. The procession seemed to disappoint the spectators generally, as great expectations had been formed of it, which it failed to meet. It was not so long as was anticipated—the number marching being actually and exactly 541; but, take it all in all, it was quite respectable, and by no means an unworthy tribute to the memory of the noted and regretted man it was designed to honor.

The line of march was up Hudson-street and Eighth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, along Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, to Fifteenth-street, to Broadway, across the City Hall Park to Chatham-street to the Bowery, Fourth-avenue, Fourteenth-street to the Chapel of the University in Washington-square, which it reached at 5½ o'clock—the time occupied in the march being three hours.

It was the intention of the Committee to open the proceedings at the Chapel with prayer by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church, but that gentleman's congregation interposed a decided objection on the ground that the sanctity of the Sabbath had been violated by the procession. He did not, therefore, appear, and neither prayer nor benediction was offered. The Chapel was only moderately filled, the majority of the firemen having gone home. Those who remained were strictly attentive to the address. In the galleries were several ladies. The pall-bearers took their seats upon the platform, and one of their number introduced the orator of the evening, JOHN M. DWINELLE, Esq., of Rochester, a warm personal friend of Mr. BRODERICK.

Nine weeks ago to-day, said Mr. DWINELLE, the fairest city washed by the Pacific waves, presented an impressive spectacle. A large concourse of people had assembled. Before them lay an United States Senator in his coffin, while an orator recited to them the story of his life and pronounced an eulogy on his character and services. Then they took him up, and wended their way up the heights to the City of the Dead: and there, looking down on the city beneath them, and on the Pacific, they consigned him, in silence, and deep sorrow, to the grave. To-day, another city, washed by the waters of another great ocean, pours out her thousands to honor the memory of the same man. The fact suggests the inquiry, who was this man whose funeral obsequies have been celebrated in two cities, separated by the breadth of a vast continent, and washed by the waves of two mighty oceans? Twenty years ago that man worked in the humble capacity of a stone-cutter's apprentice, and lived to become a cultivated and educated man, high in political power, the leader of a great party, and elected to a post of honor, second only to that of President. It was in this City that he took the first step on the ladder of fame which he afterwards ascended. It was the people of New-York who had befriended him, and for them he always felt the utmost gratitude and affection. I come to speak of him, for I knew him well. We lived two years together as citizens of San Francisco. Originally, said Mr. DWINELLE, I was prejudiced against him by the calumnies of which he was the subject, and some of which had reached me, but I soon came to respect him for his noble qualities—came, indeed, to love him, and remained his captive for life. There were no party ties between us. Our stand-points were different, and it was as a personal friend that I cherished him.

The orator said he would not refer to the transient politics of the day, and would forbear to characterize the great political struggle in which BRODERICK was engaged, and for which he sacrificed his life. In that assembly probably there were too many shades of opinion for him to venture upon politics.

DAVID COLBRAE BRODERICK, he went on to say, was born at Washington in February, 1819. His father was an Irish emigrant, and worked at stone-cutting. In after life, at Washington, the Senator was fond of pointing out some stones on the Capitol which bore the marks of his father's chisel. For some cause or other the elder BRODERICK removed to New-York, where he died in 1837, leaving DAVID, aged 15, to take care of a mother and brother. His mother died, and by a terrible accident his brother was killed, leaving him without any recognizable relation. Becoming wearied of stone-cutting, which he always said was one of the most arduous employments a man could engage in, means were furnished him for opening a political club-house, where also liquor was sold. His own attendance being seldom necessary, he would leave to his employes the care of the business, while he would occupy himself with his studies, in a quiet room up stairs. This is the origin of the charge that had been made against him of keeping a grog-shop," a charge that might with equal justice be brought against every hotel-keeper in this country, or in Europe. Let this scandal pass away now and forever. He was subsequently elected to both branches of the Common Council and to the State Legislature, but declined to serve, having since he had given time to his studies, his eyes already fixed on a seat in the National Council. In 1848 occurred the first discovery of gold in California, and BRODERICK, with a large foresight, readily discovered that there was no exaggeration in the stories told, that the gold was really there, and that it would lead to the development of the rich agricultural resources of that region. He went there. In 1849, he was an assayer of gold, in a peasant's dress, but rapidly accumulating the wealth he had come to toil for. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate of California, and in the following year became the Speaker of that body. At the resignation of Gov. MCDOUGAL, BRODERICK was virtually the Governor of the State, but he modestly desired, that unless in case of emergency, the fact should be kept from the public, and it was kept, and did not transpire until some time afterwards. In 1852, he was again elected to the Senate of California, and in 1856 was sent to represent that State in the United States Senate, when he took his seat for his term of six years, but in 1859 was numbered with the dead. How was it that he advanced from that lowly origin to that high position? Was it by accident? No, he was no favorite. He became great because he knew his own weakness and deficiencies, and resolved to correct them by hard and arduous struggle. All his successes were the result of his force of will and power of perseverance. A business that occupied but little of his time, gave him opportunities for study, which he richly improved, and before he went to California he was an educated man. How few there were who really knew him as he was after that change. They knew the outward man indeed, but the store of information and materials for thought, which he had accumulated, were but faintly guessed at, even by many of his most intimate friends. And in those ten years on the Pacific coast, instead of abandoning his studies, he enlarged their scope, and so Time brought to him a rich harvest of fruits—ten years of study and thought. The orator proceeded to dilate on the varied acquirements of the deceased Senator. His intellect was of the quickest and most comprehensive order. His active intellect made it imperative for him to study, for he used no amusements. Of classic English literature he had read most all. The works of all the great poets were as familiar to him as household words. His greatest favorite among the English poets was the unfortunate SHELLEY. TENNYSON, also, he rejoiced in, and WORDSWORTH. I have seen, added the speaker, many men of eminence, and in all the qualities that make the hero, there were none that equalled DAVID C. BRODERICK. I have been with him at all times,—we have walked and talked together when the City has been asleep, and I never remember one act in him unworthy of a man. I never knew him to give expression to a low or ignoble thought. He scorned falsehood and prevarication. He was preëminently distinguished for a love of truth, a sincerity of purpose, a bold, out-spoken frankness, indomitable will and unflinching bravery. He was ever true to his friends. In morals he was pure beyond the standard of public men. "There is no man living or dead, he used to say, who can truly assert that I have ever entered a gambling house, a brothel, or have been under the influence of intoxicating drink."

He had detests, of course. He was often too open and free in his expressions—often resorted to denunciation, where silent contempt would have been better. His extreme openness led him, sometimes, to an incautious revelation of his plans, rendering them liable to defeat. He was too often deceived by those who came to him with professions of friendship, and the earnestness of his manner often offended and sometimes estranged his companions. To be a leader, he thought he must be acknowledged to be qualified to lead. But his faults never involved a forfeit of principle. His failings leaned to virtue's side. He had been charged with inconsistency in his political conduct, especially with reference to Slavery. He was accused of coarseness in debate and brutality of manners. It was known he had been a fireman, and at one time foreman of a company, and the malice of scandal ascribed to him the manners, not of a real fireman, but an imaginary fireman, a brute that would not be permitted to enter a fire-house. People expected from these reports to find a rowdy in him, but they were mistaken. A gentleman had told him (the speaker) that on going into the Senate Chamber at Washington he looked to see if he could recognize any of the illustrious men, whom he knew only by their portraits, and he looked also to see if he could discover the rowdy Senator from California. He saw no one there who looked like a rowdy, but he was much struck with the noble appearance of one man, and asked who it was. It was BRODERICK.

Referring to the manner of his death, the orator protested against the censure which, in some quarters, had been cast on BRODERICK for consenting to fight a duel, and quoted from some remarks, written by an Englishman, on the subject, in which the writer, I censure of the practice of duelling, set California down as in a very low condition of civilization. If any Englishman were asked to name some of the greatest names of modern times in his country, he would doubtless include some or all of the following, PITT, FOX, SHERIDAN, CASTLEREAGH, PEEL, O'CONNELL, WELLINGTON, and all these had fought duels—except SHERIDAN—political duels. The last occurred only thirty years ago, and had England only thirty years ago emerged from barbarism? The *duello* was to be judged, as an exceptional institution, according to the circumstances of each particular case. BRODERICK was compelled, as a political leader in California, to acknowledge the *duello*, or he would not have retained his position. The cause which he advocated he considered worth a thousand lives, and he could not hesitate to risk his own life in its behalf. The speaker protested, however, against the further continuance of the dueling system in California, its only possible justification having entirely ceased. BRODERICK, in his opinion, was a greater hero than CURTIUS or LEONIDAS: liken him to Prometheus, with the vulture tearing at his liver. He presented the spectacle of the immolation of a hero who binds the sacrificial wreath on his own brow, and offers himself willingly on the altar. The orator concluded his oration by apostrophizing BRODERICK in earnest and touching language, during the delivery of which he was almost overcome by his emotion.

The audience then departed, having listened to the address of Mr. DWINELLE for nearly an hour and a quarter.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare COMMISSION OR COST to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE FRIENDS OF GERRIT SMITH will find a correct and beautiful portrait of this gentleman in the new Illustrated paper, the *New York Illustrated News*, now ready; also, the room of GERRIT SMITH in the Lunatic Asylum, wreck of the *Golden Charter*, Thanksgiving day, New England, and a mass of other illustrations of varied and existing interest. For sale everywhere. J. W. CAMPBELL & Co.,
No. 63 Ann-st., Publishers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Catarrh and influenza, so prevalent during this season, are speedily cured by these inestimable remedies. Persons troubled with harsh coughs, hoarseness, &c., will also find immediate relief from their use. Office, 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 19.

$3,000	Virginia St. 6s	93¾	50	Hudson River R.	33¾
1,000	do	93¾	100	do	60 33⅝
2,000	California St. 7s	85	150	do	b60 33⅝
31,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	75	do	33⅝
10,000	do b30	84	10	do	33¾
20,000	do	84	800	Har. R. Pref.	b30 39
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. 8s	99	30	New-Hav. & Har. R.	124⅜
1,000	E. & 4th M. B.	46	300	Illinois Central R.	61¼
5,000	do	45¾	100	do	b60 61¼
4,000	Erie R. b. 1875	25	100	do	61¼
2,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	98	200	do	61¼
1,000	Ill. Cent. R. b.	85	50	Delaware L. & W. R.	62
4,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	82	350	Mich. Cen. R.	41
2,000	Chi. & R. I. 8s	93	100	M. S. & N. I. Gd. S. b60	17⅜
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	67¾	100	do	s30 17
50	Bank State of N. Y.	99	50	do	17
5	Bank of Commerce	99	400	Panama R.	s60 131
100	Mech. Bkg. Ass.	100	50	do	131¾
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99	50	do	131¾
50	do	99¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 72
50	do	99¾	50	do	71¾
110	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	72¾	50	do	s30 71¾
50	do	s6 73¾	100	do	s30 71¾
50	N. Y. Central R.	s60 80¾	50	do	b15 72
250	do	80¾	50	do	b15 72
100	do	s60 80¾	450	do	72
100	do	b30 80¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 29⅞
150	do	s30 80¾	100	Chicago R'k I'd R.	b30 69¾
400	do	s10 80¾	100	do	69¾
100	do	b60 80¾	30	do	63
400	do	b30 80¾	50	do	s10 63
41	Norw. & Worc. t'r R.	40	50	do	b0 63¼
15	Second Av. R.	101¾	200	do	63 63
100	Milw'kee & Miss. R.	4			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,600	Brook. C. W. L.	102	50	Hud. River R.	b30 39¾
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	46	50	do	39¾
100	Del. & H. Canal Co.	99¾	25	Harlem Railroad	10
50	do	s30 99	100	Harlem R. Pref.	s30 35⅞
50	do	b60 99¼	25	Panama R.	s30 131
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	75	50	do	s30 131¼
200	do	b3d 75	100	do	131¾
50	do	s60 74¾	50	Ill. Central R.	b30 61¾
50	do	s30 74¾	100	do	61¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	b4 80¾	100	Galen. & Chic. R.	b10 72¾
180	do	b3 80¾	50	do	72¾
50	do	b3 80¾	200	do	s30 72¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17¾	100	do	s3 72¾

MONDAY, Nov. 21—A. M.

There was increased activity in the Foreign Trade at this port, and in the movement of Cotton from the Southern ports the past week. The entries of General Merchandise show the heaviest increase, including several valuable East India cargoes. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total Imports of the week are $4,008,871, against $1,998,095 the same week last season. Thus far in November the entries are only $1,542,000 ahead of November, 1858, the previous two weeks falling below last season. The Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,504,820, against $1,356,135 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $1,124,920 by the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* on Saturday, is $1,300,991, against $13,852 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance has gained $601,755, standing at present $5,699,397, against $5,094,642 at the close of the previous week. Thus the Specie movement of the week is made decidedly against the Bank Average, which will probably fall, on the Statement to be made up officially this afternoon, to about $19,400,000, against $20,186,000 at the previous return. The market for Discounts, notwithstanding some partial disturbance by several mercantile failures early in the week, has again worked easy. About $650,000 had been paid into the Shoe and Leather Bank for City taxes, and the large Banks generally are believed to be rather stronger in their Deposit lines. We therefore look for a further moderate addition to the Loan and Discount Average on the return to-day. The inclination with some of the large concerns has been to accept 90 days@4 months, and in some cases 5@6 months' paper, where the short date offerings fall below their current income from maturing bills. Outside of Bank, the business in strictly prime paper, at 6@7 ₰ cent., (according to date,) has not increased, and private lenders are taking moderate lines, 4@6 months' bills, rather below than above the Bank rate. At the same time there is less freedom of negotiation for second-class indorsed and the single name paper, at the higher rates of 8@10 ₰ cent. The leading Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers are supplied with Money, on temporary loans, at from 5 to 6 ₰ cent., the inside figure being the rule with most of the best on first-class collateral. The Foreign Exchanges, for Saturday's steamer, were in ample supply at 110 ₰ cent., Bankers' bills drawn here, and 109¼@¾ for Southern Bank drawn or indorsed bills on England, and f.5.15@f.5.13¾ on France. The competition continues among four or five Bankers and Bullion Brokers in drawing at Sight against Gold and Silver, and the rates are thus made 110¾@110¼ on London, and f.5.11¾@f.5.11¼ on Paris. The Cotton Export from the South during the week was equal to an Exchange of $4,000,000, but competition among buyers at New-Orleans—the local Banks and the private Bankers for New-York account running against each other—is still keeping up the rates on both England and France; the Sight rate on New-York holding rather firm for this season of the year, at 99¼@99¾ ₰ cent. The Treasury Department has permitted several parties here and at Washington to transfer funds to New-Orleans by depositing the Gold in the New-York Sub-Treasury, which, with further sales of 5½ ₰ cent Treasury Notes, will account for the enhanced balance at this point.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 31st October ult., were.....$208,897,000
Add three weeks in November.....9,110,570

Total to date.....$218,007,570
Against same time, 1858.....131,388,291

Increase to date over 1858.....$83,619,279
Increase to date over 1857.....13,320,517
Increase to date over 1856.....21,259,157

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st January to 31st October.....$54,726,000
Add three weeks in November.....4,091,339

Total to date, 1859.....$58,817,339
Against same time, 1858.....54,878,145

Increase since Jan. 1.....$3,939,194

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 31st October.....$63,272,000
Add three weeks in November.....3,889,234

Total to date, 1859.....$67,161,234
Against same time, 1858.....23,972,199

Increase since Jan. 1.....$43,189,035

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@103½		
New-York Central	79¾@80¼	@80¾	@80⅝
New-York and Erie			7¼@7¼
Reading	38@37⅜	@38	
Rock Island	62⅛@63⅛		
Michigan Guaranteed	17⅛@17¾		
Michigan Central	41¼@40⅝	@41	
Toledo	20¼@20⅝		
Galena	72⅛@71¾	@72¼	
Illinois Central	62¼@61¾	@61⅝	
Panama	124⅝@123	@129	@131¼
Pacific Mail	72¼@73¼	@72	@76@75
Missouris	84¼@84⅞		
Virginias	94@93¼	@93¾	
Tennessees	90@90¾		
Illinois Central Bonds	85@84¼	@85	
Hudson River	37¼@39½	@38¼	@39⅞
Harlem Preferred	36@36		
Delaware and Hudson	97@99¾		

The Stock Exchange closed firm on Saturday, after a week's dealings, which were especially marked, on the one hand, by a pressure from the speculators for the decline, to drive down several of the Western Stocks; and, on the other, by a very decided rise in the Shares of the Panama and Hudson River Companies, and at the close in Pacific Mail. The State Stocks and New-York Central Shares were sold with some freedom by the *short* interest; but the former brought up rather better than at the close of the previous week, and the latter improved ¼@¾ ₰ cent., under some new out-of-town orders to buy. The Railway Bonds, usually dealt in at the Board, display the most uniform steadiness of demand, and, though the orders are of a retail character, they tend to gradually advance the prices, particularly for the Bonds of the New-York Roads—Central, Erie, Hudson and Harlem—and the 8 ₰ cents. of the Michigan Central. The New-York Roads are all doing a large traffic this month, and we are glad to report on better freight terms for themselves. The Central line, from present appearances, will closely approach $700,000, against $595,000 last season, and the Erie $550,000, against $446,000 last November. The 6 ₰ cents. of the former have risen to 92; the first mortgage of Erie to 90, and the second to 78@80 ₰ cent. The relative traffic on the Hudson River road promises a relative increase to the main trunk routes, and the Shares and Bonds of the Company both manifest in price the increased confidence of holders and buyers. The November traffic on nearly all the Western lines continues to show an increase, the second week on Illinois Central and Rock Island quite large. The week was a broken one on the Galena line, by delay of the freight trains at one of the bridges of the road. The increase is therefore only $2,500. The *short* sales of the stock were made large and with much freedom by the speculators for the fall, on this return, on Thursday and Friday, but the price recovered at the close of the week to 72¼, the same as on the Saturday before. Illinois Central was also sold with some eagerness, as low as 60¾, recovering to 61¾ ₰ cent. There was not much done in either of the Michigan stocks or in Cleveland and Toledo, and the change in price is unimportant. A few peremptory orders for Pacific Mail Shares on Saturday advanced the price to 76 in the afternoon, private sales being made at that figure, after the printed list. The stock was subsequently offered at 75¾ ₰ cent. The November dividend is still in suspense, the subject being in charge of a Committee of the Board of Directors, who are understood to be ready to report at the next meeting. What their conclusion or recommendation is to be, the public have no means of knowing, but the price of the stock since the Committee was named, and the cash surplus reported to the Shareholders, have induced the belief that no serious purpose is entertained of withholding a moderate dividend. There is a further advance noted through the week of 2¾ ₰ cent. on Delaware & Hudson shares, which nearly touched par on Saturday. The tonnage of the Canal having reached 1,213,000 tons of coal, against 931,000 tons last season—most of the increase being from the mines owned and worked by the Company—the old Shareholders feel especially encouraged to hold to their investment, and new orders for the Stock, on a light supply among the Brokers, render the price quite sensitive to an advance on the eve of the December dividend. The shares of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who employ the Canal of the Delaware & Hudson, are also firmly held. The speculative movement in Reading has greatly fallen off in this market, and there seems to be quite as little activity in Philadelphia. The turn in the Panama shares on Saturday was again upward, and 131¼ increase was paid easily, establishing a rise of 7 per cent. for the week. The general Share list on Saturday afternoon left off firm.

We learn from the *Miner's Journal* of Saturday that "the demand for Coal continues brisk. The quantity sent from this region is not so large as it was last week. Boats have been scarce during the week, and premiums in a number of instances have been paid for boats to load for distant points. The trade sums up this week as follows, showing an increase for the week of 36,007 tons from all the Anthracite regions:"

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	28,824	1,470,869	40,424	1,555,786
Schuylkill—Canal	36,833	1,162,154	40,250	1,238,359
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	13,245	440,183	15,430	529,683
Lehigh Valley—Canal	28,845	833,936	35,270	948,985
Scranton South	12,691	628,361	13,317	511,562
Scrantou North	4,709	169,891	4,471	174,762
Penn. Coal Company	18,127	601,846	20,402	656,676
Delaware and Hudson Co	10,628	329,655	16,625	546,890
Wyoming—Canal South	—	262,965	14,761	369,151
Wyoming—Canal North	—	—	2,574	48,058
Shamokin Region	4,020	108,430	6,030	153,224
Total Anthracite	157,920	5,928,073	193,429	6,731,996
Lykens Valley Coal Co	—	61,198	—	52,186
Short Mountain Co	—	45,321	—	57,592
Treverton Coal	—	89,118	—	102,032
Broad Top	2,690	89,148	3,421	110,760
Cumberland Coal	11,402	568,973	12,921	417,919
Semi-Anthracite & Bitn.	17,092	851,761	16,467	770,489

ST. LOUIS CITY DEBT.

	Original.	Paid off.	Outstanding.
General municipal	$2,508,000	$832,000	$1,676,000
Water-Works	723,500	229,500	494,000
Wharf	118,000	11,000	107,000
Harbor	351,000	92,000	259,000
Public Sewers	487,000	61,000	426,000
District sewers	328,500	188,000	140,000
Railroads	1,995,000	216,000	1,779,000
Old Improvements	300,000	41,000	259,000
Total	$6,862,296	$1,660,896	$5,201,400

This table embraces 15 weeks, and Grain of all descriptions, with the Flour reduced to the equivalent in Wheat. The increase in Wheat (and the equivalent in Flour) to the close of the 15 weeks is.....2,360,978 bushels.
Decrease in Corn and Oat.....1,734,790 bushels.

Net increase as above.....2,126,188 bushels.

As the new Corn crop is now secured, and Oats, Rye, and Barley are also in large supply, the receipts of these Grains rather take the lead of Wheat for the last fortnight in the increase over last season. The following we make the relative receipts for the two weeks last reported:

	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
Nov. 1 to 12, 1859	851,574	693,722	1,545,296
Nov. 1 to 13, 1858	288,863	97,201	383,064
Increase	562,711	596,521	1,162,232

The increase in Wheat and its equivalent in Flour for the fifteen weeks is thus divided:

Increase in Wheat	2,263,472
Increase in Flour	997,506
Together	3,260,978

The Flour for the last fortnight shows the longest relative increase:

	Wheat.	Flour. (Equiv.)	Total.
Nov. 1 to 12, '59	534,524	317,050	851,574
Nov. 1 to 13, '58	214,738	74,125	288,863
Increase	319,786	242,925	562,711

It will be noticed in the general table above that the *per centage* of all the Grain increase since the middle of October, beginning with the week ending October, is much larger than through the earlier part of the season, and this will be likely to hold good through the Winter months.

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO SINCE AUG. 1.

Weeks.	1858 vs. 1859. Bushels.	Weeks.	Bushels.
August 7	301,907	August 6	160,587
August 14	411,977	August 13	350,763
August 21	969,750	August 20	523,131
August 28	1,244,955	August 27	853,903
September 4	975,807	September 3	876,420
September 11	819,080	September 10	824,690
September 18	621,940	September 17	865,364
September 25	685,212	September 24	664,926
October 2	753,393	October 1	969,121
October 9	734,713	October 8	899,625
October 16	442,208	October 15	832,580
October 23	369,074	October 22	746,299
October 30	239,963	October 29	900,927
November 6	156,650	November 5	874,233
November 13	226,384	November 12	671,063
Total	8,893,045	Total	11,019,233

The Galena Traffic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your neighbors has in his financial column of Saturday a statement that there was a *decrease* in the business of the Galena and Chicago Road for the second week of November. Now what are the *facts?* instead of a *decrease* we find an *increase* of twenty-five hundred dollars, as follows: second week of 1859, $28,500, against same week in 1858, $26,000, being $2,500 gain over 1858. This would have been made much larger had the Company not lost two days by an injury to their bridge at Fox River; but as it was they earned $26,500 in four days, which is over seven thousand per day, at which rate the full week would have given them forty-two thousand dollars, a rate of increase which should satisfy the public of the sound character of the stock as an investment. FAIRNESS.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 19.
Exchange on New-York without alteration.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 19.
Exchange on New-York, ¼@½ ₰ cent.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 19.
Exchange on New-York unaltered.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 18.
Exchange on New-York 1¼ discount. Weekly Exports, $567,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 18.
Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 1¼@2 ₰ cent. discount; Sight Exchange, ⅜@½.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 19.
Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Commercial Intelligence by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 70,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken by speculators and 8,000 by exporters. The middling qualities of American were taken at extreme prices, and in some cases at an advance of 1-16d., while the other qualities were unchanged. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the annexed authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 7¼d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 457,000 bales, of which 308,000 were American. Some authorities say that all qualities were slightly higher, the fair and middling descriptions having partially advanced ½d.

STATE OF TRADE.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, and holders were demanding an advance, which checked business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet, though WHEAT and CORN were slightly higher. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull; sales of new State at 24s.@24s. 6d. The range of prices was 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. WHEAT steady, and inferior and heated descriptions were 2d.@3d. higher; Red, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 6d.@10s. ₰ central. CORN firm and advanced 6d.@1s. on the week; Yellow, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; White, 35s.@37s. ₰ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull. BIGLAND, AIKIN & Co., JAMES MCILREVY & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote BEEF heavy, and holders offering their old stock at a decline of 2s. 6d.@5s. PORK steady, at 50s. BACON dull, and quotations nominal. LARD firm, at 56s.@60s. for refining extra. TALLOW quiet; Butchers' 58s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports POT ASHES steady at 27s. 6d.; PEARLS steady at 27s. 9d.@28s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull, and sales unimportant. RICE steady. Philadelphia BARK dull at 9s. FISH OILS—Average business, without quotable change. LINSEED OIL in good demand, at 28s.@28s. 6d. RESIN dull and slightly lower; common 4s. 8d.@4s., from quay; fine 13s. 6d.@ 14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE slightly lower; sales at 35s.@24s., on the spot, and to arrive at 34s. 6d. TEA dull, but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular quotes: BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. White American WHEAT, 43s.@45s. FLOUR, 23s.@25s. IRON dull at £5 10s. for both rails and bars; pig 52s. SUGAR quiet but steady. TEA slightly lower; common Congou, 1s. 4d.@1s. 5d.; fine new Congous declined 4d.@5d. from the opening rates. COFFEE quiet. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; New-York, £9 10s.; Boston, £9. LINSEED OIL difficult to sell, at 28s. 3d. SPERM OIL nominal, at £95@£96. RICE quiet. TALLOW dull, at 59s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money was in active demand in London at unchanged rates.

Consols closed on Friday at 96¼@96¾ for money, and 96¾@96¾ for account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £82 000

BARING'S Circular quotes bar silver 5s. 2d.; dollars 5s. 1¾d.; eagles 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the Week Including Oct. 31.

COTTON—Prices had advanced 1f. at Havre; *très ordinaire*, 115f.; *bas*, 106f. Sales of the week, 9,500 bales, exclusive of a large quantity at sea. Stock, 37,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS tending upwards. ASHES dull. COFFEE firm. OIL quiet, but had an advancing tendency. RICE firm. SUGAR steady. LARD quiet.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 5—3 P. M.

COTTON firm at full prices; sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady; a speculative inquiry for floating cargoes of CORN.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 5—P. M.

SUGAR quiet; no change for the week. COFFEE steady. TEA flat; sellers hold common Congou at 14½d. RICE dull. SALTPETRE 6d. dearer for the week. TALLOW quiet; 59s. 3d. on the spot, and 59s. for all the year.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 5—P. M.

CONSOLS 96¾@96¾ for money and account, the market closing firmer.

BREADSTUFFS market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 7.

COTTON steady. The market opened quietly under the *Arabia's* news.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 7.—Noon.

Consols 96⅞.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report that the only movement for the week is a demand for United States Fives at 94 94¼.

HELL & SON report the market quiet but firm.

United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1868.....98@ 99
United States 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1868.....93¾@ 94¼
Alabama 5 ₰ cent. Bonds.....92 @ 93
Kentucky 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1858-72.....76 @ 77
Maryland 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds.....94 @ 96
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. S

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2550. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Particulars of her Disaster.

Later from Central and South America.

The United States Mail steamship *North Star*, A. G. JONES, Commander, from Aspinwall on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *North Star* left New-York Oct. 20, at 2 P. M. On the morning of the 25th, at 4:40 A. M., she struck on a reef near Plana Island, one of the French Keys. The weather being rainy the day previous no observation could be taken. The ship remained on the reef for six days. About 420 tons of coal having been thrown overboard, the ship was moved from her rocky bed, and after taking on board the passengers, who had been landed for the purpose of lightening ship, Capt. JONES proceeded to Fortune Island for water; thence to Kingston for a further supply of water and coal. She then proceeded to Aspinwall—took on such passengers as wished to proceed to New-York, and left that place on the morning of the 11th, touching at Key West on the 16th for coal.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* was in the latter harbor.

On the morning of the 19th passed brig *War Eagle*, from Havanna for New-York, with loss of fore an main topmast. Between Parysfoot Reef Lighthouse and Cape Florida exchanged signals with ship *Galena* and steamship *Cahawba*, for New-Orleans.

THE DISASTER TO THE NORTH STAR.

THE STEAMER ASHORE ON FRENCH KEYS—NARROW ESCAPE FROM TOTAL DESTRUCTION.

ASPINWALL, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

The *North Star* arrived here on the 8th inst., having had a very narrow escape from total loss. The *Star* left New-York Oct. 20, with about 500 passengers, 183 sailors, 35 marines, and some officers—which, including her crew, amounted in all to about 800 persons. The ship made excellent running time, and, had she had good luck throughout, would probably have exceeded by six hours her quickest passage to Aspinwall. On the 23d, latitude 28° 44', longitude 73° 3', Capt. JONES got a good observation, after which he had thick cloudy weather, so that on the 24th he could get no observation. At noon, on the 24th, by dead reckoning, he was in lat. 24° 39', lon. 73° 08'. On the night of the 24th, at 11½ o'clock, the weather being very thick and rainy, Capt. JONES stopped his engines to wait for it to "lighten up," which it did in a couple of hours after, when he again started. Same morning, the 25th, at 4:40, the ship ran on to Plana Island, generally called French Key, while going at the rate of eleven knots an hour, the Captain judging himself, when he went on, to be from ten to fifteen miles past the island. Fortunately the reef, which was but a few hundred feet from dry land, was shelving and smooth, so that there was but little concussion. Indeed, so lightly did she slide on that but few of the passengers were aware that an accident had occurred till they were called from their berths. The vessel ran on the reef about two-thirds her length.

Finding it impossible to back her off, Lieut. BRAINE, U. S. N., and Capt. WRIGHT next day started in a lifeboat for Fortune Island, about 50 miles distant, for assistance. The passengers were all landed in safety as soon as daylight the morning the ship struck, the women and children first, and with perfect order and discipline. The ship's sails were sent on shore with which to make tents to protect the passengers from the rain and sun, and provisions and water for their sustenance were also taken to the shore, there being no water on the Island.

In the meantime, Capt. JONES commenced to lighten his ship by throwing over coals, essaying at intervals with his engines to back her off. Four hundred and forty-five tons coals were thrown over, but nothing else on the ship was disturbed. The best bower anchor was run out astern with the small bower chain; and on the sixth morning after the ship struck, a light swell coming up to lift her a little, with the assistance of hard work from the United States sailors at the windlasses, she slid off the reef, at 9½ A. M., amid the cheers of the passengers on shore, many of whom were breathlessly watching the result. Before she was finally gotten off, several small vessels and boats arrived from Fortune Island, but their owners wishing to consider the vessel a wreck and treat her as such, Capt. JONES declined their assistance, "preferring to see the ship go to pieces, plank by plank, rather than give her up to the wreckers." When the vessel was afloat, on examination it was found that she had sustained no damage, except that she was injured a little about the fore-foot, and makes a little water there.

After the ship floated, Capt. JONES commenced immediately to embark his passengers, and worked diligently at it till dark, when, for fear of accident, the labor was suspended till next morning. Nov. 1, at 11½ A. M., after all were on board without accident to any one, the *North Star* left for Fortune Island to take on board Lieut. BRAINE and Capt. WRIGHT. It was no small job to get the vessel out to sea, as she had, in striking, run in between two ridges of rocks, the channel of which was not twice the width of the ship. Same evening, at 7 o'clock, took a pilot at Fortune Island to Crooked Island French Wells for water. Wednesday, at 6½ A. M., anchored at the Wells, and after getting water, sailed again same day for Fortune Island, landed pilot, and at 3 P. M. left for Kingston, Jam., which place she reached Friday, Nov. 4. Next day, Saturday, at 2 P. M., after taking in coals and provisions, left for Aspinwall, where she arrived on Tuesday, the 8th, at 3 P. M.

The passengers, while encamped on the Island, were made as comfortable as it was possible to make them under the circumstances. Water was rather scarce with them, and a few suffered from running about too much in the hot sun. There were only two light showers while the party were on the Island.

Lieut. WATKINS, who came out in charge of the crew for the *Saranac*, has officially reported to the Flag-officer of the Pacific Squadron that the *North Star* is unseaworthy. It is certain that she leaks considerably forward, but I think not dangerously.

The *North Star* will have to touch at Key West for coals, as Capt. JONES found it impossible to procure laborers here to coal the vessel, on account of the demand created by the damage done by the late heavy weather in port, and from the fact that so many vessels happen to be discharging at this time.

F. W. R.

NEW-GRANADA.

Naval Intelligence—The Elections—Meagher in Central America—Revolution in the State of Bolivar.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

The *North Star* having happily arrived yesterday afternoon at Aspinwall, will leave to-day with the relieved officers and crew of the *Saranac*, a list of the former of which I sent you by the *Atlantic*. The *North Star* brought over 500 passengers, who embarked on the morning of the 9th on the steamer *Cortes*, and sailed at 10 o'clock for San Francisco. She also brought 183 sailors and 35 marines for the *Saranac*.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Commander HUNT, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY, arrived at Panama on the 5th inst., in nineteen days from Valparaiso, via the Chincas Islands. The *Levant* left Valparaiso on the 16th Oct.

The United States steam frigate *Lancaster* had not arrived at Valparaiso, although out upwards of 80 days, and Commodore MONTGOMERY having received orders to return to Panama immediately, remained only four days in Valparaiso, and transferred his flag to the *Levant*.

The steam frigate *Merrimac* was to sail from Valparaiso for the United States about the 1st inst.

The British steamship *Alert* was in Valparaiso.

The United States sloop *Vandalia* arrived on the 16th October, and sailed at Valparaiso on the 11th for the United States.

During the short stay of Commodore MONTGOMERY, in Valparaiso, the Intendente SAAVEDRA visited the *Merrimac* and *Levant*, and when the latter vessel was ready for sea, he very courteously sent a steamer alongside to tow her out of the harbor.

The French Admiral in the *Andromede* and the *Constantine* were daily expected at Valparaiso. The new French Admiral, in a new screw steamer, is expected out in December.

The following is a list of the officers on board the *Levant*:

Flag-Officer, J. B. MONTGOMERY, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron; Commander, William E. Hunt: Lieutenants, W. C. B. S. Porter, E. C. Stout, Colville Terrett, R. T. Bowen, Dawson Phœnix, attached to the Flag; Purser, A. J. Watson; Acting Master, J. C. Moseley; First Lieutenant of Marines, R. L. Browning; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. S. Gilliam; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. Bradley: Secretary to the Flag Officer, D. E. Montgomery; Captain's Clerk, A. O. Shuff; Purser's Clerk, C. Woodward; Acting Boatswain, H. Edmonston; Acting Gunner, R. S. King; Carpenter, John Jarvis; Sailmaker, C. T. Frost; Master's Mates, William Lewis, P. Morrison, Saml. H. Drown.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander LOCKWOOD, was at Realejo Nov. 1. At Realejo the people were so much alarmed at the reports that WALKER would return, that the merchants were talking of shipping the goods stored there to La Union, Salvador.

The British screw steamer *Plantagenet* arrived at Aspinwall on the 7th, having left Carthagena the day before. NIETO, the revolutionary Governor of the State of Bolivar, had, with his military force, taken possession of the town of Mompoj, held by the Calvo party, thus giving him the control of the river Magdalena.

The returns of the National Senatorial election for the State of Panama show that Señors AMADOR, FACIO and NUNEZ have been returned.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who went as bearer of dispatches to Mr. DIMITRY, United States Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, returns to-day to New-York on the *North Star*. The report from Washington, circulated in the New-York papers that Mr. M. went to Costa Rica to intrigue for the return of President MORA, and to offer his friends "the assistance of a party of his Irish countrymen" in order to restore the ex-President, is without the slightest foundation. President MORA will never accept foreign aid to accomplish his return to his country, from which he has been so unjustly and ungratefully expelled by a little knot of conspirators. Had he wished such aid, he would have accepted the offers of President MARTINEZ, of Nicaragua, and Gen. BARIOS, President of Salvador, to that end; indeed, my belief is that if President MORA were to place his feet on Costa Rican soil to-morrow, he would find a sufficient force to rally around him to enable him to reach San Jose and displace the Montealegre Government without spilling a drop of blood. But when President MORA left Panama his intention was not to return to Costa Rica until invited to do so by his people. So far is Mr. MEAGHER from having anything to do with the deposed government that I have reason to believe he is charged by the new Administration with fiscal negotiations for its support, in which, however, I do not anticipate for him any great success.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Thames*, arrived at Aspinwall on the 9th, with dates from Carthagena to the 7th, but brought no news from Bogota. The report brought by the *Plantagenet* that the Revolutionists under Gen. NIETO, had beaten CALVO, the Ex-Governor of Bolivar, at Mompoj, on the Magdalena, is confirmed, although we have as yet very few particulars. The fight took place on the 31st of October, and lasted 31 hours, CALVO's party having fortified themselves in a church. It is probable that he did not have over 300 men, while NIETO must have had 500. It is reported that all of CALVO's men in the church were killed, but this is doubtless an exaggeration.

Gen. POSADA was at Corosal, the only place where CALVO has any force now embodied; but the cannot have more than 300 to 400 men. The Revolutionary force have been for some time in their immediate vicinity, but have failed as yet to draw them out from their intrenchments. If they do not surrender they will soon be attacked.

Carthagena still remains closed to foreign commerce. Vessels with goods for the interior are obliged to go to Santa Martha.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian War against Ecuador—Anarchy in Ecuador—Peru—The attempted Emeute in Callao—Complaint of American Shipmaster at the Guano Islands—Chili—The Earthquake at Copiapo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Lima* brings dates from Valparaiso to Oct. 16, from Callao and Lima to the 27th, and from Guayaquil to the 1st November. She brings $340,000 in specie, principally for England.

ECUADOR.

President CASTILLA's army against Ecuador is principally encamped on a small stream in Peru, called La Huaca, 21 miles from Paita, where they are under a course of exercise and discipline, awaiting the unraveling of the revolutionary riddle at Guayaquil, Loja and Quito. From Paita, on the 9th October, on board the frigate *Amazonas*, Gen. CASTILLA issued a circular addressed to the Governors of the different Provinces of Ecuador, in which he says it is impossible he should remain idle with his large army (5,000 men) for an indefinite period, while awaiting the formation of a government out of the chaos of Ecuatorian squabbles; and if an agreement is not come to between the different factions within thirty days, so that he may have somebody to fight against or treat with, he shall continue his military operations and occupy a portion of the Republic until Peru shall secure sufficient indemnities and satisfaction for the past and securities for the future.

Don MANUEL ESPANTOSA has been elected by a junta of the people of Guayaquil Supreme Chief Supiente of the Province. ESPANTOSA is a fast friend of CASTILLA's, the two having passed many a day and night together at Chorrillas, winning each other's doubloons at the gaming table.

The runaway ex-President ROBLES, and his War Secretary, Gen. URAINA, have gone to Chili.

GARCIA MORENO, one of the Triumvirate of Culto, has arrived in Ecuador. No doubt CASTILLA will assist MORENO, if necessary, in his efforts to get charge of the Government.

A day or two after CASTILLA issued his manifesto to the Governors of Ecuador, he sent a dispatch to Gen. SAN ROMAN, commander of the Peruvian force on the frontiers of Bolivia, directing him not to increase his few battalions by recruits, as he (CASTILLA) would soon be with him with his Ecuatorian army, to attack Bolivia. In the meantime, the three different parties that divide Ecuador do not seem to be any nearer to the settlement of their difficulties—so it seems almost certain that CASTILLA will have to make a campaign in Ecuador before he can go to fight President LINARES of Bolivia.

PERU.

My announcement of the death of Don RAMON LUIS IRIARZAVAL, Minister from China to Peru, was a little premature. He was shot on the morning of the 15th October, and lived until the 25th. He was only able before he died to say that four robbers, in masks, entered his residence at Chorrillos at about 3 o'clock in the morning, just as he was retiring to rest, and after shooting him with a revolver through the breast, robbed the house of one thousand doubloons, which he had that day received from Lima. It appears that a servant who brought him the money, had carelessly spoken of it in the streets, probably in the hearing of the men who committed the murder. No clue has yet been found to the discovery of the assassins, although several persons, who in la thought may know something of the affair, have been arrested. Don RAMON, on hearing the robbers working at the door to gain admittance, must have fired at and missed them, as two balls from his pistols were found imbedded in the door-frame, and his weapons empty.

It is claimed that the attempt on the 16th October to get up a revolution, in Callao, was no attempt at all—that the authorities were only a little nervous and over-zealous in the absence of Old Boots, with his army.

The Minister of the Interior has issued an order that the treasuries and custom-houses accept all the fifty-cent pieces of Cuzco, Pasco and Arequipa, and the Bolivian half-dollars of 1856, '57 and '58, which have lately been refused, much to the discomfort of the merchants.

"An American Shipmaster" complains bitterly in the Panama *Star and Herald* against the rascalities practiced at the guano islands by Gov. CANEPO, and an Englishman named DARTNELL, who is an understrapper of his. He says that DARTNELL and CANEPO force ships to pay them as high as $1,000 for each vessel, to get quick dispatch, and those who refuse to bribe them have to wait an indefinite period. He says also that DARTNELL keeps a lot of horses nominally belonging to another party, which he lets to vessels to hoist in guano at $10 per 100 tons, and that those vessels who do not hire the horses are punished by being thrown out of their turns to load. He thinks it singular, with the great commerce of England and the United States with those islands, that neither nation has thought it worth while to keep a small vessel there to prevent outrages upon its commerce—in which sentiment your correspondent must concur for he *knows* that these charges made against DARTNELL and Company are true, and that these abuses had their origin long anterior to the thieving licenses under which they act.

Guano freights have not risen as was predicted they would—$15 being paid to the United States; $16 to Havana, and £3@£3 2s. to Europe. Bills on the United States, payable in the bad Bolivian money, 24@26 per cent. premium.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 16th October. President LINARES, mindful of the constant threats of President CASTILLA to make war on Bolivia, continues to strengthen his army, and to send his forces toward the Peruvian frontier. Ex-President ECHENIQUE, Dr. USETA and Colonel or General CASTILLO are in Bolivia, and it is supposed are planning a revolution in the South of Peru, to act in concert with LINARES, in case President CASTILLA keeps his promises of war.

CHILI.

The papers of Valparaiso and Santiago—that is, the Government journals and those others who dare not offend the Government—represent Chili to be quiet. But the fact is, it is with the greatest difficulty the people can be prevented from revolutionizing the Government. Valparaiso is in a continual state of alarm on account of apprehended outbreaks, and business is almost at a stand-still in consequence.

President MONTT, who was once considered a great friend of the priests, finding their arrogance increase in proportion as he befriended them, threw them off, and punished some of their number by exile—among which was the Archbishop of Santiago, who lately received an intimation that he had better take a European tour for the benefit of his health. So he has the priests against him, which is rather a heavy weight in such a bigoted Catholic country as is Chili. Many of the most wealthy of the people, also, joined the late Coplapo revolution of GALLO, whose family is very rich, and these have been severely punished by death, imprisonment or exile—and, in the case of GALLO, loss of property—leaving their families, relatives and friends to brood over their supposed wrongs, and anxious to avenge them. So you may set it down as a fact that Chili is *not* "quiet," but is very much agitated, and that a serious revolution in that country is a thing to be looked for in a very short time. Congress, to strike terror to the hearts of the discontented, has decreed that revolutionists and their accomplices shall be answerable for all damages and losses they may occasion, whether to the Government or to private individuals.

The Araneo Indians still continue their outrages against the people on their frontier, driving the settlers from their farms, destroying their crops, &c., and a Government expedition to chastise them is urgently called for.

The earthquake at Copiapo, of which I wrote you in my last, was very destructive to property, although there was, as far as is known, only nine lives lost. The first shock occurred on the 5th October, three minutes before 8 in the morning. The movement was horizontal from North to South, and continued for four minutes. The number of private houses totally destroyed was 115; partly in ruins and uninhabitable, 224, which to rebuild and repair will cost $660,000; buildings attached to these, $140,000; loss in goods, furniture, etc., $40,000. Loss in damages to the Church of La Merced, to the public prisons, Hospital Intendencia, etc., $80,000; other losses, $10,000—total, $930,000. The Caldera and Copiapo Railroad was also considerably injured. It is said that 216 distinct shocks were felt at Copiapo within twenty-four hours. At the port of Caldera but little damage was done. The sea retired 150 feet, but returned quietly to within a few feet of its original bounds. The copper foundries in the vicinity of Coplapo were considerably injured.

In Tortal, north of Copiapo, rich copper and silver mines have just been discovered.

The Senator Don FRANCISCO IGNACIO OSSA, and his two sons, (very wealthy men,) who were imprisoned as conspirators against the Government, have been liberated.

Señor NOVOA, ex-Intendente of Valparaiso, has been appointed Minister of Hacienda.

The new light-house in Punta Corona, Island of Chiloe, would be lighted up on Nov. 1.

Business, the previous fortnight, had been exceedingly dull. Almost all articles of export had fallen in price. The demand for American and British cotton stuffs continued. Flour is held in Valparaiso at $3 75 to $4 31 per quintal, six months. Barley sells at $2 62 per fanega, cash. Lumber is improving. There is no Carolina Rice in first hands. Copper, in bars, in Valparaiso, $19 50 to $19 70, cash. Silver, $10 56½ per marc. Nitrate of Soda, $1 68 to $1 75, cash. Freights, to England, £4 per ton; to United States, $15. Bills on London, 60 days, 44⅜ to 45 pence per dollar; on United States, 60 days, 10 per cent. premium.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Serious Illness of Minister Beverly Clark—Immigration of Priests—Resignation of President Martines—Mr. Demitry at San Jose.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, Capt. DOW, arrived at Panama on the 5th, from Central American ports. She left San José de Guatemala Oct. 27, La Union, Salvador, Oct. 29, Realejo de Nicaragua Oct. 30, and Punta Arenaa de Costa Rica Nov. 2. She brings 170 cerroons indigo and cochineal, 86 bags coffee, 1,600 hides, 58 bales deer-skins, 10 tons Brazil-wood and 5,500 feet of lumber. The news is very meagre.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

As the time approaches for the election for President of Honduras, the people begin to fear revolution, as it is believed GUARDIOLA will not quietly resign his power.

The principal news from Guatemala is the illness of Hon. BEVERLY L. CLARK, United States Minister Resident to Honduras and Guatemala. His attack is diabetes, and he is not expected to recover. It will be recollected that he succeeded Mr. VENABLE, who died in Guatemala shortly after his arrival there. Mr. MARLINE, who preceded VENABLE, also died in Guatemala.

The country has been so flooded with rains that it is feared the cochineal crop will be greatly damaged.

Mr. WYKE, British Minister to Central America, had presented his credentials and been received with much favor. He has gone to Honduras.

The Bishop of Chiapas, a Mexican State bordering on Guatemala, had reached the City of Guatemala having been banished by the Ultra-Liberal Party. It is said that *four hundred* more banished priests are now on their way from Mexico to Guatemala.

SALVADOR.

The quarrel between Salvador and Honduras arising out of the protection of the revolutionists by the latter of the former State, has been settled by the interference of Guatemala. The election for President takes place Nov. 9. It is supposed Gen. BARIOS will not be elected. He has issued a manifesto in which he says the people are at liberty to vote for whom they please, and their will will be respected.

It is said the indigo crop will not exceed 6,000 bales.

NICARAGUA.

President MARTINES, on account of ill health, has resigned his place into the hands of Senator FERNANDO GUZMAN. The country is quiet. The *Cyane* was at Realejo.

COSTA RICA.

Mr. DIMITRY, United States Minister Resident, has been received by the Provisional President, and made a neat address to him on the occasion.

The new National Assembly was installed Oct. 16. A heated discussion had taken place on the religious article in the Constitution, but the anti-Priest party rather got the best of it. Dr. CASTRO is President of the Assembly.

An attempt at revolution was prostrated by an old woman cognizant of the facts transpiring blabbing at the confession, FRANCISCO CALRO, called "Padre Chico,"

DOMINGUES MATHEI and JUAN ESTRADA, and three others of the principal conspirators, were banished to Terraba, while a Captain of the army and Señor MATA have been sent to prison.

The papers began to speak more kindly of President MORA. It is evident from the tone of the *Gaceta Oficial* that the people are a little doubtful if they have bettered themselves by exchanging President MORA for MONTEALEGRE.

EDWARD F. CONWAY, the young American who was sentenced to 10 years labor on the public works for the homicide of a German, has been pardoned.

F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Arrival of Gen. Scott in Washington Territory—Retirement of Gen. Harney—Business at San Francisco.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 21.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of Oct. 31, has reached Jefferson City.

Advices from Oregon announce the arrival of Gen. SCOTT at Portland on the 21st October.

Gen. HARNEY left Portland soon after Gen. SCOTT arrived, and it was supposed that he had taken offence at being superseded in his command.

Business at San Francisco was unchanged. The late news from the Atlantic States advising increased shipments to California had caused much disappointment in the commercial community.

The business portion of the town of Volcanoville, in Amador County, was burned on the 29th. The loss was stated at above $50,000.

CITY POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention met last evening at the Republican headquarters in Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor of the City. All the delegations were fully represented, and, notwithstanding the storm, there was a very large gathering outside.

At 8 o'clock, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., nominated EDGAR KETCHUM President of the Convention. The nomination was carried unanimously, and then J. CUSHING, Jr., and WILLIAM T. ESTABROOK were elected Secretaries. When the organization had been completed, Mr. KETCHUM spoke briefly of the object of the meeting, and of what he deemed the best policy to be pursued by the Republican Party, in the approaching canvass. He said he thought it was evident that the Republican Party could not go into the canvass *alone* and be successful. He thought those who desired a good City Government should unite against FERNANDO WOOD, for he did not believe they could succeed in any other way. When he had concluded the roll was called, and two delegations appeared from the Sixth Ward—one headed by Dr. PIERRE C. VAN WYCKE, and the other by OWEN W. BRENNAN. After some discussion the Brennan delegation was admitted, and then each delegate was called upon to name his candidate, which was done with the following result:

George Opdyke	31	Luther Bradish	3
Wm. H. Stewart	22	Wm. F. Havemeyer	3
John H. Brady	20	Hiram Barney	3
Moses H. Grinnell	12	J. A. C. Gray	1
Simeon Draper	7	C. H. Marshall	1
W. A. Darling	6		

After the informal vote had been concluded the names of Simeon Draper, W. A. Darling, Hiram Barney and C. H. Marshall were withdrawn, and the first formal vote was taken, with the following result:

George Opdyke	60	John H. Brady	15
Wm. H. Stewart	22		

Then, before the vote was announced, the friends of Mr. BRADY and Mr. STEWART changed their votes for Mr. OPDYKE, which gave him 101 with 9 scattering.

The nomination of Mr. OPDYKE was then declared unanimous, and Messrs. Edgar Ketchum, Washington Smith, Daniel D. Conover, Joseph Hoxie, Chas. A. Dana and Wm. P. Estabrook were appointed a Committee to wait on him and inform him of his nomination.

The Convention then took a recess of one hour, in order that the Committee might have time to report. Soon after 7 o'clock the Committee returned, accompanied by Mr. OPDYKE, who, as soon as he appeared, was greeted with tremendous cheers.

When they had reached the platform, the President, Mr. KETCHUM, desired the Convention to come to order to hear the report of the Committee.

WASHINGTON SMITH, its Chairman, said that the Committee to whom was confided the duty of conveying the action of the Convention to the candidate of its choice, had reported by presenting to the Convention not the candidate by name, but the candidate in person, (loud applause,) with the assurance that he had accepted the nomination. He (Mr. S.) would say further, that the Committee felt that if the members of the Convention and the Republican Party would go into the campaign with the same spirit that their candidate had evinced in his acceptance of the nomination, success was sure. He then presented to the Convention

Mr. OPDYKE, who, on rising, was loudly applauded.

He said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I have not come here to make a speech. The suddenness with which I have received the intelligence of my nomination finds me unprepared to speak to you at length. It is true that I had authorized my friends to make use of my name in this Convention as a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York. I believe with you that the Republican Party have a duty to perform in the coming election, and that that duty was to present such a candidate as would inspire all good citizens, all who desired a good Government for the City, with a confidence in the honesty and integrity of the candidate of the Republican party; and, after the action you have taken so unanimously, I feel it to be my duty at once to accept the nomination. (Loud applause.) And, gentlemen, I feel that, with your support, we will come out of the canvass successful. (Great applause.) And gentlemen, in conclusion, let me say, I will only promise that, if successful, I will endeavor to make good my other deficiencies by diligence and honesty of purpose. (Cheers.)

When Mr. OPDYKE had concluded, and the cheers which followed his remarks had ceased,

Mr. JAMES KELLY rose and called for three cheers for one of the candidates before the Convention, who had received an amount of support that was honorable to him, and who, when the nomination was made, had declared that he would go heart and hand for its success. That man was Alderman BRADY. (Cheers.)

There were loud calls for Mr. BRADY, who appeared and expressed his entire confidence in the nomination, spoke highly of the independence of the Convention in refusing to indorse the nominee of Tammany Hall, and declared his determination to work unceasingly for the Republican candidate.

Supervisor STEWART, the other prominent candidate for the Mayoralty, was next called upon, and fully concurred in all that the preceding speaker had said.

Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE was next called upon, and spoke feelingly in support of Republican principles and of his desire for their success through that of the candidate of the Convention.

With a vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention was brought to a close.

MOZART HALL JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

The Mozart Hall Judiciary Convention assembled at 7½ o'clock last evening to nominate a candidate for Counsel to the Corporation. None were admitted except those who had tickets, but the delegates. At one time there was some crowding, and almost a fight at the door; but nothing serious resulted. The Convention organized by appointing EDWARD J. HAMILTON, Chairman; and EDWARD TIMPSON, N. HILL FOWLER and J. POLLOCK, Secretaries. The seat of one delegate from the Fifth Ward was contested. After a very brief session the meeting adjourned without making a nomination. CHARLES O'CONOR, JAS. T. BRADY, Judge ROOSEVELT, CHAS. A. MAY and GEO. C. GENET, were named in connection with the office. The Convention will meet again next Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

TAMMANY COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

At the Tammany Conventions held last evening in the various Wards the following candidates for Councilmen were nominated:

Fourth District.—Wm. Bulteel, A. J. McCarty, John Healy, Morgan Jones, Joseph Shannon and Henry Lux.

Fifth District.—Adjourned to Friday, without agreeing upon a nomination.

Sixth District.—Appointed a Committee to confer with the Mozart Hall Democracy, and adjourned to Friday evening.

Seventh District.—Phillip Hanavan, of the Twenty-second Ward; Frederick Thiemann, Nineteenth; Alexander Frear, Twentieth; Thomas McCoy, Twenty-first; John McQuade, Twelfth; and Col. A. S. Vosburgh, of the Twenty-first. The only contest was upon the candidate for the Sixth, in which the vote stood, for McCoy, 15; J. M. Helck, 4; John Brice, 1; Capt. Jolce, 4; scattering, 1.

AMERICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The American Aldermanic Conventions, with a few exceptions, met last evening, but in no case made any nominations. In the Second District, the Convention appointed A. P. GREENE President, and after some debate adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair. The Fourth and Sixth Districts adjourned to meet next Monday night. The Eighth District Convention appointed a Committee to confer with the other political organizations. The Convention of the Tenth District adjourned to meet this evening, and in the Twelfth District no Convention was held.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

DELINQUENCIES OF DISTRICT CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS.

The County Canvassers have not yet completed their labors. They were in session all day yesterday, and they will not adjourn finally until to-day. At the opening of yesterday's session—

Mr. BELL called attention to the fact that the returns of the First District of the Eighteenth Ward were missing. He said Mr. STEVENS, one of the Canvassers, had given it to Alderman Bradley. It was consented that the canvass should be taken from the copy in the possession of the County Clerk.

Mr. KENNEDY said the law with regard to the duties of the District Canvassers had in many instances been violated at the present canvass. The law required that every vote cast should be returned, with the name of the candidate voted for. But, instead of this, the canvassers had returned the scattering votes by merely designating the number of them cast without sending each vote to the Board. If the Board were called on to explain for whom these votes were cast, what would they do? He was solicitous in this matter on account of the Democratic Party, many of the adherents of which, it was known, could not read or write, and were liable to make mistakes. The subject might be submitted to the Grand Jury, or, if necessary, to the Legislature.

Mr. HUNT said blunders of this kind were among the least committed by the election officers. The District-Attorney, who was a district canvasser, had given him a return open nearly a week after the time when it should have been sealed, which never had been sealed, and which the District-Attorney had told him it was not necessary to seal. Hardly a return had been made according to law. The law was printed and a copy was furnished to each of the Inspectors, at an expense to the City of $2,000. Was it possible that gentlemen would sit for a paltry $5 per day and attempt to do business they knew nothing about? If a gentleman would make a motion to send these delinquents before the Grand Jury from A to Z, he would vote in favor of it.

The Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

An Extra Session of the Cabinet—Movement of Troops towards Mexico Countermanded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

An extra session of the Cabinet was held this morning, at which the proceedings of Saturday were reconsidered. All orders for troops to move on Mexico which have been issued were countermanded, and it was decided that no further steps will be taken until after the meeting of Congress.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21.

The War Department to-day countermanded the orders for six companies of troops from Fort Monroe, and five from Fort Leavenworth, to proceed to Brownsville, there appearing from the latest accounts no necessity for their proceeding thither. Apart from the object of affording protection to the Rio Grande frontier, the various speculations as to the employment of so large a force are thus dissipated.

It in consequence of the recent occurrences on the frontier, a suggestion has been made to the Liberal Government of Mexico, from a distinguished quarter, that immediate steps be taken with a view of entering into an agreement or treaty with the Government of the United States for the punishment of such outlaws as CORTINAS and his men, the main feature of the arrangement being to treat offences committed on either side of the Rio Grande as against the peace of both Republics, the parties to be tried and punished according to the laws of the country in which they may be arrested.

Railroad Intelligence.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 21.

The report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, presented to-day, at the annual meeting, is highly favorable, and shows a total decrease of expenses for the year, of $992,000. The increase of nett earnings is $650,000.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 21.

Comptroller CHURCH has been applied to by the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds on the New-York and Erie Railroad to advertise and sell the Road for the non-payment of interest. The Comptroller has placed the matter in the hands of Attorney-General TREMAIN, who will proceed at once under the Act of 1845, and to foreclose and sell the Road with all its appurtenances. Section 6 of the law of 1843 gives the Comptroller power to sell in certain cases upon the application of bondholders.

Gale on the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, C. E., Monday, Nov. 21.

A terrific gale prevailed on the St. Lawrence, below this place, on Saturday night. The ship *John Bull* went ashore on the lower end of the Island of Orleans. The weather was so thick and rainy that the steamship *North American* was obliged to anchor off the Pillars, from 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon till yesterday (Sunday) morning. She passed Farther Point soon after 1 o'clock this morning.

The weather is now clear, with a strong westerly wind. It froze hard here last night.

Affairs in Boston.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP FAVORITE—FIRE AT LYNN.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 21.

Letters state that all on board the ship *Favorite*, including the pilot, were lost, in the wreck of that vessel, on the passage from London to Cardiff, as previously reported.

The Methodist Church on Union-street, Lynn, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $10,000.

The Colchester Bank Case.

HARTFORD, Monday, Nov. 21.

This case, in which Mr. WARREN LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, was inculpated upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud, came up to-day before Justice MORGAN, at Colchester, and was dismissed, JONES, the leading witness for the prosecution, failing to appear.

The New-York Prize-Fighters.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 21.

Although warrants are issued for the arrest of the principals and seconds in the late prize-fight, none of them have yet been arraigned for examination. MORRISSEY was in town on Saturday, and knowing that a warrant was sued out for him, he engaged Hon. ELI COOK as counsel, and then left for New-York.

A Fireman Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 21.

SAMUEL KESTLER, an old and esteemed fireman of this city, was run over to-day, during an alarm of fire, by the Vigilant steam-engine, and instantly killed.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Monday, Nov. 21—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst. Wind East, and a storm threatening.

New-York Election.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 21.

New-York returns, with only Kinga County un official, makes JONES' majority 1,290, and SKINNER'S 297.

From Venezuela.

SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS—CAPTURED INSURGENTS—INTERNAL STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, writing from Laguayra, on the 25th ult., says:

"Señor TOVAR, in his character of Vice-President of the Republic, continues the prosecution of measures best adapted to tranquilize the country, and to restore internal and external credit.

The military operations against the insurgents in the lower districts have been generally successful; but in the mountain regions the facilities of retreat had almost baffled the Government troops.

To-day the bark *Anita* has been brought into this port by the war-steamer *Union*. On board are the leaders of the revolutionary party, recently captured at Bartovento.

The towns of Carupano and Cumaro have been taken by the Government troops.

By the steamer of the 9th I hope to send you more decisive advices."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Canada at Boston and the Saxonia at this Port.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT PEKING.

Additional and Interesting Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived at Boston yesterday morning. Her news is mostly embraced in the dispatch received *via* Sackville. Her mails were forwarded in the morning train, and reached this City last evening.

The steamship *Saxonia*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton, Nov. 5, arrived at this port yesterday in the afternoon.

The *Saxonia* left Yarmouth Roads the 7th inst., but does not bring later dates than the 5th; owing to the heavy gale, could not communicate with the shore.

Late dates from the Coast of Africa state that the American ship *Memphis*, with seven hundred slaves, had escaped all the cruisers and put to sea. Twenty-six vessels were expected on the coast for cargoes of slaves for the United States.

OMAR PACHA, who was lately superseded in the Government of Bagdad, is not to return to Constantinople, another place being fixed for his abode.

VENICE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

At the reopening of the opera a noisy demonstration took place here.

Brigandage continues in the Venetian provinces.

Several persons have been arrested in Verona, by Hungarian soldiers, for distributing revolutionary prints.

FLORENCE, W

vasion of England is freely translated, by the forge and around the fire in the shebeen houses, to mean the landing of a French army on the southern coast of Ireland; so long-lived are the recollections and the illusions of an ungoverned and a supercilliously governed people. I do not believe that anything like organized disaffection exists at the present moment in Ireland; but I have the best reason for believing that widespread and sullen alienation prevails; and if the hierarchy and priesthood resolve on raising the standard of religious hostility to England in the cause of education, the mass of the population in three out of four provinces may be looked on as the ready raw material of insurrection, if any foreign power should deem it its interest to apply a match to the magazine. The bishops ask for separate grants for Catholic education as in England. The Whigs say categorically—no. A few reasonable men of either persuasion suggest various schemes of compromise; but so far they have met with no encouragement from either side.

Town is beginning visibly to fill. Not only are all the professionals of the long robe returned, but a good many persons of fashion are coming up for the quiet season before Christmas, which is very enjoyable when your interests happen to be also in London, and when we are promised this Winter a great deal of good music at the theatres. Mme. TITIENS and M. GIULINI are announced for a short series of operatic representations next week and the following at Drury Lane.

By the way, I hear that GRISI has made a disastrous affair of it in Spain, where she went in September to sing with MARIO and others of the old familiar band, that so long delighted our English lovers of dramatic song. On her first appearance she was coldly received. The spoiled child of Fortune was never able, in the days of her sunniest prime, to bear a chill with equanimity, and now that years have too palpably lessened her range of voice and power of intonation, it is, perhaps, not unnatural that she should become more susceptible of seeming slight than ever. Be this as it may, it is certain that she was betrayed into expressions of indignation if not of contempt for the want of appreciation shown by the fastidious Castilians of her representations of "Norma." The inconsiderate words of passion and pique were unluckily repeated and soon became town talk. A determination was formed to punish the presumptuous vocalist, and on her next appearance she was hissed and hooted most mercilessly, the intervals of noise being filled up with insulting epithets conveying to the helpless beauty the most painful of all reproaches, that she had grown too old to be worth listening to. GRISI's best friends have long feared the hurtling of some such storm of public impatience; and innumerable hints were given her from all quarters that it was time she should retire. But though, as I can personally testify, she has long ago ceased to attempt the more difficult parts of the music in "Lucretia Borgia" and the "Huguenots," she was up to the close of last season, here privileged to sing as she would and omit what she liked. I fear that the spell is now fairly broken, and that no manager will venture to announce the once peerless GIULIETTA in the east in future.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT PEKING.

From the North China Herald.

The near approach to the capital leads through a wide street, lined with well-built shops, extending about half a mile to the Chiu-yang Mun, or Morning Sun Gate; their size and show present such a contrast, indeed, to the mean and dingy shops in the same street within the walls, that there is probably some great advantage to tradesmen living without the gate. The wall of the city near this gate was in good order, about sixty feet high; and the five-storied tower, rising forty feet above, that presented an imposing appearance. The avenue inside of the gate is over a hundred feet wide and unpaved; the recent rains and constant travel had rendered the centre of it a quagmire, through which carts, horses and drivers floundered in great confusion. The sides of the street at this time were lined with a solid array of spectators, the men and women of the better sort standing in groups behind the front rank; and all exhibited the quiet curiosity and good order for which Chinese crowds are noted, though the policemen made a show of authority in the occasional use of their whips. The way to the lodgings prepared for the Embassy, situated in Tbirteenth-street, about a mile and a half from the gate, led to the northern part of the old or Manchu portion of the city. On arrival at the house, at 3 o'clock, on the 27th of July, it was met by two high officers deputed from the *fu-yin* or Mayor of Peking, whom he had appointed to attend on the visitors.

The next day a notice was sent to the Imperial Commissioners KWEILIANG and HWASHANA, who had been in Peking about a week, that the American Minister had arrived, and was ready to confer with them. It was deemed by Mr. WARD as only a suitable mark of respect to the Chinese Government that until he had seen the Commissioners the members of his suite should not appear abroad. The letters brought up from the coast for the Russian Legation were sent, and an acknowledgment received the same evening.

The next day, Friday, SIEH, the provincial Judge of Kiangsu, came to confer respecting the meeting with the Imperial Commissioners, and to speak of the higher audience with the Emperor. Like a genuine son of Han, he began to extol his Sovereign, and then to praise himself for his expertness in settling knotty questions, from which he proceeded to dilate upon the honor in store for us, its unusualness, and its "distinguished consideration." After suitably impressing his views he gently turned to the mode in which we, a few far-traveled strangers, whose country lay on the coast for the transit of emissaries, and had just sent her citizens to the Middle Kingdom, and after great travail had at last reached its capital, should show our sense of this "Heavenly favor." He was told very briefly that when the Plenipotentiaries of the two nations came together on the morrow they would discuss this matter, and as their subordinates could do nothing definite, it was better to drop its consideration.

He then informed us that *in consequence of the part taken by the Taeyuen in the battle at Taku, the Emperor was in some doubt as to the sincerity of the peaceful professions of the Americans*; and their movements in that the only complaint the hostile expressions used in one of Mr. REED's dispatches of last year, in which he spoke of being forced to join the allies; but *he was not disposed to press those equivocal sayings and doings*. This observation furnished an opportunity to state just what was done by the Commodore on that day, and also to tell the Judge the serious consequences which had arisen to his own Government from its neglect in not stationing a proper officer at the mouth of the Pei-ho, to meet the other Ministers, as well as the American, but turning them off to the hitherto unknown port of Pehtang by the mouth of a mere underling, for whose veracity there was no guarantee. It appeared from his further remarks that the idea was prevalent among the Chinese that *the Americans landed their men from the boats towed up by the Taeyuen*, and this impression had been strengthened by the assertion of one of the English prisoners, that he was an American, and had landed in the boats. The charge was declared to be unfounded; and, it was added, that though the man might be a citizen of the United States, who had shipped as a sailor in the English ships, just as there were English subjects in American men-of-war, yet *the Taeyuen had never fired a gun nor landed a man; the American Minister had nothing to do with the prisoner, and could never claim him.* After making arrangements respecting the number of Mr. WARD's suite to accompany him to the approaching interview, and giving orders for horses to be brought, the Judge took his leave, again reminding us how fortunate it was for our interests that he was in Peking.

About 11 o'clock the next day, Mr. WARD, attended by only three of his party, went to the public hall, where the Imperial Commissioners met him, surrounded by a great crowd of officials of every shade of button, all dressed in their easy Summer costume. KWEILIANG looked more hale than when at Shanghai, and said that his journey of 36 days had been, on the whole, pleasant. He soon began, however, upon weightier matters, and vindicated the late acts of his Government in respect of its plans for the exchange of the three treaties. He declared that the Emperor had a right to obstruct the channel of his own rivers, and had done so at the mouth of the Pei-ho to prevent foreign ships ascending to Tien-tsin; that he would have been blameworthy if all ingress had been closed, but, on the contrary, *every arrangement had been made for conducting all the Foreign Ministers to Peking by way of Pehtang.* The English Envoy, however, had not gone to that place, but had tried to force his way through the barriers at Taku, even when warned of the consequences; and that by so doing *the English had broken the treaty and not the Chinese*, upon whom the responsibility of the violation did not rest. He then went on to compare the refusal of the English and French Ministers at Shanghai to see him and his colleague, after having waited in that region many months for that purpose, with the visits which had taken place between them and the American Envoy, and his offer of a ship of war to bring them up the Gulf, which the regulations of their own Government prevented them from accepting; and concluded his harangue with the remarks that the hostile feelings of the English were also seen in *their bringing as large, if not a larger, force to exchange their treaty than they had to make it*, while the peaceful designs of the Americans were proved by their coming in only one vessel.

This aged statesman could certainly be excused for this expression of his feelings and views on the recent events, in which he had borne so large a part at any place; but it appeared to his foreign auditors that he was at the time talking rather to his countrymen in the room. The *song froid* of some of them in taking off their hats and sealing themselves at side-tables led to the inference that they were much higher in rank than their crystal buttons indicated, and the Premier must certain his acts before them in unmistaken terms. He then proceeded to state that, as the Emperor had a regard to the Americans, he wished to do them honor by granting them an audience, and it solely remained for the parties then present to settle upon the manner of approaching the throne. Without going into needless details upon the interesting conversations which ensued on this topic at this and subsequent interviews, it will be better to recapitulate the main arguments used by the Chinese functionaries in explaining and urging their views, as these show most clearly the real nature of the ceremony used at the Chinese Court.

The different estimation in which the Emperor regarded a friendly and equal nation like the United States, whose Chief Magistrate was in every respect equal to himself, from tributary nations like Siam, Corea, Lewchow, or Annam, was repeatedly referred to by KWEILIANG. He sometimes styled the President "*ta-kwangti*," or Great Emperor, and sometimes "President" (a word which he has learned), and occasionally "*kiun-chê*," or Princely Ruler, to prove his respect for him. Such being the relations between the two countries, the *ko-tau*, or regular form of obeisance required of envoys from these nations, *i. e., san-kwei-kiu-kah*, "three kneelings and nine knocks," would not be expected; "but," said the Judge, "one kneeling and three knocks will do for a friendly Power." This remark was not taken up by the Commissioners, nor was the ceremony even in this mitigated form again referred to, so that *it cannot be said that the ko-tau in any shape was demanded of Mr. Ward* by the Chinese, as a preliminary to his audience of their Sovereign.

To this Mr. WARD replied, that while he entertained the greatest respect for his Majesty, and in that only felt what the President himself had expressed in the letter of which he was the bearer, he wished to declare in the plainest terms, that, highly as he would regard an audience, and important as he deemed it under the present circumstances, still he had never asked it, and the treaty said nothing about it; but he would not kneel when he came before the throne; he could only salute his Majesty as he did this own ruler, and as Ministers of the United States did the sovereigns of all other nations when they saw them; he knelt only as an act of worship before God, and would never do so before any man. They were the subjects of the Emperor and must obey his ritual, but he represented a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by such a compliance; and, furthermore, true respect must always proceed from the heart, and if the outward ceremony was not voluntary it was hypocrisy. *He would bow very low, and even nine times*, if that would add to the solemnity in their view; or he would stand uncovered during the whole audience, while the Emperor sat. More than this he would never willingly perform. While this form of salutation exhibited all the respect he felt towards the President, which they must themselves acknowledge was quite as great as he could feel towards the Emperor of China.

The Commissioners answered that if they were in the United States they would conform to any requirements made of them at an audience with the President, and that the American Minister ought to act on that principle in their country; that they could not show respect to their sovereign otherwise than by kneeling, for anything short of that was absolutely nothing in their estimation, and would be deemed so by the Emperor. He would regard it as an indignity for a Minister from a friendly nation to come to his capital and refuse to see him when he required so much less of him than he did of his own courtiers, besides which, the President would be offended with him for not showing proper respect in his Envoy. In some European Courts, even in the English, persons knelt before the Sovereign when presented to him, and it is no more derogatory to do so here than there. They did not hesitate to say that they regarded the homage paid their monarch as of the same sort as that given to gods, and would even burn incense to the President, as well as make the *ko-tau* to him, if required at Washington, in order to manifest entire respect. 'You are a plenipotentiary,' said HWASHANA, turning to Mr. WARD, 'and certainly have full powers to do such an act.'

'I am not invested with powers sufficient to enable me to change the laws and usages of my country, and cannot do anything to degrade it,' was Mr. WARD's reply.

The discussion had now continued for two hours, and the Commissioners waived any further debate until they returned the visit. They invited the party to a sumptuous repast in an adjoining apartment, where the novelty of knives, forks and napkins was discussed, as well as the foreigners to use them. To Mr. WARD's request to have horses sent to the Legation, so that members of the suite could take exercise about the city, had taken place, every thing of interest in the city and suburbs would be shown them with the utmost pleasure. Such we know is the usage at Peking in relation to foreign embassies, and it was referred to in one of the letters received from the Russian Minister. The conversation turned on a variety of topics, and at the conclusion of the visit all parted in the best of humor.

The same three officials returned Mr. WARD's visit on the 2d of August at the Legation, coming in the same sort of carriages that are in use at the capital, and had been furnished the Embassy on its journey. There was no military escort, nor was the number of attendants upon the Prime Minister large; it was a plain unpretending visit, characteristic of the little display usually seen among high Chinese officers.

The subject of the audience was resumed after all had taken their seats, and nearly the same ground again gone over. The Commissioners adhered to their former argument, that as kneeling was practiced at some European Courts, and Mr. WARD had agreed to do at Pekin whatever he would do at any of those Courts, he was bound to kneel at the Chinese, and referred to the usage at Rome of those who had audiences in the Vatican. This brought up a reference to the similarity in the religious sense given to the kneeling before the Emperor of China and the Pope; but it was shown that the Commissioners had made a mistake in their reasoning, for no foreign Ministers, American, English, or any other, ever kneeled to the Pope when presented to him. The explanation evidently was not altogether satisfactory to them, and they recurred again to the practice of kneeling before the Queen of England, which had been already shown was only practiced by her own subjects when they received an order of knighthood or some other honor, and had never been demanded or accorded by foreign Envoys.

They wished Mr. WARD to embody an account of the ceremony he was willing to perform in a communication to be sent to them; and the draught of such a paper was made up before they left, but it was too straight forward and explicit. The said it would be useless to take it. They concluded the discussion by saying that they had better report to His Majesty that *the customs of the two countries were so unlike it was better that no audience took place*, much as he desired to do honor to the American nation in its representative.

An agreement was made with the Commissioners that the business which had brought the Legation to the capital should all be finished, so that it could return on the 11th; and *they entirely disclaimed all restraint upon the movements of the American Minister while at the capitol.* The policeman had been stationed about the neighborhood, indeed, merely to restrain the crowds of natives who would otherwise throng it. "But," asked SIEH, "pray what reason can we have to stop a few peaceable foreigners like you from going abroad? There is no guard of soldiers stationed to keep you in the house." The facts about this matter are perhaps more easily explained by a reference to the ideas entertained by the Chinese respecting the dignity of any ambassador, that members should not concern themselves about the trivialities of trade, especially until public business was over, and its chief head had seen the Emperor. However, the Chinese were afraid of our seeing the Russians; and a letter, which came to hand that evening from his Excellency Gen. IGNATIEFF, proved that they had detained his correspondence six days.

The Chinese Commissioners were obliged to go out twelve miles to the Summer residence of YUEN-MING-YUEN to report to his Majesty, who was passing the hot weather there, and no reply was expected from them till the 4th; but the next morning the judge, with countenance signifying but joyful unexpectedly appeared. He had come from the Summer palace, where he and the Commissioners had been all night with a plan which he thought would succeed. This was that they should address Mr. WARD a letter, stating that the Emperor intended to honor him with an audience to receive the President's letter; he should then reply that he was willing, if granted the honor, to make his respects to his Majesty in the same manner that he would before the President, neither diminishing nor adding thereto. There was, of course, no objection to this procedure, and the drafts of both documents were made out, and the judge took copies away with him. The detail of the expedient to be observed was also explained, which was, that when the Minister came towards the throne, the table on which the President's letter was to be placed standing between the two, he should bow as low as he had represented, and then two Chamberlains would approach and raise him up, with the exclamation, "Don't kneel!" He would then present the letter by placing it on the table, whence it would be taken by another Chamberlain, who, on his knees, would hand it to the Emperor.

The Judge went away with a happier visage than he came with, and the next dispatch from Kweiliang was looked for with impatience. Instead of the expected document SIEH himself returned next morning to tell us that the Commissioners had been outwitted, and his Majesty's decision was, that *unless the American Minister would either touch one knee or his fingers to the ground he would not see him.* While the concession was refused as being much more than an American representative ever performed before his own or any other ruler, it was again declared that in this persistence of our own usages there was no disrespect intended to the Emperor, who must of course be the final judge of what he deemed suitable to his own dignity. *The question of an audience was thus settled, so far as the American embassy was intercated, after five days earnest discussion.* During the whole of it the Chinese Commissioners made use of nothing but fair argument. They never even alluded to the helpless position of twenty foreigners, as a reason for their complying with a ceremony which seemed to them, doubtless, the extreme of liberality. It is impossible to decide the question satisfactorily, but the final obstacle to the audience seems to have been the conviction in the minds of the Chinese, that Mr. WARD would not do what was really done at European Courts; and what they declared the English Minister had promised last year he would do—viz., perform the same ceremony before the Emperor which he would before the Queen. The Judge remarked once, that he was certain that the Ministers had come to an understanding at Tien-tsin last year respecting the proper ceremony at an audience, but he was assured that Mr. REED had never come to an agreement on this subject with anybody. It is unfair in the Chinese, in reporting this discussion, to take up the idea that they were insincere or dogmatic in all their assertions, and had no scruple in what they said; for in their position erroneous ideas might easily be firmly believed, and it was known to us that Lord AMHERST did agree to kneel before the Emperor as he did before his King; but neither we nor the Chinese alluded to that embassy.

The next dispatch from the Prime Minister was very characteristic of Chinese diplomacy, for in it he refused to the unsatisfactory discussion about Pehtang, and then asked the American Envoy what he had come to Peking for; he took the whole argument for granted that every Minister expected to see a Sovereign when he came to his capital, and that as he would not see the Emperor, the President's letter could not be received; and then what was the next step? There was a deadlock; for, until this was over, how and where could the treaty be exchanged? The reply conveyed to KWEILIANG a brief recapitulation of the circumstances under which Mr. WARD had accepted his own invitation at Shanghai to come up, and quoted the Emperor's rescript as communicated by the Governor-General at Pehtang, permitting him to do so; and then proposed to deliver the President's letter to him, after which the Treaty could be exchanged. The answer of the Chinese came late on Saturday night. It was short, and stated that the Commissioners were awaiting His Majesty's rescript fixing the place for exchanging the treaty; but added that, *as the audience could not take place, so the letter could not be received, and that it would be unsuitable to exchange ratifications in the capital.*

A delay of 36 hours took place before answering this communication, and the reply was ready to go forward when Junge STEH came in to learn the cause of the silence. He said that if Mr. WARD would ask the Commissioners to receive the letter the request would be granted, and likewise, if he would express his preference for a place at the north to exchange ratifications, it would be acceded to. Both propositions were declined. The Commissioners had said the letter could not be received; and the Emperor would of course fix on the time and place for the exchange. However, expressions were introduced into Mr. WARD's reply, regretting that the customs of China and America prevented an audience, but that this had no effect upon the real regard felt both by the American Plenipotentiary and the President towards his Majesty. The Chinese were now somewhat apprehensive that they had persisted too far, and wished to learn whether the Government at Washington would be angry at this non-reception of its Envoy.

The next day (Tuesday) a courteous response was received, inclosing the Imperial rescript, ordering KWEILIANG and HWASHANA to apply the Great Seal to the treaty of Tien-tsin, and then receive the letter from the President for transmission to the Emperor. LINSEFUN, the Governor-General of Chihli, was designated to exchange the ratifications of the treaty at Pehtang.

The troublesome points were now arranged, and Wednesday was fixed by KWEILIANG for receiving President BUCHANAN's letter. It was taken by him with much respect, lifting the box above his eyes as he delivered it to an attendant and gave orders for a guard of honor to be placed over it. An entertainment was served in a style which would have done honor even to SOYER himself, and the Prime Minister appeared, as he usually had done, a mild and courteous gentleman. He informed Mr. WARD during the interview that his functions as Imperial Commissioner and those of his colleague HWASHANA would now cease, and they would soon return their seal of that office to His Majesty. It is impossible not to feel a high degree of respect for a man like KWEILIANG, although he may have the vices and failings of a pagan, not only from his high political position as the first statesman in the kingdom, but from his venerable age and the unaffected urbanity and kindness of his demeanor.

During the evening of this day preparations were made for departure on the following morning, and some of the gentlemen went out in the afternoon to view the city walls. Letters were received from the Russian Minister, with a file of the *Times* newspaper to the 19th of May, but no personal intercourse took place with any member of that Legation. Several tradesmen came in with their wares and curiosities, but the shops are mostly situated in the New City, about three miles from Thirteenth-street, and the assortment consequently was small. The state of currency in the capital is deplorably bad, and much of the traffic is carried on with paper money, which is now taken at a great discount. The Mexican dollar was almost unknown, and at first was refused. It was reckoned at 58 cantarrens of sycee, and exchanged for 470 copper cash, while a bank bill of 1,000 cash is worth only 170 copper cash. The current paper coin of 100 cash is anything, or 10-pence, has deteriorated till it is worth only two of the common cash; and a tael of pure silver can buy 1,500 paper cash. The supply of copper and silver is inadequate even for the wants of the capital, and nothing indicates a prospect of improvement in trade or increase in the metallic currency.

Two of the gentlemen in the embassy, Dr. SANDFORD, of the *Powhatan*, and Rev. W. ARTHUR, one of the interpreters, were too weak from illness to ride in the carriages, and our kind-hearted escort provided two mule litters for their conveyance to Tungchau; and not only to that spot, but sent them on to Pehtsang, so as to be ready on arrival there to carry the invalids across the country to Pehtang. To the deep regret of all who knew him Mr. ARTHUR yielded to the violence of his disease, and died in his litter a few hours after leaving the boats at Pehtsang. Dr. SANDFORD improved daily on the road, and reached the ship stronger than when he left Pekin.

The return to Pehtang was by the same route and in the same boats as the journey to the capital, and the assiduous attention of the escort, especially TSUNG-HAN could not be exceeded, while his gentlemanly conduct won the regards of all. The trip was made in five days, and the only interruption of the pleasant weather experienced during the whole expedition of four weeks occurred the evening before reaching the *Taeyuan*, when it rained violently and flooded the roads. In the alluvial soil of this plain the highways are soon cut up by the carriage, and when the embassy reached Pehtang about 2 o'clock on Tuesday its streets were already ankle-deep with mud. The Governor-General and Treasurer of Chihli, HANGFUH and WASHITH, were already in waiting, surrounded by a large retinue of officers, whose numbers were now increased by our escort, and they proposed to waive all ceremony of preparation and exchange the ratified treaties at once before going on board ship. This was accordingly done, and certificates of the exchange signed before evening. After the exchange was over, the Chinese proposed to deliver one of the two prisoners taken from the English, who had declared himself to be an American, to the Minister, and brought him forward for that purpose. He proved to be a Canadian by birth, and it required some time to explain to the two Chinese officials the political difference between Canada and the United States, and their geographical proximity, the more so as no maps were accessible. After a full explanation of all the points of the case, they concluded to deliver the man over to Mr. WARD entirely on grounds of humanity, and he was thus received.

The next day, Aug. 18, the *Taeyuan* returned to the outer anchorage, where her arrival was gladly hailed by the Commodore and his officers, and on the evening of the 19th, the *Powhatan* sailed for Shanghai."

SHARP COMMENTS UPON HARPER'S FERRY

From the London Times, Nov. 5.

Lord MACAULAY describes FREDERICK the Great with much humor, as fighting pitched battles with corrosive sublimate pills in one pocket and a quantity of bad verses in the other. The Emperor Orno's equipment for a civil war, in which were to be decided the fortunes of the whole civilized world, was, according to JUVENAL, a pocket looking-glass. Sir CHARLES NAPIER defined the outfit of a good officer on hard duty to consist of a razor, a piece of soap, and one clean shirt. But in the New World they manage these things better. The *rationale* for a civil or rather a servile war, such as SPARTACUS might have commanded in the United States, is something very different, but quite as characteristic of the land and the people, as the poison and hair verses of FREDERICK, the mirror of OTHO, or the razor of NAPIER. A few desperate men drew together, and, with views of which we are yet very imperfectly informed, seized upon an armory of the Government situate in a remote and most picturesque region at the confluence of two mighty rivers on the confines of Maryland and Virginia. They seem to be provided neither with arms nor numbers. We hear of no concert between them and the negroes of the surrounding districts. The place which they have chosen for their operations is not very distant from the great city of Baltimore or the seat of the Federal Government at Washington. In all this we see little proof of that care and deliberation which might be expected in a movement which has for its object nothing less than the overthrow of the great American Union, as established by law and sanctioned by time. They only took one precaution,—they provided themselves with a Constitution. Some people might have thought that, if the projected rising of the negroes succeeded, the emergencies of war would immediately supersede any attempt at regulating the affairs of the insurrection by means of a written constitution, and that in the much more probable event of failure, the law of the conqueror would provide very efficiently for the brief career of his victims. But it is required, there is something grotesque in the midst of the terrors of civil war to see the men who were struggling to let loose upon their masters the passions of hundreds of thousands of negroes infuriate by ill-usage, and brutalized by compulsory ignorance undertaking such a task with the idea that the turbulent elements which they sought to let loose could be controlled by a few paragraphs beginning with the rights of man and ending with a declaration that the foregoing articles should not be construed so as in any way to encourage the overthrow of any State Government, or of the General Government of the United States, and to look to no dissolution of the Union, but simply to amendment and repeal.

To overthrow the whole framework upon which in the Southern States of America, the fabric of society rests, to place arms in the hands of a million of exasperated slaves is, according to these visionaries, not civil or servile war, but simply moving an amendment, and repealing an obnoxious statute. We should have thought, however, that such an assembly as the insurgents at Harper's Ferry contemplated calling together, would have required something more than a President and Vice-President, something more than a division of Government into Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and that martial law, or the will of the General, would have been more useful to curb the unquiet spirits which such a crisis must call forth than a Constitution, based on a Congress, consisting of ten members, elected by universal suffrage, and a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges appointed in the same manner. The spirit of the Provisional Government of Tuscany seems to have crossed the Atlantic and alighted with outstretched wings on the banks of the Shenandoah and the Potomac. Just as the Tuscan Government has employed the brief leisure allowed it to organize Italy for defence in proposing subjects for statuary, and offering prizes for essays on the art of draining marshes, so the leaders of the black insurrection can find no more suitable subject to occupy their minds on the eve of their desperate enterprise than provisions that the Treaty of Peace, which they were no doubt about to compel the United States Government to accept, should be signed by the President and Vice-President, and the majority of the Supreme Court, the Representatives of the People, and the general officers, or a law that marriage relations should be respected, for the erection of schools and churches, and the proper observance of Sunday. These are not the words nor the topics that set men's blood on fire, and push them forward to confront numbers without counting them, and dangers without regarding them. The proclamation that calls to arms a nation not figuratively, but literally enslaved, must go much home to the hearts and passions of men than these cold abstractions, this melancholy pedantry of order and civilization in the midst of fire and slaughter. We observe an allusion in this strange document, which would, doubtless, be keenly appreciated, to the necessity of reuniting scattered families; but we cannot see why the institution of private property was to be abolished, and the proceeds of the labor and plunder of the community formed into a fund to be distributed among the people, much after the fashion which the Spaniards found existing throughout the empire of Peru. To judge by the provisions of this most extraordinary document, the conduct of a revolution never fell into hands more utterly unable to direct it. It would seem that Mr. BROWN and his friends had no conception of any manner of carrying on public business except that which they were familiar with in the Constitution of the American States, and supposed that Democratic assemblies, Supreme Courts and elective Presidents and Vice-Presidents were a machinery as indispensable for war as for peace. We remark that, while they denounce the carrying of concealed weapons, they distinctly declare that it shall be lawful to carry weapons openly, as if they supposed that men fighting for their lives and liberties would require a distinct permission before they ventured to violate the law which forbids slaves from carrying arms.

These occasional outbreaks are not peculiar to American Slavery, but were the scourge of all the nations of antiquity, and of none so much as Rome in the very palmiest days of the Republic. A servile war is a subject from which history willingly averts her face, and the outbreaks which from time to time have taken place in America have been forgotten by the European public as soon as they were quelled in fortune and in blood. But each of these insurrections, contemptible as they may appear in numbers, in intelligence and in organization, is a symptom of a state of things which a wise and understanding people will do well not to neglect too long. That security of life and property, which is, after all, the main end and object of civil society, does not exist—at least in the European sense of the term—in the Slave States of America. The white population can never forget, either as judges, as legislators, or proprietors, that they are a small minority scattered among a large and bitterly hostile majority. They never know in its full force the morning of the word "security." If they lie down to rest they know not but they may be awoke at midnight by the light of their blazing houses, and the yells of the incendiaries. If they wander in the forest they feel no confidence that the hand of the assassin does not await them behind every thicket. Danger begets fear, and fear cruelty, and that cruelty again begets danger. Strong as is our sympathy for the oppressed race that toils beneath the lash in the Southern States of America, we cannot bring ourselves to wish that their bonds may be broken by an experiment so frightful as that which has once again been tried, and has once again failed—the experiment of a servile war. There was a time when the best men in America looked on Slavery as merely a provisional and temporary institution, and looked forward to the time when the bonds should drop from the hands of the African, and the assertion of the Declaration of Independence that all men are free and equal should no longer be a mockery and a reproach. But that time seems to have passed by, and the language of the Southern slaveholder is now rather that freedom is an exceptional institution destined one day to be swallowed up in the more natural and more humane rule of Slavery. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to see such reasoners reminded, from time to time, by warnings like that afforded by the Harper's Ferry insurrection, *how insecure is the basis on which the slave-owner builds, and how dangerous it is for a nation which carries as a venomous a serpent in her bosom, to be forever trifling with the possibility of a foreign war, the first effect of which must almost necessarily be to rouse the sleeping destroyer into life and activity*

From the London News, Nov. 2.

Harper's Ferry is particularly well and very daringly chosen, if chosen at all, as the seat of an insurrection. On the frontier between Virginia and Maryland, at the confluence of great rivers, and the junction of State railways, and the centre of a net of telegraphic wires, it would have been a post of great importance even if there had not been an arsenal from which a great negro population might be armed. If the recent moods of the masters and the State politicians had been less fierce, and their language and acts less oppressive, we might have hoped that the parties might come to fisticuffs before much mischief is done. As it is, we cannot but dread the reflection of the tyrannical temper of the masters in the vindictive conduct of the slaves. The negroes have shown wonderful patience, and, on occasion, a very remarkable generosity; but the Maryland slave-traders and free negro haters have not appealed to the best, but to the worst, parts of their human nature in their recent dealings with their precarious human property, and there may well be apprehension of the result. We mean only as to what may have been done in the first outbreak. No doubt the rising would be immediately put down by the Federal and State forces. This is to be hoped on every account, for the doom of Slavery in the Republic, especially in the frontier States, and, above all, in Maryland, is so clear and so closely impending, that every breach of order is likely to be a mere mischief—an impediment, and no furtherance. If the masters were wise they would know how to turn the occasion to advantage for getting rid of their burden and curse; but Maryland slaveholders, who cannot bear the presence of the free negro on any foot of soil in the State, are not wise; and they will doubtless make the worst of their own case.

GARIBALDI AND THE COURT OF TURIN.

A letter from Turin of the 30th ult., in the *Union*, says:

"M. DABORMIDA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on returning from Paris, entertained the firm conviction which he on several occasions expressed in the Council of Ministers 'that the King of Sardinia must entirely abandon the idea of getting anything in Romagna, and must in particular recall all the Piedmontese officers serving in the bands of GARIBALDI, if he wished France to aid him in a European Congress.' A courier was sent to GARIBALDI with counsel in accordance with the desires of the French Cabinet; but the General replied by the following sharp letter to the effect that the command of the Romagnese troops had been spontaneously offered him by the political chiefs of that country; that on his arrival he had found, not an army capable of serving, but a mere mob without discipline or cohesion, and that in less than two months he had increased their numbers and disciplined them; that it was he, in fact, who had created the army of Romagna, and that the fate of that country was in his hands; and that consequently he would never in any case cede to the counsels of a Power which has injured the Italian cause. He said, moreover, that the Piedmontese Ministry should not dispose of the adoption of a new line of policy different from that which he and the Cavour Cabinet had adopted in common, he (GARIBALDI) would maintain alone that policy, and would cause it to triumph over all weakness and all resistance.' This letter, which, it is said, was addressed to the King, was read in full Council, and it caused a difference of opinion among the Ministers—MM. DABORMIDA and DELLA MARMORA wanting to disavow completely the presumptuous General and to join the Conservative Party, and the other Ministers being opposed to such a rupture. It is this incident which gave rise to the report that a modification was about to take place in the policy of the Cabinet."

Another Turin letter of the 30th ult. says:

"GEN. GARIBALDI, who arrived here the evening before last, left again yesterday for Bologna, after a long audience with the King. MM. MIGHORATI and ROSI, who were the only Piedmontese functionaries remaining in Romagna, have just resigned their posts as Intendants of Ferrara and Ravenna. You will not fail to perceive the political significance of this measure, with which the Sardinian Government and M. DABORMIDA's late journey to Paris are not unconnected."

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

It is said that the interview between the King of Sardinia and Gen. GARIBALDI, which various telegrams have announced, was not the most satisfactory. According to this account GARIBALDI declared frankly to the King that Italy was betrayed, and that he should put himself at the head of the revolution; and that VICTOR EMANUEL replied that he hoped he would not commit such an absurdity, but that, if he did so, there was no alternative but to employ force to prevent it. It is also again stated that the French Government has received favorable dispatches from the Duke DE GRAMONT at Rome, and that the Holy Father had announced to the Duke that after the insurgents in the Romagna have returned to their allegiance, which he presumes they will do after the retirement of the Austrians, he will readily grant all the reforms recommended by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

THE PROJECT OF INTERNAL REFORMS.

A letter from Rome in the *Independance*, of Brussels, says:

"I have reason to believe that the following details respecting the understanding come to between the Pontifical Court and France are correct: The Duke DE GRAMONT, during the stay of the Pope at Castel Gandolfo, contrived, with great tact, to give the Pope salutary counsel. 'I will reflect seriously, Monsieur le Duc,' said the Pope to the Ambassador on the eve of leaving for Porto d'Anzio, 'on all that you have said to me, and for which I am much obliged to you. On my return we will endeavor to come to an understanding on all that is not contrary to the interests of the Church.' The day after his return the Pope was the first to revive the subject, and from what he said in the course of a long conversation the French Ambassador felt almost certain that Pius IX. is disposed to make serious reforms, such as extensive judicial ameliorations, communal elections on large and liberal bases, and a very extensive secularization of the administration; but the Pope, it is said, stipulates that first of all the integrity of his States shall be guaranteed to him. This last point presented a serious difficulty. The Duke DE GRAMONT, however, not discouraged, has assured the Pope of French protection, and has dwelt on the fact that the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich adopt the principle of the reestablishment of his temporal power in the Legations. He, however, at the same time showed the Pope the impossibility of foreign intervention, and labored to convince him that a restoration of his authority would be infinitely more easy if the proclamation of a new system of administration were to precede coercive measures—measures which it is admitted the Pope has the right to take, provided they do not assume the character of foreign intervention even on the part of another Italian State. The Duke DE GRAMONT, in order, no doubt, to encourage the Pope in his favorable intentions, has hinted that it is possible that the departure of the French troops from Rome may be delayed; but, notwithstanding these favorable incidents, Cardinal ANTONELLI is still struggling against French influence."

M. DE MONTALEMBERT ON THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The following are the material portions of an article of M. DE MONTALEMBERT, on the temporal power of the Pope, for which his journal, the *Correspondent*, has received a warning:

"It is France which saved the temporal power of the Pope from destruction in 1849; it is France again who has allowed it to be shaken and diminished in 1859. This is the fact, the truth which blind men only can deny. Assuredly France is not alone engaged in this path, but her overwhelming ascendency places her at the head of the movement, and throws the great and supreme responsibility of it upon her. We know all the legitimate and crushing reproaches that are due to England and Piedmont; but if France had so willed it, Piedmont would have not dared to undertake anything against the Holy See, and England would have been condemned to her impotent hatred. Let us trace the source of the evil—the recent evil—the flagrant evil. It may be dated principally from the Congress of Paris, in 1856—from that diplomatic reunion which, after having solemnly declared that none of the contracting Powers had the right of interfering, either collectively or individually, between a sovereign and his subjects, (Protocol of March 18,) after having proclaimed the principle of the absolute independence of sovereigns, in favor of the Turkish Sultan against his Christian subjects, thought itself justified, by its protocol of April 8, and in the absence of any representative of the august accused, in proclaiming that the situation of the Papal States was abnormal and irregular. This accusation developed, aggravated, and exaggerated in Parliament and elsewhere by Lord PALMERSTON and Count CAVOUR, was nevertheless formally put forward under the Presidency, and on the initiative, of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. Consequently France must be held accountable for it to the Church and the rest of Europe. In the very midst of the intoxication of victory, whilst the Austrian columns, defeated and humiliated, were in full retreat towards the Adige, appeared the proclamation, dated from Milan, June 8, which called all the Italians to arms:

"'ITALIANS! Providence sometimes favors nations, as individuals, by giving them the opportunity of suddenly springing into their full growth. Avail yourselves, then, of the fortune that is offered you! Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realised, if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite, then, for one sole object—the liberation of your country. Fly to the standards of King VICTOR EMANUEL, who has already so nobly shown you the way to honor. Remember, that without discipline there can be no army, and animated with the sacred fire of patriotism, be soldiers only today; you will be to-morrow free citizens of a great country.'

The Romagnese took the words as they were spoken. Four days after the appearance of this proclamation they rose against Papal authority, and declared that they were henceforth VICTOR EMANUEL's subjects."

M. DE MONTALEMBERT then proceeds to ask why a single French battalion was not sent from Rome to Bologna to prevent the "profanation" which has taken place. Further on he says that, "even to-day, although the situation has been aggravated by three months of impunity, one word spoken by France would set matters right."

The *Ami de la Religion* has also received a fine warning for having published the above article of the *Correspondant* in its columns.

DISCONTENT IN HUNGARY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

It is tolerably sure that the moment in which the Austrian Government will be obliged to make concessions to Hungary is not far distant, and it may, therefore, be well to lay before you a more detailed account of the contents of the memorial which was presented by the leaders of the Old Conservative Party to the Cabinet than was contained in my letter of yesterday. No copy of the document has been in circulation here, but a German paper has received the subjoined analysis of it:

The Hungarians require their Constitution and municipal laws, "which were purified from dross by the events of the year 1848," and demand the restoration to it of its ancient and lawful integrity of the H

FROM BRAZIL.

The Imperial Journey to the Northern Provinces—Steam Communication with Europe—A Sailor Killed on Shipboard—Adjustment of the River Platte Difficulty—The Messenger Bird.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sunday, Oct. 9, 1859.

The event of most interest during the past month has been the departure of their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, for the northern provinces, which took place on the 1st inst. Their Majesties embarked on board the *Aspa*, at 7½ A. M. on that day, and attended by the steamers-of-war *Amazonas* and *Belmont*, proceeded directly to sea. On passing through the man-of-war ground, all the vessels-of-war manned yards and fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, including the United States ship *John Adams*, Commander MURRAY MASON, which was anchored on the opposite side of the bay, at Praya-Grande. Previous to his departure the Emperor received all the Diplomatic Corps and principal citizens of distinction at his palace of San Christov. The infant princesses are obliged by Brazilian laws to remain here, and therefore did not accompany their parents. It is said that the Emperor and Empress will be absent about two months.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, Capt. JOHN RUDD, arrived here on the 14th September, after a rather lengthy passage of forty-nine days from Philadelphia. The ship and engines are both found perfect, and the officers are high in their eulogiums in favor of the sea-going qualities of their vessel. She sailed again for Valparaiso on the 28th, to relieve the *Merrimac*, as flag-ship of the Pacific squadron. While in this port the *Lancaster* was visited by numbers of our prominent residents, and was minutely inspected by Baron LONDLEITHNER, the Austrian Ambassador, who, it is said, designs making such representations to his Government of our superiority in shipbuilding as may lead to an adoption of a similar course as their neighbors the Russians, in having their war vessels built in the United States. A new line of steamers under the Portuguese flag, but commanded and sailed by Englishmen, has been commenced between Milford-Haven, in England, and this port, touching at Lisbon, Pernambuco, &c. The first of the steamers, called the *Lisbon*, of 2,500 tons, and 500-horse power, commanded by Capt. COURTNAY, (late of the *Indian Empire*, in the Galway and New-York line,) is expected here about the 24th inst.

The bark *Fame*, from Richmond, arrived here a day or two since, having called at Babia. On the passage ont a sailor named RILEY was shot by the Captain, and died twelve hours subsequently. An investigation has been held before Mr. SCOTT, the United States Consul, which has resulted in exonerating Capt. KENNEDY from all blame in the matter, as the man had stabbed the second mate twice and was in the act of plunging his knife into his breast when brought down by the hail from a revolver in the hands of the Captain. The sailor had been extremely mutinous, and had threatened to take the life of any one who should attempt to put him in irons, and it was in carrying out an order to this effect that the assault was made upon the second mate. Capt. KENNEDY is one of the oldest traders to this port, and is highly respected. He had his wife and family on board with him at the time. The sailor was a negro, standing above six feet in height, and a native of Algiers, Africa.

Up to this date the *Congress*, flag-ship of this station, has not arrived, and is nearly sixty days out on her passage. Her arrival is looked for anxiously.

By private advices, sent on board the *Mersey* at Montevideo, I learn that all difficulty between UAZUEA and Buenos Ayres has been amicably adjusted. *This news may be relied upon*, Hon. MR. YANCEY, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation, arrived in the *Mersey*, and sails by this packet for England. Mr. HOPKINS, late Consul at Paraguay, (*the* HOPKINS,) arrived also, and proceeds to England in the same steamer. Although the difficulties between these two gentlemen have been satisfactorily adjusted, still I understand their relations are upon anything but an amicable footing. Mr. BRENT, appointed Secretary of Legation of Parana, arrived here a week or two since, and caught the United States brig *Dolphin* outside the harbor, bound to Montevideo. Capt. STREDMAN gave him a passage, and he had arrived at Montevideo the day before the sailing of the *Mersey*.

I understand from the owners of the cargo shipped by the runaway bark *Messenger Bird*, that the Underwriters have paid up sixty per cent. of the loss as an earnest that they are satisfied to pay the whole amount. This is one of the most important cases of barratry on record. It is only to be hoped that ere this Capt. DELEE has fallen into the hands of justice.

The health of Rio at the present date is excellent, and the weather delightful. Coffee still maintains its high prices, superior bringing seven mil reis the aroba. Flour selling very high. Salt provisions also. Lumber and freights both very dull. The ship *Champion* has put in here in distress, bound to California, leaking very badly, and has been compelled to land her cargo. She attempted to get round Cape Horn without success, and was 110 days from New-York. The Underwriters of your City are sadly at loss for a *proper* agent at this port. Why do they not appoint one, when their interests are so greatly involved?

The appointment by the President of Mr. WILLIAM T. WRIGHT, Jr., as Consul at Santos, has given us very great satisfaction. Mr. WRIGHT has many warm personal friends in this city, where he has resided seven years, filling the post of Acting Secretary of Legation under Mr. MEADE. Yours, truly,

MAJOR.

The River Plate.

MR. EDWARD HOPKINS AND THE FERNANDINO RAILROAD—PROSPECTS OF PACIFICATION A BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In addition to Mr. YANCEY, there arrived in London, by the *Avon*, on the 5th, from the River Plate, Mr. E. A. HOPKINS, lately United States Consul at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, his quarrel with the Government of which country recently led to consequences not like to be soon forgotten, though the occasion for remembering them may not perhaps be particularly gratifying to the *Amour propre* of either disputant. Mr. HOPKINS has come to England for the purpose of carrying out arrangements in respect to the San Fernando Railway, the valuable concession for which, including the guarantee of seven per cent. he lately obtained from the Government of Buenos Ayres, with the authorities and people of which State he appears to be in high favor, as they regard him as a most competent person to realize an undertaking which, though comparatively small in itself, will prove of the greatest importance to Buenos Ayres, as well as largely remunerative to its promoter. Mr. HOPKINS is in communication with Messrs. BARINGS, the financial agents for the Buenos Ayres Government, by whom the required capital, which is not large, will probably be supplied in the first instance, should it not be deemed expedient to launch the scheme in the ordinary shape of a company, in the present state of the London money market. Mr. HOPKINS reports that no reasonable doubt was entertained in the Plate of the steady adjustment of the dispute between Buenos Ayres and the Argegtine Confederation. URQUIZA's means and inclination for prolonging the contest are alike failing, especially as he finds it impossible to procure arms or amunition, owing to the enemy's possession of the water approaches. He is therefore solely dependent for such supplies by land-carriage from Montevideo, a tediously, costly and inefficient route. A very bitter feeling prevails at the latter place between the local authorities and the British Diplomatic agents, owing to the Montevidean Government refusing to complete the payment of claims as agreed. The British Minister Mr. TUCKER-TON, was expected to demand his pasports and go on board the Admiral's ship in the river.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

SLOW MOVEMENT OF THE WAR—POSITION OF THE ARMIES—TRADE—AFFAIRS AT MONTEVIDEO.

From Buenos Ayres advices are to the 27th of September. The *Commercial Times* of that date says:

"Uncertainty in the political world is the bane of prosperity in the commercial. Commerce, where not stimulated into unhealthy activity, has been for the most part stagnant with us during the month now closing. We are nominally in a state of war, but the war goes on slowly; the continual advent of mediators and the absence of any such vigorous measures as are usually supposed to be the concomitants of actual warfare lead many to believe that all may yet terminate without bloodshed. Gen. MITRE remains encamped on the frontiers of Santa Fé at the head of an army estimated at 10,000 men. Gen. URQUIZA has at least as many, probably more, collected within that province, but very poorly provided with arms and clothing; six vessels of his squadron lie at anchor in the neutral (?) port of Montevideo, and three more lie safe under the guns of Rosario; SUSINI, with the squadron of this State, prevents their junction, showing himself alternately to one and the other, occasioning a vast amount of bombast from all quarters, which so far has been the only tangible result of his manœuvres. An army of reserve is organizing at San Nicholas, under the command of Gen. VENANCIO FLORES. Thus the military state of the question remains with little change since last month, when the bareness of the pasturages and the miserable condition of the horses and horned cattle rendered military movements almost impossible; but during the last few weeks heavy rains, aided by the genial sun of this season, have reclothed the country with verdure, and if that be the only reason of the tardiness in commencing operations, we may soon expect to hear of some decisive movements."

At Montevideo everything politically was quiet and tranquil.

Further from Mexico.

THE SEIZURE OF SPECIE—LATEST REPORTS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, Nov. 15, contains news from Mexico one day later:

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859—P. M.

I have already written you of the seizure, by MARQUEZ, at Guadalajara, of a specie *conducta* of $1,400,000, *en route* to the Pacific. Just at this moment, when the courier is leaving for Vera Cruz, full particulars of the whole affair, documents and all, have come to hand by the Southern Express Mail. One of these is a decree, over MARQUEZ' own signature, in which the bold robber openly avows the act, and says:

"That, on account of the troubled state of the Republic, and the vandalism of the Liberty Party, he finds it necessary to have in his possession $600,000 of the money, to put an end to the anarchy which reigns in the country, and therefore he takes from the *conducta* the above-mentioned sum, which certainly could not be employed in a more advantageous manner."

The next day, grown somewhat bolder, he issued a proclamation, in which he says:

"As it is possible that $600,000 may not be sufficient to accomplish so desirable an object, he will for the present keep in his possession and hold at his disposition the remainder ($1,200,000) of the *conducta*, so that in case of need, he may immediately use it for the purpose of restoring peace and happiness to his beloved country."

What think you of this; Is not Mexico a fine country to live in?

Reports were current here yesterday that MARQUEZ had pronounced in favor of SANTA ANNA. There is no foundation for such a rumor. Another report gives to understand that the Clergy are working to bring MARQUEZ to the Presidency. God preserve us!

MIRAMON left on the morning of the 4th, for Guadalajara. He left here at 1 o'clock in the stage-coach, with three aides-de-camp. This is a bold move on the part of MIRAMON, and its object, still unknown, is either extremely noble or quite the reverse. He either goes to Guadalajara to prevail upon MARQUEZ to deliver up the conducta, or for the purpose of dividing the spoils with the robber. It is whispered that a large part of the conducta belonged to MIRAMON, who was attempting to get his gains out of the country, under the name of JESTO. At all events, MIRAMON runs great risk. His road passes by Guanajuato and Queretaro, both of which places have fallen into the hands of the Liberals. If he falls with any of these last, they will speedily revenge on his person the assassination of TACUBAYA. On the other hand, MARQUEZ is not a very easy customer to deal with, and would not think much of putting MIRAMON out of his way, if such an act could serve his purpose.

There is a possibility that MARQUEZ may soon come to Mexico. If such an event takes place, woe to the foreigners residing in this city. MARQUEZ will butcher them most unmercifully. There will be but one of two things to be done by the foreign population—either speedily leave the Capital, abandoning their houses and property to pillage, or make a stand, and arming themselves, prevent the assassin from entering the city. My belief is, that the foreigners here, principally the French and English, will resort to the last alternative. They have not yet mixed in the revolutions of the country, because, bad as it has been, there was still the apology of a Government and a head of the Republic. But if MARQUEZ and his rabble approach the place, there will not be the smallest excuse for their remaining inactive. MARQUEZ is an outlaw, a bandit, an assassin, and considered as such by all nations; and if he approaches, all men that have anything to lose must fear.

Mr. ALLSOPP, the British Consul, has succeeded in escaping from his prison at Tepic and taken refuge on board the *Amethyst*, an English frigate, at San Blas.

Two English vessels entered the port of San Blas laden with goods for the house of BARON, FORBES & Co., at Tepic. They were seized by CORONADA. The captain of the *Amethyst* immediately demanded them, and on CORONADA's refusal to deliver them sent his boats to cut them out. The citadel fired on the boats. The *Amethyst* then gave the Mexicans a fair broadside, knocking them over like terrapins on the beach; after which the two merchantmen were cut out.

The late James C. Jones.

INTERESTING SKETCHES OF HIS CLOSING DAYS—HIS POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS—PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

In the Macon (Miss.) *Beacon* we find a number of letters, which were not intended for publication, and were addressed to an intimate friend, from the bedside of the late Gov. JONES, of Tennessee. They will be read with interest by all the friends of that distinguished statesman, and we therefore reproduce the following extract, which was dated only a day or two before his death:

"To-night he had all of us around his bedside. For some moments he could not speak, such were his strong emotions, but after awhile, with an evident effort, he gathered his wonted energies, and for nearly an hour conversed as composedly as when in perfect health he sat by the fireside in the midst of his family and friends. He gave a detailed statement of his debts and assets, the condition of his city and country property, told us what must be sold and how to invest the proceeds for the benefit of M., and for the education of his sons. He said we must not be so sad, and asked A. and M. not to weep for him, that he suffered great pain, but knew how to bear it as a Christian, and how to meet death, that soon must follow it. Little S. entered the room, he drew her to him, and with his arms about her neck wept like a child; but he soon recovered himself, and began to talk of indifferent matters, evidently for the purpose of relieving his wife and children of their mental sufferings. He spoke of the recent treasonable proceedings at Harper's Ferry, of the evils and prejudices that would grow out of them, of their unfortunate tendency to alienate the South from the North, of the madness of their Black Republicanism.

You know that the Governor is for DOUGLAS for the Presidency in 1860. There is no living man who doubts JONES' soundness on the negro question, and there is no living man who knows DOUGLAS more thoroughly and intimately than himself. For many years they have been on the closest terms of personal friendship. They traveled in Europe together, and in Washington were inseparable friends. When DOUGLAS began his terrible fight in Illinois against Black Republicanism, the Governor was miserable till he had participated in the struggle. He went into the Sangamon (old Whig) District, and for about four weeks made two speeches each day. The district voted for DOUGLAS, and he was triumphant. His joy, when assured of DOUGLAS' success, knew no bounds, and to-day, he believes him to be the truest and bravest of men; as pure a patriot as any living or dead. He knows Mr. DOUGLAS' private fireside opinions of Slavery, and knows him to be sound as you or I. Often as he feels a moment's relief from almost ceaseless pain, he will make A. read to him from the daily papers everything affecting his friend DOUGLAS, for he is Mr. JONES; his friendships are as unselfish as they are enduring. For nearly six months he never left the bedside of HENRY CLAY, when he knew that Mr. CLAY's friendship could never avail him anything. He was with him when he breathed his last, and caught the last accents that fell from his lips—he closed his eyes in death, and wept over his grave when he was buried; and now, when dying himself, with an undying friendship, he thinks of his friend and his exalted and ennobling ambition, and would with his last breath pray for his success."

Here is another passage, detailing the religious views of the Governor, which will be read with avidity:

"To-night I have no change to report. I was with him this morning for some time, and though emaciated still you would hardly conceive it more possible for him than a skeleton to breathe; yet he is cheerful, and speaks of his business affairs with the same 'nonchalance' as when in perfect health. He believes it impossible for him to recover, but speaks of death without the slightest apparent apprehension. He remarked that 'God has always been so kind and merciful to me that I am willing to trust him now.' He evinces no haughty defiant spirit, such as he was wont to manifest when assailed by his personal or political foes, but seems quietly, and I might almost say happily, resigned to his fate.

When preparing his 'will' he sought to conceal the fact from his wife, fearing that she might be grieved at such evidence of his own anticipation of his approaching dissolution. He is surely the 'gamest' man I have ever seen on his death bed, and manifests a degree of faith in the immortal goodness of God, transcending that which has characterized the last hours of many a man who has worn a long face and attended longer prayers through a lifetime of church service.

In his daily intercourse with men and in all social relations he made no pretensions to 'church membership Christianity,' but he read and believed the Bible, from whose pages he drew his loftiest inspirations of thought and his finest illustrations of all subjects which his eloquence adorned.

I believe he knew the Bible more familiarly than any other book, and never yet have I heard him in conversation, or on the hustings, use a quotation from its sacred pages to give point to a witticism or force to ridicule.

The Governor did not read many books, but these few he read thoroughly, and after the lapse of years I have heard him quote passages from those which I knew with absolute certainty he had not reperused. His acquirements were made from men, rather than their writings. While in the Senate he well knew how to elicit from CRITTENDEN, BUTLER, BADGER, or others, all facts bearing upon any subject which he wished to discuss. We once took the *Tri-Weekly National Intelligencer* in common while living together; while I was occupied for hours wading through its ponderous columns, speeches, reports and elaborate editorials, he would, in fifteen minutes, dispose of the whole, and a week or two afterwards would tell me of many things in the paper which I had utterly forgotten. He would in the beginning or an article catch the writer's idea, and then he outstripped him in reaching his conclusions. Thus it happened that he was spared the labor of much reading."

SINGULAR TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.—The Marshall (Texas) *Republican*, of the 5th of November, has an account of a remarkable murder. The murderers were two boys, who slew the deceased, a teacher in Marshall County, in retaliation for evidence given by him in a late suit of the State *vs.* HALL, for shooting MASON, for alleged criminal intercourse with his wife, the mother of the boys. In addition to this cause of offence given by the deceased, he was relied on as the principal witness of HALL in a suit of divorce from his wife, the boys' mother. The boys waylaid GILLESPIE, and, as he was returning from his school, stepped from behind several trees which had concealed them, and, felling him to the ground, inflicted upon him mortal wounds. The youths had not been arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Trenton (N. J.) *State Gazette* reports a case of horrible cruelty to a child. A man named APPLEGATE was recently arrested in Monmouth County for ill-usage of a little girl. The child was kept half starved, and it was a frequent practice of APPLEGATE to whip her in the most brutal manner for the most trivial causes. On Friday morning last he gave her a shocking beating, after which he went to his work. About eleven o'clock the child was found dead in bed, with a crust of bread in her hand. One of her wrists was broken. It is supposed that he held her by one arm while he beat her, and that the wrist was broken by twisting it. APPLEGATE was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. He does not deny the act, and assigns as one of the reasons for its commission, that the child's board was not paid.

The following is an interesting reminiscence of the War in Italy: "The day after the battle of Palestro, a young Sub-Lieutenant of Sardinian cavalry presented himself before Col. De Chabrou, to receive the prisoners taken by the regiment of Zouaves. The Colonel, surprised to find that the Sardinian officer spoke French without any foreign accent, asked him, as he was about to leave, of what country he was. 'I am French,' was the answer. 'And what is your name?' 'De Chartres, Colonel.' On hearing that name, the Colonel looked at him earnestly. 'Yes,' said the young man, with great simplicity, 'I am son of the Duc d'Orleans.' And saluting the Colonel, he departed."

The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* says that Lord John Russell, in a dispatch that Lord Cowley has communicated to Count Walewski, insists that the English Cabinet will not go into Congress unless entire liberty of action is accorded England; that she will in no way be bound by the stipulations of the treaty of Zurich; and since this treaty reserves the rights of the Italian princes, the Cabinet of London insists that the rights of the Italian people shall also be reserved. Finally, Lord John Russell requires from Austria a formal guarantee against any preponderance in the future Italian Confederation.

The New-Jersey State Prison now contains 340 prisoners, 165 more than the prison was ever intended to accommodate, on the principle of solitary confinement. Forty-one prisoners were received in one month, and one of the Courts will meet again in two or three weeks, and will most likely swell the number. Within a week sixteen prisoners were received from Hudson, and fourteen from Essex Counties.

A private letter from San Sebastian states that during an attempt to embark troops for Africa from that port, on the 29th of October, a violent gale arose, during the prevalence of which much danger was experienced. A boat carrying three small guns was capsized and went to the bottom, and a soldier was crushed to death between the boat and the steamer.

Was ever a queen so favored of all the earth as "little Vic?" A Cashmere shawl tent and solid *gold badstead*, presents to her Majesty from the Maharajah of Cashmere, have been brought to Windsor Castle. These magnificent gifts, valued at £150,000, will be inspected by the public in the guard chamber of the Castle, after their formal presentation to the Queen by Col. Willoughby of the East India House.

The two celebrated violinists, Bériot and Wieniawski, met last Summer at Ems. The latter, after playing on Bériot's instrument, asked him if he felt inclined to sell it. "Yes," he answered, "but not for less than 20,000 francs." The price will probably be paid.

The house of Mr. Isaac Johnson, of Salem, N. J., was entered a short time ago by robbers, who first administered chloroform to Mr. Johnson, and then procuring the key to his fire-proof safe, gained admission to it and robbed it of seven thousand dollars in bank-notes and gold.

A crinoline excitement pervades the *coulisses* of the Theatre Royal at Berlin. The director has forbidden the ladies to appear in expanded skirts, which he deems eminently unfavorable to walking, sitting, or embracing. A surly critic suggests a similar rule for the "front of the house."

A prize of 2,500 francs has been proposed by the Paris *Académie des Sciences* for the best essay upon the problem of "Spontaneous Generation," the very idea of which, up to a recent date, was scouted by the faculty.

M. Roger, the eminent tenor, will soon resume his duties at the Grand Opera, Paris. Recovery from his late terrible accident is now certain, and mechanical ingenuity has supplied him with an artificial hand of remarkable naturalness. His benefit is fixed for the 10th of December.

The Duke de Montpensier has requested the Queen of Spain to allow him to take service in the expedition against the Moors; but Her Majesty, in flattering terms, had declined for the present. The Duke still has hopes, however.

An early Winter is foreboded on the Continent. There have been several heavy falls of snow in Brittany, as well as in the neighborhood of Rouen, Havre and Antwerp, and the season is unusually far advanced in the Alps.

The further spread of crinoline is not to be dreaded. Paris decrees short waists and narrow skirts this season, and the absurdities of the first Empire are to be restored. All according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Literary Gazette*.

The semi-official *Correspondancia* of Madrid assures its readers that the relations between Mr Buchanan, the English Minister, and the Spanish Government continue to be most amicable and cordial.

Dr. Livingstone finds himself unable to prosecute his African explorations without a more powerful steamer than the fragile one hitherto employed on the Zambesi, and has appealed to friends in England for assistance.

The first steam vessel that sailed on British waters had among its passengers (not so numerous as those of the *Great Eastern* will be) Robert Burns the poet. This was on an artificial lake near Dumfries.

A dealer in upholstery recently died in Lyons at the age of 93, who served on the jury that tried Charlotte Corday for the killing of Murat, and who was for an acquittal in the teeth of the Reign of Terror.

Cæsar, one of the leaders of the insurrection in the same shop at the Auburn Prison, a few months ago, has been tried, and sentenced to four months in the County Jail.

Mr. Benj. Richardson, of Needham, Mass., died of hydrophobia Nov. 17. He was bitten in the face by a dog six weeks since.

M. E. Thierry, who succeeds M. Empis in the direction of the Theatre Français, has long been known to the Parisian public as a leading dramatic critic.

The hundredth anniversary of Karzinczy, the poet, has been celebrated with enthusiasm by the Magyar Academy of Pesth.

A Bloody Tragedy in Connecticut.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the details of a fearful tragedy which was perpetrated in Southwick, Conn., on last Thursday afternoon. Mr. HENRY HALCOMB, a citizen of that town, who has hitherto been highly esteemed, beat his wife's head against a piece of heavy oak scantling until the back of her skull was dashed to pieces, and then fled. A niece of Mrs. HOLCOMB had been with her uncle and aunt until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when she left her aunt was engaged upon a piece of sewing for one of the children. One hour later, one of the boys returned from school, and as he could not find anything of his parents, went over to his uncle's, where he remained all night, as he had frequently been in the habit of doing, telling the family that his father and mother had gone out. On returning home, the next morning, he could find nothing of his mother, and proceeded to search the house, calling her by name; when he came to the head of the cellar stairs a faint sound induced him to procure a light and to go down to see whether she might not be there. He found her in one corner of the cellar insensible, with the beam by her side, against which her head had been beaten. He gave the alarm to his little cousin, who returned home and procured the assistance of her father and brother. They carried Mrs. HOLCOMB up stairs, when she revived sufficiently to say that "HENRY," her husband, had beaten her. The cellar wall on each side was besmeared with blood. Appearances indicated that the wretched woman had sufficient vitality left, after the brutal treatment to which she had been subjected, to allow her to crawl about the cellar through the night. The work on which she had been engaged was found as she had left it on the preceding afternoon. It was surmised that she had gone to the cellar to procure some potatoes, and that her husband, having become enraged at something which she had done, followed her and revenged himself. The only explanation which can be given for the act is that Mr. and Mrs. HOLCOMB may have become estranged, through the suspicion of the former that his wife would be afflicted with insanity, as some members of her family had previously been diseased mentally. Some boys out hunting in the woods saw Mr. HOLCOMB, about a mile from home, soon after he committed the assault, but noticed nothing unusual in his demeanor. He had changed his clothes previous to leaving home. A reward of $200 has been offered for his apprehension by the Selectmen of Southwick. Mrs. HOLCOMB was somewhat better at last accounts.

THE COAL-DIGGERS' STRIKE AT PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, Nov. 19, says: This morning, in the Criminal Court, the coal diggers recently convicted of riot, were brought up for sentence. They numbered twenty-one in all, and were, in many instances, accompanied by their wives and friends, making altogether a demonstration such as is seldom seen in our Court House. The names of the parties were called over, and the whole ranged in double file in front of the prisoner's box, from which they were addressed by the Court. Mr. FLENNIKEN made a strong appeal for mercy in their behalf, and called T. J. BIGHAM and others, who testified to the general character of the parties as peaceable and law-abiding citizens. Judge MAYNARD then addressed the prisoners in a few remarks, in which he explained to them their error in attempting through illegal means to remedy their supposed and real grievances, after which Judge MCCURE passed sentence on the parties as follows: GEO. KERNER, JOSEPH COZIER, PHILIP SCHLICKER, JACOB KIBER, JOHN SANN, NICHOLAS BRUNNER, PETER HERMAN and CHARLES HERMAN, were fined $10 each, and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. Five dollars and costs each were imposed on the balance.

The Indiana Railroad Accident.

THREE LIVES LOST—TWELVE CARS DESTROYED.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Our place is the scene of a terrible calamity. This morning, a freight train, consisting of fourteen or seventeen cars, (in the confusion the writer could not ascertain,) drawn by the locomotive "Sol Meredith," was precipitated through the bridge which spans the east fork of Whitewater, at this place, and ten or twelve cars are now lying beneath, and upon the bridge, in total ruin. But that is not the most serious part of the calamity—two men are killed, and two more, I fear, mortally wounded. The first one discovered, who is JOHN GREENE, brakeman on the train, who, when taken out, was dead. It is not known where he resides. His skull is mashed in; he must have been killed by a blow from some of the falling timber.

The next who was taken out as dead was LARKIN NEWBY, who lived near Lewisville, Henry County, Indiana. He was literally mashed by the falling barrels of flour. When found, he was surrounded by barels, one of which had fallen and broken his neck; he is crushed in every part of his body. He was a partial owner of the hogs. JACK SMITH, formerly a conductor on the passenger-train, but at the time conductor on the freight-train, who was one of the worst injured, after lying in a very critical condition for several hours, his legs being both broken, has since died. The other is JACOB S. ELLIOTT, of Greensboro, Henry County, Indiana, and is a partner in the hogs. One of his legs is broken, and back much bruised, if not broken. ELLIOTT was first taken from the train and is now in a precarious condition.

The bridge was being repaired, and the workmen had taken up two rails on each side in order to put in some new ties, but they had not taken the precaution to flag the station which is about half a mile from the bridge. The train was an extra through freight train, and being well loaded, did not stop at this station. The 9.37 mail passenger train had just passed, and the hands not supposing that any other train would pass before the regular train time, immediately engaged in taking up the bars; but, as before said, did not flag the station. The extra which had passed the passenger train at Dublin, two miles from here, came in at a high speed, and not intending to stop at the station, kept up speed, the engineer little thinking that destruction awaited them so near. The work hands, discovering that the train did not stop at the depôt, as they had expected, ran as far as possible from the bridge with the signal, but the train was under such speed that it was impossible to stop. The engineer and fireman saved their lives by jumping from the train before it reached the bridge.

MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.—HENRY E. HYAMS a clerk in a wholesale drug store, in New-Orleans, was shot by a policeman named HUGHES. Mr. HYAMS was talking with two or three acquaintances, when HUGHES, who was under the influence of liquor, crossed the street and accused some of the party of hurrahing for one of the candidates then in nomination, to whom he was opposed. This, HYAMS with his friends denied, and to avoid the difficulty which HUGHES seemed anxious to create, turned to enter a house where they boarded, and near which they were standing. As they were going into the door HUGHES fired a pistol at them. The ball lodged in HYAMS' back. He made no exclamation until he reached his room, when he simply said, "I am shot," and immediately fell over a chair and expired. HUGHES was immediately arrested, but denied all knowledge of the transaction.

SELF-DECAPITATION.—A novel attempt at suicide is noticed by the Philadelphia papers. A man named CONRAD LITZ, instigated by rum and jealousy, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night. His wife returned home after a brief absence, and was horrified to find the house tracked with blood. Her husband was found in an upper room in an insensible condition from loss of blood, and with several severe gashes on the back part of his head and neck. A careful investigation rendered it evident that the injured man had proceeded to the cellar during the absence of his family, and putting his head upon a chopping block, had attempted to decapitate himself with a cleaver. The awkward position in which the weapon was held when the blows were struck rendered them comparatively harmless.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Alleged Sewing-machine Robbery.

The case of Horace Cooley, charged with receiving three sewing-machines and a number of screws, plates, needles, &c., &c., connected with sewing machines, the property of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, valued at $526, knowing them to be stolen by W. Lambert, the porter of that establishment, which was commenced on Friday last, was continued this morning, and occupied the entire day without reaching a conclusion. The testimony has been among the most wearisome on the record of the Court, consisting mainly of the identification of screws, nuts and the other appointments of sewing machines. The case will probably go to the Jury today.

Robert Lees, convicted last week of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Martin Murphy was sent for six months to the Penitentiary on a plea of guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny.

Trial of Lord Dundreary's Case.

E. A. Sothern vs. *Laura Keene.*—This is the action brought some time since by the plaintiff, who was the *Lord Dundreary* of "Our American Cousin," against Laura Keene, for an alleged breach of contract, by which the plaintiff claims to have lost two months' salary. The particulars of the litigation were given in the TIMES of Oct. 18.

The cause now came on for trial before Judge MCCARTHY, in the Marine Court, and, as might be expected, attracted a great many stars and lesser lights of the theatrical world to witness the proceedings. Among others were the fair defendant, the celebrated *Camille*, Miss Matilda Heron; the great Cousin himself, Mr. Jo. Jefferson, Messrs. Vincent, Moore and others.

The principal facts of the case are as follows: Mr. Lutz, the agent of Miss Keene, made an agreement with the plaintiff, Sothern, by which he was to have $65 per week for one month's performance, as alleged, in the play alluded to. The agreement is admitted, but it is averred that it was a conditional one, depending upon the ability of one W. H. Stevens to perform the part of *Asa Trenchard* therein. It is alleged that, after rehearsal, Stevens was found incompetent, and for that reason the contract with Sothern was claimed to be void. It was also claimed by the defendant that, by custom, theatrical engagements did not commence until the piece was actually put upon the stage before an audience.

The defence was allowed the affirmative, and the case proceeded, the Court excluding parole evidence of matters anterior to the date of the contract.

Mr. John S. Lutz, the agent of the defendant, was the first witness called, who testified as to the contract with Sothern. He said that it was such a contract as has been stated; that after rehearsal, and it was found that Stevens was not able to play *Asa Trenchard*, Miss Keene determined to produce the play of the "American Cousin" at all; that Sothern himself did not think Stevens competent to play the part referred to, but thought some other person could be obtained to take it; that E. L. Davenport was then sent for to come and take it, but could not do so; that the contract was such that if Sothern did not play he was not to have the salary; that the contract was made at the instance of Sothern. The witness then testified to his experience in theatrical matters. The question as to usage in such matters was objected to, but finally admitted. On this point the witness testified that in theatrical circles it is the custom not to pay the salary except from the first night of performance of the piece relative to which an engagement is made.

Laura Keene called: The gist of her testimony was to the fact of Mr. Stevens having rehearsed with her company as *Asa Trenchard*, and having been thought both by herself and Mr. Sothern to be not qualified to play it with success. She also testified to a uniform usage in theatrical engagements to commence payment from the first representation only.

Mr. Vincent, prompter at Laura Keene's, also testified to having attended the rehearsals in which Mr. Stevens took part, and that his performance was not good.

Several other witnesses testified to the point of theatrical usage as to payment. Adjourned to this morning.

Mr. E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; Mr. W. D. Booth for defendant.

The Michigan Loan of 1837.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The State of Michigan vs. *The Phenix Bank.*—This cause has lately been on trial for the second time, before Chief Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court. The proceedings on the trial were reported in the TIMES of Oct. 8 last. The action was brought, it will be remembered, to recover back moneys paid to the Phenix Bank on a settlement of certain financial affairs connected with a loan raised by the State of Michigan in 1837.

Chief Justice BOSWORTH has rendered his decision in favor of the State of Michigan. He gives judgment in their favor for $35,603 14, and interest thereon from Dec. 4, 1854, besides costs. The general ground of his decision is, that the money sought to be recovered back, was paid under a decision of the State Auditor's, which was procured by fraudulent concealments and misrepresentations on the part of the Phenix Bank.

J. L. Jernigan and J. M. Howard, Attorney-General of Michigan, for plaintiffs; E. S. Van Winkle and F. B. Cutting for defendants.

Murder—Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NOV. 22—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The United States vs. *Edward Cooper.*—The accused in this case was arrested on a charge of murder, committed on board the United States steamer *Brooklyn*. The Commissioner, on the evidence, committed him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

His counsel thereupon issued a *habeas corpus*, and had him brought before Judge BETTS, who decided that, as it appeared that the transaction took place in New-York Harbor, near Quarantine, and thus *infra Corpus comitatum*, it was not a case within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, but of the State tribunals or of a Court-martial. He, therefore, directed the prisoner to be discharged from the custody of the United States, holding the matter till to-morrow, to await a requisition from the Navy Department or the State authority.

For the United States, Mr. Dwight; for the accused, Mr. Ridgway.

The Hamilton Insurance Company Case—Verdict.

Asa F. Kimball and Andrew Van Tuyl vs. The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.—This action was tried in the Superior Court, before Justice MONCRIEF, and has occupied several days. It was reported in the TIMES of 16th November. The jury have found a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,280 and costs.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT.—All notices of issue for the December Special Term must be filed on or before Saturday, the 26th inst. They must distinctly state whether the cause be demurrer or not demurrer, and by which party filed.

Court Calendar—TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 73, 80, 82, 96, 50, 69, 114, 86, 61, 115, 103, 81, 85, 107, 111, 112, 71, 113, 60, 63, 104, 116.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Unenumerated motions on September Calendar: Nos. 50, 71, 13, 32, 33, 57, 2, 65. Non-enumerated motions on November Calendar.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 825, 2339, 9, 265, 2280, 2390, 2401, 2403, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 1881, 953, 2067, 1, 2161. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2664, 2536, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 244, 2540, 2-42, 2702, 2698, 2, 1170, 1398, 1932, 2632, 2154, 2424.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 653, 413, 510, 670, 431, 697, 705, 711, 713, 714, 487, 223, 699. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Jury discharged for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1460, 1072, 1446, 162, 1489, 1487, 1488, 1190, 1200, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 6 bbls. Ashes; 20,486 bbls. Flour; 98,634 bushels Wheat; 16,289 bushels Corn; 8,321 bushels Barley; 3,093 pkgs. Provisions, and 440 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and 18 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 50 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.; 200 bags Rio, in lots, at 11½c. @ 12¾c., and 700 bags trlage Laguayra on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand. Prices have not varied much. Sales to-day, 2,500 bales, including 2,000 bales *in transitu*. We quote middling Uplands, here, at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits decidedly more firmness for low and medium brands of State and Western Flour. The demand for these, particularly for extra State, has been very good, partly on speculation, and for shipment. Holders have obtained an advance of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto; or, The Martyrs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wild Oats—Bathing.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—Paddy Carey.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Conjugal Lesson—Duchalumeau. Evening—Eustache Baudin.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The war which on Saturday was impending over the unconscious head of Mexico, yesterday ended in a fortunate peace. A special session of the Washington Cabinet was called at an early hour of the morning, and in view of the improved reports from Brownsville, and of the consequent absence of even the worthless pretense of a *casus belli* upon which the action of Saturday was founded, it was determined to countermand the movement of troops from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Monroe, and to leave Northern Mexico in possession of its proper owners. The fate of Mexico is accordingly postponed to a better opportunity.

The mails, brought by the *Canada* to Boston, and the packages of journals by the *Saxonia* at this port, embody details of transatlantic news more than ordinarily interesting. The particulars we reproduce from the *North China Herald*, of the progress of the American Embassy to Peking, and its reception there, are more minute than any previously received, and sustain the conviction that throughout the whole of the recent transactions, the Chinese Government has behaved with extreme moderation, and entitled itself to the respect of civilized nations, and furnished some of the more pretentious of them a desirable example. Commenting upon the uprising at Harper's Ferry, the *Times* and other London journals indulge in profound reflections on the general question of Slavery, and anticipate other insurrections. The *Times*, from the late occurrence, takes occasion to deduce the moral, that while such sources of internal danger exist, it is unwise to the last degree for the American Government to hazard the chances of a foreign war. Were it more intimately acquainted with American character, the *Times* might have reason to suspect that nothing so surely aa a foreign war would extinguish Slavery agitation and its dangers. M. de Montalembert is again in difficulties. An article of his on the temporal authority of the Pope, which was printed in the *Correspondant*, had given so much offence to the Imperial Government, that the paper was warned, and the author threatened with prosecution. M. de Montalembert is eager for the most despotic power to be reserved in the hands of his Holiness. The Spanish expedition against Morocco moves slowly. Troops were embarking at San Sebastian and other ports; but none had left the coast. With regard to the bold and defiant attitude assumed by Garibaldi in reference to the independence of Italy, the letters from Turin and from Paris appear to agree in reporting it as represented in the telegraphic account.

The United States Mail steamship *North Star* relieved whatever apprehensions for her safety may have still remained in the public mind, by arriving at this port yesterday morning. Our correspondent furnishes an account of her disaster. On the morning of Oct. 25, in thick, foggy weather, the ship ran on Plane Island, otherwise French Key, so lightly that the passengers were not aware of an accident till summoned from their berths. At daylight they were all landed with perfect order and discipline; the sails were sent on shore to be used as tents, and provisions and water were also landed. The vessel was lightened by the throwing over of four hundred and forty-five tons of coal, and on the sixth morning after she struck, a light swell assisting, she slid off the reef, amid the cheers of the almost breathless passengers. The vessel, on examination, proved to have sustained little damage. The *North Star* reached Kingston, Jam., Nov. 4, and thence, after taking in coals and provisions, arrived at her place of destination on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Among the passengers by this arrival is Thomas Francis Meagher, who went as bearer of dispatches to the United States Minister at Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The *North Star* furnishes later advices from the Pacific Coast. The United States sloop-of-war *Levant* was at Panama. The *Lancaster*, although her cruise had extended upwards of 80 days, had not arrived at Valparaiso on the 16th ult. The steam-frigate *Merrimac* was to have sailed for the United States from Valparaiso about the 1st inst. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* was at Realejo, Nov. 1. The people of the place were seriously alarmed by the reports that the filibuster Walker would return. The Revolutionary Governor of the State of Bolivar (Nieto) has gained control of the river Magdalena, by the capture of the town of Monpaa. The fight took place on the 21st ult., lasting 31 hours; few definite particulars are given. Revolution was feared by the people of Honduras, as the time for the election of President drew near. The Hon. Beverly L. Clark, United States Minister Resident to Honduras and Guatamala, was very ill, and his recovery was not anticipated. The Presidency of Nicaragua has fallen into the hands of Senator Fernando Guzman.

The Peruvian war against Ecuador hangs fire. Castilla's army is in encampment, under drill, on a small stream in Peru. The General has issued a circular to the Governors of the different provinces, announcing that he is literally "spiling for a fight," and cannot do without warfare much longer. Ex-President Robles and his War Secretary, Gen. Urbina, have gone to Chili. Our correspondent at Panama relates the circumstances of the shooting of Don Ramon Luis Irarrazaval, Minister from Chili to Peru, by midnight robbers. The guano trade as practiced on the islands is stirred up by an indignant correspondent of the Panama *Star*, who signs himself "An American Shipmaster." He inveighs bitterly against the outrages perpetrated by an Englishman, named Dartnell, and Gov. Canseco. Chili is quiet and cool. The earthquake at Copiapo, before reported, was very destructive to property, and nine lives were lost. The number of buildings totally destroyed, or severely injured, will reach nearly 350.

From Venezuela dates to the 25th of October reach us by way of Havana. There is little of striking interest. Under the administration of Vice-President Tovar, quiet was gradually returning; the insurgents were rapidly losing ground in the sea-coast provinces, and taking refuge in the mountains. The revolt, it was anticipated, would speedily be confined to the wild country at the south.

The event of most importance chronicled by our Brazilian correspondent is the departure of the Emperor and Empress for the northern provinces on the 1st of October, attended with naval honors. The United States steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster* arrived at Rio, Sept. 14, after a passage of forty-nine days from Philadelphia. Her sea-going qualities are highly commended, and she was regarded as a triumph of American marine architecture. A new line of steamers has been placed in route between Rio and Milford-Haven, England, touching at Liabon, Pernambuco, &c., the first of which, a vessel of 2,500 tons burden, was expected on the 24th ult. On the passage out of the bark *Fame*, from Richmond, a mutinous and violent sailor, named Riley, was shot and killed by the Captain. Our correspondent states that the difficulty between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres has been amicably adjusted, but the statement lacks confirmation. The health of Rio was excellent. Coffee maintained its high prices. Flour also was selling high, as well as salt provisions. Lumber and freights were dull.

The *De Soto* supplies Havana advices, of the ordinary uninteresting type, to the 16th inst. Preparations for the reception of the new Captain-General were making, and advices state that he had arrived on the evening of the 15th. The opera under Manager Maretzek in the meanwhile occupies the thoughts and employs the time of the Habaneros.

Later news from the Texan frontier brings tidings of renewed outrages by the Indians. Capt. Hurd and another white man had been killed by the savages, seven miles below Fort Inge. The settlers on the frontier begin to talk of a war of extermination against the Indians.

The Overland Mail has arrived at Jefferson City with San Francisco dates of Oct. 31, three days later. Advices from Oregon announce the arrival at Portland, on the 21st ult., of Gen. Scott. Gen. Harney, in a dudgeon, it was inferred, at his displacement, quitted the town shortly after the appearance of his successor. Business at San Francisco had experienced no change. The business portion of the town of Volcanoville, Amador County, was desolated by fire on the 20th, at an estimated loss of $50,000.

The spectral army of rescuers which on Saturday forced the passage of the Ohio at Wheeling and in Clarke County put to rout the terrified natives, seems to have vanished; and even Gov. Wise, and that experienced and gallant officer, Col. Davis, have grown incredulous as to its existence. To cover the confusion naturally attending the exposure of the imposture, we are now assured that the hurried concentration of troops at Charlestown had no such momentary danger in view; but was dictated by the evident propriety of surrounding the scaffold of the condemned insurgents by a military show sufficient to prevent a possible, though not distinctly threatened, attempt at a rescue. Composure and courage may, therefore, be understood as resuming their reign within the bounds of the indomitable "Tenth Legion."

Joshua R. Giddings has addressed a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in vindication of his views concerning the rights of fugitive slaves to act in self-defence. He justifies all he has previously said on this subject.

The riotous coal-diggers at Pittsburgh, twenty-one in number, recently convicted of assaults upon the non-striking diggers, have been sentenced to fines and the payment of the costs of the prosecution. No further difficulties have occurred at the mines.

A petition bearing many signatures was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, asking that the proposed carriage-way across the Park, connecting Park-place and Beekman-street, may be carried through in spite of the objections raised by the Comptroller, which were refuted in several legal points. The document closes with a series of suggestions to the Board; it was referred to the Committee on Streets. The resolution in favor of paying C. Oscanyon $250 for services as interpreter to the Special Committee which extended the hospitalities of the City to Vice-Admiral Mahommed Pasha, was taken from the table and adopted. Considerable routine business was transacted and the Board adjourned to Monday next. The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution to withdraw from Prof. Lowe the privilege of using Reservoir-square for experiments in ballooning two weeks from date. A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to report upon the recent resolves of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the encroachments upon the harbor.

All the political parties were in a state of commotion last evening. The most important Convention was that held by the Republicans, which nominated George F. Opdyke for Mayor on the first ballot. Neither the Mozart Hall Convention, which met to advance a candidate for Corporation Counsel, nor the various American Aldermanic Conventions, succeeded in accomplishing anything. The Tammany Hall Democrats nominated candidates for Councilmen in several of the Districts.

There were 417 deaths in the City last week, being 15 more than there were during the week preceding, and 56 more than during the corresponding portion of last year. Of this number 139 are attributed to diseases of the throat and lungs, and 92 to those of the brain and nerves.

Dr. O. A. Brownson lectured last night before the Cummings Literary Union on "Patriotism." He spoke of patriotism as being in some cases a natural virtue, in some cases a supernatural one, and defined it to be both a love of and service to one's country.

The trial of the case of Sothern *vs.* Laura Keene, to recover plaintiff's salary for performing as *Lord Dundreary* in "Our American Cousin," has commenced in the Marine Court. A number of leading actors were in attendance to give testimony. Chief Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court, has decided in favor of the State of Michigan the suit brought by that Commonwealth against the Phenix Bank, to recover back some $35,000, paid to the Bank in 1854.

The Stock Market was moderately active, yesterday, but without decided speculative feeling except in Panama Shares, which went up to 135 @ 137 cent., and Pacific Mail, which declined 1½ @ 2 cent. The Bank return in the afternoon showed a steadier movement than looked for. The changes are light in all departments from the previous return.

Flour was in good demand, and prices of desirable lots were firmer. Wheat and Oats were more sought after, and were dearer. Corn was heavy and drooping. The sales of Cotton reached 2,500 bales, including 2,000 bales *in transitu*, at steady rates. Pork was in request, and it advanced. Lard was depressed. Beef was salable, at previous figures. Less activity was apparent in Coffee, Sugars and Molasses. Rice attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Corporation Traveling.

The Street Commissioner has, it appears, drawn on the Comptroller for $6,868, for the hire of carriages used by members of the Common Council, when employed on "Committees," during the three months ending Sept. 30. The rate of hire for hackney-coaches claimed by law is $5 a day, so that these "Committees" must during the quarter have used *seventeen* carriages a day for the whole time!

There was another "little bill" for carriages used by members of the Board of Aldermen before the Courts about a month ago. On that occasion its payment was advocated on the ground that it enabled various members of that useful body to attend the meetings of the Board when laboring under severe illness. We were, as our readers may remember, so touched by the devotion of these gentlemen to their public duties, that we urged the settlement of the account. Indifference to public affairs had become so prominent and characteristic of our time, that we felt that when men could be found to get up from sick beds in order to serve their country, the least the country could do was to pay the expense of transporting them to the scene of their labors. However, the sum demanded on that occasion was only $200, or thereabouts, and the votes of sick Aldermen were certainly not dear at that sum.

But we must add that we think there is a point at which the patriotic devotion of municipal functionaries begins to cost more than it is worth, and when an expenditure of $25,000 a year becomes necessary in order to enable committees of the Common Council to move about from place to place, that point is fairly reached. If these committees cannot make their reports without the use of seventeen carriages a day throughout the Summer, or at least without the expenditure of a sum for riding equal to what seventeen carriages a day would cost at the legal rate, we, for our part, are in favor of allowing the world to return to the darkness in which these gentlemen found it when they began their labors. Anybody's reports would be dear at such prices; and nothing that we know of the talents and attainments of the Common Council leads us to attach any special value to them. The only subject on which they can be said to be specially fitted to throw light are the quantities of the whisky and tobacco at present in the market; and, if we are not greatly mistaken, they are not by any means dependent upon hackney coaches for the means of forming an opinion upon these topics. Those useful members, their own legs, have long ago furnished them with materials for ample and exhaustive essays upon these and a variety of kindred questions. So that we must say, with great regret and in plain terms, that we think the labors of the Committees are not worth the fiftieth part of their carriage hill; that the said bill is a palpable and disgraceful job, and that if it has not been paid already we hope it never will be paid; and if it has, we hope some means will be found of preventing the repetition of so barefaced a swindle.

The President and Mexico.

We should be sorry even to suspect so dignified a personage as the President of the United States of practising that trivial art of vulgar diplomacy known in the vocabulary of slang as "trying it on." But it must be confessed that the singular proceedings of the Administration in the matter of Mexico and the Brownsville invasion will afford a certain show of excuse for the more evil-disposed and censorious of mankind, should they be tempted to indulge their spleen in such a charge. On Saturday morning last it was resolved by the President and Cabinet in council that steps should be immediately taken for the occupation of six Mexican States. The moving cause of this extraordinary decision was, of course, the reported conquest of the Rio Grande country by Cortinas and his brigands.

The circumstances that Cortinas himself is no Mexican at all, but a Texan and an American citizen, and that the only serious resistance encountered by him, in his foray, was offered by Mexican troops, who most gallantly and generously marched to the assistance of the distressed American population, were apparently quite set aside in the discussion; and although a more impartial body of judges might have reasonably declined to find an argument of utter *Mexican* anarchy in the fact that an *American* State was, for the moment, confessedly unable to protect her own inhabitants, Mr. Buchanan and his advisers went straight to their work, wasted no time in logic and legalities, and decided that Mexico must be invaded at once, because Texas is incapable of defending her frontiers against a contemptible knot of bandits. We announced this determination of the Government yesterday morning, and commented upon it in such terms as we thought its absolute folly and injustice imperatively required. To-day, before the verdict of the country has had time to pronounce itself fully, the news reaches us that, after the lapse of twenty-four hours, the Cabinet on Monday morning reconsidered in extra session the decision of Saturday, countermanded the orders given in consequence of that decision to our troops, and threw the whole affair aside to await the assembling of Congress. In this course of conduct, we say, it is perfectly natural that the enemies of Mr. Buchanan should discern an endeavor to feel the public pulse at any cost, even at the very unremunerative price of an act of Executive vacillation.

Into the truth or falsehood of such an interpretation of this latest volte-face in the President's Mexican policy we do not, however, care to inquire. We are too thoroughly satisfied that so grave a mistake should at least have been deferred, to trouble ourselves at all with the President's motives in deferring it. The delay now conceded is itself a positive gain. The question is thrown forcibly before the people, and their decision upon it will have time to make itself properly felt before the assembling of Congress. Meanwhile it is quite possible, as it is very much to be hoped, that Cortinas may be effectually disposed of in the natural way, and a practical, sensible, honorable treaty concluded with Mexico by our Minister, Mr. McLane, before that time. And those who realize the immense importance of putting our relations with Mexico upon a just and rational footing, cannot better employ the interval thus snatched from an insane policy, than by making known to our people the actual state of Mexican affairs, and in letting the sunlight in upon the manufactories of mischief which are so hard at work in Washington and elsewhere, generating misrepresentations of everything and everybody in this neighboring nation. The recent operations of civil war on the Pacific coast, at Tepic and elsewhere, which have just been made current in the United States through the channels of the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, used only to be fairly sifted to make the case in favor of American support to the Mexican Liberals ten times stronger than ever. Yet they have been used and will be used to drive us onward into the madness of just such steps as this now happily suspended at Washington.

At Tepic, Mr. Oxnord Chase, the American Consul, was put to death by the Church party under Marquez, and Mr. Allsop, the British Consul, roughly handled by the victorious Liberals in their turn. Here are two plain cases of outrages upon foreigners. But what are the facts? Mr. Chase, an ardent Republican, by his own act and against the remonstrances of his friends, took up arms to fight for the Liberals. In doing so he forfeited the protection of his Government; and though he was barbarously slain in cold blood, and met a fate which his noble sympathy with a good cause had ill deserved, yet it cannot be said that the United States were wronged in his person. Mr. Allsop, the British Consul, had taken sides as strongly as Mr. Chase, but with the other party. In conjunction with other prominent foreign merchants in San Blas and Mazatlan this gentleman did his best to sustain Marquez. When the Liberals drove Marquez from Tepic, they doubtless made things unpleasant for Mr. Allsop, but they spared his life at least, and suffered him to depart in peace.

With him they dismissed a person connected with him, Mr. Joseph W. Hale, who is now clamoring against the Liberals at the City of Mexico as an "outraged" American. Neither Mr. Allsop nor Mr. Hale is crying without cause. Both of these gentlemen are liable, with the house of Barron, Forbes & Co., and others on the Pacific Coast, to the charge of smuggling goods into the country and specie out of it. While Marquez held Tepic, this little commerce went on untouched. When Coronado, the Liberal, seized the place, he at once commanded a strict execution of the revenue laws. Certain English ships entered the port of Mazatlan just at this time, and attempted to land their cargoes as usual. This outrage was resisted by the authorities, whereupon H. B. M.'s man-of-war *Amethyst* fired upon the town, cut the ships out and carried them off. This high-handed proceeding is but a type of the system which the foreign houses on the Pacific, and especially the British, have for years been carrying on with the sanction of their National Legations at the capital; and it is greatly to be regretted that, in dealing with the case of Allsop, Mr. Matthew, the actual English Chargé, should seem to be drifting in the direction taken by his predecessors, and helping sordid strangers to maintain, for their own personal purposes, that very condition of practical anarchy in Mexico upon which the world affects to look with so much compassion.

If now the American Government is to adopt the same intolerant policy, and to bring the weight of our vast power to bear in crushing out the only hope of an honest national organization which yet remains to Mexico in the Liberal Government of Juarez, the case of the Mexicans will indeed become desperate. But upon whom will the responsibility of making it so justly fall?

Toots on the Mayoralty.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Dickens for graphic and faithful reports of the opinions entertained by Mr. Augustus Toots, on almost every subject within the range of common social discussion. Mr. Toots held fast to the belief that many things considered important by the rest of mankind, were really "of no consequence." Mr. Toots wore unexceptionable pantaloons, strapped down with miraculous smoothness, over unexceptionable patent-leathers; he parted his hair in the middle of his forehead; carried an amber snuff-box and clouded cane; had shirt-collars of perennial stiffness and whiteness; and for all the other interests of life, Mr. Toots had one general verdict—"They are of consequence, I assure you; not the least!"

It gives us pleasure to see, through the columns of our poor old neighbor the *Herald*, that Toots has at last come to find a sphere of usefulness in New-York, and is now developing his grand philosophy of existence through the partially congenial columns of that decaying organ. On the decencies and decorums of conduct Toots and the *Herald* are at variance; but in profound contempt for, and ignorance of, all public interests, Mr. Augustus Toots could not have selected a happier or more natural channel for the dissemination of his views.

"The election of a Mayor," writes Toots in last Saturday's *Herald*, "is a mere farce; and that of Corporation Counsel, about which there is so much fuss, is still worse." Neither are really of the least consequence; and theretore it becomes all good citizens, and Toots, if he is yet naturalized, to sit down with folded hands and let any one be Mayor, and any one else be Corporation Counsel, who pleases.

Toots, in yesterday's *Herald*, elaborates this idea more fully. "There will be a very lively time over the election for Mayor; but it will nevertheless be a complete farce, for, we repeat, it is *not of the slightest consequence to the public good* who is chosen." The office of Corporation Counsel, continues Toots,

"Is a still more worthless office. It is, in fact, only a rich placer to be bestowed upon some individual who is *certain to dig a hundred thousand dollars worth of gold out of it in one term.* As a legal protection of the interests of the City, it is a humbug, because the Corporation never pay the slightest attention to *his* opinions, nor is the public purse saved a dollar in the year by *his* services."

Toots concludes this sage, though ungrammatical argument, by the opinion that, "the Municipal election, then, is a farce!"

Now Toots, unhappily, alleges a little too much for his own case, when he says that the Corporation Counsel is certain to dig a hundred thousand dollars out of one term. This means, translated into plain English, that the officer named will *steal* sixty-four thousand dollars of the public money, and be obliged to sacrifice six hundred thousand dollars of the public funds to accomplish this per centage of net swindle! The legitimate perquisites of the office amount to but $36,000 for one term; and whatever sum is had over this, must be a per centage of bribery given to the officer intrusted with the defence of City interests for sacrificing his trust to benefit private jobbers. It seems to us that this matter, even on the showing of Toots, is of very great consequence, and our citizens should select for this office a man above suspicion.

As to the Mayoralty being of "not the least consequence," Toots must be either more ignorant than usual, or have grown more reckless, when we find him hazarding this assertion. Looking over our own files for the past twenty months, we can cite vetoes by Mayor Tiemann which have saved the City many hundreds of thousands of dollars; and, contrasting the character of the City Departments, as now organized, with what they were when Charles Devlin was Street Commissioner, and the "awful contractors" had charge of the City Inspector's office,—we cannot but think that an honest Mayor is a matter well worth making very active exertions to secure.

A few days since Toots wrote with regard to the office of Corporation Counsel:

"All the City gains by the services of that official, who is supposed to protect its interests, is to be swindled according to the legal formula of allowing suits to go against the Treasury by default."

And yet Toots considers the election of an officer who can permit this as a matter of "not the least consequence!" Does not Toots confound theory with experience in regard to this office? Does he mean to say that this sacrifice of client by counsel is a necessity; or does he only wish to give his private views of what we have seen and suffered under during the present or some former incumbent's term?

The most serious obstacle to City reform for the past two years has been the want of harmony between a Mayor who defeated Fernando Wood and a Corporation Counsel who was nominated by Wood, and grateful to his nominator for political existence. We have studied the machine of City Government as a problem of vital interest, and are bold to assert that with an honest Mayor and an honest Corporation Counsel acting in harmony, no schemes against the public Treasury could ripen to a successful issue. These two officers combined would be a power in behalf of honesty, which no corrupt combination, no matter how or where entrenched, could resist.

Now why, it may be asked, is Toots allowed to use the columns of our poor old neighbor at this particular juncture, for the fulmination of these highly peculiar views? Is it because the *Herald* thinks total apathy on the part of the public the only means of securing the election of its favorite, Fernando Wood? If so, Mr. Wood must be in desperate straits, for we have confidence that the buzzing of such absurd statements cannot lull the public into supine resignation at such a moment. The people do not believe that the Government of this City is a matter "of no consequence:"—and unless they are misled by scheming politicians, they will show their sentiments on this subject in a very unmistakable manner.

Buffalo and the Pugilists.—The authorities at Buffalo have, it appears, sent on an officer to arrest Morrissey and Heenan and take them to Buffalo, to be tried under an indictment found against them for their prize-fight a year ago. From the manner in which the affair has been begun, we do not anticipate any very serious result from it. Instead of arresting these gentry, the Sheriff has politely requested them to meet him on a certain day at the train, and accompany him home. They are, no doubt, duly sensible of the consideration with which they are treated, but we venture to prophesy they will not go to Buffalo, and if taken by force, will not be convicted, and, the affair being over, will be greater lions than ever. The chariness the Police, and even the Criminal Courts, display in dealing with these people, as contrasted with the summary manner in which legal processes are enforced against poor devils possessed of less muscular tissue, is a fair indication of the high position they hold in society, and what is worse still, is the very best premium which, in the eyes of the youth of our cities, could be set on the ruffianism of which these men are the apostles. We sincerely hope that if the Buffalo trial is to resemble the various trials of a similar kind which we have had in this City, the authorities there will spare us the shameful and humiliating farce.

Improved Ocean Navigation.

Although the great body of American merchants and engineers seem quite inclined to submit, without an effort, to the superiority which Europe is fast asserting in the carrying trade of the world, there are some among us who continue to speculate, if only on paper, upon the means of maintaining our old position as the most enterprising of commercial nations. We have one advantage which ought to insure our success. We can begin where our rivals leave off. We have the full benefit of English experiments, and of all the knowledge which they have developed. We can very easily find out all that our competitors know,—and taking that as a starting point we ought to be able to make some advances of our own.

The chief causes of foreign success are admitted to be the use of iron hulls and the screw propeller, the former being, as we have shown on another occasion, necessary to the latter. Our raw iron is certainly more expensive than British iron, but it is also better, and if properly distributed and worked, it may, in its finished shape, be less in amount, and no greater in cost. Our labor is certainly more expensive than British labor, but it is better; we think it cannot be shown that the production of a given piece of machinery, of good quality, costs more on the average in America than in England. It is proverbial that Yankee machinists accomplish far more, and, in a given time, far better work than English or even Scotch operatives. We must not forget, in contemplating the solid and splendid marine engines of the Thames and the Clyde, that they have been a very long job. A day's work at the Novelty Works costs more money, but a far greater number of day's works are required at Napier's and Scott Russell's, for a given production. An English operative is an automaton—an American machinist keeps his brains going, and removes the stone out of his path which the Englishman would climb over every day of his life. There is nothing singular about this fact. Our atmosphere, temperament, habits and associations, infuse more originality and spirit into the minds of working men. Individual responsibility is sought and assumed, and when limited by proper bounds and just penalties, is the very mainspring of our progress. All these things are vastly in our favor, and far overbalance the greater cost of day's works.

In the building of screw machinery, expensive materials and labor are still less against us, for less of both are required. A screw-steamer is essentially a clipper-ship, heavily rigged; and most, if not all, rigging materials are cheaper with us than abroad. And our especial *forte* has been the modeling and equipping of sailing-vessels. The whole philosophy of screws is, that they can use the wind without being dependent upon it: that they can economize steam by taking full advantage of wind when it does blow, no matter how hard, without rolling the propelling instrument out of water, as paddles do, and that they can eke out their regular time by steam, at a pretty good pace without the aid of the elements. Especially on the North Atlantic, the great highway of commerce, where it does nothing but blow, the best screw ships will do the work of paddles, in the same time and at about half the cost. The screw and its machinery have been greatly improved by the English, and their plans are at our disposal, while models adapted to this mode of propulsion are within the well-known scope of American practice. American machine tools,—the best of them,—are equal in workmanship, and are getting to be better in diversity of labor-saving adaptation than English tools. In this particular we are behind nobody. So far, then, we are on common ground with other nations. Shall we be content merely to follow in their wake?

But do our advantages stop here? We justly call the English slow, wedded to precedent, and opposed to novelties, while we claim for ourselves, with equal truth, in most of the arts, originality, acuteness, and the "faculty" of producing great results with little money, and at short notice. The old fogy element is certainly strong enough in the matter of steamships to overbalance the excesses of Young America. There is no particular fear of overstepping the mark. Should we happen, some day, to adopt a decided improvement over the plans of our foreign cousins, we shall enjoy the monopoly of it for some time, especially in view of their strong jealousy and professional unbelief as to the value of American devices. This, then, is just what we should do, not so much for the sake of the monopoly, as for the sake of the improvement itself. As we have repeatedly insisted, the whole of our steamship practice is behind the times. Work may be well done, but its design is impracticable. Models are too blunt for speed and economy. Why do we sharpen them an inch at a time, when we know to-day, as certainly as we ever shall, that ten years will revolutionize the whole system. Engines are too frightfully heavy and cumbrous to allow proper stowage room; the use of salt water in boilers will not allow the expansive advantages of high pressure steam, and the various economical results of small boilers; surface, condensation, *i. e.*, the use of fresh water, will remedy all these defects at a single stride. Although we were in advance of all nations a year ago in this matter, the English are on our track, and when they do begin, they are not apt to stop short of complete success.

Our advantages for the successful building of freighting ships, then, are at least equal to those of any other nation. But what are they with respect to fast vessels for mail and passenger service? There is the North Atlantic, at the same time the natural trunk line of the world, and the most stormy ocean under heaven. The difficulties are not slight; the necessities and rewards of quick passages are increasing almost geometrically, year after year, and no improvement as to speed or comfort has been provided during the past five years. Who is preparing to enter the lists with success? Although the *Great Eastern* was not specially designed for this service, she is a monumental, colossal proof that the English are too dull to go to work in the right direction in every other respect, save mere size. Shall we be equally stupid, and in our attempt simply exaggerate our old, used-up and played-out devices? The originality, ingenuity and capacity of good workmanship which distinguish us in other particulars, are our best capital in such an enterprise. Let us, therefore, think twice before we scout the somewhat enthusiastic plans of such men as Mr. Germaine, of Buffalo. We believe it can be shown, although his proposed ship, three-quarters of a mile long, is too gigantic an undertaking for anything experimental, and his promises too high-sounding to secure the capital of cautious men, that some of his principles are essentially right, and that it is better to anticipate to a safe and reasonable extent the advantages he proposes, than to get at them fifty years hence, by slow and costly steps, as if engineering progress were a part of the planetary system, and could only plod at a prescribed rate. To begin a ship costing even five millions of dollars, before perfecting on a small scale the improvements on which her success must depend, would be foolish, if not—in this country—impossible. But to remain just where we are for fear of failure, is extremely foolish and highly unnecessary. Let Mr. Germaine, or any advocate of reasonable plans, propose to try surface condensation, high steam, novel propellers and peculiar models on a small scale first, and then if they do not find backers we shall conclude that the Americans dare not compete with Europeans, but give up the good fight and acknowledge an inglorious defeat.

Lawyers and their Fees.

Mr. Griswold, one of the counsel who defended Brown, has been defending himself somewhat tartly against the charge of having behaved unhandsomely in taking a fee of $250 from the old man for his professional services. It was supposed that in accepting this sum he had deprived the prisoner of the remnant of his property, and left nothing whatever for the support of his unfortunate family. It appears, however, that at the time Mr. Griswold received his fee, Brown's friends in Boston were organizing a movement for the relief of his family on so liberal a scale that the loss of the $250 became a matter of no great moment, and removed all scruples that Mr. Griswold might at first have had about accepting it.

Apart altogether from the merits of this particular case, there prevails, we think, in the public mind, a general and, it seems to us, very unreasonable expectation, that when anybody commits an offence at all tinged with romance, or redeemed by courage, or palliated by honest convictions, a lawyer ought to step in at once, and devote his time and talents to getting him out of the scrape without fee or reward. The profession has not, we are aware, the reputation of cherishing a noble contempt for filthy lucre; but this, instead of causing the public to expect great sacrifices from its members, ought to have a contrary effect. At all events, it should prevent its being so unreasonable as to ask a lawyer to travel from Ohio, and defend old Brown gratis before a Virginian jury. It amounts to asking one man, who may not sympathize in the least either with the prisoner's sentiments or his acts, to make him a present of $250. This, we think, supposing Mr. Griswold were really willing to contribute, is too large a sum to ask from a single individual. Those who found fault with him should have prepared the way for their remarks by subscribing each of them as much as they expected from him.

A Bit of Military Advice.—If so martial a people as the Virginians seem to be would allow us to offer them a little military advice, we would suggest the propriety of their organizing a good horse-patrol, as we really cannot think of anything so likely to furnish a safeguard against the dangers they most dread. The persons who inspire the terror which prevails just now are apparently solitary incendiaries and peddlers, and if there be any reason for supposing that there are Abolitionist emissaries of this sort at work, a few mounted policemen are all that is necessary to deal with them. It would be impossible to contrive a worse instrument for seizing single malefactors than a small army, with artillery, for the simple reason that its movements are generally slow, and cannot be concealed. There is no knavish incendiary, or designing peddler, who cannot outmarch the fleetest infantry that can be put on his track, and artillery is of no use unless it can be got to bear, with shrapnel or grape, on open ground, within four or five hundred yards.

As to the danger of an invasion from a large body of Abolitionists, none of the Abolitionist leaders are likely to commit so grave a military error as to enter Virginia with less than four or five thousand men, and it is clearly impossible to concentrate such a force at any point, without full information of the scheme leaking out a week or two beforehand. Hundreds of men cannot be conveyed into Virginia packed in boxes; and, if they could, there would always be danger of their being carted off to jail on the lids being taken off. We think the fighting portion of the Abolitionists have a fair right to feel offended, by the low estimate put by the Virginians upon their military judgment.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO—BRITISH VISITORS AT HAVANA—THE OPERA—THE MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D Bullock, arrived from New-Orleans, *via* Havana, last evening, having left the latter place on the 16th inst.

The news is of secondary moment. Among the arrivals at Havana, upon Her British Majesty's ship *Basilisk*, were Gen. Bell, Commander of the British forces in Jamaica; Col. Whitfield, of the Second West India Regiment; Dr. Lawson, Inspector of Hospitals; with a large party of insular officials. The visitors had been received by the Captain-General.

The principal object of attraction to the Havaneros was the Opera, which, under the direction of Max Maretzek, was performing to excellent houses.

A private letter of the 15th states that the new Captain-General, Serrano, was understood to have arrived on the previous night. The people were making preparations to receive him with imposing ceremonies.

There has been little change in the sugar market. Foreign advices have been favorable, and holders have succeeded in obtaining a small advance. Stock 85,000 boxes. Freights declining, and in moderate demand. Exchanges falling. London 15 @ 16 premium, New-York 3@4 do., New-Orleans 4@5 do.

Naval.

The United States frigate *Congress* was at the Island of Bahia on the 21st of October, having put in there when sixty-five days at sea. She was short of water and provisions. She was to leave for Rio Janeiro as soon as she had procured fresh supplies.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Norfolk, Monday, Nov. 21.

The steam sloop-of-war *Narragansett*, from Boston, *en route* to the Pacific, has arrived. Her performances at sea have been satisfactory.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE OF DR. O. A. BROWNSON.—A lecture on "Patriotism" was delivered last evening before the Cumming's Literary Union in the hall of the Medical College, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, by Dr. ORESTES A. BROWNSON. The attendance, regardless of the weather, was large enough to fill the whole apartment. The lecturer defined patriotism to be the love and the service of one's country, and argued that whether bound by the claims of service or the impulses of love, a citizen, native or adopted, was under the obligation of yielding his life, were it necessary, for the land which he called his own. In treating of the subject of patriotism he regarded it mainly as a natural virtue, but avowed his conviction that, when patriotism was applied to the promotion of a Christian (Catholic) idea, it was a supernatural virtue. The only thing to be remembered, he said, was, that we who were born here and loved the land in which we were born, claimed this as our mother country, and that we loved it too with hearts which beat perhaps as firmly and affectionately as those of others who loved the lands of *their* birth—but he did not see why we might not both love the lands of our birth, without our affections clashing or our interests conflicting. With these points as a basis the lecturer proceeded to argue that the only grounds on which we could rest in order to promote the interests of the Republic were, first, the exercise, by every individual, irrespective of party dictation or party claims, of the right (if he had it) to vote for the candidates whom he deemed most worthy; second, that in order to elect honest and intelligent candidates we should have honest and intelligent voters; and third, that to produce these voters societies such as that he addressed should be fostered and encouraged.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED, INDIGENT FEMALES.—This Association held its forty-sixth annual meeting, yesterday noon, at its Asylum, No. 130 East Twentieth-street. The annual report states that, of the ninety-six ladies in the Asylum, three have died during the past year, each of whom was over 80 years of age. The number of applicants for admission exceeds the accommodations, and the Society have under consideration a project for erecting a larger building upon the lots owned by them. A Committee will soon be appointed to present the subject to the public. Through the kindness of several City ministers, religious services have been regularly held in the Chapel, during the past year. In the way of out-door benevolence, but little has been accomplished, owing to the low state of the finances. The Treasurer's report shows that over $18,000 have been expended, of which $6,052 36 were employed by the Purchasing Committee, and $345 78 by the Clothing Committee. The election resulted in the choice of the following ladies as officers for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. A. Innes; Second Directress, Mrs. H. Gillett; Treasurer, Mrs. A. T. Anderson; Secretary, Miss S. M. Dominick; Register, Mrs. S. M. Beckley.

THE CHLOROFORM CASE.—The further examination of the charge against Dr. JOHN H. WILSON, of having attempted to cause the death of his wife by administering chloroform to her while she was sleeping, had been fixed to take place yesterday at 10 o'clock. The prisoner and the Messrs. BLANKMAN, his counsel, were in Court at the appointed hour, but the prosecution failed to appear up to noon, at which time Justice WELSH consented to discharge the accused from custody, on condition of his giving bail in $1,000 to appear whenever his presence should be demanded. To this the doctor immediately assented, and soon procured his surety. The non-appearance of the prosecution was variously accounted for. Mr. BLANKMAN asserted their total disappearance. A rumor that Mrs. WILSON had been bought off by the defendant also prevailed, while a decided opinion was expressed (and the most reasonable one, perhaps) that the engagement of Recorder SMITH in another Court accounted satisfactorily for the disappointment.

THE VANDERBILT CALIFORNIA LINE.—The U. S. Mail steamer *North Star*, Capt. JONES, arrived here yesterday morning from Aspinwall, whence she sailed on the 11th, touching at Key West for coal on the 15th inst. She brings some three hundred of the *Uncle Sam's* passengers, who were left on the Isthmus by the *Daniel Webster*. The *North Star* has been absent thirty-two days, the voyage having been greatly prolonged by the steamer running upon a coral reef in the Marigiana passage, where she was detained for a week, obliging them to throw overboard more than four hundred tons of coal, and also involving the loss of her chains and anchors. The accident was caused by a protracted spell of thick weather, which prevented the Captain from getting an observation. On floating, the steamer was found to leak considerably, a fact that obliged them to keep the donkey pumps in motion to free the hold of water. She was taken upon the Balance dock last evening for repairs. The steamer *Ariel* left yesterday afternoon for Aspinwall in place of the *North Star*. She carried about three hundred passengers.

SLIGHT FIRE IN A SCHOOL-HOUSE.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred at the building No. 61 Thompson-street, occupied as Primary Ward School Nos. 23, 24 and 8. It broke out among some palls, brooms and baskets in the passage-way leading to the school-room of the boys' department. Some 300 children were in the building at the time, but they were all dismissed without accident, although they were much frightened. The damage done was very trifling. How the fire originated is unknown.

Coroner's Inquests.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.

ELLEN FANNIN, a girl sixteen years of age, was seized with a violent fit of coughing on Sunday morning, in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, as she was returning home from church, and bursting a blood-vessel, quickly expired. The deceased had been long suffering from disease of the lungs. She resided at No. 205 West Thirty-ninth-street, where an inquest was held.

DROWNED WHILE INTOXICATED.

On Sunday afternoon an intoxicated man fell into the water at the foot of Chambers-street, and drowned before assistance reached him. Yesterday his body was recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE. No evidence identifying the deceased could be procured. He was apparently a German, some 35 years of age.

Police Reports.

SEIZURE OF BROKEN BANK BILLS.

Two young men, who give the names of Wm. A. Marr and James Deasey, went into the porter-house of Louis King, No. 13 Oliver-street, on Saturday evening, and offered a broken bank bill in payment for refreshments. It was refused, and the conduct of the two men excited the suspicion of Officer Gerst, of the City Hall Police Court, who chanced to be in the place. He took them into custody. The prisoners subsequently were searched at the Fourth Ward Station-house, where broken and counterfeit bills of various denominations, representing $181, as well as a small amount of good money, were found in their possession. Yesterday a number of complaints were preferred against the accused, by parties who allege that they had been similarly victimized. Justice WELSH held both of them for examination.

TOO READY TO TREAT.

Miss Mary Smith, of No. 88 Franklin-street, states that she went into a liquor shop at the corner of White and Church streets on Sunday evening. There she met an acquaintance named Emma Coburn, who was in company with John Knapp. Upon their earnest invitation she drank some beer, and soon afterwards became insensible. When she recovered from her stupor she was lying on the sidewalk and her gold watch and jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $108, had been taken from her. She now charges that Emma and Knapp drugged the liquor which they induced her to drink, and afterwards robbed her of the property in question. Justice WELSH issued warrants for the apprehension of the accused. The woman was taken into custody and held for examination. So far her companion has escaped arrest.

STABBED HIS MESSMATE.

A sailor named James Smith arrived at this port yesterday, from Marseilles, in irons. He was employed on the ship *Lady Suffolk*, hence for Marseilles. On the voyage out he is alleged to have dangerously stabbed, with intent to murder, James Doyle, one of his messmates. Doyle was removed to the Hospital at Marseilles for treatment, and Smith was sent back for trial, by order of the United States Consul.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Mark Maher, a tailor, was committed for trial yesterday, on a charge of having broken into the dwelling-house of Jacob Zander, No. 124 Walker-street, and taken off a cloak valued at $15. He is also alleged to have robbed his late employer, Ludwig Gort, of No. 33 Avenue A, of a watch and other articles. The dwelling-house No. 47 Pitt-street was entered by burglars on the 9th of August last, and Maher is charged with having been implicated in that affair.

Broderick Obsequies and Rev. J. P. Newman.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter was misinformed as to my engagement to open prayer and pronounce the benediction on the occasion of the Broderick obsequies, as stated in this morning's paper. I never consented to officiate. And as to my Church, I am not aware of the least agitation on the subject; nor do I know that it has been under consideration. And while I concede a church's right to protest against a pastor's course, when at variance with truth and morals, yet I have no knowledge of being protested in this, or in any other instance. Not a single individual member of my Church ever mentioned the subject to me as stated in your report. As to the implication in the article, that my congregation are in advance of me touching the Sabbath's sanctity and its strict religious observance, I have only to appeal to the multitudes who hear me every Sabbath, and who have heard me on this question during my ministry in this City, and especially during the recent Sabbatarian controversy. And as to being deterred from pursuing an adopted plan of duty by the disapproval of a church, I never have been so deterred, and I am sure I was not in this instance, as there was not the least ground for interference whatever. Respectfully,

J. P. NEWMAN.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A CARRIAGE-WAY ACROSS THE PARK—THE COST OF CONVERSING WITH THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.

A petition sent to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, from the Harlem River Navigation Company, calling for the removal of obstructions at High Bridge, was referred.

A communication from the City Inspector, submitting the four bids for the removal of night soil from the City and the award made by him, which we have already published, was laid over.

An invitation was received from Major-Gen. Sanford to unite with the Governor of the State, the Mayor and Councilmen, in receiving the honor of a marching salute from the First Division of the New-York State Militia, in front of the City Hall, on Evacuation Day, at 1½ o'clock, and immediately after the review to attend the presentation of a standard by Gen. PAEZ to the troops of the First Regiment, at the same place. The invitation was accepted.

A petition for the opening of a carriage-way across the Park was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Petitioners, after reciting the history of the action previously taken relative to opening the roads, proceed to answer the argument of the Comptroller. They present five leading points, viz.:

1. None of the real estate of the City, as such, is pledged to the Sinking Fund, the ordinance creating which contemplates no limitation by the Corporation of the use of its real estate.

2. The Park is *already* the public's. They have the right of way over it. Roads and paths have been, and are being, constructed over the Park. This is all wrong, if the Comptroller is right—unless there is a legal distinction between a road for business and one for pleasure.

3. The Legislature of the State have done no more in respect to the ordinance creating the Sinking Fund than to enact that it shall not be amended without consent of the Legislature.

4. The Comptroller is not owner, but simply an agent, or superintendent. The ordinance gives him only the powers of such. The public has no claim to be considered intruders or trespassers, which are the encroachments referred to in the ordinance.

5. The *people of the City* would be benefited by this improvement, and not those peculiarly who live near the Park. It is a great thoroughfare from the North River to the East River, and from Broadway, for carriages, carts or other vehicles, a central point.

The petitioners offer a few suggestions, as follow:

1. That the Comptroller is only one of the executive officers of the Corporation. Executive officers do not make, but execute, ordinances. *The Comptroller is nowhere vested by the Charter with veto power.*

2. All legislative authority, under the Charter, is exclusively vested by it in your Honorable Body. Every resolution of the Common Council, properly passed is an ordinance of the "Corporation," and takes effect as such.

3. By the Charter it is made the duty of the *Comptroller* to be present at the opening of bids. He has, lawfully, no discretion in the matter.

4. If in any instance the Comptroller may refuse to be present at the opening of bids, he may so refuse in *every* instance.

5. Whether a direction of the Common Council by "ordinance, act or resolution," is legal, is for the *Courts*, and not for the *Comptroller*, to decide.

The petition was signed by Simmons & Taylor, and very many others.

A petition from the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital for an appropriation of $500 was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners stating that they had examined a map of the line of grade of Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourth-street to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and of One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Ninth-avenue, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and had approved the grade proposed therein. It was referred to the Committee on Roads.

The Committee on the Fire Department reported a resolution in favor of purchasing a lot of ground for an alarm-tower for the First and Second Fire Districts, and directing the Comptroller to advertise therefor, and the Street Commissioner to advertise for a bell weighing 8,000 pounds to be placed in the tower. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution of Alderman BRADLEY in favor of paying C. Oseanyon $250 for services as interpreter to the special Committee which had charge of the reception of Vice-Admiral Mohammed Pasha, was taken from the table.

Two amendments, offered by Alderman DARRAGH, in favor of reducing the allowance first to $100, and then to $150, were lost, and the resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday next, Thursday being Thanksgiving Day.

ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

WIDENING LAURENS AND NASSAU STREETS.

At a meeting of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, held in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 3 P. M. yesterday, argument for and against the widening of Laurens-street throughout its entire length was heard. The majority of those present seemed to favor the project. Messrs. Alfred Moore and Mansfield Davis spoke in its behalf, and Messrs. Tobias and Wm. Ward opposed it. It was not intimated what the report of the Committee would be. A new plan for the widening of Nassau-street was presented. It proposes that a slice be taken off the east side of the street, commencing at No. 118, a little below Beekman-street, and extending to John-street, and that from Maiden-lane to Cedar-street, on the same side, another be taken, and another from Beekman-street in a straight line to Ann-street, on the west side. The street, thus altered, will run nearly in a straight line. It is probable that the Committee will report in favor of this plan. The Chairman said he understood it had been agreed upon by the property owners on the line of the proposed and much-needed improvement.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE BALLOON—HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS, ETC.

At the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Councilman VAN TINE offered a resolution to the effect that in two weeks the permission granted to Prof. LOWE for balloon experiments be withdrawn, which was adopted.

Councilman OTTARSON offered a resolution appointing a committee to report on the resolutions recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of expenses paid and of advances and payments made on various trust accounts prior to Dec. 31, 1858; to contractors for regulating sundry streets and other improvements, to be reimbursed by assessments to defray the cost of such works; also an apportionate estimate of the deficiency existing in the trust funds on Dec. 31, 1858. The Board then adjourned.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 12th day of November to the 19th day of, November, 1859.—Men, 93; Women, 85; Boys, 126; Girls, 113; Total, 417. Adults, 178; Children, 239; Males, 219; Females, 198; Colored Persons, 6.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	3	Croup	22
Alb'n & Bl'ts dis- of Kidneys	3	Debility, Infant.	8
Angina	3	Debility, Infant.	5
Apoplexy	6	Diarrhœa	4
Asthma	1	Dropsy	6
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Head	10
Bl'dg fm Lungs	1	Dropsy in Heart	1
Bl'dg fm Navel	1	Dysentery	4
Bl'dg fm Womb	1	Enlarg'nt of the heart	1
Bronchitis	3	Epilepsy	1
Cancer	4	Fatty Kidneys	1
Catarrh	1	Fever, Interm't	1
Cholera	1	Fever, Purp'l	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Fever, Remitt't	1
Colic	1	Fever, Scarlet	26
Congs. of Brain	10	Fever, Typhoid	4
Congs. of Lungs	3	Fever, Typhus	4
Consumption	61	Heart, Dis. of	14
Convuls, Infant	42	Heart, Disease of, Valvular	1
Convul's, Puerp'l	1	Hooping Cough	5
		Infiam. Bladder	2
		Infiam. Bowels	10
		Infiam. of Brain	4
		Infiam. of Lungs	38
		Infiam. Stomach	2
		Infiam. Throat	4
		Infiam. Womb	1
		Liver, Dis. of	2
		Marasmus, Ad'lt	2
		Marasmus, Inf't	16
		Measles	1
		Ossific'n Uterus	1
		Palsy	5
		Pleurisy	1
		Rupt. of Womb	1
		Scrofula	4
		Small-pox	2
		Soft'ng of Brain	1
		Sprue	1
		Unknown	4
		Total	381

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES.

Asphyxia	2	Intemperance	3
Burn'd or Scald	5	Lock Jaw	1
Casualties	5	Lues Venerea	1
Cyanosis	1	Malform. Heart	1
Drowned	2	Old Age	5
		Premature Birth	7
		Suffoc'n, accid'l	1
		Suicide	2
		Total	26

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 21, 1857	320
Week ending Nov. 20, 1858	351
Week ending Nov. 12, 1859, (from absolute disease, 383; from external causes, &c., 39.)	402
Week ending Nov. 19, 1859, (from absolute disease, 331; from external causes, &c., 36.)	417
Increase this week	15

A Child's Elopement.

A LITTLE ACTRESS ENTICED FROM HER HOME—HEARTLESS VILLANY.

Our readrs will perhaps remember an account furnished by the San Francisco correspondent of the TIMES, of the supposed elopement, on the 20th ult. from her home and family in that city, of LOUISA PAULLIN, a clever child, popular with theatre-goers as a dansense and minor actress. Additional particulars reveal a touching tale of wrong and suffering LOUISA, who is but eleven years of age, was induced to run away by a young man named GEORGE SERVERY who filled her imagination with golden visions of fame and fortune to be won soon and easily in New-York. Together they embarked on the steamer *Uncle Sam*. On her passage to Acapulco, the Captain's suspicions were aroused. He questioned the girl, and she confided to him her wrongs and sorrows. She said she was very homesick and wanted to get back to truer hearts than that of her pretended lover. On reaching Acapulco, the American Consul was acquainted with the circumstances. The unhappy child was committed to his care, and she returned home by the first steamer.

Justice could not be meted out to the cruel deceiver, the authorities of Acapulco having no jurisdiction in the case. SERVERY, therefore, continued with the *Uncle Sam* to Panama, where he disappeared. Should he revisit California his reception will be unfavorable.

The case is a peculiarly hard one. Miss PAULLIN'S father is an invalid—the result of a serious accident which happened a few months since—and the whole family were dependant on the gifted child for support. The police authorities of San Francisco and Sheriff Ivy were commendably earnest in their efforts to thwart SERVERY'S dastardly designs, which, however, the action of the Captain of the *Uncle Sam* fortunately arrested.

DR. CHEEVER'S MISSION CHURCH.

Shall Miss Johnstone's Appeal be Sustained?—An Excited Discussion on the Question.

The Church of the Puritans held an interesting and exciting business meeting last evening, the object of which was to take action in reference to the recent appeal for aid which has been made to the British Churches.

Mr. J. O. BENNETT was called to the Chair, and, after some discussion in regard to the admission of reporters, the meeting proceeded to business.

Mr. WURTINO, after the reading of the call for the meeting, said that the resolutions of the Trustees, lately published, had nothing to do with this meeting.

Deacon FAIRBANKS said that the meeting was called to see whether the Church would sanction the mission of Miss JOHNSTONE to England. The Church was in a very tight place as to money affairs, and when it was found that money could not be raised in New-York, an appeal was made to Great Britain. The brethren who had signed that appeal had done it on their own responsibility, and they had written a statement containing their reasons for the same, which they would present them.

Some discussion ensued in reference to allowing the statement to be read, but it was finally resolved that Dr. HART should proceed to read it. The report stated that for some time Dr. CHEEVER'S Church had been in straightened circumstances, and Dr. CHEEVER had himself raised $2,000 in this City. If it was right to collect funds here, it was equally right to go to a foreign land for aid. The mission was intended to be kept secret, but somehow a correspondent of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* got hold of it, and informed the American public of it. Thus the whole affair found its way to the columns of the Press. It had given rise to bitter articles in the papers, and the only reply that had been made was written by a young man, who was rather inconsiderate, but had repented of his rashness.

The object of the mission was to raise a fund of $50,000, the interest of which should pay the ground rent of the church. This sum was to be entrusted to a Committee of Seven, five of whom were to be members of the Church, and two not connected with it. So long as that pulpit was faithful in denouncing Slavery, the Church was to have the benefit of the fund, but if the pastor ceased this work, the Committee were empowered to apply the money to some other object. At any rate, an Anti-Slavery Church was to be maintained in this City. The report was quite lengthy, and will soon be published here and in England. A letter had been received from Edinburgh, giving very favorable accounts of the receipt of the appeal in that city.

The following resolutions were then introduced by Rev. J. C. WARREN:

Whereas, Neither the Church as a body, nor the majority of its members, nor the Trustees of the Society were consulted previous to the application made in March last by certain brethren of the Church to British Christians for pecuniary aid, it is manifest that none can be held responsible for the matter or the manner of that appeal but the individuals who made it, and who are now quite willing to bear that responsibility; but,

Whereas, Some of the wealthiest members of the Church and others have entirely withdrawn their support from the ordinary expenses of the Society, while some of the Trustees, men of ability and sagacity, now openly declare their opinion that the Church and Society cannot be sustained;

Resolved, That we, the Church of the Puritans, assembled for this purpose by public notice from the pulpit, do hereby declare our full conviction of the propriety and necessity of such an appeal to Foreign aid.

Resolved, That the movement, read in this Church, signed by the brethren who authorized that appeal to the British Christians, for pecuniary aid, entirely exonerates those brethren from all blame in the premises, and is hereby declared to be the deliberate judgment of the Church as to the present condition of the Society, and a truthful statement of the several steps by which that condition has been reached.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, with the documents above named, be forwarded to Rev. Dr. CANDLISH, of Edinburgh, and Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, of London.

Mr. CHESTER took exception to the report and resolutions. He called upon the individuals to prove the facts therein contained. It had been said that Dr. CHEEVER had long been the great Anti-Slavery preacher in the United States, but he wished to know where Dr. CHEEVER was twenty years ago when there was much of Abolitionism. An appeal to foreign lands was always odious. He thought it was bad enough that assistance should be sought from England, but that the proposed sum of $50,000, should be placed in the hands of a Committee was something he had never conceived of. How should this Committee decide when the gospel was faithfully preached and when not. It was proposed that they should hold the funds, and when the pastor ceased to dispense the gospel faithfully, the Committee were to have the power to withdraw the money and apply it elsewhere. We would go to England for aid in converting the Catholics, but we shall never have the control of the citadel on Union-square. The moment the Church received that money, from that moment the pastor would lose all his moral power. [Amen. Amen.] Twenty years ago there were Abolition preachers, but they were all forgotten now. Even Dr. CHEEVER pronounced a eulogy upon DANIEL WEBSTER and said not a word against him, and it ill became the Doctor, at this time, to send across the water sneers against that patriot. Mr. CHESTER then censured the resolutions for the personalities which they contained.

Mr. ABERNETHY was opposed to having this fund intrusted to a Committee, for it would give them the power over the Church.

Rev. C. J. WARREN did not see how the fund was to control the Church any more than a thousand dollars borrowed would control the borrower. It was most perfect sophistry that $50,000 could control a Church. The pastorate would die unless some funds were raised. Formerly Abolitionism was received with less opposition than now: the South were Abolitionists then. Now is the time to fight, and it is hard work.

Dr. BALL made a few remarks, condemning the personal character of the resolutions, and the suggestion of the report that the funds be entrusted to a Committee. He thought that this Committee would whip the Church like slaves.

Mr. FAIRBANKS replied that there was no more power over the Church than over the North star.

Dr. BALL said that never, with his consent, would the funds collected be so invested.

A long discussion followed. Several motions for laying the resolutions on the table and for adjournment were made, but to no effect. The Committee party were determined to settle things on the spot.

About 10½ o'clock Dr. CHEEVER made an address. He said that he had been pained at what had been spoken there. He wrote a letter to Mr. SPURGEON on his own responsibility, and, to his surprise, he saw in the papers resolutions of the Trustees, disavowing any connection with Miss JOHNSTONE. If they had come to him, the matter might have been settled amicably, but they acted without consulting him. He had been away for a few days, and his wife had been obliged to write to him that a plan was on foot to remove him from the Church. Often he had felt like giving the whole matter up, but then he felt that he was commissioned of God to keep his post and continue in the conflict with Slavery. He had received letters of encouragement from all parts of this country and Great Britain, and so long as God upheld him he would preach on.

At midnight the discussion was still going on, with little prospect of coming to a conclusion.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—Another meeting of the County Canvassers was held yesterday afternoon. The Board was engaged most of the session in calling off corrected returns. Mr. BIRDSALL, the Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Fifth District, at the late election, was present with counsel to urge upon the Board not to adopt the returns of the Nineteenth Ward for that officer. Two of the tickets cast in this Ward in favor of Mr. WALTER, Mr. BIRDSALL'S opponent, were so blurred in printing that Mr. WALTER'S name was partially illegible. The Canvassers return them with a note signed by two of their number, that in their opinion these ballots were intended for Mr. WALTER. The Board refused to hear counsel, and adopted the return as presented. This makes a tie in the vote for the two candidates named, Mr. WALTER will probably get possession of the office, as there were two ballots cast for "A. Walter," and none for "D. Birdsall," which will be credited to the respective candidates, thus giving Mr. WALTER a majority of *one* in a vote of about 20,000 cast. In the Second Senatorial District, Mr. GARDINER, the Democratic candidate, has 30 more votes than Mr. PIERSON, while Mr. WINSLOW, the Republican candidate for District-Attorney, has a majority of 1,575 over his opponent.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. The only matter of general interest that came up was a series of preambles, with resolutions attached, presented by Alderman DAYTON, remonstrating against the reletting of the Ferries, so as to permit the lessees to charge two cents for each foot passenger. A Special Committee of three is called for in the resolution, "With power to negotiate with the corporate authorities of New-York for the alterations of the terms of sale so as to restore the ferry rates as charged in 1853 and 1854, or to secure to the City of Brooklyn the said ferry franchises." The resolution was adopted by unanimous consent.

PRICE OF A KISS.—A man named JAMES SUTHERLAND was fined $20, yesterday, by Justice VOORHIES, for kissing a woman against her will.

COURT CALENDARS.—Circuit Court for this day—Nos. 152½, 153, 58, 104, 125, of the October calendar; Nos. 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17¾, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 of the November calendar; and Nos. 83, 106, 137, 144 on the October calendar. City Court—Nos. 3, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47/32, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. Sold by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Overcoats at Evans',

Good black cloth overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12 to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10 to 18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15 to 20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10 to 20
Fur beaver overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats	4 to —

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

We shall open to-day a case new style Cashmere Vestings and fine fancy French Cassimeres, just received from Paris.

These goods are of first quality, imported by ourselves. We give an extract of a letter from our agent there:

"I have sent light colors and showy vestings, as they are all the go here. No velvets worn in Paris—all cashmere vestings."

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Grover and Baker's

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

At Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Second-hand Safes,

Of different makers,

For sale at half their original cost.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,

No. 337 Broadway.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our saw-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,

Corner Franklin-st.

This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,

Corner Franklin-st.

Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

Barry's Tricopherona

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

A great chance for ladies and gentlemen to dispose of their left-off wearing apparel to a good advantage. Fifty per cent. will be paid more than anywhere else by calling or addressing to P. MINTZ, No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. MINTZ.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.

J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishments.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,803. No. 30 Platt-st.

A Great Reduction

of prices in

STEREOSCOPIC GOODS.

At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John st.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $8 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Traveling Shawls and Blankets,

French Flannel Traveling Shirts, CANTRELL has Heavy Undershirts and Drawers,

At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Ladies' Victoria Balmoral Boots are the best Winter Boots ever introduced—neat, elegant, comfortable, as dressy as a Ballroom Gaiter. CANTRELL has all varieties of Shoes, Boots, and Slippers, for ladies, children, and gentlemen, at No. 813 Broadway.

Bridgewater Paint.—Ten years' test has proved its Elasticity, Durability and Economy. If you want your roof painted, send your order to No 32 Maiden-lane. Landlords, examine it.

HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

The "Riggs Truss" is a Cleanly Truss—a water-proof Truss—a durable and economical Truss—a Truss which preserves the cord and contracts the openings—a Truss as is a Truss. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

HOLMES—WATSON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 21, by Rev. John Dowling, WILLIAM HOLMES, of Mississippi, to CHARLES L. WATSON, daughter of Harley Watson, Esq., all of this City.

BRANT—BRADEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 3, by Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Gowanus, Mr. RANDOLPH BRANT to Miss MARGARET BRADEN, both of this City.

PYNE—HART.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, HERBERT C. PYNE, of Ancram, Columbia Co., N. Y., to MARY A., eldest daughter of the late John P. Hart, of this City.

SMALLEY—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Henry P. Smith, the Rev. JNO. W. SMALLEY, of Brooklyn, L. I., to MARY E., eldest daughter of the late N. Smalley, Esq.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, suddenly, CAROLINE, the wife of William Smith, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 50 Dominick-st.

STOTT.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 21, of consumption, ELIZABETH G., wife of James Stott, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 497 2d-av., corner 31st-st., on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

GRANT.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 21, ADELE, only daughter of C. De F. and E. A. Grant, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 11 Gramercy Park, without further notice.

HULL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 21, of consumption, THOS. C. HULL, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 112 East 27th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SNECKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 20, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Wm. Sneckner, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, from his father's residence, No. 24 East 15th-st.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 20, after a brief illness, SARAH SICKLES, eldest daughter of Asbury and Sarah Newcomb, aged 4 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 Sheriff-st., at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

THOM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 19, JAMES THOM, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs,) corner of Henry and Remsen sts., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAST

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS!
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 21,
We shall offer our MAGNIFICENT SHAWL STOCK, including
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS IN THE CITY,
at
Half the usual prices.
Our
CLOAK STOCK
Contains new over five thousand garments,
IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Most of which are in exclusive styles,
Elegantly made, and
AT POPULAR PRICES,
OUR UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE FURS,
of
EVERY KIND AND IN EVERY STYLE,
Will be sold by us during the balance of the season,
At retail,
NEARLY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH AT THE VALUE OF THE SKINS.
Buyers are invited to compare.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Would invite notice to their large stock of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Long and Square, Brochés, Stellas, Woolen, &c., &c.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In great variety,
BELOW USUAL PRICES;
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on Monday, Nov. 21,
PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
Also, a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, of the
MOST APPROVED SHAPES,
And elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c.,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In every variety, including J. Crossley & Son's Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions; Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS,
Hemp and Low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Another GREAT REDUCTION in SILKS and DRESS GOODS.
100 more Pieces DRESS SILKS, at 50c. per Yard,
REDUCED from 75c.
Also 100 Pieces, redneed from $1 50 to 87c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
Just opened, 70 Pieces HEAVY FRENCH POPLIN,
Reduced to 50c.—former price, $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
50 Pieces FRENCH MERINO, only 50c.
Worth 75c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th-st.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
25 more Pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, at 2s. 6d to 3s.
Reduced from 4s. 6d. and 6s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
20 more Pieces Wide BLACK SILKS, 7s. and $1 per yard,
Worth $1 25.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
2 Cases PACIFIC and MANCHESTER DE LAINES,
At 1s. per Yard, worth 1s. 6d.

SETS OF LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LOOK TO THE SACRIFICE.
THE EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASING.
RICH DRESS GOODS REDUCED BEYOND BELIEF.
THE GREAT SALE AT REDUCED PRICES,
at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
IS THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

RICH DOUBLE-SKIRT ROBES,
Invoiced at $45,
Reduced to $30.
RICH TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES,
Invoiced at $35,
Reduced to $25.
RICH THREE-FLOUNCED ROBES,
Invoiced at $25,
Redneed to $18 50
RICH FRENCH MERINOS,
Invoiced at $1 25,
Redneed to 69 cents.
RICH PARIS DE LAINES, (all Wool,)
Invoiced at 69 cents,
Reduced to 44 cents.
5 CASES,
NEWEST STYLES,
MUSLIN DELAINES, (late imports.)
Invoiced at 31 cents,
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
5 CASES
"NEW-YORK MILL" PRINTS,
Manufacturer's prices 12 cents,
AT SIXPENCE PER YARD.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, (very rich,)
Invoiced at $1 50,
Reduced to $1.
WALTHAM MILLS SHEETINGS, 9x4 wide,
Manufacturer's prices 31 cents,
Reduced to 25 cents per yard.
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
Of every description,
REDUCED IN EQUAL PROPORTIONS.
Also,
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
Plain and Fancy,
REDUCED 40 PER CENT.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS!
LARGE STOCK OF LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'
Worth to be sold by us this season.
Our large stock comprises a full assortment from low priced goods to the richest curtains imported. Our prices continue to be lower than any other house at retail, as the steady increase of trade in this department for the last five years proves.
C. C. MERCHANT & CO.,
No. 449 Broadway.

CURTAINS!
CURTAINS!
CURTAINS!
AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CLOAKS.
SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
Now open and opening daily,
NOVELTIES IN VELVET AND BEAVER
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
superi rin quality and finish.
Ladies wishing Cloaks and Sacques, to set and fit especially well, can be fitted by a competent person.
MOURNING CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS AND CLOAKS FOR CHILDREN, in stock and made to order.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, for the balance of the season, their
SUPERB STOCK OF SHAWLS
at greatly redneed prices.
A., C. & CO. would invite the especial attention of the public to a choice lot of
SHEPHERD'S PLAID, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
THEIR
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS, and
VESTIBULE LACES.
Persons wishing such goods would do well to examine their stock before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 21,
Their extensive stock of superior DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELING at greatly redneed prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their WINTER CLOAKS at reduced prices.
Amongst them will be found ALL THE VARIETIES of the season.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN SETS, SLEEVES, BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES and by the yard.
A large and rich assortment received per steamer *Asia* for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS,
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
SILK MERINO PARAMATTAS,
POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
ALSO,
Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

IMPORTANT!! TO THE LADIES!!
VELVETS.
Just received at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILK VELVETS FOR LADIES' BONNETS of every hue and shade.
Also a very large stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
The newest and most fashionable styles, which will be sold at BARGAINS.
N. B.—At LICHTENSTEIN'S,
No. 387 Broadway.

A NEW STYLE OF PARIS EMBROIDERED Collar and Cuffs, Medallion, Valenciennes and Insertion Sets and Collars, with Handkerchiefs to match, Paris Embroideries, Infant's Caps and Cloaks, and Illusion Goods in endless variety. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—Steel Springs Nos. 14, 16, 16, 17, 18 and 20 supplied in large or small quantities, for the season, at low rates. Steel wire rolled and tempered. Brooklyn Steel-Spring Company, No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Fulton Ferry.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK
In this market.
Reduced to $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods from steamer *New-World* will be sold off low, consisting of prints, muslins, broadcloths, cassimeres, saltinets, blankets, carpeting, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS.
WARNOCK & CO.,
NO. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Invite attention to their select and beautiful display of
LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS;
Comprising every desirable species, and manufactured in the most perfect and tasty manner.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
FROM
BINET, FILS & CO.
TO THE PUBLIC:
We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES
OF
BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.
The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint
Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.
Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT, LONDON PORTER, and Scotch Ale of all the favorite brands. A full supply constantly on hand and for sale in any quantity. Also a very fine article of New-York and Philadelphia Ale and Porter, fully equal to much of the foreign for one-half the price. A select assortment of fine Wines, Brandies, Irish and Scotch Whisky. JOHN J. STAFF, No. 86 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

AT DANKSGIVING.—1,000 BOTTLES OF WHISKEY, imported by JOHN McAULIFFE, No. 43 Nassau-st., hailed by the Press, "Genuine Irish Whisky at last!" He pledges his reputation to sell the above 7 years old, in sherry butts, (personally selected on the spot,) 50c. per bottle, $2 50 per gallon.

GUINNESS & SONS'S EXTRA STOUT.
For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as first-rate cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamber work and waiting or to take care of children and sew; they have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; understands her work thoroughly; can give the very best of City references; has 3½ years' from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 304 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent person who thoroughly understands her business; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen, or would go as second cook to a hotel or first-class boarding-house where wages is no object. Good references given. Call at No. 24 17th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, REspectable young woman, as waitress and to do chamber work; is fully competent to fill the situation; is both willing and obliging. Has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference, as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress in a small private family; understands waiting in all branches; or as nurse to a few young children and sewing; is neat and obliging; can fill either situation with entire satisfaction; has got the best of City reference for three years. Call at 61 East 22d st, near 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family, as his by's nurse or children's; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has no objection to make herself generally useful, or go a short distance in the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 201 East 21-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, RESpectable young woman as waitress and assist with chamberwork, or plain sewing; has unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability; can be seen at No. 224 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts, Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking, jellies and creams, boning and larding; is an excellent pastry cook; best of City references given. Apply at No. 131 7th-av., over saddle store, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS. understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has been going out by the week, but prefers a permanent situation. Can be seen for four days at No. 219 West 23d-st. between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young girl; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, plain sewing and shirt making; is neat and obliging. Can be seen at No. 115 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., until suited.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a small family, to do housework or plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; has no relatives in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, or would be willing to take care of a baby; has three years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 East 21st-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable English Protestant woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable family in New-York City as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing; can refer to the family where she now lives. Call at No. 288 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City references. To be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer and excellent baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations, one as cook and the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be well recommended from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call or address A. L., No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., first door on second floor,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, bread, &c. Call or address MARY, at 71 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 8, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation to attend a baby and do plain sewing or attend children; can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 462 6th av., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; good references given as to character and capability. Call at No. 36 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or could do fine washing. Call at No. 71 15th-st., near 6th-av., basement. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN COOK and laundress, for a most faithful and competent girl by her present employer. Call at 14 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or sewer; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,008 Broadway, for two days.

COOK.—A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, WELLrecommended, who understands her duties and is economical in her kitchen, desires a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; would assist in washing; no objection to a first-class boarding house or hotel. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A MIDDLING AGED ENGLISH LADY, OF refinement and education, desires a situation to superintend a household, or teach young children English, or would make a suitable companion to an invalid lady. Apply at No. 10 Lafayette-place, 3d Sonth 6th-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, from 10 to 2.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AND HER daughter, desiring a home, would like to take charge of a house, as superintendent or housekeeper; best of reference given and required. Address L. M. C., No. 490 4th-av.

A GERMAN WAITRESS, SPEAKING French and English fluently—English and other first-class cooks; several excellent laundresses; a cold-water and other first-class servants, highly recommended—are now at BOOKHAM'S, No. 92 East 13th-st., Stuyv. sant-square.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; she is a very neat and fast sewer; has lived with one family four years, and refers to them by permission. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 369 6th-av., second floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; has good City reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family, or chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer; the best of City reference; four years in her last place. Call at No. 115 East 26th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook, in a private family. The best of City reference can be given. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, grocery store, corner 21st-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITnation as groom and coachman; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful and steady driver, and well acquainted with the City; can produce good City reference from his last employer; has had long experience in Europe in the same capacity. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., corner 26th-st., Room No. 10, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, of sober, honest and respectable character, as cashier or receiver, or would be willing to act as collector in any establishment where a respectable man is required; the best of City reference can be given. Address CASHIER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man, who understands his business; is a careful driver; knows the City well; has lived three years in his last place, and has lived with the best families in Europe; will be found worth looking after. Address C. A. C. No. 832 Broadway, for two days, at Lowry's saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man of long experience in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and a steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; has the best of City references. Any address left at Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or at No. 654 Broadway, for E. M., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUAtions; the man as coachman, and has a thorough knowledge of a garden; or to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; his wife as plain cook or lady's dress; understands the management of milk and butter; has good City reference. Address M. H., No. 219 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has had long experience, both in the old country and this; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call on or address a line to I. F., J. W. Wilson's Livery Stables, No. 87 10th-st., near University-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an active, intelligent Protestant young man; he can take charge of garden, cows, &c., if required; no objection to the City or any part of the country. Five years' undoubted references of good character. Address or call, from 10 till 3 o'clock, on S. TYRREL, No. 133 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to any part of the country; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Address T. C., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART YOUNG man, in some wholesale house, in any capacity; has been teaching school for five years; is a smart penman, quick at figures, &c.; can be well recommended; salary expected, $300 for first year. Address E. V. O. HARE, No. 181 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; would have no objection to the country or to travel, and has the best of City references, as to character and capability. Address R. R. A., No. 12 Washington-square, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy young man, a situation, in City or country, as waiter, fireman, or porter in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; can produce the best of City reference of three years from his late employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or direct to P. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 54 University-place, for two days, in the livery stable.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE, whose engagement with a Produce-house expires this day, seeks a situation, or would be willing to go South or West, if inducements could be offered. Good City references given. Address Box No. 2,607 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 16 YEARS OF age, a situation in a grocery or liquor store; is willing to make himself generally useful; can get first rate reference as to honesty. Can be seen for three days at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF sober and industrious habits, a situation as coachman and gardener in the City or country; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. W. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF 20 WISHES A situation in a bookstore, as salesman; has had two years experience, and can give good City reference as to capability, &c. Address Box No. 1,084 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses well. Can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter by a young man who perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant; has no objection to town or country; would prefer to go to Washington. Address J. S., at Mr. Rogers' bookstore, No. 827 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; is a married man, and understands his business well; has lived in this City eight years. Call or address J. F., No. 265 West 24th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, (English,) as valet or waiter in a private family; no objection to go South. Address T. B., No. 13 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has five years' good reference; has no objections to the country. Call on or address Mr. LOUDEN, Saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A trustworthy and competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. No objection to the country. Address C. R., No. 93 East 16th-st., for three days.

LAW.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office, where he can have an opportunity to study the profession. Salary no object. Address LEX, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GENTLEMAN of character and ability to go at once to Europe on business of importance connected with European Governments; only parties having business experience and character need apply. Address NEGOTIATION, Box 368 Post-office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN, FOR OUR various wholesale departments; persons of acknowledged ability, having an extensive acquaintance with buyers, may apply by letter to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DENTIST. THOROughly competent in filling and plate work. Applicants by mail will state their age, how long they are dentists, in what branch they excel, wages required, and references. Address to E. & A. PRETERRE, dentists, No. 169 Bowery, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN—AND ONE who can influence a strictly near-by Dry Goods Trade, can make a good arrangement with
CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THORNEMORTON.
No. 63 Murray-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 4 months, to order of B. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
C. & J. BUSSELL,
No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

LOST—FROM NO. 293 BROADWAY, A GREEN Ledger-book, containing a selection of poems by W. W. Fosdick; also, a number of manuscript letters, and other writings to and from the same person; a reasonable reward will be paid if the same be returned to W. W. WOTHERSPOON, No. 20 Abingdon-place, or OSCAR F. LOWE, No. 46 East 28th-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANGANESE ORE
For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, 24TH inst., in the Pound, at 12 o'clock, one bay horse to pay charges.
WM. WATTERMINE, P. M.,
58th-st 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
offers for sale the following property:
2 lots on 47th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 5th-av., each 25x100.5-12.
11 lots on 56th-st., west side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100.
1 lot on 49th-st., south side, 425 feet west of 6th-av., 25x101 1½.
1 lot on 44th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 10th-av., 20x100.
4 lots on 75th-st., southeast corner 10th-av., near Jnnction Broadway, 25x100.
5 lots on 52d-st., north side, 125 feet west of 4th-av., 25x100.
2 lots on northwest corner 2d-av. and 49th-st., and 1 lot on 49th-st., 25x100.
4 lots on 46th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 5th-av., 25x100.
4 lots on northwest corner 84th-st. and 11th-av., 100x102.2.
5 lots on 87th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., 25x100.
4 lots on 87th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., 25x100.
30 lots on Division-av., Brooklyn, bounded by Hancock and Jefferson sts.
4 lots in the town of West Farms, fronting on two streets. Will sell them, if called for immediately, for $200 cash.
2 lots on 6th-av., west side, 25 feet south of 53th-st.
4 lots on 11th-av., commensing with northwest corner and running northerly.
6 lots on 13th-st., north side, 80 feet east of Avenue C.
1 lot in the City of New-Haven, Conn., 35x200.
19 lots on 81st-st. and 5th-av., north side, 5 on the avenue.
8 lots on 11th-av., east side, commencing 50 feet from 42d-st.
3 lots on 44th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 5th-av., 25x100.4.
1 lot on 59th-st., north side, middle of block, west of 1st-av.
1 lot on 11th-st., south side, near 1st-av., 25x100.
1 lot southwest corner 6th-av. and 53d-st.; a very desirable lot.
4 lots on 110th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.
2 lots on 37th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 2d-av.
3 lots on 109th-st., south side, 110 feet east of 3d-av.
1 lot on 56th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 7th-av.
2 lots on 10th-av., east side, between 65th and 66th sts., 20x80.
1 lot on 10th-av., west side, between 54th and 55th sts.
2 lots on 6th-av., east side, 75 feet north of 47th-st.; very good.
1 plot of ground, 100 feet on 2d-av. and 46th-st., 200 feet on street, northeast corner.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
NO. 778 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE BY S. EDDY & CO.—No. 51 Liberty-st., (opposite Post-office.)—L

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26 h-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 3:30 and 8:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P.M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A.M.; 4:50 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., and at 4 P.M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:15 P.M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:40 and 5:30 P.M.
The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A.M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6½ P.M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., and 6 P.M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A.M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2 and 5.35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie 9:30 A.M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P.M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A.M., and 4 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A.M.; for Yaphank at 10 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; for Sconset 10 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.; for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P.M.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3." Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. BARROW. No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND,
Formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, Author of several Medical Works, &c., &c., gives his individual personal attention to the Cure of all Diseases, Defects, and Malformations of the Genito-Urinary Organs. Office No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 8. Varicocele and Phymosis effectually relieved, without knife or ligature. Dr. H.'s Medical Work on the above, price $1, postage included. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning. It is a reference and guide to health."—*New-York Home Journal.* "It evidently has a good purpose, and aims to accomplish an object highly desirable and purely benevolent."—*New-York Evangelist.* "Dr. Hammond is undoubtedly the most skillful surgeon in his specialty in this country."—*Boston Electric Medical Journal.*

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
Also,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 1354 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at Dr. Hunterian Museum, No. 21 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His grand remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison-ous taint in the blood in a manner unknown unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition, over 100 pages 12mo, closely printed, one hundred electrotyped engravings, Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Yesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their reciepts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larment and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Evening Express, Express Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5 Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $5. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. Attendance till 10 P.M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Honston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.,) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 144 Greene-st., open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE of the MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-ST REST—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The AFRICA will sail on Dec. 7.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
(In MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50. Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SOHENCK, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA,—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 21.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60. Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COFFIN, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & REINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE.—TO PASSENGERS PER STEAMER MARION FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—In consequence of the unavoidable detention of the steamer MARION, passengers are hereby notified that she will not leave until TUESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, previous to which hour they will please be on board.
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. BENNETT, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $3,000 TO $4,000 capital, to engage in an almost exclusive and very profitable manufacturing business, now established in this City. Any person willing to take an active part may realize a fortune in a short time, as will be clearly shown. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d-st., from 4 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—BY A FANCY GOODS HOUSE, DOING a cash trade, a partner with $5,000 to $10,000, with a view of adding a hosiery department to the above business. To a person of good character and business habits a good opportunity offers. Address, with real name, FANCY GOODS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,650.—WOOD-YARD FOR SALE.—Steam-engine and circular saws, for cutting kindling-wood, five horses, wagons, carts, harness, tools, and fixtures, complete, and large stock of wood. Lease at low rent. Apply at 10th-av. Wood-yard, Nos. 59 and 61 10th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of in large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the building.
HART. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
No. 322 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR OUR WHOLEsale Hosiery Department; he must have a knowledge of the European markets, and a first-rate judge of goods. Apply, by letter, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000 to $2,000 in a cash mechanical business, connected with shipping. Apply to ROBERTS & CO., No. 22 Coenties-slip, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the "Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same," for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All proositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.
MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER, in complete running order—12-inch bore, and 30-inch stroke. For further particulars, apply to S. V. REES, No. 629 Madison-st., corner of West 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT
LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.
At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A.M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade exclusively for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
and all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear,
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.
In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.
The goods will be on exhibition at our salesroom on MONDAY, 21st, and the ladies and public generally are invited to examine them.

THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE AUCTION SALE.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 22,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 834 Broadway,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
Lot of fancy and common baskets, coffee urns, water coolers, fire irons, fenders, Britannia tea sets, urns and swing kettles, block tin dish covers, fine plated tea sets, covered dishes, butter dishes, ice pitchers, London bronze swing kettles, silver-plated communion sets, block tin urns, silver-plated tea and coffee pots, large lot of rich plated casters, liqueur stands, coasters, jewel boxes, fancy ivory table cutlery, plated forks and spoons.

M. C. TERY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,
Will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) continuation of catalogue of STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, affording the richest variety for selection of scenery, foreign and American; groups, statuary, historic views, colored, plain and illuminated; STEREOSCOPES in rosewood, Morocco and papier machie; sold in lots to suit the private buyer as well as the trade.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN CENTRAL AND MOUNT MORRIS PARKS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON FIFTH-AV.—24 lots on the 5th-av., forming the entire front of three blocks, viz.: from 111th to 112th-st., from 112th to 113th-st., from 115th to 116th-st., including 6 corner lots; all the lots over 25 feet front.
ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-ST.—6 lots and gores on the north side of 111th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 112th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—5 lots and gores on the south side of 113th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lots.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-ST.—5 lots and gores on the north side of 115th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. lot.
The above property is the handsomest plot of lots now for sale in New-York, commencing one block from the CENTRAL PARK, being of beautiful grade, free from Rock, and fit for building. SALE ABSOLUTE. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ALBERT M. GRIFFIN will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, the catalogue comprising the largest and finest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz.: Superb rosewood drawing-room suites, richly carved, and covered in satin brocatel, rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, etageres, centre tables, bookcase, Turkish easy chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil-paintings by eminent artists, velvet carpets, superb artistic bronzes, statuary, 21-day clock, chandeliers, &c.: rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, wardrobes, armoir-a-glace, commodes, &c., solid carved oak buffet, Hertz extension dining-table, china and glass ware, table cutlery, silver ware, &c.; also all the furniture of the servants' apartments, basement and kitchen furniture. The above furniture was all made to order for the present owner by City makers, and is of the finest description. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTH-AV. AND THIRTIETH-ST., TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED INTEREST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
FOURTH-AV.—Four lots, with the four-story Philadelphia brick houses, with stores underneath, thereon, on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st., and known as Nos. 412, 414, 416 and 418 4th-av. Lots each 20x60, except corner, which is 27.8x60.
THIRTIETH-ST.—Also, adjoining on the rear, the three three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 46, 48 and 50 East 30th-st. Lots each 13.4x98.
The premises can be seen by applying for the keys at the corner store.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., and for further information, apply to SPEIR & NASH, No. 7 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov 23, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., closing sale of elegant modern oil paintings by the most eminent French artists, being the balance of an invoice remaining from the sales of October 24 and November 7 and 8, and comprising and embrace among others, the examples of the following artists, viz.: Le Poitevin, Couturier, A. Veron, G. Feiberg, Bildebrandt, H. Durien, Bourne, J. Murat, Michaud, L. Schanen, Hausemann, Diebolt, Van Schelven, and others; this sale will embrace the balance of the invoice recently received from Paris, and as several of them are consigned direct from the artists, persons wishing fine pictures by the above are earnestly invited to this sale; also, 4 superb pictures consigned to us direct from the artists, (through their agents,) by Perez, Veron and Kurvassy; the above collection is now on exhibition.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 834 Broadway, a full stock of fire-sets, table cutlery, finest plated ware, tea sets, waiters, urns, forks, spoons, &c. Fine japanned tea trays, block-tin ware, fine britannia, iron furniture, confectioners' moulds, tin ware, pots, kettles, fixtures of store, signs, &c.
The sale will be continued every business day at same hour, until the entire catalogue is gone through.
The goods being all first class, present a rare chance for dealers and families to lay in a supply.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office, 5 Great Jones-st.
A LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND EXTENsive sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) of rich Household Furnishing goods, paintings, plate, silver, crockery and glassware—all being the contents of the private residence No. 61 West 25th-st., near 5th-av.; 5th and 6th-av. cars and stages pass within a few doors of the house. Sale positive, rain or shine. This will be a rare opportunity for parties to refurnish, as everything is nearly new and in perfect order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Sale-room, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A young bay saddle horse, five or six years old, a very stylish driver, and, although young, of great promise.
An elegant plain four-quarter light coach, nearly new, used but a short time, and built by one of our best City makers, sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for it.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot and building No. 404 Broadway, near Canal-st., by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of H. Ingoldsby, Referee. For full particulars, apply to C. W. SANDFORD and R. D. BILLINGS, No. 5 Tryon-row; or JUDAH & DICKENSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF PIANOS AND FURNITURE. by PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of one rosewood 6-octave piano, one mahogany 6-octave do., mahogany sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, centre tables, three large pier glasses and slabs, a lot of saloon furniture, nine stoves, three heaters, lot of kitchen furniture; also one Lester, one Wooster, and two Brewin sewing machines.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, consisting of parlor suites, carpets, rosewood centre tables, bookcases, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

W. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—W. ALBERTUS will sell, at auction, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) all the furniture in the dwelling house No. 46 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., of a family giving up housekeeping, consisting of all kinds of fine furniture, splendid suites, a splendid piano-forte, with a large quantity of rosewood bedroom furniture, matting, pillows, carpets, &c.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—This TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 Williamst., a fine collection of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, iris, crocus, crown imperials, lilies, &c. Gardeners and those in want attend. 10 cases.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
OIL-PAINTINGS.—OVER TWO HUNDRED TO be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the store No. 293 Broadway. Sale positive, as the building is being torn down, and the paintings must be sold immediately.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, RUBbers, at auction, by—RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 48 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of prime goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale for this week will take place on WEDNESDAY, 23d, instead of Thursday. Full particulars, with catalogues, early on Wednesday morning.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE CHINA, glass and earthenware. J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 10 o'clock, at No. 28t Pearl-st., choice stock of sundries goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Sale positive, rain or shine.

SIDEBOARD FOR SALE LESS THAN HALF its original cost. A very superior sideboard, lately priced for sale a few days ago. Call at J. W. VANDEWATER'S, No. 76 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ALBERTINI, BEAUCARDE.
Positively last week but one of the season.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock,
IL POLIUTO; OR, THE MARTYRS.
ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE.
The second appearance in America of
MADAME ALBERTINI.
Principal dramatic Prima Donna from the leading Opera Houses in Italy, will take place
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
When she will appear as Paolina, in the new Opera of
IL POLIUTO.
The Great Tenor, Signor BEAUCARDE,
Will appear for the first time in America as Poliuto

THE SOUTHERN PANIC.

The Excitement in Virginia—Profound Policy of Gov. Wise—The Views of Cassius M. Clay—Letter from Father Giddings—The Sons of John Brown, &c., &c.

A private dispatch from Baltimore says: "The renewed excitement at Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, arises entirely from the decided precautionary measures adopted by the authorities. Gov. WISE has determined upon maintaining a large force until after the execution, to insure "law and order."

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Nov. 21.

Order prevails here now. The excitement of Saturday has subsided, and no suspicious parties have been discovered. Gov. WISE has received letters from intelligent and responsible parties in the North and West, assuring him of the organization of bands for rescue. The presence of the military has restored confidence and calmness to the public mind. The military are preparing an encampment. The Governor will return to Richmond to-morrow. We have cavalry, artillery and infantry enough to encounter a small army of sympathisers.

It is rumored that Gov. WISE has received a dispatch from Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, informing him that a large body of men, from six hundred to a thousand, are arming for a rescue, under command of JOHN BROWN, Jr., and will undoubtedly start for Charlestown. WISE is said to have replied that, if Gov. CHASE allows them to cross the line, he will enter proceedings against him for treason. Also, a dispatch was received, on Saturday, from United States Marshal JOHNSON, of Ohio, stating that from six hundred to a thousand men were arming for a rescue in that State. JOHN BROWN, Jr., is the reported commander.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners still continue in good spirits, and employ their time principally in writing letters. The two negroes, COPELAND and GREEN, have made professions of conversion under the ministerial services of Rev. J. HOFFMAN WAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. BROWN was approached by a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion a few days ago who wished to advise him spiritually. BROWN repelled it, saying that they did not worship the same God. The minister was a slaveholder.

THE SONS OF JOHN BROWN.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Saturday says: "There were three sons of JOHN BROWN with him at Harper's Ferry. Two were killed in the affray—one was killed in the engine-house, and the other died of his wounds a few days subsequent to the affair. These two were OLIVER BROWN and WATSON BROWN. The third one, OWEN BROWN, escaped, and we have it from a source correctly informed that he is safe from the reach of pursuers. We do not know where he is, and do not wish to know, and if we did know should not say even as much as we have above, for while we can in no way excuse the actors in that mad foray, we certainly should let the Virginia officers catch their own insurgents. But OWEN BROWN was in the affair, and he is now safe. Whether he was buried in Pennsylvania by fugitive slaves as was MERRIAM, who, a few days since, turned up in Canada, we can't say, but he got safely away, either on an under-ground or upper-ground railway.

The same journal asks what became of the bodies of the two BROWNS and the other insurgents killed at Harper's Ferry? No one has ever recorded the fact of their burial and no one knows that burial was ever given them. Decency—if it has not departed from the Old Dominion—demands an answer to our question. It is said that a surgeon in a town not far distant from Harper's Ferry had the body of one of the BROWNS and dissected it. JASON BROWN, of Summit county, son of Capt. BROWN, has written a letter to Gov. WISE asking—in case his father shall be executed—that the body be sent to Ohio for burial, or to be delivered to the friends.

LETTER FROM JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

THE RIGHT OF SLAVES TO ACT IN SELF-DEFENCE—JOHN BROWN.

Mr. GINNINGS publishes the following letter in the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

CANESTOTA, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 14, 1859.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A friend has sent me the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 6th inst., containing an extract from a speech I made in 1854, upon the annexation of Cuba.

I have only to say that President PIERCE sent to the House of Representatives a Message upon the *Black Warrior*, intended to arouse that body to declare war upon Spain, in order to obtain Cuba. That this was done at the instance of Southern slaveholders, fully appears from a speech of JEFFERSON DAVIS, made subsequently, in Mississippi. That the object was to increase the slave power in Congress, and to maintain the Democratic Party by adding to their numbers the slave-dealing pirates of Cuba, who would be entitled to the same influence in elections, and in the Federal Government, that the citizens of Ohio possess; superadded to which would be that of three such men as the editor of the *Enquirer* for every five slaves which the Cuban may hold in bondage. I felt indignant that the freemen of Ohio were to be thus degraded to the power of Cuban slaves, in order to keep the Democratic Party in power. And I intended to alarm Southern men, by presenting to their view scenes which every man knows must occur, if they continue to enslave their fellow men, and subject our rights and interests and honor to the disposal of Cuban slaveholders.

Mine was the only speech made against the message which fell still-born, and was never heard of afterward, except when DAVIS referred to it, saying if Congress had responded to the sentiments of the President, we should have had Cuba. And if the *Enquirer* had stated these circumstances, I would have thanked it for the exhibition. I have nothing to recall in relation to that speech.

In the memorable contest of 1848, Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, said that his slaves were protected by the same law that protected himself. I knew that such was not the fact, and to show him and the country it was not, I said, as the *Enquirer* quoted: "Then I say to the slaves of Virginia defend yourselves. I would to God I could proclaim to every slave in Virginia, to-day, *you have the right of self-defence*, and when the master attempts to exercise dominion over you, *slay him as he would slay yourselves*."

I would like to hear from the editor whether he denies that slaves have this right to defend themselves? This has long been said to be a "*natural right*" conferred by the Creator, as the manifestation of His will. It has been the doctrine of the Christian world for at least two centuries.

I do not believe the Legislature of Virginia authorized to repeal or change the immutable will of God. If the Editor thinks Omnipotence subject to the Slave power, let him say so in plain language.

This same principle is involved in the right of a fugitive of our soil to defend himself. The Editor seems to think that fugitive slaves have no right to defend their lives and liberties. I think they have. I so stated to slaveholders in Congress. I told them, if a slave-catcher attempt to enter my dwelling, to hire his fellow-man, I will strike him down upon my threshold.]

By the laws of the United States, if a slavecatcher hire and enslave a man on the African coast, we hang him. Is it less criminal for a man to hire and enslave a man on the soil of Ohio? Such men are pirates, and because the Democratic party join in such piracy and say it it right, the immutable principle is not changed. The parties may make themselves accessories to the crime, may render themselves piratres, but they cannot change the "Eternal Mind," nor the law which He has ordained.

I have no time to notice the dialogue between JOHN BROWN and a certain smelling doughface, who appears to think he can make the people believe that I said something *privately* that *I dare not say publicly*, not because he proved it, but because he failed to prove it. No slaveholder or man of honorable pretensions ever charged me with suppressing my own opinions. That work has been reserved solely to doughfaces, the merest minions of the slave power.

Yours, J. R. GIDDINGS.

LETTER FROM C. H. LANGSTON.

A COLORED GENTLEMAN IN SELF-DEFENCE.

C. H. LANGSTON contributes to the Cleveland *Plaindealer* a long explanatory letter, the conclusion of which refers to JOHN BROWN:

But to speak of myself I have no political prospects, and, therefore, no political fears! for my black face and curly hair doom me in this land of equality to political damnation, and that beyond the possibility of redemption. But I have a *neck* as dear to me as SMITH'S, HALE'S or GIDDINGS', and, therefore, I must, like them, publish a card of denial. So here it is. But what shall I deny? I cannot deny that I feel the very deepest sympathy with the immortal JOHN BROWN in his heroic and daring efforts to free the slaves. To do this would be, in my opinion, more criminal than to urge the slaves to open rebellion. To deny any connection with the "dark and fiendish plot" would be worse than nonsense. The *fearless chivalry* of the Old Dominion would prove me guilty without the least difficulty. For their heroic imaginations now convert every harmless pillow into an infernal machine, behold the veritable Capt. BROWN in every peaceable *non-resistant* Northern Abolitionist, and see in every colored man the dusky ghost of Gen. NAT. TURNER, me would be imaginary, their trial a farce, but their rope halter would be a stern and *bona fide* reality.

But there is one thing which I most deny. The man who "*floods*" the *National Democrat* of Cleveland with faussete, to the infinite disgrace of the city, but to the great gratification of the Cuyahoga clique, says that "LANGSTON seems to be the most sensible of the whole party." This I *positively deny*. With these explanations and denials, I hope the Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, the Federal Administration generally, and all slaveholders, and particularly all official "smelling Committees," will be fully satisfied. C. H. LANGSTON.

CLEVELAND, November, 1859.

PROGRESS OF ELI THAYER'S COLONY.

From the Worcester Spy, Nov. 18.

In the Ceredo (Virginia) *Crescent* of Nov. 5 we find a number of items of interest in regard to the progress of that young and vigorous colony. An enterprising and experienced boat-builder has begun the construction of barges and flat-boats. It is also proposed to have a steamboat, owned by Ceredo capitalists, to run between Cincinnati and Ceredo. Petitions have been extensively circulated through the county for the introduction of the free school system. This is eminently characteristic. Where New-England men and women go the free school will soon spring up. We observe also that Miss CAPRON, of Massachusetts, well known in Worcester County as a successful and experienced teacher, was to have commenced a school in Ceredo on Monday, the 7th of November. The Ceredo Lyceum also is in a flourishing condition. Large numbers of ladies attend its debates.

We also learn from a friend in Ceredo "that the prospects of the colony were never so good as at present. The miserable Harper's Ferry raid cannot injure us here, but is constantly helping us, by exhibiting, in striking contrast, the two methods of revolutionizing Virginia. There are several New-England men, of influence and of means, too, here now, who are all much pleased with the country, and will probably make it their future home.

Hon. Mr. DEAN, Member of Congress from Connecticut, is visiting here, observing the progress of the colony, and the capacity and resources of the region."

PERSONAL.

The will of the late Robert Stephenson has been sworn to by his executors. The document is dated the 13th of August, 1859. The personalty is sworn under £400,000. A cousin of the deceased is the principal legatee, receiving, besides large industrial interests, the house in Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, with all its valuable appointments. The sum of £4,000 is bequeathed to a lady named Emily Lister, late of the *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, and £1,500 each to her two sisters. The will further includes bequests to various educational and philanthropic institutions.

A pleasant anecdote is related of the deceased Robert Stephenson. In a professional talk with Brunel, the latter expressed great dissatisfaction with the treatment received from his contractors. Stephenson answering that Brunel suspected people too much, the latter engineer replied, "I suspect all men to be rogues till I find them to be honest men." "For my part," returned Stephenson, "I take all men to be honest till I find them to be rogues." "Ah! then, we never shall agree," quoth Brunel. "Never," said Stephenson.

Capt. McClintock's services in the late successful expedition to the Arctic regions have been handsomely recognized by the Lords of the Admiralty, who have ordered that the time employed in the search (from April, 1857, to September, 1859,) shall count to him as sea-time. This rare favor can only be exercised by the Sovereign.

Mr. Thackeray is to be paid so enormous a sum by Messrs. Smith & Elder for editing their new magazine that doubts are expressed of the possibility of making it pay at the price—one shilling.

The Boston *Transcript* learns that Rev. W. H. Channing, of Liverpool, has reconsidered his acceptance of the call to the Thirteenth Congregational Church in this City, and will remain in England.

The personalty of the late Sir James Stephen, K. C. B., has been sworn under £25,000. The widow is sole legatee.

The health of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is entirely restored, and he has returned to England.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John E. Ross, for the past two seasons a member of the Boston Theatre stock company, died in that city on Sunday last, aged 54. Mr. Ross was born in Palgrave, Suffolk County, England, and made his first appearance on the American stage at the Chatham Theatre, in this City, in 1839, as *Kingston*, in "High Life Below Stairs."

Dr. Marshall S. Perry, a distinguished physician, died in Boston on Friday night. He was a native of Barre, Mass., studied with the late Dr. Doane, and commenced practice twenty-five years ago, during which time he has amassed a fortune of about $150,000.

The Rhode Island Slave Case—Note from Bishop Clark.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated by a correspondent of your paper that a young girl, originally born in a condition of slavery, but who has lived as a free person at the North for several years, and had been for some time a member of the Sunday School of Grace Church in this city, has recently been enticed to return to New-Orleans, and that now she is liable to be sold to the highest bidder, unless the sum of $1,000 can be raised for her rescue. As it has been still further said that I have undertaken to investigate this case, I feel called upon to state that the girl returned to the place of her birth at the instigation of her mother, and of her own free will, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrance of her friends in Providence.

I have also positive evidence that the girl is now residing with her mother in New-Orleans, who is a free woman; and still further that she persistently declines to remove to the North; preferring to remain where she is, in a condition of nominal slavery, but supported by her mother in comparative luxury, rather than return to this region, where she would be obliged to earn her living.

Having been born a slave, according to the laws of Louisiana, she is now liable to be sold by the State unless some one claims her. In order to prevent this and also to clear himself of any legal liability in case the girl should fall into crime, the gentleman who originally owned her desires that her mother should purchase her at a nominal price. It is probable that she has been thus transferred to her mother, before the present time. THOMAS M. CLARK,

Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

The Turf.

TROT BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND GEORGE M. PATCHEN.

There was a large number of spectators at the Union Course, yesterday, to witness the promised contest between *Flora Temple* and *George M. Patchen*. Notwithstanding the continued triumphs of the former in her Western tour there were a few found willing to bet against her. She had the call, however, at $100 to $60. After the fourth heat the race was postponed on account of the darkness. It will be completed to-day, the weather permitting. The following is the score thus far:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Great trotting, Monday, Nov. 21. Purse $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness:

J. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*.....	1	1	2	0
D. MACE, b. s. *George M. Patchen* (to saddle)	2	2	1	0

Time: 2:28; 2:23; 2:21.

Another Conflagration in New-Orleans.

EIGHTY HOUSES BURNED—LOSS $100,000.

From the True Delta, Nov. 15.

The most disastrous conflagration of the many that have recently depopulated whole sections of the city, took place yesterday in the upper part of the Fourth District.

It was terrific in its destructive aspect, for almost a gale of wind blew while the fire raged; and it was saddening beyond expression considering the desolation it caused, for over one hundred poor families were left homeless, and their household goods, scanty though they might be with many, utterly destroyed.

The question why this devastation occurred and others that have preceded it, despite our gallant Fire Department, may be readily answered. Our firemen could not beat the flame back with their hands, nor offer an impenetrable barrier to it with their bodies, nor stay it by rearing up a barrier of fire machines; but they could have prevented in this instance all but the destruction of a few inconsiderable tenements, if water was to be had. But water there was none.

The fire broke out about 9 o'clock, in a small frame house on the upper side of Harmony, and one door from the corner of that street and Chippewa. The flames went round the corner on Chippewa, and went up to Pleasant-street, on the same side, destroying three one-story frame and two one-story brick buildings. The fire did no further damage on that side of Chippewa, but crossed over to the river side of the street, and then the conflagration spread up to Toledano and down to Ninth, along Chippewa.

The wind, blowing towards the river, sent the flames irresistibly and grandly towards the Mississippi, the fire being then three squares broad; and before it ceased, the nine squares bounded by Chippewa, Ninth, Toledano and the river were reduced to ashes, even to the water's edge, for one of the wharves succumbed to the flames. The upper side of Toledano and the lower side of Ninth escaped, and it gave the firemen and occupants of the houses plenty to do, with the trifling means at hand, to prevent the conflagration extending in these directions.

The general impression is, that this terrible disaster is the result of incendiarism. The fire is said to have broken out under the house which was first burned.

A NEW-YORK AGENT ARRESTED FOR SELLING GOODS BY SAMPLE.—The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, Nov. 18, has the following: Alderman JONES, this morning, delivered his decision in the case of the Commonwealth vs. JULIUS ESSELBOM, charged with a violation of the statute, which forbids, under a penalty of $300 for each offence, the selling of goods by sample in the city. The defendant is agent for the house of WEISKER & BRO., New-York, and was charged with having sold millinery goods, by sample, to various individuals. The testimony in the case was had yesterday afternoon, and showing conclusively that Mr. ESSELBOM had disposed of goods by sample to Mrs. ROOT, Mrs. LEE, Mrs. TRACY, and others, contrary to the act of Assembly, the Alderman rendered judgment for plaintiff for $300 in each of the four cases before him. There were two *qui tam* actions arising out of the same transactions also disposed of, and in these, as in the others, judgment was given in favor of the complainant, HENRY HALEY, for $50 in each case, so that the aggregate of the fines indorsed reaches the sum of $1,350. The decision seemed to take the defendant by surprise, and has caused a fluttering among the agents of the Eastern houses, now in the city, of no ordinary character.

(Advertisement.)

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—SCALDS, BURNS AND IRRITATING SORES.—Mothers should consider this Ointment essential to a well-regulated household. It is applicable to any sore, whatever its character, and is as unfailing in its action as the needle in pointing to the north.

(Advertisement.)

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare COMMISSION ON COST to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

KNOX! KNOX!! KNOX!!!—Who that ever saw a hat has not heard of KNOX, the Hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street? He has produced more excitement and a better hat than any other man on Man-hat-on! You may ramble all over the Island, see all sorts of sights, and be led into all kinds of temptation, except that of buying a hat of some other hatter than KNOX, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.. Nov. 21.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103½	1282	N. Y. Central R.			80¾
11,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	100	do		s30	80½
500 Virginia St. 6s	94	100	do		s30	80¼
10,000 do	93½	100	do		b10	80½
10,000 do	93½	50	do		bnw	80½
5,000 do	93½	100	do		htw	80½
13,000 do	93½	200	do		s60	80½
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	250	do		s10	80½
15,000 do	s60 84½	50	do			80¾
10,000 do	84¾	50	do		s5	80¾
9,000 Cal. State 7s	85	50	Hud. Riv. R.		s60	39¾
1,000 Br. City W. L.	102	50	do		s60	39¾
2,500 City 6s, '87	102	232	do		a	40
30,000 E. R. 4th m. bs	46	150	do		s60	40
3,000 do	45½	100	Harlem R. Pref.			35¾
3,000 E. R. 5th m. bs	36	8	N. H. & Hart. R.			124
9,500 Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	103¾	10	M. So. & N. Ia. Gd Stk			17½
8,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	79½	100	do			17¼
24 Continental Bank	102¾	50	Panama Railroad			132½
5 Am. Ex. Bank	98	75	do			133¼
17 do	98½	18	do			132
10 Penn. Coal Co	83¼	200	do		s60	131
5 Nor. & Wor. R.	40	100	do		s60	131½
100 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99¾	50	do		s10	132
60 do	100	50	do		s30	132
160 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	a30 75	18	do			132½
535 do	75½	150	Illinois Central R.			61¾
250 do	75¾	200	do			61
50 do	s5 75½	150	Gal. & Chic. R.			72½
200 do	s10 75½	200	do		b10	72½
100 do	b30 75½	200	do			72¾
200 do	b30 75½	200	do		b60	72¾
50 do	s60 75	250	do		stwk	72¾
50 do	75	50	do		b30	72¾
250 do	b30 75	20	do		s60	72
250 do	b30 74¾	150	do			72¼
150 do	74¾	50	do		s30	72½
200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	20¾	100	do		b10	72¾
300 Reading R.	b60 38	100	do		b30	72¾
400 do	b30 38	500	Chic. & Rock I. R.			63
100 Mich. Cen. R.	40¾	50	do		b30	63
98 do	41	100	do		s60	62¾
25 do	40¾					

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia St. 6s	93½	250	N. Y. Cen. R.		80¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	150	Erie Railroad		7½
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90¾	100	Galen & Chic. R.	b30	72½
2,000 Mich. S. & N. Ind.	72	100	do		72¾
10 Merch. Exch. Bank	99	250	Hud. River R.		40
5 Bank of Commerce	99½	35	M. S. & N. I. R.		6½
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	13¼	100	Panama R.	s60	132
75 Pac. Mail S. Co	74	50	do	s30	132¾
120 do	74½	50	do		133
25 do	s10 74¾	100	do		133¼
100 do	s10 74	50	do	s60	133
50 do	s60 73½	100	Clev. and Tol. R.		20¼
100 do	b3 74	15	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.		63

MONDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 12:

Increase in Loans	$314,284
Decrease in Specie	413,585
Decrease in Circulation	160,035
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	6,662

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 20, 1858.	Nov. 19, 1859.	Nov. 12, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$68,933,000	$69,933,000
Loans	125,598,632	121,520,036	121,206,352
Specie	26,790,815	19,743,371	20,186,956
Circulation	7,860,576	8,283,520	8,443,555
Gross Deposits	112,198,447	96,913,346	97,651,179
Exchanged	24,153,015	23,239,607	22,973,988
Undrawn	88,045,432	74,673,539	74,680,191
In Sub-Treasury	7,463,142	5,699,397	5,094,642

The movement on the Bank returns this afternoon is somewhat steadier than generally looked for on the Street. The Loans and Discounts increase but moderately, and the Specie line loses less than the sub-Treasury gains. The impression now is that we have drawn somewhat heavily from the near cities, Philadelphia being named as debtor to New-York through the week. The return altogether, and the easy terms for Discounts and Loans on demand quoted to-day, denote a regular going market for Money through at least the early part of December, if not over the holidays. We hear of 30-day acceptances placed out of Bank at 5 ₱ cent., and 60 days' very prime Bills, at 5½@6 ₱ cent. Longer dates, 6½@7 ₱ cent. There is no change in Loans on demand to the Stock Brokers, which rule 5@6 ₱ cent. The employment of Money in this way appeared to be light.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$130,200
Payments	133,097
Balance	5,096,499

The receipts include $68,000 for Customs.

The delay in the delivery of the *Canada's* mail from Europe, and the circumstance that the Cunarder *Asia*, sails for Europe this week direct, on Wednesday, rendered the Exchange market dull to-day. The rates are the same as by Saturday's mail: London, 110@109¾ at 60 days; 110¼@¾ at sight; Paris, f.5.15@f.5.13¾ at 60 days; f.5.11¾@f.5.11¼ at sight.

The Stock Market shows a good degree of activity on the limited sales, the transactions spreading pretty well over both the Share and Bond list. But the speculative feeling, as a general remark, was not very spirited, except on two or three Stocks. Panama was again the most buoyant, and sold this afternoon as high as 135 ₱ cent., the best figure had for the Stock since 1853, and 1 ₱ cent. above the sudden rise of last week. The closing bid was 134¾ ₱ cent. The advices from the road are seven days later by the *North Star*, this afternoon, and report an increased accumulation of freight traffic. The Pacific Mail shares were largely sold on contract, and for cash at the early Board, 75¼ down to 74¾, and at the Second Board, 74, cash, and 73¼, seller 60 days. It is stated this afternoon that the Dividend Committee will, *for the present*, report against the expediency of dividing any part of the surplus fund of the Company. This was probably known to some of the parties who were sellers in the morning. New-York Central opened 80¼ cash, at which there was a good demand on the first call of the Stock, and closed 80¾ in the afternoon. Galena was firmer than on Friday or Saturday, and buyers took the stock with much freedom at 72¼@¾ ₱ cent. Rock Island Illinois Central, Reading, and Michigan Central rail, steady. Hudson River shares rose to 40@40¼, and Delaware and Hudson to par. Erie in request at $7 50, while the Fourth Mortgage Bonds were 1@1¼ ₱ cent. weaker. The other Bonds of the Company steady. In State Stocks, Tennessees were steady at 90¾ ₱ cent.; Missouris ½@¾ lower than on Saturday, and Virginias in larger supply, and ¾ ₱ cent. lower. The Federal Fives of 1874 brought 103½. Hudson Mortgages ½ ₱ cent. better; City Sixes of 1872 sold at 102. The general market, except for Panama, closed rather quiet.

Mr. J. EDGAR THOMSON, the President, (or as some would esteem him, the Lessee and Preference Creditor for account of his Pennsylvania Central Company,) of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Road, has issued a circular proposition to reduce the redeemable 7 ₱ cent. first mortgages on the original and most profitable lines of the route, to an irredeemable 6 ₱ cent. consolidated mortgage; the operation to include all the coupons on the old Bonds to July 1, 1861, and also the new Bonds or Scrip heretofore issued to fund the past due coupons. To wit:

Of Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	$1,750,000
Of Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company	1,000,000
Of Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.	1,250,000
Sinking Fund Bonds issued for coupons of above bonds	420,900
Interest on all of above bonds falling due before July 1, 1861, not exceeding	680,100
Total	$5,100,000

All other Bonds and Floating Debt, except so much of the latter, of a preference character, as may be provided for in cash by the application of all the net earnings of 1860, say $700,000, to be converted into a 7 ₱ cent. Preference Stock; in all about $6,500,000.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the second week of November were:

1859	$42,358 32
1858	40,175 27
Increase	$2,183 05

The mails by the *Canada* reached this City late this afternoon. SATTERTHWAITE'S London Circular contains the following reference to American securities:

"We have had a firm market in London during the past week for American securities. There is a good demand for United States, Pennsylvania and Virginia bonds. The probability of the new direction of the Erie road working it through its difficulties without cutting down of any kind, has imparted more confidence to the holders of the various classes of its securities. We note an improved inquiry for Third Mortgage and Unsecured Bonds. New-York Central Bonds of 1864 are much wanted, but none are supplied. Illinois Shares and Bonds remain without change. Considerable transactions have lately taken place in Detroit and Milwaukee Seven ₱ Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and an advance of 3 ₱ cent. established."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 2d November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,512,538	Decrease..£78,007
Other deposits	14,571,619	Increase.. 650,167
Rest	3,131,785	Increase.. 6,571

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	10,675,157	Unchanged.
Other securities	18,609,026	Increase.. 815,663
Notes unemployed	6,436,450	Decrease..111,380

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,319,455, being an increase of £85,985, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,836,386, showing a decrease of £82,165 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING NOV. 4.

	Oct.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	29	96⅞	96⅞	96⅛	96	96⅜	96
Mon.	31	96	96⅛	96⅜	96	96⅜	96⅜
	Nov.						
Tues.	1	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Wed.	2	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Thur.	3	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Friday	4	96⅜	96⅞	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	96⅞

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 19.	LOANS. Nov. 12.	SPECIE. Nov. 19.	SPECIE. Nov. 12.
Bk. of New-York	4,664,973	4,669,205	784,970	719,619
Manhattan Co	4,458,743	4,481,496	726,865	770,924
Merchants' Bank	4,997,803	4,819,376	880,968	1,094,525
Mechanics' Bank	3,490,060	3,561,521	622,955	602,423
Union Bank	2,468,587	2,463,309	299,410	399,120
Bk. of America	5,223,079	5,197,748	1,466,139	1,160,447
Phenix Bank	3,063,854	2,969,362	617,761	507,129
City Bank	2,066,436	1,957,494	392,183	615,253
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,450,086	1,481,992	154,052	159,591
Fulton Bank	1,634,533	1,655,979	319,268	298,015
Chemical Bank	1,796,710	1,741,117	882,602	964,832
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,048,421	2,086,367	192,652	249,213
Nationsl Bank	2,050,101	2,106,555	212,722	202,447
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,725,191	1,717,195	287,338	302,964
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	967,650	877,634	139,179	135,384
Greenwich Bank	753,410	759,752	66,076	89,258
Leather Man. Bk.	1,877,100	1,909,085	265,494	288,797
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,259 520	1,270,209	164,601	205,386
Bk. St. New-York	3,708,982	3,479,822	672,327	911,969
Am. Exchange Bk	7,224,747	7,460,048	896,076	918,652
Bk. of Commerce	12,618,010	12,503,536	1,751,749	1,697,404
Broadway Bank	2,624,460	2,529,710	385,142	366,486
Ocean Bank	1,635,220	1,616,579	217,855	251,420
Mercantile Bank	2,638,609	2,809,103	306,259	268,022
Pacific Bank	1,042,310	1,012,740	245,565	230,791
Bank of Republic	3,893,566	3,753,267	743,240	753,257
Chatham Bank	711,224	710,744	77,967	71,296
People's Bank	707,715	707,715	111,643	81,046
Bank of N. Am.	1,608,641	1,630,468	250,579	202,417
Hanover Bank	1,491,403	1,481,852	135,549	145,258
Irving Bank	838,538	825,963	106,681	113,622
Metropolitan Bk.	6,177,144	6,099,011	1,005,050	1,003,651
Citizens' Bank	723,837	743,692	96,792	85,654
Nassau Bank	1,565,498	1,579,709	173,884	147,382
Market Bank	1,593,689	1,624,258	224,659	224,124
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,079,803	1,061,963	164,099	152,895
Shoe & Leath Bk.	4,316,921	4,236,644	863,839	737,873
Corn Exch. Bank	1,651,162	1,611,480	285,569	361,973
Continental Bank	3,254,372	3,228,867	474,372	522,903
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,200,372	1,204,721	146,729	196,187
Oriental Bank	532,797	522,709	62,133	70,839
Marine Bank	1,003,113	1,008,067	116,628	149,817
Atlantic Bank	550,570	550,483	57,036	65,979
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,645,919	2,633,421	298,384	349,354
Park Bank	4,417,468	4,415,218	831,461	841,993
Artisans' Bank	994 646	1,000,839	122,925	121,579
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	661,229	695,029	62,871	57,613
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	466,187	467,519	46,472	51,322
N. Y. Exch. Bank	390,116	312,875	24,325	20,555
Bull's Head Bank	436,244	428,890	34,119	66,008
N. Y. County Bk.	420,574	429,259	48,987	42,203
Grocers' Bank	529,235	530,456	68,599	42,667
East River Bank	317,572	317,788	31,636	31,445
North River Bank	439,836	466,479	62,721	75,023
Total	121,520,036	121,206,352	19,743,371	20,186,955
	Increase..$314,284		Decrease..$443,584	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 19.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 12.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 19.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 12.
Bk. of New-York	409,664	407,467	2,714,695	2,692,272
Manhattan Co	320,893	329,392	3,006,020	2,823,969
Merchants' Bank	241,813	247,553	2,734,232	2,812,216
Mechanics' Bank	302,193	306,488	2,316,157	2,292,250
Union Bank	135,517	134,623

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2551. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Rumor from Mexico.

FLIGHT OF MIRAMON AND MARQUEZ—THE ARMY PRONOUNCED FOR SANTA ANNA.

MOBILE, Monday, Nov. 22.

The schooner *Mary Clinton* has arrived from Vera Cruz, having left that port on the 11th inst.

It was reported that President MIRAMON had joined MARQUEZ, and that both had fled the county on board a British steamer, taking the two millions of specie seized by MARQUEZ, whereupon MIRAMON'S army had pronounced for SANTA ANNA.

[This startling bit of information is to be received with exceeding reserve. Nothing is more improbable than that MIRAMON and MARQUEZ could upon any terms have obtained passage from the country upon a *British* steamer.—ED. TIMES.]

Wreck of an Ocean Steamship.

A LARGE STEAMER, SUPPOSED TO BE THE DELTA ASHORE ON A NOVA SCOTIA REEF.

SACKVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The schooner *Victoria*, which arrived at Halifax to-day, passed, yesterday afternoon, within six hundred yards of a large steamer broken across on the rocks of "Mary Joseph," Guysboro. [Guysboro is a town almost at the eastern extremity of the main land of Nova Scotia, and near or on the Gut of Canso.—ED.] The steamer had a black hull, a sharp bow, and an elliptic stern. Her mizzen-mast alone was standing. There were many fishing-boats about her.

The description given answers that of the Cunard steamship *Delta*, which plies on the route between Bermuda, Halifax and St. Johns, N. F., carrying the mails. The *Delta* left Halifax on Saturday for Newfoundland, and is likely to have gone on the rocks, at the place stated on Saturday night or Sunday. It is not likely that there were many passengers on board, and the hope is indulged in, that their lives have been preserved.

Interesting from Arizona.

PROTEST OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNOR OF SONORA—EMIGRATION TO NORTHERN MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The *Arizonian*, of the 3d inst., says that Capt. EWELL left Fort Buchanan for Sonora on the 31st ult., under instruction of the Secretary of War to call on Gov. PESQUIERA, and protest in the name of the United States Government against the expulsion of Capt. STONE'S party, or the American citizens, from that State.

The *Arizonian* also learns that PESQUIERA recently expressed a strong desire for the formation of emigration companies to induce a general emigration into Sonora.

From the Rio Grande.

SAFETY OF BROWNSVILLE CONFIRMED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Mexico* haa arrived from Indianola with $11,000 in specie.

Private advices from Brownsville confirm the dispatch embracing the *Arizona's* news, sent on Sunday.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived from Havana, 19th inst. There is no news of importance. The markets were unchanged.

The advices do not mention the arrival of the new Governor-General of Cuba, which was daily expected.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, from Pensacola, has arrived below this port. She is on the watch for fillibusters.

Massachusetts Topics.

THE BOSTON SYMPATHY MEETING—ARRAIGNMENT OF SHEPARD, THE ALLEGED FORGER—FIRE AT EAST WEYMOUTH—DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The meeting in Tremont Temple on Saturday evening realized $400 for JOHN BROWN'S family, after paying expenses.

In the Superior Court to-day ISAAC T. SHEPARD was arraigned on four indictments for forging promissory notes purporting to be signed by HENRY TAYLOR & Co., and two of them by JAMES A. BLAKE and ALLEN SHEPARD. The accused waived an examination, and in default of $20,000 bail was sent to jail.

The building in East Weymouth, occupied by ALBERT HUMPHREY as a shoe manufactory, and by HENRY LOUD for English and West India goods, was this morning totally consumed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, and the insurance at about $14,000.

JOSEPH W. WIGHTMAN has received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of this city.

Six inches of snow fell at Bellows Falls, Vt., last night. It is raining there to-day.

The Mayoralty of Dover, N. H,

DOVER, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

ALBERT BOND, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by a majority of 126. The Republicans elect a full board of municipal officers, and show an average majority of 350 votes in the city.

A Saw-Mill Burned in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The steam saw-mill erected by THEOPHILUS CUSHING, at Frankfort Mills, was fired by incendiaries last night and totally destroyed. The loss is mostly insured, and amounts to $12,000.

Railroad Accident.

NEW-LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The cars on the Northern Railroad last evening ran over and killed JOHN POLLOCK, a man thirty years of age, belonging in Dedham, Mass. The accident occurred eight miles above this place.

Steamboat Sunk—Destruction of Cotton.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Nov. 21.

The steamer *Lucy Holcombe* hence for New-Orleans with 1,462 bales of Cotton on board, sank on Saturday evening, near Helena. The boat will probably be a total loss.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 22—12 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool. The agent of the line here says she was to touch a Queenstown. Weather cloudy and cold, with light rain.

Suicide in Philadelphia.

A SUPPOSED LOSS OF MONEY THE CAUSE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal, Nov. 22.

A young man, named JOHN D. WINSLOW, committed suicide some time during last night, at No. 38 South Third-street. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and was a native of Providence, R. I., where he has a mother and other relatives residing. He was a traveling agent for a firm in New-York, and sold jewelry by sample. He came to this city very frequently, and had a large circle of friends here. When in the city he was in the habit of sleeping in a back room at the office of DRAPER, TIFT & Co., in the second story of No. 38 South Third-street, which apartment he had furnished very nicely. For six weeks past he has employed a young colored man to carry his box of samples for him. Yesterday Mr. WINSLOW went into a store in Second-street, near Arch, to dispose of some articles, and the man ran off with the box, which contained jewelry valued at $3,000. The deceased was very much excited about his loss, but went to his apartment, as usual, last night, which is the last known of him. This morning a young man named RICHARD S. BARTINE, employed in the office, went there about 20 minutes past 8 o'clock. Upon entering Mr. WINSLOW'S room, he found him lying on the bed a corpse. On the floor, by his side, was a single-barreled pistol, which was the instrument of destruction. The deceased had shot himself through the heart. After undressing himself with the exception of his shirt and drawers, he had evidently reclined upon the side of the bed, placed the fatal weapon close to his breast and pulled the trigger. He left several letters, which were dated last evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, in which he refers to his loss, calling it a blunder, and declares his intention of ending his existence. His body has been taken charge of by some of his friends. The suicide caused considerable commotion upon Third-street, and a crowd assembled about the place all the morning. The deceased was quite a prominent member of the Sons of Malta. He was unmarried.

The event which led to the commission of the fatal act has since turned out to have been a mistake upon the part of the colored man, and not a robbery as was supposed. Through a misapprehension the box and its contents were taken to the jewelry-store of ELI HOLDEN, on Market-street, where they were left by the man, who said that he had been directed to do so by Mr. WINSLOW. As the latter was in the habit of visiting the store, Mr. HOLDEN took charge of the articles, and they were found safe in his possession this morning.

THE PANIC IN VIRGINIA.

An Army a Thousand Strong at Charlestown—Movements of Gov. Wise—The State of Opinion in Virginia—Dr. Howe in Canada.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRISONERS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Yesterday was spent in a grand military parade and review, by Gov. WISE. During the afternoon, Gov. WISE and his staff had a long interview with the prisoners, urging them to prepare for death, as the sentence of the Court would be carried out without any interference on his part. BROWN declared himself prepared to die, and justified his course, only regretting his error in not allowing the train to pass. COOK was willing to be shot, but always had a great repugnance to hanging. Gov. WISE said that COPPIC was the only one that he had ever thought of commuting, but he had now determined to hang them all.

Gov. WISE yesterday received a dispatch from the Governor of South Carolina, tendering any amount of military aid in defence of Virginia. WISE replied, thanking him for the offer, but assuring the Governor that Virginia was able to defend herself.

The Richmond military were all ordered home yesterday, but the people protested, declaring that if there was any necessity for them to come, that necessity still existed. The result was that Gov. WISE ordered two Richmond companies to remain, and also the Petersburgh Artillery. Several of the Richmond companies started for home this morning, and others will go to-morrow.

Gov. WISE and staff left this morning. He expresses the intention of having a thousand military present on the day of the execution.

HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 22—P. M.

Gov. WISE and staff are here, stopping with Col. BARBOUR, Superintendent of the Armory.

The Governor states that he has made every provision to protect the community and the prisoners. He has no doubt of a determined and thorough organization, throughout the Northern and Western States, to rescue BROWN, and exhibits a number of letters from responsible parties in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-York, urging him to be prepared for parties forming in those States.

The Blues go to Martinsburgh to-night, and Col. SMITH, of the Virginia Military Institute, with the Cadets and some howitzers, have been ordered to Charlestown.

Gov. WISE will return to Richmond to-morrow.

DENIAL FROM MARSHAL JOHNSON, OF OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

Marshal JOHNSON, of Ohio, says that the report of his having sent a message to Gov. WISE relative to the rescue of BROWN is untrue.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

EFFECTS OF THE PREVAILING EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA ON LARGE PROPERTY-HOLDERS—A STAMPEDE FROM THE COUNTRY CONTEMPLATED—INSECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—JAMES A. SHAW—THE COST OF THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION TO VIRGINIA, &C., &C., &C.

———, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

The present aspect of things in Virginia is gloomy, and ominous of a still more gloomy future. There is a prevailing feeling of uncertainty growing out of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and its sad effect upon the relations of the two sections, which affects the very tenure of property itself, and impairs the patriotic relations of the citizen to the State. Patriotism rises not one jot beyond the point of self-protection, and even in this its functions seem inadequate to the crisis, or at least inadequate to give the necessary assurance of protection. It is needless to deny the fact: our people are dismayed and distracted to a degree which no change in the present state of affairs can materially affect or remedy.

The colossal character of the evil which was the immediate cause of this feeling of insecurity, and the consequent despair of ever remedying it, is producing its effect upon the minds of large property-holders in several parts of the State. They see nothing in the future but interminable strife, the end of which must be a material diminution in the value of all descriptions of property. The Government of the country is deemed incapable of an efficient discharge of its fundamental obligations, and the spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism which were heretofore looked to as a counterbalance for this deficiency, seem to have vanished as the very emergency which needed their exercise arose. A feeling of insecurity in respect of life and property has narrowed down the sphere of patriotic labor to a concern about one's own peculiar or individual interests. This is but the natural result of a want of confidence in the Government and laws to give due protection to life and property. As a consequence of this conviction, I understand that several leading and wealthy families of the State contemplate selling out and moving to England, or some part of the continent of Europe, there to enjoy that security which their own Government is unable to extend at home. Moreover, as I understand, they see in the present distracted state of the country, the basis of a future conflict which would involve a serious depreciation in the value of a large amount of property that is now valuable; and they accordingly propose availing themselves of the present prosperous state of the times to dispose of their effects and quit.

The state of things as it is estimated here, is truly anomalous. There is no actual war between the North and South, yet the panic is no less intense. The feeling is just such as pervades a people daily apprehensive of war, with this exception, that in the former instance the apprehension and panic are destined to be enduring, because the cause is permanent and irremediable, while in the latter negotiation may be available in removing the *casus belli*. Far better for the interests, security, and peace of the country that a six months' actual war should rage between the two sections, and then terminate in a settlement of all impending difficulties, than that this corroding panic, this demoralizing, spiteful, and hostile spirit should continue to exist between the North and South. Its influence is degrading. It is making the population of the country spies one upon the other. The faculties are excreised not in the line of noble rivalry in commerce, science, the arts, or mechanism, but in forming devices to countervail some supposed plan of the enemy, or retaliate with the most ingenious effect for an injury done. Talk about freedom of speech! There is none. There is more caution manifested, and more need of it wherever we go, North or South, in the expression of one's views, than is necessary within the ruling of the French Emperor at this moment. It is no uncommon thing to see men of standing and influence look cautiously around them before venturing an expression of opinion on any subject savoring remotely of sectionalism. There is an all-pervading spirit of distrust and suspicion. Every man is acting a detective upon his neighbor, and the principle, "regard every man a rogue until you find out the contrary," seems to be the universal rule in social intercourse. No wonder, then, that, in such a state of things, people who desire peace and repose should seek it beyond the sphere of this espionage system. And it will be so. In less than twelve months from this time, you will hear of many leading families in Virginia emigrating to some region beyond the limits of the United States, where they can enjoy exemption from these disagreeable annoyances. And when such a result follows so speedily upon the heel of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, which is the immediate cause of this disturbance, what must be the consequence in the future? This condition of wild excitement, though now deemed temporary and evanescent, will by and by become the normal state of society here. The public mind has, in the exciting incidents of the past few weeks, food enough to nurture and keep alive for years, a feeling of mutual hostility between the two sections, which will be incompatible with a life of peace or repose. And from this main source of evil, collateral evils will spring up, which must embitter and aggravate the spirit of hostility which the Harper's Ferry insurrection has called into existence. In short, there is no hope of any peace in the future, not even enough to render life in the Union tolerable amid the highest degree of material prosperity which the imagination could realize. The people are unwilling to offset domestic repose by considerations of wealth. They prefer a small competence with a guarantee of peace, than a fortune amid the excitements and uncertainties which now constitute the most prominent features of our whole political system.

The last resort to check the progress of crime—the jury system—is becoming demoralized and inefficient. I would as soon, to-morrow, take the chances of a trial before a jury, upon a capital offence, as upon a charge of petty larceny. The chances of acquittal in the former instance would be two to one in my favor, whereas in the latter punishment of some grade would be almost certain. The laxity is the more deplorable in view of the absence of those moral and religious restraints which operate so effectually to check crime. The spirit of religion, of which we hear so much vaunting, is fast dying out, and infidelism taking its place. Crime is encouraged by the decay of our Judicial system, and the hope of impunity held out by the remissness of juries. The excesses which follow, are so demoralizing the public mind, that murders are thought little or nothing of. Familiarity with scenes of blood is blunting the consciences of men to every sense of humanity and Christian feeling.

We are but one degre removed from a state of anarchy, and the probability is, that the little margin which is still left between the conditions of order and lawlessness, will soon be obliterated. Such are the views of men of high intelligence having the best opportunities, from enlarged experience, of forming correct opinions as to the present condition and future prospects of this State and elsewhere.

The effect of the present excitement in the South upon the negro population will be injurious in the extreme. All the incidents of the present crisis, the discussions relative to it, the preparations and musterings to repel Abolition forays, are passing before their eyes and within their hearing. With very rare exceptions the negroes are unable to read, and they rely almost entirely for information on what they can catch up, while waiting on the dinner or breakfast-table. There is generally some caution in keeping from them whatever would be calculated to enlighten them; but the existing excitement is so universal and so intense, and the discussions and preparations so unreserved, of necessity, as to make concealment impossible. They are thus more enlightened within the past few weeks than they would be during an age of comparative peace, when such movements and discussions would not be necessary. The effect will probably be to arouse some dangerous aspiration, incompatible with the condition of Slavery; and once insubordination sets in, the integrity of the institution is at stake. In every aspect relating to the interests of both sections of the country, I regard the late Harper's Ferry insurrection as the greatest disaster that has yet befallen this country. Its baneful effects will long survive the present generation, and its influence will be daily developed in mutual hostility and recrimination between the people of the North and the South.

This movement will, moreover, entail heavy pecuniary burdens upon the State. The cost of prosecutions, the maintaining of a military guard at Charlestown, the transportation of auxiliary troops from one point to another, besides their maintenance, all involve outlays which will fall heavily upon a State already pretty well embarrassed after an outlay of many millions for public works. And if we estimate the loss to business and trade occasioned by the excitement, and consequent estrangement of people's minds from their legitimate pursuits, the result would be found little, if at all, less onerous, than the actual outlay for the purposes indicated above. Then, again, there is the necessity for a permanent military organization which this movement suggests, and which, of course, will constitute a standing and permanent source of expense to the Commonwealth. And all this, while the true basis of the State's wealth the very means, in fact, on which she has to rely to meet these outlays—her trade, is being paralyzed and circumscribed. In view of all these facts, I regard the consequences of this unfortunate Harper's Ferry insurrection as little less disastrous than would be a civil war of many months' duration. A profuse flow of blood might possibly appease the hostile spirit of both parties; but this *emeute*, while it has not resulted in a direct conflict, will leave a cancer in the body politic which will corrode and undermine the constitutional vigor of our whole political system, until all is chaos, confusion and anarchy.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.

THE PANIC OF SATURDAY—RECEPTION OF GOV. WISE AND THE MILITARY—SUNDAY—QUIET RESTORED—ONE THOUSAND MILITARY UNDER ARMS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Nov. 21.

Yesterday was another day of excitement in our town, and the crowds which thronged our streets from "early morn till dewy eve" has not been equaled since the commencement of the Harper's Ferry affair. The street corners from the extreme eastern section to the western suburbs of the town, presented groups of anxious citizens asking and giving each other the latest news—be that little or much. The day was unusually fine, the sun shining out with splendor, tempering the atmosphere and doing away with the chill wind of the previous day and night. The streets were in a passable condition, and everything seemed to augur well, provided the Abolitionists did not come.

The excitement of Saturday morning, in reference to a battle in Clark County, has completely died off, messengers having been sent by Col. DAVIS, who returned and reported a false alarm.

But the most exciting event of Saturday was the arrival in the evening of Mr. SMITH CRANE, a citizen of Kansas, but a native of this town. Mr. CRANE is a Pro-Slavery man, and his arrival at once led our now suspecting citizens to conclude that all was not right, and that he had come with news of dreadful import. He was immediately besieged by an anxious crowd, and made to relieve himself of any and everything he knew in reference to BROWN in Kansas, and also the news he had in reference to a contemplated rescue of the prisoners. Mr. CRANE, who is, beyond doubt, an entirely reliable man, stated that the excitement in regard to the affair was very great among the Anti-Slavery men in Kansas, and he knew for a certainty that they were arming in large numbers, and that they openly proclaimed their intention of making BROWN'S rescue. He states that at least five hundred can be raised in a few hours' notice, and they are determined and desperate men, and have never failed to rescue BROWN from the many narrow straits in which he had placed himself in the southern part of Kansas. He also states that BROWN is the idol of the Anti-Slavery ruffians of Kansas, and that he had only to give the command and they would follow. Mr. CRANE states that amongst the number who declare their intention to attempt a rescue, are some Danites who hold BROWN in high esteem. After leaving Kansas Mr. CRANE traveled on until he reached Bellair, Ohio, where he was taken sick. One night, whilst lying awake in his bed, he says he heard a party of Abolitionists in the next room conversing in regard to BROWN, and the means of his rescue. One of the men said that they could raise three thousand in less than twenty-four hours, to go by way of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that the rescue would be made at all hazards.

A few hours after the arrival of Mr. CRANE in town, the Hon. ANDREW HUNTER received a telegraphic dispatch from United States Marshal JOHNSON, of Ohio, stating that a large number of men, from 400 to 1,000, were arming, under the leadership of JOHN BROWN, Jr., son of Old BROWN, and would certainly make an attempt to rescue the prisoners; thus confirming all that was reported by Mr. CRANE. As soon as the contents of the dispatch were made known the greatest excitement was created, but it did not partake of fear. Col. DAVIS immediately dispatched to Gov. WISE for 500 men, who, it was announced to the excited population, would be here last evening. With these facts spread before them, and a thousand reports which could not be traced to a reliable source, the good people of Charlestown retired to their beds, some placing their trust in Providence, others in the military, and others in their own stout arms.

It may be mentioned here that the Artillery Company from Alexandria, fifty men, arrived about daylight, Saturday morning, causing much commotion. A large majority of the colored population, who rise earliest, thought the enemy "had come and they were theirs." Your correspondent also heard of numerous good jokes, at the expense of some of our most benevolent and respectable old ladies, but the moral would not be sufficient to adorn the tale, so he forbears to mention them.

As stated above, yesterday morning dawned on us beautifully, and preparations were commenced early for the reception of the Richmond military. Large quantities of materials for bed-ticks were purchased, and the aid of the ladies, Sabbath as it was, solicited in making them up. Your correspondent happened to step in to see a friend about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. She is a lady of much piety, and usually attends church at least three times on the Sabbath. Judge of my surprise when I entered to hear the busy hum of the sewing-machine, under the direction of one of our ladies, who was turning off the cotton at a rapid rate. Seated around her were a number of Charlestown's fairest daughters, busily plying their needles. One of them, a member of the church, assured me she did not think she should be held responsible for the sin she was committing, and thought that Col. DAVIS should respond to the question, guilty or not guilty, in that upper Court, when our actions will be passed on.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon almost the entire population turned out and made their way to the depot. It was soon announced that a dispatch had been received, and the cars would not be in until 5 o'clock. Somewhat disappointed, the fair ladies and gallant beaux returned to their homes, whilst the soldiers detailed to receive the military, with a large number of citizens, remained on the ground. The companies to receive them consited of the Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. MAYRE; Mount Vernon Guards, Capt. SMITH, and the Morgan Continentals, Maj. B. B. WASHINGTON and Capt. HAINES, all under the command of Col. JOHN THOMAS GIBSON.

About 6 o'clock the shrill whistle of the iron-horse was heard, and citizens flocked to the court-house and vicinity, where the soldiers would have to pass. The line was formed under the command of Col. GIBSON and Capt. BAILEY, who has command of the Richmond military, assisting. The appearance of the troops as they marched down the main street was fine, and all were impressed with the soldierly tread of the visitors. Gov. WISE was met by Hon. ANDREW HUNTER, and he and his staff conveyed to that gentleman's residence. It was with great difficulty that sufficient accommodations could be obtained for them, coming, as they did, after night, and not having had anything to eat for twenty-four hours. The companies which came to Charlestown were the Richmond Greys, 76; Company F, 65; Virginia Riflemen, 41, and Young Guard, 58—250. The companies remaining at Harper's Ferry for the night were Richmond Blues, 68; Montgomery Guard, 48, and Howitzer Company, 51. The latter companies will be brought up to-day.

This morning a company of 100 horse arrived from Warrenton, Va., and 200 troops will also arrive in the train from Fredericksburgh and Petersburgh. You will see by this that the town will have about 900 soldiers to guard it, which ought to be sufficient.

It is understood that Gov. WISE received a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, stating that there were a large number of men, from 600 to 1,500, arming, and would certainly be on here to make a rescue. Gov. WISE telegraphied in return that if they were permitted to cross the line he would hold Gov. CHASE responsible, and have him tried for treason.

The companies are now, 9 o'clock, forming for a dress parade, which creates much excitement, as all are desirous to see them.

The prisoner STEVENS is recovering from the effects of his wounds, and is able to walk about in his cell. He will soon be as well as ever. Captain BROWN has also recovered, and is getting quite active. He refuses to receive any ministers who countenance Slavery, telling them to go home and read their Bibles. Rev. ALFRED GRIFFITH had an interview with him a few days since, which lasted for nearly an hour, principally on the subject of Slavery. They quoted Scripture to sustain their views, and had quite a clashing time of it, but neither was able to convince the other of the correctness of their peculiar doctrines.

DR. HOWE IN CANADA.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday has the following: We learn that Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston, whose explicit denial of his alleged complicity in the Harper's Ferry affair, we published yesterday, from a Boston paper, arrived at the St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday last. He contemplates, we understand, making some stay in Canada, partly with a view of acquainting himself with the condition of our hospitals and other philanthropic institutions, and will, we doubt not, meet with that respect and attention in our community, to which his sacrifices and labors in the cause of humanity so eminently entitle him. Dr. HOWE, we learn, left this city for Quebec on Thursday evening, but will return on Monday next.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AT PEKING.

History of the Expedition—The Battle at the Ta-ku Forts—The Journey to the Capital—Satisfactory Result of the Journey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP POWHATAN, CHINA SEA, Monday, Aug. 22, '59.

"Peace hath her victories not less renowned than war," and I doubt not that all true-hearted Americans will rejoice to hear that our Minister to China has achieved such a bloodless triumph. He is now bearing back his blushing laurels from a hard-fought field; and I propose to acquaint your readers with the circumstances of the contest, that they may the better understand the manner in which our national character has been sustained and vindicated in this empire of the East.

It is no reproach to the American name that Great Britain has hitherto led the way in the opening of China. The course of Providential events by which the English were involved in war, has twice necessitated that the British drum should sound the note of progress; and as often constrained us to join the march, though in a less conspicuous position. The only disgrace would be that we should become so habituated to this secondary part, as to neglect any fair opportunity for breaking away from our leading-strings; or that we should dance a servile attendance on British diplomacy in preference to striking out a career of our own. But the most cursory review of our relations with China is sufficient to show that the necessary course of American policy has always been so clearly marked out, that the boldest libeler can have no pretence for accusing us with such meanness of spirit. Indeed the only opportunity ever offered us for pursuing a thoroughly independent course, was that presented by recent occurrences at the mouth of the Pei-ho; and it ought to be gratifying to our national pride to know that it was neither overlooked or misused.

The steam frigate *Powhatan*, with His Excellency Mr. WARD, on board, dropped anchor in the harbor of Pecheelee on June 21, and on the 24th His Excellency entered the mouth of the river in the steam-tender, *Toeywan*, for the purpose of opening correspondence with the Chinese officials. Here he found the entrance closed by a *chevaux de frise*, and not a Mandarin of any rank made his appearance. In fact, his interpreter, on going to the forts to inquire for the highest authority, was told by a frowning-looking countryman, (the only individual who came out to meet him,) that there were no Mandarins of any grade at the station—that the fortifications had been erected by the contributions of the gentry of the neighborhood, and that they were not garrisoned by Imperial troops, but merely by a body of local militia, and this not in opposition to the English or other foreigners, but merely as a defence against native banditti. This individual, who, as it afterward appeared, was practicing a very silly *ruse*, further informed him that the Viceroy had just arrived at another seaport called Pei-tang, about ten miles distant, where the entrance would be found by which we were expected to proceed to Peking. He, however, peremptorily declined giving us a guide to that unheard-of place, forwarding a dispatch to the Viceroy, or even receiving the card of our Minister, as a proof that we had made an attempt to open communication. Now, after having received a paper from the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Shanghai, inviting us to come to this very spot, without the slightest intimation that we should find any obstruction in our way, how could we avoid regarding all this as an elaborate piece of perfidy? And when the English proceeded to demolish the barrier on the following day, how could we withhold from them our cordial sympathy?

It soon became evident that the Chinese *ruse* in concealing their forces was only too successful. The English had fallen into a snare, and were in great danger of suffering a disastrous repulse. Several of their vessels were hard aground; the Admiral was wounded, and but six men remained fit for service on the gunboat that bore his flag. The other vessels had scarcely men enough left to man their guns, and responded but feebly to the tremendous cannonade from the Chinese batteries. All this time we were lying at a safe distance in the rear, inactive but not uninterested spectators of the conflict.

At length a messenger was sent by the Admiral to summon his reserve, which was stationed on Chinese junks still further out. But the prospect of their arriving in time to afford any effective relief appeared hopeless. A strong ebb-tide was setting against them—not a single gunboat could be spared to tow them up—and it was evident that if they were left to the slow propulsion of the oar, they would come up much too late to retrieve the fortune of the day. As the messenger passed us, Commodore TATNALL learned from him the desperate condition of the British squadron. He felt deeply for the gallant Admiral, who had not only exhibited to himself and our Minister the most delicate personal courtesies, but whom he could not help but regard as fighting in the common cause of Christendom. He saw, too, at a glance, that the issue on which incalculable results were pending, and in which, as it then appeared, we were no less concerned than the English themselves, depended on the prompt arrival of the reserve corps at the scene of action. Policy, humanity, and chivalry, alike forbade him to continue an idle looker-on. Taking the case in this general aspect, and yielding to an emergency which seemed to spurn all conventional rules, he dropped alongside the junks, took in tow the flotilla of English barges, and carried them up to the squadron, just in time to keep its batteries from being silenced. Returning to the junks, he towed up a portion of the storming party; and then displayed a rare instance of personal courage and courtesy, unsurpassed in the history of chivalry. Hearing that the British Admiral was lying bleeding on the deck of the *Cormorant*, he set off in his barge, through the thickest of the iron rain, to express his sympathy for his unfortunate brother in arms. Before he reached the ship's side, the barge was crushed by a cannon shot, and one of his men instantly killed. Still the Commodore climbed to the deck, and sat for some time beside the wounded Admiral, in the very focus of the enemy's fire.

The sequel of the conflict is known to your readers and I need not trespass on your space by repeating its details. Thus far, our policy seemed to run parallel with that of the English, but here it diverged.

The English and French sailed for the South with the remains of their shattered squadron; our Minister remained at the Pei-ho for the purpose of ascertaining the actual disposition of the Chinese Government with respect to the ratification of our treaty. Nor was this merely a nappy after-thought—a *dernier resort*, into which he was driven by the failure of hopes suspended on the success of British arms. He was obligated, by the very terms of our treaty, to open correspondence by announcing his arrival to the Viceroy of the Province. This he had sought to do on the 24th of June, but the battle interposed, and not only occasioned a delay, but well-nigh extinguished every prospect of a successful result.

The chance was indeed at one time reduced to a fluxion—a mere *vanishing point*; but it was speedily integrated by a little skill in the practical *calculus*, and reappeared in its original value.

The very first communication of Mr. WARD drew from the Viceroy a statement that he had received His Majesty's commands to make arrangements for the Foreign Ministers to proceed to Peking, accompanied by a request for a personal interview.

Mr. WARD named July 8 as the day for the meeting, and was met with decorated barges, landed on a carpeted wharf, and escorted to the Hall of Conference with a military display of horse and infantry—and, altogether, with such honors as were not accorded to any of the Foreign Ministers last year, or perhaps ever before in the history of the Empire.

The Viceroy was loud in his denunciations of the English, and strove hard to elicit from Mr. WARD some expression condemnatory of their conduct. A mere diplomat would have taken his cue from the Viceroy, and sought to further his own objects by chiming in with the tone of the Chinese officials, but Mr. WARD was actuated by more generous principles. He reminded the Viceroy that we were no less on terms of amity with the English than with the Chinese, and declined sitting in judgment on the conduct of absent friends. "Your lips," said the Viceroy, "refuse to pronounce sentence, but we know that you have a verdict in your heart." Thus, if our policy condemns that of our English friends, let the rivalry be open and honorable; but let our representatives ever disdain to curry favor with the Chinese by aspersing the character of the English.

When Mr. WARD spoke of his intention to proceed to Peking, he was reminded that it would be necessary for him to wait for the arrival of HWEILIANG from Shanghai; and when he complained of the discourtesy of keeping him standing so long at the outer door on account of a mere formality as to who should open it, the Viceroy *proposed* to memorialize the Emperor to allow our Legation to proceed to the capital without further delay.

This he promptly did. The rescript arrived in seven days, and in three more the Minister and suite left the deck of the *Powhatan* to commence their voyage to the northern capital. Arrived at the landing, we were conveyed thence for forty-five miles in wheeled carriages, accompanied by an honorary guard consisting of intendents and prefects, colonels and captains, subalterns and soldiers. These all continued with us throughout our journey, and return, and we found them annoying only by their officious politeness.

At the terminus of the first stage, our Minister was greeted and entertained by the Viceroy's lieutenant; and at every stopping-place the local magistrates presented themselves and welcomed him to the soil over which they exercised jurisdiction, and made the most sumptuous preparations for our accommodation by the way.

We struck the Pei-ho ten miles above Tien-tsing, and five days of slow tracking against the current brought us to Tengtchoo, the entrepôt of Peking. Thence another stage—easy as to distance, but hard beyond endurance as to the road and vehicles—landed us at the Hotel of the American Legation, within the precincts of the Tartar city.

The day, thus rendered memorable, was the 27th of July.

KWEILIANG and HWASHANA, accompanied by the Judge of Kiangsu, who had been added to the Commission on account of his experience in foreign affairs, had arrived a few days in advance of us, and an interview took place on the 30th. Here Mr. WARD discovered *in limine* an attempt to drag him over the *pons asinorum* of Chinese diplomacy—the *kotow* of historical renown.

In vain he insisted that they had waived the point in the treaty with the English. They replied that by the act of the English that treaty was rendered null and void, and was not to be quoted. In vain he urged that he had not asked an audience with his Majesty, and begged that they would proceed to the exchange of ratifications. They answered that the Emperor could not ignore the presence in his capital of a Foreign Plenipotentiary; and that the question of the audience, as highest in dignity, must be settled first in order.

Mr. WARD objected that the required ceremonial was a mark of homage inconsistent with the equality of an independent nation. They replied that our independence would be recognized by reducing the "nine prostrations" to one-third of that number. Mr. WARD said he would as lief perform a hundred as one—that it was not the number of repetitions that he objected to, but the form of the rite; and that the laws and customs of the United States would prevent his performing in the presence of the Emperor anything more than he was accustomed to render to the Chief Magistrate of our own country.

To this they answered, that having come to their capital, the rights of their Court must be complied with; and as Mr. WARD remained firm in his position, even KWEILIANG, notwithstanding his characteristic mildness, assumed a tone of petulance bordering on menace.

At length, finding that no progress was made in the discussion, the subject was deferred to another meeting—the Chinese Ministers proposing that each party should in the interim make the rites of the other their subject of study; and Mr. WARD promptly assured them that his position was so clearly defined that no amount of study would bring him to any other conclusion than that which he had already announced. The interview was concluded by a magnificent banquet in the highest style of Peking art, while, in compliment to Western taste, the table was furnished with a table-cloth, knives and forks, silver spoons, white napkins and wine glasses.

When the Chinese Commissioners came to return the visit, they were fully convinced that the "mountain would not come to Mahomet," and expressed their readiness to arrange an audience according to the forms observed in our own country. But what were those forms? This was the next question, and not a whit less difficult than the one just disposed of. For there was no acknowledged authority to appeal to, and neither party was willing to admit the statements of the other. Kneeling, they asserted, must be a part of our ceremonial, because they knew it to be practiced in European Courts. The difference of our Republican institutions was pointed out; but they still maintained that a kneeling posture was indispensable; and the interview terminated with the impression on both sides that the audience would be impossible.

The next day, however, the Judge came back with a compromise which he boasted would "save the dignity of both nations." It was this: Our Minister was to bow, a table being placed between him and the Emperor, while a couple of the Court Chamberlains should hastily approach, saying "*Puh kwei, puh kwei*, don't kneel, don't kneel." This was of course assented to, with the understanding that H. I. M. should be distinctly aware that no kneeling was intended, and that it should be stated in writing that nothing more would be expected than the forms of our own Court etiquette.

The much talked-of audience seemed on the eve of consummation. The day was fixed conditionally; and the festivities with which it was to be celebrated were informally announced. Instead, however, of the expected paper with the seal of the Chinese Ministers, the Judge came back with the ultimatum that at least "one knee must touch the floor." To this Mr. WARD returned a decided negative, and the palace, with all its grandeur, vanished from our imagination like "the baseless fabric of a dream."

Before night a communication came from the Commissioners containing the insolent interrogatory as to what the United States Minister had come to Peking for, as he had rejected the audience with H. I. M.? In reply, Mr. WARD referred to the President's letter, of which he was the bearer, and quoted the edict of the Emperor authorizing him to come to the capital for the exchange of ratifications. To this they rejoined that the question of the "letter" ought to share the same fate as that of the "audience," and as to the "exchange," it would be unsuitable that that should take place in Peking, and they would memorialize the Emperor to appoint some other locality.

Our prospects were dark; but this was not their darkest phase. Two days later, the Judge came in and informed us that the Emperor, incensed at the rejection of the audience, had not only refused to respond to the memorial asking the appointment of a place for the "exchange," but the treaty itself had not yet received the seal of State, and it was even doubtful whether he would be willing to ratify it. He intimated that every difficulty would be removed by a suitable assurance that in declining the audience, Mr. WARD had not been influenced by any feeling of disrespect; and he further suggested that Mr. WARD should petition His Majesty to appoint a Minister to receive the President's letter; and that he would fix on some place in the North for the exchange of ratifications. To this last suggestion Mr. W. paid no attention, as he was resolved to ask no honors; but he annexed a paragraph expressive of respect to a document he was preparing, and gave it to the Chinese Ministers, on condition that they should in turn apply the same expressions to the President of the United States.

This happy stroke turned the ebbing tide of Imperial favor. A communication was returned containing the reciprocation of respect which Mr. WARD had demanded, and inclosing a copy of an Imperial edict. This edict comprises the chief results of the mission to Peking. It contrasts the conduct of the American with that of the English Envoy; appoints the Prime Minister to receive the President's letter in Peking, on behalf of His Majesty; commands the seal of State to be applied to the treaty of Tien-tsing; and orders the copy thus ratified to be transmitted to the Vice

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Reconstruction of the Municipal Government—The Police—Efficiency of the Detective System—Espionage—Extent of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1859.

An important change was lately made in the attributions of the two principal governing powers in the city of Paris. In order to render the nature of this change intelligible, I ought first to state that the City Government, instead of the simpler form of a Mayor and Common Council, as prevails with you, is divided between several Powers, viz: the Prefect of the Seine, (a departmental Governor,) the Prefect of Police, the Mayors of the twelve Wards, one in each; the Municipal Council, and the Emperor and his Cabinet, who, without direct power, exert nevertheless an immense indirect power.

Heretofore the administration of the city was almost equally divided between the Prefect of the Seine, his Council, and the twelve Mayors on the one side, and the Prefect of Police on the other. But these powers were divided in such a manner as to give rise to frequent conflicts; and one of these conflicts having lately arisen, more violent than the others, the matter was referred for adjudication to the Council of State. This body refused to interfere, and the Emperor then took it upon himself to settle the dispute, which he did by a repartition of the duties of the two offices.

The Imperial decree passes over to the Prefect of the Seine, in addition to his other attributions, the following: First, the control of the *petite voirie*, (streets and roads, other than railways:) second, the lighting, sweeping, and sprinkling of the streets and roads, the taking up of the sweepings, of the snow and ice; third, the cleansing of sewers and house-pits: fourth, the permission for establishments on the river, canals and forts: fifth, the treaties and tariffs concerning public carriages, and the concession of standing places for these carriages, and of those which serve for the supply of the markets: sixth, the tariffs, the assessment and collection of the municipal taxes of all kinds in the markets: seventh, the bakery establishments (entirely under the control of the Government) and their supply of bread, the maintenance of communal edifices of all sorts; ninth, the leases, contracts and adjudications relative to the administrative services of the city of Paris, not in conflict with those heretofore delegated to the Prefect of Police.

Certain of the above powers, however, can only be exercised by the Prefect of the Seine, after first having been submitted for the concurrence of the Prefect of Police. In case of disagreement, the matter is to be referred to the Minister of the Interior, whose voice is final. Certain other powers, as for instance the regulation of the bakeries, are divided between the two powers, since, as in this instance the Prefect of the Seine fixes the price of the bread and sees to the supplies, while the Prefect of Police superintends their execution.

This decree of His Majesty is regarded as a new sign of the Imperial favor toward M. HAUSSEMAN, the very able Prefect of the Seine, and at the same time as a useful and timely arrangement of the differences between the two bureaux. A great number of services and a considerable *personnel* will thus pass from the Prefect of Police to the Prefect of this Department.

A very considerable augmentation of the Police force of the city is about to take place in view of the extension of the city limits to the fortifications. The armed force numbers at this time two battalions of infantry of eight companies each, and four squadrons of cavalry. The corps of policemen proper, and of what is called the "service of surety," will also be augmented.

The usefulness of this latter class, the service of surety—or as they are variously called, peace officers, secret policemen, *mouchards*—is immense, and much beyond the general estimation. The number of that class of thieves at Paris who are known as such, and on whom the police always keep an eye, is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, while the whole class of malefactors, from the professional thief to the suspected individual and the swindler, amount to about 40,000.

The uniformed police are almost powerless in their preventive operations against this large number of thieves and swindlers; it is to the secret police that the Prefect looks for the most effective operations. It the disguises and the metamorphoses of the professional thief are multiform, so, too, are those of the detective. The thief and the secret policeman are like two gamblers, who, in order to gain, must rely solely on their personal ability. The first spreads a thousand nets in which to catch his adversary's feet; the other opposes ruse to ruse, and in order to give his man the slip neglects no indication, however feeble. To exercise the difficult function of detective it requires great prudence and finesse, combined with a resolution and patience that never tires. He must possess self-abnegation in order to be able to follow a track for days without rest, to remain hid and immobile in some corner for entire days, to renounce, in a word, his habitual mode of existence.

All these qualities the Paris detective possesses; it is a type of individual in France, and descends from father to son. It is not here the occupation of men who happen to have nothing else to do, or of men who adopt the profession for a day in order to arrive at some other project. It is well to remark, too, that the detective system here is as much a system of prevention as one of cure—that is to say, as much time as spent in protecting public life and property by preventive means as in the detection of malefactors after the accomplishment of the crime. Thus, notwithstanding the immense number of men who have at least been once in the hands of the law, the number of arrests in Paris annually is only 2 per cent. against 6 per cent. in New-York, and this, too, without making any allowance for the fact that Paris is nearly as large again as New-York.

Every one who has lived in Paris must have been struck with the entire security of the streets at night, in the most dismal, and what would be in other cities unsafe-looking, quarters of the town, and the infrequency of policemen, even in these quarters. The fact is explained, not by any superior honesty in the people, but by the universal fear of the power of the secret police. But few crimes can be committed without an accomplice, either as an aid in the act, or as a receiver of stolen goods, and the knowledge that the *mouchards* are every where, under every form, and in every occupation, disarms professional thieves of their boldness, and thus immensely diminishes the number of attempts at crime. So much timidity is thus thrown into the ranks of the thieves, that their efforts are paralyzed, and the morals of the community as well must be benefitted, since many a novice at his first attempt must be turned into a more honest course of life. Service in a Penitentiary repays a debt the prisoner owes to society, but it does not correct his morals; while the French system of prevention, by arresting men on the threshold of a dishonest life, turns them into a more honest and moral current. It is certainly disagreeable to the honest citizen to know that he dare not talk lightly in a promiscuous company for fear he is in hearing of a *mouchard* who may place him on his list of "suspects;" but on the other hand it is *not* disagreeable for the same citizen to know that in the crowds which pass his house there are invisible but sure agents watching over the inviolability of his person and his property.

In the same way as they watch over property and the operations of thieves and swindlers, do the detectives watch over the morals of the young, the moment they are away from the paternal roof, or beyond the control of their natural protectors. Observe these men at the public balls, if you happen to know any of them. To their presence at these balls is due the order, the elegance of manners, the strict etiquette which prevails, and which are the wonder of strangers. All their functions there as elsewhere, however, are performed through the uniformed, visible officers, who are present. If in the dance there be any breach of decorum which escapes the attention or the blunted sensibilities of the *gendarme*, the secret policeman is there to remind him of his duty. If there be pickpockets, or suspected individuals present, it is the secret policeman points them out to the *gendarme* and takes the responsibility of their arrest or expulsion.

But their most important duty in these places is one still more delicate. They hunt out and watch minors of both sexes who may be there without a guardian, and in every case are they arrested and carried to the House of Correction, where they can only be reclaimed by relatives or other persons who are deemed responsible for their future conduct. At this point their action ceases as regards the male sex, but not so for the other sex. No matter what may be the age in this case, the woman is responsible to the law for all her acts. No woman is allowed here to accost a man for improper purposes; if she does, and is already inscribed on the police books as a public woman, the officers can only expel her, and if she puts obstinacy into her conduct, carry her to the station and to a condemnation of a few days in prison. But if her name be not yet on the dreaded police-book as a *fille publique*, it is to this penalty that she exposes herself by her improper conduct. And as this is the constant terror of that class of persons, and as they fear that the eyes of a *mouchard* is always on them, it will be seen what a strong incentive there is to a restraint in a class of persons not noted for their regard to appearances. But the surveillance over this class is as active and unrelenting in the streets as in the public balls and gardens; yet it is rare to see any violation of the law, for the reason that here the system of prevention, as in the case of thieves, is largely applied. It is a knowledge of the fact that the law will be inexorably executed, that detection and punishment is sure, which gives to the streets and public places of Paris that immunity from visible vice which forms such an eye-sore in the public places of English and American cities.

In his long service in this detective system the police agent acquires an exquisite tact, a sort of second view, which enables him to recognize a thief, a suspected woman, a swindler, or an illegal merchant whom he may never have seen before. He reads countenances and movements as another reads a book. At the same time, the thief or suspected individual, if he or she be adepts, recognizes the agent by the mobility of his regard, and from that moment commences between them a war of address and of stratagems that would eclipse those of the savages of FENIMORE COOPER. The material with which the service of public surety weaves the invisible web that protects the public repose is light and delicate as a spider-web To allow no indication to fall to the ground, to take note of every meeting between suspected individuals, to change his form and attitude according to the stratagems and disguises of the rogue, to utilize for good all that the lost classes of society may imagine or dream as the most cunning for evil, to lend himself to everything, to penetrate everywhere, seek everywhere, be everywhere present, to watch always, without noise, without arms or uniform, these are the duties of this useful and remarkably organized service.

The exact number of men employed in the service of public surety is not known to the public. The people, and especially the rogues, magnifying their number by the measure of their dread, carry the figure to several thousand. But it is certain that the regularly employed portion of this service does not reach beyond three hundred men. After that there are, in fact, thousands who are paid by the job—that is to say, who receive a certain sum for each secret report, each piece of valuable intelligence furnished to the Prefect. The names of all these individuals are none the less enrolled on the books of the secret police as belonging to the corps, but are not paid by the year, as are the principal ones. The salaried class report in person to the Prefect of Police, or to his principal Chief of Bureau; while the other class, looked upon even in their own corps more as mercenary informers than as employes, report to Chiefs of Bureaux several degrees removed from the Prefect. It would be difficult to determine the extent of this latter class. We know that they are found in every rank of society, from the highest to the lowest. They must watch not only the governed, but the governing; and to reach the highest spheres there must be men of equivalent rank willing to assume the office of informer. Each military company has its unknown police agent; each corps of police agents has its special spies—men on whom the Prefect can depend; each Government Bureau has its particular clerk, who informs on the rest; and so on to the end of the chapter, the whole constituting the completest system of Jesuitism on a grand scale ever invented. But the beauty of this system is that it works invisibly, without noise and without scandal. Arrests are made and warnings given so quietly that the public attention is not awakened. The results are seen, while the machine remains invisible, and, judging from these, we are compelled to commend the system.

On the 1st of January next a very considerable change will take place in the entire municipal administration of the city, but this change regards almost entirely the extent, and not the form of administration. On that day the new law extending the city limits to the fortifications will take effect. The city government will then embrace twenty *Arrondissements*, or Wards, instead of twelve, as now—each entitled to one Mayor and three members in the Municipal Council, all appointed by the Emperor on the nomination of the Prefect of the Seine. The Municipal Council will then number sixty members, and, as heretolore, will be presided over by the Prefect of the Seine.

The present circumference of the city wall—that is to say, the octroi, or Custom-house wall—is 24,000 meters, about 18 miles. The new city limits, after the 1st of January, will have a circumference of 40,000 meters, or 30 miles. But the great increase of the city limits is better shown by the square yards of meters. To-day the city has a surface in round numbers of 34,000,000 square meters; after the extension it will have 257,000,000 square meters. The total number of streets and thoroughfares of all kinds is 1,474. Their combined length is 400,000 meters—over 300 miles. The diameter of the city after the augmentation will be about the same in each direction—a distance of say 7 miles. The augmentation in population will be about 300,000 souls. MALAKOFF.

EMIGRATION TO THE VINE DISTRICTS OF MISSOURI.—Mr. F. MUNCH, a well-known German agriculturist from Missouri, has just returned from an interesting mission in Germany and Switzerland. He has been employed by the "Farmers' and Vine Growers' Society" to scatter information in regard to the resources of Missouri throughout Germany, and to direct the currents of emigration towards the vine and hemp districts of that State.

The Society have published a valuable work, written by Mr. MUNCH, on the agricultural and mineral resources of Missouri, and have sold and distributed this in Germany. The able agricultural reports of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad have also been scattered by the thousands through Europe. Mr. MUNCH was best received in Switzerland, and as the population is always more numerous than the country can support, both government and people were eager to turn their emigrants towards the cheap fertile lands of Missouri.

It is believed that a large and intelligent emigration from Switzerland and Germany will now pour itself into the rich undeveloped districts of that favored State.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR AGENCY—THE FORBES AFFAIR.—Mr. BURNHAM, the deposed State Liquor Agent in Massachusetts, writes to the Boston *Journal* that he knows nothing of "one H. B. FORBES," who has figured in connection with his case, and adds:

"I am utterly at a loss to comprehend the drift of an attack from this quarter, in the midst of my present troubles. I will add that the whole story is new to me; and I can only believe that this man, whoever he is, is laboring under some curious and unaccountable aberration of mind, inasmuch as I have not the slightest recollection of ever having thus conferred with any one, and should hardly have made use of any remarks like those quoted by him, at least in the presence of a total stranger. Will you do me the favor to give this denial a place in your columns, and let me close it with the reiteration that the whole story, as far as I am concerned, or GOV. BANKS with me, is an entire fabrication, to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I am yours, respectfully,

GEO. P. BURNHAM."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Wanderer Trials at Savannah—Important Testimony—Mr. Lamar's Writ of Possession.

The Savannah papers give full reports of the trial of BRAM, ROCESTA, and AUCURA, late of the yacht *Wanderer*, for piracy. We quote from the report of the *Morning News*:

The trial began on Wednesday, Nov. 16, in the United States Circuit Court, Judges WAYNE and NICOL on the Bench. The first witness for the prosecution was HORATIO BARRIS, who testified as follows:

A man calling himself Capt. Cook came to him on the beach at Jekyl Island, Nov. 20, and said he wanted to take a party on a pleasure excursion to Jekyl Island; witness hesitated; he went down with him to the boat; it was after dark, and witness refused to go, but went down the next day to Jekyl Island to Mr. John Du Bignon's, where Capt. Cook wanted to engage his services; said he would go if it was not anything disgraceful, and said to the Captain that he hoped the vessel was not a slaver; the Captain replied, "No; I am sorry that she is not; I would like to land forty thousand;" he told him Clubb was a good pilot, and they went to see him; the Captain subsequently said that the vessel was the *Wanderer*, and that his name was Capt. Corrie; that she had a cargo of negroes; *he first said they were slaves, and afterwards that they were indentured apprentices, from the Coast of Africa*; Mr. Clubb objected to going; Capt. G. begged him; said his vessel was in distress and short of provisions, and that if she were not carried in there, he would be compelled to go either to Port Royal or to Cuba; Clubb then went out and brought her in, between 9 and 10 o'clock the next day; witness saw two or three boats, supposed to belong to the vessel; he also saw one which belonged to Mr. DuBignon; saw these boats passing to and fro between the vessel and the shore five or six times; saw the negroes after they were landed; some of them were small, the others were likely; most of them were naked, which made them look smaller than they would have done otherwise; some of them were partially clothed with blankets and various articles of apparel; a few of them seemed to be sick, but a majority appeared lively.

Luke Christie, Captain of the steam-tug *Lamar*, plying between Savannah and Tybee, testified that he made an excursion to Jekyl Island in December; left Savannah between one and two o'clock, on the morning of the 1st of December; thinks Brown (one of the prisoners) was on board of the boat; Messrs. Trowbridge, Lamar and Tucker were also on board; the boat was hired for the occasion, he supposed; Capt. Stevenson made the contract; witness was not to go as Captain, but the person who was to go not appearing in time, witness went; before he left the Island he saw the negroes; the boat went down for the negroes; did not know how many there were, but heard there were about 300; they looked like our Southern negroes usually do; their language was different from our negroes; some of them spoke what he took to be Spanish or Portuguese; did not know what language some of the others spoke; they were, evidently, not American negroes; there were also white persons with the negroes on Jekyl Island; thinks the prisoners had the bar wear with them, as well as those who went down with him on the boat; took no line up until they got opposite Mr. DuBignon's landing, when a boat came out to the steamer; it contained Mr. Henry DuBignon; thinks there were four persons in it, but it was dark and he could not distinguish who they were—whether white or black; took the negroes on board on the morning of the 3d; thinks two of the prisoners assisted—is not sure; Brown was present; also, Mr. H. DuBignon, he thinks, but is uncertain; nothing occurred during the return trip; *the negroes were landed 9 miles above the City of Savannah; all the white men were landed at the same place, except Mr. Lamar, who got off several miles this side*; would not swear that the two persons were among those engaged in putting the negroes on the boat, there had been so great a change in their dress; when he first saw them they looked like men who had just come off a long voyage and had not used much soap or razors; thinks they spoke Spanish or Portuguese.

On cross-examination, this witness said: The negroes were landed on the Carolina side of the river; were all landed at the same place; Capt. John Tucker, of Savannah, pointed out the place where they were to be landed; the three prisoners, or men he took to be them, were present; Mr. Trowbridge remained on Jekyl Island; Mr. Charles Lamar had cotton out as before stated; his impression was that they were African negroes; Messrs. Lamar, Trowbridge and Tucker never said a word about their object in going down to the Island; when they reached the Island he anchored in accordance with the instructions of these gentlemen; does not know who superintended the transfer of the negroes to the boat; thinks the prisoners were present and assisted, but is not positive; to the best of his knowledge and belief these men were on board; did not stop at Savannah on return, but passed by; were not boarded, nor had they any communication with the shore.

A storekeeper, named WM. O. PRICE, testified that the prisoners came to his store to purchase clothing, and that he had fallen into conversation with them. He added the following interesting bit of evidence:

Some little while afterwards a pair of pantaloons was sent to witness to be repaired; they were sent by Mr. Brown, but a name was on the waistpocket which was not Mr. Brown's; could not make it out, but it looked like Spanish or Portuguese; the maker's name was "Cornell, New-York," from which he supposed that Mr. Brown had been a resident in New-York; witness stated that he had frequently, during visits to the North, taken the pains to post himself in regard to persons engaged in the Slave-trade; he spoke to Mr. Brown of a Mr. Miller, a celebrated slaver, of New-York, who frequently went to Cuba, with cargoes of negroes; he asked Brown if he knew Miller; Brown replied, "What, Jack Miller?"; witness replied, "Yes, Jack Miller," though witness did not remember first name until Brown mentioned it; Brown seemed to know Miller, and witness inferred that he he had been engaged in the Slave-trade; nothing further occurred, until the District Attorney came to him and asked him to testify in the case; witness told him it had all occurred in business, and he preferred to have nothing to do with it, &c.

On the third day some additional testimony was introduced by the prosecution, to show the direct agency of Mr. LAMAR in the affair. The *News* gives the following report of this portion of the case:

Charles Van Horn, sworn—Was jailor of Chatham County up to some months back; in the latter part of December—near the last of—Daniel H. Stewart woke him up at night, and delivered to him two negroes, which, he said, were supposed to be Africans; the next day *he received an order from the District-Attorney to keep them in custody*; held them several months, until finally *a writ of possession was sued out, and the negroes taken out under it.*

The counsel for the defence objected to the laxity which had prevailed in the course of this trial. He could not see what bearing this writ of possession had upon the cases before the Court.

The Court stated that the object of the District Attorney was to prove that Africans had been introduced into the country contrary to law, and any evidence which had a bearing on that point would be admitted. In this view of the matter, the writ of possession in the case of these negroes was admissible.

Examination resumed—The writ of possession was served out by Justice STALEY; witness could not recollect day or hour; W. asked Mr. Stewart to tell the District Attorney that the negroes were about to be taken away from him, and that he must come to his assistance at once; was ordered to appear at Magistrate's office; *the writ of possession was in favor of C. A. L. Lamar*; is not positive that there were any witnesses examined except Capt John F. Tucker; does not remember the evidence, but thinks Capt. Tucker testified that the negroes belonged to Mr. Lamar; the object was to prove previous possession; was present at the sale of the *Wanderer*.

The District-Attorney asked witness to state what occurred on that occasion. The counsel for defence objected to the question, as one having no bearing on the present cause. The District-Attorney stated his object in desiring to introduce this testimony. *He had already connected Lamar and Tucker with the Wanderer, the Wanderer with the Slave-trade, and the persons at the bar with the Wanderer. He desired to still more closely connect Lamar with the Wanderer, by showing what occurred at the sale.*

Mr. Jackson asked permission to say a few words, which was granted. He thought it necessary and proper to present all evidence bearing on the importation of Africans into this country. It was proved that two Africans had been arrested about the time the *Wanderer* arrived; that these negroes were lodged in the jail of Chatham County, that subsequently, by a legal process—

The Court—Illegal, Sir!

Mr. Jackson thanked the Court for the correction—by an illegal process these negroes were taken from the jail. Two persons already identified with the *Wanderer*, Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR and JOHN F. TUCKER appeared in this matter, the one as claimant and the other as witness of his ownership of these two negroes. It was for the purpose of still more closely identifying Lamar with the *Wanderer*, that they desired to introduce this evidence.

The Judge ruled that the question might be asked, but that the Court would determine as to the propriety of the answer. A general declaration was not admissible, and the Court would stop witness whenever he went too far. Mr. Lamar's declarations were evidence against himself, but not against the prisoners at the bar.

District-Attorney—Mr. Van Horn, will you state whether you were present at the sale of the *Wanderer*, and if so what you heard Mr. Lamar remark then and there.

Witness could not say positively; was not near enough to hear what Mr. Lamar said, although he heard him say something; knows what it was, but did not hear for himself.

The witness was going on to state what had been told him. Counsel for defence objected, and was sustained by the Court.

There was a passage at arms just here between Messrs. Owens and Jackson, which we regret we have not room for. Both gentlemen were eloquent and forcible.

The Court decided that certain questions were irrelevant, and the direct examination was continued.

Witness recognized prisoners at the bar. They were put in his charge, as Jailor of Chatham County, on the 8th of December, 1858. They had ample means to pay all their bills for necessary expenses—such as claret, cigars, &c. Witness furnished them with extra provisions, such as bread, beef, butter, coffee, sugar, an occasional bottle of sweet oil, and a great variety of such things as gentlemen are in the habit of having on their tables. They lived as well as witness did.

John A. Staley, sworn: Is a magistrate; on the 8th of March of the present year, Mr. C. A. L. Lamar asked him to grant a writ of possession for two negroes, in the jail of Chatham County, which were his property; made out the writ and handed it to Mr. Buckner, a constable, who went to the jail, and after some time returned with Mr. Van Horn, the jailor, and the two negroes; thinks the District-Attorney was sent for; twenty or twenty-five minutes elapsed, and the District-Attorney not having arrived, proceeded with examination of the case; Mr. Stewart was there; Mr. Tucker swore that the negroes were the property of Mr. C. A. L. Lamar; witness then turned to Mr. Stewart, and asked if he had anything to do with them; Mr. Stewart replied, "No;" whereupon they were turned over to Mr. Lamar, who took them in possession.

Mr. Tucker's testimony, which witness declared to be correct, was read by witness. It is as follows:

Know that the negroes, Gumbo and Cuffee, were in possession of Mr. C. A. L. Lamar in December, 1858, and knew them to be the property of C. A. L. Lamar.

There was no other evidence. The examination lasted, altogether, about twenty-five or thirty minutes. About twenty minutes of this time were consumed in waiting for the District-Attorney. There was no witness besides Capt. Tucker, nor any testimony except what had been read. *Immediately afterwards, delivered the negroes to Mr. Lamar.*

Dr. Robert Hazelhurst, sworn—Am a physician; in December last, was called to visit a number of African negroes on Jekyl Island.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

THE AFFRAY IN NASHVILLE.

George G. Poindexter Killed by Allen A. Hall—Origin of the Affray.

From the Nashville Banner, Nov. 19.

An unfortunate newspaper controversy between ALLEN A. HALL, editor of the Nashville *News*, an Opposition paper, and GEO. G. POINDEXTER, editor of the *Union and American*, a Democratic paper, which had assumed a personal character, terminated yesterday in the death of Mr. POINDEXTER, at the hands of Mr. HALL. As all the circumstances connected with the affair will be sought for with avidity, and are liable to misrepresentation, we will endeavor to give them correctly and succinctly. The *Union and American* has recently produced in its columns some extracts from the Nashville *Republican* of 1831, of which paper Mr. HALL was then editor, a paragraph, published during Mr. HALL's absence in Washington City, which seemed to favor the idea of incorporating in the State Constitution, a Convention to revise which was about to meet, a provision for the gradual emancipation of Slavery. The object of the reproduction of this paragraph was understood to be to make the impression that Mr. HALL entertained such sentiments now, and was therefore in a position to unite with the Black Republicans. Mr. HALL repelled this, and charged the conductors of the *Union* with being "unscrupulous," and guilty of "disreputable" practices in their discussions. This brought out from Mr. POINDEXTER the following paragraph, which appeared in the editorial columns of the *Union* on Thursday morning:

"The charges and insinuations against this paper, contained in the leading editorial article in the Nashville *News* of yesterday, are utterly destitute of truth. We cannot consent to carry on a newspaper controversy with an editor who utters calumnies against a cotemporary, trusting to the supposed privileges of age to shield him from responsibility."

The "charges" I made against the *Union and American* in the articles of the *News* above referred to, I established by unanswerable facts then and there adduced. I made no "insinuations."

The assertion that I trust to the privileges of age to shield myself from responsibility for any statements I make, is false and calumnious. He who made the assertion trusts to the pistol to shield from exposure the miserable tissue of falsehood of the journal with which he is connected. That is the plain English of the matter. The shield he has selected will prove insufficient for his purpose. I shall go on, as I have begun, with a thorough exposure of all misstatements, misrepresentations and falsehoods which may appear in the *Union and American*, and which I may deem worthy of notice—fully able and prepared to protect my person against assault and to punish the assailant.

ALLEN A. HALL.

Early yesterday morning Mr. POINDEXTER called, in company with two friends, at the counting-room of the *News*, and asked for Mr. HALL. He was informed that that gentleman had not yet come down. The call was repeated, and Mr. HALL had not yet arrived. Soon after the second call Mr. HALL came in, and was immediately apprized of the fact that Mr. P. was seeking him. A few moments after he was further apprized that Mr. P. was advancing towards his office from the corner of Deaderick-street. Mr. HALL immediately took a position in front of his door, and as Mr. P. advanced, he commanded him twice to stop, in a loud voice. Mr. P. rather quickened his pace, and, at the second command, made a movement as if to draw a weapon. Thereupon Mr. HALL leveled a double-barrel shot-gun, charged heavily with buckshot, and fired. Mr. P. fell upon the pavement about fifty feet from the door. Mr. HALL said not a few moments without articulating a word. His pistol fell by his side. His body received five buckshot, either one of which, in the opinion of a physician who examined the wounds, would have proved fatal. In addition, his left arm, in which he supported an umbrella, was badly broken. The umbrella shaft was also broken.

Mr. P. was immediately carried into the office of Mr. CHILDRESS. He gasped as he was laid upon a settee, and expired.

Mr. HALL was immediately sent for an officer and delivered himself into his custody.

A Coroner's Jury was immediately summoned, and after examining several witnesses upon whose testimony the above statement, as far as regards the fatal termination of the affair, is principally predicated, the following verdict rendered:

"An inquisition holden at the office of T. B. Childress in Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, aforesaid, on the 18th of November, 1859, before J. N. Alexander, Coroner of said County, upon the body of George G. Poindexter, there lying dead, by the Jurors whose names are here subscribed, who upon their oaths do say that the said George G. Poindexter did come to his death by a shot gun wound, said gun being in the hands of Allen A. Hall."

Mr. HALL was subsequently brought before Magistrates FERRIS, MANEY and COLTART for examination. Hon. ED. H. EWING, NEIL S. BROWN, JOHN S. BRIEN and R. H. MCLEWEN, Jr., Esqs., appearing as his counsel; and Attorney-General DAIE and Hon. ANDREW EWING for the State.

Mr. DAIE stated that it was desirable on the part of the prosecution that the examination should be postponed, as some of the leading witnesses were engaged in paying the last sad duties to a deceased friend, and besides that it was impossible for him, on account of pressing official engagements, to attend to the examination before next week. No objection was urged by the defence to the postponement, and the examination was accordingly fixed for next Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HALL thereupon entered into a bond of $5,000, with securities, for his appearance.

The Louisville *Democrat* has the following notice of Mr. POINDEXTER:

"The deceased was a gentleman of fine attainments, a scholar and in every sense an estimable gentleman. He was educated for the bar and from his brilliant intellect gave promise of great success in that profession, but his tastes and inclinations led him into politics. In the canvass of 1856 he assumed the editorial control of the *Union and American*, and by his earnest efforts; his forcible arguments and skill as a controversialist, he contributed perhaps more than any other editor in Tennessee to the success in the party. The *Union and American* assumed a more influential position and gained still more the respect of friends and adversaries. Through all his career, he usually preserved the high-toned and chivalric courtesy that is customary in the intercourse among gentlemen. The only misfortune was, perhaps, a sensibility too morbid for the profession in which he was engaged. He was too ready to take offense and notice what others would have been content to pass over in silence or contempt.

Alabama.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MOORE.

The triennial message of Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, was delivered to the Legislature, Nov. 14. The Governor reports a balance of $631,000 in the State Treasury, with outstanding bonds amounting to $3,182,000. He objects to a reduction of the taxes, for the reason that such a measure would increase the State debt. The Banks paid into the Treasury, up to Sept. 30, $36,749, and the Governor recommends that the unsatisfied claims of said banks, the Mobile Branch excepted, be sold in January, 1861, at public outcry, for cash, after giving three months' notice of the time and place of sale.

The public institutions are prosperous. The new Deaf and Dumb Asylum, located at Talladega in February, 1858, is commended to the care of the Legislature; and it is also suggested that the laws relating to the school lands be remodeled. In regard to the proposed three per cent. fund, the Governor recommends the Legislature to authorize an issue of State bonds for the amounts appropriated, payable in not less than six years from their date; provided the parties for whose benefit the appropriation may be made will agree to take them at par.

The Governor, having devoted the whole of his message to the discussion of State topics, states that he reserves for another occasion what he will say about Federal relations.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—A Cleveland paper says: A case in the Court of Henry County tried at the recent term excited much interest. Miss AMANDA JONES, a maiden lady of thirty years, sued JOHN SCOFIELD, a well-to-do citizen, of 45 years, for breach of promise to marry, which a widower. Miss JONES claimed $2,000 damages. The courtship commenced in April, 1858; preparations were made for the wedding during the Summer, but in the Fall SCOFIELD became inconstant and married another. The Jury returned a verdict of $700. A new trial has been granted the defendant.

JOHN MORRISSEY IN CUSTODY AT BUFFALO.—The Buffalo *Courier*, Nov. 21, says: "Deputy Sheriff TYLER was in Buffalo on Saturday, having MORRISSEY in custody, we are informed on good authority. We do not know whether any others of the prize-fighters have been brought on or not."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New Mining Excitement—Late Intelligence from the Washoe—Overland Immigrants.

By the Overland Mail at St. Louis, we have details of the news from San Francisco to Oct. 28, already announced by telegraph.

The *Bulletin* reports the receipt of extraordinary intelligence from the new mining region in Washoe Valley. Mr. D. J. HUGHES, who had just arrived at San Francisco from that district, states that a number of Mexican miners from Sonora examined the tailings or refuse dirt, and informed the miners that they were throwing away two dollars of silver for each one of gold that they collected. A company of three or four Mexicans commenced working these "tailings" for the silver, and for some time collected from $300 to $400 per day.

About two months ago Judge WALSH took one ton of the black metal in which the silver occurred, to San Francisco, in order to procure a reliable assay. The result was from $900 to $5,000 per ton, according to the parts of the mine from which the specimens were taken. It is a remarkable property of the "black metal," that it decomposes and becomes soil from exposure, to such a degree that it can even be crushed between the fingers. The claim had in the meantime been divided into six shares, two to each of the original parties. COMSTOCK sold his for $5,500, and MCLAUGHLIN his portion for $5,000; RILEY is now the only one of the original parties interested in the lead, and he has refused—so Mr. HUGHES says—$10,000 for his share. Judge WALSH owns two-sixths, and is said to have been offered $60,000 for half his interest.

Mr. HUGHES has with him a mass of silver mixed with gold, weighing 47 ounces, and valued at $22 per ounce. This bar was obtained from one arroba, or 25 pounds of the tailings before spoken of. Could this be taken as a fair sample of the whole it would indicate the astonishing result of a mass of refuse dirt, from which the gold had been extracted by the ordinary process, worth $4 to the pound. The ledge in the Comstock claim has two yards of gold and one of silver ore. The gold rock has been proved by the ordinary test to be worth from $500 to $2,500 per ton. The silver lead consists of the black metal, which is stated to produce $5,000 to the ton, in the proportion of 66 of silver to 4 of gold. The gold leads are from five to nine feet thick, and the dip of the gold-bearing rock is about 80 degrees, or nearly perpendicular. The entire ledge is between 15 and 20 feet wide. The silver leads are 6 to 24 inches wide. The deposits are at Virginia town, which is 20 miles from Carson Valley, 15 from Carson City, and about 100 from Sacramento. There is a ledge of rock near Washoe Lake which is said to have yielded $2 100 in gold to the ton.

More than twenty other veins have been opened in the vicinity, and are now in the process of development. It is thought that they extend all the way from Honey Lake to Walker River. The prospectings generally reveal gold on the surface: the silver appears right or ten feet below. The most magnificent deposit of gold ever discovered, in this continent or in the world, is represented to have been opened at Gold Hill, in Canon, or rather valley, one and a half miles from Virginia town.

Of the overland immigration, the *Bulletin* says:

"The immigrants are coming slowly along, feeling in no hurry to enter California much before the rains have brought on the new grass. The stations of the Overland Mail companies, and the wells dug by these enterprising men, are proving of incalculable benefit to those crossing with their own teams. The immigration on the Southern Route, this year, will figure up from ten thousand to fifteen thousand souls, with a very large amount of cattle and sheep."

Company E, Sixth Infantry, under command of Lieut. D. D. CLARK, has been ordered to Fort Yuma, from San Bernardino. Capt. HEINTZELMAN, A. Q. M., supplies the transportation. A train of wagons left here yesterday, for San Bernardino, on this service.

The detachment of the First Dragoons, under command of Major CARLTON, have left San Buenaventura and returned to Fort Tejou.

We learn, says the Nevada *Democrat*, that A. T. LAIRD, Esq., sold on Saturday last, to Messrs. MEREDITH & HILL, a one-eighth interest in the Young America claims, for $10,000. These claims are located on the hill near Sugar Loaf, adjoining the claims of the Live Oak and Nebraska Companies, and are now yielding about $5,000 a week.

The Marysville *Express* states that on Saturday the safe of a large mining Company near Forest City was broken open, and $3,000 in coins, sixty ounces of dust, and a certificate of deposit with LADD & Co., for about $900, abstracted.

Mr. BELDEN, of the Honey Lake expressman, informs the Plumas *Standard* (Quincy,) of 22d October, that the Indians in the neighborhood of Honey Lake Valley are getting exceedingly troublesome, in running off stock. On the night of 14th October, a Mr. RICE, who at the time was in the lower valley, had 140 head stolen from him. This occurred off Willow Creek. Another party has had 120 head stolen, at what is called Pine Creek, a fork of the former, where he was taken while he was in pursuit of the first that were missing.

Capt. WEATHERBY had returned from the Indian hunt, he having been with the Company of Shasta Volunteers. It is stated that this Company had taken some 12 prisoners, and killed 23. It is the intention of the Company to remain in the mountains as long as the weather would permit.

The clipper ship *Undine*, which arrived at San Francisco from New-York, reports that on the 9th of August, when about 55 miles off Cape Horn, she fell in with a number of ice-bergs, the largest of which was about eight miles long and 300 feet high. This huge berg must have been some 2,000 feet deep in the water.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Railroad Mania—Gen. Scott in Washington Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The Overland Mail of the 31st arrived last night.

There was unusual agitation of railroad projects in California, and strong appeals are being made to capitalists for aid. The overland immigration by the central route, it is stated by competent parties, will reach thirty thousand, and but little sickness had occurred: and the gold and silver discoveries in Washoe Valley and Walker River, has created a great demand for labor.

Dates from Portland, Oregon, are to Oct. 25, and from Victoria to the 27th. The special correspondent of the *Alta California*, who accompanied Gen. SCOTT on his trip to the North, writes that the General arrived at Port Townsend on the 25th, and would immediately establish his head-quarters on board the United States man-of-war *Massachusetts*.

Commissioner CAMPBELL, who was expected overland from Colville, had been directed to join the Commission at San Juan.

No plan of action had yet been decided upon by Gen. SCOTT.

Dr. CRANE reports the General's health much improved.

The present mail has brought dispatches from the British Consul at San Francisco to Lord LYONS, and a communication franked by Gen. SCOTT to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth.

The British have withdrawn their naval force from San Juan, with the exception of the steamer *Satellite*.

Arrived at San Francisco 28th, steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Panama: 29th, steamer *Oriziba*, from do. Sailed 28th, ship *Therese*, Calcutta.

PERSONAL.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Express* sketches the history of Judge HAUN, just appointed United States Senator from California, in place of Mr. BRODERICK. It says: "Judge HAUN is a native of Scott County, Kentucky. He read law at the Transylvania University, and was admitted to the Bar of Kentucky in 1839. He was elected to the office of County Attorney of his native county. In 1845 he removed to Clinton County, Iowa, and in 1846 was elected as a delegate from that county to the Constitutional Convention that framed the Constitution which was adopted that year by the people. He came with his family overland to this State in 1849, and located in this city in January, 1850, when it was but a little camp of tents. He was elected the first County Judge of this county in the Spring of 1850, and filled the office with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. At the expiration of his term of service, he retired upon a farm upon the Yuba River, where he has been since engaged in agricultural pursuits."

The Boston *Journal* says of Senator Sumner, who returned from Europe by the *Canada*, that he returns from his trip in fine health and spirits—appearing, in fact, to be as well as in the days of his pristine vigor and strength. A large number of his personal and political friends called upon him at the residence of his mother, No. 20 Hancock-street, to congratulate him upon his safe return. He was also waited upon by a Committee of his political friends, who tendered to him a public dinner, which, however, he respectfully declined. It had been arranged to give Mr. Sumner a complimentary serenade this evening, but at his earnest request even this ovation has been dispensed with. We understand

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Appeal of the Church of the Puritans to the British Abolitionists.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The following statement of reasons for Dr. CHEEVER'S appeal to the Abolitionists of Great Britain on behalf of the Church of the Puritans, was read at the meeting of the Society on Tuesday evening.

The publication of a letter from the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER to the Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, with reference to an appeal to the Churches in Great Britain for sympathy and aid in his conflict with the Slave Power, has produced considerable excitement and remark. A portion both of the religious and secular Press have thought it necessary to comment upon it with great earnestness, and to make it the occasion of severe and bitter strictures upon the ministerial character and labors of Dr. CHEEVER.

The Trustees of the *Society* of the Church of the Puritans have also felt themselves called upon to publish a series of resolutions, disavowing all responsibility for the measure, and expressing their disapprobation of it—thus placing themselves before the world in direct antagonism with the Pastor.

Under these circumstances, the authors of the appeal deem it their duty to state freely and fully the reasons which led them to make it, and which, in their opinion, rendered it necessary and right. An article has already appeared on the subject, by one of our number, which, though unanswerable in its argument, was open to the charge of personality and vituperation. The writer is a young man who has only recently been converted, under the ministry of Dr. CHEEVER. Like Peter, in his indignation he seized a sword, and cut off the ear of a servant of the High Priest, and, as the age of miracles is past, it cannot be healed; but he has already repented, and now again appears in the field, with tempered zeal and chastened spirit, to do good service, we trust, in the cause of truth, and to strengthen his brethren.

The removal of the disaffected parties from the Church, after a protracted and bitter controversy, inspired Dr. CHEEVER and his friends with the hope of permanent peace, and the full triumph of those great principles for which they had contended. But it soon appeared that the opposition remained.

At a meeting of the Trustees in December last, the Treasurer reported a debt of $3,500, whereupon one of those gentlemen said that he would not give a dollar towards the payment of it, and advised, as the only means of saving the Church, that Dr. CHEEVER should be dismissed, and the band of his enemies who had left should be recalled. Another said he had only remained in the Church for a long time because it was in trouble, *but he would give nothing*. One gentleman also was present, and took part on that occasion, who had withdrawn his membership in consequence of his dissatisfaction with the pastor's ministry. These facts were mentioned by an officer of the Board of Trustees to one of the authors of the appeal, and he assured him, at the same time, that the Church must go down, and further remarked that, in his opinion, no thorough Anti-Slavery ministry could be sustained in the City of New-York.

Immediately after this meeting, a statement appeared in a letter of the New-York correspondent of a Boston journal, that Dr. CHEEVER had resigned.

It was obvious that dissatisfaction existed, and there was reason to fear that at the annual meeting in March, when the debt should be announced, it would be seized and set forth as an evidence of the inefficiency and unpopularity of the Pastor's ministry, and a proposition be made for his removal.

In order to obviate this danger, Dr. CHEEVER and one of his warmest supporters made a special effort, and succeeded in obtaining from parties in and out of the Church about one half the amount of the debt.

At the annual meeting, when the announcement was made that this sum had been raised and deposited in the bank, the opponents of Dr. CHEEVER saw that their plan was defeated. An official member of the Church then offered to give $250 toward the remainder of the debt, provided the whole amount should be raised by the 1st of May, and $1,000 pledged to meet the probable deficiency of the next year. Others followed with promises of various sums, upon a similar condition. It was thought by some that the demand for the pledge was unnecessary, but in order to secure the amounts thus proposed, it was given on the spot—the young men of the Church, with a noble generosity, offering from $25 to $100 each from their limited incomes.

The hope was cherished that, after this demonstration, the disaffected parties, seeing that their designs were frustrated, would give up their opposition.

After the annual meeting, about $800 of the debt still remained, and a Committee was appointed to raise this amount by the 1st of May.

Meanwhile, an application was made to the Church by the agent of the Congregational Union for a contribution to aid weak churches in the West; $3,000 were subscribed. A large portion of the sum was given by those who cannot be relied upon in an extremity brought on by a conflict with the Slave Power, and several wealthy members who would not give one dollar toward the liquidation of the debt, contributed $250 each for this object.

In the end, a few who are devoted to the principles of Freedom were obliged, in order to secure the sums conditionally pledged, to postpone for a time the payment of the money they had promised to the weak Churches in the West, and apply them to their own weak Church in the East.

On the 1st of May the debt was paid, but our wealthy friends, instead of returning to their duty, resigned their pews, and $1,000 of our ordinary revenue were struck off.

In the midst of these perplexities, a few of us who believed that we enjoyed the confidence of the majority of the Church, with the concurrence of Dr. CHEEVER, deemed it advisable to appeal to our brethren in England. We knew that if we laid the matter before the whole body, or even advised with a large number of those who sympathized with us, it would receive immediate publicity, bring down upon our heads a storm such as is now pelting us from every quarter, and, what was of infinitely more consequence to us, set our enemies on the alert, and give them an opportunity of throwing obstacles in our way from the start, on the ground where we designed to work. We addressed a letter to the British Churches, in which we simply gave an outline of the conflict in which the Church of the Puritans had been engaged, for a few years past, with the Slave Power, and its consequent losses and embarrassments, carefully abstaining from all allusion to internal dissensions, dissatisfaction, or apprehended tendency. We committed it to the charge of Miss JOHNSTONE, a member of the Church, who was desirous of visiting her friends in Scotland, with instructions that she should present it to the clergymen of different denominations who sympathized with us on the question of Slavery, in order to raise funds, not only sufficient to secure us against the possibility of a present defeat, but also, if possible, to establish a foundation of $20,000 or $30,000 for the perpetual liquidation of the ground-rent.

Through some mistake it fell into the hands of a correspondent of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and was made the basis of an item of news in a communication to that paper. Immediately the *Independent*, without inquiry of Dr. CHEEVER, published an editorial on the subject, treating it as a hoax, and representing the Church of the Puritans as in a most flourishing condition. The reasons which induced us to avoid publicity at first, prevented us from answering that editorial, but inasmuch as it placed Miss JOHNSTONE in a false position in Great Britain, and threw a serious difficulty in the way of her mission, we were of course obliged to meet it there. Dr. CHEEVER was directly applied to by a person in England, and the substance of his reply, afterwards sent to Mr. SPURGEON, is the document which is now producing so much disturbance.

We are happy to say that we have just received the most cheering intelligence from Great Britain that our faith in the sympathy of Christians there was well founded, and that there is every probability that the mission will succeed. The head and heart of all Christendom outside this country—aye, and *in* this country, too, far more than men dream of—respond to the sentiment uttered by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, "that Christianity and Slavery ought not to be mentioned in the same day."

But why may not the faithful friends of Freedom, persecuted and sorely pressed by the Slave Power, go for aid and comfort where that sentiment is not only cherished as a thought or feeling, but where it is expressed without restraint. The Church of Christ is a universal brotherhood. It recognizes no distinction of nation, race or color. Whatever rules politicians may adopt with regard to trade, its commerce is free, and its sympathies are unrestricted. The American Church has ever thrown open its doors to Christian pilgrims from every land, and liberally responded to every legitimate appeal for aid. France, England, Scotland, Ireland—the richest and most cultivated countries of the world—have not deemed it disgraceful to ask and receive its offering. Shall *it* alone be too proud to ask or receive?

Shall *it* alone permit the interests of Christ's kingdom to suffer, and his poor to perish, from a false and pitiful spirit that will not brook the confession of want?

It may, indeed, be galling to the people of this great Christian Republic, after their grand revolt against the tyranny of Britain, and all their proud boasts of freedom, to be obliged to publish there, that an eminent minister of Christ, well known by his works in all the churches, has been ostracised, persecuted, and almost driven from his post, in consequence of his faithfulness and courage in denouncing an unparalleled system of oppression and wrong, maintained and defended by their Government and laws. We do not wonder that an attempt should be made to impair the force and pungency of this terrible fact, by the pretended discovery of some apology for this wickedness in the spirit or manner with which this awful battle against the sin of slaveholding has been conducted. But it is vain. The severity of Dr. CHEEVER is the severity of truth; his sternness, the sternness of justice; his hatred, a hatred of wrong. He has no bitterness. A kinder heart never beat. The tremendous energy and pungent fidelity with which he proclaims the denunciations of God's Word against oppression *spring from the very depth and intensity of his love to God and man*. It is a strange fact, a man so meek, gentle, and unselfish in all the walks of life, and so regardless of his own reputation or interests in his public career, a man ever ready to throw himself into the gap to defend the truth at whatever cost, should be charged with the want of genuine kindness.

Nor will a reference to the popularity of eminent clergymen who profess Anti-Slavery principles avail. We admit that they are opposed to the system of Slavery, and would rejoice to see it abolished. But do they believe in the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, and would they exclude the slaveholder from the Christian Church, just as they would the habitual perpetrator and upholder of any other flagrant vice? As a class, we have abundant evidence to compel us to reply in the negative. They do not and will not lay the ax at the root of the tree by preaching against the sin of slaveholding. They will tell you that Slavery in the world will last for ages; that the low, animal condition of the negro enslaves him, or at least justifies his continuance in bondage for a time; that the African race have not yet reached their Spring time, and must be left to the influence of national freedom, and the slow process of those moral and intellectual forces which *may* reach them under all the terrible disadvantages of their condition, for the discovery of their manhood and the assertion of their rights. They attack the evils of slaveholding, and not the *radical sin* itself. They are very gentle to the Southerners, and would hold them affectionately to their hearts, and we see no reason why they should not do so *in a perpetual embrace*. There is scarcely a slaveholder who pretends to the decencies of religion who would not readily subscribe to every one of these principles. But let them hear the report of a single gun from the lode of the Word of God against Slavery as manstealing, and they would fall back in a moment, and with indignant and defiant air, upbraid them as fanatics and madmen, and no bluntness of manner or sweetness of tone would win them back to courtesy, much less to friendship.

There is another point of contrast between the Anti-Slavery ministrations of Dr. CHEEVER and those of his brethren, which sheds much light upon the different degrees of favor with which they are received. Dr. CHEEVER has grappled with the subject. He has pursued it through all its ramifications, and discussed it with a thoroughness and elaborateness which its own intrinsic importance, and the condition of the American Church and nation with regard to it, imperitively demanded. He has met the aggressions and development of the Slave Power, whether they have appeared in the form of Congressional legislation, decisions of courts, or acts of ecclesiastical bodies, with the opposing testimony and burning denunciations of the Word of God. The Fugitive Slave bill, the Dred Scott decision, the treachery of the American Tract Society and the American Board, have in turn left the withering power of his faithful rebuke. Indeed, so numerous and repeated have been his blows, that, during the last few years, the general impression has been that he was absorbed in the subject, though we whole-boy the privilege of sitting under his ministry, and, therefore, have a right to judge, do solemnly declare our belief, that, within this very period, he has presented from the pulpit as great a variety of rich, profound, original and profitable thought, on purely spiritual themes, as any minister in the United States. Now, no one, we think, will pretend that any other minister connected with the Orthodox churches has put forth his strength against Slavery in a similar degree, or has manifested anything like the same anxiety or purpose for its immediate and entire abolition by the power of divine truth.

It will be seen by the statement we have made, that neither the Church of the Puritans, nor the Board of Trustees, have the slightest responsibility in this matter. We did believe that when the time came for laying it before the Church, a majority would sanction it; and, now that it has been thrust upon us prematurely, and every kind of effort is put forth to increase our embarrassment, we have not lost our confidence. We cannot think that the spirit of infatuation could so far take possession of our brethren as to allow them to lose sight of the mighty principles for which we are contending, and after all our struggles, and glorious and triumphs, to murder our own cause, and give backour noble rivalet to the enemy. In consequence of some trifling differences of opinion respecting a measure admitted on all sides to have been well intended in a time of great difficulty. But if we should prove to be mistaken on this point, however deep would be our regret, we would not despair, *much less would we withdraw our appeal. On the contrary, we should be obliged to urge it on with greater earnestness, for then we should not only require funds to enable us to carry on a Church, but also to build one.* On this the nation and the whole world may depend that God helping us, the light which He has kindled here shall not be put out. In our hearts we believe it essential to the salvation of the Church and nation. Everybody knows that Dr. CHEEVER is one of the ablest champions of the cause of Freedom that has ever appeared, and is wielding at this moment a mighty influence throughout the country. God has said that He would never leave His Church without a witness. History will recognize him in this light! Why should not we?

We trust that the Christian Abolitionists of New York will no longer stand by and see him deserted, reviled, broken down inch by inch, struggling against fearful odds, but will rally at once, and fill a host to his support. We trust that in the light of this great cause they will perceive the utter insignificance of all those ordinary excuses based upon church ties, associations, friendships, family preferences, distances; and that, remembering those solemn words of Jesus, "He that loveth father or mother, husband or wife, mother or sister, houses or lands, more than me, is not worthy of me," they will now come forth and stand up for Him in the true sense of that memorable charge as it fell from the lips of the dying TYNG, by standing up for the enslaved; and by standing up for the great standard-bearer entrenched on Union square, to whom that young hero pointed in the last speech he ever made on a platform in this City, and said "If he be sustained, then no clergyman in this land shall have cause to fear!"

Christian Abolitionists throughout the United States! the Church of the Puritans is a national church. God has made it so. It is a citadel of strength and power for you. The great truths uttered there, in the heart of the metropolis, are carried on the wings of the Press throughout the land. You have all read them and pondered them, and they have given you courage and hope. But you have not known till now the mighty troubles and sacrifices it has cost to maintain it. We have reached a crisis. Will you consent that the Slave Power and all the powers of darkness shall shout over its downfall? Are you willing that Dr. CHEEVER should be driven out on account of his brave and faithful proclamation of Divine truth, and his enemies return and take possession? No! Then we earnestly entreat you to show it by your works. We want at least $50,000 to meet an annual ground rent of $1,500, and place it as nearly as possible on the foundation of a Free Church.

Signed in behalf of the authors of the appeal.

HENRY A. HART.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision on Practice.

AN ATTACHING CREDITOR HELD ENTITLED TO IMPEACH FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF DEBTOR'S PROPERTY.

Erastus D. Thayer vs. *James C. Willett.*—This case was reported in the TIMES of Tuesday, Nov. 1, when on argument before the General Term of the Superior Court. The case presented the single question whether a Sheriff, acting under a warrant of attachment regularly issued in an action pursuant to the provisions of the Code, and who has attached property in the possession of a vendee claiming title under a bill of sale from the debtor, can show in defence of a suit against him by such vendee to recover the property, that the alleged sale was fraudulent as against creditors.

The decision of the Court has now been rendered to the effect that the sale in such a case *may* be impeached.

PIERREPONT, J., delivered the opinion of the Court. After citing the provisions of the Code which relate to the process of attachment (sections 227 to 232 inclusive) he proceeded to say:

If the writ under which the Sheriff took the property had been an execution instead of a warrant of attachment, he could have given evidence that the sale to the vendee, Thayer, was fraudulent and void as against the creditors of Perkins. This proposition is too familiar to require any reference to authorities.

An execution is directed against the property of the defendant. The same is true of the warrant of attachment. But it is urged that an execution is founded upon a judgment, by which the relation of debtor and creditor is established, while the amount of attachment rests upon an alleged claim supported only by *exparte* affidavits, sufficient to obtain the warrant, and to make a *prima facie* case which a trial may disprove.

Now, what did the Legislature intend by these provisions of the Code?

When this statute was passed the law relating to sales and transfers of property with intent to defraud creditors had long been in force, and all such sales were void. The Sheriff who had seized property under a *fi. fa.* might, in an action against him by the vendee of the defendant, show that the title of such vendee was fraudulent as against creditors.

This being the well-settled and long-established law, the Legislature enacts, that when a defendant has assigned or disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors, an attachment (on proper application) may issue, and the defendant's property be held by the Sheriff to answer any judgment which may be obtained in the action." Did the Legislature intend to say that a fraudulent assignment of a man's property should be a ground for an attachment, and yet that the fraudulent assignee could forthwith take such property from the Sheriff or sue him in trespass, and the Sheriff have no right to set up the fraud in defence of his lien, and his right to hold the goods.

A owns a store of goods of great value; just before 3 o'clock he goes to B. and borrows $20,000, and gives his check payable the next day. On the following morning A. transfers his entire stock of goods to his son by bill of sale, only executed for the consideration of one dollar, and love and affection; the son takes possession, and the father retires, and refuses to pay his check. B. obtains a warrant of attachment on the ground that A. has disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. The Sheriff seizes the goods in possession of the son, who thereupon sues the Sheriff for the value of the goods, proves the bill of sale and possession. The Sheriff offers to show the sale fraudulent; but is met with the objection that the transfer, as between the father and son, is good, and that B. is not a *judgment creditor*, and hence no evidence of fraud in the sale can be admitted. In my judgment, the intention of this statute is clear; its plain meaning is that a *creditor*, whether by judgment or otherwise, upon giving the requisite bonds and making the requisite affidavit, shall have the right to cause the Sheriff to attach the property of the defendant and keep it to answer any judgment which may be recovered in the action. A transfer of property with intent to defraud creditors is void; not void as to judgment creditors alone, but as to all creditors; the statute makes no distinction. A transfer which is void is always so title. The moment the attachment issues, the plaintiff in the attachment is *primafacie* a creditor, and has, so far as the attachment is concerned, all the rights of a judgment creditor until his *prima facie* claim is defeated.

If the plaintiff in the attachment does not prove his claim, he fails in the action, and the Sheriff holds the property ready to be returned to the owner from whom it was taken, or he responds in such damages as the law awards. But if the plaintiff in the attachment succeeds, and the title of the vendee is impeached fraudulent, then the property is applied to the payment of the judgment which the attaching creditor has recovered, and no injustice is done, and the intention of the law is satisfied.

I refer the statute relating to concealed and fraudulent debtors, attachments have been repeatedly issued, and our Courts seem to have recognized the right of the Sheriff to maintain his lien upon property attached in the hands of a fraudulent vendee until a determination of the action.

[His Honor then proceeds to review the authorities bearing upon the case, at length, viz: Freeman, 4 Sands S., Ch. 567; Noble vs. Holes, 1 Hill 194; Van Etten vs. Hurst, 6 Hill. 311; Van Kirk vs. Wild, 11 Barb., 520; Warren vs. Norton, 20 Howard's U. S. R., 448; Handy vs. Johnson, 12 Johns, 290; McKay vs. Hanover, 27 Barb., 463; Pratt vs. Wheeler, 6 Gray's (Mass.) R. 520; Lyon vs. Sandford, 5 Conn. 548; Owen vs. Dixon, 17 Conn., 488; Peck vs. Whiting, 21 Conn., 206; and concludes as follows:]

In the late Court of Chancery, a bill to set aside a fraudulent conveyance would not be in favor of one who claimed to be a creditor, before judgment and execution, and such creditor could obtain no lien by filing his bill or *lis pendens*; and the same is now true of proceedings which are in the nature of the old creditor's bill in equity; and hence it is asked, why a creditor before judgment can obtain that indirectly by attachment, which he could not obtain directly by bill in equity or its substitute?

The answer is that the statute gives him the right in the one case, and not in the other. Under the statute the attaching creditor pursues his *legal remedies*, and acquires such rights or liens as that statute gives him. If his case does not come within the statute he cannot avail himself of its provisions. There are many cases where a bill may properly be filed to set aside fraudulent conveyances, in which no attachment could issue. But in a proper case for an attachment, where the creditor seeks his remedy under the law, and in conformity therewith obtains a warrant, and the Sheriff under such process seizes goods, as of the defendant, he acquires a lien upon those goods. If they are in fact the defendants—they are his, if the sale was void; It was void if made with intent to defraud creditors, and the sheriff's apparent lien, and special property, with possession will remain until that question of fraud can be tried, or until the plaintiff is defeated in his action. We think one of the very objects of the statute was to reach in a summary way the debtor's property fraudulently transferred, and to hold it safe in the custody of the law until the creditor might have an opportunity to prove the demand out of which the debtor was by the sale endeavoring to defraud him.

I have found no case reported in which it has ever been held that the Sheriff's special property or lien acquired by seizure under regular attachment has ever been defeated by a vendee of the defendant in the action where the sale to such vendee was fraudulent as against creditors; and no case in which evidence of such fraud was excluded when offered by the Sheriff in his defense.

The case of Andrews vs. Durant, 18 New-York Rep., 500, and the other cases where like remarks have been made in the decisions, are not in conflict with this view.

In none of those cases did the question of the Sheriff's lien, or special property by virtue of an attachment, arise; and the Court did not pass upon, or in any manner seem to have had their attention called to such a case.

I am aware that in the Second District a General Term of the Supreme Court, held by three of the most eminent Judges in this State, have held a contrary opinion in a case like this. (Hall vs. Stryker, Sheriff.) Entertaining as we do, for the judgment of a Court so constituted, the highest respect, we are nevertheless compelled to differ in our construction of the statute.

There must be a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

HOFFMAN, J., delivered an elaborate opinion to the same effect.

Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel and Mr. C. Noyes for appellant; E. and E. F. Brown for respondent.

Railroad Bonds—Rights of Bona Fide Purchasers.

Finnegan vs. *Lee.*—The plaintiff in this case deposited with the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company certain Railroad Bonds, as collateral security for loans made to him by the Company. Before, however, the loans became due the Company disposed of them, and some of them were ultimately bought by the defendant Lee, who took them, as is alleged, without notice of plaintiff's rights. Plaintiff, however, brought this suit to recover them, and obtained a preliminary injunction in the Supreme Court which defendant moved to dissolve.

DAVIES, J., has rendered his decision dissolving the injunction with costs. He holds it to be settled law in this State, that Railroad Bonds being negotiable, the title to them passes by delivery to a *bona fide* holder for value and without motive.

Suit for Wrongful Seizure and Eviction.

Draper vs. *Stowenell.*—This was an action tried before Chief Justice BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court, for entering upon the premises known as the Belmont House, in this City, dispossessing the plaintiff and taking away some $12,000 worth of property. It appears that the plaintiff was the tenant of the defendant, and that she had opened, on the premises mentioned, a boarding and lodging house, where, as she alleged, she was beginning to do a good business, and had flourished for some time, when evicted by the defendant.

The answer sets up for defense that the plaintiff forfeited the premises by non-payment of rent, under a condition in the lease; also, that the defendant had a right of entry under a chattel mortgage on the personal property taken; and that the plaintiff was actually turned out of the premises under a dispossession warrant for non-payment of rent, under summary proceedings duly had for that purpose. The case has been on for several days, and is still on.

N. J. Uzett, for plaintiff; Ex-United States Senator Truman Smith, of Connecticut, for defendant.

The Frank Arrest Sustained.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. *Moses Frank.*—This case was reported in the TIMES of September 7, 1859, when before the Special Term of the Supreme Court. It came up again lately before the General Term, on appeal from the order of Justice DAVIES, discharging the defendant from arrest.

The charge upon which the order of arrest was granted was that the defendant had fraudulently disposed of his property, by causing a summons and complaint to be served upon him at the suit of a person residing in New-Orleans, and immediately offering to allow the plaintiff's attorney in that suit to take judgment for the full amount; interest and costs, which was done, upon which a warrant was issued, and the property sold at Sheriff's sale at a nominal value, and bid in by the parties. It was charged that the claim of the plaintiff in that suit was fictitious; that the plaintiff was in New-Orleans when the suit was commenced; knew nothing of it, and never authorized it, and that the whole thing was a fraud.

The General Term, after full argument, have now reversed the order of the Special Term, and affirmed the order of arrest, with $10 costs to plaintiffs to abide event.

Van Buren & Seixas for plaintiffs; H. H. E. Bryan for defendant.

Lord Dundreary's Case.

VERDICT AGAINST HIS LORDSHIP.

E. A. Sothern vs. *Laura Keene.*—This action was reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The defendant introduced, as an offset, a claim to one week's rent of her theatre, for which she claimed that the plaintiff was indebted to her. The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant, both in regard to Dundreary's claim and her own. The verdict, therefore, was in favor of the defendant, for $367 against the plaintiff, that being the amount of rent claimed to be due.

The Track of the Erie Railroad.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO VARY IT.

James Brown and others vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—This was a motion for authority to the Receiver to lease rolling stock to the lessees of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad. This motion was made by D. B. Eaton, Esq., on the part of the Receiver, in pursuance of what he understood to be the wishes of the parties in interest. D. Lord, Esq., on behalf of the Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Trustees, submitted various considerations to the Court, which led the Justice to think that the delegation of such power might be inexpedient. Mr. Barney, for the second-mortgage trustees, argued in favor of granting the authority. Mr. Eaton stated that the Receiver had no purposes of his own to accomplish in the matter, and did not desire such authority, unless the Court and parties in interest were convinced that it would increase the earnings of the road.

The Court finally took the papers, and reserved decision, stating that it was a matter that required some consideration.

This motion is understood to have been made by the Receiver, to secure to the Erie Company the benefit and profits of an additional forty miles of road, making something over $1 on every passenger, and a proportionate amount on freight. The proposition is to run the cars of the Company over forty miles of the Buffalo and New-York City Road, changing the course of travel from Attica to Hornellesville, instead of allowing it to take its present course from Attica to Corning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

ROOSEVELT, J.—*Powers* vs. *Porter.*—Case settled with proposed amendments as modified.

CLERKE, J.—*Bonnard* vs. *Vermont Copper Mining Company.*—Injunction must be continued. Defendants allowed to appeal without security. $10 costs to plaintiff.

Collard vs. *Collard.*—Divorce granted.

Curt vs. *Ryan.*—Referred to S. F. Harrison, Esq., to settle issues for jury trial.

Bonnard vs. *Mitchell.*—Motion granted, but cause not to be placed on calendar short causes before Friday, Dec. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Norr* vs. *Norr.*—Divorce granted.

McDowell vs. *Russell.*—Motion for leave to issue execution denied.

Application of Phelan, a minor in the United States Army.—An enlistment by a minor over the age of 18, without the consent of his parents or guardians, held valid, and writ of *habeas corpus* discharged.

Miller vs. *Closson.*—Papers with Special Term Clerk.

Court Calendar—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 73, 80, 82, 96, 59, 69, 141, 86, 61, 115, 103, 81, 85, 107, 111, 112, 71, 113, 60, 63, 104, 116.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 29, 12, 32, on November motion Calendar. 50, 71, 13 on September motion Calendar. Enumerated Nos. on September Calendars: Nos. 78, 82, 83, 84, 30½, 37, 7, 47, 80, 22, 3 (My Calendar,) 96, 98, 99 to 105, 107, 97, 94, 108 to 113, 69, 9, 48, 286, 287.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 825, 2339, 2265, 2282, 2309, 2101, 2403, 2404, 2111, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2119, 2121, 2423, 1881, 953, 2067, 1, 2161. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2152, 2130, 2518, 2816, 2820, 2822, 2821, 2823, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2831, 2838, 2840, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 519, 131, 463, 603, 695, 699, 715, 623, 535, 677. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Jury discharged for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 852, 1193, 1225, 1238, 1018, 3547, 2137, 2605, 2883, 1632, 3589, 3521.

Admissions to the Bar.

Messrs. James W. Gerard, Benjamin W. Bonney and Jeremiah Larocque, the examiners appointed at the present General Term of the Supreme Court, to examine applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors-at-law, made their report yesterday, recommending the following gentlemen as duly qualified to enter upon the duties of the profession:

Henry G. Ashmead,	Jacob Carpenter, Jr.,
Eastburn Benjamin,	Edmund Cady,
John Birt, Jr.,	J. Barrett Cohen,
Joseph H. Bradley,	Thos. Dunphy,
Stephen J. Brady,	Richard C. Elliott,
Geo. W. Carpenter,	Edmund D. Griffin,
David Crawford,	Edwin Grover,
Wm. L. Reed,	John J. Hendrickson,
Matthias K. Rosendale,	Wm. J. Kane,
Chas. J. Rutgers,	Guido N. Leiber,
Edward J. Small,	Gustavus Levy,
John B. Turner,	Thos. J. McCahill,
Jas. Lyman Van Buren,	John J. McGurk,
Fredk B. Van Vleck,	Charles Molt,
Franklin A. Wilcox,	Henry Pennington,
James W. Christopher,	David Pomeroy.

Three candidates for admission were, we understand, rejected by the examiners.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.—The Trenton *State Gazette*, describes the plan for the New-Jersey monument to be erected in honor of the Revolutionary heroes. It is a shaft of brown free-stone, 270 feet in height, perfectly round for some thirty or forty feet, and above that height, with thirteen sides, emblematic of the Union formed by the thirteen original States; the base will be a wide platform, reached by thirteen flights of steps, each flight separated from the others by a rounded projection, on each of which will be engraved either the coat of arms of one of the original thirteen, or some scene in their revolutionary history. The shaft will be crowned with a colossal statue of WASHINGTON. The design has been very generally approved.

Judge Stump, of Baltimore, has written a humble bill in vindication of his decision in the case of the rioters on the steamer *Express*. The *Exchange* says that it "is published in the usual form of a malefactor's dying confession." The dreadful outrages perpetrated in the boat are termed "disorders," and the ruffianly participants are pleasantly spoken of as "the b'hoys."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 52 hhls. Ashes; 19,427 bbls. Flour; 566bbls. Corn Meal; 51,886 bushels Wheat; 10,579 bushels Corn; 30 bushels Rye; 40,908 bushels Barley; 88,600 bushels Oats; 5,582 pkgs. Provisions, and 264 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 12 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 300 mats Java at 15c.; 50 do. do. at 14¾c.; 2,697 bags Rio on private terms; and 600 bags trilage Laguayra, also on private terms. Total stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 94,002 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 1,100 bags Java, 38,670 mats do., 45,406 bags Rio, 4,886 bags Ceylon, 1,900 bags Maracaibo, 1,500 bags Laguayra, and 550 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Nov. 19, New-Orleans	51,500
Nov. 13, Baltimore	29,500
Nov. 19, Philadelphia	5,500
Nov. 22, New-York	45,406
Grand total	121,906

COTTON—We have heard of sales to-day of 2,000 bales, part *in transitu*, at unchanged prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales 150 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13 per ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled for State and Western Flour to-day. Superfine and extra Sate brands have been in good request, at firmer, though not quotably higher, prices. Low and medium qualities of Western have likewise been inquired for at ruiform rates. The demand for the better grades, generally, has been limited, at about previous quotations. The reported transactions since our last, comprise 15,000 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 90 @ $4 95, chiefly at $4 95; extra State, $5 10 @ $5 20, chiefly at $5 10 @ $5 15; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 @ $5 10; extra Wisconsin, at $5 15 @ $5; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20 @ $6 20; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 20 @ $5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45 @ $5 60 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@ $4 75
Superfine State	4 90	@ 4 95
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 20
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brds.	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@ 7 50

Southern continues in fair demand, partly for export at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 50 @ $5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80 @ $7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands. Canadian is in moderate request at former rates; sales have been made of 365 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 20 @ $6 30 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 10 @ $4 35 for the and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn-Meal is plenty and heavy, at $4 @ $4 10 for new and old Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and $4 35 @ $4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand to-day at somewhat firmer prices. Speculators and millers have been the principal purchasers. Shippers were not disposed to buy at prevailing rates. We have heard of sales of 30,700 bushels, including fair white Canada, part at $1 38; Canada Club (reported) $1 18; very choice amber Michigan at $1 45; fair White Western at $1 41; red Western (Winter) on private terms; extra Milwaukee Club at $1 19; and very good to strictly prime white Kentucky at $1 50 @ $1 53 ₱ bushel. Corn continues oppressed and prices steadily favor purchasers. Sales have been made to-day of 15,000 bushels at 75c. @ 83c. for new cob white and yellow Jersey, and Southern and 86c. @ 88c. for old do., do., ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bushels at 86c., in the slip, and 87½c. @ 88c. delivered, ₱ bush. Barley is salable and firm. The reported transactions amount to 17,500 bushels, including State at 78c. @ 83c., Canada East, at 76c. @ 80c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been in good demand; Canada, at 40½c. @ 47½c.; Western, at 43½c. @ 45c.; State, at 47c. @ 48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 45c. @ 48c., and Southern, at 40c. @ 41c. ₱ bush. M. Enwd. Bte. has prepared the following statement of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1:

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.				
New-York	Nov. 15, 1859	73,617	164,751	—
New-Orleans	Nov. 11, 1859	4	—	—
Philadelphia	Nov. 10, 1859	1,038	11,173	—
Baltimore	Nov. 10, 1859	—	—	—
Boston	Nov. 11, 1859	731	—	—
Other Ports	Nov. 4, 1859	—	—	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		75,390	185,947	—
To about same period 1858		70,169	377,137	399,352
To about same period, 1857		260,171	2,624,396	414,275
To about same period, 1856		272,089	4,252,646	1,758,501

HAY—Sales, to-day, 800 bales North River, chiefly at 75c. @ 80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand, at former rates.

HOPS—Now have been in request, chiefly at 13c. @ 16c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been sparingly dealt in, including Scotch Pig, at $23 @ $24 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been less sought after, at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been freely offered. The demand, however, has been restricted. Prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales, to-day, of 200 bbls. old crop New-Orleans, at 40c.; and 10 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, at 48c. @ 50c. Crude Sperm, at $1 38 @ $1 40; and Linseed, chiefly at 55c @ 56c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork, especially prime, has been in lively request at improved prices. We have heard of sales of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $15 50 @ $15 75 for Mess, and $10 87 @ $11 for prime, ₱ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats. The sales of Bacon comprise 2,000 boxes Middling, deliverable in January and February, at 9½c. for short ribbed, and 8½c. for long do., ₱ lb. Lard, sales have been made to the extent of 300 tes. and bbls., chiefly at 10½c. @ 10¾c. ₱ lb.—Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 @ $10 for new repacked Western

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE AND REALITY—TO PARIS AND BACK.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—LOVE IS BLIND—NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIME—BRYAN O'LYNN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening — EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & ASMAR'S CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

COZZIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Willcock's, No. 356 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAGNER'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An arrival at Mobile furnishes an improbable rumor current at Vera Cruz on the 11th inst., to the effect that MIRAMON had joined MANQUEZ, and, dividing with him the two millions *conducta*, had, in company with his fellow-freebooter, quitted Mexico. It is also stated that the army, after the flight of its leaders, had pronounced for SANTA ANNA. From the Northern States we learn that the commander of the American troops in Arizona had gone to Sonora, to protest to the name of his Government against the expulsion of Capt. STONE and his party, and to demand permission for their return.

A steamship, supposed to be the *Delta*, of the Cunard line, plying between Bermuda and Halifax, is reported to be grounded upon a dangerous part of the coast of Nova Scotia, and to be in hopeless wreck. As the vessel reporting the disaster observed a large number of fishing vessels surrounding the steamer, it is hoped no lives have been lost.

There has been a slight improvement in the feverish symptoms of Virginia. Abandoning his first resolution to maintain the army, concentrated at Charlestown, in full force until BROWN and his followers shall have been executed, Gov. WISE has commenced the dispersion of the troops, a portion of the Richmond detachment having been sent back, and others from the interior dismissed. Gov. WISE is to leave for Richmond to-day. There is no longer a doubt that the reports, which created the excitement, were wholly fictitious.

Our Virginia correspondent reports a gloomy state of affairs. A feeling of uncertainty has grown out of the Harper's Ferry insurrection which is, and must continue to be, productive of the most depressing results. The heavy property-holders of the State see interminable strife in the future, and material decrease in the value of all descriptions of property. Several leading and wealthy families contemplate a change of residence to England or the Continent. The panic pervades all classes of citizens; there is no freedom of speech; suspicion and distrust are abroad; the last resort to check the progress of crime, the jury system, has become weak and corrupt; the spirit of religion is dying out, and infidelity taking its place. The country, according to this representation, is in fact but one degree removed from a state of anarchy. Our correspondent thinks the effect of the present excitement upon the negro population will be extremely injurious, and the Harper's Ferry insurrection, in every respect relating to the interests of both sections of the country, the greatest disaster that has yet befallen America.

The Montreal *Herald*, of Saturday, announces the arrival of Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston, in that city, and states that his visit has for its object the personal inspection of the Canadian Hospitals.

The *Wanderer* trials, at Savannah, have been concluded, and the case will go to the jury to-day. We give elsewhere the substance of the testimony adduced, from which it appears that several witnesses observed the transport of the slaves from the *Wanderer* at Jekyl Island to the main land, and that the writ of possession sued out for the recovery of two of the Africans was drawn in favor of Mr. C. A. L. LAMAR.

The triennial message of Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, treats wholly of local topics, the Governor announcing that he reserves for another occasion his remarks upon Federal relations. The internal condition of the affairs of the State is prosperous, and its treasury has a balance of $600,000.

Senator SUMNER received his friends at Boston on Monday. The *Journal* states that it is his intention to resume his seat in the Senate at the opening of the session.

A new political movement, intended primarily for the benefit of the working classes, has been made at Chicago, taking the title of the "Free Citizens' Party."

Particulars of the affray in Nashville, in which Mr. POINDEXTER, Editor of the *Union and American*, was shot by Mr. ALLEN A. HALL, of the *News*, are given by the Nashville *Banner*. The difficulty originated, as has already been stated, in a political controversy, during which Mr. POINDEXTER sought to fasten upon Mr. HALL the charge of being ready to unite with the Republican Party. These insinuations Mr. HALL repelled with much emphasis, characterizing their author as "unscrupulous," and as guilty of "disreputable practices." Mr. POINDEXTER, replied in the same manner, and an altercation finally ensued between a son of Mr. HALL and Mr. POINDEXTER, which resulted in nothing more serious than blows. While a correspondence was pending between the principals in the affair, a card was inserted in the *News*, which so excited Mr. POINDEXTER that he called at the office of the paper, with the evident intent of assaulting Mr. HALL. That gentleman did not happen to be in at first, but, being warned of Mr. POINDEXTER'S approach, when about to call the third time, he advanced into the street, and, as he approached, ordered him to stop. Suspecting that Mr. POINDEXTER was about to draw a weapon, Mr. HALL leveled a double-barreled shot-gun at his antagonist and fired. Mr. POINDEXTER fell, and in a few moments expired, without uttering a word. A Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict which warranted the authorities in holding Mr. HALL for trial in $5,000 bonds, which were immediately furnished.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday filled nine vacancies in the Board of Registration. The Committee on County Offices was authorized to make the necessary surveys and have a plan drawn of the proposed County jail to be erected in Ludlow-street. It was directed that rent at the rate of $500 per annum, over and above the $500 allowed for the rent of the office of the City Judge, be paid for the apartments now occupied by that functionary. A number of bills of enormous amount or absorbing public interest, were audited and allowed, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

The weekly report of the Institutions, to the Board of Governors, shows an increase of 146 in the number of inmates. The Board directed the Committee on Supplies to advertise for proposals for furnishing the institutions with meat during the coming year.

The Board of Education had the case of the teachers who refuse to open their schools with Bible lectures, under discussion last evening. The local officers of Fourteenth Ward sent in a communication reciting the history of the Bible Question, and asking the Board to relieve the teachers, and have the question decided by law. Mr. BYRNE offered a resolution to pay all the teachers excepting one, whose case should be made a test. Mr. WAKEBURY moved to appropriate $500 for counsel for both sides to conduct the case, but the Board adjourned without taking any action.

The nomination tendered by Tammany to Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, as their candidate for Mayor, has been accepted by that gentleman. Mr. HAVEMEYER, in his reply to the communication of the Committee, alludes to his determination, so recently announced, of refusing to be a candidate; and argues that the two terms through which he has already served should entitle him to immunity. But so urgent have been the instances of men of all parties, that he should serve the party and the public at this critical moment, that he does not feel at liberty to refuse; and hence his reluctant compliance.

The Republicans held their Convention last evening, and nominated for Corporation Counsel SOLOMON L. HULL, and for Almshouse-Governor WM. F. PINCKNEY, one of the present incumbents.

Dr. HUNTINGTON lectured last evening, in the Cooper Institute, before a large audience, composed entirely of his co-religionists, on the subject of the right (as considered from an American point of view) of the Pope to exercise temporal sway. He argued that the claims of the Pope to sovereignty were irresistible, and their maintainance assured throughout all time.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, lectured at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Gov. BANKS, of Mass., being detained by the approaching adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature. The house was half filled and the subject of the address was "The Duties of Life."

The trial of "Lord Dundreary's Case," the theatrical suit against LAURA KEENE, has resulted in a verdict in favor of defendant on the cause of action, and also upon her counter claim, for $367.

The Stock Exchange showed more speculative spirit yesterday, and a large advance in Panama, Hudson River, and Pacific Mail Shares. There was also increased firmness in New-York Central and several of the Western Stocks. The Exchanges for the *Asia* closed steady on the 60-day rates, but inactive for Sight Exchange made against Bullion. No engagements of Gold were reported at 4 o'clock from the ship's office.

Flour was held with more firmness. State and Southern brands were in most request. Wheat was in fair demand at rising prices. Corn was dull and heavy. Rye and Barley were essentially unaltered. Oats were active and buoyant, as were likewise the principal kinds of Pork. Coffee attracted more attention. Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Hay and Hops were inquired for. Naval Stores were depressed, including common Resin, which was down to $1 50 ₱ 310 lbs., and Spirits Turpentine at 45c. @ 45½c. ₱ gallon. Sales of Cotton reached 2,000 bales at uniform rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Our Minister in China.

We have already been favored with the "history," from the British point of view, of Mr. WARD'S journey to the Chinese capital, of his reception there, and of the final ratification by him of our treaty with China at the Peitang, on the 15th of August. The Chinese correspondents of the leading English journals, and the leading writers of these journals at home, have been at great pains to make the world believe that the only rational act committed by our Envoy since his arrival at his post was his partial cooperation with the Anglo-French forces in their disastrous attempt to force the passage of the Peiho. The cordial sympathy with Western ideas exhibited on that occasion by Mr. WARD; and the chivalric gallantry of our naval commander, Flag-Officer TATNALL, in visiting the wounded English Admiral on board of his ship, in the very heat of the engagement, and through a shower of balls, have been lauded to the skies with an earnestness which we rejoice to believe sincere. Our brave sailor's maxim that "blood is thicker than water" we have all the disposition in the world to adopt as our own; and we shall be glad to see it prevail in the whole future course of our international relations with England.

But we must confess that our delight in the commendations lavished upon us in connection with the affair of the Taku forts has been somewhat dampened by our chagrin at hearing from the same lips only the most humiliating and disagreeable accounts of all our subsequent operations in China. The English Press has promulgated a story of the Americans in China which represents us as the most bitterly injured and the most cruelly snubbed of mortals. Our Legation was sent up like so much freight in mule-boxes to Peking. Paltry individuals, of no importance, were deputed to welcome our high functionaries to the capital. Instead of Mandarins of the blue or the red buttons, Mr. WARD was compelled to consort with low fellows about the Imperial offices. Freedom of locomotion was denied to him; and even that cheap luxury of riding about town in hackney-coaches, in which the meanest member of the New-York City Government may indulge himself to his heart's extent at the public expense, the American Envoy at the Court of China was not allowed to purchase out of his own Ministerial pocket. In short, the British journalists have made it appear that Mr. WARD was worse treated in China than the veriest Turk that ever visited New-York and fell into the hands of a hospitable Common Council. The French Press has, in this rare instance, made itself the echo of its neighbors beyond the Channel, and *La Presse*, of Nov. 2, contains an elaborate sketch of Mr. WARD'S experience in a correspondence from Hong Kong, in which the littleness of our "long-suffering policy" is held up as a warning to all the world against talking to the Chinese otherwise than from the cannon's mouth. All this, as we have already shown by analyzing the very reports on which the Anglo-French strictures have been based, would be only pitiful and intolerable if it were not very absurd and untrue. And we publish to-day a careful letter from our own correspondent in China, which triumphantly vindicates all that we have said of the consideration displayed by the Chinese to Mr. WARD, and of the substantial success of his mission. Instead of repining over the wounds inflicted upon our national honor by Chinese insolence, or denouncing the subtle duplicity manifested by the Mandarins in leading us astray from the ends at which we aimed, it is quite clear, we think, that we have more reason to reproach our Envoy with a crotchety and impracticable punctiliousness in regard to trifles and to regret the solid advantages lost to us by his occasional vacillations towards the course pursued by the English, and unceasingly urged by their representative in China, both upon Mr. WARD and upon the French Minister, M. DE BOURBOULON. When the account first reached us of Mr. WARD'S proceedings at the attack on the forts at Taku, we suggested that the Chinese authorities might very fairly take exceptions to what looked very much like an identification of the American with the French and English flags in this high-handed outrage upon the Chinese sovereignty. Our correspondent now informs us that such exceptions were indeed taken, and although he makes out a very plausible excuse for Mr. WARD'S conduct at that time, he lets us also see very plainly that the Chinese, in eventually waiving all special inquiry into the matter, evinced a particularly friendly feeling towards ourselves, and that the delays which intervened between the battle of Taku and the reception of Mr. WARD on the coast, as well as the peculiarity of the route assigned to him for reaching Peking, must be attributed to the natural hesitation of the Chinese Government in deciding whether the Americans were or were not to be believed when they professed themselves neutrals in the war. But this point once settled, it can hardly admit of a doubt that the Chinese were not only ready but anxious to make the visit of Mr. WARD a brilliant success, and to secure a ratification of his treaty at Peking itself and under the Imperial hand and seal. To this end they offered the most ample concessions from their Court etiquette and the established ritual of social propriety in a country in which propriety is almost a religion. These concessions Mr. WARD most unwisely and unnecessarily, we think, entirely failed to meet in the spirit in which they were proffered. On the preposterous pretence that the "laws and customs of the United States would prevent his performing anything more in the way of ceremonial before the Emperor than he would before the President," our Minister declined to secure, through a simple act of courtesy, the splendid success of a public ratification of the American treaty by force of peace and not of arms, at the Chinese capital. We do not forget the ridiculous precedent set before Mr WARD *in terrorem* by Mr. MARCY'S famous circular on diplomatic costumes, in which the character of the Republic was declared to depend absolutely upon the cut and color of an Envoy's coat and breeches. But the doctrine of this circular, silly as it was, was not so silly as Mr. WARD'S notion that our "laws and customs" would be offended by his paying any more civility to the Emperor of China than to the President. His own proposition to "bow almost to the ground," was a practical refutation of this extraordinary idea. Did Mr. WARD "bow almost to the ground" when he bade Mr. BUCHANAN good-bye on leaving for China? Does he suppose that Marshal RYNDERS, for instance, performs the same ceremony whenever he enters the "presence" at the White House to insist upon a nomination to the Custom-house? A public man of Mr. WARD'S capacity ought to have known that the honor of a great nation is compromised not when its Envoys comply with the "forms of ceremonial politeness" used in foreign countries, but when they sacrifice the substance itself of International courtesy, by asserting their own manners and customs as paramount wherever they go. There is not the least reason to suppose that if Mr. WARD had consented to pay the greatly modified homage asked of him by the Chinese as a tribute to the personal rank and feelings of their Sovereign, and which they were willing to reciprocate in full, he would have been received with less distinction and consideration than Lord MACARTNEY had previously been, or that our national "dignity" would have taken the least harm. He might have taken a hint from the high breeding of his hosts, the Mandarins, who politely put themselves to the trouble of eating with knives and silver forks in consideration of his prejudices, and served a Western table for their Western guest. And if the theory which he laid down is accepted at Washington, it will be the solemn duty of Mr. CASS, when the Chinese Treaty shall arrive, to receive it himself with a genuflexion, and lift it with both hands above his venerable head before breaking the envelope.

Had our Minister's conceptions of diplomatic propriety been a trifle more cosmopolitan, our British friends would doubtless have found his mission the greatest failure of the age, since its perfect success must have shamed them out of their own domineering crusade. As it is, their ill-concealed chagrin is a very satisfactory measure of the great objects really gained by Mr. WARD, who has *only* himself to thank for the qualified nature of a triumph which might have been so absolute and so remarkable.

The Mayoralty.

We have three candidates for Mayor fairly before the people. Each of the three accepts the nomination;—only *one* of the three can be elected. The voters of the City are to decide which one that shall be. As a matter of course they will be asked and urged, and, if possible, forced, to decide it on party grounds. They will be pressed to vote for one candidate or the other,—not because he is the best man for the place, nor because the welfare of the City demands his election,—but because he is in favor of free Kansas,—or opposed to John BROWN, or a believer or disbeliever in Popular Sovereignty, or a stanch supporter of the Constitution of the United States and of the rights of Southern slaveholders. The *Tribune* insists that Republicans must vote for the Republican candidate, in order not to "damage the Republican cause." The Tammany Democrats expect every man of their party to vote for their nominee, by way of protesting against the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Gov. SEWARD, and maintaining the discipline and harmony of the Democratic Party. And Ex-Mayor WOOD has his own reasons—whatever they are—for asking and expecting his personal and political followers to vote for him.

Our own conviction is that any man who votes for Mayor on any other ground than that of regard for the interests of the City, violates his duty as a citizen. The Municipal election has nothing whatever to do with Federal politics. It is purely and exclusively a local affair. The Legislature has given us a separate election, for the express purpose of keeping City interests separate and apart from party politics. Political interests are attended to in November. The December election is dedicated, solely and exclusively, to City affairs. We have six hundred thousand people to govern, five hundred millions of property to be protected,—the expenditure of seven millions a year to be regulated—and the peace, order, health, cleanliness, comfort and honor of the Metropolis of the Western world to be cared for and promoted. These interests are large enough to demand attention on their own account. It is a wrong and an outrage to make them mere make-weights in the fierce struggle for party ascendancy. And any voter who gives his vote for City officers from party motives, is guilty of gross injustice to the City and violates his own sense of propriety and of right. And the attempt of party leaders, and party journalists, to drug our men into voting for these officers on party grounds, is as contemptible as it is selfish and unpatriotic.

The Republican candidate, Mr. CODYKE, is a gentleman of highly respectable character and of unquestioned integrity, and if elected he would discharge the duties of the office with vigor, and with entire freedom from improper influences of whatever kind. His only connection with public affairs, we believe, has been a service of one term in the State Legislature; in that he commended himself to public favor by his steady devotion to the public good. But we presume very few persons look upon his election as possible. Even in the Convention which nominated him, it was conceded that the Republicans could not elect a candidate of their own. He was nominated for party reasons, if not solely on party grounds. The contest is to be between FERNANDO WOOD on one side, and Mr. HAVEMEYER on the other. Republican voters may decide the result between these two; but they cannot possibly elect a candidate of their own. We presume few among them have the slightest hope or expectation of doing so. They have nominated Mr. CODYKE, and intend to vote for him on grounds of party interest alone. They think it necessary to keep up a party organization,—and some of them believe that by withholding votes from Mr. HAVEMEYER and electing Mr. WOOD they will widen the breach in the Democratic Party, and so pave the way for Republican ascendancy. Many will thus support Mr. CODYKE for the express purpose of electing Mayor WOOD. They are unwilling to strengthen Tammany Hall, or do anything to build up the party which it represents.

With all these party projects we have nothing to do, except to denounce and oppose them. Every man, whatever may be his party relations, who has a due regard for the welfare and honor of the City, will spurn and despise them. The issue is for City interests. The question to be decided is, whether Mr. WOOD or Mr. HAVEMEYER shall be Mayor for the next two years. Each has served the City already in that capacity, and we know, therefore, well enough what we may expect from either. We know very well that Mr. WOOD seeks the place from motives of personal revenge and political ambition. We know that when in office before, he prostituted every particle of his official power to the grossest partisanship, and the most shameless advancement of his selfish aims. No public officer in this City or country has ever gone further in using the public agencies for his own ends. The Police became a blind tool in his hands, and was arrayed openly against the authority of the law and the Courts, under his official advice. The contracting and jobbing interests of the City were made tributary to his schemes,—the most open attempts were made in seasons of distress to array one class of citizens against another,—and the whole machinery of government was made subservient to the schemes of his personal ambition. Mr. WOOD seeks the office now for the same reasons which led him to abuse and degrade it then.

Mr. HAVEMEYER, as every one knows, has accepted the nomination purely for the public good. He sacrifices his private interests to a public duty. No man imputes to him selfish aims or any unworthy motive; and no one doubts that he would perform the duties of the office with vigor, fidelity and a single-hearted devotion to the public welfare. We believe it to be the duty of every citizen who appreciates the necessity of a thorough reform in our City Government, to aid his election by all the means in his power. And we trust that party bonds will not prevent the great mass of those who deprecate the election of Mayor WOOD as a public calamity, from pursuing the only course by which his defeat can be secured.

The State of Virginia.

The letter of our Virginia correspondent, which we publish this morning, gives a gloomy report of the condition of affairs in the Old Dominion. He represents the people as in a state of profound alarm—as looking forward to conflicts with the North which will render property insecure and peace impossible, and as seriously intending, many of them, to leave the country in order to escape the losses and discomforts of such a state of things. Already, he says, these apprehensions are producing their natural effect on Southern society. They engender mutual suspicion and universal distrust. Every man becomes a spy upon his neighbor. The Courts and juries share the general demoralization and become unreliable guardians of private rights. The slaves catch the infection and are stimulated to disaffection by the signs of dread and apprehension which they cannot help seeing all around them.

This is a sad picture, and we fear it is in the main a true one. The Harper's Ferry invasion has shaken the confidence of the South in the good faith of the North to its basis. The people of Virginia regard it as only an indication of Northern sentiment,—the first of many similar inroads upon their peace. They construe the speeches and lectures and Abolitionist demonstrations of sympathy at the North, as proof positive that the movement is substantially approved and indorsed by the Northern people. Why, they ask, is WENDELL PHILLIPS applauded when he lectures on this subject? Why are GARRISON and DOUGLAS tolerated in their appeals for aid to BROWN? Why does the North solicit the commutation of his sentence, and why are no meetings held to denounce his crime and to call down vengeance on him and his accomplices? And why, above all, was not the Republican Party—which the South holds responsible for all these acts—wiped out of existence at the late election in New-York? What do all these things show but actual approval of the invasion, and heartfelt sympathy with the criminals who are about to suffer for their participation in it?

This is the style in which they reason,—and it is perfectly natural under the circumstances. We must not expect a community, on the instant of an armed invasion, to be as cool and as logical as if no danger had ever disturbed or menaced their peace. And profoundly as we feel it ourselves, we are not surprised to find it impossible to convince the Virginians that they mistake entirely the temper of our people and magnify immensely the perils to which they are exposed. There are men unquestionably at the North who approve of BROWN'S invasion,—who rejoice in the agitation it has caused, and who hope to use it for the repetition of such attempts hereafter. But they are few in number, and utterly contemptible in position and influence. They are tolerated, because it is the just habit of our society to tolerate everybody and everything:—and it is precisely this toleration which renders them harmless. Nothing in the present state of public sentiment would help them more than persecution,—and they are not formidable enough to deserve it, even if its effect would be different. Undoubtedly there is a good deal of sympathy at the North with BROWN:—but it springs from respect for his evident sincerity, his earnestness and his courage, and not in the least from approval of his crime. There is not one man in a thousand at the North who will deny that he deserves death:—although there are hundreds who deem it a pity that so much personal heroism should be so sadly perverted, and that no better use can be found for such a man than to hang him.

It is not easy for the North, moreover, to bring home to themselves the serious importance of such movements to the people of the South. They cannot realize the fearful character of the perils they involve. They see mainly the absurd and Quixotic phase of the Harper's Ferry affair, and can, with great difficulty, be brought to concede that it had any special significance or importance. The great body of the people in the Northern States look upon it as the freak of a fanatic, based on an utter misconception of the state of Southern feeling, hopeless and foolish from the outset, and in not the slightest danger of being repeated at any time or in any quarter.

From the first, therefore, they were astounded at the consternation which it caused in Virginia, and even now they can only ascribe it to the insecure nature of Southern society, or to the deliberate plans and projects of reckless aspirants for political power. They hold no meetings, because they cannot see the necessity for them, and because they would only create an excitement which does not now exist.

We hope the present excitement in Virginia will give place ere long to a calmer mood and more just reflections,—for we appreciate fully the danger to all sections of such a sentiment as has been aroused throughout the State by this affair. Excited and enraged communities never reason;—and they may, in a moment of passion, involve the country as well as themselves in perils from which years cannot relieve them. We feel confident that with time will come a fairer estimate of Northern sentiment, and greater confidence in Northern justice;—for, with all its vehemences and its radicalisms,—with all its reckless fanatics and its selfish politicians,—the North is essentially conservative and true to the Constitution. We admit many of the offences alleged against us. We admit fully the extreme difficulty, the practical impossibility, of recapturing fugitive slaves in the Northern States,—the incessant abuse heaped by Northern men and Northern presses upon the South,—and the tampering with serious interests and Southern rights by Northern politicians for the attainment of place and power. But the South must remember that these are offset by the perils of Northern citizens in Southern States,—by the annihilation of free speech on their side the line,—by Southern denunciations of Northern men and Northern society, and by menaces of disunion and civil war, by which Northern action is constantly assailed and coerced by politicians in the Southern States. We urge these things, not by way of justification, but as reasons for toleration on the part of each section towards the other.

One thing is very clear:—the *extremists* of each section are the enemies of both;—and if the public policy of the country is permitted to drift into their hands, we may well anticipate the most fatal results for all concerned. We hope that the great mass of the Southern people will not permit themselves to be hurried, by the passing excitement of the day, or the embittered discussions to which it has given rise, into any position of hostility to the Union, or any doubt of its ability to secure for the whole country a far greater share of peace and prosperity than we could possibly hope for under any other circumstances.

Comfort for Italy.

Some very rational person who has evidently been dabbling with that Book of Revelations which Dr. SOUTH declared invariably "found its commentators mad and left them so," has just solved the Italian question in a manner which can hardly fail to delight all our Anti-Napoleonic friends on both sides of the sea. According to this luminary, the result of the Italian war will be the "roaring-blast which uproots the giants of the forest and lays towers in the dust." France has been at all and more than all the mischief which some of our astute cotemporaries snuffed up in the first moments of the Italian crisis; but her punishment will be as summary as her crimes have been subtle. "NAPOLEON will fall, Sardinia will be plucked up by the roots, and the Mother of Harlots sit queen of the nations." This is a dark prospect, it must be admitted, for all concerned; and nobody need expect any better immediate fruits of the war, excepting England, who will enjoy the pleasure which perhaps Lord JOHN RUSSELL will fail to appreciate, "of opening the way for *Russia*, who is to be brought into position as the Gog of the land of the Magog." Nevertheless we are bidden not "weep over the disappointments of Italy," since one gleam of hope remains to us in the confessed improbability of NAPOLEON'S being "at once the Frog-Power, a Tenth Horn, and the Beast." We do sincerely trust that the Emperor of the French may prove unequal to sustaining the complex honors of so fearful a trinity.

THE PURITAN APPEAL.—The Church of the Puritans has made another formal attempt to ingratiate its appeal to British Abolitionists for pecuniary aid. We copy it into our columns,—partly that they may be fairly heard on their own behalf, and partly because it shows that they can, when driven to it, write the English language without descending to billingsgate. Whatever may be thought of the substance of the document, its temper and style are not obnoxious to severe criticism. It still insists, to be sure, that no clergyman hereabouts, but Dr. CHEEVER, preaches the truth on the subject of Slavery,—but that is a point we are not called on to controvert. The writers of the appeal give the world to understand that the Church of the Puritans will be maintained as an Abolition Church:—and that if the sum of $50,000 is not raised, either here or in England, for the purpose of sustaining it, the country will be called on to contribute a still larger sum to build a new one. It is believed that this menace will bring the money.

The Atlantic Monthly.

As the *Atlantic Monthly* has become an institution among our Magazines, the appearance of the December number, understood to be the first issued under the new management of that periodical, has been looked for with a certain anxiety by our literary circles. It has been issued with the positively premature promptitude now become general with our periodicals, and lies before us, not less varied, and, on the whole, more interesting than of old. The acrid though able provincialism, which formerly marked at once and marred its character, seems to be disappearing, while the literary level of the contributions is more than maintained. The Professor at the breakfast-table is more genially eloquent than he has been for many a month past; the prose papers are more diversified in strain and tenor, and the poems are at least as poetical as usual. The opening paper is a curious and apparently authentic specimen of autobiography, painting the "inner life" of the Fillibustering world in vivid and significant colors, and a clever disquisition on "Strange Countries," is one of the most *magazinish* pieces of composition which we have recently skimmed. A sketch of the New Museum at Oxford among the Book Notices, is a singularly well-written and sensible appeal on the subject of Collegiate Architecture, its worth and meaning, which we commend to all educationists of the cheap and galloping school so long so unhappily dominant upon this side of the water.

One word with the publishers and we leave the *Atlantic*, with a benediction, to pursue its prosperous course. We are assured that "absolute impartiality is secured to all writers by the fact that their names are never known to the tribunal of the public? This, of course, we say, as we have said it before, on the theory that the Magazine is intended to be an anonymous repository of wit and wisdom. If this theory has been abandoned, why not print the names with the papers, and do away with the petty contributions to the "personal gossip" of the newspapers now become habitual with all magazinedom?

MUSICAL.

Academy of Music—The Magic Flute.

MOZART'S fairy opera of "The Magic Flute" was produced here on Monday night with fair success. The day when such a work could make a sensation, if it ever was, is not now, and we have no hesitation in adding, never will be again. MOZART has secured for himself a place among the Immortals, and he will forever be looked up to with veneration, if listened to with *ennui*; he has monopolised, too, an immense deal of the biographical dullness of the world, and all sorts of wonderful things have been said about him, so that he may partly be regarded as wonderful. Even Mr. ULLMANN has added his mite to the general store, and, "to say the least," (a very unusual thing with him,) insists that this opera is equat to "Don Giovanni." No one will, we think, be disposed to dispute the point with the energetic manager of the Academy. MOZART is so much of a classical fact in the minds of an average audience that he is regarded as instructive rather than pleasing. The best ideas of the "Magic Flute" are so obviously borrowed from "Don Giovanni" that Mr. ULLMANN is perhaps intentionally satirical in saying that it is "at least" equal to the latter work. Being, however, without tragic pretence, simply and purely a work of a playful and loving fancy, it is, to our mind, much superior to the glorified "Don." The story of the play is perhaps a little more ridiculous than anything that can be found on the lyric stage—which is saying a good deal. MOZART was not happy in his literary associates. The *libretto* of "Don Giovanni," if written in the present day, would be suppressed on the ground of indecency, and no composer, we are sure, could be induced to write a bar of music to such utter nonsense as that supplied by the dramatist of the "Magic Flute." Still the opera is beautiful—rarely and wonderfully beautiful.

There is a simple majesty about the vocal music and a felicity of melodic expression which can scarcely be surpassed. The voice is eternal in its appeals to the human heart; a Gregorian chant sung well to-day is every bit as significant as it was on the day it was written. Vocal music is, in point of fact, the immortal part of music, and it is precisely for this part that MOZART lives. He has fancied melodies which will always be within the compass of the voice, and always susceptible of a true and simple later pretation. There are many of them in the "Magic Flute;" indeed, it would be hard to point to a single phrase of the entire vocal score which is not characterized by some especial happiness. The exception, if any exists, will probably be found in the music of the *Queen of the Night*—music written for a special purpose, and which enables us to learn how easy it was for MOZART to be tender, and how difficult for him to be brilliant. The famous song of the *Queen of the Night* is probably the poorest specimen of that kind of writing that can be found.

An immense deal of solemn twaddle has been written about MOZART'S instrumentation; and there are some people even now who maintain that it is the only perfect thing of its kind. The simple truth about MOZART'S instrumentation is that it represented faithfully and beautifully the contrapuntal tendencies of the age. This sort of melodious chirruping has gone out of date; the orchestra is no longer the slave of song, and instruments of every kind have undergone such changes and improvements that the unsurmountable difficulties of MOZART'S days are mere trivialities to the executants of our own. It is not easy, therefore, to conceive anything more solemnly wearisome than the instrumentation to the "Magic Flute;" it is the same thing, or very much like the same thing, throughout.

The opera is excellently rendered by Mesdames GAZZANIGA, COLSON and STRAKOSCH, and Messrs. STIGELLI, AMODIO and JUNCA. A powerful chorus assists with decided ability in the second act; an encore was awarded to it on Monday night. Some new scenery has been prepared, which on the first performance worked very badly. Altogether the opera merits the polite attention of every lover of music; if it does not excite his wonder it will certainly provoke his admiration. It is the most singable opera ever written, and is replete with agreeable melodies.

Yesterday was a busy day; in the morning there was a *semi*-public rehearsal of "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mlle. ADELINA PATTI as the *Lucia*. This young lady will make her *début* on Thursday, and we will only anticipate the event by saying that she can, if equal to the ordeal of facing an audience, create a sensation in this City which has seldom been equaled. Her voice is beautiful, and it has received the rarest cultivation. Unless we are greatly deceived, there will be a notable demonstration on Thursday.

DONIZETTI'S opera of "Il Pollinto" was given in the evening with a new *caste*, the *Pauline* being sustained by Mme. ALBERTINI, and the *Polyeuctus* by Signor BEAUCARDE. The change was not for the better; indeed the performance was in all important respects the weakest we have ever had in this City. Artists like CORTESI, GAZZANIGA, and BIGNOLI are not easily superseded. If effort could do it, it would have been done last night with a vengeance.

To-night the "Magic Flute" will be given for the second time; to-morrow (Thanksgiving) there will be a *matinee* and an evening performance—in the latter Mlle. PATTI makes her *debut*.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA, ON THE DUTIES OF LIFE.—The impending adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature, having prevented Gov. BANKS from filling his engagement to lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, kindly consented, at short notice, to supply his place, and delivered an address on "The Duties of Life," prepared so late as Monday night. The discourse enforced the necessity of a perfect unselfishness, an ennobling love for our fellowmen, an unvarying adherence to truth and right, in spite of all consequences, and a scrupulous care to profit by all opportunities in life. The speaker disliked the apothegm of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, that, "The great man is he who has nothing to hope or fear from another," and opposed to it the beautiful one that "The race of man should be purged from the face of the earth, did they not help one another;" and the saying of MOHAMMED, "A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world to his fellow-man." The lecture was enriched by illustrations and quotations, exhibiting an extended course of reading, and was well received by an audience that half filled the edifice. THEODORE TILTON, President of the Lecture Committee, at the request of Mr. COLFAX, apologized for the lecture as a hurried production. He took occasion to state that in spite of the protestations of Mr. COLFAX, the Committee had insisted on the lecture, and in spite of the protestations of the Committee, Mr. COLFAX had refused compensation. The Philharmonic Society Orchestra performed a number of operatic selections before and following the lecture.

ELOPEMENT TO EUROPE.—The *Vanderbilt*, which sailed for Europe, on Saturday, took out an eloping pair. The guilty parties were the wife of Dr. ADAMS, of No. 63 Columbia-street, a lady who has moved in excellent society, and who leaves behind her three interesting children. Her companion was a young man named MYERS, who boarded in the same house with her. The lady walked quietly out of the house at 11 A. M., passing her children in the hall. She is said to be beautiful and accomplished. The young man is reported to have recently sold a contingent interest in his mother's estate, valued at $30,000 for $8,000, with which he fled. A messenger will leave in to-morrow's steamer to endeavor to effect the faithless wife's return. The statement that the runaway lady was a member of Plymouth Church is untrue.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officers MUNSON and DOUGHERTY, of the First Precinct Police, at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, arrested a German named AUGUSTE FROIX, just after he had robbed store No. 47 Atlantic-street, of property valued at $50. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday morning, and committed in full to answer the charge of burglary. The stolen property was recovered.

COURT CALENDARS.—Circuit Court for this day—Nos. 58, 60, 106, 137 of October Calendar; Nos. 18, 20 of November calendar; Nos. 83, 144 of October calendar; Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36 of November calendar. City Court—Nos. 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 12, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 37, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 33.

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.—The Chicago *Times* publishes a statement from Mr. LEON STRAUS, of that city, to the effect that a number of respectable citizens have united and organized themselves into a party to exist in the State of Illinois, under the name and title of "Free Citizens." The principles and objects of the party are laid down in a platform and constitution. It is declared that the new organization proposes to advance the interests of the working classes; and that to effect this object clubs will be established in all parts of the State, which shall disseminate the principles of the party and propagate the same through the Press, through personal influence, speeches, lectures, and all other honorable and lawful means. The third article of the platform declares that "every workman and mechanic shall have a mechanic's lien on every building

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Scudder's Lectures on India.—The closing lecture of this brilliant course, though delivered on a rainy night, was attended by more than two thousand people. In both manner and matter it excelled the preceding efforts of the eloquent lecturer; and as a just philosophical analysis of the relations of British power to the Indian race, it was worthy of a Christian statesman. The incidents and the causes of the recent mutiny, and the career of the heroes it called upon the stage, were sketched with great ability and graphic skill, and with a constantly evident interest in the fate of an Empire where the lecturer first saw the light, and to which his own energies, and those of his missionary father and five missionary brothers, are devoted. At the close of the lecture on Monday night, Rev. Dr. Prime called Mr. Doremus to the Chair, and Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith offered resolutions of thanks for the course, and requesting its early repetition, which was passed unanimously, with marked approbation. We hazard little in saying that as no course of lectures in this City was ever more successful, so none ever more deserved success for their remarkable combination of instruction and entertainment.

A Celt Catches a Tartar.—On Saturday night last a large number of drovers took passage on the express train of the Central Road near Rochester. A difficulty arose between one of them and the Conductor relative to a free pass. Angry words were exchanged. The Conductor appealed to the notorious pugilist John Morrissey, who was sleeping in another car, for assistance, which was promptly proffered. An altercation sprung up between Morrissey and the obnoxious drover, which resulted in a regular set-to. The pugilist soon discovered that he had caught a Tartar; no advantage was gained on either side; the passengers crowded around, and excitement prevailed, during which the signal was given for the train to stop. The combatants were separated and ordered to leave the cars, which they refused to do, and the train proceeded as before. Morrissey was very roughly handled.

Protection for Strangers.—A Convention of delegates from the St. George's, French Benevolent, German, and other societies of the City of New-York, for the consideration of measures intended for the protection of strangers, whether coming to our shores from abroad, or from the interior, *en route* to "Fatherland," was advertised to be held yesterday, at No. 86 Greenwich-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. Delegates from the three societies above named were present, but on account of the absence of others, who are interested in common with them, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the German Savings Bank, No. 14 Cooper Institute. All the Societies interested in the protection of immigrants arriving in the City, either from the interior or from abroad, are desired to attend at the above time and place.

The New Iron Steamer.—The *Alabama* is a new iron steamer of light draft, intended for the mail and passage trade between Mobile and New-Orleans. She was built by Samuel Sneeden & Co., for Capt. J. L. Day, under whose supervision she has been fitted up. Her length of keel is 225 feet; width 35 feet, and depth 9¾ feet. She draws only five feet of water with her coal on board. Her upper saloon contains a large number of elegantly-furnished staterooms, running the whole length of the ship, which, with twenty-eight berths in the main after saloon, make accommodations for one hundred and seventy-five first-class passengers. The engine was built by Messrs. Quintard & Whitney, of the Morgan Iron Works. The cylinder is 50 inches in diameter, and of 11 feet stroke.

Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church.—At the annual meeting of this Society held on Monday afternoon at the Mission Rooms in Mulberry-street, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Bishop Morris.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. Bishops Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker and Ames, Mr. F. Hall, Rev. W. H. Norris, Mr. E. L. Fancher, Rev. N. Bangs, D.D., Mr. M. F. Odell, Rev. A. M. Osborn.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D.
Treasurer—Rev. T. Carlton, D.D.
Assistant Treasurer—Rev. Leroy Swormstedt.
Recording Secretary—Rev. D. Terry.

Evacuation Day will be celebrated, Friday, in fine style. There will be a military parade and review by Gov. Morgan and staff. The Adjutant-General has issued the following:

The Commander-in-Chief having accepted an invitation to review the troops of the First Division on Friday, the 25th inst., the members of his staff will assemble at his house (No. 35 Lafayette-place, New-York,) at 11½ o'clock A. M. of that day, mounted and in full uniform, for the purpose of accompanying him on that occasion.

FREDK. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

A Brutal Assault.—Yesterday afternoon James Calvin, a carman, was riding up Seventh-street, near Avenue B, with a load of staves, and in attempting to let a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, pass, the wheel of his own cart grazed a wagon which was stationary in the street. Immediately the driver of the latter vehicle rushed upon Calvin and endeavored to strike him on the head with a cartrung. To ward off the blow Calvin raised his right arm, which received the full force of the stroke, and was broken in two places. His assailant immediately drove away and escaped arrest.

A Constable charged with Grand Larceny.—Some time since a charge was preferred at the City Hall Police Court against Thomas Cushing, a Constable of the Twenty-second Ward, of grand larceny. He has been held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge. At the late election Cushing was a candidate for Assembly.

Fires.

IN NINTH-AVENUE.

The Second District alarm at about 12 o'clock, on Monday night, was caused by some person setting fire to a stable in the rear of No. 420 Ninth-avenue, near the corner of West Thirty-sixth-street, occupied by Frederick Keller. The stable, valued at $50, and a horse and harness belonging to Mr. Gyler, were destroyed; not insured. A house in the rear of No. 418, owned by Mr. Keller, was damaged to the extent of $100, and insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. A dwelling-house on the corner of West Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, owned and occupied by John A. Tyrell, was damaged by fire and water about $1,000; insured in the Hamilton Insurance Co.

IN LEONARD-STREET.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a slight fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 56 Leonard-street, in the apartments of Alexander Lacner. The fire was caused by carelessness in attempting to fill a lighted fluid lamp.

Coroners' Inquests.

AN INEBRIATE'S END.

On the 25th ultimo, Patrick Boyle, a middle-aged Irishman, fell from the top of a load of hay, in Sullivan-street, and striking against the wheel of the vehicle, sustained a fracture of the thigh bone. He was removed to the City Hospital, and on the third day afterwards was attacked with delirium tremens. In this condition he continued until Tuesday morning, when death ensued. An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer, and a verdict was given of "Death from delirium tremens, superinduced by a fracture of the thigh."

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of Joseph Fitzherbert, 23 years of age, who fell before a Second-avenue car in Chatham-square, near Division-street, on Sunday evening, and sustained a fracture of the thigh-bone, and other severe injuries, which resulted in his death on Monday evening. The evidence showed that deceased was intoxicated when the accident occurred, and that it was attributable solely to his own carelessness. He was a machinist, and resided at No. 275 Bowery.

Police Reports.

BAD BILLS.

John Smith was arrested, on Monday evening, for having passed, as is alleged, two bills purporting to be $5 issues of the Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I. John Murray, of No. 663 Washington-street, says that Smith offered him one of the bad bills, upon which he immediately caused his arrest. Two men who were in company with the accused ran off as soon as they discovered that their companion was in trouble. He was held, by Justice Kelly, for examination on the complaint.

AN ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. William Shipman states that some days ago he placed about $10,000 worth of promissory notes in the hands of a City broker, named Charles Wood, for discount. Afterwards, as Mr. Shipman alleges, Wood disappeared from his place of business, taking the funds with him. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective Raynor, of Brooklyn, who at once instituted a search for Wood, and succeeded in arresting him, on Monday evening, at a Fifth-avenue hotel. The prisoner is held for examination on the charge. Several other complaints, it is said, for similar operations, are likely to be made against him.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

The tailoring establishment of Messrs. Trowbridge & Co., No. 38 Walker-street, was entered on Friday evening, through the skylight, access to the roof having been obtained by an adjoining unfinished building, and sewing silks, velvets and other goods, worth $1,500, were taken away by the thieves. Officers Bennett and Horbelt, of the Fifth Precinct, have been investigating the matter, and yesterday they decided to arrest three persons, named Henry Thompson, Thomas Nolan and William Backus, alias "Sukey," whom they suspected to have committed the burglary. Sixty dollars in cash were found upon the person of Thompson, together with a pistol, which Mr. Trowbridge subsequently identified as having been stolen from him. The three were committed to the Tombs for examination. So far none of the stolen property has been recovered.

The Turf.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting Tuesday, Nov. 22 > Purse $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5
J. McMann, b. m. *Flora Temple*..... drawn.
D. Mace, br. s. *Gen. M. Patchen*..... drawn.
Same day, trotting match; $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:
H. Woodruff, s. g. *Frank Temple*..... drawn.
D. Pieper, s. g. *Andy Mulligan*..... drawn.
Same day, trotting match for the gate money; mile heats, to wagons:
H. Woodruff, b. g. *Tom*..... 1 1
M. Bird, g. g. *Sneak*..... 2 2
Time—2:39; 2:32½.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

VACANCIES IN THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FILLED—BILLS AUDITED AND ALLOWED.

In the absence of the President, yesterday, Supervisor Bell presided over the Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor Kennedy moved that before proceeding according to the regular order of business, the vacancies in the Board of Registration be filled. The motion was carried, and the following appointments were made:

Wd. Dis.	Registrars.	Wd. Dis.	Registrars.
8	2..Paul Breben, (D.)	12	2..J. G. Haviland, (R.)
9	4..W. H. Huscher, (R.)	15	6..John A. May, (R.)
	Oscar J. Person, (R.)	18	3..Wm. H. Church, (R.)
7	John Dixie, (D.)	20	2..James Turner, (R.)
11	5..W. Weidenburg, (R.)		

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Common Council, transmitting the resolution passed by that body, setting apart certain ground on Ludlow-street as a site for a County Jail. It was directed to be printed in the minutes.

Supervisor Tweed offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on County Offices to make the necessary surveys, and have a plan of the proposed building made. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Sheriff, Mr. John Kelly, calling attention to the insecurity of the fence of the yard of the Eldridge-street Jail, through which prisoners, unless closely watched, can easily escape. It was referred to the Committee on County Offices, with power.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of paying the rent of the office of the City Judge, at the rate of $1,000 per annum. The sum of $500 only is allowed for the rent of the City Judge's office, but a new office has recently been hired for him, at a rent of $1,000 per annum. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying the bill of Norman McCleod, amounting to $1,668, for expenses incurred to the 1st July, in the employment of watchmen to protect the County Jail, was laid over.

Supervisor Purdy offered a resolution authorizing the County Clerk to appoint another Clerk in his office, to be known as the Clerk of Equity and Record, with a salary of $1,500 per annum. It was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

The report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery, in favor of paying the bill of Wm. D. Roe & Co., for books for the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, amounting to $316 92, was adopted.

It was directed that the bill of Isaac Meserole for board of witnesses during October, amounting to $449, be paid.

The Board adjourned to Monday, 3 P. M., when any vacancies in the Board of Registration then existing will be filled.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Supervisors completed its labors as a Board of County Canvassers yesterday. At a few minutes after 4 o'clock the Board organized.

It was directed that the result of the canvass be published in the Times and other papers.

The result of the canvass was officially announced, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

INCREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MEAT, &C.

At the Board of Governors yesterday a communication was received from G. Cowan, to the effect that he had made an error in estimating for the contract of the gas-fitting of the Island Hospital, and asking to make an additional bid of $250—making the whole amount $1,097 65.

Governor Smith objected, on the ground that the specifications were before him when he estimated, and that it was because his bid was the lowest that he had received the contract. He was in favor of giving the contract to the next lowest bidder, and made a motion to that effect, which was carried.

The Board directed the Committee on Supplies to advertise for proposals for furnishing the Institutions with meat for the ensuing year, and to have the bids opened on the 15th of December.

The weekly report from the Institutions showed an increase in the number of inmates of 146 over the number of the previous week.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE BIBLE QUESTION AGAIN.

The local Board of the Fourteenth Ward sent the following history of the Bible question to the Board of Education last evening, in the form of a petition:

COMMUNICATION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

To the Honorable the Board of Education for the City and County of New-York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned Board of Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, respectfully present to your body the following communication, as a proposed towards the settlement of certain differences, herein stated, which have arisen between your Board and the Board of Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward.

At a meeting of your Board, held on the 15th of June last, Article 8, Section 38, page 22, of the By-Laws, was amended by striking out subdivision 11, and inserting as follows:

11. All the Public Schools of this City, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, shall be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment; and it shall be the duty of the Principal of each department of the Schools under the jurisdiction of this Board, to report to the proper Board of Trustees, and to this Board, any violation of this By-Law; which report shall be annexed to the Pay Roll.

12. The situation of a teacher shall be forfeited by a *willful violation* of any rule or regulation of this Board; and no such teacher shall thereafter be employed in any school, unless the forfeiture is remitted by this Board, &c., &c.

13. No payment shall be made to a teacher in whose case the provisions of this by-law have not been complied with.

This Board will bear in mind that, in the debate which ensued on the introduction of the above resolutions, many of the most eloquent and astute members of this Board, among whom were the oldest witnesses of the causes which led to the adoption of the present school system, and who have since been the earnest and consistent advocates of public education, its constant guardians and dispensers of this bounty of the State, and the eulogists of its beneficial results, protested against the above-named enactments of this Board, in the most earnest and forcible manner.

Their chief grounds of objection were these:

1. That they were imprudent, and would tend to the disruption of the entire system, which is based, and had its origin in that mutual justice and forbearance which the people of all the localities comprised within the jurisdiction of the law and all denominations of Christians owe to each other.

2. That this Board did not possess the power of enforcing pains and penalties until the illegality of the alleged offence would have been established by the proper legal tribunal; as until then the teachers not complying could not be said to be guilty of the *willful violation* of any legal rule or regulation of this Board.

3. As members of this Board, they denied in toto the power of the Board to legislate on the subject-matter; and even many of the members, voting in the affirmative, requested that they might be understood as opposed to the enactment on the ground of its *illegality*, whilst they still lent themselves to the enforcement of it.

4. The absence of that kind consideration due by this Board, to a class of unoffending teachers, against whom it leveled and leveled the penal enactments peculiar to other countries and by-gone ages, under a state of things which they had proudly hoped had passed forever into merited oblivion. But finding this Board resolved on enforcing its dictum, they offered the more mild alternative of *making* a case and a suitable appropriation, to have the matter set at rest forever by legal judicature; but the Board, rejecting this proposal, in its zeal, perhaps, for the welfare of public education, adopted the plan it deemed most effective, though certainly not the most considerate, instituted the By-Law to which we have reference.

Nor was the Board, it is presumed, ignorant of the probability that many of the local Boards, from circumstances of location, a sense of justice to the communities which they represented under the system, a rational doubt of the power of this Board to compel them to its adoption; or a still higher consideration—that is, a doubt of the power of any Board, local or central, to enforce its enactment—would find themselves compelled to resist, however unwillingly, the action which this Board had thought proper to take in the premises.

During the interim that has elapsed since the adoption of the above by-law, the local Boards affected by it have remained silent, though not inattentive observers of the course of events incident to it, as they entertained hopes that this Board, after more mature consideration of its consequent results, would recede from the position it had assumed, and which we believed they would be led to look on as a usurpation of the rights conceded to the local Boards, if to any, under the existing school law.

But as such a course has not been adopted, it now becomes a duty incumbent on us to place before you what we consider a valid objection to the authority of this Board, to cause the schools to be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment.

Section 18 of the School law says: "The Board of Education *shall not be competent* to decide *what* version, *if any*, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used, thereby indicating that there may be schools in which it may not be read, and that the Board of Education shall be incompetent to say whether it shall be read in the school in which it shall be or shall not be read in fact, and entirely relieving this Board from any specific power in the matter, save and excepting the power of *not prohibiting*.

But, even assuming that this Board possess the power of enforcing the By-law under consideration, and that they could also select whatever version of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, that they deemed proper, we cannot help expressing our censure of the inconsiderate course they have adopted towards the local Boards. As they must be well aware that from circumstances beyond our control, we could not introduce any version of the Bible without giving offence to some of the different denominations of Christians and others, of which our schools are composed; and that it would place us in a very unenviable light before some portions of the community to which you, and we, in common, owe the right of mutual forbearance, in matters pertaining to liberty of conscience.

But, gentlemen, it is plain, by this document, that our object is not to endeavor to reason you into the abandonment of your convictions by dwelling on legal technicalities; nor yet to yield to you what we consider our just rights under the proper interpretation of the school law. These we can, each and all of us, hold until a judicial decision, to which we hereby respectfully invite you, be rendered on the point at issue.

But, our chief object in this address is, that a medium course can be adopted by this Board, and by the local Boards affected, more in consonance with the dictates of Christianity, and also with that universal philanthropy of which we all profess ourselves the canine teeth decents, than to place under a penal ban and fines and penalties our unoffending teachers; a body of earnest and faithful agents of the system, whom it is our common duty to protect from the consequences of our official disagreements.

We, therfore, respectfully request that your Honorable Board do adopt some measure more in keeping with the spirit of our Institutions, to release the teachers, or, if not all, at least all but one of them from their present troubles, and test the matter by some means, which will leave them neutral in the affair, until it be legally decided. We are led to believe that if the Board entertain this subject with its wonted liberality, it can be amicably adjusted (to the satisfaction of all concerned, save the principles involved, which can only be decided by the legal tribunals of the State.

ABOGEN L. BYRNE, DAVID HASTINGS,
PATRICK BRENNAN, H. P. WEST,
P. DOLAN, JOHN FREEL,
JOHN CHAMBERS.

When the petition had been received, Mr. Byrnes offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Clerk be and they are hereby directed to sign warrants for the payment of salaries, save and except the principal of the male department of Ward School No. 5, withheld for the months of September and October, ultimo, the said salaries being withheld in consequence of an alleged willful violation of a by-law of this Board, requiring all schools to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures without note or comment, and it is hereby understood the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward will proceed to test the legality of the said by-law in the person of the said teacher.

Mr. Cushing moved that the communication and all others in relation to the same subject, be referred to the Committee on By-Laws—the Committee to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Waterbury called for the Ayes and Noes, and expressed a hope that the matter would not be referred.

Mr. Adams hoped it would be referred, as the meeting had been called out of the regular night, and many members were absent. The Board had declared its convictions, he said, by passing the by-law, and he thought it would be no more than right, if the question was to be settled, that the absent members should be allowed an opportunity of voting on it.

The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 14 to 15, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. James Watson, Daniel Coger, William D. Andrews, William Tucker, Chas. E. Gildersleve, Joel W. Mason, Christian Metzgar, Adonijah H. Brummell, Alonzo G. Reynolds, Robert A. Adams, James Cushing, Jr., Samuel Cantrell, Jas. Fairman, Jas. Marrine—14.

Nays.—Messrs. Chas. McCay, Hugh G. Crozier, Thos. Fitzgerald, Charles J. Dougherty, Richard Barry, Michael Begg, William Bloomfield, George White, Robert O. Glover, Andrew H. Green, Andrew L. Byrne, Erastus C. Benedict, Wm. E. Curtis, Nelson J. Waterbury, John O'Keefe—15.

Mr. Waterbury then offered a resolution to appropriate the sum of $500 to test the question; one-half of the sum to be for the counsel selected by the Board, and the other to be paid to the counsel selected by the teacher whose case should be the test.

Mr. Byrnes favored the passage of the resolution he had presented.

Mr. Stafford moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried by a vote of 16 to 14.

The Board then adjourned.

LICENSE FEES AND FINES.

The Clerk of the Common Council has collected license fees and fines from junk dealers, owners and drivers of stages, coaches, &c., amounting to $43,873 50, thus far the present year. This amount exceeds the receipts of last year from the same source by $13,148. These moneys go into the Sinking Fund, while the fines and fees collected from emigrant runners go to the Commissioners of Emigration. Fifty-seven runners have been licensed the present year at $20 each.

Preparations for Thanksgiving Day—Bounties to the Poor and Destitute.

Thanksgiving Day is to be celebrated to-morrow in the old-fashioned style. If the City is favored with a bright sky and clear air, thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity for recreation in favorite directions. The churches will be open for devotional services in the morning, and will, of course, attract crowded congregations. We note a few additional traits of the day.

The firemen of the City and of Brooklyn will meet at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street for a friendly trial of their comparative strength and the relative force of their machines. The representation from the City of Churches will be very strong.

At this season of genial good-fellowship and sympathy the claims of the poor and dependent are peculiarly forcible. Common charity at all times dictates an alleviation of all possible want and wretchedness and loneliness, but now humanity cries loudest for universal recognition. The Managers of the "Wilson Industrial School for Girls," in a true spirit of beneficence, propose to give a dinner to the children at the school, No. 137 Avenue A, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the Institution are invited to be present. Donations of food or money will be highly acceptable. They may be sent to the School or to the residence of the First Directress, Mrs. Abeerethy, No. 14 East Fourteenth-street.

At the Lodging-house and Office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, are several lads without a home, whom the Society positively lacks the means to send into the country. Contributions are asked from the large-hearted to give these desolate boys one bright day, at a fireside they can call their own.

The friends of children, and such as sympathize with well-directed effort in behalf of the destitute, are invited to give an hour to-morrow to a visit to the Home, No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, and, in addition to their own welcome company, to furnish of their abundance that which may make glad other and not other happy hearts.

The Woman's Hospital again appeals to the sympathy of the public. Every ward is at present full, and not a month passes in which patients who entered the Institution bowed down by suffering are not restored to their homes in health and the happiness it brings. The treasury, however, is empty. Unless aid is afforded, the portals of this house of mercy must be closed. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Executive Committee, Woman's Hospital, No. 63 Madison-avenue, or by Mrs. Jacob Lebow, No. 50 West Eleventh-street, and Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Assistant Treasurer, No. 54 East Twenty-first-street.

The Ladies' Home Mission, Five Points, acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions of books in response to an appeal published in the *Times*: From Messrs. Harper & Bros., a valuable collection of about forty volumes; packages from C. I. Victor, Esq., Miss Marshall, Mrs. S. B. Hunt, Miss A. A. Wallis, Mrs. W. E. Laight, W. H. Munn, Esq., and three packages from sources unknown. In all there are about 250 volumes, of which grateful acknowledgment is made.

The Roman Question.

LECTURE BY DR. J. V. HUNTINGTON.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Cooper Institute, before the Catholic Library Association, by Dr. Huntington, on "The Roman Question, Considered from an American Point of View." The lecturer is well known by his writings, and is regarded (no doubt with justice) as a talented advocate of the principles and policy of the Church whose faith he has espoused. From the fact that the lecturer was pre-announced last Sunday in the Catholic churches, it is to be presumed that it was given under express ecclesiastical sanction. At all events, the large hall of the Institute was filled and on the platform were Very Rev. Vicar-General Starrs, Rev. Messrs. Treanor, Curran, McElroy, Quin, Connor, Nelligan, many other Roman Catholic clergymen, and many members of the Association at whose request the address was made. The lecturer, in the course of his argument, referred to Mr. Emerson Bennett's book on Rome in terms by no means complimentary, and then proceeded to draw a comparison between the financial condition of the Papal Government and the political condition of the Papal subjects and the Governmental economies and political advantages enjoyed by the peoples of Prussia, England, Ireland, France and America. The comparison was, of course, very disparaging to the latter. The gist of his argument may be said to have been that the just idea of the Roman Government from an American point of view was the very view of the Christian State which was entertained by the first American Congress, and which they attempted to realize by their glorious self-denial. It was true they were in error in regard to the seat of authority, and hence that principle had been abandoned by their descendants, or had been sunk in fullest latitudinarianism. The principle of the Puritans without a Pope was essentially incomplete, and the result of the abnegation of an infallible authority would sooner or later result in a frightful anarchy or in a most deplorable despotism. There never was an old bare-headed Puritan who, if he had believed the Pope of Rome was the representative of Christ on earth, would not have believed him to be the greatest of all temporal sovereigns. And it was the fact that he was. The Pope was not essentially a pontiff and accidently a sovereign, but essentially both pontiff and sovereign.

The lecturer seemed to regard the mediæval notion of the right of the Pope to exercise a theocratic sway as being the true one to be maintained at the present day. His remarks were presented with much force, and illustrated with sharp allusions. His hypothesis of a Democratic Government in Rome, with Capt. Rynders controlling the caucuses, was received with applause—which, indeed, was frequently evoked throughout.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in Every House, For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,806. No. 30 Platt-st.

The "Rigg Truss" is a Cleanly Truss—a water-proof Truss—a durable and economical Truss—a Truss which preserves the cord and contracts the openings—a Truss as is a Truss. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $18.
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Water-proof and Dress Boots.
The best and largest stock in the City.
No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.
LORIN BROOKS & SON. Established 1829.

Open Thanksgiving Day.—FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will keep open their Cabinet and Office for Phrenological Examinations till 3 o'clock to accommodate persons not often at leisure.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5	to	$10
Fine black cloth overcoats	12	to	18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10	to	18
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15	to	20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10	to	20
Fur beaver overcoats	9	to	12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6	to	12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Mellons, Petersham and other overcoats	4	to	—

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

We shall open to-day a case new style Cashmere Vestings and fine fancy French Cassimeres, just received from Paris.
These goods are of first quality, imported by ourselves. We give an extract of a letter from our agent there:
"I have sent light colors and showy vestings, as they are all the go here. No velvets worn in Paris—all cashmere vestings."
A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$180
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.
Marianna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:
Gents: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.
I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.
Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.
Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.
Messrs. Knowles & Walpord, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the Fire-Proof qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.
JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh! Catarrh!—What is it? How cured?—Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconvenience and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation, and often enlargement of follicles, and consequent thickening of the mucous membrane, lining the nasal cavities, frontal sinuses, and posterior nares, and sometimes extending into the throat and lungs. From this result tightness and often vertigo of the head, obstructed nose, or a profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and tas e.
The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet Humphreys' Catarrh Specific, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, promptly cures the milder cases; cures at once all colds in the head, and radically cures, by persevering use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds. Price, with full directions, 50 cents per box.
N. B.—A full set of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4. Family cases of fifteen boxes and book, $2.
These remedies by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS, & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Albertine Oil—Deodorized.
The best Coal Oil in use.
For sale,
At the lowest prices,
By the sole agents,
A. SMITHERS & CO.,
No. 6 Beaver-st.,
New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cure of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

At Everdell's—Wedding Cards, Notes, Envelopes, &c. These celebrated cards, engraved in the highest style of the art, can only be had at the old established, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, an elegant assortment of French and English note paper, stamped, in colors, or plain.

A beautiful thing is a joy always,
AND A BEAUTIFUL HAT FOR THE YOUNG AND GAY,
FIT TO BE WORN FOR THE HOLIDAY,
CAN BE HAD AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., is now in perfect order, and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the most splendid scenes in the world.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

A great chance for ladies and gentlemen to dispose of their cast-off wearing apparel to a good advantage. Fifty per cent. will be paid more than anywhere else by calling or addressing B. MINTZ, No. 232 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. MINTZ.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have first improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This luminiferous article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

Shannon.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, Miss Mary Ayella, daughter of John and Eliza Jane Shannon, aged 21 years, 8 months and 26 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 6 o'clock, from the residence of her father, 70 Morton-st. The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for the next morning for interment.

Butterfield.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 21, Joseph Butterfield, a native of England, in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, and Keystone Lodge, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 Orchard-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Bain.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 21, of epilepsia, Geo. A. Bain.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 394 Bleecker-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Woolworth.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Woolworth, in the 67th year of her age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles P. Cooper, No. 323 West 23d-st., on Friday, Nov. 25, at 11 A. M.

Stott.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 21, of consumption, Elizabeth G., wife of James Stott, aged 49 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 497 2d-av., corner 31st-st., on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Grant.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 21, Adele, only daughter of C. De F. and E. A. Grant, in the 11th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 21 Gramercy Park, without further notice.

Hastings.—On Sunday, Nov. 20, Laura Helen, wife of George G. Hastings, and daughter of James L. Curtis, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her husband, corner of Montague and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Chirhugh.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, Nelly, only daughter of William S. and Margaret Chirhugh, aged 2 years.
Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Waltz.—At Harlem, on Monday, Nov. 21, Maria E. Waltz, daughter of George N. Waltz.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, 127th-st., near 4th-av., Harlem.

Hamilton.—At Orecent City, on Friday, Aug. 19, of disease of the heart, Alexander Stewart, youngest son of the late James K. Hamilton, of this City.

TALCOTT GUARD BALL,
THANKSGIVING EVE.
APOLLO ROOMS, No. 410 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 609, Nov. 22, 1859.
69, 74, 3, 8, 14,

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS!
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 21,
We shall offer our MAGNIFICENT SHAWL STOCK, including
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS IN THE CITY,
at
Half the usual prices.
Our
CLOAK STOCK
Contains new over five thousand garments,
IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Most of which are in exclusive styles,
Elegantly made, and
AT POPULAR PRICES,
OUR UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE FURS,
of
EVERY KIND AND IN EVERY STYLE,
Will be sold by us during the balance of the season, at
At retail.
NEARLY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH AT THE VALUE OF THE SKINS.
☞ Buyers are invited to compare.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Would invite notice to their large stock of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Long and Square, Broches, Stellas, Woolen, &c., &c.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In great variety,
BELOW USUAL PRICES;
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on Monday, Nov. 21,
PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
Also, a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, of the
MOST APPROVED SHAPES,
And elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c.,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In every variety, including J. Crossley & Son's Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions; Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS,
Hemp and Low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Another GREAT REDUCTION in SILKS and DRESS GOODS.
100 more Pieces DRESS SILKS, at 50c. per Yard, REDUCED from 75c.
Also 100 Pieces, reduced from $1 50 to 87c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
Just opened, 70 Pieces HEAVY FRENCH POPLIN, Reduced to 50c.—former price, $1.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
50 Pieces FRENCH MERINO, only 50c.
Worth 75c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th-st.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
75 more Pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, at 2s. 6d to 3s.
Reduced from 4s. 6d. and 6s.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
20 more Pieces Wide BLACK SILKS 7s. and $1 per yard, Worth $1 25.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
2 Cases PACIFIC and MANCHESTER DE LAINES, At 1s. per Yard, worth 1s. 6d.

SETS OF LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4. Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard, Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
With crochet buttons, at $9 50,
Worth $12.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT NOW READY.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL, SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

1,000 CLOAKS IN CLOTH AND VELVET,
Now on exhibition at
HORTON & SON'S,
at popular prices, acknowledged by ladies of taste superior in style and quality to any in the market.
Also,
MISSES' SACKS AND CLOAKS,
1,000 BROCHE AND WHOL SHAWLS.
HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
150 BLACK, BROWN, DRAB AND MODE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7 and $8.
The latest style imported.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FURS! FURS! FURS!
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.
A large assortment of Cloaks and Furs, of the newest styles, at his usual reasonable prices.
N. B.—310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer-st.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in connection with all my own manufactures. None of the always goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 22 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, for the balance of the season, their
SUPERB STOCK OF SHAWLS
at greatly reduced prices.
A., C. & CO. would invite the especial attention of the public to a choice lot of
SHEPHERD'S PLAID LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALSO,
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
THEIR
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS, and
VESTIBULE LACES.
Persons wishing such goods would do well to examine their stock before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 21,
Their extensive stock of superior DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELING at greatly reduced prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their WINTER CLOAKS at reduced prices.
Amongst them will be found ALL THE VARIETIES of the season.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN SETS, SLEEVES, BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES and by the yard.
A large and rich assortment received per steamer *Asia* for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

AT NO. 481 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 PIECES NEW STYLES,
At 75 cents per yard.
Reduced from $1 25.
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
Only $1 per yard,
Reduced from $1 75.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
SILK MERINO PARAMATTAS,
POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
ALSO,
Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
Are selling off their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS
At Reduced Prices,
As they remove from their present location about May, 1860.
ALL CUT GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
291 BROADWAY, 291
NEW-YORK.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 851 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS!
LARGE STOCK OF LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS'
Worth to be sold by us this season.
Our large stock comprises a full assortment from low priced goods to the richest curtains imported. Our prices continue to be lower than any other house at retail, as the steady increase of trade in this department for the last five years proves.
C. C. MERCHANT & CO.,
No. 119 Broadway.

CURTAINS! CURTAINS! CURTAINS!

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Ladies will find at our store one of the most Extensive assortment of FASHIONABLE GARMENTS to be found in New-York, and at 30 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS ARE now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Immersions to water, hot or cold.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufactory Company, No. 36 John-st.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
RUBBER GOODS
Of all kinds, whole-sale and retail.

A NEW STYLE OF PARIS EMBROIDERED Collar and Cuffs, Medallion, Valenciennes and Insertion Sets and Collars, with Handkerchiefs to match, Paris Embroideries, Infant's Caps and Cloaks, and Illusion Goods in endless variety. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 421 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a good fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 813 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods from steamer *New-World* will be sold off low, consisting of prints, muslins, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, blankets, carpeting, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

1,000 PIECES FANCY SILKS FROM the late auction sales at 8c., 8s., and 10c. selling at a still greater reduction in price
HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURS.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
LADIES' FURS! LADIES' FURS! LADIES' FURS!
HUDSON BAY SABLES, HUDSON BAY SABLES,
RUSSIAN SABLES, RUSSIAN SABLES,
MINK SETS, MINK SETS,
CLOAKS,
CAPES,
MUFFS and VICTORINES,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
GENTS' FUR GLOVES, GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 537 and 513 Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE.
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, SABLE TAILS, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 682 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39
No. 30 Maiden-lane.

F. BOOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of Europe and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 11 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—LADIES' AND gentlemen heavy gold hunting Watches and chains, fine Chronometer, by the best English and Swiss makers, for $15 each; cost at half their cost. Also, one diamond ring with 32 stones. Advance cash on diamonds, watches, &c.
J. H. BARRINGER,
No. 150 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Blank Account Books, made of the best quality of linen paper, and strongly bound. Also, others in cheap or binding. Blank Books ruled to pattern. Address or prices. Business men invited to call.
POWE & PERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable Protestant woman; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand if required; has had care of children and all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. City reference. Call at No. 355 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY CAPABLE and faithful servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a shining, economical and neat, and a superior washer and ironer, and good cook; references unquestionable. Call at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; best of City reference given. Call at No. 136 25th-st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, RESpectable young woman as waiter and assist with chamberwork, or plain sewing; has unexceptionable City references as to character and capability; can be seen at No. 221 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts. Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; is a good baker, and can make pastry; also as chamberwork and waitress, or parlor maid; will do fine washing; wages $8 and $7; no objection to the country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, pastries, &c., and is a good baker; would assist in the washing. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking, pastries and creams, boning and larding; is an excellent pastry cook; best of City references given. Apply at No. 130 7th-av., over saddle store, for one week.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; would like the whole charge of the nursery; can sew if required. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 154 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young girl; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, plain sewing and shirt making; is neat and obliging. Can be seen at No. 115 East 25th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 43 East 15th st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady; she is a nice seamstress, and would be willing to assist with the duties of housekeeping if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged for at No. 197 7th-av., top floor, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; she has a very neat and fast sewer; has lived with one family for years, and refers to them by permission. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 369 6th-av., second floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer. In a small, private family. City reference. Apply at No. 6 East 31st-st., Thursday and Friday of this week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family, or chambermaid and waitress; can do plain washing; City reference; four years in her last place. Call at No. 105 East 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable family in New-York city as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, would assist in washing and ironing; can refer to the family where she now lives. Call at No. 288 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City references. To be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer and excellent baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS been two years in the employ of the writer, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; also as a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 63 East 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations, one as cook and the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be well recommended from their last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 94 West 21th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business in all kinds of pastry, pickles, &c.; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be well recommended. Call or address A. L., No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., first door on second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook; where there are not more than three in the family; good City reference given. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or general housework, in a small private family; two years' reference from her last place. Enquire, for 2 days, at No. 47 West 27th-st., third floor back room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN who can come well recommended from last place, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 15 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or cook, washer and ironer, either in a private family or boarding-house. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, a situation as monthly nurse, or is capable of taking charge of an invalid. Direct to C. H., 468 Hudson-st., one door from Depot, near Tompkins, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, or as laundress; would prefer the latter. Inquire of her employer, No. 218 4th-st., with whom she has lived three years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress; is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to do chamberwork. Call at No. 225 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK AND good washer and ironer; can give the best of City references from her last place. Enquire at No. 10 Minetta-street, between Bleecker and 4th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take the cooking of a genteel family; can give seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 361 2d-av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the week or month; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 76 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference given if required. Call, for 2 days, at No. 9 4th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and first-rate washer and ironer, by a respectable woman. Good reference. Call at No. 223 3d-st. 25th-st., rear.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a trustworthy American woman; is willing to devote her time to the interests of her employer. Apply at No. 193 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation to attend a baby and do plain sewing or attend children; can be well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 462 6th-av., Room No. 15.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman as nurse and seamstress; is highly competent; good reference given as to character and capability. Call at No. 48 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in fine washing. Call at No. 71 16th-st., near 6th-av., basement. Good City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Apply at No. 155 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

A MIDDLING AGED ENGLISH LADY, of refinement and education, desires a situation as a respectable housekeeper, or teacher young children in English; or would make a suitable companion to a gentleman or family. Apply at No. 10 Lafayette-place, in Knickerbocker House, between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh, from 1 to 3.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AND HER daughter, desiring a home, would like to take charge of a house as superintendent or housekeeper, or keep children to be educated and boarded. Address L. M. C., No. 190 Bleecker.

WANTED, CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to complete by exploring a good, faithful servant and first-rate cook, to call and see the best one in the city. She is a perfect cook. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has a cook's intelligence office. Prof. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has a cook's intelligence office. Prof. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has a cook's intelligence office. Prof

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26 h-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 6:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P.M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A.M.; 4:50 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., and at 4 P.M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P.M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:40 and 5:30 P.M.
The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M., only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A.M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3:30 P.M. for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P.M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., and 6 P.M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:45 A.M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.; passengers by this train will cross the Newtown Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 3 and 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A.M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P.M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6.15 and 10:10 A.M., and 4 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M. and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $2. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A.M.; for Yaphank at 10 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; for Sossset at 10 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.; for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P.M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A.M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P.M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A.M., and 2:20 P.M.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3." Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

QUERUS COD LIVER OIL JELLY.
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma and all Kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
Also,
QUERUS PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 1454 th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWE, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Faculté de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and allphysical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of these diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious nostrums of copaiba and cubebs.
No 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispessing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9 which save $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $3. To be had of the sole and retail Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S BLOOD cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison; cures taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is a special, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the only any modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's bimself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail to effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P.M.

DR. E. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N.B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.,) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 699 Broadway.

LADIES' RETREAT.—MRS. BARNES, PHYSIcian and Accoucheur, No. 168 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, attends confinements; treats all diseases of women and children. Convenient room during treatment. Ladies attended at their own residences, if desired.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTEN, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secure.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The AFRICA will sail on Dec. 7.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS.
W. F. LAPPINGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st.,
WM. H. WICKHAM.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,
ALBION,	BROADMOOR,
MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
RENSLADAER,	UNDERWRITER
WEST POINT,	SUNBEAM,
CAMBRIA,	PHŒNIX,
VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through ticket to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$30 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	25 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	28 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	20
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	23
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	33
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, Commander, will succeed WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight or parts per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, to Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFLIN,
will leave Pier No. 31, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. AS SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SOUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 21.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed, on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAMPL L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COFFIN, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, staterooms and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau.....	$45
Passage Money to Havana.....	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel Steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. T. MARSHALL, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. Fare $15.
A. HERON, Jr. Agent,
corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their offices, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed.
H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. U. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

ASTROLOGY.

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 254 3d-av., above 21st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
FREEHOLD TERMITORY AND
LARGE SALE OF GRAFTED ORANGE, LEMON AND CITRON TREES,
IN FRUIT AND FLOWER.
ALSO,
CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, OF UNUSUAL SIZE AND BEAUTY, ON SATURDAY, NOV. 26, AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN COFFEE-HOUSE-SLIP SQUARE, FOOT OF WALL-ST.
The finest collection of lemon, orange and citron trees. Also, Camelia Japonicas, of unusual size and beauty, ever offered to the public. There are large standard plants for green-house, several smaller ones for parlors. The trees were imported from Italy and Harlem by John W. Reynolds, Florist, South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, fifteen years since. They are all grafted trees, are well known will stand the climate till severe frosts, when they can be put into a cellar or cold room, and will blossom and fruit early; or if kept in a room with a southern exposure, they will flower and fruit the whole year.
Catalogues now ready at No. 52 Cortlandt-st. Parties residing out of town can have them carefully packed by an experienced florist at a trifling expense, to be transported in perfect condition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 22 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE XIIITH AND XIXTH WARDS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 67th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 52d-st., 1 lot, n. s., 125 ft. e. 9th-av.
On 64th-st., 11 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 65th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 425 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 7th-av., 1 lot, n. e. cor. of 95th-st.
On 11th-av., 121st and 122d sts., plot of 12 lots.
On 11th av. and Broadway, 2 lots n. of 122d-st.
On 123d-st., 8 lots, s. s., 400 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 124th-st., 1 lot, n. s., 575 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 8th-av., 3 lots, n. e. cor. of 124th-st.
On 125th and 126th sts., 4 lots, 100 ft. e. 8th-av.
On n. e. cor. 6th-av. and 126th-st., 6 lots.
On 6th-av., n. w. cor. 130th-st., 4 lots.
On 6th-av. and 141st-st., plot of 14 lots.
On 6th-av., 141st and 142d sts., plot of 18 lots.
Title indisputable and terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery, over the salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st., closing sale of elegant modern oil paintings by the most eminent French artists, being the balance of an invoice remaining from the sales of October 21 and November 4, they are warranted original, and embrace among others, the examples of the following artists, viz.: Le Poiterin, Couturier, A. Veron, L. Boeuf, H. Brandt, H. Bonnefond, J. Bourgeois, J. Murat, Michaud, L. Schyneu, Hansemann, Diebolt, Van Schnelen, and others; this sale will embrace the balance of the invoice recently received from Paris, and as several of them are consigned direct from the artists, persons wishing fine pictures by the above are cordially invited to this sale; also, 4 superb pictures consigned to us direct from the artists, (through their agents,) by Viere, Poiterin, Veron and Kurvassy; the above collection is now on exhibition.

J. & VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS, TOYS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—ANO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., by catalogues and invoices, at 90 days' credit, for approved indorsed notes for sums of $100 and upwards, an entire stock of fancy goods, saddle cloths, gold pens and pencils, fine scissors, razors, knives on cards, musical instruments, combs, stationery, &c.; also, 1st assorted cast-steel jobbars; 4 cases forged file blanks, 50 cases ink, 50 dozen powder flasks, 20 cases fancy soap; also, a large invoice of fine fishing tackle, mitts and gauntlets, assorted needles; also, 1 case Robinson's cast-steel hand and panel saws, 12 cases woodaxes and hatchets, 75 dozen assorted whips. N. B.—The toys will be sold by invoice. For full particulars, see catalogues, which are now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable land and building No. 714 Broadway, near Astor-place, under order of the Supreme Court, under direction of M. Ulshoeffer, Referee. For full particulars, apply to C. W. SANDFORD and B. L. BILLINGS, No. 5 Tryon-row; or JUDAH & DICKENSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

E. & F. H. SCRUGGS, Auctioneers.
THANKSGIVING FAMILY PRESENTS.—Second day of the great Tea-kettle sale on WEDNESDAY Nov. 23 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 534 Broadway, to close the business. Fixtures and signs at the Cedar-place, which compromise 1,000 iron kitchen utensils, fire-irons, French coffee mills, frying-pans, foot-scrapers, gilt bar-stands, plated ware, fine tea-trays in great variety, child's carriages, sleighs, rocking-horses, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF PIANOS AND FURNITURE, by PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano, one mahogany 6-octave do., mahogany sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, centre tables, three large pier glasses and slabs, a lot of saloon furniture, nine stoves, three benches, lot of kitchen furniture; also, one Lester, one Wooster, and two Brown sewing machines.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE.—BOOTS AND SHOES; RUBbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of prime goods. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. WILSON TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, AT NO. 6 West 25th-st., all the rich household furniture, piano forte, paintings, looking-glasses, carpets, crockery, silver and stone ware, contained in the private dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, to pay storage and advances, carpets, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who have been elected and appointed Inspectors of Election or District Canvassers at the election held Nov. 8, inst., for the several Election Districts of this City, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of "An act to provide a new certain canvass and estimate of the votes at each election in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," passed April 7, 1857, that they are required to appear at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 7, City Hall, at 10 o'clock A.M., on the following named days, to take the oath of office required by law, viz.:
The Inspectors of Election elected or appointed for the 1st to the XIth Wards, inclusive, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1859.
The Inspectors of Election elected or appointed for the XIIth to the XXIId Wards, inclusive, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, 1859.
The District Canvassers elected or appointed for the 1st to the XIth Wards, inclusive, on FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1859.
The District Canvassers elected or appointed for the XIIth to the XXIId Wards, inclusive, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1859.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY next, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall. All persons having business to transact before the said Committee, or who may be interested in any application pending before them, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
JAMES OWENS,
} Committee on Finance.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, 24TH inst., in the Pound, at 10 o'clock, one bay horse, to pay charges.
WM. WATTERNINE, P. M.,
55th-st., 5th-av.

PROPOSALS.

FREE BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals will be received until the 23d day of November inst., at 12 M., by the Commissioners for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and building a free bridge over the same, for building a draw-pier for the new bridge on the site of Macomb's Dam. The plans and specifications can be seen at W. H. Florence's, Macomb's Dam, and at which place blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished. Inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to Edward H. Tracy, Engineer, and left at the office of Lewis G. Morris, No. 5 Tryon-row. The propositions must be accompanied by the written consent of two responsible parties, who will sign a bond for $5,000 for the faithful performance of the contract if it shall be awarded to the proposer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all propositions which they may think are not for the interest of the City of New-York and the County of Westchester to accept.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer.
MACOMB'S DAM, Nov. 12, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS, is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANGANESE ORE
For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish Iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c. Horse Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—"A MILE AND A HALF FROM the Depot, and a mile and a half back again." Let me know how a letter will reach. Something of the utmost importance to you (we to communicate. I must be certain that it will reach you.
"JUDGE LAWN," of Alabama.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MOZART'S MAGIC FLUTE.
This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, Nov. 23,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
Of Mozart's world-renowned grand Fairy Opera, in two acts, of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
DIE ZAUBERFLOETE.
(In Italian.)
The unalterable prestige of the immortal DON GIOVANNI, which neither time nor circumstance have demolished, and the great favor with which THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO has been received in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have induced the Directors to produce
THE MAGIC FLUTE,
Which ranks as high, if not the least, as any other of Mozart's grand Operas. It will be brought out in splendid style,
WITH SEVERAL NEW SCENES, ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
and with a cast which, through the great artistic resources at the command of the Directors, will certainly be found a most extraordinary one.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

Madame COLSON as.....	THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT
Madame GAZZANIGA as.....

POLITICAL.

New-York Election.

THE FINAL RESULT ON THE STATE TICKET.

The addition of the returns from this City and from Kings County enables us to present complete results upon all of the State ticket, with the exception of the Justiceship of the Court of Appeals. The Kings County returns in regard to the latter ticket are yet to come. The total official vote, with this omission, stands as follows:

Jones	262,604	Leavenworth	251,121
Church	221,296	Denniston	203,937
Vanderpoel	220,487	Dorsheimer	226,597
Tremain	221,329	Myers	760,852
Richmond	251,982	Storey	50,844
Skinner	251,786	Chapin	251,422
Elderkin	251,167	Forrest	251,569
Lewis	221,295	Hughes	242,408
Johnson	177,329	Davies	211,513

Constitutional Loan, as far as heard: For, 132,464; Against, 95,049.

The full vote, therefore, as thus obtained, enables us to present the following majorities:

Jones over Leavenworth	1,483
Skinner over Chapin	304
Forrest over Elderkin	702

The vote in this City, as announced by the Canvassers, is as follows:

Jones	38,462	Leavenworth	18,272
Vanderpoel	38,763	Dorsheimer	21,549
Church	34,674	Denniston	22,088
Skinner	38,273	Chapin	18,273
Elderkin	38,276	Forrest	18,231
Richmond	38,293	Storey	18,294
Lewis	34,632	Hughes	21,923
Tremain	31,470	Myers	22,128
Johnson	33,155	Davies	22,995

RETURNS OF KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Canvassers were in session several hours yesterday, but were unable to finish the canvass owing to the neglect of canvassers in the Twelfth Ward in not making any return for officers on the Judiciary ticket. The result as to State Officers is as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Jones, Dem.....13,042 Leavenworth, Rep...7,971

COMPTROLLER.

Church, Dem.....11,431 Denniston, Rep.....9,446

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Tremain, Dem.....12,004 Myers, Rep.....9,467

TREASURER.

Vanderpoel, Dem...11,509 Dorsheimer, Rep....9,283

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Richmond, Dem.....12,999 Storey, Rep.....7,964

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Skinner, Dem.....12,877 Chapin, Rep.....7,492

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

Elderkin, Dem.....12,950 Forrest, Rep.....7,910

CLERK COURT OF APPEALS.

Lewis, Jr., Dem.....11,527 Hughes, Rep.....9,387

SECOND DISTRICT—SENATORS.

Gardiner, Dem.....4,980 Pierson, Rep.....4,910

THIRD DISTRICT—SENATORS.

Spinola, Dem.....5,118 Vergen, Rep.....4,556
Matfield, Ind. Dem...1,052

THE MAYORALTY.

MR. HAVEMEYER ACCEPTS THE TAMMANY NOMINATION—CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE COMMITTEE.

TAMMANY HALL, Nov. 19, 1859.

HON. WM. F. HAVEMEYER.—*Sir:* At a Mayoralty Convention, held at Tammany Hall, on Saturday, the 19th inst., you were unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty.

Your acceptance of the nomination will be hailed with gratification by the Democracy, and by our citizens generally. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN KELLY, Chairman.

WM. CALDWELL, CHARLES K. SMITH, JOHN WHEELER, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1859.

HON. JOHN KELLY, Chairman—*Dear Sir:* I have today received your note of the 19th inst., informing me that, "at a Mayoralty Convention held at Tammany Hall, on Saturday last, I was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty," and expressing your conviction "that my acceptance of the nomination will be hailed with gratification by the Democracy and by our citizens generally."

When, on the first mention of my name by the public journals in connection with that office, I announced my determination not again to assume its duties, I did not suppose it possible that any circumstances could arise to change that resolution. Recognizing the duties which every good citizen owes to the community in which he lives, I still claim the right to be governed by my own conscientious judgment as to the considerations, both of a public and private nature, which enter into such a question as that which you have presented to me.

Having served already two terms in the Mayoralty, I felt that the surrender of my personal comfort and happiness, as well as of my private interests which it then involved, should not be repeated, without a stronger hope of public advantage than I was able to entertain, but the earnest representations of citizens of all parties, the tender to me which you have made in your nomination of Corporation Counsel, of able and faithful coöperation, with an assured Identity of views as to the requirements of the Municipal Government, and your recognition, while offering a party nomination, that my duties extend alike to the whole people, induce me to yield my judgment, and to accept the nomination which you have been commissioned to offer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. F. HAVEMEYER.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Whig General Committee was held, last night, at Thorpe's Hotel, corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, Alderman JAMES WEBB in the chair.

After the Committee had been called to order, Mr. TALLMADGE stated that a delegation, according to instructions received from the Whig Committee, had waited on the American and Republican Committees, to inform them of the nomination of Mr. J. DEPEYSTER ODDEN, for Mayor. On Monday evening the delegation again waited on the Republican Executive Committee, and presented a communication requesting its concurrence in the nomination of Mr. ODDEN. This communication was read by the Committee and unanimously laid upon the table. Subsequently, Mr. OPDYKE was nominated. He (Mr. TALLMADGE) had no regard for the contempt exhibited by the Republicans for the Whigs of New-York, who, though they are few, yet are, and ever will be, firm. (Loud cheers.) The speaker proceeded to say that the delegation appointed to wait on Mr. DEPEYSTER ODDEN, had done so, but no response had been received from him. Yet it was believed that he would accept the nomination.

Mr. W. H. DRAPER trusted that the Whig Party would not surrender to Democrats or to Republicans.

Mr. TALLMADGE again took the floor, and remarked that the state of things was somewhat peculiar, and that the course of the Whigs must be a discreet one. If the Americans should take up Mr. OPDYKE, they (the Whigs) might have to stand alone. He proposed, therefore, that the question of the Mayoralty be suspended until the next meeting.

Mr. DRAPER replied that he wished to stand in the integrity of a Whig, in opposition to demoralizing Democrats or perfidious Republicans. He opposed any adjournment of the question.

Mr. TALLMADGE replied that as Mr. ODDEN had not yet declined the nomination, they could not proceed to any other nomination, or confirm that already made.

Dr. DODGE moved that a Committee should wait on Mr. ODDEN, and inform him that it was the unanimous wish of the Committee that he should accept the nomination. Carried unanimously.

Some discussion ensued on a motion to nominate candidates for Corporation Counsel and Governor of the Alms-house. Mr. WHEELER's motion to lay the subject on the table was lost.

Mr. W. T. JENNINGS was opposed to any delay in the nominations, in the hope that the Americans would adopt Mr. OPDYKE for Mayor. They would not adopt him, and the Whigs ought not to compromise their principles by seeking an alliance with them.

Mr. TALLMADGE still advised delay, at least till Saturday night.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS was of opinion that all intercourse between Republicans and Whigs was forever suspended. The Democrats of Tammany Hall would have treated the Whig Committee, bearing the honored name of DEPEYSTER ODDEN, in a more respectful manner. What might be done with Americans he did not know. It seemed to him wise to suspend the nomination of Corporation Counsel for a few days.

A motion to reconsider was passed, and the nominations were deferred. The meeting adjourned till Saturday.

TAMMANY HALL SCHOOL CONVENTIONS.

The Ward Conventions of the Tammany Hall Democracy, advertised to be held last evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of School Commissioner, Inspector and Trustee, assembled in a majority of the wards, in some of which nominations were made. In a majority, however, adjournments were carried, while in some few no meeting took place. The following is a *résumé* of the work done in each ward:

First Ward.—Commissioner—J. H. Williams. Inspector—Thos. Brennan. Trustees—John J. Murphy, James Fitzsimmons, John Harris.

Second Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Third Ward.—Adjourned till Wednesday evening.

Fourth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Fifth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Sixth Ward.—Commissioner—Timothy Brennan. Inspector—John H. Wedgin. Trustees—Owen Hurney, Geo. Pierson, Matthew Tully.

Seventh Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Thursday evening.

Eighth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Ninth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Tenth Ward.—Met and and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Eleventh Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Twelfth Ward.—Commissioner—James McHean. The other nominations will be made on Saturday evening.

Thirteenth Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Fourteenth Ward.—Commissioner—Henry P. West. Inspector—Daniel Slavin. Trustees—George De Barham, John Nugent.

Fifteenth Ward.—No meeting at the place designated.

Sixteenth Ward.—Commissioner—Dewitt C. Peters. Inspector—L. H. Rasimmil. Trustees—Wm. Caldwell, Samuel Osgood.

Seventeenth Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Eighteenth Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Friday evening.

Nineteenth Ward.—Commissioner—John Wier. Inspector—Thos. Lyon. Trustees—Wm. Hitchman, James McCann.

Twentieth Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

Twenty-first Ward.—Commissioner—H. P. Carr. Inspector—Nelson Smith. Trustees—A. D. Benson, A. Bandon.

Twenty-second Ward.—Adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

TAMMANY FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Fourth Aldermanic District Convention (Tammany) met last evening, corner of Birmingham and Madison streets, in accordance with the adjournment. J. E. KERRIGAN occupied the chair, and Mr. CHARLES MCBRIEN received the nomination for Alderman.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The sub-Committee appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee, to make arrangements for the election, held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to have a grand mass meeting in the course of a few days, at which JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN A. DIX, JAMES T. BRADY and CHAS. O'CONOR (who is to preside) would speak.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CANDIDATES FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL AND ALMS-HOUSE GOVERNOR.

The Republicans of this City met in Convention last evening at their head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Corporation Counsel and Governor of the Alms house. WM. CURTIS NOYES presided, and MESSRS. LAMBIER and BALL were appointed Secretaries. Mr. NOYES, on taking the Chair, congratulated the Convention upon the present condition and future prospects of the party. There was a sharp contest over the question of the Sixth Ward delegation, which was finally decided in favor of admitting O. W. BRENNAN and his associates.

The two candidates named for Corporation Attorney were E. DELAFIELD SMITH and SOLOMON L. HELL. Upon the second ballot, Mr. HELL received 57 votes, Mr. SMITH 52, and A. W. BRADFORD 1. Mr. HELL was declared the candidate, and his nomination was then made unanimous.

There were three ballots for Almshouse Governor, the last resulting as follows: W. T. PINCKNEY, (present incumbent,) 56; JAMES M. TUTHILL, 54.

The nomination of Mr. PINCKNEY was afterwards made unanimous.

During the evening a delegation from the People's Convention was received, and a request made that they would unite with them upon one set of candidates. A resolution was adopted that such a course was inexpedient.

A Committee was appointed to apprise the candidates of their nomination.

AMERICAN COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The American Councilmanic Convention of the Fourth District met at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Grand-street, last evening, and adjourned, after organizing, to Monday evening next.

The American Councilmanic Convention of the Fifth District met last evening at No. 327 Bowery, and after organizing by the appointment of C. CORSON, Chairman, adjourned to Monday evening.

The Convention of the Sixth District was advertised to meet, but did not—at least not at the place designated.

The Convention of the Seventh District met as advertised, and on motion, proceeded to nominate part of a ticket, as follows: CHARLES L. DECKER, Twelfth Ward; JOHN L. NOYES, Twenty-first Ward; IRA ALLEN, Twenty-second Ward. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Republicans and get them to indorse those nominated, and fill up the rest of the ticket.

A MOZART CONVENTION IN SEARCH OF A HALL.

The Mozart Hall Convention in the Fourth Councilmanic District was advertised to meet last evening, at the Sixth-Ward Hotel, in Centre-street, but when the hour arrived, the proprietor of that establishment, either not liking the adamantine appearance of the Delegates, (who numbered about fifty, and were led on by "Fatty" WELSH,) or for some other unexplained reason, declined to furnish them with a room, whereupon the Convention adjourned to the "Ivy Green," in Elm-street. It could not be expected that the proprietor of so romantic a spot as the "Ivy Green" would entertain a set of customers who had been expelled from the Sixth-Ward Hotel, and accordingly he gave them a decided and emphatic "no." They then repaired to the Shakespeare Hotel, but the keeper of that dramatic retreat, on seeing the party, turned up his nose in disgust, and gave a still more decided refusal than he of the "Ivy Green." The Convention then adjourned to the Fifth-Ward Hotel in West Broadway. Here, too, they met with a positive refusal of accommodations. They next proceeded to the basement of No. 7 Duane-street, occupied as a bar-room, but, on account of some objections on the part of the delegates to the place, or for some other reason unascertained by our reporter, they again adjourned to a liquor shop kept by ANDY SHEEHAN, in Market-street. By this time the disaffection among the delegates had broken out into open war, and patriotism began to give place to liquor. The sober ones, therefore, among the party, put their heads together, and, after a brief conference, one of them announced, in a loud voice and with an air of triumph, that "the Mozart Hall Councilmanic Convention is hereby adjourned to Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., at No. 7 Duane-street. Delegates will please be punctual in their attendance."

ORGANIZING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONFLICT.

A well-attended meeting of the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward was held, last evening, at Friendship Hall, in West Sixteenth-street, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign of 1860, and effecting a union of all the opposition elements in support of Republican nominations. The following officers were unanimously elected:

For President—William R. Stafford.
Vice-Presidents—Stuart L. Woodford, Mordecai L. Marsh.
Secretaries—Charles A. Clark, Adrian Graff, Jr.
Treasurer—Stephen W. Jones.

This is the first movement in the City by way of preparation for the Presidential campaign, and shows an unwonted degree of alertness on the part of the Republicans.

POLITICS AT THE SOUTH.

A public meeting was held in Barbour County, Va., on the 7th, concerning the Harper's Ferry affair. A Committee of thirteen was appointed to notify all Abolitionists to leave the county within sixty days. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the invasion, thanking Governor WISE and President BUCHANAN for their course, and Governor PACKER of Pennsylvania for having promptly surrendered COOK, and declaring their purpose to insist upon the surrender of all accomplices in other States, no matter who they might be. They also declare that, notwithstanding the invasion,

"We assert a confidence in the conservative element and spirit of the mass of the Northern people, and that, our brethren there will unite with us in strengthening the bonds of government—the preservation of law and order, and in suppressing the incendiary movements and purposes of an infuriated and misguided portion of their population, who blindly plot the destruction of the Union."

A meeting of the Opposition Party was held in Barbour County on the same day. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the extravagance and corruption of the present Administration, and declaring their readiness to "support the nominee of a National Convention of the Opposition Party, if he he be a good and true man."

An Opposition meeting was also held in Accomac County, at which resolutions were adopted declaring it to be essential to the continuance of the union of these United States, and the peace and welfare of the country, that the Opposition Party nominate as their candidates, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, *men who are opposed to all Slavery agitation and sectionalism, in any shape or form*, whether it be that of the fire-eaters of the South, the "Irrepressible conflict" doctrine of SEWARD, or that of Territorial Sovereignty as advocated by DOUGLAS, which is equally pernicious to the peace of the country.

The Washington correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, thus speaks of the political effect of the Harper's Ferry affair:

"Its effect will be to unite the South. But the South can not stand alone. She must be lent a helping hand, and that must be extended from the Northwest. Unless those States go along with the South, SEWARD is as good as President, and the Union is as good as severed. The aim of the Democracy is therefore to select some man, who, above all others, is strong in the Northwest. Who is that man? Every body knows *who he is!* There are few men here who do not agree that the stock of DOUGLAS has risen far above par."

The Richmond *Whig* says that the silence of the North concerning the Brown invasion convinces them that the whole North sympathizes with it, or that those who do not are so small a minority that they dare not take any public action. It comes to the conclusion that the South must protect herself,—and it recommends the following as the best method of meeting the crisis:

"What is the North to do without the markets of the South? This is the string upon which we must play, to bring the North to its senses. Our Legislature will soon be in session. Let them pass a law imposing a license tax upon the merchant who sells an article manufactured at or imported from the North, and thereby encourage direct foreign trade. Let them protect our own domestic manufactures; let them complete our leading lines of internal improvements—and as our railroads are built with the people's money, let them require the Presidents (who are mostly too fond of taking pleasant excursions to the North) to purchase at home every article they may require, provided they can get it on fair terms, and of as good quality as they can at the North. This policy will keep our money at home, enrich the merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer, and withdraw from our Northern *brethren* the aid and comfort we so lavishly bestow on them, to forge our chains. Do this, and Northern capital will find its way to our cities, for investment in commerce and manufactures. Do this, and the mechanics of the North, instigated by their innate sagacity, will transfer their workshops to the more genial South, where no ice impedes the turning water-wheel. Do this, and you avert the storm, and strengthen us for any future shock that may occur."

The Louisville *Journal* reviews the position of the various prominent parties at the North who have been charged with complicity in the Harper's Ferry invasion. It thus concludes:

"While thus charging home upon some of the Republican leaders, that, according to present appearances, they are very far from being guiltless in regard to the Harper's Ferry tragedy, we should not omit to repeat the expression of our perfect conviction that more than nine-tenths of that party had as little to do with it, and as little knowledge of it, as the men of any other party in the nation. If we believed, as some of the Southern Democratic organs profess to believe, that the masses of the great party of the North connived at the projected insurrection or now approve it, we should consider the American people accursed as a nation. We should wish to see the Union dissolved to-day."

The Columbia *South Carolinian* advises the South to stand united, so as to take whatever action the result of the Presidential election may render necessary. The result of the New-York election, it says, renders Mr. SEWARD's nomination nearly certain, and it adds:

"His election would be the act of planting a battery of destruction in the most commanding position, and for the South to wait until its terrible volleys were opened upon her social structure would be an unpardonable act of political folly and supineness."

The Mobile *Register* draws the following picture of the political opponents of Judge DOUGLAS in the South: "And political fanaticism is not confined to the North of our land. We have men in our midst, among them devoted, self-sacrificing, heroic patriots, who will knowingly misrepresent an opponent, close their ears to the truth, falsify facts, bring wanton accusations, and, if need be, do deeds of blood in behalf of the country they love and the cause they have espoused. There are those men who, believing a separate existence to be the paramount blessing to the South, think all means pure to lead to that end. We know those who, when reproached with a false accusation against a man or men, replied: 'We know it is not so; but our people are supine, they must be roused, they must be trained to resistance.' And feeling that they are animated by patriotic and not selfish motives, they unhesitatingly fan the fire of prejudice, and feed it with whatever lies ready to their hands. Of this nature is, to a great extent, the opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS. A portion of his most bitter opponents *have no other objection to him than their belief that his election would perpetuate the Union, and throw back Southern nationality fifty years.* Hence they will pass silently, or even repeat, charges the falsest, insinuations the most unjust, assertions the most baseless, provided only they tell against this one man."

THE PRESIDENCY IN VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would beg to call your attention to the first response which has been made in Virginia to the clamor of the Richmond *Enquirer* for protective legislation in the Territories. The first mass meeting of the Democracy which has taken place in Virginia, preparatory to the campaign of 1860, came off at Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, last week. It was presided over by Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, and is reported to have been large and enthusiastic. The significance of the meeting is not impaired by the locality, Berkeley being the adjoining county to Charlestown, the seat of the late trial and present alleged excitement.

Among the resolutions unanimously adopted were the following:

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the coöperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, *and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concurring alone in Slavery*, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "Slavery question," upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—*non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory or in the District of Columbia.*

Resolved, That the Democracy of Berkeley decline to indicate any choice of a candidate for the next Presidency, believing that the Democratic Party of the Union, acting through its representatives at Charleston, will consider merit, experience and not personal ambitions in making its selection, but be governed solely by a regard for the best interests of the country and the maintenance of those cardinal principles which have been shown by experience to be most conducive to our national advancement. This meeting, therefore, expresses the willingness of the Democrats of Berkeley to support with cordiality and zeal whomsoever may be the choice of the Charleston Convention, be he from the North, South, East or West, provided he be a sound national and conservative Democrat, true to all the principles of the party, devoted to the perpetuity of the whole country, and determined to recognize, maintain and defend the constitutional rights of the South.

Resolved, That as citizens of a border county, peculiarly interested in the right issues of the present crisis, and no less devoted to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, we rejoice to recognize and to applaud the prompt and patriotic action of Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, in the trying position in which it placed him. If the spirit which animated him shall assert its power throughout the Northern States, it will allay the apprehensions and confirm the hopes of honest patriots throughout our still united country.

Not altogether wanting in significance is the failure of Berkeley County to nominate Gov. WISE for the Presidency. If His Excellency has any strength in Virginia it is supposed to lie in the district lately represented in Congress by Mr. FAULKNER, but it appears not to have developed itself in the late meeting either by indorsing the Governor or his views of party policy.

The compliment to Gov. PACKER, the present Douglas Democratic Executive of Pennsylvania, for his prompt and efficient execution of the laws, is not an unimportant symptom of the temper of the meeting.

Will the *Inquirer* tell us what is to pay in Virginia? Is Douglas stock rising there as it is everywhere else? And will our servile officeholders at the North be pleased to make a note of this initial step of preparation in the Old Dominion for the contest of 1860.

A WATCHER OF THE SIGNS.

SENATOR GWIN IN REPLY TO MR. DOUGLAS.

The Washington *Constitution*, of yesterday morning, contains a letter from Hon. W. M. GWIN in reply to Judge DOUGLAS's accusation that in referring to the record in the case of CHASE's amendment he omitted half of it. He says:

"The charge thus made by Judge DOUGLAS is, to say the least, entirely unwarranted and unfounded, as is proved by the record. The 'record' from which I quoted in my letter is the official Journal of the Senate of the United States. From it the amendments of Messrs. CHASE and TAUMBULL are extracted in full, without the change, omission, or addition of a single word or letter. In both cases no amendment was made or even proposed to either of said amendments from the date of their being offered in the Senate by Messrs. CHASE and TRUMBULL until the final vote was taken on both propositions. That there may be no further controversy on this subject I append hereto certified copies of the Senate Journal, with the yeas and nays on both the amendments."

[Advertisement.]

REAL ESTATE SALE.
No. 414 Broadway.

This valuable lot and house, 26 feet 10 inches front, and 85 feet deep, next to the corner of Canal-street, on Broadway, will positively be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on this Wednesday, 23d November, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, and under the direction of MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER, Referee.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT SACRIFICE.—Thousands of ladies are daily crowding the store of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. Thousands of dollars are daily sacrificed in this establishment in the immense reduction of rich dress, and thousands of dollars' worth the same goods are still offered up at the shrine of necessity. Rich silk robes, rich dress silks, rich French merinos, rich Paris delaines, and all other rich dress goods, are now offered at a positive reduction of 40 per cent. on the original cost.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO KNOW A GENTLEMAN.—When you meet a man with one of KNOX's hats on his head you can set him down as being a gentleman and a man of taste. What a difference a hat makes in the appearance of a person, especially one of KNOX's—there is such style and elegance about it. Call on KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and examine his superb assortment of hats and caps.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Diptheria, scarlatina and croup are prevailing to an alarming extent among children of all ages; by using these famous antiseptic remedies on the first symptoms of the disease, parents will be spared excessive grief and trouble.

[Advertisement.]

MONSTROUS! REALLY MONSTROUS!—That Russian Giant, just arrived at Barnum's Museum, is a wonder. You should see that tremendous individual. All other giants are pigmies beside him. Splendid drama of "Eustache" repeated at BARNUM's this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 22.

$6,000 U. S. 6s '74	103⅜	25 Erie Railroad	73⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s	103½	19 do	73¼
4,000 Missouri 6s	84¾	32 Hudson River R	43⅝
11,000 do	84¾	30 do	43⅝
4,000 C. R. 1st M. B	89½	50 do	43 41
2,000 C. R. 3d M. B. '63	67	100 Harlem Railroad	10
3,000 do	68	15 Harlem R. Pref	36
5,000 do	69	15 N. H. & Hartford R.	124
1,000 E. R. 4th M. B	45	100 Reading Railroad	38
1,000 E. R. C. bs. '71	28	72 Michigan Cen. R	69¾
3,000 Ill. R. R. 1st m	103⅝	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R	63⅝
2,000 do	103½	20 do	63⅝
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs.	12⅝	850 Panama Railroad	136
2,000 do	13	50 do	860 136¾
1,000 G. & C. 1st mo	97½	75 do	860 135⅝
3,000 do	93⅝	50 do	810 136
10 Park Bank	108½	25 do	860 136
200 Penn. C. C	130 84	100 do	135⅝
200 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90 100	5 do	138¾
185 do	99¾	60 do	136⅝
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	60 72	50 do	137
65 do	73⅛	300 Ill. Central R	60¼
100 do	830 73¾	100 do	60
150 do	73⅝	70 do	60 4
50 do	860 73⅞	50 do	860 60 4
250 do	860 74	150 do	60 4
10 do	810 73¼	200 Gal. & Chicago R	72 4
430 do	74	150 do	72 4
1036 N. Y. Central R	80¾	200 do	b30 72¾
100 do	860 80⅝	100 do	72¾
200 do	860 80⅝	200 Chic. & Rock Is. R	63¼
100 do	860 80⅝	200 do	b60 63¼
400 do	80⅝	550 do	63¼
21 do	80½	10 2d-av. Railroad	101

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '74	103⅝	50 Reading R	b60 38¾
6 000 E. R. 1st M. Bs	90	62 Mich. Cen. R	41
3,000 Chi. & R. I. Bs	92½	50 Galena & Chic. R	72⅝
300 Pac. Mail S. Co	74¾	100 do	b60 73
50 do	b60 75	50 do	830 72¾
250 do	b15 75	500 Harlem R. Pref	36
50 do	860 74¾	50 do	b7 36
25 do	75	50 Panama R	810 137¾
50 do	75¼	50 do	137¾
50 do	b60 75¼	200 do	137
300 N. Y. Cen. R	b60 80¾	50 do	810 136¾
25 Erie Railroad	74	50 do	136¾
150 do	73¾	50 do	830 136¾
100 Hud. River R	b30 41¾	25 do	135¾
150 do	41¾	25 do	136
101 do	b30 41¾	115 Chic. & Rock Isl. R	63¼
50 do	41¾		

TUESDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

There was a decided increase to-day in the speculative spirit of the Stock Exchange, and the advance on several descriptions was quite rapid. Panama shares led off in the forenoon at 136 ⅌ cent., being a further rise of 1 ⅌ cent. on the movement of yesterday, and 4 ⅌ cent. above the opening price on Monday. The demand soon absorbed 1,000 shares at this figure, cash, and 135½ @½, seller 60 days, all on the printed list of sales, and before the early Board dispersed 137¼ ⅌ cent., cash, was paid, and 137, seller 60 days, bid. On the assembling of the Second Board, 137¾ ⅌ cent. was paid, and more stock offered, and this appeared, for the moment, to be the turning point. Further sales were made at 137@136¼@136, and the last figure bid for more at the very close. The movement was almost as striking in Pacific Mail and Hudson River shares. The first opened in the forenoon with some appearance of dragging at 73@73½, but soon advanced to 74 ⅌ cent. At the Second Board the demand was renewed at 74¼@75@75¼, closing finally 75@75½ ⅌ cent. The orders for Hudson River Shares carried the stock from 40½ up to 42 ⅌ cent., which price was paid after the printed list in the afternoon, and bid at the close. Two of the Western Shares, Galena and Rock Island, also showed more strength, although the first-named was strongly opposed by the *short* sellers early in the day. Some ten-day contracts, made last week at 71¾@71½, fell due to-day, with no superabundant supply of cash stock. The price, after opening weak at 72½, went gradually up to 73@73½, at the close. The advance in Rock Island was to 63¾@½ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central was weak at the opening, 60¼ ⅌ cent., and but partially recovered through the day, closing at 60½ ⅌ cent. The other Western shares were quiet, at steady prices. New-York Central opened at the closing rate of Monday, 80½. The first demand was supplied at that rate, but on the subsequent call of the stock 80½@¾ ⅌ cent. was paid at the Board, and the stock was subsequently taken privately at the same figures, 80½, seller 10 days, bid at the close of business in the afternoon. Erie shares were ¼@¾ higher, and a good demand shown for the Bonds of the Company, none of which appeared to be influenced in the slightest measure by the notice from Albany of legal proceedings to enforce payment of interest on the First Mortgage of $3,000,000, for which the State of New-York, through her Comptroller, is the Trustee. The amount of coupons overdue is $210,000, which, under any legal circumstances, could be paid off in a brief period, on order to the present Receiver from the Supreme Court. The Third Mortgage sold up from 67 to 69 ⅌ cent., without bringing out over $10,000. The First Mortgage at 90 ⅌ cent. The Convertibles at 26 ⅌ cent. Hudson First Mortgage brought 103½@103¾, and Galena Firsts 93¾ ⅌ cent. The State list was again weak on Virginias, on a supply said to come from some of the interior Free Banks of that State. The Federal Fives of 1874 advanced to 103¾ ⅌ cent. The general market in the afternoon closed firm.

Our inquiries in reference to Money rates to-day led to no change in our previous quotations. A leading Discount House reports very prime lists of indorsed bills, 90 days to 6 months, at 6½@7 ⅌ cent., and shorter dates, in the shape of prime 60 day acceptances, at 6 ⅌ cent., with exceptional cases at 5½ ⅌ cent. Demand Loans to the Stock Brokers' rate, 5@6 ⅌ cent., find private lenders, and 6 ⅌ cent. at Bank, with only a moderate employment to day. The Bill Brokers are borrowers to some extent on pledge of their Receivables at from 6 to 7 ⅌ cent.

The *Asia's* mail for Europe to-morrow will not be a very heavy one. The Exchanges have been steady at the figures of last week, but not a large general business done. The leading Bankers have made credit settlements and drawn to a fair extent at 110 on London, while Southern Bank bills were done at 109¾@¾. On Paris 5.15@5.13¾@60 days; some parcels of Southern Bank bills, with indorsement here, sold at 5.15¾ net. There was less done at Sight on either London or Paris than last week, and no Gold engagements are reported from the ship's office this afternoon. The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports this week is 93,000 bales, the heaviest of the season.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3–10 @ —
New-England	1–5 @ —
New-Jersey	1–5 @ —
Philadelphia	⅛ @ —
Baltimore	⅛ @ —
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛ @ ¼
Interior Maryland	⅛ @ ¼
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅛ @ ⅜
South Carolina and Georgia	⅛ @ ½
North Carolina	1–8 @ 1¼
Virginia	⅛ @ ¼
Illinois and Wisconsin	2–8 @ ½
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1–8 @ 1—
Free Indiana	1–8 @ 1—
Louisiana	⅜ @ ¾
Mobile	¼ @ —
Canada	½ @ ⅝
Missouri	1–8 @ 1⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	84	90
120 acre warrants, per acre	71	76
160 acre warrants, per acre	71	76

DRAFTS AND CHEQUES.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1–5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1–5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1–5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes	£4 86
Bank of France Notes	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@8 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dols	1 06	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02 —
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Spanish Qrs. each	21 —
Five-franc pcs	98	Span. ½ & 1-16 pcs.	1 27 —
French Crowns	1 10	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08	Sovereigns	4 85 4 87
Prussian Thalers	71	Twenty francs	3 85 —
Guilders	40	Ten-thaler pcs	7 86 —
English Silver	4 80	Ten-guilder pcs	3 98 —
Spanish Dollars	1 08	Spanish Doub'n	16 25 16 90
Old Am. Dollars	1 01½	Patriot Doub'n	15 65 15 70
		Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $177,742; payments, $129,858; balance this afternoon, $5,544,383.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD, OCT. 1.

Capital Stock	$13,118,962
Funded Debt	10

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2552. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN PANIC.

Pennsylvania Comes Nobly to the Aid of Virginia.

CHARLESTOWN APPALLED BY A COW.

Correspondence and Other Historical Data.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Gov. WISE left Harper's Ferry this morning for Richmond, after receiving a dispatch from Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, tendering him the services of 10,000 men, and offering to station a guard along the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Gov. WISE returned thanks for the offer, assuring Gov. PACKER that Virginia was able to protect her honor. After the departure of the Governor, Col. ELLIOTT addressed the military, telling them that it was possible they might have to undergo arduous and perilous duties, and that he felt satisfied that, should the Commonwealth be invaded, they would effectually wipe out the stain.

Last night, at 9 o'clock, an alarm was given by one of the sentinels firing his rifle. Military orders were sounded from one end of the town to the other, and caused very great panic among women and children and some men whose nervous systems have become much disordered by the late events. Shutters were closed and lights extinguished in quick time. The excitement continued until 10 o'clock, when it was ascertained that the sentinel had mistaken a cow for a man—that he challenged her, she wouldn't halt, and he fired.

At 3 o'clock this morning another alarm was occasioned by the report of three guns. A sentinel came rushing in, and reported having hailed three men, who, instead of halting, fired at him. Scouts were sent out, but no one could be found, and the town was in an uproar for the balance of the night. The fact is that the soldiers regard it as a frolic, and it is believed that some of them were under the influence of whisky, and were playing pranks on their comrades. All has been quiet to-day.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Major-General TALIAFERRO arrived here on the express train last evening, and assumed, by direction of Gov. WISE, the command of all the forces. Gen. TALIAFERRO does not supercede Col. DAVIS, but was entitled by rank to the command of the whole forces. Col. DAVIS has been disfranchised under the Anti-Dueling act from holding any office, civil or military, in Virginia. He has acted here as an advising officer.

There was a rumor afloat to-day that there was a party of marauders in the mountains, near Cherry Run.

The sentinels at Charlestown are reported to have been fired on last night.

Gov. WISE exhibits no sort of fear of rescue, but thinks it best to have a good force on the lookout. In reply to a gentleman who asked him this morning if he had any fears of a rescue, he answered he never had the least, but considered it the finest opportunity that had ever offered to put the State into military training. He added: "I can now teach my boys how to carry biscuit in their knapsacks and to arrange bullets in their cartridge-boxes."

EXCITEMENT ON THE PAN-HANDLE.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

A special messenger has arrived here from Northampton, eastern shore of Virginia, for volunteers, it having been ascertained there that an attempt is to be made on the 25th to run off slaves to Canada. There is great excitement among the whole population there.

GOV. WISE IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Gov. WISE reached here this evening. He says BROWN is certain to be hung, if he lives to the day now fixed for his execution. The letters written him, expository of plans for BROWN's rescue, he says, are from highly respectable sources. He nevertheless has no idea that any attempt will be made.

SCENES AT PETERSBURGH, VA.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY FOR HARPER'S FERRY—ARREST OF BEGGARS AND STRANGERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURGH, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

Early yesterday morning this city was the scene of quite an extensive military display. Three of the local volunteer companies had been telegraphed by Gov. WISE, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Virginia, to proceed to Harper's Ferry. The receipt of these orders produced great excitement in the city. By 9 o'clock the volunteers had gathered at their head-quarters, where, arrayed in their uniforms and bearing their muskets, they nervously awaited further orders. The orders were for them to proceed to the Court-house, whence they marched to the Richmond depot, without the tap of drum or the shrill whistle of the fife. The whole night had been one of intense excitement and concern, and these precautions were adopted that the uneasiness which was felt might not be aggravated. The Light Infantry Grays, under command of Col. JOSEPH V. SCOTT, numbered 45 men. The Artillery, numbering 38 men, with two field-pieces, was in command of Capt. NICHOLS. The City Guard, embracing 32 men, was headed by Capt. MAY. A large detachment of the volunteer force, with two large guns, was ordered to remain in case of an attack upon Petersburgh, which appeared to be feared in some quarters.

Lt.-Col. D. A. WEISIGER in taking command of the soldiers, made them a brief speech, telling them that they were not going upon a pleasure excursion, but to active duty at the seat of war. He assured them that if they fail to perform their duty bravely they would be held amenable to martial law. He was anxious that they should prove themselves as valiant as those who went from Richmond under the command of Gov. WISE to rescue Harper's Ferry from the hands of the seventeen insurgents some time ago; and above all, he urged them to vindicate the honor of Virginia.

The crowd which had assembled at the depot cheered the Colonel's speech heartily, and the train, with the defenders of Virginia, moved off. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning when it left. In one of the companies was ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., member of Congress elect.

Scenes of an affecting nature transpired when the military were ordered away. Maidens shed tears as they embraced their lovers tenderly, perhaps for the last time. Wives wept at their husband's departure, and prayed that they might not fall into the hands of the "rascally Abolitionists;" and friends on every side were solicitous for the fate of the departing ones. Many were the maledictions visited, mentally, upon the Northern scoundrels who had threatened to rescue old BROWN, and who thus drew from their homes so many citizens.

The panic has seized all classes of the people, and most exaggerated reports are in circulation. Some think that hordes of Northerners are on their way to invade the State which has given birth to Presidents and statesmen. Petersburgh has been divided into patrol districts, and fines of $25 and $50 are to be imposed upon those who disobey orders to perform patrol duty whenever Major DAVENPORT, the officer left to protect the city, may call for their services. Seven men each from eight companies were on patrol duty last night, and a special detachment was sent to guard the powder-magazine on the other side of the river Appomattox. These warlike preparations are of course a serious interruption to all business in the city, and the suspicions which are excited by them contribute to the same result. If five or six negroes are seen talking together, they are speedily magnified by rumor into a hundred, armed with pitchforks and scythe blades. Beggars are arrested and put into jail, and strangers, if they happen to be poorly dressed, are accosted by the Police and examined. Two of this class who were found a night or two ago, had in their possession a tin cup and a whisky-flask, with a little spirits in it, supposed to be of Northern manufacture, an old jack-knife and a piece of string. They were ordered to leave the city immediately; but before they had time to comply with the injunction they were again taken into custody, and introduced to his Honor Mayor TOWNES, and a keeper of a clothing store appeared as a witness, and testified that one of the prisoners came into his store and asked him for an old waistcoat; that he told a story about having been at Wheeling and at Harper's Ferry, and that he said he was then on his way to Wilmington, N. C.

Another witness testified that while the prisoner was in the store his companion remained outside, and that while there he whispered to a negro who went into the store and told the prisoner that his friend wished him to come out. After having done this the negro went away.

A Mr. DAWSON then deposed that the ragged prisoner came to his store and begged for an old pair of pantaloons, which he gave him. He had seen both prisoners lounging about the city previously. One of them, named HASTINGS, admitted that he had been drinking beer, and that he was affected by it. He stated that he was a hard-working man, but that he could find nothing to do; that he lived in Baltimore, and never dreamed of doing any harm to the South. Mr. DAWSON had given him a pair of pants, and he called on Mr. MADDOX to help finish out a suit. His companion stated his name was King; that he was entirely innocent of any intention to do harm, and that he had only asked the negro to call HASTINGS out of the store. Mayor TOWNES concluded that both prisoners ought to go to jail, and committed them accordingly.

This morning a citizen named SYLVANUS JOHNSON arrested and brought before the Mayor a man who gave his name as THOMAS BROWN. This man called on Mr. JOHNSON, who is the proprietor of a flouring mill, and informed him that he possessed a secret by which he could make a millstone fit for use in a few minutes without using the pick. JOHNSON considered the explanation which he persuaded BROWN to give, very absurd, but nevertheless deemed it best to humor him until he drew from him a statement that he was at Harper's Ferry when BROWN captured the town. He said that when the marines broke open the engine-house he saw Old BROWN signing an order to something, and heard him say that the one upon whom the order was drawn ought to be honest enough to pay it, "as they had taken from him $300." He stated that he had come from Richmond, by private conveyance about seven miles, and that he had then taken the cars to this city. Mr. JOHNSON thought all this "very suspicious," and he considered it his duty to arrest the stranger. His Honor decided that Mr. JOHNSON did right, and praised him for his vigilance. THOMAS BROWN was remanded to jail.

On Sunday, two men were in the city looking for a missing negro. As they were strangers they were arrested, but succeeded in proving themselves owners of negroes just out of the city, and were, therefore, released from custody. These statements will convey some idea of the excited state of public feeling at present. And yet there are many sober-minded and sensible people who begin to feel disgusted at the foolish fears, and at the unnecessary alarms which have prevailed. Many are desirous of selling their slaves; others talk of leaving the State and settling elsewhere.

There are, in Petersburgh, a number of gentlemen who have come from Northern cities to engage in business. They have, in all respects, conducted themselves in an orderly, upright, gentlemanly manner, but now they are subjected to unjust suspicions by the too zealous vigilants. Every unguarded expression is noted, and every action, especially in the presence of negroes, is observed. Politicians, of course, do all they can to make the most of the agitated state of feeling. WISE is spoken of warmly for the Presidency. SYCAMORE.

JOHN BROWN IN PRISON.

THREE CHARACTERISTIC LETTERS FROM JOHN BROWN—HE IS NOT DISMAYED AT THE PROSPECT OF DEATH.

A gentleman of this City, who has received the following letter from JOHN BROWN, has handed it to us for publication:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 17, 1859.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND: I have just received your most kind and welcome letter of the 15th inst., but did not get any other from you. I am under many obligations to you, and to your father, for all the kindness you have shown me, especially since my disaster. May God and your own consciousness ever be your rewarders. Tell your father that I am quite cheerful—that I do not feel myself in the least degraded by my imprisonment, my chain, or the near prospect of the gallows. *Men* cannot imprison or chain or hang the soul. I go joyfully, in behalf of millions that "have no rights" that this *great and glorious*, this *Christian* Republic is "bound to respect." Strange change in morals, political as well as Christian, since 1776! I look forward to other changes to take place in God's good time, fully believing that the "fashion of this world passeth away."

Farewell. May God abundantly bless you all!

Your friend, JOHN BROWN.

The *Independent* of this week publishes a longer letter from BROWN, written in response to a note from Rev. H. L. VAILL, of Litchfield, Ct. The italics are BROWN'S own:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859.

Rev. H. L. VAILL:

My Dear Steadfast Friend: Your most kind and most welcome letter of the 8th inst., reached me in due time.

I am very grateful for all the good feeling you express, and also for the kind counsels you give, together with your prayers in my behalf. Allow me here to say, that notwithstanding "my soul is amongst lions," still I believe that "God in very deed is with me." You will not therefore feel surprised when I tell you that "I am joyful in all my tribulations;" that I do not feel condemned of him whose judgment is just; nor of my own conscience. Nor do I feel degraded by my imprisonment, my chain, or prospect of the gallows. I have not only been (though utterly unworthy) permitted to "suffer affliction with God's people," but have also had a great many rare opportunities for "preaching *righteousness* in the great congregation." I trust it will not be all lost. The jailor (in whose charge I am) and his family, and assistants, have all been most kind; and notwithstanding he was one of the bravest of all who *fought me*, he is *now* being abused for his humanity. So far as my observation goes, none but *brave* men are likely to be *humane* to a fallen foe. "Cowards prove their *courage* by their *ferocity*." It may be done in that way with but little risk.

I wish I could write you about a few only of the interesting times I here experience with different classes of men, *clergymen* among others. Christ, the great captain of *liberty* as well as of salvation, and who began his mission, as foretold of him, by proclaiming it, saw fit to take from me a sword of steel after I had carried it for a time; but he has put another in my hand, ("the sword of the Spirit,") and I pray God to make me a faithful soldier, wherever he may send me, not less on the scaffold than when surrounded by my warmest sympathizers.

My dear old friend, I do assure you I have not forgotten our last meeting, nor our retrospective look over the route by which God had then led us; and I bless his name that he has again enabled me to hear your words of cheering and comfort, at a time when I, at least, am on the "brink of Jordan." See Bunyan's Pilgrim. God in infinite mercy grant us soon another meeting on the opposite shore. I have often passed under the rod of him whom I call my father; and certainly no son ever heeded it oftener: and I have enjoyed much of life, as I was enabled to discover the secret of this somewhat early. It has been in making the prosperity and the happiness of others *my own*; so that really I have had a great deal of prosperity. I am very prosperous still; and looking forward to a time when "peace on earth and good-will to men" shall everywhere prevail. I have no murmuring thoughts or envious feelings to fret my mind. "I'll praise my Maker with my breath."

I am an unworthy nephew of Deacon JOHN, and I loved him much; and in view of the many choice friends I have had here, I am led the more earnestly to pray, "gather not my soul with the *unrighteous*."

Your assurance of the earnest sympathy of the friends in my native land is very grateful to my feelings; and allow me to say a word of comfort to them:

As I believe most firmly that God reigns, I cannot believe that anything I have *done, suffered, or may yet suffer, will be lost to the cause of God or of humanity*. And before I began my work at Harper's Ferry, I felt assured that, in the *worst event*, it would certainly pay. I often expressed that belief; and I can now see no possible cause to alter my mind. I am not as yet, in the *main*, at all disappointed. I have been a *good deal* disappointed as it regards *myself* in not keeping up *to my own plans*; but I now feel entirely reconciled to that even; for God's plan was infinitely better, *no doubt*, for I should have kept to my own. Had Samson kept to his determination of not telling Delilah wherein his great strength lay, he would probably have never overturned the house. I did not tell Delilah, but I was induced to act very *contrary* to my *better judgment*; and I have lost my *two* noble boys, and other friends, if not my *two eyes*.

But "God's will, *not mine*, be done." I feel a comfortable hope that like that erring servant of whom I have just been writing, *even* I may (through infinite mercy in Christ Jesus) yet "*die in faith*." As to both the time and manner of my death—I have but very little trouble on that score; and *am able* to be (as you exhort) "of good cheer."

I send through you my best wishes to Mrs. W—— and her son GEORGE, and to all dear friends. May the God of the *poor and oppressed* be the God and Saviour of you all.

Farewell, till we *meet again*.

Your friend in truth, JOHN BROWN.

The Cleveland *Herald* has been permitted to publish the subjoined letter from BROWN, addressed to a half-brother, residing in Ohio:

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va., Nov. 12, 1859.

DEAR BROTHER JEREMIAH: Your kind letter of the 9th inst. is received, and also one from Mr. TILDEN, for both of which I am greatly obliged. You inquire, "Can I do anything for you or your family?" I would answer that my sons, as well as my wife and my daughter, are all very poor, and that anything that may hereafter be due me from my father's estate, I wish paid to them, as I will endeavor *hereafter to describe*, without legal formalities to consume it all. One of my boys has been so entirely used up as very likely to be in want of comfortable clothing for the Winter. I have, through the kindness of friends, fifteen dollars to send him, which I will remit shortly. If you know where to reach *him*, please send him that amount at once, as I shall remit the same *to you* by a safe conveyance. If I had a plain statement from Mr. THOMPSON of the state of my accounts, with the estate of my father, I should then better know what to say about that matter. As it is I have not the least memorandum left me to refer to. If Mr. THOMPSON will make me a statement, and charge *my dividend fully for his trouble*, I would be greatly obliged to him. In that case you can send me any remarks of your own. I am gaining in health slowly; and am *quite cheerful* in view of my approaching end, being fully persuaded that I am worth inconceivably more to *hang* than for any other purpose. God Almighty bless and save you all. Your affection brother,

JOHN BROWN.

P. S.—Nov. 13.—Say to my poor boys never to grieve for one moment on my account, and should many of you live to see the time when you will not blush to own your relation to Old JOHN BROWN, it will not be more strange than many things that have happened. I feel a thousand times more on account of my sorrowing friends than on my own account. So far as *I am concerned*, I "count it all joy." "I have fought the good fight," and have, as I trust, "finished my course." Please show this to any of my family that you may see. My love to all, and may God, in infinite mercy, for Christ's sake, bless and save you all. Your affectionate brother, J. BROWN.

BROWN DURING THE ATTACK UPON THE ARMORY.

From the Louisville Journal.

A distinguished citizen of Indiana, probably Gov. WILLARD, who attended the late trials at Charlestown, Va., had an interview, while there, with Mr. WASHINGTON, who was one of Old BROWN's prisoners in the United States Armory. Mr. WASHINGTON freely admits that the prisoners were treated with gentleness and humanity, yet he came to the conclusion, that, in some respects, Old BROWN is a terrible ruffian at heart.

According to Mr. WASHINGTON's statement, Old BROWN, during the investment of the Armory and the attack upon it by the troops, was the busiest and most vigilant of all the rebels in watching through loopholes and crevices for opportunities to kill those outside. Whilst he was thus watching, rifle in hand, one of his own sons was shot through the body and fell within four or five feet of him. The young man groaned and cried aloud in his agony, begging that some one of his comrades would kill him at once. Thereupon Old BROWN, turning for a few moments unmoved and unsympathizing glance upon his expiring son, sternly bade him be silent and die like a man, and then instantly turned his attention back to his own work of killing. A very short time afterwards his other son was shot down almost exactly like the first, and, with loud moans, called upon a comrade for a revolver that he might kill himself. And old BROWN, turning upon him as he had turned upon the brother, rebuked him for his noise, without a word or a look of sympathy or regret, and straightway betook himself again to the business of murder. And all the while, standing with his two dying children behind him, and holding his rifle pointed in front, he was drumming at intervals upon the barrel of his weapon of death with the fingers of his left hand, as calmly and with as much apparent unconcern as if he had been engaged in some amusement.

There can be no doubt of old BROWN's coolness and unsteinable courage, but such qualities cannot compensate for the absence of the ordinary sensibilities of human nature. It is not enough that he can look upon his own death as imnovably as he could contemplate the death and hear the death-groans of his children.

CAPT. BROWN FROM A PRO-SLAVERY POINT OF VIEW.

JOHN D. PENNYBACKER, the member-elect of the Virginia Senate from the Rockingham District, furnishes the Harrisonburgh *Register* with an account of his experience with Ossawatomie BROWN in Kansas, which proves the Abolition martyr to be a robber in the lowest acceptation of the term. Mr. PENNYBACKER was United States Survey Examiner in the Territory, and was with Capt. PATE's party when it was captured by artifice at Black Jack. He says BROWN would not have spared his prisoners' lives then, but that his own two sons were in prison at Lecompton. The statement continues:

"While in his hands, I heard BROWN's son boast of the horses they had stolen from Missouri and elsewhere. I also saw a party start out for the purpose of robbing an Indian trading post (Joseph BERNARD's,) and saw them return loaded with the goods (some $8,000 worth,) Old BROWN exclaiming as they came in, 'Well done, my boys!' BROWN told me himself that his hand was against every man, Free State or Pro-Slavery, who was not willing to join his band, and that he would kill one as soon as the other. His son FREDERICK was killed at Ossawatomie by MARTIN WHITE, a Free State man, who had refused to join BROWN's company, and was thereupon robbed and ordered to leave the Territory.

JOHN BROWN was afterwards whipped at Ossawatomie, and I believe he then left the Territory. Of his subsequent operations there I know nothing. That he, without provocation, inhumanly murdered men in their beds, I know. That he committed robbery and thefts of goods and horses I heard from his son and his own men, and saw with my own eyes; but that he ever gave as an excuse that he was attempting to run off slaves while doing this 'Kansas work' I never heard from him or any one else. There was not a slave within forty miles of Pottawattomie Creek, where he committed the murders, and not one of the murdered men had ever raised an arm against him.

Thus much for the religious fanaticism and humanity of BROWN, 'the martyr.' His boldness, daring and unscrupulousness pointed him out as a fit instrument for carrying out the hellish designs of men too cowardly to execute their own base schemes."

INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Nov. 21.

During the day the visiting military were all allowed an opportunity to see the prisoners. They were received by Capt. BROWN and his fellow-prisoners with much cordiality, although BROWN remarked to one of the interrogators that he objected to being made a monkey-show of. To all questions he responded very frankly, justifying, of course, his action in the recent invasion. COOK was as usual very gentlemanly and communicative, and spoke frankly to all. He states that he is prepared to die; that he would be perfectly willing to be shot, but that he has a horror of being hung, as it is a mode of punishment to which he has always had great repugnance. COPPIC and the negroes had but little to say, and seemed perfectly resigned to their fate. The prisoner HAZLETT did not impress the visitors favorably, as he is very rough in his looks, and has a dare-devil manner of deporting himself.

The prisoners were visited by Governor WISE and staff in the afternoon, and the interview was long and interesting, as well as full and frank on both sides. BROWN was still as determined as ever, justifying his course, and regretting, as he says, the *error* he committed by not letting the train pass unmolested. COOK said he only intended to assist in the escape of runaway slaves, and thought the punishment allotted by the jury too severe for the crime. Governor WISE left them, with an injunction that they prepare for their doom, as under no circumstances whatever would the arm of the Executive be interposed in their behalf, which assurance did not seem to affect them in the least. Governor WISE has assured many of our citizens that he would not interfere with the sentence of the Court, and, as an evidence of the utter hopelessness of Executive clemency, he says that the only man who stood the least chance of mercy was EDWIN COPPIC, and that he stood no chance at all."

Last night, through the courtesy of Capt. AVIS, the jailor, I was allowed an interview with old BROWN. I was received very kindly by him, and in a few minutes the subject of Slavery was introduced, upon which he spoke with the greatest pleasure. He thinks Virginians a generous people, but abhors the institution of Slavery. Says he made the blunder in holding the engine-house instead of the bridge. Says he could have fortified each end of the bridge with his small number of men, and would have given our troops a good deal of trouble before they would have surrendered. For this great blunder he says he *ought to be hanged*. He informed me that he had yesterday sold a Sharp's rifle to Mr. HENRY CLAY WARD, of Alexandria. He also says he has a very high opinion of Gov. WISE, his bravery and chivalrous character, but thinks he would rather deal with Capt. HENRY CLAY PATE, of Kansas renown, than the Governor. I then questioned him in regard to his opinion on the subject of amalgamation, when he responded, that although he was opposed to it, yet he would much prefer a son or a daughter of his to marry an industrious and honest negro than an indolent and dishonest white man. He also says he is perfectly resigned to his fate, and is unconscious of having committed any crime.

ARDOR OF A VIRGINIA BLACKSMITH.

A BLACK GUARD WANTED FOR CHARLESTOWN.

From the Richmond Whig.

On Saturday night, when the troops were making ready to leave for Charlestown, LOMAX B. SMITH, a free man of color, and the well-known barber in the basement of the Exchange Hotel, hastened to the office of the Mayor, and offered his services and those of his colored friends for the work at Charlestown. He said he and his comrades were ready to put themselves under the Governor and Mayor for any service they might require of them. If any fighting was to be done, in behalf of Old Virginny and the white folks, they would do their best; if not, they were willing to accompany the troops in the capacity of body servants, and shave them, and brush their clothes, and black their boots, or do anything else that might be wanting of them. Now, SMITH is a man of respectability, intelligence, and property, and is more of a gentleman than any Abolitionist in the United States—for his principles and his deportment are both those of the gentleman; which cannot be said of the canting advocates of the "irrepressible conflict." Here, then, is a striking illustration of their fidelity and attachment to their own homes and real friends, of the Southern people of color, bond and free. We are sure there is not one slave in a thousand, who would raise his hand against his master and his master's family, under any circumstances. And yet the Abolition villains at the North affect to mourn over the sad condition of the Southern slave—a condition infinitely superior, in all respects, to their own!

We wish the Governor had constituted the Guard at Charlestown of slaves entirely, with the exception of about one white man to ten negroes. We think such a guard would have been amply sufficient. At least we should have been willing to repose the utmost confidence in it, under the conviction that, under the direction of their masters, they would have proved faithful, true, and efficient in the hour of trial, and despatched, in double-quick time, all the Abolitionists that might dare attempt the rescue of old BROWN. It is not too late for us, even now, to commend this suggestion to the consideration of Gov. WISE, and we accordingly hope he will give it his attention.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE FOR CLEMENCY.

The Frankfort *Yeoman*, of the 10th inst., contains the following article, understood to be from the pen of Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE:

"The previous history of this hoary convict, if the truth could be made known, would scarcely recommend him to Executive clemency; for his pathway in Kansas, as described to us by eye-witnesses, was one of burnings and butchery—charred ruins and the unburied bodies of murdered men indicated his presence as surely as similar remains did that of the remorseless savage to the pioneers of Kentucky. Solitary upon some ridge of the prairies the traveler might come upon a sheetless wagon, that ship of the plains, filled of its contents and its cattle, and near by remains all that is left of the murdered teamster. Such are the campaigns that have fitted this old man for his late foray upon Harper's Ferry. Having long escaped the halter in a Territory without law, he has been emboldened by this success to attempt similar exploits in the State of Virginia; and now he lies a condemned felon at the mercy of his bitterest enemy.

We do not recall these events of BROWN's previous life to steel Gov. WISE against the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, for there are many reasons why we think it expedient that his life should be spared. Not that we do not think he deserves to die, if ever a traitor, and a murderer and a robber did; but it would place the South upon a vantage ground in the eyes of the whole world; it would show that the spirit of Legree does not pervade our people; that conscious of the rectitude and humanity of our institutions, we can afford to be magnanimous to the very Barabbas of our enemies. He is not only a spy, which consigned the accomplished ANDRE to an ignominious death, which, if anything has, left a stain on the memory of Virginia's greatest name, but is amenable to almost every crime in our Criminal Code; still he is the very fittest subject upon which to display the chivalric sentiment of the South.

The miscrable old man has been denied by his Republican friends, and even as Peter did his Lord, they have thrice, yea, many times, and with cursing and swearing, declared that they "know not the man." They are even attempting to precipitate his fate, and render his execution doubly certain, by their denunciations of Gov. WISE; for they believe that such a course toward a man of his peculiar idiosyncrasy, would lash him to rage, and with the sagacity of the accomplished *matador*, they attempt to blind him to the advantage a martyr's death would bring to them. The more honest of them are already seeking historical parallels for him, an army embracing ARNOLD and RIENZI, and even the sainted martyr of Bohemia, to whom to liken the prisoner at Charlestown. This, to say the least of it, is premature, if not highly imprudent, and is a blazonry of their tactics which a vigilant enemy may take advantage of.

If old JOHN BROWN is executed, there will be thousands to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood; relics of the martyr will be paraded throughout the North; pilgrimages will be made to his grave, and we should not be surprised to hear of miracles wrought there, as at the tomb of THOMAS A'BECKET. The blood of this martyr would be as seed to this fanatical church, and as that of JOE SMITH to the church of Latter-Day Saints. It could be called in attestation of the purity of their faith; and Governor WISE would be compared to JULIAN the Apostate, or GRAHAME of Claverhouse.

There is a fitness in this act of clemency in keeping with the spirit of the times. If a European despot, who maintains his position solely by the assistance of the Zouaves and Turcos, with millions of discontented subjects impatient of his rule—with treason plotting at his palace gates, and himself surrounded by assassins as subtle as the Thugs of India—If such a man in such a position with a single dash of the pen can strike the chains from thousands of captives, and restore to their country and friends thousands of exiled enemies, many of them with abilities in comparison with which the mental endowments of SEWARD and LINCOLN and CHASE are as stupidity—if this can be done with the applause of half a universe, think of the shame which must rest upon the Commonwealth of Virginia with a million of freemen, themselves the sovereignty, and a quarter of a million of slaves held under patriarchal rule, whose loyalty under temptation is an astonishment to many who call themselves patriots; we say, think of the shame that must rest upon her, if her security demands and receives the blood of one old brave bad man.

GOV. WISE'S NORTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PLOT TO RESCUE JOHN BROWN—THE REVELATIONS WHICH CALLED OUT THE MILITARY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.

The information and intelligence that induced Gov WISE to move forward the troops to Charlestown so long before the execution were contained in dispatches and letters which too plainly indicated a settled purpose of rescue. In the opinion of Gov. WISE the presence of a large body of well-appointed troops would advise evil-disposed persons of the folly of such an attempt, and thus be the means of preserving life. To have delayed advancing the troops would have encouraged the Abolitionists to prosecute their organization for a rescue, and enable them to impose on the thoughtless by misrepresenting the danger, and underrating the number of troops that now guard the prisoner.

The intelligence which induced Col. DAVIS to telegraph for five hundred troops was communicated *by a respectable and responsible citizen of Virginia just from Ohio, and whose statement was every way entitled to full faith and credit.* This intelligence was not communicated to Gov. WISE, but merely the order for five hundred troops to be immediately dispatched, which was promptly complied with, without inquiry as to the necessity for them.

That the public may see the fixed determination of a large portion of the North to attempt a rescue, we subjoin extracts from letters from reliable persons. From these letters we have omitted all portions that could lead to the discovery of the authors' names. We are induced to this course from a regard to the persons who have given the information. *These are but selections from hundreds, from anonymous and reliable sources, which have been received.* There may be no foundation for the rumor, and we sincerely hope there is not; but we cannot read the letters received by the Executive without feeling convinced that the rescue of Old BROWN is being actively planned by a well-provided organization.

Let it be remembered that these letters are from reliable persons, with names attached, and that they speak of what they know and have seen. They bring no idle and irresponsible rumor, but relate facts that cannot but convince the most incredulous that there are those in the Northern States who have been planning the rescue of JOHN BROWN. The presence of a large military force would, it was hoped, arrest this organization, convince its leaders of their folly, and show the country that Virginia will enforce the judgments of her courts.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM LEWISBURGH, UNION COUNTY, PENN., NOV. 15, 1859.

"As a friend to the Constitution and the Union, I feel it my duty to apprise you of a sworn, secret and lawless band of fanatical Abolitionists and Black Republicans now forming in this as well as several other counties in this State. The principal organization is in this village, and auxilinry societies exist in the neighboring towns. The call themselves 'The Noble Sons of Liberty,' and, as far as I can learn, number about five hundred in all, and are led by Capt. JAMES SMELLY, *alias* 'Linber Jim,' an ultra Abolitionist of this village. They are armed with a pair of Colt's revolvers each, and design dropping into Charlestown and the adjacent places by ones and twos, so as to avoid suspicion, and when all are collected at Charlestown, at a certain signal, pounce upon the jail and demand the release of that old villain JOHN BROWN, now a prisoner in the hands of the Judiciary of your State.

The reason for using revolvers is that they can be carried about the person without att acting attention or exciting suspicion.

The exact time for collecting the forces of the brigands above mentioned I could not ascertain, but they will go to Charlestown in disguise, and mostly by night, which, I believe, is the plan adopted by their ringleader.

Thus far they have observed the utmost secresy as to the existence and object of their association; and, to avoid suspicion on the part of all outsiders here, they will leave gradually, so that their motives may not be suspected until a day or two previous to the execution of BROWN.

* * * * *

I was ushered into a large room, where, to my astonishment, I found about seventy-five persons congregated—all seemingly conversing upon some topic which they wished kept secret.

* * * * *

While I was in the room several persons were initiated, and took the oath of incmbership."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM NEW-YORK, NOV. 14, 1859.

"My object in addressing you is to inform you of the existence of *an organization in this City, extending to the City of Boston and the interior of this State, which has for its object the rescue of John Brown, the insurrectionist, on the day and in the event of the execution.* The organization is composed exclusively of crazy Abolitionists, and runaway negroes, and yet their plans are very extensive, and apparently practicable, and, if carried out, well calculated to insure the accomplishment of the object. If, however, they should fail in the attempt to release BROWN they propose to wreak their vengeance upon those who have been instrumental in securing that justice for the criminal which he so richly deserves. My informant is a man of character, and, I believe, of strict integrity, who is identified in some manner with the organization himself, though I have endeavored to dissuade him from engaging in such a perilous enterprise. All that I have learned in relation to this affair was imparted to me in confidence, but an irresistible sense of duty, and the hope that the whole may be frustrated, (if such an object is really contemplated,) constrains me to acquaint you with the facts."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM HARRISBURGH.

"I will reveal to you a conversation between myself and a man from this town, who has traveled recently through New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. His statement is this: He conversed with a man from Ohio, who told him that you knew the South too well not to reprieve those men under sentence; and that, if you did not reprieve them, *they would certainly rescue them.* He was then told there, by a man who was favorable to the South, *that there was certainly a movement on foot to rescue the fugitives now under sentence.* He was also told, by the same person, that there was a company of men, numbering 250, who had left that State under pretence of going out on a hunting excursion, but the statement was false, as their intention was to come to Virginia and skulk around until the day of the execution of the prisoners, and then to rescue them with aid from New-York.

He says the New-York people are decidedly in favor of rescuing him, (BROWN.) Consequently I think it would be right and proper to be well fortified in case of an emergency. I think it would be well to have a considerable force at Charlestown preceding the day of the execution."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM COLUMBIA, TENN.

"I have received a letter from a friend in the North, telling me that it is the intention of the Abolitionists to rescue old BROWN and his party. I am a Northern man, but have no sympathy with these scoundrels, who would murder innocent women and children.

The writer of the letter supposed I would keep secret everything he wrote, but he is egregiously mistaken."

JOHN G. WHITTIER ON THE REBELLION.

The Amesbury *Villager*, published in the town where JOHN G. WHITTIER resides, publishes an article from the poet's pen on the Harper's Ferry outbreak. It is entitled "The Lesson of the Day," and bears Mr. WHITTIER's initials. It condemns "the mad scheme" of BROWN and his associates, while confessing a deep pity for them. Mr. WHITTIER acknowledges the doctrine of non-resistance in its fullest sense, and says he has never inculcated the employment of any other instrumentalities against Slavery than such as are in accordance with the peaceful precepts of Christianity and the Constitution of the United States. But in view of the popular doctrine of resistance to tyrants, everywhere taught and flaunted before the slaves, he wonders that insurrection is not the normal state of a slave community. And it is noteworthy that the only really formidable insurrections at the South, originated among the slaves themselves, previous to the present Anti-Slavery movement. Interference from without is manifestly a failure, and will not be likely to be repeated in the present century.

But the lesson should be treasured up by the South, for the staying of that career of of aggression which tends to provoke retaliation upon Slavery. This has been the moving cause of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and the South will yet see it. "The time is near at hand," says Mr. WHITTIER, "we feel safe in predicting, when the intelligent slaveholder shall regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Dred Scott decision, as measures suicidal to their professed object; and falling back upon the doctrine of the Fathers of the Republic, he will repudiate the new maxims and measures of his party leaders." The Slave States, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot look for the quiet security of free communities, but they can enjoy immunity from all outside interference, by faithfully keeping the institution to themselves. Kansas atrocities must never again be attempted; fillibusters must be kept down, they must not encourage the reopening of the African slave trade, nor threaten disunion and civil war, if they cannot place their favorite partisans in office. It is shown that the South has really nothing to complain of in the treatment she has always received from the North. We copy the closing paragraph of Mr. WHITTIER's communication, where he refers to the probable triumphs of the Republican Party:

"Everything now indicates that at the next Presidential election the Republican Party will be successful. The moral and political influence of that party will, of course, be exerted to place the Government where it was left by the Fathers of the Revolution. There is not a plank in its platform which has not been hewn and squared by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, PINCKNEY, and WITHE. While it will repress all interference with Slavery in the States where it exists, it will at the same time forbid its further extension, and secure the free States and Territories from its aggressions. It will interpret the Constitution in the light shed upon it by the Declaration of Independence, the Ordinance of 1787, and the words of the Preamble affixed to the instrument itself, wherein its framers defined its object to be the promotion of 'domestic tranquility and the security of the blessings of Liberty to themselves and their posterity.' And with whatever unfounded apprehensions they may now look forward to the inauguration of a Republican Administration, no part of the country will have greater reason for thanksgiving in that event, than the Slave States themselves."

J. G. W.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States Senatorship—Blunders of Gov. Weller—Quartz Mining, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

There can be little doubt that Gov. WELLER blundered sadly in his course upon this Senatorial question, especially in making an appointment after having committed himself against its necessity, and stating that a Senator could be elected by the Legislature in ample time to be in his seat before Congress would transact any important business. If the Governor was to make an appointment at all he should have done it long ago, when he would have disappointed few rival candidates, whereas he now has excited the bitter hostility of a legion of aspirants, each of whom thinks himself especially injured and insulted by the selection of Mr. HAUN. It is safe to say that Mr. WELLER has not improved his own chances of being elected to the vacancy.

Col. FREDERICK W. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon-Road Expedition, has completed his work for the season, closed up his affairs, and will probably start within a few days on his return to Washington. The Colonel has been very successful in locating and working his road,—and over nine thousand emigrants, who traveled it this year, have united in a published testimonial certifying it as an excellent route, and recommending its adoption by future emigration. But the Colonel seems to have been guilty of two alarming indiscretions—that of having on hand an unexpended balance of $75,000 of the appropriation entrusted to his hands, and also of sel

THINGS IN ENGLAND.

Active Naval Preparations—Garibaldi—Lord Brougham—The Australian Mail Contract—Thackeray's New Serial—Chisholm Anstey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

Guy Fawkes day! Hurrah for WISEMAN! Little boys will let off their traditional crackers under the Puseyite nose. There is a smell of gunpowder from France, Italy, Austria, Morocco, and the country whose virtuous Queen makes pilgrimages to the shrine of our Lady of Atocha. There is gunpowder laid over and under the fairest part of Europe, and perhaps some in the cellars of this tight little island, and a gory spectre stands by ready to fire the train, and purify the atmosphere with the sulphurous fumes, as much as even the Poet Laureate could desire. War with Morocco is certain. France will be in the row. England does not like it, and the British Lion shows symptoms of awakening. Like Barbaropa in the poem—

"In dreaming nods he often
Half opes his deep-closed eye."

Verily, sixty workmen are added to his dockyards, and the "greatest activity prevails." The alliance is getting cold, and the most hollow friendship that ever two great nations professed, in the lying documents of their rulers and diplomatists, is wearing its disguise with greater carelessness daily. In my opinion, the time has past to catch England napping. She has the Winter, and so far a stormy one, before her. Riflemen are really "forming," and finding out the scarcity of arms. Our fleet is becoming respectable. The channel squadron, standing out to sea in the teeth of the terrific gale which wrecked the *Royal Charter*, behaved splendidly. It put out to face the storm from off Plymouth, and not a man, a spar or a sail was lost in the most tremendous weather that has vexed our coast for twenty years past. Round and about the Eddystone Light-house the huge ships waltzed and spun like leviathans on a frolic. In the meantime the Spaniards are making rather a mull of their embarkation. The weather is still stormy and squally. I should hope the fleet will not be perfected too often; but the trial the other day was most flattering to British ships and seamanship.

I wish that the Emperur and all his Marshals, including the French Colonels, had been on board, as guests of Admiral ELLIOTT, on that night. They would have learnt and seen something, including the benefits of brandy and water and a basin

I am one of those who believe that the French might have invaded England almost with impunity this Autumn. The Lord Mayor could not have prevented them. They did not, and the golden opportunity of plundering the Bank of England is at a discount for the present. If things go right, this country will be able next Spring to give them a welcome.

GARIBALDI is at this moment an European Power, and an active as well as an anomalous one. He must either fight soon or dishand his troops; and I do not think he is the man to do the latter. Now is the time for VICTOR EMANUEL to come out strong, and emancipate himself from leading strings. As the *Gardener's Almanac* says, "Now sow your turnips," so Fate says to the Italian chief, "Now plant your men out on ridges." If not, the seed will sprout and be useless. The dragon's teeth are sown, and the crop is up above ground too. GARIBALDI must fight, or go to sea again in the merchant service. Should his troops melt away to their homes, Parma and Modena and Naples and Austria will be in the ascendant. Truly the Pope does not "lead a merry life" at present, any more than the Sultan. His best friends say the former must reform, whilst his worst enemies are plotting the death of the latter. I cannot say with the song "I would the Pope's gay lot were mine." The gallant Colonel TURR, who was arrested at Bucharest, when in the British Queen's service, by the Austrians, and who would have been hanged by them but for the English newspaper Press, (excepting, of course, the *Times*,) has just recovered so far from his wounds received during the late Italian campaign as to be able to rejoin GARIBALDI. Last May he wrote: "I am at Genoa, (he had risen from a sick-bed in Turkey,) and shall be in Milan in six days." And so he was. Now he writes: "Would I could say the same as to Naples!" Is it not curious now the Neapolitan *status quo* lasted out King BOMBA's time? Did not this smack of an informal compact? I think if BULWER LYTTON had to name the crisis, he would say, "VICTOR EMANUEL what will he do with it?" After all NAPOLEON III. will have most to do with it. What will he do with it, should Central Italy rise and break its images? He can't look on and see the Pope and Naples smashed, little Modena knocked to smithereens, Parma made a cock-shy of, and Tuscany's Grand Duke reduced to the state of an used-up and *exploited statuette* on the floor of a shooting-gallery. On the other hand, can he turn French arms against VICTOR EMANUEL, with whom he smoked cigarettes so pleasantly on the eve of Magenta and the morning of Solferino? GARIBALDI is probably a nuisance to the Emperor, as he may be to the King. They may envy his renown and detest his politics—one or either of them. One thing is certain, which is, that even the British Government are beginning to think there will be a free fight ere long. For my part, I expect to hear soon of Mr. BRIGHT in Knickerhockers making a speech to the First Division of the Manchester Rifle Volunteers.

Looking at BROUGHAM'S performances in a legal, political, philosophical, philological, speechifying and amatory point of view, he is a wonderful man. Even now the fine old fellow goes peripatizing about with learned associations, starring it and dining out as if he were forty years younger. It is now many years since his name appeared in the Obituary of the newspapers, and drew out many a criticism upon his life, times and writings in the Press.

But for TROTMAN'S anchors—TROTMAN, the rejected of the British board of naval fogeyism—the old barge figure-heads of routine, as well as the younger Barnacles and Teredines of Red-tape-ism—the *Great Eastern* would have been ashore and broken up in the late gale. Of all this, WOODS of the *Times*, who seems to have taken up his berth permanently in the modern ark, has written a description worthy of the *Royal Gazette* of King Æolus himself. Never, certainly, was a finer description, as a word-painting, of sea and wind in commotion. The great ship is now at Southampton. As you perceive, her destination is again altered. She is to go to the Mediterranean before the American trip. Her showmen are very unreliable fellows. BARNUM keeps his faith better with the public. Some say that the British Government mean to have her, as an ark of safety for the "nobocracy," should NAPOLEON invade us. I should not really wonder, if she became a sort of channel guardship after all. With iron plates and Armstrong's guns she would be a formidable opponent, and would certainly sink anything afloat with a broadside. On the last trip the vessel has decidedly done better than hitherto. She has rolled very much; but what of that? She has positively, it is stated, made *nearly* 19 miles an hour, under favorable circumstances. Still I do not think she will ever go direct to Australia. These nearly 19 miles are not an average, or anything like it. Call them eighteen, and it is the best she has done. The run from Holyhead to Southampton was, however, on the whole, a grand one. Was the ship lightened of Mr. CAMPBELL, and did this improve her? I am inclined to think she really was; for he is a very heavy man and certainly was in town a few days ago. The ship displayed great capabilities of management in coming to her moorings at Southampton, where she was well received; but she left Holyhead almost spectatorless. I will say that I think Capt. HARRISON displays considerable judgment and able seamanship. But to the anchors which held the great ship, the thanks of the shareholders are due. For without them the great ship must have been lost.

The Prince of Wales is going through a sort of Academic farce at Oxford. How can the poor young fellow ever find time to learn or study anything among the sickening snobberies and flatteries practiced around him? Lord DERBY and his adherents, DISRAELI, MALMESBURY, PAKINGTON, STANLEY & Co., other day, at which the usual enthusiasm prevailed and patriotic speeches were made. One thing is worthy of note, which is, that the Earl gave a complete explanation of the Irish eviction business, of which so much "virtuous indignation" has been made by the Whigs. Lord DERBY came triumphantly and clean-handed out of this exaggerated affair. A frightful murder had been committed on a man whom he esteemed, and moral, though not legal evidence, pointed at least to knowledge of the crime on the part of some few—less than a dozen—ungrateful neer-do-weels. He accordingly determined they should go. They owed him all, and he owed them nothing. The SUTHERLANDS had no murder to avenge when they expatriated a territory to make sheep pastures. But these are the ducal Whig friends of the Queen and Court. Though not a Tory, I really felt glad at Lord DERBY'S explanation.

Can you credit such an absurdity as is now currently reported here in mercantile circles, viz: that the Government does not intend to carry out the double line of mail steamers to Australia *via* Panama? What do you imagine to be their reason? They think that such a line would favor the commerce of the United States. This is pitiable. The reverse will be the case; for if England should have no such line, the trade of Australia will be directed to America. Of this there is very little doubt. Out on this narrow-minded jealousy, narrower than the Isthmus itself,—paltry as such petty talkers who now rule the State can be. Where will the commerce of England with Australia be, should war break out with France? The Suez Line would then be slightly interrupted. As it is, things are bad enough, and English Ministers are busy cutting the throat of Australian commerce.

Mr. THACKERAY'S new serial is announced for next year. He is to have £2,000 a year. I hope he may earn it; but I doubt greatly whether he will. The market is overstocked with these things. We have *Everybody's Journal*, and *All Round the Year*, *Once a Week*, and what not. Mr. THACKERAY has not temper for an editor, and his own style is worn out. He failed on the *Times* and *Daily News*, and though a smart novel-writer is rather a diner-out than a journalist.

With regard to China, ALBERT SMITH'S exhibition continues; but England is as yet unavenged in the waters of the Pei-ho, and likely to be for some time. France prefers a hand in *tanning* Morocco to breaking willow-patterned plates. The Chinese expedition from France has dwindled down to a mere nothing. In fact, there is no disguising it, they rejoice over the calamity, and howl a stave of rejoicing in concert with Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, the Irish demagogue, who favored your shores with his presence some little time since. I do not suppose that Marshal MCMAHON will welcome him as a countryman and invite him to dinner for all this.

Apropos of China, the late Attorney-General of Hong-Kong, Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, is obliged to forego his prosecution of Sir JOHN BOWRING, since the Government will not produce papers that are necessary. He leaves this week for Calcutta, and shakes off the dust from his feet, never, he says, to return to England. He was an able, honest servant of the Crown in a den and nest of colonial corruption added to Chinese villainy, and a corrupt Government would not support him. The Tories might have done so, had not BULWER LYTTON been engaged in writing the last chapters of his last novel at the time, and thus felt it a bore to inquire into so tortuous a case. A fine romantic view of patriotism and morality and domestic virtue is one thing, in a novel, and another in actual life and the Colonial Office. It is a pity, since England cannot afford to lose a single honest and able public servant in these days. Lord BROUGHAM, to my certain knowledge, deemed ANSTEY one of the ablest, most learned, and capable men he had ever met. I saw it in his own handwriting, and England drives him from her shores. But since he once endeavored to impeach Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons, the fact can hardly be wondered at, although it may be lamented.

There is literally nothing in the literary or dramatic, or art-world worthy of notice at this moment.

STATE OF ITALY.

Sad Condition of Affairs in Venetia—A Murder in the Euganean Hills—Austrian Atrocities—State of Feeling in Piedmont.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

LUGANO, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859.

The tidings from the Venetian provinces grow sadder and sadder. In the city of Venice alone, 45,000 paupers are inscribed on the registers,—more than one-third of the entire population of 105,000 souls! Whereas, in 1849, after the united disasters of the seige, famine, and cholera, but 27,000 paupers were inscribed. After 9 P. M. no one appears in the streets—all the shop-keepers agreed to close at that hour, but the police insisted on their remaining open until 10 P. M. They requested them to pay for the gas, as they were sure not to make a single cent. towards their expenses. The city still remains without a Podesta—no single citizen being found who is willing to dishonor himself by assuming that office, and thus becoming the tool of Austria, and of having, among other things, to compliment the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on his arrival, for which the priests and sbirri are making great preparations.

Another instance of the insolent brutality sanctioned by Austria, is exemplified by the following circumstance. At Galziguano, a little village on the Euganean hills, two *gens d'armes* found a drunken peasant lying in the road. With kicks and oaths they ordered him to get up, but he slept on unheedingly, on which one of them struck him with his bayonet, and the man awoke with an oath—the assassins plunged both their bayonets into his body, and he expired on the spot. They remained all night beside the corpse, forbidding either the parents of the murdered man or the priests to approach. The three deputies of the Commune went to the commanding Colonel at Padua, and demanded the arrest of the murderers—or, at least, their expulsion—but he replied, "They did well to kill him; they must obey orders. If your peasants make the least tumult, and if the *gens d'armes* don't suffice to silence them. I have sufficient men and ammunition to shut their mouths."

I told you, in one of my late letters, of the female demonstration at Verona, in September last, concerning which the Countess ARRIVABENE has addressed the following letter to her son:

"Thy mother only did what was the duty of a woman who has never given cause to any to criticize her motives or her acts. Thy mother went to church to be present at a mass celebrated for the glorious dead and this pious act has been regarded as a crime, and in consequence of it at 7 A. M. Sunday, the 25th September, an individual whom I had never seen opened the door of my apartment without knocking, and informed me that he was instructed by the Councilor RAMPANI to conduct me to the Police office, in order that I might undergo an examination. 'Perhaps you have orders to arrest me,' I said to the *sbirro*. 'No,' he replied, and pointing out the road I was to take under pretence of its being shorter, we reached the Piazza delle Arche, where, indicating the prisons, he said in a whisper, 'It is necessary that you enter here.' 'What? In prison! Infaioy.' I exclaimed aloud as I entered into the secret cells, where but the day before three women thieves and a prostitute had been confined. This is the way in which the police dragged thy mother through the streets to prison! The jailor tried to alleviate, in some degree, my painful situation, although the military and civil authorities had ordered that I should be treated absolutely as a prisoner. These were the accusations brought against me: That of having gone from home to collect money for the celebration of the mass; of having ordered all the ladies present to dress in mourning; of having induced the eighty women to depose our country's tri-color on the tomb of the martyrs of 1852. The imperial authorities hoped to dishonor me—hoped to induce thy old and infirm mother to depose the names of those most respectable ladies, so that it might be said that my weakness had caused the imprisonment of my friends. But thy mother was not intimidated, and she suffered the resignation 16 days imprisonment, rendered more painful by isolation, and by the uncertainty of the future. For 15 nights thy poor mother did not close her eyes, and although suffering from an open wound, she was deprived of the visit of her own physician."

The determination of the Venetians, both of the cities and the provinces, to resist to the uttermost to refuse all pretended ameliorations or reforms from Austria, is unalterable. Until the barbarians have recrossed the Alps, the passive and active resistance of these noble sufferers will never cease or be diminished.

The late conspiracy discovered in Tuscany is exciting some sensation. A correspondent was furnished with certain details which I think it advisable not to publish yet, as the whole affair is involved in mystery. The papers that have fallen into the hands the Government leave no doubt of the existence of a regular plot for the restoration of the Grand Duke, and for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. Nearly all the conspirators are men known to have favored the schemes of NAPOLEON JEROME, and among them are names of great respectability and of hitherto unblemished character.

ALFONSO ANDREOZZI, arrested on suspicion of complicity, is a celebrated lawyer, and one of the first linguists of Italy. He is, or was, an intimate friend of GUERRAZZO, and was one of his chief defenders during his famous trial. At one time he applied for the Professorship of the Chinese language in the University of Turin, but his services were declined, neither have they been enlisted by the present Government of Tuscany. It is feared that absolute want has driven this man of undoubted talent and hitherto of unimpeachable patriotism, to lend his countenance to schemes so contrary to his own principles, and to the well being of his country. Among the conspirators are, also, two cousins of PAICASOLI, minister of the interior. He has arrested them, and it is said that he exclaimed at the time: "My house counts twelve centuries of existence; I am the last of my line, and I would give the last breath of my life in order to maintain the integrity of the political programme, the execution of which Tuscany confided to me." It would be well if PAICASOLI'S energy equaled the purity of his motives; if his capacity were on a par with his good will. As yet his good intentions have but paved the downward path of the Tuscans towards restoration, or at best towards the exchange of an Austrian for a French ruler!

I have just received a letter from a friend at Turin, in which he informs me that the public voice strongly demands the downfall of the present Ministry and the return of Count CAVOUR, who, it is hoped, will take bolder measures in the question of Central Italy, resist French meddling in the internal affairs of Lombardy, and lift the country out of its present undecided and wavering state. The Napoleonic fervor has entirely cooled in Piedmont. You may note that the Press has ceased to praise, and often ventures openly and severely to blame Imperial acts. The Imperial portraits have disappeared, and the feeling among the working classes against the Emperor for the slights which he is supposed to have offered to their King, and still more for the abject condition in which Venice is left, is daily on the increase. In the meeting of the deputies of the working men held at NOVI, SIERO, M. P., regarded as a Liberal, rose to speak, and ventured to conclude a sentence with "Viva NAPOLEON." "No, no!" from the audience—"*Viva Italia, viva betrayed Venice.*" Unwarned by this demonstration, the orator commenced a justification of the peace of Villafranca, when the audience as one man rose to their feet, and with hisses and hootings compelled the speaker to quit the platform. This proceeding is of course a trifle to you New-Yorkers, especially at "candidate election time," but I can assure you that it is a clear and a very unmistakable symptom of public opinion even in comparatively free Piedmont.

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

European Hints for American Use—Interesting Letter from the United States Minister at Berlin.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

DEAR FRIEND: One of the chief advantages of foreign travel and residence, if I may trust my own experience, is the accurate knowledge obtained by peraonal observation of the true relation of one's native country to the rest of the world. Especially is it true of America that only by contrasting her with Europe can we arrive at any just estimate of what she now is and of what she is destined to become. It must not be supposed that such a contrast, however flattering in the main and comforting to the hearts of all true patriots, is entirely without its dark side. While it is too evident to admit the possibility of denial that America is in many respects far in advance of the Old World, it is also undeniable that, in many respects, she is in the rear of her competitors on this side of the water. There is nothing humiliating in this fact, nor unpatriotic in the confession of it, nor is there anything discouraging in it. In a young nation like ourselves, composed of many heterogeneous elements, which are undergoing the process of being mixed up and shaken down into one homogeneous mass, there must necessarily be much that is crude, much to be changed for the better. It may do for those who, "while decrying the Old World" with indiscriminate rancor, as if it presented nothing good and worthy for our imitation, to hold up our own country as a perfect model for the universe to follow; but the true patriot and enlightened statesman is ever ready to acknowledge the shortcomings of his native land for the sufficient reason that it is only by acknowledging and facing them that they can be remedied.

If, while conscious of its general greatness, I take the liberty of speaking plainly of certain matters in which, according to my judgment, the Old World seems to be in advance of the New, our countrymen will have no cause to feel jealous of such criticism. No other nation in the world can boast of more rapid progress in the right direction, than the last ten years have witnessed in America. In no country of the Old World, for example, could a work so extended and expensive as that of Prof. AGASSIZ on Natural History, have been published by private subscription. It would have required a large amount of royal patronage; and I venture to assert, that it would not have found its way into half-a-dozen private libraries in Europe. The fact that our merchants, our men of business, who are regarded, even by intelligent Europeans, as a set of beings who never think, except to the clink of the "almighty dollar," subscribed by hundreds to this work, is a significant indication of the general character of our people.

We are moving, I honestly and hopefully believe, in the right direction, and we may accelerate our progress in no small degree, if, laying aside all prejudice, we open our eyes to what is commendable and worthy of imitation in the Old World. There are many things to admire—many to condemn. Our policy is to select the good everywhere, and to speak of the virtues of those with whom we live, and not their faults. If we hold up the virtues of our neighbors and not their faults, we shall make ourselves and neighbors better men. Of course, I disclaim at the outset, any right or intention to instruct the people of our State. My position in this country, and still more, my acquaintance with its men of science, afford me excellent opportunities for obtaining correct and invaluable information in respect to the improvement of the physical resources of Germany, and having the prosperity of my native State at heart, I feel it to be not only a sacred duty, but a pleasure to do what little lies in my power toward spreading that information among my fellow-citizens. At the same time I must say, in justice to myself, that my leisure is somewhat limited; and the most that I can do, is to scratch off a few hasty and familiar lines, now and then, to my most intimate friends, who, I know, will excuse the incoherence of a letter, written at intervals, and dispatched without the benefit of revision.

I have been much interested lately by the official statistical report of the physical resources of Germany, prepared with great labor and regardlessness of expense, perfectly accurate, and containing information valuable, not only to the manufacturer and the merchant, but to the farming population of the country. The thought has occurred to me, what have we similar to this in America? Nothing! I believe, as a general rule, we have less accurate statistical information in regard to the resources of our country and of Europe than any other people in the world. In more than half the States of the Union there is no bureau of statistics; and the population is dependent upon the vague rumors, and too utterly unreliable reports of the press for information upon the state of crops at home and abroad. A single consideration will suffice to show the incalculable disadvantage of letting things go at such loose ends. An European correspondent, writing perhaps upon imperfect information or hasty observation, predicts a short crop and a scarcity of breadstuffs abroad. The rumor spreads like wild-fire through America, and the natural inference is, that Europe will have to look to our markets to make up her own deficiency. What is the consequence? The experience of the last few years compels us to return a sad answer—a mania in speculation, a sudden rise of prices to a fictitious value—and then a sudden revulsion and panic, and commercial distress. To crown all, the foreign speculator, well-informed of the state of things at home, and who has patiently bided his time, steps in at the favorable moment, when prices are at the lowest, and realizes an immense profit at the expense of our own farmers and merchants. One of our leading newspapers estimates our wheat crop for the year 1859, at three hundred millions of bushels, another at two hundred, and I see in the month of September, 1859, that it is announced most publicly that the cotton crop of 1858 was three million eight hundred thousand bales; this, however, is disputed. We shall know the truth some of these days, after speculators and sharpers have done their work. I believe in Indiana there is a law requiring certain gentlemen who provide the community with paper, called money, to publish annually a statement of their issues, discounts, cash on hand, &c. But the labor of the country, its resources and productions each year are matters too small for such inquiries. If I am not mistaken, the article of wheat at Milwaukee, during the past year, in the space of ninety days, fluctuated from sixty cents to $1 60 per bushel.

So in case of an European war. We are accustomed to think that the withdrawal of a million of men from the labors of husbandry must materially affect the cultivation of the crops; but the truth is, their places are supplied by the women of the country, who perform all the duties of agriculture; and, consequently, even a general war, unless protracted through a series of years, could not affect the resources of Europe so disastrously as to compel her to look entirely to America for supplies.

Now, what we want in every one of our States is a Bureau of Statistics, for the purpose of supplying our people with timely and accurate information of the state of crops at home. The reports should also embrace geological, mineralogical and other physical information of importance to our farmers and manufacturers. In addition, we should have a general statistical department, the business of which should be to collect and spread through the country, through official and reliable channels, correct accounts of the crops in Europe; and it might also be found desirable to charge this department with the duty of reporting, from time to time, the various improvements in manufactures, in mining, in scientific agriculture introduced into the European systems. I need not spend time in proving the advantages that would accrue from such an arrangement, as they must be evident to every one who will bestow a moment's thought upon the subject.

I have no doubt that I shall be told that all such matters should be left to the private enterprise of our people, and that the interference of the Government would not only be uncalled for, but impolitic and unwise, because it would be departing from the ordinary usage of objects for which our Governments exist. Our State Governments are too much mere *political* machines, devoted to the business of turning out laws and other legislative enactments in almost incredible numbers and confusion, and to the manufacture of electioneering capital. Whole sessions are often consumed in unworthy and worse than useless squabbling over a set of resolutions of no earthly importance or interest to the country, except as they serve to inflame partisan feeling, and keep the dangerous fire of party spirit from dying out. We are so accustomed to this abuse of legislative functions that we have almost become reconciled to it, and have nearly forgotten what the true duties of a Government consist in. The object of a Republican Government is the regulation of the public affairs of the country in accordance with the wishes of the people. What are the "public affairs" of the country? Not merely laws, certainly not political resolutions; for besides the political and social interests of our country, there are others of equal importance to the people at large, which demand and which should receive the profoundest attention of our legislators. The scientific investigation of our national resources, for example, is a matter affecting the very foundation of our national greatness and prosperity. Our very existence as a self-supporting, independent nation, depends in a great measure upon it. For without a thorough investigation those sources can never be developed; and without the development of them, we shall gradually sink into a mere dependency of Europe. Individual enterprise, even in America, being inadequate to this work, and as it is further, more a public than a private measure, it is evidently the duty of that *public machine*, which we style Government, to take the matter up and carry it through.

In this respect we might, with great advantage, follow the example of the French and German Governments. Both in Germany and France agricultural schools and colleges are established and supported by the Governments, and extensive experiments are carried out, which would be entirely beyond the reach of private men. The benefits to the nation are immense. Agriculture has received a great impetus, and the products of the soil have nearly doubled within less than half a century, in consequence of the introduction of improved methods of tillage. Look at the statistics of the wheat crop in France. Fifty years ago, according to a recent official publication, there were only about four million six hundred thousand *hectares* (a *hectare* contains a little less than two and one-half acres) of land sown to wheat in France, and the average yield did not exceed eleven *hectolitres* (two and three-fourth bushels to the *hectolitre*) to the *hectare*. In 1858 the wheat crop amounted to one hundred millions of *hectolitres*, at an average yield of fifteen *hectolitres* to the *hectare*, an increase of nearly one-half in about forty years.

This is a significant fact for America. As the population of France has increased only about one-fifth within the last half century, and as she now produces wheat in nearly sufficient quantity for her own consumption, it is evident that, if she goes on improving her system of agriculture at the present rate, she will soon be in a condition to export breadstuffs instead of buying them. From her African province of Algeria she will be able to draw large supplies of grain; and the day may come when Europe will cease to depend upon America, and look to France for its breadstuffs. I fear, indeed, that the day is not far distant; but I fear only because I am compelled to believe that it will find us unprepared for the commercial changes which such a reversion of circumstances must produce. We depend upon the profits of our harvests to pay for our importations from Europe. But what if Europe ceases to be a market for our grain and our cotton, while we are still dependent upon her for the greatest part of our articles of luxury?

We must look this danger steadily in the face, and prepare in season to avert it. It is not enough that we keep pace with the agricultural improvements of the Old World; we must keep ahead of them. We must make greater use of steam than England does in the application of machinery to agriculture. At the recent meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Warwich, the steam-plows, cultivators, harrows, &c., formed the most interesting part of the exhibition; and unless we hold our own with the mother country in this respect we must not be unwilling to take the consequences of our negligence.

Of course you will not expect me, within the limits of a single letter, to indicate every case in which we might profitably copy the example of Europe. I will only hint at two of especial interest to our Western farmers—the artificial raising of fish, and the transplanting of trees.

Fish have been artificially increased and preserved in China for centuries. A little more than a hundred years ago, the subject began to attract the attention of scientific men in Germany, where the practice has already reached a high state of culture. In England and France attention has been but recently directed to this branch of industry; yet it is successfully cultivated in both countries, and promises to become of the utmost importance to the world. I will not attempt a description of the different methods pursued in France and Germany, as you will find one, better written, and with details which I cannot go into, in more than one of our scientific journals. I should like to have some of our Western men, who happen to be the owners of small lakes or ponds, make the experiments for themselves. The field for scientific investigation is large and important, and the results, if successful, cannot fail to be highly beneficial. If all our ponds, lakes, brooks and rivers were stocked with the better kinds of fish, their increase secured by artificial means, and protected against extirpation by wise legislative provisions, we should have a cheaper and healthy article of food constantly at hand. It is only a short time since Salmon was a luxury in Hanover, Germany, only to be enjoyed by the wealthy; now it is within the means of the peasant as well as of the noble. On the 22d of last February I had a Salmon from Hanover, on my table, which weighed thirty-two pounds.

I send you the inclosed paragraph from an English paper, as it not only serves to illustrate the practicability of the artificial propagation of fish, but conveys a hint toward the stocking of our great inland seas, which should not be lost upon our countrymen:

"At a recent sitting of the *Societe d'Acclimation*, Dr. COQUET read an interesting paper on a successful experiment recently made by M. COSTE, in a pond situated at St. Cucufa, one of the domains of the Emperor, near St. Cloud. It had hitherto been considered impossible to produce salmon in a state of domesticity, without their emigrating to the sea; M. COSTE'S experiment proves the contrary. The small pond above alluded to, situated in a shady valley, does not cover a surface of more than two and a half acres. Its greatest depth is six metres, from which the bottom rises in a gentle slope to the grassy bank. It receives its waters by transudation from the high ground with which it is surrounded. Three years ago it was emptied for repairs, and when it afterwards again received its usual quantity of water, M. COSTE stocked it with some trout, which are now four years old, and about a foot and a half in length. In April and May, 1857, he added several thousand lilliputian salmon, bred at the College de France two months before, and notwithstanding the havoc committed by their voracious enemies, the trout, they have thriven so well that some time ago, in the presence of their Majesties, upwards of two hundred kilogrammes' weight of these fish were brought up in a single draught of a net. They were on an average about a foot in length. But the most remarkable circumstance which M. COSTE remarked on this occasion, and which adds a new fact to science, was that all these fish were in a state of reproduction; the spawn which they contained had come to maturity, and it has since been subjected to artificial fecundation; the embryos resulting therefrom are so far developed that they must soon be hatched. Hence it is proved that salmon may be propagated in close waters; and also, that salmon, like trout, begin to spawn at the age of eighteen months."

My letter is already too long, and yet I have not said a word about the transplanting of trees. It is a subject of vast importance to us. We have immense tracts of open prairie country which must gradually be covered with trees, and as it is for our interest that it should be done, as speedily and as durably as possible, it is necessary that our Western farmers should thoroughly understand the art of transplanting. It seems to be perfectly understood in France. There they transplant trees ten and even twenty years old, conveying them for miles, without cutting off anything but the *top roots*, and that, too, in the month of May, when the sap is up and the tree in full bloom. I confess that the first time I witnessed the operation I was astonished enough to remonstrate at the unseasonable time chosen for it; but the answer was briefly this: "We never lose a tree. Did you ever know a surgeon to remove the limb of a man in feeble health with success? On the contrary, in order to preserve the man's life, he seeks to perform the operation when the patient is strong and full of vital energy."

I repeat, we must not allow the Old World to get ahead of America in the great agricultural and mechanical improvements of the age. But this is not all. We must not only be up with Europe, but, as far as possible, independent of Europe. As the Old World begins to cultivate the raw material for the supply of her manufactories, we must build up manufactories at home, to be supplied by the products of our own fields. We must not only *raise, but manufacture*. In the words of THOMAS JEFFERSON, a little varied, we must place the producer of the raw material, "the manufacturer and the consumer, side by side." Whenever we do this we shall be able to look on without alarm when the quarrels of despots, or the terrors of sanguinary revolutions shake Europe from centre to circumference.

And much, very much, depends upon the exertions of our farmers. I am not capable of giving you advice upon the technical management of your farm; but you will allow me to add a few words of general admonition. 1st. Take the best agricultural paper in the country. 2d. Teach your children by your own example. 3d. When you have anything to sell, and can get a reasonable price for it, do not run the risk of getting less by wailing for the price to rise. 4th. Attend the public meetings and exhibitions near you, which tend to make labor more attractive, and make your wife, sons and daughters. 5th. "Plow deep, but drink shallow." Lay these words to heart; 6th. KEEP OUT OF DEBT! I would to God that, by constant repetition, I could impress this warning upon the mind of every farmer in America.

Some time ago, I forwarded to the Patent-office, at Washington, a very interesting document concerning the agricultural schools and colleges of Prussia, from the Minister of Agriculture. About the same time, an able letter, from Baron SPECK, who resides near Leipzig. I had the pleasure of spending a day on his farm. You will be delighted with his views of farming. In this letter you will also find a full account of the Saxon merino sheep. I doubt not before this time you have seen both of these valuable communications in print.

Yours, most faithfully and truly,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

POWELL HOWLAND, Esq., Indianapolis, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Massachusetts Teachers' Association" commenced its fifteenth annual session in Newburyport, Nov. 21. The attendance of teachers is very large, more numerous than ever before. E. S. Mosely, Chairman of the School Committee of the city, extended a welcome to the Association. Among other interesting points of his address was an allusion to the early history of the city. One hundred years ago it was a part of Newbury, but was separated from it, because the people in that part of the town wished to pay more money for schools than the people of Newbury proper. But subsequently the people of Newbury had desired to have their town joined to Newburyport, and the reunion under the new name had been effected.

The occupants whose premises were injured at the fire in Federal-street, Boston, Nov. 21, were J. R. Bigelow & Co., paper hangings; Tilton, Gregory & Richardson, dry goods: Speare, Jones & Lane, dry goods, and John W. Beals & Co., dry goods. The buildings in which the fire originated, of which Wm. Blake is agent, is owned by a Mrs. Swett, residing in Maine. It is insured for $2,000 in the Franklin Office, Boston, and is damaged about $500. The stock of Beals & Co. is worth about $25,000, and the damage is estimated at $15,000. It is insured for $10,000, each of the following offices having $3,000: Home, Metropolitan and Irving, New-York; Merchants', Hartford, and Prescott, Boston.

A few of the charges made against Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor-General of Nebraska and Kansas, and forwarded to the Interior Department at Washington, have been published in the Omaha *Republican*. The sixteenth specification is in the following language: "It is also charged that he is at times incapacitated to attend to the duties of his office, from drunkenness, and that in consequence of his absence from his post, without the permission of the Department, important duties of the office are neglected, and deputies suffer loss for want of his signature. He is now absent, and has been since the 20th of May last. When last heard from he was in the State of Tennessee."

A very large planetarium, (the largest, it is said, in the country,) has been constructed by Mr. N. B. Jewett, of Haverhill, Mass. It occupies a space sixteen feet in diameter. The centre stand is six feet in diameter, and is supported by four legs. A circle representing the orbit of the earth contains a railroad track bearing a small car, carrying two spheres, or globes, representing the earth and the moon, the proper motions of which are regulated by mechanical devices. The whole machinery is put in operation by a small crank handle.

The people of Williamsburgh, Ohio, recently became highly indignant against a rumseller of their village. A Committee of two clergymen were sent to him with a request that he would suspend his business, but they were met with insult. He was next waited upon by ladies, but they, too, were treated with contempt, whereupon the female portion of the population arose in their might, knocked in the heads of all the whisky barrels they could find, tore up the furnaces, smashed the copper kettles, and reduced the entire establishment to a wreck.

An interesting meeting was held at the Lee-Street Church in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 21, in aid of the objects of the African Civilization Society. The design of this organization is to send out colonies of free colored men from this country to the Yoruba District in Africa, to engage in the culture of cotton, which there grows spontaneously. The natives of this section of Africa are peaceably disposed, accustomed to agriculture, and desirous of engaging in trade and commerce.

A lady of Bridgeport, Conn., took a berth in a sleeping-car on the Michigan Central Railway, last week, for herself and child. She had with her one hundred dollars in gold, which for safety she had sewed inside the lining of her dress. A fashionably-dressed and powerfully perfumed female attracted her attention when she entered the car. After a short sleep she woke to find that her dress had been cut open and her money abstracted. Both she and her little boy had been stupefied by some powerful drug.

The Mayor of Washington (D. C.) was recently addressed by a number of Jewish citizens, asking whether, if their places of business were closed on their Sabbath, the seventh day, they could without disturbance be kept open on Sunday, the first day. In reply, the Mayor referred to the existing statute expressly prohibiting "any bodily labor on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday," and stated he would require every violation of it to be visited with the utmost penalty.

Rowdyism was rampant in Albany last Saturday night. Several gangs of outlaws infested the streets and bid defiance to the authorities. A ruffian was arrested after a hard tussle, and locked up in the station-house. There he tore up a portion of his bench, and went into a general breakage of the furniture, finally effecting an escape from his cell by forcing off the staple that held his padlock. He was, however, recaptured.

The wire suspension bridge over the Scioto River at Portsmouth, Ohio, fell on the 14th inst., killing two men who were crossing it at the time. The river at this place runs over a bed of quicksand, and a sudden rise cut away the foundation into which the piles had been driven. The two men were victims of their own foolhardiness; they were repeatedly warned not to venture upon the bridge. This is the third structure of the kind that has been lost in the same place.

Timothy L. Bigelow, an extraordinary counterfeiter, was recently arrested, with his gang, on the Mississippi River, about twenty miles above Rock Island, Illinois. According to his own statement he has been in the nefarious business forty years, has been convicted four times, and served terms of imprisonment in four State Penitentiaries. His career has been full of "romance."

The people of Cape Ann have been startled by the appearance in their midst of a strange creature, only in dress resembling a woman, who wanders about evidently in search of somebody. She stares earnestly in the faces of those she meets, without uttering a word, comes and goes mysteriously, and no one has yet had the courage to address her, although her manners do not indicate evil design.

One of the printers engaged in the office of the Boston *Advertiser*, met with a singular accident Monday morning last. In order to get a pair of scissors which had fallen out, he jumped from a window in the basement of his boarding-house, and slid down an embankment upon the railroad track just as a train of cars was passing. His left arm was cut off above the wrist, and his head severely bruised.

A gentleman from Memphis, Tenn., while on a visit to a friend in Philadelphia, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs last Sunday morning, and died soon. His brother, residing at Washington, was telegraphed for, and arrived on Monday evening. The shock of his brother's death was so great that he, too, had a similar attack, and for a time it was feared he would not survive.

A colored man named William Cooper, was recently suspended from a Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, for having plotted to get his own wife returned to Slavery. He professed repentance, but reinstatement was refused him; on an appeal to the Synod, however, he was restored. The colored Presbyterians are much excited at the result.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, last week, Prof. J. W. Patterson was transferred from the chair of Mathematics to that of Astronomy. The night after the appointment, the students stormed the Professor's house, and made him a congratulatory speech. The Chair of Mathematics will, for the present, be filled by a tutor.

The incendiaries have of late been very busy in New-Orleans, and the papers clamor for more effectual protection from the torch. The last fire reported destroyed nearly an entire square of buildings, generally occupied by persons unable to meet their severe losses.

Missouri is at present undergoing a slave exodus. In one week over 100 slaves from Lewis, Clark and Scotland Counties passed down the river, *en route* for the South, where they will be sold. Several large dealers are traveling through the counties of North Missouri making rapid purchases at high prices.

There was a large bonfire of bank bills in the town of Warren, Penn., on Saturday last. One hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars of the office notes of the late Warren County Bank, which had been used by the Bank and redeemed, and ninety thousand unsigned bills went to smoke.

A spirited tilting match

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Defence of the Railroad Interests of the State—Reply to a "Looker-on from New-York."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I owe an apology to a "Looker-on from New-York," for the delay in answering his sophistry and misrepresentations which appeared in the TIMES in reply to my former answer to his previous article. I think he will find before he gets through with this subject, that arguments will be found "as thick as blackberries," not only before the Legislature, but before the people, and "as strong as Holy Writ," to induce them to leave this subject where it is. This carrying trade of the products and manufactures of other States through and into this State for a market, is one of very great importance, upon which depends a vast amount of our trade, travel, and traffic. It has made in business and commerce the Empire State, the key-stone of the Arch. It has built up our cities, given employment to our shipping, populated our State, made productive our farming lands in the central and western portions of the State; given employment to labor, cheapened the necessaries of life to the meebanic and laborer, and made us one of the most prosperous and happy people on the face of the globe. It has made New-York what she is, the fountain into which every other State must contribute of their wealth. Is it desirable, I would ask, to conjure up unbeard of experiments, by legislation, to see whether it can be driven away?—to see whether this prosperity and this trade, which has made it, can be turned into other channels, when competition from without is rampant to secure it, for no other purpose than to enable a few combined canal carriers to increase their profits by doing away with competition at home?

These are questions and points that must be met; not by the senseless clamor against "overgrown," "insolvent" "corporations"—not by exciting hostility against one of the most important interests, the railroads of the State—not by relating isolated and extreme cases, growing out of an unprincipled and combined competition from rivals of other States, seeking for our prosperity and business, and holding them up as a general rule, when they are only exceptions.

The people of New-York are not going to step in and take sides with this or that mode of transportation; with this or that class of forwarders or carriers; but leave it where it is, to open competition. They understand this whole question; they know that a "Looker-on" is deeply interested in boating and forwarding on the canals and lakes; they know that he is associated with the Western Transportation Company—a large monopoly created by legislation; doing business upon the lakes and canals and rivers, and endeavoring to control the transportation through the State. This is the power so valiant for the people, professedly, which is every day doing precisely what it charges upon the Railroads. The price of transportation upon the canal is as much between New-York and Rome, Oneida and Canastota, as it is between New-York and Syracuse. The charge on the canal is as much between Albany and Buffalo, as between New-York and Buffalo, and even between New-York and Chicago. With these undeniable facts staring them in the face, these men are charging their rivals with high insults to the people; with destroying the value of lands, mills, manufacturing, &c., which they know to be false—when they are doing the same thing, viz.: charging more per ton per mile for a small quantity of goods a short distance. I repeat what I have before said, that a "Looker-on" draws upon his own fancy, and upon isolated cases, growing out of a strong competition with rival routes out of the State, to make out his case. His story of the $500 saved by the cattle being driven to Buffalo, would do well to make up a Munchausen book and to excite hostility against a "soulless" corporation; but it would hardly go down as a fact of common occurrence in the transportation of cattle, even under the strong competition that has existed between rival routes in this branch of transportation and as the competition which enabled the cattle dealer to save the $500, grew out of competition between New-York roads entirely. I do not see how *pro rata* would help him, at any rate. The State itself has done just what the Railroads are doing, to extend and increase the business of the State. Some years since a law was passed allowing a drawback on salt shipped to tide water, so that salt could actually be purchased cheaper in Albany and Troy than in Canastota or Utica, although made in Syracuse. This law worked well, and increased the market for salt, thus increasing the quantity manufactured. After the law expired the manufacturers at Syracuse sent their salt to points West and South, where foreign salt was used, and sold it for what they asked our own people in the State for it at the works, although they paid 25 to 40 cents per barrel transportation to set it down at the remote places where it was sold at Syracuse prices. As I have before remarked, it is a law of trade as universal as trade itself. Look at the omnibuses and railroads in New-York and Buffalo; they charge as much for ten rods as for two, three, four, or even five miles.

If the trade of other States is not desirable, in consequence of the competition with our own people, why enlarge the canals—why encourage the trade of other States to come here? Why not leave Pennsylvania and Baltimore on one side, and Portland, Boston and Montreal on the other, to take the business out of the State; and to other markets out of New-York, so as to avoid this competition—so as to prevent Illinois wheat and flour from being sold in competition with that grown and made in New-York? The strong competition between the canal and railroads, and between the railroads themselves, in this State, is an ample guarantee that the people cannot be very sorely oppressed by high rates of transportation within the State. One fact the people must bear in mind, and a "Looker-on" should state it, that all the wheat, flour and other articles from the West, have paid as high a freight on the Railroads at home, to reach Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other competing places or markets, as the farmers of this State are charged from where their produce reaches the markets on the roads or canals, in large places, such as Albany, Utica, &c., and frequently as high as is charged from Utica, Syracuse, or even Rochester, to Albany or New-York. The local tariffs on the Western roads are, as a general thing, much higher than is charged either by the Erie or Central Roads for local freigbt. It is well understood that no man, in any mode of conveyance, can carry small quantities short distances as cheaply per ton per mile as they can large quantities long distances. Look at it one momcnt. A man can take a pair of horses and wagon, and transport a ton of freight, that being a load, twenty miles for $2; but if he only takes half a ton he must charge double the price to get the same compensation; by doing this he does not discriminate, but both amounts are charged alike according to cost of transport. Suppose the produce and merchandise of a man in New-York is carried at a reasonable rate, at a low rate in consequence of the competition between the different modes of transport at home; as cheap, or cheaper, than the same is done in any other State, by the same mode of conveyance; is he injured because the boat or car that carried his freight reasonably, can secure an increased business to itself, to its State, and to its people, by taking the same article from a remote distance—say from Mississippi River, where it would be taken by a boat very cheaply to another market, if it did not come here; and to insure its coming it must be taken at a low figure, and even at prices that would but barely pay the cost of transportation, were it not that the cars on the road, or boats on the canals would be idle, their men doing nothing, if they did not take it? I certainly can't see how. The State at large is benefited by the operation, by securing the trade; by the employment given to men in keeping the canals and roads in order; by constructing boats and cars to transport it in, and so on through the whole ramifications of trade. The local man pays no more for his freight in consequence; but it enables the road to reduce on local freight. The price of land has not been decreased in value in this State, by any action of the railroad; but, on the contrary, has been increased, as every man knows. I know of many farms in this State that were sold ten years ago for $40 and $60 per acre, that could not be bought today for double that sum. This every man knows who is not linked in that monstrous overbearing monopoly, the Western Transportation Company, that is attempting to control the destinies of the State, by putting forward such men as COBB, O'RILEY, and BACOMB, to get up Canal Conventions, to raise a clamor, and to put down *cheap transportation*, which so much benefits the great mass of laborers, and brings to the State so much increased trade. Let us see how our farmers are ruined. Not a bushel of wheat in this State, of a good quality, has been sold for less than $1 to $1 50 per bushel, this year, and every one knows that, at these prices, land has paid at least the interest on $100 per acre. Corn has brought from 80c. to $1 per bushel; oats, from 50c. to 55c. per bushel; butter, from 16c. to 25c. per lb.; cheese, from 8c. to 12c. per lb.: eggs, from 12c. to 24c. per dozen; chickens, from 10c. to 18c. per lb.; apples, from $1 50 to $2 80 per bbl.; wool, from 35c. to 50c. per lb.; cattle, from $3 50 to $5 per 100 lbs., on foot; pork, from $6 to $8 per 100 lbs., in the hog; and everything else in proportion—prices unheard of and unknown before the construction of, and competition in, railroads. The farmers are prosperous and happy, and feel they are well dealt with by the railroads.

It is not true, as stated by him, that a large majority of the railroad treigbts on the railroads come from this State. A majority comes from other States. Reciprocity has done more to drive business from Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego than anything else. The productions of the soil from Canada come into this country, and are sold in competition with our own staples of the soil; but Canada will not receive a dollar's worth of our eastings, or machinery, or manufactured articles, without we pay a duty upon them. The Canada trade on the whole frontier, which was formerly large, has all disappeared since the passage of the reciprocity bill and the construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad. Lumber, it is true, continues to come here; but the trade is gone, and will never return, until reciprocity is so amended as to make the exchange of productions between the two countries equal—the Canadians taking our manufactured articles free of duty, and the United States their agricultural productions and lumber on the same basis.

One great hobby with a "Looker-on" is that the milling interest is ruined by discriminating freights on the part of railroads in New-York. This I deny in to to. Other causes operate against the mills of New-York, and they are natural ones. The mills at Oswego and Rochester are sufficient in number to grind every bushel of grain consumed in New-York; and a few years since, before the West had any mills, wheat from the West was brought to Oswego, Rochester, and Black Rock for grinding; but now it is ground before it reaches Chicago, Detroit or Cincinnati. Mills have been erected with great rapidity at the West; and, as flour is much easier and more conveniently transported than wbeat, it is ground before it leaves the West, as I propose to show by reliable information. Of the grain and flour coming into Chicago between January I, 1859, and Oct. 1, there were 489,852 barrels of flour—a thing unknown five years ago; 5,875,312 bushels wheat, 4,128,751 bushels of corn, 945,376 bushels of oats, 167,431 of rye, 367,470 of barley, 4,062,763 of seeds. By reducing the flour to wheat it appears that nearly half of the wheat crop going to Chicago reaches there in flour, ground in mills of the State of Illinois. In 1858 there was, 8,648,041 bushels wheat delivered in Chicago, and a much smaller quantity of flour than there has been delivered this year. In 1856 there was in round numbers, over 6,000,000 of bushels more of wheat delivered in Cbicago than there has been this year; but the quantity of flour that year was nominal—very small in quantity. In the State of Ohio alone there are flouring mills enough to grind nearly all the wheat consumed or ground in the United States. There are not less than twenty-five within sixty-five miles of Cincinnati, capable of grinding not less than 9,000 barrels per day. This is what has depreciated milling property in New-York. Formerly Buffalo supplied Cattaraugus, Alleghany and Chatauque Counties with flour. Now, since the completion of the Erie Road, they are supplied from the West as cheaply as Buffalo can supply herself, and much cheaper than they formerly purchased of Buffalo. Formerly Buffalo did a large business in storage and forwarding: now property goes through that city directly, without paying from $1 to $2 per ton tribute, as once was the case, to Buffalo forwarders. This is what Buffalo feels; it has left her storehouses idle on the docks as an useless appendage to the great trade of the West, and this is what touches a "Looker-on" keenly. Years past but few "distilleries" existed West. The corn came to Buffalo from that entire country, and from there it was sold to Eastern distilleries; but this trade has been transferred to Chicago by the laws of trade, and Buffalo no longer commands tribute from business-men of this class. New and numerous distilleries have been erected West, and the grain used up there instead of coming to New-York. There are more distilleries in the State of Ohio than are required to distill half the coarse grain raised in the United States and used for distillation. This has also cut Buffalo and taken away an important braneh of her former business; but Buffalo is becoming a manufacturing city, and in this branch she is going ahead finely, and must depend upon it for future support and prosperity. One point further and I have done; it is quite easy for certain parties to charge upon the New-York Central Railroad what they never was guilty of, viz: hostility to the Erie Canal, and an effort to run it down and purchase it for a trifling sum. All such charges or insinuations are without the slightest foundation in truth. The New-York Central Railroad has nothing to do with the Canal; its managers have always gone in for a speedy enlargement. And there are many who now say that tolls should be imposed upon railroad freight, because the officers of the Central road favored the speedy enlargement of the Canals, and have thus increased taxation.

JUSTICE.

The controversy on this subject must end here, so far as our columns are concerned.—[ED. TIMES.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 23—Before Judge Nelson.

Snelling et al., vs. *Williams et al.*—This important case was brought to a close this afternoon by a direction of Judge NELSON to the Jury to find a verdict for the defendants. He had ruled that the Indian title to lands was extinguished by the treatles of 1797, and that Middagh, therefore, who claimed the lands by gift from the Indians, took no title, nor could his occupation of the premises, nor that of his daughter, be therefore deemed an adverse possession. As the purchaser from his daughter had not occupied the premisea tweaty years, the plaintiffs were left without any evidence to sustain their claim, and the Jury, under direction of the Court, found for the defendants.

The plaintiffs will carry the case to the Supreme Court, at Washington.

Money and Music.

Isaac Jacobson vs. *August Belmont.*—Thia was an action tried in the Superior Court, before Justice MONCRIEF, on two promissory notes alleged to have been left with the defendant for collection, the proceeds of which, the plaintiff says, have not been paid over, after a reasonable time for collection, nor will the defendant deliver up the notes.

The complaint sets forth that, in May, 1854, the notes were left with the defendant—the one for $350, made by one Reve Masson; and the other for $655 25, made by one Lorenzo Salvi, and payable to the order of Max Maretzek, by whom it was indorsed.

Mr. Belmont says in his answer that he took the notes for collection, as alleged, and forwarded them both to his correspondent in Mexico for collection, the makers of both of them being there. As to the note of Masson, the answer is that when it fell due, Masson was insolvent and absolutely unable to pay it, and states that he, defendant, has not as yet been able to collect it through bis correspondent. The answer then sets forth that when the note of Salvi fell due, he, Salvi, refused to pay it, and left for Havana; that the defendant's correspondent at once forwarded the note to the latter place, to their correspondent there, for collection in that place if possible; that their correspondent there never received the note; that the note has never been since obtained by any one known to or in the employ of the defendant, although great diligence has been used in endeavors to recover it. Of all this the answer avers Jacobson had notice.

On the trial of the case it appeared that the makers of the notes were both opera singers, and then in Mexico engaged in their profession, the one as manager and the other as performer. It also appeared by the letter of the defendant's correspondent in regard to Masson's note, that Masson had been utterly ruined by the death of Sontag, and could not pay it; that he had engaged this eminent artist expecting to make large profits, and had in consequence been at great preparatory expense, and now death had drowned his fortunes.

The note of Masson was given to Maretzek for operatic music, by Maretzek indorsed over to one Oakell, who indorsed it over to the plaintiff, for a consideration. Oakell testified that Salvi's note was made over to him also, and through him passed to the plaintiff. He said first that Salvi was connected with Maretzek in the opera business, but afterwards that he was also in the *soap and candle business on Staten Island.*

Counsel for defence went to the Jury with the fact that the makers of the notes were singers—"delighters of mankind." That fact counsel thought was sufficient evidence to relieve the defendant from any suspicion of having collected the note. On the other hand, counsel for plaintiff contended that it appeared that one of the notes was made by a man who, while if he was a "delighter of mankind," he was also a "lighter of mankind," as he made candles on Staten Island. And further that, *as he was a soap dealer*, it was altogether probable that he had "soap" enough to pay bis note. That fact was an evidence that the note had been paid.

After a somewhat extended trial, the Court charged the jury that if they found that the defendant had received the notes so long ago, and had not collected them nor returned them, and that either the money or the notes had been demanded by the plaintiff, and refused, or not delivered by the defendant, then they must find for the plaintiff. Verdict for the plaintiff for $508 17, costs and damages.

Benjamin Galbraith for plaintiff; Mann & Rodman for defendant.

The McKenzie Divorce Case.

POWERS OF REFEREES TO AMEND PLEADINGS.

Jane McKenzie vs. *Alexander McKenzie.*—This noted case was now again before Justice STRONG at Chambers, on a motion to amend the answer.

The motion to amend was based on the fact that certain evidence had been rejected by the Referee, A. L. Robertson, Esq., on the ground that there was no allegation or averment in the answer, in support of which the evidence was applicable or required.

Mr. McKeon, for the motion, stated that there was a difference of opinion between himself and the Referee in regard to the admissibility of the evidenec under the present form of the pleadings, and that it was to avoid this difficulty that it was proposed to amend. On the other side, Mr. Classey stated that the Referee excluded the evidence, on the ground that it was impertinent to the issue, whether pleaded or not; and read an affidavit alleging that the new matter proposed to be inserted in the answer was scandalous, and tended only to embarrass the issue now on trial before the Referee; and further, that if is such matter as would, on motion, be expunged from an original pleading.

After an argument of some length, the Court directed an order to be entered denying the motion, upon the stipulation of plaintiff's counsel that he would not object, on the trial before the Referee, to any evidence of the facts proposed to be stated in the amended answer, on the ground that they were not in the pleadings in the first instance. The question was raised whether or not such a motion was properly before the Court, inasmuch as the case had been referred to a Referee to try and determine the issues involved. The counsel for plaintiff contended the motion should have been made before the Referee, he only understanding the facts of the case. Defendants' counsel thought quite the contrary. The Court stated that as the facts were entirely with the Referee, he was the best judge of the propriety of the amendment proposed.

John McKeon for defendant and the motion; Samuel J. Glassey for plaintiff and opposed.

General Sessions.

ACQUITTAL OF COOLEY—ASSAULT AND BATTERY BURGLARY AND GRAND LARCENY.

The Jury, in the case of Horace Cooley, who has been four days on trial, charged with receiving sewing machines entire, and sewing machines in fractional parts, the property of the Wheeler & Wilson Msnufacturing Company, came into Court this morning with a verdict of acquittal.

Jsmes G. Riee, charged with forgery in the third degree, in counterfeiting an order for the delivery of patent leather goods, in the name of William Dammer, of No. 52 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, the same to be obtained from the establishment of Messrs. E. Godfrey & Son, No. 34 Spruce-street, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Thcre was another indictment against him for grand larceny, and he was remanded.

George Wallace and John Smith were convicted of burglary in the third degree, for breaking into the store of Herman Rosenthal, No. 45 Thompson-street, on Oct. 15. Sentenced to two years and 11 months in the State Prison.

Charles Courtney, a lad, charged with stealing a sewing machine, valued at $75, from the store of Mary Cabe, on the 18th of October, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand lareeny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Williams and Henry Jacobs, on the 9th November, broke into the store of Mr. W. O. Barton, tsilor, No. 498 Broadway, and stole sundry goods therefrom. They pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

Joseph White, on the 5th November, stole from Abram L. Burroughs, of No. 152 South-street, a land warrant of $300. He was tried and convicted. Sentenced to the State Prison for four years and eleven months.

Jerry Murphy and Thomas D. Murphy, charged with assault and battery on Michael O'Connor, on June 21, were tried and acquitted.

Thomas Cheevers, charged with assault and battery on Mrs. Eliza Carpenter, through a dispute commenced with her husband on the merits of the Syracuse Convention, in which Mrs. Carpenter interfered, was tried and convicted. Remanded for sentence.

Uncle Sam Loses a Soldier.

The Petition of John Pulos.—This was an application made before Justice STRONG at Chambers o the Supreme Court, for the discharge of his son, Louis Pulos, who was brought into Court upon *habeas corpus.*

The petition showed that the boy was only 17 years of age, and that he was no older was made to appear. The Government set forth in their return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, that the boy enlisted as 21 years of age, and that he enlisted under the name of Albert Vielock.

The Court stated, that under the usual rules in such cases, the boy being less than 18 years of age, he must be discharged from the United States service. The order was accordingly made, and the lad sent home to his parents.

Verdict.

Draper vs. *Stouvenall.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged seizure of plaintiff's property and eviction of plaintiff from certain premises on the corner of Prince-street and Broadway.

The action was tried before Justice BOSWORTH in the Superior Court, and was reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The jury now found a verdict for plaintiff of $1,220.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—STRONG, J.

Morange vs. *Toole.*—Injunction continued until the further order of the Court, on the plaintiff's filing an undertaking, according to sec. 222 of the Code, to be approved by the Court, or a Justice thereof; and the plaintiff to be at liberty to apply for a Receiver, if so advised.

Colgate vs. *Buckingham.*—Motion to change place of trial denied, provided the plaintiff serves a stipulation, in addition to the one already given, consenting to a reference of the action, if the defendant desires it; the Referee to be appointed by the Court, unless agreed upon by the parties.

Robinson vs. *Blackam.*—Motion to set aside attachment granted; $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM—HILTON, J.

Hyde vs. *Monteith.*—Motion to appoint a Receiver granted, but the Receiver must not take any proceedings in opposition to the stipulation of Magiun, dated Nov. 8. 1858.

Morgan vs. *Masson.*—Case settled.

Radway vs. *Briggs.*—Same order.

Williams vs. *Cadier.*—Motion granted so far as to require the delivery to the Receiver of the property mentioned in opinion.

Lassell vs. *Hill.*—The costs must be readjusted, on due notice, and any reduction made, together with $10, costs of this motion, will be deducted from the judgment.

Calendar—THURSDAY, Nov. 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Unchanged.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—No. 71 on September motion calendar, 13 to 33 on November motion calendar, enumerated numbers on September calendar—30½, 37, 7, 47, 80, 22, (No. 3 May calendar,) 96, 98, 99, 100 to 105, 107, 97, 91, 108 to 113, 69, 7, 18, 286, 287, 106.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday. (Short cases)—*Part II.*—Nos. 6,035, 6,071, 5,210, 5,088, 6,066, 5,068, 5,016, 2,491, 5,378, 5,191, 5,421, 6,069, 6,149, 5,863, 4,047, 5,789, 6,145, 1,599, 5,775, 5,496, 3,685, 5,082, 6,072.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Both parts adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term. The causes in this Court to be tried by the Court without a jury will not be called this (November) term.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 23, 1859.

Our report is necessarily abbreviated, as the weekly edition must go to press before the close of the market, on account of "Thanksgiving" occurring to-morrow. We are able, however, to give the result up to this hour, (2 o'clock P. M.,) at which time a large part of the cattle are sold. There is a decided falling off in the receipts of beef cattle this week—the total receipts being 1,051 less than last week. But the advance in price is not so great as would be expected from these diminished receipts. Butchers are pretty well loaded from the free purchases of the previous low, overstocked market; and further, the City is abundantly supplied with good cheap poultry, and with dead, or country-dressed meats of various kinds, so that there is a greatly-diminished demand for live bullocks. The sales at the yards, so far to-day, have been rather dull, at an advance of ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, though from the smallness of the number offered this morning, there are only a few hundred yet unsold.... Milch cows have arrived in the same number as last week, which were unusually small, but there is a slight increase in the demand. Veal Calves have fallen off rather more than 100, but they esnnot compete with turkles and other poultry; the market is decidedly dull.... Sheep and lambs are some 1,400 less than last week, and the demand being fair, sales are tolerably active, and an advance of about 25c. ℔ head prevails to-day.... Swine are rather abundant, and owing to this cause and the warm weather previously, prices are a little lower than last week and drooping.... The following figures, carefully compiled from our statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 22.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,200	122	602	13,484	11,402
Previous week	5,251	123	710	14,882	7,119
Same w'k last year	4,298	200	603	14,392	23,996
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 29,610. Total number received the previous week 28,076. This is an increase of 1,734, produced by the excess of swine.... Of the 4,200 fresh bullocks received this week, 3,991 were taken to the Forty-fourth-street yards; 1,000 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 97 at BROWNING'S, and 31 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 81 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen are smaller this week, but not proportionally so compared with the diminished general receipts. .... Of the 2,991 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 919 head came from Ohio, 1,012 from New-York, 98 from Indiana, 250 from Illinois, 45 from Pennsylvania, 89 from Canada, 436 from Kentucky, and 142 from Michigan.... These came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railrosd, 942; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,370; by River barges, 343; by Harlem Railroad, 231; by Camden and Amboy Railroad 45, and on foot 60. The Hudson River Railroad remits $9 per car load on cattle coming all the way through by the New-York Central Railroad, which makes the through Railroad charges by the Central and Hudson River Railroads equivalent to those of the Erie Railroad.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Yesterday morning being rainy, little was done in the forenoon; but, with the clearing up of the weather in the afternoon, the sales were quite lively, and about one-third of the cattle collected at Forty-fourth-street were disposed of at prices ¼c.@¾c. ℔ lb. better than last Wednesday. As usual, on Tuesday, the better cattle constituted the bulk of the sales. This morning the yards showed rather poorly, compared with previous market days, as a thousand head less than last week had been concentrated there, and fully one-third of these were taken out yesterday. Sellers put up their figures nearly or quite ½c. above the **average prices** of last week, and in most cases **they were able to secure these rates.** Taking the average **of the entire transactions** of this week's market **yesterday's sales being** included in those of to-day, and **setting down those** of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	10c.@10¾c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@9¼c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 8c.	6¼c.@ 7c.
Poorest quality	5¾ c.@ 6c.	4c. @ 5¾c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 9c.	7c. @ 8¾c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ —	7¾c.@ —
Average advance	½c.	

The closing sales may be a trifle lower, but there being only a few hundred head left at 2 o'clock P. M., with several buyers apparently unsupplied, the yards will, doubtless, be cleared out at full rates. The cattle are of better general quality this week, than last, though the recent rains and the muddy yards gave them a rough look. Good killing steers brought 9½c. @10c. But a few of the fattest went as high as 10½c. .... A light business was done at Albany this week; only 600 were taken by Eastern buyers.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

C. G. TEED for E. W. GWYNNE, 61 fair to good Ohio steers, of say 7 cwt., at $50@$100 each; or 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

J. H. WILLIAMS for J. B. PURCELLS, 102 common little Ohio steers at 7c.@8c. Rated 6 cwt. net.

H. MYERS for JAS. MCCOLLUM, 80 Indiana steers of fair quality, weighing 7¼ cwt. at 8c.@9¼c.

T. C. EASTMAN for S. M. BAKER, 69 very fair Illinois steers, of 7 cwt., at 9c.

J. A. MERRITT for S. M. BAKER, 69 commonish Ohio steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 8¾c.

VAIL & CLARK, on their own account, 72 Ohio steers, of good flesh, weighing, say 7½ cwt., at 9¼c., wholesaled to butchers. And 29 Ohio cattle of extra quality, for VANDUZER, for the past season, in Genesee county. They would dress about 8½ cwt., at 9¾c.@10c. Two brought $100 each.

HOAG & SHEEMAN sold about 50 Dutchess Co. Cattle for neighboring farmers, from medium to good, at 8c. @10c. One pair of fat Cattle brought $200.

S. ULERY sold 78 Illinois steers for F. A. YOCUM, fair to good lot of 8 cwt., at 8½c.@9½c.

HARRIS & MCILVEEN sold 15 head of choice Ohio steers, of say 9¾ cwt., at an average of 9¾c. The best of them brought 10c., strong. Also, for G. W. FUNK, 90 head of light Illinois steers, weighing about 6 cwt., at about 7¾c.

GUBNEY & MESSEREAU sold 18 State cattle for Mr. HALL, at 7c.@9c.; 21 of TRIPITO'S Indiana steers, at the same rates, and 55 Michigan beeves for Mr. FOWER, at about 7¾c.

DUDLEY & WOODRUFF, for sundry owners, 175 Michigan, Pennsylvania, New-York and Canada animals, some fit for beef and others not, at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

MILLER & PHILIPS sold here and at Bergen, 54 Ohio steers, of very common to good qualities, at $20@$75 each, or 5c.@9c. Also, 16 State animals, for S. HARDY, at 5c.@8c.

MILCH COWS.

Owing to continued dull markets for fresh cows, few have been sent in of late. The total is but 122 for the past week, or 78 less than for the corresponding week of last year. There is a little more inquiry just now, but sales are not lively.

VEAL CALVES.

The demand has fallen off, as the people suddenly become poultry-eaters. With lighter receipts prices are no better, very few of the best bringing 7c. live weight. Light calves are very dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are in less supply, and prices have advanced near 25c. ℔ head on good stock.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at BROWNING'S for the past week:

From New-York 3,363, viz.: 113 by J. Budd; 432, J. J. Platiner; 74, R. Van Bremer; 551, L. Miller; 137, C. Schultz; 49, L. Ben; 108, H. Lee; 199, W. H. Lawton; 94, W. Thompson; 90, Maine & Setterly; 250, Crum & Co.; 276, Booth & Lucas; 200, J. Hendricks; 138, Dibblee & Sherman; 129, R. N. Mills; 163, J. Thorne; 59, R. H. Hume; 154, C. Pettybone; 44, W. Boyce. From Ohio 1,005, viz.: 823 by C. H. Turner; 182, J. M. Melvin. From New-Jersey 1,555, viz.: 63 by G. Gilmore; 1,010, Bellis & Kent; 75, A. Robbins; 118, J. Perrine; 81, B. Lawrence; 25, F. B. Bird; 97, T. Bratten; 9, T. C. Larkin; 49, R. V. Ramsay; 18, G. B. Holcomb.

Among the sales by sheep-brokers are the following J. C. LARKIN sold:

100 sheep & lambs.	$312 50	73 sheep & lambs.	$250 00
67 sheep & lambs.	305 25	182 sheep & lambs.	637 00
58 sheep & lambs.	205 25	211 sheep & lambs.	633 38
25 sheep & lambs.	81 25	117 sheep & lambs.	336 38
411 sheep & lambs	1,324 06	161 sheep & lambs.	442 75
202 sheep & lambs.	631 25	76 sheep & lambs.	268 00
69 sheep & lambs.	258 75		
Totals	1,761		$5,685 44

BELLIS & KENT report the following lots:

75 sheep & lambs.	$225 00	104 sheep & lambs.	$326 75
121 sheep & lambs.	459 50	133 sheep & lambs.	541 25
73 sheep & lambs.	225 37	99 sheep & lambs.	420 75
85 sheep & lambs.	417 88	100 sheep & lambs.	400 00
187 sheep & lambs.	788 75	70 sheep & lambs.	266 88
236 sheep & lambs.	1,052 00		
Total	1,283		$5,154 13

or an average of $4 02 per head, a large proportion of them being fat Jersey sheep.

JAS. MCCARTHY reports 650 sold at an average of $3 20 each.

JOHN C. LARKIN sold:

141 sheep & lambs.	$402 12	139 sheep & lambs.	451 75
108 sheep & lambs.	283 50	93 sheep & lambs.	271 50
57 sheep & lambs.	160 00	74 sheep & lambs.	211 75
165 sheep & lambs.	452 43	10 sheep & lambs.	41 50
64 sheep & lambs.	117 60	10 sheep & lambs.	24 00
Totals	861		$2,437 95

R. H. HUME sold the following:

59 sheep & lambs.	$161 00	75 sheep & lambs.	$253 12
167 sheep & lambs.	563 62	198 sheep & lambs.	586 00
199 sheep & lambs.	658 11	49 sheep & lambs.	214 37
94 sheep & lambs.	336 25	49 sheep & lambs.	153 00
64 sheep & lambs.	181 50		
Totals	974		$3,106 07

O'BRIEN reports the following lots at his Sixth-street market for the past week, viz.: From New-York, 382 by J. Fowler and Brother; 182, L. Hart; 165, V. Lawrence; 186, J. Illii; 140, E. Hunt; 295, W. S. White & Co.; 90, T. A. Thorn & Co.; 105, E. Meilor; 48, C. Sarles; 69, C. Shoefelt; 134, J. B. Skinkle; 68, A. New; 193, G. Ross & Co.; 109, E. Sherman; 161, C. P. Brush; 195, J. Underwood; 61, S. Wilber; 186 unknown, and 46, G. Holcomb, New-Jersey. Total, 2,817.

The following sales are reported by MCGRAW & BRIEN:

179 sheep & lambs.	$686 00	69 sheep & lambs.	$224 25
160 sheep & lambs.	460 37	134 sheep & lambs.	516 99
186 sheep & lambs.	699 87	68 sheep & lambs.	144 50
75 sheep & lambs.	196 37	46 sheep & lambs.	172 50
295 sheep & lambs.	726 87	193 sheep & lambs.	546 87
50 sheep & lambs.	143 75	104 sheep & lambs.	372 31
382 sheep & lambs.	1,047 75	196 sheep & lambs.	682 50
90 sheep & lambs.	271 63	143 sheep & lambs.	473 00
107 sheep & lambs.	447 00		
Totals	2,476		$7,812 53

Many of the above were store sheep, which accounts for the low prices of several lots.

SWINE.

Receipts have been larger and prices have declined a little. Good corn hogs now command 5¾c.@5¾c., live weight; still-fed, 5c.@5¾c. Demand fair and but few lots unsold last night. ALLERTON yarded 6,567 at Fortieth-street and 4,835 were received at Thirty-seventh-street, besides those sent to ALLERTON'S. Of these, 3,882 were sold, and about 1,000 still in the yards when the report was made up last night.

BIRDSALL & DORMAN, corn dealers of Washington Market, quote:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	7 @7¾
Light Prime Corn Hogs	5¾@5¾	7 @7¾
Common Corn Hogs	5 @5¼	6¾@7
Distillery, heavy, Hogs	5 @5¼	6¾@6¾

Arrivals are heavy, and prices on the decline. Demand inactive.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

CATTLE—Although there is a falling off in the receipts of 250 head, we cannot quote wholesale prices any better than last week. Holders are asking more, and are pretty stiff, but what sales have been made show no improvement in rates. Especially is this the case if we take quality into consideration. The average quality in the yards to-day is considerably ahead of that of last week, and remembering this fact, it cannot be said that higher figures have been obtained for the beef. The drovers have little advantage in the falling off of receipts, as the quality, we think, fully makes up for the deficiency. In other words, there are about as many pounds of beef on sale this week as last. The weather, however, favors sellers. It is clear and cold, and promises to continue so throughout the week. This gives them more confidence than any other one circumstance, and explains the comparative firmness with which many of them stand by their demand for an advance. They look for an improved tone before the market closes, but it is hardly possible that they will be disappointed. The indications are that less will go East than for many previous weeks, some of the heaviest buyers from that direction having held over a considerable portion of the stock purchased by them last week. If no more than four or five hundred head should be taken for that market, then the prospect for a spring in prices here is rather slim. In that event there would be left for New-York some eighteen hundred head. Although unable to report any improvement in the wholesale trade, we notice a decided advance in the retail market—at least ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad—estimating 17 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Cattle	2,465	2,737	2,250
Sheep and Lambs	6,920	5,510	7,134
Hogs	1,191	371	6,580

	Av. w'kly rec't last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,536	120,109	120,715
Sheep	3,127	166,714	136,774
Hogs	3,747	29,978	176,998

Add to the above reported receipts of cattle for the week 46 head held over and 85 that were driven in on the turnpike, and we have a total of 2,596.

PRICES—We only alter our quotations on the lower grades, which have improved at retail:

	This week.	Last week
Premium		
Extra	4½@5	4¼@5
First quality	3¾@4¼	3¾@4½
Second quality	3½@3¾	3 @3½
Third quality	2¾@3	2½@2¾
Inferior quality	2½@2½	2½@2½

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée: IL TROVATORE. Evening: LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE AND REALITY—TO PARIS AND BACK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—NORMA.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE—LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening — THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENTS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & ATMAR'S CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAGNER'S ITALIA.

Thanksgiving Sermons.

We shall devote a very large portion of the TIMES to-morrow morning to reports of sermons that may be delivered by the various clergymen of the several denominations in this City and Brooklyn, on the occasion of Thanksgiving day. It is usual with most of our clergy to embrace the opportunity which this civil appointment offers to discuss important secular topics from a religious point of view, and in the light of Christian principle; and we deem it wise to extend the benefit of such instructions by enlarging the audience to which they are addressed.

☞ This being THANKSGIVING DAY, no Evening Editions of the TIMES will be issued.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The unknown steamship, whose wreck was reported from the coast of Nova Scotia in our morning impression of yesterday, proves to have been the *Indian*, of the Montreal Steamship Company's line. The *Indian* left Liverpool on the 9th inst., and in ordinary circumstances was due at Portland on Sunday. She was two days behind time, when, on Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, she went ashore off Guysborough, Nova Scotia, where she has since parted amidships, and become a hopeless loss. Three of the crew are said to have been drowned, and two of the boats are missing. Owing to the early hours of the Nova Scotian telegraphic operators, we are left with no other than these meagre details.

The brig *Ann*, Capt. ALEXANDER, arrived here yesterday morning, after a passage of thirty-seven days, from Monrovia. We thus receive a file of the Liberia *Herald* to the 5th of October, inclusive. There is no news of importance. The United States steamers *Sumpter* and *Mystic* had been at Monrovia, and left for Cape Palmas on the 12th of October.

Turks Island papers to the 5th inst., report the wreck of several boats and two schooners, among the Bahama Islands, during the late gales, with the loss of several lives.

Letters received by a mercantile firm in this City, from their agent in Brownsville, state that the citizens are constantly under arms, and although apprehensive of an attack from CORTINAS, feel themselves able to repel it. One paid company of volunteers is on duty day and night, and the leading citizens and merchants had united in companies of night-guards and patrols, and were provided with three pieces of artillery.

The state of feeling in Virginia, and especially in Jefferson County, is not such as warm admirers of the Old Dominion care most to see. The population, it is painful to notice, has given itself up to the vaguest panic terrors. Not all the strong display of military force garrisoning Charlestown; not all the stern and changeless determination of the people to stand each by the other, should a conflict become inevitable; not all the evidence of sympathy and compassion afforded equally by the North and by the South, can suffice to allay the terrors of this tremulous community. To present a mortifying instance, it was only night before last, while the streets of Charlestown were thronged with sleepless soldiery, a gun, obviously fired at an outpost, was suddenly heard, and was no sooner heard than the entire population of the town was seen to plunge within doors and fortify itself with all the resources of lock and bolt. The village rang with the call to arms, military commands were given loudly and wildly, and it was only when every preparation was made to receive the invader, that it was found to be a *cow*, which had failed to return the countersign to a frightened sentinel, and was entering the town by forced marches. A second false alarm completed the panic, and Charlestown passed a sleepless night. Gov. WISE has returned to Richmond, breathing as he went his determination neither to spare the convicts, nor to accept forcign aid in vindication of the sovereignty of Virginia. The latter resolve was tested by an offer received yesterday from Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, who tendered 10,000 men to strengthen the defences of Charlestown, and an indefinite number of troops as a frontier guard; both of which generous proffers were declined by Gov. WISE.

Three characteristic letters from JOHN BROWN are given in our columns this morning. BROWN continues to exhibit the utmost bravery. He says he does not feel himself in the least degraded by his imprisonment or the near prospect of the gallows, and that he will die joyfully.

Twenty-five States unite to-day in the celebration of the Thanksgiving Anniversary.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has voted to repeal the law which authorized flogging in the State Prison.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. The weekly statement showed that there had been 2,153 emigrant arrivals during the week, and $5,318 received for commutation of passengers. An invalided German emigrant was sent home at the expense of the Board.

There was renewed speculation in Panama, Pacific and Hudson Shares at the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the same temper obtained in the afternoon in New-York Central shares and Erie Bonds, the general market closing quite buoyant.

Sales were made of 1,800 bales Cotton, at a shade lower rates. Flour was in good demand, and prices were sustained. The movements in Grain were limited. Rio Coffee was in active demand. Sugars were in fair request. A livelier business was transacted in the principal kinds of Provisions. Pork was dearer. Tar and Crude Turpentine were inquired for, as were likewise Hides, Fish Oils, Linseed Oil, Hay, Hops, Spices, Tallow and Whisky. The public sale of Teas resulted unsatisfactorily. Other branches of trade presented no very important changes. There were 542 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been less freely supplied during a week past. For the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular yards of live animals destined for slaughter, numbered: Beef cattle 4,200; veal calves 602; sheep and lambs 13,484; swine 11,402; also, of milch cows 122. Total, 29,810, an excess over last week of 1,734, the increase in swine more than counterbalancing the decrease in beeves and veal. At yesterday's General Market transactions were not brisk, except for sheep; the large supply of poultry lessened the demand for beef and veal materially, though the lessened supply of cattle enabled owners to advance their price ½c.@¾c., ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, over the low rates current last Wednesday. A few of the best cattle sold at 10½c., and good at 9c.@10c. Veals were a little lower. Sheep and lambs advanced about 25c. ℔ head. Swine sold near ½c. lower with prices declining. Milch cows are dull of sale at low prices.

Thanksgiving Day.

Just as the festivals of Christmas and Easter survived the fall of the Roman Church in Britain and lived on into the new life of the people, has the Puritan Thanksgiving of New-England passed out from the borders of Puritanism, and escaping the fate which has overtaken so many of the ways and customs and beliefs which crossed the Atlantic in the little Pilgrim bark, finds itself becoming part and parcel of the nationality of the United States. For this no thoughtful man can be otherwise than grateful. Never did any people stand in greater need than we of just such oases in the Sahara of busy selfishness as this day, with the beautiful name it bears, and the lessons it is so ready to yield to those who will stand still and learn.

If any brave, wise prophet were now to arise among us, and we were to ask him to point out to us the cardinal vice and weakness of our people, it would be strange indeed were he not to lay his warning finger upon that Intensity of personal ambition and egotistic self-confidence which have become almost synonymous with the name of American throughout the world. To make one's way in the world, to achieve a "hit," in one fashion or another to secure success—pure personal, worldly success—is a good and proper thing enough. But it is a good and proper thing only on condition that it be well and properly proportioned to the higher aims of existence, made consistent with our relative duties, and subordinated to those mysterious obligations which rest upon us as immortal beings, and from which not even the clever nineteenth century, with all its inventions, discoveries, boasted "conquests of nature," has yet contrived any way of safe and honorable escape.

It is our special American danger to forget this. Like Jeshurun, who, we are told, no sooner "waxed fat" than he began to kick, every prosperous and powerful man is disposed to take the bit of destiny in his teeth, and to run off at full speed after his own devices. And a prosperous nation is not necessarily much wiser in the mass than its citizens are as individual men. We all tend to unthankfulness in the excess of our self-reliance; and our notions o Providence and its supremacy are apt to glimmer away through long years of good fortune, into very much such a sort of inane twilight as brooded in the mind of the celebrated Micawber, and made him always and blandly sure, in the most trying circumstances of his checkered career, that "something would turn up," sooner or later, to suit his particular case and his peculiar fancies. Such an anniversary as this, which, in common with nearly all our fellow-countrymen, we shall this day keep, is admirably fitted to bring the truth in these matters home to us. If we essay to be thankful to-day, we must perforce pause long enough to think what thankfulness really means, and for what it is that we have thanks to render. This simple exercise of the mind will surprise the vast majority of us, we may be sure. We shall be astonished to see how little in our lives we truly owe to ourselves, to our own wit or wisdom, or shrewdness or strength, in comparison with the enormous weight of our obligations to the society in which we have dwelt, to the laws and the civilization which have made our efforts possible, and to that sublime overruling Power which has led on the world through the labor of so many generations, unconsciously working together for one end, up to the fruitful harvests into which we have just entered.

It can do us no harm to feel these truths more keenly than ever to-day. No harm certainly in their influence upon our individual interests and our private character; no harm in the wider application we should make of them to the nation and its needs, and to our own duties as citizens and as patriots. The United States sorely need a Thanksgiving Day, that they may measure the tremendous extent of the perils which national success and national vanity, and the insolence of national security, have been preparing for the Republic. Let us silence to-day, for a brief space, the angry noise of partisan conflict and sectional recriminations; and ask ourselves in all seriousness what the future has in store for us if we continue to act, as for years we have acted, on the theory that nothing can disturb our peace, nothing shake our prosperity; that we have closed accounts with Destiny, and retired upon a reserve of national omnipotence to enjoy an uncontrolled career of national recklessness? The terror and trouble which JOHN BROWN'S foray has spread far and wide through the South; the mingled anger and contempt which the mad diatribes of Southern leaders discussing that foray have too widely disseminated through the North, are the signs and symptoms of dangers which it would be worse than weakness for us any longer to dissemble. These things speak to us trumpet-tongued on such a day as this. They bid Southern men, as they give thanks to-day, to reflect upon the multitude of the blessings which they owe to the existence of this Union, and urge it upon them most solemnly to inquire what reasons there are for hoping that disunion would not make tenfold worse all that they now endure of social disquiet and political excitement, while it would rob them of so much they must see to be fundamental in the framework of their national existence. Upon Northern men, too, these things press their close instruction. Who that most ardently hates Slavery and loves freedom can brace himself up to-day, save in the bigotry of fanaticism, against the conviction that to crush the whites of the South, to alienate them from the Republic, to madden them with the frenzy of fear and indignation, will not strike a single fetter from the slave, whatever calamities it may bring upon the freemen of the North in the disruption of our noble Empire, with all that pregnant word contains of woe and shame and consternation for us all?

Never was the wisdom of man more conspicuously foolishness than in the present turmoil of our national politics; never was there a time in which a hearty recognition alike of all the mischiefs of human self-sufficiency, and of the mighty power for good which sleeps in reverence for the Past and the institutions it has bequeathed to us, has been more deeply needed by any people than now it is by ourselves. In our Thanksgiving, to-day, let us qualify the natural gladness of the season, in our home-circles and our retrospect of personal blessings, with graver thoughts than our hurried daily life permits, upon our national duties and our political responsibilities. On this day, at least, let our Politics and our Religion meet together, not to make our religion political, indeed, but to make our politics religious. It will need all the bravest faith and all the highest wisdom which we command, to make straight the crooked paths in which our national existence is fast becoming involved.

The Rumors of Brown's Rescue.

Much of the excitement that pervades the public mind in Virginia, is evidently due to the general belief that formidable attempts will be made to rescue BROWN and his accomplices from the hands of Virginia justice. Gov. WISE receives constant threats, and disclosures of plans for this object. Rumors are rife throughout the State that bands of men are forming in Ohio, in Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, and in other Northern States, for the purpose of invading Virginia and taking BROWN from the hands of her authorities. They naturally create alarm and indignation.

Nor are they so improbable in themselves as to be of necessity irrational and absurd. On the contrary they are very likely to be founded in truth. We have no doubt there are thousands of men in the Free States who would gladly see the prisoners rescued from their fate,—not necessarily from sympathy with their crime, but from admiration of BROWN'S personal courage and evident simplicity and sincerity of character. We presume, moreover, that the subject of rescuing him has been talked over repeatedly, in many parts of the North,—and that schemes have been suggested and plans devised for bringing it about. That there is any likelihood of their being practically attempted, we do not believe; but we are not at all surprised that a contrary impression should be widely prevalent in Virginia, or that it should create general uneasiness and alarm throughout the exposed portions of the State.

We think that the authorities of the Free States owe it to themselves, and to the whole country, to defeat any such attempt that may be on foot, and to exercise special vigilance for its detection. If we are bound to prevent armed invasion from our shores of the territories of a foreign power, we are under tenfold greater obligations to prevent any forcible interference, on the part of our people, with the administration of justice in a sister State. We wish most sincerely that the authorities of Virginia could find it consistent with their own sense of honor, peace and security to waive the execution of these criminal offenders against their laws,—because we believe their own welfare and that of the country at large would be promoted thereby. But we have no right to insist upon it. It is their own affair. BROWN and his accomplices are willful and deliberate violators of the laws of Virginia, and the State of Virginia has a clear and unquestionable right to enforce her laws against them. No other State in the Union can rightfully interfere with her authority in this respect:—and any attempt at such interference by forcible means should be arrested and punished with the utmost rigor.

It is not easy to estimate the disastrous effect of an armed attempt at rescue upon the peace of the country. It would, as a matter of course, be met with armed resistance,—and the two sections might find themselves suddenly and hopelessly plunged into a state of actual war. For passion, stimulated by blood, is fearfully contagious; and no such collision could take place without rousing, in the hearts of thousands, the unreasoning spirit of resentment and revenge. We have very little fear of any disunion of these States, to be brought about by calm reflection and on a careful calculation of consequences. But from such conflicts as would inevitably grow out of an armed attempt at the rescue of BROWN, it is impossible to say what bad results might not arise. If there be, therefore, in any Northern State within the knowledge, actual or possible, of its authorities, any such movements as those which have been denounced to Gov. WISE, we regard it as a matter of the highest duty to put forth every possible effort for their suppression.

Irish Troubles in Parliament.

There promises to be, in the coming session of the British Parliament, a complete desertion of the Whig Ministry by the members of the "Irish Brigade." This celebrated body is composed mainly of Irish Catholics, whose views on ecclesiastical questions are decidedly ultramontane, and whose political opinions may be summed up by calling them Anti-British. Though their number is not over forty, they are generally able to make themselves formidable by union, and when banded together in a solid phalanx, are often able to turn the scale, whenever the two great English parties are closely matched. They are, in almost every case, the *protégés* of the Catholic clergy; are generally nominated at the hustings by a priest, seconded by a priest, and solemnly indorsed and approved by the whole hierarchy. They consequently enter Parliament under an implied obligation to stand by the Church in all her conflicts with the Government, and are, of course, at the same time, expressly bound to maintain the rights of their lay constituents. This double duty has, of late, as often before, placed them in a somewhat awkward dilemma.

No one who is in the least acquainted with the history of Ireland during the last fifty years, can be ignorant of the fact that national independence, free speech, self-government, have nowhere found more ardent and more eloquent defenders than in the ranks of the Irish Liberals. Detestation of foreign domination, or of any domination not based on the popular will, in its broadest sense, has always been their great watchword. In so far as their theories applied to Ireland, the clergy have been fully with them, and in fact some of the most vigorous exponents of their views on this and kindred questions have been priests.

It fortunately, or unfortunately, so happens, however, that the Celtic mind, "bulls" to the contrary notwithstanding, is gifted with a fair share of logical power, and in fact may be said to be famous for pushing all principles to their conclusions with a hearty good will. It was, therefore, very difficult for the crowds who were charmed by O'CONNELL'S denunciations of British tyranny, and MEAGHER'S eulogium on "the sword," to see why the blessings for which they sighed earnestly, might not be claimed as fairly by Italians and Hungarians as by themselves. In their own overflowing goodness of heart they were as ready to throw up their caps in the air on behalf of their independence as of their own. If parliaments were good for Ireland, they were surely good for Tuscany and Naples. Here, however, they and the clergy parted company. The Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, it must be said, have always been just as earnest in advocating repression and despotism in the dominions of the Emperor of Austria as in advocating liberty and nationality in Ireland. The Irish representatives accordingly have been sent to Parliament for the last thirty years, charged with the onerous duty of confining the operation of a great principle proclaimed and glorified by themselves to the dominions of her Majesty the Queen of England.

The late events in Italy have added to the difficulties of their position. The language of England with regard to the Duchies is very much what the language of the "Brigade" has always been with regard to Ireland. To support the Whig Ministry in their Italian policy would be political consistency, but it would inevitably entail a rupture with the clergy at home, and thus end in political damnation. The Catholic hierarchy are all staunch adherents of the old Austrian *régime*, and vigorous denouncers of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S late performances in the Peninsula. The Catholic laity, on the contrary, cannot, and hardly seek to escape from the logical consequences of the political doctrines with which they have assailed England since the beginning of the present century. If they openly refused to permit of their application to the case of Italy, it would amount to the self-stultifying declaration that oppression was never wrong except when the oppressor was a heretic or schismatic. Even JOHN MITCHEL, though he can hardly be called a cautious man, is puzzled to know how to deal with the Italian crisis, and contents himself with the expression of strong doubts as to England's sincerity in advocating a full recognition of the popular will.

To the complication thus created, the education question is likely to add another. The Queen's Colleges were established for the purpose of affording a good secular education without any such denominational bias, as renders Trinity College an unsafe school for a Catholic or a Dissenter. The total exclusion of religious instruction from the College walls was a leading feature of the system, but provision was subsequently made for having the student receive it in any manner he or his parents chose from the clergymen of his own Church, outside. The Catholic clergy, however, absolutely refused to lend any countenance or support to the scheme unless the chairs of history, metaphysics, and some branches of natural science were placed in their hands; and on the refusal of the Government to comply, they exerted their whole influence, short of absolute prohibition, to prevent their flocks from entering them, and they at the same time set vigorously to work to erect a purely Catholic University. For nearly ten years they have been temporizing with the Queen's Colleges, in the hope that the Government would at last consent to endow their own University, but their patience is now beginning to be worn out by the obstinate refusal of both Whig and Tory to do anything of the kind. They now threaten, as a last resource, to stop the flow of Catholic students into the Queen's University, which has always gone on in spite of the ecclesiastical disapproval, and bring the whole national system of education to a dead lock. If they carry out their determination, the members of the Brigade will be placed in the awkward position of having to defend in the House of Commons the destruction of a system of instruction which, for nearly half a century, was advocated by all Irish politicians of their school, and was hailed by the mass of the Irish people as an unmixed blessing.

Wood and his Opponents.

It was acknowledged on all hands two years ago, that the only way to defeat WOOD was to get everybody who was opposed to his *régime* to unite upon one candidate, and to make honesty and respectability the sole test of his fitness for the place. The result was that Mayor TIEMANN was elected by a majority of a little over three thousand. When the struggle was over, it was plain as a pike-staff that if WOOD had had two opponents in the field he would have been elected. Considering the number of votes polled, the smallness of the majority showed the enormous muster of retainers which an active, unscrupulous person like FERNANDO can make when he has great personal interests at stake, and great inducements to offer. There was not a fraudulent contractor, a roguish official, a rowdy, or an unlicensed grog-shop keeper in the whole City, who did not work night and day in his service with a zeal which decenter men, unhappily, never show, and it was universally recognized that the Woodites owed their defeat far less to their inability to poll more votes, than to the difficulty they had in finding out before the polls closed what number would be necessary to secure a triumph. If they could by any means have ascertained by noon on election day, how many votes TIEMANN was to have, FERNANDO would have had a small, but sufficient, majority over him. There never was a narrower escape than was made on that occasion by this City. What it escaped from we hope our readers do not at this short interval of time need to be reminded. It escaped from the mischief of having a bold, unscrupulous politician intrusted for two years longer with the government of a City whose prosperity is above all things based on honesty and integrity. It escaped from the rule of a chief magistrate who filled the police with the scum of the community, and used them as his own body guard; who, in times of scarcity, incited the poor to armed attacks on property; who appointed notorious swindlers to lucrative public offices, and who finally resisted by force of arms the lawful process of the courts of law.

We have no desire to defeat Mr. WOOD by electioneering exaggeration, and we therefore beg of every man who is about to vote at the approaching election, if he feels any doubt in his mind as to the importance of once more crushing this restless enemy of good order, to reperuse the Ex-Mayor's Messages to the Common Council during the Fall of 1857, particularly that one in which he proposes to employ the City funds in the purchase of flour and potatoes, to be peddled at half price, under his superintendence, to his greedy supporters, and in which he informs the poor that the rich have despoiled them of what is justly theirs,—and then to turn to the accounts of the riot on the steps of the City Hall, and the prostitution of justice, on his behalf, at the hands of his friend Judge RUSSELL, which followed that event. Having read these, any one who still entertains doubts of WOOD'S unfitness for any public office of high responsibility, will do well to look over CONOVER'S reports on the frauds concocted and carried out by DEVLIN; and then recollect that this very DEVLIN, the most unscrupulous plunderer of the Treasury that New-York has ever seen, was by this very WOOD appointed Street Commissioner.

All this was in everybody's mouth at the last Mayoralty election. WOOD'S career was then felt by everybody to have been such that it was incumbent upon all good citizens to consign him to the shades of private life. The Republicans and Americans were so sensible of the danger in which we stood, that they refrained from making any nomination, and united with each other and with a portion of the Democrats simply to insure the election of an honest man.

WOOD is in the field again, as resolute, as reckless and as confident as ever. He has far stronger reasons for wishing to be elected now than he had then, and his friends have abundant motives for supporting him with increased ardor and energy. But his opponents seem to think his defeat less important, or else much more easily to be accomplished. They have put two candidates in the field against him already, and are busily engaged in bringing forward one or two more. The Republicans and the old Whigs seem to think it much more important that their partisan interests should be cared for than that the City should be well governed. None of them expect to elect their own candidates; they seek only to defeat the Democratic nominee.

We doubt very much whether Mr. WOOD can be elected, even if every Republican vote in the City should be cast for Mr. ORDYKE, and every Whig vote for Mr. OGDEN. He has the whole organization and discipline of the Democratic Party against him,—and a candidate who will command every respectable Democratic vote. But the matter should not be left in doubt. No citizen of any party, who appreciates the importance of an honest City Government, should fail to do all in his power to secure it. He has no right to leave to others the care of the public, while he attends to party. With this election party interests have nothing whatever to do,—nor should party obligations exercise the slightest influence upon the vote of any citizen.

Corporation Counsel.

The Republicans have not strengthened their ticket by their nomination for Corporation Counsel. Mr. HULL is not known to the public at large either as a lawyer or as a public man. Whatever reputation he enjoys is simply as a Ward politician; and, according to statements made in the Convention which nominated him, this is not of a character to commend him strongly to public confidence.

The City needs in that post a man of a very different stamp. Neither the Mayoralty nor the Comptrollership are offices of more importance than this. Nearly every attempt to swindle the treasury through favoritism, jobbing and the miscellaneous chicanery of the contracting interest, can be arrested and thwarted by vigilant and vigorous action on the part of the Corporation Counsel. With a Mayor to veto plundering legislation, a Comptroller to refuse all doubtful disbursements, and a Corporation Counsel to bring everything, rigorously and promptly, to the strict letter of the law, the City treasury would be comparatively safe from depredation even if the Common Council were less honest and more corrupt than we hope the new Boards will prove to be. We have no disposition to throw any undue share of responsibility upon the present incumbent of that office. We have never joined in the wholesale outcry against him, and have always been disposed to give full weight to his own apologies for the uniform bad luck of the City in his department of the public service. But we cannot doubt that Mayor TIEMANN'S honest, able and constant endeavors to protect the City treasury from unjust depletion, would have been crowned with much greater success if they had been seconded by a Corporation Counsel who sympathized more thoroughly with them, and who held less rigid professional views of his relation to the Board whom he regarded as his immediate clients.

The Tammany Democracy have nominated a most excellent man for this post. Mr. TILDEN is an able lawyer, has had large experience in public business, is of unquestioned integrity, an active and vigilant foe of everything like malfeasance or corruption, and certain to second Mayor HAVEMEYER in every effort at City reform, with the whole vigor and power of his office. For the sake of the City, we hope he will be elected. We regard his success as not a whit less essential to the public good than that of Mr. HAVEMEYER. Both are most excellent candidates, and will make upright and efficient public officers.

FINE ARTS.

The Pictures and Statuary on Exhibition in New-York.

We are a cotton-raising, ship-building, trading, dollar-worshiping people, as all the world well knows; but it is only within the past few years that the world has come to the knowledge that we have a capacity for Art; that we can paint pictures and model statues, as well as build ships and railways; and that we can appreciate, and, when we like them, pay for the pictures and the statues of other people. But this is now pretty well understood, and of the modern works of Art which have received the greatest consideration in Europe during the last decade, a fair proportion were produced by American sculptors and painters. America, too, is now recognized as one of the principal marts for pictures of a high class; and we have already had sent to us three large collections, made up of works by some of the most eminent painters in France, Belgium and England, all of which have been readily sold at high prices. The present season is distinguished by the exhibition in New-York of a somewhat unusual number of works of Art of the higher class. Among them we notice, first:

PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

Mr. PALMER occupies a position peculiar to himself, and which gives to his works an especial interest that Americans, at least, will not be slow to feel. He is not only a native-born sculptor, but native bred. He has never been abroad; he has received no instruction; he imitates no master. His study has been Nature and the intuitions of his own genius. For genius he has—pure, spontaneous, self-conscious, and (modestly) self-asserting, as all genius must be; but what is the scope, and what the grasp of his power, he has yet, we believe, fully to show. The work which he now exhibits at SCHAUS' gallery, in Broadway, is of higher aim than any other that we have seen from his chisel. It is a girl in her tenderest maidenhood—not more than fourteen or fifteen years old—who has been taken captive by Indians, and who stands before us stripped and bound for torture. Tied by her wrists to a tree, her arms being behind her back, she turns her head far to the left, looking defiance, some say, at her savage captors, but it seems to us, shrinking from their bold and cruel eyes. She is not struggling to free herself—that she knows would be in vain; but neither is she at all resigned to her fate. She is no martyr—no heroine—but simply an American girl, stung to the quick by personal insult, and shuddering—though not with cowardice—at the prospect of a dreadful and a lingering death. The figure is much superior to the same sculptor's "Indian Girl." In position and action, it shows a far freer and more masterly hand: its forms are finer, and its proportion much better. There is a nearer approach to the ideal beauty which is the result of a completer perception of real beauty, and a perfecting power of generalization. The lower limbs and the extremities, especially, exhibit this development of the ideal faculty in the sculptor. The thighs are particularly beautiful; but at the knee and at the swell of the calf (that most difficult passage in the modeling of a female figure) there is some rigidity, and a consequent lack of grace. The ankle and feet are exquisitely modeled. The shoulders and bust cannot be regarded as fairly expressing the sculptor's idea of beauty in that part of the figure, because the action of the arms and chest is such as to throw the shoulders upward and forward. It would have been well if this movement could have been avoided without failure to express the motive of the work. The head and face are almost if not quite faultless, both in form and in expression; the form, however, being not that of the straight-featured classic type. There is more emotion expressed in the face than is usually exhibited in ancient statues, as there should be, considering the nature of the subject. The lines around the mouth, the base of the nose and the eyes, indicate an exquisite sensibility of nature, roused to its full action by fear and outraged modesty, and yet repressed by a certain dignity of character. This "White Captive," were it his only work, would give Mr. PALMER a high rank as a modern sculptor.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES."

This noble picture has returned to us after its triumphant visit to Europe. No modern work of art has received higher compliments from European criticism than this; compliments consisting partly of praise, and partly of a close and jealous examination of its claims to the high place to which the universal voice has assigned it. The most scrupulous and reluctant of its English critics acknowledged that it marked the birth of a new school of landscape art, while at the same time the writer showed in certain censures that he had mistaken the painter's purpose in some points, and on others that he was not familiar with the American atmosphere. The work, itself, grows upon us as we look at it. Certainly in no landscape known to us, even by description or engraving, is there such a union of vastness of scope and finish of detail. Its amplitude is not merely that of a broad canvas: it is the largeness of Nature in her grandest forms, uniting mountain, plain, valley and river in one harmonious whole. Its minuteness is not the microscopic minuteness of dead-alive Pre-Raphaelitism; showing us petals and stamens, cracks and crystals, for the mere sake of showing them. The foreground of Mr. CHURCH'S landscape, filled as it is with minute beauties, is yet but the foreground. It does not thrust itself upon the eye, and demand attention at the cost of the rest of the composition; it is but the pleasant stand-point from which we look out upon that vast expanse of beauty; and yet it will bear and reward examination, at ordinary distances, with the magnifying glass. The "Heart of the Andes" may justly be regarded as in most respects the grandest of "grand landscapes."

ROSA BONHEUR'S PICTURES.

At GOUPIL'S new gallery in Broadway we have three pictures by Mlle. BONHEUR, two of which are entirely new—the other having been exhibited here for a sort time once before. The two former are called "Los Borriqueros" and "A Morning in the Highlands." The first of these is remarkable for the singularity, almost the oddness, of its subject. It represents a drove of mules trotting over a mountain peak in the Pyrenees, under the guidance of three muleteers. There is little action and little variety in the group. The animals trot on in an irregular body, sometimes two or three abreast. The subject is not in itself a very pleasing one; and yet the genius of the painter has enabled her to make the picture one of striking power, because the creatures in it—man and beasts—are so thoroughly alive and real. Each animal exhibits not only its general conformity to the type of its kind, but an individual character peculiar to itself. In the figures the color is rich and pleasing, and laid on with a full brush. The landscape too is praised by persons who profess to know the Pyrenees well, but it seems to us to lack that truthfulness which is the prominent characteristic of ROSA BONHEUR'S pictures. This quality is exhibited in a high degree in the smaller of these three paintings—the "Morning in the Highlands." What else could make it so delightful to stand looking at half-a-dozen horned beasts, themselves only looking at half-a-dozen others in the distance! But in this picture we are with the painter upon the hill-side: we smell the purple heather, and we inhale the life-giving air which fills the heaving lungs and lights the glowing eyes of this knot of cattle; our chiefest and certainly our highest delight in which is their fullness of life. As to drawing and color, we don't stop now-a-days to criticise these in ROSA BONHEUR'S pictures; we look for the grander and more general truth, which is the last attainment of the artist, and finding that we take the other for granted. But yet, if Mlle. BONHEUR is as much inclined, as we hear it said she is, (and we fear with truth,) to task her rapidity of production to the utmost, she may fall into careless habits, which will justly affect even her reputation. The third picture in this little collection is interesting from its containing a portrait of ROSA BONHEUR, by the younger DUJARDIN. She is represented leaning on the neck of a young bull, painted by herself.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

At this Gallery, which retains all its standard attractions, Page's Venus, one of the most exquisite pieces of flesh-color produced by modern art, has been replaced by a landscape called "Modern Italy" from the easel of SONNTAG, a German painter of some repute. The picture is very large, and very ambitious in its subject and mode of treatment. It represents an extended landscape, with mountains on the right, falling off into a broken plain upon the left. The ruins of the former grandeur of Italy add picturesqueness and human interest to the scene, the hint of which seems to have been taken from TURNER'S well-known landscape of the same name. We cannot praise SONNTAG'S picture. In composition it is common-place; its forms are not clearly made out, and its color is crude and muddy.

"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

This is the name of a picture, popular in its subject, and painted, we believe, to be engraved; but which has merits that place it very far above the class of works to which those who have not seen might be led to assign it. It is painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT: the former furnishing the figures, and the latter the landscape. The scene is the verandah of Mount Vernon, looking out upon the lawn and the Potomac, the occasion is a supposed visit of LAFAYETTE to his old Commander. Mrs. WASHINGTON and Mrs. CURTIS are seated at a table; WASHINGTON stands with that dignity of port which distinguished and which so well became him, and LAFAYETTE talks with him in an attitude which most felicitously blends ease, self-possession, and deference. The eye is led from this group to the landscape by a child playing with its negro "mauma" upon the lawn—an incident naturally and happily introduced. The composition is very pleasing, and the landscape has the sweetness of color peculiar to Mr. MIGNOT'S pencil.

Academy of Music.

A superb performance of the "Magic Flute" last night, and decided promise of a good run for that work. Its many and infinite beauties cannot be appreciated at a single hearing; it requires time and familiarity to understand and enjoy them. It was given finely last night, and the favorite vocal pieces were warmly applauded.

There will be two performances to-day—one in the morning, (12 o'clock,) and the other in the evening. Splendid bills are provided for each occasion. In the morning the whole of "Trovatore," with ALBERTINI, BEAUCARDE, AMODIO, &c., in the cast; also, acts from "Norma" and "Tancredi," with Madame ANNA BISHOP. In the evening the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," and, being Thanksgiving, no extra price for seats. Mlle. ADELINA PATTI makes her *début* in this opera, and will be supported by Signors BRIGNOLI and FERRI.

Death of Kit Carson.

Our advices from the Overland route announce the death of the celebrated pioneer and explorer, CHRISTOPHER CARSON, at Taos, New-Mexico, where he had been residing as Indian Agent. CARSON was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Madison County, at the close of 1809. His father, shortly after that period, removed to Missouri, where KIT, when a lad of 15, was apprentized to a saddler—occupying himself at that business two years, at the end of which he joined a trapping expedition and a trapper he remained, until his familiarity with the great far West rendered him invaluable as a guide to explorers of the Plains. For eight years he acted as hunter at Bent's Fort. When Col. FREMONT engaged in his expeditions CARSON accompanied him, and was ever after his steadfast companion. In 1847 he received the rank of Lieutenant in the Rifle corps, United States army. His latest and most remarkable exploit on the Plains, was enacted in 1853, when he conducted a drove of 6,000 sheep safely to California.

Death of the Editors of the Nashville Union.

The Nashville *Union and American*, Nov. 19, of which the late Mr. POINDEXTER was an associate editor, is draped in mourning for the death of that gentleman. The leading article, referring to the tragedy, says:

"The engagements of his associates have been such, during most of the time of Mr. POINDEXTER'S connection with the paper, as to throw most of the editorial labor on him. We may safely say, that no man in this country ever earned, in the same time, a more enviable reputation in this capacity than that which has been achieved by our late deeply lamented colleague. As a man, he was as nearly faultless as humanity can become; for the manly courage, which, careful of the rights of others, is yet fearless in the defence of the character of its possessor, will by no true man be imputed as a fault. Courteous in all his intercourse with others, he exacted the same courtesy to himself."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Mr. EASTMAN, senior editor of the *Union and American*, died this morning of apoplexy.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAREER OF A SUCCESSFUL BURGLAR CHECKED.—The Troy *Whig* gives the particulars of the arrest of a burglar who pillaged the residence of C. VIBBARD, Esq., Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, on the night of the 2d of September. By this robbery the wife of WM. KIRD, Esq., of Rochester, who was visiting Mr. VIBBARD with her husband, lost jewelry to the amount of $1,600. The detective police of Troy took the case in hand, and found on investigation that a diamond pin had been shipped from New-York to Troy for GEO. H. KENNEDY, a noted burglar, whose complicity in the transaction had been suspected. A dispatch at the express-office in Troy ordered the package to be forwarded to Cincinnati. Several of the Troy officers came to this City, and by the aid of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, coupled with much shrewdness of their own, recovered a variety of the articles stolen, from the pawnbrokers' shops. A mosaic pin, valued at $28, and Mr. KIDD's gold watch were among the valuables which were found here. Armed with a requisition from Gov. MORGAN, Officers KIPP and BATTERSHALL, of Troy, went to Cincinnati, where they found KENNEDY in confinement, for having shot a man and woman who had surprised him in an attempted burglary. He had plead guilty to the charge made against him, and was awaiting sentence. Besides this a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky was hanging over him. KENNEDY'S wife, a daughter of SETH DUNN, of Troy, whom he had married under compulsion after having accomplished her ruin, had attempted to aid her husband to escape by exchanging clothes with him. Having been detected she was also placed in confinement. Upon both of the prisoners parts of Mr. KIDD's property were discovered. KENNEDY at first denied the charge of breaking into Mr. VIBBARD's house, but when he saw the array of evidence against him, he acknowledged his guilt, and told how the crime was perpetrated. It seems that he clambered over the garden wall, opened the side-door with "nippers" and remained in the house two hours, completely ransacking it. He had a revolver with him, and says that any man who had attempted to stop him should have died. Judging from his reckless use of weapons at Cincinnati, he would have carried out his threat.

THE ANGLO-AFRICAN LECTURES.—A lecture was given last evening in the Anglo-African course, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, by Mr. WM. HERRIES, on "Revelation and Chattel Slavery." The Bible was forcibly vindicated from giving any sanction to such an institution as American chattel Slavery. The inherent dignity of labor was unfolded at length, and, in fact, formed the basis of the entire lecture. The conditions of capital and labor under the patriarchal *régime*, as compared with American chattel Slavery, made up a proposition extensively enlarged upon, and evinced a fullness of Biblical knowledge rare in so young a man. The lecture occupied about an hour and fifteen minutes in its delivery, and was listened to with fixed attention to the close. In the course of his remarks the speaker congratulated his auditors on the late victory won by Dr. CHEEVER and his Church over the "treason to religion and to righteousness."

POSTPONEMENT OF A EUROPEAN TOUR.—WM. J. MUEHL, a young German, was arrested a day or two since on a charge of having obtained from the Post-office the letters of S. H. SPROUSE & BROTHERS, No. 121 Liberty-street, and appropriated their contents. In one letter was a draft on the Marine Bank of Georgia, for $600, on which MUEHL is alleged to have indorsed the name of Mr. JOS. SPROUSE, and afterwards to have exchanged it with Mr. FRED. W. WEISS, of No. 50 Wall-street, for an equivalent in European funds. MUEHL had completed arrangements for a departure to Europe at the time his arrest was made. In his trunks documents are said to have been found which afford indubitable evidence of his guilt in other transactions of similar character. He will be examined before Commissioner BETTS next Saturday.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.—The Committee recently appointed by the Common Council to confer with the Harbor Commissioners on the subject of the Battery enlargement difficulty, met together yesterday at the Mayor's office. Mr. BLUNT called attention to the facts embodied in the late report on that subject to the Chamber of Commerce, and urged the importance of giving early attention to the subject to prevent the further filling up of the channel. The Committee and the Mayor expressed their readiness to cooperate in all measures to carry out the wishes of the Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce, and the interview terminated satisfactorily.

DRY-DOCK ON A TABEET EXCURSION.—The numerous body of ship-carpenters, caulkers, and other mechanics, employed upon the various dry-docks of the East River, having organized themselves into a company for target practice, will proceed, to-day, to Conrad's Hotel, Yorkville, to compete for a number of costly prizes, the gifts of master ship-carpenters, &c. They will muster over 175 muskets, and be commanded by Capt. JAMES MCAVOY.

THE MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN'S SOCIETY.—The statement that the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society of this City has formed an alliance with the Cooper Institute is contradicted. The former association refused, by a decisive vote, to enter into such a union; resolving to apply its income, as heretofore, in aid of indigent members or their widows. A free Drawing School is now in operation, in addition to the free Library for Apprentices.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, little business of public importance was transacted. An invalid German immigrant was directed to be sent home at the expense of the Board. The weekly statement showed that there had been 2,458 arrivals since the last report, and the sum of $5,316 received for commutation of passengers. The number in the Institution is 7,461; balance of commutation fund, $17,164 35.

HUMAN REMAINS TAKEN FROM A VAULT.—Much mystery attended the opening of a vault near the northeastern corner of the Post-office, yesterday morning. It was not diminished when a quantity of bones and other relics of mortality were extracted from the tomb and placed in a box which was brought to the spot for that purpose. The box was silently removed, without a word of explanation, either from the workmen, the Special Policemen, or the Post-office people.

NEWLY-MADE CITIZENS.—The manufacture of citizens began very briskly on Monday morning last, and on that day and the day following our voting population received an accession of about 900 foreigners. The expenses attending the process are nobly sustained by Tammany, aided in a degree by Mozart Hall. The privilege of naturalizing for the next election closes with the present week.

BLASTING CASUALTY.—AS JOHN NOONAN was preparing a blast yesterday morning in One Hundred and Eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, it prematurely exploded, and his thigh and collar bones were broken by the fragments of stone. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for attention, but his injuries are presumed to be fatal.

THE SINKING OF THE NEW-WORLD.—The loss by the sinking of the *New-World* will not fall far short of $100,000. There was no insurance upon the vessel.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.

A Spanish negro, named JOSE DE SANTO, a prisoner in the workhouse at Blackwell's Island, jumped from the balcony of the second story of that institution on the 10th inst., and sustained injuries which resulted in his death on Tuesday. Deceased was insane when he made the fatal leap. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon his body.

FATALITIES FROM FALLS.

An old man, named OWEN MCGINNISS, residing at No. 613 Greenwich-street, fell down stairs about three weeks ago, and became delirious from the injuries to his head. His friends placed him in confinement, but, escaping from them on Tuesday afternoon, he got upon the roof, whence he fell into the yard of the public school in Leroy-street, and soon afterwards expired.... JOHN CALLAHAN, a laborer, while engaged in tearing down the building No. 22 Reade-street, yesterday morning, fell from the fourth story to the ground, and died immediately. In each case an inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.... JAMES GALLAGHAN, another laborer, fell from a ladder on the 21st inst., and was so badly hurt that he was placed in Bellevue Hospital, where his injuries resulted fatally on Tuesday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED FATAL BRAWL AT THE FIVE POINTS.

An encounter took place yesterday morning at the notorious Crown's Corner, Five Points, between Martin Shea, a young man of bad character, and John Leary, the keeper of a liquor-store at No. 137 Worth-street. Leary accused Shea of having said harsh things of a friend, and a discussion ensued, which soon resulted in blows. Presently Shea stabbed his antagonist with a sheath-knife in the face and temple, and immediately ran off. A cry of murder was raised, and Shea was pursued, overtaken, and after a stout resistance on his part, captured by Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Precinct. By this time Leary had reached the place of arrest, with the knife still sticking in his temple, and he accompanied the officer and prisoner to the Station-house, where he fell prostrate from loss of blood. He was subsequently taken to the Hospital. The surgeons state that the wound in his temple is mortal. The knife penetrated his brain. Leary is only 19 years of age. Shea is in the Tombs, awaiting the result of his victim's injuries.

SELLING TOO CHEAP.

An Eighth Ward Officer arrested Michael Scanlin and Charles Clifford, yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of grand larceny. They were looking for a customer for a set of harness, worth $60, and offered to sell it at a suspiciously low price. The prisoners were held by Justice KELLY for examination. The harness is at the Eighth Ward Station-house for identification.

THIEVES SELF-BETRAYED.

Four coats, worth $35, were stolen at different times from the store of Amelia Galitski, No. 343 First-avenue. The thief was unknown, and all hope of recovering the garments had departed, when one James Doonan, yesterday, offered to restore the property for the sum of $10. He was at once apprehended, and Justice KELLY at once committed him on a charge of theft.

A suspected burglar, named Thomas Madigan, was a witness in a criminal case at the Second District Police Court yesterday, and in his cross-examination was induced to acknowledge participation in a burglary last September at the butcher's shop of John W. Salters, in Sixth-avenue. He had been seen at the time mentioned about the premises, and that fact, in connection with his confession, decided Justice KELLY to lock him up for trial.

ASSAULT UPON A SAILOR.

Charles Anderson, one of the crew of the ship *Union*, now lying at Pier No. 49 East River, is in a precarious condition at his residence, No. 11 Carlisle-street, brought about, as is alleged, by brutality on the part of James Long, the second mate of the same vessel. A quarrel between the parties resulted, it is said, in the mate beating Anderson outrageously and afterwards throwing him overboard. Officer King, of the Tombs Police Court, succeeded in arresting Long, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him to answer.

Street-Cleaning.

THE EXHAUSTED APPROPRIATION—PROPOSED ACTION OF THE CITY INSPECTOR—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

The City Inspector had an interview yesterday with the Mayor and Comptroller, at which the whole subject of street-sweeping and the measures to be taken to provide for the contingency which has arisen, out of the expenditure of the whole of the fund appropriated for street-cleaning the present year, were talked over. Col. DELAVAN complained that his action in regard to the business of his office was sought to be interfered with too much by the heads of coordinate branches of the City Government, and said that unless he was left untrameled in this matter of street-cleaning, which was the concern of his own department entirely, he would resign his position. With regard to the sweeping machines of Mr. ROBERT A. SMITH, the use of which, under the contract with him, was discontinued last Saturday, because there was no money left to pay him, the City Inspector said they had given him perfect satisfaction. He had ridden through the principal avenues and thoroughfares of the City the same morning, and he asserted that they were at the present moment in a cleaner condition than they had been in for five years before the use of the machines commenced. More work could be accomplished with them, in a given time, than could be done for twice as much money as it cost the City to use them. It was finally resolved that men should be employed to sweep the streets next Monday, and thereafter, for the present, but they will have to wait for their pay until the tax-levy for next year is passed. Meantime, the City Inspector will send a communication to the Common Council, next Monday, representing the necessity of a further appropriation, and recommending that $25,000 more be set apart for keeping the streets clean, the rest of the year. Of the $300,000 originally appropriated for the present year, there remains unexpended a balance of $17,100, which the Comptroller retains to meet bills which have not yet been presented for payment. Col. DELAVAN says that it so much of the original appropriation had not been expended before he came into office he would not have been compelled now to call for a further appropriation. Next year, however, he will ask that $350,000 be appropriated. The new streets to be kept clean, he thinks, will require the extra amount. Mr. SMITH says he had expended $7,000, with the understanding that so long as his machines worked satisfactorily the contract with him should be continued in force. He of course, expresses regret that the appropriation is exhausted; but he says that if the contract for street-sweeping is fairly given out, he will out-bid all competitors. All this time the contract with JOHNSON, SAYERS & Co., which was confirmed by the Board of Councilmen, long ago, hangs fire in the Board of Aldermen. By its terms, it will be remembered, these parties are to receive $300,000 a year for five years for cleaning all the streets of the City once a week. Mr. SMITH says he will clean them every night for that sum. It is rumored that there is a movement on foot to secure the confirmation of the contract with JOHNSON, SAYERS & Co. by the Board of Aldermen by a three-fourths vote, after election, and to legalize it by a special act of the Legislature.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Twenty-five States Uniting in the Feast.

Twenty-five States of the Union unite in the celebration of this day as a general Thanksgiving. All the Eastern States, all the Middle, five of the Southern, and all the Western Commonwealths, agree to eat, drink and be merry.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-YORK.

By His Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

The gathered harvest and the varied hues of Autumn admonish us that another year is drawing to a close. To us, as a State and a nation, it has been a year of countless blessings. The labors of the husbandman have been most abundantly rewarded. Commerce and Manufactures are recovering from the great prostration into which the late revulsion had thrown them. The pestilence so much dreaded at our principal seaport has been happily averted, and health has reigned within our borders. While vast multitudes in foreign lands have been summoned from their homes to engage in bloody conflict or to stand in battle array, we have been permitted, in the providence of God, to continue in the enjoyment of freedom and self-government, and to pursue, amid the pleasures and comforts of our own firesides, our unexampled career of peace and prosperity.

These and the innumbered other bounties which have been showered upon us as a people and as individuals, should serve to remind us that the homage of grateful hearts is due to Him from whom these mercies flow.

I do therefore, in humble reverence, appoint THURSDAY, the 24th day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God; and I invite all persons to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, and to unite in public declarations of their gratitude to our Heavenly Father, the Author and Giver of every blessing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at
(L. S.) the City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. By the Governor.

(Signed) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

GEORGE BLISS, Jr., Private Secretary.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Governor of the State, in accordance with an approved custom, has appointed Thursday, the 24th day of November inst., to be kept and observed by the people of this State as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer; now I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby earnestly recommend to our citizens the observance of that day for worship and praise to Almighty God for all the great and manifold blessings He has bestowed in His good Providence on our City and its inhabitants during the past year. The harvests of the land have been plenteous, and our people have enjoyed in abundance the fruits of the earth, and have been exempt from the ravages of pestilence, and our City has been favored in a remarkable degree with the blessings of health; peace has reigned within our borders, and the desolations of war have been kept from us. For these great blessings and mercies, as well as others, it should be our duty at all times to offer our heartfelt thanks to our Heavenly Father; but especially on the day set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the State should we publicly join in our ascriptions of praise and thanksgiving.

I would also recommend a cessation from our usual labor and employments on that day, and the uniting of acts of mercy and charity to the destitute and needy with our worship and praise.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Mayoralty Seal of the City
(L. S.) of New-York to be affixed this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The Mayor will receive the calls of citizens, as usual, at the City Hall.

A DISSENTING CLERGYMAN.

REV. MR. BARTLETT BERIBES THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, refuses to open his church for service to-day. The reasons of his action were fully set forth by himself at the opening of the services in his Church on last Sunday evening, when he announced that that place would not be opened on Thanksgiving Day for Divine worship, for several reasons. Not that he disliked the idea of filling one day full of thankfulness to God—the whole three hundred and sixty-five days should be thankfulness—but he did not consider a sermon the best preparation for a feast. People endure the infliction for the sake of the turkey at its close. Then my experience has been, (continued the speaker,) that *preachers use this day as a safety valve* to give escapement to notions about politics and governmental matters of which they generally know very little. They say bitter things and foreign things which they dare not utter on the Sabbath. I have no occasion for the day on this account, for I generally express at any service all I desire to, unminced. Thanksgiving sermons are generally apples of discord thrown into the enjoyment, and the people, after the services, assemble in families and small cliques to wrangle over them, *and Thanksgiving to God ends in a quarrel between men.* Let praise and joy and happiness abound, (he continued;) let it be a day of joyous, festive thankfulness to the good Giver of all delights.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Prof. LOWE will celebrate Thanksgiving Day by making another balloon ascension in the *Pioneer*, at the Crystal Palace Grounds, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THANKSGIVING DAY ABROAD.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

To-morrow will be generally observed here as Thanksgiving Day. From present indications all business will be suspended. The newspapers will all suspend publication.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The observance of Thanksgiving Day will be general here. All the newspapers will suspend publication, except the *Ledger*.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Thanksgiving Day will be thoroughly observed here. No newspapers will be published.

[Advertisement.]

THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Counsel to the Corporation.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: In the present municipal contest there are practically but two candidates in the field for the office of Mayor—Wm. F. Havemeyer and Fernando Wood. Every vote given to any other candidate is half a vote for Wood.

Mr. Havemeyer has twice filled the office in question, and the records of his administration furnish a bright page in our municipal history. The affairs of our City Government, under him, were conducted with honesty, economy, activity, and a sole view to the public good.

The Mayor is the officer charged in the last resort with protecting the City Treasury. Seven millions of dollars annually, the property of the public, have to be disbursed on the faith of his signature. Compare the personal characters and antecedents of the two candidates named, and say whether you will appoint WM. F. HAVEMEYER or FERNANDO WOOD as your civic Trustee.

A paper which now is actively aiding the canvass of Wood, by pretending to advocate the election of Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, thus wrote of Wood's last administration on the 2d December, 1857, the day after a vote of the combined honesty and patriotism of the City had elected DANIEL F. TIEMANN Mayor:

From the New-York Tribune Dec. 2, 1857.

THE STRUGGLE WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY WAS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN OUR POLITICS. IT WAS A CONTEST BETWEEN A SINGLE MAN, LEADING ALL THAT WAS WORST IN THE POPULATION, AND THE MASS OF DECENT CITIZENS ON THE OTHER SIDE. THIS MAN WOOD, WITH HIS PERSONAL ANTECEDENTS OF THE MOST DISGRACEFUL NATURE, GUILTY OF REPEATED PECUNIARY FRAUDS OF THE MEANEST DESCRIPTION, AND SAVED FROM STATE PRISON ONLY BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, HAD TWICE PROCURED HIMSELF TO BE ELECTED MAYOR, THOUGH EACH TIME WITH A MINORITY OF VOTES.

And yet the *Tribune* of to-day is doing its utmost to again divide and throw away the vote of the "decent citizens of every party," in a manner to again elect the individual above described, by "a minority of votes." It has always been the policy and art of FERNANDO WOOD to divide his enemies—to place several candidates against himself in the field—to distract the vote of the honest and law-abiding citizens, and thus march to success at the head of A MINORITY, formed of all the worst and most ignorant classes in our City population. Sing Sing, Blackwell's Island, and all the floating villainy of the City are bounded together in an evil league, and march under the standard of this municipal bandit.

CHARACTER OF WOOD'S LAST MAYORALTY.

The *Tribune*, now aiding in the most effective manner to defeat Mr. WM. F. HAVEMEYER and to elect Wood as a necessary consequence, thus summed up the results of Wood's official conduct when last he was Mayor of our City. We quote again from the *Tribune*, of Dec. 2, 1857:

"WOOD'S ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN UNDENIABLY THE WORST WHICH THIS UNFORTUNATE CITY HAS EVER SEEN. THE SECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY HAS DIMINISHED, WHILE OUR TAXATION HAS NEARLY DOUBLED. PECULATIONS, IN WHICH THERE WAS GREAT REASON TO BELIEVE THE MAYOR (WOOD) HAD A SHARE, ABOUNDED; SANGUINARY RIOTS WERE SET ON FOOT AS A MEANS OF CONTINUING HIM IN POWER: AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT WAS GENERALLY USED FOR HIS PRIVATE PROFIT, JUST AS THE MONEY AND CONFIDENCE OF HIS PARTNER, MARVINE, HAD BEEN IN THE CELEBRATED FRAUD (THAT OF FORGED INVOICES IN A PARTNERSHIP VENTURE) WHICH HE STILL CONTINUES BEFORE THE COURTS."

Citizens of New-York! It is between this same Wood, made still more desperate by defeats, and WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, that you are now called upon to make choice. If you hesitate—if you suffer your votes to be scattered on other candidates—Wood will obtain a new lease of power, and the men who made the heaviest sacrifices to rescue this City from his clutches will sit down under the belief that the City is not worth saving—that it has given its last deliberate choice in favor of a political and commercial desperado, "only saved from State Prison by the statute of limitations."

CLAIMS OF MR. OPDYKE CONSIDERED.

That Mr. OPDYKE is a gentleman of good personal character and antecedents, we are quite willing to confess. He has been successful in private life, but his public course has been marked by a succession of failures, making him obnoxious to his party friends and ridiculous to his party opponents. So far as this City is concerned, he has no record of services, and nothing to recommend him to the independent vote of those who desire good and honest management of municipal affairs. Giving him credit for the most honest intentions, he has not that experience which would enable him to conduct the complex and difficult machinery of executive departments with advantage; nor has he even yet evinced those qualities of judgment which would give promise of an able and reliable Chief Magistrate.

It is not claimed for Mr. OPDYKE that, if elected as a Republican, he would represent a majority of the citizens. Forty-five thousand votes were polled for the Democrat leading our City and County ticket in 1857, while it is not even claimed by those who advocate Mr. OPDYKE that the whole Republican vote of the City of New-York can exceed twenty thousand.

Now it certainly is the theory of our whole government that the will of a majority is the supreme law. This principle lies at the foundation of our Democratic-Republican system, and whoever would contravene it, whether by fraud or fear, is not worthy to be ranked as a free citizen.

But certain Republican politicians have hopes that in the present emergency they can force on the honest Democracy a choice of either disbanding their organization, with a confessed majority of twenty-five or thirty thousand votes, or accepting as master of that organization a man with the character and antecedents of FERNANDO WOOD! We ask all honest Republicans, are they willing to embark in this enterprise and take their share of the consequences? Are they prepared to again place such a man as Wood in power, with his feet on the neck of all the honest and respectable classes in the City, and with such cabinet advisers round him as the cut-throats and vagabonds who formed his retinue and council in his late attempt at Syracuse to seize a State Convention and pervert it to his own unholy and rapacious schemes?

HAVEMEYER AND TILDEN—MAYOR AND CORPORATION COUNSEL.

With HAVEMEYER as Mayor and SAMUEL J. TILDEN as Counsel to the Corporation, every citizen would feel secure in life and property, taxation would be diminished by an honest disbursement of the public funds, and by an honest and able defence of the City against such claims as grew up against the City when Wood was Mayor, and CHARLES DEVLIN his appointed Street Commissioner. Every honest man in the community both knows and respects the integrity of which these two names are the symbols. Mr. TILDEN enjoys a professional reputation second to that of no lawyer in the country; and no attempt would be made to pervert the machinery of our Courts of law to corrupt purposes, while such an officer as SAMUEL J. TILDEN appeared on behalf of the City. Acting together, as they have always acted, we have abundant experience to prove that these two gentlemen, in the offices to which they have been severally nominated, would form a power on behalf of civic honesty such as no combination of peculators could either resist or stand up against.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST IN DECEMBER.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK! This whole question resolves itself into a question affecting the character and disposition, not only of the candidates, but, in a still greater degree, of the men who are to vote for them in the December contest. A vote for OPDYKE, or DRAPER, or any other of the dozen candidates who may be started in WOOD's interest, will be a vote taken from the side of civic honesty—a vote thrown away, and counting in behalf of civic corruption and the organized self-aggrandizement of (in our judgment) the worst public man who has ever mounted the stage of politics in our country. Should WOOD succeed in keeping in the field enough candidates to fritter away the vote of the immense majority, irrespective of party, who are opposed to him, a fearful responsibility will rest on all who have directly or indirectly aided his success. He will intrench himself again, by the assistance of hireling myrmidons, in a position not to be shaken off by the legal machinery of the ballot-box; and you will eventually witness, and be made to take part in, an uprising against public rapine and spoliation such as cannot be accomplished without blood, and which will shake this City to its foundations!

Widening of Worth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in your paper of the 19th the proceedings of a meeting held on the 18th inst. by parties opposed to the widening of "Worth-street," I am inclined to believe, from statements made at that meeting, that property-owners and the public generally have not given that attention to the proposed improvement its great importance demands.

The widening of Worth-street, its entire length from Hudson-street to Baxter-street, is one of the most important street improvements ever undertaken in this City, both as affects property on this street and on streets intersecting and adjacent thereto; also, as regards public convenience and the moral regeneration of the neighborhood. Worth-street and its vicinity, as is well known, are to a great extent tenanted by a dissolute and degraded class, in obscure and dilapidated buildings.

The wants of business have already reached that locality and only await the street-widening to concentrate there. Several first-class marble stores are under construction, opposite the Hospital grounds, and others of similar character, will follow at once on Worth-street, and on intersecting and adjacent streets as soon as the report of the Commissioners for widening of Worth-street, shall be confirmed. If not confirmed, Worth-street and vicinity must for a long period remain in its present degraded state, to the great detriment of property owners, and as a plague-spot on the City.

Should Worth-street now be widened, it will be forthwith extended to Chatham-square, from Baxter-street, (only two blocks,) which will essentially benefit the whole of the Seventh Ward—especially Chatham-square, Division-street, East Broadway, Catharine, Henry, Madison and Market streets, and also James, Oliver, and other streets of the Fourth Ward, giving to all these streets direct communication with Broadway and the west side of the City. The widening of Reade and Duane streets east from Broadway has not much benefited the eastern section of the City; neither will the proposed extension of Chambers-street;—but the widening and extension of Worth-street *will*, as can easily be seen by referring to a map of the City.

It has been alleged that the area of assessment for the widening of Worth-street is too large. It may be so, or it may not. The matter has been in the hands of the present Commissioners nearly three years; they may have made some errors in estimating awards for damages and assessing for benefit. They have, however, without doubt, given the subject as good attention, and made as equitable an apportionment as any other Commissioners could have done.

There is no doubt that a large proportion of the parties assessed are in favor of the improvement, and only require that their attention should be called to the matter to give it their earnest support.

I am the owner of a house and lot on Duane-street, and also of one on White-street, both of which have been assessed for the widening of Worth-street. I shall most cheerfully pay the same, believing the value of the property will be increased by the widening, and that the public generally is benefited by all street improvements, and that it will be especially benefited by the cleansing and purification of Worth-street, the "*Five Points*" and vicinity.

A FRIEND TO CITY IMPROVEMENT.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare COMMISSION ON COST to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING DAY AT BARNUM'S.—Turkey and pumpkin are nothing beside the fascinating attractions presented at Barnum's Museum. They are too numerous to mention. They are too delightful to describe. Go and enjoy them. The great Russian Giant is the "tallest" curiosity in the world; and then, in addition to seven saloons filled with novelties, there are performances in the lecture-room almost every hour from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., all charming, diverting, excellent and bewitching.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Palpitation of the heart frequently results from indigestion, disorders of the stomach or nervous affections. By using these celebrated remedies according to the simple directions, a safe and radical cure will be quickly effected. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the following:

THE VIRGINIA PANIC.—Narrative of the Last Panic in Virginia—Account of an Interview with John Brown's Wife—Dr. Harris' Letter—The Tennessee Episode and the Examination of Dr. Palmer at Memphis.

POLITICAL.—Politics in the Northwest—Presidential Prospects in the Southwest—Gov. McWillie, of Mississippi, on Slavery—Fernando Wood's acceptance of the Mayoralty Nomination. The Official Vote of the New-York Election.

A NEW-ENGLAND STORY.—Lois, the Witch, continued.

AGRICULTURAL.—Items for the Farmers.

DOMESTIC.—A variety of Recipes for the Housewife.

NEWS.—Summaries of the Week's News.

CORRESPONDENCE.—California, Utah, Sandwich Islands, Washington, &c.

THE SLAVE TRADE—Trial of the *Wanderer* Prisoners at Savannah—Interesting Developments.

CHINA—Our Chinese Correspondence—American Diplomacy in Peking.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.—The Official action of the Congregation.

Personal Paragraphs, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous News Items, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price four cents.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great cancer of consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child when in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug-store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

To Public Speakers and Singers.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, teacher of music, S. Female College, La Grange, Ga.: "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the throat so common with speakers and singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Prof. Wines, Principal Brownwood University; and Rev. M. Teague of this place. The Troches have only to be tried to recommend themselves." Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

A beautiful thing is a joy always,
AND A BEAUTIFUL HAT FOR THE YOUNG AND GAY,
FIT TO BE WORN FOR THE HOLIDAY,
CAN BE HAD AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,800. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. No. 30 Platt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Bridgewater Paint.—Ten years' test has proved its Elasticity, Durability and Economy. If you want your roof painted, send your order to No 72 Maiden-lane. Landlords, examine it.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Ladies' Victoria Balmoral Boots are the best Winter Boots ever introduced—neat, elegant, comfortable, as dressy as a ball-room gaiter. CANTRELL has all varieties of Shoes, Boots, and Slippers, for ladies, children, and gentlemen, at No. 813 Broadway.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

The "Riggs Truss" is a Cleanly Truss—a water-proof Truss—a durable and economical Truss—a Truss which preserves the cord and contracts the openings—a Truss as is a Truss. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Open Thanksgiving Day.—FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will keep open their Cabinet and Office for Phrenological Examinations till 3 o'clock to accommodate persons not often at leisure.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine cures Canker Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

New Reliable Spiral Spring Bed, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest and healthiest bed in the world. Sold at No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts—Ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

To-day
EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 68 and 69 Fulton-st., will be open until noon.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL,
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER,
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines..... $125
No. 1 sewing machines..... 80
The family sewing machine, A..... 75
The family sewing machine..... 65
Hemming gauges..... 4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices:
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Second-hand Safes,
Of different makers,
For sale at half their original cost.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.
MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:
GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.
Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents:—We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one in our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 251

THANKSGIVING DAY.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.
THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE.
Service will be held at the Temple in 12th-st., THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DONATION VISIT.—THE ANNUAL DONATION Visit at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th and No. 29 East 29th sts., will occur, as usual, on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of Thanksgiving Day. The friends and patrons of the Institution, with their families, are cordially invited to witness the exercises of the children, between the hours of 2 and 9 o'clock P. M. Some 300 children will partake of refreshments sent in for them at 5 o'clock. Supplies to meet the pressing wants of the Winter are greatly needed, and funds or provisions will be thankfully received by the managers. Addresses are expected by Rev. Mr. HOAG and others.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—Thanksgiving Dinner for the poor on THURSDAY next. The friends of the Mission are invited to attend the annual Thanksgiving festival in No. 61 Park-st. Exercises consisting of singing, dialogues, &c., by the children, will commence at 3 P. M., and dinner at 5. Donations of food, clothing, or money, most thankfully received. They may be sent directly to the Mission, or if donors will send us their address, their contributions will be called for. In behalf of the Ladies.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED ORphan Asylum respectfully invite their friends and the public to make a Donation Visit to the Institution, on 4th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on THANKSGIVING DAY, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock. The Exercises of the Children, which have been prepared with much care, will commence at 2 o'clock. Supplies to meet the pressing wants of the Institution will be gratefully received.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN MCC. HOLMES, will preach at 11 o'clock. Appropriate Thanksgiving exercises may be expected at the Boys' Meeting in the evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, of India, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—A discourse will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Morning,) at 11 o'clock, on *The Gratitude due to God for the Example of the Peaceful and Successful Emancipation of the Slaves in the West Indies, and the Lessons of Duty for Ourselves in the Present Most Solemn Juncture of the Nation.*

THANKSGIVING—FIVE POINTS.—THE friends of the Missions in this locality are respectfully invited to visit the Five Points House of Industry TO-DAY. Exercises to commence at 2 o'clock. Dinner from 2½ to 6 o'clock. Several interesting addresses, and music by the children, will afford variety and enjoyment to our guests.

THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGAtion B'nai Jeshurun, Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker, will be open for Divine Service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M., when Rev. Dr. RAPHALL will deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion.

WILLIAMSBURGH—THANKSGIVING.—There will be public service in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., at which the Pastor, W. R. TOMPKINS, will preach. The public generally are invited to attend.

REV. DR. CRANE WILL PREACH A THANKSgiving Sermon at 11 o'clock, THIS MORNING, in 42d-st. M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Sabbath School Anniversary at 7 o'clock in the evening. Tickets at the door.

REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., WILL PREACH, THANKSGIVING, (Thursday.) at the Oliver-st. Baptist meeting house, corner of Henry and Oliver sts., at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject will be appropriate to the occasion.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner 8th-av. and 43d-st. Preaching THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. ROBT. LOWRY. Subject—*New Testament Democracy.* All invited. Collection for the poor.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Thanksgiving Sermon TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, of Carlton-av. Church. The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, Thanksgiving Day. Services commence at 11 o'clock.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN PREACHES A THANKSgiving Sermon in his Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M.—*Suggestions by the Day.*

REV. E. L. JANES WILL PREACH THIS (Thanksgiving) DAY, in the John-st. M. E. Church, commencing at 11 A. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—THANKSgiving services will be held in this Church, No. 728 Broadway, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Dr. OSGOOD.

REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL preach in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, (Thanksgiving Day.) at 11 o'clock.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON WILL BE delivered THIS MORNING, by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, in the New Church in 28th-st., near Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE L. L. S. U. ARE REquested to meet at the New-England Eleven Hotel, No. 261 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for the annual election of officers, and to transact such other business as may be necessary. By order of C. R., Grand Sachem.
J. H., Grand M.

POLITICAL.

CITIZEN ASSOCIATION—INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.—The delegates from the Citizens or Tax-Payer Association of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, XXIst and XXIId Wards, (the 7th Councilmanic District,) are requested to meet, FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, at the Murray Hill Hotel, corner of 40th-av. and 40th-st., to take measures for the nomination of six Councilmen for that District, to represent that part of the City in the Common Council.
JOHN J. PHELPS, } Chairmen.
WM. HALL,
W. W. NILES, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH MILWARD,

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Dwelling-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools. SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depot:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 202 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85
East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 338 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 457 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

ALBERT WEBBR, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 165 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufactnrer, No. 367 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

1,000 CLOAKS IN CLOTH AND VELVET,
Now on exhibition at
HORTON & SON'S,
at popular prices, acknowledged by ladies of taste superior in style and quality to any in the market.
Also,
MISSES' SACKS AND CLOAKS.
1,000 BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS.
HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MADAME DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS cannot get out of order, and combine every other essential quality, besides being as cheap as the cheapest, No. 375 Broadway, No. 679 Broadway, No. 329 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, and No. 119 8th-av. The new Paris shape of 15, 20, 25 and 30 springs. Old Skirts repaired and made over in the new style at 6 cents per spring. Mme. DEMOREST was awarded the first premium and prize medal by the American Institute for the best Skirts. A reexamination being solicited and urged by competitors, a special Committee was appointed and the award was by them unanimously confirmed. Great reduction in prices.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS ARE now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Impervious to water, hot or cold.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufactory Company, No. 38 John-st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
RUBBER GOODS
Of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—Steel Springs Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 supplied in large or small quantities, for the season, at low rates. Steel wire rolled and tempered. Brooklyn Steel-Spring Company, No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Fulton Ferry.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N. B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK
in this market.
Reduced to $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

1,000 PIECES FANCY SILKS FROM the late auction sales at 63., 8s., and 10s. selling at a still greater reduction in price.
HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS.
WARNOCK & CO.,
NO. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Invite attention to their select and beautiful display of
LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS;
Comprising every desirable species, and manufactured in the most perfect and tasty manner.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
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WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady; she is a nice seamstress, and would be willing to assist with the duties of housekeeping if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 194 7th-av., top floor, between 23d and 24th sts.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 178 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of reference given. Apply at No. 89 11th-st., in the rear.

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For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
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HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
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THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.
No 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dismissing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9 which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had, wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDongal-st., New-York, immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electro-type engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Tivoly-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Evve Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are sold in any house no intermediate business. Dr. WATSON'S work on "The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES WELLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, up Wack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in five days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature for years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisments, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

LADIES' RETREAT.—MRS. BYRNES, PHYSIcian and Accoucheur, No. 168 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, attends confinements; treats all diseases of women and children. Convenient rooms during treatment. Ladies attended at their own residences, if desired.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.,) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. LACORTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL Establishment—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hanvian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDOR, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 West-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship NASHVILL, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$30	To Atlanta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35	To Columbia, S. C.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26	To Charlotte, N. C.....	20
To Nashville, Tenn..	30	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Memphis, Tenn...	33	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27	To Palatka, Fla.....	22
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, Commander, will succeed WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 28 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND OTHER PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL known first-class side-wheel Steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. Fare $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, EARLY IN OCTOBER, WHILE in transmission by mail, a note made by Aaron Shaw, of Cincinnati, for $150, dated June 3, 1859, at 4 months, to order of B. Mark. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. C. & J. BUSSELL,
No. 17 Hamersley-st., New-York.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING NOV. 22, A bundle of PAPERS, between Chambers st. and Broadway and the Fifth-avenue Hotel, getting in or ont of a Broadway or 5th-av. stage. Any person returning the same to L. S. CHATFIELD, *Times* Building, will be suitably rewarded.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 123 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York, for the year 1854," authorised by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.
The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposal should be endorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not added on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 21, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1859. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock, P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years, as the proceeds from that source realized more than the amount required. Including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against buying or negotiating for the following notes, drawn by us in favor of Thomas Cone, as we have legal offsets against the same. One for $375 at 5 months, one for $375 at 7 months, and one for $375 at 9 months, all dated August 19, 1859.
SHALER CARPET SWEEPER CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1859. No. 278 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. B. VERMILYE, Cashier.

$1.000—WANTED TO BORROW.—ONE thousand dollars for twelve months on chattel mortgage. Address L. M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New-York, on the 8th inst., PHILO HURD, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.
The Company takes pleasure in informing the public that it has already realized a handsome surplus, and respectfully solicits a portion of the patronage of the public.
WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years, as the proceeds from that source, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the sewing machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct to MACHINE, Box 2,500 Post-Office, with full address and references.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the building.
HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,
No. 322 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house, well located, or for furniture—A hat, cap and fur store. Has a good, salable stock, of about $2,500. In one of the best locations in the City. Arnold stand, and doing an excellent cash trade. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.—Several small invoices of merchandise amounting to from $2,000 to $5,000 each. Also, a jobber's stock of dry goods, amounting to $30,000. Some cash required. Brokers need not apply. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—THE LUMBER, FIXTURES, and good-will of a carpenter jobbing business of 20 years' standing, and now in successful operation in the lower part of the City. Address J. R. W., Box No. 249 Post-office.

A STEAM GRIST-MILL FOR SALE.—Engine of 25-horse power; also a dwelling-house, with ten acres of land, located 20 miles from New-York, easy of access by railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 135 Fulton-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-DAY MATINEE. THANKSGIVING DAY AND EVENING.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
To the Matinee, ONE DOLLAR to all parts; no reserved seats.
To the Evening Performance, to the parquette and balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Private Boxes, to admit four, $6.
This THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day), at 2½,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
GRAND THANKSGIVING MATINEE,
ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE.
First appearance of the celebrated cantatrice,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP.
GRAND COMBINED ENTERTAINMENT.
NOTICE.—The directors, wishing to comply with the numerous requests from persons who are anxious of hearing
ALBERTINI and BEAUCARDE
in the TROVATORE, beg to announce that at the
THANKSGIVING MATINEE
IL TROVATORE
will be given instead of Lucrezia Borgia.
The performance of the Thanksgiving Matinee will consist of first, the entire of Verdi's opera in four acts of
IL TROVATORE,
MME. ALBERTINI,
In her great character of Leonora,
SIGNOR BEAUCARDE,
In his celebrated rôle of Manrico,
MME. STRAKOSCH | Mlle. AMODIO,
Second of the celebrated scena "Di tanti palp

CITY POLITICS.

ORGANIZATION OF A HAVEMEYER CLUB.

The initiatory steps towards the organization of the Club to support WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER for the Mayoralty were taken last evening at Platt's Hall, No. 1,102 Broadway. Mr. THOMAS MANSON, who occupied the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting. Informal remarks were made by Ex-Alderman VAN TINE, who served under Mr. HAVEMEYER, and Mr. MANSON. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER has received the nomination of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall, we, the citizens, do hereby heart ily indorse that name.

Resolved, That his upright and honest action as Mayor during [illegible] previous terms endears him to the support of every honest voter of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That, irrespective of political wire-pullers and [illegible] appointments, we support Mr. HAVEMEYER as a [illegible] and as a citizen who [illegible] himself for the office of United Magistrate of this City [illegible].

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of a "Full Havemeyer Clubs" in the different Wards of this City, to cooperate with this Association in the election of Mr. HAVEMEYER to the Mayoralty.

Resolved, That the Chairman nominate a Committee to make arrangements for the Havemeyer Ratification Meeting at Tammany Hall, on Friday next.

The meeting was small in numbers, but spirited. An adjournment was made until Monday evening, by which time it is expected that a more thorough organization will be effected.

THE MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF HON. GREENE C BRONSON.

The MOZART Hall Democratic Judiciary Convention met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Corporation Counsel. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. J. HAMMOND, and all but two of the delegates were present.

FERNANDO WOOD, of the Committee appointed to report a candidate, reported in favor of Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON, and stated that he had said he would accept the nomination if tendered to him. Mr. BRONSON was then made the nominee of the Convention by acclamation.

REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions met last evening, at the places designated in the call, and in some instances made nominations. The following is a summary:

2..Adjourned to Monday evening.	10..Andrew J. Odell.
4..Adjourned to Monday evening.	12..No meeting at the place advertised.
6..Thomas Bennett.	14..William Laimbeer, Jr.
8..John Landers.	16..George J. Gregory.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILMEN.

The Republican Conventions for nominating Councilmen were held in the various Districts last evening and resulted as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Wm. H. Caulfield, N. T. Farnham, Chas. H. Hall, Wm. Parker, Walter Roosevelt, Isaac F. Duckworth.

SECOND DISTRICT—Thos. G. Hall, Andrew Craft, Bernard Schwartz, Wm. Ashmun, J. L. Perley.

THIRD DISTRICT—Jas. Galway, Danl. Darrow, Abraham Lent, Henry C. Parke, John Marllows, Jas. Ingram.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Jonathan J. Trotter, of Twelfth Ward; Chas. McCarty, Nineteenth Ward; Danl. B. Townsend, of Twentieth Ward; Chas. C. Pinkney, of the Twenty-first Ward; Ira A. Allen, for the Twenty-second Ward. The Convention, after balloting twelve times for the sixth nominee without success, adjourned until Friday evening, the 26th, at 7½ o'clock.

MOZART HALL ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The following nominations for Aldermen were made by the Mozart Hall Democracy last evening:—

Dist.	Dist.
2. Richard Barry.	10. Joseph S. Brownrig.
4. James Bagley.	12. F. I. A. Boole.
6. Michael Tuomey.	14. Jos. S. Coffee.
8. John Russell.	16. Terrence Farley.

MOZART HALL COUNCILMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Delegates to the Seventh Mozart Hall Councilmanic Convention met last evening, at No. 7 Duane-street, CORNELIUS DOWNEY, of the Second Ward, acting as Chairman. The following nominations were made:

Ward.	Ward.
II..Wm. H. Bulleel.	VI..Morgan Jones,
III..Anthony J. McCarthy,	VII..Thomas Smith,
IV..John Haley,	XIV..Joel Shannon.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The Tammany Hall School Convention of the Third Ward met last night, and made the following nominations:

Commissioner—H. G. CROLIER.
Inspector—STEPHEN A. GARDNER.
Trustees—GEORGE J. DEWLAND, HARMON WELDBROOK, and PATRICK HERRIN.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In referring to Mr. OPDYKE, the Republican candidate for Mayor, it is stated in your paper of today that "even in the Convention which nominated him, it was conceded that the Republicans could not elect a candidate of their own."

Will you allow me to say that this is a mistake. It was said by me on taking the Chair, that when opposed by the United Democratic Party in this City, the Republicans could not prevail, but that at this time they might by the wise choice of a candidate, secure his election.

Only one other member spoke on the subject, and his vigorous demand that the candidate should this time be a Republican, met with quick and hearty response on all sides that showed the Convention agreed with him.

And permit me to add that, in closing the proceedings, I spoke very cordially in support of the nomination of Mr. OPDYKE as one that ought to be ratified by the people of this City, on the principle referred to at the opening, because they would have in him an able and excellent chief magistrate.

Yours, respectfully, E. KETCHUM.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

NINETEENTH WARD—ERRORS IN REPORTING.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your political reporter has made sad havoc with the names of the candidates for school officers in the Nineteenth Ward. The ticket really nominated is as follows:

For School Commissioner—George Weir.
For Inspector of Schools—Charles H. Lyons.
For Trustees—Robert McGuinness, William Hitchman.

Please correct and oblige the people of the Nineteenth. A MEMBER OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Sportsmen's Convention at Geneva—Heenan in Training—The Turf.

Wilkes' Spirit reports the proceedings of the recent Sportsmen's Convention at Geneva. It says:

"One of the most important acts of the Convention was the formation of a State Club, called the 'Sportsmen's Club of the State of New-York.' This new Club was formed of members from the other Sportsmen's Clubs in different parts of the State, but we suppose it is ready to receive members who have never belonged to any Club, as well. CHARLES H. HASWELL was elected its President, with HENRY HUNTER, of Rochester, and C. W. HUTCHINSON, of Utica, its Vice-Presidents, and M. VANDEVILLE, of Geneva, its Corresponding Secretary and S. S. COSS its Recording Secretary. This State Club is to hold its next Convention in Syracuse."

The recent Convention appointed a Committee also to present the result of the deliberations by the Sportsmen's Convention, at the next session of our Legislature, and to ask for the passage of a new game law in accordance therewith; and it is supposed that the august body will not feel authorized to disregard public sentiment on so important a subject, thus brought home to it.

Wilkes' Spirit also states that large amounts have been wagered here upon SAYERS, on this calculation, by parties who believe the American Champion will win; so the betting, as it stands at present, is not an entirely correct criterion of the estimation which the sporting circles of New-York set upon the respective merits of the two formidable combatants. HEENAN is quietly preparing himself at the gymnastic rooms of OTTIGNON, in Crosby-street, and by invigorating walks and drives in the suburbs of the City, for that ultimate hard work which will immediately precede his battle. He is already in good preliminary fix, and with proper care and no undue training, he will step into the English ring next June a much larger, stronger, and more experienced man than when he fought JOHN MORRISSEY a year ago. He will leave for England in January next, and will probably not fight at less than 190 pounds.

The decision of the judges of the St. Louis Fair, awarding the first prize to *Revenue* in preference over *Lexington*, has created some dissatisfaction among the lovers of *Lexington*, and several matches between the blood of these two will prodably grow out of this feeling. A gentleman in Lexington, Ky., whose name will be forthcoming at the proper time, proposes to name the age of *Lexington* to beat the get of *Revenue*, for $2,000 a side, half forfeit, to come at the post, either mile or two mile heats—to be run over the Metairie Course at New-Orleans during the April Meeting of 1860, or over the Woodland Course at Louisville during the Spring Meeting of the same year.

A new Base Ball Club, entitled the "Nonpareil," has recently been organized in Philadelphia. The officers are: F. P. BRANNAN, President; D. McCARTHY, Vice-President; F. P. [illegible], Secretary; JOHN GILES, Treasurer.

Violation of the Game Laws.

WHERE IS THE "SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At this season of the year, and on this part of Long Island, the game laws in regard to brook-trout are constantly violated.

As long as a market can be found for the sale of trout, so long will there be found persons reckless and unprincipled enough to take them; although it is well known amongst those who know anything of the nature and habits of this fish, that at this season of the year they go up the brooks to deposit their spawn, and are not only without flavor or delicacy as an article of food, but the taking of one may destroy hundreds.

How any New-Yorkers can be found ignorant enough to purchase and eat this fish, so delicious in the Spring and early Summer, but so unpalatable now, is a matter of surprise.

Steps are being taken here to detect the violators of law, and to bring the guilty perpetrators of such a flagrant outrage not only against law, but also against the rights of property, to speedy punishment. It is to be hoped that the New-York Sportsmen's Club, and all others interested in the preservation of brook-trout, will aid in the detection of those who are mainly concerned in taking them to market.

One thing is certain, if discovered and detected they will punished to the full extent of the law. I am quite sure that you will not refuse the use of your columns to aid in the suppression of an evil so unjustifiable, so utterly hostile to law and propriety, and so destructive to property. FISHERMAN.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 17, 1859.

LIBERIA.

Health of the Capital—United States Steamers for the Slave Coast—Another Slave Cargo off to America—Maritime News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

The rainy season is nearly at an end, and occasionally we have now a week's fine weather. The small pox, which malady has raged here some months past, has entirely left us, and the new settlement appears in its full bloom.

We have lately had the arrival of two United States steamers, which anchored in our roads on the 6th, from St. Vincent—the *Sumpter*, under the command of Lieut. Commanding JAS. F. ARMSTRONG, which arrived a few hours before the *Mystic*, under the command of Lieut. Commanding WM. E. LE ROY. It is their first appearance on the coast. They lately left the United States, and report at St. Vincent the United States ship *Constellation*, bearing the broad pennant of Flag-Officer WM. INMAN. The United States ship *Portsmouth* was here during August, but remained only a few days, on account of the ill-health of the city, and proceeded down the coast. She is reported last at Akra, in pursuit of a suspected slaver, the brig *Harris*, which was watched by some British cruisers. I am likewise informed that the American ship *Rebecca*, which lately brought out emigrants to this place, has gone down the coast, and carried away a live cargo of ebony.

On the 11th inst., Commanders ARMSTRONG and LE ROY, accompanied by other officers of the *Sumpter* and *Mystic*, paid an official visit to His Excellency the President, and were received with the usual courtesies.

Monrovia is gradually gaining in civilization, and thanks to Rev. Mr. SEYS, our Vice-Commercial Agent, and others, for the improvements, and their laborious energy in propagating the Christian faith.

The officers of both vessels were courteously received in most all the families residing here, and Monrovia will not leave a bad impression on their minds.

I attach a list of the officers of the *Sumpter* and *Mystic*:

Steamer Sumpter—Lieutenant-Commanding, JAMES F. ARMSTRONG; Lieutenants—William B. Fitzgerald, John B. Stewart, James A. Greer; Acting Master, G. H. Perkins; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Otis; First Assistant Engineer, T. J. Jones; Third Assistant Engineers—E. B. Latch, James H. Morrison, John L. Plumley; Captain's Clerk, C. F. Float; Purser's Clerk, D. D. Clark; Master's Mates—Charles Ewing, Wm. M. Wheeler.

Steamer Mystic—Lieutenant-Commanding, WM. E. LE ROY; Lieutenants—D. McN. Fairfax, Milton Haxtern, H. M. Garland; Acting Master, Nath. Green; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Wm. D. Harrison; First Assistant Engineer, Chas. H. Baker; Third Assistant Engineers—James Plunkett, Isaac Finny, H. McMinstrie; Captain's Clerk, Chas. J. Sweet; Purser's Clerk, J. Jones; Master's Mates—Wandall and Warren.

Both steamers remain here a few days, and proceed to Fernando Po to take in coal.

I have likewise to report the arrival of the ketch *Mary Atwell*, HASKINS, from Baltimore, 56 days out.

There are no other vessels in port, except the brig *Ann*, which leaves to-day for New-York, and by which you will receive these lines for your valuable paper.

From Brownsville.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A COMMERCIAL AGENT—THE CITIZENS' PREPARATIONS FOR SELF-DEFENCE.

The following letter, received by a mercantile firm in Maiden-lane, from their agent at Brownsville, although not so late as news received by way of New-Orleans, gives assurance that the citizens are fully prepared to defend their lives and property against any assault of the outlaws:

BROWNSVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859.

Our place is still under much excitement, fearing an attack by the outlaw, CORTINAS, and his band which is variously estimated from one hundred to three hundred men. We sent out a party two days since, and took prisoner his second in command. The same night, he sent us a message that if we did not set the man at liberty, he would lay us in ashes. We still hold the prisoner, but have not yet determined whether we will string him up without judge or jury, or send him to Galveston for safe-keeping until the next session of our Court.

We have *one paid company under arms night and day*. The citizens and merchants—all nations included—are formed into companies of night-guards and patrols. Every man has to stand guard one night in four, and all turn out whenever the alarm is given. Every man in town is armed. We have two 24-pound howitzers and one light 6-pounder, and men drilled to work them, so that many or most of us do not fear an attack. A large party might possibly get in and fire some wooden buildings on the outskirts, but we feel quite confident and determined that but few, if any, shall get out again alive. This sort of business is rather severe, particularly on the merchants. We are daily looking for the arrival of some Ranger companies, which are being mustered in San Antonio. When they come we shall be able to scour the chapparal, and run them out.

United States Troops Ordered to the Nueces.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Advices from San Augustine, of the 12th inst., state that Gen. TWIGGS has issued orders for a section of light artillery, four companies of infantry and two of cavalry, under Major HINTZELMAN, to march to Fort Morril, on the Nueces, and there to await further instructions.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

The orders to provide for the transportation of troops to Brownsville have been countermanded.

Turks Island and Nassau.

GREAT GALE AND SHIPWRECK.

By the brig *Eliza*, Capt. SMITH, from Turk's Island we have papers from that place to the 6th of November.

The *Standard*, of the 5th inst., says:

"By the schooner *George and Arthur*, from Nassau, we have files of the *Guardian* and *Herald* to the 19th October. By these papers we notice that the gale, which was partially felt here on the 3d inst., did considerable damage at Inagua, destroying 25 boats and two wrecking schooners, one of which was the schooner *Experiment*, Capt. JOHNSON, which left here for Nassau a day or two previous to the gale. Several of the crew, and two soldiers of the First West India Regiment, who were on board as passengers, were drowned."

A SAILOR ATTEMPTING TO MURDER A WOMAN FOR REFUSING TO MARRY HIM.—The Boston *Traveller*, Nov. 22, says: A sad tragedy occurred at house No. 5 Lucas-street, at the South End, early this morning. A young and intelligent appearing man, a sailor, named JAMES WIOMORE, who has been boarding at the Mariner's House, passed the night at the house in Lucas-street, in company with a young woman named WILSON. WIOMORE has been acquainted with the WILSON woman for several years, and has at various times urged her to marry him. This morning he repeated his request and was repeatedly refused, when, in a fit of jealous frenzy, he took a dagger from his pocket and drew it across her throat, inflicting a deep gash. He also stabbed her in the breast. He then fled from the house by a window, and repaired at once to his boarding house. The unfortunate girl was soon after found prostrate upon the floor, bleeding freely, and a physician was called, who, upon examination, expressed the opinion that she might recover. The woman was cut in the neck, and in several other places, the man evidently designing to cut her throat. She resisted him and took the dagger from him, fighting desperately and screaming for help. He tried to pull her tongue out, to stop her cries. She also endeavored to hold him till help should arrive, but he got away from her and jumped through a window. WIOMORE was arrested at the Mariner's House and taken before the Police Court, where he waived an examination, and in default of bail in $5,000 he was committed for trial.

FLOGGING ABOLISHED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—The Boston *Journal*, Nov. 22, says: "Yesterday the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. HINCKLEY, of Barnstable, abolished the provision of law authorizing flogging in the State Prison. Mr. KIMBALL, of Boston, and Mr. GOODWIN, of Lowell, advocated the change. The latter gentleman, who is Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Prison, stated that not a blow had been inflicted there for nearly three years, which comprised the terms of office of Wardens PORTER and HAYNES. There was but little opposition to the repeal of the law.

The Attempted Wife-Murder in Connecticut.

CONDITION OF MRS. HOLCOMB—VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF HER HUSBAND.

From the Springfield Republican, Nov. 23.

The great mystery that envelops the Southwick tragedy is as yet only in part removed. Mrs. HOLCOMB, the wife and victim, is still alive, but with apparently decreasing prospects of recovery. She has only at times had her consciousness, and never as yet her full reason. It has been impossible, therefore, to obtain from her a succinct statement of the events immediately preceding the assault, although her occasional ejaculations and half-spoken sentences present the crime of her husband in its most hideous features.

Mr. HOLCOMB has voluntarily returned, and is now under arrest. He maintains, however, towards others than his immediate family, a studious silence on the great points of the affair. Mr. HOLCOMB arrived at the residence of his father, Hon. AMASA HOLCOMB, at about 9 o'clock on Monday evening, coming up by the evening train on the Canal Railroad from New-Haven. He had been to Philadelphia, where he passed the Sabbath. From his own statement to his father, it appears that after perpetrating his foul crime, on Thursday afternoon, he hastily left the house and walked across lots about two miles, striking the public highway, after dark, near the "Crag Mill" in Granby, Conn. He says he did not notice any one on the way, although it appears that two or three persons observed him. Traveling all Thursday night, he reached Bristol, Conn., thirty miles distant, early Friday morning, and walking thence to Terryville, a few miles further on, took the cars for Waterbury, where he proceeded to New-Haven and New-York. Remaining in the latter City over Friday night, he proceeded on Saturday to Philadelphia, forming the resolution on the way, as he avers, to return the first thing Monday morning. He purchased a map of the city during his stay, and points out upon it to his friends the location of the hotel where he passed the Sabbath—at the corner of Market-street and the river front. He left Philadelphia Monday morning, and came directly through to Southwick.

Mr. HOLCOMB, senior, had been to Springfield, Monday afternoon, and had caused to be inserted in Tuesday morning's *Republican* an appeal for his son to return. He found the young man at his (the father's) house, on his own arrival home. But for the fatigue of his horse, and the bad condition of the road, he says he should have notified the officers that night, and in the morning he proceeded to do so. The constable and one of the select men visited the house, placed the guilty husband under a sort of honorary arrest, with his father as keeper, and took from the father and son a written declaration of a voluntary surrender to protect the town from the payment of the $150 reward offered for his arrest. In this condition, Mr. HOLCOMB the younger remained until late in the afternoon, visiting the residence of a brother, near his own former home and the scene of the tragedy. He did not see his wife, it being neither desired on his part nor the part of her attendants, and the fact of his return was studiously kept from her. At about 5 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Sheriff BUSH, of Westfield, arrived with a warrant from Justice WHITNEY, of that place, arrested Mr. HOLCOMB at his father's house, and took him to Westfield, where he occupied the lock-up last night, and where he will be arraigned for preliminary examination at 1 o'clock to-day.

There seems to have been no conscience in Mr. HOLCOMB'S strange return, after having substantially accomplished his escape—no strong acknowledgment of guilt, which for his own peace of mind demanded punishment. He says he shall not plead guilty to anything, but, if proved such, will stand the consequences. He maintains to outward appearances a supreme indifference, keeping silence on the subject of his crime, but entering freely and fluently into conversation upon other topics. He denies that when he fled he supposed his wife to be dead, saying she was "still sensible." He acknowledges, however, that she never charged upon him any crime, which is an important admission, as destroying the only substantial argument on which his friends had based their excuse for his conduct. His family are nevertheless working themselves into the belief that there still existed palliation, at least, for the offence, in the fact of their incongeniality of temperament, which bad ever made his home unpleasant to him. On the other hand it is claimed that Mr. HOLCOMB was excessively austere towards his wife, and was himself the cause of any unpleasantness that may have existed between them.

The Carroll County Slave Abduction.

EXAMINATION AND COMMITMENT OF DR. BOYD, AT WASHINGTON.

From the Washington States.

On Saturday afternoon an examination of Dr. WM. BOYD took place before the Chief of Police, (Capt. GODNARD,) on the charge of abducting and stealing slaves. The examination was conducted in the legal Mr. CARRINGTON appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Mrs. HOWELL, who owns the slave woman now confined in the Westminster jail, Carroll County, Md., (and who was taken from BOYD'S wagon,) testified that her servant left her house on the 16th of October, the night previous to the insurrection which occurred at Harper's Ferry, and that witness never heard from her again until notified of the arrest of BOYD and two slaves, when she proceeded to Westminster, and there recognized the woman confined in the jail as her own servant. The man who was confined with her is her husband, and belongs to Maj. RUSSELL, of this city. When in the Westminster jail, witness conversed with the man called Dr. BOYD, and he asked witness if the woman belonged to her, and when witness replied that she did, he made answer "that it would be a very bad case for him, then." This was all he said to witness.

Mr. WM. DELPHY testified to arresting Dr. BOYD in Westminster, Md., and finding negroes concealed in his wagon. He was then *en route* for Pennsylvania. When witness went to look at the wagon, BOYD said that if any man attempted to touch it he would blow his brains out. Witness then told BOYD to get off the wagon, and he called witness up to him, and said he would tell witness all about it. He informed witness that the woman was a slave, and that the man was the same as a free man, having permission from his master to go where he pleased. Witness took BOYD before the magistrate, and took the negroes from the wagon. They were in the back side of it, and had an oil-cloth cover over it, closely buttoned down at the sides and behind, and inside it was curtained all round with black cloth nailed down close. There was a space in the back part of the wagon just deep enough for the negroes to sit, divided from the front part by a black cloth curtain, which gave the appearance, when one looked in the forward end, of being the extreme depth of the wagon. When the commitment was being written out, witness asked his name, and he replied that it was Dr. WILLIAM BOYD. Witness took from him a sort of dirk-knife and an old double-barreled pistol. In the wagon were bales of hay, sacks of oats, and food for persons. One of the sacks had on it the name of "A LEE, feed merchant, Georgetown."

The evidence of E. A. ATLEE and J. B. GARRENWOOD corroborated that of the last witness, the witnesses both having been present at the arrest.

The evidence closed here, and Capt. GODNARD committed BOYD finally for his appearance before the Criminal Court, next term, to answer the charge of abducting negroes from their owners.

The Recent Suicide in Philadelphia.

In the *News* of Philadelphia we find the following particulars of the arrest of the colored boy whose carelessness or guilt produced the anxiety which impelled the late Mr. JOHN D. WINSLOW to the committal of suicide:

Yesterday afternoon Detectives CALAHAN and SUMMERS succeeded in arresting the colored boy above alluded to, who says his name is EDWARD EUGENE JENKINS. He does not deny having had the box and leaving it at the store of Mr. HOLDEN. His statement that is that Mr. WINSLOW told him that he might take from the box what jewelry he wanted for a present to his sweetheart. He accordingly took the box out to a house near the Schuylkill, where the object of his affections is engaged as a help, and she there selected what she desired from it, after which he took it to the store of Mr. HOLDEN, as he was directed to do by Mr. WINSLOW. The woman was subsequently taken into custody, and the following-described jewelry found upon her: Six gold rings which she wore on her fingers; one child's gold finger ring; one gold double medallion; one gold single medallion; one pair of sleeve-buttons; one pair of cuff-pins; one gold chain, and a watch ring. She says that JENKINS gave them to her. On the person of JENKINS were found four gold rings, a pair of sleeve-buttons, a gold chain, and a gold watch-key. While this story of his being instructed to take the jewelry is highly improbable, he made another statement which is altogether so. That is, that he came down at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to Mr. WINSLOW'S place of business, and was there told by a Mr. RICHARDS that Mr. WINSLOW would not go out in consequence of the cloudiness of the weather. He further stated that he was about Third and Chestnut streets in the forenoon, and did not learn of the death of Mr. WINSLOW until afternoon. At 9 o'clock in the morning, and as we have before stated, during the entire forenoon, there was a considerable crowd collected about the premises, and JENKINS could scarcely have visited that neighborhood without learning the cause of the people being there. He was committed to await a hearing this morning.

An Error Corrected.

GONE TO EUROPE, PROBABLY.—It is to-day supposed that Major EDMUND FRENCH, late acting disbursing agent for the construction of the extension of the Treasury building, in this city, who, it will be remembered, is under bonds of $10,000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court of this District to answer to the charge of defalcation, is now on the ocean on his way to Europe. If this be so, as a matter of course he will turn up among the missing on the opening of the Court on the first Monday of next month.—*Washington Star, 22d.*

The *Star* is mistaken. Major FRENCH was in this City yesterday, and has no intention of going abroad. He is in consultation with his counsel here, and will return to Washington in season to appear for trial.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The trustees of this institution held a meeting on Friday, Nov. 18, resulting in the appointment of WM. A. PACKARD, son of Prof. PACKARD, of Bowdoin College, Professor of Modern Languages. This is a new and much needed Professorship in Old Dartmouth.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are growing more in favor with the public. It is now conceded they are the best purgative yet put forth from the world of medicine. The time will surely arrive when they will supersede all other purgatives whatever. The ingredients of which they are composed can scarcely be obtained by druggists or the makers of other pills. Dr. BRANDRETH has them grown and prepared without regard to the expense. And this care to make a superior purgative is appreciated, as the sales indicate. Other purgatives are dragging a flickering existence. And yet they may have some merit. But BRANDRETH'S PILLS are safe and sure—safe, because they operate solely on impure humors. No valuable fluid is touched; only effete or worn-out material, which, when taken out of the body, leaves it stronger. They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To say that they will not sometimes give pain would not be true, but the pain they give is only because they remove these crude and bad humors from the blood which are the occasion of disease. They open nature's avenues, and this cannot always be done pleasantly.

It is true you may take purgatives which will operate without pain, because they take the balsamic parts from the blood, which is worse than being bled, worse than having the vital fluid abstracted. Beware of them. BRANDRETH'S PILLS only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are solely an assistant of nature—nothing more, nothing less. They do not force; they merely assist; and herein is their great value. The man is thrice blessed who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good and almost perfect gift to man, because he has, to a great extent, his body insured in health by their occasional use.

Mr. J. C. Rappelyea, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

"I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I took cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, fortunately called on me, and advised BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough, but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite."

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago, in Canada, who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark-colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. Ross, of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., writes, Aug. 22, 1859:

"I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S PILLS to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease, with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet produced."

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

All the ingredients of BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested like the food, they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life.

Sold at Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, New York, price 25 cents a box, and by all Druggists.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Nov. 23.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103½	
21,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90⅜	
7,000	do	90⅜	
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	93¼	
10,000	do	93⅜	
1,000	N Car. St. 6s	98⅛	
17,000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅝	
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M	94	
1,100	L. E. & W. 2d bs.	33	
10,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs.	55	
1,000	N. & C. R. Bds., gnant'd by Tenn.	79	
1,000	E. R. 1st m. bs.	90	
3,000	do	90⅜	
6,000	E. R. 2d m. Bs	80	
34,000	Erie R. 3m. Bs. '63	69	
9,000	Erie R. 4th m. Bs.	45	
1,000	Mich. So. 2 m. Bs.	40¼	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	85¼	
10	National Bank	100	
50	Bank of Commerce	99½	
50	do	99¼	
6	Del. & Hud. Can Co.	99⅛	
5	Pacific Mail SS. Co.	75½	
10	do	76	
15	do	77	
200	do	830 77	
60	do	77⅛	
50	do	77¾	
200	do	78	
50	do	860 78	
150	do	78¾	
50	do	810 78½	
150	do	79	
50	do	830 79	
50	do	830 79¾	
250	do	79¾	
150	do	79¾	
300	do	860 80	
200	do	79¾	
24	Penn. Coal Co	84	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b15 17¾	
200	do	17¾	
1080	N. Y. Central R.	80⅜	
650	do	b60 80⅜	
150	do	b30 80⅜	
200	do	830 80⅜	
470	do	80⅜	
50	do	810 80⅝	
550	Hudson River R.	42½	
200	do	b30 43¼	
100	do	b60 42¾	
150	do	860 42	
100	do	42½	
150	do	42	
100	do	b10 41⅝	
300	do	860 41	
200	do	41¾	
200	Erie Railroad	7⅜	
20	do	7⅝	
900	Harlem Railroad	10	
20	Nor. & Wor. R.	40	
100	Reading R.	810 39	
100	do	s10 39½	
500	do	b30 39¾	
100	do	s30 39¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 41	
100	Panama Railroad	137	
100	do	b30 137	
555	do	136½	
100	do	s30 136	
50	do	b30 136½	
100	do	136	
100	do	b60 136	
50	Galena & Chic. R.	73½	
50	do	s30 73	
50	do	73	
100	do	b30 73	
100	do	b60 73	
350	do	72⅝	
250	do	72⅝	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 20⅜	
200	do	20¾	
100	do	b30 20¾	
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	63⅞	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s '74	103⅝	
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs	90⅜	
1,000	do	90⅜	
50,000	Erie 2d M. Bds	81	
8,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	47	
1,000	do	s63⅜	
7,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	70	
1,600	Har. R. 1st M.	92	
3,000	do	91¾	
3,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	78	
4,000	La. & M. L. G. B.	13	
1,000	Hnd. R. R. 1st M.	103¾	
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	79¾	
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	110	
250	Panama R.	b60 136	
50	do	135¾	
10	Galena & Chic. R.	72¾	
250	do	b30 72¾	
100	do	s30 72¾	
50	do	s10 72¾	
50	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	63¾	
20	do	b30 64	
5	Pac. Mail S. Co.	81	
50	do	81¾	
85	do	81¾	
50	do	s40 80¾	
100	do	s30 81	
100	do	s60 81	
100	do	82	
100	do	82½	
1300	do	85	
200	do	s30 84	
200	do	84	
50	do	s60 83	
50	do	84¾	
50	do	s10 84	
200	Erie Railroad	7⅜	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	81	
50	do	s60 81¾	
100	do	b10 81	
100	do	b60 81	
300	Reading R.	39¾	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	41⅛	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The partial speculative temper on the Stock Exchange noticed yesterday became more general to-day, and the buyers for the rise took a wider range on both the Bond and Share list. A large business is shown by the printed sales, and there was considerable private buying this afternoon after the formal adjournment of the Second Board. The leading movement, to-day, was in the Stock of the Pacific Mail, noticed as firm and advancing in our last report. The price on Tuesday opened at 73¼, and closed at 75½. The first sale this morning was at 75⅜, and the latest in the afternoon 85½, and that price bid for more. *Thus the advance in less than two days is twelve and a half per cent!* An event of this sort, though not without precedent in the same mercurial Stock, is so rare that various surmises were current in the afternoon as to the cause of it; the most rational of which appears to be, that overtures have passed, in some shape, directly or through third parties, for a consolidation of the competing lines in the California trade. There was a renewed demand and a large one for Panama shares, and the market took a large amount of stock at 137@136 ⅛ cent., closing finally 135½@½ ⅛ cent. The turn in New-York Central was more decided than for some days past, although a good degree of firmness, indicating an early change to higher prices, had prevailed since last week, and the demand this afternoon carried up the price to 81½ ⅛ cent. In Hudson River, the additional rise in the forenoon to 42½ ⅛ cent. caused some of the speculative holders to realize, the advance within a few days being equal to 5 ⅛ cent. The stock finally closed 41½ ⅛ cent., a fraction higher than on Tuesday. In the Western Shares, the *Bear* account pretty stubbornly resisted any further immediate advance in Galena, Rock Island or Illinois Central, and the closing prices differ but slightly from yesterday: Rock Island, ¼@⅜ ⅛ cent. higher; Reading advanced 1 ⅛ cent. and sold at 39½, closing at that rate. Erie Shares sold up to $7⅞, and the Bonds of the Company, of every class, again went up, under considerable purchases of Second Mortgage at 81. Thirds at 70, and the Fourths at 47

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THE ANNUAL THANKSGIVING.

The Clergy on Living Topics.

Conservative Tone of the Pulpit.

THE DAY AND ITS INCIDENTS.

The festival of Thanksgiving, as transmitted to us from our New-England fathers, had no more valuable incident than the permission it granted the town minister of delivering the results of his twelve months' private reflections upon topics aside from his ordinary range. The pulpit, usually silent upon political questions, and confining itself to matters of strictly spiritual concern, then acts more directly upon the world and its opinions; and for this reason perhaps it is that the Thanksgiving sermon is listened to with more interest than is accorded to the usual Sunday service. Indulging this preference, we present a comprehensive digest of the discourses delivered yesterday in New-York and Brooklyn by prominent clergymen of both cities.

THE DUTY OF MODERATION.

REV. GEORGE POTTS, D. D.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH.

Psalm cxxvii, 1: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh in vain."

One cannot feel gratitude for good things, if they have come by accident. Gratitude supposes an intelligent benefactor, and recognizes a design upon his part to do us a favor. We must be able to perceive an intention. Chance has no intelligence, therefore no intention, and if our blessings come by chance, we may be pleased with the blessings—but there is an end of it—it would be absurd to talk of being thankful. Thankful to what? Thankful to whom?

It is a glorious faith which relieves us of all doubt as to the fact that there is an intelligent benefactor who governs us and ours by design—employing indeed a variety of instrumental laws and agents—but still with his eye upon us, and governing them by a purpose. To-day, gathered together to give thanks for the goodness of the year, we must entirely fail of our professed object if we do not thoroughly admit the supreme will of God, as the source of our mercies. Furthermore, thankfulness in this sense of the word, tacitly carries with it the feeling of dependence on a benefactor. And that not merely a dependence on his justice, for, properly speaking, we cannot be thankful for what is due to us—what we have a right to claim. Among men, indeed, where justice is a rare quality, we may be said to be thankful to get our just dues, but not properly speaking. The feeling of gratitude implies the bestowment of benefits that could not be claimed, and which we owe to the mere good-will of the giver. We feel dependent on that good will. For their creation and their lofty endowments, and their consequent boundless happiness, angels are bound to be thankful to the Author of it all, because everything they have came from His hand. In everything—in His justice and truth and benevolence—they see cause for adoring gratitude for having made them with such capacities, and for securing to them the means of enjoyment. But how is it with us? Is our gratitude of this angelic character? Must there not be something superadded to the simple feeling of dependence? Yes. We have lost a high estate; we have fallen under merited displeasure; and if we were treated as we deserve, we should simply suffer, and not at all enjoy; our very existence would be a curse. Wherefore, instead of this we receive favors which minister to our natural craving for happiness, we are obliged, if we think at all, to recognize something more than the general benevolence of God as the cause. It is pity, it is forbearance and mercy, that we are bound to think of. An angel needs no pity, no forbearance or mercy; but we do; our whole revolted world lies under the curse of rebellion, and would be at once turned into a hell but for the forbearing and merciful purposes of God. As it is, the life we lead (and this is true of all the generations before us) is a checkered life, in which evil and good intermingle. Take the material part of the natural world, as we say—and it is full of agencies ministering to the support and comfort of man, and other agencies which cause his suffering and death. Do the green fields and the running waters and balmy air, the towering mountain and the lovely valley and bountiful fields and trees speak of the love which animates their Maker? What shall we say of the pestilence and earthquake, and blighted harvests which come to turn the smiles into tears? This varied experience tells of some radical cause. It is inexplicable except upon the supposition that man deserves it for some reason. And when we look at man, we need go no further to find an explanation. We shall see him creating, by his own conduct, innumerable evils which are their own scourge—producing far the larger part of the woes which mar his happiness. In sum, he has become obnoxious to the curse due to disobedience—and whatever happiness he still retains is not the bestowment of the justice, but the mere benevolent forbearance of God; and for his enjoyments of every legitimate sort, he is a dependent upon mercy; and his gratitude, therefore, must recognize this fact. Every blessing ought to be received with the humble heart of a penitent. It ought to be traced to the unmerited favor of the great Being who has initiated that plan of restoration which began in the gift of a Saviour, and which proposes to lead us from the depths of evil, and by mingled mercies and chastisements restore him to the original purity from which he fell.

Such, my dear friends, is, in brief, the Christian theory of Thanksgiving. It is well to refresh our minds with the great truths which enter into that part of our experience, which ought to form so large a share of our daily duty—gratitude to God for all that his Providence and Grace arranges for us, with the express design of benefiting us here, and still more hereafter. Gratitude for all, even for the severe. Except upon the theory that we are fallen and guilty creatures, placed now under a process of spiritual restoration—I, for one, am free to say, that the mysteries of this complex condition of good and evil are altogether and absolutely baffling. I give up the solution of the problem of life, in despair, until I accept this solution. But with this solution, that God is working a cure of our depravity through his infinitely wonderful mediatorial government, I see how it is possible gratefully "to sing both of *mercy* and of *judgment*." I see how judgments keep alive the necessary and salutary impression of the divine hatred of *sin*, and how mercies impress our hearts with the divine pity and good will toward the *sinner*.

And now after this brief rehearsal of the first truths which belong to the duty of Thanksgiving, I ask you to see in them the reason why there must needs run through every song of thanksgiving an undertone of sadness; and why, it never has been, nor can be; still we are here, in this state, our lot to address you without remembering that the general joy cannot altogether drown the sighs and rails of individual distresses. The frivolous only can lose sight of this mingler of the dark with the bright threads in the history of any single year.

And yet, it is very true that there never was an individual nor a banded body of individuals—a family—a congregation—a city—a nation—which had not, all things considered, more cause to sing of mercy than of judgment. To affirm this, may seem a paradoxical contradiction of notorious facts. Families smitten, communities visited with pestilence, earthquake, conflagration, internal strifes and devastating wars—are there not instances enough of this sort to make us qualify the assertion just made—that mankind has had more reason to sing of mercy than of judgment? Let me justify the assertion by asking you whether you ever knew a case of trouble and sorrow so great that you could not easily see how it could be still further embittered by aggravations? A grief so deep, that it might not be made deeper? I believe never known such a case. But my convictions, I admit, are formed from taking into view the great, the obvious, the Scriptural views of the guilty state of man. I believe that not a day, not an hour passes, much less a year, in which every nation, and every individual in every nation—ourselves who are here included—does not commit offences enough against God to warrant Justice in sweeping us from the face of the earth, and consigning us to a hopeless condemnation. Measure any single life, for any single day, and ask whether its forgetfulness of Him who ought to be supreme, its insulting preferences for his own will, its own ways, its unbelief, its ingratitude for God's mercies—especially His crowning mercy, Christianity—its insensibility to the motives which ought to govern an immortal and accountable creature, would not justify the severity which exacts that it should be left to itself, and given over to the rewards of sin. I ask you these questions—Oh, Christian believer—you, who have looked most deeply into the rights of God, as a just and a forbearing God—you, who see how much you daily fall short of what you owe him. You will be ready to admit the fact, that were your daily life measured by your merits, you would not be here to receive so many mercies which serve to make life not only tolerable, but enjoyable.

And if these ideas of human demerit, as affording a ground for the duty of thanksgiving, even under the most painful conditions, be true of the individual, how much more obvious is their truth when applied to communities? Consider how full of wicked mischiefs every nation is—what numerous instances of defiance of God's law in all its forms occur—what hydra-headed licentiousness, fraud, injustice, rapacity, oppression and such like are to be found out of Christendom and in Christendom—and then say if national judgments are to be wondered at. Say rather whether national *mercies* are not truly wonderful tokens of the Divine forbearance, and to be received with a more sensitive gratitude from the fact that they are so undeserved?

It is only in the light of these truths that we can feel the force of the doctrine so largely taught in the Word of God, that the safety and the blessings of every individual, and of every association of individuals, are due to the benevolent and forbearing exercise of God's own power and wisdom. "Except the Lord build the house the labor is in vain," &c. When we look at the pitiable mistakes and the base selfishness which have more or less mingled with every effort which men have made to take care of themselves, and manage human affairs; when we see how short a distance the best of human wisdom and integrity can go, in counteracting the stupid imbecilities, the blundering jealousies, the wicked malevolence of the human species—who can help admitting that the very existence, not to say the well-being of society and the individual, is ascribable to causes out of themselves—causes which they have done their best to defeat, and which are made to do them good in spite of them. Thus we see often that the folly and wickedness of men are made to act as medicines to keep in check or to cure the peccant humors of the system, which produce the outbreak of social disease. After one of these attacks, society goes on for a while with more care, until, as with a silly patient, an interval of ease makes men forget their past experience, and leads them to the same courses which brought them to death's door. Look at the fluctuations of society during any fifty years, and mark how much they are the fruits, not of any deficiency in the bounties of God's Providence, or the abundance of Divine instructions, or the largeness of opportunity, but of the intemperate, blind, presumptuous neglect or abuse of both God's bounties and God's teachings. For example: Commerce flourishes, health and the fruits of the earth abound, a rich territory teems with means of happiness, freedom of speech and action is unrestricted, and what do men do with them? I am sorry to be obliged to say that, with few exceptions, they abuse them—and in so doing, they not only insult the goodness of God, but bring down heavy mischief upon their own heads. The worst lives they suffer are of their own making. Their commerce becomes criminal in its object and method, and breeds social vices, evil fashions, extravagances, reckless ventures, and finally collapses, in which, by an inevitable necessity, the innocent suffer with the guilty. This is but one illustration of many that may be given of the self-created evils, which by the very nature of things, become scourges of men for their ungodly abuse of the blessings of God.

But the incapacity of men to take care of themselves, and the necessity of the kind, constant and undeserved interposition of God's wisdom, God's power, God's goodness—are in nothing more visible and humiliating to human pride, than in their mismanagement of great social and national interests. Politics—what are they—what have they been generally but a battle between extremists, in which the great and best interest in question has been the chief sufferer? Is it not so every year—is it not so at this moment? You behold a nation rocked to its centre upon a question which requires the utmost wisdom and moderation to adjust it upon a good and true basis. That nation has this very year received from the hand of God copious harvests and general health, and it has, as it always has, large measures of civil and religious liberty and their concomitant privileges. The spirit of God has wonderfully shed down heavenly influences, by which multitudes throughout the land have been brought to the Truth. These things has God done for us, showing his mindfulness and readiness to bless. And look at the temper in which men have received them—the manner in which men are handling the delicate machinery of society. The noble state sinmanship which should aim at conciliation of interests, with a view to the wise and healthful removal of all roots of evil, has in an alarming degree given way before the spirit of intemperate party feeling and sectional animosity, until the knot has become so complicated that Christian eyes are more than ever turned to the only hand that can untie it—the hand of God.

If I had the vanity to suppose that any words of mine were likely to be heeded in the day which now fills the air, I would gladly risk the odium which temperate counsels are sure to meet from the Intemperance of all sides. It is a time when nothing but plausion seems to be listened to, and the just, middle ground has become the real ground of danger—for they who occupy it, are liable to be shot down by the embittered hosts on each extreme. The plainest words of one who counsels moderation are construed as the trickey inventions of a subtle enemy, by the one party, or of a cowardly time-server by the other, until the hopelessness of doing any good tempts him to beat a sorrowful retreat before the furious spirit of faction. You must either unfurl the banner of Slavery and say "God speed it, it is not an evil, but a good"—or you must say on the opposite extreme, "No, God's curse is on it, and on all who are not ready to call down fire from Heaven to consume it and all concerned in it." You must be prepared to advocate or at least countenance extreme measures or you are pushed aside and silenced. The call of faction is,

"Under which king, Bezonian? speak—or die!"

Now, no one can prophecy what may be the Divine purpose in regard to the Slavery or the despotism, or the idolatries, or any other of the great evils which burden mankind. How and when—by what peaceful or violent methods He will overrule and destroy them—no one can foresee. It has been heretofore the lot of the Christian patriot, that instead of attempting to overthrow every oppressive form of servitude by force, which means has only heaped the gentle, and some no less sure, methods of moral and Christian suasion, would be allowed to effect the necessary changes. And my own hopefulness is not altogether gone, that the conservative spirit of the Gospel may yet bring men on both sides to see, that great evils are not to be cured—either by letting them alone on the one hand, or by desperate treatment on the other. In this hope, let me live until I can entertain it no longer. In this hope, let me add my small mite to the future use of the pure and peaceful counsels of what I believe to be the true Gospel of Christ.

In the first place, let me say, it would be, in my humble judgment, an enormous gain to the cause of humanity if this question could be swept out of the sphere of party-politics, and left to the management of wise and patriotic men on both sides. It is a complicated and difficult question at the most judicious handling of it, but when it is made the stalking-horse behind which political ambition hides its manœuvres, the difficulties are greatly aggravated. Thus, at the present crisis, is the chief source of discouragement to those who have hitherto hoped for a peaceful issue. This is what has given intensity and acrid intemperance in many cases, to the pulpit and the Press, good and reformers both of them, except when they enlist as the champions of political party. Then, whether justly or not, they lay themselves open to the suspicion of selfish aims, and thus vitiate their professed appeals to the noble principle of humanity. Misrepresentation then becomes an allowable weapon; exaggeration a virtue, and moderation a crime.

Such is to a great extent, is the case now. The old law—that extremes beget each other—has proved eminently true in this case. Is it not so? On the one side, the grossest exaggerations, and, in many respects, the most unfounded inventions, have gone through the pulpit, the public journal, the platform, the novel, the album, which has been to represent the South as one great butchery, the cruelties of which made it a world's nuisance, to be abated at all risks—and as one vast seraglio, the license of which was constantly provoking Heaven. The withholding of all the rights of freedom of thought and speech, and all the rights of humanity—the treatment of the slave as a mere beast of burden, to be moved only by the lash—concubinage, separation of families, these and kindred features are charged as the universal results of the system. A moderate statement of the real facts, qualified and tempered by truth, would reduce the glowing tints of this picture, until it won't look—evil enough indeed—but a little more like the pictures which are to be found in our own streets and factories, and which ought to suggest to our intemperate philanthropists the propriety of looking a little more at home. Need I refer to the thousand forms in which the changes have been rung on this theme? I know, indeed, that all who feel and talk strongly in opposition to the evils of Slavery, and do not go the length of rejecting the Bible and the Constitution, for the same reason, viz., that they countenance this "sum of Iniquities," but how many are there who have yielded to the clamor, and vied with these men of violence in inflaming appeals to the ignorant and unreflecting multitude. Some of these appeals provoke the retort of sarcasm, but let sarcasm be silent, when the question has come to be a question of bloodshed. Let Truth be heard, as she says to all such absurdly false or exaggerated statements of Southern social life—"This is not the way to cure this evil, or any evil which afflicts the world." Is this the way you strive to reach the idolatry of the world? Is it with the weapons of sarcastic calumny and violence you would hope to win over the heathen? Or, a case more to point, is it thus you would deal with the licentiousness or the intemperance which lie at your doors—or the frequent oppression of the hireling which is starving multitudes of poor among you? Would you think it Christ-like or Paul-like to enter the lists in this spirit with the acknowledged evils of European national life, rooted as they are by centuries of social usage, and intertwined with social and personal interest? Surely not. Common sense asserts that violent changes, though nominally for the better—for example, that of despotism for free government—rarely last, and create greater evils than they cure. History utters this lesson with a memorable emphasis. And here is precisely a case in which the lesson should be made available. What results have been already brought forth by the counsels of violence? What have extreme views produced? What trophies can they show? John Brown and the gallows on which he and his guilty conspirators are to be hanged! Sad spectacle, but as I honestly believe, a just and necessary penalty of actual meditated violence, which, if successful, would have involved an awful sacrifice of life, to say nothing of peace and property. Add to these facts, that this state of things has naturally and necessarily provoked a more sharp and severe surveillance over the slave, has destroyed confidence, that necessary condition of any society, has embittered and alienated man from man, and finally has rendered a wise and just and generous dealing with the whole question almost impossible, and, it requires very little sagacity to see, that thus far the fruits of exaggeration have been bitter, and bitter only.

But there is another side to the picture, without which it would be false to truth. I have already averted to the adage, that extremes beget each other. It is so here. I will belong to neither, whatever be the consequence. I will not retract an inch from the position which I deem impregnable, because it is founded on the spirit and the method of the word of God. That position I have held for a long time, and reflection and growing years have only confirmed me in its truth, and I am rejoiced to believe that I share it with a large body of thoughtful and well-balanced minds, both North and South. It is the position of the Church, to which I deem it an honor to belong, and I expect to die and go to the judgment entertaining it. It is, in brief, this: Slavery is an evil—a great evil—a productive evil—an evil to all concerned in it, more or less, sooner or later; but an evil so complicated and so large, that it is to be remedied, lightened and removed as soon as possible, and with a wise, just and humane regard to the interests of all concerned. As to the method of removal, I shall speak in another place.

I mention my position now, in order to give the more point to the remark—that it was within my own recollection, the doctrine of the considerate minds of the South itself. This can easily be proved, if it were necessary. But now?—extremes beget extremes;—now, the South has for some time used a very different language; her politicians and her presses, and some of her pulpits even, have largely advanced on their former views. That which was an evil to be remedied, has become, in the eyes of many, a good not only to be protected and perpetuated, but extended. And although the atrocious method of extending it by a revival of the Slave-trade, finds countenance with the handful only who are for extreme measures, yet is it a terrible and deplorable thing that the very suggestion should find any harbor in any heart in a Christian land. Its very proposal is, no doubt, a bravado; but it shows the tendency to exasperated feeling. It cannot find any lodgment in the general mind,—but let the bare suggestion be treated as it deserves by the sober-minded in the South itself. Moreover, it is not to be denied that much has been lately said of the natural inferiority of the black race, as if it justified if not the reducing them to Slavery, at least their continued subjection to it as their normal and best condition. But could this feeble voice of mine reach those who maintain that doctrine, I would say to them, it is time to hope that the world, especially the Christian part of the world can be ever brought to believe that any family of the human race can be justly subdued into a condition of involuntary and hereditary and perpetual bondage on the ground of their physical inferiority. And if not, it is equally at war with right to keep them in that condition a moment longer than is necessary for their preparation for the responsibilities of freedom. I do not pretend to exhibit the grounds of this almost universal judgment of mankind. I simply declare, what I believe to be that judgment. It is my own. The opposite opinion involves consequences so glaring that no thoughtful or humane man, least of all a friend to human rights and the highest well-being of the race of man, will face them. I would moreover, remind the language which has prevailed in the statute books and which degrades a human being to the level of a chattel, a thing destitute of any rights, (language, I am glad to know, practically contradicted by the Christian sentiment of the South,) shocks the common sense of Christendom, and is beyond vindication. Further, I would say that the crying evil of the system, the liability to the breaking up of the domestic bond, by the separation of families, demands as prompt a redress as can be applied—for this, beyond anything else, is the most abhorrent feature of that system. Unfrequent as these separations may be, as a matter of fact, their existence at all is at war with fundamental principles of Christian rights and duties.

Now, in a system thus beset with evil—thus tempting to cupidity and cruelty, thus liable to the abuse of power—it is not difficult to see sufficient reasons why its existence and perpetuation can never become an indifferent matter to the Christian world, and why extreme views looking to the perpetuity of it, and rejecting all methods for its amelioration and final removal, are only likely to madden its opponents into violent and destructive measures. Violence will beget—it has begotten, violence. Behind the sacred shield of Justice and Liberty, fanaticism fights with a certain advantage. Men, carried forward by a ruthless logic, which makes nothing of expediency, and affirms that the speediest way of righting a wrong is the right way, will never be wanting to foment the evil, by means however revolting to common sense and an intelligent humanity, and will find a multitude ready to give them the honors of canonization.

I have thus presented and condemned both extremes on this vast subject. I have not pretended to touch any but its salient points. Nor have I attempted to adjust the question of responsibility for the bringing about the present attitude of affairs, or to point out all the inconsistencies which beset the theories and practice of heated partisans on either side. Nor have I presented the facts which I have witnessed in relation to the advantages possessed by the Southern slave, and which show how God has overruled for good that which had its origin in evil. I have not, as I might have done were there time and were it necessary, exhibited the numerous and striking instances in which the meekness Christian loves and justice has made the condition of the slave happy, peaceful, and privileged with opportunities of knowing, and believing, and practicing the Christian verities. Nor have I, on the other hand, cast up in the face of many a vehement Abolitionist the fact that he is living and thriving on the price of slave labor, which he denounces as an atrocious robbery. I have wished to avoid angry invective and unguarded statement, and to utter only the words of truth and soberness. Eloquent philippics have been long enough hurled from either side, and have roused vindictive passion than which nothing more effectually blinds the judgment. Philippic sarcasm never can reach the ends of justice or humanity, and such sarcasm let our public journals be careful to shun.

In saying these things, I have prepared the way for stating with necessary brevity the course to be pursued by all who have the highest well-being of our country at heart. It is that of moderation. We have reached a critical point. Christian Churches have already been divided, and now a civil breach is threatened by agitators on either side, which, if effected, can only deluge the country in blood, and perpetuate the worst evils of anarchy. Sharp words have already called forth sharp swords. Insurrection has already essayed the overturn of civil order. To call it mock-heroic and ridiculous is

few words of inspiration, "Be careful for nothing," (the word denotes an uneasy, uncheerful, apprehension) "but in everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God, and the peace of God, which passes all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ." It has been very profanely said by some in their perverse way, that as things are among us we have small occasion for thanksgiving. Such men ought to pass their lives in Mexico or Algiers. Nothing to be thankful for! If all the people of these States would, for the whole day, in their homes and in their houses of worship, employ themselves in recounting the mercies of God by which we are distinguished, what beneficent effects would flow from the gratitude such an occupation would inspire. Direful evils there may be—national sins may provoke Divine displeasure—perils may environ us—but, notwithstanding all, how much for which we ought to be thankful. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Let us come with our homage and gratitude and sing praises to Him. In the worst times let this be our joyous confidence—"The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail and the fields yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold and there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet we will rejoice in the Lord. We will joy in the God of our salvation." If there is one peril more than another which threatens our prosperity, I will venture to give it a name—that indifference to our mercies which might provoke God to withdraw them and give them to another people. May God incline us more and more to that unambitious, unselfish, contented, cheerful, thankful temper, which is at once a medicine and a feast, an ornament and protection.

Bear with me in one word of another sort; which, unsaid, might leave some heart in the revulsion of disappointment. This morning I received a note from a friend informing me of the death of his child. It was on the morning of a Thanksgiving Day, that I was myself once bereaved of a child. Not a few have come up to this place to-day in a strange loneliness. But there is nothing incongruous in what we have said to their condition. Mirth might be to them the occasion of affliction and pain, by the intrusion of contrary qualities. But as to cheerfulness, what heart knows so much of it as that which has been mellowed by affliction? Not he who has been elated by long-continued prosperity knows the secret of true serenity, but meek-eyed sorrow speaks with a low and gentle voice of the goodness of God, and the best incentives to gratitude are those which memory brings up from the shadows of the past. If your young child does not occupy a seat at your table to-day; if you cannot put your hand on its fair head with a blessing, thank God for its better home—its better shelter—and the warm and better love you bear it—now that the heavens have received it. May the God of all grace and consolation cause us all to abound in hope even unto the end.

If there are tears and clouds, there is also a bow. Be still, be cheerful, be thankful. Let this day, sacred to religious gratitude, to contentment, to charity, aid us all in preparation for eternal songs and festivities in the Kingdom of God.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

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1. Oh! praise the Lord all ye nations; praise him all ye people. 2. For his merciful kindness is great toward us: and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord. Psalm cxvii.

Men sin in crowds, but each individual in those crowds must stand alone for final judgment. Nations are now triumphant, and now overthrown, but, be the event one or the other, it is all transacted here—of the earth, all earthy. Eternity knows nothing; in its judgments of nations, its doom is of the individuals simply that make up nations. And why? Because individual actions, of which each actor has control, make up, in their aggregate, the action of the nation to which those individuals belong. The responsibility is thus proportioned to the opportunity, and the means conferred, for regulating individual conduct. This is the equitable rule in dispensing the judgments of eternity. But there are judgments upon earth for national wrong-doing; and, therefore, the member of earthly society has a responsibility to meet here, as well as a final, personal doom, to meet hereafter. His individual action as a citizen here, may imperil his comfort on earth; while, in the same act, his conduct as a man, a rational creature, accountable to God, may impart happiness hereafter. As a member of society, man has no right to "follow a multitude to do evil." Nor is his responsibility, as a man, any the less, simply because he acts in concert with that multitude; it cannot be distributed among them! It may seem to be less to men, because of the difficulty they find in attributing to each individual his exact share in the production of the general result of combined action; but it is not so to God, whose omniscience encounters no such difficulty. Now, it is precisely this difficulty which makes men either less vigilant over their actions as members of the body politic and social, or, which is quite as bad, indifferent to the performance of any actions as citizens, at all. Hence it results that in a Government where suffrage is universal, the work of the State is apt to be managed by those who trouble themselves very little with the difficulty we have mentioned, because they feel no responsibilities either social or individual. This state of things, however, (if past history may be believed,) is endurable for a time only. It passes through its regular stages of anarchy, civil war, despotism, and finally terminates in a settled Government of some kind, which, if it restricts human freedom (as it is apt to do), at least possesses vigorous strength, and affords, at least, protection to the well-disposed. This is the usual history of republics. But when our fathers founded this republic, knowing, as they well did, the lesson furnished by an experience of the past, they were not ignorant that a new element was incorporated into their organization which had been wanting in the past—an element potent enough, if allowed to operate, to afford some security against a repetition of the sad routine of past failures in republics, by enlisting the deepest and strongest of man's feelings, even the religious sympathies of his nature—his conscience and sense of duty to God—on the side of the Government. That element was Christianity. They were making a republic for men who came of Christian parentage, and had been taught the great truths of Christ's religion. Whether this new element will afford the safeguard which they hoped for in it, is a problem yet to be solved; and it is a problem simply, because, as I just remarked, to afford security it must be allowed to operate. If it be thus allowed, there is no doubt of its sufficiency. At this train of thought brings us inevitably to this conclusion—that of all the nations in Christendom there is none which needs Christianity, as a silent governmental element, as much as the United States does; and further, that there is not one which adopted a wiser measure to secure that aid, than was shown by our fathers, in refusing to fetter men's consciences, and in leaving each man free to adopt that form of Christianity most in accordance with his own views of duty. Nothing short of a deep sense of obligation to God, recognized by the mass of the people, and lying behind all our municipal regulations, giving to them the moral support which human law must have in its administration, can possibly sustain in perpetuity, political institutions like ours. If you will build on the virtue of the people as a foundation, you must, of course, make your foundation strong by enlisting some agency to make the people virtuous; for then only are they competent to works of self-government, and where will you find this agency but in Christianity?

The custom of our country has appropriated the exercises of the pulpit on this day more particularly to a consideration of our duties as Christian citizens. Let my theme of to-day then be American Patriotism—I mean the genuine patriotism of an intelligent Christian man.

And first. What does the Christian patriot of this country owe to the world? Every nation has its own concurrence of providential events which indicate its peculiar duties. What then is our position and power as a people, and what may be our influence on the world without our borders? With a rapidity so marvelous that to all but the blind it indicates the special hand of Providence, we have grown within less than a century, from a few poor colonies, struggling for life on our Atlantic coast, into a mighty nation, stretching, in our territory, from the region of arctic cold down to the clime of tropical airs and ever-verdant vegetation—and comprehending in our lateral grasp a broad continent, washed on its opposite coasts by the waves of two great oceans. Within this wide expanse, with every variety of climate and of soil, with far more territory than we have yet population to occupy, with untold and almost incredible mineral wealth beneath the surface of the earth, and a profusion of God's richest vegetable bounties upon it; with an intermediate position between Europe and Asia, indicating a rapid approximation to the time when our continent must become a middle ground in the great lines of transit for the commerce of a world, what more of natural advantages could Heaven bestow? But this is not all; as if to facilitate our efforts in subduing and utilizing this immense domain for God's glory and man's happiness, mark, again, how our heavenly Father has timed the period of our gigantic though infant growth. It is since we came into birth as a nation that the three great modern elements of human progress have been developed. Steam has become our steed, and lightning our messenger, and gold the magician that has set them to work. Since the coming of our blessed Saviour, there has been, in all history, no century as important to man in its mighty results, past and prospective, as the present. The mariner's compass, the revival of learning, the invention of gunpowder, the discovery of America, the reformation of religion, were all great events—all, to the philosophic eye of thoughtful man, footprints in the stately steppings of Jehovah as he passed on to the accomplishment of his great but unseen purposes, in fulfilling the predetermined destinies of this world which He has made. But the future chronicler of past events, as he looks back on the unrolled scroll of time, will nevertheless write down the times in which we live as part of the "marvelous century" in man's story.

Nor yet is this all. Unlike the elder nations of Christendom, we emerged not into civilization from a previous state of barbarism. We grope not in the dark caverns of antiquity to find in the dying legends of some silly tradition, the origin of our national existence. Our history is all written in authentic records; and our starting point among the nations of the earth is one which, from the beginning placed us on a line with the highest civilization of Europe. Hence our political institutions, embodying, as they do, so much of freedom. We had the benefit of that which had passed the ordeal of actual experiment in other lands. We were not obliged to grope in the dark, and feel our way, as it were, to great elemental principles. And now what is the natural and fair inference from facts like these? Is it not that God meant our national existence and happy condition to exercise a salutary influence upon the world? Nations, like individuals, must not live unto themselves only. And if this be so, is not our obligation plain, as one of the great family of nations? Shall we take all we can get from them, unscrupulous as to the means we employ, and give them back in return nothing? Shall we, with a national selfishness which would justly degrade us in the eyes of Christendom, practice the high-handed robbery which the strength alone of a common felon enables him to perpetrate over a weak and therefore unresisting victim? Shall the nation become a common thief, and pirate-like prey, wherever it can with impunity, on those who cannot defend themselves from our dishonorable larcenies? Was it from this, think you, God made our nation what it is?

But again, there is another very plain duty which, I think, we owe to the world, and, as I will show you presently, not to the world only, but to the honored memory of our buried fathers, as well as to the present of ourselves and the future of our children. Ours is a land of plenty, and our institutions afford all the political freedom a reasonable man can desire. The fame of our country, in these respects at least, has gone out into all lands in Christendom. The overworked serf and the ill-paid artizan of another hemisphere have heard the wonderful story of a country far distant over the waves, where such as they are free and comfortable. They look upon their wives and little ones, and sundering all ties of early association and home-born affections, they gather around them the group they love, and are soon tossing on the billows, heading their course to this El Dorado of their anxious and sanguine hopes. And what has made it an El Dorado for such in truth it is to the honest and industrious emigrant from other lands. Its physical abundance, its political freedom and its national strength—these are the bright stars which have lured these hopeful wanderers over the sea; these are the particulars which fit our country to be a home for men in other lands, less happy than we are. And in the timely discovery of America, and the miraculously rapid growth of our nation, God in his good providence, meant, among other purposes, as I religiously believe, to provide just such a home for just these people. Of these three particulars, the first, physical abundance, is likely to continue; for that is God's gift, and man may abuse, but cannot destroy it. The other two, however, political freedom and national strength, are confided to man, and he may destroy them. He may trample under foot the charter which his fathers wisely framed to secure the first, or by foul corruption may destroy its proper exercise; and he may lay the last in ruins, by sundering rudely the bonds of union which his fathers wrought, to link it together forever, in the might of an invincible strength. This he may do, and in doing, destroy the Republic and rob the world of a safe refuge from tyrannous oppression. And alas! do not the signs of the times give but too much reason to fear that this is precisely what some are seeking to do? Are there, for instance, none who openly contemn the Constitution of their country—none who, by the exercise of a corruption that scarcely has shame enough to keep itself out of sight, prevent it from its plain declarations and legitimate interpretation? Are there none who have been willing and ready to convert executive powers into judicial, and legislative into executive? And how speak some men now of that union, of which our fathers (taught by revolutionary experience) thought so much? They had purchased it for their children with their blood; and that blood had flowed from Northern and Southern hearts alike; it made one common pool upon the battle-field; they knew that upon union alone depended a strong, proud, national existence. Do all their sons adhere to this opinion of their fathers; or do they trample on their memories, and despite their wisdom? Let facts answer. What means the angry and insulting language of portions of the Press both North and South toward each other? Why do flippant sneers and taunting insinuations, and insidious anecdotes of candor, and false assertions, and vulgar vituperation, form so much of the editorial staple of certain prints? Is it thought to show skill of fence in intellectual gladiatorship? Whether it be quite as clever writing as its authors suppose may perhaps admit of doubt; but grant that it is, the sober American who has no personal vanity of authorship involved, may well ask whether it is either patriotic or wise, thus to furnish fuel to the flame of mutual exasperation already burning, alas! too brightly; or to sacrifice the interests and happiness of our country to the gratification of some author's wish to attain celebrity as the writer of insulting sneers and trenchant irony. Our country is surely worth more to us than the gratification of the personal vanity of any man, and while it is cheerfully conceded that the Press should be free, and may often furnish information and instruction to the public mind, yet it would be hard to show any lawful power it possesses to assume over it dictation or control. The mode of saying may be often more offensive than that which is said; and there is a mode which does not conduce to Union, because its tendency is to destroy fraternal feeling. If any American citizen wishes to be without a country that can command the respect of the civilized world, let him contribute his aid to destroy the Union of these United States. In the fulfillment of his unpatriotic purpose he will find his punishment, for he will have ruined himself. He will be crushed and bruised under the edifice he has assisted to undermine.

But it is time to pass on to the consideration of what this country owes to itself, as well as to the world at large. Our country is exempted (at least for the present) from the intestine convulsions of revolution—how long it may be before opposing hosts may be marshaled on the field of carnage depends, under God, on the calmness, the courage, the prudence and the patriotism of the wise, the thoughtful and the good men of all parties of the Union, who love their country better than they do any party, and who have the sense to appreciate its value to the world and to themselves. Of the men who, in their moral and numerical strength, are able with perfect ease, if aught for that purpose, to rebuke with a voice of thunder—nay, to crush into hopeless extinction—the ultraism of all parts of our land, whether North or South, East or West, (for there is ultraism in all,) and to say we will have no more of this wretched insanity of a few thousands, assuming to itself the wisdom and the right to overthrow the government and abolish the Union, which our fathers shed their blood to make, and under which so many millions of us are quite sure we can live peacefully, prosperously and happily. We are Americans, and patriotic enough to lay for the time our minor and temporary differences of local politics on the altar of our country, and there sacrifice them without a second thought. Give us but honest men capable men to fill our offices, we care not from what party they come, or by what names they may have been called, and let us sweep corruption and disloyalty from the land, now and forever. The majority in our country, I am persuaded, have this feeling; let them be but as active in its exhibition as the miserable demagogues, and office-seekers, and political profligates are in their mischievous and dirty work, and in less than a twelvemonth the land would be free from these offensive vermin, as loathsome, aye, and as contemptible in their individuality, as were the insects of the third plague of Egypt. But, looking at our condition as it is, one of peace, I proceed to illustrate the duty we owe to ourselves, in the remark that we are not altogether unaffected by the disturbances of another hemisphere. I speak not now of the derangement of our business relations with the world without, nor yet do I allude to the danger of our departure from a wise neutrality in the conflicts of other and distant nations: but I mean to speak of one consequence of the troubled state of Europe, with which the providence of God does call on us to deal, whether we wish it or not. The population of Europe, as I have already intimated, has come, and probably will continue to come by hundreds of thousands; and whether it be agreeable to us or otherwise, we have to deal with them. We must "Americanize" them, or submit to have them revolutionize us and our institutions. There can be no middle ground in this matter. We may as well look the fact in the face, and understand it exactly as it is. It will not be pretended that of the vast numbers that come, many can understand our political institutions or the theory of our government. Thousands of them, as we know, cannot even speak our language. Some of them, who have long groaned in Europe under a degrading serfdom, construe their newly acquired liberty into a license to trample upon all law and do what they will. Again, others of them who can read our language but imperfectly, become at once dogmatical expounders of our political charters, and, with oracular gravity inform us that they know better than our fathers did what our Constitution means, nay what true liberty is. We are tempted to smile at the cool impudence of this assertion, and ask when and from whom they were to learn the lessons of liberty? From what region do they come? From that country which furnished, in the ancestors of these very men, the mercenary hireling soldiery whom our fathers met and conquered on the battle fields of the war of independence. What did any Hessian of those bloody times know of rational liberty? Nay, what did any principality in all Germany know? And yet some of these are the men who clamor loudest about our institutions, and our sacred, inalienable rights as American citizens. Our institutions! our rights! Why, if their fathers could have performed what they were hired to do, in the work of slaughter, their sons would not be here to-day to howl out party slang, in broken English, about their rights and privileges; we owe it to our own fathers, not to theirs, that there are in existence such things as an American Republic and American citizens. Well, yet again there is another class among them quite guiltless of ability to utter one word of our language, or perchance to read one word of any other, who have mercly transferred to our soil all the ignorance, all the prejudices and all the practices which belonged to them at home; and who, in an occasional outbreak, riot or murder, exhibit their profound and intelligent appreciation of the value of free institutions. Here, then, is the evil, and I think that every honest man here will admit that it is not exaggerated. With this, then, (whether we wish it or not,) we are perforce required to deal, if indeed we are not prepared to succumb to it.

What, then, is the remedy for it? And this brings us to the question of *duty*. What does the American patriot owe to his country and to himself in this matter? There are but two remedies, and one of these, of which I shall speak first, is but partial only, and guards against the future without providing for the past. This remedy is an absolute exclusion of refugees from our shores. But what man of humanity or political sagacity would think of applying this? We have a broad territory, where honest industry is rewarded with abundance, large enough and rich enough to afford a comfortable asylum for all the poor or the oppressed who choose to come. Many, too, of those who would seek it are excellent and worthy; and, in one way or other, many have doubtless been the victims of a hard and tyrannous oppression. At all events, they are men and brethren of our common humanity. I cannot, therefore, find it in my heart to say aught else than "Let them come and find here comfort and a home." In truth I think God made us what we are as a nation, that these might have a place to which they could come. But while they here find comfort and a home, it is a solemn duty that we owe to ourselves and our children, to let them know from the hour of their coming, that there must be no improper interference on their parts with our comforts and our homes. They are not to take our country out of our hands, and tell us, as some of them have done, that it we do not like the arrangement we can leave our country. Now I know that the good, the orderly, the religious, the industrious, will not wish thus to interfere with our right. They will not be noisy politicians, brawling about a liberty which they do not understand, seeking only to procure offices which they know not how to fill, insulting the Christian feelings of those who differ from them, and in short, somewhat unceremoniously denying our right to the enjoyment of our own country and laws and usages, even though they have cost both our fathers and ourselves some treasure and some blood. Let our laws be such as will protect the worthy emigrant of all lands, and secure to him the fruits of his honest industry; but let them also put in his proper place him who has no proper sense of the kindness shown him in affording him a refuge and a home. And, above all things, in God's name and for the sake of our dear country, put men in power who are honest enough and courageous enough to execute those laws. The exclusion of emigrants then, either in whole or in part, is not the proper remedy.

We ask, then, what is the other and only remedy to which we have alluded? It is in moral and religious influences, and in nothing else. Christian patriots must work in this direction. You must enlighten the strangers as fast you can. You must give them knowledge, secular and spiritual; and here the American patriot, who unhappily is but a Christian in name, may perceive the force of a principle, which you who worship here habitually, will remember to have heard from me more than once, for it is a vital principle: It is this—Governments are more dependent upon, and more indebted to Christianity, than Christianity is to them. Man makes forms of government, but God made Christianity. Man's work, at best, is tainted with human fallibility, and man may alter or destroy it; but God is unchangeable, and, therefore, Christianity is an eternal, practical truth. It will live in freshness and beauty when human governments are all gone. And in this work of enlightenment we must work chiefly among the young, for they are impressible—the old are petrified. The children are to be among the future men and women of the country. But in the instruction you impart, forget not that education for eternity is more important than education for time. Cherish your public schools, but banish not the Bible from them; but your Sunday-schools and churches must go hand in hand with your public schools. The physical, the intellectual and the moral part of our nature, must all be alike under training. To teach the heart is more important than to teach the head only. The first will give a safe direction to the last; but the last alone gives no holy and blessed influences to the first. For good or for evil, then, children must grow up among us; for good or for evil, they must be among the men and the women who are to shape the future of this Republic. *What shall that future be?* Ah! I have asked a question of solemn interest to the American patriot. What shall the future of this blessed union of now confederated States be? The times, the times, my dear countrymen, surround this question with an awful interest. God only can answer it, for to God only is the future a part of the ever present now on which he looks perpetually; known unto Him only are all his works from the beginning. But I loved to think that our dear country was made for high, and, as yet, unfulfilled destinies. I have loved to think that in the gradual unrolling of the mighty scroll on which God has inscribed the story of the future (for it is God who makes all history), men should read in long succession, as fold after fold was spread before the nations, emblazoned in letters of living light: "'this,' and 'this,' and 'this,' and 'this,' is the work which my providence has allotted to America for performance." I have loved to think that it was ours to rear high the beacon light, and keep bright the flashing blaze, within the illumination of whose golden glow would hover, high poised, that all the earth might look upon her queen-like majesty, the Genius of national enlightened Freedom. I have loved to think that it was our glorious destiny to prove that God would be most truly and devoutly worshiped where no force was put upon the conscience; that man was best governed, where he was enlightened to understand, and permitted to assist in making the laws which govern him. I have loved to think that in the mighty coming conflict among the nationalities of this world, on which none but a fool can shut his eyes, between the gigant, antagonistic powers of earthly absolutism on the one hand, and human freedom on the other, that it would be ours to stand in the van, the great embodied exponent and representative to the world of the blessing to humanity, of liberty; liberty under law—liberty under law made by ourselves. I have loved to think that in the struggles made by our crushed brethren of our common humanity in other lands, to rise to a higher, better being than a state of serfdom, they would gather encouragement from our example, instruction from our doings, light from our illumination, and courage as there fell upon their ears the distant cry of our sentinels upon the lofty citadel of our freedom: "All's well—for God, for our country, and for Liberty." I have loved to think of the magnificent development of our country, linked together by holy ties of brotherhood, united in enduring bonds of interest, stretching from polar ice to tropical verdure, spanning from ocean to ocean; too strong to be aggressive, too magnanimous to hurt the weak, just to all, and standing with unity and quiet respect in the consciousness of a gigantic strength which all nations shall feel it to be wisdom not to insult or provoke. These are the visions which have risen up before me of the grandeur of my country's future. And I have loved, too, to dwell upon a picture of softer, gentler features, yet part and parcel of the whole. I have mused over its beautiful touches, as they successively arose to the mind's eye, in the thousands, nay millions of spots in our blessed land, consecrated by the virtues of our people to the hallowed enjoyments of happy, domestic life. With our men, industrious, brave and honest, our women, virtuous and affectionate, our children, learning their duty to God, their country and themselves, there arise up to the imagination thousands upon thousands of spots, villages, hamlets, towns, cities; and, in all, there are the spires of the churches pointing upward to God, and there are the houses in the happy children who make the very air laugh with them, as they ring out their tiny shouts of merriment in the gambols of their play-time; and there are the innumerable domestic hearthstones, where the mother, with matronly care, gathers her precious brood around her in the frosty coldness of the Winter's night, while the sparkling fire, as it crackles and blazes, illuminates the group of happy children's faces, making them feel what a blessed world of comfort is in that dear word, home; and the father, his day's toil over, sits by, delighted to be one and mingle in the sports of that childish circle, where none more than he would or rament, so bounteously, so benevolently, has a good God blessed the land we live in, giving an ample return to honest industry. Ah! this is the school for the heart—the alphabet is made up of the affections, and the moral of all the lessons is love, nothing but love.

What blessed pictures of a happy people are such as these: and your own hearts, I know, will readily supply you with thousands far better than these poor sketches of mine.

But perchance you will say to me, "If a man hath a dream, let him tell it as a dream." Is this, then, all a dream? Under God it depends upon Americans to say—aye, upon the wise and good of all parties in these United States. It need not be a dream; but a dream it will surely prove if we be recreant to our duty.

Each one of us has a specific obligation to fulfill. Let no one say "It is so little I can do, that my efforts are unimportant." Not so; when God would show His power most signally, He does it by producing great effects from little causes. Our duty is plain; let each resolve on its performance. And need you help in that performance? Ah! yes; and now I bring Christ before you. You cannot perform this or any other duty without Him: you must not forget that patriotism is a Christian duty. You need Christian principles and Christian strength to perform it readily and consistently. It may cost you at times some sacrifice of opinion, some expenditure of means, some surrender of prejudice; and how are you going on principle, to meet such requirements, unless Christianity overcomes the selfishness of your nature and strengthens you to feel that in doing your duty to your country, you are performing a part of your duty to Him? Has He not furnished us with His own example in this particular of love of country, and of the duty of making efforts to advance its true interests? As He foresaw the approaching fate of His own loved yet doomed Jerusalem, and the scattering of his countrymen, did He not weep and exclaim, "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem"—did He not declare that in His efforts to save His country, He would often have gathered her children together as a hen gathered her brood under her wings? Love of country, then, is consecrated by the example of our Lord and Master Himself. But even were it not so, Christianity would have a claim on every one who exults, as you do, in freedom; for all the political freedom man possesses is derived from Christianity. You should value it, then, even on the interior ground of its agency in promoting your temporal happiness. But there is a nobler, a nobler freedom still than that which is merely political, and this, too, it offers to your acceptance; it is freedom from the dominion of sin—freedom from the just punishment of God's violated law—freedom from the tyranny of unbridled passions—freedom from the cowardly bondage of fear—freedom which lifts you upward into a region of light and truth—freedom which assimilates you more and more to God himself—freedom, in short, which through Christ brings you at last into heaven—no more a stranger and a foreigner, but a fellow-citizen with the saints and of the household of God. "If the truth shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

This is the freedom which animates the soul and nerves the arm of the Christian patriot; this it is which bids him love and serve his country, because therein he is serving God; this is the perennial spring which alone can keep ever full the fountain of Christian loyalty to his country, in the American patriot.

SONGS OF THE NIGHT.

REV. GARDINER SPRING, D. D.,
FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. SPRING delivered a Thanksgiving sermon in the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, the pulpit of which was recently vacated by the death of Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D. The introductory exercises consisted of prayer and singing. In fact the petition offered by Dr. Spring previous to his discourse, was in itself a Thanksgiving sermon.

Job xxxv. 10, was the theme which the reverend preacher selected:

"Where is God, my maker, which giveth songs in the night."

By this paragraph the inspired writer rebukes practical atheists who live without God in this world. It is a sweet thought which the verse expresses. In the darkest shadow of the wilderness through which we are traveling, there are scenes of joy. The first remark suggested is, that the world of nature is vocal with songs in the night. Who does not admire that ordinance of nature which at certain times shuts out the light of day? Darkness at night gives opportunity to meditate on God. Then the splendors of nature are veiled. The summit of the mountain is seen in dim outline. How can a contemplative mind gaze on the beauties of Heaven there revealed without having his mind turned to the glories of Him who binds the sweet influences of the Pleiades? This is the time for prayer, and is it not the hour for praise? Millions of suns then utter their songs to Him whose glories fill the universe.

Secondly—There is a night vocal with songs in the moral world. With the dark night which so soon followed the happiness of Paradise we are all too familiar. From that sad hour there was a total apostacy; but even at that time there were songs, for never was moral darkness so deep as when God sent His son to save men, and the proclamation of his coming broke like a song of gladness upon the gloom of that night. There have been periods in the world's history since then when gloom that might be felt has covered the nations; but thrilling notes of mercy were heard even in the night of the middle ages, when Rome had brought so many people under her power. The sounds of the Reformation broke out all over the world and filled it with joy.

There is, in the third place, the night of spiritual declension, which is also broken with songs. The part of the Church is intricate. Pleasure and power find their votaries even within the sanctuary; and faith sometimes yields to their influence. We know not how long God may permit spiritual declension to remain; but this we do know, that the darkest time is just before day, and that when His people seem the most discouraged, it is a sign that revival is to take place. There are no songs like the songs of Zion, when God is about to revisit His Church. Then her wilderness is like Eden.

There are also songs in the night of personal religious despondency. All men are brought low before they are lifted up. In these times they cry, is his mercy clean gone forever? These are dark nights when the soul laments for God.

Fifthly—A gracious God gives songs in the night to the afflicted. In debility and disease there is depression; injury and wrong are still committed; social evils tempt men to believe that wrong reigns; but God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and promises to cheer his children in the day of their calamity.

In the sixth and last place there are songs which break the stillness of the night of the grave. Shall man be always confined in this narrow inclosure? If this be so, everything about us is a mystery. No, this night shall be followed by a day as surely as will the natural night be followed by the morning. All who are in the grave shall hear the call of resurrection. The potter's field, and the cemeteries, and the sea shall all give up their dead. The night of the grave shall then be vocal with the songs of this resurgent world. The speaker said that he loved the form of clay with which his maker had endowed him. It had been the companion of his toils and sorrows, of his labors and joys, but when he felt his natural force abated, and saw the snows of Winter settling upon his head, he did not desire to linger here long. A few words must be spoken to this widowed church. At its last Thanksgiving season the pastor whom they loved was with them, but in the mercies of the year they still should feel that they had reason to repeat the words of the text. At the close of the discourse a collection was taken up on behalf of the Magdalen Society.

HISTORY AND HUMANITY.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Mr. BEECHER's Church was filled. The services began at eleven and were not concluded until after one o'clock. In the prayer immediately preceding the sermon he said that the exhalations of the heart in love were drawn up by God, as the sun draws up the flowers. The law of our relation with God was one of giving and taking, and we were stirred up by God and stirred up God in return. He thanked Him for the mercies of the family, for discipline, for the sorrows we had had to suffer, and for things we had had to endure. And what were we that we should not be crowned on earth as Christ was, with thorns, and be crowned with glory, as he was crowned in Heaven. Let God be thanked for the perpetuity and prosperity of their brotherhood, and for the Sabbaths which, coming to them as dews falling from the very Heavens, had brought peace and joy to them. Thou hast, he continued, beheld our citizens divided, and in various ways hast divided them. Thou hast beheld blood shed in the streets, and while other places have felt the tread of war and the shock of the earthquake, and disunion and dissension and alarm have come to them, none of these have come to us. We thank Thee for all Thou hast done for us as a nation. We beseech Thee to discern the signs of the times in which we live. We thank Thee that there has been a year of abundance, and that Thou hast not sent forth among us the angel of judgment, or of mercy veiled in darkness and judgment. We thank Thee for all prosperities; for the abundance of the field and of the sea, and for causing laws to be so wisely observed, that thou art purifying the administration of law, and giving greater strength to institutions. We pray thee, O Lord, to give comfort to those held in bondage, and we thank thee that thou shalt yet give us emancipation when we shall have given emancipation to them who are held in our hands. We pray that thou wilt turn the hearts of the master to the slave and of the slave to his master. May they pray for each other. May they bear with each other, and sustain each others burden until, in the consuming power of thy love, the chains shall be melted and bondage shall be purged away as if by fire. We pray that those who are in prison, thy servants who lifted up their hands in a way to do good, but did evil which may yet do good, now feel that they have abundant occasion for thanksgiving. May they see through their prison walls, as through a lens, the very city of God: may they feel that the day says, "God's speed," and that they are borne, as on a chariot, homeward. May they have evidence that God loves them, and if they are in so strange and sad a way as to cause this nation to behold the spectacle of their sufferings, prepare this nation, which suffers also, and all who are to suffer, and bless the whole for thine own name's glory, and for the good of thy cause among the human family. Accept our thanks that this year, though one robed in blood, has yet come forth and made its robes whiter than they were before.

When the second prayer, of which the foregoing is but a summary, had been concluded, the hymn, "Hail the glorious Apostel-spirit," was sung, and then

Mr. BEECHER began his sermon, which he founded on the first verse of 147th Psalm: "Praise ye the Lord, for it is good to sing praise unto our God; for it is pleasant, and praise is comely." A single fact of thanksgiving was itself, he said, beautiful before God and man; and a heart that stood in the midst of mercies to give thanks, seemed to him like a bird standing on its nest and lifting itself up to sing; or like a bird in Summer, sitting among leaves and blossoms upon a tree, full-flushed with sunlight, and singing forth thence its gladness for all joy of sunshine and of shade, of life and love. And, as when the leaves are falling, and the birds are gone, or going, seeking the far Southern Summer in more flocks that fly silently and eat in silence, and fly again; there are some that cannot forget, when they alight, to give thanks, and sit for an hour on the withered stalk out of which the frosts have driven the joyous blood, and lift up a farewell song to all the past, and an "all hail" to the Summer, as it were, to which they fly. So, sweet beyond our more joyful thanks, are the sad thanks of those who are desolate, who have seen their Summer and their Autumn, too, and who are upon the very verge of Winter, and yet whose hearts find arguments for praise which they chaunt forth, if not for the present, yet for the past, and if not for the past, yet for the future that is dawning upon them. But, the speaker said, there was something grander to the heart or the imagination than these merely social acts of thanksgiving, and that was the act of a nation, and especially when that nation laps one-half round the world, and is so broad and so wide that the sun is hardly set on its western slopes ere it dawns on its eastern coast.

This brought him to the subject proper of his address, which may be stated to have been a review of the whole course of human affairs, as affecting man's condition in the present, and his destiny in the future. This he considered under three general heads, the first being to this effect: That as a race we were brought so far along now that we might begin to descry the latter-day glory of physical knowledge in this world. Hitherto this globe had been like some vast Egyptian temple swamped and lost in sand. Here a cornice, there an architrave, was seen, but the bulk of the structure was yet silent under burial sand. But now the explorations had revealed something of the temple—here a column was seen, there a capital; and so were the proportions of physical knowledge first apparent. Future explorations, and even moral growths, in their full and final form, were to depend on the results which would be worked out by science from God's architectural world-work. One-half the knowledge of material things only hampered religion, but whole knowledge was yet to help it. We were yet to triumph over matter by faith, and by faith through matter. The flesh and the world were yet to help as much as they had hindered, and it was a thing for gratification and eager expectation—this very knowledge of this globe as an organized whole. The idea of a Divine architect was expressed, though long hidden, in the earth on which we dwell, and God was served by a thousand men where we saw but one. There were priests over whose heads no ordaining hand had ever passed. Not they alone were priests who ministered at the altar—but they also who sought for God along the strata of stone, who went through the caverns and mines of mountains, who by lines and plummets sounded the depths of the sea, who nightly forgot the world and its scenes in watching the primitive stars—for these, too, were God's Bible, and gave us God's thoughts as clearly, when we knew how to read them in the language in which they were written, as was that blessed book, the Bible, itself. If, in the beginning, science threatened to destroy faith, and especially faith in the Book, in the end it was science that would restore it, never to be moved again; and then, when the Bible revealed in the light of the natural world, there would be no more infidels, no more scoffers.

Next in order to the globe, itself created, was man, the latest and best of all things made, and man was the next subject he would consider. The signs of the times gave to those in whom hope dwells with intelligence abundant occasion for thanksgiving. The solution of the mystery of human nature, the thorough knowledge of man inside and out, was advancing, and was drawing very near. In this consummation the world's Summer would begin. Hitherto we had had but Spring, and but the month of March at that; but the knowledge of man was to be the knowledge of everything else, or the easy method of it. In no other age were so many men working designedly or unconsciously for this grand focal knowledge. The working of our times was to bring up a grand fundamental knowledge of man, both body and soul. The chemist, the physiologist, the anatomist, the primary school, the academy, were all working to that end. And now that investigation was coming up on the physical side we began to have hope. Hitherto we had studied the blossom; at last we had begun to think of the fruit, and to study man as a unit, and as he was made. In all the things that were being done in the world, none went separately or alone. In all these infinite confusions of human affairs that we saw, there sat a Providence, calmly president, working and weaving, and so familiar with the materials with which he works, that there is not a fabric whose texture he cannot foretell. Men's disturbances were but the lifting up of the treadle and the clanking of the beam, whereby the Lord weaves the fabric of time.

In the third place, the preacher found ground for thanksgiving in the fact that there was a real growth, not alone of intelligence, but of moral breadth among the common people. Death at the bottom of human society, and there was death all the way through; life at the bottom, and there was salvation all the way through. One reason for cheer and hope in those who believed in the millenial glory and in the spiritual development of the human species, was the average rise and breadth of intelligence of the moral power among the masses of the whole world. If we desired to take the moral level of the masses in different epochs, we should direct our observations to the family, which is the root and trunk of society. If we compared the average condition of the human family now with that of even 50 years ago, or if, in America, we compared it with what it was 100 years ago, we could scarcely be made to believe that so great a progress had been made. The old civilizations were on the top of society, and it was the Christian idea that civilization should begin at the bottom. The safety and the wisdom of what is called popular government, had become, at least among us in the North, a thing not to be questioned. The weaker a government was in its centralized instrumentalities, the better was it for the governed. That was beyond denial; it was written in the book. All the mysteries of diplomacy were being swept away by the breadth of the sense of the common people. Civil government was better administered now than ever it was when swayed by selected heads and professional hands. In respect to the great realms of thought that included all those subjects, in respect to which all classes were interested, the judgment of the masses was as much better than that of the philosophers as the masses exceeded the philosophers in number. We are coming to a state in which we were not to have less religion, but less religious institutionalism. We were not to dissipate the moral power, but to make it more potent in its sources. As we had said to the throne, take law from the peasant's cottage, so we would say to the ecclesiastical governments, take law from the enlightened masses. If was safe to average common things by the average judgment and common sense of the man; so it was just as safe to average religious things by the enlightened conscience of the man, and just such a thing would be done in religion as had been done in politics, revolving kings down that a greater people might come up. There was to be a moral public conscience, and the day was advancing when the conscience of the whole community would give the law to church synods and conventions and assemblies of every name, who supposed themselves specially delegated to exercise authority, to teach, and to assume airs over the great masses, and they would be obliged, like effete Governments, to take for their superior the intelligence of the whole community, and look to it as their law and their permission. The day was coming when the great Democratic body of Christians would show themselves wiser than their priests. He was only sorry that the wheel revolved so slow. It hastened, but it might not come in his time. The voice of God, speaking through the race, would yet thunder into silence the voice of any order, class, or hierarchy, and the undisturbed conscience of mankind, like the wide-lying ocean, would yet thunder forth, high over all, the promises of God, beating its choral measures upon every shore on the face of the globe. The coalescent conscience of twenty millions of men would be like the thunder-bolt and the lightning-clap from the hand of God on any evil. As for himself (the preacher) he stood forth in perpetual appeal from the priest and from the council to the great heart of religion in the common people. The growth of this feeling did not to him betoken a decadence in

Lord has brought it npon us for his own good pnr poses. Prosperity had been too much for us. Never had a nation run such a course of uninterrupted progress towards self-advancement. We had scouted at religion and offended God in many ways, and now if there was wrong-doing amongst us, perhaps God designed that the land should sway and heava and belch until the evil is made fully apparent. He felt that in the act that was now stirring the nation, there was an evil motive. Not by fire and sword and the shedding of man's blood should the word of God prevail. This was not God's way of disseminating His truth. It was not the method that Christ had adopted. He felt as if he ought to oppose this way of overthrowing Slavery. Yet he felt that there was a heroism in the sincerity and self-sacrifice of that man whose act all were contemplating, which should shield him from harsh judgment. About a week hence he was to walk out into the sunshine and suffer for his act. His blood was to pay for the blood that had been spilt. Shame on the man, therefore, who spoke of him unkindly. But he (Dr. CHAPIN) thought it right to say plainly what we thought on the subject of Slavery. If we were brought to say it was an evil, and must die as an evil, then whatever storm and tempest might resnlt we should see the beneficence, which, in God's providence, would grow out of it. But men cried out, "Oh! that it would stop,—that no more were said about it,—that in the pulpit it were not mentioned,—that politicians would take some other issue!" It could not stop! Men would talk about it, and it was proper that it should be considered and discussed until the evil was separated from the good and held up before the sight of all. Again, in the midst of the political corruption of the day men were often induced to ask "Does God reign?" and he did not know where or when the question might he asked with more doubt as to the proper answer than in political caucus or on election day. God had given us each in public as in private relations a full lot, and we must water it and till it and work out of it our own salvation. All reforms in our political affairs must have their source in a conscientious conviction in the minds of the individuals constituting the community, that evil has been done or is doing. It was not one man alone that committed public wrongs, but the many who stood by and saw them done, and bent their backs to form a bridge over which the unscrupulous demagogue marched to power. Dr. CHAPIN predicted a happier epoch than the present one, when righteous principles should gain the ascendancy. The time would come yet, though it was a great way off, when a politician might be a good man. God had never spread out this beautiful land for the permanent abode of wickedness and evil-doing. But it was well to look at the evil on this day, that they might see what good was in it, and at the good for which they could not be too thankful. In conclusion, Dr. CHAPIN urged his hearers to remember the goodness of God in their private meditations on this day of thanksgiving. By many of them, the sorrows as well as the joys of the past year would be recalled; on the hearts of many, shadows as well as rays of sunlight would be cast. But he reminded them that the good was permanent, the evil transient. The affections of home, the love of kindred, the associations of friends,—how this day would bring with it the memory of these. There were those at that moment far away—perhaps where the Pacific played on the golden keys of California, or in some region more remote—to whom the memory of a New-England home was returning. To those who were in sorrow, to those who rejoiced, to the present and the absent, to those in prosperity and those in adversity the words of the text addressed themselves, carrying with them consolation or increased happiness. "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice."

THE PROPER OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY

REV. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, having accepted the invitation of the Reformed Dutch Church in West Twenty-first-street, in this City, to become an associate pastor with Rev. Mr. VAN NEST, preached a Thanksgiving sermon in that Church yesierday, to a very numerous congregation—a large portion of the assemblage being made up of those who formerly attended his Church in Brooklyn.

After the nsual introductory services, the Doctor took for his text, Nehemiah viii., 10.

"Go yonr way; eat the fat and drink the sweet; and send portions nnto them for whom nothing is prepared; for this day is holy unto our Lord; neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is yonr strength."

In introducing his discourse, he said: We are in the house of prayer, a congregation of worshippers, and all the circumstances of our assemblage are that this is a religious occasion; yet it is not the Sabbath, or a time when we are accustomed to unite in devotional services. Why, then, have you, in the middle of the secular week, repaired hither, leaving your usual business; and why are we here before the Lord? We have met in obedience to the call of his Excellency the Governor of the State, and of his Honor the Mayor of the City, that we may, together with our fellow-citizens, publicly thank God for the many merelful bounties which he has bestowed on them and us during the past twelvemonth. The propriety of setting apart a day for such a pnrpose no one who acknowledges a Divine Providence can reasonably doubt,—and, as Christians, we should be glad that we have rulers so mindful of the decorous forms in which a grateful piety delights to offer its homage, and that public opinion approves their eminent example. Our presence here shows our readiness to comply with the praiseworthy recommendation; it now remains for us to ascertain how the duty should be performed decently and in order. For this, happily, we have the best authority and precedent; not in the usage of modern churches, which sometimes alienate a day of thanksgiving from its precisely specified purpose; but in the scriptural account of the manner after which such occasions were observed under the immediate direction of the Holy Ghost. A very suitable instance occurred, after the Israelites, brought back from captivity, had rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, and the children of the congregation were numbered before the Lord. Then Ezra, the scribe, brought out the long-neglected law, and read therein to the assembled people from morning until midday; and "the people wept when they heard again the laws of the land," which at once convinced them of sin and reminded them of Israel's glory in former times; and Nehemiah, and Ezra the priest, the scribe, and the Levite that taught the people, said unto all the people: "This day is holy unto the Lord your God; sorrow not, nor weep." Then he said unto them: "Go your way; eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared; for this day is holy unto our Lord; neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength." This last verse is our text, which shows us the proper, because the divinely-appointed method of keeping a Thanksgiving Day, and that it is to be observed—

First. With divine worship, "This day is holy unto the Lord."

Secondly. With grateful joy, "Neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

Thirdly—With becoming festivity: "Eat the fat and drink the sweet."

Fourthly—With generous charity: "Send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared."

In considering the first of the four heads under which he divided his discourse, the Doctor dwelt at length upon the appropriateness of divine service on such a day. As the day of the text was holy unto the Lord, so, said he, is this. We have taken it from the six days allowed for our secular business, and set it apart for Thanksgiving. But whom are we to thank? Is it not God, the only author, owner and governor of all things? And for what are we to be thankful? Is it not for the many bounties and mercies, ordinary and extraordinary, which we have received from his providence, especially during the past year? Let us enter, therefore, into the particular day that we should offer him public and devout worship. To absent ourselves willingly from the congregation met for that purpose, or refrain from uniting in their homage, were to deny the propriety of the appointment and the doctrine of our dependence upon God which it sets forth. We are prone, amidst the world's cares and the excitement of its pleasures, to forget God, and live as if there were no God. Even the reverence of the Sabbath, too, loses much of its effect, and, if we do not guard against the subtle temptation, becomes a mere periodical form; or such piety as we affect is taken up for decency's sake on the second morning, to be laid away at night, like a child's best clothes, until the next Sunday. Tha week, with its business and amusements, is, if not positively wicked and profane, religionless and Godless, abstracted from the great end of our being, and uncontrolled by any due sense of our responsibility. It is, therefore, most wise, necessary and consistent with the teaching of Scripture, that we should devote a day, not a Sabbath, at least once a year, to remind ourselves of God our Creator, the creator of all things, in whom and by whose goodness we live and move and have our being; to draw near Him and contemplate His sovereign perfections, and so impress upon our consciences His paramount claims over all we are and have.

Under the second head, which was that the day was to be observed with thankful joy, the speaker said that many causes for being sorrowful existed, as they did with the Israelites, when the command in the text was given to them. Doubtless many personal and familiar afflictions and bereavements resulted from the national calamities that had befallen them. They could very properly have devoted more than one day to fasting, humiliation, and weeping before God; but this day had other uses, and other duties, equally, if not more profitable, than the sad, fsalutary contritions of repentance. God, though he had chastened, had returned to bless them; guilty as they were, his mercies were not changed; reduced as was the state of their City and of their religious privileges, the walls of Jerusatem was rebuilt; the law was again heard and an army of Levites stood in their ranks to acclaim the songs of Zion with voices and instruments; the way of return was open for the wandering, weary feet; and then they remembered the loving kindness of Jehovah, to consider and rejoice over their manifold mercies and high privileges; to exchange gratulations with each other and unite in thanking God; to let it be seen by the enthusiasm of gladness how highly they estimated their freedom, their religion, and their country. There was at least as much reason to be grateful for their blessings as to be sorry for their sins; and if many of their memories were dark, their present was bright, and their hope for the fnture brighter. But there was cause enough for joy to fill their hearts; enough praise to fill their mouths with laughter; enough thanks to take up all the day; and all grief and sighing and lamenting before God were put aside. The day was holy unto the Lord, not for humiliation, but exulting delight. Thus it was with us. We had our reasons for sorrow, our national and private sins, and heavy dishonors resting npon our heads, and our Churches came far—oh, how far—short of their covenanted obligations. There might be griefs in our silent souls eating like a canker, and our affections might be bleeding from fresh wounds, or bruises long since made, which could never be healed. Great tenderness was due to the sufferer; we should not cloak our transgressions, or deny our personal or public demerits. Yet, notwithstanding all, the day called upon us to be glad and rejoice with thanks before the Lord. We were not exhorted to a gaiety, a worldly hilarity, or the inerriment of fools; the day was holy to the Lord, and all onr motives to exultation were to be drawn from Him and His gracions dealings with us. We should put everything else out of our minds but His kindness and mercy and promises of love, the grandeur and unexampled prosperity of our beloved country, the impregnability of its Constitution to all the assaults and undermintings of traitors, the loyalty of the great mass to their Union and their covenants, the freedom—political, personal and religious—which we enjoy beyond parallel or precedent, the peace, unassailed from within or without, that presides over our richly rewarded labors and enterprises on sea and land, our wide-spread, constantly increasing means of education and opportunities of knowledge, nur preservation from pestilence, the fulness of our barns and storehouses with the abounding fruits of a happy harvest. Oh, my friends, said the speaker, have we not reason to rejoice and be glad all the day?

Under the third heading, the day was to be observed with a becoming festivity. It was observed that the phrase, "Eat the fat and drink the sweet," was used among the Hebrews, to signify eating and drinking of the best. As when we humbled ourselves before the Lord we fasted, that the affliction upon our bodies might represent the affliction of our hearts, an opposite conduct should characterize a time of thankful gladness. It was an instinct of our natures to call for a feast on any occasion of domestic or social joy; and, when duly moderated, it had the sanction of Holy Writ. When the prodigal son returned the fatted calf was killed; and at the marriage festival in Canaan of Galilee, our Divine exemplar not only was there, but miraculously provided the means of prolonging the entertainment. It was a time for feasting and the board crowded plentifully with the bountiful results of God's blessings upon our labors, was like a sacramental exhibition before the festive company of the gifts God had bestowed upon them. When they and theirs partook of them heartily, they remembered the various proofs they had received of the Lord's kindness. That should be the aim, as it was the ground, of holding a Thanksgiving festival day. Excess of any kind would be a sin, which, instead of piously remembering the Giver, abuses His gifts. Even a temperate indulgence, without a grateful appreciation of the Lord's long-suffering and abundant goodness, would be ungodliness. It was in accordance with such an idea that he addressed to them the words of the text: "This day is holy unto the Lord your God; sorrow not, nor weep: Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet."

Under the fourth and last head—that the day was to be observed with a generous charity—the duty was urged upon them of giving to the poor. It was the duty of the rich to give of their abundance to the poorer members of their families, and to the poor around them; it was the duty of the Church, especially at such a time, to have a care for the poor, for a hard Winter was coming upon them, and they would require food, and raiment, and coals, else there would be much of suffering. And, in conclusion, it was the duty of all to be kind and attentiva to the stranger within our gates.

EMANCIPATION AT THE WEST INDIES.

REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

The subject announced for the Thanksgiving discourse of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER was as follows:

"The gratitude due to God for the exampte of the peaceful and successful emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies; and the lessons of duty for ourselves in the present most solemn juncture of the nation."

A large congregation was in attendance. The introductory services included a fervent supplication for JOHN BROWN in prison; that he might be sustained and elevated, and prepared for the end of this "tragedy in every act;" and that his death might be the death of Slavery, and the lasting relief of the oppressed and down-trodden. The proceeds of the usual Thanksgiving collection, it was announced, would be devoted to the "Home for the Friendless."

The text of the sermon was contained in the 14th and 15th verses of the 94th Psalm:

"For the Lord will not cast off his people, neither will he forsake his inheritance. But judgment shall return unto righteousness; and all the upright in heart shall follow it."

The preacher rehearsed the old established arguments against Slavery. There is no national salvation but in righteousness and justice, and for nations, as well as individuals, there is a line beyond which repentance is impossible. A debt is due to those who, by distinguished example, have set a light in our ethics, like the north star, directing to duty in behalf of the enslaved, as a principle, not as an interest. The law of justice by which we abide admits all nations out of whom we can make political capital—all but the Africans, who are the subjects of a vaster system of cruelty and oppression than was ever inflicted upon any nation. They are hated in proportion to the injury inflicted upon them. No prejudice exists against them as *slaves*? only when they are freemen do we pronounce them a nuisance—as sharers of our rights and privileges we hate them with a hatred which is compounded of fear, fraud and ignorance. The Africans puzzle, perplex, terrify us. Like murderers, we endeavor to hide away the assassinated body, but the very stones and strewn leaves declare the crime. As profitable property, we like their race, degraded; their color, black. What shall we do with them? begins to be a perplexity like that of the hunter with a wolf by the ear; and still the voice of the Lord is heard crying, "Let my people go." But we ask ourselves, can we let them go with safety?

The speaker here introduced the West Indian Emancipation. He pronounced it a grand triumph of humanity over brutality—principle over policy—Freedom over Slavery; a thing of joy forever. It was the act—not for itself, but for others—of a strong, proud, conquering nation. England, at the same time the most commercial and the most aristocratic of countries, examined her policy in the sight of God, and let the oppressed go free simply because God commands it, at a cost greater than was ever devoted by any nation to a similar object. The West Indian Emancipation was a national act of self-denying humanity—an act that might almost cancel a thousand years of European cruelty and wrong. This act it is our duty carefully and solemnly to ponder—an act not of expediency but of principle—the denial of any right on the part of the whites to hold any race in Slavery—the undoing of wrong, because it was wrong—the grandest national victory of right against wrong the world has ever seen. As an act of political expediency, it was perfectly successful. The West Indies are now worth more than they could ever have been under Slavery. The security of future prosperity attained is greater than ten thousand navies and ten thousand citadels. If the West Indies had been sunk to the bottom of the sea, the benefit of the great effort would have remained.

This is the lesson—if the people had confined themselves to statistics about sugar-canes and molasses hogsheads, the Emancipation would never have been effected. It was lightning from heaven and not blacksmith's fire from earth that melted the chains. No prophets of liberty ever set a people free.

The outbreak at Harper's Ferry calls us to renewed considerations of duty. What, firstly, are our instruments of aggression and conquest against the wrongs, and secondly, what are the best methods of using them. The instruments are the Word of God and the laws of the country, rightly interpreted. There should be the fairest and fullest discussion of the great subject; there should be public mass meetings, like mighty crucibles, into which theories and candidates should be thrown and tried. In the "irrepressible conflict" the church and ministers must lead not follow the politicians, and not see how much may be said and done against Slavery without injuring their platform. The people of God could not go with any party which should set up a pledge not to try to break down the pernicious system. The mission of Christians is to speak up Slavery. The spirit of the Constitution must be pressed against every letter of the Slavery creed.

Dr CHEEVER compared the suit now pending between the City and State of New York, relative to water-lots, to the attitude the Slavery question has assumed. The mainland of Satan protrudes beyond low-water mark. "Service due" is the lowest water mark. Beyond this the minions of the Slave Oligarchy have had the water-lots filled in by paid scavengers and the mainland of despotism destroys and governs the channel.

The providence of God, said the speaker, upsets all man's calculations. When the slave villainy had culminated—when it had come to be generally admitted, and even set forth by the party in which alone was left a spark of truth and decency, that it was only right to prevent the extension of Slavery—then God shot JOHN BROWN out of the cannon of Providence right into the heart of the system. The discussion thus begins—and there shall be no stopping it. JOHN BROWN was to the Virginians an apparition like Moses to PHARAOH and the Egyptians. In vain had the traits of the late revival been awaited among the slaves. There seemed only a more deadly silence in the South—deeper oppression—churches and ministers refusing to speak out—free colored population thrust into bondage. But the volcanoes of wrath—the sleeping earthquakes—are here. Mute nature now gives signs of the awful tempest that is to come.

The nation that enslaves is a pirate. Virginia, by God's own logic, is a corporate pirate. She is occupied in men-stealing incessantly. Her laws are outlawed and of no force. As justly might Commodore DECATUR have been hung in Algiers as JOHN BROWN in Virginia. This event must open the subject—it must be ripped up to the bottom. If the Government can do nothing, the sooner it is abolished the better. Better that 300,000 slaveholders should be destroyed, than that 4,000,000 slaves, with their descendants, should be perpetuated in bondage. JOHN BROWN is really the slaveholder's best friend. Any church that sanctions Slavery is a preserve of fatted game for Satan. JOHN BROWN, there in ancient Egypt, was like CROMWELL risen, and shaking the gory head of the tyrant in the faces of his followers. JOHN BROWN was the handwriting on the wall, and the knees of the whole South smite together. Whoever reads the old man's grand, solemn, and thrilling letters, and observes his quaint, Christian deportment, cannot doubt that God is with him.

The preacher here made a statement which, he said, would create great consternation "in certain quarters," to wit: that in the light of these sunlike, sacred revelations, not in the lurid glare of expediency, JOHN BROWN was the crystallization of ideas into action which would be the action of all men if the enslaved were *white*—If the nation were stolen out of one of our own States. JOHN BROWN'S movement would not be called treason, but justice, if our own friends and relatives had been kidnapped. We would all take arms to assist in their rescue. Was there a father or brother who dared deny that he would take arms in such a cause? If you or I have the power to toss a powder-horn or an explosive biscuit into the region, to start a revolt that would break up and destroy the whole system, would it not be wholly right to toss it? Would not his people call him the most infamous and abandoned of all hypocrites if he should refuse to offer up a prayer which would certainly abolish Slavery? And yet a Christian minister had declared that, were it in his power, he would not dare to make such a petition. An Episcopal minister had remarked to Dr. CHEEVER, to his great gratification, that many sacrifices of this kind might be necessary—that God would send men, whom he would especially train, to the desperate sacrifice. The burden of the hallelujah is heard: "Go thou and do likewise." There are 5,000,000 of slaves to set free—God will provide the means.

The only condition upon which a Christian man can safely stay in this country is the extinguishment of Slavery. That had been said before by his worthy friend and brother, whose journal had so long opposed the great evil—and may it long continue so to do! Brooding over the horrors of Stavery, it had been no wonder if JOHN BROWN had become insane—which he had not; he is in his calm senses. It is an infinity so exquisite and atrocious that it is a wonder that a shaft from Heaven does not descend and strike it.

The conscience of the country is being dragged. Atrocities are now almost daily settled upon us as precedents that would have at an earlier date appalled the country. The Government is consolidating into a despotism. Precedents, set by wicked Judges, are permitted to stand as laws. The States must stand upon their rights and defend them to the extreme; every facility must be afforded the fugitive; a Personal Liberty Bill is wanted, and must be had.

Unless there is a party that will strike for the right, freedom will never be established in this country. Before a conservative party gets into power the blow must be struck, or else five millions of slaves will arise in their might when it will be no more possible for a terrific Church to stay their progress than for an army of consecrated saints to stay a cataract. JOHN BROWN has received a commission from God. He has been deliberately sent upon this mission by God, because the Church has neglected its duty. The Church, forty years ago, had made a determined onslaught upon Slavery, it would have been conquered.

The delivery of Dr. CHEEVER'S sermon occupied about an hour and a quarter.

THE DUTY OF THANKSGIVING.

REV. JOEL PARKER, D. D.

FOURTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said I thank thee."—Luke x. 21.

Rejoicing is inseparable from thanksgiving. Jesus rejoiced in spirit, and said, I thank thee. We are called upon to perform the same blessed offices—called to it by the chief magistrate of our Commonwealth—called to it by the example of our gracious Redeemer. God grant that we may feel ourselves called to it by the promptings of grateful hearts.

A common virtue is rendered illustrious by its exemplification in an illustrious person. Thanksgiving, when seen in the humblest individual, is not different in its nature from what it is when seen in the Son of God. It is the same kind of virtue in an angel, in a King on his throne, in a peasant, in a little child. It is a beautiful gem. In one it may be large, in another small. In a sinful mortal it is not large—it is not many-sided, nor highly polished, nor richly set. In Christ it is a magnificent diamond, set in the purest gold, and flashing with ten thousand brilliant facets. When we have contemplated it as existing in such degree and with such surroundings, we may well desire to be adorned with a large measure of the same virtue.

We shall be impressed with the value of thanksgiving if we will contemplate it in its *intrinsic beauty*, in its *usefulness*, in its *ennobling influence* upon one who exercises it, and then dwell upon the incitements to its development and culture, as furnished in the works of creation, providence and grace.

There is an intrinsic beauty in every truly virtuous action. When we look upon our Saviour contemplating that system of Instruction, which, by its simplicity, secured the two-fold object of making the blessings of his revelation level to the capacity of the common people, and of leaving the proud to bring upon themselves a just punishment by slighting the gospel for that very simplicity that ought to have commended it, we cannot but perceive a remarkable intrinsic beauty in the uttered thankfulness of his Son.

The idea was further illustrated by the conduct of the leper, who, out of a company of ten, returned to give thanks to God; and the beautiful behavior of the woman that was a sinner, whose gratitude, by kneeling at the foot of the couch where her Saviour was reclining at table and washing his feet with her tears; and the lovelincss of a little child, when a quick sensibility to the claims of kindness drew from its lips unfeigned thanks.

2. Who can estimate the usefulness of thanksgiving? It diffuses general joy. It gratifies the benefactor and incites others to imitate his generosity. His acts again spread the good influence, and so by a perpetual reciprocity and interaction the whole community is served.

3. Thanksgiving has an ennobling influence upon those that exercise it.

This part of the discussion was illustrated by adverting to the elevating influence of a habit of expressing thanks as witnessed in the behavior of well-bred children about the paternal board, when they all serve themselves last and express their gratitude for the smallest acts of kindness; and by presenting a picture of the King of Israel exchanging the sceptre for the pen, and recording one of his songs of thanksgiving, which exalted him into a communion with seraphs.

4. He considered the incitements to a right performance of the duty. In doing so he proposed to follow item by item the grounds for thanksgiving named in the proclamation of the Governor, which he pronounced a beautiful and appropriate document, regretting only a necessity for supplementing it with some allusions to Christ and the distinctive institutions and blessings of his religion.

Upon this he expanded and dwelt.

1. The harvest and the abundant reward of the labors of the husbandman.

2. The prosperity of our commerce and manufactures, and recovery from the late revulsions in business.

3. Our being spared an apprehended pestilence And—

4. Our freedom from foreign wars, with which other nations have been afflicted, and our domestic peace.

After discussing other points, some statements were made and some reproofs were administered to persons and parties on both sides, in relation to slavery and JOHN BROWN; and the discourse was concluded with allusion to the matters of the congregation, and a very complimentary notice of the organist, Mr. DARESBLA, for his beautiful Thanksgiving Anthem, dedicated to the Pastor, and thanks to various parties in the congregation, and to all for their sympathy with himself and family in their recent bereavement. We give the whole paragraph on

THE VIRGINIA OUTBREAK.

While we have been permitted to pursue our career of peace and prosperity amid the comforts and pleasures of our own firesides, I think the pulpit ought not to ignore entirely a late development disturbing the peace of a sister State. The event itself is not so very momentous as hot partisans on either side would make it. And yet there is in it an indication that ought to minister instruction and reproof. You will bear me witness that I have not associated this pulpit with political discussions; and yet I have plainly asserted the right of ministers to speak upon political questions, or any other topics, if they will only speak in such a way as will subserve the Master's cause, and the best interests of the community.

Slavery is, on all hands, confessed to be a wicked question. It is a great and disinterested moral and good man can deny. That it is difficult to deal with, or to handle wisely, is equally evident. Those ministers that have discussed it in a way to augment the exacerbation and excitement of human passions, we must charitably hope have been actuated by good motives, however ill-advised the course they have pursued. The much-speaking of some, however, has rendered it difficult for some others to speak at all; and I confess I have felt myself in the condition of Archbishop LEIGHTON, who, when reproached by certain parties for not entering into the agitating questions of the day—in their peculiar language, for "not preaching up the times," replied, "When so many preach up the *times*, one poor sinner, I should think, might be permitted to preach up *eternity*." But to return to the outbreak in Virginia. I humbly conceive it has really nothing to do with our relations to the South, or with their relations to their own institution.

The conflict existing between the North and the South was the occasion of leading men of unbalanced mind to fancy they were doing God service in attempting, by force of arms, to deliver slaves from their bondage. That these poor misguided men are entitled to sympathy and the prayers of Christians, is manifest from the obvious fact that they had no base selfish end to attain, but were actuated by a mistaken philanthropy. It is equally plain, I think, that while there are palliations of their wrong in the court of conscience, and at the bar of God, that take them out of the category of common murderers, they have nevertheless so violated those human laws which are indispensable to preserve States from anarchy, as to render themselves justly liable to the penalty of death. I have made these statements as the least that could be said to prepare the way for uttering some reproofs which it seems to me ought to proceed from the pulpit, touching the conduct of some influenced by opposite views in the premises.

The attempt on the part of some Southern men to visit the blame of this invasion of their territory and rights upon all Northern men, or all Northern Anti-Slavery men even, is highly censurable, and little less liable to engender hostile sentiments between the North and the South than the outbreak itself.

The manner of the discussion among our Anti-Slavery men has, doubtless, had something to do with generating the sentiments of those invaders, but there are thousands of very warm and decided Anti-Slavery men that have no sympathy with such movements, and ask nothing more than the obvious right of petition to the General Government on matters touching its power and province respecting Slavery, and the equally undoubted right of opposing, by fair argument and their suffrages, the further extension of an institution which, besides every oppressive influence that it exercises over our brother men in bondage, tends also to disturb evermore our national tranquillity. It is not simply wrong, it is atrocious to try to involve us all in the crime which we abhor, while we retain our respect for the rights of the Old Dominion, as an equa member with ourselves of our lately Confederacy. Perhaps it is scarcely worth while to notice the intemperate threats uttered against some of our citizens because they have spoken freely, or, if you please, wickedly, about the South, as if such mere talk, in those whose chief infirmity after all is only a vain desire to be accounted bold and eloquent, were *prima facie* evidence of murder and treason.

On the other hand, our own people are not altogether free from censure. Our ecclesiastical action in all the principal religious denominations, except the Old School Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, have snapped the ties that bound the North and South in bonds of holy brotherhood. But let that pass—it has no immediate and direct connection with the present unfortunate affair in Virginia.

But, perhaps there has been nothing more censurable in the intemperate language of the State that is smarting under the present wrong, than the language uttered from some of our pulpits, and from some portion of the public Press.

The calling of the unfortunate leader of that expedition a noble and philanthropic man, as if his example ought to be made a model for imitation, and the comparing him to the Father of his Country, differing from him only in the want of success, indicates such a disregard for law and order that it can scarcely be censured with too much severity.

The course of Christian duty is exceedingly obvious in relation to this whole matter. The condemned men are to be prayed for. They are not to be thought of and spoken of in a manner that shall needlessly aggravate the distress of suffering, bereaved and dishonored families. On the other hand, there ought to be no taunting and insulting reproaches for the tardiness with which a scattered population put down an outbreak that took them by surprise at midnight, and which scizes first of all the public armory. Such an occasion does not call for the caustic remarks that tend to further exacerbation, but demands rather wisdom and prayer for all parties so subject to infirmity.

I hope I have not said too much on this topic. I could not say less without great danger of being misunderstood.

THE PILGRIMS AS AN EXEMPLAR.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D.,

MARKET-STREET (R. D.) CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. BURCHARD yesterday occupied the pulpit of the Market-street Reformed Dutch Church. His text was:

"And he led them forth by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation."—Psalm cvii., 7.

The subject derived by the reverend gentleman from this passage, was the mission of the Pilgrims, which he contemplated in its *physical*, *educational*, and *religious* aspects. Under the first head, Dr. BURCHARD contrasted the country as it now is, with its condition as it was when the *Mayflower* furled her sails in Plymouth Harbor, and the Pilgrims first stepped upon Plymouth Rock. The Pilgrims were designed, in the plan of Providence, to be the educators of succeeding generations, and accordingly were themselves educated and trained for this purpose, not indeed in polytechnic schools, nor in luxurious and classic halls, but by the severe exercise of suffering and trial. They were men of forethought, who saw clearly that their hopes could never be realized without a wide-spread intelligence among the people. As soon, therefore, as they had reared a rude shelter over their heads and built an altar to God, they laid the foundation for the Common School. They had installed the Bible first of all in their affections, then in their households, and now in the education of their children. The Bible was the basis of all their hopes, and must be therefore the text book of all their instructions. A new State was no sooner formed than the Church and the School were planted as indispensable and inseparable. The population increased no faster than the means of general instruction were multiplied. They designed that the people should grow in knowledge as well as in grace, and that the facilities for this should be furnished and sustained at the public expense. They recognized a community of interests, and aimed at the universal good; and they determined that the blessings of education, like the rain and sunshine of Providence, should descend alike upon the evil and the good. For the first time in the history of the world, the principla was suggested and adopted that the education of youth was the duty of the Commonwealth, the expense of which was to be defrayed by a tax upon property. Education was justly regarded as the right of all, and not the privilege of the few. In knowledge was recognized an element of safety and strength, in which all were interested, and for which all were in equity bound to pay. The Common Schools of New-England are the grand corner-stone of our American fabric. The speaker gave some illustrations of the utility of Common Schools. He alluded to FRANKLIN, once a Boston schoolboy, receiving not an hour's instruction except in the public institutions of his nattve town; afterwards the sage, the patriot, the philosopher, standing before princes, mastering the subtleties of science, devoting himself to the cause of his country, and at last coming down to his grave full of years and of honors, while upon his tomb-stone was inscribed by a foreign hand that magnificent epitaph,—

"*Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrinque tyrannis.*"

Allusion was made to JOHN ADAMS, the son of a New-England farmer, trudging to school with his satchel upon his arm, and inuring himself to hard toil and study during the days of his minority, and in after years standing in the halls of the Continental Congress, the Ajax of his country.

The Common Schools, which are now, like the blessed sunlight, spreading their beneficent influence over the entire land, open and free to all, the preacher traced to the Pilgrims. If we are too youn; for a standard national literature equal to that of England and Germany, or universities to compare with Oxford and Cambridge, our authors are honored, and their works are sought and republished in the Old World; and no one will presume now to ask in a tone of sarcasm, "Who ever reads an American book?" If we have as yet no galleries of art equal to those of Italy, and no poetry or music like that which once floated over the Adriatic or breathed among the Islands of the Ægean—still, for wide-spread intelligence, for practical utility, for all that constitutes a nation's wealth, power or influence, we occupy no unenviable position. Circumstances have thus far tended to make us practical rather than poetic—earnest rather than esthetic in our life and literature. Already, however, our country has produced a few names which were not born to die.

Under the third head of his discourse, Dr. BURCHARD concluded a discussion of the political institutions of the country, for the germ of which we are indebted to the Pilgrims, by alluding to the strong affection, the unconquerable devotion which the people cherish toward their system and government. A remarkable proof of this is furnished in the fact that while continental Europe has been overwhelmed for years past by the agitated waves of revolution, and while it has required the strength of its disciplined soldiery to suppress the tumults of the people, not a revolutionary voice has been raised among us and our millions. Saxon and Celt, natives and those gathered from every land, would unite to execrate the wretch who should seriously attempt the subversion of our political fabric. The march of our magnificent progress, the power and play of our political machinery, the majesty wherewith man as man walks this broad continent, and the radiant flash to the ends of the earth of the stars that blazon on our banners, indicate the grandeur of our mission and the still increasing glory of our destiny. While we thus confidently anticipate the stability and perpetuity of the Republican edifice, let us remember that its grand corner-stone was hewn out of the old Plymouth quarry, and if it stand, and we believe it will, amid the storms and floods that beat upon it, it will stand because founded upon a rock.

In the fourth place, Dr. BURCHARD said that our boards of foreign and domestic missions, our model institutions, our most simple forms of Church organization, had their origin on the very soil first trod by the Pilgrim Fathers. From them we have inherited a religion the freest, the purest, the most aggressive in the world. It has become the religion of the entire country, recognized in its laws, its constitution, its courts of justice—a religion not Jewish, nor papal, but Christian; monopolized by no sect or creed, yet blessing all, and offering to all its hopes and its salvation. Thus we see in our day, without any departure from the essential principles of our fathers, a more enlarged and comprehensive Christian philanthropy. It seems to be the American destiny—the mission which God has entrusted especially to us—to show that all sects and denominations professing reverence for the author of our being and belief in his blessed revelation may be safely tolerated without prejudice either to our religion or to our liberties. Occupying such a vantage ground, having such educational privileges, such institutions, and such a religion, what is our mission to the world? "Freely we have received, let us freely give." From our high tower should be streaming abroad these mighty and manifold influences which shall destroy despotism and establish and vindicate the brotherhood of the race. For this was America born and baptized with God's own baptism, that in the embodiment of a vast moral power, and the movement of a tremendous moral machinery, she should solve the great problem of a world's freedom, and work out the glorious accomplishment of an emancipated race. Not till the shouts of earth's happy and free millions shall ascend to heaven will the mission of the Pilgrims be fully accomplished. They, under God, were the architects of a most glorious structure. They laid its foundations in the physical, the basis of practical utility. Above this rose in Egyptian proportions, broad, massive and firm, the educational element, with its columns and pillars of Ionic grace, imparting at once beauty and solidity to the structure. These were surmounted by architraves and entablatures, chiseled in Corinthian splendor, spanned by arches, at once magnificent and strong, symbolizing and expressing their idea of a perfect State; and yet above these, crowning and finishing the whole was a massive dome, as of pearl, radiant with gold and gems, a beautiful emblem of that christianity, that pure religion, which, at the same time, completes and adorns the work. Its pinnacle kissed by the light of heaven, and catching the incoming glory of the millenium that tinges the hills afar, anticipating the earthly heaven whose glory hasteneth on. The Pilgrim Mission was laid in strength, and ascends in beauty, modest, but magnificent, simple, but strong. Let us, like the votaries that from every corner of the world cast wreaths of roses at the column of NAPOLEON in the Place Vendome, at Paris, cast the garlands of our praises at its feet, and pay our homage to the Pilgrim's memory.

THE PERILS OF OUR CITY.

REV. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., pastor of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, preached from Jeremiah, xxix. 7:

"And seek the peace of the City whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."

These words were part of a letter addressed by Jeremiah to the sorrowing and discontented captives at Babylon. Deluded by false predictions of a speedy return to their native land, they had grown indifferent to the objects and interests about them. The prophet counsels them against this; and urges them to seek, rather, by prayer and all suitable effort, the peace of the city. Much more is this duty binding upon us, not captives, but dwellers by choice in this great Christian metropolis. As we can wisely seek the welfare of a community only as we understand the evils that menace it, the speaker proposed as the theme of his discourse: "The perils of our City."

The first danger named was: *Our Prosperity*. As human nature is, there is always danger to communities as well as individuals, in great prosperity. It gives an enervating respite to the passive virtues; it quickens all the tendencies to self-indulgence; it weakens restraint, and intensifies temptation. In the end it may have a suicidal effect. That is one of the most philosophical chapters of DeTocqueville's *Democracy in America*, and one very naturally suggested by what he saw among us, which affirms "that excessive care of worldly welfare may impair that welfare." That undue absorption in business to which success leads, may not only interfere with higher matters, but so destroy the proper balance of the mind as to unfit it even for the secular sphere. "They who always labor," says Mr. BURKE, "can have no true judgment." Reference was made to the downfall of various ancient cities, particularly of Rome, through the corrupting influence of prosperity; and various safeguards against like perils here were suggested.

The second peril alluded to was the large proportion of our foreign population. When God had winnowed three kingdoms for the precious seed wherewith to sow this New World, it did seem a pity, to human apprehension, that it should not have had free opportunity for growth and development; that it should so soon have had to contend with noisome tares. Various corrupting admixtures were mentioned; in the early advent of selfish adventurers; in connection with the Revolution; more recently, in the great Teutonic irruption, and the almost miraculous Irish exodus. Not that only evil came thus—there was much of good. Yet in the character of not a little of this emigration, lies one of our chief dangers. This is especially apparent in connection with the right of suffrage, and the influence of demagogues.

Dr. SMITH counseled, as a defence, not an unkind, inhospitable spirit, but all Christian fidelity, a steady adherence to the spirit of our own institutions, and a persistent effort to *Americanize* those who come to dwell among us.

In the third place, the desecration of the Sabbath is to be feared. The importance of the Sabbath was dwelt on, and the various forms in which it is violated, as the gathering in billiard-rooms, and gardens, and theatres, and dancing-halls. Sunday excursions were also spoken of and condemned, and a hint given about the ill uses that may be made of the Central Park. The funereal pageant of the last Sabbath was adverted to, as an unparalleled outrage, and gratification was expressed that it proved a failure. A tribute of commendation was paid to the discreet, patient, persevering and effective labors of the Sabbath Committee.

The degradation of the Magistracy is another of the perils which threaten us. I touch on this topic, said the speaker, not because I have any pleasure in speaking evil of the rulers of the people; I would render them all due honor. Nor do I intend personalities of any sort, or representations of a partizan character. The subject is one of such v

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WILD OATS—BATHING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—NORMA.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE—LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FAST WOMEN—THE LIMERICK BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: THE LOST SON—JOHN JONES—Evening: EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIBLO & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 620 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Wyllock's, No. 356 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Circassian*, from Galway, brings to St. John N. F., European news to the 12th inst. It is of interest. The Conference at Zurich had been brought to a close, the three treaties already announced having been formally signed. A reduction of 2,000,000 of francs is reported to have been made in the sum to be paid by France to Austria. With regard to the projected Congress, Sir G. C. LEWIS, speaking for the English ministry at the Lord Mayor's banquet, stated that no proposition had been made to England on the subject, but when made, it would be met with a demand for Italian independence as a preliminary condition. The regency of Tuscany having been tendered to the Prince of Carignano, the King of Sardinia, and the Emperor of the French, through the *Moniteur*, had expressed their dissatisfaction with the project. The war between Spain and Morocco was likely to proceed, notwithstanding a momentary rumor of the willingness of the Moors to recede. A late dispatch describes them as preparing to attack Ceuta. Nothing of moment is reported from China. Mr. WARD, the American Minister, had gone to Japan, where also a large and menacing fleet of Russian men-of-war was concentrating.

Our correspondent at the Cape de Verde Islands supplies us with interesting information respecting the American squadron on the African coast. All of the vessels have in turn visited Porto Grande. Their perfect equipment and adaptation to the duty assigned them attracted universal praise. It is thought that, as the squadron was never so numerous and well prepared, so its efficiency will be demonstrated in the entire suppression of the slave traffic.

Our community, which it might be malicious to say, is willing enough to suspend business operations when each individual is sure that his fellow will not anticipate him in achieving a bargain, paid all observance to Thanksgiving Day. The stores, excepting those which are chronically open, closed their doors and put up their shutters; those of the people who find no other opportunity of enjoying themselves, breathed the cool, bracing air in the streets, while multitudes went to hear their favorite preachers descant on topics forbidden them at other seasons. In the morning the leading churches were open for public service. Of the sermons delivered, we reproduce in full in our present impression those bearing more particularly on subjects of current interest, while a large number of others are presented more curtly, though not with the omission of the more striking points.

The festival was not, of course, without its charitable aspects. The children at the Five Points House of Industry, and also at the Ladies' Home Mission School, were treated to their customary thanksgiving dinner yesterday. Donations of food and other articles supplied broad tables, at which over one thousand children, and the parents of many of them, were fed. About five hundred dollars in cash were received. The news-boys also had their dinner at the Lodging-house, enjoying it amazingly. At the Home of the Friendless there were fifteen hundred visitors during the day, and about four hundred dollars in money were left for the benefit of the institution. The exercises at both places were of an interesting character.

Rev. Dr. POTTS deprecated the fierce sectional temper in which the great social questions of the day are discussed, at a time when the utmost moderation is called for. Nothing, he observed, but passion seems to be listened to, and the just, middle ground is the real ground of danger. The conservative spirit of the Gospel teaches men that great evils are not to be cured, either by letting them alone on the one hand, or by desperate treatment on the other. Dr. POTTS would regard it as an enormous gain to the cause of humanity if the exciting question of the country could be swept out of the sphere of party politics, and left to the determination of wise and just men on both sides. He believed that the gallows would be a fitting retribution for the meditated violence of JOHN BROWN.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, preached upon Cheerfulness. After showing the analogy between our annual festival and the Harvest Feast of the Jewish economy, he proceeded to define accurately the meaning of the term "Cheerfulness." He deemed it a quality superior to merriment, frivolity, wit or humor, for it implied a religious element. For those who assumed a severity of manners under pretense of religious anxiety, he had but little sympathy; and still less for that class of persons who can see nothing in our political system and national circumstances worthy of gratitude to Divine Providence. Dr. ADAMS closed with a brief statement of the means by which a cheerful disposition was to be acquired and maintained.

Treating of "American Patriotism," Rev. Dr. HAWKS exalted the prerogative of American citizenship, and its correlative obligations, and expressed the conviction that there is not in Christendom a nation so much in need of Christianity, as a silent governmental element, as this. While America is especially designed by Providence to be a home for the exiled and outcast, and while immigrants should be cordially welcomed to our shores, no improper interference should be allowed from abroad with our institutions and privileges. The flippancy and vulgarity of a portion of the Press was censured, and a warning given of the dangers of a departure from wise neutrality in the conflicts of other nations. The sermon closed with a glowing prevision of the grandeur of the country.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER treated of the import of this national tribute of thanks. The union of material and religious forces is, in his view, a striking attribute of the times, which furnish abundant occasion for thanksgiving. The mystery of human nature is now soon to be solved—the working of the age is to bring up a grand fundamental knowledge of man, both body and soul—there is a real and most encouraging growth, not alone of intelligence, but also of moral health among the common people. Mr. BEECHER'S view of the general state of affairs, present and prospective, was extremely cheerful, and his sermon free from political allusions.

"The True Glory of a Nation" was the theme of a discourse pronounced by the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK. The nation's true glory the speaker held to consist, not in its grandeur, wealth, power, material and brute forces, but in the moral and intellectual qualities of its individuals. Justice between man and man is the only ground of peace. Dr. MCCLINTOCK censured the too common neglect of Christians to fulfill their duty to the City and State, and called the attention of his hearers to the present situation of New-York in relation to its Government for the next two years. The basis of a nation's true glory is religious, not merely ethical; supernatural, not natural. The guarantees of such glory are the nation's moral power and fear of God.

The appropriate topic of Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, was the supremacy of Providence in the affairs of the world, and the resulting obligation of prayer. Touching upon national sins, as the proper objects of penitence at this moment of thanksgiving, the orator pronounced the attempt at Harper's Ferry to be an offense deserving the heartiest repentance. At the same time he could not withhold his admiration of the heroism of JOHN BROWN, nor refrain from crying shame upon the man who spoke unkindly of him, who for his principles is so soon to stand upon the scaffold. In conclusion, Dr. CHAPIN reprobated Slavery in eloquent terms, looking for no event more anxiously than that improvement in the morals of politicians, which will bring effective influences to bear upon the cause of emancipation.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE preached in the Twenty-first-street Reformed Dutch Church, his subject being "How to Keep a Thanksgiving Day." He selected for his text the 10th verse of the 8th chapter of Nehemiah, which is a command to the Israelites how to observe a certain festival, in spirit similar to our Thanksgiving. As it was "a holy day," he said it should be observed with divine worship; as the command was, "Neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength," it should be observed with grateful joy; as the command was to "eat of the fat and drink of the sweet," it should be observed with becoming festivity; and as they were told to "send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared," it should be observed with generous charity.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S discourse was in his familiar vein of uncompromising, intense hostility to Slavery. The emancipation by England of slaves in the West Indies was elaborately eulogized. The act was pronounced the greatest triumph of right over wrong that the world has ever seen, and special emphasis was laid upon its achievement by a nation at once the most commercial and the most aristocratic on the face of the earth. Dr. CHEEVER viewed it in the light of a direct and powerful lesson, remarking that prophets of liberty never set a people free. JOHN BROWN played an important part in this as in many other of the sermons of the day. It is scarcely necessary to say that Dr. CHEEVER'S heartiest sympathy was accorded to the Harper's Ferry hero. With peculiar earnestness he enunciated the doctrine that all his hearers would have acted precisely as JOHN BROWN acted, had the enslaved been white—their own relatives or friends—and challenged any man to deny that he would take up arms in such a cause.

As reasons for cheerful thanksgiving, Rev. Dr. PARKER suggested the abundant harvest with which the labors of the husbandmen have been blessed, the prosperity of our commerce and manufactures, our freedom from an apprehended pestilence, and immunity from foreign wars. He thought the action of JOHN BROWN and his misguided associates entitled to the sympathy and prayers of Christians; yet, at the same time, rendering them justly liable to the penalty of death. The manner in which the affair is discussed was deprecated, as well as the intemperate language of the State of Virginia and of a portion of the public Press.

Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, who officiated in the Market-street Church, discoursed of the mission of the Pilgrims, contemplating his theme in its physical, educational and religious aspects. After contrasting the present condition of our country with its state when the Pilgrims landed here, and speaking of the stern adherence of our forefathers to the principles of the Bible, Dr. BURCHARD alluded to the great good which the Common School system had accomplished. For this we were indebted to the Puritans. The speaker, passing to the consideration of the political institutions of our country, concluded with an eloquent eulogy of their generous and enlightened character.

The subject to which Rev. Dr. TYNG addressed himself was the "relation of the Christian to the world," and, naturally, the social duties of the Christian constituted the burden of the discourse. The apostacy of the Governments of the world from the principles of true religion was indicated by reference to the war in Italy as one of ambitious self-aggrandizement, to the wars in India and China as intended to foster idolatry and the opium traffic, to the existence of Slavery in the United States as the most flagrant of social evils. The very proclamation of the Governor of New-York appointing this feast, Dr. TYNG deemed so little of a Christian utterance that it might have been as appropriately issued in Japan. As to Slavery, no one, according to the speaker, felt more strongly in opposition to it than he, or more willing to promote appropriate means of procuring its abolition. But he did not esteem it his duty to make it the unceasing subject of his pastoral labors, or to refer to it upon all occasions.

The Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH classified among "The Perils of Our City" our prosperity, the mass of foreigners in our midst, the desecration of the Sabbath, the degradation of the Magistracy, the corruption of the young, and the comparative inertness of the Church. The City is to be saved, he believed, mainly by Church power. Dr. SMITH alluded to the reproach into which the Municipal Government has fallen, and to several of the recent popular manifestations of a depraved and reckless spirit.

The City of Brooklyn was the theme of the discourse by Rev. Dr. STORRS. He dwelt upon its freedom, its grand element of Protestant Christianity, its relative position to the other cities of the world, its population, cosmopolitan to a certain extent, but American in a preponderating degree; its educational and devotional advantages, and other elements of greatness, and inferred from all these that the responsibility of citizenship was very serious, and should be so appreciated and sacredly fulfilled.

Rev. Dr. KEBBS drew a picture of the circling seasons, in illustration of his text, "Thou crownest the year with thy goodness," and regarded this Thanksgiving as peculiarly appropriate to a year of mercies. While accepting the proclamation of the Powers that be as an act of public homage to religion, he could see little conformity with the moral purpose of the day in the wide license given to parties of pleasure, pageants, &c. Public worship is enjoined and blessed, and should be observed. The preacher also suggested, from the descriptions given in the Psalm from which his text was taken, our special exemption from God's three great judgments—war, pestilence and famine, and exhorted to increased trust in God and in right-doing.

In the thank offerings of the day Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS exhorted his hearers to remember the national mercies vouchsafed by Providence—the fertile soil, the rich discoveries of precious metals and minerals, and all the material benefits which they so profusely showered upon us; for our relations with other nations; and for the still larger personal mercies, some past, and some still in store.

Rev. Dr. M. S. HUTTON compared this Thanksgiving with the ancient Feast of Tabernacles, and discerned a striking similarity between them. Instruction was derived from this ordinance from the fact of its divine appointment, from the duty enjoined and from the mode of its observance. This, he said, is a festival of gladness; religion was designed not to lessen our pleasures, but to sanctify and elevate them.

The Rev. Dr. SPRING preached from the text, "Where is my maker that giveth songs in the night?" The subject was discussed in five divisions. In the world of nature, in the moral world, in the night of spiritual declension, and of personal religious despondency, there are songs. God gives them also in the night to the afflicted. As the discourse was delivered in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the late Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., was pastor, a passing allusion was made to the loss which the congregation had sustained in the death of their pastor. This exciting topics of the day were not hinted at.

Rev. Dr. ALFRED B. BEACH defined the real nature of gratitude to God, and augured from the history of the past and the conditions of the present a brilliant future for America. He invoked woe upon the man who should entertain in his thoughts, without intense dread, the prospect of a possible disunion and destruction of this glorious fabric.

The Engine Companies indulged in friendly rivalry in efforts to wet the top of the Fifth Ward liberty pole; several target companies cooled their fingers by excursions to the suburbs, but returned at an early hour. The liquor shops were generally closed, and the day was signalized by quiet and good order throughout. In the evening the places of amusement were thronged.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A New-York correspondent of the Mobile *Register* sends the following bit of intelligence concerning the Presidential nomination:

"One of the gentlemen at my room had left Washington only a few hours previous. He had spent some hours with Mr. DOUGLAS. He reported the Chief calm and collected—not at all nervous about the Presidential nomination. He (DOUGLAS) said that he was not at all anxious to be nominated at Charleston—far from it. *He believes that no other Democrat stands the remotest chance of being elected, if nominated. He does not regard his own chances of election as by any means flattering.* The evident bitter personal, malignant hatred of the President, who has said on several occasions that he prefers SEWARD as his successor rather than DOUGLAS, is discouraging, and my visitor said that he left Mr. DOUGLAS convinced that the latter, if he saw any hope of any other Democrat being elected, if nominated, would *cheerfully withdraw his own name from the canvass of 1860!* That must not be. It would ruin and scatter us here North like a flock of sheep with the wolf amongst them."

Judge DOUGLAS and JOHN BROWN had injured the chances of this former for the nomination very considerably. This day, we fear, has not yet come when an open, bold, straightforward proclamation of principles and policy aids a nomination for the Presidency. A candidate is sought whose views and purposes are conveniently uncertain—who has not been too prominent before the country, and who has made few enemies and offered few points for sharp assault. Judge DOUGLAS has acted in open defiance of this time-honored custom. He has been making his peculiar platform as distinct and conspicuous as possible, and inviting attacks upon it from every quarter. He has aroused the active resentment of Southern politicians and the vigorous hatred of the Federal Administration. It would be a little singular if both had no power to prevent his nomination. The Harper's Ferry affair, moreover, has still further indisposed the South to any terms of compromise, and in their present temper the Democratic politicians of the Southern States will court defeat rather than consent to the nomination of one whom they consider so decidedly hostile to their claims as Judge DOUGLAS.

This is the aspect of affairs just now. A month may essentially change it. If the Southern excitement subsides, and common sense resumes its sway, Southern Democrats may come to the conclusion that with any other candidate their defeat is certain—and that they have nothing whatever to gain by being beaten.

Politics in the Pulpit.

The more unreasonable alarmists among our Southern cotemporaries who have thought fit to overlook all the earnest and reiterated condemnations of JOHN BROWN'S lawless foray into Virginia, with which the most influential journals of the Northern States have teemed ever since the affair at Harper's Ferry came like a thunderbolt upon the country, can hardly be expected to bestow any attention upon the voice of the New-York pulpit as it spoke upon this subject yesterday to thousands of hearers in our churches, and as it speaks to-day through our columns to the nation at large. Those who have chosen to find the real sentiment of the Northern people in the fiery paragraphs of a few reckless partisan sheets, or in the impassioned utterances of a few fanatical public speakers, will, of course, disdain to listen for a moment to the vigorous assertions of sound conservative principles, and of what may be styled the practical religion of our national politics, which were yesterday set forth with singular unanimity by clergymen of the most various theological opinions and in all quarters of the metropolis. Men of this stamp are like the extreme Abolitionists of the North; they are bent upon widening every breach which now yawns in our political system, and upon opening new ones, if possible, with each succeeding month and week of our history. They are joined unto their idols and the best that we can do with them is to let them alone.

But all the South, we are sure, is not so passionately urgent for the dissolution of that great Empire, for whose freedom and prosperity so many grateful temple-gates were yesterday opened in South and North alike, to throngs of thankful worshipers. All the South can hardly be so earnest even in its devotion to the hope of perpetuating Federal power in a Southern hand. There must be hundreds and thousands of rational and national men in all the Southern States, who would gladly believe that this Union is not a curse that must be lifted from their lives; that they have not yet been driven to choose between dissolution and dishonor; that their fellow-citizens of the North do not hate them with the hate that comes of civil strife, or rejoice with malignant and ill-concealed delight in the disturbance of their social order, in the terror of their wives and children, in the gathering above their homes of the black clouds of servile war. To these we commend the tone and temper of the discourses which yesterday commanded the attention of the best-placed and most responsible world of New-York. It matters little in what light these discourses are regarded; whether they are conceived to represent the servility of the pulpit to public opinion, or the power of the pulpit to mould it. Those who fancy that the influence of the clergy has waned in these latter days, till the priest is become but the mouth-piece of his parish, must admit on perusing these sermons of the time, that the people of New-York demand justice for their Southern brethren as well as for themselves; that they abhor the invasion of law in Virginia equally with the invasion of law in New-York; and that nothing could be more senseless or more calumnious than the charge that upon them is laid, in any sense whatever, the initiative of that astonishing outbreak which has so shaken the South from its repose and the nation from its propriety. Those, on the other hand, who believe that the honest, honorable and able preacher has never wielded a greater power for good than now, and in this land of ecclesiastical independence, must take courage for the national future from the sight of so many prophets of patience, forbearance and fraternal good feeling, standing so openly and so warmly to their work in this great centre of Northern thought and feeling.

Especially should all loyal citizens of the South note the significant fact, that with the single exception of a certain religious orator, who professes himself to be the Hermit Peter of a new Crusade against Slavery, and thunders his anathemas from a pulpit so deserted by its native supporters that he cannot shrink from clamoring for foreign aid to bear it up a little longer none of our Metropolitan clergy were more emphatic in their denunciation of all attempts to invade the peace and outrage the honor of the South, than those who most unflinchingly maintain a public position of hostility to Slavery as an Institution. If the sincere and moderate Anti-Slavery men of the North, who unquestionably constitute a most formidable proportion of its inhabitants, were indeed the disorganizers and fanatics which the misleaders of South and North alike would have us believe, we should not find the pulpits, in which their sentiments are avowedly represented, thus earnest in proclaiming the vital laws of all Federal intercourse between equal and independent Christian States. Let the South take honest heed of this. Let Southern men who hold the solid fame of statesmanship higher than the ephemeral glow of thoughtless sectional popularity, impress this lesson on the Southern mind. The hope of the Union's safety lies herein; and the day on which we shall find the South consenting with a manly confidence to put its trust in the Conservatives sincerity of Northern men who do not fear to avow the abstract opinions which they truly hold, will be the brightest which has dawned upon us since the madness of a purblind President opened the fountains of all the mischiefs and malignities which now rage about the State.

Presidential Plots.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is very much mistaken in saying that the NEW-YORK TIMES, among Northern journals, has seized the opportunity afforded by the Brown invasion to denounce Gov. WISE, and damage his prospects for the Presidential nomination. On the contrary we have protested most earnestly against all attempts, wherever made, to use this wild and bloody incident for the advantage of any party, or of any political aspirant. The belief that it was thus largely used in Virginia,—by her authorities and leading Presses—has drawn from us the comments which have provoked the *Enquirer's* denunciations. That paper has accused us more than once of palliating the offence of BROWN—of sympathizing with his plans—of seeking on account of that sympathy to screen him from punishment, and of assailing the people of Virginia, misrepresenting their temper and making war upon their institutions.

Nothing of all this is true. We have not been able to approve of everything that has been done, under the pretext of justice, in Virginia in connection with this affair,—and we have condemned what we thought deserved censure, just as freely as we have praised what deserved applause. We have honored the vigor of Gov. WISE and the temperate firmness with which at the outset he treated the whole affair. We have commended the language and the conduct of Judge PARKER on the trial, as eminently becoming a man in his position. We have no special fault to find with any feature of the trial, except, perhaps, its needless haste—and we do not entertain a shadow of doubt of the justice of the verdict, or the righteousness of the sentence pronounced upon the criminals. But we have no feeling but one of sickening loathing and contempt for the cold-blooded, cowardly ferocity which prompted Mr. HENRY HUNTER to shoot an unarmed, wounded, helpless, supplicating prisoner—in the arms of a noble-hearted Virginia maiden—for no other reason but the promptings of his own craven brutality; and we have no language but that of scorn and indignation for the magistrates, the Presses and the gentlemen of Virginia who give that act the indorsement of their silence. If it will lay aside its anger and its partisanship, and speak frankly what it really thinks, we believe the *Enquirer* will substantially agree with us in what we have said on each of these points.

Upon another point we do not expect its concurrence,—but in lack thereof we shall be glad of its correction. It has seemed to us that Gov. WISE and his partisans have sought to use this occurrence for purposes of sectional and of personal ambition. They have been willing and eager to make it the means of inflaming Southern hostility against the North—of feeding the fires of sectional hatred and distrust, and of thus advancing the demands of Southern ultraists, or paving the way for disunion as the alternative of their being refused. The whole affair has been managed and manipulated with an eye on the Charleston Convention. The importance of the invasion, its dangers, its preparations, its support at the North, have all been magnified and exaggerated for the purpose of over-riding the moderate men and the moderate counsels of the Southern States. In itself BROWN'S crusade seems contemptible,—a thing to be defeated and its perpetrators punished,—but not fit to throw a great State into profound alarm, nor to provoke an uprising of the whole South, or vast and ostentatious preparations for self-defence. It is difficult for the great body of men at the North to take any other view of it—to see it in any other light. And they attribute, therefore, most of the extraordinary movements which occur in Virginia in connection with it, to political and party purposes.

Judging from the facts before us, we believe the substantial truth of this allegation. If we are wrong the *Enquirer* can set us right. We think the active political leaders of Virginia and other Southern States, determined at the outset to use this affair to strengthen the sectional feeling of the South,—to overwhelm the conservative national sentiment, which sought harmony and counseled moderation,—to menace the North with threats of desertion, loss of trade and disunion,—to break down the Republican Party by charging upon its leaders complicity in this wicked and bloody plot, and to coerce the Charleston Convention into throwing overboard all thoughts of compromise and conciliation, and every national conservative candidate, and to nominate a distinctively Southern man on a distinct Southern platform. And, if we have not greatly misjudged its tone and tendency, the *Enquirer* has sought, steadily and zealously, to make the Harper's Ferry affair the occasion and the means for forcing Governor WISE upon the Convention as the Democratic candidate.

If we were writing in any party interest we should have no right to find fault with such a movement. It is doubtless a legitimate weapon of partisan warfare. All parties, at all times, thus use whatever current events they find available for the promotion of their party plans. The Republicans used the Pro-Slavery outrages in Kansas, and the assault on Senator SUMNER, in the same way—and with the same right as Southern partisans are now using the invasion at Harper's Ferry. But we look upon the matter solely in the public interest. We care nothing for its party bearings, or its personal results. We believe it clearly and disastrously hostile to the welfare of the country. We dread and deprecate the increase of sectional feeling which it will create. We deplore the weakening of national bonds—the disruption of federal confidence—the rupture of general peace and concord which it will occasion. We desire to see less sectionalism and more nationality in the Conventions which will soon meet to nominate Presidential candidates; and we cannot fail to denounce every step which seeks or threatens to weaken the national feeling, and to inflame the sectional animosity which will enter them both. If the Charleston Convention shall either yield to Southern ultraism, or break up in confusion, it will leave the Southern States at the mercy of the ultraism of the North. The conservatism of the Free States would no longer have any hold upon either party.

We do not look forward to the possibility of such an issue with composure. We feel bound to do whatever may be in our power to avert it;—and it is with this view, and in this spirit, that we have denounced the movements in Virginia which apparently aim at its consummation.

The Italian Question.

All doubts as to the substantial agreement of VICTOR EMANUEL with NAPOLEON III, in his views of the Italian question, may be considered finally put at rest by the signature of the triple treaties of peace between France, Sardinia and Austria, which took place at Zurich on the 10th of November, and by the refusal of the King of Sardinia to allow his kinsman, the Prince of Savoy-Carignan, to accept the regency of Central Italy and Tuscany, proffered him by the revolutionary authorities of those States. It is to be expected, of course, that those who have persuaded themselves from the first that the Emperor of the French was the secret enemy of that Italian independence for which he has professed so much, and done so much more, should now begin to bewail the perversion of the heroic King of Sardinia into a mere tool of his wicked ally's dark designs. But this is a small matter, and of no concern, either to the present or to future times. It is much more important for us to inquire into the effect which this attitude of VICTOR EMANUEL is likely to produce upon the public opinion of Europe, and consequently upon the fortunes of Italy. For it is quite idle to deny that the fortunes of Italy do still depend in a very important degree upon the public opinion of Europe.

Our English cousins, who were always as lavish of gallant advice as they were chary of practical services to the Italians in the long dark years of Austrian domination, are quite clamorous now in behalf of Italian rights, as paramount to all other considerations of diplomacy, and cannot find words strong enough to express their sense of the capacity of Italy for managing her own affairs. This is certainly a very satisfactory change from the tone adopted by the English Government and the English Press in dealing with the Italian question before the peace of Villafranca. Then the settlement of Italy was an European question which it was the height of ambitious insolence for France to take into her own hands; and however strong the claims of Italy might be to the disposal of her own destinies, Italians were bidden to remember that their rulers had been imposed upon them by Europe, in Congress at Vienna, and that only by Europe in Congress could any fundamental changes be made or sanctioned, if the pillars of public law were to be left standing in the earth for the safety of the nations. All this is altered now; and an English Minister of State, Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS, publicly announces that England will look calmly on upon the demolition of the work of CASTLEREAGH without putting a hand to the task, unless the postulate of Italian independence shall be conceded to her before any Congress is convened. The declaration is hardly diplomatic, perhaps hardly fair or considerate to the other Powers concerned, but not, therefore, the less agreeable to the general predispositions of all lovers of liberty.

Nevertheless, the question of Italy remains what it was when Count CAVOUR urged it, in vain, upon Europe, at the Congress of Paris; what it was when NAPOLEON III took it solemnly up with Austria, after England had flatly declined to aid him in urging its solution; what it was when Austria summoned her ancient allies, of 1815, to support her in maintaining what had been their own views of its nature and its requirements; what it was when Solferino was fought and won, and when at Villafranca the victorious French Sovereign refused to imperil any further the interests of France upon an issue not essentially French, and FRANCIS JOSEPH, on his part, made up his mind to risk no more for a theory which its own chief authors declined any longer to acknowledge. The Question of Italy is still an European question. It is still a matter of importance to the whole of Europe to know what disposal is to be made of the vast force, for evil or for good, which sleeps in the populations of this glorious Peninsula. It might be very satisfactory for France to see Central Italy erected into an independent State at the expense of that weakest and yet most troublesome of princes, the Pope; or to see Sardinia swollen by accretions from all the lesser Italian States into a Power of the first class. It might be very satisfactory to Austria to see Italian sovereigns of one blood with the Hapsburgs reinstated in their thrones, and a new era of Austrian influence over Italy, more subtle but not less sure than of old, begun again under the forms of a feigned independence. Or it might be very satisfactory to the Italian people to eject all thrones and principalities together from their borders, and to constitute a new Italian Republic on the ideal model of MAZZINI. But such are the actual relations of the European States that neither France nor Austria, nor the Italian people, can undertake to accomplish a complete political reconstruction of this important part of the Continent without the sanction of European public law, deliberately uttered through its recognized authorities. The course of VICTOR EMANUEL clearly shows that he recognizes the weight of this great practical fact. No rational man can question the patriotism of the Sardinian ruler. He would doubtless rejoice to see himself hailed by Europe as the King of a United Italy, on nobler grounds than those of a mere personal or dynastic ambition. But he is too sensible a man not to see that such a result as this is not to be reached at a bound, by overleaping all the legitimate opposition which may yet be offered to the annihilation of political arrangements which Europe has once sanctioned, and which can only now be overthrown at the hazard of an immediate renewal of the calamities of war. It is to be hoped that the Italians of Central Italy may be patriotic, wise and patient enough to appreciate the true position of the Sardinian King. They should remember that Austria is still a great Power in Europe; that Venetia is still an Austrian province; that the Papal authority has still a formidable following throughout the Continent; and that it is infinitely more important for them to organize substantially the independence they have already gained than to risk the all-important present in pressing too eagerly forward towards the brilliant future which they discern so clearly as perhaps to be in danger of underrating the distance which still separates them from its golden realities.

A CRY FOR HELP.—Ex-Mayor WOOD has made the strongest possible confession of his own weakness among the honest portions of the community, by nominating Judge BRONSON on his ticket for Corporation Counsel. Nothing but the most urgent necessity could have compelled him to such a step. He evidently feels the importance of strengthening himself by such adventitious aid, with the respectable men of the Democratic Party.

The fact is, Mr. WOOD enters upon this canvass under discouraging circumstances. He is repudiated by the regular organization of his own party, and is nominated only by a personal faction which he has been diligently engaged in building up for such uses ever since his previous defeat. A year ago he succeeded in defeating an unpopular Tammany candidate for Comptroller, and in securing the election of the Republican; and he evidently relies now, not a little, on the return of the compliment. He will do everything in his power to keep the Republican candidate in the field, knowing that every dollar spent and every vote given on his behalf, is really so much help towards his own election.

But circumstances have greatly changed. The Tammany candidate is a very popular man—enjoying the confidence of the whole community, and commanding alike by his position and character the respect and support of the Democratic Party. His only opponent, moreover, practically, is Mr. WOOD himself—and every considerate Democrat, who has anything at stake in the Government of the City, is certain to think twice before giving Mayor WOOD an opportunity to renew the vagaries and the abuses of his former official career.

We do not yet believe that Judge BRONSON will lend his name to the use which Mr. WOOD seeks to make of it. He has much to lose and nothing whatever to gain by such a step.

Mayors—Present and Future.

The *Tribune* is greatly alarmed lest we should have "another Tiemann administration" inflicted upon the City. It seems quite inclined to go further and fare a great deal worse. Even FERNANDO WOOD'S fresh accession to power seems in its eyes quite a minor calamity, and it cheerfully incurs all the risks of such a result by zealously diverting votes from the only candidate who can prevent WOOD'S election.

The *Tribune*, in our judgment, does gross injustice to Mayor TIEMANN. That evils have continued to exist under his administration, is perfectly true; but it is not just or fair to charge the responsibility for them upon him,—still less to withhold from him credit for the palpable and unquestionable benefits which his administration has conferred upon the City. He has certainly saved the City immense expenditures by his vetoes, and has administered his department of the City Government in a spirit of straightforward honesty and integrity worthy of all commendation. He may have listened to bad advisers, and, in the necessity forced upon him of securing support in other departments of the City Government, he may have yielded unduly to the pressure of party interests. The *Tribune* complains that he has conceded more to Democrats than to Republicans in the matter of patronage. This may or may not be so; but in either case it does not warrant the sweeping censure which the *Tribune* passes upon his administration. We believe Mayor TIEMANN has given us the example of a perfectly honest and upright Chief Magistrate. That any one can regret his election, who bears in mind that he defeated FERNANDO WOOD, is certainly somewhat remarkable.

The *Tribune* scouts the notion that Republicans should vote for a Democratic nominee,—because the favor is never returned. If the election were a matter of etiquette, or of party favor, the plea would be valid. But what have these paltry considerations to do with the issue whether we shall have an honest or a dishonest City Government? Who cares whether Democrats are less generous or less just in exchanges of this sort, than Republicans, or not? The main question is, how can we secure the best possible administration of our City affairs. How can we do most to prevent peculation, plunder, the degradation of the City Magistracy and the prostitution of public power to the basest ends of personal and partisan ambition? This is what every citizen should do at the coming election,—no matter to what political party he may belong, nor what ill-manners his political opponents may sometimes be guilty of.

There are two ways of striving to elect FERNANDO WOOD; one is by voting for him and advocating his election openly; the other is by dividing the vote of his opponents. Both aim at, and lead to the same result. Both, we trust, will prove unsuccessful. The practical choice lies between Mr. WOOD and Mr. HAVEMEYER. No other candidate has any hope of success; and no other, who appreciates the importance of the election, should permit his name to be used so as to increase the chances of a result at once disastrous and disgraceful to the City.

The Common Council.

We concur heartily in the advice to look carefully after the character of the new Common Council. Every friend of City reform should bear in mind that the legislation of the City rests in the hands of the Aldermen and Councilmen—that the Mayor can take very little positive action himself, and that two-thirds of those bodies can override his veto, and render him utterly powerless for the prevention of wrong.

It will be remembered, that in all our reforms of the City Charter, one point has always been guarded with jealous care by the Common Council. They have always retained in their own hands *the final power over all City contracts.* Everything else they have been comparatively willing to surrender. They have cared but little for changes in their number, for loss of the appointing power, or for any other alteration affecting their technical powers and dignity. But they have held tenaciously to the right of confirming contracts. No contract for City work can take effect without the approval of the Common Council. Whenever it has been proposed to touch this power, delegations have been sent to Albany, at the expense of the City, to protest against it. Every possible influence has been arrayed to secure its defeat; and in the end it has always failed.

The reason of this is obvious enough. It is through the Contract system that venal members make their money. They share with those to whom they give the contracts the profits of them. It is very well understood, moreover, that there has long been in the Board a regularly organized band of men, who vote together on all questions involving money, and who regularly overrids all action of the Mayor designed to check their depredations upon the public treasury. It would be very easy, by collating the records of the Common Council during the past year, and by analyzing every vote in either branch on questions in which large sums of money were concerned, to find what members uniformly vote together in all such cases, and thus to define the boundaries of this venal phalanx within the Boards.

We trust that our citizens will take good care, in voting for Aldermen and Councilmen, to select the best men, regardless of their party names or political relations. Political differences have nothing whatever to do with our City Government. Members of the Common Council themselves make not the least account of them when once in office. Dishonest, scheming, venal men of all parties vote together in the utmost harmony when their common object

is common plunder. Let no man suppose that he will necessarily secure an honest member by voting for an American, a Democrat or a Republican. Look at the *man*—his character and his reputation,—not the partisan, or his political associations. And vote for the best man, no matter what party may have made him its candidate.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—At about 3 o'clock, on Thursday morning, a fire broke out on the second floor of the Jackson Hall, in West Twenty-Eighth-street, near the Eighth-avenue. The firemen were promptly at work, but before they extinguished the flames, the premises were damaged to the extent of $1,500, which is covered by an insurance of $3,000 in the Exchange Insurance Company. The cause of the fire is unknown. Shortly before 5 o'clock another alarm was created by the reignition of the same fire, but no damage resulted.

FIRE IN PITT-STREET.—At about 7 o'clock, on Thursday evening, a fire broke out in the tenement house, No. 51 Pitt-street, in a room occupied by a Mrs. SAVAGE. The damage by fire was trifling, but Mrs. SAVAGE was severely burned about the hands and arms.

LECTURERS.—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., lectures this evening, in the Baptist Church in Sixteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. His subject will be "Democracy and Education; what they are and what they are not." In Brooklyn Rev. Mr. NEWMAN will lecture at the First Congregational Methodist Church, in State, near Hoyt-street.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning a policeman found the dead body of a man named CHARLES QUINN in one of the sunken lots in Eighth-avenue, near Sixty third-street. It is believed that while intoxicated, he stumbled off the embankment.

Police Reports.

AN ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN.

On the night of the 5th inst., Patrick Donnelly was knocked down in the street by two highwaymen, who beat him savagely, and then robbed him of a small amount of money. One of them was arrested at the time, but the other escaped. Michael Eagan was apprehended on Wednesday evening by officer Jourdan of the Sixth Precinct, on suspicion of being one of the robbers, and subsequently was fully identified. He is held for examination. Donnelly was so seriously hurt by the ruffians at the time of the robbery that his life is still in jeopardy.

CITY POLITICS.

Mozart Hall Nominations for School Officers.

First Ward—No meeting.

Second Ward—Adjourned until Monday evening.

Third Ward—Adjourned until Monday evening.

Fourth Ward—Commissioner, Eugene Shine; Inspector, Charles Kelly; Trustees, Michael Carroll, James Riley, Philip Crehen.

Fifth Ward—Adjourned until Monday evening.

Sixth Ward—Adjourned, after organizing, until Saturday.

Seventh Ward.—A Committee of Conference with the Tammany Party was appointed in this Ward, and the Convention adjourned to Saturday evening. A Union ticket will be agreed upon.

Eighth Ward.—In this Ward no meeting was held as advertised.

Ninth Ward.—No meeting held at the place designated.

Tenth Ward.—Both the Tammany Hall and Mozart Conventions met and appointed Conference Committees to agree upon a Union ticket. The final meeting will take place on Friday evening.

Eleventh Ward.—An adjournment to Friday evening was carried, with a view to forming a union.

Twelfth Ward—Commissioner—Dr. A. B. Williams. Inspector—Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald. Trustees—Wm. Martin, Samuel W. Galpin, Patrick Magan (to fill vacancy.)

Thirteenth Ward.—Commissioner—Louis Withington. Inspector—Wm. H. Crossman. Trustees—M. Patten, Chas. Sheffer.

Fourteenth Ward.—Commissioner, Robt. H. Byrne; Inspector, P. H. Begg; Trustees, John Fleet, Henry Manning.

Fifteenth Ward.—Adjourned to Saturday evening.

Sixteenth Ward.—The Convention did not meet at the place advertised.

Seventeenth Ward.—Adjourned to Saturday evening, with a view to effect a union with Tammany.

Eighteenth Ward.—Adjourned to this evening.

Nineteenth Ward.—Adjourned.

Twentieth Ward.—For Commissioner, Andrew G. McGlynn; for Inspector, Peter Farrell; for Trustees, Thomas Mahen and Joseph Harrison—to fill a vacancy.

Twenty-first Ward.—Adjourned.

Twenty-second Ward.—Appointed a Committee of Conference to effect a union with Tammany Hall.

Mozart Hall Constable Convention.

The Mozart Hall Twentieth Ward Convention met last evening, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and nominated for Constables—PATRICK W. BLACK and ADAM POHLMANN.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES.

New-York Beaten by Brooklyn.

A number of the firemen of this City and Brooklyn observed the day with a trial of their several machines near the Fifth Ward Hotel. There was not as large a turn-out of the firemen as had been anticipated, and the wind was too strong to be favorable. At 10 o'clock, Washington Engine, No. 20, A. SEALEY, Foreman, was placed for work, and commenced playing. No. 20 is a third-class engine. Six trials were made with her, and she was worked, at first with about twenty men, but afterwards about thirty-five, with the following results:

	Feet.
First trial, one-inch nozzle, near	109
Second trial, one-inch nozzle, over	107
Third trial, one-inch nozzle	121
Fourth trial, one inch nozzle	112
Fifth trial, one and one-eighth inch nozzle	133
Sixth trial, one and one eighth inch nozzle	127

On the three first trials the engine burst her hose successively, and would not have been able to make further trials had she not borrowed from Lady Washington No. 40, which arrived on the ground a short time after the commencement of her playing.

Lady Washington No. 40, JAMES CAMPBELL, foreman, a second-class engine, then took her place, and played as follows:

	Feet.
First trial, 1½ inch nozzle	124
Second trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	not a hundred feet.
Third trial, 1 inch nozzle	130

On the second trial the wind blew so hard that it was impossible to get the stream to go up, and on the third trial she broke her lever in two. The company then went after their third-class engine, the "Original (40) White Ghost," which threw on the

	Feet.
First trial, 1½ inch nozzle	130
Second trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	120
Third trial, 1½ inch nozzle	133

Excelsior No. 2, a second class engine, E. KNIGHT, foreman, played, with 50 men, as follows:

	Feet.
First trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	130
Second trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	148
Third trial, one inch nozzle	139
Fourth trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	112
Fifth trial, could not make 100 feet on account of the wind.	
Sixth trial, one inch nozzle	130

Constitution, No. 7, of Brooklyn, JAMES LYNCH, foreman, with 62 men, a first-class engine, played as follows:

	Feet.
First trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	114
Second trial, three-quarter inch nozzle	191
Third trial, three quarter inch nozzle	184

This company threw the highest number of feet that was thrown during the day.

PETERSON, No. 31, J. MACAULEY, 70 men, first-class engine, threw as follows:

	Feet.
First trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	160
Second trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	118
Third trial, 1 inch nozzle	136
Fourth trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	163

Just as this engine got ready to play, the main pipe of the hydrant from which she was receiving water burst, and completely flooded the open space and part of West-Broadway.

On the bursting of the hydrant pipe, No. 31 engine was forced to extend hose to the three nearest hydrants.

Pacific, No. 28, J. PETTIGREE, Foreman, was the last that played. She is a third class engine, with 60 men, and threw as follows:

	Feet.
First trial, 1 inch nozzle	147
Second trial, 1 inch nozzle	130
Third trial, 1⅛ inch nozzle	122
Fourth trial, 1 inch nozzle	137
Fifth trial, 1 inch nozzle	129

At 3:20 o'clock the playing ended.

The highest thrown by each engine was as follows:

	Feet.		Feet.
Engine No. 2, (N. Y.)	148	Engine No. 28, (N. Y.)	114
Engine No. 7, (B'klyn.)	194	Engine No. 31, (N. Y.)	163
Engine No. 20, (N. Y.)	136	Engine No. 40, (N. Y.)	133

There was a great deal of amusement caused by the bursting of hose, and the occasional accidental wetting of spectators. There was not a fight or any disturbance during the trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE IN A LUMBER-YARD.—A little after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a small stable at the foot of North First-street, E. D., owned and occupied by MESSRS. HARDY & BROWN. The building, with the contents, were speedily consumed, and the fire, fanned by a fresh breeze, quickly extended to a large quantity of lumber in the yard adjoining, belonging to the same company. The firemen were early on the ground, and worked until late in the afternoon yesterday in keeping the fire under. There was about $100,000 worth of lumber in the yard, but by the prompt action of the firemen and the proximity of Ridgewood water, only from $12,000 to $15,000 worth was destroyed. Messrs. HARDY & BROWN are insured for $8,000, viz: $4,000 in the Excelsior Insurance Company; $2,000 in the Fulton Insurance Company, and $2,000 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no light was used at all in the place where it was first discovered.

A CALL.—The Rev. JAMES EELLS, of Cleveland Ohio, it is understood, has accepted a call to become the pastor of the Reformed Dutch "Church on the Heights."

CIRCUIT COURT.—Monday next—Nos. 58, 106, 137, 98, 120, 144 of the October Calendar; Nos. 20, 21, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 14, 15, 32 of the November Calendar.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for to-day—Nos. 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 32, 1, 19, 21, 26, 48, 33.

[Advertisement.]

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nominations.

CITY TAXATION UNDER FERNANDO WOOD.

It is a fact sufficiently impressed on the public, that figures in the hand of FERNANDO WOOD may be made to lie. His former partner says so, and has suffered; the records of our Criminal Courts prove the point beyond controversy. For this reason it is the less astonishing to find WOOD's daily handbill parading in large type the announcement that the taxes for 1857—the last year of FERNANDO's *régime*—amounted to the sum of.....$5,298,042
While the taxes for 1858, the first year of Mayor TIEMANN's service, are set down as 5,766,923
Leaving an *apparent* balance in WOOD's favor of.....$276,881

But on looking over the tax levies for 1858 and 1859, we find the following items under the head of
Arrearages of 1857.....$593,966
Arrearages of 1858.....320,000
And crediting these amounts to the respective years in which the expenses were incurred, it will appear that
The Taxes of 1857 amounted to.....$5,892,008
The Taxes of 1858 amounted to.....5,8-6,923
leaving a balance in favor of Mayor TIEMANN's Administration, while the amounts of work really done in 1858 are more than double the amounts performed under the last year of WOOD, when the Street Department was paralyzed for all practical purposes. Mr CHARLES DEVLIN and his men carrying on no other business than that of accumulating charges against the City Treasury.

In another view the tax levy of 1857, under
WOOD, amounted to.....$8,066,566
To which add arrearages of 1857, included in the tax levy of 1858.....593,966
And we arrive at a total for 1857 of.....$8,660,532
Now the tax levy for 1859 foots up.....$9,860,926
From which deduct the interest on the several Central Park debts and awards, $457,000, and the amount of judgments obtained in 1858 by the electioneering agents of FERNANDO WOOD for bogus and illegal claims arising in the year 1857.....880,000
Giving a Total of.....$1,337,000
To be deducted from the tax levy, really chargable to the present Administration for 1859, reducing the net amount to.....$8,523,926

Thus showing that the year 1859, under the present Mayor, despite the increase of the City and the trebled efficiency and activity of all City Departments, has cost over $130,000 less than the tax levy of 1857, of which WOOD pretends to make a boast!

When these arrearages and mementoes of WOOD's imbecility and public profligacy are deducted from the actual charges for carrying on City affairs for the past two years, it will be found that honest Government has materially diminished the drafts on the public purse, while giving treble consideration for every dollar expended.

This last of FERNANDO WOOD's pretensions destroyed, let us ask what he did whilst Mayor to warrant him in now setting himself up again for that office in violation of the unanimous conviction pervading all the respectable and intelligent minds in our City. He increased the taxes, disorganized every branch of the City Government, and introduced known corruption and fraud into offices charged with the most important interests. Incompetence and neglect pervaded almost every public office, WOOD regarding the City patronage rather as a means of paying for political services than of securing the advantage of the City. He left behind him vast amounts of arrearages and judgments which have since had to be added to the tax levies of 1858 and 1859—thus making the succeeding Administration responsible for the folly, extravagance and frauds of his own iniquitous career. These arrearages are not yet cleared off, and it will require Mr. TILDEN's energies to save the Treasury from outstanding claims amounting to more than $1,500,000, Mayor TIEMANN's administration has gone on the principle of paying as you go, and when he hands over his books to Mayor HAVEMEYER on the 1st of January next, there will not be a total of $50,000 outstanding against the City for claims incurred during the present and preceding years.

THE CORPORATION COUNSELSHIP.

We see that yesterday's *Tribune*, true to the compact between the Republican hack politicians and FERNANDO WOOD, attempts to excite some ill-feeling against SAMUEL J. TILDEN, now the candidate of all respectable and honest citizens for the office of Corporation Counsel. It endeavors to make the friends of JAMES T. BRADY and JOHN E. DEVELIN believe that these gentlemen feel aggrieved at Mr. TILDEN's nomination. But the friends of Messrs. BRADY and DEVELIN are happily much better informed. They know that Mr. BRADY positively refused to leave the affluence and independence of his large professional practice for the arduous and very lucrative responsibilities of the office in question; while Mr. DEVELIN warmly participated in the general voice which pointed out Mr. TILDEN as the best man for the place, and generously withdrew from the consideration of his many friends in the Convention, under a sense that he was young enough upon this occasion to make room for an older and more experienced head. Both gentlemen, we have reason to believe, will participate at the Ratification Meeting to-morrow night in Tammany Hall; and their presence there will set this slander against their fame at rest forever.

WOOD'S "EXECUTIVE ABILITY" CONSIDERED.

The principle of self-laudation, admitted in patent medicines, should not hold good in politics. When FERNANDO WOOD in his daily hand-bill claims credit for the possession of executive abilities, it is but justice that he should point out to us some examples of executive success. Will he cite his bargain for raising the ship *Joseph Walker*, or his partnership venture in the bark *John W. Cater*, or his appointment of CHARLES DEVLIN, or the selfish policy which engineered all the old Municipal Police out of office, or the negotiation of Mr. BENJAMIN FAIRCHILD with Messrs. FERRIS and CALLAHAN, or the suit in which LORENZO B. SHEPERD appeared as his accuser, or his late attempt at Syracuse to place a dozen bullies and bruisers in control of our State machinery. Which of these acts, let us ask, will he take issue on before the public as establishing his executive ability?

THE PRIDE OF NEW-YORKERS IN THEIR CITY.

Is the fame of every good citizen who values the honor of New-York to be degraded by an acknowledgment that FERNANDO WOOD is the first officer of this City? Shall the blood of shame tingle the cheeks of every New-Yorker when forced to acknowledge that an effort has been necessary to prevent a well-known and publicly-branded political adventurer from exercising the functions and offices which become the first man of our City? Have we so fallen from our high estate as to be obliged to recognize, even by opposition, the impudent and bold pretensions of an outcast who has long since forfeited all political and social recognition?

AN ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

Citizens of New-York! You who feel an interest in the continued prosperity of our City; who have advanced with its progress, suffered under its disasters, labored in its streets and warehouses, gloried in its successes, added its enterprises, and feel that in all which affects it, both you and your children have an abiding interest—we call upon you to ignore all mere party lines, and come to the rescue of our Empire metropolis, now threatened with the severest shock to public credit and self-respect which could befal a free and high-minded community. To you, in the approaching election, belongs the right to decide whether all that renders this City dear to you in its civic capacity, shall be surrendered to the custody of one whose touch must degrade it before the civilized world; or whether you will place our municipal destinies in the hands of one whose whole life has been employed in promoting, both in public life and private station, the material prosperity and best interests of the City, which has to pass under one or other of these influences on the 1st of January next. Choose between WM. F. HAVEMEYER and FERNANDO WOOD; choose between high character and convicted dishonesty. It is for you to say whether FERNANDO WOOD, who stands before the word as a criminal on the record-books of our courts of justice, shall hold the reins of municipal authority over an honest and generous community? You are jurymen on the question of moral fitness for the Mayoralty: and remember that no statute of limitations can be set up as a bar to your judgment. Is a man whose history exhibits fraud in his private transactions, treachery in political relations and degrading motives as the spring of all his official acts, a fit and proper man to be the elected representative of a City which condemns and despises every unworthy action?

VIEWS OF THE HIGHER PRESS.

The *Evening Post* of last Wednesday has a very sensible and able article on the purely local and economical issues involved in our City contest. It demands that the interests of New-York shall not be sacrificed to the question of whether Popular or Squatter Sovereignty shall be the principal adopted in settling the domestic arrangements of new Territories three or four thousand miles away. It protests against the intrusion of national issues into a struggle carried on exclusively for the protection of a Corporation against fraud, incompetency, organized plunder, mismanagement and the perversion of all its resources to subserve the ends of individual and selfish aggrandizement. It recognizes in general spirit that Mr. OPDYKE can only remain in the field to the benefit of FERNANDO WOOD, and demands a hearty reunion of all honest, law-loving and intelligent citizens to defeat such a calamity as would be the election of a notorious law-breaker to our highest Municipal office.

REPUBLICANS DENOUNCING THEIR POLITICAL LEADERS.

Everywhere, among independent men, we hear regret expressed for the course upon which the *Tribune* and the Republican politicians appear to have entered in the present municipal contest. That mere party hatred should induce men pretending to philanthropy and enlightenment to attempt reimposing on our City the rule of such a character as FERNANDO WOOD, is not a little astonishing—not a little humiliating to our City pride. Have they forgotten the connection of WOOD with the fraud on the Merchants' Exchange Bank,—the Marvine matters, and all those other acts of a particular kind about which they were so eloquent in the November of 1857? Mr. OPDYKE has about as much chance of election as Mr. LOWE's balloon has to reach the mountains of the moon. He is only kept in the field to distract the honest and intelligent vote from WM. F. HAVEMEYER, the people's choice; and in pursuance of a treaty between parties from Albany, now in this City, and the Ex-Know-Nothing Ex-Democrat, who is now the real candidate of all the baser sort of Republican wire-pullers. Mr. DE FREYSTER OGDEN, also appears engaged in the same very discreditable scheme, and we could wish to see a gentleman of his station and respectability engaged in some better cause.

[Advertisement]

REPUBLICAN PLOT TO ASSIST FERNANDO WOOD.

It is currently rumored round the City that the most prominent and unscrupulous leader of the Republican Party is now in this City organizing a movement for the transfer of the Republican machine-vote to FERNANDO WOOD in the approaching municipal contest. This experienced and able manager is said to believe that the prospects of WM. H. SEWARD for the Presidency would be improved by the defeat of WM. F. HAVEMEYER and the election of any other man to the office of Mayor. Acting on this belief, and keen enough to recognize the utter hopelessness of Mr. OPDYKE's canvass, he is now actively enlisted with money and influence in the attempt to concentrate all the political strength of his party in favor of Mr. WOOD's election.

Both on the policy and honesty of this course we have a few words to say. This is the last and most offensive form of Albany dictation, and we predict that it will react with ruinous consequences against the men who are lending to it their passive and active countenance. The Republican strength has the advantage and weakness of still remaining independent of all purely party control. The intelligent and high-minded citizens who form the great bulk of the Free-soil vote in this City, have never been drilled into sufficient subservicney to vote at the bidding of any man or set of men for a candidate obnoxious to their sense of decency, and whose election they would regard as a calamity.

There is an open profligacy in this movement such as it would be difficult to parallel in our political history. It is a shameless effort to sacrifice all the best interests of the largest and most prosperous City in the Union, for the sake of giving some possible aid to the ambition of an individual who aspires to national distinction. It is an attempt to crush down the voice of indignant decency, and restore in the power which he has so grossly abused, a man whose whole record—political and private—reflects discredit on the community in which such a character could achieve any other prominence than that of arraignment at the criminal bar.

We warn the Republican *politicians* who have engaged in this business (which as men they must abhor,) that the responsibility of their actions in this matter will cling to them for the balance of their lives. The Roman Emperor who set his capital on fire to enjoy the sight of the blaze from his own roof-top, was not more ruthless, reckless, or unprincipled. All that they have done towards the plot is known, and this disgraceful alliance with a political and social outcast, will be a poor recommendation to Mr. SEWARD, when he comes before the nation as a candidate for its highest office.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, *No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK. Irregularities and diseases of women of every description*, consumption and chronic diseases, are skillfully and successfully treated. *Office hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 4.*

[Advertisement.]

GAYPITT'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The stinging pain of chapped hands and cracked lips may be easily avoided by an early application of this invaluable emollient salve. A small pot will suffice for a cure. Office No. 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to the most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

MESSRS. KNOWLES & WALLER, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Dyspepsia and Piles.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child when in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Piles as of dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug-store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Allbertine Oil—Deodorized.
THE BEST COAL OIL IN USE,
For sale at the lowest price,
By the sole agents,
A. SMITHERS & CO.,
No. 68 Beaver-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

New Reliable Spiral Spring Bed, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest and healthiest bed in the world. Sold at No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 3 sewing machines.....$180
No. 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....50
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

The "Rigg Truss" is a Cleanly Truss—a water-proof Truss—a durable and economical Truss—a Truss which preserves the cord and contracts the openings—a Truss as is a Truss. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

NEWMAN—OAKMAN.—In this City, on Thursday night, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Lott Jones, Mr. JOHN NEWMAN and Miss MARGARET A. OAKMAN, daughter of the late R. Oakman, M. D., all of this City.

HODGDON—LUMMUS.—In this City, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, by Rev. John M. Krebs, D. D., Mr. HENRY C. HODGDON, of Marathon, N. Y., to Miss ORA M. LUMMUS, daughter of EZRA LUMMUS, Esq., of this City.

SUTTON—MUREN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, according to the ceremony of the Society of Friends, JOSHUA B. SUTTON, of Brooklyn, to MARY ARNO MUREN, of this City.

HARDENBERGH—VAN HORN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 24, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, A. A. HARDENBERGH, of Jersey City, to Miss CATHERINE VAN HORN, of Bergen, N. J.

DIED.

COLTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, of scarlet fever, LOUISA A., son of John and Ruth A. Colton, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the family, No. 595 4th-st., on Saturday, the 26th, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

KIP.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, of consumption, MARIA THERESA ANTOINETTE, daughter of Louis A. Berte, and wife of John George Kip, aged 26 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 160 Mott-st., near Grand, on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of the soul.

HARRIOT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, suddenly, EDDIE LIVINGSTON, only child of SAMUEL and ANNIE S. HARRIOT.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, J. B. Harriot, No. 139 West 25th st.

CRANE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, after a short illness, MRS. LEAH CRANE, wife of William Crane, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 Pitt-st., on Friday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BLEECKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, after a short illness, GEORGE WASHINGTON BLEECKER, aged 59 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hickory-st., near Classon-av., on Friday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 613, Nov. 24, 1859.
59, 11, 16, 70, 35, 4, 51, 25, 73, 52, 44, 43, 3.
Class No. 614, Nov. 24, 1859
24, 68, 22, 56, 63, 5, 60, 14, 18, 27, 8, 67, 33, 32.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 24, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Hon. ANSON G. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address before the Kane Monument Association, at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, commencing at 8 o'clock.

An introductory address will also be delivred by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, President of the Association.

TICKETS for the course, (ten lectures,) admitting a lady and gentleman.....$3 00
Single Course Tickets.....2 00
Single Tickets.....50

JOHN H. WHITE,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

THIRD BORDER MISSION LECTURE

At the Brooklyn Athenæum, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1859, by
WILLIAM C. PRIME, Esq.,
(Author of "Owl Creek Letters," "Travels in the Holy Land," &c., &c.)
Subject—"THE GRAVES IN THE HOLY LAND,"
A New Lecture expressly for this Course.
Single admission.....25 cents.
For sale at the door; Course Tickets everywhere.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON.)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.

STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.

Established in 1821.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

ELEGANT FALL CARPETS
FROM AUCTION.
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S ROYAL VELVETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETING.
ENGLISH DRUGGETS,
RUGS AND MATS.
HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery,
Third door from Hester-st.
20,000 yards good Ingrain Carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c. per yard. Remnants of Oil-Cloth at half price.
ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-st.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE,
For hot and cold dishes, and every culinary preparation requiring a relish. Recommended by the London *Lancet* "as a great aid to digestion," and indispensable for the dinner-table. Made from the original recipe of the celebrated cuisinier, the late Alexis Soyer, ONLY by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Her Majesty's Purveyors, London.
For sale by all grocers and fruit dealers.
Agents for the U. S. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st., N. Y. United States; BRAY & HAYES, 24 Cornhill, Boston.

HAVE YOU FRIENDS IN CALIFORNIA?
—If so, read
BAYARD TAYLOR'S PICTURES OF CALIFORNIA,
TEN YEARS LATER,
In the NEW-YORK MERCURY, next week, and learn all about the country. Bayard Taylor will illustrate his new series of "LETTERS" by drawings from his own pencil.

ST. CATHARINES MINERAL WATER.—☞ This extraordinary water having established itself as the great curative of the present age in dispelling RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, Kidney Complaints, Diseases peculiar to Women, and as a purifier of the blood, stands in the front rank of all medicines yet discovered. Hundreds, the past summer, have received permanent relief from these distressing complaints.

The Agency have just received a large supply of the Water in its natural state, and also in a concentrated form for Bathing.

PRICE, $3 per doz. for natural Water,
" $5 " " for Bathing "

One bottle of the latter being sufficient for a Bath, which can also be used as a liniment. C. L. MATHER,
Sole Agent, Astor House.

P.S.—Look out for Counterfeits. New-York pamphlets sent upon ordering from the Agent.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
BY WILKIE COLLINS,
Author of "The Dead Secret," "The Lady in White" (just commenced in *Harper's Weekly,*) &c., &c.
12mo., Muslin, $1.
From the Press.

We recommend "The Queen of Hearts" to all our readers.

From the Messenger.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is both an original and a powerful writer. He has already made his reputation, else this work alone would place him at once in the foremost rank of our modern novelists.

From the John Bull.

The story of the "Queen of Hearts" is full of life and freshness.

From the Literary Gazette.

Mr. Collins has fashioned a most charming framework for his stories—a framework so bright and fresh that it gives a value of its own to the volumes. The "Queen of Hearts" is such a fascinating creature, so natural and so lovable, so wayward, impulsive, womanly and true-hearted, that we cannot choose but follow her through the pages with something of a lover's tenderness. As for the three old men, they are as good in their way—which is a different way—as the Brothers Cheerable of immortal memory.

II.
THE PRAIRIE TRAVELLER.
A HAND-BOOK FOR OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.
With Maps, Illustrations and Itineraries of the Principal Routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific.
BY RANDOLPH B. MARCY,
CAPTAIN U. S. ARMY.
Published by Authority of the War Department.
Small 12mo, Muslin, $1.

Whoever wishes to "read an American book" will find a genuine specimen in this volume. It is truly American to the back-bone, and makes us familiar with scenes and incidents that are found only in the great prairies between the Mississippi and the Pacific. The design of the work is to supply the overland emigrant with a complete and satisfactory guide on his arduous journey, describing the methods of prairie travel to the most minute detail, and founded on the personal experience of the author—a distinguished officer in the United States Army—rather than on the accounts of previous explorers. The information which it contains is, of course, not

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

[Continued from Third Page.]

to the hand through those who fear Him. Let us remember that we have duties and obligations to perform corresponding to the blessings we enjoy; and let us accept the solemn and sacred charge God has committed to us. Religious men are in all respects the truest patriots. Our nation's future glory is to be measured only by God's presence in the quickening of the public conscience. And public conscience is being awakened to public sin by the spirit of prayer. Yes! there is great hope in the closets of the land. We may with reason look forward to the time when religion and morals shall keep pace with our growth in population. We are now beholding the dawn of such a day for our beloved country. God heareth prayer, and will speak peace to His people and His saints.

MOTIVES TO GRATITUDE.

REV. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D.

RUTGERS-STREET CHURCH (O. S. PRESBYTERIAN.)

Psalms, lxv: 2—Thou crownest the year with thy goodness.

The beautiful and bountiful procession of the seasons is like the progress of some magnificent monarch through his dominions. The bleak and barren Winter throws off his snowy mantle and retires before the genial influence of Spring; and, in turn, the splendid Summer appears in all the pomp of groves and garnitnre of fields." Meanwhile, everywhere the path of God drops fatness. His way through the "year of his goodness" is strewed with food and gladness; as He brings on the train of the succeeding months, each one, like a wealthy noble, coronetted with budding promise, herb, and flower and fruit, until, at length, completing the glorious cycle, Autumn, loaded with various plenty, and wearing more than royal splendor, comes on to enrich the treasuries of the year with teeming munificence, to array it in imperial robes, and set the gorgeous diadem upon its brow. The joy of harvest, and the feast of ingathering at the end of the year, signalized and celebrated the realization of the promise of the fruits of the earth. The season invited the grateful Israelite to offer thanksgiving to Him who crowned the year with his goodness.

Such is with us the annual story of beneficence and blessing. Yet there is sometimes a signal illustration of the goodness of God to His lands—a peculiar interposition and marked kindness which stands out in contrast with preceding aspects of His providence. The margin reads, "The year of thy goodness," as if preceding years were less distinguished for the manifestations of such a divine beneficence. And thus, while we have had continual reason to rejoice in the review of perennial blessings varied and innumerable, there may be the recurrence of particular seasons when the peculiar exhibitions of the divine goodness to us would demand a special recognition and special tokens of rejoicing, thankfulness and praise. These are years of the right hand of the Most High.

Perhaps there is something of this in the circumstances in which we meet. Year after year we have had abundant reason for the annual acknowledgment. Our land, our liberty, our privileges, our religious and civil institutions, our progress in education and invention, our personal enjoyments and domestic comforts, our personal blessings of life and health and food, our means of grace and holy hope of salvation, our peace and union as a Church, and all our opportunities of serving our generation by the will of God, all suggested profuse themes of comment, and the enumeration of constant and regular mercies in healthful uniformity, and the inculcation of personal and public duty. Yet, even if there is no change in the theme, no special exemption, no striking contrast requiring us to vary the expression, the very uniformity of God's bounty which makes us most apt to forget it, ought rather to stimulate our obedience and devout acknowledgment. We ought not to require any extraordinary stimulus to this duty, in remarkable phases and appeals of Providence. Nevertheless, the review of so important a period of our lives as any one whole year, will furnish some reminiscences that are peculiar to ourselves amid its most ordinary experiences; while it may be, that, aside from these, are extraordinary, or, at least, more obvious and striking instances of heavenly favor,—in recoveries from painful or dangerous sickness, in deliverances from imminent peril, in the achievement of successes, in the multiplication of our comforts, and in manifold consolations in our times of sorrow and bereavement. All such experiences justify that rendering of the text which makes it expressive of some singular and supreme manifestation of God's loving kindness and tender mercy, as compared with the experiences of others, or with our own experience in former times. Each of us may say, as for ourselves and our portion: "Thou crownest the year of thy goodness."

Without insisting too strongly on this distinction, we may nevertheless advert to some particulars suggested by the whole Psalm, which may serve to illustrate our obligations to a thankful remembrance of the goodness of God toward ourselves, while we assent to the propriety of that recommendation of our rulers which invites us to think of God's lovingkindness in the midst of His temples.

It is not in my heart to disparage the thoughtful consideration of the powers that be, in making proclamation for the observance of this day of Thanksgiving. We accept it as an act of public homage to religion. Yet, I must be permitted to say that, like the perversion of the Sabbath to mere amusement and dissipation, the avoidance of the house of God by the multitude of pleasure-seekers, and by all who choose this day, or any other religious festival, for extraordinary attraction to the drinking saloons and the theatres,—for special railroad and steamboat excursions,—for military reviews, firemen's parades, and target companies' processions and practice, and for tempting crowds of thoughtless, frivolous, and idle persons to see the show, does not seem to me in happiest conformity with the avowed design of appointing the day, and inviting the people not only to cease from their usual labor and employment, but to worship and praise Almighty God in public ascriptions of praise and thanksgiving. And the example of those high dignitaries of State or City who patronize the vain displays which attract the populace from God's worship in His sanctuary, can hardly be expected to beget in the minds of the masses any enthusiastic reverence for the very pious recommendation they have proclaimed and indorsed.

1. The Psalm, first of all, distinctly suggests God's praise, in and for the goodness of His house, even of His holy temple. Public worship is enjoined and blessed. The Divine injunction and promise know nothing of that hypocritical pretence which disparages the day and the ordinances of God, on the plea that a visit to the fields, and streams, and open sky, invite to a better contemplation of Him, and promote a sincere worship. It is rather to be feared that precious little Divine knowledge is thus gained, and that bodily health and pure morals and good prosperity are not remarkably improved. Praise waits for God in Zion—in the assembly of His saints. There God is declared in His word and made known in His grace and truth in Jesus Christ. Praise is a revealed duty in view of a revealed God and Saviour. God in Christ is the only appropriate object of worship, obedience, trust, enjoyment, love and praise. He is the hearer of prayer, and all flesh must come to Him, through the propitiation of Christ. Our encouragement to draw nigh to Him, notwithstanding our crushing iniquities, arises from the propitiation of His Son Jesus Christ. The power of the cross is manifest in comforting the sinful conscience, and in drawing the heart to faith, love, and repentance. His service is cheerfulness and joy. The evangelical scheme is disparaged by many, but its result is God's highest glory and man's highest good, and its method is the only power that brings the sinner back to God as His portion, and conforms him to the divine image he had lost. Those are evil times when such piety is contemned by the humanitary preferences of an unbelieving age. They undefile the gospel, and set up in the place of God an idol, a philosophical phantom, a dim effluence, rising from the depraved and darkened heart, a huge likeness of itself, to rival God who is a spirit, to be worshiped in spirit and in truth, to obscure his personality as the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to undervalue the atonement of His Son. Let us cling to the faith of that cross, make it our hope, and the argument and motive of all true beneficence.

II.—The remainder of the psalm brings before our view the defence and prosperity vouchsafed to us by our Almighty God.

Verses 5—8 are a splendid description of His power and of the dependence and subjection of all creatures. He planted the mountains, controls the seas, and rules the turbulent nations. He is the God of grace: but he is also the great and dreadful God. He answers prayer by "terrible things in righteousness." His past recorded providence shows that He will avenge His elect, in redeeming them with desolating judgments upon their foes. He has an account yet to settle with Anti-Christian, persecuting nations, for the oppression of his heritage. We do not pretend to unfold the dark sayings of prophecy. The day will declare it. But coming events cast their shadows before. That prayer is still going up, until the time of its fulfillment shall be complete:

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold;
Even them who kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshiped stocks and stones,
Forget not: in thy book record their groans
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain by the bloody Piedmontese, that rolled
Mother with infant down the rocks. Their moans
The vales redoubled to the hills, and they
To heaven. Their martyred blood and ashes sow
O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant: that from these may grow
A hundredfold who, having learned thy way,
Early may fly the Babylonian woe."

Kings and Cabinets make alliances and wars for their own purposes. But God has his purposes. What means the unsettled and uneasy truces that leave affairs in such condition that no man can tell where or how soon revolutionary fury may break out of the volcano?—what new and surprising combinations may be formed—while diplomatists are perplexed and Peace-Congresses are an abortion, and the world's hope and heart are aghast? The tides of war roll over lands where Christ's saints were shut up and slaughtered—and the devouring sword may yet return to drink the blood of them who wield it. Certain it is that there will be a day of retribution, when Christ shall come to judge the world.

Even his own people are visited with corrections, and with the sore conviction that is relieved by faith and penitence. But He who fixed the everlasting hills and established his throne upon the floods will confirm the hopes of His people by these illustrations of His power, and His gracious power shall teach the world from rising to setting sun to acknowledge His truth, to fear His name, and to give Him praise forever.

Verses 9 and 13 are a magnificent description of that glad mercy with which the goodness and power of God fill the earth. He replenishes the streams; He pours out the treasures of the clouds; he clothes the pastures with fatness; and valley and hill smile with tillage and fertility.

All this display suggests to us our special exemption from God's three great judgments—*war, pestilence* and *famine*. There are, indeed, among us, ambitious and scheming politicians, ready to plunge us into war, and fanatical extremists, North and South, who would precipitate dissolution. But the sober sense and patriotism of the bulk of our people, under God's overruling care, have thus far defeated the counsels of our crafty Atrithophels. Our trust is in God that it shall ever be thus. With public health and teeming harvests—religious privilege and blessing—a holy Sabbath and a holy Bible, and new proofs of the desire and hath and a holy Bible, and new proofs of the determined spirit of our intelligent people to defend these public and household blessings and bulwarks of religion and liberty, against the insolent demands of aliens and strangers, God has crowned the year with his goodness. Let us not attribute His work to second causes, to agents and instruments. Trust in Him, and do good, and verily we shall be fed. Rejoice before Him with thankfulness. Show gratitude in helping the weary, clothing the naked, and feeding the hungry, and teaching the ignorant, and rescuing the victims. And so let all His goodness lead to repentance, unto eternal life, through the faith of God's dear Son.

SPECIAL TOPICS FOR THANKS.

REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

AMITY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Amity-street Baptist Church was about one-quarter filled yesterday morning. After the customary preliminary services, Dr. WILLIAMS took his text from the 116th Psalm:

"O, what shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me?"

This, he thought, was a fitting question to be asked on an occasion like the present. There was something touching in the spectacle of a community called by their civil magistrate to recognize God's kindness in the year gone by. Above all they ought to be thankful for the existence of God, for even His abdication had been predicted by a French skeptic, who said, "The time has at length arrived when humanity substitutes itself definitively for God." It was a wiser and more practical mind—even that of the victor of Waterloo—that said in one of his three letters from the field of battle: "I have escaped—the finger of Providence was upon me." Providence was the mightiest worker; God was as truly first now, as in the days of the flood. They should remember in the first place national mercies—what God had done for the country as a whole—as a collection of individuals. They should be thankful for the character of the soil, for its agricultural and mineral wealth, for the stores of gold which had been recently discovered on our western shores, and for all the material benefits which God had bestowed in the construction of the earth, and through the instrumentality of man. They should not forget their constitutional and colonial history; how much they were indebted to those whose race is ended: how that God had recently rescued the commerce of the country from destruction, and preserved the Union, despite the tugging at the bonds. Let them hope that God would continue to do for the children as he had done for the fathers.

They had to be thankful for their relations with other nations. How different would it have been had results in Europe and Asia been different? On the part of many Catholics there had been a hope that Britain's rule in India would be broken. How deplorable would have been the result, had that rule been destroyed, and that country closed against Protestant influence, or the Christian missionary? And so in the case of the French interference in the political condition of Italy, had Austria triumphed, the Pope been rendered supreme, and Sardinia no more remained the refuge of the oppressed, or the home of tolerntion, how different the aspect! And in times gone by, had Russia been successful in establishing the Greek Church in Turkey, how could Protestant missions there have been continued? Did not the opening of China and Japan show that God had wrought wonders? True, they had cause for alarm. The extent of pauperism in New-York State was shown to be greater in proportion than that of England or Wales. It could not be denied that this pauperism was imported, for a large proportion of it was native born. Then look at the state of our political parties, the extent of venality and shameless corruption of many of the public men! It could not be disputed that Pagan Rome did not know—did not tolerate so shameful and corrupt a state of venality as in these United States of Christian America. In the nineteenth century is tolerated. It was a lamentable state of facts, which should demand the attention of Christian men. Yet these were evidences of God's grace to us as a nation—the pouring out of God's spirit over the country until it had reached Ireland, Turkey, and far India. God was to be remembered for all these things, among evangelical Christians.

But there were personal mercies to be thankful for, far larger than national mercies—mercies to come, as well as those that were passed. Did any of them despond, and see gloomy prospects in the future, let them see to it that they did not form an unjust judgment of God's mercy. What should they render to God for his mercies? God asked a recompense. When they offered to him the outpourings of a grateful heart, God smiled at the sacrifice, and was well pleased with the affection of the people. They should thank Him for all days of his mercy, render Him spiritual worship, honor Him with their substance in the first offerings of their increase, seek advancement in his graces, help their suffering fellow-men—especially on such a day as this—sustain the Christian Church, and honor its ordinances. What darkness would result were the sun taken from the solar system, and into what incomprehensible despair would the world be plunged were God to be withdrawn! God was willing to be their counselor. Did they ask what they should give to God for national and social blessings? God's first response was, "Give me thy hand." God could make them whole. Let them give themselves up to him, and say, "Speak, Lord, thy servant heareth."

THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, was yesterday well filled, though considerably fewer persons than the ordinary Sabbath congregation were present. The regular service of the Episcopal Church, with additions appropriate to Thanksgiving Day, having been solemnized, the pastor, Rev. Dr. TYNG, preached a sermon on "the relation of the Christian to the World," taking for his text the sixth verse of the second Psalm—"Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill of Zion. The King—the monarch of the kingdom here alluded to—by all prophecy, by all Scripture, was Jesus Christ. This kingdom was the subject of Divine purpose and Divine decree—the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ upon the earth. As such it was a subject appropriate for the day of thanksgiving. The kingdom of Christ upon earth was not the kingdom of man; had no relation thereto: was everywhere presented in hostility to it. The kingdom of Christ and the kingdoms of the world every where manifested actual opposition to each other. The kingdoms of the world were always an organized apostacy, and there was not a government on earth at this day which was consonant with Christianity. God's glorious revelations of redeeming love were suffered, and protected, in more or less public profession, in all Christian countries; but where was the nation on earth that made the word or rule of Christ its law? Britain and America, as nations, might be selected as the most civilized on earth; yet they did not regard the divine authority as the infallible rule of their government. The advance of civilization had been no advance in the acknowledgment of God as the head of all governments, or the principle that God's law should be acknowledged as the only law of human dominion. Was it acknowledged in the Parliament of Great Britain, or the Congress of the United States? In the times of Jonah and Daniel, it was more acknowledged than at the present day. Apostacy rules now in the most renowned nations of the earth. There was a separation, on principle, from God and His Christ, acknowledging no aid in human authority beyond the protection of man in his outward interests. We might survey historic testimony from the first governmental establishment of man on earth. One pervading principle has animated the governments of man, whatever their name; the exclusion, namely, of God from his own world, establishing idolatry, sometimes bearing direct hostility to the Word of God—only acknowledging it where it might be profitable for temporal interests, renouncing everything and anything else. In the present age what do we see in the most enlightened governments? One waging a bloody war on foreign soil for the purposes merely of aggrandizement. Another compelling its officers and subjects to protect and assist idolatry, heathen worship, in India, and in China encouraging the opium trade. Another, existing under a Constitution regarded as the freest yet known to the world, committed to the slavery of man—denying the rights of man to an oppressed race—holding them in perpetual bondage, forgetful that that race was equally with themselves purchased by the redeeming blood of the Son of God! All of them licensing public drunkenness, public licentiousness and public gambling!

We are assembled to-day, proceeded the reverend doctor, under the authority of a proclamation, in which not one syllable—except a word or two at the close—intimates that we are a Christian people. In the proclamation of the Governor of the State, announcing to-day as a day of general Thanksgiving, there is nothing, so far as our character as a religious people is concerned, that would not be equally appropriate in China. If these things are done in the green tree, need we stop to consider what will be done in the dry? or what are the relations of men ministering these principles of Government, to the Ruler on the holy hill of Zion?

In the midst of this organized apostacy, God has set up a kingdom of his own, over which he is to rule forever and break in pieces the combined power of the kings and governors of the world. From the time that the pure theocracy of Israel was broken up and its subjects sent into captivity in Babylon, the people of the living God were scattered, living as individuals among the nations; not of the nations, but among them. For 2,500 years this has been the history of the Church of God and its relation to the governments of men, owning another King than the world acknowledges, with other guidance than the laws and statutes of men. In early Christian times God's people were wandering exiles: in later ages they were sheltered in the valleys of the Alps, or in Western wildernesses or Eastern deserts, while the Apostate Power was sitting in the temple of God claiming his children to death and destruction. The sixteenth century of the Christian era inaugurated a system that gave protection to God's people, but in no kingdom of the world has the Son of God been ruler. Christianity has been tolerated, partially protected and defended, but never in obedience to God, but for the better sustaining human rights and interests. The very principle is avowed that human Governments must not interfere about religion, so long as men do not violate the outward requirements of society. Nothing more is shown towards Christianity than respect for it. And this is the highest civilization upon the earth! The Church of God is still in captivity. The more Governments neglect the authority of God, so much the more do they appear to be esteemed by the world. This Kingdom of Christ is yet in the keeping of individuals alone. The hill of Zion has not yet received the glorious throne. Yet a day is rapidly approaching when the kingdom of the world shall become the Kingdom of God and His Christ, when the King upon the holy hill of Zion shall rule over all the earth. It will happen in His own time, in His own way, by the instrumentality of such as He shall choose, but until that great day shall come the Church of Christ will remain in captivity.

In considering the duties of the Christian towards the world, the reverend Doctor gave several illustrations, the most noticeable of which had reference to the great subject which is agitating the country at the present day—African Slavery. He would not for a moment consent to view it as a domestic institution, or as a local institution, or as a shape of patriarchal servitude, or by any other mild designation used to cover up a hideous sin. He regarded it in his inmost soul as an enormous system of injustice and cruelty; in its political aspect, as a hideous deformity on the nation; viewed in its financial bearing, as a gross and costly waste. Every principle of Christian duty led him to testify against its atrocities. As an American citizen, he had a right to oppose its extension, laboring peacefully to that end, and for its utter abolition. As a Christian he had a right to express his opinion on the subject in every proper shape until on every suitable occasion. He felt that his duty compelled him to regard it as an unrighteous persecution, but it was not his duty to make it the unceasing subject of his pastoral labors, referring to it on all times and occasions. As a Christian it was not his duty to make it the subject of acerbity or denunciation or ribaldrous reproach. As an American citizen he had no right to encourage sectional animosity. He would not do evil that good might come—he would not violate the peace of God and man—would never give his sanction to any violence or tumult, would take no sword but the sword of the spirit. And he could no more justify in others than in himself a violence and bloodshed from which his soul shrank back in abhorrence. He could not be a partaker in other men's sins, even if the object was to give liberty to his enslaved fellow-man. I avow, added the Doctor, precisely what I have admitted, and I stop precisely where I have stated. As a subject of the King of Zion, I must remain always on his side. The day will come when the patient sufferer of wrong will be better than the wrong-doer. Meanwhile, they that take the sword must perish by the sword.

At the close of the sermon a collection for charitable purposes, in accordance with the rule of the Church on Thanksgiving Day, was taken up, and after the benediction the congregation dispersed.

ORDINANCE OF THANKSGIVING.

REV. MANCIUS S. HUTTON, D. D.

CHURCH ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

"Thou shalt observe the feast of Tabernacles seven days, after that thou hast gathered in thy corn and thy wine. And thou shalt rejoice in thy feast, thou and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, and the Levite, the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow that are within thy gates. Seven days shalt thou keep a solemn feast unto the Lord thy God in the place which the Lord shall choose; because the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thine increase, and in all the works of thine hands, therefore thou shalt surely rejoice."—*Deuteronomy, 16th chapter, from 13th to 15th verse.*

The feast of Tabernacles, so called because it was kept under green tents or arbors, was one of the three great festivals in which Israel was obliged to appear before God.

It was celebrated after the harvest, and was designed not only as a memorial of their manner of life while in the wilderness, but to return thanks to God for the fruits of the earth.

The time when this ordinance was to be observed, (when the fruits of the earth had been gathered,) and its design and nature, to return thanks to God by a joyful, national and social partaking of a feast, bring it into close and striking similarity with our annual Thanksgiving Day, and shows us that the free-hearted, uncommanded observance of the day by us cannot but be pleasing in the sight of God.

In endeavoring, then, to aid you in fulfilling the duties of the day, I derive instruction from this ordinance.

First—In the fact of its Divine appointment: We have in this fact that God, who is a spirit, and demands spiritual worship, has, notwithstanding, appointed certain rites and ceremonies—a proof of the value and importance of observing a day of Thanksgiving. We all feel some sense of gratitude for mercies received, but there is a tendency in our minds to forget the Divine hand in relation to regular and constant blessings; hence there can be no question that the most grateful among us will have our grateful impressed and our sense of Divine dependence deepened by a proper performance of the duties of the day. As we recall our mercies—the peace, health, prosperity, &c.—we must feel a warmer sense of gratitude than we would have done had we not been thus summoned before God. But in the fact that God appointed such seasons we have more than a mere proof of the value and propriety of such observances—we have an evidence of the love and regard of God, and of his desire to continue to us our blessings, for both his dealings with the nations and the declarations of his word show that the most certain way of having our blessings continued and increased is to acknowledge and adore the Divine hand: while, on the contrary, forgetfulness of God as surely brings destruction.

Secondly—I find instruction from the duty enjoined in this ordinance. Thou shalt rejoice in thy feast—rejoice in the Lord as the author of all our temporal blessings. From the very nature of creatures, praising God as the author of all his mercies is the creature's highest and noblest condition; hence Heaven is all praise, and God is himself said to be glorified thereby—and the neglect of the duty is spoken of as the most decided mark of an ungodly state.

Thirdly—Instruction may be derived from the mode in which this ordinance was to be observed. *It were to be enjoyed as a festival of gladness.* One of the most serious libels on religion is that it is said to be a thing of gloom and sadness. Religion was designed not to lessen our pleasures, but to sanctify and elevate them. The Jews had many joyous *feasts* among their appointed rites—and the direction of the New Testament is to rejoice always, and to refuse no creature of God, but to receive it with thanksgiving. The next thing to be noticed in the mode of observing this ordinance is its family and social character: "Thou shalt rejoice in thy feast, thou and thy son and thy daughter, and thy man-servant and thy maid-servant." We see in this all that there is of God's regard for the family circle, and of the duty of parents to have their households share in their religious blessings, and the importance of family religion. There yet remains another duty to be mentioned as part of the observance of a Thanksgiving Day, and that is the injunction that the stranger, the fatherless and the widow should be made to share in our rejoicing.

THE INSTITUTIONS YESTERDAY.

THE FESTIVAL AT THE FIVE POINTS.

Thanksgiving was observed in the usual manner, but with more than customary interest, at the benevolent institutions of the Five Points. The appeals for food and other necessary articles were generously responded to by their old friends, and upon the long list of donors, particularly to the Ladies' Mission, were found the names of many strangers, who, for the first time, availed themselves of the luxury of making glad the hearts of the little ones who were there grouped together for shelter, support and education, so that there was an abundance of everything required.

At the House of Industry some three hundred children, composed about equally of the inmates and of the destitute children of the locality, were gathered into the Chapel, where they sang hymns and patriotic songs, and were addressed by MATTHEW HALE SMITH, and others. The tables, which were loaded with everything to tempt the appetite and please the eye of childhood, were spread in the two dining-rooms, and, after the exercises in the Chapel, were eagerly surrounded, each child taking a place, standing. The visitors were so numerous that they filled up the passage-ways and blockaded the doors so that it was difficult to move about. The children, however, paid little attention to the strange but kind faces which everywhere greeted them, but ate with avidity the good things set before them. When they had finished they all marched back to the Chapel at the tap of the drum; the tables were reset, and the parents of the children who were known to be deserving were also invited in, and partook of a good dinner. In this manner some six hundred were bountifully supplied during the afternoon. The remainder of the day and evening was spent in the Chapel. Addresses were delivered by JOSEPH HOXIE, Rev. Mr. PADDOCK, and others, interspersed with singing. At the Five Points Mission, on the opposite side of the way, the children of the Sabbath and day schools entertained their numerous visitors with singing, addresses and recitations, until about 4½ o'clock P. M., when they were conducted to the adjoining hall, where tables were spread for nearly five hundred children. Provision was made, however, for about twelve hundred, who were fed at these tables during the afternoon and evening. Over three hundred dollars in cash was received by the Treasurer. There were numerous volunteer waiters—both of ladies and gentlemen—from among the friends of the Mission.

At the Home for the Friendless there were some fifteen hundred visitors during the day, and rising $400 was realized from donations and the sale of articles. The exercises, which were of an interesting character, consisted of singing, recitations by the children, and addresses by Rev. Mr. HOAG, Rev. J. FOSTER, LUCIUS HARD and others. About fifty thousand copies of the *Advocate* and *Guardian* are now issued monthly from this institution, the entire composition, proof-reading and other labor, excepting the press-work, being performed by girls at the Home.

AT THE ISLANDS.

The appropriations made by the Board of Governors for the purpose, provided the means of an excellent entertainment which was set before the boys on Randall's Island, the inmates of Ward's Island Hospital, and the inmates of the Insane Asylum, all which was enjoyed with infinite gusto by the respective recipients. Govs. BARRINGER and PINCKNEY, with a party of friends, visited the Islands, and enjoyed the day and the dinner with their beneficiaries. The occasion passed off with great pleasure to all concerned.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSE.

The newsboys had a good time on Thanksgiving Day. More than seventy sat down to a dinner of roast-beef and turkey; after which a pile of pies and sweet-cakes was distributed among them, and an ample supply of apples. The walls of the Newsboys' Lodging House were hung with newspapers and appropriate mottoes, among which "Welcome to our Friends—Honesty is the Best Policy," was the most conspicuous. They enjoyed the day and the dinner very much, and were grateful to the friends who had provided it for them.

An unusual number of target companies were out, who left the City at an early hour for their favorite places of rendezvous. Among others was a large company of ship-carpenters from the neighborhood of Dry-Dock, newly formed, who proceeded to Conrad's Park. The weather, however, was too cold to render the amusement agreeable for a lengthy sojourn, and they mostly returned at an early hour, to enjoy their Thanksgiving turkey nearer home.

Stray parties also spent the day in uncomfortable rambles through the neighboring woods, in search of small game, but found little to repay them for their cold fingers and unsatisfactory tramp. The liquor-shops were generally closed, there were very rare cases of intoxication to be seen, and the day was as quiet as a Sabbath. In the evening, the various places of amusement were well patronized, while the more quiet enjoyed the evening in a social re-union after the New-England fashion.

THANKSGIVING ABROAD.

THE DAY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 24.

The time-honored festival of Thanksgiving received universal observance in Boston to-day, as usual. The weather was very pleasant.

THE DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 24.

Thanksgiving Day has been very generally observed by suspension of business. Two Regiments of military paraded, and all places of amusement were thronged this evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Both are fully competent to fill their situations. Can give the most satisfactory reference; have lived two and three years in their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen wish situations; one as cook, and the other as waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; perfectly understand their business, and can come well recommended from their last place; have no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; one who perfectly understands her business, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also pickling and preserving; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH OR iron; understands her business well; has one child, a little girl, and she would take very moderate wages if the child was left with her; could do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; will do all in her power to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverly place.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes the best of soups, bread, cakes, pies, jellies and preserves; would assist to wash and iron; can give the best of City reference; is careful, attentive and obliging. Call from 10 till 3 o'clock, at No. 129 Waverly-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST CAPABLE, faithful servant, highly recommended; is a very excellent cook and a most superior washer and ironer, perfectly trustworthy, obliging and neat, and an economical girl in the kitchen; no objection to do housework for a small family. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' dresses and children's clothing, in all their branches, and all kinds of family sewing; will work out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. City references. Call at No. 353 East 10th-st., in the trimming store.

WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; has no objection to City or country. The best of reference from her last place. Also, a laundress. Call, for two days, at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st., Room 15.

WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit, embroider, &c.; no objections to see to children; is willing and obliging and well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 178 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a private family as first-rate cook; understands her business perfectly; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family; can cook, wash and iron; best of reference given. Apply at No. 89 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE COUNTRY, by a genuine Yankee girl, to do general housework; understands all kinds of baking, &c. Address E. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, private waiter, in a private family; can produce satisfactory reference from private service; is single. Address J. M. K., at W. E. A. Kent's grocery store, No. 716 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a young man, having five years' reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address D. P., No. 86 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor, for three days.

UN FRANCAIS.—D'UNE FAMILLE RESPECTable, ayant reçu une bonne éducation, qui désire, et, possédant les meilleures recommendations, désire se placer chez une famille, (butler or waiter.) Il connaît parfaitement bien son service. S'adresser a FRENCH, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, who attends Sunday School, is wanted in the publishing office of a religious newspaper. Address Box No. 2,397 New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—LADIES' AND gentlemen's heavy gold hunting Watches and chatelaine Chains, by the best English and Swiss makers, for sale to pay advances at half their cost. Also, one diamond cross with 32 stones. Advance on diamonds watches, &c. J. H. BARRINGER,
No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FAMILY Horse, 16¾ hands high, dark-brown, bob tail, fast trotter, very kind and gentle every way; will stand well any harness; would be a very desirable horse for a family or a physician; has always been used as such; sold only for want of use. Lowest price, $125.
BROWN & SMITH, Livery Stables, 120 East 23d-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOVEMBER, 1859.

GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS,
AT
NOS. 26 AND 28 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.

THE WARISUTTAS.

These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of

KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.

The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291
Are selling off their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS
At Reduced Prices,
As they remove from their present location about May, 1860.
ALL CUT GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
291 BROADWAY, 291
NEW-YORK.

500 DOUBLE-SKIRT SILK ROBES,
Reduced from $45 to $30.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

500 RICH TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Reduced from $35 to $25.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

200 RICH THREE-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Reduced from $25 to $16 50.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No 301 Grand-st.

800 RICH DRESS-PATTERNS SILK,
Reduced from $15 to $12.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

50 PIECES RICH FRENCH MERINOS,
Reduced from $1 to 69 cents.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

2.000 YARDS RICH PARIS DELAINES,
(ALL WOOL.)
Reduced from 5s. 6d. to 3s. 6d per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand st.

15.000 YDS. RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES,
(FRENCH.)
Reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

5.000 YARDS OTTOMAN VELOURS,
Reduced from $1 50 to $1.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

5 CASES "NEW-YORK MILLS" PRINTS,
Reduced from 12 cents to 6¼ cents.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

500 FINE CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
Reduced from $12 to $8.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.

Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 50c. per yard.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. C. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL, SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH PARISIAN DELAINES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices.
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AND LARGE SALE OF GRAFTED ORANGE, LEMON AND CITRON TREES;

ALSO, CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, OF UNUSUAL SIZE AND BEAUTY.

W. A. CARTER will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, in Coffee House Slip-square, foot of Wall-st., the finest collection of lemon, orange and citron fruit trees, also camellia japonicas, ever offered to the public.

There are large standard plants for green-houses, and smaller ones for parlors. The trees were imported from Italy and Havana by John W. Reynolds [Florist, South 7th-st., Williamsburgh fifteen years since. They are all grafted trees, and very hardy; will stand the climate till severe frosts, when they can be put into a cellar or cold room, and will blossom and fruit earlier, if kept in a room with a southern exposure, they will flower and fruit the whole year.

CATALOGUES now ready, at No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

Parties residing out of town can have them carefully packed by an experienced florist, at a trifling expense, to be transported in perfect condition.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SALE OF FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 119 Broadway,

Will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, A LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND SEASONABLE STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also,

Sale of FINE EMBROIDERIES, comprising an Entire Invoice, just landed, and never exhibited for sale in this market. There will be found full lines of neat, choice styles, selected for present retail sales, and provably the most desirable line that will be offered this season.

FURS,

100 lots Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c.

Also,

To Fur Manufacturers:

200 FUR SEAL SKINS, OF VERY HIGH COST, and to be sold without reserve.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

THIRD DAY.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

THE GREAT TEA-KETTLE SALE.

DAVID SCOTT will sell,

On SATURDAY, at No. 534 Broadway, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., continuation sale of entire stock of housekeeper's furnishing goods. The catalogue begins on Saturday morning with Knights' fine table cutlery, pearl handle table knives in cases, silver-plated forks and spoons, German silver goods, kitchen utensils, tea trays, &c. A grand chance for families and the trade to supply with first-class goods.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, on THIS DAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 534 Broadway, a full stock of fire sets, table cutlery, finest plated ware, tea sets, waiters, urns, forks, spoons, &c., fine Japan tea-trays, block tin ware, fine Britannia iron furniture, confectioners' moulds, tin ware, pots, kettles, fixtures of store, signs, &c. The sale will be continued every business day at same hour until the entire catalogue is gone through. The goods being all first class, presents a rare chance for dealers and families to lay in a supply.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS SALE—a valuable pair of horses about 15¾ hands high, (switch tails,) one is a small horse, the other a bay mare about 8 or 9 years old, have been driven together for two years past, match in gait and very stylish; also, a double harness, made to order by one of the best City makers; also, a family coupee, has four seats besides the driver's glass windows, &c., and is in fine condition, made to order for private use, can be seen in front of the door as above, in front of our store; they are to be sold without reserve; a young bay saddle horse, 5 or 6 years old, a very stylish horse, although young, of great promise; an elegant plain four quarter coach, nearly new, used but a few times, and built by one of our best City makers, sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for it.

ADRIAN B. MULLER Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE BROOME ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN B. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the directions of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, known as No. 488 Broome-st., north side, near Wooster-st. Lot 18 feet 9 inches in width, by 75 feet in depth.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY B. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, mahogany centre tables, rosewood sofa, elegant gilt frame pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lace window curtains, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, rosewood sewing chairs, gilt marble-top centre table, hair mattresses, blankets, pillows, and bolsters, Chinaware, crockery, glassware, and kitchen ware. Also, 250 French glass shades in good order.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—This TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10¾ o'clock, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 Williams-st., a fine collection of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, iris, crocus, crown imperials, lilies, &c. Gardeners and those in want attend. 10 cases.

WM. WITTERS Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire furniture, &c., of a large house.—Carpets, oil-cloths, centre-tables, bedsteads, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, wagons, sleighs, &c.

MEDICAL.

QUERUS COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERUS PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 145 6th-av., and all respectable druggists. PUSCELL, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are used without interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Price in colored plates, Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 4510 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all advertised, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $5. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them. All ladies in certain situations, use No. 483 Broadway, next door to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 250 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The authorized edition for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

LADIES' RETREAT.—MRS. BYRNES, PHYSIcian and Accoucheur, No. 168 Thomas-st., between Houston and Bleecker, attends confinements; treats all diseases of women and children. Convenient rooms during treatment. Ladies attended at their own residences, if desired.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 120 Crosby-st.) hours, 10 to 2 and 6 to 9. Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the Intense Itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Solid wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 Williamst., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A** coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secure.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $90.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On MONDAY, Dec. 5,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

BALTIC,

A. B. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

W. F. LAPPINGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

Send or call for circular.

TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail-Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $8.

The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MCKAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COGER, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship ARAGO, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on those dates.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the sewing machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct to MACHINE, Box 2,500 Post-Office, with full address and references.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the building. HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 322 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE LOW—THE LUMBER, FIXTURES, and good-will of a carpenter joining business of 20 years' standing, at present successful operation in the lower part of the City. Address J. R. W., Box No. 249 Post-office.

A STEAM GRIST-MILL FOR SALE.—ENgine of 25-horse power; also a dwelling-house, with ten acres of land, located 20 miles from New-York, easy of access by railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.

A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,

in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee on Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1878, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the Atlantic Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MANQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

$50,000 WANTED—FOR WHICH A BOND AND mortgage will be given on a four-story brick building, cost $16 000, and $10,000 of insurance will be transferred; leased ground, 42 years and renewals. For particulars apply to J. H. GREGORY, No. 187 Greenwich-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NOV. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL FLETCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BILLS 60 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCK.—THE BOOKS FOR transferring Illinois State Stocks are now open at No. 40 Exchange-place. E. BEMENT, Transfer Agent.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. WAYDOCK, Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New-York, on the 8th inst., PHILO HURD, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.

The Company takes pleasure in informing the public that it has already realized a handsome surplus, and respectfully solicits a portion of the patronage of the public.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.

JNO. K. GAFLEY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre-sts.
For Croton Falls—2 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3 40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:40 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Passenger trains leave pier 2 foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Carmedaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Extra trips leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7.15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 10th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6.40 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie 7.30 A. M. and 12.20 and 3.20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6.15 and 10.10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $1. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Sag Harbor at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 9 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2 20 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as B. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) O. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. O. T. WM. H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85
East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch and others.

Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS'
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 628 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

FIRST PREMIUM, 1859—AWARDED TO BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD, by the American Institute, for the best Piano-fortes on account of their power, even regulation, and especially for the quality and sweetness of their tones. Our instruments are warranted to stand in tune equal to any that are made. Warerooms and Manufactory 153 Grand-st., corner of Baxter.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 339 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO FORTE MANufacturer, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Piano, warranted for 5 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Soft Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the Hall.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.

CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS

Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Bodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.

Private, family or school classes attended.

Circulars at either Academy.

MR. CHARAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 54 East 13th-st. The Tuesday and Friday class for Misses and Masters will commence Nov. 22 inst., at 3½ P. M. Pupils received at all times. On Wednesday and Saturday at 3½ P. M. Punctual attendance and early application desirable. First Soiree on Thursday, Dec. 1st. C.'s present pupils and those of last season are invited to attend. Circulars at the Academy.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 16 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

REMINISCENSES OF RUFUS CHOATE. By Hon. EDWARD G. PARKER. Crown 8vo., 122 pages. With steel portraits. Cloth, price $1 50.

The great fame of Mr. CHOATE, as an advocate, gives an interest to all his habits of thought, expression and labor.

Mr. PARKER, in his introduction, says:

"At the close of the studies of college and the Dane Law School (to Mr. CHOATE) took me into his office, and for that time on I saw him almost daily till the close of his life.

How fascinating and endearing he was in youth, I need not say, and for that reason, unless from his unpretentious and natural eloquence, I observed and studied him every day of my life for ten years. During those years many a student passed and left the office, I have listened to his conversations, not less fascinating than instructive. And to deepen the impression of his thoughts and suggestions, *they were always committed to paper on returning home.*"

The New-York *Times* says:

"He can know him well only and appreciated him fully. Without attempting a biography, he has given us what is even more interesting—memoranda of his life, records of his conversations, notes of his legal arguments, with traits of his personal character and

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CIRCASSIAN AT ST. JOHNS.

Close of the Conference at Zurich---Three Treaties Signed.

DISCONTENT IN ITALY.

Reported Submission of Morocco to the Demands of Spain.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Circassian*, Capt. CAMPBELL, from Galway on Saturday, Nov. 12, arrived here at 11 o'clock, last night.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool Nov. 11.

The steamer *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton Nov. 12.

THE CONFERENCE OF ZURICH.

THE TREATIES SIGNED—ENGLAND AND THE CONGRESS

The three treaties were finally signed at Zurich on the 10th, and the plenipotentiaries would all leave on the 12th. It was said that Austria had consented to take 102,800,000 francs from France, instead of the 104,000,000, previously demanded.

The *Moniteur*, in announcing the signature of the treaties, says that France and Austria agree to promote the meeting of a Congress.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, said that no formal proposition had yet been made to England for a Congress; when one should be received, Ministers would deliberate on its acceptance, on the understanding that the Italians are not to be coerced.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two war steamers and four gun-boats had left England for China.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France had lost nearly 19,000,000 francs in cash during the month.

The Paris Bourse was firm, the Rentes closing at 70f. 15c.

The *Constitutionnel* exhorts the Italians to moderation and patience.

ITALY.

Tuscany has followed the example of the other States of Central Italy, and conferred the regency on the Prince of Carignan.

The King of Sardinia, under pressure from France, refused to grant CARIGNAN permission to accept the Regency.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Affairs between Spain and Morocco were unchanged, though it was reported that the Sultan of Morocco had empowered his brother to grant the demands of Spain.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mails of Oct. 6, and Hong Kong, of Sept. 28, had reached England.

The ratification of the American Treaty had produced no change in commercial affairs in China.

Mr. WARD, the American Minister, had gone to Japan.

The Russians had a large naval force at Jeddo, and it was feared that trouble would arise, owing to the murder of three Russians by the Japanese.

LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The Paris Bourse closed on Friday with unchanged prices.

The *Moniteur* has an article regretting the action of the Italians relative to the Regency.

The Moors have commenced attacking Ceuta.

POSTCRIPT---Half-past 4 A. M.

Arrival of the Vigo at this Port.

The screw-steamship *Vigo*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which sailed from Liverpool at 10½ A. M., on the 9th inst., and from Queenstown on the following day, arrived here at 2½ o'clock this morning.

The news had been to some trifling extent anticipated by the *Circassian*, and the details are of interest.

The steamer *Indian*, for Portland, left Liverpool an hour in advance of the *Vigo*.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 10:15 on the morning of the 6th inst.

The *Canada* not having touched at Queenstown till mid-day on the 7th inst., the news by this arrival is barely two days later than that received by the *Canada*.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The Plenipotentiaries had held frequent conferences, and an announcement that their labors had terminated with the signing of the various treaties was looked for at any moment.

The Paris telegram of the 7th, to the London *Morning Post*, says: "The three treaties are drawn up, but at the moment of signing them a question was raised by the Austrian Plenipotentaries which rendered references necessary. The Congress will follow very closely upon the Conferences. It will probably be held at Paris."

A Zurich dispatch of the 7th says that in consequence of a fresh incident having occurred in the settlement of the financial question, the signing of the treaties had been postponed for several days. A still later dispatch (8th) explains that the signature has been delayed by Austria claiming payment of the forty millions of florins due by France on account of Piedmont in Conventions munzs, instead of the new Austrian currency.

THE PROJECTED CONGRESS.

It is now asserted that the statement that England and France had settled the basis of the proposed Congress, is at least premature.

A Berlin dispatch of the 6th says it was reported there, on reliable authority, that at the interview held at Breslau the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia determined not to consent to a revision of the treaties of 1815, nor to take part in any Congress in which England would not be represented—the last resolution being proposed by Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather continued very stormy, and severe gales had again proved most disastrous to shipping off the coasts. Many vessels, with their entire crews, had been lost, and the mail-packet service with the Continent had been greatly impeded. The American ship *William Penn*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth on the 6th, leaky and with loss of sails, &c. Fears had been entertained for the ship *St. Nicholas*, bound from Havre for New-York, as nothing was heard of her for several days after she had been seen in the channel putting back dismasted. On the 5th, however, she put into Portland.

The British ship *Nelens*, from Mauritius, with the cargo of seeds and jute, which was transferred to her from the American ship *John Quincy Adams*, (condemned,) was lost off the Isle of Wight. Crew saved.

A Bristol pilot, who was on Lundy Island on the 3d of November, reports six large ships wrecked there during the previous gales. Names unknown. The crews all perished. The Island was covered with wrecks.

The British ship *Ringdove*, from Ardrossan for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 15th of October. Crew saved and landed at Queenstown.

The Board of Trade had directed an official inquiry into the loss of the *Royal Charter*. A complete list of the passengers by that ill-fated vessel had been received by mail from Australia.

The ship *Tyrol*, bound from Sulina to Liverpool, was lost on a sand-bank at the entrance of the Mersey, during the night of the 7th, and all on board—supposed to have numbered from 20 to 30 persons, including a pilot—were drowned.

An influential deputation had waited upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL for the purpose of presenting a memorial relative to the case of the boy MORTARA. Lord JOHN, in his reply, denounced the offence which had been committed, but in view of the difficulties which always surrounded interference with the laws of foreign nations, he considered that it would be useless for the British Government to make any representations to the Papal authorities on the subject. He would, however, place the statement of the deputation before his colleagues in the Cabinet.

The Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia, had arrived in England on a visit to Queen VICTORIA.

The London *Times* editorially criticises the *Great Eastern*, and throws great doubts on her being able to fulfill all that has been promised for her. The vessel is pronounced defective in propelling power.

The official correspondence between England and Spain is published in the London *Gazette*. Spain declares that she will not continue to hold Tangiers or any part of the Morocco Coast that will give her a superiority that would be dangerous to the navigation of the Straits, after a treaty of peace is signed.

FRANCE.

Preparation in France for the Chinese expedition continue with great activity. One authority says that 8,000 men will probably take their departure during the last fortnight in December. It is understood that the French and English Governments, which for a moment differed in opinion as to the scale of the joint expedition to China, are now in complete accord, and that the general military basis of their cooperation has been agreed on.

A European force, larger than any that has yet been seen in China, and equal to any service that may be required of it, will appear in the Pei-ho in the Spring.

A French legitimist journal at Angers had received a warning for having endeavored, by insulting allusions, to throw suspicion upon the expressed intentions of the Emperor in regard to the Pope.

It is re-asserted that the French forces on the Morocco frontiers were being decimated by Cholera. Gen. JUSUF and a Col. of Zouaves are reported dead, making in all six superior officers who have fallen victims to the disease.

The Paris Flour market was quiet but steady. Wheat also had undergone no change. Old wines were advancing in price in all the French markets. Spirits were stationary and had apparently reached their highest point.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and Rentes had advanced to 70.5, closing steady.

The Emperor arrived at Paris on the 8th from Compiegne, and visited the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia.

ITALY.

The Assemblies of the revolutionized States of Central Italy had all been convened. Some important step was in contemplation. According to one report, the Regency of King VICTOR EMANUEL himself will be proposed, and the Assemblies will ask him for direct assistance. On other authority, the regency will be conferred on Prince CARIGNAN.

The substance of the reply of King VICTOR EMANUEL to the Emperor's letter is reported to be to this effect: That if the Emperor of the French is bound by the convention of Villafranca, the King of Sardinia is also bound by the wishes of his people.

The *Dritto* of Turin announces that the greater part of the Piedmontese loan had been subscribed for by the first banking houses of Turin, Genoa, Parma, Modena, Leghorn, Florence and Bologna. The trading community of Milan had subscribed 26,000,000 francs.

The correspondent of the *Times* in Tuscany insists that it is the obvious combined drift of France and Austria absolutely and completely to destroy the real strength and influence of the *prestige* of Piedmont and her King, and thus to give the death-blow to the national aspirations of Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says it was rumored that the Papal Government had requested France to occupy with French troops those portions of the Roman States which have thrown off the temporal authority of Pope Pius IX.

LATEST.

Dispatches from Bologna, Parma and Modena, dated the 7th inst., state that the National Assemblies, in session at those places, had each and all voted the Regency of Prince CARISSIAN, and had invested him with full powers. A similar proposition was pending in the Tuscan Legislature, and was expected to be adopted the day the steamer sailed.

One version of VICTOR EMANUEL'S response to the Emperor NAPOLEON'S letter, is that he tells the Emperor he cannot adhere in the Congress to the policy of France, touching the restoration of the deposed dynasties, but he will promise not to give any armed aid to Central Italy, as long as there is no military intervention there by any other power.

SPAIN.

There is a vague report that a mutiny has broken out among the Spanish troops collected at Algesiras, but it lacks confirmation.

An official decree appoints General O'DONNELL Commander-in-chief of the expedition to Morocco; and a Madrid dispatch of the 7th says that he would positively leave there that evening, and that offensive operations would commence immediately.

It is stated that a Moorish gunboat was captured by a Spanish steamer at the mouth of the river Tetuan, after a sharp engagement.

There was an expectation that both Spain and Portugal would admit corn, duty free.

GERMANY.

The Chamber of Deputies of Cassel had, by a vote of 38 to 5, passed a resolution in favor of the reestablishment of the Constitution of 1831, but the Elector refused to receive the address upon the subject. It was supposed that the Chamber would then pass a resolution to forward an address to the Federal Diet.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of October 12th, had reached England, but the papers and correspondence furnish little additional news of interest.

The Expedition from Bombay against the piratical Waghers had been successful. The forts and island of Beyt were stormed on the 7th of October. The enemy made a stout resistance. The British loss was 2 officers and 22 men killed and 2 officers and 35 men wounded.

The 67th regiment had quitted Calcutta for Hong Kong.

Commercial news anticipated by telegraph.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mail, of September 17, had arrived in England, but there is little news of importance additional to that anticipated by telegraph. The news of the peace had reached Australia, but there was little confidence in its continuance, and measures for the defence of the colony, already commenced, were to be carried out. Six vessels of war, varying from 6 to 26 guns, are to be stationed in the various ports, and forts, batteries and martello towers are to be erected at various points. Large supplies of arms, Armstrong guns, &c., had been ordered from England.

Stocks of imported goods were accumulating, and sales were extremely dull.

The shipments of gold to date, were about 600,000 ounces short of the same period last year.

Passengers.

In steamship Vigo, from Liverpool—Messrs. S. D. Shaw, Fanfarnot, and 2 ladies, Thomas Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Matier, Mrs. Bent, Miss and Master Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Bent and infant, Miss Couzens, Mrs. Cumming, Mrs. R. Sword, Mrs. H. K. Foster, Miss E. Andrews, Mr. W. M. Smith and son, John Marnders, Mrs. Cross, W. H. Glover, T. W. Richardson, E. W. Wiswell, Rev. T. Bourne, F. Sanches Aldans, son, wife and 2 children, two Misses Hannay, H. W. Rickers, J. Phillips, Rev. C. W. Adams, Mr. Mrs. Wrightmen, Miss Lee—and 109 in the steerage.

Commercial News by the Circassian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 49,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and 6,000 by exporters. The market had a declining tendency and prices were partially ⅛d. lower. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet, at the following authorised quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7⅞d. Middling Mobile....7⅛d.
Middling Orleans....7⅛d. Fair Uplands.....7⅞d.
Fair Mobile.....7⅞d. Middling Uplands...6⅞d.

The stock in port was estimated at 430,000 bales, of which 295,000 were American.

Some authorities say that prices were easier, but not quotably changed.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm and prices closed with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market was firm, and all qualities were slightly higher. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR quiet and bolders demanding an advance of 1s. WHEAT firm, and 4d.@5d. higher. CORN buoyant and advanced 1s.@1s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool PROVISION market was dull. BEEF was heavy for old, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market at a reduction. PORK quiet but firmer for common. BACON steady, and new wanted. LARD steady at 57s.@59s. TALLOW—PRIME easier but quotations unchanged; Butchers' 58s. 6d.@59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes Pot ASHES steady at 27s. 6d.; Pearls steady at 27s. 9d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE firm; ordinary Carolina, 21s. RANK dull; Philadelphia, 8s. 6d.@13s. FISH OILS—AN average business at unchanged rates. COD OIL, £30. LINSEED OIL steady at 27s. 6d.@28s. 3d. RESIN steady; Common, 4s. 2d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s. TEA declined 1d.@1½d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London MONEY market was unchanged with a good demand.

CONSOLS closed on the 11th at 96⅜@96⅝ for money, and 96⅜@96½ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks was dull, but rates were unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Havre market for the week were 11,000 bales, besides large sales to arrive. Prices 1@2 francs higher. Stock 30,000 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 115 francs; do. *Bas*, 108 francs.

LATEST MARKETS.

[*By Telegraph to Galway.*]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The sales of COTTON to-day are 7,000 bales. The market closes dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged and steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

PRODUCE unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 12—noon.

Consols, 96⅜@96⅝ for account.

Baring's Circular quotes: BREADSTUFFS tending upwards; IRON dull at £5 10s. for both rails and bars; SUGAR steady; COFFEE steady; RICE heavy; TEA declined 1d.@1½d.; common Congou, 1s. 3½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s. 3d.@35s. TALLOW, 56s. @56s. 6d. The WOOL sales are progressing, and prices are generally ½d.@1d. higher.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Victoria Bridge.

PASSAGE OF THE FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 24.

The first train, consisting of engines and a single car, having on board about fifty persons, ran over the Victoria Bridge this afternoon. The time occupied on the passage was about twelve and a half minutes. Among the passengers were Messrs. CARTIER, A. M. Ross, Chief Engineer of Bridge, and Mr. BLACKWELL, Managing Director, and several other Directors of the Grand Trunk Railroad. Two of the tubes are not quite finished, but the bridge is expected to be fully completed and thrown open to the public and for traffic, by the middle of December.

Fugitive Slave Case in Indiana.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, Nov. 21.

A descent was made to-day on the premises of ALFRED COX, a colored man in this city, to arrest a fugitive slave supposed to be concealed there. The slave was not found, but a large number of pikes were discovered in the cellar. COX has been seen frequently in consultation with a man by the name of BROWN. Neither has been arrested.

The Wreck of the Indian.

SACKVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 24—7:30 P. M.

Nothing further has been heard yet from the wreck of the *Indian*. Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART has kindly given the Agent of the Associated Press at Halifax a passage in the war-steamer *Gladiator* to the scene of the disaster.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency; Middling firm at 10¾c.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

LAST TUESDAY IN CHARLESTOWN.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT AND PERIL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Yesterday was another bustling day in this village, now the centre of excitement, and although no actual or probable demonstration was made against the peace, the dignity, and the honor of the glorious old Commonwealth, yet there were men enough to have repelled an assault of the most formidable character.

Gov. WISE, accompanied by his staff, a good-looking but inexperienced body of officers, left in the morning train for Harper's Ferry, where he remained until to-day. Before leaving, he made known the contents of a dispatch received by him from Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, in which that official tendered the services of 10,000 men, and also offering to station a guard along the dividing line between the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gov. WISE, in his reply, thanked him for the kind offer of help, but is still confident that Virginia will be able to maintain her honor in any emergency.

The scene at the depot on the departure of the Governor and his staff, was quite exciting, a large number of military and citizens being in attendance. Besides the Governor and his staff, a number of prominent gentlemen took the cars, amongst them Senator MASON, Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, Hon. DANIEL C. DEJARNETTE, Member of Congress elect from the Richmond District, and Hon. A. R. BOTELER.

Nothing of interest transpired during the morning. Acting-Col. WYATT M. ELLIOTT visited each company belonging to the First Regiment, and read them the rules governing officers and soldiers in the United States army, informing them at the same time he would exact strict obedience to them. He also addressed them a few appropriate remarks, telling them the eye of the country was upon them, and that it was at least possible they might have to undergo arduous and perilous duty. He felt sure that the First Regiment would do honor to itself and Virginia, and if our venerated old Commonwealth should be invaded, they would wipe out the stain attempted to be placed upon them.

The remainder of the day until four o'clock in the afternoon was occupied by the soldiers in various amusements. Some would form a ground and lofty tumble; others would attempt ancient and modern dramatists; others would add to their own and the citizens' pleasure by singing choice musical selections in a manner infinitely amusing, if not on scientific musical principles. Again a number would gather around the wagon of the daguerreotype man, and have their "phizes" taken for the dear ones they had left behind them. Another party formed a regular coillion in their barracks, and had a gay time generally. All seemed gratified that permission had been granted them to stay, and appeared perfectly at home. At four o'clock a dress parade of the First Regiment took place, much to the gratification of the citizens, after which they were dismissed and wandered about in various directions, none seeming to apprehend an attack.

Sentinels were posted at 6 o'clock, after which time it is impossible to pass the outposts without the countersign. Gov. WISE, whilst on his way out to Mr. HUNTER'S, on Monday night, was hailed, and had to remain with the sentinel some time before he could pass, although the man knew him well. A great many citizens grumble at this, as they argue, needless precaution, but the men only obey orders.

About 9 o'clock last night an alarm was sounded through our streets, the sentinel on one of the outposts having fired his gun. Military orders were sounded from one end of the town to the other, and the panic among women and children, and indeed among some of the men, whose nervous systems have become much disordered by late events, was very great, and window shutters were closed and lights extinguished in a shorter space of time than is usually the case among our people. The cavalry companies, armed with old rusty swords, which looked as if they had not been polished for centuries, formed in the western section of the town, and really frightened a great many people by their unearthly yells. On inquiry as to the cause of such consternation, I was informed by one gentleman that the sentinel had mistaken a post for an enemy, while another friend informed me that it was a cow quietly grazing by the roadside that had excited the suspicions of the vigilant sentinel. The cow not coming to a halt, vigilant sentinel blazed away, but did not hurt the cow much.

The fears of our people having been once more quieted, a large number sought their homes and embraced that "sweet restorer, balmy sleep," which has been much interrupted for a few nights. But they were again aroused about 2 o'clock in the morning by the firing of guns. A sentinel from the outskirts of the town reported he had been shot at, at three times by the same number of men, and that, too, after giving them the command to halt. Scouts were immediately sent out, but nothing in the shape of a man could be found where reported. Whether it was really three men or three goats the sentinel saw will probably be determined to-day.

These constant alarms and the lack of discipline among the military, are beginning to be regarded as serious evils, and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken to prevent them in future.

THE PANIC IN THE SOUTHERN COTNTIES.

A NEW VOLUNTEER COMPANY FORMING—DISGUST AT PATROL DUTY—NEW ALARMS—DISAPPOINTMENT AT NORTHERN INDIFFERENCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

The call of Gov. WISE upon troops here for the protection of Charlestown, is spoken of in terms of approbation by many, while others consider it to have been altogether unnecessary, as it will be, unless it may give them a little active exercise, by way of preparing them for the duy of Invasion, and to take their stand in defence of Southern Rights. Not feeling sufficiently safe with the military forces now left in the city, a movement has suddenly been made for the enrollment of a new Volunteer Company. Twenty-three men have subscribed their names, and the prospect is that thirty or forty more will swell the number to a very respectable organization. They intend to arm themselves with SHARPS's rifles, although many timid citizens question the policy of allowing amateur soldiers to use such instruments. While the citizens generally approve of organizing a stronger volunteer military force, they deprecate the idea of being subjected to patrol duty themselves.

The fears of the people have been greatly excited. Frightened as they were, when the first rumor of the advance of an invading force reached them, the departure of the volunteer companies only excited them still more; and when fathers, husbands, and brothers were seen patroling the streets, under arms, at all hours of night and day, the panic rose to a still greater height. The few who had not lost their cool judgment, condemned such a public display, as being too well calculated to feed excitement, which ought, on the contrary, to be allayed by all possible means. The history of NAT. TURNER'S famous insurrection at Southampton, which is not far from this city, is repeated with all its bloody details, as if the occurrence had only taken place a few months ago. So near the scene of NAT'S brief, but awful career, the people are prepared to believe and fear anything that comes to them about the intentions of rescuers, however absurd it may be.

The announcement that a portion of the troops which went from here to Charleston have been ordered to return has been received very gladly. The patrolmen are specially anxious for the volunteers' return, in order that they may be relieved from their unpleasant duties. Two large field-pieces have been kept in readiness for service since Sunday should they be needed. The only alarm of any moment occurred a night or two ago, when those living across the river were thrown into consternation by voices and noises which sounded alarming. Upon making investigation, it was ascertained that all the noise was nothing more than the hilarity and boisterousness of two darkies who had imbibed a little too much cheap whisky in the Pocahontas suburb.

As soon as any of these little alarms pass away, the dispassionate portion of the people feel mortified that such a state of things should exist. They are conscious that there must be a weakness somewhere, else the public mind would not yield so foolishly. Already they are anxious to have the patrol force dismissed, and many wish that Old BROWN was hung, and this uneasy state of excitement ended. There is much disappointment at the absence of sympathy in and quarters where it was expected that it would exist. The people complain bitterly of the indifference manifested with reference to their distress by the conservative Press of the North. They looked toward the large cities in the Free States for comfort, and the leading paper here, the *Express*, names only three papers in all New-York that have reproved the attempt to incite servile insurrection in Virginia, and to overthrow the National Government. The result of the late elections in the Northern States has also been far from pleasing. They declare that that they cannot understand the sentiment which seems to exist at the North. Apparently it is expressive of a steady, unbroken antagonism towards the institution which is inseparably interwoven with their social system. They are astounded that the mass of merchants and professional men and manufacturers do not come out unequivocally and denounce such men as BROWN, BENJAMIN, GIDDINGS and others. They are unwilling, even in spite of the sympathy expressed for the convicts at Charlestown, to believe that a majority of Northerners indorse the acts, or follow the incendiary teachings of these men. With feelings more of sorrow than of anger, some assert that in time to come the conservatives of the Free States will regret that they did not take efficient measures to put down this Anti-Slavery sentiment; for, say they, it will inevitably lead to a dissolution of the Union, certainly within a year.

Just at the present exciting time one half of the population here would ask for disunion. Others say "Not yet, we'll see this thing through first, and then if we can't make them respect our rights, we'll go in for a Southern Confederacy."

A great many say BROWN ought never to have been tried, but that the whole party should have been shot down, as was THOMPSON, without trial or jury. Such a course, it is thought, would have prevented the alarm and consternation which has followed. Others think the papers ought not to have published so many particulars, and such inflammatory articles on the subject, many of which are read not only by the whites, but by the blacks, free and slaves, upon whom they cannot possibly have any good effect. Among all classes and conditions the subject is discussed, although efforts are made to keep the details, as much as possible, from the slaves. Even those who admired BROWN'S brave qualities at first, and who would gladly have favored a commutation of the death sentence, now feel that it is expedient that the whole party should die. They think that nothing less than an ignominious death can satisfy the extremists, or put a check upon Abolitionism. SYCAMORE.

INSURRECTION THREATENED IN KENTUCKY.

THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE IN DANGER.

The Louisville *Courier* of Tuesday says that the citizens of Frankfort, the capital of the State, and Versailles, in Woodford County, have been excited for some days, but by no means alarmed, at a report of a threatened rising of the negroes in those counties.

On Saturday, a dispatch from Harper's Ferry, Va., advised the Mayor of Frankfort that the negroes, at the instigation of some white scoundrels, designed an attack on that city and Versailles; and when these places fell, it was their intention to devastate the country around.

The information was obtained through an intercepted letter from an Abolitionist named DAY, addressed to Ossawatomie BROWN. The intelligence was so direct and of such an alarming character, that Mr. HUNTER, the prosecuting attorney at Charlestown, Va., deemed it his duty to advise the authorities in Frankfort as above.

Immediately on its reception the Mayor of Frankfort called the Trustees together, to devise means to avert such a calamity. Precautionary measures were taken in that city and also in Versailles, by appointing an extra police force and patrols for each district in the counties. The new military company organized last week in Versailles, were ready to respond with alacrity at the first sound of the tocsin of war.

This Abolitionist DAY has been connected with the notorious DELIA WEBSTER, who was once in the Kentucky penitentiary for running off negroes. He was driven away from Trimble County some years ago for his negro stealing propensities, if he is caught on this side of the river again we reckon he will be hung. He deserves it.

MORE REVELATIONS THREATENED.

HOW THE INSURRECTION ORIGINATED IN KANSAS.

The following communication, which appears in the Lawrence (Kansas) *Herald of Freedom*, threatens further developments of the John Brown plot:

By your statements made in an editorial in March last, and, subsequently, in a late leader, it appears that "the whole plan of an insurrection was developed to you in the summer of 1856, while you were held at Lecompton for treason." Your extract from Redpath's "Roving Editor" shows that you were better posted than your enemies gave you credit for; and the late developments at Harper's Ferry has revealed that portion of the plot before in doubt. You have shown that Conway, Cook, Realf, Redpath, and that whole class of politicians acted with and seemed to indorse each other.

And, then, in regard to those boxes. The facts in relation to them have come into my possession in such a way that I cannot be as explicit as I desire, but the time may not be distant when I can be. There *certainly* is something pertaining to them which the public have a right to have explained.

Now I undertake to say that Mr. Conway has been in correspondence with old JOHN BROWN since he has been in the East; yea, more, that he has sent him money within the past few months, and that in all probability the money thus advanced has been used to pay for those *pikes* bought to arm the negroes with, and to get up that servile insurrection. Mr. CONWAY intimates that those "notes," left by "old JOHN BROWN," and which he was so kind as to deposit in his safe, were the property of the Kansas Relief Committee. Of course, then, old JOHN BROWN, on the Kennedy farm in Virginia, had nothing to do with that fund; and though Mr. CONWAY had collected payment on those notes, BROWN would have been the last person to whom the money would have been sent.

There are other matters which I shall reserve for a future letter, unless Mr. C.'s next answer is fully satisfactory, which I sincerely hope will be the case; in the meantime, I wish him to come forward like a frank, open gentleman, as I have always understood him to be, and tell the *whole* truth. There is no necessity for evasion or concealment. Either he *is* or he is not in any way implicated in that affair. If implicated, he cannot ask any favor of those of us who are friends of the American Union, or who favor States Rights, and are opposed to any interference in the affairs of a neighboring State, and who believe we should "remove the beam from our own eyes before we attempt to remove a mote from a neighbor's." If, on the contrary, Mr. C. has no complicity with Old JOHN BROWN, let him explain how he chanced to be in the counsels of the disunionists of Kansas, a member of their "secret oath-bound society," of which REDPATH states he was one; why he joined hands with those who were in favor of keeping alive our Kansas contest, and throughout our protracted struggle has always been on the wrong side of the question.

Since you, Mr. BROWN, have more than half yielded the point to Mr. CONWAY, perhaps you can help him out of the dilemma, and, if so, you will oblige an active Kansas Republican, and place under many obligation, your friend, ARGUS.

THE AFRICAN COAST.

Our Squadron at the Cape Verde Islands—List of the Ships—Anticipated Efficiency of the Coast Guard.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTO GRANDA, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1859.

The pleasant harbor of Porto Grande has lately been honored with the presence of the different vessels of the African Squadron, which, reckoning the new steamers, and the officers attached to them, is supposed to be a great enlargement of our naval forces on the coast of Africa.

The sloop-of-war *Constellation*, bearing the broad pennant of Flag-Officer WM. INMAN, is certainly a pride to our navy, as everywhere she goes she crowns the water. Her sailing qualities have greatly improved, on account of the heavy metal being taken off her spar-deck, and she is said to have made one of the quickest passages ever accomplished to the Azores.

Next to her we have had the steam-frigate *San Jacinto* in our port. She only remained here to receive a fresh supply of coal and proceeded to Porto Praya.

The United States steamer *Sumpter*, Commander JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, which is another one of the new squadron, arrived here on the 22d September. She left New-York on the 5th September, together with another vessel of the same class, the United States steamer *Mystic*, but has made the quickest passage, and arrived three days before the *Mystic*.

The United States steamer *Mystic*, Lieut. commanding WILLIAM E. LEROY, arrived on the 25th September, also from New-York. Both these vessels have proved to be pretty good sea-boats, and arrived here in a very good condition. They are both taking in coals from our depot, and will afterwards proceed down the coast.

We expect shortly the *Mohican*, from Portsmouth, which vessel will be the last of the squadron under command of Flag-officer INMAN.

The squadron will consist of the following vessels:

Flag-ship *Constellation*.

Sloops-of-war *Portsmouth*, *Marion*, *Vincennes*.

Steamers *San Jacinto*, *Mohican*, *Sumpter* and *Mystic*.

This is the largest squadron which has been on the coast of Africa, and more watchfulness will be displayed through it. The slave trade will stand a poor chance, as the little steamers *Sumpter* and *Mystic* will be everywhere to hunt them up and stop the odious traffic in human flesh.

Evacuation Day.

MILITARY PARADE AND REVIEW BY THE GOVERNOR.

An unusually fine Military parade is promised as a part of the celebration of to-day, (Evacuation Day.) The First Division of the New-York State Militia is ordered out, and the Governor has accepted an invitation to review the troops.

The following orders have been issued:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 7.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1859.

The Division will parade on Friday, the 25th of November instant, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Evacuation of New-York by the British Army, on the 25th of November, 1783.

The Division line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, right on Broadway, at 12 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, at 12½ o'clock.

The Marching Salute will be received in front of the City Hall, at 1½ o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. YATES will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at noon, by a detachment from the Second Brigade, and the salute to the Commander-in-Chief in Union-square, upon his arrival on the ground.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition for the salutes, on requisition from the proper officer.

Fourteenth-street is hereby designated as the parade ground of the Division, on the 25th inst., from 11 o'clock A. M. until the Division shall have left the ground.

By order of
CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.
ROBERT C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

General Orders, No. 12.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1859.

The above General Order, No. 7, is hereby promulgated, and in compliance therewith the several regiments of the Brigade will parade, in full uniform, on Friday, the 25th inst.

The brigade-line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, right on Broadway, at 11½ A. M., precisely.

The Brigade Staff will assemble at the Quarters of the Brigader-General, at 11 A. M.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CHAS. B. SPICER.
C. H. M. SMITH, Brigade Major and Inspector.
J. J. VAN NEST Aid-de Camp.

The following has been received from the Adjutant-General:

The Commander-in-Chief having accepted an invitation to review the troops of the First Division on Friday, the 25th inst., the members of his staff will assemble at his house (No. 35 La Fayette-place, New-York,) at 11½ o'clock A. M., of that day, mounted and in full uniform, for the purpose of accompanying him on that occasion.

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

During the day the City Horse Guards will be presented with a stand of colors, from Gen. PAEZ, at the City Hall. The Horse Guards were prominent in the escort to Gen. PAEZ on the occasion of his return to Venezuela; and it is as a token of his appreciation of their disinterested courtesy that he will present the colors. Should THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER have returned from Washington in time, it is expected that he will receive the colors for the Guard.

The Federal Treasury.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1859, EXCLUSIVE OF TRUST FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

From Customs		$15,947,670 62
From sales of Public Lands		470,244 62
From miscellaneous and incidental sources		379,650 61
From Treasury Notes issued per act of Dec. 23, 1857		3,611,300 00
From Loan of June 14, 1858		210,000 00
Total		$20,618,865 85

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous		$4,748,136 89
Interior (Pensions and Indian)		1,739,176 11
War		5,473,949 10
Navy		3,381,551 90
Redemption of Bounty land stock	200 00	
Payment to creditors of Texas	841 54	
Payment of Treasury notes issued per act of 23d December, 1857	4,414,500 00	
Interest on public debt, including Treasury notes	248,825 22	
		4,664,366 76

F. BIGGER, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Thursday, Nov. 24.—Purse, $1,300; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

J. MCMANN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	2 1 1
D. PIFFER, b. s. *Ethan Allen*	1 2 2 2

Time—2:27, 2:27½, 2:26, 2:29.

There were about 2,000 persons on the track. *Flora Temple* had the call in betting at the rate of $100 to $40. *Ethan* won the first heat. *Flora* had not recovered from her hard race with *Patchin* on Monday last, and seemed stiff, but won the trot easily, nevertheless.

Two or three years ago, some muskrats burrowed through the banks of the canal at Black Rock, thus producing a flood which swept away a saw-mill and its stock of logs. The owner of the property sued the State and has recovered $3,500 damages.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Hungarian	Nov. 26	Portland	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Canada	Nov. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
John Bell	Dec. 3	New-York	Glasgow.
Vigo	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Nov. 2	Glasgow	New-York
City of Washington	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Nov. 12	Liverpool	New-York
Tweesprong	Nov. 12	Galway	New-York
City of Manchester	Nov. 16	Glasgow	New-York
Niagara	Nov. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.

De Soto	Nov. 23	New-York	Havana.
Karnak	Dec. 9	New-York	Nas. & Ha.

MEDIATOR ELMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 5 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 8 14 | Gov. Island, 9 03 | Hell Gate.... 10 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2554. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL.

TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

Enthusiastic Gathering of the Democracy.

Cannon--Fireworks--Calcium Lights--Torch-light Processions and General Excitement.

Speeches of Augustus Schell, John Van Buren, James T. Brady and Hon. John Kelly.

Pursuant to an extensively-advertised call, the Democracy assembled in full force in and around Tammany Hall, last evening, to ratify the nominations for Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Almshouse Governor—of WM. F. HAVEMEYER, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and PATRICK MCELROY. The "pocket-piece" kept booming in the Park, the calcium lights shone from Tammany balcony, the torch-light processions, with their pyrotechnic accompaniments, made the surrounding streets and the Park exceedingly picturesque, while inside and outside of the building a dense crowd was congregated.

At twenty minutes to 8 the meeting proper was called to order by Sheriff JOHN KELLY, who proposed Collector SCHELL for Chairman.

The audience ratified the nomination with cheers.

Mr. SCHELL, on taking the Chair, said they had assembled to reiterate their devotion to the Democratic Party, and the Administration, which had been conducted under the principles of that party. They were on the eve of a vital municipal election. The conflict had commenced which might put in jeopardy the Union which they loved, and the interests of this great metropolis. Let, then, the Democratic Party be found again under the time-honored banner of Tammany Hall, that had so often been borne to victory. Names of sterling integrity and high social position would be presented to them this evening. Let them stand shoulder to shoulder, sustaining the Constitution and the Union in support of their candidates. [Cheers.] Thanking them for the honor of selecting him to preside, he would invite their attention to the further business of the evening. Hon. Mr. BARNARD would read the resolutions.

Three cheers were given for Recorder BARNARD, and the proposed list of Vice-Presidents was read and adopted unanimously, as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wilson G. Hunt,	Nicholas Dimond,
Joseph Lawrence,	Charles Yates,
Thomas E. Davis,	Matthew T. Brennan,
Rebuyter Livingston,	Robert J. Dillon,
John Dimon,	Moses Taylor,
Benjamin H. Field,	Watts Sherman,
William McMurray,	John E. Develin,
John McKesson,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Jacob Windmuller,	George Douglass,
Andrew H. Mickle,	Francis B. Cutting,
Andrew V. Stout,	James Lee,
John Kerr,	Denis Carolin,
Jacob A. Westervelt,	Royal Phelps,
Rudolph A. Withaus,	James J. Roosevelt,
Isaac Townsend,	Freeman Campbell,
Bartlett Smith,	Terence Donelly,
James H. Cook,	James B. Murray,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,	Dr. Julius Frankel,
James Murphy,	Arthur Leary,
Thomas Jeremiah,	Elnathan Thorn,
Gustavus A. Conover,	William Mench,
Dr. Wm. Schirmer,	Geo. G. Barnard,
David A. Jackson,	Frederic R. Lee,
William Miles,	Charles A. Clinton,
Sam'l F. Butterworth,	Hiram Cranston,
Anthony Dugro,	Robert D. Livingston,
Thomas W. Adams,	John O'Grady,
Bradish Johnson,	Hugh G. Crozier,
Thomas Wheelan,	William B. Eager,
S. L. M. Barlow,	William Gayle,
Hugh Smith,	Solomon Banta,
Abraham D. Russell,	William Murphy,
John McLeod Murphy,	Lewis Withington,
George J. Forrest,	Hiram Cranston,
Edmund Jones, Jr.,	John B. Fogarty,
Oswald Ottendoefer,	John Dowling,
Algernon S. Jarvis,	James Mahoney,
Francis R. Tillou,	William Burns,
John Fitch,	James English,
Michael Lacour,	Christian B. Woodruff,
Caleb F. Lindsey,	John Brown,
John Y. Savage, Jr.,	John Lynch,
Oliver Charlick,	Bernard Kelly,
Elias S. Higgins,	Philip Merkle,
Aaron Vanderpoel,	Henry L. Clinton,
Elias L. Smith,	G. Balnbridge Smith,
Philip W. Engs,	William C. Conner,
William J. Geer,	George W. Varian,
Charles W. Baker,	Jacob L. Smith,
Dr. A. H. Wilkelow,	Joseph L. Tucker,
George E. Baldwin,	Peter M. Schenck,
William Hickman,	Isaiah Rynders,
Patrick Foley,	Michael Fitzgerald,
Henry Dreher,	David A. Fowler,
John L. Lindheim,	John Harrison,
Antonio Mataran,	Steph. Van Nostrand,
Florence McCarthy,	William Baltes,
Owen Kinney,	Abraham T. Hillyer,
Richard T. Compton,	Maleolm Campbell,
William H. Hyatt,	Francis Rappert,
Henry W. Genet,	John J. Friedmann,
Henry D. Krack,	William Jennett,
Robert A. Gregory,	George R. Lansing,
James B. Nicholson,	Andrew Clarke,
Noah A. Cbilds,	William M. Tweed,
John F. Betz,	Frederic Rodenfelt,
Augustus Smith,	Andrew Smith,
John Shea,	Edward C. McConnell,
James E. Kerrigan,	Nicholas Walsh,
Daniel E. Delavan,	Daniel Zwick,
William Charlick,	Terence Farley,
Thomas B. Tappen,	Daniel W. Clarke,
Charles S. Matthews,	Aaron B. Rollins,
Elijah Ward,	Edward Cornell,
John R. Briggs,	John B. Ryer,
John Brice,	M. C. Gross,
William H. Doherty,	Charles Donohue,
Jacob Codett,	John J. Bradley,
Charles J. Dougherty,	Patrick Dimond,
Daniel D. Nash,	William N. McIntyre,
Charles W. Cruger,	John T. Hoffman,
George P. Bleksord,	Thomas Baer,
John H. Wetgen,	John Masterson.
Jacob Mauder,	S. Benson McGown,
William McCaffil,	John C. Hashagan,
William Hartmann,	John H. Nessoth,
James Mulligan,	John Mack.

During the reading of the list the First Ward Club entered, headed by music, and a banner bearing the following:

SIXTH WARD
PIONEER.
Wm. F. Havemeyer Club.

ELIJAH F. PURDY read the list of Secretaries, headed by WM. HARRIS, which was adopted:

SECRETARIES.

William Harris,	Timothy Daley,
Robert W. Ellis,	Charles A. Lamont,
Stephen E. Gardner,	Francis Dayton,
Thomas Stewart,	Charles Price,
Augustus P. Heath,	William Buckley,
John T. Henry,	John Healey,
Michael Wall,	Hugh O'Donnell,
John E. Spofford,	Charles H. Ring,
Francis Clark,	Philip McMahon,
Stephen Doty,	Patrick Finnegan,
James J. Gumbleton,	John M. Brown,
Theodore Froment,	Robert Grant,
Carlton M. Herrick,	Henry Mathews,
John Foley,	Azel Freeman,
James Fitzsimmons,	William L. Wiley,
Edwin W. Hagerty,	Arthur Keating,
James Lawrence,	Daniel Donovan,
Mathew S. Smith,	William Welsh,
Alexander L. Shaw,	Joseph Murphy,
John D. Murdock,	James Reed,
Charles Foster,	William H. Johnson,
La Fayette Harrison,	Patrick Quinn,
John Vanderwoort,	John Caffrey,
Alexander B. Elder,	James P. Sinnott,
James Lozier,	James McCormick.

Mr. FREDERICK L. VULTEE read the following series of resolutions, prepared under the supervision of the Committee of Arrangements. Each resolution was cheered separately, and the whole series was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the increasing burden of municipal taxation is actually sustained by the laboring and industrial classes, in the payment of rent and the purchase of food, clothing and fuel: and the rich and the poor, of every shade of party, are equally interested in placing at the head of the City Government a man known to be honest and capable.

Resolved, That WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, unanimously nominated for the office of Mayor, is esteemed by the community for his intelligence and integrity, and his successful, independent and courteous discharge of the duties of the Mayoralty in 1845 and 1847, when triumphantly elected to that office, affords the strongest assurance that when again chosen Chief Magistrate of this City, its varied interests and chartered privileges will be maintained and vindicated with similar ability, and vigor.

Resolved, That we regard the approaching contest eminently important to the future character and prosperity of the City—involving the efficiency and economy of its departments, and the faithful administration of the laws and ordinances regulating its government, and that the duty and responsibility of securing these objects is imposed upon every citizen.

Resolved, That from the numerical force of parties in this City, the struggle is virtually between WM. F. HAVEMEYER, whose per antile, official and political career has been pure, frank and disinterested, and a candidate recklessly unscrupulous and corrupt, and whose success would be disastrous to the City and disgraceful to the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That we recognize in SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the candidate nominated for Corporation Counsel, a lawyer distinguished for his learning and integrity, and whose familiarity with the interests of the City will enable him successfully to discharge the onerous duties of the office, and cooperate with the Mayor in securing for the community the advantages of a sound government.

Resolved, That the renomination of PATRICK MCELROY for the office of Almshouse Governor, meets with our cordial approval. The intelligence, assiduity, and kindly department displayed in the management of the charitable institutions committed to his charge, especially commend him to the consideration and support of the Democracy.

Resolved, That these nominations afford the strongest evidence of our desire to secure an honest and efficient administration of our municipal affairs, and maintain the peace, prosperity and reputation of the Empire City, and their certain and triumphant election will effectually vindicate the intelligence and integrity of the community.

During the reading of the resolutions, the Eighth Ward delegation entered, bearing numerous transparencies and banners, among which were the following:

For Mayor,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
The Pride of the Eighth Ward.

MCELROY
Is the Boy.

The Chairman requested such orators as could make it convenient to address the impatient Democracy outside, who were unable to get in. Capt. RYNDERS was accordingly passed out, over the shoulders of his friends. Mr. BRADY and Mr. VAN BUREN were present, and, with other gentlemen would address them in due time. [Vehement calls for "BRADY—BRADY."] The Committee had decided, however, that Mr. VAN BUREN should speak first. [Prolonged cheers for Prince JOHN.]

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. VAN BUREN said: Fellow Citizens—I congratulate you on this assemblage here to-night. It is a proud night for this ancient and honored Hall. It is proper, on this occasion, that I should look for a moment at the past history of this old building, and the people that inhabit it. Nearly half a century ago Tammany Hall was founded, and it has been the headquarters of Democratic political associations from the day of its foundation till the present time. [Applause.] The scenes and struggles that it has witnessed, may well be recollected. It stood by the patriot TOMPKINS. In the great contest when JACKSON and the Bank were in the field, Tammany Hall stood by him and conducted him to triumph in that struggle. [Cheers] The same may be said of the great battle for the Independent Treasury, fought under his successor. Tammany Hall stood by POLK, it stood by PIERCE, and it has stood by BUCHANAN. [Applause.] From the time of its foundation to the present time it has sided with the Democratic party, upheld the Democratic banner, and contributed largely and mainly to Democratic victories. What is thus true of its influence in national politics is also no less true of its action in municipal politics. Here did WALTER BOWNE, the respected merchant, receive the earnest support of the Democratic party; here did the stern magistrate, STEPHEN ALLEN, the Mayor of this City, receive support. [Applause.] Yet later did that sturdy chief Magistrate, ISAAC L. VARIAN, receive indorsement. [Cheers.] The skillful, enterprising and successful merchant, CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, the accomplished and eloquent MORRIS, the sound and inflexible MICKLE, the successful mechanic and worthy Chief Magistrate WESTERVELT—all were Mayors of the City of New-York, nominated from Tammany Hall, and sustained by it in the great struggles that have passed We are assembled to repeat that conduct that has distinguished us on so many occasions—to nominate a gentleman, not for the first time, nor the second time, but for the third time—Tammany Hall presents WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Deafening cheers for HAVEMEYER.] I might stop now to consider the names of those associated with Mr. HAVEMEYER upon the ticket. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is my intimate friend: I have known him and his from ebildhood. I know his integrity, I know his ability, and, indeed, so intimate with him have been my relations that I feel almost as if I were speaking of myself, as if I were guilty of self-praise, when I commend him as the Democratic candidate. Mr. MCELROY is known to most of you, and has proven his capacity for the office that he fills by honorable and successful discharge of his duties during the last term. The great overruling question is with reference to the chief magistracy of the City With regard to Mr. HAVEMEYER—he is known to you—it is not necessary for me to sound his praise. I have had it done to me by those who are politically opposed to him, and I shall detain you a few moments while I call your attention to some expressions that have been made by your old, uniform and earnest opponents with regard to Mr. HAVEMEYER. The *Evening Post*, of the 21st inst., said:

Mr. HAVEMEYER is an upright, intelligent, experienced man, who, if he should be elected, will discharge the duties of the Mayoralty with honor to himself and to the City.

He has this special recommendation, apart from his personal worth: that he has twice held the office he now performing the functions on both occasions with decision and euerky; and when he delivered up his trust, without a whisper against the purity of his official conduct, he might easily have been reelected. In the embarrassing duties of the place his experience would be of no little advantage to him. He is familiar with the routine of practice, with the municipal laws and ordinances, with the different classes of persons who do business with the Department, and with the character of the men who are likely to come before him for subordinate appointments.

Again, our Municipal election was separated from the State election, as to the time in which it should be held, in order that it might be made to turn exclusively upon issues peculiar to the City. Our interests are so vast and important, and our position in many respects so peculiar, that it was deemed desirable, in the decision of them, to avoid the various party and political prejudices which are apt to operate in more general contests. The policy, we think, was a good one; when questions are entirely local they ought to be determined on local grounds; and no considerations of collateral or interior influence ought to be allowed to interfere with the free choice of the elector. We in New-York have nearly a million of people, and hundreds of millions of property to be more or less affected by the character of our Chief Magistrate. It is of the last importance to us to have good men in place, whatever their politics in other respects.

Again, office is regarded as a simple instrument of speculation, and the most corrupt practices are indulged in with impunity. Let us, then, have men in the most responsible positions who will try to put a stop to these iniquities; who will not steal themselves, nor allow others to steal; who will not collude with criminals, and who will enforce the laws, whatever the consequences.

Mr. HAVEMEYER, we held, is such a man, and we should be glad to know that he has accepted the nomination, and to see him elected.

And the NEW-YORK TIMES of Wednesday, the 23d inst., said:

"Our own conviction is that any man who votes for Mayor on any other ground than that of regard for the interests of the City, violates his duty as a citizen. The Municipal election has nothing whatever to do with Federal politics. It is purely and exclusively a local affair. The Legislature has given us a separate election, for the express purpose of keeping City interests separate and apart from party politics. Political interests are attended to in November. The December election is dedicated, solely and exclusively, to City affairs. We have six hundred thousand people to govern, five hundred millions of property to be protected,—the expenditure of seven millions a year to be regulated. and the peace, order, health, cleanliness, comfort and honor of the Metropolis of the Western world to be cared for and promoted. These interests are large enough to demand attention on their own account. It is a wrong and an outrage to make them mere makeweights in the fierce struggle for party ascendancy. And any voter who gives his vote for City officers from party motives is guilty of gross injustice to the City, and violates his own sense of propriety and of right. And the attempt of party leaders and party journalists to dragoon men into voting for these officers on party grounds is as contemptible as it is selfish and unpatriotic.

Mr. HAVEMEYER, as every one knows, has accepted the nomination purely for the public good. He sacrifices his private interests to a public duty. No man imputes to him selfish aims or any unworthy motive; and no one doubts that he would perform the duties of the office with vigor, fidelity, and a single-hearted devotion to the public welfare. We believe it to be the duty of every citizen who appreciates the necessity of a thorough reform in our City Government to aid his election by all the means in his power.

Such is the testimony borne by our political opponents to the nomination made by the Tammany Hall Democracy, and, fellow-citizens, it would be difficult indeed, with the political, professional or personal partiality that I entertain for the candidate individually, for me to add anything to this strong and conclusive proof—these expressions of confidence by those who have been heretofore politically opposed to him. There was something in the manner of the nomination of Messrs. HAVEMEYER and TILDEN which announces the approach of a new era in the political history of the City of New-York, as well as other portions of the State. They were not candidates for the places. [Applause.] They were not hangers-on at political conventions. They did not seek the places—for the places sought them, and the consequence was that good men were nominated. [Confusion near the door.] It was stated by some that the Convention was dictated to by Mr. HAVEMEYER. I ask your attention to a single denial on my part to that and one other charge. He made no dictation to the Committee or the Convention. He made no terms as to who he would run with, or whom he would have on the ticket. He had only one answer to make to everybody who approached him on the subject of the mayoralty, "Gentlemen, I am not a candidate; I do not desire the office, and I would ask you, as a favor to me, not to put me in nomination." But they did put him in nomination, they offered him gentlemen who would be agreeable to him to be his associates, and he accepted the nomination. [Cheers.] One other charge I must call your attention to before I sit down. Mr. HAVEMEYER has been uniformly a Democrat of Tammany Hall. Those who are opposed to him, in which I include his Black Republican opponents, charge that he voted for FREMONT at the last Presidential election. I believe nobody will deny that I was an earnest supporter of JAMES BUCHANAN and J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, however earnestly other people may have supported him, and whatever others may have done in the way of speeches to contribute to their election ["That's so," and cheers] no one was more earnest than I was; ["Go in" and laughter,] but I say to you that it stood me in hand then to know who were the supporters and who were the opponents of BUCHANAN, and I tell you Mr. HAVEMEYER voted the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. [Applause.] So much for charges made against Mr. HAVEMEYER by those who will find it a great deal more convenient to assail him than defend themselves—who think it best to assail in the hope of escaping the necessity of defense. A great deal has been said to draw our Irish fellow-citizens from the support of our Democratic ticket, and I want to say a word or two to you, because it has hardly ever been my province in my life to address Irishmen as Irishmen. I, gentlemen, regard you as I hope you regard yourselves, as Americans in fact, and in heart. [Applause.] You will bear with me for stating that at this moment Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen hold office. The Sheriff of the County, in the person of our excellent friend JOHN KELLY, is a descendant of an Irishman. [Cheers.] The present County Clerk, JOHN CLANCY, is a descendant of an Irishman. [Applause.] If you will allow me to remind you, the three Democratic Senators elected at the last election are Irishmen or descendants of Irishmen. I allude to RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY and BERNARD KELLY. You will allow me to remind you that the President of this Convention is a descendant of an Irishman. Your nominee for Alms-House Governor, Mr. MCELROY, is an Irishman. You will allow me to remind you that both the offices of Mayor and Corporation Counsel were offered to JAMES T. BRADY, an eloquent and able Irishman. [Enthusiastic applause.] You will permit me to add that it was on the nomination of an Irishman that both Mr. HAVEMEYER and Mr. TILDEN were finally selected for these places. [A voice—"Where is DEVLIN?] There is nothing that should require an Irishman to forfeit his political position and quit Mr. HAVEMEYER—who, if he is not an Irishman, is a Dutchman, which is the next best thing to it, [Laughter and applause.] Now fellow citizens, whether Irishmen, Germans, or Frenchmen—whatever may be the land of your nativity, you should forget that in your political and personal associations, and only remember that you are Americans—not for the accident of birth, but for that higher and prouder title and true patriotism which makes you love America and her institutions. [Applause.] You will remember that this is the regular Democratic organization, representing that party—["That's so,"]—that party which, when a proposition was made to prescribe a citizen in consequence of the place of his birth, and to exclude him from office in consequence of his religious belief—rose up from the Atlantic to the Pacific, throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, and overthrew this oppressing, unconstitutional "American" organization. [Cheers.] Now I want to call your attention for one moment to the course of FERNANDO WOOD.

The mention of Mr. WOOD's name was the cause of the first indication, to the uninitiated, of the presence of any Wood men, who intended to disturb the meeting. As soon as Mr. VAN BUREN mentioned his name, a shout for him arose from a solid column of men who had taken a position through the centre of the Hall, and were standing abreast, like a military company, ready to act on the offensive right and left. The shout for WOOD was answered by three tremendous cheers for WM. F. HAVEMEYER, and immediately the regular army of Tammany leaped from the platform, and with HAVEMEYER for their cry, bore down upon the insurgents. The fight was not long; neither was it bloody. The insurgents did not afford an opportunity for either a long fight or a bloody one. In fact, they ran away without even showing fight; and for once Old Tammany *did* attack her enemy in the rear. She could not do otherwise and do anything at all, for really there was nothing else exposed. The solid column of Wood insurgents grew more dense, as hurriedly it moved towards the door, from the incessant punching it received behind, and when it reached the foot of the stairs there was nothing of the admirable organization and perfect discipline under which it had entered the room.

Comparative quiet being at length restored, Mr VAN BUREN proceeded as follows: I would be very glad to have any friend of Mr. WOOD here, if he will only keep quiet; and if he wants to speak I would like to have him come up here. It has not been the policy of the Democracy to disturb these meetings and if I understand that I am to be disturbed by those who come here yearly to make confusion in these meetings I shall not be responsible for the consequences to them. [Three good cheers for HAVEMEYER. Well, now I think I will have order. I do not propose to discuss the character of FERNANDO WOOD That is a matter that has been fully discussed in the courts of justice.

[Here there was a cry of "Put him out," evidently directed against some unfortunate Wood-ite, and in a jiffy the poor devil was pulled out of the room, and down stairs, under a shower of blows, and somebody crying out "all right."]

Mr. VAN BUREN proceeded—I do not propose to go into Mr. WOOD's private life. I avoid all that he has done subject to discussion, up to the day he accepted the office of Mayor. I do not wish to embarrass those who supported him for office. If he had had sufficient ability to conduct his office properly he would have acted differently. In October, 1857, he sent a communication to the Common Council, which, in my humble opinion, was fraught with evil to this community, and destructible to Democratic character. I shall call your attention to what was at that time recommended by Mr. WOOD. You will bear in mind that the Democratic Party has been distinguished always for the protection of the rights of the poor man. I have no fear that if an election were to be determined by the mechanics and farmers of the country, the Democracy would carry it ten to one. But their support is always obtained through prudence, and when attempts are made for a demagogical purpose to gain their support, it only results in the defeat of the party, and benefits nobody. Mayor WOOD made a communication to the Common Council, encouraging the working man to rely upon assistance from government instead of upon his own exertions, amid the competition he would meet with in his own department of industry. He recommended what he knew was impracticable—what he knew was not authorized by the Charter. He stirred up the poor against the rich, and the rich against the poor. He encouraged idleness and thieving, and recommended as a matter of economy that the City should support thieves before they steal, instead of compensating for property after it had been stolen. Here are some extracts from his message, sent to the Common Council Oct. 2, 1857:

"We have over two hundred thousand persons in this City who, either directly or indirectly, depend for subsistence upon manual labor. If the present want of employment continues, they must rely upon either public or private charity, and I fear that not a few will resort to violence and force rather than submit to either of these precarious and humiliating dependencies. Thus the taxes will be materially increased, and the peace of the City may be disturbed and its good name tarnished.

Truly may it be said that in New-York those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything. They labor without income, while surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor, who have income without labor. But now even this resource, with its poor pittance is to be taken from them," &c.

He also recommends buying fifty thousand barrels of flour, fifty-four thousand barrels corn meal or potatoes, paying for it in stock; recommends starting all the public works that are or shall be required—the park, reservoir, streets, docks, engine-houses, &c., and paying laborers in provisions. And, after an allusion to the season that was approaching, and the threatening destitution, he said:

"Do not supinely permit such a calamity. Give no man excuse for violence or depredation upon property; and remember that, in a population of three-quarters of a million, like ours, there are to be found magots of the vicious who will not omit such an opportunity to plunder and pillage. Better support such at public expense, than to pay the citizens for their property after it is stolen or destroyed."

But Tammany Hall and the Common Council had repudiated it, as they had its originator, FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers and groans for WOOD.] He regarded the nomination of OPDYKE by the Republicans as an evidence that that party wanted to elect WOOD; and again called their attention to the fact that the TIMES and other moderate and respectable journals had sustained Mr. HAVEMEYER. He called attention to the course of the Republican party and the Republican press on the Harper's Ferry affair, as indicating an indorsement of JOHN BROWN, because there was no general condemnation of the act. He defended GOVERNOR WISE's precautions, saying that it would be no more remarkable that an attempt should be made to rescue JOHN BROWN than that JOHN BROWN should have planned and carried into execution his daring scheme. He defended the fears and precautions of the Virginians as but measures of necessity, and indorsed the justice of JOHN BROWN's sentence. He thought that the heroes and orators that Virginia had furnished, and the fact that Ohio was but a daughter of Virginia and deeply indebted to her, ought to have prevented BROWN's attempt. He hoped that the party that had sustained TOMPKINS, JACKSON and SILAS WRIGHT would not desert HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY.

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY, who was vociferously called for, rose and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am very much rejoiced that you seem to know me. [Laughter and cheers, accompanied by a shout of "That is so."] I am more rejoiced that one accustomed to associate with his fellow-Democrats so intimately from boyhood, under the same banner, and with unaltered faith, is known to our enemies also. [Cheers.] If man wanted to begin life and connect himself in any way with politics, even the example of him who now addresses you should afford him the stimulus and the encouragement to connect himself with the Democratic Party, though he were moved by no higher motive than vanity, and desired to have that quality of his nature fully gratified. I, who had almost entirely withdrawn from political life, found myself of sufficient consequence within the brief period of a few months to receive the attentions of three great and important Presses in the City of New-York. The *Herald*, whose influence we all know to be great, published my name, day after day, in a list of our rich Democrats in this City. [Cheers, and a cry of "Rich in intellect," which evoked laughter.] And nothing could have been more gratifying to me, a bachelor, in the "sere and yellow leaf," for, at the very moment when I began to despair of ever being admitted to that other union which we cherish, even before the "union of States," [laughter,] that which the women characterize when they speak of being "in favor of union to a man,' [laughter,] I have my failing energies, and my favorite hope restored to some of what they call the best circles, by going forth accredited by the *Herald* as a wealthy adherent of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] If you knew the amount of capital on which that reputation rests I think you would be much astonished. [Great laughter.] When I last had the pleasure to address you here I spoke a few words varying from the opinion of the eloquent and highly-respected friend who preceded me, in favor of preserving the feeble flame of life still flickering in an old man's bosom. I did that for old Tammany Hall, which no Republican association has done or dares to do. [Cheers.] It met the approbation of such men as I see standing round me here. And for this the *Evening Post* declares that I was the "Pious BRADY." [Laughter.] I confess that this reputation for sanctity is based on capital much less than that which sustains my fame for wealth. [Renewed laughter.] But it was quite natural that the poet of the *Post* should desire to construct a new *Æneid*—an Irish æneid—and that I should be the pious hero of that new production. This has elevated my hopes to a culminating point. And now last, not least, the *Tribune*, a paper which evinces so much intellect, and over which I linger with delight, because its views are in so many particulars refreshingly opposed to my own, has, within a few days, taken me into its special charge—folded its fond arms around me, and taken me from the care of the Democracy, to weep over me as a poor outcast rescued from the cruelty of a harsh foster-mother. I am obliged to the *Tribune* for its kind phrases, but must say that its sorrow is entirely gratuitous, and astonishes more than it consoles me. I desired no nomination for any office to be filled by the coming election. The most gratifying announcement to me, connected with the recent political agitation was, that I was allowed to remain in the "private station" which I court, and not subjected to the pest of accepting a station in which I could not render the public any service so essential as they might be good enough to anticipate. It was said that my name might aid our party, and the people. If that name had about it the sanction of high ancestry, or the prouder honor of merited distinction, there is no purpose for which it might better be consecrated, than to be inscribed on that banner of Democracy under which our army has so often accomplished glorious results for our national progress. But I did not deem myself deserving the hopes my friends expressed, and I declined the honor they tendered. I was not a candidate for that office, nor for the office of Counsel to the Corporation. The gentleman nominated (Mr. TILDEN) is a man of integrity and a lawyer of intelligence, who if elected to the position assigned him, will, in conjunction with Mr. HAVEMEYER, largely promote the welfare of our City and its inhabitants. [Applause.] I will not linger here to descant on the merits of Mr. HAVEMEYER. [Cries of "BRADY," "BRADY."] I was once Counsel of the Corporation. During one year of my term he was Mayor. I was with him daily, and had every means to estimate his capacity and honor—and I know that he is not inferior to any man who could be produced on this island in the desire or capacity to discharge well the duties of the high trust for which he has been nominated. The papers will have it that in his letter of acceptance he expressed a preference for Mr. TILDEN, and disparaged myself and others as compared with that gentleman. I do not so understand him. But if he had said what was unfavorable of me, that would not prevent my bearing this truthful testimony to his upright character, and thus commending him to your earnest support.

Of the Republican candidate I will only say that he is said to be intelligent and upright—an excellent and estimable citizen. He adorns society, no doubt, but I agree with Mr. VAN BUREN, that he must continue to do so in the private sphere. As to FERNANDO WOOD—[Cries of "Take care, JAMES!"]

Here Mr. BRADY said: If there be any gentleman in the crowd who thinks himself competent to give me advice, I hope my friends near him will separate from the person so that he may be in a circle fairly in my view, and that I may have the full benefit of his valuable suggestions. [Here occurred cries of "Who is he?" and a characteristic flutter at one part of the hall, followed by the speedy ejection of the voluntary oracle, accompanied by advice from Mr. BRADY not to damage him. Mr. BRADY then continued:] As to Mr. WOOD, there is one insuperable objection to him, irrespective of the talent he has, or the influence he hopes to gain, viz.: that he is preeminently his own candidate for the Mayoralty. I do not believe that at this crisis, when men of all classes are convinced that corruption taints our City government, any one who announces himself as peculiarly qualified to heal the body politic is *exactly* the physician for the occasion. I think the patient should have some part in the selection. Speaking with profound reverence I may say that he who is to perform the newest miracles, cleanse the leper and give strength to the paralytic, can be selected by our people, as the Democracy have done in this case, out of the ranks of seclusion, where real merit is apt to be found.

I believe, from the exhibitions made here, within and outside of this hall, notwithstanding the sudden and brief appearance of a few bubbles which broke for an instant the surface of that great tide which bears the Democracy on to triumph, Mr. HAVEMEYER will be triumphantly elected over all his opponents. [Cheers.] I am told that Mr. WOOD founds his chief claims on his course in opposition to the Metropolitan Police act. I will not assail his motives in opposing that act, but I do say that his advice to the policemen not to obey a law of the land, was most pernicious, and presented an example of executive conduct which I trust will never be followed in this City. The law was nefarious, no doubt, but it was the officer's oath to support it. It said no right to nullify its provisions. [Cheers.] It is said also that he favors most liberal views as to observing the Sabbath. I respect the views of those who entertain the most severe views on this subject; but I claim for the mass more liberty on that day than such men would permit. And I remember that under Mr. WOOD Policemen were specially detailed to spy out and arrest certain classes who prosecuted their usual business on Sunday. I hope he will not persist in pressing this part of his new doctrine on the attention of his admirers. Hypocrisy can receive from the discerning no sentiment but disgust. And while I feel no personal hostility to Mr. WOOD, and admit he possesses capacity, I must, yet say, as one who has not failed to observe his career, that in reference to his connection with public trusts, I have not now, I never had, and I never will have, confidence in his declarations, or in his promises. I feel a pride in the City of my birth. I see around me here those who may not have been so fortunate in life as I—in positions which men call humble—playmates of my youth in the old Sixth Ward; and if it were decorous to mention their names, I might speak of them here, but this would savor of the demagogue, and I *despise* the demagogue and all his arts. [Cheers.] I would not offend a poor man's self-respect by grasping his hand, and avowing toward him a warmth of feeling which he might, in view of our respective conditions, feel to be in some degree affected; but I am delighted to know that there is a place where one may meet his fellow-men as brothers, without distinction of rank, and shake the hands of our hearts, and let our souls commune together in deep sincerity. The contact and the sympathy arising out of equal interests in a beloved cause stir me. The time and the place for such a communication are here, and now. And no man who has not stood before a body of his fellow-men—weary perhaps with professional labor, and incapable for the moment to interest them—can know what it is to feel the inspiration coming up from the associates of his faith, even like a fragrant incense of the earth, to quicken his intellectual power, stir the pulses of his heart, and inspire his lips with the power to excite that applause which the Democracy know so well how to bestow generously. [Cheers.] Feeling all this I feel it my duty to utter what I have said about the proper man for the crisis in our City affairs now presented. I will not detain you, for I must be a mere gleaner in the field from which Mr. VAN BUREN has garnered the entire harvest. [Cries of "Go on."] But I must recall the influences of bad legislation, such as the Republicans unfairly exercised at Albany, in treating our City as a conquered province, and arrogating to the Capital that power of government which should abide with our local authorities. The Court of Appeals, in two prominent instances, has condemned the acts of that party. First, in reference to the policemen dismissed without even the form of a trial, numbers of whom have long been wandering through our streets, and vainly seeking from Courts of Justice the justice they deserved, in return for the cruel wrongs they suffered. And again, when a pliant Governor, who should have known and acted better, undertook, against all law, to appoint a Street Commissioner for us. [A voice—"He was a King."] But shall be king no more. I propose that there be a change in this respect. The City is in itself an Empire in territory, wealth and power. It should and must govern itself. I hope all good men may unite in the effort to secure that result The moment for such a reformation seems to have arrived. I rejoice that we meet on the anniversary of a day covered all over with glory in the annals of our country—the day which saw the British in abject guise leave forever the soil on which the hateful presence of its abused power was never again to be exhibited. [Cheers.] I hope a new Evacuation day may come on the election day, and that, as our oppressors of old went forth from our City in hopeless and eternal exile, so all who wrongfully interfere with our rights or prosperity, may be forever deprived of the means or capacity to destroy or impair either. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

REMARKS OF THE HON. JOHN KELLY.

As soon as the round of cheers that followed Mr. BRADY's concluding remarks had been given, there were loud calls for JOHN KELLY, and his appearance was the signal for another rousing welcome.

Mr. KELLY said that when he entered Tammany Hall it was not with the intention of addressing the vast Democratic assemblage that was there before him. But as some of the speakers who were expected had not yet arrived, he would speak for a few minutes, till the speakers they would be pleased to hear should arrive. [Cries of "Go on JOHN—we want to hear you."] Continuing, he said, that for a number of years he had been accustomed to speak in Tammany Hall, and, of course, to the Democracy, in favor of the man (FERNANDO WOOD) who was now, in opposition to the organization that had elevated him to power, endeavoring to destroy that organization. It was from that Hall that he had derived all the power he ever held, and now that he was opposing it, he (Mr. KELLY) would ask by what authority, through what organization, or by whose desire, was he now working to his utmost, against the very organization that had elevated him to power? By no organization other than his own; by no expressed desire, other than his own, was he now before the people as a candidate for the Mayoralty. [Cries of that's a fact, JOHN, and applause.] He was nominated by himself, and he was running for himself. [Great applause.] He (Mr. KELLY) did not like that style of action in politics. He believed the people of the Democratic Party were sufficiently well informed to indicate the man they desired for any desired position; sufficiently intelligent to choose the best man, and sufficiently independent to make their choice publicly and emphatically known. (Cries of "You're right, JOHN," and applause.) Now, Mr. WOOD had not been chosen as the Democratic (or Tammany Hall) candidate for the office of Mayor to be elected in December, and so long as he had taken the position he had done, there was no Democrat, he was sure, who would countenance him in what he was endeavoring now to do. [Applause.] When, (said Mr. KELLY,) we see corruption running rampant through our State Legislature; when we see the rights of the great City of New-York disregarded, as we have seen, is it not time, is it not our duty to select such men to guard our privileges as we know will have the ability and the influence, through their personal characters and positions, to command respect and insure success. [Cries of certainly—and applause.] It would be, he said, the utmost of folly for any Democrat to vote for Mr. WOOD. Mr. WOOD could not be elected. He was opposed to the Democratic organization, and therefore he, having secured all he had received from the Democratic Party, could not effect, and could not gain the regular Democratic support if he did expect it; and therefore he could not succeed. [Cheers.] He had put himself in opposition to the organization that had stood by him, and, therefore, he should be *crushed out*, for the Democratic Party could do better without such men than with them. [Cries of "Right again, JOHN," and cheers.] He had been told that there were some men with whom he was accustomed to associate intended to, or were working for Mayor WOOD. If such were the case, and he did not think it was, all he asked of them was to think what Mr. WOOD had done when he was Mayor, and to think whether they really wanted him there again, when there was a chance of having such a man as WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Three cheers for HAVEMEYER.] Mr. HAVEMEYER was a man he had known for many years, and he recollected well that, when he was in office, and was applied to to give office to some men on the ground that they belonged to this or that interest, he replied that as an official he knew nothing of any other interest than that of the City. And he had gone to him, himself, to get positions for men in the Sixth Ward, when all he desired to know was, were they fitted for the positions they desired. Ascertaining that, to his own satisfaction, be always appointed them. [Great applause.] Mr. HAVEMEYER, he said, had been charged with having voted for JOHN C. FREMONT. In answer to that he could say, from one in whom he had implicit confidence, that the charge was

ter for cracked cleverness by each of his successive escapades. The last, his letter to Lord BROUGHAM inclosing a donation to the Garibaldi Fund, is thought to be more calculated to do mischief to the cause he affects to serve than to promote it. He abuses the French and the Italians equally; and if half he says of the latter be true, they have as little title to Independence as chance of obtaining it. With remarkable ability of a certain kind, Lord ELLENBOROUGH has at all times shown unmistakable symptoms of incoherency. A person of great eminence told me once that he had seriously declared at the time of the Russian war that he would never be content, and England's empire in Asia never would be safe, until he had marched at the head of a Sepoy army from Bombay to Constantinople!

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Festivals in honor of the centenary of SCHILLER had taken place with great *éclat* in London, Liverpool and other English towns, as well as in the principal cities of Germany.

Lord BROUGHAM had obtained a rule in the Court of Queen's Bench, for the editor of the Westmoreland *Gazette*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for an alleged libel upon his Lordship.

The Prince of WALES' eighteenth birthday was celebrated on the 9th of November. He is now fully qualified to ascend the throne as King, in the event of a vacancy occurring.

The report circulated, says the London *Globe*, by a very well informed cotemporary, that the case of SMETHURST has been disposed of, and that he will receive a free pardon, is not correct. No free pardon has been granted, and the case has not been disposed of in any way.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Signature of the Treaties—Pecuniary Adjustment with Sardinia—The Regency Question—Position of the English Government.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that the remaining treaties of peace were signed on Thursday, Nov. 10, at Zurich. This statement is coupled with another announcement that France and Austria have agreed to promote the convocation of an European Congress, which will "deliberate on the means most adapted to establish the pacification of Italy on solid and durable bases." The "advantages" of the treaties just concluded by the Zurich negotiators are explained in a circular which has been addressed by Count WALEWSKI to the French Envoys at foreign courts, and which is now published in the *Moniteur*. The official exposition of the "advantages" has yet to reach us; but it appears that France has made some arrangements with Piedmont—arrangements unexplained by the telegram which has been received—to cooperate in making the payments due to Austria on account of the Lombard debt. It is officially admitted, too, by Count WALEWSKI'S circular, that France has required Sardinia to pay £2,400,000, either for the expenses of the late war, or for the reimbursement of the cost of the arms, provisions and stores supplied by the French Government to the Piedmontese army.

A telegram from Turin brings us the important information that, "in consequence of a very urgent representation received from the French Government," the King of Sardinia had refused to grant the Prince DE CARIGNAN permission to accept the regency of Central Italy. Thus King VICTOR EMANUEL has succumbed to the dictation of his Imperial ally, the "urgent representation" having no doubt been one which he did not dare to disregard when it proceeded from the master of 60,000 troops in the heart of Italy, and the creditor of Piedmont for, at least, £2,400,000. Similarly "urgent" instances probably influenced the Sardinian Sovereign's answer to the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON'S letter, for the semi-official *Patrie* now assures us that, in his reply, King VICTOR EMANUEL "expresses confidence in the sympathies of the Emperor NAPOLEON in favor of the Italian cause, and declares that he will leave to the decision of the Congress all that which relates to the reorganization of Italy."

It is further announced that the Government of France has received assurances that the Pope was only waiting an opportune moment to make public certain reforms by which the Government of the Clergy would be replaced by a Government generally composed of the Laity, and which would give to the country better guarantees for the administration of justice, and for the control of public finances, by means of an Assembly elected by the Pope.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

Gen. GARIBALDI has addressed the following letter to the Modena *Gazette*:

It was my good fortune to utter one word which alluded to a matter of supreme necessity for Italy, and found, as it could not fail to do, an echo in the heart of all my countrymen.

I asked for arms, and in every spot of our Peninsula, and of many other civilized nations, there arose a noble emulation to answer my call, to further the defence of a cause, than which history cannot point out another more righteous, or loftier.

This noble competition in lending a hand to the cause of patriotism and civilization by no means surprised me; because I have been for many years convinced that the number of minds trained to brave, patriotic and liberal sentiments is by far greater than the oppressors are willing to believe; yet so rapid and so splendid was the result of my proposal that I find myself unprepared for the difficult management of an enterprise which turns out as vast as it is important and sacred.

In order, therefore, to provide that this spontaneous aid to our cause should be followed up by a well-organized and active administration, I deemed it expedient to intrust the direction of the enterprise to Dr. ENRICO BESANA, of Milan, and GIUSEPPE FINZI, of Mantua, whose names are well known for their political devotion to the interests of their country, and for their tried integrity.

The direction shall reside in Bologna, under my immediate supervision; a branch of it shall be established in Milan, to facilitate the conveyance of the sums collected, and the correspondence thereto referring, with the northern districts of the Peninsula.

May fortune be as propitious to us as our love to our country is earnest and steady.

E. GARIBALDI.

PROCLAMATION OF THE TUSCAN GOVERNMENT.

The following declaration of the Tuscan Government has been published in the *Monitore*:

"An angust word has repeatedly gone forth to reassure Central Italy from foreign intervention, provided this country be able to maintain that order which wins us the sympathies of all Europe; but the most obvious suspicions still attend the Governments to strengthen internal order by arms, lest Europe should charge us with a listless neglect of our own destinies, and should think of turning our apparent indifference to the detriment of the legitimate wishes and interests of the people. Hence, military preparations have not been the last thought of the Tuscan Government, which has neglected and neglects nothing to improve its young army, the pride and bulwark of the country against the external enemies, just as our admirable National Guard is the guardian of internal security and freedom. Among other provisions, we are glad to announce the transformation of 25,000 muskets (effected by Messrs. BURNAND & PERLY, according to their system,) into *armes de precision*, with rifled barrels and graduated aims, which weapons have been found excellent in practice, be it for the length of their range, or be it for the accuracy of their aim. The contract is already being carried into execution, and more than 1,000 muskets per week are to be delivered into our arsenals."

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION FROM THE DICTATOR OF PARMA.

MODENA, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The following is a summary of a proclamation issued to-day by Signor Farini, Dictator of Modena and Parma, who has been provisionally appointed Governor of the Romagna by the assembly of Bologna.

The Dictator commences by stating that he accepts with confidence the powers conferred upon him by the representatives of the people, and that he will do his utmost to overcome all difficulties and dangers. The Dictator continues thus:—"Europe knows you are catholics and that you belong to the church as well as the catholics of all other nations, but as Italians you belong to Italy, and it is your duty to love and defend your country and to seek its prosperity. You only ask for that which all civilized nations have sought for—namely, liberty of speech and conscience, and political freedom and equality. You also demand the application of those principles which form the basis of the public right of nations. The glorious chief of that people which shed its blood in our cause, having invited us to become soldiers to fight for the independence of Italy under the standard of VICTOR EMANUEL, and to become free citizens of our country. Europe knows that it can secure the peace of Italy by rendering Italy to the Italians. It is aware that we are ready to give the necessary guarantees for order throughout the country; but it also knows that the people of the Romagna, if forbearance and moderation should be of no avail, sooner than submit to the yoke, would be advised only by their duty to their country and the pursuit of the path of honor."

AFFAIRS IN THE ROMAGNA.

BOLOGNA, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The National Assembly of the Romagna has approved, by a large majority, the following proposition:

"To accept the resignation of the Governor-General of the Romagna, and to transfer to the Dictator of Parma and Modena full powers to govern the Romagna until Prince CARIGNAN has assumed the Regency."

The Sardinian Constitution has been proclaimed by the Assembly, which resolved that the time for its application shall be fixed by the Government. It was also resolved that the power to dissolve the present Assembly shall rest with Prince CARIGNAN.

The Assembly was then prorogued.

FRENCH ADVICE TO THE ITALIANS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the Congress, signed by its principal editor, exhorts the Italians to be practical, and not to endeavor to advance too rapidly, and render the unity of Italy a weak counterpart of the unity of France. It further states that, if they are determined to carry on this union, the reforms granted will enable them to do so if they advance with prudence. The article terminates by expressing a hope that the Italians will receive with deference the counsels of the Powers of Europe, who will go to the Congress full of feelings of sympathy for the Italian cause.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GARIBALDI had subscribed 5,000 francs to the Million-musket Fund; and had besides issued a stirring proclamation in furtherance of the scheme. The Florence Correspondent of the *Times* says the subscription was filling up beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent says the election of Prince CARIGNAN to the Regency of Parma and Tuscany was received in Paris with extreme displeasure. The Piedmontese Government having been requested from Paris to restrain the impetuous spirit of the Italian patriots, declared that it could not be responsible for the acts of populations over which the King was not permitted to exercise even a temporary control.

REPLY OF VICTOR EMANUEL TO NAPOLEON III.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa gives the following version of a letter which, it says, was written by King VICTOR EMANUEL in answer to that of the Emperor NAPOLEON addressed to his Majesty. These are the three principal points insisted upon by the Genoese journals as most important:

1. The formal obligation contracted by the King towards the Italian populations, whose wishes he has accepted. For this reason, the King was unwilling to sign the Villafranca preliminaries save as to what concerned himself, viz., the cession of Lombardy, reserving the rest.

2. The Confederation scheme, which the King declares incompatible with the interests of Italy and of the State, and as otherwise impracticable except with such radical changes as would be unacceptable to Austria, the Pope, &c.

3. The propriety, the necessity even, of not prejudging the deliberations of the Congress, it being henceforth undoubted that a Congress must be assembled. The King invokes the unshakable solidarity of interests between France and Italy, a solidarity sealed for eternity by the brotherhood in arms of the two peoples and the two Sovereigns.

It is to be observed, says a letter writer, that up to the present time none of the Sardinian journals seem to know exactly the sense of the King's letter; a few days will, no doubt, end the uncertainty, and we shall get the exact text of what must be considered a most important document.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance*, of Brussels, says:

"A reply of VICTOR EMANUEL to the letter of NAPOLEON III. has been talked of here for some days past. Without being able to speak positively as to the authenticity of this letter, the existence of it appears very probable, and the contents are said to be in accordance with what is known of the attitude and the policy of the Sardinian Monarch. VICTOR EMANUEL is said to have declared himself most grateful for the kindness testified by the Emperor towards Piedmont and her Sovereign, but he at the same time observes that if NAPOLEON III. is bound by the preliminaries of Villafranca, he, the King, is equally so by the expressed wishes of the Italian people. He does not conceal from his powerful ally that his representative will support at the Congress a line of policy different from that of the French plenipotentiary. VICTOR EMANUEL, however, engages not to support that cause except by diplomatic means, and to abstain from any armed intervention in Central Italy, unless compelled to do so by any violent foreign interference. On this point the Piedmontese government is quite in accord with that of France."

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF SIR G. B. LEWIS AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

On the evening of the 9th the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet at the Guildhall. Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, and Mr. GLADSTONE were not present, having received invitations to a ball at Windsor, given by her Majesty on the occasion of the Prince of Wales attaining his majority. After the loyal and complimentary toasts had been given and responded to,

The Duke of SOMERSET said the office which he had the honor to hold, gave him the privilege of returning thanks for the compliment which had been paid to the navy. He felt that it was the earnest wish of the whole country to see the British Navy strong and powerful. The country was desirous of seeing both the army and navy capable of defending our shores, and not only that, but of protecting our world-wide commerce, and in every latitude and in every clime upholding the nation. [Loud cheers.]

His Lordship then gave the health of her Majesty's Ministers.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, in acknowledging the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, I may be permitted to express my regret that in consequence of the necessary absence of the Noble Lord at the head of the Government, who is at present in office in attendance on Her Majesty at Windsor, and the indisposition of the Noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the duty of acknowledging the toast falls, according to the rule of official precedence, upon myself. I am therefore called upon to discharge that duty in the presence of colleagues of far greater efficiency of power of expression. My Lord, the portion of public affairs which is most interesting to the City of London comprises our internal and domestic concerns, and I may congratulate the citizens of London upon the fact that perhaps at no previous period in the history of this country was there ever so great an amount of prosperity exhibited or enjoyed. Whether we take the great increase of revenue, the present state and condition of our trade, or look to the diminution of pauperism in the Kingdom, we still find the most gratifying evidence of the sound condition and healthy state of the national affairs. [Cheers.]

It is true that we have witnessed one untoward event, but in which the inhabitants of this metropolis have taken no slight concern—I mean the disturbance in the building trade—which I trust approaches an amicable termination of the disturbance. Her Majesty's Government have not been unconcerned spectators, while at the same time they have maintained a policy of consistent non-intervention, it having been their desire not to interfere in any question which may arise between employers and workmen, but to allow differences to settle themselves by the law of supply and demand. We trust that no system of intimidation will be attempted for the purpose of giving that interference to labor which, in the case of a trade, has already been so beneficially abolished. [Hear, hear.] My lord, it will not be expected from me to delay this company, comprising so many persons who are not politicians, with long explanations of the measures which Her Majesty's Government contemplated in the existing state of the country.

I need only say that our time has not been wasted, but that early in the ensuing session we shall be prepared to redeem the pledge we have given by the introduction of a measure for the amended representation of the people. [Loud cheers] There is another position of public affairs which is not so much under our control—that is, foreign relations. [Hear, hear.] Circumstances may occur in the condition of a foreign country which may render it impossible to preserve that undisturbed quiet and tranquility which I am happy to say has characterised our internal condition. We have seen the minister whom we sent to Pekin to carry out the solemn ratifications of a treaty, met by outrage and resistance. We know he had acted literally in accordance with instructions in ascending a certain river, and that in doing so he was fired upon by the Chinese, when a disastrous loss of life occurred. It will be the duty of her Majesty's government to concert such measures in union with the Emperor of the French, as shall enable us to obtain from the Chinese Emperor compensation for the injury and full ratification of the treaty, together with any further measures which we may consider necessary for the sustentation of the national honor. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] I am afraid I shall be too warm on a subject unsuited to the present company in calling attention to those recent events on the continent which led to so sanguinary an Italian campaign; with respect to that campaign her Majesty's government have abstained from all interference, but the time may come when, the treaty having been signed, ulterior measures may be completed by the Great Powers of the continent, and *when probably an invitation may be addressed to the Powers which are parties to the treaty of Vienna to join in an European Congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy. Hitherto, I may say, no formal invitation has been addressed to us. It will be our duty to deliberate on the matter with a view to the maintenance of that principle which we consider sacred, viz: that no force shall be used for the purpose of dictating to the Italian nation the choice of its rulers, or for the purpose of coercing its people with regard to the government which they may after mature deliberation prefer.* [Hear, hear.]

The recent complications on the Continent have led to the armament of the great powers of Europe, and the storm which was raised in Italy has created sympathetic disturbances in other countries. Looking to the unsettled state of Europe it would not do for us to be unprepared as regards our national defences, or to depend upon the sufferance of any other Power, however friendly, for the continuance of tranquility. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] I rejoice in being able to say that Her Majesty's Government continues to receive assurances of the most satisfactory character from all her allies. We have no reason to believe that any nation in Europe, or any other places of the world, entertains intentions of hostility toward this country. Nevertheless, looking at the feverish state of foreign countries, it becomes us to be on our guard.

We should remember, and it is satisfactory to do so, that if any real danger should occur the wealth of this country will always enable us to meet that danger in the most effective way; probable dangers there are not, but it is for possible dangers that we must provide. [Hear, hear.] And if ever that possible danger should arise her Majesty's Government will make it their duty to take measures for the protection of our shores, in the full confidence that in doing so they will have the hearty support of a great, free and generous people. [Loud cheers.] Amidst which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat. Several toasts were given and the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

VIEWS OF A MINISTERIAL ORGAN.

From the London Post, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

The course of Italian politics during the last few days has, if we can give credence to statements of considerable authority, been marked by three events all tending to facilitate a solution at once permanent and pacific. The French Government is understood to have given such explanations respecting its future action as to diminish the distance between the conditions of Villafranca and the necessary guarantees of Italian independence. The English Government has in consequence expressed, if not a final consent at least a far greater willingness to take part in the deliberations of a Congress for the settlement of the Italian difficulties. And the Governments of Central Italy have again convoked the National Assemblies of their respective States for the purpose of formally tendering the Regency over the provinces offered to King VICTOR EMANUEL to his kinsman Prince CARIGNANO. The last of these three facts we cannot but consider as by far the most important, for after all it is by the steady and unflinching resolve of the Italians themselves that the policy of France will be mainly influenced, and the good will of England both secured and rendered efficacious.

There ought certainly to be no great difficulty in establishing a common principle of agreement between France and England as the basis of their joint resolutions in the coming Congress, if but one of the conditions in the letter of NAPOLEON III. to King VICTOR EMANUEL be faithfully carried out. Let there be only the faithful application of that principle of non-intervention which is there proclaimed respecting the States of Central Italy, and the battle may be regarded as more than half won. For it were surely monstrous to suppose that the principle of non-intervention thus proclaimed respecting relations between sovereigns and subjects which, though broken by the folly of the former, have long formed part of the public law of Europe, should be set at nought in the attempt to create different and quite unlooked-for relations—relations possessing neither the sanction derived from prescriptive rights, nor the direct and immediate titles of successful revolution. The Congress will have no easy task to determine the principles in virtue of which the Duke of Parma shall become Sovereign of Modena, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany be entitled to augment his territory at the expense of that very Papal Power on whose possessions it is declared sacrilege to trench. We can understand the theory of Governments *de jure*. We recognise the necessity of Governments *de facto*. But such an arrangement as that proposed in the case of Modena, for the realization of which it is requisite both to ignore a *de jure* and to overthrow a *de facto* Government—such an arrangement, we frankly admit, seems designed for no other end than to throw into inextricable confusion every maxim of international law, and every suggestion of plain and straightforward policy.

There is the more necessity for again declaring that the only ends for which England can take part in a Congress are those so repeatedly proclaimed by the Premier and Foreign Secretary of the present Cabinet to recognize the rights of the Italian people to self-government, and to assist in removing the obstacles by which the exercise of those rights are thwarted or delayed. All English interests in Italy may be summed up in two simple words—peace and progress. It is because there can be no lasting peace whilst the native forces of a country are crushed or neutralised by a foreign or hostile element, it is because there can be no steady progress whilst the national feelings and interests and tendencies are either ignored or trampled under foot, that the course of the English diplomacy in the Congress is traced out with such distinctness. We can be no parties to interventions against the Italian people, either direct or indirect. For it is quite possible indirectly to exercise such a moral pressure as may prolong political and create financial embarrassment, until that anarchy is at length evoked which would infallibly lead to the direct intervention by a military force.

But if, as we have reason to believe, the National Assemblies of Central Italy, again convoked to proclaim a regency, have been encouraged to take this step by the Sardinian Government; and if that Government itself have acquired the certainty that the Emperor of the French, though unable publicly to sanction such a measure, will offer to it, after all, no serious opposition, these facts are not unimportant indications that the policy of the French and English Governments is drawing closer together. Whatever tends to strengthen and encourage the friends of order throughout Central Italy cannot but be most acceptable to the two great Western Powers, which, however they may differ as to the means, are alike agreed as to the end—the necessity of laying in the Congress the foundation of a lasting peace. By what means can that peace be so soon or so easily secured as by recognizing in a *fait accompli* the clearly expressed wishes of the Italian people? And here we cannot refrain from again calling attention to the eloquent and convincing refutation given by the late Secretary of the Tuscan Council of State, M. Lamondo Gallorri, to the statement that the restoration of the dethroned Princes is expedient, because they still number partisans only amongst the lowest ranks of the people. Well may he exclaim, in reply to the declarstion that the rustic and urban commonalty, far from being opposed to the fallen dynasties, would gladly take them back, were not the powerful citizens and the educated classes opposed to their return—"Good Heaven! in what times do we then live, that any one should dare thus recklessly to give currency to similar coin? Ought, then, for the convenience of the pretenders, the basis of every social hierarchy to be upset and overthrown? Ought, then, the legitimate influences of order and progress to be trampled under foot for the benefit of those fallen dynasties? Ought, then, the educated classes to receive laws and government from the rabble? Would you inaugurate, perhaps, the reign of ignorance? Or would you, perchance, initiate and prepare the way for a little official communism?"

These are weighty and memorable questions, and on the answers given to them by the Congress will depend the solution of another question, whether the nineteenth century really understands and appreciates the conditions of its own civilization? They are questions not to be disposed of by mere vague appeals to the principle of legitimacy. The principle of legitimacy is excellent in its way when its applications meet the two great national wants—to satisfy which it has been, by its more intelligent advocates, accepted—the necessities of defending the State against a foreign foe, and of maintaining internal tranquility; but, unfortunately, in the case of the dethroned Italian Princes, the principle of legitimacy is found to be at direct variance with both. The rights of legitimacy, in their persons, far from warding off, invite and facilitate foreign aggression—far from assisting to maintain domestic order, are a permanent cause of civil trouble. And we may refer to the remarkable letter, to be found in another column, on the finances of the Tuscan State, for ample proofs of the fact, that even that financial credit which is the natural consequence of settled and legal government has not been found to yield the testimony to a legitimate rule which it might fairly have been expected to supply. The Tuscan capitalists, and bankers, and merchants have accorded to the present Provisional Government a confidence which they obstinately withheld from the Grand Duke, who held his crown in virtue of a dozen European treaties!

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of nearly nineteen millions of francs.

The *Moniteur* of the 9th publishes a dispatch from Gen. MARTIMPREY, addressed to the Minister of War, and dated near Zekkora, Nov. 6.

Gen. DEVAUX, with two divisions, attacked the Zekkora, and forced the tribes to retire towards the South. Gen. DEVAUX, by skillful manœuvring, obtained a victory over the tribes equally as brilliant as the victory of Malah. In addition to a great quantity of booty, the horses and arms of the Spahis who had been killed at Sidi-Raer were retaken. The troops are in excellent health, and spread terror everywhere before them, and the people implore their mercy.

Private accounts state that when the order was given to the Second Zouaves to advance they had lost 300 men by the cholera, and a considerable number were in a hopeless state.

Late accounts say that the disease was abating.

The coast defences of Algeria were said to be occupying the serious attention of the French Government.

According to the Paris Correspondent of the London *Times*, the China expedition was rapidly gaining favor in both services in France. The total effectiveness of the French *corps d'armée* it is now stated will amount to 20,000 men, and they are not expected to reach China before April or May next.

It is reported that the new French Minister of the Interior has resolved not to continue the prosecution of M. DE MONTALEMBERT, for his article published in the *Correspondant*, but to maintain the seizure of the work, and thus prevent its further circulation. It is rumored, too, that the prosecution of M. EDMOND ABOUT'S *Question Roma ne* has been abandoned, and indeed that it was only commenced for form's sake, as the Government could not allow public revelations of the sanction which was given in high quarters to the publication of the book.

On reliable information, it is stated that the question of the Isthmus of Suez will be discussed at the approaching Congress.

The Paris Bourse was steady; Rentes closed on the 11th at 70.15.

AUSTRIA.

In opposition to the assertions of Sardinian journals that the number of emigrants from Venetia exceeded forty thousand, an official communication reduces this number to a little more than two thousand. It was stated that the Council of the Empire was in course of being transformed into a Senate, which will control the administration of the finance of the country. Decrees will shortly be issued granting to the Jews additional political and social privileges.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The Schiller festival has been celebrated here to-day in a most brilliant manner, in presence of immense crowds of people.

The torch-light processions were numerous and well attended; the greatest order and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the town. The weather was exceedingly fine until towards the conclusion of the festival, when rain fell, but not, however, in any considerable quantity.

During the celebration of the SCHILLER festival several popular demonstrations of a liberal character had taken place.

THE AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL FRAUD.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, Nov. 2.

Baron BRUCK has never attempted to palliate his conduct in the National Loan affair, but an ill-advised inhabitant of this city has now undertaken his defence in the Frankfort *Actionary*. The account given by the Austrian writer of the circumstances which led to the clandestine issue of National Loan Bonds of the nominal value of £11,000,000, is so absurd that it must have been published without the knowledge of Baron BRUCK. The Frankfort capitalists are told that when the State and the Bank regulated their affairs in 1855 a certain sum was set apart for the redemption of the State notes then in circulation. "Shortly after the redemption of the said notes had begun," says the Vienna correspondent, "it came to light that one description (*eine ganze sorte*) of State paper money had been entirely overlooked (*übersehen.*) The nominal value of these was about 60,000,000fl., and it was necessary to raise that sum in order that the Bank might be made solvent. At the moment it was impossible to negotiate a new loan, and therefore the Minister of Finance had recourse to the expedient—a desperate one, it is true—of a secret loan. The National Loan obligations which were in excess of the 500,000fl. passed into the hands of "certain foreign capitalists," and were to have been repurchased at stipulated periods, and destroyed. As the war deranged all Baron BRUCK'S plans, he considered himself bound to make known to the public the exact state of affairs. "The error which rendered the secret loan necessary," continues the apologist of the Minister, "was made by an employe in the Finance Department, who had previously rendered such eminent service to the State that Baron BRUCK considered himself bound in honor to take the blame on his own shoulders."

To the foregoing statement there are two objections, which must occur to every one who may read it. The one is, that it is well nigh impossible to make an error in calculation to the amount of 60,000,000fl., and the other, that State balance-sheets and documents of a similar description are rarely or never the work of one man's hands. In the opinion of the public, the story told in the Frankfort paper is of the genus "cock and bull," but if it should be true, it affords a proof that the financial part of the business of the State is done in a most careless and slovenly way. A Cabinet Council—at which the Emperor generally presides—has been held day after day during the last week, but the question relative to the control over the finances is not definitely settled. It is stated that Baron BRUCK strongly advises the Emperor not to consent to a popular control, "as such a concession would be attended with danger." Dangerous or not dangerous, the step *must* be taken, for no foreigner in his senses will either touch Austrian stock or lend Austria money until men enjoying the full confidence of the nation have a clear insight into, and an effective control over, the administration of the finances.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Gazette* publishes an article of which the following is a summary:

"The *Allgemeine Zeitung* insists on its statement that the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia had a tendency hostile to England. The same paper pretends that Prussia had entered upon the policy of France and Russia to isolate England, and had promised to maintain an unconditional neutrality in case war should be declared by France against England. In order to support these absurd instnuattons, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* refers to the imaginary statements of some Prussian newspapers, which are known to be long to the opposition Press, and which have a self-understood interest to disfigure every step of the Government for the sake of obtaining a basis for attacks against it. The writers of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* place themselves, by their conduct, on the same footing with certain French journals, which in translating the malevolent conjectures of the Prussian opposition Press transformed them into positive facts. These tactics may be considered ingenious, but are hardly patriotic or useful to the interests of Germany."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The blockade of the coast of Morocco had been commenced by Spanish men-of-war.

The latest advices from Gibraltar state that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Tangier and Ceuta.

Jews and Christians were being fully protected from insult, and severe punishment was threatened for any offence against their property. Large numbers of fugitives continued to arrive at Gibraltar.

LATEST.

A Madrid dispatch of the 11th says: "Yesterday the Moors, with a force of 1,000 men, continued their attack upon Ceuta. The besieged were preparing to make a sortie to repulse them. The Cortes has been prorogued for one week.

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

Dates from the principal points on the West Coast of Africa are one month later, but there is no news of importance.

The British war steamer *Spitfire* had taken a fine prize, with 500 slaves on board. Other slavers were being watched.

The health of the Coast was generally favorable, and at most places business was improving.

Liberia dates from Cape Palmas, Oct. 16, state that the royal mail-ship *Ethiope* arrived at 9 A. M., and sailed for leeward at 3 P. M., 16th inst.; all well on board. In the roads, *Lizzie Dransfield*, of Liverpool, from Fernando Po. *Pomona*, of Liverpool, reported off Carally on the 3d inst.; 43 days out from Liverpool; all well.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

No events of political importance have occurred in the last fortnight.

The ratification of the American Treaty has produced no change in commercial matters.

We learn that the Taku forts have been repaired and strengthened, and the general bearing of the Chinese leads to the belief that they contemplate resistance.

His Excellency Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE remains at Shanghai. Admiral HOPE is still at Lookong.

Hon. JOHN WARN, American Minister, has gone to Japan, where matters remain in an unsettled state. Two Russian ships of war are at Yeddo. Three men belonging to this force have been murdered, and serious consequences are not improbable.

It is rumored that, though the American Treaty has been ratified by the Emperor, it has been notified to his excellency Mr. WARD that it will not be allowed to come into force until some arrangement has been made with the French and British ministers. If true, this is not to be wondered at, as, otherwise, many awkward complications might arise. In noticing the refusal to give the American minister an audience with the Emperor, on the ground that the minister would not bend on one knee, we omitted to mention that the Chinese had before them the precedent of the British minister Earl MACARTNEY, who, in 1792, knelt on one knee to the Emperor of China; and also that we are not aware of the American treaty containing any special provision for an alteration of this Celestial Highness.

In Cochin China fresh hostilities have been commenced by the Anamese, who attacked the French intrenchments, and were repulsed with loss.

Latest by the Africa.

THE REGENCY OF PRINCE CARIGNAN.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 12.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says the different Assemblies of the Central Italian States have agreed to offer the Regency to Prince CARIGNAN. This resolution is to be regretted, especially under the present circumstances of the approaching assembling of an European Congress, called to deliberate on the affairs of Italy, because it tends to prejudge questions which must there be settled.

The *Daily News* has received the following dispatch:

PARIS, Friday Night.

The news that the King of Sardinia has refused to authorize the Prince CARIGNAN'S acceptance of the Regency is false. All that is known is, that France has formally counseled Sardinia to refuse. The King's answer is not yet known.

In a leader the *Daily News* says: "This contradiction was necessary to prevent a most serious degradation of Piedmont in the eyes of freemen all over the world. There is still room to hope that the Ministers of the King may yet make up their minds to embrace a wise and independent policy, and not gibbet themselves as carrying out the behests of a foreign sovereign."

The *Times* on the same topic says, there is an earthly Providence which knows better what is good for Italy than Italy knows herself. But for VICTOR EMANUEL to be conscious of being an instrument of intrigues for ruining a sacred and beloved cause, this is hard to be endured, and it is tyranny to inflict it.

If NAPOLEON III. will not let Central Italy have the Prince CARIGNAN, she may possibly at last bethink her whether she has no man of the Washington stamp among her sons, and she may turn her eyes upon GARIBALDI.

CASE OF DR. SMETHURST.

The *Times* and *Daily News* state that a writ of *habeas corpus* was yesterday received by the Governor of Horsemonger-lane Jail for the removal of the prisoner to the custody of the Police, upon the charge of bigamy, and he will be brought up this (Saturday) morning at Southwark Police Court on that charge.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 12.

Daily News City Article.

There is more firmness to-day in the Stock Exchange in consequence of the definitive signature of the treaty of peace at Zurich. The aspirations of the *Moniteur* for the speedy meeting of a Congress was attracting attention.

The decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. which took place yesterday in Consols, has accordingly been recovered, most other securities were likewise strong. The supply of money in commercial channels was rather more liberal, but there are still exceptional transactions betow the Bank minimum.

There were no bullion transactions at the Bank today.

The foreign exchange this afternoon experienced no alteration worth noticing.

American Securities.

For the Week Ending Nov. 11.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & CO. report as follows:

In the market for American Securities, during the past week, nothing has occurred to claim particular notice. There continues a general inquiry for the several State Stocks, and in Railroad Securities the chief demand has been for Panama 7 per cent. Sterling Bonds.

United States 6 per cent. Bonds, 1868	98 @	99
United States 5 per cent. Bonds, 1874	94 @	94½
Alabama 5 per cents. Bonds	75 @	77
Kentucky 6 per cent. Bonds, 1868-72	92 @	94
Maryland 5 per cent. Sterling Bonds	94 @	96
Massachusetts 5 per cent. Sterling Bonds	100 @	102
Mississippi 5 per cent. Union Bank Bonds	14 @	16
Ohio 6 per cent. Stock, 1866	97 @	98
Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Sterling	82 @	83
Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Bonds, 1877	85½ @	86½
South Carolina 5 per cent. Bonds, 1866	85 @	87
Tennessee 6 per cent. Bonds, divers	80 @	82
Virginia 6 per cent. Bonds, 1866	85 @	87
Virginia 5 per cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	84 @	86
Montreal 6 per cent., 1856-65	80 @	82
Illinois Central 7 per cent., 1875	75 @	77
Illinois Central 6 per cent., 1875	73 @	75
Illinois Central 7 per cent. Freelands, 1860	84 @	86
Illinois Central Shares	dis. 41 @	39
Michigan Central 8 per cent., 1869	79 @	81
Michigan Central Shares	35 @	40
New-York Central 6 per cent., not con., '83	82 @	84
New-York Central 7 per cent., con., 1864	93 @	95
New-York Central Shares	72 @	74
New-York and Erie 7 per ct. 2d Mort., '83	58 @	60
New-York and Erie Shares	7 @	9
Panama 7 per cent., 1st Mort., 1859	101 @	102
Panama 7 per cent., 1st Mort., 1865	99 @	100
Panama 7 per cent. 2d Mort., 1872	94¾ @	95½
Pennsylvania Central 6 per c., 1st M., '80	89 @	91

The *Times*, of Friday, says: "The transactions were confined to the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Central, in which a decline of 1 per cent. has taken place; the Bonds of the Michigan Central were also weaker, while a recovery of ¾ occurred in Illinois Central Shares. The actual sales were: Pennsylvania Central Bonds 6 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 90."

The Eastern Question to be Revived.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1859.

Official people here think that there is little doubt of England taking part in the Congress, and that there is a disposition on both sides to remove some of the difficulties which hitherto have been in the way. It is rumored that Italian interests are not the only subject that will occupy the attention of the Congress of Brussels, but that the long-vexed question of the East will be again brought before the Plenipotentiaries. It is not forgetten that when it was first known that a treaty, or Convention, or understanding of some serious kind existed between France and Russia, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF admitted that there was, in fact, a written instrument between the two Governments, but that it contained nothing prejudicial to the interests of England. If Parliament were sitting, it would be worth while for some one to put a question to the Government as to whether that Convention, admitted to be signed by France and Russia, relates in any way to the creation of an independent Slave kingdom, comprising Bosnia, Servia and Bulgaria, and perhaps other points, with a population of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000? The scheme would be new one, but it is said that it has been resuscitated with certain modifications, and Russia does not feel offended by having an "independent" State lying between her and the Balkan, which on this plan would form the new northern boundary of the Sultan's dominions in Europe; for what has been done recently with respect to the Principalities has greatly reduced his authority there. The Emperor of the French is known to have perhaps more than once expressed his opinions on the condition of Turkey, and those opinions but slightly differ from the view taken by the Emperor NICHOLAS in his famous conversation with Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR. The creation of a Slave kingdom in the manner alluded to would, of course, be the dismemberment of Turkey, to prevent which we made war. The Emperor ALEXANDER has probably pretty much the same opinion of Turkey as his father, and the Emperor NAPOLEON is not likely to change his, on a subject which has certainly occupied his thoughts for the last two or three years. How the independent Slave State would end it requires no extraordinary acuteness to guess. In the meantime Russia, and perhaps France, are of the opinion that this kingdom, lying between Russia and Turkey, would not fail to tranquillize Europe on the alleged aggressive policy of the Muscovite. If our Government have discovered any other solution of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S words they may be tempted to give it; if not, they might not object to state whether they think the present a plausible one. I do not, of course, guarantee the authenticity of this version, but, as it has been spoken of by persons here who profess to some acquaintance with Russian politics, there can be no harm in mentioning it.

The English Press on the Present State of Mexico.

From the London Post, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

We now turn to the question of the condition of Mexico itself. There certainly appears reason to hope that a new era is dawning upon that country. The civil war which has so long raged and has destroyed credit and distracted enterprise, is by degrees assuming smaller proportions, in consequence of the increasing superiority of the dominant or Liberal Party. MIRAMON is now reduced to such terms that it is hardly to be anticipated that his

ture of any Commonwealth. It becomes you well to consider the importance of all your actions. It is not the mere exigencies of the present which you are to meet, but your work will give a cast and character to the whole future of this country. The foresight and calm deliberation of the sage will be required in the first molding of the laws and institutions of our embryo State. The eyes of the Union are upon us, and there are those ever ready to criticise every step which may be taken amiss; let us then not underrate the importance of the task before us, but go to work like true citizens and patriots devoted first and last to the well-being of our country.

The developements of the past season have conclusively proven that the gold mines will yield immense treasures to our enterprising citizens, and the explorations which have been carried on so indefatigably in every gulch and cañon extending even over the Snowy Range, open up a field for future industry of immense extent.

Then with the mines of silver, iron, copper, lead, coal and the quarries of limestone, marble, gypsum, grit and other useful products of the mineral kingdom furnishes a guaranty of future wealth unsurpassed by any country.

That it will be your early care to protect the miner in his arduous labors and secure him the fruits of his toils I supremely trust.

The agricultural and horticultural resources of this country have been this season sufficiently developed to warrant us in believing that the cereals and other vegetable productions of this latitude may be very successfully and profitably cultivated. Any legislation which may tend to encourage the agriculturist should receive attention.

It will become your duty to establish a civil and criminal code of practice, to be plain, certain and easy of construction, which will afford to the party aggrieved, a speedy, impartial, and adequate remedy.

The criminal law should be plain in its specification of crimes, with penalties that can be inflicted attached to each offence; as it is the certainty of punishment that causes the law to be obeyed and respected.

I would recommend a statute providing for miners' courts, by giving jurisdiction of cases wherein mining interests are at stake, to certain officers, with the right of jury trial, and appeal to the District Court; and that all courts, whether of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be bound to recognize the laws of the mining district where the property in litigation is situated.

As a general law for the regulation of miners' interests that would operate equally on all, I would recommend the action of "forelble entry and declaimer," as being a remedy generally understood by the courts and lawyers of the country.

By article 6, section 4, of the Organic act, it will be found to be your duty to divide the Territory into three judicial districts, and assign the judges to their respective districts.

You will also find in article 8, section 1, of the Organic act, that you are required to provide some manner of defraying the expenses of the Provisional Government; this, perhaps, is the most difficult part of your labors. But it is to be hoped that all our citizens will recognize the importance of some well-regulated government for the protection of our persons, our families, and our property, and that they will willingly support such an organization. Therefore I would recommend to your honorable bodies that a poll-tax, not exceeding one dollar, be collected between the first day of June and the first day of July next. Also a small revenue might be obtained from licenses granted to places of amusement.

It is very necessary you should provide the Territory with a stringent election law to cover all cases of fraud. It will suffice for me to call your attention to this point as the history of our past elections already show the want of such a law.

At the election held on the 24th of October, it will be seen that there were elected a Governor, Secretary, Attorney-General, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal, Auditor, a Treasurer, a Clerk of the Supreme Court and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. It will be your duty to define more particularly and specifically the powers and duties of some of these officers, while of others it will be necessary to define their duties in full.

It will devolve upon you to organize the Territory into Counties, and locate their county seats; in all cases observing the convenience of the settlers.

All officers who may have either monies or other important trusts committed to their charge, should, by statute, be required to file with some officer specified, a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that they will faithfully perform the duties of their office according to law.

As you have much labor before you at the present session, I would call your attention to the fact that it would be well to avoid, as much as possible, special legislation; but provide by general laws for the incorporation of all bodies, whether corporations for pecuniary profit, or Municipal Governments.

The evil of too much special legislation is one which Western legislators are very prone to run into, thereby neglecting very important laws of a general character; when once the door is thrown open to this abuse of legislatorial power, it is very difficult to check it. It is therefore hoped, that your course on this subject will be a conservative one.

You will at all times recognize the constitutional authority and power of the United States Government over us. The right of petitioning and memorializing Congress is indisputably yours here as in any other portion of the Union,

To the General Government we are required to look for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands of this Territory, for the establishment of mails and mail routes to the principal and important towns of the Territory, with such branches as the population of the country may demand. Also for the construction of military roads and bridges, and for the establishment of a sufficient number of forts and magazines at such places as will afford the greatest protection to our citizens.

Many other subjects of importance and legitimate legislation will from time time arise during your session, which it is impossible at this time to foresee; you are aware that the wants of our citizens demand an immediate action on your part for the adoption of a systematized code of laws.

Thousands of our citizens have returned to their homes in the States for the purpose of returning with their families and friends early next Spring, and a great necessity of some definite rule of law in this Territory is admitted by all to exist at this time; then how much more so will it be needed during the coming Spring and Summer, when our population will probably be swelled to one hundred thousand, all eager to push their fortunes in any avocation that promises the greatest remuneration.

Let us, then, enter upon our duties with a determination of spirit that conquers all difficulties; working for the benefit of the whole Commonwealth, encouraging moderation and conservatism in all our acts, that we may never be ashamed of having taken a humble part in the organization of a Provisional Government for the Territory of Jefferson.

R. W. STEELE, Governor.

DENVER, Nov. 7, 1859.

FROM ARIZONA.

Mexican and American Affairs on the Frontier.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Thursday, Nov. 2, 1859.

The Indian campaign is somewhat interfered with by the dispatches received, sending "an officer of distinction" to inform Gov. PESQUEIRA that Capt. STONE's party was to carry out their contract with the grantees, JECKER & Co., and that they would be sustained by our Government.

STONE's party was organized under a contract with JECKER & Co., of the City of Mexico, who had acquired the right from the Juarez Government to make a survey of the public lands in Sonora, conditional to receiving a portion for such survey. PESQUEIRA, the present Governor of Sonora, having an eye to the main chance, "gain," sent STONE's party out, assuming they were kind of fillibusters.

Capt. STONE, a gentleman well calculated to sustain himself and his company, from the fact of having been an officer of high rank in our army, was not to be driven off without *reasonable* resistance on his part. He at once laid his grievances before the Administration, who could do no less than sustain him.

The result is that Capt. EWELL, of the Dragoons, is directed to inform Gov. PESQUEIRA that Capt. STONE will be protected by our Government in carrying out the contract of JECKER & Co. What the result will be time will only disclose. The impression is that when the Governor finds STONE is to be sustained by the United States Government, he will allow him and his party to make the surveys as commenced. At present the party is in camp near the line awaiting result of negotiations. Capt. E. left on his mission this morning.

Gov. PESQUEIRA is a man of ability—is ambitious for power—yet I am under the impression that he will do nothing that will have a tendency to bring down upon him our Government. While he is a Liberalist and supporter of the Juarez Government, he claims honors by a kind of preemption.

This country is now quiet—no Indian troubles, and very little Mexican thieving.

We are informed that a few troops are coming in to old Fort Yuma. We have no idea of the number, but presume 'tis two companies of the 1st Dragoons, as they belong to this department, the Colonel (FONTLEROY) having succeeded Col. BONNEVILLE as Department Commander.

B.

A RELIGIOUS RIOT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We learn from the Abington *Standard* that a series of disgraceful disturbances occurred in East Abington last week. It appears that Rev. MOSES CHASE, of Duxbury, has been holding a series of meetings in the Methodist Church, which he has conducted in such a manner as to gain the ill-will of a portion of his hearers. On Wednesday evening a party of the dissatisfied ones, about a dozen in number, surrounded the house of Mr. DAVID CUSHING, and called for Mr. CHASE to come out and pray for them. That gentleman was not in the house, however, and they were requested to leave. They replied by insulting remarks, but, after staying in one of the pancis of the door, departed. Of their subsequent doings a correspondent of the *Standard* says: "As Rev. Messrs. CHASE and ROBINSON were returning from meeting on Thursday night, they were assailed and insulted, but escaped without injury. On Friday night they were less fortunate. A party of rowdies followed Rev. Mr. CHASE with a rail, which they vainly attempted to compel him to straddle, probably intending to carry him home, as he was somewhat injured by the stones which they had thrown at him. Rotten eggs were used, and one of these strong smelling arguments took effect on Rev. Mr. ROBINSON's coat. Stones were freely used, causing some injury to the recipients."

SINGULAR WILL CASE—EMANCIPATING SLAVES.—An interesting will case has been before the Greene County Court of Common Pleas for two weeks past. RANDAL RANDOLPH, a relative of the famous JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, died in Greene County, Ohio, last year. By his will he bequeathed all his property, valued at about $75,000, to his executor, WM. KNOTT, to be applied to purchasing the freedom of all the living slaves of the Randolph family in Virginia. VICTOR RANDOLPH, a brother of the deceased, living in Virginia, is trying to break the will, on the ground of the alleged insanity of the deceased. The case was fully investigated, and the jury returned a verdict sustaining the will.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

TRIAL OF CHARLES MOORE FOR MURDER—SPRINCE DENIED A NEW TRIAL.

At the opening of Court, yesterday morning, ex-Recorder Smith moved to have the verdict in the case of Sprince, the noted receiver of stolen goods, recently convicted of that offence, set aside, on the ground that the conviction was inconsistent with the evidence.

Judge RUSSELL denied the motion, and ordered Sprince to be brought up on Wednesday next for sentence.

William Mulloy, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to three months in the City Prison.

Aaron McNair pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Charles Moore was then placed on trial, charged with the murder of Daniel Stackpole, at Harlem, on the 18th November, 1858. He was defended by James T. Brady, Esq.

On the day in question the "Fox Musketeers," a target company belonging to the First Ward, went to Harlem on an excursion, and shot for prizes, dining afterwards at the River House. A difficulty had previously arisen between them and the members of another First Ward company, called the "Brady Guard," so named—not after the distinguished counsel defending the prisoner—but Ex-Alderman Brady, of that Ward. The deceased, Daniel Stackpole, with some of his friends, followed the Fox Musketeers to Harlem, and after the latter had dined at the River House, contrived to create a disturbance, during which Moore, the prisoner of yesterday, was struck by Stackpole. Moore's friends gathered around him. Stackpole ran. Moore's friends pursued him, Moore accompanying them. Stackpole ran towards the river, and was stabbed by Thompson with a bayonet, and (as alleged) by Moore with a sword. He was taken to the Station-house, and died in fifteen minutes.

In February last Thompson was tried before Recorder BARNARD on this charge, James T. Brady defending him. The trial lasted three days, and was fully reported in the TIMES. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

The trial of Moore as coadjutor in the same offence has been deferred till the present time, during which interval he has been on bail. The Court sat late last night, and will renew the trial this morning.

Interesting to Shippers.

WHAT IS A DELIVERY SUFFICIENT TO GIVE TITLE TO PURCHASER.

The Western Transportation Company vs. *Meyers & Ree and others.*—This is an action before Justice CLERKE at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, which involves questions of importance to dealers in and shippers of produce.

It appears that in September, 1857, the plaintiffs were the owners of 400 bushels of wheat which they had authorized their brokers, Messrs. Tuttles, Cutting & Co. to negotiate for sale in the market, for cash on delivery. The brokers made a contract or agreement with Meyers & Ree, who were to purchase the wheat for cash as stipulated; and in pursuance of the sale the wheat was delivered on board the ship *Great Western*, then lying at this port, and about to sail for Liverpool. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the wheat still remained in their possession, and was only deposited in the hold of the *Great Western*, subject to their own order, there to remain until they received their money for it. They also claim and allege that the defendants, Meyer & Ree, while the wheat was in process of delivery, induced the owners of the ship to make out a bill of lading for it, which bill of lading they, Meyer & Ree, negotiated to the defendants, the Messrs. Morgan, as collateral security for a draft upon a firm in London, drawn by Meyer & Ree, and discounted by the Morgans. Plaintiffs further allege that Meyer & Ree then gave their (plaintiffs') brokers a check for about $5,600 in payment for the wheat, on the Merchants' Bank. The plaintiffs then allege that this check was dishonored at the bank, and that Meyer & Ree that day failed, and have remained insolvent ever since. They also aver that Meyer & Ree had pretended to purchase about $25,000 worth of property in the same way, and had in the same manner realized. The defendants, Meyer & Ree, deny all the allegations of the complaint, and aver that therein was no fraud. The other defendants say that if Meyer & Ree were guilty of fraud, they should be made responsible therefor, and not such parties as had been made victims without notice, or occasion to suspect fraud. The case is still on, but goes over until Monday.

John Hubbell and Charles Tracy, for plaintiffs; Butler, Evarts & Southmayd, for defendants; Morgan Barney, Butler and Parsons, for defendants Marshall, Truher & Thodd; H. Lane, for defendants Meyer & Ree.

The Transit Company Difficulties.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE STEAMSHIPS?

Murray, Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This is the action brought against the defendant, to set aside a sale by him of certain steamships, alleged to have belonged to the Company, and to cancel certain mortgages made upon the property by the defendant, which are alleged to have been fraudulently given. The answer of the defendant denies all the charges in the complaint, and avers that he always acted in good faith in all matters concerning the Company. Motion was now made before Justice STRONG, at Chambers, for an open Commission, to take testimony of certain witnesses in California and Nicaragua. The motion was made on the part of the defendant, and opposed by the plaintiff with a long affidavit, alleging a great many harsh things, and among others that the Commodore was indebted to the Company about $143,000. It opposed the motion on the ground that the Commission would only delay the result of the action without material benefit to any one.

After the affidavit was read, defendant's counsel asked that his motion lie over until Tuesday next, to give opportunity to answer it by a counter affidavit; and after some argument it was so postponed.

Horace F. Clark for the commission. John Sherwood and Henry A. Cram opposed.

Dismissal of Appeals.

WHAT ORDERS ARE APPEALABLE.

The Tyrone and Loek Haven Railroad Company vs. *Alien Schenck.*—This was an appeal to the General Term, before Justices ROOSEVELT, SUTHERLAND and MULLEN, from an order of Justice Ingraham, made at Special Term, denying the motion to discharge the defendant from arrest; and also from an order made by Judge Davies, at Special Term, denying the motion to dismise the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiffs were a foreign corporation, and had neglected to file security for costs. The first of these orders was made on August 4, and the second on September 9.

Counsel for the plaintiffs moved to dismiss the appeal from the first order on the ground that it was not made within thirty days from the time the order was entered, and because the defendant had been a second time heard since that order was entered, and the order was at such time confirmed. The second order, it was contended, was not an appealable order, it being merely an order granting leave to substitute a perfect bond for an imperfect one. Judge Edmonds contended that no order at Special Term as to costs was appealable. He could find no precedent or provision that would allow an appeal from such orders. The appeal in both cases was dismissed.

J. W. Edmonds and E. D. Sherwood for the motion to dismiss; Mr. James and Levi S. Chatfield opposed.

The Gate-House Contest Again.

RENEWAL OF THE MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

The People vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This controversy was again before Justice STRONG, at Chambers, on a renewal of the motion for an injunction to restrain the Common Council from granting the contract to Walker, Fairchild & Co. A further affidavit of the attorney of Baldwin & Jaycox was read, to the effect that he had inspected the papers and records set forth in the complaint, and that from such examination he was satisfied the complaint was true. Counsel for respondents contended that the papere were substantially the same as those upon which the motion was made before Justice Ingraham, and that they added no new facts to those before the Court on the former motion. He also denied the right of the Attorney-General to bring the suit, and claimed that the action of the Common Council in the premises was fair and just, and clearly within the scope of their power; and further, that Fairchild, Walker & Co., really had the contract for the gatehouses by their previous contract to build the Reservoir.

The argument has been continued for a day or so, and was now concluded.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

H. Sheldon and D. D. Field for Attorney-General; R. Busteed and Luther R. Marsh for the Corporation.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

STRONG, J.—*Bowery Fire Insurance Company* vs. *Haley.*—The Court cannot properly, upon these papers, adjudge that the petition be entitled to the surplus moneys, and grant the order applied for. The petition must therefore be denied.

Seymour vs. *Deif ndorf et al.*—Petition denied.

Flostroy vs. *Flostroy.*—Injunction modified so as to apply only to the house and lot in Tenth-street—the farm at Boiling Springs, and the furniture which belonged to the plaintiff, on the defendant paying the $258 ordered to be paid by the order of 10th November, which he is permitted to do out of the moneys on deposit in the Seamans' Savings Bank. Order to be settled on motion.

AFFAIRS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—The dates from St. John's are to Nov. 9, two days after the general election, but the returns from the two or three districts, wherin the real contest is to be fought, had not arrived, so that it is not possible to say whether the present Government has been extended four years longer, or a more truly Liberal Government chosen. The Roman Catholic Bishop had taken legal proceedings against the editor of one of the St. John's papers, the *Ledger*, for some animadversions upon the conduct of his lordship in reference to the encroachments of the French upon the coast of the island. The weather during the previous fortnight had been very stormy, wet and unsettled, retarding considerably the business of loading fish. Many Labrador vessels had made their appearance off St. John's, but owing to the heavy northerly gales prevailing, had been compelled to seek shelter in harbors to the southward, being unable to enter St. John's. The Terra-Novians were in the enjoyment of excellent sleighing at the latest dates. We observe, amongst a lot of articles advertized to be sold at auction, belonging to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, a number of iron bedsteads.—*Boston Traveller.*

HIGH PRIVATES IN THE VIRGINIA MILITIA.—Among the Virginia volunteers who passed through Washington on Sunday, was Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, a private in Company F, First Regiment, and in the detachment under Col. WEISIGER, Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR, member elect to the next Congress, is serving as a private in the Petersburgh Grays. He had originally belonged to that corps, but on coming to Washington resigned, and rejoined only on Saturday evening, for the supposed emergency.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been more satisfactory this week. The changes in prices have been unimportant.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb.	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb.	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb.	10	@	16
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb.	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb.	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb.	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb.	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb.	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb.	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ℔ lb.	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb.	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb.	5	@	6
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	—
Lard, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb.	11	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

A brisk business has been transacted in this line. The very ample supplies have enabled dealers to meet, without any difficulty, all the requirements of buyers. Prices have not varied much.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	37½	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Fowls, ℔ lb.	10	@	14
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	12	@	16
Geese, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 00	@	3 75
Woodcock, ℔ pair	55	@	75
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 62½	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ℔ lb.	10	@	16
Bear's Meat, ℔ lb.	—	@	12
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Hares, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, grey, each	6	@	10

FISH.

The inquiry has been moderate, at uniform quotations.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Brook Trout, ℔ lb.	37	@	50
Mackerel, each	22	@	25
Codfish, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb.	12	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb.	—	@	12
Whitefish, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Blackfish, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Perch, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb.	—	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb.	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Sea Bass, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Black Bass, ℔ lb.	6	@	10
Frost-fish, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Haddock, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Smelts, ℔ lb.	15	@	—
Terrapin, each	62	@	87
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb.	—	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb.	12	@	12
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb.	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Trade has improved, though prices have not advanced.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	12
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ℔ peck	31	@	50
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cabbage, each	4	@	6
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	87	@	2 50
Cauliflowers, each	18	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 50
Pumpkins, each	5	@	15
Squashes, each	10	@	15
Salad, ℔ head	3	@	—
Chicory, ℔ head	3	@	—
Celery, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	3	@	4
Watercresses, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ basket	75	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ peck	31	@	37
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Okra, dried, ℔ half peck	1 25	@	—
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Leeke, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	2

FRUIT.

Buyers have purchased rather more freely this week. Dealers do not report many changes in prices.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	27	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12
Citron, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	25
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb.	18	@	25
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb.	18	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	10
Pears, Beurre Diel, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Vicar of Wakefield, ℔ half-peck	75	@	1 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ half-peck	—	@	2 00
Pears, Columbian Virgalieu, ℔ hf-peck	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Winter Beurre, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	50	@	75
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	12	@	18
Walnuts, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb.	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb.	8	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb.	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb.	6	@	10
Currants, ℔ lb.	6	@	8
Prunes, ℔ lb.	6	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

More activity has been apparent in the market during the week. Supplies have been good.

Butter, State, ℔ lb.	19	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb.	—	@	26
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ lb.	—	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Cheese, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, twelve for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb.	25	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb.	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	80
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MR. CROWELL, stand No. 155; J. LEWIS, stand No. 3; J. CAMBRELIN, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 68 bbls. Ashes; 25,407 bbls. Flour; 300 bushels Corn Meal; 160,600 bushels Wheat; 4,300 bushels Corn; 53,425 bushels Barley; 12,310 bushels Oats; 4,572 pkgs. Provisions, and 550 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at ℔ 12½, and 25 bbls. Pearls, at ℔ 5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 350 bags Rio at 11c.@12¾c, and 200 bags triage Laguayra on p. t.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of only 1,000 bales, part *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, per lb.

FISH—Trade has been somewhat restricted since our last. Prices of the principal descriptions have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by the favorable news, per *Circassian*, the market for low and medium grades of State and Western Flour, particularly of State, has noticeably improved. The demand has been quite animated, partly for export, and on speculation. We have heard of sales of 27,500 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at ℔ 5@℔ 10, chiefly at ℔ 5 05; extra State at ℔ 5 20@℔ 5 35, chiefly at ℔ 5 25@℔ 5 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at ℔ 5 10@℔ 5 20; extra Wisconsin at ℔ 5 25@℔ 5 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at ℔ 5 30@℔ 5 25; inferior extra Ohio at ℔ 5 35@℔ 5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at ℔ 5 60@℔ 5 75 ℔ bbl. Unsound Flour ... ℔ 4 20 @ ℔ 4 80

Superfine State	5 00	@	5 10
Extra State	5 20	@	5 35
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 20
Extra Wisconsin	5 25	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@	6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 60	@	7 50

Southern is more inquired for, and desirable lots are held higher. Sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at ℔ 5 55@℔ 5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and ℔ 5 80@℔ 7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request at buoyant rates; sales have been made of 475 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at ℔ 5 30@℔ 6 30 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at ℔ 3 60@℔ 4 35 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at ℔ 4@℔ 4 05 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, ℔ 4 20 for Baltimore, and ℔ 4 35@℔ 4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has also been very favorably affected by the news per *Circassian*. The demand from shippers has been brisk. Speculators have also manifested a disposition to purchase freely. The inquiry from millers has been restricted. Prices are decidedly higher. We have heard of sales of 72,100 bushels,—including White Canada on private terms; strictly prime to choice White Michigan, at ℔ 1 50@℔ 1 53; very good red Western (Winter), at ℔ 1 40; fair to very superior Milwaukee Club, at ℔ 1 20@℔ 1 25, chiefly at ℔ 1 20@℔ 1 23; fair to very good Chicago Spring, at ℔ 1 16@℔ 1 18; prime White Kentucky, part at ℔ 1 53; White Southern on terms not ascertained; and good red do., at ℔ 1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 16,500 bushels, at 76c.@85c. for inferior to good new crop yellow Jersey and Southern; 98c. (nominally) for old mixed Western; and 99c.@℔ 1 for old yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bush. Rye has improved, with sales of 9,000 bushels, at 88c.@90c., chiefly at 90c. ℔ bushel. Barley—the reported sales do not exceed a few small lots of State and Canada East, at 76c.@83c. ℔ bush. Oats are less sought after, including Canada, at 47c.@48c.; Western, at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 47c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c., and Southern, at 40c.@44c., ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CURTIS notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "During most of the week, low medium brands of State and Western Flour, especially superfine and extra grades of State, have been in good demand, chiefly to supply the wants of the regular Eastern and local trade, though, in part, for export and on speculation. Prices of these descriptions have steadily favored sellers. Other qualities have been in moderate request, at essentially unaltered figures. Thursday having been generally observed as Thanksgiving-day, no business was transacted. Yesterday, a brisk inquiry prevailed for State brands, particularly for extra. Shippers purchased most freely. Speculators, also, bought pretty liberally. Prices advanced at least 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Superfine State and shipping brands of extra Ohio also improved, having been more sought after. The better grades were not so actively dealt in, and the rise in prices of such was not very important. On Saturday, of last week, Wheat was quiet and depressed. Monday and Tuesday the inquiry was good, partly on speculation and for shipment, and prices improved. The transactions on Wednesday were limited. Heavy receipts had the effect of lessening the disposition to buy freely. Holders, however, were very firm. Yesterday, encouraged by the favorable news from Liverpool by the *Circassian*, shippers and speculators, especially the former, purchased Spring Wheat extensively. Prices advanced materially. The market closed buoyantly. The demand from millers was not active. The total sales of wheat during the week have been 163,500 bushels. Included in the sales were three boat-loads of superior Northern Wisconsin Club, bought yesterday at ℔ 1 23@℔ 1 25 ℔ bushel. The bulk of the sales of Milwaukee Club was effected at ℔ 1 20, and of Chicago Spring at ℔ 1 16 ℔ bushel."

HAY—Sales, to-day, 600 bales North River at 75c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market has been quite active this week, importers having shown more disposition to meet the views of buyers. At the close, however. Buenos Ayres Hides are freely offered at 23c., but not sought after at this rate. Receipts continue large, comprising, for the week, 96,000.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE—THE MAGIC FLUTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—JOHN BULL—THE MOUSTACHE MANIA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET—NORMA.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—LOVE IS BLIND—NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—PADDY'S WEDDING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening: EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 622 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WATON'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *Africa* we have confirmation of the intelligence that the Central Italian States have agreed to offer the Regency to Prince CARIGNAN. The *Moniteur* considers that this decision is to be regretted, as it tends to prejudge questions which must be settled in the proposed European Congress. It was positively known that France had counseled the King of Sardinia to refuse to authorize the acceptance of the Regency by the Prince, but the statement that the King had complied with this advice was decidedly contradicted. The London *Daily News* holds this denial to be necessary to prevent a most serious degradation of Piedmont in the eyes of freemen all over the world, while the *Times* gives vent to the sarcasm, "There is an earthly Providence which knows what is better for Italy than Italy herself knows." It condemns the attempt to make VICTOR EMANUEL the instrument of intrigues for ruining the cause which he has most at heart, and says that if NAPOLEON will not let Central Italy have Prince CARIGNAN, she may yet turn her eyes upon GARIBALDI, who stands among her sons as a man of the Washington stamp.

At the time the steamer *Indian* struck the sealedge near Maria Joseph, last Monday, she had on board 38 passengers, a crew of 100 men, 800 tons of cargo, and some specie. Within half an hour after the shock, the vessel parted amidships; one boat was capsized, another dashed in alongside, several lives were lost, and two more boats, with part of the passengers and crew, drifted to sea and have not since been heard of. The schooner *Alexander*—the first to render assistance—arrived at Halifax on the 24th, with 24 persons on board. The schooner *Loutra* was totally wrecked in endeavoring to render aid to the *Indian*. The exact loss of life is not known, but it is to be feared that it is much heavier than was conveyed by the first reports.

From our correspondent at San Francisco, we have further details of news from the Pacific coast, a brief outline of which has already been received by telegraph. There had been a serious fire at the mountain mining town of Volcano, Amador county, which, breaking out in an unoccupied building, spread with great rapidity, laying, in less than an hour, the entire business portion of the place in ashes, and involving a loss of from $50,000 to $75,000. The rich diggings at the Washoe Gold and Silver Mines form a topic of excited comment. The surface diggings yield from $10 to $100 per day to the hand. Strangers are cautioned not to rush too precipitately to the scene. There is complaint among the San Franciscans at the operation of the new ocean mail contract. An excellent stage road has been discovered between San Diego and Fort Yuma, by which the trip can be made in two days.

The arrival of Gen. SCOTT at Portland, Oregon, is announced by the Overland Mail. His reception was enthusiastic. Notice of his coming had been given, the steamer bearing him having touched at a point lower down the coast, from which word was forwarded. Gen. HARNEY, it is reported, retired from his command with undisguised disgust and anger. A dispatch received from Gen. SCOTT, at the War Department, reports that the proposition he was instructed to make to Gov. DOUGLASS had been presented, and would doubtless be accepted. The nature of the proposal is undivulged.

The Indian campaign in Arizona has been interfered with by dispatches which order Capt. EWELL, of the Dragoons, to inform PESQUIERA that Capt. STONE will be protected by our Government, in carrying out the contract which he made with JECKER & Co., to survey the lands of the Territory on condition of receiving a portion of them. Capt. EWELL left on his mission on the 2d inst., and there is little doubt but that he will be successful in his mission.

The anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British army in 1783, was celebrated yesterday with much spirit. The First Division, N. Y. S. M., paraded, was reviewed by Gov. MORGAN, marched in procession to the Park, and tendered the Governor and the Mayor the honor of a marching salute. In the morning the Mayor, on behalf of the City, presented the Fifty-fifth Regiment with an elegant stand of colors, and in the afternoon Gen. PAEZ signified his gratitude to the City Guard for the kind attention which it showed him on his departure for Venezuela some months since, by bestowing upon the Company a beautiful flag.

JOHN BROWN will be hung. Yesterday a Virginia major, of the name of SMITH, was in Washington, *en route* to Charlestown. He goes to the relief of Col. DAVIS, of whose arduous exertions from day to day the public has been duly advised. Major SMITH will assume the entire control of the military arrangements for BROWN'S execution on Friday next. Secretary FLOYD tendered him any amount of arms or ammunition that he deemed necessary. As five hundred additional troops are to be sent from Richmond, the Federal aid is not needed. Charlestown is said to be for the moment tranquil.

The nominations of Mr. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, Mr. S. J. TILDEN for Corporation Counsel, and Mr. MCELROY for Almshouse Governor, were duly indorsed last night at Tammany Hall. The meeting, which represented an unusual amount of social and political influence, was so large that there were crowds both inside and out, speeches both inside and out, and enthusiasm all around. The Chairman of the meeting proper was Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and the speakers Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, Mr. JAS. T. BRADY and Hon. JOHN KELLY.

The Councilmanic Conventions, both of the Tammany and Mozart Hall branches of the Democracy, assembled last evening, at their respective head-quarters, to nominate candidates, but after a conference between them, both adjourned without making nominations. They meet again on Monday evening.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners held in Brooklyn, last evening, an amendment was made to the previous resolution recommending to the Legislature the location of two Parks—one at Prospect Hill, and the other at Ridgewood, with parade ground, and connected by Macadamized road, which was adopted after a long discussion. The Park at Prospect Hill will embrace land not to exceed 382 acres, the average price per acre of which will, it is estimated, be $2,500. The Park at Ridgewood is to embrace about 400 acres, to cost on an average $500 per acre or less. A Committee of five was appointed to make an estimate of the probable cost of the proposed Parks, and to recommend a plan for the payment of the same.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge RUSSELL denied a new trial to SPRINGS, the noted receiver of stolen goods, recently convicted in that Court. CHARLES MOORE, one of the party indicted for the murder of DANIEL STACKPOLE, at a target excursion at Harlem, in November, 1858, for which ABRAHAM B. THOMPSON was convicted of manslaughter, before Recorder BARNARD, last February, and sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison, was placed on trial, on the same charge. The evidence was the same as that published at length on the trial of THOMPSON. The Court sat till a late hour to complete the testimony. The summing up will take place this morning.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange, yesterday, was mainly for the rise in Pacific Mail, New-York Central and Reading Shares, and the Bonds of the Erie Company. The additional advance in Mail Stock was 6 ₱ cent.; in Erie Bonds, 3 to 5 ₱ cent. New-York Central closed 81½ ₱ cent. The State Stocks steady. Exchange dull for the Bremen steamer sailing to-morrow. Money in easy supply, at last quoted rates.

Favored by the encouraging news per *Circassian*, the market improved materially for Flour and Wheat, in each of which extensive transactions were reported. Shippers purchased freely. Corn and Rye were in demand, and closed higher. Barley, Oats, Coffee, Cotton, Metals, Oils, Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. Provisions were unsettled. Rice and Sugars were in lively request. The movements in Naval Stores and Tobacco were moderate. The Freight engagements were heavier, including, for Liverpool, Flour 2s. ₱ bbl., and Wheat at 5½c.@6c. ₱ bushel.

A Foolish Contest.

The *Evening Post* and some other Northern journals, gifted with more zeal than wisdom, are endeavoring to excuse JOHN BROWN'S inroad upon Virginia, by showing that it was provoked by Southern men. Gov. WISE is said especially to have furnished at once provocation and example for such a movement, by threats to march upon Washington in case Col. FREMONT had been elected President in 1856. A Southern gentleman is reported to have told a Northern gentleman that "Gov. WISE and the Virginia leaders were ready in that event to take the field,—march on Washington, depose the Federal officers, take the Treasury, archives, buildings, ground, &c., and declare the Confederation overthrown." The whole thing was cut and dried—there were 30,000 men ready, 20,000 cavalry, sets of accoutrements, &c., &c. And upon this absurd basis the *Evening Post* thus throws upon Gov. WISE the responsibility for JOHN BROWN'S invasion:

"What wonder that BROWN, who *doubtless read the address of the Governor*, and made himself familiar with the details of his proposed military operations, should have treasured the knowledge in his mind, should have remembered that Harper's Ferry was to be the first point of attack, the seizure of the Arsenal the first *coup de main*, and then such other proceedings as circumstances might prompt? *The old man of Ossawatomie has been only the disciple of the Governor who is now charged with his hanging*, and it would be but a fair requital, when his aged limbs stand under the fatal noose, if he should read to the people of Virginia 'the bloody instructions,' which he had learned from the mouth of their own Governor."

This would all be very striking if there were any basis of established fact for it to rest upon. But there is not a particle of proof that Gov. WISE ever entertained any such design. He certainly issued no such "addresses," nor promulgated any such plan of "military operations," for JOHN BROWN or anybody else, to read and "treasure in his mind;" nor is there any reason to believe that BROWN himself even suspected him of any such intention. Besides, even if Gov. WISE had cherished all these preposterous projects and made all these threats, there would still be a very material difference between him and JOHN BROWN in this particular,—that BROWN actually attempted to execute his menaces, while WISE did not.

We all know the facility with which any man may express his intention of overturning an empire, or uprooting a mountain, and how safe it is to declare that, if something had happened which has not happened, he would have done something tremendous. "Virginia leaders" are not less lavish of rhodomontade than many other leaders of colder climes; but to take up their menaces as something which may fairly be allowed to affect the nation, either in its fears or hopes, is something of which we are not yet foolish enough to be guilty. In other words, we do not believe that Gov. WISE was ready "to take the field" at the time and in the manner set forth, and do the dreadful things at Washington which are ascribed to him in this story of the *Post*. We don't believe there were 30,000 men ready, nor 5,000, nor 1,000, and we are perfectly certain the 20,000 cavalry and accoutrements never existed outside of the Governor's imagination, even if they existed there. That such idle threats should be deemed of any importance whatever, and, above all, of any political importance—that one man should think it worth his while to repeat and another to write them down, and publish them—and still another gravely to comment on them and take them as the basis of political action, is one of the signs, not of the dangers, but of the folly of the times we live in. It has been for some years back a common practice at the South to talk of invading the North and whipping it; and politicians at the North have sought to promote their plans by taking hold of these threats and pretending to be frightened by them. The game has now been carried on so long that we should hope both parties are tired of it. Nobody here cares in the bottom of his heart what armies the Virginian leaders say they have got ready, or what fearful deeds of war they intend to perform. We know and they know they have no armies, and that they find their hands full in attending to their private business; and they know perfectly well also, that nobody out of the lunatic asylum contemplates a settlement of Northern and Southern differences by the sword,—that a physical contest between the two sections would be simply laughable, when compared with the commercial blows which they can deal each other. Men who threaten to march upon the Capital of the United States and seize upon the Government in case he and his friends are not allowed to have their own way, neither endanger the Union nor afford their political opponents fair ground for assailing him. He really stultifies himself so grossly, that comment upon him would be a waste of time and paper. If Gov. WISE committed himself as he is said to have done, we feel quite certain he would now rather not have it known. And we are equally certain that Old BROWN would not thank any man for endeavoring to prove that he was seduced into his invasion by such empty gasconade as that imputed to the Virginia Governor.

THAT IRISH VOTE.—The *Tribune* relies largely on the Irish vote to secure the election of Mayor WOOD. "The Irish Democratic suffrages are now assured to WOOD," it says; hence his vote is to be much larger than HAVEMEYER'S. For some ten or fifteen years past the *Tribune* has been counting upon the "Irish vote" as a means of success. It seems at last to have abandoned the hope of winning it over to the Republican ticket, but is quite confident—or professes to be—that it will not be cast for the regular Democratic nominee. It relies on the fact that neither Mr. [illegible] was nominated for Corporation Counsel. This is to be regarded by the Irish as an insult—and they are to show their resentment by voting for WOOD. Considering that both these gentlemen declined to be candidates, that both favored the nomination of Mr. TILDEN, and that both are honestly and zealously working for his election, we do not see precisely the basis of the *Tribune's* hope.

It is quite possible that a large part of the Irish Democratic vote may be cast for WOOD, though we do not now believe it will. The Irish are pretty faithful adherents to the regular ticket, and will not be likely to desert it for light causes. If they are inclined to do so, however, this fact ought certainly to impress upon every good citizen the increased necessity of voting for the only candidate who can possibly defeat FERNANDO WOOD. There may be some who think Mr. ORDYKE is the man:—the leaders of the Republican Party know better.

Our Volunteer Soldiers.

The Anniversary of the Evacuation of this City by the British in 1783 was celebrated yesterday by a force which, as far as drill, uniform, arms, accoutrements, and in fact all the externals of soldiership are concerned, far surpasses any troops that WASHINGTON ever commanded in the whole course of the Revolutionary war,—a force, in short, such as in these particulars, he no doubt often dreamed of but was never in his waking moments able to feast his eyes upon. The first division of the New-York State militia, numbering, we believe, about five thousand men, might, in fact, take its place in line with any army in Europe, and not by any means suffer by the comparison,—and there are many European armies which it would throw completely in the shade, both as regards precision of movement and splendor of appearance. It has also an enormous advantage over all hired troops, in the raw material of which it is composed. It is made up of men who, if they could be got to make soldiering a profession instead of a pastime, would become superior to any force of equal size in the world. Regular armies are mainly recruited by legal compulsion, or rash impulses, or bad behavior, and out of the demoralized mob which such agents furnish, we know what terrible instruments of destruction discipline and organization are able to create. If good will, intelligence, education and high principle could be got to contribute as large a quota to the ranks of any Power in Europe, as is usually furnished by the corresponding vices and deficiencies, the monarch who owned such an army would have the Old World at his feet, and might fairly treat the balance of power as a chimera. Fortunately for the liberty and happiness of mankind, the very qualities which would render a force of this kind invincible, render it the friend of order and of freedom and the worst enemy both of tyrants and demagogues. That a Government like that we possess finds such troops in abundance to maintain its supremacy, is not only the highest testimony that could be paid to its excellence, but the strongest possible guarantee of its safety.

The precision in drill and movement which some of the regiments, the Seventh and Seventy-first for instance, have acquired, has one great advantage for volunteer soldiery in the *éclat* which it gives in the eyes of the public. It is this quality, combined with neatness and brilliancy of uniform, which always calls down popular applause, and popular applause must always be the chief reward and chief stimulus of such military organizations as ours. It is folly to attempt to raise any military force above such considerations. The reason which makes us stop and gaze while a well-drilled regiment defiles past justifies the soldier in desiring to have us do so. As long, therefore, as we wish to rely on volunteer corps for defense against domestic treason or foreign invasion, it is sound policy to make the uniform and drill such as will strike the popular eye.

There is, however, another side to the matter, which we beg to suggest for the consideration of our volunteer corps, and as measures for the reorganization of the militia on a footing of even greater efficiency than at present are, we understand, under discussion, this is the proper time to do so. With so small a standing army as we have, the militia assumes an importance which it possesses in no other country, and, in adding to its importance, let us also add to its responsibilities. If we had a large regular force, it would be all but impossible to construct and maintain such corps as were yesterday seen on parade. A large line always throws cold water on volunteer enthusiasm, and it is enthusiasm alone which can bring volunteer organizations up to a high standard of efficiency. The men who make a business of fighting always absorb the interest with which the public regards soldiering. There is an air of stern reality about their doings which fascinates the public gaze. The daily routine of duty, of course, also keeps the line up to a standard of precision which it takes volunteers a long time to attain, and the contrast which the two forces are apt to present at the outset generally results, wherever the people are used to seeing the line in large force, in the snubbing and ridicule of the militia. Both in France and England the latter has always been the laughing stock of the populace, and has consequently never been either very numerous or very efficient. The difficulty that has been experienced in England of late in getting up rifle corps, is mainly due to the complete superiority which the public has been long accustomed to attribute to the regular troops; and few men who have anything else to do, care therefore to spend their money in buying a uniform and getting themselves taught paces which only serve to set people sneering at their attempts to imitate "real sojers."

Our militia has, however, always held the first rank in popular favor, and has always eclipsed the line both in numbers and brilliancy. It consequently owes it to the public to be more than showy—to keep abreast with the march of improvement in military science, while it delights us on our gala days with the splendor of its externals. The close formation and extreme accuracy which are now the main characteristics of its drill, and which delight the popular eye so much, are things which we have copied from the British, and the British from the old German school established by the father of FREDERICK the Great, of Prussia, but which the late improvements in firearms have, as the late campaign in Italy has shown, rendered not only unnecessary but dangerous. The stately march, the regular and measured stride, the stiff bearing, the rigid line, the compact masses, the simultaneous fire, which were the boast and glory of the soldiers of the Archduke CHARLES and of WELLINGTON, are fast passing into the category with arquebuses, coats of mail, and hand grenades. A clear eye, a steady hand, and supple limbs, are taking the place which was once assigned to unbroken ranks and rolling volleys, and there is a fair probability that twenty years more will see all the heavy battalions of the armies of the world resolved into clouds of agile riflemen, sure of aim, ready with the bayonet, and offering little mark for rifled cannon. We have said that we think the drill which shows most on parade is a sort of drill which citizen soldiery must necessarily cultivate, because it is that which the crowd most admires; but to render themselves really efficient for active service, a strong infusion of the Zouave into the "British Grenadier" is absolutely essential. Moreover, the rifle drill is that for which the national temperament best fits our men. We are too vivacious, buoyant, nervous and self-reliant to allow of our being successfully massed like Austrian and Russian infantry, and, though last not least, the gymnastics of the change would have a much better effect upon the health of the troops than the present system, admirable as it is even in a sanitary point of view.

Before dismissing the subject, we may be permitted to say that the cavalry of this division is utterly worthless and thoroughly ridiculous. The sooner both horses and men are released from military service the better. Bad cavalry is worse than none, because it not only can accomplish nothing, but is very expensive. The Seventh Regiment has long formed a model for all the other infantry regiments and is now a nucleus round which a fine army is gradually forming. Why cannot something of the same sort that it has done for the infantry be done for the cavalry? There are surely by this time a hundred young men at least in New-York able to provide themselves with good chargers, and good arms, and willing to be converted into excellent hussars by a West Point graduate. If such a corps were once formed, we have no doubt it would increase rapidly, and we should at least have a regiment of cavalry that we could show with pride. The Central Park now offers facilities for its formation that we have never had before.

The Support of Wood.

"The nomination of Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON as Corporation Counsel on the Wood ticket, and his acceptance of the nomination, *give to Mr. Wood's movement a consistency and respectability in the public estimation which it had not before possessed.* Judge BRONSON is not only a time-honored leader of the Democrats, and an eminent lawyer and a man of spotless personal integrity, but he has filled high offices with ability and reputation. The last of these offices was that of Collector of New-York, from which he was removed by President PIERCE under circumstances that rendered the event creditable to the dismissed, and discreditable to the dismissing functionary. *His nomination still further strengthens the Mozart and weakens the Tammany party.*"

We copy the foregoing, not from the *Herald* or *News*, but from the New-York *Tribune*, of yesterday morning. It confirms the suspicion we have already expressed that the political wire-pullers of the Republican Party had no thought of supporting their own candidate, but were working to elect FERNANDO WOOD. The *Tribune* has not a word to say of the character of his previous administration. It is utterly silent concerning those shocking abuses of power which used to provoke its wrath. We hear nothing from its columns of the swindling, the corruption, the shameless dishonesty, both personal and official, which it used to charge home upon Mayor WOOD. All its thunder is reserved for Mr. HAVEMEYER.

We do not suppose that the *Tribune* has any profound personal regard for the candidate whom it thus supports, or that it seeks his re-election from any distinct approval of his public policy. The motives for its course are political. It prefers Mr. WOOD'S election to Mr. HAVEMEYER'S because it will damage the Democratic Party,—because it will perpetuate the feud which prevails in its ranks,—and because, moreover, it will give the Republican Party capital in fresh abuses of the City Government. If the Democrats should give us an honest City administration, they would deprive the Republicans of a strong ground of assault WOOD, on the contrary, in the Mayor's chair, would furnish abundant material for a sharp party warfare. Besides, if WOOD can be elected Mayor it will strengthen him greatly at the Charleston Convention, and thus promote the chances of confusion and dissension in the ranks of the National Democracy.

These are the reasonings and the motives of party-leaders. We have no disposition to contest their logic, or to complain of their immorality. "Doing evil that good may come" is a recognized style of party warfare, and it would be folly to combat or denounce it. But we may fairly appeal to the great mass of the Republicans, who are also citizens of the metropolis, against thus allowing all their home interests,—the security of their property, the health and welfare of their City, the order and peace of this whole community, to be sacrificed to the exigencies of partisanship. *We want and need a good City Government.* We need this quite as much as a change in the national administration; we *feel* the need of it a great deal more. But certainly there is no justice in thus sacrificing the welfare of this City to the exigencies of party. The coming election is purely a municipal contest. Its objects and aims are all limited to the City. Let us conduct it on its merits. Let us not fasten upon ourselves, for two years, a corrupt, selfish, unprincipled administration, in the hope of damaging political opponents and thus achieving some party advantage in the future.

Thoroughfares.

A Judge in Philadelphia has just signalized himself by doing, with all the solemnity appropriate to the Bench, the same public duty which every London policeman performs a dozen times a-day with no more thought than he bestows on a mug of beer. The drivers of the Philadelphia horse-railway-cars have fallen, it seems, into the trick of stopping their great clumsy vehicles in the middle of the streets opposite the places of public amusement at night, and there touting for passengers to the utter blockading of the whole highway. This righteous Judge has commanded them to "move on," and has thus restored the public ways to their normal condition of thoroughfares. The achievement is a very simple one, certainly, and it is a pity that a Judge should have been put to the trouble of doing what any constable ought to have done for him without a second thought. Still, if the knot could not be untied without this high judicial interposition, it was well that the Judge came down to the work; and we should be glad to see his Honor transferred, like another Theseus, to Broadway. For we, too, have our monsters making night hideous and the roadway impassable before the doors of every theatre, concert hall, and gallery from Dodworth's and the Winter Garden down to Christy's and Wallack's Theatre. And our policemen seem to be as remiss in facing the nuisance as their Philadelphia cotemporaries. The Broadway lines of omnibuses, which are managed in other respects on the principle of making everybody as uncomfortable as possible, are allowed to usurp the street at night in a manner which is simply disgraceful. They are suffered to congregate in a series of chaotic dams, which make all traffic impossible, throughout the entire length of our main City artery. The passenger who takes his seat in one of these vehicles at Union-square, is deliberately defrauded of his rights by reported illegal stoppages; accidents are rendered probable by the inextricable confusion of wheels and horses tugging twenty different stages a dozen different ways, and the thoroughfare of the public is appropriated to their own uses by a set of private speculators as calmly as if they were target companies defending the national honor, or Sons of Malta worshiping their unknown God. If the Superintendent of our Police is unequal to abating this nuisance thoroughly, we must send at once for the Philadelphia Judge.

Spontaneous Sovereignty.

We are indebted to a correspondent in the neighborhood of "the setting sun" for a copy of the "Message of the Governor of the Territory of *Jefferson*." We detect one statement in this document which is open to some doubt. Gov. STEELE informs his constituents of the Council and House of Representatives that "the eyes of the Union are upon them," and that they would do well, therefore, to take careful heed to their legislative ways. The advice is good, but the basis of it somewhat doubtful. The eyes of the Union, we venture to say, have not even discovered the Territory which thus supposes itself to be their cynosure. Not one man in five hundred, we presume, in the country at large, is aware of the existence of any such political community as the Territory of Jefferson.

In point of fact, it has as yet no legal existence. It is a creation of Popular Sovereignty,—the unrecognized offspring of an unadmitted principle. Last Winter, it may be remembered, a bill was introduced in Congress, proposing to organize a new Territory out of the western part of Kansas, to be called the Territory of Colona. The bill failed. But the people of the region concerned have taken the matter into their own hands. They have organized a provisional government, elected a Governor and a State Legislature, and set in motion the machinery of a new Territory. Their Legislature met at Auraria, the capital, on the 7th of November,—and the Governor, Mr. R. W. STEELE, sent in the Message to which we have already referred.

This proceeding involves a repudiation of the authority of Kansas, which as yet is Federal authority. They have elected a Territorial Delegate to Congress, who will apply for his admission; but this can only be granted after the recognition and admission of the new Territory. Whether this will be conceded, is somewhat doubtful. It will be resisted on the ground mainly that it will lead directly to the accession of a new Free State; but this argument loses much of its weight, even with the South, in consequence of the admitted hopelessness of attempting to maintain a balance of sectional power. As Mr. SEWARD said in the Senate two years ago, that contest is already ended. The struggle is over,—the ascendancy of Free States in the Federal Councils is established beyond all possibility of change. Kansas is too large for one State, and the gold-fever in the Rocky Mountain region has caused a large aggregation of inhabitants in the section most remote from the central authority.

The Governor reminds the Legislature of Jefferson that they must look to the general Government for the payment of expenses,—the establishment of mail routes, the building of roads and bridges, and other matters essential to the opening of the country and the development of its resources. Upon this point there will probably be very little difference of opinion among the inhabitants. However eager squatters may be to assert their own sovereignty in all matters of authority, when it comes to the payment of money they are quite willing to acknowledge the supremacy of the general Government.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Consul-General to Constantinople—The New Costa Rican Government—Fraud in the Indian Reservation System—The Oregon War Debt—Dispatches from San Juan—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

MARSHALL M. SMITH, the newly-appointed Consul-General to Constantinople, is in the City. He expects to take his departure for Liverpool in the *Canada*.

Dispatches from Costa Rica represent the new Government as highly popular.

It is understood that Secretary THOMPSON will urge on Congress the necessity of abolishing the Indian reservation system, which he regards as inseparably connected with fraud.

Gen. LANE is preparing to urge payment by Congress of the Oregon War Debt, and it is now being investigated by the third Auditor. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

The Secretary of War, to-day, received the following dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, dated Straits of Fuca, and sent by way of Leavenworth: "Two days ago, I dispatched from Fort Townsend a communication to Gov. DOUGLASS, proposing a temporary adjustment of the existing difficulties, on the basis suggested by the President in his instructions to me. There has been no answer yet, but there is no doubt the proposition will be accepted. Everything is tranquil in these islands."

Dr. BREED, formerly an Examiner in the Patent-office, having been arraigned before Justice DOWD on the charge of uttering incendiary language, was, today, required to give security in the sum of $2,000 to keep the peace. It appears the objectionable words were uttered in the presence of several persons, (Senator SEWARD'S views being the topic of conversation,) and soon thereafter were published in the *States and Union* newspaper—hence his arrest.

JAMES D. STEVENSON, of New-York, has offered to establish a steamship line and carry the mails for the postages from that city *via* St. Thomas to the Brazils, and the Postmaster-General has signified his willingness to conclude such an arrangement on satisfactory sureties being furnished. No contract, however, has yet been executed.

At a meeting of the Central National Botts Club, of Washington, held to-night, it was resolved to merge the same into the National Opposition Club of New-York, where the headquarters will be in future.

The Treasurer's statement shows that the receipts for the week ending on Monday were $1,366,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $798,000, and the drafts issued $1,208,000. The amount subject to drafts is $5,287,000. The increase over the sum on hand last week is nearly $98,000.

It is understood that the physicians of Judge DOUGLAS unite in urging him to proceed to the Coast of Florida, with a view to the restoration of his health, and also that Mrs. DOUGLAS accompany him for a similar purpose, as soon as their strength will enable him to travel. It is not yet known, however, whether he will act on the suggestion.

The number of members of Congress in this city is daily increasing. The organization of the House of Representatives is with them the prominent topic of conversation and concern.

THE LOSS OF THE INDIAN.

Details of the Casualty—Loss of Life—A Second vessel Wrecked in Endeavoring to Assist.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 25.

The iron steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool, struck a sea ledge near Maria Joseph, on Monday, the 21st inst.

She had 38 passengers, a crew of 100 men, and 800 tons of cargo, and some specie.

Half an hour after striking she parted amidships.

One boat was capsized, and several persons were drowned.

Another boat was stove alongside.

Two more boats, with part of the passengers and crew, drifted to sea and have not since been heard of.

The schooner *Alexander*, Capt. SHELLNUT, was the first to render assistance, and arrived at Halifax on the 24th, with twenty-four persons on board.

The number of lives lost is not known.

The schooner *Lutea* ran close to the wreck among the breakers, and became herself a total wreck. Crew saved.

Later from Mexico.

MR. M'LANE AT VERA CRUZ—MIRAMON AND MARQUEZ STILL IN MEXICO—MILITARY PLANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d inst. and $136,000 in specie.

Minister MCLANE arrived on the 21st, but remained on board the *Brooklyn* in consequence of his family being sick.

The report that MARQUEZ had pronounced in favor of SANTA ANNA was without foundation. The report of his seizure of the *conducta* is confirmed, but that of his escape is contradicted.

MARQUEZ says that he is using the money to save the country from the Yankees, and promises to return it from the first duties received at Tepic and Mazatlan, which he intimates he intends retaking.

MIRAMON was at Querataro, waiting for the Liberals, who threatened the capital.

DONLADO had been defeated at Guanajuato, with heavy loss. An American officer who was with him was shot or assassinated.

COBOS had captured Oajaca, and the Liberals there had disbanded.

The *Picayune's* correspondent reports that the French fleet will soon blockade Vera Cruz.

MIRAMON, at the suggestion of the French Minister, is to open Alvarado as a port of entry. Insurance policies are to have a blockade clause inserted in them.

MIRAMON also proposes simultaneously attacking Vera Cruz.

The *Savannah* and one French and one Spanish brig-of-war were at Sacrificios.

A severe gale had caused several small vessels to run ashore.

From Texas.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE IN REGARD TO BROWNSVILLE—PUBLIC FEELING—WHAT GEN. HOUSTON RECOMMENDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 25.

The Legislature of Texas has authorized the Governor to call out all the troops necessary for the protection of the frontier. The Governor appointed Capt. FORD commander of the troops, and he started for the Rio Grande on the 18th, with orders to arrest CORTINAS and his band.

The Brownsville reports created intense excitement throughout Texas. The small town of Gonzales raised 200 men in two days, to proceed to the scene of disturbance.

CORTINAS had returned Deputy-Sheriff CAMPBELL to Brownsville unharmed, against the wishes of his own men.

Gen. HOUSTON recommends the Legislature to authorize the raising of a Regiment of mounted men to protect the frontier from the Indians.

Brownsville on the 19th was still closely besieged, and an expedition was preparing against CORTINAS.

Destructive Fires.

STORES DESTROYED AT TROY.

TROY, Friday, Nov. 25.

A large fire occurred early this morning, destroying four stores on River-street, near Grand and Division. The following are the losses: JOHN ROSS & Co., dry goods, about $40,000, insured as follows: Liverpool and London Office, $5,000; Fireman's, $5,000; Atlantic, $4,000; Merchants', $3,000, and Excelsior, $3,000. T. GRIFFITHS, milliner and dry goods dealer, loses about $10,000; insured for $5,000 in the Etna Company. The paper stores of JAMIESON & Co., loss not ascertained; Sawyers' news-room, loss about $1,500, insured for $1,000 in the Montauk and $1,500 in the Norwich office. The buildings were owned by Mr. GRIFFITH and the H. Van Schoenhaven and Lane estates. The total loss is about $80,000.

WAREHOUSES BURNED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

A serious fire broke out this morning in the large building numbered 379, 381 and 383 Washington-street, occupied by FORTUNE & PELTIER, wholesale and retail dry goods, and GEO. HUGHES and A. NEWHALL, piano-forte manufacturers. The upper part of the building was destroyed, and the dry-goods stock in the lower story badly damaged by water. The loss, about $20,000, is nearly covered by insurance.

Another Wife-Murder.

WELLS RIVER, Vt., Friday, Nov. 25.

FRANKLIN WRIGHT, of Haverhill, N. H., killed his wife this afternoon with a butcher knife. He was arrested and made a full confession.

The Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, Nov. 25.

The weather is very cold and there was a heavy fog this morning. Thermometer 16 deg. above zero. A good deal of ice is reported in the canals. The harbor is quite clear of shipping. The Quebec steamers make their last trips for the season to-day.

The Sailing of the Hungarian.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Hungarian*, Capt. JONES, will leave this port at about 2 P. M. of to-morrow, 26th inst. She will call at Queenstown.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.

Movements of Gen. Scott—The Occupation of the Island.

By way of San Francisco we have details of the news from British Columbia, previously reported by telegraph. Gen. SCOTT and staff landed at Port Townsend, and reembarked on board the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, for Bellingham Bay.

The Victoria *Gazette*, Oct. 27, says:

"The prominent feature of the news published in this issue, is the arrival in these waters of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. Of the precise object of this visit, it is impossible to speak definitely, all that is known being that Gen. SCOTT is invested with great discretionary powers. It is not probable, however, that those powers have any bearing on the ultimate settlement of the boundary, but were conferred in consequence of apprehensions on the part of the United States Government that a collision between Gen. HARNEY and the British forces had taken place, or that the matter had otherwise become more complicated than at the date to which the advices received by the United States Government reached. During his stay in this vicinity it is stated that Gen. SCOTT'S headquarters will be on board the United States steamer *Massachusetts*.

Gen. SCOTT arrived at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 21. The *News* says that the *Northerner* having first stopped at Vancouver, the news of his arrival on this coast had been received here before the arrival of the *Northerner*, and at the time of its arrival an immense crowd of our citizens was congregated upon the wharf, and as the steamer approached the wharf, and the stalwart form of the old hero of Vera Cruz and Chapultepec, and a score of other splendid victories became visible—then such deafening cheers as Americans alone can give, spontaneously burst from the assembled citizens, which the gallant old hero gracefully acknowledged. Subsequently, the Portland Fire Department, in uniform, gave the General a similar welcome salute. Then ringing of bells and the firing of cannon also attested the sense of respect which the great mass of our citizens entertain towards the man who has won for the American name a host of splendid victories. We are rejoiced because of the spontaneous and hearty welcoming which our citizens gave the gallant old hero. The General leaves on the steamer to-day.

The City Council of Portland extended to Gen. Scott the hospitality of the city. While accepting it, he has declined any formal reception."

OBITUARY.

Rev. Joshua Flagg, of Dana, Mass., died on the 10th November, in that town, at the age of 86¼ years. He was a Universalist preacher more than sixty years, and was the oldest clergyman of that denomination in Massachusetts. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors, of a different religious belief, and was buried from the Church of the Trinitarian Congregational Society of the place of his residence. The funeral services were conducted by Orthodox and Universalist ministers.

SORGHUM.—A correspondent from Springfield, Cedar County, Iowa, writes that about 7,000 gallons of syrup have been made in that town, from the Sorghum cane, during the past year. The town has 174 families

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THAT BALLOON VOYAGE TO EUROPE.—The Balloon exhibition of Prof. LOWE is finally closed for the season, and the promised Aerial trip to Europe postponed—mainly "on account of the weather." All the apparatus having been removed from the Palace grounds, visitors who, on Thursday, were allured to the spot, to witness an ascension in the small balloon, found "the great *globe* itself, gone like the baseless fabric of a vision." The heavy blow on Thanksgiving day rendered the preliminary ascension impossible, so that no visitors were admitted, and no money received. The balloon has been carried to a place near the gas-house, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, where it will remain until Spring.

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS IN TROUBLE.—Capt. SQUIRES and the Buffalo Deputy-Marshal who has been watching for those concerned in the prize fights which have recently occurred near Buffalo, on Thanksgiving night came upon "Australian KELLY" suddenly in the drinking saloon, which he is in the habit of frequenting, in Thirteenth-street. KELLY, it will be remembered, was defeated in the fight with PRICE some months ago. He supposed that the Buffalo officer had left the City, and thus fell into his power unawares. His friends got out a writ of *habeas corpus*, brought him before Judge RUSSELL, and had him admitted to bail.

ARREST OF ALLEGED LOTTERY VENDERS.—Three alleged lottery dealers, GEORGE LIVINGHALL JABOB BROWN, of No. 195 Thirty-eighth-street, and GEORGE GLEASON, were arrested by Officers SMITH and VAN ARSDALE, charged by FARD. HOTOHKISS, of No 343 Bowery, with having sold him lottery slips on the Delaware and Georgia Lottery. The accused were taken before Justice STEERS, and each was held to bail in the sum of $500. JAMES T. BAOHE, of No. 61 East Thirty-first-street, became security for them.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—JOHN N. FARELL, of Concord, Mass., attempted to commit suicide yesterday in his room at Lovejoy's Hotel. Twice he attempted to discharge a pistol, the muzzle of which he had put to his ear, but no more extended injury was suffered than a slight laceration of the face. The police took charge of him.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME will deliver the introductory lecture of the course which is to be given in aid of the fund for the erection of a monument to Dr. KANE.

A LAUNCH.—The iron steamship *Matanzas*, of 1,000 tons burthen, will be launched from the yard of C. H. DELAMATER, foot of West Thirteenth-street, North River, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Coroners' Inquests.

A FROLIC AND A FIGHT.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a dispute arose between two persons who were attending a Thanksgiving party at No. 405 Madison-street, as to which should have the honor of dancing with one of the females present. JOHN BRANNAN, uncle of one of the parties concerned, attempted to settle the difficulty by using a club with great freedom. Some person, who escaped unrecognized in the *mêlée*, finally stabbed BRANNAN six times. A cry of murder brought the Second Ward Police to the spot. They arrested the whole company, including JOHN FINLEY, who was accused of having stabbed BRANNAN, and removed the wounded man to the Hospital. At an *ante-mortem* examination which Coroner JACKMAN held, no testimony could be elicited which fastened guilt on FINLEY, or on any other of the prisoners, and they were all discharged, the jury finding that some unknown person had committed the deed.

FATALLY BURNED.

A little girl, five years of age, named LOUISA BICKLEN, living at No. 12 Thomas-street, was fatally burned on Monday night by her clothes taking fire from contact with a stove. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

Police Reports.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

James Gallagher and Michael Sullivan, residents of Baxter-street, and rogues by profession, were captured on Thursday night as they were robbing Mrs. Margaret Walters' apartments in the tenement-house No. 196 Bayard-street. Yesterday morning Justice CONNOLLY committed them to answer a charge of burglary in the first degree.

EVACUATION DAY.

Observance of the Seventy-sixth Anniversary—Appearance of the Military—Review by Gov. Morgan—Presentation of a Stand of Colors to the City Guard by Gen. Paez.

The seventy-sixth anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British army was observed yesterday with all the honors. By order of the Major-General a detachment of the artillery of the Second Brigade fired the national saluto from the Battery at sunrise. By common consent the flags of all nations were displayed from the shipping in the harbor, and the national ensign floated over the public buildings of the City.

At 10 o'clock the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of the City, presented a magnificent stand of colors to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, (*Garde Lafayette*,) Col. EUGENE LEGAL commanding. A large crowd in front of the City Hall witnessed the ceremony which attended the presentation. The colors bore inscriptions setting forth that they were presented to the Regiment by the Corporation, indicating the date of the organization of the Regiment—Sept. 29, 1855—and commemorating the battles of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Yorktown in which the hero whose name the *Garde* bears, acquitted himself so gallantly. The Regimental banner is of scarlet silk, fringed with gold, and on its face is limned a representation of the Genius of Liberty supporting a likeness of LAFAYETTE. On the reasign of the State, which is of blue silk, with gold trimmings, are the Arms of the State and its motto. After presenting the colors to the color-sergeants, the Mayor addressed the Colonel. He referred to the noble fame which LAFAYETTE won by the part which he took in our struggle for Independence, and spoke of the gratitude which the people of this City owe the First Division for the promptness with which it always obeyed the call of duty.

Col. LE GAL responded briefly and appropriately, the Regiment presented arms, the drums rolled, the officers saluted, the color sergeants bore the new colors into the ranks, and Col. LE GAL, addressing the Regiment, said:

GARDE LAFAYETTE: To your care I now commit this evidence of the confidence reposed in you, and I know that you will not prove recreant to the trust. [Loud cheers.]

The ceremony over, the Regiment marched and countermarched, and proceeded up Broadway to the Parade-ground of the First Division.

Punctually at noon the Division line was formed on Fourteenth-street, the right resting on Broadway. Brigadier-General HALL was in command; the Major-General, on account of a severe domestic bereavement, has not recently appeared on parade. While the commanding officer was reviewing the troops preparatory to the review by Gov. MORGAN, a national salute was fired in Union-square by a detachment of the Fourth Regiment, and at 12½ o'clock the Governor, in full uniform, mounted on a white charger, accompanied by his staff-officers and the acting-commandant and staff of the First Division, and escorted by the troop of the Eighth Regiment, passed down the line, and was received with presented arms, martial airs, a salute of eleven guns from the artillery in Union-square, and the shouts of the people.

As soon as the review was completed, Gov. MORGAN took his place at the head of the troops, and the procession marched around the upper arc of Union Park and down Broadway. The line of march was flanked by crowds of spectators. Near the head of the line Gen. PAEZ, the Venezuelan hero, rode in an open barouche with Señor P. J. ROJAS, Senator of Venezuela, and Señor D. S. CAMACHO, resident Consul of Venezuela. He was dressed in the gorgeous uniform of the rank which he once held in his own country, and was a conspicuous part of the display.

Arrived at the Park, Gov. MORGAN and Gen. PAEZ took up positions respectively on the left and on the right of the Mayor in front of the City Hall, and the military marched around the lower end of the Park and entered at the east gate.

As the military passed Gov. MORGAN they paid him the honor of a marching salute, which was gracefully acknowledged, and the troops were then dismissed, the Governor however remaining to witness the presentation of a stand of colors to the City Guard by Gen. PAEZ, of Venezuela.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE CITY GUARD BY GEN. PAEZ.

When Gen. PAEZ, by invitation of the Venezuelan Convention, had concluded to revisit his native land and take part in its government, the City Guard was the first to tender an escort to him on the occasion of his departure. Circumstances, which all remember, delayed the General's departure; but when he finally determined to embark, the City Guard, with some other companies, escorted him to his vessel. As a token of his appreciation of their kind feeling, Gen. PAEZ, on his return, caused a stand of colors to be made for the company, and chose Evacuation Day for their presentation. Accordingly, after the review of the troops by Gov. MORGAN, the City Guards formed in front of the City Hall to receive the flag.

When everything was ready for the presentation, Gen. PAEZ stepped forward, and, in Spanish, recited the kindness and courtesy he had received from the Guard on the occasion of his departure; expressed his gratitude; and, in presenting the colors, indulged the hope that if ever the United States should require the services of the City Guard, the colors he then presented would be prominent on the field.

Capt. MURPHY, on behalf of the Company, thanked General PAEZ; referred to the occasion of his departure, and regretted that when he left he did not take the Guard with him; and, finally, welcomed his return to the United States—a country where every patriot, great or small, was always well received.

On the conclusion of the presentation, the line formed and passed in review, and then Gen. PAEZ, Gov. MORGAN and Mayor TIEMANN retired.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.—At an adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday, it was resolved to recommend to the Common Council the location of two Parks, one at Prospect Hill, to embrace about 382 acres, and the other at Ridgewood, to contain not more than 400 acres, the two to be connected by Macadamized roads. Land in the first named locality will cost $2,500 per acre, and in the last about $500.

[Advertisement.]

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nominations.

KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

Day by day the *Tribune* is more openly removing its philanthropic mask, and revealing its secret purpose to support FERNANDO WOOD. We suggest that, for mere decency's sake, this organ of the Republican *politicians* (as opposed to the Republican masses) should make at least some pretext of wishing to elect the candidates put forward on the Republican ticket. It had not a word to say for SOLOMON L. HULL, the nominee of its own party or Corporation Counsel, but it exhausts the highest epithets of eulogy in recommending the candidate named for this office by FERNANDO WOOD.

He is, forsooth, a "time-honored leader," and "an eminent lawyer, and a man of spotless personal integrity." His nomination, in the *Tribune's* opinion, can even give "consistency and respectability" to Wood's self-nomination for Mayor. "Consistency," of all words in the English language! Consistency between "a man of spotless personal integrity" and the individual denounced by the same paper as "guilty in his private life of repeated pecuniary frauds, and ONLY SAVED FROM STATE PRISON BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS!" These words are extracted from a leading editorial in the *Tribune*, and nothing further need be said, we think, as to the "consistency" of that journal's course.

PUBLIC OPINION ON OUR CIVIC ISSUES.

Every day and hour makes stronger the assurance that the solid intelligence and worth of the City of New-York will cast an overwhelming majority of votes in the coming municipal contest for WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER and SAMUEL J. TILDEN. What is known in politics as the "silent vote" of the City—the property holders, merchants, tradesmen, professional classes, mechanics and all honest laborers—will not suffer themselves to be distracted and rendered powerless by any of the agencies at work in Wood's favor, or any variety of candidates kept in the field to subserve his purposes. It is understood and recognized that this contest lies between honesty and roguery in municipal affairs,—in other words, between WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, representing the right-minded portion of the community, and FERNANDO WOOD, at the head of all that is worst and most degraded in our City population.

MR. OPDYKE'S TRUE POSITION STATED.

For Mr. OPDYKE personally we have great respect. He is estimable and worthy in all his private relations, and we can only regret that his lack of judgment and experience in public affairs should continue him in a position to appear as the subservient tool of the Wood interest. It would be painful to his self-appreciation to realize the position in which he is made stand: he is set up by the *politicians* of his own party only to be knocked down; and this sacrifice will be the more readily made as it gives them an opportunity of taking vengeance on Mr. OPDYKE for his course at Albany last Winter in opposition to their private schemes. All the *machine-vote* of the Republican Party, amounting to between 3,500 and 4,000 votes will be cast solid for WOOD; while of the remaining Republican vote—about 17,000—Mr. OPDYKE will only have the satisfaction of drawing off some 2,000 or 2,500 from the cause of municipal honesty as championed by WM. F. HAVEMEYER. The large majority of those who vote the Republican ticket in Presidential contests are not strict party men, where no sue affecting their convictions is presented. In local affairs—in the selection of a Mayor—they will vote as independent members of a Corporation, endeavoring to protect their pecuniary interests by the election of an honest, capable and reliable President. An examination of Mr. OPDYKE's scheme for the erection of a "Bullion Bank" will not impress the practical minds of the Republican ranks with any very exalted belief of the soundness of Mr. OPDYKE's financial views. By remaining in the field he can only passively assist those bitter party enemies of his who seek, *first*, to assist FERNANDO WOOD, and *secondly*, to kill off Mr. OPDYKE, whose good personal character might otherwise make him a power in the Republican ranks.

ENORMOUS POWERS OF THE MAYORALTY.

It has been said in the interest of WOOD during this contest that the Mayor has no power—that the Mayoralty is of no consequence—that the character and acts of the man selected to fill this office can make no material difference to the mass of independent citizens. These assumptions are either based on utter ignorance of the position, or uttered with a deliberate intention to deceive the voters and lull into an apathy favorable to a bad man's election. The Mayor nominates all the Heads of Executive Departments, and WOOD appointed CHARLES DEVLIN Street Commissioner. WOOD also appropriated all the subordinate patronage, and every clerkship and messengership was distributed by him, either with a sole view to party service and the reflection of the appointing power, or from other considerations of a still more unworthy kind. In addition to this responsibility of patronage, the Mayor holds a check over legislation in the Common Council, his veto requiring a two-thirds vote of both Boards to override it. He has the duty of recommending and suggesting to the Common Council proper subjects for their action, and he has to report to that body and the public at large all matters affecting the general interests and welfare of the City. He is the power appointed to communicate by authority with our State Legislature—to demand all such laws as are needed, and to protest in the corporate name of the City against any invasion of our chartered rights. In the last resort against public fraud he can withhold his signature from any warrant intended to procure an illegal payment, as all warrants on the Chamberlain require his name. There is no office in the country, save that of President, with such enormous patronage and power at its command. Against irregular claims, fraudulent contracts, usurpations of executive authority by the Common Council, the connivance of corrupt officials with public depredators—against these and all the other evils in the Pandora's box of civic iniquity opened by FERNANDO WOOD while in power, the Mayoralty in honest hands is the sole but sufficing safeguard. Whoever says it is "of no consequence," is working in the interest of one who made it a terror and a blight to all our most sensitive elements of civic prosperity

THE CHOICE BEFORE US.

A pertinent question in forming our opinion as to the character of any man is, as to the nature of his social relations—the habits of those with whom he sits in council and spends his leisure hours, the standing in the community of his most prominent supporters. Examine the names which to-day appear in connection with FERNANDO WOOD, and then search the records of the District-Attorney's office. This will give you a clearer insight than is to be obtained in any other manner of the system which would prevail in City affairs should WOOD, by keeping many candidates in the field, succeed in again seizing our municipal Government. Contrast his social, political and business surroundings with those of WM. F. HAVEMEYER. Look on this picture, and then on that. The choice is in your own hands, and the verdict affecting your own deepest and most permanent interests.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process remarkable for its confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged delicate treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRINCK, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, *No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of Women of every description*, consumption and chronic diseases, are skillfully and successfully treated. *Office hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 4.*

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 ANN-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE WONDER.—To-night the great Russian Giant, who has no rival in height in the world, and to whom Goliah himself would be a pigmy, closes his engagement at BARNUM'S Museum. He goes on an invitation to the Russian Court. To-day is the last chance to see him. Eustache—that thrilling drama—this afternoon and evening, at BARNUM'S Museum.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PEASE & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 543 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 3 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Let cannon roll their deafening thunder
To usher in the GREATEST WONDER
That ever greeted Fashion's eyes.
Whence the ORB OF DAY doth rise,
What causes all this GREAT COMMOTION
On every land and sea and ocean?
What is it? WHITE'S GREAT HAT for the Holidays!
Rush in at once and get a sight, for dangerous are delays.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WARFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in handing to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and Williamsts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

The Proceedings of the Polytechnic Club
Of the American Institute, are reported only in
ILLUSTRATED.
The number now ready contains also the Schoolmaster's Boonby—A Remonstrance from Mrs. George Washington Wylly—Proverbs of all Nations—An Article on the Stereoscope—and lots of other matter entertaining, instructive, and amusing. Price 4 cents. Sold everywhere.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

To Public Speakers and Singers.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, teacher of music, S. Female College, La Grange, Ga.: "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the throat so common with speakers and singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Prof. Wipes, Principal Brownwood University; and Rev. M. Teague of this place. The Troches have only to be tried to recommend themselves." Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, including trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the grandest scenes in the world.

Heavy Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
HEAVY SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
HEAVY MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER KNIT MERINO HALF-HOSE.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

A Rare Chance.—A splendid pair of Carriage Horses and beautiful light four quarter Coach will be sold at auction by H. H. LYONS & Co., Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock to-day. The Horses alone could not have been bought a month since for $1,500, but the owner has now no use for them. The Carriage has been but little used, and was built by one of the best city makers.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies' Victoria Balmoral Boots are the best Winter Boots ever introduced—neat, elegant, comfortable, as dressy as a ball-room gaiter. CANTRELL has all varieties of Shoes, Boots, and Slippers, for ladies, children, and gentlemen, at No. 813 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$3 to $8 for the Best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 343 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC HEDDING SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Ballou Brothers, No. 409 Broadway, have re-opened with an entirely fresh stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, all their damaged goods having been previously disposed of. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

The "Riggs Truss" is a Cleanly Truss—a water-proof Truss—a durable and economical Truss—a Truss which preserves the cord and contracts the openings—a Truss as is a Truss. No. 418 Broome-st., New-York.

A Right Start is Half a Victory.—A correct Phrenological Examination, as given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', will put a young man on the right track for success, health and happiness.

Winter is Coming.—Ladies, if you wish warm Boots and Gaiters for yourselves and children, with India Rubber Boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Perego's Winter Gloves.—Lined Kid, Buckskin, Cloth, Velvet, Heavy Silk, &c., at very low prices, wholesale and retail.
Nos. 61 Nassau-st., and 381 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 293 and 295 Bowery.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery dispensed with great care, under the proprietor's personal supervision.

Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit Under-Shirts and Drawers. Also, Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

TOBSON—REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Dr. Delaverne, Mr. MARK M. DOBSON, of New-Haven, to AMELIA A., daughter of the late Mr. Robert Reynolds, of this City.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

RABBUS—MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 24, at the parsonage of the 1st place M. E. Church, by Rev. George Taylor, DANIEL C. REBUS, of Albany, and CATHARINE MORRIS, of New-York.

☞ Philadelphia and Albany papers please copy.

HELL—PEVERELLY.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, at the residence of John R. Simon, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, Mr. ALFRED J. BELL to MISS CHARLOTTE W. PEVERELLY, youngest daughter of Augustus Peverelly, Esq., of Darien, Conn., formerly of this City.

HINCHMAN—VAN FELT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. John P. Knox, WM. A. HINCHMAN, of this City, to SARAH J., daughter of Peter Van Pelt, Esq., of the former place.

DWIGHT—SCHNEIDER.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 17, by Rev. James H. Dwight, Rev. WILLIAM B. DWIGHT to MISS ELIZA H. SCHNEIDER, all late of Constantinople, Turkey.

PIONGLET—MAGIE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Dr. Magie, Mr. LOUIS RENAT PIONGLET, of this City, to ANNA AUGUSTA, only daughter of Job Magie, Esq., of Elizabeth N. J.

HIGGS—SPAULDING.—In Norridgewock, Me., on Monday, Nov. 21, WILLET HIGGS, of Trenton, N. J., to SARAH W. SPAULDING, of Norridgewock.

DIED.

PETERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24 after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, LYDIA ANN, wife of Abram P. Peterson, and eldest daughter of William and Catharine Edwards, aged 38 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Jefferson Fire Engine Company, No. 26, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VAIL.—In this City, on Sixth day morning, the 25th of the 11th month, of consumption, ADDISON VAIL, aged 46 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on First day, the 27th, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, CHARLES CARPENDER CLARK, Sr., in the 48th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers, Pelham and Alfred H. Clark, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 8th-av., Abingdon-square, to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 25, after a long and painful illness, ISAAC WARD, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 58 21-av., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

MURPHY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 25, after a short illness, DAVID MURPHY, Printer, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 Madison-st., on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOONAN.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 25, at the residence of his brother: Daniel Noonan, No. 66 West 17th-st., THOMAS NOONAN, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 55 years.

His remains will be taken to that city for interment.

CARES.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, HENRY, youngest son of J. W. and Alice Cares.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 93 Perry-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

PECK.—On Friday evening, Nov. 25, EMILY SOMERS, daughter of Charles C. and Angelina S. Peck, aged 3 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Notice of the funeral will appear in the evening papers.

SHEA.—On Monday, Nov. 21, CHARLES E. SHEA, eldest son of the late James Shea, in his 30th year.

LAWRENCE.—At Lower Red Hook, Dutchess County, on Thursday, Nov. 24, SARAH BARCLAY, relict of the late Robert Montgomery Livingston, aged 67 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, at Tivoli, Dutchess Co., this day, (Saturday) at 1 P. M., without further notice.

HAWES.—In Seymour, Ind., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, CHARLES R. HAWES, of Yonkers, N. Y., eldest son of the late Peter Hawes, of this City.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SWEET.—On board the steamship Vigo, on Thursday, Nov. 17, on the 4th day out from Liverpool, HENRY K. SWEET, aged 24 years.

His remains were buried in mid-ocean.

GRAVES.—At his residence, Rockview, Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland, on Friday, Nov. 4, at the advanced age of 75 years, ROBERT GRAVES, Esq. As an old inhabitant of Maryborough, he lived respected and died regretted; being universally admired for his gentlemanly bearing and urbanity of manner to all with whom he was acquainted.—*Leinster Express.*

PATON.—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, ELIZABETH MORTON, only daughter of William and Annie S. Paton, of this City, in the 7th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 615, Nov. 25, 1859.
20, 9, 5, 35, 75, 27, 57, 21, 15, 7, 71, 74, 22.
Class No. 646, Nov. 25, 1859.
70, 29, 12, 60, 22, 75, 23, 38, 24, 65, 50, 53, 4.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 25, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS,
Made from material prepared from that portion of the wheat which is most nutritious and healthful. It is estimated that one pound contains as much nutriment as two pounds of bread as it is usually baked.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS
are of small size, over ninety to the pound, and baked dry. They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best crackers ever produced for family use.
FOR LUNCH,
and with oysters, they are unequaled. We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many of the preparations usually given to them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and as they dissolve readily in the mouth, are always eaten with a fine zest. Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their
FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.
Delicate ladies, and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary, will find Wing's Crackers most excellent. For professional gentlemen, bankers, merchants and clerks, they may be used for Lunch with great advantage in maintaining a healthful regularity of the system. Teachers and scholars in schools, generally, will find them very agreeable.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for travelers in the cars, or on shipboard, at sea, they are one of the very best things that can be eaten.
The use of them is becoming widely extended, and, in order to guard against deception,
EACH CRACKER IS STAMPED WITH THE NAME OF
"A. WING."
There are no other crackers manufactured in the United States like these, or known as true Farina Crackers.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best family grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

FURS, FURS, FURS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
HUDSON BAY SABLE AND MINK SETS.
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENT'S FUR COLLARS AND GLOVES.
SLEIGH ROBES.
NOS. 507 AND 513 BROADWAY.

ENGLISH PICKLES AND SAUCES REDUCED IN PRICE.
Send for a new-priced list of our Imported ENGLISH AND SCOTCH PROVISIONS.
RICHARDSON & McLEOD, 106 Maiden-lane corner Pearl.

BLOOD FOOD.—DR BRONSON HAVING BEEN so far reduced by consumption as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years' practice—as a last resort conceived the idea of analyzing the blood, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "Blood Food," from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaint of a consumptive tendency, coughs, cold, pain in the side, throat diseases, bronchitis, and chronic complaints, arising from general debility, nervous prostration, or overuse of the nerves or other organs; or affections of the kidneys, bladder, or anything else inducing prostration of the bodily or mental powers, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the Blood Food.
There are five different preparations, some one of which you will find particularly adapted to your case. See circulars. Price, $1 per bottle.
CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 36 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ST. CATHARINES MINERAL WATER.—This extraordinary water having established itself as the great curative of the present age in dispelling RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all diseases peculiar to Women, and as a purifier of the blood, stands in the front rank of all medicines yet discovered. Hundreds, the past summer, have received permanent relief from these distressing complaints.
The Agency have just received a large supply of the Water in its natural state, and also in a concentrated form for Bathing.
Price $2 per doz. for natural Water,
$8 " " for Bathing "
One bottle of the latter being sufficient for a Bath, which can also be used as a Liniment. C. L. MATHER, Sole Agent, Astor House.
P.S.—Look out for Counterfeits. New-York pamphlets sent upon ordering from the Agent.

WIGS $8, HAIR-DYE 75 CENTS—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the last accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 68 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 372 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 158 2d-av.; at Charlton's, No. 788 Broadway, and at the School. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," NO. 345 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. Refer to Faculties Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Hon. Jno. C. Rives, Washington City. Wants immediately, several ladies to teach piano and guitar, and two of piano and harp, also several of piano, English, &c., to go South.
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TEACHERS AND PUPILS WANTED—FOR schools and seminaries in various sections of the Union; teachers at salaries from $150 to $1,500; pupils received for from $100 to $500 for board and tuition; parents and guardians, principals and trustees, can make all arrangements at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 425 Broadway; send for circulars and catalogues. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS. —Mme. A. GUEUMARD Brevetée de l'Université de France Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons, competent lessons in the French language; and can give unquestionable references. No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, as required for business and conversation, can be thoroughly learned by applying to Prof. C. HERING, No. 819 Broadway, (corner of 12th-st.) Established 1852. Translating of correspondence and literary works.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained at E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

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A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching English, French, music, vocal and instrumental, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as resident governess: would have no objection to go South; also salary moderate where a comfortable home would be assured; unexceptionable references given and required. Address G. K., Box No. 1,701 General Post-office, or Box No. 173 Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, RECENTLY ARrived in this country, wishes to meet with a daily engagement as visiting governess, either in a school or private family. She has long been accustomed to teach French, music, and the rudiments of Latin, as well as the usual branches of an English education. Address F. P., Box No 1,549 New-York Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, VERSED IN HER native language, French and English, and fully competent to give instruction in music, drawing and needle work, desires a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; would not object assisting in household duties, if required. Address Miss D. W., No. 146 Broadway, corner of No. 68 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS TO young children; can teach the English branches, French, and music, and would not object to assisting in household duties if desired; would do her duty pleasantly and thoroughly, and endeavor to please all. Address Miss M. G. WYLSON, Worcester, Mass.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also a small room, suitable for a single gentleman. Terms moderate. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 229 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, also one single gentleman can obtain first-class rooms and board at No. 164 West 20th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a large spare room, with modern conveniences, will take a single gentleman or two, for private board and dinner on the Sabbath; location near the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name only, and place of business, G. R., Box No. 102 Times Office, or Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can have a comfortable home and board for the Winter; select society and an excellent table; modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st.; elevated location, six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant board in a private family, in one of the most pleasant parts of South Brooklyn; house has gas, bath, hot water, &c. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; references required.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FULL BOARD IN a private family for a gentleman, wife and two daughters, (aged 8 and 10 years.) Would require two rooms in second story communicating, one of which must be a front room. Address T., Box No. 2,653 New-York City Post-office, with full particulars, stating terms, which must include fire and gas. References given and required.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A strictly private family in the neighborhood of Union-square will let a well-furnished parlor and bedroom, on second story, to one or two gentlemen who may desire a quiet, respectable residence. Breakfast if desired. Cards of address to be had at Drug-store, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av.

ROOM TO LET—AT NO. 16 EAST 18TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av. Front and back room on second floor, (furnished,) with bath-room attached, without board, to single gentlemen. N. B.—Private family.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD AT NO. 238 East Broadway. Gentlemen and wives may obtain furnished front rooms on second or third floor; also rooms for single men. Modern improvements in the house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A LARGER house than they require, desire to let a comfortably furnished room, with grate and closet, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 183 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—A FAMILY RESIDING IN FIRST-place can accommodate a gentleman with a good room and partial board. References exchanged. Address H. B. C., Box No. 3,026 Post-office, New-York.

NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER OF 14TH-st., some very desirable and handsomely furnished rooms will be disengaged in a day or two, and can be secured if applied for immediately.

19 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, ABOVE 15th-st.—Two single rooms to let, with board: this is a desirable location. Rooms front on the Park. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT PARLOR ON second floor, in the new row of handsome English basement houses, near St. Mark's Church. For particulars apply at 186 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 143 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—YOUTH'S CHEMICAL cabinets, containing upwards of 50 chemical preparations, tests and useful apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 116 select and amusing chemical experiments, without strong acids or any other detestrious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, prizes, &c., and fostering a taste for chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $5, large size $10. For sale by E. G. KELLEY, Practical Chemist, No. 116 John-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands all kinds of desserts. Can be best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Both are fully competent to fill their situations. Can give the most satisfactory reference; have lived two and three years in their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; one who perfectly understands her business, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also pickling and preserving; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' dresses and children's clothing, in all their branches, and all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the week; a permanent situation preferred. City references. Call at No. 353 East 10th-st., in the trimming store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT Scotch girl, a situation as cook and assist in washing; makes good bread and pastry; also, a very respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can embroider; they are highly recommended. Apply No. 376 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as plain cook; she is a good washer and ironer, is an excellent baker; has no objection to do the work of a small family. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 26 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from her last place. Also, a laundress. Call, for two days, at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st., Room 15.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation in a private family as first-rate cook; understands her business perfectly; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a most experienced and reliable girl, very highly recommended. Call for MARGARET, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 89 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Address E. C., No. 76 Columbia-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as nurse and seamstress; is competent and can give the best of references. Call at 246 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch person, as seamstress. Apply for two days at No. 136½ West 19th-st,

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL a situation for general housework. Can be seen today at Mrs EDWARDS', No. 745 Broadway.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an active, intelligent Protestant young man; he can take charge of garden, cows, &c., if required; no objection to the City or any part of the country. Five years' undoubted references of good character. Address or call from 10 till 3 o'clock, on S. TYRREL, No. 133 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—$100 GIVEN FOR A SITUATION.—A competent book-keeper will pay any person $100 who will procure for him, either now or on Jan. 1 next, a situation as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper; was with his last employers five years; best of reference given. Address, stating where an interview can be had, N. N. K., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, and laying out of new grounds; understands his business in both branches; will make himself generally useful, and can milk a cow; can be well recommended. Address, for one week, M. D., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter, in a private family; can produce satisfactory reference from private service; is single. Address J. M. K., at W. H. A. Kerr's grocery store, No. 776 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and competent young man, having good City reference, and is willing to make himself useful. No objection to any part of the country. Address C. B., No. 89 East 16th-st., for two days.

UN FRANCAIS.—D'UNE FAMILLE RESPECTable, ayant reçu unes bonne education, agi de 32 ans, et, possidant les meilleures recommendations, desire se placer chez quelque familier ou waiter; il connait parfaitement bien son service. S'adresser a FRENCH, Box No. 200 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A LADY IN delicate health requires the services of a person competent to assist in housekeeping and to teach young children. Unexceptionable City reference required. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 32 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WAITER WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, who thoroughly understands her business, is wanted, eight miles out of town, where she can have a permanent home and good wages. Call at No. 12 West Washington-place, on Saturday morning, between 9½ and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE; MUST write a good hand. One who has had some experience in a law office preferred. Apply at No. 40 Park-row, Times Buildings, Room No. 13.

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THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the Office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place.

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By order of the Board.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

A CARD.—THE LADIES AND MISSIONARIES of the Five Points' Mission desire gratefully to acknowledge the kindness and liberality of their many friends, by whose generosity they were enabled to provide a rich repast for the hundreds of poor connected with their Mission, and present to each child of the school a reward, on Thanksgiving day. They would especially return thanks to the butchers and dealers of Washington, West Washington and Fulton markets, and the merchants of Washington-st. and vicinity, with many others in and around the City, for their liberal donations of provisions, groceries, clothing, money, &c. They are also much indebted to the proprietors of Fifth-Avenue, Astor, St. Nicholas, Dey-Street, Manhattan, Madison-Square, French's, Lafarge, Merchants', National, Astor-Place, Brevoort and Lovejoy's hotels, and Taylor's, Gosling's, Maillard's, Ferris & Leggott's and Crook's saloons, for so nobly responding to their call, in cooked meats, pies, cakes, confectionaries, &c. They would also mention with gratitude the renewed kindness of Messrs. Sweeney and Hussey, who prepared all their uncooked meats for the table, and of Mr. C. K. Crooks, for a mammoth loaf of bread, weighing 125 lbs., which was suspended in the dining-room for the admiration of all. A full account of donations and donors' names will be published in the next annual report.

In behalf of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society.
A. K. SANFORD, } Missionaries.
N. MEAD, }

EDWARD G. KELLEY—SUCCESSOR TO JOHN L. FYFE—Practical Chemist, Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Importer and manufacturer of all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and pure Chemicals, No. 116 John-st., New York. Colleges and High Schools furnished. Catalogues furnished free of expense.

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150 Building Lots situated on GATES, GREEN and LAFAYETTE AVS., and intersecting streets in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs., and Fulton-av. Railroad.

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The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles from the ferries, easily accessible by the city Railroads.

With comparatively low taxes and the introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.

The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.

The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.

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LOTS FOR SALE BY S. EDDY & CO.—No. 51 Liberty-st., (opposite Post-office.)—Lots on 5th-av., near 52d-st.; lots on 5th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.; lots on 57th, 60th, 73d, 87th, 96th, 96th and 97th sts., between 3d and 4th avs.; lots on 5th, 57th, 76th, 79th, 80th, 87th, 99th, 100th, 105th, 106th and 110th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Also, several entire fronts on Broadway above 59th-st., and on 5th and 8th avs., opposite Central Park.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE cheap, the new first-class brown-stone house, three story and basement, with all the modern improvements—possession 1st of May next—situated at No. 93 Fort Greene-place, between Fulton and De Kalb avs. Apply to JOHN F. SOLOMON & SON, No. 213 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.; rents for $1,522 per year: will be sold for $11,100. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FITTRITCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st.; and 20 other houses for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
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VACANT LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, between 97th and 100th sts. and Broadway and 11th-av. Apply to SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 383 BROOME-ST., SEVENTEEN rooms, range, bath and gas, five marble and five wooden mantels, mahogany doors, &c. rent $350. Also, No. 390 Broome-st., corner Mulberry, store and dwelling. Also, No. 21 West Baltic, (twelve rooms, range, furnace and gas,) near Court-st., Brooklyn; rent $200 to May 1. Inquire of or address M. P. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion and suitable out-buildings, well adapted for a private residence or a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AND RENT taken in board. A large first-class, three-story high-stoop house, in a good neighborhood, and genteelly furnished, to let to a small family, without children, from now till May next. Address Box No. 184 Times Office, for further particulars HOME, Box No. 184 Times Office.

SHOP TO LET WITH POWER, AND TOOLS FOR SALE.—A fine, light shop, in the lower part of the City, with one of Mason's Patent Screw-Cutting and several other lathes, shafting, belting, benching, &c., &c., will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. Address H. B., Box No. 103 Times Office.

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DRUG-STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Rent of whole house, $350; fixtures $100 to $200. A corner store and good stand. Inquire of J. ROSS, No. 48 8th-av. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 88 Bond-st., Brooklyn. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 6 Court-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FACTORY ROOM WANTED TO RENT.—One or two lots, with building thereon, with steam engine 10 to 20 horse-power, in good working order for immediate use, either on North or East River side of this City or Brooklyn. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 103 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A neat, well-built and substantial dwelling-house, of brick or stone, two or three stories, situate between 8th and 21st sts. and 4th and 8th avs. Neighborhood must be good. Payment all in cash if required. Address Box No. 1,887 Post-office, with full particulars.

LOST AND FOUND.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON Thanksgiving night, after getting out of a 5th-av. stage, at the door or while entering Niblo's Theatre, an embroidered black lace mantle, trimmed with fringe and deep lace. By returning the above to No. 200 Broadway the finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, IN AN 8TH-av. car, a small brown paper PARCEL, containing a lady's lace collar, head dress, and other small articles. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the parcel at No. 266 West 28th-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST FROM A WAGON, YESterday, in the eastern part of the City, a bag of pennies; the above reward will be paid on bringing the same to No. 58 William-st. D. L. KENNEDY.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERS' HALL—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST. —J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of
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AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mot. Pipe Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER, in complete running order—12-inch bore, and 30-inch stroke. For further particulars, apply to S. V. ELES, No. 520 Hudson-st., corner of West 10th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE —Wedding, at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. H. ROEDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth and marriage, love affairs, journeys, law suits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. ROEDER succeeds when all others fail. Beware of impostors, and remember her residence, No. 43 Christopher-st. Mrs. R. is the same lady that formerly resided in Wooster, near Amity, and 18th-st., near 7th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York in relation to votes cast for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, State Senators for the IVth, Vth, VIth and VIIth Senatorial Districts, and "Constitutional Loan."

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d days of November, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said county at the general election held on the 8th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass the whole number of votes given for the office of Secretary of State was fifty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Of which David R. Floyd Jones received thirty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Elias W. Leavenworth received eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-two

And that there were ninety-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was fifty-six thousand seven hundred and six.

Of which Sandford E. Church received thirty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Robert Denuiston received twenty-two thousand and eighty-eight.

And that there were sixty-four scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Attorney-General was fifty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Lyman Tremain received thirty-four thousand four hundred and seventy.

Of which Charles G. Myers received twenty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

And that there were eighty-four scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor was fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Van Rensselaer Richmond received thirty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Orville W. Story received eighteen thousand two hundred and eighty nine.

And that there were sixty-one scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of State Treasurer was fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty.

Of which Isaac V. Vanderpoel received thirty-five thousand and thirty-nine.

Of which Philip Dorsheimer received twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine.

And that there were ninety-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Canal Commissioner was fifty-six thousand six hundred and nine.

Of which William L. Skinner received thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Ogden Hoffman received eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy-three.

And that there were sixty-three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of State Prisons was fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Noble D. Elderkin received thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six.

Of which David P. Forrest received eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one.

And that there were sixty-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals was fifty-six thousand one hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Alexander S. Johnson received thirty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which Henry E. Davies received twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

And that there were one hundred and twenty-three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals was fifty-six thousand six hundred and thirty.

Of which John L. Lewis, Jr., received thirty-four thousand six hundred and thirteen.

Of which Charles Hughes received twenty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

And that there were ninety-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court was fifty-six thousand two hundred and eleven.

Of which William H. Leonard received thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Isaac Dayton received eighteen thousand four hundred and seventy.

And there were eighty-nine scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District was fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-two.

Of which John McLeod Murphy received nine thousand six hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which William Wilson received two thousand and thirty-seven.

Of which Samuel Hall received two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

And that there were fifty-three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Fifth Senatorial District was twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Bernard Kelly received seven thousand three hundred and fifty.

Of which Mervin H. Brewer received five thousand three hundred and thirty-five.

And that there were forty scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District was fourteen thousand and thirty-nine.

Of which Benjamin F. Manierre received five thousand six hundred and ninety-three.

Of which William A. Guest received one thousand six hundred and thirty-four.

Of which William McMurray received four thousand and forty-six.

Of which W. Drake Parsons received two thousand six hundred and ninety-one.

And that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District was fourteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Richard B. Connolly received eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Daniel D. Conover received six thousand and fifty-eight.

And that there were sixty-eight scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Constitutional Loan was twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Of which "For a Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," received twenty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which "Against the Loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to pay the floating debt of the State," received two thousand and forty-four.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the Signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 22d day of November, 1859.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES CAST FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUSTICE OF THE MARINE COURT AND SUPERIOR.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22d days of November, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County at the General Election held on the 8th day of November, A. D., 1859, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That William Burns, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the First Assembly District, in said City.

That William Walsh, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Second Assembly District, in said City.

That Christian B. Woodruff, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Third Assembly District, in said City.

That William Gover, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District, in said City.

That Willism S. Cole, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fifth Assembly District, in said City.

That Samuel M. Webster, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Sixth Assembly District in said City.

That Frederick A. Conckling, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District, in said City.

That Thomas O'Rourke, by the greatest number of votes,

AUCTION SALES.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY,

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT TEA-KETTLE SALE.

DAVID SCOTT
Will sell,
THIS DAY,
AT NO. 534 BROADWAY,
at 10½ o'clock A. M.,
The entire stock of
HOUSEKEEPER'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The sale commences with
ROGERS'
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
PEARL-HANDLED TABLE-KNIVES, IN CASES.
SILVER PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS,
GERMAN SILVER GOODS,
KITCHEN UTENSILS AND TEA TRAYS,
With a great variety of other articles.
LIXON'S SHEFFIELD BRITANNIA,
FINE AMERICAN BRITANNIA,
RICH SILVER PLATED TEA SETS,
CHINESE GONGS,
JELLY MOLDS,
FANCY CAKE MOLDS,
STEEL FIRE SETS.

Together with an almost illimitable number of other housekeeping articles.

A grand chance for families and the trade to supply with first-class goods.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AT AUCTION.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, on THIS DAY, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 534 Broadway, a full stock of fire sets, table cutlery, finest plated ware, tea sets, waiters, urns, forks, spoons, &c., fine Japan tea-trays, block tin ware, fine Britannia iron furniture, confectioners' moulds, tin ware, pots, kettles, fixtures of store, signs, &c. The sale will be continued every business day at same hour until the entire catalogue is gone through. The goods being all first class, present a rare chance for dealers and families to lay in a supply.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF 92 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE XIITH AND XIXTH WARDS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

On 58th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 52d-st., 1 lot, n. s., 125 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 54th-st., 11 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 55th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 425 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 3d-av., 1 lot, n. e. cor. of 98th-st.
On 11th-av., 121st and 122d sts., plot of 12 lots.
On 11th-av. and Broadway, 2 lots e. of 123d-st.
On 123d-st., 8 lots, s. s., 400 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 122d-st., 1 lot, n. s., 575 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 8th-av., 3 lots, n. e. cor. of 123d-st.
On 123d and 124th sts., 4 lots, 100 ft. e. 8th-av.
On n. e. cor. 6th-av. and 126th-st., 6 lots.
On 6th-av., n. w. cor. 130th-st., 4 lots.
On 6th-av. and 141st-st., plot of 14 lots.
On 6th-av., 141st and 142d sts., plot of 18 lots.
Title indisputable and terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 57 LOTS AND GORES ON 114TH, 115TH, 116TH, 117TH AND 118TH STS., 7TH AND 9TH AVS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 116th-st., 18 lots and gores, north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
On 117th-st., 17 lots and gores, south side, adjoining above.
On 118th-st., 10 lots and gores, south side, between 5th and 6th avs.
On new avs., opposite Mount Morris, 1 lot.
On 6th-av., 1 large gore, northwest corner 116th-st.
On 9th-av., 8 lots, east side between 116th and 117th sts.
On 116th-st., 1 lot, north side, 93 feet west Av. A.
On 119th-st., 1 lot, south side, adjoining above.
Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTORS SALE—a valuable pair of horses about 15½ hands high, (switch tails,) one is a small horse, the other a bay mare about 8 or 9 years old, have been driven together for two years past, match in gait and very stylish; also, a double harness, made to order by one of the best City makers; also, a family coupee, has four seats besides the driver's glass windows, &c., and is in fine condition, made to order for private use, can be seen in front of the door as above, in front of our store; they are to be sold without reserve; a young bay saddle horse, 5 or 6 years old, a very stylish driver, although young, of great promise; an elegant plain four quarter coach, nearly new, used but a few times, and built by one of our best City makers, sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for it.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE—elegant household furniture, the entire contents of a five-story residence, by virtue of a chattel mortgage—H. WILSON, will sell THIS DAY, November 26, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture in the residence No. 218 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of superb rosewood pian forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in suites, with slip covers; made by Meeks; centre and side tables, elegant Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil paintings, rich lace and brocatel curtains, large pier and mantel mirrors, clocks; together with a large and extensive assortment of dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery, cut glassware, silverware, ivory cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, mahogany centre tables, rosewood do., elegant gilt frame pier mirrors, mantel mirrors, lace window curtains, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, rosewood sewing chairs, gilt marble-top centre table, hair mattresses, blankets, pillows, and bolsters, China crockery, glassware, and kitchen ware. Also, 250 French glass shades in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Nov 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 170 East 21st-st., genteel household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth, large window curtains, gilt-frame pier mirrors, mahogany etageres, encoignures, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and chairs, black-walnut do., iron bedsteads and hat racks, oil-cloths, stair rods and carpets, parlor stoves, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining and toilet crockery, glassware &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE BROOME ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, a two-story and attic brick house and lot, known as No. 488 Broome-st., north side, near Wooster-st. Lot 18 feet 9 inches in width, by 75 feet in depth.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, desks, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

Also three rosewood piano-fortes, in fine order; celebrated City makers.

Also, a small lot of made-up Furs.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

On 6th-av., 2 four-story and basement Philadelphia brick-front stores and dwellings, with lots Nos. 816 and 818 6th-av., near 50th-st. Lots 23 9x66.5. The houses are substantially built, and contain gas, Croton, &c. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

W. H. RADFORD, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—W. H. RADFORD will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, the lease, stock and fixtures of the drug store No. 121 7th-av., kept for the last fifteen years by the late Dr. Willis P. Smith. By order of

THOS. C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS AT AUCTION.—This TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 William-st., a fine collection of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, iris, crocus, crown imperials, lilies, &c. Gardeners and these in want attend. 10 cases.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GRAFTED ORANGE TREES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Coffee-House-slip-square, foot of Wall-st., the finest collection of plants ever offered to the public, comprising grafted orange, lemon and citron trees; also, camelia japonicas of unusual size and beauty. Catalogues now ready at 52 Cortlandt-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

OIL PAINTINGS.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, 125 superb paintings to be sold at No. 283 Broadway. Paintings must be removed on day of sale.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD B. HARDY and ANN C. HARDY, his wife, Joseph M. A. Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, Drusilla L. E. Dillard, widow of Chas. H. Dillard, Milton Rowley and Mary L. B. Rowley, his wife, Nathaniel Clarke and Catharine W. Clarke, his wife, Rosalie A. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel M. Greene and Laura H. Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, Gray Jones Honston and Elizabeth A. M. Houston, his wife, Joseph B. Weyman and Emily, his wife, Samuel Maverick Thompson, Thomas G. Markley and Louisa, his wife, William P. Bryan and Josephine Bryan, his wife, and George Kellock and William M. Mallier as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William P. Turpin, deceased, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859.

o22-law8w$ J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.

ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6m$* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.

CROMWELL T. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The splendid steamship NASHVILL, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....$39 75 To Augusta, Geo.....$20
To Mobile.....35 00 To Atlanta, Geo.....23
To Montgomery, Ala. 26 00 To Columbia, S. C.....20
To Nashville, Tenn.. 30 00 To Charlotte, N. C.....22
To Memphis, Tenn... 33 50 To Jacksonville, Fla....21
To Knoxville, Tenn.. 27 00 To Palatka, Fla.....23
To Chattanooga, Tenn 27 00

For freight or passage, apply to
BPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, Commander, will succeed WEDNESDAY, Nov 30.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The new-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
CATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.

First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

J. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., New-York, on the 8th inst., PHILO HURD, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.

The Company takes pleasure in informing the public that it has already realized a handsome surplus, and respectfully solicits a portion of the patronage of the public.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $7,000 capital, to engage in a regular business in this City. A business man, acquainted with Flour, and one who could and would take charge of financial matters, preferred. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 4,516 Post-office. The best of reference given by the advertiser.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PARty already established in the sewing machine business, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct to MACHINE, Box 2,500 Post-Office, with full address and references.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the building.
HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,
No. 322 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—Several small invoices of merchandise amounting to from $2,000 to $5,000 each. Also, a jobber's stock of dry goods, amounting to $30,000. Some cash required. Brokers need not apply. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Pine-st.

A STEAM GRIST-MILL FOR SALE.—ENgine of 25-horse power; also a dwelling-house, with ten acres of land, located 20 miles from New-York, easy of access by railroad. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

$100.—THE AMBROTYPE GALLERY NO. 1868 8th-av., will be sold for the above amount, as the owner is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Broker's Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand Dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1876, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1859. The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December next, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 4th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the Interest on the Bonds, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. DAVID D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will take the 7:30 A. M. train only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 8 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington. 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Success at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
THIS DAY (Saturday) at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12.
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
The entire Opera of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
The third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mad. COLSON, Mad. GAZZANIGA.
First and only appearance at a Matinee of
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI.
Signor STIGELLI. Signor BRIGNOLI.
The great Baritone, Sig. FERRI.
Signor AMODIO. Mr. WEINLICH.
Admission to all parts.....ONE DOLLAR.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

The Directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be rigidly complied with.

The matinee will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 12. The performance will conclude at FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., to enable visitors from the country to be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

To facilitate the sale of tickets,
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be purchased in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:

The box office at the Academy of Music.
The down-town ticket offices at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st, and No. 2 Astor House.
MUSIC STORES.
Hall & Sons, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Nunns & Clark's, and Covenhoven's.
HOTELS.
The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, and the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
BROOKLYN
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADE

THE VIRGINIA PANIC.

Preparations for the Execution of Brown.

THREATS OF RESCUE, &c., &c.

THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

THE PREPARATIONS—A TENDER OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION FROM SECRETARY FLOYD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

Maj. SMITH, of Virginia, is here, *en route* for Charlestown. He will relieve Col. DAVIS, and take entire charge of the military arrangements for the execution of JOHN BROWN. Secretary FLOYD has tendered Maj. SMITH any amount of arms or ammunition he may deem necessary. Q.

REPORT THAT PENNSYLVANIA OFFERED AID CONTRADICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 25.

MR. WM. M. HEISLER, Secretary of State, contradicts the report that Gov. PACKER had tendered Gov WISE the services of ten thousand men.

QUIET RESTORED AT CHARLESTOWN—FALSE REPORTS.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Nov. 25.

All now is quiet, with the exception of occasional alarms and rumors, amounting to little or nothing. Four companies of military are quartered in the Court-house. Gen. TALIAFERO has taken command over Col. DAVIS. It is rumored that BROWN has greatly changed during the last twenty-four hours, becoming quite repentant.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 25.

Gov. WISE has ordered five hundred additional troops to be present at the execution of BROWN, on Friday next.

The *Enquirer* says that it is rumored that the dispatches from Gov. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, tendering military aid, and from Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, cautioning against the approach of fillibusters from that State, are altogether unfounded.

CONTEMPLATED ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25.

According to the reported conversations with Gov. WISE, recently, in this city, he has no doubt of the existence of secret societies in various portions of Ohio and elsewhere, the members of which are bound by horrid oaths, not only to rescue BROWN, but to take revenge on those who were instrumental in the conviction of him and his associates, for their offences at Harper's Ferry. The letters which the Governor has received upon this subject are from men in whose word he places the fullest confidence, but whose names will not be revealed by him. It was doubtless the belief of the existence of such societies —numbering, as was reported to him, thousands of members—for the purposes related, that led the Governor recently to call ont an additional number of troops.

Several of the Ministers of the Gospel, yesterday, in their Thanksgiving sermons, earnestly condemned the expressions of sympathy for BROWN and his companions, and declared that their execution was due to justice and the enormity of their crime.

THE CASE OF CAPT. COOK.

GOV. WISE'S ORGAN ON THE PLEA FOR COOK'S PARDON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 24.

Strange as it may appear, there is on foot a greater effort, if possible, for the pardon of JOHN E. COOK than was made for Old BROWN. We are informed by the *North Iowa Times*, that efforts are being made upon the Press of the Northwestern States to affect this object. We do not feel the extreme disgust for this attempt that is expressed by the *North Iowa Times*, because we know how little the character of Gov. WISE is understood by those who think that mercy from him can be *bought* by political favor or extorted by personal threat.

Those who understand the character of HENRY A. WISE know that if he believed COOK deserved pardon it would be extended to him, though opposed by every paper in the broad limits of our country; but the pardon of COOK is out of the question—*he is the most guilty of all the Charlestown prisoners.* So far from his being the dupe of Old BROWN, Ossawattomie is the victim of JOHN E. COOK.

COOK misled BROWN, deceived him, and imposed upon all of the prisoners; he gave descriptions of the persons of those who fled. Had COOK, who lived two years in Virginia, while engaged in planning this very crime; made known to Old BROWN the actual state of the negroes, had he informed old BROWN that he had not been able to induce one slave to join, and that no aid was to be expected from the non-slaveholders, JOHN BROWN had too much shrewdness not to have seen the folly upon which he was engaged, and he would have abandoned the undertaking. COOK *married in Virginia for the purpose of better concealing his designs, and not arousing suspicions;* he is doubly criminal, for he sought the destruction of those near and dear to his wife. COOK had visited and been hospitably entertained by the very gentleman he afterwards robbed; he knew from actual experiment that no slaves would join him; he knew that without large reinforcements from the North the attempt must fail; and hence he was the first to fly, and he planned his flight beforehand, leaving his deluded comrades to meet the fate his deceptions had brought upon them. Does such a criminal deserve pardon? We do not believe any unbiased mind can, in the face of such facts, desire the pardon of this man.

ENGLISH COMMENTS UPON THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

From the London News.

The oddest part of the story at present is the so-called Provisional Constitution said to be proposed by the rebels. It does not look genuine, and is indeed unintelligible if supposed to apply to the nagro sections of the community. As for the rest, the facts ascertained seem to be these: BROWN has been living near Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side of the river, coming and going for about a year, with his two sons, all assuming the name of SMITH, and giving out that they came for mining purposes. At the farm which they took they gradually collected arms and ammunition, which were hidden by implements of labor, supposed to be got together for this miners who were coming. Only one resident, COOK, who has escaped for the present, was implicated with them, or seems to have been tempted by them. The rest of the band were old Kansas comrades. Their method was to set the negroes of neighboring slaveholders running and to keep the masters as hostages, treating them with all courtesy. It is not yet declared whether any large number of slaves has been run off into the neighboring Free States; but certainly those on the spot seem to have been unprepared, puzzled, and helpless. BROWN probably relied too much on the known fact that slavery is found unprofitable, and is growing more and more unpopular in Western Virginia and Maryland. He assumed that in such a region an opportunity, for abolishing Slavery was all that was needed; and that thence the impulse would spread through the frontier States at least, in time to determine the coming election in favor of the Anti-Slavery Party, which again would complete the abolition of Slavery. From whichever point of view the affair is regarded it is formidable, as miroducing a new and highly perilous stage of a controversy of vital interest to the Republic. It is of the utmost consequence that all complicity on the part of the Abolitionists should be disproved, clearly and immediately. The present is the turning-point in the politics of the planter aristocracy of the South, when, to save a worse evil, they are desirous of a free-soil President who shall stop the slave-trade. It will be a grave complication if the fear of servile war should drive them to the other alternative, of staking all on an armed despotism, on behalf of their "peculiar institution." Perhaps this might bring about the more speedy abolition of Slavery; there is no saying; but the Republic would be shattered in the process. If the planters could but see it, their interest lies in the simple act of making their negroes hired laborers instead of salable chattels. This method would in a moment double the value of their land and the efficiency of the labor upon it. Their negroes are not the only slaves on their plantations now; they themselves are not free men; and insurrections, led by political adventurers, will haunt them henceforth. They might free themselves by freeing their negroes, and enrich themselves at the same time. But they do not know, and cannot understand this. It is a pity that they should not learn it before rain began to fall. Warned of the loosening of the avalanche for some time past, they have only shouted the louder, as if to bring it down. Here is a presaging drift. Will they obviate the destruction? or will they run the risk? Their choice must be now or never.

From the London Globe.

Not a word can be said for Old BROWN. If we were to admit the immoral doctrine, that the terrible provocation he received justifies his declaration—war against slavery and slave owners, it might even in that extremity be fairly said that BROWN had taken ample vengeance in Kansas and Missouri. But nothing can justify persons who enter upon courses of action like that which showed itself at Harper's Ferry, and which even a partial success would have developed into a series of horrible murders and incredible rapine. But it may be justly said that the BROWNS are a product of the abnormal relations existing between the whites and the negroes, between those who favor Slavery and those who condemn it as an abomination; of the state of things which leads men to stick at no measures calculated in their opinion to extend the area of Slavery; of that border-code which is embodied in the familiar and dreadful name of LYNCH; and of the weakness of the executive in the Federation, and the sovereign States that compose it. BROWN and his insurrection are products of a singular state of society, of a 'degraded and brutal system of politics," to quote again the language of an American journal. The "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor—a specimen of which we had in Kansas—is only one of the circumstances which give scope to the BROWNS. The HARNEYS and WALKERS, the BRODERICKS and TERBERTS, the BROOKES and PERSANO WOODS, had also ample openings for the exercise of their lawless propensities. The whole American people have an interest in "putting down" these men, or rather in effecting those improvements which will make their existence impossible. We have also a great interest in the solution of the problem: for it would be an advantage to us and to all the world, were law and order rendered supreme over the entire North American Continent.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Fire at Volcano—A New Stage-Road to San Diego—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

Another of our mountain mining towns has suffered by fire. At about 8½ o'clock on Saturday morning, flames were discovered in an unoccupied building opposite the Union Hotel, in the town of Volcano, Amador County. There was very little breeze, yet the flames spread rapidly, and in less than one hour the entire business portion of the town, with the exception of the fire-proof buildings, was in ashes. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The heaviest losers will be: B. F. GEORGE, of the Empire Hotel, $6,000; GOLDBERG & Co., cigar merchants, $3,000; MANDLEBAUM & Co., $3,000; JIM GOLDSWORTHY, billiard saloon—a new one just finished —$2,000. The total loss will be from $50,000 to $75,000. As an evidence of the prompt energy with which Californians have learned to meet misfortunes of this character, it is worth mentioning that twenty minutes after the fire broke out, some of the sufferers had men on the way to the different saw-mills to engage timber for rebuilding. All the fire-proof buildings stood the test nobly. Both the express offices, the telegraph and post offices were saved.

Our people are already grumbling loudly at the operation of the new Ocean Mail contract. The fine steamer *John L. Stephens*, connecting with the *Baltic* on the Atlantic side, arrived here a day and a half ahead of the opposition steamer, *Orizaba*, which brought the mails. Those parties whose letters came by Express, of course, were served promptly on the arrival of the *Stephens*; but those who depended upon "Uncle Sam" for their documents, had to wait. Passengers from your port seem to understand the value of a quick sea trip, and thus it happens that the old line brought us nearly double the number that came by the opposition. Ordinarily we shall look for the *Baltic's* and *Atlantic's* passengers at least three days ahead of their rivals, and sometimes five days.

A most important discovery has recently been made of a good stage road between San Diego and the desert east of that port, over which the trip between San Diego and Fort Yuma can easily be made in two days' time. With direct steam communication between San Deigo and San Francisco, therefore, the new road brings us within less than four days of Fort Yuma—two days less than the quickest trips ever made heretofore. It would be a very easy matter to give us an Overland Mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco, *via* San Antonio, El Paso and San Die go in sixteen or eighteen days, if Congress would pay for it.

Capt. KIRBY, of the ship *Uncowah*, which arrived from New-York on the 22d inst., gives quite a thrilling description of an immense ice-berg which he saw off Cape Horn on the 9th of August last.

Capt. KIRBY at first could not believe that it was ice, and thinking he might have been drifted to the northward during the several days in which he had not been able to get an observation, set it down as an island covered with snow. The wind was from the eastward, and the ship going at the rate of eight knots, she soon bronght the whole body above the horizon, and not long after the ice was found to stretch along the whole head and on the weather bow. The course of the ship was then altered, so as to bring the ice on the lee bow, and gradually, as the bearings altered, five icebergs of various sizes were made out. The ship passed within a few miles to the windward of them.

The ice-field and bergs were estimated to be from eight to ten miles long, and very high—a solid mass of ice, against which the sea broke, as upon the iron-bound shores of a Continent. At four miles distance the water about the ship was agitated with eddies and ripples caused by the opposing presence of so large a body to the usual ocean currents. The sides along which the ship passed appeared to be precipitous up for more than a hundred feet from the water, when they broke up towards the peaks in the interior of the Island; and down the steppes, the spy-glass showed the existence of great gullies and watercourses. When the sun shone full upon the Island it reflected the light with great brilliancy.

It was late in the afternoon when the *Uncowah* passed. About 6 o'clock a large English packet-ship, under a cloud of canvas, hove in sight, steering to the eastward, and astern and to leeward of her a bark. Capt. KIRBY displayed his signals reading "ice ahead"—which the ship acknowledged by immediately hauling up to the northward towards Cape Horn, and the bark, though too far distant to read the signals, took the alarm and followed suit. The ice was directly in the track of vessels bound to the eastward. The vessels were steering full upon it, and would have reached it (but for this warning) after dark, when, probably, both would have foundered. The ship appeared to be a large Melbourne packet, and had many people on deck. The name made out from her signals was *Philopontas*. This immense iceberg was, doubtless, detached from the vast masses in the Antarctic Ocean, and was set to the northward and eastward by the currents.

THOMAS H. LUCAS, (colored) was murdered at La Porte, Sierra County, on the 25th October, by PETER LOMBARD, who shot him through the heart, to revenge an insult to his mother.

Capt. BROWN, of the ship *Levanter*, has been arrested upon complaint of LEWIS WARDEL, a sailor, who charges him with inflicting a cruel and unusual punishment.

A decree of divorce has been granted in the case Martha Soule *vs.* Edwin R. Soule.

FROM OREGON.

DISCOVERY OF RICH GOLD DIGGINGS.

Late news from Oregon had been received at San Francisco. A Government express-man named MCGUIRE, recently arrived at the Dalles, brings reliable inielligence that new and rich gold diggings have been discovered near the above-named river.

The Dalles *Journal* contains the following particulars:

"According to our informant, the discovery is confined to a small bar on the river, which is being worked by soldiers, Quartermaster's men, and a large number of Indians. The man from camp go down after breakfast, walking a distance of five miles, and working not more than half a day, averaging about $20 to the hand. This is without the ordinary conveniences for mining, and with nothing but picks, using frying pans for washing out. With 'rockers,' it is estimated that from $50 to $200 to the hand could readily be taken out.

The discovery, we are told, was made by Sergeant COMPTON, in whose honor the locality has been named 'Compton's Bar.'

The effect of this news has been to create quite an excitement in our town, but as yet we have not heard of any departures for the new gold mines. Should the next advices confirm these startling reports, we may expect to see a stampede scarcely equalled by that to Fraser's River."

Refutation of a Slander.

We copied a paragraph, a day or two since, from the Bridgeport *Farmer*, stating that a very beautiful lady, who some years since had left her husband, on account of ill-usage, had recently been abducted by him, after being rendered insensible by chloroform. Both husband and wife called upon us yesterday, with a request that we would publish the following denial of the story, and request the Bridgeport *Farmer* to copy it:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A foul and wicked slander having appeared in your paper of the 23d instant, copied from the Bridgeport *Farmer*, and a still more slanderous report appeared in the *Farmer* of the 19th instant. I here say to you the whole is a base slander and falsehood against my husband. It is true I have been absent from my husband for nearly three years. I became satisfied of my error and wrote for my husband to come after me, which he very kindly did, following out my instructions exactly. Whatever difficulty may have existed between us has been amicably adjusted, and not the least difficulty would have occurred between me and my husband had we not been interfered with by other parties. There is not, I am happy to say, one word of truth in the whole statement as it appeared in your paper. I do not censura any paper for inserting it, excepting where it first started, and I earnestly hope they will be as prompt in contradicting it as they were in giving it publicity.

MARY MARIA LANE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—PROCEEDINGS FOR SELLING IT ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE.—Application has been made to Comptroller CHURCH by the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, to advertise and sell the Road for non-payment of interest. The Comptroller has placed the demands in the hands of the Attorney-General TREMAIN, who will proceed at once under the act of 1845, to foreclose and sell the Road, with all its appurtenances.

Prior to 1845, the State had made a loan of $3,000,000 to the New-York and Erie Road. By a law of that year, the State released its lien in the following manner: The Road was authorized to issue $3,000,000 of new bonds, which the State was to take in full of its former loan, and as sign from time to time to the Company, on the expenditure by it of certain specified sums in the construction of the Road.

Section 6 of this act provides that the holder of any bond, on failure of payment of interest or principal, "may place the same in the hands of the Comptroller who shall proceed to foreclose the same," and sell the Road. Any bondholder, who has filed notice of the fact with the Comptroller, is entitled to three months' notice of the sale.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are growing more in favor with the public. It is now conceded they are the best purgative yet put forth from the world of medicine. The time will surely arrive when they will supersede all other purgatives whatever. The ingredients of which they are composed can scarcely be obtained by druggists or the makers of other pills. Dr. BRANDRETH has them grown and prepared without regard to the expense. And this care to make a superior purgative is appreciated, as the sales indicate. Other purgatives are dragging a flickering existence. And yet they may have some merit. But BRANDRETH'S PILLS are safe and sure—safe, because they operate solely on impure humors. No valuable fluid is touched; only effete or worn-out material, which, when taken out of the body, leaves it stronger. They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To say that they will not sometimes give pain would not be true, but the pain they give is only because they remove those crude and bad humors from the blood which are the occasions of disease. They open nature's avenues, and this cannot always be done pleasantly.

It is true you may take purgatives which will operate without pain, because they take the balsamic parts from the blood, which is worse than being bled, worse than having the vital fluid abstracted. Beware of them. BRANDRETH'S PILLS only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are solely an assistant of nature—nothing more, nothing less. They do not force; they merely assist; and herein is their great value. The man is thrice blessed who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good and almost perfect gift to man, because he has, to a great extent, his body insured in health by their occasional use.

Mr. J. C. Rappelyea, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

"I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I took cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, fortunately called on me, and advised BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough, but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite."

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago, in Canada, who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark-colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the natura of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. ROSS, of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., writes, Aug. 22, 1859:

"I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S PILLS to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever met with in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease, with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet produced."

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

All the ingredients of BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested like the food, they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life.

Sold at Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, price 25 cents a box, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exhorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his institution for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 101 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Consultation and examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

TRUTHFUL SAYINGS.—To succeed you must keep moving; to grow rich you must keep saving; to complete your outfit as a gentleman of fashion you must wear one of the neat and stylish Hats manufactured by the renowned KNOX, whose elegant store is located on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. KNOX is *the* Hatter.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A beautiful and healthy babe is a pearl beyond price to its fond mother—while the puling, sickly infant is an object of general comoassion. These mild, soothing remedies, are peculiarly adapted to all infantile disorders, internal or external.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 25.

$4,000 Va. State 6s....	83¾	300	Harlem Railroad..		10½
500 " do.....	84	300	Harlem R. Pref.	b60	36½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, 1990....	90½	600	do.....		36⅝
2,000 N. C. State 6s....	98½	25	do.....		36¼
19,000 Missouri S. 6s...	84¾	250	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30	73
30,000 do....	s30 84¾	100	do.....	b60	73
1,000 N. Y. C. 8s, '76.101		50	do.....		74½
1,000 Erie R. 3d m. bs. '83 71		518	do.....		73
4,000 Erie R. 4th m.bs. 48		100	do.....	s15	72⅝
16,000 do.....	49	100	do.....	b60	73
1,000 do.....	49⅜	100	do.....	b60	73½
1,500 Ill. Riv. R. 3d m. 79¾		100	do.....	s45	72⅝
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. bds. 85¾		100	Erie Railroad		8¾
25 Merchants' Bank..	108	900	Reading Railroad..		39⅜
50 Mechanics' Bank...	115	20	do.....		39¾
do.....	115½	200	do.....	s10	39¾
300 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99¼	150	Mich. Central R...		74⅜
100 do.....	b60	100	do.....	s30	41¾
175 do.....	100	100	do.....	s60	41
5 do.....	100¾	200	do.....		41¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.....	86	60	do.....	b15	41¾
25 Second-avenue R..	101	12	M. So. & N. Ia. g.s.		17½
50 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	86	212	do.....		18
725 do.....	84	200	do.....	s30	18
100 do.....	b60	86	250 Panama R'd....	b60	135
125 do.....	84½	50	do.....	s10	134½
450 do.....	85	500	do.....		134½
200 do.....	84¾	100	do.....	b60	134½
100 N. Y. Central R...	81½	100	do.....		134⅜
700 do.....	b60	81¾	125	do.....	134⅜
100 do.....	b30	81¾	150	do.....	134
100 do.....	b40	81¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R..	20½
2400 do.....		81¾	185	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	64
100 do.....	s30	81½	50	do.....	b30 64
100 do.....	s60	81½	150	do.....	b60 64
100 do.....	b10	81¼	250	do.....	s10 63½
200 Hudson River R...		41½	550	do.....	63½
50 do.....	s30	41¼	300	do.....	b10 63½
100 do.....	b10	41¼	100	do.....	s60 63¾
50 do.....		41¼	50	Mil. & Miss. R.....	4

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s.	s30	84¾	50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 89⅛
2,000 Va. State 6s.		86¾	50	do.....	s3 88⅛
3,000 N. Y. C. 8s, '76.	101		100	Erie Railroad.....	8¾
4,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.		50	50	do.....	8¾
1,000 Ga. & C. 2d m. Bs.		89½	100	do.....	9
1,000 L. & C. & M. L. G. B.		13½	200	do.....	9¼
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	100¼		900	Reading R.....	40
40 do.....	100½		50	Mich. Cen. R.....	41¾
165 N. Y. Cen. R.....	81½		100	M. So. & N. Ia. g.s.	s30 18
150 do.....	81¾		100	do.....	18¼
150 do.....	b30	81¾	100	Panama R'd.....	b30 134½
100 do.....	b60	81¾	100	do.....	b60 134
100 do.....	b60	81½	200	do.....	b30 134
50 Harlem R. pref'd..		38½	300	do.....	b3 134
50 Pac. Mail S. Co....		84	50	do.....	133¾
50 do.....	s60	85	100	Ill. Central R...	b60 60½
95 do.....		86	150	do.....	s30 60
200 do.....	s60	85½	200	do.....	b30 60
100 do.....	s10	86	100	do.....	b30 60
100 do.....		87	50	Galena & Chic. R..	73¾
100 do.....	s30	87¼	50	do.....	b30 72½
150 do.....		88	100	Cleve. & Tol. R....	20½
100 do.....	b60	88¼	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b7 63½
100 do.....	s30	88	230	do.....	b20 63¾
110 do.....		89			

FRIDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The members of the Stock Exchange, after the holiday season of yesterday, renewed business this morning with considerable spirit. The speculative movement noticed early in the week took a more extensive range, and the firmness of the market was quite general at the close of the day. The excitement in Pacific Mail was increased to the intensity of fever heat in the afternoon, when it became generally current that the rival steamship interests are about to be consolidated, making common stock of the Vanderbilt and Roberts steamers, and the late Collins steamers in the new North Atlantic Company on this side, and otherwise disposing of or exchanging one of the Collins steamers (possibly the *Adriatic*) for Mr. VANDERBILT'S four steamers on the Pacific side. One reason is, that the combined interest is to run a weekly line to and from California. Another is that the trips will be tri-monthly. The full particulars of the present settlement and future running arrangements of the parties, who have thus been brought together once more, will probably be given to the public in an authorized shape in the course of a few days. The Pacific shares opened this morning at 86 ℔ cent., but soon sold down to 84 ℔ cent., under a free disposition to realize on the sudden large advance of Wednesday afternoon. Fresh orders to buy these came in at 84½@85, and were increased in amount, and apparently without limit as to price, in the afternoon, the sales running up to 91½ ℔ cent. after the printed list. The latest quotation of which we heard was 91@91½ ℔ cent. The transactions of the day in the stock amount to something like 4,000 shares. The extreme advance since Tuesday morning is *eighteen per cent!* There was less stir in Panama, and the final price lower than on Wednesday by about 2 ℔ cent., though the impression obtains that the general movement for the rise is by no means over, because of the fluctuation from 137½@133½ ℔ cent., any more than when the price price fell back last week from 134@129. The speculative interest in New-York Central was materially increased, and something like the September buoyancy was apparent at the close of the day. The purchases were heavy this forenoon, at 81½ ℔ cent., and after the Second Board printed sales 81½ ℔ cent. was paid and bid. The Grain and Flour advices from abroad, which have infused increased activity, at higher prices, into our Corn Exchange, induce the calculation that an unusually heavy Winter traffic, at good prices, will be realized over the New-York trunk lines in December, the Canal competition being then closed. The Erie Receiver and the new Board of Directors feel especially encouraged, and it is understood that they have already shaped their financial arrangements for the early resumption of the mortgage interest. And in order to make the English plan of reorganization the more acceptable to the mortgage creditors, as well as the common bond and stockholders, a separate negotiation has been entered upon for the completion of the Long Dock property, so as to relieve the net earnings of 1860 from the contribution of $500,000 to this object, as proposed in the first draught of the plan. The Mortgage Bonds further advanced, today, from 1 to 3 ℔ cent., and the Convertible Bonds 3 to 5 ℔ cent. The First Mortgage sold at 93 ℔ cent., including November coupon; for the Second 83 ℔ cent. was bid, and there were sales of Thirds at 71 ℔ cent., and Fourths at 50 ℔ cent. The Convertibles stand about 30 ℔ cent., and no sales induced by the enhanced bids. The shares rose to $9½, though this is scarcely equal to their appreciation among the holders and buyers in the English market. The Western Stocks were steady for all except Illinois Central, which fell to and a fraction under 60, on the London quotation by the *Vigo* this morning. Galena was sold somewhat freely on the third week's traffic in November, the increase, as on the second, being small, but the stock closed 72¾ sales, as on Wednesday, while Rock Island was ¼@⅜ better. The Coal Shares were all firmer. Reading rose to 40 ℔ cent., Delaware to 101½, Pennsylvania Coal, 84. There was no further advance in Hudson River Shares, which were in steady demand; the third mortgage rose to 79¾ sales. Harlem Preferred, ⅜@½ ℔ cent. higher. State Stocks steady. The general market left off firm.

Under an order from the Supreme Court, the Receiver of the Erie Road will, on Monday, pay the interest upon the first mortgage bonds, amounting in all to $210,000. The second mortgage coupons, equal to $140,000, will next be paid.

In Money rates we hear of no changes today. The Stock Brokers are supplied at from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. Discounts are 6@7 ℔ cent for strictly choice bills. The Bremen steamer *New-York* takes the European mails to-morrow. Owing to the interference of yesterday's holiday, and the non-arrival of the *Africa* until late this afternoon, little or nothing is accomplished in Exchange for this opportunity. The terms remain as last quoted—109¾@110 on London; f.5 15@f.5 13¾ on Paris. We hear of no Specie engagements for the *New-York*.

The traffic return of the Galena and Chicago Road, the third week of November, shows as follows:

1859	$29,008
1858	27,262
Increase	$1,746

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Road, the third week of November, were:

1859	$40,400
1858	35,600
Increase	$4,800

The Merchants Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent.

The 1st October quarterly return of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company shows the outstanding funded debt was.....$6,070,125
Bills payable.....272,911
Accounts payable.....296,229
Total.....$6,639,265
Assets in cash.....$52,960 90
Bills receivable.....280,443 57
Accounts receivable.....268,922 86
Coal on hand.....443,270 51— 945,597
Balance of indebtedness.....$5,753,637

The revenue for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1859 was as follows:

Transportation of coal	$3,262,873
Expenditures	2,620,263
Net earnings nine months	$642,609

The following is the last weekly Bank return from New-Orleans:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 19.	LOANS. Nov. 12.	SPECIE. Nov. 19.	SPECIE. Nov. 12.
Citizens' Bank	$5,674,751	$5,747,567	$2,962,169	$3,443,717
Canal Bank	2,320,139	2,268,914	1,827,585	1,970,447
Louisiana	1,635,613	1,652,691	1,321,776	1,301,031
Louis'na State	5,420,429	5,376,830	2,517,624	2,626,379
Mec. & Traders	1,977,296	1,237,649	595,610	583,977
Bank of N. O.	1,566,643	1,606,099	576,920	553,890
Southern Bk.	260,514	263,169	470,406	268,668
Union Bank	1,630,846	1,626,892	598,372	438,864
Merchants' Bk	731,246	721,951	269,807	273,062
Crescent City	1,060,489	1,071,276	310,904	293,819
Bk. of America	109,963	994,08[illegible]	495,037	476,412
Total	24,887,928	25,164,117	12,076,260	12,226,366
	Decrease...$276,189		Decrease...$150,106	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 19.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 12.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 19.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 12.
Citizens' Bank	$3,396,630	$3,366,139	$4,442,709	$4,874,404
Canal Bank	944,570	964,000	1,363,430	1,403,603
Louisiana	691,114	701,044	3,812,704	3,725,334
Louis'na State	2,063,475	2,041,565	4,477,978	4,697,877
Mec. & Traders	361,148	350,195	921,746	1,005,563
Bank of N. O.	558,740	563,980	1,167,637	1,170,965
Southern Bk.	259,715	259,260	409,864	488,300
Union Bank	526,535	507,645	1,192,785	1,024,588
Merchants' Bk.	456,096	460,775	506,918	473,036
Crescent City	278,700	282,425	371,807	378,714
Bk. of America	229,716	225,195	692,910	968,076
Total	9,787,424	9,712,124	19,756,184	20,207,550
	Increase...$57,300		Decrease...$451,366	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Nov. 19.	EXCHANGE. Nov. 12.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Nov. 19.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Nov. 12.
Citizens' Bank	$1,415,291	$1,237,152	$230,555	$270,489
Canal Bank	243,852	196,301	218,556	232,515
Louisiana	503,249	527,190	455,116	510,847
Louis'na State	567,364	583,384	221,270	351,829
Mec. & Traders	529,398	468,823	29,022	19,620
Bank of N. O.	647,575	669,057	165,148	134,194
Southern Bk.	1,049,908	1,028,951		
Union Bank	198,211	173,572	204,120	117,965
Merchants' Bk	186,892	181,953	75,287	42,864
Crescent City	53,040	64,497	7,976	23,230
Bk. of America	18,009	16,500	34,018	22,923
Total	5,402,418	5,112,680	1,711,167	1,726,476
	Increase....$289,736		Decrease....$15,309	

The *Africa* arrived this afternoon, with English mail advices to the 12th inst. SATTERTHWAITE refers to American Securities in the London market thus:

"The market for American Securities is without material change. United States 5 ℔ cent., 1874, steadily advance as the coupon for interest matures. Erie Third Mortgage continue in demand; there is also active inquiry for Erie Shares. New-York Central Shares have improved 1 ℔ cent., and Detroit and Milwaukee First Mortgage Bonds 2 ℔ cent. since our last. Illinois Construction Bonds are steady at 76@77, but Shares have been rather freely sold, and close heavy at 40@39 discount."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 9th November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,097,259	Increase £584,721
Other deposits	14,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2555. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WRECK OF THE INDIAN.

Twenty-seven Lives Lost—Five of the Crew Picked Up and Taken to Boston—The Steamer a Total Loss.

STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS.

St. John, N. B., Sunday, Nov. 27.

As already announced, the steamer *Indian*, Capt. Dixon, of the Canadian line, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst. for Portland, was totally wrecked at Marie Joseph, a fishing village, about seventy miles from Halifax. The *Indian* had eight cabin and thirty steerage passengers, with a crew that made the total number of souls on board one hundred and fifteen. Of this number, twenty-four, or it may be twenty-seven, including two women, the stewardess and another, were drowned. Little or nothing of the cargo has been saved. The mails were cut out through the deck, and have been forwarded. All that remains of the wreck is a portion of the starboard bow above. The passengers were mostly of the laboring class—many of them Germans and Hungarians.

On Tuesday, the 22d, the schooner *Victoria*, Capt. Dixon, from Prince Edward's Island, came into Halifax, and reported that on the preceding afternoon they had seen a large ship, broken in two, on the rocks of Seal Ledge, off Marie Joseph, on the coast of Nova Scotia. Capt. Dixon was not sure it was a steamer, but thought it was a screw-steamer from the general appearance of the hull, having a sharp bow, an elliptic stern, with gilt ornaments. Her mizzen-mast only was standing. She had a flag, afterwards it was said to be a British ensign, flying, but so blackened as not to be easily recognized. The wreck had a white rail, and was yellow inside of the bulwarks. Her bow was submerged, and the stern upright. Several boats were near her; also a schooner ashore, and another schooner lying off, which proved to be the schooner *Shalimar*, bound to Halifax. The *Victoria* passed within six hundred yards of the wreck, but could not stop.

The above descriptions answered for the Royal Mail steamer *Delta*, which sailed on the Saturday preceding for Newfoundland, to touch at Sydney, Cape Breton. Our agent immediately telegraphed to Sydney, to inquire if the *Delta* had arrived, also to New-York, Newfoundland, Sackville, &c., to inquire what steamers might have been off the coast, and what had been heard of them; also to an agent in Guysborough, to learn and transmit any information that had reached that place as to the wrecked steamer at Marie Joseph. The Nova Scotia telegraph lines worked badly, and it was night before any reply to the telegrams was received. The replies were unsatisfactory. Nothing was known anywhere of any wrecked steamer.

Opinion in Halifax, meantime, settled it that it was the *Delta*. Messrs. Cunard & Co. thereupon got the steamship *Osprey* ready for sea, but postponed her sailing, hour by hour, until the telegraph should bring a reply from Sydney, as to whether or not the *Delta* had arrived there. It was miserable weather all this time, blowing hard, with sleet and snow, varied only by a dense, driving rain. On Wednesday morning the schooner *Wright* came in and reported that on Monday forenoon she saw a screw steamer of about 1,500 tons, on the rocks. The steamer fired three guns. Fifty or sixty passengers were on the forward part of the ship. The ship had a black hull, red bottom, and white or yellow decks, and only the mizzen-mast standing. A schooner was lying by, and numerous persons were seen on the beach.

The schooner *Wright* could render no assistance, and, therefore, passed on. This additional description further suited the *Delta*, which it was pretty generally agreed that it was. The *Osprey* was on the point of sailing when a telegram arrived stating that the *Delta* was safe at Sydney, Cape Breton. After anxious delay the first correct information received at Halifax was telegraphed from Mr. D. H. Craig to the agent of the Associated Press, that the wrecked vessel was the steamship *Indian* of the Canadian line; that she went ashore on the 21st inst., had lost three men, and that two of the boats were missing. This information was made public through the Merchants' Exchange rooms On the intelligence being confirmed, much interest was exhibited by the Governor, Lord Mulgrave and the Admiral, Sir Houston Stewart. The only steamship in port was the war-steamer *Gladiator*, and she was refitting from damages sustained in a recent hurricane. Orders were, however, given her by Admiral Stewart, that she should depart in the morning for the scene of the wreck. By dint of exertions by night, she was got ready and put to sea early in the morning.

Marie Joseph is a settlement of a few houses at the head of a small bay, land-locked by low, rocky shores and islands. The waters around are full of reefs, rendering the navigation difficult at all times, and in thick weather impossible.

A larger island than the rest, named Barren Island, having on it one fisherman's hut, lies off the entrance to the harbor. A reef of ledge runs from that extremity of the island a considerable distance seaward. It was on this reef the *Indian* went ashore.

According to accounts received from Capt. Smith and his officers, they had been able to take but one observation on the passage out. On Saturday they sighted Cape Race. The weather was cold and sleety, when they had run such a distance as indicated they were approaching the shore.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Capt. Smith had recourse to soundings, and kept the lead constantly going. He states that he was misled by his soundings, which corresponded closely with all those laid down on the chart for the locality in which he imagined he was—namely, off Sable Island. The shock was not violent; the ship was going about eight knots at the time. No breakers were seen before the ship struck. The morning was dark, with sleet and hail driving from the land. Immediately after the vessel struck, it became apparent that she was working so much that she would go to pieces. Preparations were accordingly made to lower the boats, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Captain, many of the forward passengers crowded into them. The cabin passengers, eight in number, including three young married ladies, were calm and self-possessed. The ladies were Mrs. Street, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Meldrum; they were accompanied by their husbands and were saved. Their boat went off the land, and they were exposed for nine hours to the cold, with a gale blowing and a heavy sea. About half an hour after the vessel struck, a heavy roller came in, and lifting the ship about six feet, let her fall on the rocks, when she broke across the paddle-boxes into two parts; the bow fell over sideways, while the after-part remained entire. Several persons were on the bow, but were rescued by passing a rope over the chasm and hauling them aft.

A singular incident occurred here. An aged Irishman, who had a considerable sum of money with him, had been insane for a week previous from fear of being wrecked. He would frequently pack up his apparel, and offer any one money to put him ashore, prophecying that the ship would never reach Portland. After the bow fell over he was seen sitting on the forecastle-deck ladder, with his satchel in his hand, apparently unconscious or unable to take advantage of the attempts made to save him. In a little time he fell from his place, and slid across the deck into the sea, where he was drowned, as he had foretold a week before. Most of the loss of life occurred at the time the ship broke across.

LANDING THE SURVIVORS.

Strange to say, not one of the dead bodies has yet come ashore. Mr. Smith's, the first officer's, boat was driven nearly thirty miles along the coast before it made the land. On landing, the passengers were bestowed in the houses in the settlement. The passengers complain seriously of the natives for stealing. A store, in which was the baggage taken from the ship, was broken into and the valuables stolen, leaving several of the passengers literally without a change of raiment. The *Gladiator* took all the passengers at Marie Joseph, and the officers also, and brought them to Halifax. Some had already left in a coasting schooner. The Purser having left in a schooner with the mails and papers before the agent of the Press arrived, the list of passengers cannot be given. No correct list of the dead can yet be made out in addition to what has been already telegraphed. Arrangements are being made in Halifax to assist such of the passengers as are destitute.

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.

The Purser of the *Indian* supplies the following account: "On the morning of the 21st inst., at 5 o'clock, in hazy, but not thick weather, the vessel struck on Seal Ledges, a great number of irregular rocks, almost entirely covered at high water, and over which the waves break with great violence in stormy weather. These ledges are at the mouth of the small fishing harbor called Marie Joseph, about sixty-five miles east of Halifax. The vessel went on without a shock, but with a rip, from the sound of which it was very evident that the bottom of the forward part at least was literally torn out. Before the firemen could leave the stoke-hole the water was nearly up to the roof of the furnace doors. In twenty minutes the engine-room was filled almost up to the highest platform. Boats were got out as soon as possible, but with difficulty. The starboard and port boats, Nos. 1 and 2, were swung on davits so low as to be clear of the rail. The entire efforts of the crew were then directed towards lowering the boats Nos. 3 and 4. No. 3, under the charge of Mr. Smith, the second officer, was launched in safety, but all attempts to launch No. 4 were for a long while fruitless. While the men were so employed, and as nearly as I can recollect, about 45 minutes after she struck, with a tremendous crash the vessel began to part amidships. Most of the hands left the boat at which they were working, and crowded to those which were out. It was at this time that the loss of life took place. The two forward boats, being nearest the steerage, were those to which the steerage passengers crowded. The German families, as well as all the other passengers who were lost, were lost there. The only way in which I can account for it is this: When the vessel struck the sea was almost calm. Immediately after a considerable swell arose, and at the very time she began to break up, the sea was breaking with great violence against boat No. 1, which was crowded, and that some incautious person cried to those standing by to cut the fall. His orders were unfortunately obeyed, and the consequence was that the stem was smashed to atoms against the ship's side, and most of the people in her perished. Port boat No. 2, which also swung on davits, shared the same fate. One of the davits gave way with the weight of the people in her, and at the same moment with boat No. 1, she was swamped and turned bottom upwards. It is supposed that the engineers were drowned out of her. Mr. Smith then brought round his boat to leeward of the vessel, where he was to lay off until daylight would enable him to pick up some more from the wreck, but this he found it impossible to do. He was driven out to sea, and with great difficulty he managed to bring his boat to land about thirty-five miles westward from the wreck. Another boat, in charge of Mr. Tibbetts, fourth officer, and one in charge of the boatswain, after vainly endeavoring for hours to return to the wreck, got ashore at Marie Joseph. There was also another boat lowered in comparative safety, but filled as soon as she reached the water. Mr. Biggan, third officer, went down to assist those already in the boat bailing, but was driven out to sea, and has not since been heard of.

About daylight the vessel parted completely in two, the former part failing over almost on its beam and the after part settling down in about twenty-one feet of water. Throughout the day the passengers and crew were taken off by boats belonging to the place, and through the night they sought to reward themselves by visiting the wreck and carrying off all the silver plate, together with the whole clothing belonging to passengers and crew. Every effort was made that night to get a boat's crew, but not not a single man could be found who would go. The magistrates are endeavoring to trace the guilty parties, but thus far unsuccessfully. A boat's crew went out on Tuesday morning to see if any of the wreck remained, and they returned with the news that not a single plate of the vessel was to be seen.

Halifax, (via Sackville,) Saturday, Nov. 26.

The war-steamer *Gladiator* has returned to Halifax with the remainder of the survivors of the *Indian*.

The ship has totally broken to pieces, and only a small portion of her stern is visible.

Very little of her cargo has drifted ashore, and it is so damaged as to be worthless.

Complaints are made of the robbery and plunder of the passengers by the natives, and a legal inquiry will be made.

The mails have been saved, and forwarded *via* Windsor, in care of the purser. She had eight cabin, and thirty steerage passengers.

The latter are mostly Germans and Hungarians.

The crew numbered seventy-seven men.

The cargo consisted of two hundred tons of bale goods, one hundred tons of iron, and the balance coal.

The ship ran on the ledge while on a speed of eight knots an hour. The weather at the time was hazy, but not thick.

The captain was deceived by the soundings, and supposed he was off Cape Sable. When the vessel struck, she tore off her bottom and filled almost instantly. The engineers opened the valves of the boilers, thus preventing an explosion.

Boats numbers one, two and three, were got out and lowered, when a sudden crash took place, and the vessel parted amidships. The steerage passengers now made a rush for the boats, and sank numbers one and two, drowning the engineers, several of the crew and passengers, and two women and children.

Boat No. 4, under command of Mr. Smith, the second officer, was blown off thirty miles. Boats Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were sunk or damaged.

Mr. Tibbett's, the fourth officer's boat, reached the shore.

Mr. Biggar's, the third officer's boat, broke adrift, leaky, and it is supposed was lost on the shore.

A boat with three ladies, accompanied by their husbands, beat about nine hours in a cold sleet and high sea, but landed safely. The forward part of the ship disappeared at daylight. The plate, stores and everything of that kind have been lost or stolen.

Twenty-seven passengers are dead. None of their bodies have been recovered.

It is impossible to give a complete list, but the following are known to be lost:

Passengers—Lewen J. Mases, his wife and two children; Mrs. Eickmann and infant, James Dickson.

Crew—James Lang, the joiner; John Herron, seaman; Henry Carroll, seamen; Wm. Ross, engineer; Robert Richie, fourth engineer; John Milan, fireman; James Standwell, steward, Thomas L. Loud, chief cook.

The following dispatch has been received from Mr. Thomas Robertson, purser of the *Indian*:

Windsor, N. S., Saturday, Nov. 26.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers by the *Indian*, all of whom have been saved:.

Hon. Mr. Botsford, Mr. Meldrum, Mrs. Meldrum, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. Street, Mrs. Street, Mr. Elliott.

LATER.

Halifax, Sunday, Nov. 27.

The *Emperor* arrived here at noon, bringing the Purser of the *Indian*, with her mails; also, about twenty of her passengers. The mails will go forward in the steamer *Admiral* to-morrow.

[Earl Mulgrave, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Sir Houston Stuart, Admiral of the British West India fleet, and Capt. Hickey, of the English war-steamer *Gladiator*, were prominently zealous and successful in their efforts to relieve the passengers and crew of the *Indian*.

To Mr. Munro, Superintendent of the Halifax Exchange Rooms, the Agent of the Associated Press feels under special obligations for courtesies extended to him while preparing the report for transmission over the wires.]

ONE OF THE MISSING BOATS PICKED UP.

ARRIVAL OF FIVE SEAMEN AT BOSTON.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 26.

The British schooner *Wave*, from Charlottetown, which arrived at this port last evening, has on board five seamen recently belonging to the steamship *Indian*, whose loss has been briefly reported by telegraph. They were picked up in one of the missing boats which left the ship at the time of the disaster. Their names are John Bennett, John Fressland, —— Barlow, (captain's steward,) Mr. Bingham, third mate, and the butcher of the ship, whose name we did not learn.

MR. BENNETT'S STATEMENT.

We learn from Mr. Bennett, that the steamer left Liverpool on the 9th inst., with a good prospect of a successful voyage. The weather was favorable for several days after leaving port, when westerly winds set in and thick weather prevailed. After that period until the ship struck, the captain did not obtain an observation more than three or four times. The usual course was steered. At 12 o'clock on the night previous to the disaster, the weather being hazy but moderate, the mate was sent aloft to more clearly observe a light seen in the distance, the captain not being sure whether it was a shore-light or belonging to some vessel. The ship was then steering west by south. The light was subsequently supposed to be a shore light, and the course of the vessel was put a point or more to the southward.

At about 4½ o'clock next morning, 21st inst., the ship struck on a ledge of rocks. Mr. Bennett was in his berth at the time, but immediately jumped up on feeling the shock, which grated on his ears like the vessel's keel grinding on the rocks. He went on deck and found the passengers in great confusion, many of them at the first alarm having leaped from the berths, and rushed on deck in their night clothes. He being the light-trimmer, and finding the decks in darkness, immediately lighted up the lamps, to assist in getting the boats ready. The ship continued to grind on the rocks, and every surf which rolled in would lift her up and send her still further on, sometimes thumping her down with great violence.

The Captain endeavored to preserve order among the excited passengers, but found great difficulty in so doing. They were all eager to get into the boats, and by their frantic exertions endangered the lives of all.

There were on board seven boats in all. One of them, in which ham and other provisions had been placed, was swamped on the starboard side while being lowered into the sea. Another capsized alongside the ship on the port side. However, one boat, with the lady passengers, succeeded in clearing the wreck.

Several other passengers succeeded in leaving with the fourth boat. How many left in these boats, Mr. Bennett is unable to say. He thinks, however, that one of these boats is the other missing one, which was probably picked up by some passing vessel. He left the ship in a boat that was ordered by the captain to be got ready for the passengers, but while getting her over the side, the stern part of the boat was stove in, and she almost swamped at once; but by constant bailing they managed to keep her free.

This boat was attached to the ship by a line, and the orders of the captain were to stick by the vessel and endeavor to save others. There were five persons in the boat, and she was made to accommodate fifty, but the seamen, owing to her bad condition, were not able to take any more. With the weight of five men it was barely possible to keep her afloat. Three of them were constantly bailing, and the other two remained at the oars, to prevent striking the steamer's sides. Finding they could do nothing to help others, as the boat was in a sinking condition, the line from the steamer was thrown off, and they drifted off to sea.

They left the steamer at 6 o'clock in the morning, about one hour and a half after she struck. At that time the steamer was broken in two, amidships, the fore part of the vessel going on her beam ends, and the after part standing upright. The mizzen mast was standing, her other masts having fallen alongside. There were then about thirty persons on the poop, among them the captain, and there were twelve more on the forward part of the vessel, all huddled together, anxiously awaiting relief from some quarter.

Mr. Bennett does not know how many were drowned, nor the number that succeeded in leaving the wreck in safety. It was dark most of the time, and great confusion existing everywhere, he did not note the exact state of things.

The surf soon swept the boat clear of the ship, and although the stern was stove open, they managed by constant bailing to keep afloat, and about 12 o'clock the same day, they were picked up by the above schooner, and brought to this port. They were then about five miles from the wreck. The survivors stated nothing, and on arrival in this city, were lodged in the Mariner's House.

The ship was going about nine knots when she struck. The wreck lies on a ledge of rocks about four miles from land.

The *Indian* was commanded by Capt. Smith. There were on board about 104 persons, all told. There were thirty steerage passengers and eight or nine in the cabin, including six ladies. She was manned by 4 officers, 22 seamen, 5 engineers, 16 firemen, and 12 stewards. She had a cargo of 150 tons merchandise.

STATEMENT OF THE THIRD MATE.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"By the statement of the third mate, Mr. Biggan, it appears that of the seven boats belonging to the steamer, three were stove alongside and rendered useless. He states there were 38 passengers on board, and the crew numbered, all told, 75 persons. At the time the vessel struck she was believed to be 40 miles from land. A boat, with 6 women and 2 men, drifted to the southward, out of sight, in a few hours, but was not seen from the *Wave* when the other boat was picked up. Mr. Biggan says he saw two boats land, but new nothing of the late of the third.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Remarks of Dr. John W. Francis—Lecture by Hon. Anson Burlingame.

About four hundred persons attended the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the first lecture in the course before the Kane Monument Association. The platform was occupied by a number of invited guests, and an excellent brass band enlivened the exercises with inspiring music. Dr. John W. Francis commenced the proceedings with a brief address. He regarded the demonstration as an evidence that the appeal on behalf of a national tribute to the honored Kane, had not been made in vain. Let it suffice to say that the Association had originated with a patriotic and benevolent spirit among a number of distinguished citizens, prominent among whom was Mr. Sidney Kopman The act of incorporation was dated April 5, 1859, and, although of so late a date, he believed that popular opinion was elicited on behalf of this monument to Kane, whose life and adventures placed him illustrious throughout the world. Dr. Kane's name was stamped indelibly on the historic page of illustrious men. Who else had attained to so extended and accurate knowledge, almost self-instructed. What disciple of the Christian faith could contemplate his course, and not regard it as directed by the wonder workings of Providence? Could biography furnish a more instructive example than was given in the words of Dr. Kane? Who had not profited by his interesting volume. Dr. Kane stood before them as the rarest, the most able, and the most instructive of explorers. But he had other traits. His motto was, "Ever ready." Had they found a man of more humanity, of more fertility of resource, of more resolute heart, of more power of discipline? He was enriched with various knowledge. His cultivated taste rendered him instructive to the most enlightened circles, and by a happy adaptation he yielded delight to the prattling child or the astute philosopher. He won the most graceful acknowledgments from Lady Franklin in his brief interview with her. A sound intellect and fearless moral principle was the armor he wore. Mind was his controlling agent. His frame was attenuated, his sight was little over five feet, and his weight sometimes as light as ninety-seven pounds; yet there was no stagnant blood resting in his veins. His big heart acted with freedom and force, and every pulse beat for discovery and philanthropy. His story would have been captivating without the finish of his ready pen, but how much gratitude was due him for his elaborate labor! They loved them the more for the circumstances under which they were prepared. He wrote up to within half an hour of his death. He now dwelt beside his honored father, Judge Kane, and he (Dr. Francis) believed that American gratitude would prompt to successful efforts to the erection of a suitable memorial to the chivalrous and notable explorer.

In conclusion, he introduced the lecturer of the evening, Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Mass., who was heartily applauded.

Mr. Burlingame, announcing that he appeared in the place of another, (Gov. Banks,) offered some opening observations, and then stated that his purpose was to prove that the Present is better than the Past. He claimed that the law of human progress had been but recently enunciated. Men had formerly adopted a theory which gave them no faith in the present, or hope in the future, and there had been sighing for the "good old times." The speaker contended that a general progress had taken place, and believed that civilization had advanced in regular order westward, until it had nearly completed the circuit of the earth. He feared that men yet sighed for the good old times, and apprehended that the young men might declare the days of chivalry are forever ended; but he repelled these ideas, for the brightest historic past fades when viewed with the eye of the present. He traced the progress of the Old World, and compared it with the rapid strides of the New. The main and needful qualities of the American, he said, are self-reliance, and a determined, vigorous, fearless action, according to the dictates of conscience. Man, he argued, must meet the real battles of life manfully, shirking no responsibility; for no laurels were to be won by fighting sham fights, or by firing blank cartridges.

Shocking and Fatal Accident.—Oliver Davis, a young man residing in the town of Davenport, Delaware County, met with a shocking accident a day or two ago, which has resulted in his death. He was carrying upon his wagon a load of baggage, and in driving into the wagon-house of an inn at Stamford he was caught between the beams and the trunks, bending him almost double and breaking his back. Davis was an unmarried man, about 27 years of age, and much respected.

The Southwick Tragedy.—Henry Holcomb, of Southwick, Conn., who nearly murdered his wife, a short time since, and who has been released from custody on $10,000 bail, yesterday returned to living with his victim.—*New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 6.*

A young lady in Philadelphia, named Miss Anna Nicholson, died on Wednesday afternoon from the effects of morphine, administered through carelessness, instead of quinine.

THE EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

A Flood of False Rumors.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIONS.

An Attempt at a Rescue Anticipated.

Baltimore, Sunday, Nov. 27.

A steamer arrived from Norfolk to-day, with two companies troops, numbering one hundred and seventy men, who will go on to Charlestown to-night on a special train. Two companies left Charlestown to-day for Wheeling, to guard the Ohio line. The Virginia cadets and a company of over one hundred volunteers went up in a special train this afternoon. These reinforcements will make the force at Charlestown over one thousand strong. Every car that passes through is searched at all the stopping places in Virginia for armed men. What new information has been received has not transpired. There seems, however, a determination to keep up a panic. Companies from all parts of the State have tendered their services to Gov. Wise. Also four Companies from Georgia and one from North Carolina, but the services of these were declined. The citizens of Rockingham County have tendered a hundred men, to proceed to any point the Governor may designate. The Richmond *Dispatch* urges the people of Virginia to stay away from the execution of Brown and his comrades. It also says that visitors from other States, if they are permitted to be present, will have assigned to them a position, where they can do no mischief.

LATER.

It is now said that the new and extensive military movements have grown out of a confident belief on the part of the Virginia officials that an attack and an attempt at rescue will be made to-night. Gov. Wise and Attorney-General Hunter profess to have received reliable information to that effect.

Charlestown, Saturday, Nov. 26.

All is now comparatively quiet. We have exciting rumors occasionally, but are getting used to them. They have been so numerous that if there should be a report of a general attack, the people would most probably think it a joke or a hoax.

The Howitzer Company, of Richmond, who went back with Gov. Wise, returned here again to-day. Gov. Wise professed to have received information after his return, which induced him to send them back.

The barn of Thomas H. Willis was set on fire by an incendiary yesterday and destroyed. Loss $2,000.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

A large number of the companies having been boarding at the hotels, Gen. Taliaferro yesterday made inquiries as to the arrangements made for the payment of board. It was in a short time reported to him by the Quartermaster that the men were paying $1 per day board, and trusting to the Commonwealth to refund the money. The General immediately ordered the cooking utensils be furnished them, and that they be allowed rations for themselves, or 40 cents per day in its stead.

The following order of the day has been issued by Gen. Taliaferro:

Headquarters, Charlestown, Nov. 24, 1859.

General Order, No. 1.

Col. J. Lucius Davis is hereby directed to assume the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General at this post, and will be respected accordingly.

In assuming the command of the forces of Virginia at this place and its vicinity, the Commanding General cannot neglect this, his first opportunity, to express to this command his high appreciation of the chivalrous deportment of Col. Davis under most trying circumstances, and for the highly military disposition of the forces in Charlestown under his direction, and to express his entire approval of his conduct. By order of

Major General Taliaferro.

S. Bassett French, Md. Sec'y.

INTERVIEWS WITH BROWN.

Amongst the visitors noticed in town yesterday was Col. A. P. Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, William Prescot Smith, Esq., Master of Transportation on the same road, and Capt. Henry Clay Pate, of Kansas notoriety. All these gentlemen visited the prisoners and had conversations with them. The meeting between Brown and Pate was not of the most cordial character on the part of the former. It will be remembered that Pate was captured by Brown in one of his Kansas battles, by a piece of strategy not recognized in honorable warfare. Brown declares he has met a great many men in his life possessed of more courage than Capt. Pate, to which the Captain responded by charging Brown with all kinds of villainy, amongst them he intimates that Brown would at any time appropriate another man's property to his own use.

Brown was visited yesterday by Rev. James H. Marcs, of the M. E. Church. The reverend gentleman having advanced an argument in favor of the institution of Slavery as it now exists. Brown replied to him, saying: "My dear sir, you know nothing about Christianity; you will have to learn the A B C's in the lesson of Christianity, as I find you are entirely ignorant of the meaning of the word. I, of course, respect you as a gentleman, but it is as a *heathen* gentleman." The reverend gentleman here thought it best to draw such a discussion to a close, and therefore withdrew.

The other prisoners are awaiting the execution of the sentence passed upon them with seeming composure, with the exception of Cook, who is quite crestfallen since the visit of Governor Wise, as the only hope he had is blasted by the positive assurance given while here, that under no circumstances would he interpose to save him.

Everything in the shape of business is suspended, and the inhabitants seem to do nothing but make efforts to provide for the military. Schools are suspended, and school houses occupied as barracks, churches are in a manner closed, and the closet must now be resorted to by those whose thoughts are directed from things carnal.

Much anxiety is evinced to know who the Charlestown correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* is. I was offered $20 yesterday for his name, but I was as ignorant of it as the man making the offer. If found out, he will fare badly.

EVIDENCE OF INSANITY IN BROWN'S FAMILY.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says:

"George H. Hoyt, Esq., of this city, counsel for Capt. Brown, arrived home this morning. He has procured at Akron and other places in Ohio, the affidavits of eighteen different individuals going to show in the clearest manner that Brown's family, on the mother's side, had exhibited insanity in many instances. His grandmother was insane for six years before her death, and died in that condition. Three of her children were insane, and another of her children had insane children, cousins of Capt. Brown. The only sister of Brown was also liable to attacks of insanity. Several of the witnesses, relatives or intimate acquaintances of Capt. Brown himself, testify to certain facts which, in their opinion, go to show clearly that the hereditary taint exists in him.

Mr. Hoyt had an interview with Gov. Wise on Wednesday, and placed in his hands these affidavits. The Governor assured Mr. H. that he would give them the most careful consideration. By a law of the State he has the power, if satisfied that sufficient reasons exist therefor, on the ground of insanity, to postpone the execution and have the fact of insanity passed upon by a jury.

THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the following:

University of Virginia, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the Whig:

In view of the present State of affairs at Charlestown, a mass meeting of the students was held on Monday afternoon, and it was unanimously agreed *to tender the services of the whole body to Gov. Wise* in case he should need them. Several eloquent and patriotic addresses were made by gentlemen from all parts of the South, and the liveliest enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting. The excitement is great indeed, and several hundred are willing, at any moment, to march to the scene of action.

ANOTHER PERNICIOUS PEDDLER.

According to the following letter, which appears in Friday's Richmond *Enquirer*, the Virginians have caught another of those pestilent peddlers, who fret the lives out of the chivalry. The *Enquirer's* correspondent writes with vigor:

Union, Monroe County, Va., Nov. 19, 1859.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

There was arrested in this village this afternoon a very suspicious-looking fellow. When first interrogated he gave as his name "Geo. W. Smith," and said that he was a peddler, although he had no goods in his possession. After his arrest he said that his name was "Nicholas Mitchell," and that he was from Baltimore, and on his way to Wheeling. He said that he was at Harper's Ferry two or three weeks ago, and came from that point directly up the Valley of Virginia to Botetourt County. It was thought proper here to lodge him in jail until it could be ascertained who he is, and what he has been about, and is now after. This point is certainly not on any known route between Baltimore and Wheeling. The fellow has but one arm, his right arm having been taken off near the shoulder; he says that he lost it in the Mexican war, that in that war he belonged to the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He is about five feet and ten inches in height, has dark hair and eyes. *He is evidently a Yankee from his peculiar accent, and has the appearance of being ready for anything desperate or disreputable.* He may have been engaged in the amiable business of shooting quiet citizens at the polls in Baltimore at the late election, or in the equally exciting occupation of enticing negroes off upon the underground railroad. At any rate we shall be glad to have him passed round a little while by the Press, in order that we may find out whether he is a proper person to be at large. Be good enough, therefore, to publish this note.

Very respectfully, &c., ——.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HIRAM GRISWOLD.

Hon. Hiram Griswold, of Ohio, writes another letter to the Cleveland *Herald* in relation to the fee he charged to John Brown. He replies to the attacks made upon him by the New-York *Tribune*, and says:

"I intimated in my letter, referring to the first attack of the *Tribune* correspondent, that he would have had no complaints to make of me, if I had purchased his favor. His only reply to this is, that this imputation is 'ludicrous.' And it is ludicrous, he says, because I never knew his 'newspaper relation,' and do not now. I will inform him what his 'newspaper relation' is, and he will no more deny it than he does my charge that he puffs others for pay, while he abuses me for the want of it.

Well, then, the mythical gentleman's name is House. He is one of the proprietors of the Boston *Courier*, one of the most Pro-Slavery papers in New-England, and was introduced at Charlestown as a correspondent of that paper. He is ambitious of fame as a letter-writer, and, without any regard to his own principles, if he has any, is willing to write for any paper that will pay, and as he supposes will please its readers. He did not stop at the Sappington House, as his letters state, but at the Carter House, where I did. His descriptions of events that transpired while I was there are gross caricatures. Except in regard to leading events, which he could not wholly misrepresent, his reports, as well of persons as of things, are wholly unreliable. He remained there until the *Tribune*, with his articles, began to reach the place, when he quietly sneaked off, leaving Mr. Jewett, Leslie's artist, to suffer for his falsehoods, and ever since has been safely writing his Charlestown letters from New-York. It may surprise you to learn that the spicy letters which have appeared in the *Tribune* for some ten days past, describing Virginia manners, customs, feelings, conduct, language, parts of which have been copied into your paper and others, are all fiction. They have no foundation except telegraphic dispatches, which are accessible to all the papers, to which he attaches his running comments, and in doing this gives play to his fancy.

HIRAM GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORKERS WARNED AWAY FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Orangeburgh (S. C.) *Southron* gives the following account of a warning conveyed to a preacher and two young house-painters, who were suspected of entertaining Abolition sentiments:

"Since Friday last no less than four individuals, regarded as rather obnoxious to the community, have been ordered to leave the village of Orangeburgh, and told that they would have to abide the consequences of remaining after the expiration of a time specified. The first, a young man, a school teacher, and, we believe, a sort of preacher, who gave his name as D. Heagle, from the State of New-York, was waited upon by a Committee of citizens appointed for the purpose, at three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday last, and ordered to leave on the five o'clock train, which he accordingly did. The next two were two young men, house-painters, one by the name of Mason, who also hailed from the State of New-York, and the other who signed his name as —— Clarkson, from North Carolina, were waited upon on Monday in the early part of the afternoon, and in like manner ordered to leave on the five o'clock train.

Clarkson was sent off principally on account of his having been engaged the night previous in the disturbance of a religious ceremony.

The fourth was a book agent, named Day, who made his appearance in the village yesterday forenoon, and was ordered to leave on the one o'clock train for Columbia. Before the arrival of the cars, however, he was seen giving leg bail along the railroad, in the direction of Charleston.

A SEDITIOUS CHARACTER IN WASHINGTON.

The *National Intelligencer*, of Saturday, has the following:

"An investigation was had yesterday afternoon before Justices Dunn and Gibbeson into a charge, made on the statement of Dr. A. Van Camp, dentist, against Dr. Joseph Breed, formerly an Examiner in the Patent-office, in that he, the said Breed, had on the 22d inst., uttered language of a character, which, if carried into execution, was calculated to excite slaves to insurrection. Three witnesses appeared, viz: Dr. Van Camp, Mr. George Stabler and Michael Green. The Justice recited the substance of that portion of the remarks ascribed to Breed, which were most objectionable, when Breed deliberately disclaimed them, and declared that they were not his true sentiments; that, while he admitted he was an Abolitionist, he was one of the peace kind. He also said that the remarks attributed to him were made under excitement, caused by the taunts of Dr. Van Camp. Dr. Breed then asked to be discharged from further custody, as nothing had been proved against him; but the Justice thought that what had been deposed to was of a character so serious as to make it his duty to bind over Dr. Breed to keep the peace for one year, himself in $2,000 and a security in the like sum. Dr. Breed was then bound over, and gave as his further security Mr. S. J. Bowen, who was present, and was accepted by the Justice."

New-York Bible Society.

CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

The celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the New-York Bible Society was held last evening in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The annual report, which was read by John E. Parsons, Esq., stated that the peculiar object of this Society was to distribute the Bible in New-York City; not indiscriminate distribution, but also visiting the destitute of the population. One visitor had disbursed 4,168 copies of the Bible, and 4,018 of the New Testament, and had visited 32,025 families, of which number 2,252 had refused copies of the Scriptures. During the past year 74,598 volumes had been given away—a decrease of 97,656, when compared with the report of last year. This decrease was accounted for by the fact that the number of immigrants to our shores had been much less than in the last year, so that there was no reason for discouragement. Statistics were read showing what had been accomplished among the sailors in our port, from time to time. 1,535 vessels had been furnished with copies of the Bible, of which 100 were merchant vessels on our coast, 32 were coast steamers, 218 were ships bound on long voyages, 57 were foreign vessels, and 767 were from Roman Catholic ports. The receipts for the past year have been $16,361 24: the expenditures, $15,581 21, leaving a balance of $780, which has been paid over to the American Bible Society.

After the singing of a hymn, by which the congregation united, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. C. Smith.

A New Bank.—A new bank is about being organized at Saugerties, Ulster County. The stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars has been nearly all subscribed, and the articles of the association provide that this sum may be increased to one hundred and fifty thousand.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

$1,700,000 IN SPECIE.

Later News from California, the Isthmus, South America and Central America.

The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. Gray, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Aspinwall Nov. 19, bringing the California mails, treasure and passengers of Nov. 5. The *Baltic* had 650 passengers, among whom were Judge Hawn, United States Senator from California, Mr. H. G. Foote, British Consul at San Salvador, and Capt. Kelly and other officers of the United States steam-frigate *Saranac*. The receipt of treasure by this arrival is $1,700,000; the list appears in our commercial column.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Age* arrived at Panama on the morning of the 19th, with dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst., having been detained forty hours in a severe gale in the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

The *Baltic* brings on freight 100 cases of silk worm eggs from China, destined for Italy and South of France.

Mr. Curtis M. Wells, of Lockport, N. Y., died on board the *Baltic* during the voyage, of consumption.

We are under obligations to Purser Bullay and Mr. C. A. Spaulding, a passenger, for favors.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Complaints Against the Steamships—Naval Intelligence—The Japanese Embassy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

There have been many and serious and well-founded complaints recently made by passengers—cabin and steerage—of the want of good and necessary supply of fare and accommodations by the Vanderbilt Line of steamers for California; and the passengers by the *North Star* were loud in their complaints in this particular. Ocean steamer traveling is, at the best, most uncomfortable and disagreeable in well-regulated steamers; but if the Inspectors and Custom-house officers in the United States did their whole duty, these steamers would not be allowed to depart so badly fitted out—particularly with respect to boats, two of which on board the *North Star* were, it is said, unfit for use—and not be permitted to receive on board a much greater number of passengers than the law allowed, or who could be comfortably accommodated upon them. It is an outrage to huddle people—men, women and children—together like cattle, without any regard to their health or accommodation, and, generally, badly and scantily fed. I presume that this will be the case just so long as Mr. Vanderbilt runs an "opposition" upon this route, and "can afford" to take passengers "upon his boats" at less prices than the actual cost of getting them through to California. It is, really, the poor people of this line of travel who are imposed upon and suffer what decent persons would scarcely believe or toler

fight was over.—Nieto's party held the town, which, it is said, was sacked by his soldiers. The town of Coroseal is now the only place in the State of Bolivar where the Legitimists or overturned Calvo party have any force embodied by the Revolutionists, and the place, it was believed, would be forced to surrender in a few days.

There is no news from any other portion of the interior of New-Granada.

CHILI.

The British war-ship *Alert* arrived at Panama on the 16th, bringing dates from Chili to Oct. 29. The country remained in a very quiet state, a revolution against President Montt being imminent.

The U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster*, 31 days out from this, Panama, had not yet arrived at Valparaiso.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.

The British steamship *Thames* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday, bringing newspapers from Costa Rica to the 9th, and letters to the 8th. She left San Juan del Norte on the 16th.

The Constituent Assembly is still in session at San José, Costa Rica. The President of the Assembly, Gen. JUAN JOSE CASTRO, had introduced a proposition to be embodied in the Constitution, that no person holding the rank of General (there are six of them) in the Republic, shall be eligible to the Presidency. This is particularly modest in CASTRO, as there is no chance that he will succeed Gen. MORA; and, besides, he holds his office as President of the Assembly through the instrumentality of a successful military plot. This step is particularly directed against Gen. MORA, his brother JOAQUIN, and his brother-in-law CANAS, both being Generals. The Assembly is discussing a proposition to abolish the penalty of death for all offences formerly considered of a capital nature.

It appears that the late attempt at reaction was more general than the Government papers were at first willing to admit. The *Gaceta Oficial* now acknowledges that persons concerned in it have been banished to five different penal stations, while others are in prison. It also admits that many citizens were enrolled to favor the restoration of President MORA, and that the military were prevented from joining the movement by the timely discovery of the plot.

There is no American war-ship at San Juan del Norte. The *Jamestown* has left there for Aspinwall. The *St. Louis* is cruising off the mouth of the Colorado.

The American bark *White Cloud*, drawing about eight and a half feet of water, had been towed in and out over the bar in safety. The channel is deepening a little. The *Thames* was two days at San Juan before she could find it smooth enough to land and take in passengers. F. W. R.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Indictment of Judge Terry—Col. Fremont's Mining Claims—Anti-Mormon Sentiment in Carson Valley.

Three thousand passengers had arrived at San Francisco from Panama and the north during the three days previous to the departure of the mail.

The telegraph was in operation 165 miles east of San Francisco, on the Butterfield route, and would reach Vizala, 250 miles, by Jan. 1.

There was more improvement in San Francisco than at any period since 1854, and the city generally was more prosperous than since the revulsion of 1855.

During the month of October, $1,358,000 worth of gold was deposited in the mint for coinage, among which there was considerable Fraser River dust.

The total shipment of gold for October was $3,-200,000.

Judge TERRY had been indicted and placed under bonds in the sum of $10,000 for killing Senator BROderick in a duel.

It was understood, at San Francisco, that C. K. GARRISON had sold to Commodore VANDERBILT his entire interest in the mail steamers on the Pacific side, and this was regarded as an indication that the competition would continue for a long time.

The Public Administrator was pressing a suit in the Probate Court to get the control of the estate of Senator BRODERICK. The suit was at the instance of a man named BROWN, who claims the estate as a cousin of Mr. BRODERICK.

The case of the Merced Mining Company *vs.* John C. Fremont was under argument before the Supreme Court. The point at issue was of the highest importance as a legal question, independent of the immense pecuniary interests involved. The matter will doubtless be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The accounts from the Washoe Valley gold and silver mines continue variable. New discoveries were constantly being made. Another large amount had reached San Francisco, which was assayed at from two to six thousand dollars per ton. The Comstock vein is regarded as the richest silver mine in the world.

ANTI-MORMON MOVEMENT IN CARSON VALLEY.

The Grand Jury of Carson Valley have submitted a report to Judge CRADLEBAUGH, and among the subjects treated of are the outrages upon immigrants by the Mormons, and the impossibility of the latter living in harmony with American citizens. The report also calls for remedial legislation on the part of Congress.

The following are extracts from this document:

First in importance is the social condition of antagonism that distinguishes the citizens of this Territory, and creates an irreconcilable political antipathy between them.

Our community is divided into two classes—those who receive and practice the tenets of the Orthodox, Catholic, and Protestant churches, and those who constitute the Mormon faith.

All political power, the Legislature and Territorial offices, are now, and hitherto have been under the control and disposal of the Mormon Church. The political power of the Territory may justly be said, therefore, to have been in the past a pure theocracy.

The gentiles, so called, (those apart from the Mormon Church,) have been allowed no political power, have exercised no influence upon the Legislature, and, instead of protection, have only found abuse and oppression in the laws enacted by the local Legislature. The Mormon population far exceeds that of other citizens; they reside near the seat of Government, and possess every ability to perpetuate by force and fraud their present theocratic tyranny. This condition of things, socially and politically, so oppressive to the people of this district, loudly demands redress, and is a rebuke to our national boast of equal laws and equal liberty.

We further make special reference to the following grievances, which are as disgraceful to the age and our country as they are oppressive to us:

The Mormon people are at present bitterly hostile to the Government of the United States, are in the constant practice of violating the organic act, and commit daily outrages upon the persons and liberty of American citizens.

They make and unmake laws *ad libitum*, without regard to the Constitution, and commit murder and the highest crimes in defiance of the United States authority and in contempt of law. They not only disable the Federal Courts by refusing and neglecting to provide means for the sustenance of the Courts, but by many acts upon the laws, deride the Federal Judges, and resist the Executive officers.

In the Legislature they make purely special laws, and in violation of the Constitution. In their administration of law they screen crime and oppress the right, by disfranchising and murdering individuals merely for being American citizens.

They prostitute their own females and have debauched helpless American women; and with systematic barbarity, have incited the Indian savages to attack and murder large bodies of unprotected people. We might prolong this detail of infamy and crime to the end of the catalogue of offences, did time permit or were it necessary, to show the necessity of some immediate and adequate protection by Congress.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

THE RAINY SEASON—GLUTTED MARKETS—THE WASHOE VALLEY WONDERS—LARGE STORIES OF MINING SUCCESSES—MUSICAL MATTERS—YACHT RACE—HORSE-RAILROADS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1859.

Rain, rain, the first of the season. We had a little preliminary shower a few days ago, admonishing the good people that it was time to take in their grain and hay, which in this country, is left piled up in the fields, until there are indications of dampness—making all-out-doors a store-house for six months after harvest. The rain has opened a lively trade in umbrellas, the only thing that is in demand in this market, at these presents.

Since last steamer sailed there has been nothing remarkable to occupy the minds of the community except a Yacht Race, and greater discoveries in Carson Valley of silver veins. Fortunately but four clipper ships have arrived, and except for the people on board of those due, it is to be hoped they may never arrive. It would gratify me personally to see those liberal minded institutions called Insurance Offices, "put in" for the full value of every ship and cargo on the way here.

The great question now is, are the people of New-York sane, or have they gone crazy altogether. As for Boston, we don't expect any great things of that pious village, but we did think better of New-Yorkers, than to see them making fools of themselves by continuing to ship goods to California at the rate they are now doing, after all the warnings. Can't they read the prices current? Can't they learn by the warnings already given them, that they are strangling the golden goose, under the law, of the Federal Judges, and resist the Executive officers.

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We are laboring under the [illegible] of a "mercantile mania" of every thing, except money. We have too much to eat, too much to drink, and too little wherewith to pay for it,—not that we are poor and can't pay for all we *require*, but this asking California to pay for forty or fifty thousand tons of goods surplus over and above what is wanted, or can be consumed, rather running the thing in the ground; and as things stand, we must come to the pinch, and say just what we think, and that is, that if the people East insist on being fools, they can be so as much as they please, and pay roundly for the luxury; every man for himself, the What's-his-name takes care of his own; and as we are on the spot to look out for Number One, the probabilities are that on the principle of self-preservation, we shall come out first best. As I before remarked, our great misery is an oversupply of the good things of this life; we have too much fruit, too much barley, too much wheat. Flour is down to a poor man's figures, and I see some smart fellow has just shipped a thousand barrels or so from New-York. The flour we make here cannot be excelled by any "Southern flour," and it's down to about $6 per barrel, and no prospect of its going up until the large surplus we have *goes down*. I don't think I care to take an interest in that shipment. As for business down town in Front-street, I don't know anything about it. It's not worth mentioning—its folly to quote quotations—whether candles are light and lead lively is a thing nobody takes any interest in. The market reporters cannot find any transactions on 'Change to report. It is generally understood, however, that the more business the merchants do the worse they are off, which applies particularly to importers. There are a large number of clippers long over-due; when they arrive, Front-street will groan in the spirit and in the flesh, for there will heavy freight bills to pay. The remittances this steamer will necessarily be lighter than usual, for the reason that there are no heavy freight collections to go forward, and it so happens that there is a large amount of drafts and English bank notes in the market; of the latter, over a hundred thousand pounds sterling, sent here to buy grain for Australia.

By this steamer you will receive wonderful accounts of the richness of the famous Washoe Valley, or rather Carson Valley silver mines—far ahead of the world-renowned mines of Chili and Peru. The vein now being worked is situated just over the line of California, in Utah Territory, distant about 175 miles from Sacramento City—perfectly accessible by teams, over 400 of which are now hauling over that route to and from Salt Lake. The mines were discovered by a man named COMSTOCK, now here, and, as usual, he sold his claims for a small amount to different parties, who are now working them. One company, known as the Walsh Company, are getting out at the rate of two tons a day of the silver ore, besides several tons of the quartz stripped from the vein, which has been yielding, by the Mexican "Arasta" process, over $400 per day; but the gold is lessening as they go down, and gradually merging into silver. The vein has been traced over a thousand feet. The Walsh Company have 1,400 feet; next comes BRYANT & RAYMOND, who own 50 feet, for which they paid $400 per foot, from which they have already shipped down to this place about 13 tons ore, worth, by actual demonstration, over $3,000 per ton. From the Walsh vein there has been received about 28 tons, and 12 tons more out and ready to come down. This ore goes all the way from $2,500 to $6,000 per ton, containing both gold and silver, but silver principally. These facts I *know* from the best authority, or ought to, as I have received here, in connection with other parties, the quantity above mentioned, and for the value of it, have the assays and tests of the United States Branch Mint. The proper furnaces are being built, and within a week the ore will be smelted on a large scale, and you may prepare to open your eyes when you see the results. What ore we have on hand will, doubtless, turn out over $200,000. I don't ask you to believe it until you see it, neither am I "blowing" with any hope of selling any stock. The market is good enough for that here—if anybody wants to sell. I don't know of anybody that would if he could help it. It is estimated that there are still as rich veins and as extensive "leads" of ore as any yet discovered to be found in the vicinity. In fact, COMSTOCK, the original discoverer, told me yesterday he knew where there was plenty more of the same sort, which he would bring in market in the Spring, and evidently considered that he held his fortune in reserve, which accounts, perhaps, for his seeming indifference to the small results to himself of his discovery thus far.

The roads to the Washoe Mines will be closed by snow by the 1st of December, and no more ore can be hauled before the 1st of March; but the work of getting it out will not be interrupted in the least, and by Spring an enormous amount will undoubtedly be ready for shipment. The ore is hauled to Sacramento in wagons, in tight boxes and canvas bags, and shipped down to this place. We shall smelt it out by the ton in a few days, and the result will be made public; and if your Overland Correspondent is in want of an item I will give it to him as one, and when you read don't call it a fish story.

STEPHEN C. MASSETT, otherwise "Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville," has arrived, and is to give an entertainment Saturday evening.

BISCACCIANTI advertises her second concert for Tuesday evening. The first one was by no means a success, and some of the wise critics do say that she is no great shakes of a singer; at least, she broke down in attempting too lofty a style of shakes. She may do better at her next concert. It makes all this difference in the world whether a woman is pretty. BISCACCIANTI was formerly considered very pretty. Whether the mark of a few additional years upon her face had anything to do with what the critics term the loss of her voice, I can't say, as I did not hear her sing.

Lord GROSVENOR is still here, reposing after his long sojourn in the wilds of the West, and may be set down as a very plain, sensible and unassuming gentleman.

We had a very interesting yacht race yesterday for $500 a side, between the California-built boat *Pride of the Bay*, and an imported sloop-rigged boat called the *Gorge Steers*, modeled and built by that great builder. The *Pride of the Bay* was the victor, winning the race and the money easily. Several thousand dollars changed hands on the result.

The prices obtained at several large sales recently show conclusively that real estate is steadily improving, and desirable lots are saleable at good prices. A great deal of outside property has been sold recently.

The horse railroad from Market-street to the "Mission" is being pushed forward rapidly, and the grading for the entire distance is nearly completed. It will doubtless go into operation within two months, and will give outside property in that direction a lift. On the whole, things are looking very well, and if the New-Yorkers would stop shipping goods for the next six months, trade would improve, and there would be some show for getting cost and charges for what we have on hand; but you are all so smart you can't be taught what appears to be unknown among shippers—wisdom. FODGE18.

Lord Brougham on the Maine Liquor Law.

On the 5th inst., Lords BROUGHAM and STANLEY, M. P., distributed prizes and certificates to the pupils in connection with the East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. The distribution took place at Accrington, and, in the course of his speech, Lord BROUGHAM spoke as follows in correction of some misunderstanding which has arisen in regard to the speech he delivered at Bradford. He understood that there was a great complaint of his having, at the Bradford Congress, declared himself a convert to the Maine Liquor Law. This was not, however, founded upon fact. He never said he had become a convert to that law. What he did say was, that in this country we were not prepared for any thing of the kind as that law, and that the greatest care should be taken not to encourage intemperance, and that all moderate and rational means should be used to discourage it, and that we should agitate the public mind in favor not of the Maine Law but of legislative repression. Why legislative repression should be applied to put a stop to drunkenness was that the vice filled our jails with criminals and our workhouses with paupers. (Cheers.) It was always disagreeable as well as unprofitable to commit any exaggeration, but they indulged in all they exaggerated—in other words, they turned the telescope the wrong way and diminished the object they desired to magnify. Therefore he would guard against exaggeration. He had, however, the high authority to use still stronger expressions with regard to drink from one who was no longer among us—one who, since the days of PITT, FOX and SHERIDAN, was the most eloquent man of the present time—he meant the late ROBERT HALL. (Applause.) He and the late Lord DENMAN once went to hear ROBERT HALL preach, and in one part of his admirable sermon they (Lord BROUGHAM and Lord DENMAN) suddenly turned round by impulse, and at once and the same time exclaimed "Plunkett," which was surpassing him to the greatest orator of the time. (Cheers.) Well, ROBERT HALL was called upon one morning by a friend who was very much fatigued with walking, and he asked the minister if he would be kind enough to give him a glass of brandy. "I will," said ROBERT HALL, "if you will give it its right name." "What is that?" asked his friend. "Why, liquid fire and distilled damnation." (Cheers and applause.) Now, he (Lord BROUGHAM) said this to show that if he had chosen he might have gone very much further at Bradford than he did, and that on very high authority. (Cheers.)

WINTER AT THE EAST.—At Hramaville, Me., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, the snow was 14 inches deep, and the storm had not abated. In Bangor also the fall of snow was sufficient to make very good sleighing on Wednesday. A snow-storm prevailed at the White Mountains through the whole of Tuesday, 22d, and the sleighing was excellent in the mountain district and Northern New-Hampshire on Wednesday.

AMERICAN POLITICS [illegible]

The Utah Question—Its Subordination to the Interests of Slavery—The Key Note of the American Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An American, by temporary absence from home, must not be supposed to lose the inherent right and privilege of Anglo-Saxons, that of "writing to the papers." Nor does distance necessarily involve incapacity. It is sometimes advantageous to a man to be "set on a hill." If unable to observe every detail with accuracy, he may be able to take a more comprehensive view of things in general, and at any rate, his can better see in what light they appear to "all the world and the rest of mankind."

The NEW-YORK TIMES of Sept. 30 contains an article on "Law in Utah," depicting in strong terms, but certainly not stronger than the case warrants, the lawlessness then (and doubtless still) rampant in a territory of the United States. You are not alone in this proper display of indignation, but the United States Press, and the United States people, generally, seem strangely blind to the ultimate cause of so monstrous a state of things. Thus, you, for instance, attribute it to the personal imbecility of JAMES BUCHANAN. Without being in the least an admirer of the President, I must dissent *in toto* from this view. Our President has abstained from coercing the Mormons, not because he was JAMES BUCHANAN, but because he was a President elected by the Slave power; and any other President, elected by the Slave power, would have been just as unready to coerce them, no matter how prompt and energetic he might have shown himself in other transactions.

This "small horde of ignorant fanatics," as you most justly term them, might have been put down in six months with comparative ease; but the interference with their "domestic institutions" would have afforded a dangerous precedent against Slavery, and therefore the South would not permit it.

Slavery and Polygamy have many points of sympathy. They are common to most barbarous nations. The progress of Christianity was equally hostile to both, though—from causes the discussion of which would involve too long a digression here—its triumph was less rapid and complete in the one case than in the other.*

It would be hard to say on what grounds—moral, legal or constitutional—the Mormons could be coerced, without endangering the inviolability of the other "peculiar institution." If because Polygamy is immoral and degrading, what is to be said of Slavery? If because the "Saints" have committed illegal outrages on the "Gentiles," what have the Southerners done to strangers, Northern or foreign, suspected of Abolitionism, or guilty of colored skins? If because they have defied or eluded the authority of the Federal Government, what is the South doing every day, in regard to the clandestine Slave-trade and the filibusters? The Mormons themselves are perfectly aware of this community of interest; and, to make assurance doubly sure, they have openly professed (as in BRIGHAM YOUNG'S conversation with HORACE GREELEY, and on other occasions) their approval of Slavery.

If this be not the true solution, I defy any one to assign it. There is no other worthy serious consideration. It will scarcely be pretended, for instance, that the President was *afraid* of the Mormons. That he was physically afraid of them—that he feared BRIGHAM might invade the United States, or send a "Danite" to assassinate him, is a supposition so absurd that it need only be mentioned to be at once dismissed from the mind. And is it much less absurd to suppose that he was morally afraid of them—of their votes and influence? The votes of the Mormons in their territory could have no effect upon Federal politics. The votes of such Mormons as are scattered through the States are probably of less importance than those of the free negroes.

It may here be suggested that the President has at times shown something very like a slavish fear of contemptable objects—such as the New-York *Herald*; but the *Herald* always has a certain influence among the baser sort, while the Mormons, aside from their connection with Slavery, have none anywhere.

Neither will it seriously be urged that the President and his Secretary of War are such imbeciles that they do not know how to send an expedition. They were prompt enough in sending soldiers into Kansas.

But the subject takes a much wider range. The Mormon business, bad as it is, is unfortunately but a small episode of the whole story. The spirit of lawlessness, though especially triumphant in Utah, has a pretty good swing nearly all over the country. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that when ever a regularly appointed functionary comes into conflict with Judge Lynch, the mythical potentate has the best of it. Whole towns are under the self-appointed and irresponsible Dictatorship of such Kings of the Cannibal Islands as C. A. L. LAMAR, "Esq." The normal condition of other towns is a state of mob. It is doubtful whether, with the exception of Naples, any large city in a civilized country is so badly governed as New-York. This spirit has struck deeper and spread wider than its very opponents are aware of. They are themselves unwittingly tainted by it. The NEW-YORK TIMES sympathizes with the accomplices of Irish assassins, and stigmatizes as a "despot" the landlord who takes the only possible means of punishing such felons even indirectly. (A little of the old Saxon law lately applied at Doon would be of great use just now in Utah.) And many Republicans, especially in the West, appear to think that one kind of lawlessness is only to be repressed by rushing into another.

Now if we ask *why* this is so, there are doubtless several causes which contribute in different degrees to effect so undesirable a result; but the one great cause to which nineteen-twentieths of the illegal outbreaks in our country may be directly or indirectly traced, is Slavery. Exceptions there are, but the most striking of them is more apparent than real. I refer to the disputes between natives and foreigners. These, I say, constitute an exception rather in appearance than reality; for in a majority of cases they are fomented by foreign priests, and these priests are to a man in favor of the Democratic—that is to say, of the Pro-Slavery Party.

Another grave exception, perhaps the gravest, was the Anti Rent agitation in our State. This system of robbery and murder was, it must be confessed, promoted by Anti Democratic and Anti-Slavery men. It will always remain a blot on the annals of New York. Still it was local and temporary, and did not affect the general interest of the country further than by its bad example.

Making all due allowance for these and other exceptions, the general proposition holds good. Thus, in the North it is notorious that the party of riots and disorder is the Democratic Party. The great majority of the roughs and rowdies and shoulder hitters belong to it, as a matter of course. When the Democrats have no immediate enemies to battle them they are just as ready to fight among themselves. When one hears of a grand row, the first question naturally is, which of the Democratic sections began it, and the news of a New-York Democratic gathering without a squabble would almost make one believe that the millennium, or some other "good time," was really "coming." The names of many leading Democrats, such as WOOD, RYNDERS, STEELES, &c., are mere synonyms for riot and violence; and do it remembered, that all these local proceedings are indorsed and approved of at head-quarters—that is, at Washington—and that one of the abovementioned individuals, probably on the old principle of "Set a thief to catch a thief," was appointed to the special execution of those laws which he had all his life been busily engaged in violating.

As it is in New-York, so it is elsewhere. California is the only "out-and-out" Democratic free State and also precisely the most lawless.

Now the Democratic Party, whatever it may have been once, is at present simply the Pro-Slavery Party, neither more nor less. All the economic and financial questions, which in other days divided it from its opponents, have been long ago decided in its favor, and its sole peculiar attribute remaining is its Pro-Slavery-ism. And it is worth while noticing that, just in proportion as its other distinctive features have been obliterated and swallowed up in its through-thick-and-thin advocacy of Slavery, its lawlessness and contempt of justice have increased.

As for the "apotheosis of ruffianism," to use another happy term of yours, nearly all over the South, it is unfortunately too well known to require more than the briefest allusion.

A perfectly consistent theoretical explanation of these facts at once presents itself. The habit of exercising despotic power over inferiors renders a man impatient of the ordinary laws of civilized life; just as the absolute monarch is impatient of international rights. The slaveholder is as naturally a law-breaker as the despotic prince is a warrior and a conqueror.

As to the Northern Democrats, they are but the *ames damnées* of their Southern masters, whom they are inclined to ape in their independence of law, and whose views they frequently can only carry out by violation of law.

The sum of all which is, that the contest between Slavery and Freedom, or in other words between the Democratic and Republican parties, is the contest between barbarism and civilization. If the Democrats continue to triumph and the encroachments of the slave power go on, the country will relapse into barbarism, in spite of all its railroads and electric telegraphs and "Professor" LA MOUNTAIN'S balloon into the bargain.

Our well-wishers, as well as our enemies abroad, are perfectly aware of this. The rapid decline of public morals and respect for law in America is marked by all attentive European observers, by some with unconcealed joy, by others with profound sorrow.

Having gone thus far, I seem to hear you ask—"Well, and if it is so, what is the practical result? What remedy can you propose? What is the use of discussing the subject?" This is the usual answer in America whenever any evil is attacked. To which I rejoin, that *at this stage of the discussion we are not bound to propose any remedy.* The first step is to ascertain and be convinced of the true cause of the evil; and this the North is not though, happily, more nearly of one mind than ever before. It is the loosest possible taste to say, as is said every day, that all the North is opposed to Slavery in principle. A very large minority in the North, including pretty nearly all the Democratic party, either consider Slavery as rather a good thing, politically speaking, or regard the whole question as an indifferent one which does not touch them. Until we have positively determined the cause of an evil, we cannot even tell whether there is a practicable remedy or not.

The South has done its best to remove the subject from the domain of practical action, by wrapping it up in the cobwebs of hair-splitting pseudo, metaphysics, and at the same time has carried out nearly all its plans (to its own injury as well as that of the North) by the simple secret of Unity. An approach to similar unity on the part of the North will be the first step towards successfully resisting the tide of lawlessness and barbarism.

Your ob't servant, C. A. BRISTED.

BADEN-BADEN, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859.

* In this respect the Republican Platform of 1856, when it spoke of Slavery and Polygamy as "twin relics of barbarism," did not utter a mere rhetorical flourish, but enunciated a profound political truth.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Interesting History of the Present Laws Against the Slave-Trade.

CHARGE OF JUSTICE WAYNE OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT IN SAVANNAH, GA., NOV. 1859.

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN: We have met to perform those duties which are assigned to us by the Constitution of the United States, and the legislation of Congress, for the Judicial administration of both.

Such a delegation of trust imposes upon yourselves as Grand Jurors, upon this Court, conscientious responsibilities and large functions. Let us proceed, gentlemen, to discharge them in conformity with the confidence with which they have been conferred.

I proceed to state the relations of Grand Jurors to the Courts of the United States as a part of them, and to their business.

The Constitution of the United States declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless in a presentment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. It shows that the functions of Grand Jurors are commensurate with the entire penal legislation of Congress. Its enactments are for the punishment of offences against the Government; offences against persons; such as are against property; those which may be committed on the high seas, or in rivers, harbors, bays, or basins out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, for offences against public justice, such as relate to the coin and the public securities of the United States; for offences in violation of the Post-office Laws, and for all of those penal provisions which have been passed for the security of trade and commerce, in respect to the safety of vehicles or vessels, in which it is carried out, to the commodities which may be transported in them, and to those persons who are employed to do the work of transportation.

This enumeration, without mentioning the particulars of any one of them, discloses the extent and variety of the services which Grand Jurors may have to discharge in the administration of penal law in the Courts of the United States. Whatever, gentlemen, we can do to aid your inquiries in any matter which you may have before you, will be cheerfully done by either my brother NICOLL or myself, and it is your right to call upon us for advice and instructions in all matters of law.

We are not yet informed as to the particular offences which will be submitted to your consideration. The Court will instruct you in the law applicable to them, as they shall be presented to you by the District-Attorney. It may be, however, that the trials which will take place at this term of the Court, for transgressions of the Slave-trade Acts, may disclose matter for other prosecutions of the same kind. Certain it is that *some of those persons who were concerned in fitting out the Wanderer for a Slave-trade voyage*, and that others engaged in its execution, to the entire consummation of their purpose in this State, *have not as yet been brought to the bar of justice.* They may not stand in our presence, with proof enough of their complicity with those who have been indicted, to make it your duty to place them in the same predicament. I would rather that there should be no cause to increase the criminal calendar of the Court; but if there are persons now registered in it, who have bought off an exemption from prosecution, and we shall have a strong legal suspicion of it, and who they are, it imposes upon you an obligation to aid the Court by the use of legitimate evidence, to strip them of their imagined security; that they may be placed alongside of their degraded instruments who were allured by large wages, and with promises of copartnership in the results of the voyage, to become transgressors of the law.

Besides, gentlemen, a circumstance has recently occurred in this city which impresses the larger portion of its people—I may say all, with few exceptions—that the same vessel has been positively taken from this port to be engaged again in the same unlawful trade. This incident, with some expectation that you may be called upon to act upon it, and upon bills for violations for the Slave-trade acts, induces me, for the information of yourselves and our people at large, to charge you upon the legislation of Congress upon that subject, and to give its history. I shall assert nothing without the documentary annals of our country to sustain what I shall say, with such references to them as will enable any one and every one who hears me to verify or to disaffirm the conclusions of my investigation, if the latter can be done.

I proceed now to give the Legislation of Congress for the prohibition of the Slave-trade. It shall be chronological and minute, for instruction generally, and as a warning to such persons who at any time may be seduced by a corrupt avarice to engage in that inhuman trade. These enactments are in conformity with the Constitution, and with that clause of it which declares that the "migration or incorporation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." The clause has its place in the enumerated powers of Congress.

The first act was passed on the 22d March, 1794, when Gen. WASHINGTON was President. It was intended to prevent any citizen or resident of the United States, from equipping vessels within the United States to carry on trade or traffic in slaves *to any foreign country.* (Brig *Triptemia vs.* Harrison, W. C. C. 522.) That is, though slaves might be brought into the United States until the year 1808, in vessels fitted out in our ports for that purpose, they could not be carried by our citizens or residents in the United States in such vessels *into any foreign country.* The forfeiture of the vessel which had been fitted out, attached when the original voyage was begun in the United States, notwithstanding a pretended transfer of her in a foreign port, and the commencement of a new voyage from such port. (The *Plattsburgh vs.* Wheat. 133.)

This act is still in force. The forfeiture attaches, though the equipments of the voyage may not have been completed, it being sufficient that any preparations were made for the unlawful purpose. The act, also, imposes a penalty of $2,000 upon any person fitting out such a vessel, or aiding or abetting to do so. And as prevention of such a traffic was the object to be attained, the act was applied to foreign vessels in this particular, that if owned [illegible] ports shall be suspected to be intended [illegible] Trade? her owner, master or factor, [illegible] them, upon the oath of a citizen of the United States to that intent, may be required to give bonds to the Treasury of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa or negroes of any foreign country, should be taken on board of her, to be sold as slaves in any foreign port whatever, within nine months afterward. In addition a citizen of the United States is liable to forfeiture of $200 for every person he may receive on board of such vessel for the purpose of selling them as slaves. This statute accomplished its purpose for a time. But when it was found that some of our citizens and foreigners residing in the United States, who had been accustomed to trade in slaves, enlarged their privilege to bring slaves into the United States, by engaging their vessels for taking slaves from one country to another, Congress passed the act of May 10, 1800. It subjected to forfeiture any right or property in a vessel so employed, and the owners to pay a sum of money equal to double the value of their interest in her.

The Judicial interpretation of this Act is, that a vessel caught in such a trade, though it be before she has taken slaves on board, is liable to forfeiture. That a forfeiture was also incurred *if slaves were carried as freight* from one foreign port to another in the same kingdom; or from a foreign port to another in any other country. The Act, too, declares that it shall be unlawful for *any citizen* of the United States *or for any person residing in them, to serve* on board of any vessel of the United States employed in the transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another; and that for doing so, they should be indicted and be subjected to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years. That he shall also be liable to the same fine and imprisonment for being voluntarily employed on board of a foreign vessel for the same purpose. The Judicial interpretation of this Act is, that *an actual transportation of slaves* is not necessary to incur its penalties. It is enough that the vessel was bound to the coast of Africa with the intent to take slaves on board, and that the person charged with violating the Act, *knew that*, and voluntarily served on board of her. (U. S. *vs.* MORRIS, 14 Peters, 464.) It is not necessary to do more than to mention, that there are other sections of this act providing for the capture of vessels engaged in such a trade; also for their forfeiture for the benefit of the captors, and precluding all persons interested in such vessel, her enterprise or voyage, from all rights to claim any slave on board of her, *and denying to them any damages or retribution* on account of her capture. The act further directs the commander of the ship, making the seizure of such a vessel, to take her officers and crew, and any person found on board of her, into custody; and to convey them to the civil authority of the United States, in some of the Judicial Districts, for prosecution. It had been early found that some of those persons most concerned in violating the laws (just as it has been recently attempted,) claimed to be exempt from its penalties, on the ground of being *passengers* on board of the vessel seized. Congress met the artifice, by declaring that all persons making such a declaration should nevertheless be taken into custody for prosecution, and any commander who shall seize such a vessel, with such a person on board of her, and who attempts to exercise his judgment in respect to the validity of such an excuse, breaks the law.

It was early afterwards decided by Judge BEE of South Carolina, that any person might make a seizure of such vessel for condemnation, under the Act. His ruling was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of JOSEFA SEGUNDA, 10 Wheaton, 331. The act also gave to the President of the United States the naval forces to be employed in enforcing it. It provides for the punishment of the master of the vessel seized, subjecting him to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to imprisonment of not less than two and not more than four years.

The next Act of Congress was passed on the 2d March, 1807, when Mr. JEFFERSON was President. It will hereafter show that it was done upon his official suggestion; and I only do not do so now from unwillingness to divert your minds into another train of thought from the legislation itself. The Act of 1807 begins by subjecting any vessel to forfeiture which shall be found in any river, bay or harbor, or on the high seas within the jurisdiction or limits of the United States, or which may be hovering on the coast, having on board any negro, mulatto or person of color for the purpose of selling them as slaves or with the intent to land them in any port or place within the United States.

The act of 1818 prohibits the importation of negroes altogether into the United States from any foreign kingdom, place or country, without excluding the return to it of such slaves as might leave the United States as servants of their owners, comprehending such as have been employed as seamen on a foreign voyage. (United States *vs.* Theddy, 11; Peters 73.) The ship in which they are brought is forfeited. It also forfeits any vessel built or equipped for the purpose of bringing slaves into the United States, or for the purpose of transporting them to any foreign country, and any preparation which clearly manifests an intent to prosecute a slave voyage, constitutes a fitting out under the act.

This offence being by the act a misdemeanor, all concerned in it are principals. (United States *vs.* Gooding 12; Wheat 460.) The penalty under the act for fitting out vessels for the Slave-trade, and all persons in any way concerned, is a fine not less than $1,000 nor more than $4,000, and imprisonment which may be extended from three to seven years. It also inflicts other and severe penalties upon citizens of the United States, and other persons residing therein for being concerned in the Slave-trade, either on shore or at sea, and it provides, as previous acts did, against carrying slaves from one port to another in a foreign country. (The Merlin, 9 Wheat. 391.)

It takes from the importer of slaves, and from any other person claiming them under him, or who may have bought from his agent, any right, title or interest whatever in the service or labor any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, so acquired. The purchasers of such slaves may be punished. Those, also, who may have aided or abetted the importations of such slaves, and all persons are punishable who now hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of any negro, with intent to make him a slave, who shall know that he was introduced into the United States contrary to law.

And in the eighth section of the act it is declared that in all prosecutions under it, the defendant shall be held to prove, that the negro, mulatto or person of color, which he shall be charged with having brought into the United States, or with having purchased, or with having held or sold, or otherwise having disposed of, was brought into the United States five years before the commencement of the prosecution, or that he was not brought into it contrary to the provisions of the act.

On failure of neither being done by the person charged, he shall be adjudged guilty of the offence with which he may stand charged under the Act. By which understand that after the prosecuting officer has made out a *primâ facie* case, that a negro or mulatto is in possession of the accused who has been brought into the United States contrary to law, that the burden of proof is cast upon the holder of the negro, to exempt himself from the penalties of the law.

The act of 1819 authorizes the President in a more particular manner than had been done before, to use the naval force for the prevention of the slave trade, points out the circumstances and the localities in which seizures of vessels may be made, directs the distribution of the proceeds of them after condemnation, requires that negroes found on board of them shall be delivered to the Marshal, what that officer's duty then is, and again commands that the officer making the seizure shall take into his custody every person found on board, being of the crew or officers of the vessel seized, and that they are to be turned over to the civil authority for prosecution. A bounty of twenty-five dollars is to be given for the detection of every negro, &c., &c., brought into the United States contrary to law, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the informer. The Government is also authorized to pay a specific sum to any person who shall lodge information with the District Attorney of any State or Territory into which negroes have been introduced, contrary to the provisions of this act.

It is then made that officer's duty to commence a prosecution, by information, to ascertain the fact of the unlawful introduction, and process is issued against the person charged with holding any such negro. If upon the return of the process executed it shall be ascertained by the verdict of a jury that the negro has been brought into the United States as the informer had alleged, he is entitled to receive *fifty dollars* for each negro delivered to the Marshal, or of whom that officer may get the possession. I have been more particular in reciting what should be the proceedings on account of it not

...nishment, if 4s to our own citizens, "there is no reason why they should be exempted from the operation of the law of the country, even though in foreign service. Their subjection to these laws follows them everywhere."

The crimes described in this act have been already mentioned in almost the language of it, but in the connection the repetition with greater brevity will be allowable.

Those crimes may be committed by landing from any such vessel, and on any foreign shore seizing a negro or mulatto not a slave under any State or Territorial law of the United States with intent to make of him a slave; or by forcibly or fraudulently decoying or conducting such a person to such ship or vessel, or forcibly confining or detaining him on board with such an intent, or selling or attempting to sell him as a slave on the high seas, or landing him from the vessel, with such intent. The person transgressing in either of the particulars mentioned is to be adjudged a pirate, and the penalty is death.

The crime of kidnapping the inhabitant of another country by a citizen of the United States, or by the employment of an American vessel, is as plainly within the power of Congress to define and punish and denominate it piracy as it would be for Congress to punish for piracy the crew of any vessel who might land upon the shore of the United States with intent to kidnap, or who should kidnap the citizens of the United States or the negro slaves on plantations situated on the coast of the United States. In either case it belongs to Congress to affix the punishment for the offence, upon its own convictions of its enormity and its mischievous tendency. The denomination applied to the offender is of no importance to the character of the act, though without designation or name, it may be as to the punishment of the offender.

But there can be no difficulty in vindicating the classification of the offence described in the act as *piracy*.

The Acts of 1794, 1800, 1807 and 1818, abolished the Slave-trade, and prohibited the employment of American seamen and vessels, either in the foreign Slave-trade or in the importation of slaves to the United States. The American citizen was not allowed to acquire any title to the subject of such traffic, from any person concerned in it. *The rights of the inhabitants of Africa to their liberty were required to be inviolable as the inhabitants* of the United States. To this limited extent they were placed upon the same conditions as the inhabitants of any other country.

From a remote antiquity, the seizure and abduction of men and women, with the intent to dispose of them as slaves, by the crew or ship's company, of vessels roaming at large for the purpose of plunder and traffic, have been deemed and always called acts of piracy. It was a capital offence by the Jewish law, and to steal a human being, man, woman or child, or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country into another, has always been considered to be *piracy*, and is now so considered by all nations enjoying Jewish and Christian institutions, punishable with death.

The exclusion of the inhabitants of Africa from such protection, so far as the nations of Europe are concerned, commenced in the early part of the 14th century; the Portuguese having then begun the traffic in slaves from the western shores of that continent. But they placed their rights to do so, and their excuse for it, upon the Roman law of "*Jure gentium, servi nostri sunt qui ab hostibus capiuntur.*"

Nor was it ever recognized in Europe to be an allowable trade upon any other principle, until the Emperor CHARLES V. authorized in 1516 the introduction of Africans into the Island of St. Domingo, from the establishments of the Portuguese on the coast of Guinea, to work the mines in that island. It was subsequently sanctioned by the nations of Europe for the same purpose and for agricultural labor, and for the first it was introduced by all of them into their respective colonial possessions in America. But now the sanction of all of them for such a trade having been withdrawn, and all of them having declared it to be piracy, the natural rights of the inhabitants of Africa are secured against the violation of them by their respective citizens and subjects, as to the transportation of them to any port of the world, with intent to make them slaves.

A classical writer upon the manners of the ancient Greeks informe us: "The supply by war of slaves there, seldom equaled the demand; in consequence a race of *kidnappers* sprung up, partly merchants and partly *pirates*, who roamed about the shores of the Mediterranean, as such miscreants do now about the slave coasts, picking up solitary and unprotected individuals. Greek and Roman authorities tell us that when the Silesian pirates had the possession of the Mediterranean, as many as ten thousand slaves were said to have been imported and sold in one day."

Lord Stowell describes a pirate "as one who renounces every country, and ravages every country on its coasts, and vessels indiscriminately." And it is quite clear, politically and judiciously, that a *pirate* is one who, without a commission from any public and recognized authority, shall ravage the coasts or vessels of any country indiscriminately. Mr. Jefferson, in his draft of the Declaration of Independence, denounces the African Slave-trade "as a piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel nations."

The motives and considerations which induced Congress, with scarcely a division, to enact the law of May, 1820, are fully explained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, which recommended the passage of the Bill. "Congress," say the Committee, "have heretofore marked with decided reprobation the authors and abettors of this iniquitous commerce in every form which it assumes, from the inception of its unrighteous purpose in America, through all the subsequent steps of its progress to its final consummation—the outward voyage, the cruel seizure and forcible abduction of the unfortunate African from his native home, and the fraudulent transfer and sale of the person so acquired. It may, however, be questioned if a proper discrimination of their relative guilt has entered into the measure of punishment annexed to their criminal acts. Our Committee cannot perceive wherein the offence of kidnapping an innoffending inhabitant of a foreign country, in chaining him down for a series of days, weeks, and months, amidst the dying and the dead, to the pestilential hold of a slave ship; of consigning him, if he chance to live out the voyage, to perpetual Slavery in a remote and unknown land, differs in malignity from piracy, and why a milder punishment should follow the one than the other crime? Are there not united in this offence all that is most iniquitous in theft, most daring in robbery, and cruel in murder. If the internal wars of Africa and their desolating effects may be imputed to the Slave-trade, and that the greater part of them must, cannot now be questioned, his crime, considered in its remote as well as its proximate consequences, is the very darkest in the whole catalogue of human iniquities, and its authors should be regarded as *hostes humani generis.*"

In the year 1823, the House of Representatives of Congress, adopted a resolution to request the President to prosecute, from time to time, negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and of America, for the effectual abolition of the African Slave-trade and its ultimate annunciation as piracy under the laws of nations by the consent of the civilized world. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 139 yeas to 7 nays, and among those who voted for it, were Mr. Buchanan, now President; Mr. McLane, of Delaware; Mr. Poinsett, Mr. McDuffie, and Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina; Mr. Reid, of Georgia; Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania; Stephenson, of Virginia, and Williams, of North Carolina. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia, the mover of the resolution, said that technical objections have been urged and sneers have been indulged against the legal accuracy of the application of the term piracy to the offence. Such criticism has no sound reason to sustain it. The law of nations is in part natural—in part conventional. Its only sanction is to be found in the physical force—its legal authority in the express or local consent of nations. The consent of nations may make piracy of any offence on the high seas. In seeking a denomination for a new crime, it is not necessary to invent a new term. The object of classing the prohibited act under an old title, is to provide for the former a definite and complete remedy. Piracy, under the law of nations, is alike understood, and punished by all nations. And is there no analogy between the African Slave-trade and the offence of piracy, which would warrant the proposed classification of the former crime under the latter title? It may sometimes be difficult, amidst conflicting authorities, to say what is not piracy, but it cannot be so to determine what is. It is robbery on the high seas without a lawful commission from any recognized authority to take from a vessel, without color of law, a single package of goods. And is it not robbery to seize, not the property of the man, but the man himself; to chain him down, with hundreds of his fellows, in the pestilential hold of a slave ship, in order, if he chance to survive the voyage, to sell him to a foreign master? By a former law, almost coeval with our Constitution, we made murder on the high seas piracy. The seizure of an African by the landing of the crew of a vessel with intent to make him a slave on a foreign land is *kidnapping*, and its consummation on the high seas is within the power of Congress to "define and punish piracies." Search the etymology of the term of piracy, and its applications to crimes, and nothing restricts it to injuries to property, or to offences which have their inception and termination on the high seas. The act of violation may begin on the shore and be continued on the ocean for the consummation of its intention elsowhere, and Congress may define it to be either a piracy or a felony, according to its sense of the enormity of the purpose or intention of the persons concerned in it. Congress has defined it to be piracy, and has declared that it shall be punished with death.

The Act of the 15th May, 1820, on this subject was a consummation of its legislation for the complete abolition of the Slave-trade. *It was not passed under any momentary excitement or impulse, but it was the deliberate and considered act of the Federal Government to carry out a policy that had been disclosed in the first days of our existence as a free and independent people, and which in every stage of its history had been sanctioned by the moral sense of the people.* Under the resolution before mentioned, which was so triumphantly passed in the House of Representatives, the Executive Government entered upon negotations with Great Britain, and in the year 1824 its Parliament followed the lead of this country in designating the crime of abducting Africans from their shores to make them slaves as *piracy*. All the nations of Europe, as well as of America, have followed in the same legislation, and the object of the resolution of 1824 seems to be near its accomplishment.

Upon three occasions since 1824 the subject has been under the consideration of Congress, and at each time has a determination been fully expressed to maintain the principles that had been incorporated into the legislation of the country.

No part of it has been more explicit in that declaration than the States in my Judicial Circuit. Georgia declared in her Constitution of 1798, that there should be no future importation of Slaves into the State, from Africa or any foreign place, after the first day of October ensuing. South Carolina prohibited negroes and Slaves of any color from being brought into the State as early as the 4th November, 1788. That State's Act of the 21st December, 1792, is to the same purpose, with this addition, that there should be no importation of Slaves or negroes, mulattoes or Indians, Moors or mestizoes, *bound to service for a term of years.* And her repeated legislation from that time to the year 1803, extended and renewed the prohibition of the importation of Slaves into that State. And it is a little amusing too, that the origin of the present African operation system was, began in attempts to enforce her law forbidding the importation of Slaves and negroes under the pretence that they were only bound to service for a term of years. But the artifice was discovered, and the State has the credit of having accommodated her legislation to the fraud, so as to prevent and punish it. When the Constitution was under discussion, the Convention of North Carolina had no legislation directly to prohibit the importation of slaves. It only imposed duties upon the introduction of them into that State; but since her ratification of the Constitution, no State in the Union has more faithfully kept the Act of Congress prohibiting the importation of slaves, unless it be the State of South Carolina, for from what I have judicially witnessed in that State, I can say, notwithstanding there are a few there who are active advocates for the renewal of the Slave-trade, that the people of that State are not at all likely to recede from their long-standing policy in that regard.

In 1826, in the discussion of the Panama Mission, Col. HAYNE, a member of the Senate from the State of South Carolina, said: "The United States were the first to set their faces against the Slave-trade, and the first to repress it among her citizens. We are entitled to the honor of having effectually accomplished this great object; not more by the force of our laws than by the omnipotent power of public opinion. In all measures of this character every portion of our fellow citizens have cordially coöperated, and even in those States where Slavery exists, the people have gone heart and hand with the Government in every measure calculated to cut up this nefarious trade by the roots. In the State which I have the honor to represent any man concerned directly or indirectly in this traffic, would be indignantly driven out of society."

Mr. JOHNSON, a member of the Senate from Louisiana, said: "A general accordance in principle and sentiment prevails throughout the civilized world in regard to the duty and obligation of nations to exterminate the Slave-trade. It is the prevailing feeling of the age. This inhuman traffic, which fills the world with misery, ought to be effectually suppressed. It belongs to Christian Nations to put an end to this infamous practice, with all the crimes and horrors that follow its commission."

Judge BERRIEN, of Georgia, said: "For myself, I abhor the Slave-trade. It is abhorred by my constituents. Even at the time when it was tolerated by our laws it was not in the Southern portion of this Union that its practical advocates were found."

At a later period in the history of the country, 1843, the United States was called upon to consider the measures for the execution of the Treaty of Ghent with Great Britain, relative to the suppression of the Slave-trade. These measures will be found in the treaty negotiated at Washington with that Power, frequently called the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. That treaty was ratified and is now a part of the law of the land. The eighth article requires "both countries to prepare, equip and maintain in service on the coast of Africa a sufficient and adequate squadron to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the Slave-trade." The ninth article recites that notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the Slave-trade, the facilities for carrying on that trade and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags and other means are so great, and the temptations so strong for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, that the desired result may be long delayed unless all markets be shut against the purchrae of African negroes. The parties to this treaty egree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powere the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

This treaty was ratified by the Senate by a vote of 39 Ayes to 9 Nays, three of those who voted in the negative representing slaveholding States. One of those was Col. BENTON, and one of the grounds of his objection to the treaty was the clause just recited, but he declared the trade itself diabolical and infamous.

The Constitution of the United States, mainly made by slaveholding States, authorized Congress to put an end to the importation of slaves by a given day. Anticipating the limited day by legislation, Congress had the law ready to take effect on the day permitted. On the 1st day of January, 1808, Mr. JEFFERSON being President, the importation of slaves became unlawful and criminal. A subsequent act following up the idea of Mr. JEFFERSON in the first draught of the Declaration of Independence, qualified the crime as *piratical* and delivered up its pursuers to the sword of Justice, as the enemies of the human race. Vessels of war cruising on the Coast of Africa under our act of 1819, have been directed to search our own vessels, to arrest the violators of the law, to bring in the ships for condemnation, and the men for punishment. At this time the government is not unmindful of this treaty obligation, for our next squadron for the coast of Africa will consist I believe of four steamers and as many sloops-of-war, and four steamships will probably cruise off Cuba to intercept slavers that may escape the ships on the African coast. Mr. CALHOUN voted for the ratification of the treaty, and expressed his clear convictions "that the policy of closing the markets of the world was both right and expedient in every point of view, that we were deeply committed against the traffic, both by legislation and treaty. The influence and the efforts of the civilized world were directed against it, and that too under our lead at the commencement."

Still later, in 1855, the House of Representatives, by a vote nearly unanimous, decided that it was not expedient to repeal the laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

The leading points in the legislative history of the laws under discussion have been referred to, to show upon what solid foundations of authority and consent on the part of the executive and legislative departments of the government, the laws for the suppression of the slave trade rest. No doubt has been entertained by the long succession of jurists and statesmen who have been concerned in their discussion and enactment, of the constitutional power of Congress to pass them. *There is no question of public morality which has been more clearly and solemnly maintained than that on which this legislation reposes. It would be a retrograde movement of more than a century to consent to abate one line of the condemnation of this trade or to relax any effort for its extirpation.* Many of the clauses of these laws have come before the Judiciary department of the United States for interpretation; property has been sentenced to confiscation and men have been tried and some condemned for the violation of them. Not a question has been decided in the Circuit or in the Supreme Court which in any manner impugns their validity as constitutional enactments.

Having thus given you, gentlemen, the acts and their legislative history, all of which have hitherto had the support and concurrence of the people of the United States, and by no part of the people more so than by the people of the Slaveholding States; should cases of the kind be submitted to you by the District Attorney you will no doubt show yourselves true and faithful to the Constitution and laws of our country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The observance of Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts is consistent, for the authorities annually dispense turkeys and creature-comforts to the prisoners they keep in jail. Last Thursday, the 512 prisoners in the State Prison were regaled with the following excellent variety: 500 pounds poultry, 350 pounds sausages, 5 barrels apples, 5 bushels orangos, 2 barrels turnips, 5 harrols potatoes, 150 pounds raisins, 200 pounds rice, 15 pounds tea, 15 pounds coffee, 100 pounds sugar, 8 cans milk and 3 barrels crackers. On the same day, three prisoners in Suffolk County jail were fed in like manner.

There can be now no want of Protestant Church accommodation in Paris. A recent Saturday issue of *Galignani's Messenger* contains eight distinct advertisements of divine service which were to take place on Sunday, viz., at Rev. A. Gurney's English Church, the Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Chapel, Congregational Worship, Church of England, English Church, (Rue d'Aguesseau,) American Episcopal Church, and the American Chapel.

The *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* states that the following tenders were sent in for the Panama mail service, as advertised for in June last: Howard & Lever, 55 days, £119,000; Croskey & Co., 55 days, £140,000; Australian and Pacific Company, 45 days, £164,000; Greek and Oriental Company, 55 days, £164,000; Pearson & Co., 55 days, no amount named; Joseph Cunard, 55 days, £210,000; Royal Mail Company, 55 days, £220,000.

At Shirehampton recently there was a most remarkable hurricane, which tore down scores of fine elm trees, six or more sometimes in a row. At Pill, close by, roofs were taken off houses, chimney stacks blown down, and a vast number of smaller effects produced. In one woody spot the scene is as if some mighty giants had been hewing away at random among the forest trees.

It is stated, on the authority of a trustworthy correspondent of the Inverness *Courier*, that a gamekeeper in Strathglass hurt his leg while out in the snow the other day, and having crawled to the shelter of a rock, slept—covered by his cloak—for nearly 60 hours. He then awakened, and contrived to reach his home, where he lies, ill and frost-bitten, though it is hoped that he may escape with the loss of some of his toes.

The *Mining Journal* says that, after a large number of experiments, Dr. Collyer has succeeded in manufacturing a paper from straw which is in every respect equal to rag paper, many reams having already been finished. By his mode of treating the straw, he splits it and separates the silicia and gluten without in any way injuring the fibre. Baron Liebig has pronounced a very favorable opinion of the invention.

The venerable Moses Grant, of Boston, writes by way of "encouragement to the young," that no less than five boys bearing the name of Brown, and all from different families of the Browns, have risen to notable positions in society from the charitable asylum of the Boys' Asylum and Farm School in Boston. Mr. Grant wishes to know "what these five Browns would have been if left to themselves?"

A carman killed a companion in Cincinnati, in a fit of passion, on the 3d of April, 1858. With his wife and child he fled to Australia, and a few days since returned to Cincinnati, with the solo view of surrendering himself to the authorities. He says that success attended his business in Melbourne, but a phantom followed him, and he had to come back.

Two of our disreputable fellow-citizens—the confidence men—bestowed themselves upon Cincinnati last Saturday. Their conduct excited suspicion, and was watched, and just as an old gentleman, accurately named Green, from Lewis County, Ky., was about to be victimized, the hand of the law fell upon them, and they were incarcerated.

A hail was announced to be given in a mill at Buffalo, Iowa, a few nights since, but as only sixty young men, unaccompanied by ladies, made their appearance, the festivity was postponed. The disappointed ones determined to make a night of it, and finally exasperated a bar-keeper so highly that he fired into them with his double-barreled gun, [illegible] for new and old Jersey six seriously and one perhaps fatally.

A telegram in the *Nord* states that fourteen youths, pupils in the Naval School, having been implicated in the late plot in Turkey, were, without trial, tied up in sacks, with a 30-pound shot at their feet, and quietly thrown into the Bosphorus. Their ages averaged about 15.

The dead body of an engineer, who had been missing about a fortnight from Hingham, Mass., was found last Sunday, standing upright in a well, containing a few feet of water, and itself only eight feet deep. It is supposed that in a fight he was killed, and afterwards thrown in.

On the person of an old and ragged German, arrested lately in Cincinnati for vagrancy, were found $211 in gold. When placed in the station-house, and relieved of his little fortune, he wept like a child, and begged the officers whatever they did with his body, not to deprive him of the custody of his money.

The body of a young man recently discovered in the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, has been recognized as that of Edwin R. Haworth, a graduate of the High School, very accomplished. It is supposed that melancholy, induced by want of employment, impelled him to self-destruction.

A Deputy U. S. Marshal, of Western New-York, passed through Pittsburg, on Tuesday evening, from Warren, Pa., *en route* for Buffalo, having in his custody five individuals, who are charged with breaking into the jail-office at Olean, Cattaraugus County, some months since. They were arrested six miles below Warren.

In Davie County, N. C., not long ago, a stalwart youth of 96 was married to a blooming maiden of 87 summers. The conple gally sped on foot to the residence of the officiating magistrate, and walked home again with the knot tied—round trip, sixteen miles.

William Scott, a member of a New-York firm, was arrested lately in Columbus, Geo., and expelled from the town, because he made an open expression of sympathy for John Brown, and had Beecher's sermons with him.

The Boston *Traveller* reports that on Thanksgiving evening the residents of West Cambridge had a genuine thanksgiving. The town was supplied with gas for the first time, and the citizens united in a general illumination of their dwellings.

Gas-Works are in the process of erection at the coal-breaker of the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company, near Sunbury, Pa., in order to obtain sufficient light to enable them to work the machine by night as well as day.

The large and valuable library of Gen. William H. Sumner, of East Boston, has been bequeathed to the Sumner Library Association. A year or two since land valued at $20,000 was bestowed upon the Association by the same generous patron.

The sloop-of-war *Pawnee* will probably be taken from the dry-dock, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, next Tuesday, when the frigate *St. Lawrence* will be docked for the purpose of having her copper renewed.

Two boys in Texas recently killed a man for testifying in Court against their mother, in a case of desired divorce from their father.

LAW REPORTS.

Habeas Corpus.

The Application of Louisa Cook and Louisa Brower.—The prisoners in this case were arrested in a lager-bier saloon on Leonard-street on Friday night, at the instance of George Cook and George Broomhurst, who charged them with vagrancy. They were taken before Justice OSBORN, and committed on the charge.

They now obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable on Monday. Their petition stated that Louisa Cook was the wife of Geo. Cook, whose conduct toward her had been such that she was obliged to leave his house, which she had done, and was now living with her fellow prisoner at No. 3 Hoboken-street; that they were falsely charged and arrested without cause, and committed without any examination whatever.

Street Improvements—Lowering the Grade of Pearl-street.

Michael L. Leman vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action brought in the Superior Court for damages for injury to plaintiff's store, No. 409 Pearl-street, occasioned in lowering the grade of Pearl-street, to make it correspond with the New-Bowery. The store was formerly on a level with the street, but, by reason of the alteration of the grade, the street was brought about three and a half feet below. The plaintiff brought this action, contending that the act of the City in lowering the grade was illegal, it having been done regardless of certain provisions of the legislative act authorizing the improvement; also, because no Commissioners were appointed, &c. The Referee, Judge MASON, before whom the cause was tried, reported in his favor for $500 damages. The City ook an appeal to the General Term, which, on Saturday, affirmed the judgment appealed from, with costs.

The Judd Libel Suit—Verdict.

Orin B. Judd vs. James Edmund—Tried before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas. This was an action for libel, growing out of the controversy relative to the revision of the English version of the Bible by the American Bible Union. The case was brought on on the 11th inst., was reported in the TIMES of the 12th, and has been on trial since. The jury now gave to plaintiff a verdict for $2,000. Messrs. Dorlington and John Graham for plaintiff; A. B. Campbell, J. W. Nye and J. W. Gerrard for defendant.

The Record Commission.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This case, it will be remembered, was argued before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, some weeks since, on a motion by the relators to quash the returns of the defendants to the alternative *mandamus* issued to them, requiring them to pay for the printing of the records. The facts were given in the TIMES of Nov. 3 last. We understand that Justice INGRAHAM has rendered his decision denying the motion.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—STRONG, J.

Stoke vs. *Andre.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Giles vs. *Crosbie*; *Stoddard* vs. *Rotton*; *Griffin* vs. *Corbies*; *Rees* vs. *Lyon*; *Adams* vs. *Leland*; *Lemon* vs. *The Mayor*, &c.—Judgments affirmed, with costs in each case.

Griffin vs. *Cranston.*—Motion denied, with costs; $10 to be costs in the cause, to abide event of full disposition of the question of costs therein.

Reed vs. *Spaulding.*—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict. Judgment for the plaintiff, in accordance with mutual stipulation between the parties.

Willett vs. *Northam*—Judgment for the plaintiff for amount claimed, less $175 50.

Duncan vs. *The Great Western Insurance Company.*—Judgment for the plaintiff in conformity to stipulation between the parties.

SPECIAL TERM—HOFFMAN, J.

Townsend vs. *Bogert*—Motion denied without costs.

Levi vs. *Joudon.*—The compromise with the defendants, tho acceptors of the bill of exchange, and a release to them, would discharge the liability of the estate of the drawer. I do not know how to escape from this result if so. The condition on which the attorney agreed to compromise cannot be complied with. The supplementary proceedings cannot therefore be discharged.

Calendar—MONDAY, Nov. 28.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Continuation of Jury calendar.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Unchanged.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—The same.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2,730, 2,840, 2,492, 2,698, 2,854, 2,856, 2,858, 2,862, 2,864, 2,866, 2,868, 2,876, 2,872, 2,874, 2,876, 2,878, 2,880, 2,882, 2,884, 2,886.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 57 bbls. Ashes; 20,456 bbls. Flour; 1,095 bbls. Corn Meal; 73,889 bushels Wheat; 11,329 bushels Corn; 1,021 bushels Rye; 45,059 bushels Barley; 15,343 bushels Oats; 4,347 pkgs. Provisions, and 165 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 16 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,415 bbls., including 1,099 bbls. Pots and 316 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 180 bags Rio at 11⅛@c. 12¼c. ₱ lb. In Boston sales have been made of 6,000 pockets Java, to go out of market, on private terms, and 400 pockets do., at 14c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,500 bales, including 600 bales *in transitu*. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
Middling	11¼	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞
Middling Fair	12	12¼	12⅝	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been in very good demand to-day, and prices of low and medium grades, which have been in most request, have again advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. We have hoard of sales of 24,000 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State at $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 30@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 15@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 15; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 40	@$5 00
Superfine Stato	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Stato	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern is in good request, and desirable lots are advancing. Sales have been reported of 2,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inquiried for at buoyant rates; sales have been made of 500 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn [illegible] for new and old Jersey for Baltimore, and $4 35 [illegible]

[illegible]—Wheat has been pretty actively sought after, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 41,500 bushels, including inferior to fair White Canada, at $1 35@$1 40; prime do. do., on terms not ascertained; good White Michigan at $1 50; fair Milwaukee Club, part at $1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 18; and fair White Southern, at $1 43 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; sales, 12,500 bushels, at 96c.@98c. for old Yellow Jersey and Southern; 96c. for old White Southern; 88c. for new White do., and 75c.@85c. for inferior to good new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet stiffly held, at 96c. ₱ bushel. Barley is plenty and depressed. The demand is moderate. Sales have been reported of 13,600 bushels, including Canada East at 76c.@78c.; State at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been rather inactive, including Canada, at 47c.@48c.; Western, at 46¾c.@47½c.; State, at 47c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@44c., ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, 300 bales on private terms.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been effected at $23 50@$24 25 ₱ ton, usual terms. In Philadelphia, sales have been confined to 500 tons Anthracite Pig, in lots, at $23 50 for No. 1, and $22 50 for No. 2, on time; 500 tons Forge at $23, 6 months, delivered at Pittsburgh; 300 tons Rails, at $50, cash, ₱ ton.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been made at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,370 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 for Mess, and $12@$11 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive. The sales of Lard reached 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, mainly at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good request, at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 570 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20; India Mess, $21 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11¾c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 175 tcs., principally for export, at $4@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made to-day of 280 hhds. Cuba, at 7c.@7¾c.; 300 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 310 hhds. New-Orleans, mainly at 8¼c.@8¾c.; and 280 boxes Havana, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Small sales have been made at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 11,000 bushels Wheat at 5¾d.@7d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; and 500 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d. For London, 200 tierces Beef at 5s.; and 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. For Antwerp, 200 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; and 200 tcs. Rice at 30s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Caravan*, 1,362 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, at 3-32d.; ship *Borneo*, 610 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, 7-16d.; bark *J. J. Hathorne*, 399 tons, same voyage, 7-16d., or if to Havre, ¾c.; a British bark from Savannah to Barcelona, yellow Pine Lumber, $15; ship *Flora M'Donald*, 778 tons, from Baltimore to Cadiz for orders, with privilege two ports in Spain, Tobacco, 32s. ₱ hhd.; a brig, 200 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,900; a Br. brig, 130 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,100; a brig, 200 tons, to a windward island, 70c. ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 100 tons, to Jamaica and back, $900; a brig, 300 tons, same voyage, $2,200; a schooner, 171 tons, in the West India trade, $700 ₱ month; a brig, 180 tons, from Jacksonville to Curaçoa, Lumber, $10; a schooner, 90,000 Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk to St. Croix, $11 50; a brig, 200 tons, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, Hogshead Staves, $13; a brig, 200 tons, from Sidney, C. B., to San Juan, Cuba, and back to New-York, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses $4, on deck; two brigs, 290 and 346 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; a schooner, 173 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 14c.; a brig, 260 tons to Bermuda, $800; bark *M. C. Dyer*, 259 tons, from Marseilles or Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; a bark to Gibraltar, Sicily and back, a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, from Charleston to a port in the North Sea; a Dutch brig, 250 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Holland, Naval Stores; a brig, 240 tons, to St. Jago and back, and ship *Aldanah*, 1,048 tons, to New-Orleans, on terms not made public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 103D ANniversary FESTIVAL of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November instant.

The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of the usual business.

The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 15th inst.:

Alexander McKenzie, No. 81 Murray-st.
William Paton, No. 341 Broadway.
George Cruickshank, No. 42 Pine-st.
Allan May, No. 24 Broad-st.
Robert B. Campbell, No. 9 Hanover-st.
James Fraser, No. 38 Ferry-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH Anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, will take place on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 7½ P. M., at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery. The Polish Democratic Association invite all their countrymen and the friends of Liberty to take part with them.

JULIAN ALLEN,
JOHN GACEK,
W. KOCHANOWSKI,
ALEX. RASZEWSKI,
T. WISMOWSKI,
Committee.

THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY HOLDS its sixth Anniversary in Mercer-st. Church, on MONDAY, 28th, at 7 o'clock P. M. The usual reports will show that the Society has had a prosperous year, and the congregation will doubtless be gratified to listen to addresses from Dr. CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Cox, formerly of Brooklyn.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at noon. Subject—*Seedling Fruit and Forest Trees.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR., BUILDER.

Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.

H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman.
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at Head-quarters, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av.

JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JUST RECEIVED,
A magnificent assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES,

of the most novel description, which will be sold to the Trade, and also to charitable Fairs, at the lowest market prices, at

S. M. PEYSER'S,
No. 408 Broadway,
Between Walker and Canal sts.,
Opposite the Brandreth House.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Depôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF G

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV[illegible], 1858.

THE NEW-YO[illegible].

Is published in the Times Building, [illegible] the City Hall Park, [illegible] streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every [illegible] served at Eleven cents a week, [illegible]

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars [illegible] to one address. Or Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK [illegible]—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] Twelve Dollars; [illegible] Twenty Dollars. Any [illegible] or more, will be [illegible]

The NEW-YORK [illegible] Published on the [illegible]. Price, in wrappers, 5 [illegible] advance.

Communications to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," [illegible]

Appointments This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sicilian Vespers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Heiress—The Mountaineer Maiden.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

BRYANT'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to [illegible].

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Hamlet—Three other [illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Doom of Deville.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE—Sam Cowell's Comic Drawing-Room Concert.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Grand Charity Concert.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folks' Concert.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Building, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Williams's, No. 366 Canal-street—The Exhibition.

DELMONICO'S GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing the California mails and treasure of Nov. 5. The *Baltic's* specie list amounts to $1,700,000. Among the passengers were Judge Haun, United States Senator from California, who will occupy the seat of the late Mr. Broderick at the coming session of Congress, and the officers of the United States frigate *Saranac*.

Our Aspinwall correspondent writes that there have been repeated complaints by passengers, both cabin and steerage, of the fare and accomodations on board the Vanderbilt line of steamers. A large number of passengers who came down by the *Cortez* from San Francisco had refused to go forward upon the *Daniel Webster* to Havana, and thence to New-York, on account of her limited accommodations, and had also declined to take passage on the *North Star*, for reason of her leaky condition. The United States ship *Preble* and the frigate *Sabine* were at Aspinwall, having put in for provisions. The *Jamestown* and Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Valorous* were at San Juan.

A report, believed to be well authenticated, prevailed at Aspinwall, to the effect that the Japanese Commissioners would leave Yeddo on the 22d of February for the United States, *via* Sandwich Islands, San Francisco, and Panama; and that the United States frigate *Roanoke*, now at Aspinwall, was to be fitted up for their reception, and would convey them to this port.

The news from South America by this arrival is unimportant. The report, previously received, of three successes of the revolutionary party at Carthagena, is confirmed. The Constitutional forces, under Gov. Calvo, had been defeated in a pitched battle at Mampos, by the Revolutionists under Nieto, and 100 men were left dead on the field; the loss on both sides being about equal. Calvo fled before the fight was over, and Nieto's party were in possession of the town. We learn from Chili that a revolution against President Montt was regarded as imminent.

From the States of Central America, we receive tidings of the customary disturbances. The Costa Rican Constituent Assembly was still in session, disputing over a proposition to amend the Constitution in such manner as to exclude from the Presidency all persons holding the rank of General. The parties concerned in the late reactionary attempt have been banished to five different penal stations.

The news from San Francisco is but one day later than the intelligence received by the Overland Mail. The most remarkable tidings is that from the new mining region in the Washoe Valley; the richness of the yield surpassing anything ever before known in California. The markets continued to be glutted by the shipments from the East, and business in San Francisco was extremely dull. Judge Terry had been indicted for the murder of Senator Broderick.

An important Anti-Mormon movement had taken place in Carson Valley. The Grand Jury had presented a strong remonstrance against the continuance of the Mormon jurisdiction over that portion of the Territory.

The news from Mexico is not favorable to the Liberal cause. The Liberal troops have experienced serious disasters at Tepic and at Queretaro. At the former place they were attacked by an inferior Reactionary force, and after a sharp contest, were constrained to evacuate the City, and to seek shelter at Mazatlan. The defeat of the Liberal leader Doblado, at Queretaro, has been already announced; but it now appears that Miramon commanded the victorious army. Doblado, it seems, had beaten the Conservatives, but failing to follow up his advantage, left them an opportunity to obtain reinforcements, and the generalship of Miramon. The joy at the capital in consequence of these successes was unbounded, and it was thought that the immediate effect of the news upon the Government of Juarez would be to compel it to seek forthwith the armed assistance of the United States. The mission of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* to Guaymas had been successful. Capt. Porter had caused the American flag to be raised over the United States Consulate, and had announced to the authorities his intention to maintain it there. He was waiting to back up the demands of Capt. Ewell in reference to Col. Stone's surveying party.

News from Brownsville, received at New-Orleans by the *Arizona*, states that Capt. Tobin, with a company of one hundred Rangers, was encamped half-way between Corpus Christi and Brownsville, awaiting reinforcements. Fifty men of the First Artillery had arrived at Brazos, and would proceed at once to Brownsville. The sworn statements put forth by one Miller, which announced the capture of that town by Cortinas, prove to have been utterly false. The force at Brownsville, numbering some 300 men, was considered sufficient to repel any attack. Cortinas' chief officer had been executed at Brownsville.

The wreck of the steamship *Indian* proves to have been a very serious disaster. Twenty-seven lives were lost; the victims being chiefly steerage passengers. All the cabin passengers are saved. Five of the crew, who had taken refuge in one of the boats, were picked up by the British schooner *Wave*, and taken into Boston. Their statements, which we reproduce in another column, show that the steamer struck while running at a speed of eight knots per hour, and that the Captain was deceived by the soundings, having supposed himself to be off Cape Sable. The ship filled almost instantly, and in the rush for the boats, three were swamped. The statements of the captain and purser confirm the story of the seamen in all essential particulars. The accounts agree in stating that the morning was dark and hazy at the time of the disaster, and that the loss of life is attributable to the panic which prevailed among the steerage passengers. The *Gladiator* and *Emperor*, the vessels which rescued some of the survivors, succeeded also in securing the mails of the *Indian*, which will be forwarded to Portland by the steamer *Admiral*.

The military occupation of Charlestown has had the effect of suspending business, closing the churches, and depopulating the school-houses; the latter having been turned into barracks for the [illegible] forward for the execution of [illegible] general order, issued by Gen. Taliaferro announces that that officer has assumed the supreme command of the forces quartered in the town, and pays a compliment to the military skill of Col. Davis, by way of compensation for depriving him of his command. Our latest advices announce a rapid and formidable concentration of troops at Charlestown, to withstand an attempt at rescue, of which Gov. Wise and Mr. Andrew Hunter profess themselves to be reliably instructed. The students of the University of Virginia, eager to uphold the honor of the Commonwealth, have tendered their services to Gov. Wise, in a body; but His Excellency has not yet accepted the offer. Another suspicious peddler has been arrested, and another barn has been fired by the torch of the incendiary. John Brown has been visited by the notorious Henry Clay Pate, of Kansas, with whom he had an instant quarrel; and a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Mr. March, who had called to offer Brown religious consolation, became so shocked at his views on Slavery that he left him with a denunciation. The Boston *Traveller* reports the return of Mr. Hoyt, late Brown's counsel, from a trip to Ohio, where he obtained affidavits to show that insanity is hereditary in Brown's family.

The Whig General Committee met at Thorpe's Hotel on Saturday night, when Mr. DePeyster Ogden, their nominee, and also the nominee of the American Party, for Mayor, tendered his acceptance of the honor in a neat speech, which was cordially appreciated. There was a skeleton at the Board, however, in the person of the Chairman, Hiram Ketchum, Esq., who, when confidently called upon to speak in indorsement of Mr. Ogden's merits, actually told the Committee and that gentleman, that he would do for a foreign minister, but not for Mayor, and that he (Mr. Ketchum) meant to support the right man, Havemeyer. Mr. Tallmadge made an indignant rejoinder. The harmony of the meeting was disturbed. However, Rufus F. Andrews received a unanimous nomination for Corporation Counsel. The nomination of a Governor of the Almshouse was deferred till to-morrow night.

In the libel suit brought by Dr. O. B. Judd for publications relative to his labors on the revision of the English version of the Scriptures, the jury have rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000. In the Court of General Sessions the jury, in the case of Charles Moore, charged with the murder of Daniel Stackpole, at a target excursion at Harlem in November, 1858, after listening to the summing up for the defence by Mr. James T. Brady, and the reply of Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, for the prosecution, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Recorder Barnard on Saturday issued warrants for the arrest of a number of gamblers who have for a long time plied their trade at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets. Officers Bartholomew, Maloy, Blonk, and Webstke entered the place about 3½ o'clock P. M., and arrested some dozen persons, as many others escaping by jumping from the windows. A portion of them were held to bail, and the rest were discharged.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the New-York Bible Society was held, last evening, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by Mr. William Allen Butler, and Rev. John Cotton Smith, of Boston.

The Stock Market on Saturday took a more general range in the rise and buoyancy of the Share list than previously reported, and a further large advance was had on the Bonds of the Erie Company. The excitement in Pacific Mail Shares continued through the forenoon, but subsequently abated somewhat on the current statement of the Street that the negotiations between Messrs. Aspinwall and Vanderbilt, on behalf of the rival interests in the California trade had not been finally concluded. The nature and effect of the pending propositions between the parties are noticed at length in our Money column this morning.

The sales of Flour reached 26,700 barrels. Prices again advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ barrel. Wheat was in good demand at firmer rates. Other kinds of Grain were quiet. There were 1,500 bales Cotton disposed of at uniform rates. Sugars were in request. Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Metals, Tallow and Whisky were inactive. Provisions attracted less attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. There were 543 vessels of all classes in port.

The Last Phase of Madness.

The Whig Party held a Municipal Convention on Saturday night, and our reporter has given an outline of the proceedings thereof. It is an instructive record. It shows what meaning our most "respectable" politicians attach to the words they use about public duties, and what weight they give to the claims of the City in which they live, and with whose honor and welfare their own are so closely connected. Nearly every member of this representative body seemed to be under the impression that the Election of next week was for President of the United States. Mr. Depeyster Ogden evidently looked upon himself as the candidate for that high office,—and the integrity of the Union as dependant upon his election to it. He made a speech,—voluble, vigorous and verbose,—abounding in all the graces of eloquence except modesty and common sense. He hopes to be elected, not because the City needs his services, but because he has always been a Whig,—because he has never swerved or faltered in his party allegiance,—because in the darkest hour, even when that party had not the ghost of a chance of serving the country, he has clung unflinchingly to its fortunes and its flag, and has persisted, with sublime and self-denying virtue, in being as useless and as ridiculous as the party rump which he mistook for his country and the Constitution. If there are men who do not understand their epoch, Mr. Ogden claims to be among them.

The old Whigs will probably find out some time next Winter that the election of next week was for Mayor and Common Council of this City,—and that it had nothing whatever to do with John Brown and the Federal Constitution, or with the immortal memory of Henry Clay. They will be surprised to learn that the practical question decided was, What sort of a City Government New-York should have for the next two years:—whether it should be a Government of law and order and public spirit, or a mere tool in the hands of unscrupulous and unprincipled ambition for the accomplishment of its reckless and selfish ends? We do not suppose the result, whatever it may be, will affect their digestion in the least. They do not care enough for the City, its character or its welfare, to lose an hour's peace for any calamity which may befall it. Their clamorous groans over its misfortunes, their distressed whinings over the decay of its government and the departure of its good name, have been partly the chronic grumblings of obese and unsuccessful egotists, and partly the plausible pretext for keeping themselves before a public in constant and imminent peril of forgetting their existence. But they have no more real feeling for the City, no more hearty desire for its prosperity and honor, than they have for the welfare of Tongataboo or the health of the fifteenth daughter of the King of the Cannibal Islands. They think more of keeping up their paltry party organization—of presenting their handful of voters in solid phalanx before the eyes of an astounded and admiring world—than of keeping the City Government out of the hands of rowdies and ruffians, and its treasury beyond the reach of jobbers, contractors and the miscellaneous horde who subsist on public plunder.

We find it difficult to reconcile the action of the Old Whigs in this matter with any theory of political honesty and common sense. The men who claim this designation profess to be, beyond all others, friends of order and of good government. They would resent the suspicion of aiding the election of Fernando Wood as an imputation upon their personal integrity. Yet they know perfectly well that the only possible result of voting for a candidate of their own will be to increase Wood's chances of success. There are many Republicans who think Mr. Ottyke may be elected, by the division in the Democratic ranks, and that [illegible] the surest way of defeating [illegible] from them *in toto*—but there is sufficient plausibility in their estimate to excuse their action. The old Whigs have no such excuse. They know that their candidate will not be elected. They do not vote for him with reference to any such result. They are governed by their hatreds, their party spirit, their personal vanity—and not in the least by any sense of duty to the City or of regard for its interests. They are deliberately throwing overboard every consideration of the public good. So far as their action goes, they are surrendering the City government into the hands of the worst class of our population; they are making Ward bullies, the grog-shop fraternity, the jobbing interest, gamblers, rowdies and political sharpers the absolute arbiters of our municipal destiny,—the guardians of our homes and our marts, the protectors of our people, the custodians of our treasury, the representatives of our character and the rulers of our destiny for years to come. And they are doing all this deliberately, zealously, with "rousing cheers," for the sake of keeping up their "organization," and showing the world that the Old Whig Party still lives in the City of New-York! They may accomplish that object, but it will cost them the profound regret of every man who appreciates the value of an honest government that any Party should thus survive all regard for its character and for the interests which every party ought to consider paramount.

The Slave-trade at the South.

We publish this morning an able, valuable and timely vindication of the existing laws against the foreign Slave-trade, embodied in a charge delivered by Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, to the Grand Jury in Savannah. Its special object is to show that the laws of Congress on this subject have been uniform in their tenor, from the earliest days of the Republic,—that they rest for their basis upon the conviction of the inherent wickedness and inhumanity of the traffic, and that they have been enacted with the concurrence and active aid of Southern statesmen. Judge Wayne's object was mainly to impress upon the people of the South the inherent justice of these laws, and their obligation to give them full and effective force. We reprint the document, partly from its intrinsic interest and ability, and partly because it may help to disabuse the public mind at the North of the impression that the whole South is in favor of repealing these laws and restoring the trade in African slaves.

Judge Wayne gives it to be understood that his charge is directed in part against the parties who have hitherto escaped conviction and punishment in connection with the voyage of the slaver yacht *Wanderer*. Some of these parties have just been put upon their trial and acquitted. The owner of the yacht, Mr. C. A. L. Lamar, however, has not yet been arraigned. Why this is so we are not aware. In the examination of some of the witnesses upon the trials already held, efforts were apparently made to inculpate Mr. Lamar in the transaction. But this certainly must have been quite needless, for we have always understood that Mr. L. avowed his ownership of the yacht, his sending her to Africa for slaves, his receipt and sale of her cargo, and his full and entire responsibility for the consequences of that participation in the Slave-trade. Our readers probably remember a letter which we published some two years ago from Mr. Lamar to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he declared his intention to test the constitutionality of the laws against the Slave-trade by engaging in it himself, and thus making a case for judicial action. It was supposed to be with this lofty view, and not from the vulgar motives of pecuniary profit, that he bought the *Wanderer* and sent her on a voyage for slaves. Why has he not carried out the programme so ostentatiously announced? Why did he not at once surrender himself to the Courts, enter a plea of guilty as to the facts, and take issue on the constitutionality of the law? He declared this to be his purpose—why does it yet remain unfulfilled?

Judge Wayne's charge evidently points to him as one of the parties concerned in the Slave trade who have hitherto escaped detection. It is scarcely possible that he should have intentionally avoided legal responsibility for this act, unless he has concluded to substitute as his reason for engaging in the Slave trade the sordid motive of profit, in place of the patriotic desire with which he started, of wiping away an unconstitutional law from the statute book of his country. He should certainly be afforded the opportunity of achieving that original purpose. If the Georgia Court will give him the chance, we are confident he will put the nation to no needless expense for witnesses, but will plead guilty to acts which he has uniformly admitted, in public and in private, and stake his personal safety upon the invalidity of the law which he declared he would violate because he deemed it unconstitutional. It is due to him that the experiment should be tried.

Affairs in Mexico.

The telegraphic dispatch of Saturday contradicted previous statements of Mexican affairs, and furnished us with fresh accounts, in the main, as improbable as the former. The only reliable fact of any importance is, that Mr. McLane has arrived at Vera Cruz. The statement that Miramon, at the suggestion of the French Minister, is to open Alvarado as a port of entry, and at the same time attack Vera Cruz, is absurd. Miramon has more than his hands full in attending to his own private affairs and his personal safety. The French Minister has no power or authority to influence or aid the Monarchist Party to blockade any port. The French debt is paid. Mexico owes France nothing.

Eighteen months ago, it was a prominent point in the policy of Louis Napoleon to gain a foothold in the Spanish-American countries, especially Mexico and Central America, and probably nothing but more weighty matters nearer home has caused the Emperor to withdraw his attention from this quarter for the present. Mons. de Gabriac is apparently left to inflict such petty annoyances on the Liberals as his ingenuity can devise. With no claims on Mexico, repudiated and despised by his own countrymen, the French Minister in Mexico is worthy of no sort of consideration on the part of the American Government in treating with that country.

The report of the defeat of Doblado and the capture of Oajaca by Conos, of the Church forces, is more likely to prove untrue than otherwise;—but even if it should prove to be well founded, it will rather aid than hinder Mr. McLane in his negotiations with the Liberal Party.

Meantime the intelligence from the Northern provinces is of considerable interest. It was stated some days since in our correspondence from that region that Capt. Ewell, the officer in command at Fort Buchanan, Arizona, had been commissioned by the President of the United States to proceed to Sonora and inform Gov. Pesqueira that he must allow Capt. Stone and his party to survey the public lands of the State of Sonora, as the Government of the United States had determined to sustain the contract under which the survey was commenced. To-day, we publish a telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, to the effect that the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* had entered the harbor of Guaymas, and Capt. Porter, on finding that Col. Alden, the acting United States consul in the absence of Judge Rose, was not recognized, and that the American flag was not allowed to be hoisted, insisted that the Prefect should respect the consul's authority and permit the American flag to float over his office. It was supposed that Capt. Porter would be present with Capt. Ewell to aid him in adjusting the difficulties with Pesqueira. These proceedings have so much importance that we give the facts upon which they are based.

Comonfort, during his administration, and not long before he fled from Mexico, granted to the firm of Jecker & Co., bankers in the City of Mexico, all the public lands in Sonora and one or two other Mexican States, in consideration of certain moneys which that firm advanced to him. Jecker & Co. contracted with Capt. J. B. G. Isham to survey the public lands thus granted and retain a certain portion of all the lands surveyed. Capt. Isham accordingly formed a company, and this company employed Capt. Stone to carry out the proposed survey. The result of all this has been the expulsion of Capt. Stone and his party by the Sonorians, who, as we understand it, declare that Comonfort had no right to thus convey away the public lands of the State without the sanction of its Executive. Whether the grant made by Comonfort to Jecker & Co. conflicts with the existing laws of Sonora is not a matter for us to decide. We are informed that Gov. Pesqueira declares that it does, and gives this as one of the principal reasons why he opposes the survey.

It would doubtless be an advantage for American interests that the enterprise should be carried out, provided there were any extensive and valuable public lands to be found in Sonora, sufficient to warrant a large outlay and extensive operations for colonization purposes. We should also be glad to see those gentlemen who have taken the matter in hand entirely successful; but the matter assumes a degree of public importance which renders it necessary for our Government to examine thoroughly into its merits, and ascertain how far it is authorized to assume the responsibility of sustaining the Comonfort contract, more especially as the main interest in it lies with capitalists in the City of Mexico, who, at this critical period of our negotiations with that country, are doing all in their power to thwart Mr. McLane at Vera Cruz, and sustain the Church faction whose deadly animosity to everything American has been too often and too fatally proved.

As to the Consulate at Guaymas, that and its incidents have not of late years brought much credit to the American name throughout Sonora. Indeed, it may be said that we have had no Consul there for more than two years. Judge Rose went out last January, it was supposed to act as Consul, but as the fees of office would not support a man of ordinary capacity on jerked beef and frijoles, the Judge doubtless concluded it was no place for a man of talent, and therefore took his departure. But Judge Rose never was Consul legally, though the Mexicans may have recognized him as such out of courtesy. He never received any commission from the United States Government; he had no authority to do a consular act and no power to appoint a successor, who now appears under the title of Col. Alden. This gentleman has no authority to act as American Consul, never having been officially appointed, recognized or even known to the United States Government as such. The Mexican officials are right in requiring Col. Alden to present the papers under which he acts as Consul, as a condition of his recognition. A correct understanding of these matters is no less important to Mexico than it is to the United States, and it is of equal importance to both countries that the friendly relations now existing on the Sonora frontier should not be needlessly interrupted.

Iron Hulls—A Timely Warning.

On the very day appointed to launch the first iron steamer ever built in this City, and while the wreck of the iron steamer *Royal Charter* is still the topic of public interest, we receive the sad details of the total destruction of the iron steamer *Indian*. Thus, at the dawn of this great revival of our manufacturing and commercial interests, we are startled by two warnings which we cannot mistake. If we do not heed them, the third may strike at the root of our new hopes.

Not only have foreign nations established the building of iron ships, bringing it once for all through early perils and adversities, and saving us a costly course of experiments by placing their standard designs, tools and processes within our reach, but they have exhibited to us, at their own cost, the frightful consequences of bad workmanship and bad materials. Our national ingenuity indeed might have taught us in time to make iron ships, but our propensity to neglect engineering completeness for the sake of hurrying on commercial results has retarded our progress and seriously injured our reputation abroad. But now, without the risk of failure, we may enter upon a successful career of iron steam-navigation, at once incited to the utmost energy by the economy of foreign vessels, and most solemnly warned by examples of death and destruction against the devices of counting-room engineers, and especially against using bad iron and bad work because they are cheap.

It is scarcely necessary to say that these ships have not been lost because they were made of iron—or that the fact of their loss proves nothing against the leading principle of their construction. Even if the proportions and arrangement of iron steamers could not be altered—even if it were physically impossible to improve their design, these accidents would not by any means prove that there is necessary and inherent danger in the fact that the hulls of these ships consist of iron plates instead of wooden planks. The short history of iron steamers teaches a very different lesson. It proves conclusively that well-built iron ships are almost indestructible, even when hammered and ground upon the rugged crags of lee shores for years together. The entire hull of the *City of Philadelphia* has lain for three or four years upon the rocks at Cape Race; the *Tyne* was exposed nearly as long on the Dorset coast without apparent change; the enormous hull of the *Great Britain* having thumped and chafed a whole Winter upon the rugged bottom of Dundrum Bay, was got off and has been in service ever since; the *Persia* stove in and [illegible] meant by striking an iceberg at full speed, and finished her trip to New-York in very good Winter time; the *Edinburgh* and the *North American* have both struck at full speed upon rocks in the St. Lawrence, the latter without material injury. And these are only average of iron ships, not in any way remarkable for excellent construction. What now is the history of iron vessels known to have been badly constructed? Only last season, the *Cuba*, a new steamer, opened her seams and foundered on her first trip—not in an ocean hurricane, or on the rocks of a cape, but in the English Channel! The fact is that the experience with iron ships, and with iron in all forms, is now so large and well defined, that it is not at all necessary to go back to the construction of any given machine to find out the character of its materials and workmanship; its results are more authentic and readable than its history. No engineer would be so insane as to investigate the character of the materials and the successive stages in the manufacture of a railway bar which had splintered and worn to pieces in six months, simply to satisfy himself that it was not a well-constructed rail, of unexceptionable material. Neither is there the slightest necessity of our inquiring into the character and manufacture of the hulls of these ill-fated vessels; the very fact that they broke up at all is the most reasonable and positive proof that they were wretchedly built.

This belief must also be strengthened by well-known collateral facts. It has become customary with some contractors to produce the most flimsy and unreliable work, because its defects could not be seen. A leaden rivet, when painted over looks exactly like an iron one; a plate of "boat-iron" which a boy could break into chips with a hand-hammer, cannot be told from A 1 boiler-plate below the water line; bad fits disguised by putty and paint, cannot be seen; the most shocking errors may be only too easily covered up from human detection, but storms and lee shores are sure to ferret them out—every one. Iron and paint offer the widest known field for such heartless dishonesty. Most materials and constructions carry their characters in their faces; but in surveying the glossy black side of a steamer, or the smooth painted circumference of a railway-axle, who can tell whether or not they are pillars of strength or engines of murder? And in great enterprises, among careless and ignorant commercial-engineers, as often as among dishonest contractors, the temptations and opportunities to save first cost are often and readily embraced. Fortunately such proceedings are their own punishment; in the long run they ruin not one or two ships only, but the whole enterprise. The Americans have as yet a clean record. Let them at once become as distinguished for good work as the English are beginning to be for bad work, and they will have lost little by their failures and delays in steam navigation. But a warning at England's expense is not our only advantage over her. As we have before shown, we have the advantages of more faithful workmen, and especially of better iron.

It appears, then, that fair iron ships are not only as safe, but far safer than it is possible to make wooden vessels, even though no improvements in the manufacture or treatment of iron were possible. But such improvements are not only possible, but they are the especial *forte* of American culture and ingenuity. While we deeply lament the death of so many victims, and the check to an enterprise to which we should consider ourselves debtors, let us be thankful for timely warning and direction at the moment of our embarking in a grand and, to us, a novel enterprise.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

BREVITY OF THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE—MEXICAN AFFAIRS—CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 27.

It is understood that the President's next Annual Message will not be more than two-thirds the length of that of 1858. It is now ready for the Press.

Whatever designs France and Spain may have on Mexico, with a view to fix its future form of Government, there is nothing to warrant the suspicion that Great Britain is united with them for that purpose. This subject of the affairs of Mexico will doubtless be presented prominently to the consideration of Congress during the ensuing session.

Among the recent arrivals here are many persons who held office in the House of Representatives, and who are awaiting the new organizations in the hope of being reinstated. The more than usually large number of aspirants for the positions of Clerk, Doorkeeper and Postmaster of the House, have drawn hither a corresponding number of place-hunters.

New-Mexico.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MEASURES FOR THEIR REPRESSION.

St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The *Republican* has Santa Fé letters of the 7th inst.

The Indians are still committing depredations on the mails and emigrant trains.

Col. Fauntleroy had arrived at Santa Fé, and assumed the command of the Department. It was expected that he would take measures to chastise the Indians and prevent further outrages.

Tremendous Gale on Lake Erie.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN BUFFALO—HOUSES BLOWN DOWN—THE BREAKWATER RUINED—THE CITY PARTLY SUBMERGED.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 26—9 P. M.

A heavy gale from the southwest has been prevailing here for the past twenty-four hours, and is still blowing with great fury.

The canal bridge on Main-street is so badly damaged by high water that it will have to be rebuilt.

The iron canal bridge on River-street is entirely destroyed.

A number of houses in different parts of the city are blown down.

The new breakwater for the protection of the southern part of the city is almost entirely destroyed, and that portion of the city is several feet under water.

The track of the Niagara Falls division of the Central Railroad, on the bank of the river, is impassable, and passengers are carried around the break in stages.

The travel on the Lake Shore Road is uninterrupted. But few vessels are on the lake.

All Telegraph Wires down West of Syracuse.

Syracuse, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The wires west of this city are all down to-day, having been prostrated by a heavy sleet storm, with a very strong wind, last night.

The Canal Loan.

THE TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS TO BE PUT IN THE MARKET.

Albany, Saturday, Nov. 26.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund met this morning and resolved to advertise for a loan of two and one-half millions of dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State. The advertisements is to be for bids both at five and six per cent. The awards are to be made 20th December, and the bids paid in on the 24th. The stock is to be redeemable in six, twelve and eighteen years. They also resolved to commence the payment of the floating debt on the 26th of December.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TAUNTON—LOSS, $150,000.

Taunton, Mass., Sunday Nov. 27.

A fire broke out early this morning in the confectionery shop of Asa Waterman, and rapidly extended from Weir-street to Woodward-lane, causing great destruction of property. Fifteen buildings were destroyed, including the concert hall. The burnt district extends on the South side of Main-street, from Weir-street to Babbitt's Block, and embraces the most active business portion of the village. Among the property destroyed are two clothing-stores, two book-stores, two drug-stores, two hardware and furniture, three hat, two boot and shoe stores, and two jewelry-stores, two printing offices, two carpet-stores, and four saloons, together with offices, groceries,

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A fire in Canton, [illegible] the St. Cloud Hotel, the [illegible] ings, and property [illegible] small.

Death of a Canadian [illegible]

Toronto, Saturday, [illegible]

Chief-Justice McAulee died [illegible] noon, from disease of the heart.

Departure of the Hungarian.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Nov. 27.

The steamship *Hungarian* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool, taking out 86 passengers. She will call at Halifax to embark the crew of her consort, the *Indian*, recently lost.

News—Arrival of the North Briton.

Portland, Me., Sunday, Nov. 27—11 P. M.

The Canadian Mail steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool, has not yet arrived here.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Battle at Tepic—The Liberals Defeated—Imprisonment of the British Consul at Mazatlan—Blockade of Mazatlan by the British war-ship Amethyst—Refusal to recognize the United States Consul—Gen. Cobonado returns to Sonora with 600 Men.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Aspinwall, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1858.

Through the politeness of Mr. M. B. Lillie, telegraphic operator of the Panama Railroad at Panama, I have received the following important dispatch:

Panama, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1858.

The *Age* arrived at 6:30 A. M. She was detained in a gale off Tehuantepec forty hours. She brings the following items from Mexico:

"The Conservatives, led by Gen. Je[illegible], met the Liberals by Gen. Cobonado, met at *Tepic*, Mexico, about the 8th inst. The Conservatives were victorious, killing Gen. Cobonado and four hundred of his men. The loss of the Conservatives is not known, but supposed to be as great. The Liberals fled to Mazatlan. Gen. Cobonado imprisoned H. B. Majesty's Consul at Mazatlan, on account of his refusing to pay a second duty on the treasure shipped on H. B. Majesty's steamship *Calypso*. Capt. Sidney Grenfell, of H. B. Majesty's steamship *Amethyst*, released him, and blockaded the port, seizing two of their ships loaded with cotton. The Liberal party at Mazatlan had refused to recognize the American Consul until the arrival of the *St. Marys*, when all difficulties will be amicably settled. Capt. Stone returns to Sonora with an escort of 200 United States troops and 400 civilians."

That part of the dispatch in regard to the *Calypso* will be perfectly intelligible to you. I wrote you a month since that this vessel had landed $1,500,000 in silver at Panama, smuggled on board from the coast without paying the export duty, which is 6½ per cent., and I made some comments at the time on this disgraceful and undignified conduct of Her British Majesty's Government in thus swindling the Government of Mexico out of its legal dues. It has since been shown, as I have noticed in some editorial articles in the Times, that the whole amount of specie thus brought away by the *Calypso* amounted to the enormous sum of $5,000,000! So that the British Consul has not been imprisoned for refusing to pay a "second duty," but for refusing to pay any duty at all. You are aware that out of this $300 000 thus dishonorably acquired by the British Government, one per cent. goes to the Admiral and officers on the station, and another portion to one of the National Hospitals—the Greenwich I believe. The British Government will have hard work to justify its conduct in this business of seizing Mexican vessels for such a cause.

Mr. Edward Conner, of New-York, formerly one of the proprietors of the *Alta California* at San Francisco, is the United States Consul at Mazatlan. He lately went to Vera Cruz, where it is said he obtained from President Juarez the exclusive privilege for a Company to do the steam coasting trade on the west coast of Mexico. It would seem that he must have procured the *exequatur* from Juarez at the time he obtained his steamship privilege. Mr. Conner was, three weeks since, at Washington, on business.

You probably know more about Capt. Stone than do.

F. W. R.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

American Interests in Sonora—The Sloop-of-war St. Mary's at Guaymas.

St. Louis, Saturday, Nov 26.

The Arizona correspondence of the *Republican* gives the following information from Sonora:

Capt. Porter, with the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, had entered Guaymas harbor. On finding that Col. Alden, the acting United States Consul in the absence of Judge Rose, was not recognized and not permitted to hoist the American colors over the Consulate, Capt. Porter insisted on the Prefect respecting his authority.

Meeting with opposition, he ordered a flag staff to be erected over the Consul's office and ran up the "stars and stripes." He then informed the Prefect that it should not be taken down without a fight, and it was left undisturbed.

Gov. Pesqueira arrived a few days after, when Capt. Porter waited on him, but, not understanding Spanish, and Pesqueira not speaking English, the interview was very unsatisfactory. Porter entered a protest against the treatment received by Capt. Stone's party, and would probably be present to aid Capt. Ewell in adjusting the difficulties with Pesqueira.

Despatches containing the above information arrived at Fort Buchanan Nov. 16, *en route* to Washington.

The Battle of Queretaro—Miramon the Victor.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 27.

Later advices from Mexico state that Miramon commanded at Queretaro when Doblado was defeated. Doblado, with 5,000 troops, after defeating a portion of Miramon's party, halted for a week, remaining inactive, and thus giving Miramon time to reinforce his troops. There were great rejoicings at the capital in consequence of Miramon's victory. It was reported at Vera Cruz that Juarez intends asking the American Government for their immediate armed intervention in his behalf. Gen. Degollado was concentrating his troops for a meditated march on Guanajuato.

From Brownsville.

TROOPS IN THE CITY—THE FALSE REPORTS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PLACE.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has the following report from the purser of the steamship *Arizona*, at that port:

"The steamship *Arizona* left New-Orleans on the 11th inst., for Brazos direct, and arrived there on the 14th inst., after encountering a severe gale on the 12th and 13th, with 50 United States troops under Capt. J. H. Ricketts, First Artillery, and on arrival learned that Capt. Tobin and 50 Texas Rangers had arrived on the 12th. On the 15th, the United States revenue cutter *Dodge*, Capt. Harry, arrived at Brazos from Indianola, with 15 men, who stated that they had heard that Brownsville was taken. On coming up, found New-Orleans papers of the 13th, containing a statement sworn to by one Miller, that the city had been taken after a desperate battle, and the Americans fled across the Rio Grande. This is a falsehood. There has been no fight since the attack on Cortinas' camp; nor has any one been killed or wounded since. This report started at Corpus Christi, and had created a panic over Western Texas, and Gen. Twiggs had ordered Fort Merritt to be regarrisoned. Capt. Pennington, of the schooner *J. H. Toone*, now lying in Brazos, started via Point Isabel, with an old Mexican, and they were taken prisoners, but released. Some unknown persons, feeling brave, after the arrival of the Rangers, took out Cortinas' second in command, and hung him secretly, much against the wishes of the citizens.

The fact of there being no trouble as reported, is known by many merchants of Matamoros and Brownsville, who came up on the *Arizona*, and by J. B. Pecan, Esq., who has been in the City almost from the commencement of hostilities.

The forces now in Brownsville are 80 Texas Rangers, under Capt. Tobin, 48 U. S. troops, under Capt. Ricketts, 15 men from cutter *Dodge*, 50 Mexican troops, and 100 citizens—293 men.

As regards the raids on the ranchos of Lean and others, we have no information, but the Mexican authorities, instead of helping Cortinas, have had 50 men in Brownsville since the first outbreak. The men from the cutter, and the U. S. troops went up on the night of the 16th, and Capt. Tobin intended, on their arrival, to pursue Cortinas into his stronghold."

A letter from Indianola, Nov. 11, in the Galveston *News*, says:

"Capt. Tobin has now about 100 men encamped half way between Corpus and Brownsville, and is awaiting reinforcements. The U. S. cutter *Henry Dodge*, Capt. Harry, will start from here to-morrow evening, with all the men he can get, for Brazos Santiago, and any further reinforcements had better come on to Corpus and bring their arms and saddles, as they can get horses at that place so as to join Capt. Tobin.

"The Cortinas party are robbing our whole frontier, killing every white man they can get their hands on, and it is tru

CITY POLITICS.

THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

DEPUTY GOV. OGDEN ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR—THE CHAIRMAN, MR. HIRAM KETCHUM, THINKS HIM UNFIT FOR THE OFFICE, AND SUPPORTS MR. HAVEMEYER—MR. TALLMADGE AND THE COMMITTEE IN GENERAL ARE THEREBY MADE INDIGNANT.

The meeting of the Whig General Committee, adjourned from Tuesday, took place on Saturday night at Thorpe's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was in the Chair, Dr. DODGE acting as Secretary. After the calling of the roll and reading the minutes, Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE stated that, as the Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. DEPUTY OGDEN, to inform that gentleman of his nomination to the Mayoralty, he had to inform the delegates and members of the General Committee that Mr. OGDEN had accepted the nomination. [Rousing cheers.]

Messrs. TALLMADGE, BIDDLE and JENNINGS were then appointed a Committee to escort Mr. OGDEN who was in waiting in the lobby outside) into the room. They did so, and Mr. OGDEN's appearance was the signal for more cheering, every delegate and member on his feet.

Mr. OGDEN bowed and said: I desire to return, not only my sincere thanks for the honor which has been conferred on me. If to have been ever a consistent Whig, never to have swerved from Whig principles, nor proved derelict to them in the least degree, if always to have given all the coöperation and encouragement in my power to the leaders of the Whig Party be deserving of recognition, I will say with modesty, that such is the position in which I stand. It was my intention to have declined this nomination yesterday. I thought the party not sufficiently strong to make a foray among our foes, but, this evening, the American Party nominated me for the same high office, and I stand before you, the nominee of both parties. I will not permit a factious feeling to be set aside by declining the nomination. I will accept it. [Loud cheers.] We have seen the colors of the Whig party folded, but they were still there, and we may say with truth and pride, they have never trailed on the field or bowed to the foe. [Cheers.] I would ask amid the dark and troubled night brooding over the peace of the country, what ground can you look for hope, unless in the firmness of the Whig party, which have hitherto sustained the land? I would ask, also, whether the absence of those principles does not always lead to harm? We cannot stand so strong again in numbers as we used to do, but we can form a nucleus that shall cluster around it the best conservative talent of the country. We can call upon the South and North, and East and West to rally with us, in opposition to factionalism, strife and disunion. This weak hand shall be the vestal fire on whose altar our country's peace shall be maintained. [Cheer upon cheer, subsiding except the Chairman.]

Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE remarked that the country had arrived at a crisis in which the Whig Party was to thank God. The Republicans had received their dismissal with scorn. The Republicans were sorry that they had scorn to-day. The Whig Party had nominated a man for Mayor, of high integrity and honor, unexcelled in those characteristics by any other merchant in the City of New-York. He would never give the Republican Party for that act of discourtesy. The American Party had "backed" the Whig candidate, and he honored the American Party for so doing.

Calls were now raised for Hon. JAMES BROOKS, who remarked that he had nothing to add to what had been already said.

The Chairman, Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, was then called upon, and he rose. He had not had the honor of meeting them, he said, since the State election. He would like to say something about that election and the topics of the day. There were two great parties, the Democratic and the Republican. The Whig Party could not concern itself with either of them. They were each sectional—one Northern, the other Southern. It happened that a third party, the American, at Utica, made a new selection of candidates from both parties. It was a very wise action. It was a course by which it was demonstrated that neither of these two great parties had a working majority in the State of New-York. We, the Whig Party, were advised by some people, to make a nomination of our own, but we recommended the Utica nomination, and thus, by this action, we produced a result showing that neither Democrats or Republicans had a majority in the State, and we have a right to say it was our action, in sustaining this Utica ticket, that has produced this glorious result. Mr. KETCHUM alluded to the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and was very severe on JOHN BROWN, denouncing sympathy for a man who would teach the slave to stiletto his master, and to put a torch to his house. Is not this a state of things at which we ought to be alarmed? Look at the Republican Press? What does it mean? Is not Virginia the right to execute a traitor? If there is any man on earth who deserves to be punished, it is the man who would burst the bonds of society, and array one section of the country in opposition to the other. I have ever, continued Mr. KETCHUM, defended the colored man, and endeavored to secure him his rights; but when it comes to a contest between the black man and my own race, I decide my course in a few words. Leaving that topic, and recurring to the Mayoralty election, the speaker said that the whole country had its eye on New-York, to watch whether it would so disgrace itself as to reelect FERNANDO WOOD. He came a day or two ago from Illinois, and met Senator [illegible]TTENDEN, who said, "You surely will not elect that man again." Mr. KETCHUM avowed his preference for HAVEMEYER for Mayor,—said that the man who voted for him would vote for the right man; he liked his friend Mr. OGDEN for foreign minister, and so forth, but he was not the candidate to keep the City out of the hands of FERNANDO WOOD. And so he (Mr. KETCHUM) went for HAVEMEYER, would work for him, and vote for him. He spoke these sentiments in candor.

Mr. KETCHUM resumed his seat in perfect silence. There was no approbation or disapprobation expressed.

Mr. TALLMADGE rose to reply. He was surprised at Mr. KETCHUM's course. Mr. HAVEMEYER was a high-minded, noble man, but during his former terms of office, as Mayor of the City, he only made one selection of a Whig—namely, Mr. TAYLOR, for the Head of Police. When WOOD was for the third time a candidate for Mayor, Mr. HAVEMEYER was solicited to accept the nomination, and he refused. Consequently they had to take TIEMANN instead; who, if ever a man deceived the public, had done so. When told of it, GERARD had said, "Why, you know I am a Democrat"—and so would HAVEMEYER say. Where did HAVEMEYER get his nomination from? That was enough to condemn him. [Enthusiastic cheering; all else except the Chairman.] And do you, Sir, [to Mr. KETCHUM,] prefer HAVEMEYER to this noble old Whig? [Pointing to Mr. OGDEN.] HAVEMEYER is a good President of a Bank, if there is money in it. [Laughter.] And is he to be for one moment compared to the glorious old Whig, DR PEYSTER OGDEN? You don't mean so, Sir. [Cries of "No, no."] What influence can we have in HAVEMEYER? What appeal can we make to him? Heartless as he is, he would spurn them all. [Cheers.] No, Sir, you will vote for the old Whig ticket when the day comes. [Loud cheering.]

On motion of Dr. HALL, the meeting took up the nomination of Corporation Counsel. The Americans had indorsed their candidate for Mayor, they unanimously indorsed the American nominee for Corporation Counsel, RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq.

The nomination of Governor of the Almshouse was postponed till the next meeting, on Tuesday night. Mr. ANDREWS, on being apprised of his nomination, did not conclude to accept, but promised to give his decision on Tuesday.

JUDGE BRONSON ACCEPTS THE MOZART HALL NOMINATION.

Judge BRONSON accepts the nomination of the Mozart Hall Convention for the office of Corporation Counsel, as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

It was not my intention ever again to hold, or be a candidate for office; but having, without any agency of my own, been nominated by a respectable Democratic Convention for Counsel to the Corporation, and being assured in several other quarters that I can be serviceable to the public, I shall leave it to the electors to make such use of my name in the coming election as they shall deem proper. This will, I hope, be regarded as a sufficient answer to all who have addressed me, or who may feel an interest in the subject. I shall not solicit votes, and have but one pledge to make. If elected, I shall endeavor to defend the rights and protect the interests of the City.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Aldermanic Convention of the Tammany Hall Democracy of the Sixteenth District, met at Congress," corner of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue, at 8 P. M. Saturday evening, and nominated TERENCE FARLEY for Alderman. Mr. FARLEY is also in the business of the Mozart Hall Democrats.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR COUNCILMEN—FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Republican Councilmanic Convention for the Fifth District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, on Saturday evening filled a vacancy occasioned by the declension of Mr. ANDREW CARPT, by nominating ELIAS H. GIFFORD, residence No. 120 Forsyth-street, employed by Messrs. CORBELL & ACKERMAN, No. 10 Park-place, as a salesman. He is a taxpayer in the Tenth Ward.

EIGHTEENTH WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.

The following Union Democratic nominations for School officers have been made in the Eighteenth Ward:

For Commissioner—William E. Curtis.
For Inspector—Frederick E. Mather.
For Trustees—James Carson, Jr., John Walch.

MEETING OF THE EMPIRE CLUB.

The Empire Club held a meeting on Saturday night corner of East Broadway and Catharine-street, for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the political course to be taken by the Club at the present time. Soon after the organization of the meeting the resignation of T. S. BANGER, as Secretary of the Club, was received, accepted, and S. T. WEBSTER elected in his stead. The following resolution was adopted, and then the Club adjourned.

Resolved, That the Democratic Empire Club was organized for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Democratic Party of the Union, and not for any sectional or local purpose, and that we still adhere to our original intention, and will use our utmost endeavors to carry out the same.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—There were 97 deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 28; women, 16; boys, 24; girls, 12; adults, 41; children, 56; males, 49; females, 48; colored persons, 2. There were 17 deaths by consumption, 12 by infantile convulsions, and 17 by fevers. Sixty-six of the whole number were natives of the United States.

FIRE—ACCIDENTS.—Early on Saturday morning, a small building on Second-street, between North Seventh and Eighth streets, owned by THOS. NEWMAN, and occupied by MICHAEL CARLAN as a grocery, was destroyed by fire. Mr. CARLAN's loss is $700, and is fully insured in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. Mr. NEWMAN's loss is about $800. He is fully insured. Mrs. CARLAN received a severe cut on her head when escaping from the burning building, and her daughter had one arm broken by a fall.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an unknown woman was found in a vacant lot at the corner of Wyckoff and Powers streets yesterday afternoon. The body was placed in the custody of Coroner HORTON.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A laborer, named MICHAEL FARRELL, died in the City Hospital, on Saturday last, from injuries received a few days previous by a heavy flag-stone falling upon him.

Henry Ward Beecher on Heroism.

HIS VIEWS ON CROSS-BEARING AND PATRIOTISM—A PRAYER FOR JOHN BROWN.

Eager hundreds awaited the opening of the doors of Plymouth Church last evening, and at the commencement of the services every nook and corner of the vast edifice was filled.

Mr. BEECHER took his text from Matthew x., 38:

"And he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me, is not worthy of me."

He proceeded to show how Christ demands the most absolute abandonment of everything for his cause; that this cross-bearing is less difficult now than it was in days of less enlightenment; that the heaviness of the cross depends upon the attraction earthward, or the inclination heavenward; that the joyfulness of cross-bearing ought to be more apparent than it usually is; Christians, instead of murmuring at their burdens, ought to rejoice at their privileges; that Christians' love for Christ is measured by what they are willing to sacrifice for Him, as anything is "worth what it will bring;" that a man's love for truth, honesty, religion, patriotism, is determined by what he is willing to sacrifice for them. Everybody, said he, is patriotic. We have not so much of anything else as we have of patriotism. Men are patriotic as long as there is anything to be made by it. As long as their country's fleece is within reach of the shears, they are patriotic. But true patriotism requires those who fear not dishonor, disgrace, death itself. A man who will not suffer for his country does not love his country. It was true that communities valued the power of truth. The value of truth was determined by the amount of suffering its disciples were willing to undergo for it. It was not the Millons or the writings that enforced the truths of Christianity most. It was the martyrs who walked into the fires—who thrust their hands boldly into the flames—who died singing as they expired. All the world considered it hard but the sufferers. It was not hard to them. When lives are thus nobly given, men believe in the value of that for which they were given. Hence the progress of all causes that could find martyrs. The progress of causes that could not find martyrs was slow and tedious. Any cause that could find a martyr would go before the people and flourish. Any cause that was not worth that sacrifice would have a poor chance, and it ought to have. The peculiar want of our day is the want of heroes. There are some, and there must be more. There are things to be done in our day. Some one must lead on the progress of these victories. But, in the present state of the public mind, it was not strange that the first heroes were guided less by reason than mere impulse. They had the first fruits less perfect than the next crop would be, and so the first heroes had to be given to their brethren of the South. Although it was not of the best kind, it was still so valuable for that element of heroism that when it existed even in error, how noble was it! They had given one hero, but there should be more; not from us to them, but from them to us; for the day was to come when their daughters should rise up and offer themselves for the liberties of the slave. The day would come when pulpits would be emptied that they might be doubly powerful; that their sons would rise up and bear such opposition that the scimetar and the cord should be brought against them. God speed the day when out of our land, for the sake of liberty, there should be men that would die men: women and men to populate prisons and to make the gallows come into vogue again, turning trees once more to honorable uses. When that day came, depend upon it they would have no such beggarly Christianity as we have had in days passed, teaching that a man's first duty was to take care of himself, telling him "Don't do anything that is dangerous;" telling them to walk behind the banner of the Prince, saying "Do nothing that is not sure to be successful; that anybody will object to;" "Wait till you find out that everybody is willing," "Do your duty down hill." How many heroes this would breed! Millions of vermin but never a hero. The time was coming when God would sweep the besom for the destruction of these miserable interpreters. It was not the infidel of to-day that denied the Bible, but those who sucked out of it the life blood. The right wants no apology. The best apologies for Christ is a Christian. They should look forward to these days of promise. The character of the Redeemer seemed to be one of perpetual atonement. They ought to be willing to sacrifice everything for Christ and truth. They might suffer for those who were dear to them—suffer gladly; and in the end they could say, "If you suffer with Christ, you shall also reign with him.

In the closing prayer, Mr. BEECHER, in allusion to JOHN BROWN and his associates about to suffer death, prayed "for them as bound with them." We take something of their suffering and their disgrace, and since it was through love of that that was right, they were urged to do wrong, and since it was their love for those bonds that led them to war against the Government and laws, we beseech thee, O God, that their lesser offence may be forgotten in the greatness of their better part. We beseech thee, O God, that men should understand what must be the value of that for liberty and justice between man and man, for which such heroic natures are willing to offer up their lives, and count them not dear. May they have love in their hearts, and Christ as their help, and may all things work the righteousness of God in the love of man. We beseech Thee that Thou wilt not depart from them one moment. May they behold no brutal triumph or scoffing in the hour of their death. Prepare them, O Lord, and may their death be triumphant, and the same fortitude, disinterestedness, simplicity, truth, and love of God and their fellow-men abide in them to the last. May they put their trust in God the Father, and find abundant joy in Heaven. May thy blessing rest upon the community in which they stand. Remember that State for what it has been, for the good which by the hand of many it has done in times past for this land; in its declining, decrepit, weighed-down season, burdened with intestine troubles. We would not array one part of this country against another. Blood of their blood, bone of their bone, we supplicate Thy blessing on every State in this Union—that they may do away with their Slavery; that there may be in this Christian land none yearning for liberty; that the day shall come when our Church shall be no longer smothered; when the testimony of the Bible shall no longer be hidden; when the light and glory of the sun of truth shall not be eclipsed; when men shall say, "It is the power of God that hath done it."

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

☞ TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, IS THE DAY FOR REGISTRATION.☜

WHEN HAVEMEYER WAS LAST OUR MAYOR.

It should be recollected that, at the expiration of Mr. HAVEMEYER'S last term as Mayor, party politics then running higher than they do at present, so universal was the satisfaction of the public at the manner in which he had discharged his duties, that he was unanimously tendered a nomination for reelection by the Conventions of Tammany Hall and National Hall, the headquarters of the two great political Democratic and Whig Parties, then existing; so that if he had accepted upon that occasion, he would have received the vote of every citizen without a dissenting voice. No other man in this City ever received a compliment of a like character. Let every man who wishes to vote to-morrow week make sure to-*morrow* that his name is on the registry list.

THE DUTY OF GEORGE OPDYKE.

Mr. OPDYKE has the reputation amongst his friends of being an intelligent and upright man. If he possesses a tithe of the intelligence which his friends claim for him, he must see that the issue in the coming Mayoralty contest lies between WM. F. HAVEMEYER, representing the honesty of the City, and FERNANDO WOOD, at the head of the Municipal "operators." Mr. OPDYKE must know, for the signs are visible on every hand and in every movement—that he has been put up only to draw off votes from Mr. HAVEMEYER, and to aid the corrupt politicians in the Republican Party who have certain mercenary ends to compass in assisting FERNANDO WOOD. Does not Mr. OPDYKE know that he was NOMINATED BY WEST WASHINGTON MARKET? If Mr. OPDYKE possesses the integrity which has been claimed for him, how can he permit himself to be thus made the mere instrument and tool of the Wood faction?

THOSE WHO WILL VOTE FOR WOOD.

Every man in New-York City who is engaged in criminal and disreputable pursuits, will, at the coming election, cast his vote for FERNANDO WOOD. Offenders against the law in all its grades—those who know that WOOD'S whole life has been such as the Records of our Courts show it, must naturally regard WOOD as an ally, and will lend him their support. For this reason it is that we see the "operators" of every party—Democrats, Republicans and Know-Nothings—the Devils, the Poltergeists and the Mortons—at labouring with so much energy and zeal in WOOD'S behalf. WOOD is the representative Bad Man of our City and times—his whole official record illustrating on a public scale the principles and practices which marked his private life. Is it wonderful, then, that the bad men of all classes should take so deep an interest in his success.

☞ REMEMBER THAT TO-MORROW IS REGISTRATION DAY—ARGUMENT AND FACT. ☜

Certain prominent politician who claim to "own" the Republican Party, are very confidential and mysterious as to the great benefits which would result to the Republican cause from FERNANDO WOOD'S election. It is a curious fact that these subtle and sagacious gentlemen are the active movers in schemes of plunder, by which the City of New-York is to suffer. WEST WASHINGTON MARKET HAS BECOME THE TOMB OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY; and if that and kindred schemes, kept on foot by the same parties, are successful, the City will lose *one million of dollars*, which should honestly be retained in the City Treasury. These West Washington Market operators are now constantly in council with WOOD. They laugh both *in* their sleeves and *out* of their sleeves at Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, who should remember that these same gentlemen would not allow him to be nominated for Senator, or to be put in a position to be elected to any place. But he is a good enough man, doubtless, to be sacrificed in their attempt to assist FERNANDO WOOD!

MR. CHARLES DEVELIN'S CHECK FOR $20,000.

When the affairs of the Bowery Bank were wound up by a Receiver, it is understood that a check for $20,000, drawn by CHARLES DEVELIN, and payable to a near relative of FERNANDO WOOD, turned up amongst other suspicious papers. It is not to be pretended that this was in consideration for Mr. DEVELIN'S appointment by FERNANDO WOOD to the office of Street Commissioner. Of course not! It only shows that Mr. CHARLES DEVELIN is a gentleman of large financial resources; but possibly, also, it may have some remote connection with the great activity now displayed by Mr. CHARLES DEVELIN and his Street Department crowd for FERNANDO WOOD! DEVELIN, like WOOD, has stood the fire of indictment, and we all know that a fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. CHARLEY DEVELIN was WOOD'S officer, friend, banker and adviser; and his restoration to those offices would doubtless, be attended with many public advantages, not least amongst which would be a return of Mr CHARLES DEVELIN'S capacity to draw many more checks of a like nature and larger figure.

☞ *Do not forget to Register to-morrow.* ☜

WHAT MR. OPDYKE'S FRIENDS THINK HE WILL DO.

It is to be hoped that Mr. OPDYKE is awakening to a realizing sense of the condition in which he has been placed by interested parties, as a cat's-paw for FERNANDO WOOD. That Mr. OPDYKE should be excessively indignant thereat is neither wonderful nor surprising; and some of his closest friends assert quite confidently that Mr. OPDYKE, in view of the importance not only of electing Mr. HAVEMEYER, but of giving a vote which shall forever put to rout corruption and corruptionists, may soon commence to think seriously that his duty as a good citizen will necessitate his withdrawal. It is not only important that the integrity and intelligence of our City should be vindicated by Mr. HAVEMEYER'S election, but that he should receive the largest possible vote. He should have at least 60,000 votes; and if every honest man knew and would do his duty, this number would be increased—leaving some 13,000 or 15,000 votes with WOON, as the representative of the dangerous classes.

VOTE OF THE ADOPTED CITIZENS.

Those who believe that any large portion of the Irish vote can be enlisted on behalf of WOON, make a serious miscalculation, and do injury to the intelligence and fidelity of our adopted citizens. WOOD'S only strength in this quarter came from the organization to which he was attached; but when he makes the mistake of coming out in malignant and false abuse of such men as Sheriff JOHN KELLY, Judge BARNARD, and other leaders of that stamp, he shows either that he despairs of being able to make any large portion of our adopted citizens follow his desperate fortunes, or that he totally misunderstands the temper and spirit of the men he pretends to control. The noble speech of JAMES T. BRADY at the HAVEMEYER ratification meeting is a significant and conclusive sign upon this point. The Germans are in favor of HAVEMEYER to a man, and the *Staats Zeitung* is one of the most vigorous anti-roguery organs in the City. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* also runs up the Havemeyer flag to its mast head, and its chief prayer on Thanksgiving day was that the City might forever be released from WOOD and his dishonest associates. The whole matter may be summed up in this: that all the honesty and intelligence of the City will vote for HAVEMEYER as their representative man, while all the knavery and corruption may be relied on as certain to struggle congenially for WOOD.

☞ *To-morrow is Registration Day—Devote an hour to this Duty.* ☜

A FEW WORDS ABOUT WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER is a native New-Yorker, and has in his veins the thoughtful and conservative blood of the Old Knickerbockers—the old Knickerbocker kindness to all with whom he comes in contact—the generous instincts which prompt him to give aid wherever a just call is made on him for assistance. He is emphatically a high-toned and honorable man in all the relations of life; and having twice been Mayor of the City, his experience will enable him to perfect and carry out those reforms which already have done so much to check the prodigal and corrupt expenditures of public money, which were set on foot when FERNANDO WOOD was Mayor. Under HAVEMEYER the City taxes were *less than four millions of dollars annually, and all City business was well done.* Under WOOD the taxes amounted to over EIGHT MILLIONS ANNUALLY, and this while the largest and most expensive department of the City service WAS PARALYZED AND DOING ABSOLUTELY NOTHING. Mr. HAVEMEYER proved himself to be the Mayor of the whole people, discharging the duties of his office impartially; and any man, of whatever party, who had a wrong to redress connected with our City Government, could call on Mr. HAVEMEYER and be certain of vigorous and immediate redress. No such things as jobs were known during those palmy days, and no one ever heard of peculation or neglect of duty in any Department of the City Government while Mr. HAVEMEYER was our Municipal chief.

☞ REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER! ☜ THIS IS THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Honest men of New-York, this is the time to strike a blow! Let this opportunity pass and there is no limit to the prospect of misrule, peculation and ever-swelling taxation which opens before you! Let every taxpayer, rent-payer, and all who bear a share of our City burdens, devote the coming week to securing votes for WM. F. HAVEMEYER. Merchants enlist your clerks in this good cause, and give time to your carmen and laborers. Professional men talk to every client who visits you. Employers of all kinds do your duty in this emergency, and all is safe! The most important point to be secured now is THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. To-morrow is the day for registration. See that you are registered yourselves and give an extra hour to every one under you for the same purpose. Inquire amongst your friends, and if you find any *not* registered, impress on them the importance of being in a position to vote on behalf of civic honesty.

A FEW WORDS IN REGARD TO MR. TILDEN.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN stands admittedly in the front rank of his profession. In the prime of life, industrious and energetic, he is thoroughly acquainted with the entire system of our Municipal Government. His very name will be a terror to all who have been in the habit of preying on our City Treasury through the means of unfounded lawsuits. HAVEMEYER and TILDEN acting together will prove an irresistible power for the protection of our interests; and the good old days of honesty and economy, such as we had when Mr. HAVEMEYER was previously in office, will again return to elevate the character and resources of our City, and protect the pockets of our tax-payers. Mr. GREENE C. BRONSON is an old, old man, and it is a matter of sincere regret amongst his friends that he should have been permitted to tarnish the reputation which he earned fifty years ago by allowing his name to be associated with that of WOOD. No more striking evidence of the weakness which old age brings could be furnished.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depôt, No. 43 Murray-st., corner College-place.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Wedding Cards, Notes, Envelopes, &c.—These cards engraved in the highest style of the art, can only be had at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane st. Also, French and English note paper in great variety.

A Right Start is Half a Victory.—A correct Phrenological Examination, as given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', will put a young man on the right track for success, health and happiness.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Account-Books of every description on hand or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BENJ. P. COBLEIS, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

New-York KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$150
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
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Albertine Oil—Deodorized.

THE BEST COAL OIL IN USE,
For sale at the lowest price,
By the sole agents,
A. SMETHERS & CO.,
No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

Grover and Baker's NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 193 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

What is it? How Cured?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleeding, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal vessels circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence, ointments, washes, and even injections, are ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefitted by it. Price, 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book for Directions, and twenty Remedies, in large three-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $3.

These Remedies, by the single box or full case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted with dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child when in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug-store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.

J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Prank in-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Search, Search, New-York around!

NO HOLIDAY HAT LIKE WHITE'S to be found.
And then his FURS, Mink, Marten, Hudson Bay,
Walk in and see them, don't delay.
You'll easily find them, 216 BROADWAY.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.

Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, at 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

MARRIED.

VITTY—LITTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. C. Lutney, Pastor of 2d st. M. E. Church, Mr. WM. PATTON VITTY to Miss MARY LITTLE, all of this City.

HORTON—GULICK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. Dr. Syms, GEO. HORTON, Jr. of New-York City, to MARY GULICK, eldest daughter of Dr. S. Gulick, of Cranberry, N. J.

TUTTLE—PERRIN.—In Rochester, on Monday, Nov. 21, at the residence of Darius Perrin, Esq. by Rev. Israel Foote, AUGUSTUS S. TUTTLE, of New-York, and Miss ANNA PERRIN.

DIED.

PECK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 25, EMILY SOMERS, daughter of Charles C. and Angelina S. Peck, aged 3 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 48 Irving place.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, after a lingering illness, CARRIE DAVIS, daughter of Wm. J. and Julia Schenck, aged 1 year, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 301 5th-av., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 26, PEARSON MERIAM HIGGINS, aged 6 years and 8 months.

HAEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 27, the only son of HENRY and HANN. of California.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 11 A. M., from the Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ Kentucky, Iowa and California papers please copy.

WALLING.—In this City, at the residence of his parents, No. 325 2d-av., GEORGE B. WALLING, infant son of Geo. W. and Sarah E. Walling.

His remains will be conveyed to Keyport for interment at 1 P. M. this day.

SHERWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, CHARLES PERRY, son of Frederick and Juliette C. Sherwood, aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 15 West Baltic-st, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HAWES.—In Seymour, Ind., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, CHARLES R. HAWES, of Yonkers, N. Y., eldest son of the late Peter Hawes, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. D. D. Seward,) Yonkers, at 11 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, 29th inst. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Station, Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Return trains leaving Yonkers at 3:32 and 4:26 P. M.

TITUS.—In Flushing, on Saturday, Nov. 26, WILLIAM L. TITUS, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Third-day morning, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Friends Meeting House, Flushing. The steamer *Metcanoe* leaves Felton-slip at 9 o'clock.

O'NEIL.—In Hoboken, on Sunday, Nov. 27, ALICE LETITIA O'NEIL, daughter of James and Margaret O'Neil, aged 3 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Her funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 107 Meadow-st., Hoboken.

BROWNE.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, MARTIN WINCHELL, son of Robert H. and Angeline Browne, aged 15 months.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, SILAS BROWN, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 22 Washington-square, without further notice.

GILBERT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 26, SUSAN F., wife of Jumus F. Gilbert.

The funeral will take place at Stamford this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. New-Haven cars leave the depôt, corner of 42d-av. and 27th-st., at 8 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at the depôt in Stamford. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GRONELL.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, of lingering consumption, MELINDA L., wife of Joseph H. Goodell, aged 62 years and 15 days.

☞ Eastern and Western papers please copy.

THROCKMORTON.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, Oct. 26, HARRY CLAY, son of Samuel R. and Susannah Throckmorton, in the 11th year of his age.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Frail smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our hopes and wishes fly,
And pleasures only bloom to die.

LYONS.—EDWARD LYONS wife and three children, lost in the wreck of the *Royal Charter* on the Welsh coast, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, on the voyage from Australia to England. Mrs. MARTHA LYONS was the eldest sister of T. Richardson, No. 106 Maiden lane, this City.

CUMING.—At sea, on board ship *Skylark*, for Hong-Kong, China, on Friday, May 27, THOMAS B. CUMING, Jr., son of Thomas B. Cuming, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES,
Extra Class, No. 617, Nov. 26, 1859.
07, 21, 14, 66, 28, 64, 50, 23, 43, 12, 5, 46.
Class No. 618, Nov. 26, 1859
40, 16, 71, 17, 8, 31, 78, 14, 9, 73, 54, 64, 60.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 26, 1859.
GEO. G. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.

The last Lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, by
THE HON. THOMAS CORWIN, OF OHIO.
A new Lecture.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

GREAT REDUCTION in
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
RICH PRINTED DE LAINE and CASHMERE ROBES,
RICH SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.
NOW OPEN AT
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of WORTH-ST.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
335 BROADWAY, 335
Corner of WORTH-ST.,
Have received another Lot of
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
At $1 25.
Also,
Another lot of the
REAL SHAKER FLANNELS,
Made expressly for
OUR RETAIL TRADE.

MAGNIFICENT VELVET ROBES,
OF EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS,
For $50.
A beautiful Present for the Holidays,
NOW OPEN AT
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner WORTH-ST.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN IN SILKS,
Just opened, 500 pieces yard-wide
INDIA FOULARD SILKS,
Full Chintz Figures,
At the extraordinary low price of 5s. per yard,
Former price, 10s.
Also,
100 pieces small Figures and Polka Spots, reduced to 3s. from 75 cents.
Please observe the number.
691 BROADWAY,
WILKES & MOYNAN.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
5 Cases VAMENTIA PLAIDS; at 1s. 6d. per yard,
Reduced from 3s. 6d. and 4s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Continue to sell an
EXTRA QUALITY OF WIDE BLACK SILK,
At 7s. and $1, worth $1 25.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
HAVE MADE ANOTHER REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.
on their
WHOLE STOCK OF FANCY SILKS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
150 more pieces WIDE FRENCH MERINOES,
At 4s. per yard, worth 6s. and $1.

691 BROADWAY.
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have added to their stock of
LOW-PRICED FANCY SILKS.
50 pieces more at 50 cents per yard.
Reduced from 6s.

691 BROADWAY.
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have reduced their DOLLAR SILKS to 75 cts. per yard.

CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND
FURS.
In anticipation of the
HOLIDAYS,
We have this day, (Monday,) Nov. 28, REDUCED the prices of our entire stock of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
Our stock is now LARGER, and assortment SUPERIOR to what it has been any time during the season.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION and OUT OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
IN REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
WOOL, BROCHE, STELLA, &c.,
AT RETAIL, NOV. 28,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?
The great bargains of the season.
The forced sales
at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
$150,000 worth of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
actually offered at
One-half their invoice cost.
This is not a mere assertion. Those who doubt it will be convinced by visiting this establishment.
SILK VELVETS REDUCED.
Rich Lyons Velvets, 36 inches wide,
Cost $7 50 per yard, sold at $5.
DRESS SILKS SACRIFICED.
Superb Silks, newest styles,
Cost $1 50 per yard, sold at $1.
Extra Double-Skirt Robes,
Cost $45, sold at $30.
Rich Two-Flounced Robes,
Cost $25, sold at $25.
Rich Bayadere Silks, entirely new,
Cost $1 13 per yard, sold at 75 cents.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DE LAINES,
50,000 yards Muslin de Laines,
At one shilling per yard.
Importer's Invoice, 31 cents per yard.
SPECIAL REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
1,000 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks,
Actual cost, $12 to $18,
Sold at $8 to $12.
FRENCH GOODS AT A DISCOUNT.
Rich French Merinos, (all wool,)
Actual cost, $1 19 per yard,
Sold at 69 cents per yard.
Rich French De Laines, (all wool,)
Actual cost, 50 cents per yard,
Sold at 44 cents per yard.
"New-York Mills" Prints, (warranted fast,)
Only 6¼ cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have now opened a large and beautiful assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
VALENCIAS, VELOUR, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
REPS, &c.
Also a magnificent selection of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles and many novelties of their own importation in
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL LACE CAPE SCARFS, POINTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BERTHS, COIFFURES AND BARBES.
BLACK LACE POINTS, from $70 to $350.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WE COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 28TH INST.,
OUR USUAL
CLOSING-OUT SALE OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
CUMMING,
SIMPSON,
And ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are constantly receiving the newest patterns of
AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
From the most celebrated European manufacturers, at extremely low prices.
OIL-CLOTHS, COCOA MATTING, RUGS, MATS, &c.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering great inducements to purchasers.
200 FRENCH COLLARS, at 75c.
100 FRENCH SETS, at $2.
100 FRENCH SETS, trimmed, $4.
100 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 25.
All new and the most approved styles.

RICH MEDALLION LACE SETS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.....No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open some of the newest designs in MEDALLION SETS, on Monday, the 28th instant. They will be sold at prices to suit all.
MEDALLION AND POINT-LACE COLLARS quite low.

PEARL HEAD-DRESSES,
PARISIAN BANDEAUX,
And other RICH COIFFURES,
Just received at
S. M. PEYSER'S,
No. 408 Broadway,
Between Walker and Canal-sts.,
Opposite the Brandreth House.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
A complete assortment of all kinds of
MOURNING GOODS,
A. T. STEWART & CO

BLACK CRAPE SETS, COLLARS AND VAILS, new shapes. Also, WHITE MOURNING SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in every conceivable style and design, both our own make and imported. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths, Hair Nets in great variety. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.
N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
Full assortment of John Crossley & Sons' newest patterns in
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS,
and Medallions; also, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Stair and Low-priced Carpetings.
OILCLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c., &c.

SHAWLS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
VIENNA BROCHES, STELLAS, PLAID AND FANCY WOOLLEN, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
A large assortment of New and Desirable Styles.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Including the latest Paris novelties in
FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS.
Received per steamers. Also a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
ON REGULAR PRICES,
viz.:
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES,
SILKS BY THE YARD,
AND
OTHER DRESS FABRICS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, &c.,
With a great variety of
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES, SILKS by the YARD,
MERINOES, DELAINES, CALICOES, &c.,
FROM AUCTION.
Full 50 per cent. less than cost of importation.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 28,
5,000 GENTS' COLORED BORDERED HANDK'CHFS,
at 25c. each, worth 37c.
Purchased at late Auction sales.

GREAT RUSH!
CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.
STORE CROWDED. FIRE! FIRE!
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
In consequence of Fire
AT KINZEY'S,
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
The entire stock must be sold in order to repair the store—Collars, Sleeves, Bands, Rich Sets, French Laces, Veils, Kid Gloves, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, Hosiery and Gloves.
The sale commences MONDAY, 10 A. M.
Yard-wide Silk Illusions, 3c. and 6c.
Fancy, figured and plain Laces, 6c.
5,000 Collars and Sleeves, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
2,000 Shetland Wool Veils, all colors, 18c.
Sets Collars and Sleeves, 9c., 25c., 50c., $1.
Needlework Edgings and Insertions, 3c., 6c.
GREAT SALE.
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, 6c., 10c.
15,000 yards rich Ribbons, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Rich Velvet Trimmings, all colors, 3c., 6c., 9c.
Wide black and colored Cloak Trimming, 6c.
Silk Fringes, all colors, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Kid Gloves, 12c. 25c., 31c.
Woolen Hoods, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Woolen Tippets, 6c., 8c.
Heavy Wool Half Hose, 12½c.
Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c.
Assorted lots of Hosiery and Gloves, 6c.
Also, the entire stock on the next floor in the wholesale room. The goods are all fresh and clean, but they must be sold with the retail stock in order to close the store for repairs. Sale commences every morning at 10 A.M. Store closes at 9 P. M. WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

ATTRACTIVE SEASONABLE GOODS,
IN
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Black thread and French lace Veils.
COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES AND BERTHES.
Black thread guipure and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes lace sets, from $4 50 and upwards.
Medallion lace Sets, from $8 and upwards.
Real point and point applique lace Collars and Sets.
Paris embroidered Collars and Sets.
Embroidered and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, entirely new styles.
Real point and Valenciennes Laces, in great variety.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS AND CAPS.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Our stock is large the season is far advanced, and great bargains will be offered at
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Government Building,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
Respectfully announce that they will exhibit on Monday next additional Novelties in every department, and invite special attention to many exclusive styles in warm materials for gentlemen's dress.

AT F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.
The most desirable novelties can be found for
OVER, FROCK AND DRESS COATS AND
ENTIRE STREET SUITS,
Carefully selected from the best European manufactures. Also agents for Sangster's alpacca umbrellas.

FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES.
Small designs and full chintz colors at an immense sacrifice.
3s. to 4s. PER YARD.
(Value 5s. to 6s.)
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

POPULAR CUSTOM TRADE,
F. DERBY & CO.,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
Will exhibit on Monday next their third delivery this season, of New Goods, comprising another large lot of ten more cases New Styles, ex steamer Canada.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES
Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

FANS.
JUST OPENED,
A splendid selection of
RICH FANS,
For balls and parties, at
S. M. PEYSER'S,
No. 408 Broadway,
Between Walker and Canal sts.,
Opposite the Brandreth House.

NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.
T. DARTOIS, the French Dress Trimmer, No. 54 Bleecker-st., next door to Mme. Placbon, has received by last steamer a large assortment of dress-trimmings and cloak-ornaments in every new and late style. He makes in color, by order, in forty-eight hours.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
400 Pieces, New Patterns,
At $1 and $1 25 per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS ARE now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Impervious to water, hot or cold.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, No. 39 John st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
RUBBER GOODS
Of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
LARGE SALE RICH SILKS.
1,200 PIECES EXTRA RICH,
At 75 cents per yard;
Reduced from $1 25.
1,000 PIECES SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At $1 per yard.
Reduced from $1 75.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
1,000 DOZ. FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS
AT 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1.
Also,
800 DOZEN LADIES' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS
At $3 Per Dozen.
Value $6.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON.
800 PIECES LUPINS, FINE QUALITY.
FIGURED ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
At 44 cents,
Reduced from 75 cents.

481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
will offer on Monday, Nov. 28,
500 SILK ROBES, EXTRA QUALITY,
at $25,
worth $40.

H. EDGERTON,
409 CANAL-ST., 409
Will offer for sale
on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
FINE ALL-WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS,
at $7 50 to $8 50.
CASTOR BEAVER,
at $10 50 to $14 50.
RIBB in BROWNS and BLACKS,
(very cheap,)
at $8 to $12.
Also,
A Large Stock of
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
(Crochet Fringe,)
at $10 to $18.
A General Assortment of
MISSES' CLOAKS,
at $2 50 to $4.
BLACK BEAVER BURNOUS,
at $4 50 to $6 50.
Ladies will find it to their advantage to examine this stock before purchasing.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
viz.:
LINENS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, DAMASKS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
GREATLY UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
AT RETAIL, NOV. 28.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET, AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES.

NEW CARPETS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities. 6-4 to 16-4 Drugget, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Cotton and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
We have now open a large assortment of the following
NEW STYLES OF CLOAKS.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $5.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $6.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7, worth $10,
A beautiful garment, with rich trimmings.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $7 50,
With pleated back and rich fringed bertha.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $9 50 and $10 50, worth $12 and $14 each.
A superb garment, with rich crochet fringe, &c.
Also,
A large assortment of COLORED BEAVER CLOAKS at $5 50, $6, $7 and $8.
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SACKS.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL, SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

IMPORTANT!! TO THE LADIES!!
VELVETS.
Just received at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILK VELVETS
FOR LADIES' BONNETS, of every hue and shade.
Also, a very large stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
The newest and most fashionable styles, which will be sold at BARGAINS.
N. B.—At LICHTENSTEIN'S,
No. 387 BROADWAY.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Will open on Monday, in addition to a large assortment of cloths in the most desirable colors for full dress and frock coats, several new varieties in Nap, Harrington and Elysian Beaver Overcoatings; choice styles in Cheviots, &c., &c., for walking suits, and latest designs for Trowsers and Waistcoats.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN SILKS.
350 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY PLAID AND BAYADERE,
The last and best of the parcel,
AT 4s. 6d. PER YARD,
(Value 6s.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
An additional supply per steamer *Africa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods on hand from the steamer *New-World*, will be closed out at reduced prices, prints, muslins, carpet, broadcloth, cassimere, satinet, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Skirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
TO LADIES PURCHASING FURS.
279 Grand-st. P. H. PHILLIPS' Patent Fur Muff Depot. 279.
Most respectfully invites the citizens of New-York and vicinity to inspect his immense stock of rich and well-seasoned Furs, to which we defy competition, both in regard to price and quality. Having exclusive and responsible agents in all parts of Europe enables us to sell 35 per cent. lower than any other house, our motto being "quick sales and small profits." Ladies will find it to their advantage not to be misled by other advertisements, prior to giving a call and examine our superb stock of rich Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Marten, Stone Marten, Ermine, Fitch, &c.; also the latest and improved styles of Talmas, Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., together with a large variety of misses' Furs and Sleigh Robes, too numerous to mention. As the crowds are rushing daily is sufficient guarantee for our reputation.
P. H. PHILLIPS' Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 663 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

FURRIER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANDIS', 39
No. 35 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART Protestant girls; one as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of an infant; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by a number of respectable Protestant and other girls in various situations for City and country; on hand a smart Protestant young man as waiter in or private family or boarding-house; also, a smart man and wife on a farm. Apply at WESLEY'S first class Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.; a lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-RATE Protestant cook, a real Catholic, and a very good colored cook; a Scotch nurse, and experienced laundress, and several colored servants; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress, and another as laundress, want situations. Also, situations wanted by a number of well-recommended servants in all other capacities, both male and female. Apply at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also understands all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery, top floor; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who understands her business perfectly; French flatting, &c.; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, and assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and do the chamberwork and tending, or to wait on an old lady or sew. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 38 4th-av., corner of Astor-place. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstres; is a very good cutter and fitter of children's or ladies' dresses; or would do light chamberwork if required. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER IS A WIDOW, and in poverty; she would be glad to get embroidery on flannel or muslin. It will be doing a kind act to aid her. It is more blessed to give than to receive. Address ANNA, No. 349 Centre-st., near Broome. Reference given.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO has had 16 years experience at the dressmaking, thoroughly understands her business, wishes to make an engagement by the day to work in private families or at home. Best references given. Wages $1 per day. Address M. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, jellies and pastry; willing to assist with the washing, if required. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, by a very competent woman, with best of City reference; understands meats, poultry, game, soups, pastry, bread, preserves, jellies, &c.; is temperate, neat and obliging. Call, or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived three years in her last place; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress for a steady, reliable servant, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is a thorough, capable girl, very obliging and neat; can fill either situation to her employer's satisfaction; the best of references given. Call for MARGARET, at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, sisters—one as cook, without washing, or chambermaid and fine washer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Can produce the best of references. Call for two days at No. 178 3d av., in W. G. Campbell's dry-goods store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable girl, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework. Unexceptionable references given. Is economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INDUStrious, well-recommended French girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the laundry, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; understands bread, biscuit, pastry of the best; is able to give full satisfaction; the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 Elm-st., between Spring and Broome, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable Protestant woman who understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; would have no objections to do plain sewing. As to character and capability the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 121 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, RECENTLY come to this country, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of grown children; can cut and make children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply, for three days, at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 10 years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE trustworthy woman, as housekeeper in a small family, or as plain seamstress; can give excellent City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 21 West 31st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid; would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 57 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; would go to Providence, Washington, or any large city; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 88 East 25th-st., corner of 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is an excellent family cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as plain cook; she is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; has no objection to do the work of a small family. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 26 Harrison st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent English girl, late from London; has good testimonials as to character and abilities. Call or address JULIA, at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable, neat, tidy and well-disposed girl; understands chamberwork thoroughly; is particularly fond of children; does plain sewing neatly; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is neat and obliging; has the best of City reference from good families. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a most experienced and reliable girl, very highly recommended. Call for MARGARET, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 89 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; has good reference; is clean and tidy; has a pleasant appearance; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class cook; knows all the branches; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at 3 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 178 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or light housework, or to take care of a child. Can be seen at the house of her employer, No. 32 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Address E. C., No. 76 Columbia-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as nurse and seamstress; is competent and can give the best of references. Call at 246 West 26th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS can be supplied at Mrs. YORKSTONE'S office, No. 28 4th-av., where good help from all nations can be had for City or country. No dishonest dealings practised at this office.

MALES.

WANTED.—$100 GIVEN FOR A SITUATION.—A competent book-keeper will pay any person $100 who will procure for him, either now or on Jan. 1 next, a situation as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper; was with his last employers five years; best of reference given. Address, stating where an interview can be had, N. N. K., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has the best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 122 East 25th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.

TO NEWS AND JOB PRINTERS.—A COMpetent man wishes a situation as writer or as warehouseman in a news or job office. Best of references given. Address P. M. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young German of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in large stables in the country; is a most competent groom and driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has all the necessary recommendations required. Any address left at No. 484 Broadway, for E. D., or Box No. 207 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER IN a store by a young Scotchman. Can give the best of recommendations, and will give $40 security for honesty and sobriety, and a renewal of the same amount every week, if required. Call on, or address D. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; has lived in the best establishments in the City. The best

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the SIXTH day of December, 1859.)

The Polls will be held at the several places designated by the Common Council; and the polls will be open at each place, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR

At each election are the following:

A Mayor in the place of Daniel F. Tiemann.

A Counsel to the Corporation, in the place of Richard Busteed.

Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place of Wm. T. Pinckney and Patrick McElroy (only one person to be voted for, for each office, by each Elector. The person receiving the highest number of votes to the person elected, to be appointed by the Mayor.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City, having an even numerical designation, viz: IInd, IVth, VIth, VIIIth, Xth, XIIth, XIVth and XVIth.

Two Constables in each Ward.

Six Commissioners in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and such vacancies as may have occurred during the past year.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

Dated New-York, November 26, 1859.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1859.—Whereas, FREDERICA MARKUS, aged about twenty-five years, a native of Poland, was found on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of November inst., at about 2 o'clock, on Roosevelt-st., near the gutter, and in front of the house on the corner of Roosevelt and Madison-sts., lying insensible, with her skull fractured and bearing on her person other marks of violence, and was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died of said injuries shortly after admission. And whereas there is reason to believe that said injuries were caused by a murderous assault perpetrated by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; Now, therefore, I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of the said FREDERICA MARKUS, to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the judge before whom such person or persons were convicted. But such claim for such reward must be made within twenty days after such conviction.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the Seal of Mayoralty of the City of New-York, on this 23d day of November, A. D. 1859.

[L. S.] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REUTTER MATHEY against —— ULLMAN and —— BRANCHU, fils.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 Wall-street, in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest from the 5th day of February, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 12th day of November, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS,

n14-law6wM. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 38 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.

s13-law6wM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers under the name of AYRES & STELLE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. STELLE will settle the affairs of the late firm and continue the business at the old stand, corner of 6th-av. and 47th-st. on his own account.

HENRY E. AYRES,
WILLIAM H. STELLE.

New-York, Nov. 18, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.

CROMWELL T. WHITE.
New-York, Oct. 29, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Croup, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosamenian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.

Fever and Ague and other Fevers cured like magic with India Chologogue, Dashier's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic, give no their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at

GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE.

Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures canker.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE curesore nipples.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures horses.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures cuts.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures ulcerated gums.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures sores.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures toothache.
Dr. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE purifies the breath.

BURRILL & HUNTING, Proprietors, 102 Nassau-st.
CONRAD FOX, 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agents.
For sale by all druggists.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S "True Cause and Cure" has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines only $1. Persons at distance successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultationsgratis. Attendance till 12 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 300 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, 2d stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty-six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

LADIES' RETREAT.—MRS. BYRNES, PHYSIcian and Accoucheur, No. 168 Thompson-st., between Houston and Bleecker, attends confinements; treats all diseases of women and children. Convenient rooms during treatment. Ladies attended at their own residences, if desired.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy be used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for both sexes, on the secret effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

PART I.—Infectious Diseases, Stricture.
PART II.—Seminal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Diseases, Self-Induced Consumption, &c.

An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By Charles D. Hammond, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail.

HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 636 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Werrer, Commander.

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Leit, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On MONDAY, Dec. 5,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

BALTIC,

A. G. Gray, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

W. F. Lappings, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 58 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	23
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	22
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,

The MARION, Capt. Foster, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

Notice.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. Smith, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamship

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sidney Cadwell,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. Lavfield,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship

YORKTOWN,
R. W. Shufeldt, Commander,

Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.

First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed, on board.

For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. Basar, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Brownlee, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau	$45
Passage Money to Havana	60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 12 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. Haydock, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Board of Education,
corner of Elm and Grand sts.,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1860.

A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
} Committee.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.

In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.

JOSEPH B. MURRAY,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, Oct. 20, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called th ereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 9644
Jandenteyt Boadt	10	3897
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	1	1725
John Peter Grant Palmer	111	3613
Roy. H. Ward, (London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4439
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	18	1787, 1788
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	90	3642, 3643
William Flint	½	26
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	69	3821, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	4423
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	2805, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of Ohio and Mississippi R. Co., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the RUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M., punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1866.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1866, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and Miami Railroad Company, and the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

Office Little Miami Railroad Co.,
Treasurer's Department,
Cincinnati, Nov. 22, 1859.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four Per Cent on the capital stock was declared out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending 30th inst., payable at this office on and after Dec. 3, prox. The transfer books will be closed on the 28th inst., and so remain until Dec. 5.

D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
New-York, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
October 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

Treasurer's Office of the State of Illinois,
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1859.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. George Farmer. MOSES TUCKER, President.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—5:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre-sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Fall Arrangements—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. Marsh, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:30 and 6:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SICILIAN VESPERS.

THIS WILL BE THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. The entire company will play in Philadelphia in December, and Boston in January, and return to New-York February 6, 1860.

CHANGE OF PRICES.

The Directors beg to announce that, commencing on Monday, they have adopted the following permanent

SCALE OF PRICES:

Admission	$1.
Reserved seats	50 cents extra.
Private boxes, first row (four persons)	$6.
Private boxes, second row (four persons)	$4.
Family circle	50 cents.
Amphitheatre	25 cents.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, NOV. 28, at 8,

Only night of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,

Will be produced at the Academy of Music

WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES.

By Signor Hannibal W. Calyo, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur Ministre de la Maison de Empereur, M. Achille Fould.

THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,

Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris by Monsieur Le Roy, costumier of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumier from the principal theatres in Italy, Signors Barzani and Abiatti.

THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Graager, armorer to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

The Princess Elona.....Mme. COLSON
Arrigo.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
The Governor of Monforte.....Sig. FEERI
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators.....Sig. JUNCA

SECONDARY CHARACTERS

by Madame Morra, Signori Muller, Rubio, Quinte, Ximines, Crouza, Panfi, &c.

In the first act, TARANTELLE, by Mlle. DEULIN, (by permission of the management of the Winter Garden), Mr. Denstadt, and the Corps de Ballet.

The sale of reserved seats, $1 50 each, will commence this morning.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

The Directors, yielding to the extremely numerous requests, beg to announce that

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI

will make her second appearance on any stage

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, Nov. 29,

when will be repeated the Opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
FOR THE LAST TIME.

The sale of seats for "Lucia" commences this morning.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 8,

Revival of Meyerbeer's grand Opera of

THE HUGUENOTS,

with entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris, and a full and complete cast.

MADAME GAZZANIGA

will make her first appearance as Valentine.

MADAME COLSON

will make her first appearance as Queen Margerite.

SIGNOR SBRIGLIA

will make his first appearance in his great role of Raoul.

Mad. STRAKOSCH.....as.....The Page
Sig. JUNCA.....as.....Marcel
Sig. A

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Large Arrest of Gamblers—A Scampering among the Fancy.—On Saturday afternoon a nest of gamblers, who have for years occupied a den over Chabrie's exchange office, corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, was suddenly thrown into consternation by the appearance of the Police, led by Officer Bartholomew, of the City Hall squad. Some twenty-five persons were found in the place, half of whom were engaged in gambling, with all the paraphernalia of their business on the table before them. The officers seized a portion of the apparatus. The [illegible] was pocketed by one of the gamblers, and all attempted a [illegible] general [illegible] each other in their haste to reach the street. [illegible] proceeded in rushing eleven persons, who [illegible] conducted before the Recorder. Among those [illegible] Jesse Hughes, Andrew Foore, Joseph A. Johnson, waiters, Alfred Hinsman, and three Spaniards, Cuban Gray, who kept the saloon, Manuel [illegible] and Theodore Allen, for whom three [illegible] warrants, escaped. Henry was held in $2,500 in [illegible] Foore and Hinsman in $500 each. Johnson, [illegible] father, was committed to the White-street house of [illegible] witnesses, and the three Spaniards were discharged. Shortly after the arrest, a person who had witnessed the transactions, and had been at the [illegible] office as a spectator, returned to the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, when it is alleged he was brutally assaulted by Dan Sheehan. It was reported that the man's nose was broken. The examination will take place this morning at 10 o'clock at the Recorder's office, [illegible] Chambers-street.

Watchman Murdered on Board a Schooner.—A man named James Quinn, who was employed as watchman on board the schooner *John M. Clay*, lying at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River, was found in a dying condition at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by Wm. Hinton, the mate of the vessel. Quinn left his charge on Saturday evening, and became intoxicated at a place in the First-avenue. At 9½ o'clock he started, as he said, to go on board the schooner. When found he was barely able to speak, but subsequently rallied sufficiently to make a statement to the effect that during the night one Dan Downey came into the cabin and asserted that he had been sent for a double-barrelled gun and other things belonging to Capt. Jayne of the vessel. Quinn, not believing the story, refused to give up the articles. An altercation ensued, and during its course Downey seized the gun, which was loaded with duck-shot, and discharged the contents of one barrel into Quinn's abdomen. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. In the afternoon, Officer Myers, of the Twenty-first Ward, arrested Downey at No. 425 First-street, and locked him up at the Station-house pending the action of the Coroner.

The Market Frauds—James Irving Demanding an Investigation.—James Irving, Superintendent of Markets, has addressed a letter to the City Inspector, demanding an investigation into the alleged Market frauds, and desiring to be relieved from duty during the progress of the inquiry. He states that when he visited the markets, in pursuance of instructions received from the City Inspector, he found them in the utmost confusion, the rules being disregarded, the entrances encumbered, and the passages uncomfortably narrow; and that, in attempting to reform these abuses, he was met by a hue and cry, and his person was threatened. In instituting his reforms, he adds, he made many enemies, to whom he attributes the attack upon him. In conclusion, he states that he regards it as his duty to demand a thorough investigation of his conduct. Mr. Delavan seceded to the demand, and on Saturday suspended Mr. Irving from duty during the period of the investigation. Mr. Bancker, Clerk to Mr. Irving, is also suspended from duty. The investigation will probably be commenced this week.

Opening of the Church of the Paulist Fathers.—The Chapel of the Mission House of the Paulist Fathers, (a well-known clerical association of mission preachers, of which Rev. Mr. Baker is the head,) was solemnly dedicated yesterday. Archbishop Hughes was to have been present, but, by reason of his illness, the Vicar-General, Father Starrs, officiated. Archdeacon McCarron and many other clergymen were in attendance, and took part in the services. The Church is on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, and, though not an imposing, is, at least, a neat and compact structure. The sermons at the morning and evening celebrations were delivered respectively by Rev. Father Preston, the Archbishop's Secretary, and Rev. Father McEvoy. The attendance on both occasions was so large as to fill the Church completely.

Launch of the Matanzas.—The new iron steamship *Matanzas*, built by C. N. Delamater, for Messrs. Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., to ply between New-York and Matanzas, was to have been launched on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Owing to some defect in the arrangements, the large company assembled to witness the spectacle was disappointed, as she would not leave the ways. It is said the fallow had become hardened by the cold. The launch will take place at 11½ o'clock this forenoon, from the foot of West Thirteenth-street, North River.

Notable Visitors.—Among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, were: Hon. H. P. Hamn and family, California; Wm. Robbins and family, California; Rev. S. R. Holbrook and wife, California; Judge Charles, E. Sinclair, Salt Lake City; C. A. Kinkead, California; Capt. Whithall, U. S. A.; J. D. Champlin, wife and daughter, St. Louis; J. J. Upham, U. S. A.; W. H. Potter, Paris; C. Traub and family, South Carolina; Col. E. J. Steptoe, Virginia; H. Clay Pate, Virginia; T. D. Wright and wife, Binghampton; Capt. J. Graham, U. S. A.; Maj. D. J. Sutherland and family, U. S. A.

Gift of Alex. T. Stewart to William and Mary College.—The Richmond *Examiner* publishes the acknowledgement of the Faculty of William and Mary College of a gift of $500 from A. T. Stewart, of this City. The following is Mr. Stewart's letter:

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859.

My Dear Mr. Vest: I have great pleasure to contribute to the restoration of the College of William and Mary the inclosed check for $500. My desire is that this should be applied to the purchase of books in the ancient languages to fill one of the alcoves in the library.

May I hope that the new institution will arise from its ashes, phœnix-like, still more splendid, and that it will never omit the opportunity to instil into the youthful mind of its students, that the Union of these United States must be preserved in all time to come.

Sincerely your friend, ALEX. T. STEWART.

W. W. Vest, Esq.

Sale of City Property for Taxes.—The sale of City property to pay arrears of taxes was continued on Saturday at the Supervisors' Office. The attendance, as usual, was quite large, many of the owners themselves being present. The whole amount of sales, including interest and costs, was about $2,000. The sale will not be concluded until the middle or last of the week.

Fair for the Mission Cause.—We are requested to state that the ladies' fair of the German Evangelical Reformed Church will be held, for the benefit of that mission, in Suffolk-street, Dec. 13, 14 and 15. Articles for the fair, which are solicited, may be sent to Miss King, in Allen's jewelry store, corner of Division and Market streets, or to the residence of the pastor, J. F. BuschE, No. 108 Rivington-street.

Ferry Accident.—Mrs. Eliza Reeston, an elderly lady, fell into the river last evening, while stepping from one of the Roosevelt-street ferry-boats. The prompt humanity of a bystander rescued her, but not until life was nearly extinct.

For Europe.—The British screw-steamer *New-York* left on Saturday for Bremen *via* Southampton, with 116 passengers.

Solomon's Temple.—The exhibition of this work of art is announced to be opened this evening at Temple Hall, Ninth-street, near Broadway.

Wall-street.—Yielding to general and urgent request, Mr. de Cordova will repeat his lecture on "Wall-street," this evening, at Clinton Hall.

Fires.

SEVENTH AVENUE.

The Second District alarm, at about one o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building, rear of No. 359 Seventh-avenue, and occupied by Erastus Plato, pork dealer. The fire originated on the first floor, and is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary. The building, owned by J. N. Francis, was damaged to the extent of $1,000, and insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Co. The stock and fixtures of Mr. Plato were damaged to the extent of about $600, and fully insured in the Artisans' Insurance Co. of this City, and State Insurance Co. of Connecticut.

EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.

About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a trifling fire occurred in the dwelling-house, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in consequence of the bursting of a flue connected with the heater of an adjoining building.

PRINCE-STREET.

Yesterday morning, shortly before 11 o'clock, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Mr. Terbune, No. 126 Prince-street. The fire was caused by a defect in a flue of the heater, and was extinguished by the firemen before the flames had gained much headway.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE FIVE POINTS MURDER.

John Leary, of No. 137 Worth-street, who was stabbed in the temple last Wednesday morning by one Mikra Shea, at Crown's Corner, Five Points, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer. Stephen Leary deposed that a man named Thomas Smith encountered his brother (the deceased) in the grocery at the corner of Mission-place and Worth-street, and wanted him to fight. Deceased endeavored to avoid a quarrel, but finally had to fight in self-defence. Shea, the prisoner, then rushed upon deceased, who sought to escape by flight, but was overtaken by Shea, and they exchanged blows. Again deceased attempted to run off, but Shea followed and cut him in the face with a [illegible]

[illegible] Deceased came to the spot where [illegible] was made, pulled the knife from his [illegible] fell insensible to the ground. Other witnesses [illegible] deliberated this statement of the affray, and the jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner. He was committed to prison, pending action by the Grand Jury. Christopher Kerby, alias "Scully," was arrested by the Sixth Precinct Police last evening, on a charge being concerned with Shea in the murder. He was locked up to await an examination.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of Edward Dwyer, who died at the New-York Hospital from injuries received by having been accidentally run over at Hancock, N. Y., by a train of cars.

Police Reports.

ANOTHER SIXTH WARD STABBING AFFRAY.

Early last evening, as a number of Italians were playing cards in a liquor-store at No. 31 Baxter-street, Paoli Perditti, one of the party, having lost a game, was called upon to pay the pending wager. His demand he refused to comply with, whereupon Paoli Benedetti seized the cap of Perditti and handed it to the barkeeper for security. Perditti became very angry, and rushing behind the bar, seized an ice-pick and stabbed Benedetti twice, one thrust taking effect in the back and the other in the abdomen of the unfortunate Benedetti. Information of the circumstances having been given to the Sixth Precinct Police, Sergeant Pelty and Officer Gilligan made a search for Perditti, and found him secreted in the fifth story of the building. He was locked up in the Station-house, Benedetti was taken to the Hospital, and placed under the charge of Dr. Tuck, who opened the wounds to [illegible]

CATTLE-STEALER.

Four fat beeves were stolen a few nights since from Lyde Reinhart, keeper of a drove-yard in Williamsburgh. On Saturday, one John A. Brown, a German, was detected in his effort to dispose of two bullocks, at a suspiciously low price, to a butcher in Attorney-street. Officer Johnson, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested him, and these animals were subsequently identified by Mr. Reinhart as having been a part of the stolen stock. Brown refused to reveal the name of the party who had purchased the others, as in doing so his partner would be discovered, and, he said, rather than perform so mean an act, he would die first. He is alleged to have been engaged in signaling cattle and hogs for a long time back. The bullocks recovered are valued at $375. The prisoner was committed for examination.

A FORGED RECEIPT.

Edward Kissler was lately discharged from the service of Mr. Chas. Buckheister, of No. 84 Forsyth-street. Since his dismissal, it is alleged that Kissler, having procured the requisite bill-heads, has represented himself as Mr. Buckhelster's collector, and in this way obtained $5 87 from Mr. Robert Dessoir, giving a receipt to which he had forged his late employer's name. Justice Steers committed the accused, pending an examination into the affair.

A FORGER IN DOUBLE BONDS.

On Saturday evening a counterfeit three dollar bill was given to Thomas Doyle, the proprietor of a livery stable in Eldridge-street, by three young men, who hired a carriage to convey them to the residence of Father Jerome, of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth-avenue. Discovering that the bill was counterfeit, Doyle informed the Police, who hastened to the reverend gentleman's house in search of the suspected parties, and found that one of them, who gave the name of John Morse, had just been married by the priest, upon whom he had passed another counterfeit $5 bill on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, in compensation for the performance of the marriage service. Morse was taken into custody, and the bride was suffered to depart.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE KNIFE.

Timothy Mulcahey was stabbed on Thanksgiving Day, at No. 99 Tenth-avenue, while endeavoring to stop a fight between two men named Daily and McLaughlin. A change for the worse had taken place in the condition of Mulcahey, and it was expected that he would die last night. McLaughlin, his assailant, was locked up in the Tombs.

Spiritualism and Politics.

EXTRAORDINARY PREDICTIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST—NOVEL AND INTERESTING DISCUSSION—CONFLICTING PROPHECIES—TURBULENT SPIRITS, ETC.

The announcement that a prediction with reference to the coming Presidential contest would be made at the Sunday meeting of Spiritualists in Metropolitan Academy, Sixth-avenue, attracted an audience of about two hundred persons to that place yesterday.

Mr. Alvin Peabe, who had been advertised as a "Psychometric medium, who could read character or disease by *rapport*, letters, locks of hair, or physical contact," commenced the exercises by asking for the singing of a Spiritualist hymn, which, he said, might be regarded as his text. The hymn was sung, a young lady who officiated at the melodeon acting as leader.

Mr. Peabe then mounted the rostrum, and proceeded to deliver his prophecy. He said that for two Sabbaths they had discussed the questions whether spirits could forcsee and foretell coming events. He had taken the ground that they could, and had fortified his position by citing the fact that he had himself foreseen the election of both Pierce and Buchanan to the Presidency. He had lately received an impression that there is now before us a great revolution—not, certainly, of arms and bloodshed, but a revolution for liberty—a spiritual revolution; that there is a contending host which would destroy this glorious Union, and everything that would sustain union and liberty. This destroying power would come with the false inscription of Liberty upon its banner. His impression was that the next President would be a conservative one; it could not be otherwise. It was shown him that though the opposing party might uphold the banner of liberty, it would try to destroy liberty and create dissensions and civil strife. They should scan this new spirit closely, for it would make the condition of the Southern slave an excuse for scattering disunion through this glorious land. The truth was, that charity began at home, and he wanted to see the operatives of Lowell and Manchester receive their rights from those men who clamored for the rights of the negro. He had seen Democratic New-Hampshire defend Republican Massachusetts operatives in demanding their rights. The operatives of Manchester were working at half the price they received years ago, and doing double the quantity of labor. What kind of freedom was it, when poor girls who struck for wages enough to pay their board were told that they should—

A Voice—Tell us who is to be President next term.

Mr. Peabe—I have not been given to know. I have heard that it has been prophecied in Pennsylvania that James Buchanan will be. Should he receive the nomination he will be our next President.

A Voice—It is well you put in the "if."

Mr. Peabe—I have known of white suffering men applying to Henry Ward Beecher—a philanthropist in word if not in deed—for aid, but he could render them no aid, although he could raise money to free a negro.

A Voice—Do you think it is wrong to free a negro?

Mr. Peabe—No, Sir; but I say we should practice our liberty and freedom North before we go South. There are more paupers in this City than in the South.

A Voice—Does that make Slavery right?

Mr. Peabe—Certainly not.

Various interruptions occurred during the next ten minutes, and Mr. Peabe found no little difficulty in making himself heard. Several voices insisted that he should name the man who would be the next President. One excited auditor pertinaciously pressed this question, resolutely refusing to yield his ground, and replying to a threat of summary measures for the preservation of order by saying that he could only be removed by force. Finally, Mr. Peabe said he could only give his impression. The next President would not be nominated by a sectional party, by the sham Democracy or the sham Republicans, but by a conservative party, which would sustain the principles of the Union as they now exist.

A Voice—And Slavery, too?

Second Voice—Where will the candidate be nominated?

A gentleman in the audience thought the speaker's impressions did not amount to much. Anybody not a spiritualist might have such impressions—it was merely an old-fashioned "I told you so." It seemed to him it was not a prophecy. The same thing might be done by purely human agencies.

Further interruptions occurred at this point. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Peabe declared he would not speak plainer. The Republican Party, being governed by its present principles, could not elect a President, and would not next year.

Mr. Hills now felt satisfied that Mr. Peabe had made a prophecy—that the Republican Party would not be successful. He would, himself, make a prophecy that the Republicans would be successful—would nominate Wm. H. Seward, and elect him triumphantly.

The meeting now assumed a somewhat conversational manner, and the audience commenced leaving rapidly, and soon cleared the Hall entirely.

Muskets for Garibaldi.

PLACES FOR RECORDING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Committee for the Garibaldi Fund, beg to inform the public that subscriptions will be received at the offices of the

New-York Times,
New-York *Tribune*,
New-York *Herald*,

the editors of which have kindly consented to take charge of books for that purpose.

Subscription books have also been opened at the Astor House, at the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, at Mr. Andrea Cassard, No. 56 Prince-street, New-York, and at the residence of each member of the Committee.

Gen. Joseph Avezzana, President, No. 24 Cedar-street.

Domenico Minelli, No. 1,057 Broadway, New-York.
Patrizio Piatti, No. 1,033 Broadway, New-York.
Michael Vanni, No. 204 William-street, New-York.
Professor Achille Magni, No. 94 West Warren-street, Brooklyn.
G. B. Sanguinetti, No. 753 Broadway, New-York.
James Gandolfo, Treasurer, No. 49 Exchange-place.
R. Augarani, Secretary, No. 24 Cedar-street, New-York.

New-York Hospital.

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOV. 18, 1859.

Remaining on Nov. 18	271
Admitted to Nov. 25	39
Discharged, cured or relieved	43
Died	7
Remaining at date	260

[Advertisement.]

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Nov. 26.

$1,000 Ky. State 6s	105	744 Erie Railroad	10
1,000 Tenn. 6s, 1890	90¾	200 do	b30 10¾
21,000 Va. State 6s	93¼	25 Hnd. River R	113¾
5,000 do	93⅝	50 do	112⅝
25,000 Mo. State 6s	b3 85	100 Harlem Railroad	10
12,000 do	s3 84⅞	250 Harlem R. Pref	36¾
1,000 E. R. 1st m. Bs	95	50 do	s60 36¾
5,000 E. R. 2dm. Bs.	60 83	100 Reading Railroad	40¾
4,000 E. R. 4th m. Bs	53¾	300 do	40¾
2,000 do	53	100 do	40¾
5,000 Erie 6th M. Bs	46	100 do	b60 40¾
2,000 Erie R. Bs	35	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	8
3,000 Hnd. R. 1st M.	103¾	250 Mich. Cen. R	b30 41¾
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	79¾	650 do	41¾
1,000 M. Cen. R. 8 ₱ Ct. 1 M. S. F. Cn. Bs	87½	100 do	b30 41¾
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	61	50 M. So. & N. I. R	6⅞
2,000 Har. R. 1st M. Bs	92	200 do	6⅞
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85	350 do	7
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	14	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	18⅜
2,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F. B.	86	50 do	18¾
2,000 Han. & St. J. R. B.	62	100 Panama R'd	b30 182¾
12 Bk. of Commerce	99¼	50 do	182
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	99	500 do	b60 183
11 Continental Bank	102¾	50 do	s30 181¾
61 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	91	100 do	b60 181¾
250 do	s30 92	75 do	181¾
400 do	93	250 Ill. Central R'd	59
700 do	93⅜	50 do	58¾
100 do	93¼	760 do	b3 58¾
50 do	s30 92½	10 do	b60 58¾
50 do	s28 92	50 do	b60 58¾
50 do	s10 92	100 do	b3 58
100 do	s30 92	20 Clev. Col. & C. R	95
375 do	s3 90¾	627 Gal. & Chicago R	72¾
150 do	s30 90¾	50 do	b30 72¾
350 do	s30 90	100 do	b60 72¾
150 do	s3 90	100 do	s30 72½
200 do	s30 89¾	100 do	s30 72¾
19 Del. & Hnd. C. Co	100	300 do	72¾
6 do	102½	50 do	s30 72¾
300 N. Y. Central R	81¾	400 Cleve. & To. R	b10 20¾
530 do	81¾	300 do	20¾
650 do	b30 81¾	300 do	b60 20¾
100 do	b60 81¾	330 Chic. & Rock I. R	64¾
100 do	s9 81¾	200 do	64¾
100 do	s60 81¾	600 do	64¾
150 do	s10 81½	100 do	64¾
200 do	b30 81½	350 do	64¾
200 do	b60 81½	200 do	b60 64¾
200 do	s30 81½	24 N. H. & Hart'd R	124¾

Second Board.

$2,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅞	250 Reading Railroad	40
10,000 do	s10 84⅞	200 do	39¾
5,000 Virginia State 6s	93⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R	b30 41½
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs	96	700 Ga. & Chic. R	73
10,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs.	s30 56	100 do	s30 72¾
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. bs	14½	200 do	s30 73
8,000 do	15	50 do	73¾
2,000 M. & M. 2d m. 10bs	50	100 M. S. & N. I. G'd S	19
20 Comw'lth Bank	97	500 Panama Railroad	181½
260 Pacific M. S. Co	89	100 do	b60 181¾
100 do	b30 89	100 do	s10 181¾
100 do	s30 88½	150 do	s3 181¾
6 do	88	16 do	181¼
100 N. Y. Central R	82¾	50 do	s30 181
260 do	b60 82¾	100 Ill. Central R	58½
200 do	82½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R	21
100 do	s60 82	50 Chic. & R. I. R	85
100 do	s60 81¾	100 do	s30 85
400 do	s3 82¾	200 do	86¾
100 do	b30 82½	100 Mil. & Miss. R	4
100 do	s30 82¾	350 Norwich & W. R	40
400 Harlem R. pref'd	36¾		

Monday, Nov. 28—A. M.

The negotiation heretofore alluded to as pending between Mr. Vanderbilt and the Pacific Mail Company, if consummated by the Vanderbilt Company, recently organized as the Atlantic and Pacific Company, implies the virtual and almost immediate liquidation of the Pacific Corporation. They sell out everything of steamships and supplies below San Francisco on the Pacific side, and withdraw their interest (being steamship *Adriatic*) in the North-Atlantic Company on this side, transferring to the Opposition, for and in consideration of $2,000,000, to be paid in ten monthly cash installments of $200,000 each, all their claim, good-will and patronage in the New-York and California trade to the purchasers, with ample guaranties against future competition; with the further stipulation to sell their supplies of coal at Aspinwall and on the Pacific, at agreed cost or valuation; and the further stipulation to cause the entire North Atlantic interest of the Panama Company (being steamships *Baltic* and *Atlantic*) to be withdrawn also, and with proper and satisfactory guaranties against the renewal of competition. The negotiation will leave to the old Corporation their Benecia property, and the San Francisco and Oregon Mail line, the latter with a mail contract having two years yet to run, and six steamships out of the fleet of thirteen, from which the Vanderbilt party are to select their choice of seven. These, we believe, are the main points in the negotiation, so far as the Pacific Company are concerned. According to their exhibit to shareholders on the 1st November, (inst.) the sale of the past week at the Academy of Music was fruitful of musical sensations. It has given birth to one in the shape of Mozart's "Magic Flute," a strong one in the *début* of a new singer, Miss Adelina Patti. The former event is, we suspect, of more importance to ama curs than of real value to the management, but the latter is something of which they may well feel proud. In any city of Europe, a success so unequivocal as that obtained by this remarkable little lady would secure at least the temporary fortunes of the management. But here, as [illegible] opera seems to preside over the destinies of Art, and [illegible] when the public is most excited, pleased, delighted, and willing to pay its dollars, we hear naturally of the termination of the season. The Philadelphians will reap the benefit of this queer managerial plan of operations, and New-York must wait patiently for the return of its new prima donna.

Mlle. Patti is probably the youngest prima donna we have ever had on the American lyric stage, being scarcely yet sixteen. She is extremely *petite* and pleasing in appearance; a brunette of the warmest Southern type, with flashing eyes and quick instincts. Many of our readers will remember the lady; she has been before the public as a child-vocalist for many years. Her proficiency in the art of singing has always been remarkable, but for her diminutive stature, might have made her theatrical *début* long ago. In a *debutante* we do not look for the perfection which we find now in Adelina Patti. To a pure soprano voice of rare flexibility has been added a solid education, based on the grandest and best schools of Italy. Since it happens that at the present moment she is a finished artist, a most brilliant vocalist, better in some respects than any other in America. Her powers of execution and her voice, both in compass and quality, are of the first class. Donizetti's *Lucia* is so far the only opera in which Mlle. Patti has appeared. We have had no better *Lucia* since the early days of Bosio. Her success was of the most pronounced kind; her performance almost free from a fault. A veritable sensation was the result, and it is clear that the fortunate managers have played a trump card. The third act of "Lucia" was given at the matinée on Saturday, and the triumphs of Thursday night were once more renewed. An artist so admirable needs nothing but a little stage practice to become a prime favorite with the public. Mlle. Patti will make her third appearance to-morrow (Tuesday) night, in "Lucia."

The programme for the present week (the last of the season) is lengthy, and will probably comprise seven distinct performances. Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers" will be given to-night, "Lucia" to-morrow, and the "Huguenots" on Wednesday.

Business at the theatres shows some improvement; there are but few changes in the bills. "The Wife's Secret" is still the attraction at Laura Keene's, and at Wallack's the old comedies have been revived with the usual success. Mr. Blake takes his benefit to-night at the latter establishment, and will appear as *Sir William Davenity*, in the "Irish Heiress." New pieces, suitable for holiday times, are in preparation at all the houses.

Mr. Sam Cowell, a celebrated comic singer from London, commences a series of Drawing-room entertainments at the French Theatre to-night, assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. James Hicks, Mrs. Westervelt, Miss Maria Henry, Mr. Geo. Crozier, and Dr. Guilmette.

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The rise on the Stock Exchange, it will be noticed by a glance at the above comparative movement for the week, is quite general and very decided on the Share list, while the same spirit extended to the Bonds of the Erie Company, not embraced in our regular quotations. The State Stocks were heavy part of the week, but closed about the same as on the previous Weekly Review. The market was led on Monday by a further rise in Panama Shares to 137¾ ₱ cent., and on Wednesday and Friday by the excitement to purchase the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, the whole rise in which is 18 ₱ cent. for the week, and the extreme fluctnation 20 ₱ cent. A decided speculative action and firmness in New-York Central Shares were shown before the holding of Thursday, and the demand increased on Friday and Saturday, closing with purchases at 82¼ ₱ cent. The Western list followed on Saturday morning, and as Erie, Hudson River, Reading and Harlem had previously manifested an improvement in demand and prices, the rise became quite general. The Pacific Mail Stock ran up to 91¼ ₱ cent., before the nature or particulars of the pending conferences between Messrs. Aspinwall and Vanderbilt were understood on the Street. On Saturday morning, rumor on the subject took a more definite shape, and the Stock further rose to 93¼ ₱ cent. at the early Board, (private sales at even a higher figure being spoken of,) when the price turned unfavorably against the bulls, and a reaction to 88¼ ₱ cent. took place, at the then valuation of all assets, at the rate of 127½ ₱ cent. Or, consolidating the cash items, and placing the *Adriatic* at a low valuation for early sale to some third party, they could return the par value of the shares to the stock holders, and continue to hold their Oregon Mail line and Benecia property for future disposition, after throwing off $235,759 as items of supplies, balances with pursers and agents, and a portion ($26,096) of the stock of Coal then on hand, as in the balance sheet of November 1. The account would thus show:

Capital Stock outstanding		$3,534,200
Sale to Vanderbilt & Co	$2,000,000	
Stock of Coal to do	400,000	
Cash means in New-York	893.407	
Steamship Adriatic say	241,593	$3,534,200
Remaining:		
Six small steamers, machinery, &c., at Benecia.		
Real estate at Benecia.		
Real estate in Oregon.		

The fleet of thirteen steamships stand in the balance sheet, Nov. 1, at a valuation of $2,020,471, and the other property to be transferred to the new party, at Panama, San Francisco, &c., at $176,343; together $2,196,814. Deducting these from the $2,000,000 to be received for seven choice ships, and this property, and the cost of the Oregon line, (or six remaining ships,) would be only $196,814. The Benecia estate, together with workshops, machinery, &c., stood in a cost, on 1st November, of $412,600, and the Oregon estate $17,500.

The important point, yet to be determined, remains with the Atlantic and Pacific Company, the purchasing party, through Vanderbilt, their principal stockholder and controlling Director; Messrs. *Vanderbilt*, Roberts, Moses Taylor, *Thorn* and *Clark*, comprising the Board of Management; the two last being sons-in-law of Vanderbilt. The present capital of the Company is only $2,000,000. An amendment of the charter would be required at the hands of the New-York Legislature to make it $4,000,000. This difficulty is partially surmounted by the proposal of Vanderbilt to lend the Company whatever they may require short of current profits to meet the monthly installments to the Pacific Company; but not wholly so, if his co-directors and Stockholders are unwilling to assume so heavy a responsibility as borrowers. At the same time, it is borne in mind that both parties are now confessedly losing money by competition, and that the California trade to one of them, as a monopoly, would be almost invaluable. The next difficulty is the nature and value of the guaranties to be executed by the old corporation against future interference, either by themselves directly, or by third parties indirectly. The lawyers are said to be looking into this point, and perhaps a strong mutual interest will accomplish a satisfactory deed or bond of settlement.

So far as the Panama Company is concerned, they receive back their ships of the North Atlantic line, under certain pledges that the service hence to Aspinwall will be increased to three steamers a month, instead of two, and that the *Ocean Queen* is to be added to the present fleet of the Roberts Company on the Atlantic side.

The Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, the past week, shows a fair, and, for the state of the season, rather large Import entry of Foreign Goods, chiefly in General Merchandise, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $3,317,247 against $1,433,538 the same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,405,276, against $748,936 same week last year. The Export of Specie is only $10,400, against $209,037 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance has again partially increased, and stands $5,877,636 against $5,699,397 at the close of the previous week. Owing to the shipment of Specie at the close of week before last, and the non-arrival of the California steamer of Nov. 5, until yesterday (Sunday) morning, the averages on the Specie line ran against the Banks through the week, as compared with the previous return, and about $19,000,000 is looked for on the official Statement to be made up this afternoon, against $19,753,000 last Monday. For the present week, however, the Banks will have the full benefit of $1,721,000 just in from California. In reference to the Discount line, we look for no material change, although the continued marked ease in the Money Market might authorize the calculation of some further addition to the last return. The rates of Discount and temporary Loan have undergone little or no variation through the past week, and mercantile credit was undisturbed by failures or distrust. The activity on the Stock Exchange has very materially increased, and a spirited speculation for a general rise on the Share list followed the Thanksgiving holiday of Thursday. But this has not yet materially increased the employment of Money on temporary loan at the low rates of 5@6 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges have ruled steady, 109¾@110 on London; £5.15@£5.13¾ on Paris, at 60 days sight, while the demand for Sight Bills on either point is not such as to authorize present further shipments of Gold, although the arrival of a fresh supply of California Bars may lead to an export demand towards the close of this week.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 31st October ult., were....$208,897,000
Add four weeks in November.....12,427,817

Total to date	$221,324,817
Against same time, 1858	135,821,929
Increase to date over 1858	$85,502,988
Increase to date over 1857	12,136,211
Increase to date over 1856	23,115,534

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st

January to 31st October	$54,726,000
Add four weeks in November	5,496,615
Total to date, 1859	$60,222,615
Against same time, 1858	55,627,081
Increase since Jan. 1	$4,595,534

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 31st October.....$63,272,000
Add four weeks in November.....3,899,634

Total to date, 1859	$67,171,634
Against same time, 1858	24,181,236
Increase since Jan. 1	$42,990,398

Course of the Stock Exchange for the week.

New Loan of United States	103¾@104
New-York Central	80¾@82¾
New-York and Erie	7¾@10¾
Reading	38@40
Rock Island	63¾@65¼
Michigan Guaranteed	17¾@19¾
Michigan Central	41@41¾
Toledo	20¾@21¾
Galena	72¼@73¼
Illinois Central	61¾@58@58¾
Panama	131¾@137¾@131¾@132
Pacific Mail	75@73@83¾@88¾
Missouris	84¾@84¾

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2556. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VIRGINIA PANIC.

Rumors of an Extended Plan of Rescue.

Extensive Preparations for Defence.

THE APPROACHING EXECUTIONS.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Nov. 28.

On Saturday and Sunday the town was guarded with strangers and soldiers.

Extensive preparations are making for the reception of additional military forces, which are hourly expected.

The churches have all been taken possession of for barracks.

Sentinels nightly fire at imaginary foes, and a number of citizens have narrowly escaped their bullets.

On Sunday night the military confidently expected an attack, and the sentries were doubled. No disturbers appeared, however.

It is stated, on good authority, that Gov. WISE has sent spies into Ohio and Pennsylvania, and it is from their reports that large bodies of men are arming and moving towards Virginia, that the military forces are being so largely augmented.

About 700 additional troops have arrived here since Saturday—including two Companies from Wheeling—so that we now have about 1,500 soldiers under arms.

A letter from Huntingdon County, Pa., states that large bodies of armed men are moving towards Virginia, across the North Mountain, supposed to be on their way to Charlestown. These reports cause constant excitement among the people.

Arrangements are making for erecting the gallows.

FEDERAL AMMUNITION WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

It is said that the War Department was to-day called on for ammunition, with reference to Charlestown affairs.

THE PROGRAMME OF BROWN'S EXECUTION.

CHARLESTOWN, Saturday Night, Nov. 26, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

As the day of BROWN'S execution approaches, the excitement intensifies. Richmond is contributing all her forces to defend the Commonwealth against lawless invasion. Charlestown is under martial law; a picket of soldiers extends from here to Harper's Ferry. So extreme is the alarm that the entire population pass days of terror and sleepless nights.

The programme for the execution, as arranged by Gov. WISE, is substantially as follows: All good citizens will be requested to absent themselves from the scene and about the scaffold; the troops, two thousand strong, will form an immense square, with the object of keeping the people beyond the reach of BROWN'S voice, should he desire to deliver an incendiary speech. If BROWN desires to address the public, he must do so in writing. The soldiers are having a jolly time, at the expense of Virginia. It will cost the Treasury a quarter of a million at least. The men all draw rations and conform otherwise to regular military discipline. Among sensible men no rescue is feared, or regarded as probable or practicable. But the masses, as you have seen, are frightened even by a cow.

There was a fresh sensation to-day. Dr. RAWLINS, special correspondent, and Mr. BURGHAMS, artist of FRANK LESLIE'S *Newspaper*, having again returned, they were taken before the Commander and examined, but their documents saved them from trouble.

I called on BROWN this morning. He is cheerful as possible, and answers freely. He speaks of the interview with Gov. WISE, and says their conversation was misrepresented; and he is now engaged in writing the corrections to reports to which Gov. WISE gave currency. No one would suppose he was under sentence of death. Rest assured he will die game. BARNUM has an agent here, and has offered BROWN $100 for his clothes and pike, and his certificate of their genuineness.

People have found out the dodge of the *Tribune* writing letters here and directing them to a Southern point, to be redirected to the *Tribune* office. We Richmond boys are having a jolly time, and if the Abolitionists will come here, we shall be glad to give them a reception. The watch is so strict that every stranger is obliged to report himself with credentials or leave. Public security is supposed to demand this. Reflecting men believe our delay is capital to the Republicans. To have prevented this, they think we should have killed the insurgents at once.

A VIRGINIAN.

VISITORS TO THE EXECUTION.

A second letter received at Baltimore, from Mr. PERHAM, announces that he has made arrangements to take 2,000 visitors as far as Baltimore, on their way to see the execution.

VISIT TO BROWN BY AN OLD NEIGHBOR.

The Erie (Penn.) *True American* publishes a long narrative of the visit of Mr. M. B. LOWRY, of that place, to JOHN BROWN. Mr. LOWRY says:

I felt that it was due to the old man, and to my old friendship for him, to visit him in his prison, and bear to him the salutations of his old neighbors in Northwestern Pennsylvania. I have just returned—having seen the misguided but honest old man, and brought a message from him. It is this—given to me as the door was closing between us: "*Say to those without, I am cheerful.*"

I obtained, before leaving, a letter from the Adjutant-General of our State, and was well armed, in addition, with letters to Gov. WISE, Senator MASON, ANDREW HUNTER, Col. WASHINGTON and others, from friends in Philadelphia and Baltimore. I was informed for the first time when I reached Philadelphia that all Northerners who had been identified as friends of BROWN had been warned from the State, and that the country about Charlestown was under martial law, and I was strongly warned not to venture any further on my journey.

Mr. BROWN did not, at first, recognize me, but on my giving my name, greeted me cordially and gratefully. He said there were many whom he had hoped to see, whom he had not seen, but he had not expected to see any of his old Crawford County friends. He alluded to Crawford as being very dear to him, as its soil was hallowed as the resting-place of his former wife and two beloved children, and the sight of any one from that region was most cheering. I cannot pretend to give his language—it was the natural expression of a deep and impassioned nature, and as eloquent as words could be uttered.

I remarked to Mr. BROWN that there had been a different version given to his Kansas exploits by the *Herald of Freedom* from that which his friends gave, and ventured the opinion that his reputation demanded an explanation. He replied that he understood my allusion, but that I was mistaken in supposing that it needed any refutation from him. "Time and the honest verdict of posterity," said he, "will approve of every act of mine to prevent Slavery from being established in Kansas. *I never shed the blood of a fellow-man except in self-defence or in prosecution of a righteous cause.*" He spoke in indignant terms of the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, characterising him as "selfish, unjust, revengeful, mercenary, untruthful and corrupt." I remarked that I regretted to hear him speak of G. W. BROWN in such terms, as he was an old acquaintance of mine, and had been trusted and respected. His answer was—"Mr. LOWRY, you are mistaken if you suppose that anything that *George Washington* BROWN could say can tarnish the character of JOHN BROWN." During our conversation, the martial music (where Gov. WISE was reviewing his army near the prison,) made a great noise, and thinking it must annoy him I asked him if it did not? "No," said the man, "it is inspiring!"

And here, as I parted with him, telling him I would see him again, if possible, he repeated to me—"Tell those without that I am cheerful." My time was up and I was invited to leave.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR WISE.

I wished much to see BROWN again, and expressed a wish to stay in his cell all night, but they assured me that if my wish even was known, I might not be safe—and in accordance with the advice of these friends, I left in the morning train for Harper's Ferry. On the train I met Gov. WISE. In a previous conversation with me the evening before, he had asked me whether JOHN BROWN was considered an insane man when he resided in Pennsylvania. I said that he was thought to be sane and honest. In the cars I asked the Governor if he would commute the sentence of Mr. BROWN. He said: "*I dare commute the sentence of Brown—and the citizens of Virginia would acquiesce, but I will not do it.*" "Why," said he, "JOHN BROWN never asked to be pardoned. *And I doubt whether he would ask it, if he knew the asking would obtain it.*" He said that he would rather pardon BROWN than COOK, and he would pardon neither. I asked the Governor if BROWN'S friends could have his body after his death. He answered, "The Surgeons will claim his body." I said to the Governor, that in my opinion BROWN was a monomaniac, and as crazy on the subject of Slavery as GERRIT SMITH. He said "men of that kind of insanity ought to be hanged."

DISPOSITION OF BROWN'S BODY—A JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.

A very intelligent Virginia gentlemen, a Mr. BROWN, asked me "what I wished to do with BROWN'S body?" I told him it would belong to his wife; *but, if his friends would not claim it, I would, if they gave it to me, and bury it in my own burying ground.* He remarked that it would be used for a different purpose if the North should get it; *that Massachusetts would take the head, and other Northern States other parts of the body, and each would erect over its portion a monument higher than Bunker Hill.*

Mr. BROWN is a member of the Old-School Presbyterian Church and a decidedly religious man, though he strictly and sternly refuses to be aided in his prayers by the Pro-Slavery divines of Virginia. One of these gentlemen, in conversation with me, said that he had called on BROWN to pray with him. He said BROWN asked if he was ready to fight if necessity required it, for the freedom of the slave. On his answering in the negative, BROWN said that he would thank him to retire from his cell, that his prayers would be an abomination to his God. To another clergyman he said that he would not insult his God by bowing down with any one who had the blood of the slave upon his skirts.

I omitted above to say that Gov. WISE told me there was one condition on which he would surrender Gen. BROWN—which was that I should deliver up to him General Sympathy for execution in his stead. The Governor and the citizens are evidently more afraid of the latter than of the former.

* * * The present panic among these brave Virginians demonstrates the correctness of BROWN'S estimate of them when he thought that a small body of slaves with those unearthly weapons in their hands, could rush down from the mountains, victors over a panic-stricken Commonwealth. M. B. LOWRY.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 25, 1859.

AID FOR BROWN'S FAMILY.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says:

"Rev. Dr. FURNESS yesterday morning announced to his congregation, in the Unitarian church, at the corner of Tenth and Locust streets, that he would receive contributions in aid of the family of JOHN BROWN, the leader of the Harper's Ferry raid. A long and very earnest sermon was preached in that church yesterday morning, by Rev. JOSH G. FAX, the celebrated Kentucky Anti-Slavery minister, whose sufferings in Kentucky are so well known."

CANADIAN SYMPATHY WITH JOHN BROWN.

From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 20.

A meeting of the colored inhabitants of this city was held on the evening of the 24th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of setting apart the 2d day of December (the day fixed for the execution of JOHN BROWN) for fasting and prayer to Almighty God in his behalf, and in demonstration of their deep sympathy with and for that suffering hero of the oppressed man's cause. The following resolution was adopted as expressive of the sentiment of the meeting:

Resolved, That the 2d day of December be observed by the friends of the slave in this city in an appropriate manner; that, at 9 o'clock, a public Prayer Meeting be held in Bonaventure Hall, for the purpose of supplicating Almighty God that He will impart unto JOHN BROWN His sustaining grace, and the comfort of His gracious spirit, during the fearful trial which awaits him in meeting the extreme penalty of the law, in consequence of his attempt to release our brethren in bonds; that, at 1½ o'clock A. M., Rev. A. T. WOOD be invited to deliver an appropriate discourse; that, in the evening at 7 o'clock, a public meeting be held for the purpose of giving expression to our sentiments in relation to Slavery, in which Dr. HOWE, Mr. STEARN, and other distinguished speakers of Boston, will address the meeting; that at these meetings a collection will be taken up for the purpose of aiding the funds for the support of JOHN BROWN'S family: and that the following Committee be appointed to carry out these resolutions: Messrs. THOMAS COOK, C. F. SELDON, MATHEW BELL.

HARPER'S FERRY AND ITS LESSONS.

Rev. EDWIN M. WHEELOCK, of Dover, N. H., delivered a discourse on Harper's Ferry, and its lessons in the Music Hall, at Boston, on Sunday morning. The *Courier* gives the following sketch:

"Mr. WHEELOCK took the view that the insurrection in Virginia was necessary, seasonable and right. He did not consider it a failure nor a mistake. It was not, as some say, a beginning of civil war, but, rather a continuance of it in a new phase. In taking up arms, JOHN BROWN had only done aggressively what the North would have been compelled to do in a few years in self-defence. And now that the example had been given, there would not be wanting brave men to follow it, and to succeed in doing all that BROWN intended. His aim was, the preacher said, to put servile insurrection on as enduring a basis as the underground railroad has. This he might easily have done, had he avoided the Federal arm. What the three hundred or so Indians and fugitive slaves in Florida cost the Government to subdue them, might be regarded as the prefiguring of what a determined man, raising the standard of revolt in the mountains of Virginia, or in the Great Dismal Swamp, only backed by the feet of the flying fugitive, might easily accomplish. JOHN BROWN had but little faith in parties. He saw that the Republicans would do nothing for the next year but try to find the most harmless man for a Presidential candidate, and so he made a bold push for liberty, on his own account. *But he was defeated.* Yes; and all first-class victories, from that of Calvary, downward, are defeats. But it is said that he is a fanatic and a madman. Yes, but the fanatics of this age will be the crowned leaders of the next, and the madmen of to-day are the heroes of to-morrow. One such man, says the preacher, makes total depravity impossible, and proves that American greatness died not with WASHINGTON. *The gallows from which John Brown ascends into Heaven, will be, in our politics, what the cross is in our religion.* It is fitting that he should die. He has done enough and borne enough for the world's freedom. On the 2d day of December he is to be strangled in a Southern prison for obeying the Sermon on the Mount. *To be hanged in Virginia is like being crucified at Jerusalem; it is the last tribute which sin pays to virtue.* JOHN BROWN, in dying, leaves to us two legacies—one his unfinished work, and the other, the families whose husbands and fathers and brothers fell in defending the cause of the oppressed. May God help us to be faithful to these trusts.

DR. LEONARD BACON FOR THE LOWER LAW.

Rev. Dr. BACON, of Hartford, in his discourse to his people on Thanksgiving Day, took the opportunity sharply to rebuke what he denominated an unmanly, unpatriotic, unchristian spirit, manifested at the North in regard to the tragical affair at Harper's Ferry. He specified three particulars in which we were in the wrong. First, in deriding the fear occasioned by the invasion; second, in blaming Virginia for maintaining her laws; third, in sympathizing with the insurgents in their unlawful act. On each of these points the Doctor spoke with great plainness and solemnity.

THE PANIC IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. ABNER WILLIAMS, for twenty years past a resident of Covington, Ky., and a worthy and respectable citizen, received, Nov. 25, an anonymous letter through the Post-office, of which the following is a copy:

COVINGTON, Nov. 23.

MR. WILLIAMS: At a private meeting held recently by the citizens of Covington, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to inform you by letter that the principles you entertain upon the subject of Slavery is in direct opposition to the interests of the slaveholding citizens of this State; and it was further resolved that you be requested to move to the other side of the river, within two weeks from the above date. If you do not obey this warning, you and your confederates must suffer the consequences.

COMMITTEE.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED EMISSARIES.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Rockville, Md., under date of Nov. 25, says:

"We have one of BROWN'S sympathizers with us, a man calling himself WM. MCDOUGAL or DOUGAL. He was committed to our jail on the 23d inst., and had a second hearing on the 24th, before Squire BRADBOCK, of our town, after which he was recommitted, for uttering sympathizing sentiments for 'Old BROWN.' The language used was that he thought BROWN was doing right, and that he ought to free every negro in the South. He says he was born in Franklin county, Pa., but for the last twelve or fifteen years has been working in Maryland and Virginia. His wife and child are in Cumberland, Md., and his brothers and sisters live in Monroe county, Ohio. He says he had no idea of doing any harm in saying what he did. He was arrested on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near Seneca. I suppose he is about 30 or 35 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and not very stoutly made. B."

JOHN FLETCHER, formerly of Washington City, (D. C.,) lately gave vent to seditious language in presence of several persons, at Norfolk, Va. Information was lodged against him with the authorities, and a constable dispatched to arrest the offender. The officer went to his house and attempted to seize the accused, when he resisted, drew a knife, and swore that he would kill the constable if he tried to take him. The constable finally gathered a posse of citizens and threatened to enter the dwelling and take him. FLETCHER thought it best to surrender, and was carried off to the lock-up.

We have heard, says the Eutaw (Ala.) *Whig*, in the last few days, that among the effects of BERTRAM ROUND, who was generally known in this and Sumter Counties, and who died a few weeks ago in Marengo County, were found three letters from OSAWATOMIE BROWN, marked "answered." This ROUND was a peregrinating singing master from abolitiondom, and from appearances was an active agent or emissary of the men who were at the bottom of the Harper's Ferry plot.

SLANDER SUIT IN ILLINOIS.—Mr. VANWINKLE of Cambridge, Illinois, was recently prosecuted for slander which his wife had uttered against some of her neighbors. The damages were laid at $5,000; but the Jury looking at the matter disinterestedly, awarded a verdict for $3,000. "Tea-fights" must be at a discount in that part of the State.

CITY POLITICS.

Ratification Meeting of the Wood Party.

Terrific Demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Mr. Wood, Mr. Chatfield, Mr Conrad Swackhamer and Others.

Mr. WOOD'S adherents, present and prospective, met last night in tremendous force at the Cooper Institute, to speak, shout, cheer, and, in various other ways, express their determination to vote for him for Mayor, and nobody else, and elect him if they can.

There were little short of twenty thousand people present, inside and out; and both inside and out there was illimitable enthusiasm, numberless banners and transparencies, borne by "Ward Committees," and any quantity of small boys. Within the hall, which was packed, both in seats, aisles, and lobbies, an organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

PRESIDENT:

Judge AMBROSE L. PINNEY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

W. E. Wilmerding,	Reuben Withers,	Gideon J. Tucker,
James S. Libby,	John B. Borst,	Andrew L. Ireland,
John S. Betts,	Andrew L. Byrne,	Bradish Johnson,
Abraham Kastor,	Thos. E. Davis,	Stephen Lynch,
Theodore Martine,	Felix Duffy,	Runyon W. Martin,
William P. Lee,	Thomas Small,	Wm. H. Hayes,
Francis J. Hawkes,	Henry Hughes,	Charles Francis,
Wm. H. Wise,	Isaac Rosenborg,	Thad'us B. Glover,
David E. Wheeler,	Jas. C. Burnham,	M. M. Caldo.

SECRETARIES:

Isaac Dyckman,	Dr. Charles Nanz,	Robt. M. Patrick,
Michael Mahoney,	George Alice,	D. Willis C. Peters,
Sylvester E. Nolan,	Henry Schnorr,	Valentine Lutz,
William Gage,	Dr. Francis Fleet,	Oliver Wardell,
N. Hill Fowler,	David Murray,	M. Dudley Bean.
Jos. G. Browning,	Thomas Cassin,	Charles Neary,
James B. Bensel,	Philip Haas.	

The Chairman acknowledged the honor of his election to a position so dignified and so flattering, declared his entire confidence in Mr. WOOD'S fitness for the office to which he had been nominated, and expressed his entire certainty of his election.

When the preliminary proceedings were terminated, the following letter was read, amid the confusion produced by the efforts of several hundred enthusiastic individuals to restore order:

LETTER FROM HON. GREENE C. BRONSON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of invitation to the ratification meeting to be held this evening, I have to say that I have not sufficiently recovered from recent illness to make it prudent to be out at night; and have only time for a few words on the present aspect of public affairs. In Municipal elections, when no great principle is at stake, it should be a leading object to secure good Government to the City, even at the expense of political preferences. Whether such a principle is involved in the pending contest, every one will judge for himself. It cannot, however, be concealed that we have fallen upon times pregnant with the gravest interest. The spirit of discord and disunion which has for several years past been cultivated by the Abolitionists of the North, has lately broken out into acts of open violence and the shedding of blood. The right reserved to each State of regulating its internal affairs in its own way has been invaded, and our brethren of the South are not only compelled to sleep upon their arms, but are stigmatized as cowards for taking the necessary precaution to guard against further aggression. If such things are not denounced by all honest and right-minded men, it needs no prophet to foretell that the days of the Republic are numbered. As I understand the views of the Democracy of Mozart Hall, they occupy no equivocal position, but are firmly resolved to stand by the Constitution and the Union, as they came to us from the hands of our fathers. There is no "higher law" for the government of our political action, and if there must be a "conflict" among brethren, I trust the people of this City will march under the stars and stripes of our national banner.

Very respectfully, yours,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

S. P. RUSSEL, Esq., Chairman, &c.

As soon as the reading of the letter which, owing to the noise, was but imperfectly heard, had been concluded, the author received three rousing cheers and then Mr. HUNT made an effort to read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, recognizing but one true Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, hail the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, a candidate and champion of no clique, cabal, or faction, but an able and distinguished representative of the entire Democracy, Federal and State, no less than municipal, and a man whose candidacy at this general and local crisis in political affairs has been impelled by the call of the people, and whose ratification this same omnipotent voice has already responded to in tones of unmistakable decision.

Resolved, That in him we witness the refreshing spectacle of a candidate whose strength and reputation depends upon no present comment or eulogy, but rests on the solid fabric of a long and irreproachably consistent public career, both as Member of Congress and State in local and municipal politics, upon an unwavering fidelity and adherence to the great national names and measures of the Democratic Party, in times of darkness and of peril when weaker men, who are yet remembered well, though only as traitors, ignobly denied and deserted both, and finally gave his recorded acts while Chief Magistrate of this great City, in hostility to all party aggression, in resistance to the oppressive measures of Republican legislation, in defence of the inherent and inalienable franchises of the City, when encompassed by that compact and consolidated party despotism entrenched at Albany, and in the indomitable energy and firmness of purpose ever displayed in support of the dignity, interests and rights of the Municipality of New-York.

Resolved, That in the promulgation of principles as embodied in FERNANDO WOOD'S letter of acceptance, reiterated and reaffirmed in all his public addresses, we have a platform nobly characteristic of the man—one embracing all the pregnant issues of this contest, and such as ought to command the suffrage of every citizen interested in reforming the present excessive and imbecile City Administration—rebuking the inhumous political treachery of Tammany Hall for imposing upon the loyal Democracy of New-York notorious apostates and enemies of our past and present policy, or concerned in the welfare and preëminence of this, the greatest metropolis in America, and the third city of the world.

Resolved, That we present also with feelings of the greatest satisfaction the name of CHARLES G. BABCOCK to be Corporation, a man well known to the Democracy of the whole Union as distinguished in the service of the party, and having been already crowned with the highest political and judicial honors, Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON. In respect to this eminent man, upon whom the State of New-York has bestowed the most signal honors, nothing more can be said than that he has occupied successively the offices of Attorney-General, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, and that he has retired from all these responsible stations with a character, the lustre of which is unattained by any other man, both as a personal and political reputation which stands first in the order of consistency, purity and greatness. The candidacy of this able advocate, preëminent jurist and irreproachable man, imposes an obligation upon the Democracy and citizens of New-York, to which they will surely give a fitting response in December next. Let those who have been dissatisfied with the nomination of irresponsible and incompetent men for important positions by which the interests of the City have been placed in jeopardy, now demonstrate the integrity of their professions, for the bar of the whole State, including the bench, can produce no greater or better man than GREENE C. BRONSON.

Resolved, That in JAMES LYNCH, our nominee for Governor of the Almshouse, we see every requisite of a true man and a successful candidate with the Democracy. None are or could be named or better qualified to discharge the charitable and humane duties of that institution, standing, as it does, one of the greatest monuments of our Municipal consideration and charity.

Resolved, That we can see no excuse even in the formidable ability and popular strength of our candidates, acknowledged so universally by the Press and public, both at home and abroad, for the wholesale combination and defalcation by prominent leaders in Tammany Hall of the principles, integrity and honor of the Democratic Party, exhibited in the nomtnations of HAVEMEYER and TILDEN, to which the Democracy of New-York are insultingly invited to respond on party and political grounds; and that we only behold in this action the rankest and degeneracy of private malice, or the criminal blindness and desperation of insatiable or disappointed ambition, which, in its fell pursuit of satisfaction or revenge, would take up any instruments, prostitute any principle, and sacrifice any cause; however dear to the people or important to their political well-being.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York are, therefore, fully absolved by this last and most fatal act in the political drama of that formerly honorable but now debased and degenerate institution (Tammany Hall) from all obligations to stand by its nominees or accept its present apostate standard-bearers as champions of the Democratic Party.

So great was the confusion while the attempt to read the resolutions was made, that not a word could be heard, and so, after about one-half had been heard, an excited individual on the stage roared out—"I second the motion." The reading ceased, and the whole series was considered adopted. But still Mr. WOOD did not appear, and when the reader of the resolutions had retired, the cries for Mr. WOOD and for order grew louder, longer and more numerous than before. It was during this uproar that the Chairman endeavored to introduce to the audience

HON. LEVI S. CHATFIELD.

On Mr. CHATFIELD'S coming forward, the Chairman made another appeal to the audience to come to order—promising them Mr. WOOD in a very minutes. But the confusion continued, and Mr. CHATFIELD, after waiting until he was tired, said:

Mr. Chairman, you have much more eloquent (whistling by the audience on the right) speakers than I am, who are determined to [shout on the left] keep the floor, and [put him out, through the centre] perhaps I had better [knock his hat over his eyes] retire. It is a long time since I had the pleasure of addressing a [bung his snout] Democratic audience. It is more than ten years since. In fact, never in the City of New-York have I had such an opportunity as I now have to [punch that fellow's head with the slouch hat] address so large an audience. When I said I would [hit him again Bill] address you to-night, I did not expect to [shove him up Joe] find such [order, order] an uprising of the Democracy, with so enthusiastic a desire to [boot that fellow in front of the platform] sustain Democratic principles, as to be willing to remain in such a stifling atmosphere as this. I saw outside a vast concourse of Democrats before I came in, and I thought I saw a [high old boy] Tammany man, making his way through them, looking sick, and on his way for a doctor. I was asked by one of these Tammany men to [dry up in front] say whether I was going to [put out that fellow in the hairy coat] forsake Tammany after I had [put him out—will you] staid so long by her. Gentlemen: No man can stand here [sit down, will you, in front,] where I do, to-night, without he has lungs like a side of sole leather, to [kick that noisy cuss] speak so as to be heard effectively. [Great confusion.] I was saying, gentlemen, when I was interrupted by a [punch his head] noise, that I was asked to [take something, boys,] forsake Tammany. What I said in reply, was [well, let's liquor,] Tammany has [abandoned the Democratic party, and [touch him up behind] Tammany, I say, is not governed now as it used to be when [we are all right] better men had charge of it. Who now occupy Tammany Hall? [them noisy fellows there in their shirt-sleeves—put them out.] ISAAC V. FOWLER, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, WESTERVELT and others, who are a sort of double [punch his head] hypocrisy, going in and out of Tammany. When I see the true Democracy out of Tammany Hall I will remain [quiet there—will you?] outside; and when I see the true Democracy inside, I will [dry up there—will you?] go inside, and [put him out—will you?] There never had been a time when [whistling on the right] it was so important as now to [put him out] stand by Democratic principles [confusion.] But I see, gentlemen, that it is impossible for me to give [three cheers for FERNANDO WOOD] to be heard, and I will retire.

Mr. SWACKHAMER then came forward, amid indescribable confusion, and announced that Mr. WOOD would present himself within twenty minutes, being detained outside by an audience of twenty thousand men, whom he was then addressing.

Dr. CHADSAY approached and made a pantomimic display of the most extraordinary description, the crowd shouting and yelling meanwhile with the most unlimited disregard of all the proprieties.

Mr. WOOD at length appeared, and his presence was hailed with a tumult of applause, which only ended with the exhaustion of the physical powers of the audience.

Mr. WOOD was elevated on a table, from which, in the course of his remarks, he descended, and spoke from the platform. He said:

SPEECH OF MR. WOOD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regret that it is all but impossible for me to make myself heard in an assemblage so large, so compact, so enthusiastic as this. I will not attempt, my friends, to say to you how much I am overwhelmed by this undeserved demonstration of regard, confidence and esteem. [Vehement cries of "No, no."] I should be more or less than a man if I could be unconscious of the fact that this demonstration is owing rather to the principle I represent than to any merit of the individual who stands before you. [Loud cheers.]

And my friends, there are two ways in which to conduct a political campaign. The one to assail the personal character of an opposing candidate with falsehood and abuse, and to present issues of principles and to discuss questions of public interest. It has pleased my Tammany friends to resort to the former mode. At their meeting last Friday night, they developed the tactics upon which the campaign upon their side is to be conducted. They resort to personal misrepresentations and calumny of myself. I shall not follow the example. I shall neither imitate nor reply to the slang and billingsgate uttered by the speakers on that occasion. As vulnerable and as utterly indefensible as has been the personal and political career of the performers who acted their parts—no doubt for pay—upon the Tammany stage last Friday night, I shall not occupy your time or depreciate the character of the contest by attacking them in return.

We have a higher duty to perform, a nobler object to accomplish—a more elevated battle to fight. We stand upon principle! Our banner is unfurled for a cause—our armor has been put on, that wrong and oppression may be put down. We present issues, but for great issues, pregnant with the most stupendous consequence to the welfare, good name, prosperity and happiness of the people of this glorious Commercial Emporium of the American Union.

My friends, this is a National City—National in the elements which compose its greatness and characteristics—National in its Commerce, in its wealth, position, reliance, commercial power and resources, as well as in its good name and political consistency. We do not belong to ourselves. The people who inhabit this little island are not alone the parties interested in New-York. The whole Union is a part of us. As we derive sustenance from the people of every State, so are we dependant upon them for a continuance of this support. There is not a district, hamlet nor workshop in the country not concerned in New-York. Every post road, canal, river and mail road bears to us trade and wealth and takes from us blessings and fortune to those of distant regions.

The influence of New-York is pervading. It not only reaches to the uttermost parts of the American Union but is felt throughout the American Continent and is much examined and commented upon by the statesmen of Europe.

This nationality must be maintained, and to be maintained the voice of the people, as expressed through the ballot-box, must be national. It must respond to the principles of nationality, which cannot be done if we place in the office of Chief Magistrate any but a national man. If, at this crisis in the political affairs of our country, when one section of the Union feels itself deeply aggrieved by an illegal and unjust encroachment upon its constitutional and moral rights by another section, this City elects to the Mayoralty any man whose politics, name and opinions are sectional and not national, who can foretell the consequences? Therefore, my fellow citizens, look well to the antecedents of the candidates. Examine with care the political principles of the candidates, and those of you who are interested in—and who is not?—the continuance of friendly relations with and the good opinion and confidence of, the South guard well your conduct upon an election so pregnant with results.

But it is said that national politics have nothing to do with this election; that the only question is good municipal government; that no matter for a man's sentiments upon State or National issues, the only subject for deliberation is who will best administer the offices of the Corporation. I am ready to meet my antagonist upon this platform. Claiming, as I do, to be the only man presented for the office of Mayor whose political record is truly national, and against whose past political course not the slightest objection can be made by Democrats, I also claim that so far as I had the power the three years of my Mayoralty should be equally acceptable to men of all parties. If fairly examined without prejudice, it will bear the closest scrutiny, and compare with that of either of my predecessors.

Municipal Government is not a simple machine to be easily imagined. As applicable to this City it is a nice problem, this municipal mystery. Our City is a great empire—great in its extent; great in its population; great in its wealth; great in its commerce; great in its splendor; great in its pretensions to religious sanctity; great in the quantity of vice, destitution and wretchedness which pervades its streets, and great in the variety of its social classes and the national characteristics of the people of the world combined into one community, all living under the same laws and dependent upon the same system of government.

And the government which reaches and controls all this is not insignificant. Municipal government is the only form of government which practically reaches the citizen. We do not feel the operation of the Federal power. We know nothing of the State Government as such, but that which concerns our health—our comforts—our taxation—our business prosperity—the education of our children—the safety of our firesides—the peace of our neighborhood—the protection of our property, and the comfort and convenience of our very domestic domicils, is indeed an operation which is not and cannot be indifferent to us—cannot be unseen or unfelt.

Municipal government, therefore, deals with us as individuals—personally; and if this fact is true in its general application, how essentially is it true of New-York. This City is indeed a province unto any other in the world. We are not only a peculiar people in the aggregate, but we have very many distinct races and classes, each peculiar in itself. With nearly a million population of so-called New-Yorkers, yet we really have but few who may be properly called New-Yorkers. Of the old Dutch and English families very few remain; the immigration from the Eastern States alone would outnumber them; and the overwhelming influx of Europeans, of late years, while it has caused the unprecedented growth of the City, has helped still more to divide and subdivide the classes of inhabitants.

There are thousands of Frenchmen, Italians and Spaniards; there are hundreds of thousands of Irish and Germans; there are quarters of the City populated by eighteen or twenty thousand souls who speak no English—the Saxon, the Celt, Teuton and Gaul are heaped together in this mighty town. And all these have different ideas of government—of the meaning of the word "liberty"—have different rules of action—different manners of thinking—different habits of life. Some construe American Republicanism to mean the absence of government, whereas it is the strongest of all Governments. They have too often natural and national antipathies for each other; each race jealous of the advancement to power of the other; each believes the other ambitious of influence, and capable of abusing that influence to the detriment of all not of its own kind.

But there are other considerations as affecting other interests. There are other departments of government relating to the wants, necessities and well-being of many different and opposite classes to those to which I have referred. The rich are to be looked after as well as the poor—the good as well as the bad—the indolent as well as the industrious—the bigoted intolerant in religion as well as those who scorn and contemn the worship of Almighty God—the thousands of wayfaring strangers who, from curiosity, business, pleasure, plunder or good, happen among us; in short, an immense aggregate of antagonistic and opposing elements, composing a heterogeneous but yet compact social hive, in which all are mingled, but yet separated, as denizens of this little island.

Now, how to govern so huge, so densely packed a mass; how to unite, or at least keep harmonious so many, so powerfully discordant elements; how to reconcile their antipathies, subdue their jealousies; how to manage the newly landed hordes of poor; how to please all, or, at least, keep all quiet—these present a complicated problem, the solution of which requires a wise man. Where such a diversity of thought, language, rule of action, habit of judgment, predisposition and effect of education exist, there is no such thing as *one* public mind; where there is no *one*, a *single* public mind, it is almost impossible that the decrees or wishes of the Government can be generally understood or made acceptable. Therefore, in order well to rule such a City, the Government must have power commensurate with its necessities. If one State go wrong there are the other thirty to bring it back, because the nation has a common public mind. But there being no such thing in New-York, City government becomes more difficult and requires more precise, more unquestionable power.

Men in huge cities are careless about the ordinary events that occur daily in their midst; commercial New-York, so busy, so heading, has no time to give to the study of its own individual peculiarities. Our citizens are satisfied with a general knowledge of what the *nation* is doing and wanting, without troubling their heads about what is going on next door, or at the end of the block, or in the quarter where they do not reside. If they happen to *see* a man knocked down and robbed they say: "Ah, what are our Governors about? There is a screw loose somewhere." They explain the matter philosophically to their wives, and at 12 M. next day they have forgotten it. And yet, as I before said, the practical operation of our local Government comes home to us all at some time or other—in some form or other.

Now, my friends, how best to govern all this? What is required? In my judgment, but two things—and these are a strong executive head, with nerve, integrity, will, courage and capacity, and an abundant authority of law, with wide-spread discretion in which to exercise it.

These are the only requisites. Your Chief Magistrate must have power commensurate with the necessity for its operation. He must be all powerful, so far as the interests of this great City are concerned. In his office must rest the remedy for public grievances—it must be the seat of government—the fountain of all municipal authority—the concentration of executive power. Shall I be told that an office thus omnipotent would be dangerous to the liberties of the people? and that it would be antagonistic to the theory of republicanism or democracy to place so much power in the hand of one man? The answer is simple. Where the people make the laws, the people's wishes are the better secured if the officers who are to execute them shall be clothed with ample authority for this purpose. A strong executive but the better carries out the design of the popular element in the formation of the law. If the people's representatives decree in the law that certain restrictions shall be placed upon certain evil tendencies of practices, the people's representatives should, at the same time, provide the means for a faithful and stringent enforcement of these restrictions.

It is not only necessary that laws should be passed, but the power should be placed somewhere to command obedience to them. Therefore the steady one-man power that I advocate is, after all, truly and thoroughly Democratic. It is simply an embodiment of the voice of the people speaking through their own selected agent. What is more Democratic than this?

But, my friends, even admitting that the sovereign power I require for your Chief Magistrate should be antagonistic to the generally received opinion of Republican rule, I think the condition of things here now and the portentous signs of the times would warrant it. The demoralization and decentralization of the present municipal system is not enough to warrant a radical change, I am sure that the revolutionary and boisterous elements which exist would do so. Suppose the scenes so often enacted at Baltimore should be attempted in New-York, where is the power to put them down? Who in authority in New-York could, under existing laws, suppress a mob if numbering, as it easily could, an army of 20,000 or 30,000 desperate, abandoned men? Robbery and bloodshed would run rampant in our midst, and I am sure there is no officer with sufficient power to stop it. The military is a fearful source. In civil governments it should never be used as against the people. When the people rule, the military power has no legitimate sphere as a conservator of the peace. The civil arm should be sufficient, and always is sufficient if wielded by a man of will and personal courage, having sufficient authority of law, to be independent of the Tammany authority to back him. I am aware that a portion of the Press of New-York have teemed with abuse as to the way in which I discharged my duty as Mayor. I am aware that slander and calumny have connected my name with many of the errors of those connected with the public offices at that time; but I defy any man to present himself to discuss with me the administration, which I am willing to compare with any other within my day. [Loud cheers.] I am free to say I did not accomplish all I desired to; I am not prepared to say that I did not make mistakes. Surrounded by spies and traitors, and by all the corrupting influences and miasma enveloping the City Hall and the Park—subjected, as I was, to opposition indoors and opposition out, to scrutiny of the most contemptible character, and to the most unscrupulous attempts to mislead the public as to what I was doing—yet I say here, I am ready to submit to the severest scrutiny, the severest examination, and that I defy the finger of calumny. [Immense applause.] I have been charged in Tammany Hall with being an irregular candidate; but was it regular for the Tammany candidate to contribute to the election of FREMONT? and later, to support a Black Republican Senator? Rather than be one of these subtle, surreptitious, sly, sneaking traitors, I would vote for a Black Republican outright. I would rather yield my purse

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Puddled Steel—An Improved Truck—Traction Engines—Steam on Canals, &c.

PUDDLED STEEL is being extensively tried in England for steam boilers. The best qualities are as easily worked as copper, and may be one-quarter to one-third thinner and lighter than iron. So far the experiment is successful in every particular, except that some makes of steel plates split and peel under the intense action of fire—others do not to an objectionable extent. This difficulty is being gradually overcome as the process is developed. For all other purposes, three pounds of steel, or less in some cases, are as good as four pounds of iron. The cost of making puddle steel and wrought iron is nearly the same. Wrought iron is made by almost wholly decarbonizing cast iron in a puddling furnace. Cast steel is made by adding carbon to wrought iron. But in making puddled steel the last named expensive process is omitted; the cast iron is partially, not wholly decarbonized in the puddling furnace, that is, when the cast iron becomes steel, for it is always steel before it is iron, the process is stopped, leaving a product not so pure as cast steel, and dependent upon the subsequent working for its value. Such is the general nature of puddle steel, but its successful manufactnre requires that intimete knowledge of the phenomena of the metal which old steel makers alone posees, and which they themselves can hardly deecribe.

THE BISSELL TRUCK—an American improvement in the locomotive engine, is already adopted on the Eastern Counties Railway in England, as well as on many of our own lines. The common locomotive truck consists of a frame holding the four front wheels and turning on a pivot or king-bolt, like the fore axletree of a wagon. Although such a truck moves round a curve more easily than if it were rigidly parallel to other shafts, and did not turn on its king-bolt, yet its action is hard, like that of a car whose wheels are nearer together on one side then on the other when moving on a straight treck. With the Bissell improvement, the truck doee not turn on its own centre or pivot, but slides sidewise under the engines, being held by a radins-arm extending back under the engine, and fastened to a pin half way between the centre of truck and the forward driving-shaft. Thus all the axles of the engine are more nearly radial to whatever curve the train strikes, the wheele are less likely to run off, and move with less friction, shorter curves may be passed, and the flanges wear less. The chief improvement is, however, that one pair of wheels may be used instead of two pairs, which are necessary in the old truck. Another incidental and considerable advantage, is, that with a single shaft, the bearing of the engine is thrown further forward, and the weight necessary to edhesion is thrown further back upon the driving-wheels.

STEAM WAGONS, or traction engines on BOYDELL'S plan, are considerably used in England, India and South America for drawing losde over soft and swampy ground where animale mire and cannot walk—much less pull. The driving wheels are furnished with an endless railway—that is, the tire of the wheel consists of a series of large flat planks fastened in their centres to the rim of the wheel, which lays them down and picks them up as it revolvee. Thus one plank, of such area that it cannot sink into the mire is always down, under the wheel, as it were, and constitntes the adhesive and bearing surface of the wheel till the next one comes down. These wagone, however, cannot run fast, and are not economical or necessary on good roads, where the ordinary tire affords sufficient adhesion and bearing,

Boiler explocions are believed by persons who have spent the most time in investigating the subject, to be *in most cases* the reeult of bad construction or bad management; that is to say, the boilers are too weak or the pressure is too high. Mere overpreasure relievea itaelf by eimply tearing a small opening in the vessel, without doing further damage. This is always the case with air or cold water under hydroatatic pressure, and because it is not the case with steam-boilers, people imagine all sorts of reasons and electrical phenomena. The fact that the water is *hot* when overpressure makes ita simple rupture, accounts for the frightful results of explosions, as follows: Water will change into steam nnder a temperature of 212 degrees in the open air, but under a pressure of 75 lbs. 325 degrees of heat are necessary to make it into steam. If, therefore, the pressure of 75 lbs. is suddenly removed, the water being too hot to remain *as water* nnder a very much lower pressure, most of it will flash into steam, and the concussion of this sudden and enormous steam generation completes the work of destruction which commenced in a simple harmless rupture. That the heat of red hot plates will make steam enough to explode a boiler is impossible, since there is not sufficient heat in the plates that would be exposed to the fire by low water, to make steam enough to seneibly raise the pressure. Explosions attributed to low water ariee from some other cause than the simple heat of the plates. They cannot, as we have before shown, arise from hydrogen gas, and no other known gas can be formed. The cause of a few explosions seems inexplicable in the present state of the science. That most of them occur from careless conetruction and management is absolutely certain. This at least can be prevented.

FRICTIONAL GEARING is coming into successful use in Great Britain for all purposea, from small machinery up to the driving of the screws of steamships. Instead of one wheel driving another by the intersection or "mashing" of the "coga" or teeth on their rims, the adjacent surfaces or faces of the wheels are grooved lengthwise, or in the direction of their motion, like the rolls of a rolling-mill. These grooves are V shaped, and the friction of the Vs of one wheel against the sides of the Vs of the other wheel is so great that the one drives the other, as in the case of cogs. The friction of the journals of the shafts is somewhat greater than in the case of toothed gearing, but in other respects the frictional wheels seem to work most smoothly. The "back lash," or rattle of teeth, especially when worn, is preventdd. The chief economy is in first coet. The cutting of the teeth of gearing involves the application of abstruse mathematical principlea; each side of each tooth is shaped to an epicyclordal curve, varying with the diameters of the wheels. The machines and processes required are expensive and numerous, especially in casea of beveled gearing. But the preparation of frictional gearing is the most simple and straightforward work of the turning-lathe.

THE ERIE CANALS is supposed by a great many pl[illegible] interests, as well aa by too large a pro[illegible] mercantile men, to depend for its success[illegible] solely upon the boat and its machinery. They believe that the delay of this great improvement is mainly owing to the impossibility of condensing great locomotive power in so small a space as a canal-boat, and that the chief objection to steamboats is their throwing off wavea which will wash down the banks. Taking the most improved form of steamboat, just as it is, however, we find no inherent and necessary objections of this kind. At any given speed the simple *hulls* of boats, however propelled, raise the aame awell. If they are to run at high speeds, they muat and can be shaped on the hollow-line principle, so as to raise no wave at all. The screw of itself will throw no waves which can injure the banks. Side wheels can be so proportioned as to produce no injurious effects. And for condensation of power look at the locomotive. The trouble is in the canal. In a narrow ditch a self-propelled boat will sit right down on the bottom, for it simply paddles the water from under itself, faster than it can run in on the narrow side passages from the surrounding level. Without liberal width even the speed of boats propelled from the tow-path is greatly reduced. On the Regent's Canal a boat which moved two miles an hour in a space three times its width, only moved half a mile an hour with the same power in a space only a few feet wider than itself. The enlargement of our canals is at the bottom of this great question. Present appearances indicate that the improvement of steam navigation, slow as it is, will more than keep pace with the improvement of canals.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Positon of Gov. Chase—Men and Things—Governor Corwin—Judge Peck—Robert Schenck—Joshua R. Giddings.

THE BUCKEYE, November, 1859.

A writer in the *Tribune*, some days since, in urging the delay of the election for United States Senator, had the following paragraph, which I shall use as a test. The ar icle, signed a "Republican," was so accurate, and so truly conservative, that he deserves some notice:

"In 1857 Gov. CHASE was again nominated, and after a bitter contest was elected by a majority of 1,563 votes, the residue of the State ticket having about 15,000 majority, and the Democracy electing a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. Again 9,263 votes were thrown away upon a third candidate for Governor.

This partial defeat taught the Republicans the necessity of ridding themselves of the imputation of fanaticism and extravagance, which was fast staking them into a hopeless minority.

Hence the Republican State Convention of 1858 put Judge PECK at the head of the ticket. He resided in Scioto County, the extreme southern, and most conservative portion of the State.

He had never before acted with the Republican Party. Gov. CORWIN now for the first time enlisted in the Republican Party, and exerted himself manfully in support of the ticket."

I should be glad to know who the "*residue* of the State Ticket," which got 15,000 majority, were. The truth is, there was *no* such "residne." It is a myth. The entire ticket was a pure Republican, and waa elected, the lowest having 1,001 majority, and the highest 1,829; with the exception of the candidate for Public Works, who was defeated, by a local defection in Cincinnati. Gov. CHASE had a majority of 1,481—the average of the ticket The election had nothing to do with either fanaticism or conservatism, there being a heavy falling off of votes, mostly on the Republican side. The majority in Ashtabula County fell off 1,200 votes. I wonder if the writer referred to will attribute *that* to en increase of conscrvatism. If the election had eny moral it was to prove the great personal weight and influence of Governor CHASE, who carried on the canvass almost alone. I may here say, that the political position of Governor CHASE is ee conservative as that of any person I know, unless it be an exception, that he thinke as I think, and as the great body of Northern people have always thought, (and I may add, till the year 1854, the most enlightened of Southern statesmen,) that freedom is national and slavery local.

The writer seems to intimate that Judge PECK had been in some sort bought over to the Republican Party. I should like to know when he ever voted the Democratic ticket? or, when he was ever known to be Pro-Slavery? The truth is, Judge PECK, an able lawyer and good citizen, had been many years a Judge and refrained from active politics. The Republicans showed both good sense and kind feelings in selecting a man who, while not a partisan, was a good Judge.

In relation to Gov. CORWIN, it wes rumored, and I believe correctly, that he either voted, or said he would have voted for FREMONT in 1856. There is no question he would have been actively in the field for FREMONT but for the embarrassment of having been in FILLMORE'S Cabinet. That fact came near destroying him politically. The district Mr. CORWIN represents is thoroughly and invincibly Republican, and small favor will it show to any man who dallies with the Delilah of Slavery. I like—as who does not?—the man who, with admirable *bonhomie* and keen wit, poure forth some of the finest specimens of Americen eloquence, and whose moral courage has been proved by his great and beautiful speech on the Mexican War. I shall look with great interest to his course in Congress. I think you will find that he takes pains to study and bring out effectively the elements of the financial questions, which will necessarily be the earliest and most important questions before Congress. He will vote invariably with the Republicans, but will take most interest in questions of public economy and administration.

The writer of the *Tribune* might have mentioned another gentleman, who, for the first time, took an active part with the Republicans—ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Dayton. Mr. SCHENCK was, in former times, an active, zealous, and brilliant Whig. He was in the Legislature of 1841-'42, when the Whig members *resigned* their seats—an operation with which our Southern friends threaten us, (but which would by no means break our hearts)—and which was not very successful. CORWIN lost his election as Governor, and the man who has since figured in Kansas, as the most contemptible of Administration tools, was elected—WILSON SHANNON. Mr. SCHENCK was afterwards in Congress, and Minister to Brazil, in which capacities he acquitted himself with signal success. He has been retired from politics till this campaign, in which he has done valuable service.

There is another man in Ohio who is as well abused as anybody you can find, and as much talked about as men who have much greater talents and position in public life,—I mean JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. It is a remarkable fact that so few people really understand GIDDINGS. He was never an Abolitionist, in a political sense. He was elected to Congress near thirty years since, as a Whig, and has been a Whig ever since, till the formation of the Republican Party. About twenty-five years since the Democratic Party in Congress (ruled then, as it has been ever since by Southern politicians,) rashly and absurdly *expelled* GIDDINGS from the House for some ultra and heedless speech. The consequence was, his District reelected him by 5,000 majority, and kept him in for twenty years. In all that time he was a Whig, voting steadily with the Whig Party. His views are undoubtedly ultra; but they are such as he haa a perfect right to hold. The language held by many Southern papers and orators, and I might add, by two or three in your City of New-York, in reference to GIDDINGS and others, is the very essence of folly, if not madness. Have they yet to learn that an American citizen has the right to speak, print and vote as he pleases? Do they think that this is a country where Slavery, like the Inquisition, can make an *auto-de-fé* of those who oppose it? If treason is to be punished, we shall begin in a latitude considerably south of this. I shall take the liberty of advising the gentlemen who are airing the vocabulary of treason—whether in the Fifth-avenue of New-York or on Virginia plantations—to be a little careful in denouncing the people of the Northwest. We are thoroughly Anti-Slavery, and stand in no particular awe of the Gods worshipped by the negro-holders. We are amiable, but not too amiable when insulted by braggarts or blockheads.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANISM.

The Kentucky Republican Convention—Cassius M. Clay—His Covington Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

It is a fact that hard by Newport, in Covington, some of our Republicans did assemble in State Convention on the 16th, transacted their business without molestation, and adjourned to meet again in Richmond, Madison County, next June. I am gratified to hear it. It shows there is still some respect for law and order even in that mobbish neighborhood.

The Convention resolved to stand by the Philadelphia platform of 1856; to favor law and order, State sovereignty, national supremacy in the Territories, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union; to determinedly oppose servile insurrections and illegal interference with slaves from any quarter; to uphold freedom of speech and liberty of the Press; and to hold Slavery, like all other policies, open to popular discussion, and subject to the constitutionally expressed will of popular majorities, actuated by the liberal and progressive spirit of the age.

Aside from their sectional, partisan aspect, the general tone of these resolutions is commendable in the eyes of very many Kentuckians. CASSIUS M. CLAY was their author.

Mr. CLAY, as a politician, is not liked in Kentucky. In his Anti-Slavery views he has always been considered radical, and has never been sustained by any large number of his fellow-citizens. Undoubtedly he has often been inconsiderate and rash, and is still, in some respects; but many of us, forming our opinion of him from mere hearsay, have undervalued and misrepresented him. Why, even mob-spirit has vented itself against him more than once in his life. When an editor, in Lexington, he was mobbed, and his press and paper broken up. The most tyrannical violence was brought to bear against him. He was and is proclaimed an abolition insurrectionist of the blackest dye; a conspirator against his neigbors' vested right; a Nero, who watches only for the occasion to display and execute his infernal purposes! CASSIUS, they say, hath a "lean and hungry look," he thinks to much;" such a man is dangerous. Yet, at another breath they pronounce him the most honest out-spoken man alive. His intents are clearly revealed. He would scatter firebrands among our slaves, inflame and arm them against their masters, and exterminate Slavery by a wholesale carnage of our slaveholding whites. He is leagued with SEWARD to undermine and overthrow Slavery everywhere, in defiance of all law and justice? Not so: but such are the charges heaped upon him.

Perhaps no Kentuckian has ever been more abused, slandered, reviled and maltreated, or has borne up under it more heroically. A braver man than CASSIUS M. CLAY never trod Kentucky soil. There is much of the old Roman in him, and I don't wonder he praises the Roman qualities of old Captain BROWN. Of course, he has glaring faults, and he has committed divers indiscretions which have not always served him well. His temperament seems to render him unfit to lead a Republican or a Freesoil movement in Kentucky. It is too fiery. Opposition often makes him the more impracticable and headiong. He appears to feel himself goaded on to acts of desperation, but still not to what his foes brand him with. Certainly, he has always deserved much more credit than they give him. And, I believe, his course for several years has been somewhat more discreet than formerly. In some of his partisan speeches he makes some very sensible remarks.

Mr. CLAY has often addressed his fellow-citizens at imminent peril to his life. He did so in this city, the Fall of 1856, at the height of the Fremont and Anti-Fremont fever. His enemies swore he should not speak here. But, as a Kentucky Republican Elector, he stood up, at the appointed day and hour, before an infuriated crowd, and demanded to be heard for his cause. They drowned his voice, and tried to put him down. He would have been torn to pieces, but for his reputation as a fighter and his dauntless bearing. The blood-hounds dared not touch the lion-hearted CASSIUS! He at last cowed them, and delivered his thunder. Some of his points I remember, were strong. He argued against the Institution's economic and social evils, on the same grounds so often presented to us by HENRY CLAY, iste Senator UNDERWOOD, Judges NICHOLAS and ROBERTSON, Hon. W. P. THOMASSON, and others. So far was his Louisville speech commendable, and so far, also, is his Covington speech, of the 16th instant.

In this speech before our Republican Convention, he submitted to us some wholesome truths. Much that he said accorded with the liberal spirit of his resolutions, divested of their "Republican" and sectional bearing. He doubtless spoke too definitly and bitterly against Slavery and its "Democratic" partisans; but he addnced some matter-of-fact arguments patent to everybody's common sense. Though the majority of Kentuckians may not long sustain any party in any further Federal intervention about Slavery, Mr. C. M. CLAY'S reasons for constitutional home intervention against the advance or perpetuation of home Slaveryism are cogent, and cannot be too much pressed upon their attention. While he denies that he would, with fire and sword, lord it over the property and persons of our slaveholding minority, (only one in twenty, according to the census of 1850,) he insists that the constitutional rights of our non-slaveholding majority, also, shall be respected, and that their interests, too, shall have some weight in the affairs of our State. He is for entire popular and individual freedom in Kentucky; and he says this freedom cannot be protected and secured in the Territories without Federal "Republican" intervention. The country at large will hardly sustain his anti-Slavery Federalism; but it will reecho his voice against Pro-Slavery Federalism. Besides, Mr. CLAY appeals to the ingenuous young men of Kentucky to show their metile and assert their independence—to shake off the slavish influences which encompass them, and fight like heroes against the tyranny of "Democratic" *and all party Pro-Slaveryism.* In my humble opinion, Kentuckians of the rising generation and early manhood would do well to beed his advice in this respect, and persistently contead for the ultimate release of their State from the thraldom of domestic and partisan Slavery.

Mr. CLAY'S closing declaration of loyalty to this Union is cordially approved by the great majority of his fellow-citizens. With the spirit and emphasis of Gen. JACKSON, he swears that "By the Eternal! this Union, through all tho trials which await, must and shall be preserved!"

PONTIAC.

Affairs in Mexico.

THE RECENT INTELLIGENCE FROM THAT COUNTRY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, which is universally regarded as the most reliable authority upon Mexican affairs, cannot always be expected to correct the errors of telegraphic reporters, or to be accountable for the misstatements of its numerous and distant correspondents. It does well, however, and displays more zeal, and a greater amount of knowledge of the actual condition of Mexico than any other paper in the country. Still, owing to the want of reliable communication with remote portions of the Republic, yet are frequently made to publish much that is not true.

Nearly every day the papers devote more or less space to the "News from Mexico." I have been a resident of that country, off and on, for more than ten years, and have just returned. I am acquainted with the names of the public men; am familiar with the causes of her present troubles, and profess to know a little of its geography and typography. Yet I confess my utter inability to understand the reports, or to reconcile them with my ideas and knowledge of the country. I am free to say that but very few of those that have appeared, thus far, have been borne out or confirmed by facts. There are, it is true, some facts published, but it would puzzle a more astute observer than I am to extricate them from the mass of confusion which usually surrounds them—especially is this the case with telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleans. The reports from Pursers of steamers are not always true, although it is no doubt the intention of those officers to give only what is.

I am inclined to doubt the truth of the report of the defeat and death of General CORONADO at Tepic, for the reason that the paragraph which contains this item contains also many absurd and inconsistent statements. Gen. CORONADO, who is represented as having been killed, with 400 of his men, at Tepic, is in the same paragraph made to appear as the principal official in Mazatlan. The former place is in *Jalisco*, and the latter in *Sinaloa*—one under CORONADO, and the other under Gov. VEGA. So, it would appear that while he was fighting in Tepic, (or, perhaps, dead,) he is at the same moment imprisoning the British Consul at Mazatlan for smuggling and cheating the Government. Again, it is stated that the Captain of the British ship *Amethyst* blockaded the port, and had seized two Mexican ships loaded with cotton. This, I know, cannot be true, for the very best reason in the world—the Mexicans do not own a ship on the coast; the largest vessel registered at any of the ports does not exceed 150 tons. Another, and the most absurd statement included in the paragraph, is the announcement that the Liberal party had refused to recognize the American Consul. This has not the shadow of foundation. Mr. CONNER, who was appointed some time since, was received by the authorities in May last with great cordiality and friendship, and continued up to the time of his departure for Washington to receive, at the hands of the officials as well as the citizens, every attention which kindness or courtesy could dictate; and I am assured that the gentleman whom he named to fill his place during his absence, was likewise promptly and cordially recognized by Gov. VEGA.

The task of correcting the reports concerning Mexico, which appear daily, is more than equal to the power or capacity of any human being—the man must be crazed who would attempt it. It is refreshing amidst this chaos to observe an occasional ray of light upon the affairs of the Northwest Coast. I was pleased to notice some remarks this morning—though some might have reasonably and justly censured Capt. POATZA, of the *St. Marys*, for his course at Guaymas, in forcing upon the authorities the recognition of an obnoxious person who had not the remotest shadow of legal right to sustain him. Capt. POATZA has the right, *with the consent of the authorities*, to appoint, temporarily, a Consul, but he has no law or precedent to justify him in forcing them at the cannon's mouth, to receive a representative from a foreign Government. The writer of this was in Guaymas in July last, and can, therefore, assert with some degiee of truth, that Mr. ALDEN had no authority from the United States Government to act as Consul. He was merely appointed, as you have stated, by word of mouth. Judge ROSS, himself, was not recognized when he made the appointment, and had not, therefore, the power to confer any such honor upon Mr. ALDEN.

The authorities, I am informed, would have received Mr. ALDEN, had he possessed the proper documents—and now that he is thus thrust upon them, of what service can he be to his countrymen, or what influence can he exercise with the officials? None, whatever, unless Capt. POATZA will remain in port with his vessel.

The imprisonment of the British Consul, at Mazatlan, is a very mild punishment for such crimes as have been committed under his authority for many years past. Were the facts known to the world the world would justify a more severe punishment. Any other countryman, but the poor, depressed and cowed Mexican, would hang every British Consul in the country upon half the provocation. C.

The Astronomical Observatory in Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We scarcely realize in the present day the obligations we are all under to astronomy for delivering us from the vague terrors of ignorance and superstition, respecting the heavenly bodies, with which men were tormented in earlier times.

Who that recalls the appearance of the Donati comet, during the Summer of last year, as night after night it increased in magnitude and brilliancy till it assumed an aspect which would have been truly frightful had not the astronomers foretold us to expect precisely what we saw, and the very day when its splendors would no longer increase, but begin to diminish. Can we be surprised at the consternation of our ancestors when such things were seen. Had we been ignorant of the nature of the visitor, or had there been no means of determining its movements, we might at least, if we did not regard it as a portent, have dreaded a collision of it with the earth.

Three successive nights' observations, however, at any observatory, were sufficient to define its path, and to show that no such catastrophe could occur.

Let us not be too confident that we may not need such valuable services from science ourselves.

In 1643 the population of France was filled with anxiety by an extraordinary corruption of the bread, till its true nature was discovered by PATEN and MASSE to be a rapid cryptogamous vegetation.

All Paris was startled by an empirical announcement within the last two years of a cometary collision, and it was but yesterday that our own City was relieved by botanical and chemical science from the dread of an evil of the most enormous magnitude, in the apparent vitiation beyond remedy of the supply of water for half a million of people. H.

Sonntag's Picture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. SONNTAG is a young artist, residing in this City. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and descended from an old family of that State. Since his return from Italy his new picture has been psinted, and it has had a large number of visitors at the Dusseldorf Gallery. Artists and critics generally have studied and admired it. The author of a notice in the TIMES of the 24th inst. has not been favorably impressed by the picture. How far that difference of opinion can be entertained by general criticism or artistic canons, is a question.

The taste with which the artist has selected that which is characteristic and picturesque in Italy, and the grouping of these objects for one *coup d'œil*, instantly pleases the spectator. The faultless harmony in the picture, although the colors are in a very *high key*, next challenges the approval of a critic, and will be the more admired the more it is considered. But the picture excels preeminently in another artistic feature; its management of colors to produce a transparent atmosphere and the effect of *distance*. It is a *clear* picture. One does not eee *paint* in it. The objects are distinctly outlined, and they fade or become shadowy at the true distances of Nature. The colors are laid on pure and unmixed, so as to blend to the eye, in the proper tints, and produce a more sparkling light, than if mingled too much before reaching the canvas. Many persons look at SONNTAG'S "*Dream of Italy*," and compare it to TURNER'S "*Modern Italy*." This is well. The two pictures, drawn from the same land, are altogether different, in *feeling*, in design, in the objects chosen, and in treatment. Each is original in conception as it is different in handling and color, and hence the pleasure in comparing them. We venture to assert, however, that an Italian in exile would be more agreeably touched by SONNTAG'S ideal—truthful, yet dreamy—than by TURNER'S. The "Dream" is a view, under an Italian sky and in Italian atmosphere, of mountains, plateaus, ruins, pavements, woods, flowers, Roman masonry—all painted *by Sonntag, from nature.*

They are grouped as in the tableau seen by the poet ROGERS, when in *his Italy* he wrote "the memory sees more than the eye."

Death of Kit Carson Doubted.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your peper of thie morning, I notice a rumor of the death of the famous mountaineer and Indian agent, KIT CARSON. Present letters from Taos, New-Mexico, where I am connected as a merchant, do not mention this event, and therefore I doubt its authenticity.

Mr. CARSON is a customer at my store, and, as a friend, I have long enjoyed his confidence. Being in daily communication with him, my partner would have certainly informed me of the demise of Mr. CARSON, by the last Santa Fé mail; but my letters don't even speak of his illness.

The source of this news, I read to be from Fort Kearney—which is an indirect way of receiving news from New-Mexico.

In conclusion, allow me to state that Mr. CARSON is one of the most esteemed men in our Territory, and as an Indian agent he has no superior. His loss, therefore, to the country at large, and in particular to us New-Mexicans, would be irreparable. By inserting this letter, you will oblige,

TAOS, NEW-MEXICO, AND SANTA FE TRADER.

An Appeal for a Deserving Charity.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a brief appeal to the public for e bumble but a very efficient charity—the Industrial School for Poor Girls, in East Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue?

This School, though almost the cheapest in the City, as its expenses are barely $700 a year, has been struggling with great difficulties, and, unless friends will come forward, there is danger that it must be closed, just at the beginning of Winter.

Do your readers know what it would be to close an Industrial School? Out of the 112 children in daily attendance, a large number are the children of poor widows, who absolutely depend on the simple meal and the clothes they receive in the School. Very many are the unfortunate daughters of drunkards, and, without the influence of the School, they would be vagabond or thieving children of the street.

One girl is learning on the sewing-machine of the School what will support a family of five tittle ones—children who have been known to go through 24 hours without food, and who] are yet pale and thin from positive hnnger.

Another girl on the same machine is helping support her young sisters and a poor mother—a seamstress who sits in a dark room, blind, from having sewn many nights for the support of her family.

There are many such instances in one little school of honest, hard-working poverty-cbildren, who will suffer from cold and hunger and evil influences without our aid.

Should any kind-bearted persons be disposed to aid a charity which makes but little noise in the world, but which has scattered many blessings among the poor, they may leave it at the school (No. 132, East 40th-st., near 3d-av.) or at the Children's Aid Society, No 11 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, or with either of the undersigned.

S. S. PHELPS, cor. Madison-av and 37th-st
C. E. PARK, No. 7 East 38th-st.
LOUISE GILMAN, No. 174 East 18th-st.

Cruelty to Seamen.

THE CASE ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF WAR BROOKLYN.

From the Philadelphia News, Nov. 25.

We have been placed in possession of a letter addressed to the sister of GEORGE RITTER, the young man from this city, who was cruelly beaten to death on board the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, while lying in New-York bay, off Staten Island. That such devilish acts of torture should be perpetrated on board American ships-of-war, in the presence of naval officers, is a burning shame to our country, and a disgrace to the flag we ware went to so proudly boast of.

The letter is signed by twelve of the men who were eye witnesses to the revolting spectacle, and from it we make some extracts.

After breaking to a sister the death of her brother, in as gentle words as a sailor's warm heart can do, the statement is, that on the 7th of November the deceased was ordered in confinement by Lieut. MITCHELL, the officer of the deck. A marine and the ship's corporal, named CHARLES COOPER, seized RITTER and dragged him to the main hatch, when COOPER took him by the legs and pulled him down the hold of the ship, his head striking each step of the ladder as he was drawn down. After this, Sergeant RAY, of the Marine Guard, struck RITTER in the face with his clenched fist, several times, and then kicked him in the face, saying, "You ————, if I ever catch you on the beach I'll murder you." RAY afterwards grabbed him by the hair, beat his head against the deck three times, and then ordered COOPER to bring him a gag. The order was obeyed, and COOPER refused to give the gag to RAY, saying he would gag him. COOPER then laid RITTER's head on the deck, face upwards, and, taking the gag in both hands, tried to force it into his mouth. Not succeeding in doing so, he raised his clenched fist and struck RITTER several times in the mouth. He then raised his head, and putting his knee to the back of his neck, forced his jaws upward with the gag. (The gag is about four inches in circumference and a foot in length.) The gag was then tied tightly around RITTER's head, after which he was thrown against the bulkhead, where he laid for 20 minutes, having every appearance of a corpse. Acting Sergeant POWELL subsequently came in and gave orders to the sentinels not to permit any one to interfere with RITTER, or remove the gag from his mouth. About fifteen minutes afterwards COOPER came in, and was told that RITTER was suffocating. He picked him up and looked at him, and then threw him back against the bulkhead, saying: "D—n him, let him lay." A seaman, shortly after this, touched RITTER and found him cold, which fact was reported to Sergeant WALSH. The gag was then cut from his mouth, and the dead body was then taken out of the double irons and the Surgeon notified. The witnesses to the transaction were kept in double irons and not allowed to appear at the Coroner's Inquest, or communicate with any person whatever. COOPER, one of the principal murderers, was allowed to go on shore by Capt. FARRAGUT, and would have escaped had not the boat's crew called to the citizens on Staten Island to arrest him, as he was a murderer.

Some of the citizens desired to detain the boat's crew as witnesses, but the officer in charge gave his word of honor, as an officer and a gentleman, that he would return to the shore with Captain FARRAGUT and the same boat's crew. The boat was hoisted up as soon as it reached the ship, and the latter immediately proceeded to sea.

The authorities of any city at which this ship may arrive should cause the arrest of the parties implicated in this atrocious murder, and the Secretary of the Navy will, we trust, so act in the premises as becomes an officer who cherishes any regard for his honor and the cause of humanity.

MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, Nov. 26, says: "Intelligence reached us to-day of an affray that occurred near Kuhn's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, yesterday, between two men named JAMES DICK and WM. HERRON, and in which the latter stabbed the former twice with a knife, inflicting wounds from which he died last evening. DICK was a married man, and about 25 years of age. He was a resident of Elizabeth township, in which the affair occurred, and bore a good character. Of HERRON we know nothing. He fled, as we are informed, after the commission of the crime, and at last accounts a warrant for his arrest had been issued by a neighboring 'squire, who, however, had been unable to find him."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Alton (Ill.) *Courier* calls the attention of the authorities of that city to the shifting of the channel of the river, which is growing more serious every day, and threatens, if not checked, to make Alton an inland city. The *Courier* says that a stick of wood thrown into the stream, near Mitchel's mill, will drift rapidly almost directly across to the opposite shore, going down between the island and the Missouri shore. Besides this, the bar in front of the lower part of the city, is constantly growing larger, and extending upwards, and if this process of accretion continues, there is a prospect that the channel will be thrown permanently to the opposite shore, leaving first a clute, then a slough, and finally a strip of dry land between the city and the distant bank of the river.

Benjamin Cox, of Salem, Mass., who is now 80 years of age, commenced business as a grocer at the age of 18, with a capital of $250. In seven years he had accumulated $10,000. He then took up the business of shipbuilding, and has been connected with the Salem Bank for nearly fifty years. Last Thanksgiving day the company at his table numbered two dozen, and he then stated that he had dined in the same room where they were then assembled, 76 consecutive Thanksgivings, his wife 56, his eldest son 54, his second son 42, his four daughters every year, his two sons-in-law 28 years, and during all this time his family and friends who dined with him were enjoying good health.

We learn from the Steubenville (Ohio) *Herald* that an elderly unmarried man, named John F. Mills, a native of Philadelphia, and for a few years of Steubenville, Ohio, put an end to his life, on Tuesday evening, by cutting his throat with a knife. For some years back he worked at shoemaking, but, owing to old age and the asthma, had been for several months, unable to do any work. The craft had been contributing to his support, and he was strongly urged to go to the County Infirmary. Rather than become a public charge he took his own life. He was between 71 and 72 years of age, a large, robust looking man.

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, has presented a clock to the Lincoln School-house which will need no attention, as regards winding up, after it is once placed in its location. The force of the water in the Cochituate water pipes is so brought to bear as to prevent it from running down. When the city fire-alarm indicates the hour of noon the clock will regulate itself by it by means of an ingenious apparatus.

The Newburyport *Herald* seye of the mackerel fleet that the schooner *Lola Montez* has caught the past season 428 barrels of mackerel, which stocked $5,500. This is better than any other vessel in the fleet bas done. The entire fleet has now returned, but the catch falls one-third short of last year.

The Boston pepers announce the suspension of Messrs. Robinson, Wiggin & Co., commission merchants on Lewis wharf. Their liabilities are reported to be about $100,000. It is said that this firm is abundantly able to meet its liabilities, having more than $200,000 invested in foreign commerce.

A project is on foot in New-Jersey for the creation of a new county, to be composed of the townships of Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville, Clinton, Livingston and Millburn, (leaving Newark a county by itself,) and application will be made to the Legislature for action in the matter.

Rutherford, the keeper of the House of Refuge at Pittsburgh, has been convicted of adultery with the female inmates of that Institution, and sentenced to pay a fine and foot the costs of the prosecution, the latter of which are very heavy.

Nearly enough money has been collected to complete the purchase of Mount Vernon. It is intended to make the fund large enough to put the whole estate in repair, and the patriotic hat is still passing around.

The Chicago *Herald* announces that a Sickles affair, except that $3,000 bought off the shooting, recently transpired in high circles in that city—names suppressed.

The Washington statue fair at Boston closed Thursday evening. It netted nearly $14,000.

PERSONAL, LITERARY, AND ART ITEMS.

List of Americne registered at the Benking-house of LANSINO, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 10, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
John A. Bell and family,
C. W. Sandford and wife,
W. D. Smitt, U. S. A.,
E. M. Kingsley and wife,
J. J. Sherman,
Wm. Pervice and lady,
Thos. Hiller,
C. Melletta and family,
H. A. Smythe,
J. B. Wendel and family,
A. M. O'Neil,
P. L. Freneau,
R. M. Shaw,
C. S. Debost,
G. A. H. Blake, U. S. A.,
G. Cleaveland,
R. S. Lyon and wife,
Wm. Taylor,
G. Thompson,
Dr. J. G. Adams and wife,
C. W. McCune,
H. K. Sloan,
J. J. Bevin,
Dr. G. Miliano,
Dr. S. Ely.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Jas. Swift,
E. Yard,
A. Malten,
J. W. Evans,
E. Lafourcaae.
H. Lewis, Jr., and family,
Jas. Rodney Croskey,
Jas. H. Hutchinson,
W. P. Hallowell,
E. M. Needles,
Dr. W. M. Might.

OHIO.
H. Keller and lady,
Tyler Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
J. G. Seabrook.

CALIFORNIA.
P. Creigh.

ILLINOIS.
J. Y. Scammon and family,
G. F. Grant and wife.

The *Scotsman* says that Mrs. Renton, of Buccleuch-place, has in her possession the "Essay of Dreams," given in by Lord Brougham to Dugald Stewart in 1796. It is written in the same bold, slashing, impatient hand as in bis prime. Its title is "Inquiry into the State of our Minds when Asleep," and this altered by the boy-writer to "In Sleep—by Induction;" and in the corner, in about half-text, is "Henry Brougham." It begins with a quotation from Bacon, and ends with one from Newton, the teacher and master of induction being first and last. Mrs. Renton got it many years ago from Mr. Small, Secretary to Dugald Stewart; he told her that when they were looking over the essays, Stewart said, pushing Brougham's essay to him, "Small, keep that: that boy, if he likes, may be Lord Chancellor of England!"

The suicide of Mr. D. Mitchell, the late Secretary of the Zoological Society, has caused great pain in the literary and scientific circles of London. He was a genial and easy-tempered man—full of enthusiasm for his pursuits in natural history, but at the same time fond of pleasure and self-indulgence. It is feared that pecuniary embarrassment may have been at the bottom of his sad and untimely fate. He had relinquished, about a year ago, the post he held here for the charge of a new Zoological Society, established in Paris under the special patronage of the Emperor, for experimenting on breeds, and acclimating foreign birds and animals. Mr. Mitchell's earliest connection with zoology was as an artist, employed in illustrating books on natural history.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says: "According to a letter from London, M. Ledru-Rollin, having been released by a special and sovereign decision from the penalties pronounced against him, may now avail himself of the amnesty and return to France. The ex-member of the Provisional Government will only make a short visit to France on family affairs, and will then proceed to Switzerland, where, on the advice of her physicians, Madame Ledru-Rollin is about to take up her residence."

A leading topic in the literary circles of London is Mr. Thackeray's new magazine, the first number of which will appear on New-Year's Day. The title chosen is *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Thackeray is selecting his staff from the rising young writers of the day, without reference to the *cliquerie*, which is the bane of London literature, and has already enrolled the names of George A. Sala, Hollingshead, Sutherland, Edwards, and Augustus Mayhew, while John Ruskin, and others of Messrs. Smith & Elder's authors, will contribute.

An honor seldom paid to a foreigner having no connection with Prussia has just been bestowed at Berlin in memory of the late Earl of Westmoreland, so many years the British

FROM CANADA.

Opening Throughout of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada—A Vast Effort to Solve the Trade of the West—Early History of the Enterprise, and the Successive Steps of its Progress—Statistics of the Company's Position, the Length of their Road, and its Connections—Future Operations to be Undertaken—Experimental Nature of the Scheme.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

The opening throughout, this day, of a continuous line of railway, nearly eight hundred miles in length, with branches, under the immediate management of its Board of Directors, which swell its dimensions to considerably over a thousand miles, and render tributary to it almost the whole of the valuable area of the finest American Province of the Queen of Great Britain, is an event worthy of special notice, even in this age of railways and other great engineering works. The rather is this the case because the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was devised and built for the express purpose of laying a giant grasp not only on Canadian commerce, but on the trade of the Western States, and of monopolizing not merely the freighting business from East to West in light articles, but in the bulky and weighty produce of the farm as well. It was contemplated, too, that this iron road should be that of all the passenger traffic between the West and Europe—that a Missourian from St. Louis, an Illinois-man from Chicago, nay, a New-Orleans merchant, too, should be forced to traverse the Province of Canada on his way to England. It was intended, from the day the first share of the capital was subscribed for, that letters from the West for Europe should cease to pass through the New-York Post-office. And the enterprise of British capitalists, the skill of English and Canadian engineers, the resources of the Provincial Government, have been steadily pushing on the gigantic work these many years, until now the managers are at length prepared for the final struggle which will prove whether their fond and exalted hopes will be realized, or whether all their projects will be disconcerted by the sometimes unaccountable vagaries of trade, or the physical obstacles they have expected to overcome; whether the Canadian Government and the English stockholders will find themselves advantaged, or whether the loss to both, in a pecuniary point of view, will be heavy. For the Grand Trunk Railway, like many other experiments, cannot be partially successful; it must be all its prospectus foreshadowed or fail.

The American as well as the Canadian public must look upon the events of the next year or two with attention, for their interests are heavily involved. Already, we see, representations have been made to the Cabinet at Washington as to the efforts being put forth by the agents of the Grand Trunk in the Western States to secure through contracts for their line. Already the people of Buffalo, and those living by the New-York canals and railroads, are beginning to draw the attention of the Press to the working of the Reciprocity Treaty. Already the United States Government have consented that the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian steamers shall carry the European correspondence of the States in the basin of the great lakes, and the Canadian Postmaster-General has rushed to England to secure the assent of the Imperial authorities to the requisite arrangements there. Already Canada, from being, commercially speaking, a dependent of the United States, is taking a position by the side of the great Republic—able to grant as well as ask favors.

It is of little use to renew, here, the controversy as to the man who first broached the idea of building the Grand Trunk Railway, as a through line for the trade of the great West, or as to the name of him—be it ROSS or STEPHENSON, or KEEFER or YOUNG—who first proposed to span the great St. Lawrence with a permanent bridge. The first practical steps to realize the visions of theorists were taken by the Wardens and Reeves of the different municipalities situated between Kingston and Toronto. A pamphlet, written by Mr. T. C. KEEFER, called "The Philosophy of Railroads," had been published, and, suiting the times, had had an extraordinary sale, and inoculated the whole Province of Canada with its doctrines. It was the people who uprose in favor of railroads, and forced their municipal representatives to meet at Coburg, where to build a railway from Toronto to Kingston was determined upon, and Mr. KEEFER, then an unknown engineer, now a man of celebrity, was appointed to survey the route.

These preparatory steps were easy enough, but the raising of the money to pay for them and to carry out the undertaken work, was a more serious matter. After much consultation, the Wardens and Reeves determined to ask the Government of the Province to lend them its credit, if not its money. Mr. HINCKS, now his Excellency the Governor of Barbadoes, was then Prime Minister, and at first refused the request of the Municipal officials. Their rejoinder was remarkable. Said they: "The whole country cries aloud for railroads, and if you grant not the necessary aid to build them, we must send men to Parliament and have men to govern us who will." This opened Mr. HINCKS' eyes. Shortly before, Responsible Government had been established in the colony, and, as yet, leading politicians were debating and quarreling about its principles. Mr. HINCKS had been as much absorbed in theorizing as any man, and, like other Ministers, was in the position of a sophist, directing the State; but he now saw an escape from this wearisome wrangling, and his wonderful genius led him to initiate a series of practical measures which took the country by storm, secured him hosts of friends and admirers, and forced even his successor in the Premiership, Sir ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, to exclaim—in order to conciliate the people—"My politics are railroads." Mr. HINCKS loaned the Government credit to Municipalities by a bill which passed the Parliament almost unanimously. Charters for railroads and for other public works were granted by the bushel. A debt of $58,000,000, due by the Provincial Government, and of an immense amount more, due by Municipalities, is one of the results. A fine system of lighthouses and piers and harbors, both on the sea and lake coasts, and the longest railway in the world, are some of the others. But to return to our history.

Among other Railroad charters, given during the memorable session which ensued, one was for a line between Kingston and Montreal, which was in the hands of Messrs. JNO. YOUNG, HOLTON, GALT, &c. They had that country, too, surveyed, and the practicability of constructing a railroad through it established. But while Mr. HINCKS was in England, carrying out his financial schemes, he met the well-known contractor JACKSON, who had much experience of railroad engineering, physical and financial, in European States, and who probably enlightened him as to the most approved method of tying up legislatures with iron rails. Be that as it may, Mr. HINCKS returned, secured the amalgamation of the various roads into one to be called, "The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada," and Mr. A. M. ROSS, the agent of PETTO, JACKSON, BETTS, and BRASSEY, came over to Canada to obtain the contract. It was understood that the stock books should be opened, and when the municipalities had been sucked into subscribing as much as they chose, which would not have been more than half the capital required, Mr. ROSS, on behalf of the English capitalists, should subscribe the rest and thus control the whole. A surprise, however, awaited the engineer, for, no sooner were the books opened, than in stepped HOLTON, GALT & Co., and put down their names for the whole of the stock, thus shutting out the Englishmen altogether! HINCKS, JACKSON, PETTO, ROSS, and the rest, stood for awhile aghast, but next session of Parliament, they had a railway committee of inquiry appointed, and, after a long fight, as a consequence of which they had to alter their original plan of building a "one-horse Yankee railroad," and assume a "first-class English line with iron bridges," the iron bridges, especially, eing structures which the Canadian contractors could not then well undertake;) they succeeded in securing the adhesion of Mr. GALT, whose services were subsequently most valuable to them, and of having the whole enterprise placed in their hands.

They set to work with determined energy. A prospectus, written by Mr. GALT, was circulated on the Stock Exchange in London, and more than $8,000,000 were subscribed by private individuals there. A few Corporations in Canada also took Stock, and under a law of Mr. HINCKS' making, by which Government aid was granted to every railroad within the Province, more than 75 miles in length, the public chest was made to contribute heavily. Every now and then, too, fresh concessions would be demanded from the Province, fresh amendments to the charter required, and even postponements of the Government lien sought for. All that was asked was granted, but the Parliament was shrewd enough to require some new duties for every new boon given, and before they would assent to any change profitable to the Company they would make imperative the building of some burdensome extension. Many people here grumbled bitterly, meanwhile, some at the delay in realizing their expectations, others at the increased taxation they have had to bear; others, again, at the diversion o trade which the opening of various sections of the line would create. But the Grand Trunk Railroad is now a *fait accompli*, and, as before observed, it will ere long be seen whether those who hold the stock will be injured or benefited. The contractors, who have been closely looked after, and who have had to pay six per cent. interest on the shares to the holders thereof, until now, cannot have made much money, even if, as is often asserted, they have not been out of pocket.

That you may obtain an adequate idea of the nature of this great railway, I compile from the report of the Board of Railway Commissioners, just published, several tables, putting their figures in a shape which suits the general reader:

LENGTH OF RAILWAY, AND DATES OF OPENING OF ITS SEVERAL PARTS.

	When opened.	Miles.
Montreal to St. Hyacinthe	April, 1847	30
St. Hyacinthe to Sherbrooke	Aug., 1852	66
Sherbrooke to Province Line	July, 1853	30
Richmond to Quebec	Nov., 1854	96
Chaudiere Junction to St. Thomas	Dec., 1855	41
Brockville to Montreal	Nov., 1855	125
Toronto to Guelph	July, 1856	50
Toronto to Oshawn	Aug., 1856	33
Oshawn to Brockville	Oct., 1856	175
Guelph to Stratford	Nov., 1856	39
Stratford to London	Sept., 1858	31
St. Mary's to Sarnia	Nov., 1859	70
St. Thomas to River du Loup	Nov., 1859	78
Junction of Main Lines with Victoria Bridge, including bridge,	to be opened next month	6
Total, within the Province		870
Province line to Portland	186	
Sarnia (Port Huron) to Detroit	60—	346
Total length of line		1,216

Tributary to this great main artery are, certainly, the following lines:

	Miles.
Hamilton and Toronto Railway	38
Northern Railway	95
London and Port Stanley	24
Cobourg and Peterborough	28
Prescott and Ottawa	54
Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton	43
Brockville and Ottawa	86
Total	368

Perhaps to these we ought to add the Buffalo and Lake Huron, from Stratford to Goderich. 45
Great Western Railway, Paris to Hamilton. 25
Hamilton and Port Dover, (nearly completed to Caledonia) 17
Total 87

As well as the various roads across the peninsula of Michigan.

To work their line, the company had, at the end of 1858—a year ago—later returns not yet available—

Locomotive engines	204
Passenger cars, 8 wheels, first class	79
Passenger cars, 8 wheels, second class	51
Passenger cars, 8 wheels, emigrant	22
Baggage cars, 8 wheels	30
Box cars, 8 wheels	1,120
Cattle cars, 8 wheels	51
Platform cars, 8 wheels	1,063
Ballast cars, 8 wheels	107
Ballast cars, 4 wheels	26
Snow-plows, large	34

With these they ran at the following speed in 1858, and the same rate has been, apparently, maintained in 1859, including stops:

	Express.	Accommo'n.	Mixed.	Freight.
Toronto and London	25	21	—	12
Toronto and Montreal:				
Summer	26	21¾	13½	—
Winter	24	20	—	12½
Montreal and P. Line:				
Summer	32	25	—	14
Winter	—	21	—	—
Quebec and Richmond:				
Summer	32	25	—	14
Winter	—	24	—	—

The Grand Trunk Railway has a line of telegraph of its own along its entire length.

It has 777 feet of bridging in stone or brick, and 18,726 feet bridging in iron, excluding the Victoria bridge.

The great Victoria bridge will be opened in the course of next month. Then the trains will run quicker than now, but at present it only takes 37½ hours from Detroit to Portland, and 36½ hours from Portland to Detroit.

Although the enterprise has the huge proportions above given, all is not yet done that will be done. A line of 180 miles, to connect its eastern end with the New-Brunswick roads, will assuredly be built ere long. People are talking of an air line across the State of Michigan. Wharves will be built here at Quebec by companies nominally independent of the Grand Trunk people, but really controlled by them. The *Great Eastern*, of which the shareholders of the Grand Trunk have almost absolute control, will be run to Portland and Quebec. The Canadian steamers now plying in connection with the railway will have every additional facility possible afforded them; more lightbouses built in the gulf, &c., &c. Lines of propellers will be encouraged to run from Chicago to Sarnia.

After all, as above hinted at, the construction of this line is only an experiment. It remains to be seen whether so gigantic an enterprise can be directed by one Board, even with the assistance of the telegraph and locomotive; and, next, it has to be proved that a railroad can pay which runs for the greater part of its length beside a magnificent water channel, and for most of the rest beside a parallel railway. The New-York Central and Hudson River railroads have not yet demonstrated this, for the Erie Canal is but of limited capacity, and the business men of New-York City, who have not a moment of leisure time, have kept up the passenger traffic on both the lines. Here, on the contrary, pleasure travel is always combined with business pursuits, and the St. Lawrence scenery draws its thousands on board the steamers, from the railway. It is of little use to argue the point; the disciples of one school are as firm in their opinions as those of the other. A few short years will suffice to decide between them.

A SICKLES AFFAIR AT CANANDAIGUA.—The Rochester *Union*, Nov. 25, reports that the village of Canandaigua was thrown into commotion on Wednesday evening by the sudden exposition of a case in which parties well known there were concerned. The parties concerned are WILLIAM H. PHELPS, WILLIAM WARREN, and the wife of the latter. PHELPS is a bachelor of 60, a brother of OLIVER H. PHELPS, an insurance agent, wealthy, and an old resident of Canandaigua. WARREN is a stone-cutter, under 40 years of age, in moderate circumstances, of good standing, and has a family consisting of a wife and five children. Mr. WARREN met PHELPS just leaving his wife's apartment, and at once assaulted him. PHELPS was much the heavier man of the two, but the stonecutter made up in his knowledge of pounding what he lacked in weight. PHELPS was thrown down and beaten seriously about the head and face. Meanwhile the wife looked on terror-stricken, and the cries of PHELPS brought to the spot from the chamber above the daughter and son of Mr. WARREN, who were much terrified by the proceeding—to them so strange. Mr. WARREN called to his son to bring him the carving-knife, that he might dispatch PHELPS upon the spot. The boy refused to comply, and assured his father that he would be hung if he killed the man. Presently PHELPS escaped from WARREN, and ran into the yard, but he was overtaken, and again beaten. By this time the alarm had spread in the neighborhood, and people repaired to the spot to see what was going on, among the number Officer HILL, who took PHELPS into custody, and put an end to the combat.

IMPORTANT MAIL CONTRACTS.—A postal arrangement of extreme importance, both to the United States and the Brazils, was perfected this morning, and the contract for the transportation of the United States mails from New-York to St. Thomas, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio Janeiro, was awarded by Postmaster-General HOLT to JAMES D. STEVENSON, Esq., of New-York. A void which has too long existed in our means of communication and intercourse with Rio has thus been filled, and the already immense trade—flour, coffee, &c.—between the two countries will soon receive additional impetus.

A line of efficient steamers will be *en route* at an early day, and the immense result will be a reduction of the period of communication and rate of postage fully one-half.

We learn that a contract will shortly be executed between the Brazilian Government and the same party for the conveyance of the mails from the Brazils to New-York.—*Washington States, Nov. 26.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Merced Mining Case in Court—Senator Broderick's Estate—Execution of Murderers—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

A case of great importance, and involving principles affecting more or less the entire mining interest of the State, is now being argued before the California Supreme Court. It is the case of Col. J. C. FREMONT *vs.* The Merced Mining Company. The leading points made by Mr. INGE, who appears for the Merced Company, are:

"1. The precious metals, and of consequence gold and silver mines, belong to the sovereignty, and do not pass with the ownership of the land. 2. A patent from the United States is not conclusive as to title, but may be set aside for fraud. 3. FREMONT's patent was obtained upon a fraudulent survey, which did not embrace the lands assigned to him by the confirmation of the Alvarado grant. 4. The Merced Company hold by a title in the nature of presumptive—that is, by occupation prior to the fraudulent survey upon which FREMONT obtained the patent in 1855."

The life of the late Senator BRODERICK was an almost constant occasion of strife, and now that he is no more, the little property which he left behind seems likely to become a bone of contention and subject of litigation. I alluded, in a recent letter, to the application of certain parties for letters testamentary upon the estate of deceased, said applicants claiming to be distantly related to Mr. BRODERICK. Affidavits have since been presented by LEWIS P. SAGE, Public Administrator, and GEORGE W. GREEN, to the effect that Senator BRODERICK has no living relatives, and contradicting the affidavits of LUCY BROWN, who claimed to be his second cousin. GEORGE W. GREEN proved that he and Mr. BRODERICK were boys and played together; that their residences were in the same block in New-York City; that affiant was intimate in the family of Mrs. BRODERICK, the mother of the Senator, from the year 1830 until her death in 1841 or 1842; that for about one year prior to her death she boarded in a house adjoining the one in which affiant lived; that affiant was in her house more or less every day from 1830 till her death; that RICHARD BRODERICK, brother of the Senator, died in 1846, at the age of thirteen years; that affiant never knew, saw or heard of the woman calling herself Mrs. LUCY BROWN, or of her living in Mrs. BRODERICK's house until since the death of Senator BRODERICK; that if she had lived in Mrs. BRODERICK's house affiant should have certainly known it; that when RICHARD BRODERICK died, D. C. BRODERICK told affiant that he had not a relative left in the world; that affiant has been an intimate and most confidential friend of deceased during his whole life, and has repeatedly heard deceased declare that he had not a relative in the world; and that affiant does not think Senator BRODERICK had a friend in the State or anywhere more intimate, if as much so, as this affiant.

On Oct. 28, THOMAS ELDER and JOHN JENKINS, convicted some time ago of murder—the first of a man named MYERS, and the second of a man named MCCARTY—were hanged at Quincy, Plumas County. These were the first instances in which men have been lawfully executed in Plumas county for the crime of murder. ELDER was a native of Scotland. About eight years ago he emigrated to Michigan, where he resided till four years since, when he came to California. He was about 38 years old. JENKINS was born in Tennessee, and lived afterwards in Kentucky. He came to California some five or six years ago. He was about 27 years of age. They both, on the scaffold, admitted the justness of their sentence. They each made short addresses to the spectators, in which they begged them to take warning from their fate. The last words of ELDER were, "Good by, gentlemen—take warning!" They appeared to die repentant, and behaved with firmness to the end. They did not appear to suffer much.

F. ALTON WHERLOCK, formerly of New-York, recently convicted of forging a small check, and who not long since attempted to hang himself in his cell, has been sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

ELIZA A. HANRAHAM has instituted suit for a divorce from her husband, DANIEL H. HANRAHAM, chiefly upon the grounds of extreme cruelty. The parties are from New-York.

EDWARD D. SHEDD, whose application for divorce from his wife, MARY ANN SHEDD, was denied, last Saturday week, has since tried to obtain a new trial, but his motion was denied.

The hour of the departure of the Butterfield Overland Mail, from this city, has been changed back again to 12 o'clock M. The mail service by this route is steadily increasing. The last mail carried nearly 3,000 letters.

The Governor of the State has appointed Thursday, the 24th November, as a day of thanksgiving.

An aged Frenchman named MURAT, said to be a relative of the King of Naples, has been convicted of larceny in this City, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in this County Jail.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THE OVERLAND MAIL AT ST. LOUIS—MOVEMENT HOSTILE TO THE CHINESE—MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 28.

The Overland Mail has arrived here, with San Francisco dates to the 7th inst.

The Governor has ordered an election for the 10th of December to fill a vacancy in the State Senate This will be a very exciting election, as it involves the question whether the Legislature should grant the right to construct bulkheads to protect the harbor of San Francisco—a project involving an expenditure of five millions of dollars.

An Association has been formed at San Francisco, with the intention of embracing the whole State, for the purpose of excluding the Chinese from all employment, excepting the lowest kind.

Business was stagnant, and there had been no sales of any consequence since the departure of the steamer of the 5th inst.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Monday, 7th inst., 6 P. M., overtook the mail at Gelroy. It says trade opened fairly for the first of the week. Light sales of choice Bacon were made from the ship *Daring* at 12½c.@13c. June Butter sold at 35c., but the market was quiet and the purchases limited.

Arrived on the 5th inst., ship *Daring*, from New-York, and on the 6th, *Endeavor*, from New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Case of the Record Commission.

The People, ex rel. McSpeden and Baker, vs. The Board of Supervisors of New-York.—Justice INGRAHAM has filed his opinion denying the motion to quash the return of the defendants to the alternative *mandamus* sued out to compel them to pay for printing the records. The decision of the case was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES.

After considering some of the objections to the return, which objections his Honor considered well taken, he proceeded to say:

There are other objections to this return which would be worthy of examination, were it not that for other reasons the relators are not entitled to the peremptory *mandamus*, and even if the return should be quashed, the motion for such writ should not be granted.

The alternative writ shows that only a portion of the amount claimed to be raised by tax is due to the relators, and claims that the whole amount is required in order to perform and complete the contract. It is clear, therefore, that at present, the relators have no right to this fund except the portion due for work already performed. They may never complete the contract, and never be entitled to any further payment. The rule is, I think, well settled, that a relator cannot have a peremptory writ unless he shows a clear legal right to what he asks for. (*People vs.* Supervisors, &c., 1 Kernan, 563; *People vs.* Canal Board, 13 Barb. 444 are cases so holding.)

It will not be pretended that these relators at the present time have any such claim. Whether they will have one at a future period any such claim is uncertain. It may not be required during the year, and in case of a non-performance on their part might not be needed at any time on this contract.

Whether they could apply for a *mandamus* as to the amount now due them is a question not necessary to the decision of this motion. It is enough that they are not entitled to what he asked for in the writ. To hold otherwise, would be to sanction the principle that any contractor with the City Government might, before his contract is completed, insist that the amount contemplated to be expended under his contract should be raised by tax, because it was possible he might require it during the coming year.

If any one has a right to such a writ it must be the Commissioners who have entered into the contract and who will require the moneys for payment.

It may be said that a part of this sum is now due to the relators. That however does not relieve the difficulty. If the writ demands too much, there must be judgment for the respondents. The peremptory writ must follow the alternative *mandamus*, and there cannot be judgment for the relators for part and for the respondents for the other part. (People *vs.* Supervisors of Dutchess, 1 Hill, 501.) In the case from 4 Barn. and Cress., 895, no objection appears to have been made on this point.

For these reasons, I am of the opinion that the motion for a peremptory *mandamus* should be denied, and that although the return is defective, still there is no necessity to strike out any part of it, as no further relief could be given to the relators on this application.

As the return is defective, I think it proper to refuse costs to either party on this motion. Motion denied, without costs.

Ex-Judge Edmonds and Jas. T. Brady for McSpeden & Baker; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for the Board of Supervisors.

General Sessions.

PALACE GARDEN INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY AS A NUISANCE.—FOUR INDICTMENTS AGAINST JAMES IRVING FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, &C.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday with a batch of indictments, and announced that they had finished their business for the term. They were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

Among the indictments presented yesterday were four indictments against James Irving, Superintendent of Markets, for assault and battery, and for falsely personating an officer.

The Grand Inquest also indicted Cornelius De Forest, the proprietor of "Palace Garden," which institution they presented as a public nuisance. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. De Forest. The "Garden" is now used as a menagerie, of which the celebrated elephant that broke loose and caused such consternation in Williamsburgh, a short time since, is a member. His voice is described as very unmusical, and the residents in the vicinage of Palace Garden are very desirous to get rid of him.

Thomas McAuley, aged 18 years, was tried for an assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Byrne on Oct. 30. It was a "pot-house row." McAuley inflicted on Byrne four wounds, not of a dangerous character, with a knife. He was convicted of assault with a dangerous weapon, and remanded for sentence.

Robert McLean pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Citizens' Bank of Massachusetts. Sentence reserved.

John Weinberger, a native of Belgium, on the 6th July, assaulted his "boss," Joseph Green, with a knife. He did not stab Green, who was trying to eject him from his premises. He was convicted of simple assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Tomlinson Claim Against the City.

CAN APPEAL BE TAKEN FROM A REFEREE'S REPORT WITHOUT A CASE BEING MADE?

Theodore E. Tomlinson vs. *The Mayor.*—This is a well-known case, in which the plaintiff claims that the City is indebted to him for past services as Corporation Attorney, in the sum of $32,000, with interest from June 25, 1853. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff did certain services for the City for which he has not been paid, and avers that he expended divers sums of money during the time, for the City, for which he has not been reimbursed.

The defence was that the Corporation Counsel was to have but $2,000 per annum, in full, for his services, all of which the plaintiff has been paid, and that the plaintiff knew he was to have no more when he accepted the office. The case came on for trial in the Common Pleas in January last, and was referred to George W. Stevens, James S. Sluyter and Merwin R. Brewer, who, in July, reported that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment against the City in the sum of $32,256 99. This report was confirmed and judgment entered.

Appeal is now taken from the record of the case, without a case being made, the appellants holding that the report of the Referees does not set forth sufficient facts to warrant a judgment entered against the City thereon.

The case now came on for argument on appeal to the General Term of the Court, and plaintiff's counsel raised the preliminary objection that no appeal could be taken from a judgment upon the report of a Referee, without a case being made. This question was argued, and the Court took it under advisement and postponed the case to some future day.

Upon taking the papers in the case, Judge DALY said it was his own impression that an appeal could be taken in such a case without a case being made aside from the record, but that the question was one that should be examined fully before being passed upon.

Tomlinson, Watdin & Brigham for plaintiff; Mosos Ely for defendants.

Street Improvements—Power of Common Council to Alter Grade.

Petition of Daniel Buhler.—This was an application to vacate an assessment for paving the New Bowery. It appeared that, after the opening of the New Bowery, the Common Council ordered the grade to be changed; that, in consequence thereof, the grades of the adjoining streets had to be altered to correspond therewith, and the assessment here complained of was for this work. The ground upon which the petitioner rested this application was, that the ordinance to change the grade was passed in violation of the provisions of the act of 1852, which prohibited any change of the grades of streets without the consent of two-thirds of the owners of the land fronting thereon.

Justice INGRAHAM has rendered his decision denying the application, with leave, however, to the petitioner to be further heard on a point reserved. He holds that if the Common Council proceeded to direct the change of grade without first procuring the consent of two-thirds of the owners, they might have been restrained, or, perhaps, the parties injured might have an action for damages; but after the change has been made, without objection, it is too late to allege the whole proceeding to be irregular.

Singular Slander Suit—"Seventeen Lies."

Russell C. Root vs. *Richard T. Hartshorn.*—This is an action for slander, the defendant being charged with having stated that the plaintiff had sworn to *seventeen lies*. In his answer, the defendant justifies on the ground of the truthfulness of the charge made, and details the particulars of that number, *exceeded by three*—making twenty lies in all. By advice of counsel the defendant now asked to amend his answer, so as to set forth mitigating circumstances and so arrange his pleadings that if he proved a less number of lies told by the plaintiff, such evidence would be taken in mitigation of damages. Counsel for defendant contended that they should be allowed to amend so that if they proved *sixteen lies*, or any less number, that evidence should go in mitigation. The Court held that it was hardly necessary to amend; that if they proved that the plaintiff had actually sworn to sixteen lies, no jury would give a heavy verdict against them for alleging that he had sworn to a greater number, and denied the motion, with $10 costs. The application was before Justice MULLEN at Chambers.

H. & C. S. Andrews for plaintiff; George W. Carpenter for defendant.

Suit to to Restrain Negotiation of Notes.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Jacob Goschc and Henry D. Palmer vs. *Isaac Jacobsohn and Duncan, Sherman & Co.*—This was an action brought in the Supreme Court, to obtain two notes drawn by Gosche and indorsed by Palmer, and given to Jacobsohn on account of Bernard Ullman, on a contract relative to sale of libretios at the Academy of Music, to be given up to be canceled. The facts were fully stated in the TIMES, of Oct. 27 last, when the cause was up on a motion to make perpetual a temporary injunction obtained by plaintiffs, forbidding the transfer of the notes pending the suit.

Justice INGRAHAM has rendered his decision, denying the motion to make the injunction perpetual. He holds that the only ground on which the injunction could be sustained is fully denied by the answers. And that, moreover, as the notes are past due, if they are passed by the present holders, Duncan, Sherman & Co., the party taking them must do so subject to all equities existing at the time; and whatever defence plaintiffs may have to the notes in the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co., would be good against subsequent holders.

The Locality of College Point.

Charles E. Suders vs. *C. William Rose.*—The defendant in this case now applied to Justice MULLEN, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for the discharge of an attachment granted against his property on the 23d instant by Justice Strong. The affidavit of the plaintiff upon which the attachment was granted, set forth that the defendant resided at College Point, in New-Jersey, and the application for the discharge was based upon the affidavit of the defendant, informing the Court that College Point, at which place he acknowledges he resides, is on Long Island, in Queens County, and not in New-Jersey, and that he resides in New-York, and *nowhere else*; that he has a place of business here, and is actually engaged in business in this City; that he is annoyed by the attachment, and does not desire to wait the expiration of the usual eight days' notice of motion.

Upon these facts, no one appearing to oppose, the motion was granted, and the attachment discharged.

Barrett and Brinsmayd for plaintiff; Platt, Gerard and Bulkley, for defendant.

Escape of a Debtor from Custody—Sheriff Sued for the Debt.

Jacob H. Take vs. *James C. Willett.*—This was an action to recover from Ex-Sheriff Willett the amount of a debt for which the plaintiff had judgment against one Theodore T. Edgerton and one Sebre W. Britton. The judgment was obtained in 1856. After execution against the property of the defendants in that action was returned unsatisfied, execution was issued against their bodies, and placed in the hands of the defendant in this action, who is alleged to have arrested Edgerton, but he finally escaped from custody.

The answer of Willett set forth that he arrested Edgerton and held him in custody until after the commencement of the present action, and that he then escaped from jail without defendant's knowledge.

The case was called at a late hour before Justice CLERKE in the Supreme Court, and is still on.

Levi S. Chatfield for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

Verdict.

The Western Transportation Company vs. *Meyers et al.*—In this case, reported in Saturday's TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict against Meyers and Ree for the amount claimed, and in favor of the other defendants.

Draper vs. Stouvenel.

We are requested to state that in this cause, reported in the TIMES, of Nov. 23 and 24, and in which it will be remembered the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $1,220, Hon. Truman Smith was counsel for the plaintiff instead of for the defendant.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Court will be organized on Wednesday, the 30th inst., to hear the cases in which the presiding Justice is disqualified from sitting, by reason of his relationship to the parties, or of his being a stockholder in a particular Company. As soon as those cases are disposed of, the other cases will be taken up in regular order, according to the calendar; but the term for hearing of arguments generally will not be continued beyond Friday, the 2d December—the residue of the month being necessary for the examination and decision of the undisposed of cases.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Olds* vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Case and four exceptions settled, and papers found with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Hall* vs. *McMahon.*—Motion to appoint Receiver granted. All other orders asked are refused.

Caupodonca vs. *Ferrane.*—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment ordered for damages reported.

Calendar—TUESDAY, Nov. 29.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Calendar unchanged.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 30½, 37, 80, 22, 98, 100, 101 to 105, 107, 97, 91, 108 to 113, 60, 9, 18, 286, 287, 106, 34, 114, 115.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 265, 2,399, 2,401, 2,403, 2,409, 2,411, 2,413, 2,417, 2,419, 2,421, 2,423, 1,681, 953, 1, 2,161, 1,653, 77, 2,303, 2,222, 2,111. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 103 bbls. Ashes; 31,303 bbls. Flour; 41,267 bbls. Corn Meal; 73,889 bushels Wheat; 14,582 bushels Corn; 5,500 bushels Rye; 48,587 bushels Barley; 45,770 bushels Oats; 3,271 pkgs. Provisions, and 236 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 40 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 2,000 bags Rio at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active, sales having been made of 3,500 bales, including 2,400 bales in *transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¼c. @11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb., indicating a downward tendency in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, especially State brands, of Flour have been freely dealt in to-day. The demand from the regular Eastern and local trade has been good. An active though not general inquiry for export has also prevailed. Some low grades have likewise been sought after by speculators. Prices have partially advanced 5c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 26,500 bbls. including Superfine State at $5 15@$5 20; extra State at $5 32½@$5 40; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 20@$5 35; extra Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 15; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50 @$5 00
Superfine State	5 15 @ 5 20
Extra State	5 32½@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 20 @ 5 35
Extra Wisconsin	5 40 @ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60 @ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 70 @ 7 50

Southern has been in good request, at full rates. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is less active and prices of the better grades tend downward; sales have been made of 475 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, $4 25@$4 30 for Baltimore, and $4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, and prices have favored sellers. The reported transactions comprise 47,500 bushels, including fair white Canada at $1 40; prime white Michigan at $1 50; red Western (Winter) at $1 35@$1 37; choice amber, Northern Wisconsin Club, on private terms; fair to good Milwaukee Club, part at $1 22@$1 23; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 20; prime white Kentucky at $1 53, and red Southern at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Other lots of Milwaukee Club were being negotiated for, but not finally disposed of, at the close of business. Corn has been in demand, and sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels, at 79c. for new crop mixed Western; 77c.@84c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern; 66c. for new and old Jersey (mixed) yellow and Southern; 78c. for new white Southern, and 94c.@95c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in, chiefly at 90c. ₱ bushel; sales 4,500 bushels. Barley is heavy, and prices are declining. Sales have been reported to-day of 33,500 bushels, including inferior to prime State and Western at 73c.@80c.; and fair to good ordinary Canada East at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 47c.@47½c.; Western, at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 47c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 900 bales North River at steady rates; 75c.@80c. for shipping lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Anticipating heavy arrivals, holders have offered their supplies freely at easier prices. The demand has been good at the reduced figures, but the market closes tamely. Total receipts this week, 96,041 hides. Week's sales, 39,000 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 12,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 21¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 23¾c., 7 months, usual selection; 1,043 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., at 24¾c., 6 months, in bond, less dnty;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents.

Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—John Bull—The Moustache Mania.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Richard III.—Sketches in India.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh.—Levees of Dollie Dalton—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Music.

DODWORTH'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Wed.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Doom of Deville.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Grand Charity Concert.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folks' Concert.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Paintings "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagon's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two days later advices from the Pacific have been brought overland to St. Louis. Business at San Francisco remained without material improvement. The engrossing topic of talk was the approaching election of a State Senator, for which Gov. Weller had issued his writ. The long-vexed question of the bulkheads on the San Frsncisco water-line is understood to be involved in this canvass, and hence the prevalent interest. The old war against the Chinese threatened to be revived, with augmented animosity. An association, designed to exclude them from all save menial employments, had been formed at San Francisco, and was destined to embrace the entire State.

The simultaneous arrival from Havana of the *Empire City* at this port, of the *Moses Taylor* at New-Orleans, and of the *Isabel* at Charleston, furnishes dates from Cuba to the 26th inst. The ceremonies attending the reception and inauguration of Gen. Serrano, the new Captain-General, were performed on the 24th with unparalleled splendor.

Troops are rapidly concentrating in Charlestown, preparing to ward off any attempts which may be made to rescue John Brown from his rapidly approaching execution. In true revolutionary style churches have been turned into barracks, and the people have thrown open their houses to the brave defenders of their hearth-stones. A town which was originally intended to accommodate hardly a thousand inhabitants, can not receive an acquisition of seven hundred militia without making preparations accordingly. Gov. Wise continues to assert that these preparations are not made because of groundless fears. His emissaries who have been scattered through Pennsylvania and Ohio, have sent him what they consider to be reliable information concerning large bodies of men who are moving to the rescue. Meantime, here and there through the Southern States, vagrants, peddlers and agents, of all kinds, are regarded suspiciously and closely watched.

The Stevenson contract for transporting the United States mails between New-York and Rio de Janeiro, was executed at the Post Office Department yesterday. Almost simultaneously news reached the Brazilian legation of the ratification of a grant by the Imperial Government of Brazil to Mr. Stevenson, of a monopoly of the line for ten years, with a handsome subsidy for each round trip—the vessels to touch at Bahia, Pernambuco and St. Thomas. Of the West Indian postage, under his American engagement, the contractor receives the whole amount.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted a resolution authorizing the Police Commissioners to employ 400 special policemen, at $2 a day, to keep order at the approaching election, and directing that members of the old Municipal Police force should be so employed as far as practicable. A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting detailed estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the County Government for the year 1860; it was directed that 500 copies be printed. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee charged with the investigation of the affairs of the Commissioners of Records to send for persons and papers. The Committee on Annual Taxes reported that a return had been made to the *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court at the suit of McSpedon & Baker, requiring the Board to show cause why it should not raise by tax $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records, objecting to the granting thereof, and that the *mandamus* had been denied. It was directed that 500 copies of the report and the legal documents accompanying it be printed, and that A. R. Lawrence Jr., who managed the case for the Board, be paid $500 for counsel fees. A communication was transmitted to the Board of Aldermen, signed by the Special Committee appointed by the Brooklyn Common Council to negotiate with the authorities of this City for the alteration of the terms of sale, so as to restore the rates of ferriage charged in 1853 and 1854, or to secure to the City of Brooklyn these ferry franchises. The Committee calls attention to the resolution under which it acts, and urges the action of the Corporation of New-York. The Aldermen appointed a Special Committee to confer with the Brooklyn delegation, transacted some routine business, and adjourned to Thursday. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution in favor of compensating Assistant Clerks for extra services to Committees, was laid over. Mr. Oscanyan's bill, for services rendered as interpreter, when the Turkish Rear-Admiral visited this City, was disposed of in the same way.

"Mozart Hall" had its ratification last evening. "Mozart Hall" for that purpose transferring itself to Cooper Institute. The room was abundantly crowded, large Republican reinforcements coming to the aid of the unterrified, and giving cheerful applause to the proceedings in exchange for an occasional round for Mr. Opdyke. The orator of the occasion was *facile princeps* Mr. Fernando Wood, who exalted the aims of his partisans and the virtue of himself, in a speech of some length and great eloquence. There was no mistaking the sense of the meeting—to wit, that at all hazards, whether by the name of Wood, or Opdyke, or Ogden, the nominee of Tammany Hall was to be beaten on next Tuesday. The American Convention devoted the evening to debating the advisability of abandoning Mr. Ogden, whom it had previously indorsed, and of sustaining other candidates. The discussion lasted until after midnight, when the Convention divided; the party withdrawing, determined to sustain Mr. Ogden, if he persists in running, and if not to support Mr. Havemeyer. The remainder approved the Republican ticket.

In the Court of General Sessions, the Grand Jury brought four indictments for assault and battery against James Irving, Superintendent of Markets. They also indicted "Palace Garden" as a nuisance, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. De Forest, the proprietor. Thomas McAuley was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon on James J. Byrne, on Oct. 7th, and remanded for sentence. Some other cases of minor importance were disposed of.

The Iron steamer *Matanzas*, built for Mora Brother, Navarro & Co., at the Delamater Works, was successfully launched yesterday morning. A large number were assembled to witness the spectacle, as the state of the tide, created by a blowing northwest wind, rendered an early launch necessary.

At the sixth Anniversary meeting of the Southern Aid Society, last evening, in the Mercer-street Church, the annual statement was read by Dr. Stiles, showing that the Society disbursed last year in aid of Southern churches and missionaries, $16,900. Dr. S. H. Cox delivered a characteristic address on Slavery and John Brown, taking decidedly conservative grounds, and advocating the perpetuity of the American Union as a means of diseminating the Gospel.

The Stock Market yeaterday, after a large business in the forenoon at a further advance in prices, closed somewhat unsettled; New-York Central 82½@82¼ ₱ cent. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail were wide and frequent from 90 to 85 ₱ cent., closing 85¾, cash. The Exchanges opened steady for the Boston steamer; the business not yet large; London 109¾@110. Monsy rates same as last week. The Bank Statement shows a slight decline in Discounts, and a decrease in the Specie averags of $911,000, in the absence of the California remittance, which did not reach Bank until to-day.

Flour was quite active, sales having been made of 29,975 bbls. Prices partially advanced 5c. ₱ bbl. Wheat and Corn were in demand. Barley was plenty and depressed. Cotton was more freely purchased at, however, a shade easier rates. Provisions exhibited less animation. Rio Coffee attracted more attention, as did, likewise, Sugars and Whisky. Hay, Rice and Linseed Oil were in request. The freight engagements were heavier.

Our Municipal Emperor.

The New-York *Herald* thinks that Mr. Fernando Wood ought to be made Mayor of New-York, because the Mayoralty is really a matter of no sort of consequence whatever, the capacity of our citizens for being plundered and put to shame not having yet been by any means exhausted. The *Tribune* labors for the same end, because the subversion of civil order, and the blackening of our municipal name, and the complete surrender of the interests and the peace of nearly a million of American citizens into the keeping of a branded and unscrupulous demagogue, are trivial considerations in its mind, when compared with the sweet hope of demoralizing the Democratic Party. That any good thing should come out of Tammany is intolerable to our fanatical friends of the true partisan type. They cannot deny that in the persons of Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Tilden, Tammany has given us two good candidates for two of the most important offices of our City Government; and they know perfectly well that, while the election of any other candidates as worthy of these posts must necessarily be problematical in the extreme, the election of these gentlemen is morally certain, if the honest and right-minded voters of New-York, the citizens who feel that their first duty is to those of their own household, will but unite cordially in their support. But party-spirit and the low cunning of faction have long ago made it a cardinal principle with all thorough-paced partisans that if you cannot do a good thing yourself, you must, at all risks, do your best to prevent your opponents from doing it. Better that New-York should be given over to the swift destruction of a Vigilance Committee than that Tammany should have the credit of saving us with a Democratic nomination!

Mr. Fernando Wood supports himself with much less recondite reasons than these. He has in fact a monomania for trying to be a Mayor; and like all monomaniacs dashes so desperately forward at the object of his passion, that his more cool and calculating friends must be sorely puzzled to keep him in line. He last night delivered himself at the Cooper Institute before a motley and vociferous crowd of perhaps a thousand persons, of his views and aspirations in connection with the Chief Magistracy of New-York. This manifesto was somewhat less aromatic with the frankincense of religious faith than the famous homily on "earthly dominances" and early piety as a pathway to political office, which distilled like the dew of Hermon from the lips of Mr. Wood upon the astonished children of the Catholic charities some time since. It was less affluent with the tangled wealth of interlacing metaphors than Mr. Wood's hardly less famous appeal to the citizens of New-Rochelle. But it was not less characteristic than either of those memorable orations. As Mr. Wood observes of the metropolis, in an impressive but rather truncated sentence, that "the influence of New-York is pervading," so may we say of Mr. Wood, that *his* influence is pervading. He scents all his speeches with himself, and we have the whole man exhaled to us in the rhetoric of his last night's harangue. No voter of New-York should fail to do this singular composition the justice which it deserves. The "pervading influence" of New-York, we are again assured by Mr. Wood, who is quite a Sphinx in the way of solemn riddles, "is much examined and commented upon by the statesmen of Europe." We accept this imposing intelligence without pretending to understand it; and recommend our readers to imitate the "statesmen of Europe," and to examine and comment upon Mr. Wood as much as they possibly can.

Mr. Wood does not agree with his supporters of the *Herald*, that the Mayoralty is a joke. He esteems it, on the contrary, to be "a municipal mystery," which, in his own time, it certainly was to all tax-payers seeking a reason for the burdens that they bore. He thinks that the Mayor of New-York is called upon to play the part of Divine Providence to a million of heterogeneous human souls, whirling here together in this great vortex of a City. He thinks that omnipotence, omniscience and perfect benevolence are the merest elementary qualifications to be required of the mortal who aspires to this sublime elevation. In fact, he puts such an estimate upon the Mayoralty as to make us suspect him of proving false to his first love. He clearly can no longer think the "Presidency of the United States the highest of earthly dominances." An omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly benevolent Mayor of a "City which is a great empire," is a being which is not to be spoken of in the same breath with a mere President. The Emperor of China himself would spontaneously *kotow* to Mr. Wood's ideal Mayor.

And therefore Mr. Wood submits to the humiliation of praying the people once again to give him their "most sweet voices." Because the Mayor of New-York "must be all-powerful," and because in order to be beneficently all-powerful, he must be utterly free from every taint of human frailty or partisan passion, Mr. Wood will kindly consent to be our Mayor once more. He knows that we need a Dictator, a Municipal Emperor, endowed "with a sovereign power antagonistic to the generally received ideas of Repnblicanism;" and he knows, too, that he is the only man in New-York who is fit to fill this throne. His reasons for desiring his own election are summed up in his own conviction that he possesses, and only he, the requisites of "a strong executive head, with nerve, will, courage and capacity."

Let me be elected, cries Mr. Wood, and let me have the largest discretion to rule you as I shall think fit, and I will play the despot with such a magical skill that you will never think of troubling yourself about politics any more. Just how Mr. Wood expects, if elected, to induce a Republican Legislature at Albany first to create an imperial crown for the Mayor of New-York, and then to ask him to wear it, we are not at present informed. From this part of our little Cæsar's programme the veil has not yet been lifted. But we may well spare all inquiry on this head. Mr. Wood's expectation that he can compel a modification of our City Charter by the mere weight of his dreadful presence in the Mayor's office of New-York, absurd as it is, is on the whole the least absurd and by far the most modest of all his expectations. The *Herald's* reasons for supporting this indescribable candidate are futile enough. The *Tribune's* motives for doing him guerrilla service are sufficiently inconsistent with all true patriotism and common sense. But none of his friends or favorers have put Mr. Wood into so odious and ridiculous a light as he has done himself. His avowal that if he were chosen Mayor he would undertake not only to "manage the hoards of the poor," and to "look after the rich" of our City, but also to "maintain the nationality" of the Union, reveals the ambitions of this hair-brained and unprincipled schemer, is an aspect at once so ludicrous and so audacious that every sensible man in New-York ought to feel himself personally responsible for putting an end to the insolent and preposterous farce. The apathy of our busy citizens, and the shamelessness of party passion, have brought us to this. These alone have made it possible for a defeated and scandalous politician to stand up before us all, and claim for himself that he is the only man in New-York who can save us from anarchy, and that he will undertake the business if we will agree to make him absolute lord and master of us and of our City. If anything can sting us into doing our municipal duty, this last escapade of Mr. Fernando Wood will certainly do the work.

A Chapter from Experience.

Possibly some of our readers may remember the election for Mayor in 1856. It presented features so much like those of the present contest that a recurrence to them may not be without interest and value.

Fernando Wood was then Mayor, and was the regular candidate of the Democratic Party for reëlection. His administration of the office, however, had excited very general dissatisfaction, even in the ranks of his own party, and James S. Libby had been put in nomination as an independent Democrat against him. His friends were confident, not perhaps of his success, but of his ability to draw off a very large vote from the regular nominee, and so, perhaps, secure his defeat. There was, also, a very strong feeling in favor of reform in the City Government, and James R. Whiting, Esq., was nominated to represent it.

Here were two Democratic candidates in the field against Wood—and this fact naturally stimulated both the Republicans and Americans to believe that their candidates could be elected by a plurality vote. It seemed certain that the Democratic vote would be so nearly divided as to give an easy victory to the strongest of these two parties. A. J. Bleecker was accordingly nominated by the Republicans, and Isaac O. Barker by the Americans. Strenuous efforts were made to effect a union of the parties opposed to Wood—at least of two of them—but in vain. Each felt so secure in its reliance upon the division in the Democratic ranks, that no proposition for union could receive a moment's attention. The Republicans talked quite as confidently of electing Bleecker as the *Tribune* now does of electing Opdyke; while Mr. Whiting was quite as sure of his own success as Mr. Ogden now is of his election.

The vote for the several candidates resulted thus:

Fernando Wood, Dem	34,566
Isaac O. Barker, American	25,182
Anthony J. Bleecker, Rep	9,671
James S. Libby, Ind. Dem	4,684
James R. Whiting, Reform	3,638
Total vote	77,741

The confidence of the several parties in their own strength, and their reliance on Democratic divisions, thus led to the election of Fernando Wood. At the next election the lesson was not lost. All the opponents of Wood united against him, and the result stood thus:

Daniel F. Tiemann	43,198
Fernando Wood	40,908
Total vote	84,106

Of this aggregate vote at least 10,000 were illegal—two-thirds of them being cast for Wood, who had entire control of the ballot-boxes. It was the union of his opponents alone which secured his defeat.

At the last State Election, this month, the vote showed the following as about the relative strength of the several parties:

Democratic	35,000
Republican	17,000
American	3,500

The Republicans profess to believe that the Democratic vote will be about equally divided between Wood and Havemeyer, and that they will thus stand a good chance of electing their candidate. Even if that vote should be thus divided, the Republicans must not only hold their ground but must increase their vote. There will doubtless be an increased aggregate vote of perhaps 10,000. On the Democratic side Wood will be very likely to get the benefit of it, inasmuch as the regular Democratic vote was mainly called out at the State election, while Wood's friends, having been thrown overboard at Syracuse, had no special interest in the canvass. It is quite certain, moreover, that from 1,500 to 2,500 of the thorough-going, out-and-out party Republicans will vote for Wood, in order to strengthen him for the Charleston Convention, in the hope thereby to divide and disturb the Democratic councils. Of the increase, therefore, Wood is likely to receive the largest share:—and if the Republicans are right in their assumption that the Democratic vote proper will be nearly equally divided, Wood will receive from 20,000 to 23,000 votes,—leaving Havemeyer from 17,000 to 20,000.

If this estimate is correct, what chance have the Republicans of defeating Wood—even if they desire it, as they profess to do? Their increase in voters will not equal the loss of votes cast for Wood. They will get no accessions from the Americans or the Whigs. And if, as they pretend, the contest is between Opdyke and Wood, the latter will certainly be elected.

Our own opinion is, that the contest is between Havemeyer and Wood; and that every good citizen, in the Republican ranks or elsewhere, who regards his duty to the City as of higher obligation than his allegiance to party, and who deprecates the election of Wood as at once dishonorable and disastrous, owes it to himself and the public to vote for Mr. Havemeyer. He is a man of known ability and of tried integrity. He has had large experience in public affairs, and has for two terms given the City the example of a Mayor who did his duty honestly and faithfully—using his power for the public good, and not for the promotion of his personal ambition or his party schemes.

A Very Small Fiction.

From the Tribune.

The Neutrality of the Times.—We are informed upon the most undoubted authority, that last night two citizens took to the Times office an article advancing the interests of Mr. Opdyke to the Mayoralty, and agreed upon the price for its publication as an advertisement. The article subsequently came to the notice of one of the editors, who, upon learning its purport, said that it could not be published for the sum agreed upon, but that it could for double the price. The gentlemen tendering the article, deeming this a piece of imposition, withdrew it. We leave comment upon the proceeding for our citizens to make.

The *Tribune* must be hard pressed when it descends to such paltry complaints as this. At *half-past one o'clock*, on Sunday night, two gentlemen came with a political advertissment for the Times of next morning. They had been told the price by the night clerk, and offered their *check* in payment. The clerk declined to receive this, and referred them to the night manager—who told them the paper was just going to press—that twice the price offered would be no inducement to delay the issue—that he knew nothing of the value of their check, and that they must wait until the next day and see the Editor. They told him it was a political advertisement, such as the Times was publishing every day. He asked, in reply, if it was a part of the same series, and to be charged to the same parties,—as they were known to be responsible. The reply was, "No." He then declined to receive it, and the parties repaired to the *Tribune* office with the story of their griefs.

The advertising columns of the Times are open to the *Tribune's* friends, to precisely the same extent and on precisely the same terms as to anybody else. They will oblige us, however, and consult their own comfort, by handing them in before 2 o'clock in the morning, and by bringing either the money or the name of some party known to be responsible. They must remember that we print some 10,000 more daily papers than the *Tribune*, and cannot afford, therefore, to keep our columns open until so late an hour as our neighbor.

We should like to know, moreover, why the *Tribune* speaks about "the *neutrality* of the Times" in this municipal contest. We are not neutral, and have never pretended to be so. We are for the election of Mr. Havemeyer, because we know, from experience, he will make an honest and efficient Mayor, and because we believe his success necessary to the defeat of Fernando Wood. In another column the *Tribune* speaks of the Times as "the organ of Tammany Hall." Why not stick to one slander, at least for one issue of the sheet?

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Adelina Patti, our young and remarkable prima donna, who, in a single stride, has reached the sympathies of the entire musical public, will make her third appearance to-night, as *Lucia*, in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." It is worth a long journey to hear a singer so fresh and perfect in this very delightful *rôle*. There will, we hope, be a fine attendance.

Concert.—Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins—a gentleman who has associated himself with native American music, in a way which should obtain for him the warmest sympathy of all musicians and amateurs—gives a concert, to-night, in the large Hall of Palace Garden. Mr. Hopkins has provided an attractive programme, and will be assisted by Miss Hattie Anden, Miss Harriet Westervelt, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Mr. L. Schreiber, (cornet,) Mr. W. H. Quaile, (piano,) Mr. John Jameson, (piano,) and a vocal quartette party.

French Theatre.—Mr. Sam Cowell, a comic singer of decided repute in England, made his first appearance here last night, and with success. Mr. Cowell is not a stranger to the American public, having been "brought up" in our midst. His best successes, however, have been made in London, where comic singing is at once a tradition and a profession. The pieces selected last night were good and intrinsically funny, but the uproarious element was lost owing to the fact that songs like the "Cork Leg," "Clean your Boots," "Lord Lovel," &c., are, although novelties here, not exactly adapted to our perception of fun. We may add, however, that Mr. Cowell gave them admirably. We are persuaded that it will be to the interest of the management to provide a different sort of programme. A drawing-room entertainment of a comic character, and aiming at pleasant ridicule of the trivialities of the moment, could not fail to be a success. For such an entertainment there is certainly no better singer here than Mr. Cowell.

Mr. S. B. Wells, the great pianist, and Dr. Guilmette were the artists who assisted Mr. Cowell. Mr. Wells played superbly, as he always does, and Dr. Guilmette was a refreshing oasis in a vocal desert. Mr. Hicks, from the London Academy of Music, played the accompaniments to Mr. Cowell's songs, and seems to understand the peculiarities of the singer. One of the latter's best efforts was a comic history of bad "Macbeth,"—a descriptive piece in the John Parry style, ending with an imitation of a celebrated tragedian, and a Scotch fling.

Mr. Cowell's entertainments will take place three times a week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Obituary.

Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge of the Superior Court, died in Baltimore, on Saturday morning last, at 5 o'clock. His decease was the result of an attack of paralysis, with which he had been seized a few days previously. Judge Lee was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, Dec. 5, 1805. His father, Richard Bland Lee, was an intimate friend of President Madison. When quite young, Mr. Lee graduated at the University of Virginia, and immediately entered upon the study of the law, settling in Baltimore to practice his profession. Mr. Tyler, on the death of President Harrison, appointed Mr. Lee to the office of District-Attorney. President Taylor reappointed him to the same office in 1849, as a reward, probably, for the arduous and effective labors which he performed throughout the political campaign which terminated with the success of the party, the principles of which he so ably advocated. In November, 1855, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court for a term of ten years, eight of which he had served at the time of his death. Appropriate action was taken in all the Baltimore Courts on Saturday. A petition, unanimously signed by the members of the Bar, was forwarded to the Governor of Maryland, asking for the appointment of Hon. Robert Martin, now special Judge of the Superior Court, to the vacancy created by Judge Lee's death.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 28.

The funeral of Judge Lee took place to-day, and was largely attended.

From Havana.

THREE ARRIVALS YESTERDAY—INAUGURATION OF THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL—MARKETS.

The steamship *Empire City*, Capt. John McGowan, having left New-Orleans at 10 A. M., on the 20th inst., arrived at Havana on the 23d, reached this port last evening. She brings from New-Orleans $34,400, in Mexican dollars, consigned to the Metropolitan Bank.

By telegraph, we learn that the *Isabel*, from Havana on the 25th, yesterday reached Charleston, and the *Moses Taylor*, from Havana on the 26th, is reported at New-Orleans.

The steamship *Northern Light*, with the California mails, left Havana on the 25th, for New-York.

Gen. Serrano, the new Captain-General, having arrived some days previously, on the 24th, amid great demonstrations of rejoicing, took the oath of office.

Sugar was firm, and prices had advanced a quarter real ₱ arrobe.

The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 79,000 boxes, against 60,000 last year.

Molasses was nominal.

Freights were depressed, owing to the unusual number of vessels in port.

Exchanges were advancing; Sterling was 15⅛@16 ₱ cent. premium.

Drafts on New-York at sixty days were 3½@4 ₱ cent. premium, and on New-Orleans, short time, 5@6 ₱ cent. Mexican Dollars were at 9 ₱ cent. premium.

An Accomplished Scoundrel.—Dr. W. M. M. Howard, of Bradford, Vt., recently sentenced to the State Prison for causing the death of a young lady while attempting to produce an abortion, proves to be a native of Ireland, whose real name is Drew. He has paid parties in Hartford $1,200 damages for malpractice; was once obliged to refund the Burlington Bank $1,000, out of which he had swindled it, and then was arrested for rape on a patient, the wife of a student in Dartmouth College. Her death permitted him to escape from punishment for this villainy; and he next succeeded in marrying the widow of a man who had died while under his care. After swindling her out of all her property, he left her to die broken hearted, and committed the crime for which he now suffers. At his house near Bradford, there died, last Summer, three young women in the course of a few weeks, who had sought his aid to hide their shame.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Democratic Programme for the Organization of the House—Dispatches from Lieutenant-General Scott—The Brazilian Mail Contract—A Noteworthy Coincidence—Health of Secretary Floyd—Biography of Secretary Toucey.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 28.

The Democratic programme for the House nominations is pretty definitely made up on a basis intended to unite the two great wings of the party. Bocock, of Virginia, is to be put forward for the Speakership, Allen for the Clerkship, and Banks, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for Printer. The scheme is a strong one, probably the strongest which the Democracy could have concocted. Bocock's name will command respect, at least, from all sides, and indicates a disposition to make head against the ultraisms of a certain conspicuous faction in the Old Dominion more bent on President-making than on saving the country.

The War Department is in possession of dispatches from Gen. Scott, brought by the Overland Mail, confirmatory of advices by telegraph. Gen. Scott had fixed his head-quarters on the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, at Port Townsend, and declares he will in no case go beyond the limits of the United States. Nothing of interest has occurred since the date of Gen. Harney's report, of Oct. 20. All the British cruisers, the *Basilisk* excepted, had returned to their usual anchorage. Commissioner Campbell, and Capt. Pickett, of the Ninth Infantry, had arrived at head-quarters.

Mr. J. D. Stevenson's contract for mail service between New-York and Rio Janeiro was signed to-day. Upon all letters from the West Indies, not otherwise paying sea-postage, the contractor is to receive the total amount collected. All other letters will pay two cents each. By a curious coincidence, dispatches were to-day received by the Brazilian legation announcing the ratification of Mr. Stevenson's contract with the Government of Brazil, in accordance with which he obtains a monopoly of the line for ten years, and eighteen thousand dollars each trip for the Brazilian mails. His vessels are to touch at Bahia, Pernambuco and St. Thomas.

Señor Mata, the Mexican resident Minister, failed to receive dispatches from Mexico by telegraph; but he credits the report of Gen. Dollado's defeat at Queretaro.

Secretary Floyd will remain during the Winter at the Soldiers' Home, in deference to the advice of his physicians, who counsel him to avoid excitement as far as may be practicable.

A biography of Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, prepared by a gentleman of Washington, will soon be given to the Press. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, Nov. 28.

According to private advices, the United States steamer *Wabash* was to have left Genoa for Gibraltar on the 7th inst., and is expected to arrive in New-York about the 10th December.

Those members of Congress who are now here strongly object to the new arrangement for seating the members of the House.

Chief-Engineer Everett has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Iroquois*.

Gen. Jessup is still, as he has been for several months past, incapacitated by sickness from attending to his public duties.

The Loss of the Indian.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS LOST AND SAVED.

St. John, N. B., Monday Nov. 28.

The following is a list of the steerage passengers by the *Indian*:

SAVED.

V. G. Howland.
Franz Kulstar, wife and four children.
Mr. Eickmann.
Richard Brown.
G. Croman.
Wm. Cross.
Joseph Maun.
Anton Borgesson.
Wm. Masin.
Mr. Pierson.

DROWNED

Lewis J. Moses, wife and two children.
Mrs. Eickmann and child.
Alexander Deane.
James Dixon.
Thomas Chanonhouse.
William Johnston.

(Signed) THOMAS ROBERTSON, Purser.

Jefferson Territory.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—COMPILATION OF A CODE OF LAWS—MINING.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 28.

The Denver City Express has arrived here, bringing dates of the 17th inst., and $6,000 in treasure.

The Provisional Government was working harmoniously.

The Legislature was engaged in perfecting a code of laws, and concerting measures to raise revenue to carry on the Government.

Mining continued to be prosecuted to a considerable extent, the weather having been more favorable than anticipated.

From Brownsville.

THE PLACE CLOSELY BESEIGED BY CORTINAS.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Brownsville dates of the 20th inst. are received.

Lieut. Tennison, of the cutter *Dodge*, reports that two hundred and ninety men were guarding the city, which was closely besieged, although no attack had yet been made upon it.

From Utah.

EXECUTION OF FERGUSON.

St. Louis, Mo., Monday, Nov. 28.

The Utah mail of the 3d inst. brings accounts of the execution of Thomas A. Ferguson for the murder of Alexander Carpenter. This is the first judicial execution which has ever taken place in the Territory.

The Great Land Suit.

BATES VERSUS THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Chicago, Monday, Nov. 28.

The case of Geo. C. Bates against the Illinois Central Railroad, which has been on trial in the United States Court the past fortnight, involving the right of the defendants to their dépôt property in Chicago, was decided to day in favor of the road. This is the second time the case has been tried with the same result.

Charter Election at Hartford.

Hartford, Monday, Nov. 28.

The annual Hartford town election occurred to-day, and resulted in a decided Republican triumph. The Republicans elect a Town Clerk and Selectmen, by majorities ranging from fifty to five hundred, and also five constables, while the Democrats elect but two. The Grand Jurors are equally divided. Three thousand votes were cast—about the usual number at our annual elections.

Rhode Island Politics.

Providence, R. I., Monday, Nov. 28.

The American-Republican and Republican State Committees have formed a union and joined in a call for a State Convention.

The Southern Pacific Railway.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Nov. 28.

The remaining three-fifths of the $250,000 have been raised here for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway. This secures Mr. Thompson's acceptance of this Presidency, and the immediate extension of the road.

The Gale on Lake Erie.

Buffalo, Monday, Nov. 28.

No losses are reported by the late gale on Lake Erie, except that of the schooner *W. H. Craig*, with a cargo of 16,000 bushels of wheat. She went on the breakwater this morning, and is insured in the Buffalo Mulual Company.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

Portland, Me., Monday, Nov. 28—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *North Briton*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 16th inst.

The Late Fire at Troy.—The insurances on the loss by the great fire at Troy, on Friday, are as follows:

Liverpool & London	$5,000	Mechanics' & Trad'rs.	$1,300
Firemen's, N. Y	5,000	Continental	2,000
Atlantic, N. Y	4,000	Market	1,800
Merchants', N. Y	3,000	Montauk & Norwich	1,500
Excelsior, N. Y	3,000	State, New-Haven, Ct.	550
Etna, Hartford	3,000	Springfield, Mass	1,250
Market, N. Y	1,300		
Total insurances			$32,700
Total loss			$30,000

[illegible] Anniversary Meeting [illegible]

—Rev. [illegible] Brown.

A meeting of about one hundred persons was convened at the Mercer-street Church last evening, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Southern Aid Society.

Rev. Mr. Bliss, of Boston, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. James Boorman, who presided, addressed the meeting. He was convinced that the Society had done much to conciliate feeling between the North and the South. He hoped that this mediatorial enterprise would meet with more encouragement, and the object of the Society—the diffusion of God's word to every creature—be more effectually carried out.

Mr. Girard Hallock, the Treasurer, read the statement of the Society's operations, of which an official abstract is given in the report of Mr. Stiles subsequently read. Mr. Hallock stated that the average expense of carrying on the Society had been but $2,000, which was more than made up by the contributions of officers.

Rev. Dr. Stiles, previous to reading the annual report, said the Society had not had the ordinary impulses of charitable associations in the age of the Churches for public appeals, and the other means usually afforded for the building up of such Associations. The following is the abstract:

Our enterprise has made a favorable but [illegible] progress from the day of its organization. The operations of the last year have been particularly encouraging.

Our Missionary Means wear a cheerful aspect. The first year the committee collected $4,600; the second, $6,600; the third, $11,300; the fourth, [illegible] $7,400; the fifth, $10,500; the last year, including about $3,000 received and disbursed by Southern Auxiliaries, $15,960.

Our Missionary Results have been equally encouraging. Witness:

1. The Special Reports of the Churches. Almost all the Mission churches have been supplied. In some of the Presbyteries every church is reported to be in "a flourishing condition;" in others, every church seems to have enjoyed a positive revival and a considerable ingathering, while others still report repeated refreshings during the year. Old sanctuaries have been repaired, and new ones erected; discouraged congregations revived, and new churches formed; salaries improved, and contributors augmented; a number of churches have been self-sustaining, and many more zealously aiming to reach the same point. On the whole, while no unpromising signs disturb us, an air of encouragement pervades our entire field. Witness:

2. The general features of the enterprise. The most prominent developments of the year would seem to consist of the very properties which make up a perfect claim to missionary sympathy. Observe first, that the parties aided *seem every way worthy of help*. While our aided ministers exhibit at least ordinary intellectual qualifications and more than ordinary piety, industry, and zeal, and our aided churches do what they can and ask only what they cannot do without—after all, our missionaries "have to live," as they express it, "in great part by their own and their family's labor." Again the *strong churches of the South do assist the weak*. Since the Southern Aid Society began to dispense its bounties amongst them, Southern Presbyteries have augmented their own home missionary contributions more than one hundred fold. During the year just closed, Hanover Presbytery raised $1,000, Winchester $700, Piedmont $500—and others in proportion,—the Presbytery, five times more than ever before. It is a third striking feature of our operations—that *contributions at the North produce abundant fruit at the South*. The external work of the year, in sanctuaries built, churches formed, ministers settled, moneys collected and labors dispensed, and the spiritual, in conversions, conversions and revivals, emphatically establish this fact. And, finally, the parties assisted *are grateful for the benefits bestowed*. Never were beneficiaries more so. The correspondence of the Society is loaded with the largest and the warmest expressions of a heart overflowing with love and gratitude to Northern brethren—to the patrons of the Society. "Thank God for the Southern Aid Society!" "Heaven bless the Southern Aid Society!" are exclamations very common and hearty all over our large field.

Mr. Stiles, at the close of the reading, deprecated the spirit which would send the Gospel to foreign nations, and leave our own destitute and needy sinners at the South unprovided for. But he rejoiced that there was a prospect of the Southern Aid Society being placed on the same footing as the other Home Missionary Society. If it was the means of reconciling the North and the South, the result would be satisfactory.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, being introduced by the Chairman, proceeded to address the meeting. Having visited the South, he felt a pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of the Society. The fact that the people of the South, owing to their peculiar institutions, were scattered, was sufficient to show the necessity for missionary effort. It was shown on the part of the black a readiness to receive the truths of the Gospel. He had never seen such evidences of simple faith as he had witnessed among the blacks of the South. He related a number of instances which had passed under his own observation, showing the readiness with which the slaves were thus impressed, and the efforts made by slave-owners to educate and Christianize the slave. But he trembled when he saw the tendency to sever the bonds that had united the North and South. The poor slaves had immortal souls to be saved, and Southern white men and women needed the salvation that this Society would afford. Let politicians do what they would, let this Society prosper. Let not the benighted ones suffer while the North and South were quarrelling.

Dr. S. H. Cox was the next spea

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN FOR ELECTION DAY—THE OLD POLICE AGAIN—ESTIMATE OF COUNTY EXPENDITURES FOR 1860—THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—REGISTRARS APPOINTED.

The President of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors calling for an appropriation of $800 to pay Special Policemen to be employed on the Charter election day.

Supervisor KENNEDY said the last election was a very quiet one, but the election about to take place bade fair to be stormy. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," and when Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall were arrayed against each other, it is reasonable to expect that the services of an additional Police force will be needed. Supervisor KENNEDY offered a resolution directing the Police Commissioners to employ 400 Special Policemen, at $4 a day, on the next election day.

Mr. ROOKER offered an amendment directing that as soon as practicable, members of the old Police force be employed.

Mr. KENNEDY opposed it. He wanted to know whether the object was to make Buncombe?

Mr. STEWART objected to the word "practicable" in Mr. Kennedy's amendment.

The resolution with the amendment was carried (Ayes 10, Nays 2.) Messrs. STEWART and VOORHIS voting against it.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting detailed estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the County Government, with the draft of an ordinance, making the annual appropriations for City and County purposes for 1860, and the draft of a law to be submitted to the State Legislature, authorizing the raising by tax of the amounts required to meet those appropriations. The estimated expenditures are as follows:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.	
County Contingencies	$30,000 00
Rebuilding and maintenance of Coles, or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	2,000 00
Police expenses	100,000 00
Lighting and cleaning, and supplies for County Offices	27,500 00
Printing and Advertising	10,000 00
Stationery and Blank Books	10,000 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	10,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	3,200 00
Total	$192,700 00
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.	
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	$1,400 00
Interest on Loans	40,000 00
Rents	10,000 00
Salaries—Executive Departments	60,000 00
Total	$111,400 00
JUDICIARY.	
Coroners' Fees	$22,000 00
Jurors and Witnesses' Fees	30,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	225,220 00
Total	$277,220 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Common Schools for State	$399,677 61
New-York Institution for the Blind	1,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
New-York Asylum for Idiots	250 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	600 00
State Taxes	932,581 08
Total	$1,384,118 89
Total expenditures	1,965,438 69

The receipts for fees are estimated at $54,000, leaving the amount to be raised by taxation $1,911,438 69.

The whole amount thus to be raised by taxation, authority is conferred upon the Board of Supervisors by existing laws to levy taxes for the purposes included in the foregoing estimates to the amount of $1,833,518 69, leaving to be provided for by a special law, $577,920.

The Comptroller calls attention to the law, under the provisions of which no warrant can be drawn unless an appropriation has been made, and the money for the particular purpose is actually in the treasury when drawn for. He says he is unable to suggest any other plan for raising the money than the one adopted in relation to the expenditures of the City Government: to borrow the amount required upon Revenue Bonds, to be repaid from the yearly taxes when collected. Such bonds migbt be distinguished and known as "County Revenue Bonds," and be of the same general form as the Revenue Bonds of the Corporation of the City—that is to say, be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the seal of the Board, with the usual attestation by the Clerk. The Comptroller has therefore inserted in the list of appropriations an item for "Interest on Loans," and has provided in the ordinance for the redemption of such loans as may be so contracted during the year. He recommends that provision be made in the Tax Levy for 1860 for the probable losses growing out of abatements, &c., which are estimated at 3¼ per cent. on the amount of the Tax levied. In the draft of a law authorizing the levying of a tax for the amount required, is a provision that whenever an original appropriation falls short, the Supervisors, on the recommendation of the Comptroller, may authorize a transfer from some existing appropriation of which there is a surplus.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Printing and Stationery to send for such papers, persons and accounts as they may deem necessary for a full and perfect knowledge of all the facts, records and accounts connected with the transactions, contracts, &c., of the Commissioners of Records. It was adopted.

It was directed that A. R. Lawrence, Jr., be paid $600 for counsel fee, in the case of The People, &c., vs. the Board of Supervisors.

The Committee on Annual Taxes was authorized to purchase a safe for the office of the Clerk of the Board, for a sum not to exceed $700.

Supervisor KENNEDY offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Jurors to report to the Board, on or before Jan. 15 next, the names of all persons from whom he may have received fines, fees or other moneys, by virtue of his office, during the year 1859, showing the amount received from each person, and for what account received, and the disposition, in detail, made by him of the moneys so received.

Supervisor KENNEDY offered a resolution in favor of memorializing the Legislature for the designation of the number of newspapers in which election notices shall be published. It was referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

The Board then proceeded to fill vacancies in the Board of Registration. The following appointments were made:

Wards.	Districts.	Registrars.
III	1	Robert S. Cole, Rep.
VII	11	Wm. H. Lawrence, Rep.
XIV	10	Bernard Parlin, Rep.
XVIII	3	James M. Cross, Rep.
XXI	4	Geo. F. Cohen, Rep.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to which was referred the alternative *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court in the case of "The People *ex rel.* McSpedon & Baker *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York," to show cause why the said Board should not raise by tax $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records, reported that a return had been made to the *mandamus*, objecting to the granting thereof, and that the *mandamus* had been denied, and recommending the adoption of a resolution directing the Committee on Stationery to have 500 copies of the report and accompanying papers to be printed. It was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday next, 3 P. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 19th day of November to the 26th day of November, 1859.—Men, 103; Women, 89; Boys, 114; Girls, 93; Total, 399. Adults, 192; Children, 207; Males, 217; Females, 182; Colored Persons, 8.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Convul's, Infant.	31
Affe'n & Bl'ts dis. of Kidneys	2	Croup	5
Anc'sm of Aorta	1	Debility, Adult.	4
Angina	1	Debility, Infant.	3
Apoplexy	7	Diarrhœa	2
Asthma	7	Dropsy	7
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Chest	2
Bl'dg fm Lungs	3	Dropsy in Head.	15
Bl'dg fm Navel	1	Dysentery	3
Brain	1	Enlarg'nt of the liver	1
Bronchitis	6	Epilepsy	1
Cancer	4	Erysipelas	4
Carbuncles	1	Fatty Liver	1
Catarrh	1	Fever, Nervous	2
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	Fever, Puerp'l	3
Conges. of Brain	10	Fever, Remitt't	1
Conges. of Liver	2	Fever, Scarlet	28
Conges. of Lungs	5	Fever, Typhoid	2
Consumption	73	Fever, Typhus	8
Convul's, Adult	2	Heart, Dis. of	7
		Hooping Cough	6
		Total	364

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES.

Burn'd or Scald	2	Fracture Thigh.	1
Casualties	9	Intemperance	2
Comp'ned Brain	1	Lues Venerea	1
Dyssenis	1	Malformation	1
Delirium Trem's	3	Old Age	4
Drowned	2	Premature Birth	3
		Strangulation	1
		Suffoc'n, accid'l	2
		Suicide	2
		Total	35

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BROOKLYN FERRY BOATS—STAGES TO CENTRAL PARK—OPENING OF LAURENS-STREET.

The Mayor, last evening, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a communication from the Special Committee appointed by the Brooklyn Common Council calling attention to the resolution passed by that body appointing that Committee, "with full power to negotiate with the corporate authorities of the City of New-York for the alteration of the terms of sale, so as to restore the ferriage rates charged in 1853 and 1854, or to secure to the City of Brooklyn the said ferry franchises."

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, a Committee, consisting of Aldermen Boole, Starr and Darragh, was appointed to confer with the Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council.

The Mayor's veto in relation to paving Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Streets.

A remonstrance from property-holders against the proposed opening of Laurens-street, through Ainsly into Fourth-street, was presented and referred to the same Committee.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of granting permission to John Myers to run two stages on Seventy-first-street, from Second-avenue to the Central Park. The report was recommitted.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

COMPENSATION FOR CLERKS TO COMMITTEES—THE TURKISH REAR-ADMIRAL AGAIN.

The Board of Councilmen last evening laid over a resolution, proffered by Councilman CORNELL, to compensate the Assistant Clerks for extra services to Committees. The Board also laid over a report and resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to pay S. Oscanyan for services as interpreter to the Special Committee on the reception of the Turkish Rear-Admiral. A report in favor of purchasing a location for a tower and fire-alarm bell for the First and Second Districts, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department. Subsequently the Committee was discharged from the consideration of the subject, and the paper was laid over. The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

☞ REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER! ☜

THE INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY SIT TO-DAY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGISTERING SUCH VOTERS AS DID NOT VOTE AT THE NOVEMBER ELECTION. ALL WHO DESIRE TO VOTE FOR WM. F. HAVEMEYER AND SAMUEL J. TILDEN, SHOULD SEE THAT THEY ARE REGISTERED THEMSELVES, AND THAT ALL THEIR FRIENDS ARE REGISTERED. THIS IS THE LAST DAY ON WHICH THE INSPECTORS SIT.

REPUBLICAN WIRE-PULLERS AND THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

We see that those Republican *politicians* who favor the election of WOOD, have been aroused during the past few days to a sense that their game must be more closely covered. For many days after West Washington Market and Albany bad put forward GEO. OPDYKE for Mayor and SOLOMON L. HULL for Counsel to the Corporation, the journalistic organ of the plotters confined itself to merely announcing the fact as items of news, while its editorial columns remained practically unconscious that any such candidates were in existence. In yesterday's paper we were therefore glad to see certain editorial allusions to Mr. OPDYKE; but of SOLOMON L. HULL the *Tribune* apparently remains to this hour in blissful ignorance. And yet the fact is, that OPDYKE is the candidate marked out for sacrifice by every politician of the *Tribune* school. He made himself obnoxious last year in the Legislature to the Albany and West Washington Market tribe of Republican wire-pullers, and they lately defeated him for the Senatorial nomination in his own district, where he was certain of election, only to kill him off more effectually in December by making him the wooden horse out of whose belly the corrupt Republicans in favor of WOOD are to leap at the proper moment in this Mayoralty contest. These men know very well that the full Republican vote of the City, on a party line, does not exceed 20,000; and of this they also know—none better, for they are parties to the bargain—that the *machine-vote* in the Republican ranks, amounting to 3,500 or 4,000, will be cast for WOOD, as the man, in all points of view, most useful to the West Washington Market operators. Thus, at the outside, supposing that every independent and honest man in the habit of voting the Republican ticket should vote for GEORGE OPDYKE, that gentleman's total vote could not exceed 16,000—just about enough drawn off from HAVEMEYER to give the needful aid to WOOD! Can it be thought that a partisan paper so bold, able and closely-calculating as the *Tribune* can have embarked on this cause without full knowledge of what it is doing, and a sufficient motive for desiring to aid a man of WOOD's antecedents? Has it not deliberately made up its mind to assist in again attempting to restore our City to the control of those defaulting and corrupt officials, organized bands of City plunderers, and evil men of every grade who surrounded WOOD during his last terms—partly under a dim hope that this course may distract the Democracy at Charleston, and still more immediately under the promptings of those Republican wire-pullers who have now on foot certain well-known and often-branded schemes for illegally depleting the City Treasury of more than ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS?

WHO IS SOLOMON L. HULL, OF BUFFALO?

What have the Buffalo papers to say of him?

As to Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL, nominated with Mr. OPDYKE for Counsel to the Corporation, the Republican papers now at work for WOOD, are still more mysteriously silent; and yet there is an undoubted design amongst them to *have Mr. Hull elected and his colleague, Mr. Opdyke, defeated.* The bargain with WOOD runs that GREENE C. BRONSON shall be traded off in return for the *Machine-Republican* support of WOOD; and on the morning of election both the MOZART and Republican boxes—wherever they exist—will give out tickets with the compromise of WOOD and HULL, as an inducement to the honest men of the Republican Party, not in the conspiracy, to take part in this disgraceful plot. Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, the American and Busteed candidate, will withdraw in Mr. HULL's favor at the right time; and all the resources of Albany and West Washington Market, not exhausted in otherwise aiding WOOD, will be devoted towards the election of this new and comparatively unknown man in our City, Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL. It is, therefore, fair to ask WHO IS THIS MR. HULL, AND WHAT ARE HIS ANTECEDENTS? The *Tribune*, either not able to swallow him along with WOOD, or from a design to mask this conspiracy more deeply, described him substantially, on the only occasion when it spoke of him at all, as *a new Ward-politician in this City but little known outside Republican Head-quarters, and not favorably known even to the limited extent of his recognition!* The legal profession feel outraged by the putting up of a man for the first legal office in the City, whose name has never been heard in our courts of law,—of whom they have no domestic experience, and of whom his native city, we believe, and the city of his residence up to within a year—Buffalo—still remains ominously silent. Mr. HULL, we learn, resided and practiced some kind of a profession in Buffalo until within the last sixteen or eighteen months. Will the Buffalo papers please let us *know who* he is—how he stood at the Bar there—what *courts* he practiced in, whether civil or criminal—what particular kind of action was he most famous for getting up and trying—in what estimate was he held by his fellow lawyers and society at large; and finally, *what cause made him emigrate from amongst them to seek a new character and sphere of activity in this City, proverbially overthronged with lawyers?* These are all important and legitimate questions, and the answers should be satisfactory before we act. The Corporation Counselship of New-York is second only in importance and the magnitude of interests which it involves to that of Attorney-General of the United States; we demand some account of Mr. HULL from those who have had opportunities of knowing him, before his nomination (made at Albany) can be sanctioned by our citizens and City Bar.

CITY TAXATION CONSIDERED.

When WOOD alleges that City Taxation under his Mayoralty, was less in amount than it has been under that of DANIEL F. TIEMANN, we have already shown that he falsifies official figures; and we have proved that the *apparent* balance in his favor only arose from debts *incurred by him and not paid during his term*, but since included in the arrearages of 1858 and 1859—thus saddling the present City Administration with ILLEGAL BURDENS, ILLEGALLY INCURRED, FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF Mr. WOOD'S ELECTIONEERING AGENTS IN THE LAST MAYORAL CONTEST. We proved, as any man can see for himself, by an examination of the Tax Levies, that the cost of City Government in 1859 was less by MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS than it had been in the year 1857, that particular year to which WOOD, in his daily hand-bill, appears so fond of referring. But when—dropping the question of mere amounts—we came to consider the two Administrations in their practical working, *in the returns which they gave to the public for the amounts expended*, how ruinous must the comparison prove to WOOD's false professions of economy and honest government! We all know that the Street Department was *utterly idle* during the last year of WOOD's term, no business being done in it except the FRAUDULENT ALTERATION OF CONTRACTS, AND THE ABSTRACTION FROM ITS PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALL SUCH PAPERS AS MIGHT BE LIKELY, IN OTHER HANDS, TO EXPOSE THE MACHINERY OF CORRUPTION; and yet the Street Department for the year 1857 COST THE CITY OVER $460,000 MORE (including the arrearages since paid) THAN IT HAS COST DURING THE PAST YEAR, when all its Bureaus have been in *full employment*, all the public needs faithfully served, all the buildings and piers neglected under CHARLES DEVLIN put in thorough repair, and full employment given, taking the average of the year, to more than SIX HUNDRED MEN! The millions of money expended under WOOD produced little other activity, of which we have any trace, save that of loud talk for "FARNANDY" in illicit houses and on street-corners, pending the approach of each election; and the accumulation against the City of such ILLEGAL, BASELESS AND FRAUDULENT CLAIMS as have since been brought to judgment under machinery for which WOOD stands responsible, and for which CERTAIN OF HIS APPOINTEES HAVE SINCE BEEN INDICTED!

UNWORTHY SUGGESTIONS REBUKED.

It migbt be thought that the speech of JAMES T. BRADY, at Tammany Hall, would have silenced the *Tribune's* slander that this eminent and eloquent citizen felt aggrieved at the nomination of bis old friend Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN to the office of Corporation Counsel. It gives us pleasure to be able to state that no man, professional or otherwise, in this City takes a deeper or more hearty interest than does Mr. BRADY in Mr. TILDEN's success, or more keenly appreciates the importance of electing Mr. TILDEN as the right man to this office. Mr. BRADY long since made up his mind to escbew public station and confine his exertions to the more lucrative and independent walks of a profession in which he stands without rival. Any office and all the honors be could wish were recently at his disposal, but he had determined not himself to be a candidate, and was rejoiced at the nomination of Messrs. HAVEMEYER and TILDEN, whose course in public and private he has so eloquently indorsed. Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN stands, in this respect, on the same platform with Mr. BRADY, and the exertions of both are now directed towards the success of tbe candidates named, with majorities worthy of the men and the cause of honest City Government, in behalf of which Messrs. HAVEMEYER and TILDEN are now in the field.

IS THE CHARTER ELECTION A POLITICAL TEST?

Will such of our readers as contemplate the indulgence of party preferences, irrespective of men, in the Charter contest to be decided this day week, first pause and ask themselves why the City election has been made separate from all other contests? why we have to vote in December for Corporation officers, instead of voting for them in tho regular November contests, when State, County and Federal issues are all to be decided on party grounds? Was not this separation made expressly to secure a dispassionate judgment as to the financial probity and executive worth of the men to be intrusted by our City in its corporate capacity with the disbursement of eight millions of dollars annually? Into the election for State officers, Governor, Secretary of State, Senators and Members of the Legislature, a distinct and decided *political element enters*, inasmuch as the Governor may be called upon to issue or withhold his authority to fugitive slave cases, the Secretary of State to affix or refuse to affix the seal of the State to Congressional certificates, and the members of the Legislature to take action on such matters as Personal Liberty bills, Registration and prohibitory laws, and other subjects having a clear political aspect. But our Charter election has properly none of these considerations, no political aspect to make it complex; it is an election by stockholders of officers to discharge a purely financial trust. To SECURE THIS, IT HAS BEEN PUT APART FROM POLITICS, AND STANDS ALONE ON THE MERITS AND ABILITIES OF THE MEN ADVANCED FOR PERMANENT. Our City Treasury is a Bank of eight millions capital, and we are really to choose for it a President called Mayor, and a law adviser to be called Corporation Counsel. Reflect, then. Stockholders in our great City enterprise, will you elect to these respective offices WM. F. HAVEMEYER and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, feeling safe in their characters and past histories; or will you place your treasures at the mercy of a man like WOOD, assisted, as he must be if successful, by this Buffalo legal immigrant, Mr. HULL, of whose antecedents, capacities and experience nothing favorable seems to be known to any one? If you had votes in an Insurance Company, WM. F. HAVEMEYER and WOOD being the two foremost candidates for the directorship, would you dare *hesitate* as to whom you should vote for? Or ever think of casting away your vote on a third, fourth, fifth or sixth man kept in the field for the MERE PURPOSE OF DRAWING AWAY STRENGTH FROM THE SIDE OF HAVEMEYER AND HONESTY?

TWO OF MR. GEORGE OPDYKE'S BILLS.

With regard to the only two Legislative measures of any prominence which Mr. OPDYKE either originated or was led to father during his brief course as a Member of Assembly,—we have previously referred to his impossible scheme of a "*Bullion Bank*," in which all Mr. OPDYKE's friends were interested, and would now revive attention to his absurd and unjust proposal that all "*Unclaimed deposits in our City Savings Banks*" should be taken away from the custody of the original trustees in this City and deposited in the hands of the State Treasurer AT ALBANY! Now, in the first place, this transfer could not *legally* be made; and if made, would have given the poor depositors a very remote chance of ever reclaiming their deposits. The State is largely in debt, and with but little prospect of any relief from its burdens. Mr. OPDYKE's proposal was, in substance, that all deposits lying unclaimed in our Savings Banks beyond a certain time should be CONFISCATED TOWARDS PAYING THE STATE DEBT! Was this generous to the poor depositors, who may either have gone out West or to California, leaving these sums behind them as something to fall back upon should their new careers fail; or who may have accumulated a certain sum in a time of prosperity, which they have not been able to increase, and yet have managed, at all sacrifices, not to call for while weary years of labor have rolled over their heads? WAS THIS JUSTICE TO THE POOR MAN OR CONSIDERATION FOR HIS HABITS OF THRIFT? Is the State Treasury at Albany so poor that it must be swelled by sums abstracted from the last resources of the humblest and most economical classes in our City? Young men of the Republican Party, will you throw away the votes needed to elect WM. F. HAVEMEYER on such a candidate as the ORIGINATOR OF THIS SCHEME?

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

HAS removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published *This Morning*, contains the following:

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.—Correspondence from California, "Podgers" on the Gossip of San Francisco, South America, Central America, &c.

EUROPE.—The state of the Italian Question—Speech of Sir G. C. LEWIS, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—Our Foreign Correspondence.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—Charge of Judge WAYNE, in the case of the *Wanderer*—In full.

VIRGINIA PANICS.—The Latest from Charlestown—Account of interviews with BROWN.

JEFFERSON TERRITORY.—Gov. STEELE's Message.

EDITORIALS.—Italy, Mexico, the Slave-Trade, Volunteer Soldiers, &c.

THE NEWS—Summaries of News for four days—Foreign, Domestic and City.

Personal Gossip, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous, News Parsgraphs, Law Reports, a New Story, Literary Miscellany, Agricultural Items, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 4 Cents.

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KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$190
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child when in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug-store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

To Public Speakers and Singers.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, teacher of music, S. Female College, La Grange, Geo.: "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the throat so common with speakers and singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Prof. Wines, Principal Brownwood University; and Rev. M. Teague of this place. The Trochos have only to be tried to recommend themselves." Sold by all druggists.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Health without Drugging.—Dr. FOOTE, of Saratoga Spring, (now at No. 346 Broadway, next door to Dusseldorf Gallery, this City,) author of "Medical Common Sense"—which contains 300 pages of good medical sense—cures the most difficult diseases of the heart, liver, lungs, &c., without drugging his patients. His remedies are eminently sensible. The sick, both male and female, should at once consult him. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

Keep Warm and Dry:
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATERPROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Search, Search, New-York around:
NO HOLIDAY HAT LIKE WHITE'S to be found.
And then his FURS, Mink, Marten, Hudson Bay,
Walk in and see them, don't delay.
You'll easily find them. 216 BROADWAY.

Bridgewater Paint.—Render your roof perfectly water-tight by having it covered with the best preparation for the purpose in existence, viz., the Bridgewater Paint. Its cost is but trifling, and it can be obtained of Messrs. HICKS & BRETT, No. 72 Maiden-lane. Send your orders at once.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Depot of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Norwegian Cod Liver Oil has been removed to No. 396 Broadway, entrance No. 91 Duane-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.
THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME
AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH,
HAVE WON THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS
AT THE FAIR OF THE
UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THE STATE FAIRS OF
MAINE, VERMONT,
CONNECTICUT,
NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA,
MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI,
OHIO, INDIANA,
ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN,
CALIFORNIA, AND
AT THE FAIRS OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON,
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE,
METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON,
MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, CINCINNATI,
KENTUCKY INSTITUTE, LOUISVILLE,
MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, SAN FRANCISCO,
AND AT HUNDREDS OF COUNTY FAIRS.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

OFFICE, NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

MARRIED.

SCOVEL—PERRINE.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, PHILIP S. SCOVEL, Esq., of Bordentown, N. J., to Miss KATE S. PERRINE, of Cranberry, N. J.

WINCHESTER—CUTLER.—In Boston, on Saturday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Blagden, Mr. DANIEL L. WINCHESTER, of New-York, to Miss HARRIETT M., daughter of George Cutler, Esq., of Boston.

DIED.

ISAACKS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 27, SAMSON W. ISAACKS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 99 West 16th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely.

REED.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 28, JOSEPHINE L., wife of Chas. R. Reed, and eldest daughter of Jacob Berlin, aged 28 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Henry C. Berlin, No. 123 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, after a lingering illness, CAAAIA DATZA, daughter of Wm. J. and Julia Schenck, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 307 5th-av., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

RANDOLPH.—On Monday evening, Nov. 28, MARTHA JANE, wife of Benj. F. Randolph, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow morning's paper.

TEATHER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 28, of consumption, after a long and painful sickness, MARGARET, the wife of Samuel Teather, in her 25th year.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Classon-av., near Green-av., East Brooklyn, and her friends generally are hereby invited to attend the funeral.

☞ Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

HUNTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 28, Mrs. MARTHA HUNTER, widow of the late John Hunter, aged 85 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 30, from her late residence, No. 104 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warefare's past:
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.

☞ Boston, New-Orleans, and San Francisco papers please copy.

HILTON.—In Bergen, N. J., on Sunday evening, Nov. 27, SOPHIA S., only daughter of John and Mary M. Hilton, aged 26 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents.

HAWES.—In Seymour, Ind., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, CHARLES R. HAWES, of Yonkers, N. Y., eldest son of the late Peter Hawes, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. D. M. Seward,) Yonkers, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 29th inst. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Station, Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Return trains leaving Yonkers at 3:32 and 4:26 P. M.

TITUS.—In Flushing, on Saturday, Nov. 26, WILLIAM L. TITUS, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Third day morning, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Friends Meeting House, Flushing. The steamer *Matsano* leaves Fulton-slip at 8 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, SILAS BROWN, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 22 Washington-square, without further invitation.

PREVOST.—At Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 28, JAMES H. PREVOST.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mount Vernon depôt, to meet the 12½ o'clock train of the New-Haven Railroad, from the corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., and convey friends to the house.

MACKLEY.—At Johnsonburgh, Warren Co., N. J., on Monday morning, Nov. 28, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Susan J. Mushback, JULIA R., wife of Mr. Charles Mackley, and daughter of the late Elias Mushback, Esq., in the 28th year of her age.

YOUNG.—At Troy, on Monday morning, Nov. 28, Mrs. ANN YOUNG, in the 90th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 619, Nov. 28, 1859.
67, 24, 57, 66, 63, 65, 37, 53, 27, 30, 9, 35.
Class No. 620. Nov. 28, 1859.
23, 73, 31, 51, 56, 78, 27, 47, 22, 71, 12, 57, 16, 52.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 28, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Hon. ANSON G. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, will de

DRY GOODS.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN IN SILKS,
Just opened, 50 pieces yard-wide
INDIA FOULARD SILKS,
Full Chinta Figures,
At the extraordinary low price of 5s. per yard,
Former price, 10s,
Also,
100 pieces small Figures and Polka Spots, reduced to 3s. from 75 cents.
Please observe the number.
691 BROADWAY,
WILKES & MOYNAN.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
75 Cases VAMENTIA PLAIDS; at 1s. 6d. per yard,
Reduced from 3s. 6d. and 4s.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Continue to sell an
EXTRA QUALITY OF WIDE BLACK SILK,
At 7s. and $1, worth $1 25.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
HAVE MADE ANOTHER REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.
on their
WHOLE STOCK OF FANCY SILKS.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
150 more pieces WIDE FRENCH MERINOES,
At 4s. per yard, worth 6s. and $1.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have added to their stock of
LOW-PRICED FANCY SILKS.
50 pieces more at 50 cents per yard.
Reduced from 6s.

691 BROADWAY, Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have reduced their DOLLAR SILKS to 75 cts. per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
LARGE SALE RICH SILKS.
1,200 PIECES EXTRA RICH,
At 75 cents per yard;
Reduced from $1 25.
1,000 PIECES SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At $1 per yard,
Reduced from $1 75.
G. M. BODINE,
No 481 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
2,000 DOZ. FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS
AT 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1.
Also,
800 DOZEN LADIES' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS
At $3 Per Dozen.
Value $6.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
SILK MESINO PARAMATTAS,
POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
ALSO,
Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET, AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES,

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 28,
5,000 GENTS' COLORED BORDERED HANDK'CHFS,
at 25c. each, worth 37c.
Purchased at late Auction sales.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?
The greatest bargains of the season.
The forced sales
of
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
$150,000 worth of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
actually offered at
One-half their invoice cost.
This is not a mere assertion.
Those who doubt it will be convinced by visiting this establishment.
SILK VELVETS REDUCED.
Rich Lyons Velvets, 36 inches wide,
Cost $7 50 per yard, sold at $5.
DRESS SILKS SACRIFICED.
Superb Silks, newest styles,
Cost $1 50 per yard, sold at $1.
Extra Double-Skirt Robes,
Cost $45, sold at $30.
Rich Two-Flounced Robes,
Cost $38, sold at $25.
Rich Bayadere Silks, entirely new,
Cost $1 13 per yard, sold at 75 cents.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DE LAINES.
50,000 yards Muslin de Laines,
At one shilling per yard.
Importer's Invoice, 31 cents per yard.
SPECIAL REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
1,000 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks,
Actual cost, $12 to $18,
Sold at $8 to $12.
FRENCH GOODS AT A DISCOUNT.
Rich French Merinos, (all wool,)
Actual cost, $1 19 per yard,
Sold at 63 cents per yard.
Rich French De Laines, (all wool,)
Actual cost, 50 cents per yard,
Sold at 44 cents per yard.
"New-York Mills" Prints, (warranted fast,)
Only 6¼ cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have now opened a large and beautiful assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
VALENCIAS, VELOUR, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, REPS, &c.
Also, a magnificent selection of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles and many novelties of their own importation in
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL LACE CAPES, SCARFS, POINTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BERTHES, COIFFURES AND BARBES.
BLACK LACE POINTS, from $70 to $350.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT RETAIL.
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 399 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and sow offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

WE COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 28TH INST.,
OUR USUAL
CLOSING-OUT SALE OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
CUMMING,
SIMPSON,
And ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 379, 381 and 383 Broadway.

IMPORTANT!! TO THE LADIES!!
VELVETS.
Just received at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILK VELVETS FOR LADIES' BONNETS, of every hue and shade.
Also, a very large stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
The newest and most fashionable styles, which will be sold at BARGAINS.
N. B.—At LICHTENSTEIN'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering great inducements to purchasers.
200 FRENCH COLLARS, at 75c.
100 FRENCH SETS, at $2.
100 FRENCH SETS, trimmed, $4.
100 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 25,
All open and the most approved styles.

RICH MEDALLION LACE SETS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY..... No. 473 BROADWAY.
Will open some of the newest designs in MEDALLION SETS on Monday, the 28th instant. They will be sold at prices to suit all.
MEDALLION AND POINT-LACE COLLARS quite new.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
FROM THE BEST SELECTED STOCK
In the market.
Reduced to $1 75, $2 50, $3, $3 50 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 399 Broadway.

BLACK CRAPE GOODS, COLLARS AND VEILS, new shapes; WHITE MOURNING SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in every second-rable style and quality, for sale by our own make and importation.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 457 Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND BINDINGS.—Cases of these articles of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly received for sale in conjunction with all my own manufacture. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 341 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
Full assortment of John Crossley & Sons' newest patterns in
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS,
and Medallions; also, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Stair and low-priced Carpetings.
OILCLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c., &c.

SHAWLS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
VIENNA BROCHES, STELLAS, PLAID AND FANCY WOOLLEN, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
A large assortment of New and Desirable Styles.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Including the latest Paris novelties in
FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS,
Received per steamers. Also a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS,
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale,
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

CLOAKS.
SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
Now open and opening daily.
NOVELTIES IN VELVET AND BEAVER CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
superior in quality and finish.
Ladies wishing Cloaks and Sacques, to set and fit especially well, can be fitted by a competent person.
MOURNING CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS AND CLOAKS FOR CHILDREN, in stock and made to order.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—THE LARGEST stock of Fall and Winter Hosiery and Undergarments, French Kid, 50c.; ladies' and misses' Gauntlets, misses' Kid Gloves, Cloth and Worsted Gaiters, Alexandre's Gloves, Worsted and Yarns. No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. N. B.—East side—The Red Stocking.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—Steel Springs Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 supplied in large or small quantities, for the season, at low rates. Steel wire rolled and tempered. Brooklyn Steel-Spring Company, No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Fulton Ferry.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods on hand from the steamer *New-World*, will be closed out at reduced prices, prints, muslins, carpet, broadcloth, cassimere, satinet, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS.
WARNOCK & CO.,
NO. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Invite attention to their select and beautiful display of
LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS;
Comprising every desirable species, and manufactured in the most perfect and tasty manner.

LADIES' FURS
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THE CITY.
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
MINK, MARTEN,
AND
ROYAL ERMINE,
IN
MANTELETS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Choice stock of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
All of the most desirable styles,
And at the
LOWEST PRICES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
Under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LADIES—GREAT CROWDS—EXPRESSIONS OF SATISFACTION.
Never saw such dark sets and so fine. Lowest prices in New-York. This day opening, a fresh lot direct from the Indians to their agents, at the Great Western and Northern Fur Trapper's Depôt. Salesrooms No. 9 Bowery. DRAKE, Manager.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
At LEOPOLD LANG'S,
39 No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the SIXTH day of December, 1859.)
The Polls will be held at the several places designated by the Common Council; and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.
THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR
At such election are the following:
A Mayor in the place of Daniel F. Tiemann.
A Counsel to the Corporation, in the place of Richard Busteed.
Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place of Wm. T. Pinckney and Patrick McElroy (only one person to be voted for, for each office, by each Elector. The person receiving the highest number of votes to the person elected, to be appointed by the Mayor.
An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City, having an even numerical designation, viz: IInd, IVth, VIth, VIIIth, Xth, XIIth, XIVth and XVIth.
Two Constables in each Ward.
Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.
One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.
Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and such vacancies as may have occurred during the past year.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.
Dated New-York, November 26, 1859.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NOV. 23, 1859.—Whereas, FREDERICA MARKUS, aged about twenty-five years, a native of Poland, was found on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of November inst., at about 2 o'clock, on Kooseveit-st., near the gutter, and in front of the house on the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham sts., lying insensible, with her skull fractured and bearing on her person other marks of violence, and was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died of said injuries shortly after admission. And whereas there is reason to believe that said injuries were caused by a murderous assault perpetrated by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; Now, therefore, I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of the said FREDERICA MARKUS, to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the judge before whom such person or persons were convicted. But such claim for such reward must be made within twenty days after such conviction.
In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the Seal of Mayoralty of the City of New-York, on this 23d day of November, A. D. 1859.
[L. S.] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

STATIONERY.

PAY ENVELOPES.—THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to call the attention of manufacturers, and all others who employ hands, to the pay envelopes manufactured by him. They are made and gummed in the best manner, and will be found very convenient for paying off hands. Samples sent by mail when requested. SAMUEL RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

PORTFOLIO ENVELOPES.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of booksellers and stationers to the portfolio envelopes manufactured by him. Three sizes—for letter, Bath and note papers. These envelopes are very convenient for putting up little lots of stationery. Samples sent by mail when requested. SAMUEL RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

STATIONERS' HALL.—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST. J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 80 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the business in every department; is capable of getting up handsome dinners and suppers; has lived with some of the most fashionable families of this City; can be highly recommended for ability and good character. Call or send to No. 201 West 15th st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCH PROTESTant person, a situation as nurse and seamstress. In a respectable private family; is fully competent to take care of a baby from its birth, having always served in that capacity; can give the most unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber work, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a private family. Best of references from her two last places. No objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 140 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also understands all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery, top floor; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—AN EDUCATED LADY OF DOMESTic habits, having much experience and of great energy of character, desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or to take the supervision of a widower's family, or as governess to small children. No objections to any part of the country. Address H. R. A., Oxford, Chester County, Penn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, and assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and do the chamberwork and tending, or to wait on an old lady or sew. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a very good cutter and fitter of children's or ladies' dresses; or would do light chamberwork if required. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER IS A WIDOW, and in poverty; she would be glad to get embroidery on flannel or muslin. It will be doing a kind act to aid her; it is more blessed to give than to receive. Address ANNA, No. 249 Centre-st., near Broome. Reference given.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO has had 18 years experience at the dressmaking, thoroughly understands her business, wishes to make an engagement by the day to work in private families or at home. Best references given. Wages $1 per day. Address M. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; would have no objections to do plain sewing. As to character and capability the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 121 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, who is not long in this country, to do chamberwork and waiting in a plain family, or would assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, jellies and pastry; willing to assist with the washing, if required. Good City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived three years in her last place; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; understands bread, biscuit, pastry of the best; is able to give full satisfaction; the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 Elm-st., between Spring and Broome, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLEaged woman, a situation to do the kitchen-work of a private family; a good plain cook and a first-rate baker; has no objection to a small washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, RECENTLY come to this country, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of grown children; can cut and make children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply, for three days, at No. 136½ West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamber work and plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would do the up-stair work in a nice private family. Good references given. Call, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., near Thompson, Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook. She understands her business perfectly in making soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 67 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in fine washing. Apply at No. 71 basement, West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE trustworthy woman, as housekeeper in a small family, or as plain seamstress; can give excellent City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 21 West 31st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; works by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, pastry, deserts, and game; has no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WANTS a situation to do general housework, or chamber work in a small private family; best of City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 1st-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has lived with some of the best families in the City; and her husband as waiter; wages no object, but a comfortable home. Can be seen, for two days, at their last employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid; would like a fine family; would do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF ACTIVE HABITS, A situation as housekeeper, companion, or governess to young children, or in any other capacity where integrity and confidence are required; would go South or West. Address J. H., Union-square Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; would go to Providence, Washington, or any large city; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 88 East 25th-st., corner of 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is an excellent family cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is neat and obliging; has the best of City reference from good families. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, as chambermaid; she perfectly understands her work; has best of City recommendations. Can be seen at 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 570 2d-av., corner of 35th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class cook; knows all the branches; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at 3 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 183 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework. City reference given. Call at No. 150½ West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 178 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, who fully understands her business and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 26 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 168 31st-av., in the shoestore, for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or light housework, or to take care of a child. Can be seen at the house of her employer, No. 22 West 36th-st.

A WIDOW, 26 YEARS OLD, AND UNINcumbered, reduced from affluence to poverty, would take the supervision of a gentleman's house, or engage as copyist; would like to go South. For interview and reference, address Mrs. IDA WALTERS, Station A, Spring-st., New-York.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to secure one or two more customers for the Winter; goes out by the day; references can be given if required. Call or address V. E., Dressmaker, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, for two very experienced trustworthy girls; one an excellent thorough meat, poultry, and good plain pastry cook; is a superior washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress; both are girls neat in their habits and appearance; very highly recommended; four or five years in their places. Apply, for two days, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; (will hire together or separate.)

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART PROTestant girls, one as nurse and seamstress; can take an infant from its birth; the other as chambermaid and waitress; also by a French nurse and seamstress, and by a competent lady's maid, and seamstress; can cut and fit, and dress ladies' hair; also by a number of smart Protestant and other girls, with the best of references, and competent to fill various situations in City and country. Apply at WESLEY'S first-class Female Office, 292 4th-av., above 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman of settled age, as seamstress; can cut and fit well; has no objection to assist in any kind of light work occasionally; is trustworthy and very economical; has lived in the country mostly; can refer to several members in the City of high standing. Address, for this week, to E. A., Hudson-st. Post-office, will be answered imediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork or fine washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as nurse and family seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle. Also, a cook who understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT AND WELL-RECOMmended girl desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general house servant; makes good bread and plain pastry; is a very good laundress; will make herself generally useful; no objections to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman from Scotland, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly well; has three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 127 Plymouth-st., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 3d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and take charge of an infant; is fond of children. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY A respectable American lady, in a widower's family, private boarding-house or hotel, or would travel South; best City reference. Apply at, or address, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family as waiter and chambermaid, or chambermaid and washer and ironer. Call on Tuesday at No. 267 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has all the necessary recommendations required. Any address left at No. 654 Broadway, for L. D., or Box No. 207 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses; understands gardening well; is a most competent groom and good driver; has the best of references in this City; has no objection to the country. Address W. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as coachman; can give the best of City and country reference from his last employer, with whom he lived for the last four years; he is a Protestant, and has no objection to going to the country. A letter directed to H. E., No. 43 Spring-st., will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, and of Protestant principles, to take care of horses, carriage, and make himself useful about the garden or in the house; is very highly recommended from his last employer in Brooklyn for capability, sobriety and industry; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single young man thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference as to character and sobriety. A note addressed to B. J. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY A married man, (a Protestant,) as groom, with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well; also carriages, wagons and harness; has good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER IN a store by a young Scotchman. Can give the best of recommendations, and will give $40 security for honesty and sobriety, and a renewal of the same amount every week, if required. Call on, or address D. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WISHES a situation in a store as clerk; he has been a clerk in a variety store in Germany for several years past; writes and speaks the English as well as the German, and can give a good recommendation. Address C. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; has lived in the best establishments in the City. The best references given. Call at, or address J. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can bring the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Apply at Wilson's stables, Nos. 85 and 87 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man, in either City or country. Has had long experience in his profession, and will produce references from his most respectable families. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 122 East 25th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private boarding-house or a respectable restaurant, by a steady, active man of long experience; understands his business in every respect. Address J. S., No. 686 Broadway, in the fruit-store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MANAGING CLERK in a law office by a young lawyer of ten years' experience in this City; references as to character and capacity will be given. Address W., Box No. 1,716 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man; can produce the best of reference from his late employer. Address T. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, A SITuation to take care of a horse or any other light work; would make himself generally useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

TO COUNTRY BAKERS.—WANTED A SITUation as baker by a young man who is thoroughly experienced in the getting up of bread, cakes, pies or crackers; or would take any other situation where he can make himself useful, and have a permanent place; satisfactory references given. Call or address G. H. B., No. 80 3d-st., New-York.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A young man who is a good penman desires employment copying or otherwise, for his evening hours; would devote three or four hours of the evening to most any employment, for a small remuneration. Address G., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ANY PERSON WHO WANTS A SOBER, steady and attentive man—one who understands business—as barkeeper in a hotel or as clerk in a respectable liquor store, may ascertain by addressing BARKEEPER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO NEWS AND JOB PRINTERS.—A COMpetent man wishes a situation as writer or as warehouseman in a news or job office. Best of references given. Address P. M. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS WANTING HELP FOR all kinds of work, City, country, South, New-Orleans, Cuba, California, hotels steamboats, call at No. 207 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park; will be suited to a T. Girls with good reference will start at 81 bell. C. WATSON.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as assistant chambermaid; one who understands fine washing and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 132 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO ASSIST in doing the general housework in a private family. To one who is not afraid to work. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 50 Bedford-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 94 8th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED.—A competent person may obtain a good situation by applying at No. 60 5th-av., corner 12th-st., for two days.

COLPORTEURS AND BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—Address Rev. B. F. RELYEA, No. 397 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—14 CASES AND 20,000 Hyacinths and assorted Bulbs at auction, MONDAY, TUESDAY and W

RAILROADS.

...YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
...ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 50 TO ALBANY.
...after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will ...th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
...Hams' Baldge.8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
...ite Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
...ite Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White ...Centre sts.
...ton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
...terion—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
...—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
...Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
...Plains—8 and 7:20 A.M.; 4:50 P. M.
...Falls—7 A. M.
...—7 A. M.
...—11 A. M. Mail train.

...TRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
...connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, ...ma and Western Railroad, and at Easton with ...igh Valley Railroad.
...Arrangements—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—...New-York for Easton and intermediate places ...Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., ...4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at ...M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with ...the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-...from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and ...6:30 P. M.
...11:45 A M. train from New-York makes a close ...tion at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, ...nce via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading ...change of cars, and connects at Reading direct ...tsville and Harrisburgh.
...agers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-...ilroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh ...Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

...W-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—...senger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as fol-...ws.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, ...Canandaigua, and principal intermediate sta-...ns. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port ...and intermediate stations. Night Express, at ...M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and prin-...ations. The Express trains connect at Elmira ...Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at ...ghton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, ...Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester ...ville; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for ...; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake ...Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, De-...Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
...MANN, Receiver.

...W-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD ...—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per ...MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 ... connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Return-...leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 ... Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at ...d 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. ...engers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. ...15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. ...ove trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Ceme-...Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sun-...ars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way ...s at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave ...at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tick-...the trip, 25 cents.

...DSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. ...1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as ...Express Train 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; ...Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsia 7:30 A. ...12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The ...keepsie. Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at ...the way stations. Passengers taken at Cham-...Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-...leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and ...about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

...W-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-...LPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM ...Y CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-...7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. ...ersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets ...Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Wash-..., Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to ...ton from 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

...G ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE ...klyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at ... and 3.30 P. M.; for Sag Harbor at 10 A. M. and 4.30 ...for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; ...aics at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

... BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE ...mer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every ...AY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, ...Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with ...oric, Nangatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R.

MEDICAL.

...HLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, ...RIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DIS-...—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND ...ORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE ...30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo. cloth, about ...0 engravings. Price $1. Sold ...H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor ...Among the contents is the Anatomy of the ...organs of the male and female, all their diseases ...nesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; ...an Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) ...ceipts and specifics; the author's unequaled ...and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, ...rs. three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-...from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
...ecur with other papers in recommending Dr, ...t and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German ...N. Y. Despatch, Staats Zeitung, National ...Eagle Standard, Railway Advocate, Police ...New-Brunswick Times, Mercury Atlas, &c.*

...MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ...IXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive ...rant of the human system is fast superseding all ...remedies; in fact, when its virtues becoma fully ..., it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on ...vous system and reproductive organs is most ex-...inary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing ...e nervous organization that degree of tension ...is requisite to give the human system the enjoy-...of its full powers, both mentally and physically. ...appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated ...gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in ...readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and ...rting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus ...tion is improved, and the whole framework of ...roves on in a more vigorous and harmonious man-...Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. ...ipal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
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...R. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A ...rtain kind of disease with a success which has won ...m the confidence of the public. The remedies are ... and cause no interruption from business. Dr. ...SON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been ...nounced by the reviewers the best popular compen-...m of all diseases of a private nature, including Sper-...rrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, ex-... or other causes. "Should be read by all persons ...tous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored ...e Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, ...6 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at ...private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second ...k west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. ...Separate consulting rooms.

...R. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PER-...forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of ...ate diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by con-...ing Dr. WARD you will immediately experience ...Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and ...icines provided for $1. Female diseases success-...ly treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of ...t intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situ-...ns. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's ...atre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients ...ver meet. Consultation gratis. Attendance till 10 ...P.M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC ...MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered ...is the most certain. It makes a speedy and perma-...nt cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or ...posure, or change in application to business; many ...e cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the ...tor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-..., corner of William.

...R. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, ...may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. ...enty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment ...secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all ...cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, ...who have been misled by quack advertisements, can ...call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured ...at no charge.

...EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF ...the *Scalpel* &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, ...attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Vis-...cera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours ...from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

...R. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ...ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene ...sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to ...P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

...HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE ...have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR ...UNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Di-...-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the ...ervation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—...UNTER has for thirty years confined his attention ...cases of a certain class, in which he has treated not ...than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of ... His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, ...rtain diseases when regular treatment and all ...edies fail; cures without dieting or restriction ...habits of the patient; cures without the disgust-...sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in ...ases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison-...s the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy ... It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine ...here but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book ...thing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse ...dulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored ...ings, portraying every stage of this sad system of dis-...expressly the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted ...cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and ...the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging ...trace of the virus from the system.

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**...A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-...ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST ...TER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of ...teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling. ...Teeth warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously re-...d without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted ...paired; and new sets in handsomest style. VIN-...W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

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...entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of ...these Diseases; intended for popular use. By ...S D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anato-...and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, ...York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. ...ale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, post-...to any part of the country by mail.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

...NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE ...& WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the ...ership agreement, and the old business of the firm ...be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom ...payments are required to be made.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

SHIPPING.

FOR ...THAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE ...ITED STATES MAIL
...EE HUNTON,
...ON, Commander.
J. A. Wo... ...ching at Southampton to
Will leave for Havre, ... on SATURDAY, Dec. 17,
land the mails and passengers. ... 37 North River, foot of
at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. ...
Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight com... ...rtments, inclosing
the engines, so that in the event of co... ...sion or stranding, the water could not reach them, ... and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the HUNTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	20
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23
To Knoxville, Tenn...	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla....	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 3.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH.—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
JOAN OF ARC, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PEIRCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Aon Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased.—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859.
STORRS & SEDGWICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building,
n15-law10wTu* 34 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER L. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 198 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
an2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

NUMISMATIC.—FOR SALE, A FINE AND RARE collection of American Copper Coinage including a complete set of U. S. cents from the first, 1793, to 1859, Washington cents, cents of N. Y., N. J., Conn., Mass., Vt., Va., &c. May be seen at CROWEN'S Bookstore, cor of Broadway and 4th-st. Price $50.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.
The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the proposals for proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for principal amounts of the value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON SATURDAY, 26TH inst., at or near the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, at Yonkers, the following-described NOTES, viz.:

Charles Henderson & Son, dated Philadelphia, March 28, 1859, at eight months.....	$622 31
A. Craig, dated Louisville, Ky., April 8, 1859, eight months, own order.....	330 50
F. Buhl & Co., dated Detroit, March 28, 1859, nine months.....	956 63
M. E. Reeves & Co., dated Cincinnati, April 14, 1859, eight months.....	249 76
C. B. Camp & Co., dated Cincinnati, March 23, 1859, nine months.....	971 50
David Pearce, dated Yonkers, April 4, 1859, eight months.....	1060 60
David Pearce, dated Yonkers, April 25, 1859, eight months.....	1060 60

All the above indorsed by A. Baldwin & Son.
All persons are hereby forbid negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Bank of North America, or with A. BALDWIN & SON, Yonkers.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 28 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.
PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the "FIRST" created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that a meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company, in liquidation of the loans of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its Bonds, dns Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, NOV. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and, for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 23, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1859. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock, P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not active for more than one year, to call and send their pass book to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It now has the lowest tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
New-York, Nov. 23, 1859.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COU-PONS, due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,069 Post-office.

$500 CASH WILL NOW PURCHASE A choice of township rights to manufacture and vend "FOSTER'S PATENT BUILDING BLOCKS" in the State of Connecticut. Their cheapness, durability and beauty, as a building material, have been fully tested in Danbury and elsewhere. A liberal deduction will be made to purchasers of several adjoining township rights. This advertisement commends itself especially to Masons and Builders. F. C. LUCKEY, 74 Wall-st.

$1,000 WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT IN AN established cash business, for which undoubted security will be furnished, and a good compensation for services. References exchanged. Apply at the office of advertiser, Room 13, No. 31 Park Row, this day, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PAtent already established in the sewing machine business, which is a profitable nature, is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Direct to MACHINE, Box 2,580 Post-Office, with full address and references.

WANTED.—A LAWYER WISHES A POSITION as junior partner. Excellent reference will be given. Address E., Box No. 741 General Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE —Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 67 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
In consequence of its continued success, the Management feels constrained to announce, for the
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE ACT PLAY,
FIVE ACT PLAY,
FIVE ACT PLAY,
CALLED
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
which has universally elicited the
GENUINE APPROBATION
GENUINE APPROBATION
OF THE
PUBLIC
PUBLIC
PUBLIC
AND THE
UNITED ENCOMIUMS
UNITED ENCOMIUMS
OF THE
PRESS.
PRESS.
PRESS.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
with the following excellent cast
Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service..... Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier..... H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward..... J. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop..... C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service..... Levick
Harry, a courier..... Jeffries
Richard..... } servants to Sir Walter } Heary
Robert..... } } Evans
James..... } Munnett
Nerilla, a page to Lady Evelyn..... Miss Macarthy
Maud..... Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott..... Laura Keene
To conclude with the admired burlesque of NORMA.
Norma..... Signora Marino Smithertal
Adalgisa..... Mme. Felizcia Vincentie
Clotilda..... Mlle. Charlotte Peterssko
The Children } An interesting duo of Sig. L. Vincent infantine loveliness } Sig. Jeffries
Pollio, a Roman Pro Consul..... Sig. M Macarthy
Flavitut, a Centurion..... Sig. Nora Leigh
Oroveso, an Arch-Druid..... Sig. Atwood
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,)
SECOND TIME
This season of Colman's superb comedy,
JOHN BULL.
received on Saturday evening last by a HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART, with immense applause,
WITH A GORGEOUSLY FINE CAST,
BEHOLD!
Job Thornberry..... Mr. Blake
Hon. Tom Shuffleton..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Dennis Bulgruddery..... Mr. Brougham
Dan..... Mr. Walcot
Peregrine..... Mr. Dyott
Sir Simon Rochdale..... Mr. Moore
Frank Rochdale..... Mr. Floyd
John Burr..... Mr. Young
Mary Thornberry..... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Caroline Braymora..... Mrs. Floyd
Mrs. Bulgruddery..... Mrs. Vernon
The Orchestra under the direction of MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
To conclude with
MOUSTACHE MANIA.
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Baker, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Olive, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Young, and Miss Carman will appear.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,)
MR. WALCOT'S
BENEFIT.
When will be produced, (first time at this Theatre) Colman and Garrick's celebrated comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
With an incomparable cast.
To conclude with a Farce.
Thursday—a favorite Comedy.
Friday—a favorite Comedy.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. HOEY.
A SPLENDID BILL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. WALCOT respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
when Colman and Garrick's celebrated five-act Comedy,
NEVER ACTED

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT TO THE CITY OF HARTFORD.—The steamboat *City of Hartford* met with a serious disaster on Friday evening last, while on her way to this City. She had just made the landing of East Haddam, and was looking out from the pier when the schooner *Daniel Russell*, which was lashed up the river, was observed heat by, and was signaled to keep her course. From a misunderstanding of the signal, or because the *Russell* was ignorant of the position of the steamer, she ran into the port side of the *City of Hartford*, the timbers penetrating the boiler. There was a large number of passengers near the boiler at the time, but no one was injured by the escaping steam and hot water. The schooner lost her bowsprit and cutwater. The steamer continued on her course, but remained at Saybrook over night. She then proceeded with one boiler, reaching this City at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The passengers organized a meeting on board, and after a full explanation of all the facts, presented Capt. SIMPSON and the other officers of the steamer from all blame. The steamer is at the Morgan Iron Works undergoing repairs, and will resume her trips in a day or two.

THE ARRESTED GAMBLERS.—The party detected playing faro at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets on Saturday, were not brought up for examination yesterday. A portion waved that formality, by giving security to answer, while the rest are in confinement, as yet unable to procure bail. HYMAN and JOHNSON are detained as witnesses. Those who still desire an examination, have their hearing before the Recorder this morning at 10 o'clock.

The statement that Mr. M. C. STANLEY was one of the parties arrested is incorrect. We are assured that no warrant has been issued for Mr. STANLEY, and that the affidavit against him been made; and furthermore, that Mr. STANLEY is not in the habit of visiting the house in question.

THE BREMEN MAILS.—The North German Lloyds Steamship Company of Bremen, has made an arrangement with the United States Government, by which they will continue to carry the full United States Mails throughout the Winter. The days for sailing have been arranged as follows:

FROM BREMEN—Dec. 24, Jan. 21, Feb. 18, March 17.
FROM NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 24.

LAUNCH OF A CLIPPER SCHOONER.—There will be launched to day, from the yard of Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint, a clipper schooner of eleven tons burden, called the *Nettie Merrill*. She has been built for the Hawaiian Government mail service, and is specially designed for speed. After a trial trip, Capt. WM. LAWRENCE MENT will take her to the Sandwich Islands.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—In consequence of a typographical error, the advertisement of the Charity Concert for the building fund of the free chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, was, in yesterday's issue, made to read *Monday* evening. The concert, however, comes off this evening at the Palace Garden Music Hall.

LECTURE BY JOHN MULLALY.—A lecture on "Catholic Education" will be delivered to-night, in the Cooper Institute, by Mr. JOHN MULLALY, Editor of the *Metropolitan Record*. His position as ostensible conductor of the paper now recognized as the organ of Archbishop HUGHES, will doubtless secure a large attendance.

Fires.

LEONARD-STREET.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a trifling fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 67 Leonard-street. It was caused by one of the inmates accidentally setting fire to a bed.

TRINITY-PLACE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small four-story brick building, No. 76 Trinity-place, occupied by HEINEMAN & Co., druggists, for the manufacture of soda-water, citrate of magnesia and benzine. The fire originated on the fourth floor, and it is said that it was caused by the carelessness of one of the employes, who threw a match upon the floor, which communicated with some of the benzine. In a few minutes the whole floor was in a blaze, but the fire was speedily extinguished, with a loss on stock amounting to about $600, which is covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Washington Insurance Company. The building, owned by CHARLES MORGAN, of Newburgh, New-York, was also damaged to the extent of $100, and insured. Engine No. 38, the largest hand-engine in the City, in going down Thames-street, became unmanageable, and ran into one of the insurance wagons. JAMES E. MORGAN, an insurance patrol, was knocked down and had one arm broken; he was also bruised considerably about the face and head, and was taken to the Hospital. JAMES WHALEN, a member of Hose Company No. 55, was knocked down in Rector-street, in consequence of the hose carriage coming in collision with a cart. He was thrown over the tongue, and it is feared received severe internal injuries. His friends conveyed him home.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE LATE MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of JAMES QUINN, the man who was found on Sunday morning in a dying condition on board the schooner *John M. Clayton*, at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River. CHAS. JAYNE, the captain, and WM. HINTON, mate of the schooner, both testified that they found deceased suffering from a gunshot-wound in the abdomen, lying upon the floor of the cabin. Upon being interrogated he asserted positively that THOMAS DOWNING had shot him, because he refused to permit him to carry off a gun which belonged to Capt. JAYNE. QUINN was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 12 o'clock on Sunday.—MARY MCGANN and MARY HASKINS deposed that DOWNING left their house, No. 425 First-avenue, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night, and that they did not see him again until Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. On the other hand, Officers ABBOT and WARES testified that they saw DOWNING with the two women at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, corner of First-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. JAMES LAVENS deposed that the prisoner was in his store, at the foot of Thirty eighth-street, between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening in question; and ALEX. RILEY also testified that DOWNING was in his company at a dance from an early hour Saturday night until 3½ o'clock Sunday morning. Officer MYERS deposed that he arrested the prisoner at his residence in First-avenue, and that he denied having killed the deceased. This evidence was so contradictory that the jury gave a verdict charging DOWNING with having committed the murder. The prisoner asserted that he was entirely innocent, having spent the time from 8 o'clock Saturday night until 3½ on Sunday morning with the witness RILEY. He is held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The young woman, CATHARINE MUNSON, who was burned two weeks ago at the house of MRS. WHITE, corner of Mercer and Houston streets, by her dress coming in contact with a stove, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday in consequence of the injuries she then received. A notification of the fact was sent to the Coroner's Office.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Last evening, JAMES QUINN, while driving a cart through Ninth-avenue, when near Forty-fourth-street, was precipitated to the pavement, in consequence of the wretched condition of the street, and fractured his skull. He was picked up and conveyed to a drug store, but died in a short time. He leaves a family.

Police Reports.

THE EVILS OF BAD COMPANY.

John Carey, of No. 145 Fulton-street, entered a complaint before Justice KELLY, yesterday, against Joseph C. Greene and William Shattuck, whom he charges with having extorted $4 from him by threats of violence. He alleges that he made the acquaintance of the accused near the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street; that he passed Saturday evening with them, and that while they were escorting him to the Eighth-avenue cars, in compliance with his request, they demanded his money, and that he was frightened into surrendering it. The parties accused were arrested and held for examination on a charge of highway robbery.

A SHOPLIFTER CAUGHT.

Eliza Schuder, while making purchases at Stewart's yesterday, was observed by one of the clerks attempting to conceal a piece of silk, valued at $75. Detective Dickson was sent for and soon had the woman in custody. When she was searched, a large pocket, which consumed at least six yards of cloth in its manufacture, was found suspended around her body, beneath the skirt of her dress, and in it was the silk which the woman had endeavored to purloin. As she was not known to the Police, her likeness was added to the Gallery of Rogues at Head-quarters, and the original Justice WELSH held to answer a charge of grand larceny.

POLITICAL PICKPOCKETS.

A gentleman, named J. M. Cooper, called at the Police Head-quarters last evening, and stated that while at the Wood demonstration at the Cooper Institute, his gold repeater, made by Cooper, of London, and valued at $300, was abstracted from his fob. He offered a reward of $50 for the recovery of the watch. Jeremiah Hollowhan, of No. 213 East Thirty-fourth-street, also made complaint to the Detective Police, that while at the ratification meeting, some expert rascal abstracted his watch from his pocket.

MORE SPURIOUS MONEY.

Information was received from the Twenty-second Precinct last evening that a number of bills had been passed in that Ward, which purported to be on the Baltenkill Bank of Manchester, N. H. There is no bank of that name in New-Hampshire.

Grand Ligoo Mission.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Grand Ligoo Mission was held Sunday evening at the Baptist Tabernacle on Second-avenue. After the introductory exercises, Rev. Dr. LATHROP, the pastor, read the annual report, embracing the Treasurer's statement, by which it appears that the receipts for the year have been $732 19. This amount was mainly, though not exclusively, subscribed by the Baptist congregations of this City and Brooklyn. The sum was spoken of as by no means commensurate with the grandeur of the work contemplated by the mission, which is the instruction and evangelization of the entire French Canadian population.

Rev. Mr. OSGOOD was the first speaker. He refered to the humble origin of the Mission, which dated from the year 1834, when Miss FELLER, leaving her home in Switzerland, devoted her life to the elevation and conversion of the people living in the wilds of Canada. She began a school in an obscure log-cabin, and from that unpretending endeavor a powerful influence had gone forth, which had irradiated Canada. Hundreds had been enlightened and saved. The work of the Mission is prosecuted by means of schools and colporteurs, but because of the inadequate support received, the missionaries had experienced great difficulties, and were almost in despair. The movement had always encountered the fierce opposition of the Romish Priesthood, and they had endured much persecution—having their houses destroyed by mobs and their persons assaulted.

Rev. Dr. GALLOTTE next addressed the meeting, and made a telling appeal in behalf of the work, claiming for it an important place among the Missionary operations of the day. Since the period when England became the acknowledged conqueror of Canada, she had never sent a single missionary there, or established one school for the education of the people. Had she sent the one hundredth part of school teachers that she has mercenary soldiers, the French Canadians would long since have been anglicised and Christianized. He paid a glowing tribute to Madame FELLER and her associates in missionary labor, and eulogized the ladies under whose auspices the Society's affairs are conducted in this City.

Dr. LATHROP closed with an appeal for the Society, and a collection was taken up.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At an early hour, yesterday morning, the body of JOHN MCGIRNEY, of No. 18 State-street, was found in an area at No. 151 Atlantic-street. Officer BARR caused the body to be taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where an inquest was held, and the neck of the deceased was found to have been broken. His fall is supposed to have been accidental. Deceased leaves a widow and several children.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.—A jury in the City Court, yesterday, rendered a verdict against the City of Brooklyn, and in favor of CHARLES THOMPSON, for $2,000, as damages to a hat factory on Schenck-street, near Flushing-avenue. It was shown that by the neglect of the city in not putting a culvert under Flushing-avenue, water was forced back upon the plaintiff's premises, compelling him to abandon his business.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. A resolution was adopted authorizing the City and Central Railroad Companies to lay tracks and run cars jointly over Furman-street for twelve years,—the road to be finished within 90 days. A resolution was also adopted directing city officers to stamp their names upon all money receipts.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of a woman found Saturday in a vacant lot off Powers-street, was identified as that of ANN MALOY. The deceased was about 30 years old, and died from apoplexy, superinduced by intemperance.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $2 bills on the Bank of Lambertville, N. J., were circulated in this city last evening.

COURT CALENDARS.—Circuit Court for this day—Nos. 15, 20, 28, 31, 36, 40, 44, 45, 45¾, 46½, 47, 48, 43, 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 33½ on the November Calendar. City Court—Nos. 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 32, 1, 19, 21, 24, 48, 32, 27.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are growing more in favor with the public. It is now conceded they are the best purgative yet put forth from the world of medicine. The time will surely arrive when they will supersede all other purgatives whatever. The ingredients of which they are composed can scarcely be obtained by druggists or the makers of other pills. DR. BRANDRETH has them grown and prepared without regard to the expense. And this care to make a superior purgative is appreciated, as the sales indicate. Other purgatives are dragging a flickering existence. And yet they may have some merit. But BRANDRETH'S PILLS are safe and sure—safe, because they operate solely on impure humors. No valuable fluid is touched; only effete or worn-out material, which, when taken out of the body, leaves it stronger. They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To say that they will not sometimes give pain would not be true, but the pain they give is only because they remove those crude and bad humors from the blood which are the occasion of disease. They open nature's avenues, and this cannot always be done pleasantly.

It is true you may take purgatives which will operate without pain, because they take the balsamic parts from the blood, which is worse than being bled, worse than having the vital fluid abstracted. Beware of them. BRANDRETH'S PILLS only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are solely an assistant of nature—nothing more, nothing less. They do not force; they merely assist: and herein is their great value. The man is twice blessed who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good and almost perfect gift to man, because he has, to a great extent, his body insured in health by their occasional use.

Mr. J. C. Rappelyea, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

"I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I took cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, fortunately called on me, and advised BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough, but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite."

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago, in Canada, who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark-colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. ROSS, of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., writes, Aug. 22, 1859:

"I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S PILLS to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease, with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet produced."

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

All the ingredients of BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested like the food, they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life.

Sold at Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, New York, price 25 cents a box, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

JURY SO!—A man went to a Judge to be qualified for an office. Said he, "Hold up your hand; I'll swear you, but all creation couldn't qualify you." So of the butters of New-York—they are in the business, but the less said of their qualifications the better. KNOX, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, discovered this fact years ago, and being himself qualified for the business, his success has been unprecedented.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, *No.* 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK. *Irregularities and diseases of Women of every description*, consumption and chronic diseases, are skillfully and successfully treated. *Office hours*, 9 to 1 *and* 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment speedily dispels the pain of chilblains, frost-bites, &c., the circulation is restored, and vitality given to the torpid parts. If immediately applied, no danger need be apprehended from frost-bites. Office 60 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 28.

$5,000	Va. State 6s	92¾	100	Erie Railroad	11½
500	do	93¾	25	do	10¾
25,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	100	do	b60 11⅝
5,000	do	84¾	100	do	b10 11⅝
45,000	do	84½	50	Hudson River R.	41¾
10,000	do	84¾	75	do	41¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s	85¼	100	do	41¾
5,000	Min. St. 8 Bds	105	50	do	b10 41¾
5,000	E. 2d m. bds	86	200	Harlem Railroad	11
1,000	E. R. 3d M. bds	73½	100	Har. R. Pref.	37
3,000	do	73	150	do	37
5,000	Erie R. Bds	35	100	Stonington R.	67½
2,000	Har. R. 1st M.	92	246	Mich. Cen. R.	41½
2,000	Mich So. 1st M. Bs	70	100	do	s30 41¾
2,000	Mich So. 2d M. Bs	41	100	do	b60 41¾
1,000	N. Ind. 1st M.	66	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	8
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	85½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	21
2,500	do	85½	50	do	21¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	91¾	150	Panama Railroad	132½
4,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	80½	100	do	132½
50	Mechanics' Bank	115¾	200	do	s20 132½
10	Bank of Commerce	99	50	do	132¾
20	Penn. Coal Co	84½	100	do	132¾
100	do	84	520	Ld. Cent. R'd	58
8	Continental Bank	103½	200	do	b30 58
1200	Pacific M. S. Co	89½	61	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93
50	do	s30 89	9	Gal. & Chi. R'd	73½
150	do	s10 89¾	222	do	73¾
400	do	s15 89¾	350	do	b10 73¾
100	do	s60 89½	50	do	s10 73½
100	do	b30 89¾	50	do	b60 73½
156	do	90	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	21½
50	do	s10 89	200	do	b60 21½
187	N. Y. Central R.	82½	200	do	b60 21¾
2200	do	82¾	200	do	21¾
50	do	82¾	672	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	65¾
100	do	b10 82¾	1000	do	65¾
150	do	s10 82¾	50	do	66
50	do	b60 82¾	100	do	b10 65¾
150	do	b30 82¾	100	do	b60 65¾
600	do	82¾	400	do	b30 65¾
150	do	s30 82¾	100	do	s60 65¾
100	Reading Railroad	40½	150	do	65¾
70	Mil. & Miss. R.	44	50	do	b10 66

MONDAY, Nov. 28—1 P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 19:

Decrease in Loans	$77,473
Decrease in Specie	911,447
Decrease in Circulation	12,242
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,111,360

including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT.

	Nov. 27, 1858.	Nov. 26, 1859.	Nov. 19, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,933,000	$68,933,000
Loans	125,285,698	121,423,163	121,520,636
Specie	27,157,731	18,831,924	19,743,371
Circulation	7,652,457	8,271,278	8,283,520
Gross Deposits	108,563,233	97,424,039	96,913,346
Exchanged	19,866,258	23,861,866	22,239,807
Undrawn	88,716,975	73,562,173	74,673,539
In Sub-Treasury	6,786,786	5,877,686	5,699,397

The Specie line falls somewhat below $19,000,000, the figure anticipated in our weekly review this morning. The average, however, is exclusive of the $1,721,000 from California, which went into Bank to-day. The Discount average is quite steady, as anticipated, the turn, since the previous report, being slightly downward. The deposits fall off, of course, in proportion to the other two items added together. The new week opens with a good business in out-door Discounts, at 6½@7 ₱ cent. for very prime lists of 3@6 months' paper. Some lists of indorsed 6 months' exclusively bills done at 7 ₱ cent. Sixty-day acceptances, very choice names, continue to go at 6 ₱ cent, and temporary loans to the Stock Brokers from 5@6 ₱ cent., same as last week. The Customs, to-day, amount to $183,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $130,000; disbursements, $150,000; balance this afternoon, $6,019,518.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail opened to-day at last week's quotations, and up to the close of 'Change hour, no large amount of business had been accomplished. London, 109¾@110; and Paris, 5.15@5.13¾.

The Stock Exchange reopened with the same speculative temper as on Saturday, and a large business was done at the early Board, prices for nearly all the Railway shares and for Erie Bonds being in advance of the closing figures of last week. The highest in New-York Central was 82¾ on the printed report and 82¾ outside the Board; Erie 10¼ with large sales; Galena 73½; Rock Island 66@65¾; Michigan Guaranteed 20¼, Reading 40¼. But from these figures, with the exception of Reading, there was a partial decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. in the afternoon, the general market showing an unsettled tone. The very last quotation in New-York Central was 82¾@82¼ ₱ cent., as against 82½@¾ on Saturday. The dealings in Pacific Mail shares showed the usual feverishness of the past week, and the same figure scarcely held good for two sales or two minutes at a time. Our last closing quotation for Saturday was 88½. The demand this morning opened strong at 89½@90 ₱ cent., but before the Brokers left the Board-room, the stock was offered down to 86 ₱ cent. on the rumor, no doubt, which was subsequently on the Street, that some *hitch* had occurred in the negotiations between the Company and the Vanderbilt party, referred to as still pending this morning. We have no reason to believe there is anything serious in this as between the principal negotiators concerned, but such rumors, perhaps we might say uncertainties, are not likely to influence the price of the stock until all the details of, and legal papers relating to, the transfer to the Vanderbilt Company are perfected and signed, sealed and delivered. At the afternoon Board, the price went up to 87¾, and subsequently fell off to 85¾, cash, and 85 ₱ cent., seller 30 days. Panama shares advanced 1½ ₱ cent., and closed with sales at 133½ ₱ cent. In the State Stocks there was a free offering of Missouris, said to proceed from the Western Free Bankers, with whom Exchange on the East is again scarce. They closed 84¾ ₱ cent. sales. Tennessees were also a fraction lower. Virginias steady. There was a renewed demand for the Bonds of the Erie Company. The Second Mortgage sold at 86, seller 60 days, in the forenoon, and at 90, cash, at the Second Board. The Thirds rose to 78½ ₱ cent. The Fourths again sold at 53 ₱ cent., and the Common Bonds of '75 at 35 ₱ cent. After the large business in the shares at the early Board at 10½, the price fell to 10 at the close of the day. Hudson shares steady, and Harlem Preferred ½ ₱ cent. up.

The *Evening Post* states that Mr. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, has accepted the cashiership of the Fulton Bank, which was recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. WM. J. LANE. Mr. THOMAS MONAHAN has been elected Vice-President.

The Rock Island Road earned in the third week in November, 1859.....$23,037
In 1858.....18,800
Increase.....$4,237

Justice GRIER, of the United States Circuit Court, in term for the Western District of Pennsylvania, made the following points in a recent charge to his Jury, in a Suit to recover the value of certain overdue Coupons from the City of Allegheny:

"Judge GRIER charged the Jury, in substance, that this suit was brought on Coupons given for railroad subscriptions. The Supreme Court of the State has assumed the Constitutional validity of such subscriptions, and that question is not one now open for discussion.

"It is not for Courts to inquire whether the subscriptions were wise or unwise, but to enforce the law and maintain the inviolability of contracts. Whatever regret there might be at the amount of debt that had been imposed upon the community for railroads, it is too late now to set up objections that ought to have been made before the bonds were issued and had gone into the hands of innocent holders, who had advanced the money to carry on the work.

"The objections made in this case to a recovery were ably argued and overruled. A verdict was given for the plaintiffs for the amount of the Coupons that have been given, and interest on the Coupons from the time they were payable until the present time."

We noticed last week and took exception to the proposition of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to consolidate and reduce the tenor and rate of interest of the Funded Debt of the original links in that important line of road. By request from Mr. THOMSON's agents in this City, we publish in another place his circular at length, *with his own explanatory remarks thereon*. It is, perhaps, proper to add that we were by no means singular in the view which we took of the substance or hearing of the proposition, either in the Press or among the creditors more immediately concerned.

Fort Wayne and Chicago Company.

Plan for Readjustment of Debt of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

Statements of the indebtedness of the Company as it stood June 30, 1859 (omitting the Real Estate Bonds, as they are secured independently upon land,) including interest maturing before July 1, 1861

First Mortgage Bonds.

Of Ohio and Penna. R. Co.	$1,750,000
Of Ohio and Indiana R. Co.	1,000,000
Of Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. Co.	1 250,000—$4,000,000
Sinking Fund Bonds issued for coupons of above bonds	420,000
Total	$4,420,000
Interest on all of above bonds falling due before July 1, 1861, not exceeding	680,000—$5,100,000

Other Bonds.

Income Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad	$1,991,000
Second Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co	380,000- 2,371,000
Third Mortgage Bonds of Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co	17,000
Construction Bonds of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.	
Amount issued	$1,249,000
Balance appreciated; and applicable to funding floating debt and purchase of additional equipment	2,271,000—3,500,000
Total	$5,888,000

Fund Bonds issued for all Coupons except those of First Mortgage.....$16,000
Outstanding.....
Total.....
Interest on all of above bonds maturing before July 1, 1861, not exceeding.....398,000—$4,500,000

Bridge Bonds.

Amount issued.....318,500
Total amount of bonds issued, etc., required to be issued, to fund all indebtedness.....$11 818,500

It is proposed to readjust the above debt as follows:

1. The first mortgages on the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Ohio and Indiana, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, to be assigned to ——, Trustee, and a new first mortgage upon the whole road to be executed to the said Trustee for $6,100 000. The bonds issued under this mortgage to be irredeemable, and to bear 6 per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually in New-York.

The holders of the bonds secured by the several old first mortgages, and of the sinking fund bonds issued for interest on said old first mortgage bonds, to exchange them for those of this new *First General Mortgage*, and to convert their coupons falling due before July 1, 1861, into the said new bonds.

The Trustee, in case of a default in payment of interest for 90 days, to take possession of and work the road, and if satisfactory arrangements are made by the Company to meet the interest regularly thereafter.

2. The Second and Income Mortgages of the old roads, (including a third mortgage of $1,000 on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad,) the General Mortgage on the consolidated road, and the mortgage made to secure the Sinking Fund bonds issued for interest on all except the First Mortgage Bonds, to be assigned to ——, Trustee, and a new Second Mortgage to be executed to said Trustee, securing the issue of $6,500,000 of *Seven per cent. Preferred Stock*, in 130,000 shares of $50 each. This mortgage shall give such Preferred Stock precedence of all other debts except those for such labor and materials as may be necessary for operating the road.

Its issue to be limited to.....$6,500,000

The bonds secured by the above mortgages, viz.: the Income Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and such of the Sinking Fund Bonds as have been issued for interest on other than First Mortgage Bonds, to be funded at par in this *Preferred Stock*, which shall be entitled to all the net profits of the Company, until the amount during any one year shall exceed a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, and a dividend of seven per cent. on the said Preferred Stock; the surplus, if any, to form a dividend on the Common Stock.

Until the necessary legislation can be obtained, transferable certificates of indebtedness to be issued, secured by this second mortgage, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. These certificates or bonds to be converted into the *Seven per cent. Preferred Stock*, as soon as such legislation is obtained. If the required legislation cannot be obtained, then said certificates or bonds shall be converted into *Irredeemable seven per cent. Bonds*, secured by a second mortgage.

If the Company should—within ninety days after the interest becomes due on these bonds, or dividends on the certificates of indebtedness—fail to pay the interest, meet said interest or dividend, the Trustee shall take possession of the road, and manage it temporarily, for the interests of all parties; and he shall, immediately thereupon, give notice to the preferred stockholders to elect *twelve* members, and to the Board of Directors to elect *three* members, of a Board of Control; and said Board shall have all the powers in relation to the management of the road that before devolved upon the Board of Directors. The Board of Control shall be elected annually, in the proportions above named, by the preferred and common stockholders, and shall continue in power until the interest on the preferred stock shall be promptly met, and a surplus remain, amounting to 2 ₱ cent. on the common stock, whereupon the common stockholders may resume control of the road, with the proportion of 1 directors above named, reversed.

3. The Floating Debt of the Company (as it stood Oct. 30, 1859) was as follows:

Secured Floating Debt	$1,168,993
Unsecured Floating Debt	661,619
Total	$1,833,612

This can be discharged by appropriating the net revenues of the road until Jan. 1, 1861, estimated at, say $700 000, and so much as may be necessary of the Preferred Stock remaining after funding the bonded debt.

4. Any *surplus* of Preferred Stock after the payment of the floating debt to be held and disposed of for the purpose of increasing the equipment of the road, and of erecting stations at its termini.

5. The condition of the Company will then stand as follows:

Common Stock	$9,263,438 33
Seven ₱ Cent. Preferred Stock	6,500 000 00
First Mortgage 6 ₱ cent bonds	5,100,000 00
Bridge bonds	216,500 00
Total Capital and Debt	$18,079,938 33
Excepting Real Estate Bonds, which are separately secured on land.	

6. The income required to meet the interest on this debt will be as follows:

Six ₱ cent. on First Mortgage Bds.	$5,100,000—$306,000
Seven ₱ cent. on Preferred Stock	6,500 000— 455.000
Seven ₱ cent. on Bridge Bonds	216,500— 15,155
Total Interest	$776,155

An amount which the net receipts of the road will, it is believed, be ample to meet, on and after July 1, 1861.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

The above plan for the readjustment of the debt of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company—which is at present secured by no less than ten distinct mortgages—has been arranged after consultation with the representatives of a large amount of its bonds. If accepted, it will remove the embarrassments of the Company, and at once give vitality to its securities, without the cost, delays and uncertainty attencing the litigation which the numerous classes of creditors, chiefly the result of the consolidation of three distinct companies, must inevitably produce.

The existing first mortgages are upon separate divisions of the road, and executed to different trustees. The first issued is upon the road from Pittsburgh to Massillon—covering a line both in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The second from Massillon to Crestline, in Ohio only. The third from Crestline to Fort Wayne, in Ohio and Indiana; and the fourth from Fort Wayne to Chicago, in Indiana and Illinois.

These mortgages differ materially in their conditions and do not seem to fully meet the requirements of the laws of some of the States traversed, as now understood. It is proposed to cover these defects by giving to these bondholders a general mortgage over the *whole road*, that will place in their hands, without litigation, the most summary process for enforcing the payment of interest. It is also proposed to make these bonds irredeemable except by purchase in the open market. This feature, when the small amount of debt to remain upon the whole road is considered, will be found of great value. It will be similar in its effect on this security to that upon an irredeemable ground rent in Philadelphia, which commands a premium of about 20 per cent. over one that is redeemable, upon property of equal value.

The advantages of this arrangement seem to fully justify the second class of bondholders and the Company, in asking a concession upon the part of the first mortgage bondholders, of 1 ₱ cent. interest from the recommencement of cash payments. Its effect, if carried out, will, doubtless, be to advance the market value of their securities from 50@60 ₱ cent., their present rate, to 60 ₱ cent. and upwards as its advantages become fully understood and appreciated. The accruing interest (the Company having no other debt) will be as punctually met as upon the bonds of any Railway Company in the country—the whole amount required for this purpose being but 16 ₱ cent. of the present receipt of the road.

The holders of the second class of bonds, (including the construction bonds, *which, with the exception of two small mortgages amounting to $397,000, constitute a second security on 280 miles of road; while the income bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad—the remaining security of this class—amounting to $1,991,000 are a second mortgage on 187 miles,*) are asked to fund their coupons falling due previous to July 1, 1861, and to receive therefor a preferred seven per cent. stock. Included in this preferred stock will be about $1,600,000 of construction bonds required to cancel the secured debt of the Company, incurred for the benefit of the whole road. The remainder will be necessary to increase the rolling stock, build depôts, and place the Company in a condition to earn a dividend upon its preferred shares of seven per cent.

The second class of bondholders by this arrangement free the property of the Company at once from all risks of separation into fragments, or of its passing into other hands; and in case of default to meet the dividend of seven per cent upon the preferred shares—from the net revenue on the road—they obtain absolute control of its management. These preferred shares—limited in amount as they will be by a specific mortgage—will be a much more desirable investment than the higher sounding securities which they replace.

The business of the Company is materially embarrassed by the present condition of its indebtedness. No party is willing to step forward and relieve its necessities, under the existing complication of its affairs. The interests of all of its creditors, therefore, demand an early adjustment of its liabilities upon some satisfactory basis.

The floating debt, secured and unsecured, has been incurred for the completion of the road after the failure of the Company; for its equipment with locomotives and cars, and for labor and materials for working the line, during a vain effort to preserve the credit of the Company by the payment of the interest upon its securities. The amount due for labor and materials constitutes nearly the whole of the unsecured floating debt, and is of that character which seems to demand the consideration of all interested. The application of the net proceeds of the road that can be spared from the protection of its pledged bonds—for the time stated in the plan—will remove these obligations.

This plan of adjusting the Company's indebtedness is submitted under the full conviction that its adoption will promote to the greatest extent the interest of all of the creditors of the Company, while it requires no concession from any interest for which there is not, in our opinion, an ample equivalent granted.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President P., Ft. W. & Chi. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1859.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 28.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 93¾; Reading Railroad 29¾; Morris Canal 51; Long Island Railroad, 11¼. Pennsylvania Railroad 37½.

CITY ITEMS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Nov. 26.	Loans. Nov. 19.	Specie. Nov. 26.	Specie. Nov. 19.
Bk. of New-York	4,788,313	4,864,077	632,200	784,970
Manhattan Co	4,396,128	4,469,743	702,964	748,865
Merchants' Bank	4,068,228	4,087,000	910,987	950,984
Mechanics' Bank	2,565,884	2,450,000	657,000	672,895
Union Bank	2,467,813	2,467,813	332,500	332,410
Bk. of America	5,459,317	5,529,079	1,149,300	1,466

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2557. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

Reception of the News in this City.

OUTLINE OF HIS LITERARY CAREER.

Full of years and of honors, in the mellow evening of a well-spent, honorable life, and in the mellow evening, too, of the year, ere the frosts of age had found power to chill his genial heart and brain, or the frosts of Winter robbed the landscape that he loved of Autumn's solemn, soothing charms, WASHINGTON IRVING, the patriarch of American letters, and the last link that remained to us between the age of SCOTT and CAMPBELL and SOUTHEY and BYRON, and our own, has passed away, as calmly as he had lived.

WASHINGTON IRVING was born in the same year with the Republic. He first saw the light in the City of New-York on the 13th of April, 1783, the day after RODNEY's great naval victory over the Count DE GRASSE—which made it possible for England to think with honor of ending a hopeless and disastrous war—was won in the West Indies. His father was a Scotch merchant, in good circumstances, his mother an English lady, of fine endowments; and, although he became an orphan very early in life, he was surrounded in youth by his elder brothers with all the appliances of ease, and enjoyed all the advantages of education which this small Colonial City had then to offer. The nature of the man, and the genius of the writer bore through life the impress then received; for the qualities of IRVING's mind were especially malleable to external influences, and the mingled quaintness and refinement of the society in which those opening years of his were past, wrote themselves indelibly upon the organization of the future author of *Knickerbocker's History* and of *Bracebridge Hall*. A strange old town it must have been, that New-York of IRVING's childhood and youth. One nationality, the sturdy many-breeched much-smoking inheritance of the countrymen of HENDRIK HUDSON was rooted, then, in all the fatness of the land. A century of royal English Governors had not extinguished the soul of New-Amsterdam, and the dreamy spirit of Communipaw still brooded over the lovely island of Manhattan. Another nationality had just been expelled by force and arms with the retreating soldiers of King GEORGE; and its purple shadow rested on the homes and in the ways of lordly loyalists, willing to save their estates by acquiescing in a change of Government which they had been powerless to avert; but cherishing still in their heart of hearts all the pomps and vanities of the "good old times," and wearing aristocratic armor of a social order now forever shattered into pieces.

A third nationality was springing into existence, and the world of the Americans, as we now see and share in all its wondrous life and movement, was just "yearing at the birth," no man being able to foresee very clearly what manner of world this new social and political creation might in time be expected to become. In the midst of these influences, so varied, so picturesque, so rich in striking contrasts and suggestive traits, WASHINGTON IRVING grew to early manhood, developing with every day that singular delicacy and felicity of observation which was to constitute in after life the rarest attribute of his well-balanced, humane and gracious intellect.

In 1802, two years before he attained his majority he had already made his mark in the then rather desert regions of American literature, by publishing a series of essays in the *Morning Chronicle*, a paper edited by his brother PETER IRVING. That was the age of essays; the traditions of the *Spectator*, perpetuated by the *Idler* and the *Rambler*, still oppressed all writers of the English tongue, and English prose ran to essays as easily as English poetry ran to odes. In America we were still, of course, absolutely provincial and imitative in all matters æsthetic, and these first flights of IRVING's muse were flutterings of a fashion which hardly prefigured the special triumphs which he was to win. Still they were, no doubt, useful to him as a sort of mental gymnastics; and they pointed him out to his fellow-citizens as a "youth of promise."

By his brothers these indications were happily accepted as implications of a duty to be done, and the health of WASHINGTON failing shortly after his first appearance as a writer, they sent him abroad for travel and study. He made the tour of Europe in 1804, seeing, in his capacity of American, infinitely more of the Continent than any Englishman in those tronhled times could hope to visit. At Rome he met with ALLSTON, and, we believe, with COLERIDGE; and brought back with him when he returned to America in 1806, literary and artistic tastes so positive and so emphatic as very soon to make the project which his brothers had entertained of converting him into a lawyer appear utterly hopeless. He went to his pens and paper at once, and in 1807 sought the ear of the public, in conjunction with JAMES K. PAULDING, through the series of whimsical utterances still so much talked of and so little read, under the title of *Salmagundi*. These papers, ethical æsthetic, critical and discursive, opened a new vein to the American reading world, which up to that time had been rather satiated with the solemnities and intensities of style appropriate to an infant nation and to a race of writers diffident alike of their powers and of their themes. The hit thus made was followed up the next year by IRVING, with his *History of New-York*, composed under the pseudonym of "Diedrich Knickerbocker."

A thousand parodies and imitations have not impaired the charm, though they have perhaps betrayed the lurking mischief of this fantastic travestie. It has traveled the world over, making the sturdy settlers of Holland in the New World, very famous, although the fame which it has given them be faintly flavored with something like contempt. One day, perhaps, the debt which America owes these solid sons of Flemish freedom will be more adequately paid; but their manners and their customs, the humor and the fashion of the folk, can never be more strikingly portrayed than in these undying pages. The name of Knickerbocker has become, through them, a fact in the earth, and has rendered baptismal tribute to all manner of human devices, from a New-York magazine to the shooting-breeches of the London dandy. It is probable that the success of this work definitely fixed Mr. IRVING's vocation in life.

In 1810 his brothers took him into partnership without exacting of him any services in the way of their business, and hade him make himself famous. He now devoted several years to study, with a brief interval of military service on the staff of the Governor of the State during the war of 1812. But no British bullet was billeted for the destined delight of a whole generation of British readers, and Col. IRVING hung up his still maiden sword at the peace to resume his more congenial weapons. The great effort of the war was followed, it will be remembered, by a long paralysis of commercial enterprize in this country, and the house of the IRVINGS was no spared in the general shock. WASHINGTON IRVING went to London to do his part in redeeming the affairs of the family, but in vain; and in 1818 he found himself stranded in England, with the world before him to be won. The story of his trials and his labors at this time is too well known for us to repeat it here. Who has forgotten the cordial homage of gratitude which IRVING rendered in his days of prosperous renown to the generous friendships that made his upward path more easy in these days of doubt and darkness? To SCOTT in particular he now became bound by the ties of one of the most genial and noble relations which adorn the history of authorship; a relation which recalls, though at a distance, the magnanimous union of SCHILLER with GOETHE, in labors supposed by the vulgar mind to breed only the selfish lust of reputation, and the cruel egotisms of artistic vanity. For nearly twenty years Mr. IRVING remained in Europe, winning his place among the most conspicuous and the most admired of English writers, but never forgetting his American birth, or neglecting the ties which bound him to his native land. His *Sketch-Book* and *Bracebridge Hall* fascinated the public by a freshness of style and a natnralness of sentiment, delightful in those days of the decadence of what may be called the Georgian prose. They brought back the charm of STEELE without his pruriency and his personal conceit; the grace of ADDISON made warm with the generous gentleness of RICHARD STEELE. Their author became the fashion, but he was not spoiled.

He bent himself with each new success more earnestly to the task of achieving better things. Alternating his residence between London and Paris, and seeing in each capital the best thinkers and the most inspiring society of each, he eventually decided to aim at the high prizes of history, which had then begun to assume the magnificent place since accorded to it in the hierarchy of modern literature. He sojourned for three years at Madrid, and brought away from Escurial Libraries and Jesuit Colleges, in 1828, his *Life of Columbus*, which became at once an authority and secured for him the honor of sharing with HALLAM the first award of the gold medals conferred by GEORGE IV. for the encouragement of historic composition. If all history be as EMERSON calls it, the biography of eminent men, the prize was fairly won. The *Conquest of Granada* and the *Tales of the Alhambra* followed the *Columbus*, while IRVING was filling at London the posts of Secretary of Legation and *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States to his own credit and the honor of our country. The diplomatic inspirations of our Presidents have not materially improved since those times!

In 1832 IRVING came back, bringing with him as a farewell from old England the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws won from the fastidious Senate of Oxford University. How his life has since been led, with true laborious days, we all know.

He was not the man to vegetate upon a reputation. He scoured the prairies of the West and ransacked the annals of the Past for topics congenial to his maturing mind. In 1842 he was most wisely selected for the post of Minister to Spain—there being no reason then for our insulting the monarchy to which our fathers owed so much—and remained at the Spanish Court for four years. When the fullness of his time at last had come, IRVING remembered the great name that he bore—a name conferred upon him by his parents in the very dawn of all our national greatness—and gave the final fruits of his thought and feeling and skill in style to the memory of WASHINGTON. He was granted the privilege of completing this latest of his works; and closing then, forever, the portfolio out of which so many sweet and kindly and beneficent creations had passed into the world, and with them not one evil thing, one false spirit, one impure, the old man quietly folded his hands in his well-named home of Sunnyside, the goal of a life sunlit by goodness and beauty; and there awaited the summons which has come to him now as gently as we could have asked it should. He died almost in the arms of his niece, without any visible sign of suffering, and after an evening passed in the society of friends whom he loved, and in the indulgence of all those genial and pleasant emotions which he loved especially to cherish in himself, and in all with whom he was brought into contact. A death more apt to such a life as his, no poet could have feigned. With the development of our national literature greater men than WASHINGTON IRVING may arise among us: men of deeper thought, of an intellectual originality more grand and imposing; eagles poised on stronger pinions, and circling higher with a bolder flight than he. But the name of the magician who evoked the shapes of legendary life from all the loveliest nooks of the Hudson, and first clothed the new world with a robe of fancy and of feeling, will never die; and we may well rejoice that his spirit will dwell in our literature with an influence as stainless and as wholesome as the remembered image of the man himself will be pure, and peaceable and righteous in the hearts of all who knew him in the flesh.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE FINAL EVENT.

As all particulars relating to the last hours of this great man, and the circumstances attending his death, must be profoundly interesting to the public, we give such memoranda as we have been able to obtain at Tarrytown. It is pretty generally known to the friends and admirers of Mr. IRVING, throughout the country, that his health has been in a failing condition for a year past. An asthmatical difficulty, to which he has long been subject, has, during this period, taken a more serious turn, and has been attended with occasional paroxysms of difficult breathing, from which he has suffered greatly, and which have caused fearful apprehensions among the members of his family. The worst effect of this disease has been the sleepless nights that it has occasioned its victim. It is, in fact, stated, that Mr. IRVING has not had a perfect night's rest in a year. The consequence of this has been a complete prostration of his nervous system, and the gradual breaking-down of a constitution, already weak from the natural infirmity of years. But, in addition to this, Mr. IRVING has been afflicted with another disease, not so generally known to his friends, but which, as the event has shown, was of a much more fatal character. It has long been the opinion of his medical adviser, Dr. PEIRERS, of New-York, that he was suffering from enlargement of the heart. This conviction was some time since imparted to Mr. IRVING, but, owing to the peculiar and uncertain character of the disease, neither physician nor patient entertained any immediate apprehension as to the result. There can now, however, be no doubt that this, if not in part the source of the other ailment, was at least the immediate cause of death. So well satisfied are the physicians and family of Mr. IRVING of this fact that no *post mortem* examination will be held. Until within the last fortnight, Mr. IRVING had for nearly three months been comparatively free from the returns of his asthmatic affection. About two weeks ago, however, he had a return of the complaint, which continued, though in a milder form than it had taken on several previous occasions, up to the period of his death. On Sunday morning last he attended church as usual, at Tarrytown, about two miles from his residence. It was remarked by many persons in the congregation that he appeared more pallid and feeble than usual, and it was also noticed that he did not wait, after the services were over, as was his custom, to shake hands with his friends and neighbors, but immediately hastened home.

During the morning of Monday he walked out to his garden, a short distance from the house, and gave some instructions to his gardener. He also gave instructions to the carpenters who were employed in making some alterations in his library. He did not ride out during the day, as was his custom, but as he made no complaint of feeling more indisposed than usual, the omission was not thought by his family to arise from any alarming conditions. He dined with the family about 4 o'clock, and after dinner proposed that they should spend the evening in amusement, conversation and reading. In addition to the regular members of the family, consisting of EBENEZER IRVING, the brother of the deceased, with his three daughters, and PIERRE M. IRVING, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, the literary executor of the deceased, was also present, having accidentally come up from Staten Island that day. The evening was spent according to the proposal of Mr. IRVING, and excepting an occasional reference to his difficulty of breathing, none of the party appeared more cheerful, or a more gratified sharer of the enjoyment than he. In the intervals of conversation he glanced over the pages of several books that lay on the centre table, and the last book he is believed to have opened was Lieut. PAGE'S *History of the Paraguay Expedition*. About 10½ o'clock he rose to retire, and taking his leave of the company, he ascended the stairs alone to his bedroom. While upon the steps he met his nephew, Rev. Mr. IRVING, coming down, holding in his hand a needle for sewing manuscripts. Mr. IRVING accosted him in a playful manner, saying: "Why, PIERRE, what are you doing with a needle?" and passed on to his room. These were the last words he ever uttered. One of his nieces, Miss SARAH IRVING, had preceded him to his room, and when he entered she was engaged in arranging his books so that they would be convenient of access in his hours of wakefulness during the night. While engaged in this duty, she was startled by a noise as of some one choking, and turning round she saw Mr. IRVING press his left hand to his heart and fall forwards. He caught hold of a table, in falling, and gradually sank down on the floor. The noise was heard in the parlor below, and in a moment every member of the household was around him, but before any of them reached him he had ceased to breathe. Supposing that he had fainted, efforts were made by the family to revive him, and, meanwhile, Dr. CARUTHERS and Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN, a near neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. IRVING, were sent for. On the arrival of the Doctor, he made an examination of the body and announced that life was extinct.

The news of the death of Mr. IRVING spread through the villages of Irvington and Tarrytown yesterday morning and fell upon the people like a thunderbolt. In no part of the country was he so much loved as in the neighborhood where he lived. His cheerfulness, good humor and benevolence, his unostentatious bearing, and his frank and cordial intercourse with all classes of people, had completely won the affections of every citizen of the place, and every person in that vicinity speaks of the loss as though it were that of a brother. No where will he be mourned with a sincerer sorrow than among the farmers, mechanics and laborers of Irvington and Tarrytown, who, albeit unconscious of his world-wide fame as an author, have learned to love him as the "peace-maker of the village."

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, in Tarrytown, to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Mr. IRVING has been a communicant of this church for the last ten years, and for the past six years warden of the church. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, pastor of the church. The body will be interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, near Tarrytown, where repose the remains of his father and mother and elder brother. These remains were formerly deposited in a vault of the old Brick Church of this City, the present site of the TIMES Office, but were removed a few years since to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and buried in a plot of ground purchased by Mr. IRVING for his own last resting-place.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

The community was greatly shocked by the announcement of Mr. IRVING's death. Many were inclined to discredit the intelligence, basing their opinion upon the account lately published by N. P. WILLIS of his visit at Sunny-side. Eager groups collected around the newspaper offices in hopes that something would be learned contradictory of the report. But the fact was persistently true, and sad faces showed the depth of sorrow felt as each said to his friend—WASHINGTON IRVING is dead. The news spread rapidly, and ere night there were but few who had not heard of the sad event.

Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence at the City Hall the flags were displayed at half-mast. The Mayor issued a call for a special meeting of the Common Council, to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of taking a becoming notice of the event.

In order to accommodate all who may wish to attend the funeral of Mr. IRVING, the Hudson River Railroad has made the following arrangement: the express train, which passes Tarrytown at 3.11 P. M., will, on the day of the funeral, *stop* at that station, so that passengers leaving New-York at 11 A. M. will be able to get back to the City by 4 in the afternoon. The Historical and other Societies of the City will, it is anticipated, hold special meetings and take action in honor of the venerated deceased.

THE LAST DAYS OF IRVING.

A VISIT OF MR. THEODORE TILTON AT SUNNYSIDE.

From the New-York Independent, Nov. 24.

Mr. IRVING is not so old-looking as one would expect who knew his age. I fancied him as in the Winter of life; I found him only in its Indian Summer. He came down stairs, and walked through the hall into the back-parlor, with a firm and lively step that might well have made one doubt whether he had truly attained his seventy-seventh year! He was suffering from asthma, and was muffled against the damp air with a Scotch shawl, wrapped like a great loose scarf around his neck; but as he took his seat in the old arm-chair, and, despite his hoarseness and troubled chest, began an unexpectedly vivacious conversation, he almost made me forget that I was the guest of an old man long past his "three-score years and ten."

But what should one talk about who had only half an hour with WASHINGTON IRVING? I ventured the question.

"Now that you have laid aside your pen, which of your books do you look back upon with most pleasure?"

He immediately replied, "I scarcely look with full satisfaction upon any; for they do not seem what they might have been; I often wish that I could have twenty years more, to take them down from the shelf, one by one, and write them over."

He spoke of his daily habits of writing, before he had made the resolution to write no more. His usual hours for litterary work were from morning till noon. But, although he had generally found his mind most vigorous in the early part of the day, he had always been subject to moods and caprices, and could never tell, when he took up the pen, how many hours would pass before he would lay it down.

"But," said he, "*these capricious periods, of the heat and glow of composition, have been the happiest hours of my life.* I have never found, in anything outside of the four walls of my study, any enjoyment equal to sitting at my writing-desk with a clean page, a new theme, and a mind wide awake."

His literary employments, he remarked, had always been more like entertainments than tasks.

"Some writers," said he, "appear to have been independent of moods. Sir WALTER SCOTT, for instance, had great power of writing, and could work almost at any time; so could CRABBE—but with this difference: SCOTT always, and CRABBE seldom, wrote well. I remember," said he, "taking breakfast one morning with ROGERS, MOORE and CRABBE; the conversation turned on Lord BYRON'S poetic moods; CRABBE said that, however it might be with Lord BYRON, as for himself he could write as well at one time as at another. "But," said IRVING, with a twinkle of humor at recalling the incident, "CRABBE has written a great deal that nobody can read!"

He mentioned that while living in Paris, he went a long period without being able to write. "I sat down repeatedly," said he, "with pen and ink, but could invent nothing worth putting on the paper. At length I told my friend TOM MOORE, who dropped in one morning, that now, after long waiting, I had the mood, and would hold it, and work it out as long as it would last, until I had wrung my brain dry. So I began to write shortly after breakfast, and continued, without noticing how the time was passing, until MOORE came in again at four in the afternoon—when I had completely covered the table with freshly-written sheets. *I kept the mood almost without interruption for six weeks.*

I asked which of his books was the result of this frenzy; he replied, "*Bracebridge Hall.*"

"None of your works," I remarked, "are more charming than the Biography of GOLDSMITH."

"Yet that was written," said he, "even more rapidly than the other." He then added:

"When I have been engaged on a continuous work, *I have often been obliged to rise in the middle of the night, light my lamp, and write an hour or two, to relieve my mind*; and now that I write no more, I am sometimes compelled to get up in the same way to read."

Sometimes, also, as the last Idlewild letter mentions, he gets up to shave!

"When I was in Spain," he remarked, "searching the old chronicles, and engaged on the *Life of Columbus*, I often wrote fourteen or fifteen hours out of the twenty-four."

He said that whenever he had forced his mind unwillingly to work, the product was worthless; and he invariably threw it away and began again; "for," as he observed, "an essay or chapter that has been only *hammered out*, is seldom good for anything. An author's right time to work is when his mind is aglow—when his imagination is kindled; then are his precious moments; let him wait until they come, but when they have come, let him make the most of them."

I referred to his last and greatest work, the *Life of Washington*, and asked if he felt, on finishing it, any such sensation as GIBBON is said to have experienced over the last sheet of the *Decline and Fall*. He replied that the whole work had engrossed his mind to such a degree that, before he was aware, he had written himself into feebleness of health; that he feared in the midst of his labor that it would break him down before he could end it; that when at last the final pages were written, he gave the manuscript to his nephew to be conducted through the press, and threw himself back upon his red-cushioned lounge with an indescribable feeling of relief! He added that the great fatigue of mind, throughout the whole task, had resulted from the care and pains required in the construction and arrangement of materials, and not in the mere literary composition of the successive chapters.

On the parlor wall hung the engraving of FAED'S picture of "SCOTT and his Contemporaries;" I alluded to it as presenting a group of his former friends.

"Yes," said he, "I knew every man of them but three; and now they are all gone!"

"Are the portraits good?" I inquired;

"SCOTT'S head," he replied, "is well drawn, though the expression lacks something of SCOTT'S force; CAMPBELL'S is tolerable; LOCKHART'S is the worst. LOCKHART," said he, "was a man of very delicate organization, but he had a more manly look than in the picture."

"You should write one more book," I hinted.

"What is that?"

"Your reminiscences of those literary friends."

"Ah," he exclaimed, "it is too late now; I shall never take the pen again; I have so entirely given up writing, that even my best friends' letters lie unanswered. I must have rest. No more books now!"

He referred to the visit, a week before, from Mr. WILLIS, whose letter he had just been reading in *The Home Journal*.

"I am most glad," said he, "that Mr. WILLIS remembered my nieces; they are my housekeepers and nurses; they take such good care of me that really I am the most fortunate old bachelor in the world! Yes," he repeated with a merry emphasis, "the most fortunate old bachelor in all the world!"

It was delightful to witness the animation of his manner, and the heartiness of his gratitude, as he continued to relate how they supplied all his wants—gave him his medicines at the right time, without troubling him to look at the clock for himself—called him down to breakfast—cloaked and shawled him for his morning ride—brought him his hat for his fine-weather walks—and in every possible way humored him in every possible whim!

"I call them sometimes my nieces," he said, "but oftener my daughters!"

As I rose to go, he brought from a corner of the room a photograph of a little girl, exhibiting it with great enthusiasm. It was a gift from a little child who had come to see him every day during his sickness. The picture was accompanied with a note, printed in large letters with a lead-pencil, by the little correspondent, who said she was too young to write! He spoke with great vivacity of his childish visitor. "Children," said the old man, "are great pets; I am very fond of the little creatures."

As I came away, the old gentleman bundled his shawl about him, and stood a few moments on the steps. A momentary burst of sunshine fell on him through the breaking clouds. In that full light he looked still less like an old man than in the dark parlor by the shaded window. His form was slightly bent, but the quiet humor of the early portraits was still lingering in his face. He was the same genial, generous, merry-eyed man at seventy-seven as JARVIS had painted him nearly fifty years before. I wish always to remember him as I saw him at that last moment!

THEODORE TILTON.

MR. N. P. WILLIS AT SUNNYSIDE.

In a recent number of the *Home Journal*, appeared the following memorandum of a visit referred to in Mr. TILTON'S note. It was paid on the last day of October:

We were talking reverringly and affectionately of Mr. IRVING, over our supper at Idlewild; expressing our wonder as well as happiness in the unreluctant brightness of the destiny that still opens before him—the full moon of renown after death seen so clearly before the setting of his sun—without doubt the most honored man in our country, yet even less honored than loved—the sky of his working day's triumphant close growing beautifully mellow, and the mists of renown, around and behind him, getting rosier as he goes. It is, perhaps, the world's best exception to the common destiny of genius—America's leading name in literature yet, from the beginning to the end of his career, so well understood and appreciated!

Upon a thickly wooded knoll by the outlet of a brook, stands the "Sunnyside" of "Geoffrey Crayon." A short turn down a well-shaded lane winding away from the public road, an entrance through the open gate, and we were at the low porch of the quaintly constructed dwelling.

During the ten minutes before Mr. IRVING came in (for he was out upon his morning's drive when we arrived,) his nieces very kindly gratified our interest in the "workshop of genius" by taking us into the library—the little curtain-windowed sanctuary where his mind had found both its labor and its repose, though, by the open newspapers scattered carelessly over the large writing table in the centre, and the inviting readiness of the well-cushioned lounge in the recess, it now serves more the purpose of the repose more need. It was a labyrinth of books; as it was a labyrinth of tender associations, in which, as the eye roved over its consecrated nooks and corners, the fancy, in all reverence, rambled lovingly! The tear at the heart klssed the threshold as we left it.

I was looking admirably, once more, at JARVIS' record of him at the *Sketch-Book* period of his life, (the portrait with the fur collar, which all who have seen it will so well remember,) when Mr. IRVING came in from his drive. We had heard so much, recently, of his illness, that I was surprised to see with how lively and firm a step he entered—removing the slouched hat (a comfortable departure from the old-school covering, which I had never expected to see on so proper a head!) with as easy elegance as ever, sitting down with his gray shawl left carelessly over his shoulders, and entering upon kind inquiries and exchange of courtesies with no hindrance of debility that I could see.

The Ex-Secretary (Mr. KENNEDY) had returned recently from a tour in Europe, where he had met many of Mr. IRVING'S friends, and he took this opportunity to speak of them, with their messages of honoring regard—Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S, more particularly, who had been most earnest in his desire to be named tenderly to his friend of other days. Any one who has chanced to see and enjoy the half-embarrassed smile and look of depreciating humility with which this our most modest of great men receives an honorary tribute, will understand why it was a pleasure to be present at the opening of Mr. KENNEDY'S rich budget of Irving memories from abroad, and how we thus saw an unveiling of the beloved face recognized in his works, which was better worth treasuring than any portrait of the courtly outer man.

We were at home by seven, and we exchanged our remembrances of the day, and our felicitations at having been privileged, thus delightfully, to see, in his home and in health, the still sovereign Story King of the Hudson. May God bless him, and may the clouds about his loved and honored head grow still brighter with the nearing setting of his sun.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.—The fifth of this course of lectures was delivered, last evening, by Hon. J. P. HALE, taking for his subject "Agrarianism." He warmly defended it from the obloquy that had been heaped upon it. A large audience listened to the lecture, and frequently interrupted the speaker with their applause.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual Winter meeting of this Society, held at Hempstead Branch, EDWARD N. LAWRENCE, of Flushing, was elected President: JOHN A. KING, of North Hempstead, Vice-President, and JOHN HARROLD, of Hempstead, Secretary and Treasurer. Some Long Island wheat was shown at this meeting, which weighed 42½ pounds above the standard.

CONCERT IN AID OF A CHURCH.—A Concert is to be given to-morrow (Thursday) evening at the Congregational Methodist Church, in State near Hoyt street, to aid in purchasing an organ. Aside from the commendable purpose for which this Concert is given, the talent engaged and the excellence of the programme promised can hardly fail to prove attractive.

ACCIDENTS.—An extra driver on the Fulton-avenue cars, BOWERS by name, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon. As he was attempting to attach his horses to a car, they took fright and dragged him some distance. Monday afternoon, a boy named SIMMONS jumped from the front of an Atlantic-street car, and falling, was so badly crushed by one of the wheels of the car that he died yesterday.

COURT CALENDARS.—City Court for this day.—Nos. 23, 24, 26, 25, 36, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 32, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 33, 27, 35. Circuit Court—Nos. 15, 40, 60½, 61, 63, 69½, 71, 72, 73, 75½, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 5, 31, 37, 57, all on the November Calendar.

The Theory of Modern Abolitionism.

HON. THOMAS CORWIN'S REFLECTIONS UPON THE ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A very large congregation of the people of Brooklyn gathered, last evening, in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, to listen to a lecture by Hon. THOS CORWIN, whose subject was advertised as "The American Christian Citizen—His Duties." After music from the Philharmonic Society, Mr. THEODORE TILTON arose to introduce the lecturer. In doing so, he, as was appropriate at the close of the course of Plymouth lectures, or at any other time, announced the fact that the first course of Lyceum lectures ever delivered in the country was delivered in Brooklyn. He then referred to the fact that after having heard a lecture by WENDELL PHILLIPS, in the same Church, a short time previous, Mr. CORWIN had announced his intention to reflect upon what he had heard and then give his vote, and expressed the belief that sufficient time had elapsed for reflection, and that the meeting might expect to hear the result.

Mr. CORWIN, after having been well received, and after having made a suitable introduction, referred to what Mr. TILTON had said in relation to his presence when Mr. PHILLIPS' lecture was delivered. He reiterated what he said on that occasion, and said he had reflected upon what had been uttered by that very learned and eloquent, *misguided* man. [Applause.] He had not only reflected upon that gentleman's subject, since he had had the pleasure of hearing him, but he believed he had been reflecting upon it for the past thirty years. For the workmanship of that lecture, he could say that for its excellency as a piece of composition, he thought it had not been surpassed within his memory. On that occasion they were told that Constitutions were to be considered as the recorded opinions of old men who had lived some time before, and that the law as written was only entitled to the same consideration—that when written it was the thought of the pavement, and, consequently, not entitled to any more weight than the thought of the pavement to-day. All that the speaker considered very good, with one simple qualification, and that was, that those who announced what they believed to be the thought of the pavement, should wait until the pavement had ratified the announcement. [Great applause.] In commencing the subject, which, he said, had been delayed by his having been led away by his young friend, who had introduced him, he said he should consider the American citizen as he was—not as a subject of the English Queen, of NAPOLEON the III., or of the Russian Emperor, but purely as an American citizen; and, with that idea, he should consider not only his citizenship, but the duties incumbent upon that position. In doing so, he spoke of the benefit of experience in dealing with men and in governing them, the absolute necessity of law and the equal necessity of a punishment for its violation, in order to insure the safety and tranquillity of society. The fathers of our particular form of Government had announced that "all men were born free and equal." He supposed that that idea had never before been announced in exactly the same way, but he believed that the idea was as old as the creation of man. And, by way of illustrating his idea, he insianced the case of Cain and Abel. They were brothers, and equals. The one had no right to claim obedience from the other that the other had not the same right to claim from him. That was understood, and consequently all went well until one day, while they were making sacrifices, a difference of opinion occurred about something, and Cain, by way of enforcing an obedience to his will, to which he was not entitled by their understanding, knocked out Abel's brains, by way of satisfying him that he was wrong. In the opinion of the speaker, hanging became a very necessary and a very popular institution in that section of country, from that time. [Applause.] The opinion thus declared, and which was received as applying to the case of JOHN BROWN, the speaker elaborated to the extent of an hour and a half, very effectively, and to the very apparent satisfaction of the audience. After dealing with older Governments, and drawing from them all an acknowledged necessity for obedience to laws mutually agreed upon, he came to speak particularly of our own Government. In it there might be what many thought wrong; but, even if that were the case, its founders had provided the very best of means of remedy. With us the laws that govern the people emanate from the people; therefore, if a wrong exists, there is no necessity of violence. Convince the people of the wrong—set the truth before them, and the wrong, through the ballot-box, could be effectually righted. That was the way *we had chosen* to rectify the wrong in our Government, and he thought no sensible man would deny that it was the best way yet known. [Great Applause.] And if it was the way we all had agreed upon, voluntarily, as States to defend. Of course in such a case the majority must rule; and if some ardent reformer, more enthusiastic than his followers, declared that all were wrong but him; that he was right, and he would *enforce* his idea of right; the majority must say, that, in order to avoid anarchy, while peaceful means were open, a resort to violence on the part of the minority must be met with a resort to hemp and the gallows, by the majority. [Great applause.] The people united under one Government, *voluntarily*, by a compact agreed upon *voluntarily*, must either stand by that compact, or change it, through the ballot-box, in accordance with the compact. [Applause.] The necessity of such an understanding had, he thought, been sufficiently exemplified of late. It was not in accordance with our theory of Government, or of our theory of education, to satisfy a man's mind of the sin of buying and selling men, to take an iron pike, make a hole in his head, and let his brains out. That plan of enlightenment certainly did not operate favorably upon the individual to whom it was applied. In conclusion, as we have not space for even an outline of Mr. CORWIN'S very effective lecture, he held that we must adopt either one system or the other. Either the individual will should be the rule of action, or the will of the majority should guide us. The former lead to continual anarchy and bloodshed; the other to peace, progress, prosperity and happiness, through the medium of the ballot-box—every man having the right to express his opinions of right and wrong to his fellows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The St. Louis *Bulletin*, Nov. 25, learns that orders have been received from Washington for the removal to St. Joseph of the Indian Superintendency hitherto located in that city. This measure has been agitated for some years. It will prove a convenience to the subordinate Indian agencies of Kansas and the Upper Missouri, (says the *Bulletin*,) while its influence upon St. Louis will be rather happy than otherwise, in the way of relieving us of the hordes of filthy and thieving vagabonds of the red race who have been wont periodically to infest our streets and afflict our sight. The whole value of the Superintendency to the city for many years past has hardly averaged $20,000 per annum.

The St. Louis *Republican*, Nov. 24, says: "Last Monday night, ten negroes—five males and five females—ran off from Lagrange, Lewis County, Mo. They belonged to seven different persons, and, being valuable slaves, were worth not less than $10,000. They stole a flat-boat, with which they crossed to the Illinois shore, with the help, no doubt, of Abolitionists. A reward of $2,650 is offered for their arrest. On Friday night, another negro, belonging to Capt. LILLARD, of the same place, effected his escape, making eleven in all."

The rioters who so shamefully maltreated the colored people, on board the steamboat *Express*, while going to a camp-meeting from Baltimore, last August, have some of them been so unfortunate as to have their trial out of Judge Stump's jurisdiction. One of them has been sentenced to confinement in the Dorchester County jail until the 2d of December, three to imprisonment in the Penitentiary until August 21, 1862, and three others to confinement until August 21, 1860.

A German took a hog to Albany, a few days since, where he hoped to find a market. While in earnest discussion with a friend, a man driving by stopped his wagon, and, without saying so much as "By your leave, Sir," transferred the porker to his vehicle and drove off. The German did not notice the manœuvre, and when he discovered his loss was obliged to relinquish all idea of pursuit, as it would have been impossible for him to have identified his property.

A party of the Winnebagoes, variously estimated as numbering from 75 to 400 persons, have recrossed the Mississippi to take up their old quarters a few miles from Genesee, in Henry County, Ill. They take the example of the settlers who drove them from their homes, and entering the dwelling-houses, appropriate bedding and whatever articles of clothing suit their fancy. Poultry-yards are not exempt from their depredations.

Edward Hine, of Weedsport, Cayuga County, while on his way to deposit five hundred dollars in the Merchants' Bank, at Syracuse, inconsciously put the roll of bills which contained this sum in the pocket of his pantaloons. When he reached the bank he found that some one had relieved him of the entire amount.

On Saturday, Nov. 26, as the Express train was passing North Bridgewater, Mass., a Mrs. Barrett, about 60 years old, thinking her grandchild in danger, rushed towards the train, and, attempting to cross the track, she was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

John Miller, a stone-mason, in Washington, while at work on the new building at Stoll's Corner, Pennsylvania-avenue, was precipitated to the ground by the giving way of the derrick, and had two or three ribs and his shoulder-blade broken, the fore bones of his arm crushed, and his knee-pan laid open.

Twenty eminent Agriculturists and Horticulturists, have united with Profs. Porter and Johnson, of Yale College, to give a course of eighty lectures on Agriculture and Horticulture, at New-Haven, in February next.

Dr. Collins, President of Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, says that the exaggerated reports of troubles in that institution all arose from the suspension, until Christmas, of four members of the Senior Class.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that the Dusseldorff collection of paintings, belonging to Mr. Boker, and which he purchased for $180,000, have been sold to Mr. H. W. Derby for $100,000.

Arrangements have been made, by which passengers who leave Philadelphia at night can occupy sleeping cars, and after a good night's rest reach Washington early the next morning.

PERSONAL.

In the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK explains the delay in the publication of his *Life of Bishop Asbury*. He says: "There are two reasons for this delay. The first is, that my other literary engagements will keep me fully occupied for a long time to come. The second is, that an excellent memoir of Bishop Asbury has recently been issued from the Book Room."

Mr. John A. Washington has sent to Mr. George W. Riggs, the treasurer of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, an order for $1,228 25, as his contribution to the Mount Vernon fund, being the proceeds of the Mount Vernon steamboat trips for the past year, which, though payable to Mr. Washington, he has generously caused to be made over to the Association.

The accusation against Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, for stabbing R. S. FAY, Jr., the Treasurer of the Middlesex Mills, with a penknife, has been withdrawn, because the prosecutor found that he could not sustain his charge. It was claimed by Dr. AYER that he defended himself from an attack prompted by motives of revenge for exposure of bad management which he had been making.

Rev. Dr. WORCESTER, of the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass., surprised his congregation Nov. 27, by asking for his dismissal from the pastorship of that parish. Mr. WORCESTER has occupied the pulpit of this church for over a quarter of a century.

Rev. Dr. LAMSON, Pastor of the Middle-street Baptist Church, in Portsmouth, N. H., has accepted the call of the Baptist Church in Brookline, Mass., to become their pastor.

OBITUARY.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* announces the sudden death of SOLOMON H. CURRIER, Esq., of that city, at the age of 75 years. He was in former years an influential man, a Democrat down to the election of Jackson, and afterwards a Whig. He was made the Collector of the Direct National Taxes in the Newburyport District during the administration of Mr. MADISON, and under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was made Collector.

THE WANDERER TRIALS AT SAVANNAH.—The Savannah *Republican* states that the trials of BROWN, ITAZESTA and AUGUIER, before the United States Circuit Court, were brought to a close on Wednesday last. After a consultation of nearly a day, the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." "We cannot say," adds the *Republican*, "that the public expectation has been disappointed in this result. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await their trial on another indictment, for offences committed on the high seas; that under which they have just been tried alleging only offences committed on the waters of Georgia."

THE VIRGINIA EXCITEMENT.

Imposing Preparations for the Execution.

THE INSANITY OF JOHN BROWN.

PREPARATIONS FOR

the condemned man. The following interesting letter is published with this testimony:

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN TO MR. HOYT.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

GEO. H. HOYT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your kind letter of the 22d inst. is received. I exceedingly regret my inability to make you some other acknowledgment for all your efforts in my behalf than that which consists merely in words. May God and a good conscience be your continual rewards. I really do not see what can do for me any further.

I commend my poor family to the kind *remembrance* of friends; but I well understand that *they are not the only poor* in our world. I ought to begin to leave off saying *our* world. I have had but very little idea of the charges made against Mr. GRISWOLD, as I see but very little of what is afloat. *I am very sorry for any stroke that may be done him*, but I have no means of contradicting anything that may be said, *not knowing what is said*. I cannot see how it should be *any more dishonorable* for him to receive some compensation for his expenses and service than for Mr. CHILTON, and I am not aware that any blame is charged to him on that score. I am constantly getting more letters than I well know how to answer. *My many kind friends* appear to have very wrong ideas of my condition as regards *replying* to the kind communications I receive. Your friend, in truth,

JOHN BROWN.

PETITION OF BROWN'S COUNSEL TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

His Excellency Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I herewith submit for your consideration the affidavits of the following named persons, to wit: Hervey Baldwin, Edwin Weltmuro, Sylvester Craig, Ethan Alling, Milton Lusk, Gideon Mills, George Leach, James W. Welds, Sylvester and Mills Thompson, David L. King, Jonathan Metcalf, Salmon Thompson, E. N. Sill, O. C. Kendrick, S. W. Goodale, Wm. S. C. Otis, Jeremiah R. Brown and Orson M. Oviatt, showing the insanity of JOHN BROWN and under sentence of death, for some years, and that his grandmother, two aunts, one uncle, five cousins, one father, one brother and two sons have been insane.

I submit this proof, together with the certificate of the United States District Judge for the District of Ohio, certifying to the responsibility of the most material of the witnesses, with the object of praying you to grant a postponement of the execution of the prisoner, in order that an opportunity may be afforded me as his counsel to have an issue, framed and tried under the laws of Virginia, respecting the sanity of said BROWN.

I am with great respect, your ob'l serv't.

SAML. CHILTON.
Counsel for JOHN BROWN.

The following is the essential part of the affidavits referred to:

JEREMIAH R. BROWN, BROTHER OF JOHN BROWN.

The statement of MR. JEREMIAH R. BROWN, half-brother of JOHN BROWN, is as follows:

I am now forty years of age, and twenty years younger than my brother John; we are the sons of Owen Brown, now deceased, who was one of the early settlers of Hudson; John was the son of the first wife of my father, and I a son by the second wife; my brother John, from my earliest recollection, has been an honest, conscientious man, and this was his reputation among all who knew him in that section of the country; since the troubles growing out of the settlement of Kansas Territory, I have observed a marked change in my brother John; previous to this he devoted himself entirely to business; but since these troubles occurred, he has abandoned all business, and has become wholly absorbed by the subject of Slavery; he had property left him by his father, of which I had the agency. He has never taken a dollar of it for the benefit of his family, but has called for a portion of it to be expended in what he called the "*service*," after his return from Kansas, he called on me, and I urged him to go home to his family and attend to his private affairs; that I feared his course would prove his own destruction and that of his boys. This was about two years ago. He replied that he was sorry that I did not sympathize with him; that he knew he was in the line of his duty, and he must pursue it, though it should destroy him and his family. He stated to me that he was satisfied he was a chosen instrument in the hands of God to war against Slavery. From his manner and from his conversation at this time, I had no doubt he had become insane upon the subject of Slavery, and gave him to understand this was my opinion of him; and I think at this remark of mine he took offence, for since then he has been in my neighborhood, but did not call upon me, and I have not seen him since the conversation above alluded to. There have been many members of the family of the mother of my brother John who have been insane. Two uncles, on the mother's side of John, have been insane; also, three aunts and several of their children, one of whom is now in the Insane Asylum at Newburgh, Ohio. My brother John has had two children who have been insane. And I have no doubt, from the character of my brother, from my knowledge of him, when once intensely absorbed upon any one subject, that his conduct at Harper's Ferry was the result of insanity.

MILTON A. LUSK, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF BROWN.

Milton Lusk, of Hudson, also of Summit County, Ohio, says he is a brother-in-law of John Brown; that he has been acquainted with him from childhood; that in his business relations he was strictly honest and upright; Brown married a sister of Lusk, who died about twenty-four or twenty-five years ago; soon after the death of his wife, Lusk and his family observed strange peculiarities in his conduct and conversation, and the change in his manner was remarked upon by them at the time; and for the first time he believed Brown was not of sound mind, and it was then believed by him and his family that Brown was insane; that since that time he believes that Brown has been at all times more or less insane, disposed to enter upon wild and desperate projects and adventures, and incapable of deliberation or reasoning in regard to them; that the last time he saw Brown, he (the said Brown) was just starting for Kansas; that Brown then remarked to him that he was going to Kansas, and was armed to the teeth, "from a Sharpe's rifle to a gimlet;" Lusk endeavored to persuade him to abandon his project, both because he believed he was insane and because he had no sympathy with his schemes.

SYLVESTER AND MILLS THOMPSON COUSINS OF BROWN.

Sylvester and Mills Thompson, of Hudson, Summit County, were born in Hudson, and are first cousins of John Brown, and have known him from childhood. Mr. Brown lived in Hudson many years, and no man ever sustained a better reputation for honesty, sobriety, humanity and truth; he was in all respects considered a most upright and exemplary man. Brown's mother and wife were sisters. The family name was Mills, and many of the members of this family have at times been insane. Our grandmother on the mother's side was insane for six years and died insane. Our mother was more or less insane for six years and died insane the same as her mother. We have a sister who has been returned from the lunatic asylum incurably insane, and is now living in our neighborhood. One of our maternal uncles has been insane. His name is Oliver Mills. We have had two aunts, sisters of the mother of John Brown, insane. The names of the aunts are Susan Richardson, wife of Daniel Richardson, (she is now dead,) and Sarah Woodruff, wife of Daniel Woodruff, now living. Neither of the cases of insanity were at all strongly marked, but both women were understood by the community to be persons of disordered minds. Gideon Mills, another maternal uncle of ours and also of Brown, has had three children confined in the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, and one remains there at this time, and there have been three others of the same family who have shown unmistakable evidence of insanity. There have been two sons of our uncle, Oliver Mills, who have been insane. John Brown's only sister, Mrs. Kine, was at times insane, and one of her daughters, a Mrs. Wilson, has had strong symptoms of insanity. We have known John Brown from our childhood, as before stated, but we are not able to say that we discovered anything of John Brown's insanity until after he returned from Kennsylvania, nor did we discover then anything like positive insanity. His conduct was erratic, and certain speculations into which he entered was evidence to us that his judgment had become infirm. But after his return from Kansas it was apparent to us that most matters growing out of the difficulties in that Territory, his mind had become deranged. We are informed, and we believe it to be a matter of public history, that two of the sons of John Brown were insane in Kansas. We know nothing of this personally. As we stated, we were both born in Hudson, and both of us are now past fifty years of age.

GEORGE LEACH.

MR. LEACH has been an intimate acquaintance of Brown's, and has known him in all his social and business relations, until a short time before he left Ohio for Kansas. Although strictly conscientious, Brown had shown a liability to attacks of insanity, in consequence of great excitement to which he has been subject. At such times he was utterly unable to reason on the particular subject before him. Mr. LEACH further says, that three of the children of Gideon Mills, who were the cousins of said John Brown, have been so completely insane as to require confinement in Lunatic Asylums; while several other members of the same family have been reputed to be insane, though they have not been sent to Lunatic Asylums. Another cousin of Brown, Elizabeth Thompson, now a resident of Hudson, has been for a long time insane, and is kept in close confinement on that account. But is not in an asylum. Other members of the family are reported to be insane, but of the facts in regard to them Mr. Leach has no personal knowledge. Elizabeth Thompson has been confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, but has been discharged as incurable.

JAMES W. WELD.

Mr. Weld, who has been acquainted with Brown for eighteen years, says that about one year ago last Spring, Brown came to his house in Richfield. His object then, as he represented, in visiting the place, was to solicit funds to aid him in Kansas. Mr. Weld refused to furnish him money, and endeavored to dissuade him from the projects in which he was engaged. Brown, at that time, stated that he wanted a hundred men to march to Kansas; that he wanted no more; that the men were ready; he only wanted money to equip them and support them. Mr. Weld told him that was not the way; they must rely upon the ballot-box; they would gain nothing by fighting. He replied that with a hundred men he could free Kansas, and Missouri, too; and could then march to Washington and turn the President and Cabinet out of doors; that he had no confidence in aid societies, associations, or anything else—the only thing to be done was to fight. The Kansas difficulties, the death of his son, and Slavery, were the only things of which he could be induced to talk. His whole manner and conversation was that of a monomaniac, and upon the matters discussed in the conversation he seemed altogether insane. Brown did not detail any particulars of his future plans, nor did he say anything which indicated that he contemplated any such outbreak as that in which he was recently engaged. The last time he had seen Brown before this conversation was in June, 1856, when he exhibited no appearance of insanity, but at time of the conversation mentioned above, the whole appearance of the man, his character and conversation, were so completely changed, that Mr. Weld had no doubt that he was then, at least, a monomaniac. Since that time he has known nothing about him.

SALMON THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson, who is a resident of Hudson, has been acquainted with Brown since childhood. Besides testifying to the evidences given of his insanity when laboring under great excitement, Mr. Thompson says: I am well acquainted with many of the relatives on his mother's side, and know many of them to have been insane. I know Solomon Brown, who was one of the editors of the New-Orleans *Bee*, and was also considered insane. An aunt of Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Thompson—who lived and died in Hudson, was insane for SIX YEARS prior to her death. There was another aunt of his, a Mrs. Richardson, who died in an adjoining town to Hudson, who was occasionally insane. I was not personally so well acquainted with her case, but am able to state with certainty as to this being occasionally her condition. The family of Mr. Gideon Mills, a maternal uncle of Brown, has had three insane persons in it, who have been treated at a lunatic asylum. Mrs. Thompson, the aunt referred to above, had a daughter Elizabeth M. Thompson, insane, and returned from the Lunatic Asylum as an incurable patient, and now remains insane in the township of Hudson. There is another maternal uncle of John Brown now residing at Hudson—Oliver Mills—who is said has been in a very strange condition of mind. It might perhaps be stating his case too strongly to say that he was insane, but he excludes himself from our society, and is gloomy and desponding. There is another aunt of Mr. Brown—a Mrs. Woodruff—residing in an adjoining county, who is known to my neighbors as being insane. I have no personal knowledge of her case. I am able to say further, that Oliver Mills, above referred to, has two boys partially insane. This is my opinion of the case, and also the opinion of my neighbors.

MR. HARVEY BALDWIN and EDWIN WELTMORE corroborate the testimony of the other affiants in some immaterial points. ETHAN ALLING was acquainted with Mrs. RICHARDSON, of Louisburgh, a sister of JOHN BROWN's mother, who was reported to be insane for several years before her death. Mr. O. C. KENDRICK, Superintendent of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, certifies that GIDEON MILLS, an uncle of BROWN, had been an inmate of the Asylum; and that insanity was hereditary on the maternal side of his ancestry. Mr. SAMUEL GOODALE, in describing an interview he had had with BROWN in a railroad car, two years since, states that the remark that Kentucky, in his opinion, would have been a Free State ere this, had it not been for the excitement and prejudices engendered by ultra Abolitionists of Ohio, cited BROWN extremely. He sprang to his feet with clenched fist, eyes rolling like an insane man (as he most assuredly was,) and remarked that the South would become free within one year were it not that there were too many such scoundrels as GOODALE to rivet the chains of Slavery. His conduct on this occasion was such as to satisfy Mr. G., as well as every passenger in the car, that Mr. BROWN was insane, and as such the witness has since regarded him.

Other evidence of the same character was collected; and the reliability of the affiants amply vouched for.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

The following letter from JOHN BROWN has been received by a gentleman of Boston:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind mention of *some* things in my conduct here which you approve, is very comforting indeed to my mind: Yet I am conscious that you do me more than justice. I do certainly feel that through Divine grace *I have endeavored* to be "faithful in a very few things," indulging with even these much of imperfection. I am certainly unworthy even to suffer affliction with the *people of God*," yet in infinite grace he has thus honored me. May the *same* grace enable me to serve him in "*new obedience*," through my little remainder of this life; and to rejoice in him forever. I cannot feel that God will suffer even the poorest service we may any of us render him or his cause to be lost or in vain. I do feel, "dear brother," that I am wonderfully "strengthened from on high."

May I use that strength in "*showing his strength* unto this generation," and his power to every one that is to come. I am most grateful for your assurance that my poor, shattered, heart-broken "family *will not* be forgotten." I have long tried to recommend them to "the God of my Fathers." I have *many* opportunities for *faithful plain dealing* with the more powerful, influential and intelligent classes in this region, which I trust are not entirely misimproved. I *humbly trust that I* firmly believe that "God reigns," and I think I can truly say, "Let the Earth rejoice." May God take care of his *own cause, and of his own great name*, as well as of those who love their neighbors.

Farewell. Yours in truth,

JOHN BROWN.

THE CHARLESTOWN PRISONERS.

A Correspondent of the New-York (Old) *Spirit of the Times*, who has just visited Charlestown, writes: "Old BROWN is a remarkable man in all respects, and as remarkable in appearance as was Gen. JACKSON. About six feet two inches high, he is as lathe and wiery as a grey-hound, and although sixty-five years of age, I will wager he can beat at a foot-race any man in the Northern Neck. The most palpable characteristic that struck me, were his indomitable pluck and gameness, being, as Gov. WISE says, "a bundle of nerves, egotism, and hypocrisy;" and he is a garrulous old croaker, speaking always of himself, and generally in the third person, as "JOHN BROWN never did this, that, and the other." His impudence and effrontery are not below the other striking traits he manifests, as when boasting of his honesty and integrity, he was reminded of his not paying for the breakfast ordered at the Wager House, in Harper's Ferry, for 45, the morning of the *emeute*. With most admirable *sang froid* he replied: "I beg your pardon, Sir, I did pay for it—I gave them three cents!" It will be remembered that THORNTON was the clerk of the Wager House, that BROWN sent for to the Armory Yard, and gave the order for the supplies. It was remarked to him that this was principally what he objected to in shareholders, making a chattel of flesh and blood. With indescribable *nonchalance*, he replied, "It was merely the fate of war!" BROWN is gratified and delighted with company, and will talk forever, if the opportunity is offered. I conversed with him for some hours, and inquired whether he had anything to say to the Governor of Virginia. He said: "Tell him I have all a man in my situation can ask or desire. I have a high respect for Gov. WISE—I like him—indeed, I should like all of you Virginians, but for one thing, you are a magnanimous people." I told him it was useless to delude himself with the idea of any commutation of his punishment; but my conviction is, he expects a rescue.

STEPHENS is in the same room, and now suffers no inconvenience from his wounds, which are healing as fast as the surgeons will permit, and he has a hang-dog and cut-throat look, and the most unprepossessing of the party. He is a man of intelligence, and I doubt not, of desperate courage. He has his peculiar theory upon religious subjects, and believes there are no localities such as hell or Heaven.

COOKE has a decided air of refinement, and is plainly the most gentlebred and reared in the party, but not less dangerous. He will go as far as the farthest in whatever he undertakes. He rejects the Bible, and amuses himself with BROWN, MOHAN and Mrs. THOMAS, occasionally reading aloud and explaining passages to his room-mate, COPPIE, who is the least intellectual, perhaps, and wears a stubborn, stolid look.

HAZLITT, or HAZELTON, as he persists in calling himself, is not better looking than STEPHENS, without possessing the same capacity of mind and action.

ANOTHER CANARD EXPLODED.

NO AID OFFERED TO GOV. WISE BY SOUTH CAROLINA.

Close upon the formal contradiction, by Gov. PACKER'S Secretary, of the report that aid from Pennsylvania was tendered to Gov. WISE, comes a similar correction from South Carolina. The Columbia *Guardian* says:

"We are authorized and have been requested to state that *the telegraphic announcement that Gov. Gist had tendered military aid to Gov. Wise is incorrect.* Gov. GIST has been restrained from doing so only by the conviction that Virginia is abundantly able to take care of herself. Should her exigency ever become such as to require aid from other States, we know no one who would more cordially extend it than the present Chief Magistrate of South Carolina. In such case, the promptings of a high spirit, and of unimpeachable fidelity to the great cause of Southern Rights, would be warmly seconded by grateful recollection of the active sympathy of Virginia with South Carolina in her nullification conflict, and of the noble declaration of her then Governor, (FLOYD,) that a march into South Carolina for the purpose of invading her soil should not be permitted through Virginia, except over the dead bodies of her sons."

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Whig* reports the proceedings of a violent meeting of the "Southern Rights Association," held in that city on Friday, Nov. 25. Mr. EDMUND RUFFIN reported the resolutions, which were adopted with a shout of approval. Among them were the following:

Resolved, That the late outbreak at Harper's Ferry, of a long-concocted and wide-spread Northern conspiracy, for the destruction by armed violence and bloodshed of all that is valuable for the welfare, safety, and even existence of Virginia and the other Southern States, was, in the prompt and complete suppression of the attempt, and in all its direct results, a failure no less abortive and contemptible than the design, and means employed, and objects aimed at were malignant, atrocious and devilish.

That, nevertheless, the direct results of this Northern conspiracy and attempted deadly assault and warfare on Virginia, are all-important for the consideration and instruction of the Southern people—and especially in these respects, to wit: 1. As proving to the world the actual condition of entire submission, of silence and general loyalty of our negro slaves. In the fact that all the previous and scarcely impeded efforts of Northern Abolitionists and emissaries, aided by all that falsehood and deception could effect, did not induce a single slave in Virginia to resist, or even to evince the least spirit of insubordination. 2. As showing, in the general expression of opinion in the Northern States through the Press and from the pulpit, from prominent or leading public men, and also in the only public meetings yet held, and generally by the great popular voice of the North, that the majority, or at least the far greater number of all whose opinions have yet been expressed, either excuse, or desire to have pardoned, or sympathize with, or openly and heartily applaud the actors in this conspiracy and attack, which could have been made successful only by the means of laying waste the South, and extinguishing its institutions and their defenders by fire and sword, and with outrages more horrible than merely general massacre—while the Northern friends of the South, and of the cause of right and law, are too few, or too timid, to speak openly in our support, or even to make their dissent heard, and too weak to contend with the more numerous and violent assailants of the South.

Resolved, That the time has come when every State and every man of the South should determine to act promptly and effectively for the defence of our institutions and dearest rights, as well as for other important, though less vital interests—and we earnestly appeal, especially to the Legislature of Virginia, as to also to the Legislatures of all others of the slaveholding States, they will hasten to consult and deliberate, and will maturely consider and discuss the condition of the Southern States, under all past aggressions and wrongs, and especially this last and crowning aggression of Northern usurpation and hatred, and devise suitable and efficient measures for the defence of the Southern people and their institutions from the unceasing hostility and unscrupulous assaults of Northern enemies, fanatics and conspirators.

CAPT. WATTLES EXPLAINS HIS CONNECTION WITH BROWN.

The following letter from Capt. WATTLES, of Kansas, appears in the St. Louis *Republican*:

MONEKA, K. T., Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

ED. REPUBLICAN: I see in a late issue of your paper a letter from myself to Capt. JOHN BROWN, taken from a Baltimore paper. It was published there for the purpose of showing who were the aiders and abettors of the Harper's Ferry insurrection. The inference is that I was one of them. If my letter had been found in the office of the secretary of some agricultural society, the inference could have been equally well drawn that I was writing about improved cattle, sheep or swine, and as such was the fact. It is necessary for me to explain the circumstances.

I have known old Capt. BROWN for several years. He was of the firm of PERKINS & BROWN, of Ohio, importers of fine woolod sheep. He traveled extensively in England, Spain and Germany for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the foreign method of raising large flocks of sheep, the manner of securing, selling, and manufacturing the wool, &c., and of purchasing the best that could be found. He introduced the fine sheep into this country, and the manufacture of the best broad cloth. While in England he purchased a number of Devonshire cattle. He has taken premiums from the American Institute for the finest wool, and at the Ohio State Fairs for the same, and for the best cattle, also.

In the Winter of '54-5 he and his sons came to Kansas, bringing some of this stock with them. In the Fall of '56 they were driven out of Kansas by the United States troops. They sold their cattle in the vicinity of Lawrence. I purchased a Devonshire bull of them.

In the Spring of '58, after the Meridozine murders, by HAMILTON & Co., Capt. BROWN came into Linn County, and spent the season in guarding the frontier from surprise by such outlaw bands. Knowing that I was connected with the newspaper press, he came to me to write his biography, or something of the kind, and to clear his character from those aspersions which his enemies were daily heaping upon him. I agreed to do so, provided he would furnish me the materials, his diplomas, medals, journals, &c., so that I could have copies of them to insert in the work. I wished also for the pedigree of his stock, which he promised to furnish me—particularly of the bull I had purchased.

This is the substance of our interview, and it was this which elicited the letter. He never spoke to me concerning the Harper's Ferry affair, nor any other act of the kind. I was known as an Abolitionist in Ohio; he was not. In his interview with me he spoke of the deeds of the Abolitionists with much contempt, saying they would effect nothing in a century by their milk-and-water principles. The only way to free the slaves was by the sword. He said the Abolitionists were of no account, as they did not sustain his views, and would not aid or countenance the slaves in a servile insurrection. He claimed to be an insurrectionist. We had some conversation on this subject, and it was on this account that I rather pleasantly alluded to it, by telling him to send me the Abolitionists, letting him see that they were of *some* account, because they would vote—of course not expecting he would send any. Very respectfully, yours,

A. WATTLES.

AN ALARM IN TEXAS.

A NEW-YORK ABOLITIONIST SUMMARILY EXPELLED.

The citizens of Cook County, Northern Texas, recently held a public meeting to take into consideration the contents of a letter written by one E. C. PALMER, of Marshall, who was for a time in the employment of the Overland Mail Company. The proceedings of the meeting are reported as follows:

"WHEREAS, The citizens of Cook County have obtained possession of a letter, written by one E. C. PALMER, of Marshall, Texas, to GROSS HUMPHREYS, at Gainesville, Texas, who hails from New-York, is an avowed Abolitionist, and who was indicted and convicted at the Spring term of the Court of Grayson County for gaming with a negro slave, and who was for a time in the employment of the Overland Mail Company, and who, having some time since started for California, left among other letters the above-mentioned letter in the possession of a citizen of Gainesville." PALMER left without much ceremony. It was thought he would direct his steps towards Marshall, as he had relatives and friends there.

Texas.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOV. RUNNELS.

The Message of Gov. RUNNELS, of Texas, delivered Nov. 15, is prodigiously long, violently Pro-Slavery, and very full in its references to topics of local interest. The Governor reports that nearly one-half of the two millions appropriated, the interest on which is set apart for purposes of education, has now been loaned to railroad companies, and drawn from the Treasury under the act of September, 1856, and, although secured by bond and mortgage on the road beds, it is useless to deny the truth that a feeling of it secretly pervades a large portion of the public mind. This grows out of the apprehension that the companies will not meet their engagements promptly, and that the Legislature may at some subsequent period relieve their condition, and finally, under the pressure of combinations, relinquish both principal and interest to the corporations. The balance in the Treasury, exclusive of ordinary expenses of the State Government, on the 31st of August, 1859, will be $79,164, and 31st of August, 1861, $315,175, inclusive of $168,165 due by the Federal Government for Indian matters, an appropriation for only about fifty thousand dollars of which has been made.

The Message avers that nearly three-fifths of the wealth of the citizens consists of real estate, and yet it will be found paying little more than one-third of the annual revenue collected by taxation, while the holders not deriving large profits from the capital invested. This while difficulties arises chiefly from the imperfect mode of assessment, the absence of a minimum rate below which lands should not be assessed, and, lastly, from the impossibility of rendering the tax available under the sales of the collector, from the ineffectiveness of titles which they convey.

Alluding to the frontier troubles, the Governor says: It is with feelings of disappointment and regret that I am unable to give a more favorable account of the condition of the fourth and border sections of our state, which have been greatly annoyed by marauding bands of wild Indians, almost without intermission, since the adjournment of the last Legislature, notwithstanding my best efforts to repress them, and protect our citizens. The appropriations made by the last Legislature for this purpose, having been exhausted, and an additional liability of about fifty-eight thousand dollars incurred by the Executive, for the same object, without, it is believed, effecting any permanent good. The line of frontier is so long, the the settlements so sparse, and so badly prepared for defence, that if defended at one point, the Indians, from their thorough knowledge of the country, have been enabled to direct their incursions to another quarter—such indeed is its geographical character, that if five or ten times the number of men had been stationed on the frontier, the same result would have ensued.

Gov. RUNNELS upholds Pro-Slavery doctrines to the fullest extent. He says:

"There can be no one so blind to the lights which are gathering around us, as not to see that events are fast converging to a fearful catastrophe. Witness the recent invasion and attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and which, though differing in the commission of the overt act, events have had counterparts in our own state within the last six months, not less ominous. From the open avowal of the opposition in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, of the intention to cooperate with and join hands with the Black Republicans, it is not difficult to foresee what will be the conduct of those who are listening to the approach of danger, by voluntarily pledging themselves to unconditional submission, and heaping upon those who will not bow to so base and slavish a heresy, the thread-bare charges of secession and disunion. The attitude of affairs closely resembles that which existed prior to the American Revolution, when the patriots, under the lead of JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, and other sages and heroes, exhausted every resource of argument and entreaty in their petitions to the British Government for an observance of the rights under its ancient constitution, as subjects of the crown. This I regard as analogous to the position of the States Rights Democracy of the South and of the Union.

"The question should be determined without equivocation. If there can be no longer unity and harmony of sentiment, if the Southern people are no longer to look to it as the chief reliance for the maintenance of their equal rights, their internal peace and security, the sooner it is known the better. They should neither cheat nor should they submit to be cheated. I therefore recommend a clear and unequivocal expression of opinion by the Legislature on the subject.

From Brownsville.

ARRIVAL OF THE RANGERS—PROCEEDINGS OF CORTINAS.

The *Jaque*, of Matamoras, of Nov. 12, says, that on the previous day one hundred and fifty Texan volunteers (Capt. TOBIN'S command) arrived at Brownsville. CORTINAS had had news of this approach, and, therefore, during the night, came up to the town and fired a couple of volleys, which induced the people inside to suppose that the reinforcements, when they approached, were enemies. The consequence was, they were fired upon from Brownsville. Mr. CLAVERCK then crossed over to Matamoras, by swimming his his horse across the river, and informed the authorities of that place of the true state of the case. This intelligence was then sent over to Brownsville, when the volunteers entered the town. CORTINAS afterwards again approached the place, but efficient preparations were made to repel and pursue him.

The same paper expresses much surprise at CORTINAS' proceedings. It says that he was keeping Brownsville in a perpetual state of alarm, apparently without any object. Sometimes he stops convoys of merchandise from Point Isabel, only to warn them that they may be attacked and robbed by malefactors, falsely acting in his name. He then lets them pass freely. He often sends out parties in pursuit of these malefactors, and punishes them severely when he catches them, having even hung three of them at one time. These men were Mexicans by race, although residing on the American side of the river.

FROM UTAH.

New Assault Upon Federal Authority—Territorial Courts Assuming Higher Authority than the United States Supreme Court—The Utah Mail.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1859.

A determined resistance is being made on the part of the Mormons against the authority of the Federal Courts in this Territory by creating courts of their own with concurrent jurisdiction with the United States District Courts, in defiance of the Organic Act. Contrary to the spirit of American Jurisprudence, by Legislative enactment, they have given to the Probate Courts common law and chancery jurisdiction, and these Courts assume and exercise that jurisdiction regardless of repeated decisions of Federal judges to the effect that under the Organic Act, the Legislature had no power to change the judicial system established by Congress. But the Probate Judges are urged by the Prophet and his Apostles from the pulpit, and by the Saints through the Mormon Press, to disregard these decisions, and they do it. Recently, a civil proceeding was commenced in the Probate Court for the County of Great Salt Lake against JOHN HARTNETT, Esq., Secretary of the Territory, and, upon petition, his Honor Judge SINCLAIR issued an injunction enjoining them from further proceeding in the premises, and soon afterward both Judge SINCLAIR and Mr. HARTNETT started for the States. The Probate Court, regardless of the injunction, proceeded to render judgment against Mr. HARTNETT, and I suppose his property will be sold under the Sheriff's hammer before he can return.

A proceeding was also commenced in the same Court against C. A. PERRY & Co. by BRIGHAM YOUNG, for the recovery of about $3,000. The Court overruled a demurrer to the complaint, a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, and for a long time refused an appeal, although Messrs. PERRY were themselves abundantly able to pay ten times the amount at any time, and were backed by securities worth at least $100,000, and finally the appeal was only granted upon all of the Gentile merchants in the city entering into the bond, thus representing a capital of more than a million.

I am informed that two or three years ago it was quite a common occurrence for accounts to be trumped up against Gentiles, (frequently manufactured out of whole cloth,) suit be brought in the Probate Court, and judgment be rendered in the morning and the defendant's property sold in the afternoon; and things are again rapidly approaching the same crisis.

On Saturday night, the 14th of October, a citizen of Fairfield, adjoining camp, named ANDREW M. SMITH, was arrested in the city, at the house of his brother, while in the act of preparing to retire for the night, by Mayor SNOOR, accompanied by three other men, his relatives, and when it was demanded upon what authority the arrest was made, SNOOR replied that the authority was vested in him, and, with "force and strong hands," forthwith took his prisoner and locked him up in the city prison. The next morning SMITH'S brother came down to camp, and petitioned Chief Justice ECKLES for a *habeas corpus* for the release of the prisoner. The writ was obtained, and on Monday morning served upon Mayor SNOOR. Yet, notwithstanding, SMITH was afterwards taken before a Justice of the Peace, and then for the first time informed of the charges upon which he was arrested—namely, saying that he would as leave shoot SNOOR'S head off as that of a rattle-snake, and sundry times taking the name of the Lord in vain. He was then tried, found guilty, and fined ten dollars, which he refused to pay, and was thereupon remanded to durance vile, and kept in that condition for about a half an hour, when, finding that he didn't intend to pay the fine, he was released; but Mayor SNOOR refused to make the return of the *habeas corpus*, and upon motion, an attachment was issued for His Honor, which has not yet been heard from, but I learn, incidentally, that their rulers have instructed the Mormons to resist the authority of the Federal Courts, generally, and especially all writs of the nature of this one, and hence it is expected that Mayor SNOOR will refuse to come. If so his Excellency the Governor will have an opportunity to demonstrate the truth of his information to the President, that the assistance of the army is not needed in executing the law; but the real facts in the above case are these: SMITH is an apostate Mormon, and for a long time a personal enemy of SNOOR'S, and SNOOR thought that while SMITH was in the city it would be a good opportunity to get revenge out of him, and so collected some of his relatives, armed them, and proceeded to arrest him without process of law, or anything else, except brute force; the only wonder is that they didn't kill him.

It is rumored and generally believed that Messrs. RUSSELL & JONES, the mail contractors from here to the States, are erecting buildings at the foot of Rocky Ridge, in Nebraska, in which to keep the mail during the Winter. Last Winter the mail was carried from Rocky Ridge to the city on pack mules, but the present contractors say that they contracted to carry it through in coaches, and if they can't do it, they won't carry it through at all. So, unless the Department makes some other arrangement in regard to the matter, we shall have no mail from about the last of December until in May or June. This is of importance to us, for, as it is, life in Utah is sufficiently dull and without our mails I am sure I cannot imagine how we shall pass the long and severe Winter now approaching.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1859.

The usual monthly review came off on the morning of the 31st ult., on the plain north of Camp Floyd and immediately west of the Salt Lake road. The troops formed about 8 A. M., immediately after which Gen. JOHNSTONE and staff made their appearance. They rode round the entire body of troops to inspect them, after which each regiment passed in review before them. The men looked remarkably clean and fresh, more so than I have ever seen them before. The music of each regiment was fine, but particularly that of the Second Dragoons. The band not only plays best, but in point of appearance excels anything in camp. They are about twenty in number, all mounted on gray chargers. The troops consisted of Fifth, Seventh and Tenth Infantry, Fourth Artillery, (two companies,) Second Dragoons, (four companies,) and Light Battery, consisting of six pieces of brass cannon. The review occupied one hour.

Major HUNT (paymaster) is gone to Bridger to pay off there; is expected back in ten to fourteen days to pay here. Money here scarce; business slow. The theatre and circus perform twice a week; the former is quite creditable, but the latter is rather a poor affair, the performances have too much of a sameness to keep up our interest. Last night, at the theatre, "Miralda, or the Yankee in Cuba," was reproduced, and went off well. The "Irish Broom Maker" was quite laughable, and went off well, as a veritable Irishman was the star. SHAW is a good Irish comedian; the Yankee was well personified in NORTHOP. I may say all did well for amateurs.

Everything quiet, no fights, no murders, little drunkenness *for want of money*.

A Temperance Society has been formed in Camp, but I think the adherents are few.

Important from Sonora.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EVENTS AT GUAYMAS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUBAC, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859.

Dispatches arrived at Fort Buchanan this morning, from Sonora, to be mailed to the President, which I hasten to anticipate.

Capt. PORTER, of the *St. Mary's*, cruising in the Gulf of California, entered the port of Guaymas, and not being boarded as customary by the officers of the port, did not salute the town. He subsequently learned that Col. ALDEN, acting United States Consul, in the absence of Judge ROSE, was not recognized, and that he was not permitted to hoist the American colors over the Consulate, insisted upon the Prefect respecting his authority. Meeting with opposition, he, with true Yankee enterprise, ordered a flag-staff made on his vessel, and, after erecting it over the Consul's office, run up the stars and stripes, and hailed his men to the deck to give it three hearty cheers. He also informed the Prefect that it should not be taken down without a fight, and it was left undisturbed.

Gov. PESQUEIRA arrived a few days after, when the Captain, with his staff, paid their respects in person; but the Governor did not speak English, and they could not understand Spanish, and the interview was very unsatisfactory.

Capt. PORTER has entered his protest, in the name of our Government, to the treatment received by Capt. STOKE and his party. He will probably be present to aid Capt. ELWELL in his interview with PESQUEIRA, as bearer of dispatches from the President, and the combined efforts of these two resolute officers may effect a peaceable adjustment of the whole difficulty.

Mr. JOSEPH WAITISO, of STOKE'S party, passed through here yesterday on his way to Fort Buchanan, with additional instructions to Capt. EWELL from the Executive. Mr. W. was sent to Washington by Capt. STOKE, as bearer of dispatches, early last January, and is now returning to duty. It appears that the dispatches intrusted to him were designed to reach the Fort simultaneously with the order for Capt. EWELL to proceed into Sonora, but an accident happening to the train upon which he started, the connection was not made in time for the Overland stage, and he thus lost four days. He will follow Capt. E. into Sonora, hoping to deliver these most important instructions ere the conference is closed.

The Sonora Exploring and Mining Company received, to-day, from Sonora, a lot of castings for the reduction works at Arivaca. These articles were ordered from San Francisco, shipped to Guaymas, and thence freighted in teams to this place. I believe this is the first time that goods have been received directly in this manner. Now that the port is open to our citizens, they will not be long in availing themselves of its benefits. HESPERIAN.

STATE OF ITALY.

Garibaldi's Interview with Victor Emanuel—Conference of the Italian Leaders—Austrian Excesses—Napoleon's Letter to the King of Sardinia—Financial Aspect of the New Order of Things.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1859.

Shortly after I posted my last letter, my correspondent in Modena informed me that GARIBALDI on his return from Turin had held a conference with FABINI, MAZZACAPO, ROSELLI, RICOTTE and MENICI, and that afterwards he was closeted for some hours with Col. SACCHI. The question under discussion was: "To attack or not to attack the Papalini," or rather GARIBALDI exposed the *pros and cons* laid before him by the King in their late interview. It seems that VICTOR EMANUEL is irritated beyond measure at the Emperor's letter, and that on receiving it he exclaimed, "If LOUIS NAPOLEON is bound by the treaty of Villafranca, I am bound by the votes of the Italians." Several of the Turin newspapers assert that these words form his answer to the Emperor, but we can affirm that they were only uttered in the presence of two individuals from whom he did not care to hide his vexation. But then comes the practical question how are the Italian votes to be realized. GARIBALDI was for attacking the Papalini, and doubtless had he done so without saying by your leave, the King would have been most grateful for this soldierlike way of cutting the Gordian Knot. But that he should formally sanction an attack on the hirelings of the Holy Father, was not to be expected, and, moreover, he was bound to warn GARIBALDI that he feared the time was gone by that the French would march to Perugia and oppose any attempt to pass the Rubicon on the part of the Italian troops in Central Italy; that it might be better to remain within the strict terms of legality; to defend what they possessed until the meeting of the European Congress—not to offend diplomacy by trespassing still farther on forbidden ground. It was the duty of the King of Piedmont to unfold all these arguments to the Lieutenant General of the troops of Central Italy. In his capacity of "Corporal of the Zouaves," first soldier of Italian Independence, chatting familiarly with the Hero of the Alps, however, he allowed it to be understood that if despite all

Extra State	$ 25	@ $ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 50
Extra Wisconsin	4 50	@ 4 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 50	@ 4 75
Superfine Extra Ohio	4 50	@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 25	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 00	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 6 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern continues in good request, at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 50 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c; and $5 85@$6 20 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian has not varied materially; sales have been made of 450 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable and steady at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, $4 25@$4 30 for Baltimore, and $4 20@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand at advancing prices; sales have been reported at 31,000 bushels, including good white Canadian at $1 44; prime white Michigan at $1 50; No. 2 red Illinois (winter) at $1 30; Milwaukee Club, (reported,) at $1 22@$1 25; choice white Kentucky at $1 55; fair white Southern at $1 45; good red do. at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 13,500 bushels at 76c.@83c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern; 83c. for new crop white Southern; an unascertained price for old mixed Southern; 93c.@95 for old yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,500 bushels at 90c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been freely offered, and prices have favored buyers. The inquiry has been fair, though not general. Sales have been reported of 31,500 bushels, including State at 75c.@78c.; Canada East at 73c.@77c; and Canada West (part) at 82c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada, at 47c.@47½c.; Western, at 46½c.@47c.; State, at 47c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@44c., ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported, since our last, of 6,000 bbls., in lots, at $16⅝@16 12½ for Mess, here; $16 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, to 1st of January; $16 for Mess, same terms, to 1st of April; and $11@$11 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Nothing really new in Bacon or Cut Meats. Lard has been in limited demand, and sales have been confined to 300 kgs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at $9@10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $1@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20; India Mess, $21 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inquired for, and sales have been made of 225 hhds. Cuba, mainly at 7c.@7¾c.; 50 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8¼c.; 200 hhds. Melado, on private terms; 500 boxes Havana, at 8¼c.@8¾c., and 6,500 bags Manilla, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 250 bbls., in lots, at 26½c. @27c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; and 150 tons Pustic, on private terms. For London, 10 bbls. Ashes, at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, (reported,) at 2s. 6d.; and 50 bales Tobacco, at 3s. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, (reported) on terms not ascertained. For Hamburgh, 400 bales Tobacco, at $1 25; 150 tcs. Rice, at 35s.; and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 40s.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.

A meeting of citizens of New-York, irrespective of party, in favor of an honest, faithful and independent administration of the City Government; of effective measures for repressing peculation, fraud and corruption in our Municipal affairs, and of the election of WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER as Mayor, will be held at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Stephen Whitney,
Moses Taylor,
Olyphants, Son & Co.,
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.
Jonathan Thompson,
Gabriel Mead,
Charles Morgan,
E. W. Tiers & Co.,
Willard Feit,
Cyrus W. Field,
Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.,
Sturges, Bennett & Co.,
Westmore, Cryder & Co.,
Sturges & Co.,
Peter Cooper,
A. B. Neilson,
Thomas W. Pearsall,
Walter Underhill,
Benjamin B. Sherman,
George C. Collins,
James Warren,
Francis Shiddy,
J. J. Van Nostrand,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
D. S. Arnold & Co.,
Reimer & Mecke,
Leschigk, Wesendocck & Co.,
Cunningham, Frost and Throckmorton,
Charles H. Bulkley,
Spaulding, Vail, Hunt & Co.,
William Lottimer,
T. E. Putnam,
Samuel McLean & Co.,
Richard Lathers,
Young, McAndrew, Rankeu & Co.,
Wm. A. Sale & Co.,
Thos. F. Youngs,
Wm. F. Jones,
John Neilson,
Daniel H. Burdett,
Walter Greenough,
Chas. Burkhalter,
B. H. Howell,
Geo. Elliot,
G. W. Fuller,
Meller, Hogg & Martens,
R. L. Serymser,
Thompson & Hunter,
Geo. A. Hoyt,
J. Riptoni,
Geo. W. Quintard,
Thauncey J. Hawley,
Burdett, Jones & Co.,
Geo. H. Moller,
A. B. & S. Davies,
Adon Smith, Jr.,
James L. Overton,
Robert J. Randolph,
Alex. Eason,
Huron Lesee,
Coulter & McGuire,
E. J. Herrick,
Gilbert Oakley,
Hy. G. Russell,
George Wade,
John F. Barkley,
Eph. Treadwell's Sons,
Robert Holt,
R. B. Livermore,
Wm. G. Lord,
Wm. H. Chesebrough,
Wm. E. Cornell,
W. D. Harris,
S. M. Cocklin,
A. V. D. Mills,
P. V. Myers,
James Cameron,
James Everdell,
Wm. M. Bliss,
John Gemmel,
Francis Bartels,
C. S. Cornish,
John G. Congdon,
A. J. Smith,
F. Key Cheat,
Henry Lehman,
T. T. Thomass,
A. Chesebro,
J. B. Augur,
Geo. W. Wetmore,
Thomas Irwin & Son,
Quick & L'Hommedieu,
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Greisman Bros. & Hoffman.
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Van Halsen & Bro.,
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Abraham Turnure,
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Jeremiah S Kimore,
James W. Urderh ll,
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William L. Skidmore,
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Frederic Coodridge,
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J. V. Onsidis,
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Silas Moon,
Henry F. Devoe,
Edward Crommelin,
F. J. Brown,
L. N. Fuller.
John Shotwell,
Charles McDougall,
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L. N. Fuller.
John Shotwell,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Clandestine Marriage—The Moustache Mania.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—The Young Scamp.

FRENCH THEATRE—Sam Cowell's Comic Drawing-room Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

KELLOG'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh.—Levees of Dollie Dutton—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 639 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whittock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Bohemian*, at Portland, brings Liverpool dates to Nov. 16. They are not of striking moment. No steps to the composition of a Congress had been taken. The London *Times* expressed a desire to know on what conditions France expects England to participate in the deliberations; and, also, with reference to the Anglophobia raging in France, gives vent to offensive and truculent language. With regard to the Italian question, the formal declension of the regency by Prince Carignan has been made public. In his response to the delegation, the Prince recommended as a substitute, his friend, the Chevalier Buoncompagni, who had received the tender, and accepting it, had gone to Florence to assume office. The general and commercial news is of little importance.

The defeat of the Liberal Party at Queretaro is confirmed by advices from the Capital of Mexico to the 19th. Twenty cannon had been captured, with Generals Alvarez and Tapia, and an American officer, who was promptly shot. The Liberals had compensated this defeat by gaining a victory at Tudsnanga, where the Conservatives had lost four hundred killed.

An announcement like that of the death of Washington Irving hardly needs newspaper publicity to make it generally known. The intelligence of the unexpected and melancholy tidings reached the City at noon yesterday. A mark of respect was accorded, on the instant, to his memory, which would hardly have been shown any other American author. The flags on the City Hall, and on the other public buildings, were at once displayed at half-mast, and Mayor Tiemann issued a call for a special meeting of both branches of the Common Council, that measures might be adopted to signify the veneration in which New-York holds the fame of "Diedrich Knickerbocker." The incidents which marked the last hours of the deceased are naturally objects of peculiar interest. At 10 o'clock on Monday evening Mr. Irving retired to his room, and on reaching the door of his apartment stumbled and fell. One of the two nieces who have recently been his constant attendants, was immediately at his side and summoned a physician, but his aid was unavailing. In a few moments the sufferer breathed his last. Throughout the Union his decease will be received with more or less of the same sad sentiments it has excited here, and more agitating topics will for the moment be forgotten in the sorrow which will everywhere be felt at the loss of one who has done so much to advance and elevate our national literature.

Imposing preparations are making at Charlestown for the approaching execution. Our Special Correspondent advises us that spies are out in all directions to guard against the possibility of a surprise from those bodies of men which Gov. Wise has learned are moving down to the Virginian frontier, and that while the people profess to put no belief in the alarming stories which are circulated their conduct betrays the anxiety they really feel. Strict military discipline is maintained in camp, three thousand troops now being in the town. In addition to this force, the Secretary at War has ordered two artillery companies to proceed from Old Point Comfort to Harper's Ferry for the protection of the Armory and other public property. John Brown still maintains the equanimity which he has persistently displayed, while the other prisoners, Cook, in particular, are greatly agitated in view of their hastening doom. Gov. Wise has received a pamphlet, written in cipher, which makes still further astounding revelations, and increases the fears which he already entertains of an attempted rescue. The strictest supervision is to be exercised on the day of execution, in preventing any communications but those which are approved by the authorities, from leaving the town. The reply of Gov. Wise to the petition of counsel, for a stay of proceedings in the case of Brown, on the plea of insanity, has not yet been received. The affidavits on which this petition is based are given elsewhere. The story of an offer of military aid to Gov. Wise by the Governor of South Carolina, is officially contradicted by the Columbia *Guardian*.

The dread of insurrection having spread to Texas, the citizens of Cook County have held a public meeting to consider an intercepted letter, written by one E. C. Palmer to a New-York man in Gainesville. The Abolition sentiments of that document were considered so atrocious that Mr. Palmer, who resides in Marshall, was ordered to leave the State immediately under pains and penalties.

The St. Louis *Republican*, Nov. 26, casts doubt upon the report of the death of Kit Carson. The latest intelligence received from Santa Fé makes no mention of that event.

The Indian Superintendency at St. Louis is to be removed to St. Joseph, Mo., for the convenience of the subordinate Indian Agencies.

The St. Louis papers report a stampede of ten slaves from Lagrange, Mo., on the 21st November. They succeeded in reaching Illinois.

That portion of the American Mayoralty Convention, numbering one-half of the original delegates, who refused to coincide in the attempted withdrawal of Mr. De Peyster Ogden as the American candidate for Mayor, met last night at the Westchester House, and determined to sustain Mr. Ogden. They denounced the action of the other half of the Convention in unmeasured terms, and appointed a Committee to inform the Whigs of their course. The Whig General Committee was also in session last evening at Thorpe's Hotel, and nominated Greene C. Bronson for Corporation Counsel, and John H. Briggs for Governor of the Almshouse. The meeting was addressed by Senator Crittenden, but reporters were forbidden to report his speech. A Committee from the American "bolters" of the previous night appeared and announced their reindorsment of Mr. De Peyster Ogden for Mayor.

Hon. Thomas Corwin delivered a lecture, one of the Plymouth Course, in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, last evening, to a very large audience. It was mainly a reply to a previous lecture delivered in the same place, by Wendel Phillips. The speaker held that in a government which was created, and which existed by mutual and voluntary agreement, the laws thus agreed upon could only be altered or annulled in the way specified in the agreement; namely: through the ballot-box. And, consequently, he held that any resort to violence for the furtherance of individual ideas of reform, could only be met by violence—hemp and the gallows. He spoke for more than an hour and a-half, was listened to with marked attention, and his sentiments and illustrations were received with enthusiastic applause.

The Stock market took a downward turn yesterday at the morning Board, but recovered in the afternoon and closed firm for most of the speculative shares. The Foreign Exchanges fell off ¼@½ cent. toward the close of the Boston steamer mail.

The sales of Flour were less extensive. Prices of low grades, however, were firmer. A fair business was reported in Wheat, Rye and Barley. Wheat advanced slightly. The transactions in Cotton comprised 1,700 bales, including 600 bales *in transitu*. Prices were steady. Pork attracted more attention, mainly for future delivery, at rising rates. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Coffee, Fish, Metals, Rice and Whisky, were moderately purchased. Sugars and Molasses were inquired for. Tobacco was more sought after. The freight engagements were restricted.

The North and South.

We are in the receipt of numerous communications concerning the Harper's Ferry affair, and the various topics connected with it. They are from all quarters, and on all sides,—some defending the North, assailing Slavery, urging the policy of not hanging John Brown, &c., and others presenting the gloomiest pictures of the state of public feeling at the South, and insisting on the necessity of some immediate step to avert the disastrous political crisis which seems to be impending.

We must decline to publish them all,—simply because we see no possible good which they could accomplish. We shall publish, as we have done hitherto, everything in the way of news connected with this affair, and whatever may be essential to the formation of a just judgment upon it; but we shall not hunt up material for feeding the public excitement in regard to it, nor give place to heated appeals on either side of the controversy. The public welfare demands rather the allaying of the excitement which already exists. In both sections it is mischievous, and uncalled for, in our opinion, by any facts which have occurred or any emergency which has yet arisen.

We have several letters from Virginia, representing the feeling of the people of that State as intensely excited, hostile to the North, and unanimous for immediate disunion. We do not credit these representations; and even if they were true, the evil could not be cured by spreading them before the public. If the people of Virginia actually regard the people of the free States as a band of marauders—reckless of their rights, hostile to their peace, and bent upon their ruin—we pity their delusion, and deprecate the evils in which it may involve them. But time alone can cure it. It is useless to reason with it, for they are not in a mood to listen to reason, nor will the political leaders, who are using this state of things for their own advantage, permit them to even read the facts and statements that may be presented on that side of the question. The Richmond *Enquirer*, *Whig* and *Examiner*, which furnish the principal reading matter for the whole State, are careful to copy every Abolition speech which the malign industry of the *Herald* may hunt up for their use, and whatever else may feed the delusion on which they rest their selfish hopes. But nothing from a conservative quarter is permitted to reach their readers. Nothing finds admission to their columns calculated to disprove their assertion that the whole North backs up John Brown, and is ready to wage open war upon Slavery in the Southern States. We reported some twenty sermons in the Times of Friday last, of which only two indicated the slightest sympathy with Abolitionism or its schemes; we venture to predict that not one of these representative utterances of the true conservatism of the North will be copied by any Richmond journal, and that Mr. Cheever's diatribe, preached to a congregation which looks to British alms for its support, will be given at full length, as an index of the prevailing tone and sentiment of the City of New-York. Against deliberate and intentional injustice of this sort, as well as against the mischief it may work, it were vain to reason or protest.

If the Virginians persist in their misconception of the state of Northern feeling, and act upon it, they may do themselves and us serious harm. If they will wait a little while, they may see reason to distrust the good faith of their counsellors and the truth of their representations. Meantime the North can do little to influence the result. The public authorities, we hope, will exercise all due vigilance to prevent, so far as possible, any further infraction of the rights of the South, and will aid in punishing whatever crimes may already have been committed. For the rest, we must wait upon time and the good sense and patriotism of the great body of the American people.

Municipal Rights.

Mr. James T. Brady is something more than a Tammany Hall orator, and does other and better work than furnish entertainment for the *habitués* of the wigwam. He is a good lawyer and a good orator, and has, moreover, on several occasions recently made himself somewhat prominent in movements which the rest of the community consider decidedly "progressive." He has taken up one social question in a spirit which fairly entitles him to be considered a deductive philosopher, and takes him out of the category of people who aim only to walk in the ancient ways.

We were consequently a little surprised to find him administering a strong dose of very hackneyed conservatism to the assembled "braves" at Tammany on Friday night. He went there to take part in the laudable, and we might almost say, now time-honored custom of denouncing Fernando Wood. That pertinacious individual would, in our opinion, furnish ample employment for three of the best orators that Tammany can muster all the year round. His biography furnishes an admirable series of texts for political didactics. There is scarce an incident in his checkered career with which the chiefs of the "regular organization" might not point a moral or adorn a tale. We never knew a more fertile theme than he has been for the last four years. The stump speakers of all the contending factions of the City may look on him as an inexhaustible resource. There is no species of eloquence, from plain narrative up to lofty invective or thrilling pathos, which may not be profitably expended on himself and his doings. It is not often that so utterly defenceless and indefensible an individual presents himself so steadily to the fire of public abomination. We often get a culprit to denounce, but so hardened and so durable an offender has rarely furnished topics for a mass meeting.

For all of which reasons we think Mr. Brady might fairly have confined himself, on Friday night, to Fernando "pure and simple," as the French say, with great advantage to Mr. Havemeyer's cause, and with great credit to Mr. Brady himself. In other words, we think he might have let the Metropolitan Police bill, and the question of municipal rights, severely alone. We are aware that these also have been the standing grievances of the Democracy for the last two years, and we suppose will continue to furnish fuel for Tammany indignation for some years to come. But Mr. Brady, as we have said, is something better than a Tammany orator, and can get hold of ideas above the range of the hackneyed commonplaces of partisanship. We did not expect Mr. Brady, for instance, to inform his audience that the Albany Legislature had violated every sound principle of political economy in taking the police out of the hands of the City politicians; first, because "political economy" has nothing whatever to do with such a matter; and, secondly, because Mr. Brady is too much of a political philosopher not to be aware that our system of Government was established, not for the glorification of a theory, but for the happiness of the people. The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the only rule which can admit of no modification or change. All else is matter for experiment; and why should we except the best manner of governing a great city from our usual course of deduction? It is only Austria and the Pope who profess to have discovered the perfection of human governments. We, more than any other people in the world, have, during the whole period of our national existence, altered, remodelled, rearranged and experimented, in order to discover the best manner of securing our liberty and protecting our property. Our numerous constitutions and our prolific legislation have this end, and this only, in view. We vary the modes of electing our officers, of transferring and settling our estates, of trying and punishing our prisoners, of bequeathing our chattels, of marrying and divorcing our wives, oftener than any other nation, for the sole purpose of discovering which mode of doing all these things is the best mode. We glory in innovation. We boast of the ruthlessness of our reforms. Why, we should like to know, does the manner of maintaining order in such cities as New-York, possess immunity from our experimentation? We have considered no institution bequeathed to us by our fathers sacred; and why should we keep our profane hands off the Municipal Police? Why, if it failed to answer its purpose, should its management not be transferred to other hands, like the management of every other institution. The government of a city like ours, by the direct action of all the male inhabitants, is something which has never been attempted before. We are trying experiments in the matter for our future guidance. If we have found that a Police, ruled by a Mayor chosen once in two years by universal suffrage, do not do their duty, the representatives of the State have a perfect right, according to the democratic theory of government, to try some other mode of appointing them. To resist such a step in the name of municipalities, is to claim for municipalties that character of sanctity, of superiority to human influences, which kings are in the habit of claiming for royal authority; but we have yet to learn that "the divine right to govern wrong" is lodged in a quorum of the Common Council any more than in the breast of a scrofulous Kaiser.

Mr. Brady is much too sensible a man to maintain anything of the sort, in so many words; but he does much the same thing when he informs the Tammany crowd that such is the glorious nature of "the Municipal system," that it was better to submit to Wood's police, or, in other words, be robbed, murdered, pillaged, have the streets made impassable by riots and faction fights, than lay one finger on the fabric, or to make the smallest alteration in it. This, we respectfully submit, is one of those matters to which no man has a right to speak for anybody but himself. If Mr. Brady prefers being knocked on the head, or having his plate carried off, once a year, to depriving the Municipality of the business of protecting him, he is very welcome to follow his whim, but he really has no right to expect his fellow-citizens to share in his enthusiasm. The municipal system exists, we believe for us—not we for it.

The Civic Crisis.

The State election having passed over quietly, and none of the numerous predictions that a dissolution of the Union would follow immediately upon the return of a Republican Legislature, having proved true, that great prophet Fernando Wood, has now taken up his parable and begun to make the safety of the country dependent on his election. If New-York indorses Seward, we were all to shut up our shops and beg our bread. This danger having passed away, we are solemnly assured by the Ex-Mayor's organs, including himself, that the nation's last chance of safety now lies in putting him back upon his municipal throne. Otherwise the end is once more at hand—"*Clôture définitive et sans rémise*," as the French theatrical hand-bills have it.

The dissolution of the Union is now positively to come off for the last time. Further postponement impossible, unless we adopt the one last chance of keeping the crazy old fabric together, and make Fernando Wood Chief Magistrate of New-York City. If we obstinately persist in our refusal to do this, our fate is sealed. Forewarned, we ought to be forearmed; and upon our own head be our blood.

"Next Tuesday," says one of the Wood-en organs, "a question involving revolution on the one side, and the preservation of the Union on the other, is to receive its definite solution." If we should fail to elect Fernando Wood, "then the best thing that men can do, owning real estate in the City, is to sell off immediately, even at twenty-five per cent. below the present value; and, as for stocks, they will do well to get rid of them at any price."

This is a frightful choice of alternatives, certainly. Fernando Wood or chaos? Which shall we elect to endure? Is there no middle term of safety yet to be reached? Perhaps we are sad skeptics, but at the risk of being ranked with those of "little faith," we venture to pooh-pooh this great ligneous crisis. We implore our millionaires not rashly to ruin themselves and throw their brown-stone fronts into the docks. We beseech those who hold real estate to hold it still, and those who are plethoric of stocks not to twist those securities madly up into *allumettes* and cigar-lights. We opine that the moment for returning to the customs of our worthy Dutch ancestors, and converting our earthly goods into cash, portable in the leg of an old woolen stocking, does not immediately impend over us.

And yet, such is our audacious incredulity, that we do not believe it is Mayor Wood who will save us from this shocking necessity. We utterly decline to consecrate that conspicuous individual as the *Lignum Vitæ* of New-York. The only deluge which we see at hand is a deluge which shall make drift-wood of him and his adherents, and cleanse the City Government very thoroughly in the process. We do not recognize at all the inevitability of that choice of evils which the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, and Fernando Wood, strange civic Cerberus! present to us.

And to speak frankly, we don't believe that either head of this triple monster is of any other mind than our own. The City of New-York will refuse to buy off the deluge prophesied by Mr. Wood's minstrels at the price of taking Mr. Wood himself for Mayor. And yet when Mr. Havemeyer shall be returned as our Chief Magistrate we venture to say that Mr. Fernando Wood himself will be the last man in the City to part with his real estate at twenty-five per cent. reduction to the enterprising speculator of Washington Heights, and to throw his stock and certificates on that funeral pile of all our liberties which the *Tribune* thinks must assuredly be reared if the wicked Democracy of Tammany succeed in imposing upon us the great calamity of an honorable, upright and capable Mayor.

Fernando Forgives His Foes.

When the pious Pecksniff, standing in his night-robes upon the landing of Mrs. Todgers' boarding-house, with the air blowing cool about his legs, looked blandly down over the staircase upon the guests in the hall below, he felt his heart warm even to his foes, and lavished a large benediction upon all the human race. Mr. Fernando Wood, erect upon his platform at the Cooper Institute, on Monday night, seems to have fallen into an equally lovely state of mind, and sprinkled the holy waters of forgiveness upon his antagonists in return for all their jibes and jeers at his immaculate character. These were his opening words:

Fellow-citizens: There are two ways in which to conduct a political campaign. The one to assail the personal character of an opposing candidate with falsehood and abuse, and to present issues of principles and to discuss questions of public interest. It has pleased my Tammany friends to resort to the former mode. At their meeting last Friday night, they developed the tactics upon which the campaign upon their side is to be conducted. They resort to personal misrepresentations and calumny of myself. *I shall not follow the example. I shall neither imitate nor reply to the slang and Billingsgate uttered by the speakers on that occasion. As vulnerable and as utterly indefensible as has been the personal and political career of the performers who acted their parts—no doubt for pay*—upon the Tammany stage last Friday night, I shall not occupy your time or depreciate the character of the contest by attacking them in return.

Less Christian orators than this famous lecturer on early piety have talked somewhat in this strain; but then they meant naughtiness and unkindness. When Mr. Fernando mildly observes that his political opponents are "performers who act their parts for pay," and that their "personal character is vulnerable and utterly indefensible," he is simply blessing, and not cursing them. We should really like to be favored with Mr. Fernando's notions of "personal abuse." His ideas of the "parts of speech" seem to be just about as luminous as the *Tribune's* doctrine of patriotism, which would justify Republicans in running the risk of blasting the character and peace of a great City merely to spite that wicked Tammany Hall for trifling with the feelings of the Republican party leaders.

Mr. Wood on Arms and Laws.—Fernando Wood views with horror the employment of the military to aid the civil power of the City. Well he may; inasmuch as he doubtless remembers perfectly well the array of the Seventh Regiment in the Park, when he was intrenched in the City Hall resisting the service of the process of the Superior Court. The reminiscence is, no doubt, excessively disagreeable to him, and so it is to us all, and it is precisely because we dislike to see soldiers employed as police, that we would rather not see him replaced in the Mayoralty. We also recollect, with even greater pain than his own riot, the riots set on foot during his Administration, by his followers the "Dead Rabbits," and kindred organizations—whose tumults, at least, on one occasion, rendered it necessary to call out the military to reinforce the police. He could not, astute as he is in exposing his own weak points, have touched upon a theme more decidedly unfortunate, so far as his own interests are concerned, than the dangers of military aid in executing the laws.

There is one other subject which we should like Mr. Wood to call up, so that he may reiterate his views upon it. We are familiar with his sentiments as a moralist and political economist, but the public is perhaps not generally aware that he shines as a lawyer. He laid down for the first time in 1857 the doctrine that a judgment of the Supreme Court has no binding force until the Court of Appeals confirms it. This is such a safe and pleasant theory to be held by an officer clothed with the "omnipotence" of Mr. Wood's ideal Mayor, that the mere mention of it will no doubt inspire the readers of the *Tribune* and the *Herald* with new ardor in the task of securing his election. Mr. Opdyke, in particular, as a patriotic citizen, seeking only the public good, must rejoice to think that he is to play the part of carpet on the steps of the throne of so gifted an autocrat.

The Nuisance of Mormonism.—The Grand Jury of Carson Valley have presented the whole Mormon Church "for making and unmaking laws, *ad libitum*, and for committing murder and the highest crimes in defiance of the United States authority, and in contempt of law." The document in which these and various other charges are set forth is not remarkable for its legal accuracy, but as a formal demonstration of Anti-Mormon feeling on the part of the Gentile population of that region, it has its value. It indicates, moreover, that there is a Christian population growing up there, which we sincerely trust will before long be able to relieve the Federal Government of all responsibility in the matter of Utah lawlessness and disorder—a responsibility, we may add, which the latter is daily proving itself less and less fitted to meet. The government we have established there has proved to be an utter sham, and the troops whom we dispatched to enforce our laws are engaged in serving the government contractors by the consumption of supplies. The abominable outrages to which the Mormons have been so long addicted, are matters which the country is fast despairing of seeing redressed by any quicker process than the growth of Christian settlements around Salt Lake City, and the gradual extinction of Mormon institutions, under the weight of a preponderating gentile public opinion and gentile legislation. It has become one of the political fashions of the day to redress political evils by means of "organized emigration." We doubt if there could be a better field offered for the action of such an instrument of reform than Utah. If Slavery and polygamy are "twin vestiges of barbarism," the remedy by which it is proposed to wipe out the one can be applied with still better effect, in our opinion, to the other; and we cordially recommend Utah to the consideration of those who have any influence over the living tide which we are yearly pouring westward, and who witness with as much shame and vexation as we do the spectacle of an organized band of polygamist assassins bidding defiance to the United States on their own soil.

Pariah Races.—An association is said to have been formed in San Francisco, having for its object "the exclusion of the Chinese from all employment except that of the lowest kind." We are sorry to hear that the Californians have no more sense of justice than to undertake such an outrage on humanity, and no more common sense than to rush blindfold into so much peril. The Chinese are probably not a desirable addition to the population of the State, but if there be one way more effective than another of rendering them less desirable than ever, it is taking artificial means to intensify their alleged natural inferiority to the Caucasian race. The best way to make troublesome people harmless is to give them common chances of success with the rest of the crowd. If they subside into the lowest kinds of employment in the fair race of competition, they will deserve and will receive but a very small amount of sympathy from anybody. If, however, any superfluous social stigma be fastened on them, the nobler races with whom they dwell will certainly suffer from some of the consequences. There is no surer way of converting any body of men into a curse and a nuisance than by taking pains to degrade them below their natural level, and those on whom the fruits of this cruel folly light most heavily, are quite as often the oppressors as the oppressed. That community is happiest which can know no pariahs. If the Californian Chinese cannot be banished *en masse* by law, and it has been decided that they cannot, their white neighbors will do well to let them alone. One tribe of outcasts is quite enough for one nation to indulge in. We have one such tribe already among us, and there are few rational men, at least at the North, who do not heartily wish us well rid of them all. None of us certainly can desire to see the burden swelled.

A Costly Candidate.—Mr. Wood's admirers gave a taste of their quality, and their leader a proof of his financial skill, at the Cooper Institute meeting on Monday night. The Hall of that building was rented to the followers of Fernando the First for the sum of one hundred dollars. In the enthusiasm of their devotion, these worthies determined to have the worth of their money, and so exulted upon the floor, the seats and the windows of the Hall, that a carpenter's estimate of $630 has since been sent in to the unfortunate proprietors, who thus find themselves *minus* some $500, and *plus* only the glory of a great civic event.

They are better off, however, than the City would be in the event of Mr. Wood's election. Contracting for a Mayor, we should find ourselves saddled with an Emperor, and we might esteem ourselves very fortunate if his crown should cost us no more than five times our present municipal expenditure.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Miss Adelina Patti's third appearance last night was witnessed by one of the best houses of the season, and the verdict was an emphatic indorsement of all the high encomiums that have been pronounced by the Press. It is clear that we have now one of those rare singers who appear at long intervals on the musical horizon, to revive, not only the hopes of the managers, but the enthusiasm of the public. Miss Adelina Patti, although she has appeared but three times before the operatic public, has taken her place among the first of *prime donne*. Her execution is unbroken and faultless; her intonation absolute. For the rest, all that is needed in the character of *Lucia* is simplicity of bearing, and the occasional agony of wronged innocence. These phases, demanding no great histrionic power, are ably, because naturally interpreted by Miss Patti. Indeed, the performance in every aspect was one of the best we have ever seen in this City. Miss Patti's triumph may be regarded as complete in every respect.

To-night Meyerbeer's superb opera of the "Huguenots" will be revived, with every possible care to its just interpretation. The *caste* includes all the names of the best artists now at the Academy. Mme. Gazzaniga is the *Valentine*, Mme. Colson the *Queen*, Mme. Strakosch the *Page*, Signor Stigelli the *Raoul*, Signor Junca the *Marcel*, and other prominent members of the company in other parts.

Concert.—Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins, a young American musician who has won his way in art by industry and patient study, gave a fine concert at Palace Garden last evening. The programme was of the lengthiest kind, and literally overflowing with popular *morceaux*. It was received with enthusiasm, by a crowded audience. Native musicians should learn by this concert that talent is not without its reward, even in New-York.

French Theatre.—Mr. Samuel Cowell will give his second entertainment to-morrow evening, and will be assisted by Mr. Mills, (not Wells, as erroneously printed yesterday,) the eminent pianist, and others.

THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Yorktown from Havana—Later from St. Thomas and Hayti.

The United States Mail steamer *Yorktown*, Capt. Shufeldt, arrived at 8 o'clock P. M. last evening from Havana, having left that port Friday last, 25th, at 4½ o'clock P. M., making the voyage in four days and three hours.

Gen. Concha will remain upon the Island in an unofficial capacity through the Winter.

The West India mail steamer *Trent*, from St. Thomas, on the morning of the 20th, arrived at Havana the afternoon of the 25th, with the mails and 60 passengers for Cuba and Mexico, with about 500 bottles of quicksilver. The health of St. Thomas was improving since last dates, the inhabitants and authorities of the city taking increased precautionary measures towards furthering the sanitary regulations of the city. The weather had been good.

The American brig *St. Mary's*, Capt. Johnson, from New-York for Martinique, and which had been towed into St. Thomas dismasted and for repairs, would leave for sea in a few days. From a passenger by the *Trent*, who left Jacmel on the 12th inst., we are enabled to give the particulars of the loss of the Spanish steamer *Victoria* (built and insured in New-York) while on her passage from St. Thomas to St. Jago de Cuba. She called at Jacmel on Sunday, the 6th inst., and on the evening of the same day, in leaving port, she struck on the reef at the entrance of the harbor, and there sunk to the upper deck, very little being saved beyond the cabin furniture and outfit of the vessel. It is thought the machinery of the steamer will be a total loss.

Letter from Archbishop Hughes.

In acknowledgment of a contribution of $122 50 from the sailors of the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, now off Cape Palmas, Africa, to the Sisters of Mercy, in this City, Archbishop Hughes has written the following letter, which we reproduce from the *Metropolitan Record*:

New-York, Nov. 25, 1859.

Brave and Gallant Seamen: I have received with deep emotion your letter, dated on board the United States ship *Portsmouth*, off Cape Palmas, Africa. Your generous contribution to aid the Sisters of Mercy in their charitable works, has already been placed in their hands.

The very idea of sending words of encouragement and pecuniary aid from such a distance, is a testimony honorable to your hearts. Men who are capable of such a proceeding are not those who will ever prove cowards, either in the hurricane or the battle. Nor will your bravery be diminished, under any circumstances, by the reflection that though far removed from the country for whose honor and defence you are prepared to offer your lives, still, the prayers of the Sisters of Mercy, and of all those whom your contribution shall have aided, are being offered up to God for your safety in time and in eternity.

I am authorized by the Sisters to express their deepest gratitude and admiration for not only the handsome offering you have made, but also for the kind and encouraging words with which you have accompanied it. For myself, I cannot find expressions to convey the feelings which your touching letter have awakened in my heart—when I reflect that amidst your own trials on the ocean, you are still mindful of the calamities to which poverty and destitution expose many poor souls on the land. I thank you in my own name—in the name of the Sisters of Mercy—and of the poor, for this noble deed. And, in conclusion, I send you across the waters a most heartfelt "God bless you all." Very faithfully, your obedient servant.

†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

Kit Carson—His Death Doubted.—Our letters from Santa Fé, by the Overland Mail last night, made no mention of the death of Kit Carson, which is reported to have occurred at Taos. We have at no time given any credence to the report, and are well satisfied now that if his death had occurred, it would have been communicated to us in these letters.—*St. Louis Republican, Nov. 26.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Organization of the House—Chinese Receipt—President Interfering in behalf of the Public Printer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Members of Congress are pouring in. Messrs. Bocock, Phelps, and Etheridge, are at Brown's. The contest between the two former for the Democratic nomination is waxing warm, and is destined to be close.

The Democrats begin to feel sanguine of organizing the House by aid of the Southern Opposition. Mr. Etheridge, however, says he will vote for no ticket stained with Democracy, nor will he support a straight-out Republican ticket, but will demand a liberal division of spoils. It is possible that Mr. Etheridge may unite the Opposition upon himself for Speaker, leaving the other offices to the Republicans.

The State Department is in receipt of the receipt of the Emperor of China, delivered to his counselors, to be handed to Minister Ward. This imperial decree is couched in terms highly complimentary to Americans. The Treaty itself has not yet arrived.

Paul Murphy is sojourning at Willard's.

Postmaster Cook has arrived from Chicago, to-day, to answer charges preferred against him at the Department.

THE PRESIDENT INTERFERING IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

President Buchanan is demanding of Senators the election of Brigadier-General Bowman as Senate Printer. As they arrive in the city, he sends for them, and urges the necessity of sustaining the organ, and intimates his purpose of making Bowman's election an Administration issue. The secret seems to be that the Senate printing is necessary to fulfill the contract with the Brigadier-General, and to furnish rations to the *Pennsylvanian* and *Argus*. If the Senate printing be refused, the organ necessarily explodes. Will the Senators be whipped in?

A.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Porter giving full particulars of his recent dealings with Gov. Pesquiera, at Guaymas. They are in accordance with the facts as recently published. It is not known, however, how far Porter's conduct will be justified by the Administration, as it does not seem to be clear as yet, that he had a right to demand that Acting Consul Alden should be recognized in that capacity.

The large reduction in the estimates of the Quartermaster's Department, as contrasted with those of last year, is attributed to the fact that the increased facilities for obtaining supplies in Utah, relatively lessens the expense of transportation from the States. Besides, it is supposed that next Spring the Army at Camp Floyd will either be largely reduced or removed. The information which from time to time has been received here, shows that the only effect of the forces remaining there in inactivity is to financially benefit the Mormons.

Several Virginia military companies passed through Washington, this morning, on their way to Charlestown. Others are expected in the evening train. Every mail brings advices of the formation of additional companies in that State, and the Governor is constantly receiving applications for arms.

Judge Watts, who is direct from New-Mexico, says he saw Kit Carson in good health, immediately preceding his departure, and hence emphatically contradicts the report of the latter's death.

From Mexico.

THE CONSERVATIVE VICTORY AT QUERETARO—AN AMERICAN SHOT—LIBERAL TRIUMPH AT TEDAMANGO, &C.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Advices from the City of Mexico, to the 19th, have been received.

The Constitutionalists lost at Queretaro twenty-one cannon and a large number of prisoners, including Generals Alvarez, Tapia, and an American officer. The latter was shot, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the British Minister.

A battle had occurred at Tnóananjo, in which four hundred men were killed, and half the town burned. The Liberals were victorious.

It was reported that a compromise had been proposed between Juarez, Robles and Miramon. Juarez to be provisional President at Mexico, and the Constitution of 1857 to be restored, and the laws confiscating the Church property to be annulled.

Advices from Brownsville state that Cortinas had hung three Americans in revenge for the hanging of his officers at Brownsville.

The Texas sugar crop has been injured by frost.

The Steamer Indian.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, PURSER, CHIEF STEWARD, AND FOURTEEN PASSENGERS OF THE INDIAN AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The steamer *Admiral* arrived this forenoon from St. John, bringing the mails of the wrecked steamer *Indian*; also the Purser, Chief Steward, and fourteen steerage passengers. The passengers are: A. J. Howland, F. Dulster, Nettie Dulster, Ernestine, Rosalie, Samuel and Matthew Dulster, Mrs. Eickman, Joseph Marie, Antoine Borgensen, all for New-York; Richard Brown, G. Cromew, and Wm. Cross, for Toronto, and Mr. Pearson for Montreal. Julie Eickman, aged 26, and Eva Eickman, infant, for New-York, were drowned. The cargo was mostly for Canada.

Matters in Missouri.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—MESSAGE OF GOV. STEWART—GOLD MINES DISCOVERED.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City yesterday. Gov. Stewart's message, which is almost entirely confined to the discussion of the Railroad question, will be ready to-day.

The *Evening Bulletin* announces, on the authority of the Editor of the Arcadia *Prospect*, the organ of Missouri mining interest, intelligence of the discovery in southeast Missouri of a vein of Hornblende rock, which it is believed will yield $10,000 worth of gold to the ton. Assays are now being made, and the next issue of the Arcada *Prospect* will contain full particulars.

Railroad Casualty.

Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Alvin Allen, a prominent and respectable citizen of Worcester, was instantly killed this evening by the cars of the Norwich railroad. Mr. Allen formerly held the office of City Marshal, and has also been a member of the Common Council for several years.

New and Dangerous Counterfeit.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Very dangerous counterfeit notes on the Philadelphia Bank were thrown into circulation this morning. They are the best ever executed, and almost every bank in the city is a victim. The best judges were deceived, and it is probable that other cities may suffer.

A banking-house in Third-street received this morning three thousand dollars of the spurious Philadelphia notes from New-York.

Official Vote of New-Jersey.

Trenton, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The State Canvassers met to-day and declared the official vote for Governor, as follows: [illegible], 53,315; Wright, 51,714. Majority for [illegible], 1,601.

Non-Arrival of the [illegible]

Sackville, N. B., Tuesday, Nov. 29.

There are yet no signs at Halifax of the R. M. steamship *Niagara*, now nearly due from Liverpool, 19th inst. *vid* Queenstown.

The Sailing of the [illegible]

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The European mails to go forward by the *Canada* close at our Post-office at 9 o'clock to-morrow, and the steamer will leave at noon.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Capital stock	$25,931,700
Loans and discounts	30,221,000
Specie	4,855,500
Due from other Banks	7,047,000
Due to other Banks	7,195,000
Deposits	18,822,000
Circulation	6,803,700

Thanks.—We are indebted to Adams & Co. for New-Orleans papers, later than those received by mail.

[Advertisement.]

CONSIDERATIONS WHY
THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK
SHOULD VOTE FOR
GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR
MAYOR.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: The two great political parties of the present—the Republican and the Democratic—will again strive on the 6th of December for supremacy in the City Government. The former has made rapid progress in its career of opposition to the unscrupulous administration of the latter, and by constant accessions to its numbers of citizens of probity, whose gravitation is towards the right, irrespective of the allurements of office, it rose, two years ago, to a position that enabled it to elect the candidate it then supported for Mayor. The Republicans this year present to your suffrages a well known citizen of unblemished character, honest, able and fearless—whom in firm and united phalanx they are marching up to support, while the Democratic Party is, internally, broken by factions, and openly supporting two candidates.

The vote of the City, freed from the illegal voting heretofore practiced upon us without measure or punishment, from which it has been purged by the non-partisan police inaugurated by the Republican Party, will scarcely reach 70,000. Now, admitting the regular Democratic vote to be 40,000. (at the last State election, with the *American indorsement*, it only amounted to 38,462, without such indorsement the vote for Democratic Comptroller was 34,534,) but call it 40,000. Let us see what claim the friends and supporters of GEORGE OPDYKE have upon your consideration. The Democratic Party is split up into two irreconcilable factions, each led by a strong man—the one strong in reputed honesty—the other strong in appliances for securing votes. We need not ask which of these two factions is the strongest. Had not Tammany, in its last struggles, been forced to do what it has never, of its own free will, done before, viz: Selected a respectable citizen to be its standard-bearer, it would not now have even the beggarly show of 15,000 votes, which it may now control, through the personal influence of HAVEMEYER. This will leave WOOD 25,000! And now,—for the contest evidently lies between WOOD and OPDYKE,—let us see how this can be overcome by what may be called a guaranteed vote. Mr. OPDYKE represents not only the Republicans, but he is the nominee of the Americans and of the "People's Convention," the whole opposition combined.

In the late Election for Governor, when no side issues were raised, the Republican vote in this City was 21,622; The American vote will vary from 5,000 to 8,000. The "People's Convention" indorsed Mr. OPDYKE. They represent a guaranteed vote of at least 1,000. Now we will recapitulate the vote that each candidate starts with:

George Opdyke—	
Republican	21,622
American, say	6,000
People's	1,000
	28,222
Wood	25,000
Havemeyer	15,000

Fellow-citizens—At once see who is the strongest man, and vote for Mr. OPDYKE to defeat FERNANDO WOOD.

Already have we placed over the City Treasury a man against whom even the bitterest Democratic journals have not been able to charge a single mistake or default; and whose election has caused tens of thousands of tax-payers to hail the change of *regime* with unalloyed satisfaction, and who has refused his signature to illegal or corrupt payments, though authorized by an irresponsible Common Council, and who is doing more to stay the waste of the public finances than any other man in the City Government. If the Democrats were desirous of saving the City, or in any measure of seconding the efforts of ROBERT T. HAWS, why have they not had honest men nominated to both branches of its legislative departments, instead of nominating the fellows of the present incumbents, from whom our citizens have suffered so much? Such a course would be more efficient, and better promise success to their professions, than the cry that one wing of that party had nominated for the single office of Mayor, an honest man, and, as though the Republican Party had not.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

This gentleman has in no way invited the support of the Republicans, but appears in the field as ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. D. KENNEDY or ISAIAH RYNDERS would have done—the candidate of Tammany Hall. And no person but those desirous of consolidating the sway of that institution over the City and the County can cast their suffrages for him. Of the errors in his past administration, of his refusal to accept the new nomination till he could buy the place of Corporation Counsel for his friend—of his disregard of his pledged word to accept no new nomination—of his weak vacillations—of his refusal to accept the People's nomination in 1857, but now throwing himself into the embrace of rotten Tammany—we will not at present speak. But of his inability to fulfill the duties of Mayor more to the satisfaction of the whole City than HON. GEORGE OPDYKE, we are sure.

GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR
MAYOR.

Mr. OPDYKE, as a sagacious, energetic merchant, and an untiring, experienced, and honest legislator, unites in himself all the characteristics of a statesmanlike Executive. His long and constant study of the domestic and commercial interests of the City has well qualified him for the office to which his friends have named him. His close observation of the operation of our City Government for the past twenty-five years has disclosed to him the needed reforms to which his whole strength of mind and purpose would be bent.

This, merchants of New-York, you know.

These, fellow-citizens, are the highest qualifications for office.

MR. OPDYKE'S
SUCCESS.

MR. OPDYKE has always run well. His election to the Legislature, a year ago, from a strong Democratic District, was evidence of the personal popularity of the man, and the confidence with which he inspired his neighbors.

In the late nominating Convention, after the views of those who were at first decidedly in favor of indorsing HAVEMEYER had been fully presented and listened to, and after the names of such gentlemen as MOSES H. GRINNELL, LUTHER BRADISH, Supervisor STEWART, and Mr. BRADY had been suggested, on the mention of that of GEORGE OPDYKE, the Convention of 110 representative men, with singular unanimity, nominated him on the first formal ballot—showing a strength with all that was active and good in our City affairs almost unparalleled.

Fellow-Citizens, it now only remains for you to complete what has been so auspiciously begun.

Remember that the enemy are divided, that your triumph is within your reach, that order will be impregnably established, and all that is worthy of perpetuation in our institutions consolidated and confirmed, by committing to his hands the trust which will fall to those far less worthy, unless you place it with him.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

MACHINE-REPUBLICANS AT WORK FOR WOOD.

The *Tribune* has heretofore professed, and given some evidence of regard, for principle. It has assumed to be the advocate of high-toned public morality, and on all former occasions has advocated the election of municipal officers on the score of character and capacity. But now, under the whip of Albany and West Washington Market, it is risking its most precious possession as an honest journal, and has already largely lost caste and character by stooping to the dirty work of FERNANDO WOOD. In all circles, we hear former friends and readers of the *Tribune*, announcing that they have lost faith in its professions, and do not care to see its old familiar columns any more, until the paper has ceased to be disgraced by its present support of WOOD. Should any one doubt the present attitude of the *Tribune*, let the following extracts, from yesterday's editorial page, suffice Speaking of WOOD's gathering at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, the *Tribune* says: "It was one of the largest and *most enthusiastic* meetings which we have ever witnessed in New-York." "This vast and animated assemblage," it says in another place, explained more clearly than we had understood it, the reason of the trepidation and discouragement which prevail in Tammany Hall." "Every Democrat who, *before this meeting, had cherished the idea* that the vote of HAVEMEYER could equal or exceed that for WOOD, *must now perceive that this* is out of the question."

These extracts, and others still more significant, could be multiplied at pleasure; but enough has been already shown to indicate the position taken by Albany and West Washington Market in our municipal contest.

WOOD'S MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Now that WOOD's meeting on Monday night was large, embracing, probably, inside and outside the building, some 6,000 persons, is quite true. The *Machine-Republicans* were present there in great force; and curiosity attracted many hundreds from another cause—to wit, the promised appearance of Judge JAMES R. WHITING, who had been advertised by WOOD as one of the speakers at the meeting. Now as Judge WHITING was the counsel who defended WOOD in the Marvine forgery case, and whose ingenuity raked up the Statute of Limitations as the only means of saving WOOD from State Prison; and as it is said Mr. WHITING was subsequently defrauded by WOOD out of his counsel-fee, just as WOOD had defrauded MARVINE in the partnership, and the Merchants' Exchange Bank by means of an overdrawal; and as Mr. WHITING, in 1856, had stumped the City from the Bowling Green to King's Bridge, proclaiming his private and public opinion of WOOD's character; and as Mr. WHITING, curiously enough, soon after put himself up for the Mayoralty as the candidate of the "Tax-payers," with Mr. HENRY EBERS for his first-lieutenant;—and as Mr. WHITING then made a remarkable speech at the Bowery Theatre, which he concluded by pouring a jug of cold water on his own head, and crying, "Let it rage;" and as Mr. WHITING'S candidacy on that occasion distracted the City vote, and drew off just enough to elect Mr. WOOD; and as very shortly afterwards, Mr. WOOD in the Mayoralty signed a duplicate warrant giving Mr. HENRY EBERS the sum of $6,000 out of the City Treasury, to which Mr. EBERS had no right, having been paid the same sum on the same claim before;—why, from all these reasons, it was but natural and to be expected that a great many persons would be attracted by the announcement that a gentleman of Judge WHITING'S character, antecedents and great ability had now received a political retainer from Mr. WOOD, and was about to again appear for the defence—no longer at the criminal bar, but at the bar of public opinion. In addition to this, it was advertised in WOOD'S hand-bill that THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., would be present and deliver an oration—a false pretense which succeeded in drawing several thousands of our adopted citizens to the spot. Other gentlemen, equally eminent and eloquent, were also advertised as enlisted on the side of our great City "operator;" but when the real feast came to be spread, we found only a substantial and heavily-graveled dish of self-praise served up by Mr. WOOD in person, with such light and slight pickles as CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Lawyer HARRINGTON, ALECK MING, Mr. AMBY PINNEY and Mr. L. S. CHATFIELD, to give relish and such piquancy as is in them to the unsavory mass. The men who formed the great bulk of the meeting were importations from Jersey City and the Bergen Tunnel, *Machine-Republicans*, drilled, paid and marched up from West Washington Market, and a heavy sprinkling of jobbers, City contractors, the old employes under Mr. CHARLES DEVELIN, and all others who from natural reasons might be expected to take interest in the restoration of a civic system under which illegality flourished through all the Departments of our City government. Such was really the meeting which the *Tribune* describes as embracing "NOT LESS THAN 20,000 REASONS," and destined to have for its result a large accession to WOOD'S strength!

HOW MUCH ARE THE MACHINE-REPUBLICANS WILLING TO PAY FOR THEIR WHISTLE?

Those gentlemen who strive to make their anxiety to defeat "*Tammany Hall*" a justifying pretext for their labors and exertions in behalf of such a man as WOOD, should read old Dr. FRANKLIN'S little moral anecdote as to his whistle and what it cost him. Are they willing to place in the representative chair of our City a man whom they have announced as a "disgrace to our public life," and one whose associates ever have been, and are now, of the classes known as "dangerous" in our Municipal and criminal records? Can they bear to have another Charles Develin in the Street Department, another "*Joseph Walker* case" in the East River, another Ferris and Callahan $2,500 arrangement in the Central Park, another series of defalcations, amounting to more than $300,000, in the office for collecting Assessments; other incitements to Red Republican money-or-bread riots issued from the Mayoralty Chair, fresh organizations of rowdyism to resist processes of law, peculation and dishonesty, eating out the heart of the public funds, neglect and corruption in all the Bureaux of the City Government;—in other words, are they ready to face the condition of things which previously existed under WOOD, and to overturn which, when established, the whole honest community of the City could only poll a majority of THREE THOUSAND VOTES? Will Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES oblige us by furnishing a copy of the speech in which he clearly fastened upon and brought home conclusively to WOOD'S door the manufacture of that letter from "Wm. O. Larkin," on which Mr. MARVINE was induced to embark in the Californian venture?

SOME EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER NOW AIDING WOOD.

The *Courier and Inquirer*, now engaged with the *Tribune* in furthering the plot of all our City corruptionists, to defeat WM. F. HAVEMEYER, should look back to its own files of October 1856. On the 25th of that month the *Courier* declared in its leading editorial that "he who sustains FERNANDO WOOD sustains infamy." This assertion was based on a report addressed "*To the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York*," by WM. M. EVARTS, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and Judge HENRY HILTON, to whom the action Marviné *vs.* Wood had been referred for investigation and opinion. This report sets forth that FERNANDO WOOD had falsely represented to his partner, MARVINE, that he (Wood) had paid $12,000 for the bark *John W. Cater*, whereas in fact Wood had paid but $4,000 for the bark, on the faith of which false pretence and representation MARVINE was induced to give, and did give said WOOD $6,060 *as his share for one-half of the said vessel*. That WOOD afterwards, *in making out his partnership's account with said Marvine*, falsely and fraudulently *altered and overcharged* the bills of Howard & Wintringham, $300; the bill of J. R. Wolsey, $58 70; the bill of Benj. Hall & Co., $8 25; that of J. W. Fream, $55 50; that of Pool & Pentz, $120 50; that of H. C. Elliott, $54 55; that of F. Hemmil, $11; that of R. Pollon, $100; that of S. Nichols, $33; that of Waydell & Co., $100; that of C. S. Watkins, $11 75; that of R. Fish, $65; that of Holt & Palmer, $100; Taggert & Gray's, $50; the bill of Cyrus W. Field, $100; the bill of J. Hunter & Co., $102 79; that of W. E. Lawrence, $236; that of S. Wintringham, $25; the bill of R. Fish, $20; that of M. I. Wood, $175; the bill of O. Van Every, $70; that of John Thursby, $112 50; and also made overcharges of interest and commission which we have not space at present to reproduce. Of all these overcharges, Mr. MARVINE, unsuspecting his partner's faith, paid his partnership half, amounting to $1,115 74, for which sum, together with interest thereupon, and from other sources, amounting to $820 88 in all, *the refere s above named gave judgment in Mr. Marvine's favor!* Let it be remembered that each one of these *bill and invoice alterations and false pretences was a separate offence, for which Wood stood amenable to the bar of criminal justice.* Let the *Courier* look back over its own files, and then decide whether it will not seriously impair its commercial standing by the indirect, and therefore most effective, assistance which it is now lending to WOOD. Does it regard the man whom it thought capable of betraying the confidence of his partner as a fit man to have control of our City Treasury? He has been tried in a public capacity, and the records of his administration have their appropriate comment in the presentments of grand juries and the records of our courts of law.

CITY TAXATION UNDER FERNANDO WOOD.

It is a fact sufficiently impressed on the public, that figures in the hands of FERNANDO WOOD may be made to lie. His former partner says so, and has suffered; the records of our Criminal Courts prove the point beyond controversy. For this reason it is the less astonishing to find WOOD's daily hand-bill parading in large type the announcement that the taxes for 1857—the last year of FERNANDO'S *régime*—amounted to the sum of $5,293,012
While the taxes for 1858, the first year of Mayor TIEMANN'S service, are set down as 5,566,953
Leaving an *apparent* balance in WOOD'S favor of $268,881

But on looking over the tax levies for 1858 and 1859, we find the following items under the head of
Arrearages of 1857 ..... $593,966
Arrearages of 1858 320,000
And crediting these amounts to the respective years in which the expenses were incurred, it will appear that
The Taxes of 1857 amounted to $5,692,008
The Taxes of 1858 amounted to 5,886,923
Leaving a balance in favor of Mayor TIEMANN'S Administration, while the amounts of work really done in 1858 are more than double the amounts performed under the last year of WOOD, when the Street Department was paralyzed for all practical purposes, Mr. CHAS. DEVELIN and his men carrying on no other business than that of accumulating charges against the City Treasury.
Again, the tax levy of 1857, under WOOD, amounted to $8,065,566
To which add arrearages of 1857, included in the tax levy of 1858 593,966
And we arrive at a total for 1857 of $8,660,532
Now the tax levy for 1859 foots up $9,860,928
From which deduct the interest on the several Central Park debts and awards, $457,000, and the amounts of judgments obtained in 185- by the electioneering agents of FERNANDO WOOD for bogus and illegal claims arising in the year 1857 880,000
Giving a total of $1,327,000
To be deducted from the tax levy really chargeable to the present Administration for 1859, reducing the net amount to $8,523,926

Thus showing that the year 1859, under the present Mayor, despite the increase of the City and the trebled efficiency and activity of all City Departments, has cost over $130,000 less than the tax levy of 1857, of which WOOD pretends to make a boast!

When these arrearages and mementoes of WOOD'S imbecility and public profligacy are deducted from the actual charges for carrying on City affairs for the past two years, it will be found that honest government has materially diminished the drafts on the public purse, while giving treble consideration for every dollar expended.

THE INFAMOUS BARGAIN.

It is really painful to see a gentleman of Mr. OPDYKE'S private worth made the victim of such a conspiracy as is now on foot among the corrupt politicians of his own party, for his annihilation. The effort is, to make all honest and non-political Republicans—the men not "inside the ring"—throw away their votes on Mr. OPDYKE, thus withdrawing so much natural support from the cause of civic honesty, as represented by Mr. HAVEMEYER, while all the men who pull the ropes and all the valves of the Republican machine are to go "solid for WOOD," as the man most likely to promote their nefarious schemes against the City Treasury. Are our citizens aware that West Washington Market ALONE IS A STAKE OF $700,000 in this contest, and that all the money now being spent by WOOD comes out of the REPUBLICAN PARTY TREASURY? Was it for this you subscribed, and are you satisfied with this perversion of trust-funds deposited for other purposes in the hands of your party leaders?

A LAWYER.

[Advertisement.]

To the Electors of the City of New-York.

The defeat of FERNANDO WOOD at the coming election for Mayor is the duty of every one who has an interest in the welfare of New-York, of every friend of good government, of every lover of law and order, of every tax payer. How shall this object be brought about? not by wasting strength, influence and votes on several opponents, but by casting them in solid column, in favor of one true, honest man. Which one, then of the opposing candidates starts with the strongest chance of success? which with the largest number of votes already pledged to his support?

Weigh the strength of a firm organization with that of a divided opposition—what are the facts?

At the last election for Governor (1858), the *united* Democratic vote was 41,154, against which MORGAN (Republican) received 21,622, and BURROWES (American) 6,903. Total, 70,000.

At the same election the Democratic vote for Sheriff was, KELLY 39,090; the Republican, with American indorsement, ALBERTSON 29,887. At the same election for District-Attorney, WATERBURY, Democrat, received 37,616, and ANDREWS, American, with Republican indorsement, 30,456.

The vote for Comptroller of the City, in December of the same year, presents the following results: the Tammany nominee, PURSER, received 18,388; the Mozart, Russell, 11,993, and the candidate of the united Opposition, HAWS, 33,469, a total of 64,005.

The vote for Governor of the Alms-house, at same election, with candidates from all parties in the field, was for the Tammany candidate, TOWNSEND, 16,487; for the Mozart, LYNCH, 15,628; BRUENINGHAUSEN, Republican, 17,846; WAGNER, American, 12,295.

At the recent election for State officers the *united* vote, *with American indorsement*, was: For Secretary of State, 38,462, while for Democratic Comptroller, *without* the indorsement, only 34,534 votes were cast. The total vote, 57,000.

From the above facts the just conclusion is, that *either faction* of the Democratic Party is in a *large minority* compared with the Opposition vote. With a total vote of 70,000, the Democratic Party will poll a divided aggregate of 40,000. To overcome the vote of either section—assumed at 20,000—the Republican *starts* with a vote of 21,622, (the vote for Governor, 1858, at which time no side issues were presented,) enough of itself *probably* to elect their candidate, and *certainly* with the aid of that friendly indorsement never wanting when *City* interests are at stake.

In the above statement no reference is made to the municipal vote of 1857. The *enormous frauds* practiced at that election, and the peculiar position of parties, offering no grounds for deduction. At that election 64,106 votes were polled, of which, for Mayor, TIEMANN received 42,198, and WOOD 40,906. The vote for Governor of the Alms-House affords some basis for a reckoning of comparative strength; SMITH, Republican, received 23,962 votes; WAGNER' American, 16,532; DUDRO, Democrat, 42,349. Then, dividing the Democratic vote, the Republican vote is in *excess of either half* 2,812.

This statement clearly shows that the *one and only* way to defeat WOOD is to rally to the support of the *strongest* candidate. Let every man who has this cause at heart, swell the ranks of that powerful organization whose banner is City Reform, and whose standard-bearer is GEORGE OPDYKE.

[Advertisement.]

Who is Solomon L. Hull?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of the Tammany Hall candidate for Counsel to the Corporation are apparently greatly exercised concerning the Republican, American and People's nominee for that office—

SOLOMON L. HULL, ESQ.

An advertisement in the *Times* of this morning—evidently put forth by Mr. GEORGE H. PURSER, who is expecting a further lease of his profitable office under Mr. TILDEN, grossly assails Mr. HULL, and by every species of base ingenuity, endeavors to promulgate the idea that he is not generally and favorably known to the citizens of New-York. With a view to enlighten any who may be really ignorant of the antecedents and standing of Mr. HULL, rather than to notice the impertinent interrogatories of Mr. PURSER, one "who knows what whereof he speaks," respectfully submits the following facts in the history of Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL: Born in Wyoming County, New-York, and left an orphan at the age of 16, he for several years worked, on his own account, one of the most extensive farms in that County. Desirous to educate himself so far as in his power, he at the age of 18 repaired to the Seminary at Lima, Livingston County, and remained there some four years. Immediately succeeding this, he was for some time at the head of the Union School at Perry, Wyoming County, and afterward of a similar school at Mount Morris, Livingston County, and only abandoned the vocation of teacher to accept a tempting offer to study law in the office of CAMERON & WADSWORTH, of Buffalo. With that firm, then one of the most distinguished in Western New-York, Mr. HULL remained till admitted to the Bar. In 1853 he was chosen one of the Supervisors of Buffalo, after a hotly-contested election, the opposing candidate being a very prominent citizen. At this election the city of "WARD" is Solomon L. Hull!" was most satisfactorily answered, as it will be on Tuesday next. In January, 1854, Mr. HULL came to the City of New-York, (the TIMES advertisement says he came but eighteen months since,) and took up his residence in the old Ninth Ward. Connecting himself with the well-known firm of ALLEN, HULL & STOCKER, he soon attained a very large practice, and became favorably known to the legal profession. The fact that in 1858, after the firm had been dissolved by the withdrawal of Messrs. ALLEN & STOCKER, and Mr. HULL began business on his own account, *he had during the single year over one hundred cases upon the Court Calendar, at more than any firm in New-York excepting two*, will prove the absurdity of the Tammany Hall accusation that he is not known to the Bar of New-York! Will Judge Roosevelt? Will Judge Peabody? Will Judge Slosson? Will Judge Davies? Will Judge Woodruff? Will David Dudley Field? Will Erastus C. Benedict? Will Brown, Hall & Vanderpool? Will any of these gentlemen say they do not know SOLOMON L. HULL?

Mr. HULL'S practice has been mainly in the Common Pleas, Superior and Supreme Courts. Among his clients may be named E. V. Haughwout & Co., C. G. Gunther & Co., Aug. Wilock & Co., Haines Brothers, Silleck Nichols, Hemmenway & Beveridge, A. Rich & Bro., Herman & Bro., Hornthal & Whitehead, and many other of our leading houses, for whom he has successfully conducted most important cases, and who will cheerfully bear testimony to his legal ability and fidelity, as the following letter from Messrs. HAUGHWOUT & Co. abundantly demonstrates:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1859.

To AUGUSTUS F. HOW, Esq.:

SIR: In answer to your communication just received, concerning Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL, we would say that he has been the constant legal adviser of our firm for a period of several years, and during that period we have intrusted to him a large amount of very important legal business—in fact, the whole of our legal business—to which he has attended, and which he has done to our entire satisfaction.

We have also been connected with Mr. HULL in other business transactions, and we have always found him prompt, decided, energetic, able and faithful.

As a business man and a lawyer he has our most unbounded confidence, and as a gentleman of high integrity and character he has our warm respect and admiration.

Respectfully yours,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

Sufficient having been said respecting Mr. HULL'S legal standing in this City, let us refer to some of his other relations. For four years past, he has been an active director in the Irving Savings Bank, one of our best institutions for befriending the working man. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New-York City Library Association, of which such men as Henry J. Raymond, Augustus F. Dow, Fletcher Harper, Jr., A. C. Hoe and Silas C. Herring are officers. He is, in fact, identified with many of our leading institutions, and may be justly ranked as one of our best citizens, and a man in every way qualified to do honor to the position to which his friends propose to elevate him. As between Mr. TILDEN and Mr. BOOSON, the respective nominees of the Democratic factions, he is probably less notorious as a wire-pulling politician, or office-seeker, but not a whit their inferior as a lawyer or gentleman. He is indeed a candidate from the people, and of the people, and, as such, will receive the hearty support of the people, and, elected Counsel to the Corporation, the people will find in him a faithful and incorruptible servant, one competent and prompt to correct the abuses of a Busteed, and prevent the proposed corruptions of Tammany or Mozart Hall.

A LAWYER.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Depôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines $100
No. 1 sewing machines 90
The family sewing machine, A 75
The family sewing machine 50
Hemming gauges 4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Albertine Oil—Deodorized.
THE BEST COAL OIL IN USE.
For sale at the lowest price,
By the sole agents,
A. SMITHERS & CO.,
No. 68 Beaver-st., New-York.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Search, Search, New-York around!
NO HOLIDAY AT LIKE WHIPPLE'S to be found.
And at his FURS, Mink, Marten, Hudson Bay,
Walk in and see them, don't delay.
You'll easily find them, 216 BROADWAY.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

For Gentlemen.
Extra Heavy Undershirts and Drawers.
Shaker Knit and Merino Half Hose.
Traveling Shawls and Blankets.
French Flannel Traveling Shirts.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Undergarments for the Million—Men, Women and Children—at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray-sts.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

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I. LEADING ARTICLES: Organizing the House; The Mayoralty; John Brown's Insanity; Where is the Blame Chargeable on Divorce; Weights and Measures; Italian Affairs; A New Medical Discovery; The Brown Plot; Mexican Affairs; Brownsville.
II. WRECK OF THE STEAMER INDIAN: Full particulars.
III. LATER FROM CALIFORNIA: Arrival of the Baltic.
IV. EUROPE: News by the Vigo and the Africa.
V. JOHN BROWN'S INVASION: *Tribune* Charlestown Correspondence; Cook's Confession; Fright in Kentucky.
VI. RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION: London Correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*.
VII. LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH: The Speaker-ship; The Charleston Nomination; Douglas and the Democratic Caucus; Ohio Senatorship; The San Juan Affair; Nicaragua Route; President's Message; Later from Mexico; The Brownsville Trouble; Important from Sonora; Hartford Election; Southern Pacific Railroad.
VIII. A JEU D'ESPRIT: By Walter Savage Landor.
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XII. NEW PUBLICATIONS: Review of Chapin's Sermons preached in the Broadway Church; Notices of New Books, Magazines, &c.
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XXI. WEEKLY REVIEW OF PATENTS.
XXII. MARINE AFFAIRS: Cruelty and Murder on board U. S. Sloop-of-War *Brooklyn*.
XXIII. TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1860.
XXIV. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
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Tribune Buildings, New-York.

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SEWING MACHINES.
THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH,
HAVE WON THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS
AT THE FAIR OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THE STATE FAIRS OF
MAINE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, CALIFORNIA, AND
AT THE FAIRS OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON,
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MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, SAN FRANCISCO,
AND AT HUNDREDS OF COUNTY FAIRS.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

OFFICE, NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Trues with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

AKENHEAD—BEAUMONT.—At Jonesville, Mich., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. C. R. Huson, WALTER AKENHEAD, Esq., of Lyons, N. Y., and Miss GERTRUDE BEAUMONT, of the first named place.

LUCAS.—VAN COURT.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Isaac M. See, PHILIP LUCAS, Jr., of Mount Vernon, to MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of D. W. Van Court, of San Francisco.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

HEGEMAN—MARTINE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Mr. Rankin, JAMES HEGEMAN to Mrs. MARY ANN MARTINE, both of the City of New-York.

DIED.

COHEN.—In this City, after a lingering illness, EUGENIA, daughter of the late Jacob T. Cohen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 106 Sullivan-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

RAMSEY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 29, after a lingering illness, Miss ROSANNA RAMSEY, a native of Cavan, Cavan County, Ireland, aged 27 years.

Her funeral services will commence at 1 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday,) at her late residence, No. 451 8th-av. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Cavan papers please copy.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 28, of hasty consumption, WM. P. SMITH, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 47 Centre-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ California and Cincinnati papers please copy.

REED.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 28, JOSEPHINE V., wife of Chas. R. Reed, and eldest daughter of Jacob Berlin, aged 28 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Henry C. Berlin, No. 193 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st.

HUNTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 28, Mrs. MARTHA HUNTER, widow of the late John Hunter, aged 85 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 30, from her late residence, No. 104 Cumberland st., Brooklyn. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warefare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.

☞ Boston, New-Orleans, and San Francisco papers please copy.

RANDOLPH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Nov. 28, MARTHA JANE, wife of Benj. F. Randolph, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this day, fifth house from Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

IRVING.—At Sunnyside, on Monday, Nov. 28, WASHINGTON IRVING, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. A train will leave Chambers-st. at 11, and trains return to the City at about 4 and 5 P. M. The Express train from Albany will also stop at Tarrytown about 3 P.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
LARGE SALE RICH SILKS.
1,200 PIECES EXTRA RICH,
At 75 cents per yard;
Reduced from $1 25.
1,000 PIECES SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At $1 per yard.
Reduced from $1 75.
G. M. BODINE,
No 481 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
1,000 DOZ. FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS
AT 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1.
Also,
800 DOZEN LADIES' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS
At $3 Per Dozen.
Value $6.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET, AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER
CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES,
BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 28,
5,000 GENTS' COLORED BORDERED HANDK'CHFS,
at 25c. each, worth 37c.
Purchased at late Auction sales.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 29 AND 31 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.
AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.

SILK MERINO PARAMATTAS.
POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION,
ALSO,
Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

SPECIAL SALE OF
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
HEAD-DRESSES,
RIBBONS, RUCHES, &c.
SALESROOMS Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.
TODAY,
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY and
THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
On credit for CASH: just before the GOODS leave the Rooms!
Prices made to suit the styles and qualities.
By
ORDER of
R. H. MACY.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have now opened a large and beautiful assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season,
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
VALENCIAS, VELOUR, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
REPS, &c.
Also, a magnificent selection of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles and many novelties of their own importation in
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL LACE CAPES, SCARFS, POINTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BERTHES, COIFFURES AND BARBES,
BLACK LACE POINTS, from $70 to $350.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

27,000 CAMBRIC SETS.
4,300 PARIS LACE SLEEVES,
2,850 dozen PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, 63 cents.
The above goods are all of our own importation.
Choice Designs in sets, and the
BEST
QUALITY
KID
GLOVES,
Can be purchased at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st. R. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN-DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering great inducements to purchasers.
300 FINE CLOTH SETS, at 75c.
100 FRENCH SETS, at $1.
100 FRENCH SETS, trimmed, $1.
100 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 25.
All new and the most approved styles.

27,000 CAMBRIC SETS FOR LADIES.
AT R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th st.
CAMBRIC COLLARS, 25c., 75c., $1 25, $1 75, and $2 25
AT R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st
SHETLAND WOOL VEILS, 25 cents, in all colors.
KID GLOVES, (the best) 63 cents a pair, at
R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL 279
CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND 281
WHITE GOODS,
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
283 CUMMING, SIMPSON, & ARMSTRONG 283
Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Government Building,
No. 57 Walker-st.
Respectfully announce that they will exhibit on Monday next additional Novelties in every department, and Invite special attention to many exclusive styles in warm materials for gentlemen's dress.

R. H. MACY
Sells Rich
LACE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES CHEAP,
At store corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

RICH MEDALLION LACE SETS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.....No 473 BROADWAY
Will open some of the newest designs in MEDALLION SETS, on Monday, the 28th instant. They will be sold at prices to suit all.
MEDALLION AND POINT-LACE COLLARS quite low.

R. H. MACY
Sells Rich
RIBBONS, at Reasonable prices, at
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.

AT F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
No. 57 Walker-st.
The most desirable novelties can be found for
OVER, FROCK AND DRESS COATS AND
ENTIRE STREET SUITS
Carefully selected from the best European manufactures. Also agent for Bazar tee's almaconna reelled.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Frioges. Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths. Hair Nets in great variety. ELGERS, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th st.
N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

BLACK CRAPE SETS, COLLARS AND VEILS, new shapes. Also, WHITE MOURNING SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in every conceivable style and design, both our own make and imported. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 621 Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of Patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 851 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
Full assortment of John Crossley & Sons' newest patterns in
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS,
and Medallions; also, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Stair and low-priced Carpetings.
OILCLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c. &c.

SHAWLS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
VIENNA BROCHES, STELLAS, PLAID AND FANCY
WOOLLEN, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
A large assortment of New and Desirable Styles.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Including the latest Paris novelties in
FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS,
Received per steamers. Also a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY SELLS
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
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CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
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R. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
At Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Will open on Monday, in addition to a large assortment of cloths in the most desirable colors for full dress and frock coats, several new varieties in Nap, Harrington and Elysian Beaver Overcoatings; choice styles in Cheviots, &c., &c., for walking suits, and the latest designs for Trowsers and Waistcoats.
No. 57 Walker st.,
West side of Broadway.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

R. H. MACY SELLS
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, LINENS, &c.
Also, Shirtings and Sheeting Muslins, at cost.
Tarleton Muslins, 15, 19, and 25 cents a yard, (Fine.)
R. H. MACY, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

POPULAR CUSTOM TRADE,
F. DERBY & CO.,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors,
Will exhibit on Monday next their third delivery this season, of New Goods, comprising another lavoice of ten more cases New Styles, ex steamer Canada.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

R. H. MACY
Sells HOSIERY and GLOVES in every style.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods on hand from the steamer *New-World*, will be closed out at reduced prices, prints, muslins, carpet, broadcloth, cassimere, satinet, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS,

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LADIES—GREAT CROWDS—EXPRESSIONS OF SATISFACTION.
Never saw such dark sets and so fine. Low-at prices in New-York. This day opening, a fresh lot direct from the Indians to their agents at the Great Western and Northern Fur Trapper's Depôt. Salesrooms No 9 Bowery. DRAKE, Manager.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 680 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

FUR BOOMS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Sable,
Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 123D ANniversary FESTIVAL of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November instant.
The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 6 o'clock and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of the usual business.
The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 16th inst.:
Alexander McKenzie, No. 61 Murray-st.
William Paton, No. 341 Broadway.
George Cruickshank, No. 42 Pine-st.
Allan Hay, No. 21 Broad-st.
Robert Campbell, No. 87 Hanover-st,
James Fraser, No. 36 Perry-st,
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebrating the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Union Building, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Life-Boats and Aerial Navigation.*
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE GETHSEMANE BAPTIST SABBATH School will hold a meeting THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, in the Church 31st-av., near 30th-st. Exhibition of feathered idol, and singing and addresses by the children. Admission free.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HERRIT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

A FRENCH FAMILY, LEAVING FOR EUrope, desire to sell their household furniture, brought with them to this country two years ago. Apply till the 5th of December, at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., from 12 to 6 P. M.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses bedding &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office also, a book-case. Inquire at the *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDERY,
Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st., corner of Gold.
CHAS. T. WHITE & CO.
Book, News and Fancy Type, Rules, Ornaments, Presses, and everything requisite for a
COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE,
for sale upon the most reasonable terms.
A specimen book will be sent, upon application, to those wishing to order; also, estimates in detail furnished for News and Job Offices.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—14 CASES AND 10,000 Hyacinths and assorted Bulbs at auction, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at No. 73 William-st., at 10½ o'clock each day. A fine collection, and worthy the attention of gardeners, nursery men, and those having gardens to decorate. Catalogues ready.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one as first-rate cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; has a good baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and sew; they have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 68 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this city; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class cook and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing. Inquire for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a private family. Best of references from her ten last places. No objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 140 East 29 h-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—AN EDUCATED LADY OF DOMESTIC habits, having much experience and of great energy of character, desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or to take the supervision of a widower's family, or as governess to small children. No objections to any part of the country. Address H. R. A., Oxford, Chester County, Penn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 224 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork or fine washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY OF respectability and education, wishes a situation in some family where she could make herself useful and be treated as a companion; is capable of doing almost anything, or would instruct children. Unexceptionable reference given. Apply at No. 42 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do light chamberwork in a small private family. No objection to either one; and willing and obliging. Good City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st., for two days, on the first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman from Scotland, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly well; has three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 127 Plymouth-st., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 3d floor front room.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER IS A WIDOW, and in poverty; she would be glad to get embroidery on flannel or muslin. It will be doing a kind act to aid her. It is more like sed to give than to receive. Address ANNA, No. 249 Centre-st., near Broome. Reference given.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLEaged woman, a situation to do the kitchen-work of a private family; a good plain cook and a first-rate baker; has no objection to a small washing and ironing. the best of City reference given. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would do the up-stair work in a nice private family. Good references given. Call, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., near Thompson, Room No. 11.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 71 Laurens-st., West 18th-st., near 8th av. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 West 21th st., corner 6th-av., in basement.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can come well recommended from the family with whom she lived four years. Call at No. 130½ West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands the business in all its branches, and has lived with one of the most respectable families in this country. Call at No. 172 East 12th st. between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; works by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 361 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can produce the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, MARY A. McCARTY, 90 Canon-st. second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, pastry, and is a good baker of bread, biscuit and rolls; has lived in the first families in this city; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class cook and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' B. ige, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12 noon and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—4:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre-sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:45 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 10:30 A.M.; 4:30 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and at 4 and 6:20 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of finane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—Leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Galvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10 and 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 9:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been proven need by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—Performs the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Pamphlets, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 500 pages, thirty-two electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the treatment of Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 34 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty-six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

A WORD OF WARNING TO THOSE who are suffering from Nervous Debility—the result of early errors. It will immediately on Dr. LINDSLEY, the European physician, at his Anthropic Dispensary, No. 13 Crosby-st. corner of Spring. A cure guaranteed in all cases. Consult him gratis, to 9 o'clock P. M Sunday, from 9 to 11 A. M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel* &c., Opera ing and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, &c., &c. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 128 Crosby-st.) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sundays excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., new-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, with an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening efforts of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It overcomes the anathmint the blood is sore to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Seek for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.
PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.
An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS WISHING to make beautiful presents to their pupils, can see samples of the "Sabbath School Bell," most elegantly bound in cloth and Turkey morocco embossed gilt, gilt edge, &c. Prices, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1; mailed postage free. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. RAPE, Dentist, 825 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elmland Grand sts.,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1860.
A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
} Committee.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being from work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. C. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Laug, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., or
WM. H. WICKHAM.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising, in part, the following ships, viz:
WM. TAPSCOTT, | NORTH ISLE, | ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, | MIDDLESEX, | JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS, | UNDERWRITER | SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT, | SHAMROCK, | CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX, | VICTORY, | CONSTELLATION,
making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$20 75 To Augusta, Geo.....$20
To Mobile.....35 00 To Atlanta, Geo.....21
To Montgomery, Ala. 26 00 To Charlotte, N. C.....23
To Nashville, Tenn.. 30 00 To Columbia, S. C.....26
To Memphis, Tenn... 33 50 To Jacksonville, Fla.....21
To Chattanooga, Tenn 27 00 To Tallahassee, Fla.....23
To Knoxville, Tenn.. 27 00 To Fernandina, Fla.....20
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 23 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 3.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $22; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other art cles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. B. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARBOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $33 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship SARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from Liverpool on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$25
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HAINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken, Arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, THE 28TH INST., (passing from No. 21 Great Jones-st. to Broadway, and down Broadway to Canal-st., a GOLD SHIRT STUD, with a single diamond setting. Ten dollars will be paid for its return to No. 20 Great Jones-st.

LOST—IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, A PAIR OF DIAMOND-CLUSTER EAR-RINGS. A liberal reward will be given the finder by returning them to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST—FRIDAY, NOV. 25, IN BROADWAY, A plain gold BRACELET. If brought to No. 20 West 29th-st. a suitable reward will be paid.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, of various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

LOAN OF $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1865; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 4th of December following.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January, 1860, and the owners of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Act'g. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that said Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1860, on which two interest will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Oct. 28, 1859.
THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called for thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	6426 6456
Jaudenteet Bondt	10	1407
Robert Benson & Co	10	1257
John Banner	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Gov. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
S. F. Satterthwaite	3	5133
R. Kipshot & Son	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Veiy Juncker	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	26
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	63
Henry Gregory, Albany, Ga.	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	402
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5317, 5325
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4108
P. E. Norton	47	225, 6341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers, by order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON SATURDAY 26TH inst., at or near the Hudson river Railroad depot, at Yonkers, the following-described NOTES, viz.: Charles Henderson & Son, dated Philadelphia, March 28, 1859, at eight months.....$422 31
A. Craig, dated Louisville, Ky., April 8, 1859, eight months, one order.....319 50
F. Buhl & Co., dated Detroit, March 28, 1859, nine months.....95 63
M. E. Reeves & Co., dated Cincinnati, April 14, 1859, eight months.....249 76
C. E. Camp & Co., dated Cincinnati, March 21, 1859, nine months.....971 50
David Pearce, dated Yonkers, April 4, 1859, eight months.....1069 00
David Pearce, dated Yonkers, April 25, 1859, eight months.....1069 00
All the above indorsed by A. Baldwin & Son.
All persons are hereby cautioned not to negotiate said notes, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Bank of North America, or with A. BALDWIN & SON, Yonkers.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division.)
No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 26, 1859.
PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the RUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

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John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Gov. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
S. F. Satterthwaite	3	5133
R. Kipshot & Son	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Veiy Juncker	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	26
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	63
Henry Gregory, Albany, Ga.	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	402
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5317, 5325
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EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, of various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR.
THE GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION have great pleasure in announcing the great LECTURE on the LIFE and CHARACTER of
ALEXANDER VON UMBOLDT.
BY BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,
At the Cooper Institute,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Chase's bowling-house, No. 13 Cooper Institute, and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL LECTURE before the BURCHARD CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th ave., on THURSDAY EVENING next, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clo k. Subject—*What a Blind Man Saw in England.* Tickets, 25 cents; may be procured of Messrs. Lane Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; M. Roberts, 181 5th-av.; A. Terhune, corner 6th-av. and 12th-st., or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH
Will deliver a series of discourses upon
THE SIX GREAT QUESTIONS OF HUMAN LIFE,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and every succeeding Wednesday evening.
1—"The Preservation of Life."
2—"The Origin and Perpetuation of the Species."
3—"Providing for their Welfare."
SECOND DIVISION.
4—"The Divinity."
5—"Immortality."
6—"The Freedom of the Will."
Tickets 15 cents.

YALE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—A course of instruction on the above subjects, by eminent practical Agriculturists and Horticulturists, to come this with Professors in Yale College, will commence Feb. 1, 1860, and continue one month. Among others, Marshall P. Wilder, C. M. Clay, H. F. French, J. Stanton Gould, Levi Bartlett, P. Barry, C. W. Grant, and Professors Silliman Porter, and Johnson, will take part in the course of instruction. Three lectures, followed by discussions, will be given each day. The general distribution of subjects will be as follows: First week—*Science.* Second week—*Horticulture* Third week—*Agriculture Proper.* For the week—*Domestic Animals.* Fee for any single week, $5; for the whole course of 30 lectures, $10. For further particulars, see Agricultural newspapers, or address Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, Yale College, New-Haven.

LECTURE BY REV. J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector of Holy Innocents Free Church, at the Home for the Friendless, No. 23 East 29th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Gentleman! A Hiro Christian Three Hundred Years ago.* Tickets 50 cents, at the door. Proceeds charity.

MUSICAL

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANO

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BOHEMIAN AT PORTLAND.

The Breach Between England and France Widening.

THE REGENCY OF THE ITALIAN STATES.

General and Commercial News.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., arrived here at 8½ o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

She brought fifty passengers and a fair cargo. This is her first trip. She did not touch at Queenstown. Among her passengers are Hon. JOHN ROSS and family.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th inst.; and the steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the same evening.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 13th inst.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

No announcement had yet been made regarding the approaching Congress.

The London *Times* says, in a leader, "We still require to know in plain, frank, and undiplomatic language, what it is which the Emperor of the French requires us to enact in our character as a member of the great council of Europe? An English Minister must have something more definite, and much more consistent upon the subject of the Duchies than the statements in Count WALEWSKI's circular, before he would be justified in committing this country to any part in a Congress for the settlement of Italy."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A splendid new screw three-decker, of 121 guns, was launched at Portsmouth on the 12th in presence of the Queen and Royal families. She is called the *Victoria*, and was christened by the Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Prussia.

The announcement that Dr. SMETHURST was to be brought up under a writ of *habeas corpus* and charged with bigamy had been fulfilled. The preliminary proceedings at the Police Court resulted in the Doctor being committed for trial on that charge.

Earl DE GREY is dead. He was 78 years old. In the administrations of Sir ROBERT PEEL he held high offices.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the relations of England and France, entertains no doubt that a feeling of hostility to England more bitter than has existed in France since 1815 now prevails, and it charges the French Government with encouraging this feeling.

The English Government have promulgatsd its plan for creating the proposed reserve force of naval volunteers. The enrolment of the 30,000 men authorized by Parliament commences on the 1st of January. Attractive inducements are offered to volunteers.

Capt. MCCLINTOCK had read before the Royal Geographical Society a very interesting narrative of his voyage to the Arctic regions.

A serious mutiny had taken place on board the ship-of-the-line *Princess Royal*, at Portsmouth. Over one hundred men were taken prisoners and placed in irons.

The demand for money continued active, at former rates. The applications at the Bank of England exceeded the average. The Stock market had been dull and heavy, with a slight decline in Consols.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News'* City Article, under the date of Tuesday evening says: "Funds opened heavy under the influence of unfavorable forebodings respecting the relations between England and France; after a decline of ¼ to ⅜, however, the market rallied, and closed at the best quotations of the day, about 1-16 higher than yesterday. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange a gloom was observable in the morning, but a decided advance took place in the afternoon; still an active demand for money at 2½, this being the Bank minimum, prevailed in most quarters, while many houses ask 2¾@2¾ per cent.

The £98,000 by the *Europa* and *Hammonia*, was purchased for transmission abroad. Foreign Exchanges this afternoon were steady, and in one or two instances, including Hamburgh, rates were a trifle higher.

The *Times* City Article says: "The English Funds opened this morning with a very heavy appearance from the prospects of foreign politics, but soon a rally was caused by investments on the part of the public. There was a full demand for money to-day, and but few transactions occurred at a lower rate than two per cent."

The railway market was heavy in the morning owing to the recent speculative sales, but subsequently rallied and closed about the same as yesterday.

An effort is made by several journals this morning to rally public opinion.

The *Daily News* says that it is undoubtedly the duty of the Press to criticise the acts of foreign Governments, but not to assume the existence of secret motives at variance with their words and deeds, and then circulate suspicions founded upon mere assumptions.

The *Morning Star* says that there is a plot on foot which contemplates a crime of no smaller magnitude than the plunging of England and France into war.

The *Post* denounces the article in yesterday's *Times* as a wicked and wanton alarm, specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. It adds: "We may some day find ourselves at war with France, but not in consequence of a sudden and onexpected invasion."

FRANCE.

The *Pays* says that the extraordinary credit of thirty millions of francs is to be devoted to the Chinese Expedition.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of Admiral DE GENOUILLY on the fight of the 7th September with the Cochin Chinese, in which the enemy suffered severe loss. The report says: "We have put the enemy to flight and destroyed their forts and artillery. Our loss amounts to ten men killed and forty wounded."

The newspapers of Marseilles state that instructions were received at Alexandria, on the 27th of October, to prevent any act that would interfere with the privileges of the Suez Canal Company. The works of the canal continued.

M. DE LESSEPS had gone to Constantinople.

The Paris journal, *La Presse*, had given a crushing reply to the Anti-English pamphlet of JOURDAIN, editor of the *Siecle*.

The house of VIGUERI, of Toulouse, had failed. Their liabilities amounted to eight millions of francs.

An improvement had taken place in the Paris Corn market, and Wheat and Flour were both dearer at many of the provincial markets. The rentes closed on the 15th at 70f., being an advance of an eighth.

ITALY.

Prince CARIGNAN had declined the Regency tendered him by the Central Italian States. The Piedmontese *Gazette* thus announces the proceedings in the matter:

"Prince DE CARIGNAN gave audience on the 14th to Chevalier MINGHETTI and Chevalier PERUZZI, who had come here to request the Prince to accept the Regency conferred upon him by the National Assemblies of Parma, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany."

The Prince in his reply said, "I am deeply moved by your offer, and tender my thanks to the Assemblies and people of Central Italy who have given me so great a proof of their confidence. I believe that in making this offer you are influenced less by my personal merits than your devotedness towards the King, and by your feelings, which are not only liberal and national, but also those of order and respect for monarchical institutions. Weighty reasons of political propriety and the approaching Congress deter me, much to my regret, from responding to your appeal and accepting the charge offered me. This forbearance on my part, and the sacrifice I am thus, making will prove more useful to the interests of our common country than if I had acted otherwise. Nevertheless, I thought to do an act of service in designating the Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI as the person who ought to be intrusted with the regency of Central Italy. Return my thanks to the people you represent, and tell them their perseverance and their general conduct deserves the sympathies of Europe. Tell them to reckon always on the King, who will support their wishes, and who will never abandon those who intrust their destinies to his loyalty."

Prince CARIGNAN then summoned Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI to undertake the regency, who intimated his readiness to accept the honor and responsibility of that office.

At the latest accounts BUONCOMPAGNI was about to leave immediately for Central Italy, to enter upon the functions of his office.

Rumors had been current of a ministerial crisis at Turin on the Regency question, but they were denied.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* reports that Austria at the eleventh hour positively refused to sign the instrument of peace, if CARIGNAN accepted the Regency of Central Italy.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that there are 6,000 Venetians enrolled in the army of Central Italy.

An address emanating from a portion of the priesthood of Lombardy, had been presented to VICTOR EMANUEL, urging him to redress by law the attempts of those who proclaim that temporal power is necessary to the Church.

SPAIN.

There is nothing of moment relative to Spain and Morocco.

The Spanish Government have chartered five steamers at Genoa, belonging to the defunct Sardinian Trans-Atlantic Company.

The Spaniards charge the English with supplying the Moors with weapons and instructing them in their use.

Active preparations for war prevailed in Spain.

A telegraph cable between Ceuta and Algesiras was about to be laid.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, expressing the desire of the Emperor to make good the deficit in the budget of 1860 to 1861. In order to carry out the desire of the Emperor, a committee will be appointed, whose work is to be terminated at the end of March, and the result submitted to the Council of the Empire. The number of the members of the Council of the Empire will be temporarily increased for the discussion of this subject.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 12th the affair of the Constitution of Hesse Cassel was referred to a Committee.

Thurmgen, Aldenburg and the Hanseatic towns voted for the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1831. The representatives of some of the other Governments voted in favor of the Constitution of 1852, and others abstained from voting at all.

The Committee has unanimously adopted the proposal concerning the reorganization of the Federal Military Constitution, and has sent its report to a Special Military Committee.

The London *Post* shows this Hesse-Cassel question to be one of great interest, and says the action of Prussia in favor of restoring the Constitution is the most emphatic recognition yet given by her of her determination to support popular government and national right in Germany.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has addressed a circular to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad relative to the Breslau interview. It appeals certain that neither Prussia nor Russia will support the project of the Italian Confederation.

The London *Daily News* says that the pressure in commercial circles at St. Petersburgh is so severe that the Minister of Finance has permitted persons having to pay duties at the Custom-house to lodge railway shares as security, in lieu of cash. Meanwhile stock and share property is described as almost unsalable. The rate of discount has risen to 8½ per cent. The collapse is attributed to the share mania, which has prevailed in Russia during the last few years, combined with a widely-ramified paper system amongst manufacturers and others. The latest accounts say the pressure was diminishing, the rates for money having receded.

GREECE.

The protecting Powers had claimed from the Greek Government the payment of 900,000 francs yearly for interest due.

Commercial Intelligence by the Bohemia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON—The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the two days were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. At the close there was little inquiry, and prices were weak.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were more favorable. The market was firm, and holders demanded an advance for goods and Yarn.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report WHEAT quiet, but sales unimportant; holders demanded an advance. FLOUR firm, with a business at full though unchanged rates. CORN quiet, but firm. Messrs. WAKEFIELD & NASH quote WHEAT advanced 1d.@2d., but give no quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was dull. PORK inactive, but prices steady. LARD quiet and prices steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

COFFEE quiet, but firm. SUGAR steady. RICE firm. PIG IRON dull at 52s.@52s. 3d. RESIN steady at 1s.@4s. 1d. for common. POT ASHES quiet at 27s. 6d.; PEARL ASHES also quiet at 27s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS had an advancing tendency. SUGAR quiet, but steady. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 96¼.

Illinois Central shares had declined three dollars per share, and were quoted 40@42 discount. United State Fives 91¼; Illinois Central 7s, 76; Erie, Third Mortgage Bonds, 58.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BY MR. MULLALY ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION.—Mr. MULLALY, the proprietor of the *Metropolitan Record*, lectured last night, in the Cooper Institute, before a fair audience, on "Catholic Education." He treated the subject from a purely religious point of view, and argued that to the parents belonged the important office of tracing on the tender mind of childhood the characters of knowledge and virtue; that the objectionable feature in our present school system is that, by theory and practice, the youth trained up in our schools are insensibly brought to the conclusion that religion is of small importance as compared with mere knowledge; and that a law could be devised by which Christianity might be preserved, leaving to each denomination the inalienable right to be as sectarian as it might think proper. Among his auditors were many Catholic clergymen, including Very Rev. Dr. STARES, the Vicar-General, Very Rev. Mr. MCCARRON, the Archdeacon, and Rev. Mr. CURRAN.

EMIGRANT FRAUDS.—A movement, having for its object the protection of emigrants against the imposition of runners, bogus ticket-sellers and tavern-keepers, has been inaugurated by the representatives of the various benevolent Societies of this City, and a preliminary meeting was held last evening at the German Savings Bank, in the Cooper Institute. Delegates were present from the German Society, St. George's, St. David's, Portuguese and French Benevolent Societies, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Resolutions were adopted recommending the formation of a Board, to take immediate action upon any case of fraud or extortion suffered by emigrants, to obtain relief for the sufferer, and insure the detection and punishment of the offender. A Committee was appointed to confer with each of the respective Societies, after which they adjourned to a future day, when the organization will be completed.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—A number of European residents assembled last evening at the Steuben House, to celebrate the Polish Revolution of 1830, Mr. JULIAN ALLEN presiding. Speeches were made by Messrs. ALLEN, KOCHANOWSKI, RASHEAWSKI, HRADUSKED, CARROM and LESINE. Letters were read from several public men of the City, expressing their sympathy for Poland, and regretting their inability to be present at the meeting. Enthusiasm marked the proceedings, though the number in attendance was not large.

THE INJURED FIREMEN.—JAMES E. MORGAN, the insurance patrolmen, and a member of Manhattan Engine Co. No. 8, who was injured at the Trinity-place fire on Monday, was in an improved condition last evening. His right arm was fractured, and his left hand and face were considerably bruised. Two of the fingers of the left hand were amputated yesterday afternoon. JAMES WHALEN, the member of Hose Co. No. 50, was carried to the New-York Hospital, and it is feared that he will not recover from the effect of his injuries.

DEATH OF PROF. TURNER.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington announces the death of Mr. W. W. TURNER, Librarian of the Patent Office, and formerly instructor in the Oriental languages in the Union Theological Seminary of this City. He died yesterday morning, and is to be buried on Friday, Professor TURNER was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, and his loss will be widely and deeply lamented. He was a true scholar, an amiable and accomplished gentleman.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—ANDREW HALLECK, a driver of one of the East Broadway line of stages, was thrown from his seat about 3 P. M. yesterday, and badly injured. One of the hind wheels of his stage came off as he was crossing the track on Park-row, not far from the TIMES Building, and he was precipitated to the ground, his head striking the pavement. He was taken to a drug-store where his wounds were dressed. They are severe, but not of a dangerous character.

BALL OF THE IRISH NEWS GUARD.—The annual ball of the Irish News Guard was held last night in the City Assembly Rooms. It was well attended and well managed. The Messrs. LALOR and their friends spared no labor, and were chary of no effort, to make it satisfactory to all. They succeeded. Everybody was delighted. At the supper-table speeches were made by T. F. MEAGHER, JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. LALOR (of the *Irish News*,) and others. Mr. JAS. T. BRADY was to have been present, but was detained by sickness.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—ELECTION OF FIELD OFFICERS.—The line officers of the new Twenty-second Regiment, (late Twelfth Regiment,) met on Monday evening at the Division Armory, Gen. CHAS. YATES, of the Second Brigade, presided. The following officers were unanimously elected: For Colonel, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD; for Lieutenant-Colonel, HENRY A. WEEKS; for Major, ALEXANDER P. KINNAN.

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—Yesterday morning about 2½ o'clock a fire occurred in a frame stable, No. 207 East Twelfth-street, owned by H. F. CLARK, and occupied by EDWARD MURTHA. The stable was destroyed, and three horses owned by Mr. MURTHA were suffocated. A frame dwelling adjoining the stable, also owned by Mr. CLARK, was damaged. The total loss amounts to about $500, on which there is no insurance.

ACCIDENTS.—WM. BURROUGHS, while engaged in blasting rocks yesterday afternoon in Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-eighth-street, had his skull fractured by the premature explosion of a blast.... PETER JOHNSON sustained a compound fracture of the skull by the falling of a bar of iron upon him, while engaged in unloading a ship at Pier No. 34 East River. Both of these cases were taken to the New-York Hospital.

FALL FROM A VESSEL'S MAST.—On Monday afternoon, WILLIAM MORRIS, a seaman, while working in the maintop of the ship *Louisa Hatch*, now at the foot of Pike-street, on the balance dock, fell into the hold of the vessel, and received injuries which caused his death almost immediately. He was conveyed to the residence of his family, No. 70 Oliver-street, where Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest.

Police Reports.

A SHEPHERD DISGRACING HIS FLOCK.

Rev. Robert Burns, a Catholic Priest at Yorkville, was found drunk in the street, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by a Twenty-third Precinct Officer. The reverend gentleman was taken to the Station-house, where he announced his priestly office to the Sergeant in command, and inquired with an oath what he intended to do with him. The policeman rebuked the prisoner for his profanity, but that only had the effect of increasing it, and of making him more impudent. As a consequence, he was locked up. After an hour or two, however, the delinquent priest was permitted to depart, at the earnest request of Father Quarters, of Yorkville, who guaranteed that he should appear to answer for his offence at the Police Court.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.

Officer Demarest, of the Ninth Ward, on Monday evening arrested Sturgis, a butcher boy, for disorderly conduct, at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. While Sturgis was being taken to the Station-house he drew a knife and made a sudden thrust at the officer, cutting through his outside garments and grazing his skin. He did not succeed in escaping, however, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him on a charge of felonious assault.

THEFT BY A CHAMBERMAID.

Mary Ann Higgins, a domestic, employed at the Everett House, was apprehended, yesterday, on a complaint of one of the guests, charging her with stealing $100 worth of clothing. Some $20 worth of the stolen property was found in her possession, besides several pawn tickets, which probably represent the remainder. She is held for examination.

FAMILY QUARRELS.

A man by the name of Toohey, living at the corner of Baxter and Canal streets, became engaged in a quarrel with his son, regarding their respective merits as gatherers of soap fat. Toohey was badly cut in the head with the edge of a stove-plate, and as it could not be determined who was his assailant, both he and his wife and son were locked up to await an examination.

TAKEN TO NEW-JERSEY.

Owen Gillen and John Heiser, the former an old offender, were taken to Camden on Monday by officer James Irving, in response to a requisition of Gov. Newell. They are charged with the theft of a horse and wagon.

CITY POLITICS.

AMERICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

Exactly one-half of the members originally elected to the American Mayoralty Convention refused to coincide with the other half in withdrawing the nomination of Mr. DE PEYSTER ODDEN for Mayor. They met last night to hear the reports of committees which had been appointed by them to notify Messrs. ODDEN, BRONSON and PINCKNEY of their refusal to co-operate with the indorsement of the Republican ticket, effected by a *coup d'état* of the other half of the Convention on Monday night. The Committees reported that the candidates named were willing to accept the nominations of this Convention. Resolutions sustaining the nomination of Mr. ODDEN for Mayor, and denouncing the attempted withdrawal of his name by the other half of the Convention, were unanimously adopted, and sent to the Whig General Committee.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

NOMINATIONS FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL AND GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE — SENATOR CRITTENDEN SPEAKS, BUT WILL NOT ALLOW HIS SPEECH TO BE REPORTED.

Last night the Whig General Committee, pursuant to adjournment, met at Thorpe's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was in the Chair—W. H. DRAPER, Esq., officiating as Secretary. Mr. KETCHUM read a letter from Mr. RETUS F. ANDREWS, declining the nomination for Corporation Counsel. Dr. HALL moved to fill the nomination at once, and proposed SOLOMON L. HULL, the Republican candidate. Mr. CORNELIUS announced SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the Democratic nominee. Mr. LEVY nominated GREENE C. BRONSON, the Mozart nominee.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS moved that the subject be laid on the table. The motion was carried, and Senator CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was then introduced to the meeting, and received with hearty cheers, all rising. The Chairman welcomed him in an appropriate speech, and Mr. CRITTENDEN then addressed the Convention at some length.

The reporters present were instructed by the Chairman that the Senator did not wish his speech to be reported, and as they held their seats at the pleasure of the Committee, it was incumbent upon them to comply with this request.

At the conclusion of his address, a Committee from the "Letters" of the American Convention on Monday evening were introduced, and their spokesman announced that they had just met at the Westchester House and reindorsed Mr. ODDEN for the Mayoralty. On the motion of Dr. DODGE, after considerable discussion, GREENE C. BRONSON was nominated for Corporation Counsel, and on Mr. CORNELIUSEN'S motion, Ex-Alderman JOHN H. BRIGGS was nominated Governor of the Almshouse.

On another motion of Mr. CORNELIUSEN, the names of the members of the Committee who, on Monday night attended the American Convention and repudiated Mr. ODDEN, were stricken from the roll. This was not done till an angry discussion had taken place. The names of the expelled members are G. W. WARNER, of the Seventh Ward; JOHN FORSHAY, of the Eighth; C. G. FROST, of the Nineteenth; E. DRAKE, of the Twenty-second; and G. P. BROWN, of the Sixteenth.

The meeting adjourned till Friday night.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

Onderdonk's Hall, in Grand-street, was filled last evening by enthusiastic Republicans, who met to ratify the nomination of Mr. GEO. W. OPDYKE for Mayor, and also to indorse all the Republican candidates for office in the Thirteenth Ward. Addresses were made by Mr. OPDYKE himself; Mr. SOLOMON HULL, the nominee for Corporation Counsel; JOSEPH HOXIE, CHARLES SPENCER, JAMES FAIRMAN, and others. The meeting continued until a late hour, and separated with the intention of reassembling at the same place next Thursday night, to march in procession to the Cooper Institute, where a grand ratification meeting will be held.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE NINTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Ninth Ward held a mass meeting at the Bleecker Building, last evening, at which the nominations of the party were ratified, and speeches were made by Messrs. RICHARD P. CLARK, H. B. ALLEN, STEWART L. WOODFORD, I. G. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH HOXIE, A. J. DITTENHOEFFER, and CHARLES S. SPENCER. The meeting was a large one.

MOZART HALL DEMOCRACY.

FIFTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Mozart Hall Democracy met last evening, to the number of 1,200, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and listened to addresses from FERNANDO WOOD, Messrs. BENNESSEY, JAMES KELLY, PLUMB and FENNO. The assemblage, which was quite enthusiastic, dispersed at an early hour.

TENTH WARD RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Mozart Hall Democracy held a ratification meeting last evening at the Tenth Ward Hotel. The speakers were FERNANDO WOOD, Dr. CHADSEY, Dr. ELLINGWOOD, Col. JOHN MCMAHON, and Ex-Alderman FRANCIS. There were about twelve hundred present. There was a band of music, and much enthusiasm.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION NOMINATIONS.

The Executive Committee of the People's Party assembled at their rooms, last evening, to receive the acceptances of the various candidates. FREDERICK VAN WAGNER having declined the nomination tendered to him as Governor of the Almshouse, the Committee, after some deliberation, unanimously indorsed the nomination made by the Republicans of WM. T. PINENEY.

A COMMERCIAL INDORSEMENT OF MR. HAVEMEYER.

A call is published elsewhere in the TIMES inviting a meeting of the merchants and business men of the city, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday next, at 3 P. M., to indorse the nomination of Mr. WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor. The call is signed by an unusually weighty bulk of the men who have "great stakes" in the prosperity and economy of the Municipal Government.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS—SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward Republican Convention met at the Rain-bow Hotel, Beekman-street, last evening, and nominated the following ticket for school officers and constables:

School Commissioner—JAREN A. TIMPSON.

School Inspectors—DAVID W. ORPHEUS and BERNARD MEYER.

School Trustees—JOSEPH MANNINO, J. A. HERMANCE, JOHN WHITE, WM. BUCKLEY and —— NORTHRIDGE.

Constables—JOSEPH R. REIN and JAS. SULLIVAN.

FIFTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.

MOZART AND TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

The Mozart Hall Democracy for the Fifth Councilmanic District, last evening, nominated the following candidates:

Wards.	Wards.
X..Theo. Udell.	XI..Edward Costello.
XIII..Robt. L. Murphy.	XVII..Michael Dacey.
XI..James Riley.	XVII..Andrew Mulligan.

The Tammany Hall nominations were:

Wards.	Wards.
X..John Van Tyne.	XI..John Holklrk.
XIII..—— Cornel.	XVII..Fred. Rollwagen.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The American Party last night unanimously indorsed Mr. CHARLES PECK, the Old-line Whig nominee, for Alderman.

A CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice, to-day, of the People's School Convention, held in the Seventh Ward, it is stated that EDWARD M. SKIDMORE and JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE were nominated to fill vacancies. I would beg leave, respectfully, to correct the error, by saying, that I received a nomination for a full term, and that JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE (with whom I have no acquaintance and am no relation,) was nominated to fill a vacancy.

Yours, truly, EDWARD M. SKIDMORE.

Not the Individual.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter, in noticing the arrest of gamblers which was made at the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, on Saturday night, states that one DAN SHEEHAN knocked a man down and broke his nose. Please say that Officer SHEEHAN, of the Fourth Ward, is not the individual referred to, as I had nothing whatever to do with the transaction.

DANIEL SHEEHAN.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

INCREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

The weekly report from the institutions, received by the Board of Governors, yesterday, showed the number remaining Nov. 19, to have been 7,671; the number admitted, 1,547; total, 9,218. The number remaining, Nov. 26, 7,724. Increase, 53. As there was not any business of special importance to be done, there were but few members present, and the Board adjourned, after having referred a special requisition for extra meat for Bellevue Hospital, to the appropriate committee, with power. A communication was received, reporting the escape of JOHN HODGES, Jr., from the Workhouse. He was at work, with others, on the Island, when he jumped into the river, swam to the Long Island shore, and escaped before a boat could be procured to follow him. The President and Secretary were authorized to draw a warrant upon the Comptroller for $25,000.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

EXTENSION OF BEEKMAN-STREET.

The work of extending Beekman-street across the Park is in full progress. The huge stones on which the iron fence was erected, lying across the line of the street have been removed, and the trees that were in the way have been cut down. The paving will be commenced immediately.

STREET CLEANING.

The City Inspector has been detained at home by sickness for several days past, and meantime the streets of the City, which have not been cleaned since a week ago last Saturday, have been growing more and more filthy. The Mayor and Comptroller have had several conferences with regard to the condition of the streets, and the measures to be taken to improve it, and have finally directed that men shall be set to work immediately, under the supervision of the City Inspector, to sweep away the accumulated dirt.

THE HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA SUICIDE.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Mannuscript* gives the following interesting particulars of the life of Mr. JOHN D. WINSLOW, whose remarkable suicide in that city has been noticed: "Mr. WINSLOW, at the period of his death, was a traveling agent for the firm of SACKETT, DAVIS & POTTER, manufacturing jewelers at Providence, Rhode Island. The firm make their headquarters at New-York. Some few years ago Mr. WINSLOW resided in Providence, where his aged mother and relatives still live. While there, he became engaged in marriage to a lady whose beauty was only second to her accomplishments, and whose hand was an object of acquisition to a considerable number of aspiring lovers. A day was fixed for the marriage, but alas for the uncertain course of true love! the lady proved recreant to her promises, and clandestinely wedded a more obscure but better-loved personage, whom her father had forbidden his house. Mr. WINSLOW was a man of deep feeling, and the atmosphere of Providence ever after grew distasteful. He left the place and went to New-York, where, after a short time, he was furnished with a stock of goods and made the local agent of the Messrs. SACKETT, DAVIS & POTTER for this city. He occupied premises on the lower side of Third-street, above Chestnut, directly opposite the premises in which he committed suicide. He was succeeded in New-York by MORTIMER THOMPSON, then a green youngster, who is now the fortunate possessor of a reputation as a humorous writer, under the *nom de plume* of Doesticks. Some time after establishing himself in this city his store was robbed of a considerable amount of jewelry, to which the detectives failed to obtain the slightest clue. The firm, satisfied that the loss resulted from no fault upon his part, endured it without censuring him.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION AT PITTSBURGH—MAYOR WEAVER'S DECISION REVERSED.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, Nov. 25, says that the decision of Mayor WEAVER, by which JAMES NESBIT, Mr. LOGAN'S carriage driver, was fined $25 "for performing worldly employment by driving" his employer's carriage on the Sabbath, has been reversed, and the deed declared not an unlawful one. Chief-Justice LOWRIE this morning read the opinion of the Court, at great length, embracing a full discussion of the subject of Sabbath observance in its relation to the necessary and ordinary avocations of life. The Mayor's return to the writ of *certiorari* came up first for consideration. It is essential, the Chief-Justice remarked, that a summary conviction shall contain a finding that a specific act has been performed by the defendant, and that it shall describe and define the act in such a way as to individuate it. This is necessary to prevent the doing of injustice to an individual by an arbitrary decision. Where this is not done, there is sufficient ground for a reversal of the sentence of conviction by the Superior Court. The Court remarked that no further guilt was incurred under the deed alleged than if the defendant had been driving a carriage containing his own family, and not the family of an employer. Hence the decision of the Mayor was reversed.

THE BONES OF WHITFIELD.—There is considerable indignation in Newburyport in regard to an ill-natured letter published in the *Courier* by Rev. D. MAGILL, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city. That gentleman visited Newburyport for the purpose of seeing the bones of the celebrated preacher GEORGE WHITFIELD, but was prevented from so doing by circumstances easily explained. His account of his disappointment was in bad taste and temper, and has been properly answered by an officer of the church in which WHITFIELD'S remains are entombed. Since a portion of the bones were stolen and taken to England, great vigilance is exercised in regard to their exhibition. The person having the relics in charge is a gentleman highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and is noted for his attentions to well-behaved strangers.—*Boston Traveller.*

[Advertisement.]

A WIDE-AWAKE NEWSPAPER.

In this age of newspaper fogyism and blood-and-thunder publications, it is always gratifying to find a journal that, while it keeps pace with the enterprize and go-a-head spirit of the times, caters to the cultivated taste and intellectual improvement of the great mass of mankind. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that we direct the attention of our readers to the NEW-YORK MERCURY, a newspaper that is truly a journal of the first order of excellence. Some time since we took occasion to speak of the engagement of BAYARD TAYLOR as a contributor to its columns, and we are pleased to learn that in the number for December 10, which is now ready, for sale everywhere, Mr. TAYLOR will commence a series of Letters from California, whither he went on behalf of the MERCURY some time ago. The Letters will be illustrated with drawings by Mr. TAYLOR'S pencil, and executed in wood in the very highest style of art.

To speak of the great traveler's graphic powers in picturing the scenes and characters of the localities he may visit is almost a useless task. His first fame was acquired in that department of literature, and his "Views Afoot" is a standard work in every well-selected library. His adventures in Africa and the East, in the North, and indeed in almost every part of the habitable globe, have formed themes which, in his hands, have gratified thousands of readers at home and abroad. His California Sketches will not prove less acceptable, reciting as they do to the Golden State of the Confederacy, and to those who are identified not only with our national prosperity, but with the individual lives of numbers of the community.

Beside these contributions of the great tourist and lecturer, the NEW-YORK MERCURY will contain the usual variety of excellent stories, sketches, poetry, gossip, and entertaining matter, the whole forming the most thorough and readable literary sheet of the times. Our readers should not fail to secure it from the commencement of BAYARD TAYLOR'S Letters, as they must prove of incalculable value for purposes of reference and reading for years to come.—*Philadelphia Transcript.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Abscesses, boils and tumors are the penalties of disordered blood—their intolerable pain will be alleviated by using this detergent Ointment, after having first fomented them with tepid water—the pills should be taken at the same time to purify the blood.

[Advertisement.]

DOOM OF DEVILLE.—AIKEN'S great dramatization of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S famous *Ledger story* "The Doom of Deville," repeated at Barnum's Museum, in the most finished beauty of style this afternoon as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. NOV. 29.

$3,000 N. C. State 6s	88	63 Harlem R. Pref	36¾
44,000 Mo. State 6s	84¾	100 do	b60 36¾
5,000 do	b10 84½	200 Reading Railr'd	b60 40¼
500 N. Y. C. R. 7s	103¾	200 do	40¼
3,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	99	300 do	s60 40
2,000 M. S. 1st m. bs	70	200 do	40½
1,000 M. S. 2d m. bs	41	250 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 41¾
1,000 I. & C. & M. L. 7s	15	150 do	41½
1,000 Chi. & Rk. I. 8s	83¼	23 M. S. & N. I. R.	73¾
50 Merchants' Bank	108	5 do	8
55 Mechanics' Bank	115¾	10 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	19¾
10 Bank of America	111¾	50 do	s60 19
20 Bank of Commerce	98	250 do	19
10 Park Bank	109	200 do	b30 19
30 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	99¾	360 Panama R'd	b60 133¾
73 Hudson River R.	41	50 do	b5 133¾
400 Harlem Railroad	10	150 do	s30 133
20 do	10¾	100 do	133
100 Pacific Mail S. Co.	85	100 do	b30 133
200 do	84	100 do	s60 132¾
150 do	b30 84	25 Ill. Cent. Railr'd	58
100 do	s30 83¾	50 do	57¾
325 do	83¾	1290 Gal. & Chi. R'd	72¾
100 do	b30 83¾	50 do	b60 72¾
665 do	83	50 do	s30 72¾
50 N. Y. Central R.	s10 82½	700 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 21
1470 do	82¼	100 do	70¾
400 do	s10 82	300 do	b10 20¾
100 do	b30 82¾	1725 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	85¾
100 do	s15 82	950 do	b30 85¾
25 do	82	800 do	b60 85¾
10 Erie Railroad	9¾	250 do	b30 66¾
160 do	9¾	50 do	65¾
25 do	9¾	100 do	b10 65¾
50 Clev., Pains. & A. R.	119¾	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	4¾

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Mo. State 6s	84¼	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	b10 65¾
5,000 Ind. State 5s	87¾	350 do	b60 66
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	100 do	b10 66¾
2,000 N. C. State 6s	98	700 do	66¾
500 Va. State 6s	93¾	50 do	s60 65¾
2,000 Brook. C. W. L.	101¾	160 Hudson R. R.	s60 41
37 Union Bank	100	11 do	41¾
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	85	200 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	7¾
100 Illinois Cen. R.	58	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	21
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 82¾	100 Panama R.	b60 132
100 do	s60 82¾	110 do	132
50 Erie Railroad	s60 9	100 do	s30 131¾
50 do	9¼	100 do	s10 132
100 do	9¾	125 Galena & Chic. R.	73

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2558. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

Arrangements for the General Congress.

Resignation of Garibaldi.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 19th inst., has arrived at this port.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th, and reached Liverpool the following day.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 18th.

The R. M. steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The ratification of the treaties of peace were expected to be exchanged at Zurich on the 21st.

The French Government had issued letters of invitation to the Congress, to the Powers who signed the treaties of Vienna in 1815, and to the three Italian rulers, viz.: of Piedmont, Rome, and Naples.

The attitude of the English and French Press was daily becoming more warlike. The *Times* calls on NAPOLEON to put an end to the state of suspense.

The Congress was expected to meet in Paris, but no date is mentioned.

The London Society of Arts had inaugurated a movement for a great exhibition in 1862.

The Paris Bourse was steady; the Rentes closed at cer. 96c.

The Emperer NAPOLEON opposes BUONCOMPAGNIE'S assuming the Regency of Central Italy.

GARIBALDI is reported to have resigned the command of the army of Central Italy, and entered the Sardinian army.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The foregoing was received this evening over the wires from Halifax. The express, with the details of the news, will not be here until to-morrow morning.

NEWS PACKAGES BY THE BOHEMIAN.

The newspaper packages by the *Bohemian* reached this City early this morning.

Count Walewski's Circular.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following circular dispatch, addressed by Count WALEWSKI, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to all the French diplomatic agents of the Emperor:

"PARIS, Nov. 5, 1859.

SIR: The Zurich negotiations had a starting point and an object clearly defined beforehand. The preliminaries of Villafranca indicated to the plenipotentiaries the spirit which ought to inspire them, and the object they had to attain.

This cession, the general conditions of which were indicated at Villafranca, gave rise to many important questions as regards their application. First of all, it was necessary to define the new frontier line between Austria and Piedmont, enriched by Lombardy. Was the line to follow the right bank, or the valley road of the Mincio, and what ought to be the range of the fortress of Peschiera? As regards the line, the Government of the Emperor was of opinion that it was conformable to justice, as well as to the interests of the new possessor of Lombardy, to adopt the system which, in attributing to that province half the bed of the river, places the two adjoining States on a perfect footing of equality, and gives them the means of drawing from that watercourse the same advantages for the safety of their frontiers. The Government of his Majesty also thought it just to leave, accoading to custom, the necessary *rayon* to Peschiera, and consented that the average range of fortresses under similar circumstances should be adopted. Thus, the line, on leaving the Tyrolese frontier on the north, follows the middle of the Lake of Garda, and, after making round Peschiera a semicircle of the range of 3,500 metres it rejoins on the south the valley road of the Mincio which it leaves only on its entrance into the Upper Lake of Mantua, and starts again from Le Grazie in a direct line towards Scorzarolo and Luzzara, on the Po. The rich and spacious territory which extends between this line and the Ticino contains a population which forms about three-fifths of the ancient possessions of Austria beyond the Alps, and which, by increasing that of Piedmont more than one-third, brings it up to nearly 8,000,000 souls.

Austria, who loses this territory, the principal basis of her influence in Italy, renounces at the same time, by protocol, the right of keeping a garrison in the three great fortresses of Ferrara, Comacchio, and Piacenza, which she possessed in virtue of treaties, and thus is put aside one of the dominating causes of the state of dependance in which the Italian Peninsula was placed towards that Power. Her position ceases entirely to be aggressive and preponderating, and is no longer of a character which may not perfectly reconcile with the free development of the independence of Italy.

[illegible] that Austria, in ceding Lombardy, should [illegible] with the mortgages of that province, [illegible] should receive the ceded territory [illegible] as well as with its resources. * * * The debt of the Mont de Milan, an institution formerly common to Lombardy and Venetia, amounts to a little more than 250,000,000 francs, and Lombardy, forming as I have just said, about three fifths of the ancient Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom,—the share falling upon the province would be 150,000,000. If it had been necessary that Lombardy should have a proportional share in the general debt of the empire, whatever combination might have been adopted to diminish the weight, it would have been considerable, and the total would have reached a sum which Austria at first calculated at 600,000,000, and which after her last concessions still amounted to 375,000,000 francs.

This difficulty has been the chief and almost sole cause of the delays which for a month suspended the negotiations. * * * * *

As price for its many sacrifices, France only asks from Sardinia an indemnity of 60,000,000f., which is about one-sixth only of the expenses of the war.

The treaties of Zurich, moreover, in all clauses consequent upon either the territorial cession or the restoration of peace, are drawn up in the most liberal spirit. One of the clauses [illegible] which concerns the giving up of prisoners, was even fully carried out before the negotiations were terminated. * * * *

The treaties of Zurich also stipulate an amnesty as extended as possible for all individuals, civil or military, compromised in the war.

As regards the questions of general policy, it was not for the Plenipotentiaries to take decisions which might have prejudiced that solution, not only because they touch the rights of third parties not represented in the Conference, but because, from their very nature, they belonged to European deliberations. The Government of the Emperor looked upon them in that light immediately after the signature of the preliminaries. His opinion has not changed, and his Plenipotentiaries, conformable to their instructions, have limited themselves to reproduce in other terms the dispositions agreed upon at Villafranca between the Emperor and his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

The treaty of Zurich means then, that with a view to assure the tranquility of the Pontificial States and the power of the Holy Father, the two Sovereigns will unite their efforts to obtain from his Holiness a system of government which responds to the wants of the populations;

As regards the Duchies, it has been settled that, as their territorial limits cannot be altered without the sanction of the Powers which participated in their formation, the rights of the sovereigns of Tuscany, of Modena, and of Parma, are reserved between the contracting parties.

Finally the two Powers engage themselves to give their support to the formation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope, of a Confederation of the States of Italy, having for its object the development of the moral and material interests of all its members, as also the common defence by means of a federal army. Venetia, while remaining under the Crown of Austria, is to form part of this association.

Thus, the future remains open, in this order of ideas, to combinations which may be judged most expedient to pacify Italy and to consolidate the new conditions of existence in which she is placed. The Government of His Majesty has, moreover, agreed with the Austrian Government to invite the Powers which signed the general Act of Vienna, of 1815, to meet in Congress to consider the treaties of Zurich, and deliberate on pending questions, with the addition of the Two Sicilies, Rome and Sardinia.

The Government of the Emperor has already received the assurance that the Holy Father only awaits an opportune moment to make known the reforms which he proposes conferring upon his States, and which will have the effect, by assuring a general Local Government to the country, of giving it guarantees of a better distribution of justice, and of a control over the financial department by means of an elective Assembly.

I have had the honor of pointing out to you how the Government of the Emperor looks upon the pacification of the Duchies, and you are aware that his view to find the conditions is an arrangement based upon the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to his States, and which would combine with certain arrangements of a nature to satisfy at the same time the wishes and legitimate interests of the populations.

Always convinced on the other hand, that nothing will contribute so much to the prosperity of Italy as the establishment of a Confederation destined to make the efforts and resources of each of its members contribute to the general welfare, the Government of the Emperor intends to exert all its influence to favor its establishment. It remains equally convinced that the bases laid down in the preliminaries and reproduced in the treaty of Zurich are conformable to the real interests of Italy, especially if a separate administration and a national army are obtained for Venetia. WALEWSKI.

Anglophobia in France.

From the London Times.

From information derived from a vast number of independent sources, we entertain no doubt that a feeling of hostility more bitter than has existed in France since the peace of 1815, is at this moment entertained towards this country. The French Press, so guarded on all other subjects, is on this outspoken. The moderate and reasonable *Journal des Débats* contains attacks upon England such as never before, in moments of the greatest irritation, have appeared in its decorous columns. The *Gazette de France* lacks language to express the bitterness of its detestation, and the *Univers* is still more virulent than the organ of the Legitimists. The talk of the army and navy is of revenge for victories 45 and 55 years old, and their firm belief, as well as their ardent wish, is that in a few months the signal will be given for the invasion of this country. The inhabitants of the departments from Brest to Calais experience a revival of the hostility of 50 years since, and strange to say, burn with ardor for a war of which they must bear the brunt. We believe this to be a fair representation of the present state of feeling in France—nay, more, we believe the Emperor NAPOLEON himself would, if the question could be put to him, admit it to be so. We believe he would tell us that he is our only friend, and that to his intervention alone we owe it that the two most powerful states of the world are not already involved in an exterminating conflict.

What have we done in the last ten years to make the France of 1859 more hostile to us than the France of ten years ago? We have fought and bled together without, so far as we are aware, the slightest imputation on the good faith or honor of either nation. We are even now preparing a joint expedition, and, so far as we are aware, there is no part of the globe in which our interests come in direct and hostile contact. We are utterly unconscious of having put forward any claims or entered upon any negotiations which even the most perverse ingenuity can construe as hostile to French interests. The French subjects whom the fortune of war has placed under our Government are admitted to precisely the same rights and privileges as our own people; and, as far as hospitality goes, it has been our honor and our pleasure to receive the representatives of every dynasty that has occupied the throne of France since the revolution. There remain, certainly the injuries given and received during the wars of the revolution and of NAPOLEON; but they in no degree account for the phenomenon which we are examining. We fear that that the fact which is unfortunately so notorious can be accounted for in no other way than by the assumption that these evil passions have received a powerful impulse from the French Government itself. In France there are but two ways in which the whole body of the nation can be acted upon. The one is by the Press, and the other by the action of the centralized authority, civil and military. Now, not only must the conductor of a French journal insert nothing which the Government disproves, but he is bound to insert any article which the Government may transmit to him, as if it had emanated from himself—a fact which has been made laughingly manifest by the appearance of the same sentiments, expressed in the same words, in the most remote parts of the country at the same time. It is not, therefore, too much to say that for so much of the present irritation of feeling as arises from the attacks of the Press upon England, the Government of France is responsible. To check them would require no exercise of power. An intimation that they were displeasing to the Government, would have sufficed, and that intimation has never been given. The other way by which the opinion of France may be simultaneously moved is through the official hierarchy. The Minister of the Interior in Paris wields a power more tremendous than was ever vested in any Minister of any Government. He has but to express a wish, and an enormous bureaucracy, whose ramifications extend to the smallest commune in France, is immediately set in motion. Their advancement depends on their diligence; their power penetrates everywhere, and their influence reaches every one. The same is the case in the army. The Minister of War has only to give the word, and thousands of zealous emissaries are ready to propagate it like lightning through the ranks of 600,000 men. Has this influence been used in the present instance to excite the feelings of citizen and soldier against England? We believe it has, and we believe it for three reasons. First, we believe it because it is quite clear that an instrument less secret, and in the present state of society in France less efficient—the Press—has been employed for this purpose. We believe it, secondly, because the results are such as an action of the Government upon the people would be likely to produce; and we believe it thirdly, because we have seen in the open acts of the Government of France symptoms that it does not shrink from stimulating ill-will against this country. We will mention two instances: first, the issuing the medal of St. Helena, and, secondly, the erection at the public expense of a monument to commemorate a repulse sustained by the English on the coast of Brittany a hundred years ago.

We have, therefore, we think, established that there is considerable irritation in the mind of the French army and nation against England, and that that irritation has mainly been caused by the action of the French Government. From this it necessarily follows that the French Government wishes that irritation to exist, but it does not necessarily follow that the French Government has resolved to go to war with this country. It may well be that a profound politician like the Emperor of the French is not unwilling to have it believed that his people are burning to avenge the misfortunes of the last war upon England, and that if peace be preserved it is entirely owing to his good sense and moderation. It may be that the Emperor NAPOLEON, while exciting the national spirit of his subjects against us, and making such preparations as would oe required if a war were really in contemplation, only means to place himself in so commanding a position that England, which desires peace above all things, may be intimidated into following whatever impulse he may please to give to the affairs of Europe; or, lastly, it may be that these things really mean what those who are politically opposed to the Emperor declare they mean, and that we have a danger to confront in the existence of which we cannot yet persuade ourselves to believe. Unhappily, we cannot afford to speculate on the alternative. The hatreds and passions of mankind are more easily stimulated than allayed, and it is not our fault if we are forced to act in a time of profound peace as if the camp of Boulogne was already formed again, and an other flotilla awaited the orders of its imperial master.

The Pacific Railroad.

LECTURE BY MR. HORACE GREELEY.

A lecture was delivered last evening, at the Lecture-room of the Historical Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, by Mr. HORACE GREELEY, the subject as announced being "The Pacific Railroad." There were not more than a hundred persons present. Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, in opening the proceedings, and prior to the introduction of the lecturer to the audience, took the opportunity of paying a passing tribute to the memory of WASHINGTON IRVING, whose death, though expected as it might be from the years he had lived, cast a gloom over many a circle in our City, on its announcement but a day or two ago. The reverend gentleman said though the Society had called the meeting for a very different purpose, and though they would like another opportunity of expressing their respect and veneration for the memory of America's noblest writer, yet he thought it would not be unbecoming in him to say so much upon this occasion. They had all read and admired the writings of IRVING, and ever yet as they might again peruse those writings they would derive additional pleasure from the remembrance that the author was not only a great and beautiful writer, but an earnest and devout Christian, and that he had been called away in their own day to receive the reward of a well-spent life. He would now introduce to them the lecturer for the evening.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY, on coming forward, was received with hearty demonstrations of applause. He called the attention of his hearers to a large and plainly-marked map of the line of the proposed railroad, and the different States and Territories through which it passed. He was not the advocate, he assured them, of the particular line there laid down; he was only an advocate for an undertaking which would connect the shores of the Atlantic with the shores of the Pacific, crossing American territories, and developing the vast resources now lying dormant and unknown for want of such a railroad. He had no object to serve, in demonstrating as far as he was capable, of so doing, to the American people the importance and the very necessity, in fact, of carrying out such an undertaking. He had traveled over the whole route almost from point to point, and he knew the great interests that were at stake, or rather the great benefits that would pour upon the community and upon the country at large from New-York to San Francisco, by the formation of a Pacific Railroad. At the first look it might seem that it would require an immense outlay to carry on and complete a work of the kind, but such a consideration as that, though at times very formidable while there was a risk, faded at once before a knowledge of the facts. Those facts he was there to illustrate. This was a work which did not entirely as a mere matter of speculation, devolve upon the enterprise of the people, though in that view it would be a profitable one. Every great undertaking here was the work of private individuals, whereas in other countries such works were carried on by Governments, or never undertaken or thought of. But of all the works ever contemplated in this country, there never was one which demanded the ready support of the Government. The whole cost would perhaps involve an outlay of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, but the return for that outlay would at once come in from the developed wealth and resources of the country. It was almost impossible for him to enumerate the advantages to be derived from opening up the country from these States to the shores of the Pacific. All they required from the Government was to countenance and assist the undertaking. If the Government advanced fifty millions for ten years, they would find their benefit in it. The whole money might be raised on bonds at 4 per cent., which could be reimbursed out of the profits of the line. Such a railroad would make New-York the centre of the trade of the world. It would stimulate manufactures, and increase not only the productiveness of the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country, but add materially to every interest connected with the trade and commerce of the land. The Pacific Railroad would be the great work of the age, and he hoped to see it carried out to a successful termination.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. GREELEY.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Organization of the House—The Republicans on Intervention—Changes in Senate Committees—Gathering of Congressmen—Health of Judge Douglas and Secretary Floyd—The Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Several prominent Republican Members of Congress have arrived, and they are sanguine of securing the organization of the House without a struggle. The Democrats may adopt the policy of making no nomination for Speaker, as many of them believe this the surer mode of securing an organization. The Southern Opposition can then exercise their choice, and may more readily coalesce.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN has taken elegant suites of rooms at Willard's, where he is surrounded with company.

The Republicans deny having indorsed sentiments of HELPER'S "Impending Crisis." They only indorsed, they say, a circular recommending its publication and circulation, and that without having read or seen the book. They utterly repudiate the idea of interference with Slavery in Southern States.

It is understood that Senator HEMPHILL will be placed on the Post-office Committee of the Senate, in compliment to the memory of Gen. RUSK, whose distinguished services in that position are known to the country. It is also stated that Senator YULEE will retire from the Chairmanship of the same Committee, in view of the fact that Postmaster-General HOLT is his brother-in-law.

Lord LYONS, I understand, is satisfied from his dispatches that the San Juan difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged between Gov. DOUGLASS and Gen. SCOTT. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

There are now about eighty members of Congress in Washington. The caucuses of the respective parties will be held on Saturday night.

Judge DOUGLAS and wife design leaving this city on the 12th December for Florida, on recommendation of their physicians.

Secretary FLOYD says his health is restored.

From present indications, it is probable that the Press will be supplied with copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents as heretofore.

A Distinguished Clergyman in Trouble.

REV. S. L. POMROY, D. D., AND THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The following card, printed in several morning papers, excites attention. It is dated at the Missionary House, Boston:

TO THE PUBLIC: Facts have come to the knowledge of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, deeply implicating the moral character of Dr. POMROY, and rendering it impossible that he should longer retain his official position as a Secretary of the Board. He has resigned, and is no longer to be recognized as an officer of the Board. The facts referred to have no connection with his official action. By order of the Prudential Committee. Signed,

CHARLES STODDARD, Chairman.

In explanation of this card, it is stated that during the temporary absence of Dr. POMROY, letters addressed to him at the Mission House were opened, making developments which induced him to appear before the Committee and make a confession, which, in substance, was to the following effect: That some months ago he was walking out in the evening, and was accosted by a well-dressed female, and at her request accompanied her to her home. While in the parlor in conversation with her a man came in, and, under the threat of exposure, forced him to sign a note of $500, which he did, and subsequently paid it. Since that he was enticed by another female into another house, and there two men assailed him, and forced him to sign another note for $500, which he subsequently paid. Another woman, by the representation that she was suffering with a dissipated husband and destitute children, enlisted his feelings, and he opened a correspondence with her, and subsequently, by the advice of Mr. CHOATE, paid $500 to get his letters back, which he did, and destroyed them." These statements Dr. POMROY admits to be true, and nothing further.

Disastrous Collision.

TWO VESSELS AND FIVE MEN LOST.

PORT SARNIA, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The propeller *Milwaukie* and the schooner *J. H. Tiffany*, got in collision at midnight, on Monday, in the Straits of Mackinac. Both of them sunk in sixteen fathoms. All hands of the *Milwaukie* took to their boats, and were picked up by the propeller *Free State*, which also saved all the crew of the schooner, excepting the cook and four sailors.

From Boston.

CONGRESSMEN LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Messrs. WILSON and SUMNER, of this State, and WASHBURN, MORSE, and FRENCH, of Maine, C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, and OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, left this city to-day for Washington.

The Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The Board of State Canvassers meet on the 14th of December. The delay is in consequence of the non-return of votes from Yates County. The Secretary of State sent a messenger there to-day for the returns.

South Carolina Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The South Carolina Legislature met on Monday. The Governor's Message relates chiefly to State affairs; he recommends, in case of the election of a Republican President, the cooperation of the Southern institutions.

Sinking of the Steamer Lake City.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The steamer *Lake City*, hence for Arkansas River, sunk at Carondolet, six miles below here, last evening. The boat was valued at $17,000, and it was insured in Pittsburgh for $10,000. The cargo is badly damaged.

SPEECH BY HON. CHARLES SUMNER.—CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, lectured, on Tuesday evening, in the Fraternity Course at Boston. His subject was "Reforms and Revolutions." At the close of the lecture Mr. SUMNER, who was present, was persistently called for and spoke as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: This occasion does not belong to me, but to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, whose address, to-night, has been marked, at once, allow me to say, by knowledge, sagacity and elevated sentiment, while it has been delivered with a grace and eloquence which may make us all forget that the English tongue was not the language that he spoke in his infancy. (Applause.) You know me too well, I believe, to suppose that I can be indifferent to the expressions of your good will to-night. It makes me happy and proud. But, beyond the satisfaction of seeing, face to face, so many of my friends and neighbors whom I have the honor to represent in another place, I have a special delight in the consciousness that I may say that I am again, after a long struggle, a well man. (Warm applause.) They only who have once lost their health can know the delight of health regained. Fellow-citizens, accept my thanks for the kindness with which you have honored me. I go, to-morrow, to resume my duties in another place, and I shall feel stronger for your sympathy."

Mr. SUMNER spoke with much feeling, and was loudly applauded at the close of his remarks."

THE VIRGINIA INSURGENTS.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.

Preparations for the Execution of Brown.

FACTS, DOCUMENTS AND LETTERS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Three passengers by the western train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were taken out of the cars to-day on their arrival at Harper's Ferry, by the military there, and imprisoned. The parties arrested are merchants of Cincinnati, who were on their way to this city. At Grafton they were heard to express themselves quite freely in relation to JOHN BROWN and his family, expressing great sympathy for him and them. The conversation was heard by a man, alleged to be a spy of Gov. WISE, who telegraphed to Harper's Ferry an account of the matter, and a description of the parties. When the cars reached there the volunteers entered with loaded muskets and carried the men away, notwithstanding they earnestly protested their innocence. These proceedings were, of course, without the consent of the Company, and they cannot be held responsible for them. The Company has only engaged to exercise during the present week proper surveillance, and to refuse to carry persons who may be suspected of evil intentions. The Company refuse to sell tickets for Charlestown till after the execution of the insurrectionists. Among the passengers, today, was JOHN BROWN, who had a permit from the Governor.

CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The town is filling up every hour with people from abroad.

All was quiet to-day.

A strict watch is kept at the dépôt upon all strangers by special police officers, who pass through every car before they allow the passengers to come out.

Mr. EDGERTON, Member of Congress from Ohio, is among the recent arrivals. He is on a mission from BROWN'S son, to obtain the body of his father, but was informed, to-day, that no decision had been arrived at as to the disposal of the body, when he left for Harper's Ferry.

The Governor is hourly expected to arrive, with 200 additional troops.

BROWN'S WIFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Mrs. BROWN has been staying with friends in this city several days. She will not attempt to go further South, and awaits the event of Friday with heroic composure. JOHN BROWN has many sympathizers in Philadelphia, and a mass meeting will be held in National Hall, on Friday, at which LUCRETIA MOTT, Rev. Dr. FURNESS, and other noted Abolitionists, will make speeches.

THE PANIC AT CHARLESTOWN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Tuesday Night, Nov. 29, 1859.

There is everywhere discernible here a vague dread of some fearful expression of sympathy with BROWN on the fatal Friday. Curious to relate, patrols have been stationed in all quarters, but that from which (should any be in contemplation) an attack might reasonably be expected. They are profusely posted on all the Southern borders, but the inlet from the West is entirely unguarded.

The maids and matrons of Charlestown are all alive. Last Sunday, between their little spasms of alarm, they occupied their fair fingers with the construction of no less than five hundred bed-ticks for the soldiers.

It has been understood here that a large party of excursionists (numbering 2,000 in all) were coming to the execution, Mr. PENHAM, the famous gift-enterprizer, having gone into their transportation as a speculation. I am informed, however, that (probably at the instigation of Gov. WISE) the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have refused to allow the visitors to pass over their road on any terms. N.

A PANIC IN TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

A letter from a reliable source in Talbot (says the the Baltimore *Exchange*) thus explains the excitement said to exist in that county: "There will be, I apprehend, some rumors reaching you of an unpleasant excitement here, but I hope that neither currency or credit will be given to such. It seems that a portion of a letter was picked up yesterday at St. Michael's, without date, signature or address upon it, but making allusion to meetings of servants to be held at three different places in Miles River Neck. The purpose was not stated, but as the fragments stated that six hours would be sufficient for the accomplishment of their objects, it was supposed that a grand stampede was alluded to. Whether the paper is an old affair or of recent origin, whether a genuine document or a hoax, has not been determined.

GOV. WISE'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is the Proclamation of Gov. WISE, referred to in our dispatches yesterday:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, I have called forth a part of the militia of the State to suppress combinations to obstruct the due execution of the laws thereof in the ordinary cause of proceeding in the County of Jefferson, and may have to call for an additional force for that end, and am invested with authority by law to issue such orders and take such measures for procuring and transporting the detachments as shall seem best, and have appointed J. LUCIUS DAVIS Acting Quartermaster and Commissary-General for the troops under Major-General WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO, and assistant to the Adjutant-General here, for the accommodation, equipment, and support of the detachments in service.

Now, therefore, all persons are notified that the trains of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company are placed under orders of acting Quartermaster and Commissary-General DAVIS, for impressment on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of December next. He will under orders of Major-General TALIAFERRO, guard those trains for the use and occupation of Virginia troops alone, and permit no other transportation but for them.

And the citizens of this Commonwealth are warned to remain at home and on guard or patrol duty on the 2d of December, and to abstain from going to Charlestown. Orders are issued to prevent women and children, and strangers are hereby cautioned that there will be danger to them in approaching that place, or near it, on that day. If deemed necessary, martial law will be proclaimed and enforced.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 28th day of November, 1859, and in the eighty-fourth year of the Commonwealth. HENRY A. WISE.

By the Governor, GEO. W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LETTER FROM CAPT. COOK.

MESSAGES TO HIS FRIENDS—HE DEPRECATES ANY ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

The following letter from Capt. JOHN E. COOK, received by his brother-in-law in this City, has been handed us for publication:

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR SISTER AND BROTHER: Your kind and welcome letter, postmarked Nov. 14, I received the following day. I have no words to tell the deep, pure joy it gave me. So kind, so full of love and affection that while it gave new life, still made me feel that I was all unworthy of such a fond and devoted sister. You cannot know my feelings as I read o'er and o'er again the dear lines your hands had penned. Confined within my lonely cell, shut out from society your letter came like the "olive-branch" to those who for long, long days, had floated o'er a deluged world. It came to me as the "olive-branch" of love, borne from a dear sister's heart. Those lines came to me but to wake responsive echoes to your tones of love, which thrilled through all my soul like some wild burst of seraph music, over whose sounds we love to linger. Those dear lines are engraven on my heart's core and on my memory, stamped in bright, eternal characters. It made my lonely cell more cheerful, for, from every word and line beamed love's own sunshine o'er my heart. It awoke to newer life every chord of affection and every kindred tie. *I know that you do not believe that any stain of murder rests upon my soul. Though doomed to die for such a crime, I feel a conscious innocence from such deep stains of blood. Whatever may be my fate, I shall meet it calmly.* If we are thus early parted here, I hope that we again may meet where partings are unknown.

Gov. WISE arrived here with about 400 troops last Sunday night. Two companies had come up from Alexandria the Friday previous; in all, between 500 and 600 men, with five pieces of artillery. They have all sorts of rumors here about an attempt to rescue us. *I have no idea that any one at the North has any such ideas. At least, I hope they have not.* Guards are stationed at every avenue, and I believe are relieved every hour. Within the last few days, they have stationed a guard in the hall in front of my prison door, soon after dark, which they change every hour. Gov. WISE has not been in to see me yet, but I expect him this morning. COPPIC is in the same cell with me. * * * Yesterday we had about 400 visitors, mostly soldiers, many of whom expressed a great deal of sympathy for us.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 23.

When I left off writing, yesterday morning, I did not think that this letter was destined to be delayed another day. But so it is. We had about 400 more visitors yesterday. Among them were three young ladies from Harper's Ferry, two of whom I was acquainted with. They gazed on me a moment with deep earnestness, and then burst into tears. They sympathized deeply with me in my sad position. I was glad to see them. * * * I have but a very poor chance to write here, as so many are constantly coming in to see us; some through sympathy, but more through curiosity. But there are many with whom I have become acquainted since I have been here, that I know do most truly sympathize with me. The jailor, Mr. AVIS, is a kind hearted and a noble man. All the attendants about the prison are very kind to us all. Sheriff CAMPBELL has also done us many favors. EDWIN COPPIC, one of my comrades, is now in the same cell with me. We have been together about ten days. He is a noble-hearted fellow. But I must close. Accept my love and best wishes for the welfare of you and yours. Good bye.

As ever, your affectionate brother,
J. E. COOK.

SYMPATHY FOR THE CONDEMNED.

The Wesleyan Methodists in Syracuse, N. Y., have appointed a prayer-meeting at their Chapel, on Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of offering up special prayer for JOHN BROWN, who is to be executed on that day. All Christians in that city are invited to attend this meeting.

In many of the New-England towns meetings of sympathy are appointed to be held at the time fixed for the execution at Charlestown. It was resolved at a meeting in the Joy-street Church, Boston, on Sunday, that all colored citizens having places of business, should close them on the day named, and pass the time as gloomily as possible. At a meeting of the colored citizens of Worcester, which was held on Tuesday night, it was proposed that the part of the population which those present represented, should abstain from all ordinary occupations between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and that they should wear crape for one week after the event.

A general prayer-meeting of the colored people of Philadelphia will be held on Friday, at the Shiloh Church. The colored ministers, who sign the call for the prayer-meeting, say:

"We invite our people to meet at 10 A. M., laying aside all secular concerns, as far as possible, and in a devout, orderly spirit, presenting themselves, with fasting and prayer, before a God of truth and justice, whom we acknowledge as the common Father of mankind—holy, just and true in all His dealings with His children. That to this ever-living God and Father, we may make a united appeal, that He remove from us the miseries of oppression, and from our common country its infatuated blindness, its sneering, sceptical spirit and practical Atheism. That repentance and pardon may be given to the black man and white man of this country. To the black man, because he has said in the bitterness of the anguish of his misery, God has forgotten us! And to the white man, because he has said, in the pride and insolence of his heart, There is no God."

It is the opinion of intelligent colored men, in Philadelphia, that any public demonstrations of feeling in regard to this matter, are unwise and injudicious, and had better be omitted.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Meetings of sympathy for JOHN BROWN are to be held on the day of his execution at Tremont Temple, Boston; and also at Haverhill, Natick, and probably other towns in the State.

A PLEA FOR BROWN.

A petition has been prepared and is now receiving signatures in Philadelphia, addressed to Governor WISE, and invoking his clemency toward the condemned on the following grounds:

First. Because they consider he is, on the subject of negro emancipation, a monomaniac.

Second. Because, though deluded on that subject, we consider the said JOHN BROWN to be entirely sincere, and that he is a brave and devoted man to what he considers his duty.

Third. Because we think the honor of the State of Virginia will be best promoted by a fearless and honorable generosity.

Fourth. Because generous action will best please and gratify a large number of your fellow citizens throughout the United States.

Fifth. Because they are of the opinion that Virginia can confine, and keen from doing harm, those who have offended her, and to whom it may be said, "You are crazy."

ONE OF BROWNS PIKE'S.

The Richmond Grays have presented one of JOHN BROWN'S pikes to the National Guard of this City. It was exhibited in town, yesterday, by Corporal FUNSTON, of Company A, of the Guard, to whom it was intrusted at Harper's Ferry. The shaft is of ash, six feet long, and roughly finished. The blade is double-edged, tapering from a base two inches in width, with an iron guard four inches long and one-third of an inch thick. The weapon is stout and very formidable.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—PAYMENTS FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.—There was not a quorum yesterday at the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration. The weekly statement shows that there have been only 359 emigrant arrivals for the week, and $2,258 87 received for commutation. Payments for the maintenance of the Floating Hospital continue to be made from the Emigrant Fund, with the expectation that the amounts thus disbursed will be returned by the Legislature. It is now alleged that these payments for the support of the Floating Hospital, including the salary of attending physician, exceed the expenses of the old hospital establishment. Some members of the Board protest against these payments as a misappropriation of the Emigrant Commutation Fund.

TROUBLE AMONG THE FIGHTING MEN.—A number of fighting men, among whom were TOM HYER, JOHN MATHEWS, (brother to PAT,) DICK PLATT, WM. POST, and others, were standing on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, when a dispute arose between PLATT and POST regarding the prospective fight between SAYERS and HEENAN. Pistols were drawn, and a tragedy similar to that enacted at Stanwix Hall three years since would have been enacted, but for the efforts of some policemen of the Eighth Precinct, who separated the combatants and dispersed the party.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.—The iron letter-boxes about the amp-posts, which have been so much talked of and so ardently desired, are about to be distributed through the City. They have already been placed at the corners of Fourteenth-street and Broadway and of Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, and at the junction of Fifth-avenue and Broadway. It is the intention of Postmaster FOWLER to have 1,500 placed at the most convenient localities. For the many wearisome journies down town which this will save them, all residents in the upper part of the City will be duly thankful.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—At the seventeenth annual meeting of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical men, held yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. JAMES ANDERSON; Vice Presidents, Drs. Henry Bulkley, Geo. Cainan, William Detmold; Treasurer, Dr. E. L. Beadle; Managers, Drs. Wood, Delafield, White, Crane, Post, Woodward, Hubbard.

LADIES' FESTIVAL.—A festival, given by the young ladies of the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place and Fourth-street, in aid of their Bible-class, is now open to the charitable public. The tables are well filled with articles suitable for holiday gifts.

"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."—The exhibition of this triumph of American art will positively close on Monday next, after which the picture will be transferred to Boston.

THE STEAMER FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The steamship *De Soto*, for Havana and New-Orleans, is detained beyond her regular day. She will leave on Thursday, the 1st prox., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LECTURE.—Rev. WM. HENRY MILBURN is announced to repeat his popular lecture, "What the Blind Man saw in England," at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, this evening.

Fires.

FIRE IN A CARPET FACTORY—LOSS BETWEEN $40,000 AND $50,000.

Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the extensive carpet manufactory of A. & E. S. HIGGINS & Co., in Forty-third-street, near the North River. It originated on the fourth floor, but in what manner is not known, and before it was extinguished the second and third floors were completely destroyed. The manufactory was one of the largest in this country, and the destruction of a part of it will have the effect of throwing out of employment about 500 of the eleven hundred operatives usually engaged. The total loss will not fall far short of $75,000, and is fully covered by an insurance of $300,000, part of which is in English Companies. The following are a portion of the insurances: Relief, $5,000; Washington, $5,000; Equitable, $5,000; Lenox, $5,000; Empire City, $5,000. The full particulars of the insurance the proprietors refused to furnish. A member of No. 8 Hook and Ladder Co., named JOHN CARLE, was badly hurt on the head by a brick from the falling wall, and JOHN SWALSKEYER, of he same Company, had his foot cut seriously with an axe. PATRICK MCDONALD was knocked down in the street and his leg was broken.

IN BROOME-STREET.

About 10½ o'clock A. M. yesterday, a trifling fire occurred in a dwelling in Broome-street, near Centre Market-place.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.

JAMES WHALEN, a member of Hose Company No. 56, was fatally injured, last Monday, while going to a fire down town, and died on Tuesday night, at the City Hospital. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest. The evidence showed that deceased was caught between the tongue of the hose carriage and another vehicle, at the corner of Rector-street and Trinity-place. The jury found that the injuries were accidental.

A SUIC

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Interesting from Chili and Peru.

From California, by the Overland Mail.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the evening of Nov. 20, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Northern Light* touched at Havana to land mails and one hundred passengers for New-Orleans.

The news from the Isthmus is but one day later, and is quite unimportant.

Our correspondence from Valparaiso and Callao contains facts of interest.

CHILI.

The Government Converted into a Dictatorship—Stagnation of Business—Naval Intelligence—The American Difficulty—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1859.

Congress has voted to extend the dictatorial powers of the Government until November, 1860—that is, for another year. We have had no new attempt at insurrection since that of Sept. 18, in which the Governor of our province lost his life. Four men concerned in a mutiny in Santiago were to have been executed yesterday; but at the last hour the sentence was commuted to twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Business, however, is in a complete state of stagnation. The Custom-house revenue for the month of August having been $500,000, fell, in September, to $200,000. Retail dealers make great complaints. Several failures have occurred.

The American steam-frigate *Merrimac* arrived a week ago, flag-ship of Commodore MONTGOMERY. The *Lancaster* has not arrived; for which reason, having received orders to proceed to Nicaragua, the Flag-officer has gone on board the *Levant*, and will proceed at once in her. She lies ready at this moment, waiting a breeze. The *Merrimac* is to go home at once. The *Vandalia* sailed hence a week ago.

Capt. MCGUIRE, marine officer, U. S. N., arrived by last steamer from Panama, bearer of dispatches from Washington to Mr. BIGLER, the Minister. Their purport has not yet become public; although a paragraph in the papers states that the ratification of the agreement to refer the old Macedonian claim to the king of Belgium, will be completed in a day or two. This, perhaps, is the burden of the messenger's errand.

Those who anticipated belligerent measures against the Chilian Government, growing out of the business with the late American Consul, Dr. TEVITT, have probably been disappointed. The opinion of several of our most judicious American citizens has been from the first that the Consul could not be sustained. He remains here still, some say in hope of being reinstated.

GEORGE DELANO is in prison still; his friends state that he will soon be out on bail from his father for good behavior, to reside at Cauquenes. A man named JACKSON is to be banished; he is an American. Another, named TORTOR, has been sentenced to be shot. DANIEL FROST and LEONARD DODGE are in prison, and will be sent out of the country. OSSA has been put at liberty, on condition of his going to reside on his estate in the interior. BRUNO LARRAIN and DOMINGO SANTA MARIA are in prison still.

The Valparaiso Bank appointed a Committee to examine and report on the causes of its failure to yield a better dividend. The report was recently received, and at next meeting is to be debated on question of its adoption. This manager, Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, has resigned his office.

The Insurance Company is doing well. A Valparaiso Lloyds has been organized, which has yielded very well. All the risks against fire have been raised. Risks at 1¼ per cent. last year, are charged 2½ per cent. now.

OVALLE, the Secretary of the Treasury, has recently resigned. OVIEDO NOVOA, formerly Intendente or Governor of this province, has been appointed to the office.

The Government has brought forward a bill to make persons who promote revolutions personally responsible for the injury thereby caused. Perhaps this may check the lawlessness now prevailing. It will be well to let such gentlemen know that they must pay for their diversions.

The American propeller *Polynesian* has resumed her regular trips to Talcahuano. She has received entire new machinery, from the foundry of MOUATT & BORROWMAN. SOUTH PACIFIC.

PERU.

Paralysis of Trade—Death of the Chilian Consul—Escape of a Political Prisoner—Maritime.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CALLAO, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

Interesting news cannot be found in this part of the world, owing to the complete stagnation of all classes of trade, and the ruinous rate of Exchange, that continues to hinder remittances. I have learned that Bills on the United States have been sold at 90 days, 26 per cent. premium. On England, 37 pence has been paid for drafts. American gold has exchanged hands at 28@30 per cent premium. Sovereigns, $6 25 each.

MR. YRARRAZAVAL, the Chilian Minister, died yesterday, at mid-day.

Gen. RIVAS came passenger in the Southern steamer, and was prohibited from landing; but through the connivance of Officer SUAREZ, who had him in custody on board, he has escaped, and cannot be found. Report says that he got through the cabin window. Gold was probably the expediting means.

The following arrivals from the United States, with assorted cargoes, have occurred since my last: Bark *Oasis*, from New-York; ship *Rival*, from Savannah.

Guano freights remain at $15 to Hampton Roads, $16 to Havana, £3 to Europe.

CALIFORNIA.

The Weather—Wreck of the Phenix and the Ocean Wave—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

At the closing of my last letter, by the steamer of the 5th inst., the rain was pouring down steadily, and the indications were all in favor of a long wet spell. To-day, however, we are enjoying cloudless skies and that peculiar state of atmosphere which renders objects at a distance as seen through a magnifying-glass. During Friday and Saturday a great deal of rain fell in the interior, and the mountain heights are covered with snow. The effect of the opening storm on the mercantile interests is already seen this morning in the increased activity of business on Front-street.

Capt. B. G. HANDY, of the bark *Phenix*, which was wrecked on Elbow Island on the 12th ult., reached here yesterday in the whale-ship *Massachusetts*. He furnishes the following account of the loss of his own vessel and that of the bark *Ocean Wave*, of New-Bedford, Capt. BAKER, with all hands, in a snow-storm:

ON BOARD WHALE-SHIP MASSACHUSETTS, Nov. 6, 1859.

The whale-bark *Phenix*, of Nantucket, under my command, and the whale-bark *Ocean Wave*, of New-Bedford, Capt. BAKER, were both wrecked on the 12th October, 1858. Being bound out from Shantar Bay on the 11th October, I was forced by head winds and bad weather to make a harbor of the west end of Elbow Island; came to anchor, the land distant about two and a half miles, and found the *Ocean Wave* also at anchor about half a mile off; remained at anchor until 9 o'clock in the evening, when the wind shifted very suddenly to the west, and commenced blowing very heavily, accompanied by a thick snow-storm; let go all our anchors, the tide setting us towards shora, and hoped to weather tha gale. At 3 A. M., the snow having ceased, saw the *Ocean Wave*, who, like our vessel, had dragged her anchors, and also found that we were too near the shore to hope for deliverance by slipping our cables. The gale now increased, and the weather again closed in thick. I suppose it was about this time that the *Ocean Wave* slipped her cable and endeavored to work off, being outside of us. The tide now turned, and still hoping to save the vessel, let go a hawser with all the moveable iron on board attached. The ship continuing to drag, and the gale continuing with unabating fury, cut away the masts, but the ship continuing to drag, soon struck on a reef, which she afterwards was forced over, and again floated in deep water, but leaking so badly as to oblige us to slip our cables and allow the ship to drive on shore to prevent her foundering. The next day, the gale having moderated, we landed in safety. Being fearful we should be forced to remain on the Island all Winter, we all worked very hard to save all the clothing and provisions possible, but the vessel soon went to pieces. We hoped the *Ocean Wave*, who had seen our position, would soon return to take us off, but it was not until the fleet arrived this Spring that we learned she also was missing. We stopped with our entire crew all Winter on the Island, and continued in good health, although suffering much from cold. The *Massachusetts*, Captain CHATFIELD, found us there this season, and from the information furnished, proceeded in search of the *Ocean Wave*, and succeeded in finding [illegible] with some remains of her

er number of passengers than usual. The *Golden Age* took 450, and the *Orizaba* 400.

JAMES FOX, a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, was arrested in Stockton on the 2d inst., for fighting, by Marshal THORNE, who undertook to lead him to jail, but the arrested man resisted, threw the officer down and commenced to beat him, when the latter drew his knife and stabbed his assailant three times in the side, inflicting a mortal wound.

The prominence which has been given to yachting during the past two months, has, it is said, inspired a number of amateurs in that amusement to form themselves into a yacht club, and rumor has it that they intend sending to New-York for the model of the famous *Maria*, a boat which is said to have beaten the *America*, the champion of tha great race which took place in England several years since. The design, it is said, is to build a boat on the lines of tha *Maria*. It is stated that the builder of the *Pride of the Bay* intends to construct another larger boat on the same model, and that a gentleman of San Francisco has sent to New-York to purchase a well known fast yacht, which is to be brought here and pitted against anything that floats.

A meeting of citizens is called for this evening for the purpose of organizing an Astronomical Meteorological Observatory on the Pacific coast.

Two hundred thousand dollars in gold was deposited in the United States Branch Mint last week, and four hundred and twenty thousand dollars in twenty-dollar pieces were coined.

A girl fifteen years of age, named ALICE LEWIS, was abducted from school in San José soma weeks ago, and it is feared she was sent to the East soon afterwards by the abductor, a public woman named IRENE MACREADY, who disobeying a writ of *habeas corpus*, left this State by the steamship *Golden Age* last Saturday.

JAMES G. STEBBINS, at one time Senator in our Legislature from Yuba County, was arrested on board the steamship *Golden Age* on Saturday, whilst she was steaming out of the bay, for absconding. Upon paying the sum of $1,200 which he was attempting to run away with from ELLIS & Co., of Front-street, he was allowed to proceed on his voyage.

Among the recently reported mining discoveries, I note the following: Mr. VEACH, of Yreka, recently discovered a valuable cinnebar lead about two miles from that place.

A six foot strata of sulphur has been discovered in a gold mine near Folsom, Sacramento County.

It is rumored that some parties of this city intend forming a Company to construct a railroad from Sacramento City to Carson Valley, and purpose petitioning the Legislatures of this State and Utah Territory at their next sessions. It is thought that this enterprise will be more arduous than that of the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Railway across the Alleghany Mountains.

LAW REPORTS.

Parties to Actions not Examinable on Motions.

George W. Stake vs. *Charles Andre.*—In this case the plaintiff having a judgment against the defendant, gave notice of a motion to set aside a prior judgment against the defendant in favor of another person; and the Court, upon an *ex parte* application of the plaintiff in the prior judgment founded upon an affidavit, granted an order for a commission to take the testimony of the moving party in the motion, to be used for the hearing under which a commission has been issued.

The defendant moved, before Justice MULLEN, at the Chambers Special Term of the Supreme Court, that the order and commission be set aside as unauthorized.

Justice MULLEN has rendered his decision granting the motion. He denies that the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to compelling a witness who refuses to make affidavit of facts known to him, and material, upon a motion or other proceeding in the Supreme Court, to give testimony before a Commissioner appointed by the Court to be used on the motion or other proceeding, do not warrant the order in question. They do not embrace the *parties* to the action in which the motion is made. At the time the provisions became a law, neither party to the action could be examined as a witness, and there is nothing in the statute manifesting an intention to change the law in that respect. The word witness ordinarily imports a person not a party. If the Legislature had intended to compel a party to an action to be examined their intention would doubtless have been expressed so clearly as to admit of no mistake.

His Honor further holds that the provisions of Laws of 1847, 630, and of the Code, relative to the examination of parties as witnesses, relate only to the *trials of issues*, and do not authorize the compulsory examination of a party upon a *special motion*.

Suit for Upsetting a Platform and Breaking Plaintiff's Arm.

Terrence Mallon vs. *Hobart Reibershrit.*—In this action the plaintiff alleges that in August, 1858, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, on Third-avenue, he was standing on a platform, when the defendant wrongfully and carelessly drove a horse and wagon along, which came in contact with the platform, knocking it down, in consequence of which the plaintiff was greatly injured. His complaint stated that by the contact of the wagon and the platform the derrick was thrown, and, in falling, broke the plaintiff's arm. The defence was a denial of the matters alleged in the complaint. On the trial it appeared that the defendant was a laborer on the Croton Aqueduct. This action was now tried before Justice CLERKE, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, and is still on. Francis Byrne for plaintiff; John C. Lang for defendant.

Verdict for the Sheriff's Case.

Jacob H. Yoke vs. *James C. Willett.*—This was an action against Ex-Sheriff Willett to recover the amount of a judgment against Theodore T. Edgerton and one S. W. Britton, the former of whom had escaped from jail limits after arrest and confinement. The case was reported in the TIMES of the 29th, and now resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

Important to Attorneys.

THEIR LIEN FOR COSTS, HOW FAR PROTECTED.

William H. Owen vs. *Edgar M. Mason.*—In this case, the defendant moved before Justice MULLEN, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court, to vacate an inquest taken in the case for irregularity.

It appeared that the inquest was taken under the following circumstances. The action was reached at the Special Circuit in October, before Justice ROOSEVELT, and moved for trial by the plaintiff's attorney, when the plaintiff appeared by another attorney, not of record in the case, and stated to the Court that the action had been settled by the parties thereto, to their mutual satisfaction, to which the defendant's attorney, also appearing, assented, and moved to dismiss the complaint.

The attorney of record for the plaintiff objected, produced a notice of lien served upon the defendant, forbidding a settlement except with him as such attorney of record, and moved for a judgment against the defendant for the amount of his taxable costs, to be adjusted by the Clerk, on the ground that the settlement, being made without his consent, and in fraud of his right, was void as to him, or amounted at most to a confession of judgment, which entitled him to costs.

His Honor declined to rule on the motions, but adjourned the case, and ordered the defendant to move at Chambers, as he might be advised to dispose of the case.

Defendant then moved at Chambers, before his Honor, Judge INGRAHAM, for an order discontinuing the case on the grounds above mentioned.

The Judge, on the 13th of October, denied the motion without costs, and intimated that the only motion the defendant could make was for leave to file a supplemental answer, setting up the facts of the settlement, and that the Court would only allow such answer to be filed for such a purpose on payment of all costs of the plaintiff's attorney up to that time.

Defendant had leave to make such a motion, but never made it. When the cause was again reached at the Circuit, the plaintiff's attorney of record took an inquest, the defendant's attorney being in Court, but not appearing; and afterwards perfected judgment and issued execution thereon for $77, the amount of his costs.

Defendant now moved before Judge MULLEN to vacate this inquest and execution for irregularity, on the ground that the case had been settled as aforesaid, and that the inquest was taken by the plaintiff's attorney, after an order from the plaintiff forbidding him to go on with the case, and therefore without authority.

His Honor held the inquest and execution to be regular, and denied the motion, with $10 costs.

Wm. W. Badger, attorney of record, for plaintiff; Geo. Terwilliger, attorney for defendant.

Undervaluation.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NOV. 30—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS AND A JURY.

The United States vs. *One hundred kegs containing Emery.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods which were imported from London in 1856, as having been undervalued in the invoice, with intention to defraud the Customs. The case was tried once before, when the jury found in favor of the Government. That verdict was, however, set aside and a new trial ordered, on the ground of the testimony of the claimant having been excluded. On this trial he was examined. The jury found a verdict for the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Craig; for the claimant, Mr. Walden and Judge Beebe.

General Sessions.

CONVICTIONS FOR ROBBERY AND LARCENY.

Patrick Gillespie, *alias* Thomas Higsby, a youth of 19, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. On the 3d September, at 2 A. M., Thomas McCormick was in a drinking store in Worth-street, where he incautiously exhibited gold coin to the amount of $75. He was followed into the street by Gillespie and two others, who held him while Gillespie robbed him. Gillespie was sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

Wilhelm Smith, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing from Charles Meyer, No. 33 Eldridge-street, jewelry valued at $101, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He called at Meyer's store on Nov. 19, and looked at a stock of jewelry with a pretended intention of purchasing. After he had left, Mr. Meyer missed jewelry to the above amount. The prisoner was arrested with the property in his possession. Sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

James G. Rice was sent to the Penitentiary for one year for forgery in the fourth degree.

Thomas McAuley, for assault on J. J. Byrne, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

George Taylor, for attempt at burglary, was sent for two years to the Penitentiary.

Mary E. Brady was tried for arson, and acquitted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

J.—*Ballard* vs. *Fuller.*—Motion granted—fees of both witnesses to be paid within twenty-four hours, the practice in this district being to allow parties attending as witnesses fees.

Application of Howe.—Order appointing commission to inquire into the facts set forth in the petition granted.

Lemmons vs. *Lemmons.*—Order granted confirming the report of the Referee appointing Receiver.

Application of Washington Heights Congregational Church.—The petition must be addressed to a Justice of the Court—(not to the Court.)

Calendar—THURSDAY, Dec. 1.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated.—No. 57 on September calendar. Enumerated calendar of same term—Nos. 7, 80, 22, 99, 101 to 105, 107, 97, 61, 108, 109 to 113, 69, 9, 19, 288, 287, 105, 34, 114, 115 115¾, 115¾, 116.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2401, 2413, 241-, 2419, 2421, 953, 2303, 2223, 2111, 1207, 2099, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2437, 2443 and 445, (2445 No. 2.) *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 30.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 1874	103¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	b30	41
15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..b10	90¾	40	do		41
4,000 do	90¾	100	Stonington R.		67½
25,000 Va. State 6s	83	450	Reading Railroad		40¾
10,000 do	b5 83	300	do	b30	40¼
2,000 N. C. State 6s	98	150	Mich. Central R.		41½
44,000 Mo. State 6s	84¼	200	do	b60	41½
1,000 do	b30 84½	50	Mich. So. & N. I. 6s		19
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	91	50	Panama R.	b30	131¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103	200	do	b60	131½
2,000 Erie 2d M. Bs	86¼	50	do	b15	131¾
2,000 Erie R. 6th M. Bs	81½	50	do	b30	131¾
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3dM.	99	100	Illinois Central R.		56
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3dM.	78½	25	do		55¾
1,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	92	100	do		55½
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B	42	100	do	b60	55½
12,000 Ia. C. & M. L. G. B.	15	300	do	b30	55¾
5,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	70	100	Gal. & Chi. R's		72½
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	33	450	do		72¾
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	100	do	b60	72¾
1,000 do	84¾	50	do	b30	72¾
5 American Ex. Bank	99	50	do	b10	72½
10 Continental Bank	102	150	do	b60	72½
200 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	b0 99¾	20	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60	20½
35 do	99¾	128	do		21
6 Pacific Mail S. Co	84	200	do		21½
50 do	b60 84	1100	Chic. & R. Isl. R.		66½
575 do	82	200	do	b60	66¾
250 do	b30 82½	50	do	b30	66¾
770 N. Y. Central R.	82½	200	do	b30	66
600 do	b30 82	1300	do		66
500 do	b10 82	100	do	b15	66½
200 do	b30 82	50	do	b30	66
800 do	82	50	do	b60	66½
25 Erie Railroad	9¾	50	do		65¾
50 do	9¾		Macon & West'n R.		100

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..b30	90	100	Pacific M. S. Co		707/8
1,000 do	90¾	200	do	b10	80
2,000 Mo. State 6s	84¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60	91¾
5,000 do	b60 84¾	100	do		81¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	100	Erie Railroad		9¾
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. Bs	42	80	Harlem Railroad		19
1,000 do	41½	100	Reading R.	b30	41½
3 000 M. So. S. & I. Bds	50	200	Panama Railroad		132
40 North & W. R.	41	100	do	b30	132½
50 Pacific M. S. Co	81¾	200	Ill. Central R.		56
100 do	b30 81	5	Cleve. C. & C. R.		96
100 do	b60 81¾	100	Ga. & Chic. R.		72¾
100 do	81	150	do	b60	72¾
75 do	80¾	250	C. & R. I. R.	b30	65¾
2,000 do	80	500	do		66

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The Stock Market broke down ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on the general Share list this afternoon, the lowest sales occurring after the printed report from the Second Board. The dealings through the early part of the day were of an unsettled character, except on Rock Island, for which the demand kept firm at 66¼@66 ℔ cent., and on Reading, for which a few orders came from Philadelphia. New-York Central gave way on the first call of the Stock to 82 ℔ cent., about which figure the price continued until the close of the Second Board, and then dropped to 81½ ℔ cent. Galena to 72½, Rock Island to 65½@⅝, and Toledo to 20¾. The weakest points in the market through the whole day were Pacific Mail and Illinois Central Shares. The former reopened, after the wide fluctuations noticed yesterday, at 84 ℔ cent.; some sold at 82, and in the afternoon sold heavily at 80 ℔ cent., about which rate the Stock closed, on very current rumor that the conditions and guarantees required by VANDERBILT to make good the proposed sale of the Pacific line cannot be arranged to mutual satisfaction, and that the negotiation, for the present, stands adjourned; possibly soon to take some new form of settlement. The Illinois Central Shares fell to 55½ on the advice from London of a further decline in that market, and then sold up to 56½ ℔ cent., closing unsettled 56@57 ℔ cent. Panama Shares reversed the general order of the list, selling lower in the morning and rising to 132½ at the Second Board. Hudson River and Harlem participated in the decline of the Central and the Western Stocks, while Erie was rather firmer than yesterday. The gross receipts of the Road for November, ending this afternoon, are reported $623,000 less, the difference in settlement with the Western connecting roads, which should leave the earnings of the Eric from $525,000 to $550,000. Last year a gross income of $513,000 settled up $446,000. The State Stocks were steady, and Federal fives somewhat firmer. In Railway Bonds the business differed but little from yesterday. There is less activity in Eries than at the close of last week, and extreme quotations for the later mortgages and for the Convertible Bonds are scarcely supported. The general market, late in the afternoon, closed heavy on the Share list.

In the Discount market, there is a little more firmness shown on 4@6 months paper, and the exceptions below 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, even on very choice names, are rare. Bills bearing 60@90 days to run, of the best class, continue to be done, outside of Bank, at 6@6½ ℔ cent. On temporary loan, the rates for Money among the Stock Brokers are, as usual of late, 5 to 6 ℔ cent., with a good inquiry in particular quarters early in the day, at the outside figure. There was not much done in Exchange for the Hamburg steamer sailing to-morrow, but some parcels of Bullion will go by her for London and Paris, to land at Southampton, say $400,000 in Gold, and $80,000 in Silver. The steamer on Saturday is the *Vigo* for Liverpool. The official statement of the business of the month of November at the Sub-Treasury and Assay Office was rendered this afternoon, probably in season for this paper.

The Governor of Mississippi advocates, in his recent Message to the Legislature, the early payment of $2,000,000 of the old Public Debt incurred for the establishment of the Planters' Bank at Natchez, long since wound up. His closing sentiment on the subject is that

"It is due to ourselves and to the character of the State, *that all acknowledged obligations* should be promptly met. It can never cost an individual or State too much to be just."

Although never absolutely repudiated, these Planters' Bonds, for ten or fifteen years past, have stood but little better for the prospect of payment, either principal or interest, than the repudiated Union Bank five millions. The present recommendation is a most gratifying step in this direction. And while its qualification as applying only to "acknowledged obligations" would seem to imply no hope for the complete vindication of the State faith by the payment of the Union Bank debt, it is not wholly unreasonable to expect that a young commonwealth, so universally rich in her planting interest, and now so progressive in material improvement as to be able to build her railways without foreign aid, will stop *half way* in wiping out the disgrace of repudiation which tarnishes the State escutcheon. The best people of Mississippi, in point of substance and responsibility, have always been in favor of assuming the obligation of the Bonds issued to the Union Bank, and ever since held by third parties—most of them in Europe—although irregularly used by the Bank, and no consideration paid to the State. But the question was unfortunately taken out of the Legislature and thrown before the whole people, *as a party issue*, when political excitement ran high between the Democratic and Old Whig Parties, in 1842. And it so continued through all the popular elections, Gubernatorial, Legislative, *and Judicial*, (and even Congressional, at one time,) until the Whig Party was practically disbanded. The rich planting counties on and near the Mississippi River, as a rule, voted the Bond-paying ticket. The great body of substantial tax-payers everywhere acknowledged the public necessity and private justice of vindicating the State faith. But they were almost invariably overruled, because of an overshadowing partisan influence among the masses. And when a Supreme Court was finally had to pronounce the Bank, and the issue of Bonds for its establishment constitutional, the Judge who gave the very able opinion to this effect lost his seat at the next popular election, because he was not of the predominant part. But nearly all this excitement has now passed away, and Gov. MCWILLIE, long identified in politics with the Anti-Bond payers, comes forward to urge the responsibility upon tha Legislatura of at least the Planters' Bank debt, which in tha deperate embarrassment of the people in 1841-2 shared the common stigma of bankruptcy and repudiation. A new light thus breaks upon one of the darkest stains on the Public faith of the whole country—one that, however known on this side of the Atlantic as strictly *local*, has seldom failed to be *generalized* to the prejudice of American credit abroad.

We are requested to invite attention to an advertisement, in another part of this paper, which announces the opening of the American Railway Bureau for business, in Gebhard's Building, No. 19 Nassau-street.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistent United States Treasurer, in this City, during the month of November:

Nov. 1, 1859, by balance		$1,608,703 59
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,157,278 37	
Patent Fees	6,003 05	
Post-office Department	306,746 62	
Treasury Notes	1,289,500 00	
Miscellaneous	271,963 77—	4,032,091 81
Total		$5,640,795 40
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$2,520,989 68	
Post-office Drafts	190,100 02—	2,717,090 30
Nov. 30, 1859, Balance		$2,923,705 10
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,598,657 61	
By Receipts during the Month	1,347,358 46—	3,946,016 07
To payments		1,445,156 19
Balance		$2,500,859 88
By Balance, Cr., Intcrest Accounts		$37,425 39
To Payments		1,355 00
Balance		$36,070 39
By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1859		$2,157,278 37
By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1858		1,990,625 93
Increase in Nov., 1859		$166,652 44
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$283,827 83
By Coin received during the Month	$83,358 21	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	225,652 24—	309,010 45
Total		$592,838 28
To payments in Coin	$95,475 20	
To payments in Fine Bars	212,490 08—	307,965 28
Balance		$284,873 00
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$5,460,635 37	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	253,722 19—	5,714,357 56
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	32,256 28	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	251,904 31—	284,160 59
Total		$5,998,518 15
Less due Depositors		50,442 89
Balance		$5,948,075 26

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending November 30, 1859:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$10,000
Foreign Bullion	12,000
United States Bullion	372,000—$39,000

Deposits and Purchases of Silver.

Foreign Coins	$36,600
Foreign Bullion	3,000
U. S. Bullion (contained in Gold)	2,800
U. S. Bullion (Old Coins)	1,000
U. S. Bullion (Lake Superior)	900
No. Br. Mint Bars	2,700—$ 47,000
Total Deposits.	
Payable in Bars	$272,000
Payable in Coins	169,000—$441,000
Gold Bars Stamped	$243,070 03
Transmitted to Phila. Mint, for coinage	69,881 98

Photographic counterfeit $2 bills on the Bank of New-York were put in circulation to-day. They have a very dim appearance.

Wool Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The auction sale of 400,000 pounds of Wool commenced at noon, M. THOMAS SONS, Auctioneers. There was a large attendance and lively bidding, and in an hour almost the whole lot was disposed of. The following are the prices obtained:

Extra Fleece	55c. @59½c.
Double Extra	62c. @—
Medium	39½c.@50½c.
Common	32c. @42c.
Three-fourths Blood	51½c.@—
Super Pulled	35½c.@36c.
Tub Wool	38c. @43½c.
Cape of Good Hope Unwashed	32½c.@—

The sale realized over $175,000, and was most satisfactory. Many of the bids were equal to the market price. There was a large attendance from the East.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¼; Reading Railroad, 20; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37.

Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Sight Exchange on New-York par@1-20 ℔ cent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ ℔ cent. prem.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and firm; sales 400 bbls. WHEAT—Operators are waiting eastern advices, and the market is therefore quiet; sales last evening, 11,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 03@$1 03½; 15,000 bushels No. 1 do., at $1 05; 11,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 07; and 5,500 bushels red Winter at $1 20; no sales this morning. CORN firm; sales 10,000 bushels new, at 62c. OATS steady; sales 2,000 bushels Western, at 36c.; 2,000 bushels Canadian, in bags, on private terms. WHISKY dull. *Imports to-day*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—37,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR firm; sales of 2,300 bbls. Western extra at $5 75; fur superfine $5 25 is refused. WHEAT advanced 2c.; sales of 8,000 bushels red at $1 33@$1 35; white, $1 40@$1 46. CORN firm; sales of 2,000 bushels new yellow at 75c.@76c. WHISKY steady at 26½c. @27½c.

Messrs. THOMAS & SONS' auction sale of 400,000 lbs. of wool is progressing.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR quiet at $5 37½ for Howard-street and Ohio. WHEAT closed with an advancing tendency; sales at $1 31@$1 45 for white, and $1 25@$1 26 for red. CORN dull at 66c.@73c. for yellow, and 65c.@70c. for new white; no old offered. WHISKY steady at 26½c.

PROVISIONS unchanged.

Commercial by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week 44,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,800, and exporters 4,000 bales. The lower qualities were irregular, but generally lower, and holders were pressing them on the market, while the Fair and Middling descriptions were steady. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales; the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.
Middling Orleans	7¼d.
Fair Mobiles	7¼d.
Middling Mobiles	7 3-16d.
Fair Uplands	7¼d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 414,000 bales, of which 270,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm at extreme prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool BREADSTUFFS market was firm but quiet.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR quiet, but firm, at 23s.@28s. ℔ bbl. WHEAT firm, and 2d.@3d. higher early in the week, but closed quiet; red, 9s. 3d.@10s. 5d.; white, 9s. 6d.@11s. 9d. CORN dull, but freely offered at a slight decline; yellow, 32s.@33s.; white 35s.@38s. ℔ quarter.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report WHEAT 1d. higher, and CORN 6d. lower on the week.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCILHENY and others, report BEEF dull, and the poorer qualities slightly lower. PORK dull and nominally unchanged. BACON quiet. LARD steady, at 57s.@58s. TALLOW—Butcher's—58s. 6d.@59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Broker's Circular* reports POT ASHES quiet, at 27s.@27s. 6d.; PEARLS quiet, at 27s. 9d.@28s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE dull. RICE firm; fair Carolina, 21s. 6d. @22s. 3d. BARK—sales unimportant. LINSEED CAKES in good demand, at £8 17s. 6d.@£9 4s. FISH OILS unchanged. OLIVE OIL—unsettled and excited market, and prices considerably higher. LINSEED OIL active, at 27s. 6d.@28s. 6d. RESIN steady, at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy, and offered at 33s. 6d. ex quay. TEA dull, and Blacks slightly lower.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports WHEAT advanced 1s.@2s.; white, 46s.@50s.; red, 45s.@48s. FLOUR, 23s.@28s. IRON dull at £5 10s. for both rails and bars; Pig Iron steady at 52s.@52s. 3d. SUGAR firm and 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE quiet. TEA quiet; Congou, 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s. 6d.@35s. TALLOW firm at 59s.@59s. 3d. LINSEED advanced 2s.@3s. LINSEED OIL, 28s. on the spot, and 28s. 6d. for future delivery. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; New-York, £10; Boston, £9 10s. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. RICE firm and active.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 96@96½ for money and account.

The BULLION in the Bank of England had increased £30,000.

There was no change to note in the MONEY market. BARING'S circular quotes Bar SILVER, 4s. 2d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1¼d.; EAGLES, 76s. ¼d.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending Nov. 15.

COTTON—Sales of the week 7,000 bales; stock 23,000 bales; prices were 1@2f. higher, the market closing quiet; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 117f.; do. *bas*, 112f. BREADSTUFFS dull and tending downwards. ASHES steady. COFFEE firm. OILS quiet. RICE steady. SUGAR heavy. LARD dull and nominal. WHALEBONE unchanged.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 19—P. M.

The COTTON market is quiet and unchanged; sales, to-day, 6,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS are dull, but firm. PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Sa

will continue limited, but no doubt the finer grades of genuine Yara will soon have to be looked more after, as they will be the only substitute for other sorts necessary for our manufactures. We have little change to notice in domestic Leaf. The sales of Kentucky continue but moderate; the inquiry being lately confined to fine cutting of which there is but a very light supply on the market, and prices therefore very firm; medium sorts are much neglected and drooping, while good Lugs have advanced. Some 200 hhds. of bright Maysville Leaf have been taken from a neighboring market for fine cut mixing. Fine heavy Kentucky is also very scarce and firm. Our quotations are: Common Lugs, 4½c. @4¾c.; good do., 5c.@5¾c.; medium, 6c.@6¾c.; good, 7c.@8¾c.; fine, 11c.@12¾c.; select fine cut, 12¾c.@14c. Some export demand for the lower priced Seed Leaf Wrappers and Fillers has of late taken off the market many small lots of this sort, but with this exception trade is anything but lively, and sales of better grades can only be effected to some extent at considerable concessions. The finest grades are held firmly. A few small parcels of new crop Florida were offered; one of 20 cases, a fair crop, was sold at 15c.; other parcels showed rather inferior, and it is expected that the crop, estimated at about 2,000 cases, will turn out but a small part desirable."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York, during November.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cien-fuegos.
Stock Nov. 1, 1859, bales	4,170	101	73	5,567	133
Received since, bales	2,490	286	200	1,760	264
Total	6,660	387	273	7,327	396
Sales to Nov. 30, 1859, bales	3,195	300	273	1,990	374
Stock Dec. 30, 1859, bales	3,465	67	....	5,337	22

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 500 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@⅛d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 50 pkgs. Lard, and 200 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; with 200 tcs. Beef on terms not ascertained. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 1,250 bbls. Resin, 2s. 9d. For Antwerp, 400 bales Cotton, at ¾c.; 1,800 bags Coffee, at 20s.; 200 bbls. Ashes, at 27s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Louisa Hatch*, 853 tons, from Apalachicola to Gibraltar for orders (Trieste or Genoa,) Cotton, at 1¾c.; ship *F. Gebhard*, 1,124 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, 13-32d.; a ship, 950 tons, now in Boston, same voyage, 13-32d.; or if to Havre, 13-16c.; ship *Sebastopol*, 488 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, 7-16d., Resin, 3s., and Spirits Turpentine, 8s.; a foreign bark, 470 tons, from Charleston to North of Europe, Cotton, 1¾c.; Rice, 50s.; ship *Julia Lawrence*, 925 tons, from Philadelphia to Loando, Africa, Coal, on Government account, ₱11; a brig, 212 tons, to Constantinople, Rum, 5½c., and back from Sicily to New-York, on private terms; brig *S. P. Musser*, 264 tons, to Genoa, ₱1,750, and back from Sicily to New-York ₱1,800; brig *Sea Foam*, 200 tons, to Gibraltar, Flour, 60c., and back from Malaga to New-York or Philadelphia, on private terms; a Br. schooner, 130 tons, to Gonaives and back, ₱1,250; a brig to Barbadoes, 75c. ₱ bbl.; a schooner to a Windward Island, 70c.; one to Trinidad, P. S., ₱1; a brig, 200 tons, from Baltimore to Fernambuco and back to United States, ₱1 50 ₱ bbl.; a bark, 298 tons, to Havana and back, ₱2,500; a brig, 263 tons, same voyage, ₱2,200; one, 298 tons, hence to Havana, ₱2,000; a schooner, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to South side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar, 47½c., and Molasses, ₱3; a brig, 196 tons, to Madeira, Sicily and back to New-York or Philadelphia, and one, 177 tons, to Porto Rico and back, on terms not made public.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Boston *Transcript* tells this story of omnibus etiquette: "One of the Red Line of coaches was hailed in Washington-street, yesterday noon, and a well-dressed lady entered, and passed up the fare. On one side of the coach there were six passengers, on the other five ladies, whose ample crinoline apparently covered the sixth seat. She cast her eyes up and down the side of the vehicle, and gave a delicate hint for the females to give her the vacant seat she had paid for. But no movement being made, the lady seated herself in the laps of two women next the door, who appeared to cover the vacant space. At this the ladies, whose moire antique was in danger of receiving some wrinkles that might disfigure their dress, looked indignant, and hinted that the position of the intruder was not at all agreeable. She was informed that if she would rise she could have a seat at their side. As the lady rose, she remarked that 'she took the only course she could think of to teach five women the *etiquette of the omnibus*.'"

George Lind, a shoemaker in Baltimore, while working on his bench on Friday night last, about 7 o'clock, was startled by the report of a pistol. His little child in front of him fell from her seat to the floor. Mr. Lind sprang to her, and lifting her up conveyed her to his wife. On summoning a physician, it was found that the child had been struck by the ball in the right temple, and that the temporal artery was severed. The wound will not prove fatal. The ball had first grazed Lind's neck, burning it, and cutting a hole through his shirt. Had it not been for a sudden motion of his head he must have been killed. No cause is assigned for the act, nor is the assailant suspected.

A colored boy named Stephens, aged about 19 years, about 12 o'clock on Sunday noon, threw another colored boy, named Craig, into a sluice way, on the Woodbury Creek, near Canada, between the two bridges, and before assistance could be procured, he was drowned. The body of deceased was recovered about half an hour subsequent to the occurrence. Stephens was arrested during the afternoon, and committed to the Woodbury Jail to await the result of an investigation by a Coroner's jury. The motive assigned for the commission of the deed is alleged to be revenge, for punishment inflicted upon him by the father of deceased, who had suspected him of committing certain depredations upon his property.

The brig *Hannah*, A. Campbell, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday, reports the murder of her late commander, Capt. Stevenson, by one of the sailors named Romeo. While at St. Thomas, Capt. Stevenson was preparing to have his vessel put upon a railway for repairs, and gave some orders which so offended Romeo that he rushed upon him and stabbed him with a knife in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which Capt. Stevenson died the same day. The deed was committed in the presence of the victim's wife and children.

A Lieutenant of one of the drill volunteer companies in Philadelphia, stopped one of the city cars a few evenings since, and when remonstrated with, replied by stabbing the Conductor with a sword through the fleshy part of his arm. Two of the Lieutenant's companions assisted him in the exploit, and the three are members of one of the companies which was ambitious to help Gov. Wise keep the cows out of Charlestown.

The Rhode Island Superior Court, on the 25th, gave a verdict of $4,000 to Ethan B. Arnold and wife against Arnold Brown, of Johnstou, for words spoken by the latter, slandering and defaming the good name of Mrs. Arnold. The Jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed by the plaintiffs.

An agent of a New-York firm of champagne dealers, has been in Augusta, Ga., trying to find opportunities of debating the propriety of the Virginia insurrection, with those whom he chanced to meet The *Dispatch* says, that "he ought to be sent home to his ma with a bird's plumage on."

The Penobscot Log Driving Association intrusted a young man with seven hundred dollars to pay out to its employes at Mattawamkeag. He thought it sufficient capital to start business with in California, and was five days on his way thither when the idea suggested itself of pursuing him.

Mrs. Shaler, of Canton, Mass., is acquitted of the murder of her husband by public opinion and a common jury. Dr. Jackson, after a careful analysis, has failed to find any traces of the arsenic which she was charged with having administered. Disease of the lungs is the cause to which death is attributed.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Saxonia	Dec. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Vigo	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
North Briton	Dec. 10	Portland	Liverpool.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washing'n	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manch'ter	Nov. 16	Glasgow	New-York
Niagara	Nov. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York
Edinburgh	Nov. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	Nov. 23	Liverpool	Portland.
United Kingdom	Nov. 30	Glasgow	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &c.

Yorktown	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana.
Hannah	Dec. 9	New-York	Nas. & Ha.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Baltic	Dec. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Dec. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—J. G. Beck, J. Bnber, F. Hitchrick, C. Shew, S. M. Davis, W. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Wild, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal, Mrs. Pond and daughter, Senor and Senora Negro, Mrs. A. W. Messer and child, Mrs. Baker and two children, A. Thierkauf, J. Snitzbacher, Jos. Perham, R. M. Thompson, E. W. Lucas, J. Simpson, Miss J. E. Hunting ton, Mrs. J. B. Badger and two children, J. Mason, J. Hamilton, Mrs. S. Merchant and child, O. F. Southwell, Jas. Murray, Alex. Predell, Mrs. Tait, Mme. Boux, Mr. Leon, Mr. Lawrie, Capt. Dent, Mr. Inge, R. H. Burnett, Jas. Salee, Jr., J. M. Davis, W. Montgomery, W. H. Winegan, wife and two infants; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, J. Hamilton, Capt. Chadwick, M. J. Friedman, H. Worthington, B. Maynard, J. M. Lebens, Mr. E. Jackson and lady, two infants and nurse; J. J. Horn, J. P. Kinsely, W. H. Beat, R. Talbor, T. Smith, L. Hart, Capt. H. Dubois and lady, Mrs. Tenbrook, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mariner and son, Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins and infant, J. Finley, A. Loomis, A. C. Brandy, J. Doolittle, J. D. Barrett, W. A. Green, N. A. Baker, Mrs. E. O. West, child and infant, Mme. Belmigere and two infants, Mrs. Throg, Mr. Tenbrook, Mrs. C. J. L. Hogle, C. W. Riede, J. Lappien, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Jenkins, Mrs. M. Balderine, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. S. Tompkins, H. Hamilton, wife and infant; Mrs. A. S. Gibbons, and 3 children; Mrs. M. A. Ham, B. W. Harlending, W. Bodwell, R. Dyer, Mrs. Mc. and Mrs. Berry, and family, F. Wood, A. Sylvester, J. Thorp, J. Nelson, J. B. Frias, C. Gammons, C. Lizardi, F. A. Pierson, Jas. Anthony, F. E. Robertson, D. S. Kirkland, H. Hopper and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and children, Mr. and Mrs. Caulfin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kile, W. W. Bradish, Thos. Smith, A. F. Gigsby, D. Bliss, W. Whitesell, G. M. Franklin, H. S. Felt, F. Bragg, J. R. Lee, Robert Stewart, J. Messenale, J. J. Walling, W. H. Hawlet, M. Parente, J. M. Fisher, D. B. Kites, B. M. Burdick, H. M. Percival, L. Snow, A. Hewey, A. H. Smith, E. J. Smith, E. Harrison, Jno. Bell, C. Washington, D. T. Arnoth, R. Robinson and wife, J. K. Mathews, Thos. Heald, Holeray, Hy Davies, Mrs. Higle, Mrs. E. Bergen, Jr., Mrs. Spindler, J. T. Niles and wife, W. Belcher, Osterhont, T. G. Hobbs, C. Edwards, Wm. Lorrimer, Jas. Emmery, H. N. Gould, A. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Medcalf, A. Griffths, J. R. Morgan, R. Jones, Sidney Smith, P. S. Warren, Z. M. Nelson, Wm. Brown, Chas. Higley, W. F. Wright, J. H. Craig, H. C. Barton, A. Newman, J. Cover, A. Williams, W. Foulkeson, W. A. Johnson, C. Hagemont, J. D. Evans, Jno. Justis, A. Mitchel, J. A. Whitney, M. Z. Brown, B. O. Blake, R. F. Price, T. W. Mastick, H. Hartsberg, T. W. Free, H. Collins, M. Haney, James Vater, Charles D. Henry, U. Wolff Foster, C. C. Sewall, Charles Howell, D. & J. Oberlin, J. Doll, W. M. Porter, Joseph Boyer, A. Sattler, L. M. Lincoln, C. Johnson, John Bnkley, wife and infant; J. C. Miller, S. Smith, J. C. Wood and two children, J. M. Whitmore, J. S. Reese, Robert Hart, Jas. Madden, A. Stearns, J. G. Wipliony, J. F. Histon, W. Foulkison, A. H. Senover, A. G. Robinson, A. Chnbb, M. Mann and wife, J. G. Kellogg and child, J. J. Niphon, Mr. Stapleford, R. Parker, J. N. Churchill, T. G. W. Jameson, D. C. Jackson, J. A. Dunly, S. Males, G. C. Ellison, M. J. Quenerton, L. R. Davis, J. Stewart, J. Hewitt, A. F. Fross, T. G. Ritchie, D. Hand and wife, W. Bradley, G. W. Hathaway, John Amyr, Mrs. Spindler, Mrs. Boon, Jas. Cammeron, Robert Arnold, S. Whittendeyer, J. Wade, W. Crockett, L. F. Shattnck, Geo. Millmore, J. H. Carter, L. Palmer, W. McFinnis, J. C. Wood and two children, M. Whitcome, H. Medcalf and wife, Jas. Anthony, H. Turner, and 312 in steerage—Total, 504.

In steamship Circassian, from Galway—Walter Mitchell, Dr. J. C. O'Neill, Col. W. Brown, Miss Lucy Dever, Mrs. Eli Parker, Miss Ellen, Masters George, Joseph, John, and Edward Parker, Hugh Haddag and family, John Peden, Major Hunter, Saml. Hilliland, John Cowan, Wm. Leslie, P. C. Kenna, Roht. McFeneran, Jas. Cnlleb, D. E. Brown, Fred. M. Martin, Edward Peyton, Mr. Malcolm, John and Duncan McGlaghlin, Ellen, Mary, and Charles Reilley, Mrs. Mary T. Snyder, Lotty Snyder, Isaac Hopkins, Ellen and Honora Ford, Catherine Haydon, John and Elisa Booth, Mary McDonald, David and R. D. Armstrong, Dr. Mason, Maria, Mary, and John Dowdall, Mr. and Mrs. Dndley Persse and 2 children, Bridget Mutley, Thos. Williams, Wm. Boyde, James and Wm. Harrison, Wm. Smith, Eliza Hopkins, Joseph Farrell, C. Carr, John Male. From St. Johns, N. F.—Joseph Setton, D. J. Henderson, Mrs. Charlotte Henderson, Geo. Hughes, B. C. Crockett, Dr. Barron, D. W. Finner. Landed at St. Johns—Capt. Wood, Capt. Wilcox.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 5 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets....11 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 57 | Gov. Island. 0 46 | Hell Gate.... 2 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Lndiam & Heineken; Colnmbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamhnrg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Union, Green, Philadelphia, N. Briggs; Chesapeake, Crowell. Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Sbips Borneo, Flitner, Charleston, Nesmith & Sons; H. B. Wright, Park, Charleston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Republic, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen; Vigilant, Bosworth, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Barks Winona, Gallison, Aspinwall, Peck & Chnreh; Venus, Atkinson, Cnracoa, Boonen Graves & Co.

Brigs S. Peters, Lord, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters; Glenara, Armstrong, St. Johns, N. F., Greene & Currie; Il Trovatore, Dixon, Cape Town; Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolf; Enterprise, (Br.,) Wiseman, Parrsboro', D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners J. T. Williams, Cnrtis, Richmond, Van Brnnt & Slaght; G. L., Lovell, Boston, J. W. McKee; Pacific, Farron, Washington, Telfair & Horn; Quivet, Doane, Kingston, Post & Small; Kate Weston, Ellis, Porto Rico. I. B. Gager; Rebecca, Patton, Petersburg, Jas. Hunter; A. K. McKinsey, Bradford, Turk's Island, Post & Small; Wythe, Tnttle, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Sabine, Day, Newbern, J. S. Davis.

Arrived.

Steamship Circassian, (Br.,) Campbell, Galway 12th inst., via St. Johns, N. F., 24th, with mdse. and 231 passengers to American Express Co. Arrived off the Battery at 5:15 A. M.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepangh, Aspinwall Nov. 20, via Havana 25th, with passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providenee, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Artisan, (of Boston,) Pollard, Sunderland Sept. 26, passed Portsmouth Oct. 4, with coal to master. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Brotbers, Chase, Cienfuegos 14th inst., with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson. 18th inst., 30 miles E. of Havana, passed an old hulk of a vessel of about 300 tons, burned to the water's edge.

Brig R. C. Nichols, Sawyer, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Dresden, Chase, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Leocadea, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Hannibal, (of Bangor,) Wentworth, Jacmei, Hayti,) Nov. 11, with coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Alexander M., of Wareham, Christy, for New-York.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Squires, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. John, Barton, for New-York.

Schr. Woodbine, Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Jane, Bowen, New-Brunswiek, N. J., with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ned, Ennison, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Jonathan May, (3-masted,) Cobb, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Stillwell, Hamilton, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton & Bros.

Schr. Banqnet, Newman, Suffolk, Va., 3 ds., with shingles to Benton & Bros.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Clark, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Carlisle, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Pinekney, Bass River 2 ds., with coal.

Schr. Annie E. Cake, Larkins, Tom's River 2 ds., coal.

Schr. A. J. Russell, Smith, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Albany, for Wareham.

Schr. Ann Flower, Baker, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Mary, Lewis, Albany, for Boston.

BELOW—Barks L. D. Carver, and Montezuma.—(By pilot-boat Mary Ann.). Also, one brig.

SAILED—Steamships Columbia, for Charleston; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Chesapeake, for Portland.

WIND—During the day, very light from W.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF A SPANISH STEAMER.—The Spanish steamer Victoria, from St. Thomas, bonnd to Havana, pnt into Jacmei, Hayti, Nov. 6, to repair her engine, and in leaving, the same night, went ashore on a reef in the bay, where she became a total wreck. Crew saved.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 10.—An American ship was wrecked, on the night of the 8th, on the rocks near Cardnan. Next day her headboard came ashore, with the name "Mayflower" painted on it. As the ship Mayflower, of Bath, Hoyt, sailed from Norfolk, Va., Oct. 17, for Bordeaux, it nndonbtedly is the same ship.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 18.—The Danish schr. Nanetti, insured in the United States, arrived last night from Port-an-Prince, bound to this port. Has had heavy weather, split sails, &c., and put into Turk's Island, where she was partially repaired, and ordered to finish here. Her expenses were $795 99.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, via NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The barks Phœnix, of Nantucket, and Ocean Wave, of New-Bedford, have snnk—all hands lost. The bark Kingfisher was strnck by a whale, snnk, and all hands lost.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 30, sunset—No inward-bonnd vessels in sight. Bark H. Trowbridge, for Barhados, passed down the Narrows at 8:30 A. M. Wind light S. E.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 30, snnset—One brig outside the Hook. Two barks going np the bay. Steamships Roanoke for Richmond, and Columbia, for Charleston, are passing ont the Hook. Wind light from S. W.; weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 30, sunset—No inward-bonnd bound vessels in sight. Wind light from S. W.; weather hazy.

BOSTON, Nov. 30—Arr. ships Missouri, Hull, from New-Orleans; Atlantic, Williams, do. Barks Arctic, Walter, do.; Diligence, Yonng, from Cardenas; Sarah B. Hale, Crowther, from Havana; schrs. Hanover, Hnfman, from Port——; Herbert Manton, Crosby, from Lavacca. Cld.—Ship Herbert, Banes, for Melbonrne.

Off Highland Light—Brig Morning Light, from Savannah.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

ARR.—Nov. 5, ship Darting, Simonsun, 147 ds. from New-York; 6th, ship Endeavor, Doane, 135 ds. fm. do.

MEMORANDA.

Per Massachusetts—Experienced S. and S. E. winds all the passage; has been off this port five days, in thick fogs. May 28, Capt. Palmer, of the bark Kingfisher, was carried down by a line fast to a whale, and was lost. Aug. 5, Capt. Waterman, of the bark J. D. Thompson, died of inflammation of the bowels, and was buried at Elbow Island. Aug. 28, Capt. J. R. Salmon, of the bark Middy, of New-Bedford, died at Ayan. The bark Phœnix, of Nantucket, which was missing last Fall, was lost on Elbow Island, Oct. 12, 1858—all hands saved. The remains of the bark Ocean Wave, of New-Bedford, also missing, were found on Pinnle's Rocks, 10 miles N. of Elbow Island—nothing heard from her crew.

Per Daring—Was 30 days to the equator in the Atlantic, 60 days to Cape Horn; was off the Cape 35 days, with strong westerly gales; crossed the equator in the Pacific in lon. 118 W.; was 33 days thence to this port, with light N. E. and baffling winds; has been within 400 miles of this port for the last two weeks.

Per Brontes—Had strong southerly winds all the passage; left ship Princess Royal, for Australia; ships Leonidas, and Iconium, for China; bark Ella Frances, for Australia; bark Sea Nymph, for China.

Louis Wartill and John Johnson, seamen, were lost from the jib-boom of the Daring, in a gale off Cape Horn, and drowned. The first officer came near losing his life in endeavoring to save them.

Per Endeavor—Left New-York June 24; was 30 days to the equator in the Atlantic; passed Cape Horn Sept. 2; crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 7, lon. 118 W.; since then had light winds and calms.

Spoken, &c.

Rolling Wave—Herm. brig, of Fall River, Mass., hence for New-Orleans, Nov. 20, lat. 28 25, lon. 74 40.

Foreign Ports.

LIVERPOOL—Sld., Nov. 10, Fidelia, Gill, for New-York; 12th, Resolute, Freeman, do.; 13th, Arctic, Zerega, do.; Pomona, Benson, New-Orleans.

LONDON—Cld., 12th, American Eagle, Moore, for New-York.

NEWCASTLE—Cld., 11th, General Windham, Wilson, for New-York.

AARHOSSAN—Cld., 11, George Bradford, Robbins, for New-York.

HAVRE—Arr., 10th, Bavaria, Bailey, New-York.

At Jacmel, Hayti, Nov. 11, brigs Aurore, of and from Marseilles; Eleanora & Jane, (Dan.,) from Hamburg and Bordeaux, arr. Nov. 7; schrs. Chas. of Harrington, Me., Putnam, for New-York, to sail about 17th; Arietus, of Dennis, Chase, for do. in 2 ds., arr. hence Nov. 3; Aldabaran, (Br.,) arr. from St. Thomas Nov. 6.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR
MAYOR.

MASS MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS, BUSINESS MEN, and OTHER CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

The nndersigned, Merchants, Mechanics, and other citizens of New-York, favorable to the election of

HON. GEORGE OPDYKE

to the office of Mayor of the City, and who believe him to be eminently qnalified, from his experience and associations, to stem the current of wasteful City expenditures, and to make appointments to office of respectable and able men, and that he, rather than any other candidate, can concentrate the votes of all good and patriotic citizens in opposition to the selection of men *who would be under the control of unscrupulous partisans*, invite their fellow-citizens to meet them

On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,

At the COOPER INSTITUTE,

to take such measures as will insure his election:

E. D. Morgan, A. C. Kingsland, Hirsm Barney, Lnther Bradish, D. D. T. Marshall, Daniel Ullman, Wm. M. Evarts, John A. Kennedy, Mahlon Apgar, George W. Blunt, Kessler & Co., Hoyt, Sprsgue & Co., Henry W. F. Mail & Co., Timothy C. Churchill, J. W. Sütt & Co., Siocomb, Stoweil & Co., John D. Scott & Co., H. & A. Sternberg & Ce., B. E. Clark & Co., W. M. & G. C. Keeler, Willard Felt & Co., Elliott F. Shephard, George Peckham, Isaac M. Phyfe, Joseph C. Pinskney, Theodore G. Glanbenskle, Joseph P. Cooper, Wm. Atkinson, Chas. A. Clark, James M. Thomson, W. S. Pinekney, Humphrey Ayles, George W. Girban, Edward Robinson, Jr., James P. Fagan, William Allen, Matthew D. Greene, Charles T. Evans, A. J. Williamson, Theo. A. Ward, James A Briggs, Thos. Ontwater, John Contrell, John B. Wetze, James Wetze, J. T. Williams, F. S. Boyne, isaac Sherman, Marshall B. Blake, Alex. Clinch, J. seymour Mathews, James Fairman, James W. Farr, John J. Sperry, Charles W. Jennings, George W. Woodward, M. D., Wm. T. Black, Henry V. Spurry, Wm. A. Smalley, 17th Ward, John B. Webb, Franklin Marsh, Jacob Sloan, S. Wolbaum, Vincent Montanye, Henry Burden, W. J. London, Henry Hntchinson, Wm. H. Johnson, Joseph Buchanan, James Toohig, Charles Cbesterman, J. R. Citchell, John De La Montagne, Andrew Black, 5th District, 22d Ward, George McKew, 4th District, 22d Ward, James Curtis, 4th District, 22d Ward, James Wilson, 4th District, 22d Ward, John Kerr, 4th District, 22d Ward, William Little, 4th District, 16th Ward, D. W. Gregory, 242 9th-st., Roht. Lawney, 242 9th-st., 17th Ward, T. B. Eager, 36 Columbia-st., Wm. H. Adams, 316 2d-av., T. C. Lisard, 27 Bend-st., Jamire Comstock, Wm. Stnard, Joseph Smith, Wm. Brner, Jacob Kner, Pracess Burns, Benjamin Chnrch, Robert Pearson, Samuel Plemer, Edward Forster, James Graham, George Forast, Wm. Craig, Stephen Underhill, John Arenlaras, Thomas Giant, Edward Fox, Thomas Feudergrass, Wm. Wilson, George Montgomery, Patrick EeGnire, Larry Tnas, Joseph Friss, Ederson Cox, Ebenezer Snodgrass, Aaron Hnsted, T. Greanstein, Wm. B. Penfield, Wm. H. Beebe, Wm. Chase, Amos Clark, J. Trapbagen, J. M. Lane, Wm. B. Holmes, Fn.man T. Nnts, Asa B. Clark, M. J. Williamson, James W. Beebe, James Hnghes, Thomas Garney, L. & A. Hnrlburt, L. & H. Underhill, G. J. Jackson & Co., J. H. Johnston, H. M. Robinson, E. Bloomer, G. Dearing, A. Palmer, C. Gross, J. Rosenfield, Anson L. Herrick, John Chaney, Jos. A. Hnuter, A. S. Taylor, Benjamin Worden, A. C. Colgrove, Josiah F. Kendall, 33 West 37th-st., Charles Sanford, A. Fniler, 61 16th-st., W. Adams, John D. Scott, Hanford & Brewning, A. Kneim & Co., Walter & Anhens, Noell Abhrumann, Henry A. Lnqueer & Co., Robert L. S. Hall, Charles W. Timpson, James P. Cumming, Joseph Stranss, Cohn, Lazarus & Co., Haberland & Co., Wm. H. Bobinson, Lewis Dnrtis, J. F. Bronner, John M. Ferrier, J. H. Burnett, T. C. Burnett, H. W. Cook, A. Vredenburgh, Stewart & Smite, E. B. St. John, E. White, J. V. Qnackenboss, M. B. Fowler, John S. Fredenburgh, F. P. Evarts, Hamilton Cotter, Wm. Currie, A. P. Andersen, Hiram M. Forrester, C. J. Livingston, W. E. Bushnell,

Moses H. Grinnell, Isaac Sherman, Charles A. Dana, David Dndley Field, Wm. Allen Bntler, A. J. F. Dngnaine, Wm. Cgelis Jay, John W. Marshall, John A. C. Gray, Swift, Hurlbut & Co., Dewey & Crossman, Stewart & Smith, J. W. Bongbton & Co., Wm. K. Strong, Amos M. Sackett, John H. Brownjng, Charles Abernethy, Alfred Munroe & Co., Wm. Henry Anthon, Robert T. Haws, D. R. Martin, Thomas C. Acton, H. N. Sherwood, George H. Mackay, G. A. Yeoman, Enoch D. Fanciier, seymour A. Bunce, John A Brady, Ethan Allen, Moses A. Hoppock, Thomas Drummond, A. R. Gulver, S. H. Muller, Silas B. Dntcher, E. Deisfield Smith, Francis E. Bills, James Macriner, C. S. Spencer, 23d-st., Francis Henocque, Peter MacFadden, 23d-st. Francis Degez, Brown & Powers, Horace E. Ketchum & Co., John Andrews, J. S. Marvin, Wm. H. Marmtford, Harvey Crocher, Thurber Bailey, J. G. Gallier, 16 E. 25th-st., Richard Mott, C. A. Vasenmaireff, Esq., J. Lothrop, E. A. & W. B. Carpenter, James N. Piper, George W. Farlee, Charles Cheney, F. A. Conkling, Norris A. Phelps, Elliot C. Cowdin, Wm. J. Sirvan, Wm. H. Tefft, S. S. Hebedeist, D. L. Pettee, George Sparrow, Joseph S. Dewey, Watson Webb, James W. Riggs, John L. Taylor, O. W. Brennan, John J. Shaw, Benj. Welch, Jr., Hiram Corwin, James M. Leeds, James Cropsey, Wm. H. White, J. Anstin Steveas, Jr., Andrew Bleakley, John J. Silicock, G. N. Ottignon, Abram T. Riker, Francis E. Harlbut, John W. Meade, Richard Holloway, James Shaw, George Veorhies, Isaac F. Dnckworth, Thomas Giddinger, Thomas Hood, William Bridwning, Henry Neare, John E. Ayres, Samuel Nash, Morris Hawmer, Thomas Cook, William Sager, Herman G. Carter, Joseph Cook, Stephen B. Brague, John Wilson, Augustus Falling, H. I. A. Koerner, Thurber Bailey, Richard C. McCormick, O. O. Baker, Samuel E. Tzschirner, Peter Fritz, Andrew Dorn, George Appel, Gerhard P. Klotz, Samuel Trischet, C. T. Steinheimer, Wm. Fuchsins, F. Thibans, W. Letzeiser, Andreas Willmann, G. Dnck, Louis Schneider, Gottfried Muneh, H. Kleiz, W. Chelius, Ed. Zaninski, Adam Dodigna, Carl E. Steinhauer, H. Richard, Wm. Macaniay, John Qnackenhush, J. D. Ackley, Thos. Little, 17th Ward, Robt. Murray, 87 Monroe-st Wm. T. Astman, 201 Allen-st R. E. Jeffreys, 196 Grand-st J. P. Walker, R. D. T. Marshall, Adam Smith, Peter Coutant, John E. Coutant, H. A. Perry, Nicholas C. Winship, J. J. Childs, R. B. Chappell, Wm. E. Green, E. Kirkpatriek, Henry R. Conklin, William Haw, Jr., John Cooper, Jr., Samuel H. Cooper, Charles T. Rodgers. Alonzo F. Robbins, George Ellison, J. E. Watson, Thos. Kelly, Ellsworth Eliot, Richard S. M. Cairn, Augnstus Winans, Christopher Gullman, 347 3d-av., Chas. Irving, 346 3d-av., Almon W. Griswold, 371 6th-av., Nicholas Brewer, 440 2d-av. Wm. P. Esterbrook, 87 East 28th-st., Frastus F. Brown, 79 Nassau-st., Jas. Davis, 225 Fultou-st., Jacob Fisher, 122 3d-av., Isaac F. Williams, 129th-st., Thomas Bell, 126th-st., Josiah A. Fraetns, 511 3d-av. Dennis McCabe, 71 3d-av., William M. Swart, 50th-st., next to Lexington-av., Saml. Wallace, 87 3d-av., J. Brady, 1,192 Broadway, Jas. Tnruer, 289 4th-av., Benj. Pelt, 382 8th-av., John V. Gridley, 63 West 31st-st., T. J. Constant, 467 3d-av., John Webber, Stephen Merritt, 167 West 20th-st., Edward E. Dean, 312 West 22d-st., Francis John Tucker, 14 Delancy-st., J. Riley, 237 Sullivan-st., J. W. Marshall, 426 2d-av., Wm. M. Gillespee, Reporter N. Y. *Sun*. Joseph Stiner, 114 West 11th-st. John G. Beck, 234 East 11th-st. John Gangloff, 234 East 11th-st. J. Weig, 613 Washington-st. Wm. E. Jones, 63 East 16th-st. Theodore Bracklow, 319 West 44th-st. John Wachter, 225 West 33th-st. Charles Metzler, 398 8th-av. O. Hoeschigh, 227 West 31st-st. Edward M. Skidmore, 260 Madison-st. Hugh Hamilton, 342 6th-av. Wade Keach, Selah Van Duzer, A. S. Dusenqn, James Mettler, Willson Mettler, J. D. Dibble, Charles Norris, Wm. A. Beecher, 1 Hanover-st., Joseph Naylor, E. H. Van Wagoner, Henry Duuenberry, T. B. Stnart, J. M. Meffett, James Gurney, W. H. Speers, Stephen B. Colgate, Chas. A. Dana, Henry Naylor, Jas. F. Vasseller, John Bolden, G. C. Barkey, Charles Munson, T. White, Jas. Parker, Chas. De Gray Mount, Edward Hopkins, J. Rose, William Ward, Joseph H. Dye, George T. Green, W. E

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wild Oats—The Moustache Mania.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike—Dot.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—Pleasant Neighbor—Brian O'Lynn.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh.—Levees of Dollie Dutton—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Watch's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Europa*, we have transatlantic advices three days later than those received by the *Bohemian*. It was expected that the ratification of the treaties of peace would be exchanged at Zurich on the 21st ult. Letters of invitation to the Congress, which would probably meet in Paris, had been issued by the French Government to the Powers who signed the Treaties of Vienna in 1815, and to the rulers of Piedmont, Rome and Naples. The English and French Press was daily assuming a more warlike attitude. The Emperor Napoleon opposes the assumption by Buoncompagni of the Regency of Central Italy. Garibaldi is reported to have resigned the command of the army of Central Italy, and to have joined the Sardinian forces. The Paris Bourse was steady; Rentes closed at 69f. 95c.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 20th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her California advices have been anticipated. The correspondents of the Times at Valparaiso and Callao furnish some interesting facts. The Chilian Congress has voted to extend the dictatorial powers of the Government another year. Business at Valparaiso is greatly depressed, the Custom-house revenues for September showing a decrease of $300,000 from those of August. The steam-frigate *Merrimac*, flag-ship of Commodore Montgomery, had arrived; the *Lancaster* had not. The *Merrimac* would return at once. Dispatches from Washington to Minister Bigler had been received through Capt. McGuire, the purport of which had not been made public. Revolutions having become intolerably frequent, the Government had brought forward a bill to make persons who promote them personally responsible for the injury they cause. In Peru trade is stagnant. The Chilian Consul died on the 27th of October. Gen. Rivas made his escape from the Southern steamer in which he was confined, through bribery, it is supposed, and the cabin window.

By the Overland Mail our San Francisco correspondent writes under date of the 7th ult. The expectations that the "long rain" had set in were disappointed on that day by cloudless skies. A yacht club has been organized in San Francisco, the members of which, it is rumored, intend sending to New-York for models of fast craft. A meeting of citizens had been called for the purpose of instituting an Astronomical Meteorological Observatory on the Pacific Coast. James G. Stebbins, formerly Senator for Yuba County, had been arrested for attempting to abscond. It is rumored that a Railroad will be constructed from Sacramento City to Carson Valley.

The death of Washington Irving was the occasion of special meetings of both branches of the Common Council yesterday afternoon. In the Board of Aldermen a message was received from Mayor Tiemann, announcing the sad event, referring to the beauty of Mr. Irving's writings and his noble service to American literature, and suggesting suitable tokens of esteem for the memory of the deceased. Alderman Peck spoke feelingly of the loss sustained in the death of the illustrious historian, and offered a series of resolutions warmly commemorating his many virtues and patriotic works, and providing for civic expressions of sorrow during the hours of the funeral to-day. These resolutions were unanimously adopted and transmitted to the Board of Councilmen. In the latter branch the Mayor's message was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes, and on motion of Councilman Ottarson it was resolved that the members of the Board attend the funeral of Mr. Irving, and wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days. Councilmen Ottarson and Lent made appropriate remarks, and a committee of three was designated to make arrangements for participation in the obsequies.

The removal of Rev. Dr. Pomroy from the Secretaryship of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a position which he has filled so long and so ably, was briefly announced by telegraph yesterday afternoon. The confession made to the Prudential Committee of the Board by Dr. Pomroy appears to justify the action taken by it in deposing him from office. He acknowledges having associated with public women on three different occasions, and each one of the depraved characters with whom he had correspondence had extorted from him $500. The clue to these facts was revealed by opening private letters, supposed to be on the business of the Board, while Dr. Pomroy was temporarily absent from Boston. It will be remembered that the extensive defalcations of Mr. Porter, of Philadelphia, formerly Secretary of the Sunday School Union, were revealed in the same manner.

Three Cincinnati merchants who were overheard, by one of the spies of Gov. Wise, expressing their opinions concerning the rebellion with much freedom, were removed from the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, upon the arrival of the train in which they were at Harper's Ferry. They protested their innocence of all evil intent, but the armed men did the work for which they were commissioned. The strictest *surveillance* is exercised over all strangers arriving at Charlestown.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that there have been 359 arrivals during the week, and $2,258 87 received for commutation of passengers. In the absence of any funds to pay for the expense of maintaining the Floating Hospital, the Board continue to disburse for that object, in the belief that they will be reimbursed by the Legislature.

The supporters of the Tammany Hall nominations in the First Ward held a mass meeting last evening, at which the ticket was indorsed and speeches were made by Ex-Alderman Wilson and Thomas Fields, Esq., embodying an account of the public acts and political doings of Fernando Wood, not at all to the credit of the latter. At the Ninth Ward Wood ratification meeting about one thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by ex-Mayor Wood, Dr. Jacob S. Miller, Judge Scharmerhorn, Dr. Bradford, and T. Edward Rawlins. The Republicans held a well-attended ratification meeting in the Twenty-first Ward. Addresses were delivered by James Fairman, S. L. Woodford, John H. White, A. C. Hills, Solomon L. Hull and others.

The Stock Market closed heavy yesterday afternoon on the Share list; partly in sympathy with the break down in Pacific Mail Stock to 80 ₰ cent. The negotiations with Vanderbilt are suspended, for the present, according to current rumor. In the Money Market, a little more firmness on long-date paper was reported by some of the Brokers. The Exchanges quiet.

The Breadstuffs Markets have been well supplied during the week, but were not overstocked, as has been the case most of the time during the Autumn. For the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular yards of live animals destined for slaughter numbered: Beef cattle, 4,313; veal calves, 635; sheep and lambs, 14,430; swine, 14,406; also of milch cows, 145; total of all kinds, 33,930—an excess of 4,120 over the previous week, being an increase of 214 beeves, 23 cows, 33 veals, 946 sheep, and 3,004 swine. At yesterday's General Weekly Market beeves sold at first rather better than last week, but closed dull, with 200 unsold—the last sale being below the average of the previous market. The best cows sold at a little advance; poorer grades go off slowly. Veals rather dull, at former quotations. Sheep and lambs in good demand, and slightly improved in price. Swine in good demand, at last week's rates.

The sales of Flour reached 17,600 bbls., at firmer prices for low grades of State and Western. Wheat was less active, at essentially unaltered rates. The transactions in other kinds of Grain, as well as in Provisions, were moderate. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, Sugars and Molasses. The movements in other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 447 vessels of all classes in port.

The Havemeyer Meeting To-day.

A call signed by thousands of the most respectable citizens of New-York, without distinction of parties, for a public meeting in ratification of the nominations of Mr. William F. Havemeyer and Mr. S. J. Tilden, to fill the two most important municipal offices in the gift of our people, will be answered to-day at the Merchants' Exchange. We need hardly impress upon any intelligent citizen the importance of lending his presence to this imposing assemblage, and of giving the sanction of his voice and vote to the serious and resolute effort which is now making, perhaps for the last time, to avert from this Metropolis the threatening perils of such a state of practical anarchy as has already overtaken our sister cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore, by putting the civic authority of New-York into the hands of well-known, well-tried and respectable men.

The question of our coming municipal election is a very simple one. For years past this City has been subjected to all sorts of troubles, losses and disgrace by the way in which its domestic interests have been sacrificed at the polls to political pupoaes utterly foreign to the management of our mere municipal business. If any sensible, practical citizen of New-York will take the trouble to look at the thing for a moment with but half as much attention as he would bestow on the most trifling matter of his domestic economy, he must see that the real issue now to be decided by the voters of this City is the possibility of delivering our Municipal Administration from all those intrigues of National and State politics in which it has been so often and so scandalously involved. It is upon this issue that we hold it to be the duty of all right-minded men, of whatever "political party," to take ground in support of Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Tilden. These gentlemen are the only candidates who invite our suffrages on the specific basis of their specific fitness to discharge the duties of the offices for which they have been named. We all know them; and none but the basest and blindest of their political antagonists will venture to deny their good sense, their honesty, their capacity. To vote for them, therefore, is to vote, not for the candidates of this or that party, or of this or that faction, but simply and distinctly for two citizens who are admitted to be eminently worthy of the votes of all honest men. It is to vote for a principle; the cardinal principle that New-York is to be governed, not in the interest of the Republicans, as such, or of the Americans, as such, or of the Democrats, as such; but in the interest of public order, equal rights, decency, and the firm administration of justice. In this particular Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Tilden stand alone in this present canvass; and this particular is the very gist and soul of the whole matter.

The "Republican candidates," whatever may be their merits, (and we have no wish to say one word in their dispraise,) are not merely untried in the offices to which they aspire, but they are Republican candidates as such. They have been put forward on strict party grounds, and in virtue of this fact alone represent that very evil spirit which has already done so much to demoralize and destroy our municipal system. The journals which urge the names of Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Hull upon the popular favor, urge these names in the interest of the special party of which Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Hull are members, and not in the interest of the City purely and simply. The New-York *Tribune* is one of the noisiest of these journals. To be sure, it alternates panegyrics upon the popularity of Mr. Fernando Wood, with pleas for its own "party," but it calls upon Republicans, as in its issue of Tuesday, to vote for Mr. Opdyke, because "on three occasions Republicans have voted for candidates not of their own party;" and because Tammany Hall now requires "Republicans" to "desert their flag and their faith" once more, and once more to "swap themselves off for nobody, and pay boot." In other words, Republicans happening to dwell in the City of New-York are invited to run the risk of throwing the control of the City, of their lives, their property, their good name, into the keeping of a vulgar, violent and unscrupulous demagogue, in order to "punish" certain politicians of the Democratic school for their bad faith in the past to certain other politicians of the Republican school.

Professing a standard of political morality peculiarly pure and patriotic, and a superiority to the shallow lust of place which was to regenerate the whole nation, the Republicans of New-York are thus invited to go into a grave municipal contest of the first practical importance, avowedly in the spirit of the most sordid of sulking place-hunters. "If you won't give us the pickings of the Mayor's office," cries the *Tribune*, "then Fernando Wood may have them for aught we care." Now we put it to all clear-headed and conscientious Republicans whether this be not the old theory of "Rule or Ruin" in its best perfection? The *Tribune* knows, and Mr. Opdyke himself knows, that Mr. Havemeyer was nominated because it was felt that if there were any true public spirit left in New-York, the strength of the City would so rally to his support as to make the election of Fernando Wood simply impossible. Starting with the recognized and predominant strength of the Democratic organization, Mr. Havemeyer offered us all, the moral certainty of a victory for order and good citizenship over insolent demagogueism and prospective anarchy. To interpose another candidate of confessedly inferior strength, as well political as personal, and on such grounds as these which the friends of Mr. Opdyke have avowed must, therefore, be pronounced a positive offence to all the best interests of the community. It is in this belief that we have opposed from the first any attempt to divide the respectable votes of New-York; It is in this behalf that we urge it again upon all good men and good citizens to avert at once

[illegible] whole nation than they are [illegible] with the character and fatal to the [illegible] of the South herself.

Mr. Wood's Benefit.

In the organization of political machinery—what may be called the stage-business of City politics—the trap-door, sliding scenes, dissolving views and property parts of the popular political drama, Mr. Wood may be said to stand without a rival. He begins at the beginning, when attempting to manufacture some appearance of public sentiment in his own favor. Now he gets hold of a newspaper by means of mortgage, and makes its columns groan every morning under the weight of his own eulogies. Next, he considers himself a "constituency" in each of the twenty-two Wards of the City, and elects members to represent himself in a body meeting at Mozart Hall, and known as the "Wood General Committee." At Syracuse, he brought up with him, ready for use, from New-York on free tickets, a Spartan band, who professed themselves willing and able to represent the whole State of New-York in Democratic Convention assembled. They were a company of bullet-headed, beetle-browed, short-haired, thick-lipped, bull-necked, brass-knuckled youths, who had the beat will in the world to take charge of the Democratic State machine, make Woon Delegate at Large, and send themselves in a body to Charleston. Their zeal, however, was beyond their knowledge, and nothing remarkable came of their expedition.

Mr. Wood has again made an effort in the creative dramatic line. His ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute was a grand display in this kind. By means of handbills circulated through Hoboken, Jersey City and Bergen Heights, several hundred of the Bergen Tunnel rioters were persuaded to appear at this curious meeting, their ferriage and a band of music being supplied to them by an accredited agent. In like manner, another still larger band of men and boys was drummed up in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh by the perseverance labors and promises of another eminent comedian, who played a star engagement at the head of this procession, on its way from the several ferry-houses on the New-York side up to the hall where Mr. Wood was engaged in recommending himself as Emperor to the few hundreds of his "fellow-citizens and electors of this City," who could get near enough to hear what he said above the din of his cohorts without.

Now we are willing to confess that these arrangements were all very well in their managerial and scenic aspect. Fortunately, however, for the City, under the Registry Law, and the District Attorneyship of Judge Waterbury, none of these intereating bands can vote in our municipal contest. They make a good stage-army to parade with leather helmets and tinfoil spear-heads across the rear of the political arena; but when the real contest comes—if our Inspectors of Registry and Canvassers do their duty—this suddenly imported force will find themselves relegated to the side-scenes, while the real business of the struggle is carried on between those who have an interest in our City tax levies. The false announcement of "eminent speakers engaged to appear," will not be of any aid on election day, when the question of the Mayoralty is left nakedly to the voters of New-York for their decision.

One native feature, however, and quite a noticeable one of this manufactured meeting, was the presence on the platform and in the body of the Hall of solid delegations representing nearly all the contracting and jobbing interests of the City, wholly irrespective of party lines. The vultures were gathered together. They were present as disinterested citizens to cheer every announcement of Mr. Wood's good intentions for the future; to sympathize with him in his prayer for a return of those halcyon days when Mr. Charles Devlin presided over the destinies of the Street Department, and to record with pious earnestness every assurance there given by Mr. Wood of strict purity and official faith in the *future* management of our City business! It was an affecting sight, and the presence in a conspicuous place of the suspended Superintendent of Markets gave the whole proceedings a peculiarly intense and immediate significance. The platform was a spectacle to excite the enthusiasm of an amateur grand-juryman; but so far as the contractors were concerned, its charms must have been lessened by the total absence from the rostrum of any representative men having influence over the votes or opinions of the popular masses of New-York.

Mr. Wood stood alone, blowing his own trumpet most vigorously, but practically engaged in a single-handed combat against the whole intelligence and decency of the City. Mr. C. Swackhamer has still too much business with the Navy Department to pay due rhetorical heed to any other troubles save his own. Mr. A. L. Pinney has been himself too long a standing and disappointed candidate for public employment, to have either sympathies to waste upon, or any strength to bring to, fellow-sufferers under the like ailment; while Mr. L. S. Chatfield, who frankly confessed, as if ashamed of his position and wishing to excuse it, that he had not been in politics for the past ten years, already, perhaps, regrets that he should have broken his pledge of total abstinence for so poor a cause, at such a juncture, and in such disastrous company.

On the whole the ratification meeting of Monday has done more to expose Mr. Wood's weakness in the higher political arts of war, than anything we can remember him to have perpetrated. It was an occasion on which his ingenuity should have drummed up at least one or two men of good standing in the community to appear and indorse him. If the City could not furnish such, they ought to have been searched for through the State, or through neighboring States, his election being, in his own eyes, a "National affair;" and, all other devices failing, some cheap political Scapin might have been dressed up in character and introduced under some popular name to the not too discriminating audience. Even a bogus Republican, pleading for Wood as a means of humiliating Tammany, would have been better than nothing.

Fabricating Friends.

On Monday night Mr. Zophar Mills was presiding at a People's Convention for the nomination of School officers in the Seventh Ward. He is a bitter opponent, according to his own statement, of Fernando Wood, and is prepared to vote for any candidate for the Mayoralty, who is likely to defeat that person. Wood, however, being in rather desperate straits, places considerable value on the active support of Mr. Mills. Finding himself unable to secure his presence at the Mozart Hall demonstration at the Cooper Institute, Woon accordingly ordered his organ, the *Daily News*, to represent Mr. Mills as having been actually there, and as having delivered an enthusiastic speech on behalf of our Municipal Emperor. The obedient organ accordingly composed a speech for Mr. Mills, and reported him as having delivered himself as follows:

"As they love good principles and good government they would unite their efforts for the third elevation to the Mayoralty of the best, truest, noblest of men—Fernando Wood. [Voices—'We will do so,' and 'Three cheers for Fernando Wood,' which were given with hearty good-will.] * * * So he would call to-night upon all to rally and put down the incendiary Black Republicans, and march under the banner of Fernando Wood, and, like Marion, conquer the bitter enemy. [Loud applause, and cries of 'We will.'] On the next election day they would elect Fernando Wood. [Loud cheers.]"

This is not a bad contrivance, as far as it goes, but in its author's own interest it must have already occurred to him that it did not go far enough. If we are not greatly mistaken in Mr. Wood, he is not the man to stick at trifles; and, since he has taken to forging speeches for Mr. Mills, we may certainly expect him to apply his invention to [illegible] not much risk of exposure amongst those whom the cheat deceives, as hardly anybody who reads the *Daily News*, reads anything else. So why not make all the great man's most eloquent and most influential opponents stump the City on his behalf?

Why not make John Van Buren and John Cochrane deliver themselves of soul-stirring appeals in favor of the *Tribune's* Emperor before the Democracy of Tammany Hall? Why not make Mr. James T. Brady weep penitential tears over his mistaken adherence to Mr. Havemeyer, vow eternal devotion to Fernando the First, and burst into psalmody over the virtues of Levi S. Chatfield? Nay, we can think of a bolder stroke than any of these. Why not make Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, Mr. John Cochrane and Judge Hilton confess, with groans and lamentations, that when they made their report as referees in the case of Marvine *vs.* Wood, they lied as to the facts and erred as to the law? Why not make them declare that, from the bottom of their hearts, they believe the career of Mr. Wood, from his childhood up, to have been spotless as the driven snow, and the man himself to be in all respects the Heaven-sent Mayor of this mighty financial and industrial Metropolis? The thing is so simple, so easy of execution, that we are astounded at the great wizard's moderation and modesty in not having done it before. A little paper, a little ink, and half a column of the *Herald*, *Tribune* or *Daily News*, are all that are needed to bring every one of our leading citizens on his knees, imploring Fernando to be Mayor, and offering to "march" under his banner, "like Marion," and "conquer the bitter enemy." And yet the Wood organs are mute, the easy oracles are deplorably dumb. Has the downright indignation of Mr. Zophar Mills stricken them all into silence?

Pavement Law at the South.

The Hon. Mr. Tom Corwin made a sharp and telling exposure on Tuesday evening of the fallacy wrapped in Wendell Phillips' slashing proposal to have the country governed by "the thought of the pavement," and to allow all individuals who might feel themselves aggrieved by the decisions of the majority to vindicate their notions by force of arms. It is perhaps to be regretted for Mr. Corwin's sake that he should have deferred this reply so long. He was present at the delivery of Mr. Phillips' harangue; and might then have neutralized in half-a-dozen clear and cutting sentences the ill-effects of the splendid nonsense of the Abolitionist orator. Still the homely vigor of his address will not be lost on the public now, and he has done good service in delivering it. Its straightforward political appeals brought down deserved applause, and it was such a capital exposure of one of the prevailing political sophisms of the day, that we wish he could be induced, *mutatis mutandis*, to repeat his lecture in other parts of the country. The true Abolitionist theory of Government is just as rife in South Carolina as in Massachusetts. When the fire-eating fanatics propose to dissolve the Union if a President of less inflammatory appetite be elected, to all intents and purposes they adopt Wendell Phillips' doctrine of politics, with the disadvantage of an inconsistency which he avoids, inasmuch as Mr. Phillips never votes; while the Pro-Slavery extremists go regularly to the polls. Mr. Phillips repudiates the ballot *in toto* as a mode of ascertaining what his conduct as a citizen ought to be; the fanatics of Slavery accept it with great ostentation, but declare in the same breath, that if its decision be adverse to their wishes they will spurn and contemn it. They act, in short, like a man who agrees to leave a controversy to arbitration upon condition that judgment be given in his own favor.

There is just now a great deal of talk in the Slave States as to what is to be done in case some furious representative of Southern ultraism be not next year elected to the Presidency. The Press, in the most magniloquent manner, solemnly advises, in the event of such a contingency, that a general Southern secession from the Union should at once take place. Now this is making the ballot, as a means of government, almost as absurd as Mr. Phillips' "thought of the pavement." In voting at an election a man tacitly agrees to abide by the result of the vote—or in other words to bow to the will of the majority. If he means to repudiate this mode of settling political questions, he ought to stay away from the polls. If, therefore, the South really wishes to secede, this is the time for doing it. To accept a national contest at the polls is for the South to bind herself in the most solemn manner to abide by the Union for at least four years more. All honorable and right-minded men at the South will, we hope, combine their influence to compel the partisans of disunion into an immediate exhibition of their real strength and purposes. Vague threats of dissolution covering an impassioned canvass for the Presidency by the loudest of the threatenors, are not more injurious to th

Might we not adopt the [illegible] with advantage in our more northern [illegible]? Here, for instance, we have a knot of Republican partisans in New-York doing their best to support Mr. Fernando Wood in his attempt to revolutionize us into a *régime* of uncontrolled rowdyism, simply and avowedly to gratify their spite against a knot of Democratic partisans in the same City. If their candidate for the Mayoralty, Mr. Opdyke, could be made personally responsible for all the calamities and dishonor which the election of Mr. Wood must inevitably bring upon our City, who can suppose he would suffer himself to be deluded by the heated rhapsodies of those under whose control he has put himself, into playing the frivolous and vexatious part which he is now made to perform in this most important crisis of our Municipal history?

The Opdyke Meeting.—The Cooper Institute is fast rising into political importance. It has been secured for this evening by the Republicans, who have published a call (which will be found in another part of this morning's issue) for a meeting in ratification of their Municipal nominations. The call is numerously signed, and bears the names of some of the most prominent managers of the Republican Party in this City.

A Slander Dismissed.

People are always specially savage when they have put themselves into a false position; and the *Tribune*, having foolishly fallen into the political trap set for it by Mr. Fernando Wood, may therefore be excused for getting into a passion with everybody who declines to agree with it in thinking the welfare and good name of the citizens of New-York a proper stake to be ventured on a vague chance of helping the party plans of the Republican leaders. Being in a passion, moreover, the *Tribune* may be further excused for proposing to this journal a paltry and puerile controversy about the relative circulation of the two newspapers, "to be decided by the oaths of our respective pressmen." If such a controversy possessed the slightest public importance, it could be settled in fifteen minutes, and, as the *Tribune* very well knows, whatever, in its anger, it may for a moment affect to "believe," not at all to the dissatisfaction of the Times. But weightier matters demand just now the attention of all good citizens, and we have no space to waste on our neighbor's game of "brag." Were the matter more timely than it is, we might still, however, decline to open any question involving a reliance upon the veracity of our cotemporary, while the *Tribune* perseveres in what we are compelled to stigmatize as a misrepresentation of the truth, equally slanderous and silly. A few days ago two gentlemen brought to this office, at about half-past one o'clock, P. M., an advertisement in favor of Mr. Opdyke's nomination. Through a misunderstanding between the clerk and the night-manager of the Times, as to the value of the check offered in payment, the advertisement was rejected, a demand for double rates being made by the manager, with the object of discouraging the publication until the following day. Upon this story the *Tribune* trumped up, the very next morning, a most preposterous charge of unfairness against the Times. This charge was summarily disposed of in our columns; and the gentlemen on whose authority it was made, upon calling at this office and receiving an explanation of the circumstances, at once expressed their regret that they should have been led by a hasty impulse of excitement into furnishing the *Tribune* with the material for this ridiculous piece of petty malice. In the *Tribune*, of yesterday, we find the following repetition of the original fabrication:

The New-York Times yesterday contradicted a statement respecting a recent demand made by that paper for double prices for an advertisement in favor of Mr. Opdyke. *The gentlemen of whom the demand was made inform us that they* yesterday waited on the responsible editor of the Times, who, on learning the facts, *admitted the correctness of the original statement, and disavowed the course of his representatives on the occasion alluded to.*

We have no reason for charging upon the "gentlemen" here implicated the slightest responsibility for this downright perversion of the facts in the case. That responsibility rests with the *Tribune* and the *Tribune* only; but as we have already said, any slips of our unlucky cotemporary in point of truth and temper at this time, may well be overlooked. A journal which is engaged in cajoling the Republicans of New-York into the support of a man like Fernando Wood, can hardly be treated as of sound and accountable mind.

CITY POLITICS.

EX-MAYOR WOOD ON THE STUMP.

NINTH WARD WOOD MEETING—SPEECH OF THE EX-MAYOR.

By dint of burning tar-barrels, bonfires, a band of music, an illumination of the Ninth Ward Head-quarters and a torch-light procession, about a thousand persons assembled at the Jackson-square Wood Mass Meeting last evening. Hon. Dr. Jacob S. Miller presided, a series of resolutions adopting the Mozart Hall nominees was adopted, and brief addresses were made by Judge Soarmerhorn, Dr. Miller, Dr. Bradford, Mr. Conrad Swackhammer, and T. Edward Pawlings.

Ex-Mayor Wood, on his appearance, was greeted with the most extravagant plaudits, and delivered a speech occupying nearly an hour. He said no partisan feeling should influence the voters. Political prejudices should be sacrificed to the public weal. It was their duty to look at the capacity, the experience, the independence, the self-reliance, the integrity and the municipal policy of the officers to be chosen. They should judge the candidates in all relations in life—public and private—by principles of great governmental reform. They should judge a man by his sacrifices, his energy, his determination in adhering to the rights of the City. The City of New-York had certain distinct rights which should be respected, and not invaded by the Legislature and unconstitutionally violated. New-York had a right to elect its own local officers, to make Municipal regulations. He had been misrepresented because, with out regard to the consequences to himself, he had stood up for Municipal rights. He had been accused of partisan and personal motives. But, whatever he had done, was from City pride, from a consciousness that it was his duty to the people of this City to stand firmly and determinately in defence of Municipal independence. If he had committed errors, they were errors upon the side of justice and right. If the same scenes were to be reënacted—if he were to be called upon to morrow to go through the same resistance—he would act in precisely the same manner. It was the duty of an officer to take the responsibility. The people would forgive error, but they would not forget cowardice, and, whatever had been said of him, he was not charged with being a coward or an imbecile. Woe be to this City if, in the present excited state of the public mind, riots like those of Baltimore should occur, with a weak, vacillating, cowardly Chief Magistrate at the helm! He was willing that the record of his acts should stand. He had nothing to regret—nothing to take back. He had visited the principal cities of the world, including those on the Pacific, (in the bark *J. W. Cater!*) and saw nowhere such a city as New-York. He was proud that he was a citizen of it. Let us govern ourselves and make laws for ourselves. Let us not be ruled by the powers at Albany. Let us deny the right of the Legislature to appoint Commissioners to build our City Hall or Central Park, or govern our Police. He didn't want the vote of a man who opposed these principles. He was opposed by the General Government at Washington and all the party organizations, and he felt that, if elected, he should be his own man, and would submit to no dictation from any source. He had an abiding confidence in the result, and, if elected, as so help him God, he believed he should be, he would be the tool of no party. He would represent the people, without respect to party, religion, birth or quality.

Senor from South America.—The South Americans, who have enjoyed an unusual experience of revolutions, have at last hit upon a very original remedy for their chronic complaint. The Government of Chili has just proposed a law making all individuals who may be concerned in getting up a revolution personally responsible for any damage which may be thereby caused; or, in other words, treating insurrectionary ambitions as a kind of political arson. Hitherto revolution has been the chief amusement of South American gentlemen, who have usually taken to *pronunciamientos* when all other pleasures had begun to pall. The sport was the most exciting, and as the expense fell on other people, the most economical also of pastimes. The new Chilian system will change

ANTI-WOOD MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD.

FERCHES OF EX-ALDERMAN WILSON AND THOMAS FIELDS, ESQ.

The first meeting in opposition to Fernando Wood ever held in the First Ward, took place at the Patrie Hotel, corner of Greenwich-street and Battery-place, last evening, under the auspices of the First Independent Club of the First Ward. Mr. John Ryan presided, and introduced

Ex-Alderman Wm. Wilson, who urged the claims of the Tammany Hall candidates, detailed the history of the Mozart Hall organization from its first foundation, two years ago, to the present time. He felt that it was his duty to tell the Democrats of the First Ward why now he opposed Fernando Wood. He charged Mr. Wood with breaking repeatedly the pledges which he had made in common with all the rest of the Mozart Hall Party at the start, when it had been agreed that they should make nominations for every office, even though the nominee received only a hundred votes. He had opposed Mr. Wood's movement for the annulling of these pledges, and had only lacke

Mr. Henry [illegible] stump candidate [illegible] was nominated for [illegible] from the same source [illegible] Murray to the same end; [illegible] prevented from presiding at the [illegible] City Convention, and that Judge [illegible] to be its Chairman, was fraudulent. [illegible] meetings which were held this Fall. [illegible] had nothing against Mr. Murray except that [illegible] failed to substantiate the statement which [illegible] had, in the first instance, made about the [illegible] induce him to run as a stump candidate for [illegible] Senator, by offering him $5,000. He claimed Mr. Wood was actuated only by self-interest in [illegible] his efforts in political life, and called upon the Democrats of the Ward to vote for Havemeyer and Meloy. Mr. Wilson was loudly cheered.

After him Mr. Thomas Fields made a stirring speech in behalf of the Tammany Hall candidates; reviewed the course of Fernando Wood from the time when he first entered upon political life, twenty years ago, charged him with making a bargain with the Republicans, by the terms of which the latter were now to furnish him with 8,000 votes, in consideration of his having caused nominations to their liking to be made formerly, and combated the notion that Mr. Wood was the poor man's friend. His remarks were received with a great deal of favor, and at their conclusion the meeting, with three cheers for the candidates, adjourned.

REPUBLICANS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT METROPOLITAN GARDEN.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward held a mass meeting last evening at Metropolitan Garden. Five or six hundred persons were present, and, having some early demonstrations in favor of Wood, listened attentively, though with little display of enthusiasm, to the addresses of the various speakers. Wm. Hall, Jr., presided, and John H. White, Thomas Van Buskirk and D. D. T. Marshall were named as Vice Presidents. A band of music and an occasional rocket enlivened the intervals between the speeches. The speakers were Benjamin F. Pinckney, Nicholas H. Schenck, John H. White, Stewart L. Woodford, Henry G. Stebbins, A. C. Hills and James Fairman. The latter gentleman made the speech of the evening, riveting the attention of his auditors for three-quarters of an hour, by a clearly-stated argument of the questions which interest the City of New-York in the matter of economy reform, the means of reducing taxation and of lessening crime. He was frequently applauded. Isaac Monr L. Bell, the candidate for Corporation Counsel, closed, with a short address, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for all the candidates on the Republican ticket.

THE GERMANS FOR HAVEMEYER.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB.

A meeting of the German Democratic Central Club was held, last night, in Funk's Assembly Rooms, No. 101 Elizabeth-street, Antaony Dugro acting as President, and Philip Maple as Secretary. The following resolutions were passed, amidst tremendous cheers, for Wm. F. Havemeyer:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the nominations of William F. Havemeyer for Mayor, Samuel J. Tilden for Corporation Counsel, and Patrick Mobleny for Governor of the Alms-house, and we pledge ourselves to support the same for the coming election, inasmuch as Tammany Hall has shown by these nominations that it is desirous of having a good and honest Government for this City.

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove of the course which the stump candidate, Fernando Wood, has seen fit to pursue, and that we consider it the duty of every Democrat to protest against the pretensions of this man as being derogatory to the good government of this City and to the welfare of our party.

YOUNG MEN'S HAVEMEYER CLUB.

This promising organization held a spirited meeting at the Mercer House, last evening. Resolutions were adopted expressing their confidence in Mr. Havemeyer, and pledging their most strenuous efforts to secure his election. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for participating in the Havemeyer Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The last opportunity for registering the names of voters prior to the approaching Municipal Election, which was afforded yesterday, was eagerly embraced by many, and particularly by the newly made voters at the Naturalization office, and there was a considerable accession to the lists. The partisans of Mr. Wood were very active, and every delinquent was hunted out, brought forward and enrolled. The lion's share of the newly made and freshly discovered sovereigns is therefore likely to inure to the benefit of Mozart Hall. In several of the Wards it is believed, and was so expressed, that large numbers of illegal voters are on the lists, and that the strict scrutiny which will be instituted will detect them when they appear at the polls.

In compliance with a general order of Superintendent Pillsbury, the Captains of most of the Precincts returned the numbers of votes registered yesterday, others gave the total number of registered names, while from Wards Fifteen and Nineteen no returns were received:

Wards.		Wards.	
1	231	11	1,261
2	122	12	(partial, 4 districts) 129
3	98	13	820
4	1448	14	640
5	553	16	997
6	750	17	1,206
7	(Grand total) 4313	18	976
8	1033	20	1,125
9	1434	21	1,186
10	678	22	1,165

A SCANDALOUS FRAUD EXPOSED.

MR. ZOPHAR MILLS NOT A SUPPORTER OF WOOD.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1859.

Mr. John B. Levasich—*Dear Sir*: Your letter is at hand, with the extract from the *Daily News* of yesterday, representing that I made a speech at the Cooper Institute, on Monday night, in favor of Fernando Wood for Mayor.

This is a fraud. I was not at that meeting, and of course made no speech there. Further, I am opposed to Fernando Wood, and have and will oppose his election, as utterly unworthy of confidence. On Monday night I was presiding at a meeting of the People, without distinction of party, in the Seventh Ward, that nominated a ticket for School officers.

I shall vote for the man that, in my judgment, will stand the best chance of defeating Fernando Wood, whoever that man may be, without regard to party.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.] ZOPHAR MILLS.

FACING THE MUSIC.

A CHANCE FOR POLITICAL SPORTING MEN.

We understand that the following handsome proposition was presented, last evening, to the editor of the *Tribune*, but was declined, as was also a request made for its publication:

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

You are daily engaged in an effort to aid the election of Fernando Wood, by inducing your political friends to throw away their votes on Mr. Opdyke. In pursuit of this object you assert to-day:

1. That "the only real contests between Wood and Cedvas; and those who go over to Havemeyer, in fact go over to Wood."

2. That "even the Tammany men will now admit that Mr. Opdyke will receive 20,000 Republican votes."

To test your sincerity, I hereby offer to you or any of your friends, the following bet of $2,500, viz:

$500—That Havemeyer will beat Opdyke in each of the seventeen Wards.

$500—That Opdyke will not receive, all told, 18,000 votes.

$500—That Havemeyer will receive at least

...ceedings of Washington Irving.

...ution of the Cabinet—Message from the Mayor—Resolutions and Speeches.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

...stated that the ... in accordance with the suggestion of the Mayor, for the purpose of making a suitable expression of the sentiments of sorrow to which the death of Washington Irving gave rise.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 30, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the death of an eminent man and illustrious author. Washington Irving is no more. He died at his late residence, at Sunnyside, Westchester County, on the evening of the 29th inst., an i already the wires of the electric telegraph have sped the news of this sad event to nearly every part of our country, by which it will, no doubt, be considered as a national calamity.

While we bow with resignation to the dispensation of our Heavenly Father, who has taken from our country and the world of literature one of its greatest benefactors and gifted sons, we are cheered by the thought that his works will be a rich and unfailing treasure of instruction and delight for generations to come. The genial products of his pure and graceful pen will forever continue to afford a solace to the sick and weary, and supply a fund of innocent gratification to all classes, as long as literary taste and culture find place on earth; while his biographies of Columbus and Washington will fire the youthful mind to emulate those examples of heroic duty and heroic patriotism.

For over fifty years this pioneer of American literature has ably sustained in the field of letters the national credit and honor; and I am confident that his native City will not be indifferent in adding their tribute to his fame. I would accordingly recommend that the Common Council pass such resolutions as may be appropriate to this sad occasion, expressing the sorrow of our citizens at his loss, as well as their admiration of him as a man, a writer, and a historian, and their sympathy with his bereaved family and friends. I would also recommend that you direct the alarm bells, and request the church bells to be tolled to-morrow, during the time fixed for his funeral, and that flags on the public buildings be displayed at half-mast throughout the entire day.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the message be transmitted to the Board of Councilmen. It was carried.

Alderman PECK said the death of Washington Irving had cast a gloom over the whole community. He was a Knickerbocker—a man of rare talents, whose place could not easily be supplied. No one could pass an adequate eulogy upon him. His name was known and honored throughout the world. When he had heard that Washington Irving was no more, he had been deeply impressed with the littleness of worldly affairs. When a great man died, the world mourned his loss. Who could have departed whose loss would have been more sincerely felt? He presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor has officially communicated to the Board the melancholy intelligence of the decease of one of New-York's most illustrious sons, the Hon. Washington Irving, the sad event occurring at his late residence at Sunnyside, on the banks of the Hudson, in the adjoining county, on Monday evening last, at the advanced age of 76 years; and

Whereas, In the decease of our illustrious and honored citizen, it is meet that the authorities of this, the City of his birth, should in a becoming manner evince the sense of the loss sustained by the whole country in being deprived of the companionship of one who has by his exemplary life and his teachings, though the medium of his numerous literary publications, tended in a marked degree to elevate the mind, enlighten the understanding, and influence the will of all those of our citizens who entertain feelings of love and veneration for the cherished laws and institutions of our beloved country, more especially in the great and inestimable legacy bequeathed to us in his *Life of Washington*; and

Whereas, In the many and important national trusts committed to his charge as Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, and as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, the energy and fidelity with which he devoted his rare talents and ability to the best interests of his country, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of those for whom he labored; and the Common Council, as the representatives of the greatest commercial and most important City in the Union, feel called upon to pay their feeble tribute of respect to his memory as a public man; and

Whereas, Possessing as he did in an eminent degree all those attributes which constitute the scholar, the patriot and the statesman, his loss will be the more sorely felt, as his death creates a void in the number of our public men which cannot be filled in our day and generation—the shining galaxy of noble names, of whom he was a bright particular star, having of late years been gradually fading from our national horizon, never, we fear, to be replaced or renewed by stars of equal brilliancy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Common Council deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of our deceased friend in their affliction; and in consideration of our respect for his memory, do recommend that his Honor the Mayor direct the bells in the several fire-alarm bell-towers to be tolled between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, on Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859, at which time the funeral will take place from his late residence; that the sextons of the several churches or places of Divine worship be requested to toll the bells of their several churches at the above mentioned time; that the masters of vessels in the harbor, the proprietors of hotels and other public buildings, be requested to display their flags at half-mast during the day; and that the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings and institutions of the City, be also displayed at half-mast during the day. And be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and transmitted to the Board of Councilmen.

The Board then adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE FUNERAL OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

The Board of Councilmen held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking some action relative to the death of WASHINGTON IRVING.

A message was received from the Mayor, and read, announcing the death of Mr. IRVING to the Board—the same as received in the Board of Aldermen, and published above.

On motion of Councilman OTTARSON, the message was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes. Mr. OTTARSON then offered the following:

Whereas, The Common Council have learned with regret of the demise of the Hon. Washington Irving, the eminent American historian and diplomatist, which occurred on the evening of the 28th inst., at his residence, Sunnyside, at Irvington, New-York; and

Whereas, It is eminently proper that the Common Council should exhibit, in a becoming manner, its respect for the memory and virtues of the illustrious dead; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Common Council attend his funeral from Trinity Church, Tarrytown, on Thursday, Dec. 1st, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The resolution was seconded by Councilman ROSS.

In the remarks with which Mr. OTTARSON accompanied his resolutions, the following allusion was made:

In 1832, Mr. IRVING returned home after an absence of 17 years, spent in the leading capitals of Europe. The dawning honors which he bore away with him had ripened, and he came back in the fullness of his glory. New-York welcomed him with one voice. A grand dinner was given to him at the City Hotel, under the auspices of such giants as ALBERT GALLATIN, Chancellor KENT, Chancellor WALWORTH, Vice-Chancellor MCCOUN, Judges JONES, OAKLEY, HOFFMAN, JAMES K. PAULDING, and many of our great men now living. Mr. IRVING was warmly welcomed by Chancellor KENT, and in reply, paid the tribute of a son to the city of his birth, in the following eloquent words:

As to my native city, from the time I approached the coast I had indications of its growing greatness. We had scarce descried the land, when a thousand sails of all descriptions gleaming along the horizon, and all standing to or from the port, showed that we were in the neighborhood of a vast commercial emporium. As I sailed up the beautiful bay, with a heart swelling with old recollections and delightful associations, I was astonished to see its once wild shores brightened by populous villages and noble structures, and a seeming city extending itself over the Heights. I had left it covered with green forests. But how shall I describe my emotions when our city rose in sight seated in the midst of its watery domain, stretching away to a vast extent, when I beheld a glorious sunshine lighting up the skies and the domes, some familiar to memory, others new and unknown, and beaming upon a forest of masts of every nation, extending as far as the eye could reach? I have gazed with admiration upon many a fair city and stately harbor, but my admiration was cold and ineffectual, for I was a stranger, and had no property in the soil. Here, however, my heart throbbed with pride and joy as I admired. I had a birthright in the brilliant scenes before me.

"This was my own, my *native* land."

"I come from gloomy climes to one of brilliant sunshine and inspiring beauty. I come from countries lowering with doubt and danger, where the rich man trembles and the poor man frowns—where all recline at the present, and dread the future. I come from these to a country where all is life and animation—where I hear on every side the sound of exultation; where every one speaks of the past with triumph, the present with delight, the future with growing and confident anticipation. In not this a community in which one may rejoice to live? Is not this a city which one may be proud to be received as a son? Is not this a land in which one may be happy to fix his destiny and ambition—if possible to found a name? I am asked how long I intend to remain here. They know but little of my heart or my feelings who can ask me that question. I answer, as long as I live."

The resolution was adopted unanimously, as was the following, presented by the President:

Resolved, That the fire-alarm bells, and bells of the various churches, be tolled during the funeral of Hon. Washington Irving, and the flags of the City displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

Councilman LENT moved to concur with the Board of Aldermen, and in doing so, made an appropriate reference to the life of Mr. Irving and the purity of his writings. He concluded with the expression of a hope that on their withdrawals the minds of several members of the Board might be as calm and peaceful as was that of Washington Irving.

A Committee, consisting of Councilmen LENT, OTTARSON and VAN TINE, was appointed to make arrangements to attend the funeral. The members of the Board will assemble in their chamber at 10½ o'clock this morning, to attend the funeral in a body.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The selectmen in Lexington having been petitioned to put a stop to the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, some of those in favor of the traffic hung one of the petitioners in effigy on the town liberty pole, and suspended by his side a demijohn draped in crape. The temperance advocates retaliated by holding an enthusiastic mass meeting.

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

CONKLING AND OPDYKE—THE MARKED MEN ON THE REPUBLICAN BLACK BOOK.

In the last session of our Legislature two Republican Assemblymen incurred the bitter hostility of those corrupt and organized Republican wire-pullers who reside in Albany and this City. Messrs. CONKLING and OPDYKE gave trouble to the West Washington Market and City Railroad schemes of their own party; and these two gentlemen were therefore marked out for bitter punishment and political ruin. CONKLING'S renomination in his own district was opposed by every wire-puller in the corrupt Republican clique, and his election was only finally carried by a combination of Americans and Old Line Whigs, organized by Mr. EBENUS BROOKS, the most untiring foe of the City plunderers who have control at Albany. Mr. OPDYKE becoming a candidate for Senator in his own district, his nomination was defeated by the wire-pullers of his own party at an almost incredible cost of promises and money; but when the nomination of WM. F. HAVEMEYER threatened West Washington Market and the City Railroads with destruction, unless Wood could be elected, on a special bargain having these objects in view—THEN THE BITTER HATRED ENTERTAINED AGAINST GEORGE OPDYKE POINTED HIM OUT AS THE FIT VICTIM TO BE SACRIFICED; AND THEN THE BARGAIN WAS MADE WITH WOOD THAT SOLOMON L. HULL, OF BUFFALO, SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY THE WOOD FACTION, IN EXCHANGE FOR THE MACHINE-REPUBLICAN AIM TO BE GIVEN TO WOOD. The same corruptionists who proved unequal to defeating Mr. CONKLING before the people, but who took revenge on Mr. OPDYKE by this ruinous nomination, now make it their boast that CONKLING will have to "TAKE A BACK SEAT" in the next Legislature; and that instead of this year being made "Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means," the most important office in the House, he will be stuck on at the tail-end of a committee on "Indian Affairs," the "Salt Duties," or "Expiring Laws," as the most effectual means of paralyzing his power to oppose the nefarious schemes now directed against our City Treasury. WE ASK MR. CONKLING, HAS HE NOT ALREADY RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS THAT SUCH IS THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET AND CITY RAILROAD DETERMINATION?

WHO IS SOLOMON L. HULL, THE WOOD AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The Mystery Thickens.

On last Tuesday we addressed a question to the BUFFALO PAPERS for light as to the antecedents of Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL, asking them who Mr. HULL is, "how he stood at the bar there, what courts he practiced in, whether civil or *criminal*, what particular kind of actions he was most forward to bring up and argue, and in what estimate was he held by his fellow lawyers and society at large; and finally, *what cause made him emigrate from amongst them to seek a new character and sphere of activity in this City, proverbially overstronged with lawyers?*"

Upon this hint, "*A Lawyer*" comes out with a card in yesterday's papers, wherein he gives a minute account of Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL'S birth, parentage and school-days, naming all the villages he visited, all the pursuits he followed, until we are finally brought down to the period when Er. HULL entered *a law office in Buffalo*—AND THERE "A LAWYER" STOPS! It says that HULL was elected to some local office in that city, but of HIS PROFESSIONAL OPERATIONS THERE—DIS PRACICE, WHETDER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL—THE ESTIMATE HE WAS DEID IN BY HIS FELLOW-LAWYERS AND CITIZENS OF BUFFALO, AND THE REASON FOR HIS LEAVING THAT CITY—on all these points "A LAWYER" keeps deeply and most piously silent! Take in connection with this an editorial in yesterday's *Tribune*, which notices some "*scandalous stories industriously put in circulation*" with regard to Mr. HULL; and more especially the concluding paragraph, in which the *Tribune* thus advises: "*Let no Republican withhold his vote from Mr. Hull on account of such imputations:* WHICH, AT ANY RATE, OUGHT NOT TO WEIGH AGAINST YEARS OF KNOWN HONORABLE ACTIVITY, AND OF STEADY AND CONSISTENT SERVICE IN THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE."

Now, far from abating the mystery, this paragraph from the *Machine-Republican* organ, which is now laboring to elect "Wood and Hull" as the compromise ticket, greatly increases the public doubt, and makes us call more loudly for an answer from the BUFFALO PAPERS. The *Tribune* says it "*has investigated the charges*," (what charges?) and argues that "*at any rate*" (*i. e.* even granting them them to be true,) they "ought not to weigh against years (how many years?) of known honorable activity, *and of steady, consistent service in the Republican cause!*" Be it remarked that we only asked for *information*, WITHOUT CHARGING ANYTHING! HULL was a new man to us, and to every lawyer in the circle of a pretty extensive legal acquaintance, and so we only requested the BUFFALO PAPERS to tell us what they may or may not have ON RECORD AS TO MR. HULL'S ANTECEDENTS? Upon this, the *Tribune* confesses that there *are* charges current against Mr. HULL, "WHICH IT HAS INVESTIGATED," and of which, substantially, it concedes the truth when urging that "*at any rate*" such imputations should not weigh against years of Republican PARTY-SERVICE! Now will the *Tribune* tell us—since it *knows*—WHAT ARE THESE CHARGES? And were there no Republican lawyers in our City of general good personal characters and established professional reputations who have *also* done "service for years" (HULL only *claims* to have been here since 1851) in the Republican ranks! We see that last night, at a meeting in the Ninth Ward, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, well known as a pleader in our Court of General Sessions, entered an appearance in behalf of HULL, and gave to Mr. SOLOMON L. HULL the full benefit of *his* (Mr SPENCER'S) indorsement. But as SPENCER is a lawyer of almost exclusively *criminal practice*, and as Mr. HULL aspires to be the civil law-officer and adviser of a corporation disbursing MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY, under a complex system of municipal and civil law, charters, ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, we cannot accept as a satisfactory indorsement Mr. CHARLEY SPENCER'S profuse, voluble, and eulogistic rhetoric! Again, we ask, WILL THE BUFFALO PAPERS SPEAK? WILL THE TRIBUNE TELL US THE NATURE OF THE CHARGES "WHICH IT HAS INVESTIGATED"? MUST AN OFFICE, SECOND ONLY IN PROFESSIONAL RANK TO THAT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNION, BE GIVEN AWAY IN THE DARK ON NO OTHER INDORSEMENT THAN THE AMIABLE ELOQUENCE OF A GENERAL SESSIONS' PRACTITIONER? Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co. are a very respectable firm; but as they only speak of what Mr. HULL has done for them *here*, in the City of New-York, and as they are not qualified to judge of Mr. HULL'S professional qualifications, we must decline to let the Corporation Counselship be given away in the dark even on *their* assurance of "eminent satisfaction."

OPDYKE, WOOD'S CANDIDATE.

The joint Editorial Committee now managing the *Tribune* and *Daily News* appear to work, on the whole, with more unanimity than might have been expected from such a mixed assemblage. The common bond of City plunder, to be reached only through the success of Wood, proves a most cohesive element in their deliberations; and West Washington Market and City Railroadism strike hands with *Joseph Walker* and Charley-Devlinism in all the active, though mysterious, labors necessary to accomplish their common object. Let us cite one luminous example to show how well the *Tribune* and *Daily News*, as WOOD-AND-PLUNDER ORGANS of a different stripe, advance in concerted action. WOOD says, in his daily hand-bill, AS THE STATEMENT MOST LIKELY TO HELP HIMSELF, that "the real City issue lies between FERNANDO WOOD and *George Opdyke*." Immediately thereupon the obedient *Tribune* takes up the cry, and asserts that "GEORGE OPDYKE and FERNANDO WOOD" are the "ONLY TWO PRACTICAL CANDIDATES BEFORE THE PEOPLE." Now is it not evident that if WOOD had the most remote idea that OPDYKE COULD BY ANY POSSIBILITY CONCENTRATE THE HONEST AND INTELLIGENT VOTE OF THE CITY, the course of the *News* would be different—WOOD'S self-interest then demanding that HAVEMEYER should be held out as the most serious rival? *But Opdyke is Wood's own candidate against himself*—the man whom he feels surest of beating; AND THEREFORE THE MAN ON WHOM HE ORDERS THE *Tribune* TO ATTEMPT A CONCENTRATION OF ITS WEAKNESS. It is humiliating to find a journal with such a past as the *Tribune*, now groping with its stuffed nostrils and eyes bandaged by ligatures of partisan hate, in the foul kennels and slimy receptacles out of which it hopes to extract weapons for the defeat of WM. F. HAVEMEYER. Alas! for the mutability of human resolves! Alas! for the high professions shattered and scattered by this unholy West Washington Market and City Railroad League! Alas! for all the memories of desperate contests for desperate extremities of principle gallantly maintained of old in the glowing columns of the *Tribune*! "Walk backward with averted gaze," ye who loved it for its courage and wild genius—for if you look at it again, you will find it changed into a *chiffonier*, picking up old political rags out of Albany ash-barrels, and patching a coat of many colors and textures to hide the present nakedness of a disbonest course.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ATTENTION!—LETTER FROM ZOPHAR MILLS.

Wood has manifested in many ways that he makes no scruple of using other men's names, even in transactions of which the criminal law takes cognizance. The Larkin-forgery might be cited as a case in point; but a more recent instance deserves the more particular notice of firemen, as exemplifying this "weakness" of Wood's character in a most offensive form. In WOOD'S own selected organ, the *Daily News* of the 29th inst., it is announced that "Mr. ZOPHAR MILLS was then introduced" to the outside meeting of Jerseymen and Brooklynites assembled in front of the Cooper Institute, and made a speech of some length, calling on all present, "as they loved good principles and good government," to unite their efforts for "that best, truest, and noblest of men, FERNANDO WOOD," and winding up with a comparison, in which a serious libel was inflicted on "the memory of Gen. MARION, the patriot. This reported "speech," we need not say, took all the many thousand friends of ZOPHAR MILLS, both in and out of the Fire Department, with surprise and consternation. That a man standing so high in all the relations of good citizenship, should have so disgraced himself, was a thing not easy of belief. The friends of Mr. MILLS denounced the whole report as "another of Wood's forgeries;" and as may be seen, from the following letter, those friends were not mistaken:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

To the Fire Department Editor of the New-York Leader:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter containing extracts from the *Daily News* of yesterday is at hand, representing that I made a speech at the Cooper Institute on Monday night in favor of Wood for Mayor.

THIS IS A FRAUD. *I was not at that meeting, and of course made no speech there.* Further, I am opposed to FERNANDO WOOD, and have opposed and will oppose his election as ONE UTTERLY UNWORTHY OF CONFIDENCE. On the night named I was presiding at a meeting of the people, without distinction of party, in the Seventh Ward, where a ticket was nominated for School officers. I shall vote for the man who, in my judgment, will stand the best chance of defeating FERNANDO WOOD, WHOEVER THAT MAN MAY BE, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY.

Your obedient servant,
ZOPHAR MILLS.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER'S POSITION—JOINT-STOCK EDITORSHIP OF THE NEWS AND TRIBUNE.

As another example of the concerted game with which the Wood-and-Plunder *Daily News* and *Tribune* conduct their joint-stock editorial management, the following facts may be cited: Wood, in the House, hoping to hurt HAVEMEYER with the class of men who see that paper, announces every day in large type that WM. F. HAVEMEYER voted for and contributed money towards the election of JOHN C. FREMONT in the last Presidential contest. This cry is then taken up by Wood's adherents and fuglemen, who buz it all round the City until every bar-room and corner-grocery rings with the heinous charge. Next in order, the *Tribune*, *also* hoping to hurt HAVEMEYER with the men who see its columns, proclaims every day with stentorian eloquence that WM. F. HAVEMEYER voted for and contributed money to the election of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN. Whereupon all the *Tribune's* fuglemen and adherents—the West Washington Market and City Railroad operators—at once start round the City, denouncing Mr. HAVEMEYER in every street and tavern as a partizan of BUCHANAN'S; and so the game is kept up between them. All very good, gentlemen; but it won't do. The issue is between all honest men against FERNANDO WOOD and the corruptionists of all parties in WOOD'S favor. Read the call for a meeting at the Exchange in another column, or rather in several other columns of this paper, and judge how public sentiment stands and what must be the issue.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

THE REASONS WHY
THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK
SHOULD VOTE FOR
GEORGE OPDYKE
FOR
MAYOR.

MR. OPDYKE THE ONLY AVAILABLE CANDIDATE AGAINST FERNANDO WOOD.

The Support of the former is the Defeat of the latter.

By the unscrupulous an attempt is being made to create the impression that WM. F. HAVEMEYER is the nominee upon whom should be vote of those desiring the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD. None would be better satisfied than Mr. WOOD himself, in creating such a belief. None know better than FERNANDO WOOD, that every vote thrown for Mr. HAVEMEYER, as against Mr. OPDYKE, lessens the vote of the latter gentleman, who is the only competitor whom Mr. WOOD really fears. What are the facts? They are better than speculations and theories in leading electors to a just decision.

At the last election the result was as follows:

Democrats and Americans combined	38,000
Straight Republican vote	20,000
Republican plurality over the divided Democracy	1,000

Although the aggregate vote in the coming election may be larger than this last vote, still it is likely that the proportions between the parties will remain the same. Take the above figures (most favorable to the Democrats, because including the American vote,) as the basis of speculation upon the present canvass, and what are the prospects? Dividing the Democratic vote equally, the Republicans would have a clear plurality over either of the other nominees.

WILL THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE BE DIVIDED EQUALLY?

But will the Democratic vote be equally divided? "there is the rub." Between Mr. WOOD and Mr. HAVEMEYER, the former will in all probability receive much the larger vote. The Irish vote of the City has always remained true to Mr. WOOD, and the Fourth and the Sixth Wards will hardly know Mr. HAVEMEYER in this contest.

HAVEMEYER'S CHANCES—WHO CAN DEFEAT WOOD?

Then from what source pray is Mr. HAVEMEYER to draw his strength by which he is to surpass Mr. WOOD? He can expect it nowhere but from the Republican Party; and this party having an abler, a better and a truer man than him in the field, will not be disposed to throw away their strength by supporting Mr. HAVEMEYER. Let Mr. HAVEMEYER, like Mr. OPDYKE, show that from any source whatever he can certainly count upon 20,000 votes, and it might be conceded that his chances of success were fair. But as the facts are, he can count upon no vote at all that is strictly a party vote. Tammany Hall, as an institution, it is well understood, will not support him. And besides this, the spoils of the Democratic Party will be used for the advancement of Mr. WOOD. The New-York Custom-house, with all its patronage, is largely in his favor, in spite of Mr. SCHELL, and the Post-office would support FERNANDO in preference to Mr. HAVEMEYER, should it zealously support either of the two.

THE DEMOCRATIC RANK AND FILE "DOWN" ON HAVEMEYER.

Then as to the rank and file of Tammany Hall. What claim has Mr. HAVEMEYER upon them that they should sustain him? Did they show any enthusiasm for him when he was nominated? His name fell heavily upon their ears, and elicited no response. When it was announced at Tammany Hall that Mr. HAVEMEYER was nominated, there was not a solitary cheer in all the mass gathered there who threw up his hat and cried, "Long live King Richard." No one there proposed or gave "three cheers" for Wm. F. HAVEMEYER; but jumperings and murmurs went through the crowd, and the name of WOOD as a nominee to fall back upon was repeated by large numbers of them as their only consolation. Where, then, we again ask, is Mr. HAVEMEYER to obtain his vote with which to defeat his Democratic competitor?

THE FIGHT REALLY BETWEEN OPDYKE AND WOOD.

We have above given the result at the last election. Let us now see what will be the probable result at this election, provided the full Republican vote is polled:

Parties.	Nominees.	
Mozart Hall—For FERNANDO WOOD, it is feared		25,000
Tammany Hall—For W. F. HAVEMEYER, say		15,000
Total Democratic vote		40,000
Republican—For GEORGE OPDYKE		20,000
American—For GEO. OPDYKE, beyond question		6,000
People's Party—For GEORGE OPDYKE, (at last election 2,000)		1,500
Besides the above for Mr. OPDYKE, there will be for him the "Cartmen and Truckmen," the disaffected Whigs, and a floating vote *together amounting to about*		5,000
Sure vote for Mr. OPDYKE		32,500
Aggregate vote polled		72,500

The above is a fair statement of the prospects of the three nominees *upon the start*; and now we ask who but Mr. OPDYKE is entitled to that floating vote which is ready to unite upon the most available man against FERNANDO WOOD. The figures and the facts, as set forth above, prove conclusively that between Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. WOOD really lies the fight. There are thousands not included in the above estimate, who will vote for Mr. OPDYKE, because in all circumstances they are as much opposed to Tammany Hall as to FERNANDO WOOD, and therefore cannot and will not go for Mr. HAVEMEYER. Reflecting men, then, will decide for themselves whether Mr. OPDYKE or Mr. HAVEMEYER is to defeat the other candidate, Mr. WOOD. A moment's thought inevitably sweeps Mr. HAVEMEYER from the contest, excepting as a breakwater in the interest of Mr. WOOD, that may possibly turn the current of some votes that would otherwise flow to the Republican nominee.

WHO IS MR. HAVEMEYER? WHOM DOES HE REPRESENT?—HIS OBJECT IN RUNNING—A SEEKER FOR SPOILS.

Having said thus much for the respective availability of Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. HAVEMEYER, let us say a word as the respective personal merits of the two gentlemen. Who is Mr. HAVEMEYER, and what are his antecedents? He has been everything by turns, and nothing long. He has been "all things to all men." Underoad and always upon the fence, he electioneers for FREMONT but votes for BUCHANAN; he persists in "never again becoming a candidate for Mayor," and yet once more in nomination, he rushes to the rescue of Tammany Hall. His character is of the negative kind, that is commended for what he has not done and not for what he has done. He never did anything very criminal, and therefore he must be a very good man, his supporters say. But did he ever do anything very good in a public way? What is his history? It is vacillation, hesitancy, nervelessness and doubt. He is just the man to repent the part of Mr. TIEMANN as the "tool of the Shysters in the City Hall;" and is not this his object, judging from his letter of acceptance? Does he consent to run because he feels himself called upon to constitute one the public good? No! He runs as he himself avows, because his friend, Mr. TILDEN, is nominated for Corporation Counsel, *i. e.* he runs to help a friend into a good fat office. Noble sacrifice, commendable patriot! The office of Corporation Counsel, with its perquisites of $100,000 per annum, is the bait with which Mr. HAVEMEYER was hooked. Did his enemies know this, it would pass as their slander. But he himself unblushingly avows it in his own letter of acceptance. Will our citizens vote for a man who himself acknowledges that not a charitable public spirit, but a desire to line the pockets of a personal friend, prompted him to become a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this City. Again, this want of a proper public spirit on the part of Mr. HAVEMEYER is proven by the fact that two years ago he was urged to stand for Mayor as the candidate of the people and for the benefit of the City; but he refused. Then party was to be ignored, and all classes and creeds were to rally to his support; but no inducement could be offered them sufficient to secure his acceptance of the office. To-day, however, when Tammany Hall, the most corrupt political machine on this continent, tyrannical in its rule, ssassin in its politics and highway robber in its morals, calls upon Mr. HAVEMEYER to lend them his name to assist it to recuperate its wasted strength, Mr. HAVEMEYER willingly rushes to the rescue. No hesitation now—no delay—Tammany Hall is in danger, and Mr. HAVEMEYER becomes her champion. The felon calls for aid, and Mr. HAVEMEYER becomes the protector and the shield.

WHO IS MR. OPDYKE—HIS OBJECT IN RUNNING—HIS CHARACTER AND ANTECEDENTS.

On the other hand, who is Mr. OPDYKE? His record as a merchant is clean and open, and "all who run may read." In his past history there is nothing to conceal, and nothing that his best friends could wish to blot. As a legislator he has always been firm, steadfast and decided. At Albany as a representative of the interests of the City, no threats could intimidate, no hope of reward turn him from the course of his conscience and the truth. Mr. OPDYKE is emphatically a man of nerve. He is his own man, and politicians who approach him as Mayor will find that he has a clear and legal title to himself. Mr. OPDYKE is an honest man. A mercantile community who have dealt with him for twenty-five years will certify to this fact. He is a gentleman of culture and capacity, and is a candidate for Mayor, not by his own seeking, but by the desire of his party. He does not stand for the office to serve any private interest or personal friend, by his election, but consents, if elected, to give his services to the City for the City's benefit. He is the only nominee who can defeat FERNANDO WOOD. He is a nominee who will carry into the City Hall all the results of an energetic, efficient and honest officer. Citizens throw not your votes away upon Tammany Hall and thus surrender the City again to the arch enemy of honesty—FERNANDO WOOD; but with certainty overthrow him now and forever by a general rally to the name of GEORGE OPDYKE.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL,
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 82 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	80
The family sewing machine, A	70
The family sewing machine	60
Hemming gauges	6

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NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—At this season of the year, when so many are troubled with hoarseness, influenza and bronchial difficulties, these Troches afford a grateful relief. We have seen instances of their good effects in cases of inflammation of the bronchial tubes and of the hoarseness of children. They contain nothing which can injure the constitution, and have a soothing effect very efficacious in assisting expectectorstion, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm. For public speakers, singers, and all persons troubled with hoarseness, they are invaluable.—*Portland Transcript.*
Sold by all druggists.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Dr. E. B. Foote, the successful Physician and Electrician, from Saratoga Springs, is effecting great cures in acute and difficult cases of Chronic Disease, at his Winter office No. 516 Broadway, next door to the Dusseldorf Gallery, in this City. His great work, "Medical Common Sense," is also meeting with an extensive sale. The Doctor charges no consultation fee, but invites all who are sick to give him a call.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladies' Winter Gaiters.—Ladies, go at once to CANTRELL and order a pair of those excellent Winter Gaiters which he has introduced, called Balmoral Boots. They are invaluable to the fair sex, as they keep the feet dry and warm, imparting a genial glow to the whole system. CANTRELL'S store is No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilites in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

No young man should think of choosing a business without first learning whether his Phrenological developments best qualify him for that pursuit. Thousands choose wrongly, and therefore fail. Examinations daily at FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 385 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, For SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Right opposite of Old St. Paul's,
The latter WHITE receive his calls;
Come One, come all, I make no delays,
And buy your Hats and Furs for the Holidays.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents. Black or Brown.—Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.
HILL'S, Inimitable Hair Cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 50 cents, black or brown.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—JONES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, D. ALONZO BOOTH to LOUISE, daughter of Walker P. Jones, Esq., both of this City.

ELLIS—SABINE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, Mr. HENRY B. ELLIS to Miss JANE ANN SABINE, all of New-York City.

MACY—CARPENTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, JOSIAH HENRY MACY to JENNIE CARPENTER, daughter of the late Henry Carpenter.

HUGHES—SANGER.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. B. I. Relyea, EDWARD B. HUGHES to MARIA S. SANGER.

DIED.

MEAKIM.—In this City, after a long illness, ELIZABETH, relict of the late James Meakim, aged 70 years.

Her friends, and those of her son John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 170 East 15th-st., on Friday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock M.

WOLFE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, ANNA B., wife of Adolphe Wolfe, of this City, and daughter of James W. Burke, of New-Orleans, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Joel Wolfe, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 29 West 14th-st.

HARTSHORN.—In this City, at the residence of his brother in-law, Henry Wiltsie, JOSHUA A. HARTSHORN, aged 33 years.

Funeral service at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Thursday,) at the Church corner of Bleecker and Amos sts. The friends are invited to be punctual. The remains will be conveyed to Poughkeepsie for interment, per Hudson River Railroad, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MILDEBERGER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, ELVIRA MOUNT, daughter of Henry D. and Eleanor Mildeberger, aged 7 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 80 Carmine

DRY GOODS.

B. H. MACY SELLS
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
B. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
B. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
B. H. MACY Sells
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
At Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
PARIS FLOWERS!
HEAD-DRESSES,
RIBBONS, RUCHES, &c.
SALESROOMS Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY and
THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
on a credit for CASH! just before the GOODS leave the Room!
Prices made to suit the styles and qualities.
By
ORDER of
R. H. MACY.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

27,000 CAMBRIC SETS.
4,300 PARIS LACE SLEEVES.
1,200 dozen PARIS LADIES' KID GLOVES, 63 cents.
The above goods are all of our own importation.
Choice Designs in sets, and the
BEST
QUALITY
AND
LOWEST
PRICES
GLOVES,
Can be purchased at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st. R. H. MACY.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Have opened, in addition to a large assortment of cloths in the most desirable colors for full dress and frock coats, several new varieties in NAP, HARRINGTON AND ELYSIAN BEAVER OVERCOATINGS; choice styles in Cheviots, &c., &c., for walking suits, and latest designs for Trowsers and Waistcoats.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

27,000 CAMBRIC SETS FOR LADIES.
AT R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th st.
CAMBRIC COLLARS, 25c., 75c., $1 25, $1 75, and $2 25
AT R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st
SHETLAND WOOL VEILS, 25 cents, in all colors.
KID GLOVES, (the best) 63 cents a pair, at
R. H. MACY'S, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

POPULAR CUSTOM TRADE,
F. DERBY & CO.,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors.
Are exhibiting their third delivery this season, of New Goods, comprising another Invoice of TEN MORE CASES NEW STYLES, ex steamer Canada.
No. 57 Walker-st.,
West side of Broadway.

279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE 279
OF
281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, 281
AT
GREAT BARGAINS,
283 CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG 283
Broadway.

R. H. MACY
Sells Rich
LACE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES CHEAP,
At store corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
Sells Rich
RIBBONS, at Reasonable prices, at
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door from 14th-st.

AT F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Fashionable and Importing Tailors.
No. 57 Walker-st.
The most desirable novelties can be found for
OVER, FROCK AND DRESS COATS AND
BUSINESS STREET SUITS,
Carefully selected from the best European manufactures. Also agents for Sangster's alpacca umbrellas.

R. H. MACY SELLS—
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, LINENS, &c.
Bobbinets, Shirtings and Sheeting Muslins, at cost.
Tarleton Muslins, 15, 19, and 25 cents a yard. (Fine.)
R. H. MACY, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Importing Tailors,
Government Building,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
Respectfully announce that they are exhibiting additional Novelties in every department, and invite SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MANY EXCLUSIVE STYLES in warm materials for gentlemen's dress.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS are now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Impervious to water, hot or cold. GOODYEAR'S India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 38 John-st. Manufactrners and Dealers in all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—THE LARGEST stock of Fall and Winter Hosiery and Undergarments, French Kid, 80c.; ladies' and misses' Gauntlets, misses' Kid Gloves, Cloth and Worsted Gaiters, Alexandre's Gloves, Worsted and Yarns. No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. N. B.—East side—The Red Stocking.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.
—Steel Springs Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 supplied in large or small quantities, for the season, at low rates. Steel wire rolled and tempered. Brooklyn Steel-Spring Company, No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Fulton Ferry.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WORSTED, WORSTED CHINCHILLA—Every style, just received. Also, Rich Shades in crimson, purple, and other scarce colors; 12,000 pounds White at 15 cents; Shetland, 10 cents. Come early. No Worsted sold after 2 o'clock. ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—East side.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK
in this market,
Reduced to $1 76, $2, $2 50, $3 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

R. H. MACY
Sells HOSIERY and GLOVES in every style.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS.

WARNOCK & CO.,
NO. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Invite attention to their select and beautiful display of
LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS;
Comprising every desirable species, and manufactured in the most perfect and tasty manner.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LADIES—GREAT CROWDS—EXPRESSIONS OF SATISFACTION.
Never saw such dark sets and so fine. Lowest prices in New-York. This day opening, a fresh lot direct from the Indians to their agents, at the Great Western and Northern Fur Trapper's Depot. Salesrooms No. 9 Bowery. DRAKE, Manager.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone
Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
At LEOPOLD LANG'S,
39 No. 39 Maiden-lane. 39

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & BUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—IF YOU wish to have true information of your affairs through life, then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. ROELKE, the only true seer and gifted lady of information—the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Her office is at No. 43 Christopher-st., near 6th-av. Her fees are reduced for ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 1st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

FOR SALE—A CITY-BUILT COUPE, LINED with blue silk; little used, and in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 6 West 12th-st., in the alley.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork, or assist in the care of children; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 160 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; one who perfectly understands her business, neatly; one who perfectly understands all kinds of desserts; also, poultry and game, and all kinds of deserts; also, preserves and preserving; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY OF DOMESTIC habits, having much experience and of great energy of character, desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or to take the supervision of a widower's family, or as governess to small children. No objections to any part of the country. Address H. R. A., Oxford, Chester County, Penn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress and to assist with chamber work; or would do chamber work and plain sewing; is both willing and obliging; can furnish unexceptionable City reference from her last employer as to character and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT, INDUStrious girl, a situation in City or country as good cook and excellent washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes first quality bread and every kind of plain pastry. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer, willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, having excellent City reference, a situation as cook and launderess; is a good baker; does up linen in magnificent style; wages $7 to $8. Also, a neat girl of 18, to do chamberwork and waiting and plain sewing; wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do light housework in a small private family. No objection to either one, and willing and obliging. Good City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st., for two days, on the first floor, front room.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY OF respectability and education, wishes a situation in some family where she could make herself useful and be treated as a companion; is capable of doing almost anything, or would instruct children. Unexceptionable reference given. Apply at No. 49 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook by one who understands her business thoroughly, and is a good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 244 East 14th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, in a private family.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, (AN American,) a situation as family seamstress; can operate on Wilders' and Wilson's sewing machines; would assist in chamberwork or the care of young children. Call at, or address, for two days, in the fancy-store, No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; good references from her last place. No. 137 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD THOROugh cook; understands baking, and will assist with the washing of a small private family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced, capable servant, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a hard-working, economical girl, and one that tries to please; references unquestionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to instruct children, or to do plain sewing and waiting; is fully competent; best of reference. Call at No. 147 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK, in a private family; has no objection to either City or country. Best of reference from her last place. Good wages required. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 36 13th-st., west of 5th-av., second door, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 3d-av., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 143 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES to get ladies' and gentlemen's washing; has the best of recommendation; also, has a nice yard. Address a note to No. 94 Grove-st., one block from Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she understands the business in all its branches, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in this country. Call at No. 172 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in the City or country, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth. Call during two days, or address NURSE, at No. 69 6th av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family by a respectable Scotch woman who understands her business perfectly; is neat, clean and obliging, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit; would travel; is willing to take care of children, or do chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at No. 325 East 10th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; would like to go to Cuba with a family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., front room, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class cook; one who understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 Spring-st., third floor, between Mott and Mulberry sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and understands both American and German cooking. Can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 87 6th-av., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; would go to Providence, Washington, or any large city; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 88 East 25th-st., corner of 3d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewing. The best of reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 137 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as seamstress; would not object to do light chamberwork; can be seen for three days at No. 168 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th av. Has no objection to go to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to take care of children, do light chamberwork, and make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 Abingdon-place, Troy-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing, with good City reference. Call at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPing, wishes to procure situations for two excellent servants; one as cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 72 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days, at No. 60 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl from the country; is used to all kinds of work, and is not afraid of work. Can be seen for one week at No. 167 East 34th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do the general housework of a private family; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 527 Pearl-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a German Protestant; age 35; she speaks French and English, and can give good references. Address 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO GO out by the week or day to make ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 22 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, as laundress, or to cook, wash and iron, for a small private family; an American family preferred. Address E. F., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as first-rate cook, the other as nurse and seamstress; have the best of City references. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-rate cook in a respectable private family. Can have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in washing or to go out by the day. Call at No. 114 7th-av., third floor, back room, corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook. City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 160 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ANY LADY WISHING AN EXPERIENCED monthly nurse can find one at No. 169 Henderson-st., Jersey City. Address, personally or by letter, E. H., as above.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPErienced woman, as cook, in a private family; is a good family baker and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 160 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable woman, as thorough cook; understands her business perfectly. Also, a tidy, young girl, as nurse and chambermaid. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, or take care of children; can do all kinds of needlework; not long in this country. Call at 113 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent; can give the best of references. Call at 109 West 25th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced man, as cook, in a private family; is a good family baker and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 160 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable woman, as thorough cook; understands her business perfectly. Also, a tidy, young girl, as nurse and chambermaid. Ladies in want of a first-class servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, or take care of children; can do all kinds of needlework; not long in this country. Call at 113 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; is competent; can give the best of references. Call at 109 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or messenger in a bank or store by a respectable Protestant man, who can give $400 security on his own account, and can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City for strict honesty and sobriety, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Call or address J. B., care of Mr. KERR, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses; understands gardening well; is a most competent groom and good driver; has the best of references in this City; has no objection to the country. Address W. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, of long experience in his profession in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has the best of recommendations. Address E. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 634 Broadway, for two days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPErienced and trustworthy woman, as nurse and seamstress; knows the care of infants from their birth, which her references will show; is also a good seamstress; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestants, (man and wife) without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to take care of the dairy and poultry, &c. Can be highly recommended. Apply, for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as book-keeper or assistant in some wholesale house in this City or elsewhere; has been ten years in a confidential capacity with a house in this City, who have lately retired from business. Views as to salary moderate. Address FOLHEMUS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Call or address P. F., No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY A married man, (a Protestant,) as groom, with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well; also carriages, wagons and harness; has good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, A SITUation in a restaurant, saloon, hotel or boarding-house; he understands marketing, carving, waiting, bartending, and is capable of taking charge of the above situations if required. Address L. M., No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful driver. Can give the best of reference as to character and industry. A note addressed to J. H. C., Box No. 146, *Times* office, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WISHES a situation in a store as clerk; he has been a clerk in a variety store in Germany for several years past; writes and speaks the English as well as the German, and can give a good recommendation. Address C. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant young man; he has got the best of City reference for the last 8 years; he is sober, honest, and worthy of entire confidence. Can be seen, for three days, between the hours of 8 and 11, at his last employer's, No. 6 East 11th-st. ROBERT JOHNSTON.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at CHAS. WATERS', No. 840 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUation as coachman; has no objections to a small garden and make himself generally useful; has good reference from the last place he lived in. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a young Protestant Englishman, who understands the business perfectly in all its branches; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver, and comes well recommended from his last employer. Address JAMES, for two days, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE men, to solicit subscriptions to a new and standard work, just received from London. Business men, of good address and industrious habits, apply to R. T. SHANNON, London Printing and Publishing Company, No. 55 Dey-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, to learn the ornamental engraving of silver-ware; one with a taste for drawing; must have good references; must be accompanied by one of his parents. Apply at No. 459 Broadway, Office 6, at 10 o'clock this day.

WANTED—TWO FOREMEN OF TRACK AND six stone masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the Office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SATINET PRINTER—A SOber man, and one who understands this business thoroughly. None other need apply. Address C. F., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF PLEASING ADdress, to engage in an agency for an important enterprise, not incompatible with a minister's position. Address AGENCY, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WHITE, OR COLORED MAN, TO take care of a horse and be useful in a family. Apply at No. 1 Wall-st., at the specie office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular Work ever published in this country. Address N. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS Lady's maid—one who understands dressmaking and hair-dressing. Apply at Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 147.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED.—A competent person may obtain a good situation by applying at No. 60 8th-av., corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, UNMARRIED MAN, IN store No. 130 Chatham-st., after 10 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also a small room, suitable for single gentleman. Terms moderate. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, on second floor, furnished; a large back-room on third floor, unfurnished, to let with board in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., supplied. Apply at No. 224 Thompson-st., near Amity. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—I WANT A PLEASANT ROOM ON second floor, with all conveniences, with full board, for myself, wife and child, between 10th and 25th sts.; reference exchanged. Address, with particulars, ROYAL, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN MAY obtain a pleasant furnished front room in a modern house, with board in a small family. References required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—A PLEASANT front room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 15 Clinton-st.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 335 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 63 Court-st., corner of State. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, for the Winter, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply No. 87 Hicks-st., corner Pineapple. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 78 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 78 Willoughby-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—FOR SINGLE GENTLEmen in a desirable part of Prince-st., (No. 99,) near Broadway; the beds, bedding and furniture all new and elegant, and will be kept in the neatest and best manner; hot and cold water and gas in each room. References required in all cases. Rents moderate. Clerks and men of business will find it to their advantage to call and examine before locating for the Winter.

IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a pleasant room with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, a single room.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—FURNISHED BED AND SITTING room (adjoining) to a single gentleman by a small private family, residing in 22d-st. near 6th-av., in a large three-story house, containing all modern improvements and conveniences. Breakfast given if desired; no other boarders taken. Address W., Box No. 2,346 Post office.

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Board for single gentlemen and families. A suite of rooms on second floor, with spacious closets. Families desiring to make permanent arrangements for the Winter will find it for their interest to call. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A neatly furnished room including fire during the evening, with full or partial board; location not above 15th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.; private family preferred; terms reasonable. Address, stating particulars, G. E. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

30 shares Artisans' Bank	$100 each.
20 shares Bank of the Republic	100 each.
100 Citizens' Bank	25 each.
50 shares Atlantic Bank	100 each.
25 shares Bank of New-York	100 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank	100 each.
80 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	17 each.
30 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins.	100 each.
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
20 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
23 shares City Fire Insurance Co.	70 each.
20 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
45 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.	30 each.
36 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	40 each.
42 shares Ruiger's Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
25 shares Importers' and Tradcrs' Ins. Co.	100 each.
40 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins Co.	25 each.
80 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
20 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
20 shares American Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
35 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co.	100 each.
26 shares Mercantile Marine Insurance Co.	100 each.
95 shares Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.	10 each.
20 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
45 shares New-York Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	35 each.

Two notes of Babcock, Phelps & Co., $670 10; $515 70.
$8 000 Missouri State 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Virginia State 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 5. Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, 1 cc. 2, at 10¾ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for the retail trade. Viz.:
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, MUFFS.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF.
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.
In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege of return within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.
The goods will be on exhibition at our salesroom on Monday, 28th inst., when the ladies and public generally are invited to examine them.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, BRONZES, including vases varying in size from 1 foot 8 inches high; Tazzas of exquisite workmanship, groups of alabaster, terra-cotta, some of the most celebrated statuary, Bardiglio, Sienna, White Dove and other marbles; Grecian, Roman, Neapolitan, Etruscan, Florentine and other vases; real Mosaic centre tables, vases, &c. Also, superb China vases, richly painted, of various sizes, imported for a private family. Also, for the same, some beautiful red bronzes, Parian figures, large size; articles of vertu, &c.
REAL MARBLE STATUARY—About thirty

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
For White Plains—10:30 and 5 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Nawburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and Naw York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MASON, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 11 and 11:30 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Passengers will cross the 34th-st. Ferry, fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Finshing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Mail 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for Newburgh leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3, New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 7 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Sag Harbor at 7 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIESEMAR 1, 2 or 3." Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold by the Publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (four doors from McDougall,) NEW-YORK, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 215 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo, cloth, about three hundred elegant engravings. Price $1. Sold only by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) and deceptive and expensive specifics; the anthor's special and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, private, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
The concur with other papers in recommending Dr, Lamont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, States Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

IS IT POSSIBLE?—THE DEFORMED AND PARALYTIC MADE TO WALK.—My age is 32, and, within a few months, I had never walked, by reason of paralyzed limbs. When eight months old my joints became contracted, and my feet were drawn nearly back upward. I was confined to my chair, and could move about the room only by moving the chair and dragging my limbs. After every effort to secure me utterly failed, and my friends gave up my case in despair. At last, in opposition to their judgment, I applied to Dr. J. F. MANN, No. 126 West 39th-st., for treatment, with the happiest results. I am now able to walk; my limbs are perfectly straight, and my feet in their natural position. At this unhoped-for relief from a calamity which had rendered my life useless, my feelings are not easy to describe, and impel me to give this testimonial.
New-York, Sept. 10, 1859. ZILPHA SHEPARD.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF each certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure."—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private natnre including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, exposure, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block east of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consnitiog rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience Dr. Ked hard's old himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Walker's Parlors. Perfect privacy, and arranged so that patients may not meet. Consultationsgratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC CURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy, permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisemcots, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS Invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, orScrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to a class of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thonsand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP Ballers. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP Ballers certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-fourth the time in less than six hours. It roots out the poison from the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book of the nature, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse or indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted by those of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every taint of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling. Decay is arrested. Teeth and fangs ingeniously restored. Without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted and improved; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A Mineral Oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual first rate article. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave the Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, if water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office ever the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	21
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	2
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla....	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 10.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC COWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with nnsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measnrement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departnre of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *vid* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 4, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. BRADY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $35. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPONY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. F. MARSHALL, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 10th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,069 Post-office.

$500 CASH WILL NOW PURCHASE A choice of township rights to manufacture and vend "FOSTER'S PATENT BUILDING BLOCKS" in the State of Connecticut. Their cheapness, durability and beauty, as a building material, have been fully tested in Danbury and elsewhere. A liberal deduction will be made to purchasers of several adjoining township rights. This advertisement commends itself especially to Masons and Builders. F. G. LUCKEY, 74 Wall-st.

TO A GENTLEMAN QUALIFIED, WHO would like the position of Secretary to a Fire Insurance Company in this City, a favorable opportunity now presents itself, to join other parties in the formation of a first-class institution. He will be expected to influence a fair subscription list. Address for one week INSURANCE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPItal to take the place of one about retiring, in a well-established produce, commission and storage business, located in one of the best streets down town; a fine, commodious fire-proof store, with ten years' lease. For particulars address J. C. E., box No. 131 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

$20,000.—HAVING BEEN ENGAGED, for the last five years, as active salesman in a large jobbing-house of hosiery and gloves, for cash, am now desirous of joining a party that has a command from $10 000 to $20,000 for the purpose of engaging in a like business. Address H. K., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABlished drug-store, doing a good business in a good location, on the east side of the City. Apply to
HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, TEA AND SPICE Fronte, together with the stock and fixtures, all in good order. Apply to J. C. DEVOY, No. 117 Broome-st., New-York.

$3.000 TO $5,000 WANTED IN A GOOD business, which can be extended with safety and success, and which will bear the closest scrutiny. Address R. O. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LAWYER WISHES A POSITION as junior partner. Excellant reference will be given. Address E., Box No. 741 General Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.
An excellent and economical institute for young ladies and gentlemen.
WINTER TERM OPENS DEC. 13.
$100 pays for Board and Tnition in English for one year.
Principal BANNISTER will be at Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, each morning for a few days, to receive his patrons or consult with any parents who may wish to patronize his Seminary.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.,
is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.
R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 435 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

AMERR. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers; also, with books, apparatus, etc. References: Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers College, etc. Wanted, a gentleman to teach piano, guitar and organ, to go South: salary $900. Also, competent teachers, (ladies,) of piano, guitar and singing, to go to Alabama and Tennessee; salary $300 to $600 and board. Also, a gentleman for a public school in New-York; salary $850.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-tute, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 4, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. REBOYD.

ALL FOR $10—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHmetic.—Three months, 78 lessons instruction, or book-keeping lessons unlimited, $10; ladies' writing lessons $2, 16 lessons; boys $3 per month. At No. 62 Bowery, New-York. No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. As a teacher of penmanship and book-keeping, Col. PAINE stands unrivaled."—*Journal of Brooklyn.*

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD—ENGAGED in teaching in a private family, has a few hours at his command which he would dispose of to any one wishing instruction in the higher English and Mathematical branches, Modern Languages, Drawing in Pencil and Color. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) No. 472 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Circulars at the School, and at Nos. 683 and 763 Broadway.

EDWARD KOESSLY, PROFESSOR OF the German-American Institute, No. 309 West 22d-st., wishes to employ a few of his leisure hours in giving private lessons in the German language and literature.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS WANTED—AND furnished with instructions to teach or study in any part of the Union, through the Agency of the National Teachers and Institute, No. 635 Broadway, New-York. Teachers of superior qualifications can be obtained for institutions or private tuition. Experienced educators, with small capital, can hear of very advantageous openings. For circulars and refereences, address
RICE & ANDREWS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY YOUNG LADY AS governess; is thoroughly competent to teach music, French, drawing, monochromatic and oastel painting, common and higher English. Terms moderate; no objection to leave the City; refers to present employer. Call or address for one week, No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn, first brown stone house from Myrtle-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PROTESTANT French lady as resident teacher in a first-class female Institute in this City. Also, a teacher of guitar and vocal music for the South. Call on Rev. G. G. SAXE, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, TO INSTRUCT TWO young children two hours daily, at their parents' residence in this City. Address, stating terms and references, Box No. 2,408 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Green-wood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Title most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE SNUG ENGLISH basement houses in West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on the north side, completely furnished—fael for the Winter all in. It has all the conveniences of a $25,000 house and will be sold, including furniture, for less than half that sum. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the Income Insurance Company, No. 142 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN ONE hour of the City—Llewellyn Park;—it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into country places of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 1¾ miles from Tarrytown depôt, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, and containing about 80 acres of choice farming land, with good dwelling and outbuildings, abundance of fruit of all kinds; a fine stream of pure water running through the farm. Inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast: there are five fine brownstone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CASTRO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE and brick South basement house, replete with all modern improvements; lot 16x82 to 100; five lines of cars and stages within a block; will be sold at a sacrifice; price, $7,750—$4,000 can remain. Apply on premises, No. 349 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8 000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FARMS, COUNtry residences and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the amount is sufficiently large, part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 610 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDING LOTS IN HENRY-st., Brooklyn, or will exchange for a country seat or small farm in the neighborhood of New-York. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,171 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot to Livingston, corner of Bayt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—A BEAUTIFUL residence on the west shore of the Hudson, in Rockland County, for sale cheap.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic house, No. 58 East Broadway. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 43 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, with modern improvements, No. 56 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.; would be let to a good tenant at $500 per annum. Also, a fine three-story high stoop house in Boorman-place, (West 33d-st.;) rent $300. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.; office open from morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Rent until May, 1860, at the rate of $1,500 per annum, with immediate possession. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large building No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., known as the Moffat Building. For further particulars apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises; Office No. 9.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st. to let, furniture for sale; rent of house $650; furniture nearly new and made for the house. Address O. A. H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. FOILLON, No. 224 South-st.

LOFTS TO LET—ON BROADWAY, TWO COMmodious and well-lighted lofts at No. 115 Broadway. Apply on the premises. LUDLAM & HEINCKEN.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE SECOND STORY OF No. 396 Broadway, just below Walker-st. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE LAST NIGHTS OF DOT
AND
SMIKE.
For these beautiful pictures of Home are withdrawn from the Winter Garden,
THOSE FAMILIES AND CHILDREN
who have not yet seen them, are informed that will close these genial entertainments.
Therefore,
FATHERS AND MOTHERS
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
TO SPEND
AN EVENING
WITH
CHARLES DICKENS.
BRING THEM
TO SEE
LITTLE DOT
AND
POOR
SMIKE.
Entertainments commence at 7, to end early.

MR. BOURCICAULT'S NEW PLAY,
AT
THE
WINTER GARDEN.
The management beg to announce that
ON MONDAY
NEXT, DECEMBER 5,
will be introduced a new play
IN FIVE ACTS,
DEPICTING AMERICAN LIFE
AND AMERICAN CHARACTER
of the present day,
and entitled
THE OCTOROON,
A TALE OF LOUISIANA.
Illustrative of
BORDER ADVENTURE,
SLAVE LIFE,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
BY
M. BOURCICAULT.
The author of many Dramatic Works.
MR. HAYES AND MR. RIVIERE
Will aid in realizing the picture
WITH SCENERY,
Constructed and painted for this occasion.
To the Artists
Already engaged,
And forming the Company
Have been added
OTHERS OF EMINENCE,
For the special realization
OF
THE OCTOROON
Will be impersonated
BY
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
OF THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE ACT PLAY,
FIVE ACT PLAY,
CALLED
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with the following excellent cast:
Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service.....Mr. Geo. Jordan

[Advertisement]

CITIZENS' MEETING.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.

A meeting of Citizens of New-York, irrespective of party, in favor of an honest, faithful and independent administration of the City Government; of effective measures for repressing peculation, fraud and corruption in our Municipal affairs, and of the election of WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER as Mayor, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN as Corporation Counsel, will be held at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Stephen Whitney,
Moses Taylor,
Otyphants, Son & Co.,
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.
Jonathan Thompson,
Gabriel Mead,
Charles Morgan,
E. W. Tiers & Co.,
Willard Felt,
Cyrus W. Field,
Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.,
Sturges, Bennett & Co.,
Wetmore, Cryder & Co.,
Sturges & Co.,
Peter Cooper,
A. B. Neilson,
Thomas W. Pearsall,
Walter Underhill,
Benjamin B. Sherman,
George C. Collins,
James Warren,
Francis Skiddy,
J. J. Van Nostrand,
Martin Bates, Jr.,
D. S. Arnold & Co.,
Reimer & Mecke,
Lenckigk, Wessendeack & Co.,
Cunningham, Frost and Throckmorton,
Charles H. Bulkley,
Spaulding, Vail, Hunt & Co.,
William Lottimer,
T. E. Putnam,
Samuel McLean & Co.,
Richard Lathers,
Young, McAndrew, Ranken & Co.,
Wm. A. Sale & Co.,
Thos. F. Youngs,
Wm. P. Jones,
John Neilson,
Daniel H. Burdett,
Walter Greenough,
Chas. Burkhalter,
B. H. Hawell,
Geo. Eldee,
G. W. Fuller,
Meller, Hegg & Martens,
R. L. Scrymser,
Thompson & Hunter,
Geo. A. Hoyt,
J. Rintoul,
Geo. W. Quintard,
Chauncey J. Hawley,
Burdett, Jones & Co.,
Geo. H. Moller,
A. B. & S. Davies,
Aden Smith, Jr.,
James L. Overton,
Robert J. Randolph,
Alex. Eason,
Huron Lesee,
Coulter & McGuire,
E. J. Herrick,
Gilbert Oakley,
Ely. G. Bussell,
George Wade,
John F. Barkley,
Eph. Treadwell's Sons,
Robert Holt,
R. B. Livermore,
Wm. G. Lord,
Wm. H. Obesebrough,
Wm. E. Carnell,
W. D. Harris,
S. M. Cecklin,
A. V. D. Mills,
P. V. Myers,
James Cameron,
James Everdell,
Wm. M. Bliss,
John Gemmal,
Francis Bartels,
C. S. Cornish,
John G. Congdon,
A. J. Smith,
F. Key Shaaf,
Henry Lefman,
T. T. Thomass,
A. Chesebra,
J. S. Augar,
Geo. W. Wetmore,
Thomas Irwin & Son,
Quick & L'Hommedieu,
Campbell & Thayer,
J. H. Hazard,
Th. Geekye,
Edward D. Clapp,
M. R. Kellam,
C. S. Monroe,
C. J. Blauvelt,
David Magie,
Addington Reed,
Thos. A. Laurence,
Mead & Stowell,
Wm. Cornell,
Daniel Jackson,
E. Baker,
W. H. Akin,
Edward West,
M. H. Hamilton,
Wm. H. Titus,
Jas. Warren,
John S. Beecher,
George B. Waldron,
Zed. Townsend,
John Carwell & Co.
Gill. Gillets & Noyes,
Ross W. Wood,
George Briggs,
George Moke,
S. C. Dorlie,
W. A. Keeler,
Chas. Denison, Jr.,
S. J. Macy,
Saml. Barstow,
E. M. Crawford.
E. J. Hawley,
G. A. Carter,
John R. Garland,
J. B. Trover, Jr.,
J. M. McJimsey,
George S. Rainsford,
William B. Clarke,
H. A. Bostwick,
Joseph S. Lake,
Warrin Ferris,
Elijah Purdy,
Louis J. Hoyt,
W. L. Cutting,
C. D. Ashley,
W. R. Travers,
William O'Brien,
Peter Marie,
Nathaniel P. Isebb,
A. Merten Finns,
Benjamin Nathan,
Chas. H. Watson,
Joseph Stuart,
Benj. F. Cerlies,
Jas. Pink & Co.,
Latimer Bros. & Seymour,
William F. Heins,
Wm. G. Sterling,
Charles E. Havens,
W. A. Colt,
Wm. Neilson,
S. E. Wales,
James L. Dayton,
Chas. T. Cromwell,
M. T. Brundage,
C. A. Eyard,
Charles Yates,
Ely. H. Gardiner.
C. B. Seymour,
Marcus B. Menck,
Eugene Ferris,
Charles Thomson,
O. Hutchinson,
J. F. Dickinson,
James Stuart,
Richard Stockpoole,
Wm. C. Moore,
Dayton Ogden,
Clark, Dodge & Co.,
T. A. Howland & Co.,
Peyton & Frank Jandon,
E. W. Dunham,
F. A. Platt,
Amos R. Eno,
William Kent,
August Belmont & Co.,
Richard Lathers,
Charles A. Heckscher,
Theodore Crane,
Carlis'e Norwood,
Horace Holden,
John Ewen,
Wm. Nelson & Sons,
Daters & Co.,
Charles Dennison, Jr.,
F. H. Macy,
Wilson G. Hunt,
Matthew Morgan,
Joseph Lawrence,
Elias S. Higgins,
Don Alonso Cushman,
P. R. Bonnett,
John L. Cross,
John Caswell,
Bucklin & Crane,
R. L. & A. Stuart,
Robert Bayard,
P. M. Demarest,
Messinger & Wright,
Edward Haight,
A. K. Thompson,
James W. Andrews & Co.,
A. J. Cameron,
Payne & Catlin,
J. B. Varnum, Jr.,
Joseph Walker,
Martin Zabriskie,
J. H. Fonda,
Jas. M. Lewis,
F. D. Tappen,
B. Cartwright,
W. Callender,
R. O. Glover,
Oakley & Pendleton,
B. C. Morris,
Wm. S. Slocum,
John A. Luqueer,
Crocker, Wood & Co.,
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Wm. Adams,
Wm. Aymar,
F. W. Fellowes,
J. Drake De Kay,
Benj. Richards,
John Wilson,
A. Wallach,
Wm. Moser,
Gilbert Oakley,
H. G. Russell,
George Wade,
E. B. Winans,
John F. Barkley,
Wm. H. Obesebrough,
E. Treadwell's Sons,
Robert Holt,
R. B. Livermore,
William G. Lord,
Hoffmann & Curtiss,
William E. Cornell,
J. Seymour,
Francis P. Sage,
Nason B. Collins,
Wm. E. Barnes,
John J. Marvin,
Howard Newlin,
Charles B. Aborn,
A. C. Havens,
Genld H. Thorp,
Walter T. Marvin,
E. N. Lawrence,
E. S. Brown,
Peter Rice & Co.,
Foster J. Weeks,
Sears Baldwin,
George E. Baldwin,
Charles Yates,
Caleb F. Lindsley,
Algernon S. Jarvis,
Peter Tiers,
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Abraham Leggett,
A. C. Goodman,
James T. Derrickson,
Louis T. Valentine,
William H. Braman,
Franc's B. O'Connor,
Henry Bogert,
Ostrum, Anthony & Co.,
Wm. H. Schieffelin,
Wm. N. Clark, Jr.,
Edward Godfrey & Son,
Robert Forrest,
Cook, Evernett & Brown,
S. Huntington.
Jenkins Van Schaick,
John M. Buke.
Chas. C. Doolittle,
W. A. Holly,
Bowerman. Bros.,
J. A. Buwerman,
T. Van Pelt,
Wm. H. Van Tassel,
Henry Pecher,
T. B. Young,
Finck & Henoken,
Wm. C. Brunn,
Walter Hyatt,
Jackson Stall,
B. T. Hoogland,
Jno. W. Starin,
L. Nichols,
Balsey & Northam,
Ogden Dunn,
J. M. Weeks,
James A. Norton,
Wm. R. Gray,
C. Pucklfaefer,
E. T. & M. Hapke,
J. C. Grlswold,
H. R. Clarke,
E. H. Cuddy,
G. W. Reed,
J. T. Moulton,
J. T. Davies,
A. M. Cock,
J. G. Haviland,
Wm. Dowd,
L. D. Hoyt.
J. J. Parker.
Neilley & Glassford,
Wm. Leonard,
W. B. Bond.
Wm. C. Wright,
James W. Baker,
Wm. H. Baird,
Henry N. Perry,
Edwin L. Smith,
Stephen Ketcham,
A. R. Mercerau,
Wm. Van Antwerp,
James F. Buck,
Henry Moses,
M. Felsenbaum,
Matbew Conway,
R. D. Barnes,
S. B. Mitchell,
Thos. S. Martin,
J. Sellgman,
White & Heaib,
M. L. Hungerford,
Ell Myers.
D. W. C. Wheeler,
Edward Wasbburn,
Tooper & Howenstine,
Henry Menke,
Pupke & Thurber,
Wm. L. Wallace,
Fleming McKemner,
E. B. Sutton,
Famer & Co.,
Hawley & Hows,
G. Shermsn & Co.,
Woodruff & Marsden,
Isaac Carpenter,
George Crawford,
Edwin Mead,
Edwin Mead, Jr.,
B. W. Smith,
Canfield & Huntington,
John Woolsey,
Henry A. Thomas,
W. L. Barwell,
L. J. Bellout, Jr.,
V W. Brinckerboff,
Defiganiere & Rosat,
Thomas Brown,
Townsend Cox,
Samuel Gaye, Jr.,
Wm. E. Lemond,
Geo. Lyons,
J. S. Rockwell & Co.,
John A. Southwick,
James Mackey,
Charles Emmons,
John Josepha,
W. A. Holmes,
Havemeyer, Townsend & Co.,
Geo. S. Conover,
Chas. S. Archer,
Gordon, Fellows & McMillan,
Ellas Turner,
Charles E. Barrett,
Jeremiah Skidmore,
James W. Underhill,
Joseph R. Skidmore,
William L. Skidmore,
E. R. Goodridge,
John G. Steers,
D. N. Beebe,
Sherman Paris,
A. B. Mortley,
A. H. Wbite,
C. L. Norton,
J. C. C. Reynolds,
James E. Morris,
Francis H. Smith,
E. Langdon,
Smith, Hegeman & Co.,
Brewster & Callender,
Nathaniel Coles,
Geo. Groisbeck,
Robert Yelverton,
Jasper L. Leverich,
J. T. Adams,
Ch. Davis,
G. R. J. Bowdoin,
Alex. J. Davis.
B. Cartright,
John T. Brady,
W. G. Laner,
Davis S. Gifting,
Julien Allen,
W. Kollaumbi,
A. Schaldemand,
Foster Pettit,
Benj. H. Field,
Peter Van Horn,
Hen. Lee,
Corn B. Dubbs,
Patrick Brady,
Wm. Kinley,
Rney Warren,
Thomas Stapleton,
Asber R. Morgan,
Peter Lamb,
John Müller,
Casper Hane,
Abisha Smith,
John G. Green,
Howel Dobbs,
W. B. Sowke,
S. B. Long.
Valentine Schaefer,
John Dorr,
John Taber,
E. Johnson,
J. H. Taylor,
Pinneo & Co.,
Bernard Adler,
S. Cochran & Co.,
John Lapsley,
Daniel Lems,
Thomas Kean,
D. P. Barbydt,
Jennings, Wheeler & Co.,
Thomas R. McIlwain.
Geo. P. Betts,
B. F. Burtis,
Thomas B. Lawson,
Geo. A. Sberlock,
Buryea, Jacques & Co.,
L. W. Mains,
Morrison, Hurd & Co.,
M. Solomons,
J. M. Valentine,
George Christian,
J. Drumgolt,
Alex. H. Stevens,
Wm. H. Smith,
Samuel F. Burgess,
Wheeler & Hoyt.
F. Crawford,
William Lent.
Jas. M. Smith,
Darius Bonham,
F. A. Winets.
Lawrence P. Mott,
Geo. B. Germond,
Ed. C. Goodwin,
Edward Cooper,
Walter Adems,
Fredk. Liese.
Chas. J. Gillis (firm James O. Hansed & Co.,)
Alexander T. Clayton,
Samuel H. Doughty,
Theodore F. Brett,
C. C. Shepherd,
Geo. W. Baldwin.
W. Gilbert,
William Herrick,

John B. Eaton,
Jason H. Lex,
Lovell, Colles & Co.,
F. S. Miner,
R. J. Rathbone,
Thomas Bell,
Joseph H. Westerfield,
Sidney A. Schieffelin,
Edmund A. Smith,
Hoyt Brothers,
James S. Kalt,
George F. Coolidge,
William P. Terhune,
Charles B. Knevals,
John Clark,
M. V. B Smith,
John S. Oakley,
R. A. Johnson.
John J. Donaldson,
E. H. Van Schaick,
Thos. P. Huntington,
Lockwood De F. Woodruff,
John A. B Lamport,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,
Thos. Marshall,
H. G. Watson,
Tappen & Starbuck,
A. J. Wood,
James W. Barber,
Charles Floyd,
Justus Deal,
Patsel & Stein,
J. Pickering,
A. G. Kitching,
James A. Robinson,
Hills, Bennett & Co.,
P. & H. Lewis & Bro.,
Edward Robinson,
H. L. Browning,
E. R. Dibbles,
L. C. Moore,
J. A. Phillips,
Geo. C. Hicks.
George Simpson,
James S. Leeds,
Geo. C. Wood,
J. Anderson,
H. Havens,
W. Secor,
John H. Codngan,
John H. Wahlers,
Thos. H. Dun

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Arrangements for the Approaching Congress.

The American Treaty Repudiated in China.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax, announced, with a brief summary of the news, in our issue of yesterday morning, brings dates to the 20th by way of Queenstown.

We have also more extended details of the intelligence already given, as received from Liverpool and telegraphed from Halifax.

The *Europa* arrived at her dock at East Boston at 6½ o'clock last evening. The mails for the South came forward by the morning train *vid* New-Haven, due in New-York at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The ship *Cora Linn*, from New-York for the Clyde, was stranded near Rathlin on the 15th, but got off the following day, and reached the Clyde.

The exchange of ratifications at Zurich has been fixed for the 21st of November. The full powers intrusted to the Plenipotentiaries would then be withdrawn.

Letters of invitation from the French Government to the Powers which signed the treaties of Vienna, to send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, had been dispatched. The seat of the Congress would probably be Paris, the Governments of Russia and Austria having signified a preference for that capital.

A Paris telegram to the London *Post* says that the powers invited to send representatives to the Congress are those that signed the final act of Vienna, and the three principal Powers of Italy. The Congress will be thus composed of France, Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Sardinia, Rome and Naples.

It is reported that Cardinal ANTONELLI will represent the Pope in the Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times*, upon the San Juan difficulty, enlarges upon the general conviction, that war between America and England is impossible. It however says: "There are some convictions which work out their own truth in practice, but there are others which tend to their own practical refutation. We sincerely hope that the different readings of the axiom, that war with England and America is impossible, may not be an illustration of this truth." The editorial, after pointing out the importance of San Juan to England, and the impossibility of the surrender of it, unless some very different title be brought forward from any yet seen, concludes by expressing much satisfaction, that the right to the Island will be coolly discussed in Washington and London, while the affairs on the spot will remain *in statu quo*.

The London *Herald* understands that Mr. LEVER has again offered to charter the *Great Eastern* for 12 months, but the proposal was refused without hesitation by the Directors.

The official investigation into the loss of the *Royal Charter* is progressing in Liverpool, but without developing anything new. Divers at the wreck had brought up several small boxes of gold.

Measures are about to be taken by the Government for the protection of Belfast Harbor.

The Society of Arts have inaugurated a movement for a great International Exhibition in London in 1862. They propose to raise a guarantee fund of a quarter of a million sterling.

It is stated that the British Government are under the conviction that it is not politic to rely on any one national war laboratory and arsenal, and have determined to establish an inland arsenal on a large scale, and to commit its working to civilians. It is not intended, however, to supersede Woolwich.

The *Times* has again a disquieting article on the relations of England and France. It complains that in France every instrument that can work on public opinion is being employed to raise a violent spirit of animosity, and that the army are thought to look on a war with England as not remote. The *Times* cannot discover any serious question at issue between the two Governments, and affirms that it is in the power of the Emperor alone to put an end to the state of things, daily becoming more and more serious, and, if he does not do so, there is a reasonable ground for drawing a gloomy inference from his silence.

FRANCE.

Marquis MOSTIER, Ambassador to Berlin, is transferred to Vienna, *vice* Baron BURGUENEY, who retires from public life. Prince LATOUR DAUVERIGNE goes to Berlin.

Gen. MONTAUBAN is named General-in-Chief of the French Expedition to China. This nomination is unpopular in the army.

Prince METTERNICH had received letters of credence as Austrian Ambassador to Paris.

The warlike article in the London *Times* of the 15th had produced a great sensation. The Paris journals generally say that the views set forth are exaggerations, and that the unfriendly feeling, if any exists, is entirely owing to the violence of the British Press.

The harbor of Fecamp, near Havre, is to be transferred into a military port and arsenal.

The *Ami de la Religion* had published a letter purporting to be an answer of the King of Sardinia to NAPOLEON'S recent letter. It is, however, pronounced a fabrication and the journal will be prosecuted.

A dispatch from Gen. MARTINPREY, announces an additional success over the Moors.

The Bourse was pretty steady; Rentes on the 18th closed 69f. 95c.

ITALY.

It was stated that Chevalier BONCOMPAGNI had postponed his departure for Central Italy to assume the Regency. The Emperor NAPOLEON disapproves the whole proceeding, and has notified such disapprobation to the Sardinian Government.

The Turin journals are unanimous in declaring that the King of Sardinia cannot recede from his act.

Parma, Modena, and Romagna, have tendered thanks to Prince CARIGNAN for naming a substitute, and informed him that they accepted with gratitude the Regency of BONCOMPAGNI.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* announces that the French Government has recommended the Cabinet of Turin to annul the expedient of the Regency, which is delegated to BONCOMPAGNI, as such a course would prejudice the questions and encroach on the competency of the Congress.

It was rumored in Paris that Gen. GARIBALDI was about to resign and retire to the Island of Sardinia. In confirmation of this the London correspondent says, that GARIBALDI had sent in his resignation of the command of the army in Central Italy. The King of Sardinia accepted it, and named him Lieutenant-General of the Sardinian army.

It was said that the Sardinian Congress would be summoned to meet before the assembling of the European Congress. The question of the annexation of Italy is to be fully discussed, and numerous addresses from the people of the Duchies will be presented, in order to give weight to their cause.

The Government of Bologna had decreed that there should be a suppression of the Inquisition.

The latest telegram from Paris says that it was rumored that BONCOMPAGNI would tender his resignation of the Regency of Central Italy to the Sardinian Government.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a letter from Prince CARIGNAN to BONCOMPAGNI, in which he refers to the repeated assurances of NAPOLEON that there should be no intervention in Central Italy, and says that such assurances are an encouragement of the policy of the King, which could never let violence from without oppress the national will.

SPAIN.

Marshal O'DONNELL had returned to Cadiz after having effected a survey of the Coast of Africa. Military operations are to commence immediately.

The protest of the Moorish Government against the conduct of Spain, in declaring war, has been published. It asserts that the demands of Spain were, in each instance, upon being conceded, followed by increased pretensions. And also Morocco protests against Spain, because that on three occasions she paid no attention to her engagements, and declared war without legitimate notice.

Two British war steamers had succeeded in bringing off three hundred and fifty Christians from the small ports of Morocco.

A general massacre of fugitives was feared.

The Spanish army under orders for Africa were estimated at 40,000, with eighty pieces of rifled cannon.

A landing on the Atlantic coast of Morocco was expected in the early part of December.

A semi-official Madrid journal says that the London *Gazette* omitted to publish the document in which the Spanish Foreign Minister declares that Spain does not intend to occupy permanently any point likely to give her a dangerous supremacy of the navigation of the Mediterranean. She considers herself perfectly free to act as she thinks fit in any other part of Morocco.

LATEST.

Madrid, 18th.—The *Correspondicia Autographe* contradicts the rumor that Spain has received a diplomatic note from England relative to the Morocco expedition.

NAPLES.

Orders have been given to Neapolitan Embassies to deliver a passport to all Neapolitan exiles who may demand permission to return.

RUSSIA.

A frost has prevailed in the Gulf, between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, and communication is stopped.

The financial pressure continued, but the latest symptoms were rather more favorable.

A dispatch from Varna reports awful gales during seven days, in which seventeen vessels were wrecked. No further particulars are given.

TURKEY.

All the Ministers had acquiesced in the measures of reform proposed by the new Grand Vizier. FUDD PACHA and RIZZA PACHA remain definitely in office.

It was reported that VELY PACHA is to be Ambassador to Paris.

The *Official Gazette* reports that the Porte has by no means placed a definite veto upon the carrying out of the Suez Canal project.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of Oct. 26 arrived at Aden, Nov. 6, and were expected to arrive in London, Nov. 24.

The American Postal System.

We are indebted to Capt. LEITCH, of the *Europa*, for the following, copied from the Liverpool *Courier* of the 19th of November:

The United States Government has concluded very important arrangements with the Canadian Government as regards the future transit of the mails between Europe and the Eastern and Western States and down South to New-Orleans. The service is to be performed weekly in the Winter to Portland, calling at Queenstown, and in Summer to Quebec, calling at Belfast. In consequence of this arrangement the probability is that the Cunard splendid fleet of Royal Mail Steamships will be withdrawn from Boston and run weekly to New-York, calling at Queenstown and bi-monthly at Halifax.

The changes arise in consequence of the approaching completion of the Grand Trunk Railway to Detroit, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge. The mail service from Portland and Quebec to New-Orleans will be performed in four days, and in two days to Chicago. St. Louis and Cincinnati. A few years ago people said that all these changes which were contemplated by the Grand Trunk Company were delusions and would never be realized. Mr. MCIVER, Agent of the Cunard Steamship Company contradicted the foregoing with the following note to the editor of the Liverpool *Courier*:

"SIR: My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the *Courier* of to-day, headed 'The American Postal Service,' in which allusion is made to the Cunard vessels, and the probability of their being withdrawn from Boston. I regret exceedingly that you did not inquire of me as to the truth of this error before giving it currency, and the present is just to beg that you will contradict it in your next edition, as nothing of kind could be in contemplation on the part of the Cunard Company, without my being acquainted with it. Yours truly, (Signed,) CHAS. MCIVER."

LATEST BY THE EUROPA.

The *Europa* touched at Queenstown on the 20th. The following later news has thus been received:

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Oct. 6.

The Chinese Government has repudiated the treaty with the United States by refusing to open the ports of Suantopl and Taiwan, as stipulated.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

No formal invitation to the Congress has yet been sent to England by France, but Count PERSIGNY has been instructed to arrange the preliminary conditions with Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The formal and official invitation will be sent to London from the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris simultaneously. The invitations will not be identical. Austria will propose that the Congress assemble in Paris, while France will abstain from indicating any place. It is certain that Austria, through the medium of Prince METTERNICH has protested against the nomination of a Regent by Piedmont, as such a Regency would be contrary to the conditions of the treaty of peace signed at Zurich. It is stated that England also has made representations against the Regency.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* of Saturday, states that a confidential communication of an important nature has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior to all the Prefects of France, with a view of obviating the effect produced in England by the violent language of the French Press. The Prefects are instructed to invite such journals to be more circumspect. The Minister says that a journal, while defending energetically the rights of the country, might easily avoid offending the susceptibility of a great people by pursuing this line of conduct. Also, that the dignity of the Imperial policy may be reconciled with the interests of the alliance of France and the maintenance of peace.

PARIS, Saturday—12 P. M.

The Bourse continues very dull. Rentes open at 69f. 90c.

3:15 P. M.—The funds closed a shade lower; Rentes 69f. 85c., or nearly ⅛ below yesterdays quotations.

The steamer *Columbo* arrived at Calcutta on the 24th October; sixty-nine days from Southampton.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

The funds have been dull, to-day, at yesterday's quotations, with very little business going forward in this or any other department of the Stock Exchange. The closing prices were: For money, 95⅞@96, for account, 96⅛; Threes, 94⅛@94⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday—P. M.

Arrived, ships *Potomac*, *Harvest Queen* and *Hartley* from New-Orleans; *Roswell*, SPRAGUE, from Charleston, and *Savanah*, from Philadelphia.

The ship *Detroit*, from Trapani, for Boston, put into Queenstown, in a leaky condition.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—The Philadelphia *North American*, of Thursday, says: The Opposition members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, held a consultation in this city, last night, upon an invitation issued by the State Committee, for the purpose of considering the best mode of facilitating the organization of the House of Representatives. After a full and frank interchange of opinions, it was unanimously resolved to invite a conference of all the opponents of the present National Administration at Washington, on Saturday evening, with a view of advancing this important object. The basis of this invitation is broad enough and national enough to admit all who desire to emphasize their opposition to the party in office, and is not restricted or embarrassed by any political name or distinction to which the least exception might be taken. With a full knowledge of the men who have made this recommendation, and of the patriotic purpose which animated their action, we cannot but indorse it with the most hearty approval, and wish it what we fully believe is destined to be soon consummated, a glorious success. No man is asked to abate or compromise his principles in entering the proposed Conference. All the elements stand upon an equal footing. Northern Opposition, Southern Opposition, and Anti-Lecompton Democrats are simply asked to confer together upon a common object, relating exclusively to the manner of organizing the House promptly and efficiently. Whether the project succeeds or fails, the Pennsylvania delegation have done their duty in the work of friendly mediation, and deserve credit for the effort. They have tendered the olive branch in good faith, and we hope it may be accepted in the same spirit. It affords us peculiar pleasure to say, in this connection, that the occasion was not dwarfed by any discussion of personal aspirations. No subject but the single one contained in the call was introduced, and the delegation adjourned entirely disembarrassed, and unitedly anxious to promote the organization by whatever honorable means would most readily secure that end.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.

Final Preparations for the Execution.

ARRESTS OF NORTHERN EDITORS.

INCREASED EXCITEMENT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 1.

To-day several persons, editors of the abolition newspapers published at the North, were ejected from the cars for Harper's Ferry. They had purchased tickets and were very anxious to proceed, but were refused on account of the arrangement entered into between Gov. WISE and the President of the road. They left in the Washington train, declaring they were bound to be in Charlestown to see the execution, and would reach there by the Orange and Alexandria road, whereupon the President of that road was informed of the fact.

The *American's* Charlestown correspondent says that there is no falling off in the number of wild stories of invaders. Although martial law has not yet been proclaimed, there is a vigorous military surveillance kept up, that subjects every one—even citizens—to great inconvenience. Even citizens cannot pass through the suburbs without arrest and examination. On the arrival of the cars to-day two persons, unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were sent by an armed escort across the Maryland line. Four suspicious characters have been arrested since Wednesday, one supposed to be COPPIE'S brother. All are detained for the present.

The Ohio merchants arrested at Harper's Ferry yesterday were discharged after a short detention.

BROWN, it is said, admits his participation in the Kansas massacre, but offers various excuses in palliation of it. The feeling produced here against him by Mrs. DOYLE'S letter, is very intense.

The work of erecting the scaffold commenced yesterday. It is understood that the members of the Press will not be allowed inside the line; so, no report can be made of BROWN'S speech, should he make one.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

THE RECENT ARRESTS OF PASSENGERS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The arrest of three persons at Martinsburgh, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was made on explicit information sent to Gen. TALIAFERRO by Virginia detectives from Grafton and other places West. Two of the three were thus arraigned, and the third was arrested for declaring that there would be men enough on the next trains to take Virginia. Under these peculiar circumstances the road is not responsible, and with the exception of this case no car of the Company has been invaded, nor has any peaceable passenger been annoyed, all dispatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE FOR DISUNION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 30.

The following resolutions were offered in the House to-day:

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina is ready to enter, together with the other slaveholding States, or such as desire present action, into the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward this resolution to the various Southern Executives.

Another resolution was offered, asking official information as to the condition of the State arsenals, arms, ammunition, number of men enrolled in the State militia, the style of their arms, &c.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE EXECUTION.

Dispatches from Charlestown say:

The execution of Friday will take place in a large field back of the prison, in the rear of which are the mountains. The arrangements of the hanging are in charge of Major-General TALIAFERRO, Sheriff CAMPBELL, Mayor GREENE and Col. HUNTER, but as yet none of them have been disclosed.

A proclamation has been issued forbidding any person to leave his house after dark under penalty of ten dollars.

On the day of execution all communication between Charlestown and Harper's Ferry will be suspended, and no dispatches will be permitted to leave the latter place without first having undergone a strict supervision. All persons are solicited to stay away, on peril of their comfort, if not their life.

BROWN is reported to have said that he intended to make no speech from the scaffold, and that the precaution of a circle of troops to prevent his words being heard was needless. He has nothing in the way of a confession to offer. Gov. WISE has sent orders that no person shall be admitted to the jail until after BROWN'S execution.

DISPOSITION OF BROWN'S REMAINS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Some very ridiculous reports have been put in circulation concerning an intended demonstration, on the occasion of the reception of the remains of Capt. BROWN in this city. Mayor HENRY has also been mentioned in connection with the application of Mrs. BROWN for the body of her husband. The facts are as follows:

Mrs. BROWN, while in Philadelphia, wrote a letter to Gov. WISE, making application for the body of her husband after the execution. As it was feared that this letter would be unnoticed amongst the immense number of letters which Gov. WISE is receiving daily, a number of gentlemen, among whom was Rev. HENRY A. WISE, son of the Governor, called upon Mayor HENRY and requested him to inclose the letter in one of the city envelopes, so as to insure early attention to its contents.

This request the Mayor complied with, and accompanied the document with an explanatory note in which he vouched for the authenticity of the letter of Mrs. BROWN.

Gov. WISE promptly responded to this letter, and in the kindest manner acceded to her request for the custody of the body of her husband. He also inclosed an order for the disinterment of his two sons who fell at Harper's Ferry, and a passport for herself or her agent directed to Gen. TALIAFERRO.

The body will be consigned to this city, where Mrs. BROWN will probably await its coming; but there is no truth whatever in the stories afloat concerning its lying in state, or of an intended demonstration in the way of a funeral parade.

ANOTHER ALARM—TORPEDOES DISCOVERED.

The Richmond *Enquirer* reports another important discovery:

"Among the threatening rumors which we have heard daily of revengeful acts, as being in contemplation by the hardened sinners, the friends, admirers and abettors of Old BROWN and Company is the following:

When all chances for making a successful rescue fail the Abolitionists, they will strive to get satisfaction for the deaths of the miserable beings at Charlestown by sending parcels of death-dealing and explosive materials to the most prominent parties in Virginia who were in favor of the letter of the law being strictly carried out in regard to the condemned prisoners.

These "*torpedoes*," or "*infernal machines*," *are generally made up in most deceptive packages*, and labeled so as to prevent all suspicion of danger on the part of the receiver. The latter naturally undoes the package in a hurry, and, in pulling off the lid or cover, starts some concealed spring or other igniting contrivance, and the whole affair explodes, with the sound like of a bomb-shell, dealing death and destruction around.

Such a killing conception is truly worthy of the fanatical demons who would lend money, means and succor to incite our Southern slaves to rise in rebellion, with midnight, dagger, poison and incendiary's torch to destroy their owners and protectors with our wives and children!

THE OPPOSITION PARTY OF VIRGINIA.

From the subjoined Address of their State Central Committee, it will be seen that the Convention appointed to be held by the "Opposition" of Virginia on the 14th of this month has been postponed, for the reasons therein designated, until the 22d of February, 1860.

"At a called meeting of the State Opposition Committee held at their room in the Whig Building, the night of 25th November, 1859, the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, The State Central Committee of the Opposition Party of Virginia have recommended that a State Convention be held in the City of Richmond on the 14th day of December next, for the purpose of suggesting to the country at large some basis on which Union-loving men of all sections might combine to form a constitutional, national, and conservative party to secure the rights and to preserve the union of the States, and to supersede the party now in power; and whereas the recent invasion of our State at Harper's Ferry and other hostile demonstrations have produced a state of feeling which, if not incompatible with, at least endangers a calm and reflective survey of the difficulties and embarrassments which now disturb the peace and harmony of the country; trusting that the lapse of a short period of time may bring forth a distinct demonstration of a sounder and more conservative sentiment; desiring to use all honorable means to tranquilize the disturbances which now so unhappily threaten the general weal and public welfare; and ardently wishing to bring about some national organization by virtue of the supremacy of which the Union of the States and the States of the Union shall be and remain as they were contemplated by the Constitution and its framers: Now, therefore, the State Central Committee of the Opposition Party of Virginia do recommend that the holding of the said Convention be postponed until the 22d day of February next.

The Committee are aware and regret that the time between now and the 14th of December is short, yet there is abundant time to inform all the delegates of the proposed change, so as not to subject them to inconvenience; and they are also aware that most of the counties of the States have deputed delegates to attend on the 14th of December, but this is not a matter of important consideration, as the same delegates will of course attend as delegates on the 2d day of February next. Believing that at this particular time the people would be reluctant to leave their homes, and, under all the circumstances, deeming it wise to postpone the holding of the Convention, the Committee do earnestly recommend the adoption of the foregoing suggestions, and would invoke all the counties of the State which have not appointed delegates to do so between now and the 22d of February, and thus let the Opposition Party of Virginia form a nucleus around which Union-loving men may gather, and by which the Constitution may be preserved.

R. T. DANIEL, Chairman.

A. B. GUIGON, Secretary.

NO SYMPATHIZER WITH JOHN BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mr. EDGERTON, Member of Congress from Ohio, referred to in your telegraphic dispatch from Washington of this morning, as being on "a mission from BROWN'S son to obtain the body of his father," *is not* Hon. ALFRED P. EDGERTON, of that State. This gentleman has too much respect for himself, and too little sympathy for the culprit BROWN, to accept of any mission in his behalf, except it might be to aid in bringing him to the condign punishment which has been awarded him.

LYCURGUS EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHED IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 30.

To-day we publish a most excellent opinion from Attorney-General TUCKER upon the duties of Postmasters receiving at their offices Abolition publications. The law from which the Attorney-General has quoted we now print in full. The Virginia Code, chapter 198, sections 23 and 24, provides that

"If a free person write, print, or cause to be written or printed, any book or other writing, with intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or make insurrection, or inculcating resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, or if he shall, with intent to aid the purposes of any such book or writing, knowingly circulate the same, he shall be confined in the Penitentiary not less than one, nor more than five years.

Sec. 24. If a Postmaster or Deputy-Postmaster know that any such book or other writing has been received at his office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book or writing burned in his presence; if it appear to him that the person to whom it was directed subscribed therefor, knowing its character, or agreed to receive it for circulation to aid the purposes of Abolitionists, the justice shall commit such person to jail. If any Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster violate this section, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars."

LETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1859.

SIR: The question is submitted to me for an opinion as to the law of Virginia upon the distribution of mail matter, where it is of an incendiary character. A newspaper printed in the State of Ohio, propagating Abolition doctrines, is sent to a person through a post-office in Virginia. What is the duty of the Postmaster in the premises?

The law of Virginia (Code of Va., ch. 198, sec. 24) provides that "if a postmaster or deputy postmaster know that any such book or writing," (referring to such as advise or incite negroes to rebel or make insurrection, or inculcate resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves,) "has been received at his office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book of writing burned in his presence; if it appear to him that the person to whom it was directed subscribed therefor, knowing its character, or agreed to receive it for circulation to aid the purposes of Abolitionists, the justice shall commit such person to jail. If any postmaster or deputy postmaster violate this section, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars."

This law is obligatory upon every Postmaster and Deputy-Postmaster in the Commonwealth; and it is his duty, upon being aware that such book or writing is received at his office, to notify a Justice of the fact, that he may take the proceedings prescribed in the section quoted.

The State law is entirely constitutional; and does not, properly considered, conflict with the Federal authority in the establishment of Post-offices and post roads. *The Federal power to transmit and carry mail matter, does not carry with it the power to publish or to circulate.* This last is a great State power, reserved, and absolutely necessary to be maintained, as a security to its citizens and to their rights. If the States had surrendered this power, it would in these important particulars have been at the mercy of the Federal authorities.

With the transmission of the mail matter to the point of its reception, the Federal power ceases. At that point, the power of the State becomes exclusive. Whether her citizen shall receive the mail matter, is a question exclusively for her determination. Whether her regulation upon the subjects is or is not proper, is for her decision alone, and no one can gainsay it. Her sovereign right to make it, closes the door to cavil and objection.

It is true the postmaster is an officer of the Federal Government; but it is equally true, he is a citizen of the State. By taking the federal office, he cannot avoid his duty as a citizen; and the obligation to perform the duty of his office, cannot absolve him from obedience to the law of his commonwealth.

Nor will they be found to conflict. The State, in the case supposed, holds the hand of her citizen from receiving what is sent to him, and takes it herself. No citizen has the right to receive an invitation to treason against the command of his State; and her law forbidding it, and commanding it to be burned, refers to the right of the citizen to receive, not of the right of the federal power to transmit and carry mail matter intended for him, which he does not receive, only because the law of the State forbids it.

I have no hesitation in saying that any law of Congress, impairing directly or indirectly this reserved right of the State, is unconstitutional; and that the penalty of the State law would be imposed upon a postmaster offending against it, though he should plead his duty to obey such unconstitutional act of Congress.

If there be a conflict therefore between the postal regulations of Congress and this law of Virginia, it is because the former have transcended their true Constitutional limits, and have trenched upon the reserved rights of the State. In such a case, the citizen, though a postmaster, must take care to obey the legitimate authority, and will not be exempt from the penalty of the State law, by reason of any obligation to perform the duties of a Federal office, which are made to invade the reserved jurisdiction of the State, in matters involving her safety and her peace.

It is eminently important that the provisions of the law in question should be rigidly adhered to by all postmasters in the State; and that the justices, to whose notice the matter may be brought, should firmly execute the law, wherever a proper case presents itself for their decision.

With high respect, your ob't serv't,

J. R. TUCKER.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

A KENTUCKY SYMPATHIZER IN TROUBLE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, Nov. 29, has the following:

"We learn that a man by the name of BROWN, late a conductor on the Lexington and Danville Railroad, happening to be in MAY'S grocery in Lexington, last week, was bantered by the proprietor on his name, and asked whether he was 'any relation of old Ossawatomie.' He replied that he was not, but took occasion to say that he indorsed his sentiments as to Slavery. Thereupon the bystanders put him out of the store by violence. Shortly after he was called on by some pretended friends, who invited him to go to BEARD'S stable, in Lexington, which he did, and there found a knot of men, who demanded that he should repeat what he had said about Slavery. On his doing so the crowd became very much excited, and told him he had better leave Lexington and the State.

We are also told that he received an anonymous letter, signed 'Many Citizens,' warning him to leave within three days, with a threat of summary measures being used to eject him if he failed to comply. He left and came to Covington on Saturday, where he met some of the employes of the railroad, who pretended to sympathize with him, but soon advised him not to stay longer in Kentucky.

He has left for the West, although he would have preferred remaining in Kentucky, had it not been for this intolerant and persecuting spirit. BROWN is spoken of by the Superintendent of the Lexington and Danville Railroad as a sober, intelligent and steady man."

A NEW-YORK CAPTAIN FINED.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, Nov. 30, says: "The schooner *L. Waterbury*, Capt. S. A. SWINNERTON, of New-York, last July violated the inspection laws of Virginia, and escaped, doubtless believing inspection laws were the greatest of humbugs. She returned to our port last week, when that ever-vigilant Yankee hunter, W. H. PARKES, Chief Inspector, pounced upon the *L. Waterbury*, at this port, and her Captain was compelled to pay $528 fine. The *L. Waterbury's* cargo was about $750 in lumber from Florida. Rather an unprofitable voyage for an 'enterprising' Yankee.

This, added to previous fines, swells the amount to $3,000, besides the costs, recovered since last October for violations of inspection laws."

Rev. Dr. Pomroy and the Board of Missions.

Under the title of "A Sad Development," the Boston *Journal* gives further particulars of the case of Rev. Dr. POMROY, noticed in our columns yesterday. The *Journal* confirms the statements already published, regarding Dr. POMROY'S violations of the Seventh Commandment, his payments of hush-money, and the manner of his detection, and adds:

The letters were returned to the envelopes, and were placed upon Mr. POMROY'S desk to await his return. On his return he saw that the contents of the letters were known, and he at once made a statement to the other Secretaries of what he averred were the facts in the case, and requested them to present that statement to the Prudential Committee. This was done, and Dr. POMROY himself then went before the Committee and made the same statement. He placed his resignation in the hands of the Prudential Committee, and it was at once accepted, and a committee was appointed to decide what course should be pursued. The result was the official announcement to which we have alluded before. The facts known have no connection whatever with his official action in any way. He had nothing to do with the Treasury of the Board, which is a distinct department.

Dr. POMROY had been connected with the Board as one of its Secretaries for some 12 years. Previous to this he was pastor of a church in Bangor, Me., for about 20 years. He was one of the most prominent clergymen of his denomination in Maine. We cannot recall a man who possessed to a higher degree the confidence and esteem of the Christian public, not only of his own, but of other denominations, and his fall—if such we must consider it—will be learned with the deepest surprise and sorrow by every Christian and moral man in the community.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee* says that—

"The woman concerned in this affair is a notorious character, and has acted the 'husband game,' as it is called, for several years. She is well known to the Police, and is as keen as she is atrocious. It is understood that, mixed up with the affair, as getters-up of black mail, are persons connected with one of the Sunday papers. The case has not yet been brought to the notice of the Police, and may not be. If Dr. POMROY has no complaint to make, probably other parties will make no movement."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GREENPOINT.—At an early hour last evening, the buildings recently occupied by the Phenix Timber Bending Company, situated near the river, between Madison and Washington streets, Greenpoint, were destroyed by fire, which was communicated from a frame house adjoining. This also was consumed, with its contents, consisting of materials employed in shipbuilding. The loss to the owner, Mr. PATTERSON, is estimated at about two thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. The Timber Works covered nearly half a block. The heavy machinery employed was recently purchased by Mr. SAMUEL SWEDEN, ship-builder, and removed to his own yard in the vicinity, and the place was entirely unoccupied. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, no watchman having been employed on the premises for a long time. The establishment was owned by Mr. EDGAR WASHBURN, of Albany, N. Y., and cost $8,000. It was insured for $4,000 in the following companies:

Williamsburg City	$1000
American Exchange, New-York	1000
Pacific, New-York	1000
Mechanics' and Traders', New-York	1000
Total	$4000

CITY COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 26, 36, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 32, 1, 19, 21, 48, 37, 27, 35, 43, 44, 22.

The Circuit Court adjourned for the term yesterday.

A motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by Anson Blake, restraining the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from constructing a Railroad on Furman-street, was argued, yesterday, before Judge EMOTT in the Circuit Court, and the papers submitted. The following are the points presented in the complaint: 1. That the Company violated their contract with the city in not having the road constructed on the 1st of December, 1855, as required by the resolution of the Common Council, and, therefore, that the Company had no right to make the road afterwards. 2. That by the non-completion of the road in the time required, the city has lost the revenue which would have otherwise accrued to it. 3. That the consent of the property holders in Furman-street was not obtained for the construction of the road. 4. That the owners of property in Furman-street would incur serious losses by the construction of the road at the present time, and that no provision had been made by the Company for their compensation.

The case of JAMES DUFFEY against the City Railroad Company, on trial in the City Court, was given to the Jury yesterday afternoon. After a consultation of three hours, the panel were unable to agree upon a verdict and were accordingly discharged.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—A young man named JOSEPH HUDSON, residing on Van Brunt-street, was found dead at the door of his mother's house yesterday morning. Coroner HOAGS held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by intemperance and exposure, was rendered.

The Troubles in Brownsville.

LETTER FROM CAPT. TOBIN—EFFECT OF THE INTELLIGENCE IN TEXAS—ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

The following is a letter written by Capt. TOBIN to his wife, as he came with his Rangers within striking distance of Brownsville, and expected an attack from CORTINAS:

CASHASAS RANCHO, Tank de Carestias.

MY DEAR WIFE: This may be the last chance which I will have to write to you; the fight will commence to-night or in the morning. The force of CORTINAS is more than three times our own, and we have no advantage in arms, they being well armed with six-shooters and Sharp's rifles. God only knows who will be victorious; but we trust in a just cause and the superiority of men.

There are only eighty-four of us, all told.

WM. G. TOBIN.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 26th ult. gives the following letter:

BROWNSVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

Lieut. L. S. Langdon, U. S. Army, Brazos Santiago:

DEAR SIR: The Rangers made a scour yesterday in search of the enemy; they encountered him in considerable force just above Santa Rita. The object being merely to see where he might be found, the party returned without a fight. It is understood, however, that one of the enemy was killed by the advance of the Rangers. The latter were anxious to attack; but discretion prevailed over valor, and they came back without gratifying their wish. It is in contemplation to organize an expedition of the disposable force, and place the same under the command of Capt. RICKETT. We think he can be prevailed upon to take charge of the movement; if so, I feel confident of entire success.

It is the wish of your friends here to have you come up and take part, by your advice and active services, in the expedition. We think you would be particularly useful to the Rangers in giving them a little wholesome counsel, and assisting in leading them. We have agreed to wait a day or two for the return of our express to the upper country, in search of the expected companies, on their way down. Our men had instructions to go as far as Rio Grande City. It may be thought necessary to take out one or more of the howitzers. I would suggest, in view of this, whether it would not be well to send up some more ammunition, and those pieces of the class required; and also bring up on the steamer *Grampus* another piece of artillery to protect the town during the absence of the expedition. We wish as much as possible to make a certain thing of our undertaking this time.

Yours truly, X.

A memorandum is added to this letter by a gentleman at Brazos Santiago:

"Brownsville is in close siege still, and the troops there will not enable them to make any successful attack upon CORTINAS, should he be in such a force as represented. They will do nothing rashly, and have a wary enemy to fight."

Much excitement has been created throughout Texas by the intelligence of the troubles, and volunteer companies were organizing in various parts of the State. Capt. FORD, in obedience to the orders of the Governor, was to take command of the forces.

From Nicaragua.

A SEVERE NORTHER—MARINE DIFFICULTIES—THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN CLOSED.

By the arrival of the bark *Mary Frances*, which left San Juan on the 3d ult., we have the subjoined intelligence:

A heavy norther set in Oct. 29, which lasted four days. In the midst of the storm the British Mail steamer slipped her chains, and proceeded to Aspinwall without the mails. Before the gale there were 9½ feet of water on the bar at the mouth of the harbor, and on the 3d ult. the *Mary Frances*, while coming out in charge of the port pilot, struck heavily for five hours, drawing 8¾ feet, while the soundings showed only seven feet. With the assistance of the United States frigate *Sabine*, and her Brittanic Majesty's ship *Valorous*, she got safely over. The bark *White Cloud*, for New-York, had been nearly loaded, but was obliged to discharge a portion of her cargo. She would reload outside the bar.

Vessels bound to San Juan, during the months in which the northers prevail, will be liable to great risks, as the harbor will remain closed until the rainy season sets in.

Later from Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK—LOSS OF THE BARK MEDWAY.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 24th, and Nassau on the 27th ult., reached this port this morning.

Her Havana dates have been anticipated.

The bark *Medway*, owned by Mess. WERCH & SON, of Nassau, after being detained a week by adverse winds, put to sea on the night of Saturday, Nov. 19, and after crossing the bar and getting about three miles to sea, was driven ashore on the East side of Silver Key, and totally wrecked. No lives were lost; and the cargo (which was insured) and the baggage of the passengers were rescued. Capt. WERCH, in endeavoring to save the vessel, suffered a fracture of two of his ribs. The ship was not insured.

Meeting of Citizens at the Exchange.

OVER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Speeches by Hon. Hiram Ketchum, John H. Anthon, Henry Nicol, Abram R. Lawrence and Mayor Tiemann.

There was a very large meeting of citizens, in front of the Exchange, in Wall-street, yesterday afternoon. In the call the people were invited to gather irrespective of party, who were in favor of an honest, faithful and independent administration of the City government; of effective measures for repressing peculation, fraud and corruption in our Municipal affairs, and of the election of WM. F. HAVEMEYER as Mayor, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN as Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York.

At 3½ o'clock there were about ten thousand persons gathered at the meeting. They were packed together in Wall-street from Hanover-street to Nassau. The cross streets were filled for a considerable distance, as were all the windows and roofs of buildings from which a view of the speaker's stand could be had. The main stand was placed on the right of the main entrance to the Exchange, and the other arrangements were the best that, under the circumstances, could be made. Superintendent PILBERT was there with a small police force,

party but for the City?" when the name of WM. F. HAVEMEYER has not been first on every man's lips. [Loud cheers.] And now, my friends, if this he so, if these are his antecedents, if this is his character, if this is what he has been tried and proved to he, why, why shall we not elect him? If he had been nominated without respect to party, and if party organizations had been broken up, he would have been elected. Now, the only objection to Mr. HAVEMEYER that I hear urged is that he is nominated by a party, and therefore those who have hitherto been opposed to the party will not consent to vote for him. That is the only objection. And why? On what is this objection founded? The objection is this: True, you, Mr. HAVEMEYER, are a very good man; if you were not nominated by a party, we would be willing to go for you, but, being nominated by a party, you will have to conduct the business of the City upon party principles; you will have to be a partisan Mayor for the benefit of the Democratic Party, and not for the people of New-York. If I should believe this, gentlemen, I should be opposed to him; but rely upon it, that, if we can predict the future from what we know of the past, it is my firm conviction that, if WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER is made Mayor, he will be Mayor of the City—[great cheering]—and for the City, and he will never suffer its honor to be trampled in the dust. [Renewed cheers.] Well, then, we have the assurance in his past conduct, in his antecedents, that, though nominated by a party, he will not be a party Mayor. But, from whom does this objection come? It comes mainly from the Republicans, from those who have seen fit to put in nomination Mr. OPDYKE. And now, upon their own principles, what sort of a Mayor will Mr. OPDYKE make if he is elected? Is he not a party candidate? Is he nominated by anything but a party—and that party the Republican Party? What assurance have we that if he be elected he will not administer the government of this City for the benefit of the Republican Party? Do you wish to see that, my friends? We have the assurance in Mr. HAVEMEYER'S past conduct, and in his past course, what he will do. Who can be the guarantor for Mr. OPDYKE that he will not administer the government of this City upon party principles? And what party? The Republican Party! And let me ask (and would that my voice could reach to the utmost extent of the City and pierce every ear in the City,) let me ask of you, I say, do you wish to see the Government of this City in the hands of the Republican Party? [Cries of "No, no."] Gentlemen, I have lived some years in this, my native State; I have lived in this City more than 40 years, and been cognizant of its affairs, and I tell you here to-day, as the result of my observation and experience, forming my conviction, that there never was in the State of New-York so corrupt a party as the Republican Party of this State and City. [Immense cheering.] I speak this upon my own responsibility, and not in sorrow than in anger, for some of my best friends, some of the wisest and best men in the State, are in that party. For they know not where to go. But I tell you, my friends, that its object of putting Mr. OPDYKE in nomination has not been, I believe, with those who dictated it, with a view to elect Mr. OPDYKE; I believe it has been with a view to elect Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers.] That is my conviction. And why? Why, here you New-Yorkers must have a railroad through Broadway; you must have the Central Railroad of the State of New-York carried down to the Battery, and you must have the Battery turned into a freight depot. [Cheers and laughter.] And that is the object of this Republican Party. I tell you so. And I tell you I don't know whether you can prevent that party from carrying that object out. I cannot tell you whether Mr. HAVEMEYER could prevent it, even as Mayor; but I know he would stand up and oppose it with all the power in his possession, and with all the honest, obstinate vigor of a Dutchman, to prevent it. [Loud applause.]

The speaker proceeded to describe, the course pursued by Mr. WOOD, which he characterized as [illegible], denied that he possessed any popularity [illegible] he was not the representative of any political party, but merely his own nominees, urged that the Mozart Hall faction, of which WOOD was the head, had been invariably beaten by Tammany Hall, even when the former indorsed WOOD for Mayor, and took him severely to task for having assumed to be the poor man's friend, in face of the fact that he had been charged with fraud, and that he stood up in this community as a person proved to be a fraudulent dealer.]

I need not, continued Mr. KETCHUM, produce the proofs now. They are already in your hands. But he is a man guilty of fraud and dishonesty; and if he thinks the laboring poor of the City of New-York sympathize with fraud and dishonesty, he mistakes their character. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, if it were professional to prosecute FERNANDO WOOD for fraud, and I believed him guilty, I would rather have twelve men in the jury box who carry the hod from seven o'clock in the morning until six at night, and who only ask to be paid a fair compensation for their labor—I would rather have these men, if I wanted to be sure of a verdict of conviction, than twelve merchants of the City of New-York. [Cheers.] I remember his appeal to the Irish. I remember many years ago to have been concerned in prosecuting a merchant for perjury, and I was then associated with the most eloquent man that I ever heard or saw, at the bar, or that I ever expect to hear or see,—the late THOMAS ADDIS EMMET. In that case, there were two or three Irishmen on the jury, and in addressing that jury, Mr. EMMET said (and his words I shall never forget): "It was a saying of the judges in my country, that they would rather hang a rogue in velvet than a rogue in rags," and now I tell Mr. FERNANDO WOOD that if, under the charges here brought against him, he had been tried before an Irish judge and jury, hemp would have been dearer. [Loud cheers.] Having canvassed, in no very censorious style, the personal merits and political claims of the other opposing candidates for the Mayoralty, Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. DE PEYSTER, the speaker concluded by saying: Now, don't you think the Democracy must stand by Tammany Hall? Why, if you only look at it, there is a great deal else besides this behind. If Tammany Hall does not succeed at this election, Tammany Hall may sing small some where else south of this. There is, therefore, every motive for their standing by their candidate. If they do so, they will, by their votes, in addition to the conservative vote, which is sure to be cast for him, put his chances of election beyond a doubt. Now, my friends, let us not talk but let us work, and feel that we are all united against FERNANDO WOOD. I wished, I had almost said I hoped, that Mr. OPDYKE would stand aside and make a sacrifice of himself on this occasion. He has seen fit to do otherwise. Let us, now, therefore, go in and unite all our efforts and all our zeal from the present time till the election in securing this great result in which we are all so deeply interested. [Loud applause.]

When Mr. KETCHUM had concluded, the President announced JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq., as the next speaker.

Mr. ANTHON referred effectively to the time—two years before—when a vast concourse of citizens had gathered in the same place, with a like purpose in view. They met then, as now, to oppose the election of FERNANDO WOOD to the office of Mayor of the City of New-York; and then, as now, they were told that they could not succeed. But they did succeed then, and he believed they would now. They met then through a desire to obtain a good Government for the City, and to consult as to the best means of obtaining it. At that time they, irrespective of party, united upon the man who, they believed, could be elected; and who, if elected, would fill the office honestly and energetically, and for the true interest of the City: and those were the precise objects that had brought them together now. [Applause.] And if they allowed themselves to be beaten by FERNANDO WOOD, they would have themselves to blame. The speaker then referred to the course of FERNANDO WOOD while Mayor, and particularly to his conduct which created the riots in the City, and to his conduct during the riots, all of which he believed had satisfied all good citizens that it would neither be reputable, or safe, to allow such a man to occupy the office of Mayor again. While speaking of the retirement of Mr. WOOD from office, he referred to his statement of what he would have done "had not the Supreme Court interfered with him," and expressed the opinion that there were at the present time quite a number of men suffering punishment in our prisons, who would also have continued to do evil had not the Supreme Court interfered with them.

[At this point there was a commotion in the audience, and at first it was supposed that a fight was brewing, but it turned out that it was simply the police arresting a man found picking pockets.]

Mr. ANTHON said the fellow was one of Mr. WOOD'S friends, who had not yet been interfered with by the Supreme Court. [Great applause.] In conclusion, he said that the meeting then present was made up mainly of merchants, and such men as by their cool heads and clear intellects, had built up the trade and commerce of the City, and announced that at 12, midday, of Saturday, those who aided the same great interests by their strong arms—the cartmen, would meet in Hanover-square, to ratify the nomination of WM. F. HAVEMEYER, for Mayor, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, for Corporation Counsel. [Applause.]

The next speaker announced was Mr. HENRY NICOL, who, as he appeared upon the stand, was greeted with a round of applause.

SPEECH OF MR. HENRY NICOL.

Mr. NICOL said: Fellow-citizens—The moral effect of such a meeting as this is, outweighs an hundred speeches. If you could stand where I do, and look down upon this vast crowd, determined to effect but one object, you would take courage, and feel that on Tuesday next WM. F. HAVEMEYER is Mayor of this City. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, what have we come here for? No one who is here, I take it for granted, doubts that WM. F. HAVEMEYER is a man capable for the position for which he is nominated. No one doubts but SAMUEL J. TILDEN is a lawyer of high repute and unstained integrity, and unblemished reputation. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I do not presume that any one of you doubts these facts. But, I presume you have a doubt as to how you are to elect them. If you look at this meeting you will be satisfied that you will make a great mistake should you throw away you[illegible] the Republican Party. I will say to you that [illegible], at least the candidate for the Mayoralty of respect. True, the Republican has a respectable man also, but every [illegible] vote cast for FERNANDO WOOD. [illegible] that your duty is to go to your [illegible]; your duty is to go to your friends, and advise and urge [illegible] to do as you now feel willing to do. [Cheers.] [illegible]men, you know as well as I know by what an organization your subtle opponent is backed. He has the power of that organization once and has been defeated. You would regret his success, but what do you do to prevent it? Why, on the 1st of December you go to the tax office and pay your taxes, which amount almost to confiscation; you grumble and pay them, go home until next Fall, and grumble again. It is the fault of all our best men that they are never disposed to vote. The only way is for you to oppose organization by organization. Gentlemen, I am a brief speaker. I fully agree with the [illegible] that this is an election of far more important consequence than those of mere party. We are here to do our duty, and if we do not, we shall regret it. I hope all those within the reach of my voice will take heed; and my advice is to all those who are in favor of honesty, good government, and the interests of the City of New-York, to use their utmost influence next Tuesday to secure the triumphant election of WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.]

Mr. ABRAM R. LAWRENCE spoke briefly of what those opposed to them were in the habit of saying, by way of creating the idea that Mr. HAVEMEYER could not be elected. They said the same thing when Mayor WOOD was opposed before. Mr. WOOD was he then, and he believed he would be beaten again. He announced that there would be a meeting at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, to ratify the nomination of WM. F. HAVEMEYER and SAMUEL J. TILDEN. [Applause.]

POINTED SPEECH OF MAYOR TIEMANN.

The familiar slouched hat of Mayor TIEMANN being recognized in the crowd, near the speaker's stand, loud cries were made for a speech from him, immediately upon the adjournment. In vain did the ex-Mayor expostulate with those around him, and endeavor to take refuge in the Exchange. He was taken *vi et armis*, and finally obliged to mount the rostrum. He bowed, smiled, took off his hat and made the following eloquent speech:

FELLOW CITIZENS—All I ask of you is to put WM. F. HAVEMEYER in my place on the 1st of January.

Enthusiastic cheering, amid which the Mayor retreated, and the meeting adjourned.

MEXICO.

MATTERS AT VERA CRUZ.

Arrival of Mr. McLane—Liberal Reverses—The Views of the Juarez Government—Relations with the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

The *Tennessee* arrived on the morning of the 18th, but owing to a norther there was no landing until next day, Saturday. Señor LERDO was on board, and his arrival was the occasion of great joy on the part of his many friends.

The United States propeller *Brooklyn* made her appearance on the 21st. She came to anchor at the entrance of the harbor, but soon after moored inside by special permission of the Government. Mr. MCLANE has not yet been on shore. One of his daughters is seriously ill, and as good accommodations are not to be obtained in this city in a hurry, it is probable the Legation will remain on board ship for some time to come.

The return of Mr. MCLANE has been looked for with a good deal of anxiety by the Liberal chiefs, and if any faith can be placed in outside appearances here, they are alive to the blunder they committed in allowing him to go home without a treaty. Since Mr. MCLANE'S absence, no very great change has taken place in the relative condition of the two parties, except, perhaps, that the work of demoralization has steadily progressed with the Miramon Government, and their loss in this respect has been gain to the Liberals. But quite recently we have accounts of defeat to the Liberal forces in the interior, which casts a shadow over their prospects. The statement is that DOBLADO was defeated badly by the Church forces, at the head of whom was MIRAMON. The Liberals lost 20 cannon, many killed and wounded, and some prisoners. Gen. TAPIA was killed, and Gen. JUSTO ALVAREZ was wounded in the leg and underwent amputation. It is said DEGOLLADO was present at the battle, but this is very doubtful. In fact, the details we have here are confused, and may be greatly exaggerated. The expedition of the Liberals to Oajaca, besides being an utter failure, cost them $250,000, which was raised by discounting 50 per cent. on the last time payments of the balance of Church property, sold in those portions of the State of which they have possession.

The negotiations with ROBLES, which they hoped much from a few days ago, as soon as he learned that MARQUEZ had not pronounced for SANTA ANNA, were broken off, and now the correspondence is published, and such a turn has been given to the affair as to preclude all hope of doing anything with him. It is fortunate for the Liberals that this negotiation with ROBLES has ended thus. He would have sold them the first good opportunity.

The ill-success of the Liberals of late has made the inefficiency of their lenders thoroughly apparent, and JUAREZ and OCAMPO are denounced in no measured terms for their inactivity and inefficiency. So strong has the pressure become upon M. OCAMPO that it is thought he will retire from the Cabinet. Señor LERDO DE TEJADA returns fully alive to the importance of concluding the treaty with the United States. He says it is time that the illusions of his *conferees* should be dispelled—that their first business is to work without ceasing until the treaty is concluded, and then they will enter with renewed energy and determination upon the regulation of the internal affairs of the country. Señor LERDO surprises those who know him best by his activy, energy and good spirits. His visit to the United States has given him new life. He resumes his seat in the Cabinet of JUAREZ to-day, and will be the ruling spirit. This being the state of affairs here, Mr. MCLANE returns at an opportune moment. The indications are that the Juarez Cabinet is eager to conclude the treaty as proposed in August last, and it would appear as though the matter now remained in the hands of Mr. MCLANE. *If he does not hold back*, this desirable consummation will doubtless be reached speedily. The impression has gone forth since Mr. MCLANE'S arrival, that he is in no haste to make a treaty, and precisely in this critical condition, everything relating to the mutual interests of the two countries now rests. It is conceded on all sides that the salvation of the Liberal party depends on this treaty with the United States. The leaders, themselves, now own up to this. If Mr. MCLANE is up to his work, he will not let the present opportunity slip, but meet the Juarez Cabinet on advantageous ground, and conclude the treaty at once. The universal remark among foreigners here is, that treaty or no treaty, the United States will be obliged to send an army into Mexico to establish order. This may or may not prove necessary, but in case it should, there is no safe way for the United States to accomplish that end, except through stipulations contained in the proposed treaty.

It is a source of deep regret here, that something more definite relative to this business does not go forward by the *Tennessee* to-day, and reach Washington before the opening of Congress. Our recent advices indicate that the President will take strong grounds in his message relative to Mexico. Some think he will renew his recommendation to seize the Northern States of the Republic. It is stated here, on good authority, that the Cabinet at Washington have reason to believe that the European Powers intend to make a forcible demonstration upon us soon. There is but little attention paid to all this, and the subject would not have been mentioned, except from the fact that a Mr. GOULD, an *attaché* of the British Legation in the city of Mexico, is down here, and he stoutly asserts that a French blockade and bombardment of Vera Cruz is to take place in February. He says that the conduct of the French Admiral PINAR, in refusing to do that job for GABRIAC last Winter, was not approved at home, and that a new Admiral is to be sent out, who is to strictly follow ont the terrific orders of the French Minister. This is all nonsense, but it is in keeping with the efforts of GABAIAO to sustain the Church faction. This French Minister in Mexico is playing an odious, disgraceful part, and now that the facts are so well known, it is a mystery how one of the most enlightened and powerful Governments of the world will suffer itself to be disgraced through its Minister. The English Minister, Mr. OTTWAY, has gone, but the effects of his evil deeds remain, and it will be many years before the ills brought upon the country by those two foreign ministers can be overcome.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE BATTLE OF QUERETARO—THE EXECUTION OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER—INEFFECTUAL INTERVENTION OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT—CONSERVATIVE SUCCESSES AT THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

The Constitutionalists have been thrashed again in a set battle, where they had weeks to pick their positions, and where they were superior in numbers and provided with the greater amount of artillery! Essentially such has been the case. Well, who that knows Mexicans, could expect any other result, so long as the Constitutionalists will not give commands to foreign officers, and so long as their own native officers are either cowards or traitors? For one, I did not look for any other event, as I have always been telling you since the battle of Tacuhaya, in April last. The facts of this last battle are about these:

About one month ago, DOBLADO (whose name, literally translated into English, signifies "Double-Dealer," which he is,) approached Guanajuato with his forces—over 3,000 men. He shortly after took Guanajuato, and induced his friends in San Luis Potosi—DEGOLLADO, BLANCO, JOSE JUSTO, ALVAREZ, TAPIA, &c.—to come and join him for another descent on Mexico. Several successes attended the movements of DOBLADO. On one occasion Col. LANE and some other[illegible] pitched into Generals PACHECO and ALPARO, (clergy chiefs,) and after a very short conflict took 700 prisoners, six pieces of artillery and all the army train of the Reactionists. Col. LANE immediately after fell ill of a fever, and Mexican vanity allowed DOBLADO to place another officer in Col. L.'s place and move on towards Queretaro. About this time the robbery of the *conducta* at Guadalajara, by MARQUEZ, made Mexico too hot for MIRAMON, and he left here with the expressed intention of bringing MARQUEZ to order. He arrived at Queretaro without interference, but found it impossible to move on, owing to the Constitutional force in front of him. He at once set about raising forces, sending all the way back here for artillery. In the meantime Generals VELEZ and MEJIA joined him. All this time DOBLADO remained inactive at Celaya, but a day's march distant. Finally, just a week ago to-day, the artillery from this city reached Queretaro, and, funny enough, that same evening DOBLADO ordered a portion of his forces out of their entrenchments, at a place called Apaco, to move against Queretaro, when the place had just been reinforced with these heavy pieces. The consequence was that on the morning of the 13th this advanced force of DOBLADO was dashed to pieces, and MIRAMON lost no time in following up his advantage. He went on until he broke up the whole camp of DOBLADO, seized nearly all the artillery and made a large number of prisoners,—amongst them an American officer, found fighting alone at his guns; Gen. ALVAREZ, the same who sold the Constitutional cause at Tacubaya in April last, and Gen. TAPIA, who was picked up in the field mortally wounded. The defeat and dispersion of the Constitutional forces were complete. They fled in small parties and in great confusion—to unite again, to boast and strut again, at some more distant point within the coming month. The details of this battle, as we have them here from the Clergy, show great and unequaled prowess on the part of the Conservative forces; but I draw from them another proof of the incapacity, cowardice or treachery of all the native leaders of the Constitutional forces. But with all the epithets we may heap upon them, they are still preferable to the opposite faction of this country. They at least espouse certain progressive ideas that are in consonance with the spirit of the age in which we live.

A *Te Deum* was performed in the cathedral of this city on the 14th, when the telegraph had fully advised us of what had taken place beyond Queretaro; and throughout the whole of the small district still held by the Clergy, they have made the greatest demonstrations of joy. The first bursts of joy over, what has transpired in the camp at Queretaro? The trial of the prisoners, of course. There were amongst them several native officers and one American officer. So soon as the Clergy dispatch, informing this public of the seizure of one American, was published here, Mr. MATHEW, the representative of Great Britain, hastened to demand that this American should receive all the rights of a prisoner of war—alleging his grounds for this demand, that the United States had recognized the Constitutional Government, and that Americans enlisting in that service were acting legally, and must be respected as prisoners of war when taken. In the absence of a diplomatic representative of the United States, and as the representative of a friendly nation, he saw fit to demand what he was certain was the wish of his own country, and what the American nation could not shirk from exacting. His demand brought a cold perspiration to the forehead of the Minister of Relations. He too well knew what must be the fate of the unfortunate American, and the reply was given that the telegraph wire was cut—a lie, of course. Mr. MATHEW then wrote more urgently, demanding that an extraordinary should at once be dispatched to the camp of MIRAMON with his demand for the life of the officer. This was done; but, need I add, it arrived too late! The American was dead—a thing well known to the Minister of Relations before the extraordinary left the gates of Mexico! He had been executed without trial, although, of course, the Clergy will say he had a "fair" one. What has occurred with the other officers? Not one has been shot. Gen. ALVAREZ is not only still alive, but a friend of his has been given permission to go to Queretaro to minister to his personal wants. He will not be shot, because he is a traitor to the Constitutionalists. The American has been shot because he was an American, and for no other cause. Mr. MATHEW'S noble conduct must produce some action at Washington, or at least a blush of shame upon the cheeks of Mr. BUCHANAN. That Mr. MATHEW'S demand is founded in law and right there can be no question; and that it will receive the approbation of his own Government and of the whole civilized world is positively certain. The name of the unfortunate is not known; but certain it is, in this case—MARQUEZ being absent—MIRAMON has been the murderer.

One cause for the present unguarded atrocities of the Reactionists is a report, vouched for by MADE GABRIAC, and evidently believed by the Clergy, that France at last has listened to the prayers of the Mexican priesthood, and agreed to give positive aid in helping them to take Vera Cruz from the Constitutionalists. For this purpose a considerable French fleet is to be at Vera Cruz during the first of next month. The Spaniards, of course, will come with them, as they are always ready to meddle where they have a chance to make some little bluster and run no risk of getting a drubbing. But we shall see, if they do come, how our precious Government will act in the premises. It is high time for us to be doing something, but, I dare say, nothing will be done until the French exhibit their policy in Mexico more openly. The French have, by all manner of underhand means, carried their points here, for the past few years, against the interests of both Americans and English.

The *conducta* robbery at Guadalajara by MARQUEZ excites only the attention of the parties interested. We have too many other exciting topics in these days to allow a mere robbery to excite us for any length of time. It appears that MARQUEZ still holds the balance of the *conducta*, and, as I predicted to you in my last, MIRAMON is on the very best terms with this prince of Mexican cut-throats and robbers. His assertion that he would hang MARQUEZ, is believed to be all lies, and who was foolish enough to believe them anything else? In the first place, MARQUEZ has the best army in the field, and is by no means inferior to MIRAMON; besides, he has the unrestricted confidence and support of the clergy, and that in Mexico is everything. The plans of MIRAMON and MARQUEZ are not known, but believed to be for MIRAMON to proceed to San Luis Potosi, and MARQUEZ to go to San Blas or Mazatlan.

The Indians are again in insurrection in the region of Ixmaquilfan and Tulancingo. They have committed the most frightful atrocities in those districts—robbing, burning, destroying and murdering. The Constitutional leaders, ALATRISTE and CARBAJAL, have improved the opportunity to attack Tulancingo. For the past week they have been laying siege to the place with two thousand men, it being defended by about twelve hundred. The destruction of life and property has been considerable. At the latest dates we hear the Constitutional forces are abandoning the siege and wreaking their vengeance upon the farms in the vicinity, the owners of which, with their laborers, have fled for their lives as best they could.

In the State of Oaxaca the Clergy have gained very important advantages. They have taken the City of Oaxaca, and on their line of march to that place have, according to their own reports, seized upwards of 3,000 stand of arms, with an immense amount of army clothing, &c.

On the Vera Cruz line, poor ROBLES has been endeavoring to make some advances, but it does not yet appear that he has succeeded. His movements have been more of a diplomatic than military character. Some three or four months ago attempts were made at an arrangement between JUAREZ and MIRAMON. The latter then tried to bluff JUAREZ by his famous Liberal and Progressive manifesto and financial scheme, but JUAREZ out-did him by the publication of his decrees, giving religious toleration, &c. The negotiations then terminated between the two Presidents, to be again revived some three weeks ago. MIRAMON and his Jesuit advisers tried again to trick JUAREZ, and again failed, but without breaking off the negotiations. ROBLES, however, has thought to turn these negotiations to his own personal advantage, and so has been playing double between the two chiefs. The robbery of the *conducta* by MARQUEZ was a great point gained by JUAREZ; and MIRAMON, fearing to lose all, started for the interior, and by means of Clergy gold and a little pluck, appears again to be ahead of JUAREZ.

The house of JECKER are now disposing of the new fifteen million issue of interior bonds, and a new forced loan is decided upon, and as this new paper is admitted in part payment, the paper is selling for 35 per cent. It seems certain enough that the nation is to be saddled with this new debt, which added to the $60,000,000 of bonds issued in July last, will make $95,000,000 of new interior debt created within five months. This enormous sum added to the millions of reclamations arising ont of the spoliations of foreigners and the other responsibilities created through the present long civil war, together with the general destruction of property throughout the country, will make a total several times greater than the entire value of the wealth of the clergy.

P. S.—I have just received positive advices of a negotiation going on between JUAREZ and MIRAMON, highly disgraceful to the Constitutional Party, inasmuch as MIRAMON is to escape hanging.

MARQUEZ has forced the merchants of Zacatecas to pay over again to him all the duties they have paid for over a year to the Constitutional Government of that State. This is a most atrocious proceeding, and can be called nothing but another robbery.

LONDON TOPICS.

A New Monarchy—The Schiller Festival—Sympathy for Italy—Politics—Chisholm Anstey—Steamships.

From Our Own Corrspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1859.

A new monarchy is announced in Europe. It is not the work of a usurper, but the result of free presentiment and choice, or, as I believe you have called it on your side of the Atlantic, of the "eternal fitness of things." The new king is self-elected, and yet few will be inclined to oppose him, or call his legitimacy in question. Are you curious to know who and what he is? He has just issued a coin with the royal effigies thereon. The coin is of the sovereign or farthing size. It is of copper, and bears the head of the monarch, with an inscription on the reverse. It has been struck and issued on British territory. Let Prince ALBERT look out for his army and fattening berth. Let the Prince of Wales, who came of age so recently, beware. Lo, then! Mr. ALBERT SMITH, on the occasion of reopening his Chinese exhibition, gives away a farthing medallion of himself—an excellent likeness it is, too. As a King (LOUIS PHILIPPE) has been glad to become a Smith, why should not SMITH be for the nonce a King? I send you an inscription which is not, although it ought to be, upon the coin. ALBERTUS PRIMUS REX GENT-IUM. This I intend for *Punch*, next week. *Apropos* of literary matter, since I have commenced with a little of this species of gossip, Dr. MACKAY, the song-writer, has caught it in the *Critic*, a highly respectable authority, for lending his name to a speculation for furnishing selected, or "select" libraries to persons of small income and confined understandings. It must be owned that the affair looks very like a job. MACKAY is a third-rate lyrical writer, esteemed as second-rate by a great number of fourth-rate individuals. As for TOM TAYLOR, to whom I lately gave a passing tribute of admiration, as the greatest literary "prig" (in the old Bailey sense) of the day; he has come out as a circus entainment writer, and with atrocious taste and unlimited vulgarity, has produced a piece for Astley's Amphitheatre, which is piscarded thus: "'Garibaldi,' by TOM TAYLOR, Esq.". I suppose that he was well paid for this insult to, and desecration of the name of a great living hero; but this does not prevent his meriting a ducking in the nearest horse-pond, for the manner in which he has perpetrated the task. He is understood to level a dirty sarcasm at MAZZINI in this piece, thereby pandering to the well-known hatred of the London *Times* towards that high-minded leader. With regard to GARIBALDI, and the affairs of Central Italy, let me briefly comment, passing from one mountebankism to another, on Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S letter to Lord BROUGHAM, urging that frisky veteran to subscribe to GARIBALDI'S musket fund. Were I GARIBALDI I should despise, even if I accepted such aid. Lord ELLENBOROUGH points to GARIBALDI as the true and only leader for Italy. Where were these lords' sympathies when GARIBALDI, as MAZZINI'S General, defended Rome in 1849? He was then, forsooth, a brigand, and the British House of Peers applauded Austria, Naples and France for hunting him in the mountain fastnesses of Italy. It is now the fashion here to idolize, or patronize GARIBALDI. Yet the present Italian struggle might have been avoided, had GARIBALDI'S virtues been discovered then by aristocratic British sympathizers. I hate humbug in whatever shape it appears. The truth is, some of our legislators, of Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S stamp, are beginning to mistrust LOUIS NAPOLEON, and so cling to anything that is likely to thwart his plans, or prove a stumbling-block in his path of destiny. But it is a question whether Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S letter is either wise or dignified, as a whole. In detail it is absurd; *ex. gr.*, he says that Central Italy is probably no match for the armies of Naples and the Pope. What I most hate is the blatant supineness of these appeals. It might be all very well for old WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR to send his subscription of £5 to the *Examiner*, with a classically worded and would-be epigramatic note. Why does not, or did not Lord ELLENBOROUGH send his £1,000 or £5,000 to GARIBALDI quietly, instead of indulging in this rhodomontade, in a cause to which the sort of publicity he gives certainly does more injury than good? How GARIBALDI himself shines, by comparison with this nobleman who, in 1849, would certainly have read with complacency, and approved without emotion, of the execution of this very hero, for whom, in 1859, he is acting the unsolicited part of English begging letter-writer. And yet neither the character nor the politics of GARIBALDI have changed within the last ten years?

What think you of the Schiller Festival at the Crystal Palace? Is it reverence for the buried German Poet, or the living German Prince? I should like to know, even out of the 25,000 visitors to the Palace yesterday, how many previously knew whether SCHILLER be living or dead, or who and what SCHILLER was. The *Daily Telegraph* says, in one of its amazingly smart leading articles, that SCHILLER was only a second-rate poet, and cites CALDERON as a first-rate, and consequently his superior, in a column of artificial rubbish, larded with German names, and which suggests a liberal use of reference, as well as commonplace books for the occasion. SCHILLER was worthy of the first rank of German poets; but he is not popularly known here. You have a larger German element among you, than we have here; and a Schiller Centenary festival in New-York would be chiefly national. Here it is really not called for. There was, however, a Fackel-Zug, or torch procession, last evening at Sydenham, which was very pretty and Schilleresque, but more Albertesque than either. It is not likely that CORNEILLE, RACINE, MOLIERE, or VOLTAIRE, will have an ovation in England for the present. I think it is time to give America a turn. Could not LONGFELLOW be invited over to receive a laurel wreath. TENNYSON has just bestowed £50 upon the Rifle Volunteers of the Isle of Wight. Is this out of his pension of £100? Nay, he frames his idylls in ease and comparative affluence, and can afford this accompaniment to "Riflemen, form!"

Burlesque on the British stage has reached its last limits of folly and impertinence, and I am happy to say that there is an appearance of a reaction, at least among the critics. Imagine "Romeo and Juliet" travestied, with the most disgusting absurdities, and the statue of SHAKESPEARE evoked through a trap-door, as if in mockery of the bard! Such is the case at a London Theatre, and the worst of it was, that the wretched stuff was a complete success. Truly, our modern plays are burlesques, and our burlesques are attempts to please the most depraved tastes and lowest understandings. Nothing remains to be thus treated save the Bible. Some one lately asked FRANCIS TALFOURD, the son of the late Judge, and a most indefatigable writer of stage trifles, if a burlesque on his father's "Ion" might not be expected from him? What a parricidal suggestion! Nevertheless, I believe that the majority of the theatrical world of England would consider it excellent fun. There is no wit about these things. They—the popular burlesques of the day—are full of slang, ribaldry, buffoonery and the worst possible puns. Their only humor, if any, lies in anachronisms and confusions of the manners and costumes of this and preceding ages. I declare, it ought to be made a capital crime to turn SHAKESPEARE into ridicule, and to injure the finest associations of taste, memory and imagination by this odious process.

Now, to turn to the serious affairs of life. There is little to impart since I last wrote; but what little there is may be deemed important. PALMERSTON was for degrading England to be a party to the Congress to dispose of Italy according to the programme of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It is said that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been the means of preventing this. So that England is to insist upon the Italians being left to themselves. I hope that she may, and that they will profit by it. Spain is treating the British Government somewhat cavilleringly with regard to affairs in Morocco. The Moors have behaved nobly and generously to European residents on the North African coast, and themselves put down every attempt at pillage by marauding Arabs. The Moor was ever chivalrous, and I, for one, am inclined to believe that he has not lost all his ancient characteristics. When in Morocco I was much struck with the dignified bearing and manly aspect of the inhabitants. England is, of course, apprehensive lest Spain should get a footing opposite and close to Gibraltar. The Spanish Government returns evasive answers, and the English Cabinet are fairly at a loss how to deal with the question. The French officials deny that which is notorious, viz.; that they are supplying *materiel* to the Spanish armament. Heavy firing has been heard near Ceuta, and I cannot help hoping that some one will get a thrashing. Suffice it to say, that some one is not the Moor. Spain has shown herself ungrateful, as she is bigoted; and in the matter of Mediterranean aggression I hold her "word to be as good as her bond." The rumored alliance of Russia with Prussia to sustain Italian freedom from armed intervention, I consider a delusion and a snare. Russia will be glad of anything which sets Europe by the ears, according to the testamentary policy of PETER THE GREAT. But she is far more friendly in reality with France than with this country.

My advice, through the medium of the Press to the Ministers of England was, shortly after the battle of Solferino was fought, "Act as if war were really declared in the matter of preparation." We ought to consider peace as a bill not come to maturity, and be ready for payment when war shall become due. To be sure, in this case, the bill is not openly dated. It is not "at three months," or six months," or "one year." It is a hand to Fate, and the will or necessities, or both combined, of a usurper, payable at sight. With this view, it is not a pleasant thing to be told in allusion to French preparations at Guadaloupe, Martinique, her Newfoundland fishery islands, New-Caledonia, and elsewhere that France could sweep the commerce of England from the seas in six weeks. Yet such is the deliberate *dictum* of Mr. Justice HALIBURTON, a man possessed of considerable sagacity, as well as knowledge of the subject with which he is dealing.

I told you about Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, late Attorney-General at Hong-Kong, and the monstrous treatment he has received at the hands of the Colonial and Home Government. I hope to tell you more on this head some day; for a fearful scandal is involved, and the circumstances ought to be known. I see, in one journal alone, in the last Chinese intelligence, that Mr. TARRANT, Editor of the *Friend of China*, has been imprisoned for a year, under circumstances of, I trust, not fatal severity and brutality, for publishing a Colonial libel! That libel is the resuscitation of a well-known story, commented upon freely in the columns of that and other papers years ago, and, I believe, repeated until, all the witnesses being dead or absent from China, the notorious object of the libel suddenly engaged the chief and most influential portion of the Bar at Hong Kong, and came down upon the editor with an indictment. From circumstances which I know, it is better that I should not characterize the whole affair in this letter as I could wish in the cause of justice to do; but I trust that the British Press will rally round a brother thus caught and incarcerated in a loathsome dungeon, in that Island hot-bed of corruption and crime, and force the Government to do their duty in the matter. Truly, as Jerusalem stoned her prophets, England kills her honest men.

The *Great Eastern* is, of course, still moored at Southampton. As a show, she has not yet been at all successful there. The sooner she gets into the hands of a man of business, or that the Government takes her, the better for the honor and credit of England. It is announced that she is not to return to Holyhead. I should think not. What took her thither? Let Director JACKSON, *cum* CAMPBELL, answer. It literally would have served the shareholders right had the ship been wrecked there, for their stupid acquiescence in whatever was done with their property, against due warning.

The *Royal Charter* has thoroughly awakened the public to the faults of Liverpool as a harbor and the dangers of Channel navigations. Since I wrote last there has been much said and written on this topic.

Ireland and Irish interests are deservedly in the ascendant. Milford Haven, too, is favorably spoken of. The two leading transatlantic harbors will undoubtedly be Galway and Milford Haven. Is it not wonderful that these things have been so long neglected? The energy of a single individual has unquestionably started both undertakings.

The *Great Eastern* may on the whole be deemed a failure, so far as the purposes are concerned for which she was built; but undoubtedly much will be learned from her construction. I fancy the fastest steamers are yet being built in the Tyne and at Hull, by Messrs. PALMER and Messrs. SAMUELSON, for the Atlantic mail service.

PARISIAN MODES AND MATTERS.

Paris in the Season—Fetes at Compeigne—Fashions—Long Gaiters—Amazonian Uniforms—Small Talk.

From Our Own Corrsspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

The life of the country chateau is about terminated for the season, and that of the city drawing-room about to commence. Fashionable people begin to show themselves in the streets without blushing. The courts of justice, the schools and colleges, even diplomacy, follow the fashionable world into the country at the end of July, and do not appear again till the end of October. Criminals, or supposed criminals, so unfortunate as to fall athwart the law just before the commencement of vacation, are obliged to lie over three months, till the judges and lawyers have finished their season at the watering-places, and their vintage. Students go home and aid in the gathering of the harvest which is to pay their next year's tuition. Diplomats nurse their gouts at mineral springs, and between the paroxysms write tearly memorandums and verbose protocols. Fashionable people, glad to escape for a time from stifling gas, whalebones and patent-leathers, fall exhausted into a life more or less Arcadian, in order to recruit for the repetition of the next season's sufferings. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of political affairs, the season promises to be a gay one: the English, in spite of the irritation which now exists between the two countries, promise to be more numerous than ever. The old maxim that an Englishman "eats and grumbles," finds a happy application here. He does not fail to enjoy the season at Paris, and passes the reproaches over to his Ministry. The Americans are not very numerous at the present moment.

If what we hear from Compiègne be true, the Imperial revels are but stiff, almost lugubrious affairs. The fact is, the days of frank gayety are over for the class of people who live in palaces. There is no room for the expansion of the heart where the whole mind is concentrated on the preservation of the chair one sits upon. And when the great central luminary shines dimly, the lesser lights must needs pale. Moreover, the court intrigues of to-day are no longer those of the days of Madame DE MAINTENON or Madame DU BARRY; those were days of love and gallantry, of romance and chivalry; to-day all that is immerged into the chilling clink of dollars and the Imperial face after Three per Cents. We are far

GOV. SEWARD IN THE EAST.

Journey of Gov. Seward from Egypt to Palestine.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We have been permitted to copy the following extracts from two letters lately received from Gov. SEWARD:

ON BOARD THE MAR. BROOKA, }
MEDITERRANEAN SEA, Friday, Sept. 17, 1858. }

As no steamboat would serve me for a fortnight, and I would not so near relinquish a sight of the Holy Land, I took passage yesterday, together with an English officer and my courier, on board this vessel—a fruit-boat belonging to Jaffa, the ancient Joppa. It is a cruise like my voyage to Labrador, but attended with much greater privations and inconveniences. The ship is a schooner of about 20 tons, her name *The Mar*, is her only good trait. There is the captain and seven seamen, all Roman Catholic Christian Arabs, speaking the Arabic language only. Although we chartered the vessel exclusively, we were permitted to let half a dozen of the Jaffa people go home on her deck. The captain, crew, and all, are very civil and kind to us. There are no berths, no chairs, no tables, no provisions, no dishes. We hastily extemporized our arrangements. A dozen chickens, a Bologna sausage, six dozen eggs, with rice, and bread and tea, constitute our stores. Four pieces of matting, laid two under us, one over us, and one wrapped round the corner, serve for our beds. The cabin is filled with dry sand for ballast, and ants, cockroaches and all kind of vermin inhabit it, we therefore sleep as well as sit on deck. The courier is our cook, a half-barrel is our table, but we do not approach it too near lest it may expose us to vermin. For lack of chairs we sit down on the deck and screen ourselves from the sun as well as we can by the shade of the sails. I am using my hat on my knee for a writing desk. Scanty as our comforts are, we are luxuriously appointed and served compared with the other persons on board. They lie and sleep in sun or shade, and eat I know not how or what. They prove themselves to be not Musulmen, but Christians, by having a cross on their temples, but in all else they are as veritable Arabs as the followers of Islam could require. At least so they seem. The days are hot, the nights delicious. The waters blue and blood-warm. The moon and stars magnificent, and just now a fine breeze. The length of our voyage is about 300 miles; we are a day out, and as yet only fifty miles advanced towards our destination. Winds and waves forbid my writing more now.

SATURDAY 18th, STILL ON BOARD THE MAR BROOKA. Ulysses in the *Odyssey* laments that as he had made no vows and "had no victims slain." Fate long withheld a favoring gale. But we, though equally impious, have had fair winds. On the first day we made our exit from the harbor of Alexandria, which rendered very dangerous by rocks and breakers. We passed the isle of Pharos, and for many miles above the coast is marked with the ruins of the forts and other defences built by the French in Bonaparte's memorable campaign of 1804. We passed through the Bay of Aboukir, the scene of the memorable battle of that name. Yesterday morning we lost sight of Alexandria and its light-houses, and in the evening we passed Rosetta, an important seaport in the Delta. This morning, the third day of our voyage, we looked out upon a coast indented with sand-hills and thronged with many ships. Soon Damietta, which is at the eastern mouth of the Nile, appeared in view. The coast is low and sandy, the month of the river unseen, but the crowd of shipping indicating a great seaport. We are creeping along in that port towards which having probably taken leave of Africa forever. The English and French have contested for supremacy often on its coasts, as Greeks and Persians, Romans and Carthagenians did—but I am sure that Africa will never fall under, or permit European colony. Neither its sandy coast, nor its peculiar, half savage people will ever admit of European habitations under the sway of Europeans.

We still live on good terms with our Syrian seamen. They are polite and attentive to us. But we live in distinct groups. A Syrian Christian old woman is the only female. She lives under the lee of the small boat on the deck, wrapped in a blanket. She moves a distance of six feet to get the necessary change of shade. Two Turks, Mahometans, sleep in the farther end of the boat, in their costly embroidered blue dresses, continually sea-sick. The Syrian fruit merchant, with his nice little grandson, lives in the small boat, night and day, and they have opened it to me. At the present hour it is very attractive by being the only place in which I can enjoy the breeze and be protected by the sails from the eastern sun. The seamen sing continually Arabic songs. The old woman is mother to one of the seamen. She quarrels with her son and scolds the whole crew in unoccasional waking hours during the day, and at night gathers all the watch around her and discourses most merrily, to the annoyance of us honest sleepers. Off Damietta the sea is dirty and muddy from the mud of the Nile. But since we have passed that point the sea is blue as the violet. The nights are balmy and the skies are bright. I wonder not that the dwellers on the Mediterranean shore have always been poetic and devotional. Farewell, Egypt! long sought for, seen at last. Farewell, Africa! the only region of the world which Providence seems to have fortified against civilization.

ON BOARD THE MAR BROOKA, Sunday 19th. Light breezes, but fair all night; stars multiplied, large and more brilliant than I ever saw. The "milky way," an irregular white fleece stretching quite across the heavens. The habitual temper of the host is patience, an indifference to natural developments. This is the third day of our voyage, the beginning of the fourth. "Joppa to-morrow?" inquired I, of the Captain, an Arabic Christian. "If sha Allah," he said, "If God pleases." We see no land. These primitive sailors carry no compass, take no observation, keep no reckoning, but steer by land-marks when the coast is visible, and by sun, moon and stars when out at sea. We have seen no land since we passed Damietta, but we know by the rate at which we have sailed that we are still off the African coast. If we are fortunate, the first land that we shall look upon will be in Syria, Palestine, the high hills that overlook Gaza, and stretch behind Askalon.

The sea is a strange reconciler of conflicts. I always thought that the understanding so early established between St. Paul and his profane companions, the crew and passengers of the vessel that was conveying him a prisoner to Rome, was the fruit of the experience of common fears and dangers. The old man and boy, whom I took for Greek Christians, turn out to be Jews from Algiers, going home to the land of their forefathers, to await its promised restoration under a Messiah yet to come. As the evening draws on, we are no longer obliged to seek hiding-places from the sun; all the passengers and crew gather near the after deck, and then they hold what seems to us a pleasant conversation, forgetting all their hatreds. Jews, Mussulmen, Greek and Catholic Christians, all exhibit a degree of reverence for sacred names and things unknown in other parts of the world, and all seem animated by a spirit of genial kindness.

We reciprocate courtesies with all. A dreamy life is this of floating under canvas in Eastern climes. I am becoming quite an Arab. I eat without a fork, with considerable success, and I sleep soundly, shielded in my mat on the deck, with the bright moon and stars watching over me.

Nevertheless, *Mah Brooka*, "Ship of the Blest!" I pray thee hasten to Joppa, the seat of Japhet, the son of Noah, for I am weary of the land of Ham.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 25, 1859.

I have mentioned already one monastery or more in the Holy Land. The early European Christians continued that there was great merit in visiting, by way of pilgrimage, the scenes of the sufferings of the Saviour, but they found the whole country in the hands of ferocious and savage enemies to the religion of the Cross. Travel could not be safely performed here, nor could entertainment be found. European strangers and religious men founded monasteries everywhere—often strongly fortified—as places of safety for the pilgrims and of hospitality, and these yet remain. They are Catholic, Greek, Protestant Greek, Armenian and Abyssinian; and, inasmuch as the danger of travel still remains in large districts, and there are now caravans for the accommodation of Europeans, so are the resort of the travelers of the present day. You are received and lodged, generally supplying your own provisions. They furnish you security and a place to eat and to sleep. If you have any peculiar claim to respect or considerallou, they furnish you everything else gratuitously in all cases; but all right-minded persons, on leaving them, present a gift to the establishment equal to the cost of the accommodations. These exceedingly useful institutions are located; with pious reverence, on the sites of the most memorable events in the life of the Saviour and his Apostles, and, having been so early located, they are interesting monuments.

But Palestine in its social condition presents other and more reliable monoments of the same character. You see a party of Syrians or Arabs at rest in their camp, or on their march, and you have exactly before you the rest or the progress of a party of persons in the same country two thousand years ago. Patriarchs, women, children, maidens, and swarms of camels, asses and goats. Loathsome lepers meet you as you enter or depart from the gates of the city, begging bread, but there is no divine person here now to heal them. The blind, the lame, the epileptic, are always in your way, soliciting relief. Medical aid, or medicine that will afford relief is expected by the sick at the hands of any person of condition who passes by. You see two intimate friends meet or depart. They cover each other with kisses. You see a party at dinner or at supper. There is one dish, which always is liquid. Each eats by dipping a sop into the common dish. So you see how rational and probable are the histories of the betrayal of our Lord by Judas.

But I must on with my Journal:

We left the good monks of Kamlah at five o'clock on Thursday morning, and, through inconceivably crooked and narrow pathways, emerged upon the plain of Sharon. An hour or two sufficed to bring us into the mountains of Judea, which separate that plain from the valley of Jordan and the Dead Sea. The ascent is steep, the mountains are a mass or system irregular and almost unrelieved by vallies. In fact, all of Palestine, including the site of Jerusalem and the scenes of Scripture history, consists of these mountains, except the beautiful plain of Sharon, which lies between them and the Mediterranean Sea. Ten weary hours we toiled in making our way up these mountains to find the Holy City. Reaching the summit of one, we descended it only to ascend another still higher, and the roads often sharp, steep, stone stairways, which only a trained animal can ascend or descend safely. Nor have you ever seen any such mountain scenes. Gardens, fields, trees, plants and shrubs disappear, chalky rocks lie heaped on heaps, no house or habitation of man or beast, no verdure, except here and there a tutt of brown dead bushes or grass, withered for want of water or spade—no sign of life, except here and there a shepherd, armed, with his reed, and his dog, and his flock of sheep and goats, which extract some juices from the roots of this dwindled and stunted vegetation. Then once in a long way we find a ravine where water is obtained during the dry season, and here are small fields and gardens, but the general and almost exclusive aspect of the scene is one of desert and desolation.

We found a ruined village on a high eminence, bearing the name of *Latroun*. The legends of the Christians say that it took its name from the fact that it was the home of the malefactor who suffered death with the Saviour, and was pardoned by him on the cross. Further on I descended into the valley of Jeremiah, which is held to have been the birth-place of the Prophet who most touchingly struck the chords of the hearts of his earnest and devotional countrymen. Descending the next mountain I found caves and seemingly tombs in a hamlet which contains perhaps half a dozen families, but the ruins of many habitations. This is the village of Kamatha, the birth-place of Samuel, and the place where he received the sublime call to it of God, and I almost fancied that I stood over the cave of the witch of Endor, when she called up the dead at the entreaty of Saul. I walked through the brook, now all dried up, where David took the five pebbles to supply the sling with which he conquered the Giant of the Philistines. I did not refuse to believe when they told me I was now in the valley where Abraham dwelt with his family and flocks, and now on the summit of the mountain where the Sun was stopped in its course at the command of Joshua to prolong the battle which was to result in the victory of the people of Israel.

It was a weary journey through a sad and mournful land, relieved by an occasional rest under the shade of a rock or of a solitary olive tree, for Jerusalem seemed to be a myth—ever promised but unattainable—when we reached at last, at 4 o'clock, the summit of a hill higher than all that we had passed, and right before me on the rocky plain, at a distance of a mile, stood the Holy City. It was not the ancient Jerusalem, not a vast metropolis, not even a mediæval city like Rome, but a modern built town of small circuit, inclosed with a graceful military wall, and surmounted with a citadel, towers, steeples, and monuments beautiful to look upon, but disappointing all the conceits I had formed in regard to its aspects. Filled with veneration for it by its wonderful history, and expecting to find its sacred monuments everywhere speaking their own great explanations, I could not consent to enter it rashly and rudely. I dismounted and sat down upon a rock surrounded by tombs and contemplated the scenes I was about to enter, under the favor of the declining sun. We dismissed our equipage and walked slowly on, passing by half the city to find a gate in the wall. The road, like all I had traveled, was only a camel's path over loose stones and fixed rocks, up and down, but at length we found the hole in the wall, Turkish sentinels on guard, and a narrow, low, vulgar, rough street, through the middle of which, along the gutter, we made our way, jostling now against horses, asses, camels, Turks, Arabs, Jews and Christians, all differing from each other in costume and address, but all equally *outre* and *bizarre*, while the voices, cries, disputes and contentions of a crowded population added to the confusion of the scene. This was "Christian-street," but a street that no Christian of any civilized state would own. A fairer town without than Jerusalem I never saw, a barer town within I hope never to see.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 26, 1859.

On Saturday morning (24th) we had coffee and eggs at our hotel at 4 o'clock, and, after vigorous activity had been exercised, we mounted for an excursion into the eastern part of Palestine. A Cavass is an officer of the Turkish army, armed, and bearing a silver stick, assigned to any Consul or other favored person by the Government, for his protection, and to assure his safety on the highways. Behold our military array as we passed through the Damascus gate of Jerusalem at sunrise. Two Cavasses commanding the faithful, with their asses, horses and loaded camels, to turn to the right or left, or to halt until we passed, which they obeyed, while they wondered who they were that were thus honored by the Sultan: a muleteer with his mules loaded with the provisions for the journey—a boy with a donkey equally loaded, and bearing our double-barreled rifles—my courier, my companions and myself; and then in the rear six marines of the United States Navy, armed with short swords and revolvers. The Turkish gate of Jerusalem opened promptly for the procession. The Turkish guard were already under drill on the plain, and a bugle-blast that went forth from the height of Mount Zion was responded to in exquisite echo by another Turkish bugle amid the tombs of the ancient Kings of Jerusalem. Nearly four thousand years old is Jerusalem. She has seen many days of triumph and of glory, and has endured many long seasons of humiliation and disgrace. But none that were more cheerless than her present degradation, it seems to me—trodden to the earth by the fierce Arab of the desert, while the outside world respects only her past, and is indifferent to the future.

We made our way around the southeastern corner of the walls, and then turned to the westward and descended Mount Moriah by a winding camel-road, having the Mosque of Omar, which stands on the site of the ancient Temple, and the Beautiful Gate, directly at our side. We descended into the Valley of Jehoshophat, and crossed the brook Kedron. We could see before us its winding course underneath the tombs of hundreds of generations, until it reaches the Pool of Silosm, now not only without healing waters, but almost without water at all. We rose on the southern side of Kedron, and stood upon the declivity looking over the wall into the Garden of Gethsemane, with its few relics of olive trees, and, after a pause for the contemplation of the scene, I resumed my way, and ascended the Mount of Olives.

The side of the Mount of Olives is an easy grade, and it towers so high as to overlook the Mount Moriah and most of the city. Olive trees grace the declivity, and "the site of the Transfiguration" is now covered with a monastery. The features of the country around the Holy City are bold and distinct. I wondered, as I looked down into the vale of Gehenna or Tophet, that I had not recognized these scenes without a guide. The hillsides are covered with tombs of every age and every nation, from those closed yesterday until you get back to the period of early antiquity. Indeed, those who live at Jerusalem speak as if antiquity was only of yesterday. Centuries of history are brought into near review by the habit of studying inscriptions with the aid of traditions. I was roused from meditations on the perverseness of man, which always rejects instructions the most benevolent, and persecutes most bitterly those who come to avert its evils, by finding that I had quite lost sight of the Holy City, and was pursuing my way along a rough road towards Bethany, the village of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. An hour and a half brought us to that interesting place, which is situated on the eastern declivity of Mount Olivet, looking down into a dark, deep ravine. I had already seen in the distance the Dead Sea, which was twenty-seven miles distant—now the intervening mountains closed the prospect suddenly. Bethany is a ruin. Some twenty dilapidated houses are occupied by Bedouin Arabs. Nothing of culture or comfort was seen—only a tomb and a burying-ground around it showed any accord with the existing habits of society. Here the Sheik, or chief of the tribe of Bedouins who possess the land below Jerusalem and the Dead Sea, joined us on horseback, with five of his mounted and armed men, and with this force we proceeded down one mountain, up another, by the most intolerable road ever mortal traveled, all day long—seeing no fields, no houses, no man, no trees, nothing but barren rocks with dried tufts of grass and shrubs, until, at a depth of 2,500 feet below the level of Jerusalem, I stood on the beach of the Dead Sea, near to where it receives the waters of Jordan. On its eastern side the mountain rises as abruptly as on its western shore. The western shore was Judea, the eastern the land of Moab. The western shore the land of Canaan, the eastern the land always of savage enemies.

The sun was shining brightly upon the mysterious lake, but a wholesome and genial breeze came off from its surface, and it looked far all the world like Cayuga or Seneca Lake. But its waters were acrid and bitter to the taste, and painful to the touch. Two absolutely-naked Arabs were carrying skins of the Dead Sea water to some cabins of theirs in the rocks, and they were the only human beings whom I saw during the whole day, from Bethany to the Dead Sea.

The sailors bathed in the lake and found its waters buoyant. The Land of Moab was as desolate as the land of Judea; its mountains even higher. We gathered our party together after an hour's rest, and rode across the dry, sandy, desolate white plain, two hours, until we found ourselves in front of long rows of trees and shrubbery refreshing to the sight, and heard the rushing of waters beneath them. Following the path along this pleasant shade, we came to a place where the banks were low, and we all rushed incontinently into the River Jordan. It was the only running stream we had seen in Judea, and it was the second place where we found water for our animals in our whole march. I thought it both natural and inevitable that the inhabitants of Syria should deem their only river a sacred one. We drank of its waters—we bathed in them—we felt that they were not only refreshing, but healing. But the Jordan, like Jerusalem, is a mourner. We could see the valley through which it flowed for many miles—flat intervale land, covered with white sands. We could see the steep mountains on either side for fifty miles in length, but there is not one plantation or habitation there. Tearing ourselves away reluctantly from the fellowship of the river, we hastened over the sands, seeing one living being on our way, and that a wild boar—ascending the mountain side on the west until we attained a plain at 10 o'clock at night, where we found some half a dozen cottages with fires outside the doors. Passing thence we arrived at the banks of a spring, from which flowed a small rivulet. On one side of this stream upon the dry sand, without protection of roof or tree or shrub, have I dismounted our horses, we spread our blankets and laid down under a bright starry sky to sleep, in what once was, and what yet bears the name of Jericho.

Our Arab guides had determined to beg of us a sheep as a backsheesh; we resisted. We ate our simple supper, while they, improvident and avaricious hungered, said their prayers, and then rallied at us in Arabic, because after paying them the tribute for permission to go through their country and compensation for their protection and defence which they had asked us, we would not give them as a *douceur* a sheep for their supper.

At 2 o'clock in the morning the Sheik called us up, we mounted and proceeded on our way backward toward Jerusalem by starlight, up and down all kinds of stair-cases. The sun rose and the day's heat began before we reached the Mount of Olives. At 11 we entered Jerusalem, after a ride of twenty-one hours out of twenty-eight in the saddle.

NEW SHIP-CANAL PROJECT IN CANADA.—The Canadian Public Works Department several years ago commenced the survey of the Ottawa River, with a view to ascertain whether a ship navigation between Lake Huron and Montreal, *via* the Ottawa, was practicable. This survey was suspended in 1857, and again revived in the year 1858. The Montreal *Gazette* states that the survey is about completed, and the Engineer's report and estimates will soon be made public. The following facts are said to be ascertained: Mr. SHANLEY satisfactorily established the fact that no insurmountable engineering obstacles existed to prevent the opening up of this navigation, and Mr. CLARKE's more minute labors have confirmed this, and have proved the obstacles to be rather less serious than even Mr. SHANLEY had believed. The opening up of a steam navigation is most unquestionably practicable, without so large an expenditure (as in the case of the Toronto and Georgiana Bay project) to render the scheme financially impracticable,

PERSONAL, LITERARY, &c.

The San Francisco *Herald* states that Mr. Ehathan L. Sanderson has commenced an action against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, claiming $30,000 damages. The alleged grounds of complaint are, that the plaintiff, in November, 1856, being a practicing attorney in this city, took passage for himself and wife on the steamship *Sonora* for New-York. On arriving at Aspinwall, a detention of fifteen days took place, in consequence of there being no vessel in readiness to convey the passengers from that port. Plaintiff was attacked by the fever peculiar to the Isthmus, from which he has never recovered, and from the effects of which his wife died in May, 1856. For the damage to his health, caused by detention at Aspinwall, plaintiff claims $30,000.

The Boston *Post* contains an account of a gold-en gathering which took place in the village of Easton on the 14th inst. The occasion was the 83d birthday of Moses C. Dunbar, and the 50th anniversary of his wedding. His two sons, Col. Peter and T. J. Dunbar, together with their wives, sons and daughters, and so on in the line of relationship to the great-great great grandsons and daughters, to the number of about sixty, surprised the aged couple by approaching their dwelling in squads of about ten each, from different directions and at different periods of time—each group loaded with the good things of this life.

The Boston papers notice a brilliant *levée* given on the evening of Nov. 29, at the residence of Hon. J. M. S. Williams, at Cambridge, in honor of Senator Wilson, prior to his departure for Washington. Cards of invitation had been issued for 2,300 persons. Besides the two Massachusetts Senators, the company comprised various members of the popular branch of Congress, from this and other States. State officials, delegations from the City Governments of Cambridge and Charlestown, and other persons of less note. The occasion was one of marked enjoyment to the numerous and influential assemblage.

The Count Joannes is figuring in New-Haven. The clergy of that city having invited him to give his lecture on "St. Paul," the "Count" responds in a characteristically bombastic letter. He delivers himself of the following choice bit: "It is with pleasure that I receive this compliment from the Collegiate City of New-Haven, where, prior to my departure to Europe, I was honored by the personal friendship of the patriot-artist, Col. John Trumbull; the poet, James Hillhouse; the architect, Ithael Town; Professor Olmstead, and others, 'Now sleeping with the green turf for their mantle.'"

Lady Stamford, who, it seems, considers herself, and with every reason, too, a first-rate steeple chaser, finding few can surpass her daring, or defeat her in a long run, has, (says the *Court Circular*,) with the chivalric mettle of more primitive days, challenged another lady, renowned for her cross-country daring, and who presumes herself almighty huntress before her liege lord, to an equestrian tournament across a rather difficult country for £300 a side. The challenge has been, we believe, accepted, and the trial between the fair opponents will come off shortly. The scene of this interesting wager is in the county of Limerick.

Rev. Dr. Cahill proposes to deliver a course of eight or ten lectures on Astronomical Science at the Academy of Music, during his stay in this City. The *Irish American* says the Doctor desires to live privately, using his leisure to recruit his health, after the fatigue of his voyage, to prepare for his tour, and to become more thoroughly acquainted with the domestic habits of the American people.

"Mlle. Boschetti, the first *danseuse* of the San Carlo Theatre," says a Naples letter, "has lately been the object of a feminine *vendetta*, originating in the jealousy of a rival. She was attacked in the street, when walking to the theatre, by several women in masks, who maltreated her. She was able to go on to the theatre, however, and shortly after appeared on the stage, amid thunders of applause, a rumor of the attack having become known in the house."

Henry R. Janes, Esq., the late Superintendent of Public Schools in San Francisco, has been presented by the ladies, who have experienced his kindness and courtesy in that capacity, in their position as teachers, with a gold watch, on which is inscribed: "Henry B. Janes, from the Female Teachers of the Public Schools of San Francisco, Oct. 7, 1859."

The widow of Balzac is married to Gigoux, the painter and expert of the Louvre. The condition of the marriage is singular enough. The lady is to retain the name of Balzac, even in signing legal documents, and to be called in her domestic circle by no other name than that of her first husband, from whose glory she will not depart.

The Camden Society is about publishing several new volumes; among others, a *Narrative of the Days of the Reformation*, consisting chiefly of papers from the MSS. of John Foxe, the martyrologist, edited by Mr. John Gough Nicholls; and a new *Life of John Foxe*, combined with the literary history of the *Book of Martyrs*, by the same gentleman.

Mr. James Augustus St. John is engaged on *A History of England*, which, from peculiar sources of information he has, will throw much new light over the era previous to the Conquest. The work will be in six or seven volumes, and published separately; the last of which may be expected in the Spring.

Lord Macaulay has two volumes more of his *History of England* nearly ready for the press, but it is believed that they will not be published this season. The great care which the noble author bestows on the work before it finally leaves his hands necessitates some delay.

The Agram *Gazette* states that Osman Pacha has just received, as a present from the Pope, his Holiness' portrait engraved on onyx and richly mounted. Services rendered by Osman when in office at Tripoli, with respect to the erection of a Roman Catholic convent, have procured him this favor.

A very influential meeting was lately held at the Mansion House, Dublin—the Lord Mayor of Dublin presiding—for the purpose of taking measures to convey to Capt. MCCLINTOCK the high esteem in which his chivalrous and daring services are held by his countrymen.

The seat of Jœgersprus, to which the King of Denmark has just gone from Copenhagen, is the property of the Countess Danner, his morganatic wife. His Majesty intends to pass there the early part of the Winter.

A letter from Paris says: "On Friday the Emperor went out shooting with Prince Metternich. His Majesty brought down 150 birds, &c. The Prince, no doubt to maintain the family reputation for diplomacy, modestly contented himself with 130."

Rev. Luther H. Van Doren is about to be transferred, by the Third Presbytery of New-York, from his late charge, the Spring-street church, to the Northwest Presbyterian church, in Fiftieth-street, in this City.

Mr. Charles Kingsley has nearly completed a new novel, which may be expected in the Spring. The subject is different from most of Mr. Kingsley's fictions, consequently more than usual interest is felt among critics for its appearance.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware, has been presented with an elegant prayer-book by the employees of Messrs. Harlan & Hollingmont, in Wilmington. The same persons took the same opportunity to bestow a valuable clock upon Calvary Chapel, in that City.

The copyright, plant, &c, of the *Morning News*, a daily paper established by Mr. C. Willmer, (late proprietor of the *Northern Times*,) was recently offered by public auction at Liverpool.

Mr. Robert Grant, one of the council of the Royal Astronomical Society, has been appointed Professor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

Macmillan's Magazine has met with great success. We (*Critic*) hear that nearly 25,000 copies have been sold.

Mr. Carlyle is still busily engaged on his *Life of Frederick II., of Prussia*. Volumes three and four will be published about the beginning of the next season.

Messrs. Bell and Daldy have in the press "the complete works of Edmund Spenser," an entirely new edition, with life, notes and glossary, by John Payne Collier, the Shakespearian scholar.

Mrs. Catharine Crowe, whose strange books and eccentric career will be remembered by our readers, announces a new work entitled *Spiritualism and the Age we Live In*.

The *Press* has again become the organ of the Tory Party. The new editor is Mr. R. H. Patterson, the contributor of numerous political articles to *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Quarterly Review*, &c.

The Presbyterian Congregations of Havre de Grace and the Grove Church, Maryland, have extended unanimous calls to the Rev. Septimus Tustin, D. D., of Washington, to become their pastor.

A splendid dinner was given in honor of Charles Sumner at the Revere House, in Boston, Nov. 28, which was attended by prominent gentlemen from all parts of the State.

Sir William and Lady Don have concluded a successful engagement at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool.

Rev. E. H. Page, formerly of Charlestown, Mass. has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Greenwood Baptist church, Brooklyn.

Mr. Gladstone has been elected by the matriculated students to the important office of Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

It is proposed to arrange a chess-match between Mr. Hammond, of Boston, and Mr. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, both of whom are good players.

Judge Ruffin has resigned his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in consequence of ill health.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, President elect of Antioch College, is to deliver a course of lectures in Boston, on "The Mutual Relations of the Sciences."

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde go to Compiègne on the 16th, the Feast of St. Eugène.

Mr. Cobden has returned to London from Paris.

THE BENNET CASE.—Judge HINMAN refuses to grant Mrs. BENNET leave to remove her children from the State, but orders Dr. BENNET to pay $12 per month towards their support.—*New-Haven Register, Nov. 29.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portions of the sub-maxillary bone of a Mastodon were found some weeks ago in a limestone quarry in the neighborhood of Alton, Ill. Except these fragments, no other portions of the animal could be discovered. The portions found, however, possess extraordinary interest. They appear to be, not fossilized specimens of an antediluvian race, but the veritable jaw-bone and teeth of the animal, such as they were during life; the osseous structure and substance being preserved in a very remarkable degree. In each fragment are three molar teeth, the enamel of which still retains its whiteness and general characteristics. Some of the teeth are much worn.

Last Friday evening, in Yonkers, a man named Thomas Malloy, who had exhibited signs of mental derangement, went to a neighbor's house, and attacking his mistress, stabbed her several times in various parts of the body. Two other ladies, one in the house, the other in the street, were brutally assaulted; and the insane ruffian finally broke into the house of a clergyman, and offered violence to a servant girl, when he was arrested and taken to prison.

An attempt was made on the morning of the 29th ult. to burn the high school at Rochester, which, through the alacrity of the firemen, was a failure. This is the second incendiary effort to destroy this building within the current year. A few hours afterward flames were discovered issuing from Brooks' Block, the upper stories of which were seriously damaged. This fire is supposed also to have been the work of incendiaries.

On Thanksgiving Day a party of fugitive slaves, comprising a mother, her brother and three children, arrived at Greenfield, Mass., having escaped from a plantation near Richmond about two months since. The mother stated that her husband and oldest child were sold and sent to New-Orleans, and that her master was father of two of the children who accompanied her.

At Milwaukee, a lawyer named Ryan has obtained a verdict of $7,000 against the Third Mortgage Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, for professional services rendered in foreclosing the mortgage last Spring. Mr. Ryan was paid $1,000, but claimed $12,000. The bondholders refused to pay, and he sued them in the Circuit Court at Milwaukee, with the result stated. An appeal is to be taken.

The convict Beauregaw, says the Montreal *Herald*, views his approaching fate with calmness. His jailor has received numerous applications from individuals, desiring to act as his executioner, but as yet no decision as to whom the duty shall be assigned has been arrived at.

Frank S. Wright, who murdered his wife at Woodsville, N. H., a few days since, while crazy from the influence of rum, has been bound over for trial in April. He alleges that his brother had had illicit intercourse with his wife, which caused him to drink, and that her infidelity was the cause of the murder.

The exhibition of Page's Venus, in Boston, is daily attended by a large number of persons, and the picture has excited much attention among artists and amateurs.

Five car loads of bombshells came from the South and were sent to the Ames Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, Mass., on Tuesday, for repairs.

LAW REPORTS.

The Troubles of the Transit Company.

David Colden Murray, Receiver, &c., vs. Cornelius Vanderbut.—This was a motion by the defendant in the action for an open commission to take testimony in California and Nicaragua, where he alleged he had important witnesses whose testimony was of the utmost importance to him in the trial of the action. The matter was brought on for argument a few days since, (at which time it was reported in the TIMES,) when an affidavit of the plaintiff was read by his counsel, charging the defendant with being indebted to the Company to the amount of $140,600, and alleging that the books of the Company were kept in the office of the defendant, and that the defendant was the President and chief Agent of the Company in the control of its affairs. Thereupon the defendant applied, by his counsel, for a postponement of the hearing, to give him an opportunity to put in a counter affidavit. The case was accordingly postponed until now, when Commodore Vanderbilt made an affidavit denying that he owned the Company any sum whatever, denying that the books of the Company were kept in his office, or that he was the principal conductor of the affairs of the Company. The argument was then concluded, counsel in opposition to the motion contending that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant it, and that to grant it would be equivalent to changing the place of trial from this City to California.

Decision reserved.

Wm. M. Evarts for defendant and the motion.

Henry A. Cram and John Sherwood for the plaintiff and opposed.

Habeas Corpus for the Relief of Alleged Shoplifters.

Application of Wolfe, Levi and Helena Oswald.—This was a *habeas corpus* issue to the keeper of the City Prison by Justice JAMES, of the Supreme Court, and a *certiorari* to Police Justice James H. Welsh, directing the former to bring the bodies of the petitioners, and that the latter the papers upon which they were committed, into Court for review. The petition avers that the parties were arrested on a charge of shoplifting, and that they were committed without due process of law, and that they are guilty of no offence, and that no competent proof of any offence was adduced before the acting Justice.

The writ and process are returnable to-day, (Friday.) Beebe, Dean & Donohue for petitioners.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*White* vs. *Comstock.*—Motion for attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

MULLEN, J.—*Davis* vs. *Curry.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Petition of the Reformed Dutch Church of Seventh-avenue.—Referred to Hon. William Mitchell, to ascertain and report the debts due from the Church, &c.

Bishop, Assignee, vs. Doyle.—From the examination I have had time to give in this case, I cannot grant the motion; but as it requires more careful examination than I can now give it, I will order another argument.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Matthews* vs. *Fox.*—Case ordered to be referred to Murray Hoffman, Jr., to hear and determine. The order of reference with the Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Bult* vs. *Hardinge.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

Ireland vs. *Van Wagner and Brush.*—Motion for attachment denied, and order for examination of defendants discharged.

Malone vs. *McKeeknell.*—Motion to discharge attachment granted.

Sorley vs. *Breiner.*—Order appointing Receiver, &c., settled.

Ireland vs. *Van Wagner and Brush.*—Attachment unless defendant Brush attends at Chambers and submits to an examination as ordered.

Williams vs. *Cullen.*—Order settled.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No more calendars for the term.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—No. 57, non-enumerated No. of September calendar. Enumerated calendar of Sept. Term—Nos. 7, 80, 22, 99, 101, 102 to 105, 107, 97, 91, 108 to 113, 69, 9, 18, 286, 287, 106, 34, 114, 115, 115½, 115¾, 116.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes—Nos. 5016, 2491, 5378, 5733, 5191, 6069, 5769, 6145, 5775, 5082, 5320, 6033, 5667, 6080, 5427, 5171, 4502, 4047, 6531. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday.

Other Courts not in session.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 17 bbls. Ashes; 22,734 bbls. Flour; 3,450 bushels Wheat; 10,860 bushels Corn; 4,762 bushels Rye; 11,100 bushels Barley; 36,265 bushels Oats; 4,128 pkgs. Provisions, and 246 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 25 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 950 bags Rio at 11¾c @ 12¾c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 12¼c.; 2,800 bags St. Domingo at 11¾c, and 350 bags Triage Laguayra on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—We have heard of sales to-day of 3,000 bales, including 1,400 bales *in transitu*. We now quote: Middling Upland, here, at 11c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Continue quiet at former quotations. Stock in first hands to day, 3,538 tons, including 350 tons Barwood, 36 tons Camwood, 519 tons Fustic, 1,288 tons Logwood, 1,580 tons Limawood, and 65 tons Sapanwood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been less sought after to-day, and prices of low and medium brands have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., the market closing heavily. We have heard of sales of 15,000 bbls., including inferior to very choice Superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, chiefly at $5 20; extra State at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; extra Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 15; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Wisconsin	5 40	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 75	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern has been in less demand, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, yet steady; sales have been made of 230 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4@$4 05 for new and old Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for shipment and for milling, at about previous prices. The inquiry from speculators has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 46,500 bushels, including fair to very choice white Canada, the latter at $1 37, an extreme rate; good Canada Club, at $1 28; very choice white Michigan, a small lot, at $1 30; fair to prime Milw

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times." New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Huguenots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Clandestine Marriage—The Moustache Mania.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WINTER GARDEN—Smike—Dot.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Nothing Venture Nothing Have—Diamond Cut Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—The Youth that Never Saw a Woman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—John Jones—The Lost Son. Evening—The Doom of Deville.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh.—Levees of Dollie Dutton—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Mondsy.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagon's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, a brief abstract of whose tidings appeared in yesterday's impression, arrived in Boston last evening. Our Halifax dispatch, which is now received at greater length, furnishes advices *vid* Queenstown to Nov. 20. The additional news contains the announcement that the recently ratified treaty between the Chinese and the United States has already been nullified by the refusal of the former to open two of the ports named in the instrument. It will be remembered, however, that the treaty was only to take effect when the difficulties with France and England should have been adjusted, and that the present statement does not, therefore, affect the ultimate validity of the convention.

Our Mexican correspondents furnish details of events at the capital and at Vera Cruz to the latest dates. From the latter point we learn that dissension exists in the Cabinet of Juarez, and that it is thought some of its members will have to be displaced, before the American demands can be satisfied. Advices received at Washington state, to the contrary, that the ratified treaty may be confidently expected by the next arrival.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnac* we have advices from Nassau to the 27th ult., announcing the loss of the bark *Medway*, belonging to that port.

We learn by the bark *Mary Frances*, which left San Juan del Norte on the 3d ult., that a severe norther had endangered the shipping at that port. In the midst of the gale the British mail steamer slipped her chains and proceeded to Aspinwall without the mails. The bark *White Cloud*, for New-York, was obliged to discharge a portion of her cargo, and to reload outside the bar. Vessels bound to San Juan during the months in which the northers prevail will be liable to serious risks, as the harbor will remain closed until the rainy season sets in.

Before noon this day, John Brown, the hero, the victim, the martyr, the murderer, will, in all human probability, undergo the ultimate penalty of law. Had a rescue been at any time seriously contemplated, the extreme caution and ample military and police provision made by the Executive of Virginia, must have defeated the attempt. So far has this spirit of precaution been carried, that strangers are arrested on the lines of railroad converging at Harper's Ferry, communications have been cut off, and northern reporters and visitors have been stopped at Baltimore, and obliged to seek other approaches to the scene of execution, which they will be likely to find equally closed to them. No report of the final words of the condemned will be permitted, and, to prevent the chance of any escaping, journalists are to be placed beyond the reach of his voice, and the mails and telegraphic dispatches inspected for some time subsequent to the final event. In this City—and, indeed, throughout the North and in Canada—there will be religious services among Abolition sympathizers with the unhappy man.

Gov. Wise having requested the opinion of Attorney-General Tucker, of Virginia, as to the bearing of the State laws upon the distribution of incendiary publications through the Post-office, that officer writes a long report on the subject, in which he takes the ground that the Federal power to transmit mail-matter does not carry with it the power to publish and circulate, and, therefore, that local laws affecting such publications as the incendiary documents in question, may be enforced. After this decision the circulation of objectionable mail-matter in Virginia may be regarded as definitely prohibited. A new panic has been created by the alleged discovery of "infernal machines," which, according to the Richmond *Enquirer*, are to be addressed to all the leading citizens of the State, with the immediate and disbolical design of blowing them up.

South Carolina again assumes the attitude of the Southern nullification. The country may well be startled by the resolutions, adopted solemnly in her Legislature, expressing the willingness, and even anxiety, of South Carolina to unite with other slaveholding States in forming a Southern Confederacy, and in taking such wise precautions as will enable her and her sisters to resist successfully all invasions or sudden attacks from the North.

The funeral of Washington Irving took place yesterday, at Tarrytown. It was an occasion long to be remembered. Business was suspended. Stores were closed. From almost every house mourning drapery was hung. The bells of the churches tolled for some hours. From the surrounding country, and from this and other cities, thousands of people assembled, in and about the church, where the funeral services took place. A procession, more than a mile in length, followed the remains of the deceased to the grave, where, besides many of the most distinguished men of this City, were nearly all the Episcopal clergy, including the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. The New-York Common Council and the Trustees of the Astor Library were present; and the Historical Society was well represented. The services in the church and at the grave, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, Pastor of the church at Tarrytown, of which Mr. Irving was a member.

Congressmen are arriving at Washington in great numbers. No idea can yet be formed of the organization of the House. The Republican members confess themselves more befogged than ever, and greatly embarrassed by the unusual number of applicants for office. The Democratic Conventions of the First and Second Districts of Ohio appointed four delegates to Charleston, who were instructed to vote for Douglas; the Lancaster Convention has issued similar instructions to delegates; and the indications are that Mr. Douglas has swept the entire State.

The meeting in front of the Exchange yesterday, called irrespective of party, to ratify the nomination of W. F. Havemeyer for Mayor, and Samuel J. Tilden for Corporation Counsel, was very large, —the number present having been variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. Mr. George W. Lane, presided; and speeches were made by Hiram Ketchum, John H. Anthon, Henry Nicol, Abram R. Lawrence and Mayor Tieman. A series of resolutions indorsing the candidates was submitted and adopted unanimously.

The Republicans held their ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute, last evening. The large hall was as full as it could be, and outside crowds gathered, unable to gain admittance. Speeches were made within by Hon. George Folsom, Wm. H. Fry, Esq., David Dudley Field, Esq., Gen. Nye, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and others. In the open air there were plenty of orators. Altogether there were probably eight thousand persons at the meeting.

The American Convention, holding its session at the Westchester House, received, last evening, a letter from Mr. Ogden, declining to be their candidate for Mayor. The meeting, thereupon, unanimously nominated Wm. F. Havemeyer. Their candidate for Corporation Counsel is Green C. Bronson, and W. T. Pinckney for Almshouse Governor.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, referred a resolution appropriating $2,000 to the Fire Department Fund, and after some debate recommitted the report of the Committee on Public Health in favor of confirming the award of the contract for removing the night-soil from the City. It was stated that there were serious charges against the contractor. A resolution declaring that the Common Council approves the application to the Legislature of the Central Park Commissioners for a further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, the interest of which shall not exceed $150,000, was laid over. So was the report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of laying out as a public park the former site of the Crystal Palace. The Board adjourned to Wednesday next. Numerous Inspectors and canvassers of election were appointed by the Councilmen, and appropriations amounting to over $22,000, were made to pay the expenses of setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth streets.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, a resolution was passed, empowering the Executive Committee to memorialize the Legislature for certain necessary amendments in the existing quarantine laws of the port of New-York.

The Sanitary Association held its annual election last evening, and transacted some other business relating to sanitary reform.

The Stock market continued heavy yesterday. On most of the Railway shares, New-York Central closing 81@81¼ per cent. Panama was higher than on the day previous, selling at 133½, while Pacific Mail fell 4 per cent., selling as low as 76, and closing 76½. The Money market quiet at 6 per cent. for demand Loans, and 7 per cent. for Discounts. Nothing new in the Foreign Exchanges.

Flour was less sought after, at a partial decline of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. A fair inquiry prevailed for Wheat, at essentially unaltered prices. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats were depressed, and prices favored purchasers. Cotton was more freely dealt in, at a shade lower rates. Pork was in better request, and was steady. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Coffee, Sugars, Rice, Hay, Hops, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores and Whisky, were in moderate demand. The freight engagements were light.

The Republicans and Mr. Wood.

Remembering, as we do distinctly, the opinions held by the *Tribune* and the leading Republicans touching the character and antecedents of Fernando Wood when he was a candidate for the Mayoralty in 1857, and the incessant fire of invective and abuse which the *Tribune* then thought the interests of the City required it to heap on his head, we have been for some time wholly at a loss to account for its present almost entire silence as to his personal and political character. It now and then hints at his unfitness for the office he covets, but only hints, while the whole weight of its eloquence is expended in trying to prove the defeat of Mr. Havemeyer to be the only thing of real importance in the present struggle. We find that on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857, the *Tribune* denounced this man Wood as one "whom no individual citizen would trust with his pocket-book; whom every intelligent man believes to be dishonest, fraudulent; restrained by no scruple of conscience from any act which may conduce to his own aggrandizement; who, as we all know, defied the law he was sworn to obey, resisted the process of the Courts he was bound to respect, and set on foot a riot of the most dangerous proportions, from which only the presence of Gen. Sandford's bayonets and the firmness of that officer saved the City."

That this was all true of Fernando in 1857, no one can deny. Whether it was wise to incur the risk of exciting a reaction in his favor, by vituperating him rather more strongly than the public taste might relish—the *Tribune*, of course, may decide for itself; but, one thing we are certain of, and that is, that if Fernando merited, and the public interests required that he should receive such unmeasured castigation two years ago, we know of no change in his life or his aims, and of no change in the condition of the City, which entitles him to milder rebuke now. The *Tribune*, nevertheless, never ventures upon anything more decided than a very distant allusion to his rascality, and all the other organs and leaders of the Republican Party imitate its moderation. More than all, every step he takes in his canvass is warmly eulogized—and the size and fervor of his mass meetings is magnified to the skies. The *Tribune* carefully avoids adding, however, that, if the skill of this political tactician be really great, and the enthusiasm of his supporters fervid, the more reason is there for reminding the electors of the City of what he was two years ago, for warning them that he remains the same to this day, "dishonest, fraudulent and restrained by no scruples of conscience." He has reiterated since this canvass, began all the economical heresies which filled us with alarm in the Winter of 1857; and what, if elected, he means the nature of his administration to be, we can easily learn, not only from his promises, but from the character of the men who are his chief supporters. All that we ever had reason to fear from him, we have reason to fear from him still. True, he has lost the regular Democratic nomination, but if, as the *Tribune* every day insists, this nomination has lost all real value, it furnishes an additional reason for refreshing the memory of our citizens upon the nature of the calamity with which we are threatened.

It may be that the Republicans are sincerely desirous of electing Opdyke solely for the good of the City, but their altered tone towards the City's worst enemy, their silence as to his thousand sins, their encouraging comments on his endeavors to bring on us once more, what the *Tribune* termed in 1857, his "ruffianly violence and sanguinary disorder," all excite suspicions, which his success, if he does succeed, will convert into a heavier burden of reprobation than any party has borne in this City for many a day. There is no party, and never has been a party in America, claiming any higher rank in public estimation than Wood's "bruisers," which could afford to incur even a remote imputation of having assisted in the election of so notorious a character as he to the Mayoralty of a commercial metropolis. Candor, truth and consistency, and, above all, straight-forwardness, are not only great virtues, but they will be found in the end to be the very best political "dodge."

The Havemeyer Meeting.—The strength and sincerity of the movement which is now on foot to rescue our City from the perils with which it has been threatened by corrupt personal ambitions and reckless partisan passion, was most impressively exhibited yesterday afternoon in the meeting of citizens called to ratify the nominations of Messrs Havemeyer and Tilden, at the Merchants' Exchange. At the busiest hour of the day, and in the busiest centre of the City, a vast throng of at least ten thousand persons, comprising in their numbers a majority of the best known and most respected citizens of New-York, came together to give preliminary expression to the swelling tide of public sentiment in favor of "the right men in the right places," no matter by what party name they may be called, or by whom proposed to our suffrages. This cardinal doctrine of good citizenship was the soul of all the proceedings. It presided over the addresses of the occasion, and over the choice of officers for the meeting, in which every shade of political opinion was represented by conspicuous and popular names. Whigs, Americans, Republicans, Democrats, met here on the common ground of their common citizenship to determine that the defeat of a bad man's bad designs should not be left to the risks of a strictly partisan contest. It seemed to be perfectly well understood that the one sufficient reason why Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Tilden should be supported by all good citizens, is to be found in the simple facts that with such support these gentlemen can *certainly* be elected, and that they are eminently fit to be elected.

It is rarely that so vast a meeting can be thus assembled at such an hour of the day in New-York; and few who saw it can entertain any reasonable doubt of the result of the pending Municipal conflict.

In the evening of yesterday the American Party Convention came together, and adopted the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer, while the imposing array of influential Republicans which rallied to his support at the meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, gives good reason to believe that the *Tribune* sadly misrepresents the best members of that political party in its persistent opposition to the general drift of public feeling.

John Brown's Execution.

To-day Virginia, in the exercise of her Sovereign power, will "vindicate the majesty of her offended laws," after a fashion equally strange and sad. For it is strange and sad, assuredly, that in one State of the American Union, it should be found necessary to surround with a guard of five thousand soldiers, the scaffold of a condemned man, in honor of whom, in other States of the same Union, the bells of churches will be tolling, and the voices of Christian congregations lifted in prayer, at the same hour of his death. All that we, in common with the most conservative voices of the whole country, have urged in vain upon the authorities of Virginia, in deprecation of the event which is to mark this day forever in our history, must recur to every thoughtful man, to-day, with tenfold force. It is idle to blink the fact that John Brown, who dies to-day as a criminal in Virginia, will be honored and lamented to-day as a martyr by thousands of men and women in the Northern States. This fact our Southern kinsmen have thought it best and wisest to force upon the world's attention. The situation was in their control; they have made of it what their wishes or their passions, or their sense of duty commanded. All that is left to be done in the matter now by Northern men who love their country and would see the rights of all its sections justly maintained, is to protest against the extravagant and inflammatory use which fanatical and reckless men at the North will now be swift to make of this decision and this deed in Virginia. By every sound principle of public law the life which Virginia will this day take was forfeit to the State. Whatever we may think of the wisdom and the policy of the consummation to which Virginia has ripened John Brown's enthusiastic dream of duty, we cannot doubt, and we must not silently suffer others to deny, that our sister Commonwealth has been, in her Right from the first; and that, if we mean this Union to endure as a great national system, founded upon the equality and fraternity of the States, we must earnestly repudiate and to the best of our abilities repress the sympathy which thousands of easy enthusiasts will now be hastening to offer to the memory of a man in whom Virginia can only see the invader of her established order, and the implacable enemy of the social institutions by which she will chooses to abide.

Our Neighbor's Ox.

The crooked ways of partisanship are not very easy to travel. On Wednesday morning the New-York *Tribune* addressed the following paternal observations to the Whigs of New-York:

"If there is any member of the Whig party in this City who regards it as his duty to cast his vote for Mr. Ogden on Tuesday next, in order to express his political convictions at the ballot-box, *we shall not attempt to bully him or to seduce him into a different course of action.* Every act of honest obedience to political principle is worthy of respect; and it is not only the right, but the duty of each citizen to vote as his conscience dictates. But if there are any Whigs who think that the preservation of the City from the rule of Fernando Wood may properly be put before considerations connected with national politics, we earnestly appeal to them to follow the lead of the American Convention and vote for Mr. Opdyke."

Could anything be more liberal, more enlightened, more philanthropic and lofty than this angelic tolerance of the freedom of opinion? Actually to have discovered that a man ought not to be "bullied or seduced" out of doing what he regarded as his "duty," was such a step in political ethics as nobody could have expected our partisan cotemporary to make. We rubbed our eyes in amazement, and felt prepared for the Millenium. But Thursday came, and with it a sudden relapse of the most disheartening kind. In the interval of twenty-four hours, the *Tribune* had learned that Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Judge Kent, Daniel Lord, Esq., and other leading Republicans, had made up their minds that it was their "duty" to vote, not for Mr. Ogden, nor yet for Mr. Opdyke, but for Mr. William F. Havemeyer. That changes the case entirely! The champion of the private conscience forthwith falls upon these honorable members of its own party who have dared to think for themselves.—holds them up to contempt as "flies" who have been cajoled by the "spiders of Tammany,"—and menaces them with vague political consequences in the future.

An "act of honest obedience to political principle" ceases to be "worthy of respect" the moment that it threatens to endanger the party purposes of the party organ, and becomes on the contrary an atrocity, only to be adequately punished by all imaginable abuse and detraction of the perpetrators. Could anything more eloquently demonstrate the truth of our assertion that the nomination of Mr. Opdyke has been made and persisted in, in the face of the almost moral certainty of his defeat, on purely partisan grounds? Nor is this all. It should be noted that the tenor of the paragraph which we have quoted from the *Tribune* goes very far to justify the suspicion already rife in the community that it is less the defeat of Fernando Wood than the disorganization of Tammany Hall which is aimed at by the partisans whom the *Tribune* represents, and that the election to power of the worst of our public men would be regarded by these partisans as a more tolerable thing than the establishment of a good City Government under Democratic auspices. The *Tribune* knew that of the votes likely to be cast for Mr. Ogden none would, in any event, have been given to Fernando Wood, while a majority might have been reasonably expected to be thrown for Mr. Havemeyer. To patronise "liberty of conscience" in this case, therefore, was to aim a probable blow at the only respectable candidate who could hope for a majority of the votes of New-York.

Now, that one of the most conspicuous of the "Whigs" thus addressed by the *Tribune*—Mr. Hiram Ketchum—has profited by its kind permission to do his "duty," and declare, not for Mr. Ogden, but for Mr. Havemeyer, we shall be curious to see whether his "act of obedience to political principle" will be treated by that journal as "worthy of respect." We hold it to be worthy not only of respect but of imitation; and we borrow our cotemporary's language to say that "if there are any Republicans who think that the preservation of the City from the rule of Fernando Wood may properly be put before considerations connected with National Politics, we earnestly appeal to them to follow the lead of Mr. Field, Mr. Minturn, Mr. Lord, Judge Kent, Mr. Ketchum, and the powerful meeting of yesterday, and vote for Mr. Havemeyer."

A Specimen Partisan.

We have received the following letter from a Republican partisan in this City; and we hasten to publish it, partly in the wish to comfort our neighbors of the *Tribune* with the hope here held out that they may in time recover some of the numerous subscribers who have been drawn away from them by the Times, according to this Republican authority, and partly also because the note—which we print *verbatim et punctuatim*—is a capital specimen of the sort of nonsense with which excited partisans at election time always try to dragoon rational people into behaving as foolishly as themselves:

N. York, Nov. 30th, 59.

To the Editors of the Times:

Gent—Your paper has been taken largely by Republicans in this City in the place of the *Tribune*, by myself also, but your course at present on the election of the next Mayor will lose you many subscribers you will find before long as your support comes almost entirely from Republican readers.

I think the *Tribune* right going for Opdike as his chances appear best for an election.

That a person who imagines the course of every public man and public journal to be controlled by the weak and vulgar considerations which are here held up to frighten the Times, should accept the *Tribune's* madly partisan view of the pending Municipal contest, is natural enough. Our correspondent is sure that Mr. Opdyke's "chances for an election appear best," although he evidently has not taken even so much trouble to inquire into the matter as would have enabled him to learn how to spell the name of his own candidate! The party whip has been cracked, the party gong has been sounded, and all the rank and file must rush forward at the summons without so much as asking "Why, wherefore, or whither?"

The day for this sort of thing, however, as we think the *Tribune* will speedily discover, is fast passing away. With the progress of public intelligence men are beginning to learn that no party organization as such can be implicitly trusted to mould their political action. This is especially true with regard to such contests as this in which the citizens of New-York are now engaged. The attempt of the *Tribune* to convert our municipal election into a Republican crusade against Tammany will fail as disastrously as the efforts of the *Herald* to convince us that the fate of the nation depends upon our choosing a friend of Gov. Wise to preside over the domestic affairs of the metropolis.

Awful Affidavits.

The Commissioners of Deeds seem likely to make almost as great a harvest from the various stories concocted about Mr. Havemeyer as they reaped from the confessions of the pugilists whom Mr. Wood took with him to the Syracuse Convention. The Wooden organs now appear every day with not less than two or three "affidavits," alleging that Havemeyer once told somebody named Perkins that he thought people should dress according to their means; or that he offered the world in general a gift of ten dollars in aid of enabling Irishmen to stay in their own country. We are informed that there are more documents of this kind in preparation, proving that Mr. Havemeyer once expressed his concurrence with an eminent Free-Soiler of this City in thinking that easterly storms were disagreeable, evidently meaning thereby that everything that came to us from the East, including, of course, all our foreign population, was a nuisance. Proofs, it is said, are also in the hands of an eminent prelate, that Mr. Havemeyer once declared that he thought the Irish bogs would be more profitable if drained, than when, as at present, used solely for fuel, but added, after a pause, that it would of course depend on what it would cost to drain them. He has, it is alleged, since endeavored to explain this away, by saying that he did not mean the Irish bogs, but the *landes* of Brittany; but as the Mozart Hall managers justly observe, with their usual elegance, "that cock won't fight," and they feel confident that this observation, of itself alone, will cost him the whole Irish vote. Another point on which an affidavit will doubtless speedily appear will be the nature of Mr. Havemeyer's dealings with the bank where he keeps his accounts. If Fernando can only get the cashier's affidavit, proving that Mr. Havemeyer confines himself rigidly to drawing on his own deposits, he thinks the latter will retire, as it is a cardinal doctrine at Mozart Hall, that no man is fit to be a municipal despot who concerns himself about where his money comes from. To complete Havemeyer's ruin, and prove Fernando's claims to election, affidavits of the most frightful character are also in preparation from Howard & Wintringham, J. R. Woolsey, Benjamin Hall & Co., J. W. Fream & Co., Pool & Pentz, H. C. Elliott, F. Hemmill, R. Poillon, S. Nichols, Waydell & Co., C. S. Watkins, R. Fish, Holt & Palmer, Taggart & Gray, Cyrus W. Field, and several others. What will be the nature of the revelations which these gentlemen will make, we do not think it necessary to state. Full particulars may be had by the curious, on inquiry at the *Daily News* office.

A One-Eyed Idea.

Several copies of the following circular, which has been extensively distributed in the lower part of the City, have been sent to us by the unwilling recipients:

New-York, Dec. 1, 1859.

Dear Sir: I am again before the people as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and desire your support. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties with a single eye to the public good.

Upon this principle alone I am a candidate, and ask your support. Very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD.

The comments of our correspondents are not exactly complimentary to the author of this "Call to the unconverted;" and if Mr. Wood is to be filled with the fruits of his own devices, he will probably find them rather difficult of digestion.

Some of his victims wish to know what Mr. Wood means to do with his other eye if he keeps but "one" on the "public good." It is quite natural that he should not have more than one eye to spare for the *public good*, in his devotion to the public *goods* and chattels; but his own note answers the question, for he has upset the ordinary rules of spelling to fix his superfluous upon the Mayoralty, which to him appears as the *Mayorality*. Another gentleman is very anxious to know why he should be compelled to receive a note from Wood, as he has always "tried to lead a decent life." He objects, moreover, on the ground that he is not a citizen of New-York at all, but resides in Brooklyn. This objection our friend may rest assured never occurred as a difficulty to Wood, who filled his Cooper Institute meeting on Monday night with boys and half-grown youths from Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City; and is now, no doubt, hard at work preparing to pour the same population in upon the City on election day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressmen Assembling—A Rush for Offices—Southern Support of Senator Douglas—The Repudiation by China of the American Treaty—The New Arrangement of the Representative Hall Disapproved—The Brazilian Postal Contract.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

The trains which arrived this afternoon brought a large number of Congressmen. Until the action of the caucusses is divulged it will be impossible to form a reliable opinion of the chances of organization. Republicans consider matters enveloped in a denser fog than they were last evening, and the unusual number of aspirants for office tends to seriously embarrass them.

Southern Democrats declare their purpose to give Mr. Douglas hearty support if he should receive the nomination of the Charleston Convention for the Presidency.

The dispatch received by the steamer *Europa* announcing that the Chinese had repudiated the American treaty is ridiculed by the Department of State, as a part of the systematic effort in England to underrate the triumph of our diplomacy.

Members express great dissatisfaction with the new arrangement of the Hall of Representatives, and an early modification is anticipated. The present seats costs seventy-eight thousand dollars.

The dispatch announcing the signing of the postal contract with Mr. Stevenson was premature. The document had been drawn up, the sureties accepted, and the hour fixed for the signing. When Mr. S. called at the Brazilian Legation for a ratification of the grant by Brazil, he was, for the first time, notified by Mr. Lisboa that postages between the two countries were not equalized, and that Brazil would object to the transportation of United States Mails at a postage of twenty cents, while she paid thirty for the same service. This unforeseen difficulty induced Mr. Stevenson to decline executing the contract for the present, as it might embarrass him in his grant.

Q.

Action of the Democratic Caucus—Douglas-Democrats to go to Charleston.

From Another Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The Democratic Caucus to-night, after careful calculation, arrived at the following result for the first ballot for Speaker on Monday: Republicans, 114, including Hickman, of Pennsylvania; Americans, 22; Democrats, 98; scattering, 3. The Democrats are sanguine that the Republicans cannot increase the vote, while they count on the coalition of the Americans. Humphrey Marshall is active in preventing the Americans from voting the Republican ticket. He says he knows but one enemy, and that is the Republican Party.

The Democratic Conventions of the First and Second Districts of Ohio, to-day, appointed four delegates to Charleston—Rule, Bowman, Cameron, and Forrest—who were instructed to vote for Douglas. The Lancaster Convention has also instructed delegates to vote for Douglas. The indications are that he has swept the entire State.

X.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The *Tennessee's* mails, which arrived here to-day, brought a letter from an entirely reliable source, saying that the Cabinet of the Liberal Government of Mexico are united in their views, and that there is every reason to believe they will agree to the pending treaty with the United States. So hopeful is the writer, that he adds it will be received in this country very soon after the meeting of Congress.

There is no truth in the newspaper report that Juarez intends asking for immediate American armed intervention. A rumor was, however, prevalent at Vera Cruz just before the *Tennessee* left, that the Miramon Government was about to make overtures to our own, but its truth was strongly doubted.

Mayor Lincoln and a Committee of the Common Council of Boston, accompanied by Ex-Congressman Comins, arrived to-day, with a view of having a commission appointed by the President to make an examination of Boston Harbor, with the action of the sea on the channel and islands.

The receipts of the Treasury for the week ending Monday, were nearly $802,000; the amount subject to draft, $5,460,000; increase over the sum on hand last week, $273,000.

Various combinations are sought to be formed relative to the organization of the House, therefore anything which might now be said upon the subject would be mere speculation or conjecture.

William E. Everett has resigned his commission as a chief engineer in the Navy.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his message, while showing the advantages of a united South, says: "If, as I solemnly believe, we can no longer live in peace and harmony in the Union, we can form a confederacy, with ability to protect itself against any enemy, and which will command the respect and admiration of the world." He then recommends such measures as will obtain the coöperation of the Southern States in concerted action in defence of the institutions, whenever they may be put in jeopardy by all the departments of the Government passing into the hands of their enemies. The election of a Republican President, he says, will settle the question of their safety in the Union.

The merchants of Richmond held a meeting on Wednesday to take the necessary steps to effect a direct trade between Europe and Richmond. They pledged themselves from after the 1st of January not to give an order for foreign goods to any party without an understanding that such goods shall be shipped to James River when practicable.

Ohio Elections—Arrest of a Counterfeiter, &c.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The Democratic elections yesterday for Delegates to the District Convention, resulted almost unanimously for friends of Douglas. The Postmaster and the Surveyor of the Port were beaten in their own Wards.

Thursday last, Officer Reney arrested a man on the Ohio and Mississippi train, having counterfeit tens on the Canal Bank of New-Orleans. The officer obtained possession of papers showing that a party of eleven men had left Cairo for New-Orleans with $125,000 of this counterfeit for circulation south. A party of men from the same gang have been arrested in St. Louis, but were discharged on the 25th ult.

A Third-street Bank received $2,200 in notes on the Philadelphia Bank, in exchange for gold. The notes were forwarded to Philadelphia, a dispatch having been received yesterday that they were counterfeit. Two thousand dollars in the same kind of notes were found in another Third-street Bank yesterday.

From Georgia.

A VETO BY THE GOVERNOR.

Milledgeville, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Choice, the murderer of Webb, having been pardoned by the Legislature, Gov. Brown has vetoed the bill.

THE YACHT WANDERER.

Savannah, Thursday, Nov. 30.

The Grand Jury yesterday ignored the bill against Rubesta and Auguira, in the *Wanderer* affair, and it is understood that the District-Attorney will enter a *nolle prosequi* on the other indictments against the same parties.

The receipts of Cotton here at the present time are unusually large.

Murder Trial at Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The trial of James Hood, engineer of the steamship *Nashville*, for murder on the high seas, has been commenced.

THE BURIAL OF IRVING.

Scenes at the House, at the Church, and at the Grave.

MARKS OF RESPECT IN THE CITY.

"How touching," Carlyle somewhere observes, "is the loyalty of men to their sovereign man." From an early hour yesterday morning, carriages, barouches, rockaways, farm-wagons, poured into Tarrytown from all parts of Westchester County, and from long miles beyond, bearing sincere mourners to the grave of Washington Irving. From this City, the cars of the Hudson River Railroad conveyed thither hundreds of our best people, noted in the highest professions, with not a few in the humbler walks of life. From Boston, from Philadelphia, there were present many who had hastily traveled so far to see all that is perishable of the father of American literature borne to an honored grave. Many there were, in the farm-wagons, undoubtedly, who knew little of him as the author of the *Sketch Book*, but who knew and honored him as the Christian gentleman, the model of all that is beautiful, and high and noble in human nature, the peace-maker, the counsellor in difficulty, and the consoler in affliction. To all he was a friend and a great man gone. How touching, indeed, is the loyalty of men to their sovereign man!

All business was suspended in Tarrytown. Every store was as fully closed as on a Sunday, while the white and black drapery of mourning was everywhere displayed. It hung in festoons from nearly every house. It was stretched from house to house across the street. It hung in the front of churches of most denominations. Even the railroad depôt had its sign of grief.

The funeral cortege left Sunnyside, the late residence of the deceased, at 12½ P. M., and reached Christ Church at 1, the appointed hour. The procession moved in the following order: The Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Benson Ferris, William Chalmers, Seth Bird, Holmes Odell, and Gen. Henry Storms; the clergy, physicians and pall-bearers; the hearse; the relatives of the deceased; the Trustees of the Astor Library; the Common Council of New-York. These were in carriages. On foot, the public school of Tarrytown and the pupils of the private schools; citizens and strangers, about five hundred in number. The procession was closed by one hundred and forty-three carriages.

Christ Church, the Episcopal Church of Tarrytown, is a small building, and will hold somewhat less than twelve hundred persons, when even the aisles are filled to overflowing, as they were yesterday. Consequently, the greater number of those who attended the funeral, and wished to enter the edifice, were debarred from doing so. The clergy present within the altar rails, were Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Revs. Dr. Creighton, pastor of the Church—J. S. Spencer, assistant pastor; Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, New-York; Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, New-York; Dr. McVickar, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Columbia College; Dr. Isaac Johnson, of the Theological Seminary, New-York; Dr. Vinton, of St. Paul's Church, New-York; Mr. Farrington, Trinity Church, New-York; Mr. Mead, New-York; Mr. Moore, Hempstead, L. I.; Mr. Babbitt, Tarrytown, and Mr. Dennison.

The body was received at the church porch by Dr. Creighton and Rev. Mr. Spencer—the latter, as the procession moved up the aisle, reciting the initiatory verses of the Episcopal service for the Burial of the Dead: "I am the resurrection and the life, &c." Dr. Creighton read the remaining portion of the service appointed by the ritual to be read within the walls of the church, the choir chanting the last three verses of the 26th hymn: "Behold th' innumerable host," and the anthem, "Lord, let me know my end." The rest of the service was read at the grave.

Among those present at the church were the pall-bearers,—J. Watson Webb, Gouverneur Kemble, George D. Morgan, Henry Sheidon, Col. James A. Hamilton, Dr. Cogswell, Librarian of the Astor Library, Prof. Renwick, and N. B. Holmes. These gentlemen occupied seats immediately in front of the altar. There were also present, among many whose names were unknown to us, Hon. George Bancroft, Mr. N. P. Willis, Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, Mr. Robert B. Minturn, Judge Kent, Recorder Barnard, Mr. John Anderson, Prof. Greene, Mr. John Van Buren, Governor Hamilton Fish, Mr. W. B. Astor, Mr. George Putnam, Mr. C. S. Francis, Mr. H. Tuckerman, Evert and G. L. Duyckinck, Mr. John A. Dix, Mr. Daniel Lord, Commodore Pauiding, Judge Ogden Edwards, Mr. Charles Elliott, Mr. Charles Folsom, and President King of Columbia College. The members of the Board of Councilmen present were, Messrs. Carson, Van Tine, Gilmore, Lent, Hall, Ross, Cruse and Babcock. The car in which they rode from New-York to Tarrytown was hung in mourning. Mr. Irving's physicians, Drs. Peters and Carruthers, were also present.

At the entrance of the funeral cortege into the church, the coffin was placed on a stand, immediately before the rails of the altar. It was made of finely polished rosewood, with massive silver mountings. On the plate was the simple inscription, "Washington Irving, born April 13, 1783. Died November 28, 1859." On the lid were laid three large chaplets of camelias and japonicas, intertwined with ivy and white, and cloth of gold roses. At the close of the portion of the service which took place within the church, Dr. Creighton announced that the lid would be opened to enable all who were so disposed to take a final look at the face of the deceased. For nearly an hour did the stream of mourners flow by, each lingering but an instant at the coffin, and passing down the north aisle out of the church, while continually those who before were unable to obtain admittance, entered by the south door, and in their turn took their farewell glance at the countenance of the dead. At the least estimation over five thousand persons thus passed through the church.

The relatives of Washington Irving who were present, were his elder brother, Mr. Ebenezer Irving, nine years his senior; his nephews, Rev. Theodore Irving, Mr. Pierre M. Irving, Rev. Pierre P. Irving, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, Mr. Irving Grinnell, Mr. Irving Van Wart, Mr. Sanders Irving, Mr. Oscar Irving, Mr. Edgar Irving, and the three nieces of the deceased.

The Cemetery of Tarrytown adjoins the old burying-ground, and is situated about a mile from the Episcopal Church. About half way stands the monument to Paulding, Williams and Van Wart, the captors of Andre. But a short distance from the entrance is the little stream Pocantico, which Ichabod Crane was wont to cross, on his courting visits to the blooming farmer's daughter, before Brom Bones, personating the Headless Hessian, hurled at him the immortal pumpkin. Sleepy Hollow is within a stone's cast, and the spot where the old bridge stood and now is not, where the spectral trooper decapitated himself lies, not very many rods away. The new bridge yesterday was over-arched with mourning drapery and branches of yew. At the entrance of the old graveyard is the small, quaint, memorable Dutch church, about which the genius of Irving will linger as long as one stone remains upon another. It bears on a stone above the porch, the inscription—"Erected by Frederick Phillips and Catharine Van Cortland, his

here. It was impossible to avoid associating it with the beautiful ending of the life of the good and great man, around whose half-closed grave hundreds of mourners stood with tearful eyes.

Returning back to the town, it seemed that all its population were streaming from the grave-yard. We had leisure to notice how many emblems of mourning were displayed. The entrance to Mr. Astesson's grounds, in which is the renowned "Republican spring," which Washington's troops frequented, as Irving tells in his "Life"—the old Beekman House, Washington's Head-quarters for a time—the dwellings of private families—displayed the insignia of mourning. And it was remembered, in connection with the sad ceremony of the day, that the last time that Mr. Irving appeared in public was at the funeral of Judge Duer, when he was one of the pall-bearers. He is said to have remarked then, that he should soon need the services performed for him which he had then assisted to perform.

MARKS OF RESPECT IN THE CITY.

Universal tributes of respect to the memory of the deceased were paid in the City. While the funeral cortège was in progress, bells were tolled, and flags were displayed at half-mast throughout the day. The absence from their accustomed places of many prominent citizens who were present at the obsequies, was also observable.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Athenæum was held at their rooms on Wednesday evening, signed by the President and Secretary, and the subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Athenæum of New-York share in the profound sorrow which is everywhere felt at the death of Washington Irving.

Resolved, That while contemplating this event which deprives the World of Letters of its most illustrious ornament, we dwell with especial pride and affection on the memory of one who by a long life of constant devotion to American literature, has justly earned the name of its most honored patriarch and representative.

Resolved, That the immortal Legacy which he has left in his works, entitles him to the enduring gratitude of the American people, and that the Athenæum hereby offers its condolence in embodying the sentiment of public appreciation, in the form of some appropriate memorial.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the papers of the City.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood offered a few unpremeditated remarks upon these resolutions, paying a tribute both to the genius and the character of the dead, and referring to "his genial temper, the charming good nature that led him to the practical optimism that makes the best of everything, and enables him to bequeath, not only to his heirs-at-law, but to the whole world of readers, a "Sunnyside," in which they may bask in the light of God, among the fruits and flowers of free and fair humanity, on the banks of a river whose flow and whose music all time is swelling."

A TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON IRVING.

The following graceful tribute to the lamented Irving appears in the Boston *Courier*, and is probably from the pen of Mr. Geo. S. Hillard:

"Irving has long been the most popular of our American authors; and on this account there is less need of dwelling at any length upon the peculiar characteristics of his exquisite genius. We can hardly flatter ourselves that these words of ours will be read by any one not already familiar with his delightful writings. We should be but telling a thrice-told tale if we should attempt to do justice to the magic grace of his style, his easy and flowing narrative, his delicious humor, and his tenderness and sweetness of sentiment. Besides these peculiar literary merits, there is an indefinable charm in his writings, infused from his own personal character. With him the style was indeed the man. His works are penetrated with that kindliness, gentleness, and cordiality which were recognized in his manners and bearing, by all who had the privilege of approach to his person. There was no gall in his ink, because there was none in his blood. Envy, malice, and hatred never even knocked at the door of his heart. He never lost a friend, or made an enemy. His nature was genial, sympathetic and sweet; soured by no disappointments, wasted by no stormy passions. And esteem and respect followed him no less than love. Few men of letters had ever led more honorable and reputable lives than he. In his career there was nothing for a friend to suppress, nor an enemy—had he had one—to proclaim. He had none of the irregular impulses by which men of genius are so often led astray, and nothing of that weakness of character which not unfrequently accompanies the most brilliant endowments. Heir to all the graceful genius and delicate humor of Addison and Goldsmith, he escaped the coldness of the former, and still more the moral obliquities of the latter. And his life, now that it has been brought to a close, may be pronounced to have been eminently happy. Fame was his, and love and honor; in his latter years, exalted into reverence. How serene and beautiful were his declining years! how graced and dignified with everything that should accompany old age! the favor with which his countrymen received his latest productions was an earnest and anticipation of the unbiased judgment of posterity. Even in his lifetime, the spot where he lived became an object of interest second only to Mount Vernon. And now that he has gone to the grave, in the fullness of time, "like ripe fruit seasonably gathered," his work done, his harvest sheaves all reaped and bound, we can mourn for him only with that natural sorrow which is the just tribute to departed worth. Gently and kindly has the immortal spirit been released from the mortal tenement that was beginning to feel the touch of decay. Who that loved him would have kept him longer here? Hail and farewell!"

[Advertisement.]

FOR MAYOR
GEORGE OPDYKE.

MR. HAVEMEYER, THE NOMINEE OF THE SPOILSMEN—HE REFUSES A NOMINATION FROM THE PEOPLE, BUT ACCEPTS IT FROM TAMMANY HALL—THE REASON WHY HE HAS HERETOFORE DECLINED TO RUN, AND THE REASON WHY HE NOW CONSENTS—WHY MR. HAVEMEYER WILL WITHDRAW.

Does Mr. Havemeyer occupy in the present contest the position of one who sacrifices himself for the benefit of the community, or of one who gives his name for the benefit of a party and a corrupt clique of spoilsmen and office-seekers? We are reluctantly compelled to believe that he is less the friend of the public, than he is of Tammany Hall. Mr. Havemeyer bears the reputation of being a very respectable gentleman in private and social life, and we would not be justified in impugning the honesty of his motives, in accepting the nomination of Tammany Hall, without the documents upon which to found our charge or suspicion. Two years ago, when the City was suffering from the odium which came upon it through the agency of Fernando Wood, and when the citizens, irrespective of party, were casting about them for some one who could combine against Wood all creeds and factions, Mr. Havemeyer was selected as the gentleman to lead to this result. A mass meeting of our citizens, composed of the most respectable portion of the community—merchants, mechanics, and tax-payers—gathered at the Exchange, on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 14, and Henry Nicholl was called to the Chair. At that meeting Wm. F. Havemeyer was nominated by acclamation as the opponent of Fernando Wood. No party put him forward, no clique had any interest to serve in his election, but by the common acclaim of the community he was chosen for the good of the City. What greater compliment could ambition desire than this? To the honest patriot, what favor could have given greater satisfaction? But what did Mr. Havemeyer do then? Under no circumstances could he be induced to run. His letter to Henry Nicholl, the Chairman of the meeting, declining, was read as follows:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: My determination not to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of this City at the ensuing election, *or to again assume the functions of that office*, has been so distinctly announced, that I cannot anticipate that my name will be presented for the consideration of the meeting of citizens to be held this afternoon. If, however, such an event should occur, you will do me a favor by stating that my declination, which has been avowed, and *will be inflexibly adhered to*, is wholly incompatible with any such use of my name *by that meeting or any other portion of my fellow-citizens*. WM. F. HAVEMEYER,

To the President.

So much Mr. Havemeyer when urged to be a candidate for Mayor *irrespective of party*. He had determined "never again to assume the functions of that office," and this resolution "would be inflexibly adhered to." This was strong language and was taken down at the time.

MR. HAVEMEYER AND THE PRESENT CONTEST.

What does this same gentleman stand with respect to the present contest. Is he now the candidate of principles? Of the community, irrespective of party? When spoken of a few weeks ago as such a nominee, he anticipated such action by the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN: I notice in a morning paper that my name is included in a list of candidates for the Mayoralty of the City at the ensuing election. I beg leave to say that *I am not a candidate, and could not by any possibility consent to accept it if tendered to me, or again to assume the functions of that office.*

Yours, respectfully,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

Twice then, as above, did Mr. Havemeyer *represent the people*, and positively refuse to become their candidate for Mayor. But, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 19, Mr. Havemeyer is nominated by Tammany Hall, and, strange as it may seem, *he accepts*. Between Tuesday and Saturday, "what change came over the spirit of his dreams." On Tuesday, Nov. 15, "he could not, by any possibility, consent to accept the office if tendered him." On the Saturday following, the *patriot* yields, and is the champion of Tammany Hall. Why did he accept at last? He says, in his letter of acceptance, that it was to help his friend Tilden into a good fat office. But was it not, also, to build up St. Tammany? Has not Mr. Havemeyer, in this contest, bowed to Party and Mammon,—and is not the welfare of the City, his least motive in accepting. Can the citizens be gulled by the name of Havemeyer into sustaining Tammany Hall? Is the name of Havemeyer so grand that Tammany cannot be seen behind it? Will the sinner be forgotten through admiration for the saint, or will not the ruffian of the "Coal-hole" be seen because Mr. Havemeyer consents to stand before him? When good judgment, and honesty, and reflection, are passed away, then will our citizens blindly submit to such a ruse as this attempted to be played upon them; and then, but not till then, will they sustain Tammany Hall and the Sham Democracy under the name of Mr. Havemeyer.

MR. OPDYKE AND WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.

Some penny-a-liner, who appeals to his fancy for his facts, and looks into his pockets for the incentive to write, states in yesterday's Times, that an understanding exists between the leaders of the Republican party and Fernando Wood, by which the former is to secure the election of the latter, and all because of a stake of $700,000 involving West Washington Market. Does not every sensible man know that Mr. Wood is the last man in the world to exercise any influence at Albany. If the Republicans were playing for this stake would they not prefer Mr. Opdyke, their own partizan, to Wood, their deadliest foe? The author of this libel intended to cast slime on somebody, but it all sticks to his own fingers. There is some toleration for a plausible falsehood because it has the merit of ingenuity; but when a falsehood like the above carries with it its own refutation, it is an outrage both upon truth and ordinary sagacity. The truth is, the Albany leaders look not to New-York at all for assistance in the West Washington Market matter. The Albany Regency know that Fernando Wood is their particular foe: they know that Opdyke can never be brought to favor or further their iniquitous scheme, and they know that Havemeyer *can never be elected.*

IT IS AS REASONABLE TO SUPPOSE THAT THE ARCHANGEL GABRIEL IS IN LEAGUE WITH THE INFERNAL DRAGON, AS TO SUPPOSE THAT REPUBLICANS ARE FAVORING THE ELECTION OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Why is there such an enthusiastic rush to the *support* of Mr. Opdyke? What mean the Immense Ratification Meetings that are going the rounds of the several Wards in the City and culminated in the grand Opdyke Mass Meeting, that swelled the walls of Cooper Institute and overflowed in thousands, that rallied around the one grand centre of Ratification last evening? What! Is any one so silly as to think that there is any truth in the charge of "Bargain with Wood?" What! that a respectable Opposition Party, combining all the opposition elements, and showing the *data* of figures that we can reliably present as the basis of its prospects of success, should combine with one rotten faction of the Democratic Party to lift it to power, and wholly throw away its own splendid chance to step in amidst the divided counsels of the enemy and bear away the palm for itself.

When people desire the election of a candidate they do not usually electioneer against him with the heart and zeal that Republicans everywhere are electioneering against Fernando Wood. Let Mr. Munchausen rack his fancy for another slander, only be advised and let the next one be within the range of probability.

ALL CLASSES UNITED FOR MR. OPDYKE—THE REACTION IN HIS FAVOR—MR. HAVEMEYER SHOULD WITHDRAW.

The prospects of Mr. Havemeyer's election decrease in the same ratio that Mr. Opdyke's constantly improves. Each hour strengthens the conviction that Mr. Opdyke is the only party that can defeat Fernando Wood, and louder and louder is repeated the demand that Mr. Havemeyer should retire from the field. How stand the forces?

Parties.	Nominees.	
Mozart Hall—Fernando Wood, at least		28,000
Tammany Hall—W. F. Havemeyer, at most		15,000
Total Democratic vote		43,000
Republican—George Opdyke, (straight vote in 1857)		24,000
American—George Opdyke, (vote in 1857—12,000)		6,000
People's Party—George Opdyke, (vote three weeks ago, 2,100)		1,500
"Cartmen and Truckmen"—George Opdyke, (said to be 6,000 strong)		1,000
Disaffected Whigs, opponents to Tammany Hall, as well as Mr. Wood and others		1,000
		33,500
Total vote		76,500

Does any one believe that the above estimate is unfair or improbable? Why both the Democratic candidates are given a larger vote by 13,000 than that party polled only one year ago, and the Republican vote is left the same as it was then. One year ago the Tammany nominee for Comptroller, Mr. Pursea, received 18,383; Mozart, Russell, 11,993, and Mr. Haws 33,469. Who shall say that Mr. Opdyke will not poll all the vote this year, that Mr. Haws did last year? Mr. Opdyke is a more popular man than Mr. Haws. He is known as a man of sterling integrity. The mercantile community in which his name has been prominent for a quarter of a century indorse his character as one made up of conscience, rectitude and truth. His course at Albany last year is proof of the same thing. Why, then, will he not poll all the vote that Mr. Haws did last year? He will. Common sense cannot escape the conviction that his vote will double that of Mr. Havemeyer. Why, then, does not the latter withdraw from the field? What object can Mr. Havemeyer have in helping to secure the election of Fernando Wood, by drawing off those who would otherwise go for Mr. Opdyke. Mr. Havemeyer, it is your coach that stops the way. Clear the track. Withdraw. Public good, common sense, a noble purpose, the defeat of Fernando Wood says, withdraw—withdraw!

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

JOINT EDITORSHIP OF THE WOOD ORGANS A FAILURE.

The joint-stock editorial company now managing the *News* and *Tribune* in behalf of Wood, has certainly failed thus far to much improve the tone of the former paper, while utterly degrading and disgracing the columns of the latter. In the ribaldry, open buncombe, and daring misrepresentation of its electioneering paragraphs, the *Tribune* has ceased to be a Metropolitan journal, and has apparently set up as the standard for its own imitation the squibs and venomous personalities in the Texan *Screaming Eagle*, pending a contest for hog-reeve or constableship in the frontier town of publication. We have no heart to criticise this degenerate trash, nor is there any necessity for replying to tirades which do not even aspire to argument. Let others notice the abuse of Cyrus W. Field because he sees clearly the cruel scheme of political slaughter now on foot against George Opdyke, amongst the *machine-Republican* and presses, in his honest and clear judgment to sustain Wm. F. Havemeyer, rather than assist in the present surreptitious attempt to make our City again pass under the desperate clutches of Wood. For ourselves, the past praise of Mr. Field by the *Tribune* in its calmer moments, is a sufficient answer in that gentleman's behalf to all present slanders and attacks from the same source. The *machine-Republican* organ at present seems to have lost its head; but when the fit is over, we doubt not that it will be the first to ask forgiveness for its aberration from public honesty of the many thousand readers now shocked and disgusted by its political trenchery to Mr. Opdyke and its cowardly, indirect, but most active support of the man whom it has often denounced as "a disgrace to our public life"—Fernando Wood.

WOOD ATTEMPTING TO OPERATE ON THE HACK, STAGE AND LIVERY INTERESTS.

The agents of Wood in the up-town Stage Districts are actively circulating a story that during Wm. F. Havemeyer's former Mayoralties he was unjustly and needlessly harsh to the hackmen, stage-drivers, livery-stable keepers, carmen and others requiring licenses to pursue these and the like walks of business. In proof of these unfounded and false charges, the emissaries of Wood now circulate copies of certain "General Orders" issued by *Andrew H. Mickle during his Mayoralty*, the name of Wm. F. Havemeyer being substituted in place of Mickle's, and the deception wearing a very specious appearance. The getters-up of these forgeries are the same who forged a speech from Zophar Mills, who converted Dr. R. B. Bradford into Ex-Surrogate Alex. W. Bradford, and who employed two scamps at the late Wood meeting to personate Reuben Withers and Mr. Wilmerding. In the forged "General Orders," however, they have made *one sad mistake*, which a man of Wood's experience in this business should be ashamed of—the date of the orders belongs to the Mickle Mayoralty in 1846, and not to the Mayoralties of Wm. F. Havemeyer, in either 1845 or 1848, Mr. Havemeyer having always been a friend of the Stage and Hack interests, and being now opposed by a corrupt combination of the Wood and *machine Republican* politicians, on the sole and exclusive ground that, if elected, he would oppose certain corrupt schemes.

AN ITEM FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Wood's daily handbill, in which was published a fulsome and ridiculous speech eulogistic of Wood, said speech, according to Wood's *Lesser Organ*, having been delivered by Mr. Zophar Mills,—now grows furiously indignant because that honored and respected Fireman and friend of the Fire Department should have repudiated, as he did in the letter published yesterday, all sympathy or connection with Wood, all presence or participation at the meeting, denouncing the whole speech as a fabrication, and winding up with the sentence, "I have opposed and will oppose Wood's election as utterly unworthy of confidence." Far from feeling penitence for the wrong thus committed against the fair fame and character of Zophar Mills; the *Lesser Organ* of Wood (the *Tribune* being his greater one) insists that "*another and better* Zophar Mills" did really speak as reported,—this other *unknown* Zophar Mills being a "lion roaring in the forest," while Zophar Mills of the Fire Department is described in Wood's paper as "an ass listening for the echo of his own bray." Firemen of New-York, will you not exert yourselves in this election to nail this double crime of lie and insult on the forehead of Fernando Wood? One might have thought that the forgery of a speech was bad enough, but when injurious language, and not apology, follows the detection of such an offence, there is then nothing left to be thought of except exemplary punishment.

A WRONGED MAN TURNING ON HIS PERSECUTORS.

We regard Mr. Opdyke's position with the sincerest compassion, and feel as indignant as any of his friends at the infamous scheme of which he is now being made the victim. An amiable and upright citizen, Mr. Opdyke has done nothing to deserve the cruel sacrifice now being made of all his future interests by the *machine*-men of West Washington Market and the City Railroads. In company with Mr. Conkling, he has bitter reason to complain; but more fortunate than his fellow-sufferer, Geo. Opdyke will retain in his hands *until next* Monday evening *a noble weapon of revenge* against the schemers who are now using him as the mere cat's-paw to draw Wood's chestnuts and their own out of the City furnace. *Let Mr. Opdyke think how he can best punish them*, and then act promptly and with vigor on what must be his conclusion! We suggest nothing, preferring to leave the ultimate determination to Mr. Opdyke's unbiased judgment.

TO THE LABORING MEN AND MECHANICS OF OUR CITY.

Let the honest laboring men of our City never forget that when Wood was elected Mayor, their wages stood at ten shillings a day; that they were reduced steadily to *nine shillings, eight shillings, seven shillings, and six shillings during his rule*; and that now again, since the City Treasury has been released from his dominion, their wages have gone steadily up to *seven shillings, eight shillings, nine shillings*; and now stand again at Ten Shillings a day with every prospect of increasing, if our City Government continues to be Administered by Honest Hands. How is this, they may ask, and we will answer: *The general standard of wages in this City must always depend on the rates given by those* Labor Contractors who take street-openings and other jobs of a like character from the City Government. When there is a Street Commissioner, such as Charles Devlin, *whom Wood appointed*, these Contractors, it may be inferred, have to pay handsomely for their contracts before they get them; and so *the fee of four or five thousand dollars deducted out of the net profit of the job, has to be made good to the Contractor* by a Reduction of the Laboring Man's and Mechanic's Wages! Remember this *next Tuesday!* when you go to vote for Mayor! *Every vote for Wood*, is a vote for lower wages, scarce employment, heavy taxation, high priced markets, and the general distress of all classes except the little predatory cohort who form Wood's body guard.

THE TWO CALLS—ANALYSIS OF OPDYKE AND HAVEMEYER.

Let any one acquainted with our City contrast the few hundred names appended to the Opdyke Call, in yesterday's *Tribune*, with the two or three thousand names appended to the Call for the Havemeyer meeting, irrespective of party, at the Merchants' Exchange. Every name in the Havemeyer Call is *an autograph*, while abundant evidence exists on the very face of the Opdyke Call that such few *known names* as have been used were not *written by the parties purporting to sign*. If Chas. A. Peabody, for instance, whose name is attached to the Wood-Opdyke pronunciamento, had been asked to sign in person, could he have signed "Judge Peabody," as the name reads on the list? Or will any one believe that "John Clancy," County Clerk, and "Wm. H. Ludlow," late Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, ever authorized the use of their names? It is also to be remarked that the *Machine Republicans*, feeling keenly their paucity of names, have added real and supposed addresses to a majority of the alleged signatures, thus making two lines of print instead of one, and repeating *over and over again*, wherever wanted to fill up a blank, some half dozen names which appear to be marched into the columns again and again at regular intervals. It would hardly be fair to contrast with this awkward squad of real, pretending and double heading-signers, the army of prominent representative men who yesterday marched under the Havemeyer banner. The indorsers of Havemeyer embrace such names as Stephen Whitney, Moses H. Grinnell, Moses Taylor, Wm. Kent, Cyrus W. Field, Charles Morgan, E. W. Treis & Co., James T. Brady, Samuel Barstow, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., Wilson G. Hunt, Charles O'Conor, Walter Underhill, Charles A. Heckscher, Wm. Whitlock, Jr., R. L. and A. Stuart, Francis P. Gage, Richard O'Gorman, Olyphant, Son & Co.; J. F. Zibley; Stone, Starr & Co.; Henry G. Marquand, Charles A. Clinton, Wm. Nelson & Sons, Eph. Treadwell's Sons, Benj. H. Field, Peter Cooper, N. W. Stuyvesant, John T. Rollins, Jonathan Thompson, II. Van Schaick, John Crellius, John T. Brady, S. L. M. Barlow, H. O'Neil, Clark, Dodge & Co.; J. M. Boorman; Young, McAndrew, Ranken & Co.; Wm. Cox Dusenbury, John R. Bacon, and more than three thousand others, all men of the first standing in their respective walks of life, and representing all shades and affinities of honest political sentiment. There is not a name on the Havemeyer Call which is not a passport to respect and credit, both socially and in business; and the names given above have only been selected with a view to represent the entire merging of all political sentiment in this contest for an honest City Government.

[Advertisement.]

Who is Solomon L. Hull?

The *Courier and Enquirer* of Dec. 1 has the following editorial article:

"Tammany Hall politicians have called in question the fitness of Solomon L. Hell for the office of Corporation Counsel. There is also a malicious attempt to damage the character of Mr. Hull, which has been exhibited in the Times. It is insinuated that he is unknown, or, so far as known, not favorably. The friends of Mr. Hull, who have long known him in all the relations of life, and especially his large clientage, respond to these insinuations of the Times, and answer the question, "Who Solomon L. Hull is."

Mr. Hell came to this City in January, 1854, and became a partner of Allen & Stocker, No. 15 Wall-street. The firm of Allen, Hull & Stocker did a large and important business up to the time that Mr. Allen retired from practice. Mr. Allen was for years engaged in law business in this City, and a brother of his, residing in the City of Buffalo, brought about the copartnership which led to Mr. Hull's residence in New-York. Mr. Stocker retired from the firm, and Mr. Hull became the sole manager of the business.

Mr. Hull's ability is fully *tested* by his great success in his profession. Among his clients may be named E. V. Haughwout & Co., C. G. Gunther & Co., Aug. Wiltog & Co., Haines Brothers, Silleck Nichols, Hemmenway & Beveridge, A. Rich & Brother, Hornthal & Whitehead, and other leading houses. During the year 1858, Mr. Hull had over one hundred calendar causes in the Supreme, Superior, and Court of Common Pleas of this City. This is an answer to the Times' article as to what Courts Mr. Hull has practiced in. His business comports well with the rising young lawyers of New-York.

Mr. Hull read law with the well-known firm of Cameron & Wadsworth, of the city of Buffalo. Mr. Wadsworth is well known to the State as City Attorney and Mayor of Buffalo, and lately a Senator from Erie County. He was admitted to practice and commenced his profession in that city, under the copartnership name of Benedict & Hull. He practiced his profession about three years in Buffalo before he took up his residence in New-York. He was educated at Lima Seminary, the best educational institution in Western New-York. He went to Lima in April, 1846, and remained there between three and four years. He stood very high in his classes. His standing at Lima will show with what regard he was held by the Professors of that institution. Mr. Hull was left in early life to provide for himself, and earve out his own fortunes. He has already achieved great success in his profession at the early age of 33 years. He is an indefatigable worker, possesses great energy of character, and executive ability. He stands today among the most eminent and successful lawyers of his own age and experience, having been long intrusted with large and responsible interests; he has acquitted himself with ability and fidelity to his clients, for he has their entire confidence.

Thus it is seen, who and what Solomon L. Hull is. He is able, prompt, energetic, straightforward, upright, and will, though comparatively young man, bring to the discharge of the office of Corporation Counsel, high and marked qualifications. Let Solomon L. Hull, the Republican candidate for Corporation Counsel be sustained.

The Buffalo *Express*, Nov. 20, edited by A. M. Clapp, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1857, speaks of Mr. Hull thus:

"New-York City Election.—The Charter election of the City of New-York takes place next Tuesday. The Tammany Democrats have nominated Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor. The Mozart Democrats have put their standard in the hands of Fernando Wood, and the Republicans have selected an excellent ticket, with Mr. Opdyke for Mayor and Solomon L. Hull, Esq., for Corporation Attorney. This ticket ought to succeed. Mr. Hull, the nominee for Corporation Attorney, it will be remembered, was formerly a resident of this city. He studied the law profession in this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He continued the practice of law here with good success until 1854, when he removed to the City of New-York. While here, he was a consistent, energetic and thorough Whig, and as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the people of his Ward, he was elected the last year of his stay in this city to represent it in the Board of Supervisors. Through those peculiar qualities of head and heart which gave him success here, we notice that his career has been upward and onward in the City of his present residence. As an energetic, persevering, consistent Republican, he is deserving of the support of the party. His nomination for this important trust may be regarded as evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens of New-York, in his qualifications as a lawyer, and his integrity and ability as a man.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains:

BIOGRAPAICAL SKETCH OF WASHINGTON IRVING—With an account of the Funeral at Sunnyside.

THE VIRGINIA PANIC—The Latest from Charlestown—Letters from Brown and Cook—Gov. Wise's Northern Correspondence.

A NEW STORY—How I became a Hero.

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MARRIED.

Montross—Hicks.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Charles C. Norton, Gilbert R. Montross to Maggie W., daughter of Wm. D. Hicks, all of this City.

Fonner—Van Norden.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 28, by Rev. W. C. Wikels, Mr. John R. Fonner to Miss Mary Elizabeth Van Norden, both of this City.

Stone—Young.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, William F. Stone to Martha, daughter of T. S. Young, Esq.

Stillman—Brown.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Thomas Stillman, of this City, to Emma G. Brown, of Brooklyn.

Walker—Hanifen.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, by Rev. J. Dowling, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Isaac P. Walker to Miss Maggie Hanifen, both of this City.

☞ Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

Meeker—Smith.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., Joseph O. Meeker and Miss M. Eliza, daughter of L. E. P. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

Thomsos—Leslie.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Jno. A. Paddock, John Q. Thompson, of Chicago, Ill., to Rebecca H. Leslie, daughter of Thomas Leslie, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Scott—Loder.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, J. M. Scott, of New-York, to Emily A., daughter of Lewis H. Loder.

Garnsfoath—Insch.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Dr. Lewis Brookly, Robert Garnsfoath to Nancy M. Insch.

DIED.

Walsh.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 1, Hugh Walsh, M. D., late of Fordham, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 78 West 11th-st., on Saturday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Hicks.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 1, of scarlet fever, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Michael W. and Easter Hicks, aged 6 years 6 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 423 Greenwich-st., to-day, (Friday,) Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend without further notice.

Ball.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, after a short illness, Wm. G. Ball, Esq., aged 78 years.

The relatives of the family are requested to assemble at his late residence, No. 60 E. 9th-st., at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, and his friends and acquaintances generally are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral services, at the Mercer-st. Church, near Clinton-place, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Hubie.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Jane A. Hubie, eldest daughter of the late John Hubie.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 168 East 10th-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Meakim.—In this City, after a long illness, Elizabeth, relict of the late James Meakim, aged 70 years.

Her friends, and those of her son John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 170 East 15th-st., on Friday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock M.

Wolfe.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 30, Anna E., wife of Udolpho Wolfe, of this City, and daughter of James W. Burke, of New-Orleans, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of Joel Wolfe, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 99 West 16th-st.

Joyce.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 27, George Buaton Joyce, son of Thomas and Susan A. Joyce, aged 7 years and 3 months.

Reese.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, Margaret, wife of George B. Reese.

Hyde.—In Palmyra, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 22, Mr. Stephen Hyde, eldest surviving son of Rev. Dr. Hyde, late of Lee, Mass., aged 59 years.

Vanderwerken.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, Hailet Vanderwerken, late of Brooklyn, N. Y

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY OF THE FRIENDS OF
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.
THE YOUNG MEN'S HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION
TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:

Three candidates are before the people of the City of New-York for their suffrages as Mayor.

William F. Havemeyer, who has been tried and found true to the best interests of the City.

Fernando Wood, who has been tried and found false to everything but his own aggrandisement, and George Opdyke, who for three short months' experience as assemblyman at Albany, aspires to be the Mayor of a City whose confused and complex municipal jurisdiction being less distinct and denned than either the State or Federal executives, demands more individuality and well tried personal character to meet the lack of stated powers in the many emergencies constantly arising under a defective charter.

Wm. F. Havemeyer represents the proved integrity of the municipal contest.

Fernando Wood represents its proved iniquity, and George Opdyke the vanity of respectable inexperience. In the present position of City affairs is it not trifling with the crisis to take an experiment when we have experience? Will a few speeches made 160 miles from home insure the safety of those homes?

Can the City afford to try Mr. Opdyke when it knows Mr. Havemeyer, and fears Mr. Wood?

A very good citizen may make a very bad Mayor. Few men might do so old times, but not in an age upon which Fernando Wood has left his mark. Between Wood and Opdyke it is only the differences between the energetic sagacity of a known bad man, and the possible inefficiency of an unknown good one. These are dissatisfactory, and we believe Havemeyer to be the only alternative between don't and infamy. But, say some, he is the creature of Tammany; he was nominated, and will be controlled by that clique. History has the answer. Twice nominated and elected from Tammany Hall, in no one instance can it be proved upon him that he was the creature of any Hall but the City Hall which holds at once the charter of his duties and the proofs of their fulfilment.

Let no rally to his support, then—young men who have reputations to make, and old men who have reputations to save; rich men who would protect their property, and poor men who are toiling to possess property. Wards that have Havemeyer Associations, and all who have Havemeyer feelings, rally in hose, and rally in mass, to unite with this Association, which assembles at the Sherry's House, corner of Mercer and Broome, at 6½ o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING, to proceed *en masse* to the universal gathering of our citizens, who will convene on that evening at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M.

DAVID S. CODDINGTON, President.
GENERAL SECRETARY, JAMES S. CARPENTIER. TREASURER, JOHN E. WILDE.
MARSHALL, L. F. HARRISON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, Wards.	SECRETARIES,
1..P. O'GRADY,	M. BURNS.
2..A. CHANCELOR,	JOHN F. HOAN.
3..A. B. HEATH,	J. C. TOGERS.
4..FLORENCE MCCARTHY,	D. DONAVAN.
5..W. TUPPER,	J. T. HENRY.
6..WALTER ROACH,	GEO. PEBSON.
7..JAMES MCMAHON,	C. HARTNEY.
8..A. ROBINSON,	J. A. ARCHER.
9..JACOB WINKMULLER,	A. S. SULLIVAN.
10..DR. FRANKLIN,	A. PURDY.
11..GEO. WHITE,	FRANCIS CLARKE.
12..H. W. GENET,	JOHN MCQUADE.
13..MARTIN BETANT,	JACOB BENNETT.
14..M. CORCORAN,	PETER MCGOTT.
15..C. L. VAN ZANDT,	F. H. CHURCHILL.
16..WALTER ROOME,	ROBERT GRANT.
17..J. W. CRANLER,	A. EICHOFF.
18..J. W. CORLIES, JR.,	A. J. MATHEWS.
19..W. W. SANGER,	C. H. LYONS.
20..W. J. PECK,	PETER TRAINER.
21..M. DIEFENDORF,	J. AUGUSTUS PAGE.
22..WM. L. WILEY.	W. H. DOUGHERTY

GRAND MASS MEETING!

The Democratic Republican Electors of the City of New-York, and all others friendly to the nominations of WM. F. HAVEMEYER
For Mayor,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN
For Corporation Counsel,
and
PATRICK MCELROY
For Governor of the Almshouse,
Are requested to meet at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
(Junction 3d and 4th avs. and 8th-st.,)
on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
At 7½ o'clock.

Distinguished Orators will address the meeting.

Friends of
HAVEMEYER, TILDEN, and MCELROY,
RALLY AND SAVE THE CITY!

By Order of
JOHN KELLY, Chairman of City Convention, Tammany Hall.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman County Convention, Tammany Hall.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Chairman Central Havemeyer Committee.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Chairman Democratic Republican General Committee, N. w York.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman County Ratification Meeting.

FIFTEENTH WARD HAVEMEYER CLUB.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of this Ward was held last evening at No. 12 La Roy-place. Mr. ELWOOD JONES was called to the Chair, when the following officers were elected:

President—GEO. B. HALL.
Vice-Presidents—HENRY SIMPSON, NICHOLAS WALSH, EDWARD SAMSON, ELWOOD JONES, WM. J. FAGAN, JNO. S. FREELAND.
Treasurer—THOS. H. DILKS.
Secretary—JACOB ACORN.

The Chairman announced that the room would be open EVERY EVENING, until after election. The Club will form in procession on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, precisely, to proceed to the Cooper Institute.
JACOB ACORN, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS.

For School Commissioner,
DANIEL COGER,
For School Inspectors,
ELPHEUS COPELAND,
NATHANIEL M. TERRY,
(To fill a vacancy.)
For School Trustees,
MAHLON T. HEWIT,
EDWARD W. SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
(To fill a vacancy.)
ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

SAM'L T. MCKINNEY, ISAAL D. WALTER, } Secretaries.

The above ticket received a unanimous and cordial adoption at a large and influential meeting of the people of the Ward, without distinction of party, held Monday evening, Nov. 28 1859.

NINTH WARD.
HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.

A meeting of the citizens of the IXth Ward, favorable to the election of WM. F. HAVEMEYER as Mayor of this City and of an honest City Government, are requested to meet at the Adriatic, corner of Hudson and Barrow sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished gentlemen.

Joseph D. Baldwin,	Philip W. Enos,
Wm. D. Kennedy,	John Oakford
Henry C. Bailey,	Wm. H. Disseherry,
Fred. Seefeldt,	R. B. Roedick,
Isaac B. Haines,	Wm. Baldwin,
Chas. McIlharky,	Chas. J. Chiop,
Jacob Wiedmnifer,	Samuel Long,
Solomon Banta,	P. Foley,
John Walsh.	

OPDYKE, HULL AND PINKNEY.
COME ONE, COME ALL.

A grand Mass Ratification Meeting of the German Republicans will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Volksgarten, No. 46 Bowery. Sam. E. Tyschbierer, W. Kopp, S. B. Dutcher, Dr. Foerech and others will speak.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr.,
C. F. E. LUEDER,
A. BADEDIGER,
W. LEUZEISER,
A. FEILEN, } Committee.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican and Citizens' School Ticket, commended to the consideration of the good men of all parties:

For Commissioner,
DAVID LILDERSLEEVE.
For Inspector,
MANNING MERRILL.
For Trustees,
ENEAS ELLIOT,
WILLIAM GARDNER.

EIGHTENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR., BUILDER,

Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.

H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman.
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corruptorganizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
(Twenty-second Ward,)
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COUNCILMAN,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND CITIZEN NOMINATION,

For Commissioner of Common Schools, 16th Ward:
ROBERT A. ADAMS.
SIDNEY A. YAOMANS. Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, Ch'n.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!—THE REPUBLICANS OF THE XVIIIth WARD,
And all others opposed to corrupt Administrations of the City Government, are invited to meet at
KNICKERBOCKER HALL,
8th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7 o'clock, to respond to the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, SOL. L. HULL, WM. T. PINKNEY, and other Republican nominations.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,	ISAAC DAYTON,
WM. CURTIS NOYES,	HORACE GREELEY,
JAMES A. BRIGGS,	JAMES W. NYE,
WM. M. EVARTS,	E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
LUTHER R. MARSH,	CHAUNCEY SHAFFER,
ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS,	W. H. FRY, and others.
JOSEPH HOXIE,	

Committee of Arrangements.

DAVID R. JAQUES,	JAMES CUTHELL,
HUGH GARDNER,	GEO. MANCHOT,
R. A. ADAMS,	ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
WM. ORTON,	ALEX. MCLEOD.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD HAVEMEYER TILDEN AND MCELROY ASSOCIATION will assemble in full force on SATURDAY NEXT, at 7 o'clock P. M., at McCotter's, corner of 3d-av. and 34th-st., with banners, music, torches, &c., &c., to form a procession, and march to the grand monster meeting that is to be held at the Cooper Institute next SATURDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All bands on deck." The members will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Mr. McCabe's, No. 391 3d-av., at 8½ o'clock P. M. By order,
CHAS. M. HARWELL, Chairman.
NELSON SMITH, DR. MCDONNELL, } Secretaries.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.
TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The undersigned, citizens of the XVIIth Ward, being desirous of having the most able and experienced persons elected as School Officers, sincerely recommend to the electors of the Ward the following ticket which is in every respect entitled to the support of the citizens of all parties, who desire to encourage and protect Public Education:

For Commissioner—James Cushing, Jr.
For Inspector—William Hibbard.
For Trustees—{ William H. Vanderhoof.
John Lloyd.

These gentlemen are selected from among your best and most respected citizens. They have all served with faithfulness during a long and honorable connection with the Schools of the Ward. They have by their energy the Schools of the Ward. They have by their energy the Schools of the Ward. They have by their energy and care largely contributed to the present excellence and care largely contributed to the present excellence of our Schools, and have ever been active promoters of our Schools, and have ever been active promoters of Popular Education. Having been selected for their worth and fitness, they can be consistently supported by men of all political parties. Let them be voted for by every friend of Common Schools.

Benjamin R. Winthrop,	Stephen Cutter,
Jacob Aims,	William James Todd,
George Folsom,	R. W. Martin,
Clarkson Crolius,	Charles Brueninghansen,
Jacob M. Patterson,	Isaac McGay,
George F. Stutsman,	Peter Balen,
Joseph B. Brewster,	James K. Place,
William H. Hoople,	Pavid R. Brown,
Jackson G. Schultz,	Elisha R. Bleecker, M. D.,
Richard A. Reading,	Thomas Holman,
Charles E. Beebe,	Adams H. Gale,
Frederick C. Wagner,	Hiram Merritt,
Stephen V. Albro,	R. G. Moran.
Lewis Doty,	Robert Reed,
John M. Brnee, Jr.,	Samuel Cantrell,
And others.	

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Ward Committee of the XVIIth Ward, held Wednesday evening, at Smith's Hall, it was resolved that this organization do hereby indorse the nominations of
FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN, Jr.,
and
JOHN RYAN,
as our candidates for Councilmen from this Ward in the Fifth Councilmanic District.
JOHN B. FOGERTY, Chairman.
DAVID CRAWFORD, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST WARD HAVEMEYER CLUB are requested to meet at No. 7 Morris-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance will be transacted.
JACOB L. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN M. BLACKBURN, EDWARD WALCH, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR Almshouse Governor,
WM. T. PINKNEY.
Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW CARPETS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.

Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 36c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Doormats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Plan Covers &c. GEO. E. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

291	KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.	291
291	WINDOW SHADES.	291
291	LACE CURTAINS.	291
291	BROCATELLE CURTAINS	291
291	SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS.	291
291	UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.	291
279	WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE OF	279
281	DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, AT GREAT BARGAINS,	281
283	CUMMING, SIMPSON, & ARMSTRONG, Broadway.	283

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.

SATIN DE LAINES
Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. B. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of the or the adjoining cities.
T. B. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS are now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure Chappel Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white, impervious to water, hot or cold. GOODYEAR'S India-Rubber Glove Manufactoring Co., No. 33 John st. Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths, Hair Nets in great variety. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th st.
N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N. B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Muffins, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
B. GOSE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 693 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

FURS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American Furs, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden lane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

ATHENÆUM.—AT A MEETING OF THE ATHENÆUM, held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the Athenæum of New-York share in the profound sorrow which is everywhere felt at the death of WASHINGTON IRVING.

Resolved, That while contemplating this event, which deprives the world of letters of its most illustrious ornament, we dwell with especial pride and affection on the memory of one who, by a long life of constant devotion to American literature, has justly earned the name of its most honored patriarch and representative.

Resolved, That the immortal legacy which he has left in his works entitles him to the enduring gratitude of the American people, and that the Athenæum hereby offers its cooperation in embodying the sentiment of public appreciation in the form of some appropriate memorial.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the morning and evening papers of the City.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
FRANK MOORE, Secretary.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A GORDON CARD and bill-head press in good order. Apply to No. 55 Liberty-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having had over twenty years' experience; would go South, or travel with an invalid, being a skilful nurse. Unquestionable references given and required. Address, for one week, E. S., Brooklyn Post-office, stating real name, with particulars, and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 4 Bank-st., near Greenwich-av., for two days. Best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, meats, jellies, &c. No objection to assist with the washing if required. Will go a short distance in the country. City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPErienced and trustworthy woman, as nurse and seamstress; knows the care of infants from the birth, which her references will show. Is also a good seamstress; will make herself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as an excellent cook; has no objection to assisting with the washing and ironing of a small private family. Can be best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 16th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing by a very capable, reliable girl, or would do general housework; is a very faithful, economical girl, and can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call during two days, at No 36 13th-st., west of 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation either as seamstress and lady's maid, or seamstress and children's maid, or chamber-maid. Apply at No. 61 Clinton-place, where reference of the most satisfactory character will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family by a respectable Scotch woman who understands her business perfectly; is neat, clean and obliging and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and assist with washing. Is competent for either situation. City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th av., in the store, between 26th and 29th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a nearly place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., front room, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or plain sewing. The best of reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 137 west 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as seamstress; would not object to do light chamberwork; can be seen for three days at No. 158 West 43d-st, between 7th and 8th av. Has no objection to go to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, or take care of children; can do all kinds of needlework; not long in this country. Call at 113 East 22d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the week or month; can cut and make children's clothes, and sew all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 193 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 19 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do the general housework of a small family; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 527 Pearl-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook. City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 160 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman, desires a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread, pies and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer. Good recommendations. Apply, for two days, at No. 52 Concord-st., between Bridge and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPing, wishes to procure situations for two excellent servants; one as cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 72 West 11th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class Swiss and other cooks, French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman, by a single man, of long experience in his profession in Europe and America; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has the best of recommendations. Address E. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office or No. 851 Broadway, for two days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses; understands garden work; is a most competent waiter and good driver; has the best of references in this City, has no objection to the country. Address W. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man of long experience; has lived with the best families in Europe and has long testimonial from the best families in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, Mr. Graham's saddlery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY A married man, (a Protestant,) as groom, with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well; also carriages, wagons and harness; has good reference. Address C. W., Box No 101 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who can come well recommended from his last employer, both for sobriety and capability; is a good groom and careful driver; is also a good gardener. Apply at No. 56 Franklin-st., or address J. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant young man; he has got the best of City reference for the last 8 years; he is sober, honest, and worthy of entire confidence. Can be seen, for three days, between the hours of 8 and 11, at his last employer's, No. 6 East 14th-st. ROBERT JOHNSTON.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at CHAS. WATERS', No. 340 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUation as coachman; has no objections to a small garden and make himself generally useful; has good reference from the last place he lived in. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man, 19 years of age, just arrived from the old country. Has good reference. Can be seen, till engaged, in the store No. 217 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, industrious man, who has lived a number of years in his last place. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 96 3d-av.

UN FRANCAIS AGEDE 30 ANS, ARRIVE depuis peu de temps en Amerique, desirerant entrer en qualite de precepteur dans une famille Americaine ou Francaise. S'adresser par ecrit a Mr. REY DE FORESTER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FOREMEN OF TRACK AND six stone masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the Office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH PRACTICAL GAS fitter; one who is willing to work and study his employer's interest; must have good reference. Apply at No. 174 6th-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A YOUNG, HEALthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk, ready, with references and doctor's certificate, at No. 30 West 36th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD SATINET PRINTER—A SOber man, and one who understands his business thoroughly. None other need apply. Address C. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO COOK, wash and iron; good references required. Apply at No. 115 East 17th st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

LADY'S MAID WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid—one who understands dressmaking and hairdressing. Apply at Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 147.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife (without small children), a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected, on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and south Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN a very quiet neighborhood, in a plain family where but few boarders are taken, can be accommodated on reasonable terms; also a front room on second floor to let, with board, suitable for a married couple or two single gentlemen. Apply at 9 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in a central situation, convenient to down town conveyances; rooms well furnished; table substantial. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 779 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 303 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE AMERIcan family have to let a fine suite of rooms on the first floor, either furnished or unfurnished, or neatly furnished rooms, with pantry, on second floor. Dinner at 7. References given and required. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st ferries

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, for the Winter, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. Apply No 87 Hicks-st., corner Pineapple. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on first terms at No 70 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant, and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 78 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND small room, or third floor, may be engaged by gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family at No. 282 Henry-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—FOR SINGLE GENTLEmen in a desirable part of Prince-st., (No. 93,) near Broadway, the beds, bedding and furniture all new and elegant, and will be kept in the neatest and best manner; hot and cold water and gas in each room. References required in all cases. Rents moderate. Clerks and men of business will find it to their advantage to call and examine before locating for the Winter.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house below 14th-st., near Broadway wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED BED AND SITTING room (adjoining) to a single gentleman by a small private family, residing in 22d-st. near 6th-av., in a large three-story house, containing all modern improvements and conveniences. Breakfast given if desired; no other boarders taken. Address W., Box No. 2,346 Post office

NO. 174 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Board for single gentlemen and families. A suite of rooms on second floor, with spacious closets. Families desiring to make permanent arrangements for the Winter will find it for their interest to call. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A healthy furnished room in private family fire during the evening, with full or partial board; location not above 15th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.; private family preferred; terms reasonable. Address, stating particulars, G. F. H., Box No. 116 *Times* office

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can get very pleasant rooms at No. 854 Broadway, near Union-square, without board; rooms newly painted and furnished; gas and fire; the best of attention given. Can be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M.

IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a pleasant room with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also a single room.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDROOMS at No. 99 Prince-st., near Broadway, with gas, hot and cold water, and private bath-room; rents moderate; beds, bedding and furniture entirely new and elegant; suitable for single gentlemen.

TO LET—WILL BE WITHOUT PARTIAL BOARD, to two gentlemen; a pleasant room on the second floor. Apply at No. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE SOUTH, AN opportunity to join a lady who keeps a boarding-house in the City. She has a small capital to invest in the establishment, if required, and is fully competent to take the management. Apply at 8 2d-st. for three days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,600 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to go South in the cotton trading and commission and goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name. DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,089 Post-office.

$500 CASH WILL NOW PURCHASE A choice of township rights to manufacture and vend "FOSTER'S PATENT BUILDING BLOCKS" in the State of Connecticut. Their cheapness, durability and beauty, as a building material, have been fully tested in Danbury and elsewhere. A liberal deduction will be made to purchasers of several adjoining township rights. This advertisement commends itself especially to Masons and Builders. F. G. LUCKEY, 74 Wall-st.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE STEAMBOAT ISLAND BELLE will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M., at Essex, on the Connecticut River. The said boat has recently been injured by fire. She is afloat and worth rebuilding. Length of boat 165 feet, cylinder 34 inches in diameter, and 10 feet stroke. Sale positive.
S. H. TOWNSEND, Agent for owners.

CASH TO INVEST.—ANY JOBBING OR LARGE retail manufacturing house in this City or vicinity wishing the use of an amount of cash for a time by giving an interest in such concern will find a responsible party addressing A. B. C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office. Transactions must be strictly confidential.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $4,000 TO $5,000 capital, to engage in an exclusive and very profitable manufacturing business, now established in this City. Any person willing to devote his services may realize a fortune in a short time, as will be clearly shown. Inquire at No 72 West 32d st., from 4 to 7 P. M.

DRY GOODS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR Western Lands in Iowa and Missouri, and part cash. Those having suitable goods for Western market can address us below. First of reference as to title and quality of land will be given. H. F. F., *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement as Agent, to be located either in Chicago or Milwaukee. Parties desirous of such a person, address AGENT, Box No. 115 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABlished drug-store, doing a good business in a good location, on the east side of the City. Apply to HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, TEA AND SPICE route,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26 b st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P.M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts
For Croton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:20 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—6 and 7:20 A.M.; 4:50 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., and at 4 P.M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:15 P.M. The express train leaves at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P.M.
The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and those via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 A.M.
JOHN O STEVENS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A.M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P.M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6½ P.M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffale; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD
CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTAWAMKEAG, at 7 A.M., 1 P.M., and 6 P.M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A.M; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows:—Express Trains at 3 and 11 A.M., and 5 P.M.; for Sing Sing 6, and 6:40 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A.M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P.M. The Poughkeepsie Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6 15 and 10:10 A.M., and 4 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A.M.; Yaphank, 10 A.M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P.M. for Sag Harbor at 10 A.M. and 3:30 P.M. for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3:30, and 5 P.M. for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P.M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A.M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P.M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A.M., and 2:20 P.M.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIPSEMAR 1, 2 or 3." Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches" Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold by the Publisher, Dr. BARROW, No 194 BLEECKER-ST., (four doors from McDougal,) NEW-YORK, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure."—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature including Spermatorhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them. All ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P.M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Treatment by mail and express also.

A WORD OF WARNING TO THOSE who are suffering from Nervous Debility—the result of early errors. Call immediately on Dr. LINQUIST, the European physician, at his Physiopathic Dispensary, No. 73 Crosby-st., corner of Spring. A cure guaranteed in all cases. Consultation gratis, to 9 o'clock P. M. Sunday, from 9 to 11 A.M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His treatment remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint that blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every stage and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION:—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York I do hereby offer a
REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
for the detection of any person
VOTING
or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;
or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in this City on
TUESDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next.
To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.
But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1859.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 83 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. C. J. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising, in part, the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly. U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck $6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$ 20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	2
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.....	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 10.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND
GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUIGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFILLY,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P.M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M., Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$15
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship EVERSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 10th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R. R.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 199 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

A FRENCH FAMILY, LEAVING FOR EUrope, desire to sell their household furniture, brought with them to this country two years ago. Apply till the 5th of December, at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 12 to 4 P.M.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 283 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE lots on Murray-hill, embracing the northwest corner of 36th-st and Park, late 4th-av., and the southwest corner of 37th-st., 200 feet front by 155 feet deep, running through from street to street, and the southwest corner of 36th-st. and Park-av., 160 feet front by 106 feet deep. This property is believed to be more eligibly situated, and to possess more advantages for improvement than any other lots on the hill. The parks in front, long since authorized, will soon be completed. This splendid avenue is 140 feet wide, affording space for hands me court-yards in front of dwellings, and commands at this point fine views of the City and harbor. The carriage-roads over it are ordered to be paved with the Belgian pavement. An opportunity is seldom offered for a uniform style of improvement in so elegant and desirable a location. The balance of the block fronting on Madison-av. is improved, with only three mansions with gardens between. Nothing can be offered more select for gentlemen of taste and wealth desiring to erect dwellings to suit them. The plot will be arranged and sold to suit purchasers. Ninety per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

PLANK MILL FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 40 water wheels, one 66 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 to bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 154-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 24 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond;) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. OBER & CO., at their office, state Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. OBER, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2 New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—KNOWN AS the "Golden Mansion Farm," situated in Goldenham, Orange County, N. Y., 7 miles west from Newburgh. The house is 50 feet square, two stories high, basement, kitchen and built of stone. There is a farm-house and tenant-house also on the place, together with carriage-houses, barns, &c., &c. A great variety of the choicest kind of fruit-trees. A very desirable place for a gentleman farmer; as healthy a location as can be found. It contains 217 acres. For further particulars, apply to LINDLEY M. FERRIS, on the premises, and to L. M. Gray Ferris, Jr., No. 62 Southst., or Homer Morgan, Printer, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal, 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway.
Also for sale—A valuable corner lot on Broadway, running through to the street in the rear.
Also—A valuable lot on Franklin-st.
Also—A valuable lot on Reade-st
Also—Two lots on Cherry-st., 50x100 feet, near Pike-st.
Also—Several parcels of vacant lots on and near the Central Park. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th ave., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to I. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt, there is upon the farm a very convenient house, six-bedrooms, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWBILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE IN WAYNE County, Ill., two fine farms of 60 and 120 acres respectively, near the town of Mount Erie; convenient to stage and railroad; soil rich and loamy, well adapted to corn, grain and fruit; churches and schools close at hand; ready market for produce. Apply to JOHN A. PARISH, Corporation Clerk, No. 4 Centre-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN ONE hour of the City—Llewellyn Park—it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into country places of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. E. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, 1¾ miles from Tarrytown depôt, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, and containing about 80 acres of choice farming land, with good dwelling and outbuildings, abundance of fruit and timber; a fine stream of cute water running through the farm. Inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

25 CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—25 Eight commencing 100 feet from 7th av., on 110th-st., 11 lots on 111th and 113th sts., between 6th and 7th avs., 6 do. on 113th-st., near 5th-av. Good grade. Price, $600 per lot; one-half can remain on mortgage for 10 years. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A new cottage house, situated on the east side of Hampden-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington-park; finished in a superior manner, with vestibule door, gas, water, &c.; it is entirely finished and possession can be had immediately. Apply at No. 62 Pacific-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast, there are five handsome stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CASTRO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 8th-av. and 106th-st. Also lots on 106th and 115th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDEY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FARMS, COUNtry residences and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties for sale cheap, by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story and high stoop, fire stone-front house, just finished, containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the amount is sufficiently large, part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 1,010 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 10 East 22d-st. Hot water and furnace. Terms easy. Inquire of CALDWELL & JYNES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—A BEAUTIFUL residence on the west shore of the Hudson, in Rockland County, for sale cheap.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phillips-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Rent until May, 1860, at the rate of $1,500 per annum, with immediate possession. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story, brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has 12 years to run from 1st of May next, at a ground-rent of $220 and the taxes. The lot is 20 feet wide and 65 feet deep. For further particulars inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st., Commercial Buildings

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the Highbridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE ON TOWNSEND-av., Clifton, Staten Island, four minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, plank walk to the door.

FOR SALE—The household furniture now in the above cottage, in lots to suit purchasers. Inquire at BLAKE'S grocery store, Vanderbilt Landing.

TO LET—THE SALOON, NO. 219 WILLIAM-ST., 16 feet deep, with a wood addition, 39 feet square; seven bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, in No. 28½ William; and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO LET TO A SMALL private family, the four-story basement house, No 60 East 35th-st., a few doors east of 4th-av. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, or address P. B., Box No. 497 Post-office; none but responsible parties need apply.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, THE THREE-story and basement house No. 204 West 20th-st. The house has all the modern improvements in, and is in complete order. Rent low. Possession given in a few days. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS THE large building No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., known as the Moffat Building. For further particulars apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises; Office No. 9.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, IN FIRST-rate order, with gas, bath, &c., near a City railroad route. Rent only $500. Inquire No. 362 Pacific-st., above Bond st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st. to let, furniture for sale; rent of house $650; furniture nearly new and made for the house. Address O A H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 51st-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $253. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

LOFTS TO LET—ON BROADWAY, TWO COMmodious and well-lighted lofts at No. 415 Broadway. Apply on the premises. LUDLAM & HEINCKEN.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, in a good location not too far up town, for a very desirable tenant, who will pay $125 to $150 per month, and take immediate possession. Call on J. C. B., No. 57 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, by a private family, a small neat furnished house in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, from Dec. 1 to May. Any one having such a house, will find a desirable tenant. Address H. S. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
The performance this evening, of the Huguenots, will commence at 7½, doors open at 6½.
THIS (FRIDAY) and TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) A combined Farewell Performance,
Comprising the entire Opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with its splendid mise en scene, and the entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 2,
AND A GRAND
ADELINA PATTI MATINEE,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock,
which most positively will be the last for the next two months,
At which
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI,
will appear in the entire Opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.
PRICE OF ADMISSION TO THE HUGUENOTS AND MATINEE.
In conformity with the plan adopted last year at Mlle. Piccolomini's Benefit.
A GRATUITOUS MATINEE TICKET
Will be given with every Reserved Seat bought for Friday's
HUGUENOTS.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Tickets to the Matinée only.....$1 00
Reserved seats to the Huguenots, including a gratuitous ticket to the Saturday's ADELINA PATTI Matinee.....1 50
For to-night, to the Huguenots only.....1 00
Family circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
The season in Philadelphia opens on Monday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
to the combined Farewell Performances on
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MORNING.
In conformity with the plan adopted last year

THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

Eight Thousand Republicans at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches by Messrs. James W. Nye, George Folsom, William H. Fry, David Dudley Field, William H. Evarts, and Others.

The Republican Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute, last night, was almost as large as the gathering at the same place, a few nights ago, by the Mozart Hall Democracy. What it lacked in point of numbers, it more than made up for in respectability and enthusiasm. Early the large hall was filled, and still outside processions were constantly arriving, and crowds from all points were congregating. There a large stand was erected, and several smaller ones near it. Banners, bearing all manner of devices that could express adherence to the Republican candidates and principles, were there; bonfires were blazing, rockets were rising, blue-lights were glaring, trumpets were blaring, drums were beating, and extemporaneous orators were addressing the crowds that knotted in the immediate vicinity of each, more or less, all the evening.

Within, at precisely 7½ o'clock, S. B. DUTCHER, Esq., came forward, and after requesting those who composed the meeting not to stand on the seats and deface the furniture, as had been done at the last meeting held there, nominated Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM for President. The nomination was confirmed with loud acclamation. Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, on taking the Chair, said it was with great distrust of his ability to do justice to the occasion, that he consented to preside. He came to preside, not to speak; but he could not refrain from uttering a few words about the irrepressible conflict about to take place. [Applause.] He would have been glad, for one, if all the elements could have been united for the election of a good Mayor at this time—if a union of all parties could have been made in selecting the fittest man to preside over the affairs of this City. But, although the effort had been made in good faith by the Republicans, they had not been met in the right spirit. Two years ago, they had united upon MR. TIEMANN, but was it right that they should be called upon constantly to sacrifice their principles? ["No, no."] They must have some reference to political principles in the conflict which was now approaching. They must not go to Tammany Hall for their candidates; they knew what men came from Tammany Hall. In the late action of the Supervisors, they had seen the bad faith of their Democratic opponents. They must not be divided; a part must not go for the candidate of the people, and a part for the candidate of the devil: [laughter] but they must go as one man for the candidate nominated by the Republican Party. Mr. FOLSOM retired amid loud cheers.

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was next read, and ratified:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Ham'n Fish,	Hon. M. H. Grinnell,	Hon. W. V. Brady,
Hon. A. J. W'mson,	Hon. B. F. Manierre.	Hon. L. Bradish,
Hon. F. A. Conk'g,	R. A. McCurdy,	C. H. Tucker,
Wm. M. Evarts,	Isaac Sherman,	D. D. Conover,
G. H. Marshall,	Wm. B. Crosby,	H. A. Rinehart,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Geo. W. Blunt,	Richard Warren,
Aug. F. Dow,	Simeon Draper,	J. A. C. Gray,
E. F. Camp,	J. S. Dewey,	C. Bruen'ghausen,
J. H. Brady	Wm. R. Stewart,	J. H. Griscom,
John B. Wm.	E. A. Stansbury,	Adon Smith,
W. M. Blatchford,	Daniel Lord,	J. A. Stephens,
Wm. K. Strong,	C. H. Marshall,	Wm. A. Butler,
Hon. C. A. Peab'y,	Hon. J. J. Shaw,	Hon. G. R. Pelton,
Hon. D. R. Jaques,	Wm. D. Murphy,	A. C. Hills,
James W. Bush,	Wm. H. Bull,	S. K. Green,
William Tucker,	Jas. Y. Watkins,	A. F. Robbins,
G. Masternick,	E. C. Benedict,	Dennis McCabe,
Robt. Campbell,	Hiram Barnly,	J. W. Warner,
Eneas Elliot,	Robert A. Adams,	Marshall B. Blake,
J. F. Butterworth,	H. J. Armstrong,	Hugh Gardner,
G. Spring, Jr.,	Wm. Hulbert,	James Cuthell,
A. Weisman,	P. Van Anwerp,	James H. Welsh,
Henry Beers,	Luther R. Marsh,	E. V. Haughwout,
Robert Colby,	E. W. Chester,	Mahlon T. Hewitt,
F. R. Sherman,	Richard Mook.	Royal Houghton,
William H. Fry,	Wm. Banks,	Joseph B. Close,
Wm. G. King,	Wm. Martin,	Albert Steinway,
Geo. D. Phelps,	Wm. A. Darling,	Henry H. Leeds,
E. Ellis,	D. H. Oldersleeve,	and others.

SECRETARIES.

E. T. Williams,	E. F. Brown,	W. J. A. Fuller,
E. J. Hinton, M. D.,	R. Wynkoop,	R. C. McCormick,
E. Robinson, Jr.,	Henry W. Smith,	Wm. A. Smalley,
Alex. McLeod,	George Sparrow,	T. B. Van Buren,
Amos Stookey,	Chris'n Schwartz,	Fred A. Goetz,
O. F. E. Lender,	John Cooper, Jr.,	Adam G. Ellis,
A. H. Keech,	Lewis Naumann,	A. J. Hittenhoefer,
A. C. Hills,	P. C. Van Wyck,	George Whitfield,
Wm. Haw, Jr.,	Henry Clay Rope,	Lawrence Harney,
John H. Keyser,	Lewis M. Peck,	Jas. M. Thompson,
Peter Fritz,	Wm. P. Chambers,	Artemus Ribert,
Elliott F. Shepard,	and others.	

Hon. AUGUSTUS F. DOW came forward and read the resolntions, which declared that in the Providence of God the time seemed to have arrived when New-York was to decide, not only whether she will be governed well or ill, hnt whether she can and will continue to govern herself at all; that the nominees of the Republican Party were men in whom they had perfect confidence—whose characters for capacity, uprightness, energy and fidelity commended them to the citizens as men in whose charge their interests and those of the City would be amply protected and fostered; and that, in the words of the last resolution, "aided by the light of experience, we have no difficulty in knowing what kind of Administration of our Municipal Government is, by the Democratic Party, deemed Democratic; that while our memories continue to recall to our minds the wrongs and injuries our City has sustained at their hands, we cannot listen to the request to recommit her interest to their keeping, or to the keeping of any of their representatives or nominees: That we view with distrust all overtures from that source, and whether they come directly from Tammany Hall, or indirectly and through Mozart Hall, we decline to repeat with either the experience of the past; and if additional cause were wanting to strengthen our distrust and aversion to a nominee from a source in itself so hopeless for good, the fact that one had declined a nomination from a source unobjectionable, and would serve only that old and odious master, while the career of the other has become notorious for injustice and rapacity, would be ample, and more than ample, to remove all doubts from the mind of every enlightened and true Republican or philanthropic citizen."

The resolutions were received with shouts of approbation, and unanimously adopted.

There were loud calls for "FEY," and Mr. WM. H. FRY was introduced. He spoke as follows: I have been honored with an invitation to address you to-night, and I consented, making hut one stipulation, viz.: that I should address you first, as I have other important business to attend to. What is this question of the Mayoralty which so agitates our City to its innermost fibres? It is simply this. The sham Democratic Party of this City being divided into two parts, we Repnblicans are called upon to coalesce with the remains of the least putrid; but we cannot, for we say they both stink alike. [Laughter and cheers.] There is another reason why we should not go into Tammany Hall for a candidate for the Chief Magistracy any more than we can go into Sing Sing. [Laughter.] I meant to say Mozart Hall, but the musical and moral associations of these places are so much alike it is possible to confound them. [Cheers.] But persons say we should vote for HAVEMEYER because we voted for TIEMANN two years ago. But we voted for TIEMANN not because he was the nominee of Tammany, but because we had to do it. Now look where HAVEMEYER is. "Birds of a feather flock together." I remember the time when I had at the Academy of Music when the canvass for TIEMANN was in progress and HAVEMEYER presided at the meeting. Now I know he consorts with a very different class. Those who flock to Tammany now knew what Wood, the Tammany nominee, was then. They knew that his political fortunes were founded in a two-cent grog-shop which he kept in the Fourth Ward; they knew that twenty-four hours would have made him a convict in a criminal court; they knew that this same WOOD attempted a revolution in this City, and would have succeeded in it had it not been for the pluck of our gallant Seventh; they knew that there are 7,160 grog-shops, more or less, in this City, and as the lamented MIKE WALSH said, "these are the homes and nurseries of Democracy." [Cheers.] And what are the recent demonstrations of Tammany that we should crawl to her, and ask her for a candidate? Then AUGUST BELMONT and ROYAL PHELPS—who live in such fine houses that Miss MURRAY says they are more splendidly furnished than Windsor Castle, but it takes more than furniture to make gentlemen—what do they do? They endeavor to ruin our party nationally, and also to defeat the State and Municipal election.

Now a few words about Virginia. We know there is a misguided old man who is to be hung to-morrow, but the Republican Party is not responsible for that—it is a constitutional party. [That's true.] I was interrupted, the other night, when I intended to make this remark, that men are only bound to the Constitution of the United States as liberty is at the root of it. [Cheers.] Now, I charge GOV. WISE with treason, by the declarations of his own friends. CHAS. J. FAULKNER said of him, in 1856, that this noble and gallant son of Virginia declares that if FREMONT shall be elected, he will seize the National Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, march upon Washington and take possession of the archives; and BANKS, of the Richmond Enquirer, told WM. M. CURRY, of Cincinnati, that if WM. H. SEWARD were elected, Gov. WISE was ready to march at the head of an army and take possession of the White House. Now, if that is not treason, what the devil is it? [Cheers.] I say that that language should cause him to remember this maxim, that those who live in glass houses should not throw brickbats. [Applause.] Yes, the Republican Party is the Constitutional Party of this country. [Cheers.] Is there one of its declarations not warranted by the men of '76, and unworthy of acceptance from Texas to South Carolina, including Washington? And that name reminds me of something. I heard a few hours ago in the City Hall bell, in its solemn sonorousness, tolling for the burial of a son of New-York, whose name has ceased to become American, but who will be mourned by thousands and regretted by all. I was reminded that over 1,000 years ago the venerable BEDE—the only man whose acquaintance with the ancient languages enabled him to translate from the Greek the present or King JAMES' version of the Scriptures—was lying supported in the arms of his attendant in his death agonies, still engaged in his work of translating the Scriptures. He appeared to fall back exhausted. His attendants, fearing his death before his translation should be done, roused him, and he rallied sufficiently to finish his work. He then exclaimed, "*Nunc dimitte Domine.*" In like manner was WASHINGTON IRVING spared to finish the life of WASHINGTON. It was scarcely done, however, when he passed away from us forever; hnt he could say "Now let me depart in peace, for I have finished my work." Although he has gone, still his immortal work is left for us to read. And can we read that life of WASHINGTON and vote for a corrupt man? [Cries of "No, no."] I say we must cling to principles and our own men. Better lose onr cause than coalesce with dishonor and oppression. [Applause.]

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., was the next speaker. He said it was with a good deal of reinctance that he spoke to-night, as he was to speak in his own Ward the next night, and was so much engaged that a double effort inconvenienced him some. The history of this City was known to them all. Its increasing debt, the venality of its Common Council, the prevailing corruption in its departments were only too manifest. Now, if they voted right, they might change these things. Why could this not be done? Why should not those who desired a better government, unite for this object? There was nothing to prevent it hut the acts of needy adventurers who wanted office. There was every reason to believe that this matter would be controlled by these politicians unless the people united against such a consummation. Whose was the fault that they were not united? It was Tammany Hall's. There a party banner had been unfurled—a party candidate had been nominated. Mr. FIELD read from the speech of AUGUSTUS SCHELL in support of Mr. HAVEMEYER, in which he said his hearers (at Tammany Hall) were again assembled to reiterate their devotion to Democratic principles and to support an administration which had faithfully sustained those principles. This was the programme hey were asked to sanction next Tuesday. Could they do it. [No!] They were on the eve of a Municipal election, important not only to the City hnt to the State at large, Mr. SCHELL had said. Now, proceeded Mr. FIELD, whose fault was it that his Municipal question was made to assume the shape of a national contest? It was the fault of Tammany Hall. All agreed that nothing worse could befall the City than the election of FERNANDO WOOD to the office of Mayor. Venal, corrupt, nnprincipled, known principally to the public through the records of the Courts, he had gathered around him a body of men through whose efforts he hoped to be elected to the Chief Magistracy of this City. How was this to be prevented? There was a large body of conscientious voters in this City asking how WOOD was to be defeated, and willing to to vote for any one who could defeat him. How was it to be done? If the Republicans and Americans adhered to their candidate, Mr. OPDYKE would surely be elected. [Applause.] There were two reasons why Mr. HAVEMEYER could not be elected. In the first place, the majority of the Democrats were not for him. In the second place, he could not receive the support of the true Republicans. Mr. HAVEMEYER could not count on more than 15,000 votes from his party, and, unless he received Republican votes, ["Never, never!"] he could not possibly be elected. The Republican supporters of Mr. OPDYKE numbered full 25,000. It was apparent that Mr. OPDYKE could be elected. He would say to the conscientious voters of the City that they could only make their votes tell by casting them for the Republican candidate. [Loud cheers.]

The next speaker was Gen. NYE. He hailed the day as one he had long waited for, and he rejoiced with exceeding great joy that the Republicans dared in the City of New-York to assemble in so nublic a manner. Two things were certain. Tammany Hall could not succeed, and they dare not let WOOD succeed. [Laughter and applause.] If WOOD was successful the delegation to Charleston would be thrown so high that gravitation would cease to operate upon them. [Laughter.] The meeting in Wall-street reminded him of dissolving views, colder than icebergs. [Laughter.] There stood HIRAM KETCHUM, who had not had a drop of red blood in his extremities since the death of the Whig Party. [Laughter.] Gen. NYE thought there ought to be a telegraph connecting Tammany Hall and the Fifth-avenue Hotel, so that they both could twinge at the same time. The only obstacle in the way would be that the Fifth-avenue people were dead. [Laughter.] Tammany Hall holds up her candidate as a man of wealth and honor, but the Republicans had a candidate who needed not to go a begging. The accessories of Tammany Hall were HEENAN, and all those who are great in muscle. He preferred that intellect should govern the City, in place of muscle. Mr. HAVEMEYER dared not trust Tammany Hall, and so he made them nominate TILDEN with him. Gen. NYE ridiculed the idea that the Republicans could not succeed. He was confident that WOOD would get more Democratic votes than HAVEMEYER. As to Mr. WOOD, it would take a little inspiration of the day of Pentecost to understand the language of his supporters. [Laughter.] WOOD could afford to be beaten by the Republicans, but not by Tammany Hall, and the latter could afford to be beaten by the Republicans, but not by Mozart Hall. Tammany and Mozart would both have to go deep down into the Valley of Adversity and be purified there. Americans and Republicans are united in a great work, and they will succeed.

After the applause, which followed Gen. NYE's speech, had subsided, Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE addressed the meeting. There was a a good time coming, he said, and the Millenium was a little nearer than ever before. Never had a greater insult been given to white men, Black Republicans included, than the nomination of FERNANDO WOOD. No man should insult him (the speaker) by asking him for whom he was going to vote. Had WOOD received his deserts, he would have been sent to a country residence on the North River. Against Mr. HAVEMEYER Mr. HOXIE had nothing to say, save that he was the nominee of Tammany Hall, and a man must always be judged by the company he kept. Mr. HOXIE then indulged in some exceedingly humorous remarks upon HIRAM KETCHUM and the Whig Party, and closed with an earnest appeal to the Republicans to stand by their candidates.

The next speaker, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, wished it understood that he came to the meeting not to learn how to vote, but to teach others. Though Tammany Hall had put forth a man better than their cause, he should vote for Mr. OPDYKE. [Applause.] He should also vote for that young lawyer, SOLOMON L. HULL, [applause] because he kept good company. [Applause.] The Republicans supported a man for Mayor who was not only honest, but, above all, the advocate of noble principles. [Applause.] Mr. SCHAFFER spoke somewhat at length upon the efforts of the Americans and Republicans to restore the purity of the ballot-box, and then, amid much applause, gave way to

Hon. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, who said he had addressed the meeting outside, and had listened since with much interest to the speeches that had been made. He continued—I shall say a few words on national politics, leaving your domestic institution to be managed in your own way. The Democratic Party is a sham and lie, and who that had belonged to the old Whig Party could belong to anything else than the so-called Black Republican Party? HENRY CLAY had said no earthly power could make him vote to extend Slavery over territory where it did not then exist. [Applause.] And that was the doctrine of the Republican Party, and no Whig could attach himself to any other unless he proved derelict to his principles. Every Democrat, too, if he did not forsake his principles, must find himself in the same party. Whigs and true Democrats, it is true, differed on the subjects of banks and tariffs, and public lands, but they did *not* differ upon the subject of the extension of Slavery. [Cheers.] He had been considered an ultraist, a fanatic, by people in Illinois, because he hated Slavery with heart, mind, soul and strength. He, however, had never uttered a sentiment against Slavery that had not been indorsed and sanctioned by WASHINGTON, JACKSON, FRANKLIN, and the sages of the Republic. [Applause. VOICE—I say, your brother was a martyr to liberty, and I want to hear you speak of him.] If it is fanatical to believe the sentiments which WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, JAY and JEFFERSON indorsed and upheld, then I am a fanatic and glory in it. [Cheers.] This election, though local, is looked at closely by the people of the whole country, and it has its effects upon the politics of the land. Who is this HAVEMEYER that wants you to make him Mayor? I don't know *him*, but I do know that you should not desert the principles of the Republican Party for him! I tell you it cannot be. You must never desert your colors. You must go home next Tuesday night and be able to say with the dying Lord NELSON, "Thank God, I have done my duty."

Mr. WM. M. EVARTS was loudly called for, and responded as follows: From your ready response to the speech of the last gentleman I am perfectly convinced that nothing remains for me to say in reply to your call but that from the first hour of these nominations I have been wholly in favor of every effort put forth for the success of the ticket. [Cheers.] I regard our contest of Tuesday as a step in the march of the great Republican Party to success. I judge of a party by what it does in its strength. Two years ago Tammany Hall in its strength put forth the name of FERNANDO WOOD knowing that in your opposition to WOOD their strength lay. Now, in like manner, they are planning, and striving, and plotting to build themselves up, and by the aid of you, honest men, to elect a candidate. I do not propose to bring the party back to its strength. In my judgment, the only doubt upon our prospects of success, is the fear that Republicans will not stick to their standard. It is disgraceful to us if the strength of other parties is to be built up by desertions from our own. [Cheers.] Let us resolve that this hope shall never be indulged in again, and the energy of the Republican Party, in following its leaders in a fair fight, shall carry us to a final and complete triumph. [Great applause.]

Messrs. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, MILLIKEN and others addressed the meeting, which separated, cheering loudly for its candidates and the Republican Party.

THE MEETINGS OUTSIDE.

Those who surrounded the principal stand were called to order by Mr. JOHN COMMERFORD at about 7½ o'clock. Mr. COMMERFORD expressed his gratification at the sight which was before him. The people of New-York had never been so strong in their opposition to FERNANDO WOOD. That man had made statements for making which twenty-five years ago he would have been driven from the Democratic Party. [Three cheers for Wood were here given, not very vociferously, and three lond cheers for OPDYKE followed.] LOUIS NAPOLEON would not dare to ask for so much as Mr. WOOD asked for, and yet Mr. WOOD called himself a genuine Democrat. He appealed not to the heads of the Departments but to the mob. And, indeed, he (the speaker) knew of no one so capable of raising a mob as FERNANDO WOOD. Against Mr. HAVEMEYER nothing could be said, save that he was the nominee of Tammany Hall, and that was enough to condemn any man. [Cheers.] But of Mr. OPDYKE he could speak with pleasure. Mr. OPDYKE had represented one district of the City at Albany with honor, and if he could represent one district so well why not the whole City? [Applause, with cheers for FERNANDO WOOD.]

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD and others followed, and from this stand orators continued to address the people for two hours longer. From the portico of the Cooper Institute and from the other stands speeches without number were made. SOLOMON F. HULL, Esq., the Republican candidate for Counsel to the Corporation, and WM. LIEBBEE, Jr., candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth District, were among the speakers. There had been some expectation of a disturbance on the part of the adherents of the Wood party, but none occurred. A large Police force under Capt. HARTT was held in reserve inside the building, ready to quell any riotous attempt that should be made.

The Americans Nominate Havemeyer.

The American Mayoralty Convention (bolters) met last evening at the Westchester House. Fourteen Wards were represented. A communication was received from Mr. J. DEP. OGDEN, declining the nomination for Mayor; whereupon the Convention unanimously nominated WM. F. HAVEMEYER as their candidate. The American ticket now stands—WM. F. HAVEMEYER, for Mayor; G. C. BRONSON, Corporation Counsel; WM. T. PINCKNEY, Almshouse Governor. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. HAVEMEYER and apprise him of the nomination. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday evening next.

Wood Meeting in the Twenty-first Ward.

A mass meeting was held last night in Thirty-second-street, near Madison-avenue. In consequence of the smallness of the hall the meeting was adjourned to the Metropolitan Gardens. The following were the speakers invited to address the meeting: Hon. Fernando Wood, Dr. Chadsey, Thos. McMahon, T. Edward Rawlings, M. Harrington and Judge Schermerhorn. There were also addresses made in German.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Geographical Society held its annual meeting last evening, Mr. ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Vice-President, in the Chair. After the transaction of routine business, officers for 1860 were elected, as follows: President, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, LL.D. Vice-Presidents, Henry Grinnell, Hon. George Folsom, Hon. Charles P. Daly. Foreign Corresponding Secretary, John Jay. Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D. Recording Secretary, Frederick Prime. Treasurer, Frank Moore. Librarian, Daniel W. Fiske. Council, Col. J. J. Abert, William H. Aspinwall, Alexander Dallas Bache, Hon. George Bancroft, Hiram Barney, Hon. August Belmont, Maj. W. H. Emory, Cyrus W. Field, Hon. John Charles Fremont, James L. Graham, Jr., Arnold Guyot, LL.D., Isaac I. Hayes, M. D., John L. Leconte, M. D., Charles F. Loosey, Hon. George P. Marsh, Mathew F. Maury, LL.D., Henry E. Pierrepont, Archibald Russell, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Joseph G. Kennedy, of Washington, Superintendent of the Census, then read an exceedingly interesting paper on the history of the manner of taking the census in different countries, speaking in terms of high praise of Sir John Sinclair, of Scotland, who lived about fifty years ago. He then described in detail the manner of taking the decennial census in this country, alluding, in conclusi n, to the prospective growth of the cities and of the United States at large. On motion of Jos. B. Varnum, Esq., the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Kennedy, and a copy of his paper requested for publication.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, HUGH ALLEN, PIERRE LORILLARD, and WM. C. THOMPSON were elected members. DUNNING DUER was appointed to fill the monthly vacancy on the Arbitration Committee. On motion of F. A. CONCKLING the Chamber voted to increase the Secretary's salary to $1,500 for the current year. By a resolution of the Chamber the Executive Committee were authorized to memorialize the Legislature in favor of such amendments in the existing Quarantine laws of this port as may be considered desirable, in accordance with the previously expressed views of the Chamber. The Secretary stated that the report of the proceedings of the third National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, as published under the direction of the Chauber, was ready for delivery to members, and to such of the editorial profession as wished for a copy.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN TOWN.—The Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, *en route* for Washington, was in the City yesterday. He proposes to be present at the opening of Congress on Monday, but will make a brief sojourn in Philadelphia prior to that event. The distinguished Senator is entirely free from the troubles which, for so long a time, deterred him from active duty, and anticipates a return to it with great pleasure. His appearance fully justifies his own assertion that he is a "well man." At the St. Nicholas Hotel are the following members of Congress: Messrs. J. J. Crittenden and D. L. Yulee, of the Senate; and Messrs. C. B. Codman, J. H. Reynolds, C. C. Washburn, E. B. Washburn, C. W. Palmer, and Owen Lovejoy, of the House.

FIRE IN TROY-STREET.—The Third District alarm yesterday morning at 3½ o'clock was caused by the discovery of a fire in the basement of CRAGIN & Co.'s pork packing establishment, No. 137 Troy-street. Before the flames were extinguished the stock of CRAGIN & Co. was destroyed to the extent of $800, and covered by an insurance of $30,000, equally divided between the Security, Niagara, American, Royal, Goodhue and Jersey City Insurance Companies. The building belongs to G. D. CRAGIN, and is damaged about $500. Insured for $10,000 in the Merchants' and Pacific Insurance Companies. The fire originated in two places, but in what manner is yet unknown.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held last evening at the Seventh-avenue Presbyterian Church, when the Corresponding Secrtary of the Society, Mr. THEODORE BOURNE, who has recently returned from England, where he has been to solicit aid for, and promote the interests of the Society, gave an interesting narrative of his mission, and represented the English people as heartily sympathizing with the objects of the Society, and disposed to give it encouragement and material aid. Another meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday evening next, when Mr. BOURNE will give a fuller report of his labors in England.

SANITARY REPORT.—The New-York Sanitary Association met last evening at Cooper Institute, for the election of officers, and for other business of the annual meeting. The principal officers were reelected. The annual report recited the proceedings of the year. Several new members were elected, and a brief but important paper was read to the meeting, upon the ratio of deaths in New-York in comparison with the large neighboring cities, for the first ten months of the year, showing a surplus of deaths in New-York over those in Providence, of 5,386; over Brooklyn, of 938; over Boston, of 6,596; and over Philadelphia, of 2,367; comparing the respective population of those cities with our own.

A NEW UP-TOWN BANK.—The Manufacturer's and Merchant's Bank commenced business yesterday at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, Wood's Minstrels building, which has been transformed into an elegant and commodious banking house. It has opened under favorable auspices as regards officers and location, with a capital of $500,000. The deposits yesterday amounted to $220,000, which, with the collation discussed, rendered the initiation of business exceedingly genial. A list of the officers may be found in our advertising columns.

AN OLD BELL.—Among the bells which tolled yesterday, during the funeral of Mr. IRVING, was that in the steeple of the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Fourth-street. It is now 128 years old, and has always been in possession of the Collegiate Dutch Church. When the Post-office was first erected, it was hung in the steeple of that edifice.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—The model of Solomon's Temple, now on exhibition at Temple Hall, in Ninth-street, near Broadway, is attracting many visitors, particularly from among the students of Bible history, by whom it is admired both as a work of great interest and of artistic skill.

DEPARTURE OF THE HAMBURG STEAMER.—The Hamburg mail steamer *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, took her departure for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, with 146 passengers and $700,000 in specie, yesterday afternoon.

A FOUNDLING.—Last evening, at half-past six o'clock, a foundling was discovered behind the outside door of the house No. 4 Dey-street, and taken in charge by Officer OWENS, of the Second Ward, who carried it to the Station-house.

PERSONAL.—Hon. WILLIAM HAINES, Secretary of State for Victoria, Australia, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Coroners' Inquests.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a carpenter, died at Bellevue Hospital, on Wednesday, from injuries received by falling through the stairway of a building in process of construction in Thirty-ninth street. Deceased was a German, 50 years of age.... WILLIAM CAMPION, a laborer in a mahogany-yard at the foot of Gouverneur-street, while engaged yesterday in removing some logs, was seriously injured by a piece of timber falling upon him. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he soon afterwards died. Deceased was 42 years of age, and resided with his family at No. 242 Monroe-street.... ANN REDDON, a servant girl, employed in the family of Mr. EDMONDS, at Flushing, L. I., was seriously burned during the month of October last, and yesterday her injuries resulted fatally at the City Hospital, where she was taken soon after the accident. It appeared on the inquest held by Coroner O'KEEFE, that deceased carelessly placed a fluid lamp on the edge of the mantle-piece, directly above a stove in which she had just made a fire. The lamp was broken by falling, and the flames of the fluid communicated with the girl's dress, burning her in a shocking manner.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.

THOMAS MANSFIELD and GEORGE HUBER, fellow-workmen in a cooper's shop, became engaged in a violent altercation on the 18th ult. In the course of the quarrel HUBER received a slight cut on his hand, in attempting to ward off a blow from a knife with which MANSFIELD assailed him, in retaliation for having been struck with a stave. The wound, which, at first seemed of no consequence, resulted in an attack of tetanus, from which the unfortunate man died on Wednesday. It appeared on the inquest, which was held by Coroner LACKMAN, at No. 70 First-street, the residence of the deceased, that MANSFIELD made the assault under great provocation, and after he had been attacked. The jury exculpated him from all blame.

Police Reports.

UNAVAILING GRIEF.

Fanny Madden, a young girl who has been employed as chamber-maid in the Cortlandt-street Hotel, was taken before Justice WELSH yesterday on a charge of having stolen linen from the dormitories. Ten dollars' worth of the property is said to have been found in her trunk. Notwithstanding her tears and protestations of innocence, she was committed to the Tombs for trial. For a long time past towels and chamber linen have been missed from the Hotel, and Fanny is now believed to have stolen it.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.

Felix Close and John Fitzgerald, a boy 16 years of age, had an encounter in West-street on Wednesday night. During the fight Close was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife. Fitzgerald was apprehended on a charge of having inflicted the wound, and Justice OSBOAN committed him for examination.

Was not in the Fight—Card from Mr. John Mathews.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In perusing your paper this morning I was disagreeably astonished to find, through your "City Intelligence" department, that I was engaged in a pistol fight at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway on Wednesday morning. The news was really news to me, as I was not present at any fight, of any kind, in any place on that morning, at the hour you indicate in your so-called report. My first knowledge of such an occurrence was gained from your columns. By correcting the mistake you will oblige,

Yours, respectfully, JOHN MATHEWS.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND—CENTRAL PARK STOCK—REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL—ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman LYNES offered a resolution appropriating $2,000 to the Fire Department Fund, for the widows and children of deceased firemen, in accordwith the annual custom of the Common Council. It was referred.

Alderman PECK offered a resolution, declaring that the Common Council approves the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for a further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, the interest of which shall not exceed $150,000.

Alderman STARA, much as he desired to see the Central Park finished, wanted the Commissioners to state now how much was required to complete the Park, before any such resolution was adopted. The resolution was laid over.

A motion to refer back the report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of confining the award of the contract for removing night soil to Thomas A. Dunn, the lowest bidder, called forth considerable debate.

Alderman DARRAGH said charges of corruption had been made against the lowest bidder, and therefore he wanted it referred back.

Alderman BRADY was opposed to again referring it. He said the contractor who at present was removing the night-soil, had asked to see him privately; but he had declined to hold a private interview with him. He intimated that the object was to keep this matter in the hands of the Committee.

The Chairman stated that the papers were in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, (Alderman SEAGRIST.)

The Board directed Alderman SEAGRIST to produce the papers.

Alderman SEAGRIST said he had left them at home in the pocket of another coat.

Alderman BRADLEY said no member had a right to remove papers belonging to the Board, and that if there was any corruption connected with this matter he should not be surprised if a member of the Common Council had something to do with it.

The report was finally recommitted—Aldermen BRADY, STARR and STEPHENS voting against the motion.

The Committee on Lands and Places reported in favor of laying out a public park on the former site of the Crystal Palace. The report was laid over.

A resolution appropriating $250 for fitting up the drill-room of the Fifth Regiment, over Essex Market, was laid over under the rule.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday, 5 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STREET APPROPRIATIONS—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.

The Board of Councilmen last evening appointed a large number of Inspectors and Canvassers, changed the polling-places in several Districts, and directed notice of the same to be published. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in adopting a resolution empowering JOHN B. WILDEA and 32 others to form a Hook and Ladder Company, to be known as No. 10. The resolution to appropriate $9,872 19, to set curb and gutter stones in Fifty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was concurred in, as was a resolution to appropriate $12,285 25 for grading and setting of curb and gutter stones in Fifty-eighth street, between Ninth avenue and Hudson River. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 1.

$10,000	U. S. 5s. '74	103½	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60	102½	
10,000	Va. State 6s.	b30	92⅞
10,000	do.	s60	92½
10,000	do.	93	
6,000	Mo. State 6s		84½
15,000	do.	s10	84¼
500	Cal. State 7s		85½
5,000	Brook. City W. L.		102
1,000	Ind. Riv. R. 3d M		79½
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.		92½
11,600	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.		60
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.		85
500	do.		84½
5,000	Ole. & Tol. S. F. B.		66
13	Union Bank		100
50	National Bank		100½
10	Hanover Bank		89½
10	Continental Bank		103½
50	Mil. and Miss. R.		4½
18	Lel. & Hnd. Can. Co.		99½
50	do.	b60	99½
50	do.	s3	99
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.		78
50	do.	b60	78
50	do.		77
50	do.	s22	77
25	do.	b30	78
100	do.	s3	78
100	do.	s30	78
50	do.		78¼
100	do.	b60	77½
100	do.		78½
25	do.	s30	78¾
250	do.	b09	79
150	do.		78¾
50	do.	b30	79
25	Nor. & Wor. R.		41

100	N. Y. Cent. R.	b30	81½
500	do.		81¾
50	do.	s7	81¾
300	do.	b30	81¾
50	do.	s10	81¾
100	do.	s30	81¾
500	do.		81¾
100	Erie Railroad		9¼
285	do.		9½
100	do.	b60	9½
100	do.	s60	9¾
310	Hud. River R.		40½
85	Stonington R.		68
50	do.		68½
26	Harlem R. pref.		36
1100	Reading R.	s3	39½
100	do.	s30	39¾
99	Mich. Cent. R.		41
35	M. So. & N. In. R.		7½
100	Panama Railroad		132½
300	do.	b15	132½
50	do.	s60	132¼
300	Illinois Central R.		55½
70	do.		55¾
50	do.	b30	55¾
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		95
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30	72
100	do.	s30	72
100	do.	b60	72¾
100	do.	b30	72½
50	do.	s10	72½
450	do.		72¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		29½
50	Chic. & Rk. I. R.		65½
50	do.	s30	65½
100	do.		65¾
400	do.	s60	65¼
750	do.		65¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,500	Va. State 6s.		93
4,000	Mo. State 6s.		84½
5,000	do.	s30	84
4,000	do.	b5	84¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.		91
4,000	E. R. 3dm. bs.	'83	75
3,000	E. R. 4th m. Bds.		50
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		84½

The New-York Times.

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EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

His Interview with his Wife.

SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Profound Feeling Throughout the Northern States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
CHARLESTOWN, Va., Friday, Dec. 2, Half-past 3 o'clock, P.M.

BROWN was executed to-day at a little after 11 o'clock. There was no attempt at rescue, nor any manifestation of any disposition to interfere with the course of justice in any way. Indeed, there was very little excitement of any kind.

I visited the field in which the gallows had been erected at an early hour this morning. The day was very fine and the air warm. All strangers were excluded from the town. Indeed, no railroad trains were allowed to enter during the entire day.

The gallows was erected at 7½ o'clock, and all preparations for the execution immediately completed. The reporters who had secured the privilege of being present were allowed to enter soon after.

On being summoned, BROWN appeared perfectly calm and collected. He took formal leave of each of his fellow-prisoners, and gave each one a quarter of a dollar as a token of remembrance. He remarked to COOK that he did not tell the truth when he said that he had been induced by him to take up arms, and enter upon this project. COOK replied that he did—that BROWN did invite him to the course he had pursued. BROWN replied, "I *did not.*"

As he left the jail COOK bowed to acquaintances outside.

He rode to the scaffold in an open wagon, seated upon his coffin.

At the gallows BROWN was still perfecly cool. He made no remarks. As soon as he had mounted the scaffold the cap was put on and drawn over his face.

He was not standing on the drop. The Sheriff told him to get upon it.

BROWN said, "I cannot see—place me on it, and don't keep me waiting."

He stood upon the drop nine minutes and a half when it fell. He suffered but little. After three minutes, there were no convulsions, or indications of life. At the end of twenty minutes his body was examined, and he was reported dead.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
HARPER'S FERRY, Friday Dec. 2.

JOHN BROWN was hung at Charlestown at 11½ o'clock to-day.

The military assembled at 9 o'clock, and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, and also at various points as laid down in the general orders.

Everything was conducted under the strictest military discipline, as if the town were in a state of siege.

Mounted scouts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards were stationed out towards the Shenandoah mountains in the rear.

The military on the field formed two hollow squares. Within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the inner lines and outer lines, the citizens were admitted, no one being allowed outside of the lines, except the mounted guards.

At eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought out of the jail, accompanied by Sheriff CAMPBELL and assistants, and Capt. AVIS, the jailer.

A small wagon, containing a white pine coffin, was driven up, on which he took his seat.

Six companies of infantry and riflemen, and one company of horsemen, and the General and a staff numbering twenty-five officers, headed the procession and moved towards the place of execution.

BROWN was accompanied by no ministers, he desiring no religious services either in the jail or on the scaffold.

He looked calmly on the people, was fully self-possessed, and mounted the scaffold with a firm step.

His arms were pinioned by the Sheriff.

BROWN then bid farewell to Capt. AVIS and Sheriff CAMPBELL, and at half-past eleven the trap of the scaffold was pulled away, and, with a few slight struggles, JOHN BROWN yielded up his spirit.

The body was placed in a coffin, and is now on its way to Harper's Ferry, to be delivered to his wife, under a strong military escort.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Dec. 1.

The day has passed quietly.

MRS. BROWN was escorted over from the Ferry at 3 o'clock, when the entire military were brought out to make a demonstration. She was received with full military honors, but her companions were not allowed to accompany her from the Ferry. After remaining four hours with her husband, she was escorted back to the Ferry at 9 o'clock, there to await the reception of her husband's body.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN BROWN AND HIS WIFE—INCIDENTS OF THE EXECUTION.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Dec. 2.

The interview between BROWN and his wife lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. TALIAFERRO informed them that the period allowed had elapsed, and that she must prepare for departure to the Ferry. A carriage was again brought to the door, the military took possession of the square, and with an escort of twenty men, the *cortegé* moved off, Capt. MOORE, of the Monigomery Guard, accompanying her. The interview was, I learn, not a very affecting one,—rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. They seemed considerably affected when they first met, and MRS. BROWN was for a few moments quite overcome, but BROWN was as firm as a rock, and she soon recovered her composure. There was an impression that the prisoner might possibly be furnished with a weapon or with strychnine, by his wife, and before the interview her person was searched by the wife of the jailor, and a strict watch kept over them during the time they were together. At the time of separation they both seemed to be fully self-possessed, and the parting, especially on his part, exhibited a composure either feigned or real, that was truly surprising. I learn from Capt. MOORE that she rather repelled all attempt on his part to express sympathy with her under her affiction.

She resented the idea that Capt. BROWN had done anything to deserve death or to attalnt his name with dishonor, and declared that the ignominious character of the punishment that was about to be inflicted upon him was as cruel as it was unjust. She regarded him as a martyr in a righteous cause, and was proud to be the wife of such a man. The gallows, she said, had no terrors for her or for him. She stated that she had not seen him since last June, about six months ago, and that they had been separated, with the exception of a few days, for nearly two years. They had, however, corresponded, and she had always fel a deep interest in the cause in which he was engaged

The character of the interview may be judged to some extent from this conversation with Capt. MOORE, which took place previous to it.

I learn from Capt. AVIS, the jailor, that the interview between the prisoner and wi fe was characteristic of the man, and the directions given for the management and distribution of his property embraced all the minor details of his last will and testament.

Gen. TALIAFERRO was also present, and Capt. BROWN urged that his wife be allowed to remain with him all night. To this the General refused to assent, allowing them but four hours.

On first meeting they kissed and affectionately embraced, and MRS. BROWN shed a few tears, but immediately checked her feelings. They stood embraced, and she sobbing for nearly five minutes, and he was apparently unable to speak. The prisoner only gave way for a moment, and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the interview. At the close they shook hands, but did not embrace, and as they parted, he said, "God bless you and the children." MRS. BROWN replied, "God have mercy on you," and continued calm until she left the room, when she remained in tears a few moments and then prepared to depart. The interview took place in the parlor of Capt. AVIS, and the prisoner was free from manacles of any kind.

We sat side by side on a sofa, and, after discussing family matters, proceeded to business. He stated that he desired his property to pass entirely into her possession, and appeared to place full confidence in her ability to manage it properly for the benefit of his younger children. He requested her to remain at North Elba, N. Y., on her farm, where she now resides, and which belongs to her. He desired that his younger children should be educated; and if she could obtain facilities for their education at home, to have them sent to a boarding-school. He then gave direction, and dictated to Sheriff CAMPBELL a will, which directed that all his property should go to his wife, with the exception of a few presents and bequests which he made. To one of his sons he gave a double spy-glass, and to another a watch; while a third was directed to take a tomh or monument that marks the grave of his father at North Elba, and have his name, age, and the manner of his death, together with the cause for which he had suffered, engraved upon it. He directs that it shall remain at North Elba as long as his family resides there. To each of his children he bequeathed the sum of fifty dollars, and to each of his daughters a Bible, to cost five dollars—to be purchased out of money coming to him from his father's estate. Also, he directs that a Bible, to cost three dollars, shall be presented to each of his grand-children, and that $50 each be paid to three individuals whom he named, if they can be found, and, if not, to their legal representatives. During the course of conversation MRS. BROWN asked him if he had heard that GERRIT SMITH had became insane, and had been sent to the Asylum at Utica. He replied that he had read of it in the papers, and was sorry to hear it, but immediately changed the subject.

The subject of the death of his two sons was spoken of, and MRS. BROWN remarked that she had made some effort while at Harper's Ferry, for the recovery of their bodies, to which object she said Col. BARBOUR had kindly consented to give his assistance. Capt. BROWN remarked that he would also like the remains of the two THOMPSON'S removed, if they could be found, but suggested that it would be best to take his body, with the bodies of his four sons, and get a pile of pine logs, and hurn them all together: that it would be much better, and less expensive, to thus gather up all their ashes together, and take them to their final resting place. Sheriff CAMPBELL told him that this would not be permitted within the State, and MRS. BROWN objected to the proposition altogether.

The prisoner said that he contemplated his death with composure add calmness. It would undoubtedly be pleasant to live longer, hut as it was the will of God he should close his career, he was content. It was doubtless best that he should be thus legally murdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to his fate without a murmur. MRS. BROWN becoming depressed at these remarks, he bid her cheer up, telling her that his spirit would soon be with her again, and that they would be reunited in heaven.

With regard to his execution, he said, that he desired no religious ceremonies either in the jail or on the scaffold from ministers who consent or approve of the enslavement of their fellow-creatures; that he would prefer rather to be accompanied to the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a good old slave mother, with their appeal to God for blessings on his soul than all the eloquence of the whole clergy of the Commonwealth combined.

PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

PRAYER MEETINGS IN NEW-YORK.

PRAYER MEETING IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

The small lecture-room of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church was filled yesterday morning, it being announced that a prayer meeting for JOHN BROWN would be held. Among those present were Ernestine L. Rose, C. L. Brace, Lewis Tappan, Oliver Johnson, and Count de Gurowski. The exercises lasted from 10¾ A. M. to 12½ P. M., consisting of addresses, singing, and prayer.

Dr. CHEEVER read a passage of Scripture relating to Stephen's martyrdom, drawing a parallel between JOHN BROWN and the Apostle. He considered JOHN BROWN as God's first martyr in this land for the Anti-Slavery cause.

Mr. TAPPAN made a prayer, speaking of BROWN as a Christian martyr in the hands of an infuriated mob, and praying that posterity would rise up and call him blessed.

A Baptist clergyman offered a prayer, asking the spirit of God to imbue his servant JOHN BROWN, and that God's presence would be felt by the sufferer when surrounded by those who gnash their teeth and thirst for the blood of his kind and benevolent heart.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH renewed the parallel between JOHN BROWN and Stephen and prayed that his martyrdom should work greater good for the slave than had ever been worked before.

Dr. CHEEVER read the hymn containing the following:

"Through grace I am determined
To conquer, though I die."

At the reading of this portion the audience responded with fervent cries of "Amen."

At the suggestion of Mr. BERRY, the audience, at twenty minutes past 11, under the supposition that JOHN BROWN was then suffering his severest trial, devoted five minutes to silent prayer. [It appears that exactly at 11¼ o'clock the fatal noose was tightened.] During the five minutes the silence was only broken by sobs and partly-audible prayers.

Dr. CHEEVER, near the close of the meeting, made an address, urging his hearers to "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." Let them trust in the power of God to lead them on to victory.

A gentleman in the audience wanted to call attention to the trial of the first slave case thirty-five hundred years ago, when God was the plaintiff—when God had said, "Let my people go." He had determined that they should go. He did not believe that a slave could be got to heaven. They had got to rid the slave out of the hands of his master.

Another gentleman thought it perhaps better that JOHN BROWN had not carried out his schenie, because otherwise this meeting would not have assembled, and they would not have caught his spirit, as they would most assuredly under the present circumstances. JOHN BROWN had consecrated himself to the great and good cause.

Another gentleman said they depended too much on God's carrying on his work, without remembering that they were all instruments. They were awaiting God to show His power. Had it not been so with reference to the rescue of their brother, JOHN BROWN? They should act as well as pray.

Dr. CHEEVER spoke of the day as a sacred and holy day, and as a fit season for prayer. He hoped there would be a large attendance at the evening meeting.

The church was a little more than half filled in the evening. A number of those present were evidently there only from motives of curiosity. After the preliminary exercises, Rev. C. J. WARREN delivered an address, in which he stated that the subject of their prayers was beyond the reach of prayer or palu. But his bereaved wife and family needed their prayers, his comrades, still bound in chains, should have their sympathey and prayer. Let the angel of the Lord light up their cells. [Amen.]

Dr. CHEEVER read a number of extracts from the Scriptures, with the design of showing God's comfort to the martyrs, and his ultimate purpose to overcome Slavery. He supposed that there was hardly a man in the nation who did not believe that JOHN BROWN was now in Heaven. His bitterest enemies ought to allow that God had taken him to Himself. He read several extracts from BROWN'S letters to show his character. One letter, stating that he (BROWN) considered himself worth much more for hanging than for any other purpose, was indorsed by a deep-toned "Amen" from a gentleman in the audience. He spoke of the circumstance of BROWN'S declining the services of the Southern minister, on the ground that their views on the subject of Slavery were incompatible with their joint profession of any religion. Dr. CHEEVER thought this was glorious. [Applause in various parts of the church.]

A LADY VOICE—So do I. [Continued applause, by standing and clapping of hands.]

The Christian Church ought to take this to heart, and only needed the union of the religious world to remove this curse from our land in ten years.

Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON said he felt exultant in the present crisis. JOHN BROWN'S movement was God's own earthquake, shaking American Slavery to the centre. He read several verses eulogizing JOHN BROWN, and the principle for which he claims to have suffered, which were applauded by both clapping of hands and stamping of feet.

A shrill female voice at this point said: "I believe a great deal in bone and muscle." The lady told the fable of Hercules and the wagoner, in which the latter was advised to put his shoulder to the wheel and then call upon the gods to help him. She wanted to see the ministers, women, and old men do the praying, but the young men ought to fight. She wouldn't have been afraid to head an army herself to help rescue JOHN BROWN. He should never have been hung. [Prolonged applause, as before.]

Lr. CHEEVER thought these manifestations were inappropriate to the deep solemnity that pervaded the meeting of the morning, and should characterise this. He believed the gigantic sin of Slavery was to be overcome by the power of the Word of God leading the movement.

Mr. FAIRBANKS prayed, saying: It was sad that there were laws in the Nineteenth Century to put the Christian to death for obeying the laws of God. It was sad that the Government was on the side of the oppressor and the unjust laws, and pledged to extend their power. He prayed that God would make JOHN BROWN'S death to call the attention of every slaveholder to the sin of Slavery, until they should break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.

Dr. RITTER said he did not come here to exonerate JOHN BROWN and his associates, although he thought they were conscientiously wrong. He thought it a proper occasion to pray for JOHN BROWN, but he hoped they would say nothing that would lead it to be supposed that they did not know and believe that BROWN and his associates were in error. They could praise BROWN'S heroism and honest aversion to Slavery, and pray for him consistently. He thought that the whole occurrence would tend to the overthrow of Slavery.

Mr. FAIRBANKS contrasted the scene of the reception of LAFAYETTE, at the Bunker-Hill Monument, with the hanging of JOHN BROWN at Charlestown. The only difference he saw was that LAFAYETTE fought for white men, while BROWN only fought for the black. LAFAYETTE succeeded and was honored. JOHN BROWN failed and was hung. He did not want to die a better death than while fighting for humanity. [Loud applause.]

Dr. CHEEVER suggested the immediate time was the best for making the collection for BROWN'S family. While the plates were being passed, he took occasion to cite a passage from JOHN MILTON to sustain JOHN BROWN, ending with the following: "They dispute as to precedents, forms and circumstances, when the Commonwealth well-nigh perishes for want of deeds in substance done with just and faithful expedition." "JOHN BROWN'S action," said Dr. CHEEVER, "stands unshakeable in righteousness and truth." [Prolonged plaudits.]

Rev. Mr. SLOAN said he had not believed that JOHN BROWN would be executed until he read it in the papers this evening. If proper demonstrations had been made, JOHN BROWN would be now alive. [Applause.] Gov. WISE had proposed if a Republican President was elected in 1860 to resist his inauguration. Now JOHN BROWN had only preceded Gov. WISE. Virginia's chivalry was nothing but a laughing-stock. Virginia could be whipped easily. [Applause.] Virginia was like a poor-house in the town in which it was established. It was a burden to the North. But the North would not let them go away. He never was an Abolitionist until this afternoon [applause;] but, now, he had determined to be a rabid Abolitionist, and do all he could to humiliate the South. That insolent, oppressive, pauper people must be humbled.

Mr. FAIRBANKS suggested that the brother was rather out of order. The meeting was called for prayer.

Mr. SLOAN said he had no disposition to pray over the matter at all. [Applause.] He was glad to be surrounded by praying men, but, he confessed he hadn't the spirit of prayer to-night. [Laughter and applause.]

Dr. CHEEVER said they had met for the purpose of prayer, and he hoped the brother would give way.

Mr. SLOAN said he had been so wrought up that he must give utterance to his feelings. Henceforth he was bound to act his best for Abolitionism. [Great applause.]

A Gentleman near the door said he had more confidence in 35,000 clergymen than in all the bayonets in the world. The people needed a religion like that of JOHN BROWN, that would treat Slavery as a crime. Let the Church get right.

Rev. Mr. MATTISON (Methodist) said he was here as a Methodist preacher, in harmony with the spirit of this meeting. He wished he could say he was a representative of the Methodist ministers. There was one other Methodist—brother FRENCH. He hoped they would keep their ministerial garments "unpolitonized" until they got to heaven. Another crisis was approaching. The representatives of the Methodist Church were to meet in Buffalo within ninety days, and the question was to be discussed whether a slaveholder could be allowed in the communion of the Methodist Church. They had ministers who owned from one to twenty slaves. He was glad that JOHN BROWN had served the son of old Bishop WAUGH as he did. If that minister came to New-York he couldn't occupy his pulpit. The day had been a sad one to him.

After a prayer by Mr. MATTISON, and a few words from Rev. J. C. WARREN, the meeting separated.

MEETING AT THE SHILOH CHURCH.

A large assemblage, nearly all colored persons, filled the Shiloh (colored) Presbyterian Church, yesterday forenoon. After singing, Rev. CHARLES B. RAY offered a prayer asking that God would rouse the consciences of men to see the wrongs done by the banditti of slaveholders as they never had been seen before, and that God would be with the wife and children of Mr. BROWN, and with all his friends and acquaintances in this day of trial.

After reading of the Scriptures by Rev. A. G. BEAMAN, Rev. H. H. GARNETT made an address. He said that the 2d of December would hereafter be called "Martyr's Day." Tyrants and despots would everywhere unbraid us for inflicting so ghastly a wound on the fair brow of Liberty, in a land nick-named the "Model Republic." After saying that JOHN BROWN was actuated by a desire to carry out the golden rule, Mr. GARNETT concluded as follows: "The withered hand of an old man, whose hairs are white with the frosts of nearly seventy Winters, has given the death-blow to American Slavery. His heroic deeds will be inscribed on marble, and his grave will be visited by troops of pilgrims. Virginia will be famed in history for having been the home of WASHINGTON, and the theatre of JOHN BROWN'S cowardly execution. Farewell, brave old man! God be with thee. Step forth from the scaffold which cannot dishonor thy name, or tarnish thy glory, into the chariot of fire that awaits thee. Go up to meet the army of departed heroes that have gone before thee to the kingdom of heaven. Go, and with joy receive thy martyr's crown, which the Lord has prepared for thee. Succeeding ages will cherish thy memory, and do justice to thy deeds of renown; and thy amazing courage will be the fruitful theme of orators, and the glowing songs of poets. Hero-martyr, farewell!

Rev. J. B. DUNN followed. He thought the occasion analagous to that scene, 1,800 years ago, when Christ ascended Calvary. Sisters and mothers were there to sympathize, as they are now present to console with JOHN BROWN. [Yes.] The prayer of all Christians should be, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Rev. H. JOHNSON, who is quite an old man, then made some remarks and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. BAHN and Mr. GOODELL. Before the latter gentleman spoke a collection was taken up for the family of JOHN BROWN. It was stated that a movement was on foot to establish a permanent "Liberty Fund." The meeting was continued until 1 o'clock, one hour beyond the time fixed for adjournment.

Rev. SAMPSON WHITE deemed the occasion a very solemn one, when he thought of their friend who was in a short time to enter the eternal world. He believed that whatever might be done for liberty, God would approve of it. If it could not be achieved without shedding of blood, then it was their duty to do so. [Yes, yes.]

Rev. R. C. HENDERSON, of the Demarara Mission, made a few remarks upon the example of England in emancipating her slaves in the West Indies.

MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting assembled at National Hall yesterday morning, to offer prayers for JOHN BROWN. The following letters were read by Rev. Mr. FURNESS:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1859.

Dear Wife and Children, every one:

I will begin by saying that I have in some degree recovered from my wounds, but that I am quite weak in my back and sore about my left kidney. My appetite has been quite good for most of the time since I was hurt. I am supplied with almost everything I could desire to make me comfortable, and the little that I do lack, (some few articles of clothing, which I lost,) I may perhaps soon get again. I am, besides, quite cheerful, having (as I trist) the peace of God, which passeth all understanding" to rule in my heart," and the testimony (in some degree) of a good conscience that I have not lived altogether in vain. I can trust God with both the time and the manner of my death, believing as I now do, that for me at this time to seal my testimony (for God and Humanity) with my blood, will do vastly more toward advancing the cause I have earnestly endeavored to promote, than all I have done in my life before. I beg of you all meekly and quiety to submit to this; not feeling yourselves in the least *degraded* on that account. Remember, dear wife and children, all, that Jesus of Nazareth suffered a most excruciating death on the cross as a felon—under the most aggravating circumstances. Think, also, of the prophets, and apostles and Christians of former days, who went through greater trihulations than you or I; and (try) to be reconciled. May God Almighty comfort all your hearts, and soon wipe all tears from your eyes. To Him be endless praise. Think, too, of the crushed millions who have no comforter. "*Charge you all never* (in your trials) to, forget the griefs "of the poor that cry, and of those that have none to help them." I wrote most earnestly to my dear and afflicted wife not to come on for the *present at any rate.* I will now give her my reasons for doing so. First, it would use up all the scanty means she has, or is at all likely to have to make herself and children comfortable hereafier. For let me tell you that the sympatey that is now arsused in your behalf may not always follow you. There is but little more of the romantic about helping poor widows and their children than there is about trying to relieve poor "*niggers.*" Again, the little comfort it might afford us to meet again would be dearly bought by the pains of a final separation. We *must part*, and I feel assured for us to meet under such dreadful circumstances would only add to our distress. If she comes on here, she must be only a gazing-stock throughout the whole journey, to be remarked upon in every *look, word* and *action*, and by all sorts of *creatures*, and by all sorts of papers throughout the whole country. Again, it is my most decided judgment that in quietly and submissively staying at home, vastly more of generous sympathy will *reach* her, without such dreadful sacrifice of feeling as she must put up with if she comes on. The visits of one or two female friends that have come on here have produced great excitement, which is very annoying, and they cannot possibly do me any good. *Oh, Mary, do not come*, but patiently wait for the meeting (of those who love God and their fellow-men) where no separation must follow. "They shall go no more out forever." I greatly long to hear from some one of you, and to learn anything that in any way affects your welfare. I sent you $10 the other day—did you get it? I have also endeavored to stir up Cristian friends to visit and write to you in your deep affiction. I have no doubt that some of them at least will heed the call. Write to me, care of Capt. John AVIS, Charteston, Jefferson County, Va.

"Finally, my beloved, be of good comfort." May all your names be "written on the Lamb's book of life"—may you all have the purifying and sustaining influence of the Christian religion—is the earnest prayer of your affectionate husband and father,

JOHN BROWN.

P. S.—I cannot remember a night so dark as to have hindered the coming day; nor a storm so furious or dreadful as to prevent the return of warm sunshine and a cloudless sky. But, beloved ones, *do remember* that this is not your rest; that in this world you have no abiding place or continuing city. To God and His indefinite mercy I always commend you. J. B.

Nov. 9.

Dr. FURNESS, in introducing the following, remarked that he would read the last letter received from BROWN by MRS. BROWN.

Extract from the last letter received by MRS. BROWN, before she started to go to Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., Nov. 26, 1859, in which, after referring to his wife's being under MRS. MOTT'S roof, he proceeds to say:

* * * I remember the old lady well; hut presume she has no recollection of me. I once set myself to oppose a *mob* at Boston, where she was. After I interfered, the police immediately took up the matter, and soon put a stop to mob-proceedings. The meeting was, I think, in *Marlboro-street* Church, or *Hotel, perhaps.* I am glad to have you make the acquaintance of such old "Pioneers" in the cause. I have just received from Mr. JOHN JAY, of New-York, a draft for $50 (fifty dollars,) for the benefit of my family, and will inclose *it* made payable to your order. I have also $15 (fifteen dollars) to send to our *crippled and destitute* unmarried son; when I can, I intend to send you, by express, two or three little articles to carry home. Should you happen to meet with Mr. JAY, say to him that I fully appreciate his great kindness both to *me and my family.* God bless *all* such friends. It is out of my power to reply to *all* the kind and encouraging letters *I get; I wish* I could do so. I have been so much relieved from my lameness for the last three or four days as to be able to sit up to read and write pretty much all day, as well as part of the night; and I do assure you *and all other friends* that I am quite busy, and *none the less happy* on that account. The time passes *quite pleasantly*; and the near approach of my great change is not the occasion of any particular dread.

I trust that *God* who has sustained me *so long* will not *forsake* me when I most feel my need of *Fatherly aid and support.* Should He hide His face, my spirit will drop, and die; *but not otherwise, be assured.* My only anxiety is to be properly assured of my *fitness* for the company of those who are "washed from *all filthiness;*" *and for the presence of Him who is Infinitely pure.* I certainly *think* I do have *some* "*hunger and thirst* after righteousness." If it be only *genuine*, I make *no doubt I* "*shall* be filled." Please let all our friends read my letters when you can; and ask them to accept of it as *in part for them.* I am inclined to think you will not be likely to succeed well about getting away the bodies of your family; but should that *be so, do not let that grieve you.* It can make but little difference *what is done with them.*

* * * * * * *

You can well remember the changes you have passed through. Life is made up of a series of changes, and let us try to meet them in the best manner possible. You will not wish to make yourself and children any more hurdensome to friends than you are really compelled to do- *I would not.*

I will close this by saying that if you *now feel* that you are *equal* to the undertaking, do *exactly as* you *feel disposed to do* about coming to see me before I suffer. *I am entirely willing.*

Your affectionate husband.

(Signed) JOHN BROWN.

Semarks were subsequentiy made by Dr. TURNER, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the New-York *Independent*, MRS. MARY GREW, MRS. LUCRETIA MOTT, and others.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

At the meeting of the Senate to-day, after prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. LUCE, of the Nantucket district, moved that the Senate adjourn on account of the execution of JOHN BROWN. Mr. RICE, of Suffolk, opposed the motion, and the yeas and nays stood 8 for adjournment and 11 against.

In the House, Mr. RAY, of Nantucket, moved an adjournment, offering at the same time a resolution of sympathy for BROWN. A spicy debate followed, when the motion to adjourn was defeated, yeas 6, nays 141.

THE FEELING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

JOHN BROWN'S execution to-day attracted considerable crowds about the newspaper offices as the evening editions were issued, and several individuals promenaded the streets with crape attached to their persons. Religious services were held in several of the colored churches the most part of the day. Otherwise there were no manifestations unusual to every-day life in this city.

Rev. Mr. GRIMES, colored, held late prayer-meetings at his church last night, for JOHN BROWN, and is continuing them to-day.

The bells in Plymouth and New-Bedford were tolled at noon.

MEETING IN TREMONT TEMPLE.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

Tremont Temple was crowded, this evening, to commemorate the death of JOHN BROWN.

All the colored population of Boston and its vicinity were present, together with many ladies, a large number of whom attended out of mere curiosity. On the platform were seated many of the most prominent Abolitionists of New-England, and erected upon which was the standard of Virginia, with its coat-of-arms draped in black. In front the rostrum was decorated with a large black cross, underneath which was a photograph likeness of JOHN BROWN, which was draped in mourning.

Mr. SEWALL made the opening speech, stating the object of the meeting was one of sympathy, and to commemorate the death of JOHN BROWN, who he designated as a "martyr to freedom." He concluded by characterizing Gov. WISE as the modern Pontius Pilate.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON then read the various letters and documents which have emanated from JOHN BROWN. They have heretofore been published.

J. S. MARTEN, a negro of Philadelphia, followed. He lauded the acts of JOHN BROWN, at the same time slightly rapping the Republican Party for its lukewarmness in not doing likewise. A remark made by him that Virginia in her act to-day was the most guilty of all the guilty mothers of the American Government, was received by mingled hisses and applause.

J. Q. A. GRIFFIN, of Malden, a member of the House, next addressed the meeting. He claimed that the heinous offences of Pontius Pilate, in crucifying our Saviour, whitened into virtue when compared with those of Gov. WISE, of Virginia, in his course towards JOHN BROWN. He also stated that it was the opinion of no less a Democrat than Hon. CALEB CUSHING, as a lawyer, that the proceedings of the Governor and Court of Virginia, in trying and condemning JOHN BROWN, were without the sanction of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

A letter was received from Rev. H. M. DEXTER, of the Pine-street Church, regretting his inability to be present, and stating that, while he did not justify the act of JOHN BROWN, he thought it would yet be glorified by its future good results to the cause of freedom.

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT made a few remarks in accordance with the tone of the previous speaker.

He was followed by Hon. R. H. DAVIS, of Fall River, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, who indorsed the action of JOHN BROWN, on the ground that its ultimate result would be good.

WM. LLYOD GARRISON then made a characteristic speech, glorifying BROWN and his associates, and thanked God that the time had been brought about by the act of to-day's martyr, when the sympathies of men of rank were identified with his, which would thus enable him to leave the arena after batUing for thirty years for American freedom.

A collection was taken up, announced for the benefit of the family of JOHN BROWN. The meeting then dispersed at an early hour.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Dec. 2.

There was a brisk excitement here this afternoon caused by an attempt to toll the obsequies of "Old BROWN" from the City Hall bell. It had struck four or five times when Mayor HARRINGTON appeared among the sympathizers in the belfry, and ordered them to desist. One of them refused, when the Mayor dropped him through the scuttle by the most convenient mode, and the bell didn't ring any more.

BELLS TOLLED AT CONCORD.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

At Concord, N. H., the bells were tolled for BROWN.

DEMONSTRATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Dec. 2.

The sympathizers with JOHN BROWN held a large meeting here to-day. Ex-Mayor BARSTOW presided and made a lengthy speech. Speeches were also made by Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, Rev. Mr. WOODBURY, a Unitarian clergyman, and Rev. Mr. DAY, a Free-Will Baptist.

The feeling of the larger part of the community was strongly against the meeting. All the prominent men engaged in it are among those entertaining extreme views upon the Slavery question.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

MINUTE GUNS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 2.

One hundred minute guns were fired to-day, commencing at 12½ o'clock, in commemoration of the execution of JOHN BROWN, for murder and insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

SYMPATHY MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 2.

The City Hall was densely packed with citizens, this evening, who listened for over three hours to stirring and eloquent speeches, expressieg sympathy for JOHN BROWN and his family.

Strong resolutions were adopted and a Committee on Funds appointed. A a large amount of money was contributed for the relief of BROWN'S family.

The City Hall bell was tolled sixty-three times, the strokes corresponding with BROWN'S age.

The sympathy for BROWN and his family is very strong here.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED CONSPIRATOR.

WASHINGTON, Friday Dec. 2.

A man answering COOK'S description of REALFF was recently arrested at Poolsville, Md., but escaped while his commitment was being made out. He was yesterday arrested at Alexandria, and held for further examination. He had previously visited Washington, and from his actions excited the belief that he was an itinerant swindler.

A NORTHERN MAN-STEALER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Friday, Dec. 2.

News has just reached here of the arrest of GEORGE W. BISHOP, of this city, for man stealing. BISHOP was in the employ of a respectable horse-dealer here, and being sent South with some horses, enticed a negro lad from New-York to go with him, and sold him in Alabama. He came back here with well-lined pockets, and started again for the South. On his return he was taken by the Police of Philadelphia, where he awaits trial for his crime.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Dec. 2.

Mr. FISH, a shoe-dealer, and a resident of this city for several years, but born in Massachusetts, has been tarred and feathered for expressing abolition sentiments.

CARD FROM THE OHIO MERCHANTS ARRESTED AT HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 2.

The following letter is furnished by the Ohio merchants who were arrested at Harper's Ferry:

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 2.

TO THE PUBLIC: We, the undersigned, having been arrested by the military authorities of the State of Virginia, on the morning of Wednesday last, while proceeding over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as passengers for the East, were disposed to overlook the detention and annoyance to which we were subjected, in the belief that the officers were imposed upon, and acted entirely from erroneous information. Observing, however, that we are accused of having expressed ourselves antagonistically to the State, regarding its prisoners at Charlestown, and that this is offered as a reason for our arrest, we deem it due to ourselves thus publicly to declare the statement entirely without foundation; that we are, not puhlic agitators of any sort, but order-loving business men, quietly pursuing our own affairs. We would, at the same time, in view of the numerous exciting reports that are being published, take occasion to declare, that we were treated with every proper consideration by the military and citizens of Martinsburg, where our arrest took place, and that as soon as our case was made known to the Railroad Company, the President and other officers promptly telegraphed to the commanding General, and procured our release;—and, moreover, as further evidence of our exoneration of the Baltimore and Ohio Company from all blame for this unusual proceeding, and our entire confidence that no further annoyance to passengers will occur, we propose to return to our homes in the West, by that route to-morrow.

(Signed,)
J. W. VANSAUT, Fairfield County, O.
J. B. GLASSFORD, Morgan County, O.
J. L. COLLINS, Logan, Hocking Co., O.

TWELVE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS IN CANADA.

The Muscatine *Journal* learns that the mother of EDWIN and BARCLAY COPPIC, who resides in Springdale, Cedar County, Iowa, has received a letter from the latter, who is now in Canada, stating that he and eleven of his companions have arrived safely in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Four of them were wounded—one of them so severely that his comrades were obliged to carry him most of the time for the first four days of their flight. BARCLAY COPPIO is one of the number for whose arrest Gov. WISE offered a reward of $500 each.

THE MERCHANTS' MEETING AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond papers of Thursday contain reports of the proceedings of the meeting of merchants, held in that city on the previous day. Mr. HORACE L. KENT presided. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived when *the merchants of this city should, as far as practicable, become their own importers*, and that those now engaged in the importation of foreign goods should unite together for the purpose of direct trade; and whereas it is proposed that a large proportion of the goods now imported by our merchants are landed at some of the Northern ports, and feeling that, in order to effect this change, it is necessary to act in concert; therefore

Resolved, That, in future, so far as our capital and facilities will enable us to do so, we will import our own goods, of foreign growth or manufacture, direct to this port.

Resolved, That those of us who now have orders in the hands of agents or manufacturers awaiting execution for the Spring trade, pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to *have the goods shipped to James River, even at an advanced rate of freight*; and that from and after the 1st day of January next, we bind ourselves not to give an order for foreign goods to any party without an understanding that such goods shall be shipped to James River when practicable.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft an agreement in accordance with the above resolutions, and to procure the signature of every merchant in this city engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise, and that said paper be deposited with the Secretary of the Board of Trade of this city; and furthermore, in order to facilitate the object *we have in view, we hereby pledge ourselves to unite upon some responsible agent in Liverpool.*

THE NON-INTERCOURSE MOVEMENT BEGUN.

The following appears in the Richmond *Examiner* of Thursday:

We insert below the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. These resolutions will receive the cordial approval of the section of this State through which this road passes. The people of Virginia, so far as we see, are ready for the adoption of measures the most stringent, in order to force upon their Northern assailants a knowledge of the results which must follow their persistence in this Anti-Slavery agitation. If our Northern associates wish to reap the benefits of this Union, they must suffer the Southern people to enjoy peace, and must prevent their lawless citizens from violating laws and plundering property.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1859.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, at the office of the Company, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Under existing circumstances, we consider it to be our duty as managers of a Southern enterprise and institution, as far as is consistent with the rights and interests of the owners and stockholders in the same, to encourage and promote the commercial and industrial independence of our section and State: and,

Whereas, It is in many and most instances in our power to purchase or manufacture articles as cheap and valuable of Southern or foreign make or manufacture as those for the supply of which we have heretofore relied upon the people of the

The New-York Times.

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EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

His Interview with His Wife.

SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Profound Feeling Throughout the Northern States.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Friday, Dec. 2, Half-past 3 o'clock, P.M.

BROWN was executed to-day at a little after 11 o'clock. There was no attempt at rescue, nor any indications of any disposition to interfere with the course of justice in any way. Indeed, there was very little excitement of any kind.

I visited the field in which the gallows had been erected at an early hour this morning. The day was very fine and the air warm. All strangers were excluded from the town. Indeed, no railroad trains were allowed to enter during the entire day.

The gallows was erected at 7½ o'clock, and all preparations for the execution immediately completed. The reporters who had secured the privilege of being present were allowed to enter soon after.

On being summoned, BROWN appeared perfectly calm and collected. He took formal leave of each of his fellow-prisoners, and gave each one a quarter of a dollar as a token of remembrance. He remarked to COOK that he did not tell the truth when he said that he had been induced by him to take up arms, and enter upon this project. COOK replied that he did—that BROWN did invite him to the course he had pursued. BROWN replied, "I *did not.*"

As he left the jail COOK bowed to acquaintances outside.

He rode to the scaffold in an open wagon, seated upon his coffin.

At the gallows BROWN was still perfecly cool. He made no remarks. As soon as he had mounted the scaffold the cap was put on and drawn over his face.

He was not standing on the drop. The Sheriff told him to get upon it.

BROWN said, "I cannot see—place me on it, and don't keep me waiting."

He stood upon the drop nine minutes and a half when it fell. He suffered but little. After three minutes, there were no convulsions, or indications of life. At the end of twenty minutes his body was examined, and he was reported dead.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday Dec. 2.

JOHN BROWN was hung at Charlestown at 11½ o'clock to-day.

The military assembled at 9 o'clock, and were posted on the field leading to the place of execution, and also at various points as laid down in the general orders.

Everything was conducted under the strictest military discipline, as if the town were in a state of siege.

Mounted scouts were stationed in the woods to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards were stationed out towards the Shenandoah mountains in the rear.

The military on the field formed two hollow squares. Within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the inner lines and outer lines, the citizens were admitted, no one being allowed outside of the lines, except the moneted guards.

At eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought out of the jail, accompanied by Sheriff CAMPBELL and assistants, and Capt. AVIS, the jailer.

A small wagon, containing a white pine coffin, was driven up, on which he took his seat.

Six companies of infantry and riflemen, and one company of horsemen, and the General and a staff numbering twenty-five officers, headed the procession and moved towards the place of execution.

BROWN was accompanied by no ministers, he desiring no religious services either in the jail or on the scaffold.

He looked calmly on the people, was fully self-possessed, and mounted the scaffold with a firm step.

His arms were pinioned by the Sheriff.

BROWN then bid farewell to Capt. AVIS and Sheriff CAMPBELL, and at half-past eleven the trap of the scaffold was pulled away, and, with a few slight struggles, JOHN BROWN yielded up his spirit.

The body was placed in a coffin, and is now on its way to Harper's Ferry, to be delivered to his wife under a strong military escort.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Dec. 1.

The day has passed quietly.

Mrs. BROWN was escorted over from the Ferry at 3 o'clock, when the entire military were brought out to make a demonstration. She was received with full military honors, but her companions were not allowed to accompany her from the Ferry. After remaining four hours with her husband, she was escorted back to the Ferry at 9 o'clock, there to await the reception of her husband's body.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN BROWN AND HIS WIFE—INCIDENTS OF THE EXECUTION.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Dec. 2.

The interview between BROWN and his wife lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. TALIAFERO informed them that the period allowed had elapsed, and that she must prepare for departure to the Ferry. A carriage was again brought to the door, the military took possession of the square, and with an escort of twenty men, the *cortegé* moved off, Capt. MOORE, of the Montgomery Guard, accompanying her. The interview was, I learn, not a very affecting one,—rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. They seemed considerably affected when they first met, and Mrs. BROWN was for a few moments quite overcome, but BROWN was as firm as a rock, and she soon recovered her composure. There was an impression that the prisoner might possibly be furnished with a weapon or with strychnine, by his wife, and before the interview her person was searched by the wife of the jailor, and a strict watch kept over them during the time they were together. At the time of separation they both seemed to be fully self-possessed, and the parting, especially on his part, exhibited a composure either feigned or real, that was truly surprising. I learn from Capt. MOORE that she rather repelled all attempt on his part to express sympatby with her under her affection.

She resented the idea that Capt. BROWN had done anything to deserve death or to attain his name with dishonor, and declared that the ignominious character of the punishment that was about to be inflicted upon him was as cruel as it was unjust. She regarded him as a martyr in a righteous cause, and was proud to be the wife of such a man. The gallows, she said, had no terrors for her or for him. She stated that she had not seen him since last June, about six months ago, and that they had been separated, with the exception of a few days, for nearly two years. They had, however, corresponded, and she had always felt a deep interest in the cause in which he was engaged

The character of the interview may be udged to some extent from this conversation with Capt. MOORE, which took place previous to it.

I learn from Capt. AVIS, the jailor, that the interview between the prisoner and wife was characteristic of the man, and the directions given for the management and distribution of his property embraced all the minor details of his last will and testament.

Gen. TALIAFERRO was also present, and Capt. BROWN urged that his wife be allowed to remain with him all night. To this the General refused to assent, allowing them but four hours.

On first meeting they kissed and affectionately embraced, and Mrs. BROWN shed a few tears, but immediately checked her feelings. They stood embraced, and she sobbing for nearly five minutes, and he was apparently unable to speak. The prisoner only gave way for a moment, and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the interview. At the close they shook hands, but did not embrace, and as they parted, he said, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. BROWN replied, "God have mercy on you," and continued calm until she left the room, when she remained in tears a few moments and then prepared to depart. The interview took place in the parlor of Capt. AVIS, and the prisoner was free from manacles of any kind.

We sat side by side on a sofa, and, after discussing family matters, proceeded to business. He stated that he desired his property to pass entirely into her possession, and appeared to place full confidence in her ability to manage it properly for the benefit of his younger children. He requested her to remain at North Elba, N. Y., on her farm, where she now resides, and which belongs to her. He desired that his younger children should be educated; and if she could obtain facilities for their education at home, to have them sent to a boarding-school. He then gave direction, and dictated to Sheriff CAMPBELL a will, which directed that all his property should go to his wife, with the exception of a few presents and bequests which he made. To one of his sons he gave a double spyglass, and to another a watch; while a third was directed to take a tomb or monument that marks the grave of his father at North Elba, and have his name, age, and the manner of his death, together with the cause for which he had suffered, engraved upon it. He directs that it shall remain at North Elba as long as his family resides there. To each of his children he bequeathed the sum of fifty dollars, and to each of his daughters a Bible, to cost five dollars—to be purchased out of money coming to him from his father's estate. Also, he directs that a Bible, to cost three dollars, shall be presented to each of his grand-children, and that $50 each be paid to three individuals whom he named, if they can be found, and, if not, to their legal representatives. During the course of conversation Mrs. BROWN asked him if he had heard that GERRIT SMITH had became insane, and had been sent to the Asylum at Utica. He replied that he had read of it in the papers, and was sorry to hear it, but immediately changed the subject.

The subject of the death of his two sons was spoken of, and Mrs. BROWN remarked that she had made some effort while at Harper's Ferry, for the recovery of their bodies, to which object she said Col. BARBOUR had kindly consented to give his assistance. Capt. BROWN remarked that he would also like the remains of the two THOMPSON'S removed, if they could be found, but suggested that it would be best to take his body, with the bodies of his four sons, and get a pile of pine logs, and burn them all together: that it would be much better, and less expensive, to thus gather up all their ashes together, and take them to their final resting place. Sheriff CAMPBELL told him that this would not be permitted within the State, and Mrs. BROWN objected to the proposition altogether.

The prisoner said that he contemplated his death with composure add calmness. It would undoubtedly be pleasant to live longer, but as it was the will of God he should close his career, he was content. It was doubtless best that he should be thus legally murdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to his fate without a murmur. Mrs. BROWN becoming depressed at these remarks, he bid her cheer up, telling her that his spirit would soon be with her again, and that they would be reunited in heaven.

With rsgard to his execution, he said, that he desired no religious ceremonies either in the jail or on the scaffold from ministers who consent or approve of the enslavement of their fellow-creatures; that he would prefer rather to be accompanied to the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a good old slave mother, with their appeal to God for blessings on his soul than all the eloquence of the whole clergy of the Commonwealth combined.

During the past week several letters containing checks and drafts had been forwarded to him by his friends in different sections of the country. These he indorsed, and made payable to his wife, MARY A. BROWN (one of them was for $100 and one for $50(and handed them to her.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

The prisoner was brought out of jail at 11. Before leaving he bid adieu to all his fellow prisoners, and was very affectionate to all except COOK. He charged COOK with having deceived and misled him in relation to the support he was to receive from the slaves; he was led to believe they were rife for insurrection, and had found that his representations were false. COOK denied the charge, but made little reply.

The prisoner then told the Sheriff that he was ready. His arms were pinioned, and with a black slouch hat on, and the same clothes he wore during the trial, he proceeded to the door, apparently calm and cheerful.

As he came out, the six companies of infantry and one troop of horse, with Gen. TALIAFERRO and his entire staff, were deploying in front of the jail, whilst an open wagon, with a pine box, in which was a fine oak coffin, was waiting for him.

He looked around and spoke to several persons he recognized, and, walking down the steps, took a seat on the coffin-box, along with the jailor, AVIS. He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remark. The wagon moved off, flanked by two files of riflemen in close order. On reaching the field the military had already full possession. Pickets were stationed, and the citizens kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any position but that assigned them.

Through the determined persistence of Dr. RAWLINGS, of *Frank Leslie's*, the order excluding the Press was partially rescinded, and they were assigned a position near the Major-General's Staff. The prisoner walked up the steps firmly, and was the first man on the gallows. AVIS and Sheriff CAMPBELL stood by his side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adieu, he thanked them for their kindness, when the cap was put on his face and the rope around his neck. AVIS asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied: "You must lead me, I cannot see." The rope was adjusted, and the military order given, "not ready yet." The soldiers marched, counter-marched, and took position as if an enemy were in sight, and were thus occupied for nearly ten minutes. The prisoner standing all the time, AVIS inquired if he was not tired. BROWN said: "No, not tired, but don't keep me waiting longer than necessary." He was swung off at fifteen minutes past eleven. A slight grasping of the hands and twitching of the muscles were seen, and then all was silent.

The body was several times examined, and the pulse did not cease until thirty-five minutes had passed. The body was then cut down, placed in a coffin, and conveyed under military escort to the depôt, where it was put in a car to be carried to the Ferry by a special train at 4 o'clock.

All the arrangements were carried out with a precision and military strictness, that was most annoying. The general conviction everywhere entertained was that the excitement rescue was an egregious hoax.

This morning BROWN executed an instrument empowering Sheriff CAMPBELL to administer on all property of his in the State, with directions to pay over the proceeds of the sale of the weapons, if recovered, to his widow and children.

BROWN'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS FELLOW PRISONERS.

Sheriff CAMPBELL bid the prisoner farewell in his cell, the latter returning thanks for the Sheriff's kindness, and speaking of Capt. PATE as a brave man.

The prisoner was then taken to the cell of COPELAND and GREEN; he told them to stand up like men, and not betray their friends; he then handed them a quarter each, saying he had no more use for money, and bid them adieu. He then visited COOK and COPPIE, who were chained together, and remarked to COOK, "you have made false statements."

COOK asked: "What do you mean?" BROWN answered: "Why, by stating that I sent you to Harper's Ferry." COOK replied, "Did you not tell me in Pittsburgh to come to Harper's Ferry and see if FORBES had made any disclosures?" BROWN: "No, Sir, you knew I protested against your coming." COOK replied, "Capt. BROWN, we remember differently"—at the same time dropping his head.

BROWN then turned to COPPIE, and said: "COPPIE, you also made false statements, but I am glad to hear you have contradicted them. Stand up like a man." He also handed him a quarter. He shook both by the hand and they parted.

The prisoner was then taken to STEVENS cell, and they kindly interchanged greeting.

STEVENS—"Good-bye captain; I know you are going to a better land."

BROWN replied, "I know I am." BROWN told him to bear up, not betray his friends, giving him a quarter.

He did not visit HAZLETT, as he has always persisted in denying any knowledge of him. On his way to the scaffold Mr. SADLER, an undertaker, who was in the wagon with him, remarked, "Capt. BROWN, you are a game man." He answered, "Yes, I was so trained up; it was one of the lessons of my mother—but it is hard to part from friends, though newly made." He then remarked, "This is a beautiful country; I never had the pleasure of seeing it before."

On reaching the field where the gallows was erected, the prisoner said, "Why are none but military allowed in the inclosure? I am sorry citizens have been kept out." On reaching the gallows he observed Mr. HUNTER and Mayor GREEN standing near, to whom he said, "Gentlemen, good-bye," his voice not faltering.

While on the scaffold, Sheriff CAMPBELL asked him if he would take a handkerchief in his hand to drop as a signal when he was ready.

He replied, "No. I do not want it—but do not detain me any longer than is absolutely necessary."

Shortly after the execution, and whilst the body was being taken to the depôt, great excitement was raised by the arrival of a horseman, announcing the Wheatland, the late residence of GEORGE W TURNER, who was shot at Harper's Ferry, was on fire, and that the fire was extending to the farm and buildings of Mr. WM. F, TURNER.

The latter, who was in town, said that he had left home at 10 o'clock in the morning. He said that several of his horses had died very suddenly, and also some of his sheep. He intended to have their stomachs analyzed, as he believed them to have been poisoned. The stock of Mr. CASTLEMAN and Mr. MYERS in the same neighborhood, had also died very mysteriously. The excitement caused by this was very great.

Col. DAVIS had the Faquier Cavalry in readiness to go out and inquire into the truth of the report about the fire. The body of BROWN arrived by the special train, and will be taken on by Mrs. BROWN and friends by express direct to Albany. It is desired to avoid all public demonstration, and it is determined that the body shall not be visible anywhere on the route to North Elba, where it will be deposited in the family burying ground. Mrs. BROWN speaks in the highest terms of the great kindness shown her by the citizens and authorities of the State. She is, of course, in great distress. She has most favorably impressed all who have met her, as a woman of fine feeling, and of great affection for her husbond.

PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

PRAYER MEETINGS IN NEW-YORK.

PRAYER MEETING IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

The small lecture-room of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church was filled yesterday morning, it being announced that a prayer meeting for JOHN BROWN would be held. Among those present were Ernestine L. Rose, C. L. Brace, Lewis Tappan, Oliver Johnson, and Count de Gurowski. The exercises lasted from 10½ A. M. to 12½ P. M., consisting of addresses, singing, and prayer.

Dr. CHEEVER read a passage of Scripture relating to Stephen's martyrdom, drawing a parallel between JOHN BROWN and the Apostle. He considered JOHN BROWN as God's first martyr in this land for the Anti-Slavery cause.

Mr. TAPPAN made a prayer, speaking of BROWN as a Christian martyr in the hands of an infuriated mob, and praying that posterity would rise up and call him blessed.

A Baptist clergyman offered a prayer, asking the spirit of God to imbue his servant JOHN BROWN, and that God's presence would be felt by the sufferer when surrounded by those who gnash their teeth and thirst for the blood of his kind and benevolent heart.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH renewed the parallel between JOHN BROWN and Stephen and prayed that his martyrdom should work greater good for the slave than had ever been worked before.

Dr. CHEEVER read the hymn containing the following:

"Through grace I am determined
To conquer, though I die."

At the reading of this portion the audience responded with fervent cries of "Amen."

At the suggestion of Mr. BERRY, the audience, at twenty minutes past 11, under the supposition that JOHN BROWN was then suffering his severest trial, devoted five minutes to silent prayer. [It appears that exactly at 11¼ o'clock the fatal noose was tightened.] During the five minutes the silence was only broken by sobs and partly-audible prayers.

Dr. CHEEVER, near the close of the meeting, made an address, urging his hearers to "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." Let them trust in the power of God to lead them on to victory.

A gentleman in the audience wanted to call attention to the trial of the first slave case thirty-five hundred years ago, when God was the plaintiff—when God had said, "Let my people go." He had determined that they should go. He did not believe that a slave could be got to heaven. They had got to rid the slave out of the hands of his master.

Dr. CHEEVER spoke of the day as a sacred and holy day, and as a fit season for prayer. He hoped there would be a large attendance at the evening meeting.

The church was a little more than half filled in the evening. A number of those present were evidently there only from motives of curiosity. After the preliminary exercises, Rev. C. J. WARREN delivered an address, in which he stated that the subject of their prayers was beyond the reach of prayer or pain. But his bereaved wife and family needed their prayers, his comrades, still bound in chains, should have their sympathey and prayer. Let the angel of the Lord light up their cells. [Amen.]

Dr. CHEEVER read a number of extracts from the Scriptures, with the design of showing God's comfort to the martyrs, and his ultimate purpose to overcome Slavery. He supposed that there was hardly a man in the nation who did not believe that JOHN BROWN was now in Heaven. His bitterest enemies ought to allow that God had taken him to Himself. He read several extracts from BROWN'S letters to show his character. One letter, stating that he (BROWN) considered himself worth much more for hanging than for any other purpose, was indorsed by a deep-toned "Amen" from a gentleman in the audience. He spoke of the circumstance of BROWN'S declining the services of the Southern minister, on the ground that their views on the subject of Slavery were incompatible with their joint profession of any religion. Dr. CHEEVER thought this was glorious. [Applause in various parts of the church.]

A LADY VOICE—So do I. [Continued applause, by stamping and clapping of hands.]

The Christian Church ought to take this to heart, and only needed the union of the religious world to remove this curse from our land in ten years.

Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON said he felt exultant in the present crisis. JOHN BROWN'S movement was God's own earthquake, shaking American Slavery to the centre. He read several verses eulogizing JOHN BROWN, and the principle for which he claims to have suffered, which were applauded by both clapping of hands and stamping of feet.

A shrill female voice at this point said: "I believe a great deal in bone and muscle." The lady told the fable of Hercules and the wagoner, in which the latter was advised to put his shoulder to the wheel and then call upon the gods to help him. She wanted to see the ministers, women, and old men do the praying, but the young men ought to fight. She wouldn't have been afraid to head an army herself to help rescue JOHN BROWN. He should never have been hung. [Prolonged applause, as before.]

Lr. CHEEVER thought these manifestations were inappropriate to the deep solemnity that pervaded the meeting of the morning, and should characterise this. He believed the gigantic sin of Slavery was to be overcome by the power of the Word of God leading the movement.

Mr. FAIRBANKS prayed, saying: It was sad that there were laws in the Nineteenth Century to put the Christian to death for obeying the laws of God. It was sad that the Government was on the side of the oppressor and the unjust laws, and pledged to extend their power. He prayed that God would make JOHN BROWN'S death to call the attention of every slaveholder to the sin of Slavery, until they should break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.

Dr. CHEEVER suggested the immediate time was the best for making the collection for BROWN'S family. While the plates were being passed, he took occasion to cite a passage from JOHN MILTON to sustain JOHN BROWN, ending with the following: "They dispute as to precedents, forms and circumstances, when the Commonwealth well-nigh perishes for want of deeds in substance done with just and faithful expedition." JOHN BROWN'S action," said Dr. CHEEVER, "stands unshackable in righteousness and truth." [Prolonged plaudits.]

Rev. Mr. SLOAN said he had not believed that JOHN BROWN would be executed until he read it in the papers this evening. If proper demonstrations had been made, JOHN BROWN would be now alive. [Applause.] Gov. WISE had proposed if a Republican President was elected in 1860 to resist his inauguration. Now JOHN BROWN had only preceded Gov. WISE. Virginia's chivalry was nothing but a laughing-stock. Virginia could be whipped easily. (Applause.) Virginia was like a poor-house in the town in which it was established. It was a burden to the North. But the North would not let them go away. He never was an Abolitionist until this afternoon (applause;) but, now, he had determined to be a rabid Abolitionist, and do all he could to humiliate the South. That insolent, oppressive, pauper people must be humbled.

Mr. FAIRBANKS suggested that the brother was rather out of order. The meeting was called for prayer.

Mr. SLOAN said he had no disposition to pray over the matter at all. (Applause.) He was glad to be surrounded by praying men, but, he confessed he hadn't the spirit of prayer to-night. (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. CHEEVER said they had met for the purpose of prayer, and he hoped the brother would give way.

Mr. SLOAN said he had been so wrought up that he must give utterance to his feelings. Henceforth he was bound to act his best for Abolitionism. [Great applause.]

A Gentleman near the door said he had more confidence in 25,000 clergymen than in all the bayonets in the world. The people needed a religion like that of JOHN BROWN, that would treat Slavery as a crime. Let the Church get right.

Rev. Mr. MATTISON (Methodist) said he was here as a Methodist preacher, in harmony with the spirit of this meeting. He wished he could say he was a representative of the Methodist ministers. There was one other Methodist—brother FRENCH. He hoped they would keep their ministerial garments "uncontaminated" until they got to heaven. Another crisis was approaching. The representatives of the Methodist Church were to meet in Buffalo within ninety days, and the question was to be discussed whether a slaveholder could be allowed in the communion of the Methodist Church. They had ministers who owned from one to twenty slaves. He was glad that JOHN BROWN had served the son of old Bishop WAUGH as he did. If that minister came to New-York he couldn't occupy his pulpit. The day had been a sad one to him.

After a prayer by Mr. MATTISON, and a few words from Rev. J. C. WARREN, the meeting separated.

MEETING AT THE SHILOH CHURCH.

A large assemblage, nearly all colored persons, filled the Shiloh (colored) Presbyterian Church, yesterday forenoon. After singing, Rev. CHARLES B. RAY offered a prayer asking that God would rouse the consciences of men to see the wrongs done by the banditti of slaveholders as they never had been seen before, and that God would be with the wife and children of Mr. BROWN, and with all his friends and acquaintances in this day of trial.

After reading of the Scriptures by Rev. A. G. BERMAN, Rev. H. H. GARNETT made an address. He said that the 2d of December would hereafter be called "Martyr's Day." Tyrants and despots would everywhere unbrald us for inflicting so ghastly a wound on the fair hrow of Liberty, in a land nick-named the "Model Republic." After saying that JOHN BROWN was actuated by a desire to carry out the golden rule, Mr. GARNETT concluded as follows: "The withered hand of an old man, whose hairs are white with the frosts of nearly seventy Winters, has given the deathblow to American Slavery. His heroic deeds will be inscribed on marble, and his grave will be visited by troops of pilgrims. Virginia will be famed in history for having been the home of WASHINGTON, and the theatre of JOHN BROWN'S cowardly execution. Farewell, brave old man! God be with thee. Step forth from the scaffold which cannot dishonor thy name, or tarnish thy glory, into the chariot of fire that awaits thee. Go up to meet the army of departed heroes that have gone before thee to the kingdom of heaven. Go, and with joy receive thy martyr's crown, which the Lord has prepared for thee. Succeeding ages will cherish thy memory, and do justice to thy deeds of renown; and thy amazing courage will be the fruitful theme of orators, and the glowing songs of poets. Hero-martyr, farewell!"

Rev. J. B. DUNN followed. He thought the occasion analagous to that scene, 1,800 years ago, when Christ ascended Calvary. Sisters and mothers were there to sympathize, as they are now present to console with JOHN BROWN. [Yes.] The prayer of all Christians should be, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Rev. H. JOHNSON, who is quite an old man, then made some remarks and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. BAHN and Mr. GOODELL. Before the latter gentleman spoke a collection was taken up for the family of JOHN BROWN. It was stated that a movement was on foot to establish a permanent "Liberty Fund." The meeting was continued until 1 o'clock, one hour beyond the time fixed for adjournment.

Rev. SAMPSON WHITE deemed the occasion a very solemn one, when he thought of their friend who was in a short time to enter the eternal world. He believed that whatever might be done for liberty, God would approve of it. If it could not be achieved without shedding of blood, then it was their duty to do so. [Yes, yes.]

Rev. R. C. HENDERSON, of the Demarara Mission, made a few remarks upon the example of England in emancipating her slaves in the West Indies.

MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting assembled at National Hall yesterday morning, to offer prayers for JOHN BROWN. The following letters were read by Rev. Mr. FURNESS:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1859.

Dear Wife and Children, every one:

I will begin by saying that I have in some degree recovered from my wounds, but that I am quite weak in my back and sore about my left kidney. My appetite has been quite good for most of the time since I was hurt. I am supplied with almost everything I could desire to make me comfortable, and the little that I do lack, (some few articles of clothing, which I lost,) I may perhaps soon get again. I am, besides, quite cheerful, having (as I trust) the peace of God which "passeth all understanding" to "rule in my heart," and the testimony (in some degree) of a good conscience that I have not lived altogether in vain. I can trust God with both the time and the manner of my death, believing as I now do, that for me at this time to seal my testimony (for God and Humanity) with my blood, will do vastly more toward advancing the cause I have earnestly endeavored to promote, than all I have done in my life before. I beg of you all meekly and quiety to submit to this; not feeling yourselves in the least *degraded* on that account. Remember, dear wife and children, all, that Jesus of Nazareth suffered a most excruciating death on the cross as a felon—under the most aggravating circumstances. Think, also, of the prophets, and apostles and Christians of former days, who went through greater tribulations than you or I; and (try) to be reconciled. May God Almighty comfort all your hearts, and soon wipe all tears from your eyes. To Him be endless praise. Think, too, of the crushed millions who "have no comforter." *I charge you all never* (in your trials) to forget the griefs "of the poor that cry, and of those that have none to help them." I wrote most earnestly to my dear and afflicted wife not to come on for the *present at any rate.* I will now give her my reasons for doing so. First, it would use up all the scanty means she has, or is at all likely to have to make herself and children comfortable hereafter. For let me tell you that the sympatey that is now aroused in your behalf may not always follow you. There is but little more of the romantic about helping poor widows and their children than there is about trying to relieve poor "niggers." Again, the little comfort it might afford us to meet again would be dearly bought by the pains of a final separation. We *must part*, and I feel assured for us to meet under such dreadful circumstances would only add to our distress. If she comes on here, she must be only a gazing-stock throughout the whole journey, to be remarked upon in every *look, word* and *action*, and by all sorts of *creatures*, and by all sorts of papers throughout the whole country. Again, it is my most decided judgment that in quietly and submissively staying at home, vastly more of generous sympathy will *reach* her, without such dreadful sacrifice of feeling as she must put up with if she comes on. The visits of one or two female friends that have come on here have produced great excitement, which is very annoying, and they cannot possibly do me any good. *Oh, Mary, do not come*, but patiently wait for the meeting (of those who love God and their fellow-men) where no separation must follow. "They shall go no more out forever." I greatly long to hear from some one of you, and to learn anything that in any way affects your welfare. I sent you $10 the other day—did you get it? I have also endeavored to stir up Christian friends to visit and write to you in your deep affliction. I have no doubt that some of them at least will heed the call. Write to me, care of Capt. John AVIS, Charleston, Jefferson County, Va.

"Finally, my beloved, be of good comfort." May all your names be "written on the Lamb's book of life"—may you all have the purifying and sustaining influence of the Christian religion—is the earnest prayer of your affectionate husband and father,

JOHN BROWN.

P. S.—I cannot remember a night so dark as to have hindered the coming day; nor a storm so furious or dreadful as to prevent the return of warm sunshine and a cloudless sky. But, beloved ones, *do remember* that this is not your rest; that in this world you have no abiding place or continuing city. To God and His indefinite mercy I always commend you. J. B.

Nov. 9.

Dr. FURNESS, in introducing the following, remarked that he would read the last letter received from BROWN by Mrs. BROWN.

Extract from the last letter received by Mrs. BROWN, before she started to go to Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., Nov. 26, 1859, in which, after referring to his wife's being under Mrs. MOTT'S roof, he proceeds to say:

* * * I remember the old lady well; but presume she has no recollection of me. I once set myself to oppose a *mob* at Boston, where she was. After I interfered, the police immediately took up the matter, and soon put a stop to mob-proceedings. The meeting was, I think, in *Marlboro-street* Church, or *Hotel, perhaps.* I am glad to have you make the acquaintance of such old "Pioneers" in the cause. I have just received from Mr. JOHN JAY, of New-York, a draft for $50 (fifty dollars,) for the benefit of my family, and will inclose it made payable to your order. I have also $15 (fifteen dollars) to send to our *crippled and destitute* unmarried son: when I can, I intend to send you, by express, two or three little articles to carry home. Should you happen to meet with Mr. JAY, say to him that I fully appreciate his great kindness both to *me and my family.* God bless *all* such friends. It is out of my power to reply to *all* the kind and encouraging letters *I get; I wish* I could do so. I have been so much relieved from my lameness for the last three or four days as to be able to sit up to read and write pretty much all day, as well as part of the night; and I do assure you *and all other friends* that I am quite busy, and *none the less happy* on that account. The time passes *quite pleasantly*; and the near approach of my great change is not the occasion of any particular dread.

I trust that God who has sustained me *so long* will not *forsake* me when I most feel my need of *Fatherly aid and support.* Should He hide His face, my spirit will drop, and die; *but not otherwise, be assured.* My only anxiety is to be properly assured of my *fitness* for the company of those who are "washed from *all filthiness;*" *and for the presence of Him who is Infinitely pure.* I certainly *think* I do have *some* "*hunger and thirst* after righteousness." If it be only *genuine*, I make *no doubt I* "*shall* be filled." Please let all our friends read my letters when you can; and ask them to accept of it as *in part for them.* I am inclined to think you will not be likely to succeed well about getting away the bodies of your family; but should that *be so, do not let that grieve you.* It can make but little difference *what is done with them.*

* * * * * * *

You can well remember the changes you have passed through. Life is made up of a series of changes, and let us try to meet them in the best manner possible. You will not wish to make yourself and children any more burdensome to friends than you are really compelled to do. *I would not.*

I will close this by saying that if you *now feel* that you are *equal* to the undertaking, do *exactly as* you *feel disposed to do* about coming to see me before I suffer. *I am entirely willing.*

Your affectionate husband,

(Signed) JOHN BROWN.

Semarks were subsequently made by Dr. TURNER, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the New-York *Independent*, Mrs. MARY GREW, Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT, and others.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

At the meeting of the Senate to-day, after prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. LUCE, of the Nantucket district, moved that the Senate adjourn on account of the execution of JOHN BROWN. Mr. RICH, of Suffolk, opposed the motion, and the yeas and nays stood 8 for adjournment and 11 against.

In the House, Mr. RAY, of Nantucket, moved an adjournment, offering at the same time a resolution of sympathy for BROWN. A spicy debate followed, when the motion to adjourn was defeated, yeas 6, nays 141.

THE FEELING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

JOHN BROWN'S execution to-day attracted considerable crowds about the newspaper offices as the evening editions were issued, and several individuals promenaded the streets with crape attached to their persons. Religious services were held in several of the colored churches the most part of the day. Otherwise there were no manifestations unusual to everyday life in this city.

Rev. Mr. GRIMES, colored, held late prayer-meetings at his church last night, for JOHN BROWN, and is continuing them to-day.

The bells in Plymouth and New-Bedford were tolled at noon.

MEETING IN TREMONT TEMPLE.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 2.

Tremont Temple was crowded, this evening, to commemorate the death of JOHN BROWN.

All the colored population of Boston and its vicinity were present, together with many ladies, a large number of whom attended out of mere curiosity. On the platform were seated many of the most prominent Abolitionists of New-England, and erected upon which was the standard of Virginia, with its coat-of-arms draped in black. In front the rostrum was decorated with a large black cross, underneath which was a photograph likences of JOHN BROWN, which was draped in mourning.

Mr. SEWALL made the opening speech, stating the object of the meeting was one of sympathy, and to commemorate the death of JOHN BROWN, who he designated as a "martyr to freedom." He concluded by characterizing Gov. WISE as the modern Pontius Pilate.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON then read the various letters and documents which have emanated from JOHN BROWN. They have heretofore been published.

J. S. MARTEN, a negro of Philadelphia, followed. He lauded the acts of JOHN BROWN, at the same time slightly rapping the Republican Party for its lukewarmness in not doing likewise. A remark made by him that Virginia in her act to-day was the most guilty of all the guilty mothers of the American Government, was received by mingled hisses and applause.

J. Q. A. GRIFFIN, of Malden, a member of the House, next addressed the meeting. He claimed that the heinous offences of Pontius Pilate, in crucifying our Saviour, whitened into virtue when compared with those of Gov. WISE, of Virginia, in his course towards JOHN BROWN. He also stated that it was the opinion of no less a Democrat than Hon. CALEB CUSHING, as a lawyer, that the proceedings of the Governor and Court of Virginia, in trying and condemning JOHN BROWN, were without the sanction of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

A letter was received from Rev. H. M. DEXTER, of the Pine-street Church, regretting his inability to be present, and stating that, while he did not justify the act of JOHN BROWN, he thought it would yet be glorified by its future good results to the cause of freedom.

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT made a few remarks in accordance with the tone of the previous speaker.

He was followed by Hon. R. H. DAVIS, of Fall River, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, who indorsed the action of JOHN BROWN, on the ground that its ultimate result would be good.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON then made a characteristic speech, glorifying BROWN and his associates, and thanked God that the time had been brought about by the act of to-day's martyr, when the sympathies of men of rank were identified with his, which would thus enable him to leave the arena after battling for thirty years for American freedom.

A collection was taken up, announced for the benefit of the family of JOHN BROWN. The meeting then dispersed at an early hour.

UNION AND CONSTITUTION MEETING TO BE HELD IN FANEUIL HALL TO REBUKE DOMESTIC TREASON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

There is to be held a Union and Constitution Meeting, to rebuke domestic treason and avow new fealty to the public, at Faneuil Hall next week. The preliminaries are arranged, and a call will be issued in the *Courier* to-morrow morning, signed by Hon. Edward Everett, James W. Page, Franklin Haven, Franklin Skinner, George Lunt, Henry J. Gardiner, and others. It is understood the venerable Ex-Gov. Lincoln, of Worcester, will preside; Mr. Everett, Gen. Cushing, Ex-President Pierce, Geo. S. Hillard and other distinguished men will speak.

CHURCH BELLS TOLLED AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Friday, Dec. 2.

The Church bells were tolled here to-day for the execution of JOHN BROWN, from 10 o'clock to 12. This evening a great meeting was held in Mechanics' Hall, which was addressed by prominent gentlemen of the city, clergymen and others. It was the largest meeting that has been held in a long time. Three thousand persons were in the Hall, and a great many came who could not get in. At the close a collection was taken up for BROWN'S family, which was very successful.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

EXCITEMENT IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Dec. 2.

There was a brisk excitement here this afternoon caused by an attempt to toll the obsequies of "Old Brown" from the City Hall bell. It had struck four or five times when Mayor HARRINGTON appeared among the sympathizers in the belfry, and ordered them to desist. One of them refused, when the Mayor dropped him through the scuttle by the most convenient mode, and the bell didn't ring any more.

BELLS TOLLED AT CONCORD.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 2.

At Concord, N. H., the bells were tolled for BROWN.

DEMONSTRATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Dec. 2.

The sympathizers with JOHN BROWN held a large meeting here to-day. Ex-Mayor BARSTOW presided and made a lengthy speech. Speeches were also made by Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, Rev. Mr. WOODBURY, a Unitarian clergyman, and Rev. Mr. DAY, a Free-Will Baptist.

The feeling of the larger part of the community was strongly against the meeting. All the prominent men engaged in it are among those entertaining extreme views upon the Slavery question.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

MINUTE GUNS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 2.

One hundred minute guns were fired to-day, commencing at 12½ o'clock, in commemoration of the execution of JOHN BROWN, for murder and insurrection at Harper's Ferry.

SYMPATHY MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 2.

The City Hall was densely packed with citizens, this evening, who listened for over three hours to stirring and eloquent speeches, expressing sympathy for JOHN BROWN and his family.

Strong resolutions were adopted and a Committee on Funds appointed. A a large amount of money was contributed for the relief of BROWN'S family.

The City Hall bell was tolled sixty-

Russia and Spain. Her commerce would be swept from the seas, and none knows what her fate might be. In America, you would suffer terribly at first. You have, comparatively speaking, no fleet. I wish you had one nearly equat to ours, and then this thing could never take place. Your seaboard towns would be destroyed. Of course we could never invade you. Then all your energies, your vast resources, unmenaced by other foes, would quickly be called into action. You would sweep the seas with your privateers, and engagements would take place as in your former wars with England. Your commerce would suffer, but England's would suffer most, because you produce the necessaries of existence, and can make yourselves independent of the rest of the world. But probably a rupture would take place between North and South, and your glorious Union would be dissolved. In such case, ere many years had elapsed, who can say whether or not North America might not be cut up into continental despotisms, and become a battle-field and a Golgotha, like the Old World? Is this to be the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race? This the realization of the poet's dream, when

"The war-drums throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags are furled
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world?"

I say all this the more, because I know that agents of France and Russia, and priest-craft, are busy in fermenting dissention and sowing the seeds of discord between England and America; because I have no faith in PALMERSTON, SIDNEY HERBERT, GLADSTONE, nor much in Lord JOHN RUSSELL; because there is one here who exercises a very great and pernicious influence over our affairs, who would rather "rule in Hell than serve in Heaven," and prefer seeing England a third or fourth-rate Germanized State, with arbitrary executive laws, to beholding her side-by-side and hand-in-hand with America, a great and free nation, and foremost twin-maintainer and exponent of liberty of thought and action. Let me assure you, however, that the present conduct of the Government of this country towards America is narrowly watched, and that in case of any trifling and trickery public meetings will be called throughout England to declare that her people will not wage war with your people, and to hurl the present set of wicked imbeciles from office, as Lord PALMERSTON was hurled by the mere threat of a Hyde-park meeting, with such a demonstration as never yet took place in Great Britain.

There are some who think that the Chinese expedition is to be deflected towards California and Vancouver's Island, and that the *Great Eastern* is destined apparently not to visit your shores on a mission of peace, but is to be sent on an errand of war. You will smile at this, and perhaps I do; but we have men in this country at the helm of State, who are, as the French say, *capables de tout*. In conclusion, let them look out, if they attempt to jockey this nation into war with America.

Our attitude with regard to France and the rest of the Continent is by no means dignified. The London *Times* assures us that we have hundreds of thousands of volunteer riflemen in arms, which is simply a gross and deliberate falsehood; and the London *Punch*, with vulgar ignorance, issues most offensive caricatures against France and her Emperor. I do not believe, and tt is the opinton of the best authorities, that we could muster at this moment 10,000 volunteers, with rifles in their hands. We are active in our dock-yards, but cannot man our ships, and never shall until we amend our seamens' wages and prospects. *Punch* depicts a British lion on the cliffs on this side of the channel, in a magnificently imposing attitude, with his tail curled round a numerous fleet of ships below, and a wretched little NAPOLEON, with a poodle-dog toy, which he is causing to squeak defiance. Now, is not the reverse of the picture somewhat the truth of the case? France menaces us, it is true, with her armaments and preparations; but, after all, has she ever altogether throughout, during the last ten years, equaled the offensive spouting and empty braggadocio writing of a single day's platform oratory and journalism in England? I say, advisedly, she has not. When she speaks through a journal, the words have a terrible significance, I grant. Here all is bluster and rant, and alternate tremor and rhodomontade. There is, as yet, very little done. Where are the arms? Where are the rifles? They are not to be had in sufficient quantity within a twelvemonth yet to come. Some fools talk of invading France. I pity them. What could we do in case of a war? The utmost we could hope for would be to stand on the defensive.

It must not be lost sight of that the Emperor NAPOLEON has made dispositions round and about every colony which England possesses, to make a dash in case of war. In six weeks, observes Mr. Justice HALIBURTON, he could sweep the commerce of England from the seas. Under such circumstances the empty hoastings of the London *Times*, and sundry other journals, as well as of individuals, both in prose and verse, is foolish if not disgusting.

I have mentioned to you the case of Mr. ANSTEY, late Attorney-General at Hong Kong. He has left for Calcutta, shaking the dust off from his feet. England has not protected him, he says, and he repudiates his country. The Government quietly and privately admit the justice of his cause, and yet will not give him redress. The reason is that it would expose the whole iniquitous policy of the Chinese war, and much private villainy besides. Yet the moment ANSTEY has departed, the Government has commenced a prosecution against him for libel, and served a notice on his publisher, Mr. EFFINGHAM WILSON! This is important, because more will come of it, and I have much yet to relate to you of this affair.

Mr. LEVER, M. P., has again offered to charter the *Great Eastern* for a year. In my opinion he had better let her alone. The Directors, however, will not treat with him. Mr. LEVER probably knows what he is about. At any rate, he is the only man, whom I know, who is at all fitted to deal with such a speculation. The ship has, hitherto, been mismanaged in every way. The Directors don't even know how to make a show of her, and scarcely any one goes to visit her at Southampton. What will he her fate? In LEVER's hands, something big would be attempted, and he is a practical man. Is it generally known that she was first designed, because some one had an enormous stock of iron plates on hand which he could not tell how to dispose of?

So at last Dr. SMETHURST is pardoned, but detained, without hail, for bigamy. He will get the utmost amount of punishment that can be inflicted—four years of penal servitude. It is a case on which casuistry may be exhausted. If pardoned, he should be dealt with as innocent of murder. The bigamy in question is *per se* not a bad case. Still few will regret his sentence. When about to be hanged, he was in the minds of many innocent, who will now say, "Give him four years for bigamy, because he is a murderer." I am sick of his name and his case.

Looking again at the state of Europe, nothing disgusts me more than the *dicta* of the *quid nuncs*, who go about declaring that we cannot have either peace or war, as the case may be, because of all kinds of contingencies spun out of their own cobwebby brains. "France will not go to war with us," says one. "The Emperor, Sir, knows better. Prussia has come to an understanding with Russia," &c., &c. When war is declared, the value of these combinations of would-be diplomatists will be seen. I would rather have 100,000 more improved rifles—I mean the weapons in England—than a promised alliance with Prussia. As for Russia, she hates us thoroughly.

M. BUONCOMPAGNI, it is said, refuses the Regency of Central Italy. Of course he does, since NAPOLEON will not allow it. The Spaniards are still busy vaporing before Morocco. The chaste ISABELLA is embroidering more flags for the crusade. It is a scoundrel proceeding, this invasion of Moorish Territory, blessed only by fanatic priests, and cursed by all just men. The excuse about the Riff Pirates is about as valid as if England were to be threatened by a new armada, on account of the wreckers on the west coast of Ireland or Cornwall. The Moorish Government has yielded everything demanded, and Spain is covered with disgrace by her aggressive shuffling. The protest of Morocco is manly, dignified, and even noble. She appeals to the Almighty to aid the cause of justice. A complication may soon arise, when we shall take part against the haughty Don, in favor of the more honest infidel. It is nauseating to read the accounts from Spain of the contributions of the bishops and municipalities. Spain denies that she seeks to interfere with the navigation of the Mediterranean; but declares that she is free to act as she likes "in the rest of the Empire of Morocco." *Credat Judæus*—what say the Jews of Tangier to this? By the bye, I think the overcrowding of Gibraltar by the exiles from Morocco fraught with danger to the garrison, in the event of an attack. O'DONNELL means to rival McMAHON, it is said. His illustrious mistress covers him with decorations beforehand.

At length the Australian Government are about to rescind their grant of £50,000 a year for the Panama Mail service. Who can wonder, since the Government has treated them with such contempt? The United States will donbtless take due advantage of this apathy, or whatever it is. Liverpool daily sinks in the scale, and Galway rises. Capitalists are considering the advisability of investments in land in the City of the Tribes, as the latter town is called. By the loss of the *Royal Charter*, from which ill-fated vessel hnt little treasure is yet recovered, or likely to be, Liverpool has received a deadly blow. The yearly sacrifice of life in the Channel is remembered to the disadvantage of the mud-barred tidal harbor. Decidedly, there is no doubt now hut that Galway will become the great western port and emporium of the British isles. Any one tavesting in land there will soon double or treble his capital.

What shall I say about literary matters? The small fry of literary periodicals are all alive, and the small fry of their contributors increase, if they do not fatten. The *Daily Telegraph*, the first cheap daily London newspaper, has a feud with the *Saturday Review*, the last of the dear weeklies. The *Review*, which began smartly, has become wofully dull of iate. It falls foul of the *Telegraph*, which is smart. but half-educated, and disposed to think itself a wonderful production. The *Telegraph* is full of blunders, It did not know the other day in a "brilliant," and, as Mrs. Gamp would have said, "impoging" leading article, who fought at Navarino. SALA, its chief writer, picked up his scraps of education from the streets. He has great merit and considerable talent, but is vain and frivolous withal. It is amusing to observe his dogmatism and mistakes. I will tell you a story about him: Some time since a Jew solicitor insisted, at a convivial meeting at a tavern, on giving him £100. SALA refused it; hut the lawyer persisted, and finally threw a £50 note down before him, saying that he should have it, and bolted. The landlord, on being appealed to, would not have the money. SALA at last took it, leaving a note for the too generous Israelite, saying that if he did not claim it within a day, he should keep it. All his friends protested against his giving it back. It appears that SALA, who is infinitely amusing in the broad comic line, had said before the lawyer that he wished he had some money. But mark the consequence. There was no "copy" from SALA for weeks after. I do not mean for the *Telegraph*, that would not matter; but the continuation of tales already begun. Do you remember the stoppage of the story about "The Man with the Iron Chest," in (I think) the *Welcome Guest*? I have not heard the end of this transaction—I mean whether the lawyer is likely to become a creditor of the author. All I know is, that although I should be glad of £50, *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*.

THE QUESTION OF ITALY.

The Adjustment at Zurich—The Basis and Purpose of a Congress—The Disposition to be Made of Central Italy, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 14, 1859.

I hasten to give you the first impression on the settlement of Zurich. We have assuredly entered on a new phase of the political situation, and one which may prove full of incidents. The treaty, or treaties, of Zurich, although they arrived in Paris two days ago, have not yet been given to the public, and perhaps will not be until they have gone through the formality of ratification. But the explanation of the Count WALEWSKI on these treaties possesses all the force of the treaties themselves, and gives us to understand the precise terms of their provisions.

It was not without astonishment that the public learned that France and Austria had agreed to provoke a Congress which was to *examine the treaties of Zurich*. At first sight this appears like a slip of the pen. It is indeed strange, if all the principal European States are to be called on to ratify the treaties relating to the cession of Lombardy—a question which concerns alone France, Austria and Sardinia. Under any circumstances, three Powers, actiog isolated and totally independent of the rest of Europe, have no right to discuss or decide questions of a general character, or which belong to all the Powers equally; and the moment they take such action, any treaty they may sign is not obligatory upon those who have had no voice in the Conference. Without doubt, the European Congress will have to examine the treaties of Zurich, but one would suppose only for information and not officially, as the Walewski Circular would seem to intimate.

There is surprise that no mention is made in the treaties of converting Mantua and Peschiera into federal fortresses, as recommended in the late letter of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the King of Sardinia. To explain this, it is said that the Congress will take cognizance of this question under that clause of the basis of Villafranca, which proposes for all Italy a Confederation. Austria no doubt refused to yield this point at Zurich, and NAPOLEON, not daring or wishing to treat on the subject on any other terms than those indicated in his letter, placed this among the reserved questions, to be decided on, like that of the return of the Grand Dukes, by a European Congress. It will be curious, indeed, if these fortresses are left to Austria without conditions. Lombardy will then be only a parade-ground for Austrian troops whenever they choose to make it such. (The reader will have observed that the new dividing line between Lombardy and Venetia does not run in the middle of the river Mincio, from end to end of that river, but to accommodate Austria and to preserve intact her powerful quadrilateral of fortresses, departs from the river at the points of these two fortresses, and running out into Lombardian territory, takes in a circle of 3,500 metres—just the distance at which rifled cannon begins to grow feeble—beyond the exterior fortifications!)

Again, we are informed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Congress is to be composed not only of the parties who formed the treaties of 1815, but to these are to be joined Naples, Rome, and Sardinia. Thus the Congress will be composed of eleven Powers, viz.: France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the Two Sicilies, Rome, and Sardinia. It will be singular if Austria does not find some defenders of her policy in such a Congress. Russia, the Two Sicilies, Rome, and Spain, will certainly never admit the principle that a people have the right to choose their own Sovereign and their own form of Government, and it is not improbable that, on a vote confirming this principle, Austria will carry with her all but France, England, and Sardinia. It is to be expected, in fact, that this will be the result of the Congress, for the members of that body know very well that the adoption of this principle is of no value practically, since the people of Central Italy are determined to repudiate its application to them. The Congress will, perhaps, not be sorry to avail themselves of an occasion in which to reassert the doctrine of Divine right theoretically, since, as already said, such a consecration will fall harmless, in view of the hostile condition of the people of Italy, and the solemn promise of non-intervention on the part of France and Austria. Moreover, at the end of a Congress, and when Europe, united, has judged the question, LOUIS NAPOLEON will be no longer bound in his individual action, further than is implied in the basis of Villafranca.

The Conference of Zurich, it will be seen, terminated *in a simple reproduction in other words* of the basis of Villafranca. Every question which might interest other than the three Powers engaged, every general question, was reserved for the consideration of Europe in a Congress. This fact should not escape attention, since it demonstrates that NAPOLEON at least has adhered to his pledges at Villafranca with the most complete fidelity.

It will be observed, also, that in inviting to the Congress all the Powers who were parties to the treaties of 1815, NAPOLEON at last realizes that which has been attributed to him as the dream of his life—an official abrogation of those famous treaties, and the relinquishment of France and the Bonaparte dynasty from the humiliating terms imposed thereby. No one in France, at least, doubts but that the Congress will convene, and that this is to be the result of its deliberations.

You will understand why France "regrets" that the people of Central Italy should have chosen a Regent in the person of the Prince CARIGNAN. It will give Austria an advantage in diplomacy, by enabling her to say that the doctrine of non-intervention was first violated by Sardinia, with the sanction of France. NAPOLEON, it is safe to say, has no personal hostility to the appointment of a Sardinian Regent, but he does not wish to furnish Austria any additional arms for the forthcoming discussions in the Congress. He did not need to explain in the short note of the *Moniteur* why he regretted the nomination of the Prince CARIGNAN.

The Congress will convene perfectly free of all engagements; NAPOLEON has fulfilled all his engagements thus far to Austria, in the treaty of Zurich. He favors an Italian Confederation which shall have for its policy the total overthrow of Austrian influence in every corner of Italy; the only obnoxious feature of his programme is an expressed wish that the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duchess of Parma should be restored. Further than this, all parties will be free to act as they please, each bringing their particular policy to bear, each acting on their own understanding of what is required of them. The Count WALEWSKI does not say that the Congress shall take for its basis the treaties of Zurich. He says, on the contrary, that it will have to deliberate on the best means of settling the affairs of Italy on a solid and durable basis. We see absolutely nothing at present to change the opinion long ago expressed, that France is still not only the friend of Italy, but the friend of annexation, and that all will yet end to the satisfaction of the friends of Italy, and to the honor of the name of NAPOLEON.

Opinions are divided to-day in regard to the Regency in Central Italy. The telegraph informs us that the King of Sardinia, acting on advice from Paris, has refused to sanction the nomination of his cousin to the Regency; but this news is not entirely credited. It is certain, however, that [illegible] the energetic opposition of the King, [illegible] already broken out on the frontiers, between the army of GARIBALDI and those of the Pope, and it is the absolute necessity thus created for a more efficient organization of the Government of the Duchies, which inclines many persons to the belief that the King has withheld his sanction to the appointment of a Regent only temporarily, and that such a contingency must soon be adopted. If a conflict should take place on the frontiers, Sardinia, it seems, is the proper power to interfere, and France cannot conscientiously make it a subject of censure that Sardinia should seek to avert, by the appointment of a Regent, such a calamity.

There is another phase of this Regency question which also has its interest. If the Prince CARIGNAN is refused the Regency, the people of Central Italy may nominate in his stead the Count CAVOUR or GARIBALDI, and in that case there would be danger of a revolution and a separate government, or a revolution that might influence all Italy, and extend even further. A part of NAPOLEON'S "regret" may very well have been dictated by this view of the case. One thing is certain that the present agitation in Central Italy does not proceed so much from a love for VICTOR EMANUEL and Piedmont, as from a desire to be free, and to dispose of their destinies in their own way. They only accept VICTOR EMANUEL and Piedmont because they fear it is the best thing they can do for the moment. Certainly, Italy is more united to-day than it has been for a long time, but it is far from a unit nevertheless.

There is still another view to be taken of the action of NAPOLEON in regard to the Regency in Italy. A Regency would be incompatible with the rights of the Grand Dukes, and since NAPOLEON has signified his disposition to reinstate two of these, he could not well consent to an act which is a clear usurpation of their rights.

In all probability the Regency will be refused, and the *statu quo* maintained until the Congress has met and given its verdict. The Congress will meet either at Paris or Brussels, most probably at Paris, and there, it is hoped, business will pass more rapidly than at the late Conference. MALAKOFF.

THE PRINCE DE CARIGNAN AND THE CHEVALIER BUONCOMPAGNI.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following letter, addressed by the Prince DE CARIGNAN to Commander BUONCOMPAGNI:

TURIN, Nov. 14, 1859.

SIR: I have pointed you out as worthy of being intrusted with the noble charge of proceeding to Central Italy, and governing those provinces, which by their votes have declared their desire for a stronger constitutional and Italian kingdom, and have since voted my Regency. Your honorable character, your noble qualities of mind and heart, the proofs of devotion you have ever given to the King and country, the complete confidence I repose in you, and which I am now happy to signify to you publicly, are so many arguments in favor of the happy issue of your mission.

But they are not the only ones. The people of Central Italy have given such proofs of wisdom, firmness and temperance as to deserve the esteem of the civilized world. Now, I am convinced that they will understand the necessity of persevering in the same calm and orderly course, especially at present, on the eve of a Congress in which the fate of Italy is to be discussed, and his Majesty King VICTOR EMANUEL, strengthened by the rights conferred upon him, will efficaciously support their wishes. The repeated assurances of his Majesty the Emperor of the French to the effect that there is to be no intervention in Central Italy are another motive of great confidence. Such assurances are a powerful encouragement to the policy of the King's Government, which could never consent to let violence from without oppose the national will.

If reasons of good policy induced his Majesty after the peace of Villafranca to recall his emissaries, and abstain from any action whatever in Central Italy, it does not follow that his Government should refuse to perform acts dictated by a friendly feeling which recent events have strengthened still more. My meaning is, that it would not, within the bounds of possibility, refuse its aid to those countries, in order to facilitate their contracting a loan, should that be necessary. All these considerations inspire me with confidence regarding the future. On the other hand, your mission is very simple and clear, its object being to give greater unity to the political and military direction of those provinces. The concentration of powers will render each of them stronger, both as regards itself and as regards Europe. Their military organization will be more easily completed under your sole administration, under a single command, and with a single army. This army, strong in number and disciplined, ready to display its valor should the country demand it, must, however, be neither aggressive nor provocative. If some ardent and generous minds think every delay a crime, every act of prudence a weakness, they should be reminded that time is a powerful auxiliary of a just cause, and that impatience often spoils it and prevents its triumph.

Under these auspices, I repeat, I am convinced that your mission will be crowned with success, and that the populations will continue to maintain public order inviolably, and to display that wisdom and political maturity which is an honor to it, and which will be a very strong argument in the eyes of the Congress, in favor of the recognition of their rights.

Lastly, I am convinced that the Government of His Majesty will never permit anarchy to convulse Italian provinces, which, after having sent their sons to fight in the ranks of the army, have solemnly declared their wish to be annexed to his States, a wish which His Majesty has graciously assented to. Accept, &c.,

EUGENE OF SAVOY.

COMMENT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

The letter of Prince EUGENE was published in the *Piedmontese Gazette* of Tuesday last. Since then the telegraph has done nothing but report the strong disapproval with which it has been viewed by the French Government. This opposition is incomprehensible, considering the sentiments which the Emperor is always professing for Italy. If that curtailment of the programme of the war to which the preliminaries of Villafranca bore witness, and which the Emperor publicly lamented immediately on his return from Italy, was regarded by him as a misfortune, should he not be glad of the independent action of the free States which were not represented at Villafranca, and whose rights he did not, because he could not, give away? That action, limited to the indubitable rights of the agents, cannot compromise him with his new ally. Surely the agreements of Sovereigns who were strangers to the Central Italian States are not to be put on a level with the solemnly expressed will of those States themselves. If so, there is an end of all independence, save for those which have overwhelming armies to protect them from the caprice of their neighbors. If Sardinia acknowledges the rights of the small States to independence. No doubt it is difficult to reconcile some obligations which he has entered into with this recognition; hence the embarrassment of his situation. The Austrian way of keeping the engagement is disregard to the rights of the Tuscans and other free Italians altogether; and this fairly simplifies the matter. It remains to be seen how the Sardinian Government will act in the trying position in which the French Government has placed it. The Paris journals, which this time last week announced that the Regency had been unconditionally refused by the Prince DE CARIGNAN, now state that the Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI is about to extricate the Sardinian Government from an uneasy situation by declining the Regency. For the sake both of the Sardinian and French Governments we should be sorry to see such a course taken; but we apprehend that the prime object, the union of Central Italy, would not be frustrated even by such a measure. Perhaps even it might be well if the United Provinces were placed in a position to show the world that while pressing the undoubted right to form alliances they can carry on their political and military administration without extraneous aid. It is only common prudence thus to provide for their own security. They prejudge nothing in so doing; they only fulfil the first duty of every state. There is no power in the world, individual or collective, which is either bound to perform it for them, or has a right to take it out of their hands. They, not a Congress, are the judges of what is good for them. If the European Powers assembled can allege that the Italian States are injuring them, or any one of them, by what they are now doing, they will have a right to object, but not otherwise. The pretension of a Congress to be a special providence in Europe would be preposterous. It would renew the follies and injustice of 1815, and could never be admitted by this country.

WHAT THE CONGRESS WILL DO.

From the London Post (Organ of Lord Palmerston.)

It may now, we apprehend, be assumed as certain that, within a month from the present time, a Congress will commence its meetings, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of Italy, and that this country will be represented in it. We believe it to be also beyond all doubt that the Congress will possess a deliberative character. It will examine and discuss the measures deemed likely to promote the prosperity and peace of Italy; it will weigh the arguments advanced by the representatives of rival States and different nationalities; it will seek to strike the balance between Austrian pride, French influence, English sympathies, and Italian inspirations; it will urge, with all the moral weight due to the collective wisdom of Europe, the adoption of whatever course may finally appear most expedient; but its functions will be strictly confined to deliberation and advice. Nor will it presume to inforce its political awards by the bayonet and the sword. In a Congress, of which the chief basis, the fundamental principle, is the employment of that moral influence from which England has already hoped to obtain better results in this Italian question that from any military intervention, a Liberal English Government could not refuse to join. It may safely employ its utmost efforts to secure the triumph of those principles of civil liberty and national independence which it has so much at heart. If successful, its success will assist in consolidating the peace of Europe. If unsuccessful, it may at least terminate its diplomatic campaign with the feeling that matters are no worse than they were at the beginning, as the decisions of the Congress, supposing they proved at variance with the views, cannot possibly be forced on acceptance of a reluctant people.

It is evident that a Congress thus constituted is liable to as few of the objections that can be urged against such a body as the nature of the case will admit. It leaves the Italians at full liberty to prosecute their independent action. Should its deliberations result in decrees restoring the authority of the House of Lorraine over Tuscany, or the Pope over Romagna, the Tuscans and Romagnoli have simply to refuse compliance. No doubt such a principle cuts two ways. The King of Naples may turn a deaf ear to all recommendations intending to promote the material and moral welfare of his subjects. Austria, in like manner, may disregard a sentence of the Congress by which she is enjoined to garrison Verona and Mantua with federal troops and to establish in her Venetian province a separate Italian administration. No moral influence, we know beforehand, will ever induce the Pope to remove in the Marches the clerical rule which the Legations have shaken off. But if we once establish a principle, we must take it with all its consequences, whether bad or good—with all its applications, whether awkward or convenient. And we, at least, are not amongst the number of those who believe that the interests of Italian freedom, or of civil and religious liberty in general, will at all suffer by the fullest and most unreserved inquiry, or that the preponderating influence which any single European Power—and we care not what Power it may be—has already possessed, or may seek to acquire in Italy, will gain strength when compelled to submit its claims to the general arbitrament of Europe.

We feel the greater satisfaction in recording the fact that non-intervention has thus been recognized as the basis of the proposed Congress, from the assurance which we thus obtain that the same principle will be respected in the relations between the great Powers and the provinces of Central Italy about to be united in a single State under the Regency of the Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI; or it would be a strange and monstrous contradiction if that respect for the national will, which shall survive—nay, be paramount to—the opinion of collective Europe, were to be set at nought before Europe has pronounced any opinion whatever.

THAT REVISED MAP OF EUROPE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

About a year and a half ago the curiosity of the Parisians was excited by the publication of a map, purporting to give a new distribution of the States of Europe, for 1860, the dismemberment of some, and the compensation of others. The map was exposed for sale at various printsellers'—sufficient, no doubt, for the purpose intended—when it was all at once withdrawn (it was said by authority) from circulation. It was at first thought to be merely the catch-penny contrivance of a mapseller; it was then whispered that it was the work of a superior hand, cunning in these matters, and that public attention having been turned to the revisal of the map of Europe, and men's minds being familiarized with the notion of territorial changes, the object was fully attained, and the thing disappeared. As to the hand whose work it was I can only, with the rest of the public, offer a conjecture; to the effect produced I alluded at the time. The events which have passed in Italy, or may still pass there, and the war at Morocco, have recalled that geographical programme strongly to my memory, for I find that a part of it either has been carried into or is in course of execution. According to this map the Emperor of Austria will be found in 1860 to have acquired Egypt (probably by means of the Isthmus of Suez Canal), Servia, and Bosnia; that he cedes Galicia to Russia, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to Piedmont; and that VICTOR EMANUEL will have acquired the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Legations. Austria has ceded Lombardy to Piedmont. That Venetia does not belong to the latter would show the difficult position of the belligerents on the day the Peace of Villafranca was signed; but we know that Venetia was comprised in the French Imperial programme. We also know what are the Emperor's intentions with respect to Parma and Modena, and that they coincide with the map of Europe in 1860. You may have noticed the passage of the Emperor's letter to the King of Piedmont relative to Tuscany—"Tuscany, perhaps increased by some territory," &c. If you add the Romagna you may not be far mistaken. The Pope acquires the two Abruzzi, but cedes the Legations to "the Kingdom of Italy." I pass over the other arrangements, and come to the changes this new map of Europe contemplates for Queen ISABELLA of Spain. Her Majesty is described under the title of Queen of Spain and Morocco—Morocco being the acquisition in view for the Crown of Castile—and this before there was a talk of war between the countries. The coincidence is at least curious. The Sultan ABDUL-MEDJID-KHAN is dismissed in this fashion: "The Sultan of Asia cedes the whole of his possessions in Europe, and all those on the coasts of the Mediterrancan; the Crescent returns to Asia Minor, after three centuries of usurpation and of shame to Cristianity?" It is known that the opinion entertained by the Emperor of the actual condition of Turkey coincides with that expressed in the foregoing. No doubt, several modifications must take place in the execution of the plan, if, indeed, it be traceable to a higher authority; but it will be curious to follow with this sketch before us the changes that may take place in the course of the coming year.

LORD BROUGHAM ON ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following is the reply of Lord BROUGHAM to the letter recently addressed to him on the subject of Italian affairs by the Earl of Ellenborough:

BROUGHAM, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1859.

MY DEAR ELLENBOROUGH: You might well expect that I should agree with you in hearty good wishes for the independence of Italy.

I can only repeat what I said at the great Edinburgh meeting t'other day, that, whatever may be my opinions upon the real cause of the war (which I had fully given in our House), it had led to a state of things which affords the Italians some prospect of success, provided foreign interference is excluded, and that the best practical course for them to take is an union with Sardinia, although I retain my opinion upon the conduct of that Power. With regard to Gen. GARIBALDI, I confess my hopes of partisan or guerilla action are somewhat slender, admitting, as I do, his great qualities as far as we are acquainted with his public conduct and connexions. But I recollect that those Powers with whom Cato differed are said to have a preference for great battalions, and I wish we may not have to mourn over the kind of cause which he inclined to favor. At all events, I am sure neither you nor I would desire to have the peace of Europe at large disturbed even for the sake of Italy. Believe me, my dear Ellenborough, ever most sincerely yours,

H. BROUGHAM.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

We adverted a few days ago, though not, we think, more pointedly than the case requires, to the singular position which the Government and people of France occupy with regard to this country. With our powerful neighbor we are not only at peace, but, nominally at least, on terms of cordial friendship and close alliance, while every instrument that can work on public opinion is being employed to raise a violent spirit of animosity against us. The clergy denounce us, the Press libels us, with an inconsiderate fury which breaks down under the weight of its own exaggerations and its own ignorance. The nation at large has accustomed itself to look upon a war with its present ally as a by no means remote event, and the army is taught to look forward to the day when the pillage of a country rich beyond any former precedent shall reward its valor and glut its avarice. Whence, has arisen this sudden fury? What provocation have we given to account for the strange phenomenon that a nation but lately devoted to the happy arts of peace should suddenly turn its plowshare into a sword, and give the loudest and plainest intimation of its desire to plunge that sword into our breast? Let us once more review the relations between the two countries, and see if we can discover any provocation in our conduct, anything which, if we were to act otherwise than we do, might scatter the tempest with which we are threatened, and the gradual approach of which we cannot regard with indifference.

Let us take the most prominent question first. The policy of England with regard to Italy has, at any rate, of late years, been clear and explicit to all the world. England has wished that the people of Italy, like the people of all other countries in Europe, should be allowed to exercise their natural right of selecting their own Government for themselves. We believed that this result was to be obtained more readily by the peaceful progress of Piedmont and by the influence which she was always ready to exert in favor of the Italians whenever any European Power could be induced to join her, than by making Italy the battle-field of two great military Empires lying to the north of the Alps. True to these principles, as soon as England saw that the French Government was seriously entertaining the project of marching into Lombardy, England employed every means of friendly intercession to induce France to renounce her undertaking. In this attempt England failed, but she bore her repulse without ill humor, and, though she could not enter into a war which she disapproved, she cordially wished success to those objects which the Emperor NAPOLEON announced, and neither felt nor manifested any desire that he should incur the least inconvenience from rejecting her advice. The Emperor carried out his plan with an ability and success which astonished all Europe, and yet in the midst of his victories stopped short, as if he were afraid of too complete a triumph, and concluded the armistice of Villafrancs, confirmed subsequently by the peace of Zurich. Probably, when the Emperor of the French sat down calmly to consider the difficulties which, from the moment that he engaged in war contrary to the advice of this country, were thickening round him—when he saw that he had engaged in a struggle in which success was dangerous and defeat was ruinous, that he had called the Italians to arms in the name of liberty, then bound himself to restore the Sovereigns whom they had expelled, and then declined to act upon the engagement—it is probable, we say, that the Emperor himself might be led to think the advice he received from England was neither unwise nor unfriendly, and that we had given the best proof of our amicable disposition by warning our ally against a very ill-advised course. If the Emperor of the French, instead of appealing to arms, had joined with England in a strong remonstrance to Austria, a step in which England would gladly have cooperated, we cannot doubt that it would have been easy for them to have negotiated the purchase of Lombardy, which is pretty nearly the effect of the Treaty of Zurich. Austria had already agreed to withdraw her troops from the Duchies, in which case the Grand Dukes would have been expelled with the same hearty and quiet unanimity which has since compelled them to retire, and thus everything substantial which the Peace of Zurich has accomplished would have been gained without the expenditure of either blood or treasure. France would, indeed, have lost the opportunity of gaining two great victories, of which her military reputation stands in very little need; but she would have economised the blood of her sons and the tears of her daughters. France would not take our advice, but we have no reason to be ashamed of it, and she has no ground to be angry that we gave it. The Emperor now wishes to submit these matters to an European Congress. That Congress we have not yet been invited to join, and therefore, whether we join it or not, we cannot in this matter have given her any ground of offence. Of course, we have urged all along the right of the Italians to settle their own affairs, but to this opinion we have hitherto given no practical effect. Passing from the affairs of Italy, another ground which is taken against us is our opposition to the absurd project of the Suez Canal. In our opinion it is a bad speculation, very likely not to be made at all, and, if made, assuredly one by a ruinous cost. We also think that the Sultan has a right to be consulted before M. DE LESSEPS or any one else takes possession of one of the provinces of his empire. If the canal can be made, ten English ships will use it for one French one, but we are not guilty, we trust, of any discourtesy because we decline to invest money in what appears to us to be a bad speculation—an opinion in which we are confirmed by the highest engineering authority, including the opinion of the late Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON. As regards the quarrel between Spain and Morocco, we have certainly not come precisely to the same conclusion as France, probably because we see the question from different points of view—France from Algeria, England from Gibraltar; and also, possibly, because we were not aware last year, till the publication of the Map of Europe in 1860, that Morocco was destined to form a part of the dominions of Spain. But there has been no kind of difference between the two Governments, and the correspondence on the subject has been in every respect most friendly.

Lastly, there is our late joint misadventure in China, in which our policy has been absolutely undistinguishable, and the cause of the two nations for all practical purposes fused into one. Yet the French troops destined to cooperate with us in this remote expedition were probably speculating on an invasion of England up to the very moment they were told they were to act with her in the invasion of China. Thus, without any serious question at issue between the two Governments, with the most sincere wish on our part to maintain the most friendly relations, do we find ourselves involved in a course of expensive preparation which already inflicts upon both countries many of the burdens and evils of war. M. DUPIN may say that we are menacing France, but he well knows that the desperate madness and wickedness of attacking her was never for a moment thought of in this country. It is in the power of the Emperor of the French alone to put an end to a state of things which is becoming day by day more serious, and which makes it a less danger to peace to speak out plainly than to carry on the fiction of an alliance, one party to which appears to be arming for the attack and the other for the defence. It is in the power of the Emperor to allay all this trouble and suspicion, and if he does not do so we may not unreasonably draw the most gloomy inferences from his silence.

From the London Post, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

The *Times* astonishes England with a labored article that at once tends to create confusion here and irritation in France. A more wanton abuse of great public influence, a more flagrant forgetfulness of responsibility was never perpetrated by any journal than was yestreday perpetrated by the leader we have mentioned. It sounds the alarm of war. It is specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. There is nothing left to probability. We are told plainly that the French are irritated against us, that the Press stirs the people, and the Government inspires the Press; that the Emperor approves that inspiration, and wishes us to feel how bitter is the enmity of Frenchmen to England, and how glad they would be to be summoned to invade our shores. In this wicked and alarming statement everything is taken for granted. Nothing is proved. No retation is shown to exist between the evil dreaded and anything going on in Europe either with respect to Italy or any other kingdom. All is said to centre in and be traceable to the hatred of the French people to us. Beyond this there is not a shadow of probability offered us in the shape of argument. All is supposition or assumption. We are told that a great project is certainly brewing, which must result in a hostile descent of the French army on our shores, and that at any moment. We must confess to our astonishment at the expression of such panic in such a quarter; and, as regards its wantonness, with feelings of humiliation, that an organ of the press should stoop so low and compromise its character so grievously.

The invasion panic has been a periodical thing ever since the reestablishment of the French empire, but it has never spread far. It has taken no hold upon the people of England. The good sense of the Press has generally come in aid of old women's fears, or the hasty qualms of unreflecting alarmists, and, after half a dozen letters to the papers saying how a landing could be best effected, and London best reached, the agony has passed off like a fit of ague, people have ceased to quake, and every one has returned to his proprieties. But here is an attempt to stir up this panic again, on the plea that the grounds and justification of it are patent to all eyes, and logically deducible from ascertained facts. Unfortunately, for every thousand persons who will accept the alarm, probably only one will investigate the arguments by which it is supported, and thus one great step will have been taken towards bringing about what has been so flagitiously prophesied. People in England will become just as irritated as the people of France. One bad feeling will be reciprocated by another, and at every stage the strength of the alliance will receive a blow; the divergence in the policy of the two nations will be more apparent; there will be more heartburning, more suspicion, less confidence, less united action, less reluctance to break friendship, and at last no alternative but a quarrel, with its criminations and recriminations, hard words, and at last, hard blows.

Now, the obvious duty of every patriotic Englishman is to prevent all this rash alarm and unthinking irritability. The Press, in particular, is solemnly bound to say nothing in the direction of public alarm that is not strictly warranted by obvious facts and sound inferences. The charge against the *Times* is that the facts are not obvious and the inferences are not sound. After dilating at great length, and with much awkwardness of statement and irrelevancy of matter, upon the obliquity of French policy and the hatred of the French people, our contemporary grounds his fears of an early invasion on three considerations. First: That the Government has used the Press to stir up the people. Secondly: That "the results are such as an action of the Government upon the people would be likely to produce." And thirdly: That the "open acts of the French Government show symptoms that it does not shrink from stimulating ill-will to this country." This, put nakedly, is simply that, in two ways, the one secretly and the other openly, the Government of France is exciting its subjects against England, and that the results of that excitement agree with what might be predicated of it from *a priori* considerations. Let us see what this is worth. First, the Press of France is violently against us. Granted. Is it to be wondered at? Can anything in the French papers be more violent than the English papers have been? Has the *Journal des Debats* or the *Univers*

would continue his occupation. Every mail now brings us tidings of the enthusiasm of the American people for General HARNEY; and now it has been shown full for General HARNEY; and now it has been shown that the reason assigned by him was a mere fabrication—that the reason assigned by him was a mere fabrication—that the reason assigned by him was a mere fabrication—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—La Sonnambula.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Soldier's Daughter—Americans in Paris.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WINTER GARDEN—No Performance.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Nothing Venture Nothing Have—Diamond Cut Diamond.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—Handsome Jack.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Duke of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh.—Levees of Dollie Dutton—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Monday Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This Steamer Edition will contain a full account of the *Execution of John Brown*, with complete Narratives of the Events in Virginia during the past two weeks. Also, a full account of the death of Washington Irving, with a report of the ceremonies attending the Funeral at "Sunnyside."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To our Special Correspondent, we are indebted for interesting particulars of the important event of yesterday. At 11½ o'clock in the morning, John Brown suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Strict military discipline was preserved in Charlestown. Mounted guards were stationed in the woods, to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards toward the Shenandoah mountains in the rear. The gallows stood in the middle of two hollow squares of military. Spectators were allowed between the inner and outer lines of troops, but not outside the outer. At eleven o'clock Brown was taken from his cell and placed, with his coffin, which was plainly constructed of white pine, upon a small cart. He was accompanied to the scaffold by the Sheriff and his assistants, and Avis, the jailor, with a military escort. There were no religious ceremonies, either in the jail or on the scaffold, the prisoner having declined such consolations. Brown maintained his composure to the last. Mounting the scaffold with a firm step, he quietly surveyed the multitude a moment. Then, after a brief silence, he spoke a few words of farewell to Capt. Avis and Sheriff Campbell, and at the time we have named, the trap was pulled. Although death was almost immediate, the body was allowed to hang a little over half an hour. Mrs. Brown, who had been awaiting the event at Harper's Ferry, was received early in the morning at Charlestown, by the entire military force, with full honors, and "after remaining four hours with her husband," was escorted back to the Ferry, where his remains reached her at dusk. Throughout the Northern States there were manifold expressions of sympathy during the day. Beside the ample accounts furnished by our reporters of religious observances of the event in the City churches, we have intelligence of kindred demonstrations elsewhere. A large meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which the last letters of Brown to his wife were read, and speeches delivered by Rev Dr. Furness, Mr. Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, Lucretia Mott and others. Great disorder attended these proceedings. In Boston there was a colored council of condolence, outward tokens of grief were displayed in the streets, in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjournment for the day was proposed, and in the evening there was a grand Abolition rally, at which Messrs. W. L. Garrison and S. L. Sewall were the chief orators. At Manchester, N. H., great excitement for a time prevailed by reason of an interference of the Mayor with the tolling of the State House bell. There was a dense assemblage of people in the City Hall, Syracuse, to hear speeches, put forth resolutions, and take moneys for the relief of Brown's family. The City Hall bell was tolled sixty-three times, in correspondence with the years of Brown's life.

The mails by the *Europa*, with correspondence and newspaper details of more than ordinary interest, were received last evening. Among other prominent traits of the news, the letter of Prince Carignan to the Chevalier Buoncompagni is of especial moment, as indicating the decided attitude the Piedmontese Government is disposed to take in reference to the affairs of Central Italy. The letter, it is understood, has caused the French Government serious dissatisfaction, and is likely to form the ground of grave representations addressed to the Court of Turin. Among other topics reviewed and discussed by the English Press, *apropos* to the pending question of French relations, is the map of Europe in 1860, which was issued last winter in Paris. It is remembered that after exciting great attention at that time, it was suddenly suppressed by authority; not, however, before it had raised suspicions that to such a redistribution of territory the French Government was about to commit itself. Recurrence to the map shows, that the designs now ascribed to France, Spain, and Russia, correspond wonderfully with the event it foreshadowed. The London *Times*, while handling the French Emperor with irritating disrespect, and apparently inviting hostile relations, is equally decided and offensive in an article upon the American difficulty. It is thought not to be beyond the bounds of probability, that a portion of the naval preparations, apparently directed against China, may be diverted to the island of San Juan.

From Port-au-Prince, Nov. 18, by the brig *Baltimore*, we learn that the market at that place was overstocked with flour, which was selling at $1 10. Provisions were dull, with a large supply. Coffee was very scarce and high.

From Atlantic City, N. J., there is a dispatch apparently indicating that fillibusterism is not yet extinct. A suspicious steamer, painted black with a white stripe, has been lying at anchor in the inlet since Wednesday; and from the fact that she still insintains her position, and from the number of men on board, it is thought she may be bound upon some illicit expedition.

The contest for the Mayoralty is conveniently narrowed by the withdrawal of Mr. J. De Peyster Ogden from the Whig nomination, as he has already withdrawn from the American. The field is thus left free to Messrs. Havemeyer, Opdyke and Wood, and the triangular conflict will prove more exciting than the quadrangular. The impression is hourly gaining strength that Mr. Havemeyer is destined to secure the victory. The indications are strongly in that direction; and the only curiosity really felt in Intelligent quarters relates to the probable size of his majority. The Whig General Committee, who met at their headquarters last night, nominated Mr. Havemeyer; and for Corporation Counsel, Mr. Bronson. The proceedings were not those of a happy family.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, and on part of the Share list higher than the day before. Reading advanced to 41¼, and Panama to 166 ₩ cent. There is less excitement in Pacific Mail Shares. New-York Central 81½@¾. Exchange on London reported as sold as low as 109¾, first-class bills. Money is in good request on temporary loan, but less firm for Discounts.

The sales of Flour were moderate. Prices were lower. Wheat was lightly dealt in, and was tending downward. Corn was held with more firmness, though the demand was not brisk. Rye and Barley were inquired for. Oats were dull and heavy. The movements in Groceries, Provisions, Hay, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores and Rice were moderate. Hides, Leather, Oils and Tallow were depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Tobacco and Whisky. The freight engagements were light.

The Execution of Brown.

John Brown has paid the penalty of his crime. He was executed yesterday, according to appointment, with due solemnity and under a very imposing display of the military strength of the State of Virginia. The event created a good deal of feeling throughout the country. Our columns contain notices of meetings and other indications of sympathy, held in various sections of the Northern States. In this City, two churches were opened for public service—one the Shiloh Church of colored worshipers, and the other the church of Dr. Cheever. No other public demonstrations took place here, and even at these churches the attendance was not large. In other places, according to our advices, a very small minority only of the people took part in these public proclamations of sympathy. In both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature a motion to adjourn received but a very meagre support. Half a dozen individuals, in any village, it must be borne in mind, can hold a meeting, or ring bells, or fire minute guns, and so attract as much attention at a distance as if the whole population had been engaged in the affair.

It is but just to add, however, that hundreds and thousands of persons, in this City and throughout the North, were deeply moved by personal sympathy for Brown, who were still too thoroughly convinced of the legal justice of his execution, to make any outward show of their commisseration. There is not, as we have had occasion to say repeatedly, any general or even any considerable sympathy with Brown's invasion of Virginia or with the object which took him there, in the North. But there is a very wide and profound conviction in the public mind that he was personally honest and sincere,—that his motives were such as he deemed honorable and righteous, and that he believed himself to be doing a religious duty in the work which he undertook. And the public heart always weighs the motives, as well as the acts, of men,—and gives its compassion and its pity freely to the man who stakes everything upon the performance of what he believes to be his duty. We do not believe that one-tenth of the people of the Northern States would assent to the justice of Brown's views of duty, or deny that he had merited the penalty which has overtaken his offence. But we have just as little doubt that a majority of them pity his fate and respect his memory, as that of a brave, conscientious and misguided man.

Now that the curtain has fallen upon this sad tragedy, we trust the public feeling will resume a healthier tone, especially in the Southern States, where it has risen to an unreasonable and a perilous heat. We take it for granted, the authorities of Virginia will not deem it necessary to continue their formidable display of military force, or further to agitate the public mind by apprehensions of invasion. We are not disposed to censure unduly what they have done hitherto in this direction. We can make just allowance for the circumstances which have surrounded them, and for the distrust and dread they have evinced. But the mass of the people in the North cannot understand and do not appreciate either. Knowing how narrow and how feeble is the sympathy felt at the North for such movements as that of Brown, our people decm it weak and puerlle in the Soutb thus to clothe herself in military array against imaginary dangers. And at this moment, througbout the North, tbe conviction is wellnigh universal, that the Virginians have been needlessly panic-stricken, or else that tbey have been victimized by political demagogues, who have sought the promotion of their own selfish ends by playing upon the fears and the resentments of the mass of the people.

So far as this outbreak of violent sentiment has been the work of partisans, it is quite useless to protest against it. Some of these men aim at disunion, and they naturally avail themselves of every opportunity to stimulate the distrust, resentment and hatred of the two sections towards each other. Others among them aim only at the ascendancy of their own sectional party in the national councils; and they use these incidents merely to unite the South and coerce the North into conformity to their desires. And still another class aim merely to crush some local competitor, or overbear some local clique, by arousing a public sentiment powerful enough to sweep away all who hesitate about yielding to its current. As these men are thoroughly and recklessly selfish in their aims, no considerations of the public good would check their insane endeavors. It is their determination to goad the South into the conviction that the whole North is bent on waging active war upon Slavery in the Southern States, and that John Brown's troop was only the advanced guard of the general army. They deliberately and willfully falsify the sentiment of the North upon this subject. They represent the Northern people as all Abolitionists,—all fanatics,—all reckless of Southern rights and Southern interests,—all ready to plunge Southern society into the horrors of anarchy and servile insurrection. Whatever ministers to this belief is lavishly used for that purpose; whatever corrects it, is ignored or discredited. The harangues of Phillips, the sermons of Cheever, the diatribes of our Abolition orators and journalists, are greedily copied in Southern prints and put forward as illustrations of Northern sentiment; while the conservative declarations which emanate from our pulpits, our rostrums and our presscs, are utterly unnoticed. We cannot wonder that, under such tultion and discipline, the people of the South come to regard every Northern man as their enemy.

It is easy to see to what all this must lead if it is suffered to go unchecked. It will produce increased distrust and alienation between the North and South, until, in some excess of popular passion, when reason and judgment and patriotism have all given away to blind and panic-stricken resentment, the selfish leaders of the mad crusade will plunge their followers into some crowning crime, which will involve their own destruction and menace the Union with dissolution. The remedy, we believe, lies exclusively with the conservatives of the Soutb. That the North has duties to perform in this regard, we do not deny or seek to conceal; but, in the face of such a sentiment as now prevails in the Southern States, it is utter folly for any man or party of men at the North to do anything whatever. Indeed, nothing we could do would be regarded as of the slightest value. In its present mood what the South asks at our hands is simply irrational and impossible. Even our conservatism is scouted as the extreme of radical folly. When the *Journal of Commerce* is treated as a foe, and the New-York *Herald*, with its incessant and malignant attempts to stir [illegible] fear, is regarded as [illegible] tutions, it is clearly hopeless [illegible] and practical judgment to exert [illegible] The conservatives of the South, if they still desire and seek the public welfare, must not yield to this torrent of heated ultraism. They must resist and stem it. Even where they are overborne by it, they must still give signs to the North that reason and patriotic feeling have not wholly fled from the Southern States, and that there is still something there which renders the Union worth preserving. If the whole South desires disunion she can probably have it. If she expects her own condition to be bettered by it, a very brief experiment will dispel that delusion. But it would be much more rational and profitable, to all sections and to all in every section, to weigh well the consequences in advance, instead of learning wisdom only by that most costly of all methods—experience.

The conservatives of the Southern States can keep in check this movement, if they have the courage to undertake the task. And now that the immediate occasion of the panic is over, we trust they will find a favorable opportunity in the improved temper of the public mind, for refuting the falsehoods and correcting the mistakes by which they have been misled.

The Election of Mayor.

If the City is doomed to experience a return of the Wood *régime*, it will be simply because political partisanship overrides all regard for the public good. We believe that three-fourths of the voters of the City concur fully and cordially in the opinion, that Fernando Wood's return to power would be a serious public calamity. We have neither need nor wish to say anything of his private character. His public career gives ample warrant for this belief. It was distinguished, conspicuously and notoriously, by a steady subordination of the public welfare to his own ambition; by an habitual use of all public power to his own advancement; by a shameless prostitution of official patronage and influence to purely personal ends; and by a prompt readiness to sacrifice tbe public peace and order, and the rights and property of private citizens, to the perpetuation of his own power, and the accomplishment of his political schemes.

It is notorious—and scarcely concealed by himself—that Mr. Wood seeks a reëlection from the same motives now. He desires to be Mayor, that he may reward his friends and punish his enemies. He aims to be the despot of the City, in order that he may become the autocrat of his party. He intends to push his political fortunes in the future,—and he seeks tho Mayoralty as a stepping-stone for the effort. He has declared war upon Tammany Hall, because Tammany Hall defeated him two years ago. So long as that blow is unavenged, he has neither position nor influence in his party outside the City of New-York.

The active leaders of the Republican Party are quite willing to aid him in this endeavor. They are fighting the battle of 1860 in this contest for Mayor. They seek to strengthen Wood, in order that Wood may have power to divide and distract the Democratic Party, and go to Charleston strong enough to contest the vote of this State, and create a division in the party ranks if the nomination does not meet his views. It was with this object that they nominated Mr. Opdyke, —a man whom they had just defeated for State Senator, who was confessedly not in sympathy with the leaders of the party, but who, it was believed, could withdraw or withhold voters enough from Mr. Havemeyer to defeat his election, and permit the success of Fernando Wood. The one thing sought was the defeat of Tammany Hall. No attempt was made at the outset to unite either the American or the Whig vote for Opdyke:—their votes were not wanted for him, if only they could be withheld from Havemeyer. The *Tribune*, throughout the early part of the canvass, and until goaded by public reprobation into denials of it, clearly foreshadowed this aim, and did not hesitate to expose its willingness to see Wood elected, if the Tammany wing of the Democracy could be crippled thereby. Its tenderness towards Wood,—its exaggeration of his popular strength,—its attacks upon Havemeyer, and its steady appeals to party motives and party resentments, showed plainly enough that it sought only party objects in the contest now pending for the government of the City.

With this election, as a party contest, we have simply no concern. The Republican plot, to damage the Democracy by electing Wood, may be sagacious and bold,—or it may be merely crafty and unscrupulous. If successful, it may work well or ill. We refuse to recognize any such basis of action; and we earnestly urge every citizen who has interests of any kind at stake in the City, to ignore it altogether. We have no love for Tammany Hall,—no faith in the Democratic Party,—no resentment against Republicans. *But we wish this City to be honestly governed:* and we take the course in this election which seems to us best calculated to secure that result. The contest has rightfully nothing whatever to do with National or State politics. It is a City election only. It may have other results,—but they will be indirect and incidental. The great controlling object of the election is to give us a City Government. And we are not willing to treat that great object as a mere make-weight in the struggles of political parties. We are not willing to see *eight millions* of the money of our people put into dishonest and unfaithful hands, merely for the gratification of partisans. We are not willing to replace this City, for two years longer, under the official control of Mayor Wood, even for the sake of sending a double delegation to the Charleston Convention, and thus dividing and damaging the National Democratic Party.

We believe the great mass of our citizens sympathize with us thoroughly in this sentiment. Very many—the large majority, of those who support Mr. Opdyke, do so, we have no doubt,—not from any sympathy with the secret partisan motive which nominated him, but because they believe he alone can defeat Fernando Wood. If we thought so, we should act with them. We differ entirely from that opinion. Under the present excited state of the public mind, we have little doubt that the aggregate Democratic vote will reach 40,000. It is certainly extravagant to suppose that Wood, with the Custom-house, the Post-office, the Police force, the organization and discipline of the Democratic Party, the Inspectors of Election, the most influential leaders of the Irish and German voters, and the Democratic merchants *en masse*, resolutely and actively against him, can carry more than half the Democratic vote. Such a result is obviously not to be looked for. The utmost he can do is to divide the vote equally; and at that, what chance have the Republicans of beating him? What possible ground have they for believing, or hoping, they [illegible] over 20,000 votes? They have not [illegible] remotest chance of drawing Democratic [illegible] from Havemeyer, while he is certain of receiving thousands of Republican votes. He is universally known and universally esteemed. He is a man of ability, of integrity, of public experience, and of tried fidelity in the Mayor's office. He is a candidate from no wish of his own, and for the accomplishment of no personal or party object. And no one doubts that, if elected, he will secure the City an honest and a vigorous government.

We believe it to be the duty of every good citizen utterly to discard partisan considerations in this election, and to vote with exclusive regard for the welfare of the City, and for the candidate who has the best chance of defeating Fernando Wood. While we concede fully and freely that others may with plausible grounds entertain a different opinion, in our judgment that candidate is clearly and unmistakeably Mr. Havemeyer.

Pacific John Bull!—The London *Times* draws a graphic and certainly not an attractive picture, of the horrors in which a war between England and America would involve the two countries. But it proceeds to say that the anticipation of such calamities has had a very different effect upon the people of the two nations. It has made John Bull the meekest, most forbearing and considerate creature on the face of the earth:—while upon Jonathan it has had precisely the opposite effect. "It has made England," says the *Times*, "careful of offence, long-suffering, prone to put the best interpretation on every act, eager always to believe that offensive words and offensive pretensions occur from any other motive rather than a motive to give offence." On the other hand, it adds, it has led the Americans to say, "War is impossible; therefore we may deal with our old mother as some not well-famed folks deal with women and clergymen—insult her and extort from her with impunity."

It is very comfortable for a nation as for an individual, to have a good opinion of its own character and acts; but this seems to us slightly overdoing the matter. The very article of the *Times* refutes its own assumptions quite as conclusively as could be desired. It proceeds to charge us with the most disreputable conduct in regard to the island of San Juan, and to say that, inasmuch as a fort on that island would command the channel, "it is obviously a *British* island" and must so remain.

Fortunately we are not bound to take from the *Times* either its estimate of English character or its verdict as to the title to San Juan. Both these questions will be settled on a different basis.

Registering Votes for the Charter Election.—Very many persons registered their names previous to the late State election, who, nevertheless, did not vote. They may naturally suppose that their names will remain upon the list, and that they will be permitted to vote at the charter election without being required to register their names again.

This is a mistake. The registry for the charter election is made up, not from the registry, but *from the poll-list* of the next previous general election. Only the names of those who *voted* at the State election will therefore be found entered upon the registry for the charter election, unless they took the precaution last Tuesday to attend at the proper places and have their names entered. If they did not do so, they will be admitted to vote only on bringing a "householder" with them to certify to their identity.

This is a matter of considerable importance, and ought to receive immediate attention at the hands of those who did not vote at the last election.

One Candidate Less.—Mr. Ogden, it will be seen, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Mayoralty. He seems to have discovered, somewhat sooner than we predicted, that the contest is not for the Presidency, and that the salvation of the Union does not depend upon the result,—but that it is a municipal struggle, and is to decide whether the City is to be honestly or dishonestly governed for the next two years. We congratulate Mr. Ogden on his discovery, and commend the practical wisdom of the action by which it was followed.

His withdrawal leaves sundry Whigs and Americans, who had nominated him, free to follow their own judgments as to the votes they shall give. Sundry of the American Ward Councils, we observe, in the various wards, have decided this point by nominating Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor, and Judge Bronson for Corporation Counsel. What the Whigs will do remains to be seen.

Judge Whiting and City Reform.

It will be remembered that J. R. Whiting, Esq., was conspicuously announced as one of the speakers who would address the Wood meeting at the Cooper Institute. The following is the reply of Judge W. to the invitation of the Committee:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1859.

S. P. Russell, Esq., Chairman, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Having discussed the subject of City Reform in 1856, and then made an ineffectual attempt to aid in remedying some of the grievances under which the City labored, I came to the conclusion that any further effort, on my part, would be fruitless, and abandoned it as a hopeless business.

I thank you for the confidence with which you invite me to address the ratification meeting of the Mozart Hall nominations, on Monday next, but must, in obedience to my previous determination, decline the honor, proposed.

Yours, very respectfully, J. R. WHITING.

Dramatic.

Mrs. Hoey's Benefit.—The *habitués* of Wallack's Theatre will scarcely need to be reminded that to-night is set apart for the benefit of Mrs. Hoey. It is the well-deserved good fortune of this accomplished lady to enjoy, both in her personal and her professional character, the largest esteem and appreciation of the most cultivated classes in our City, and the annual opportunity afforded by her benefit, of paying the simplest mark of respect to her talents, is always a festival night to the dramatic world. The programme is of course a merely secondary consideration on such an occasion as this, but it is excellent; the celebrated Comedy of the "Soldier's Daughter" will be played for the first time in five years; and after it the admirable Comedy called the "American in Paris."

Marine Disasters.

The brig *Chief*, of Yorktown, Va., from St. Thomas for Tabasco, has been lost near the latter port; no lives lost. The vessel is a total loss.

The steamship *Savannah* is aground at the mouth of the river, and is reshipping her cargo.

Rumored Trouble Among the Methodists.—A Providence correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes: "There has been quite a commotion recently in the Methodist camp, in consequence of the appearance of a reverend person named Gilbert, a professed member of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who, report says, has been sowing tares among the laity, to create a prejudice in their minds against the clergy, and also against the church polity. It is said that he represents the laymen in the M. E. Church as "unjustly deprived of their rights, amenable to laws which they have no influence in making, &c., while they are required to put their hands in their pockets and furnish money to build churches," &c. The gentleman having enlisted in his views some members of the church, obtained their signatures to a petition, to be presented at the next General Conference, which remonstrates against any changes in the Methodist discipline *on the subject of Slavery*. This seems to be the important point. The several clergymen here are quite indignant, and have issued a letter protesting against Mr. Gilbert's action. It is highly probable that the reports of the matter are slightly colored.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Organization of the House—The San Juan Difficulty—The Correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gov. Douglass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

The speculations concerning the organization of the House, increase and vary continually. To-night the cliques of every party are holding caucuses, and confusion reigns supreme in party ranks. The Democrats seem to be acting on the defensive and are in a measure passive, waiting to see what will occur. The Republicans are much more distracted, and the feeling is altogether opposed to a caucus nomination for Speaker. Grow's friends, to-night, are confident that he will lead Sherman, while the friends of the latter say that he is sure of two-thirds of his party on the first ballot. The understanding now is that each member will go into the House, on Monday and vote according to his individual preference on the first ballot, the one receiving the largest number of votes on the ticket of the Republicans, being considered their nominee. The Republicans will vote for Sherman and Grow, the Democrats for Bocock and Phelps, the Americans for Etheridge, and the Anti-Lecomptonites for Hickman. The riders will then be mounted and the race will commence. Between Bocock and Phelps the race will be easily settled, but not so with the other candidates. Should Grow succeed, Forney is defeated. This drives off all Anti-Lecompton strength, and endangers the chances of a Republican organization. Forney's friends will not support Grow. The friends of the latter contend that he is entitled to the nomination, as he received it before when he had no prospect of an election. In '56 it was proposed to give the complimentary nomination to Joshua R. Giddings, but the Republicans urged that it would not do, lest he should be a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and should then be entitled to the nomination again. Grow's friends claim the benefit of this rule. They also object to Forney, that if elected he would use his official position in favor of Douglas, should he be the Charleston nominee. Without Forney on the ticket, however, it will be repudiated by Haskins, Schwartz and other Anti-Lecomptonites.

Thus difficulties seem to thicken, and all is yet in the dark.

The Americans held a caucus, to-day, and Mr. Quarles made a powerful appeal to them to resist all attempts at coalition with the Republicans. No definite action was had. They meet again to-morrow.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio delegation are holding separate caucuses to-night. The Anti-Lecomptonites fear lest the Southern Opposition may coalesce with the Republicans, and thereby relieve the latter from the necessity of taking Forney. The chances are, however, that the Republicans will organize the House on Monday, in spite of all the difficulties surrounding them, with Forney as Clerk.

Candidates for Sergeant-at-arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster, are as thick as blackberries, but these will be made to yield to circumstances. Hoffman of Maryland, has the inside track for Sergeant-at-arms.

Southern members are indignant at what they denominate the silly nonsense of the *Herald* about disunion. They denounce it an unmitigated fabrication.

It is understood that Secretary Thompson will recommend to Congress the establishment of martial law over Utah, as the only means of crushing out the terrible murders and assassinations constantly occurring in that Territory. Trial by jury with the Mormons is a farce, and the drum-head is the only means left to terrify evil-doers and check crime.

The report of the *Herald's* Washington correspondent, that Lieut-Gen. Scott, in his letter to Gov. Douglass, stated that he was authorized to withdraw the United States forces from the Island of San Juan, and that Gov. Douglass replied that he was not authorized to accept the proposition, and would, therefore, have to confer with his Government, is entirely destitute of truth.

The proposition submitted by Gen. Scott was as follows:

"Without prejudice to the claim of either nation to the sovreignty of the entire Island of San Juan, now in dispute, it is proposed that each shall occupy a separate portion of the same by a detachment of infantry, riflemen, or marines, not exceeding one hundred men, with their appropriate arms, only for the equal protection of their respective countrymen on said island in their persons and property, and to repel and descent on the part of hostile Indians."

Gen. Scott added in his note that any addition or modification suggested by Gov. Douglas would meet with respectful consideration.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lay returned with the following reply:

"Memorandum.—His Excellency Gov. Douglas authorizes me to say, having yet had no time to consider the proposition offered by Lieutenant-General Scott, nor to consult with his official advisers here, he is at a glance satisfied that no obstacle exists to a completely amicable and satisfactory adjustment continuing throughout the period of diplomatic discussion respecting the title of the Island of San Juan, either upon the plan suggested by Gen. Scott, or some other that may be mutually agreed to after advisement."

A copy of this memorandum was retained by Gov. Douglas, after being read and approved by him, and signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lay. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Friday, Dec. 2.

The State Department has been officially advised that war has been declared by Spain against Morocco, and the blockade of the ports of the latter has been announced.

Private advices from Nicaragua represent every thing quiet, with the exception of fears of an invasion from Gen. Walker. President Martinez and the people have the greatest confidence in the friendly disposition of the United States, and has determined to suppress fillibustering. Much disappointment was expressed at the non-arrival of our Minister, Mr. Dimmit. Some supposed that he would not leave Costa Rica before January. President Martinez admits that M. Baily has already failed to fulfil his contract. Commodore Vanderbilt's proposition does not seem to meet with much favor.

To-day's railroad trains and steamers brought heavy additions to the members and strangers previously in Washington.

Some of the Democrats are seriously arguing whether it would not be better for them to make no caucus nominations, thinking they may do better by availing themselves of circumstances in the House.

A Supposed Fillibuster.

A Suspicious Vessel on the Coast of New-Jersey.

Atlantic City, N. J., Friday, Dec. 2.

A small steamer, painted black, with a white stripe, has been lying at anchor in the inlet since Wednesday. A man who came ashore, said she was from New-York for Havana, and had been purchased by the Spanish Government, and had put in in consequence of the winds. From the fact that she is still remaining in the inlet, and from the number of men remaining on board, it is suspected that she is a fillibuster vessel.

[The steamship *General Serrano* cleared at New-York with 26 men, and is doubtless the vessel described. The story that she is a fillibuster vessel looks rather doubtful.—Reporter.]

The Santa Fe Mail.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 2.

The Santa Fé mail reached Independence yesterday, but its dates are anticipated by the Butterfield route. Although traveling under an escort, the mail party was fired upon by the Kiowa Indians, but nobody was hurt. Two hundred lodges of Arapahoes and Cheyennes were met on the Arkansas River, and were unusually friendly. The troops on Pawnee Fork have erected a fortification capable of resisting any attack.

Heavy Libel Suit.

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 2.

The Chicago *Democrat* was sued yesterday by N. B. Judd, State Senator, for libel. Mr. Judd lays his damages at $100,000. The suit is brought on account [illegible]

From Pike's Peak.

Leavenworth, Friday, Dec. 2.

The Denver City Express, of the 24th ult., has arrived with $12,000 in treasure. The news is unimportant.

Trade of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 2.

Exports of the month of November, $262,979. Decrease from the same month last year, $139,760. Imports of the month of November, $1,194,891.

Freedom of the Press.—The proprietors of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, in July, 1857, refused to pay a tax of $75 on property invested in their newspaper establishment, on the ground that it was exempt from taxation under article 106 of the State Constitution, the first clause of which reads "the Press shall be free." In a lower Court the ground taken by the proprietors of the *Crescent* was sustained, but on an appeal the Supreme Court reversed this ruling, and decreed that the defendants should pay one per cent. a month interest as damages to the aggrieved city, from the time of the refusal to pay the tax.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

Marianna, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

Gents: On the 29th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. Leslie.

Fire at Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. Knowles & Walford, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter-shops, on the night of the 28th October last, we had one of Herring's Safes, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the Fire-Proof qualities of Herring's Safes.

John & Geo. Gibson.

Great Fire at Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gents: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was *red-hot*, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars in Bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. Shackelford, Auctioneer.

Another in same Fire.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.:

Gents: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which you sent me about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your Agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. Coleman.

S. C. Herring & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Hecker & Brother,

Croton Flour Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., are daily manufacturing their superior Flours, of the "Croton" and "Manhattan" brands, put up in barrels, half-barrels, 98, 49 and 24½ lb bags.

Housekeepers who feel the importance of securing Flour of uniformly good quality, may rely with perfect confidence on our brands, as they are always warranted—which we can safely do, from the pains taken in the selection of grain, and the care used in its manufacture—embracing every modern and useful improvement, regardless of expense. For sale by the principal grocers, who are served daily. When not to be had in your neighborhood, an order sent to the Mills will bring the article next day, at furthest, by a Croton Mills Express wagon. Grocers in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh served daily: those in Harlem, Morrisania, Jersey City and Hoboken twice a week. Self-Raising Flour, Farina, Wheaten Grits, &c., on hand, as usual.

Hecker & Brother,
Croton Flour Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

Buy the Tribune.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
is the only Newspaper in New-York having
CORRESPONDENTS IN CHARLESTOWN
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TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.
Price, Two Cents.
Sent by mail at $5 per annum in advance.
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KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 23 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	60
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	6

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine COMPANY, office No. 505 Broadway, New-York, has prepared tables showing by actual experiment of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with their Sewing Machine, the superiority of the work done by the machine, and the healthfulness of the employment, are advantages quite as great as the saving of time. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine. Hours. Min.	By Hand. Hours. Min.
Gentlemen's Shirts	1 6	13 24
Frock Coats	2 38	12 25
Satin Vests	1 14	7 10
Linen Vests	42	5 15
Cloth Pants	51	5 15
Summer Pants	33	3 30
Silk Dresses	1 13	10 32
Merino Dresses	1 4	8 37
Calico Dresses	57	6 32

Seams of any considerable length are stitched, ordinarily, at the rate of a yard a minute.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 675 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.

Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

A New Style of Slippers—Victoria Boots.

Just received, several cases of
WARM BOOTS, new styles, very thick and water-proof.
ESTE'S SLIPPERS and BOOTS, of all colors.
Pompadour and Louis XIV style. Quilted Shoes and Boots. M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 671 Broadway.

Ladies' Winter Gaiters.—Ladies, go at once to CANTRELL and order a pair of those excellent Winter Gaiters which he has introduced, called Balmoral Boots. They are invaluable to the fair sex, as they keep the feet dry and warm, imparting a genial glow to the whole system. CANTRELL'S store is No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

"Medical Common Sense."—The author of this book, Dr. FOOTE, now at No. 346 Broadway, in this City, carries common sense into practice. He is eminently practical, and cures hundreds of cases which are given up by the straight-jacketed school. All who are sick should call and get his opinion. He charges nothing for advice.

**Have you had your

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nominations.

THE MASK DROPPED AND ODYKE OPENLY DESERTED.

The *Tribune*, heretofore in this contest the indirect organ of Wood, boldly throws off, or rather drops the mask in yesterday's issue; and in the following quotations, all honest men of the City will be enabled to see just where the *Tribune* stands. Suppose, it says in its leading editorial, "that the present contest *should* result in the triumph of WOOD!"

"This *works down the Tammany organization as a local power*, and uses up the only obstacle to the union of all opponents of municipal misrule on a common ticket at each ENSUING ELECTION." So that here, at last, we have the *Tribune's* real drift! In order to inflict some supposed injury on Tammany Hall, it is willing to saddle our City for the next two years, *at least*, with a chief magistrate whose personal and official character is such as has often heretofore been described in the *Tribune's* columns. It is willing that our City should be taxed to support Wood's banditti, plundered by WOOD'S Street Commissioners, Collectors of Assessments, and all other subordinates; willing that our pride should be tarnished in the eyes of the civilized world by the election of a criminal to our highest civic office,—and all this, under some kind of an alleged or insane hope that such a result, brought about by *Machine-Republican* votes would INJURE the Tammany Hall organization! We tell the *Tribune* that result for which it labors, and to accomplish which it is now basely sacrificing Mr. ODYKE, would, if successful, rally to the support of Tammany Hall, the entire and solid vote of all the HONEST AND INTELLIGENT MEN IN OUR CITY, WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY. It is felt that the approaching election is one in which the moral tone of our City is to be tested. We have before us two candidates, and two candidates only—WM. F. HAVEMEYER and FERNANDO WOOD. Between these two our choice is to be made, and every vote thrown away on either OOSEN or ODYKE, will be *half* a vote for WOOD—a full vote withdrawn from the cause of honesty and good government. We are glad—even at this cost—to see the *Tribune* straight on the record as in favor of WOOD. The wolf in sheep's clothing may deceive; but the naked wolf is an animal only to be pursued and clubbed wherever met.

THE SOLOMON L. HULL MYSTERY.

The *Tribune* says that it knows of charges—serious charges, affecting the character of SOLOMON L. HULL, the Union candidate with WOOD for the Machine-Republican and corrupt political support as candidate for the office of Corporation Counsel. The *Tribune* says it has "investigated these charges," and does not attach much importance to them—immediately thereafter adding, "but at any rate (*i. e.*, whether true or not,) they *should not be allowed to blot out four years of active* PARTY SERVICE!" Now we demand to know what these charges are? High and mighty as the *Tribune* may fancy itself in the counsels of Albany, it has not yet reached a stand-point at which it can in this City be accepted as sole judge of qualifications and fitness in the candidate for an office having charge of all our City interests to the amount of five or six hundred millions of dollars. What were the charges which the *Tribune* investigated? And who, above all other things, is this SOLOMON L. HULL? We have asked more than a hundred lawyers of all shades of political opinion, but not one of them can tell. Mr. CHARLEY SPENCER, of the General Sessions, appears as HULL'S sole professional indorser—the only man practicing law in any form who appears to be conscious of HULL'S existence. Shall an office, second only in importance to that of Attorney-General of the United States, be given away on this blind footing? We cannot take paid puffs, emanating from a candidate himself, as assurances of his good character; and again we call specifically on the *Tribune* to state what the charges are against HULL which, *even if true*, (as it qualifiedly admits,) should not weigh against "years of faithful party service?" Is not this a case for a *panel* of Buffalo citizens to decide? Will not the Buffalo papers speak? Will not the *Tribune* have the manliness to say what it knows? If not, we shall look to other quarters, and hold the *Tribune* responsible for attempting to conceal facts which the public HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW.

IS THE CHARTER ELECTION A POLITICAL TEST?

Will such of our readers as contemplate the indulgence of party preferences, irrespective of men, in the Charter contest to be decided next Tuesday, first pause and ask themselves why the City election has been kept separate from all contests involving political principle? Was not this separation made expressly to secure *a dispassionate judgment as to the financial probity and executive worth of the men to be intrusted by our City in its corporate capacity with the disbursement of eight millions of dollars annually?* Into the election for State officers, Governors, Secretary of State, Senators and Members of the Legislature, a distinct and decided *practical element enters*, inasmuch as the Governor may be called upon to issue or withhold his authority in fugitive slave cases, the Secretary of State to affix or refuse to affix the seal of the State to Congressional certificates, and the members of the Legislature to take action on such matters as Personal Liberty bills, Registration and prohibitory laws, and other subjects having a clear political aspect. But our Charter election has properly none of these considerations, no political aspect to make it complex; it is an election by stockholders of officers to discharge a purely financial trust. TO SECURE THIS, IT HAS BEEN PUT APART FROM POLITICS, AND STANDS ALONE ON THE MERITS AND ABILITIES OF THE MEN ADVANCED FOR PREFERMENT. Our City Treasury is a Bank of eight millions capital, and we are really to choose for it a President-called Mayor, and a law adviser to be called Corporation Counsel. Reflect, then, Stockholders in our great City enterprise, will you elect to these respective offices WM. F. HAVEMEYER and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, feeling safe in their characters and past histories: or will you place your treasures at the mercy of a man like WOOD, assisted, as he must be if successful, by this Buffalo legal immigrant, SOLOMON L. HULL, of whose antecedents, capacities and experience nothing favorable seems to be known to any one? If you had votes in an Insurance Company, WM. F. HAVEMEYER and WOOD being the two foremost candidates for the directorship, would you dare *hesitate* as to whom you should vote for? Or ever think of casting away your vote on a third or fourth man kept in the field for the MERE PURPOSE OF DRAWING AWAY STRENGTH FROM THE SIDE OF HAVEMEYER AND HONESTY?

THOSE WHO WILL VOTE FOR WOOD.

Every man in New-York City who is engaged in criminal and disreputable pursuits, will, at the coming election, cast his vote for FERNANDO WOOD. Offenders against the law in all its grades—those who know that Wood's whole life has been such as the records of our Courts show it, must naturally regard Wood as an ally, and will lend him their support. For this reason it is that we see the "operators" of every party—Democrats, Republicans and Know-Nothings—the Devlins, the Pettigrews and the Mortons—all laboring with so much energy and zeal in Wood's behalf. WOOD is the representative Bad Man of our City and times—his whole official record illustrating on a public scale the principle and practices which marked his private life. Is it wonderful, then, that the bad men of all classes should take so deep an interest in his success.

FRENCH OPINION ON THE MAYORALTY.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, Dec. 1, 1859.

We have received several communications, in which we are reminded of the anticedents of FERNANDO WOOD, not only as Mayor of New-York, but also as a merchant. Really, we cannot suppose that any one has already forgotten them; and it is that which prevents our relating their sad history.

The business transactions that have brought him before the courts are as well known by all as are the speculations in which he shared during the exercise of his public duties. The report made by Messrs. WM. M. EVARTS, JOHN COCHRANE and HENRY HILTON to the Judges of the Superior Court, is still extant to prove the manner in which Mr. MARVINE was victimized by his partner, FERNANDO WOOD, by means of false allegations, overcharges and fraudulent alterations in the accounts and notes of the firm; and all the world knows that it was only by pleading the statute of limitation that Woon escaped the penalties that he had incurred.

We repeat it, that neither as a private individual or as a public man, has Mr. WOOD any claim on the confidence of honest men; and it is exactly that which gives him the support of political tricksters who speculate upon the possibility of his election.

THE HUNTER-WOODIS AND FERNANDO-WOODIS AFFIDAVIT MAKERS.

An individual who signs himself "S. Lee Perkins," has published an affidavit, intended to establish a want of benevolence and sympathy on Mr. HAVEMEYER'S part towards the suffering poor of this City during a period of distress. The matter might well be left on this bare statement, to the judgment and experience of the MANY THOUSANDS IN THIS CITY who have KNOWN MR. HAVEMEYER FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS as one of the most CONSTANT, ACTIVE, GENEROUS, and THOUGHTFUL HELPERS OF THE POOR; but to dispose quickly both of Mr. PERKINS and his affair, the following *plain statement of facts* may be now in order. In the time of distress referred to, when every good man, blessed with means in our City, was laboring and giving to the extent of his ability towards the relief of the unemployed classes, WM. F. HAVEMEYER BEING AMONGST THE FIRST AND LARGEST OF THESE CONTRIBUTORS,—*at that time* an association of men appeared, HEARTLESS AND BASE ENOUGH TO ATTEMPT AND SUCCEED IN CONVERTING THE PREVALENT DISTRESS OF FIVE OR SIX THOUSAND HONEST FAMILIES INTO A MEANS OF PUTTING MONEY INTO THEIR OWN POCKETS! Advertisements appeared announcing a HUNTER-WOODIS ASSOCIATION for the relief of the poor; and of that *quasi philanthropic scheme*, this "S. Lee Perkins" appeared as self-appointed Secretary and General Manager. The history of the HUNTER-WOODIS BUSINESS still remains to be written; but, enough is known to justify in the public mind this conclusion—that A MORE HEARTLESS, PROFLIGATE, AND BASE IMPOSITION WAS NEVER PRACTICED IN THE NAME OF SUFFERING HUMANITY! The memory of that cruel delusion still smells rank in the public nostrils, and so keenly aware of this is Mr. "S. LEE PERKINS," that he *carefully avoids naming the charity* to which Mr. HAVEMEYER is said to have had the good sense and acuteness to refuse a contribution! As to the alleged *conversation* between PERKINS and Mr. HAVEMEYER, those who know anything of the two men must be amused at the *reckless audacity of the Perkins affidavit!* The volubility and ready confidence there ascribed to Mr. HAVEMEYER, can only be equaled by the "*pure* and benevolent motives" which "S. LEE PERKINS" has the modesty to ascribe to himself! It must be sufficient to say of the whole that WE HAVE ABUNDANT EVIDENCE ESTABLISHING THAT NO SUCH CONVERSATION EVER TOOK PLACE; and can state further, that Mr. HAVEMEYER, *from the first*, regarded the Hunter-Woodis Association AS A CAUEL AND HEARTLESS ATTEMPT TO MAKE PUBLIC SUFFERING THE CLOAK FOR DISHONEST GAIN FOR A FEW SPECULATORS; and that he remembers a *printed Hunter-Woodis Application* one day sent in to him at his office, which he answered by a verbal message through one of his clerks, to the effect that "HE DID NOT LIKE THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO APPEARED TO HAVE THE PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT; AND THAT, WITHOUT SOME ASSURANCE THAT ANY SUBSCRIPTION HE MIGHT GIVE WOULD REALLY REACH THE POOR, HE WOULD PREFER TO CONTINUE DISBURSING HIS OWN CHARITIES THROUGH CHANNELS OF RECOGNIZED HONESTY." Such are the facts of this case, and the public can have no hesitation in forming a correct opinion of this "S. LEE PERKINS" and his story, when it is known that he is the individual who acted as Secretary and General Manager in the HUNTER-WOODIS OPERATION. WOOD could not find anywhere a more congenial ALLY, FRIEND AND CONFIDANT; and this disposes *of his story*. The Hunter-Woodis men, now becoming Fernando-Woodis men, will not profit so much by their political, as in their charitable venture.

[Advertisement.]

FOR MAYOR:

GEORGE OPDYKE.

THE ODYKE MASS MEETING AND THE HAVEMEYER FIZZLE CONSIDERED—MR. HAVEMEYER'S EVIDENT INTENTION TO WITHDRAW FROM THE CONTEST.

The various reports of the political proceedings of Thursday, cannot fail to convince every honest voter who sincerely desires the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, that Mr. ODYKE is the only nominee who can accomplish this object, and that every vote thrown for HAVEMEYER is indirectly a vote given to the suppart of FERNANDO. The call for a meeting of HAVEMEYER'S friends at the Exchange on Thursday afternoon, resulted in a *failure, fizzle, flunk*. The meeting was to HAVEMEYER stock, disease almost unto death. All the arts and manœuvres previously resorted to by the Tammany politicians, to secure a demonstration, failed of success. The meeting purported to be an assembly of merchants; and although under that head came the "O'Flanagans" and "McFlyns" of the Fourth and the Sixth Wards, together with the "McDowds" and "O'Raffertys" of Mackerelville, with their lungs and their throats, their banners and their trumpets, their brogueand their curses, still all this failed to impress the conviction upon the minds of respectable and reflecting voters that Mr. HAVEMEYER stood a "ghost of a chance." There was no applause at that meeting for Mr. HAVAMEYER, except that which came from the "unterrified rabble," and which was bought and paid for, as theatrical plaudits are purchased from the claquers and the dead-heads. *One-third* of the meeting gathered at the Exchange were those who were on the street pursuing their daily business avocations and who were interrupted in their course. Everyone knows that on Wall-street, about the Exchange, there is each P. M. a throng of citizens passing and repassing, which of themselves would be an assembly of large numbers. *One-third* of the meeting were friends of GEOAGE OPDYKE, who, zealous for the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD at any cost, were anxious to observe what sort of feeling was abroad for Mr. HAVAMEYER, and whether he could entertain the least hope for an election. The truth of this assertion is proven by the fact that during the meeting cheer after cheer arose for GEORGE OPDYKE, and documents bearing his name and advocating his election circulated through the entire gathering. At one place a speaker actually mounted the stand, and spoke for Mr. ODYKE, and he was so vociferously cheered, that he left the rostrum, saying that "there was no use in his talking to an Opdyke crowd, for their votes were already secured." Cheers and a tiger followed for the Republican nominee, and were given with a will. *The remaining third* (to be generous to Mr. HAVEMEYER in our calculation) were probably in favor of the Tammany candidate, and consisted of the "roughs," and the "strikers," who are the followers of Tammany Hall through all her fortunes, and who, as one of her champions (JOHN COCHRANE) avowed, "would vote for the Devil incarnate, if he were the regular nominee." And no doubt they would, for spoils and plunder, have oft before tempted men to follow the footpad and the pirate through a career of villainy and crime. Mr. HAVEMEYER—read the "Story of Poor Dog Tray," or of the "Honest Man Who Fell Among Thieves," and recognize yourself the hero of the tale.

THE ORATORS OF THE OCCASION.

The above is a true and impartial analysis of the Havemeyer meeting at the Exchange. In our desire for fair play "we have nothing extenuated, nor yet set down aught in malice." The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. W. LANE, a person brought up by Mr. HAVEMEYER, his *protégé* and dependent. Past years of favors from Mr. HAVEMEYER, had prepaid for the services of Mr. LANE upon this occasion. Where were all the *influential* and *independent* merchants who are claimed for Mr. HAVEMEYER, and why did not some one of their number preside over his meeting, or come to the assistance of this gentleman in this hour of his tribulation. Of the speakers, there were two young boys, who came all "clouted and primed" for their juvenile exercises, and who really succeeded very well *for persons of their age*.. All praise extend to youthful ambition, though misguided and astray. Youth is always erratic, and future repentance will cover a multitude of sins. The remaining speaker was the last wreck of a defunct party, Mr. ILIAM KATCHUM, who now contents himself with appearing whenever opportunity is granted him, and whose services belong to whomsoever will accept them. The burden of his speech is still, "I and Daniel Webster," the same as it was forty years ago. Mr. KATCHUM claims to be a Whig, yet speaks for HAVAMEYER. Strange inconsistency, yet pardonable, because it is not often that he has the chance of appearing on the rostrum at the Exchange, and this desire has misguided men before even of greater and of less ambition than he. Now having finished with the mass-meeting of Mr. HAVEMEYER, let us for a moment analyze that which the name of GEORGE OPDYKE gathered on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute.

ODYDYKE MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

In numbers and respectability, New-York has never gathered together in a greater mass than at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening. Inside and outside the jam was the same. Five distinct meetings with their flags and orators, were organized outside the building at one time. Not less than 15,000 people were present, and some think the number much larger. The people were awake, zealous and enthusiastic. All were ready to work as if they felt that they had a nominee at last deserving of their service, and that the times gave promise of his certain victory. This meeting of itself solved the question whether Mr. OPDYKE or HAVEMEYER could defeat FERNANDO WOOD. He who votes for Mr. HAVEMEYER after these facts are placed before his eyes, is personally responsible for the election of FERNANDO, if such an event happen. Can any sane man for a moment sustain Mr. HAVAMEYER under the delusion that by him Mr. WOOD is to be defeated? None who heard the "Opdyke thunder" at the Cooper Institute can claim to be possessed of judgment and a desire to defeat WOOD, and still resolve to give his vote to Mr. HAVAMEYER. *The moral lesson taught by the above analysis of the mass meetings on Thursday is, that Mr. Opdyke or Mr. Wood will certainly be the next Mayor of the City of New-York.*

THE FIGURES THAT ELECT GEO. OPDYKE.

Again let us return to the figures, and they will force upon us the same conclusion:

Mozart Hall, Fernando Wood, at least	28,000
Tammany Hall, Wm. F. Havemeyer, at most	15,000
Total Democratic vote	43,000
REPUBLICAN—George Opdyke (straight vote in 1857,)	26,700
AMERICAN—George Opdyke (vote in 1857, 12,000)	6,000
PEOPLE'S PARTY—George Opdyke (*vote 2 weeks ago*, 2,100)	1,500
CARTMEN AND TRUCKMEN—George Opdyke (said to be 6,000 strong)	1,000
DISAFFECTED WHIGS—Opponents to Tammany Hall as well as to Mr. Wood, and others	1,000
Total Opdyke vote (at least)	35,500

In the above estimate we give the Democracy 13,000 more votes than they polled last year, and to Mr. OPDYKE only the same vote that Mr. HAWS, the Republican, then received. However much we might desire the election of Mr. HAVEMEYER, still were we his personal friends, we would feel ourselves forced to the conclusion that, having no hope of an election, he is really in the interests of FERNANDO WOOD, and assisting in his election, while Mr. OPDYKE is Mr. Wood's only opponent, and his certain conqueror.

THE PROBABILITY OF MR. HAVEMEYER'S WITHDRAWAL—WHY HE SHOULD DO SO.

It is very evident that no one knows better than Mr. HAVEMEYER that his election is hopeless. The mass meetings that have been held, the voice therefrom, and the votes of last year, all clearly tell him that he is not the man destined to be the next Mayor of this City. It is reported and believed that Mr. HAVEMEYER said yesterday "*that he was very sorry he had accepted the nomination from Tammany Hall but that now it was too late to retire. He was in the charge of his party.*" Mr. HAVAMEYER, it is bet ter to be a traitor to Tammany Hall, than a traitor to truth, to honesty and to yourself. *Let the party go down, if so fated, but bury not your good name with it* Sacrifice yourself not even for Mr. TILDEN. If he needs the office of Corporation Counsel for its spoils, as your letter of acceptance implied, tel him "to go to industry and to honesty, and that they will help him as they have others to keep want from his doors." Mr. HAVEMEYER, withdraw—withdraw. You are too old now too tarnish your name with the charge of assisting such a man as FERNANDO WOOD to his election; you are too venerable, now, to bring down upon yourself the odium of *defeat*. Those were sad resolutions for your reputation, by which *you refused to become a candidate of the people*, but consented to be the nominee of *Tammany Hall*. While there is yet time, purge yourself of this severe attack of the *Tammany disease*. Yield to honesty and the public desire, and by retiring from the field, help to secure the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, the election of GEORGE OPDYKE, and good government to the City. Hesitate not, Mr. HAVEMAYAR, through a mistaken sense of duty to Tammany Hall. Faust felt himself bound to adhere to his league with Mephistophiles, *and this sense of honor* gave his soul to hell. Yet, while there is time, go from the field, and

"Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once."

GEORGE OPDYKE THE AMERICAN NOMINEE—A HAVEMEYER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

Drowning men will grasp at straws, and while there is life hope remains. So it is with Mr. HAVEMEYER and his party. In their death struggles they will resort to anything, spurning alike truth or decency, to sustain their hopeless cause. They have put forth the assertion that the American Party has nominated Mr. HAVEMEYER, for Mayor. Can any falsehood be more absurd? Why, Mr. OPDYKE was nominated in the American Convention by fifty-two out of the sixty-two delegates—*almost an unanimous nomination*, and still it is denied that Mr. OPDYKE is the choice of the American Party. The facts are as follows: Mr. OGDEN, not waiting till officially informed of his nomination by the Americans, accepts a newspaper paragraph as sufficient information upon which to act, and at once he seizes his hat, and rushes to a Whig meeting and says he will accept the American nomination for the purpose of electing Mr. HAVAMEYER. No greater insult could have been put upon the American Party by Mr. OGDEN. Courtesy should have prompted him to have accepted the nomination officially from the Americans, and not from the columns of a newspaper—and courtesy should have also prompted Mr. OGDEN, if consenting to run, to run as the nominee of the party sustaining him, and not to publicly state that he would use that party to further the interests of Mr. HAVEMEYER. Mr. OGDEN had no right to infer that the American Party nominated him to help elect Mr. HAVEMEYER or anybody else. In consequence of this precipitate action of Mr. OGDEN, the Americans, *as they were fully justified in doing*, reconsidered their vote and proceeded to the selection of a new candidate. There were present 62 delegates. Mr. OPDYKE'S name was proposed, and 16 delegates retired from the Convention. But, what of that? *The Convention was still in session, a large majority being left behind*. In a little while 6 of the 16 delegates who withdrew came back, and the American Convention then numbered 52 delegates. This Convention, *the only American Convention in existence*, proceeded to nominate a candidate, and selected GEORGE OPDYKE *unanimously*. What the *ten* delegates did who were absent we do not care for, nor is the American Party responsible for their conduct. In a fit of *delirium tremens* they may have nominated Satan himself, and perhaps they did for all that we know, but who shall say *that they composed the Convention of any party, or that their action is entitled to any weight*. By the *unanimous vote*, as we have shown of the American Convention, at its *legal deliberations*, Mr. OPDYKE was selected as the nominee—and what is more, the people of the American Party have indorsed the action of their delegates, and are now working like beavers for Mr. OPDYKE in all parts of the City. Their Ward ratification meetings greet us on every side, and their full and unanimous vote will be given for Mr. OPDYKE—excuse us, the full vote, *excepting ten*—the exact number absent from the American Convention when the Republican candidate was nominated. Very well, we can spare *that ten*, and are delighted that, with so small a cost to our own number, we can afford our enemies such great gratification. They are evidently in a condition to be overjoyed with small favors. Just as our opponents succeed in their attempt to prevent the indorsement of the nomination of Mr. OPDYKE by the members of the American Party, just in the same manner will they succeed in their effort to defeat him at the polls. He was nominated by fifty-two out of the sixty-two American delegates. On the day of election, in the general vote, the same proportion will be preserved between the vote for him and that for the opposing candidates.

[Advertisement.]

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL,
Solomon L. Hull.

In further reply to the Tammany inquiry, "Who is SOLOMON L. HULL?" the following extract from a voluntary letter to Mr. HULL, from Senator WADSWORTH, of Erie, a distinguished Democrat, is submitted:

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Should you deem my testimony of the slightest consequence in repelling the "advised" calumnies with which you are assailed, I trust you will not fail to command it. None can deny that while you were a resident of Buffalo I had peculiar opportunities for forming a just estimate of your mental and moral worth. You were a student in my law-office, and while a practitioner, your office was contiguous to mine. During that entire period you possessed my full confidence, nor did I ever know or hear of any act of yours derogatory to your standing as a counselor or a citizen. Though opposed to you in politics, I shall always take a deep interest in your future. Nor do I doubt that if elected to the honorable office of Corporation Counsel, you will discharge its duties with vigor, intelligence and integrity, which will speedily silence your calumniators, and justify every expectation of your personal, professional and political friends.

Cough Lozenges.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—At this season of the year, when so many are troubled with hoarseness, influenza and bronchial difficulties, these Troches afford a grateful relief. We have seen instances of their good effects in cases of inflammation of the bronchial tubes and of the hoarseness of children. They contain nothing which can injure the constitution, and have a soothing effect very efficacious in assisting expectectoration, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm. For public speakers, singers, and all persons troubled with hoarseness, they are invaluable.—*Portland Transcript.*

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AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

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DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 637, *Dec.* 2, 1859.
10, 75, 65, 46, 31. 21, 44, 49, 62, 8, 58, 20, 30.

Class No. 628, *Dec.* 2, 1859.
70, 43, 62, 67, 74, 12, 32, 23, 13, 9, 58, 7, 16, 31.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 2, 1859.
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JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

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The want of their COCOAINE has long been felt in order to dispense with the many inferior preparations now in use.
It contains a very large proportion of cocoa-nut oil, so celebrated for imparting to the hair a glossy and smooth appearance, which, together with its other properties, strengthens the hair and gives it a healthy and vigorous growth. We speak after giving it a trial, and can conscientiously recommend it to the old and young as being a preparation of inestimable value for the purposes intended.—*St. John (Canada) News.*

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDDING for dinner to-day.
English mutton and jugged hare on Monday.
RICHARDSON & McLEOD,
No. 106 Malden-lane, corner Pearl-st.
English pickles and sauces reduced in price. Send for our new price list of English and Scotch provisions.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 290 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

**Dr. Hall Continues to Apply his Elastic Pressure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY OF THE FRIENDS OF
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION
TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:

Three candidates are before the people of the City of New-York for their suffrages as Mayor.

William F Havemeyer, who has been tried and found true to the best interests of the City.

Fernando Wood, who has been tried and found false in everything but his own aggrandisement, and George Opdyke, who for three short months' experience as Assemblyman at Albany, aspires to be the Mayor of a City whose confused and complex municipal jurisdiction being less distinct and deoned than either the State or Federal executives, demands more individuality and well tried personal character to meet the lack of stated posture in the many emergencies constantly arising under a defective charter.

Wm. F. Havemeyer represents the proved integrity of the municipal contest.

Fernando Wood represents its proved iniquity, and George Opdyke the vanity of respectable inexperience.

Is the present position of City affairs is it not trifling with the crisis to take an experiment when we have experience? Will a few speeches made 100 miles from home insure the safety of those homes?

Can the City afford to try Mr. Opdyke when it knows Mr. Havemeyer and fears Mr. Wood?

A very good citizen may make a very bad Mayor. New men might do in old times, but not in an age upon which Fernando Wood has left his mark. Between Wood and Opdyke it is only the difference between the energetic capacity of a known bad man, and the possible incompetency of an unknown good one. Both are disastrous, and we believe Havemeyer to be the only alternative between donbt and infamy. But, saw some, he is the creature of Tammany; he was nominated, and will be controlled by that clique. History has the answer. Twice nominated and elected from Tammany Hall, in twice instances can it be proved upon him that he was the creature of any Hall but the City Hall, which holds the evidence of his duties and the proofs of their fulfilment.

Let us rally to his support, then—young men who have reputations to make, and old men who have reputations to save; rich men who would protect their property, and poor men who are toiling to possess property. Wards that have Havemeyer Associations, and all who have Havemeyer feelings, rally in hope, and rally in mass, to unite with this Association, which assembles at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome, at 8 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING, to proceed en masse to the universal gathering of our citizens, who will congress on that evening at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M.

DAVID S. CODDINGTON, President.

General Secretary,	Treasurer,
JAMES S. CARPENTER.	JOHN E. WHITE.

Marshall,
L. F. HARRISON.

Vice-Presidents, Wards.	Secretaries,
1—P. O'Grady,	M. Burns.
2—A. Chandler,	John F. Horn.
3—A. B. Heath,	J. C. Tucker.
4—Florence McCarthy,	D. Donavan.
5—W. Tupper,	J. T. Henry.
6—Walter Roach,	Geo. Pirsson.
7—James McMahon,	C. H. Haveny.
8—A. Robinson,	J. B. Archer.
9—Jacob Windmuller,	A. S. Sullivan.
10—Dr. Frankel,	A. Purdy.
11—Geo. White,	Francis Clarke.
12—H. W. Genet,	John McQuade.
13—Martin Bryant,	Jacob Bennett.
14—M. Corcoran,	Peter McDermott.
15—C. L. Van Zandt,	F. H. Churchill.
16—Walter Roome,	Robert Grant.
17—J. W. Chanler,	A. Eichoff.
18—J. W. Corlies, Jr.,	A. J. Mathews.
19—W. W. Sanger,	C. H. Lyons.
20—W. J. Peck,	Fitch Tanner.
21—M. Dinsmore,	J. Augustus Page.
22—Wm. L. Wiley.	W. H. Dougherty.

SEVENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS

For School Commissioner,
DANIEL COGER,
For School Inspectors,
ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
NATHANIEL M. TERRY,
(To fill a vacancy.)
For School Trustees,
MAHLON T. HEWIT,
EDWARD M. SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
(To fill a vacancy.)
ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

Sam'l T. McKinney, } Secretaries.
Israel D. Walter, }

The above ticket received a unanimous and cordial adoption at a large and influential meeting of the voters of the Ward, without distinction of party, held Monday evening, Nov. 28 1859.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor.....GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Counsel to the Corporation...SOLOMON L. HULL.
For Governor of the Almshouse.....WM. F. PINKNEY.

FOR COUNCILMEN:
XVIth, IXth, XVth and XVIIIth Wards:
HENRY C. PARKE,
JOHN MARALIOUS,
JAMES GALVAY,
DANIEL NARROW,
ABRAHAM LENT,
JAMES INGRAM,
School Officers:
For Commissioner.....ROBERT A. ADAMS.
For Trustees.....{ MILTON ST. JOHN, JAMES POLLOCK.
For Inspector.....RICHARD MARTIN.
ALEX. McLEOD,
Chairman Ward Committee.

William Goon, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD TO THE RESCUE!
RALLY! RALLY!

THE HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION will meet at the Lindheim Hotel, No. 415 Grand-st., at 6 o'clock, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, and proceed to the mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of WM. F. HAVEMEYER, for Mayor; SAMUEL J. TILDEN, for Corporation Counsel; and PATRICK McELROY, for Almshouse Governor.

F. B. O'KEEFE, President.

James N. Wheedon, } Secretaries.
John H. Trapp, }

THIRTEENTH WARD.
The Republican and Citizens' School Ticket, commended to the consideration of the good men of all parties:

For Commissioner,
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE.
For Inspector,
MANNING MERRILL.
For Trustees,
ENEAS ELLIOT,
WILLIAM GARDNER.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD
HAVEMEYER EXCELSIOR CLUB.

A grand torchlight procession will be formed at McCOTTER'S, corner of 2d-av. and 34th-st., THIS EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, to go down to the Mass Meeting, at the Cooper Institute.

Friends of HAVEMEYER, arouse; come one, come all.

J. AUGUSTUS PAGE, President.
Wm. B. Clerke, Vice-President,
Christopher Fowler, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAMBERT, JR., BUILDER.

Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.

H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman,
THEO. G. GLANBRUECKER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
(Twenty-second Ward,)
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COUNCILMAN,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND CITIZEN NOMINATION,

For Commissioner of Common Schools, 16th Ward:
SIDNEY A. YEOMANS.

Sidney A. Yeomans, Sec'y. Thos. Christy, Ch'n.

WOODLAWN,
NO. 221
SIXTH-AVENUE.

A CHANCE FOR POLITICAL SPORTING MEN.

$100 that Havemeyer will beat Opdyke in fourteen Wards that will be named.

$100 that Opdyke will not receive, all told, 18,000 votes.

$100 that Havemeyer will receive 3,000 more votes than Opdyke.

$100 that Havemeyer will beat Wood in a majority of the Wards.

The money is ready
at THE WOODLAWN,
No. 221 6th-av.

NINTH WARD AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Americans of the IXth Ward are requested to meet "en masse," at the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of

GEORGE OPDYKE, For Mayor,
SOLOMON L. HULL, For Counsel to the Corporation.
WILLIAM T. PINKNEY,
For Governor of the Almshouse,

And to respond to the nominations for Charter and School Officers. All who are in favor of the above nominations, are respectfully invited to attend. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. A. J. H. Duganne, Hon. Daniel Ullmann, Rufus S. Andrews, Esq., Judge Wm. S. Davison, Gen. W. W. Tucker Esq., and Dr. S. R. Kirby. By order

GEORGE B. DEANE,
WILLIAM LYONS,
G. P. DAVIS,
A. HEMPHILL,
N. B. CLARK,
} Committee of Arrg'mts.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—GRAND RALLY FOR HAVEMEYER, TILDEN AND McELROY.—The Democratic Republicans of the XXIIId Ward, favorable to the election of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and McELROY, will meet at Nuffer's, No. 161 West 46th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, and form in procession and proceed to the Grand Mass Meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute.

CHARLES ALBERTSON,
PATRICK DELANEY,
JOSEPH T. WEBSTER,
Committee of Arrangements.

TO THE CARMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, who are in favor of the election of WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the above will be held in Hanover-square, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, to take into consideration the absolute necessity of electing to the office of Mayor one who is capable in a just and righteous manner performing the duties of that office in Citizens generally who are interested in the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

WHIG CONVENTION, TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—The Delegates to this Convention met on Thursday evening, at the corner of Howery and Bond-st., Mr. A. H. Dudley in the Chair, and Joseph R. Young, Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. Wm. H. Falconer, of the XVIIth Ward, Mr. ANDREW J. ODELL was nominated by acclamation as their candidate for Alderman. The Convention then adjourned. A. H. DUDLEY, Chairman.

J. R. Young, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION.—The Havemeyer Association of the XVIth Ward will meet at No. 12 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) THIS EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of joining in a procession to attend the Havemeyer meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute.

GEO. B. HALL, President.

J. Acorn,
Wm. M. Cooke, } Secretaries.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH WARD, AROUSE!

Democrats of the VIIth Ward, in favor of the nominees of Tammany Hall, are requested to meet at No 439 Madison-st., between Pike and Market sts., on SATURDAY EVENING, at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in procession to the meeting at Cooper Institute.

T. W. ADAMS, Chairman.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' SCHOOL TICKET.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The undersigned, citizens of the XVIIth Ward, being desirous of having the most able and experienced persons elected as School Officers, sincerely recommend to the electors of the Ward the following ticket, which is in every respect entitled to the support of the citizens of all parties, who desire to encourage and protect Public Education:

For Commissioner—James Cushing, Jr.
For Inspector—William Hibbard.
For Trustees—{ William H. Vanderhoof, John Lloyd.

These gentlemen are selected from among your best and most respected citizens. They have all served you faithfully during a long and honorable connection with the Schools of the Ward. They have by their energy and care largely contributed to the present excellence of our Schools, and have ever been active promoters of Popular Education. Having been selected for their worth and fitness, they can be conscientiously supported by men of all political parties. Let them be voted for by every friend of Common Schools.

Benjamin R. Winthrop,	Stephen Cutter,
Jacob Alms,	William James Todd,
George Folsom,	R. W. Martin,
Clarkson Crolius,	Charles Brneninghausen,
Jacob M. Patterson,	Isaac McGiny,
George F. Bintsman,	Peter Haskin,
Joseph B. Brewster,	James K. Place,
William H. Hoople,	Paul S. Brown,
Jackson G. Schults,	Elisha B. Bleecker, M. D.,
Richard A. Reading,	Thomas Holman,
Charles E. Beebe,	Adams H. Gale,
Frederick C. Wagner,	Hiram Merritt,
Stephen V. Albro,	E. G. Moran,
Lewis Doty,	Robert Reed,
John M. Bruce, Jr.,	Samuel Cantrell,
	And others.

NINTH WARD.—AT A LARGE AND ENTHUSIastic Mass Meeting held in Barrow-st., opposite the Adriatic, to ratify the nominations of WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, SAMUEL J. TILDEN Counsel to Corporation, and PATRICK McELROY for Almshouse Governor, Mr. Philip W. Engs was elected Chairman, and several gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially and unanimously indorse the nominations made at Tammany Hall, of WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Counsel to the Corporation, and PATRICK McELROY for Governor of the Almshouse.

Resolved, That Wm. F. Havemeyer, having on former occasions borne our Municipal standard to victory, and having proved himself an honest, faithful and able chief-magistrate, we take pride in again supporting him as the champion of the Democratic Party and its principles, and we hail the triumphant election which awaits him as a guarantee to our whole people that the Government of our City will be faithfully, efficiently and economically administered during the next two years.

Resolved, That in Samuel J. Tilden and Patrick McElroy we recognize worthy associates for Mr. Havemeyer—men of tried fidelity to the Democratic Party, and of approved capacity for the positions to which they are respectively nominated.

Resolved, That we pledge to these nominees our most earnest and active support, and a triumphant majority in this Ward over the combined enemies of the Democratic Party.

The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: Richard Busteed, Mr. Cozzens, Mr. Anthon, Mr. Sullivan, Henry H. Morange and M. Ambrose Gilchrist.

PHILIP W. ENGS, Chairman.

De Witt C. Benet, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC Ward Committee of the XVIIth Ward, held Wednesday evening, at Smith's Hall, it was resolved that this organization do hereby indorse the nominations of

FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN, Jr.,
and JOHN RYAN,

as our candidates for Councilmen from this Ward in the Fifth Councilmanic District.

JOHN B. FOGERTY, Chairman.

David Crawford, Secretary.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR Almshouse Governor,
WM. T. PINKNEY.

Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
GALLERY OF FEMALE POETS.
(100 STEEL ILLUSTRATIONS.)

A GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FEMALE POETS, with an Introduction by Henry Coppee, A. M., Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. Richly illustrated with one hundred Steel Engravings, (printed upon the same page with the letter press,) mostly from original designs by eminent artists. 1 volume. Imperial 8vo. Bound in Turkey morocco gilt, and gilt edges, antique style. Price, $15.

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A GALLERY OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POETS.

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AN EXPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, designed as a Manual of Instruction. By Henry Flanders, author of the "Lives and Times of the Chief Justices," &c. 1 volume. 12mo. 312 pages. Price, 84 cents.

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In answer to the numerous inquiries that have been made for this work, the publishers are now enabled to promise it on the first of January next. They believe that it will be more than equal to the high expectations that have been formed of it.

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This work, which is entirely new, is in such a state of forwardness that we are enabled to announce it for publication on the first of January.

ALSO, AT PRESS, AND WILL BE READY IN DECEMBER:
STOCKHARDT'S CHEMISTRY.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY ILLUSTRATED BY SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS. By Dr. Julius Adolph Stockhardt, Professor in the Royal Academy at Tharand, and the Royal Inspector of Medicine in Saxony. Translated by C. H. Peasce, M. D., of Cambridge, and an introduction by E. N. Horsford, Rumford Professor in the University at Cambridge.

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An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By Charles D. Hammond, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

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ODIE-MAGNETIC LETTERS. By Baron Reichenbach. Translated from the German by John S. Hittel. Price 37 cents. Mailed free. C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS WISHING to make beautiful presents to their pupils, can see samples of the "Sabbath School Bell," most elegantly bound in cloth and Turkey morroco embossed gilt, gilt edge, &c. Prices, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1; mailed postage free. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having had over twenty years' experience; would go South, or travel with an invalid, being a skilful nurse. The very best of references given and required. Address, for one week, E. S., Brooklyn Post-office, stating real name, with particulars, and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, meats, jellies, &c. No objection to assist with the washing if required. Will go a short distance in the country. City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 338 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would have no objection to make herself generally useful; has good reference from her former employer, where she lived for the past six years. Can be seen at No. 199 East 21st-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of game, soups and meats; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and help with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; can come well recommended from the family with whom she lived four years. Call at No. 130½ West 49th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, INDUSTRIOUS AND competent German girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; is an excellent bread and pie baker; regard as much an object as a good place. Call this day or Monday at No. 379 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH excellent City references, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Call, or address a note to ADVERTISER, No. 327 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family: is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; can do chamberwork; is willing and obliging to her employer. Call at No. 161½ West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of a baby; wages moderate in a good home. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation either as seamstress and lady's maid, or seamstress and children's maid, or chambermaid. Apply at No. 51 Clinton-place, where reference of the most satisfactory character will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and assist with washing. Is competent for either situation. City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., front room, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, employment by the week or month; can cut and make children's clothes, and sew all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 153 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 10 Amity-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD SOCIETY, born in the same city as Jenny Lind, wishes a companion to travel South or California, a widower preferred; and to take charge of his house or children. Call, or address, for one week, Mrs. WILSON, No. 15 Chrystie-st., up stairs. Piano and drawing lessons given after 3 o'clock P. M.

A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman, desires a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread, pies and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer. Good recommendations. Apply, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., between Bridge and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPing, wishes to procure situations for two excellent servants; one as cook, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 72 West 11th-st.

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GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 93 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th Avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE commission or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man 15 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fair hand, is industrious and entirely reliable; the best reference given. Address, stating time and place of interview, H. M., Box 298 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen, or address C. B., No. 627 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., in the Bookstore, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man of long experience; has lived with the best families in Europe, and has long testimonials from the best families in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, Mr. Graham's saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant man, who can come well recommended from his last employer, both for sobriety and capability; is a good groom and careful driver: is also a good gardener. Apply at No. 56 Franklin-st., or address J. M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single Protestant man, an Englishman; has lived several years in the City; is sober and steady, having good City and country references. Can be seen by addressing a line to WAITER, at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a young German, who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish unexceptionable references; perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Address GERMAN, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man, 19 years of age, just arrived from the old country. Has good reference. Can be seen, till engaged, in the store No. 217 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady, industrious man, who has lived a number of years in his last place. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 88 3d-av.

UN FRANCAIS AGEDE 30 ANS, ARRIVE depuis peu de temps en Amerique, desirerait entrer en qualité de precepteur dans une famille Americaine ou Francaise. S'adresser par ecrit a Mr. REY DE FORESTER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND RESponsible concern desires to obtain the services of an expert in canvassing for subscriptions and advertisements, one accustomed to deal with merchants in large cities and who is willing to travel, preferred. A liberal salary will be paid to an experienced man; none others need apply. Address H. H. H., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, with references. All communications will be confidential.

WANTED—A MAN OF MATURED EXPERIence in business in this City, in connection with the importing and jobbing of goods for men's wear; to a person thoroughly competent an opportunity rarely to be found will be offered, in regard to position, stock and remuneration. Address J. H. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 15 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age: must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; none but an excellent penman need apply. Address, stating age and references, W., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LEADING CARPET HOUSE IS IN want of a man to take the entire charge of the sales department. To a person fully competent, an agreeable position and liberal remuneration will be offered. Address A. B. S., Box No. 186 *Times* office.

WANTED—A GOOD LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER, who can make transfers and print from copper and steel plates, can find employment and good wages; applicants will please leave a notice of residence under. Address LITHOGRAPH, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO FOREMEN OF TRACK AND six stone masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the Office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH PRACTICAL GAS fitter; one who is willing to work and study his employer's interest; must have good reference. Apply at No. 174 9th-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A YOUNG, HEALthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply, with references and doctor's certificate, at No. 39 West 36th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FRAME MAKERS.—WANTED, THREE LOOKing-Glass Frame Makers. Good wages and steady work. Apply to F. McDERMOTT & CO., 142 Centre-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 53 Park-place up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF New-York of the War of 1812,—The regular monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at Head-quarters, Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as shall be presented. It is requested that every member be present. By order of THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres.

Abram Coleman, Sec. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE STUDIO BUILDINGS IN TENTH-st., or in going from there to the Academy of Design, a pair of gold-rimmed EYE-GLASSES. The finder will receive a suitable reward by returning them to No. 16 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st. A very complete suite of elegantly furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bed rooms, with bathroom attached; also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season, on very moderate terms, in this quiet and desirably located Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife (without small children), a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected, on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, at the large mansion house, with piazzas, in the midst of beautiful gardens, at the foot of 55th-st., near the East River; take 3d-av. cars to 55th-st.; the only house between 1st-av. and the river.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING BOARD IN a very quiet neighborhood, in a plain family where but few boarders are taken, can be accommodated on reasonable terms; also a front room on second floor to let, with board, suitable for a married couple or two single gentlemen. Apply at 9 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 824 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DEsire board in a central situation, convenient to down-town conveyances; rooms well furnished; table substantial. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 779 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 303 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE AMERIcan family have to let a fine suite of rooms on the first floor, either furnished or unfurnished, or neatly furnished rooms, with pantry, on second floor. Dinner at 7. References given and required. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room in a small family, where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, for the Winter, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner Pineapple. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board in a central situation, convenient to down-town conveyances. Rooms well furnished and table substantial. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 779 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 78 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND small room, on third floor, may be engaged by gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF SOCIAL and domestic habits, are desirous of obtaining a home in the genuine acceptance of the word, in a small genteel private family, where no other boarders are taken. They will guarantee satisfaction as regards character and standing. Address, stating apartments and terms for partial board, "HOME," Box No. 1,598 Post-office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, A GENTLEman and wife, without children, would like to hire the second floor of a pleasantly-situated house, occupied by a private family, who would be willing to furnish attendance and cooking, the advertiser providing his own provisions. Address Box No. 2,001 New-York Post-office, stating location and terms, which must not exceed $700 per annum.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AN unfurnished room in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Would take breakfast and tea with the family, if agreeable to them. Location between 7th and 9th avs., and 14th and 23d sts. Address Mr. ALBERT, care of John Aiken, Druggist, corner Spring and Hudson sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house below 14th-st., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, on second floor, to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can procure pleasant rooms at No. 854 Broadway, near Union-square, without board; rooms newly painted and furnished; gas and fire; the best of attention given. Can be seen from 10 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M.

IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a pleasant room with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single g

RAILROADS.

...YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
...ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 25 TO ALBANY
...Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will
...Station, New-York, as follows:
...Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
...Plains—7:30 and 5 P.M.
...Plains—4:15 P.M., from depot corner White
...Centre sts.
...Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
...tion—3 P.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
...A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
...Bridge at 8:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
...Plains and 7:30 A.M.; 4:00 P.M.
...Falls—7 A.M.
...11 A.M. Mail train.

...RAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
...at New-Hampton with the Delaware,
...and Western Railroad, and at Easton with
...Valley Railroad.
ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—
...from Boston and intermediate places
...North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M.,
...Somerville, by above trains, and at
...above trains connect at Elizabeth with
...New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-
...corner of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and
...P.M.
...A.M. train from New-York makes a close
...Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad,
...and East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading
...change of cars, and connects at Reading direct
...ville and Harrisburgh.
...for Delaware, Lackawanna and West-
...will leave at 7:30 A.M., only; for Lehigh
...at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

...YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
...trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as fol-
...Express, at 9 A.M., for Dunkirk,
...Canandaigua, and principal intermediate sta-
...Passenger, at 3½ P.M., for Newburgh, Port
...and intermediate stations. Night Express, at
...for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and prin-
...The Express trains connect at Elmira
...Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at
...with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning,
...and New York Railroad, for Rochester
...; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for
...; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake
...for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, De-
...and the Canada Railroads.
D. MINOT, General Superintendent.
...Receiver.

...-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD
...leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per
...TAVANO, at 9A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., and 6
...with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning
...Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5
...trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at
...returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.
...by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry.
...Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents.
...trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cem-
...field, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sun-
...leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way
...6:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave
...at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tick-
...trip, 25 cents.

...ON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV.
...Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as
...Trains 7 and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.;
...4, and 6:40 P.M.; for Ponghkeepsie 7:30 A.
...and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P.M. The
...Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at
...way stations. Passengers taken at Cham-
...Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-
...at 6:15 and 10:15 A.M., and 4 P.M., and
...11 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

...JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-
...AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM
...CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-
...9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3.
...Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets
...Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Wash-
...Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to
...at 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

...ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE
...for Greenport at 10 A.M. Yaphank, 10 A.
...Saturdays at 3.30 P.M. for Riverhead 10 A.
...30 P.M.; for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3.30, and 5
...for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P.M.

STEAMBOATS

...BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—
...JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every
...AY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M.
...taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 Sonth-st.,

...BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE
...er BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E.R., every
...AY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock,
...Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with
...nic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

...Y LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIR-
...of the authority vested in him by the Legislature
...State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Com-
...Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber,
...eller of said City, will sell at public auction, to
...highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City
...SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
...LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton,
...Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Fer-
...the term of ten years, from the first day of May,
...with and at the rights, privileges and appurtenances
...belonging to the Corporation of the City of
...York. Said ferries to be run to and from the
...landings and premises, to and from which they
...now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises
...owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been re-
...and appropriated for ferry purposes at the City
...anding at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may
...the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof,
...the case or cases in which the Corporation are
...owners of the slips, landings or terminations
...used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the
...rs or terminations may be made at some point in
...vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost
...expense.
An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease,
...the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a
...rate of fare not exceeding the present rates,
...the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries,
...the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held
...a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby
...become absolutely null and void.
The purchaser or lessee, other than the present les-
...will be required to purchase at a fair appraised
...on the boats, buildings, and other ferry property
...the present lessees, actually necessary for the pur-
...ferry grant, or franchise. Such valua-
...to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested
...ons to be chosen by the present lessees, one
...purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the
...the two thus chosen.
...leases to be made in the usual form of ferry leases,
...to conform to the requirements of the Charter and
...and resolutions of the Common Council;
...expense whatever is to be incurred by the Cor-
...for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulk-
...premises, proposed to be leased, during the
...term. The sum of said lease shall not be sold
...an annual rent less than the aggregate amount
...rent now received for the same.
...purchaser of this lease of the ferries and their ap-
...will be required to pay at the time of sale, to
...of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty
...per cent. added for the annual rent, to be
...on the rent of the first year, in case he executes
...with the usual covenants, otherwise to be for-
...to the Corporation. He will at the same time,
...required to furnish an obligation to be signed
...two sureties, to the effect that he will exe-
...lease, with sureties, to be approved by the Comp-
...for the punctual payment of the rent quarter
...and for the faithful execution of the covenants
...
...of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease
...by the purchaser.
...lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each
...to have attached to its engine a fire appara-
...force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of
...quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Depart-
...this City, to be used for the extinguishment of
...whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his
..., for which services the lessee will receive
...per hour for each hour so engaged.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comp-
...'s Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A
...olution of the Common Council of the City of
...York I do hereby offer a
REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
...for the detection of any person
VOTING
...or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;
...or of any person who shall procure, and assist, counsel,
...or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGAL-
...LY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT
...for such purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in
...this City on
TUESDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next.
To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and
...the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the
...Judge of the Court where convicted, that such convic-
...tion was had upon the testimony of the person or per-
...sons claiming such reward.
...all claims for such reward, not presented to the
...undersigned in writing within twenty days after the
...conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1859.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE
...Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do or-
...dain as follows:
...animal shall travel on any part of the Central
...Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a
...rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horse-
...back shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road,
...at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances
...inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
...The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a
...meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central
...Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of Decem-
...ber, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requi-
...rements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and
...government of the Central Park in the City of New-
...York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of
...said act is applicable to the above ordinance:
..."§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinance
...shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punish-
...ed, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any
...Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not ex-
...ceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by im-
...prisonment not exceeding thirty days."
By order of the Board.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GAREN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
corner of Elm and Grand sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED
...at this office until the 12th day of December next, at
...o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be con-
...sidered for supplying the Public Schools under the ju-
...risdiction of the Board of Education, with books, sta-
...tionery, and other articles required for the use of said
...Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of January,
...1860.
A list of the articles will be furnished on application
...to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
} Committee.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Werner, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $90.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $8.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$30 00 To Augusta, Geo.....$20
To Mobile.....25 00 To Atlanta, Geo.....23
To Montgomery, Ala. 26 00 To Charlotte, N. C.....22
To Nashville, Tenn.. 30 00 To Columbia, S. C.....20
To Memphis, Tenn... 33 50 To Jacksonville, Fla.....21
To Knoxville, Tenn.. 27 00 To Palatka, Fla.....23
To Chattanooga, Tenn 27 00 To Fernandina, Fla.....20
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 10.
No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND
GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23. Macon, $21; Augusta, $20 also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNAR, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HAINAKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-
known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston, on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 10th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE
OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD B. HARDY and ANN C. HARDY, his wife, Joseph M. A. Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, Drusilla L. E. Dillard, widow of Chas. H. Dillard, Milton Rowley and Mary L. B. Rowley, his wife, Nathaniel Clarks and Catharine W. Clarke, his wife, Rosalia A. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel M. Greene and Laura R. H. Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, Gray Jones Houston and Elizabeth A. H. Houston, his wife, Joseph B. Weyman and Emily, his wife, Samuel Maverick Thompson, Thomas C. Markley and Lonisa, his wife, William P. Bryan and Josephine Bryan, his wife, and George Kellock and William M. Mailler as surviving Trustees under the last will and testament of William F. Turpin, deceased, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in this office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Chambers-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859.
o22-law8wS* J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-law6m8* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELE-
brated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 2d-av., above 1st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A
coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,
ADELINA PATTI
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
150 Building Lots situated on GATES, GREEN and LAFAYETTE AVS., and intersecting streets in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. and Fulton-av. Railroad.
Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.
The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles from the ferries, easily accessible by the city Railroads.
With comparatively low taxes and the introduction of water of unequaled purity, readers Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.
The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if here good improvements are made.
The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.
For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING-LOTS ARE
offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., suitable for immediate improvement:
Corner 5th-av. and 33d-st.; size 38.3x150 feet.
Corner 5th-av. and 38th-st.; size 38x108 feet.
Corner 5th-av. and 39th-st.; size 56.4x129 feet.
Front 5th-av. and 42d and 43d sts.
Corner Madison-av. and 39th-st.; size 20x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 38th-st.; size 52x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 37th-st.; size 100x150 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 33d-st.; size 58x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 32d-st.; size 50x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 31st-st.; size 50x100 feet.
Corner Madison-av. and 34th-st.; size 80x120 feet.
Two on 36th-st., near 5th-av.
Four on 38th-st., near 4th-av.
Front on 4th av. or Park-av.; size 200x150 feet.
One on 4th-av. or Park-av.; size 29x80 feet.
Five on 23d-st., near 7th-av.
Two on Lexington-av., near 52d-st.
Four on 55th and 56 sts., between 5th and 6th avs.
Eight lots on 5th-av. and Central Park.
Apply at the office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON
Staten Island, opposite Perth Amboy, and within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and railroad depôt, now in course of erection, consisting of a large house, built in the most substantial manner, containing nine rooms, and a large parlor, handsomely finished marble mantels, &c., large barn, stable and carriage house, plenty of good soft water, fruit of all kinds in abundance; also, a beautiful building site, containing ten acres of land on an elevated spot near the shore, commanding a fine view of Perth Amboy and the surrounding country near the steamboat landing. Persons doing business in the City, desirous of living in the country, will find the above a beautiful location; the steamer *Thomas Hunt* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. daily for the Island, and in the spring the railroad will be completed, affording access every hour in the day. Apply to C. M. TURNER, on the premises, Trotter's dock, Staten Island.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE
farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 56th and 58th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton avs. carry constantly past the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-
York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE
AT NEWBURGH—One mile west from the river, commanding beautiful views of the Hudson and inland country, 60 acres, in a high state of cultivation, watered by never-failing streams, fine orchard, &c. For particulars apply by mail, or to W. R. and C. L. BROWN, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN ONE
hour of the City—Llewellyn Park;—It is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into country places of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York: or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEX-
ington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CASTRO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE
on 27th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.; price $8 000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FARMS, COUN-
try residences and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by S. SPRAGUE, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXING-
ton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story and high stoop, fire stone-front house, just finished, containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA
will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the amount is sufficiently large, part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 610 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE
and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2 second floor.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE
on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE
No. 292 West 24th-st., fitted up with every convenience, and in perfect order. Apply to
THOMAS R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS,
high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 22d-st. House heated by hot-water furnace. Terms easy. Inquire of CALDWELL & JONES, 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—A BEAUTIFUL
residence on the west shore of the Hudson, in Rockland County, for sale cheap.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE
No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED—WESTERN LAND, FREE AND UN-
incumbered in exchange for improved property. Inquire of F. A. PADDOCK, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF
building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Rent until May, 1860, at the rate of $1,500 per annum, with immediate possession. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE ON TOWNSEND-
av., Clifton, Staten Island, four minutes walk from Vanderbilt Landing; plank walk to the door.
FOR SALE—The household furniture now in the above cottage, in lots to suit purchasers. Inquire at BLAKE'S grocery store, Vanderbilt Landing.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO LET TO A SMALL
private family, the four-story basement house, No. 60 East 35th-st., a few doors east of 4th-av. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, or address F. B., Box No. 497 Post-office; none but responsible parties need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE
story, high basement, in Depau-place, Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Houston. It is elegantly furnished, and has all the modern conveniences. Inquire of G. T. TERHUNE, No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, THE THREE-
story and basement house No. 204 West 20th-st. The house has all the modern improvements in, and is in complete order. Rent low. Possession given in a few days. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE
large building No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., known as the Moffat Building. For further particulars apply to W. B. MOFFAT, on the premises; Office No. 9.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST 17TH-STREET, NEAR
2d-st. to let, furniture for sale; rent of house $650; furniture nearly new and made for the house. Address O A H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST.,
100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS IN REAR BUILDING NO.
143 4th-st., being second and third floors of said house. Dimensions 50 by 28 feet. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 140 FULTON-STREET, SECOND
floor, a fine store-room, 25 feet by 90 feet, with light in front and rear, vault and water-closet. Apply immediately, on the premises, to A. O. MOORE.

LOFTS TO LET—ON BROADWAY, TWO COM-
modious and well-lighted lofts at No. 115 Broadway. Apply on the premises. LUDLAM & HEINCKEN.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED,
in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE WELL FURNISHED,
locality between Broadway to 7th-av., and from 8th to 23d-st. preferred. Rent from $1,500 to $1,800 per annum. Apply to STAVERT, ZIGOMALA & CO., No. 745 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED,
by a private family, a small, neat furnished house in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, from Dec. 1 to May. Any one having such a house, will find a desirable tenant. Address H. S. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT TILL FIRST OF MAY
next, or longer, by a private family, a small, neatly-furnished house in Brooklyn. Address J. F., Box No. 1 648 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE CARTS, IN GOOD WORK-
ing order; will be sold cheap, by applying immediately to T. FITZPATRICK, Hamilton-av., near Penny Bridge, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A CITY-BUILT COUPE, LINED
with bine silk; little used, and in perfect order. Can be seen at No. 5 West 15th-st., in the alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
GRAND ADELINA PATTI MATINEES,
which will most positively be the last for the next two months.
TO-DAY, (Saturday, Dec. 3,) at 1 o'clock
A GRAND ADELINA PATTI MATINEE,
which will be most positively the last for the next two months, at which
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will appear in the entire opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI...as.....Amina
Sig. BRIGNOLI.....as.....Elvino
Sig. AMODIO.....as.....Rodolfo
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
No Reserved Seats.
To facilitate the sale of tickets,
TWENTY TICKET-OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be purchased in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:
The Box Office at the Academy of Music.
The down-town Ticket Offices at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and No. 2 Astor House.
MUSIC STORES:
Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', Nunns & Clark's, and Covenhoven's.
HOTELS:
The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, and the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
BROOKLYN:
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY.
The Matinee commences at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,
Mr. SAM COWELL,
AT THE
FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Where his admirable representations of the ludicrous side of human existence and his wonderfully clever descriptive songs are nightly received by audiences the most
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE
ever assembled in this City, with uncontrolable SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
Mr. COWELL'S NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Jas. Hicks, Dr. Guilmette, &c., &c., when he will appear in a
FIRST OF COMIC CREATIONS,
including
THE LONDON SHOE BLACK,
MISS BETSEY NUBBLES and
PHEBE BROWN AND THE CAPTING COLE,
and give a nightly summary of the news of the day in the language of that classic bard,
WILLIAM BARLOW, ESQ., F. S. N. S. M. R. B. A.
Tickets 50 cents; to be obtained at the box office from 9 to 4, and at the principal music stores.
Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 precisely.
He will also appear at No. 444 Broadway on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of next week.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THE FIRST CONCERT OF THIS SEASON
will be given at the
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1859,
in aid of the Sunday School of
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
Proceeds to be applied to the purchase of library and recitation books, and for clothing for the destitute children of the School.
The following members of the Society will appear:
Mrs. J. M. Moxart, Miss Mary E. Hawley,
Miss Louisa Francis, Miss Pearson,
Mrs. Wm. Berge, Mrs. Bordman,
Miss Conden, and Miss Teresa Werneke.
Miss G. W. Morgan, Wm. Berge,
W. H. Currie, C. Hubner,
and Chas. Berge.
DR. CHARLES GUILMETTE,
the eminent Baritone,
and
Mr. H. APPY,
the celebrated Solo Violinist of the Jenny Lind Concerts, have, in the kindest manner, tendered their services to the Society.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, No. 7 West 18th-st.; at Messrs. Hall & Son's music store, and of the members of the Union.

SENOR OLIVEIRA,
SENOR OLIVEIRA,
SENOR OLIVEIRA,
SENOR OLIVEIRA,
SENOR OLIVEIRA,
SENOR OLIVEIRA,
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SENOR OLIVEIRA,
SENOR OLIVEIRA,
THE GREAT VIOLINIST,
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HAS ARRIVED.
HAS ARRIVED.
He will soon have the honor of making his debut before the American public. Letters for Senor OLIVEIRA may be addressed to Box No. 1,219 Post-office.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
MR. AND MR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE ON HUMBOLDT BY BAYARD TAYLOR.—An address on the life and character of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT was delivered last evening in the Cooper Institute by Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR. The lecturer said that as the aloe flowered but once in a hundred years, so the world's great men came forth in rare years. Such a year was 1769, which produced CUVIER, WALTER SCOTT, WELLINGTON, NAPOLEON and HUMBOLDT. GEORGE FORTER, the translator of *Robinson Crusoe*, and under his instruction HUMBOLDT studied most of the sciences, and at last, through his own inherent energy, mastered all. The labors of HUMBOLDT'S life were but colossal fragments of a plan too vast for any single mind to complete. Mr. TAYLOR vindicated him from the charge of irreligion, and then narrated several reminiscences of his personal interconrse with him. This wonderful material universe, to which he gave its life, new perpetuated his glory, and the palms of the Tropics which were carried in procassion beside his coffin would symbolize the perpetuity of his fame.

A STATUE TO COMMODORE PERRY TO BE PLACED IN CENTRAL PARK.—Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, in a letter addressed to the Commissioners of the Central Park, asks permission to erect a statue to Commodore PERRY, his father-in-law, in the Central Park. By a unanimous vote of the Board the offer was accepted. PAUL ARENS, of Malne, has received the order for the statue.

BURNING ACCIDENTS.—SARAH MOONEY, of No. 1 Mercer-street, was seriously burned last evening by coming in contact with a fluid lamp. A little girl named KIRKWOOD was also burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 41 Mangin-street, and will probably die of her injuries.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—There was a full Board at the meeting of the Commissioners of Police yesterday. The Superintendent was requested to detail 400 special Policemen, provided for by the Board of Supervisors, for duty upon election day, according to his own discretion.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR SUMNER.—Many of the friends of Senator SUMNER congratulated him on his improved state of health, during the brief stay which he made in this City. Yesterday morning he resumed his journey to Washington.

LECTURES BEFORE THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE—Rev. R. B. THURSTON, of Waltham, Mass., delivered the fifth lecture in this course, in the Rntgers Church, on Wednesday evening. "Periodocal Literature" was the theme.

FIRE IN AVENUE B.—The Sixth District alarm at 10 o'clock last evening was caused by a trifling fire in a hat and cap store in AVENUE B, near Second-street.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE TENTH AVENUE STABBING AFFRAY.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of TIMOTHY MULOAHY, who was stabbed by HENRY LAUGHEIN, in an affray which occurred in the grocery of PATRICK CAMPBELL, No. 99 Tenth-avenue, on the 24th ult. LAUGHEN, it appeared, while scuffling, met deceased, and stabbed his antagonist with a pen-knife six times. The jury brought in a verdict, upon which LAUGHEN is held to await the action of the Grand Jury. In his examination before the Coroner, the prisoner stated that he was 27 years of age, a native of Ireland, and that he resided at No. 287 West Seventeenth-srreet. In reference to the charge, ha said: "I did it in my own defence; I was much intoxicated; they were all kicking me at the time."

CAUGHT BENEATH A FALLING EMBANKMENT.

JAMES BRADY, a laborer engaged in excavating an embankment at Hamilton-square, waa caught beneath some of the earth which fell suddenly, and sustained a fracture of the pelvis. He died from his injuries, and Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at St. Luke's Hospital.

Police Reports.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On Thursday evening, Patrick Rooney, of No. 214 Elizabeth-street, while intoxicated, made an assault with an axe npon Mrs. Ellen McDonald. She attempted to pass him as he stood at the head of the stairs, despite his threats to attack any one who approached, as he was impressed with the idea that tha Police were making efforts to arrest him. Justice BARNHAM committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

IRRESISTIBLE TEMPTATION.

Kate Smith, a servant girl employed at No. 33 Great Jones-street, confessed to a charge of having appropriated $33 which belonged to Miss Martha Biglow, an inmate of the sama house. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed her for trial.

TRAVELLING THIEVES.

Joseph Smith *alias* Dutch Joe and Francis Donnelly *alias* Irish Frank, who are said to own a horse and wagon, with which they drive around town siezing whatever they can conveniently handle, were apprehended yesterday, in the Eleventh Ward, in the act of stealing a cheese from a farmer's wagon. They were held for examination.

DARING HOTEL ROBBERY.

Last night, a room, No. 124, in French's Hotel, was entered and robbed of $374 in Spanish doubloons, besides a quantity of clothing.

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

LARGE GATHERING IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD—SPEECHES BY DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, E. DELAFIELD SMITH AND OTHERS.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward held a large ratification meeting at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street, last evening.

Col. PERRY was called to the Chair, and after returning thanks for the honor, and enlarging for a few minutes on the duty of Republicans in the present contest, introdnced DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.

Mr. FIELD was received with three hearty cheers, and returned thanks therefore. He said he regretted that he had not been able to meet with his Republican friends oftener, but his engagements had prevented him from speaking to them as frequently as he would have liked to. He spoke in eulogy of the Eighteenth Ward and its inhabitants, and expressed his convictim that they would do their duty at this selection. The only question was how they should best discharge that dvty—that was how they should elect their candidate and defeat FERNANDO WOOD. [Applause.] He would not skeak of Mr. HAVEMEYER, because he believed that there was no possibility of his election. [Cheers.] The contest was between Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. WOOD, and the sooner that fact was recognized, the better. If the 25,000 Republicans in this City soCd hy their colors, they would surely be successful. [Cheers.] He urged the conscientious voters in the City, who were desirous only of defeating WOOD, to rally to the support of Mr. OPDYKE. Mr. OPDYKE was a resident of their own Ward, and they owed it to him to give him their united support.

Mr. FIELD retired amid loud cheers.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH next came forward and read a series of resolutions indorsing the candidates and Republican principles. The resolutions were adopted with unanimity. Mr. SMITH then addressed the meeting. He contended that the idea upon which the Republican Party was founded was that which most deserved the support of laboring men, and therefore he was glad to meet so many of that class there on this occasion. He dwelt upon the dignity of free labor, and denounced SLavery in good set terms. The Republican party, he said, did not seek to interfere with Slavery in the States where it already existed, but opposed its extension over free territory. The speaher urged the importance of placing a good man in the office of Chief Magistrate of the City.

After Mr. SMITH had concluded, three more cheers for OPDYKE were given, and after speeches by Dr. SHODGRASS, BENJAMIN WARDEN, Councilman LENT, and others, the meeting adjourned.

While these things were going on under the building, a large crowd which was gathered outside, was addressed from the steps of the Demilt Dispensary, by J. AUSTIN STEPHENS, JAMES M. THOMPSON, BENJAMIN WARDEN, and others. They were frequently interrupted by gentlemen of the Democratic persuasion, who proposed cheer for "FERNANDO WOOD" and HAVEMEYER, and gave them with gusto. Dr. WOODWARD presided over this outside gathering.

OTHER REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

ELEVENTH, SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.

The Eleventh Ward Republican Head-quarters, No. 200 Sixth-street, was filled by an enthusiastic throng who met to indorse the nominees for Ward offices. The flying artillery of the campaign, Messrs. NYE and HOXIE, who seem to possess ubiquitous powers, as they invarlably speak at three or four meetings on the same evening, of course addressed the crowd, who also listened to speeches from Messrs. Laimbier, Cooper, Ives, Goddard, Willis and others. The meeting was continued until a late hour.

The ratification meeting of the Republicans held last evening in the Sixteenth Ward, was largely attended. The place of meeting was in the dépôt of the Eighth-avenue Stage Line, at the corner of Twenty-third-street. WASHINGTON SQUIRE, one of the Governors of the Almshouse, presided. The first speaker was CHARLES SPENCER, who, after a reference to City politics, paid a glowing tribute to JOHN BROWN, which was warmly responded to by the audience. J. H. RENSEL, WM. H. ANTHON, J. T. WILLIAMS and WM. H. FAY also addressed the meeting, the latter, by his dry humor, keeping the audience in a roar of laughter. A series of resolutions was adopted, indorsing the candidates of the party, and pledging them a cordial support at the election on Tuesday next.

The Twenty-fifth Ward Republicans held their meeting in Lamartine Hall, C. H. TUCKER presiding. Messrs. HOXIE, DITTENHOEFFER, WAKEMAN, ANTHON and Jas. M. EMMOT were the speakers. Both meetings passed off satisfactorily.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

A meeting of German Republicans was held, last evening, at the Volks' Garden, in the Bowery, to ratify the nomination of Geo. OPDYKE for Mayor, and other leading names on the Republican ticket. The gathering was somewhat larger than that ordinarily congregated there of an evening to drink lager bier. Handbills, with the names of OPDYKE and other candidates, were ported in different parts of the room, and over the speakers stand were suspended three banners, with the following inscriptions in German:

"Parties, but no partisanship."

"The good of all above all parties."

"Of the better ones, the best."

At about 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Supervisor AUGUSTUS WEISSMAN was appointed Chairman, and EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Secretary.

Coroner SCHIRMER opened the speaking in GERMAN, and was followed by E. F. SHEPARD in English, CHAS. A. DANA in German, SOLOMON HULL, candidate for Corporation Counsel in English, and Mr. KOPP, Editor of the *Demokrat* in German. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested during the delivery of the speeches and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. OPDYKE and the other candidates on the ticket.

WOOD MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The supporters of FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, held a ratification meeting last evening, at a German lager-bier saioon, called "Concert Hall," No. 229 Avenue A. Those who composed the meeting, which was not a large one, were mostly Irishmen. Mr. JOAN O'BRIEN took the Chair at 8 o'clock; Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, and Mr. DAGGETT HUNT addressed the meeting, urging the claims of FERNANDO WOOD, and denouncing his opponents.

Dr. CHADSEY was next introduced, and made a lengthy speech. He enlarged upon the services of the Democratic Party to the country at large, examined in detail the acts of National policy which it had achieved, represented it as especially the friend of tha poor man, lauded FERNANDO WOOD and the other candidates of the Mozart Hall ticket, and sat down amid shrieks and shouts of applause, and cries of "Bully!" and "Go on!"

Messrs. BUCKLEY, STRETCH and others addressed the meeting in succession, and when it adjourned repeated cheers for the candidates were indulged in.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MR. DEPEYSTER OGDEN DECLINES THE NOMINATION—THE WHIGS ADOPT MR. HAVEMEYER—HIRAM KETCHUM STRUCK OFF THE ROLL.

At THORPE'S Hotel, last night, the Whig General Committee had a lively time. Their nominee, Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, taking a second thought, had declined the nomination for Mayor, and it was incumbent on the Committee to nominate a gentleman in his place. Who that gentleman should be, was, of course, the *vexata questio*. The President of the Committee, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., was not present. On a former occasion, at a meeting of the Committee, he avowed himself a Havemeyer man, and on Thursday he made a speech in favor of HAVEMEYER, at the Merchants' Exchange. On motion of Mr. W. T. JENNINGS, seconded by Dr. DONGE, both speakers condemning Mr. KETCHUM'S recent conduct in the strongest terms, his name was stricken from the roll of the Whig Party.

Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE nominated W. F. PINCHNEY, the American and Republican candidate for Governor of the Almshouse. The nomination was unanimousiy accepted. The question of the Mayoralty then came up, and after a long debate, in which the respective claims of HAVEMEYER, OPDYKE and Wood were freely discussed, Mr. HAVEMEYER was nominated by a vote of 27 against 3 for OPDYKE and 1 for Woon. On motion of Mr. LEVY, a Committee consisting of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS, LEVY, TALLMADGE, DODGE and JENNINGS was appointed to give expression, at the next meeting, to the views of the Whig Party concerning the recent proceedings at Harper's Ferry. Which meeting will take place on Monday.

ALDERMAN BOOLE FOR RE-ELECTION.

The Democrats of the Twelfth Aldermanic District assembled last evening, eighteen hundred strong, and formed a procession which marched with banners, torches and music through the streets of the Eleventh Ward. The demonstration was made in favor of Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, the Union candidate for reelection to the office of Alderman of the District. A meeting to ratify his nomination was also heid in Fortuna Hall, Second-street, where speeches were made by Alderman STEPHENS, Drs. MERKLE and KIERNAN and Mr. HENRY DRESEN.

The Late Mr. Irving.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT FROM THE TRUSTEES OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The Trusteea of the Astor Library, on receiving intelligence of the death of Mr. IRVING, directed the building to be closed on the day of his funeral, and empowered a Committee to prepare resolutions, to be entered on their records, expressing their sense of the loss sustained by the institution.

After attending the funeral, as a body, on Thursday, the following proceedings were had:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Astor Library, on the 3d of December, 1859. Present: His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York, *ex-officio*, and Messrs. WM. B. ASTOR, DANIEL LORD, JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Rev. THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D., ABRAHAM V. WILLIAMS, M. D., and JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Committee for the purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deplore the loss which the Astor Library has sustained in the death of WASHINGTON IRVING, the first President of the Board of Trustees, the chosen friend of the Founder of the Library, and first named by him in the original act of donation as a Trustee—a selection fully justified by the admirable qualities of Mr. IRVING.

Resolved, That we record our sense of his excellence, both moral and intellectnal, manifested in the singular beauty and purity, not only of his nnmerons and varied works of fact and fiction, but of his daily life. His generous and kindly love of letters and of human nature, his rare and genial humor, his exquisite appreciation of the beautiful and the noble, whether in conduct or in art; the matchless delicacy and grace of his intellect, adorned by the greatest modesty of deportment, his breadth and acuteness of observation, commingled with an overflowing freshness and tenderness of feeling; the facility of his diction, so pure and transparent; his reverent regard for all that was valnable in English history and literature, and his still more earnest devotion to all that was previous in his native land, his enlightened patriotism and wide philanthropy, alive not only to the interests and the honor of his united country, but to the sacred rights of humanity, and his liberality of sentiment, and freedom from prejudice, ever prompting him to encourage and foster merit of every kind, won for him universal admiration and love. His intimate knowledge and thorongh appreciation of the wise and comprehensive views of the Founder of the Library, rendered bim the best exponent of the beneficent and catholic spirit of the Institution, over which be so long and so honorably presided.

Resolved, That the Trustees, after so many years of personal and kindly Intercourse with their lamented friend and associate, will ever cherish his memory with fond and affectionate regard; and they cordially unite in the general and wide-spread expression of the whole community, which deplores his desth as a loss to the nation and the age to which he belonged.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Trnstees, and transmitted to the family of Mr. IRVING.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners was held last evening. The special subject for consideration was the proprlety of laying out several small Parks. One was proposed to consist of between one and two hundred acres, on the high ground between Greenwood and Fort Hamilton, and another in the Eastern District of the city, between Ridgewood Reservoir and Greenpoint. The whole subject was referred to the Special Committee now making estimates for the two great Central Parks.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—On Thursday night, when closing his place of business, ILENAY KRONE, who keeps a store at the corner of South Third and Sixth streets, discovered a burglar secreted there. The fellow, who gave his name as JOHN HEPPARD, was handed over to the police, and was yesterday committed for trial.

SUICIDE.—JOHN DOUGHTY, 22 years old, residing on Myrtle-avenue, near Walworth-street, committed suicide in an outhouse yesterday by hanging himself. He was quite dead when found. The deceased was unmarried, and has been subject for some time to fits of despondency.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a colored man, while engaged in washing the front of a house on Adelphia-street, near Myrtle-avenue, fell to the sidewalk, a distance of 15 feet, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—HORACE R. HOWLETT was arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit bills on the Colonial Bank of Canada. He was committed to answer.

Recollections of John Brown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My recollections of JOHN BROWN begin in the Winter of 1806-7. I was then five years old, and he was probably ten or twelve. My father's family lived that Winter at Hudson, (Ohio,) which was then one of the remotest of the settlements made by Connecticut people on their Western Reserve. One of our nearest neighbors there was Mr. OWEN BROWN, who had removed to Hudson not long before from Connecticut. I remember him very distinctly, and that he was much respected and esteemed by my father. He was an earnestly devout and religious man of the old Connecticut fashion, and one peculiarity of his impressed his name and person indelibly upon my memory. He was an inveterate and most painful stammerer, the first specimen of that infirmity that I had ever seen, and, according to my recollection, the worst that I had ever known to this day. Consequently, though we removed from Hudson to another settlement early in the Summer of 1807, and returned to Connecticut in 1812, so that I rarely saw any of that family afterwards, I have never to this day seen a man struggling and half strangled with a word stuck in his throat without remembering good Mr. OWEN BROWN, who could not speak without stammering, except in prayer. I think I saw the old man at Hudson in 1843, but I am not quite certain that my memory serves me accurately on that point. I have little recollection of his family, save that one of his sons, considerably older than myself, was named JOHN.

In the Summer of 1847 it happened to me that I spent a Sunday at the American House, in Springfield, Mass. A stranger who had seen my name on the register of the hotel came to my room and claimed acquaintance with me. He was a plain man, intelligent in his appearance, with something of that independent air which so naturally characterizes Western men, his head beginning to be whitened, (if I remember correctly,) but his upright frame still perfectly firm and sinewy. As I was quite unable to recognize him, he told me he was JOHN BROWN, and made me remember, at last, that we were schoolfellows more than forty years before, when I was one of the least of the pupils in the little log-cabin school at Hudson. I cannot recollect distinctly what he told me about his residence, his occupation or his history; but I remember clearly the impression that he was an earnest-ly religious man, with somewhat more of the old Puritan sternness than is common in these days, and with some tendency to that eccentricity of opinion and of action which, in modern phrase, is called "ultraism." I am not sure that Slavery was spoken of between us; but it was evident that his mental and moral idiosyncrasy would place him among the men to whom extreme opinions on such a subject are most natural.

When the Kansas conflict was in progress, the name of "Old Brown," "Ossawatomie Brown," "Old John Brown of Ossawatomie," became famous, but I had no suspicion of his identity with the JOHN BROWN who was my early schoolfellow at Hudson. In March, 1857, he called upon me at my house, a weather-beaten, but unbroken and wiry old man, the fearless and inflexible expression of character in his countenance, as well as his thick and stiff white hair, closely clipped, reminding me of Gen. JACKSON; then I learned that the man who had done and suffered so much to maintain for the inhabitants of Kansas their chartered right of self-government, and whose name had become so terrible to the ferocious banditti that had been sent thither to establish Slavery by violence and blood, with the shameless collusion of Federal functionaries, was the JOHN BROWN whom I dimly remambered through a half a century of years, and who ten years before had claimed my acquaintance on the score of that "auld lang syne." At that time, "the pacification of Kansas," as it was called, had been broken up, and Gov. GEARY, the pacificator, being no longer available for the purposes of those who had sent him into the Territory, was forsaken by them, and was in danger from the revolvers and bowie-knives of the ruffians. A renewal of the war which the Free-State men in Kansas had already sustained against the invading banditti, to whose cowardly cruelties the Federal Administration had made itself auxiliary—seemed imminent. BROWN was soliciting aid from the friends of Kansas, that he might be ready whenever the conflict should be renewed. I remember a consultation which he had with a few gentlemen on that subject. Modestly, and with great simplicity, he explained, in answer to questions from the gentlemen present, the part which he had already had in the history of Kansas, and what he proposed to do in case of another attempt to establish Slavery by conquest. The subsequent cause of events in Kansas was different from what was then expected. The Free-State strength became too great to be trifled with—far too great to be safely invaded by Buford chivalry or Stringfellow ruffianism. Consequently, BROWN'S application for assistance resulted in nothing—especially, as gentlemen who might have contributed freely to aid him in repelling invasion, and who had no more doubt of his integrity than of his courage, were not sufficiently convinced of his discretion to trust him with the means of making war while there remained a chance of peace. Even then he seemed to be controled by a calm but deep and resistless force of feeling, which forbade him to think that anything was to be hoped for but fighting; and the more we saw of him, the more did the suspicion grow upon us, that his mind, in those terrible conflicts and sorrows, had lost its balance.

Again I met him, some three or four months afterwards, at a half-century celebration in one of the towns on the Western Reserve. He was there, amid many of his earliest friends, only ten miles from Hudson, and full of his "Kansas work," he demanded the privilege of addressing the great assembly that had come togelher for that commemorative festival. Of course he was not permitted to speak; and I remember distinctly that though the sympathies of all those present were confcssedly with the Free-State cause in Kansas, he was spoken of as insane on that point.

One more since then, if I mistake not, (though I cannot remember the date) he called upon me at my house, attended by one of his sons. I did not recognize him at first sight, so disguised was he by the growth of bis thick white heard. What he was then proposing, or whither he was going, I cannot at all remember.

Various statements have been made respecting the place of BROWN'S nativity, all erroneous. He was born in one of the towns of Litchfield County, Conn., whence his father removed to the Western Reserve, some fifty-five years ago, JOHN BROWN being at that time eight or ten years old. At my first interview, with him after he became famous, he told me that, in the war of 1812, his father had a contract for the transportation of provisions or other stores for the use of the army on the frontier, and that in that service he, being employed as a teamster, had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with military affairs, and especially of observing how battles are lost and won. What he then learned he never forgot—the bent or genius of his mind being naturally towards war. He also informed me that for many years he had been expecting that, somewhere in this country, the dispute about Slavery would come to blows; and he bad always intended to be "counted in," whenever the fight should begin. I do not state this in his language at all; I only give his meaning as I understood it at the time. I did not understand him as meaning that he had expected to head an insurrection of slaves, but only that he had expected something like what has been taking place in Kaneas, through the treasonable attempt to force Slavery into that Territory. He also told me that when the violence broke out in Kansas, his sons (I know not how many of them) being already there as settlers, he judged that the time had come, and hastened to identify himself with the Free-State settlers there, invaded as they were by hordes of ruffians, and threatened with a bloody extermination.

To my thought, it is not the least of the mischiefs which the institution of Slavery is working in our country, that it converts such men as JOHN BROWN into fanatics; and that, having made them fanatics, it offers itself as a vast magazine of gunpowder, to be exploded by their frenzy.

OBITUARY.

Major Alvan Allen, of Worcester, Mass., was run over hy the cars on Tuesday evening, between Mechanic and Front streets, and was instantly killed. In 1835, he went from Struhridge to Worcester, and was mail agent for many years on the route between Worcester and Hartford. He has been a member of the Common Council and City Marshal, and at the time of his death belonged to the School Board.

Ira P. Barnes died at Fox Lake, Wis., on the 24th inst., after an illness of but two days. The deceased was formerly a Deputy Clerk of the Assembly of this State, and Clerk of the Senate during the sessions of 1852-3. His remains will be brought to Columbia Centre, Chenango County, for interment.

[Advertisement.]

BARTHOLF'S
Celebrated
Sewing Machines.
No. 434 Broadway,
Cor. Howard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Pure blood is essential to health. Through the stomach, liver and lungs these medicines act on the circulation; they neutralize all impurities which engender disease, give energy to the vital organs and tone and vigor to the general constitution. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASANT WEATHER FOR THE PROMENADR.—To enjoy pedestrian exercise, especially when indulged in on Broadway, you should wear one of Knox's elegant and stylish Hats, and as the weather is admirably adapted for this purpose just now, we recommend gentlemen of taste to visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase. He has a large and valuable stock, and his uniform price is only $3.

[Advertisement.]

GO EARLY! YOU CAN'T GET A SEAT!—Good seats can be obtained at any early hour, despite the immense crowd, at Barnum's Museum, to see the new and stirring drama of "The Doom of Deville." Go before the curtain rises. After that 'tis too late. It is repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, DEC. 2.

$3,000 U.S. 6s,'68 coup.	109	257 Erie Railroad	9½
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	90½	110 do	9⅝
5,000 do	91¼	100 Hudson River R.	40⅛
1,000 Virginia State 6s	92½	100 do	40¼
1,000 Missonri State 6s	84½	100 Reading Rail'd.	40
5,000 do	84½	100 do	40¼
2,000 Brooklyn C.W.L.	102	200 Penn. Coal Co.	83½
3,000 Hnd.RivR. 1st m.	103½	60 Panama Railroad	133
5,000 do	103½	100 do	b60 134⅛
5,000 Hud.Riv.R.2d M.	99	200 do	134⅛
6,000 Mich.Cen.8p.c.1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	88	50 do	b30 134⅛
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84	50 do	810 134⅛
2,000 do	83¾	200 do	810.134⅛
9,000 LaC.&M.L.G.Bs.	15	200 do	134⅛
30 National Bank	100½	200 Illinois Cent. R'd.	66
65 Amer. Ex. Bank	99	100 do	b30 56⅛
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	s30 76⅛	200 do	56⅜
720 do	76	200 Gal.& Chi.& R.	s10 72
50 do	76⅛	50 do	72
100 do	s30 76	250 do	b30 72
150 do	s30 76⅛	200 do	h10 72
400 N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 81¼	200 do	b60 72½
100 do	b60 81⅜	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	29⅜
1360 do	81⅜	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	65⅜
200 do	s10 81⅜	150 do	65½
200 do	b30 81⅜	950 do	h10 65¼
100 do	h7 81¼	100 do	s60 65
50 do	b30 81⅜	300 do	b60 65⅛
250 do	81⅜	500 Mil. & Miss. R.	4½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.	91¼	150 Erie Railroad	9⅜
2,000 Ohio State 6s.	110	50 do	9⅝
18,000 Missouri State 6s	84½	350 do	9¾
20 000 do	b10 84¾	200 Reading Railroad.	41⅛
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	76	150 Nor. & Wor. R.	41
60 do	76¾	600 Panama Railroad.	136
100 do	s30 76	100 do	135¾
50 do	s3 76	50 do	135½
50 do	b3 76	50 lll. Central R.	66¼
50 Hudson R. Rail'd.	40½	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 72
50 do	40¾	50 do	72¼
125 N. Y. Cen. R.	81¼	200 do	72
100 do	b10 81¾	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.	65¼
100 do	81¾	200 do	s60 65⅜
200 do	s30 81¾	150 do	65⅜
300 do	b30 81¾	700 do	b30 65½
200 do	b3 81¾	100 do	915 65¾
50 do	s15 81¾		

FRIDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

There was a firmer tone to the Stock market, though prices have not yet recovered from the decline made on Wednesday, except on a portion of the Share list, such as Panama and Reading, which are higher this afternoon than at any time during the week. New-York Central opened in the forenoon, aa it closed yeaterday, at 81½ ⅌ cent., at which there was a free demand. The stock next brought 81¼, and at the Second Board sold as high as 81½ ⅌ cent., finally leaving off with aales outside the Board room, at 81¾@¾ ⅌ cent. There was a little more firmness in Galena and Chicago, and the price left off 72@72¼ ⅌ cent. A steady demand for Rock Island was shown at 65½ ⅌ cent. through the forenoon, and sales were subsequently made at 65⅝@¾, closing about 65½ ⅌ cent. In Hudson River Shares a partial business was done at 40¼@¾ ⅌ cent. The November earnings of the road are reported at $157,443 against $137,094 sama month last year. There was a dull demand for Harlem, and a little weakness shown in Erie Shares, in sympathy with the further reduced bids for the Bonds of the Company, which were for 1883's 77 ⅌ cent., Fourth Mortgage 48, Convertibles 25 ⅌ cent. These lower offers, however, brought out no Bonds. The Stock left off $9¾@$9¾. Toledo and the Michigan roads were steady, and prices somewhat stiffer than yesterday, and Illinois Central improved to 56¼ ⅌ cent. In the Coal Stocks, Reading advanced to 41¼ sales. The offers for Delaware and Hudson were less firm, although the navigation of the Canal continues free and the tonnage still on the rise. The Scranton *Republican* apeaks in high terma of the recent improvement of the railway track of the Company, the capacity of which is now made equal to the delivery of a million of tons of Coal per annum from the Compahy's mines to the Canal, besides accommodating the local freight and passenger traffic. In other words they have doubled their former capacity for business. That paper adda:

"There is one thing, in this counaction, particularly worthy of notice and commendation. Every article required for the road was obtained as near home as possible. The rails were furnished by the Scranton Coal and Iron Company, while the engines, which would be a credit to any establishment, were manufactured by DICKINSON & Co., in Scranton. It would be well if all operating companies would do likewise, instead of sending abroad to have work done no better and no cheaper than it could be done at home. For a Company so long established, and which was accused at one time of being somewhat behind the age, we think an extraordinary amount of energy and wisdom have been manifested in these recent improvements, and for economy and prudence in management, and the business tact generally displayed, it is probahly entitled to the first rank in the country, if not in the world."

The Bonds of the Illinois Central fell off ¾ ⅌ cent. at the early Board, but recovered to 8¼@½ at the close. Hudson mortgages were ¼@1 ⅌ cent. higher, and the State Stocks, Tennessee especially, were firm. In Pacific Mail the excitement has measurably subsided. The first sales were at 76½, and the closing business in the afternoon at 76 ⅌ cent. The negotiations with the Vanderbilt party were formally abandoned at a full meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday. The *Commercial* is informed that the following resolutions, in substance, were adoptcd with only one dissenting voice, that of Mr. DAVIDGE, the President. The Press was refused an official copy of this proceeding, but the tenor of the resolutions was otherwise obtained by an evening cotemporary, who adds:

"We believe that the passage of these resolutions will meet with the approbation of every stockholder of the Company outside of the Board of Direction. For, however judiciously the managers of the Company may have discharged their trust for the benefit of all concerned, it has been cause of urgent complaint among the outside owners of the property that its affairs were kept in a constant state of agitation and mystery, through the continued rosa negotiations of individual Committees of the Board, until the enigma of the sphinx becomes an easy riddle as compared with tha mystery of the Pacific Mail Company.

1. That all committees with powers of negotiation, herctofore appointed, be and hereby are discharged.

2. That hereafter no proposition for the sale of the property or franchises of the Company, or for the purchase of vessels or effects of any description, from any other company or party, shall be entertained, except by order of the Board of Directors regularly convened for that purpose.

3. That the proceedings of this meeting be placed upon the records of the Company, subject to the inspection of each and every of its stockholders."

The advance in Panama shares continues and 136 ⅌ cent. was paid at the Second Board, the Stock closing 135½@136 ⅌ cent. The general market, after showing much firmness near the adjournment of the Second Board, finally closed steady.

In the Discount Market there is rather less firmness on long-date paper of prime description, the outside offering having fallen off. We hear of little done, however, below 7 ⅌ cent. The shorter dates go at 6@6½ ⅌ cent. Money on temporary employment is variously quoted by lenders, as well as borrowers. On State and Federal collateral exclusively, 5 ⅌ cent. is accepted. On miscellaneous collateral to the Stock Brokers of established credit, 6 ⅌ cent. is the general rule, and on loans with stipulation for a few days' notice, the full Bank rate of 7 ⅌ cent. is occasionally had. There is not much business reported in Exchange for the mail to-morrow which goes by the *Vigo*. Some of the Brokers report that first-class bills drawn by standard Bankers here, may be had for 109¾ ⅌ cent. on London, though the range of quotation is still called 109¾@110 ⅌ cent. We hear of no Specie engagements. Our first report of the shipment by the *Saxonia* yesterday, we found on inquiry at the ship's office, was correct—about $480,000. The Treasurer of the United Statea reports his balances undrawn in the several depositories of the country, at $5,287,225, exclusive of sums placed to the credit of disbursing officers.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City this afternoon. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 16th November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,425,966	Increase £327,807
Other deposits	14,642,617	Increase 331,416
Rest	3,180,856	Increase 5,587

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,925,157	Increase £50,000
Other securities	18,870,785	Increase 221,412
Notes unemployed	9,243,090	Increase 354,660

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,468,080, being a decrease of £336,395, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,860,730, showing an increase of £30,562 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING NOV. 18.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Nov.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 12	96¾	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96⅞
Mon. 14	95	96¼	96⅛	96	96¼	96¼
Tues. 15	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96	96¼	96⅜
Wed. 16	96⅛	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96⅞
Thur. 17	96⅞	96⅞	96	96⅜	96¼	96⅛
Frid'y 18	95⅞	96½	96½	96	96¾	96¾

Referring to American securities in the London market, SATTERTHWAITE mentions that:

"We have had a firm market during the past week for American State Stocks. In railroad securities there has heen a sudden fall of $4 ⅌ share in Illinois Shares, caused by the fcar of an early call of $10, which it was yesterday decided by the London Committee to recommend for adoption hy the Board of Directors, to be made payable on 1st February next; us, however, the money is wanted to redeem the debts of the Company, there will be a saving of interest, which would otherwise continue to form a charge on revenue, and embarrass the finances of the concern. Construction Bonds have slightly given way, but Free Land Bonds are more wanted."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$644,806	$1,268,280	$1,868,473
Thrown on Market	224,618	1,388,260	1,440,704
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$88,629,537	$55,670,929	$104,395,718
Thrown

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2561. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nominations.

FRAUD! FRAUD! ON GUARD.

Skilled in all the appliances of popular deception, and grown more desperate as the condemnation of all right-thinking people has become more certain, the friends of WOOD, including the *machine-Republicans*, have had printed, during the past few days, on a private printing-press, at Sing Sing, three hundred thousand Handbills and large Posters announcing the withdrawal of WM. F. HAVEMEYER from our municipal contest. The handbills, for there are two, purport to be cards from Mr. HAVEMEYER, with a forgery of that gentleman's signature appended. The first, addressed to all "*Democratic Electors*," and withdrawing in favor of FERNANDO WOOD; while the second is addressed to "*Citizens irrespective of party*," withdrawing in favor of GEORGE OPDYKE. The plot runs that these forgeries are to be brought down from Sing Sing by the last train to-night, and scattered broad-cast throughout our streets and stores before daylight to-morrow morning. Crowds of boys have been organized in the different Wards to issue out with these handbills, and shout them through the streets. Citizens, be on your guard against these for *gories from an experienced hand!* WM. F. HAVEMEYER solicits your suffrages, and relies on you to brand the infamy of this plot by giving him such support as his record merits. He asks no more of your generosity—your justice can give him no less! Every vote for any other candidate than HAVEMEYER will be either a full vote or *half a vote* for WOOD.

☞ SPURIOUS AND FRAUDULENT BALLOTS *have been issued with the name of "William F. Havemeyer" spelt wrongly in various ways by the "single-eyed" hero of the Mayoral-i-ty* "BAD SPELL." ☜

FOUR APOLOGIES FOR MR. OPDYKE'S COURSE.

We do not now believe—we never *have* believed—that the *machine-men* of the Repnblican ranks will be able to divert any large portion of the honest and high-minded Republican vote to the side of WOOD. In attempting to keep the respectable classes, who only desire good and honest City Government, from voting for HAVEMEYER, these corrupt politicians *have overshot their mark*, and have betrayed, in the columns of the *Tribune*, the *infamous bargain made with* WOOD, *on the basis of certain notorious plunder-schemes which* WOOD, *if in power*, MIGHT BE RELIED ON TO FORWARD. As to OPDYKE'S part in this business, there are two or three excuses to be urged:—*First*, as a New-Jersey man, now and always having his family residence in another State, *and, up to a very recent period*, ONLY VISITING THIS CITY DAILY TO DO BUSINESS, he could not be *expected to know* the actual condition of our City, or the *characters of the men* who now urge him forward for slaughter. *Secondly*, the monstrous treachery involved in his nomination is something *to stagger judgment, and give the reasoning faculties no time to operate.* This prevents him from drawing a right conclusion on the fact, *that he is now nominated for the Mayoralty*, with no possible chance of success, *by the very men who spent* OVER FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS *a month since to prevent his nomination as Senator in the District of his town house*, WHERE ELECTION WAS CERTAIN. *Thirdly*, he is an amiable, but weak and inexperienced man, wholly ignorant of the machinery used in public affairs, and therefore unable to comprehend why the *politicians of his own party*—the men who take their cue from *Albany*—should desire his destruction. *Fourthly.* He does not see that the success of WOOD, *in a political point of view*, would subserve the interests of the Republican *Managing-Politicians* MUCH BETTER THAN THE ELECTION OF THEIR OWN NOMINAL CANDIDATE, HIMSELF! It would accomplish the same political results, *so far as the interests of Albany are concerned*, while giving them in WOOD the most unscrupulous tool for their schemes of civil depredation—at the same time (as they hope,) *partly shielding the Republican Party* FROM THE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF ORGANIZED AND WHOLESALE PUBLIC PLUNDER. These one might think, are propositions plain enough for a child to nnderstand; bnt the putative father of the "*Bullion Bank*," and the advocate that *unclaimed deposits in our City Savings' Banks* should be transferred to Albany, and there *confiscated to the payment of the State Debt*, has not yet been able to appreciate their simple and clear logic. He will be taught better by to-morrow night, after having seen the *machine-Republicans* all day long *working the Wood and Hull* "COMPROMISE TICKET" in the streets, and *out of the very boxes for which Mr. George Opdyke pays!*

☞ EVERY VOTE FOR OPDYKE WILL BE HALF A VOTE FOR WOOD. ☜

SIGNIFICANT.

☞ AS PROOF OF THE SECRET LEAGUE BETWEEN WOOD AND THE MACHINE-REPUBLICANS, IT MAY BE SEEN ON EVERY DEAD WALL AND ASH BOX, THAT THE HAVEMEYER POSTERS AND PLACARDS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY AND ACTIVELY DESTROYED, WHILE THOSE OF OPDYKE AND WOOD REMAIN LOVINGLY AND UNINJURED, SIDE BY SIDE, TOGETHER. TO ALL INDEPENDENT VOTERS—THE QUESTION FAIRLY SETTLED.

Supposing that Wood were not in the field as a candidate and that the contest for the Mayoralty lay between HAVEMEYER and OPDYE, for which of these should citizens having the welfare and advancement of our City at heart, cast their votes? WM. F. HAVEMEYER has twice been tried in the office, and has not proved wanting. At the expiration of his second term in 1847, he was OFFERED THE UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF ALL THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN OUR CITY—the Democratic and Whig Conventions of National Hall and Tammany, *both uniting in a request to him that he would* "CONTINUE TO LEND OUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS HIS ABLE, UPRIGHT, LIBERAL AND EXPERIENCED SUPERVISION." On the other hand, Mr. OPDYKE, until very recently a resident in another State, though carrying on business in New-York—is *wholly and utterly unacquainted with our great City interests*; and it would take him, *or any other man*, MORE THAN TWO YEARS TO LEARN THE COMPLEX AND OFTEN CONTRADICTORY SYSTEM OF CHARTERS, ORDINANCES AND LAWS, UNDER WHICH OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED. Embarrassed, as Mr. OPDYKE would be, *with a Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen*, what other result could ensue bnt a TOTAL PARALYSIS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS? The Mayor can do nothing without the Board of Aldermen; HE CAN NEITHER REMOVE NOR APPOINT, WITHOUT A MAJORITY OF THAT BOARD IN HIS FAVOR; he can originate nothing of his own power; and his suggestions—however excellent, or the reverse, they might be—would fall still-born on the ears of men, *representing an undoubted majority of the people*, who would feel that, *by an unworthy trick*, this MAJORITY HAD BEEN NULLIFIED AND A MAYOR REPRESENTING ONLY A MINORITY ELECTED. *Do you desire to see the City Government so paralyzed at this juncture?* Do you desire this conflict of authority between the Chief Magistrate of our City and the legislative branch of our City Government? Will you sacrifice *all* your most precious interests as citizens at the bidding of *a corrupt and reckless cabal*, now only intent on carrying out their PRIVATE SCHEMES OF SELF-AGGRANDIZEMENT AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE? The men who nominated GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor, *that he might be slaughtered by their defection to Wood*, are the same men who spent over $4,000 in their own party TO DEFEAT HIS NOMINATION AS SENATOR, WHERE ELECTION WAS SURE, and these very men to-day *are the most active workers in Wood's secret army of fraud, chicane and pillage.* EVERY VOTE FOR OPDYKE WILL BE HALF A VOTE FOR THEIR REAL CANDIDATE, FERNANDO WOOD.

ELECTORS ANSWER!

If the Charter election for Mayor was intended to be a political struggle, why has it to be decided on political principles? why has it been made separate from all other contests? why have we to vote in December for Corporation officers, instead of voting for them in the regular November elections, when State, County, and Federal issues are all to be decided on party grounds? Those who attempt to involve party interests, in this struggle, for *an honest and pure civic administration*, are ENEMIES TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR CITY.

TO THE BUTCHERS AND MARKETMEN OF OUR CITY MARKETS.

Wood is energetic in mischief, and cunning in the science of fear. One of his latest electioneering tricks is the circulation of a report—the direct reverse of truth, we need hardly say—that WM. F. HAVEMEYER is in favor of "*taking all the stands in our City markets from their present possessors and putting them up to auction for the highest bidders!*" Now, can Wood seriously hope to impose on the *common sense and experience* of the intelligent classes who hold stands in our makets, by this PREPOSTEROUS STORY? Does not the record of WM. F. HAVEMEYER, during his two former mayoralties, show that he was, and ever has been, the MOST TRUE, STEADFAST AND CONSERVATIVE FRIEND OF LABOR, HONEST INDUSTRY AND VESTED RIGHTS? When Wood was Mayor (and on *this* point let our marketmen refer to their own experience,) every Stand had to pay an *annual assessment*, under plea of a "POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION,"—the whole direct and indirect patronage of the City Government being then employed to *perpetuate in office those officials who extorted fortunes from every channel of public plunder, and whose misdeeds are on record in the indictments found against them by Grand Juries in our Courts of Law!* WM. F. HAVEMEYER is now, *as he has ever been*, in favor of maintaining VESTED RIGHTS, and in favor of permitting industry, *in all its branches*, to be carried on WITHOUT THE IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES. Mr. HAVEMEYER is not *a self-seeker, ambitious* for reëlection, and will therefore *not impose*, nor *allow to be imposed*, any "POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS;" he is an honest, high-minded and just man, raised far above any suspicion of unworthy motives, and his policy ever has been to give and maintain "UNRESTRICTED AND UNTAXED LIBERTIES OF TRADE AND BUSINESS AS THE SUREST MEANS OF HAVING THE PUBLIC SUPPLIED IN THE BEST MANNER AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES." The honest and intelligent butchers and other tradesmen of our markets will discharge *a duty to themselves* in branding with contempt and reprobation this last desperate and baseless subterfuge by which WOOD hopes to divert their votes from the only man WILLING AND ABLE TO PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS AGAINST EXTORTION, AND THAT MAN IS WM. F. HAVEMEYER, *who was known during his two former administrations as* "THE TRADESMAN'S FRIEND!"

THE RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT BELONGS.

The meeting in favor of honest and able City Government, held last Saturday night, at the Cooper Institute, was a demonstration worthy of our City and the cause which all good citizens have at heart. The noble and just denunciations of the public and private career of Wood by such men as JAMES T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN MCKEON, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Col. DOHENY, Dr. PHILIP MERKLE, and the assembled intellect and popular weight of the Vice-Presidents on the platform, cannot fail to have a deep effect on the public mind, and may be taken as assurance that *every vote Wood can get above seven thousand*, WILL BE A REPUBLICAN BALLOT. The Democracy of our City, by the unanimous voice of all their representative men, have *washed their hands of Wood's infamies*, AND HAVE SET THEIR FACES AGAINST HIM FOREVER! It now rests with the honest Republicans of our City to say whether they are ready to take the responsibility of RE-WARMING THIS DEAD VIPER INTO LIFE? The machinemen of their Party, *as can be seen in every Ward throughout the City*, ARE BOTH WORKING AND WILL VOTE FOR WOOD; but let all Independent men, who only desire able and honest City government remember, THAT EVERY VOTE NOT CAST FOR HAVEMEYER, *is either a* PULL VOTE OR HALF A VOTE FOR WOOD.

☞ Be on your guard against spurious and misspelt ballots, and announcements that HAVEMEYER has withdrawn. ☜

THE INFAMOUS BARGAIN.

It is really painful to see a gentleman of Mr. OPDYKE'S private worth made the victim of such a conspiracy as is now on foot among the corrupt politicians of his own party, for his annihilation. The effort is, to make all honest and non-political Republicans—the men not "inside the ring"—throw away their votes on Mr. OPDYKE, thus withdrawing so much natural support from the cause of civic honesty, as represented by Mr. HAVEMEYER, while all the men who pull the ropes and oil the valves of the Republican machine are to go "solid for WOOD," as the man most likely to promote their nefarious schemes against the City Treasury.

[Advertisement.]

An Opdyke Lie Nailed to the Counter.

THE AMERICAN NOMINATION FOR MAYOR—WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

There has appeared in the TIMES a card, to which the writer was evidently ashamed to put his name, in which it is attempted to show that Mr. OPDYKE received the American nomination for Mayor. The document is one tissue of falsehood and deliberate misrepresentation from beginning to end, as the following analysis will show:

FALSEHOOD I.

IT IS NOT TRUE—as stated in that Opdyke Card—that Mr. OGDEN accepted the American nomination in his speech to the Whig Committee. On the contrary, he did not mention the Americans, although he might have done so with propriety, since he had accepted the American nomination, through the Committee which tendered it to him.

FALSEHOOD II.

IT IS NOT true—as stated in that Opdyke card—that he was nominated in the American Convention by 52 out of 62 Delegates. There were, in fact, at no time 62 Delegates present on the evening of Mr. Opdyke's pretended nomination. Three Wards were wholly unrepresented, and thus there could have been but 57 Delegates present.

FALSEHOOD III.

IT IS NOT true—as stated in that Opdyke card—that but 16 Delegates retired from the Opdyke caucus, after the deliberate insult to a high-toned gentleman, of reconsidering his nomination, even after he had accepted the nomination and the Committee of the Convention appointed to tender that nomination was prepared to report the fact. There were, in fact, 22 Delegates—not 16—withdrew from the Convention, which was degenerating into a Republican caucus—which 22 Delegates represented 12 Wards. In support of this we refer to the published names.

FALSEHOOD IV.

IT IS NOT TRUE that 6 of those who retired from the Republican Caucus returned. On the contrary, the 22 who remained increased in strength by accessions from the other side, both at that and subsequent meetings, and not one of the 22 who withdrew has left them.

FALSEHOOD V.

IT IS NOT TRUE that after the 22 retired there remained in the Republican Caucus 52 delegates, because there were only 57 delegates originally; deducting from which the 22 who retired, *and none of whom returned*, there remained, in fact, but 35, and if the number was increased to 52, as stated, it must have been by the admission of outsiders who had no right there, but yet quite as much right as one-half of those who remained, and who were not themselves elected, but who were originally "roped in" to accomplish that special piece of villany—the nomination of the whole Republican ticket.

FALSEHOOD VI.

IT IS NOT TRUE that even in the packed Convention—composed, as we have shown, principally of substitutes and outsiders—that *Mr. Opdyke was unanimously nominated.* On the contrary, there were *half-a-dozen negative votes*, which left but 29 legitimate votes that could have been given to OPDYKE, being five less than a legitimate majority of a full Convention of 66.

FALSEHOOD VII.

IT IS NOT TRUE that the American Party are working for OPDYKE. On the contrary, at least TEN of the Ward Conncils have repndiated Mr. OPDYKE, and refused to recognize the pretended American Convention that indorsed him, and will not allow his tickets in the American boxes. And more than that, the Wards that repudiate OPDYKE are the very Wards *where the strength of the American Party lays*, the so-called Americans who uphold OPDYKE being principally those who represent such Wards as the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, &c., &c., where very few American votes are polled, if any, and every vote really polled is at no enormous cost. On the other hand, in such Wards as the Ninth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, &c., &c., *the American Councils utterly refuse* to recognize those who have undertaken to sell the party out to OPDYKE.

But why go further? We have shown that there could have been but twenty-two simon-pure original delegates who sustained Mr. OPDYKE—precisely the same number as withdrew to preserve the faith of the party, and all of whom we believe were original delegates. Adding to the twenty-two who withdrew from the OPDYKE caucus the six who remained, and voted against OPDYKE, (all original delegates,) there were really twenty-eight of the original delegates who repudiated the repudiation of OGDEN, which has since been swelled to a full majority by adding in the absentees, who, not anticipating such a gross outrage as was perpetrated, failed then to appear, but have since given in their adhesion to the *so-called* Bolters' Convention.

We will not stop to reply at length to the many deliberate falsehoods that fill the article to which we have alluded. Too often has the attempt been made to read the party out, and the base treachery calmly submitted to. But now, when we find Americans, hitherto honored and respected in the party, and nominated for high office, State and Local, coalescing with those who have only been tolerated, but never honored and respected in it, we think it high time the true men in the American Party should rise in its might, and not only repudiate the disgraceful acts of the tricksters and traitors who indorsed Mr. OPDYKE, but purge the organization of the men who have acted the part of Judas to it, and kissed it on the cheek, that they might the better betray it. Doubtless these traitors to every principle of decency and honor, who desert their candidates and then try to hide their faithlessness under the most vile slanders and flagrant falsehoods have already received their "thirty pieces of silver." The American Party and Candidates is well rid of such tricksters and strikers, as Mr. OPDYKE will probably learn on Tuesday next to his sorrow.

Satisfied that no clear-headed and right-hearted Americans will be deluded into voting for OPDYKE by malicious representations of his indiscreet friends as to his alleged nomination by the Americans, we leave the result to be decided on Tuesday, believing those who have followed the traditional course of the American Party, in indorsing the best men in nomination for office, will be triumphantly sustained at the polls.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Steps Towards Organizing the House—Democratic Caucus—Nomination of Hon. Thos. S. Bocock for the Speakership—Movements of the Republicans and South Americans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

The Democrats assembled in caucus on Saturday evening.

Col. T. B. FLORENCE called the meeting to order, and Hon. JOHN W. HOUSTON, of Alabama, was elected Chairman.

Hon. S. S. COX, of Ohio, and Hon. J. V. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, were appointed Secretaries.

After the Chairman had stated the object of the call, Hon. S. S. Cox called the roll, and sixty members answered. The names of all the Anti-Lecompton Democrats were called with the rest, but only Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, and the Illinois members, answered.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, moved to proceed with the nomination of Speaker *viva voce*.

Hon. J. B. CLARK, of Missouri, moved to lay VALLANDIGHAM'S motion on the table, urging that the Republicans had made no nomination, and that there was a chance of defeating them if the Democrats did not prematurely cut off outside assistance. After a speech of thirty minutes he withdrew his motion.

Hon. HENAT C. BENNETT, of Kentucky, then moved to include the nomination of all officers but printer, and argued in favor of attempting an organization without putting any reliance on outside combinations. This motion was withdrawn, and Hon. S. F. LEAKE, of Virginia, addressed the caucus for half an hour, speaking of the dangers which threatened the country, and opposing any nomination with a view to the union of all national men.

After several ineffectual motions to adjourn, Mr VALLANDIGHAM'S motion prevailed, and the vote stood:

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia	40
Hon. J. S. Phelps, of Missouri	17
Hon. William Barksdale, of Mississippi	4
Hon. James Wilson, of Indiana	1

The two latter were not candidates, and on motion of Gen. CLARK, their names having been withdrawn, the nomination of Mr. BOCOCK was declared unanimous, and the caucus adjourned.

The Republican programme has been somewhat modified. No caucus nomination will be made, but the one receiving the highest vote on the first ballot to-morrow will be the nominee. The friends of both Messrs. GROW and SHERMAN are sanguine, but no longer expect to elect by a majority vote. This is ascertained to be impossible unless there should be several absentees. Hon. JACOB M. KUNKEL, of Maryland, and Hon. JAS. A. STALLWORTH, of Alabama, are absent, and Hon. JOHN T. BROWN, of Kentucky, being under the Constitutional age, declines to vote. The Anti-Lecompton men have agreed to vote first for each other to-morrow, and afterwards to support a motion for the plurality rule, which gives the Republicans the organization. In the present embarrassed state of the country, they will not countenance a factious opposition, but will vote for the plurality rule, that Congress may organize and proceed with public business. The Republicans decline coming under any obligation, or making any promise to support Col. FORNEY, but will doubtless elect him if his friends secure them the organization.

The South Americans will be cut off without a penny under the present arrangement. While the eight Anti-Lecompton Democrats have agreed to support plurality the rule, no time has been fixed at which they are to do so, but it is understood that it will be as soon as it is made evident that a majority can elect, perhaps on Tuesday.

The South Americans are again in caucus at the National to-night, and have determined to press the claims of HOFFMAN to the Clerkship or for Sergeant-at-arms, and to resist FORNEY to the last.

I understand that Brig.-Gen. BOWMAN has offered, in event of his election as Printer to the Senate, to sell out to WENDELL for $47,000. The latter thinks the figures are too high, and declines the bargain.

Secretary Cobb's estimates for the next fiscal year are a fraction over forty-five millions dollars, and the estimated expenditures are fifty-three millions. This covers the eight millions standing appropriations.

The article in the Philadelphia *News*, repudiating the People's Party in Pennsylvania, was received here to-day, and created a great excitement in the delegation from the Keystone State. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, who was nominated last night in the Democratic Caucus as a candidate for Speaker of the House, is perfectly unreserved in expressing his opinions to everybody who approaches him. He declares himself as in favor of the union of the Party, and against further war on Mr. DOUGLAS.

An informal agreement has been arrived at to vote for the old officers, including BANES for printer. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3.

The Democratic caucus met to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives at 7½ o'clock, by calling JOHN W. HOUSTON, of Alabama, to the chair, and appointing SAMUEL S. COX, of Ohio, and JOHN V. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, Secretaries. Some sixty-two members were present.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, moved that the caucus proceed, *viva voce*, to nominate a candidate for Speaker, omitting all other officers.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, opposed the motion at some length, and was in favor of going into the House without any nominations. He moved to lay the motion on the table, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, who moved to amend Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion by adding Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster and Printer. He wanted a full ticket.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, maintained the importance of making a nomination, and said it would never do to give up the practice under the old system, but he would confine the nomination to the Speakership, that office being in the highest degree important.

Mr. BURNETT withdrew his motion.

Mr. LEAKE, of Virginia, opposed the policy of nominations at this time at some length, and moved to postpone the subject indefinitely, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, who spoke in an eloquent manner in support of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion, and in reply to Mr. CLARK and Mr. LEAKE. He was strongly in favor of nomination, but only of Speaker.

The motion was then put, and carried by a large majority; and thereupon, after an informal ballot, the result of which was not announced, on motion of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, was nominated by acclamation the candidate for Speaker.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, moved that a Committee of five be appointed, including the chairman, to call meetings when necessary. This was carried.

Mr. BURNETT renewed the motion to proceed to the nomination of other candidates, for Clerk, but, on motion of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, the caucus adjourned.

The meeting was altogether harmonious.

The refusal to nominate other officers, it is said, is because they wished to leave the subject open for a coalition with the anti-Lecompton Democrats and South Americans, in the event that the Opposition do not unite in organizing the House.

All the Illinois members were present; also Messrs. FLORENCE, DIMMICK and MONTGOMERY, from Pennsylvania; Messrs. SICKLES, HASKIN, REYNOLDS and HOARACE F. CLARK, of New-York, were absent; also Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana.

Messrs. E. JOY MORRIS and MILLWARD, and other North Americans were present.

It is understood that Messrs. ADRIAN, RIGGS and DAVIS, of Indiana, and other anti-Lecompton Democrats, will support Mr. BOCOCK for the Speakership.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

A caucus of about one hundred Republican members was held to-day, under a call issued by the Ohio members.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, offered a resolution for an opposition caucus, and it was voted down by a large majority.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, then moved a resolution for a consultation of all those opposed to the administration; it was also voted down by about ten majority.

This call, coming from the Ohio members, was considered a SHERMAN movement. The friends of SHERMAN seem dissatisfied with the result, but GROW'S friends do not object.

CONFERENCE OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY.

Under the following call the Opposition members of Congress met to-day, at 1 o'clock, in conference, to the number of eighty, including nearly all their leading men, to determine upon their action in organizing the House:

The members of Congress opposed to the present national Administration are invited to meet for the purpose of consulting relative to the organization of the House of Representatives.

Mr. PETTIT, of Indiana, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

A motion was made requesting a caucus to be held this evening of all the Opposition members of Congress.

This was debated at considerable length, and the motion was lost by yeas 34, nays 42.

Then a motion was made to adjourn, and carried by a large majority.

The discussion, which was harmonious, lasted one or two hours. Some of the most radical Republicans expressed their willingness to vote for an American or Anti-Lecompton Clerk, if a Republican Speaker was elected. It was finally decided not to call an Opposition or a straight-out Republican caucus, but that every member should go into the House and vote for his choice, as was done four years ago.

As a consequence of there being no Republican nominations for Speaker or other officers, their vote in the House at first will be scattering, but will be given principally for FISHERMAN and GROW. SHERMAN will undoubtedly lead from the first.

CAUCUS OF THE SOUTH AMERICANS—NOMINATION FOR SPEAKER.

The South Americans met in caucus to-day, and, after a somewhat protracted conference, nominated Mr. JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, as their candidate for Speaker. They adopted strong resolutions in favor of the Union and Constitution, and to vote for no Republican or Democrat for Speaker, but to stand by and adhere to one of their own party for that position.

CONFERENCE OF THE ANTI-LECOMPTONITES.

The Anti-Lecompton men had a conference to-day, and agreed for the present to cast their votes for Hon. HORACE F. CLARK for Speaker. The Republicans have submitted various propositions to the Anti-Lecomptonites, with a view to secure their votes.

The entire Republican Party, with the exception of a few from Pennsylvania—and these, it is believed, will be forced to come in—have agreed to support FORNEY for Clerk, provided the Anti-Lecomptonites will cast their vote for a Republican Speaker. The matter is now under advisement, and it will probably be decided between this and Monday. FORNEY has been telegraphed to come on immediately. If this arrangement is carried out, an organization may be effected on Monday.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

The Message will not be sent out of this city until the President knows what the House does, provided the organization of that body is a speedy one, and no copies of the reports of the Secretaries are to be given out except as accompaniments with the President's Message.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Between three and four hundred Virginia volunteers, from the execution, passed through here this afternoon for Richmond.

The Boston Committee, composed of the Mayor and other citizens, had an interview with the President to-day. The President has granted their request, and has accordingly instructed the Secretaries of War and Navy to appoint Gen. TOTTEN, Prof. BACHE and Capt. DAVIS, who are to compose the Commission to examine Boston Harbor. These gentlemen will shortly proceed to Boston for the purpose of accomplishing the duty assigned them.

Four Days Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Havana dates of the 30th ult. are received. Sugar was firm. Molasses was scarce and the market quiet. Lard was declining; sales at 17c.@18c. Exchange on London was 16 per cent. premium, and on New-York 5 per cent.

The steamship *Severance*, and not the *Savannah*, was ashore on the beach.

From Kansas.

AB. LINCOLN ON THE STUMP—THE ELECTION.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 3.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, arrived here to-day, and is now addressing one of the largest political assemblages that ever met in Kansas.

The election for State officers takes place on Tuesday next.

Much confidence is felt of the early admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Wyandot Constitution.

Iowa.

DISCOVERY OF LEAD MINES—DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Within the past week large and rich deposits of lead are, valued at from one to two hundred thousand dollars, have been discovered near this city.

The Democratic State Convention, for the election of delegates to Charleston, will be held at Des Moines Feb. 22.

The Weather.

THE WEATHER IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 3.

We were visited with a snow storm yesterday. The weather is cold and clear to-day. Thermometer two degrees below zero. All steamers, with the exception of the ferry-boats, have gone into Winter quarters.

KINGSTON, U. C., Saturday, Dec. 3.

Weather fine and frosty this morning. Six inches of snow fell last night.

PRESCOTT, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Weather clear and frosty to-day. Last night considerable snow fell.

THREE RIVERS, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Weather clear and cold. Some snow fell yesterday afternoon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Weather clear and cold. Snow storm last night River full of ice.

THE WEATHER ON THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 4.

About four inches of snow fell last night, and it has been hailing all day to-day.

The steamer *Isaac Newton* did not arrive from New-York till 1 P. M., and the Central cars were behind time two hours on account of the storm.

There was quite a freshet in the river, and no prospect of closing yet, unless the weather gets much colder. It is quite moderate now, and there is a prospect of rain.

There are no signs of the canal closing yet.

SNOW AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 4.

Two or three inches of snow fell last night, and to-day we have a very inclement storm of sleet, with a strong northeast wind.

Telegraphic Matters.

INJUNCTION GRANTED RESTRICTING ALL PERSONS FROM INTERFERING WITH TELEGRAPH LINES.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Dec. 3.

Upon the application of HENRY B. HARRISON, Esq., of New-Haven, counsel for the American Telegraph Company, Judge ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, this morning granted a preliminary injunction restricting JOHN BUCKINGHAM, of Fairfield, Conn., and all other persons, from interfering with their lines of telegraph through the State of Connecticut, BUCKINGHAM had willfully cut down the poles and wires of the Company, seriously interfering with their business.

A Sermon in Honor of Irving.

TARRYTOWN, Saturday, Dec. 3.

A discourse on the death of WASHINGTON IRVING will be delivered in the Second Dutch Church, in this place, by the pastor, Rev. JOHN A. TODD, on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 3—9 P. M.

The buildings of the Troy Hosiery Company, which were partially destroyed by fire about two months since, are now in flames.

European Steamers.

THE CANADA OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, (*via* Sackville,) Saturday, Dec. 3.

The steamship *Canada* arrived from Boston at 9 o'clock this morning, having been delayed by a dense fog. She sailed for Liverpool shortly afterwards.

SAILING OF THE BOHEMIAN.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 3.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at five o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Dec. 4—10 A. M.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., has not yet been signaled, and is considered hardly due.

The wind is blowing hard and the weather is clearing up.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of this excellent charitable Society met at SIRO DELMONICO'S Hotel, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, on Saturday evening, to celebrate their anniversary, President PHILIPP WAGENEUX in the chair. The meeting having being called to order, the President addressed the Society briefly in French, congratulating them upon the prosperity of their association. The Swiss Consul, Mons. L. P. DE LUSE also addressed the Society in French, stating that an organization was about to be formed in this City to protect emigrants from the rapaciousness of ticket swindlers. He had attended one of the meetings, and found representatives from the St. George's, the German and other charitable societies present. On motion, Messrs. DE LUSE, ZOLLINGER and LOUIS DECOPPET were appointed delegates to the Convention and the sum of $100 was appropriated to aid the movement. The report of Mr. ZOLLINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, showed that the receipts from various sources for the past year were $5,803 25, and disbursements for same period, $2,285 45; leaving balance of $3,517 80. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Mr. A. RUSCH, Jr., President; L. P. DE LUSE, Vice-President; ED. PERRET, Secretary and Treasurer; L. MERIAN, A. BISCHOFF, P. DACOPPET and Mr. HEMMENLING, Commissioners. At the close of the meeting the company retired to one of the large saloons where they partook of a dinner served in DELMONICO'S best style. In response to the several toasts, Consul DE LUSE, Mr. MARNET, Mr. RUSCA, Mr. PAILLARD, Mr. WUAGNEUX and others made brief speeches.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—An edifice to be occupied as a place of worship by a German Catholic congregation, was opened and blessed yesterday. The building, which has been erected at an expense of $16,000, is situated in Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and is 51 feet front by 96 feet in depth. It will accommodate about 1,000 persons. Attached to the church is a neat chapel, and beneath it are two commodious schoolrooms—the one designed for boys and the other for girls. Archbishop HUGHES was unable to take part in the services on account of illness; but Father STARRS and Father STROCKLE officiated. The only person of note present was Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who was in the neighborhood an hour before the proceedings commenced, and took shelter in a larger beer saloon fronting the church. He was among the first who entered the edifice after the doors were thrown open, but did not remain many minutes after the ceremonies commenced, and was not recognized by more than two or three of the congregation. Opinions were freely expressed as to the object of his visit, the conclusion being that he came "to catch the German vote." One of the congregation stoutly declared that although he had intended to vote for FERNANDO, he would not do so now. An Irishman present said, "Small blame to Fernandy to get as many votes as he could," and that "Begad he was the boy for 'em Sunday or holiday."

A COUNCILMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.—On Friday night Councilman ANDREW J. MCCARTY, of the Fourth District, was arrested by Police Captain DOWLING, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, charging him with having caused the death of PATRICK COSGROVE, *alias* "Patsey Cockroach," which occurred in June last. At the Coroner's inquest it was shown that COSGROVE received the injuries which caused his death in an affray at the Oregon House, in Fulton-street, on the 1st of January. Councilman MCCARTY was present at the time, and, with the other parties engaged in the disturbance, was arrested, but was soon discharged, as COSGROVE persistently declined to make a complaint, and no evidence implicating any individual could be elicited. During his six months' illness COSGROVE frequently remarked that he knew who had wounded him, and that when he recovered he would revenge himself. Until the institution of this complaint, however, there has been no mention made of any attempt to prosecute an investigation since COSGROVE'S death. Councilman MCCARTY asserts that the charge against him has been instigated by FERNANDO WOOD, because he refused WOOD'S request to work for his election to the Mayoralty. The prisoner was held in $3,000 bonds to appear for trial.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At a meeting of this Society, held on Saturday evening, Dec. 3, at No. 163 Bowery, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, P. H. Brown; Vice-President, John Ross; Recording Secretary, R. D. Dack; Corresponding Secretary, W. R. Finch; Financial Secretary, G. A. Colburn; Treasurer, Samuel Sloan; Fund Trustee, C. B. Smith; Janitor, C. W. Colburn; Business Committee, D. Austin, R. Drake, J. T. Gallagher, F. Freckelton and D. W. Flynn.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—Those who boast so loudly that the votes for Mr. OPDYKE, which will be cast to-morrow, will outnumber those for Mr. HAVEMEYER, on reference to our advertising columns, can find an excellent opportunity to make a nice little sum by betting a "Democrat," who vouches for his responsibility by his check for $5,000, and offers to stake that amount in different sums on the result of the election. Any one who desires to support his words by deeds will find "Democrat" at this Office at noon to-day.

FUNERAL OF AN EMPLOYE OF THE TIMES.—The funeral of JAMES WHALLEN, who died from injuries received while gallantly fulfilling his duties as a fireman, took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of the Department, who escorted his remains to the grave. He was interred in Calvary Cemetery. The deceased was a man of good character, and was employed for a number of years as assistant foreman of the mailing department of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

DEATH OF ANOTHER FIREMAN.—JAMES E. MORGAN, the Insurance patrolman, who was injured by Engine No. 35, at the fire in Trinity-place, on the 26th

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Sepulchre of the Bonapartes—The Removal of Napoleon's Remains—Curious Trial—Literary News—Political Pamphlets—Review of Mrs. Stowe's New Book, &c.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

When it was first reported, a year ago, that the Emperor contemplated removing the body of the first NAPOLEON from the Invalides to the Cathedral of St. Denis, and of establishing there the future burying place of the Bonaparte dynasty, most people gave little credit to the report. The Legitimists, however, were furious at the mere mention of such a desecration of the sacred cathedral; the Orleanists were doubly furious, because a BONAPARTE would not only be a desecration in the royal burying-place, but because the idea and the work of LOUIS PHILIPPE at the Invalides were to be disregarded and destroyed the Republicans laughed; and the Bonapartist shook their heads in silence. What was a year ago but a conjecture, has become to-day a certainty. The gorgeous crypt of the Invalides, which cost nearly $2,000,000, the immense monolith of porphyry and the sarcophagus of the same costly stone, destined to hold the remains of the exile of St. Helena, all these are to be carried piece by piece to St. Denis, and there reërected in the transept of the church consecrated to the Bourbons and the Orleans Workmen have been engaged for more than a year in this old cathedral, but they were supposed to be employed simply in its restoration. It now appears, however, that all the rich tombs of the dead monarchs are to be brought out of the ignoble corners in which they have been stowed away for centuries in the basement of the church, to be placed on the floor above. The Napoleon dynasty (commencing with the Duke of REICHSTADT) are to occupy the transept; NAPOLEON I. will occupy a magnificent tomb, constructed from the materials at the Invalides, under the left branch of the transept, and apart from the rest; the Bourbons and all those already buried in the basement will be placed in the side chapels of the nave and the choir, in a position infinitely more appropriate than that they now occupy, for there is not a grocer at Paris of moderate wealth who does not bury himself more grandly than are those ancient monarchs and seignors.

It has been a subject of surmise these five years—ever since the tomb of the Invalides was finished—why the body of NAPOLEON was not placed in the sarcophagus. The explanation is now evident. NAPOLEON III. has all this time had the intention of placing his uncle, himself, and his dynasty, under the sacred roof of St. Denis, among the kings who ruled France by divine right; and, therefore, it was not deemed proper to place him formally in the grand crypt of the Invalides, to be removed again. Thus the body has been kept hidden away ever since its arrival from St. Helena, in a side chapel, to which the public have never been admitted. When the cathedral of St. Denis is prepared for the change, the body of the Duke of REICHSTADT will be no doubt delivered up by Austria, and then the two bodies—father and son—will be carried to St. Denis, in the midst of one of those magnificent pageants which appear necessary to the life of the French people. If, however, the Bourbons, or even the Orleanists, should ever come back to power again, they will pitch all that into the street without ceremony, and proceed to cleanse out the sacred temple by the burning of incense and the repetition of endless masses.

You must have remarked the pages of matter which have been published in the Paris papers on the subject of LEONIE CHEREAU, the young girl from Orleans who stole the child of Judge ILIA in the garden of the Tuileries. The trial for this offence took place on Saturday last, and terminated, not a little to the astonishment of the town, in a virdict of acquittal. The girl, who was only sixteen and a half years old, and pretty, had a lover, whom she wished to make marry her. In order to accomplish this she imagined a stratagem, wholly independent of any advice from her mother or other persons,—which she thought, no doubt, perfect in its kind. This was, to procure a young child, and convince her lover and her friends that it was his. She went through the whole programme without a false step; she convinced her mother and friends of her anticipated maternity, and, in due time, having taken a trip to Paris to see her obdurate lover, produced the child. Only, unfortunately for the accomplishment of the scheme, the lover was a sceptical wretch, who did not fall the least into her plans, and who even brutally put her out of his house.

The acquittal was based principally upon the medical testimony. It was shown that LEONIE CHEREAU was a hysterical child, and that, at that age, and with a hysterical idiosyncrasy, it is not imnrobable that she should have really imagined herself in the condition which she imposed upon her mother and attempted to impose upon the lover—especially in view of the fact that she had been exposed to such a contingency. Then her extreme youth, the brutal manner in which she had been treated by her lover, her repentance and demand for pardon from Monsieur and Madame ILIA for the suffering she had caused them—all these brought the jury to the decision that she ought to be judged as a minor and as having acted without discernment, and she was accordingly acquitted.

Before LEONIE CHEREAU and her mother could leave town to return to Orleans, the daughter received as many as a dozen offers—not to marry, as would have occurred among our eccentric neighbors across the channel—but to place herself in stores or elsewhere to draw customers. She was offered as high as ten thousand francs for the first year. Fortunately for her future, the mother has means enough to protect her daughter from such a degrading necessity.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT, it is said, is vexed beyond measure because the Government refuses absolutely to pursue him for his late article in the *Correspondant*. The Emperor, while taking good care that the Count's violent denunciations do not go out to the public, appears determined that he shall not become a martyr. M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, also, one of those unessy and malicious writers, who is never contented unless pouring out sarcasm and invective against somebody, has just attempted to issue an attack against the Government, which was strangled at the printer's, before a copy had ever been seen by the public. He, too, it is said, is furious because he has failed to have a suit with the Government. His pamphlet, the fifth one of the kind, bore the title of "Napoleon III. and Europe." A work by M. VACHEROT, a former Superintendent of Public Schools, entitled *Democracy*, has also just been seized by the Police. This book, a duodecimo of four hundred pages, full of the utopian ideas usual to Frenchmen and containing here and there rather sharp criticisms on the democracy of the power of to-day, was allowed to remain on sale at the book-stands for a fortnight—until, in fact, every one who wished to read the book had the occasion to do so—and then, when no more harm could be done, the book was seized. Thus the Government seems to say that they were willing the book should be read, but, as a warning to others who might attempt the same experiment, the author must be punished with a tardy suppression. From the first day it was reported that this book was going to be seized, and this expectation contributed to gain for it a circulation beyond its real merits, and beyond what would have been its normal circulation but for this anticipated rigor.

A French writer, M. GUSTAVE CLAUDIN, has just published a book with the original and philosophical title of *Point et Virgule*, (Semicolon.) The idea is that the semicolon is the history of the lives of all of us. Nothing is ever finished; we never arrive at the full point. We never have time to fix the period till death comes, and that always catches us at the semicolon.

A trial which has just terminated at one of the city Courts brings before the public, under cover of an illustrious name, a curious juxtaposition of things. M. ROUGET DE LISLE, the author of the famous and warlike *Marseillaise*, appears in this trial as the plaintiff in a suit against an individual for counterfeiting his invention for hermetically sealing Seltzer water bottles. The poet and inventor gained the suit.

It will be recollected that some months ago a lady admirer of LAMARTINE left, on dying, to the illustrious poet, a sum of 100,000 francs, and that the friends of the deceased lady having attacked the will on the ground of her weakness of mind at the moment of making the will, LAMARTINE, to cut short all discussion, renounced the legacy. But now the creditors of M. DE LAMARTINE have stepped in and offered opposition to the renunciation of the legacy, and the affair has entered the Courts, where it will probably remain for a long time.

In the United States and England, a terrible cry is made about the Maine Liquor Law, or any other law tending to restrain drunkenness and the public exhibition of the vices of the people. In France, however, it seems to natural in the interest of the public at large to suppress these evils, or, at least, to keep them out of sight, that repressive laws are passed and put in operation without even exciting remark, to say nothing of opposition. The other day the Mayor of Bordeaux, having observed that lately there had been a good deal of drunkenness in the streets, suddenly, without any notice, or any public agitation of the subject, or in fact but the most ordinary exercise of his duty, published a decree in which he declared that hereafter any man found drunk in the streets should be arrested by the police and carried to the station-house till he got sober. That then he, in company with the man who sold him the liquor, should be made to pay the expense of the arrest and the night's lodging. In other words, the Mayor puts the drunken man on the level of a box of goods or other cumbersome and unsightly object which obstructs the pavement and is offensive to the public eye. But the beauty of this Mayor's decree is that it will be executed.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains a review from the pen of Mr. AUGUSTE LAUGEL on the Observatory of Cambridge, (Mass.,) and the labors of the Profs. BOND, father and son. The reviewer speaks in terms of unqualified praise of the labors of these *savans*, of the great extension which the science of astronomy has acquired in the United States, and of the tendency of the people to the support and encouragement of this particular field of science. He takes the trouble to contradict the generally received opinion in Europe that the people of the United States are only ambitious in the direction of material progress, and points with conclusiveness to the fact that we possess more Observatories already than France. The writer speaks in the highest terms of Lieut. MAURY's works, and then utters the fear that the vogue which this writer's popular writings on meteorology have attained may lead the people of the United States, naturally of a practical turn of mind too much after meteorology, to the neglect of astronomy. The writer then mentions in the most honorable terms the labors of the other astronomers of the United States, and, in speaking of the late work of Prof. PEIRCE, of Harvard University, *Physical and Celestial Magnetism*, characterizes it as a veritable astronomical encyclopædia, but regrets that, with the unfortunate habit of most American writers, he has "mingled theological ideas of the most contestable character with scientific calculations and arguments beyond contestation,"—a habit which French prudence repudiates the moment the subject is one of science.

In the same number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, we find a review of Madame STOWE's last book from the pen of M. CUCHEVAL CLARIGNY, author, you will recollect, of a book on journalism in England and America, and editor of the *Constitutionnel*. M. CUCHEVAL, apparently at a loss, as one may imagine, for a translation into French of the words *A Minister's Wooing*, calls it first, *Un Roman d'amour Puritain*, and further on, *Le Fiancée du Ministre*. The literal translation would have been, *Les amours d'un Ministre*, but as this bear a different meaning from the same phrase ology in English, the reader will comprehend the difficulty of the French translator.

In his review M. CUCHEVAL refers also to the religious cant which pervades the book of Mrs. STOWE, and which, in his estimation, disfigures it as a literary production. This character of the book, he admits, may be of service to it in England, but it will damage it singularly in France. In the chapter of the *Minister's Wooing* entitled "A Few Words on Romances," the reviewer thinks he finds concealed, and surrounded with a thousand precautions of language, a reserved and prudent, but yet cutting criticism, on the rigorism mixed with hypocrisy of the New-England people, and especially of the materialist tendencies of American society. He calls this chapter a thesis which the least exaggeration would render dangerous. The reviewer's estimation of the book, on the whole, is favorable; but it is easy to see that he is not enthusiastic of its best merits.

MALAKOFF.

STATE OF ITALY.

The Legations and the Regency—Position of Piedmont—The Roman Question.

MILAN, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

The election of the Prince of CARIGNAN as Regent of Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Legations by the almost unanimous vote of the four Assemblies, is about the best thing that could have happened at the present crisis, and occurring as it does immediately after the publication of the Emperor's letter, is a proof of the utter incompatibility of his propositions with the wishes, or rather the determinations, of the divers populations concerned.

I told you in my last letter that FARINI would be chosen in the place of CIPRIANI as Governor of the Legations, and my words have come true. For the last two months a tacit understanding has existed between men in high places, men of all colors, together with the inhabitants of the Romagna, to overthrow CIPRIANI by gentle means if possible, and by vigorous measures if those failed. Odious to VICTOR EMANUEL for his avowed Bonapartistic tendencies, disliked by the Liberal party for his persecution of all Anti-Napoleonists, for his careful exclusion from office of all the patriots who had suffered exile or imprisonment under the Papal *régime*, unpopular among the Romagnioli for his strict repression of anything approaching to liberty of speech or of the Press, irksome to both GARIBALDI and FANTI for the obstacles thrown in the way of military organization, CIPRIANI found himself without a single friend or defender in the hour of need. A popular movement was organized to the cry of "Down with CIPRIANI—Viva GARIBALDI," but the latter, who well knows that his talents are military and not civil, was opposed to the measure, and the movement was very wisely kept under by the promise that, unless CIPRIANI sent in his resignation, the Assembly would withdraw his powers. Notice of the intention was sent into the Governor, who looked right and left for aid, but found himself alone, so making a virtue of necessity, of two evils he chose the least, and sent in his resignation, which was instantly accepted, and FARINI, who has so well merited of Parma and Modena, was chosen in his place.

Several persons, discussing the question, have said was it worth while after all to depose CIPRIANI for so short a time when the daily advent of the Prince of CARIGNAN may be expected? First of all I must say that I rejoice in this manifestation of public opinion towards an agent of the French Emperor. It shows that he, as well as REISET and POURIATOWSKY, have utterly failed in their schemes for deterring the Italians from the idea of unity; and, secondly, I am informed by parties best calculated to speak on this head, that the Prince of CARIGNAN will not accept the Regency of the Legations, that FARINI will remain there as Governor: that GARIBALDI is to be confirmed in his temporary capacity of commander-in-chief of the forces of the Romagna, and that FROPALI, an extreme Liberal, will be made minister of war. Should this scheme be carried out, there are nine chances out of ten that before a month is over, the forces of Central Italy and of the Pope will be in full fight.

Piedmont, by this plan, washes her hands of the matter; *i. e.*, she says: "I do not trespass on the grounds of the Holy Father, but I cannot repress the patriotism of GARIBALDI and his followers. Already one-half of the troops are ripe for mutiny, in the event of being condemned to inaction; if the Holy Father can replace himself, let him. If French troops are doomed to fight against their comrades of Palestro and Solferino, in order to shield France against the anathemas and excommunications of the Vatican, it is no fault of mine. They must settle accounts with the Chief of the Alpine Hunters."

It may not be the boldest course, but Piedmont has a difficult part to play. On the one hand, there is the French Emperor irritated beyond measure at the failure of the Plon-Plon scheme, and resolved to throw all possible obstacles in the path of the annexation. This is no mere surmise. Who has prevented the union of Central Italy to Piedmont and Lombardy? Not Russia, who at first was favorable; neither Prussia nor England, who have openly declared their opinion as to its advisability; Austria, disabled in a military and financial point of view, could merely oppose vain menaces; the Pope and the dethroned Princes have no material weight in the scale. The French Emperor alone, for private reasons of his own, has opposed this honest satisfaction of the legitimate desires of 5,000,000 of Italians; has opposed it on the most futile pretexts; for, unlike Austria, he is unable to call the memory of existing treaties to his aid, for treaties are two-edged swords; and if that of 1815 is to be recalled into vigor in Italy, there is no reason why it should not also be applied to France. The only question which he can touch with a certain appearance of plausibility, is that of the States of the Church. With French troops at Rome, he may say: "I cannot allow the territory of the Pope to be violated by another sovereign." That other sovereign replies: "Good; I am not materially strong enough to contend with you, neither am I morally weak enough to sacrifice the inhabitants of the Legations to your unjust demands; therefore, I leave the question between you and them."

On the other hand of the King stands GARIBALDI and the majority of the Italians whom he represents. They say to him, "Not because you are King of Piedmont, and as such, more liberal than the other sovereigns of Italy, have we sworn allegiance to you, but because you have declared and proved yourself the first soldier of Italian independence—because we recognize in you the symbol of Italian Unity do we hail you Chief and King, and in doing thus, remember that we have sworn never to permit the restoration of the dethroned Princes, nor to receive any foreign ruler whatsoever. What to us are the so-called rights of the Pope? We recognize no right save that of sovereignty. We are armed, we fear not death, and we mean to defend that right with the last drop of our blood. Italy 'One, Free and Independent,' there is our goal. A Constitutional, Monarchical Italy, with the white cross of Savoy blazoned on our tri-color if you choose. A Republican Italy a little later, but inevitably, if you fail us."

These are the two horns of the dilemma, between which VICTOR EMANUEL is placed. Had he followed out his own inspirations; had he rejected the timid counells of the Moderate party and accepted the Union there and then, of course allowing a European Congress to sanction the accomplished fact, he would have saved Italy much perplexity and himself much uncertainty. Had he hinted to GARIBALDI that the crossing the Catolica would not be displeasing to himself, diplomacy would long since have been put *hors de combat*. But bygones are bygones, and the best thing he can do now is to leave GARIBALDI and FARINI absolute masters in the Legations.

That this will be the case I do not give as a certainty, because circumstances hitherto unforeseen may prevent the accomplishment thereof, but I affirm on the highest authority that this is the tacit understanding on which FARINI goes to the Romagna. The concluding words of his address are sufficiently energetic to give promise for the future. Europe knows that she can constitute Italy peacefully, if Italy but belongs to Italians; Europe knows that we are ready to give the necessary guarantees of tranquility. But henceforward it is well that Europe should also know that should all this moderation and long-suffering prove vain, the people of the Romagna before bowing their heads to the yoke, will feel that the moment is come when they must take counsel from honor and from justice alone.

FARINI has closed his creditable career in Modena by an act worthy of the whole administration. The Assembly, by 59 votes out of 65, presented him with a palace and forest in Castelvetro, the property of the nation. FARINI was not present at the decision, but on hearing of it, hastily wrote the following letter to the President:

I learn that the Assembly, besides the most cheering words, desires to honor me with a national gift. I pray you to become the interpreter of my deep feelings of gratitude, but at the same time to inform the honorable representatives of the people that I cannot accept the gift. I remain, with profound gratitude and respect, FARINI.

MODENA, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

Several of the deputies instantly went to FARINA to urge him to render his decision. He merely replied, "You must not deprive me of the glory of dying poor." This is no mere taunt, as FARINI is really a poor man, and as owing to the precarious condition of Italy his position, together with the stipend, must be considered temporary. His refusal of the gift is a simple act of patriotism, rather unusual in these money-making times. Now let him go to work to help GARIBALDI to organize the army of the Romagna, which after all only amounts to 15,000 men, of which 6,063 are Venetians. This confession is little to the credit of the inhabitants of the Legations, but as BRAFFERIO said some time since, CIPRIANI has "done wonders in freezing the veins and pulses of that mercurial population."

A letter which I have just received from Bologna informs me that it was with the greatest difficulty that the Bolognese could be refrained from illuminating the city when CIPRIANI's resignation was made known. My correspondent adds a piece of information which, I trust, is unfounded, namely, that the programme of the assembly touched on the necessity of truce between the troops of Central Italy and the Papalini, until the meeting of the European Congress. The traces of CIPRIANI's cloven foot cannot be expected to disappear all at once, but a vote of the assembly would be a serious embarrassment to GARIBALDI. Another letter from Modena asserts that a daily insurrection in the Marches is expected, and that GARIBALDI and MEDICI are gone to Rimini to prepare to second it; that FANTI is returned to Bologna, but only to take leave of the troops; that the excitement is intense among the troops and the populace, and that it will be dangerous to trifle longer with the universal desire for action. As soon as I get definite tidings I shall start at once for Bologna or Rimini, as there is nothing in Milan to interest your readers in the slightest degree. Save discussions on the new commercial law, the attention of the Lombards is entirely directed to the movements in the Legations.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Relations with France—Affairs of Italy—The Congress.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Mr. CORDEN seems to be greatly impressed with the depth and intensity of the hostile sentiments prevalent in France towards this country. He still believes in the possibility of peace being preserved from interruption by the wisdom of the two Governments. But he admits that the irritability of our neighbors has successfully been worked upon by those who desire to see France committed to another struggle for the dominant place she occupied in Europe in the first NAPOLEON's time. I happen to know, also, that an extraordinary pamphlet has been brought, within the last few days, under the notice of the English Government, which has been widely circulated through the French army, and which, after a long enumeration of old offences against the great nation before and since Waterloo, bids the soldiery prepare for "a war of retribution." Explanations will probably be demanded of this and other disagreeable things; and satisfactory assurance will, of course, be given, in order to enable Ministers to answer inquisitive members when Parliament meets. But the ugly facts remain, and there is no denying that many heretofore incredulous of a rupture of the Anglo-French alliance being possible, now shake their heads, and say—"Well, if it is to come, better it should come now, while Russia, Prussia and other Northern Powers are in accord with us, than three years hence, when they may not be so. It is certain that in the recent affair of the proposed Regency of the Four States of Central Italy to Prince CARIGNAN, the advice given in England was precisely the reverse of that pressed upon the Piedmontese by France.

The letter of the Prince DE CARIGNAN has just reached us, directing M. BUONCOMPAGNI to undertake the Regency in his stead, and admonishing the Central States to persevere in their calmness and constancy. The whole tenor of this remarkable document seems to keep alive the belief that VICTOR EMANUEL still looks to the consolidation of the Duchies with Piedmont and Lombardy under his rule, and his confidence that the Congress will so decide. BUONCOMPAGNI is the most moderate of moderate politicians, and was avowedly selected for that reason. Nevertheless, LOUIS NAPOLEON objects, and M. PERSIGNY has made strong representations here against England, sanctioning even tacitly his appointment, as anticipating the determination of the great Powers as to the future of Italy. All the private letters I have seen from Florence, Parma and Bologna express satisfaction with the decision come to at Turin, but indicate daily deepening distrust of the intentions of France. We are still in the dark as to the precise reasons of GARIBALDI's resignation of his command in Central Italy. It is said that he has been appointed to an equal post in the army of Sardinia; but this wants confirmation, and were the fact certain, the meaning of his withdrawal at so critical a moment from the lead of the forces his name has rallied together, and his presence, more than any other influence, serves to keep contented and orderly, would still need to be explained.

An agitation has begun amongst the Catholics of Ireland for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Pope, and for rendering him such aid as may be possible to preserve his temporal authority. The first of a series of public meetings took place a few days ago, in Dublin, under the auspices of Archbishop CULLEN—many of the clergy were present, but not many laymen of note. The most influential adhesion to the cause was that of Mr. MORE O'FARRALL, M. P. for Kildare, who was formerly Governor of Malta, and to whom Lord PALMERSTON lately offered the post of Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Mr. O'FARRALL is a man of large property and high character, and he has usually supported the Whigs in Parliament. But before all things he is a devoted Catholic, and if he thinks the secession of the Catholic Members of the Lower House next session from the ranks of Ministers may have the effect of modifying the foreign policy of this country, he will be forward to advise it. The entire exclusion of Irishmen of every creed from political office by the present Cabinet has silently but steadily loosened the ties that formerly subsisted between English and Irish liberals, and there are already those at Bankers and the Reform Club who begin to prepare for a dissolution of Parliament as a possible contingency before Easter, 1860.

A MONSTER LAW-SUIT.

The Great New Almaden Quicksilver Mines—Condition of the Suit Respecting their Title.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

Much has been published in the Eastern Press during the last year or two in relation to the great suit pending here to try the title to the valuable new Almaden quicksilver mines, located at the head of San José valley, less than a hundred miles distant from San Francisco. The money value of the case is estimated by millions of dollars, and the operation or stoppage of the works effect so largely the prosperity of our mining interests, that thousands of readers at the East, I am sure, would be glad to receive a brief and intelligible statement of the case itself, and its present position. A year or two ago, the Government brought suit to oust the parties who were working the mines with great success, and an injunction was granted in the progress of the litigation restraining the defendants from carrying on the works. As a result they were entirely closed, and have so remained for over a year, and thus a large number of men were thrown out of employment, and the price of quicksilver has been oppressively enhanced to our gold mines all over the State. It is to be hoped that the Government will use all diligence to remove these disabilities, and, early as possible, let the works be again put in operation.

The title of the parties who opened the mines was originally claimed by Attorney-General BLACK to be defective for some informalities; and more recently it was charged that these title papers were bold and transparent forgeries and frauds, and the claimants were attempted to be robbed of character as well as despoiled of fortune. The course of the Government in this suit has been singularly overbearing and oppressive. When the charge of fraud was preferred the defendants promptly repelled it, and endeavored in vain to induce the Government to send a commission with them to Mexico to take testimony to establish or refute the charge. Finally, the defendants themselves chartered a steamer, proceeded to Mexico, and at an expense of over $100,000, procured the official witnesses necessary to establish the genuine character of their title papers, and brought them here in May last for examination. Their testimony is now nearly closed, and it is expected that a motion will soon be made to dissolve the injunction, or else that the whole question of title will be submitted for decision on its merits. The people of California generally are satisfied that the title of the claimants is a genuine and honest one, and are desirous, from motives of public policy also, that the injunction should be removed.

Let us glance at the history of the disputed title. It is not denied that the new Almaden mine was discovered in 1845 by Capt. ANDREAS COSTILLERO, who understood the great value of the discovery to a silver mining country like Mexico, where the chief product of its industry is to a very large extent dependent upon the supply and price of quicksilver. COSTILLERO immediately "denounced" the mine before the Alcalde of the adjacent town of San José, and then took three partners in with him as shareholders in the mine. He sent specimens of the ore and the pure metal to the Governor of California and to the mining College in Mexico, where he had friends among the professors. In April, 1846, he went to the City of Mexico in person and presented a petition to the *Junta de Mineria*, or Mining Council—a board which had a superintendence of all the mining interests of the country—asking their assistance in the opening and working of the mine. This College lent attentive ear to his statements, and were struck by the value of his specimens of cinnabar, and they requested him to submit a written statement of his proposition for aid to enable him to successfully start his work—an object deemed by the Government to be of so much national importance as to warrant the advancement of public money to secure it. COSTILLERO made his offer, proposing that Government should grant him two square leagues of land about the mine, and should furnish him with some iron retorts and quicksilver flasks and $5,000 in cash, in return for which he should deliver certain quantities of quicksilver at Mazatlan. The Mining Council approved these propositions, and sent a note of their action to the Minister of Justice, to whose department the mining affairs were attached. That officer approved their action, and sent official information of his approval to Señor CASTILLO Y LAUZAS, the Minister of Foreign and Domestic Relations; and on the 23d of May, 1846, the latter addressed a note to the Governor of California, instructing him to place ANDRES COSTILLERO in possession of two leagues of land about the mine of New-Almaden. A few days later the Mining Council had a written certificate of contract drawn up by a notary, and it was ready for signature when the Minister of the Treasury, frightened by the victories of the American forces under Gen. TAYLOR over the Mexican army in the valley of the Rio Grande, issued a decree to tighten the purse-strings of the public treasury, and to prohibit all expenditures save in cases of the utmost necessity. This decree was interpreted to forbid any payments of money from the quicksilver fund for opening cinnabar veins, and so COSTILLERO's contract came to an untimely end, and the matter was never resumed, for the peace which restored quiet to the Government despoiled it of California, in which the mines are located.

In December, 1846, COSTILLERO sold some of the shares in his mine to ALEXANDER FORBES, an old Scotchman, a member of the very wealthy British mercantile house of BARRON, FORBES & Co., at Tepic, on the western coast of Mexico. From that time forward, BARRON, FORBES & Co., and subsequently the affiliated houses of BARRON, FORBES & Co. and BARRON & Co., of San Francisco, have exercised a great influence on the management of the mines, and have, to a certain extent, been its representatives before the public. All the original holders sold out, and the mine is now held in 24 shares, mostly owned by persons living in this city and in the City of Mexico. About the same time that ALEXANDER FORBES bought an interest in the mine, a namesake and countryman, but not a relative, (JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES,) then British Vice-Consul and agent of the Hudson's Bay Company in Yerba Buena, (now San Francisco,) bought an interest from one of the partners at San José. This J. A. FORBES, an active business man, was soon made manager of the mine, which had been instantly occupied and slightly worked by COSTILLERO's partners.

In January, 1847, ALEXANDER FORBES sent a Mr. WALKINSHAW as his agent to California, giving him a copy of the Castillo y Lauzas grant, which J. A. FORBES then saw for the first time. The latter had relied for title upon the denouncement before the Alcalde, and upon the equitable title of discovery, for the discovery of a mine, in Mexico, as in all adjoining countries, gives a strong equity. But when he saw this grant, his acute mind discovered that flaws might be picked in it by American lawyers, and he wrote back to ALEXANDER FORBES that he ought to get a grant made directly to COSTILLERO and his partners, with a clear description of the boundaries. A correspondence upon this subject was continued for three years. The later letters of ALEXANDER FORBES convey the impression that a second title was forged in in 1850, but, if so, the paper has never been presented to the Courts. The only one offered in evidence, or seen by any of the witnesses, was written by Señor VELASCO, Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and signed by CASTILLO Y LAUZAS, both of whom are now in San Francisco, and have sworn positively to the genuineness of the document, which is before the Court, and has all the deficiencies to which J. A. FORBES objected when the original grant was first shown to him by WALKINSHAW, in May, 1847.

In 1850 the Almaden Mining Company employed Messrs. HALLECK, PEACHT and BILLINGS—now the oldest and the wealthiest law firm in San Francisco—and continue to employ them as their attorneys to the present day. These gentlemen are all men of the highest standing in the community, each enjoying the confidence of all who know them as men of sterling integrity and honor. Neither of them is a politician, and yet all of them have been prominent candidates for high official position; and Mr. BILLINGS, a native of Vermont, has recently been talked of for the position of United States Senator. They are not office-seekers,—but have themselves been sought by office, because of their high social and moral standing in the community. They had charge of the new Almaden title for two years before the United States Land Commission, and have had charge of it in the California Courts ever since. If the main title paper were forged and the main testimony perjured, they must necessarily be cognizant of, and parties to, the crime. Nobody here supposed for a moment that either of these gentlemen could be a party to such villainous proceedings.

Well, the title was submitted to the United States Land Commission, and after having been on trial several years without any charge or suspicion of fraud, it was confirmed as to the possession of the mine; but the two league grant was rejected because the document conferring it was addressed to COSTILLERO, and did not specify any boundaries. So the Commission found the grant defective for the very same objections urged against it by J. A. FORBES when he first saw it. The Federal Government appealed the case to the United States District Court, where the suit dragged along for several years, the Judge and District-Attorney being engaged in other matters. Meantime the mine was increasing in productiveness and value. The Company expended large sums in building smelting houses, engine-houses, in sinking shafts, galleries, machinery, roads, &c. JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, who had sold out his interest for $45,000, and had squandered his money in the Summer of 1857, demanded a loan of $10,000. They refused him, and then in revenge he sold the correspondence which had passed between himself and ALEXANDER FORBES from 1847 to 1851, to HENRY LAWRENGEL, who claimed to own the land on which the mine is situated. LAWRENGEL placed the correspondence within reach of the United States District Attorney, who presented it to the United States District Court, as containing full proof that the title was forged, and he moved that the claimants should be prohibited by injunction from working the mine. It so happened that there was a great mass of testimony to prove the genuineness of the title, but it was supposed the evidence previously produced before the Court was sufficient, *for which reason* the claimants had not exerted themselves to bring witnesses from Mexico. The two Judges of the United States Circuit Court—McALLISTER and HOFFMAN—concurred in granting the injunction; but, singular to say, each based his decision on points entirely inconsistent with and logically destructive of the positions taken by the other. McALLISTER says that, since the charge of fraud is sworn to positively in the bill of complaint on the part of the United States, and is denied by the claimants not positively, but only on information and belief, therefore, under the rules of equity, the injunction must issue. He declares that the evidences of title cannot be considered in this suit further than as they appear in the prayer for the injunction and the answer of claimants. The positions thus taken by Judge McALLISTER completely disabled the claimants; for, no matter how good their title in equity and law, the present owners of the mine could not by any possibility swear positively to the action of the previous shareholders; yet, unless they would swear positively that their predecessors had not committed forgery, they must, without more ado, be deprived of their property? This ruling would put the property of all assignees on a very precarious footing. Judge HOFFMAN, without dropping a word approving the strange positions assumed by his senior associate, bases his decision in favor of the injunction, solely upon the evidences against the title *not* contained in the bill and answer, thus taking the very ground declared by McALLISTER to be untenable! Each Judge evidently thought the other to be entirely wrong in the reasons assigned for the decisions.

The claimants who had been very confident previous to the decision that the injunction would not be granted, were proportionately surprised when their princely revenues were cut off, and they at once went to work with an energy corresponding to the amount of property at stake. They applied to Congress and to the Circuit and District Courts, for authority to take testimony in Mexico, and offered to let the United States select the Commissioners, they (the claimants) agreeing to abide by the report if against them, and to pay the expenses of the Commission. But all was in vain; they were answered, that no testimony could be heard unless it were produced in San Francisco. WM. E. BARRON and FRED. BILLINGS then went to Mexico as already related, had traced copies made of the papers relating to the mines, found in the archives, hunted up the persons who had official cognizance of those papers in 1846, and induced nine of them to come here and give their testimony. These persons are Señor Castillo y Lauzas, Minister of Foreign and Domestic Affairs, in May, 1846; Señor Velasco, Clerk in that Ministry; Señors Miranda and Yrissari, Clerks in the Ministry of Justice; Señor Bassoro, member of the Mining College; Señors Balcarcel and Del Castillo, Professors in the Mining College; Señor Villalon, a notary, and last, but not least, Don Francisco M. de Negrete, a gentleman of great wealth and intelligence, who had transactions connected with the title of the mine in 1846, though not as an officer of the Government.

All these witnesses have testified strongly in favor of the claim, and not one of them has been contradicted in any important point, or proved unreliable as a witness, although subjected to a cross-examination unparalleled for length and pertinacity in our jurisprudence, by a lawyer of wonderful zeal, acuteness and industry. The examination of these witnesses has occupied about eighty days of actual work, four-fifths of which time was devoted to cross-examination. The documentary testimony brought from Mexico included about five hundred pages of manuscript, and a printed copy of the report of J. M. LAFRAGUA, read by him, as Prime Minister, before the Mexican Congress in Dec., 1846, published in '47 or '48, and, like other official documents, extensively circulated as soon as issued from the press. The witnesses swore to the genuineness of all the documents and the accuracy of the copies, and testified that they had an independent recollection of the proceedings relative to the mine. LAFRAGUA's report includes a sub-report by the President of the Mining Council, in which the latter mentions COSTILLERO's application for assistance, the substance of his written propositions, the acceptance of them by the Council, and the subsequent interruption of the contract by the decree of the Minister of the Treasury.

The Administration at Washington committed a serious error when it ordered a suit to be commenced to enjoin the working of the mine. The present system of "settling" the land titles of California by declaring them to be no titles at all, and compelling every land-owner to sue the Government and carry his case through three courts and ten years litigation, against the active and bitter hostility of a Federal law agent, cooperating with a multitude of squatters and opposing claimants, is equally unjust, oppressive and absurd. In the present instance all the absurdities of the system have been availed of, in the name of Government, to wrest from the discoverer of the New-Almaden Mine and his successors and assigns a property which they have developed successfully and greatly to public advantage. There is reason to believe that the pending suit is merely the offspring of another immense corrupt Administrative stock-jobbing affair. The property involved is worth millions of dollars. The New-Almaden Mine and the land about it are claimed under several different private titles, in some of which prominent politicians in the Eastern States, and several Pennsylvania friends of the President hold large shares. There is not the least reasonable probability that the Government would derive any benefit from the mine even if it were taken away altogether from the New-Almaden Company. Its suit, professedly in the interest of the Government, is in reality in the interest of other private parties than the claimants now in possession; and I fully believe that I do Attorney-General BLACK no injustice when I express the conviction that his motives in pressing it are as utterly base as have been sundry contracts entered into by his associates in the Cabinet, Messrs. FLOYD and TOUCEY. There is any quantity of mining stock afloat in the East—distributed by the parties adverse to the New-Almaden Company—stock which can only be valuable when this Government suit has been decided in favor of the speculators who seek to have said Company ejected. If Mr. BLACK cannot tell us where a considerable portion of said stock lies, and in whose hands, there are certain of his and the President's Pennsylvania friends, who can. The occasion may arise for further and strange developments upon these points.

Again, if the Government sees fit to attempt to eject a landholder from property which he has held under "color of right," (a title which the American invading commanders in 1846 promised should be respected,) it certainly must allow him to obtain the evidence of his title wherever that evidence may be properly kept; and yet although the proceedings in regard to the title of this as well as of other quicksilver mines were, under the law, preserved in the archives of the City of Mexico, yet the claimants are told that they must lose the mine unless they can produce sufficiency of legal evidence in San Francisco. This may be law, but it is not justice. The policy of the Federal Government in regard to California land titles has been so unwise and unjust that it has inflicted incalculable evils in our State—evils from which we cannot recover in a score of years; and it will leave a serious blot upon the credit of the nation, especially if official corruption is to be permitted to add the most hideous features to bad law and legal outrage. The Government would gain itself credit by abandoning this New-Almaden suit, and leave the private and adverse claimants to fight out the battle among themselves before the Courts.

THE NORTHWESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SLAVERY.—Rev. N. L. RICE writes to the Chicago *Press* that he is not Pro-Slavery, nor is his Seminary a Pro-Slavery institution. He says: "It is not true that I have ever held 'Pro-Slavery opinions.' I have been an editor, with brief intermissions, for twenty-three years. During that period I have published much on the subject of Slavery—always advocating emancipation and colonization. In all I have written not a Pro-Slavery sentiment can be found. Moreover, the paper adopted by the General Assembly of 1845, on the subject of Slavery, was written by me, except the resolutions appended, and that paper was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the delegates from the Northwest. Nor have the Presbyteries or Synods of the Northwest, as yet, adopted any different action."

METHODIST CENTENARY.—The true centenary of Methodism is the year 1860. Dr. ROBERTS, of Baltimore, has fully demonstrated this fact from local as well as general documents, and other evidence. The late Local Preachers' Convention, at Baltimore, appointed a committee to consult the General Conference respecting measures for its due observance. It is a happy coincidence that the General Conference meets in this grand epochal year. It will be, not, indeed, the centennial General Conference, but it will be the Centenary General Conference. Its character should be impressed with the solemnity and grandeur of the fact.—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

Law and Disorder in Baltimore—The Comments of a New-York Print—Actual Position of Parties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

Baltimore is now looked upon as holding a prominent position among the great Southern border cities. Being also contiguous to the National Metropolis, and central as regards the North, containing a population of nearly or quite, two hundred and fifty thousand souls, she may, therefore

SOUTHERN PANIC.

A Pair of Contradictory Pictures.

THE REAL SENTIMENT OF VIRGINIA.

LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDER.

——, Virginia, Nov. 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have for some time been a subscriber to, and a diligent reader of your valuable paper, though frequently I had occasion to differ from your views in regard to our peculiar institution, and to regret the attitude on spirit in which you sometimes judge of the South and Southerners. Yet withal I find in you a conservative tendency which leads me to hope that you the open to conviction, and that you are unwilling to force the South into retiring from the Union.

There has certainly been a fearful convulsion of opinion in Virginia since the affair at Harper's Ferry, and especially since many of your papers have indulged in violent articles, which indicated a sympathy with that wicked attempt to spread desolation, murder, rapine and the touch of the incendiary over our land. The success of such an attempt could not possibly have resulted in benefit to us, to you, or the slaves. Much of our property would have been destroyed; we would have been forced into a state of anarchy, from which we could hardly have emerged with a Republican form of government, but all our people would have been more strongly wedded to the institution of Slavery, whether it is good for us or not; and the South has power which would and could have fought for this principle as long as a foe opposed us. To you the consequences of dividing a nation of brothers, with common interest, into two communities, the bitterest foes to each other, would have been that our productions would have been cut off from you, and that our people, if they could not get them elsewhere, would have done without all that you furnish us rather than buy of you. *They are already seriously entertaining such resolutions.* But, to the minds the consequences of civil war would have been worse than to either of the other party. It is my solemn conviction that nine-tenths, *at least*, of our slaves would view the approach of a Northern army with horror, and, from whatever motive you may choose to imagine—I think from a feudal love for their lords—would fight for their masters. But they would be placed under greater restrictions. Many non-slaveholders of the South would not have the same confidence in them that I feel; and the spirit of bloodshed once abroad in the land, thousands and thousands of the slaves would be slain in spite of their masters, who now, with the protection and assistance of the law, and of the peace and confidence that reigns, take care of them almost as if they were their children. That we are afraid of them, or that we believe ourselves to be living on a volcano, which may at any time burst forth, is a grievous error of the Northern papers. Each man thinks his own slaves trustworthy, whether they are so or not. Even when we know them to lie and steal, we don't fear their rebelling. The Harper's Ferry affair was not an insurrection, it was nothing but a fanatical inroad of men that dreamt in their ignorance that raising the standard of revolt would be at once answered by a series of conflagrations throughout the length and breadth of the Southern States, and that three millions of slaves, yearning and panting for freedom would rush to the call to arms. Our slaves *do not* yearn for freedom—they would not know what to do with it if they had it. I could cite numerous instances to prove this, of slaves returning from the North, from Canada, and even from Liberia, voluntarily, into a state of Slavery. But the length of this communication forbids it. It seems as if the temper of our slave population can never be appreciated by the Northern people. Let them come and examine for themselves, and they will find the slaves far happier and better cared for than the great majority of the free persons of color, North or South. Those who run away, and give you vastly exaggerated accounts of the manner in which we treat them, are generally the bad slaves of bad masters, many of whom have really had a hard lot here, and they are allured to exaggerate by the eagerness with which their extravagant stories are believed. And, perhaps you have some employers of white labor North who do not treat their employes much better than these bad masters treat their slaves.

But to the object of my letter. Seeming sympathy for Brown and his gang in the, Northern papers, has induced hot-headed Southern editors to criticise you and others with severity, and you will not deny that there is some ground for it, when you remember that in the present state of feeling in Virginia, the opinion is prevalent that you all would have rejoiced in the success of the late diabolical inroad. Now, instead of venting your spleen on a few editors by general bitter ridicule of Virginia, Virginia chivalry, and all Virginians, would it not be better to content yourself with expressing your true sentiments, and avoiding al things which may make matters worse? I note in your paper of the 23d inst. an article in which I am glad to recognize the right spirit; but there have been articles in your paper since the affair at Harper's Ferry, which however much they may have been provoked, were very inflammatory, and calculated, when copied and construed by Southern papers, which circulate vastly more than the Times in Virginia, to create an exceedingly erroneous impression of the feelings of yourselves and the whole Northern people. I suggest that you would do no harm, and would probably have more justice done you if you omit such articles, especially during the present excited state of public feeling. I will not particularize these objectionable articles. They are copied extensively in Southern papers, and I refer more particularly to wholesale charges of cowardice and of a low state of public morality, while, as compared with the terror that prevailed in New-York during the insurrection some sixty years since, our people have acted with great coolness. Your Virginia correspondent, who represents such wild terror and general panic as prevailing, was misinformed. A sale of Bedford land and negroes, taken from the Lynchburg *Republican*, of the 24th inst., made about the time of the date of your correspondent's letter, will show that the panic has not spread much in this section. I inclose the account of the sale below:

"Sale of Bedford Land and Negroes.—We learn that the lands of Mr. Admire Turner, on Staunton River, eighteen miles South of Liberty, were sold at auction on the 22d inst., for $20 05 per acre, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest from date—there being 550 acres in the tract.

The following negroes were sold at the same time, for the following high prices:

Abe and two children	$2,060
Anthony, 27 years old	1,750
Green, 25 years old	1,750
Jackson, unsound and 50 years old	520
Henry, 22 years old	1,790
Wylie, 20 years old	1,784
Andrew, 16 years old	1,780
William, 10 years old	650
Malinda, 40 years old and unsound	640
Oval, four years old	760

This does not look like hard times in Bedford, and we may add that Bedford does not fear any danger to the peculiar institution from John Brown & Co. It is almost needless to say that our friend, Major John B. Cabbenaw, was the auctioneer, for who else could get such prices."

Since the raid at Harper's Ferry there have been numerous other sales at high prices. Our police regulations have not, so far as I know of, been made at all more stringent, and they are incredibly lax. Our people leave their houses and their infant children in the sole charge of servants, and go off to stay several days, with perfect confidence. I left my infant daughter in this way a few days ago, and propose doing so again this very day. We conceal nothing from our slaves. I frequently converse freely with mine about this matter, and they have your paper and our own papers which contain articles from papers at the North of the most inflammable character, to read whenever they choose. Several of my slaves can read, and some under my charge subscribe to newspapers. A confidence prevails here which I can hardly hope to induce you to believe; but I would take great pleasure in proving it to any one who will take the trouble to come and see for himself. The volunteer companies are not formed to protect us from the slaves, but to repel invasion.

But I hasten to another matter. You publish letters from Brown which seem to breathe a true Christian spirit and say "this man, however misguided, must have been conscientious. Can he deserve death?" The Devil can quote Scripture for his own purposes. When Brown murdered Free-State men in Kansas was he conscientious? I know Mr Pennybacker well. He is an honest gentle man. You have published his testimony. Does he prove Brown conscientious? Does the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, which testifies to his uselessly murdering a number of men in cold blood, prove him conscientious? Is it possible that his conscience, that medium through which God speaks to fallen man, could have told him to murder the innocent, to commit robberies, and to organize a rebellion against the laws of the country, which, if successful, would necessarily have exhibited a hideous detail of murder, rapine, and robbery, bloodier and more terrific than anything that has yet appeared in the history of civilized countries? Women violated, children slaughtered, and the whole Southern country a scene of universal devastation, in which the masters would have no power to protect their slaves, but mob law prevailing, the race for whose sake all this was to be done, would have been almost swept from the country. Did God tell Brown to do this? Your chief Editor lately went to Italy that he might get accurate information about the war. Let him come South. He will be convinced that Brown's foray into Virginia was an attempt from which the heart of every Christian man in the broad limits of the world, should recoil with horror, and that the projector of such a nefarious scheme has been leniently dealt with by the calmly

[illegible] Virginia Court in being allowed so long a time to prepare for death.

A SLAVEHOLDER.

A VERY DIFFERENT STORY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Petersburg, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

If there is one set of people on the face of the earth more sensitive than another, in regard to what is said about them, it is the Virginians. If even allusion is made to their beloved, but "peculiar institution," in any respect, except in terms of approbation, their sensibilities are touched to a delicate degree. And if a mortal dares to say or write a sentence upon the subject, they affect great indignation, and declare that "it is all imagination" for any one to suppose that they are really frightened at these curious times, but only feel it is best to be cautious, discreet and well prepared in advance for all incendiary movements of invaders; and further, that it is seditious and treasonable, as well as slanderous, for any one to give information upon prevailing sentiments to the Press at the North.

Everybody says, "Who's afeerd?—I'm not;" and yet a more complete panic never prevailed. A few individuals may not have trembled with alarm, but the community generally have never before been so excited or so lost to reason upon any subject. They try to believe they are the most maligned and abused set of people, and yet the most kind, humane, hospitable and chivalrous; even loudly talking about their honor, and ever ready to vindicate it upon the slightest pretext. Their exquisite pride amounts to an acknowledgement of their inferiority and the weakness of their defence.

A good deal of disaffection has been expressed because the soldiers which returned from Charlestown a few days ago were ordered on Saturday to return immediately. Everybody wondered why Gov. Wise did not keep the companies there when he had them, instead of ordering them home and then requiring them back almost before they had laid aside their knapsacks. However, it was not the business of the people to ask questions, but to obey the Governor's commands; and forthwith the members of the two companies, to the number of seventy-five or so, put on their clean shirts, buttoned up their uniform, and reported themselves ready—the females of the household having previously put biscuit and bacon into a few of the knapsacks for a "snack" by the way. The numbers collected to see this second departure for the seat of war and defence are estimated from three to four thousand people, white and black—the latter being indulged with a sight for a beneficial effect, no doubt. The crowd was so great at the dépot and along the streets that vehicles with difficulty passed. A brass pieee of cannon in an adjoining field was fired several times, to keep up the enthusiasm, excitement and noise. Among those in this detachment were two soldiers in the war of 1812. Their venerable forms were greeted with much respect by all the younger members of the corps. A leading lawyer here, named Robert R. Collier, Esq., and a most estimable citizen, is also among the volunteers. The fact of such men leaving is regarded as significant, although no one believes there will be the least brush of fighting.

One of the Captains who went out with the first detachment of troops, writes back that he has had no trouble with them, by which it may be inferred that he expected difficulty, murmuring, or insubordination. He also states that he has "confidence in their courage, should an opportunity to test it present itself."

Among those who have left here for Charlestown are many quite poor men, who have left their families in almost necessitous circumstances. It has kindly been suggested that a fund be raised for the purpose of aiding those whose pecuniary condition requires it during the absence of their husbands. There is no doubt but that much inconvenience has already been imposed upon many who can ill afford it by this unnecessary ado and terrible fright. From letters which have come back from the camp, we learn that the men have suffered for want of overcoats and proper clothing, while on duty in the service of Gov. Wise. Several packages of clothing have been forwarded, and other articles of use will be sent on with the remnants of the companies, which are to follow in season to be present at the execution.

Three men passed through here, on their way North, from Columbus, Ga., where they had been subjected to bead-shaving, tarring and feathering, and lashing upon the naked body. One was an old man, and the others are reported as being quite young. Also, on their way South, a drove of niggers passed through "to find homes" where Slavery has not yet reached that period of its history where it requires to be protected by men, muskets and bayonets, and where there will be less danger of the darkies running off to Canada.

And here will follow the inevitable result of the present terror in the Old Dominion. Slaveholders will sell their negroes off as fast as they can get good prices for them. They feel how uncertain is their tenure upon such property, and how dangerous the keeping of it is getting to be to their own peace of mind. The prophetic words of John Randolph, that mothers would cling closer to the infant in their arms when the bell tolled at night, in Richmond, for fear of servile insurrections, have already come to pass, and thousands of persons wish in their hearts that the elements of insurrection and danger were removed from the soil of the State. The people he reasoned do not really apprehend any uprising of the negroes at this time, but the sun never goes down that they do not *feel their liability* to all the bloody horrors of a wild insurrection in the darkness of midnight. This fact suggests to them the policy of getting rid of their slaves in some manner that will not involve pecuniary loss. Many of them say they would have exterminated Slavery long ago if they had been let alone by fanatics at the North, but now they will sustain the system by absolute force, as a Divine Right. In case of invasion by Abolition assassins, they feel confidence in the military arm for protection. Much is being done to encourage the martial spirit which has lately been awakened, and now a company of cavalry is being formed in this city, with every prospect of its amounting to a fine appearing body of men and horse. The Virginians feel determined to redeem the honor of the State and the bravery of the "First Families" sons from all imputations cast upon them through weakness and misfortune at Harper's Ferry.

Owing to the Governor's proclamation very few or none will leave here for the scene of execution. Indeed, very few manifest any desire to witness the death of Brown and his associates. If Gov. Wise had not blown his iron trumpet so loudly over the land and summoned peaceful citizens from their homes to do soldier's duty, as he has done, there would never have been the present upheaving of the public mind. Of course but little sympathy is felt for Brown, and none expressed, and the general hope is that in a few months at most all disordered feeling will be restored to as much placidity as is possible in a State where political agitation is the first and highest aspiration of its leading men.

One of these, Roger A. Pryor, who is soon to take his seat in Congress, has long been known as a most violent fire-eater and exciter of Southern animosity against the North. He is now at Charlestown, whence after gratifying his eyes with the death struggle of Old Brown he will return to Richmond to partake of a big supper at the expense of his friends. Fresh from before the gallows upon which the law is triumphantly vindicated, it is expected that Pryor will make a brilliant speech upon the all-pervading topic, winding up with advice upon the dissolution of the Union as soon as he can secure the attention of Congress to the thrilling condition of affairs. It had been supposed that Mr. Pryor's views had gradually become modified in regard to disunion since his rupture, a year or so ago, with William L. Yancy, Esq., of Alabama, concerning the Southern Confederacy they *talked* of starting, but the present turbulency of affairs, and the disposition of a few Virginians to seek disunion will sufficiently inspire the new-made member of Congress with an ambition to be among those who seek to destroy the Republic.

A fellow passed through here the other day who was strongly suspected of being one of Old Brown's adherents at Harper's Ferry. He came from North Carolina, and some wanted to arrest him, but were afraid to do so. It was stated that he had been to various hotels and left them without paying his bills. All Northern men are closely watched constantly, yet nothing of importance is discovered.

SYCAMORE.

NEW-YORKERS EXPELLED FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your Times of Monday last, I am put down as one of the unfortunate individuals lately sent away from South Carolina with a "new coat of tar and feathers." Not quite so bad as that, but, nevertheless, I was sent away, and without the least shadow of a reason. I had gone down there like any other honest Northerner, with trunk and books, and recommendations, and having got a place in a little village by the name of Orangeburgh, went to teaching. Thinking myself perfectly secure, and having got a very good place, I began to be considerably satisfied, when suddenly my quiet was broken up, and I was ordered to take my books and recommendations and trunk, and start for the North. It was a week ago on Saturday last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I thought it best not to confine myself too much to my room, but take a walk. Accordingly I took a short tour of the village, stopped at the Post-office, and then called on one of my friends. To avoid suspicion of being thought an insurrectionist or an emmisary of John Brown, as the Southerners think all the Northerners among them are, I had been especially careful not to say or do anything that would at an alarm—not even whispering that Slavery was all abominable thing, nor attending any of their "nigger meetings," except once or twice by special request, and in company with some of my friends.

Such being the case, one would naturally think himself safe enough in any place, especially in one that professes to have reasonable men. So I thought, but, having stayed awhile at my friend's, and read his papers, I was on my way back to my boarding-house, thinking, I believe, about Colleges—something or

[illegible] questions;—"Can [illegible] going up to your room?" and [illegible] others did not know. [illegible] to me to-day, and "ask [illegible] any such visitors [illegible] and for receiving company; nevertheless I gladly accompanied them to my room, and as politely as I could gave them seats. "Now! We might as well commence business," said Capt. Salmon. The rest assented, and then he went on to say that they had been appointed a Committee, by the citizens of Orangeburgh, to inform me that I must leave the place in the next train. If he had said, Take a trip in the *New-York City*, across the Atlantic, I could not have been more astonished. "You surprise me," I said, and wanted to know the reason of such a course. This was the contemptible thing offered as such: "They had come to the conclusion I was not exactly a proper person to be allowed among them, on account of my political sentiments." How they knew my political sentiments, was, of course, a mystery; for no one there knew them. But they chose not to reason further; "the exigencies of the times demanded it." I "might be innocent for aught they knew; but the case was such, the innocent had to suffer with the guilty." I asked them for a chance to vindicate myself; I asked them for time to collect my bills; I asked them to lend me money to get away with. They granted neither. I then appealed to them as men endowed with reason; showed the cruelty and foolishness of what they were doing; but the only answer to everything was: "I must expect *the consequences*, or leave town by the next train," which would be in about two hours. They did, however, at last agree to collect my bills, and give me money enough to get to Charleston; and having assured me I should not be troubled by a mob, left the room.

I left it, too, a short time afterwards, considering it best to go where my own will might control the ways and means of my own body—the flesh and bones that troubled them so, because it came from the far North. I thought it best to take care of it, and not let it get broken, or bruised, or covered over with Southern slime, mixed up with prickly quills. This is the sum and substance of the affair, though I might say a good deal more of other men who were sent out in the same way, and some, alas! who got the "tar and feathers." I do not blame all the Southerners. A good many I found whole-hearted, noble souls, whose memory I shall always cherish; but these men who sent me away, and the brainless hot-heads, generally, there, I hardly know what to think of. I would have said nothing about them—not wishing myself to be connected with their little, silly, villainous affair—but they have already put it in the papers; and it is only justice to myself and friends prompts me to give as much as I have, *merely a plain statement of facts.*

KENTUCKY PANIC AND POLITICS.

AN OSSAWATOMIE ARRESTED AND RELEASED—KENTUCKY ARMING—DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING THE EXPULSION OF SUMNER AND SEWARD, AND THEIR TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

The panic is catching. The combat against the powers of "Abolition" darkness is beginning in Kentucky. It will deepen, and where it will end the spirits above or below only know. My political neighbors of "brave old Kentuck" are getting alarmed. There is something in the wind. It may soon blow a whirlwind. The institutions and the Commonwealth of Kentucky may tumble into ruins! Everything spouted by the Phillipses, Emersons, Wheelocks and Cheevers in the North is caught up and paraded before us as the type of Northern sentiment in general! John Brown, we hear, is to be rescued. The North looks upon him as a saint, the prophet, missionary and vicegerent of God, the Almighty's instrument to blow our "peculiar institution" into fragments! The North will snatch him from the gallows, and with acclaim elect him President of the United States! Designing men here fancy they can thus alarm and arouse Kentucky to the pitch of Gov. Wise's Virginia, so that all of Kentucky's sons, amidst the shrieks of her daughters, will shoulder their muskets, show how fields shall be won, and stand guard against "Republican" cows, screech-owls, ghosts, goblins and gorgons of the dire Charlestown stripe.

Accordingly, an Ossawatomie who chanced last Sunday to get on a spree in our goodly City of Louisville, and to "blow" about his Harper's Ferry adventures—his swimming the Shenandoah with Uncle Sam's balls after him, and his honorable scars, won before his hair-breadth escapes from Virginia's fury—was arrested and imprisoned by our wary police, and a telegram sent to Gov. Wise. What answer the Governor gave, I am not advised. Anyhow, the dreadful fellow was released yesterday for want of evidence, and for the avowed reason that he had never been within five hundred miles of Harper's Ferry. More scared than hurt!

And the Louisville Legion is to be called out, reorganized, swelled with untold numbers of the *elite* of our gallant young bloods, and prepared for the onset against either the bandits on the Rio Grande, or the "colored" brigands along the Ohio. Our worthy Mayor, the Commander-in-chief of our Legion, through his spokesman, invokes us all to be ready for active military service against the approaching John Brown invaders. The clever old slaveholding Colonel of the Legion feels the fire of other days, and with the spirit of twenty-one, backs our Mayor in his appeals to "the eagle-eyed and lion-hearted young men of Louisville" to save their city and their State! Of course, they would profess no fears of a servile insurrection under the present slave system in Kentucky; but their actions would seem to show that they feel eternal vigilance to be the price of Slavery, as of Liberty, and military discipline of all hot-blooded and able-bodied Kentuckians to be the only hope of Slave Kentucky's salvation.

Some of our "Democrats," especially, are urging the enrollment and drilling of all Kentucky males between 18 and 45. Our Legislature must see to it that Kentucky shall forthwith assume a military aspect and front, imposing enough to repel and keep off the "Black Republican" Browns. We must all be drafted, mustered and mobilized, in order to keep time to the music and obey the every nod of our patriotic Buchanicrs! I wonder they don't set about arming and equipping our blacks, too, so mortal is Cuffy's talkedof aversion to John Brown.

Their programme is to make vast capital out of Gov. Wise's panic for "the Kentucky Democracy." Some of them got together the other day in the County of Graves, and resolved that they are down on the Douglas doctrine; that they are for "the Cincinnati Platform," viewed in the light of their sectional "Dred-Scott decision;" that they have the warmest admiration for and unsbated confidence in the inlegrity and wisdom of their patriotic and excellent President, James Buchanan; that the "Harper's Ferry developments" are the legitimate result of the teachings of the wicked and treasonable "Black Republican" Party alone; that whoever, in any way, shall aid in placing in the Speaker's Chair of the Thirty-Sixth Congress a man of Black-Republican proclivities, will be a vile traitor to his country; that there is treason throughout the North, the whole Northern atmosphere is tainted with treason against the cause of free government, which the "National Democracy" must put down; that Sumner, Seward, Greeley, Giddings, and other prominent Republicans, are directly implicated in the Harper's Ferry plot; that Seward and Sumner should be expelled from the Senate, and arraigned and punished for treason; and, to cap the climax, that the unblemished integrity, wonderful financial ability, and remarkable comprehensiveness of James Guthrie recommend him, above everybody else, as the man for the times and the Nation! Our Buchanier and Guthrie organ, the Louisville *Courier* calls all this true and glorious Democratic doctrine!

It needs no comment. It cannot be that Mr. Guthrie will suffer his name to go before the Charleston Convention and the country at large, on the strength of such false, and slanderous, and sectional resolutions, charged with the bitterest party spirit, and repulsive even to numerous Kentucky Democrats.

PONTIAC.

Naval.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "There are at present employed in the various gangs in the Navy-yard, 925 men. The out-door operations are confined exclusively to the repairs on the frigate *Minnesota*, which has been nearly rebuilt above the water line. A great quantity of refuse wood has been taken from the ship, and this will be sold at auction, the proceeds going to the credit of the ship. The yard is now in charge of officers who have all been ordered hers within the past year, several of them quite recently. Capt. Wm. H. Hudson, late of the *Niagara*, and of ocean telegraphic distinction, is the Commandant; Capt. Henry Knox Thatcher, a grandson of Gen. Knox, of Revolutionary memory, is Commander, having succeeded Capt. Henry Fenton. Lieut. Wm. F. Parker is successor to Lieut. Perrie, who is attached to the sloop-of-war *Narragansett*. Lieut. Wm. F. Spicer alone, of those who have been attached to the Yard for some time, still remains."

The Washington *Star* says of affairs at the Washington Navy-yard:

"In the machinist department they are busily employed in the completion of the engines for the screw steam-sloop *Pensacola*. In the great steam forge-shop, they are employed in heavy forging, for the screw steamers *Pensacola* and *Minnesota*. In the foundry are being made new cylinder-heads for the *Minnesota*, from improved designs by the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy. They are massive castings, made in loome moulds—the construction of which has been entrusted to Mr. Andrew Leonard, who is certainly one of the very best workers in massive loome castings in the country. This reputation is accorded to him by those who are well versed in such matters. In 1854, after two unsuccessful attempts to cast a new cylinder for the United States steamship *Fulton* had occurred—the first attempt resulting in the explosion of the mould and the burning of the entire roof of the foundry—Chief-Engineer Hunt sent for Mr. Leonard, then in New-York, to come to this Navy-yard, and take charge of the loome-work. Since his appointment, every piece of work coming from his hands has been perfect,—among which are those cylinders in the construction of the engines of the *Minnesota*, *Richmond* and *Pensacola*—the hydrostatic engines for the ship railway of this yard, from designs by Chief-Engineer Henry Hunt, United States Navy. The steamer *Pensacola* will leave the Pensacola Navy-yard, Florida, for this Navy-yard, to receive her steam machinery, about the 15th of December next."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible] Dec. 5.

[illegible]	[illegible]	50 Erie Railroad	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 do b30	8¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do	8¾
1,000 do	57	100 do	8¾
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90½	100 Hud. River R. b60	40¾
2,000 Virginia State 6s	88	125 do	40¾
10,000 do	92½	50 Harlem Railroad	10
1,000 N. C. State 6s	87½	12 Nor. & Wor'n. R.	41
31,000 Mo. State 6s	94½	50 Ill. Central R.	56
7,000 Cal. State 7s	85	75 do	55½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, '62	103	200 Reading Railroad	41¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs, '76	102	500 do b60	41¾
5,000 Erie 2d Mt. Bs	87½	100 do s60	41¾
7,000 Erie R. C. Bs, '71	80	100 do b10	41¾
1000 E. R. Con. Bs, '82	80	100 do b10	41¾
9000 Hud. R. R. 3d Mtg.	79	50 do b30	41¾
2000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	86	100 do b30	41¾
5000 Harlem R. 1st M.	92¾	100 do	41¾
9000 Ill. Cen. R. B's	86	50 Mich. Cen. R.	40¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	99¾	50 Mi. So. & N. I. G. S.	18
15-U. S. Trust Co.	120	660 Panama R. b10	135
156 Cum. Coal Pref. b60	12	50 do b5	135
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	75¾	110 do	134½
50 do s60	75	50 do s60	134
250 do s10	75	25 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	94¾
426 do	75	200 Gal. & Chic. R. s10	71¾
1400 N. Y. Cent. R'd	81¾	400 do	71¾
50 do s30	81¾	100 do s60	71¾
500 do b60	81¾	50 do b10	71¾
850 do b30	81¾	350 Clev. & Tol. R.	20¾
500 do s60	81	200 Chic. & R. I. R. s10	65
200 do b10	81¾	50 do	65
100 do b30	81¾	200 do s30	65
100 do s30	81	1050 do	65¼
75 Stonington R.	70	400 do b60	65¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Missouri State 6s	84	100 N. Y. Cen. R. s30	86¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs, '76	102	100 do s60	86¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	60½	500 do b30	80¾
50 Brun. C. L. Co.	2¾	50 do b30	80¾
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99¾	900 do	80¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	75	100 do b60	81
205 do	74¾	50 do s30	80¾
50 do s30	74¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	9
50 do b30	74¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. b60	56
25 Nor. & Wor. R.	40¾	50 Panama Railroad	134¼
380 Cum. Coal Pref. b60	12	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	71
50 do	12	15 Chi. & R. I. R.	64¾
50 Erie Railroad	8¼	100 do b60	65
25 Hudson R. Railr'd.	40¾	100 do s60	64¾
200 Reading Railroad	41¾	200 do s30	64¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.	40¾	100 do	64½

Monday, Dec. 5—A. M.

The import entries at New-York for the past week, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,293,854 against $3,632,667 the same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,418,961 against $715,520 same week last year, and of Specie, including $230,000 by the *Vigo*, for Liverpool, on Saturday, $719,000 against $115,000 same week in 1858. On Saturday afternoon the official Custom-house returns at this port of the Import and Export movement of the calendar month of November were completed from which we find that

The Import Entries for November at the port of New-York were:

In Dutiable Merchandise, consump. direct	$9,978,720
Dutiable Goods, Warehoused	2,794,108
Free Goods	1,955,087
Total of all entries	$14,727,915
Against Nov. 1858	10,501,160
Increase this November	$4,226,755

The amount of goods for the previous importation withdrawn from public Warehouse during the month is $1,970,134, or less by $823,974 than went into warehouse; so that the total amount of Foreign Goods marketed during the month appears to be $13,900,941 against $10,960,497 marketed in November, 1858. There was also entered during the month, Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $167,087.

The Exports from the port of New-York for November were:

In Domestic Produce		$5,323,611
Foreign Goods reexported		816,826
Specie		4,383,123
Total all clearances		$10,523,560
Against November, 1858:		
In Produce	$3,481,654	
Foreign reexport	383,981	
Specie	471,970	4,337,605
Increase this November		$6,185,955

We annex our customary summary, by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	19,377,000		7,796,000
February	18,756,000		8,969,000
March	20,739,000		11,453,000
April	22,153,000		10,644,000
May	23,430,000		11,130,000
June	23,584,000		10,014,000
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
August	24,301,000		19,566,000
September	16,459,000		15,335,000
October	12,987,000		13,454,000
November	14,728,000		10,501,000
Total 11 months	$223,625,000		$137,321,000
Foreign Specie	2,628,000		2,200,000
Increase in all Imports over 1858			$86,732,000
Increase over 1857			4,838,000
Increase over 1856			24,707,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	$3,762,000		$4,208,000
February	3,284,000		3,710,000
March	5,378,000		4,503,000
April	5,951,000		5,513,000
May	5,181,000		4,263,000
June	4,880,000		6,383,000
July	4,938,000		4,772,000
August	5,151,000		4,660,000
September	4,947,000		3,522,000
October	4,753,000		5,233,000
November	5,324,000		3,482,000
Total 11 months	$53,549,000		$50,249,000
Foreign reexported	7,318,000		5,016,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January	$2,306,000		$4,746,000
February	2,371,000		3,747,000
March	3,345,000		836,000
April	6,259,000		646,000
May	11,421,000		1,791,000
June	7,497,000		594,000
July	10,051,000		2,891,000
August	6,410,000		2,202,000
September	8,268,000		3,240,000
October	5,344,000		3,028,000
November	4,383,000		472,000
Total 11 months	$66,655,000		$24,103,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK—RECAPITULATED.

	1859.	1858.
Domestic Produce	$53,549,000	$50,249,000
Foreign Reexported	7,318,000	5,016,000
Specie	66,655,000	24,103,000
Total 11 months	$127,522,000	$79,368,000
Increase since Jan. 1		$48,154,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	$3,478,471		$1,641,474
February	3,328,688		2,063,784
March	3,164,011		2,213,452
April	3,212,060		1,736,510
May	3,014,520		1,748,227
June	3,314,429		1,686,663
July	4,851,246		3,387,305
August	4,243,010		3,545,118
September	2,908,509		2,672,935
October	2,318,750		2,054,834
November	2,157,154		1,706,529
Total 11 months	$35,890,848		$24,455,831

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859. From Jan. 1.		1858. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 12	$1,384,664	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 27	1,287,967	Feb. 27	1,640,429
March 13	920,177	March 16	1,279,134
March 29	1,032,314	March 26	1,403,940
April 13	1,404,029	April 13	1,352,912
April 25	1,723,352	April 27	1,488,565
May 14	1,483,426	May 13	1,615,561
May 26	1,938,639	May 29	1,575,991
June 13	1,529,595	June 12	1,446,176
June 26	2,041,237	June 27	1,799,502
July 12	1,741,879	July 14	1,401,713
July 27	2,145,000	July 27	1,603,817
Aug. 11	1,863,691	Aug. 12	1,527,286
Aug. 27	2,126,333	Aug. 27	1,434,674
Sept. 12	2,046,002	Sept. 11	1,696,639
Sept. 26	2,042,363	Sept. 28	1,570,000
Oct. 17	1,883,670	Oct. 15	1,322,005
Oct. 25	1,871,550	Oct. 28	1,472,979
Nov. 10	1,568,107	Nov. 12	1,672,676
Nov. 28	1,721,343	Nov. 28	1,816,532
Total, 11 mos.	$36,287,035	Total, 11 mos.	$33,629,239

During the week past, although the Bank movement was strengthened on Monday by $1,721,000 from California, the tendency of the Money market was to firmness in the rates of Discount on long date bills, outside the Bank rule, and also on temporary loans to Brokers on miscellaneous collateral. At the same time, prime short date acceptances were taken by outside lenders, at 6@6½ ₱ cent., and Money placed on pledge of State and Federal securities at 5@5½ ₱ cent. The Banks get 7 ₱ cent. on nearly all Discounts for account of their regular dealers. The rule on call to the Stock Brokers is generally 6 ₱ cent., at which there was a good demand at the close of the week. Some of the private banking-houses in the Foreign Exchange, owing to the rather light demand for Bills on England and France, were less free as lenders of Money at call. The Bank return this week [illegible] about $3,400,000, and [illegible] from the run of the December market, a decrease [illegible] of Loans and Discounts. There was another busy week in the payment of City taxes, which have drawn down the local deposits in a good many of the Banks, while adding to the line of the State and Leather Bank, the depository of the City Chamberlain. The Sub-Treasury balance has varied but slightly, and now stands $5,840,432, against $5,877,666. No movement of Specie in the direction of the South has yet taken place, the Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans being maintained within a small fraction of par. Bills on London are easier, at 109¾@110, and on Paris f.5.15@f.5.13¾. The Export of Cotton to Foreign States from the Southern ports, during the week, was 84,000 bales, or the equivalent of about $4,200,000 in Exchange. As the canals have thus far kept free of ice, the movement of Grain and Flour from the West, both by water and rail, during the week was large, and an active business done on the Corn Exchange, partly for Export. The Anthracite Coal trade from the same cause, and the approach of hard weather, is also very active, the receipts of the week being 192,000 tons by all the carriers, and for the season thus far, 7,254,000, against 6,253,000 tons same time last year.

COURSE OF THE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1859.

With a Supplement.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—The Somnambulist—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Faust—Handsome Jack.

FRENCH THEATRE—Sam Cowell's Concert.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Atmar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Ancient Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress assembles at Washington this morning. It is hardly possible that the organization of the House can be so far perfected so as to authorize the presentation of the President's Message to-day. The Democrats have done their share, however, toward expediting affairs. On Saturday a well-attended caucus fixed unanimously upon the name of Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, as its candidate for the Speakership. The question of the Clerkship was not discussed. The Opposition held a conference, from which the Southern Americans absented themselves, but no action was taken. Doubt as to the Clerkship, for which the Anti-Lecompton Democrats urge the name of Col. Forney, are said to have required the postponement of the subject. It is understood that, upon the meeting of the House, the Opposition will scatter its vote, gradually concentrating either upon Mr. Sherman or Mr. Grow. The Southern Americans have fixed upon Mr. John A. Gilmer, of South Carolina, as their candidate. Their position is understood to be temporarily occupied—to be abandoned as the smoke clears from the field.

The remains of John Brown arrived at Philadelphia at noon on Saturday, in custody of Mrs. Brown and Messrs. Tindall and McKinn, of Philadelphia, and a reception Committee, at the head of which was Rev. Dr. Furniss, was in waiting at the depôt. A large police force was detailed to preserve order. A considerable crowd, chiefly composed of colored persons, had assembled to witness the arrival of the train. The depôt having been cleared of all except the policemen and reporters, the body was removed at 2 o'clock to the Walnut-street wharf, to await shipment to New-York. A large crowd followed the wagon in which the corpse was conveyed from the depôt to the wharf. The evening line for this City brought the remains hither, where they were only detained until morning, and a departing train carried them forward to Boston. Mrs. Brown came on from Philadelphia by the New-Jersey Railroad. She remained over night with friends and proceeded to Boston with her husband's relics.

The demonstrations of sympathy with the aims and the end of Brown continue to be reported from all parts of the North, and from Canada. Meetings have been held at Cleveland and Rochester, formidable in numbers, and unmitigated in tone; while through New-England hardly a town of note has failed to have its utterance. To correct the impression these Abolition manifestations will naturally make upon the South, a movement is on foot in this City to hold a meeting expressive of Northern sympatby with the holders of slaves. The call, it is presumed, will find numerous signatures.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell preached last evening, with "Old John Brown" as a subject. She considered Brown and his followers as heroes and martyrs in the cause of freedom, but advocated moral suasion as necessary to the work of Anti-Slavery. Discourses were also delivered yesterday by Rev. Dr. Chapin and Rev. Dr. Cheever, both touching upon the fate of Brown—the former expressing conservative and the latter, as usual, radical views.

From Venezuela we hear that the elections have resulted in the choice of Señor, the present Vice-President of the republic, to the office of President, Señor Gual replacing him in the minor office. There is much and fatal sickness reported from Laguayra and Caracas.

Our advices from Havana extend to the 30th ult. They contain nothing of moment.

A meeting which, in numbers, respectability and enthusiasm, has surpassed any yet held during the Mayoralty campaign, so soon to be decided, occupied last Saturday night not alone the Cooper Institute, but the space for some distance around it. At least twenty-five thousand persons were present. Speeches were made by Jas. T. Brady, Hon. John Van Buren, John McKeon, Thomas F. Meagher, Col. Doheny, Dr. Philip Merkle, and others.

The Stock Market closed heavily on Saturday, and at a further decline in prices on the Share list. New-York Central, 80¾@80¾. State and Federal Bonds steady. There was a good demand from the Brokers for Money, at 6 ₱ cent. on Miscellaneous collateral. There was nothing done in Exchange after the sailing of the *Vigo* for Liverpool; London, 109¾@110.

The demand for Flour improved, especially for lots wanted by shippers. Prices closed with more firmness. Wheat and Corn were inactive. Barley attracted more attention, as did likewise Cotton, Raisins and Whisky. The inquiry was spiritless for Groceries, Metals, Oils, and most kinds of Naval Stores. The sales of Provisions were not very extensive, though prices were well sustained. Other branches of trade presented no really new features. There were 425 vessels of all classes in port.

The Election for Mayor.

The election for Mayor comes off to-morrow. The supporters of Mr. Havemeyer held their final meeting on Saturday night, and in spite of the extreme inclemency of the weather,—a test to which neither of the other parties has been exposed,—it was a very large and enthusiastic demonstration. Besides the speeches of the recognized orators of Tammany Hall, it was marked by the presence of all the prominent representatives of the Irish vote,—which has been pertinaciously claimed hitherto for Fernando Wood. T. F. Meagher, Col. Doheny, Judge Brennan, John Kelly, J. T. Brady and J. E. Develin, all made earnest and effective speeches in support of Mr. Havemeyer. We give a full report of this meeting, with the resolutions, speeches, &c., in a supplement to the Times of this morning.

The friends of Mr. Opdyke feel or affect an increased confidence in his success. We confess our inability to see the basis for any expectation of his success. In the statements they have published on the subject they claim 24,000 as the straight Republican vote of the City,—and assert that 8,000 more votes may be expected from Americans, Whigs and disaffected Democrats. The Republican vote of this City has never exhibited any such strength as is claimed for it, nor is there any reason for believing that it will be increased by any such number of outside votes. The American vote at the November election was less than 4,000, and three-fourths of this will be cast for Mr. Havemeyer. We do not believe Mr. Opdyke's vote can be carried beyond 20,000.

It is useless to speculate upon a result which will so soon be decided. We think Wood has lost ground materially within the last few days, and that Havemeyer has gained all that he has lost, with considerable accessions from the Republican ranks. He is universally recognized as eminently worthy of the place, and as certain to give the City, if elected, the benefits of an upright and effective administration. This conviction will insure him thousands of votes from those who refuse to permit their party relations to control their action upon City affairs.

The South Against the North.

The Richmond *Enquirer* replies to our complaint that, in common with other Southern journals, it ignores every indication of Northern conservatism, while it feeds the flame of Southern resentment by parading all the ebullitions of Abolition fanaticism as specimens and proofs of Northern sentiment, in a temperate and reasonable tone. It says that the South needs not the "spurring of Abolition harangues, but rather the curb of Northern conservatism;" that it has no respect for politics in the pulpit, and therefore did not even read the twenty Thanksgiving sermons which we reported; and that the movements of the people and Legislatures of the Southern States ought to convince us of their unanimous purpose to offer "determined resistance to further aggression on Southern rights." And it closes thus:

"Let not the people of the North be deceived—let them weigh well their actions at the present moment—a crisis has arrived—the fate of the Union hangs, as it were, by a single thread, which, if it can be preserved and strengthened, *will require the united efforts of all its friends North and South.*"

We are perfectly willing to recognize the arrival of the crisis. While the great mass of the people at the North are still incredulous, we are free to acknowledge our own conviction, that the temper of the Southern States is in the highest degree hostile to the preservation of the Union. And our earnest desire is to induce "its friends North and South" to put forth those "united efforts" which, in common with the Richmond *Enquirer*, we believe to be essential to the stability and peace of the Confederacy. Our specific complaint against the *Enquirer* and other Southern journals is, that they do not labor in this direction:—but that, on the contrary, they so misrepresent or misunderstand the sentiment of the North, that they feed the flame of distrust and discontent at the South, when they ought rather, in the interest of truth as well as of the Union, to check the excitement which now prevails.

They have assumed, for example, and have declared to their readers, that the great mass of the community in this metropolis sympathize with the invasion of John Brown; and they cite the harangues of the pulpit in evidence of that fact. Now in reply we deny the existence of such a sympathy. While our people do unquestionably respect the *personal* qualities of sincerity, conscientiousness and courage which Brown displayed,—as do also Gov. Wise and other Virginian gentlemen.—not one in a hundred of them has the slightest sympathy with his invasion, or fails to brand it as a high crime against the laws of Virginia, the peace of the community and the dictates of conscience and common sense. Among other proofs of this assertion we cite the whole body of sermons preached in this City on Thanksgiving Day,—which were heard with delight by the great body of our people, which were thoroughly conservative, and which represent the public sentiment far more truly than the lectures of Phillips, the sermons of Cheever or the diatribes of Abolition prints. And we think that the Richmond press, if desirous of representing the North aright, is not justifiable in ignoring such a body of evidence as this.

The *Enquirer* makes a peremptory call upon the North to take steps to avert the peril which menaces the Union. Will it be good enough to say, specifically and definitely, what it would have us do? Let it abandon declamation and vague denunciation, and specify the offence which is to call down the punishment with which we are menaced. In spite of the frequent causes of discontent which have sprung up between North and South, the Union has been preserved hitherto and with conceded advantage to both sections;—what new thing has suddenly changed all this and determined the South to endure the connection no longer? Such vast interests as are involved in this issue should not be made the sport of rhetoric, or decided in the heat of passion or from motives of partizan ambition. Let us have the clear and precise provocation which the North has given for this new crusade.

Probably we shall be referred to the Harper's Ferry affair as a conclusive answer. When the North thus sends organized bodies of armed men to stir up rebellion among the slaves, when Northern men subscribe money for such a purpose,—when Northern Senators encourage the scheme, either openly or by timid silence, and when the people of the North sympatbize with it, applaud the actor in it as a hero, and indorse his conduct and canonize his memory, no further proof can be required, we shall be told, of the resolute hostility of the North to the rights and the interests of the Southern States. Very true: we have not a word to say against the inference, if the assertions on which it rests are true. But we deny their truth. There is no such feeling at the North as the *Enquirer* has assumed. We submit to that journal that no proof has ever been adduced, which would satisfy any disinterested man of any of the points on which such momentous issues are made to turn. Looked at dispassionately, the Harper's Ferry affair is simply the desperate attempt of a misguided anatic, who, in an excess of religious self-complacency, had for twenty years regarded himself as destined to be the Moses of a new exodus, and who was misled into the belief that the time had come for this crusade. So far as yet appears, nearly all the aid afforded him was supposed to be for other objects. The arms and money bestowed upon him were designed for Kansas, not for Virginia. No public man was in the least identified with the movement. Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass and Dr. Howe are the only ones open even to strong suspicion; and certainly the *Enquirer* will not do us the injustice of holding the North responsible for *their* acts or intentions. And, as we have already said, the public demonstrations at the North indicate nothing more than an attempt, hopeless and futile as it has proved, on the part of a handful of ultra Abolitionists, to take advantage of the respect felt for Brown's personal qualities, and [illegible] proval of his mad crusade.

We do not believe that the [illegible] fleeting portion of the Southern people can find in this any serious ground for fresh hostility,—still less for any attempt to dissolve the Union. We only ask that they shall have the courage to think for themselves in the matter,—to disregard the appeals of selfish politicians and ambitious disunionists, and to do their duty in stemming so irrational and disastrous a tide as seems to be sweeping away all reason and judgment in the Southern States. And we appeal to the Richmond Press not to shut its eyes or its columns to proofs of the conservative sentiment which still animates the people of the Northern States. They must not expect us to agree with them in opinion concerning Slavery, nor to act with them in their wish to secure for it the active patronage and protection, in Federal Territory, of the Federal Government. But they can still rely upon our non-interference with it in Southern States, and upon our readiness to take any necessary and feasible steps, to prevent any such interference on the part of the ill-disposed among our people.

Wood in 1856 and 1859.

The *Tribune* is entirely mistaken in supposing that we are in the least "distressed" or dissatisfied because it does not repeat the personal abuse with which it aided Fernando Wood's election in 1856. On the contrary we are glad of it—both as opponents of Wood's election and as friends of decent and dignified Journalism. The *Tribune* some days since announced its discovery of the fact that "vituperation injures only those who resort to it." We hailed the declaration then as one of happy omen;—we are certainly rejoiced to see such practical evidence of its sincerity as the *Tribune's* treatment of Wood now affords. We believe now, as we said then, that the vehement personal abuse of the *Tribune* greatly aided Wood's election in 1856;—whatever the intentions of that journal may be, we are confident its abstinence from such abuse will have a damaging effect upon his prospects now.

Our neighbor quotes from the Times of that date to show that we also abstained from abusing Wood then, as it does now; and it infers from this that we were in favor of his election,—or at least not active and vehement in opposition thereto,—feeling then very much as the *Tribune* feels now. To a certain extent this is true. We saw from the beginning of the contest in 1856, not the slightest possible chance of defeating Wood. He was the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. He had the hearty support of Tammany Hall,—the full benefit of the regular organization and discipline of the party,—and the complete control of the ballot-boxes. Besides all this, he was backed by the Custom-house, the Post-office, and the Municipal Police. His opponents, on the contrary, with their usual sagacity and public spirit, were split into four distinct and contending factions. The bare hope of the party spoils outweighed with them all considerations of the public good, or else blinded them to the most palpable lessons of common sense. First came the bolting Democrats, with Mr. Libby as their candidate,—confident in their ability to draw off an enormous vote from Wood, and secure his defeat even if they could not elect their candidate. Next came the Reformers, under the lead of James R. Whiting, also a Democrat, who declared their abhorrence of all party motives, their detestation of Mayor Wood, and their confidence in their ability to elect their nominee.

Here was certainly a state of affairs full of promise to Republican and American partisans. The former believed themselves to be 20,000 strong and the latter had polled 18,000 votes at the previous election. Wood, although the regular nominee, had two Democratic candidates against him, had already made himself unpopular, and seemed certain to lose at least half his party vote. The Americans accordingly nominated Mr. Barker and the Republicans Mr. Bleecker. The *Tribune* teemed with the most conclusive demonstrations that the contest was between Bleecker and Wood,—that every respectable citizen who did not wish to throw away his vote, would cast it for Bleecker, and that his election was as nearly certain as any future event could be! *The result gave him* 9,671; *while Wood—backed by the regular Democratic organization had* 34,566! Under such a state of things we knew from the outset that Wood's election was reasonably certain. We denounced the policy of his opponents in thus dividing their votes, and saw the utter hopelessness of such a contest. It is quite true, therefore, as the *Tribune* alleges, that the Times did not then think it worth its while to waste its efforts, or fill its columns with appeals which could have no possible useful result. The action of party factions had rendered Wood's election certain: and we not only recognized that fact but conducted ourselves accordingly.

"What," asks the *Tribune*, with affected bewilderment, "has changed the tone of the Times from its strain of *qualified* praise of Wood to its present hostility? *Who can tell?*" We can,—and will, with the greatest pleasure. It is the fact that, in spite of the *Tribune's* efforts, Wood's defeat is now reasonably certain. Every organized influence that was in his favor then, is against him now. The Democratic Party has nominated an opposing candidate of unimpeachable character, of recognized ability, and of large experience in the duties of the office. He will have the entire, hearty, and effective support of the very party organization and machinery which gave Wood his victory in 1856;—and he will have, besides this, the votes of thousands of citizens, Republicans, Americans and Whigs, who have learned wisdom from experience, and who will now unite their votes, instead of scattering them upon three candidates, as they did in 1856, and as the *Tribune* is confident they may be persuaded to do again.

It is this fact, and the conviction that our opposition to Wood may be of some avail, which leads us to that more "active hostility" which puzzles and alarms our single-minded and unsuspicious neighbor. But we have not even now gone so far as to imitate the personal vituperation with which he assailed Wood in '56—partly because it is not to our taste nor in accordance with our habits, and partly because we see from the result then how much he was aided by the *Tribune's* peculiar style of opposition. The contest now is hopeful. Wood then had the support of the Democratic Party, with all the patronage of the City and Federal Governments, and the envenomed personal abuse of the *Tribune*;—in the present canvass he has not one of these powerful agencies in his behalf.

Paltry Intolerance.—The Old Whigs are model patriots. They have requested one of their members to resign because, in a City election, which has nothing whatever to do with national politics, he has taken the liberty [illegible] supporting the candidate who stands some chance of defeating Fernando Wood. This is a sort of intolerance which is sufficiently disgraceful in any party, however strong; but in a small powgrieus faction like the Whig Party it falls below the level of contempt. We have very little respect for the spirit and temper, and still less for the tact, shown by Mr. Ketchum in his Wall-street speech. But for the Whig Committee to treat his support of Mr. Havemeyer for a City office as an act of rebellion, and to expel him from their ranks therefor, is a piece of folly which no other party would have the stupidity to perpetrate.

Perilous Law for Virginians.

The friends of Constitutional Government thought they had achieved a great triumph when they first succeeded in securing to juries the right of deciding upon the law and the facts, in prosecutions for libel. There was for a long time a desperate stand made by the Judges, upon this point, in England. They refused steadfastly to submit anything but the fact of publication to the jury, and reserved to themselves the right of deciding whether the matter was libelous or not. This odious fallacy was broken down by the weight of Erskine's eloquence, and by the sturdy obstinacy of the juries who saved English liberty from the felon strokes of the party, who, after their defeat in America, turned their arts and devices against their own country. The doctrine, however, never had any foothold here. Our juries have from the outset been judges both of the law and the facts, and have always been allowed to declare not only whether a thing had been published, but whether it was really criminal.

Virginia, however, has devised improvements in the treasonable libel law, which fairly outdoes all the best contrivances of the Third George. It appears that under the Virginian Code, Ch. 198, Sec. 24, if a postmaster receive at his office a book or writing, bearing a tendency to excite slaves to rebel, or inculcating resistance to the right of masters in their slaves, he is to inform a justice of the peace; the justice is to inquire into the circumstances, have the book burned in his presence, and "*if it appear to him* that the person to whom it was directed, subscribed therefor, knowing its character, the justice shall commit him to jail."

It must be apparent to everybody that whether a book or writing has been printed with intent to incite slaves to rebel, and whether it has actually that tendency if put into circulation, or whether it inculcates resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, are precisely those matters which a jury, and a jury alone, ought to be allowed to decide. They present an exact parallel to the seditious and treasonable publications for which Hardy and Tooke were tried and acquitted in England, before the law of libel was established on its present basis. In the case of persons charged with writing or printing such documents, we presume, even in Virginia, a jury would pass upon the whole matter. But we must say the case of those to whom abolitionist documents, or documents which appear to be abolitionist, happen to be directed, is in our opinion most pitiable. If the Postmaster, in prying into the correspondence and papers which reach his office, find something in which his excited imagination sees danger to Slave property, he has simply to carry it before a justice of the peace, and if that dignitary agrees with him as to its general purport and tenor, he burns it on the spot; and as soon as the conflagration is over, and the *corpus delicti* no longer in existence, he sends for the person to whom the document was addressed, and upon the assumption which he has already made, and which the defendant is not allowed to question or refute, that the book or writing was incendiary in its tendencies, he proceeds simply to try whether he wished to receive it. If the justice thinks he did, he sends him to jail.

We have no desire in the world to depreciate the perspicacity or critical acumen of Virginian postmasters or justices of the peace, but we must say we place no great value upon the "liberty of the subject," which depends on their construction of language written about Slavery; and our misgivings are greatly increased by the thoroughly original bit of procedure, by which the document is first found in secret conclave to be libelous, then burned, and a person who has never seen it is then held to answer for it. The knottiest bit of statistics, or the longest row of figures by which an attempt might be made to make it appear more profitable to hoe cotton with a machine than by slave labor, might if perused by a nervous justice and then consumed, be made to fasten on any enterprising farmer an imputation which would compel him to leave his home, even if the law acquitted him.

This odd piece of legislation has hitherto never excited much attention, because we presume the laziness or indifference or common sense of the postmasters deprived it of most of its power of doing mischief. The recent events in Virginia, however, have raised it into importance, and given the Attorney-General of that State an opportunity of adding in the shape of "an opinion on it," one more to the many absurdities by which the recent excitement has been marked. He pronounces the law constitutional, as a matter of course, and then goes on to lay down the ridiculous doctrine that "with the transmission of the mail matter to the point of its reception the Federal power ceases;" that at that point the power of the State becomes exclusive. *Whether her citizens shall receive the mail matter, is a question exclusively for her determination.* In other words, the State Executive is to be allowed to decide which, if any, of his letters and papers a free white man may be allowed to take out of the Post-office. The right to decide anything of the kind of course involves the right of inspection; so we get at last to the conclusion that any Virginian postmaster has a right to open and read everything that comes into his office, and retain any portion of it that he pleases. There is just one thing more which our learned friend, Mr. Tucker, needs to decide to make his State what England was in the days of the Stuarts, and what Naples is to-day, and that is the legality of "general warrants." If the State may examine all a man's letters, to see whether they contain treasonable matter, it may also make domiciliary visits and general searches in his house for proof of treasonable or criminal designs. It may do, in short, what thousands of the best men the world ever saw have died to resist, and what the Constitution of nearly every State in the Union has stamped with abhorrence, issue warrants in which "the places to be searched and things to be seized are not specified." Between this and his Post-office law, there is not a particle of difference in principle, and if the good genius of the State does not interpose, we should not be surprised to see both of them carried immediately into practice. But we hope there are plenty of her citizens who know and feel, that if she establishes a despotism in everything but the name, it is ridiculous of her to look for immunity from the terrible pains and penalties which the best despotism is sure in the long run to entail.

France and England.

In spite of all the official influences which are busily at work on both sides of the British Channel to bring about practical harmony between England and France in regard to their general European policy, the public opinion of both countries is gradually settling down to something very like a deliberate conviction that a hostile collision between these two mighty nations is one of the moral probabilities of the near political future. The language now daily used by the leading journals of London and Paris can be interpreted in no other sense. It matters not upon what point of that vast circle of diplomacy which sweeps from China to Peru, the attention of either country may for a moment by the force of circumstances be fixed; from each and all the same sudden antagonism of interests or prejudices, of purposes or passions, instantly leaps to the light, and reveals the impending peril. If France urges upon Europe the duty of assembling in Congress to award independence to Italy, and to settle the new relations of the new nationality evoked by the peace of Villafranca with the great circle of European powers, England, or at least the dominant public voices of England, immediately discern in the summons a call for the humiliation of Great Britain. England, they protest, is to be summoned into conference with her equals, merely to register and approve the political ordinances of the Emperor of the French; and a member of the English Government of the day actually permits himself to declare at a public meeting, that England will utterly refuse to share in the deliberations of any Congress, unless she shall receive a previous guarantee that her own particular views of the Italian question are to be adopted by that body. In other words, through fear of playing second to a presumed Dictator, England will herself dictate public law to the European States. Now as England, not only in 1815, and afterwards in 1821 and 1823, but even in 1848 and 1849, accepted "solutions" of the Italian question utterly at variance with the programme which she now lays down, that the Italians must dispose of their own destinies without regard to any past or present "settlements" of Europe, it is tolerably clear that the French may be excused for believing that the position of England in regard to the proposed definitive Congress expresses nothing more nor less than her determined distrust of France, and an angry consciousness that the influence of France has overtopped her own in the European councils.

If the French Government urges upon the Sultan of Turkey the necessity of permitting European capital to infuse a new life into his Levantine dominions, by opening anew the old channels of the world's commerce through Egypt and the Red Sea to India and the East, England presents herself to the Sublime Porte with the most energetic remonstrances, and claims a right to protect her own dominions in Hindostan and her own Oriental traffic by "stopping the way" across the Isthmus of Suez. It can hardly be thought surprising that the French people should regard such a course as an explicit notification that England is bent upon doing her utmost to keep the commerce of France in that secondary condition to which it was reduced by the wars of the Revolution and the First Empire.

If France, naturally anxious to see a State of kindred race bound to her by close affinities of blood, language and religion, recover the importance which belongs to her in the political hierarchy of the world, and encourages Spain to assert her rights against a barbarian and piratical Power, England remembers the old spectre which appalled her when Louis XIV. declared that he had "abolished the Pyrenees;" and sees in an expedition for the punishment of Morocco a new Franco-Spanish alliance menacing her Mediterranean possessions. And France is openly warned that England claims as her right a "maritime supremacy" which entitles her not merely to regard the growth of a great French navy as an insult and an offence, but also to protest against the erection, by any Mediterranean Power whatsoever, of Mediterranean strongholds capable of neutralizing the "keys" which she holds at Gibraltar and at Malta.

These several explosions of an antagonism, real or fancied, of "material" interests between the two Powers, have taken place almost simultaneously within the last three months. But they only stand out in more immediate prominence from a continuous series of hostile manifestations which have been going on almost without interruption ever since the conclusion of the Russian war. On the part of England, these manifestations have almost uniformly assumed a querulous tone, oddly compounded of jealousy, hatred and fear. The whole world has watched the progress of these things only to gain from them an impression, grown now into a very general conviction, that France has steadily advanced upon her ancient rival in all the elements of national strength and influence—that the centre of European diplomacy has been transferred from London, to fix itself, after a temporary oscillation towards St. Petersburgh, at Paris, and that the political system of modern Europe, which was established forty years ago in an intensely and avowedly Anti-Gallican sense, is undergoing a very rapid and thorough remodeling in the interest of France, which can only be interrupted, if at all, by some decisive demonstration on the part of England.

That this conviction is shared by England herself can no longer be doubted. It burns like the light of an inward fire, alike through the defiant thunderings of the London *Times*, and the perpetual petulant barkings of *Punch*. It is recognized with an ill-concealed tone of confident triumph, by the French Press in its comments upon the diatribes of its cotemporaries beyond the Channel.

The journalists of the two countries have indeed completely changed *rôles* since the days of Louis Philippe and of the Eastern question of 1840. When we find the *Times* complaining of the "animosity which is encouraged in France against England," and asking for explanations of the immense armaments of Napoleon; when we read the passionate appeals of the *Saturday Review* to the English Government against making "any ostensible concessions to French policy," it is strongly suggestive to recur to the respective attitudes of the two countries only twenty years ago. Then England was settling European questions, and France vainly protesting her right to be heard in the great Council. The names of St. Jean d'Acre and Solferino mark the extremes of a political revolution as decisive as any the world has ever seen; a revolution as pregnant with yet undeveloped consequences to the two great Powers upon whose relations it must have such a bearing, and to the world it has been wrought, that it is simply impossible to believe its [illegible] can be reached without the ordeal of war. [illegible] dispositions on the part of the rulers of England and of France can but postpone what nothing but the absolute abandonment by one or the other State of its most cherished traditions, its proudest pretensions, and its most obvious interests, can definitely avert.

The Meeting of Congress.

Congress meets to-day. The House of Representatives will have some difficulty in effecting an organization, inasmuch as no party has an absolute majority. The several political parties are represented thus:

Republicans	109
North Americans	6
Administration Democrats	83
Anti-Administration Democrats	6
South Americans	20
Total	237

Under the majority rule, 119 votes will be required to elect a Speaker. There is no doubt that the North Americans will vote with the Republicans, as they were generally elected with that party: this will give the Republicans 113 votes—*six* less than are necessary to an election. If the Administration Democrats were to receive all the South-American votes, they would have 116—lacking *three*. Under this state of things, the Anti-Lecompton Democrats hold the balance of power.

According to the advices of our Washington correspondent, each party has resolved to adhere to a candidate of its own, and to make no coalition with any other party. But it is also said that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats have decided, when all attempts to elect a Speaker by the majority vote shall have failed, to vote for the plurality rule. This will give the Speakership to the Republicans, in return for which they are expected to elect J. W. Forney, Esq., Clerk of the House.

It is not likely that such an arrangement, even if made, will be carried into practical effect for two or three days. We can scarcely expect the President's Message, therefore, before the last of the week. Very little public interest is felt in this document, however, and the community would undoubtedly endure the bereavement with a good deal of resignation even if it were to be of longer duration.

The opening of the session is likely to be stormy, and the whole Winter will probably be devoted to sectional recrimination and the Slavery agitation. The public welfare will be compelled to give place to preparations for the Presidential campaign.

Republican Tactics.

The only reason which the Republican Party have so far assigned for departing from the policy which they adopted with a good deal of emphasis in 1857, of not allowing Federal politics to affect their action in dealing with municipal affairs, is, that in the case of Mr. Tiemann they gained nothing by adhering to it. Our own opinion is, that they gained an honest administration of the City Government. They kept Fernando Wood out of office. They gained two years' trial of the Metropolitan Police system. They gained an honest and efficient administration of the Street Commissioner's Office. They gained an exemption from the chicanery, the corruption, the partisan intrigues, which would have followed the defeat of the candidate to whom they gave their votes.

But even if these results are of trifling importance in their eyes beside the fact that very few of their partisans were appointed to office, we do not see why their failure in a single instance should be allowed to operate as a permanent discouragement. If it be right and expedient that this City should be governed without reference to what is going on in Washington, the partial failure to achieve all that was looked for two years ago, does not justify a return in the present election to the old system of making our selection of a Mayor depend on the candidate's opinions about Squatter Sovereignty.

The secret of all the success the Republicans have so far achieved in Federal politics lies in the general belief that they contend rather for the triumph of an opinion than the triumph of a party. If they had the good sense to maintain this character in New-York City, we venture to say, though they might this year or next year be able to put a few less clerks in the Street Commissioner's office, they would in the long run acquire an access of public confidence in their general integrity worth all the patronage in the City Hall. The Democratic Party has now for some years sought to maintain itself by mere party organization, party revenges, and triumphs and dodges, but it has not sufficed to save it. Its enemies might well learn something from its history.

Northern Sentiment.

The following paper is in circulation for signatures in this City:

"Justice from the North.—The undersigned, citizens of New-York, desirous of vindicating the North, and expressing their sympathy with the men of the South in the present crisis, and their abhorrence of the motives and acts of John Brown and his followers, in their assault upon the peace, safety, lives and property of their fellow-citizens of the State of Virginia, and in favor of giving a public expression of rebuke to the dangerous and revolutionary doctrines now currently taught, of sympathy for murder and treason, and desirous of redeeming the North from the indiscriminating stigma cast upon its fidelity to the principles upon which the Union of these States was formed, are in favor of calling a public meeting in this City at an early day, to give expression to the above sentiments."

We have no doubt that the great mass of our citizens would join in such a demonstration as this suggests, if they deemed it necessary to the public good. There is no doubt that the great body of the people in the Southern States have been led to believe that the whole North approves and indorses the movement of Brown, and looks upon his execution as unjust. Naturally enough, such a conviction prompts a sharp and indignant feeling of resentment, and may lead to hasty and disastrous action. A public meeting might do good by correcting this apprehension. But, on the other hand, there would be danger of its being pushed beyond the bounds of public sympathy, and of its provoking counter demonstrations of an injurious tendency.

Our own belief is that nothing of the sort is needed,—that the lapse of time will afford the best corrective to the misapprehensions that prevail at the South, and that peace and the absence of agitation are far more important, and will do more good, than any active demonstrations whatever.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Mamaroneck.—The New-Haven Railroad Express train for Boston, which left this City at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, ran over and killed a man who was crossing the track in an ox-cart at Mamaroneck, about half a mile west of the station. The man was so cut and ground to pieces as scarcely to retain a vestige of humanity. The cows and train escaped injury.

[Advertisement.]

FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER THE DUPE OF TAMMANY HALL—THE TIDE OF POPULAR FAVOR STRONG FOR OPDYKE—THE CONVERSIONS FROM HAVEMEYER TO OPDYKE—THE STORY OF THE FIGURES, OR HOW THEY ELECT MR. OPDYKE—MR. HAVEMEYER CHALLENGED TO SHOW HIS STATISTICS—MR. OPDYKE THE NOMINEE OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

It has been offered as the most charitable explanation of Mr. HAVEMEYER's inconsistency in allowing his name to be used for mayor, *after so many persistent refusals*, that he was imposed upon and deceived by *the Tammany Hall politicians*; in short, *that he was made the dupe of designing and malevolent men.* It is very evident, and, in fact, it is openly asserted, that by the Tammany regulators to Mr. HAVEMEYER was pledged the support of the Republican Party if he would consent to stand as a nominee. Upon a young man, *no such delusion as this could have any effect*; but with Mr. HAVEMEYER, it must be remembered that he is now in the "sear and yellow leaf," being on the shady side of 70 years, and therefore cannot be expected to display that shrewdness and political sagacity that he did in earlier and palmier days. Not upon Mr. HAVEMEYER then, so much as upon his advisers and directors, should fall the condemnation of the thousands who consider that the Ex-Mayor occupies *the position of an ally to Fernando Wood.* It is well understood that after Mr. HAVEMEYER was nominated by *Tammany Hall* he delayed his acceptation expecting that the Republican Convention would indorse him, as had been promised him they would do. The Republicans, however, having too much of that Roman integrity, that preferred defeat to a dishonorable alliance with *Tammony Hall*, refused even to consider the proposed indorsement of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and selected a standard-bearer of their own. Those who had been thus far playing upon the credulity of Mr. HAVEMEYER, having failed to secure the Republican nomination, *now appealed to his pride*, and urged that having been badly treated by the Republicans he was bound to run in duty to himself, *as a declaration would make him liable to the imputation that he did not dare to test his strength before the people.* This argument had its effect upon the poor old man, He listened to his tempters, who talked *to his pride*, and he was captured. He who had "*positively refused ever again to become a candidate for Mayor*," and who *twice repelled the nomination of the people irrespective of parties*, yielded at last to the Syren of party and becomes the *champion of Tammany Hall.* Let the fault be charged to evil men and to the weakness of years. *Tammany Hall* played with Mr. HAVEMEYER, blinded his judgment, and took his reason captive. Delilah played with Sampson, and his eyes were lost. Should Mr. WOOD, through the action of Mr. HAVEMEYER, be elected, then the parallel drawn from Holy Writ, will be complete, his election being the wreck of the fair temple of good government which thousands of our citizens have erected in their hopes.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT RAPIDLY CHANGING FROM HAVEMEYER TO OPDYKE—THE PRESS AND PEOPLE COMING ROUND—TEST VOTES AND OTHER EVIDENCES.

When Mr. HAVEMEYER was first nominated, there were very many of our citizens who, not perceiving at first that he was the *mere tool and dupe of Tammany Hall*, had resolved to vote for him as the most available opponent of FERNANDO WOOD. A portion of our public Press were at first also inclined to sustain Mr. HAVEMEYER. But all the doubtful have now become fixed and resolute in favor of Mr. OPDYKE. The indications of the past week *could not fail to force upon the minds of all reasonable men* the conviction that it was not Mr. HAVEMEYER, but Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, who was to defeat FERNANDO WOOD. The New-York *Evening Post*, at first doubtful, has wheeled into Republican line. The *Sunday Courier* has wheeled into line. The NEW-YORK TIMES, which has openly advocated Mr. HAVEMEYER's election, has been forced to acknowledge the surprising strength of Mr. OPDYKE. The New-York *Herald*, the arch-enemy of Republicanism on Saturday was compelled to make the following admission in its editorial leader:

"From the recent meetings of Merchants held in New-York in favor of OPDYKE, the Republican candidate for Mayoralty, and from all appearances and signs of the times, IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE HE WILL BE ELECTED. The meeting for HAVEMEYER was a *mere fizzle compared with that of his rival.* A large number of the supporters of HAVEMEYER are going over to OPDYKE, in pursuance of an arrangement that all the Republicans, with the *debris* of Tammany Hall should unite on OPDYKE and drop HAVEMEYER. "There is good reason to believe that the corrupt Tammany leaders, unable to win the election themselves, have sold out, and sooner or later they will withdraw HAVEMEYER from the field. Judging from present appearances *there is every prospect of* OPDYKE *being elected.*"

This extract from an editorial of the *Herald* certainly indicates how the tide of public favor is running. The New-York *Herald* has certainly no love for the Republican Party, that it should insincerely make the confession and prophecy that Mr. OPDYKE will be elected.

Besides the newspapers, citizens in great numbers, in fact by thousands, are enlisting in the fight for Mr. OPDYKE, who, at first, arrayed themselves with the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER. Convinced that Mr. OPDYKE is the only nominee who can defeat FERNANDO WOOD, to save the City from the misrule of this man, they selected Mr. OPDYKE as their candidate. A few instances will fix the truth of this. A few days ago a test vote was taken in an eating saloon near Washington Market, in a company composed of butchers and market boys, who are usually Democrats, with the following result:

Total vote	462
For George Opdyke	191
For Wm. F. Havemeyer	138
For F. Wood	133—462

In the above vote, of those who voted for HAVEMEYER, there were about thirty who said they were prepared to change for OPDYKE, as soon as convinced that he is the strongest man against FERNANDO WOOD. They are, doubtless, Opdyke men ere this—for since the above vote was taken, HAVEMEYER has shown his weakness, and OPDYKE his irresistible strength, by means of mass-meetings and processions.

Again, about one week ago a test vote was taken in "The Methodist Book Concern," with the following result. The total vote was 359. Of these HAVEMEYER received 200, Mr. WOOD 1, and the rest for OPDYKE. A vote was taken again in the same place a day or two ago, with the following result and surprising change from the former ballot:

Total Vote	250
For Opdyke	203
For Havemeyer	15
For Wood	6
Scattering	26—250

Such is the evidence given of *the great change which within the past week has taken place in the public mind as to the availability of Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Opdyke against Fernando Wood.* The HAVEMEYER camp is *almost deserted* and the ranks of the Republicans *are filled to overflowing*, and the cry is "still they come." Who, then, with all these facts before them, will still consent to vote for Mr. HAVEMEYER, and thus throw their votes away. It is desirable to make every vote "count" in this contest, which it surely will not do if thrown for Mr. HAVEMEYER. Voters reflect before you go to the polls and vote understandingly—this is all that we ask.

WHAT DO THE FIGURES SAY?—THEY WON'T LIE—THEY SECURE THE ELECTION OF MR. OPDYKE BEYOND A DOUBT—HAVEMEYER CHALLENGED TO PRODUCE HIS STATISTICS.

Turning from the various evidences which are constantly developing in Mr. OPDYKE's favor, let us examine the figures of the last election and from them form some conclusion as to the probable result on Tuesday next. One year ago, the parties were divided *precisely as at present.* Mozart Hall, Tammany Hall, and the Republican Party, each had their candidates, and the result was as follows:

Party.	Nominee.	
Tammany Hall	G. H. Purser	16,383
Mozart Hall	S. P. Russell	11,993
Total Democratic vote		30,376
Republican and American	R. T. Haws	33,469
Total vote polled		63,845

From the above figures what can we expect in the election to-morrow, while parties are divided, as we have said, *exactly as they were last year.* In the first place, it will be said, that the Democratic vote was not polled last year by 10,000. Very well, to be generous, we will add on 13,000 votes to the Democratic aggregate of last year, and the probable result will be as follows:

Party.	Nominee.	Votes.
Mozart Hall, Fernando Wood, (at least)		27,000
Tammany Hall, W F. Havemeyer, (at most)		16,000
Total Dem. vote, (larger than ever yet poll'd)		43,000
Republican, Geo. Opdyke, (straight vote 1857)		24,000
American, Geo. Opdyke, (straight vote, 1857, 12,000)		6,000
People's Party, Geo. Opdyke, vote three weeks ago, 2,100)		1,500
Cartmen and Truckmen, Geo. Opdyke, (said to be 6,000 strong)		1,000
Disaffected Whigs, and those as much opposed to Tammany Hall as to Fernando Wood, and others		1,000
Total for Opdyke (same vote as polled by Mr. Haws, 1858)		33,500

Now, who from an examination of the above figures, will assert that Mr. OPDYKE is *not certain of his election?* We have given the Democrats their full vote, *in fact more than they have ever yet polled*, and 13,000 *more than they received only one year ago*, and to Mr. OPDYKE *no more than the Republican vote last year.* Mr. OPDYKE is a more popular man than ever Mr. HAWS was, and will not only poll all the vote that he did, but will, doubtless, much increase it. With respect to the division which we have made of the Democratic vote between WOOD and HAVEMEYER, it must, we think, be conceded that our calculation is fair. The Irish portion of the Tammany vote will go *en masse* for Mr. WOOD, which certainly will place his number between 25,000 and 27,000 votes. All that remains for Mr. HAVEMEYER to obtain is *the balance of the Democratic vote*, which, as we have shown from a calculation most favorable to it, *cannot amount to more than* 16,000 *or* 17,000. Such is the story that the figures tell.

If the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER dispute our calculation, *let them produce their figures.* We challenge them to the calculation. At this time, when so many are or have been in doubt as to who was the strongest nominee against FERNANDO WOOD, why have not the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER *come out with the figures upon which they base their expectations of success?* Figures are always the best *data* to work with, where numbers are involved and where numbers give the victory. Why have not the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER shown *their statistics upon which they base their assertions of anticipated victory?* Intelligent men want something more *than the empty bombast* of JOHN VAN BUREN and HIRAM KETCHUM to guide them in this contest. *We have given the figures.* Citizens, they are before you. Will you study them before you vote? Reflection is all that is required to secure your vote for GEORGE OPDYKE, the Republican nominee.

THE HAVEMEYER MASS MEETINGS ENDING IN SMOKE—THE EFFORTS OF THE PARTY TO SECURE A DEMONSTRATION.

The friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER more by their mass meetings than by anything else here revealed the political weakness of their nominee. The mass meeting in Wall-street on Thursday was a failure. Of those assembled, there was *as many friends of Opdyke* as there were of HAVEMEYER, and the rest were friends of WOOD. There was no enthusiasm for Mr. HAVEMEYER. It was a cold concord, and chilled to the heart all the hopes of *Tammany.* On Saturday the cartmen and truckmen were invited to meet in Hanover-square. About 30 assembled, who laughed at each other for a few moments and then went home. On Saturday night the same party held a mass meeting in Cooper Institute. No zeal was there. The room was crowded and this was all. But an examination of the crowd would have revealed the fact that the mass was composed of street urchins who exulted in the possession of a torch-light and officials who exult in Government employment. The Custom-house, Post-office and City Hall furnished respectively their bands of retainers. In fact, they were *ordered* to do so. The poor officials were *commanded by their masters* to attend, as the following note, similar to a note sent to the other departments of Government, will show:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

SIR: You are requested to inform each and every man that is under you in the City Inspector's Department, such as sweepers and cartmen, and all others, to meet at ——— to-morrow evening, 2d December, to prepare for the HAVEMEYER meeting at Cooper's Institute, *without fail.* By order, &c.

By such acts and expedients as this, it is to be expected that a mass meeting could be assembled for any purpose. It was through fear that the *supplies for the belly would be cut off*, and not from any prompting of the head or the heart that the poor dependents assembled at Cooper Institute Saturday night. Can victory be expected from such soldiers as these? Do they bring heart, energy or zeal to the contest? Not a bit of it—but rather secret hate, and a desire for the defeat *which will surely follow.*

At the meeting, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, that political cameleon who changes color with every wind—a Swiss in politics, and an Arnold in his allegiance, boldly proclaimed that Mr. HAVEMEYER *was in the hands of Tammany Hall*, and could not now decline to run, even *if he wished to.* What further evidence is wanted to prove that in reality it is not for Mr. HAVEMEYER and a good government that votes are solicited, but through him votes are solicited *to build up Tammany Hall, and to save it from the curse of ruin and destruction which seems about to fall upon it as a just punishment for its corruptions and its crimes.* Citizens, will you forget that twice Mr. HAVEMEYER *repelled the people when they asked him to become their Mayor, irrespective of party.* He twice refused to become a "*people's candidate*," but consents willingly to become the nominee of *Tammany Hall.* Once more, citizens, reflect upon these facts before you vote, and know what you are about when you go with your ballots to the polls. If you want to help to elect FERNANDO WOOD, do so, *by voting for him directly or for Wm. F. Havemeyer.* If you want to defeat Mr. WOOD, *cast your vote for George Opdyke.*

MR. OPDYKE THE AMERICAN NOMINEE—A HAVEMEYER SLANDER NAILED—FALSEHOODS WILL RECOIL UPON THEIR AUTHORS.

The American Convention at a regular meeting, by a vote of 52 out of 62 delegates, selected Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE as their nominee for Mayor. This was almost a *unanimous nomination.* Ten delegates bolted from the Convention, and it is said they nominated Mr. HAVEMEYER. Suppose they did!—the bulk of them belonged to the Fifteenth Ward, and on Saturday they *bolted back again* to the American Party, and threw Mr. HAVEMEYER overboard and indorsed Mr. OPDYKE. The Republican nominee is therefore the nominee of the Americans by the unanimous vote of the American delegates. Still, with all these facts before the world, the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER insist upon it that he is the American nominee. Very well: so long as *Mr. Opdyke gets the votes, as he surely will*, let Mr. HAVEMEYER boast *of the nomination*, if it will do him any good. It seems funny, however, that the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER can take any pleasure in circulating such a falsehood.

THE TAMMANY BRAGGARTS—BETTERS FAIL TO PUT UP THE STAKES.

For the purpose of creating a false impression as to the security felt respecting the strength of Mr. HAVEMEYER, several of his more windy followers have advertised that they were ready to bet various sums upon his success. In Sunday's *Herald* was an advertisement stating that $50,000 had been left at the office of the *Evening Post*, to be staked upon Mr. HAVEMEYER's victory. Although Republicans are not given to betting or to gambling, still many of them, anxious to take advantage of such an easy chance to make money, went to the *Post* to take the bet; but no one there knew anything of the money advertised as having been deposited there. The whole thing was bogus, a mere game of brag and bluff, the braggart holding neither the cards or the money. Citizens must not be deceived by such miserable devices of the enemy. The coward always boasts the most by a law of nature—it is the barking dog that never bites. The friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER had better show their money or talk less of betting, stakes and the strength of their nominee. He who bets on HAVEMEYER in this election will find on Wednesday next that "a fool and his money is soon parted."

[Advertisement.]

The following Circular, extensively signed by substantial citizens, has been widely distributed among those who have felt uncertain as to the probable strength which the different candidates could offer for the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, and, we believe, with much effect. The premises and conclusions seem to us to be indisputable:

To the Voters of the City of New-York:

The importance of the practical issues involved in the pending municipal canvass cannot be over-estimated, and the great body of honest citizens seem fully awake to the responsibility of throwing their suffrages *effectively* for the credit and safety of the City. This solicitude has gained ground, as an intelligent scrutiny of the relative political and popular strength of the candidates in nomination has proceeded, and new indications from day to day have appeared. In our judgment, certain controlling considerations now make it apparent that the support for the Mayoralty of

GEORGE OPDYKE

affords the only promise of the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD and of the evils that all good citizens should unite to avert.

First.—Mr. OPDYKE has the united support of all the anti-Democratic political organizations in the City, viz., of the Republican, of the American, and of the People's Parties.

Second—Mr. HAVEMEYER is the candidate of one, and Mr. WOOD of the other, of the two factions which, with the bitterest hostility to each other, divide the Democratic Party. Neither of these candidates has the support of any political organizations except his own faction, and no judgment can determine, with certainty, the relative strength of these two factions of the Democracy. The general sense of the community pronounces WOOD's followers to be the more numerous.

Third—All intelligent political estimates must admit that in a general or full vote of the City, when the lines should be drawn between the united Democratic Party on the one side, and the Anti-Democratic organizations on the other, the latter would poll, at least, more than three-sevenths of the votes, or, for example, more than 30,000 out of 70,000 votes.

Fourth.—Each candidate in the field will enlist the interested, the vigorous, and the animated support of the respective political organisation or organizations which he represents, and all the power and discipline of each organization will be brought to bear on the election.

Fifth.—The impossibility of withdrawing from a reputable and acceptable candidate, regularly nominated, any considerable portion of his party support, is fully understood, and no single circumstance in the pending canvass can shake this well-established fact.

Sixth.—It follows, inevitably, that HAVEMEYER's vote can be made to equal and overbalance WOOD's from no possible source but from the Anti-Democratic parties which have nominated; and, by and through a canvass of unprecedented animation, are supporting OPDYKE; and it is equally apparent that no motive whatever, but to strengthen the hope of the defeat of WOOD, could alienate from OPDYKE a single vote which his political organizations can throw for him.

Seventh—The result of the whole is that, if parties vote *politically*, WOOD will lead HAVEMEYER, and OPDYKE will lead WOOD, and the only chance or hope that HAVEMEYER can get the better of WOOD is by Republicans, Americans, and other anti-Democratic organizations deserting their own candidate, who stands the strongest of the three, to help the weakest. This is a feeble, a criminal delusion.

These, fellow-citizens, are our views, after a most careful investigation, of the strength of the candidates for whom your suffrages are asked. If you vote for OPDYKE you will find their correctness by WOOD's defeat,—if you vote for HAVEMEYER you may confirm them by WOOD's success.

More Counterfeiting.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN OHIO—$200,000 IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that on Thursday, Nov. 26, Detective REANY, of that city, while on board the morning Express train from St. Louis, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, when near Sandoval, observed in one car three men and two women, and in another a fourth man, whose faces he thought were not altogether unfamiliar. Shortly after his attention was called to them, and, while he was in a rear car, the three men and two women induced the conductor to open the door and let them out between stations. As soon as this discovery had been made, the officer kept a strict watch on the remaining man, who had only got aboard a few minutes previous.

Presently the conductor came along, when the "spotted" individual handed him a new $10 bill on the Canal Bank of New-Orleans. The conductor looked at it for a moment, when the man remarked, "It's all right." "Let us see about that," said REANY, and taking the bill in his hand, he pronounced it a counterfeit, though remarkably well executed. He instantly arrested the man, and found on his person more money of the same description, and a letter which had been given the bearer by an acquaintance elsewhere, to some "pals" in Indiana. REANY availed himself of the letter to become acquainted with some of the "friends." Not doubting but that the officer was "one of them," coming as highly recommended as he did, they unfolded to him all their plans. He learned from them *that $200,000 of Canal Bank money, which is so well executed that it will deceive any but good judges*, had just been completed, and $75,000 of it given to the party he had seen in the cars, to be used between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and $125,000 to other parties to be "shoved" down the river.

The alarm was telegraphed to St. Louis, whereupon of the five who had escaped him, two men and two women, were arrested. The missing man, who is thought to be the leader of this well-organized band of counterfeiters, unfortunately made his escape.

Dispatches have also been forwarded to the cities along the Mississippi River, and it is thought if any attempt be made to circulate the money, it will result in the arrest of those having it in possession.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of he Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter-shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

GREAT FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th Inst. The Safe was *red-hot*, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars in Bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHED IN SAME FIRE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine COMPANY, office No. 505 Broadway, New-York, has prepared tables showing by actual experiment of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with their Sewing Machine. The superiority of the work done by the machine, and the healthfulness of the employment, are advantages quite as great as the saving of time. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine. Hours.	Min.	By Hand. Hours.	Min.
Gentlemen's Shirts	1	5	13	31
Frock Coats	2	38	16	25
Satin Vests	1	14	7	19
Linen Vests		48	5	14
Cloth Pants		51	5	10
Summer Pants		33	2	50
Silk Dresses	1	13	10	22
Merino Dresses	1	4	8	27
Calico Dresses		57	6	37

Seams of any considerable length are stitched, ordinarily, at the rate of a yard a minute.

For Mayor,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

Knowing that unpaid, volunteer labor, on Election Day, is altogether the most efficient, the Committee invite those of their fellow citizens who are willing to aid them by their services for the part or the whole of TO-MORROW, at the polls, to report themselves TO-DAY, (Monday,) at head-quarters, corner Broadway and 8th-st., that the Districts they choose may be known.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Heavy Shaker,
LAMBSWOOL,
SILK and MERINO,
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,
WINTER GLOVES and GAUNTLETS,
SHAKER-KNIT and MERINO HALF-HOSE,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Autumn Has Passed and Winter's Come,
The FURS at WHITE'S are NUMBER ONE,
At prices sure to suit the masses,
High and low and middling classes.
AMERICAN and HUDSON BAY, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents. Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Have you had your Head Examined at FOWLER & WELLS, with a chart pointing out the pursuit you ought to follow in order to success and happiness? Charts and full written description given daily at No. 308 Broadway.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $8 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays will be issued on Wednesday, Dec. 7.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Health Restored.
DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE, OR PILLS OF IRON,
the only pure medicinal preparation of IRON in the world, of extraordinary efficacy in Debility, Impurities of the Blood, &c. Depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions, indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case, good appetite, complete digestion, with a rapid acquisition of strength, immediately follow its use. In all cases of Female Debility (Fleur Albus), Chlorosis, &c., its effects are wonderful. The rosy hue of health again blooms upon the features, and the invalid's verdict is a new lease of life. The operation of these Pills is simple; they cleanse and purify the bowels, while the IRON is taken up by the chyle which forms the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence. This popular Restorative may be obtained at the principal office of DR. MOTT'S agents, No. 339 Broadway, and of all druggists in every city, town and village in the United States. Price 50 cents per box, containing 50 pills.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

Account-Books of every description on hand or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BENJ. F. CORLIES, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MARRIED.

MARQUEZ—MUDRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 1, by Rev. Dr. Ryan, Major J. A. MARQUEZ, of Lima, Peru, to Mrs. E. C. MUDRY, daughter of the late Lewis Willcocks, of this City. The marriage not published before, on account of permission for it not having been received from the Peruvian Government until now.

HALSEY—DALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, JOHN R. HALSEY to FRANCES A. DALL.

JOHNSON—DUPUY.—At Port Richmond, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, STEPHEN H. JOHNSON to MARY A., daughter of David Dupuy, Esq., all of Port Richmond.

CARMER—PHILLIPS.—At Elmira, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. D. Murdock, D. D., LEWIS A. CARMER, of this City, and Miss MARY L., daughter of Wm. H. Phillips, Esq., of Elmira.

DIED.

HAYES.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, of congestion of the lungs, ROBERT, son of Thomas and Eliza Hayes, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 173 Allen-st.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, CHARLOTTE H. VARIAN, wife of Alfred H. Webster, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 5th-st.

CHAPIN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 4, ADELAIDE B., youngest daughter of Asahel and Louise H. Chapin, aged 10 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, H. H. Horton, No. 207 East 19th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, PHŒBE, wife of James Wallace, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WHEELER.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. Germon, No. 358 Madison-st., of disease of the heart, JOSHUA A. WHEELER, late of Smithtown, L. I., aged 25 years.

Long Island papers please copy.

BOLES.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 3, HAMILTON, only child of Wm. T. and Hattie L. Boles, aged 5 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, David Frost, No. 165 West 26th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 3, MRS. CATHERINE JANE ACKERMAN, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jonas Winchester, No. 127 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

FISKE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 4, ELIJAH FISKE, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 40 West 37th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Boston.

WELLS.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 3, ELIZABETH WELLS, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Oliver-st. Baptist Church.

DWIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 3, MARGARET W. DWIGHT, D. D., formerly Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, with the clergy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

OBITUARY.

From the Jewish Messenger, Dec 2.

Died, on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1859, SAMSON M. ISAACKS, in the 83d year of his age.

On Tuesday last, we, in common with many others, attended the house of mourning, to pay a tribute of respect to departed worth. The venerable and highly respected SAMSON M. ISAACKS, having lived beyond the allotted period, was called hence, in obedience to the mandate of heaven, to give an account of his stewardship, and we feel that his Celestial Judge will look with approval on his many virtues as an atonement for any sins he may have committed. The subject of our remarks was, in the full extent of its meaning, a *good man.* He was a perfect gentleman; he had a host of friends, and, we belive, not a single enemy. His worth was attested by the immense assemblage that attended his funeral. We never remember seeing so many ministers of our faith together on such an occasion. We noticed Rev. Messrs. Morais and Leeser, from Philadelphia, Rev. J. L. Lyon, Rev. Dr. Raphall, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. Dr. Fischell, Rev. Ansel Leo, and others. Dr. Fischell delivered an address suitable to the occasion. Our pages will not allow us to extend our remarks, or we could furnish sufficient proof that Israel has lost a champion, ourselves a friend, New-York a respected citizen, while the relatives of the lamented deceased have reason to be grateful that his name will ever be remembered with a blessing.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 629, Dec. 3, 1859.

1, 18, 73, 40, 43, 24, 42, 35, 55, 46, 38, 15, 64.

Class No. 630, Dec. 3, 1859.

45, 65, 21, 75, 9, 41, 62, 38, 34, 1, 66, 54.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 3, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

CURTAINS!! CURTAINS!!!
AT GREAT REDUCTION.
SATIN DE LAINES at $1 50 per yard,
Formerly sold at $2.
CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES, equally low.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,
The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are durable, economical in fuel and sure bakers.
Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
(LATE JANES, BEEBE & CO.,)
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER, ALLSOPP'S East India Tonic Ale, and Osborn's Pure Juice Port Wine, for sale by the gallon or bottle, by
G. E. MENDUM, Broadway corner Cedarst.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. per yard.
THREE-PLYS and INGRAIN, 4s. to 5s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
MEDALION DRUGGETS
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
WINDOW-SHADES, MATS, RUGS, &c.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 84 4th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. CHAPIN.

SUBJECT—*Woman and her Work.*

At the 16th-st. Baptist Church, (near 8th-av.,) THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents; may be had at the booksellers, and at the door.

Prof. ELDER will preside at the Organ.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.—Persons who are afflicted with these diseases are respectfully invited to call upon ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing persons that have been pronounced incurable. Office for the treatment of Pulmonary diseases only

Muskets for Garibaldi.

THE MILLION MUSKETS SUBSCRIPTION.

The Committee for the Garibaldi Fund beg to inform the public, that besides the gentlemen heretofore advertised, Mr. D.H. Clark of the Everett House, Mr. Hiram Cranston of the New-York Hotel, Messrs. Threadwell & Whitcomb of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Mr. Shepard Knapp, President of the Mechanics' Bank, and Mr. Luigi Antonarelli, No. 99 Greenwich-street, have also kindly consented to take charge of subscription books.

The bust oil portrait of Gen. GARIBALDI, painted and presented to the Committee by Mr. GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, to be disposed of by lot among the subscribers, can be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, of this City.

Gen. AVEZZANA, President. J. Gaudolfo, D. Piatti, B. Mirelli, G. B. Sanguivatti, M. Panai, and R. Andreani, Secretaries.

Marvellous Gymnastic Feats.

Galignani describes a most extraordinary performance which is now nightly attracting crowds to the Cirque Napoleon. Three trapèzes, or pieces of wood about five feet long, suspended from ropes attached to the extremities, hang from the roof of the building, one in the centre and the others at about forty yards distance at each side. A young man, named LEOTARD, ascends to a small platform arranged for him above the place where the musicians sit, over the entrance for the horses into the ring. The trapèze nearest to him being put in motion, he catches it as it flies up, and then, after balancing himself carefully, he seizes it with both hands, and darts into open space. After flying to the utmost extent of the ropes, he comes back with the recoil, and alights in safety on the spot from which he started. When he has done this two or three times to show that the exercise is mere sport to him, he again launches himself into mid-air, but not this time to return, as before; for when the trapèze has reached its farthest point, he suddenly lets go his hold, and, borne onwards by the impetus imparted by the second trapèze, which in its turn carries him forward to the length of its rope, where he again quits it, springs to the third trapèze, and, borne forward by it, alights on another platform at the opposite side of the circus, and in face of that from which he first started. The performer again seizes the third trapèze, and flinging himself forward, as before, flies to its furthest limit, and then quitting it, springs to the second, which, however, he does not leave, but permits it to fly back towards the third, then, as it descends, since his back is still towards the trapèze which he quitted the moment before, he all at once lets go with both hands, and turning in the air, seizes it again in time to meet the third, by catching which he again reaches the platform. Once more ascending to the platform above the orchestra, he springs forward, hanging by the hands to the trapèze, and quitting it as it approaches the end of its range, he gives a somersault in the air, and seizes the second trapèze as he descends! When it is considered how fearful brain, eye, and muscle must respond to each other in these performances, the whole exhibition must be pronounced one of the most extraordinary that has ever been seen of its peculiar description.

The African Slave-trade.

THE CASE OF BROWN AT SAVANNAH.

The Savannah *News* says: "The case of NICHOLAS A. BROWN, tried on a second indictment for bringing Africans into the jurisdiction of the United States and holding them as slaves, was given to the Jury, under the charge of Judge WAYNE, on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock. Yesterday afternoon about 3½ o'clock the Court and counsel were sent for, when it was announced that Mr. CARL EPPING, Foreman of the Jury, was ill. The certificate of Dr. SULLIVAN having been read by the Court, by consent of counsel, the Jury were discharged from further consideration of the case, Judge WAYNE announcing it as a mistrial.

We understand that the Jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

The prisoner BROWN is, of course, still held in custody, but whether he will be tried a third time, at this term, on this or a third indictment, which we understand exists against him, or will be held for trial at the next term on either or both of these indictments, we have been unable to learn.

The Court will convene this morning, when we understand Capt. JOHN F. TUCKER will be put upon his trial on the indictment found against him, and others of our citizens, for alleged complicity in the *Wanderer* affair.

A Testimonial to Minister Otway.

From the London Times.

On the recent arrival in London of Mr. OTWAY, her Majesty's late Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico, the Mexican-British bondholders presented him with a valuable and elegant testimonial expressive of their gratitude for the assistance they had received from him while fulfilling his official duties in Mexico. The testimonial consists of a massive silver candelabrum of ten lights, the stem bearing the lights arising from a triangular base, upon which are allegorical figures representing the services rendered by Mr. OTWAY under the impersonation of Britannia protecting commerce. The figure of Mexico occupies a prominent position, and by her side justice holds a sword and scales. A shield, ornamented at the side with fruit indigenous to Mexico, bears in raised silver letters the inscription: "Presented by the Mexican British Convention Bondholders to LOFTUS CHARLES OTWAY, Esq., C. B., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico, as a token of respect and gratitude for his able support of their rights." This beautiful candelabrum has been executed by Messrs. HUNT & ROSKELL, No. 156 New-Bond-street.

THE BOSTON AND PORTLAND STEAMERS.—We learn by a private letter from Liverpool, written on the evening of the 19th ult., and received per *Europa* via Queenstown, that a paragraph had appeared in the Liverpool *Courier* of that day, to the effect, that in consequence of the intention of the Allan Company to dispatch their vessels to Portland once a week during the Winter, the Cunard Company were proposing to discontinue their fortnightly steamer to Boston, sending it to Halifax and New-York instead. As soon as this paragraph met the notice Messrs. D. & C. MACIVER, they immediately sent an official contradiction of the statement to the Exchange Rooms and to the papers, denying that there was the slightest foundation for the rumor. There is no intention on the part of the Cunard Company to give way to a new line, whose success, pecuniarily, to say the least, is still problematical, or to abandon the Boston route, which for nearly twenty years has been occupied with advantage and success.—*Boston Courier, Dec. 3.*

POLITICAL.

SMASH THE MACHINES!

THE AMERICAN NOMINEES.

For Mayor,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,

For Connsel to the Corporation,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

For Goveenor of the Alms-house,
WM. S. PINKNEY.

Tickets can be had at the Westchester House.

H. A. T. CRANBERY,
President American City Nominating Convention.
JAMES WEBB, } Vice-Presidents.
E. S. NEVINS, }
CORNELIUS CARSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS

For School Commissioner,
DANIEL ROGER.
For School Inspectors,
ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
NATHANIEL M. TERRY,
(To fill a vacancy.)
For School Trustees,
MARLON T. HEWIT,
EDWARD M. SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
(To fill a vacancy.)
ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
HENRY T. MCKINNEY, }
ISRAEL D. WALTER, } Secretaries.

The above ticket received a unanimous and cordial adoption at a large and influential meeting of the voters of the Ward, without distinction of party, held Monday evening, Nov. 28 1859.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican and Citizens' School Ticket, commended to the consideration of the good men of all parties:

For Commissioner,
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE.
For Inspector,
MANNING MERRILL.
For Trustees,
ENEAS ELLIOT,
WILLIAM GARDINER.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,

12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For *Councilman*,
ABRAM S. VOSBURGH.
Endorsed by the Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Association.
Endorsed by the Independent Association.
Endorsed by the American Convention.
Endorsed by the People's Party of this District.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., BUILDER.
Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.
H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman.
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

NOMINATIONS OF SCHOOL OFFICERS

for the Twenty-first Ward, made by the Joint Committee of the Democratic Party:

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
ANDREW V. STOUT.
For Trustees,
ALEXANDER BRANDON.
WILLIAM DE LACY.
For Inspector,
DR. CHARLES NANZ.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Chairman Tammany Nominating Convention. HUGH BRADY, Chairman Mozart, Nominating Convention.
J. AUGUSTUS PAGE, Secretary. JEREMIAH HALLAHAN, Secretary.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR ELECTIONEERING GOVERNOR.
WM. F. PINKNEY.
Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH WARD.
ANDREW E. MCGLYNN,
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The respectable voters of this Ward, without regard to party, are here presented with a few facts, which may help to decide their choice with regard to the important office of School Commissioner. Without seeking to disparage in any way either of the other candidates, it is here proposed only to give them some information in regard to Mr. Andrew E. McGlynn, whose name has been placed before the people as the proper man for that important trust.

Mr. McGlynn is a native of this City, of a widely known and highly respected family, remarkable for liberality and integrity of character, and for the last thirty-three years resident in this City. He is a gentleman of finished education, and well acquainted with the different educational systems of this country and Europe, having himself received his early training in our common schools, and afterwards studied some years in one of the most renowned institutions of learning on the Continent of Europe.

He was prevailed upon to allow his name to come before the people by a number of gentlemen of the Ward, chiefly tax-payers, who met for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for school officers; and their choice was afterwards confirmed by the Mozart Hall Ward Convention.

It is hoped that those in this Ward who value capability and trustworthiness more than mere party ties, will give their support to Mr. MCGLYNN, and thus insure the selection of the right man for the right place.

MANY TAX-PAYERS.

TO OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Believing this to be a special emergency, when Electors of our City, interested in its welfare and the reduction of oppressive taxation, should take counsel together, in order that the best men should be selected for our chief municipal offices, and also that the Democratic Party of this City should be sustained in its integrity and power; we respectfully urge upon you to give attention to the following considerations, which have struck us as pertinent to the occasion:

William F. Havemeyer, Samuel J. Tilden and Patrick McElroy are the regularly-nominated candidates of the Democratic Party in this City, and as such are entitled to the support of every citizen professing Democratic principles.

The political careers and personal characters of Messrs. Havemeyer, Tilden and McElroy entitle them in an eminent degree, to the warm, active and unfaltering support of every adherent of the party which has put them in nomination.

Mr. Havemeyer, the chief candidate on this ticket, has twice filled the office of Mayor, showing therein executive ability, high integrity, energetic power, and strict impartiality between all classes of citizens.

The conduct of our municipal affairs under Mr. Havemeyer was marked by economy, official purity and light taxation, the expenses of our City Government under him being about four millions of dollars annually, while taxation under his chief competitor, Fernando Wood, swelled up to more than double that sum, without justifying reasons.

It is undeniable that the officers appointed by Fernando Wood to the most responsible posts of financial trust, were found to be so grossly and publicly corrupt as to reflect discredit on the Democratic Party and to require the intervention of Grand Juries of our City and County.

The foregoing are general considerations, coming home to every member of our party; but as an attempt is being made to array our adopted citizens of Irish birth as mere personal adherents of Mr. Wood, we feel called upon to briefly address you with reference to the considerations involved in this assumption.

Satisfactory evidence exists that Mr. Wood is in alliance with the Know Nothings and the corrupt politicians of the Black Republican Party. As late as last Wednesday evening he occupied his seat at the councilboard of a Know Nothing Lodge. Thus, while pretending to be a Democrat, he is the sworn supporter of Native Americanism, taking the odious oaths of that order to proscribe Catholics and all citizens who are not native-born; and yet our adopted citizens are asked to give their votes to secure his election! He is as much without principle in his public as his private life. He cannot be trusted in either relation.

The Democratic Party has ever been the faithful champion and guardian of the rights of all adopted citizens, and the upholder of civil and religious liberty against all aggressions.

Mr. Havemeyer is now the only candidate for the Mayoralty presented by this Party for the suffrages of its constituency. When in office heretofore, he not only proved himself a good officer, but the faithful and active friend, to every just extent, of our adopted citizens. No man can be found who can say, with truth, that his claims were ever disregarded by Mr. Havemeyer on account of country or creed.

The organization of party is an indispensable element of success. Without discipline, party power is lost and wholly ineffectual. He who attacks this mainspring of its strength, is an enemy more dangerous than all open foes who fairly take the field against it. Mr. Wood now occupies this position as a disorganizer, and deserves the opposition of every Democrat.

Mr. Wood's private and official character, contrasted with that of Wm F. Havemeyer, is certainly not such as to withdraw the support of any honest man from the regular organization.

The question is therefore simply presented, whether our adopted citizens will leave the Democratic Party, and injure its prestige and power for future good, by following the personal aims and selfish ambition of Mr. Wood, now in open alliance with the Know Nothings; or whether they will stand, as they have always stood, the allies and supporters, of that organization with which all our traditions are connected, and which now puts forward to claim their votes the best men in our City.

We earnestly urge upon you, as a duty alike to yourselves and the Democratic Party, to use your most zealous exertions to secure the election of William F. Havemeyer, Samuel J. Tilden and Patrick McElroy.

NEW-YORK, 29th November, 1859.

James T. Brady,	Thos. Francis Meagher,
Jas. A. McMaster,	Patrick O'Grady,
James B. Nicholson,	Edmund J. Kelly,
Michael Connolly,	Walter Roche,
Thomas Wheelan,	John R. Brady,
Daniel Devlin,	Cornelius Hartnedy,
Nicholas Dimond,	Peter Duffy,
John Clancy,	Edward L. Donnelly,
James Mahony,	John H. Ryan,
Owen Kinney,	Dennis C. Mintoe,
Bernard Reilly,	Bartholomew O'Conor,
Michael Doheny,	John Kelly,
Peter Masterson,	Robert J. Dillon,
James A. Connolly,	Dines Carolio,
Nicholas Murphy,	James W. White,
Bernard Kelly,	Jas. Murphy, 14th Ward,
John T. Doyle,	Francis B. O'Keefe,
John Egan,	John McGrane,
Peter Monaghan,	Matthew T. Brennan,
Terence Donnelly,	Thomas W. Clarke,
Charles P. Daly,	Patrick Toole,
John E. Develin,	John McCann,
Dr. Wm. O'Donnell,	Nicholas Walsh,
Timothy Daly,	Michael Smith,
Bryan McCahill,	John Lyoch,
Richard B. Connolly,	Thomas Kiernan,
John McKeon,	Dennis Deane,
Michael Hilpin,	John Shea,
Michael Lynch,	John Meehan,
Dr. Wm. Murphy,	Patrick McCormick,
Edward C. McConnell,	John Keonedy, 20th W'd,
George W. Casserly,	Peter Halpin,
P. Fitzpatrick, 20th W'd,	Bernard McCabe,
James Mulligan,	Peter Dawson,
Charles M. Connolly,	Patrick Dimond,
Andrew R. Jackmao,	James McIlahon,
Michael McGrade,	Jeremiah Crowley,
Francis Ryan,	John Murphy, 21st Ward,
Thomas J. Monday,	Edward Donnelly,
Patrick Leory,	Michael Murphy,
John Sickey,	Patrick Elsee,
Jas. Murphy, 21st Ward.	Patrick Curry,
Thomas MacConnell,	John R. Feeny,
John Griffin,	John Kerr,
D. Dempsey, 14th Ward,	Patrick Foley,
Pat. Lynch, 4th Ward,	John Farley,
Robert J. Nooney,	Thomas Reily,
Patrick Kerrigan, Jr.,	James Gibbons,
Bartholomew Doyle,	James Clark,
Thomas Ascher,	John Kearny,
Francis McKenna,	Hugh Murray,
James Casey,	Patrick Carroll,
Michael J. O'Donnell,	William Mahey,
Patrick Dimond,	John McNichol,
John Dowling,	Michael Wall,
Bartlett Smith,	John Manning,
Charles McIlhargy,	Joseph Lee,
Andrew Smith,	Patrick Dee,
William H. Doherty,	Chas. J. Daugherty,
Hugh Smith,	Dr. P. W. McDonnell,
Michael McEnerny,	Charles Darragh,
John J. Bradly,	John McCarty,
Thomas Kivlen,	Dr. O'Reilly,
Arthur Leary,	

And 2,432 others.

TENTH WARD REGULAR PEOPLE'S, AMERICAN AND WHIG TICKET.
BREAK THE SLATES!

For Alderman Fourth District,
JAMES Y. WATKINS.
For Alderman Sixth District,
THOMAS BENNETT.
For Constables Tenth Ward,
JAMES G. SCOTT,
CHARLES V. LYONS.
For Councilmen Fifth Senatorial District,
THOMAS G. HALL,
JOHN VAN TINE,
JOSEPH L. PERLEY,
JOHN W. JARROE,
WILLIAM T. ASHMAN,
EDWARD L. MURPHY.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of Tenth Ward,
DANIEL SLOTE.
For Inspector of Common Schools of Tenth Ward,
EDWARD PHILIPS, JR.
For Trustees of Common Schools of Tenth Ward,
JACOB RAYNOR.
EZRA M. STRATTON.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor.....GEORGE OPDYKE.
For Counsel to the Corporation.....SOLOMON L. HULL.
For Governor of Alms-house.....WM. F. PINKNEY.
FOR COUNCILMEN:
XVIth, IXth, XVth and XVIIth Wards:
HENRY C. PARKE,
JOHN MARALIOUS,
JAMES GALWAY,
DANIEL DARROW.
ABRAHAM LENT,
JAMES INGRAM.
School Officers:
For Commissioner.....ROBERT A. ADAMS.
For Trustees.....MILTON ST. JOHN,
JAMES POLLOCK.
For Inspector.....RICHARD MARTIN.
ALEX. McLEOD,
WILLIAM GOOD, Secretary. Chairman Ward Committee.

REGULAR
OLD LINE WHIG
NOMINATIONS
FOR MAYOR.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.
For Corporation Counsel,
GREENE C. BRONSON.
For Governor of the Alms-House,
WILLIAM T. PINKNEY.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
THORP'S HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and 8th-st.
Rooms open day and night.
All those in favor of sustaining the
WHIG
nominations, and opposed to corruption in the
CITY GOVERNMENT,
are requested to call and procure their ballots.
E. H. BROWN,
BENJ. D. TWIGG, } Vice-Chairmen.
ROBERT C. GWYER, }
JOHN P. DODGE, } Secretaries.

POLITICAL.

WHO IS SOLOMON L. HULL,
THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL?

In reply to the advertised calumnies of Samuel J. Tilden, and his Corporation Attorney, Geo. H. Purser, and his Public Administrator, Thomas C. Field,

We would state that Mr. HULL is the attorney and counsel for the following institution:

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st.,
Corner of Varick-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P.M.

OFFICERS.

EBER V HAUGHWOUT.....President.
GEO. SEELEY.....Vice-President.
JOHN MCLEAN.....Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN.....Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL.....Attorney and Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph U. Orvis,	A. F. Dow,	Emanuel Schluss,
John Creighton,	Chas. D. Bailey,	Andrew Bleakley,
F. F. Gunther,	W. T. Hem'g way,	Daniel Buhler,
Silas B. Dutcher,	B. M. Johnson,	Wm. H. Albertson,
N. J. Haines,	Alexander Rich,	J. B. Wetterau,
Sillick Nichols,	Wm. S. Fogg,	James Shaw,
Maithy G. Lane,	Mathias Clark,	Henry Smith,
Wm. S. Whitlock,	Wm. Watts,	John S. Mitchell,
Aaron Close,	Harrison Hall,	Louis Simon,
	Alfred C. Hoe.	

We would further state that Mr. Hull is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY Association, of which the following well-known citizens are directors and officers:

DIRECTORS.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Chairman.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Vice-Chairman.

Brisley, William J.	Evans, C. T.	Slade, Nathan W.
Budd J. J.	Edwards, R. T. Jr.	Miller, E. H.
Burnham, E. L.	Griswold, Dr. S.	Marsh, A. F.
Bennett, J. G. Jr.	Gedney, Wm. H.	Mott, J. W.
Bonner, Robert,	Griffith, J. W.	Morgan, John W.
Bell, John,	Guire, C.	McLean, John S.
Bogert, A. G.	Gambling, Wm. M.	Nicholson, John,
Bunn, M. Y.	Herman, T. G.	Pringle, James,
Barclay, John,	Hull, S. L.	Quee, James,
Campbell, J. H.	Harper, F. Jr.	Sniffen, F. A.
Cornell, E.	Hall, Charles M.	Smith, H. W.
Christie, Wm. H.	Herring, Silas C.	Struthers, J.
Conahie, S. C.	Hoogland, A.	Van Tassell, W. A.
Dow, Augustus F.	Hawley, O. F.	Van Nostrand, G.
Dutcher, S. B.	Huyler, Jacob,	Witthaus, R. A.
Delamater, J.	Kane, Matthew,	Wells, H. M.
Douglass, J. D.	Leigh, Charles C.	

REEVES E. SELMES, Librarian.

Great has been the advertised inquiries of Tilden *alias* Purser & Field, as to Mr. Hull's standing in Buffalo.

Read this extract of a letter from

HON. JAMES WADSWORTH,

of Buffalo, late Senator from Erie County, and a distinguished Democrat, to

SOLOMON L. HULL.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Should you deem my testimony of the slightest consequence in repelling the "advertised" calumnies with which you are assailed, I trust you will not fail to command it. None can deny that while you were a resident of Buffalo I had peculiar opportunities for forming a just estimate of your mental and moral worth. You were a student in my law office, and while a practitioner, your office was contiguous to mine. During that period, I reposed in you perfect confidence, nor did I ever know or hear of any act of yours derogatory to your standing as a counselor or a citizen. Though opposed to you in politics, I shall always take a deep interest in your future. Nor do I doubt that, if elected to the honorable office of Corporation Counsel, you will discharge its duties with vigor, intelligence and integrity, which will speedily silence your calumniators and justify every expectation of your personal, professional and political freinds.

JAMES WADSWORTH.

READ THE BUFFALO EXPRESS,

Edited by Hon. A. M. CLAPP, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1857. He says: "Mr. HULL, the nominee for Corporation Counsel, it will be remembered, was formerly a resident of this city. While here he was a consistent, energetic and thorough Whig, and as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the people of his Ward, he was elected, the last year of his stay in this city, to represent it in the Board of Supervisors. Through those peculiar qualities of head and heart which gave him success here, we notice that his career has been upward and onward in the city of his present residence. As an energetic, persevering, consistent Republican, he is deserving the support of his party. His nomination for this important trust may be regarded as evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens of New-York, in his qualifications as a lawyer, and his integrity and ability as a man."

EIGHTH WARD
SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
HENRY A. MORGAN.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
ISAAC F. DUCKWORTH.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
SAMUEL J. BERRY.
ALBERT SLAUSON.
For Constables,
ABRAHAM MOSES, WILLIAM B. JONES.

We, the undersigned, would respectfully request the voters of the Eighth Ward to examine well the qualifications of the gentlemen named, as candidates for School Officers:

William Tunker,	William Westervelt,
William Bloomfield,	John E. Miller,
E. Bootman,	William S. Bancroft,
Abraham T. Riker,	John Van Riper,
Robert Henry,	A. Zabriskie,
Asa Stevens,	A. Hinton,
Mathias Clark.	John B. Cornell,

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
REGULAR AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For School Commissioner:
ANDREW V. STOUT.
For Trustees:
ALEXANDER BRANDON,
BENJAMIN B. ATTERBURY.
For Inspector:
G. H. JOHNSON.
JOHN L. NOYES,
President.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—The economical and moral management of the Common Schools is the most important consideration for the citizen. Experienced and tried school officers should be retained, and only gentlemen of the highest moral worth and devotedness to this most excellent institution, should be introduced to the Schools as officers. Party obligations or attachments should, therefore, be entirely ignored in the selection of candidates. For your support at the ensuing election is now presented, for COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,

ROBERT A. ADAMS, ESQ.,

Who has faithfully and worthily, for years, served them to the advantage of the Schools and to his own honor. Mr. ADAMS is a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with and devoted to the School interests of this City, and the highest good of these Schools demand his reelection. From a personal knowledge of him, both as a man and a public officer, and from the interest we take in the Common Schools of our Ward, we earnestly invite your cooperation in reelecting Mr. ADAMS Commissioner.

JOHN DE LAMATER, No. 205 10th-av.
JOHN B. SCHMELZEL, No. 202 West 23d-st.
EDMUND H. MILLER, No. 165 West 14th-st.
F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 195 West 14th-st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, No. 276 West 23d-st.
SAMPSON MOORE, No. 207 West 21st-st.
A. A. DENMAN, No. 257 West 19th-st.
WASH. SMITH, No. 259 West 19th-st.
SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, No. 308 West 23d-st.
DAVID R. JAQUES, No. 320 West 22d-st.
COENRIES SMITH, No. 87 West 20th-st.
WM. MENZIES, No. 280 West 23d-st.
JAMES HORNER, No. 7 London Terrace.
J. M. McJIMSEY, No. 91 West 21st-st.
WILLIAM FORREST, No. 165 West 23d-st.
E. C. WANDELL, No. 116 9th-av.
H. W. SMITH, M.D., No. 162 West 22d-st.
GEORGE ROSS, No. 178 West 23d-st.
DAVID SLATER, No. 303 West 17th-st.
SAMUEL MOORE, No. 212 West 18th-st.
JAMES POLLOCK, No. 237 West 18th-st.
JOHN N. McLEOD, No. 87 West 20th-st.
M. I. MANSELL, No. 168 West 22d-st.
ANDREW LESTER, No. 143 West 25th-st.
I. A. LAWRENCE, No. 124 West 23d-st.
C. B. DE BAUN, No. 302 West 18th-st.
ISAAC DAYTON, No. 319 West 24th-st.
WILLIAM ORTON, No. 69 London Terrace.
WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 237 West 23d-st.
AUGUSTUS C. BOOREAM, No. 234 West 22d-st.
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Alderman Ninth District.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, No. 136 West 23d-st.
JACOB S. MOORE, No. 144 West 21st-st.
HUGH GARDNER, No. 81 West 24th-st.
ABRAM McBRIDE, No. 316 West 22d-st.
WILLIAM GOOD, No. 383 6th-av.
H. IVISON, No. 292 West 23d-st.
JAMES CUTHELL, No. 232 West 23d-st.
LUMAN SHERWOOD, No. 144 West 26th-st.
GEORGE A. BLAKELY, No. 199 West 22d-st.
WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, No. 99 West 15th-st.
STUART L. WOODFORD, No. 155 West 14th-st.
NEW-YORK, December, 1859.

TO THE AMERICAN VOTERS OF THE NINTH WARD.—The American voters of the IXth Ward are hereby informed that the regular boxes of the party will contain the following tickets:

HAVEMEYER, BRONSON AND FINCKNEY.
HAVEMEYER, HULL AND FINCKNEY.
HAVEMEYER, TILDEN AND FINCKNEY.

Americans are cautioned how they receive tickets from persons at the polls representing themselves as members of the American Party. To avoid imposition, you will go to the regular box, which will have on it the following bill: "Americans and Tax-payers meet here."

Signed, CHARLES J. HOLDER,
FRANK A. ROCKWELL,
JAMES WEBB,
Delegate to the American Mayoralty Convention.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. Baldwin,	John D. King,
Silas Smith,	John W. Groesbeck,
H. T. Londsbury,	D. W. Stevenson,
Mason Van Wart,	David Smith,
James Weir,	Theodore Hall,
Henry J. Irving,	Isaac Le Forge.

AT A MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH Ward Union Democratic Republican Club, held at Hastings's, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, it was *Resolved*, That this Club heartily indorse WM. H. HAVEMEYER as their candidate for the Mayoralty, and that we recognize in the nomination of Mr. HAVEMEYER, SAMUEL J. TILDEN and PATRICK MCELROY gentlemen of undoubted integrity and worthy of the support of this Club. *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the nomination of PETER MITCHELL as the candidate for Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District, and that we will support the ticket, HAVEMEYER, TILDEN, McELROY, MITCHELL, and the other nominees of Tammany Hall, and call upon our friends to support the same.

JOHN H. LONG, President.
JOHN TILLEY, }
JOHN RUSSEL, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN T. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—FIRST, IIId, IIIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen.
WILLIAM H. CAULFIELD.
NOAH L. FARNHAM,
CHARLES H. HALL,
WILLIAM PARKER,
WARREN ROSEVELT.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—Whig, American and Peoples' nomination for Alderman,
CHARLES PECK.

As a report has been circulated that Mr. Peck has withdrawn as a candidate in the coming election, this notice is to state that Mr. Peck is a candidate, and his friends will use all efforts and call upon all good citizens who desire to see a proper man in a proper place to vote for Alderman, CHARLES PECK.

FIFTEENTH WARD HAVEMEYER ASSOCIATION.—The Members of this Association and all who wish to enrol themselves, are requested to meet at "The Store," No. 12 De Key-place, (bleecker-st.,) THIS EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, on business of great importance.

GEO. B. HALL, President.
J. ACORN, }
WM. M. COOKE, } Secretaries.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

On Monday, Dec 5,
Will be offered, at greatly reduced prices:
1,000 fine French Embroidered Collars, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.
800 fine French Embroidered Collars, at $1 25.
500 fine French Embroidered Collars, at $1 50.
Also,
300 fine French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at $1 25 and $1 50 each.
Also,
500 dozen Ladies' Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 per dozen,

WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also,
A large assortment of
POINT-LACE HONITON MALTESE COLLARS,
Equally cheap, at
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.'S,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 336 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.,
Are now offering their large and choice stock of
WHITE GOODS
At greatly below regular prices.
COMPRISING
LINENS, DAMASKS, SHIRTING LINENS, of superior makes, LINEN SHIRTINGS of all widths, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, &c.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
FLANNELS in every variety.
BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES
AT REDUCED PRICES.

All qualities and the most correct shades. This entire line of choice goods has been marked down to ensure their sale before the close of the season, and are perhaps at this time the cheapest goods in the City.

WILL BE OFFERED ON
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, BY
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION OF RICH SILKS.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 5,
50 pieces New Styles, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 50.
50 pieces 75c. per yard, reduced from $1 25.
100 pieces 5s. per yard, reduced from $1 00.
75 pieces at 4s. and 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
Ladies will please look at these silks before purchasing elsewhere.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR STOCK OF SILKS
50 more pieces of those splendid quality FOULARD SILKS, at 5s., reduced from $1 and 10s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 5,
A full assortment of colors in those FRENCH MERINOES, at 50c. per yard, worth 6s. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

A rare opportunity is now offered to purchasers
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We have just added to our stock 100 pieces FULL CHINTZ FIGURES ALL-WOOL DELAINE, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, reduced from 4s. and 5s.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
310 CANAL-ST. 310.
I have now an elegant display of
Castor Beaver Cloaks, trimmed crochet fringe,
Moscow Beaver Cloaks, very heavy,
At all prices, to suit the strictly economical or most liberal tastes. Ladies, beware of cotton warp cloth. There is no economy in a poor article; the best is the cheapest.
JOHN J. BENSON.

RAIN OR SNOW. THE SALE CONTINUES!
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS
IN RICH DRESS GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer THIS DAY,
MONDAY, Dec. 3,
Still greater inducements to purchasers, in order to Close out the remainder of the sale of
RICH ROBES AND SILKS.
$150,000 WORTH OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
actually offered at
One-half their invoice cost.
This is not a mere assertion. Those who doubt it will be convinced by visiting this establishment.
SILK VELVETS REDUCED.
Rich Lyons Velvets, 36 inches wide,
Cost $7 50 per yard, sold at $5.
DRESS SILKS SACRIFICED.
Superb Silks, newest styles,
Cost $1 50 per yard, sold at $1.
Extra Double-skirt Robes,
Cost $45, sold at $30.
Rich Two-Flounced Robes,
Cost $35, sold at $25.
Rich Bayadere Silks, entirely new,
Cost $1 12½ per yard, sold at 75 cents.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DE LAINES.
50,000 yards Muslin de Laines, At one shilling per yard.
Importer's Invoice, 31 cents per yard.
SPECIAL REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
1,000 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks,
Actual cost, $12 to $16,
sold at $8 to $12.
FRENCH GOODS AT A DISCOUNT.
Rich French Merinos, (all wool,)
Actual cost, $1 19 per yard,
sold at 49 cents per yard.
Rich French De Laines, (all wool,)
Actual cost, 60 cents per yard,
sold at 25 cents per yard.
"New-York Mills" Prints, (warranted fast,)
Only 6¼ cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

ATTRACTIVE SEASONABLE GOODS
IN
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Black thread and French lace Veils,
COIFFURES, BARBES, CAPES, AND BERTHAS.
Black thread Guipure and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes lace sets, from $4 50 and upwards.
Medallion lace sets, from $6 and upwards.
Real point and point applique lace Collars and Sets.
Paris embroidered Collars and Sets.
And Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, entirely new styles.
Real point and Valenciennes Laces, in great variety.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS, AND CAPS.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings, and Insertions.
Our stock is large, the season is far advanced, and great bargains will be offered at
E. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse; is perfectly qualified to take the entire charge of an infant and bringing it up by hand; or as housekeeper to a private family; is a good seamstress of many years experience, and is highly recommended by the first families in this City. Apply to No. 154 28th-st., rear building, next 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS AND competent girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent cook and very superior washer and ironer; no objection to do chamberwork and waiting; is in every respect a first-class servant, and can be very highly recommended. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; also, a chamber-maid and waitress; both have good City reference, and no objections to the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 12 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; makes good bread. Wages $8; in City or country. Also, her cousin, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and do plain sewing; no objection to a private boarding-house. Wages $8. Call or address No. 236 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT GERman girl, who speaks English well, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; could go in the capacity of chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 218 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she is perfectly competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would do light chamberwork if required; has got the best of City reference. Apply at No. 21 East 20th-st., Gramercy Park.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from last place; no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A middle-aged English woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand; or a situation as seamstress; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has lived only in two families in five years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., (until engaged,) between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and understands all about taking care of a baby. Wages no object to a good home. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman as cook; who thoroughly understands her business and all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK IN A respectable American or English family; is fully competent to fill the situation; City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WASHING AND IRONING BY A GOOD laundress, done at her residence, No. 82 West 17th-st., by HANNAH BENNET.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST PLACE IN the City to obtain good honest German, English, Scotch, French and Irish servants, of which a number are waiting situations. Wages and terms moderate. Motto—Honesty, civility and dispatch. Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS COHNERT.

LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS, can be supplied at Mrs. YORKSTONE'S office, No. 28 4th-av., where good help, from all nations, can be had for City or country. No dishonest dealings practiced at this office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY would like the supervision of a gentleman's family, either at the North or South. Address, for one week, W. W., office of the Protestant *Churchman*, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE commission or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man 16 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fair hand, is industrious and entirely reliable; the best reference given. Address, stating time and place of interview, H. M., Box 239 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, INDUSTRIOUS young man, with a reference of three years from his last place in this City, a situation as fireman, porter, or waiter, in a respectable hotel or boarding-house; would take a place to do work in a private family (inside or out-door;) can care horses; is a good driver. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, one who is fully competent of the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference from his late employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address F. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR ANY other employment where sobriety and attention are required; has the best of reference as such from his present employers; has a good knowledge of the City if required; writes a fair hand. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 182 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable young man, who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference. Can be seen, or address C. B., No. 327 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., in the Bookstore, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address K. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, in a private family; has lived in the best establishments in the City; has been 20 years among horses; can train a charger, if required; good references given. Call at or address H. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; can clean silver and furniture. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single Protestant man, an Englishman; has lived several years in the City; is sober and steady, having good City and country references. Can be seen by addressing a line to WAITER, at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a young German, who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish unexceptionable references; perfectly willing to make himself generally useful. Address GERMAN, No. 9 John-st.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—WANTED a situation as Compositor on a newspaper, by a young man of steady habits. Address, for two days, PRINTER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF MATURED EXPERIence in business in this City, in connection with the importing and jobbing of goods for men's wear; to a person thoroughly competent an opportunity rarely to be found will be offered, in regard to position, stock and remuneration. Address J. H. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS, COOK, LAUNDRESS AND Chambermaid are wanted immediately; the seamstress must be able to make dresses, and be willing to go to the country. Also, wanted well-recommended servants as chambermaids, nurses, girls for general housework. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. N. B.—Also, a man wanted as gardener.

WANTED—A LEADING CARPET HOUSE IS IN want of a man to take the entire charge of the sales department. To a person fully competent, an agreeable position and liberal remuneration will be offered. Address A. B. S., Box No. 166 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SMART, STEADY MAN, TO SERVE [illegible] bread and cakes and keep accounts. Must be well recommended, honest and sober. Apply at No. 910 Broadway, before 10 A. M. or 5 P. M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A YOUNG, HEALthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply, with references and doctor's certificate, at No. 39 West [illegible] 11 and 1 o'clock.

SIX CANVASSERS CAN HEAR of a chance to make money, by applying to No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, from 9 to 12.

WANTED, TO GO SOUTH—A YOUNG MAN as salesman and book-keeper. Address L. H. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES for MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
CLASSES for WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Classes commence from first lesson taken.
Private classes for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Bodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of schools just issued.
Parties, family, or school classes attended.
Lessons given at either Academy.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture: "THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER," pronounced by all judges as the finest work of this master in the United States.
"THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH."
Chef d'œuvre. Also works by other high-class artists.
From 9 to 4½ P. M. Admittance on application at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room No. 11.

THE TREASURER OF THE EAST RIVER Industrial School for Girls, in 40th-st., acknowledges the receipt of $20 from "A Widow," No. 7 East 38th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
GOETHE'S
CORRESPONDENCE
WITH A CHILD.
A NEW AND CAREFULLY REVISED EDITION.
One elegant 12mo. volume, printed upon tinted paper, hot pressed. $1 25.

The recent death of Bettina Brentano, known in the world of letters as "The Child," has directed public attention to the famous correspondence between herself and Goethe for whom she entertained the most passionate attachment, and who, on his part, accepted and encouraged her devotion, and gave a deeper charm to the romance of their friendship by replying to her letters in others, which are perhaps as characteristic of him as anything we possess.

From the Foreign Quarterly Review.

"The great charm of these letters is, that they are like real private letters, the *epistolæ obscurorum*, which are as much superior to the correspondence of statesmen and authors as a domestic dinner to the scraps of a public banquet. As youthful letters, also, they have the earnestness, eagerness, and extemporaneous freshness of minds still surprised and overflowing with the first rush of thought and feeling; and in Bettina's case they have the wit and finished clearness of narration, which is generally the result of experience and practice in the world."

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF
THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.,
Late Head-Master of Rugby School, and Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.
BY ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLY, M. A.,
Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford.
Third American from the last London Edition,
In two vols., 12mo. Price, $2.

From the London Quarterly Review.

"He will strike those who study him more closely as a complete character—complete in its union of moral and intellectual gifts, and in the steady growth and development of both."

From Knight's Cyclopædia of Biography.

"His correspondence is the best record of his life, and affords the most vivid representation of his character. It presents us with the progressive development of his mind and views till the one reaches its vigor and the other the comprehensiveness for which at length they became distinguished."

The accuracy and excellent judgment exhibited in the arrangement of the Correspondence and construction of the narrative, long ago established Mr. Stanley's reputation as a worthy biographer of the noble Master of Rugby; the rapid sale of the former large editions of the work, and the constant demand for it while out of print, attest the interest which is felt in the details of the life and labors of Dr. Arnold. The Publishers, therefore, issue this new and carefully revised edition, in the hope that it will meet with favor from the general public, and especially from all who are interested in the cause of education.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS WISHING to make beautiful presents to their pupils, can see samples of the "Sabbath School Bell," most elegantly bound in cloth and Turkey morroco embossed gilt, gilt edge, &c. Prices, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1.; mailed postage free. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name. DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,069 Post-office.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE STEAMBOAT ISLAND BELLE will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M., at Essex, on the Connecticut River. The said boat has recently been injured by fire. She is afloat and worth rebuilding. Length of boat 165 feet, cylinder 24 inches in diameter, and 10 feet stroke. For information, inquire of Capt. J. POST, No. 23 South-st., New-York, or D. F. ATKINS, office Long Island Railroad Company, South Ferry, Brooklyn. Sale positive.
S. H. TOWNSEND, Agent for owners.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—A GOOD business man, competent to attend to sales, &c., and with from $20 000 to $50,000 at his command, can find an opening, where that amount can be profitably employed in the manufacture of one of the oldest and best-known brands of staple American hardware. Further particulars of this business (which will bear the closest examination) can be had by addressing M. B. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPital to take the place of one about retiring, in an established produce, commission and storage business, located in one of the best streets down town; a fine, commodious fire-proof store, with ten years' lease. For particulars, address J. C. E. Box No. 133 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

RARE CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—IMPROVED LOOM.—MUNN & Co., of the *Scientific American*, say: "It contains many valuable features." Send patent, &c. Persons wishing to invest $5,000 to $10,000 profitably, should address PATENTEE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office. Iadvertise only to get a better offer than I have now.

DRY GOODS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR Western Lands in Iowa and Missouri, and part cash. Those having suitable goods for Western market can address as below. Best of reference as to title and quality of land will be given. H. F. F., *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement as Agent, to be located either in Chicago or Milwaukee. Parties desirous of such a person, address AGENT, Box No. 115 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, TEA AND SPICE route, together with the stock and fixtures, all in good order. Apply to J. C. DEVOY, No. 117 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE DRUG-STORE. Apply to JOHN V. MERRITT, No. 290 Fulton-st., or HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st.

WANTED.—A LAWYER WISHES A POSITION as junior partner. Excellent reference will be given. Address E., Box No. 741 General Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, JANES, BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled. Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS, LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER, FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS, cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTRADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—CANNEL COAL LANDS FOR SALE. —A tract of 3,000 acres of very superior Coal Lands, situated on a tributary of the Kanawha River, Va. The navigation of the streams all the way from the Ohio River to the tract is as uninterrupted and available at all times as is the Ohio River. This tract is one of surpassing richness, nearly the whole is underlaid by a seam of CANNEL COAL, ascertained to be four feet in thickness, and of the finest quality either for the manufacture of kerosene oil or for burning. Also a seam of BITUMINOUS COAL, of equal extent and richness. The whole tract is easily accessible by water, and is most conveniently situated for mining, delivering and carrying away the coal; also for manufacturing oil on the premises—lying directly upon a good navigable river. Every inducement and facility is here presented for the formation of companies to engage in the manufacture of oil, and for mining the coal. For further particulars, apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting." Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 280 Greenwich and 59 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward conrse,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of
ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
for the importation and the selling on commission of all kinds of staple dry goods. No. 6 College-place.
H. L. ATHERTON,
J. E. FAURE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859. J. C. WALKINSHAW.

LECTURES.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND
Will deliver the next LECTURE in the course before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Subject—"THE LATE WAR IN EUROPE."
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the desk and downtown office of the Library and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

WM. H. FRY, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture on the 15th inst. Subject—*The City of New-York.*

CAPT. HENRY CLAY PATE, OF VIRGINIA (formerly of Kansas,) will lecture at the Peter Cooper Institute on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7,
Subject—"*John Brown in Kansas, and Old Brown in Virginia.*"
The lecture will consist of a personal description of Capt. Brown in Kansas in 1856, and to the Charlestown Jail on the 21st ult., between the speaker and Brown; the battle of Black Jack, where in Capt. Pate was taken prisoner; amusing incidents of the Kansas excitement, Harper's Ferry affairs, and the utterance of Union sentiments.
Tickets 25 cents. To be had at No. 13 Cooper Institute and at the door.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

LECTURES FOR LADIES AT THE SPINgler Institute, by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary. The small chapel of the Institution on 5th-av., corner of 34th-st., being completely crowded at these lectures, and there being no suitable room at present in the edifice capable of accommodating the audience, it has become necessary, until other arrangements can be made, to occupy, on these occasions, the larger chapel on Union-square. The next lecture will be given there on WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.—First of the course by Rev. R. BETHUNE. Subject—*Transmission of knowledge*, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 472 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $60, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 202 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as B. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAINES BROTHERS PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 628 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

$150.—AN ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, beautifully finished, with round corners, and of very rich brilliant tone, best City makers, one year in use, cost $300; is as good as new, perfect in every way, and warranted; price, $150; an unparalleled bargain. Apply in the furniture-packing establishment in 6th-av., five doors from 40th-st., after 7½ A. M., for two days.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st., also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufactnrer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 357 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated Instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5. Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

BASKETS! BASKETS!
All kinds of French and German fancy Baskets; also, ladies' fancy Work-stands, for sale low by BOSLER & DREYER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

WILLOWS! WILLOWS!
All kinds of French, Belgian and German Willows just received, and for sale at low prices, by BOSLER & DREYER, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

RARE CHANCE FOR DRUGGISTS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Several pounds of most beautiful Vanilla, just brought in by a gentleman, are deposited for sale at FREUND & GROSSINER'S, No. 170 Water-st. The price is very low.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE BILLIARD TABLE, IN perfect order. Apply at No. 15 Laight-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 156 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 623 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 5,
There will be
NO PERFORMANCE,
The author of the new Drama having required special rehearsals of the new machinery and scenery; therefore to-morrow,
TUESDAY, DEC. 6,
Will be the
FIRST NIGHT
OF
A NEW PLAY,
IN FIVE ACTS,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
The author of many popular Dramatic Works.
NEW SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.
Mr. BOURCICAULT
As Wah-no-tee,
A Lepan Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
As
ZOE,
The Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1859,
Will be produced
A new play in five acts,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
Called
THE OCTOROON;
Or,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.
Time—The present Winter.
N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.
CHARACTERS.
Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton.....Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McCloskey, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally.....Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "ole uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work, sa".....Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave.....Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons.....Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lafourche, a rich Planter.....Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe.....Mr. D. Boncricault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes.....Miss Burke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer....Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman.....Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter.Miss H. Secor
Coillon, an Overseer.....Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter.....Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the auctioneer's clerk.....Mr. Ponisi
Grace, a yellow girl, a slave.....Miss Gimber
Solon, a brief boy-slave.....Mr. Styles
Dido, the cook, a slave.....Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Claiborne.....Miss Clinton
Minnie, the quadroon slave.....Miss Walters
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.
THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.

Nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice.—Shaks.

Tros, Tyrinsve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur—Virgil.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.
THE PLANTATION OF TERREBONNE.
A Southern house under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and flora—Dorn sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve]

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.
Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Think it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.
Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullured brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm. THE SLAVE SALE.
Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The auction by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—His revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.
Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up: hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Improved and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.
THE SHED ON FIRE.
Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.
The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.
SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.
Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—Drinks that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.
SCENE SECOND—THE CANE BRAKE—SUNRISE.
McCloskey out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.
SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.
Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revelation of the Lynch verdict—His decision—

JOHN BROWN.

PASSAGE OF HIS REMAINS EASTWARD.

Demonstrations of Sympathy.

SERVICES IN THIS CITY.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sund ay, Dec.4.

Six Companies of the Richmond and Wheeling military have been ordered home, and about one-fourth of the members of the other Companies have obtained furloughs for ten days, to return before the 16th, to attend the other executions. A military force will thus be kept up, and martial law be inforced throughout the county. The excitement has greatly abated, though there is a great feeling of insecurity in the rural districts. The weather is cold and wet, and the military are suffering greatly on picket gnard and in their uncomforteble quarters.

THE REMAINS OF JOHN BROWN.

THEIR PASSAGE THROUGH PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Dec. 3.

The mortal remains of JOHN BROWN passed through this city, this afternoon, on their way from Charlestown, Va., to Essex County, New-York, where they will be interred, as we understand.

The remains were in charge of the widow of BROWN, who was accompanied by Messrs. HECTOR TINDALL and MILES MCKIM, of this city, who had gone South with Mrs. BROWN.

The train by which the body arrived, came in from Baltimore at Broad and Prime streets, at 20 minutes of 1 o'clock. For half an hour previous there had been quite a crowd of colored persons, and a few white sympathisers in waiting, who, mingling with the usual crowd of carriage and omnibus drivers, baggage smashers, &c., who collect about the station at Broad and Prime streets, made quite a concourse of people.

A Reception Committee, headed by Rev. Dr. FURNESS, was in attendance to receive Mrs. BROWN and party at the station.

A large police force was also detailed for service, and the Mayor and Chief of Police were present on the arrival of the train.

When the train came in, Mrs. BROWN, with two ladies who were with her, left the cars and passed down Washington-street, leaning on the arm of Mr. TINDALL. At Eleventh-street they took a city railway car and passed down to Arch-street. Mrs. BROWN will remain in this city until to-morrow, at the house of a friend.

Mrs. BROWN is quite an aged lady, stout and firm in demeanor. She was dressed in mourning.

In order to avoid the crowd, the body remained in the baggage car until a quarter past one o'clock, when it was taken out, the dépôt having been previously cleared of all persons except policemen, reporters, and persons connected with the Railroad Company. The body was in a box, which was covered with a blanket or coarse cloth. A fur robe was hished upon the top.

A double line was formed by the policemen, and the box was carried by other officers to an old wagon, covered with canvas, and drawn by an old bay horse, which was in waiting in the yard of the dépôt, on the south side of the building. Into this wagon several policemen got, and the wagon was driven out of the gate upon Broad-street.

These arrangements were not made with as much secrecy as was intended, for the boys who clambered upon the fence or peeped in through its interstices reported progress to the persons who were upon the outside, and by the time the wagon was driven out, there was an immense crowd, which was composed principally of colored people.

The appearance of the vehicle with the body of Brown was greeted by loud cries, and the crowd made chase after the wagon. There were three or four carriages, filled by colored persons, in the rear of the wagon, but they had difficulty in keeping up with the wagon, which was driven as rapidly as the horse could travel.

The crowd, or at least as many of them as could keep up, followed the wagon to Walnut-street wharf, while the women and the short-breathed among the men were compelled to lag behind, leaving a straggling mass to line the streets from the dépôt, at Broad and Washington streets, to Walnut-street wharf. The places of those who fell off were supplied by newcomers, while at Walnut-street wharf there was a very large gathering.

As the crowd ran along past the factories on Washington-street, the girls and men employed in them gathered at the doors and windows and shouted and screamed as the colored troop flocked along.

We understand that the remains of BROWN will not go direct to their final resting-place. We were informed of this fact by a gentleman who was authorized to speak; but he declined to say where their first stopping-place would be.

THE REMAINS IN NEW-YORK.

The remains of JOHN BROWN arrived in this City at 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening, by way of the Camden and Amboy route, from Philadelphia. The body was accompanied by one of the sons of the deceased, by whom it was taken in charge at Philadelphia. Mrs. BROWN arrived by the New-Jersey Railroad at 8½ o'clock P. M., and crossed the ferry in a close carriage. She was met at the dépôt by several friends, by whom it had been arranged that she should spend the night in this City, in order that she might obtain the necessary repose before resuming her journey. The large crowd of curious spectators who thronged the dépôts at Baltimore and Philadelphia, to obtain a view of the remains, rendered it necessary to observe some secrecy in their movements after arriving in this City. The body was accordingly kept at the steamboat landing until 2 o'clock in the morning, (Sunday,) when it was quietly conveyed to an undertaker at No. 163 Bowery. Here it remained until 5 o'clock this morning, when it was removed to the Railroad Dépôt in Warren-street, and went forward by the early express train, Mrs. BROWN and her son accompanying it. During yesterday afternoon, the place where the body had been temporarily deposited became known, and a crowd of persons gathered about the premises and endeavored to gain admittance to view the body. At one time it was feared that violence would be used to force open the gate which leads to the rear of the building. The Police, however, dispersed them. Afterwards several persons were admitted to the room, the lid of the coffin was removed, exposing to view the face and breast. The features would have been instantly recognized as those of JOHN BROWN by any one who had seen his photograph. They were not in the least distorted, and wore a calm expression as of one asleep. The lids were closed naturally, and there was a slight bruise perceptible on the side of the right eye. The body was dressed in the clothes in which it was executed.

No demonstrations of any kind took place in the city with reference to the arrival or departure of the body, although it had been rumored that the remains would be conveyed to the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. CHEEVER'S,) where funeral ceremonies would be preformed. A strong desire for such a demonstration in this City was expressed by many, but the movement was decided to be impracticable under the circumstances, beside being in opposition to the plainly expressed wishes of deceased, concerning the disposition of his body. Arrangements are made for the funeral rites upon the arrival of the remains at North Elba.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THIS CITY.

SERMON BY REV. DR. CHAPIN.

Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN preached an eloquent sermon yesterday morning on the "The Misconception of Religion," from John iv, 15:

"The woman saith unto him, Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come hither to draw."

He exposed and denounced the mistaken ideas that mere ceremonial worship, as something separate and distinct from practical morality in everyday life, constituted true religion; that its chief end was comfort and happiness merely; or that it bade us or permitted us to despise physical laws. At the close of the discourse, in support of the proposition that by his constitution man found nothing abhorrent in religion, and that it was only repulsive to him in some of the forms which misinterpretation caused it to assume, Dr. CHAPIN made some allusion to the event which during the last week had so exercised the minds of his hearers in common with the whole community. Men always, he said, in their hearts, sympathized with the right. In communities it would be found that the sympathies always flowed in the right direction, however the silence of some or the spoken words of others might indicate that it was otherwise. The Good Book tells us that there was a time to speak and a time to keep silence. He remembered that, when he was returning from Europe, a great storm arose, and while the ship was in the gale, the captain said very little. Sometimes there were tempests gathered about the Ship of State, in the midst of which it was better to keep silence than to speak. There was one class of men which thought that if a man did not sympathize with a deed, he condemned the motives of those who committed it. There was another class which deemed that all sympathy with heroism was sympathy with bloodshed and disorder. Both were false notions. The great heart of this community, North and South, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, while it sympathizes with the heroism, earnestness and manhood of that act—of course all knew what he alluded to—had no corresponding feeling for the act itself, or for the bloodshed and riot which accompanied it. But though for the deed there could be no sentiment of approval in the consciences of men, yet when the body of the wrong-doer dropped, all feelings of hate for him dropped with it, and all must admire his sincerity and courage. In this connection, also, Dr. CHAPIN took occasion to pay a beautiful tribute to WASHINGTON IRVING. A very different man from the one he had just spoken of had called forth the sympathy of the community. Why, he asked, did we sympathize with this calm, serene, quiet life, unconnected with public affairs, except in one or two instances, throughout its whole course? Here there was nothing to stir up party feelings and prejudices, sectional strife or political hatred. We sympathize with it—first, because it was a great thing to live out a quiet life like this; and, secondly, because it was a great thing for a man to touch the intellectual chords of a people and lift it up. It was a great thing to exhibit to one's fellow man such exquisite pictures of humanity as "The Wife," and the "Widow's Son." It was a great thing for a heart and a life to make a Sunnyside in the bosoms of men, as he had done, and the interest which we felt in contemplating such a life was another testimony to the truth that our sympathies were with the good and with Christ.

The congregation which listened to Dr. CHAPIN'S discourse was not exceedingly large,—it was such a stormy day,—but it was evidently very much interested in what he said.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN ON JOHN BROWN.

Goldbeck's Musical Hall in Broadwsy was filled with an audience of nearly two hundred persons last evening, it being advertised that Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL would preach on "Old JOHN BROWN." The text was in Hebrews xiii., 3: "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." JOHN BROWN, said the reverend lady, was a martyr to his great unselfishness. It was because he had obeyed the Scriptures that he had been sacrificed. It cost something in this Nineteenth Century to obey certain commandments. His sacrifices proved the sincerity of his professions. He and his sons had dedicated their lives to the slaves—nor had they been thrown away. How little could they realize a noble disinterestedness who said that the murdering of his sons had made BROWN insane. Not even BROWN or his wife would confess his insanity even to save his life. Such ruinous imprudence as that of JOHN BROWN had always been denounced since they said of Christ, "He hath a devil and is mad." He was not revengeful, and his enemies were obliged to acknowledge it. The people of the South had said, "Let his blood be on our heads," and that self-invoked curse would be fulfilled to the uttermost. Gov. WISE had put a laurel wreath on BROWN'S head with one hand, and a halter round his neck with the other. The anger of the Southern chivalry was enough to have killed BROWN when he was down, but the nerves failed the upraised arm. The Southern Press had represented BROWN'S bravery, his humanity, his Christianity, his forbearance, his fortitude under the sentence of death, and when dread doom was pronounced he said like one of old, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." What was the military preparation of the South but a "fleeing when no man pursueth." If the execution could lead the South to believe that the "irrepressible conflict" had begun, and that Slavery must be ultimately abolished, the result would be sufficient. She did not yet despair of a peaceful emancipation. With or without the sword, Anti-Slavery would triumph. The John Browns would soon be as numerous as the John Smiths. She trusted that the future heroes would see that JOHN BROWN'S carnal weapons were not his strongest armor. There was a divinity in us which would triumph with its own weapons. The holy and irrepeachable end would loom up through mistaken means. What had caused the homage to the felon but his great unselfishness? If the spirit of homage would but take in his principle, Slavery would be abolished. As she would feed the starving man before converting him, she would free the slave before attempting spiritual teaching. The only hope of the slave was in the quickening of the spirit of unselfishness. The first work lay with ourselves, in casting out prejudice. Were the people of the North equal to the responsibilities of their position?

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

Dr. CHEEVER preached last night in the Church of the Puritans, on the character of JOHN BROWN and the "iniquity" of Slavery. The assemblage was not large enough to fill the edifice by at least one-fourth. In his opening prayer Dr. CHEEVER besought God to cast down all human constitutions or laws that denied, rejected or opposed His blessed word, and to inspire the people of this nation with the spirit of prayer, as He did the Apostles, who, under all circumstances, obeyed God rather than man, whenever man's law went against God's law; for, if it were so, the wicked laws that now disgraced our statute-books would be obliterated. He prayed God that His word should be protected against "the great iniquity" which had now produced such strife and anger and wrath and discord among us; that he would show himself against the prevalent blasphemy and impiety against his laws, that we might see the deliverance of those that are enslaved, and thus the removal and prevention of all those direful woes and miseries that must result from the indulgence of this sin; that after the fearful tragedy that had taken place during the past week—after this mournful crime committed under the so-called law, the people's hearts would be touched, and that they would be seen everywhere approaching the Word of God to ask what is His judgment in regard to this tragedy and the iniquity for the sake of sustaining which such violence had been enacted.

In the course of his sermon, Dr. CHEEVER briefly traced the ancestry of BROWN, dealt largely and with characteristic emphasis on the "iniquity" of Slavery, and said that in this, the third century after the *Mayflower* had landed, a lineal descendant of PETER BROWN, (who was himself a passenger in the *Mayflower*, and who was one of those few men who laid the foundation of a state of freedom among men on allegiance to God,) rose up and was publicly hanged for carrying into effect the principles of that *Mayflower* compact, that covenant of obedience to just and equal laws, and obedience to God and His word as supreme, and disobedience to man's authority, if requiring aught that God has in His law forbidden. He challenged the whole world and the whole world's history to show so awful a record of depravity.

BROWN he described as a man of the most prayerful and Christian tendencies, and as an instrument whom God had chosen, as prepared, beyond doubt, to hasten the day when the sin of Slavery should be annihilated. In closing his address, he stated as a fact, that one of the newspapers in this City had given indubitable evidence of an intention on the part of some to resort to personal violence against all Anti-Slavery preaching, and, by way of proof, drew from his vest-pocket a crumpled and irrecognizable printed scrap, which he held up to the gaze of the audience. In his concluding prayer, he supplicated the kind mercies of Providence for BROWN'S wife and family.

PEOPLE'S MEETING IN THE BOWERY—INSURRECTIONS DISCUSSED.

There was a full attendance at the Peoples' Meeting, No. 195 Bowery, yesterday—it being understood that the late attempt at Harper's Ferry would form the staple of discussion. Dr. SHEPHERD was called to preside, and the principal speakers were Dr. SNODGRASS, E. J. TUCKER, Mr. PINOK, and Rev. Mr. HATCH Upon the subject of the right of the slaves to their freedom, there was little difference of opinion expressed by the various speakers, but there was much diversity of sentiment as to the right means of securing it. All other means failing, the abstract right of revolution or insurrection was conceded to them to the same extent that it was the right of our revolutionary fathers to strike for their freedom; but it was also acknowledged that such an attempt should be regarded as criminal until all other peaceful means had been exhausted, and that even then it could not be justified in the absence of a reasonable prospect of success. The attempt of JOHN BROWN was generally spoken of as one of misguided philanthropy, but all agreed the truthful and heroic qualities displayed by him demonstrated that he was animated by the noblest impulses of the human heart in his efforts to free the slaves, and that posterity would award him a place among the friends of freedom, by the side of KOSCIUSKO, LAFAYETTE and WASHINGTON.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

PRAYERS FOR JOHN BROWN AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Dec. 3.

A meeting took place at Bonaventure Hall in this city yesterday forenoon, to offer up prayers in behalf of JOHN BROWN. The meeting was numerously attended, mostly by colored people. A sermon was then preached by Rev. A. T. WOOD, a colored clergyman, after which a collection was taken up for the benefit of BROWN'S family.

Another meeting was also held at the same place last night, at which speeches were made by Dr. HOWE, of Boston, and others. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy for the family of JOHN BROWN.

MASS MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, Dec. 2.

A meeting was held here to-night in commemoration of the execution of JOHN BROWN. Over 500 people were present. Able addresses were made by D. R. Tilden, R. P. Spaulding, C. H. Langston, A. G. Riddle and Revs. Messrs. J. C. White, W. H. Brewster Crooks and J. H. W. Toohey Strong. Resolutions were adopted, and the addresses were able. The hall was dressed in mourning.

LARGE MEETING AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 3.

A large meeting was held at Corinthian Hall last evening, to signalize the execution of JOHN BROWN. ABRAM PAYNE and PARKER PILLSBURY delivered addresses, which were listened to with profound interest.

BROWN'S LAST CONVERSATIONS.

The Charlestown correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange* says:

"A few days since JOHN MOORE, Esq., a very wealthy and estimable gentleman, visited BROWN. Shortly after entering, BROWN introduced the subject of Slavery, but Mr. MOORE told him that he had no disposition to discuss it. BROWN asked him how many slaves he owned, when Mr. M. replied he did not know the number, but he was sure he had one, a woman 60 years of age, whose eyesight, he was sorry to say, had failed. He had a few days before given an eminent physician $100 for operating on them, and if it was possible to restore her sight he would give $5,000. BROWN asked him what he would take for the old servant, when Mr. MOORE replied that all the Abolitionists in the North were too poor to buy her. The conversation here ended.

BROWN, in conversation with the jailor, said that if he did not see his wife before he was executed, he would like to express his desires relative to the disposition of his body. Gov. WISE has assured him that it would be at the disposal of his friends, and accordingly the jailor was requested to say to Mrs. BROWN, or whoever came for it, that he did not desire to have it removed North, but wanted it placed upon a pyre and burnt, and the ashes turned. He also requested that the bodies of his sons, who were killed at the Ferry, might be disinterred and disposed of in the same manner. The last part of the request could not have been complied with, as the physicians of Winchester had used their bodies in the dissecting-room.

Yesterday morning (Dec. 1) BROWN was more than ordinarily cheerful. The jailer remarked that he hoped his fine flow of spirits would continue on to-day. BROWN replied that he "knew the community expected that he would show fear, but they would find themselves disappointed. They did not understand the quality of material of which he was made. After this remark, he took a hearty laugh.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

At a meeting of sympathy held at Cleveland on Friday the following letter to Judge TILDEN, from JOHN BROWN, was read by Judge SPALDING:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Va., Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

Hon. D. R. TILDEN—*My Dear Sir*: Your *most kind and comforting* letter of the 23d inst. is received.

I have no language to express the feelings of gratitude and obligation I am under for your kind interest in my behalf ever since my disaster.

The great bulk of mankind estimated each other's actions *and motives* by the measure of success or *otherwise* that attends them through life. By that rule I have been one of the *worst* and one of the *best* of men. I *do* not claim to have been one of the *latter*; and I leave it to an impartial tribunal to decide whether the world has been the *worse* or the better for my *living* and *dying* in it. My present great anxiety is to get as near in readiness for a different field of action as I well *can*. Since being in a good measure *relieved from the fear* that my poor *broken-hearted wife and children* would come to immediate want. May God reward, *a thousand fold*, all the kind efforts made in their behalf. I have enjoyed *remarkable cheerfulness and composure of mind* ever since my confinement; and it is a great comfort to *feel assured* that I *am permitted* to die *for a cause*) not *merely* to pay the debt of nature (as all must.) I feel myself to be *most* unworthy of *so great* distinction. The particular manner of dying *assigned* to me, gives me but very little *uneasiness*. I wish I had the time and the ability to give you (my dear friend) some little idea of what is *daily and I might almost say hourly*, passing within my *prison walls*; and could my friends but witness only a few of those scenes just as they occur. I think they would feel very well reconciled to my being here *just what I am and just as I am*. My *whole* life *before* had not afforded me one-half the opportunity to plead *for the right*. *In this* also I *find* much to reconcile me to both my present condition and my immediate prospect. I may be *very insane*, (and *I am so*, if insane at all.) But if that be so, *insanity* is like a very pleasant dream to me. I am not in the least degree conscious of my *ravings*; of my fears; or of any terrible visions whatever; but *fancy* myself entirely composed; and that my *sleep, in particular*, is as sweet as that of a healthy, joyous little infant. I pray God that he will grant me a continuance of the same calm, but delightful, *dream*, until I come to know of those realities which "eyes have not seen, and which ears have not heard." I have scarce realized that I am in prison, or in irons, at all. I certainly think I was never more cheerful in my life. I intend to take the liberty of sending by express, to your care, some trifling articles for those of my family who may be in Ohio, which you can hand to my brother JEREMIAH, when you may see him, together with $15 I have asked him to advance to them. Please excuse me so often troubling you with my letters, or any of my matters. Please also remember me *most kindly* to Mr. GRISWOLD, and to all others who love their neighbors. I write JEREMIAH to your care.

Your friend, in truth,
JOHN BROWN.

At the suggestion of one of the audience, the original letter was handed around that each might see the old man's handwriting.

In the course of his remarks, Judge TILDEN said: "I was talking with FRANK WADE last night about this Virginia army of Gov. WISE that was take the Capitol and seize all the public documents, as that worthy has threatened to do. He (WADE) said he thought the best way to crush the army would be to *drive a drove of cows upon them.*"

ANOTHER LETTER FROM CAPTAIN COOK.

The Clevelsnd *Leader* publishes the following letter from COOK, addressed to Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES SELLERS, of that city:

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Va., November, 16, 1859.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER OF MY ADOPTION: After a long interval of silence I sit me down to write to you. Not as of yore, in freedom, but a doomed man in a prison cell, wearing a prisoner's chains; as one who has heard his death sentence spoken, and whose hours of life are numbered.

Oh! you little thought when last we parted, nor no more did I, that *such* a doom was then in store for me. That he to whom your friendship and affection gave the endearing name of brother, should, ere two short years had passed, have been styled a traitor and *murderer*. Yet so it is.

One short month more and HE whom your generous hospitality welcomed to your happy home will stand upon the scaffold to take his last look of earth. Surrounded by a gaping crowd who are eager for our blood, my comrades and myself, amid their scoffs and jeers, must die. The dread of death with me is small, for I have faced it oft before, unflinching and untrembling. I only dread the mode in which it now must come, and the disgrace attendant on it. The only ties that bind me are the ties of kindred and affection. These, it is true, bring with them death's sleep agonizing, and almost crush the spirit with their weight of woe.

Brave men have fallen in this brief, fatal struggle. Comrades who to me were brothers, companions of many a scene of danger, and many a happy hour, sleep in their bloody *grave*, with the cold earth above them. They died as they had ever lived, brave men and true. Eleven of twenty-two fell in the contest. Five more were already doomed. Another but awaits his trial to meet the same sad fate.

Those who fell, died like brave men. Those who yet remain will not shame, I trust, their comrades who are gone. We, I trust, shall calmly meet our doom unstrembling and unshaken, and our souls, with no guilt of intention upon their robes, will seek a mightier Judgment Throne, where mercy is not guill. We will appeal to that *Higher Court*, which judges of the motives which actuate and govern us.

Dear friends, life is not life to me here. Beyond the grave's dark confines we shall spring to a higher, holier life amid the undying radiance of eternity. There only can the inmost heart be read—there only can we truly know each other.

Oh! oft through the long interval of silence which has past, have my thoughts wandered back to the circle of your home. The memory of your disinterested and devoted affection has dwelt with me ever as a bright beacon of the past—joy's landmark in the log-book of my life. A footprint on the shore of time on which my heart has longing gazed with love and hope. Oft in the silence which has passed have I anticipated a happy meeting and a fond re-union round your joyous hearth. And fancy's pencil these bright hopes has tinged with love's own rainbow light. But now we meet no more on this side of the river of death. But I trust that we, beyond the shadowy stream may meet amid those bright Elysian bowers where friends no more may part, and farewells are unknown. But before I go hence, I will bid you in these hasty lines, farewell—farewell forever on the shore of earth. And with these parting words, accept my love and deep affection for all your kindness to the wayward and erring brother of your adoption. Bid your father and mother, sister and brother farewell for me. Tell them, though absent, they are not forgotten; that their names are still fresh and green upon the tablet of my memory. That here, within these prison walls, I bear their image with me, and their kindness to the stranger is graven in undying letters upon his heart.

Remember me to your dear children. Kiss them for me; and with that kiss give them my love and best wishes for their earthly and eternal welfare.

And oh! when I am gone, think of me sometimes; and let your hearts cherish the name of him to whom in your love and friendship you gave the name of Brother.

And let me still, although an inmate of these prison walls, share as in days of yore, in your love; and let me also through the tongue of the absent still hold converse with you in your happy home. Write to me and let me know of your welfare and your happiness. Forgive my errors, all my faults forgive, and remember me still with the same love and affection that you were wont to feel for me in by-gone days. Accept my love and best wishes for your happiness and prosperity. Good-bye, and may God be with you and bless you, is the prayer of him who here subscribes himself the brother of your adoption.

JOHN E. COOK.

P. S.—Direct to me in care of Sheriff CAMPBELL, Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., as all the letters are opened and read by him before I receive them.

I remain, as ever, your adopted brother,
JOHN E. COOK.

THE AFFIDAVITS TO BROWN'S INSANITY

The following card appears in the Washington *States and Union* of Saturday:

In the absence from the city of my partner, SAMUEL CHILTON, Esq., I adopt this method of correcting the statement of the Charlestown correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, which has been extensively republished, to the effect that Mr. CHILTON had been engaged with GEORGE H. HOYT, Esq., in collecting affidavits, by which it would appear that JOHN BROWN had been insane for several years, and that as one of BROWN'S counsel Mr. CHILTON had hoped to obtain a postponement of the execution, &c. *Both statements are entirely without foundation.*

Mr. CHILTON'S agency in BROWN'S case has been confined solely to a strictly professional defence at his trial in Charlestown, and to the subsequent prosecution of a petition for a writ of error to the Court of Appeals at Richmond. So much his obligations to professional duty required him to do, and he has done no more. A. B. MAGRUDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONDITION OF GERRIT SMITH.

Frederick Douglas' Paper, Dec. 2, says:

"We have before us a letter from a very intimate friend of Mr. SMITH, one who has been almost a member of his family for many years, and on whose judgment great reliance may be placed. He says that there is not a particle of truth in the story about hereditary insanity in Mr. SMITH'S family, and he thinks Mr. SMITH will recover.

We learn also that Mrs. SMITH, whose quiet, unobtrusive, but effective goodness, has endeared her to every one of the thousands who have ever come within the circle of her influence, bears up with great fortitude, and is cheerful and hopeful."

A SYMPATHIZER WARNED FROM KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Wednesday has the following incident: A man by the name of BROWN, conductor on the Lexington and Danville Railroad, happening to be in MAY'S grocery in Lexington, last week, was bantered by the proprietor on his name, and asked whether he was "any relation of Old Ossawatomie?" He replied that he was not, but took occasion to say that he indorsed his sentiments as to Slavery. There upon the bystanders put him out of the store. Shortly after he went to BEARD'S stable in Lexington, and there repeated what he had said about Slavery. On his doing so the crowd became very much excited, and told him he had better leave Lexington and the State. We are also told that he received an anonymous letter, signed "Many Citizens," warning him to leave within three days, with a threat of summary measures being used to eject him if he failed to comply. He left and went to Covington, on Saturday, where he met some of the employees of the railroad, who advised him not to stay longer in Kentucky. He has left for the West; he certainly ought not to remain in Kentucky. If Slavery is as evil as JOHN BROWN thinks it, this youth's morals might be corrupted.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court, Dec. 3—Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—JURISDICTION—REFERENCE.

James W. Elwell et al. vs. The Steamer Prince Albert—Philander Crosby vs. The Same.—These were cases of collision, and were argued together. The first suit was brought by the owners of the schooner *Julia M. Hallock*, and the second one by the owner of the bark *Aura*, to recover the damages occasioned to them by a collision with the steamer *Prince Albert*, a foreign vessel, running between this port and Galway. The bark and schooner were lying at the end of Pier No. 43 East River—the bark being outside. The steamer came up to go on the Sectional Dry Dock between Piers No. 42 and No. 43, about 7 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 9, 1858, and being too late for that tide came to at the end of Pier No. 42 and ran out a line from her bow to Pier No. 41. About 9 o'clock that evening, the flood tide then running very strong, the bow-hawser parted and the steamer swung round upon the hows of the bark and the schooner, doing them some injury, notwithstanding that the steamer's anchor was dropped as soon as the line parted. The libelants claimed that the steamer was in fault in not being properly moored, as she was not close up against any dock, and was so placed that she received the full force of the flood tide on her starboard bow, instead of lying bead to the ttde.

The allegations of improper mooring were denied by the claimants of the steamer, and they also alleged that there would have been no collision if the schooner had not been lying with her flying jib-boom rigged out.

The cases were referred by the Court, under the rules of Janusry last, to be tried before Kenneth G. White, U. S. Commissioner, who, after hearing the testimony, decided in favor of the libelants on all points.

The claimants exccpted to his decision on matters of fact, and also on the ground that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction in the premises.

Held by the Court, that there is plainly no lack of jurisdiction in the Commissioner to hear and decide the cases, unless tt be plainly established on the part of the claimants that the Court acted beyond its competency in directing the reference.

That the Court had full authority to direct the reference, whether under the January rules of this Court, or the 44th rule of the Supreme Court.

That the Court had anthority to take cognizance of the causes, the Supreme Court having expressiy decided that it has jurisdiction over cases of torts upon navigable waters within the body of a county, whether within or without tide waters. The case of Allen *vs.* Newberry, (21 How, p. 244,) and Maguire *vs.* Card, (ditto, p. 248,) were cases of contract, and will not be interpreted to abrogate, by implication, the previous decisions of the Supreme Court as to the jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty in cases of torts.

That on the facts of the cases, and the law applicable to them, the decision of the Commissioner was right and must be affirmed. Decree, therefore, that the libelants recover their damages, with a reference to ascertain and compute them.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict: for claimants, Messrs. Van Vorst and Beardslee and Mr. Morton.

COLLISION—CONSIGNEE—PENDENCY OF ANOTHER ACTION.

Harold Dollner et al. vs. *John Garcia et al.*—This was an action by the owners of cargo shipped on board the schooner *Julia Francis* against the owners of the steamer *Cristoval Colon*, for the loss of the cargo by a collision between the schooner and the steamer during the night of December 21, 1856, off the Capes of Delaware. The respondents denied any negligence in the steamer, which occasioned the collision, and set up moreover that the libelants had no right to sue, being only consignees of the goods, and that a suit was previously commenced against the steamer, *in rem*, in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, to recover the same damages claimed in this action.

Held by the Court—That the libelants, as consignees, are competent parties to maintain the action.

That the pendency of the action *in rem* in another District against the steamer, in the name of the libelants or for their benefit, is no bar in law to this action against the owners *in personam*.

That the collision was occasioned by the misconduct and negligence of those in charge of the steamer, and was not produced or promoted by any culpable conduct on the part of the schooner.

Decree for libelants with a reference.

For the libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue: for claimants, Mr. Cutting.

The Discharge of Schenck.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company vs. Allen Schenck.—This case has taken a mysterious, if not a serious turn for some one. On Friday last, R. T. Deming, Esq., appeared before Justice JAMES, at Chambers, and moved for the discharge of the defendant. Upon calling the name of the plaintiff, no one appeared, and the defendant was accordingly discharged.

On Saturday, Messrs. John D. and Z. D. Sherwood appeared for the plaintiffs, and moved that the order vacating the arrest, made the previous day, be set aside on the ground of fraud in obtaining it. They stated that the notice of motion to discharge, served upon them, was made for the 3d instead of the 2d of December, and exhibited the notice, which was dated as alleged.

These facts appearing, the Court granted an order vacating the order of the day before, and reinstating the order of arrest as it had previously existed. But meanwhile Schenck had taken advantage of his liberty and is now beyond the reach of the Sheriff or his Deputies.

The Messrs. Sherwood charge unprofessional practice in the matter, and declare that the guilty party shall be searched out and punished.

It is due to Mr. Deming to say that he denies all knowledge of deception, fraud or sharp practice, so far as his acts are concerned, and that his standing at the Bar is such as to preclude suspicion of his character or professional integrity. He is about to file an affidavit showing that the whole error arose from a clerical mistake.

The Case of Stephens.

The People vs. *James Stephens.*—This prisoner, who was convicted of poisoning his wife, as is well known, will be brought before the General Term on Tuesday, the 13th inst., for final sentence. It is understood that an effort will be made to induce the Governor to grant a stay of execution, on the ground of newly discovered medical evidence, showing the contrary of the testimony on the trial, as to the quantity of arsenic necessary to destroy life.

The Case of the City Chamberlain.

Hinman and others vs. *Stout and others.*—The argument in this case, which has been deferred until now since the evidence was taken, was on Saturday proceeded with before Justice DAVIES, of Special Term. Mr. O'Conor conducted the argument for Mr. Stout, and Mr. D. D. Field for the plaintiffs.

The Price of a Lawyer's Practice.

MOTION TO ENJOIN HIM THEREFROM.

Smith Tuttle and Charles Waters vs. *Nathan Nesbit.*—This was a motion for an injunction against the defendant, who is a lawyer, to restrain him from the practice of his profession at the Bar of this City and State.

It appears from the papers upon which the motion is based, that the defendant sometime since disposed of his interest in his practice in this City and State, and that subsequently becoming desirous of returning to the practice here, he repurchased his interest from the plaintiffs, to whom he had sold, stipulating to pay therefor the sum of $250, in installments of $50 each every quarter.

By the contract so made and entered into, it was agreed that if the defendant failed to pay the quarterly installments, the plaintiffs should have the right to proceed against him by injunction or otherwise, to restrain him from his business. The plaintiffs now appeared before Judge HILTON, of the Common Pleas, at Special Term, and, making an affidavit that the defendant had failed to pay over the quarterly $50, as agreed, moved for the injunction referred to.

Judge HILTON said he would not grant any such motion on an *ex parte* application, but consented to allow an order to show cause why the defendant should not be restrained by injunction, returnable on the 8th inst., without a stay of proceedings.

Plaintiffs in person for the motion.

Judgment Confessed by Trustee.

RIGHTS OF INFANT CESTUIS QUE TRUST.

Mallory vs. *Clark.*—The following is the opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, lately filed in this case, which came before him at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, on a motion to set aside a judgment and execution.

INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiff was duly appointed trustee of a certain estate belonging to Sarah C. Cowles and others, and while such trustee, became creditor of the trust estate for moneys advanced by him and for services rendered as such trustee.

Afterwards, on the application of the *cestui que* trust, and with the consent of the plaintiff, an application was made to change the trustee; and an order was made by a Justice of the Court discharging the plaintiff as trustee, and appointing Myron H. Clark as such trustee. In this order it was further directed that the trustee should confess a judgment to the plaintiff for the amount which he claimed to be due to him for moneys advanced and services rendered in the discharge of his duties as such trustee.

Under this order Clark as trustee confessed a judgment in favor of Mallory for the moneys so claimed by him, and an execution has been issued upon such judgment, and the same levied upon the personal property of the trust estate.

A motion is now made to set aside the judgment and the execution issued thereon.

Some of the *cestui que* trust are infants, and did not consent to this proceeding.

The order directing that a judgment by confession for such a claim made by a trustee of an estate is an unusual one, and notwithstanding such order, I am at loss to see in what manner the trust estate can be made liable in an execution tssued thereon.

The judgment is against Myron H. Clark, described as trustee of Sarah E. Cowles and others, and it is adjudged that the plaintiff recovered against the defendant the plaintiff's claim. It is an ordinary judgment against the defendant, not making or declaring the trust estate liable, or directing or authorizing any part of it to be sold for the purpose of discharging the claim. An execution issued upon a judgment cannot be levied upon the trust estate, more especially so where a part of it belongs to infants. If the trust estate is to be made liable for a debt created by a trustee, it must be reached by a special proceeding and judgment, and not by an ordinary judgment entered against the trustee, even though described as such.

An action of law could never be maintained to reach the trust estate by making the trustee the defendant, but for such a purpose a suit must be had to a proceeding in equity. The union of the remedies at law and in equity in the same tribunal under the code has not removed the necessity of the same course of proceeding to reach a trust estate, and there is no more authority to sell the trust estate in an action for money brought against the trustee now than there was before the adoption of the code.

Upon consultation with the Justice by whom the order was made, I am informed that his attention was not particularly called to that provision in the order, and he concurs with me in the opinion that the judgment ought not to be enforced, but that the order should be amended so as to protect the trustees as well as the *cestui que* trust.

It is said that the judgment was entered by an order of the Court, and therefore cannot be set aside except by an appeal from that order and its reversal. It must be remembered that when that order was made there was no action pending. It was a mere order made in the proceeding for the appointment of a trustee, and the direction to the trustee afterward to confess a judgment, cannot make that judgment, therefore confessed, valid, if without such an order it would have been a nullity. Whatever amount was due to the trustee, should have been paid to him, and for that amount he had a lien on the trust estate in his hands, which he had a right to insist upon the payment of, before parting with the estate. That lien could have been preserved by directing the new trustee in the order appointing him, to pay such moneys due to the former trustee out of the first receipts from the trust estate. I do not deem it necessary or proper to to set aside this judgment on this motion until such a provision is made by an amendment of the order referred to. The judgment confessed by the Trustee can be of no use in collecting the claims of the former trustee. But before the same is set aside, the order appointing the new trustees should be amended so as to provide for the payment of whatever balance is due to the plaintiff.

I find, on examining those proceedings, it is not stated that the infants were represented or in any wise had a part in setting the amount due to the trustees. Mr. Chatfield, as guardian to the infants, had notice of the proceedings for the change of trustee, but the settlement of the accounts of the plaintiff was not made before the Refcree named, but appears to have been made by the trustee and some of the parties in interest, who were of age.

If this be so, the account should be adjusted before the Referee, and after the balance is ascertained, the former order should be amended so as to direct the trustee therein named to pay to the plaintiff the balance due him, with the interest, as soon as the said trustees shall receive from the trust estate sufficient funds therefor.

This amendment appears to me to be necessary for the plaintiff's protection, before the judgment is set aside, and the motion is only granted upon the condition that an application shall forthwith be made for the adjustment of the plaintiff's accounts, and for the payment thereof by the new trustee in the manner indicated.

Unless proceedings for such purposes are taken within 30 days, the mot

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1859.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

Ratification of the Nomination of William F. Havemeyer.

Great Gathering of the People During a Hail-storm.

COOPER INSTITUTE THRONGED.

Several Thousand Citizens Outside.

CANNON, TORCHES AND TRANSPARENCIES.

Addresses by John C. Devlin, James T. Brady, John Van Buren, Thomas Francis Meagher, John McKeon, Dr. Merkle, Michael Doheny, John H. Anthon and Mayor Tiemann.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN A. DIX.

It is seldom that those desirous of responding to a call to meet for the indorsement of the nomination of their favorite candidates are required to give proof of their attachment so strong as was that shown by the thousands who gathered outside and inside of the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening. For several hours before the time appointed for the organization of the meeting, a storm of wind, and sleet, and hail prevailed in the City, and rendered it somewhat dangerous, so slippery was the pavement, for those who ordinarily are foot-sure to venture out. The opinion was generally expressed by the oppositions that the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER would be obliged to postpone the meeting, but such was not the case. As early as 7½ o'clock the large hall was crowed to excess by an exceedingly orderly and well-dressed audience; and outside the building various political organizations were gathered, carrying torches and transparencies, on which were the names of the Tammany Hall candidates, and expressions of determination on the part of the people to elect them on Tuesday next. Several meetings were organized outside, but the storm was so great that it was difficult to obtain speakers, and soon those who had formed around the stands formed again in procession, and to the music of several bands marched through some of the main streets and then separated.

Inside the building, Mayor TIEMANN advanced to the front of the platform, and was received with three times three and a tiger. He said:

"Gentlemen, you are earnestly requested not to stand on the chairs. You will do us a great favor by keeping your seats, and putting your bottoms on them." [Applause, and a general sitting down.]

SPEECH OF JOHN E. DEVELIN.

Hon. JOHN E. DEVELIN was now introduced by JOHN B. CHAMBERS, and spoke as follows: "Fellow-citizens, I have been requested to call this meeting to order, and to nominate a Chairman. It has been suggested to me, however, that before I do so, some comments which have appeared in the newspapers concerning myself, required, out of justice to myself, and out of justice to the candidates, that I should make some explanation. It is known to most of you, that I was a candidate before the Convention for the nomination to the office of Counsel to the Corporation. It may also be known to you for whom a majority of that Convention were in favor for that office. The Convention, however, thought proper, being unprepared to nominate a candidate for Mayor, to appoint a Committee to report name a to them. To that Committee it was suggested that Mr. HAVEMEYER might be induced—if he could have the assistance of counsel to whom he has been accustomed—to accept the nomination for the Mayoralty. The fact that Mr. HAVEMEYER might be induced, under such circumstances, to accept the nomination, was explained to me, and it was left to me alone to determined, my friends refusing to decide or advise which would be the best course to pursue. Knowing Mr. HAVEMEYER as I had for many years, having observed his course when he was Mayor, believing that he was the strongest man that could be put up by the Democratic Party, I thought it a matter of principle to yield to any arrangement that could secure his nomination, and I did so. In Mr. HAVEMEYER'S letter of acceptance was a sentence to which certain parties took exception. Mr. HAVEMEYER, observing the remarks of the newspapers said, wrote me a letter, *entirely satisfactory to me.* Now, if there be any friends of mine here who have any feeling of regret with regard to the matter, I merely hope they will lay it aside, for I have none whatever. [Cheers.] So much for personal explanation. When I look back some fourteen or fifteen years, I recall the fact that then the American Party was in possession of the City Government, that there was reason to fear that burning churches would attest the proscription of that party. That in the city of "Brotherly Love," then under control of the same faction, not a few of the class, with which I am connected by the strongest ties, were shot down in the streets. That the Sisters of Charity, those wingless angels of mercy and of love, were driven forth from their abodes, and that threats of similar proscription here were made against us so frequent and loud, that determined to defend ourselves, the old Roman inquiry arose in many hearts:

> "How can a man die better
> Than facing fearful odds
> For the ashes of his sires
> And the temples of his gods?"

Then it was that the wise men of the party, selected as the candidate who could carry us on to victory, WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, if I had any private griefs, if I could allow them to affect my public course, when a man like this came forward to save us from an odious thraldom, I should be recreant to every principle and sentiment of generosity, every impulse of duty that should govern me, could I not set everything aside to secure his acceptance and thus subserve the welfare of my native City. We have a noble standard-bearer: we have put on the ticket men who are honest and therefore strong, and prepared to relieve us of this enormous burden of taxation which bears down upon the rich man and the poor man alike; for I tell you the poor man pays his taxes in his rent. [Applause.] Money will always have its return, and anything which affects the interest of the rich man and his capital, also affects the poor man and his labor. [Applause.] The rich man merely transfers the money, from the laborer's pockets to the City Treasury, and the working men pay the taxes. They are interested in the matter a great deal more than many imagine, for they pay their taxes quarter by quarter. [Cheers.] The taxes are almost intolerable, and it is your duty, as directly interested, to see to it that the City Government is pure. We should do something, too for our party—something for Tammany Hall, around which the remembrance of so many victorious battles cluster. You can carry HAVEMEYER into the chair of the Mayoralty, as you did fourteen years ago under circumstances similar to those in which you are now placed, and I have no doubt it will be done. Gentlemen, I nominate for your Chairman Mr. J. B. NICHOLSON."

The nomination was confirmed, and the Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment. The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read and adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Thos. Francis Meagher,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Matthew Morgan,	William C. Conner,
Watts Sherman,	Joseph Stuart,
Wilson G. Hunt,	William A. Whitbeck,
Freeman Campbell,	Andrew Smith,
William A. Herring,	M. T. Brennan,
Felix Ingoldsby,	Charles Gross,
Dr. Petzold,	Simeon B. Ahrahams,
William Martin,	Elias S. Higgins,
Dines Carolin,	George B. Hall,
Hugh Kelly,	Owen Kinney,
Nicholas Fischer,	Samuel F. Barger,
Dr. A. V. Williams,	Thomas W. Adams,
Morgan L. Mott,	R. H. Bishop,
George W. Walters,	John Donnelly,
Moses Taylor,	Peleg Hall,
Robert J. Dillon,	William E. Curtis,
Terrence Donnelly,	Hamilton W. Robinson,
John Kerr,	James Conlan,
Hawly D. Clapp,	Charles S. Mathews,
Bernard Kelly,	Henry G. Stebbins,
Thomas McSpedon,	Charles Entier,
John E. Develin,	William P. Powers,
F. L. Valtee,	James Mulligan,
Stephen Bates,	Pierre C. Kane,
Rudolph A. Witthaus,	Anthony Eickoff,
Andrew V. Stout,	Michael Fitzgerald,
August Belmont,	H. Lewis,
Isaac Townsend,	Samuel F. Butterworth,
John L. Aspinwall,	Dr. H. Wilhelm,
Henry Chauncey,	Hugh O. Donnell,
J. Lacoeque,	Wm. D. Kennedy,
John S. Myers,	Wm. Wilson,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Dr. Wm. Michaelis,
D. F. Tiemann,	George Henriques,
Andrew Morans,	Richard B. Connolly,
G. E. Baldwin,	Stephen Merrihew,
James Murphy,	O. Ottendorfer,
John Marshall,	S. D. Shipman,
Hugh Smith,	H. Kattenhorn,
C. D. Mead,	Charles McIlgargy,
Schuyler Livingston,	Malcom Campbell,
Henry Hart,	Augustus Schell,
Charles A. Lamont,	Jacob Windmuller,
Daniel Devlin,	Benjamin S. Hart,
R. T. Compton,	Oliver Charlick,
Otto Sackersdorff,	William Monck,
Frederick German,	P. J. Joachimssen,
Edward C. West,	Thomas O'Rork,
Peter Halpin,	John L. Lendheim,
Joseph Seligman,	Charles H. Haswell,
John M. Helck,	Julius Richelin,
Dr. P. Merkle,	Walter Roome,
Philip W. Engs,	Samuel B. Scheffelien,
Bartlett Smith,	John McKesson,
Warren Harriott,	George W. Lane,
James A. Connolly,	Adam Lilburn,
John Vance,	John J. Cisco,
Elijah Ward,	Wm. W. Sanger,
Solomon Banta,	Andrew Schilling,
Peter Schenck,	Jacob A. Westervelt,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,	Emanuel B. Hart,
S. L. M. Barlow,	David Wagstaff,
Peter M. Schenck,	Julius Renheim,
John H. Niepolt,	Samuel Lewes,
E. C. McConnell,	Aaron B. Rollins,
Jacob Scheiding,	Anthony Dugro,
Peter Dyer,	Anson Herrick.

SECRETARIES.

James S. Carpenter,	Cornelius S. Johnson,
William L. Wiley,	John H. Lyell,
John Kennedy,	John B. Fogerty,
Dr. P. H. McDonnell,	Wm. Hermann,
Jeremiah Mahoney,	Nelson Spratt,
Lewis P. Clover,	Caleb F. Lindsley,
William A. Barr,	Henry Dreker,
Edmund F. Rogers,	David Wood,
John J. Bradley,	Lafayette Harrison,
John J. Freidman,	Simon Steinfeld,
William B. Clarke,	Charles Price,
David S. Coddington,	Simon Meyer,
John Dunham,	Cors. L. Purdy,
Edward Demahoust,	Henry Du France,
William Woods,	Valentine Benner,
John Browning,	John Scheurinann,
Robert Grant,	Peter Mosemer,
Algernva S. Sullivan,	Jas. E. Kerrigan,
Thomas J. Miller,	William Walsh,
Elbridge T. Gerry,	Thomas Kivlen,
Francis	Dayton.

Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously approved:

Resolved, That the electors of New-York City will be called upon, on Tuesday next, to determine the character of their municipal administration, unbiased by questions of party politics; and that we confidently appeal to every citizen who regards in legrity and capacity as true qualifications for official station to rally in the support of the regularly nominated Democratic ticket.

Resolved, That in WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, who is again and for the third time presented as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of our City, we recognize a citizen of unspotted integrity; an officer who has served two terms in the Magistracy with universal satisfaction and unexampled success; a Democrat of uniform fidelity, and a standard-bearer who never failed to lead his followers to victory.

Resolved, That SAMUEL J. TILDEN is eminently qualified by integrity, experience and capacity for the office of Corporation Counsel, and we hereby pledge to him our enthusiastic and undivided support.

Resolved, That we highly approve and will cordially support the nomination of PATRICK MCELROY as Governor of the Almshouse; the ability and fidelity he has manifested in the past administration of that honorable post affords the strongest evidence of his capability and worth, and an earnest gnarantee for the future.

Resolved, That representing, as Messrs. HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY do, the organization which numbers in its ranks the larger portion of the Democratic Party as shown by the canvass at the recent State election, and strengthened, as they are, by the accession of those who differ with them in general political faith, it is entirely obvious that through them and them only can the electors hope to overtarow the combination of deluded men with all that is base and corrupt which gathers under the dishonored baner of FERNANDO WOOD.

Resolved, That irrespective of party preferences, and without intending indirectly to assail or commend the action or motives of either of the great political organizations, we deem this a suitable occasion to declare for ourselves that we look upon the recent disturbances of the peace and destruction of the lives of our fellow-citizens of Virginia with unaffected concern and dismay. Mindful of the mutual respect and affection from which the Union sprang, and on which it rests, we feel profoundly convinced that crimes like these, and the spirit which incites them, and which they provoke, must dissolve our glorious brotherhood with all its prond histories and prouder hopes, unless assurance can be given throughout the Free States, such as we tender for ourselves and for this great commercial emporium, that we cherish a jealous respect for the constitutional rights of every member of the Confederacy; that our citizens regard these incendiary and treasonable acts with unmixed indignation, and that this heart of the Union beats true to the love of our whole country.

On the retirement of Mr. VAN BUREN there were loud calls for Mr. BRADY, who advanced and spoke as follows:

JAMES T. BRADY'S SPEECH.

Mr. BRADY expressed his gratification at attending the meeting to advocate right principles and good candidates, and thus promote the welfare and preserve the reputation of the great City of New-York. [Cheers.] He then said, I am delighted to see around me on this platform gentlemen of merit and distinction, amongst whom I perceive one recently mentioned by the *Tribune* in terms not very complimentary, who was connected with an enterprise not inferior to any that ever employed human intellect or excited human ambition—Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD. [Loud cheers.] I have not the pleasure of knowing him personally, and I regret all disparaging references to the failure, even where defeat may be deserved, of any man who undertakes to promote the dignity or happiness of our race. [Cheers.] And to those fastidious critical or cynical persons who regard the laying of the telegraphic cable as a failure, I would say that he who sought to unite two continents, so that they might converse at any moment with each other, is of more consequence and value in the world than any one who may thoughtlessly or wickedly traduce him. [Three cheers for CYRUS W. FIELD.] Thus much for one of the many distinguished people around me, but I have more to say to you, and for you who are in front of the rostrum, and who, like the masses of our country, always have feelings and views as to our public affairs which are certainly disintcrested, and usually right. Often the orator who addresses you has personal motives to gratify and private objects to attain, but when he is not thus influenced, his gratification in addressing a meeting like this is entirely without alloy. This is the last Saturday night to occur before the election, and I am glad to see it thus occupied. Men of every class and condition, the laborer freed from manual toil, the man who toils with his thoughts—all are here, as upon a holiday evening, for an object well worthy of their efforts,—to rescue New-York from the threatened disgrace of having a man like FERNANDO WOOD elected Mayor of this City. [Three cheers, and three more.] If high lineage and illustrious ancestry would enable me to give my words value, I could not thus impart worth to my speech, for neither of these has been my heritage. My fellow men have kindly awarded me a position of importance higher than I could expect, and I am grateful to all who have aided and sustained me in my career. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] I began, like most of you, a struggle for life or eminence by the use of the talents with which nature endowed me, without many artificial advantages, but I had and have within me the feeling which pervades me as it affects you, which the poet has expressed in the familiar lines:

> "Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own—my native land."

I am here to-night because I love, and would like to protect the City of my birth. But I am proud of New-York for a larger and nobler reason than because it is my birthplace. On her broad and generous bosom men of every race and nation can be nurtured or maintained. She has no restriction or proscribing views. She receives all who come within her territory with generous hospitality, and affords them a field on which the active competition of merit may ensure to all the deserved meed of honorable effort. [Cheers.] New-York is a great—an empire City. And when a man like FERNANDO WOOD presents himself with an audacity which particularizes his character asking that he may sway our destinies, I rejoice that here, "upon my native heath," I may speak of him, and to you of the reasons why he should and shall encounter the defeat which must overcome him at the election on Tuesday next. [Cheers.] At a recent meeting in Tammany Hall, my friend VAN BUREN, and myself, and one whom I should have named before myself—Mr. JOHN KELLY—one not inferior to any one I know in natural capacity [loud cheers for KELLY] expressed our sentiments in decent language about Mr. Woon, his prospects and proceedings. He referred to us in a speech made in this hall, and had the impudence to assert that we were influenced in our remarks by "pay"—by pay! Now, I said nothing personal about Mr. Woon on that occasion, nor which should have elicited the "Billingsgate" employed in his speech; but I say here that when he spoke about "pay," he evinced a spirit of ingratitude, which, if I were mean enough to state what I know about his relations to me, which, if he was capable of a blush, would call the crimson to his attenuated and sallow cheek. And I cannot but admire his temerity in making such a remark, when he knew that I had in my pocket his letter written to me after the nominations had been made at Tammany Hall in which he tendered me the unanimous nomination at Tammany Hall as Corporation Counsel. [Sensation.] What a person this is to malign one who, as you know, never asked you, never asked the people for any favor, nor solicited their suffrages on any occasion—and who has often declined proffers of distinction, which a man even of less vanity might be delighted to accept. What can justly be said of him who made this assertion about "pay" more correct or expressive than that "he was and knew himself to be a liar?" What do you think of a man who aspires to be Chief Magistrate of this City, and yet thus basely asserts what he knows to be false? We can now appreciate the importance of his having nominated himself, for I sincerely believe that no decent man can be found who would admit having ventured to nominate him for a station so respectable and responsible. He has distributed circulars all over town informing the people that he is a man of one eye, which orh he says is exclusively devoted to the public interest. [Cheers and laughter.] He wishes us to consider him the Polyphemus of modern days, and that the single eye in the centre of his forehead sees no object but the public welfare. The eye is there, no doubt, but the pockets [striking his sides] are here. Polyphemus had but one eye we know, but there was an individual named Briareus, with a hundred hands. If he or Woon should be chosen Mayor, what chance do you suppose there would he for a reasonable treasury? [Cheers and laughter.] Mr. WOOD has been called the emulator of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is a man of strong will, capacity which no one denies, some courage, and executive talent which accompanied with honesty might be of great service to the community; but I ask you, and Mr. Woon's special organ, the *Daily News*—I ask, too, the public at large, what measures of general utility Mr. Woon perfected during his official career, when he held the office of Mayor? [A Voice: The glass ballot boxes. Loud cheers.] Well, said Mr. BRADY, as those boxes were made of glass, some malicious people may suggest that if he is responsible for them, his motives, like the result, are transparent, and easily seen through. [Cheers.] I find that many of my fellow citizens who belong to the old Police seem to consider themselves under obligations to Woon. These men are suffering, and disconsolate, seeking in Courts of Justice redress which is too long delayed. Who placed those men in the positions they occupy? [A VOICE—FERNANDO WOOD.] The NEW-YORK TIMES called me to account for censuring the Metropolitan Police bill as an act of improper legislation, and remarked that if I wished my head broken once a week, or my plate stolen as often, I should retain the views I expressed. [Laughter and cheers.] I don't own much plate, but I have a head which I would like to save without its being broken even once. But I think when the Legislature managed to connect New-York with two other counties, that we might lose the right of managing our own affairs. It perpetrated an act of injustice and wrong. I never said, nor do I now say, one word against the value and efficiency of the police corps organized under that law. It is an effective body. But I say that FERNANDO WOOD as Mayor, was bound to obey that law, and when he refused to do so, and encouraged policemen to resist it, he did that which he designed for his own aggrandizement, and led those who obeyed him into difficulty and disgrace. And if any of those men sustain Mr. WOOD, they must not hereafter expect, as they certainly shall not receive countenance or aid from me. [Cheers.] There never was a greater hypocrite in power than this same WOOD. [Cheers.] You remember how he was maintained in the first stages of his official career, placing their predictions as to his future on the experience of the past, and asserting that as his conduct and character had been so bad before, it was to be hoped and expected that he would strive to acquire a new and better reputation. This was a new and a very equivocal compliment. I had no such confidence in Mr. Woon, and so stated in several public addresses, when he caused several officials to be indicted, none of whom were convicted, and none of whom could be condemned when he was the prosecutor. He sent his officers out to arrest the poor street-walkers, who "sell their souls for bread" upon the highways, while he left the splendid palaces of prostitution utterly unconscious of his power. He pretended that he favored people in all their innocent pursuits of pleasure, and yet sent his Special Police to detect and tax those who pursued their ordinary business on Sunday. These are two illustrations of what he called reforms, which he pretended to favor, but never carried out, and I defy you or any of his followers to state any instance in which he corrected any vice or wrong of our Metropolis within the reach of his executive control. But he is a bold man all the time. FERNANDO WOOD nominates himself for Mayor, writes circulars for himself, makes speeches for himself, and, on his own account, vilifies his opponents. This is, in my opinion, a very strong reason against his election, unless we can find in his past and present the evidences of such just self-reliance as should lead him to come forth from private life as the special and self-chosen Apostle to furnish for our suffering City the aid and relief it so much deserves or seeks in this, its hour of need. Are none of you affected with the same exquisite sensitiveness as to our civic agony? Do you believe that he wishes to be Mayor solely that his "single eye" may wink or work for the common weal? I ask you, and I ask all my fellow-citizens, on this island, whether Mr. WOOD is the peculiar anointed agent destined of his own choice to be the great benefactor of a City in which he was not born, and to which he has no extraordinary ties of attachment? The characteristics of our time prevent our believing that he is impelled by the sublime motives to which he pretends. We can see very plainly other and quite different impulses by which he is swayed, among which appear the throes of bad ambition, and the lusts of vile revenge. [Cheers.] His election as Mayor would introduce a reign of moral terror. [Cheers.] The thieves should vote for him, I admit; the men who sell their votes or consciences should sustain him, and all whose unlawful pursuits may not conflict with any special vice of which he is the patron. But if the people of New-York wish virtue to reign in public affairs, they must avoid WOOD as they would shun a pestilence, and I think they should also vote for the candidate we have nominated—the honest, faithful, intelligent citizen, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. I beseech the men of New-York, in the name of decency—in virtue, even, of that instinct which prompts us to self-preservation, not to aid in disgracing New-York by voting for Mr. WOOD. He is a dangerous man, and it is time he should be put aside. Let us give him, on Tuesday next, a grave from which he may never obtain a political resurrection. [Cheers.] I have said WOOD was a native of New-York. My ancestors, as you know, were of that little island, beyond the deep whose history and character speaks of warm hearts, generous devotions, unbroken pride, and unfaltering faith. Mr. WOOD has attempted to ply the influence of those who come from this soil. I never have affected, and never will appeal to Irishmen, as such, in reference to matters which only affect them as American citizens. But I say to any Irishman who would vote for Mr. WOOD in view of his being a member of a Know-Nothing lodge, to ponder well before he incurs the disgrace connected with that common expression, "He has sold the pass"—or has the check of his memory reddened with the recollection. Dismiss it. But I will not dwell upon this suggestion. I call upon our citizens, of every class, to rescue New-York from the danger which now besets it when a bad and bold man seeks to fasten himself upon it, even as the panther fastens himself with cruel and unyielding claws upon the victim which it allows to run, only because death is already in its heart. You are to decide whether our City shall stand erect and honored, looking with equal gladness on the best record of its past, and the bright promises of the future, or bend its face low and groveling in the dust, inumbered and degraded by the curse of having submitted its character and fortunes to the domination of one who has no merit but ambition, and from whom we can expect nothing but misrule. I appeal to the honesty, manliness and courage of New-York to testify by their votes on Tuesday next that they really appreciate the importance of placing in power only such men as have proved by their conduct that they deserve the support of their fellow-men. This testimony can be made effective by sustaining the staunch and honorable citizen, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. Mr. BRADY concluded by referring in complimentary terms to Messrs. VAN BUREN, MCKEON and THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, by whom he was to be succeeded.

Loud calls were now made for Mr. VAN BUREN, and after sundry cheers, that gentleman advanced to the rostrum:

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. VAN BUREN said: Fellow-citizens, [three cheers for VAN BUREN,] I am proud to meet so large an assemblage of my fellow-citizens here to-night, and whatever others may think of the good or evil fortune of the weather, I look upon this as a most auspicious event—that we are assembled amidst storm and rain. We meet as that noble old Democratic guard which knows no fear in danger, which is not composed of sunshine soldiery, but which encounters hail and storm in order to engage in fights like those through which we have passed in days gone by. I feel that this assemblage to-night is an indication that the same men who have fought the battles of the country in the past, are prepared to fight them now; and that those who have joined the ranks, and who have not heretofore been members of the party, come, although new recruits, with the spirit and zeal and courage of old warriors into the contest. [Applause.] We are assembled to-night to ratify the nominations made by our political party, but sanctioned by the great mass of our fellow-citizens who are in favor of municipal integrity. We are assembled to ratify the nomination of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN, and MCELROY. [Cheers.] Although, in their origin, political nominations, they have been adopted by our citizens at large, and have become the people's candidates for the offices for which they have been nomed. [Applause.] I am not one of those who apprehend so great a calamity to this City as the election of WOOD. [Cheers.] I am not one of those who apprehend so serious a damage to the true interests of this City as the defeat of WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Applause.] But I propose, for a few moments, to call your attention to some facts going to indicate what may be supposed to be the state of the political canvass at this time. Those who have a common object, to wit, the selection of proper officials, may differ among themselves as to the best mode of accomplishing that object. I think a reference to a few conceded facts will satisfy those who hear me that, in the language of the resolution you have adopted, "the true way to secure good government for this City, and the only way, is to elect WM. F. HAVEMEYER Mayor of the City." [Loud applause.] Now allow me to say that at the approaching election it may well be supposed that some seventy or seventy-five thousand votes will be given. Of these fifty thousand will be Democratic votes. Fifty thousand will be the votes of those who do not belong to the Republican organization which has put Mr. OPDYKE in nomination. Mr. OPDYKE may possibly, in the judgment of his friends, be expected to receive the same vote as Gov. MORGAN—some twenty thousand. Now let any friend of his tell me how you can divide fifty thousand Democratic votes between two candidates in any way so that there is not a majority for one or the other of the Democratic candidates over the vote of Mr. OPDYKE. [Cheers.] Now it is a plain mathematical proposition that Mr. OPDYKE must be behind even did he receive the vote of Gov. MORGAN. The victory would certainly be with the one of the other two candidates who received the most votes. But let us look for a moment at the opposition to Mr. OPDYKE among the supporters of Gov. MORGAN. You find leading Republicans, who are familiar with the character of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and prominent citizens, ranging themselves under the banner of Mr. HAVEMEYER. You find such distinguished men as CYRUS W. FIELD, [cheers,] ROBERT MINTURN, THEODORE CRANE, DANIEL LORD, WM. KENT, GEO. W. LANE, CHAS. H. RUSSELL, HORACE HOLDEN, E. H. MILLER, and hosts of other leading Republicans, indorsing the nominations, making the interests of the City paramount to partisan feelings, and supporting WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Corporation Counsel. [Cheers.] You find the NEW-YORK TIMES, an Opposition Press, supporting WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.] You find the New-York *Sun*, a neutral paper, supporting WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.] You find a large number of mercleants, mechanics and professional men, heretofore acting with the Republican or American parties, supporting WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.] Withdrawing this portion of Gov. MORGAN'S vote from the vote of OPDYKE, and withdrawing the trafficking Republicans who support Woon, how is it possible that OPDYKE can, by any combination of circumstances, be the successful candidate? Those, therefore, who seek the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, if they cast a vote for OPDYKE do so much towards WOOD'S support, instead of helping his defeat. I do not stop here to say to you anything against the character of Mr. OPDYKE. I never said anything against him. I understand he is an intelligent, upright and good-natured man. I know very well that the men who put him in nomination would never on earth have nominated him if they had the least idea that he would be elected. [Laughter and applause.] I know that the leading Republicans, who control the organization out of the City as well as in it, during three days and three nights that the Senatorial Convention were eagerly endeavoring to defeat his nomination for Senator, because they thought he might be elected to the Senate, and interfere with their schemes—[applause]—for there is no more idea, on the part of those who nominated him, to elect him, than there is to elect any one of you who is not a candidate—the intelligent Republicans, who have at heart the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, will support WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. [Applause.] The Republicans who go for what they can make will support FERNANDO WOOD. [Applause.] I know not anything of Mr. OPDYKE'S capacity or fitness for the office of Chief Magistrate of this City. I do not stop to discuss it. In the opinion of many, he is about as much qualified for the office of Mayor as LUCY STONE is for the Chief of Police. [Laughter.] The claims of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD have been pretty thoroughly discussed by the gentleman who preceded me. It has been claimed that as he received a very considerable vote—nearly 41,000—when he ran last, he must necessarily be elected now. But it should he recollected that then he was the regular Tammany candidate; then he had the power and patronage of the General Government to back him, the support of the Police and all the county officers, the departments of the City Government; that he was Mayor himself, having, if not absolute possession of the ballot-boxes, certainly very close access to them, or, as a gentleman over there intimated, a great deal to do with them. [Laughter.] He now presents himself, nominated by himself, defended by himself, ratified by himself—for the persons who follow in his train as speakers are hardly worth being alluded to on an occasion like this. He has now a character, developed at Syracuse and elsewhere since he was last a candidate, and is in a position where his merits must be discussed, and are discussed, as the meeting here to-night indicates. There have been received here such refreshing indications of the feeling that exists in regard to the interests of this City that it is hardly worth while to detain you longer to show that WOOD cannot, by any possibility, be a successful candidate against WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. [Great applause.] Now let us look a little more to the figures. The resolutions which have been reported to you, say that MR. HAVEMEYER is a candidate of the larger portion of the Democratic Party. An opportunity was furnished to test this assertion imperfectly last Fall, when PURSER and RUSSELL were running in opposition. The candidate of Tammany Hall at that time received 18,000 votes, and the candidate of Mr. WOOD'S friend but 11,000. And in the contest for Almshouse Governor Mr. WOOD'S candidate polled 17,000, and the Tammany Hall 18,000, and the latter was elected. You thus see that on both occasions, when an opportunity was furnished to test the strength of these two organizations last year, Tammany Hall came off victorious. Since the Syracuse Convention, and the exhibition made by Mr. WOOD and his bullies, his party has been greatly diminished, if not dispersed. The New-York *Herald*, of Nov. 15, gives as the result of the State election last month 24,625 Tammany votes, and but 7,933 Mozart or WOOD votes. Last month more than three to one of the Democratic Party ranged themselves under the banner of the Tammany Hall organization, and I should like to know whether there is anything in the elevated personal character of Mr. WOOD, anything in his superiority to either Mr. FRENCH or Mr. RUSSELL, or to the Senatorial candidate in nomination by his party, that would induce the people to give a stronger vote for him, the principal representative of the same organization? On the contrary, is it not notoriously true, as has so well been said by the gentleman who preceded me, that he is deficient in all those qualities which should recommend him to your suffrages? I have thus, gentlemen, called your attention to some of the facts that seem to me to show that Mr. HAVEMEYER is the candidate and representative of the strength of the Democratic Party, and he is supported on account of his peculiar fitness for the place, not only by his own party, but also by the numerous individuals and classes who have left their party organizations to join him, as I have already shown. He is entitled, as I think, to the support and confidence of this whole community. The resolutions well describe his capacity and the evidence that he has given of his fitness, and it would be very improper for me to detain you by any further comments on that subject. Now, gentlemen, allow me to call your attention to some of the peculiarities in the character of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, for there are peculiarities about him that certainly are entitled to some notice on this occasion. I regard him as the great confidence man of the age. [Great laughter and applause.] I think that in the whole history of public men we have never known of an instance of such sublime audacity as distinguishes FERNANDO WOOD. [Cheers.] I do not believe that in any country there is a man who could have had imputed to him, and proven upon him the actions which have been proven upon WOOD, who would not only have presented himself as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the first city on this continent, but who would do this and yet never pretend to deny any one of the charges made against him and proven in most cases. Why, he seizes upon any unfortunate man whose name comes in his way, publishes him as an officer in his meeting, signs his name among his list of speakers, and never presumes to make any explanation or denial when it turns out that it has been entirely without authority. Only the other day he used the names of WM. E. WILMERDING, Mr. WITHERS and MR. THOMAS E. DAVIS; and BRADISH JOHNSON, now in New-Orleans, will find himself advertised as Vice-Prcsident of WOOD'S meeting, when he couldn't possibly be here to attend it or deny the authority for using his name. There is no safety in an honest man leaving town. [Roars of laughter.] FRANCIS HAWES appears as one of his Vice-Presidents. The only FRANCIS HAWES in the Directory is the rector of Calvary Church, and this trick persuaded many innocent persons that Dr. HAWES was an officer in WOOD'S meeting. Among the speakers the other day, ZOPHAR MILLS was not only advertised to speak, but the speech itself was published, when it turns out, from the testimony of ZOPHAR MILLS himself, that he wasn't there. Judge WAITING was published in the same way, and the *News* was urging people to come to hear him support Woon, while he, on the other hand, acted as a Vice-President of the great meeting of the people, in Wall-street, to ratify the nomination of HAVEMEYER. Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER'S name was used in the same way; but Mr. MEAGHER will be here to declare for himself that his name was used without authority: and if you will pay attention to a letter, which you have probably seen in to-day's *Leader*, you will find it signed by him, and other distinguished Irishmen, calling upon their fellow-citizens to support the nomination of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY. But Mr. WOOD has one peculiarity which ought to be borne in mind by those who are striving to defeat him. He will go to the friends of OPDYKE and say, "Now I come to tell you something."

A VOICE—Mr. Woon will be elected. [Great confusion, and cries of "Put him out."]

Mr. VAN BUREN continued—No, no, let him alone. I want to convince him. [Laughter.] Woon will say to the Republicans, confidentially, "OPDYKE is the only man I am afraid of." Yet he will know all the time that there is not the slightest possibility of any body defeating him but HAVEMEYER. Now these are what may be called the tricks of trade, all perfectly understood by Woon, and part of the game played by him. Look at him sending emissaries to the Wall-street Havemeyer meeting to circulate handbills saying, "Vote for OPDYKE to defeat Woon." Innocent persons might suppose that these handbills were distributed by OPDYKE, but the fact is, no doubt, they were distributed by Woon, and Woon alone. They are part of the machinery so well understood by him, to invite support for men whom he knows will be defeated, for fear that that support will be given for one whom he has every reason to believe will defeat him, unless the opposition is divided. There arts he perfectly understands. He knows well the importance of diverting support to other candidates that otherwise would be given to WM. F. HAVEMEYER. This, it is well understood, has been the struggle on his part ever since his friends secured the nomination of Mr. OPDYKE for the Mayoralty. There is one other gentleman who is a candidate for office who ought to be alluded to. His name is SOLOMON HULL.

A VOICE—Who is he?

Now, perhaps there may be somebody present who knows SOLOMON HULL. I am sure I do not. I am sure I have asked a quantity of lawyers of this City—Republicans and others—who is SOLOMON HULL? and I never could find but one who knew him. I have asked judges, and never found one who knew him. He is nominated for this highly responsible office of Counsel to the Corporation. The secret is simply this: you will find WOOD abandoning BRONSON and supporting HULL in consideration of support to be given by HULL'S friends for Mr. WOOD at the same election. And the two men best worth seeing on Wednesday morning next, after the election, will be Mr. OPDYKE, who was nominated to be beat, and Mr. GREENE C. BRONSON, who was shut up to be knocked down and traded off. [Laughter and applause.] Now a word to those who ask, Why don't HAVEMEYER withdraw? I answer, because he is bound to be elected. He don't withdraw because he is the candidate of the regular organization of the Democratic Party. His withdrawal would not result in the election of OPDYKE, as the Republicans pretend. He don't withdraw, fellow-citizens, because the party that nominated him placed him first in the field before any other candidate but Woon, and he never should or will withdraw, because the mass of the people of this City being Democrats, are entitled to have a capable Democratic Mayor for their Chief Magistrate. [Applause.] Again, I see the *Courier* and the *Tribune* urging Republicans to defeat Tammany Hall, in order that a certain set of delegates may not be admitted at Charleston. Again, they urge Republicans to vote so that they may produce division in the Democratic ranks. That is a pretty argument to tax-payers at a Municipal election, anxious to discharge their duty so that they may have capable rulers, and who neither know nor care anything for Charleston or Tammany Hall, or the controversies that arise between sections of the Democratic Party in regard to questions having no bearing on our Municipal welfare. This is a Municipal election, concerning the great interests of the City. It involves the character, peace and prosperity of the City, and in determining it, such electors as I see before me will be guided by considerations relating to the fit Government of the City, and not to political controversies that may arise, in which they have not the smallest possible concern. Now, fellow-citizens, allow me to make a word of explanation of what I have said on another occasion and in another place. I have no intention of singling out our Irish fellow-citizens as separate from Americans, and preserving a separate organization. But, I have happened to have, during my political life, among my most intimate friends and associates, leading Irishmen. I have had occasion, in political campaigns, to observe the peculiarity of the Irish people, and I have seen them during the struggles of the bank withstand the temptations of money. I have seen them during the dark ages of the Panic withstand the terrors of being discharged from employment, and I have noticed, through my whole political life, that there was not through the breadth of this land, a steadier, firmer, and more intelligent voter than is found among the great mass of the Irish people. [Applause.] I have had occasion to say so when they differed from me, and I say so now; and when people have told me that these men were going for WOOD, I have said—Gentlemen, if they do so, it will be the result of a delusion to which they will open their eyes sooner or later, and bitterly will they repent having taken such a course. [Applause.] Now, I have a word or two to say—as I am not an Irishman, and never pretended to be—[laughter]—I have a word or two to say to Americans, and I include all those native and adopted citizens who show that their hearts are imbued with the patriotism and love of country and the Constitution which should actuate American citizens. I will allude for one moment to that organization known as the American organization. I have opposed it openly always; I have disliked the secrecy that attends their movements; I disapprove of their oaths; I deny the superior excellence that they claim for men born on the soil, over one who chooses the country in his maturer years and judgment as the land of his adoption; [cheers;] I have always rejected the faith which would proscribe a man in consequence of his religious creed; but, when I make all these objections, it gives me

by the statute of limitations. This motion was granted on motion of Woop's counsel. I desired the case to be sent to a jury of twelve honest men, but Woop preferred not to go there. [Laughter.] I am under the impression that had the case gone there the Wood candidate would have stood a fair chance of conviction. He did not dare to submit to this scrutiny. [Cheers.] Some of the charges which are stated in the indictment formed the subject of a private suit instituted in the Superior Court, and these suits instituted judicially. I hold in my hand a copy of the printed case in the Superior Court in the case of SHELDEN and others against Woop. The plaintiffs were assignees of the otain of a Mr. MARVINE, the partner whom Woop cheated. This book is printed at Woop's expense, [laughter,] and from it I propose to show you the conduct of this man. In the complaint fraud on fraud was specified. Charges of presentation of forged and false letters, of a false bill of sale, of alterations in bills of purchases. The complaint was sworn to. Woop, under oath, denied all the allegations of fraud. The report of referees, some of them chosen by himself, repudiated Woop's answer by reporting in favor of the plaintiffs to the extent of $7,626 09, thus establishing the false swearing of this man. From this decision Woop appealed to the Superior Conrt. In order to present his whole case it was necessary for Woop to print the evidence, and that is the reason why this immense volume was prepared by Woop. The Superior Court has confirmed, after argument, the report of the Referees—thus stamping still more indelibly the badge of fraud on the defendant. I will not read to you all the items of alterations of bills bought for joint account of himself and partner, charged and proved against him. It is enough to state one bill of purchases was altered from $9 50 to $36 50; another from $12 to $112; and the third item was so materially advanced that I will read it to you from the complaint. [Cheers.] It is as follows:

"That the bill rendered by C. & R. POILLON to the defendant, (Woop,) as made out and delivered by them, was as follows:

Three cartages, 2s	$0 75
and sundry other items; which bill was fraudulently altered by the said defendant, or by his procurement, after the delivery thereof, by placing $100 before the said charge of 75 cents, and writing in the same line, after the charge above stated, the words, "Sundry spars, $100—$100 75."	

Need I add this item was allowed by the Referees, and the $100 charged against FERNANDO. And is this the man who, with unblushing effrontery, in this hall a few evenings since, spoke of integrity as a qualification for office. Can it be possible that such a man can have the support of any man claiming to be honest. Devotion to regular nominations has compelled many to support him heretofore; bnt now, when as an individual relying solely on his merits he appeals to the public for their support, I believe that he will utterly fail of success. I will not believe that Tammany Hall can be defeated by such a man, when Tammany Hall presents in opposition the honest man, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER. [Cheers.] To believe in the success of Woop is to degrade humanity—to blot out from the human heart every trace of respect for honorable feeling. I do not believe that a man leprous with dishonor can defeat a man whose name not a single stain can be placed. [Cheers.] I do not believe that a character black with charges can outweigh one when all connected with it is refulgent with the instre of integrity. For the first time we have an opportunity of ascertaining the number of men who will sustain a bad and dangerous man. The nomination of OPDYKE is that of an honorable, high-minded citizen, of onc against whom not one word can be said. Mr. OPDYKE represents a large party, but Woon represents nothing but himself, and I wish to see in this City how many will be found ready to enrol themselves under such a man. The list of his supporters will be indeed the muster-roll of infamy. There are men who say, "I don't care what you say about his crimes, he's smart, and I'll vote for him." Of such men I say, "Beware! they speak from dishonest impulses," and you may as well put your spoons away when they come into your house. And yet it is this name of FERNANDO WOOD, so blackened, which is presented to the electors for support. This the oriflamme to lead us from the darkness of public corruption and profligacy into the daylight of purity and economy. What is wanted, says Woon, in his speech, is "a strong executive head, with nerve, *integrity*, will, courage and capacity." This is his text. Do you think the picture I have given you is a daguerreotype of a man of integrity? As to his courage, the least said about it the better. There never was a bad man anything but a craven coward in the hour of real difficulty. Now I come to his capacity as a public officer. Have we so soon forgotten the administration of WOOD, marked as it was by corruption and imbecility? Woon, when he went into power, promised all sorts of reform. He was great in proclamations, great on paper generally, great in messages, but of all political charlatans and of precious humbugs, Woon was the greatest. I speak of him judging by his acts. [Cheers.] When he was Mayor, so recklessly did he use for his personal advancement the Police force, that the Legislature changed the whole system of appointment. Maddened at the deprivation of power, he, the great executor of law, advised open rebellion to the legal authorities of the State, and marked his official career by scenes of riot and bloodshed. His proclamation to the Police, which forms part of the printed cases now before the Courts, is a threat to punish every policeman with his displeasure who should obey the law. Unlike the Mayor of Brooklyn, he drove the men to resistance, and has exposed them to want and misery. I will not believe that those men whom he has sacrificed will sustain him. I hope they will not forget that his acts have reduced them to poverty. We had no heart to feel for them, and the political leader who needlessly sacrifices his friend is as culpable as the officer who on the field of battle misleads his men. No gallant soldier exposes his troops to an unnecessary fire. He gives no order involving unnecessarily the lives of his troops. He avoids unnecessary danger. His first care is for the welfare of his followers. So should it be with a political leader; but Woon had no sympathy with the mass of the Policemen. He wanted to use them. They must be his slaves or nothing. His heartlessness has sent them with their families into the streets to lead for years a life of suffering and privation. Even now he deludes the men by promising them restoration to office. Let them not be deceived. He can do nothing for them. The Legislature is Republican and will not change the present system; at least not to oblige FERNANDO WOOD. If any of these men are in doubt, will they follow WOOD or Mr. BRADY, who has been their friend and defender from the earliest moment of their tronbles. [Cheers.] Are you to look to further specimens of his violation of law in the *Joseph Walker* swindle, which has resulted in a verdict, which Mr. Woon expects the City to pay, for his violation of law of about $14,000. Are you to find it in a series of prosecutions for his connection with assaults and batteries, arising out of the Police difficulties, in which Woon is convicted by a verdict of a jury in law an accessory. Are these references to violations of law—of defiance of law, recommendations in favor of a man who is to be chief executive officer of the people's will only legally expressed through their laws. When we reach the point of not being governed by law, we have sunk into the abyss of anarchy. We shall hold our lives and property not by law, but by the will of the man of iron rule, who may by chance control power. The light on the altar of liberty burns yet too brightly to permit us to allow an indorsement of any such doctrine. Subunission to the law is the great sheet-anchor of the Republic. [Cheers.] And he who attempts to resist this idea is a traitor to Democratic principles.

Have our fellow-citizens forgotten Woon's message in the Fall of 1857, when he attempted to arouse a feeling of rebellion in this community—when the public mind was shocked by a message of the Mayor, calculated to excite the worst elements of this City. Do you not remember that under the excitement produced by Woon that apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the public treasures of the United States in the Sub-Treasury in Wall-street—and that the soldiers of the United States were sent from the garrisons in our vicinity, and *bivouacked* in the basements of the Custom House to protect the gold and silver of the United States? The sentiments of that message Woon has never disavowed, and every vote given for him directly or indirectly, is a support of the doctrine he announced.

Do the liquor dealers know that within a few weeks past prosecutions have been commenced on an ordinance which Woon approved. In 1859, Woon is very Anti-Sabbatarian. It was for prosecuting every man who sold lager beer on Sunday. I have here the ordinance which was passed by the Aldermen on March 19, 1855, and was approved by Woon in less than 24 hours after. He approved of it March 20, 1855. The first section provides as follows:

SECTION 1. If any person in the City of New-York shall sell by retail, or deliver in pursuance of any such sale, any wine, ale, lager bier or other strong or spirituous liquor, or shall consent to allow or permit any wine, ale, lager bier or other strong or spirituous liquor by him or her so sold or delivered, to be drank in his or her house, onthouse, garden or other premises whatsoever, without being licensed according to law, or being so licensed shall sell or deliver, or consent to allow or permit any wine, ale, lager bier or other strong or spirituous liquor, sold or delivered as aforesaid, to be drank as aforesaid, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, excepting to boarders and lodgers, or actual travelers, within the provisions of the law, he or she shall for every offence be liable to the pains and penalties hereinafter mentioned.

The third section provides that whenever any person shall be brought before any magistrate, such magistrate shall proceed, as soon as may be, to examine into the subject matter of the comptaint, and if it appear, by proof, or by the confession of the accused, that he or she has violated any of the provisions of this ordinance, the magistrate, for each and every such offence, shall proceed to convict the offender of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such conviction, shall fine him or her in a sum not to exceed ten dollars, and in default of the payment of such fine, the MAGISTRATE MAY COMMIT THE OFFENDER TO IMPRISONMENT FOR A period not to exceed one day for each dollar of fine so imposed.

This is Woon's evidence of his peculiar devotion to the interests of the poor man. Poverty and imprisonment, in his opinion, should go together. If such transparent humbug as this kind of devotion to the poor man, can succeed, it will be one of the greatest popular delusions history has yet recorded.

I now come to taxation under Woon. In some remarks I made some two years since, I charged that taxation was enormously increased under Woon. He denied the increase to the extent of my charges, but admitted, in a speech in reply, that at least $600,000 was fairly chargeable to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. Now, if FERNANDO admits that sum, we will make that a beginning and see what we can add. We have a right to add the arrearages of 1857 and 1858 as the fruits of WOOD'S administration:

Arrearages of 1857 were	$593,966
Arrearages of 1858	321,001
Judgment	880,000
Total	$1,794,967

These judgments, in a great measure, arose out of claims of DEVLIN'S (Woon's appointment) employes, and out of transactions connected with Woon's administration. They are fairly applicable to the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, during which time Woon held office. I have here a statement showing the state of our taxation; showing how we stand now, and I am happy to say that under a Democrat who sits near me, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, [Cheers.] we have brought matters to a stand. We have advanced in population and promoted great public concerns during the past two years, but we have not increased expenses dollar for dollar for work done in your departments. The increase of taxation arises out of WOOD'S mismanagement—a legacy he left us, and from which we are now extricating this community.

I have prepared a statement to show you in some respects how we stand now in comparison with past years.

I take the appropriation for the general expenses of the Government of the City and County for the year 1856 ..... $6,340,482 70
Deduct arrearages of 1855 ..... 415,932 83

	$5,924,549 87
Add arrearages of 1856	488,370 47
Expense of 1856, as shown by the lax-levy	$6,412,920 34
For 1857	$7,171,020 65
Deduct arrearages of 1856	488,370 47
	$6,682,650 18
Add arrearages of 1857	593,966 19
Expenses of 1857	$7,276,616 37
For 1858	$7,210,383 10
Deduct arrearages of 1857	593,966 19
	$6,616,416 91
Add arrearages of 1858	321,001 06
Actual expense of 1858	$6,937,417 91
For 1859	$8,532,919 01
Deduct arrearages of 1858	321,001 00
And also judgments applicable to years 1855, 1866 and 1857	880,000 00
And we have, for the actual expenditure	$7,331,918 01

I am happy to state, on the best authority, that the arrearage of the present year will be very small—the principal item being the printing for the Common Council for a few of the last months of the year

The item of $880,900 for judgments is, in fact, an arrearage belonging exclusively to the transactions of the years 1856 and 1857.

Adding it to the expenditures of those years	$6,412,920 34
	7,276,616 37
	880,000 00
Total	$14,569,563 71
Making an average for the years 1856 and 1857	$7,284,758 35 per year
While the expense of the years 1858 and 1859 is	$14,269,335 92
Or an average per year of	$7,134,667 00

Or about $150,000 less per year.

Among the heavy items of increased expense for these latter years are the Central Park improvement—interest—amounting to quarter of a million per year.

The rebuilding of the Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

A vast increase in the expenses of the Board of Education.

The salaries of CONOVER and his clerks, (the Governor's appointee for Street Commissioner,) and those of his rival, (DEVLIN,) have been paid for, and we are not likely to have a repetition of such contests and concomitant expenses.

To defeat a bad, bold man like Woon is the wish of a large majority of the electors. Let me say to sincere lovers of the character of the City, be careful how you throw your vote. I cannot believe that the learned portion of the Democracy will falter; but I desire that Republicans and Americans unite with us to render Woon's defeat certain. Between the divisions of political parties he may succeed, and it is the duty of all to unite in averting such a calamity. To the Republicans who seek the success of the Republican party, even at the sacrifice of the interests of the City, I make no appeal. There is a party madness which controls such men that cannot be reasoned with. But the great mass of the Republican party is not governed by such consideration, and to them I submit that there are reasons why they should support Mr. HAVEMEYER in preference to Mr. OPDYKE. Admit that Mr. OPDYKE is all that is claimed for him as an honorable, high-minded man; yet he is not the superior of Mr. HAVEMEYER, who is his equal in point of integrity. Mr. OPDYKE'S qualities as an independent man and of honesty, lost him the nomination of Senator of the Republican party. Some of the managers of the Republican party who are cooperating with managers on the Woon side of the line, have no desire for the election of such a man as OPDYKE. He is used as a conductor to lead off the lighning which is likely to strike FERNANDO. There is a large class of men in the Republican ranks, and may be counted as the most active and influential, whose interests require the defeat of such a man as OPDYKE, and the honest voters of the Republicans are to be duped into the belief that the managers wish his election. In the next place, Mr. HAVEMEYER has the advantage of Mr. OPDYKE, in experience in public affairs of the City, and for this cause alone should become acceptable.

Again it is said, Mr. TIEMANN was elected by the Republicans. Why should they not elect a Republican man? My answer to it is. Mr. TIEMANN was elected because he was a Democrat, and with great propriety, as the City is largely Democratic. Did not the opinion of people last year object in electing the present Comptroller, of whom it gives me great satisfaction to say he is worthy of his high place. Is it not just and proper, and best for the interests of the City, that whilist the Comptroller belongs to the Opposition, the Mayor should be given to the Democracy. Is not this equipoise the most expedient for the intetests of all parties. Again, If a disturbance or riot of any nature should take place, it is more natural that the Chief Officer, belonging to the majority, should have greater moral force. It would be given to him by the fact that he was the representative of the great mass of the popular will. This argument is not mine, but from a prominent citizen, uniformly opposed to the Democratic party, but who told me he supports HAVEMEYER.

The complaint against Tammany Hall has been that she nominated such men. The men who did not want offices repudiated the nomination of men like Woon, and avowed their determination to resist any nomination like his. The Democratic Party knew that they could not elect him even if nominated. The Democracy has now presented in Mr. HAVEMEYER a man without stain, and it is the duty of every Democrat to sustain him. His life is identified with this City. His administration of the Government was creditable to the City, creditable to the Democratic Party. He left the office followed by the shouts of the community, and consents again to accept its responsibilities, not from a wish of his, for his ambition has been gratified, but because he is willing to yield his own interests and feelings and ease to the demands of his fellow-citizens. Mr. HAVEMEYER consents to be a candidate. In this hour of gloom, when there is a feeling in this community that there is an impending danger—that we are in dread of being saddled with the administration of a dangerous man—a man who has been described as CATALINE, who is actuated by the spirit of revenge, of hatred of all that is honest, of all that is conservative and safe in Government. There is much to learn from the experience of Rome. The pages of her history may be well scanned to ascertain what should be our course. Her history hangs out lights by which we can direct our course.

The following account of CATILINE is taken from the *New American Cyclopædia*, edited by Mr. CHARLES DANA, one of the editors of the *Tribune*. Need I say of him that he is an accomplished scholar—that he is accurate in his statements, and generally very just in his estimate of character? Speaking of CATILINE, he says that he spent his youth and early manhood in a career of profligacy and crime, taking a bloody part in the proscriptions of SYLLA, when even some of his own relatives became his victims. He was suspected of criminal intercourse with a vestal, and believed guilty of the secret murder of his first wife and his son, committed in order to marry another woman. *All this did not prevent him at that period of moral decline and general corruption from obtaining important offices, and aspiring to the highest dignities of the republic.* * * * * "The corruption of the times favored his designs; ruined nobles, of all ranks eager to escape by some change the consequences of bankruptcy, profligates and intriguing persons of both sexes, joined him. Many veterans of SYLLA, who had squandered their spoils, were found ready to renew the familiar scenes of proscription—the poor and restless populace could easily be found." The defeat of CATILINE for the consulate drove him into the ranks of the enemies of his country. The eloquent pages of SALLUST describe his courage and desperation in the great battle where he fell "with his feet to his foes." Is not something to be learned from this page of history? The bad man has arisen, but I believe the hour of our degradation has not arrived when he can succeed. There is a freshness of patriotism, a love of integrity and regard for private and public reputation, which will consign to a retirement of infamy every conspirator against the honor and interests of our great metropolis. I have done. Your duty now remains to be performed, and I have no doubt but that next Tuesday will prove that the selection of Mr. HAVEMEYER as Mayor will receive the approval of an overwhelming majority of the electors of this City.

Mr. MCKEON retired amidst deafening cheers, after which Mr. DOHENY was called for, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. MICHAEL DOHENY.

Loud calls for "DOHENY! DOHENY!" finally brought that gentleman forward, and, after the applause which greeted his appearance subsided, he said: MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have come here to-night to renounce my allegiance to FERNANDO WOOD, and it is the first time in which I have ever appeared against Mr. WOOD. [Applause.] I once renounced my allegiance to the Queen of England, but to-night I am present to renounce my allegiance to FERNANDO WOOD. [Renewed applause.] I have given him my earnest support on two occasions before, but then I supported him because he was the choice and nominee of Tammany Hall. I supported him because he was recognized as the candidate of the great Democratic Party. At the election for Mayor, two years ago, many members of that party refused to abide by the decision of the organization, and as at that time I denounced all such as traitors, because they were untrue to their party pledges, so to-night I denounce FERNANDO WOOD as a traitor, before you all, because he has proved himself untrue to his party pledges. [Applause.] I have nothing to say against FERNANDO WOOD'S private and public character, but I reprobate his attempt to demoralize the great Democratic Party in this City—the only party in this Union that is capable of saving it from destruction. Why, we are on the very verge of civil war. This very week over twenty thousand persons have assembled in the temples of the Northern States, praying and beseeching Almighty God to send all the red horrors of civil war upon us, and that party is the only party which can save the Union from its ravages and its misfortunes. [Applause.] That party, Mr. WOOD, with suicidal hand, attempts to overthrow and to crush, because he has been unable to obtain the nomination of Tammany Hall. He says now that Tammany Hall is corrupt—that the party is corrupt—but if that be true, why did he in his righteousness and spotless purity accept two nominations from it? [Laughter.] Surely if it is corrupt now it was corrupt when he was its nominee; and if he had but just discovered the corruption, why did he not get back and endeavor to purify, by his sacred presence, the place where so much corruption existed? [Renewed laughter.]

I did not intend, my friends, to make any speech to-night. You have heard eloquence equal to that of the great DEMOSTHENES. It is now late and I will tax your patience no longer. [Cries of "Go on! go on!"] I am a stranger among you. ["No, no, you are not."] I have come here, however, not as an adventurer, seeking to enrich myself, but because tyranny has thrust me from the land of my birth, and I have no other spot whereon to put the sole of my foot. In my darkened days of Slavery, the Declaration of your American Independence appeared to me as the star of hope shining from on high, and this day, and evermore, shall my hand be raised against him who attempts to strike it down, or make it subservicnt to his own miserable purposes. [Great applause.] And this I charge against FERNANDO WOOD, that he is endeavoring to overthrow, in this City, the party upon whom depends the integrity of the Union of these States. He is a man who, to satisfy his own intolerable ambition, scruples not at anything, and endeavors to disorganize and disturb the party which has been true to the country on every occasion—in its perils by war, pestilence, and famine; the party that has ever been true to the people, the Union, and the sacred Constitution. [Applause.] To you, gentlemen, who are American born, the Declaralion of Independence, and the Constitution founded upon that Declaration, are material guarantees of your national existence—you look upon them as a part of your possessions, and you scarcely know or appreciate the extraordinary extent of their benefits. But to us who were born in other lands, the are like the balmy air to a person who has just been released from a bed of sickness. We know and appreciate fully their value and their blessings [Cheers.] And if there be any Irishman here who does not—for a great many have implored me not to come here and set my face against my own people—have only to say that I know nothing but the flag of this country and the integrity of its independence. [Loud cheering.] If there ever be a chance, however, to frec the country of my birth from the rule of oppression, I shall be ready to fight and suffer in her behalf, as I have done long before I put my foot upon this soil. [Applause.] Upon this country, I say, every patriot's eye is fixed—whether it looks from a dungeon or from a field made sacred by his blood—yes, bither every eye is turned, from the banks of the Shannon, the Danube and the Po, and let us to-night cast dishonor upon the man who would, in schemes of personal aggrandizement, overthrow this great Democratic party. [Cheers.] If we cannot sustain it in this City, the Union of these States is imperilled.

These are some of the reasons that I have for renouncing my allegiance to FERNANDO WOOD. [Applause.] There are other gentlemen to address you, but before I retire let me invoke the attention of those Irishmen who do not relish Know-Nothingism [laughter] and think there is something wrong in their disfranchisement. [Renewed laughter.] I beseech them not to withdraw their allegiance and support from the Democratic Party, which has ever been true to them. [Applause.] You have heard of Senator HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, who formerly made speeches and had single ideas, single hisses, but now the theme of his research is the Constitution. You have heard the proverb "Every shoemaker should stick to his last," but this gentleman is going about putting in different patches in the Constitution of the United States. He reminds me of an anecdote. I was present in London at Freemason's Hall. An assemblage of dukes and duchesses and others met there to aympathize with the Poles. The orator of the occasion was to be RICHARD LALOR SHEIL. He was not present at the appointed hour, and the audience waited long in the utmost anxiety for his appearance. The hall was filled, and finally the Anglo-Saxon portion of the audience desired to hear a lusty tailor, and they set him up to speak for them. He made a vastly better speech than SHEIL. SHEIL, who had entered meantime, was so impressed with it, that he said to O'CONNELL, who sat beside him, "What a pity that man was not educated." O'CONNELL replied, "That's where you are mistaken, DICK. He was educated a tailor and has no backside to his breeches." [Uproarious laughter.] With this parting word to Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. I take my leave. [Long continued applause.]

DR. MERKLE'S SPEECH.

DR. PHILIP MERKLE was then called upon, and he spoke as follows: FELLOW-CITIZENS: I would decm it highly impolitic, at least at this late hour, to tax your patience by making a long speech. Let me inform you, however, that since 1828, when I cast my first vote, my vote has always been given for the regular Democratic candidate of Tammany Hall. [Applause.] It is my intention and my purpose also at this election to back up the regular Tammany nomination. [Renewed applause.] And, fellow-citizens, when the regular Tammany nomination has been accepted by such a candidate as WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, I deem it the duty of every honest man—be he Democrat or Republican—I deem it the duty of every honest man to cast his vote for him. [Cheers.] I hope and I know that every honest German adopted citizen will cast his vote at the present election for WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, and so will every descendant from the old German stock. [Cheers.] Mr. WOOD has made a great hue and cry in the papers of this community, to the effect that the Germans are all going for him, but, take my word for it, all the old German citizens—those who have become citizens since 1848—although a great many of them are Republicans, will cast their votes for HAVEMEYER in spite of the German Republican Central Committee. [Cheers.] Mr. VAN BUREN, who has addressed you most eloquently, recited the names of those newspapers which supported HAVEMEYER; but he has forgotten one—the most honest Democratic instrument in the City of New-York in favor of HAVEMEYER—I mean the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*. This Democratic paper, printed in the German language, earnestly advocates the election of HAVEMEYER; and you will agree with me that its influence is great when I tell you that its daily circulation is 25,000. You can judge of the influence of that paper, and I can assure you that at least two-thirds of its readers will vote for WM. F. HAVEMEYER. [Loud applause.] I can assure you that the election of Mr. HAVEMEYER is a matter as certain as a fixed fact. [Cheers.] We have only to go through the form of an election, because all the other candidates will dwindle down on Wednesday evening to a very small minority, and WM. F. FAVEMEYER will be elected Mayor of the City of New-York by an unprecedented majority. [Tremendous applause.] It is incumbent upon you to do your duty, and increase, by your vote and influence, that majority for the election of a Democrat and a man of good principle. But forth all your energies to make that majority the largest ever given in this City. Put your shoulders to the wheel, and the victory will be yours.

Upon the cessation of the loud and long-continued applause, which Dr. MERKLE'S remarks called forth, Mayor TIEMANN was introduced. He said:

MAYOR TIEMANN'S REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN: It was said two years ago that no Democrat dare run against FERNANDO WOOD. When the nomination was offered to me as a Democrat I accepted it, and dated to run against him. [Applause.] I am happy to say, too, that I defeated him. [Renewed applause.] Now, I never desired the office, and I made up my mind at that time that I never would take the nomination again upon any consideration. As I said the other day at the merchants' meeting at the Exchange, I hope that you will put WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER in my place on the first of January, and I know you are going to do it. [Cheers.] You must let me go home and make paint and putty again. [Great laughter.]

Mr. JOHN ANTHON was next introduced. His remarks were pointed, and elicited enthusiastic applause. When he had concluded, a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the assemblage dispersed, cheering vociferously for its candidates.

The following letter from Hon. JOHN A. DIX was received by the Committee:

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN A. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I did not receive until late last evening your invitation to address the "Mass meeting of the Democracy at Cooper Institute," this evening, "to ratify the nominations of HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY," and I regret that it is not in my power to accept it. I regret it the more because I believe no better nominations could have been made, and because I should have been glad to avail myself of the opportunity of presenting some suggestions in regard to the great interests involved in the pending canvass. I have often had the gratification of addressing the Democracy of this City during political contests, but very rarely when more important issues were to be settled. It is true no national questions are to be decided. But there are interests which vitally concern the prosperity of the City, the security of property, and the exemption of all classes of our citizens from useless and oppressive burdens.

One of the most alarming circumstances attending the administration of our City finances during the last few years is the rapid increase of taxation. It is the more alarming because it is due quite as much to mismanagement and wasteful extravagance as to the growth and increasing necessities of the City. It is still more so because its direct tendency is so to over burden capital and curtail income as to drive out of the City the wealth which has in years past ministered so largely to its prosperity, and sustained so considerable a portion of the expenses of its government.

But it is not the wealth of the City which bears the whole burden of taxation. There is a gross delusion on this subject, which should be corrected. It is the labor of the City, and not its wealth, on which taxation falls most oppressively. Those who earn their bread by the labor of their hands pay a large portion of the City taxes, in augmented rents, and in the enhanced price of all the necessaries of life; and it is they who have the deepest interest in correcting existing abuses, and introducing into the management of the City finances a rigid system of retrenchment.

It is well understood that a large portion of the personal property of the City escapes taxation. As taxes become burdensome, new devices are resorted to for the puipose of concealing it; and the temptation to concealment is always in ratio of the magnitude of the burden to be borne. In this City, of nearly a million of inhabitants, there are only 7,394 persons who pay any personal taxes, and of these 1,561 are non-residents. No one can doubt that a far greater number are possessed of personal property, which, by a variety of contrivances, is concealed from the assessors. The necessary consequence is to throw the greater part of the burden of taxation on real estate. Although the owner pays the tax in the first instance, it is in the end paid by the occupant. As often as the tax is increased, the owner adds it to the rent—thus casting the whole burden on the occupant. It is only when the owner is himself the occupant that the augmented tax falls on him. Every mechanic who hires a house, every laboring man who hires a room, is compelled to bear his portion of the burden; and it is thus that increased taxes bear far more oppressively on the industrious classes than they do on men of large capital. The increased contribution may be made in small installments, and may be spread over a large space of time; but these small sums make up a great aggregate, and it is in this quiet and almost imperceptible manner that labor is compelled to bear so considerable a portion of the burden of taxation. I repeat—the laboring classes of this City have a deeper interest in an honest and economical Government than men of large capital; for they are less able to sustain the shars of taxation which falls to them.

The great question presented to them and to the TAX-payers is, which of the candidates for the office of Mayor is most likely, from his honesty, his firmness and his familiar knowledge of our municipal affairs, to lead off in the correction of existing abuses? Which is most likely to resist schemes of public plunder and a wasteful expenditure of the City finances? Which is best calculated, from his experience, his integrity, and his characteristic inflexibility of purpose, to detect and thwart the selfish devices of men, who hang about the City Hall and the Executive Departments with the hope of obtaining by improvident and fraudulent contracts, the money which has been paid into the Treasury from the hard earnings of the industrious classes? No man will deny that Mr. HAVEMEYER possesses, in an eminent degree, all the elements of character wich are needed at this juncture to reform the City Government and make it what it ought to be.

Of Mr. TILDEN'S talents, inlegrity, and firmness I have the same high opinion, from a long and familiar acquaintance with him. He will not only countenance no wrong, but I hazard nothing in saying that his first labors will be directed to reform what has been done amiss, and to aid the chief Municipal officer of the City in bringing about a purer and more disinterested management of its finances.

In closing this hasty note, I cannot forbear to renew the expression of my regret that I am unable to meet the Democracy of the City this evening face to face, and to discuss more in detail the vitally important subjects at which I have of necessity merely glanced. I cannot doubt the result of the election. I believe the good sense of the City will rise above all the devices which have been resorted to for the purpose of concealing the real issue to be decided—reform and honest government, with HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY, or a continuance, and probably an aggravation of existing abuses,

I am, very truly, yours, JOHN A. DIX.

MESSRS ISAAC V. FOWLER, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and others, Committee.

THE CARTMEN INDORSE WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

Pursuant to a call published in the daily papers, a number of carmen assembled at Hanover-sqnare Saturday noon. The meeting was called to order soon after 12 o'clock by Mr. JAMES C. BOGERT, who nominated W. H. KIRBY for Chairman. Mr. KIRBY briefly expressed his thanks for the compliment thus paid to him, and proceeded to read the following list of Vice-Presidents, which was unanimously accepted:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

James Bogert,	Jonathan Miller,	John Flowers,
Richard Stanton,	P. Denike,	Hessel Benivay,
John D. Hoster,	Church Theall,	Andrew Smith,
J. Van Houten,	Peter Mason,	Rich'd Rutherford
Wm. P. Wanzor,	George Watson,	Wm. Tucker,
Henry J. Gibb,	H. T. Sammons,	Wm. Cosine,
Wm. H. Watts,	Daniel Clark,	Joseph Young,
Henry S. Kahl,	Minor Munroe,	James Madden.

SECRETARIES.

A. E. Dubois,	John Cuddy,	John Welsh.
E. B. Hersey,	George Ten Eyck,	George N. Smith.
Gorham Baker,	Robt. Rutherford.	

The resolutions, given below, were also adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That in view of the vast municipal interests at stake in the coming contest—in view of the necessity of placing in office gentlemen of known character and tried integrity, for the purpose of stemming the tide of venality and corruption which, unless checked, threatens the most disastrous consequences to the City, we hereby abjure all considerations of party or sectional feeling, and pledge ourselves to a cordial, hearty, and unanimous support of our honored fellow-citizen, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, our candidate for the first office in the gift of the citizens of New-York.

Resolved, That in WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER we recognize one whose previous administration of the Mayoralty has reflected no less honor on the City than credit to himself; and that the high compliment twice paid to him, of the nomination tendered *by all parties*, who desired an honest and faithful administration of our municipal affairs, and by him twice declined, affords additional evidence of his eminent fitness and qualifications for the office, and of the appreciation of all good citizens, for honor, integrity, and impartiality in the discharge of official duties.

Resolved, That we not only indorse, but will heartily support the candidates, in whom we repose entire confidence, and that in the election of WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER for MAYOR, SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Corporation Counsel, and PATRICK MCELROY for Superintendent of the Almshouse, the administration of the City Government will be intrusted to those in whom our honor, as well as the interests of the City, may be safely confided.

Resolved, That we call upon the cartmen and truckmen of the City of New-York, to testify their appreciation of the work and services of Wm. F. HAVEMEYER, by depositing their votes for him, in the assurance that his election will secure to all classes a faithful, honorable, and dignified administration of our municipal affairs.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New-York *Sun*, NEW-YORK TIMES, and *Journal of Commerce*, and that when this meeting adjourns, it be adjourned to meet at the Cooper Institute this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

A gentleman then proposed that on account of the coldness of the weather, and the fact that the cartmen must attend to their regular business, the meeting should adjourn, to reunite at the Cooper Institute in the evening. This was carried, with three cheers for HAVEMEYER.

Mayor TIEMANN was present but persistently refused to speak, referring the assemblage to his speech on Thursday, as embodying his views upon the coming election.

WOOD MEETING AT KNICKERBOCKER HALL.

The Mozart Hall Democracy of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards held a ratification meeting at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, Saturday evening. The storm interfered but little with those who had made up their minds to attend the meeting, for few of them were clad in habiliments that might not be worn in the roughest weather without suffering any great degree of deterioration, and most of them were Irish laborers. It was a large gathering and a noisy one.

JAMES CASSIDY, Esq., of the Sixteenth Ward, took the Chair shortly after the appointed hour, and Mr. MATHESON submitted a series of resolutions indorsing FERNANDO WOOD and the rest of the candidates. They were received with loud shouts of approbation and carried unanimously. During this time processions bearing torches and transparencies, which had been patrolling the Wards with bands of music at their heads, were arriving, and the Hall became uncomfortably full.

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Dr. R. B. BRADFORD, Judge SCHERMERHORN, J. EDWARD RAWLINGS, and WM. E. ROBINSON spoke. The latter was facetious, and seemed to find very little difficulty in gaining the attention of the crowd, but non-e of the orators, of course, were received with such loud vociferations, or gained such an attentive ear from the assemblage, as Ex-Mayor WOOD himself, He was greeted with repeated cheers. His address was of the same tenor with those which he has recently delivered at politica-meetings of the same kind. Some songs commemorative of the virtues of Mr. WOOD, and the victory which he expected to achieve, were sung by Mr. GEO. GUY, and the meeting broke up with lusty cheers for WOOD.

SUICIDE OF THE RESPECTABLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The respectability of New-York is about to commit its biennial *felo de se*, in the selection of its Mayor. With a rare exception this *always* happens. This is not more owing to the indifference than to the bad judgment of the men who govern Gotham "like a flock." FERNANDO WOOD succeeds not so much by his adroitness as by his enemies' stupidity. This he knows better than any one else, and his good-natured opponents know it too, when they give themselves the trouble to reflect. Perhaps, after all, like the eels of the handsome fisherwoman, they "are proud to be skinned" by him. With a single candidate against him he cannot possibly be elected. This was ascertained in the rare exception of the TIEMANN case, two years ago: with two opponents he is perfectly safe.

If Messrs. HAVEMEYER and OPDYKE choose to play the part of the "Kilkenny cats" and devour each other to the "tips of the tails," why should not FERNANDO occupy their places? FERNANDO is a *Union* man, and combines happily all the "easy virtue" of New-York—which has been ascertained by figures to be a little less than half of the whole. If his two opponents divide what is left of our voting population, (equally or otherwise,) the inquiry suggests itself, what good will it do them? This would know, if we take the trouble to think; and yet we spend our time and money on getting up a sham triangular fight. Banners are painted, rooms hired, meetings held, money lavished, business neglected, a fortnight of precious time lost, and the whole City given up to care and anxiety, to enact a farce, which every sane man knows is to end in the election of the very man they make a pretence of defea ing. If "at lovers perjuries Jove laughs," what a cachinnation must that once-esteemed personage keep up over the self-stultification of our entire people? It may be very gratifying to the friends of candidates to see their champions make a "good run," and it is all very fine to say, "Stick to your nomination," "Support your man,"—the result of such support is to make a fool of him, and fools of ourselves. The best advice you can give them is—"Gentlemen, meet together and *toss up*, (if you cannot get at it any other way,) who must retire; one of you *must*, if you don't intend to be *both* beaten. When you have settled this matter, "go in," with your friends, for the sole candidate, and you will elect him.

Remember, in the canvass of 1856, the whole vote was 77,741
Barker 25,000
Bleecker 9,600
Libby 4,600
Whiting ..... 3,600—42,800
Wood 34,500
—eight thousand votes less than half.

Many, if not most of our elections, are carried by minority candidates. Why is this? It is that we "are ignorant in spite of experience," or have we "become more wicked with less temptation?"

FACT.

CARD FROM DR. SCHIRMER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is stated in this morning's issue of your paper that I was one of the speakers at the Republican meeting at Volks Garden last evening. Please correct the statement, as it is an error, in your evening edition.

Yours respectfully,
Dr. WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

Army Intelligence.

By order of the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Texas, of Nov. 12, five companies of infantry and three companies of artillery were ordered to proceed immediately to old Fort Merrill, on the Neuces, for the purpose of repulsing the parties under CORTINAS, who were st

He is a painter, and has never been run for office before. A thorough-going Republican, clear-headed and earnest advocate for reform in City Government, as honest as the day is long, he has been selected for the office. He will poll a good many votes. ANDERSON, a lawyer, is the nominee of the Tammany Party. Accustomed to briefs, he will doubtless receive a brief number of votes.

The second Tammany candidate is JOHN FRAZIER, a Smith, never up for office before, and not a tax-

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Democracy are divided in this District, and two candidates are in the field—GILBERT M. PLATT for Tammany Hall; JAMES G. COFFEY for Mozart; and LAIMBEER for the Republicans.

PLATT is now a member of the Board of Councilmen from the Third District, which is the only office he ever held. He is a builder by occupation, and resides in the Eighteenth Ward. He has not been a prominent, or at least a talking member of the Board of Councilmen, and is not so well known as some of his colleagues. But his course there appears to have pleased his constituents, who now present him as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen. He is an American, about 36 years of age, married, and pays

JAMES G. COFFEY, the Mozart nominee, keeps a porter-house at the corner of Third-avenue and Fourth-street. He never before ran for, or held office of any kind. He is a man of about 40—is married and pays taxes.

LAIMBEER, Jr., the Republican candidate, is a member of the Board of Councilmen, with which body he took his seat for the first time a year ago. He has resided in his district for over 20 years, and is known as a successful builder. His course as Councilman has given good satisfaction to his constituents. He has been connected with the military for a great number of years, and is at present Assistant Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, with which body he enjoys a large degree of personal popularity. He is a Mason and a Son of Malta.

The District is now represented by JOHN J. BRADY, a Democrat.

THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

The candidates for Aldermanic honors in this District are GEORGE J. GREGORY and TERENCE FARLEY.

GREGORY is the nominee of the Republicans, and has the American indorsement. He has never held any public office, and although an active worker in the Republicans ever since the organization of the party, has refused to run for any office until the present nomination. He is a storage and forwarding merchant in Beaver-street, and resides in Second. He is thoroughly conversant with City affairs and his integrity is undoubted. By assiduous attention to business he has amassed large wealth and is consequently a heavy tax payer.

TERENCE FARLEY is the Tammany and Mozart Hall candidate. The name of Mr. FARLEY is better known to the public than that of Mr. GREGORY, but the increased familiarity with his name it is to be feared arises from causes not likely to help him very much socially. An indictment is now hanging over his head for at least was recently, for alleged breach of contract in various Corporation jobs. For years he has been largely engaged in public contracts, and is said to have made himself rich by the means—a general drowning result of Corporation work. Mr. FARLEY has never had the honor of being run for any political office before. There has been strong talk of putting forward an opposing independent Democratic candidate, and it is rumored that it will be done yet. Unless this is done there can be but little doubt of Mr. FARLEY's election.

Alderman MCSPEDON, President of the Board of Aldermen, now represents this District in the Board.

CANDIDATES FOR COUNCILMEN.

There are now four Councilmanic Districts, corresponding with the Senatorial Districts, but having different numerical designations—the First Councilmanic District corresponding to the Fourth Senatorial District, the Second to the Fifth, the Third to the Sixth, and the Fourth to the Seventh. Six Councilmen are to be elected from each district—the Board of Councilmen, as at present constituted, comprising twenty-four members. As might naturally be supposed, the multiplicity of opposing factions have caused nearly three times as many candidates to be put forward as there are men to be elected. Eleven members of the present Board are in the field for re-election. Of the remaining candidates the average come up to about the usual standard of Councilmen. Most, however, are new men, who never have had any experience in the administration of public affairs. We give below, under the heads of the different districts, brief sketches of the candidates.

FIRST DISTRICT.

This district comprises nine Wards, from the First to the Eighth inclusive, and the Fourteenth Ward. There are virtually only two sets of candidates running here, the Tammany, Mozart Hall, and Americans all being agreed upon five candidates, and splitting only on two men. The Republicans run an independent ticket, but the strength of the Opposition and Democratic majority in the district leaves but little question as to the result.

ANTHONY J. MCCARTY is the first name on the list of candidates, having received the triple indorsement of Tammany, Mozart Hall and the Americans. He is a member of the present Board of Councilmen, and was a member of the preceding Board. He is a plumber by trade, and before his election as Councilman did a good many jobs in his line for the Corporation. The result of his Corporation work was an ability to invest in City lots and other real estate, and present obligations to contribute his share to the levy. He is now employed at the Navy Yard as head plumber. Except as a member of the Board of Councilmen, he has never held any public office. His place of business in New-York is Fulton-street. On last Friday evening—as has already been reported in the TIMES—he was arrested, charged with having fatally stabbed—in a drinking row on last New-Year's night—PATRICK COSGROVE, a noted Sixth Ward rowdy. MCCARTY alleges that his arrest was a mere piece of political trickery, effected at the instigation of Ex-Mayor WOOD, in revenge for his refusal to give his influence to help Mr. WOOD's election to the Mayoralty. The quirks of the law have proved potent enough to effect his release on bail, and allow him to look personally after his own interests on election day.

WILLIAM H. BULTFEL, who is the second on the Tammany list, and favored with the indorsement of Mozart Hall and the Americans, resides in the Second Ward. He has long been known as a popular vender of oysters in Fulton Market. He is a member of the present Board of Councilmen, and is now up for re-election for the third term. To say nothing of his personal popular characteristics and unflinching devotion to party, the strong combination in his favor effect his reëlection. He has never held any other office than that of Councilman. He is a native New-Yorker, married, and about 40 years of age.

JOSEPH SHANNON, the third on the Tammany, Mozart Hall and American ticket, is being run for the first time as candidate for political office. His business is that of grain-bag looker in Water-street, near Fulton. He was born in this City, has a large family, and is generally remarked as industrious and honest.

MORGAN JONES is the fourth joint candidate of Mozart Hall, Tammany and the Americans. He is a member of the present Board, and also seeks re-election. The smallest man in the City councils—almost dwarfish in size—he is credited with as much work as the biggest, and as watchful to most in looking out for the City's interest. He is a plumber by trade, and still carries on the business at 91 Pearl-street, near Centre. With the exception of City Councilman, he has never held office before. He is married, is 35 years old, and pays taxes.

JOHN HALEY, the Tammany and Mozart candidate, is employed as clerk in the District-Attorney's office, having been appointed to the clerkship by N. BOWDITCH SHEPARD, and having retained the position ever since. He is unmarried, pays no taxes, and, excepting his present clerkship, has never held any office.

HENRY LUX, the Tammany and American candidate, is a German shoemaker, and lives in Spring-street, in the Eighth Ward. He has never been up for office before. He is a middle aged man, and pays taxes on property acquired by indefatigable appliance of his trade and use of lapstone accompaniment.

ISAAIS BOGART, who has been nominated by the Americans, is an old resident of the Eighth Ward, and for years has dealt out his jokes and fish—the former sometimes more scaly than the latter—in Clinton Market. Alderman BOGART, of Brooklyn, is his brother. He is a tax-payer, and, of course, as partially evidenced by his being on the American ticket, is to the manor born.

THOMAS SMITH, who stands alone on the Mozart Hall ticket, is a butcher in Clinton Market, his stand being almost vis à vis to that of Mr. BOGART, the last-named candidate and rival contestant for political honors. He is a man of wealth, and, of course, has his name enrolled among the list of tax-payers.

ISAAC L. FARNHAM heads the Republican list of candidates. He has long been known as an indefatigable worker in the interests of the Fire Department, and for years held the office of Assistant Engineer. He is a wholesale dry-goods dealer in Chambers-street. For the past three years he has taken quite an active part in politics, and has not only shown himself to be a ready, off-hand talker, but thoroughly posted in municipal matters.

WILLIAM H. CAULFIELD, the second Republican candidate, is a cooper and works at his trade in Trinity-place. He has a number of hands in his employ, and though never having dabbled much in politics, has shown himself a shrewd political observer, while his integrity stands undoubted. He is about forty years old, married and pays taxes.

CHARLES H. HALL, the next Republican candidate, is a house-painter by occupation, his place of business being in Madison-street. He is a young man, of fair talent and industrious. He has been Inspector of Elections on two or three occasions, and for a time was Canal-boat Inspector under Governor CLARK. He is a brother of ARCHIBALD HALL.

ISAAC J. DUCKWORTH, the next on the Republican list, is an Engineer, whose office is in Canal-street. He stands high in his profession, and during the past two or three political canvasses, has taken a prominent and influential part in local politics in the Republican ranks. He has never been before the people for public office until the present time.

The name of WARREN ROOSEVELT appears on the list as the fifth Republican candidate. He may be a good man, and a good deal more, but the efforts of our Reporter to ascertain any particulars regarding him, or in fact whether there is any such man in the City were futile. A lawyer of the same initials upon being asked whether he was running for Councilman, gave the laconic and unsatisfactory response, "No, not while I am in my senses."

WILLIAM PARKER, the last Republican candidate in this District, is a daguerreotypist. He is a single man pays taxes, and for the first time in his life is a candidate for public office.

In this District there is another Mozart Hall ticket upon which appear the names of three candidates not specified among those enumerated above. The first on the second list is JOHN BAULCH, hatter in Chatham-street, who for three years previous to the present year was a member of the Board. Mr. BAULCH is one of the Assistant Engineers in the Fire Department, and a tax-payer.

JAMES BURNS, the second man on this list, is the proprietor of Central Hall, corner of Grand and Centre street, and formerly kept the coffee and cake saloon corner of Bowery and Broome streets. He has never held office.

THOMAS MCMANNERS, the third opposing Mozart candidate, is a saw-setter in Pearl-street, and has also never held office. He pays no taxes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

This District comprises the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards. All parties are represented by candidates, and their number is legion. The Tammany nominees are JOHN VAN TINE, JOHN HOLOHEIRE, EDWARD COSTELLO, JOHN MCCONNELL, FRED. ROELWAGON and JOHN RYAN. Mr. VAN TINE has been a member of the Board of Councilman for the last four years. He has always been nominated by the Democrats, but has generally had the indorsement of the Americans, as he has this year. His course as a member of the Board is pretty generally known, and need not be commented on here. He is proprietor of the well-known Shanghai Restaurant and Lunch-room, No. 2 Dey-street, owns property and pays taxes. He has never held any office but that for which he is now nominated.

JOHN HOLOHEIRE is of of German descent, was born in New-York, and now holds the office of Inspector in the Custom-house. He formerly held a position in the Street Commissioner's Office, under NAT. SEELY. He has never held an elective office. He is a married man, about 30 years of age, and is not a tax-payer.

EDWARD COSTELLO is an Irishman by birth, and a butcher by trade. He was Councilman in 1858, and ran again at the last election, but was defeated. He has held no office except that of Councilman. His age is about 40. He has received the indorsement of Mozart Hall.

JOHN MCCONNELL is an adopted citizen, of Irish birth, and is a member of the present Board of Councilmen. He was also member of the same Board in 1857. He is 33 years of age, a bookbinder by trade, and a tax-payer.

FREDERICK ROLLWAGON is a butcher by trade, and does business at Catharine Market. He is 25 years of age, of German descent, born in this City, and never before was a candidate for or held any office.

JOHN RYAN is also a new man, never having before run for office. He is about 25 years of age, an Irishman by birth, and keeps a feed-store in First-avenue.

The Mozart Hall Party of this District present as separate candidates the names of EDWARD L. MURPHY, JAS. RILEY, MICHAEL DALTON and ANDREW MULLIGAN.

Mr. MURPHY is an American by birth, and keeps a policy office in Clinton-street. He is about 32 years of age, and is said to be a tax payer. He never before ran for office. He has received the indorsement of the Americans of his District.

JAMES RILEY we have not been able to identify with sufficient certainty to give any accurate statements respecting him. There are about twenty of that name in the Directory, and voters who are in doubt can select one anywhere.

The same difficulty is met with in the name of MICHAEL DALTON. There have been so many withdrawals and changes among the Mozart men of this District that it is difficult to state with certainty who is running. We are informed that MICHAEL DALTON is an Irishman, 26 years of age, and never held an office.

ANDREW MULLIGAN is an Irishman, and now holds an Inspectorship in the Custom House. He was member of the Board of Councilmen in 1856. He was once Captain of the Seventeenth Ward Police, and was removed for misconduct. His age is about 27. He is not a tax-payer.

The Republican candidates in this District are THOS. G. HALL, ALONZO REYNOLDS, ELIAS H. GIFFORD, JOSEPH L. PERLEY, BERNARD SCHWARTZ and WM. T. ASHMAN.

Mr. HALL is a present member of the Board, having held the office one term. He is agent for a piano-forte manufactory in Rivington-street. He is also engineer in the Seventy-first Regiment. He is a married man, 27 years of age, and a tax-payer. His course as a member of the present Board has been highly honorable and entirely satisfactory to his constituents. He has received the indorsement of the American Party, and will undoubtedly be elected.

ALONZO G. REYNOLDS is now School Commissioner from the Thirteenth Ward. He is about 50 years of age, and follows the business of cartman. He has never held any office except School Commissioner. He owns property and pays taxes.

ELIAS H. GIFFORD is a salesman in the house of CORNELL & AMMERMANN, Park-place. He has never before run for office. He is a married man, 35 years of age, and is not a tax-payer. ANDREW CRAFT was first nominated for the office, but having declined to run, Mr. GIFFORD was asked to take his place. He has received the indorsement of the Americans—Mr. JAEGE, their nominee, having withdrawn.

JOSEPH L. PERLEY is a young man, and is in partnership with his father in the foundry business, in Columbia-street. He never held office, and was never before a candidate. He is very popular with the young men of his district, and will undoubtedly be elected. He has been indorsed by the Americans.

BERNARD SCHWARTZ is a German by birth, and is captain of Company H, Sixth Regiment. He never before ran for office. He is a married man, about 35 years of age, and follows the occupation of clerk in a mercantile house.

WM. T. ASHMAN is in the fruit business at Fulton Market. He is a young man, 25 years of age, and never before ran for office. He has been indorsed by the Americans.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards comprise the Third Councilmanic District. With here and there an exceptional name, three sets of candidates are being run respectively by Tammany, Mozart Hall and the Republicans. The Americans have no distinct ticket, but are selecting their men from the other candidates. At present there are eighteen candidates running for the six vacancies to be made in this District on the last of the present month.

ALEXANDER L. SHAW is the first Tammany candidate. He is a wholesale basket-maker, and lives in the upper part of Washington-street, where is his manufactory. He is a native New-Yorker, a tax-payer, and has never occupied any public office.

CORNELIUS W. CAMPBELL, the second Tammany candidate, is a young man and unmarried. He is now Inspector of Streets under Street Commissioner SMITH. He was born in this City, is well educated and fully acquainted with City matters. He has never held any office excepting the one he now fills.

PIERCE C. KANE, the third nominee of Tammany, is a broker in Wall-street. He was associated with the Fifth-avenue movement, and it is charged that his name is put forward in this connection to give tone and dignity to the ticket, or in other words cause the balance of the ticket to be more graciously gulped down. He has never held office, and is a tax-payer. The Americans have indorsed his nomination.

BENJAMIN F. BARKER, who is the fourth candidate on the Tammany list, is a dyer in Bleecker-street. By working hard at his business he has secured himself a handsome competency, and by similar hard work for his party, has secured the present nomination. He has never been an incumbent of a public office, or candidate for one till now.

JOHN BAKER, the next Tammany candidate, is a master cooper. He has been successful in making the heads of barrels, but whether he will make much headway in politics remains to be seen. He is a tax-payer, and has lived in this City most of his life. He was born in one of the central counties of this State.

SAMUEL T. MUNSON, the last of the Tammany candidates, is a locksmith, and resides and carries on business in Eighth-avenue. He is said to be an American by birth. He is about 30 years of age, has never held office, and pays no taxes. He has received the Mozart Hall indorsement.

MATTHEW FALLEN, who heads the list of Mozart Hall candidates, appears to be a man "to fortune and fame unknown." Sedulous inquiries at nearly all the probable places in the district where he might be supposed to be known, if known at all, were ineffectual in identifying him. He may be a good man and—may not be.

STEPHEN A. PERRINE, the second Mozart candidate, is an undertaker, and his place of business is in Third-avenue, near Seventeenth-street. He is a young man, only a few years passed his majority, pays no taxes, and for the first time in his life has the pleasure of seeing his name placarded as a candidate for public office.

GILBERT MATTHEWS, the next Mozart candidate, is foreman in the marble-yard of Messrs. JAMES & BEAL, corner of Thirteenth-street and Abingdon-square. He is also unmarried, a non-tax-payer, and has never held office.

LAWRENCE W. VAN WART, also a Mozart Hall candidate, keeps a grocery-store corner of Sullivan and Amity-streets, where he has carried on business for years. A year ago he was candidate for Councilman in the same district, but was defeated. He is a tax-payer, and is highly spoken of as a man of untiring industry and integrity.

JOHN P. GAW, the last Mozart candidate, is a young man, a painter by trade; has a shop at the corner of Amity and Mercer-streets. He pays no taxes, and has never been a candidate for office until the present campaign.

ABRAHAM LENT, member of the present Board, has been renominated by the Republicans for the same position. During his brief career as Councilman, he has taken an active and leading part in subjects demanding the attention of that body. He is a member of the well-known firm of Broadway tailors, CROMEY & LENT, and pays taxes. New-York City is his native place, and he has never held office before.

DANIEL DARROW, the second Republican candidate, is also up for reëlection, he being a member of the present Board. His conduct while in the Board has met with the general approval of his constituents. His business is said to be luring docks and piers from the City and renting them to private parties. By this means he is reported to have accumulated a large property. He has never held any office except that of Councilman.

JAMES GALLOWAY, the third Republican nominee, is a house-painter in Seventh-avenue. He is a young man, does not pay taxes, and is now up for office for the first time.

JOHN MARALINE, the fourth Republican candidate, is a freight agent in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad Company. He has never been presented for public office until the present time. He is unmarried, does not pay taxes, and was born in this City.

HENRY C. PAGE, the next Republican candidate on the list, keeps a dry goods store the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue. He is an Englishman by birth, but has resided most of his life in this City. He is a tax-payer but has never been up for any office before.

JAMES INGRAIN, the last Republican nominee, is a plumber doing business corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue. He has never been a candidate for office before. He pays taxes and is a native of New-York.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

In this District all three of the parties are running separate candidates. The Tammany candidates are JOHN MCQUADE, FREDERICK THIELMAN, ALEXANDER FREAR, Col. A. V. VOSBURGH, PHILIP HANNIVAN, and THOS. MCCOY.

JOHN MCQUADE is an Irishman, and keeps a liquor-store in Bullion. He has never held any office, and was never before a candidate.

FREDERICK THIELMAN is also a new man, never having previously run for office. He keeps a grocery in Third-avenue.

ALEX. FREAR is a member of the present Board of Councilmen. This is the only office he ever held, and his right to this was sharply contested by his Republican opponent, Mr. MCADAM. The vote was exceedingly close, but Mr. FREAR succeeded in maintaining his right to the seat. He keeps a wholesale liquor-store in Pine-street. He is about 40 years of age, married, and pays taxes.

Col. VOSBURGH is the well-known Commander of the Seventy-first Regiment. He never held an elective office, but was once first auditing clerk in the Custom House. He is now Secretary of the Everett Fire Insurance Company. He is about 35 years of age, a married man, and tax-payer. He has received the indorsement of the Tax-payers Convention of his District, and also of a portion of the Mozart-Hall Party.

PHILIP HANNIVAN is a single man, 27 years of age, of Irish parentage, and now holds the position of Recording Clerk in the Register's Office. He was never before a candidate for an elective office. He owns property and pays taxes.

THOS. MCCOY is an Irishman, and keeps a porter-house on the corner of Fourth-avenue and East Thirty-second-street. He was once convicted of assault and battery, and served thirty days in the City Prison. That was several years ago, however, and he has since had ample time to reform. He is a tax-payer, and never held an office.

The Mozart nominees of this District are TERRENCE MCGUIRE, ROGER DOLAN, CARAN PERKINS, GEO. W. MEEKS, EDWARD TIDPSON, and FRANCIS RUPERT.

TERRENCE MCGUIRE is an Irishman, and follows the business of a street contractor. Like most of the contractors, he is a strong partisan of FERNANDO WOOD, and if he should be elected Councilman, and his leader Mayor, the millenium, in the estimation of Mr. MCGUIRE, would be attained. Mr. MCGUIRE is about 40 years of age, a tax-payer, and never held an office.

ROGER DOLAN is an Irishman, and a horse-doctor. He does not do much business, is a tax-payer, and never held office.

CARAN PERKINS is a Custom-house Inspector. He never ran for office before. He is a tax-payer, and about 40 years of age.

GEO. W. MEEKS is a broker, doing business in Pine street. He lives in the Twenty-first Ward, is a married man, and never before ran for office.

EDWARD TIDPSON is a real estate agent, and has an office in West Forty-eighth-street. He is a strong Wood man, and was nominated by the Mozart faction at Syracuse as a candidate for the Court of Appeals, but withdrew in favor of the Tammany nominee, Mr. LEWIS. He has run for office at various times, and always got defeated. His age is about 35, and he is not a tax-payer.

FRANCIS RUPERT is a German, and keeps a lager beer brewery, with a saloon attached, in Forty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues. He never held office.

The Republican candidates in this District are Jonathan T. Trotter, Charles McCarthy, Daniel Townsend, Charles C. Pinckney, Ira A. Allen, and Charles N. Decker.

Mr. TROTTER is an American, and carries on the India-rubber business at Harlem. He is about 38 years of age, a married man, a tax-payer, and never ran for or held office of any description.

CHAS. MCCARTHY is a native of this City, of Irish descent. He keeps a drinking saloon on the corner of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue. This is the first time he has ever run for office. He is a tax-payer, and is about 30 years of age.

DANIEL TOWNSEND is at present a member of the Board to which he is renominated. He is a builder by occupation, about 40 years of age, married, and lives in the Twentieth Ward. He never held any other office than the one he now fills. He has pursued a quiet course in the Board, and is believed by his constituents to be strictly upright and honest. He has been indorsed by the Tax-payers, in place of Mr. MILWARD, declined.

CHAS. C. PINCKNEY is a real estate agent, and has an office in Wall-street. He was until recently Grand Master of the I. O. of O. F. for the Southern District of New-York. He is a married man, about 40 years of age, and a large tax-payer. He has never been a candidate for, or held any office, which is more than can be said of any other member of the Pinckney family.

IRA A. ALLEN is now a member of the Board. He belongs to the firm of ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber-dealers, in Eleventh-avenue. His course as a member of the Board has been eminently satisfactory to his constituents, and he is now renominated by the Republican Party, and has the indorsement of the Americans, and also of the Tax-payers' Convention of his District. He is 33 years of age, a married man, and a tax-payer.

CHARLES N. DECKER is also a member of the present Board of Councilmen, to which he was elected by a combination of the Republicans and Americans. He is an oil dealer in James-slip. He never held any office except his present one. He has been renominated by the same parties that elected him last year, and has also been indorsed by the Tax-payers Party.

The Americans of this District are running an independent candidate, Mr. J. L. NOYES, who was a member of the Board in 1856. He is a manufacturer of varnish, is about 45 years of age, and is universally spoken of as a good man.

The TAX-PAYERS Party of the District are also running two candidates of their own—HAMLIN BABCOCK and THOS. C. SMITH. Mr. BABCOCK is a member of the Board at present, having been elected by the Republicans, who dropped him this year in favor of Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. SMITH is a builder, a tax-payer, and never held office. The District comprises the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

There are two School Commissioners from each Ward. They are elected for two years, and compose, as a body, the Board of Education. Half of the Board, or one Commissioner from each Ward, is elected annually. The magnitude of the interests committed to the charge of the Board of Education, holding as it does the entire control of all the public schools of the City, including the Free Academy and normal schools, and involving an annual expenditure of over a $1,000,000, renders the office of School Commissioner next in importance to that of a member of the Common Council. And yet comparatively minor attention is paid to this Board in the selection of candidates for office. Following will be found brief sketches of some of the more prominent of the candidates now in nomination:

J. A. TIMPSON, of the Second Ward, is a clerk in a wholesale dry goods store. He has been a member of the Board for the last two years, and voted in favor of reading the Bible in the Common Schools.

JAMES A. TUTHILL is also a member of the present Board, a position which he has held for two terms. He keeps a wholesale liquor store in Warren street. He is an advocate for the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools.

THOS. STEVENS is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is an Irishman by birth, and opposes the reading of the Bible in the Schools.

DANIEL COOPER is a member of the present Board of Education, a shipjoiner by occupation, a taxpayer, and a man of sterling integrity. He favors the reading of the Bible in the Schools.

JOHN R. LYDECKER, of the Eighth Ward, was a member of the Board a year ago but failed to get a nomination from his party at the last election. He is a Custom-house officer, and is said to be in favor of the Bible in the Schools, and will, undoubtedly, be elected.

H. A. MORGAN has been a School Trustee for four years, and is now put forward by a portion of the Republicans, and a large class of independent voters, for Commissioner. He keeps a hardware store in Cortlandt-street.

C. E. GILDERSLEEVE is now a member of the Board, having been elected by the Republicans and Americans. He is a popular man in his ward, and his course in the Board of Education has been satisfactory to his constituents. His business is that of a stationer. He favors the Bible in the Schools.

DANIEL SLOPE is a member of the present Board, and keeps a stationery store in John-street. His course in the Board has led to the imputation that there is a more intimate connection between his business as a stationer and his position as a member of the Board, than the necessities of the public require. He favors the reading of the Bible in the Schools.

D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, of the Thirteenth Ward, is a man prominent in the Republican Party, an influential citizen of his ward, and is in favor of the Bible in the Schools.

RICHARD WARREN, of the Fifteenth Ward, is now President of the Board, and favors the reading of the Bible in the Schools. He is an auctioneer, and is put forward by the Republicans.

ROBERT A. ADAMS, of the Sixteenth Ward, is now a member of the Board, a lawyer by profession, and was last year a candidate for the Presidency of the Board. He votes for the Bible in the Schools.

JAS. CUSHING, of the Seventeenth Ward, is also a member of the present Board, and voted in favor of the Bible in the schools. He is auditor in the office of the Adams Express Company.

WM. E. CURTIS, of the Eighteenth Ward, is a lawyer, and member of the present Board. He opposed the reading of the Bible in the Schools. His Republican opponent for the same Ward, H. A. HURLBUT, is a merchant, and is in favor of the Bible in the Schools.

A. V. STOUT, Democratic nominee of the Twenty-first Ward, is well known as the present City Chamberlain. He is a gentleman of ability, public spirit, and high personal character. He is an active member of one of the most numerous religious denominations, and will make an efficient and valuable school officer.

The tax-payers of the Twentieth Ward have put forward for Commissioner an excellent candidate, in the name of Mr. JOHN HOOPER. Mr. HOOPER was formerly member of the Board of Councilmen, when he was distinguished for sterling integrity and quiet attention to his duties. His business is that of an advertising agent.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward have nominated ADDISON BROWN, a young lawyer, for Commissioner; H. J. ARMSTRONG an extensive builder, for Inspector; and WM. G. KING, of Columbia College, and JAS. MILLER, for Trustees—all excellent nominations.

THE MUNICIPAL CRISIS.

A SENSIBLE REPUBLICAN VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the voters in the approaching contest, I feel bound to thank you for the stand the TIMES has taken. Whatever the result may be, your friends, as well as yourselves, can look back with satisfaction to the work performed in endeavoring to place an honest, upright man at the head of our City Government. I am a Republican, and feel a deep interest in the success of Republican principles. As such, I would like to reason with my political brethren, and ask the favor of a place in your columns to do it.

Friends, what is our duty in the approaching contest? Setting aside our party leaders and those who live by trading in politics, we find ourselves, as citizens, deeply interested in the administration of good government. We care but little who fills the public offices, *provided* they are filled by men in whom we can repose confidence. To illustrate, let me refer to MYNDERT VANSCHAICK and ROBERT T. HAWS. These gentlemen fill very important trusts, but who feels any solicitude respecting their faithfulness? Could we feel thus if FERNANDO WOOD again grasps the reins of power? Every sensible man must know, as the TIMES has stated from the outset, that either WOOD or HAVEMEYER will be our next Mayor. *Our vote*, as Republicans, is about one-third of the whole number when fully concentrated on our candidate. Suppose OPDYKE, for the sake of argument, should poll our full vote, then, in order to succeed, or even to stand one chance in three of success, *our opponents must be exactly divided.* In such an event, a few votes *might* decide in our favor; but, can any sane man be verdant enough to rely on such nice calculations? Ask your neighbors and friends how they propose to vote, and I think you will find not a few will answer, "HAVEMEYER." "Why?" "Because OPDYKE does not stand the least chance of success, and we mean to go for an honest, upright man in preference to one whom we regard with abhorrence, and whose success will fill our citizens with dread and fear." Read that artful, brazen speech of his delivered in the Cooper Institute, and learn that he tells you his political enemies must feel his "Hate." Shall we punish ourselves and entail evil upon our City, upon our institutions, and upon our children, to gratify our stubborn political leaders, whose highest ambition appears to be to smash up the Tammany machine, and gain, as they suppose, some political advantage hereafter? The idea is perfectly humiliating.

For one, I will not be so bound to any party that I cannot exercise the right of private judgment in political faith. I shall vote for HAVEMEYER, and persuade all I can to do likewise. If our Republican friends will generally adopt this rule and act vigorously, WOOD can be defeated, and our City saved from the horrors of a ruler who demonstrates by his speeches that he is ready to pull any wire and array one class of citizens against another to carry his ends. He is pouring out money freely to buy up influential men; let him be elected, and he will have influence to *sell.* We be to that political opponent who may need his signature to a check for services rendered the City. They will have cause then to remember his "*Hate.*"

B.

HON. LINN BOYD WISHES TO DECINE A NOMINATION.—The following card signed by Hon. LINN BOYD, United States Senator, is published in the Kentucky papers, dated Paducah, Nov. 28:

"I notice that my friends in a number of counties have thought proper to make use of my name in connection with the office of United States Senator. I have been confined for nine or ten months, and although the disease which has prostrated me seems somewhat abated, yet for some weeks past I have been so afflicted with neuralgia that I will not be able to enter upon official duties at the opening of the session of the Legislature; but flatter myself with the hope of doing so at some future day.

From these circumstances, taken in connection with the fact that my party, with a peculiar unanimity, thought proper to assign to me the position I now occupy, I would suggest to my friends the propriety of withdrawing my name, altogether, as a candidate for the United States Senate; and at the same time I beg leave to tender to them my profound gratitude for the kindness expressed to me in their resolutions.

Several of the survivors of the wreck of the steamer *Indian* have arrived in Boston in a very destitute condition. They are generally Hungarians. Sums of money have been contributed for their relief.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 de la Bourse, Paris, from Nov. 10, to Nov. 17, 1859:

NEW-YORK.	NEW-YORK.
A. W. Ketcham,	C. M. Hinman,
L. H. Simpson and wife,	H. Bleecker, Jr.,
A. B. Brinkerhoff and daughter,	R. Douglas and wife,
R. S. Garnett, U. S. A.,	Rev. S. Reed,
Rev. J. P. Labugh,	L. Duhain, Jr.
C. H. Marshall, Jr.,	OHIO.
Jno. Bigelow and family,	Dr. T. T. Reeze.
P. S. Mills, Jr., and wife,	CONNECTICUT.
Wm. H. Seward,	J. W. Hooker, M. D.
Geo. B. Butler, Jr.,	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Wm. Bell,	G. J. Wentworth.
Wm. N. Bell,	GEORGIA.
A. Van Bergen,	John S. Coleman.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces the arrival of Schamyl at Kalouga, the town selected for his residence. He was attended by his son and three murders, and alighted at the principal hotel of the place. The next day he paid a visit to the Governor, and afterwards went to see the house intended for him. He was particularly struck by the black marble busts of two Greek philosophers in one of the rooms, and after many questions respecting the persons they represented, he requested to have them removed, as his wives would be frightened at the dark faces. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the house and locality in which it was situated.

The Assembly of Modena having in its last sitting decreed that the domain of Castelvecchio, which is national property, should be presented as a gift to Dictator Farini, the latter immediately returned thanks in a letter, in which, however, he respectfully declined accepting the donation. Thereupon, President Malmusi and some Deputies waited upon M. Farini, in order to persuade him to accept; but he replied, "Gentlemen, do not deprive me of the glory of dying poor." This disinterestedness has created a great sensation at Modena.

An amusing account of the capricious manner in which the ex-Duke of Modena was in the habit of conducting public business is published. In one case, where a musical master begged to be allowed to retire on full pay, his Highness sent a reply to his Minister, the reply consisting of a reversed musical note, thus indicating that the poor maestro was not to receive a farthing.

Hon. Henry Stanley, son of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, whose reported conversion to the faith of Islam created a sensation, last Spring, is about to leave Siam for England. The Macclesfield (Eng.) *Courier* vouches for his "unabated regard for the creed of his native land."

Dr. William P. Seymour, of Troy, N. Y., has recently been elected to the Chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the Berkshire Medical Institution. Dr. Seymour at present fills the same Professorship in the Medical Institution of Castleton, Vt.

A monument has been erected in the cemetery at Swampscott, Mass., on the spot where lie the remains of the twelve men who perished by the shipwreck of the bark *Tedesco*, of Portland, Me., at Swampscott, in January, 1857.

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, is sick at Richmond, Va., with varioloid. His grandchild had died with small-pox, and Mrs. Atkinson had been attacked, but had recovered.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Two young aspirants for literary fame are about to make their first appearance in the world of letters. The one is Mr. W. Winwood Reade, a nephew of the celebrated author of "Never too late to Mend." His book—to be entitled "Liberty Hall, Oxon."—is announced for the commencement of December, and, like "Tom Brown at Oxford," will be a novel of college life. The other candidate is a lady—Miss Crichton—who made a successful *début* at Drury-lane Theatre a few years since in Meyerbeer's opera of "Robert the Devil." Since that period she has been residing in Italy, where a dangerous illness so impaired her vocal powers, as to compel her to relinquish her profession. Her work, "Before the Dawn," is intended to illustrate the condition of the people of Italy previously to the recent struggle.

At the time of his death Leigh Hunt was collecting a complete and final edition of his poetical works. The greater portion of them received a finishing touch only a month previously to his death, and it is much to be regretted that he did not live to see the proof-sheets. The literary world, however, will not be disappointed, as his son, Mr. THORNTON HUNT, the well-known journalist, has finished the work begun by his father.

It was stated some time ago that a manuscript copy of the Gospels, which turned out to be the oldest in existence, had been found in a monastery of Mount Athos, in Asia Minor. The monks of the convent presented it to the Emperor of Russia, as protector of the Greek Church; and His Majesty has charged M. Tischendorff, of Leipsic, a great authority in sacred literature, to bring out an edition of it.

The Lincoln *Times* says: "It is not improbable that Newstead Abbey, the seat of the late Col. WILDMAN, and formerly the residence of Lord Byron, with its magnificent domain, will shortly pass into the hands of Mr. Charles Seely, of Heighington Hall, who, we are informed, is in treaty for this interesting property."

The two volumes of the *History of England* which Lord Macaulay is understood to have nearly completed, will, it is stated, bring it down to the accession of the Tories to power in the later years of Queen Anne's reign.

The Governors of Harrow School have elected Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the headmastership, vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Vaughan.

We (*Galignani*) learn that M. Costa, the well-known *maestro* and conductor of the orchestra of the Covent Garden Theatre, is engaged in the composition of a new oratorio, in which Madame Alboni is to take the principal part.

Prof. Spaulding, who formerly held the Chair of Rhetoric in Edinburgh, and afterwards that of Logic and Rhetoric in the United College, St. Andrews, died, recently, at his residence in the latter place.

At a late general assembly of the Royal Academicians, John Phillip, Esq., was elected an Academician, in the room of C. R. Leslie, Esq., deceased, and Sydney Smirke, Esq., in the room of Sir Robert Smirke, resigned.

Mr. Buckle has nearly ready for publication the second volume of his *History of Civilization.* In this volume the mode of arrangement is much superior to that adopted in the previous volume.

Miss Evans, the authoress of *Adam Bede*, is engaged on a new novel, to be published, like *Adam Bede*, by the Messrs. Blackwoods of Edinburgh.

Dr. Smiles, the author of the *Life of George Stephenson*, is engaged in writing the life of James Watt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Léonie Chéreau has been tried in a Paris Court for stealing a child in the Tuileries Gardens. The case excited great interest in fashionable circles. The facts briefly were these: Léonie was seduced in Orleans under promise of marriage. In order to secure this, she assented that she had given birth to a child. She was asked to produce it, and then conceived the plan the execution of which was the cause of her appearance in Court. Having ingratiated herself with a simple-minded country nurse in the Tuileries Gardens, she stole the baby she had in charge while her back was turned, and with it deceived all her friends. The jury found her Not Guilty, and she was immediately set at liberty.

A Grand Jury has made a presentment to the Court of Assizes of Essex County, C. W., against the negro population in the neighborhood of Anderson township. The authorities of that place claim that nine-tenths of the crimes perpetrated in that county, according to the population, are committed by the colored people. The Court, in alluding to the presentment, spoke of this class of the community as "indolent, shiftless and dishonest, and unworthy of the sympathy that some mistaken parties had extended

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 6th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 166 East 23d-st., between 3d and 2d-avs., an institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory Instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he is prepared to receive pupils in his Laboratory for instruction in Chemistry applied to the arts, Pharmacy, Chemical Analysis and Toxicology.

A. DU BRENEAU, M. D.,
late of the Laboratories of the University of Paris.
No. 252 9th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov 28, Feb. 6 and April 6.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, No. 820 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 498 Broadway, has two private desks just vacant, which may be secured by new pupils at only $15 for a full commercial course. Regular terms $25. Ladies' cheap writing class $3.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons convenient lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references. No. 43 West 13th st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

EVENING FRENCH COURSES—BY MONS. LABRIGON and JAUIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS.—A GERMAN (PROTESTANT) LADY, experienced in tuition, wishes to give lessons in French, acquired in France; German, English in all its branches. Italian and Drawing. Highest references. Address, E. F., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A single gentleman, at No. 45 2d-av.; he must be a thorough disciplinarian. Apply on the 2d, 6th and 8th, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE desires a situation as teacher at the south. Address HARVARD, for three days Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and south Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board, at the large mansion house, with piazzas, in the midst of beautiful gardens, as the foot of 35th-st., near the East River; take 3d-av. cars to 56th-st.; the only house between 1st-av. and the river.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and board on a strictly private family. Apply to No. 324 21-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board—one on the second, and room and bedroom on the third floor—can be obtained at No. 151 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Location one of the most desirable in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock

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BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 303 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERTISER will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nicely furnished rooms on second floor. Has no other boarders. House contains all modern improvements, and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., within 4 minutes' walk of either cars or ferry. Address L. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant rooms, for the Winter, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. Apply No. 87 Hicks-st., corner Pineapple. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 78 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND mall room, on third floor, may be engaged by gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family at No. 282 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AN unfurnished room in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Would take breakfast and tea with the family, if agreeable to them. Location between 7th and 9th avs., and 14th and 23d sts. Address Mr. ALBERT, care of John Aizen, Druggist, corner Spring and Hudson sts.

ROOMS TO LET AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—By a old widow lady quite alone. Can spare a furnished parlor and bedroom, with grate, also a few small rooms separate, and board for the winter. The table chart is nice genteel persons for company. This is no boarding house. Call or address few days on second floor of No. 254 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av., to let with board, front parlor on second floor, and two large bed rooms. The house and situation are pleasant; and as well as a first-class table will be found the comfort and pleasantness of an elegant home. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 25 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a pleasant room with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, a single room.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A PLEASANT PARLOR ON THE FIRST floor will be let with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single men. Terms moderate. No. 653 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL BOARD, to two gentlemen; a pleasant room on the second floor. Apply at N. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THREE CARTS, IN GOOD WORKing order; will be sold cheap, by applying immediately to W. FITZPATRICK, Hamilton-av., near Penny Bridge, South Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—About one hour and twenty minutes distance by the M. & E. Railroad from New-York City. Sixty acres of fine arable and pasture land, rich, loamy soil, with muck in abundance for manure, about equally divided into high and low land, almost all under cultivation, about twelve minutes' drive from the depôt, over the best road in Winter and Summer, and through the nicest streets, in the direction of the most modern improvements of the town, situated on a gentle slope, high and dry. It commands one of the finest views of the Morris County hills and valleys, Boonton, and many other interesting points of the surrounding country, so celebrated for revolutionary reminiscences, magnificent scenery, delightful drives and salubrious climate, and is unsurpassed as a building site for convenience to depôt, beauty of locality and facility of approach. There is an abundant spring of delicious water on the premises, capable of being brought to the highest point of the place, and five to seven acres on the hill-side of heavy straight locust and other timber for all useful, ornamental and domestic purposes, together with an apple and peach orchard. The improvements on the place consist of a barn, corn-crib, new brick-walk house, farmer's house, &c. The place, which is in the immediate vicinity of the fine improvements of Messrs. Stephen Whitney, Howland, Cobb, and Bonsall, possesses every requisite to make it, at a very moderate outlay, one of the most delightful and perfect abode Morristown can be seen to be appreciated. The gas-pipes from the town reach within a quarter of a mile of the place, and in the town are churches of all denominations, and schools of good repute. For price, which will be found very low, whether intended for improvement, speculation or farming purposes, and terms which will be extremely easy, Address NEW-VERNON, Post-office, Morristown, N. J. Respectable brokers treated with. No offers of exchange or trade noticed.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels in one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of calienders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON Staten Island, opposite Perth Amboy, and within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and railroad depôt, now in course of erection, consisting of a large house, built in the most substantial manner, containing nine rooms, and a large parlor, handsomely finished marble mantels, &c., large barn, stable and carriage house, plenty of good Virginia fruit of all kinds in abundance; also, a beautiful building site, containing ten acres of land on an elevated spot near the shore, commanding a fine view of Perth Amboy and the surrounding country near the steamboat landing. Persons doing business in the City, desirous of living in the country, will find the above a beautiful location; the steamer *Thomas Hunt* leaves the foot of Robinson st., daily for the Island, and in the spring the railroad will be completed, affording access every hour in the day. Apply to C. M. TURNER, on the premises, Trotter's dock, Staten Island.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR 20 years, with renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet of Broadway, extending in rear to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway.

Also for sale—A valuable corner lot on Broadway, running through to the street in the rear.

Also—A valuable lot on Franklin-st.

Also—A valuable lot on Reade-st.

Also—Two lots on Cherry-st., 50x160 feet, near Pike-st.

Also—Several parcels of vacant lots on and near the Central Park. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY.—The attention of ship-builders, persons requiring a deep water-front, capitalists and others, is particularly called to the sale in partition of valuable dock property, including parts of two blocks from Ist-st. to the East River, at the foot of North 1st-st., Williamsburgh, having fifty feet front on 1st st., on Water-st., and the river, and about 360 feet on North 2d-st.—which will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 5, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of S. M. Meeker, Referee, at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to purchase at a bargain a beautiful country-seat near Peekskill, on the Croton lake leading to Lake Mahopac. The house is furnished throughout and ready for immediate occupancy. The property will be sold with the furniture, stock, horses and carriages. Terms liberal if sold immediately. The owner desires to go South, and will sell the whole at a great bargain. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. COUGHLIN, No 89 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH.—One mile west from the river, commanding beautiful views of the Hudson and inland country, 60 acres, in a high state of cultivation, watered by never-failing streams, fine orchard &c. For particulars apply by mail, or to W. R. and C. L. BROWN, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN ONE hour of the City—Llewellyn Park.—It is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into country places of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE and brick English basement house, replete with the modern improvements: house 16x52; lot 100; five lines of cars and stages within a block; will be sold at a sacrifice; $7,000 can remain. Apply on premises, No. 349 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $8,000—A COMPLETE COUNtry seat, containing 38 acres, in Westchester County, near Lake Macopac. Buildings nearly new. Fruit of all kinds, in great abundance and choice. Extended view. One-half hour from Railroad. Apply to ALEX OOSTANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 8th-av. and 110th st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 6th and 8th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FARMS, COUNtry residences and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story and high stoop, fire stone-front house, just finished, containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the amount is sufficiently large, part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 610 Post-office, Bridgeport, Conn., will receive immediate attention.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE No. 292 West 24th-st., fitted up with every convenience, and in perfect order. Apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, FIRST-CLASS, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 49 East 22d-st. House heated by hot-water furnace. Terms easy. Inquire of CALDWELL & JONES, 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—A BEAUTIFUL residence on the west shore of the Hudson, in Rockland County, for sale cheap.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

WE HAVE A SMALL AND VERY CHEAP parcel of lots on 83d-st., near 9th av., to be sold immediately for cash. SAMUEL BEAMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phillips-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

WANTED—WESTERN LAND, FREE AND UNincumbered in exchange for improved property. Inquire of F. A. PADDOCK, No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 315 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Rent until May, 1860, at the rate of $2,500 per annum, with immediate possession. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the Highbridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 35 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, THE THREE-story and basement brown stone house, No. 204 West 20th-st. The house has all the modern improvements in, and is in complete order. Rent low. Possession given in a few days. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 2d4 Winand 120 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS IN REAR BUILDING NO. 433 4th-st., being second and third floors of said house. Dimensions 50 by 28 feet. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 140 FULTON-STREET, SECOND floor, a fine store-room, 25 feet by 90 feet, with light in front and rear, wash-room, water-closet, &c. Apply immediately, on the premises, to A. O. MOORE.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE WELL FURNISHED, locality between Broadway and 7th-av., and from 8th to 23d-sts. preferred. Rent from $1 500 to $1 800 per annum. Apply to STAVERT, ZIEGLER & CO., No. 148 Broadway.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED —In this City, consisting of not less than four rooms. Address E. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
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issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna and their correspondents.

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in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

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By A. BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872; and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1876; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 26th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany, on the 1st day of January, in the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1860, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 28 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LITTLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 & 646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3-97
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5473
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. & S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	26
Frank Fullagar	½	28
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3819
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3373
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	3
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdaleo Isaacs	4	109, 1108
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConoell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 28 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the RENT created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 28 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1 1860 one half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information of changes, depositors are requested to report to this Institution having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, A. D. 1860, and thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No 2,783, dated Oct 7, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct. 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 19, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '56, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859. $30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTYFIVE shares Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company Stock. Apply to JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO. No. 50 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYMOND, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

20 shares National Bank	$50 each.
25 shares Artisans' Bank	100 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank	100 each.
20 shares Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank	50 each.
20 shares Atlantic Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	50 each.
10 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
5 shares Market Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
46 shares North American Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
275 shares Kerosene Gas-light Co	25 each.
10 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	40 each.
15 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
60 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co	17 each.
30 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
60 shares American Guano Co	100 each.
40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
50 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co	100 each.
10 shares City Fire Insurance Co	70 each.
10 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co	100 each.
35 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co	100 each.
10 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co	100 each.
45 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
26 shares Importers' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co	50 each.
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
20 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co	30 each.
40 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co	100 each.
$7,000 Troy and Boston Railroad 7 Per Cent. Bonds.	
$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad 8 Per Cent. Bonds.	
$3,500 Syracuse, Binghampton and New-York 7 Per Cent. Bonds.	
$10,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 Per Cent. Bonds.	

Two notes of Babcock, Phelps & Co., $670 10; $515 70.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 8. Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PRIVATE GALLERY of Original modern Paintings, Studies and Sketches, composing the entire collection of that distinguished artist, Mr. T. P. Rossiter. The catalogue will embrace many of his works never before exhibited, including the three celebrated pictures which obtained the gold medal of honor at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855—now offered for sale in consequence of his moving into the country, that his time may be wholly devoted to large historical works.

THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1859, at the Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire collection as above, among which may be enumerated, "The Village Festival," "Bullfight in Spain," "Feast of Bacchus and Ariadne," "Spanish Peasantry, Procession and Companions going to the Lido," the three paintings which received the award of the gold medal of honor at the great French Exhibition, 1855; "The First Lesson," "Washington and his Family at Mount Vernon," "The Patrician," "Country and City Post-offices," "Isola Bella," "Syrena," "Tired Out," "Trio," "Italian Coast," "Mountain Scenery," "Joan of Arc in Prison," together with many smaller works never before offered for sale. The pictures will be on view gratuitously, from Monday, the 5th, until the time of sale, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and on the three evenings preceding the sale. Catalogues may be had at the exhibition,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2562. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE ABSENTEES—INQUIRY INTO THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR—COUNTER INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Vice-President.

A prayer was then made by Dr. GURLEY.

Forty-eight Senators were present.

The credentials of JOHN C. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, and HENRY P. HAUN, of California, were presented.

Both appeared and were qualified.

The absentees were Messrs. Benjamin, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Johnson, (of Arkansas,) Polk, Sebastian, Seward and Toombs.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, submitted a resolution, which he would call up to-morrow, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry by a band of armed men, and report whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and the murder of any citizens of Virginia, or any troops sent there to protect the public property; whether such invasion was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the government of any of the States of the Union, the character and extent of such organization, whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were implicated therein, or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise; the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; where, how and when the same was obtained and transported to the place invaded. Also, to report what legislation, if any, is necessary by the Government for the future preservation of the peace of the country, and the safety of public property; the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, gave notice that when the resolution came up he should move to amend by extending the inquiry to the seizure of the arsenal at Franklin, Missouri.

The customary resolutions were adopted to inform the House of Representatives and the President that the Senate is ready for business.

Mr. GWIN gave notice of a Pacific Railroad bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNUSUALLY LARGE ATTENDANCE—THE FIRST VOTE FOR SPEAKER—THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Long before noon the galleries of the Hall of Representatives were densely filled, and crowds were unable to obtain admittance. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was the usual attendance of ladies.

On the floor there were the customary salutations among members and others, and pleasant excitement prevailed everywhere.

Mr. ALLEN, the Clerk of the last House, called the House to order at noon. The din of voices immediately ceased, spectators were excluded from the floor, and the members took their seats.

The roll was called, and 231 members answered to their names.

The absentees were Messrs. STALLWORTH and LANDRUM, of Alabama; BROWN and ADAMS, of Kentucky; HINDMAN and RUST of Arkansas; and HAMILTON, of Texas.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the House agreed to proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. HOUSTON nominated Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio.

Mr. ADRAIN nominated Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana.

Mr. HASKIN nominated Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. STEVENS nominated Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRIGGS nominated Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia.

Numerous voices, impatiently—"Call the roll."

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Houston, Corwin, Adrain and Briggs tellers.

Mr. FLORENCE said: "In listening to the call-roll I noticed that several members were absent. In order to enable them to participate in the election, I move that the House adjourn till to-morrow."

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—I hope the gentleman will withdraw the motion.

Mr. COBB—Oh, let us have one vote. [Laughter.]

The House took the vote by acclamation, amid which and laughter Mr. FLORENCE withdrew his motion, and the House proceeded to vote.

FIRST VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Sherman, 66; Bocock, 86; Grow, 43; Boteler, 14; Davis, 2; Phelps, 1; Gilmer, 3; Nelson, 5; Corwin, 1; Adrain, 1; Hill, 1; Hickman, 1; Pennington, 1; Haskin, 2; McQueen, 1; H. F. Clark, 1.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, Mr. GROW rose and said: As I desire in no way to retard the organization of the House, I withdraw my name as a candidate. I assure those gentlemen who, in kindness, have cast their votes for me, that I shall treasure through life so distinguished a mark of their friendship and regard.

Mr. BURNETT moved an adjournment, to be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, wanted to make some remarks in favor of an adjournment after another vote.

Cries of "Go on."

Mr. BURNETT objected to his proceeding, saying there was no question before the House. He subsequently withdrew his objection, which was renewed by Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois.

The Clerk said he would submit the question whether Mr. CLARK should have liberty to proceed to the House.

Mr. GARNETT contended there was no power here to preclude debate, and said the gentleman from Missouri had a right to show that there were some nominees for Speaker who should not be elected.

Mr. CLARK insisted that the House could not deprive him of his constitutional right to make remarks as to the qualification of some of those nominated for Speaker.

The Clerk replied that he should not take it on himself to decide the question, but would submit it to the House.

Mr. CLARK (earnestly)—I claim the right as an individual member to speak. I deny the power of the House to deprive me of that right. I decide for myself.

Cries of "Go on," "Go on," "Good."

Mr. CURTIS—What part of the Constitution do you refer to? If you have that right, I have also.

Cries, thick and fast, "Call the roll," "Call the roll."

Mr. CLARK—I deny the right to call the roll while I have the floor.

Cries of "Question," "Question," from the Republican side.

Mr. KILGORE presumed this matter could be settled. The Republicans would consent to an adjournment after another vote.

Here the cries of "Question" were renewed.

Mr. CLARK withdrew his application to make remarks, and offered the following:

Whereas, Certain members of this House now in nomination for Speaker did indorse and recommend the book hereinafter named; therefore

Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments of a certain book called *The Impending Crisis of the South and How to Meet It*, purported to have been written by H. R. HELPER, are incendiary and hostile to the domestic peace and tranquillity of the country, and that no member of this House who recommended or indorsed it or the compend, is fit to be Speaker of this House.

The reading of the resolution occasioned applause from some of the Southern men clapping their hands.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said it seemed to him that in the present condition of the House but two things were in order, one a motion to adjourn, and the other to proceed to a vote.

Mr. CLARK resumed his remarks, and without concluding the question before it, the House adjourned.

Massachusetts Liquor Trials.

THE AGENT AGAIN IN COURT.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

Mr. BURNHAM, late State Liquor Agent, whose term of imprisonment for contempt expired on Saturday, was brought before the Police Court to-day, on a charge of selling adulterated liquor, but the trial was postponed, and his bail of five thousand dollars was continued.

Town Elections in Massachusetts.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, Dec. 5.

At our Municipal Election to-day ISAAC C. TABOR, Independent, was chosen Mayor by 573 majority over WATSON HOWLAND, citizens' candidate. A majority of the city Council on the Tabor ticket are also elected.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 5.

The election for city officers took place to-day. A large vote was cast. The Republicans carried nearly everything by 300 to 400 majority in a vote of 2,000. DANIEL D. HARRIS is the Mayor, and HORACE C. LEE the Clerk and Treasurer, the latter succeeding JOSEPH INGRAHAM, Democrat, who has held the office for 17 years. The Board of Aldermen and Common Council stands 14 Republicans to 4 Democrats.

Naval.

THE UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT MOHICAN.

PROVINCETOWN, Sunday, Dec. 4—1 P. M.

The United States gun-boat *Mohican*, (new,) from Portsmouth, N. H., at 1 P. M. on the 3d inst., has arrived here. She was on her way to Norfolk, Va., and put in here on account of a heavy gale. All on board of her are well.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Dec. 5—P. M.

No signs of the *Anglo-Saxon*.

JOHN BROWN.

Progress of the Remains Homeward—Appearance of the Body—Arrangements for the Funeral—More Letters—Facts and Incidents.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 5.

The body of JOHN BROWN, accompanied by Mrs. BROWN and WENDELL PHILLIPS, passed through this city to-day, arriving in the cars at noon and leaving at 6 o'clock for its destination. Little or no excitement was created during the time the body remained at the depot.

THE FUNERAL OF BROWN.

We understand that the funeral of JOHN BROWN will be attended at North Elba, Essex County, on Thursday next. We believe it is the intention of the prominent Abolitionists to take part in the demonstration. Many of them were anxious to have some public display in this City on the reception of his remains; but they yielded to the earnest resistance of Mrs. BROWN, who was decidedly averse to anything of the kind.

BROWN TO HIS SON IN OHIO.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

DEAR CHILDREN: Your most welcome letters of the 16th inst. I have just received, and I feel to bless God that he has enabled you to bear the heavy tidings of our disaster with so much seeming resignation and composure of mind. That is exactly the thing I have wished you to do for me—to be cheerful and perfectly resigned to the holy will of a wise and good God. I bless His most holy name that I am (as I trust) in some good measure able to do the same. I am even "joyful in all my tribulations," even since my confinement, and I humbly trust that "I know with whom I have trusted." A calm peace (perhaps) like that which my own dear mother felt in view of her last change, seems to fill my mind by day and night. Of this neither the powers of "earth or hell" can deprive me.

Do not, dear children, any of you, grieve for a single moment on my account. As I trust my life has not been entirely thrown away, so I also humbly trust that my death shall not be in vain. God can make it be a thousand times more value to His own cause, than all the miserable service (at best) that I have rendered it during my life. When I was first taken, I was too feeble to write much, so I wrote what I could to North Elba, requesting RUTH and ANN to send you copies of all my letters to them. I hope they have done so, and that you, ELLEN, will do the same with what I may send to you, as it is still quite a labor for me to write all that I need to. I want your brothers to know what I write, if you know where to reach them. I wrote JERMIAH, a few days since, to supply a trifling assistance, $15, to such of you as might be most destitute. I got his letter, but do not know as he got mine. I hope to get another letter from him soon. I also asked him to show you my letter. I know of nothing you can any of you do for me, unless it is to comfort your own hearts, and cheer and encourage each other, to trust in God and Jesus Christ, whom He hath sent. If you keep his sayings, you shall certainly "know of his doctrine, whether it be of God or no." Nothing can be more grateful to me, than your earnest sympathy, except it be to know that you are all fully persuaded to be Christians. And, now, dear children, farewell for this time. I hope to be able to write to you again. The God of my Father take you all for His children.

Your affectionate father, JOHN BROWN.

DR. HOWE AND COOK'S CONFESSION.

JOHN A. ANDREW, Esq., sends to the Boston *Transcript* the following explanatory note in regard to a paragraph in the confession of JOHN E. COOK. Mr. ANDREW vouches for the correctness of the explanation:

It is only within a few days that I have seen the printed confession of JOHN E. COOK. So far as it relates to Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, it is in these words:

"I do know that Dr. HOWE gave Capt. BROWN a breech-loading carbine and a pair of muzzle-loading pistols, all of Government manufacture.

They were left either at the house of Capt. BROWN, or at the school-house where most of the arms were conveyed. At what time and for what purpose they were given to Capt. BROWN I do not know."

The following are the only facts which could furnish any foundation for this statement.

Nearly three years ago, a box with a rifle and two pistols were sent to Dr. HOWE, as President of the Kansas Committee, directed to be forwarded to Kansas for use in repelling invaders. Capt. JOHN BROWN was then in Boston, and was going to Kansas. They were handed to him, for the use and the destination mentioned.

This is susceptible of proof. And from these facts, of which COOK could have none other than hearsay information, is originated the statement supposed to implicate Dr. H. with the recent transactions at Harper's Ferry. JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE NEW POCAHONTAS.

LETTER FROM MISS FOUKE—HOW SHE SAVED THE LIFE OF THE INSURGENT THOMPSON.

The following letter appears in the St. Louis *Republican*:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, Nov. 27, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: I anticipate your surprise, when your eye shall rest on the signature attached to this sheet; but that surprise will vanish when you learn the why and wherefore I have taken the liberty of writing you a few lines. I have learned from the daily Missouri *Republican*, that you were under the impression that I saved the life of THOMPSON, the insurgent, when he was taken captive. He was brought into the public parlor of the hotel, some time before I knew that he and STEVENS had been captured. When I first saw THOMPSON, he was seated in an arm-chair, with his hands tied behind his back, guarded by some of the citizens. Several questions were put to him, in regard to his motives and expectations, when he enrolled under the "Provisional Government." His answers were invariably the same: That he had been taught to believe the negroes were cruelly treated, and would gladly avail themselves of the first opportunity to obtain their freedom, and that all they had to do was to come to Harper's Ferry, take possession of the armory and arsenal, which would be an easy matter, and then the colored people would come in a mass, backed by the non-slaveholders of the Valley of Virginia. Some one remarked: "I imagine you regret that you did not succeed in running off the darkies." He replied that he regretted having engaged in the attempt, and if it were to do over again he would decline.

Very soon after, Mr. BECKHAM, one of our most esteemed citizens, was shot down, unharmed as he was. I went into the parlor, and heard one of the guard ask T. if he were a married man; his answer was that he had been married six months only.

I walked up to where the prisoner sat, and said to him: "Mr. THOMPSON, you had much better have staid at home and taken care of your wife, and pursued some honest calling, instead of coming here to murder our citizens and steal our property; that their first act was to kill a free colored man, because he would not join them in their wicked scheme." He said I spoke truly; but they had been basely deceived.

While I was talking to THOMPSON, several of the friends of Mr. BECKHAM, who were justly enraged at his cold-blooded murder, came in, with the avowed determination to kill THOMPSON on the spot. As they appeared with leveled rifles, I stood before T., and protected him, for three powerful reasons: First, my sister-in-law was lying in the adjoining room very ill, under the influence of a nervous chill, from sheer fright, and if they had carried out their design it would have proved fatal to her without doubt. In the second place, I considered it a great outrage to kill the man in the house, however much he deserved to die. Thirdly, I am emphatically a law-and-order woman, and wanted the self-condemned man to live, that he might be disposed of by the law. I simply shielded the terribly-frightened man, *without touching him*, until Col. MOOR (I think it was) came in and assured me, on his honor, that he should not be shot in the house. That was all I desired. The result everybody knows.

One other error I wish to correct. PHILIP B. FOUKE, of Belleville, Ill., is my cousin only. I am happy to assure you that I have a birthright in the "Old Dominion." Respectfully yours, C. C. FOUKE.

THE DIFFICULTY IN MANCHESTER, N. H. A telegram from Manchester, N. H., has already told how the Mayor of the city put his veto upon the ringing of the City Hall bell. The man who was expelled from the belfry by the Mayor writes the following letter to the editors of the *Statesman*:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, I called upon Mr. GEO. A. BARNES, Chairman of the Committee on City Hall, to request the use of the City Hall bell to be tolled out of respect to the noble, honest JOHN BROWN. Mayor HARRINGTON was present at the time, and said to Mr. BARNES, "You ought to let them have it." Mr. BARNES made many objections, but finally said I might call on the City Clerk, Mr. KNOWLTON, and if he consented, I could toll the bell. I saw Mr. KNOWLTON, who said he was not aware that he had charge of the bell, but he had not the slightest objection to my using it for such a purpose. Supposing I had full permission, I proceeded about 2 o'clock, P. M., to the belfry and commenced tolling. I had struck the bell but a few times, when Mayor HARRINGTON, looking (as a Virginian looks when he sees a cow) pale and very much excited, appeared in the belfry. "What are you doing with this bell?" says HARRINGTON. "Tolling for old JOHN BROWN." "Leave this belfry, all of you," said HARRINGTON. I endeavored to show that I had a perfect right to toll the bell, but the Mayor would listen to no argument, but seizing me by the collar endeavored to put me down stairs. I objected to that arrangement, and putting my arms around some of the mason work, "*thar I was*." The Mayor pulled hard and his assistant pulled, but 'twas no use; I wouldn't move. Mr. VERITY, who was with me, ordered them to take their hands off, and entreated me to come down and not get into a fight. I did so at his request. I see by your paper of last evening that the Committee met (after the Chairman had granted me permission) and voted that the bell should not be tolled. Whether the Chairman of that Committee has gained any honor by his vacillation, and whether the Mayor has gained any laurels by his *gallant* charge on the belfry manned by two peaceable citizens is for the people of Manchester to determine.

Respectfully yours, J. BROWN STRAW.

R. W. EMERSON IN PARKER'S PULPIT.

POETICAL ALLUSIONS TO BROWN.

From the Boston Atlas, Dec. 5.

The desk at Music Hall, yesterday, was filled by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, of Concord. The hall, notwithstanding the storm, was nearly full. The general expectation was that Mr. EMERSON would discourse to some extent on JOHN BROWN and his execution. The subject, however, was treated only incidentally. The services were commenced with the singing by the congregation of the following hymn, from the pen of a young gentleman of Concord, supposed to be Mr. THOREAU, which was effectively read by JOHN R. MANLEY, the Secretary of the Society. It was sung to the tune of "Arlington." It is as follows:

To-day beside Potomac's wave,
Beneath Virginia's sky,
They slay the man who loved the slave,
And dared for him to die.

The Pilgrim Fathers' earnest creed,
Virginia's ancient faith,
Inspired this hero's noblest deed,
And his reward is—Death!

Great Washington's indignant shade
Forever urged him on—
He heard from Monticello's glade
The voice of Jefferson.

But chiefly on the Hebrew page
He read Jehovah's law,
And this from youth to hoary age
Obeyed with love and awe.

No selfish purpose armed his hand,
No passion aimed his blow;
How loyally he loved his land
Impartial Time shall show.

But now the faithful martyr dies,
His brave heart beats no more,
His soul ascends the equal skies,
His earthly course is o'er.

For this we mourn, but not for him,
Like him in God we trust;
And though our eyes with tears are dim,
We know that God is just.

The congregation joined in the singing with no little unction.

Mr. EMERSON then took the desk and delivered an address on "Morals." The tenor of thought running through the discourse was that a high standard of morality faithfully adhered to, gives to man his noblest thoughts, and inspires his grandest and best deeds. "Morals" he characterized as "A science of substance, and not of shows." In treating of the power which devotion to a great idea or principle will accomplish in the individual, and out in society and the world, he alluded to the recent events in the life of JOHN BROWN. The desire of giving freedom to those who were in bondage—of establishing a moral, intellectual, governmental equality—such had lifted an obscure Connecticut farmer into the regions of the great man; and made all others appear as inferior men. It was hard, he said, to find in all history so noble a man as this who had dared to sacrifice life to a principle. A few such men, the speaker asserted, had done more for the world than all the tribe of merely intellectual men mankind has ever seen.

In this connection Mr. EMERSON recited the following very appropriate poem:

A man there came, whence none could tell,
Bearing a touchstone in his hand,
And tested all things in the land
By its unerring spell.

A thousand transformations rose
From fair to foul, from foul to fair;
The golden crown he did not share
Nor scorn the beggar's clothes.

Of heirloom jewels prized so much,
Were many changed to chips and clods,
And even statues of the gods
Crumbled beneath its touch.

Then angrily the people cried,
"The loss outweighs the profit far,
Our goods suffice us as they are,
We will not have them tried."

But since they could not so avail
To check his unrelenting quest,
They seized him, saying "Let him test
How real 's our jail."

But though they slew him with the sword,
And in the fire the touchstone burned,
Its doings could not be o'erturned,
Its undoings restored.

And when to stop all future harm,
They strewed its ashes to the breeze,
They little guessed each grain of these
Conveyed the perfect charm.

These were the only allusions made to BROWN.

STATEMENT OF VIOLENCE DENIED.

CARD FROM M. B. LOWRY, ESQ.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have just been shown a statement, originating and appearing in yesterday's Cleveland *Plain-dealer*, and copied also (with some improvements) into this day's Cleveland *National Democrat*, the substance of which is, that, on my way home from my recent visit to my old neighbor, JOHN BROWN, in his Virginia prison, while stopping a few hours in Wheeling, a Committee of the citizens of that place waited on me, rope in hand, and threatened my life if I did not leave their city within fifteen minutes, and that I, seriously apprehensive of danger, did make a speedy and cowardly exit from the town.

The statement has not the slightest foundation in fact. It is basely and maliciously *false*, in conception and construction, in whole and in part. Nothing of the kind ever occurred.

The article in question also attempts to throw discredit and reproach upon me for my connection with the "Erie War." Of course any incidental opportunity to malign and abuse the City for its resistance to corporate aggression and monopoly could not be allowed to pass. In reply to this feature of the shameful asperson, I have only to say that the citizens of this City, of which I am one, have defeated, in all our Courts, local, State, and Federal, those reckless corporations which so persistently sought our destruction, and that (a fact which a foreign Press have never taken the pains to disclose) these same corporations, after an expenditure of a million of dollars in resistance, are now required and compelled to do and perform the things which they endeavored to throttle us for asking them to perform. M. B. LOWRY.

CORRECTION—REV. MR. SLOANE SETS HIMSELF RIGHT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the reports of the meeting, held on Friday evening in the Church of the Puritans, which appeared in your issue of Saturday morning, certain remarks are connected with my name which were made by another person. By inserting this correction, you will confer a favor. Respectfully,

J. R. W. SLOANE.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION—THE MARKETS.

The steamship *Cahawba* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New-Orleans Nov. 27, and Havana Nov. 30.

The news from Havana is unimportant. The new Captain-General was making many changes among the employes of the Government. The popular impression is that Gen. SERENO will carry out Gen. CONCHA'S policy, more particularly in regard to the improvements going on in the City of Havana.

The Sugar market remains very firm; No. 12 was held at 9 reals per arrobe; a sale of 6,000 boxes white was lately made at 11¼c. to 11¾c. per arrobe. In freights the decline noticed in previous advices continues. Exchanges on London were 15⅛ to 16 premium; on New-York and Boston, 3½ to 4 premium; on New-Orleans, 5 to 6 premium. Mexican Dollars, on shipboard, 9 per cent. premium.

The *Cahawba* has on freight, from New-Orleans and Havana, $462,000 in specie, principally Mexican dollars.

There were three men drowned while crossing the river at Chicopee a couple of weeks since. Their names were Michael Grandfield, Eugene Moriarty, and Maurice Cavanaugh, the latter having been married but a few weeks. Their bodies have not been recovered.

CITY POLITICS.

THE ELECTION.

The Engrossing Topic of the Election—Preparations for the Contest—What the Friends of the Candidates Say—Bets—Prospects of Fighting, &c., &c.

To-day occurs the biennial revolution of Gotham: not a contest with pikes and revolvers; nor yet, it is to be hoped, a combat of fisticuffs and bludgeons, but a silent fight, and a conflict of ballots, demonstrating how quietly a conglomerate, if not incongruous population may, in the exercise of the elective franchise, submit to the legally expressed will of the majority.

Our Albany legislators have wisely separated the Municipal from the State contest, with the view of loosening party ties and confining the issues to matters directly affecting the interests of our Metropolitan City. Yet the canvass has been, and probably will be to a small extent, conducted on almost as strong party grounds as ever before. Misguided patriots have insisted on boring the tax-payers with JOHN BROWN and the Charleston Convention when their main interest lay in the tax levy and assessment rolls. The talk about the election among the people shows this. The obstinate adherence of the rabid Republicans to OPDYKE shows it. Yet the popular movement of the independent Press for HAVEMEYER seems to meet with sufficient indorsement from intelligent voters, judging from the sentiments "of the pavement," to warrant a belief that the ties of party will not be so strong but that the people will express, in the election of a Mayor, the strong desire for good government, that resulted in the election of Mayor TIEMANN.

Luckily, all the parties are confident of success, and revel in the wildest of "the pleasures of hope." Exultant tax-payers rejoice in the delusive phantom of reduced tax bills; deluded tenants discern in the dim future the smiling faces of landlords reducing rents; Ward Associations felicitate themselves on the liberality of candidates; and everybody looks upon the day as big with the fate of the City for the next two years. But, as an orator said in his speech at the monster Havemeyer meeting at Cooper Institute, on Saturday night, "This community forgets to-day what happened yesterday, and the waters of Lethe pass over us once in twenty-four hours," it is not at all improbable that the election will be buried in oblivion, by some new excitement, before the sun gets a chance to penetrate the mist which has enveloped the City during the last few days.

Yesterday, however, all was preparation for the election. Job printers, ticket folders, bill posters, letter carriers, ticket-box makers, ropers-in of independent voters, registrars, inspectors, canvassers, clerks, M. Ps., challengers, and last, but not least, the expectant candidates—so anxious to serve the City in the Legislature, the Mayor's office, the Common Council, the Board of Education, or the exalted office of constable—looked forward to this long-expected day with mingled feelings of hope and dread. The interests of such varied classes of course affect a large proportion of our population, and the consequence was that everywhere the subject of conversation was "the election to-morrow." Even JOHN BROWN seemed to be eclipsed for the time being, and politicians generally, as well as the public at large, had to admit that the TIMES hit the public nail on the head when it devoted a supplement to a full account of the mammoth Havemeyer demonstration, and the terse biographies of the candidates. Much curiosity was evinced to know upon what specific information Mr. District-Attorney WATERBURY based his proclamation with reference to election frauds, and many knowing winks and nods among the Havemeyer and Opdyke men indicated that they, at least, did not think Mr. WATERBURY would be troubled by their parties. The mystery, however, still remained as to whether there was a design to mash or stuff the glass ballot-boxes, carry them off *vi et armis*, or steal a march by getting on the right side of the Inspectors. One imaginative person decided that there was a grand scheme on foot to secure a fortune of $100,000 by detecting 1,000 illegal voters, a the Mayor's liberal offer of $100 a head. The conversations of the adherents of the different candidates partook, as might naturally be expected, of a decided variety of sentiment.

TALK AMONG THE HAVEMEYER MEN.

From Tammany Hall down Nassau-street, past the Post-office and the Custom-house, to Wall-street, little knots of Havemeyer men might have been seen discussing the event of to-day. As a general thing their countenances bore an exultant look—though that might be attributed to the fact that many of them have been "ins" since the installation of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN into the White House. It is a fact, however, that the Havemeyer men are confident of victory. They count up Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN'S figures with broad chuckles, in this way: "The total vote will be about 75,000; the full Republican vote is but 24,000, and the remaining 51,000 Democratic votes can't be divided so that a Democrat will not be elected." Having arrived at this happy conclusion, the defeat of Mr. WOOD was thus argued: "It is impossible that WOOD can be elected with the time-honored and never-beaten (by Democrats) Tammany organization, the well-paid Custom-house and Post-office, the respectable Presses, the American Party, and the great body of the merchants against him, and in favor of HAVEMEYER." Not a few of the Havemeyer men chuckled over the five thousand dollar bet on their candidate, advertised in the TIMES yesterday, and wondered whether anybody would be fool enough to take it. In spite of the law disfranchising betters on election, many wagers were made, with heavy odds on HAVEMEYER. Among others, Judge BRENNAN is reported to have bet one hundred dollars that HAVEMEYER would carry the Sixth Ward. No little excitement was produced by the rumor that WOOD had printed a large number of handbills announcing the withdrawal of HAVEMEYER in favor of WOOD, and a similar announcement that he had withdrawn in favor of OPDYKE. The rumor ran that these posters were to be flooded over the City late last night, so as to strike the eyes of idlers early in the morning, too late for a general and authoritative correction; so that in spite of their confidence in the strength of regular organizations, and popular indorsement, the Havemeyer men, from their knowledge of Mr. WOOD'S electioneering capacity, could not avoid a vague dread that the self-nominated candidate for the "Mayoralty" might, by hook or crook, slide into the City Hall on a minority vote, as he has so cunningly done before. Against the Opdyke men their indignation was no less active. They looked upon the Republican movement as entirely actuated by party motives, designed, not to elect a Mayor, but for some ulterior object, which some said was to insure the defeat of Tammany, and the election of WOOD, and others, the maintenance of the regular organization. It was openly charged that the managing Republicans were trafficking with WOOD to sustain him in return for his report to the much sought after, and by many supposed to be mythical, SOLOMON HALL. In proof of this, it was urged that the Havemeyer posters throughout the City had been mutilated, while those of WOOD and OPDYKE were left amicably side by side; that WOOD'S tactics were to divide the opposition to him, and that he knew well how to do it. But the principal reliance of the Havemeyer men was evidently in the well-known capacity of their candidate, and his experience in the office for which he is named; in the known fact that the office seeks him: in his high standing among the merchants; and last, but not least, in the fact that the TIMES has taken such a decided stand in his favor, while a well-known political weathercock, known for always predicting the wrong way, opposed him. When the additional fact is considered, that the majority of the Inspectors of Election are Havemeyer men, great confidence was evinced that the vote of the City would be fairly canvassed, which, it was supposed, was tantamount to an admission of Mr. HAVEMEYER'S certainty of being elected.

HOW THE OPDYKE MEN FELT.

Although confessedly staggered, at first, by the nomination of Mr. HAVEMEYER, the Opdyke men confidently claimed yesterday that their stock was above par. No little confidence was created by the report that Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, THURLOW WEED'S right hand man, had come down from Albany with a fist full of money to bet on OPDYKE'S election. The known political sagacity of the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and the statement that he was indirectly betting on their candidate, seemed to infuse new life in the Republicans, and the cry of "Vote for OPDYKE to defeat WOOD" was repeated more persistently than ever. They placed their reliance on the division of the Democracy, which they thought would be about equal. Taking Mr. VAN BUREN'S figures of a vote of 75,000, they calculated the straight Republican vote at 24,000, and the outside support sufficient to defeat either of the Democratic candidates. As regards the charge of favoring WOOD, they denied it indignantly, and argued that as HAVEMEYER had by far the best chance of the two Democrats, there would be no danger of electing WOOD by voting for OPDYKE. Indeed there were confident whispers that WOOD intended to keep a *corps de reserve* to throw the balance of power in favor of OPDYKE, should there appear this afternoon the slightest chance of electing HAVEMEYER. They claimed for Mr. OPDYKE the united Anti-Democratic support; that now was the time for the Republicans to repeat the movement that resulted in the election of HAWS; that OPDYKE was sure of more than three-sevenths of the vote of the City, and that neither of the Democratic candidates could poll as much; that the Republican forces might better defeat WOOD by the election of OPDYKE than that of HAVEMEYER; that the Republicans had been sold after assisting to elect TIEMANN; that many of their party who at first decided to vote for HAVEMEYER had concluded subsequently, and would appear at the polls to sustain OPDYKE; that the excellent police arrangements of the last few elections have tended to draw out the better class of voters, including a great majority of respectable Republicans; that their ratification at the Cooper Institute was fully as successful as the meetings of the other parties; that it was universally admitted that OPDYKE'S chances were improving hourly; that even if Mr. WOOD should be elected, Tammany Hall had herself to blame for helping him into power; and that upon the whole the best thing the Republicans could do would be to stick to their candidate at all hazards.

THE WOOD MEN SANGUINE.

It appears to be generally conceded that Mr. WOOD has a stout representation of the "hard-fisted" on his side, and, whether on that account or not, his followers appear sanguine of his success. They count upon the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-second Wards as certain for Mr. WOOD, and enough of the others to make his election secure. They rely much on the effect of his liberal expenditure of the "sinews of war," in flags, banners, transparencies, Ward bonfires, torch-light processions, the eighty thousand autograph "Mayoralty" circulars, the remembrance of the 41,000 votes of the last canvass, the strenuous personal exertions of Mr. WOOD in speaking at the different Ward meetings, in the known sympathy for him on account of his having been legislated out of office, in the vigor with which many of his well-known Ward politicians are working for him, in the supposed dispersion of the Irish vote in his favor, in the strength of the discontented "outs" of the Custom-house, Post-office and the old Police, in the very bitterness with which he is opposed on all sides, which they think must create a reaction in his favor. As regards the estimates of the votes, they claim that the past Mozart contests with Tammany are no criterion; that the defeat of WOOD by TIEMANN shows that the indorsement of a Democrat by Tammany gives no certainty of his election; that Mr. WOOD'S vigorous and independent course while Mayor has secured him many admirers, and that by the division of the Opposition he stands as good a chance as ever he did for an election. So far as bets are concerned, they claim to be backed by as many bets as either Mr. HAVEMEYER or Mr. WOOD, and taking the estimate of $5,000 as the probable vote of the City, gave 20,000 to Mr. WOOD, with the remaining 45,000 divided about equally among the friends of Messrs. HAVEMEYER and OPDYKE.

PROSPECTS OF A ROW.

Until the last few elections New-Yorkers generally looked for election-rious as a matter of course, and even yesterday there appeared to be a prevalent fear that the bitter acrimony of this canvass would develop itself in some serious disturbance. In the Sixth and Twenty-second Wards particularly it was predicted difficulties would undoubtedly occur. Every preparation has been made to guard against any extended disturbance. The entire Police force will be on duty, either actually at the polls or on reserve in the Station-houses, ready to be collected at any desired point at a moment's warning. The Seventh and Eighth Regiments will also be in reserve at the different arsenals. Knowing ones, however, regard these preparations to suppress riot, as pretty sure evidence that there will be none to suppress. The roughs are said to be pretty equally divided, so that Pat Matthews may balance Dutchy O'Brien, and Mickey Red Head neutralize Patrick Brickbat. The promptness with which the Police have suppressed all trouble at the last two elections has no doubt added much to their prowess. Rowdies are not apt to relish the locust, or the appliance of bristling bayonets in their rears; and although the feuds of the Syracuse Convention have not yet been thoroughly adjusted, General Superintendent PILLSBURY expresses his confidence in being able to keep the City comparatively quiet.

It is said that Capt. RYNDERS yesterday declared that he should consider himself lucky should he have a whole head on Wednesday morning; yet it is not at all improbable that, even in that deplorable event, the general peace of the City may be preserved—provided the Captain is disabled early enough in the morning.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MR. HIRAM KETCHUM WITHDRAWS FROM THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE—A LIVELY TIME IN CONSEQUENCE.

The Whig General Committee held an adjourned meeting at THORPE'S Hotel, yesterday evening. Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM occupied the Chair.

It was understood that Mr. KETCHUM intended to defend himself in the position he had taken in sustaining Mr. HAVEMETER for Mayor. The opposition to hearing him was tolerably large, but Mr. KETCHUM'S friends proved to be in the ascendancy, and he was heard.

A motion to exclude the reporters having been lost, Mr. KETCHUM said:

"I was not in town at the last meeting; I sent a messenger to tell the Committee that I should not be in town. That messenger so reported. I knew not what would occur, but from the daily Press, I saw what did occur. There was a motion made requesting me to retire from the Chairmanship of this Committee, which was carried by a majority of those present. On what ground that motion was made I was not distinctly informed, but I suppose that it was because I saw fit to exercise my right as a citizen in supporting Mr. HAVEMETER for Mayor of this City. I think you will do me the justice to say that I declared in this Convention, as plainly as I could, that I should support Mr. HAVEMETER, and that I gave my reasons for so doing—that I gave those reasons with all respect to Mr. OGDEN, an old friend of mine—no less a friend because I was compelled to give my suffrage for another candidate. Openly, frankly, and kindly I said so. There was no intimation at that time that I was expected or ought to resign. Had there been, I should have cheerfully complied. Had such an intimation emanated from any respectable source, I certainly should have resigned. What was done by this Committee during my absence was published in all the papers. It was read by thousands of people. I received no notice of any desire for me to resign. We had shortly another meeting, at which Senator CAMERON spoke. I received it here as Chairman of the Committee, and in that character addressed him. There was then no intimation given that I ought to resign. The ordinary business was transacted, and everything transpired in accordance with the regular routine. No one will deny that. Well, then, gentlemen, I must suppose that after I had declined in your meetings to support your candidate, Mr. OGDEN, and had made my speech in Wall-street—had publicly declared my preference there for Mr. HAVEMEYER, at a meeting which was called by men of all parties, especially by gentlemen most prominent in your party, and which was convened without respect to party—because I chose to stand there and give my preference for Mr. HAVEMEYER, I have been repulsed from your Committee in consequence. But I did not stand in that Wall-street meeting as a Whig. I stood there as a citizen of New-York. I declare, on my judgment, this Mayoralty question has nothing to do with national politics. I may be wrong, but I think that every citizen is emancipated from his party politics at the election to-morrow. I have been assailed with vituperation, with abuse, almost unparalleled. The Republican Press and its orators have thought proper to assail me in the most scandalous manner. I have been called the lackey and boot-black of DANIEL WEBSTER. I have been called an old man, a pale man, a cold man, lacking circulation of the blood in my extremities; an unsuccessful man. It has been said that everything I undertook failed, even to my private business. And these accusations or objections were from persons that I never offended. I will not retaliate upon them to-night. I have nothing to say against them. They bring this against a man who has never received one dollar of public money, who is simply a citizen, who stands up for what he believes to be the honor of the City in which he has dwelt for the last fifty years. And for this, gentlemen, you have thought it proper to request me to decline as Chairman and member of your Committee. I regret it, because there are few of us left to represent the principles of a vast party that has passed almost out of existence. We are here to attempt to revive

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Assembling of Congress—Commencement of the Struggle for the Speakership—Probable Long Delay of the Organization—The Two-thirds Rule.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Democrats to-day sprang *in medias res* at once, and inaugurated what is destined to be the most exciting Session of Congress the country has known for many years.

In the Senate, Mr. MASON of Virginia, submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the facts surrounding the Harper's Ferry imbroglio. This resolution was prepared after much consideration and consultation among the Southern Senators, and looks to a protracted investigation of the causes leading to the attack, and the source from which the sinews of war were drawn. The object is undoubtedly political on the part of Democrats hoping to implicate certain distinguished leaders of the Republican Party, and thereby make capital for their own.

In the House a somewhat similar card was played. Mr. CAMPBELL's resolution, declaring that no member who indorsed or recommended HELPER's *Impending Crisis*, was fit to be Speaker, was aimed at SHERMAN, the Republican candidate, whose name appears as one of the indorsers of the book. This fact was relied upon to injure and defeat SHERMAN if possible, although no one believes he approves a sentiment contained in the publication. Members of Congress have been too much given to signing every paper presented for their signatures.

Mr. SHERMAN does not hesitate to say that he signed the paper, that is, the circular recommending the publication and circulation HELPER's Book—but he utterly repudiates any sympathy with the views of the writer. This fact he will state on the floor of the House, if occasion demands. Yet the document is considered Democratic capital, and will be made to serve party purposes to the fullest expect.

Had the Democrats allowed another ballot to-day, Mr. SHERMAN would have been elected Speaker. He would have lacked but four votes, and these were likely to be cast for him, if necessary to elect. The several absentees by to-morrow will vary the result, and defeat his election by a majority. No election can then be had except under the plurality rule, which the Anti-Lecomptonites will support within a few days, and perhaps to-morrow—thus giving organization to the Republicans, as stated last night. When the plurality rule will be voted for depends upon the number of ballots which may be had to-morrow.

As soon as the Senate adjourned, Senators crowded into the House and became interested participants in the exciting contest. Senator WILSON is perhaps the most active Republican manager, though the friends of Mr. GROW charge him with officiousness in his management.

Mr. GREELEY is bobbing in and out, as if everything depended on his activity.

The election of FORNEY is pretty certain, although the Republicans positively decline any "bargain" to that effect.

There is no understanding about the other officers. Should any South Americans vote for the plurality rule they would probably have the selection of Doorkeeper or Sergeant-at-Arms, and name HOFFMAN, of Maryland.

Messrs. WEED and WENDELL are said to be arranging for the printing spoils.

The galleries to-day were densely crowded with spectators, including thousands of ladies.

The President has determined not to send his Message to Congress on the day of organization, but to dispatch it with copies of the Annual Reports to the Northern cities for distribution to the Press, when he will communicate it to Congress the next day.

Most of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps occupied seats in the Senate lobby to-day. Q.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE ABSENTEES—INQUIRY INTO THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR—COUNTER INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Vice-President.

A prayer was then made by Dr. GUALEY.

Forty-eight Senators were present.

The credentials of JOHN C. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, and HENRY P. HAUN, of California, were presented.

Both appeared and were qualified.

The absentees were Messrs. Benjamin, Cisy, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Johnson, (of Arkansas,) Polk, Sebastian, Seward and Toombs.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, submitted a resolution, which he would call up to-morrow, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal at Harper's Ferry by a band of armed men, and report whether the same was attended by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and the murder of any citizens of Virginia, or any troops sent there to protect the public property; whether such invasion was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the government of any of the States of the Union the character and extent of such organization, whether any citizens of the United States, not present, were implicated therein or accessory thereto, by contributions of money, arms, munitions or otherwise; the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; where, how and when the same was obtained and transported to the place invaded. Also, to report what legislation, if any, is necessary by the Government for the future preservation of the peace of the country, and the safety of public property; the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, gave notice that when the resolution came up he should move to amend by extending the inquiry to the seizure of the arsenal at Frankfort, Missouri.

The customary resolutions were adopted to inform the House of Representatives and the President that the Senate is ready for business.

Mr. GWIN gave notice of a Pacific Railroad bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNUSUALLY LARGE ATTENDANCE—THE FIRST VOTE FOR SPEAKER—THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Long before noon the galleries of the Hall of Representatives were densely filled, and crowds were unable to obtain admittance. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was the usual attendance of ladies.

On the floor there were the customary salutations among members and others, and pleasant excitement prevailed everywhere.

Mr. ALLEN, the Clerk of the last House, called the House to order at noon. The din of voices immediately ceased, spectators were excluded from the floor, and the members took their seats.

The roll was called, and 231 members answered to their names.

The absentees were Messrs. SPALDING and LANDRUM, of Alabama; BROWN and ADAMS, of Kentucky; HERMAN and RUST of Arkansas; and HAMILTON, of Texas.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the House agreed to proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*.

Mr. HOUSTON nominated Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio.

Mr. ADRAIN nominated Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana.

Mr. HASKIN nominated Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. STEVENS nominated Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRIGGS nominated Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia.

Numerous voices, impatiently—"Call the roll."

The Clerk appointed Messrs. Houston, Corwin, Adrain and Briggs tellers.

Mr. FLORENCE said: "In listening to the call-roll I noticed that several members were absent. In order to enable them to participate in the election, I move that the House adjourn till to-morrow."

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE—I hope the gentleman will withdraw the motion.

Mr. CRAIG—Oh, let us have one vote. [Laughter.]

The House took the vote by acclamation, amid which and laughter Mr. FLORENCE withdrew his motion, and the House proceeded to vote.

FIRST VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Sherman, 66; Borock, 86; Grow, 43; Boteler, 14; Davis, 2; Phelps, 1; Gilmer, 3; Nelson, 5; Corwin, 1; Adrain, 1; Hill, 1; Hickman, 1; Pennington, 1; Haskin, 2; McQueen, 1; H. F. Clark, 1.

VOTE FOR Mr. BOCOCK.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barret, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Cloptom, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Dimick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Franke, Garnett, Gartrell, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, Hindman, Holmon, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, Lamar, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, McClernand, McQueen, McRea, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Noel, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Sims, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stont, Taylor.

FOR Mr. SHERMAN—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Ashley, Beale, Brigham, Blake, Brayton, Burlingame, Butterfield, Carey, Case, Clark, Cochrane, Conkling, Corwin, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Foster, Frank, French, Goodh, Graham, Gurley, Helmick, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Kilgore, McKean, Millisand, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pennington, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pattle, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Stanton, Stratton, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, VanWyck, Wade, Wilson and Wood.

FOR Mr. GROW—Messrs. Aldrich, Babbit, Clair, Buffington, Burnham, Burroughs, Campbell, Colfax, Covode, Duel, Fenton, Gerry, Hale, Hall, Jonkin, Kellogg of Ill., Killinger, Leach, Lee, Longenecker, Lovejoy, Marston, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill, Morse, Perry, Scranton, Spinner, Stevens, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Wells, Windon and Woodruff.

FOR Mr. DAVIS of INDIANA—Messrs. Adrain and Riggs.

FOR Mr. BOTELER—Messrs. Anderson of Ky.; Bullogg, Briggs, Brown, Etheridge, Gilmer, Hill, Leach, Mallory, Moore of Ky., Nelson, Smith of N. C., Vance and Webster.

FOR Mr. PHELPS—Mr. Bocock.

FOR Mr. GILMER—Messrs. Boteler, Davis of Md., Harris of Md.

FOR Mr. NELSON—Messrs. Brabson, Hatton, Maynard, Quarles, Stokes.

FOR Mr. CORWIN—Mr. Carter.

FOR Mr. ADRAIN—Messrs Clark of New-York, and Davis of Indiana.

FOR Mr. HILL—Mr. Hardeman.

FOR Mr. HICKMAN—Mr. Haskin.

FOR Mr. PENNINGTON—Mr. Sherman.

FOR Mr. HOPKINS—Messrs. Heckman and Schwartz.

FOR Mr. MCQUEEN—Mr. Pugh.

FOR Mr. CLARK OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Reynolds.

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, Mr. GROW rose and said: As I desire in no way to retard the organization of the House, I withdraw my name as a candidate. I assure those gentlemen who, in kindness, have cast their votes for me, that I shall treasure through life so distinguished a mark of their friendship and regard.

Mr. BURNETT moved an adjournment, to be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, wanted to make some remarks in favor of an adjournment after another vote.

Cries of "Go on."

Mr. BURNETT objected to his proceeding, saying there was no question before the House. He subsequently withdrew his objection, which was renewed by Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois.

The Clerk said he would submit the question whether Mr. CLARK should have liberty to proceed to the House.

Mr. GARNETT contended there was no power here to preclude debate, and said the gentleman from Missouri had a right to show that there were some nominees for Speaker who should not be elected.

Mr. CLARK insisted that the House could not deprive him of his constitutional right to make remarks as to the qualification of some of those nominated for Speaker.

The Clerk replied that he should not take it on himself to decide the question, but would submit it to the House.

Mr. CLARK (earnestly)—I claim the right as an individual member to speak. I deny the power of the House to deprive me of that right. I decide for myself.

Cries of "Go on," "Go on," "Good."

Mr. CURTIS—What part of the Constitution do you refer to? If you have that right, I have also.

Cries, thick and fast, "Call the roll," "Call the roll."

Mr. CLARK—I deny the right to call the roll while I have the floor.

Cries of "Question," "Question," from the Republican side.

Mr. KILGORE presumed this matter could be settled. The Republicans would consent to an adjournment after another vote.

Here the cries of "Question" were renewed.

Mr. CLARK withdrew his application to make remarks, and offered the following:

Whereas, Certain members of this House now in nomination for Speaker did indorse and recommend the book hereinafter named; therefore

Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments of a certain book called *The Impending Crisis of the South and How to Meet It*, purported to have been written by H. R. HELPER, are incendiary and hostile to the domestic peace and tranquility of the country, and that no member of this House who recommended or indorsed it or the compend, is fit to be Speaker of this House.

The reading of the resolution occasioned applause from some of the Southern men clapping their hands.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said it seemed to him that in the present condition of the House but two things were in order, one a motion to adjourn, and the other to proceed to a vote.

Mr. CLARK resumed his remarks by saying, in view of the crisis of the country, and representing a slave holding constituency, he would—

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, called him to order.

Mr. CLARK continued, saying, we have had two wars since the Declaration of Independence, and have grown from a weak State to a great confederacy, challenging the administration of civilized world.

Mr. STANTON (interrupting) said he apprehended nobody wished to stay here, if the object was to save time, but he saw no good in remaining here, as he knew gentlemen on the other side could consume the day.

Mr. CLARK—My purpose is higher than that.

[Cries from the Democratic side of "Good" "Good" "Let's adjourn," "Let's adjourn."]

Mr. CLARK was willing to give way for that purpose.

Mr. STANTON thought this line discussion would be much more appropriate and better managed if the House were organized wit the election of a presiding officer.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, arose to a question, but Mr. CLARKE proposed to go on with his remarks, unless some gentleman wished to move to adjourn.

Mr. STEVENS—I hope we'll not adjourn. These things must come out.

A VOICE—"You're right."

Mr. STANTON—I see no good to be accomplished by remaining here unless we proceed to vote. I take on myself the responsibility to move that the House adjourn.

Decided in the negative by two majority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that four Democrats were absent. Three of them might possibly be here to-morrow. Therefore he voted Aye.

Mr. CLARK resumed, but in a tone not altogether audible. He wished to show why the resolution ought to pass, and to present to the American people the position certain gentlemen occupy as regards the Speakership. Heretofore the people were divided as Democrats and Whigs; there was conservative and fraternal feeling; there was scarcely found an American citizen who advocated insurrection, robbery and dissolution. No party since this Government has had a history, however fond of power, has had, until now, so much disregard for the popular will as to send forth to the country at large a document advising the disfranchisement and murdering of a large portion of the people.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, explained, and was understood as saying he condemned as strongly as the gentleman from Missouri possibly could, the avowal of such sentiments. He had never seen a recommendation to scatter them. His name, however, appeared to a proposition to publish and circulate a pamphlet containing matters taken from HELPER's book, together with the remarks made by gentlemen on Slavery.

Mr. CLARK—I am glad the gentleman feels the wrath to come. [Laughter.]

Mr. KILGORE—I am ready to take the responsibility.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—We can act understandingly if the gentleman will have the book read here.

Mr. CLARK—I have the book.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I don't believe the gentleman has read it. I recommend the literature. I have no doubt the book is a good one.

Mr. CLARK (resuming) felt it to be his duty to say if this Government is to be prostituted, and men placed in position holding such sentiments, the people ought to know it—know to what a humiliating position it has come. The chair they were now about to fill had been occupied by Clay, Barbour, Polk and Winthrop, gentlemen who had drawn light from the sources of the Constitution, who had elevated self-respect, and who would not advise treason, murder and dissolution. He said that he had that circular in reference to the circulation of the pamphlet before him.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE (interrupting) utterly condemned such sentiments as those which the gentleman of Missouri had reported.

Mr. PALMER said, let's have free discussion. Our friends on the other side having thrust the negro before the House, we may as well finish the discussion, and then turn him out as quickly as possible.

Mr. CLARK replied that the negro would never have been forced upon the House but for the action of the gentleman's party and for the advice they had given. If gentlemen made themselves the equals of the negro the effect would be to drive another class of the House on the first day of the session.

Mr. KELLOGG remarked that the gentleman from Missouri had made a statement that Republican members had, directly or indirectly, sanctioned certain things in HELPER's book. His name having appeared in some of the papers as having recommended it.

Mr. CLARK—No doubt you signed it. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG—I am not prepared to say whether I signed the list or not, because the authority of the New-York *Herald* is not good.

Mr. CLARK—Nor any other good paper.

Mr. KELLOGG—The sentiments are not entertained by Republicans. I am willing that gentlemen should assume or disavow them. If I had signed the paper wrongfully I would avow it. I want the gentleman to state what is in the Compendium.

[There was much noise and confusion throughout the discussion, and the speakers were but imperfectly heard.]

Mr. CLARK was prepared to show what was in the book if gentlemen were prepared to be placed on the anxious seat.

Without further proceedings the House then adjourned.

Massachusetts Liquor Trials.

THE AGENT AGAIN IN COURT.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

Mr. BURNHAM, late State Liquor Agent, whose term of imprisonment for contempt expired on Saturday, was brought before the Police Court to-day, on a charge of selling adulterated liquor, but the trial was postponed, and his bail of five thousand dollars was continued.

Naval.

THE UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT MOHICAN.

PROVINCETOWN, Sunday, Dec. 4—1 P. M.

The United States gun-boat *Mohican*, (new,) from Portsmouth, N. H., at 1 P. M, on the 3d inst., has arrived here. She was on her way to Norfolk, Va., and put in here on account of a heavy gale. All on board of her are well.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Dec. 5—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 23d of November.

THE VIRGINIA EXCITEMENT.

Message of Governor Wise to the Virginia Legislature—John Brown's Remains—Arrangements for the Funeral.

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE GOVERNOR WISE'S MESSAGE—HIS REVIEW OF THE HARPER'S FERRY TROUBLE.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 5.

The Legislature of Virginia organized to-day.

Gov. WISE's message reviews the Harper's Ferry affair at great length. It speaks of the spirit of fanaticism, and the one idea of the Abolitionists which has seemed to madden whole masses of one entire section of the country, which enters into their religion, education, politics, prayers, courts of justice and legislatures, which has trained up three generations in moral and social habits of hatred to the masters of African slaves in the United States but turns not upon Slavery elsewhere which would have sent a rescue to assassins, robbers, murderers and traitors, whom it has sent to a felon's grave. Unless the numerical majority should cease to violate the confederate faith, and cease to disturb our peace, to destroy our lives and property, and to deprive us of all the protection and redress under the perverted forms and distorted workings of the Union, we must take up arms. The issue is too essential to be compromised any more. We cannot stand on the insults and outrages as these of Harper's Ferry, without suffering worse than death as citizens, and without suffering dishonor the death of a State. It is not to be denied that we have many sound and sincere friends in the now slaveholding States, but the conservative elements are passive whilst the fanatical are active, and the former is past diminishing whilst the latter is increasing in numbers and force.

With regard to the insurgents, he says, it is a mockery to call them monomaniacs. If they were, then a large portion of the people of many of the States are monomaniacs. The leader himself spurned this plea, and it was not put in upon the trials. They were prompted by the evil spirits of incendiarism which demoralized a numerous host of enemies behind them, who now sympathized with their deeds before the world. These hired them, without themselves incurring the risk of their crimes, and no wonder they now sympathize with them even to madness, and that JOHN BROWN despised the hypocritical cant of their pretence that he was insane. The execution of our laws is necessary to warn future victims not again to be the tool of this sympathy. We have friends, or we have not, in the States whence these invaders came. They must now be not only conservative, but active to prevent the invaders coming. It was impossible for so much of such sympathy to exist without exciting bad men to action, rescue or revenge. On this he acted. He has been compelled by the apprehension of the most unparalleled border-war, to place the State in as full panoply of military defence as if foreign enemies invaded the United States. Indeed, one most irritating feature of this predatory war, is that it has its seat in British Provinces, which furnish asylums for our fugitives, and send them and their hired outlaws upon us from depôts and rendezvous in the bordering States. There is no danger from our slaves or colored people. The slaves taken refused to take arms, and the first man killed was a respectable free negro, while running from the philanthropists who came to liberate the black race.

In closing the Message he says we must rely upon ourselves, fight for peace, organize and arm, demand of each State what position she means to maintain in the future in respect to Slavery and the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of the State laws for its protection in our Federal relations, and be governed according to the manner in which the demand may be answered. We are in arms. With regard to the reports and rumors of organized conspiracies to obstruct our laws, the Governor says, they were from so many sources, so simultaneous, so far apart, from persons so unlike in evidences of education, they could be from no conspiracy to hoax; but he relied not so much upon them as upon the earnest, continued appeal of sympathizers with crimes. Let us defend our own position or yield it at once. Let us have action, and resolve upon a definite settlement. No more temporizing with the Constitution—no more compromises. The other convicts await execution, and will be executed unless the General Assembly orders otherwise. This will meet the present invasion, but sets only on individual convicts, and does settle the question of our peace and protection in the future. It remains only for me to offer myself, all that I am and all that I have, to the Commonwealth whenever she may order me or mine in service, when my term of office closes.

The second message makes detailed recommendations, and alludes to State matters generally.

PROGRESS HOMEWARD OF BROWN'S REMAINS.

TAOR, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 5.

The body of JOHN BROWN, accompanied by Mrs. BROWN and WENDELL PHILLIPS, passed through this city to-day, arriving in the cars at noon and leaving at 6 o'clock for its destination. Little or no excitement was created during the time the body remained at the depôt.

THE FUNERAL OF BROWN.

We understand that the funeral of JOHN BROWN will be attended at North Elba, Essex County, on Thursday next. We believe it is the intention of the prominent Abolitionists to take part in the demonstration. Many of them were anxious to have some public display in this City on the reception of his remains; but they yielded to the earnest resistance of Mrs. BROWN, who was decidedly averse to anything of the kind.

BROWN TO HIS SON IN OHIO.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va.,
Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

DEAR CHILDREN: Your most welcome letters of the 16th inst. I have just received, and I feel to bless God that he has enabled you to hear the heavy tidings of our disaster with so much seeming resignation and composure of mind. That is exactly the thing I have wished you to do for me—to be cheerful and perfectly resigned to the holy will of a wise and good God. I bless His most holy name that I am (as I trust) in some good measure able to do the same. I am even "joyful in all my tribulations," even since my confinement, and I humbly trust that "I know with whom I have trusted." A calm peace (perhaps) like that which my own dear mother felt in view of her last change, seems to fill my mind by day and night. Of this neither the powers of "earth or hell" can deprive me.

Do not, dear children, any of you, grieve for a single moment on my account. As I trust my life has not been entirely thrown away, so I also humbly trust that my death shall not be in vain. God can make it be a thousand times more value to His own cause, than all the miserable service (at best) that I have rendered it during my life. When I was first taken, I was too feeble to write much, so I wrote what I could to North Elba, requesting RUTH and ANN to send you copies of all my letters to them. I hope they have done so, and that you, ELLEN, will do the same with what I may send to you, as it is still quite a labor for me to write all that I need to. I want your brothers to know what I write, if you know where to reach them. I wrote JEREMIAH, a few days since, to supply a trifling assistance, $15, to such of you as might be most destitute. I got his letter, but do not know as he got mine. I hope to get another letter from him soon. I also asked him to show you my letter. I know of nothing you can any of you do for me, unless it is to comfort your own hearts, and cheer and encourage each other, to trust in God and Jesus Christ, whom He hath sent. If you keep his sayings, you shall certainly "know of his doctrine, whether it be of God or no." Nothing can be more grateful to me, than your earnest sympathy, except it be to know that you are all fully grounded in the Christians. And, now, dear children, farewell for this time. I hope to be able to write to you again. The God of my Father take you all for His children.

Your affectionate father, JOHN BROWN.

STATEMENT OF VIOLENCE DENIED.

CARD FROM M. B. LOWRY, ESQ.

ERIE, Penn., Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have just been shown a statement, originating and appearing in yesterday's Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and copied also (with some improvements) into this day's Cleveland *National Democrat*, the substance of which is, that, on my way home from my recent visit to my old neighbor, JOHN BROWN, in his Virginia prison, while stopping a few hours in Wheeling, a Committee of the citizens of that place waited on me, rope in hand, and threatened my life if I did not leave their city within fifteen minutes, and that I, seriously apprehensive of danger, did make a speedy and cowardly exit from the town.

The statement has not the slightest foundation in fact. It is basely and maliciously *false*, in conception and construction, in whole and in part. Nothing of the kind ever occurred.

The article in question also attempts to throw discredit and reproach upon me for my connection with the "Erie War." Of course any incidental opportunity to malign and abuse the City for its resistance to corporate aggression and monopoly could not be allowed to pass. In reply to this feature of the shameful aspersion, I have only to say that the citizens of this City, of which I am one, have defeated, in all our Courts, local, State, and Federal, those reckless corporations which so persistently sought our destruction, and that in fact which a foreign Press have never taken the pains to disclose) these same corporations, after an expenditure of a million of dollars in resistance, are now required and compelled to do and perform the things which they endeavored to throttle us for asking them to perform. M. B. LOWRY.

CORRECTION—REV. MR. SLOANE SETS HIMSELF RIGHT.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the reports of the meeting, held on Friday evening in the Church of the Puritans, which appeared in your issue of Saturday morning, certain remarks are connected with my name which were made by another person. By inserting this correction, you will confer a favor. Respectfully,

J. R. W. SLOANE.

CITY POLITICS.

THE ELECTION.

The Engrossing Topic of the Election—Preparations for the Contest—What the Friends of the Candidates Say—Bets—Prospects of Fighting, &c., &c.

To-day occurs the biennial revolution of Gotham: not a contest with pikes and revolvers; nor yet, it is to be hoped, a combat of fisticuffs and bludgeons, but a silent fight, and a conflict of ballots, demonstrating how quietly a conglomerate, if not incongruous population may, in the exercise of the elective franchise, submit to the legally expressed will of the majority.

Our Albany legislators have wisely separated the Municipal from the State contest, with the view of loosening party ties and confining the issues to matters directly affecting the interests of our Metropolitan City. Yet the canvass has been, and probably will be to a small extent, conducted on almost as strong party grounds as ever before. Misguided patriots have insisted on boring the tax-payers with JOHN BROWN and the Charleston Convention when their main interest lay in the tax levy and assessment rolls. The talk about the election among the people shows this. The obstinate adherence of the rabid Republicans to OPDYKE shows it. Yet the popular movement of the Independent Press for HAVEMEYER seems to meet with sufficient indorsement from intelligent voters, judging from the sentiments "of the pavement," to warrant a belief that the ties of party will not be so strong but that the people will express, in the election of a Mayor, the strong desire for good government, that resulted in the election of Mayor TIEMANN.

Luckily, all the parties are confident of success, and revel in the wildest of "the pleasures of hope." Exultant tax-payers rejoice in the delusive phantom of reduced tax bills; deluded tenants discern in the dim future the smiling faces of landlords reducing rents; Ward Associations feel elate themselves on the liberality of candidates; and everybody looks upon the day as big with the fate of the City for the next two years. But, as an orator said in his speech at the monster Havemeyer meeting at Cooper Institute, on Saturday night, "This community forgets to-day what happened yesterday, and the waters of Lethe pass over us once in twenty-four hours," it is not at all improbable that the election will be buried in oblivion, by some new excitement, before the sun gets a chance to penetrate the mist which has enveloped the City during the last few days.

Yesterday, however, all was preparation for the election. Job printers, ticket folders, bill posters, lever carriers, ticket-box makers, ropers-in of independent voters, registrars, inspectors, canvassers, clerks, M. Ps., challengers, and last, but not least, the expectant candidates—so anxious to serve the City in the Legislature, the Mayor's office, the Common Council, the Board of Education, or the exalted office of constable—looked forward to this long-expected day with mingled feelings of hope and dread. The interests of such varied classes of course affect a large proportion of our population, and the consequence was that everywhere the subject of conversation was "the election to-morrow." Even JOHN BROWN seemed to be eclipsed for the time being, and politicians generally, as well as the public at large, had to admit that the TIMES hit the public nail on the head when it devoted a supplement to a full account of the mammoth Havemeyer demonstration, and the terse biographies of the candidates. Much curiosity was evinced to know upon what specific information Mr. District-Attorney WATERBURY based his proclamation with reference to election frauds, and many knowing winks and nods among the Havemeyer and Opdyke men indicated that they, at least, did not think Mr. WATERBURY would be troubled by their parties. The mystery, however, still remained as to whether there was a design to mash or stuff the glass ballot-boxes, carry them off *vi et armis*, or steal a march by getting on the right side of the Inspectors. One imaginative person decided that there was a grand scheme on foot to secure a fortune of $100,000 by detecting 1,000 illegal voters, at the Mayor's liberal offer of $100 a head. The conversations of the adherents of the different candidates partook, as might naturally be expected, of a decided variety of sentiment.

TALK AMONG THE HAVEMEYER MEN.

From Tammany Hall down Nassau street, past the Post-office and the Custom-house, to Wall-street, little knots of Havemeyer men might have been seen discussing the event of to-day. As a general thing their countenances bore an exultant look—though that might be attributed to the fact that many of them have been "in" since the installation of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN into the White House. It is a fact, however, that the Havemeyer men are confident of victory. They count up Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN's figures with broad chuckles, in this way: "The total vote will be about 75,000; the full Republican vote is but 24,000, and the remaining 51,000 Democratic votes can't be divided so that a Democrat will not be elected." Having arrived at this happy conclusion, the defeat of Mr. WOOD was thus argued: "It is impossible that WOOD can be elected with the time-honored and never-beaten (by Democrats) Tammany organization, the well-paid Custom-house and Post-office, the respectable Presses, the American Party, and the great body of the merchants against him, and in favor of HAVEMEYER." Not a few of the Havemeyer men chuckled over the five thousand dollar bet on their candidate, advertised in the TIMES yesterday, and wondered whether anybody would be fool enough to take it. In spite of the law disfranchising betters on election, many wagers were made, with heavy odds on HAVEMEYER. Among others, Judge BRENNAN is reported to have bet one hundred dollars that HAVEMEYER would carry the Sixth Ward. No little excitement was produced by the rumor that WOOD had printed a large number of handbills announcing the withdrawal of HAVEMEYER in favor of WOOD, and a similar announcement that he had withdrawn in favor of OPDYKE. The rumor ran that these posters were to be flooded over the City late last night, so as to strike the eyes of idlers early in the morning, too late for a general and authoritative correction; so that in spite of their confidence in the strength of regular organizations, and popular indorsement, the Havemeyer men, from their knowledge of Mr. WOOD's electioneering capacity, could not avoid a vague dread that the self-nominated candidate for the "Mayoralty" might, by hook or crook, slide into the City Hall on a minority vote, as he has so cunningly done before. Against the Opdyke men their indignation was no less active. They looked upon the Republican movement as entirely actuated by party motives, designed, not to elect a MAYOR, but for some ulterior object, which some said was to insure the defeat of Tammany, and the election of WOOD, and others, the maintenance of the regular organization. It was openly charged that the managing Republicans were trafficking with WOOD to sustain him in return for his report to the much sought after, and by many supposed to be mythical, SOLOMON HALL. In proof of this, it was urged that the Havemeyer posters throughout the City had been mutilated, while those of WOOD and OPDYKE were left amicably side by side; that WOOD's tactics were to divide the opposition to him, and that he knew well how to do it. But the principal reliance of the Havemeyer men was evidently in the well-known capacity of their candidate, and his experience in the office for which he is named; in the known fact that the office seeks him; in his high standing among the merchants; and last, but not least, in the fact that the TIMES has taken such a decided stand in his favor, while a well-known political weathercock, known for always predicting the wrong way, opposed him. When the additional fact is considered, that the majority of the Inspectors of Election are Havemeyer men, great confidence was evinced that the vote of the City would be fairly canvassed, which, it was supposed, was tantamount to an admission of Mr. HAVEMEYER'S certainty of being elected.

HOW THE OPDYKE MEN FELT.

Although confessedly staggered, at first, by the nomination of Mr. HAVEMEYER, the Opdyke men confidently claimed yesterday that their stock was above par. No little confidence was created by the report that Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, THURLOW WEED's right hand man, had come down from Albany with a fist full of money to bet on OPDYKE's election. The known political sagacity of the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and the statement that he was indirectly betting on their candidate, seemed to infuse new life in the Republicans, and the cry of "Vote for OPDYKE to defeat WOOD" was repeated more persistently than ever. They placed their reliance on the division of the Democracy, which they thought would be about equal. Taking Mr. VAN BUREN's figures of a vote of 75,000, they calculated the straight Republican vote at 24,000, and the outside support sufficient to defeat either of the Democratic candidates. As regards the charge of favoring WOOD, they denied it indignantly, and argued that as HAVEMEYER had by far the best chance of the two Democrats, there would be no danger of electing WOOD by voting for OPDYKE. Indeed there were confident whispers that WOOD intended to keep a *corps de reserve* to throw the balance of power in favor of OPDYKE, should there appear this afternoon the slightest chance of electing HAVEMEYER. They claimed for Mr. OPDYKE the united Anti-Democratic support; that now was the time for the Republicans to repeat the movement that resulted in the election of HAWS; that OPDYKE was sure of more than three-sevenths of the vote of the City, and that neither of the Democratic candidates could poll as much; that the Republican forces might better defeat WOOD by the election of OPDYKE than that of HAVEMEYER; that the Republicans had been sold after assisting to elect TIEMANN; that many of their party who at first decided to vote for HAVEMEYER had concluded subsequently, and would appear at the polls, to sustain OPDYKE; that the excellent police arrangements of the last few elections have tended to draw out the better class of voters, including a great majority of respectable Republicans; that their ratification at the Cooper Institute was fully as successful as the meetings of the other parties; that it was universally admitted that OPDYKE's chances were improving hourly; that even if Mr. WOOD should be elected, Tammany Hall had herself to blame for helping him into power; and that upon the whole the best thing the Republicans could do would be to stick to their candidate at all hazards.

THE WOOD MEN SANGUINE.

It appears to be generally conceded that Mr. WOOD has a stout representation of the "hard-fisted" on his side, and, whether on that account or not, his followers appear sanguine of his success. They count upon the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Twenty-second Wards as certain for Mr. WOOD, and enough of the others to make his election secure. They rely much on the effect of his liberal expenditure of the "sinews of war," in flags, banners, transparencies, Ward bonfires, torch-light processions, the eighty thousand autograph "Mayoralty" circulars, the remembrance of the 41,000 votes of the last canvass, the strenuous personal exertions of Mr. WOOD in speaking at the different Ward meetings, in the known sympathy for him on account of his having been legislated out of office, in the vigor with which many of his well-known Ward politicians are working for him, in the supposed diversion of the Irish vote in his favor, in the strength of the discontented "outs" at the Custom-house, Post-office and the old Police, in the very bitterness with which he is opposed on all sides, which they think must create a reaction in his favor. As regards the estimates of the votes, they claim that the past Mozart contests with Tammany are no criterion; that the defeat of WOOD by TIEMANN shows that the indorsement of a Democrat by Tammany gives no certainty of his election; that Mr. WOOD's vigorous and independent course while Mayor has secured him many admirers, and that by the division of the Opposition he stands as good a chance as ever he did for an election. So far as bets are concerned, they claim to be backed by as many bets as either Mr. HAVEMEYER or Mr. WOOD, and taking the estimate of 75,000 as the probable vote of the City, gave 30,000 to Mr. WOOD, with the remaining 45,000 divided about equally among the friends of Messrs. HAVEMEYER and OPDYKE.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MR. HIRAM KETCHUM WITHDRAWS FROM THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE—A LIVELY TIME IN CONSEQUENCE.

The Whig General Committee held an adjourned meeting at THORPE's Hotel, yesterday evening, Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM occupied the Chair.

It was understood that Mr. KETCHUM intended to defend himself in the position he had taken in sustaining Mr. HAVEMEYER for Mayor. The opposition to hearing him was tolerably large, but Mr. KETCHUM's friends proved to be in the ascendancy, and he was heard.

A motion to exclude the reporters having been lost, Mr. KETCHUM said:

"I was not in town at the last meeting; I sent a messenger to tell the Committee that I should not be in town. That messenger so reported. I knew not what would occur, but from the daily Press, I saw what did occur. There was a motion made requesting me to retire from the Chairmanship of this Committee, which was carried by a majority of those present. On what ground that motion was made I was not distinctly informed, but I suppose that if was because I saw fit to exercise my right as a citizen in supporting Mr. HAVEMEYER for Mayor of this City. I think you will do me the justice to say that I declared in this Convention, as plainly as I could, that I should support Mr. HAVEMEYER, and that I gave my reasons for so doing—that I gave those reasons with all respect to Mr. OGDEN, an old friend of mine—no less a friend because I was compelled to give my suffrage for another candidate. Openly, frankly, and kindly I said so. There was no intimation at that time that I was expected or ought to resign. Had there been, I should have cheerfully compl

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

An American Coal-burning Locomotive—Rare Variety of Improvements—Progress and Prospects of the Locomotive.

The locomotive-engine, as the representative machine of this steam-propelled age, natnrally occupies a lofty position in the popular estimation. To the mechanical inquirer, it is the highest adaptation and condensation of power; to the civilized world, like horses and oxen to the farmer, it is the great double-team of commerce, and as it *tears* over State after State, even to the antipodes, howling through gorges in the rocks, and anon tripping over dizzy bridges away up in the air, it is at once the orator's favorite illustration of terrific speed and strength, the congenial pet of Young America, and the standing admiration of everybody.

The regular and maintained speed, at 40 miles an hour, of an English coal-burner, with the remarkably economical results which we have detailed on another occasion, were calculated to make American machinists look to their laurels; but an examination of many of our own engines assures us, that, everything considered, surging, unjointed, rough and crooked roads, high speeds with heavy trains, the severity of our climate, and other adverse facts,—the American locomotive, as a steam-engine on wheels, though not so much as a cheap generator of heat, is a better machine than its British cousin.

The first engines used in this country were made in England; soon afterwards a few American engines were used in England and elsewhere abroad. For thirty years the locomotives of both countries have improved together, similarly in their essential features, and diversely in their adaptations to different service. An increase of size and power—the leading change in both—has been very salutary for heavy transportation, but extremely wasteful in friction and wear and tear, for light traffic. For this reason, especially if not exclusively in England, light engines have been recently introduced for light trains, with marked economy. The proportion of boiler surface and the distribution of steam has been essentially the same in both countries. The peculiar development of British engines has been their adaptation to the very high speed which their smooth straight roads allow, the use of wrought iron and steel in place of heavy cast iron, for the purpose of saving the repair, expense of machinery, and track, and the economical and smokeless combustion of raw bituminous coal. The American peculiarities, which are mostly in the running parts, have been the adaptation of the locomotive to weak, undulating and crooked tracks, by the *distribution* of the adhesive weight of the engine upon many points, (more driving wheels,) its *equalization* by special arrangements of springs and beams, (like scale beams,) to allow the whole to jump and surge without disturbing the engine proper, and the use of the truck (front wheels in a separate frame), to facilitate the passage of curves—British engines generally having all their wheels in one rigid frame. The use of light and strong materials, instead of heavy and weak cast-iron, is gradually and expensively working out its own remedy, and like our horrible railroad tracks, is the work of counting-room engineers. The high character of American locomotives arises from the fact that they have not been designed, as our roads have been, in Wall-street, and is almost wholly due to the enterprise and practical science of American locomotive builders, who, under the serious disadvantages of costly materials, limited capital, heavy losses, shamefully low and poor pay—far less than the pay of English makers—and under the remorseless and short-sighted *beating-down* of railway managers have produced a standard of work which entitles them to the first rank among the engineers of the world. These few lines of locomotive history were necessary to the full appreciation of the machine which we shall briefly describe.

A locomotive named *J. J. Chetwood*, recently placed by the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company of Paterson, N. J., upon the New-Jersey Railroad, although embodying the leading principles which are a credit to all our locomotive builders, is especially creditable to Mr. HUDSON, engineer of the Rogers Works, for a variety of reasons. It embraces no less than four patented features together with some novelties not patented, and the many good points more or less adapted by the late THOMAS ROGERS, who is sometimes styled the father of the American locomotive. This engine, to the popular gaze, is more than splendid, it is glorious, with its rich decorations and fine proportions. Let no one shake their heads at the bright brass finish of our engines. It does not cost much, but it is of all other styles of finish the most economical, for it prevents the enormous radiation of heat—heat which has cost money and should be saved, and which dark and rough exteriors waste.

The *Chetwood* is a large first-class passenger engine, with four coupled drivers 5½ feet in diameter, cylinders 16 by 22 inches, and weighs, in running order, about 55,000 pounds. The great improvement in the running gear is the Bissell truck a device which is getting into extensive use here, and is already adopted in England. The whole truck, instead of turning on its own centre, slides sidewise under the front of the engine, being held by a radius arm extending back under the boiler to a pin situated half-way between the centre of the truck, and the centre of the front driving-shaft. All the axles thus work more nearly radial to any given curve in the road. *No increased friction on curves* is observed; the flanges of the truck-wheels do not bind against the outside rail; when the truck has once struck the curve, the flanges do not appear to touch at all. With the old truck, however, the wheels actually bowl on short curves, from excessive friction, while rigid English engines would not stay on such a track at all, if it were not in the most thorough repair. Between the truck and the engines are a pair of inclined planes, on which the front of the engine rises a little on striking a curve, and which bring it as firmly to its place as on the rigid wheels of an English engine, on a straight line again, thereby preventing the sinuous motion of the common truck on straight tracks. This truck is therefore an improvement for all varieties of track; its benefits are not confined to curves only. The axles of this truck, as is now common, have both inside and outside bearings, each axle having four journals; but two beams instead of one, as is the ordinary practice, connect the outside bearings, and preserve the parallelism and stability of the boxes. The axles are also wide apart, (5½ feet,) spreading the weight upon a large surface of track, and allowing two incidental advantages: first, the use of large wheels, which of course run much more economically than small ones; and second, a level cylinder, which is placed between the wheels instead of over them, as was the old way, and thus preventing the general oscillation and wiggle caused by any up and down thrust of the piston upon the wheels. The valve-motion, for distributing steam in the cylinders, is both the link-motion, which is the regularly-adopted device in all countries, together with the variable cut-off. Since the celebrated Corliss stationary engines (now copied in England) work out their economy almost wholly by the valve motion, and since its principles have not yet been adapted to the locomotive, there is evidently a boundless opportunity for improvement. As a satisfactory essay on valve-motion would fill several quarto books, we can only say here that the device used in this engine is probably the best yet tried, but still it is not the thing desired and certain to be developed in due time. It enables the engine to save steam by using a little at high pressure, rather than a larger amount at low pressure, and it prevents much of the back-pressure incident to the common machinery.

The boiler and coal-burning accessories of the engine are in some respects peculiar, and in every respect successful. The addition of one or two cheap features highly valued in England, such as CLARK'S steam-jet, for mixing the air and the gases at the surface of the hot fuel, would create still more thorough combustion. But, after a careful review of the history of coal-burning all over the world, it would appear that the general plan of boiler here adopted must become standard. There are, however, great merits in the water-tube system. The fire-box is of the ordinary size, and a plain combustion chamber, without expensive water shelves, extends from it into the horizontal portion of the boiler to a depth of 29 inches. From this 153 iron flues, two inches in diameter, pass through the water into the smoke-box. In the mouth of this chimney is a pile or shelf of fire-brick, which promotes a mixing current of the gases, and by its heat sets them on fire. Air enters the fire-box, above the flue, from a row of holes under the door. This is a modification of the principle more expensively if more thoroughly carried out on the celebrated engines of the London and South-Western Railway. ALLEN & HUDSON'S patent grate is an important addition. The grate bars are so connected to a lever within reach of the fireman, that when the fire becomes clogged with cinders, or the coal is "caked," he can move them all, or "shake them up," cutting out the clinker, without wasting unburned coal, and without so disturbing the fire as to injure its intensity—common failings of shaking grates. The apparatus is simple and durable. HUDSON'S patent diaphragm is another valuable feature. It is a partition of iron extending down from the top of the smoke-box to near its bottom, and is situated between the exhaust-nozzels of the engines (which draw air into the fire by creating a vacuum in the smoke-box) and the ends of the flues. The products of combustion pass under this disphragm and thus up chimney. The draft in the open smoke box is naturally through the central portion of the flues; this partition increases the draft through the bottom rows of flues, and thus converts them all into good hesting surface. It also prevents the ready escape of heat up chimney when the engine is standing. COOPER'S varinble exhaust is also employed. The draft created by a variable portion of waste steam, rushing through a fixed orifice, is not always just that required by the variable call for fresh steam. Often too much is made, and if the door is not opened to cool down the furnace, (an objectionable practice,) it is wasted. Often not steam enough is generated, and the engine stops to breathe a while, not a very rare occurrence with heavy trains, and steam of a low pressure is used, which is highly wasteful of fuel. Generally the demand and supply of steam are about equal, since when much is used much draft is created. But an orifice of variable size always gives the engineer power to control the supply, and for this and various other reasons, is a good feature in coal-burning engines particularly. There are many other excellent points in this engine, not specially devisting from the practice of this house, and of the best American builders. It burns coal well, is remarkably and especially easy on the road, considering its power, and, we venture to say, will be very economical in the great matter of repairs.

There are still many additions to be made to the locomotive engine, which will *surely* promote its economy. Feed water heaters and independent pumps are already established abroad. But when railway directors declare that "an engine is an engine," and that they can buy a plenty of them at $7,500 a piece, they must expect to save cents and loose dollars, for our first-class builders have done nearly work enough for nothing. The fact that this engine embodies four *patents*, the particular horror of so many vexed and righteous souls, should teach us that a little professional discrimination may very easily select a great many good things out of the heap of rubbish that issues weekly from the Patent Office.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND UTAH.

Relations Between the Federal Government and the Territory—Non-Administration of Justice—The Army and its Cost.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UTAH, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

It is a matter of some surprise that the state of affairs in Utah should excite so little apparent interest among the people at the East. With the exception of occasional articles in your own columns, the subject has been quite generally ignored by the Press.

The "mule sale," the "flour contract," and kindred transactions have been widely commented upon. but all seem careless as to the solution of the question how the Mormon difficulty shall be settled. Three thousand miles from the busy hum of the Atlantic cities, and connected by few ties of interest or affection, it is not perhaps unnatural that the people of this Territory should remain, as they are, rebels against the Federal Government, without exciting any remarkable feeling among those to whom Mormonism is only a name. The enormous expense growing out of the presence of so large a portion of the Army falls imperceptibly on the people of the States. Up to this time the Mormon war has cost them about $20,000,000, directly and indirectly, and a more unsatisfactory return for capital invested it would be difficult to find.

The Government has hardly a graver question to deal with than this—none surrounded with greater difficulties. The golden opportunity for a final settlement slipped from the President's grasp when he signed the proclamation proffering an unsought pardon to a people in armed rebellion to the authority of the General Government. Then there was open treason and overt act. Now a professed submission covers a rebellion as formidable as when Echo Cañon was fortified or the supply trains burned.

In the first place, it is to be borne in mind that the great mass of the population of Utah is of foreign origin, knowing as little of our laws and institutions as though they had never left the shores of Europe. There are, in round numbers, about 45,000 Mormons in the Territory, and it is safe to say that seven-ninths or eight-ninths are foreigners. They come to this country, not to become good citizens, to enjoy our profession and obey our laws, but as blind followers of the head of the Mormon Church. They pass through our country, as they cross the ocean and that is all they know or care about it. Landing on the wharves of some Eastern city, they are hurried rapidly through the States, and when they have finished the long march across the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, the authority of the United States is to them an unthought-of thing. Their spiritual and temporal head is BRIGHAM YOUNG, and to him alone they yield allegiance. His will is their law, their conscience, and their only guide. They are essentially a foreign people occupying this Territory, without a friendly or sympathetic feeling towards the Government whose civil officers they have so long resisted. Their submission to BRIGHAM YOUNG is as complete and unchanging as religious fanaticism and fear can make it. It surely can need no words to prove that BRIGHAM YOUNG is the ruler of this people in everything—politics, religion, submission or resistance to law, disposal of property, choice of associates, and the arbiter of life and death. He touches the wire, and the puppet moves to do his will. The faulty and good conduct of this people depend on the will of the few leaders of whom BRIGHAM is Chief.

What is the state of things here to-day? Every obstacle is thrown in the way of the administration of justice by the Federal Judges. The local Courts, known as Probate Courts, assume a jurisdiction as extensive as the United States Courts, and the people are directed to resort to them on all occasions. None but Mormon juries can be impanneled, and a Mormon does not convict a Mormon. Any other than a Mormon is as entirely deprived of civil rights as were our citizens in Mexico before the Mexican war. The Mormons act as an independent nation, and claim to be independent.

The startling incidents which have from time to time become known in the East, such as the Parish murder, the assassination of Sergeant FIEK, almost in the presence of the Court before which he was being tried, and in the presence of a hundred Mormons, who raised not a hand to arrest, but aided the escape of the murderer, are fair indications of the state of things in Utah.

The Army has been here now for two years, costing yearly a sum sufficient to keep an army of over 25,000 men on the Missouri, and doing just about as much good as such an army would do. It is a galling position for the Army. Their presence is a positive and constant encouragement to rebellion—for, while the Army is bound hand and foot, the money disbursed so enriches the Mormon people that they would feel the withdrawal of the troops to be a great calamity. People that hardly knew the value of American coin when the Army came here now walk up to the mule sales with stocking-legs loaded with gold like a slung-shot. By-and-by, when the bills are to be footed there will be a great outcry against the Army—propositions to disband a portion, to cut down the pay, for some other process to make individual members refund by sixpences what has gone into the hands of contractors by thousands.

The only opportunity the President has had to use the army legitimately [illegible] will not restore it. If the [illegible] as a police guard, and not be[illegible] outbreak demands it. The army is only needed when the Mormons, as a people, are to be punished, and their rulers brought down from their high places. Under existing circumstances, no general collision can occur without the commander of this army assumes a great responsibility, and looks to the country for support. There is absolutely nothing tangible here for the Government to fight. There *was* an organized and armed resistance, actual high-treason—a levying of war—but now the Government encounters only a submissive front, which scarcely conceals a more determined and effectual resistance to the Federal authorities, than when Adjt.-Gen. MILLS was found with the enrollment papers in his pocket.

Would it be a wise step to withdraw a portion of the army? It is the general impression here that this would at once render Mormons bold and defiant, and precipitate a collision with them, in which a small force would be inadequate to the emergency. There is a wholesome awe of the power of the highly disciplined little army lying near the gates of Great Salt Lake City, waiting for the hand of its keeper to be raised. It is undoubtedly more than equal to any combination the Mormons can bring against it—but to weaken it materially would be to expose the remnant to a great danger. So let the army be used to fulfill the purpose for which it was sent here, or be withdrawn *en masse*. If the Mormons are peaceable and loyal citizens it is unjust to maintain the present attitude toward them. If they are treasonable and disloyal to the Government, it is equally unjust to the people of the United States to keep three thousand men here, costing millions of dollars each year, in a state of inaction, or doing only what the local Police of the Territory should do. The question as to the disposal of the army appears easy of solution. The ultimate settlement of the Mormon difficulty, whether a nation of polygamists shall be permitted to form a part of our common country, and how the evil shall be abated, is a political question, and as such, worthy of the most serious attention of the people. What ground the different political parties will take remains to be seen. OBSERVER.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

ARRIVAL OF DR. FORNEY AT ST. LOUIS WITH SOME OF THE SURVIVORS.

The St. Louis *Republican* announces the arrival in that city of Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, on his way to Washington. The *Republican* states that Dr. FORNEY will visit Pennsylvania, and return thence with his family to Salt Lake City, for a permanent location. Two boys, who were the oldest survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, came in with Dr. FORNEY, and are now in his charge. These children were retained at Salt Lake in order that they might testify against the Mormons who were arrested and put upon trial some months ago on a charge of having shared in that atrocity. The other survivors, fifteen in number, being too young to be accepted as witnesses, were sent to Missouri, to be returned thence to their friends in Arkansas, in accordance with arrangements made by the Indian Department.

One of the children, now accompanying the Doctor, is nine years old, and named JOHN CALVIN SARRELL. The other named AMBROSE MYRON TAGGETT is one year younger. Both are intelligent, sprightly little fellows, and hardy in health, notwithstanding the dreadful privations they experienced, after the murder of their parents by Mormons, and their own banishment to the fastnesses of distant and savage tribes of Indians. Several gentlemen, we learn, have applied to their present protector for permission to receive the boys into their keeping, and rear them in some useful employment. It cannot be granted, however, until word is received from Commissioner GREENWOOD at Washington, stating what shall be done with them. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Commissioner yesterday, announcing their safe arrival, and will be answered doubtless to-day by that officer. Dr. FORNEY expresses confidence in the belief that the guilty parties will yet be brought to justice. He has furnished the names of witnesses, and of the persons who, he *feels confident*, are the guilty instigators of the murder, to the Attorney-General.

From Mexico.

THE ROBBERY OF THE CONDUCTA—CAPTURE OF OAJACA BY THE CHURCH PARTY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

MEXICO, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

The robbery of the *conducta* by MARQUEZ, in Guadalajara, turns out to have been a deep-laid scheme, in which the Government of Mexico connived, to give a death-blow to the Liberal Party in the interior. Without the aid of the large sum so basely extracted from the convoy intrusted to MARQUEZ'S good faith, DEGOLLADO and his forces would have marched upon Mexico, and decided the day in favor of the Constitutional cause. The immediate departure of MIRAMON from the capital, on hearing of the financial *coup* given by MARQUEZ, indicates the arrangement that had been previously made, and shows to what infamous expedients the Clerico-Military Party will have recourse, in order to establish their despotic sway over this unfortunate country.

The manifesto given by MARQUEZ, in which he attempted to extenuate the vandalic act, is an insult to common honesty. He and such as he may be satisfied with a code of morality of the character upheld in this infamous document, but every civilized nation will put the seal of reprobation upon the act and its attempted extenuation, and lend their moral influence to consign such proceedings and their authors to the execration they merit.

The pronunciamento of MARQUEZ for SANTA ANNA turns out a hoax. He had possession, however, of the money.

MIRAMON was at last accounts at Queretaro, watching the Liberalist army, which was pressing on to the Capital.

The wealthy city of Oajaca had fallen into the hands of COBOS, of the Church Party.

Another expedition against Vera Cruz is seriously threatened. The city is defended by 3,000 men only.

On the 13th Nov., Vera Cruz was visited with a very strong gale from the north, which caused considerable damage in the harbor, viz: a small Mexican schooner went on shore; the Mexican bark *Laura* parted her chains and went ashore, and is a total wreck; the American brig *Amina*, with a cargo of ice, hay, tar and lumber, parted her chains and went ashore on Mocombo Beach, five miles south of Vera Cruz, where she now lies sunk in the sand.

Her cargo, sold at public auction, brought $100; hull, $150. But little cargo remains in her—much of it having been washed overboard. Cargo and vessel insured in Boston. No lives lost on the above vessels.

Two gun launches, belonging to the Mexican Government, went ashore to the north of Vera Cruz. Three lives lost.

The following vessels were at Sacrificios:

The United States ship *Savannah*, French war brig *Mercure*, Spanish war brig *Habanera*. The United States screw-steamer *Brooklyn* arrived on the morning of the 21st, and anchored in the harbor of Vera Cruz, having on board the United States Minister, Hon. R. M. MCLANE, and family on board.

From the Rio Grande.

CONTINUED ALARM AT THE MOVEMENTS OF CORTINAS.

The *Ranchero* says: We have been favored with the perusal of a letter, dated the 14th inst., to a gentleman of this city, from the keeper of the lighthouse at Point Isabel, in which the writer says the citizens there have been in much alarm from the proximity of the Cortinas band and the daily reports of their plundering and marauding career. They kept a vigilant look-out, however, and a cool hearing, determined to give the Mexican guerrilla chief a warm reception should he venture that way.

The keeper had his family, for safety, in the light-house, where he had also stored all the Government property he could; and, the stout iron door shut at night, he felt his charge tolerably secure.

By this time, no doubt, these apprehensions have been relieved, as CORTINAS would not be apt to scatter his forces for an out-of-the-way attack while there was such danger threatened him as there is now, on all sides.

Collision and Loss of Life.

LOSS OF PROPELLER MILWAUKEE—FIVE LIVES LOST.

The Detroit papers have the particulars of the loss of the propeller *Milwaukee*, and the death of five men, by a collision in the Straits of Mackinaw, Dec. 1, with the schr. *J. H. Tiffany*.

The crew of the schooner consisted of ten men, of whom five were saved. These were MONROE TURNER, the Captain; JOEL TURNER, first mate; and FREDERICK MELLON, JOHN M. SMITH and HENRY MERRITT, seamen.

The following is a list of the lost:

HENRY E. GRAVES, second mate, from West Harwich, Barnstable County, Mass. He was a single man, about twenty-four years of age.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, cook, a negro; from Chatham, C. W.

GEORGE SMITH, seaman; a Norwegian by birth, but hailing from Chicago. He was an unmarried man, and fifty-four years of age.

JAMES SWAIL, seaman, from Taylor's Point, a few miles north of Chicago.

JOHN LUPTON, seaman; an Englishman by birth, but having no regular home. He last hailed from Halifax, N. S. He was married, and about twenty-five years of age.

It is extremely questionable whether either of the vessels can be raised, or any part of their cargoes recovered. The *Milwaukee* is the third propeller recently lost by the American Transportation Company, none of which were insured.

Safety on Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a paragraph in one of the morning papers in reference to the late railroad disaster at Jersey City, in which it is stated that *switches* are in use on the Harlem and other roads which render accidents from misplaced switches *impossible*. Now this is strong language, and if the facts be as stated, I take it for granted that from this time forth our lives will be perfectly secure from this fruitful source of danger, because every Railroad Company will adopt them without delay, for humanity's sake, to say nothing about economy and self-interest.

PROTECTION.

MOUNTAIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Discoveries—Quartz Lodes Only Twelve Miles from Denver—Immense Quarries of Marble—Severe Weather—The Last Election—What the People think of it—Arrivals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

The business of opening up the mining country here has just commenced, and of course new discoveries are made every day. The season being too far advanced for mining operations to be carried on as pleasantly as during the Summer months, more attention has been paid lately to searching out new diggings which shall pay when Spring opens. Portions of the country which were passed over daily last Summer without notice, are now found to be rich. Recently a miner, traveling the road which leads to Gregory's diggings, passed by a tree which had been turned up by the roots, and observing that the soil had the appearance of being decayed quartz, he took a pan of it to water at some distance, and on washing, obtained thirteen cents. The prospect is that a large tract in that neighborhood will be found to contain rich deposits, but on account of its distance from water, had been neglected. A ditch, five miles in length, will supply the lack.

In opening the road to the Colorado from this place, lodes of gold-bearing quartz have been found only twelve or fifteen miles distant. These, like the discoveries just mentioned, have been overlooked a hundred times. They have not, so far as I know, been prospected yet to such an extent as to test them, but the indications are that they will be found as rich as any yet opened. Should these prove productive as is supposed, it will vastly increase the area of the gold country, as no lodes have been worked within twenty-five miles of that place. New gulch diggings have also been recently discovered. The tendency is to keep all new discoveries a secret, in order that the discoverers may reap a greater benefit; for, should they be made known now, they would all be speedily taken up. So great is the tendency to seek for something better, that men frequently leave diggings where they are doing well, and go to those that are not as good, and only find out their mistake when it is too late.

I think that the future will show clearly that not one-fourth of the mining region is yet known. During the last Summer I often found native quicksilver in the beds of streams in sufficient quantities to amalgamate the gold, and in one lead I found what I considered to be cinnabar—the red sulphuret of mercury. Recently, native quicksilver has been found in leads, and in such quantities as to bid fair at some future day to supply our wants for mining purposes. In some instances it has been obtained from an ore resembling in its configuration bird's-eye maple—by crushing it and washing as for gold. Reports are still excellent from the Colorado. Many are intending to Winter there.

The miners who were recently frightened away from the twelve-mile digging, near Boulder, are returning to their work; the Indians having left. It appears that on the day previous to the one on which the Utes shot the man at that place, the whites had driven all the horses to a ranch some miles below, thus preventing them from being stolen, and this appears to have enraged the Indians and caused the attack as a matter of revenge. Comparatively little will be done in that quarter this Winter, as those who have been most successful during the past Summer have for the most part gone to the States for their families and for the means and implements to carry on successfully their operations next Summer.

Capital is required in this whole country to develop it. In most instances much of both time and money must be expended before a return can be reasonably expected, and as in all mining countries all cannot expect to be successful.

During the past week I paid a visit to the immense quarries of marble with which the country is furnished. I have now before me a fine specimen of variegated white and reddish brown marble, which I obtained at Baden, ten miles from this place, at the base of the mountains. I have traced this out-cropping ridge for about seventy-five miles. Sometimes the marble disappears or gives place to sandstone, but it can be found occasionally along the whole distance, varying from pure white to all the varieties known. It is being extensively burned into lime and lately it has been quarried for building purposes. The lime made from it is of the finest quality. The strata is nearly perpendicular, and runs in nearly a straight line throughout the whole distance which I mentioned. Grindstones of the very finest quality are manufactured from the accompanying sandstone strata.

During the last week we have had some severe weather, as will be seen from the accompanying table, showing the height of the mercury in the thermometer, commencing with the first of this month:

A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Average	A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Average
1—37°	68°	20°	41½°	9—16°	60°	34°	36⅔°
2—37°	70°	41°	49⅓°	10—25°	65°	45°	45°
3—50°	66°	47°	54⅓°	11—18°	19°	0	9⅓°
4—32°	66°	28°	45⅓°	12—18°	19°	3	13⅓°
5—24°	52°	27°	34⅓°	13—11°	52°	31°	31⅓°
6—24°	68°	38°	43⅓°	14—32°	58°	35°	42°
7—32°	70°	40°	47⅓°	15—28°	67°	45°	46⅓°
8—26°	62°	40°	42⅓°	16—43°	42°	32°	39°

On the 11th we had two inches of snow, and immediately the mercury went down to 16 degrees below zero, which is three degrees lower than at any time last Winter. It is warm again now, and the snow which was a foot deep in the mountains is nearly gone. This cold spell has nearly closed mining operations. Washing can no longer be done, and it is not probable that the water will again be warm enough before the warm sun of another Spring shall make it so. Digging in the dry gulches and leads, however, can be done as well this Winter as during warmer weather.

The election of last week was but a sham affair. Only about three hundred votes were cast, and though this election was gotten up expressly to assist Eastern Kansas in elect her delegate to Congress by the notorious JACK HENDERSON, yet, not more than fifty votes were cast for delegate, of which the majority were cast for MARCUS J. PARROTT. The better class of both parties were opposed to the election *in toto*, and the result of the vote has shown their deep interest.

So totally insufficient to regulate affairs here, is all the legislation of Eastern Kansas, that the general desire is to separate from her as far as it is possible so to do. I have never yet met with a single person who desired the connection between the two to continue.

Several items have come in during the past week, but few, if any, startling. Three quarts; burglary, and a great lack of sound gin glistens among the new brands, handles, and shingle nails. It is supposed that the first two articles will not last longer than Christmas.

The Hon. SAM FRANCISCO arrived on Tuesday from Fairplay de Tuso, having been only five and a half days on the road, being one of the quickest trips ever performed. He has on the road a large train of wagons loaded with flour. He reports that no new troubles with the Indians had occurred, and that Kit Carson would be here shortly with some of the chiefs to have a talk with the whites and arrange so that no collision shall take place in future.

The Provisional Legislature is in session, and laboring prosperously in forming a civil and criminal code, together with other necessary laws. The indications are that the Provisional Government will not lack the support of the people. The legislature will compare favorably with those of the older States, and is composed of sober men.

This is by no means what should be called a windy country, yet old Boreas does get up quite an excitement sometimes. Last night several unfinished buildings were blown down. Last week a two-story building, 100 feet long, belonging to Dr. HICKMAN, was blown down; the roof had been put on, but the building was not sufficiently braced. The loss is quite heavy. One thing which speaks well for the progress of this town is the grading of the streets, which is still going on in spite of cold weather.

The carpenter's hammer and the mason's trowel are still plied with undiminished force, all indicating growth and prosperity. ARAGO.

From the Northwestern Boundary Survey—Interesting Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have recently received a letter from an officer of the Northwestern Boundary Survey, dated Sept. 25, and as it seems to contain items not before published, I think it may interest the public. The point he writes from is the "Similkameen," a branch of the Okinakane River, interesting as the point where rich gold discoveries are reported to have been made in the last news from the Pacific Coast. He says nothing about them, though his party is most likely to have found them. Gold in small quantities was found there as long ago as 1853, by an expedition to which I was myself attached at the time.

Your readers will also see what is the character of the country along the 49th parallel, and remembering that Fraser's River flows westward for a considerable distance, only a few miles further north, breaking through *that very range of mountains*, they may imagine what obstacles a Pacific Railroad, north of our boundary, would have to encounter, notwithstanding the flattering prospects which our Canadian neighbors are indulging in, on account of recent explorations for a route through British Columbia.

J. G. C.

"We have now finished up the survey to the Similkameen River, and all parties are working out of the mountains toward the Columbia. The amount of labor done has been very great considering the obstacles encountered. The width of the Cascade range here (lat. 49°) is *more than one hundred miles*, and its height formidable. When I tell you that *Glaciers*,—though small compared with those of the Alps, are abundant, you can imagine what must be the pile of mountains. The English commission will not pass the mountains this Winter; we leave them far in the rear. I have been for some five weeks making a *trail* across for our trains to pass, and have just finished. I expect to be at the new post near Colville, where our party will Winter." "You will, doubtless, have seen the accounts of the *quasi* war on San Juan Island. I trust our Government will not allow itself to be bullied or cajoled out of those islands, which are *the key to the whole Sound*. It was distinctly understood when the treaty was made that the Straits of Haro were the boundary, and that we ceded nothing south of lat. 49° but Vancouver's Island. Lord ABERDEEN made the proposition to Mr. McLANE, *naming* the Straits of Haro, and Mr. BENTON so described the boundary in the Senate."

MATTERS IN RHODE ISLAND.

A Union of Political Parties Effected—Coalition of the Republicans and Americans—Rev. Dr. Huntington's Unitarianism—Aid Societies and Pauperism.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

Two years ago a most unfortunate division took place in the ranks of the Opposition in Rhode Island. A "split," as it is politically termed, rendered the existence of two wings, whose fundamental principles were identical, but who differed, each from the other, on local and minor measures. Two political conflicts have occurred since the separation of the party, involving a State election and the Election of representatives to Congress. The American Republicans, as one wing was styled, completely triumphed in both elections, and placed THOMAS J. TURNER into the Gubernatorial Chair, and elected CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON to the National House of Representatives. Repeated attempts have been made by both wings, though the Americans acted more liberally and justly in the matter, to effect a union, but every endeavor proved fruitless and of no avail. Eternal obstinacy seemed to characterize both factions at times, the Republicans, however, manifesting more obduracy than their opponents. No broad and national considerations appeared to actuate either party, who reckoned their respective local position of more consequence than the influence of one harmonious, united party. A petty jealousy existed which prevented harmonious action, and the desire of certain men of both parties to get into office was another, if not, in fact, a primary cause of the unnecessary division.

But State politics are now settled, and a Congressional delegation is elected, and the people have opened their eyes to the necessity of preparation for the National campaign of 1860. They have begun to think that united action is the best guarantee of success, and, disregarding minor issues, have wisely come out and declared peace. The respective State Committees of the Republican and American Parties met yesterday, separately, to take into consideration the most expedient measures to pursue in the future. Propositions were made first from the Americans to form a union of forces, and after considerable discussion on both sides, a mutual agreement was effected. It was agreed that a call for a State Convention should be made, the call to be signed by the Chairmen of the two Committees, and the Convention to take place early in January next. The call should be for a Convention of all citizens opposed to the policy of the present corrupt National Administration—their basis to be the Philadelphia platform of 1856.

Such are the preliminary steps toward the formation of a complete coalition. It is a happy result for the people of Rhode Island, if this effort is successfully carried out, and equally beneficial to the country. The Convention which meets in January will probably declare the name by which the dominant party in this State will be known, and it is hoped that the people will accept the name. It recommends, whether it be Republican or American Republican, and let a regard for the public welfare take precedence of selfish feeling.

The next session of the General Assembly will convene on the first week of January. Many important subjects will be introduced for the action of the Legislature. Among these may be mentioned the Colored School question, the contested and detested IVES and HAZZARD case, and applications for charters for horse-railroads in this city, the first and only ones in the State.

Some facts concerning the religious views of Prof. HUNTINGTON as promulgated in a sermon in Boston on Sunday, are communicated to one of the journals, (the *Press*,) of to-day. Coming directly from his lips so recently, they will be taken as the correct sentiments of Dr. HUNTINGTON, subject to any interpretation which may be placed upon them.

He believes in the atonement in the divinity of Christ, in the fall of the human race, and in redemption from sin, through the intercession and mediation of the Saviour. He does not call man a worm, but gives to him a moral agency and the ability of action, the knowledge of right and wrong, and power and judgment to discriminate and choose, but deems that the utmost humility, in the absence of all creeds, must be shown in the supplication for the favor of Christ. He opposes all *easy* opinions, and beliefs, that *say* but do not *mean* "My God, thou art my God." He does not admit the equality of Christ, and did not speak of the Trinity. He thinks Christ came from heaven, became man and suffered for man. That it was a divine mission, not a sacrifice. "He believes in one God, a personal father, His Son, our Saviour, a Divine Being, and our Advocate, and the Spirit, a vitality, a grace, a blessed teacher, and prompter of the right and true." He is opposed to all forms of religion that are but forms, and argues for a real Christianity. This authority states that Dr. HUNTINGTON is the same man that he was years ago, and all unchanged in religious sentiment save that he may be more devout and more earnest.

The Aid Society of this City held an annual meeting on Sunday evening, at which Dr. WAYLAND, Prof. ANGELL and Bishop CLARK delivered addresses. The object of this Society is to furnish aid to the poor of the City who are deserving of it, and to discover the impostors from the meritorious. Pauperism in this City is quite abundant, and exists in the same classes as in other cities, and only about one out of three cases of appeal for assistance is deserving of notice. Every conceivable means is employed to leech out aid, and under most plausible stories we have people begging from door to door with sad and pitiful countenances. HIPPARCHUS.

THE NASHVILLE AFFRAY.

Examination of Hall for the Murder of Mr. Poindexter.

From the Nashville Union, Dec. 1.

The preliminary examination of ALLEN A. HALL, on the charge of murdering G. G. POINDEXTER, was commenced yesterday before Justices Josiah Ferris, P. W. MARSH, and John Cowden. Attorney-General HAYS, Hon. ANDREW ENGLE, and John REID, Esq., were the Attorneys for the State, and Messrs. N. S. BROWN, Hon. E. H. EASTON, and Judge JOHN S. BRIEN, Attorneys for the defence.

Several witnesses were called by the prosecution. Mr. ENGLE testified as follows:

I saw the difficulty which occurred on Cherry-street, which resulted in the death of Mr. Poindexter. It was quite early after I had taken breakfast, and I had taken breakfast rather late that morning. I had no watch, and could not say what the hour was. I was returning from the Commercial Hotel, where I had taken breakfast, going up Cherry-street on the pavement that leads by the *News* office; Mr. Poindexter passed me somewhere about Deaderick-street; I don't remember the precise point; he passed me on the right, walking rapidly; as he passed me, he turned his head and spoke to me, saying "Good morning." I returned his salutation, saying "Good morning, Mr. Poindexter;" that is all that passed between us; the idea of a hostile meeting at that time between him and Mr. Hall did not occur to me, or I should not have been where I was when the occurrence took place; Mr. Poindexter continued, having passed me, to go before me on the pavement; he was going fast—faster than I was, which of course threw him in advance of me; in coming up the street I remember that I casually saw Mr. Poindexter as I might see any other gentleman, going before me on the pavement; but at the time the occurrence took place I was walking thoughtlessly, carelessly, at least so far as concerned Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Hall; the first thing that attracted my attention was a pretty loud exclamation, "stop!" I am satisfied I was not looking at any man at the time that I heard that exclamation, and if I was looking at anything it must have been the pavement; I raised my head, and I remember looking directly in front of me; I saw a man about the door of the *News* office, I think standing pretty much in a line with me; it was that which attracted my attention after hearing the exclamation "stop" he had a gun in his hands; when the gun fired Mr. Poindexter threw his head forward, bringing his arms before his breast; at that time his umbrella and pistol fell; after that he made violent spasmodic efforts—stepping several times upon the pavement; he did not fall, as I before stated, instantly upon the firing of the gun, nor when the pistol and umbrella fell; in stepping upon the pavement, and making the spasmodic efforts that I have mentioned, he came towards me; I recollect distinctly that I saw his face; I recollect distinctly that I saw his feet move; he fell upon the pavement nearer to me than he was standing when he was shot; In the efforts that he made in his movements after he was shot he moved down the pavement in the direction that I was standing; he did not fall heavily upon the pavement; he sank gradually, coming down, as I remember, upon his right side; when I saw him sinking in that way I approached him, and assisted in carrying him into Mr. Childress' office, when he expired very soon.

Mr. W. C. WHITTHORNE testified that he read HALL'S card in the *News* while POINDEXTER was present. Witness added:

About the time I finished reading the article, Mr. Poindexter observed to me that it was pretty tight, or pretty severe; I replied that it was; he then said, it makes it necessary for me to take some notice of it, or make some demonstration; I replied I thought it did; said he "How?" I replied, "the when, the where, and the how, are matters of consideration;" he replied to me, "I am going to his office"—then conversation for the moment between us ceased; I finished my breakfast, and turned in my chair, and commenced reading the newspaper; I had been reading it some few moments, when Mr. Poindexter asked me if I was nearly through; I told him I was; he said, "When you are through I want to see you;" I got up then, and he also, and took me by the arm—I remarking, "I don't know Mr. Hall; have you any objection to going with me to his office?" I told him I had not; I was going down town any way, to buy an umb

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND HIS CABINET.

Correspondence upon his Retirement from Office.

Upon the retirement of President PIERCE from public life, his Secretaries addressed him a parting letter, to which he replied with unwonted felicity. The correspondence shows the admirable harmony which subsisted between the members of the late Administration:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1857.

SIR: We are not willing to allow our common relation, as members of your Cabinet, to cease without communicating the sentiments which the retrospect of intimate and long-continued official association has left indelibly impressed on our minds.

We have witnessed, with satisfaction and respect, the untiring devotion to the public service, the ardent zeal for the good of the whole country, the purity of purpose, and the scrupulous observance of Constitutional principle, which have been manifested by you at all times and in all circumstances. As the territory, population, wealth and power of the Union continue to increase, so, in the same proportion, do the cares and responsibility of the administration of its Government. Each successive Presidential period brings with it new events of national importance, and consequent collision of interests or convictions. Ours are institutions of free thought and free speech. Every citizen participates in the conduct of public affairs, and in the scrutiny and judgment of public men. He, therefore, who is highest in place and in functions is, of necessity, peculiarly subject, amid the passions and prejudices of the hour, to encounter blame, when a better understanding of his motives and of his acts would insure commendation. We, who have seen you most, and with the fullest opportunities of appreciation, know well how conscientiously you have discharged the high trust devolved upon you; and we confidently believe that, as time rolls on, the voice of impartial history will ratify our attestation of the integrity and patriotism of your exercise of the Executive power of the United States.

We desire to express our grateful sense of the dignified courtesy and considerate candor which have uniformly marked your deportment towards us, both in the consultations of the Cabinet, and in the business of our respective Departments. This, while it has served to lighten our official labor and facilitate its performance, has efficiently contributed to maintain a unity of administration, few examples of which occur in the annals of the Republic.

With earnest regard and warm wishes for your health and happiness,

We have the honor to be, your sincere friends,
W. L. MARCY,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
JEFF. DAVIS,
J. C. DOBBIN,
R. McCLELLAND,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
C. CUSHING.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your uninterrupted manifestation of personal friendship for me, during the last four years, leaves no occasion for reassurances of your cordial regard, now that we are about to separate.

I participate fully in the gratification which you express in reference to our daily intercourse, happily undisturbed by any element of discord; and I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the extent to which my most severe and perplexing official labors have been lightened by your unfailing and cheerful coöperation.

It will, I am sure, be an agreeable recollection to us all, that, whatever else the Administration may have done or omitted to do, it has not sought applause by the adoption of temporizing expedients, nor immunity from censure by the negative character of its policy. The violent assaults which it has encountered on the one hand, and the zeal with which it has been defended on the other, are conclusive upon the point that it has been one of positive good or positive evil.

The exercise of the veto power, on sundry occasions during my term, in some instances, large pecuniary bills, and in others questions of public policy of a sectional character—the discussion, in annual and special messages, of controverted constitutional questions, and of the rights of the States under our Union—have undeniably been a fruitful source of bitter controversy and vituperation. These were matters which could alone be determined by the honest judgment and conscience, and in the responsibility of which no one could participate.

It may, I think, recur with just pride to the condition of the country during the four years now about to close. It has concededly been a period of general prosperity. Defalcations on the part of Federal officers have been almost entirely unknown. The public Treasury, with more than $20,000,000 constantly accumulated, has been free from the touch of fraud or speculation. Long-pending foreign questions have been honorably and advantageously adjusted; valuable additions have been made to our already vast domain, and peace has been maintained with all the nations of the earth, without compromise of right or a blot upon the national honor.

Whatever of credit pertains to the Federal Executive, in accomplishment of these results, is attributable, in great measure, to the fidelity, laborious habits and ability of the heads of the different departments.

In my final retirement from active participation in public affairs, I shall observe the career which awaits you individually with the interest of constant and unabated friendship. Your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Jefferson Davis, Hon. James C. Dobbin, Hon. Robert McClelland, Hon. James Campbell, Hon. Caleb Cushing.

Affairs in Florence.

PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—AMERICANS IN FLORENCE.

The Florence correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes:

"I am surprised at the number of Italians I meet who frankly declare that they have not a particle of respect for the authority of the church in which they were born. Some of them go such lengths in their denunciations, that one who wishes to be governed by principles of fairness, is obliged to warn them not to get so far beyond the bounds of moderation as to do violence to religion itself. There are others, who as good Catholics, maintain their fidelity to the purely religious rites of the Church, but at the same time exhibit a spirit of protest which is every way noble and admirable. They love the faith of their fathers, but are able to distinguish between what that requires and the arbitrary exactions of an ecclesiastical authority which has little respect for the rights of the individual intellect. A society of Italians recently organized has taken a large room in one of the best localities in Florence, and meetings for communion and worship are now held there four evenings every week. I am told that several hundreds sometimes assemble, and the worship is conducted after the somewhat simple style of our Methodist or Quakers. It is said that the interest and the numbers in attendance are increasing. I shall take an early opportunity to visit the place, and whatever may be noticed connected with this movement—so novel and interesting—shall be recorded. Whoever wishes well to Italy, must watch such manifestations as these with uncommon satisfaction.

The number of American visitors now in Florence is quite as large as usual. Reckoning the permanent colonists, the whole number cannot fall much short of three hundred. Mrs. STOWE, the novelist, is established here for the remainder of the Autumn and a portion of the Winter, surrounded by a circle of friends. Mr. STOCKTON, our Minister to Rome, with his family, still remains here. The family of Mr. JAMES E COOLEY, of New-York, at their temporary home in the Frescobaldi Palace, at their weekly *conversazioni*, are dispensing their hospitalities to large numbers of their countrymen, with quiet elegance and dignity. Mr. CHARLES PERKINS, of Boston, is engaged in writing a history of Mediæval Sculpture. Mr. JARVES, of the same city, is making good progress with his work upon the art of painting in the same period. Mr. JARVES' collection of pictures is increasing, and will be ready to be sent to America next year, when his book will be published. The family of Mr. KINNEY, formerly our representative at Turin, continue to reside in Florence, and is the centre of an intelligent circle. As usual, Boston is more largely represented than any other American city, and by persons who do no discredit to that highly civilized community."

DISTURBANCE AT THE GREEN-STREET THEATRE IN ALBANY.—The Albany *Times* mentions a disturbance which occurred in the Green-street Theatre on Monday evening last. A New-York gentleman attempted to procure an *encore* of a song, and was remonstrated with by a special policeman for being too demonstrative. An Albanian defended the course pursued by the gentleman from New-York, and was ordered by the officer to leave the building forthwith. As he did not comply with sufficient celerity, the policeman applied his club with considerable freedom to the head and shoulders of the offender. The New-Yorker attempted to interfere, but was assailed with a knife by a brother of the policeman. Fortunately no serious wounds were inflicted, and the parties eventually left the building of their own accord.

THE WRONG MAN SENT TO STATE PRISON.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, Dec. 5, says: "On the 17th of last month FRANCIS CARRE was tried and convicted in the Quarter Sessions of an outrage to a little girl, nine years of age. The defendant was identified by the child, and there was other circumstantial evidence connecting him with the crime. Judge THOMPSON sentenced him to seven years' solitary and separate confinement, at hard labor, in the Eastern Penitentiary. Within a few days, however, it has been discovered that the *wrong man has been arrested*, and the friends of the accused, who heard of his difficulties only after the sentence, have applied for and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order that the mistake may be rectified, and on Saturday CARRE again made his appearance in the dock, to the astonishment of those who supposed he was working out his long sentence in the Penitentiary. In conversation with CARRE, we learned that he was in the County Prison over six months before his trial. During that time he neglected to inform his friends, owing to the nature of the charge, and being under no apprehension of a conviction, supposing, of course, that he would not be identified by the witnesses. He was therefore brought to trial without witnesses in his behalf, and the conviction was like a thunder-clap; he became reckless, and allowed the sentence to be passed without urging any objection. His case will be disposed of during the coming week."

ROBBERY OF THE SHAWNEE INDIANS.—The St. Louis papers report the arrest of one G. W. WELLS, for having robbed the safe of one DONALDSON, in Chilicothe, Kansas, of $8,000 belonging to the Shawnee Nation. He was captured and taken to St. Louis, and thence to the Nation for trial. WELLS has always stood high in Westport, and in the Nation, where he had numerous friends and acquaintances. He was educated in Ohio, and while in that State enjoyed the confidence of everybody who had opportunities to know him.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Alfred Kelly, a prominent citizen of Ohio, died at Columbus, Dec. 1. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says he became a member of the Legislature of Ohio shortly after arriving at twenty-one years of age, and served in that body with great distinction during several of the most trying epochs in the legislative history of the State. He was an early and constant friend of common school education. He was an efficient advocate of the plan to connect the Ohio river and the Lakes by Canal navigation. He was one of the acting Commissioners in the construction of the first canal, and thoroughly identified with the policy which controlled the work, and with the work itself.

The Omaha (N. T.) *Republican* announces the death of Hon. Fenner Ferguson, late Delegate in Congress from Nebraska. Judge Ferguson was a native of this State. In early life he removed to Michigan, and settled in the town of Albion, in the practice of his profession. While a resident there he was chosen to the Legislature for one term. In 1854, upon the passage of the Nebraska bill, he received from President Pierce the appointment of Chief-Justice of Nebraska, and removed thither with his family in the Autumn of the year, locating at Bellevue. He was the Delegate from Nebraska during the last Congress, having been chosen in August, 1857. His seat was contested by B. B. Chapman, but without success, the House deciding in favor of Judge Ferguson.

De-jih-non-ka-wah-hoh, an exile from the Buffalo Reservation, writes to the Buffalo *Express*, from the Cattaraugus Reservation, announcing the death of John Jemison, in consequence of injuries received while at work among saw-logs. Mr. Jemison was a decendent of the noted "white woman," Mary Jemison, and at one time had quite a large property. The political agitation in 1838, among his people, deprived him of all. One of his sons was a physician and a graduate of the Fairfield Medical College. He entered the naval service, and died in the Mediterranean.

Alfred Kelley died at Columbus, O., on the 1st inst., aged 71 years. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Cleveland in 1809 or 1810, and in the latter year was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas as attorney. He has long been prominent in prosecuting the public works of the State, having been acting Commissioner for the construction of the Ohio Canal, and President on the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway, and of the Lake Shore Road from Cleveland to Erie. Mr. Kelley has also acted as Fund Commissioner of the State, and as a member of the Legislature.

Mr. Josiah F. Caldwell, the last survivor of the children of Rev. James Caldwell, a revolutionary patriot, died recently at Washington, in his 86th year, having been born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 21, 1774. Mr. Caldwell's mother was shot by British soldiers in 1780, at Connecticut Farm, while she was engaged with her children in prayer.

Asa A. Gore, Esq., of Preston, Ct., died in that town on the 1st inst., at the age of 81 years and 5 months. He was the last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre, having been carried away, when a child, in his mother's arms. His father and all his relations but his mother, were killed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mayor of Charlestown, Mass., visited Mystic Pond on Friday, for the purpose of making examinations in regard to the feasibility of obtaining a supply of water for the use of that city. Mystic Pond has an area of 230 acres and a depth of 70 feet, and its distance from City-square is six and a half miles. It is proposed to take the water of the pond at a short distance from it, where works are to be established to raise it to the required height, into a reservoir on Walnut Hill, from whence it may be distributed, with a head of nearly 140 feet, to the Cities of Charlestown and Chelsea.

The Sophomore class at Brown University has revived the custom of wearing the Oxford hat. It has been several times adopted at Cambridge; the last time by the class of 1855. But before two weeks had elapsed, in the last case, the hats ceased to make their appearance in public. They are now only worn by those students to whom parts are assigned on Commencement day, and by the President of the College on Commencement and exhibition days.

A young lady 19 years of age stopped at the Willis House, in Springfield, O., a week ago. She stated that she had been in a Montreal nunnery for 16 years, and that had she remained two weeks longer she would have been obliged to take the black veil. Some Baptist friends in Montreal furnished her with funds sufficient to enable her to reach Dayton, whither she was going.

A sea captain of Frankfort, Me., while at one of the English West India Islands, took a colored boy home with him to educate, at the urgent request of his parents. In the captain's absence from home, the boy has remained with his family at Frankfort. Some of the good people of the town became impressed with the idea that the boy was a slave, and without any very extended investigations, put him on the Underground Railroad and ran him off to Canada.

The long pending suit between the City of Boston and the Chauncey-street Church has been decided against the city, and the Church recovers $20,000 damages. Several years since the city laid out Chauncey-place as a street, and took land belonging to the Church Society, refusing to pay any damages, on the ground that by law the Society was not entitled to any. The Courts decide otherwise.

The snow-storm of Saturday was very severe in the vicinity of Boston. The brig *Holton*, Capt. Macomber, of and from Bangor for Boston, went ashore on Deer Island about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The crew were safely landed during the forenoon.

A dignitary of the Spanish Church has published in the *Epoca* an appeal to the Government to establish the Papal authority, and to coöperate with France and Austria for the subjection of heretical England.

Rev. James Peeler, of Tallahassee, Fla., has invented a plow of which he has sold the patent right in twelve States, realizing therefor $251,000. He has given away of this sum $200,000 for church purposes.

Benj. Spaulding, of Danielsonville, Conn., has been fined for keeping open shop on Sunday, and has such faith in his perfect right to do so that he appeals from the decision of the Justice.

The official call for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National American Party, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, to take place in Philadelphia, December 21, has been issued.

The walls of the Exchange Mills, in Rochester gave way a day or two since under the pressure of a large quantity of wheat stored within it. Much of the grain was of course wasted.

The High Court of Errors in Mississippi has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Mississippi Levee law, concerning which there was much angry dispute.

All the dry-goods stores in Detroit are to be closed, during the Winter months, by mutual agreement, at 7 P. M.

Both branches of the City Council of Roxbury, Mass., have voted to purchase a bust of Warren, at an expense of $300.

Troy is infested with rascals, who amuse themselves with throwing vitroil on ladies' dresses.

Mr. Douglas in Ohio.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, Dec. 2.

Yesterday delegates to the Charleston Convention were elected in every Congressional District in the State. So far as the reports have reached us, *she is Douglas all over.* The Cleveland District, where the Administration opposition to "DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty" were most strongly concentrated, where Douglas men have been beheaded and anti-Douglas men appointed, where an Administration paper has been started, and the Administration patronage squandered by unprincipled and unscrupulous officials to put down popular sentiment, yesterday, in full Convention, *unanimously* elected Hon. H. B. PAYNE, who headed the anti-Lecompton movement in the State, and J. W. GRAY, Mr. BUCHANAN'S beheaded Postmaster, as Douglas delegates to Charleston.

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: "The Overland Mail, with California dates to the 11th ult., inclusive, arrived at Warsaw, Mo., yesterday, twenty days out, and will be in this evening. It brings seven passengers.

Warsaw, from which this intelligence reached us, is fifty miles beyond Syracuse, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad. It is the first station upon the new Telegraph Line now being built with a view of meeting, at some time, the line coming east from San Francisco, and bringing that city, from its present far distant location, within speaking distance of St. Louis. Two hundred and eighteen miles of wire are now up on this side, and one hundred and seventy miles on the coast of the Pacific. To complete the great distance still intervening, Congress will probably be applied to this Winter, and that body will, in all likelyhood, return a refusal to the application. In that event the Company will proceed to do the work themselves, which, fortunately, they can accomplish. Nearly every line on the American Continent, not excepting the fragments of lines in California, are now, according to the late consolidation charter, obtained from the Legislature of New-Jersey, united in one interest, and under one management. Telegraph building does not cost much, have heavy means within themselves, and have a much greater business and a better paying tariff of prices from the public and newspaper press, than have ever been realized before in the history of telegraphing in the United States. The Company, our readers therefore will see, are luckily independent of a churlish Congress, and well able to complete this great enterprise without any aid whatever from Government.

AN IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—A characteristic anecdote of Stephenson and Brunel is now current. Brunel was complaining to Stephenson that his (Brunel's) contractors were never satisfied and always quarreling with him. Stephenson returned that Brunel kept his contractors too much to the letter of their agreements, even when they had an equitable right to the modification of these agreements. Brunel still persisted that his view of the case was the right one. Stephenson answering that Brunel suspected people too much, the latter engineer replied, "I suspect all men to be rogues till I find them to be honest men." "For my part," returned Stephenson, "I take all men to be honest till I find them to be rogues." "Ah! then, we never shall agree," quoth Brunel. "Never," said Stephenson.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court, Dec. 5—Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—LIGHT—LOOKOUT.

Simon Banks vs. *The Steamboat Metropolis.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Golden Rule* to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the steamboat and the schooner, which occurred on the night of Aug. 12, 1858, in the Sound, near Faulkland Island, by which the schooner was sunk with all her cargo. The questions at issue were, among others, as to whether the steamer kept a proper lookout, and whether the schooner had a proper light set.

Held by the Court—That the light on the sloop was proper, and was actually seen from the steamer in time for her to have avoided the collision, if the precautions incumbent on her to employ on such occasions had been taken.

That the speed of the steamer, which was about sixteen miles an hour, was not checked until the sloop was too near to be avoided.

That therefore the collision was occasioned by the fault of the steamer, and she must be held responsible therefor.

Decree for libelants, with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimants, Mr. Cutting.

EXCEPTIONS—DAMAGES—INTEREST—MUTUAL FAULT.

George W. Christopher et al. vs. *The Ferry-boat Transit.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The action was brought to recover damages occasioned to the pilot-boat *Washington* by a collision with the *Transit*. The Court decided it to be a case of mutual fault, and directed an apportionment of the damages. The Commissioner to whom the question of damages was referred reported the sum of $2,351 41 due to the libelants, to which the claimants excepted.

Held by the Court—That the exceptions must be allowed, and the report be referred back to the Commissioner for reëxamination.

That on such reference clear proof must be given of the actual value of the schooner at the time the collision occurred.

That the Commissioner shall distinguish between repairs put upon the schooner for her general betterment and those necessary to restore her to her value at the time of the collision.

That no allowance be made for deterioration of the schooner except upon satisfactory proofs showing her condition and worth when the collision occurred.

That for demurrage must be allowed only time necessary to replace her in the condition in which she was at the time of the collision.

That interest on the damages is not to be allowed, the case being one of mutual tort, it being plainly inferable that this was in the mind of the Court in deciding the case on the merits, as each party was decreed to pay his own costs.

For libelants, Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimants, Mr. Silliman.

COLLISION AT THE DOCK.

Nathaniel Briggs et al. vs. *The brig Ateliste Sprague.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the barge *Cherokee*, to recover for injuries alleged to have been inflicted upon her by the brig. The libelants alleged that the barge was lying at the end of a pier at the foot of Delancy-street, East River, and that the brig was hauled along side of her to get around the end of the pier, so that the brig's anchor was driven into the barge's side and sank her.

The claimants allege that the brig was hauled up opposite the end of the pier, and that the barge came in between her and a schooner and inflicted injuries on herself, and that the brig was not hauled after the barge came there.

Held by the Court—That the brig was rightfully in that position, and that the injuries to the barge were occasioned by her own act in assuming the position that she did.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burt & Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

SMUGGLING.

The United States vs. *One Parcel marked D. Forteza, containing Diamonds, &c.*—This was a libel of information filed to forfeit the goods, as intended to be smuggled by the claimant on board the ——

The goods were found concealed upon the person of the claimant.

Decree for the United States, forfeiting the goods.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimant, Mr. Craig.

Practice in Surrogate's Court.

SETTLEMENT OF EXECUTORS' AND GUARDIANS' ACCOUNTS.

David Banks, Jr. vs. *Thomas C. Taylor et al.*—This case came before the Supreme Court at the last General Term, held by Justices Roosevelt, Sutherland and Ingraham, on an appeal from a decree made by the Surrogate in the final settlement of accounts rendered by the defendants. The facts of the case were reported in the TIMES at the time, when the argument was pending.

Several questions were embraced on the appeal, but the principal point was whether accounts filed by defendants as "guardians," were properly passed on and allowed by the Surrogate; or whether his jurisdiction was confined, under the circumstances of the case, to the accounts which they submitted in their capacity as administrators. It appeared that the petition presented to the Surrogate by the defendants was confined to their character as administrators. It made no allusion to any guardianship for the children or either of them. It simply "stated that letters of administration on the estate of David Crocker, deceased, were granted to your petitioners on the twenty-third day of May, 1838," and that the petitioners were desirous of rendering a final account of all their proceedings to the Surrogate of the County of New-York, by whom your petitioners were appointed," and prayed that a citation might issue "to all persons interested in the estate of the deceased to attend a final settlement of the account of their proceeding." And, the citation so issued at the instance of the petitioners, and served on Mr. Banks, the appellant, recited all persons interested in the estate (Mr. Banks being one) to appear before the Surrogate, at the time and place specified, "then and there to attend the final settlement of account of the proceedings of Eliza C. Crocker and Thomas C. Taylor as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased."

No amendment was subsequently made enlarging the subject or object of the petition as originally presented, and no averment even of any guardianship, except in the production of the letter of guardianship, to show who were entitled to represent the infant next of kin as such on the taking of the accounts of the administrators. On the contrary, the title of the proceedings, many times repeated, from the original petition to the final decree, was uniformly "In the matter of the final accounting of Eliza C. Crocker, Administratrix, and Thomas C. Taylor, Administrator, of David Crocker, deceased."

The opinion of the Court, rendered by Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT, has now been filed, deciding the case in favor of the appellant, as to the point above mentioned. The Court hold that upon the petition and citation above described, the order of the Surrogate allowing the guardianship account was *coram non judice*, and void. The clause should be, in the opinion of the Court, stricken out; as, although void, it might, if allowed to continue in the decree, create embarrassment. The Court therefore order that, if the parties consent, the decree of the Surrogate be modified by striking out the last clause but one, relating to the guardianship accounts, and in other respects affirmed, without costs; otherwise the case is referred back to the Surrogate to separate the accounts of the guardian from those of the administrators, and to pass only on the latter.

General Sessions.

THE DECEMBER GRAND JURY—RECORDER BARNARD'S CHARGE ON THE ELECTION LAW.

The December Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD, with a large Calendar. The following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Inquest on the numerous cases yet waiting for indictment:

WILLIAM HABERSHAW, Foreman.

William Adams,	Samuel Bradhurst,
John Buckley, Jr.,	William Y. Clark,
William Edgar,	Frederick B. Elliott,
William Ferguson,	Edward Fiewalt, Jr.,
Robert S. Haywood,	Thomas C. Ladd,
Albert H. Marshall,	James Nash,
Alex. A. Ogsbury,	George D. Phelps,
Nathaniel Prime,	Oliver B. Tweedy.

The Grand Inquest having been sworn by the usual oath, the Recorder delivered his charge. After referring it to a consideration of the points prescribed by the Statute, the usury liquor, extortion, lottery and election laws, he proceeded to say, in connection with the election law, that the purpose of it was to prevent the expenditure of money by candidates for offices, in any way that could be considered bribery. Of late years the use of money has become so enormous an abuse that if it be not immediately stopped, elections in this City will be a mere farce, and a farce of the most ridiculous description. It is a well-known fact that nobody can now run for office without being called upon to expend all the money that he is supposed to have, and all the money that his friends may be disposed to raise for him. It is probable, said the Recorder, that to-morrow, being election-day, and an election day of unusual importance, the police, acting efficiently, will arrest many persons who are using money to obtain votes illegally. If such persons, Gentlemen, should be brought before you, it will be your duty to indict them, as it will be my duty to deal with them with the utmost severity of the law if they are convicted in this Court.

John Mannery, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing $250 from the cabin of the sloop *Cabot*, was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison.

Edward McWilliams was convicted of assault, with intent to kill, and was remanded for sentence.

Michael Fitzpatrick, tried for assault and battery, with intent to kill, was convicted of assault, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Several minor cases were then disposed of, and the Court adjourned till Wednesday.

Injunction on Sale of Securities.

John T. Brinton, sequestrator, &c., of the Safeguard Insurance Company vs. *Freeman Wood et al.*—This case came up before Justice HOFFMAN at the Special Term of the Superior Court a few days since, on an order that defendants show cause why an injunction granted against them, enjoining them from selling certain collateral securities held by them, should not be made perpetual. The following is the opinion of the Court, in which the facts are stated:

HOFFMAN, J.—The case, on the defendants' own showing, is an account adjusted between them and the Company, by which it is found indebted to them in the sum of $14,995 93. For this amount they have received transfers of securities in amount over $106,000. Such a circumstance, unexplained, would raise a violent presumption of fraud in the whole concern. It is met by statements that these securities are not probably of sufficient value to pay the demands.

Yet in January, 1859, Keeler, then President, pre-

[illegible] Comptroller of New-[illegible] embracing many of [illegible] that they were owned [illegible] $340,000, and were, it [illegible]ens. It is impossible, under such circumstances, to allow a wholesale disposition of these securities, which must result in a ruinous sacrifice. On the other hand, the defendants should be allowed to collect such securities as may be available, either by suit or voluntary payment, giving security if required to account for the avails. Another course would be proper, but for some difficulties growing out of the position of the plaintiff. Unless he should be appointed Receiver by this Court, I cannot order the securities to be placed in his hands, in giving security to pay the defendants what may be due them. His right to sue in our tribunals, and eventually to obtain a judgment, is different from a position as an officer appointed provisionally to protect the property. He must be an officer of this Court for such purposes. Whether he can ultimately sustain this suit is a point I do not now pass upon. (17 Howard. U. S. Rep., 327.) I am not prepared to say that as to a defendant here, and property here, he cannot.

All that can now be done, as I think, is to retain the injunction, but with a provision allowing the defendants to apply, whenever so advised, for leave to collect, receive or sue for any specified security of their assignee; or for leave to pay off prior liens and incumbrances, or any of them, or to compromise the same. They may also have liberty to apply for power to select any designated number of such securities, and to proceed to the collection thereof, giving security to abide the order of the Court respecting the same, or the award of the same, and surrend ering the residue to such person as may be appointed to receive the same. The order to be settled on two days' notice. No cost of this motion to either party.

Charles V. Emerson for plaintiff; J. S. Slauson for defendant.

Action for Slander.

WESTCHESTER NEIGHBORS AND THEIR COWS.

Harvey Sniffen vs. *Robert McNiel.*—This was an action for slander and malicious prosecution. The parties are neighbors in Westchester, the one having a yard and barn, and the other having cows. Now, it so happened, as appeared from the papers and proceedings in the case, that the cows of the one—the defendant—were mischievous, and got into the yard of the other—the plaintiff;—that the plaintiff was away from home, and his wife, being much annoyed by the cows, had them driven into a barn or out-house, and there confined; that the defendant then went before a Justice of the Peace in the town of Rye, who forthwith issued a search warrant, on the oath of the defendant, by authority of which the Sheriff searched the plaintiff's premises. The plaintiff says the cows were not found in his possession, and defendant says they were. The plaintiff alleges that he attended the hearing before the Justice and the complaint against him was dismissed. The defendant says he directed that no further action should be taken in the premisss.

The plaintiff alleges that subsequently the defendant circulated in all the region round about that he, the plaintiff, had stolen two of the defendant's cows, and demands that the defendant be compelled to pay him the value of his lost reputation.

The defendant denies that he is guilty as charged, and asks to be excused from cash payments.

The case was tried before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas, and resulted in a verdict of $450 for plaintiff.

Tomlinson, Waldon & Brigham for plaintiff; James E. Beers for defendant.

Relief of an Alleged Shoplifter.

The People vs. *Sarah Stuart et. al.*—This was a *certiorari* and a *habeas corpus* to obtain the papers upon which the defendant was committed, for review, and to have the body of the prisoner brought into Court.

It appears that the prisoner was in a store in Canal street, with a woman named Stanly, who stole fifteen yards of silk, and was arrested for the offence, together with the prisoner, who was supposed to be an accomplice. They were both committed by Justice Welsh on the charge of shoplifting, and this proceeding was for the relief of the prisoner, who is alleged to be innocent. The matter was brought before Justice Clerke, at Chambers, who refused to hear it, stating that the business of the Court should not be interrupted by such motions. Counsel for the prisoner said his client's interests were of as much importance as the dollars and cents of civil litigants, who claimed the exclusive use of the Court at Chambers,—that liberty was of more account than silver and gold.

The Court, however, postponed the matter until Wednesday.

Charles S. Spencer for prisoner: Mr. Sedgwick for the State.

Suit for Malicious Prosecution.

Thomas Brennan vs. *Elbridge Maltby, E. P. Maltby, and John Anderson.*—The plaintiff in this case was formerly a merchant tailor in Canal-street, but is now a lawyer. The defendants are wholesale dealers in cloths, in Barclay-street. It appears from the testimony produced on the trial, that in 1855 the plaintiff purchased cloths of the defendants, and obtained credit therefor, to the amount of about $180. The plaintiff is alleged to have obtained such credit by false representation, and the defendant swore that he stated to them that he owned a house in Greenwich-street, near Laight, worth $10,000, of which he promised to show them the deed the next day; that they went to his place several times to see it, but that he always had some excuse for not showing it, and never did exhibit such deed; that they went to other parties and learned that he did not own the house as stated. They afterwards had the plaintiff arrested on a charge of false pretences, which charge the plaintiff testified was dismissed by Judge Connolly. The plaintiff also denies that he ever made such representations as alleged by the defendant.

The case was tried in the Superior Court before Justice PIERREPONT, and is still on.

R. R. Dyett for plaintiff.

The Accessory Transit Company Troubles.

MOTION FOR OPEN COMMISSION DENIED.

Murray, Receiver, &c., vs. *Vanderbilt.*—This motion, and the nature of the action, has been several times reported in the TIMES. Justice JAMES now denied the motion for the open commission to California and Nicaragua, made by the defendant.

Wm. M. Evarts for the motion; John Sherwood and Henry A. Cram opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

DAVIES, J.—*Doe* vs. *Webster.*—Motion to discharge attachment discharged, with $10 costs.

Finke vs. *Robbins et al.*—Order granted, changing place of trial.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Werkamp* vs. *Willett.*—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Bostwick vs. *Berger.*—Report of Referee confirmed as modified in opinion.

Houston vs. *Van Pelt.*—Motion for leave to answer granted on payment of $10, costs of motion.

Suspension of Opinion Requested.

Mr. Nesbitt, referred to in our report of the case of Waters *vs.* Nesbitt, published yesterday, desires us to say that he asks a suspension of opinion on the part of the public in respect to the case until it shall have been adjudicated.

ARTICLES OF DIET.—The useful articles of diet are numerous, and the commonest we have. As to the quantity required, the prize-fighter, who requires most, has thirty-six ounces per day, besides the innutritious portion which everybody swallows at every meal. For women, twenty ounces may suffice, though a larger allowance is better. Healthy working men ought to have from twenty-five to thirty ounces. The greatest amount of nourishment of both kinds is contained in flour, meat, potatoes and peas; milk, cheese, rice, and other grains, and sugar; while tea, coffee, and cocoa are of great value in their way. Such are the materials; but they may be so treated in the cooking as to waste what is most valuable, and preserve what is of the least consequence. It is possible to manage the making of a stew, so as to wash away the best qualities of the meat, and leave the vegetables hard, and drain away the thickening, causing a predominant taste of smoke and salt. When Miss Nightingale and her assistants undertook to cook in the Eastern Hospitals, they made a pint of thick arrowroot from one ounce of the powder, while in the general kitchen it took two ounces to make a pint of thin arrowroot. It was the proper boiling of the water that made the difference here. Again, two ounces of rice were saved on every four puddings, when the nurse made the puddings. Such incidents show that it is not enough to have the best materials for nourishment; they must be husbanded in the preparation. It seems probable that, by sensible conduct all around, everybody might command enough of the best material for food; and it is certain that a very small proportion of the wives of Englishmen know how to do justice to the food they buy.—*Harriet Martineau in Once a Week.*

THE MEDITERRANEAN SHORE.—As the lofties point is surmounted, a valley, with fields and homesteads, opens on the view, and ridges upon ridges of mountains—the furthest summits swathed in snow—cut clear and cold against the sky, or melt away into the misty distance. Here horses are changed and passports demanded at a tiny sheltered hamlet, with blacksmith's forge, gendarmerie, humble auberge, and murmuring mountain, so suggestive of Provençal Summer heat, trickling into its ample stone basin under a clump of hardwood trees; flocks of goats browsing on the short grass of the heights, once more covered by the hoary olive. Yet a few acclivities and declivities, and evening closed in as the fine sinewy steeds launched out cheerily at a good trot on a level road. Through Cannes, with its extraordinary patois, its villas, white-walled gardens, and neat English church, by rows of trees where myriads of glow-worms spangled the banks beneath; then skirting the sea, breaking with a hollow echoing sound in masses of surf on the shore, and looking gray and ghastly in the dim twilight; past Antibes with its gleaming Pharos on a jutting out headland, and there greeted our weary eyes, though only to vanish again, the distant lights of Nice twinkling above an expanse of leaden-like water.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

OLD MONASTIC LANDS IN ENGLAND.—This very day the broad acres of England bear the impress stamped upon them by their former monastic possessors. The meadow, the field, the well-stocked mill stream, the capacious barn, the grass more soft and luxuriant, the landscape more civilized, show the footsteps of these earliest of scientific farmers, who labored, prayed and learned with a vigor and earnestness never outdone. Scholars, gentlemen, clergy, all in one, they exchanged the manual for the mattock, and wrought with hearty good-will at the stubborn clod or no less stubborn village serf. If he grew rich, it was no more than what John Wesley predicated of his followers. "Godliness is gain" applies equally to a brotherhood of monks as of Methodism. It was the law of necessity that from being poor the monk should grow rich; that his riches should be envied; that Naboth's vineyard should bring upon him the envy of the stronger. The vicissitudes and struggles of such a house cannot fail to be interesting; they cannot he without their worth as illustrating a main element of modern society.—*London Times.*

THE BRUTE WORLD, A MYSTERY.—Apropos of a "little Blenheim cocker," whose "moral tack was most amazing," and his liking and dislikings "really almost unerring," Mr. Carlyle (apparently his owner) has these remarks: "On the whole, there is more in this universe than our philosophy has dreamt of. A dog's instinct is a voice of nature too; and further, it has never blabbed itself away in idle jargon and hypothesis, but always adhered to the practical, and grown in silence by continual communion with fact." We do the animals injustice. Their body resembles our body, Buffon says, with its four limbs, with its spinal marrow, main organs in the head, and so forth; but have they not a kind of soul, equally to the rude draught and imperfect imitation of ours? It is a strange, an almost solemn and pathetic thing, to see an intelligence imprisoned in that dumb, rude form, struggling to express itself out of that, even as we do out of our imprisonment, and succeed very imperfectly.—*Bentley's Miscellany*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 66 bbls. Ashes, 36,014 bbls. Flour, 51,695 bush. Wheat, 7,091 bush. Corn, 398 bush. Rye, 18,674 bush. Barley, 39,400 bush. Oats, 3,202 pkgs. Provisions, and 183 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and 40 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Sales have been made of 350 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; and 120 bags Rio, at 11¾c. @ 12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. We have heard of sales of 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8½	8½	8½	8¾
Middling	11	11½	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12½	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to day, for State and Western Flour. The demand for home use has been moderate. The inquiry from shippers has been good, though not general, nor at rates satisfactory to the principal holders. Speculators have not manifested much disposition to purchase. Hence, transactions have been restricted, though prices have been sustained, and for superfine and extra State higher figures were claimed. We have heard of sales of 14,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, extra State at $5 30@$5 40, chiefly at $5 35

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Wife's Secret—Bonnie Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Soldier's Daughter—Americans in Paris.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—The Somnambulist—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Faust—Handsome Jack.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagon's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Thirty-sixth Congress assembled at Washington at noon yesterday, to hold its first session. From the Senate several of the leading members were noted as absentees, while in the House the numbers were remarkably full, two hundred and thirty-one members answering to their names at the roll-call. At the stroke of noon Vice-President Breckinridge assumed his chair in the Senate. After the close of the usual preliminary formulas Mr. Mason offered a resolution of inquiry into the Harper's Ferry tragedy—proposing to investigate the origin of the movement, the numbers implicated in it, the source from which money and the munitions of war were derived; and also to ascertain what legislation may be required to prevent similar outbreaks in future. He proposed to call up this resolve to-day. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, *en revanche*, proposed a resolution of inquiry into the circumstances attending the seizure of the Franklin Arsenal, in Missouri, by an insurrectionary body, some years since. The usual communication announcing the readiness of the Senate to proceed to business, and to receive an Executive message, was ordered to be made, and the Senate adjourned.

An effort was made in the House to postpone the vote for Speaker, but the attempt failing, the sense of the members was tested by a single vote. It resulted as follows: Sherman, of Ohio, (Republican,) 66; Bocock, of Va., (Democrat,) 86; Grow, of Penn., (Republican,) 43; Boteler, of Va., (Administration Dem.,) 14; Davis, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) 2; Phelps, of Missouri, (Adm.,) 1; Gilmer, of N. C., (South American,) 3; Nelson, of Tenn., (South American,) 5; Corwin, 1; Adrain, 1; Hill, 1; Hickman, 1; Pennington, 1; Haskin, 2; McQueen, 1; Horace F. Clark 1. After a protracted fight, in which an attempt was made to fasten the responsibility of Helper's *Impending Crisis* upon the Republican candidates for the Speakership, the House adjourned.

The arrival of the *Cahawba* at this port supplies Havana advices to Nov. 30. They have been briefly anticipated by telegraph. Gen. Serrano has signalized the opening of his rule by displacing many of the public officers who have been acting under Gen. Concha, and selecting others. Extensive administrative and economical reforms are promised.

A correspondence which passed between the members of the Cabinet and Franklin Pierce, at the close of his Presidential term, has just been published. The Secretaries congratulated him on the success with which he had, in their opinion, discharged the arduous duties devolving on him, and the retiring President replied, congratulating himself that no defalcations had occurred during the four years in which he had controlled the destinies of the nation. He argued further, that the zeal with which his Administration had been defamed, and the vehemence with which it had been assailed, proved that it had been one of positive good or of positive evil.

The remains of John Brown are proceeding to their final resting place. Yesterday they passed through Troy, under the escort of the widow and Wendell Phillips. The funeral will take place at North Elba on Thursday.

Justice James, of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion lately made in the case of Murray, Receiver, *vs.* Vanderbilt, for an open commission to examine witnesses on the part of defendant in California and Nicaragua. The Court of General Sessions commenced for the December Term, before Hon. Recorder Barnard. A Grand Jury was impanneled, and the charge of the Court was delivered. With the exception of a reference to the Election Law, it had reference only to the points prescribed by the statute. With regard to the Election Law, the Recorder drew particular attention to the bribery which influenced votes in the City, and expressed his opinion that in a short time, if the action of the judiciary, strongly seconded by popular opinion, were not brought to bear thereupon, all Charter elections would be a farce. The Court of Oyer and Terminer met, for the commencement of the December Term, and adjourned until Wednesday. A very heavy Calendar is in prospective, including the trial of Macdonald for the murder of Virginia Stewart in Broadway, and from other cases of almost equal notoriety.

There is a gratifying decrease displayed in the mortality bills of the last week. There were not so many deaths by eighteen as there were during the preceding week, the total being 381. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858 a decrease of 32 is observable in the first instance, and an increase of five in the last.

The Whig General Committee met last night at Tharpe's Hotel, when Mr. Hiram Ketchum temporarily occupied the chair to give expression to his feelings on being requested to resign. After making his speech he left the room amidst respectful silence. A stormy time ensued on a motion to accept his resignation, but the chairman, Mr. Quig, reminding the meeting that no such motion could be entertained, as Mr. Ketchum had resigned of his own will, on the application of the Committee an adjournment took place without further proceedings.

A lecture upon "The Transmission of Knowledge" was delivered before the Mechanics' Association last evening, by Rev. Dr. Bethune. Despite the inclemency of the weather, it was listened to by a full house, and afforded profound satisfaction.

The Stock Market opened dull yesterday, on the reduced prices of Saturday, but there was less disposition to press sales, except in Galena Shares, which fell to 69½ ₰ cent. The market closed somewhat unsettled. New-York Central 80½@⅝. There was another upward turn in Pacific Mail Shares to 78½ ₰ cent. The Bank return this afternoon shows an increase on all the items, growing mainly out of the City Taxes paid into the Shoe and Leather Bank.

The sales of Flour were moderate at essentially unaltered prices. Wheat was lightly dealt in, and was depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats. Pork was brisker and firmer. Lard, Beef, Groceries, Naval Stores, Linseed Oil, Hops and Tallow, were in moderate request. Raisins were actively sought after. Hay attracted more attention. Whisky was inactive. The Freight engagements were heavier,

Who Shall be Mayor?

If Fernando Wood is not defeated to-day, it will be simply because his opponents cannot determine which is the strongest of the two candidates running against him. At the lowest estimate, *two-thirds* of the voters of the City are resolutely hostile to his election. Party lines are to a very great extent broken down in this contest, and not less than ten thousand persons will cast their votes for the man who, in their judgment, has the best chance of defeating Mr. Wood. The operation of party machinery has succeeded in covering this point in a good deal of doubt:—and it is by no means impossible that the uncertainty which thus surrounds it may lead to such a division of the vote as will permit Wood again to resume official power.

One point, we think, is clear to everybody who has taken any pains to study the tendency of public sentiment. There are very many Republicans who will vote for Mr. Havemeyer, while there are very few Democrats who will vote for Mr. Opdyke. The *Tribune* roundly denies that any Republicans will support Mr. Havemeyer. We know better,—and so, we are confident, does every man who has taken the trouble to inquire. We could, of our own knowledge, name scores of Republicans who will do so,—and we have very little doubt that from *three to five thousand* Republican votes will thus be given to Mr. H., from a conviction on their part that he stands the best chance of defeating Wood. We have yet to hear of the first Democrat who will vote for Mr. Opdyke on the strength of a similar belief.

The *power of the Democratic organization* is a prodigious element in such a contest. No one doubts that the City is Democratic by an overwhelming majority. The Democratic vote is twice as large as the Republican. Every election fit to be made a test proves this conclusively. Now all experience shows that, whenever the interests involved make it worth while, the regular organization of the Democratic Party commands and controls the great body of its votes. In this way Wood was elected in 1856, and in this way every attempt seriously to break the Democratic ranks has been defeated. The only exception was when Comptroller Haws was elected over two Democratic candidates; but the reason of this was that both those candidates were unpopular, and that Geo. H. Purser, the Tammany nominee, did not command the confidence of the party which had put him in nomination.

No such reason exists now. Mr. Havemeyer has the entire confidence and respect of the Democratic Party. Tammany Hall has every motive for doing everything in its power to secure his election. He will have every vote which discipline, energy, organization, money, zeal and the most strenuous exertion can possibly give him. He has every office and agency of the Federal and the City Government in his support. There is no reason and no motive which should or will prevent any member of the party from voting for him. *He will get the entire Democratic vote*, except those whom the hope of pay or plunder, the resentment of political griefs, or faith in the star of Fernando Wood, may draw away from the party ranks.

While Mr. Havemeyer has thus every political and party consideration in his favor, he has the additional strength drawn from his character, experience and standing in the community at large. The fact that he has been Mayor twice,—that his discharge of the duties of the office commanded then universal respect,—and that *both parties* solicited him to accept the post again, gives him a strong hold upon public favor and support, and will of itself secure him a large vote outside the ranks of his own party. He will receive also a very strong support from the Americans,—who, acting upon the Utica policy followed at the State election, have nominated him with Judge Bronson for Corporation Counsel;—and the German vote, without regard to party, will be very largely cast for him.

Under these circumstances, and without the slightest personal or party bias in the case, we cannot resist the conviction that he is certain to receive a much larger vote than Mr. Opdyke, and that votes cast for the latter will be virtually and practically thrown away. We believe that Mr. Havemeyer will receive, from the Democratic Party proper, over 20,000 votes, while the strict Republican Party vote does not reach that figure;—and that his chance of receiving *outside* support is at least *twice* as great as Mr. Opdyke's. It is folly to attempt any close estimate of votes on the basis of past elections: party lines are too much relaxed, and the circumstances of the cases differ too widely, to render such estimates reliable or trustworthy. The general considerations we have submitted will afford a much more reliable guide for the citizen who wishes so to cast his vote as best to aid the defeat of Fernando Wood.

Corporation Counsel.

The office of Corporation Counsel is not inferior, in influence or utility, to that of Mayor. It is quite as important for the welfare of the City, that this office should be filled by a man of ability and of character, as that the Mayor should be a man beyond reproach. The large salary attached to the office, the great facilities which it affords for illegal gains, and the extent to which depredations upon the Treasury depend for their success on the energy or inefficiency of the incumbent, combine to make it a matter of the utmost importance that it should be filled by a man who enjoys the entire confidence of the whole community.

We are compelled to say that in their nominations for this office both factions of the Democratic Party have been more fortunate than the Republicans. Mr. Hull is not generally known, either to the lawyers or the people of the City. He has resided here comparatively a short time,—has achieved no distinction at the bar, and cannot justly be said to have won the confidence of the public at large. His nomination took the mass of his own party by surprise; and we have full and explicit warrant for saying that a great number of the most prominent and influential Republicans, especially among the members of the bar, do not intend to give him either their influence or their votes.

A circular has been prepared and issued from his office, or at least with his knowledge and assent, in which Messrs. D. D. Field, W. C. Noyes, W. M. Evarts, and other well-known Republican lawyers, indorse his professional and personal qualifications, and commend him warmly to public favor and support. We are authorized and requested to state on behalf of these gentlemen that they have never signed any such document.

Judge Bronson, the candidate of the Mozart Hall wing of the Democracy, is universally known to be a lawyer of eminent ability and a man of the highest integrity of character. Mr. Tilden, the candidate of Tammany Hall, is equally well known, and deserves to an equal extent the [illegible] nated at the [illegible] and it is said as [illegible] would permit himself [illegible] for Mayor. This fact of itself affords a very strong proof of the importance which Mr. H. attaches to this office, and of his confidence in Mr. Tilden's ability and disposition properly and efficiently to perform its duties.

Northern Sentiment.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes under the head of "Demonia" Letters," an anonymous epistle from Vermont, in which the writer menaces Gov. Wise with swift destruction if he dares to execute John Brown. It does this for the purpose of showing the people of Virginia "the demoniac spirit that prevails among Northern men." In order still further to enlighten the people of Virginia on this point, it publishes a resolution declaring the right of slaves to rebel, and the duty of the North to aid them,—which is said to have been passed at a town meeting in Natick, Mass., Senator Wilson being present, but taking no part. And it closes its list of evidences for the present by copying the call for a meeting of sympathy for Brown in Rochester, at which "Parker Pillsbury and other able advocates of Freedom," are advertised to address the meeting. Upon this it exclaims:

"After reading that specimen, [the letter,] let the people of Virginia turn with complacency from this anonymous murderer by the sword or by poison, to a public notice of a meeting of the 'Friends of Freedom' in the town of Rochester, N. Y., not a hoax, and inquire for themselves, '*Are these the men with whom we are living in union? Is this fraternal union? How long are such things to be tolerated? What are the conservative men of the North doing?*"

Let us answer these queries. The "Conservative men of the North" are waiting anxiously to see whether their conservative brethren of the South are willing to see Northern sentiment thus glaringly misrepresented, on such an utterly inadequate and absurd basis. They are wondering whether the Richmond *Enquirer* really regards the menacing balderdash of a fanatic too cowardly to sign his name,—the resolutions of a handful of fanatics at a town meeting in Massachusetts, and the fulminations of a notorious disunionist like Parker Pillsbury, as evidences of Northern sentiment, or as a correct and reliable indication of Northern feeling. We assure the *Enquirer* that they find it very hard indeed to believe that it does not know better. They themselves are not in the least inclined to underrate the wickedness and folly of the sentiments thus expressed;—but they cannot believe any intelligent and influential journal in the country so ignorant of the Northern people as seriously to hold them responsible for their utterance.

"How long," asks the *Enquirer*, "are these things to be tolerated?" We answer, "*Forever.*" Toleration is the law of the land in this section of the Union. We cannot suppress the utterance of such sentiments,—much as we may detest and abominate them. Lynch law,—tar and feathers,—expulsion, are not weapons by which we can shut the mouths of fanatics, or stop the clamors of disunionists and traitors. The South does not understand, and therefore misinterprets this forbearance. Because we do not lynch Parker Pillsbury and Wendell Phillips,—because we do not set a mob to break up the gatherings of those who go to hear them,—the South infers that we indorse their sentiments and approve their action. This is unjust and absurd;—and every reflecting man, North and South, must so regard it. The *Enquirer* can find abundant proof, if it desires or is willing to see it, that the great mass of the Northern people do not approve the Abolition sentiments which they tolerate nevertheless. If it is not satisfied with this evidence, or persists in ignoring it, we may regret but cannot help it. We cannot establish intolerance nor resort to lynch law, even for the sake of convincing the South of our fraternal love. So far as the North is concerned, these things must continue to be "tolerated," and we do not see any more clearly how the South can interfere practically and efficiently for their suppression.

We renew our call upon the Conservatives *of the South* to interpose their influence against the mischievous and perilous misrepresentations of Northern sentiment of which these are specimens. They must know how utterly unfounded they are, and what serious evils they are likely to inflict upon both sections of the country. They must see what pains are taken, by leading organs of Southern ultraism, to conceal from the people evidences of Northern Conservatism, and to force them thus into a position of resentment and hostility. They, and they alone, can protest against this injustice, and preserve the South from the perils which it involves.

Clamorous Confidence.

It will not do to attach too much importance to the clamorous boasts of the *Tribune* that Mr. Opdyke's election is certain,—and that under no contingency can his vote be less than Havemeyer's. These confident claims are among the most hackneyed and worthless of the clap-trap machinery of political partisans. By affecting confidence, whether they feel it or not, they hope to sweep into their current the unthinking crowd who catch their opinions, as they would the small-pox, from exposure to contagion,—and who are very apt to believe that such extravagant faith must have some foundation in fact.

Before yielding to this belief it will be well to bear in mind that in the contest of 1856 the *Tribune* held precisely the same language concerning Mr. Bleecker which it now holds concerning Mr. Opdyke. The two Independent Democratic candidates were sure to divide the party vote:—Mr. Libby was certain to get the contractors, jobbers and miscellaneous hangers on of the party, while Judge Whiting would take the great mass of Democratic respectables, who were in favor of reform and were disgusted with Fernando Wood. The case was perfectly plain. The great mass of the independent citizens, who preferred the public good to party success, would rally for Bleecker. The Americans were doing very wrong to run a candidate,—but their votes could not seriously affect the result:—and Mr. Bleecker was sure to be successful.

This was plausible, confident and impressive. It was in the same vein as the *Tribune's* appeals to-day on behalf of Opdyke. Yet here is the significant comment which the election returns afforded:

Fernando Wood (Dem.)	34,566
Isaac O. Barker (Am.)	25,162
A. J. Bleecker (Rep.)	9,671
James S. Libby (Ind. Dem.)	4,684
James R. Whitney (Ref.)	3,638

The *Tribune* had talked of Barker precisely as it now talks of Havemeyer: he stood no possible chance: his party were deserting him daily, and rallying to the support of Bleecker, as the only man who could defeat Wood: these two were really the only candidates in the field; and every citizen who did not wish to throw away his vote, and aid indirectly Wood's [illegible] election, would be sure to vote for the people's candidate—A. J. Bleecker.

The result was, and still is, instructive. The regular organization of the Democracy was too strong for these guerrilla attempts to break it: the Americans did not see fit to follow the *Tribune's* advice,—and its prophecies and claims met with an ignominious refutation. It is at least *possible* that a similar fate may overtake those which, in the same vein and for the same end, it is making now.

A Good Party Policy.

The notice which is annually issued to the laborers of the Central Park, warning them that their vote can in no way affect their position on the works, and that the only thing which the Park expects of them is a fair day's work for a fair day's wages, is not simply sound political economy and sound morality, but, for the party which instituted and has enforced the rule, it is the best possible policy.

We could not in any way supply the Republicans with a better illustration than that which they have themselves here furnished of the superiority of rigid right, even in a party point of view, over the best laid and most dexterous party dodges. The Commission which took possession of the Park three years ago, was mainly Republican in its composition, and was the object of general suspicion and dislike on the part of the City. It was supposed, as a matter of course, that the Park would be managed in accordance with the time-honored traditions of partisanship,—and that, in accordance with the good old rule, all the men would be expected to vote for those from whom "they got their bread and butter." Owing to some mysterious dispensation of Providence, and perhaps next to this, to the thorough good faith and integrity with which the Architect-in-Chief entered on his duties, the Central Park has been kept out of the mire of politics, and it is to this day not only the first public work from which the laborers were not driven to the polls, but the best public work which has ever been executed in the country, and that which inspires every man in the North with the strongest hopes as to our material progress, and gives the strongest assurance of the great capacity which we possess for the cultivation of the beautiful as well as of the useful.

Now there is no denying that the Republicans might at the outset, and for a long while since, have extracted from the Park from 2,000 to 3,000 votes at every election; and as a natural consequence it would have been constructed entirely with reference to political considerations, and every shift which promised to bear fruit at the polls would have been resorted to. But whether by accident or by good will, a different policy has been pursued. The Park has been kept, to the great dissatisfaction of a good many energetic Republicans of undeniable party fidelity, strictly neutral ground. The result is that there is probably nothing in the whole history of the party which at this moment reflects so much credit on them in the eyes of the people, which has inspired so much confidence in their integrity of purpose, and which, if they would but persevere in the course which the success of this work seemed to indicate as the only true one, would have done them so much service hereafter. That course was apparently based on the principle which they had laid down for themselves for the Mayoralty election in 1857, that the good of the community is always to be considered before the good of party, and that in fact there is nothing which can be considered with so much party advantage.

It requires some self-restraint, no doubt, for a thorough-going partisan to see a few thousand votes before him with nothing but honesty and patriotism to prevent his getting them, but it is a species of self-restraint which the public is sure to appreciate, and in the long run to reward. So, also, it would, no doubt, have required some self-restraint, perhaps a good deal, on the part of Republican leaders, to have refrained from "punishing Tammany Hall," and "revenging itself" on all sorts of people for all sorts of slights and insults, by refraining, in the interest of the City, from splitting the votes of honest men, and thus giving Fernando Wood a good chance of the Mayoralty at this election; but it would have been a species of self-abnegation from which a great deal more party profit would have been reaped in the long run than is ever likely to be produced by the glory of a separate nomination, or even of a victory at the polls. There are victories in politics as well as in war which are worse than defeats—victories which are purchased by exhaustion and demoralization, and which render a second triumph impossible.

Carrying Deadly Weapons.

A curious illustration of the extent to which the habit of carrying weapons and using them recklessly is being carried, was afforded by a boatman named Kirby, employed on board a barge at the foot of Delancy-street, on Saturday morning. A number of poor little girls were picking up refuse coal in the neighborhood. He desired them to desist and go away, and by way of emphasizing his order, fired a loaded pistol into the group, wounding a child eleven years old mortally. The statement of the fellow before the Coroner, was almost as curious as the crime with which he was charged. He "fired the pistol to scare them away, and did not intend to do any injury."

If the use of deadly weapons advances in the same ratio among the lower classes at the North as it has done during the past ten years, we shall soon have friends waking one another up in the morning by discharges of buckshot in the back; fathers silencing noisy infants by stabs of a bowie knife, and laborers on the wharves attracting one another's attention by balls from a pistol, aimed at the head. A large mass of the workingmen of the City now go to their daily labor armed, as if Indians were lying in wait at every corner, and there was no such thing as law or police in the City. The mere fact that a man has weapons on his person is in some sort a temptation to use them, and the greater the temptation to use, the less the value set on human life. It remains with the Courts and juries to repress the practice, and they can readily do so by steadily regarding the possession of a concealed weapon by the prisoner an aggravation of all assaults or homicides. The act against carrying concealed arms is a mockery, and can never be enforced; but if an example were made of every man charged with doing something, which he would not have done if he had left his "Colt" at home, playful savages like Patrick Kirby will try and forget their shooting apparatus when going to their work in the morning. We hope that, pending the reform, he at all events will meet with his deserts. Stabbing and shooting in a fray may now and then be palliated, but the discharge of a loaded pistol into a group of little girls, is an act which no full-grown brute ought to say he committed without meaning to do harm. A person whose playfulness manifests itself in this fashion is clearly entitled to such an experience of imprisonment and hard labor as may diminish his animal spirits.

The Meaning of the Election.

Mr. Fernando Wood and the *Herald* are not alone in their endeavors to addle the minds of quiet citizens with vague notions of immense "national" consequences to follow the strictly municipal election which takes place in this City to-day. The supporters of Mr. Opdyke, who certainly might have been expected to know better, are quoting all manner of trash from the organs of the Republican Party in the country at large, to show that the stake at issue in the contest of to-day is the "strengthening of the influence of New-York in favor of Republican principles and organization." The official journal of the Republicans of Ohio, for instance, kindly informs us that our "election has, for the first time in several years, become interesting to the Republicans of the country." The adoption of this language by the Republican leaders in this City fully bears out all that we have said in regard to their real disposition in this matter. They are fighting not to secure a good government to New-York, but to make a "brilliant party demonstration." Now, this is all wrong: as wrong as wrong can be. Our election of to-day is a strictly municipal affair. We are not making or unmaking Presidents. We are indorsing no conceivable programme of national politics. The one object with which every citizen who truly feels the weight of his civic duties will go to the polls to-day will be the choice of honest and capable men to administer the domestic affairs of this great City. We want a Mayor who will maintain order and justice with an impartial hand, a Corporation Counsel who will keep an active and energetic watch over the financial interests of his great constituency, public officers who command and deserve the public confidence. This is the simple sum of the whole business. And the hundreds and thousands of Republican citizens who shall vote to-day for Messrs. Havemeyer and Tilden, will do so simply and solely because they know these gentlemen are fit to be entrusted with our municipal concerns, and because they believe them to be the only fit persons whose election can be made certain against the intrigues of a desperate and determined demagogue.

Steam on Common Roads.

Now that a British steam-carriage is in actual and regular service in the United States, while not one American steam-carriage is in such service in this or any other country; now that English machinists are supplying not only the roads of South America, India and Australia, but districts all over the world that have no roads, with traction engines, while American mechanics, whose plans are already proved to be better, have not secured the first liberal encouragement; now that steam vehicles are employed in the streets of London to haul loads which horses cannot conveniently draw, while the more practicable carriages which sometimes venture in our streets, draw only the anathemas of our progressive people; now that steam-wagons are in the actual service of the British Government, while the authorities of our own City have refused to license public steam vehicles to run within its limits; it is time for us to glorify ourselves upon a second stride in national progress and wealth. The first was the surrender of our transatlantic trade to the iron screw ships of foreign countries.

We are wont, in every-day phrase, to style ourselves a "*smart* people," and the English, "plodders and old fogies." Yet it somehow happens that our neighbors are a trifle in advance of us chronologically, if not intrinsically, in the little matter of steamships, in the minor item of steam-agriculture, in the trifling sundries of puddled steel and coal-burning locomotives. Our prowess in the manufacture of clocks, tools and Yankee notions, is indeed unquestioned, and our sailing vessels may be counted by the hundred, (in our docks,) but people are so exacting now-a-days, that they will doubt our entire preëminence in the arts of engineering if we allow the Europeans to slip ahead of us in any particular. Let us, therefore, devote a passing thought to the subject of steam on common roads, to see if there is really anything in it worthy of our distinguished consideration.

Steam-carriages ran successfully on common roads in Great Britain before railways were introduced, and were driven off by the extreme and unrelenting opposition of the land and stage-owners, backed by the House of Lords. Railways evaded, and by more brilliant promises, overcame this opposition, and superseded the common road service of both steam and horse coaches. What was the result? In attempting to cover the whole ground their proprietors have saddled themselves with $1,500,000,000 worth of way and equipment, two-thirds of which has been sunk because the traffic was not in proportion to the outlay. The conclusion, therefore, that railways, at $170,000 per mile, and capable of a regular speed of fifty miles an hour, are hardly necessary for a traffic which may be economically accommodated at fifteen miles per hour on the public highway, and at a less working cost than that of horses at six miles per hour—this conclusion is not sufficiently outrageous to evoke legislative opposition in England.

Meanwhile, in the United States the Stock of railways that penetrate the wildernesses of new States, for hundreds of miles, has not been above par in all cases. Even in well settled New England districts, short branch roads have not been found to pay interest, even at slow speeds. Railways between cities and through populous towns are indeed the foundations of our national wealth; but the accommodation of small, short, stage-coach traffic, and the feeding of main lines by splendid, level and costly roads of iron, has been found to pay about as well as would the running of the *Great Eastern* between New York and Staten Island.

Shall our rural districts, *i. e.* several hundred thousand miles of highway, depend forever on horse-power at six miles an hour, or can this speed be doubled, or quadrupled, and that at a reduced expense? Here are boundless regions cut off from progress, isolated from enterprise, and dammed out of the channel of wealth, by the simple want of cheap and rapid communication with great steam highways. Is it totally impossible to *open up* this comparative wilderness by any known means short of railroads, at forty thousand dollars a mile? After steam-carriages have run on our common country roads at eighteen miles per hour, up inclines steeper than one in ten, at a far lower cost than that of horse-power, without injury, but rather with positive benefit to the roads, with ease and safety, and under the most thorough and absolute control as to speed and direction, we think it would be advisable to withdraw both public and private obstacles, and to allow them a fair chance at regular service. If British mechanics and capitalists are [illegible] risking their time and money in this business; if the locomotive is really transformed from the embodiment of power and economy to a weak and useless toy, by the simple transferring of its wheels from a plane of stone or gravel to a plane of iron, the quickest way to cure this insanity is to give the steam carriage an unconditional *carte blanche* to work out its destruction.

The world is so full of useless contrivances and of cunning speculators, preying upon the pockets of enterprising men, that the friends of this and of all similar projects should not, and, we presume, do not ask any public consideration and interest to which facts and figures do not entitle them. The necessity and the field for a class of vehicles which will really do the work proposed for the steam-carriage is absolutely boundless. Even to double the speed upon all the present stage and omnibus lines in this country, and to open those for which such a speed would create the necessity, would give an almost miraculous impulse to internal and national enterprise, trades, manufactures, production and wealth. Is the steam carriage the required machine? If so, why should we punish ourselves for half a century, or for half a year, in delaying to set it at its work? If not, let us try something else at once. We know what railways will do, and we know too well what they will not do. Meanwhile the great roadless country suffers for the want of adequate means of communication.

A Microscopic Miracle.

A Scotch divine, Dr. Cumming by name, has just been frightening his canny fellow-countrymen out of their wits by a tremendous blast on his apocalyptic trumpet. He has issued a book which bears the dreadful title of *The Great Tribulation*, and which sets forth, with a minuteness and precision of detail unknown to the inspired prophets of old, the manner and form of certain vast calamities which are about to overtake the earth, cast down all existing institutions, and bring on the final conflict of Armageddon through a universal upheaval of the human race. The Doctor's volume is sufficiently formidable; but if we are to accept as authentic and exact the description given of the Doctor's person by one of his admirers, his outward man must be to the full as interesting and as wonderful as [illegible] and thoughts. We are informed [illegible] gel of annihilation is "very small [illegible] not exceeding five feet four or [illegible] in height," and that "his face is [illegible] most beautiful ever seen, although [illegible] tive to be called strictly handsome." A beautiful face, which is too diminutive [illegible] called strictly handsome, is of itself a [illegible] tly curious phenomenon in the way of [illegible] but when we come to the question of [illegible] on our amazement knows no bo[illegible] this "beautiful face," it appears, "re[illegible] la-baster, with a *deep damask color*[illegible] countenance which seems to be c[illegible] deep purple marble is certainly a[illegible] *lusus naturæ* as we have ever met [illegible] the *Arabian Nights*, and somewhat [illegible] the edge from another peculiarity [illegible] remarkable theologian, which in any [illegible] remarkable than he might challenge [illegible] cial attention. The deep-purple-ma[illegible] aforesaid possesses a pair of eye[illegible] have to be taken like the Doctor's [illegible] nations on faith, since "they are c[illegible] by a pair of *invisible spectacles!*" [illegible] we have a perfect pendant to the fairy history of Prince Leander, who was "concealed" from all inquisitive eyes at the most important junctures of his career by an "invisible cloak." We must presume, however, that the spectacles of Dr. Cumming came to him like Dogberry's "reading and writing," by nature, since so reverend a person can hardly be suspected of collusion with elves and faries. Purple marble cheeks and invisible spectacles do not exhaust the attributes of this singular physiognomy. The "lower part of the Doctor's face," we learn, "is as perfect as that of some Greek statue *with the addition of beautiful teeth.*" Imagine a copy of the Belvidere Apollo in free-stone, adorned with one of those glittering masticatory machines which enterprising dentists expose to public admiration on red velvet cushions at the doors of their offices, and you will have a lively image of this beautiful but not "strictly handsome" little Chrysostom of the Kirk!

We admit that we burn with an eager desire to look upon so marvelous a creature, and that we are fully disposed to indorse the verdict of his panegyrist, who winds up by saying that his hero "would be incomparable, *were he only magnified.*" These are the golden days of microscopic science, but what discoveries can remain to be made in the watery realms of the *infusoria* at all worthy to be named with the vision here suggested? Let some aspiring disciple of Huygens at once lay hands upon the Scottish doctor, and subject him to the double lens. Seen through a sapphire, for instance, what a splendid coruscation of charms he would present to the enraptured gazer's eye! Allston's "Uriel in the Sun" would grow dim in the comparison, and show as the red globes in a country chemist's window show beside the Drummond light on the battlements of Barnum's Museum.

A Sharp Home Thrust.

The Virginia papers have resented, with great heat, the comments of the Northern Press upon the enormous parade and fuss made by their authorities over the affair at Harper's Ferry. They have professed to find in them evidences of our sympathy with the invasion, and of our contempt for the rights, the peace and the honor of a sister State.

Not for the sake of taunting Virginia, but merely in self-defence, we copy the following paragraph from the Charleston, (S. C.) *Mercury*, of Nov. 28. The source from which it emanates silences all question as to its motives, and we submit it to our Virginia censors as proof that one need not be an Abolitionist to hesitate about applauding and indorsing the recent demonstrations in that State:

"We are satisfied that every intelligent man in the South has been completely disgusted at the *broad and pathetic farce* that has been played off before the public about the hanging of that hoary villain, "Old Brown." From the 500 invaders in possession of Harper's Ferry, and the 1,000 negroes carried off to the mountains of Pennsylvania—from the further invasions and threats of invasion—the arsons and fears of arson—the marches and counter-marches of the ponies and cessations of ponies—Governor Wise, the energetic, and his troops—down to the final climax of military aid offered by Gov. Gist of South Carolina to the Governor of Virginia, for the purpose of making certain the aforesaid hanging of Old Brown & Co—*it is a tissue of disgrace, exaggeration and invention sufficient to stir the gall of any Southerner, who has resignard for the dignity and responsibility of the Southern people.* To us it really looks as if those in possession of the telegraph were in league to *ridicule the South and make us a laughing stock to ourselves and before the world.* We sincerely trust that our Legislature, which meets to-day, will bear this in mind, and take no action whatever in regard to ourselves or our institution, that may even have the appearance of being prompted *by the Virginia farce and its terrorism.*"

AROUSE! AROUSE!

FOR MAYOR
GEORGE OPDYKE.

Let Every Voter Know the Facts—Vote for Opdyke to Defeat Wood—Havemeyer the Tool of Tammany Hall—Let No Votes be Thrown Away Upon Mr. Havemeyer.

To-day the question must be decided whether FERNANDO WOOD or GEORGE OPDYKE shall be the next Mayor of the City of New-York—whether political knavery or probity shall triumph. We say the issue is between WOOD and OPDYKE, for Mr. HAVEMEYER *has not even a hope of success.* The most zealous partizans of Tammany Hall give up the fight so far as their own nominee is concerned. No prominent Tammany politician will bet on 15,000 votes for Mr. HAVEMEYER. No enthusiasm can be aroused for him. All efforts at mass meetings in his favor have resulted in utter failures. The Wall-street mass meeting cheered for OPDYKE and WOOD. The carmen's meeting in Hanover-square consisted of about 30 people. The mass meeting at Cooper Institute, on Saturday night, was said by the public Press to be "*cold, cheerless and spiritless.*" This lukewarmness on the part of the people towards Mr. HAVEMEYER is accounted for by the fact that all understand *that this gentleman has lent himself as the tool of Tammany Hall.* He has stooped to help the *worst clique of political villains that was ever mustered on this Continent.* By this base act Mr. HAVEMEYER has brought odium upon his name. Twice he *repulsed the people and refused to become a nominee for Mayor irrespective of party,* but *when Tammany Hall calls for the use of his name it is placed at the service of the party.* The public know these facts, and hence Mr. HAVEMEYER is repudiated by all respectable and responsible citizens. HAVEMEYER has consented to be a party to a base purpose—he has consented to assist a den of thieves—he has proved himself to be a *mere partisan*—in short, he is the shield of *Tammany Hall.* Hence our citizens will not touch him.

Public Sentiment Setting in Favor of Opdyke.

The public Press, or that portion of it opposed to FERNANDO WOOD, have, within a few days past, settled upon Mr. OPDYKE as the *only available candidate against him.* The *Evening Post*, the *Sunday Courier*, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the NEW-YORK *Herald*, have changed from their former advocacy of HAVEMEYER, and, within the last three days, have either openly advocated Mr. OPDYKE'S election or acknowledged his strength. On Saturday the *Herald*, the bitterest enemy of the Republican Party, said as follows in its editorial leader:

"From the recent meeting of merchants held in New-York in favor of OPDYKE, the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty, and from all appearance and signs of the times, IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE HE WILL BE ELECTED."

The citizens are also changing hourly from HAVEMEYER to OPDYKE. The only fear is, *that Mr. Havemeyer will not secure enough votes from the Democracy to defeat Wood.* If he does, then GEORGE OPDYKE is the next Mayor. WOOD is the enemy to fight against. By all means, let Mr. HAVEMEYER remain in the field *to split Wood's vote if he can.* The floating vote is all settling upon OPDYKE, as the following instances will show:

A few days ago a test vote was taken in an eating saloon near Washington Market, in a company composed of butchers and market boys, who are usually Democrats, with the following result:

Total vote	462
For George Opdyke	191
For Wm. F. Havemeyer	138
For F. Wood	133—462

In the above vote, of those who voted for HAVEMEYER, there were about thirty who said they were prepared to change for OPDYKE, as soon as convinced that he is the strongest man against FERNANDO WOOD. They are, doubtless, Opdyke men ere this—for since the above vote was taken, HAVEMEYER has shown his weakness, and OPDYKE his irresistible strength, by means of mass-meetings and processions.

Again, about one week ago a test vote was taken in "The Methodist Book Concern," with the following result. The total vote was 250. Of these HAVEMEYER received 200, Mr. WOOD 1, and the rest for OPDYKE. A vote was taken again in the same place a day or two ago, with the following result and surprising change from the former ballot:

Total Vote	250
For Opdyke	203
For Havemeyer	15
For Wood	6
Scattering	26—250

Such is the evidence given of *the great change which within the past week has taken place in the public mind as to the availability of Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Opdyke against Fernando Wood.* The HAVEMEYER camp is *almost deserted* and the ranks of the Republicans *are filled to overflowing*, and the cry is "still they come." Who, then, with all these facts before them, will still consent to vote for Mr. HAVEMEYER, and thus throw their votes away. It is desirable to make every vote "count" in this contest, which it surely will not do if thrown for Mr. HAVEMEYER. Voters reflect before you go to the polls and vote understandingly—this is all that we ask.

What do the Figures Say?—They Won't Lie—They Secure the Election of Mr. Opdyke beyond a Doubt.

Turning from the various evidences which are constantly developing in Mr. OPDYKE'S favor, let us examine the figures of the last election and from them form some conclusion as to the probable result on Tuesday next. One year ago, the parties were divided *precisely as at present.* Mozart Hall, Tammany Hall, and the Republican Party, each had their candidates, and the result was as follows:

Party.	Nominee.	
Tammany Hall	G. H. Purser	18,383
Mozart Hall	S. P. Russell	11,993
Total Democratic vote		30,376
Republican and American	R. T. Haws	33,469
Total vote polled		63,845

From the above figures what can we expect in the election to-day, while parties are divided, as we have said, *precisely as they were last year.* In the first place, it will be said, that the Democratic vote was not polled last year by 10,000. Very well; to be generous, we will add on 13,000 votes to the Democratic aggregate of last year, and the probable result will be as follows:

Party.	Nominee.	Votes.
Mozart Hall, Fernando Wood, (at least)		27,000
Tammany Hall, W F. Havemeyer, (at most)		16,000
Total Dem. vote, (larger than ever yet poll'd)		43,000
Republican, Geo. Opdyke, (straight vote 1857)		21,000
American, Geo. Opdyke, (straight vote, 1857, 12,000)		6,000
People's Party, Geo. Opdyke, vote three weeks ago, 2,100)		1,500
Cartmen and Truckmen, Geo. Opdyke, (said to be 5,000 strong)		1,000
Disaffected Whigs, and those as much opposed to Tammany Hall as to Fernando Wood, and others		1,000
Total for Opdyke (same vote as polled by Mr. Haws, 1858)		33,500

Now, who from an examination of the above figures will assert that Mr. OPDYKE is *not certain of his election.* We have given the Democrats their full vote, *in fact more than they have ever yet polled*, and 13,000 *more than they received only one year ago*, and to Mr. OPDYKE *no more than the Republicans vote last year.* Mr. OPDYKE is a more popular man than ever Mr. HAWS was, and will not only poll all the vote that he did, but will, doubtless, much increase it. With respect to the division which we have made of the Democratic vote between WOOD and HAVEMEYER, it must, we think, be conceded that our calculation is fair. The Irish portion of the Tammany vote will go *en masse* for Mr. WOOD, which certainly will place his number between 25,000 and 27,000 votes. All that remains for Mr. HAVEMEYER to obtain is *the balance of the Democratic vote*, which, as we have shown from a calculation most favorable to it, *cannot amount to more than* 16,000 *or* 17,000. Such is the story that the figures tell.

Havemeyer Challenged to Produce his Statistics of Figures.

If the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER dispute our calculation, *let them produce their figures.* We challenge them to the calculation. At this time, when so many are or have been in doubt as to who was the strongest nominee against FERNANDO WOOD, why have not the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER *come out with the figures upon which they base their expectations of success?* Figures are always the best *data* to work with, where numbers are involved and where numbers give the victory. Why have not the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER shown *their statistics upon which they base their assertions of anticipated victory?* Intelligent men want something more *than the empty bombast* of JOHN VAN BUREN and HIRAM KETCHUM to guide them in this contest. *We have given the figures.* Citizens, they are before you. Will you study them before you vote? Reflection is all that is required to secure your vote for GEORGE OPDYKE, the Republican nominee.

Mr. Opdyke the American Nominee—A Havemeyer Slander Nailed—Falsehoods Will Recoil Upon their Authors.

The American Convention at a regular meeting, by a vote of 52 out of 62 delegates, selected Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE as their nominee for Mayor. This was almost a *unanimous nomination.* Ten delegates bolted from the Convention, and it is said they nominated Mr. HAVEMEYER. Suppose they did—the bulk of them belonged to the Fifteenth Ward, and on Saturday they *bolted back again* to the American Party, and threw Mr. HAVEMEYER overboard and indorsed Mr. OPDYKE. The Republican nominee is therefore the nominee of the Americans by the unanimous vote of the American delegates. Still, with all these facts before the world, the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER insist upon it that he is the American nominee. Very well: so long as *Mr. Opdyke gets the votes, as he surely will*, let Mr. HAVEMEYER boast *of the nomination*, if it will do him any good. It seems funny, however, that the friends of Mr. HAVEMEYER can take any pleasure in circulating such a falsehood.

The Last Call—Citizens to the Polls.

REPUBLICANS, NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO STRIKE FOR THE POLITICAL GIBRALTAR OF THE STATE. LET EVERY REPUBLICAN VOTE, AND THE DAY IS OUR OWN. BE NOT DECEIVED BY TAMMANY HALL. BE NOT DECEIVED BY FERNANDO WOOD. STAND FIRM BY YOUR OWN COLORS, AND TO-NIGHT THEY WILL FLAUNT RESPONSIVE TO THE PEANS OF VICTORY. AROUSE! AWAKE! NOW, "ONE PULL, AND A PULL ALTOGETHER," FOR GEORGE OPDYKE AND A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

Now's the Day and Now's the Hour!

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nominations.

FRAUD! FRAUD! ON GUARD.

☞ *All sizes, kinds and shapes of false placards, handbills and posters have been prepared by the* ENEMIES OF HONEST AND ABLE CITY GOVERNMENT, AND WILL BE MADE USE OF TO-DAY. *All sorts of rumors, also, will be circulated from the same source to the effect that Wm. F. Havemeyer has withdrawn—here in favor of Opdyke, and there in favor of Wood.* Pay no heed to these malicious and interested and forged statements, but *vote for Wm. F. Havemeyer who is to-day a candidate,* AND WHO TO-NIGHT, WE BELIEVE, WILL BE MAYOR-ELECT OF THE CITY! *The honesty and intelligence of New-York demands his election, and all such "weak devices of the common enemy" will die still-born on the dead walls and ash barrels whereon these lies are to be posted!*

THE CHOICE BEFORE US FAIRLY STATED.

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK!—The Election to-day involves no party issues. No political question of any kind is before the people. You have to decide as members of a corporation, what officers you will select as most able, experienced and reliable to administer your corporate interests. There are before you three candidates: WM. F. HAVEMEYER, FERNANDO WOOD, and GEORGE OPDYKE; and the claims of these three we shall briefly, but faithfully consider.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER has twice filled the office of Mayor, and at the expiration of his last term, eleven years ago, was tendered the unanimous nomination of all political parties in the City—and that at a time when the Mayoralty election was mixed up, in the November contest, with issues of a political character. He now comes recommended by a life of eminent success in all private and public walks, and indorsed by all the best influences of the City, without regard to party. During his Mayoralty terms, our City taxation was kept down to less than four millions of dollars a year, and no charge or even suspicion of corruption was ever thrown out against any officer connected with the City Government while WM. F. HAVEMEYER was Mayor. He is now the candidate of an organization representing in itself an immense majority of our citizens; while his name and previous history give satisfaction and assurance to all who honestly desire to see our taxation lowered, our City interests faithfully regarded and the public Treasury placed beyond the reach of those political harpies, attached to all parties, who only engage in politics for plunder.

FERNANDO WOOD, who stands next to WM. F. HAVEMEYER in the prospect of polling a large vote, has often and many times been happily described as the "*Representative Bad Man of our country and times.*" Of WOOD it cannot be necessary to speak. He stands on the records of our City as the most extravagant and profligate Chief Magistrate ever known to our annals; and his nearest friends—the officers whom he appointed and favored, have been proved guilty of frauds, peculation, corruption and public malfeasances, of which it would be very difficult indeed to believe Mr. WOOD had no knowledge. It has also been proved, at least in one prominent instance, that *Wood received a pecuniary consideration for appointing a subordinate to a lucrative office.* WOOD now stands at the head of a combination embracing the corrupt and dishonest men of ALL CLASSES AND PARTIES. He is really the candidate of those *Machine-Republicans* who put Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE in nomination; and WOOD'S election would be hailed as a free privilege to plunder the public treasury and all sorts of outrages by the band of spoilsmen, rogues, rowdies, shoulder-hitters, baggage smashers, Peter-Funk men, policy dealers and political schemers who are now working secretly and openly—directly and indirectly, in their various spheres, for the success of this MUNICIPAL DESPERADO.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE is an amiable and personally honest private citizen, of no public experience in our City affairs, and of no public record except that connected with his disastrous failure as a member of the State Legislature last year. He has only been noted for two schemes of a ridiculous and certainly not popular character. The first was the famous project for chartering a "*Bullion Bank*," in which he and all his friends were interested, which was torn to pieces and condemned in all the financial and commercial organs of sound public opinion. The second was a red-republican, socialistic project that all "*unclaimed deposits in our City Savings Banks*" should be transferred to Albany, and there confiscated to the payment of the State debt! On the character of *thought* indicated in these bills we abstain from comment, assured that every reader will be qually able with ourselves to draw a just conclusion. Again, Mr. OPDYKE, until very recently a resident in another State, though carrying on business in New-York—is *wholly and utterly unacquainted with our great civic interests; and it would take him, or any other man,* MORE THAN TWO YEARS TO LEARN THE COMPLEX AND OFTEN CONTRADICTORY SYSTEM OF CHARTERS, ORDINANCES AND LAWS, UNDER WHICH OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED. Embarrassed, as he would be, *with a Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen*, what other result could ensue but a TOTAL PARALYSIS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS? The Mayor can do nothing without the Board of Aldermen; HE CAN NEITHER REMOVE NOR APPOINT, WITHOUT A MAJORITY OF THAT BOARD IN HIS FAVOR; he can originate nothing of his own power; and his suggestions—however excellent, or the reverse, they might be—would fall still-born on the ears of men, *representing an undoubted majority of the people*, who would feel that, *by an unworthy trick*, this MAJORITY HAD BEEN NULLIFIED AND A MAYOR REPRESENTING ONLY A MINORITY ELECTED. *Do you desire to see the City Government so paralyzed at this juncture?* Will you sacrifice *all* your most precious interests as citizens at the bidding of *a corrupt and reckless cabal*, now only intent on carrying out their PRIVATE SCHEMES OF SELF-AGGRANDIZEMENT AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE *by* themselves *aiding the election of Fernando Wood while keeping Mr. Opdyke in the field, as the surest and only mode of preventing an overwhelming vote in favor of* WM. F. HAVEMEYER AND CIVIC HONESTY?

SIGNIFICANT.

☞ AN PROOF OF THE SECRET LEAGUE BETWEEN WOOD AND THE MACHINE-REPUBLICANS, IT MAY BE SEEN EVERYWHERE THAT THE HAVEMEYER POSTERS AND PLACARDS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY AND ACTIVELY DESTROYED, WHILE THOSE OF OPDYKE AND WOOD REMAIN LOVINGLY AND UNINJURED, SIDE BY SIDE, TOGETHER.

READ!

We entreat all independent men, not the slaves of any party, who have for main object in this contest to avert from our City the degradation and injury of WOOD'S success, to watch the popular current to-day, and when convinced (AS THEY WILL QUICKLY BE BY OBSERVATION,) that Mr. OPDYKE, under no possible circumstances, can poll a larger vote than WOOD, then, that they will throw their strength for WM. F. HAVEMEYER, and help to swell the ranks in favor of honest and proved ability, personal worth, and experience in our Municipal affairs. When they see the MACHINEMEN of the Republican ranks—those predatory hordes infesting every party—voting and working for WOOD, they will then begin to believe what we have been telling them for the past ten days. These very men, who defeated OPDYKE for Senator, only put him up for Mayor that he might be slaughtered with impunity in WOOD'S favor. Be not preœipitate in your votes, but when convinced (AS WE KNOW TO BE THE FACT,) that HAVEMEYER alone can defeat WOOD, then cast your votes for HAVEMEYER. It is only by division in the ranks of the honest, decent, and intelligent classes, that WOOD can be elected.

FAIR STATEMENTS HONESTLY MADE.

Read the speeches of JOHN MCKEON and JAMES T. BRADY, in yesterday's TIMES, before you make up your minds to vote for *any other than Wm. F. Havemeyer.* Surely, these are honest men and safe advisers. All know that JOHN MCKEON cherishes as one of the chief objects of his useful public life, the ability to combat for the defeat of FERNANDO WOOD, no matter with what honest candidate. Mr. MCKEON, therefore, may be relied when he says that "IF HE SAW ANY CHANCE THAT OPDYKE WAS, OR COULD BECOME, THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE AGAINST WOOD, Mr. OPDYKE SHOULD HAVE HIS VOTE." There is surely no partisanship in this; it is an honest opinion, and should carry weight, coming from such a quarter.

☞ SPURIOUS AND FRAUDULENT BALLOTS *have been issued with the name of "William F. Havemeyer" spelt wrongly in various ways by the "single-eyed" tool of the Mayoral-ity* "BAD SPELL." ☜

TO THE LABORING MEN AND MECHANICS OF OUR CITY.

Let the honest laboring men of our City never forget that when WOOD was elected Mayor, their wages stood at TEN SHILLINGS A DAY; that they were reduced steadily to *nine shillings, eight shillings, seven shillings, and six shillings during his rule*; and that now again, since the City Treasury has been released from his dominion, their wages have gone steadily up to *seven shillings, eight shillings, nine shillings*; and now stand AGAIN AT TEN SHILLINGS A DAY WITH EVERY PROSPECT OF INCREASING, IF OUR CITY GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO BE ADMINISTERED BY HONEST HANDS. How is this, they may ask, and we will answer: *The general standard of wages in this City must always depend on the rates given by those* LARGE CONTRACTORS WHO TAKE STREET-OPENINGS AND OTHER JOBS OF A LIKE CHARACTER FROM THE CITY GOVERNMENT. When there is a Street Commissioner, such as CHARLES DEVLIN, *whom Wood appointed*, these Contractors, it may be inferred, have to pay handsomely for their contracts before they get them; and so the *fee of four or five thousand dollars deducted out of the net profit of the job, has to be made good to the Contractor* OR A REDUCTION OF THE LABORING MAN'S AND MECHANIC'S WAGES! Remember this *next Tuesday*, when you go to vote for Mayor *Every vote for Wood*, IS A VOTE FOR LOWER WAGES SCARCE EMPLOYMENT, HEAVY TAXATION, HIGH-PRICED MARKETS, AND THE GENERAL DISTRESS OF ALL CLASSES EXCEPT THE LITTLE PREDATORY COHORT WHO FORM WOOD'S BODY GUARD.

☞ COUNTERFEIT WOOD AND OPDYKE BALLOTS *with forged indorsements exactly similar to the Havemeyer ballots are now in circulation. Look to the name, friends, before you deposit your votes* ☜

THOSE WHO WILL VOTE FOR WOOD.

Every man in New-York City who is engaged in criminal and disreputable pursuits, will, to-day, cast his vote for FERNANDO WOOD. Offenders against the law in all its grades—those who know that WOOD'S whole life has been such as the records of our Courts show it, must naturally regard WOOD as an ally, and will lend him their support. For this reason it is that we see the "operators" of every party—*Democrats, Republicans and Know-Nothings—the Devlins, the Pettigrews and the Morlons*—all laboring with so much energy and zeal in WOOD'S behalf!

IS THE CHARTER ELECTION A POLITICAL TEST?

Is not the Charter contest to be decided to-day kept separate from all contests involving political principle expressly to secure *a dispassionate judgment as to the financial probity and executive worth of the men to be intrusted by our City in its corporate capacity with the disbursement of eight millions of dollars annually?* Our Charter election has properly no political aspect to make it complex; it is an election by stockholders of officers to discharge a purely financial trust. *The men who advocate Wm. F. Havemeyer think* HIM *the best man for this place.* THEY REPRESENT ALL SHADES OF PUBLIC AND POLITICAL SENTIMENT, and whenever any political contest comes up will resume their old places on different sides of the house.

THE RESPONSIBILITY WHERE IT BELONGS.

The men who nominated WM. F. HAVEMEYER, embracing all shades of honest political opinion—such men as JAMES T. BRADY and CYRUS W. FIELD—have publicly denounced WOOD'S infamies, and have set their faces against him forever. Every vote WOOD can get above seven thousand will be a machine-Republican ballot. It now rests with the honest Republicans of our City to say whether they are ready to take the responsibility of RE-WARMING THIS DEAD VIPER INTO LIFE? The machinemen of their Party, *as can be seen in every Ward throughout the City*, ARE BOTH WORKING AND WILL VOTE FOR WOOD; but let all independent men, who only desire able and honest City government remember, THAT EVERY VOTE NOT CAST FOR HAVEMEYER, *is either a* FULL VOTE OR HALF A VOTE FOR WOOD.

EXPLANATION OF MR. OPDYKE'S POSITION.

Mr. OPDYKE, as a New-Jersey man, now and always having his family residence in another State, *and, up to a very recent period*, ONLY VISITING THIS CITY DAILY TO DO BUSINESS, cannot be *expected to know* the actual condition of our City, or the *characters of the men* who now urge him forward for slaughter. In another view, the monstrous treachery involved in his nomination is something *to stagger judgment, and give the reasoning faculties no time to operate.* This prevents him from drawing a right conclusion on the fact, *that he is now nominated for the Mayoralty*, with no possible chance of success, *by the very men who spent* OVER FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS *a month since to prevent his nomination as Senator in the District of his town house*, WHERE ELECTION WAS CERTAIN. Again, he is an amiable, but weak and inexperienced man, wholly ignorant of the machinery used in public affairs, and therefore unable to comprehend why the *politicians of his own party*—the men who take their cue from *Alba ny*—should desire his destruction. He has not yet been able to realize that the success of WOOD, *in a political point of view*, would subserve the interests of the Republican *Managing-Politicians* MUCH BETTER THAN THE ELECTION OF THEIR OWN NOMINAL CANDIDATE, HIMSELF! It would accomplish the same political results, *so far as the interests of Albany are concerned*, while giving them in WOOD the most unscrupulous tool for their schemes of civil depredation—at the same time (as they hope,) *partly shielding the Republican Party* FROM THE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY OF ORGANIZED AND WHOLESALE PUBLIC PLUNDER. *Remember, citizens, that every vote not given for Havemeyer must be either half a vote or a full vote for Wood.*

☞ EVERY VOTE FOR OPDYKE WILL BE HALF A VOTE FOR WOOD. ☜

☞ LET EVERY CITIZEN *to-day be a volunteer policeman in defence of the purity of the ballot-box. See that the ballots which you hand in are honestly deposited in the ballot-boxes. The great "game of cheat," organized by the friends of Wood, can thus and* ONLY THUS BE DEFEATED. ☜

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION!!!

GROSS FRAUD!!

The Executive Committee at Tammany Hall have received information that a gross fraud is to be perpetrated upon the voters of this City, on the day of election. Large numbers of circulars and handbills, with Mr. HAVEMEYER'S name attached, have been printed, falsely announcing his withdrawal. Voters are cautioned not to be deceived by this

ABSURD FALSEHOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

JOHN KELLY,
N. J. WATERBURY,
GEO. H. PURSER,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
R. B. CONNELLY,
Ex. Com. Dem. Rep. Gen. Committee.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.

The announcement that I have withdrawn as a candidate for Mayor, is a

GROSS FRAUD.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUBJOINED WAGER AND STAKE Were left with a responsible person at the office of the *Evening Post*, on the 2d inst.:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE EVENING POST:—

You seem to be under the impression, and labor to convince your readers that the real contest at the approaching election is between Messrs. Opdyke and Wood, and that Mr. Havemeyer has no chance for an election. In this you are vigorously seconded by the *Tribune* and Mr. Wood. With a view to test the sincerity of those who profess to furnish the information on which these statements are made, I offer the following wager:

Five hundred dollars that William F. Havemeyer will be elected Mayor of New-York on the 6th inst.

Two thousand five hundred dollars to twelve hundred and fifty dollars that his vote will exceed that of Mr. Opdyke.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's one thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's two thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's three thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's four thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's five thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's six thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's seven thousand.

Two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Havemeyer's vote will exceed Mr. Opdyke's eight thousand.

The whole bet of $5,000 to be taken together, but the sums may be proportionably reduced to suit those who may take the bet.

Not desiring my name to be made public, I leave with you a certified check to my own order for $5,000, and will call at your office on Monday, at 12 M., to close with any responsible person who is disposed to take the bet.

DEC. 3, 1859. DEMOCRAT.

The above bet not having been taken, remains open till to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 10 A. M., when I will be at the office of the *Evening Post* to close with any taker.

DECEMBER 5, 1859. DEMOCRAT.

[Advertisement.]

The Mayoralty in the Book Concern.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a memorandum in an advertisement of a vote taken at the Methodist Book Concern, stating that the total vote was 259 on the first ballot and 250 on the second ballot, we being employes of the Methodist Book Concern would state that the state ment is false in every respect. The first number of legal votes in said concern is 77, and are divided as follows:

For Havemeyer	10
For Opdyke	240
For Wood	4
Doubtful	5
Total	77

Yours truly, WM. GRAHAM,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

[Advertisement.]

COPY OF HANDBILL.

CITIZENS
WHO REQUIRE
Railroad Facilities.

All persons who are in favor of a Broadway Railroad, with branches through the cross streets to intersect, will vote for

FERNANDO WOOD FOR MAYOR,

as he is the only man nominated that can carry it to a successful issue. Mr. HAVEMEYER who is his strongest opponent, is well known to be opposed to the project—and as such a road would be highly beneficial to persons living in the upper part of the City, and on the line of the road, *every man who desires its completion, should cast their votes for* FERNANDO WOOD.

AN UP-TOWN INTEREST.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION—DEMOCRATS BEWARE OF SPURIOUS TICKETS!

LOOK OUT FOR BOGUS IMITATIONS!

Of the genuine Ticket. Every species of FRAUD will be attempted by our enemies. Exact imitations of the regular ticket are already in circulation with the names of "Fernando Wood" or "George Opdyke" in place of

WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

Other bogus imitations will be circulated, *and persons will attempt to smuggle them in the ticket boxes*, with the names of

HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and McELROY

wrongly spelled and transposed.

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS CAREFULLY!

See that the proper designations are over the names—as follows:

For Mayor
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.
For Counsel to the Corporation
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
For Governor of the Almshouse
PATRICK McELROY.

BE VIGILANT! OUR CANDIDATES ARE CERTAINLY ELECTED! DO NOT ALLOW FRAUD TO DECREASE THEIR MAJORITIES!

By order of the Democratic Committee of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION!

TO INSPECTORS, CANVASSERS, AND VOTERS:

I have reason to believe that efforts will be made to *change the Ballots delivered to the Inspectors*, under the pretence that a double Ballot has been presented, by returning to the elector his own Ballot, and placing in the box a FALSE BALLOT produced by the Inspector himself.

Every elector is therefore cautioned, in case his Ballot is returned by the Inspector, to present a single Ballot of his own, instead of allowing the Inspector to vote for him, and to *see that his Ballot is deposited in the box before he leaves the Poll.*

NELSON J. WATERBURY, District-Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1859.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the following:

JOHN BROWN—A full account of the Execution of Brown; his last interview with his Wife; arrival of his Remains in New-York; his last Letters; the Public expressions of Sympathy at the North.

TRAVELS IN THE EAST—Extracts from Gov. SEWARD'S Letters from Egypt.

A NEW STORY—How I became a Hero. (Concluded.)

AGRICULTURE—Items for Farmers.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics: the Execution of Brown, Virginia Law, the North and South, France and England, &c.

THE NEWS—Semi-weekly Record of News: Foreign, Domestic, City, Commercial.

CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from London, Paris, Italy, Mexico, Maryland, Virginia and Washington.

Personal Paragraphs, Obituary Notices, Art Gossip, and Items of Miscellaneous News.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly unInjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter-shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

GREAT FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was *red-hot*, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars in Bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Cough Lozenges.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—At this season of the year, when so many are troubled with hoarseness, influenza and bronchial difficulties, these Troches afford a grateful relief. We have seen instances of their good effects in cases of inflammation of the bronchial tubes and of the hoarseness of children. They contain nothing which can injure the constitution, and have a soothing effect very efficacious in assisting expectoration, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm. For public speakers, singers, and all persons troubled with hoarseness, they are invaluable.—*Portland Transcript.* Sold by all druggists.

Keep Warm and Dry!

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Autumn Has Passed and Winter's Come,
The FURS at WHITE'S are NUMBER ONE,
At prices sure to suit the masses,
High and low sod middling classes.
AMERICAN and HUDSON BAY, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Winter Boots.—Thick, comfortable and durable Boots for Winter wear, all styles, at CANTRELL'S, Gaiters at 12 and 14 shillings. Children's Shoes, all varieties, and Gentlemen's Boots and Slippers.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 3 sewing machine	$125
No. 1 sewing machine	65
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	45
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine COMPANY, office No. 505 Broadway, New-York, has prepared tables showing by actual experiment of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with their Sewing Machine. The superiority of the work done by the machine, and the healthfulness of the employment, are advantages quite as great as the saving of time. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine. Hours.	Min.	By Hand. Hours.	Min.
Gentlemen's Shirts	1	5	13	31
Frock Coats	2	38	16	25
Satin Vests	1	14	7	19
Linen Vests		48	5	14
Cloth Pants		51	5	19
Summer Pants		33	2	59
Silk Dresses	1	13	10	22
Merino Dresses	1	4	8	27
Calico Dresses		57	6	37

Seams of any considerable length are stitched, ordinarily, at the rate of a yard a minute.

Great Bargains in Watches and Jewelry—At the old stand, No. 11 WALL-ST., up stairs.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

Fine Gold Watches, very handsome, only	$15
Sterling Silver Watches, only	7
Ladies' Gold Enameled Hunting Watches, only	35
Ladies' Diamond and Enameled do., only	50
English Patent Levers, in heavy hunting case, only	25
English Patent Levers, open face, only	20
The American Watch, in heavy gold and silver cases, as low as	30

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Orders from the country by letter carefully attended to, securely packed, and sent by express at my risk to all parts

POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH WARD.
ANDREW E. McGLYNN,
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The respectable voters of this Ward, without regard to party, are here presented with a few facts, which may help to decide their choice with regard to the important office of School Commissioner. Without seeking to disparage in any way either of the other candidates, it is here proposed only to give them some information in regard to Mr. Andrew E. McGlynn, whose name has been placed before the people as the proper man for that important trust.

Mr. McGlynn is a native of this City, of a widely known and highly respected family, remarkable for liberality and integrity of character, and for the last thirty-three years resident in this City. He is a gentleman of finished education, and well acquainted with the different educational systems of this country and Europe, having himself received his early training in our common schools, and afterwards studied some years in one of the most renowned institutions of learning on the Continent of Europe.

He was prevailed upon to allow his name to come before the people by a number of gentlemen of the Ward, chiefly tax-payers, who met for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for school officers; and their choice was afterwards confirmed by the Mozart Hall Ward Convention.

It is hoped that those in this Ward who value capability and trustworthiness more than mere party ties, will give their support to Mr. McGLYNN, and thus insure the selection of the right man for the right place.

MANY TAX-PAYERS.

EIGHTH WARD
SCHOOL OFFICERS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools,
HENRY A. MORGAN.
For Inspector of Common Schools,
ISAAC F. DUCKWORTH.
For Trustees of Common Schools,
SAMUEL J. BERRY.
ALBERT SLAUSON.
For Constables,
ABRAHAM MOSES. | WILLIAM B. JONES.

We, the undersigned, would respectfully request the voters of the Eighth Ward to examine well the qualifications of the gentlemen named, as candidates for School Officers:

William Tucker,	William Westervelt,
William Bloomfield,	John E. Miller,
R. Beetman,	William S. Bancroft,
Abraham T. Riker,	John Van Riper,
Robert Henry,	A. Jabarskie,
Jas. Stevens, 4	A. Hutton,
Nathan Clark,	John B. Cornell,

SEVENTH WARD.
PROFLE'S UNION NOMINATIONS

For School Commissioner,
DANIEL COGER,
For School Inspectors,
ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
NATHANIEL TERRY,
(To fill a vacancy.)
For School Trustees,
MARLON T. HEWIT,
EDWARD M. SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
(To fill a vacancy.)
ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.

SAM'L T. McKINNEY, } Secretaries.
ISRAEL D. WALTER, }

The above ticket received a unanimous and cordial adoption at a large and influential meeting of the voters of the Ward, without distinction of party, held Monday evening, Nov. 28 1859.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
The Republican and Citizens' School Ticket, commended to the consideration of the good men of all parties:

For Commissioner,
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE.
For Inspector,
MANNING MERRILL.
For Trustees,
ENEAS ELLIOT,
WILLIAM GARDNER.

SEVENTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.
For Councilman,
ABRAM S. VOSBURGH.
Indorsed by the Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Association.
Indorsed by the Independent Association.
Indorsed by the American Convention.
Indorsed by the People's Party of the District.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAMBERT, Jr., BUILDER.

Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.

H. A. HUBLUTT, Chairman,
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an honest and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

NINETEENTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS
For Commissioner,
ADDISON BROWN.
For Inspector,
HENRY J. ARMSTRONG.
For Trustees,
WILLIAM G. KING, JAMES MILLER.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND CITIZEN NOMINATION,
For Commissioner of Common Schools, 16th Ward:
ROBERT A. ADAMS.
SIDNEY A. YEOMANS, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, Ch'n.

UNION AND PEOPLE'S
NOMINATION.
For Councilman 7th District,
JOHN W. JARBOE.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—First, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen.
WILLIAM H. CAULFIELD.
NOAH L. FARNHAM.
CHARLES H. HALL.
WILLIAM PARKER.
WARREN ROSEVALT.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—Whig, American and Peoples' nomination for Alderman.

CHARLES PECK.

As a report has been circulated that Mr. Peck has withdrawn as a candidate in the coming election, this notice is to state that Mr. Peck is a candidate, and his friends will use all efforts and call upon all good citizens who desire to see a proper man in a proper place to vote for Alderman, CHARLES PECK.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR Almshouse Governor.

WM. T. PINKNEY.

Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE JEWS HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1859.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN THE meeting-room of the Greene-st. Synagogue, on the 11th day of December next, for three Directors, as Class No. 2, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, M. Morrison and Joseph Fatman, whose term of office will expire on that day. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 M.

SAML. A. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL DONATION PARTY FOR the benefit of the OLD LADIES' HOME will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 7 and 8, at the Graham Institution, corner of Dekalb and Washington ave. The friends of the charity and the public generally are cordially invited to attend. By order.

A. R. ST. JOHN, Corresponding Sec'y.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held in their Hall at 3 o'clock, P.M., on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. FISCHEL will read a paper on *The History of the Jews in America.* ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

THE VETERANS OF 1812, '13 AND '14 ARE notified to meet at No. 66 Lewis-st., on Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Samuel Harned, one of their members. Let every member attend.

By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PEYTE, Adjutant.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION" will be held in the small chapel of the University on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN E. POPE,

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 126 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4 h-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. P. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S FREE CLASSES FOR Violin and Flute are open for new pupils TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, for gents, at 8 o'clock. Also, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, for boys. Instruments and books furnished free to all. Private lessons given on the piano, violin, guitar, &c., &c. No. 288 Bowery.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, has two private desks just vacant, which may be secured by new pupils at only $15 for a full commercial course. Regular terms $25. Ladies' cheap writing class $3.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—A select boarding-school for boys, Norwich town, Conn.; terms $50 per quarter. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOroughly competent, who would be willing to give instructions one or two hours each day on the piano and in French, as compensation for a pleasant and accessible home in the country, can hear of such a situation by addressing W. S. W., New-York Post-office, stating when and where an interview may be had. First-class references given and required.

LESSONS.—A GERMAN (PROTESTANT) LADY, experienced in tuition, wishes to give lessons in French, acquired in France; German, English in all its branches, Italian and Drawing. Highest references. Address, E. F., Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

TEACHER WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER for a district school in the country. He must be well qualified, of good character, and a Protestant. Terms, about $75 a quarter. Apply, with references, to A. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE desires a situation as teacher at the south. Address HARVARD, for three days, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 428 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—SUPERIOR-TONED 7-new scale pianos in elegant rosewood cases, at $175, $200, $250, $275, $300, &c. Second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75, $80, $125. One rosewood "Chickering" at $125. One rosewood "Chickering," 7-octave, $175. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 338 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufactuer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO wanted, in exchange for a tract of land in N. W. Mo. The best reference in regard to title and quality of land given. Address H. F. F. Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

MRS. PERINI MARETZEK—LATE PRIMA donna contra-alto of the Italian Opera in Milan, Turin, New-York, &c., gives instruction in all kinds of vocal music and the piano. For terms, call at or address No. 294 6th-av., below 18th-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES.
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 2 Maiden-lane, no stairs, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, OR IN going from there to the corner of 9th-av. and 23d-st. and back, a small PACKAGE, marked W. A. S. Van Duzer, containing two diamond studs. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the St. Nicholas. W. A. S. VAN DUZER.

LOST—LAST FRIDAY EVENING, BETWEEN South Ferry and No. 76 Court-st., Brooklyn, a GOLD HUNTER LADY'S WATCH. If the finder will return the watch at the above place in Court-st., he will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A SMALL PARCEL, LEFT IN THE WAITing-room of the Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by bringing it to No. 22 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or children's nurse; would like to go to California with a lady or family, or would like to form the acquaintance of a young woman going to California; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as light chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, or light chambermaid and sewer; is a neat sewer and embroiderer. This person will be found dutiful and obliging. Episcopal family preferred. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 55 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; she is perfectly competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would do light chamber work if required; has got the best of City reference. Apply at No. 21 East 20th-st., Gramercy Park.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from last place; no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of 16, as nurse in a private family, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a good, plain sewer, willing and obliging; has good City reference from her late employer. Call, during two days, at No. 270 6th-av., in the dry goods store, second door north of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A middle-aged English woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bringing it up by hand; or a situation as seamstress; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, Room No. 10.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD address wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be recommended well; is fond of children; would do chamberwork if required; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 127 Plymouth-st., near Bridge, Brooklyn, third floor, front room for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has lived only in two families in five years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., (until engaged,) between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker, and thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to do the plain washing if required. Good City reference given. Inquire at No. 146 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and understands all about taking care of a baby. Wages no object to a good home. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman as cook; who thoroughly understands her business and all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 256 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 2d door, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and help in the washing and ironing; or else to do general housework in a small private family. Call at her last place, No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Green-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK IN A respectable American or English family; is fully competent to fill the situation; City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from last place; no objection to go a short way in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of 16, as nurse in a private family, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a good, plain sewer, willing and obliging; has good City reference from her late employer. Call, during two days, at No. 270 6th-av., in the dry goods store, second door north of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A middle-aged English woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bringing it up by hand; or a situation as seamstress; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, Room No. 10.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD address wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be recommended well; is fond of children; would do chamberwork if required; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 127 Plymouth-st., near Bridge, Brooklyn, third floor, front room for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has lived only in two families in five years. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., (until engaged,) between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker, and thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to do the plain washing if required. Good City reference given. Inquire at No. 146 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, and understands all about taking care of a baby. Wages no object to a good home. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman as cook; who thoroughly understands her business and all kinds of pastry; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 256 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 2d door, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and help in the washing and ironing; or else to do general housework in a small private family. Call at her last place, No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Green-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK IN A respectable American or English family; is fully competent to fill the situation; City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, of much experience, as a housekeeper or governess in a gentleman's family. City reference given. Address A. W., Station D., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 42 6th-av., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation as dressmaker, by the day or week. Inquire at No. 294 7th-av., corner 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman as excellent plain cook, No. 82 West 17th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' WASHING wanted, by a respectable woman, who is an experienced hand, and understands it thoroughly; has good reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY would like the superviston of a gentleman's family, either at the North or South. Address, for one week W. W., office of the Protestant *Churchman*, No. 683 Broadway, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF STRICTLY moral and temperate habits, a situation in a gentleman's furnishing goods store, wholesale or retail, or in a saddlery or coach hardware store. Can produce the best of City reference and security if required. An answer from any in a respectable business would be noticed. Address, for two days, J. V. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, one who is fully competent of the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference from his late employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address F. D., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COMMISSION, wholesale grocery or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man 16 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fine hand and is industrious and entirely reliable. The best references given. Address, stating time and place of interview, H. M., Box No. 293 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR ANY other employment where sobriety and attention are required; has the best of reference as such from his present employers; has a good knowledge of the City if required; writes a fair hand. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 102 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen of such a man, will address R. A., No. 952 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Scotchman, in a private family; has lived in the best establishments in the City; has been 20 years among horses; can train a charger, if required; good references given. Call at or address H. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; is a married man, and under stands his business well; has lived in this City eight years. Call on, or address, J. F., No. 265 West 24th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; can clean silver and furniture. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—WANTED a situation as Compositor on a newspaper, by a young man of steady habits. Address, for two days, PRINTER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office by a law student. Address A. P. B., No. 58 President-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND RESponsible concern desires to obtain the services of an expert in canvassing for subscriptions and advertisements. One accustomed to deal with merchants in large cities and who is willing to travel preferred. A liberal salary will be paid to an experienced man; none others need apply. Address H. H. H., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, with references. All communications will be confidential.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOK-STORE; THE situation is a very pleasant and agreeable one, and none need apply unless well recommended in all respects. Address IRVING, New-York Post-office, stating full particulars of age, married or single, experience in business, salary expected, and with real name and reference, &c.; all applications treated as confidential if required; wanted also, one or two boys in the same store; address as above.

WANTED—A MAN OF MATURED EXPERIence in business in this City, in connection with the importing and jobbing of goods for men's wear; to a person thoroughly competent an opportunity rarely to be found will be offered, in regard to position, stock and remuneration. Address J. H. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; none but an excellent penman need apply. Address, stating age and references, D. E. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LEADING CARPET HOUSE IS IN want of a man to take the entire charge of the sales department. To a person fully competent, an agreeable position and liberal remuneration will be offered. Address A. B. S., Box No. 166 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. None but those who are competent and can come well recommended, need apply, at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN THE OYSTER and dining-saloon, No. 285 Bowery, Manhattan House.

WANTED TO GO SOUTH—A YOUNG MAN as salesman and book-keeper. Address L. H. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES,
MANUFACTURED
AND
FOR SALE BY
The Subscribers, under an
Arrangement
with the
PATENTEE.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
Office No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE BILLIARD TABLE, IN perfect order. Apply at No. 15 Laight-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXCLUSIVE SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, SOLID STERLING SILVER SETS, WAITERS, &c.

To the trade and private buyers.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ A. M., at the salesroom, No. 53 Nassau-st. The stock consists in part of castors, cake and fruit baskets, coffee and tea sets, of 4, 5 and 6 pieces, swing water kettles, plain and percolating coffee urns, liquor frames, with elegant cut bottles, liquor cases, pitchers and goblets, butter dishes, salt and mustard stands, dish covers, egg boilers, spoon stands, toast racks, and a variety of other small articles.

ALSO,

A very large assortment of WARRANTED ENGLISH SILVER mounted and GERMAN SILVER PLATED WAITERS, from 6 to 28 inch, of various designs and patterns.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock,

SOLID STERLING SILVER SETS, WAITERS, &c., consisting of four richly and heavily chased TEA SETS, of three and four pieces; oval engraved WAITERS; salt cellars; GOLD and SILVER chased children's sets of knives, forks and spoons; fine cake; pure silver filagree CARD CASES, solid silver FLOWER VASES, children's cups, &c., all warranted PURE COIN. The whole of the above will be on exhibition at the salesroom on TUESDAY, 8th inst., and the public generally is invited to examine them, as they will POSITIVELY be sold without the least reserve whatever. Believing this to be the only sale of the kind that has ever taken place in this City, we earnestly invite an examination of the goods.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

44 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM.

ALSO FOUR HOUSES.

To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIRST-AV.—1 lot northwest corner 122d-st.

THIRD-AV.—2 lots, east side, 50 ft. 6 in. north of 106th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—2 lots north side, 445 ft. west of 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 3d-av., with house thereon.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th ave. Also, 3 full lots adjoining. Also, 2 gore lots adjoining.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—2 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with gores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 122d-st.) Also, 4 lots adjoining.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—3 lots, north side, 205 ft. west 2d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—3 lots, south side, 210 ft. west of 2d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 105 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 225 ft. west 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 280 ft. east of 4th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 205 ft. east of 4th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH-ST.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY S. LEARD, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB PRIVATE LIBRARY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, in the galleries over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., volumes of English and American standard works, in the various departments of literature, including very many fine copies elegantly bound in London and Oxford. It is a truly splendid collection, among which may be found Hume and Smollet's England, 16 vols.; Benjamin Franklin's complete works; Clarendon's Rebellion, 7 vols., 8vo., bound in tree marble calf; Walter Scott's complete works, 98 vols., illustrated with nearly 200 engravings, and bound in superb style; Edinburgh Review, 108 vols.; Quarterly Review, 93 vols.; Lord Bacon's works, 10 vols., 8vo., bound in calf; Boswell's Life of Johnson, 10 vols., half morocco; Drake's Shakspeare and his Times, 2 vols., 4to.; Hogarth's Works, containing upwards of 150 plates, together with the suppressed plates, folio, bound in half morocco; Gilray's celebrated Caricatures, with 600 original plates, folio, bound half morocco; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, 60 fine line engravings by Wilkie and others, folio, half morocco; Gems of European Art, 2 vols.; Imperial to Illuminated Magazines, edited by Douglass Jerrold, with several hundred engravings by Leech, 4 vols. to half morocco; Milton's Works, 3 vols., royal 4to.; fine Illustrated Encyclopædia Britannica, 20 vols.; Gibbon's Rome; Robertson's England, 8 vols., bound in full Russia; with many recently bound Standard American Works. This elegant Library will be on exhibition as above the day previous to the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom—Executrix sale of an importer's stock of fine English gold watches, diamond jewelry, &c.—By order of the executrix of Charles Brumly, deceased, his entire stock, removed from his place of business, No. 129 Fulton-st., to our salesroom, for the greater convenience of sale, consisting of a large stock of fine English gold watches, by the most celebrated makers. Also, watch movements, ditto. A valuable assortment of fine diamond breastpins, ear-rings, finger do., &c. Also, a large assortment of 14 and 18 carat jewelry, mosaics, &c., jewelry set, various precious stones, gold pencil cases, pearl handled cutlery, razors, knives, &c. All the office furniture, desks, counters, office clocks, cases, &c. About 35 very valuable original oil-paintings. Herring's fire-proof safe, lined with chilled iron, inside door, Jones' permutation lock, powder proof, &c. Positively no goods, under any circumstances, admitted into this sale other than the stock of the deceased, as per catalogue. The whole must be without any reserve to the highest bidder. Can be examined on the morning of sale, as above.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, ITALIAN Marble

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A.M.; 3:30 and 8:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—8 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 6:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Fort Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6¼ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
G. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. Mabee, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD NOW—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Sososet at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION!—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York I do hereby offer a
REWARD
OF
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
for the detection of any person
VOTING
or attempting to vote
ILLEGALLY;
or of any person who shall procure, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his VOTE ILLEGALLY, or to go into any WARD or ELECTION DISTRICT for that purpose, at the ensuing Election, to be held in this City on
TUESDAY, the 6th day of DECEMBER next.
To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.
But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1859.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:
"§ 15 All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."
By order of the Board.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1859.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 16th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.
Tax-papers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of
ATHERTON, FAURÉ & CO.,
for the importation and the selling on commission of all kinds of staple dry goods. No. 6 College-place.
H. L. ATHERTON,
J. R. FAURÉ,
J. C. WALKINSHAW.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JOHN C. LANG & CO., is dissolved from the 23d of November last. JOHN C. LANG continues the business. JOHN C. LANG.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

25,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,069 Post-office.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—THE STEAMBOAT ISLAND BELLE will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M., at Essex, on the Connecticut River. The said boat has recently been injured by fire. She is afloat and worth rebuilding. Length of boat 165 feet, cylinder 34 inches in diameter, and 10 feet stroke. For information, inquire of Capt. J. POST, No. 23 South-st., New-York, or D. F. ATKINS, office Long Island Railroad Company, South Ferry, Brooklyn. Sale positive.
S. H. TOWNSEND, Agent for owners.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPital to take the place of one about retiring, in a well-established produce, commission and storage business, located in one of the best streets down town; a fine, commodious fire-proof store, with ten years' lease. For particulars, address J. C. E. Box No. 133 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, TEA AND SPICE route, together with the stock and fixtures, all in good order. Apply to J. C. DEVOY, No. 117 Broome-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. H. BOEDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth, and marriage, love affairs, journeys, lawsuits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. BOEDER succeeds when all others fail. Beware of impostors, and remember her residence, No. 43 Christopher-st.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 1st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERS' HALL—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST.—J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 86 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $30.—The Anchor Line of Steam Packet Ships
UNITED KINGDOM.....Capt. W. MEIKLEREID
JOHN BELL.....Capt. W. CRIGHTON
(Late of the celebrated clipper ship *Three Bells.*)
are intended to leave New-York and Glasgow on the following dates:
FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM GLASGOW.
JOHN BELL...Fri., Dec. 9 | JOHN BELL..Sat., Nov. 12
UNITED KINGDOM..Sat., Dec. 31 | UNITED KINGDOM..Wed., Nov. 30
JOHN BELL...Sat., Jan. 28 | JOHN BELL..Wed., Dec. 28
These high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamships are the ONLY LINE DIRECT FOR GLASGOW, and are fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon Cabin...$65 | Forward Cabin...$50 | Steerage...$30
For freight or passage, apply to HANDYSIDES & HENDERSON, Glasgow, on board steamer at Pier No. 37 North River, or to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., New-York.
No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William-st.
Sterling Exchange for sale on Glasgow, Liverpool or London.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. McRAE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving. On and after Dec. 15, no bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 5 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COFFIN, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 21st December.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—PARTIES WISHing to send presents to their friends in the "Old Country," can have them forwarded with safety and dispatch, through the AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 72 Broadway. Daguerreotypes, jewelry, money and freight of all kinds forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston.
H. S. LANSING & CO., Proprietors.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the old-est establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE—TWO PIER LOOKING-GLASSES, with marble tables and brackets; two rosewood tête-à-têtes, made by J. & J. W. Meeks; and four rosewood chairs, with other furniture, for sale at No. 19 East 50th-st., by SETH W. PECKHAM.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 57 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on No es left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON CALIFORNIA,
By A. BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorising a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part or portion of such installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will choose the whole or such portion of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.
Payment to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
HORATIO CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 28, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan, and dated before the 26th day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.
The said stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.
PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 21 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 21, 1859
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, on TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 1859. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock, P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,283, dated Oct. 7, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 18, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '56, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 13 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund. A. STONE, Jr., President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

KEROSENE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S stock for sale cheap. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE Shares Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company Stock. Apply to JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN OF AMPLE MEANS AND position, wishes to correspond with a young girl or widow, with a view to matrimony. Address, appointing an interview, T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN.
THE OF THE ARTS DEDICATED TO
COMEDY,
MUSIC,
AND THE
BALLET,
By
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
TUESDAY, DEC. 6,
FIRST NIGHT
OF
A NEW PLAY,
IN FIVE ACTS,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
The author of many popular Dramatic Works.
NEW SCENERY
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.
Mr. BOURCICAULT, as Wah-no-tee, a Lepau Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Zoe, the Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1859,
Will be produced
A new play, in five acts,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
Called
THE OCTOROON;
Or,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.
The time—The present Winter.
N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.
CHARACTERS.
Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton.....Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McCloskey, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally.....Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "old uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work sa".....Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons.....Mrs Agnes Robertson
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lefeurche, a rich Planter.....Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan Tribe.....Mr. Bourcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes.....Miss Barke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer.....Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman.....Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter.....Miss H. Secor
Colliou, an Overseer.....Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter.....Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the auctioneer's clerk.....Mr. Ponisi
Grace, a yellow girl

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LADIES' FAIR AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Sisters of Mercy preside over an institution in Houston-street. In which many friendless girls are taught, supported, and from which they are enabled to procure situations. A fair in aid of their good and commendable charity was commenced last night at the Academy of Music under circumstances somewhat unfavorable, for the weather was forbidding, and the interest involved in the impending election, doubtless prevented the presence of many to whom, under ordinary circumstances, the weather would offer no obstacle. And yet the attendance was large beyond expectation. The building was tastefully fitted up, and, in the numerous tables which lined the walls, all glittered with articles of *vertu* and specimens of art, nearly every Catholic Church in the City was represented. The tables of the Sisters and of St. Mary's Church, the one under the supervision of Mrs. Gen. E. White, and the other under that of Mrs. Gen. Wool, were especially interesting and attractive. Those of the former was exhibited a capital collection of photographs. They were bound up in a handsome folio volume. Another curiosity was an illuminated vellum MS. of the Bible, of the Fourteenth Century. The most prominent ornament of St. Mary's Gallery. The most prominent ornament of St. Mary's Gallery was a painting of the Queen of May, which is to be raffled for when $100 shall have been subscribed. It would be invidious, however, to particularize any of the churches, for all appear to have done the utmost their resources would warrant. The fair is under the management of Messrs. George and John Ward, and is to be continued for a fortnight. The concluding addresses will be made by the well-known lecturer and preacher, Rev. Dr. Cahill.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—A missionary meeting was held last evening at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth-avenue, for the purpose of bidding farewell to Rev. Messrs. Wood and Allen of the M. E. Church, South, who have been set apart for the missionary work in China. Rev. Dr. Bangs, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Methodist Missionary Society, having come to New-York to take leave of these brethren, was invited to hold a meeting in this church. Rev. Dr. Nathan Bangs presided. Bishop Janes opened the meeting with prayer, after which the infant child of Rev. Mr. Allen was baptized by Dr. Sehon. Rev. Dr. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, made a brief address, in which he expressed the opinion that the missionary work should be the common platform of union for Protestant Christians throughout the earth. Dr. McClintock followed, and Rev. Messrs. Allen and Wood made addresses, detailing their Christian experience, and the circumstances which led them to devote themselves to the missionary work. The meeting was closed with a benediction by Dr. Bangs. The missionaries and their wives sail in a few days for China.

RECKLESS SHOOTING BY A BOATMAN.—On Saturday morning a number of little girls were on the pier at the foot of Delancey-street, engaged in picking up refuse coal. Patrick Kirby, a hand employed on board one of the coal-barges, ordered them to leave, at the same time firing a pistol at them. The charge took effect in the right side of Eva Steel, a child 11 years of age, inflicting a wound so serious that her life is despaired of. Kirby was soon afterwards arrested by Officer Brown, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and in the afternoon an *ante mortem* inquest was made by Coroner Schirmer. The prisoner, in reply to the questions of the Coroner, said that "About 9 o'clock, or a little after, I saw the children on the dock, and fired the pistol to scare them away; I did not intend to do any injury." He is in the Tombs, awaiting the result of the child's injuries.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO WASHINGTON IRVING.—The New-York Typographical Society, at a meeting which was held on Saturday evening, resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, and caused the rooms of the Printers' Library to be draped in mourning as a tribute of respect to Washington Irving. Mr. Irving manifested his interest in this Society, of which he was a member, by contributing copies of his works to its library, and by otherwise assisting in its maintenance and promoting its prosperity.

BLANKETS FOR THE NEWSBOYS.—The lodging-house of these little fellows is thronged nightly—the cold weather rendering quarters *al fresco* undesirable. The Superintendent, compelled by the sudden pressure, to appeal for aid to the charitable, begs us to say that any bed-clothing that may be sent to the rooms, No. 128 Fulton-street, or that may be called for at the dwellings of friendly donors, will be received with gratitude. The boys are suffering for want of it.

A LAUDABLE OBJECT.—The ladies of the Middle Dutch Church, situated in Lafayette-place, hold a fair to-day and to-morrow, the proceeds of which they propose to devote to the support of a missionary in the West. Those who desire to aid in this laudable object will find an opportunity by repairing to the rooms selected, which are immediately opposite the New-York Hotel.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Baltic*, Capt. A. G. Gray, of the North Atlantic line, left yesterday from the pier foot of Canal-street, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Aspinwall. She had about 600 California passengers. The *Northern Light*, of the Vanderbilt line, left for the same destination at the same hour, from the foot of Warren-street. She had about 300 passengers.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Emma C. Jones, a child four years of age, was burned to death on Saturday night, at the residence of her parents, No. 93 East Thirty-second-street. Her clothes caught fire, during the temporary absence of her attendant, by coming in contact with the stove. An inquest was held by Coroner Schirmer.

A HERO ON 'CHANGE.—Capt. Creighton, for merly of the *Three Bells*, now of the *John Bell*, visited the Corn Exchange yesterday, and was warmly welcomed by some of the principal members of the Association. He was obviously an object of personal interest to all.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M., yesterday, and was in session for five minutes. A number of papers of no public interest were presented and referred, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—CHANGE.—The time of running the Sunday trains has been changed as follows: Leaving Hunter's Point for Flushing and way stations at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.; leaving Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 4 30 P. M.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw-steamship *Vigo*, Capt. Kennedy, left this port on Saturday for Liverpool, with 22 cabin and 180 steerage passengers. She carried out $230,160 in specie.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on Nov. 25, 260; admitted to Dec. 2, 50; discharged, cured or relieved, 43; died, 7: remaining at date, 260. Males, 217; Females, 43.

Fires.

IN JONES' WOOD.

The First District alarm at about 11½ o'clock A. M. on Saturday was caused by the discovery of a fire in a barn attached to the Jones' Wood Hotel, and occupied by Valentine Major, near the East River. Owing to the distance from the locality of any fire apparatus, the barn, with its contents, which consisted of hay, wagons, harness, &c., was entirely consumed. A brood mare, two colts and five donkeys belonging to Mr. Major were suffocated. The barn is owned by Gen. Jones, and there is no insurance either on Mr. Major's property, or on the barn. The total loss amounts to about $1,200. Officer Snyder, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested a man giving the name of Barthlomew Stanton, who stated that he resided at No. 314 West Twenty-ninth-street, on a charge of having set the barn on fire. The accused was locked up to await an examination by Fire-Marshal Baker.

IN EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.

On Sunday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire occurred in the carpenter-shop owned by Anson Chase, and situated in East Fifty-second-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue. Hose Co. No. 31 extinguished the flames. The damage amounts to about $100, there being no insurance. The Police of the Nineteenth Precinct state that the fire was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary.

IN WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

On Saturday evening, about ½ o'clock, a number of boys made a bonfire with straw, in West 25th-street, between 10th and 11th avenues, and accidentally set fire to a shed belonging to Mr. Riley. The flames were put out by some citizens, assisted by the Police of the Sixteenth Precinct.

IN THOMPSON STREET.

The burning of a small frame building in Thompson-street, near Broome-street, on Saturday morning, about 7½ o'clock, caused an alarm in the Third District. Loss about $50, and no insurance.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man, respectably dressed, was found yesterday morning in the River at the foot of Catharine street. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning. Deceased was apparently 35 years of age.

FATAL CASUALTY TO A STEVEDORE.

On the 29th ult., while Peter Johnson, a Swede, 45 years of age, was assisting to unload the ship *Bridgewater*, at pier No. 34 East River, a bar of iron slipped from the slings and struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman.

Police Reports.

VICTIMS OF THEIR OWN FOLLY.

Francis H. Cornish, on Saturday evening, accompanied Martha Irvin and Delia Jackson to a disreputable house in Leonard street, near Church, where he was robbed of $111 in gold coin. The women were subsequently arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft, and $41 of the money was recovered. Both prisoners were committed for trial.... Mr. David Still, of Bennington County, Vermont, on the same evening accepted the invitation of Bridget McGuire to accompany her to a house of questionable character in the lower part of Greenwich-street. The couple were joined there by Patrick Fitzgerald who, in connection with the occasion, is charged with having robbed Still of $240 in Bank bills. Officer Carpenter arresting Bridget at her residence, No. 248 Columbia-street, and recovered $4, which was claimed to be a part of the stolen funds. She was committed to prison, but Fitzgerald has not yet been apprehended.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS.

James Welsh and Daniel Kelly went into the store of Wm. J. Davidson, No. 229 Broadway, on Saturday evening, and while Welsh, pretending to examine goods, and to purchase a garment, engaged the attention of the clerk, his companion secreted beneath his coat several pieces of vestings, valued at $53. An attempt was made to detain the men, but they both ran off. Mr. Davidson pursued them, and, assisted by officers Dayett and Wylie, of the Fifth Ward, finally captured the fugitives. The goods, which they had dropped in their flight, were recovered, and the prisoners were locked up in the Tombs.

ESCAPED BURGLAR RECAPTURED.

On Saturday Capt. Dowling and Officer Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, arrested James Brennan *alias* Curry, a burglar who is charged with having escaped from the Kings County Jail, four years since, where he was confined, together with a man named Turner. Both of the burglars escaped at the same time, but Turner was recaptured about a year since, and is now serving out a sentence of fifteen years at Sing Sing. Brennan is a dashing fellow of good presence, and at the time of his rearrest was handsomely dressed. He was taken to Brooklyn yesterday.

AN HONEST BARKEEPER.

On Sunday night officer Miller, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested a man in the act of carrying away a quantity of ladies' garments from the store of Elizabeth Strand, of No. 175 West Thirty-second-street, which had been opened with a skeleton-key. The prisoner gave the name of Julius B. Cochran, and declared that he was an honest barkeeper. Despite his protestations of innocence, he was yesterday taken before Justice Kelly, who fully committed him on a charge of burglary.

TWO VOTES LESS FOR FERNANDO WOOD.

Detectives Farley and Eustace arrested John Resigne and William Palmer yesterday afternoon, for attempting to defraud William Abrams, by getting him to change a $100 bill on the Ohio Life and Trust Co. They are alleged to be old offenders, and were locked up for examination. Incidentally the prisoners stated to the policemen that they regretted being locked up on election-day, as they wanted to vote for Fernando Wood.

STABBING AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

On Saturday night, John McConn, a seaman on the ship *Empire*, is alleged to have stabbed John Lewis in five different places. Lewis was removed to the White-street House of Detention and placed under medical treatment. His assailant was arrested by the Harbor Police and locked up for examination.

DANGERS OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

John Lyng, while discussing politics, on Saturday, with Andrew Hines, *alias* Figzee, at Delmonico's, in Broadway, lost his temper, and threatened to shoot his opponent, at the same moment producing a revolver. Friends, however, interposed, and the disputants were separated without having injured each other.

FOY SHOPLIFTERS.

Two lads, named Thomas Goodwin and Terrence Cavanagh, were arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen a lot of dry goods from the store of Ellen Anderson, No. 365 Hudson-street. A portion of the property was recovered from parties to whom it had been sold. The boys were committed by Justice Kelly for trial.

Officers Vanderzee and Suraine, of the Harbor Police, arrested, yesterday, on board of schooner *Queen of the South*, from Messina, H. A. Russell, colored steward, on a charge of shooting, on the 10th ult., at sea, Andrew Tucker, colored seamen, who shortly afterwards died from the wounds received.

THE TRANSMISSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Bethune.

The hall of the Mechanics' Library was filled, last evening, to listen to a lecture from Rev. Dr. Bethune. On being introduced to the audience, he said that he had refused all invitations to lecture, and they had not been a few, but at the urgent solicitation of a friend, he had consented to deliver a kind of conversational lecture before the Mechanics' Association. His subject he had styled "The Transmission of Knowledge," though it did not cover the whole ground which he intended to traverse. He then proceeded to show how we could have received historical accounts by direct transmission from man to man. Allowing 20 years to be the average age of man, from the Creation, 5,860 years ago, it would have taken but eighty-four men to connect us with that event. But we are not led to depend on tradition alone, for we have the inspired records of the Bible. Dr. Bethune then briefly explained the origin of idolatry, which first existed in the Persian or Chaldee nation. The doctrine of this idolatry was that of emanation, first of the word, next of the gods, then of matter; and lastly of heroes. The different ideas in the heathen minds caused a division among them. One part went to India, proof of which we find in the Hindoo mythology. Another part traveled southward to the Nile, under the leadership of Ham. The philosophy of this colony was also that of Emanation, but became materially changed in process of time. Thus they worshiped the crocodile as the god of the river Nile, and, as Egypt was a very fertile country, they worshiped Agriculture under the sign of an ox, or some animal similar to an ox. Still later they deified Production, under forms the most revolting. From Egypt the light of civilization—if such it might be termed—extended to Greece, under Cecrops. Greece in turn established colonies in Egypt, and it was in Alexandria that the Scriptures were translated into Greek, known among theologians as the Septuagint. Dr. Bethune said he would as soon believe the Virginian Indians had not found at Plymouth as that Athens was not founded by Cecrops. And, by the way, he did not see why they were all called Fathers, for they did not beget the whole American nation. [Laughter.] They were highly-respectable men, especially as they spent several years in Holland. [Laughter.]

In Alexandria several schools arose. Pythagoras studied there, whence he went to Crotona and founded a school, the doctrines of which were adopted by Plato, and it was the Platonic philosophy that first went to Rome. Throughout the ancient writings there is no philosophy so seductive as the Platonic. It was the origin of the modern Rationalism. About the second century of the Christian era the Alexandrian school was founded, and from its corruptions nearly all the heresies of the Christian Church have arisen. Origen and Augustine were both tainted with it, and indeed many of the Christian Fathers found it hard to put off the old man and put on the new man in Christ Jesus. The Alexandrian philosophy stalks in our theological hall, and is often recognized in the discourses of our preachers. As the seat of empire was changed to Byzantium, the modern Constantinople, philosophy went with it. This the lecturer deemed a complete refutation of the hypothesis of the French savans, that man was originally a savage. God did not make man one remove from a monkey. He made him in His own image. When Adam came forth from the hand of God, he came, if the expression might be allowed, a highly civilized man. Barbarism is a late state of man; civilization is the original. It was while the shepherds of Judea were watching their flocks by night and looking up into the heavens, that astronomy began. They were not savages who noticed first the Zodiac and calculated eclipses. Yet that miserable wretch, Rousseau, tells us that man was originally a savage. Rousseau was far more of a savage than that early man. [Applause.] Dr. Bethune did not believe in indigenous civilization. On the contrary, civilization is, like fruit, propagated by grafts. We have a civilization that was in the garden of Eden, or at least was taught at its gates by our first parents.

The object of the lecture, as stated in conclusion, was to enforce the unity of the race. As the light of the glorious sun of righteousness fills this world, the nations will cease to be divided against each other, and man, under the name of humanity, will be brought back to that God who talked with him under the trees of the Garden.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the lecturer shortened his remarks, though he had but said all that he intended. The audience heartily applauded him at its close.

City Mortality.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

From the 26th day of November to the 3d day of December, 1859.—Men, 84; Women, 50; Boys, 132; Girls, 106; Total, 381. Adults, 143; Children, 238. Males, 216; Females, 165; Colored Persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Debility, Adult.	1
Abscess of Liver	1	Debility, Infant.	2
Alb'a & Bt's dis. of Kidneys	3	Diarrhœa	1
Anglina	2	Dropsy	4
Apoplexy	1	Dropsy in Head	17
Bleeding	1	Erysipelas	1
Bl'dg fm Veins	1	Fever, Congest.	1
Bronchitis	11	Fever, Intermit.	1
Cancer	4	Fever, Puerper'l	1
Cholera Infantum	2	Fever, Remit'nt	3
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Scarlet	18
Conges. of Brain	12	Fever, Typhoid	6
Consumption of the Bowels	2	Fever, Typhus	7
Consumption	58	Heart, Dis. of	10
Convuls'ns, Adult	5	Hooping Cough	2
Convuls'ns, Infant	3	Inflam. of Bowels	3
Croup	33	Inflam. of Brain	6
Total		Inflam. of Heart	1

Inflam. of Lungs	4		
Inflam. of Throat	2		
Intemperance	1	Premature Birth	7
Lockjaw	1	Suffocation, accidental	1
Lues Venerea	2	Wounds, g'n sh't	1
Malformation of Anus	2	Total	29
Old Age	2		

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DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE AND SEASON.

Burn'd or Scald	3	Intemperance	1
Casualties	5	Lockjaw	1
Comp'n of Brain	1	Lues Venerea	2
Cyanosis	2	Malformation of Anus	2
Infanticide	1	Old Age	2
Drowned	1		

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 5, 1857	403..Dec. 32
Week ending Dec. 4, 1858	436..Inc. 5
Week ending Nov. 26, 1859, (from absolute diseases 361, from external causes, &c., 35.)	389
Weeks ending Dec. 3, 1859, (from absolute diseases 332; from external causes, &c., 29).....	361
Decrease this week	12

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

The steamship *City of Manchester* arrived at this port yesterday morning, after a long passage of seventeen days from Glasgow. She left that port Nov. 17, and Queenstown Nov. 20. Her news has been anticipated.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman Van Brunt called up a resolution laid on the table April 20th, fixing the amount of assessment for grading and paving Fourth-avenue from Baltic to Twenty-first-street, and from Twenty-third-street to the New-Utrecht line, at $105 867 81. The resolution was adopted. A resolution laid on the table at the same time, referring to the same avenue directing "the Law Committee to take the necessary steps to enforce the payment of the difference between the bid of T. V. Talmage and the next lowest bid, from the said Talmage or his sureties, and the amount so collected to be apportioned to the owners on said Fourth-avenue, *pro rata*, according to the assessment for said improvement," was also called up and adopted. A resolution requesting the City Railroad Company to increase their facilities for enabling the people of the Eastern District to reach the City Hall, was, on motion of Alderman Strong, taken up, and against the remonstrance of every Alderman from the Eastern District, referred to the Railroad Committee. A motion to reconsider a resolution adopted at the last meeting, giving the joint occupancy of Furman-street for railroad purposes to the Central Railroad Company and to the City Company, provided the latter would pay their proportion of costs, was lost by a decided vote. The long-pending difficulty as to providing means to pay contractors for cleaning the Eleventh Ward, was settled by directing the Comptroller to issue, under the direction of the Finance Committee, a bond for the amount claimed, to be paid out of money to be raised for Eleventh Ward purposes in 1860. An issue of the Corporation bonds to pay a judgment against the city for $9,818 48, incurred by the opening of President-street, was directed by resolution. In connection with the same subject the Corporation Counselor was directed to take the necessary steps to secure to the city from Wells & Co., water contractors, the amount named in the previous resolution, in pursuance of the contract between the city and said Wells & Co.

MORTALITY.—There were 118 deaths in this City during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 20; women, 22; boys, 30; girls 46, Adults, 42; children, 76. Males, 50; females, 68. The principal diseases were consumption, 18; infantile convulsions, 11; scarlet fever, 14; and croup 8. Ninety-one of the individuals were born in the United States.

SYSTEMATIC ROGUE.—A clerk, in the employ of J. Q. Adams & Co., on Atlantic-street, was sent to prison by Justice Cromwell, on Saturday. It was charged by his employers that he had a duplicate key to one door of the store, and that, at night, he would enter the premises and steal small sums from the money-drawer, which he regularly deposited in one of the Savings Banks.

HARBOR PIRATES AT WORK.—On Wednesday last, as Mr. John Peeslin, of Greenport, was crossing in a row-boat to Shelter Island, he was ordered to stop by two men in another boat. Upon refusing to comply with the demand they fired a pistol at him, the ball from which grazed his hat. Their attempts to overtake him were unsuccessful.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A seaman at work on the ship *Robert Sanders*, lying near the South Ferry, on Saturday morning, stepped and fell so heavily that he received severe if not fatal injuries. He was attended by Police Surgeon Ball, and was subsequently sent to the City Hospital for treatment.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Horton held an inquest on Sunday, in the Third Police Precinct, on the body of a child which had died from the want of proper medical attendance. Also on the body of a man named Patrick M. Alcon, at No. 143 Water-street, who died suddenly Saturday night from congestion of the brain.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 8 o'clock Saturday evening proceeded from the store of Brandies & Wickers, No. 44 Fulton-street. The fire was discovered in time to prevent much damage.

GAS.—The Williamsburgh Gas Light Company announce their intention to reduce the price of gas on the 1st of January next, from $3 50 per 1,000 cubic feet to $3.

PRESENTATION.—Atlantic Hose Company No. 1 have presented a splendid silver trumpet to their late foreman, Mr. A. B. Thorn.

Amusements.

Mr. Boucicault's new drama, called "The Octoroon," will be produced to-night at the Winter Garden. The work presents, in a series of acts, a picture of Southern life, involving, necessarily, the Slavery question in its concrete form of a slave-sale. The extreme East also has its representative; and that he will be a powerful one, cannot be doubted when we mention the name of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Stuart's management has always been remarkable for the sacrifices it has made to insure good first representations. It is not surprising, therefore, that for "The Octoroon" two regular performances have been postponed, in order that the artists of the establishment might be entirely at liberty to devote themselves exclusively to the work in hand. We anticipate a great success for Mr. Boucicault's drama.

PARLOR OPERA.—Every addition to Mr. and Mrs. Drayton's *répertoire* is a matter of interest to the public, for "parlor opera" is unquestionably established in our City as one of its most pleasing institutions. A new proverb called "There's a Silver Lining to Every Cloud" was the feature of last evening's programme, and by its simple but effective transcription of the plot and music of "La Sonnambula" obtained the sympathies of a delighted audience. It is not an easy matter to reduce an extensive work to the easy dimensions of a proverb, but Mr. Drayton in this instance has succeeded admirably. The greater part of the original music (for the principals) is retained, and Mr. and Mrs. Drayton rendered it with rare artistic skill. It is a pleasure to know that their efforts were well appreciated. The new proverb is, unquestionably, a valuable addition to the list of brilliant novelties contained in the programme of the establishment for parlor opera.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of Fashionable Winter Clothing must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of Winter Clothing for Men and Boys, and Winter Furnishing Goods, at a rate commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and save a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings less than cost.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. Devlin & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

BARTHOLF'S

Celebrated
Sewing Machines,
No. 434 Broadway,
Cor. Howard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Neglect in assisting nature has consigned thousands of lovely females to a premature grave. These medicines will be found the most efficacious remedies for all sexual complaints, whether in the first blush of womanhood or at the turn of life.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... Dec. 5.

$2,000 Virginia State 6s	92¾	100 Mich. Cen. R	40
5,000 Miss'ri St. 6s	83¾	100 do	40
4,800 Ohio State 6s, '60-'62	100	200 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	6¾
4 000 Brook. C. W. L.	101⅞	25 do	6¾
1 000 Hud. R. R. 2d Mt.	76¾	41 M. S. & N. Ia. C. S.	12½
30 Bank of New-York	103¾	100 do	12¾
10 do	103	50 Cleve. & Toledo R.	29
5 Bk of Commerce	99½	25 Panama Railroad	131
200 Pac. M. S. Steam'p Co.	75	80 do	131¾
100 do	830 75	25 do	831 131⅝
200 do	860 76	50 do	860 131¾
100 do	75¾	100 do	860 131⅞
100 do	76 76⅛	60 Ill. Cent. Railroad	71⅛
100 do	76	100 do	53½
100 do	826 76⅛	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	830 71⅛
50 do	830 76	100 do	71
50 do	826 76⅛	50 do	810 71
250 N. Y. Central R.	93	100 do	70¾
100 do	830 93⅛	85 do	70¾
50 do	93⅛	50 do	830 71
50 do	860 93¾	150 do	860 70⅝
300 do	830 93⅝	50 do	831 70⅝
415 Erie Railroad	43	920 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64¾
200 Reading Railroad	830 43⅝	50 do	64¾
400 do	41¾	150 do	830 64⅝
200 do	830 43¾	450 do	64¾
5 Cleve. Col. & C. R.	85¾	100 do	60 65

SECOND BOARD.

6s, '66	96¾	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 81
Missouri St. 6s	83¾	400 do	80¾
do	84	100 do	860 80¾
20 000 Va. State 6s	860 93	60 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	6¾
800 Cal. State 7s	84½	14 do	6¾
2,000 Har. 2d Mt. Bds	94	17 Gal. & Chi. R.	70
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	93	53 do	69¾
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	200 do	69¾
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	95	50 do	69¾
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	75½	50 do	830 69¾
60 do	76	200 do	69¾
110 do	75⅝	50 do	b31 69¾
100 do	b30 75⅝	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	29
50 do	830 75⅝	25 Chi. & R. I. R.	860 64¾
50 Cum. Coal Pref.	12	200 do	60 64¾
100 Reading Railroad	41⅝		

MONDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 26:

Increase in Loans	$731,871
Increase in Specie	1,214,743
Increase in Circulation	127,541
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,036,549

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 4, 1858.	Dec. 3, 1859.	Nov. 26 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,933,000	$69,933,000
Loans	126,338,324	122,137,014	121,423,163
Specie	27,407,727	20,046,667	18,831,924
Circulation	7,838,517	8,398,819	8,271,278
Gross Deposits	109,338,334	100,449,079	97,424,039
Exchanged	19,797,165	24,190,357	23,687,886
Undrawn	89,541,169	76,258,722	73,562,173
In Sub-Treasury	6,345,591	5,840,432	5,877,686

The upward direction of the present Bank return is larger in every item than generally looked for. The explanation is found in the very considerable sums paid into the Shoe and Leather Bank during the week for City Taxes. The increase of Loans, as well as Specie, is mainly found in the report of this Bank. The aggregate Specie Average rises above *twenty millions* once more. The partial addition to the Discount line was not felt on the Money Market, at least not to the extent of counteracting the demand upon the local Deposits to pay Taxes. The market opens quiet this week, both for Discounts and Loans on demand. The former are generally at 7 ₰ cent., the exceptions below this rate being on very prime short bills. There is fair employment for Money among the Stock Brokers at 6 ₰ cent. on miscellaneous, and 5@5½ ₰ cent. on State and Federal security. The Exchanges for the *Africa*, sailing from this port for England on Wednesday, open with sales of Southern Bank bills at 109⅜ on London, and 109⅜ for best City drawn Bankers'. An arrival of $462,000 in Mexican dollars, &c., by the *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans this morning, will probably increase the supply of sight Exchange on London, as we understand the Silver will at once go forward. French bills range from f.5.16¼ to f.5.13¾, most of the business about f.5.14¼.

The Stock Market opened dull after the heavy closing of Saturday, but it was soon noticed that with the single exception of Galena and Chicago, which is further depressed to 69½ ₰ cent., there was not much disposition to sell on the reduced quotations made at the close of last week. The list of sales at the early Board is, therefore, below the average amount of late, and in some leading descriptions the business very inconsiderable. Between the Boards, lower sales of Galena were made on the Street, while New-York Central and Pacific Mail were firmer. The whole rise of the day on the latter is equal to 4 ₰ cent., but upon what influence, more than was felt on Saturday, we are not advised, though conjecture still points to the probability of an early adjustment of the competition between the rival steamship lines upon some paying basis for both parties; possibly by leaving the Atlantic side exclusively to the Vanderbilt Company; the Pacific side to the Pacific Mail Company, exclusively, and the gross receipts on through business to be divided on some agreed and fixed proportion. The last sales, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, were at 78½ ₰ cent., against 74¾@75 on Saturday's report. Panama, on the other hand, is rather lower than on Saturday. Rock Island, the two Michigan Roads, Toledo and Illinois Central were comparatively steady, and closed with little or no variation from Saturday's latest quotations. New-York Central also closed at 80⅝@⅞ as on Saturday. Reading and Erie both a fraction firmer. The General Share list finally closed somewhat irregular in tone and demand, while State Stocks and Railway Bonds were quoted steady. Eries in better request, 92 ex-dividend for First Mortgage, 83 for Second, and 48 for Fourth. The Thirds held for 75 ₰ cent., and the bid only 70 ₰ cent.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₰ cent., payable Dec. 21. The transfer books will remain closed till the morning of the 19th inst.

At New-Orleans the rate of Exchange on England and New-York held firm, checks on this City commanding 99⅝@99¾ ₰ cent. Best London, 108¾@109¼ ₰ cent. The following is the latest Bank return:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 4.	Loans. Nov. 28.	Specie. Dec. 3.	Specie. Nov. 26.
Citizens' Bank	$5,727,668	$5,674,751	$1,252,541	$1,252,159
Canal Bank	2,287,311	2,321,178	1,702 939	1,827,685
Louisiana	4,273 614	4 035 611	1,812,547	1,811,776
Louisiana State	5,538,975	5,420,429	2,937,971	2,917 621
Mech. & Traders	1,168,060	1,077,299	473 292	595 610
Bank of N. O.	1,584 203	1,566,613	615,412	576,920
Southern Bk	210,673	209,514	71,125	170,400
Union Bank	1,629,054	1,630,947	600,396	598,172
Merchants' Bk	658,739	711,240	211,631	260,987
Crescent City	1,057,172	1,063,488	374,818	310,934
Bk. of America	1,100,956	1099,9-	471,457	497,117
Total	25 015,129	24,887,992	12,118 187	12,056,380
	Increase	$15,201	Increase	$351,927

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 26	Circulation. Nov. 19.	Deposits. Nov. 25	Deposits. Nov. 19.
Citizens' Bank	$3,100,070	$3,196,320	$1 035 162	$1,442,709
Canal Bank	927,765	914 570	1,310 951	1,343,423
Louisiana	695 354	691,114	3,951 13	3,812 704
Louisiana State	2,098,550	2,083,475	4,872,341	4,417,975
Mech. & Traders	391,060	361,115	735 477	921,745
Bank of N. O.	5,555,740	1,540,035	1,240,035	1,167,647
Southern Bk	270,030	259,715	421,799	405,964
Union Bank	545,020	526,535	1,197 911	1,192,755
Merchants' Bk	449,415	456,095	445,665	546,918
Crescent City	275,000	279 700	446,952	371,537
Bk. of America	227,935	229,715	1,060,031	092,919
Total	9,967,321	9,787 424	20,243,958	19,756 144
	Increase	$179,900	Increase	$487,074

Banks.	Exchange. Nov. 26.	Exchange. Nov. 19.	Due Dis. Banks. Nov. 26.	Due Dis. Banks. Nov. 19.
Citizens' Bank	$1,261,409	$1,115,291	$133,857	$290,543
Canal Bank	397,593	342,852	226,318	218 675
Louisiana	519,459	501,209	550,951	467,116
Louisiana State	563,012	567,364	341,529	221,270
Mech. & Traders	443,172	529,198	27,794	23,022
Bank of N. O.	601,955	647,355	153 533	165,148
Southern Bk	1,321,824	1,049,906		
Union Bank	211 495	188,931	155,521	214,126
Merchants' Bk	131,

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2563. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

THE STORY OF THE DAY.

Election of Fernando Wood for Mayor, Greene C. Bronson for Corporation Counsel, James Lynch for Governor of the Almshouse.

There was much reason to fear, and it had been frequently prophesied, that the day would not pass without riot and bloodshed; that the feuds of Tammany and Mozart Hall would be brought to a violent issue; that terrific encounters of the divided unterrified would make the day appalling and the night hideous; and that the intervention of the military arm would be indispensable to the conservation of the public peace. The Seventh Regiment was under arms—the arsenals were garrisoned—the police force was augmented—the anticipated disturbances were fully provided against. Perhaps it was because it was known that these precautionary measures had been taken, that nothing that approximated the dignity of a riot occurred,—further than this, that it was an uncommonly quiet election day.

Some say the polls were opened at sunrise, in accordance with the provisions of the law; others deny that the sun rose at all. Certainly no one saw anything of the luminary. "From early dawn to dewy eve" it drizzled. The babiliments of those who went to the polls in broadcloth suffered. The rag, tag and bobtail, undeterred by any such considerations, turned out *en masse*. The bright season that has been brought forth for the candidate of this class sprung from the wet season of yesterday; his majority, to say the least, is the greater for it. Had he elected an election day, his choice could not have been made more happily. The dissensions in the Mozart Hall Party, in the First Ward, of which Ex-Alderman WILSON was the leading spirit, and the general bad reputation (well deserved) of that Ward, rendered it judicious to place a strong force of policemen within its limits. General-Superintendent PILGRIM did so, and the result vindicates the policy of it. We have nothing to relate of black eyes and belabored visages within that Precinct. There, of course, the Irish vote was large; sons of Erin swarmed about the polling places, and nothing of interest occurred with which an Hibernian name was not in some way connected. An amusing incident occurred in the First District. One THOMAS KELLY—what follows will demonstrate that the first word of this sentence is not superfluous—an aged Emerald Islander, exercised the freeman's right of suffrage under partieularly discouraging circumstances. It happend that two otber THOMAS KELLYS, both residing in the same tenement house with himself, had deposited their votes in the same District before he presented himself. The Inspectors declined to receive his vote. In vain he declared that he was not either of those KELLYS, but another KELLY; to no purpose he persisted in offering his vote. He was ejected from the polling place, but his friends rallied around him and endeavored to force him in again, and the active interference of the Police alone prevented them from doing so. THOMAS and his friends had a lengthy "argument" with the officers, in the course of which it was made apparent that he had two sons, and that one of them rejoiced in the same name by which he, before that son's birth, had been distinguished and was now known. Still the other THOMAS KELLY was not accounted for, and the elder THOMAS was compelled to stand aside.

In the Second Ward everything passed off peaceably. There was plenty of excitement and electioneering about the polls, the ticket-boxes and the barrooms, but it was never so uproarious as to induce a resort to fisticuffs. It was equally quiet in the Third Ward, and in the Fourth Ward, where generally on election day, there are plenty of "scrimmages," there were very few street fights, and comparatiaely little noise. Many liquor shops were open in the Fifth Ward, but there were few arrests for intoxication there. The "Bloody Sixth" did not sustain its ancient reputation; still, in comparison with the other Wards, it was decidedly turbulent. The followers of WOOD and the followers of HAVEMEYER had many a set-to, especially in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts. In front of No. 123 Leonard-street, where the polls for the Fourth District were open, a rowdy who was distinguished Wood tickets was suddenly set upon, about noon, by another rowdy, who probably differed from him in his political sentiments and predilections, and a figbt commenced which it was pleasanter to look upon than to participate in. The friends of the belligerent parties took sides, and a universal *melée* ensued. The crowd was large and compactly welded together, so that persons of timid and peaceable disposition, who happened to be near the combatants were forced, however unwillingly, more or less, to take part in the fray. For awhile the multitude swayed to and fro, "mid shriek, and shout and battle-cry," till suddenly the Police appeared, and after a vigorous application of locust, took the ringleaders to the Station-bouse for further treatment.

In the Seventh Ward knock-down arguments were frequently administered. One man leveled another man with the ground for asserting that FERNANDO WOOD was a Know-Nothing. The leveled individual arose and sought gory and speedy vengeance. The upshot of it was that both were taken to the Station-house. In the same Ward a sailor from the United States receiving ship *North Carolina* was placed in durance for attempting to vote illegally. The man, who said his name was JOHN HARRIS, was a foreigner and had not been naturalized.

In the Twelfth Ward liquor was plentifully dispensed and the crowds about the polls were inclined to be disputatious. Several fights occurred in the Precinct, and several of the noisiest of the loafers were arrested.

The election in the Thirteenth Ward, and Tenth, adjoining, was characterized by a tranquality that may be regarded as unprecedented. The voters seemed exceedingly amiable—the police unusually vigilant. There were few arrests, and these for illegal voting, or for conduct that, however reprehensible on election day, would hardly under other circumstances be deemed disorderly. The liquor stores were, for the most part, open, received extensive patronage, and were the scenes of intense political discussion. In the objurgation thence arising there was of course much display of personal feeling and political preference. In but few instances, however, was there a resort to blows.

Hackreiuille was quiet, and only three arrests were made up to the time of closing the polls. OWEN MELVRIN was was arrested for attempting to vote three times. When challenged he presented his naturalization papers, bnt refused to swear in his vote. Two arrests were made for disorderly conduct, but there was no difficulty of importance at any of the polls.

Although the conflicting factions of the Democracy were rather excited, there were but two disturbances worthy of record during the day. The first occurred at the Tenth District poll, corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, and resulted in the arrest of two young men, one of whom was fined $5 by Justice BOGART, and the other was dismissed with a reprimand. Neither was seriously injured. At the corner of [illegible]-street and First-avenue, at the Twelfth District poll, the notorious Australian KELLY and a number of his friends, said by the Police to be in the interest of Mr. WOOD, are said to have had a lively time. Capt. BENNETT and his men, however, soon cleared the Ward and restored order without making any arrests. One policeman was considerably bruised, and Mr. KELLY, the Police say, was deprived of that portion of the epidermic which covered his nose. Capt. BENNETT was asked from head-quarters why he didn't telegraph for help. He answered, because he didn't want it.

In the Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, the men and boys amused themselves, as they generally do on election day, by tearing down ticket-boxes and abusing each other, *verbis et calcibus*, but nothing note-worthy happened. As soon as the polls were closed, bonfires were lighted in all parts of the City, and the hazy night was lurid with their glare. The illegal voters who were apprehended were not numerous.

MILES SWEENY, said to be a resident of Brooklyn, attempted to vote at the polls of the Ninth District, Fourteenth Ward, and CHARLES CONNOLLY, a boy 19 years of age, essayed a similar act at the same place. Both were held for examination. Officer JUDD, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested CHARLES HARRISON and DANIEL WICKES, who sought to exercise the elective franchise at the polls of the Eleventh District, Seventh Ward. Both are alleged to be disqualified, and they were committed to prison by Justice STEERS, pending an examination into the charge. JAMES H. HUTCHISON, for an alleged offence of a similar character in the same Ward, was also detained. WILLIAM H. BUCKLAND attempted to vote illegally at the Fifth District, in the Sixth Ward, and JOHN RILEY at the Twelfth District in the Twentieth Ward. They also were held for examination.

Mr. C. C. C. DENNISON, while standing at the polls, corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, was set upon by a number of rowdies, and so severely beaten that he had to be taken to his house for medical attendance. One of the rowdies, named RODY RINN, who is alleged to have assaulted Mr. DENNISON with a hammer, was arrested by Officer WEDENBURG, and Justice KELLY held him for examination. The others escaped.

Officer FRED. A. POTTER, of the Seventh Precinct, observed a number of men drinking at the bar of THOS. H. BRODERICK, close by the polls of the Eleventh District, Seventh Ward. The policeman arrested BRODERICK, and Justice STEERS held him to answer in $300 to answer a charge of selling liquor on election day.

HOW THE RETURNS WERE RECEIVED.

THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Opdyke men received the news of the election of WOOD, at their head-quarters, with much equanimity. They did not expect sit, but they made no demonstration. Of course they were disappointed, but they bore it with much fortitude, the prevailing idea being that WOOD had carried his election by corrupt votes, and by the most unscrupulous measures.

In the adjoining room the Whig Party met to the number of seven members, which number afterwards was increased to twenty-one by the help of stray Republicans. In this meeting the election of WOOD was regarded as a disgrace to the City, but in a few minutes the entire party dropped into the Opdyke meeting, and afterwards adjourned to the bar-room. The Opdyke men continued their meeting, waiting for the returns, until 11 o'clock, when they also adjourned *sine die*, with a perfect understanding that WOOD was once more elected Mayor of the City.

THE JUBILEE AT MOZART HALL—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AND SPEECH OF THE MAYOR ELECT, HON. FERNANDO WOOD.

To say that the meeting at Mozart Hall last night was one of enthusiasm and rejoicing would but faintly express the characteristics of the meeting. The vast assemblage that crowded the room was in a *furore* in view of the signal success of Mr. WOOD.

Early in the evening the crowd commenced to collect, and by the time tbe meeting was organized for the reception of the returns, the hall was crowded to excess, and the speakers' platform completely jammed.

Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMMER was chosen to preside, and as early as 7 o'clock the returns began to pour in announcing the success of WOOD, eliciting the wildest demonstrations of applause. Tbe scouts appear to have been out in every direction, and the returns flowed in from the different Wards with a rapidity which might even have astonished the enterprise of the Associated Press. As the Wood majorities came thick and fast, the enthusiasm seemed to increase in double ratio, until it was almost impossible to hear a speaker amid the din and confusion of the general rejoicing. The announcements of tbe votes in each Ward were received with alternate cheers for WOOD and groans for Tammany and OPDYKE, until an universal hoarseness pervaded the room, and yet the plaudits continued. In vain did the various speakers endeavor to hold forth on the magnitude of the victory, the glorious result, the humiliation of the defeated, the beneficial results to the Union, the vindication of the Constitution, the triumph of bonesty, honor, uprightness and virtue—the downfall of Black Republicanism, John Brownism, Free-Soilism, Tammany Hall-ism, and all the isms of the Opposition. Nothing would be listened to but the returns, and calls for "WOOD," cries of "Give us the figures," "Bring out the Mayor," "Wbere's WOOD," and the like, interrupted every speaker; while the stamping of feet filled the room with dust, broke down the platform, and created a pandemonium of noise, amid which the possessor of tbe most stentorian lungs could bardly be heard. Mr. SWACKHAMMER waved his red handkerchief, and stroked his black beard, and shouted at the top of his voice in vain. It was only by flourishing a sheet of paper that be could command attention, and as soon as the triumph of WOOD was ascertained in any district, it was enough, and the cbeers, huzzas, hailoos, shouts, shrieks, cat-calls, and all manner of plaudits demonstrated the impossibility of proceeding further. The demonstrative gestures and shillelah of Mr. ILLENNESSEY, and his urgent desire to come in contact with an Anti-Wood man; the measured eloquence of Mr. P.G. MALONEY, talking half an hour, while the crowd importuned him for the facts of the returns which he held in his hand; the sopbmorical utterances of Mr. DAVIS in talking about "We the Democratic Party;" the Demosthenean sentences of the Private Secretary to Mayor WOOD—McMAHON—talking about his confidence "in the honesty of the masses," the exuberant demonstrations of the people in favor of Mr. WOOD," "the glorious vindication of the Constitution and the Union;" the taking speech of Judge DEAN, declaring "tbat this victory would be enough to hang all the John Browns that the Republicans could scare up"—all were met with but one response—"Three cheers for WOOD," and "Let's have the Mayor out." Some said he would not be present, on account of the crowd; that he bad no motive now for coming there; that he wouldn't make any speech, and that he was quietly sipping his wine at the St. Nicholas. But the cries for WOOD became so vociferous and persistent that bis friends had to finally go after him, and bring him forcibly to the Hall.

The arrival of the Mayor was the signal for a general rush to his vicinity. He had been introduced by the back entrance through Mercer-street, and consequently appeared on the stand without passing through the main crowd. But the approach bad been scented, and it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage to the platform could be made through the dense mass that crowded to get a glimpse of him, and obtain good positions to hear what he had to say. Cheer upon cheer greeted his appearance on the stand, and it was some minutes before he could be allowed to speak; and when he did speak his remarks were repeatedly interrupted by vociferous applause.

MR. WOOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. WOOD, after acknowledging the personal compliments which his presence excited, said: According to the returns which have been received, it appears that I have been elected. If this be so, I can well understand the enthusiasm which appears to pervade this assemblage. [Cheers.] This result is to be hailed rather as an evidence of the determination of the City of New-York to stand by her nationality and to maintain certain great principles of local self-government, than of any personal preference for myself. Great issues have been presented at this election, and, as I conceive, have been settled. New-York has this day decided in favor of the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] She has shown that however much a spirit of fanaticism and encroachment upon the constitutional rigbts of the South may arise over the North, she has, at least, stood firm by the rights of every section of the whole country; [loud cheers,] —that she has determined in favor of the wbole country; that she has determined in favor of the right of the people of this Municipality to regulate their own domestic concerns, and that that species of legislation which evades the Constitution by depriving her people of the same privileges which the people of other counties enjoy, and are supposed to possess, is repugnant to her popular sentiment [Cheers.] However gratifying the results bave been to me personally, yet the vindication of the principles maintained by me have been more so. [Cheers.] So far as I am concerned personally, I have before proclaimed myself as simply the representative of those principles. The result I look upon as indorsing the position which I thus assumed. I advise my friends to regard their victory with an humble spirit—("Hear,bear")—to avoid arrogance and to practice no oppression over those who bad differed with tbem. [Cheers.] True greatness is always magnanimous. Much as I have been abused, and traduced, and misrepresented, yet I am quite prepared to forgive my former enemies, and I feel as if I could afford to treat the people of the whole City with the same spirit of tolerance and liberality, without discriminating as against any party, any class, or any portion of my fellow-citizens. I recommend a like spirit of magnanimity in others. [Cheers.] I deeply thank those who have voted for me for their confidence and support, and I shall endeavor to give them no cause for regretting their having deposited their votes for me this day. [Cheers.] I pledge myself to administer the duties of the office of Mayor, if I be elected, with impartiality, with fidelity, and with equality, so far as the whole people of New-York are concerned, without respect to political, religious, or any other consideration. In no better way could I acknowledge the many obligations I rest under to the people of New-York than by making a faithful, upright and diligent Chief Magistrate. [Cheers.] I congratulate the Democratic Party upon this result. It is indicative of its purification and prosperity. [Applause.] It shows that the prestige of Tammany Hall is not sufficient to maintain that organization when the people are indignant and aroused. [Cheers.] That it is now our duty to build up an organization which will truly reflect tbe wishes of the masses of the party who vote the ticket to preserve the integrity of the party by preserving the integrity of its organization. [Cheers.] It sball be my effort and my aim to consolidate and strengthen the Democratic Party preparatory to the great national contest of 1860. In order to sustain our position there we must now stand firm by our principles, by the Constitution and by the Union. [Loud cheers.] Upon this platform we must stand, and under this banner I am willing to figbt. [Cheers.] I again thank you, my friends, for your support and confidence, and bid you a hearty "good night!" [Immense cheering.]

When the speaker had retired there was a general and oppressive rusb of congratulation, which he eventually evaded by retiring to a private room, it being stated to his solicitous friends in the meantime, who crowded the bar-room below, that he had gone off.

AT TAMMANY HALL.

Tammany Hall was not opened until nearly 8 o'clock, at which time there was a very large number of persons on the first floor and in front of the hotel. As soon as the doors were opened there was a grand rush to the platform, which was soon filled, and soon afterwards the hall was crowded. But none of the acknowledged leaders of Tammany Hall were present, and so, after the people had waited a considerable time, some one suggested that Gen. STORMS should read any returns tbat might be sent in, which he agreed to do. He accordingly read returns from the First Ward, showing a majority for FERNANDO WOOD. The report was received with loud cheers for Mr. WOOD. Other returns were received, and whether for or against Mr. Wood, the cheers for bim were the same. While the returns were being read, and indeed from the opening of the ball until it was closed, a youth, some 14 years of age, held a position at the speaker's desk, and whenever anything approaching to a general disaster occurred, he waved his hand for peace. During a lull in the reception of returns, a very short person, with gray hairs and a very red face, and in a heavy gray coat, signified his willingness to make a speech. He was immediately moved to the platform, and then he moved towards the speaker's stand. But before he reached it, a young man on the platform took him by the collar, and he disappeared for a few minutes. Subsequently he reappeared on the rear of the platform, and, without unnecessary loss of time, left it and the building without having uttered a word. Gen. STORMS then announced that, so far as he could make out from the returns received, FERNANDO WOOD was about 3,000 ahead. The announcement was received with tremendous cbeers, on the conclusion of which an apparently calm individual in the audience said:

"Give us 'Garryowen,' nevertheless."

The request created considerable laugbter; but it was not complied with.

No more returns were received until some wicked person, seeing the temper of the audience, sent the following to the Cbairman, who immediately read it to tbe audience:

The *Daily News* has received official returns from all the Wards, which show the following to have been tbe vote for the several candidates:

For Fernando Wood	35,000
For George Opdyke	23,000
For William F. Havemeyer	15,000

The fictitious announcement, which had not emanated from the *News*, was received with three times three and a roar. Tbe audience then seemed satisfied, and the gas having been partially turned off, they retired. Outside the Hall the people gathered, and until a late hour continued to cbeer for FERNANDO WOOD.

During tbe entire evening there was not a single leader of Tammany, of note, made his appearance.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

BY WARDS AND ELECTION DISTRICTS.

The following tables show the vote for Mayor by Election Districts, compared with the Mayoralty vote of 1857. WOOD's plurality over HAVEMEYER is 3,285; and his majority over OPDYKE is 8,352. HAVEMEYER leads OPDYKE 5,070. Tbe plurality for WOOD (3,285) is within 46 votes of the majority by which he was beaten by TIEMANN in 1857.

FIRST WARD.

Dists.	1859. Havemeyer.	1859. Wood.	1857. Opdyke.	1857. Tiemann.	1857. Wood.
1	130	264	77	184	381
2	176	195	54	126	312
3	159	153	42	89	324
4	38	62	34	50	59
6	47	157	67	98	197
Totals	549	821	284	547	1213

SECOND WARD.

1	86	69	78	218	95
2	71	86	85	226	186
Totals	156	155	163	438	231

THIRD WARD.

1	72	117	53	122	162
2	75	68	39	140	77
3	42	46	61	158	115
4	31	26	22	44	61
Totals	220	243	175	464	405

FOURTH WARD.

1	111	198	95	216	300
2	144	300	61	113	436
3	50	286	32	63	340
4	50	171	19	63	583
5	46	151	13	81	447
6	42	196	18	Two new Districts.	
7	70	163	24		
Totals	543	1464	262	525	2112

FIFTH WARD.

1	93	185	65	150	275
2	58	63	48	284	172
3	96	196	70	283	263
4	138	92	139	382	277
5	116	138	87	355	147
6	102	119	85	248	213
7	160	91	116	New District.	
8	121	128	55	New District.	
Totals	883	1011	665	1702	1347

SIXTH WARD.

1	26	6	10	20	27
2	29	44	6	116	392
3	102	156	24	56	270
4	140	173	26	28	453
6	252	195	12	28	286
6	403	88	11	62	357
7	87	58	14	224	195
8	137	106	35	62	89
9	164	254	15	One new Dist.	
Totals	1340	1110	153	5,95	2403

SEVENTH WARD.

1	97	74	105	162	76
2	114	298	49	135	146
3	99	102	115	214	368
4	62	71	67	267	141
5	115	207	100	212	249
6	202	140	207	476	168
7	111	108	90	362	381
8	112	182	88	135	237
9	138	146	82	283	550
10	152	273	82	New Dist.	
11	95	227	54	New Dist.	
Totals	1297	1826	1039	2246	2316

EIGHTH WARD.

1	98	112	56	217	131
2	160	196	104	232	292
3	117	110	76	224	135
4	110	83	80	215	66
5	76	100	58	139	130
6	117	80	89	239	121
7	197	141	87	271	229
8	193	126	179	370	130
9	137	107	97	358	360
10	119	135	49	159	112
11	98	107	56	106	162
12	83	108	47	One new Dist.	
Totals	1505	1410	957	2530	1868

NINTH WARD.

1	169	220	169	358	254
2	173	108	216	476	131
3	294	122	399	741	189
4	151	116	219	347	120
5	214	79	191	431	118
6	138	56	150	312	104
7	118	117	229	376	128
8	157	151	178	279	215
9	140	100	125	307	82
10	163	85	139	317	104
11	232	160	169	405	216
12	143	127	156	307	128
Totals	2112	1441	2320	4655	1788

TENTH WARD.

1	176	135	126	262	305
2	202	107	160	319	191
3	261	117	128	383	271
4	178	168	117	295	243
5	186	170	152	306	307
6	181	216	88	264	288
Totals	1184	913	771	1769	1625

ELEVENTH WARD.

1	132	127	49	96	242
2	139	263	38	86	379
3	115	119	88	189	205
4	147	222	109	236	250
5	130	87	94	157	428
6	78	54	32	212	429
7	92	97	29	203	280
8	138	109	48	66	350
9	115	63	101	280	213
10	95	89	70	420	238
11	83	82	82	121	90
12	80	80	79	177	160
13	82	193	32	New District	
14	100	122	98	New District	
15	29	76	34	New District	
16	99	151	44	New District	
17	39	115	28	New District	
18	86	152	20	New District	
Totals	1759	2206	1085	2342	3367

TWELFTH WARD.

1	56	132	23	101	115
2	68	271	122	353	304
3	198	197	90	356	166
4	228	115	207	192	123
5	123	145	56	178	169
6 (New)	159	120	86	—	—
Totals	862	980	583	1179	887

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1	165	140	136	250	238
2	192	192	165	276	292
3	200	239	94	215	402
4	162	230	107	214	307
5	115	144	120	400	354
6	96	98	86	197	141
7	51	74	66	123	107
8	92	154	94	New Dist.	
Totals	1082	1271	868	1675	1809

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1	61	101	19	254	290
2	136	194	18	159	284
3	42	204	12	177	293
4	155	249	33	58	253
5	100	97	59	51	422
6	134	141	82	102	347
7	96	103	57	131	388
8	76	140	33	New District.	
9	130	254	21	New District.	
10	79	152	30	New District.	
Totals	1008	1635	364	923	2357

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1	161	68	186	325	109
2	168	92	156	384	130
3	124	114	71	239	119
4	240	85	127	451	83
5	97	27	91	183	50
5	140	40	102	290	41
7	112	30	127	269	24
8	186	135	150	343	164
9	139	52	120	271	61
10	94	70	65	185	97
Totals	1461	733	1245	2940	878

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1	166	139	148	311	203
2	140	206	332	381	307
3	188	243	221	450	276
4	217	170	203	401	261
5	121	210	197	354	289
6	257	123	268	529	198
7	173	224	184	283	263
8	17	62	18	26	41
9	222	101	203	462	117
10	86	129	144	208	165
Totals	1607	1607	1818	3406	2120

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1	138	110	125	230	167
2	181	136	140	302	261
3	172	153	162	295	216
4	163	148	165	339	163
5	159	169	213	349	209
6	127	119	175	301	126
7	178	120	235	475	162
8	81	196	57	219	333
9	94	267	20	96	884
10	51	122	56	139	211
11	126	237	103	185	182
12	144	83	59	126	425
13	103	81	84	106	267
14	69	234	18	33	409
15	66	182	16	New District.	
16	75	76	66	New District.	
17	127	106	52	New District.	
18	179	85	64	New District.	
Totals	2,230	2,513	1,799	3,195	3,765

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1	265	56	184	398	80
2	316	56	206	418	89
3	327	42	210	443	217
4	72	48	101	75	514
5	111	48	122	422	93
6	108	196	120	288	31
7	105	129	101	412	105
8	64	93	73	511	500
9	97	106	84	27	369
10	82	162	43	62	458
11	113	184	98	New District.	
12	183	423	20	New District.	
13	50	326	18	New District.	
14	32	173	18	New District.	
Totals	1845	2030	1412	3300	2456

NINETEENTH WARD.

1	249	399	251	212	379
2	142	383	142	244	352
3	192	313	142	351	337
4	150	202	193	238	155
5	92	111	103	136	105
Totals	825	1408	831	1201	1323

TWENTIETH WARD.

1	94	216	63	98	248
2	76	120	149	96	146
3	172	226	163	304	189
4	135	95	167	374	181
5	97	97	48	411	217
6	152	89	222	369	243
7	153	70	181	242	291
8	80	101	200	306	280
19	124	158	103	202	288
10	143	163	192	216	325
11	77	87	227	320	299
12	90	200	69	412	180
13	116	137	111	New District.	
14	193	168	249	New District.	
Totals	1783	1936	2123	3379	—

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1	149	99	111	400	109
2	63	186	67	528	283
3	87	174	90	346	101
4	135	176	74	357	359
6	120	205	95	399	93
6	58	135	63	284	418
7	61	130	33	317	371
8	160	83	193	New District.	
9	214	83	217	New District.	
10	272	149	283	New District.	
11	272	252	264	New District.	
Totals	1691	1682	1461	2631	1766

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1	229	245	341	501	382
2	217	184	274	330	306
3	226	192	223	284	390
4	68	300	188	190	311
5	83	224	181	201	287
6	76	192	77	112	182
7	56	141	38	52	124
8	36	184	44	101	137
Totals	1021	1670	1365	1741	2029

The following table is a recapitulation of the vote for Mayor, by Wards, compared with the Tiemann and Wood vote of 1857:

Wards.	1859. Havemeyer.	1859. Wood.	1857. Opdyke.	1857. Tiemann.	1857. Wood.
1	549	821	284	547	1273
2	156	155	163	438	231
3	220	243	175	464	408
4	513	1464	262	521	2112
5	883	1011	665	1702	1247
5	1340	1110	153	595	2403
7	1297	1826	1039	2246	2316
8	1506	1410	967	2530	1868
9	2112	1441	2340	4655	1788
10	1184	913	771	1769	1625
11	1769	2206	1085	2242	3367
12	862	980	583	1179	837
13	1062	1371	868	1676	1809
14	1068	1635	364	823	2357
15	1461	733	1245	2940	878
16	1607	1607	1818	3406	2120
17	2230	2573	1799	3195	3765
18	1845	2030	1412	3300	2456
19	825	1408	831	1201	1322
20	1783	1936	2133	3379	2827
21	1691	1682	1461	2631	1766
22	1021	1670	1365	1741	2029
Totals	26,843	30,125	21,773	43,282	39,961

Wood's plurality over Havemeyer	3,283
Wood over Opdyke	8,352
Havemeyer over Opdyke	5,070
Tiemann's majority over Wood in 1857	3,331

VOTE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Wards	Tilden, T.	Bronson, M.	Hull, R.
1	537	818	282
2	146	171	154
3	150	216	120
4	539	1416	273
5	762	1109	664
6	1245	1018	143
7	982	1614	837
8	1325	1494	1634
9	1615	1801	2453
10	1011	1057	792
11	1846	2050	1166
12	823	1995	780
13	934	1365	883
14	976	1681	372
15	1184	1041	1084
16	1297	1889	1780
17	2130	2504	1851
18	1845	2063	1348
19	804	1383	871
20	1672	2457	2015
21	898	1714	1202
22	663	1118	844
Totals	23,283	30,944	21,832
Bronson's plurality over Tilden			7,661

THE SOUTH AND JOHN BROWN.

AGITATION UNABATED.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The following letter, from a gent

DEMOCRATIC PHOTOGRAPHS.

Hon. William M. Corry's Portraits of Prominent Democratic Politicians.

His Visit to Mr. Buchanan in December, 1856.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 22.

MAY 6, 1857.

I have frequently promised others and myself I would take a day to write out the narrative of my visit to President BUCHANAN at Wheatland, toward the end of 1856, where I went from Cincinnati, to confer with him on the creed of the party.

MR. CORRY'S MISSION.

It was a purpose I had at heart, and to its execution I was urged by several prominent Democrats, as well as prompted by my convictions. As to the ordinary motives impelling men to seek Mr. BUCHANAN, I did not feel them; I wanted no interview with him about any office for anybody; but I was anxious that after such a total failure as the PIERCE Administration, which had disgraced the country, and brought the party through the Northwest to the ground, we should take a new and honest departure in Federal politics.

WHEN MR. CORRY LEFT CINCINNATI, AND WHO HE MET IN WASHINGTON.

Therefore, being moved by these considerations and others, and having my own consent and the wishes of several friends, I left Cincinnati Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856, and got to Washington on the next day, Thursday. I saw there JOSEPH HOLT and EDWIN M. STANTON, to whom I am very partial; and we are in the habit, when we meet, which is not often, of exchanging ideas. I possessed them both, separately, of my errand to Wheatland, and of the views which I intended to communicate. They expressed themselves gratified at my mission and my creed, but each of them had fears and donbts—indeed, more than fears and donbts—that I could not enlist the President.

MR. HOLT'S OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

HOLT said he was an old man—and that new things would disturb him and make him unhappy. That he could not be got ont of the ruts, and that I would be disappointed in the result. STANTON knew BUCHANAN to be a temporizer, and under the thumb of his crofiies and admirers, and not able to comprehend, or inclined to listen to new things from strangers. He would probably talk plausibly, but would do nothing to the purpose. His administration would be the old, conservative, Union-saving, shaveward inclining sort we had always had under Democratic auspices.

HON. SAM. MEDARY'S VIEWS.

I exchanged a few words with SAMUEL MEDARY, at his room in "the National." Told him I was going to Wheatland, and what for—not to speak of men, bnt of doctrine. Asked him what he thought of the prospect? He replied that it looked discouraging; that he had given up all hope; and that we had little to expect in the Western country. I wanted to know what office he would take? He said there was no chance for anything. He should not be an applicant, I think he said. I repeated that I was not intending to say anything at Wheatland about men, but that he owed it to his friends to say what he wanted, and that at once. The reason was that they had obtained for him from PIERCE the mission to Chili, which he had accepted, and afterwards declined, to his and their detriment. He admitted the force of that remark, but said nothing more, and I left him and EDWARD MCCOOK together, to make my preparations for departure next morning, or rsther the same morning, for it was then 1 A. M., and the train left at 6 o'clock.

MR. CORRY MEETS ROBERT TYLER, JR.

By the first train I left Washington and was off for Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 27, where we arrived at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon to dinner. I was alone, but at Havre de Grace, where people all leave the cars and cross the river by steamer, I was thrown against ROBERT TYLER, Jr., whose acquaintance I had made last June, at the sitting of the National Convention in Clncinnati. He inquired my route. I told him I intended to stay over Sunday in Philadelphia, and to go to Wheatland to see BUCHANAN on Monday morning. He asked "what office;" and I told him none; that my errand to Wheatland was to confer with the President on the creed of the party for the next four years. That I wanted to give him the opinions of myself and many other Democrats, on the crisis, and to recommend ways and means for the fnture. He is a well-bred gentleman, but felt annoyed, and showed it; spoke a little sharply about these d—d isms, (mistaking me, I presume, for a Free Soiler,) and thought that the Platform contained all that was necessary. "We would have to stick to that, and indulge in no vagaries. There was no trouble ahead, if we only minded our own business." I said that I thought differently; that the platform had nothing in it except Kansas and Nebraska, and that that chime was not enough for the Democratic Party, which should put itself on its great principles, and ring out the sound of equal and exact justice to all men—to all parts of the confederacy, and to the nations of the world; that Mr. B. had a glorious opportunity to reclaim the country from the depression and antagonism created by PIERCE & Co., and that he could bring us out of much trouble ahead, by announcing a pretty considerable change of programme at the start; that I spoke advisedly, and would be glad to meet the most intelligent circle we could collect at Philadelphia or Lancaster, to discuss the party creed as frankly and as fully as possible to the President, who was understood to have invited such interviews. Mr. TYLER was not satisfied, nor pleased; but he drew off, and was silent. I took my seat in the same car, and soon went to sleep, so that there was no more conversation. But I knew he would follow on to Wheatland.

MEETS FORNEY, WYCOFF & CO., AT PHILADELPHIA.

At Philadelphia I was set down at the "Merchants' Hotel," because it is the Democratic headquarters; BUCHANAN stops there; FORNEY lives there; and APPLETON was there on a visit. After dinner I left a card for FORNEY, and during the afternoon General WARD, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, called on me, with the information that SICKLES was in the city at the La Pierre House, where we would find FORNEY and APPLETON, probably. Tea being over, we walked up Chestnut-street to that Hotel. In the vestibule stood a group of persons, of whom I only recollect these: Daniel E. Sickles, George Martin, Forney, Appleton, Edward H. Lytle, and that scamp, H. Wycoff. They had been dining, and had succeeded in detaining SICKLES, who could not leave Philadelphia after 5 P. M., for New-York, where he resides. The spirits of the party were high, and SICKLES came forward to greet me very frankly; ao did Lytle, but not so FORNEY, I had never seen MARTIN, nor APPLETON, (who was said to be the *Union* editor,) and WYCOFF I had seen and known in such a quantity of lights or darks, that I didn't want to recognise him. My business East was soon asked; I stated it without reserve. It seemed to please SICKLES, who said, "by all means go, and say nothing of men; stick to that. Let me hear from you." FORNEY and APPLETON didn't appear to be pleased. S. told me to salute Senator F., to which I objected that old CAMERON was in the field, and that I thought it too early to commit myself. Indeed I was not by any means a Forney man. I had some hope that he would be defeated. I knew that old SIM. CAMERON was a great manager, and likely, as matters are managed in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and perhaps other States, to pull Forney over the hats in the Legislature. FORNEY saw I was not one of his allies, and behaved accordingly from that time out

SICKLES AND WYCOFF.

As to WYCOFF, he was evidently uneasy, and whispered to SICKLES, who looked at me, and inquired if it was possible I did not know Mr. W.? WYCOFF, coming forward at the same time with all that assurance which marks him, smiled and observed that he knew me several years ago at Paris; had met me at Col. COLT'S rooms, and asked if I had forgotten him? To all of which I replied dryly, that I remembered him perfectly well; and almost instantly took Mr. APPLETON, to whom I had been introduced, (as well as to Mr. MARTIN,) into the parlor, and broached a conversation.

INTERVIEW WITH APPLETON.

We were there alone several minutes, during which I stated that I understood he was to be the *Union* editor, and that I wanted to give the political views of the West to Mr. BUCHANAN, and, as I had said, I was on my way for that purpose. He had not considered, I thought, that the Democracy of the West were in any danger; indeed, I doubt, if the Democracy of the West come often into the minds of Federal politicians, excepting about the time of the Presidential election, when they count so many votes, and of course have to be named in footing up the column—in the addition. I tried to make him feel that we were in great danger, and that decided and new measures were necessary to enable us to keep our ground. The old issues were worn out; Kansas and Nebraska had been a tragical and probably irretrievable mistake; that, at all events, it would be fatal to any party which identified itself with it, as it had been fatal to its author and indorser at the Convention. Mr. BUCHANAN had been nominated because he was considered by the Northwest to be the wise and sober friend of the people at large, against the wishes of the extreme South, who bore up the Pierce and Douglas banner. His nomination was an actual triumph, brought about by outside pressure of the Anti-Kansas and Nebraska Democracy. The platform read differently, but that was done to let the rivals down more easily, in the midst of the quiet change of opinion. His election was secured by the cooperation of all sections of the party, some of whom would not have voted for PIERCE and DOUGLAS, and by the powerful aid of many Old Line Whigs, who thought they were rebuking treason, and, at the very least, fighting disunion in the only manner to be successful. I said further, that the state of things in Kansas, and spreading over the country, uniting as they did the fact of a civil war for Slavery, and the violent collision of both conviction and sentiment upon that subject, unless some diversion could be made, was powerful enough to defeat us in 1860, and to elect FREMONT. That FREMONT'S popularity was immense, and deserved, for he had shown all the manly qualities during the canvass, and was probably still in the field, and undoubtedly the strongest man in the United Statcs. It was then my opinion, that, in every form of action, we should set about withdrawing the public mind from these present occupations, and give it something else to do. That the Press and Congress at the coming session, and the thinkers, orators, and talkers of the country, should all contribute to this great change. That I was about to confer with Mr. BUCHANAN upon the whole subject. That in the West and Northwest the questions to be considered, and the manner of bringing them forward and dealing with them, were not merely matters of speculation, but the business of self-preservation. I knew that we felt in Ohio a keener sense of danger than prevailed at the East, where everything contributed to distract the mind from that view of the future, but that there was real danger, of which I warned him, and should proceed to warn Mr. BUCHANAN.

He asked how the crisis was to be met, and what I had to propose. I answered that I had given that inquiry all the consideration I could, and that I had matured the solution which I intended to explain very fully at Wheatland, and which I then proceeded briefly to describe as it is hereafter written down in the paper which furnished the staple of the Wheatland conversations afterwards, and which at the close was actually read to Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. APPLETON is a man of slender constitution of body, and not remarkable for keenness or understanding. He is, however, highly respectable, and, under other circumstances than the surprise he evidently experienced, would have acquitted himself better. He was not in physical condition, nor had he time to grasp the reasoning and range of topics which were so unexpectedly presented.

MADAME DE WILHORST AND SICKLES.

He rejoined the party whom he left, and which still lingered in the vestibule. I think Madame DE WILHORST was the lady on the upper landing of the staircase, who was coquetting around on Mr. SICKLES especially, and as I understood she was a late accession to the theatrical world, having not long ago married her father's *courier* in Europe, since which step she had come into musical fame under the auspices of STRAKOSCH, THALBERG and the New-York public. That Saturday night was the last night of their concerts in Philadelphia, and the whole party, I understand, were going. I was very cordially invited, but declined taking a seat with Mr. SICKLES, Mr. WYCOFF, &c. Gen. WARD and I went to see the RAVELS, at Marshall's Theatre, Walnut-street, and witnessed at the close that fearful performance of Miss MARTINETTI and her two brothers ascending and descending two tight parallel ropes and holding her on a stick between them, while she stood on one foot with a hand on each of their shoulders. The effect was too deep for applause, the house was literally breathless,—dumb of course.

A MORNING IN INDEPENDENCE-SQUARE—STARTLING NEWS.

I went home to bed at the Merchants' Hotel, and next day being Sunday, I walked out and opened the morning paper in Independence-square, soon after breakfast. The day was bright, but not cold. A score of squirrels were darting through the trees, and frisking on the ground. I got a seat near them, and soon found that the steamer (*Europa*) had arrived with the startling Swiss news that the King of Prussia intended to march an army to assert his sovereignty over Neufchatel.

We went to the *La Pierre*

SICKLES, THE OPERA LADIES, AND WYCOFF.

And found Mr. SICKLES leaving for New-York with the ladies and opera troupe. Of course, at such a moment all was gayety and nothing serious was said. We saw them off. I believe the inevitable WYCOFF infested that party also, and stuck to them as unshakably, as he probably will to Mr. BUCHANAN, into whose house he will force his way, and in all human expectation get into his bed as well as sit at his board, and if he does not drive his horses and direct his administration, it will be a wonder. He is expert in all languages; has led a hundred different lives, all of them bad; he knows public and private affairs; has been received in diplomatic and journalistic circles not only on both sides of the channel but on both sides of the ocean. He is all things to all men; but a constant scoundrel to them and to women. His fame is shame, his life a lie; his society the worst in the world, for he will treat any day with his declared enemy for the sale and conveyance of his best friend. If the whole truth must be told, he is the basest American I have ever seen abroad. If he had dared to execute his threat of sueing THURLOW WEED for a libel, I intended to tell one of his filthy stories at least over my own signature. WYCOFF is doubly dangerous from his agreeable exterior, his grace of diction and of action, his flow of spirits and his competent knowledge of the *savoir faire* and of the *savoir vivre*. He is master of the art of insinuation, and capable of anything except what is manly and noble. He has great facility of composition, and equal dexterity of speech, and has earned those doubtful spurs given him by the New-York *Herald* with the Knighthood of *Chevalier* WYCOFF by a series of disgraces and humiliations, at all of which he is callous enough not only to laugh in private, but to give the world in volume after volume of his miserable biography. But *satis ad nauscam* of this very peculiar and intrusive but remarkable individual, of whose history no man can predict the sequel, and for whom there may be a conspicuous career at Washington in the back stairs department, or as second-fiddle in Europe, where we have abundance of kitchen diplomacy as at home. Such candidates for dirty work are rare enough; but they make the most accomplished scullions in the culinary and diplomatic world.

INTERVIEW WITH THE EDITOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

I left these persons and made my preparations to see the editor or proprietor of the *Pennsylvanian* at my hotel. Gen. WARD was there also. At about 9 o'clock FORNEY came in, and with him APPLETON. I spoke to F. of the news, in answer to his remark, "What, always writing?" I said the *Pennsylvanian* should take the lead in favor of Switzerland, and that it was important that that paper spoke to-morrow, for that the New-York Press would not delay at all. That if Mr. B. was auspected by the foreigners to be lukewarm in their behalf, he would lose the remaining votes from that quarter which had not gone over to Fremont. These remarks of mine seemed to make no impression on him. He walked away without a word to the purpose. But soon afterwards came in Mr. RICE, proprietor, and Mr. WEBB, ex-editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, to whom I was introduced by Gen. W.; and I once stated the business in hand. They were also invited to come to my room to hear the articles read, and to decide what was to be done with them. We went up, and the reading took place under the very intelligent eyes of WEBB and WARD, and in the hearing of RICE. WEBB I thought to be the best informed man I met in Philadelphia in such matters, and very close to him was WARD. The whole paper was approved of warmly, by RICE particularly, who said it should be divided and printed editorially—the first to be the leader next morning. That he would (he said) put everything aside to make room, &c., &c.

LEAVES FOR LANCASTER.

The next morning I left Philadelphia for Lancaster at 6 A. M., and before the papers were out; nor could I get any copy of the *Pennsylvanian* afterwards on the cars, which was a disappointment, for I did not know but what FORNEY might have been seen, and counseled the non-appearance of the Swiss articles. As soon as we took seats at the door in the carriage, I found myself with SAVAGE, M. C. from Tennessee, and A. D. BANKS, of the *South Side Democrat*, to whom I was soon introduced by S. It was a beautiful Monday morning, and we were all very willing to converse as soon as it was ascertained that we had the same destination. They were going on private matters, I inferred, to Wheatland. I spoke freely of my mission to the President, and explained it in pretty much the same terms as heretofore. But the conversation did not begin with our special errands, but about Gen. WALKER and the peculiar institutions of the North and South.

MR. BANKS, NOW OF THE "ENQUIRER."

Mr. BANKS, who is young, ardent, able, and sanguine of mind as well as body, led off with his information about Nicaragua and his opinions upon society. He had heard from some other source than the papers that HENNINGSEN (General under WALKER, who was pent up at Granada) had been relieved by troops who came to the rescue, and was able to get down to the Lake after having demolished the town.

MR. BANKS' OPINION OF NORTHERN INSTITUTIONS.

But Mr. BANKS soon launched out like a true Southerner and strategist against Northern institutions. He held that they were a failure; that as they now stood, they had yielded evil rather than good, and that the condition of the people, now wretched, was bound to become worse and worse, till property and liberty were both sacrificed. It was clear to him that we must give up universal suffrage or consent to surrender capital and its rights to the demands of the mass who were destitute. As to the state of things in the South, it was far superior: there were no jealousies between master and slave; they were of very different races—he superior infinitely and they quite inferior by nature. There was no possibility of changing this condition, and no desire to do so on the part of the black laborers. They were as much benefitted by having some one to think for them as he was by having many to work for him; our intellectual power was so much more potent than physical, that force was out of the question. It never would nor could be resorted to by machines who had no wish for more than the necessaries of life, with protection. The slaves were happy, the master was content; the union was one of duty and affection, as well as interest, and would be perpetual. Such an institution as Slavery, so described, therefore, was the firmest foundation for our political fabric. It was socially self-perpetuating and politically safe. Such was the sum of the conversation on that topic, in which, though strongly tempted, I did not join conclusions, for I did not want my mind put off its bent. I did say, however, that all such opinions, new or old, would have to be examined some day and their accuracy tested, as neither the South nor North could afford to rest in a mistake; that I should hereafter feel free to canvass all these views, with their advocates. I knew that the real question at issue in Slavery was not, Is it right, or best? but, Was it worth while to substitute for it the so-called civilization of the North? I did not choose to say that that civilization was to be incalculably improved, and that we should live to see it. I did not say, what I believe, that the present onerous relations of labor and capital will not continue, and that, when they are wisely adjusted, we will have among the whites a form of society to which the present is as nothing. On the arrival of that great reform in the existence of your color, we can meet the question, What is to be done with the slave? by showing his master and himself what we have done for ourselves. At present, I am not for attacking that institution, nor for giving aid and comfort to those who do. Let us have settled first the destiny of the white man, white woman, and white child, and then we can do justice to the African, or show the right way to it.

WHAT MR. BANKS SAID WOULD HAVE HAPPENED HAD MR. FREMONT BEEN ELECTED.

There was another matter discussed on Mr. B.'s motion. He told us the South would have dissolved the Union if FREMONT had been elected President of the United States; that Gov. WISE and the Virginia leaders were ready to take the field—march on Washington, depose the Federal officers, take the Treasury, archives, buildings, ground, &c., declare the Confederation *de facto*, overthrown, and the District to have reverted to Virginia, the purpose for which she had conveyed it having failed. He said the thing would have been easy. There were 30,000 men ready; 20,000 cavalry, sets of accoutrements, &c., &c.; that the public mind was sufficiently excited to overcome all domestic resistance, and that they could whip the North in the fight. He seemed to be perfectly cool and abstract in these declarations, and without doubt implicitly believed what he said. I thought it might be well to reply; so I said good-naturedly that I was something of a politician myself; that I knew he was a son of Virginia, but that I was a grandson, and so we were of kin, and wherever relatives met it seemed proper to discuss interesting matters. I had thought a good deal of the propositions of revolt made by Gov. WISE, and had formed an opinion contrary to the one he had put forward. The election of FREMONT, to the mind of the extreme South, ought not to be a signal for rebellion, but rather for strict acquiescence. He could only be elected according to the constitution, even if he got scarcely any Southern vote. But that was no cause for appeals to force, overthrowing the letter, form and spirit of the federal compact. The South had always been foremost in defence of that instrument, and she had no other Ægis. The Fremont Party did not do anything revolutionary by electing him; and if he or they contemplated a violation of State rights, or other rights guaranteed by the compact, they might be turned from the purpose by reflection or by remonstrance; or ultimately, if the purpose should be prosecuted to action, checked by the force of the constitution itself, asserted by the Supreme Court* and by the other branches of the Federal Government. I hated violence and all its elements and incidents, but meant to have gone on to the seat of war, if Gov. WISE had marched with a view to call a truce, and have that kind of intimate conference which should take place on such an occasion between grandma and grandson. I told BANKS that I should have entreated her not to stain her venerable hands with blood, nor give to the vulgar red record of tyrants and warriors against their country the stately fame of the august Dominion, &c., &c., quite in the Cambyses vein, which restored good humor. Then I reminded him of that passage in history which relates the forlorn appearance and swift destruction of the old *noblesse* of France, who came out of their retreats in city and country, where they had long been hid from sight, on the sanguinary 10th of August, at the Tuilleries. Some two hundred of the Marquises, Dukes and lesser dignitaries, in small clothes and small swords, girt the monarch that day for his defense against the awful vengeance of a thousand years. As the waters of Niagara carry down the cataract a wisp of straw, so did the people obliterate these faithful but misguided friends of past abuses, and of an absolute sovereign, now weaker than the peasant marching against him in his wooden shoes, but armed with the terrible bayonet, and fired by the new blaze of freedom, and the equal rights of all men from highest to lowest. So it would have been with the Virginis invasion of the District if it had not been stopped short of its destination by the sage and sober second thought of its great men and women. By force this Union may be consolidated, but by force it can never be dismembered. The section which attempts that, will find the rest will organize resistance to overthrow the attempt; organization implies leaders and followers, and some one man invested with the supreme command. It will be matched on the other side, and the result of the conflict will be the election of one chief or the other, and the unity of the State, all the Constitutional safeguards having been broken up, and command and obedience substituted thenceforth for law and equality. And that Virginia should do such a thing was beyond belief; or, if she did do it, that she should not be overtaken by all these consequences, was luckily now only a speculation. But my mind was not to be withdrawn from other matters. I did not intend, I said, to look backwards, but forward—forward into the future, which had yet to be shaped for the bane or blessing of ourselves and posterity.

ARRIVAL AT LANCASTER.

Arrived at Lancaster, I was invited by S. and B. to go at once to Wheatland, where they were compelled to call without delay, because they returned by the train of the same afternoon. It was understood to be Mr. BUCHANAN'S rule to receive after 3 o'clock, as he had to devote the morning to correspondents, and to other business. Besides, I told them they had their own affairs to present, and were in haste, while I had plenty of time; indeed, was there with the intention of camping down till I had fulfilled my mission. I might spend several days. While I sat at dinner they got back, and spoke pleasantly of their interview. It appeared that Mr. B. had leisure to give them, and that they had stated their matters to a favorable ear. Mr. BANKS said that they had mentioned that we were fellow-passengers from Philadelphia, and that the President seemed to know me—spoke of me as a *writer*—probably from my connection with the *Democratic Review* in 1852, and from Mr. SANDERS' description, at London possibly, or at home.

* The Dred Scott decision proves what reliance the South might have placed upon this great tribunal, at all events.

MURDER AT CLEVELAND.—At midnight on Friday, Dec. 2, at Cleveland, Ohio, one JOHN R. MATHESON was killed on West River-street, by CHARLES MARTIN. Having both drank considerably, they were at MATHESON'S house during the evening, talking and drinking. He (MARTIN) being a Free Mason, was asked by MATHESON to propose his name as a candidate for admission. MARTIN told him that he could not be admitted, on account of his having two wives, one of whom he had left in Canada, and the other of whom he married here. Some high words ensued between them on this when MATHESON attacked MARTIN and knocked him down, when he continued to strike him. MARTIN'S head exhibits some bad wounds which he says were thus caused. He says that MATHESON kicked or knocked him out of the house, and then followed him out, he trying to get away from him by getting between a tree and the fence, MATHESON still following him and striking him; he crossed the road to where there are some iron boilers, and, MATHESON then going in the house, he waited there until all was quiet. From this he does not remember what happened until he was being taken by officers to the watch-house, except that he started to go to Dr. MESSENGER'S office to have his head dressed.

AN AMERICAN IN ITALY.

Crossing the Alps into Italy—Aspect of the Country—Political Sentiments—Senator Seward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Monday, Nov. 8, 1859.

Ten days since I crossed the Napoleon pass of the Alps. In starting from Brieg, on the north side, the ascent for a couple of hours is in sight of the valley, with its nestled hamlets and guarded herds, extending well up the mountain sides, and forming as lovely a pastoral scene as any in Switzerland. The most striking feature of such a picture is the individuality of the people in their cottages and costumes. The sunny side of a Swiss peasant's cottage is all the handiwork that delights his eye, save the handiwork of God in the mountain ranges about him. His art begins and ends with the tasteful balcony, the projecting roof-beams, and their legitimate ornamentation. No Pecksniff has been there to teach him the art of sham, and it is to be hoped he may long remain ignorant of the flashing mockery which characterizes much of our modern civilization. And then there are other peculiarities among those hills not to be met with in any other part of the world. A peasant girl, with rich brown hair and wistful eyes, may sing for you her Alpine songs, present you a flower with the *naiveté* and simplicity of a child, and wish you in sweet improvisation a long and happy life in your far-off home. To enjoy this, however, one must be alone and away from the motley diligence.

As you continue up the pass, winding in and out, but steadily rising upward and upward, under the hanging cliffs and over the ravines, the cottages and herds and peasant girls are all lost below, and the mind turns from the beauty of the valley to the sublimity of the everlasting hills.

The snow crests now rise in their dizzy height on all sides; affording a wildness and grandeur of scenery never to be described. Man is awed to silence in the presence of such majesty. After passing through the icy gallery made to screen off the sweeping avalanches, and a little more climbing through the increasing snow, about six hours after starting the plateau or summit is gained. Here the increasing storm shut out all view, and after a few minutes pause in front of the hospice where a cheerful-looking priest and a St. Bernard dog made their appearance to complete the picture, we willingly left this place of howling winds and drifting snow. It was rather late in the season for pleasure travel in these regions, and I was glad when the rumbling of the diligence assured me we were rapidly descending towards the Italian plain. The scenery of the descent is finest towards the last, and consists of glimpses from the depths of a terrifying gorge, up and out between the cloud-capped peaks. I have as yet seen no place more oppressively grand than this part of the Simplon Pass. As we dashed along this wonderful road, cut into the almost vertical side of the mountain, occasionally tunneled through the spurs, or bridged across the splashing torrent, I was glad to restrain my gaze occasionally from a scene so frightfully overwhelming Immense rocks, which have fallen from the heights above, can be seen in the bed of the torrent. Perhaps they grazed the very point you are passing, and after a heavy rain a look upward and a fair imagination can find many more about ready to fall.

This road, built by the First NAPOLEON for the ready transfer of his troops and cannon into Italy, is certainly one of the boldest works of engineering skill; and when one thinks that it and many other great monuments have been built to promote or commemorate human warfare, the Paris Exhibition building even being built for cavalry barracks, and the new street improvements of the gay capital being planned with reference to strategical purposes, the idea is not calculated to strengthen confidence in progressive civilization.

But in coming into this beautiful land, this garden of the world, even by the great warrior's highway, more agreeable associations take possession of the mind.

My companions of the *coupé* were an Englishman and an American. The former was a man of much intelligence, had seen much of the world, had been in the Italian campaign from his sympathy with the cause, and was then on his way to Central Italy, to be ready for the next struggle. My compatriot was young, and coming to Italy for the first time, with the too common English and American prejudice. His impression that all Italians are beggars, bandits or cheats, he had derived from his friends who had swept through the country years ago, evidently in hot pursuit of its blemishes and misfortunes, instead of its history and poetry, and music and art. Consequently, when starting from Duomo, the next morning after arriving in Italy, it was quite a surprise to this young man to find himself in a kind of Arcadia, with vines trained upon the houses and along the roadside—a clean and thrifty-looking people, which is the rule in Constitutional Italy; even the priests wore shorter coat-tails than is the custom in the South, and honest faces.

It was not the country he had pictured to himself; and as we came on past the lovely lake, with its *Isola Bella* and its charming villas, all wrapt in a soft, early Autumn sunlight, I fancied that my companion took in some new ideas of Italy.

It is delightful to visit Milan without seeing the hated Austrians. I should also prefer to see the French on their side of the Alps. But the Milanese are happy in their freedom, and a general sentiment of gratitude exists towards the French for their aid. As the treaty does not force back the Dukes, strong hopes now exist of a powerful and united nation at no very distant day.

Even in a few years Austria will be driven out of Venice, if this bureaucratic Government does not heed the voice of its people and abandon its usurpation gracefully. The emigration from Venice is wonderful; forty thousand, it is estimated, have already left their homes to join GARIBALDI or to live in freedom. I have just seen an illustration of the truth of these rumors. A copy of the Venetian *Official Gazette*, which happened to fall into my hands, contained for one day a list of sixty who had left without passports, and were threatened with severe punishment if they did not return within a limited time. As their ages were given, it was an interesting fact to find they were all young, ranging between 12 and 30. I hope they will return, but only when the tricolor can wave from San Marco.

The loan of a hundred millions of francs, just called for by the Government, has been very promptly responded to. Within a few days the Milanese have subscribed 52 millions to the 26 subscribed in Turin; and it must be recollected that Lombardy contains only three millions of inhabitants to the five millions of Sardinia.

Considerable complaint has been raised here about the centralization of the Government at Turin, but I do not think it is very serious. One of the new illustrated papers hit off the idea very well, by representing the duomo, or cathedral, on wheels, being drawn towards Turin, while all Milan were weeping behind. It is true several hundred employed by the Austrian branch mint and many others in the public bureaus, have been thrown out of employment for a while, but the spirit of prosperity consequent upon freedom is already beginning to be felt. A piazza in front of the Theatre has been made since the departure of Austria, and very appropriately called Piazza Cavour. This is only an evidence of the common gratitude towards the great statesman. The public sentiment is also shown, in a certain way, towards another Italian patriot, who was kept as much as possible in the background during the campaign. The little cards of portraits for sale in the windows usually consist of four heads in one group, viz: the King, NAPOLEON, CAVOUR and GARIBALDI.

A movement is now on foot to make CAVOUR the head of the Central State. This will allow the desired union without any disruption with NAPOLEON or Austria perhaps; at any rate, with two such men united in our State, rest assured Italy will be moving ahead.

The other day, while out sight-seeing, I had one of the peculiar incidents of traveling life. In the vicinity of the new arch I came upon two friends, I supposed to be in Petersburg, and Senator SEWARD. About Gov. SEWARD I had been reading from the TIMES that very day, where considerable anxiety was expressed on account of his unseasonable trip to Egypt.

The representative man of free America, I am happy to inform you, is perfectly well and in the best of spirits. He has evidently made a most agreeable and instructive tour, having seen Europe at an interesting period, and been treated to a confidence by all the leading monarchical statesmen of Europe rarely shown to any one.

He says the European monarchs are all trying to concede to progressive opinions just fast enough to save their thrones, knowing very well that in the end a high state of intelligence will do away with Courts and demand representative Governments. At present they very properly hold to the unfitness of the people for such institutions.

I was very glad to meet Mr. SEWARD and find him in such excellent spirits about the future of our country. I confess the Baltimore scenes and the California murders, to say nothing of the unt dying disgrace of a few years since in our Senate Chamber, do not inspire an American with especial pride of country at the present time. But all these deplorable events came from the anomaly of human Slavery in a free country; and I hope the time is close at hand when a conservative Free-State party, with a reliable well-known exponent of free institutions at the head, shall assume the direction of public affairs.

PERICLES.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Southern Democratic Sentiment Against the Administration.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

In every Southern State we have heard Democratic denunciation, loud and deep, of our Buchanan Government. Influential Democrats throughout the South have said it is most corrupt, more so than any Government in the world. It is inherently, and thoroughly and insufferably foul. Its officials and *protégés* are all more or less stained, tainted and leprous. Its dealings are scandalous and revolting. Its policy is Machiavelian. Its misrule deserves to be repudiated and scouted by every Democrat who retains a particle of self-respect and independence. It requires the most abject and crouching servility. It prostitutes everything and everybody within its reach to most base partisan ends. It perverts public trusts into engines of spoliation and robbery. It transforms conventions and Legislatures into vilest gambling concerns. It interferes with State rights; does despite to State sovereignty; disputes, denies and violates the rights of the people of every section and locality to think and act for themselves, to regulate their domestic affairs, and shape their own institutions independently of the interference and dictation of other communities and of the Federal Government. It invokes bribery, fraud, force, intimidation, or violence, to determine political results in the several States. Federal patronage and power are employed to influence or control popular sentiment, for the benefit of unprincipled individuals or miserable factions. Its *régime* is a most disgraceful and contemptible Federal despotism. It has trifled with and disregarded the Federal Constitution, aided in the passage of unjust and unequal laws; squandered the public money and robbed the common Treasury; broken its promises, spit upon its pledges, and falsified its professions. Its domestic policy is corrupt, vacillating and false. Its foreign policy is unstatesmanlike, destitute of dignity, spirit, firmness or sagacity. So some Southern Democrats, from Maryland to Texas, have proclaimed.

How much longer Mr. BUCHANAN will have these charges rung in his ears by his Southern, as well as Northern brethren, may be a question. If "public plunder must he put down," (as your ex-Senator DIX says it must,) and if the Southern Independent Democrats will stick to their professions, and do more than talk, the Buchanier plunder may go by the board, to give way, possibly, to some more of the same sort, in other "Democratic," "Republican," or "Opposition" hands. One party is so apt to follow the example of another, to "fight the devil with his own weapons," to condescend to use the same party means for its own party ends, that there is no telling when Mr. DIX'S *dictum* will be realized. With us, it is "put down" and "put up" public plunder, all the while.

In Kentucky all sorts of Democratic charges against, especially, the Administration's domestic management and policy have been current; but, after all, the manly "adherence to principle" of many of our Democrats does not now seem to bear hard upon that object of their reproaches. The Kentucky Democracy generally, so far as they have recently defined themselves, seem to indorse, sustain and laud Mr. BUCHANAN for his able, patriotic and wise administration! The Charleston Convention may do the same, and may present a man who, if elected, may pursue the same course which has so immortalized JAMES BUCHANAN. But I hope and reckon not.

I must add that some of the Kentucky Douglas Democrats, with Mr. HARNEY at their head, have this Fall been fighting manfully for the "Douglas doctrine," as opposed to the "Dred Scott decision" tenets, and the "Dred Scott decision" territorial policy of the Administration. His present daily arguments, if I understand them, are without qualifications, against any future Congressional action or agitation, or any more Federal intervention about Slavery. His drift is identical with that of Mr. DOUGLAS, in his Cincinnati and Columbus speeches. The Federal Government has no right to do anything about it. The people in each State, and in each Territory, are to be left entirely free to decide it for themselves. Total and absolute non-interference, perfect Federal neutrality, State and Territorial internal independence, universal local Popular Sovereignty about all domestic concerns, is the creed for which Mr. HARNEY constantly contends, in spite of all Administration opposition here and elsewhere. Herein he shows a manliness and a common sense, unperverted and unimpaired by party, for which he is praised and upheld by many of us. We heartily wish him and his cause success.

I may also say here, that even our Douglasites concede that Mr. GUTHRIE, as an out-and-out Administration man, will, from present signs, be the first choice of the Kentucky delegation to Charleston. But, they are far from believing that he will be the nominee of the Convention, or the final choice of the Kentucky delegates. Their opinion seems to be that Mr. DOUGLAS will be at last nominated, with or without, or in defiance of the two-thirds rule; and that, however nominated, he will be able to carry Kentucky, and, at least, a majority of the Southern States. I heard Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, now, or lately, editor of the New-Orleans *Courier*, remark the other day, that the Louisiana Democracy will support the Charleston nominee, be he who he may, and whether or not nominated under that rule.

Clear, genuine Douglas men consider Judge DOUGLAS the representative of the National Democracy. Under his banner alone can they march to victory. They now profess to adhere to the Democratic pledges of 1854 and 1856, to be *opposed to all ultraism, sectionalism, Anti-Slavery, or Pro-Slavery Federalism*, and, accordingly, to want this home matter banished forever from Washington—though its banishment shall include all Buchaniers.

PONTIAC.

Relative Power of Different Sections—As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union.

From the Boston Transcript.

DEAR SIR: You ask if there is not in the idea, so generally prevalent, that "*as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union*," something approaching superstition. *There is not.* Like the thousands of other proverbial sayings in the various languages of the world, it is the mere embodiment of constantly-observed facts, made by men who have had neither the leisure nor the knowledge for studying the causes of the phenomena thus described. In time, science steps in, to give us the law, in virtue of which such things are.

Why has it been that no person has in sixty years been elected to the Presidential chair, by the votes of the people, who has not received that of Pennsylvania? Why is it, that to the present hour this State is still regarded as the political battle-field of the Union? Such are the questions to which you ask the answer, and which I propose to give. How far you may be disposed to admit the accuracy of my views I cannot tell; but sure I am that whenever this problem shall come to be definitely solved, the solution will exercise no little influence upon the action of the great political parties into which we are divided.

To begin, let me ask your attention to the simple law which governs the movements of men, who, by the process of peaceful emigration, are seeking improvement of their condition. Look where you may, you will see that such persons seek the nearest approach to the temperatures to which they have been accustomed—the Highlander going to Canada and the Irishman coming to our middle States, leaving to the Spaniard and the Portuguese the more sunny lands of the South. So, too, has it been among ourselves, the people of New England having overrun New-York, north of the Highlands, a part of northern Pennsylvania, the northern third of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and having settled the three northwestern States—those of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, having meanwhile colonized nearly all the remainder of the four Western States, and being likely soon to occupy the larger portion, if not almost the whole, of the territories which are now to enter the Union as the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

To Virginia and North Carolina have fallen the territories that are now Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, while South Carolina and Georgia have taken possession of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and most of Arkansas and Texas. As a consequence of this, we find the Union divided into four great zones, the white population of which, as ascertained by the last census, may approximately thus be stated:

Northern, say	9,000,000
Northern Central	5,700,000
Southern Central	4,000,000
Southern	2,300,000
Total	20,000,000

Nearly three-tenths of the voting population, as here is shown, sympathise much with Pennsylvania, and hence it is, and not merely by her own intrinsic strength, that *as she goes, so goes the Union*. Not only are the tendencies of this portion of our people, as now exhibited, eminently conservative, but, as reference to history shows, they have been more consistently in accordance with the ideas of the men who made the Revolution than those of any other. Hence it is, that they have been so much in harmony with those of North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as with those of the better days of Virginia, all of these, with Missouri, now passing so rapidly toward freedom, constituting the Southern centre.

Anxious to ob

SCIENTIFIC MATTERS IN GERMANY.

Purchase of a Geological Collection by Agassiz—Illness of Liebig.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

* * * It must be by this time known in America, that Prof. AGASSIZ, just before he was called back by the unfortunate death of his father-in-law, concluded the purchase of the geological collection of Councillor BRONN, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology at Heidelberg, and for this year Pro-rector of the University. This collection was one of great value, being remarkably rich in varieties, and almost unique specimens. The honorable Professor has been in active correspondence for the last thirty or forty years, with the principal geologists of the world, and had, by the "exchanging," which is so common among scientific men, gathered many objects of great value. The University, not having a collection of its own, had freely made use of his; and it had been a great attraction for a long time to the student and the connoisseur in such matters. Not long ago, Prof. BRONN, knowing that he was growing old, and that his treasure sold under the hammer after his death, would not bring the half of its value, and preferring to give the money to his family, made the proposition to the Ducal Government of Baden that they should buy his "Sammlung" for the University. It will always be matter for regret and shame to the State, that while thousands were being wasted on the army, the money for such a purchase could not be had! No doubt the Government imagined they could go on in the old convenient way: using the Cabinet and not paying for it; when AGASSIZ came to Heidelberg,

He knew the value of this collection well, and simply asking its price, said he would take it without having "beaten down" the owner's demands, nor even *seen* (as I understand) what he was buying. Being called away suddenly, he sent all the money in a few days, before the minerals were even packed to be forwarded to him. Such a noble and generous treatment—especially in contrast with the mean, short-sighted policy of the Government—has struck the Germans with astonishment. They are not accustomed to see things done in that fashion, and their admiration for our American way of "doing it" is freely expressed. AGASSIZ and BRONN are not allied on many points of scientific dispute; and, since they have publicly combated one another's opinions, there is an additional magnanimity in the conduct of the former, which the latter is fully prepared to appreciate. BRONN is considered one of the best, if not *the* best, living palaeontologist. As Prorector of the University, he has given universal satisfaction. He intends forming a new mineralogical collection, and has, I am told, already begun it.

To make a considerable jump, now, from Heidelberg to Munich—the friends of Dr. LIEBIG in America, as well as here, will be sorry to know that his wounded knee (the knee-pan is split) does not recover as rapidly as was hoped; and that, instead of two months, his confinement and inability to lecture will probably last through the whole semester. Many students from abroad, who are staying here on purpose to hear him, will be much disappointed by this result. I saw yesterday, on the notice-board in the University, an announcement in LIEBIG's handwriting, to the effect that he had prevailed upon Doctor ——— to lecture for him until his restoration to health. Unfortunately, the German characters of the great JUSTUS are illegible to a stranger, and all I can tell you of this name is that, to me, it looks like PUMPENHEIMER; but before my next letter I will make the necessary inquiries, and enlighten the doubtful subject.

There is just room at the bottom of my sheet to tell you that on the 30th of October the Archbishop of Munich had a letter read in all the churches, recommending prayers for the preservation of the temporal authority of the Pope. That won't go down with all German Catholics! R.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Opinions of Scientific Men as to his Expedition—Suggestions of Further Search for Members of his Party.

At a recent meeting of the London Geographical Society, Capt. MCCLINTOCK read a very interesting paper to a numerous and brilliant audience, on the discoveries of the late expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and party. He detailed his proceedings as already published in his report to the Admiralty, and said: "After mature consideration upon all that I have seen, I am of opinion that the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror had been contemplated for months previously to its execution*; also, that the whole crew had become affected by scurvy, and greatly debilitated. We know that FRANKLIN's ships were out off from all supplies of game for three consecutive winters, and that this is the only case on record of ships' crews subsisting solely upon their own supplies for so long a period. The *Investigator* was abandoned after the third Winter, but her crew had been able to procure some valuable fresh food, game of various sorts, including about one hundred reindeer. She lost only three men, yet the whole crew were affected by scurvy. But the *Erebus* and *Terror*, before being abandoned, had lost twenty-four men, and therefore I conclude that the remainder of their crews were at least as seriously affected as were the people of the *Investigator*.

There are two important questions which have been so frequently put to me that I gladly take this opportunity to offer some explanation upon so deeply interesting a subject. The first is, whether some of the 105 survivors may not be living among the Esquimaux. The various families or communities of Esquimaux met with by RAE, ANDERSON and myself, at different times and places, all agree in saying, "No; they all died." But let us examine for ourselves. The western shore of King William's Island, along which they were compelled to travel for two-thirds of their route, is uninhabited, and all that is known to us of the mouth of the Back River is derived from the journeys of BACK, SIMPSON, ANDERSON and myself; none of us have met natives there, consequently it is fair to conclude that the Esquimaux but seldom resort to so inhospitable a locality. Even much more favored shores in this vicinity are but very thinly sprinkled with inhabitants, and their whole time is occupied in providing a scanty subsistence for themselves. In fact, their life is spent in a struggle for existence, and depends mainly upon their success in taking seals during the Winter—a matter which requires such long training that no European has ever yet succeeded in acquiring it. My two Greenland Esquimaux tried various methods at Bellot Strait, yet did not succeed; and without dogs trained to scent out the small breathing holes of the seals through the ice I do not think even the Boothian Esquimaux could live. It requires not only that a man should possess a trained dog, but that he himself should be well trained in the only successful mode of seal hunting, in order to assist in this locality. It is, therefore, evidently an error to suppose that where an Esquimaux can live a civilized man can live also. Esquimaux habits are so entirely different from those of other people that I believe there is no instance on record of either a white man or an Indian becoming domesticated amongst them, or acquiring tolerable expertness in the management of a kayak. With regard to the probability of procuring the means of subsistence independently of the Esquimaux, I will just state what was shot by my own sledge party—and we never lost a chance of shooting anything—during the journey along the lands in question, that occupied us for 79 days, and covered nearly 1,000 geographical miles of distance. The sum total amounted to two reindeer, one hare, 17 willow grouse, and three gulls.

The second question is, Why have the remains of so few of our lost countrymen been found? It is indeed true that only three of the 105 were discovered, but we must bear in mind that from the time they left the ship they were dragging sledges and boats, and therefore they must have traveled almost constantly upon the ice, not upon the land; *consequently all traces or remains there vanished with the Summer thaw of 1848.* There is no doubt that many relics still remain strewed along the uninhabited shore of King William's Island, beneath the snow; but as it was most carefully examined three times over, I cannot think that any conspicuous object, such as would be put up to indicate where records would be deposited, could possibly have escaped us. The Summer at Port Kennedy proved a warm one, yet the ice did not permit us to move until the 9th of August, and the object of the expedition having been attained, we commenced our homeward voyage. On the 21st of September I arrived in London, having landed at Portsmouth, and on the 23d the dock-gates at Blackwall closed behind the *Fox*.

Sir R. MURCHISON reminded the society that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN was Vice-President of their society, and that they had for years expected his return among them. Great exertions were made to discover what became of his expedition, and to Lady FRANKLIN's eternal honor she showed the most heroic devotion in the cause, and received a noble result. He was happy to tell them that a work was coming out which would do full justice to his distinguished friend, Capt. M'CLINTOCK and his brave associates, Capt. HOBSON, Dr. WALKER and Capt. YOUNG, the latter of whom subscribed £500 to further the expedition. In that little yacht, the *Fox*, of 170 tons, these brave men had innumerable difficulties to contend with, for, having been driven into the Atlantic 1,200 miles, they still persevered in their efforts, and finally succeeded. He thought great honor was due to Lady FRANKLIN and those who aided her, for the last expedition proved not only the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, but that he had gone further north in a ship than any other person.

Sir E. BELCHER alluded to the expedition in which he took a part himself, and to the instructions given to Sir J. FRANKLIN. In his opinion he must have gone to the west of King William Island, and not down Peel's Sound, where he no doubt abandoned the ships.

Capt. COLLINSON next addressed the Society, and expressed an opinion that had he been in the position of Sir J. FRANKLIN, he would have sent a boat down the Mackenzie River to let the Hudson's Bay Company know that he wanted assistance, and it would have been given. In his opinion, after leaving their ships, they set for the Great Fish River, and if any search were hereafter to be made, it must be in the months of July and August. He believed that they arrived too early at the Fish River, and, having been deprived of provisions, entirely perished. He himself had been in the neighborhood where Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had perished; and most assuredly every credit was due to Capt. MCCLINTOCK and his brave companions for what they had accomplished. What had been commenced by COLUMBUS in discovering the continent of America, had been followed out and finished by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE stated that he had read Capt. M'CLINTOCK's journal about to be published, and was convinced, after doing so, that *every man of Sir John Franklin's expedition perished*. They reached Beechey Island in safety, and, their provisions having failed them, they lost their lives in attempting to reach the Great Fish River. He congratulated Capt. M'CLINTOCK on the perseverance he displayed and the success which finally crowned his exertions.

Capt. HOBSON next addressed the society, and explained how it was he discovered the records, and expressed his opinion that no man of the expedition was alive among the Esquimaux.

Mr. PARKER SNOW was next called on by the chairman, and expressed his regret that he was obliged to differ from so many gallant men, but he came forward, not only in behalf of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his officers, but of the men who had wives and families now living in this country. He thought it was due to the honor of the British flag *that further search should be made for them, for there was not, in his opinion, positive evidence to show they had perished.* (Hear.) It ought to be borne in mind that the discovered record stated that all was well when it was written; and he firmly believed that many of the 105 men missing were still alive. They left their ships in April, 1848, and he believed they might still be found among the Esquimaux if a proper search were made for them. He was an humble man, without name, wealth, or influence; but he pledged himself that he would proceed next Spring and search among the Esquimaux until this riddle which now hung over the fate of so many gallant men was successfully solved. [Loud cheers.]

Capt. KENNEDY entirely coincided in the opinions put forward by Mr. SNOW, and argued that a new expedition ought to be sent out in search of the missing men. He had heard, in the course of his journeyings last Summer, that a party of white men had been seen in the neighborhood of the Mackenzie River, and in his opinion they were a portion of the men under Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Public feeling in this country would never be satisfied until a further search was made. Those who said that a great risk would be run in doing so were entirely mistaken, for he believed the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company suffered infinitely more hardships and privations than those who explored the Arctic Seas.

Capt. MCCLINTOCK said, in reply, that he believed forty days of short allowance of provisions was the utmost that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's party took with them from their ships, and the wonder was that they were able to get so far as Montreal Island. With respect to their being domesticated among the Esquimaux, they had no instance on record of a white man being domesticated among the Esquimaux. He had no wish to throw cold water on any one who wished, for the sake of humanity, to make further search after the lost expedition; but it must be borne in mind that every place had been searched already, from the Great Fish River to the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

A VOICE—Yes, on land; but that was not enough.

Capt. MCCLINTOCK continued to express an opinion that fur her search would be useless; and, having thanked the meeting for the kindness evinced towards himself, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NOTES ON NEWSPAPERS.

What Class of Newspapers are Most Successful.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

A meeting of the editors of the United States at Washington, during the approaching session of Congress, is suggested in several quarters, and the railroad companies are called upon to pass them *free* to "the City of Magnificent Distances." This would be as curious an assemblage as could well be collected together. No other body of men represents the various opinions and prejudices of the people. They are, in fact, the creators of most of the political leaders, and, in a great degree, the manufacturers of what is called public sentiment. They are confessedly the great element of political strength in this country, and yet they receive little compensation for their hard work. There are exceptions of course. Colossal fortunes have been made in connection with newspapers; but, in the large majority of cases, the most distinguished and laborious members of the editorial profession have lived lives of toil and privation, and have died poor. The case of the venerable Father RITCHIE is one of the most prominent. No man did more for the Democracy of Virginia; but it is said that when he left Richmond for Washington, his books were loaded down with debts to his establishment, difficult, if not impossible, of collection. The late ISAAC HILL, of New-Hampshire, during a long period the most prominent journalist in New-England, made no money in his newspaper experience. It is said of SAM. MEDARY, of the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*—a most efficient party editor—that he was compelled to throw up his newspaper in order to acquire a competency. EDWIN CROSWELL, distinguished as the vital spirit of the Albany Regency, left the Albany *Argus*, and found the path to wealth in other avocations. The veteran journalist—BUCKINGHAM, of Boston—lived and died poor. No political editor has ever made a fortune in Pennsylvania out of his newspaper alone. Mr. CHANDLER, of the old *United States Gazette*, may be an exception, but he was a man of strict economy, and little disposed to mingling in social life. I believe there is hardly a case on record in which a merely political paper has paid in Maryland. The same may be said of the party Press, on both sides, in Louisiana, in Tennessee, in Alabama, and in Georgia, I think, with the exception of Col. JAMES GARDINER, late of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, who had the advantage of being rich outside of his paper, and who is now making money by the publication of a periodical devoted to the agriculture of the South. The Charleston *Mercury*, although addressing itself constantly to the extreme opinions of the South, was a profitable concern during the time of CAREW and HART—the present excellent Superintendent of Public Printing in this city—but could not have maintained its position, as I am informed, had not the proprietors invoked a little Yankee talent into its columns, which may account for the fact that it is to-day one of the most brisk and natty papers in that part of the country. The *Courier*, in the same city, represents rather the fossils of South Carolina, and is a sort of respectable reflection of the sick and infirm ideas of its region.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) *Inquirer* is a valuable property, and a most influential journal in the West, but a large portion of its revenue is derived from its jobbing establishment. The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* has also been a paying concern for many years, but its success is to be attributed not so much to its politics as to the business ability which presides over its columns. The adverse organ, the Louisville *Journal*, has attained its present high position more by the vivacity and wit of its Editor, than by its politics, and Mr. PRENTICE does no hesitate to pocket large sums as a lecturer in the different cities, and as a contributor to the New-York *Ledger*. The Cincinnati *Commercial* has won its way to confidence not as a party organ, but as a first-rate newspaper. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, conducted by HOLDEN, (a relative, I think, of your lamented friend HOLDEN, of the Philadelphia Saturday *Courier*,) has become profitable, because of the industry and attention of the proprietor.

Wherever a mere party paper is found to be in a flourishing condition, the secret of its prosperity can almost invariably be traced to the fact that it excels in its other departments, or to the application and economy of its owner. The wonderful success of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, which in its day and time was the first newspaper in the Southwest, was owing to the dashing and general character of its articles, as well as to its spirited business management. The *Delta* wields considerable influence, and if it has lost any of its power it is because it has lately become more of a partisan paper than usual. The Baltimore (Md.) *Sun* has prospered upon the basis of ignoring party politics, and expressing independent opinions upon the great questions of the day. Your Philadelphia *Ledger* has grown to its present power upon the same principle, although I regret that within the last two or three years it has evinced too much of a disposition to tint its editorials with Administration hues. In New-Jersey, wherever a newspaper succeeds in spite of its politics, Democratic or Opposition, it is owing to the fact that the editor studies to please his subscribers by supplying good reading matter. The Newark *Advertiser* is a model of this class; and I am glad to perceive that Judge NAAR, of the Trenton *True American*, though not a practiced editor, is gradually discovering the secret of success by devoting himself to agriculture, instead of giving his time to the profitless task of defending a shameless Administration. Col. GREENE, of the Boston *Post*, occupying, as he does, the position so long held by ISAAC HILL, of New-Hampshire, deserves to prosper, notwithstanding he is generally on the side of the central power at Washington, and, I am glad to add, generally in office. He keeps his eye upon his newspaper, and makes his own opinions incidental to its literary and news departments. Col. SCHOULER, of the Boston *Atlas*, one of the best fellows on earth, (with an illimitable array of Scotch songs,) is not too rich to be an aspirant for Clerk of the House of Representatives. JOHN G. SAXE, one of the finest poets in our country, and a good Douglas Democrat too, tried his hand at editing a Democratic newspaper at Montpelier, Vt., (of all places in the world, Vermont for a Democratic paper!) but feeling that he had the soul of TOM HOOD, in a much stronger body, he left the editorial tripod in disgust, and is now giving to the country a modern idea of the minstrels of the ancient times, with this difference: that while he is singing to delight his audiences, his audiences are paying to delight him. The leading papers at Portland, Maine, the *Argus*, Democratic, and the *Advertiser*, Republican, are said to pay their owners well: they are conducted upon a thorough business system. The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* of which the new Senator, ANTHONY, was the editor for a number of years, belonging, as it does, to the class of the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, wins its way by the decorum of its editorials, and the kind and genial spirit that watches over its columns.

The panic has made sad havoc with the newspapers in the Northwestern States. Yet I do not know a class of more enterprising and ambitious journals. A specimen is the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, conducted by J. W. GRAY, who may be considered the leading "rebel" in his corner of Ohio, and his skill as an editor, his pluck as a Democrat, and his rare business qualifications, have shown that he can afford to do without the office of which Mr. BUCHANAN so shamefully deprived him. The St. Louis *Republican*, however, is one of the most convincing evidences that a newspaper may succeed, whatever its opinions. If conducted in an enterprising and fearless spirit. The *Republican* was powerful as a Whig paper when Missouri was even much more Democratic than it is today. It sustained Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, and retained its position; and now, though unhesitatingly opposed to the policy of the Administration, and openly in favor of DOUGLAS, it wields a more extended influence than ever.

It will not be out of place to add that journalism has grown into an almost irresistible power on the Pacific coast; that several of the papers in San Francisco are making large fortunes, and that they are conducted with amazing ability and tact. The newspapers in Oregon are beautiful specimens of typography, and teem with appropriate editorials.

The history of New-York journalism, however, is that which most triumphantly establishes the assertion that no mere party organ can permanently succeed in the United States. The *Herald*, the *Tribune* and the TIMES, the great two-penny triumvirate, though cordially disliking each other, and thereby affording infinite amusement to their thousands of admirers—for he who buys one generally buys the three—harmonize upon this theory. The *Herald*, while professing to be for Mr. BUCHANAN, takes occasion, even as it asks, "Art thou in health, my brother?" to give him a daily stab under the fifth rib. The *Tribune*, though inlensely Republican, occasionally gives vent to its independence by spitting upon the platform. The TIMES acts upon the system of keeping up the curiosity of the public. The only penny paper in New-York—the *Sun*—has no politics, but many opinions, and is a most profitable investment. The *Express* succeeds by its industrious devotion to news, and to the Corsican brothers who conduct it. The *Evening Post* may be said to be taken not only on account of its bitters, (it is astonishing how we like to see our best friends sometimes well abused,) but on account of the attention of its editors to literary matters. The New-York *Staats Zeitung*, owned and conducted by the accomplished widow of the old editor—Mrs. UHL—is one of the most enterprising and remunerative in New-York. This lady superintends the establishment herself, employs the editors, and may be said, indeed, to direct the opinions of her popular and powerful journal. The *Staats Zeitung* has grown into an institution, and out of the proceeds the proprietress has been enabled to purchase a valuable piece of ground opposite the City Hall, and to erect a splendid building. She has sagacity enough to pursue an independent course like the other leading papers in New-York, and it is a significant fact that Mr. DOUGLAS has no more devoted friend in that great City than the lady owner of the great German organ. The leading papers of the Irish population, the *Irish News* and the *Irish American*, are conducted with great spirit and considerable business tact. The *Albion*, the British organ, is recommended chiefly by its extracts from leading English papers.

The New-York weekly serials well deserve a separate paragraph. It may be said of them that they are more carefully read than any of the daily journals. Beautifully printed and expensively decorated, they have attracted to their columns, by their liberal offers, a large portion of the best talent in England and the United States. Chief among these are BONNER'S *Ledger*, HARPER'S *Weekly*, and FRANK LESLIE'S *Illustrated News*. All these journals are conducted upon independent principles, and with great energy and power.

The reader will perceive that whcrever a newspaper has prospered in this country the secret of its success is to be found in the fact that the editor has either been entirely independent of mere politicians; or, if a partisan, has devoted himself to either news or literature. In this suggestion I ought to except the religious papers, which are but the fervent expressions of the opinions of the *doctrinaires*. The great lesson here taught to the editors of the weekly papers in the different States of the Union ought to be laid closely to their hearts. If they desire to make their newspapers profitable and popular, let them imitate the example of those who have prospered by taking an independent and upright course.

From this rapid glance at some of the conspicuous members of the editorial profession in the United States, you will readily see that such a congregation as is proposed would be interesting in every respect. A thousand editors meeting together at the Federal espital, if they could be brought to agree upon a candidate for the Presidency, would completely obliterate the politicians and managers, and remove from the field the aspirants and factions that now depend so entirely upon the ravenous pens of these same editors. But too many, even, of these manufacturers of great men are themselves the dependents of their own creations. OCCASIONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An actor named Darny, of the Palais Royal, Paris, after one of his performances, was seized with a severe attack of colic, which was attended with other symptoms of poisoning. The physician who was called determined that the sickness was the result of the use of pearl powder, which, upon analysis, was found to contain a quantity of carbonate of lead. The perfumers Fay, and Mme. Dasse, of the Boulevard St. Martin, were arrested, and despite exculpatory evidence, were found guilty of having introduced a poisonous substance in the powder. They were each fined 500f. and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Two prisoners, convicted as counterfeiters and burglars, while on their way to the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich., jumped from the cars while under way, although they were guarded by three officers, besides being heavily ironed. Just before reaching Grass Lake the two pretended to go to sleep. As the cars approached the station, the sheriff, who was sitting in front of them, stepped back to look out of a window, when they made a rush for the door, upon reaching which their irons mysteriously parted, and one sprang off the platform on one side, and the other on the opposite.

Considerable excitement was produced at Abbeville, Miss., a few days since, by a gang of ten peddlers. Some stories represent them as having been Irish or German, and others as Abolitionists, endeavoring to stir up an insurrection. The neighborhood became greatly alarmed when they appeared, as so many of that kind of traders do not often travel together, and the whole ten were arrested and examined, but no proof was elicited against them, except that several were operating without license. They were ordered to leave the State within a given time.

J. Russell Parsons, of Hoosick Falls, recently received from Lord Berwick's estate a full-blooded bulldog. It took two expressmen to bring him to Troy, where he got loose and came near slaughtering a whole drove of pigs. At the Falls he was caged in a barn, but a few days since he escaped, and pounced on a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Parsons, taking the animal by the throat, and was only induced to let go his hold after half a dozen men had mauled him with clubs. Finally, the animal was secured and chained, and the citizens relieved of their anxiety.

Messrs. Drehme & Co., of Cincinnati, were swindled recently out of four hundred and seventy-five dollars' worth of jewelry. A young man called upon them and asking to see some jewelry, laid aside chatelaine chains, extension bracelets, &c., to the above-named amount, saying that he would come on the following day and let his wife make her selection. The next day he called and asked that the valuables should be sent to him at one of the hotels. This was done, the sharper received them and of course absconded.

A lady in Xenia, Ohio, after having been troubled for some time by slanderous letters addressed to her friends, appealed to the Postmaster for relief. He put a private mark on five postage stamps, four of which were sold to the suspected individual. In two or three days two of the four marked stamps came back on letters addressed to the lady's brother-in-law, and to her minister. He was soon invited to her residence, when he was treated to a cowhiding by the injured female and her sister-in-law.

The staff which was used by his Lordship, Bishop De Charbonnel, at the consecration of the Coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, was composed of an old staff of the late lamented Bishop Macdonnell, and the crook was that used by the Abbott of St. Fillian to bless the Scottish army at the battle of Bannockburn. It is of solid silver, with some relic inclosed behind a white stone, and the workmanship conclusively proves its antiquity. It was while kneeling before the Abbot, holding this staff in his hand, that the English monarch remarked that the Scots were sueing for mercy.

Mr. Allen J. Page, an old and respected citizen of Conecuh County, Ala., was murdered recently while he was returning home from Claiborne, whither he had gone to dispose of his cotton. Suspicion rested upon two brothers, Irvin and Stephen Ward, one of whom was present at the time that Mr. Page received the money for his cotton. They were arrested, and upon being closely examined, confessed the deed, each charging the other with having fired the fatal shot. Being committed to jail, they were forcibly taken thence and hanged by the people of Sepulga and adjoining neighborhoods.

The building occupied by the Troy Hosiery Company was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss on the stock and machinery is estimated at $24,000. Insured for $18,000, as follows: The Continental, $4,000; Fulton, of New-York, $2,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500 Liverpool and London, $5,000. The building belonged to the estate of the late Benjamin Marshall, and is insured for $3,000 in the Manhattan of New-York, which, it is supposed, will cover the loss.

A German doctor in Hanover, Penn., was called upon by Mr. Peter Reed to attend his daughter for sore throat. The doctor attempted to apply phosphorus, which ignited, set the girl's clothing on fire, burnt her person severely, and also set the house in flames. So disgusted was the doctor with his ill success with the phosphorus that he made an unsuccessful attempt to blow out his brains the next day.

Workmen engaged in dumping gravel into the Back Bay, recently discovered a cannon-ball which had been excavated at Needham, Mass. The ball was covered with an incrustation of gravel and clay to the depth of an inch and a half, firmly cemented by the oxyde of iron, carbonate of lime, &c. The exterior of the cannon-ball, to the depth of an inch or so, had become pure plumbago. It is estimated by competent authority that the changes which the ball had undergone could not have been effected in less than one hundred years.

Mlle. De Witt, otherwise known as Miss Lizzie Wayt, recently attempted to cowhide the local editor of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, for some remarks which he saw fit to make with reference to the closing of a disreputable establishment where she had acted as one of a group of model artistes. She seized the object of her wrath by his beard and was proceeding to apply the whip when he retaliated by slapping her face. A friend of Miss Wayt interfered and a general melée ensued, which finally ended by the arrest of the aggressors.

Three marines, convicted of desertion, are undergoing the punishment imposed upon them by court-martial, in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. After being kept for a time on bread and water diet, they are subjected respectively to the wearing of a ball and chain, and the carrying of knapsacks filled with large shot, for the space of twelve hours out of the twenty-four, two hours on and two hours off.

P. Boyd, Esq., of Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., was shot while sitting in his office, on Thursday evening last. Two other gentlemen were with him at the time, and the assassin fired through the window. The shot shattered one of his arms, and passed into his chest, inflicting a very severe and probably fatal wound. The perpetrator of the outrage has not been arrested, and no clue is yet discovered to lead to his detection.

John Spivy, a young man living in Proctor, Owsley Co., Ky., was found dead near a tavern where he had been spending the evening, with one ball through his head and another through his heart. A fellow named Daniel, who had quarreled with him the preceding day, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

The cultivation of the Chinese sugar-cane, says the New-Haven *Journal*, has been successful in North Guilford this year, although the season was not at all favorable. Two and a half acres of cane produced thirteen barrels of choice molasses. The producers sent to the South for one of Hodge's sugar-mills to extract the syrup.

Jeremiah H. Brown, who had agreed to support fifty-two young men studying for the Baptist ministry in Howard College, Alabama, at an annual cost of $13,000 in the aggregate, has recently endowed a theological chair in that college by a contribution of $25,000, in addition to his former pledge.

A brakeman on a freight train on the Niagara Falls Division of the Central Railroad, fell from the cars on Saturday evening last, and was instantly killed. His remains were strewn along the road for a long distance.

The only artesian well in New-Hampshire has just been completed, at the paper mills of B. F. Martin, in Manchester. It is six inches in diameter, 200 feet deep, and cost $1,000.

John P. Redding, a merchant of Frankfort, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, recently committed suicide by hanging himself in his store room.

DIRECT ROUTE FROM THE WEST TO MONTREAL VIA THE OTTAWA RIVER.—Mr. THOS. E. CLARKE several years ago commenced the survey of the Ottawa River with a view to ascertain whether a ship navigation between Lake Huron and Montreal River, *via* the Ottawa, was practicable. The fact is said to be established that the opening up of a steam navigation is practicable without so large an expenditure (as in the case of the Toronto and Georgiana Bay project) to render the scheme financially impracticable. It is found also such a navigation is practicable for vessels drawing 12 feet water, locks being recommended 45 feet wide, (as in St. Lawrence Canals,) 250 feet long, with 12 feet on the mitre sills. Out of the 422 miles between Lake Huron and Lachine, 50 miles are obstructed and 372 already navigable—the depth of water generally averaging over 20 feet. The 50 miles of obstructed navigation can be so reduced by the use of dams that the extent of canal proper (that is, not having a width of 150 feet, or depth of 13 feet,) will not exceed 15 miles, exclusive of the locks themselves, of which there will need to be about sixty. This will be peculiarly a steam navigation when opened up, as the currents would prevent sailing vessels going up from making that saving of time which would constitute its advantage over the St. Lawrence and Welland route. With steam the gain would be about two days. Besides the saving of time, there would be a saving of cost—for vessels bringing down grain or coal could always secure return freights of sawed lumber to the Western markets. In this view of the case, the opening up of the Western navigation down to Pembroke, where it would meet the railway system, seems of the greatest importance.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Before Judge Ingersoll.

The term of this Court was opened yesterday morning by Judge INGERSOLL. A Grand Jury and a Petit Jury were summoned from King's County, as at the last October term. There was not however a sufficient number of Grand Jurors present; the panel of Grand Jurors were discharged until to-morrow.

The calendar of jury causes was commenced to be called, but was finally put over.

INDIA-RUBBER.

A motion was then brought before the Court in the case of Goodyear *vs.* Day. This is a new suit, though the title is old, brought by Goodyear to obtain an injunction against Day to prevent him from bringing any suit against any person upon a deed by him to Day dated May 24, 1858, for the manufacture of what are known as shirred or corrugated goods.

Mr. Goodyear's bill allegcs that that agreement was procured from him while he was in a feeble and infirm state of health, and on representations made to him by Day and his lawyer, Mr. Jenckes, which he has since discovered to be untrue, and which agreement was without consideration on his part; and that Day has since that time commenced suits, and obtained injunctions against various parties who were licensees under him, thereby interfering with tariffs due to him, to his great injury.

The motion for a preliminary injunction was called up this morning—but defendant's counsel requested a postponement for a few days to prepare affidavits to meet the case. The postponement was opposed by plaintiffs' counsel, but after long argument the Court postponed the motion until the 17th inst.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Brady and Mr. Dickerson; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton, and Messrs. Blatchford, Seward and Griswold.

New-York Wire Railing Company vs. *Casimer Kreukel*.—On application of George Gifford, Esq., counsel for complainants, an injunction was to-day granted against the defendant Kreukel, restraining him from making, using or selling folding-iron bedsteads containing the invention patented by Letters Patent issued to John B. Wickersham, on the 2d of June, 1857.

Calendar—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 77, 1881, 2087, 2281, 2285, 1925, 2333, 2007, 2425, 2427, 2443, 2445, 953, (No. 2.) 2303, 2223, 1207, 2263, 2239, 2161. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 244, 1062, 1330, 2728, 2732, 2642, 2428, 2568, 2792, 2558, 6152, 760, 2840, 2492, 2698, 2854, 2956, 2858, 2862.

SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 7, 21, 22, 23, 25. Issues of Fact—Nos. 36, 39 to 48, 50, 51, 52.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 519, 431, 463, (No. 1.) 663, 607, 715, 623, 631, 675. *Part II.*—Nos. 478, 448, 498, 568, 452, 368, 369, 574, 580, 502, 594.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1070, 1436, 1438, 697, 1305, 1182, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1568, 1570, 1571, 1572. *Part II.*—Nos. 162, 1491, 1492, 109, 691, 144, 1235, 1456, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 67, 906.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 16,037 bbls. Flour, 237 bbls. Corn Meal, 27,315 bushels Wheat, 5,480 bush. Corn, 3,388 bush. Rye, 10,600 bush. Barley, 21,420 bush. Oats, 1,047 pkgs. Provisions and 147 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 75 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been neglected to-day, and sales have, therefore, been unimportant.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 3,000 bales, at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Middling	11	11½	11⅝	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12⅛	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been moderate, partly for shipment. Holders have exhibited more disposition to sell, and the tendency of prices is favorable to buyers. The reported transactions comprise 12,500 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 55@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 5 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls. in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 375 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 40 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey, $4 25 for Baltimore, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very lightly dealt in, at about previous quotations. Sales have been confined to 7,800 bushels, including prime white Michigan at $1 50; choice Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 25, and good white Southern at $1 45, ₱ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is held higher. The demand is not active. Sales have been reported of only 8,500 bushels, at 85c.@88c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 90c. for new white Southern; 94c.@95c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern; and 95c. for old white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been moderately inquired for, at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley is in request, at steady rates. Sales, 16,000 bushels, including Canada West, on private terms; Canada East, at 72c.@75c.; and inferior State, at 68c. ₱ bush. Oats are quiet, at former figures, including Canada at 45½c.@46c.; Western, at 45c.@46c., State, at 45½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@43c.; and Southern, at 40c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

METALS—Have been in very limited demand at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c.@52c.; 27 bbls. old crop do. at 44c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 37½@$16 44 for Mess; $11 60@$11 62½ for Prime, here; and $11 75 for do., for future delivery, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are unaltered. Lard has been in good demand, and sale have been made of 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c., ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and steady. The transactions comprised 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 87@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bb

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Wife's Secret—Bonnie Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Too Much for Good Nature.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—The Somnambulist—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Faust—Handsome Jack.

FRENCH THEATRE—Sam Cowell's Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doge of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Leyres of Dollie Dutton.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 639 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Charter Election in this City has resulted in the defeat of Messrs. Havemeyer and Opdyke, and the triumph of Fernando Wood. The vote was as follows: Wood, 30,125; Havemeyer, 26,843; Opdyke, 21,773. Plurality for Wood over Havemeyer, 3,285,—nearly the same as the majority for Tiemann (3,331) over Wood in 1857. The aggregate vote cast was 78,741—less by 4,492 than the total polled at the election of 1857. Havemeyer ran 5,070 ahead of Opdyke; while Wood's majority over Opdyke is 8,352. The united vote of Opdyke and Havemeyer is 48,616; Wood polling at this election but 30,125 votes against 39,951 in 1857—a loss of 9,826. The returns for Counsel to the Corporation show that Mr. Greene C. Bronson has received over 30,000 votes, and is elected by a plurality of 7,661 over Tilden—being double the amount of Wood's plurality. Mr. Pinckney, the Alms-House Governor upon the Republican ticket, is chosen by a handsome vote.

The day passed off much more quietly than there was reason to anticipate. There were some street fights in the Wards which are most famous for such encounters on election-day; and there were some arrests for illegal voting; but none of the former attained the dignity of a mob, and the latter were uncommonly few. Around the newspaper offices in the evening enormous crowds congregated, read the returns as they were placed on the bulletins, and, according to the degree of satisfaction which the inspecion gave each, retired in silence, or remained till midnight shouting vociferously. There were large gatherings at the head-quarters of the several political organizations during the evening, and at each the returns which were welcome were received with shouts of approbation, and those which were otherwise called forth expressions of dissatisfaction. Fernando Wood made a characteristic speech at Mozart Hall when it became apparent that he was elected, in which he thanked his constitudnts for the honor, and indicated to some extent what the people might expect from him.

The continued bad weather has so deranged the wires as to cut short our telegraphic news from every quarter. From Washington the reports are provokingly meagre. We know little else than that the Harper's Ferry resolution of inquiry was called up agreeably to promise by Mr. Mason; and that in the person of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, it found its most eloquent advocate. Mr. Trumbull believed the inquiry would disabuse the public mind of the error that any notable portion of the Northern population was cognizant of Brown's designs, or could be brought to approve of them. An acrimonious debate ensued, in which Mr. Hale endeavored to relieve the Republican Party of responsibility for Brown's misdeeds, and in doing so incurred, by his tone of levity, a severe rebuke from Senator Hunter.

The discussion of the book of Mr. Helper, as connected with the political heterodoxy of the Republican candidates for the Speakership, occupied the attention of the House to the exclusion of public interests. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, continued to lead the discussion, causing a list of those who had recommended the book, and the recommendation itself, to be read. He followed with a pathetic protest against any act endangering the Union. Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, looking to a coalition of conservatives for the preservation of the Union; but pending its consideration Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This was negatived by a tie vote. The House adjourned without action on Mr. Clark's resolution and without a ballot.

The arrangements for a Union demonstration at Philadelphia were completed at a preliminary mass meeting last evening. The meeting to-day will be of enormous proportions; bells will be rung, guns fired, and flags displayed, in token of satisfaction at the defeat and death of Brown.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening. Rev. Dr. Fischell read a paper on "The History of the Jews in America." Resolutions were adopted commemorative of Washington Irving, who was a member of the Society, and remarks upon them were made by Hon. Luther Bradish, Pres. King, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, and Dr. J. W. Francis.

A cattle-train on the Hudson River Railroad, while coming down from Albany on Monday night, was thrown from the track, when crossing the long bridge above Sing Sing, by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Several of the cars were badly broken up, and some of the cattle were killed. The bridge was also injured, so that the trains were delayed to some extent. No human lives were lost. Five thousand dollars, it is estimated, will accomplish all repairs.

The Stock Market further declined, yesterday, 1 ₩ cent. on the Share-list, and ¼@½ ₩ cent. on State Stocks. The Foreign Exchange Market broke down to 109½@¾ on London, for leading bills. The Money Market well employed at steady rates—7 ₩ cent. for Discounts, and 6 ₩ cent. for temporary Loans.

The sales of Flour were moderate, though prices favored buyers. Grain was lightly dealt in, as were likewise Groceries, Metals, Hides, Leather, Fish, Oils, Tallow and Whisky. Provisions were in request. Cotton attracted more attention, and closed firmer. Hay, Rice and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after. Freights were moderately active.

The Party Results.

The Republican leaders, to whom Fernando Wood's reëlection is mainly due, have the consolation of reflecting that Tammany Hall has been essentially beaten. Fernando is the John Brown of the Democratic party,—but unlike his prototype he has come off victorious. The rebel and insurrectionist has routed the regular forces, and instead of meeting his political death on the gibbet erected for him, he enjoys the satisfaction of seeing his enemies dangling at the end of the rope. Doubtless this looks promising for the Opposition. It prefigures a long and prolonged contest in the Democratic ranks,—and a transfer of the fight to the Charleston Convention.

The only danger that menaces this pleasing prospect grows out of the probability that, having thus demonstrated his power, Fernando and Tammany will again enter into the most friendly relations,—and the integrity of the party will be thus restored. It will doubtless require some sacrifice of pride and some mutual ignoring of opinions and purposes hitherto expressed, but experience shows that the Democracy has a wonderful capacity of forgiveness when any special end is to be accomplished thereby;—and the party will certainly have occasion for the exercise of all its Christian graces, however repugnant to its natural feelings in the impending political campaign.

If such a reconciliation between Mozart and Tammany should take place, it is not at all unlikely that Mayor Wood will consider it on the whole quite unnecessary to take a contesting delegation to Charleston,—and will cheerfully acquiesce in whatever action the Democracy of this State may deem it politic to take. In such an event we fear the Republicans will not reap any very substantial advantage from having aided Mr. Wood in the splendid victory he hast just achieved.

The City Election.

We, yesterday morning, warned our readers that it was "by no means impossible that the doubts which party machinery had succeeded in evoking about the relative strength of the candidates opposed to Mr. Wood might lead to such a division of the City vote as would permit him again to resume official power." This catastrophe has actually taken place. Thanks to the elaborate and obstinate misrepresentations of the thoroughly partisan Press, a combined majority of more than forty-eight thousand votes thrown in this City against the elevation of Mr. Fernando Wood for the third time to the Mayoralty of this Metropolis, has been made impotent to effect that object. With an absolute strength reduced from his vote of 1856 by more than twice the actual plurality which yesterday replaced him on his municipal throne, and in the face of an opposition increased in nearly as large a proportion upon the vote which then elected Mr. Tiemann, Fernando Wood has triumphed.

The citizens of New-York who regret the result need find little difficulty in assigning it to its proper authors. A few party leaders preferred the chance of damaging Tammany Hall, and demoralizing the Democratic Party, to the moral certainty of putting a powerful and creditable City Government into office. The rank and file of their organization followed them, and half a dozen plain figures tell the rest.

In 1857 the vote upon the Mayoralty stood as follows:

Tiemann	43,282
Wood	39,951

Giving a majority of 3,331 in favor of Mr. Tiemann.

In 1859 the vote is thus summed up:

Wood	30,094
Opposition	48,464

With an actual loss on his own part of nearly *ten thousand votes*, and an actual gain against him of more than *five thousand votes*, Mr. Wood is yet returned as Mayor of the City, which has thus more emphatically than ever recorded its unwillingness to repose its confidence in him, or to submit to the sway of the principles which he represents. Nothing, therefore, can be more clear than the demonstration which is afforded by yesterday's election, of our statement that Mr. Wood, if elected at all, would be elected through the indecision of his antagonists in fixing upon the particular candidate by whom he could most surely be defeated. Nearly fifty thousand voters went to the polls bent upon his defeat. Why did they fail to achieve it?

The supporters of Mr. Opdyke have been insisting, with ever-increasing vehemence for the last ten days, that there could be no manner of question as to the superior strength of the Republican candidate; and there can be little doubt, we fear, that many citizens, really desirous of doing their duty in the premises, without regard to mere party ties, suffered themselves to be unduly influenced by this confident clamor. The most conspicuous of these Republican organs, the New-York *Tribune*, yesterday published, with a special indorsement, an elaborate calculation of the probable vote of the day, in which it was set forth as "indisputable" that Mr. Opdyke must receive more than *thirty thousand votes*; and the assertion has been repeated and re-repeated in that journal day after day, throughout the canvass, that the "contest was more and more narrowing down to a trial of strength between Wood and Opdyke."

To all this wild declamation we have steadily opposed the quiet logic of facts, and we have insisted, in the single interest of the City and of good City government that, as "Mr. Havemeyer must certainly receive a much larger vote than Mr. Opdyke, and as votes cast for the latter would be virtually and practically thrown away," it was the duty of every citizen, who wished to defeat Fernando Wood, to give his hearty support to Mr. Havemeyer.

What says the event? The "thirty thousand votes" of Mr. Opdyke dwindle down to twenty-one thousand. Instead of appearing as the champion of the City in a single-handed contest with Mr. Wood, he lags far behind Mr. Havemeyer in a hopeless minority. If the figures of the *Tribune* are to be believed, this "trial of strength" has resulted in the revelation of a weakness which more than justifies all that we have said from the beginning, of the true elements in the conflict just decided. If the vote for Mr. Opdyke is to be taken as a criterion of the force of his party, "the hearts of the one million and a half of voters which hushed their beatings throughout the country," according to the *Tribune* of yesterday, "to catch the response of New-York to the slanders of the enemies of Republicanism," must begin to throb again, to-day, with emotions the reverse of agreeable. For the three or four thousand voters who might yesterday have put into power a government commanding all their confidence, had they chosen to add their strength to that of the twenty-seven thousand supporters of Mr. Havemeyer, instead of wasting it upon the impossible candidate of an enthusiastic cotemporary, we fear that we can offer them no better consolation than the thought that their chagrin will be shared by so formidable a proportion of the male population of the United States.

The Coming Mayor.

Fernando Wood has a perfect right to claim his reëlection as a signal personal triumph. It is one of the most remarkable instances we have ever known of a personal victory against overwhelming odds. It is not to be explained by the imputations of fraud at the ballot boxes—for the whole machinery of the election was in the hands of his opponents. With the entire organization of the Democratic Party, and the influence of the Custom-house, Post-office, Police force and City Government arrayed against him, Wood has carried the majority of the Party, and achieved a victory in the face of what seemed to be an irresistible combination of influences against him.

The contest is over; and the public interest now turns mainly on the question, in what spirit and under what influences Mr. Wood will enter upon the administration of public affairs. He must be aware that the mass of the community expects nothing good at his hands. His former administration inspired no confidence in the uprightness of his intentions, or the sincerity of his professed devotion to the public welfare. He resumes office under a cloud of distrust and of public apprehension. The worst possible consequences have been predicted, and will be expected, from his return to the post of Executive power. It is generally believed that his Administration will be distinguished by a complete subordination of the public interest to personal and political ambition;—that the public offices under his control will be filled by the most unscrupulous of his creatures;—that the public works will be jobbed, the public treasury plundered, and the public interests trampled remorselessly under foot, whenever his personal interests may seem to be promoted thereby.

While such a position cannot fairly be considered enviable, it is not without its advantages. When public expectation is too high, it is often a very difficult matter to meet it; but when it does not exist, any disappointment must be gratifying. Mayor Wood has only to display a very moderate amount of integrity and public spirit to astonish the public into something very like applause. He certainly has an opportunity to redeem his public reputation on easier terms, and with a smaller expenditure of effort, than any man who has occupied his place for a long time past. So far as the Times is concerned, we shall be quite as eager in looking for something in his Administration that may deserve our praise, as we have been in our endeavors to protect the City from the perils of the hazardous experiment to which it is now subjected.

It is not quite fair, perhaps, to exact from a successful opponent strict compliance with pledges to which, when he was a candidate, we attached no importance because we did not believe them in the least sincere. But Mr. Wood has volunteered the most distinct and explicit promises of good behavior:—and while the people confess themselves to have been conquered and thus wholly at his mercy, they will remind him nevertheless of the pledges he has given, and venture to suggest that he has more to gain by remembering than by throwing them aside. Though Mayor, he still represents but a minority of the people. He owes his success to the divisions of his opponents, rather than the number of his friends:—and any progress he may make towards any greater popularity, must be in the direction of an honest desire to promote the public welfare.

Southern Defences.

Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, has sent a message to the Legislature of that State, in which he deplores, in the usual strain with which we are all now so familiar, the designs of the North upon Southern peace and happiness. After drawing a most lugubrious picture of the relations of the two sections of the Union, he arrived, in spite of himself, at that point of his discourse in which a prophet of horrible evils is naturally expected to point out the means of escaping them; but here the Governor's invention fails him: "Would to God," he pathetically exclaims, "I were able to give a satisfactory answer to this momentous question and thus be the humble instrument to avert the impending danger; but I must confess my utter inability to point out the path of honor and safety in the midst of the difficulties which surround us." We are sorry for the Governor, and wish sincerely he could pluck the bays that grow for him who shall finally and effectually soothe Southern nerves, and deepen Southern slumbers. But he must console himself by remembering that, as Horace tells us, there never was a time when everybody who desired it could make a trip to Corinth, and probably never will be.

South Carolina, however, is compensated for her Governor's lack of resources, by the readiness of device manifested by her legislature. When that body met, they proceeded forthwith to dispose once more of poor John Brown, and having dispatched him, in a preamble—which, as far as badness of English can make it, is as efficient an instrument of execution as ever operated upon a malefactor—they at once set forth the remedy for Southern woes, for which Governor Gist sighed in vain. Here it is:

"That at the call of any border or other Southern State for a Convention of the Slaveholding States' the Governor of the State of South Carolina be required to appoint suitable delegates to said Convention, who are hereby authorized to pledge this State to furnish her full quota of men, and her full contribution of money for the fortification of all the necessary points on the Northern frontiers of the Slaveholding States, and the garrisoning and perpetual support of the same."

It is always ungracious to find fault with good intentions, even when the proposed means of carrying them out are plainly absurd; but in this case the means are so very absurd, that the South Carolinian Legislature must forgive us if we say so. The idea of fortifying the whole border line between the Free and Slave States in such a fashion that parties of Abolitionists, such as that which Brown headed, shall not be able to cross it, is so thoroughly ridiculous an idea, that it almost pains us to see it embodied in the resolution of an assembly of free white adults. If the South be not afflicted with incurable lunacy, it can surely be brought to see that anything it has to fear from armed Abolitionist attempts against its peace, will come not from large armies—which fortifications might possibly impede for a few days—but from small bands of from fifteen to fifty, who will enter in disguise, and only show themselves when the occasion serves. We do not say that even from this source there is anything to be apprehended; but from any other source we know there is not. The probability of the North sending down a large army to harry and lay waste, is something which any man who can read and write ought to be ashamed to discuss. The majority of the persons in this part of the country who are most strongly opposed to Slavery, are immersed in business and in professions, have wives, and houses, and lands, and are about as likely to arm and march on Virginia as to club and buy clippers, and turn pirates. Our "loose fishes," scamps and blackguards, of whom "liberating armies" are always made up, as Gen. Walker's was, for instance, who have little to do and nothing to sacrifice, are to a man intensely Pro-Slavery, and we verily believe take a more complete satisfaction in seeing the prophecies touching the descendants of Ham fulfilled, than any slave-owner in the Carolinas.

Against small parties like Brown's, we need hardly say, fortifications would be ridiculous, unless it is proposed to construct a big wall, like the great wall of China, from Richmond to St. Louis, and place Gov. Wise in charge of it. He is just the man for such a job, as we perceive he has placed "himself, all he is, and all he has" at the disposal of Virginia, for this very purpose of "saving the South!" If South Carolina will take advice coming from this quarter of the country, she will send no delegates to any such convention as is proposed, and will vote no money for "fortifications." Her best defences are to be found in courses which Gov. Gist recommends, but to which she has unhappily not been very much addicted—a strict obedience to the laws—a strict fulfilment of her obligations under the Constitution—and a stern discouragement of "gab"—pro-Slavery as well as all other. Even if she is resolved to quarrel with the North, she must remember that nothing is more necessary, before appealing to the bloody arbitrament of the sword, than to place your adversary clearly in the wrong, and yourself clearly in the right.

Above all things, let her learn to take counsel of her judgment, and not of her resentments or her fears. Let her satisfy herself that the North is really the enemy of her peace, and bent upon her destruction, before she wastes her money in fortifications and her strength in needless reproaches. Just now, like nearly all sister States of the South, she is excited by undue and groundless apprehensions,—the natural result of false reports. She believes that the entire North sympathizes with the Brown crusade, and stands ready to support a similar enterprise whenever the occasion shall arise. If she will wait a little, she will see how utterly mistaken is such an opinion.

Cutting a Hard Knot.

Mr. Hall of Nashville is undergoing a preliminary examination on the charge of murdering a rival editor, Mr. Poindexter. A person named Whitthorne, who was with Poindexter at and previous to the fray, is among the witnesses. His evidence, which we published yesterday, presents in a very strong light the ridiculous absurdity of the Southern code of honor. Poindexter peruses Hall's card when he and Whitthorne are seated at breakfast. He pronounces it "pretty tight," or "pretty severe," and declares that it renders it necessary that he "should make a demonstration." Whitthorne concurs, and they both start down the street to make it. It must be remembered that Poindexter was a man past middle life, not under the influence of youthful fire, and a grave, sober citizen; and the card which rendered "the demonstration necessary" was simply a bit of scurrilous invective such as shabby little prints in this City heap on half the respectable population five times a week, and by which no human being could be in the least damaged either in mind, body or estate.

As the two worthies walked down the street, Poindexter was absorbed in meditation. A mighty care evidently weighed upon him. He communicated it to his friend. "I am debating," says he, "for I am pestered in my own mind what I shall do with Mr. Hall when I meet him—whether I shall slap him with the open palm of my hand or with my umbrella." After some further conversation, the friends separated, leaving this momentous question still unsettled. Whitthorne met him again in the street a short time afterwards, and found him still buried in meditation, and so thoroughly absorbed in his own thoughts that he was carrying a folded umbrella under heavy rain. The same tremendous theme still occupied him. "I am at a loss," he repeats, "what to do when I shall see Mr. Hall, whether to strike him with my open palm or with the umbrella." He then passed on, pondering deeply, unable to decide between the comparative merits as an avenger of honor of the open palm and the umbrella. But his brown study was cut short by the apparition of Hall at the door of his office, who incontinently relieved the silly old man from his dilemma by shooting him dead.

In order that nobody else may hereafter be surprised in a state of mental perplexity on such a subject, we cordially recommend Southern gentlemen to hold one of their "Commercial Conventions," and solemnly decide once for all whether it be more advisable to "slap with the open palm," or "thwack with an umbrella." Honor and chivalry and buncombe alike demand that so knotty a point be no longer left *in dubio*. One's only fear is that to the many factions by which our unhappy country is rent, two more may be added, one standing up vigorously for the "open palm," and the other clinging with unshaken constancy to "the umbrella," the cotton umbrella, as the great chastiser of insults.

John Brown in Congress.

On the first day of the session of Congress, Senator Mason moved a committee of inquiry into all the circumstances of the recent affair at Harper's Ferry. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois,—a leading member of the Republican Party,—promptly assented to the propriety of such an investigation, and declared his confident belief that it would result in reëstablishing public confidence in the disapproval by the North of any violent interference with Slavery in the Southern States.

Mr. Mason has taken the proper course in this affair, and has been met in a proper spirit by Mr. Trumbull. The *émeute* itself would not deserve the formality of a public inquiry at the hands of Congress:—but the circumstances attending it, and the general belief at the South that it is countenanced and indorsed by the whole North, render it eminently proper that it should receive such attention. We trust that no opposition from any quarter will be made to the resolution. It ought to pass by a unanimous vote, and without any preliminary debate. Heated discussion, indeed, in advance of evidence, would only aggravate the evils which make the inquiry necessary. There will be a strong inclination without doubt, on the part of partisans, to rush at once into the field of crimination and recrimination which is thrown so broadly and invitingly open. But we trust the wise and discreet men of all parties in Congress will resolutely discourage all such attempts to heat the public mind and trifle with the gravest interests of the country. Let us have the committee ordered promptly and unanimously; let the President of the Senate select its members fairly and justly, from the soundest men of both parties:—let it proceed at once with its investigations, and place before Congress and the country every fact which the closest scrutiny can elicit concerning this bold but happily futile attempt to raise the black banner of servile insurrection on the soil of Virginia. The whole country can then form a clear and reliable judgment as to the character of the movement, and the responsibility which rests upon parties and politicians in connection with it.

We need not repeat our conviction that the result of such an inquiry will be to divest the affair of much of its factitious importance, and to allay the feverish excitement to which it has given rise. But if it should prove otherwise, we are equally desirous that the investigation should be made. If prominent public men were parties to that outrage upon public law and the public peace;—if donations of money and of arms were made for the purpose of helping it forward,—and if it had the countenance and support of any considerable number of people in the Northern States, let the fact be known and the responsibility placed where it belongs. We hazard little in saying that the North itself will very promptly put the seal of its reprobation upon every man who can so far forget his obligations to the Constitution and his duty to the country, as to lend the slightest countenance to a crusade which can only end in the ruin of the one, and the lasting injury and disgrace of the other.

We have assumed that the motive of the proposed inquiry is the public good,—and that it will be made in the spirit of harmony and of union, and not of sectional hatred and dissolution. There is danger that in this matter we may be over sanguine. The spirit of partisanship is so general and so potent;—sectional animosity and distrust have already, to so great an extent, poisoned the springs of public action,—that we can scarcely count upon disinterestedness and patriotism in even the gravest and most solemn proceedings of our public bodies. If this inquiry is to be pushed, for the purpose of influencing the Presidential election, it will do more harm than good. Its aim will be to feed rather than allay public excitement,—to foster partisan animosities and hatreds, and to plunge the country still more hopelessly into the heat and fever of sectional contention. This, however, is a peril from which we are never free; and we can only appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of the Senate, to save us from it.

THE DEATH OF IRVING.

Meeting of the New-York Historical Society—Resolutions in Commemoration of the Deceased—Remarks of Hon. Luther Bradish, President King, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Hon. Geo. Bancroft and Dr. J. W. Francis.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening. After the transaction of some items of business Rev. Dr. Fischell was introduced by the President, and he then proceeded to read the paper of the evening. His subject he announced to be "The History of the Jews in America." Dr. Fischell commenced the record of his investigations from the year 1492, when, by royal edict the Jews were banished from Spain. Following the unhappy nation from Spain to Brazil, from Brazil to the West Indies, and thence to New-Amsterdam, he gave his testimony to the joy they felt when they set foot upon a free shore. The bravery and patriotism of the Jews, in connection with the American nation, were both presented. In conclusion he read a letter from Gen. Washington to the Jews in Newport, Rhode Island, in which he (Gen. Washington) lauded their patriotism.

After the applause had subsided which greeted Dr. Fischell as he retired, Hon. Luther Bradish made the following remarks:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Since our last meeting, death has again invaded the circle of our society, and removed from among us one of our earliest, most distinguished and most cherished members. After a long, brilliant and well-closed life, Washington Irving has gone to his final rest! Few among the current events of time have touched more profoundly the heart of the public, or moved more deeply its finer sensibilities. It was natural that this should be so. For Washington Irving was not only admired for the brilliancy of his genius and its productions, but he was beloved for his genial spirit, the amenity of his character and the beauty of his life. In his departure from among us he has left behind him, to remind us of the magnitude of our loss, not only the rich heritage of his literary works, but the benign influence and encouraging example of his own well-spent and successful life. In the universal grief at such a loss, the members of this Society deeply sympathize, but in the intimate relations of the deceased with this Society as a loved and honored associate, we have an additional and peculiar motive for grief.

It is therefore fitting and proper that the Society should, in a manner becoming the occasion and worthy of itself, signalize its high appreciation of the deceased and its own peculiar and profound grief at his loss.

To this end I trust that suitable measures may be proposed and adopted on this occasion and which I now invite.

No sooner had the President taken his seat than Chas. King, LL. D., stated that the duty of presenting resolutions commemorative of Washington Irving had been committed to him, and as it was a simple one, he would at once proceed to read them. They were as follows:

Resolved, That the New-York Historical Society has received with deep and solemn interest the intelligence of the death of our distinguished associate Washington Irving, whose glowing pen has illustrated the annals, as the beauty of his life has advanced the character, of our country and our race.

Resolved, That while mourning, as all must mourn, the loss of such a man, we acknowledge the goodness that vouchsafed to him length of days to complete his last great work; and then turning from further labors, to pass serenely, and without suffering, from mortal life to immortality.

Resolved, That this Society will celebrate the next anniversary of the birth of Washington Irving by a public Address on his Life, Character and Genius; that William Cullen Bryant be respectfully requested to prepare and deliver the Address; and that the Executive Committee make the proper arrangements for the occasion.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the President of the Society, to the family of the deceased.

President King, of Columbia College, said, in presenting the resolutions:

The duty has been assigned to me, Mr. President, of offering for the consideration of the New-York Historical Society certain resolutions expressive of our feelings at the death of Washington Irving, one of our earliest, oldest and most distinguished members. There is no preface needed for the performance of such a duty, and I ask therefore at once to read the resolutions.

It is only a few short months ago that we met here to express our regrets at the decease of our then illustrious member of our society, too early snatched from us—our great historian Prescott. He was an added pang to our grief then, that in the meridian of his powers, with his work yet unaccomplished, and while we might reasonably look for continued years of honorable labors, Prescott was suddenly struck down. Now our sorrow—not less deep and sincere—is yet soothed by the reflection that Irving was graciously permitted to fulfil his work; that his beautiful life was prolonged into genial old age, with heart and affections still fresh, with judgment matured, and with faculties to complete the crowning glory of his literary labor—the biography of Washington. We cannot see so bright a life go out without mourning; yet we are consoled as by the dying sunset of a glorious day, that his whole life, with the exception of the period passed in Europe, was spent in the City and vicinity. Mr. Irving was eminently a New-Yorker, and fond of being so regarded; yet he was universal and catholic in his sympathies; and well was that largeness of sympathy repaid to him, for where are not his friends and admirers?

To those of us who knew him in early youth—we are few and far between now, who did thus know him—his personal character is so identified with his literary character, that we might well distrust our judgment of his works from attachment to his person; but still the united voice of Europe and America confirms the most favorable judgment. He has written much, and on varied and widely different subjects, but in all, well. In his great biographies, careful in investigation, truthful in statement, impartial in deciding, and always aiming to be right, he wins the confidence of his readers by his honesty, quite as much as their admiration by his pure, polished, transparent style. In his various essays and fancy sketches, we find the same genial temper, quaint imaginings, delicate humor, and stainless purity, which characterized the man. Never, indeed, was author so completely *daguerreotyped* in the sunlight of his own genius as Washington Irving. He stands revealed in all the lineaments of his moral nature by the brightness of his own flashing pen. And as those who knew him best cannot, in all their intercourse, recall a word or act of his that could offend the most sensitive delicacy, so no cheek ever felt a blush of distress at any line or sentiment he ever wrote.

Of such a life, Mr. President, and such literary labors, it seems meet and fitting altogether that his associates in this Society, should make honorable record, as well in affectionate testimony of their own high regard, as for the edification of those who shall come after us to profit by such an example.

And it it is most fortunate—shall I err in saying Providential?—that the close of such a life should be beautiful and serene as at its course, that he should pass from life to death without a struggle, a murmur, or a sigh; and that his obsequies should constitute the most remarkable incident known in the record of any private man. Truly the heavens that smiled propitious on his life, smiled, too, propitious on his grave. On one of the loveliest days of our loveliest season, which our Longfellow tells us is called by the pious Acadian peasants, *the Summer of all Saints*, our friend was borne to his rest, followed by thousands from city and from country, the long procession wending its way amid [illegible] of sorrow—all bestirred themselves to do honor to the one common memory—many, no doubt, whose only pen has immortalized [illegible] literary history and really knew went, as the great sun sank to its rest, "looking with eyes of love through the golden" vapors around him, upon that grave which was just about to close upon all that was mortal of our friend.

It is a "Washington Irving day," was an exclamation from many lips—a day in its beauty, calmness and loveliness, akin to his life and labors; and turning from that hill-side where he was laid to his rest, to gaze upon the enchanting panorama around, and to mark the demeanor of the thronging multitudes as they separated on their respective paths, it was impossible not to feel with all the joy of grief that our dead had been fittingly and worthily honored.

Mr. President, I add no more, and simply move the adoption of the resolutions.

Rev. Dr. Bethune, upon being called upon by Mr. Bradish, said that he arose at the instance of an authority which he would never willingly disobey, to second the resolutions. He wished it to be understood that he did not deem himself a fit person to assume such a charge, as he had never been brought into close personal intimacy with Mr. Irving. Aside from the intrinsic beauties of Irving's writings, he considered their great excellence to be their moral worth. After enlarging somewhat upon this topic he concluded as follows: Look upon the *Life of Washington*, and you will see that Washington Irving was, if he chose to be, as strong as he was gentle. Let us honor his memory by following his example. If we cannot imitate the beauty of his power,—for it is not given to every one to be great, to instruct all, as master—let us, each in his sphere, show in his life that he has not read in vain the lessons of that beautiful teacher, who, though dead, yet speaketh. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF MR. GEORGE BANCROFT.

Memory cherishes the lovely qualities and beautiful career of our friend who has just ceased to be mortal; but words are wanting to portray his genius and his virtues. No American since Washington has taken with him to the grave the undivided affection of the American people like Irving. And it is right that it should be so. He came into the world just as a treaty with England gave our Republic a recognized existence among the nations; and he was lulled in his cradle by the pleasant songs of returning peace. The first great solemnity that he gazed upon in his childhood was the inauguration of our Constitution; so that the early life of him who was called to take the foremost part in creating an American literature, was bathed in the purest dews of our country's morning. As he grew up his genial humor was nursed by the traditions and inspirations of his own native State; he opened his heart to all the pleasant influences that surrounded him; he made himself one with Nature as she reveals herself in her glory along the Hudson; and when he was scarce six and twenty years old he had written what the world will not suffer to be forgotten.

Thus far his literary activity had been the outgoing of the joyousness of youth; his mind was to be ripened, his character to be matured, his rightful career to be made plain by the trials of affliction. He had loved and been beloved; and he watched, to use his own words, "beauty and innocence languish into the tomb." The being was departed whom he had loved as he never again was to love in this world, who had loved him as he was never again to be loved; and the gladsome humor that marked his entrance into life had become, not subdued, but tinged by a sweet-souled melancholy, and a large and more earnest sympathy with his kind. Now, when he stood midway in the path of human life, of a sudden his outward fortune was swept away and disappeared, and he was left in possession of nothing but his own mind. Blessed adversity! that opened to him the treasures which lay heaped up within his soul. Sorrow and misfortune only brought out in its brightness the purity of his nature, and were but as clouds that reflect the sunshine in a thousand hues.

In a foreign land, alone, impoverished, bereaved, he was so good and true, we might also say angels ministered to him. He looked with serene wisdom upon the angry waves that threatened him, and they passed under him without harm.

The career of letters now claimed him for its service. He had not been deeply read in books; but his mind was richly stored with images of beauty and primal truths, and he knew nature by heart. The English language, which better than any other can express the sincerity of affection, the delicacy of sentiment, the freshness of rural scenes, spread out its boundless wealth as his own; and at that period of what he himself calls "his troubled life," he conquered for himself fame and good will wherever that language is spoken.

It was at this period of his life that, during a Summer at Paris, I formed with him that relation of friendly intimacy which grew in strength to the last. Time has in a measure effaced the relative difference of our years, but then he was almost twice as old as I. As we roamed together over the fields round Paris, many an earnest, and noble, and encouraging word fell from him for my behalf; and sometimes he would speak to me of his own occupations. How he proceeded with descriptions, I cannot say; but I found that where he gave expression to feeling, he would write continuously, pouring out as it were at one gush all he intended to give forth. One evening, after we had been many hours together, he took me to his room and read to me what he had written at one sitting, without pause, under one inspiration, and almost without interlineation or erasure.

I remember it to this day: It was his *St. Mark's Eve*, from the words "I am now alone in my chamber," to the end. He that studies such passages closely will find confessions of Irving's own inward experience and affections.

As an historian, Irving stands in the front rank. His life of Columbus has all kinds of merit—research, critical judgment, interest in the narrative, picturesque description and golden style; exquisite in the melody of its cadences and its choice of words. His life of Washington, which is still dear to the American people, is a marvel. No one has so painted the Father of his Country to the life; modestly disclaiming great extent of original research, he has yet added much that was not known before. But what distinguishes him is the grace and facility of his movement. He writes American history, as it were, by the aid of special endowments; he takes with him a candor that never fails; a clear, impartial judgment, and an unrivalled keenness of insight into character. He may err in minor details, but never in the general effect. No one has drawn so true, and touching, and vivid a picture of Washington in his retirement as Irving, who published it while suffering from prostration of the nerves, a depression of spirits, and that attack of asthma which harassed him to the last.

Nor let it be forgotten that Irving is a native of our own New-York. Like Chaucer, and Milton, and Pope, and Gray, his birthplace was in the heart of a city. Among the Greeks, when a victor returned from the Olympian games, the citizens of his own home esteemed his prizes their own, went out to welcome his return, and would even break down the walls to receive him in greater triumph. Our Irving has wrestled in the game of life and came off the conqueror; he has gone to his long home; on the mildest of Winter days we have surrounded him with flowers and laid him among his kindred, and his spirit in its flight has been borne upward on the affections of countless multitudes. Now, what shall we do here to mark for him our veneration and love? He gave to this City of merchants fame throughout the world of letters. Will not, then, the merchants of New-York raise to his memory a statue of purest marble? It would be the payment of a debt to his fame, a just tribute to his virtues, a lesson to the rising generations. Fathers might then take their sons to gaze on his lineaments, and say, "There is the man who during more than fifty years employed his pen as none other could have done, and in all that time never wrote one word that was tainted by skepticism, nor one line that was not as chaste and pure as the violets of Spring."

Dr. Francis arose, just as the meeting was about to adjourn, and related some of his experience with Irving, when they attended school together in Johnstreet. He hoped that this City would erect a statue of Washington Irving at no late day.

The resolutions were then carried, and the Society adjourned.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

A CATTLE TRAIN OFF THE TRACK—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGE.

As the extra cattle train which left Albany Monday evening, was passing over the two-mile bridge near Sing Sing, about 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, an axle of one of the cars broke. The train was under such headway that before it could be stopped the engine and two or three of the cars had passed the bridge in safety. By the sudden breaking of the coupling four or five cars were badly damaged by being thrown from the track, while those which remained upon it were some of them more or less injured. Some of the cattle were killed, and others so seriously maimed that it was found necessary to kill them. Fortunately no person was injured.

Workmen were immediately employed in repairing the bridge, which was broken in several places. Passengers by the early trains yesterday were under the necessity of changing cars at the bridge, but it was hoped that the repairs would be so far completed yesterday as to allow the night express to pass in safety. The entire damage

THE OCTOBER-FEST AT MUNICH.

Character of the Festivity—Street Scenes—Costumes—Picture of a Dachauer Belle—Distribution of Prizes—Races—Court Manners—Hart's Statue of Henry Clay—The Wine Harvest in Heidelberg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HEIDELBERG, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1859.

I have just returned from Munich, where it was my good fortune to be present at the celebration of the "October-Fest," during the first week of the present month. As this great national festivity presents, more than any other annual occurrence, the peculiarities of the Bavarian "country people," I think some account of the sights and usages in Munich, at the time I speak of, may not be uninteresting to your readers.

Munich, in later times, has won a reputation for fine streets and public buildings which she certainly deserves. But, fifty-one weeks out of the year her broad avenues and great squares have a deserted appearance, which their grandeur only heightens. The old part of the town is crowded enough, but the splendid new Ludwig and Maximilian streets—to say nothing of a hundred residence-streets, need a crowd to do them justice. This one week of the year, when the October Fest begins, is the time to see Munich in her outward glory. Many of the galleries of art and palaces are closed—the real, intellectual Munich vanishes, but the people surge to and fro in the city; and the picture gallery one may find in a mass of peasantry, no Royal Pinakothek can equal.

"The month of October," says the *Münchener Punsch*, "is the tenth of the year, and derives its name from the *October-Fest*, which has always been held on the first of the month, at Munich, on the Theresien-meadow, from which the good Queen THERESE took her name!" (That's German wit!)

That life which consists in beer, and music, and People's Theatre, was at its zenith of merriment and carelessness. The *cafés* and beer-gardens were crowded to suffocation, the theatres put forth their most attractive performances, music and dancing echoed, every night, from a thousand halls—continual ringing of bells and blowing of whistles announced the new arrivals at the railway station, where immense excursion trains, with their double or triple teams of locomotives, discharged from hour to hour their countless packages of living freight. Nor is this figure overstrained. A Bavarian peasant, especially a woman, in holiday dress, looks more like a stupendous bundle than anything else.

Come with me a moment, through the street that goes to what we would call the "Fair-grounds." The sidewalk and the middle of the street too, for that matter, are alive with pedestrians. Sturdy old up-country farmers, in their big russet boots, reaching to the knee, and their velveteen breeches and short jackets, ornamented up and down the front with double rows of shiny silver florins for buttons. Their waistcoats are equally resplendent in half-florins, stuck on wherever there is a square inch as a shadow of excuse. The coins are put so close together that they must be quite useless; and indeed I never was able to detect any buttonholes to match them. What a harvest for a pickpocket! An active, enterprising young man might reap a fortune with a penknife, by cutting off the buttons of these unsuspecting, big-booted *bauers*. And yet—beware, active and enterprising youth! There are stout arms there that would terribly do the threshing if they caught the culprit. How carelessly those old chaps spend their kreutzers, with an air of royal prodigality, as though they were scattering gold. They have come to town for the great annual "swell," and inside of certain discreet limits, will spend like princes. They ride in the city hacks (at ten cents for every quarter-hour) as proudly as the king in his state-coach, (which isn't, to tell the truth, much better looking,) and bow to the acquaintances that make way for them as they pass, with a good-natured condescension much more truly regal than the laborious oscillation of his Majesty himself.

There goes a "Dachauer belle!" Her stockings are light blue, printed with black tigers, and visible nearly to the knee. Her head-dress ascends to a point about six inches above her crown, and is surmounted by a gilt plate, from beneath which escapes two long, broad ribbons, that reach, when the wind doesn't blow, down to her waist. "Down to her waist" is no great distance, for her jacket can hardly be more than three or four inches long, and her skirts begin just under her arms. She is stuffed out at the shoulders till her arms at that point are six inches thick, and taper down to the waist. The fullness of her bosom is augmented in the same manner, and its charms increased by the gold and crimson vest which shows itself under her jacket. But the skirt is the culminating ornament of this as of all truly fashionable costumes at the present day. O, crinoline! thou miserable delusion and hollow seeming! Wither into the space which thy real substance and weight entitle thee! Wither and vanish, thou sham; for lo! thou standest in the presence of a Dachauer belle; and a Dachauer belle is a great reality! Imagine, O ye that wear the "Patent Invisible," or the "Patent Indestructible," or the "Patent Gossamer,"—imagine the heaviest broadcloth, folded in immense plaits, after the manner of a shut fan, and being made into a skirt, completely filling the space from its outermost circumference to the blue tiger-stockings! *Fifty* yards of broadcloth in one petticoat!! In spite of the great diameter at the bottom, these skirts are so *bustled* as to be of the same size above as below, or nearly so. They are of dark cloth, except beneath, where the edges of the numerous folds are dyed in the brightest yellow and red. When one of these unwieldy females is actually in a hurry, (as I have seen them at the railway, when there wasn't the least need for it,) and undertakes to run, the sudden display of gorgeous colors is quite startling.

These Dachauer belles are so named from their residence, Dachau, a village in Bavaria. They wear these heavy skirts after their eighth year, and I am told that, for the first two years their shoulders are quite sore with the weight, (which, of course, is not borne by the waist alone,) but that after this period they become perfectly callous and insensible. Like the Dutch beauties of olden time, they signify by their weight of this garment their wealth and standing. An heiress is ranked according to her calibre, like a cannon—she is a twelve, or twenty-four, or forty-eight pounder.

The Munich head-dress is very neat and pretty. Old King LUDWIG showed his taste in patronizing it, and securing its preservation, in spite of the innovations of modern fashion. It is universally worn by the common people, and consists of a small gilt or silver cap, which just covers the knot of back hair, and terminates in two short ends of the same material. Ribbons, rosettes and flyers, of all kinds, are lacking. This head-dress is said to be quite expensive, and is preserved and handed down in their families as a hereditary ornament. In other respects the Muncheners have no characteristic costume.

I make no apology for having lingered over these matters. In truth, the October-Fest has its great attraction to the stranger, in the curious sorts and immense numbers of people it brings together. On the Theresien Wiese itself, the exercises were similar in nature to those which every county Fair among us can present.

The great occasion was Sunday afternoon, the 2d of October, at which time the King in person delivered the prizes to the successful competitors There were between eighty and a hundred thousand people present, and the *tout ensemble* of crowds and flying banners, with the gigantic bronze Bavaria standing above all, in such calm impartial dignity, and holding the wreath of triumph to her successful sons, was truly imposing. The pavilion erected for the purpose was crowded with the beauty and valor of the Bavarian Court. Pompous old officers went round bowing to one another, and carrying on the whole business of Court etiquette, precisely as though they were not the objects of admiration and pity to a hundred thousand eyes. It was like being invisible at a Grand Reception to look at them, and served to satisfy, in our minds, a thousand questions as to "How they did the thing at Court?"

The King was quite inferior in splendor of appearance to some of his footmen, who were, to an uninitiated eye, the most gorgeous heroes of the day. The Queen, who is really pretty, appeared to great advantage, in a very light dress, white shawl, and white bonnet with blue trimmings—the colors of Bavaria. After His Majesty had been the rounds of the diplomats, who stood in a row, and received each a half dozen words, accurately counted and pleasantly spoken, the ceremonies of delivering the prizes commenced. First came the horses, led by their triumphant owners before the Pavilion, when the King, (through the Royal Chamberlain, or some such go-between,) bestowed the prizes, which consisted of blue silk flags, hung with festoons of ducats or florins, and accompanied sometimes with diplomas or medals. The old, rough peasants doffed their quaint hats, and pulled their forelocks, in token of awe and gratitude; and then marched off with their horses and banners, to the flourish of trumpets, happier and prouder, no douht, than the monarch who had made them so. The display of horses was fine, but not more so than at an ordinary State Fair with us. Bulls and cows followed. It was very amusing to see the mountain Sennerins, or shepherdesses, leading their fat cows and so proud of their triumph. One cow became quite restless under the music which announced her approach, and could not be brought into quiet till her mistress soundly *bored her ears*, to the great amusement of the spectators.

A procession now approached, led by trumpeters in heraldic costume, and consisting of the horses who were to run for the prizes, the little jockeys who were to ride them, and a score of pages, all in middle-age dress, bearing the banners which should reward the victors. The boy-jockeys, all dressed in the same style, with tight breeches and top-boots, but wearing jackets of favors of different colors, that they might be more easily distinguished, made their bow to the King, and mounted, riding without saddles. The running was not exciting nor particularly swift. The winning horse made 4.64 English miles in 10m. 15s

After which, in the strictest succession of etiquette, the grandees departed in their carriages and the common people followed. The next day was the shooting. The marksmen who intended to compete marched to the ground in procession, when the trial was formally begun. The principal test was shooting at a great artificial eagle, on the top of a high pole. Whoever shot away the ring which the eagle held in his beak should receive the first prize. The second prize fell to the one who took off the crown on the eagle's head. And the other rewards were given at the rate of so much an ounce for the quantity of wood and feathers knocked away by the shot. Before I left Munich one had succeeded in obtaining ten pounds, another seven; but the ring and crown were as yet untouched. The shooting lasts until the whole bird has fallen bit by bit, and this forms the principal excitement for the whole week. But many of the country people return after the giving of the prizes, and the first day of the shooting; the train on which I left Munich consisted of *ninety-seven* crowded cars.

The picture galleries of the King were open to the public during the Fest, but the glyptothek and the palace were closed. Peasants can be trusted to let pictures alone, but country curiosity couldn't keep its fingers off furniture or sculpture.

The old King, LOUIS, so beloved by the people, did not appear on the great occasion. I suppose the contrast between his popularity and his son's lack of it, which the people are not slow to make plain, renders it unpleasant for them to appear in public together. MAX was received without shouting or demonstrations of any kind. Many did not take off their hats as he passed, though he bowed, right and left, with praiseworthy courtesy.

HART's new statue of HENRY CLAY, modeled in Rome, and cast by MULLER, at Munich, to be erected in New-Orleans, is just finished, and was exhibited at the Bronze Foundry. I can't say it is remarkably fine. The likeness is striking, but coarse: you see HENRY CLAY's nose, and mouth, and hair—but not his soul. There is no attempt at drapery. The orator stands, rather stiffly and awkwardly, in an old-fashioned clumsy dress-coat and regular heavy Kentucky shoes, with (apparently) leather strings. All this will better suit our taste, who like plainness and bluntness in such things, than it does the people of Munich. I was amused at the comments I heard in the crowd about it. "Ay, one can see it is an American," said a German lady to her companion, "he has such a big mouth."

This statue certainly shows to disadvantage by the models of CRAWFORD'S, "Patrick Henry," "Jefferson" and "Mason," and his equestrian "Washington," all of which are carefully preserved at the foundry here, to the delight of all visitors, whether Americans or Europeans.

Escaping from all the jollity and noise in Munich, I found new rejoicings in Heidelberg. The wine harvest is just over. The vineyards are empty now; but for a week they have been crowded with weary laborers, who sang as they worked; while on the hills all the little boys of the region, permitted these seven days to fire their rickety pistols in peace, made the air resound with their explosive joy. The wine is said to be as good this year as last; but the yield is only half as great. Nevertheless, the harvest-rejoicings are as lively as ever, and Heaven seems to have released our town from its old reputation, for the nonce; the weather is "settled clear"—without rain. "If it would only last three more days," says the people, "till our Fair begins!" The greatest of the two animal Fairs comes off next week and the week after. But the October-Fest has spoiled my taste for "less extensive pompious!" R. W. R.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS ON THE VALUE OF PROPERTY—ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE GROWTH OF NEW-YORK.

Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, in his annual Message, argues strongly in favor of the extension of Railroads through the State. In support of the position he assumes, he cites the experience of this State as an example of the influence of Railroads in increasing the value of property. The following table is introduced:

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FROM 1815 TO 1856.

Date.	Amount.	Remarks.
1815..	$80,636,012	Peace with Great Britain.
1816..	82,074,201	
1817..	78,895,725	
1818..	80,245,091	
1819..	70,113,061	
1820..	69,530,753	
1821..	68,282,070	
1822..	71,289,144	
1823..	70,940,820	
1824..	83,075,676	
1825..	100,160,046	Erie Canal opened throughout.
1826..	107,477,780	
1827..	112,211,926	
1828..	114,019,533	
1829..	112,516,026	
1830..	126,286,818	
1831..	130,280,214	
1832..	146,302,618	Ohio Canal completed to Ohio River
1833..	166,492,187	
1834..	186,548,511	
1835..	218,723,703	
1836..	309,501,920	
1837..	263,747,350	
1838..	264,352,941	
1839..	266,789,200	
1840..	252,843,163	Western Railroad of Massachusetts completed—diverting trade from New-York.
1841..	251,777,748	
1842..	237,806,901	
1843..	227,997,091	New-York Central Railroad completed to Buffalo—connecting Boston with Lake Erie.
1844..	235,960,047	
1845..	239,938,318	
1846..	244,952,505	
1847..	247,152,306	
1848..	254,192,027	
1849..	256,217,093	
1850..	286,085,416	Hudson River Railroad completed.
1851..	320,108,358	New-York and Erie Railroad completed.
1852..	351,706,796	
1853..	413,631,443	In addition to the two roads above named, 1,041 miles of railroad were completed in the years 1850 to 1855 inclusive.
1854..	462,021,737	
1855..	486,996,178	
1856..	511,746,491	

It will be seen, upon inspection, that no advance was made on the assessments from 1815 to 1823, (during which time New-York had no internal improvements,) but that, on the contrary, they decrease in these eight years $11,000,000. In 1824 a considerable part of the Erie Canal was in operation, and the assessments advanced $12,000,000. In 1825 the Erie Canal was completed, and they increased $18,000,000 more. They then advanced at the average rate of about $6,000,000 per annum until 1832, when the completion of the Ohio Canal, which extended the influence of New-York to the Ohio Valley, caused the assessments to rise, for three years, at the rate of $34,000,000 per annum; while, in the next year, 1836, they rose to the almost incredible amount of $90,000,000. This was, however, an excessive and unwholesome growth, and the terrible financial crisis which followed, together with the great fire which destroyed such an immense amount of property, and not only arrested the advance, but put back the dial of prosperity for a time, so that in 1840 the assessments had fallen $57,000,000 below those of 1836; being less than $253,000,000, though still $106,000,000 more than in the year the Ohio Canal was completed. In the following year the Western Road was completed to Albany, connecting there with the Erie Canal, and in 1843 that road, now known as the New-York Central, was extended to Buffalo. The New-York assessments consequently fell to less than $226,000,000, a lower point than they had touched since 1835—eight years before.

But New-York, now seeing the advantages accruing to other points from direct railroad communication, in the increase of commerce and the enhanced value of property, became thoroughly aroused to the importance of a railroad system centering in that City, and commenced the Hudson River Railroad, revived the New-York and Erie, which had been suspended, and begun the construction of numerous other works of minor importance. Upon the completion of the first of these, in 1850, the assessments rose $30,000,000, and with the opening of the second in the following year, $34,000,000 more; and since that time with similar gigantic strides, that great City has marched onward without faltering. Ten hundred and forty miles of railroad, besides the two named, were opened to public use in the State of New-York from 1850 to 1855, inclusive, all tributary to the great metropolis. No prophet is required to predict her future, for she holds her destiny in her own strong grasp; and the truth-telling figures above given indicate the nature of the foundations upon which her prosperity is based. No man who examines them without prejudice can doubt that it is the railroads and canals which bring the wealth of an empire to her doors.

The City of New-York in 1696 had a population of 4,300, which was about the same that St. Louis had in 1820. It took the first about 130 years to attain a population of 180,000, which St. Louis has reached in 39 years. In the past eight years the assessments in St. Louis have increased from $30,000,000 to $96,000,000, being now $3,000,000 more than those of New-York in 1824, the year before the Erie canal was opened throughout. With the completion of the carefully planned works which constitute the Missouri system of internal improvements, and their inevitabic and almost illimitable extension into our sister States and Territories, a similar result to that which New-York experience has foreshadowed will, in due time, become a part of our own history. St. Louis, by her geographical and commercial position, must be the distributing and manufacturing centre of the great West—*the Central Empire City*—the real metropolis of a region whose agricultural and mineral resources are almost boundless in extent and richness.

Swimming for Women.

THE SWIMMING-SCHOOL AT PARIS.

As many parents are wishing to know how girls can be taught the use of their limbs in the water, it may be interesting to them to hear how the art is taught at Paris. The water is that of the Seine. This is the least agreeable circumstance in the case, as the water of the Seine is quite as unfragrant in the Summer months as that of the Thames. Whether it is purified on entering the baths, I do not know. Let us hope it is. The bath is moored in the river, and the space occupied by water is 120 feet in length; a course long enough to afford room for all the exercises connected with swimming. A wooden platform, three or four feet under water, reaches to about the middle of the width of the bath; and this is for the use of children, and mere bathers who do not swim. The other half is of a considerable depth in the middle, admitting of practice in genuine diving. The dress is excellent for the purpose. It is made of a light woolen fabric, which does not absorb much water. The trowsers are loose, and fastened at the ankles. The upper dress, also loose, extends to the knee, and is belted round the waist, and closed at the neck. It is just as decent a dress as English ladies used to wear when Bath was called "The Bath," and when wigged gentlemen and powdered ladies used to wade about in full trim, and chat in the water. The first step in the process of teaching is to make the pupils understand how to keep on the surface, and how to sink to the bottom. Most people know that to spread out the limbs is to float, and to double ones' self up is to sink; but it is not everybody who knows that the quickest way of going to the bottom is to raise the arms above the head. This is precisely what women do when they fall out of a boat, or find themselves overboard in a shipwreck. Up go their arms in their terror; and down they go to the bottom like a shot. This is the action used by divers, who want to reach that point by the shortest way. From the ceiling of the Paris bath hangs a rope, which travels along on a sort of crane. Where this rope touches the water a broad belt is attached to it. The belt is fastened easily about the pupil's waist, supporting her in the water, and leaving her at liberty to learn the action of the limbs in swimming. She is made perfect in these, and must then try her powers without support. To render her safe and preclude fear, the instructor (who is a master and not a mistress) walks along the edge, just before her, holding a pole within her reach, which she can grasp in an instant, if fatigued or alarmed. It does not follow that we must have swimming-masters in England. The art is taught all along the rivers of Germany, and invariably by women in the women's baths. In that case the dress is less elaborate, and there is more freedom and simplicity in the practice. It is a remarkable sight when the master is followed by 10 or 20 pupils, his pole reminding one of the magnet which brings swans or fishes to the bread in a basin of water, in the old-fashioned toy which astonishes children. The second pupil has a hand on the shoulder of the first, and swims with the other three limbs; the third on the shoulder of the second; and so on, looking like a shoal of mermaids. When so thoroughly at ease to amuse themselves for a long time in the water, the ladies sometimes grow hungry; and then is seen another remarkable sight, not quite so pretty. They rush from the bath to a confectioner's shop, which opens upon it, and may be seen presently swimming with one hand, and with the other eating their lunch, completely at ease. After learning the art in fresh water, it is mighty easy to swim in the sea, from the density of the water, and scarcely possible to sink. A woman who knows how to float is safe for many hours in the sea, as far as keeping on the surface is concerned. Among breakers or sharks, or in extreme cold, the peril is not of drowning simply. The simple peril of drowning might be reduced to something very small if everybody could swim.—*Once a Week.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A FORMER SLAVE ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE THE FREEDOM OF HIS BROTHER.—Rev. JEREMIAH BOWMAN, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from Cincinnati, is now in this City. He was formerly a slave in Tennessee, and having become converted, exerted such an influence over his master's family, that several of its members were also converted. These circumstances induced "Jerry's" possessors to allow him to purchase his liberty for $800. He was enabled to raise this sum sooner than others could have done, inasmuch as he had become skilled in bricklaying. Mr. BOWMAN has been preaching in the different churches in Brooklyn and in this City, endeavoring to collect money enough to purchase the freedom of his brother, who is still enslaved in Tennessee. He has the promise of his brother's master that his freedom shall be given him if he succeeds in raising a certain sum during the present year. As Mr. BOWMAN is indorsed by the proper authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Cincinnati, there can be no doubt about his being a proper object for the exercise of benevolence.

THE FOG.—The fog which prevailed throughout yesterday became quite dense toward evening, particularly upon the rivers, and seriously interfered with the movements of the ferry boats. The usual precautions of sounding, steam-whistles, and tolling bells, were necessary to guide the pilots to their slips, and to avoid collision. No serious accident occurred. The wind being from the Eastward, and the fog dense upon the bay, few sailing vessels left the port.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—JAMES WAIT, a hand on board the canal-boat *Merry*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, was awakened about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, by the cries of a man who was struggling in the water. His attempts to rescue him were unavailing. Subsequently the body was recovered, and an inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER. The deceased, who was apparently a seaman, about 30 years of age, was not identified, and no evidence was elicited as to how he got into the water.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.—There will be a repetition of MARSH & HAYES' exhibition of photographic views this evening, at Cooper Institute.

Police Reports.

A MARTYR TO HIS SENTIMENTS.

On Monday evening, Frederick Schmentze and Charles Metzinger entered the grocery store, at the corner of Delancy and Mangin streets, and began discussing politics with the proprietor. Presently one Gerry Cook, a disreputable character, came into the store, and overhearing Metzinger make a disparaging remark with reference to Fernando Wood, he pulled off his coat and dared him to fight. Metzinger declined the invitation, whereupon Cook seized a butcher's cleaver and aimed a blow at his head. In attempting to ward off the stroke, the arterles and veins of Metzinger's right wrist were severed. Cook was arrested before he accomplished further violence, and Metzinger was removed to the Station-house, where his wounds were finally dressed—not, however, until his life had been greatly jeopardized from hemorrhage. Cook was committed to prison by Justice STEERS to answer for the assault.

STEALING WATER-PIPE.

Mr. John Clear on Monday night detected Lawrence Reilly and Thomas McAller, two boys, in the act of stealing $300 worth of lead pipe from the house No. 1 West Thirty-eighth street, which he is building. It was discovered that they had entered by forcing the basement door. Mr. Clear succeeded in arresting the lads, and Justice KELLY committed them to answer a charge of burglary.

Justice to Patrick Fitzgerald.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

In reading your valuable paper of the 6th inst., I saw a report, under the head of "Police Reports," of a robbery in Greenwich-street, in which my name is coupled with that of a prostitute named Bridget McGuire, with having robbed a man named David Still of $200 in bank bills. I would say, in behalf of myself, that it is an error. The affair happened in the street, and not in the house, and I was a *witness*, instead of an *accomplice*, of the deed, and caused the woman's arrest. By inserting the above, you will much oblige, yours, &c.

PATRICK FITZGERALD.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COURSE OF LECTURES.—The regular weekly lecture before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, was delivered in the Athenæum last evening by Col. EDWARD G. PARKER, of Boston. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the house was well filled. The lecturer, taking for his subject JOHN HANCOCK, glanced at his whole life, though boyhood and manhood to the time of his death, referring particularly to matters illustrative of his sincere patriotism, and the difficulties that surrounded him. He prefaced his remarks with a reference to the residence of HANCOCK, on Beacon-street. It brings into the heart of Boston, said he, the age of the Revolution, and stands the grave, solid, voiceless orator of the port. The lecture was interesting, and the speaker was frequently applauded.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, and a large amount of business was transacted. Permission was given to a Committee to make arrangements for the annual examination of the Normal School and to provide for diplomas for the graduates. The Finance Committee made a report, complaining of the large quantity of gas used in the evening Schools. The Evening School Committee was charged with the duty of seeing that for the future greater economy is exercised, and directing that the meters be removed at the close of the season, "in order that the Board may not be compelled in future to pay for more gas than is necessary." Mr. BERKLEY, the City Superintendent, handed in a communication, recommending that the Roman Catholic Asylum (there claiming a portion of the public school money) should be subject to the same general rules and regulations as the other schools in the City. The report was adopted. A resolution was also adopted, appointing a special Committee with power to settle all outstanding difficulties relative to the claims of Orphan Asylums upon Public School money. The Board then adjourned for one month.

SUICIDE.—THOMAS CARROLL, tailor, of New-York, committed suicide in the cells of the Third Precinct Station-house, Monday night, by hanging himself. He crossed from New-York on one of the South Ferry boats on Monday, and attempted to jump overboard, but was restrained, and upon the arrival of the boat in Brooklyn, was delivered to a policeman, on the supposition that he was insane. After being committed to a cell, it appears that he made a cord out of his shirt and with it hung himself. Coroner HOGAN'S hele an inquest.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Several attempts were made on Monday evening to pass counterfeit $5 bills on the Freehold Banking Company, New-Jersey, but without success. An officer attempted to arrest one of the parties engaged in the business, but, after a struggle, he escaped.

LOSS BY FIRE.—The whole loss by fire during the month of November was less than $2,000.

Perfect Purgative Pills.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
Composed of mere medicinal properties from plants, roots, herbs, gums, and balsams, never before used as medicines.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
Are a purgative vegetable substitute for calomel, mercury and their kindred mineral poisons.
THEIR QUICK OPERATION.
In fifteen minutes after a dose of Radway's Regulating Pills are taken, no matter what may be the character of the disease, the malady will be arrested in its progress, and the patient will find immediate relief, and in from four to six hours the evacuation of the bowels will follow; a few doses will radically expel from the body all diseased and foul humors. They search out and expel all deep-seated humors and morbid deposits from the blood, skin, joints, liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels; they purge from the system all unclean and unhealthy humors, restoring a healthful regularity of action to every organ in the system. We have not space in this advertisement to enumerate all the diseases and complaints which a dose or two of these Pills will so quickly cure, but will state that in all cases where it is desirable to produce an evacuation of the bowels, or to keep the bowels regular, as to regulate the Liver, Heart and Kidneys to a healthy action, and to equalize the circulation of the blood, these desideratums will be quickly attained by a dose or two of Radway's Regulating Pills.
THEIR GREAT SUPERIORITY TO OTHER PILLS.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are more powerful and thorough in their operation. Yet they do not occasion the griping pains, weakness and debility which follow an ordinary dose of other pills; from two to four of Radway's Pills will produce a more thorough and effectual discharge from the bowels, in from four to six hours, than six to ten of any other purgative or cathartic pill known to the world; and these evacuations occasioned by Radway's Pills will be healthy, natural and pleasant.
In cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Bilious Colic, Fevers of all kinds, Headaches, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Apoplexy, Congestion of the Brain, relief in all cases is afforded in *fifteen* minutes after a dose of Radway's Pills are taken, and a cure effected in from four to six hours. We have never known a patient to die with any inflammatory or bilious disorder after taking a dose of Radway's Regulating Pills.
NO WEAKNESS, NO SICKNESS AT STOMACH, NO GRIPING PAINS, follow their use.
In all cases of FEVERS, CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, INFLUENZA, COLDS, COUGHS, HEADACHES, DISORDERED STOMACH, LIVER, and HEART COMPLAINTS, relief from these difficulties is experienced *in fifteen minutes after a dose of the Pills are taken. They arrest the progress of the disease before an operation takes place*, and in all *cases an evacuation from the bowels will follow in from four to six hours.*
IN ACUTE DISEASES,
where a brisk operation is required, such as
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
BILIOUS FEVER,
INFLUENZA,
CONGESTION OF THE LIVER OR LUNGS,
REMITTENT OR INTERMITTENT FEVER,
NEURALGIA, TIC DOULOUREUX—
FOUR TO SIX OF RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will immediately break up the disease, and expel the offending humors from the system in from four to six hours.
COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,
HEARTBURN,
DYSPEPSIA,
HEADACHE,
WORMS, CONVULSIONS, FITS,
FOUL BREATH, LOSS OF APPETITE,
2 to 4
of Radway's Regulating Pills will expel from the system the diseased humors occasioning these difficulties.
TO SICK LADIES.
Radway's Regulating Pills will correct all irregularities of the *female system.*
LADIES SUFFERING FROM
WEAKENING DISCHARGES,
HYSTERIA,
FLUOR ALBUS,
and those who suffer from *retention of the menses*, may rely upon a positive restoration to health by the use of these Pills.
These Pills are elegantly coated with gum, free from taste or smell. Price 25 cents per box, containing 30 Pills. Sold by druggists everywhere, and at RADWAY & CO.'S, No. 23 John-st., New-York.

R. R. R.
The Great Copestone of Medicines:
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
This remedy is the most useful and important medicine in the world—it is a *preventive* of sickness, as well as a ready relief, in all cases of *Pain, Aches, Infirmities and Disease.* Every family should keep it in the house. The moment you experience *pain* or uneasiness in any portion of the body, a dose of Radway's Ready Relief, taken internally, or applied externally, as the nature of the *pain* may require, it will restore the patient to ease and comfort in from ONE to FIFTEEN MINUTES.
It has cured over one million of the human race, of all kinds of pains and aches—Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headaches, Toothaches, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Heartburn, Cholics, Cramps, Spasms, Weakness of the Joints, Sore Throat, Influenza, Worms, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Fever and Ague, and, in fact, all maladies of an acute, painful, malarious or infectious character. No matter how severe and excruciating may be the pain you suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, restore your system to ease and comfort. This invaluable remedy is sold in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, and British Possessions, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. Many lives have been saved by a 25 cent bottle.
N. B.—Planters, ship-masters, and hotel-keepers supplied by the case, by addressing Dr. RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.
Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Mr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

Autumn Has Passed and Winter's Come,
The FURS at WHITE'S are NUMBER ONE,
At prices sure to suit the masses.
High and low and middling classes.
AMERICAN and HUDSON BAY, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Winter Boots.—Thick, comfortable and durable Boots for Winter wear, all styles, at CANTRELL'S. Galters at 12 and 14 shillings. Children's Shoes, all varieties, and Gentlemen's Boots and Slippers.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays will be issued on Wednesday, Dec. 7.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 83 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$180
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming ganges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine COMPANY, office No. 505 Broadway, New-York, has prepared tables showing by actual experiment of four different workers, the time required to stitch each part of a garment by hand, and with their Sewing Machine. The superiority of the work done by the machine, and the healthfulness of the employment, are advantages quite as great as the saving of time. Subjoined is a summary of several of the tables:

	By Machine. Hours.	Min.	By Hand. Hours.	Min.
Gentlemen's Shirts	1	5	13	21
Frock Coats	2	38	16	35
Satin Vests	1	14	7	19
Linen Vests		48	5	14
Cloth Pants		51	5	10
Summer Pants		33	2	50
Silk Dresses	1	13	10	22
Merino Dresses	1	4	8	27
Calico Dresses		57	6	37

Seams of any considerable length are stitched, ordinarily, at the rate of a yard a minute.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

DIED.

WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, ELEANOR WATERS, relict of the late John Waters, aged 75 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Wm. Crowford, No. 191 East 24th-st.

COE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 12½ o'clock P. M., S. ELLIE COE, daughter of Henry and Julia Coe, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 200 Henry-st., New-York, without further invitation, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, suddenly, EUGENE AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Thos. E. and Gertrude V. Dey, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, the 8th inst., from the residence of his parents, in 88th-st., near 1st-av., Yorkville.

KING.—At Staten Island, on Monday morning, Dec. 5, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. SARAH M., wife of Henry L. King, and daughter of Isaac N. Phelps, aged 26 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at the Mercer-st. Church, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

FORD.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, WILLIAM MIDDLETON, son of William and Mary A. Ford, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Franklin-av., between M and N sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CORPHEY.—On Monday, Dec. 5, Capt. THOMAS J. CURPHEY, a native of the Isle of Man, and late of Aspinwall, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, shipmasters and pilots of New-York, are invited to attend his funeral this day

DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!

NO. 691 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Have this day opened 500 dozen French Kid Gloves at 75c. per pair, equal to Bajon's best make, and never sold less than 7s. We respectfully call the attention of ladies to these gloves, as they are of superior quality and the most decided bargains ever offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Are now offering, at very low prices,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Curtain materials, damasks, satin de laines, reps a leavers, also superior German and English worsted and cotton curtain materials, moreens, lace curtains, draperies, tassels, loops and bands.
GILT AND BRONZE CORNICES,
In great variety, commencing at 37½ cents.
GOLD LEAF WINDOW SHADES,
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
At reduced prices.

RICH SILKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Including the latest Paris novelties in
FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS,
RECEIVED PER STEAMERS.
Also, a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Full assortment of JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
NEWEST PATTERNS
IN
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS,
and medallions; also, three-ply, ingrain, stair and
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
RODS, &c., &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering their entire stock of
SHAWLS
at great bargains.
CANAL, corner of Mercer

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on Monday, Dec. 5, an immense stock of
M. DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS,
and Staff Goods, &c., &c., suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in Dress Patterns, and sold at a separate counter.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS,
IN VELVET AND CLOTH.
A large and elegant assortment,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner Mercer.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
310 CANAL-ST. 310.
I have now an elegant display of
Castor Beaver Cloaks, trimmed crochet fringe,
Moscow Beaver Cloaks, very heavy,
At all prices, to suit the strictly economical or most liberal tastes. Ladies, beware of cotton warp cloth. There is no economy in a poor article; the best is the cheapest.
JOHN J. BENSON.

291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. **291**

291 WINDOW SHADES. **291**
291 LACE CURTAINS. **291**
291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS **291**
291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. **291**
291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES. **291**
279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE OF **279**
281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, AT **281**
283 GREAT BARGAINS, CUMMING, SIMPSON, & ARMSTRONG, Broadway. **283**

NEW CARPETS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 55c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 37½c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 4-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. E. D. E. N. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Having determined to dispose of considerable of their stock before stock-taking on Jan. 1, will offer for the next 30 days:
POINT A'GUILLE SETS,
POINT A'GUILLE COLLARS,
BLACK THREAD SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS,
BLACK THREAD CAPES, &c., &c.,
at 25 per cent reduction from usual prices.
EMBROIDERED SETS,
MEDALLION SETS,
INSERTION SETS,
EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
of new and beautiful designs, at the same reduction.
THEIR STOCK OF RICH LACES IS UNSURPASSED. Being imported expressly for the best City retail trade. The attention of purchasers is earnestly requested.

BRUSSELS LACES.—JUST RECEIVED. A large and choice assortment of Points d'Aguille, Point Applique, Valenciennes and Honiton Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.; Black Thread and French Veils, Barbes and Coiffures, Paris Embroidered Collars and Cuffs, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. Also, Made-up Lace Goods, Infants' Caps and Illusion Goods, in entirely new designs, all of which we are offering at prices which cannot fail to please.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS Are now considered indispensable to all who value a soft, smooth, white hand. They protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Impervious to water, hot or cold. GOODYEAR'S India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 32 John-st. Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail.

ESKIMOS AND CASTORS SOLD AT LOW prices to close a consignment.
ATTERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Agency of Hilder Brothers' Cloths and Doeskins,
No. 6 College-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths, Hair Nets in great variety. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.
N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS, AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale, in conjunction with my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock in variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N. B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.—FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be sold at reduced prices; also, some damaged broadcloths, satinets, pilot and beaver cloths, cassimeres, blankets, flannels, Coburg cloths, alpacas, &c., slightly imperfect, and for sale by
WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & BIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! **39**
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.,
At LEOPOLD LANGE'S,
39 No. 39 Maiden-lane. **39**

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 680 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

FURS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter—the woman as a good cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; her daughter, a tidy girl of 16, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a neat plain sewer. will engage together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 20 29th st., west of 5th-av.. the residence of late employer.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in magnificent style; or as regular laundress; understands fluting and fine-ry; wages from $7 to $8; City or country. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or children's nurse; would like to go to California with a lady or family, or would like to form the acquaintance of a young woman going to California; has the best of City reference, can be seen for two days at No. 57 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESTANT young woman as light chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, or light chambermaid and sewer; is a neat sewer and embroiderer. This person will be found dutiful and obliging. Episcopal family preferred. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GROWN girls; one 15 years old, to do general housework; the other 12 years old; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as competent cook; she understands cooking in all its various branches; is also a laundress, waitress and chambermaid. Good reference can be obtained from highest families in City and country. Call for two days at 144 West 30th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; best of reference, and has no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 152 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl of 16, as nurse in a private family, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a good, plain sewer, willing and obliging; has good City reference from her late employer. Call, during two days, at No. 210 6th-av., in the dry goods store, second door north of 17th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD address wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be recommended well; is fond of children; would do chamberwork if required; has three years' reference. Can be seen at No. 127 Plymouth-st., near Bridge, Brooklyn, third floor, front room for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker, and thoroughly understands business; would be willing to do the plain washing if required. Good City reference given. Inquire at No. 146 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family, best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 218 East 14th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and help in the washing and ironing; or else to do general housework in a small private family. Call at her last place, No. 104 Bleecker-st., corner of Green-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN 22 years of age, a child to wet nurse; is perfectly healthy in every respect; her own child is dead and only a week old. Apply at No. 148 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-rate cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady, of much experience, as a housekeeper or governess in a gentleman's family. City reference given. Address A. W., Station D., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Call at 146 West 16th-st. Can give good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby from its birth. Apply at No. 42 6th-av., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation as dressmaker, by the day or week. Inquire at No. 294 7th-av., corner 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman as excellent plain cook, No. 82 West 17th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' WASHING wanted, by a respectable woman, who is an experienced hand, and understands it thoroughly; has good reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF STRICTLY moral and temperate habits, a situation in a gentlemen's furnishing goods store, wholesale or retail, or in a saddlery or coach hardware store. Can produce the best of City reference and security if required. An answer from any in a respectable business would be noticed. Address, for two days, J. V. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COMMISSION, wholesale grocery or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man 16 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fair hand, is industrious and entirely reliable. The best references given. Address, stating time and place of interview, H. M., Box No. 289 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOBER man, as groom or coachman; he is a good groom, and a careful steady driver; has no objection to the country, has good City reference from his last employer. Address M. H., No. 121 Clinton-place; can be seen for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; is a married man, and understands his business well; has lived in this City eight years. Call on, or address, J. J., No. 265 West 24th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, A SITuation to take care of a horse or any other light work, would make himself generally useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER AND gardener, of Westchester County, N. Y., a situation in the above capacity. Unexceptionable references given. Address W. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German; understands his business in all its branches; green-house, grapery, &c. Address T. K., Box No 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER; willing to make himself generally useful. Best of City references. Address H. DUCHARME, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the City. Can produce good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGHly competent Apothecary, a situation as dispenser. He has had 13 years experience and can give undoubted testimonials of his knowledge of the business; would have no objection to go either West or South. Address, for three days, ESCULAPIUS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office by a law student. Address A. P. B., No. 54 President-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; none but an excellent penman need apply. Address, stating age and references, Y., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO write for a druggist's journal, or who could assist in getting up appropriate and interesting matter. Address Box No. 4 593 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH HOSTLER and Gardener. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 25 Park-place.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUCH, Providence, R. I.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYNOCK, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

DELANS'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE BILLIARD TABLE, IN perfect order. Apply at No. 19 Laight-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND EXCLUSIVE SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, SOLID STERLING SILVER SETS, WAITERS, &c.,
To the trade and private buyers.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ A. M., at the salesroom, No. 13 Nassau-st. The stock consists in part of castors, cake and fruit baskets, coffee and tea sets, of 4, 5 and 6 pieces, swing water kettles, plain and percolating coffee urns, liquor frames, with elegant cut bottles, liquor cases, pitchers and goblets, butter dishes, salt and mustard stands, dish covers, egg boilers, spoon stands, toast racks, and a variety of other small articles.
ALSO,
A very large assortment of WARRANTED ENGLISH SILVER mounted and GERMAN SILVER PLATED WAITERS, from 6 to 28 inch, of various designs and patterns.
ALSO,
At 12 o'clock,
SOLID STERLING SILVER SETS, WAITERS, &c., consisting of four richly and heavily chased TEA SETS, of three and four pieces; oval engraved WAITERS; salt cellars; GOLD and SILVER chased children's sets of knives, forks and spoons, in cases; pure silver filagree CARD CASES, solid silver FLOWER VASES, children's cups, &c., all warranted PURE COIN. The whole of the above will be on exhibition at the salesroom on TUESDAY, 8th inst., and the public generally is invited to examine them, as they will POSITIVELY be sold without any reserve whatever. Believing this to be the only sale of the kind that has ever taken place in this City, we earnestly invite an examination of the goods.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
CONTINUATION OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS SALE.
DAVID SCOTT will sell, on THURSDAY at No. 534 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, from balance of stock, English pressed call-bells, mounted cases, fine scissors, steel cheese scoops with slide, champagne cork screws, silver-plated do., silver-plated napkin rings, silver fruit knives with plated handles, fine carved rollers, Rodgers' scissors, various styles and sizes, do. pen and pocket knives, also invoice of gold jewelry, rich plated fish knives in cases, English nut cracks, silver-plated tea-spoons, iron jewel safe; large and small Bramah locks, dish covers in sets, tea bags of various sizes, plain and with locks, sets of six pieces, swing kettles, tea, sugar, cream and slop and silver-edge waiters, sets of five pieces, coffee, tea, S. C. and S. do., coffee urns, &c. Superior upright refrigerators, with a variety of other goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES.
Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN-FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO,
A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELLED.
OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Beaver and Coon Lap Robes.
In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF 108 LOTS AND GORES
ON
95TH, 97TH, 98TH, 99TH, 100TH, 115TH, 116TH, and 118TH STREETS, 3D, 5TH, 8TH and 9TH AVENUES,
FRONTING ON AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange—
On 5TH-AVENUE—4 fine lots S. E. corner 100th-st.
On 95TH STREET—17 lots and gores, adjoining above.
On 99TH-ST—10 lots and gores N. S. adj. above in rear.
On 3D-AVENUE—4 lots N. W. corner 95th-st.
On 95TH-STREET—16 lots N. S. adjoining above in rear.
On 99TH-STREET—10 lots and gores N.S. 202 W. 9th-av.
On 98th-STREET—15 lots N. S. S., bet. 9th and 10th avs.
On 6th-AVENUE—4 lots W. S., bet. 115th and 116th st.
On 115TH STREET—12 lots N. S. adjoining above.
On 116TH-STREET—6 lots S. S. adjoining above in rear.
On 118TH-STREET—23 lots and gores, N. S. between 5th and 6th avs.
The above property comprises some of the choicest lots now in the market, and is worthy the attention of buyers desirous of investing in Central Park lots.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., after the 8th inst.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
RICH MANUFACTURED FURS AT AUCTION.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., a choice lot of elegant made up Furs, being a portion of the stock of a large manufacturing firm on Broadway, and comprising, in part, rock martin victorines, half capes, muffs, &c., imitation and real fitch do., real mink do., elegant sable muffs and cuffs, gents' beaver collars and caps, natural and colored seal do., buffalo robes, Illudson Bay wolf robes, lined buffalo do., jenet and badger robes, buffalo and seal skin coats, &c., &c.; the whole being made in the very best manner, expressly for the City trade. Ladies are particularly invited to attend this sale, as the goods are all first-class and free from moth. Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.
The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.
The sale will take place
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Until which time the Pictures will be on view
DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB PRIVATE LIBRARY.—HENRY H. SLEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., volumes of English and American standard works, in the various departments of literature, including very many fine copies elegantly bound in London and Oxford. It is a truly splendid collection, among which may be found Hume and Smollett's England, 16 vols.; Beaumont and Fletcher's complete works; Clarendon's Rebellion, 7 vols., 8vo., bound in tree calf; Walter Scott's complete works, 98 vols., illustrated with nearly 200 engravings, and bound in superb style; Edinburgh Review, 108 vols.; Quarterly Review, 99 vols.; Lord Bacon's works, 10 vols., 8vo., bound in calf; Boswell's Life of Johnson, 10 vols., half mor.; Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, 2 vols., 4to.; Hogarth's Works, containing upwards of 150 plates, together with the suppressed plates, folio, bound in half morocco; Gilray's celebrated Caricatures, with 600 original plates, folio, bound half morocco, &c.; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, 50 fine line Engravings by Wilkie and others, folio, half morocco; Gems of European Art, 2 vols.; Imperial to Illumiuated Magazines, edited by Douglass Jerrold, with several hundred engravings by Leech, 4 vols. to half morocco; Milton's Works, 3 vols., royal 4to.; fine Illustrated Encyclopedia Britannica, 26 vols.; Gibbon's Rome; Robertson's England, 8 vols., bound in full Russia; with many elegantly bound Standard American Works. This elegant Library will be on exhibition as above the day previous to the sale.

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JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, DEC. 8, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 31 Prospect-st., between Washington and Adams-sts., Brooklyn. Furniture in good order—Rosewood parlor furniture in maroon plush, marble-top centre table, oak do., mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, oak extension table and chairs, tapestry Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, cut glass and crockery, maroon reps window curtains, lace and muslin do., child's carriage, crib and cradle, large cedar chest, cook stove, refrigerator and kitchen utensils.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large assortment of genteel furnitnre, to pay storage and advances; carpets, oil-cloths, &c., in great variety; sofas, chairs, pier glasses, beds, bedding, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Also, the stock and fixtures of a saloon, lager-bier fixtures, tables, chairs, crockery, glass, counter, cases, carpets. Sold in lots to suit the trade and others.

A. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., consisting in part of men's rubbers, boots and overshoes, men's calf-grain and kip boots; also all kinds of copper-nail work. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF SEWING SILKS, TWIST, WORSTED, RAW SILKS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 103 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of sewing silks, machine and ball twist, worsteds, braid, organzine, raw, and fringe silks, in original packages and perfect order. Also, office furniture, fixtures, &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. Davis, No. 55 Beekman-st.; prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods; also, 100 cases rubbers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st. A very complete suite of elegantly furnished apartments consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms with bath-room attached. Also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season, on reasonable terms, in this quiet and desirable located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a strictly private family, in a situation central and convenient to down town conveyances. The room must be well furnished, the table substantial and house contain the modern improvements. Address, stating terms, Box No. 779 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 324 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS on the first floor, and a single room on the third floor, may be obtained with board in a private family at No. 21 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a room in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—APARTMENTS FOR A GENTLEman and wife, or a single gentleman, at No. 303 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board in one of the most pleasant parts of Brooklyn—private family. House has gas, baths, hot water, &c. Terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st. Ten minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WITH PLEASANT parlor and bedroom, at No. 170 Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND small room, on third floor, may be engaged by gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

ROOMS TO LET AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER—By an old widow lady quite alone. Can spare a furnished parlor and bedroom, with grate, also a few small rooms separate, and board for the winter. The chief object is nice, genteel persons for company. This is no boarding house. Call for a few days on second floor of No. 254 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they need, and who may wish to reduce their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board for the Winter, at a moderate price,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 5:30 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and closes with East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Fort Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
H. MASON, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later, on Sunday, 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Lab Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Ship at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Sosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

MEDICAL.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES MAY BE PREVENTED, and the misgivings that frequently take hold of those about to enter into matrimony may be entirely overcome, and the secret causes eradicated, by the use of "TRIESEMAR 1, 2 or 3." Read "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price, 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold by the Publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (four doors from McDougall,) NEW-YORK, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 1154th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers as the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excesses, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Sent colored to Males. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES HILLS, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, continues to give his personal attention to the Cure of that Unnatural Class of Diseases, Defects and Malformations to which the sexes are liable. His method of treatment, it is proper to state, is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. The subscriber has recently published work, entitled PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN, &c., may be had at most of the bookstellers, or of the author. Price $1. United States postage included. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cures guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONTE'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition. Over 300 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Ear. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 124 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 669 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, 76 Chatham, (late Duane,) Nassau-st., New-York City, established in 1841, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dietiug or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by any new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, altered or repaired; and new sets in bandsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES,
MANUFACTURED
AND
FOR SALE BY
The Subscribers, under an
Arrangement
with the
PATENTEE.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
Office No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTEN, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $30.—The Anchor Line of Steam Packet Ships
UNITED KINGDOM.....Capt. W. MERKEREID
JOHN BELL.....Capt. W. CREIGHTON
(Late of the celebrated clipper ship *Three Bells*,)
are intended to leave New-York and Glasgow on the following dates:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
JOHN BELL...Fri., Dec. 9	JOHN BELL, Sat., Nov. 12
UNITED KINGDOM..Sat., Dec. 31	UNITED KINGDOM, Wed., Nov. 30
JOHN BELL...Sat., Jan. 28	JOHN BELL, Wed., Dec. 28

These high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamships are the ONLY LINE DIRECT FOR GLASGOW, and are fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon Cabin...$65 | Forward Cabin...$50 | Steerage...$30
For freight or passage, apply to HANDYSIDES & HENDERSON, Glasgow, on board steamer at Pier No. 37 North River, or to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., New-York,
No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William-st.
Sterling Exchange for sale on Glasgow, Liverpool or London.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $c.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Morgan, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$39 75 | To Augusta, Geo.....$20
To Mobile.....35 00 | To Atlanta, Geo.....23
To Montgomery, Ala.....25 00 | To Columbia, S. C.....20
To Nashville, Tenn.....30 00 | To Charlotte, N. C.....22
To Memphis, Tenn.....33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla.....27
To Chattanooga, Tenn.....27 00 | To Palatka, Fla.....23
To Knoxville, Tenn.....27 00 | To Fernandina, Fla.....20
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 23 Broadway.
Notice.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving. On and after Dec. 15, no bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measure next goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTHEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, new and favorite steamship ELIZABETH, Capt. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, Ga., $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
F. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COFFIN, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, for LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are required to be on board by 9 o'clock P. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 21st December.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—PARTIES WISHing to send presents to their friends in the "Old Country," can have them forwarded with safety and dispatch, through the AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 72 Broadway. Daguerreotypes, jewelry, money and freight of all kinds forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston.
H. S. LANSING & CO., Proprietors.

RARE CHANCE FOR DRUGGISTS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Several pounds of most beautiful Vanilla, just brought in by a gentleman, are deposited for sale at FREUND & GROSSINER'S, No. 170 Water-st. The price is very low.

LECTURES.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—CAPT. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N., Commander of the Dead Sea Exploring Expedition, will deliver a Lecture at the COOPER INSTITUTE, *for the Benefit of the Kane Monument Fund*, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 8, commencing at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT.—"THE COMMERCE OF THE EAST, ITS DEVELOPMENTS, AND THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THOSE DEVELOPMENTS ON THE GREAT FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND." Illustrated by Maps, showing the Ocean Routes, River and Canal Navigation, and Projected Lines of Railway.
SEASON TICKETS for the Course, admitting a lady and gentleman.....$3 00
Season Ticket for the Course, admitting one person.....2 00
Single Admission.....25
For sale at all the music and book-stores.
JOHN H. WHITE,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND
Will deliver the next LECTURE in the course before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Subject—"THE LATE WAR IN EUROPE."
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the desk and downtown office of the Library, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.
DAVID H. BILDERSLEEVE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.
WM. H. FRY, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture on the 15th inst. Subject—*The City of New-York.*

KIRWAN.
The first of a course of lectures (for the benefit of the Reformed Presbyterian Church) will be delivered by Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., (KIRWAN,) in the Brooklyn ATHENÆUM, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—LITERARY EMINENCE.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

CAPT. HENRY CLAY PATE, OF VIRGINIA (formerly of Kansas,) will lecture at the Peter Cooper Institute on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7,
Subject—"*John Brown in Kansas, and Old Brown in Virginia.*"
The lecture will consist of a personal description of Capt. Brown in Kansas in 1856, and in the Charlestown Jail on the 21st ult., between the speaker and Brown; the battle of Black Jack, wherein Capt. Pate was taken prisoner; amusing incidents of the Kansas excitement, Harper's Ferry affairs, and the utterance of Union sentiments.
Tickets 25 cents. To be had at No. 13 Cooper Institute and at the door.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

LECTURES FOR LADIES AT THE SPINGler Institute, by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary. The small chapel of the Institution on 5th-av., corner of 34th-st., being completely crowded at the lectures, and there being no suitable room at present in the edifice capable of accommodating the audience, it has become necessary, until other arrangements can be made, to occupy, on these occasions, the larger chapel on Union-square. The next lecture will be given there on WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock. DURHAM B. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH—SPEAKS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor place, New-York, on the *six great questions of life*; subject for the evening: *Promoting for the Welfare of Offspring*. Tickets 15 cents.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
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An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & G. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

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CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 10 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
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Acknowledged as the finest work of this master in the United States.
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HAYS' *chef d'œuvre*. Also works by other high-class artists.
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FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 7.
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 8.
A NEW COMEDY.
By STERLING COYNE, in three acts, most enthusiastically received in London, having had a career of many months' representation, called
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Mr. Felix Featherly.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook.....Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots.....Mr. Walcot
Coast man.....Mr. Oliver
Gardener.....Mr. Baker
Trap.....Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown.....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots.....Miss Floyd
Fanny.....Miss Tree
Cook.....Miss Carman
The Orchestra under the direction of R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the farce of
TO PARIS AND BACK.
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere and Miss Floyd, appear.
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
THE NEW COMEDY,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with, first time in America, a new farce called
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced
A DRAMA,
FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
A NEW BURLESQUE
OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.
Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, &c., &c. Box book open.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
FIFTH WEEK,
FIFTH WEEK,
FIFTH WEEK,
FIFTH WEEK,
FIFTH WEEK,
OF
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
with the following excellent cast:
Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier.....H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward.....J. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop.....C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service.....Levick
Harry, a courier.....Jeffries
Richard.....servants to Sir Walter.....Henry
Robert.....Evans
James.....Muncrett
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn.....Miss Macarthy
Maud.....Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott.....Laura Keene
To conclude

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Slavery Excitement in Congress—Debate in the Senate on the Brown Insurrection—A Collision Imminent in the House—Mr. Sherman and the "Impending Crisis."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Congressional proceedings to-day fully sustain my predictions as to the result of the policy adopted by the Democratic Party in advance of the organization of the House. Both bodies are now in the whirl of Slavery excitement. The debate in the Senate was stormy, but comparatively courteous. There is no telling what it would have been if Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, had not taken the wind out of Mr. MASON'S sails by making the first speech in favor of his resolution. Mr. T. was particularly severe on all sympathizers with JOHN BROWN, whose crime he depicted in strong terms. This the Democrats were not prepared for, and much less a denial on the part of Northern Senators of any sympathy for BROWN. Senator WILSON, of Mass., denied any sympathy whatever with the resolutions passed at the meeting in his town, indorsing BROWN'S course, and yet, after this emphatic denial of sympathy, and repudiation of JOHN BROWN, the Democratic Senators kept up a running fire all day on Northern Abolition fanatics, and Senator IVISON paid his respects to the eight members of the Massachusetts Legislature, who voted to adjourn on the day when JOHN BROWN expiated his crimes on the gallows.

In the House, the debate proceeded less smoothly. It was soon evident that an explosion was imminent, and all were on the *qui vive*. Messrs. CRAWFORD (Ga.) and THADDEUS STEVENS were sparring, but in language entirely respectful and courteous, when the former leisurely approached the latter, speaking in a low conversational tone, not understood by those a little distance off. The simultaneous conclusion of the House was, that a collision was about to take place, and the respective sides closed in. HINMAN, PRYOR and many other Democrats rushed to CRAWFORD, when MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, placing his hand on what was supposed to be a pistol, approached with other Republicans to STEVENS. Fearful apprehensions was seen in every countenance, and but a single blow would have been followed by terrible bloodshed and slaughter. A motion to adjourn being submitted the ayes and nays were ordered, and the gentlemen returned to their seats without an unkind word having passed between the supposed combatants.

The debate continued till a late hour, growing more bitter every moment. Hon. HORACE F. CLARK undertook to defend the Northern people against the libellous supposition that they in any manner sympathized with BROWN or his criminal acts; but his manner was confused, and his statements contradictory. He declared that he belonged to no party, and sympathized with none, yet afterwards claimed to be in full fellowship with the Democratic Party.

Mr. SHERMAN, being catechised, declared that he had never read HELPER'S Book, and a letter read at the Clerk's table shows that he and others were entrapped by FRANK BLAIR, of Silver Spring. Mr. SHERMAN would never interfere with the relation of master and slave in the slave States. The Democrats, however, insisted on a disavowal of any sympathy with the sentiments contained in the *Impending Crisis*, which he declined.

Other Republicans denounced the sentiments of the book.

There is no telling now when the debate will be arrested, or when an organization will be had.

Dispatches received here represent Nicaragua as fully prepared to meet the fillibusters without interrupting the business of the country.

The opinion prevalent with the Diplomatic Corps is, that MIRAMON will have control of all Mexico in six months. A treaty negotiated by Mr. MCLANE would be worthless until ratified by the Mexican Congress, which cannot be done under nine or twelve months, there being no Congress in existence.

Senator SUMNER appeared in his seat to-day, looking remarkably robust and well. Q.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE HARPER'S FERRY RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. MASON'S resolution, offered yesterday, came up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it would receive his cordial support. Whenever murder had been committed, let us ascertain who are guilty, and hold them responsible. He hoped the investigation would be thorough and complete. He believed it would do good by disabusing the public mind, especially in the South, of the idea that such a movement received support from any considerable number of citizens. Let this investigation be impartial and thorough, and the effect on the country will be most salutary. Had a similar investigation been instituted when a similar transaction occurred in 1855, it would have been better. The arsenal at Liberty, Mo., was then broken, and the public property taken away. He briefly recapitulated the facts of that occurrence, as stated by Capt. LEONARD, in the charge there. That, however, was for the purpose of forcing Slavery into Kansas, while at Harper's Ferry the effort was to abolish Slavery. He then offered an amendment to the resolution, extending the inquiry to former cases.

Mr. MASON replied that he would not stand in the way of the inquiry suggested, but the very document read contained all the facts officially set forth. If the Senator wanted to prevent a recurrence of such transactions, he would not stand in the way of applying proper legislation. But now, when four years had elapsed, and neither that Senator nor those who act with him have asked an investigation, it is a little strange he should be so anxious to couple these transactions. The Committee could not examine both at once, and therefore it would be time and expense lost by adopting the amendment. He wanted to ascertain whence the resources were derived for the Harper's Ferry invasion; who supplied the money, munitions and counsel. Congress could not act on the subject without official information, and if it should turn out that Congress had no power to prevent such transactions, it is the duty, not of the Southern States alone, but of all the States, to take proper measures for protection. He alluded to the remark of Mr. TRUMBULL, respecting the shrieks from Kansas not being heard in Virginia, by saying that no shrieks would be heard from Virginia, happen what may in their political relations with others. He did not know what a man's political education could be to lead him up to such expressions in reference to recent events.

Mr. TRUMBULL answered that nothing the Senator might say could drive him to speak disrespectfully of Virginia or any other State of the Union. He spoke of the term "Shrieks," as used in regard to the people of Kansas, but not with a view of casting ridicule on any portion of the country.

Mr. MASON'S impression was that the term came from the political associates of Mr. TRUMBULL. At first it was "Shrieks for freedom."

Mr. HALE followed, denouncing the Supreme Court of the United States, and defining his position generally in regard to the Slavery question.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the term "Kansas Shriekers" was first applied by the Democratic Party. This was not an official report of Capt. LEONARD. He had read from the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee. The Senator from Virginia paid little attention, four years ago, to the cries of the people of Kansas, but now his ears are open. In one case, those engaged in unlawful proceedings had been punished. In the other case, those engaged in similar transactions were rewarded with office. He trusted now that the affair would get the attention it deserved.

Mr. HALE defined his position. He was for the resolution, and also for the amendment. He was sorry, however, it had been introduced so early in the session, as he wanted to keep up the era of good-feeling until after Christmas. He did not want to serve on the Committee for several reasons. That Committee should consist of learned men, deeply versed in philology, psychology and theology, so as to go to the bottom of the affair. He wanted to look the whole thing right in the face, and go to first principles. Some had relied on a passage of Scripture, that God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth. He wanted to know whether that did not mean all white men. He had not a word to retract of all he had said in various speeches. He had been accused of complicity with the affair, but he was not here to admit or deny that, but would say that the Republican Party in the North never sought to tamper with slaves. Fears have been entertained of danger to the Union, but he thought the greatest danger arose from the constant obloquy and reproach heaped on the people of the Free States every time an opportunity presented itself. He alluded to the incitements to bloodshed found in the Southern papers. For instance, in the Richmond *Enquirer* there appeared an advertisement offering a reward of ten thousand dollars for the head of a distinguished citizen of Ohio. He denounced the Supreme Court of the United States as distinguished for servility to the Slave Power, and expressed his views at some length on various topics connected with Slavery.

Mr. HUNTER expressed surprise at the manner this resolution had been received. It was proper in itself, and made eminently necessary by circumstances of recent occurrence. The South was not so much startled by the foray of BROWN and his few followers, but at the sympathy so openly expressed in the North for him, and at the apparent indifference of the great masses at the North at such manifestations of sympathy. The Senator from Illinois proposes to turn the matter into a party issue. Does he suppose the South regard the peace and safety of the community as a party matter? They are loath to believe such things can be treated with indifference by those bound to them by the ties of common Government, but if such is the case it is time they were made aware of it. Upon such an occasion as this, which has no parallel in the history of the country, the levity displayed by the Senator from New-Hampshire is like the laugh of the inebriate at the bed of death. The South can take care of themselves. If no remedy can be found in the General Government let the South know, so that they can take action. Is this Union to be used only to stay the arms of States for self-defence and give no protection against such insurrectionists. If there be in truth such alienation, and this simple resolution cannot pass without being smothered by party issues let us know it at once.

Mr. DAVIS said one gratifying fact was the distinctness with which Senators disavowed all connection with or sympathy for the mad fury of BROWN. What connection had the affair at Liberty with the question before us? We have a great duty to perform—to afford protection to our common country against attacks from foes within as well as without.

Mr. GREEN remarked that the purpose for which the arms were taken at Liberty was not to force Slavery into Kansas, not to subvert the Government or laws of the United States, but to resist the unlawful acts of the Emigrant Aid Society, which had prevented the execution of the laws of the Territory. Although an unlawful act it was for a good purpose, and in order to support law and order the truth ought to go forth in this matter, and not let it be supposed that it was an attrocious act like that at Harper's Perry. This affair demands the interposition of the Federal Government, while scenes in Kansas, whether right or wrong, have passed by. Those acts are recorded for posterity to judge, and let them remain undisturbed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought that the amendment could do no harm, and only occupy a few days more time, and he hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. WILSON should vote for the resolution and amendment. When this intelligence first reached the North it was regarded as merely a strike of workmen. On hearing its real character it was received almost unanimously with disapprobation and regrets—but elections were pending in New-York and New Jersey, and one or two leading papers in New-York, for the purpose of affecting those elections, made the most violent, false and infamous charges against the public men and masses of people of the free States. This excited universal indignation there. Not one in a thousand of the people of the free States even dreamed of such a foray, or knew nothing of it. He spent two or three weeks in New-York and New Jersey previous to the election, and everywhere heard regret and condemnation of that movement. He never saw a man who did not regret it. The leader in that invasion, by his conduct and language, had excited sympathy and admiration. He is regarded as sincere, although a fanatic. He violated the law under the conviction that he was doing right, and was willing to take the consequences. But the present Governor of Virginia, by his mode of dealing with this question—by his evident attempt to make political capital and get up needless clamor—has excited a feeling of derision and contempt among the masses of the North. To this cause is to be attributed the sympathy manifested for BROWN, more than to any other source whatever. Had he dealt with this question as a discreet magistrate, and not made an outrageous and infamous attempt to implicate innocent men for party purposes, what is witnessed to-day would never have taken place. He concluded by hoping that the investigation would be thorough. Whoever may be implicated, let him take the consequences.

Mr. CLARK spoke in favor of the resolution and amendment.

Mr. BROWN read the proceedings of a public meeting at Natick, Massachusetts, where a resolution was adopted, that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and that therefore slaves ought to be incited to resist their masters. He asked whether Mr. WILSON was present and countenanced such a meeting.

Mr. WILSON (in explanation)—It was a lecture by HENRY C. WRIGHT, who made a speech in favor of resistance. It was generally attended by Democrats and others, but nobody interrupted the proceedings. Those who hired the hall were some dozen Garrison Abolitionists, and they only voted for the resolution. The great mass of the audience went only from curiosity. Having fully expressed his opinion previously in regard to BROWN'S movement, he deemed it unnecessary to repeat them there.

Mr. BROWN was satisfied with the disclaimer.

Mr. PUGH would vote against the amendments, as referring to the transactions not germain to the resolution, and having no connection. We have talked enough about Kansas in years past.

Mr. MASON was under the impression when he promised not to oppose the amendment, if offered as a separate proposition, that it was a new matter, not reported officially to either House. If all the facts had been reported on once, there certainly was no need of appointing another Committee to investigate them, and therefore he would vote against the amendment. The Senator from Massachusetts had arraigned the conduct of Gov. WISE, and imputed to him selfish and unworthy motives. The people of Virginia are the only political communities to whom the Governor of Virginia is responsible. He had not heard a single word or doubt expressed in Virginia by anybody of any political party respecting the propriety, expediency or wisdom of Gov. WISE'S conduct in taking care that the laws of Virginia should be respected and enforced. If he had neglected to do his duty, or run the remotest risk that these vagabond instruments, in the hands of people elsewhere, should not expiate their crimes under the laws of Virginia, he would have merited and received the execration of every Virginian. Now, the object of this investigation was to find out where BROWN'S money and munitions came from. They must have cost from $15,000 to $20,000, to say nothing of the expense of getting up the expedition. There was also a large sum in gold found on his person. Where did he get it? He had only been known as a vagabond and ruffian in Kansas. Some persons behind must have been accessory to his movement. The object was to find them.

Mr. IVERSON said that these Kansas matters had become almost forgotten, and would never have been brought up again unless by some *Old Mortality*, like the Senator from Illinois, who delights to revel in rotten and disgusting remains. The object of the amendment could only be to revive agitation and smother the inquiry proposed. The Senator would like to break the force of facts to be developed concerning this monstrous outrage on the soil of Virginia. They might deny sympathy for BROWN, but this very attempt to embarrass the resolution evidences that sympathy. Look at the facts transpiring in the other end of the Capitol, where Mr. SHERMAN is a candidate for the third office in the gift of the American people, and yet he has indorsed HELPER'S book, which is more incendiary in its character than anything JOHN BROWN ever said.

Mr. HALE called him order for reflecting on the character of the House.

Mr. IVERSON said that he had only reflected on the Republican Party, not on the House. Mr. SHERMAN was one of sixty-eight members of the last Congress who indorsed and approved sentiments at war with the interests of the House, and looking to a dissolution of the Union. Was not that equivalent to sympathy for BROWN? Do gentlemen here disclaim the acts of their colleagues in the other House? They belong to the same political organization, and if they avowed their real sentiments they would justify the conduct of their political friends in the House who sustain a man indorsing the most damnable sentiments ever uttered.

When the Senator from Massachusetts heard treasonable sentiments avowed at a public meeting in his own town, instead of sitting and giving silent assent, he should at once have rebuked them. What did all the ringing of bells in New-Hampshire on the 2d of December mean but sympathy for BROWN, and eight members of the Massachusetts Senate voted to adjourn over for the same reason. He believed that it was the settled design of the Republican Party to break down the institution... or foul,—if not by appealing ... by inciting the slaves. As for the Democratic Party, he was sorry to say he was afraid it was becoming, if not corrupt, at least corruptible. The South can take care of herself, and needs no assistance. We will be prepared to defend ourselves to the last extremity, even at the sacrifice of the Union, which you all pretend to revere so much.

Without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DEBATE ON THE "IMPENDING CRISIS" CONTINUED—A MOTION TO TABLE CLARK'S RESOLUTION TABLED.

Mr. CLARK caused to be read a list of those who recommended the circulation of the compend of HELPER'S book; also the circular itself, strongly reprobative of Slavery.

Mr. CLARK'S resolution coming up, Mr. CRAWFORD made an ineffectual motion to submit a resolution for the adoption of the hour rule, it being evident that after Mr. CLARK shall conclude his remarks a reply will be expected from the other side. It would be remembered that in the 34th Congress one gentleman occupied the floor two days. Hence his proposition.

A resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock.

Mr. CLARK resumed, saying he had the paper read, that the country might see the treasonable designs. Here was a recommendation, signed by members of the last House, some of them reelected to this, that the North should have no fellowship with slaveholders, either socially or politically. And had the country come to this? We live under a Union and Constitution, which cost so much blood and treasure jointly of North and South. Had they struck the fatal blow, and got their own consent, and expect the country to submit to it; for those in the South who do not own slaves to exterminate the institution—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must—as recommended by HELPER and his friends. One of those who signed the circular, Mr. GROW, has been nominated for Speaker. If we are a common country, and here to deliberate under the stars and stripes, looking to a common patriotic end—if we are brethren hailing from the same brave ancestry, are we to be thus insulted and trampled upon? Did Northern men think those from the South feel themselves honored by their association? If so, they are deceived. If he had to depend on the prayers of certain persons at the North, as recommended, he should expect, after death, to sink to "nethermost hell." [Laughter.] The South understand their rights, and dare maintain them. The Union cannot exist if the recommendations in the circular which he had read were carried out.

Mr. GILMER offered a substitute for Mr. CLARK'S resolution, in substance reiterating the declarations heretofore made by the Whig and Democratic Parties, resisting all attempts at a renewal of Slavery agitation, in whatever shape or color it may be made.

Mr. STEVENS presumed the amendment was not in order.

Mr. CURTIS moved the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Motion negatived by a tie vote.

Mr. BARKSDALE raised the question, that as Mr. GILMER'S proposition did not relate to the election of Speaker, it was out of order.

The Clerk was not prepared to decide the point, but would submit it to the House. An ineffectual motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till the first of January.

Mr. BURNETT said he wanted to vote on Mr. CLARK'S resolution, and suggested that Mr. GILMER might offer his proposition as an amendment. Should the gentleman insist offering it as a substitute, the Republicans will be enabled to avoid a vote on the subject, the other side of the House are anxious they should come up to meet. He would not dodge himself or enable others to do so.

Several gentlemen claimed the floor, and a spirited colloquy on that subject ensued.

Mr. GILMER said the declarations in Mr. CLARK'S resolution, in relation to a certain infamous pamphlet, had nothing to do with the election. If it was a proper preparatory to election, his substitute was certainly in order and preferable.

Mr. BARKSDALE inquired: Does your substitute refer to qualification for Speakership?

Mr. GILMER—Yes; we want whoever will be elected Speaker of this House to know its sentiments.

Mr. BURNETT advocated the adoption of Mr. CLARK'S resolution. They should, by its adoption, set their seal of condemnation on those who would set one part of the people against the other, apply the incendiary's torch, stir up the slave against the master, and excite servile insurrection. He repeated, he wished a seal of condemnation set on the man who would instigate treason, murder, and arson. This was his understanding of the resolution. He represented a people loyal to the Union and Constitution, who stood ready to preserve them—but they were nevertheless ready if this warfare was to made on their institutions and on their homes and families by invasion to go out of this Union. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.] He wished to see how many Northern gentlemen would say by their votes they have no part or lot in the sentiments of HELPER'S book.

Mr. GILMER modified his substitute by adding, "fully indorsing those national sentiments, it is the duty of every good citizen to resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, under whatever shape or color made, the Slavery agitation, and no member should be elected Speaker whose political opinion is not known to conform to the foregoing sentiments."

Mr. GILMER was sorry he could not agree to Mr. BURNETT'S suggestion. Look every morning at the Press favoring the interests of the party in power. Gentlemen would find therein carefully-detailed notices of all inflammatory meetings in relation to the terrible affair at Harper's Ferry; and, although meetings of a contrary character were held, they could find no allusion to them.

Mr. BURNETT—Where are those meetings held.

Mr. GILMER (resuming) condemned the sending out of inflammatory discussions.

Various points of order were raised.

Mr. GARRETT gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. MILLSON rose almost under a sense of humiliation. He confessed that he had been much disappointed in the character of the present debate, as well as in the sources from which discussion had come. There was nothing in Mr. GILMER'S proposition to which he might not abstractly assent, but he trusted the gentleman would pardon him for suggesting that such an indication should not come from Southern members, in view of the recent occurrences by this time known throughout the civilized world.

They had a good right to expect that while they remained, as they should have remained, silent in their seats, gentlemen from other parts of the country should have come to meet them with extended hands, and given them the assurance that these events were not types of Northern sentiment and intent. Was it a time, he asked, when they should seek from others pledges of their own security. Those gentlemen on the other side (Republicans) maintained a sullen and almost contemptuous silence. [Laughter from the Republican side.] The House should not have entertained this question with one (the Speakership) which was comparatively unimportant. Those who entertain such sentiments as are silenced by HELPER were not only unfit to be Speaker, but were unfit to live. [Applause from the Democratic side.] He would not attempt to penetrate the recesses of the heart in relation to man and his maker by saying that they were not fit to die.

Mr. SHERMAN regarded this debate as thrown into the House to prevent organization. He caused to be read a letter addressed to him to FRANCIS P. BLAIR, dated 6th inst., in which the writer says that HELPER brought him his book, after examining which he informed HELPER of the objectionable parts. HELPER replied he would make the alterations, and it was in consequence of such an assurance that members of Congress gave their recommendation.

Mr. SHERMAN resumed. He did not sign the paper. He had never read HELPER'S book or compendium, and had never seen a copy of either. He desired to say he had always endeavored to cultivate courteous and friendly relations. He had never expressed such language as had been used to-day. He appealed to his public record. He would say now there was not a single question agitating the mind of the country relative to politics. There was not a single topic involving sectional controversy that was not thrust in by Democrats. The Republicans had observed a studied silence. It was their intention to organize the House quietly and decently, without vituperation, and he trusted it could be shown that the party could administer the affairs of the House and the Government without trespassing on the rights of any section. [Applause.] He would not tread on the rights of a single Southern citizen, and defied any man to show to the contrary.

Mr. LEAKE said, he understood then, that those who signed the recommendation pamphlet, did so without understanding what it was.

Mr. BLAIR told them, that HELPER gave him a vague promise to correct his work. The gentleman of Ohio had not told them whether he was aware of any changes.

Mr. LEAKE asked whether they indorsed the sentiments, as extracted and published in the New-York *Herald*. The gentleman of Ohio had not denounced a single gentleman, not a single sentiment therein. The Southern gentlemen were entitle to know whether, if the gentlemnn from Ohio was elected Speaker, he would let negroes fire the dwelling, or put the knife to the throat of his (LEAKE'S) wife and four helpless children. [Laughter.] He was for making the gentleman face the music, for it is to be faced. He wanted to know whether he would interfere with Slavery outside the Halls of Congress.

Mr. CURTIS for one disavowed anything like an attempt on the part of the North to interfere with the relation of master and slave at the South. In every speech he made in his district he said it was the purpose and design of the Republican party not to interfere with Slavery where it exists.

Mr. RUST asked why then he signed a paper recommending the circulation of the compendium.

Mr. CURTIS replied he took it for granted it was for the benefit of mankind. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEAKE said, in conclusion, the "impending crisis" has to be met and we will settle it.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, in reply to Mr. MILLSON, said he could not, in justice to the North, maintain silence. The reason why he had not spoken before was that nobody had seriously charged on the people of the North complicity or approval of JOHN BROWN'S conduct in Virginia. They never dreamed of it. [Applause.] You would have heard from the North one shriek of indignation, if it was even suspected they encouraged an invasion such as that which of course had excited their brethren of the South. Having never read HELPER'S book he was ignorant how he should vote on the pending resolution, but the proposition of Mr. GILMER he understood, and for which he would vote with pleasure, if prescribed, the platform on which he stood, and on whose people of the North, with entire unanimity, stood this day. [Applause.] He had never seen an Abolitionist until he came to Washington. [Laughter and applause.] If there was one in his District, he never saw him. The Northern people were conservative and Union-loving men. This Slavery agitation sprung up with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If it had been carried out in good faith, there would have been no disturbance. If fraud had not invaded Kansas, as foul as that which was recently practiced on Virginia,—if an attempt had not been made in the last Congress to force her into the Union with a Constitution in violation of the feelings and interests of the people, the country would not now be in this state of excitement.

Mr. KEITT conceded that there were numbers from and persons in the North who were loyal to the Constitution, but this was not the point before the House. He then proceeded to read extracts from speeches delivered in Ohio by Mr. SEWARD in '48, and in Rochester in '58, who had maintained that Slavery must be abolished. Such was the fruit of the seed sown by that distinguished Republican leader.

and it had been only within the last two hours that some of the Republicans here had found out the doctrines were infamous. He would see the fabric of the Government tumble from turret to foundation-stone, before he would take one little less of the rights to which the South was entitled. [Applause.] We mean to defend ourselves. Let each party fight out the issue.

Mr. STEVENS—The discussion had already convinced everybody that his point of order was correct and proper, namely: That until the House was organized it was not competent to entertain any question, except the election of Speaker, or to adjourn. He did not blame gentlemen from the South for taking the course he did, although we deemed it unfriendly to withhold from the public creditors the means which should be given them speedily. He did not blame them for the language of intimidation, or rending God's creation from turret to foundation. [Laughter.] It was right in them, for we recreants of the North were not affected by it. He gave them credit for it, for their remarks were to operate on timid men.

Mr. CRAWFORD rose excitedly, and interrupting Mr. STEVENS, said something about union meetings at Castle Garden and in the North. He was loudly called to order; while others applauded. His remarks were nearly unintelligible, owing to the deafening confusion which prevailed. Members on all sides rose to their feet and crowded the area near Messrs. STEVENS and CRAWFORD. The greatest excitement prevailed, and at one time a collision was feared.

Mr. CRAWFORD continuing his remarks, said: "Don't sing psalms to the Union and Constitution till we get quiet." He was again applauded, and continued speaking amid calls of order.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, called upon the Clerk to maintain the order and dignity of the House.

The Clerk said that he had no power, and threw himself upon the generosity of the House to come to order.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois—The time for generosity has passed. Order must be enforced.

After a few minutes the members seated themselves. Several gentlemen proposed adjournment.

Mr. STEVENS repeated that he had made a point of order that only motions in order were for election and adjournment. He moved the previous question.

Mr. SAMETT—This discussion shall not be stopped, and there is no power in the House to stop it. [Applause.]

Adjourned.

Union Demonstration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Extensive preparations are making for the Union demonstration to-morrow by a mass meeting, irrespective of party, to-night. Cannon are to be fired and flags displayed throughout the day on the shipping and public buildings. They are determined to show Gov. WISE that the conservative elements of the North are not passive or diminishing in strength. Much enthusiasm was displayed at the preliminary meeting, and the demonstration promises to be general.

Letter from Gov. Chase to Gov. Wise.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Gov. WISE laid before the Legislature to-day a letter from the Governor of Ohio, in reply to one of his. Mr. CHASE says: Obio will fulfill every coustitutional obligation to other members of the Union, but cannot consent to an invasion of her territory by armed men, even for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Monday, Dec. 5.

Dr. SAUNDERS, Jr., Citizen's candidate, was elected Mayor to-day, by 155 votes over J. R. ROLLINS, Republican candidate. A large majority of the City Council, on the Citizen's ticket, were also elected. The result is claimed as a triumph for the Democrats.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. JAMES D. GREEN was elected Mayor of Cambridge yesterday by a majority of sixteen votes over Mr. SARGENT, the present incumbent. Mr. GREEN ran on the independent ticket.

Obituary.

TOLEDO, Monday, Dec. 5.

DANIEL O. MORTON, a prominent lawyer of this city died this afternoon.

Fire in London, C. W.

LONDON, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

To-day the United Presbyterian Church, the Great Western Railway repair shop, CADHAM'S sash factory, and a large quantity of lumber, where destroyed by fire; this morning three cars in the repair shop were also destroyed. Total loss $14,000.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The sales of the Pacific Railway stock and bonds close on the 10th, when a conditional sale will be made of the balance, amounting to $1,000,000, which will be set aside to purchase negroes to complete the road.

Kentucky State Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 5.

The Legislature organized to-day. Mr. POTTER, of Woodford, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. MERRIWEATHER Speaker of the House. This is a triumph of the Breckinridgeites, or Guthrie men.

Fire in Montpelier.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Union Hotel in this village was destroyed by fire last night. The loss amounts to $8,000, half of which is insured.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 6—1 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult.

Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The defalcation of ISAAC F. SHEPARD, late Treasurer of the Hanover-street Savings Bank, is ascertained to reach $57,000.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Scarletina, Diptheria, or Putrid Sore Throat, complaints of an unusually malignant type, are prevailing to an alarming extent among children, and baffling the skill of the most experienced physicians. These remedies are a speedy and effectual cure for them.

[Advertisement.]

The first shipment of MORRIS' unrivaled London Gin, has been landed ex *Southampton*. This is the celebrated "Old Tom," and is being sold pure by the case, at No. 48 Broadway. Warranted genuine. See advertisement in another column. All judges of the article are respectfully invited to try it.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway, New-York.
Established in 1840.

[Advertisement.]

DOOM OF DEVILLE—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.—They are compelled to repeat this astonishingly popular drama at Barnum's Museum twice to-day. Never did even a brilliant piece produce such a sensation. Go and witness it.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

BARTHOLF'S

Celebrated
Sewing Machines,
No. 434 Broadway,
Cor. Howard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 6.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	90½	200 Reading Railroad..	41¾
1,000 Missouri 6s..	83¾	500 do.....b60	41¾
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s..	99½	200 do.....	41¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	84¾	100 do.....s60	41
3,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m b.	102¾	150 Mich. Cen. Railr'd.	39½
1,000 D., L. & W. 1st m	89	100 do.....	39¼
90 Mer. Ex. Bank.....	98	200 do.....	39
10 Ocean Bank.....	92	510 Panama Railroad..	132½
20 Amer. Ex. Bank....	97½	100 do.....b60	132¾
25 Chatham Bank....	93	250 Ill. Cent. Rail'd ...s10	65½
10 Hanover Bank.....	89¾	115 do.....s30	65¾
10 Continental Bank.	102½	100 do.....b60	65¾
65 Commonwealth Bk.	97	150 Gal. & Chi. R'd	68
50 Pacific M. S. Co..s30	77¾	600 do.....—b30	68
160 Erie Railroad.....	8½	100 do.....b3	68
350 N. Y. Cen. R....	80½	535 do.....b3	67½
100 do.....b60	80¾	350 do.....	67½
200 do.....b30	80¾	100 do.....b30	67½
400 do.....b30	80¾	100 do.....b10	67½
2000 do.....s10	80½	200 do.....b10	67¾
100 do.....s30	80	250 do.....	67¾
5.55 do.....s60	80	50 do.....	67¾
100 do.....s10	80¾	900 Cleveland & Tol R.	19¾
300 do.....	80	405 Ch'go & R'k I'd R.	64
250 do.....b60	80¾	1,000 do.....b10	64
50 Hud. Riv. R.....b60	40½	200 do.....	63¾
200 do.....	39½	100 do.....s60	63¾
300 Har. R. 1st Pref....	35	50 do.....b30	64¼
50 do.....	35½	100 do.....s4	63¾
500 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	17½	5 do.....	63¾
39 Cleve. Pain. & A.R.	18¾	25 do.....b15	64¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia St. 6s..	92½	300 Hudson River R...	39¾
1,000 Cal State 7s....	86½	300 Gal. & Chi. R.....	68
1,000 Missouri St. 6s..	83¾	100 do.....b30	68
15,000 do.....s60	83¾	100 do.....b3	68
7,000 Erie 2d Mt. Bds.	89	50 do.....s30	68
3,000 Erie R. 2d M. b. ex	88	200 do.....b15	68¾
3,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs.	75	100 Mich. Cen. R...s30	39¾
15,000 do.....	76	400 do.....	39¾
1,000 Har. R. 3d M. Bs	78	50 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	17¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co....	76¾	150 do.....s60	17¾
10 do.....	76¾	100 do.....	17¾
25 do.....s30	76¾	75 Panama Railroad..132½	
100 do.....	76¾	100 do.....b30	132¾
100 N. Y. Central R..	80	50 do.....s30	132¾
100 do.....s30	79¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R....s15	64¾
200 do.....s30	80	24 do.....	64¾
500 do.....b60	80¾	200 do.....b10	64¾
50 do.....	80¾	100 do.....b30	64¾
50 Erie Railroad.....	8¾	200 do.....	64¾
250 Reading R.....s30	41	100 do.....s15	64
200 do.....b30	41	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R...	73¾
400 do.....	40¾		

TUESDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a further decline on the Share list of ¼@1 ₱ cent., and in one instance 2 ₱ cent. The printed sales of New-York Central were almost uniform at 80 @80⅛ ₱ cent. as against 80½@⅝ yesterday afternoon, but at the close of the Second Board an increased purpose to sell the Stock was manifested, and the very latest transactions were at 79⅝ ₱ cent. The last sales of Galena were continued from yesterday, and at one time touched 67¼ ₱ cent., being a fall of ⅝ ₱ cent. within eight or ten days, and a fresh decline of 2 ₱ cent. from the last price at the Second Board yesterday. The afternoon sales were at 68 ₱ cent., and the closing quotation 67¾ ₱ cent. These two prominent Road Stocks affected the whole market adversely, so that Reading and Rock Island, which were yesterday comparatively steady, gave way ¼@¾ ₱ cent., though not without bringing forward free buyers of Rock Island at 64, buyer 10 days, and 63¾, cash, in the morning, and 64¼@64 in the afternoon. Reading sold at 40⅞ at the close of the printed list. The two Michigan stocks were down to 39½ for Central and 17½ for Southern Preferred. Hudson River, 39½; Erie Shares, $8⅛@½, while the Bonds of the Company were in free demand, at better rates for the second and third mortgages. Pacific Mail fell off to 76¼; Panama a shade firmer, at 132½@132¾. The State Stocks were nearly all ¼@½ ₱ cent. weaker. Missouris, 83¾; Tennessees, 90¾. Illinois Central Bonds improved ½ ₱ cent., and the Shares were steady at 55½@¾. The general market in the afternoon closed heavy, outside the Board-room, the dealings in several descriptions taking another unfavorable turn after the official list of sales was printed. Some of the Street speculators appear to have shifted their position within the past few days, while others who were long in stocks have reduced their lines, from some vague apprehensions of a further change in the Money Market.

In Money affairs, the event of the day is another decline in the Foreign Exchanges, on account of the growing abundance of Cotton bills from the South and the enormous transactions in that staple for export. A line of £150,000, drawn by a leading Banking firm, was placed in the forenoon, on private terms, supposed to be 109¼ ₱ cent. net, and the whole range of Bank and Banker's bills (including Southern drawn) is now quoted 109⅜@109⅝ ₱ cent., and good Merchant bills 109@109⅜ ₱ cent. Francs have sympathized to so some extent, and we hear of transactions at 5.16¼@5.15 to the dollar. Some short sight London was offered at rates corresponding with the reduction on 60-day bills. The *Africa* will take to-morrow about $650,000 in Specie, principally in Silver. The mail will not close until 11½ o

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2564. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

The Senate on Helper and Harper's Ferry.

Violent Discussion of the Slavery Question.

Tilt Between Messrs. Nelson and Pryor in the House.

THE VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

DEBATE ON MR. MASON'S AMENDMENT.

The chair presented a report from the Secretary of the Senate, showing the progress made in the printing of American State papers.

Mr. CLAY gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the fishing bounties act.

Mr. POWELL gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. MASON'S resolution was taken up.

Mr. SIMMONS favored the amendment, thinking one inquiry equally necessary with the other, if legislation were required to prevent similar outrages. We are too apt to overlook lawless acts. He deprecated any attempt to render one political party responsible for such outrages, and denied that any general sympathy had been excited in the North for BROWN or his movements. BROWN'S conduct was unaccountable. In his crime there was not one quality to redeem it from utter detestation; still he was a brave man. It was the duty of the Federal Government to extend protection to all parts of the Union, and there was no question about its power to do so. Still the attempts to implicate parties without proof was a very dangerous proceeding, and one not calculated to produce quiet in the minds of the people.

Mr. MALLORY said, since this resolution has been shorn of all its moral effect, by the covert opposition it had received, he was quite indifferent whether it passed or not. The cause of Virginia is the cause of the South; they are proud of the high tone she has taken in this matter, and expect to stand by her. He was not surprised that Senators denied a knowledge of BROWN'S plans—he expected no less of them;—but the sympathy universally expressed in the North showed that the irrepressible conflict had, indeed, commenced. He referred to HELPER'S book in severe condemnation, and said that two indorsers of that book were candidates for Speaker of the House. The only safety for the country was to be found in the Democratic Party.

Mr. IVERSON referred to the action of the Massachusetts Senate on the 2d of December as showing their sympathy for BROWN; eight members voted for adjournment, and eleven against it, while there were twenty absentees, shirking a vote, and afraid to commit themselves on the record. The disclaimers by Republicans of sympathy with BROWN are not worth the paper they are written on. Actions speak louder than words. What do the New-York *Tribune* and Albany *Journal* say? the organs of the Republican Party. He believed that the Northern portion of the Democratic Party was as rotten as the Republicans. There is no difference between Senator DOUGLAS and his supporters on this vital question and Black Republicans themselves. Mr. SHERMAN disclaims knowledge of the contents of HELPER'S book, but he ought to have known what they were before indorsing it. The South stands on the brink of a volcano, and unless they take timely action, what will be the consequence? He presumed that Mr. SHERMAN would be elected, for, doubtless, traitors enough would be found in the ranks of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. But, if such should be the case, he would counsel the Southern members of Congress to retire from these halls and let the Union be dissolved. He did not know as they would follow his advice, for he was regarded as ultra, even in Georgia. He alluded to Mr. HELPER'S book as counseling the slaves to put the knife to the throat of their masters and the torch to their dwellings.

Mr. HALE never saw such language in the book, and inquired if the Senator from Georgia had seen it there.

Mr. IVERSON had seen extracts published in the *Herald*, *Constitution* and other papers to that effect.

Mr. CLINGMAN said the language was fully as strong as that quoted. If Mr. SHERMAN did not know the character of the book he knew the character of its author, for Mr. BIGGS [had exposed him in the Senate as a thief.

Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that no one objected to a thorough investigation of this question. There was no inducement for Senators to express their opinions, for newspaper statements are considered higher authority, and we are told there has been tolling of bells and wearing of crape. He entered his protest against such a mode of judging public opinion. Senators must know something of the North if they think to discover public sentiment in such a way. It is the trade of Democratic newspapers to misrepresent their own people. It was insulting to charge Republican Senators with complicity. He would as soon think of charging the Senator from Virginia with complicity in violating the laws against importing slaves from the coast of Africa.

Mr. BROWN said whether Senators disavow these things he would not stand up before his peers and charge them with deliberate falsehood; but the events transpiring in the North were calculated to produce a very different impression upon the Southern mind. Is it usual for notorious malefactors, robbers and traitors to have sympathy expressed for them by the leading journals of the North? Suppose that JOHN BROWN, instead of engaging in a foray against Slavery, had made a similar foray into Masssachusetts with the view of overturning the Government of the State, would the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and other Republican journals have then expressed sympathy for him as they have done? Would New-England clergymen have called their congregations together in prayer meetings for the soul of such a man? Suppose an expedition had been fitted out in Virginia or Carolina to capture the Armory in Springfield, and hold it with the avowed object of planting Slavery in Massachusetts—would they be likely to have demonstrations of sympathy in the South like those lately occurring in the North? If it is not true that sympathy is generally felt for BROWN, let the Republicans call general meetings and disavow it.

Mr. CHANDLER would at a future time discuss the "irrepressible conflict," and show that for the last three thousand years there had been no cessation of that conflict. He was in favor of this resolution for reasons different from those stated by others. This has been the first execution for treason in the United States, and he wanted it to go forth as a warning to all traitors everywhere, no matter whether Garrison Abolitionists, or Southern Governors, who declare that under certain contingencies they will raise their hands against the Constitution and the Union. Let all traitors hang. Threats have been made for thirty years that in certain events this Union would be dissolved. It is no small matter to dissolve the Union. It means bloody revolution, or it means a halter. It means a successful overturning of this Government, or it means the fate of JOHN BROWN. Abolitionists, as a class, are non-resistants. Where did BROWN receive his education in scenes of violence? That education cannot be charged upon the Republican Party. If any political party was responsible for the action of BROWN, it is the Democratic Party alone. When he came to Washington he thought there were only two classes that charged complicity on the Republican Party—knaves and fools. But, since he had been here, he had found that knaves at the North had fooled some very sensible people. The occurrence at Harper's Ferry was a very remarkable one. Had twenty-two men—not Captains, but Virginia Generals—undertaken to seize the armory at Springfield, the "women" alone would have bound them in thirty minutes, and had no man been there to assist, they would not have asked for an Investigating Committee, or expected any particular sympathy. The Senator from Virginia wants to know where the money came from. Why, in Canada there were 50,000 fugitive slaves, and 20 cents a head would have been sufficient, without charging it on the Republican Party. As to the statements in the Democratic papers, filled with Government advertisements, it is a villainous press, hired to do dirty work, and it does it faithfully.

Mr. DOOLITTLE challenged Senators to produce one Republican paper throughout the Northwest which ever justified or sympathized with the act of BROWN at Harper's Ferry. They might sympathize with him as an individual, as any man under sentence of death might receive sympathy for personal qualities. Where did all this violence and disregard of the laws begin? Who unchained the tiger and opened up civil war in this country? Let the inquiry be searching and thorough and see who is responsible. He gave the history of the Kansas agitation as the foundation of this trouble. The design of the Republicans was to put down lawless violence, whether from Canada into Virginia, from the Southern States into Nicaragua, or from Missouri into Kansas. The Republican Party stand pledged to sustain the Constitution and the rights of all States, both in the North and South, and will stand by them even to the bitter end, be the consequences what they may. They do not believe that there exists such insanity in the South that they would attempt to break up the Government because a Republican President might be elected. The Republican Party stand pledged to maintain the Union against all enemies whether from Canada or the Southern States. They will arrest them for treason, indict them, and unless a jury acquit them on the ground of insanity, hang them for treason, as sure as there is a God in Heaven.

Mr. CHESTNUT said that the propriety of this resolution was so manifest and its immediate adoption so necessary, he did not believe there was a solitary man on the floor of the Senate who would oppose it. Yet this amendment seemed for the express purpose of trammeling and defeating its force. He hoped it would be withdrawn or voted down. He spoke at some length in regard to the rights of the South and interference with them by Republicans, and read extracts from the speech of Mr. SEWARD in March, 1858, where he spoke of free labor invading Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. How significant was the language. Though he doubtless meant a moral and intellectual invasion, unlettered minds might understand it literally. Addressing the Northern Senators, Mr. CHESTNUT said: If you value the Union as you say you do, it is for you to preserve it. The South cannot preserve the Union. It does not behoove her in her down-trodden and feeble condition. But it is for you. It becomes your interest and your concern in the future. If the Union be so dear to you, it is for you to preserve it, and not for the South.

Mr. KING remarked that his colleague having been alluded to, he would say that it is well known that he pursues his purpose only by constitutional and peaceful means.

Mr. PUGH appealed to Mr. TRUMBULL to withdraw the amendment. He thought it would be generous and honorable to do so.

Mr. TRUMBULL could not consent to withdraw it after what had been said. The avowed object of the resolution was to learn the public sentiment of the North. He wanted, also, to learn the public sentiment of the South, which was equally important. He believed sincerely that the outbreak at Harper's Ferry arose from the teachings and acts of the Democratic Party; by upholding and never rebuking the sacking of the Armory and Arsenal in Missouri, but rewarding the perpetrators of that act with Federal office; also, by sending Government troops into Kansas to arrest men on trumped-up charges of treason. Without concluding, he gave way at a quarter before five o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION—A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—MR. KELLOGG, OF ILLINOIS, IN CONFESSIONAL—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. KELLOGG rose to a privileged question, and caused to be read from the New-York *Tribune* dispatches, dated the 5th inst., as follows:

"The country must not hold the Republican side of the House responsible for the cowardly performance of to-day. It was the act of a very few fossil Whigs, who are only varnished with Republicanism sufficiently to get into Congress. Mr. Ohio STANTON'S motion to adjourn was voted down, 150 to 113, only one Republican voting with him. Mr. Illinois KELLOGG'S motion to adjourn, which prevailed by the help of the entire Democratic and South American vote, was condemned by two-thirds of the Republicans, but could not be beaten. The absentees were for a Democrat and South American, who, as counting against a choice, amounts to the same thing. The Democrats, of course, commenced agitating the Negro question, as they always do, in order to waste time and enable their absentees to come in. Had the Republicans sat still in their seats and allowed Missouri CLARK to ventilate fully his ignorance and stupidity with regard to HELPER'S *Impending Crisis*, and then insisted on calling the roll, and so persevered till midnight if necessary, Mr. SHERMAN would pretty certainly have been chosen Speaker on the third ballot. Now the election may be made to-morrow, and it may not this month.

Mr. CLARK was allowed to utter the most egregious, though I presume, unintentional falsehoods with regard to HELPER'S book—such as that it recommends treason, rapine and murder—without a word of refutation. He was not even required to read the passages on which his charges were based. This was probably well; but the adjournment was most shameful. I trust the indignation freely expressed by a great majority of the Republicans will prevent a repetition of to-day's recreancy. If so, the present evil will work out great ultimate good. H. G.

Mr. KELLOGG wished to show the false position Mr. GREELEY holds to the Republican Party. When his (KELLOGG'S) constituents complain of him, then it would be time for the gentleman of New-York to complain. If the Republicans have any record for their own dignity, they will rebuke those who by trickery prepare papers for others to sign. When the struggle in Illinois commenced, Mr. GREELEY and others met in the parlor of Senator DOUGLAS, plotting and planning to sell Illinois and Missouri too. He (KELLOGG) knew it, and could prove it. He never loved a traitor. The idea was to make Mr. DOUGLAS Senator—to reflect him—and it was done. Mr. DOUGLAS in the meantime was declaring that he was a Democrat. When the battle had been fought Mr. GREELEY did say that Mr. DOUGLAS was a Free Soiler good enough for him. He (KELLOGG) had no knowledge or recollection that he signed the recommendation for the Helper book. He never saw it. There was not a man in his District who would trample on the constitutional rights of the South. The North was becoming less and less Democratic, and the South stronger and stronger Democratic, and the time would soon come when a great majority of the people would be Republican.

Mr. McCLERNAND replied that if such a consultation occurred, how came his colleague (KELLOGG) to know it? If the consultation was private, he, as an individual, would have scorned to repeat what was said. It was strange that such a charge should now be made after it was known that Mr. GREELEY had endeavored to defeat Mr. DOUGLAS' reelection, employing unscrupulous means to that purpose. Money, too, to that end was raised in New-York, whether by Mr. GREELEY'S influence or not he could not say. Mr. GREELEY not only used his Press but his private influence to defeat Mr. DOUGLAS. Illinois has always been Democratic. She is for the Union, the whole Union, and the rights of the South and North. He condemned Mr. SEWARD'S sentiments. The Republican movement had been prolific of most deplorable consequences, which he proceeded to detail. Toward the conclusion of his remarks, he said the question was, whether they should elect a Speaker standing on a national or sectional platform. He was for the former.

Mr. KELLOGG, in reply, said he was not at the conference, but what he had stated was the fact. He was pleased with the remarks of his colleague, Mr. McCLERNAND, who, it had been said was not in full communication with his party, but who now sang psalms to the union of the States, and the union of the Democratic Party. He (KELLOGG) had always known that new converts uniformly shout the loudest.

Mr. WELLS said the Republicans were anxious to organize the House. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, to invite the clergymen of the city to open the sessions of the House with prayer. Let us, he remarked, lift our faith to the Father of all, asking for His guidance. He hoped the divine blessing of the Almighty would rest on this assembly.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, wanted to know his colleague's authority for his statement, alleging an agreement between DOUGLAS and GREELEY such as has been charged.

Mr. KELLOGG did not think proper to make the declaration.

Mr. MORRIS replied that if he had been in a private parlor he should not have detailed private conversation. This was the first time he had heard that charge. He believed there was not one iota of truth in it. Mr. DOUGLAS was elected by the Democracy of that State which had adopted him as its son. He said a few more such scenes as those of yesterday, and we should hear the crack of the revolver, and see the gleam of the burnished knife.

Mr. GARNETT regretted that any personal affairs should have entered into this discussion, and that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KELLOGG) should have resorted to any game of strategy to gain a temporary advantage by supporting the resolution of Mr. CLARK. He had a higher motive. He wanted to know at the threshold what are the purposes and sentiments of the North. He spoke of those who signed the recommendation for the circulation of HELPER'S compendium in terms of condemnation, saying, the infamous creature HELPER was taken into FRANCIS P. BLAIR'S confidence. He alluded to the meetings at the North sympathizing with Mr. BROWN and his scheme for invading Virginia to run off slaves and render slaves valueless. When General WALKER got up his expedition to invade Nicaragua, gentlemen appealed to the neutrality laws to prevent him, but here you invade a sister State and nothing is done to prevent it. If you wish to preserve the Union, you must go home to the North and put down Abolitionism; you must do for us what we do for foreign nations.

Mr. LAMAR, in the course of his remarks, said the correspondence brought to light shows that SEWARD is implicated in the proceedings to excite servile insurrection, the object of which is to present the South as a bleeding victim at the feet of Northern power. [Applause.] We will, he said, have explicit avowals on this and other subjects. [Applause.] The gentleman from New-York (Mr. PALMER) remarked, on Monday, that they would put the negro out. Let us see you do it! [Applause.] He then argued that the Constitution protected Slavery, and made it a part or particle of the Federal Government, as it is an important element of the Federal power. Put the negro out at your peril! Regarding the Constitution as their protection, the South were resolved to maintain the rights under it. But you of the North have taken issue with the Constitution, and are determined to throw off its restrictions. This is the fight, and we are determined to meet it. He would not disturb the nerves of those timid men to whom Mr. STEVENS alluded to yesterday. What the latter said was spoken in irony. So far from the North being apprehensive of danger, he believed the North desired to drive the South to disunion, but the North would need no better man to lead them to the conflict when he should point them to the leader of the buckshot war. [Laughter.] His achievements in that will enable him to leap out of the window. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. LAMAR desired to say that he was no disunionist *per se*; he was devoted to the Constitution and the Union. Put out the light of the Constitution, and where was the promethean spark which could the light relume? We will not permit any persistent violation of its terms, and he would fight for this so long as blood flowed in his veins. The Republicans were not innocent of the blood of JOHN BROWN.

Mr. KELLOGG, in response to an inquiry of Mr. LAMAR, said namely, that Slavery is a Stale, not a National institution; beyond that it has no warrant in the Federal Constitution. As Slavery is a great moral, political and social wrong, he would resist by all Constitutional power its extension to the Territories.

Mr. LAMAR asked, are you not in favor of exerting the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories in order that there may be no more Slave States?

Mr. KELLOGG—Before my country and my God I desire the blighting curse of Slavery shall never extend beyond its present limits. [Applause.]

Mr. LAMAR asked whether he believed its exclusion from the Territories by law of Congress was the Constitutional way?

Mr. KELLOGG—I do.

Mr. LAMAR—Silence, ye gods, these dumb Republicans and make them speak their sentiments. [Applause and laughter.]

Here a member said, one speaker at a time. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. LAMAR—I am exceedingly glad to hear that luminous remark. [Prolonged laughter.] As the gentleman from New-York (Mr. CLARK) yesterday said there is no Abolitionist at the North, I would recommend to him a sentiment from the Bible, namely, "Know thyself." [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. NELSON favored Mr. GILMER'S substitute, proposing to ignore the agitation of the Slavery question. While no man would go further than he in denouncing HELPER'S infamous pamphlet, he would not give it dignity and importance by discussion. He agreed not with extremists, either at the North or South, and proceeded to show the progress of nullification in South Carolina, and abolitionism in the North. He eulogized ex-President FILLMORE, and spoke of his patriotism and ability, which remarks called forth applause from all parts of the House. In conclusion, he made an eloquent and stirring appeal to the patriotism of members to make sacrifice on the altar of the country, which was frequently applauded.

Mr. WINSLOW asked the House to informally pass over the pending question, and have a vote for Speaker.

Cries of "Agreed," "Vote."

On motion of Mr. PHELPS there was a call of the House, and all the members were found to be present, except Messrs. ADAMS of Kentucky, ADRAIN of New-Jersey, STALLWORTH and LARDRUM of Alabama, and SMITH of North Carolina.

Mr. PRYOR replied to Mr. NELSON. He thought the latter was, after his remarks and declaration that he was a slaveholder, likely to lose the respect of slaveholders.

Mr. NELSON—I have no apprehension from you. (Sensation.)

Mr. PRYOR—I am not to be disturbed by anything you may say or dare to do. He then proceeded to say that he (NELSON) had endeavored to put the South in a position they would not sustain. The gentleman from Tennessee had told the House he loved the Constitution, but his language, above all others, was calculated to hurry on an inevitable catastrophe, when he, in face of foes proclaimed there was no danger. He (PRYOR) objected to Mr. NELSON'S remarks being received as the exposition of popular sentiment in the South. The gentleman had thrown himself into the ranks of the Black Republican Opposition. He (PRYOR) contended that the *protection* designed to be afforded by the fathers of the Government has been prostituted to the aims of sectional fanaticism. The Representatives of the South will never consent that the creature and champion of the Republican Party (meaning SHERMAN) shall take possession of the Speaker's Chair.

Mr. NELSON said that he did not know that he clearly understood the remarks of the gentleman of Virginia, but he would say to him that so far as he was concerned he did not belong to that class who resort to duels for settling disputes, nor did he indulge in useless bravado. He was competent to protect himself either in or out of the House.

Mr. PRYOR was understood to say "Keep quiet."

Mr. NELSON had no apprehension. He was not in the habit of speaking with a forked tongue. He understood Mr. PRYOR associated himself and the American Party with the Black Republicans.

Mr. PRYOR—No. I dissociated you from the Southern opposition.

Mr. NELSON said he sought no escape and had uttered nothing here that he had not avowed to his constituents.

Mr. PRYOR disclaimed any personal ultimations.

Mr. NELSON said, as to the charge of being an American, he regarded it as a glory instead of a term of reproach; and as an antecedent, he would tell Mr. PRYOR, that he (NELSON) not only claimed to be an American, but he had been a Whig all his life. There was one remark of Mr. PRYOR in which he agreed. It was made by him as editor of a paper in this city. It did good service in the contest in Tennessee. [Voices—What was it?] "From the highways and byways of Government there comes up an insufferable stench." [Excessive laughter.] In this sentiment he agreed. [Renewed screams of laughter.] He thought Mr. PRYOR, in uttering this remark, had talked like a man of sense. The gentleman from Virginia said that he (NELSON) had talked about the Union, but not about the Constitution. Now the Secessionists talked about the Constitution, but not about the Union. He spoke about that which was the result of the Constitution; the Union carries everything with it. [Applause.]

Mr. BONHAM understood the gentleman to put the Union above the Constitution.

Mr. NELSON—I put them together, for one cannot exist without the other. [Applause.] He said that, if Mr. PRYOR was a disunionist or a secessionist, he did not believe that gentleman represented the sentiment of the South. As far as Tennessee was concerned he could stand up and say that no man there of any note sympathized with the disunion sentiment. [Applause.]

Mr. PRYOR inquired of Mr. NELSON whether he, as a representative of a Southern constituency, in the event of the election of a Black Republican President, would vote to remain in the Union.

Mr. NELSON spoke only for himself. Much as he would deprecate such an event, yet he did not believe that the election of a Black Republican President, would of itself be cause for dissolution, for they ought to wait and see whether he would do anything injurious to the rights of the South. [Applause.] In further reply to Mr. PRYOR, he said that, if such a President should commit an overt act, he would link his shield with those of the secessionists to right the wrong.

Several gentlemen asked questions of Mr. NELSON, which he pertinently and good humoredly answered. Mr. NELSON repelled as a foul calumny the charge that he had any political association with the Republicans. He would vote for any good national man for Speaker. In further reply to Mr. PRYOR he uttered unloving sentiments, which, as before, were rapturously applauded.

Mr. PRYOR said he would not allow himself to be involved in any personal altercation. He put his responsibility readily on what he had said of Mr. NELSON, namely: That Mr. NELSON was, whether willfully or not, he was virtually, in alliance with the Republicans or Opposition.

Mr. NELSON replied he was responsible to his constituents, and again denied such an association as was charged. As Mr. PRYOR had said Southern members would not permit Mr. SHERMAN, if elected, to take the Speaker's seat, he wished to know whether Mr. PRYOR meant they would resort to violence.

Mr. PRYOR—Certainly not, but to legitimate Parliamentary opposition.

Mr. NELSON—Of course there could be no objection to that.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker, and the following was the result:

Sherman	107	Gilmer	22
Bocock	88	Scattering	14

Whole number of votes, 231; necessary to a choice, 116. Adjourned at 5½ o'clock.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Intense Excitement on Tuesday—A Collision Momentarily Imminent—Chances of Organization.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

The proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, to-day, verify, to the very letter, all my predictions about the agitation policy of the Democratic Party, in introducing into the two bodies, at this early day, the resolutions which have lead to an exciting debate, and which are likely to occupy the entire attention of Congress for some days to come. The investigation proposed by Senator MASON, of Virginia, is of itself highly proper, and may be productive of great good, but the object of introducing it, and of introducing it in advance of any organization of the House of Representatives, was purely to effect the election of Speaker, and, if possible, defeat the coalition of the Republicans with any other party. The resolution was auxiliary to GEN. CLARK'S, which has already elicited much excited debate, and many criminations and recriminations—altogether inconsistent with harmony among the representatives of the people, or with the public interests of the country.

It is melancholy to see to what extent men will go to subserve party purposes. Many give Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, the credit of honesty of purpose in offering his substitute to CLARK'S resolution. The resolutions embody the conservative platforms of the Democratic and Old Whig Parties, and to all national men are wholly unexceptionable; and the impression was made on the minds of the Democrats, intentionally, too, that Mr. GILMER really desired their adoption by the House, and yet, to use his own language, his carefully drawn proposition was only designed "to throw Mr. CLARK out of court," when his resolutions, thus substituted for CLARK'S, could be easily laid on the table. Such is the honesty among politicians here, and such the manœuvring in Congress to avoid a direct vote on any proposition involving responsibility.

This is Parliamentary tactics, but not being understood in the instance referred to by some of the Republicans, a motion was made to lay the resolution and substitute on the table, which did not prevail, the vote standing 116 to 116. Before another vote could be had, the debate had taken a wide range, and before it is brought to a close, days may elapse. It must be understood that the House is now acting under the rules of general parliamentary law, and not under the rules of the House, as no rules can be adopted until after the organization. Hence, there is no way of cutting off debate. When a question of "order" is raised, the debate continues upon that question as if there had been no interruption.

There are a number of Democrats anxious to be heard on the "Impending Crisis of the South," and in denunciation generally of Mr. SHERMAN and his party friends—and where it will end it is difficult to surmise. Already have the worst passions been excited, and many unkind expressions used in debate. So great has the excitement become, that we were, to-day, on the eve of a most disgraceful scene in the House hall, without the least provocation leading to it. Messrs. CRAWFORD of Georgia, and STEVENS of Pennsylvania, the parties directly involved, were entirely courteous to each other, and their language unexceptionable. The words being in only conversational tone, and not understood by the members around, and Mr. CRAWFORD approaching Mr. STEVENS as he spoke, there appeared to be a simultaneous impression over the Hall that a fight was on hand. The Democrats in a moment were pressing around Mr. CRAWFORD, armed to the teeth, while Republicans came to the rescue of Mr. STEVENS. Intense excitement instantly prevailed, and loud calls for order were heard. Every one seemed to expect a general explosion, when fortunately a motion for adjournment was made, the Ayes and Nays ordered, and members resumed their seats. This incident well illustrates the inflammable condition of the body; and should, unfortunately, a blow be struck, it is fearful to think of the consequences. It will not be the ordinary combat of former years, but war to the knife.

It is now very uncertain when an organization will be had, but the result, though postponed, will be the same in the end. The Republicans are morally certain of the organization.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Republicans have united on Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. BOCOCK'S vote has been increased by Messrs. REST and HAMILTON. The Southern Americans voted for Mr. GILMER. Mr. HORACE F. CLARK voted for Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. HASKIN for Mr. HICKMAN, and Messrs. REYNOLDS and RIGGS for Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENT IN NEW-YORK.

MEETING OF PROMINENT CITIZENS AT THE LAFARGE HOUSE.

A call was published yesterday for a meeting of citizens at the Lafarge House to express their sentiments in behalf of the South in reference to the recent outbreak in Virginia, and to make arrangements for a public meeting at a further day. Nearly a hundred persons attended. The meeting was called to order by JOSHUA J. HENRY, who nominated JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Esq., to preside. The nomination was accepted, after which Mr. HENRY was elected Secretary.

Calls were made for Judge BRONSON, and in response Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON addressed the meeting. He said he knew so little of the object of the meeting that it would seem more fitting that some other speak to them upon the subject. But as he understood it, it was to declare the sentiments of the people of this City in relation to the great topic that excited public attention for some weeks past—the principal feature of it being to show to our brethern in other sections of the Union that we were not their enemies—that we did not intend to encroach upon their rights of property or domestic affairs, but that it was our desire that we should all live together as brethren. [Applause.] He knew it was fashionable to speak of us as Union saviours, but his own judgment was (and he was reputed to be an old man) that no people could long hold together when a portion of that people was constantly assailing the other portion, and he thought it became all right-minded citizens to arise, superior to mere party associations, and declare the principle which lay at the foundation of our institutions—that principle which, as he understood the Constitution, placed it within the jurisdiction of the several States to manage their internal affairs as they deemed it proper. [Applause.] He was for standing firmly by the rights of the South, and to leave it to them, in their own good time, to deal with the troublesome question. [Applause.] In the meantime, he would say that he thought there should be but one sentiment among us—that was, that we would not build up political parties upon any question that struck the minds of men with prejudice. [Applause.] And he hoped that, whatever was done, no political party would be attacked by name, nor any man by association, but that we lay down a principle that would bring every man to the test: Let all men, whatever be their political association, satisfy the South that we intend to stand by the principles upon which the Constitution was formed. [Applause.]

Calls were made for JAMES BROOKS, but that gentleman declined to speak.

Mr. HENRY moved the appointment of a Committee of thirteen to make arrangements for a general public meeting.

B. M. WHITLOCK then addressed the meeting. He said that while Judge BRONSON wanted the meeting to be severed entirely from any political bias, or reflecting upon any political party, we ought not to act here to-night as a band of new recruits, willing to swear allegiance to our country, but we ought to look back upon our history and say that the gentlemen here had met come together for the first time to register themselves in favor of our common country. It was humiliating that they come together and say that they loved their brethren of the South any more than their brethren of Vermon, or New-Hampshire, therefore he begged it to be understood that this was a meeting of old citizens—tried citizens—with strong, faithful bents in behalf of the Union, and not made so by a serious want which had recently taken place. The call had been for a meeting to sympathize with the South. But the South wanted none of our sympathy. She wanted justice—not sympathy. [Applause.]

The President announced as the Committee, in accordance with the action of the meeting, the following gentlemen:

Marshall O. Roberts, Morgan, Watts Sherman, Gerard Hallock, B. F. Whitlock, S. M. Barlow, Archibald, Henry, Wm. H. Appleton, Wilson G. Hunt, E. E. Morgan, J. F. Souther, James Brooks and Henry Grinnell.

On motion, the President, ALEXANDER T. STEWART and JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr., were severally added to the Committee.

A similar motion to add Mr. WM. H. HAVEMEYER to the Committee was lost.

After a brief speech by ALEXANDER F. STEWART, JAMES BROOKS was called upon. He alluded to the apathy with which men frequently treated the subject of the perpetuation of our Union, and of the manner in which those who desired that it be continued are characterized dough-faces and dirt-eaters. It was our duty to submit to these imputations. When danger existed, self sacrifice was necessary, or if danger did not exist it was our duty when fire-brands were thrown among our neighbors to let them know they did not come from us. In conclusion, Mr. BROOKS said that whatever might be the feeling of indifference to the Union and the disregard for that bond, he thanked God, that the bond of commerce was strong enough to keep the Union together.

After a few remarks by the President, the meeting adjourned.

MASS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

A grand Union mass-meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held to-night, in Jaynes' Hall, the object being to reaffirm allegiance to the Union and Constitution, and to condemn all fanaticism. Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL presided. A series of resolutions were adopted expressing earnest sympathy with their fellow-citizens of Virginia,—declaring that no laws were more obligatory on the citizens of the Republic than those prescribing the duty of restoring fugitives from labor,—disavowing any wish or right to interfere with the domestic institutions of the slave States, and reprobating in the strongest terms all attempts to excite servile insurrection, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude, to violence or bloodshed. Also, approving of the recent administration of justice in Virginia, and the energy and fidelity of Gov. WISE, and of the conduct of the Governor of Pennsylvania in promptly surrendering the fugitives from justice. Finally, they assure their brethren of the South that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the Constitution and the right of States under it, and asking in return their confidence, and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

The meeting was the largest ever held in this city, and an immense gathering. Jayne's Hall was overcrowded, and a sub-meeting was held on Chestnut-street. Ex-Mayor VAUX and other prominent citizens addressed an immense assemblage from the balcony of Jones' Hotel. There has not been so much excitement and enthusiasm for many years. The squares along Chestnut-street were crowded.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS IN THE MAILS

LETTER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOLT.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1859.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., in which, after referring to the opinion of the Attorney-General of Virginia sustaining the constitutionality of the statute of that State, denouncing, under heavy penalties, the circulation of books, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., tending to incite the slave population to insurrection, you ask to be instructed as to your duty in reference to such documents should they be received through the mails for distribution at the post-office of which you have charge.

The statute alluded to is in the following words:

"SEC. 22. If a free person write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any book or other thing with intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or make insurrection, or incalculating resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, or if he shall, with intent to aid the purposes of any such book or writing, knowingly circulate the same, he shall be confined in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years."

SEC. 24. If a postmaster or deputy postmaster know that any such book or other writing has been received at the office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book or writing burned in his presence. And if it appear to him that the persons to whom it was directed subscribed therefor, knowing its character, or agreed to receive it for circulation to aid the purposes of Abolitionists, the justice shall commit such person to jail.

If any postmaster or deputy postmaster violate this section, he shall be fined not exceeding $200.

The point raised by your inquiry is, whether this statute is in conflict with the act of Congress regulating the administration of this Department, which declares that "if any Postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with the intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed, in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall moreover be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Postmaster in the United States."

The question thus presented was fully decided by Attorney-General COSHING in the case of the Zazoo City Post-office. (Opinions of Attorney-Generals, vol. 8, 489.) He there held that a statute of Mississippi, in all respects analogous to that of Virginia as cited, was not inconsistent with the act of Congress quoted, prescribing the duties of postmasters in regard to the delivery of mail matter, and that the latter as good citizens, were bound to yield obedience to such State laws. You are referred to the luminous discussion of the case for the arguments urged by that distinguished civilian in support of the conclusion at which he arrived. The judgment thus pronounced has been cheerfully acquiesced in by this Department, and now is recognized as one of the guides of the administration. The authority of Virginia to enact such a law rests upon that right of self-preservation which belongs to every government and people, and which has never been surrendered, nor indeed can it be. One of the most solemn constitutional obligations imposed on the Federal Government is that of protecting the States against "insurrection" and "domestic violence"—of course, none of its instrumentalities can be lawfully employed in inciting, even in the remotest degree, to this very crime, which involves in its train all others, and with the suppression of which it is specially charged. You must, under the responsibilities resting upon you as an officer and as a citizen, determine whether the books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., received by you for distribution, are of the incendiary character described in the statute; and, if you believe they are, then you are not only not obliged to deliver them to those to whom they are addressed, but you are empowered and required, by your duty to the State of which you are a citizen, to dispose of them in strict conformity to the provisions of the law referred to. The people of Virginia may not only forbid the introduction and dissemination of such documents within their borders, but, if brought there in the mails, they may, by appropriate legal proceedings, have them destroyed. They have the same right to extinguish fire-brands, thus impiously hurled into the midst of their homes and altars, that a man has to pluck the burning fuse from a bomb-shell which is about to explode at his feet.

Very respectfully, your obient servant,

Mr. CHARLES A. ORTON, J. HOLT.

Postmaster at Falls Church, Va.

THE RUMORED ORGANIZATION TO RESCUE JOHN BROWN.

With reference to the statements that the Virginians had no good ground for their fears that an attempt would be made to rescue BROWN on the day of his execution, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 6th inst., says:

"We have important information upon the subject which has not yet been given to the public. While returning from the execution at Charlestown, we fell in company with several persons whose official and social position in Virginia afforded opportunity to become possessed of information that could be reached by no others. In the course of conversation we were assured that Gov. WISE had the most reliable and authentic information that there was a secret organization, extending throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, and numbering some 3,000 persons, bound together by a solemn oath, who were sworn to attempt the rescue of old JOHN BROWN. One source from which this information was obtained, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, with whom Gov. WISE corresponded. It is also well known to persons who were informed in regard to the operations of the State authorities, that for a number of weeks several detectives from Baltimore and New-York have been actively traveling through Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, to gain information in regard to the reported recent organization. The informant, who gives us the details of these investigations, stated that one of the detectives from New-York was actually admitted amongst the rescue gang; that he took the oath administered to each, and that in the course of his association with the leaders, *he slept with a son of old John Brown and with Tidd*, both of whom made their escape from Harper's Ferry after the others had fallen into the hands of the military. This intimacy gave the detective an opportunity of gaining the desired information in regard to the contemplated invasion and rescue, which was communicated to Gov. WISE, in detail, and being of a reliable and positive character, he felt himself warranted in taking such steps as would preserve the honor of the State, and prevent the effusion of blood. With this information in his possession, Gov. WISE would not have performed his whole duty to the State if he had not provided against a violation of her laws. We are also assured that after the execution of the associates of old BROWN, on the 16th insrant, that the facts already obtained in regard to the recent organization, will be given to the public, together with such details and names of persons as it may be proper to expose to the world.

NO PARDON FOR THE INSURGENTS.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The Legislature have unanimously passed resolutions approving the sentence of COOK and the other prisoners, and refusing all interference in their behalf.

Capt. Pate upon John Brown.

A LECTURE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A lecture on "John Brown" was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute to an audience which (because of the weather) did not certainly

THE JOHN BROWN INVASION.

Official History of the Whole Affair.

MESSAGE OF GOV. WISE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

To the Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

GENTLEMEN: Up to a late period I had fondly hoped to close my official term and part from my Executive labors with naught but cause of congratulation on the condition of the Commonwealth. But, the uppermost theme in this my last regular message must be, that our peace has been disturbed; our citizens have been imprisoned, robbed and murdered; the sanctity of their dwellings has been violated; their persons have been outraged; their property has been seized by force of arms; a stronghold in their midst, with its arms and munitions of war, has been captured, and the inhabitants cut off from the means of defence; a national highway through our limits, and its locomotive trains and telegraphic wires have been stopped; and State and National Sovereignties have been insulted and assailed; and State and Federal troops have been called out and compelled to fight, at the loss of several killed and wounded, to subdue rebellion and treason at Harper's Ferry, in the County of Jefferson, within our jurisdiction.

CHARACTER AND OBJECTS OF THE INVASION.

This was no result of ordinary crimes, however highhanded and felonious. It was no conspiracy of bandits against society in general, with the motives which usually actuate criminals, confined to the individual perpetrators, and to be crushed by their arrest and punishment. But it was an extraordinary and actual invasion, by a sectional organization, specially upon slaveholders and upon their property in negro slaves. The home to be invaded was the home of domestic Slavery; the persons to be seized were the persons of slaveholders; the property to be confiscated was the property in slaves and the other property of slaveholders alone, such as money, plate, jewels and other of like kind, which was to be taken to compensate the robbers for the trouble and risk of robbing the masters of their slaves; the slaves were not to be taken to be carried away, but they were to be made to stand by the side of the robbers, and to be forced to fight to liberate themselves by massacreing their masters; the arsenal was taken to supply arms to servile insurgents; and a provisional government was attempted, in a British province, by our own countrymen, united to us in the faith of confederacy, combining with Canadians, to invade the slaveholding States of the United States; and thus the night of the 16th of October last was surprised and the day of the 17th of October last was startled by the signal guns of rapine, murder, robbery and treason, began at Harper's Ferry for the purpose of stirring up universal insurrection of slaves throughout the whole South.

Sudden, surprising, shocking as this invasion has been, it is not more so than the rapidity and rancor of the causes which have prompted and put it in motion. It is not confined to the parties who were the present participators in its outrages. Causes and influences lie behind it more potent far than the little band of desperadoes who were sent ahead to kindle the sparks of a general conflagration; and the event, sad as it is, would deserve but little comment, if the condign punishment of the immediate perpetrators of the felonies committed would for the future secure the peace which has been disturbed, and guarantee the safety which it threatened. Indeed, if the miserable convicts were the only conspirators against our peace and safety, we might have forgiven their offences and constrained them only by the grace of pardon. But an entire social and sectional sympathy has incited their crimes, and now rises in rebellion and insurrection to the height of sustaining and justifying their enormity.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT RESPONSIBLE OF THE INVASION.

It would be pusillanimous to shut our eyes and to affect not to see certain facts of fearful import which stare us in the face, and of which I must speak plainly to you, with the firm and manly purpose of meeting danger, and with no weak and wicked design of exciting agitation. That danger exists, of no serious magnitude, there can be no doubt in the minds of the most calm and reflecting, and the way to avert it in all cases, is to march up to it and meet it front to front. If it has not grown too great already, it will retire from collision; and if it has grown strong enough already for the encounter, it had better be met at once, for it will not diminish by delay. I believe, in truth, that the very policy of the prime promoters of this apparently mad movement is purely tentative; to try whether we will face the danger which is now sealed in blood. If we "take the dare," the aggression will become more and more insolent; and, if we do not, that it will either truckle or meet us in open conflict to be subdued; and, in either event, our safety and the national peace will be best secured by a direct settlement at once—the sooner the better.

For a series of years social and sectional differences have been growing up, unhappily, between the States of our Union and their people. An evil spirit of fanaticism has seized upon negro Slavery as the one subject of social reform, and the one idea of its abolition has seemed to madden whole masses of one entire section of the country. It enters into their religion, into their education, into their politics and prayers, into their courts of justice, into their business, into their Legislatures, into all classes of their people, the most respectable and most lawless, into their pulpits and into their presses and school-houses into their men, women and children of all ages, everywhere. It has trained three generations, from childhood up, in moral and social habits of hatred to masters of African slaves in the United States. It turns not upon Slavery elsewhere, or against slaveholders in any other country, but is especially malignant and vindictive towards its own countrymen, for the very reason that it is bound to them by the faith and sanction of a confederate law. To set up that law to it is to enrage it by the sight of the law, because it is bound by it. It has been taught by the Atheism of a "higher law" than that of a regular government bound by constitutions and statutes. It has been made to believe in the doctrine of absolute individual rights, independent of conditions of man to man in a conventional and social form; and that each man for himself has the prerogative to set up his conscience, his will and his judgment over and above all legal enactments and social institutions. I has been inflamed by prostituted teachers and preachers and presses to do and dare any crime and its consequences which may set up its individual supremacy over law and order. It has been taught from the Senate Chamber to trust in the fatality of an "*irrepressible conflict*," into which it is bound to plunge. Its anti-Christ pulpit has breathed naught but insurrectionary wrath into servants against their masters, and has denounced our national Union as a covenant with death for recognizing property in slaves and guaranteeing to it the protection of law. It has raised contributions in churches to furnish arms and money to such criminals as these to make a war for empire of settlement in our new Territories. It has trained them on the frontier and there taught them the skill of the Indian in savage warfare, and then turned them back upon the oldest and largest slaveholding State to surprise one of its strongest holds. It has organized in Canada and traversed and corresponded thence to New-Orleans and from Boston to Iowa. It has established spies everywhere, and has secret agents in the heart of every slave State, and has secret associations and "underground railroads" in every free State. It enlists influence and money at home and abroad. It has sent comforters and counsellors and sympathy, and would have sent rescue to these assassins, robbers, murderers and traitors, whom it sent to felons' graves. It has openly and secretly threatened vengeance on the execution of the laws. And since their violation it has defiantly proclaimed aloud that "*insurrection is the lesson of the hour*"—not of slaves only, but all are to be free to rise up against fixed governments, and no government is to be allowed except "*the average common sense of the masses*," and no protection is to be permitted against that power.

RESULTS OF SUCH TEACHINGS.

This is but an epitome, plain and unvarnished, without exaggeration. What is this but anarchy? What does it mean but "confusion worse confounded," and the overthrow of all rights, of all government, of all religion, of all rule among men? Nothing but mad riot can rule and misrule with such sentiments as these. There can be no compromise with them, no toleration of them in safety or with self-respect. They must be met and crushed, or they will crush us, or our Union with non-slaveholding States cannot continue.

The strongest arguments against this unnatural war upon negro Slavery in one section by another of the same common country is, that it inevitably drives to disunion of the States, embittered with all the vengeful hate of civil war. As that Union is among the most precious of our blessings, so the argument ought to weigh which weighs its value. But this consideration is despised by fanaticism. It contemns the Union, and now contemns us for clinging to it as we do. It scoffs the warning that the Union is endangered. The Union itself is denounced as a covenant with sin, and we are scorned as too timid to make the warning of danger to it worthy to be heeded. It arrogantly assumes to break all the bonds of faith within it, and denies the attempt to escape oppression without it. *Thus rudely assails our honor* as well as our interest, and demands of us what we will do. We have but one thing to do; unless the numerical majority will cease to violate confederate faith, on a question of such vital importance to us, and will cease, immediately and absolutely cease to disturb our peace, to destroy our lives and property, and to deprive us of all protection and redress under the perverted forms and distorted workings of the Union, we must take up arms. The issue is too essential to be compromised any more. We cannot stand such insults and outrages as those of Harper's Ferry without suffering worse than the death of citizens—without suffering dishonor, the death of a State.

WHERE IS THE PROOF OF NORTHERN CONSERVATISM.

For a quarter of a century we have been persuaded to forbear, and patiently to wait for the waking and working of the conservative elements in our sister States. We have borne and forebore, and waited in vain. We know that we have many sound and sincere friends in the non-slaveholding States. It may be that they are most numerous far who abhor and detest such wrongs as these; but it is not to be disguised that the conservative elements are *passive*, whilst the fanatical are *active*, and the former are fast diminishing, whilst the latter are increasing in numbers and in force. But where is the evidence that the conservative elements are most powerful? Do we look to the schools and colleges? to the pulpits and clergy, and churches and congregations? to the Press? to the journals? to the books? to the professions? the artisans? to associations, which are marked characteristics of the age? to politics? to public assemblies and speakers? to Legislatures? to Congress? to laws, either State or Federal? to elections? to the administration of laws? to judicial decisions? Alas! turn where we will, and to what we will, we find that the judgments of the courts only are with us, but that they have lost all reverence and respect, and we are left without protection, and the Supreme Court of the United States is itself assailed for not assailing our Constitutional defences. And these last are assailed in denying the rights of protection itself. A new sovereignty and a new law is set over the old, and we are denied protection under both. Where the Federal Government has no power to oppress, it is assumed; and where it has the power and it is its duty to protect, it is not allowed to intervene. And the non-Slaveholding States are in nearly solid array opposed to us. We, united, may contend for awhile by the aid of pluralities, but for a short time only, and uncertainly at any time, and at best have no majorities on which we can rely in at least sixteen States, having the power of the Union. The active has overcome the passive elements; fanaticism has subdued conservatism in all these States, and these can now, in our present condition, practically wield our destinies for weal or woe. Will they come back to the Constitution, and abide its covenants or not? What those covenants are I have fully discussed in a reply to the resolutions of Vermont, which are herewith submitted, with my response appended, as a part of this message. I put it upon the archives of State as the most elaborate study of the subject of which I am capable.

SMALL NUMBERS NO EXCUSE.

But no words can elaborate the issues to which we are now practically brought by the events at Harper's Ferry.

It is vain to point to the paucity of the numbers of the maranders. The daring of their attempt would prove not more their foolhardiness than their full assurance that they were to be joined by a force sufficient to be formidable. If they had not mistaken the number and disposition of the slaves, who they expected to seize the spears, which they brought to capture an arsenal of arms, it is not known, and never will be known, how many other white fanatics would have swelled their numbers, nor how much blood and treasure it would have cost to quell their rebellion. Few they were, but they were fatal to the lives of several of our most worthy citizens; and insultingly dared the chances of doing immeasurable mischief to our entire Northern border.

THE INVADERS NOT INSANE.

And it is mockery to call them monomaniacs. Maniacs they were, only as all great criminals; and monomaniacs they were, only as the subject of Slavery makes men more insensate than any other one subject can. If these men were monomaniacs, then are a large portion of the people of many of the States monomaniacs.

Before these crimes, they were deemed sane soldiers in a notable crusade against Slavery and slaveholders. Many of those who now plead their insanity for them, put Sharpe's rifles in their hands, and enlisted, and trained, and trusted their wits for war in Kansas. Contributions were raised for them in Churches. They had been puffed with the praise of the professedly pious, for being the very men of destiny for the mission against slave settlements. They had been furnished with money to make sharp spears of butchery for the throats and breasts of masters, and to supply munitions and stores of regular campaigns. They assembled together from parts as far between as they themselves were few. They were provided, supplied, and furnished with much beyond their own wants or means. And it is passing strange that they, madmen, should, few as they were, have been so many madmen, meeting from so far apart, so well supplied by others than themselves, at a point so well selected, and that they should have *conspired* with so much method as to be so successful, against such apparent odds. Were those parties, known and unknown, so situated, all mad? It is enough to say that the leader himself spurned the falsehood, hypocrisy and cowardice of this mawkish plea of monomania, and neither he, nor one of his men, nor their counsel, put it in upon their trials. He expected from his prompters and backers and sympathisers better prelence and more potent defence than that. Before his failure and defeat in what, in their correspondence with him they called a "glorious cause," their sympathy was all with his desperate daring and success; and now it is with his insanity for a plea against the legal penalties of his crimes, which had their origin in this very sympathy,—a sympathy which saw his insanity too late to snatch from his hands the weapons it had placed there; too late to save the lives taken by its own incitement; and too late to save him from a felon's fate.

By our laws, the plea of insanity could avail at any time, in any stage of trial, and after conviction, before sentence of the court; and after the judicial criminals were done with the prisoners, and they were turned over to the executioner, the Exective authority could forefend the law's sentence upon the insane. If either could show or prove insanity, either now or on trial, he could not be executed as long as I am the Governor of the Commonwealth, until cured in an asylum; and, if insane at the time of committing the offence, he could not be exeeuted, cured or not cured, at all. But these men needed no mental cure: theirs was a moral malady of devils, which no power but divine could cast out. They were deliberate, cunning, malignant malefactors, desperately bent on mischief, with malice aforethought, gangrened by sectional and social habitual hatred to us and ours. Their vengeance was whetted by previous collisions hundreds of miles from us, and it whetted jagged-edged spears which it brought the hundreds of miles for our destruction. They came a few, like thieves in the night, did their deeds of death and were easily crushed; but they were prompted by an evil spirit of incendiarism which demoralized a numerous host of enemies behind them, who now blatantly sympathize with their deeds in open day before the world. These hired them to be assassins, robbers, murderers and traitors, without themselves incurring the risk of their crimes; and it is no wonder that they now sympathize with them even to madness, and that John Brown despised the hypocrital cant of their pretence that he was insane.

HISTORY OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The details of this conspiracy, and of its *denouement* at Harper's Ferry, are given in the various accompanying reports. Much of the correspondence and many of the papers of the culprits were found. I have had them collected and copied by competent amanuenses, and they are hereto appended. Suffice it to say, in reference to my own official action, that the first intelligence of the outbreak reached me on the morning of the 17th October, and was very vague. Orders were dispatched immediately to Col. Gibson, of Jefferson, to call out the necessary force of his own and adjacent regiments. But late in the evening of the same day, about 7 o'clock, the telegraph announced more serious and precise cause of danger. The news was that 750 marauders had seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, with all its arms and munitions, and were arming the slaves, and that actual murder was done, and several citizens were killed and wounded. I immediately called out the First Regiment of Volunteers, and as many men of the 179th Regiment of Militia as could get ready to move by the first train the following morning. And in one hour, at 8 P. M. on the 17th, I departed in person, with Company F, Capt. Cary, for the scene. At Washington I was joined by Capt. Maupin, of the Alexandria Rifles, and proceeded with ninety-one men and officers. At the Relay House, in Maryland, I received intelligence, on the 18th, that no more force was necessary, and I ordered back the force under Col. August. And from that place I telegraphed Col. Lee to make no terms with the insurgents. By 1 o'clock on the 18th I arrived with the force under my command. Col. Lee made no terms, and had subdued the insurgents before my arrival. I immediately examined the leader, Brown, his lieutenant, Stevens, a white man named Coppoc, and a negro from Canada. They made full confessions. Brown repelled the idea that his design was to run negro slaves off from their masters. He defiantly declared that his purpose was to arm them and make them fight by his side in defence of their freedom, if assailed by their owners or any one else; and he said his purpose especially was war upon the slaveholders, and to levy upon their own property to pay the expense of emancipating their slaves. He avowed that he expected to be joined by the slaves and by numerous white persons from many of the Slave as well as Free States. There was nothing for me to do but to arrest those who had escaped, to search for their hidden arms and plunder, to try to recapture the slaves they had taken, to get all their papers which could be found, and to have them properly proceeded against according to law. Had I reached the place before they surrendered, I would have proclaimed martial law, have stormed them in the quickest time possible, shown them no quarter, have tried the survivors, if any, by court-martial, and have shot the condemned on the spot. But owing to the delay of the cars at Washington and the Relay House, and to the slow travel from the latter place to the Ferry, I was too late. When I arrived they were subdued; they were prisoners and some of them wounded, and I was bound to protect them. I took them under the jurisdiction of Virginia; they were guarded from all violence; food and refreshment and surgical aid and every comfort at my command were given them; they were proceeded against regularly by the civil authority, under civil process from both State and Federal Governments, and I went in person with them under a military guard to Charlestown, and saw them safely lodged in jail in custody of the Sheriff, under civil and military guard. I remained a night to see that no violence was attempted from any quarter, and the next morning, after giving necessary orders to Col. Gibson and furnishing him with arms, returned to Harper's Ferry. The services of counsel to assist the Commonwealth's attorney were engaged by me for the State. Seeing, on the morning of the 16th, that the United States marines were ordered away from Harper's Ferry, I ordered a police military guard for the confines around the Arsenal. I did not remove the prisoners further into the interior, because I was determined to show no apprehension of a rescue; and if the jail of Jefferson had been on the line of the State, they should have been kept there, to show that they could be kept anywhere chosen in our limits. Soon after I returned to Richmond I notified the President of the United States that the reason so few men had captured the Arsenal of the United States was that there was no military guard there, and that I had organized a guard to protect our frontier and, incidentally, to protect the property of the United States. A neglected Arsenal had been made a positive danger to us; we had been invaded by lawless bands from other States, against which the United States were bound to defend us; we had been obliged to call out troops to defend the Federal property, and at last had to guard it.

CONDUCT OF THE MILITIA.

Thus the affair passed for the time being from the military to the civil authority. And here I cannot express too strongly what is due to the militia for the promptitude with which they volunteered for duty and obeyed my orders. The Jefferson, Berkeley and Shepherdstown militia were first at the scene, and manifested good courage and did some service; but they were restrained by a natural tenderness for their neighbors and friends who were held prisoners and hostages, and supposed to be in imminent danger from any attempt to storm their captors. The First Regiment of Volunteers, and company F especially of that regiment, which was ready in an hour from the call, and a part of the 179th and the Alexandria Rifles, and the companies of Fredericksburg, Orange and Albemarle, all gallantly took arms and moved promptly. More than I called came, and were ready and anxious to do duty and to be the first to encounter danger. A finer spirit and better temper of soldiers could not have been displayed.

TRIAL OF THE OFFENDERS.

The State Judiciary took the culprits in charge. Legal warrants were issued and served upon them; a court of examination was regularly held over those who did not waive it, and they were formally indicted in a court of competent jurisdiction. They had the full benefit of compulsory witnesses in their defence; had counsel assigned them, and counsel of their own selection; were confronted by witnesses and accusers, and were given, according to our Bill of rights, as in all other cases, a speedy and fair trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; upon their own confession, and upon other evidence, leaving no doubt of guilt, were legally convicted of several capital offences; were heard in person and by counsel why sentence should not be pronounced on them; were given every opportunity of applying for writs of *supersedeas*; did apply, and the court of highest resort, the Court of Appeals, sustained the judgment and sentence of the court which tried them. Never were prisoners treated with more lenity of trial. And never in any case, in the history of trials, was justice administered with more forbearance, more calmness, more dignity and more majesty of law—never were such prisoners treated with as much benignant kindness as they have been by the people whom they outraged sufficiently to have incited summary punishment.

To prevent any such punishment on the one hand, and a rescue on the other, to guard justice. In a word, I called into service military guards to aid the civil authorities and keep the peace. Receiving information that organization of guards was necessary, I sent an aid to the scene, there to see what was wanting, to assist the Adjutant-General and to pass my orders. Col. J. Lucius Davis, a competent soldier, volunteered his services, and I accepted them, to organize the corps, to distribute arms, to post guards, and to provide subsistence and quarters, and to call for whatever was wanting. These services he continued most faithfully and efficiently to perform, with my full approbation, until very recent events made it necessary to call for more troops, and Major-General Wm. B. Taliaferro, of the Fourth Division, repaired to the place and volunteered in person to take command. Many of the troops were from his division, and I could not decline the tender of his services. During the trial of the prisoners, and since, appeals and threats of every sort, the most extraordinary, from every quarter, have been made to the Executive. I lay before you the mass of these, it being impossible to enter into their details. Though the laws do not permit me to pardon, in cases of treason, yet pardons and reprieves have been demanded on the grounds of, first, insanity; second, magnanimity; third, the policy of not making martyrs.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON—REASONS FOR REFUSAL.

As to the first, the parties themselves or counsel put in no plea of insanity. No insanity was feigned even; the prisoner Brown spurned it. *Since his sentence*, and since the decision on the appeal, one of his counsel, Samuel Chilton, Esq., has filed with me a number of affidavits professing to *show grounds for delaying execution, in order to give time to make an issue of fact as to the sanity of the prisoner.* How such an issue can now, after sentence, confirmed by the Court of Appeals, be made, I am ignorant; but it is sufficient to say that I had repeatedly seen and conversed with the prisoner, and had just returned from a visit to him when this appeal to me was put into my hands. As well as I can know the state of mind of any one, I know that he was sane, and remarkably sane, if quick and clear perception; if assumed rational premises, and consecutive reasoning from them; if cautious tact in avoiding disclosures, and in covering conclusions and inferences; if memory and conception and practical common sense, and if composure and self-possession are evidences of a sound state of mind. He was more than his prompters and promoters, and concealed well the secret which made him seem to do an act of mad impulse, by leaving him without his backers at Harper's Ferry; but he did not conceal his contempt for the cowardice which did not back him better than with a plea of insanity, which he spurned to put in on his trial at Charlestown.

As to the second ground of appeal: I know of no magnanimity which is inhumane, and no inhumanity could well exceed that to our society, *our slaves* as well as their masters, which would turn felons like these, proud and defiant in their guilt, loose again on a border already torn by a fanatical and sectional strife which threatens the liberties of the white even more than it does the bondage of the black race.

As to the third ground: Is it true that the due execution of our laws, fairly and justly administered upon these confessed robbers, murderers and traitors, will make them martyrs in the public sentiment of other States? If so, then it is time indeed that execution shall be done upon them, and that we should prepare in earnest for the "irrepressible conflict," with that sympathy which, in demanding for these criminals pardons and reprieves, and in wreaking vengeance for their refusal, would make criminals of us. Indeed, a blasphemous moral treason, an expressed fellow-feeling with felons, a professed conservatism of crime, a defiant and boastful guilty demoniac spirit combined, arraign us, the outraged community, as the wrongdoers who must do penance and prevent our penalty by pardon and reprieve of these martyrs. This sympathy sent these men, its mere tools, to do the deeds which sentenced them. It may have sent them to be martyrs for mischief's sake, but the execution of our laws is necessary to warn future victims not again to be its tools. To heed this outside clamor at all, was to grant at once unconditional grace. To hang would be no more martyrdom than to incarcerate the fanatic. The sympathy would have asked on and on for liberation, and to nurse and soothe him, while life lasted, in prison. His state of health would have been heralded weekly as from a palace; visitors would have come affectedly reverent, to see the *shorn* felon at his "hard labor;" the work of his hands would have been sought as holy relics; and his party-colored dress would have become, perhaps, a uniform for the next band of impious marauders. There was no middle ground of mitigation. To pardon or reprieve at all, was to proclaim a licensed impunity to the fanatics who are mad only in the guilt and folly of setting up their individual supremacy over law, life, property and civil liberty itself. This sympathy with the leader was worse than the invasion itself. The appeal was: it is policy to make *no martyrs*, but disarm murderers, traitors, robbers, insurrectionists, by *free pardon* for wanton, malicious, unprovoked felons! I could but ask, will execution of the legal sentence of a humane law make martyrs of such criminals. Do sectional and social masses hallow these crimes? Do whole communities sympathize with the outlaws, instead of sympathising with the outraged society of a sister sovereignty? If so, then the sympathy is as felonious as the criminals, and is far more dangerous than was the invasion. The threat of martyrdom is a threat against our peace, and demands execution to defy such sympathy and such saints of martyrdom. The issue was forced upon us: Shall John Brown be pardoned, lest he might be canonized by execution of felony for confessed murder, robbery and treason in inciting servile insurrection in Virginia? Why a martyr? Because thousands applaud his acts and opinions, and glorify his crimes? Was I to hesitate after this? Sympathy was insurrection, and had to be subdued more sternly than was John Brown. John Brown had surely to die according to law, and Virginia has to meet the issue. It is made. We have friends of ours have not in the States whence these invaders come. They must now be not only *conservative* but *active* to prevent invaders coming. We are in arms.

RUMORS OF RESCUE.

Information from all quarters, with responsible names, and annonymous, dated the same time, from places far distant from each other, same, of organized conspiracies, and combinations to obstruct our laws, to rescue and seize hostages, to commit rapine and burning along our borders on Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, proceeding from these States and from New-York, Massachusetts and other States and Canada. These multiplied in every form for weeks; and at last, on the 19th of November, a call was very properly and timely made by Col. Davis for an additional force of 500 men.

These reports and rumors, from so many sources, of every character and form, so simultaneous, from places so far apart at the same time, from persons so unlike in evidences of education, could be from no conspiracy to hoax; *but I relied not so much upon them as upon the earnest continued general appeal of sympathizers with the crimes. It was impossible for so much of such sympathy to exist without exciting bad men to action of rescue or revenge.* On this I acted.

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anticipated at first, explains in some degree the necessary postponement. WENDELL PHILLIPS, who will be the eulogist of the occasion, has not yet returned from North Elba."

VISITORS TO CAPT. COOK.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

CHARLESTOWN, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

Mrs. KENNEDY, the mother-in-law of COOK, visited him in his cell to-day. Upon her approach they embraced affectionately, recognising each other as mother and son. She remarked he was looking thin. He replied he was well, at least as well as he could be under the circumstances. After a general conversation, she said, "Had I only known your business at Harper's Ferry, you would not have been here, JOHN." He replied, "I know that very well; you knew nothing of it." In the conversation, Mrs. K. said she had gone down into the Ferry to find him twice on the morning of the 17th, and referred to the narrow escape of a young friend, who came near being killed by Cook's fire from the opposite side of the river. He expressed his pleasure at this, but said nothing in reference to other parties who were in range of his rifle. In speaking of his arrest, he said: "Had I got possession of my pistol, I would not have been here." Mrs. K. replied, "Perhaps, JOHN, it is better than if you had used it." After his arrest Mr. LOGAN, under promise of absolute secrecy, obtained from him his name, and also his commission as captain in JOHN BROWN's forces, and COOK bitterly complained that he was guilty of betraying him. He spoke in terms of eulogy of his lawyers, and said they had done their whole duty, the evidence being so positive and direct against him. He read a portion of a letter from his brother-in-law, notifying him of the appearance of his wife and sister, which said "he (the brother-in-law) already looked upon the little boy as his own son." His mother-in-law, before leaving, exhorted him to keep nothing back, and said tell all you know. COOK replied, "I have nothing further to tell; I have told all I know of it."

Mrs. COOK and Mrs. CROWLEY (the sister of COOK) did not arrive, as expected, and COOK says, although disappointed in seeing them this morning, he feels gratified that they are not here. He fears they could not undergo the terrible interview.

LAW REPORTS.

The Affairs of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Edward P. Cowles, Receiver, &c. vs. *Edward S. Munroe.*—This was an action brought against the defendant on a note, under the following circumstances:

The note, which was for $4,500, was made by J. P. Gerard Foster in July, 1857, to the defendant for money advanced, and was, soon after, discounted for the defendant by the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, who paid full price for it.

The Trust Company, before its failure, and before the maturity of the note, deposited it with Beebee & Co., with a large mass of other securities as collateral for their large indebtedness to Beebee & Co. A large portion of the securities so deposited consisted of paper originally deposited with the Trust Company, for collection merely, and the pledging of by the Trust Company, to secure their own debt, was wholly fraudulent. After the failure of the Trust Company and Beebee & Co., and in the course of the liquidation of the affairs of the latter, a considerable amount of the paper so pledged to Beebee & Co. was collected, and the proceeds realized appropriated to pay the debt of the Trust Company to them. The Miami County Bank and other parties, whose paper had been so fraudulently pledged, filed their bills, to enforce their equity, to have that portion of the collaterals deposited by the Trust Company with Beebee & Co., which actually belonged to the Trust Company, and which they had a right to pledge, appropriated to pay their debt of the Trust Company, and to have the proceeds of their paper, which had been fraudulently pledged, paid over to them. It turned out that the whole amount of the securities which had been pledged with Beebee & Co., was more than sufficient to pay the debt of the Trust Company, and therefore it was agreed by stipulations] entered into between the Trust Company, Beebee & Co., and the Miami Bank, and other parties whose securities had been fraudulently converted, that a certain portion of the securities should be turned over to Beebee & Co. in absolute payment of their debt, and the residue of them, including this note, should be put in the hands of a Receiver to meet the claims which should be established by the Miami Company bank and the other defrauded creditors against the Trust Company. The plaintiff in this suit was subsequently appointed such Receiver.

The defence, in this suit, was a set off, the Trust Company having been, at the time of the maturity of the note, and ever since, indebted to the defendant in a large amount.

The Court instructed the Jury that the defendant was entitled to the set-off pleaded just as though the action had been brought by the Trust Company, and instructed them to find for the defendant accordingly. The cause was tried at the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice JAMES.

Stanly & Langdon, for plaintiff; Evarts, Southmayd, and Choate, for defendant.

Action by a Lawyer to Recover his Fees.

Erastus C. Benedict vs. *William Nelson, et al.*—This was an action tried before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas, to recover certain fees alleged to be due the plaintiff for legal services rendered the defendants in two actions tried in the United States District Court.

These suits are claimed to have involved about $8,000, and it is averred by the plaintiff that it took him four days to try it, and that he is entitled therefor to the sum of $500. A bill for $250 was first sent in, but this suit was brought for the sum claimed. The defence was a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff put E. W. Stoughton (who was counsel for defendants on appeal) and Judge Beebe on the stand to testify as to fees generally. And Mr. Stoughton thought the plaintiff should have had at least $500. Judge Beebe, who was counsel for the other side on the trial of the cause in the District Court, (and who was sorry he lost his case, in consequence of the tact and skill of the plaintiff in this action,) testified also that Mr. Benedict should have had at least $500; that would have been a low fee. Counsel objected to witnesses complimenting the plaintiff and his abilities.

Case still on. E. C. Benedict, Edwin Burr, Chas. L. Benedict and Robt. D. Benedict for plaintiff; Edward Seymour for defendant.

Action to Recover Hire of a Vessel.

George F. Peniston et al. vs. *Thomas Gilmartin.*—This was an action to recover the sum which it is alleged the defendant agreed to pay the plaintiffs as owners of the ship *G. M. Robertson*, for the use thereof for one trip from this port to St. Kitts and Greytown, and back.

The plaintiffs allege that they were to have $1,400 for the charter of their vessel for such trip, if performed within the 4th day of June, 1857, and the 31st of August, of the same year, and $20 per day for all time beyond that date. They allege that the defendant was to furnish at Greytown a cargo of cocoanuts for the return voyage, which he did not do, although the plaintiff waited there for such cargo for twenty-five days beyond the stipulated time; also the agents of the defendant at Greytown did finally furnish a part o a cargo of that sort which the defendant would not receive when it arrived home. They therefore demand their money on the charter party, and damages and extra pay.

The defence is, that the plaintiffs' were the sole parties benefited by the outward trip, they having received all the profits thereof, to the amount of over $600, which should have gone to the defendant, under the charter party: that the plaintiffs so violated the charter party in divers ways, that it was void, and that he was not, therefore, bound by its provisions. The case is still on trial before Justice SLOSSON, in the Supreme Court.

T. D. Hall, for plaintiffs; E. Terry, for defendant.

Suit for Divorce.

WHAT IS COMPETENT EVIDENCE.

Josephine B. Kinney vs. *Geo. W. Kinney.*—This was a suit for divorce on the ground of bigamy on the part of the husband. The plaintiff is his second wife, and she alleges that at the time of her marriage the defendant's first wife was living, and the former marriage in full force. The case was sent to a Referee, to take proofs, and allegations of the relatives of the first wife were testified to in regard to the fact of the first marriage, and certain declarations of the husband were also given in evidence. The Referee reported in favor of annulling the second marriage, and motion was made before Justice CLERKE, at the special term of the Supreme Court, to confirm the Report.

His Honor has now rendered his decision, denying the motion, for the reasons stated in the following opinion:

CLERKE, J.—The proof of the alleged first marriage is not, I think, sufficient to authorize a judgment declaring the other marriage null and void. It consists of what the relatives of the wife of the alleged first marriage said, and what the defendant admitted on a certain occasion; instead of producing the relatives before the Referee and taking their testimony in some other way, a third party testified to what they said. This is clearly inadmissible. And I am of opinion that the admission of the defendant, under such circumstances, is not sufficient for the purpose in view. If such admissions were received, collusion could be easily practiced, and the policy of the law with regard to divorce circumvented. The report must be sent back.

Action for Assault and Battery.

Daniel R. Barlyte vs. *James Hughes.*—This action was brought to recover damages from the defendant for an alleged assault, claimed to have been made on the 7th of August, 1858, in Eleventh-avenue. The plaintiff claims that he has sustained great injuries in consequence of the assault, and that he was for a long time disabled from its effects.

The defendant says he was first assaulted and that he only acted in self-defence. It appeared that the parties to this suit were parties to a former civil action, and that in consequence of the result thereof were not very good friends thereafter; that they met on Eleventh-avenue, and, as the defendant testified, the plaintiff called him hard names and shook him by the collar; that a mutual assault followed, and the plaintiff was second best. The case is before Justice SUTHERLAND at the Circuit, and is still on.

H. C. Place for plaintiff; Dewey & Savage, for defendant.

The House of Refuge—Powers of its Officers.

The People ex rel. Thomas Tobons vs. *The Governors of the House of Refuge.*—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the officers of the House of Refuge to produce the body of the petitioner's son, who was sent to the House of Refuge as a vagrant, in 1857. The proceedings on the issuing the writ were reported in the TIMES some time since. The Governors of the Institution now made return to the writ, and set forth that the boy had been apprenticed to a farmer in Illinois, where he was much better off than he ever could be here.

After a full hearing, the Court held that the statute of 1824 gave the Board the power it had exercised in apprenticing the boy, and discharged the writ.

Ex-Judge Stuart for petitioners: Crane & Fowler for respondents.

The Sharp Judgment.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an application by the Comptroller, as will be remembered, to set aside the judgment in this case, as void, it having been, as alleged, obtained by collusion and fraud.

The matter now came up before Justice CLERKE, at Chambers, but was finally put over until to-day.

W. C. Noyes for motion; Mr. Fullerton and Moses Ely for the City.

Verdict.

Thomas Brennan vs. *Ellsworth P. McAlity et al.*—This was an action for damages for malicious prosecution, the particulars of which were published in the TIMES of Tuesday. The trial was before Justice PIERREPONT, in the Superior Court, and now resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for *six cents*. Notice will be made by Mr. Dyett, plaintiff's counsel, to set the verdict aside.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

DAVIES, J.—*Halsted* vs. *Gordon.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, declaring the assignment void, &c.

Taylor vs. *Sharp & Gaylor.*—Decided that the complaint is properly filed; that the plaintiff bring into Court and deposit with the Clerk the notes mentioned in the complaint; and that defendants interplead and settle the matter between themselves. Plaintiff, for reasons stated in opinion, will not be entitled to costs.

Roberts vs. *Dunn.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Cromer vs. *Bowers.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs.

Will of D. Donnelly.—Decided that proofs are adequate to establish the will proposed, and judgment must be entered accordingly.

Jones vs. *Sheppard.*—Order settled.

Blercker vs. *Whittemore.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $800 and interest from May 4, 1858, same to be paid out of separate estate of Mrs. Whittemore.

Dubois vs. *Machodo.*—Adjudged that assignment is fraudulent and void, appointing a Receiver, and directing defendants to deliver over all the assignment estate to him, and to account under oath, &c. Question of costs reserved until the coming in of the report of Referee on such accounting.

Williams vs. *Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.*—Suit to determine order in priority of payment of various claimants.

The claimants to the fund are entitled to be paid in the order of their respective judgments, and when such judgments have been obtained upon attachments the date of the issuing and service of the attachment, is to be deemed the date of the judgment for the purpose of determining such priority, &c.

McCready vs. *Farmers' and Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.*—Same judgment as above.

Braisted vs. *Wood.*—Judgment for plaintiff for foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises, and ordering a Referee to compute amount due,

Hydeville Marble Company vs. *Redfield et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, declaring the sale void, and restraining the defendants from claiming anything under it, or interfering with the property sold.

CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*The Matter of Widening Reade-street.*—Report of Referee confirmed.

Kopke vs. *Kopke.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Brewster vs. *Freeman.*—Motion denied without costs.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Ryerson* vs. *Goldbraith.*—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT, CHAMBERS.

SLOSSON, J.—*Dayton* vs. *Borst.*—Case settled.

Venee vs. *Spier.*—Witnesses who come from a distance at the request of parties without subpœna, are entitled to the allowance for traveling expenses and to the per diem allowance provided by statute; but the per diem allowance is to be restricted to the days during which the case is actually on the day calendar, and the Court sitting for trials, is actually in session, and the witnesses are in attendance. If they attend on the like request in two causes they are entitled to the full allowance in each case, though the parties may be the same. (19 Wend., 82; 12 How., 446, 4; San., 719; 16 How., 306; 2 R. S., 5th Ed., 922, Sec. 24.)

Referred back to Clerk for relaxation. See decision with papers in the hands of the General Term Clerk, (papers now sent to the Clerk's office of Court.)

PIERREPONT, J.—*Martin* vs. *Merrulls.*—The injunction in this case must be dismissed with costs. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

Calendar—THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 8, 69, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 7, 21, 3, 16, 53, 54 to 65, 67, 68, 69.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. same as yesterday, with the addition of Nos. 1933, 1723, 2091. *Part II.*—Nos. 6052, 2428, 760, 2152, 2861, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 519, 463, 663, 637, 715, 631, 265, 273, 711, 713, 714, 701, 1. *Part II.*—Nos. 448, 498, 568, 422, 368, 369, 446, 580, 492, 594, 114, 488.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1070, 697, 1305, 1182, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1577 to 1580, 1582 to 1585. *Part II.*—Nos. 162, 1491, 1452, 109, 191, 144, 1195, 1233, 1456, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 67, 1210.

A Family Broil.

ALIENATING THE AFFECTIONS OF A WIFE.—The Boston *Traveller*, of Dec. 5, says: "In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Judge HOAR, trial was commenced in the case of William A. Cochrane vs. George L. Perry. The action is brought by the plaintiff, charging the defendant with seducing and alienating the affections of his wife. FRANCIS E. COCHRANE, and damages are claimed in the sum of $40,000. The defendant denies having committed any crime with the woman, and answers that the husband, previous to April last, had accused his wife of the commission of crime with various persons; that the husband, by ill treatment, had alienated her affections, &c.

Mr. HOPKINSON, in his opening remarks, gave a brief history of the case. The plaintiff, a merchant of this city, was married, in 1853, to FRANCES E. FOWLE, daughter of CHARLES FOWLE, then of this city, but now of West Roxbury. He kept house in Shawmut-avenue several years, but his business improving, he moved to East Brookline-street, upon the south side of Franklin-square.

On the day in question, he agreed to take his wife to West Roxbury, to see her sick mother, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, but hearing that her mother was worse he went home at an earlier hour, and found the parlor locked. The defendant was found in this parlor, under such circumstances, that Mr. COCHRANE caught hold of his collar, when the defendant drew a pistol and soon after, without further molestation, left the house. Mr. COCHRANE took his wife home to her mother that night. The next day she removed her things from the house, and has not been there since. Mr. COCHRANE broke up housekeeping. He had but three courses left to pursue: to be quiet, and thus leave it to be inferred that he had wronged his wife: to shoot the seducer, as they do in other climates; or to bring this suit.

The case will probably last for several days.

In November, 1850, Mr. Erastus Salisbury, of Liverpool, Ohio, was married to Miss Helen Pritchard. About a year afterwards he took his departure to California, where he toiled in the mines until a few months ago. The correspondence between him and his wife was in some way interrupted, but rumors reached her that he had proved unfaithful, and she therefore procured a divorce. This step was taken after her husband had been absent eight years, but Mrs. Salisbury had been Miss Pritchard again but a few months when her former husband returned. Overwhelmed with surprise at finding himself a bachelor, he took immediate steps to reinstate himself in his former position. The charge against him he proved to be untrue, and, after a courtship in due form, the couple were again married on the 24th ult.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, 1859.

The receipts of live Cattle this week have fallen rather below those of any week since July 6, when there were 3,096. This week, the total receipts, 3,799, differ but little from the weekly average last year (3,676). Referring to our notes last year, we find that for the corresponding week there was also a small number brought in, viz.: 2,974. Still there was about as many offered to-day as the market could bear; 500 head more would have knocked prices down considerably. The warm, damp, foggy weather that has prevailed for a number of days past, has materially affected the butchers; they seemed to care little about making fresh purchases to-day. A cold, dry day would probably have carried the market up half a cent per pound. A general expectation that there would be small receipts from the West, owing to the continuation of the pasturage, and the reports of an active Eastern demand at Albany, induced many New-York farmers, near at hand, to send in their stock pretty freely, and more than one-third of those in market to-day came from this State....Milch cows have arrived less freely—only 129 for the week, but this is quite as many as the market requires. The demand may, perhaps, enliven up a little after New Years, when milkmen will send fresh animals to take the place of those turned out until the calving season, or sent to the butchers. If the beef market continues fair, a considerable number of distillery-fed cows will also be turned out for beef, leaving a vacancy for fresh cows. Until there is some such extra demand, there is little to encourage farmers to send cows to this market....Veal calves have arrived more sparingly, but the demand is quite light—hardly enough to sustain former prices....Sheep and lambs are less abundant, with a fair demand. Prices are firmer, perhaps a trifle in advance of last week.....Swine have come in pretty freely, but the market would have been scarcely supplied had the weather not been unfavorable. As it is, there are a few lots unsold to-day, but considerable firmness at last week's rates.....The following figures, carefully copied from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 22.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	3,799	129	462	10,612	16,873
Previous week....	4,314	145	635	14,430	14,406
Same w'k last year	2,974	215	434	9,116	19,013
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 31,675. Total number received the previous week 33,930. This is a decrease of 2,055, mostly of sheep.... Of the 3,799 fresh bullocks received during the week, 2,664 were taken to the Forty-fourth-street yards; 963 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 92 were yarded at BROWNING'S; and 19 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 61 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.....Of the 2,664 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 702 head came from Ohio, 1,137 from New-York, 282 from Indiana, 142 from Illinois, 110 from Pennsylvania, 12 from Canada, 171 from Kentucky, 70 from Michigan, 9 from Virginia, 4 from Iowa, 12 from Connecticut, and 8 from New-Jersey, and 18 from Texas....The 3,627 cattle at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railroad, 1,698; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,213; by river barges, 131; by Harlem Railroad, 38; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 38; and on foot 77.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The exciting Municipal Election, yesterday, kept many hutchers from the yards; still the report of a short supply called out most of those whose standing contracts with hotels, etc., require a constant supply of good beef, and pretty free sales, amounting to nearly half the cattle on hand, were made at prices a little better than the average last week. Several car loads, due yesterday, did not arrive until to-day, owing to a smash-up on the Hudson River Railroad, by which a considerable number were killed or maimed. A part of those uninjured came in this afternoon, and helped to eke out the supply. This morning the yards looked quite thin, as there were only 2,744 at Forty-fourth-street this week, all told, including 80 State cattle left over last week. The buyers were, however, quite indifferent as to purchasing, the drizzling rain and the murky weather rendering it hazardous to keep a stock of meat on hand. The sales were slow, at prices a trifle better than last week. The yards were cleared out towards evening. Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	None.	None.
First quality.....	10c. @10¾c.	10c.@10¾c.
Medium quality.....	8½c.@ 9¾c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.
Poor quality.....	7c. @ 8c.	7c. @ 8c.
Poorest quality.....	6c. @ 7c.	5½c.@ 6¾c.
General selling prices..	7¾c.@10c.	7c. @ 9¾c.
Average of all sales....	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¼c.

The sales of yesterday were from $3@$5 ₱ head better than to-day. Most of the best cattle were taken yesterday, and partly owing to good quality, and partly to a real advance, although slight, the cattle brought the highest figures this week than last week....The Cattle trade was quite brisk at Albany on Monday last, some 800 to 900 head going East, and several lots changing hands for this market. Those who bought at Albany and retailed their animals here, to-day, found hard work to make a commission out of them.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

GURNEY & MESSERAUU sold 139 cattle at Bergen, and 46 head here. They brought 6¾c.@10c., and were from common to good qualities.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 55, mostly State cattle, for themselves and others, generally fair animals, at 8½c. @10c.

WHITE & SON sold 16 Ohio cattle for GEORGE WELLS; cows, &c., say 3 cwt. to 10 cwt., at 6c.@8c., and 22 Dutchess Co., cattle, on their own account, rated 7½cwt.@10cwt., at an average of 10c. These were among the best lots on sale.

W. FOCUM, for F. A. YOCUM, 49 good Ohio steers, of 7 cwt., uneven weight, but fine flesh, at 8c.@10c., or from $50 to $80 each.

Mr. YOCUM also had five car-loads detained by a break-down upon the Hudson River Road, but 35 head came in about noon to-day. They were only medium Ohio cattle which W. P. MCINTYRE sold at 7c.@9c. As quite a number of cattle were killed at the smash-up, Mr. YOCUM thinks some of his drove were among them.

E. H. SHEPARD sold 17 head of nice steers from Livingston County for J. BERGH, fed by himself; 15 of them were taken by NESBAUM & SPRAGS at $5 each—nice 2 and 3-year old steers at 6 cwt. One pair of fine oxen brought $200 or 10c. The lot averaged about 9c.

W. SHERMAN sold 28 Dutchess County cattle at 7c. @10c. Cows and steers of medium to good quality.

C. G. TEED, for E. W. GWYNNE, 48 rather nice Ohio steers of 7¾ cwt. at 9c.@10c. Sold yesterday.

S. UTLEY, for RUPLE & Co., 63 Ohio steers of pretty good flesh. Rated 8 cwt., strong, and sold at 8c.@ 10c.—few at the former price.

D. G. CULVER sold 30 head of prime Ohio steers on his own account at 10c. Rated 9 cwt. Tops 10¾c. Also 25 Dutchess County cattle of 8½ cwt., at 9c.@ 10¾c. W. LALOR took one pair at $240, estimated 10¾c.

M. DALTON bought 58 State, and 18 Ohio steers at Albany, and retailed them here yesterday and to-day. Mostly good quality, weighing 6½ cwt., and went at 8c@9¾c.

AYRAULT & BROTHER had a choice lot of 54 Kentucky and Ohio steers, bought in Albany. They would dress about 8¾ cwt., and retailed here, to-day, at an average of 10c. They were scarcely second to any lot in market. C. GWYRE bought 4 of them at $97 each. W. BRIGGS took 4 others at $95. Another was taken at $110. Nineteen others averaged $88 each.

AYRAULT had, in addition, 19 light, thin State cattle by GREEN at 7c.@7¾c. And 19 Genesee Valley steers of good fair quality, selling by J. AYRAULT at 9c.@10c

P. EAGEN sold 33 State cattle, of tuinnish flesh, at an average of $33 each. Rated 5¼ cwt.

T. BLOOMER sold 13 Westchester cattle, good oxen, steers and cows, at 7¾c.@10c.

MILCH COWS.

The continued warm weather, by keeping up the supply of milk, unfavorably affects those having fresh cows to sell. Excepting for prime milkers, the market is very dull, with a large number of arrivals unsold at the sales' stables. For first-class, well-built cows $50@$60 is a fair price, but far more sell at $35 @$45 each, and others still at $20@$30. There is very little demand for this latter class.

VEAL CALVES.

As is usually the case at this season, the receipts show quite a falling off in numbers as compared with the Summer months. The demand is not active, however, and it is only possible to sell what is brought in. Very few calves command over 6½c., while the majority of fair animals sell at 5c.@6c., and little calves, not fit to eat, go off at $1 25@$2 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts of live sheep, for the past week, number 10,612 head, or near 4,000 less than last week. The demand is fair, and sales are tolerably brisk, at slightly advanced rates. An average lot of sheep will command $3 25@$3 50 each, while some very fine lots sold, to-day, at $8@$10 each, or 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb., live weight.

BROWNING reports the following receipts at his Sixth-street market for the past week, viz: From New-York, 2,844, brought in, 223 by R. Smith; 152, L. Bain; 95. Smith & Bamber; 20, Mr. Collins; 89, D. Tripp; 223, L. Miller; 126, J. J. Plattner; 520, D. O. Dell; 69, J. R. Brown; 99, C. Snooks; 150, O. Stewart; 363, A. M. Greenley; 90, D. Poncher; 66, E. Howe; 183, F. Lawton; 193, C. Mead; 172, R. Andrews. From New-Jersey, 914, brought in, 148 by R. Bellis; 19, W. Lalor; 63, A. Robbins; 570, Bellis & Kent; 14, G. B. Holcomb.

Among the sheep sold were:

52 head	$196 62	108 head	$460
66 head	224 50	71 head	295
181 head	602 25	66 head	231
150 head	394 25	92 head	368
90 head	332 50		

JAS. MCCARTY sold 366 sheep and lambs at an average of $3 50 each.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports:

190 sheep & lambs.	$540 00	67 sheep & lambs.	$310 00
52 sheep & lambs.	307 10	144 sheep & lambs.	496 38
4 sheep & lambs.	20 00	22 sheep & lambs.	86 51
2 sheep & lambs.	22 00	65 sheep & lambs.	225 00
3 sheep & lambs.	24 00	20 sheep & lambs.	67 50
10 sheep & lambs.	76 00	47 sheep & lambs.	185 00
182 sheep & lambs.	618 92		
Totals.....	$2,008		$3,038 41

Some of the above were very fine, especially the two which brought $11 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW give the following as the receipts at their sixth-street market during the past week: From New-York, 260 by Reed & White; 135, Reed & Bowdich; 100, D. Cushman; 50, G. S. Beedell; 286, H. N. Wright; 55, Gen. L. Sheffelt; 77, D. Miller; 46, J. C. VanAllen; 151, E. Hunt; 63, H. Finkle; 48, C. Plump. From Ohio 212, by J. Carlier, making a total of 1,564.

The following sales are reported:

54 sheep & lambs.	$451 00	46 sheep & lambs.	$150 50
134 sheep & lambs.	794 00	135 sheep & lambs.	422 51
178 sheep & lambs.	890 60	63 sheep & lambs.	176 00
60 sheep & lambs.	1,064 37	48 sheep & lambs.	148 00
190 sheep & lambs.	571 25	212 sheep & lambs.	673 00
55 sheep & lambs.	170 62	77 sheep & lambs.	259 00
Totals.....	1,551		$5,805 31

Included in the above are two lots by REED & BUGBEE, from Otsego County, N. Y. The first were large, heavy sheep, and sold at an average of 8c. each. The others were sheep and lambs, and brought $6 ₱ head.

SWINE.

The demand continues good, fully equal to the supply now coming in. The receipts number 16,873 for the past week, which is over 2,000 less than last week. Prices are unchanged. At the Western yards 6,141 were received, and 10,432 at the Hudson River Yards. ALLERTON quotes 5½c.@5¾c. for prime corn hogs, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for light corn and still-fed hogs. HUGHES & FRENCH report sales of 7,468, with a few thousand left unsold last evening, but probably taken to-day. G. W. DEAMAN, commission broker of West Washington Market, reports as follows:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime Corn Hogs.....	5¾@5¾	7 @7½
Light Prime Corn Hogs.....	5⅝@5¾	7 @7½
Common Corn Hogs.....	5 @5¾	6¾@7
Distillery, heavy, Hogs.....	5 @5¼	6¾@6¾

Arrivals fair; demand good; market steady.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec. 7, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

What with the election and the very soft rainy weather of the past few days, we have had a quiet week. The receipts continue heavy. Fine Dairies of Butter are not plenty, and more readily command 22c., while anything extra choice would do still better. Fine Fall made Tubs are selling, in lots, at 22c. @23c. The weather has been very bad for Roll Butter, selling slowly at 15c.@16c. We quote:

Orange County, ₱ lb.....	25	@	28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ₱ lb.....	22	@	23
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.....	16	@	18
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb.....	20	@	22
Fair State Dairy, firkins.....	18	@	19
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ lb.....	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, fair.....	16	@	18
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb.....	16	@	18
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb.....	12	@	15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb.....	13	@	16
Roll Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb.....	14	@	18
Roll Butter, State, ₱ lb.....	16	@	17

CHEESE.

Is without special movement. Fine dairies are held at 11c. to 11½c. Inferior qualities are lower. We quote:

Fine State, ₱ lb.....	11	@	11¾
Fair State, ₱ lb.....	9	@	10¾
Fine Ohio, ₱ lb.....	9	@	10¾
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb.....	9	@	11
English Dairy, Goshen, ₱ lb.....	12	@	15
Pineapple, ₱ lb.....	13	@	16

EGGS.

Are without material change. The market is steady both for lime and fresh Eggs. We quote:

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz.....	19½@		20½
Lime Eggs, ₱ doz.....	16	@	17

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are quiet at anything over 7c. The activity imparted by a few German orders has subsided. Dried Peaches are in good request at 15c. to 17c. for bright, small cut Georgias and Virginias, and 11c. to 12c. for dark colored. Unpeeled Peaches command 7c. to 7½c. readily. Other Dried Fruits are scarce and wanted at our quotations. The transactions in Green Apples have been mainly in scattering lots, lying about on the docks, at 18s. to 19s. for Green Fruit, and 20s. for Red. For the week we have had warm weather, and rain for four days, which has caused considerable uneasiness to those having fruit in store, and some lots effected by the rot have been sold at low figures. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb.....	7	@	7¾
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb..	6	@	7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb.	10	@	17
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled..	7	@	7¾
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb.....	25	@	—
Dried Plums, ₱ lb.....	25	@	—
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb.....	22	@	23
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl.....	2 25	@	2 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@	2 75
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₱ bbl.....	2 25	@	2 50
Cranberries, ₱ bbl.....	15 00	@	17 00
Apples, Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl.....	5 00	@	7 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

The receipts of Beans are small, and prime qualities sell readily. Canada Peas are plenty, and a shade easier. We quote:

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel.....	$1 25	@	$1 50
Medium, new, ₱ bushel.....	—	@	1 25
Kidney, ₱ bushel.....	—	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel.....	1 50	@	1 62
Red, ₱ bushel.....	—	@	2 50
China, ₱ bushel.....	1 75	@	—

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bushel.....	70	@	75
Black-eyed, ₱ bushel.....	1 25	@	1 37½
Marrowfat, Green, ₱ bushel.....	1 75	@	2 00
Marrowfat White, ₱ bushel.....	—	@	1 50

SEEDS

Clover is in request at 8¼c.@8½c. for prime parcels. Timothy scarce, and salable at $2 50@$2 75. Flax Seed is in ready sale at $1 50 to $1 55. We quote:

Clover, ₱ lb.....	$0 08	@	$0 08½
Timothy, ₱ bushel.....	2 50	@	2 75
Flaxseed, ₱ bushel.....	1 50	@	1 55

NUTS.

Hickory Nuts are saleable at 8s.@10s. Chestnuts are out of market, and we drop quotations.

Hickory Nuts, extra, ₱ bushel.....	—	@	$1 25
Hickory Nuts, fair, ₱ bushel.....	—	@	1 00

HONEY.

We quote:

Clover, in Boxes, ₱ lb.....	16	@	18
Buckwheat, ₱ lb.....	14	@	15
Strained, ₱ lb.....	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

With receipts above the average, and several days of soft, wet weather, prices are lower. We notice considerable improvement in the quality of Poultry this Winter, and with cold weather and a fair amount coming forward, shippers have done a very satisfactory business. Game fairly covers the demand. Venison is in small supply and finds a ready sale.

Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb.....	10	@	12
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb.....	7	@	9
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb.....	8	@	11
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb.....	10	@	13
Geese, fat, ₱ lb.....	8	@	10
Woodcock, ₱ pair.....	31	@	38
Squabs, ₱ dozen.....	2 50	@	2 75
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen.....	—	@	50
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ₱ dozen.....	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Duck, ₱ pair.....	37	@	50
Wood Ducks, ₱ pair.....	—	@	50
Quail, ₱ dozen.....	1 25	@	1 50
Canvas-Back Ducks, ₱ pair.....	1 25	@	1 50
Red-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Wife's Secret—Bonnie Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Too Much for Good Nature.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Faust—Handsome Jack.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Concert of the Mendelssohn Union.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our European intelligence is extended to the 24th ult. by the arrival of the *Edinburgh* and the *Ocean Queen* at this port. The general news is of secondary moment. The Emperor of the French has, through the *Moniteur*, expressed his concurrence with the choice of Chevalier Buoncompagni to the Regency of the Duchies, pronouncing it a necessary provisional measure. The ratification of the treaties of Zurich having been exchanged, it was understood that the letters summoning the General Congress would forthwith issue from Paris, and that those of Austria had already been submitted to the French Foreign Office. The attitude of England was still undefined. It is again represented that Russia and Prussia will only accept seats on condition that England share in the deliberations. Affairs in Italy have manifested no significant change. Gen. Garibaldi has, it seems, not only withdrawn from the command of the Central Army, but has actually retired to private life. In a manifesto just issued, addressed to the Italian people, he laments that the golden opportunity for Italian independence, secured by the war, has been lost; but anticipating for the national cause a more fortunate day, he exhorts his countrymen to amass the means and material of war in readiness for the emergency. The apprehensions of John Bull, in regard to France, are quieted by the rumor of instructions sent to the French Press, requiring them to moderate their Anglophobia. The London *Times* sounds a peace note; and although the Paris correspondent of the *Herald* denies that any such instructions as those referred to had been issued, the fever of excitement in England was rapidly cooling. The *Times* had taken occasion to explain the nature of the occupation of Perim, showing it to be less a military than a commercial measure.

The proceedings of Congress, yesterday, as little encouraged the hope of an early organization, and commencement of business, as they did the day before. The Senate still filibustered on the Harper's Ferry and Liberty Arsenal questions, with a slight dash at Helper's "Crisis." The principal speakers for the South were, Senators Mallory, Brown, Iverson, Clingman, Chesnut and Green. To encounter them came, from the North, Senators Simmons, Chandler, Hale and King; all of the latter sustaining the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, and engaging to pass the Mason reaolution with that addition. The discussion, without eliciting any striking truths or decissive expression of sentiment, occupied the day. The House also addicted itself for the greater part of the day to the business of agitation, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, opening the fight by raising a question of privilege in reference to statements made by a correspondent of a New-York paper. In that connection, Mr. Kellogg stated that Mr. Douglas had been chosen Senator, in the recent Illinois canvass, in consequence of a back-parlor bargain with the Black Republicans, a treaty with the stipulations of which Mr. Kellogg declared himself familiar. The discussion following this disclosure was violent. In the course of it Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, took occasion to glorify the patriotic Administration of Mr. Fillmore; and Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, to express his conviction that on the subject of Slavery the Northern supporters of Douglas are no whit sounder than the Republicans. The discussion at once assumed a personal character, Mr. Pryor denouncing Mr. Nelson for disloyalty to the South, because that gentleman was unable to regard the election of a Republican President as sufficient motive for secession]; and Mr. Nelson, uttering union sentiments, which elicited the irrepressible applause of the andience. A ballotupon the Speakership was subseqnently obtained, there heing 231 members present, and 116 being necessary for a choice. The result was Sherman 107, Bcoock 88, Gilmer 22, scattering 14.

To an inquiry from a Virginia Postmaster relative to his right to stop incendiary matters at the present crisis, the Postmaster-General replied that the people of Virginia may not only forbid the introduction and dissemination of such documents within their borders, hnt if they are brought there in the mails, they may by appropriate legal proceedings have them destroyed; they have the same right to extinguish fire brands thus impiously hurled in the midst of their homea and altars, that a man has to pluck the bnrning fuse from a bombshell which is about to explode at his feet.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco advices to Nov. 14, with later intelligence from all parts of the North Pacific. The mission of Gen. Scott at San Juan appears to have been executed, as far as his credentials would warrant, and to have resulted in at leaat the momentary adjustment of the difficulty. All the troops, one company excepted, had been withdrawn from the debated island. A personal interview of a satisfactory character had taken place between the American commander and Gov. Douglass, and the British naval officers on the station had extended courteona hospitality to the veteran. While awaiting fnrther instructions, Gen. Scott has returned to San Francisco. The Democracy of Oregon were preparing for the election of delegates to Charleston. Throughout that State, and in Washington Territory, the excitement created by the discovery of the new gold diggings remained without abatement. At San Francisco business has slightly improved. There is no political intelligence from California. Later dates from the Sandwich Islands refer to the snccess of the Northern whaling fleet; and furnish the gratifying information that Mr. Neilson, who was recently wounded by the King in an access of passion, is rapidly recovering.

The Northern sympathy with the South in the present crisis is finding general expression. A conference of prominent citizens of New-York, mostly merchants, was held last evening at the Lafarge House, to make arrangements for a general public meeting in which to express the sentimenta of the inhabitants of this City relative to the recent attack of old Brown at Harper's Ferry. Speeches were made and a Committee of Arrangements appointed. A similar meeting is summoned at Boston for to-day. At Philadelphia a formidable demonstration of the same character was made last evening, at which thousands, notwithstanding the ill weather, were present, and the speeches abounding in devotion to the Union, and reprobation of John Brown.

A lecture on John Brown was dellvered last night to a meagre audience in the Cooper Institute by Capt. Henry Clay Pate, who, with his lieutenant James, was surrounded and taken prisoner by Brown at what is known in the history of the Kansas conflict, as "the battle of Black Jack." Mr. Pate said a great many things favorahle to himself, a great many derogatory to Brown, and great many about Slavery and the Union. He was frequently applauded.

Such additional returns of the Charter Election as have been reported, do not materially vary the tables we published yesterday. The plurality of Wood over Havemeyer will be increased rather than diminished, by the official canvass. Judge Bronson's plurality for Counsel to the Corporation is somewhat reduced by additional returns on the Republican ticket, but he still leads Tilden by 6,096, and beats Hull by 8,555. Mr. Lynch (Mozart Hall) is elected Governor of the Almshouse by a plurality of 1,204 over Pinckney (Republican;) but the latter will also take his seat in the Board,—the Charter providing that the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes shall be appointed by the Mayor. The Common Council is largely Democratic in both branches; and in the Board of Councilmen, ten Mozart Hall candidates are joined in company with seven Union Democrats (Tammany and Mozart.) There is a probability of the election of six Republican Councilmen from the Seventh District, although the returns are not sufficiently full to determine this positively. In the Board of Aldermen, there is not one Republicsn The returns for the School Commissioners have not been received in detail: but we have sufficient to know that of the twenty-one just elected, two-thirds are Democrats. The Board of Education will stand, Democrats 24, Republicans 19.

The annnal estimate of the expenditures of the City Government for 1860, was submitted to the Board of Aldermen by the Comptroller, last evening. It was directed that 1,500 copies of it be printed. After some debate, the award of the contract for the removal of the night-soil from the City for five years, to Thomas A. Dunn, at $15,000 per annum, was confirmed. Considerable routine business was transacted and the Board adjourned. The Board of Councilmen received the monthly statement of the Corporation Attorney, showing that $131 94 was paid in November, in fines, for violations of Corporation ordinances. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $500 to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children. The sum of $4,422 was granted to the Colored Orphan Asylum, to pay their assessment. The sum of $500 was voted to the Presidents of the Aldermen and Councilmen for acting in the Board of Health, $250 for the use of a horse and wagon for the Superintendent of Roads, $5.000 for "water pipes and laying" for the Croton Department, $250 to Mr. Oscanyan for interpreting for the Turkish Rear-Admiral. Reports were adopted in favor of purchasing a plot of ground for a fire alarm-bell for the First and Second District,and of paving Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in confirming the award of the night soil contract to Thos. A. Dunn. The Board passed the application of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company, with a few minor modifications, and adjourned to this evening. At the meeting of the Board of Governors the weekly statement showed that there remained in the Institutions on December 1, 7,797, being an increase of 73 during the past week; 1,165 were discharged, 121 were sent to the Penitentiary, 28 died, and 4 were removed to States Prison. A present of a book was received from Hibernia Engine Company No. 1, of Philadelphia. The Warden of Bellevue Hospital was reminded to obey the rules of the Board against contracting bills outside for articles not in his requisition: and a Committee was empowered to make arrangements for a new piano at the Lunatic Asylum. The School officers of the 19th Ward sent a communication to the Board of Education, asking for an appropriation of $41,280 to build a new school-house in Seventy-ninth-street. It was referred. There was also a petition from the officers of the Seventh Ward, for $12,000 to purchase lots in Monroe-street for a new Primary School, which was referred. The Board decided that hereafter no money be paid for lectures in any of the Ward Schools, and also to adhere to the former estimates of expenses for 1860.

The Live Stock Markets have been less abundantly supplied the past week than during the two or three previous months. During the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular yards of live animals destined for slaughter numbered, beef cattle, 3,799; veal calves, 462; sheep and lambs, 10,612; swine, 16,873; also of milch cows, 129; total, 31,875. Total last week, 33,930; being a decline of 485 beeves, 127 veals, 3,818 sheep, 16 cows, and an increase of 2,467 hogs. At yesterday's general weekly market, beef cattle sold a trifle better than last week, say 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, for a few of the best offered; medium quality, 8¼c.@9¼c.; poorest, 6c.@7c.; average of all sorts, 8¼c.@8½c. Cows in better demand at former low rates. Veals dull; prices unchanged. Sheep sold a trifle better than last week. Swine were in fair request, but not all sold; prices same as last week; corn-fed, 5½c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. live weight.

A brisk inquiry prevailed for Flour, especially for State brands, which were freely purchased, in part, for export, at uniform rates. Light transactions were reported in Grain and Groceries, as also in Cotton, Hides, Leather, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Tallow and Tobacco. Provisions and Whisky were in demand. Dry Codfish, Smoked Herring, Hay and Seeds attracted more attention. Freights were more active, and extensive engagements of Flour were effected for Liverpool and Glasgow. There were 437 vessels of all classes in port.

Gov. Wise's Message.

After the War come the Chroniclers. Gov. Wise has accordingly written his history of the Harper's Ferry affair—in the form of a Message to the Virginia Legislature. We print it at length in another part of this morning's Times. It occupies a good deal more space than all the messages, addresses, orders of the day, and official reports of the Emperor Napoleon, during the whole course of the Italian War; and it will not be the fault of Gov. Wise if the events which it records shall appear less important on the page of history, than those which signalized the march of the French armies through the Plains of Lombardy. The Governor brings to his task all the resources of rhetoric, and makes the most out of the somewhat slender materials at his command.

He labored, to begin with, under the somewhat oppressive necessity of magnifying the facts of the case, in order to justify his own official acts. The immense military display which he has made is very widely regarded, South as well as North, as having been needless, foolish and injurious in its effects. The Virginians themselves feel its expense, and suspect that it has made them ridiculous. The Charleston *Mercury* and other Southern journals have spoken very plainly of its folly, and it has done more to check and repress the expression of conservative sentiment in the Northern States than any other cause. Naturally, therefore, Gov. Wise feels it necessary to vindicate his action by presenting, in the strongest possible light, the dangers which menaced the peace of Virginia, and the foes against whom these military forces were arrayed. He has done this with skill and vigor, and as much success as the case admits.

Our objection to the Message is its untruth. It belongs essentially to the literature of the imagination. It bases the gravest and most important views of public policy on what we believe to be utterly unfounded assumptions and misconceptions of fact. We do not allege that Gov. Wise was at all conscious that he was doing this. We think it altogether probable that he believes in the dangers which he paints. But self-deception on such a point is less criminal, but not a whit less mischievous than a willful misleading of the public mind. Gov. Wise approaches and discnsses the subject, not like a dispassionate judge, but like a heated partizan; and he naturally does himself injustice and his constituents a serious injury.

The Governor draws a vivid and over-colored picture of the invasion itself. He writes on this point in a vein of exaggeration which is utterly out of place, and can serve no other purpose than to excite still further the public mind. But this is of small importance. He understands perfectly that the mere facts of the case, however startling and dreadful skillful over-coloring may make them, can never justify to the public the demonstrations by which they have been followed. He therefore speaks of Brown and his confederates as "the little band of desperadoes who were *sent ahead* to kindle the sparks of a general conflagration;" he alleges that "an *entire social and sectional sympathy* has incited their crimes, and now rises in rebellion and insurrection to the height of sustaining and justifying their enormity:"—he asserts that "the one idea of Abolition has seemed to madden *whole masses of one entire section* of the country:"—and he declares that Virginia must take up arms "unless the *numerical majority* will immediately and absolutely cease to disturb her peace, and to destroy the lives and property of her people." This assumption that the whole North,—or a very large proportion of its people,—incited the invasion, aided it, indorsed it, sympathized with its objects and are prepared to repeat it, runs through the whole Message, and gives to it all its force and importance.

Now *we deny*, as we have often done before, utterly and totally, *the truth of these assumptions*. They are the offspring of the imagination; they have no existence in actual, tangible fact. Gov. Wise has no warrant for saying that Brown and his associates were "*sent ahead*" by anybody,—that they had any reason to expect that they would be joined by recruits from the North, or that they had received either money, arms or aid of any kind, to any considerable extent, from anybody in the Northern States. On the contrary, it seems reasonably certain that Brown himself was the head and front of the whole affair,—that he conceived it, planned it, and entered upon its execntion, relying almost exclusively on himself, the handful of his confederates and the slaves whom he had been induced to believe, would instantly rally to his standard in such numbers as to render all other aid superfluous. To be sure, half a dozen men in Northern States have been brought under suspicion by the letters and statements of Col. Forbes,—and they have confirmed these suspicions by flying from the country. It is quite probable that Fred. Douglas, and Dr. Howe and Gerritt Smith and Col. Forbes knew of Brown's design, and gave it countenanee and possibly active aid. But beyond this little clique, Gov. Wise has no reason to connect the name of any Northern man with the movement;—and he cannot be so utterly demented as to regard *them* as in any sense, or to any extent, representatives of the people of the Northern States.

Gov. Wise owes it to common fairness to bear in mind that every one of Brown's companions had been his accomplice in Kansas;—that every rifle given to him, so far as they can be traced, was given for the Kansas war;—that the money contributed was for the same object;—that the pikes were paid for out of that money,—and that his whole military organization, so far as he had any, was originally intended for Kansas, and was transferred from that field to Virginia by Brown himself, without the complicity or knowledge of those who had aided in getting it up. We need not discuss the Kansas war;—its history and character are known. It may have been wrong for Northern men to send money and arms thither, for the purpose of carrying on the war. But that was a different thing from invading Virginia—and Gov. Wise cannot hold men accountable for the latter, because they were guilty of the former. The Brown crusade was merely a relic of the Kansas fight,—a transfer of men and arms and money and motives from Kansas to Virginia;—and, so far as appears, the only parties responsible for it are the men who made it. There is no evidence whatever,—nothing which would stand a moment's scrutiny in a Court of justice or at the bar of common sense, to sustain the assertion of Gov. Wise that these men were "*sent ahead* to kindle the sparks of a general conflagration."

Equally untrue and unjust is the Governor's assumption that this invasion is approved or indorsed by the people of the North. We have over and over again protested against this unfairness, when committed by Southern newspapers. We had a right to expect that Governor Wise would not repeat it. He should know better than to receive the clamors of a few Abolitionists as the voice of the whole North. If he has read the harangues which he cites, he knows that they come from the same old apostles of Abolitionism who have been preaching and clamoring for twenty years, and whose influence has steadily been growing less and less, until they have ceased to attract attention or excite any feeling beyond that of curiosity. There are not two pulpits in this City, nor twenty in all the Northern States, which have said one word in justification of Brown's act. Beyond the organs of Abolitionism, there are not half a dozen presses in the North, of the slightest influence, which have failed to condemn it. Political demagogues have tried to use it here, as they have in Virginia, to the advancement of their own ends,—but with not half as much success. The "sympathy" for Brown, of which Gov. Wise makes so much, was merely for his personal qualities, not in the least for his act,—and was fully shared by Gov. Wise himself. The reports of conspiracies for his rescue, so far as we have any evidence, were utterly unfounded.

In short, Gov. Wise utterly *misrepresents and falsifies* the sentiments and feelings of the North when he assumes, and assures the people of Virginia that it approves of Brown's invasion, and sympathizes with the spirit which prompted it. He will doubtless intensify the resentment which already prevails in that State against the North,—and thereby inflict serious injury upon his own community and upon the country at large. But we are confident that time will dissipate the delusion under which he labors, and prevent the most serious of the calamities which his official action is so well calculated to involve.

A Trifle Too Late.

It is pleasant to find errors acknowledged by those who make them, even when it is too late to apply a remedy. The *Tribune*, yesterday, affords a case in point. It has been all along urging on citizens to vote for Mr. Hull, the Republican nominee for Corporation Counsel, and protesting against the general impression that he was not a proper man for the place. Now, that he is defeated, it concedes the truth of this objection, and commends Judge Bronson as emphatically the right man in the right place. The *Tribune* knew just as much about Mr. Hull before the election as it does now; it did not see fit, however, to give the public the benefit of its knowledge, but urged all who confided in its counsel to give him their votes.

The *Tribune* will plead in defence of its course the fact that Mr. Hull had been fairly nominated by the Republican Party, and that it did not see fit to counsel opposition to any Republican nominee. Its *first* duty was to the party,—its second, to the public. The same principle constrained it to support Mr. Opdyke for Mayor, and to assure everybody, over and over again, with all the emphasis of absolute certainty, that his vote would be far ahead of Havemeyer's, and that it was only by adhering to him that Wood's defeat could be secured. The *party* was thus kept together.—the Democracy divided, Tammany Hall crippled, and the prospects of a row in the Democratic Presidential Convention considerably increased. These results have been secured at the expense of the City, but that is a matter of secondary importance. The good of the party is the first point:—that must be looked after, at all hazards: other interests can receive attention afterwards. The day after election will be time enough for *their* discussion.

We need not say that we dissent entirely from this view of the duty of a public journal, which aims to be anything more than the retained advocate of party interests. The first duty of every one who assumes the office of a public teacher is to the public. If party interests clash with that, he is bound to disregard them.

Who is Responsible?

The forty-seven thousand voters who opposed the election of Fernando Wood are now nearly unanimous in the belief that a great mistake was made in not uniting upon a candidate against him. Some of them, it is true, hold a different language, because they went into the canvass with other motives. They had no special personal liking for Mr. Wood, but they preferred his success to that of Mr. Havemeyer, because it would do more to divide and distract the Democratic Party. They had, therefore, no disposition from the start to unite against him, unless they could do so without giving any advantnge to Tammany Hall. They would not positively object to electing their own party candidate, though even that would damage the enemy less than the election of Wood; but they were resolutely hostile to the success of the Tammany candidate.

But those who take this view and are actuated by such sentiments, comprise only the more active and unscrupulous among the leaders of the Republican Party. The great mass of Republicans as well as of other good eitizens, who regard the welfare of the City more than the temporary gratification of party spirit, regret the failure of the Opposition to unite, and do not quite understand the reason for it. As usual, there is blame on both sides. We think Mr. Havemeyer ought to have made up his mind to accept the nomination when it was offered to him as an independent candidate, provided there was a reasonable chance of his receiving in that position the support of the great body of the anti-Wood Democrats. The Tammany Hall leaders were at fault in refusing to accept any candidate but one of their own party, nominated distinctly on that ground; and neither they nor Mr. Havemeyer had any right under these circumstances, to claim Republican votes, or to rely on any support but that of their own party. That they did thus rely on outside votes, proves that they attribute to their opponents a degree of disinterestedness and regard for the public good, to which they do not even lay claim themselves.

There is this thing, however, to be considered: it would have been difficult and probably impossible to command any large portion of the Tammany Hall vote for a Republican candidate—no matter what understanding might have been entered into. The mass of the voters of that party are not men who allow considerations of the public good to outweigh their party feelings, or even their regard for the party name. They would never have voted for a Republican. If there was to be an effective union at all—one that would amount to anything, and not scatter the Tammany Democracy utterly, it could only be upon a Democrat.

Knowing this to be so, the Republicans might very well have waived all considerations of etiquette and stifled all feelings of insulted pride and wounded dignity,—and again supported a Democratic candidate. It was not their duty, certainly, as Republicans, to do any such thing;—but as eitizens they, in common with all others, were bound to do the best they could, under the circumstances of the case, to promote the public good. The grounds on which they were urged to vote for Mr. Opdyke, and the reasons given why they should not in any event vote for Mr. Havemeyer, were in our judgment utterly inconclusive. And the responsibility for the result rests mainly with those who, for purely party purposes, prevented their voting for the candidate who, as the event proves, had the greatest popular strength against Fernando Woon.

A Broken Reed.

The *Evening Post*, in anticipation of outrageous maladministration on the part of Fernando Wood, seeks to console itself and its readers by the reflection, that under the last Charter the Governor has power to remove the Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel for cause. It is too much the fashion now-a-days, of people who neglect their political duties, to rely on the Courts and the Governor and the Legislature to save them from the consequences of their faults. People who don't vote, and let the rabble manage the Government, are apt to trust to the military as a last resource. When they allow a rascally Common Council to be elected, and the streets as a consequence of their remissness, to go unswept and unwatered, they sigh for Louis Napoleon, or some despot like him, to set matters to rights. And so on through the long *rôle* of Municipal grievances. People detest the constant vigilance and self-denying effort which are needed to make a Democratic Government tolerable, and prefer to let abuses come to a head, and then fall back for relief on the Governor, or a Vigilance Committee, or martial law, or some other violent remedy. This unfortunate tendency of the public is quite comprehensible when we remember how unwillingly the mass of mankind are to submit to the daily precautions which must be observed by any one who wishes to preserve his health. Most people follow their own course till the crisis comes, and rely for safety on a "ready relief," or a "liver invigorator," or some other desperate resource.

The good people of New-York knew perfectly well on Tuesday that nothing but a substantial union of Fernando Wood's enemies could defeat him in the contest for the Mayoralty. The Republicans chose not to coalesce, and insisted upon having a candidate of their own, first, because the Fifth-avenue Democrats had abused Seward and Weed; and next, because Brady and Schell spoke disrespectfully of the Republican Party; and thirdly and lastly, because Supervisor Bell was guilty of "low trickery" about the Registry law. These are all reasons, and perhaps very good ones, for being offended with the Fifth-avenue Democrats, and Messrs. Schell, Bell and Brady, and for not giving them Republican nominations; but they are not reasons for assisting Wood to regain possession of the City. The City contains a large number of tax-payers who have suffered no injury at the hands either of Watts Sherman & Company, or Schell, Bell & Brady; and for a body of men like the Republican Party to hand them over, neck and heels, to such depleters of purses as Wood, Devlin & Co. are reputed to be, to avenge their own wrongs, is something very like paying one's debts with other people's money. So if Fernando Wood be an infliction, our Republican friends are the very last persons entitled to ask for relief at the hands of the law.

In this particular case we can hardly conceive of a contingency in Fernando's administration short of his actually raising an insurrection, that would justify the Governor in interfering under the Charter. He would be perfectly justified in treating an application for any such exercise of his discretionary power as Governor King treated an application for Coroner Connery's removal during the Cunningham trial. Governor King, in answer to the petition, said very justly that, as the people elected Connery, he was bound to presume that they knew exactly what sort of a man he was, and what sort of conduct in office might be expected of him, and he refused to meddle with him. As long as public functionaries are elected by universal suffrage, this will continue to be a complete answer to all demands for the interference of the Executive.

It would be hard to conceive of a case to which it applies more strongly than Wood's. We doubt if there has ever been an officer elected in this State whose character, capability and antecedents were all so thoroughly well known to the electors; so, that, if the groans of an oppressed City should ascend to Albany for relief during his term of office, we hope they will be treated with the contempt they deserve. For, in our opinion, it will need the worst excesses of a worse Mayor than we believe Wood is likely to prove, to convince the people of this City that if they ever mean it to be well governed, they must get rid, at whatever cost, of the insane delusion that they can do their duty to Nebraska and Sonora and to New-York City by one and the same ballot, or that the world will not judge of the capacity of a party for governing a whole nation by what they see of its capacity for governing one Municipality. Nothing will ever induce mankind to believe that either a man or a body of men can be high-souled and pure-minded, and self-sacrificing in one parallel [of latitude, and selfish, tricky and petty in their aims in another.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Overland Mail—Movements of Gen. Scott—Troops Withdrawn From San Juan—From British Columbia, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands—Trade at San Francisco.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Overland Mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 14th ult.

The news is meagre and unimportant.

The advices from Vancouver Island are to the 10th inst.

The U. S. Revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis* arrived at Victoria Nov. 2d, with dispatches from Gen. Scott to Gov. Douglass.

Gen. Scott arrived at Victoria Nov. 7, but the papers do not state whether he had an interview with Gov. Douglass.

The Victoria *Gazette* of Nov. 10 says that the United States troops, with the exception of Capt. Pickett's company, have withdrawn from San Juan, by order of Gen. Scott.

Capt. Provost and the officers of the British ship *Satellite* visited Gen. Scott on board the steamer *Massachusetts*, while she was in the harbor of San Juan.

Gen. Scott left Victoria previous to the 10th of November, for Fort Townsend, to take the steamer *Northerner* for San Francisco, where he would await further instructions from Washington.

The accounts from the Frazer River mines are favorable.

One hundred and five thousand dollars in gold was exported from Victoria in October.

A franchise bill had passed the Council, and had received the signature of the Governor.

Oregon dates are to Nov. 9.

The Portland *News* publishes additional accounts from the new mines on Similkamcn River, which create a strong probability of an extensive gold region on the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains, north and west of the Columbia River.

The Dalles *Journal* urges the exploration of all the tributaries of the Columbia River, in Washington Territory.

The Democratic State Convention was to assemble at Eugene City, on the 10th, to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Dates from Washington Territory are to Nov. 4. The reports from the Similkamen mines were creating much excitement. Three thousand dollars worth of dust had already arrived at Portland.

The bark *Frances Palmer* arrived at San Francisco on the 14th, with Sandwich Island dates of Oct. 27. Some 50 whalers had arrived at Honolulu, 20 at Lahaina, and five at Hilo, from the Ochotsk Sea.

The average catch of the Ochotsk Sea fleet would not exceed five hundred barrels, and that of the Arctic fleet hardly so much.

The ship *Black Sea*, which arrived at Honolulu Oct. 2, had been laid on in opposition to the *Sylvia*, for New-Bedford.

The bark *Behring*, from Petropaulorski, reports the loss of the bark *Melita*, off the Amoor River; also that the runaway ship *Messenger Bird* had been seen off Petropaulorski, bound for parts unknown.

Some anxiety was felt at Honolulu by the non-arrival of the ship *Josiah Bradlee*, 161 days out from Boston, laden with supplies for the whaling fleet.

The whalers *Kutosoff* and *Saratoga* had laid on for oil for New-Bedford, at less rates than the merchantmen.

Secretary Neilson, who was recently shot by the King in a fit of jealousy, had nearly recovered.

Heavy rains had furnished abundance of water for mining operations in California, even in the dryest diggings.

The Overland Mail of Oct. 24, reached San Francisco on the 13th, twenty days out, the shortest trip yet made.

The Italian Relief Committee forwarded $3,900 by the steamer of the 5th November, for the relief of the destitute widows of soldiers killed in the late war.

Discouraging accounts had been received from the Carson Valley mines, resulting, doubtless, from inability to work the mines, on account of cold weather.

A rich vein of gold-bearing quartz had been discovered near Genoa.

The Portland (Oregon) *Advertiser* denies the statement that Gen. Harney is unpopular in Oregon. It says that no man stands higher, and asserts that had Harney been sent there instead of Gen. Wool, the Indian difficulties would have been terminated more speedily. The war debt has now been liquidated.

Business at San Francisco was a trifle brisker, and prices were firmer, but only small lots of goods were in demand.

Arrived at San Francisco 12th, steamer *Golden Gate* from Panama; ships *Golden Fleece* and *Anglo-Saxon* from New-York; *Mary Whiteridge* from Hong Kong; barks *Comet* from Shanghai; and *Adelaide* from Mazatlan.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The Overland California Mail of the 14th ult. *vid* El Paso, has arrived here, the trip having been made with unprecedented dispatch.

The National Democratic Executive Committee.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

The National Executive Democratic Committee met this evening. All the States were represented except Maryland, Georgia, Alabama and California.

After a brief interchange of opinion, Monday, the 23d of April, was fixed for the time of the meeting of the National Democratic Convention.

A Resident Committee was appointed to superintend the printing and publication of documents, &c., consisting of the following gentlemen: C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, Chairman; C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia; John Cochrane, of New-York; John A. Logan, of Illinois; Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Barksdale, of Mississippi; Miles Taylor, of Louisiana, and W. H. English, of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Vanata, of New-Jersey, the Chairman and Secretaries were authorized to procure a suitable hall at Charleston to hold the Convention, and to issue tickets of admission to the Delegates to said Convention, duly appointed by the Regular Democratic Organization of the Party in the States respectively, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the assembling and holding of such Convention.

A resolution was adopted with a view, if possible to correct the telegraphic misrepresentations concerning the interests of the Democratic Party.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

Kansas Election for State Officers.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Dec. 6.

The election, to-day, for State officers, under the Wyandotte Constitution, passed off without excitement. The result cannot be stated for several days, but it is thought it will differ materially from the vote given in October for Territorial officers.

Hon. Abram Lincoln and Mr. Parrott leave, to-morrow, for Washington.

Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Portsmouth, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Rockingham County Democratic District Convention was held here to-day. Hon. Jesse S. Wells, of Exeter, and Josiah Minot, of Concord were elected delegates to the Charleston National Convention.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Murder at Sea.—Henry A. Russell was, yesterday, arrested, charged with the murder of Andrew Tucker, a seaman on board the *Queen of the South*. The prisoner, who was the cook, became involved in a quarrel with Tucker, and blows ensued. The prisoner getting the worst of the fight drew a pistol and shot Russell in the side of the head, causing his death. The affray occurred in the Straits of Messina. The examination is set down for to-day, at 1 P. M.

Fire in Broadway.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire occurred in the store of E. Schuler, dealer in natural flowers and flower-stands, &c., No. 541 Broadway. The stock, valued at $500, was nearly destroyed, but is fully insured. The trunk-store of David Abermeyll, adjoining, was damaged by water to the amount of $100, and is insured in the St. Marks, Pacific and another City Insurance Company. The building, belonging to the Costar estate, was damaged about $150, and insured in the Lorillard Insurance Company.

Fatally Injured in a Fight.—On Tuesday evening a Nineteenth Precinct Policeman discovered Charles Duffy lying insensible on the sidewalk at the corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and upon investigation his skull was found to be fractured. The unfortunate man subsequently revived sufficiently to state that he had received his injuries in a fight with three men in Thirty-second-street, near Second-avenue. It is believed that he cannot survive.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—Further particulars of the accident on the two-mile bridge near Sing Sing, inform us that repairs have been made, so that the trains were running yesterday, with usual regularity. Three piles only were broken, and it is expected that by to-day the bridge will have been permanently repaired.

Mercantile Library Lectures.—Mr. H. J. Raymond will deliver a Lecture this evening, 8th inst., before the Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—"The late War in Italy."

For Europe.—The Cunard steamer *Africa*, which left yesterday for Liverpool, carried seventy passengers and a moderate amount of specie.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer at the New-York Hospital upon the body of Richard Ford, a watchman, employed at Catharine Ferry, who died from the effects of a gun-shot wound in his right thigh. From the evidence adduced, it appears that John Hodiken, a laborer, who lives in Brooklyn, went to the Ferry at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, with the object of crossing. He had spent the night in the City, was slightly intoxicated, and had with him a double-barreled fowling-piece, which he had borrowed. He engaged in friendly conversation with deceased, with whom he was well acquainted, and who warned him to be careful in handling the gun, as he might do some damage before he was aware of it. Hodiken replied that there was no danger, but in a few moments after, while brandishing the weapon, its charge exploded, and took effect as stated. Hodiken was immediately arrested by two Seventh Precinct Officers who were attracted to the spot by the report. His victim was removed to the Hospital, where he died within three hours of the time of admission. The jury, upon the evidence, returned a verdict of "Accidental shooting," and the prisoner was discharged. Deceased resided at No. 144 State-street, Brooklyn. He has left a widow and infant child.

CHARGED WITH WIFE-MURDER.

Patrick McCarroll, a hatter, in business at No. 221 Elizabeth-street, was apprehended on Tuesday evening, on an accusation that he had caused the death of Mary McCarroll, his wife, by striking her on the head with a hatchet some weeks ago, and that he had beaten her in a brutal manner on several subsequent occasions. An investigation by Coroner Schirmer, however, elicited the fact that the woman's death resulted from natural causes, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

Mary Kearney, a woman 36 years of age, accidently fell down stairs in the house No. 41 Rutgers-street, on Tuesday evening, and sustained a fracture of her skull. She died soon afterwards. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A notification was received at the Coroner's Office, that Mrs. Mannino, a lady 70 years of age, died yesterday morning from burns accidentally received. Deceased resided in Harlem, corner of One Hundred and Eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue. An inquest will be held to-day.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BUDGET OF CITY EXPENDITURES FOR 1860—THE CONTRACT FOR THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT-SOIL CONFIRMED—THE ALLEGED FRAUD.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting the annual estimate of expenditures for the City Government for 1860. From this document we extract the following synopsis of appropriations, showing the total estimated amount of appropriations required to be made for the expenditures of the Corporation for the year 1860:

For the Support of the City Government	$6,218,641 00
For Interest on the City Debt	640,325 00
For the Redemption of the Principal of the City Debt	54,657 36
Total	$6,914,123 36

On motion of Alderman Bradley the document was referred to the Committee on Finance, and it was directed that 1,500 copies of it be printed.

Alderman Owens moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of the contract for removing night-soil from the City for five years, and that the award of the contract to Thomas A. Dunn be confirmed, at $15,000 a year.

Alderman Bradley reminded the Board that Alderman Seaoaist, the Chairman of the Committee, had been directed at the last meeting to produce the papers now in the hands of the Committee; that he had then said that he had left them at home, and had promised to produce

tion on the ground that in the contract already made for putting the City Hall into its original condition, this work was provided for.

After some debate, the resolution was recommitted.

After the transaction of considerable routine business the Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

APPROPRIATIONS—PAY FOR INTERPRETING THE TURK—PASSAGE OF THE NEW-YORK AND YONKERS RAILROAD GRANT.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, the Corporation-Attorney presented an account of monies received for violations of the Corporation ordinances during the month of November. The total amount was $131 94.

The Board concurred with the Alderman in appropriating $500 to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children; also in appropriating $4,422 to the Colored Orphan Asylum to pay their assessments $500 to the Presidents of the Aldermen and Councilmen for acting in the Board of Health; $250 for the use of a horse and wagon for the Superintendent of Roads; $5,000 for the use of the Croton Department for "water pipes and laying:" and $250 to Mr. Oscanyan for interpreting for Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of purchasing a plot of ground for a tower and fire alarm bell for the First and Second Districts, was adopted; as was also the report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of paving Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of granting the application of the Yonkers and New-York Railroad Company to lay rails in certain streets.

Councilman PLATT offered a substitute, and Councilman OTTERSON advised the Board to take some measures to forestall the anticipated action of the Legislature in passing a number of City railroad grants, which he said were expected by certain parties who had canvassed the State with that view. He wanted to see the question tested whether the City had any control over its streets. Councilman PLATT's substitute was adopted, being substantially the same as the original petition—already published in the TRIBUNE—with the proviso that there should be seventy-five cars, paying a license of $50 each; that no steam should be used below the junction of Eighth-avenue and Harlem River, and that the streets shall be kept in repair; the fare to be but five cents to Harlem River from the City terminus, from the corner of Canal and Barclay streets and Broadway.

The Board adjourned to this evening.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS—THE ESTIMATES—NO MORE LECTURES IN WARD SCHOOLS.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, a petition was received from the School officers of the Nineteenth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $41,280 to build a new school-house in Seventy-ninth-street. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee. The petition of the officers of the Seventh Ward for $12,000 to purchase lots in Monroe-street for a new Primary School, was referred to the same Committee.

A communication was received from Comptroller HAWS, stating that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had returned the estimate of the Board, having deducted $25,000 from the estimate for salaries; $25,000 from the estimate for sites and school-houses, and $10,000 from the estimate for pianos.

The Board by a two-thirds vote resolved to adhere to their estimate as passed.

A communication was received from the Free Academy Committee nominating another tutor for that institution.

Commissioner BENEDICT, in opposing the election of another tutor, stated that the instructors have nearly all concluded their duties according to the present system by 12 o'clock in the day. That was the reason that so many teachers are necessary. If the teachers were required to remain until 3 P. M., a less number would be all that was necessary. Learning that the proposed tutor had been performing duty to fill a vacancy, he voted in favor of his appointment, as did a majority of the Board—the new tutor to receive $500 per annum.

The Committee on Normal Schools report that in consequence of a decrease in the number of pupils in the Saturday Normal Schools, they had found it necessary to reduce the number of classes. Also, recommending the employment of lecturers on educational subjects, at a rate not to exceed $6 per lecture. The resolution was amended so as to appropriate $30 for that purpose, and in that form adopted.

Mr. DAVENPORT moved to rescind the resolution passed in 1858, authorizing the employment of lecturers on physiology, at $5 a lecture.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT hoped the resolution would not be rescinded, for he believed the lectures delivered by Dr. Waterbury had been highly interesting and very useful indeed. He was sure that, in every school in which the lectures had been delivered, they were considered exceedingly desirable.

Dr. RANNEY moved to amend the resolution, by restricting the number of lectures to twenty to any grammar school in any one year. The amendment was lost.

Mr. BENEDICT then moved to amend, by adding that no money be paid hereafter for lectures in any schools. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported, asking that the Comptroller should be requested to place $238,667 in the City Treasury, subject to the drafts of the Board of Education, on and after the 8th day of December, 1859. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALMSHOUSE GOVERNORS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—BETS—A PRESENTATION—EXTRA BILLS.

From the weekly statement prescnted at the regular meeting of the Board of Governors, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that there remained in the institutions, Dec. 1, 7,797 inmates—an increase of 73. During the past week there were 1,165 discharged, 121 sent to the penitentiary, four to the State prison, and 28 died.

Six of the members were present during the reading of the requisitions, and occupied themselves mainly in discussing the result of the election.

One Governor was understood to say that he had never "bled" so much—it cost him about $1,400. Another Governor said he had won sixteen bets, one of which was paid on the spot by a third Governor; he had lost three bets, one of which was paid to a fourth Governor.

The Hibernia Engine Company, No. 1, of Philadelphia, sent the Board a present of a book describing their recent visit to this City and elsewhere. The thanks of the Board were returned.

Gov. SMITH objected to a bill for "beef, for extras and beef-tea," and demanded that no such bills should be contracted unless upon requisition. He stated his belief that these extra bills were for the benefit of outside parties, and that the doctors at Bellevue Hospital were in the habit of getting good things nominally for patients, but really for others. The Warden had the bill returned to him, with a copy of the resolution of the Board forbidding such expenditures.

A Committee was empowed to make arrangements for a new piano at the Lunatic Asylum, to cost $150 and the old one.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

ARRIVALS OF EMIGRANTS DURING NOVEMBER, AND THROUGH THE PAST WEEK.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, Mr. KENNEDY reported that there had arrived at the port during the last month:

	Vessels.	No. Comm'd.	Without Commut'n.
From Liverpool	18	3,921	401
From London	5	253	32
From Bristol	1	15	—
From Galway	2	606	67
From Havre	4	697	89
From Rotterdam	2	22	2
From Hamburg	5	973	47
From Bremen	5	1,216	67
From Antwerp	2	55	7
From Leghorn	1	31	7
Totals	45	7,789	719

Total number of Emigrants.....8,508

Among the 45 vessels were 37 sailing vessels, with 6,290 passengers; and 8 steamers, with 2,249 passengers.

The arrivals for the week were 561; amount received for commutation, $1,227 63. Number of inmates in the Institutions, 737. Balance of commutation fund, $5,656 28.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held Tuesday evening. A communication from Judge LOTT, asking for increased Court accommodations, was referred to a special committee. This will, doubtless, cause the project for a new County Court-house to be revived. By a report presented, it appears that there were, on the 1st inst., 308 prisoners in the County Penitentiary, o which 161 were males and 147 females; 120 prisoners were received during the month of November, and 118 were discharged. Mr. GARRISON County Judge elect, sent in a communication, stating that he considered the salary attached to the office ($2,000) entirely inadequate, and asked to have the same increased. The subject was referred to the Committee on Salaries. The Board adjourned for two weeks.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following named gentlemen have been elected as officers of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society for the ensuing year: *President*, J. W. Degraw; *Vice-Presidents*, J. S. T. Stranahan, Wm. C. Langley, James Hazlehurst, S. J. Eastman; *Treasurer*, J. W. Degraw; *Secretaries*, James Hazlehurst and Edward Scott. The report of the Treasurer for the last year, shows a deficit of $450.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Ex-Alderman JOHN VAN ANTWERP died in this city yesterday at the advanced age of 72 years.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

Corrected Returns of the vote at the Charter Election increase rather than diminish FERNANDO WOOD's plurality over HAVEMEYER. The differences, however, are so slight that we do not repeat our table.

For Almshouse Governor, JAMES LYNCH (Mozart) leads PINCKNEY by 1,200 votes; but the latter, standing next highest in the list, will receive his appointment from the Mayor.

In both branches of the Common Council, there is a heavy Democratic majority. No returns for members of the Board of Education are yet received.

Judge BRONSON's plurality for Counsel to the Corporation is slightly reduced by the corrected returns, but he is still ahead of TILDEN by 6,096.

VOTE FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.—[CORRECTED.]

The following is the corrected vote for Corporation Counsel, reducing Judge BRONSON's majority to 6,09}:

Wards.	Tilden, T.	Bronson, M.	Hall, R.
1	537	818	863
2	146	171	154
3	121	145	131
4	544	1416	271
5	762	1112	664
6	1245	1018	146
7	1189	1914	845
8	1325	1434	1038
9	1523	1801	2155
10	1011	1057	791
11	1682	1801	1057
12	821	963	660
13	883	1311	816
14	975	1861	372
15	1184	1011	1124
16	1283	1826	1701
17	1748	909	1585
18	1845	2053	1348
19	786	1364	865
20	1572	2357	2015
21	1268	1821	1352
22	1688	1452	1330
Totals	23,440	29,536	20,981

Bronson's plurality over Tilden.....6,096
Bronson's majority over Hall.....8,555
Tilden over Hall.....2,459

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—[CORRECTED.]

JAMES LYNCH (Mozart Hall) is elected Governor of the Alms-House by a plurality of 1,204 over PINCKNEY, and leads MCELROY (Tammany) by 5,086. W. T. PINCKNEY (Republican) having received the next highest number of votes, is entitled, under the Charter, to take his seat in the Board, by appointment of the Mayor. The following is a corrected table of the vote:

Wards.	Pinckney, R.	Lynch, M.	McElroy, T
1	282	818	537
2	177	147	137
3	145	123	131
4	279	1360	523
5	849	967	687
6	163	1197	1054
7	1278	1818	989
8	1253	1360	1189
9	2675	1379	1218
10	1061	765	916
11	1140	1956	1315
12	856	790	785
13	949	1125	833
14	436	1786	769
15	1763	678	918
16	2201	1629	1114
17	2161	2112	1735
18	1674	1666	1970
19	919	1239	847
20	2507	2383	1441
21	1904	1225	1215
22	1464	1327	988
Total	28,136	27,340	22,254

Lynch's plurality over Pinckney.....1,204
Lynch's majority over McElroy.....5,086
Pinckney over McElroy.....3,882

THE VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

Aldermen were chosen on Tuesday in eight districts, as follows:

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	G. P. Bickford, Tam. Dem.	Rich'd. Barry, Mozart Dem.	Patrick Coyle, Ind. Dem.
1V	2	196	200	22
	3	105	188	54
	4	102	94	35
	5	64	105	37
	6	97	108	46
	7	—	—	—
V1	2	—	—	—
	3	68	162	12
	4	124	161	7
	5	155	268	16
	6	280	135	167
	7	—	—	—
Totals		1,191	1,419	396

Three Districts wanting.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	J. Y. Watkins, Rep.	Chas. McBrien, Tam. Dem.	Jas. Bagley, Mozart Dem.
V11	1	165	38	79
	2	70	123	263
	3	—	—	—
	4	88	36	68
	5	138	75	178
	6	321	87	115
X	4	—	—	—
	5	177	135	150
	6	126	196	150
XIII	7	90	42	57
XIV	8	—	—	—
	9	23	171	198
	10	55	160	130
V1	5	41	119	88
	9	15	286	114
Totals		1309	1468	1590

Three Districts wanting.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Thos. Bennet, Rep.	M. Tuomey, Tam. & Mozt.
X	1	188	205	—
	2	206	204	—
	3	208	247	—
XIII	1	178	290	—
XIV	1	20	116	—
	2	28	236	—
	3	22	173	—
	4	45	217	—
	5	101	127	—
	6	117	185	—
	7	70	143	—
XVII	1	211	120	—
	2	202	170	—
	3	—	—	—
Totals		1,596	2,433	

One District wanting.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	John Landers, Rep.	Peter Mitchell, Tam. Dem.	J. Russell. Moz. Dem.
VII	7	92	69	104
	8	71	101	179
	9	68	122	135
	10	80	175	253
	11	43	136	184
XI	1	41	121	119
	2	35	184	208
	3	105	70	110
	4	—	—	—
XIII	2	113	237	136
	3	62	265	150
	4	67	213	145
	5	67	123	67
	6	67	76	89
	8	63	110	116
Totals		974	2,002	1,995

One District wanting.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRCT.

Ward.	Dist.	And. J. Odell, Rep.	Chas. G. Cornell, Tam. Dem.
XV	8	178	229	—
	9	141	120	—
XVII	4	206	255	—
	5	307	240	—
	6	263	139	—
	7	313	176	—
	8	128	183	—
	9	54	311	—
	10	71	146	—
	11	182	268	—
	12	95	175	—
	13	—	—	—
Totals		1,938	2,232	

One District wanting.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Lugar, Rep.	F. I. A. Boole, Tam. & Mozart.	Maloy, Dem.
XI	5	104	156	35
	6	39	110	7
	7	20	186	5
	8	47	229	11
	9	121	145	10
	10	86	100	60
	11	101	130	23
	12	77	114	26
	13	33	188	82
	14	120	115	69
	15	31	35	65
	16	47	115	123
	17	20	81	76
	18	14	113	131
XVII	14	14	185	109
	15	15	115	123
	16	43	136	4
	17	44	207	7
	18	—	—	—
Totals		966	2460	968

One District wanting.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., Rep.	Gilbert M. Platt, Tam. Dem.	Beard, Ind. Dem
XVIII	1	237	169	—
	2	327	171	5
	3	—	—	—
	4	126	78	2
	5	170	81	15
	6	130	280	—
	7	131	191	14
	8	86	123	9
	9	110	131	23
	10	51	215	9
	11	111	275	3
	12	74	257	212
	13	53	265	58
	14	32	166	34
Totals		1697	2402	384

One District wanting.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Ward.	Dist.	Geo. J. Gregory. Rep.	Terence Farley. Tam. & Mozt.
XIX	1	232	386	—
	2	221	417	—
	3	312	572	—
	4	279	242	—
	5	170	130	—
Total		1,214	1,751	

THE VOTE FOR COUNCILMEN.

The returns are still quite incomplete, though in all, but the Fourth District, sufficiently full to indicate the persons chosen.

FOURTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

W. H. Caulfield (R.)	3,916	Thomas Smith (D.)	5,973
Wm Parker (R.)	5,443	*Jos. Shaneon (D.)	6 238
Chas. H. Hall (R.)	4,981	*John Hogan (D.)	6,715
W. Roosevelt (R.)	3,646	Jean Baulch (D.)	5,698
N. L. Farnham (R.)	3,995	Thos. McManus (D.)	5,228
*W. H. Bulteel (D.)	6,104	*Harris Bogart (D.)	3 101
A. J. McCarthy (D.)	5,088	*James Burns (D.)	6,634
John Haley (D.)	6,072	Henry Lux (D.)	4,418
Morgan Jones (D.)	5,397		

We want the figures for VIth and VIIIth Districts of the Fifth Ward; the IId and VIIth of the Sixth; the IIId of the Seventh, and the VIIIth and Xth of the Fourteenth.

FIFTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Thomas G. Hall, Rep.	5695	Saw. C. Costello, T. D.	5721
A. G. Reynolds, Rep.	5320	John Hoogbkirk, T. D.	5415
Wm. T. Ashmun, Rep.	5391	Fred'k Rollwagen, T. D.	6289
Chas. P Perley, Rep.	6031	John Ryan, Tam. Dem.	5486
Bernard Schwartz, Rep.	5456	E. L. Murphy, Mos. Dem.	4914
Eliza E. Gifford, Rep.	5499	Michael Dalton, M. D.	3305
J. Van Tine, Tam. Dem.	5009	Theodore Udell, M. D.	4907
John McConnell, T. D.	6158		

This District is complete, but the vote is close, and the official count may tell a different story.

SIXTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Daniel Darrow, Am.	8509	Alex. L. Shaw, Dem.	9654
James Galway, Am.	8261	C. W. Campbell, Dem.	9334
Abram Lent, Am.	8441	L. M. Van Wart, Dem.	10622
John Morallus, Am.	8396	Pierre C. Kane, Dem.	9530
Henry C. Parke, Am.	8538	Sam'l T. Munson, Dem.	9575
James Idgram, Rep.	7482	John Baker, Dem.	9381

This is complete, except the Fifth Election District in the Eighteenth Ward.

SEVENTH COUNCIL DISTRICT.

J. T. Trotter, R.	7049	A. S. Voshurgh, T. D.	5851
C. McCarthy, R.	6778	P. Hannovan, T. D.	4396
D. Townsend, R.	7361	T. McCoy, T. D.	4145
C. C. Pinckney, R.	8065	T. McGuire, M. D.	5112
Ira A. Aiken, R.	8338	R. Dowling, M. D.	5329
C. N. Decker, R.	8171	G. W. Meeks, M. D.	5327
J. McQuade, T. D.	4244	E. Timpson, M. D.	5842
F. Thielman, T. D.	5348	F. Rupert, M. D.	4026
Alex. Frear, T. D.	5069	T. Martine, People's	3675

The Second District of the Twelfth Ward, and the Sixth and Seventh of the Twenty-second Ward are not in.

CHARTER OFFICERS ELECTED.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor—Fernando Wood.

Counsel to the Corporation—Greene C. Bronson

Almshouse Governors—James Lynch, Mozart; W. T. Pinckney, Republican.

ALDERMEN.

Districts.

II. Richard Barry, Mozart Hall.

IV. James Bagley, Mozart Hall.

VI. Michael Tuomey, Tammany and Mozart.

VIII. Peter Mitchell, Tammany—probably.

X. Charles G. Cornell, Tammany and Mozart.

XII. F. I. A. Boole, Tammany and Mozart.

XIV. Gilbert M. Platt, Tammany.

XVI. Terence Farley, Tammany and Mozart.

SYNOPSIS.—Union, (Tammany and Mozart,) 4; Mozart Hall, 2; Tammany, 2. Total, 8.

COUNCILMEN.

Dist.		Dist.	
4	Harris Bogert,	6	Samuel T. Munson,
	Morgan Jones,		Alexander L. Shaw,
	Joseph Shannon,		Lawe M. Van Wart,
	John Haley,		Cornelius W. Campbell,
	Thomas Smith,		Pierre C. Kane,
	Wm. H. Bulteel,		John Baker.
5	Edward C. Costello,	7	*Charles N. Decker,*
	John McConnel,		*Daniel B. Townsend,*
	Fredrick Rollwagen,		*Ira A. Aulen,*
	John Van Tine,		*Charles C. Pinckney,*
	Charles P. Perley,		*Jonathan T. Trotter,*
	Thomas G. Hall.		*Charles McCarthy.*

Democrats in Roman, 16; Republicans in Italic, 8.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Wards.	Hold over.	Elected.	Plurality.
I	*Charles McKay,*	*James Cavanaugh*	223
II	*James Watson,*	Jared A. Tompson, est.	150
III	J. S. Gould,	*Hugh Frazier*	163
IV	*Charles Dougherty,*	*Eugene Shine,* est.	200
V	*Wm. B. Eager,*	James M. Tntbill, est	500
VI	*Michael Begg,*	*Timothy Brennan,* est.	250
VII	Wm. F. Andrews,	Daniel Coger, est.	200
VIII	Wm. Tucker,	*John R. Lydecker*	1089
IX	James Farr,	Chas. E. Gildersleeve.	1755
X	Joel W. Mason,	*Daniel Slote,* est.	600
XI	*Christian Metzgar,*	*Benj. T. Rhodes*	593
XII	*Rrastus Glover,*	*James McKean,* est	400
XIII	Alonzo G. Reynolds,	Dani. H. Gildersleeve.	358
XIV	*Andrew H. Green,*	*Andrew L. Byrne,* est.	500
XV	Erastus C. Benedict,	Richard Warren	915
XVI	Wm. Stafford,	*Peter*	785
XVII	Samuel Cantrell,	*Joseph McGuire*	small
XVIII	James Fairman,	*Wm. E. Curtis,* est.	150
XIX	*Terence Farley.*	(Said to he a tic.)	
XX	*Nelson J. Waterbury,*	Hnhhard G. Stone	301
XXI	John Davenport,	*A. V. Stout,* est	750
XXII	James Marriner,	*John O'keefe,* est	200

Democrats, (in *italics,*) 24. Republicans, 16 Undecided, 1.

THE DAY AFTER ELECTION.

The rejoicings of the victorious party found expression, yesterday, in every public place where two or three of its adherents happened, at any time, to be gathered together. In bar-rooms, in restaurants, in the streets, the result of the contest was the universal theme, and those who most delighted to expatiate upon it were the constituents of the successful candidate. Among that class of small politicians which lives upon the spoils of office it was difficult to find any who were willing to acknowledge that they had voted against the Mayor elect, or who neglected an opportunity of praising his integrity and ability.

"A king, the moment he is crowned,
Inherits all the virtues."

The damp, dark, dismal day threw no cold water on the ecstacy of the Mozart Hall camp-followers. "Mozart's last dream" was a most delightful one. Its Mayer was no nightmare, and wet-blankets could not chill it. But the spirits of the Democrats who voted for HAVEMEYER were clouded and overcast. The wood that marched to Dunsinane, to fulfill the vaticination of the witches in "Macbeth," carried with it portents not less dire than those with which FERNANDO WOOD now threatens Tammany's annihilation. Nor will it be the less effectual, say those of the party who fear the worst, if it be accomplished under the domino of a forgiving spirit, by uniting the warriors of the Wigwam with the triumphant organization of Mozart Hall, and elevating FERNANDO to the position of chief captain of the combined forces sometime before the Charleston Convention meets.

Those, on the other hand, who, without distinction of party, had cast their votes for Mr. HAVEMEYER, deeming his chances of defeating Mr. WOOD much better than those of Mr. OPDYKE, seemed less chagrined at the result than pleased at the indications that it furnished that if the Republicans had united with them in their effort for the elevation of Mr. HAVEMEYER, Mr. WOOD would assuredly have been defeated. Cards bearing a representation of a steamboat and the inscription which follows, was sold by small boys in the streets for a penny a-piece, all day, with many takers:

ALL ABOARD FOR SALT RIVER!

Being as the Mozart Steamer is not finished yet, and the Tammany Steamer is in a sinking condition, and never will be rebuilt, the King of the Manhattan Island has chartered the

Steamer *Tribune* and Capt. GREELEY
to take all the Black Republicans and the Tammany Steamer's passengers
Up Salt River to Peter Cagger & Co.

All who desire to have a passage in the *Tribune* Steamer, apply at Tammany Hall.

OPDYKE to GREELEY—"Horace, I told you Fernando was a dead beat from the word go."

THE ELECTION OF FERNANDO WOOD IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The Harda of this city met this evening and celebrated on the New-York election of FERNANDO WOOD. The *Standard* building is brilliantly illuminated, tar-harrels are burning, and a hundred guns were fired. At an entertainment at the *Standard* office, exultant speeches were made by Messrs. MCMAHON, BLANCHARD, COURTNEY, GRIFFEN and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, which is not dampened in the least by a raging snow-storm.

A rumor to-night is that the leading Hards, Messrs. WASSON, MCMAHON, PERRY and others, have arranged to press the claims of FERNANDO WOOD for the Presidency at Charleston.

THE ELECTION OF FERNANDO WOOD AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The District Delegate and the Hard Democrats are having a grand jubilee to-night. More than 200 working live Democrats are seated at suppper, in honor of FERNANDO WOOD's election. Seventy guns were fired for the people's 70 Delegates to Charleston. Mr. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, presided, supported by 20 Vice-Presidents of first citizens.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN CLEVELAND.—JOHN R MATHESON, the keeper of the Northern House in Cleveland, Ohio, a favorite resort for boatmen, was killed on Friday night last. MATHESON's wife states that he and MARTIN, one of his most intimate friends, drank freely, and finally became engaged in a violent altercation because MARTIN refused to introduce him to a Free Masons' Lodge. MARTIN left the house, and returned, ostensibly for his cap. When MATHESON went to the door to hand it to him, Mrs. MATHESON says that she saw MARTIN make three thrusts at her husband. He returned to the room where he had been sitting, took their little girl from the chair, laid her on the floor, and laying down beside her, exclaimed, "I am sick," and in fifteen minutes he was dead. MARTIN was arrested on the charge of having committed the murder. He expressed surprise, and asseverated his innocence, although he acknowledged having had a difficulty with MATHESON. Mrs. MATHESON gives the above statement of the affair. Other parties allege that the woman is MATHESON's mistress, and that she murdered him herself to come into possession of some property left him recently by his sister.

Senator Anthony, editor of the Providence *Journal*, is succeeded in the editorial chair by Prof. James H. Angell, of Brown University. Gov. Anthony has gone to Washington, to his seat as Senator.

Smith O'Brien on American Affairs.

SECTURE DELIVERED AT CORK.

From the Reporter, Nov. 26.

Last evening, pursuant to advertisement, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN delivered a lecture in the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey-street, the subject being "America and its Institutions." There was a miscellaneous audience, but not a large one—many, no doubt, being more desirous to see the restored exile than to hear anything of the rules and regulations of America. When anything really "patriotic" occurred, however, there was great enthusiasm manifested. About half-past eight o'clock the lecturer was conducted to the platform by Mr. Mr. JAMES HAUGHTON, Mr. J. B. DILLON, Mr. ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN, and the members of the committee, and was received with loud and continued cheering and waving of hats.

Mr. O'BRIEN, when the cheering had subsided, said, that before he commenced his lecture he wanted to say a few words by way of explanation; and first of all he had to thank them for the kindly greeting with which they had welcomed him upon the present occasion. [Cheers.] It was now about eleven years since he had addressed a Dublin audience in that street, and he was not sorry to find that, after so many vicissitudes of fortune as many of them had experienced, he had still their confidence. [Cheers. A VOICE—"Another for MEAGHER." Loud Cheers.] With regard to the lecture which he was about to deliver, he was perfectly aware that it was much less interesting to an audience to listen to a written lecture, than it was to one delivered extemporaneously; but at the present time he felt it right to forego his inclinations in that respect, as, no doubt, that lecture would not only be read at home, but in America, and he was anxious that it should be correct both as to the reporting and the delivery of it. He felt, as much as any member of the Mechanics' Institute could, the necessity of avoiding polemical topics; but it would be impossible for him to treat of the institutions of America without giving rise to questions on which there would be a difference of opinion. He did not ask of those present either assent or applause—all he required was their forbearance and attention. Having apologized for having delayed his lecture beyond the time at which he promised the Committee he should do so, he proceeded to read his observations to the meeting. He remarked that everything that concerned North America must be interesting to Irishmen, because there was not a hamlet in that region in which the Irish did not form a great part of the population, so that the Irish population in America was more than the Irish population in Ireland. Some of his friends wished that he would write a history of his travels in America; but he would not do so for two causes—first, because his residence there was not long enough; and, secondly, he would not pander to English feeling by caricaturing a people by whom he was received so kindly. He then proceeded to detail the towns which he had visited, from the time he left Galway to his return, having a little boy to point out the places mentioned by him on the map. At St. John's, he said, he had been the guest of the Roman Catholic Bishop. It was one of the few places where the Roman Catholics might be said to be in the ascendancy, and proved by their conduct that they might be intrusted with self-government. [Cheers.] In Canada he became acquainted with the leading statesmen. He thanked them for their courtesy towards him, although many of them differed in opinion from himself. But it was natural to suppose that the people of Canada should sympathize with those who desired to obtain local government for Ireland, for Canada suffered a great deal from the Imperial Government, and he doubted whether any of them would wish to return to the state of things that existed when they were governed by orders from Downing-street. In one place, half an hour after his arrival, he found himself seated under a portrait of BRIAN BOROIMHE, [loud cheers,] and in another under a portrait of St. PATRICK, in the attitude of giving his benediction. On leaving America he could not grasp the hands of his friends MEAGHER and MITCHEL, [loud and repeated cheers,] perhaps for the last time, without feeling that he was scarcely entitled to return to Ireland whilst they remained in banishment, exiled from their native land for no other offence than that in which he had been their associate, and as regards one of them, at least, perhaps as his guide, an offence, in the most critical period of Ireland's history, by endeavoring to save the people from starvation and its property from ruin. [Cheers.] A Voice—"You will do something for them yet." Renewed cheers.] Well might the governments of Europe and America be afraid of the Government that refused to withdraw its proscription of these exiles, [Hear, hear and cheers,] whilst it suggested to other countries amnesties to all political offences without reserve. [Cheers.] Might not discontent also extend to the Irish nation, if it lent its sanction to such pusillanimity. [Cheers.] Has all the magnanimity, all the manly spirit departed from this land which was once famed for the generosity of its sons? He addressed that question to men who differed from the men of 1848. It was needless for him to address those who knew that the exiles were guilty of no crime, but convicted by base and unfair means (loud cheers)—by Jury packing in Dublin, and by the violation of every fair principle in Clonmel. [Cheers.] With regard to Know-Nothingism, he should say nothing of it that he did not say in various speeches in America, and he should admit that there was some provocation given by the Irish for that Anti-Irish spirit. On the question of Slavery he dwelt at some length. No abstract argument—no evidence of kindly treatment, even derived from actual observation, could ever induce him to think Slavery desirable. He never got a satisfactory answer to the question—"Would you like to be a slave yourself?" The answer was always in the negative; but a large portion of the African race preferred Slavery to Freedom, and many who went to the Free States often returned again to the South. He was bound in candor to say, that, with the exception of a short visit to the slave-market at Charleston, he saw no evidence of coercion. It could not be doubted or denied that many of the slaves were badly treated by their masters, some worked to death, some over-worked and under-fed; but such instances there created less consternation than the wholesale ejections of tenants amongst us, [cheers, and "a groan for Lord DERBY."] After reviewing the arguments, *pro* and *con*, in relation to the slave question, he said he did not hold with the arguments in favor of it. He considered that the freedom of savage life, in its worst form, was preferable to Slavery in its best. [Cheers.] Speaking of the political circumstances of the United States, he said that they were calculated to embrace Cuba, the whole of British America and —— other stations of the British Empire. [Loud cheers.] But whatever might be the expression of the Cubans with respect to annexation, he was bound to say that he never had heard any such expressions in Canada. If the time should ever arrive when the Cubans and Canadians should desire to be annexed, the States would give them every facility, and they should in such case be received as sovereign States, upon the same footing as Louisiana or Missouri. He condemned encroachments generally, and said he looked on the war with China as unjust, and speedy retribution would follow it. Even now, the fate of England depended upon the caprice of a single individual. [Loud and protracted cheering, and a cheer for Marshal MCMAHON.] What might have been the fate of England during the Indian revolt had France thought that the time to avenge Waterloo? And if the proper moment arrived for France to do so—if the British forces should be scattered in buccaneering expeditions—the people of England would repent it when it would be too late, that they lent themselves to an unprincipled career of plunder and usurpation—[cheers]—and he would warn the Americans not to follow the example. He then brought his lecture to a close, reserving his further remarks for a future occasion, and the meeting separated shortly after 10 o'clock.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, has presented to the Trustees of the Albany Fire Department between three and four hundred volumes of valuable public documents. The Trustees, highly appreciating the gift, determined to distribute them among the several companies, and to this end passed them over to the Delegates to the Fire Department. Although but four companies are now represented in the Department, this body, very generously, resolved to make an equal distribution of the books among all the companies, and they were, therefore, divided into fourteen different packages—one for each company, and one for the Board of Engineers.

[Advertisement.]
PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF respectable Protestant girls and others as good cooks, laundresses, plain cooks, washers and ironers, chamber-maids, nurses, waiters, seamstresses and general housework girls, for City or country, with good references, at WESLEY'S first-class female office, No. 222 4th-av., above 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED child's nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can do np muslins neatly; understands the duties of either situation thoroughly; would like to travel; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY RE-spectable young woman, as waitress and chamber-maid; is fully competent to fill either situation; is both willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for two years and a half. Call, for two days, at No. 101 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY AND competent young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; understands well chamberwork and waiting; will be found a first-class domestic. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; is a good family seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; finishes neatly; wages, $8 to $9 per month, or $3 per week; good reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GROWN girls; one 15 years old, to do general housework; the other 12 years old; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as competent cook; she understands cooking in all its various branches; is also a laundress, waitress and chambermaid. Good reference can be obtained from highest families in City and country. Call for two days at 144 West 30th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework, or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; best of reference, and has no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 152 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family as good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 170 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., until engaged, between 8th and 9th avs.; is a good baker of bread, and has good recommendations.

WANTED—BY A VERY TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman, a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of soups, cakes and preserves; has good reference; is attentive, obliging and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; has no objection to go to Brooklyn; the best of City reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., until united, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for three days at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 218 East 14th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can do general housework in a private family. Apply at No 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; is a plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Call for two days at No. 58 Sands-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK will go out to cook by the day; a few days' notice left at No. 166 East 22d-st., will receive prompt attention; understands making all kinds of soups and fancy dishes.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN 22 years of age, a child to wet nurse; is perfectly healthy in every respect; her own child is dead and only a week old. Apply at No. 148 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Call at 146 West 16th-st. Can give good references.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENman, 17 years of age, as a boy in a respectable business house down town. Speaks English and French, and will work for nothing until his employers are satisfied of his capabilities; lives with his brother, a merchant, down town. Best references will be given, and ample security if necessary. None but down town business houses need apply. Address P. D., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PHILADELphia salesman, who has been connected as partner with one of the largest importing and commission houses in that city; has a thorough knowledge of the Western trade, amongst whom he has traveled for the last ten years. Satisfactory references given as to capacity, &c. Address D., Box 1,412 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, with no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener—his wife as good cook, laundress, or seamstress and chambermaid; they are fully competent, and will make themselves generally useful. Apply in City or country, at, or address, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOBER man, as groom or coachman; he is a good groom, and a careful steady driver; has no objection to the country; has good City reference from his last employer. Address M. H., No. 124 Clinton-place; can be seen for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address K. A., No. 832 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man (single) who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address, or can be seen, at No. 504th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., in the harness store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR ANY employment where sobriety and attentiveness are required; has the best of reference as such from his present employers; knows the City well if required; writes a fair hand. Address F. B., Box 197 *Times* office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to help to take care of horses or cows, and make himself generally usefnl; has three years' reference from his last place. Address P. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CLERKSHIP IN A hotel, by a young man, who can influence traveling custom. Position more an object than salary. Address G. E., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, A SITuation to take care of a horse or any other light work, would make himself generally useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, single, that is well qualified to the business. Good permanent references. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER AND gardener, of Westchester County, N. Y., a situation in the above capacity. Unexceptionable references given. Address L. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A German; understands his business in all its branches; green-house, grapery, &c. Address T. K., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER; willing to make himself generally useful. Best of City references. Address H. DUCHARME, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN the City. Can produce good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGHly competent Apothecary, a situation as dispenser. He has had 13 years experience and can give undoubted testimonials of his knowledge of the business; would have no objection to go either West or South. Address, for three days, ESCULAPIUS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office by a law student. Address A. P. B., No. 58 President-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND REsponsible concern desires to obtain the services of an expert in canvassing for subscriptions and advertisements. One accustomed to deal with merchants in large cities and who is willing to travel, preferred. A liberal salary will be paid to an experienced man; none others need apply. Address H. H. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office, with references. All communications will be confidential.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE charge of the books and accounts of a manufactory, of orderly ways and habits of system; it will be expected that he make himself eventually thoroughly familiar with the minutes of the business, in all its details; none need make application who cannot bring undoubted testimonials for integrity; no objection to an Englishman or Scotchman. Address Box No. 999 Post-office.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L. Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH HOSTLER and Gardener. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 26 Park-place.

WAITER WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; is neat, and of obliging disposition: the most respectable City references required. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner University-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; good wages given; best City reference required. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, mortising machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURniture, together or separately. The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 35 West 18th-st., the owner being about to return to France, from whence the furniture was imported two years since. Apply, between 12 and 4 o'clock, at No. 35 West 18th-st., or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE story and basement house, complete and splendidly furnished. The furniture is new, and of the most fashionable description. The house has all the modern improvements, and situated in a first-class neighborhood; price together, $14,000—or the furniture will be sold for $4,500—and the house leased for a term of years at $1,000. Address A. S. P., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—AT ORange, N. J., within one hour of the City, in Llewellyn Park; it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into building lots of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. B. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story adjoining building, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt on the Harlem railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—PRICE $6,000—A COMPLETE COUNtry seat, containing 38 acres, in Westchester County, near Lake Wacabac. Buildings nearly new. Fruit of all kinds, in great abundance and choice. Extended view. One-half hour from Railroad. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements, and furnished in the handsomest style; lot 25 feet by 92 feet—being No. 31 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., of WESTON, DORTIC & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, made by owner for his own use, situated in South Brooklyn: will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a country seat near the City. Address C. A. G., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast: there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE and brick English basement house, replete with all modern improvements, house 16x52: lot 100; five lines of cars and stages within a block; will be sold at a sacrifice; $4,000 can remain. Apply on premises, No. 349 West 22d-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan on a 100 feet street for sale, situated on 42d-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs., a good location for either stores or dwellings: no commission charged. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE No. 292 West 24th-st., fitted up with every convenience, and in perfect order. Apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM AND RESIdence, near Newburgh, N. Y. Would exchange for City property. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 22.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 225 WEST 15th-st., consisting of the basement, first and second floors, and one room in the attic; the house contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly located; rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of J. C. JEWETT, in the house, or at No. 43 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—BASEMENT NO. 64 JOHNst., $250; English basement house No. 107 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, $225; 7 lots on 33d-st., south side, 10th and 11th-avs.; large cellar and fire-proof vault, south-west corner of John and William-sts. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Broad-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, THE THREEstory and basement house No. 204 West 20th-st. The house has all the modern improvements in, and is in complete order. Rent low. Possession given in a few days. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—RENT $325—A NEAT COTTAGE VERY desirable for a small family; location healthy, about 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Myrtle and Fulton-av. cars pass within a few doors. For further particulars, apply at No. 10 Warren-st., np stairs.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A TWENTY-YEARS' lease of property, corner of Church and Leonard sts., 100 by 125 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st. to let; furniture for sale; rent of house, $650; furniture nearly new, and made for the house. Address O. A. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS IN REAR BUILDING NO. 443 4th-st., being second and third floors of said house. Dimensions 50 by 28 feet. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN, AND furnished rooms, at No. 92 Whitest., between Broadway and Elm. Apply to H. N. DRESSLER, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, in or near Remsen or Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, by a lady, who would be willing to arrange to board the owner's family. Best of references exchanged. To parties breaking up housekeeping this is a first-rate opportunity. Address, stating particulars, &c., to WM. GROVES, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A FACTORY, of large dimensions, say 25x100 feet, with steam-power, and yard-room attached, located near the North or East River. In the City would be preferred. Address Box No. 927 Post-office, stating size, location and price.

WANTED—IN A LIVELY LOCATION, A STRICTly first-class, extra width, modern built dwelling-house, to cost $25,000 and upwards. Address HOUSE, care Box No. 3,120 Post-office.

TO OWNERS OF TENEMENT HOUSES.—I want to lease several tenement houses for a term of years. Apply to J. F. BRUSH, No. 45 Delancey-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1860. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, DANIEL SLOTE, JAMES CUSHING, JR., OLIVER H. LEE, WM. E. CURTIS, } Committee.

N. B.—The time for receiving the aforesaid proposals is extended to Thursday, the 15th day of December instant.

THE MANAGERS OF THE EAST RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, in 40th-st., answer to the appeal of C. E. PARK, Treasurer:

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES.

Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style,
18 CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX,
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS,
OPEN-FACE DO., OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO,

A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED,
OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,

At their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE, all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, among which may be found rich and well trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear,
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS SALE.

DAVID SCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 534 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, from balance of stock, English pressed glass tumblers, decanters, cases, steel cheese scoops with slides, champagne corkscrews, silver-plated do., silver-plated napkin rings, silver fruit knives, plated handles, fine carved rollers, Rodgers' scissors, various styles and sizes, do. pen and pocket knives, also invoice of gold jewelry, rich plated fish knives in cases, English nut crackers, silver-plated tea-spoons, ivory jewel safe, with large and small Bramah locks, dish covers in sets, leather bags of various sizes, plain and with locks, tea sets of six pieces, swing kettle, tea, sugar, cream and slop and silver-edge waiters; also, sets, five pieces, coffee, tea, S. C. and S. do., coffee urns, &c. Superior upright reference piano, with a variety of other goods.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,

Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.

The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.

The sale will take place
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Until which time the pictures will be on view
DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, &C.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell at the salesroom, No. 66 Cedar-st., on the Post-office. *See Herald* advertisement.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

30 shares Artisans' Bank	$100 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank	100 each.
20 shares Oriental Bank	25 each.
30 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co.	50 each.
10 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co.	100 each.
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
13 shares City Fire Insurance Co.	70 each.
12 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	40 each.
25 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	17 each.
20 shares Atlantic Fire Ins. Co.	50 each.
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
29 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.	100 each.
100 shares Nicholas Insurance Co.	25 each.
45 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
300 shares Kerosene Gas-light Co (H.)	25 each.
25 shares Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.	10 each.
10 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
40 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co.	50 each.
40 shares Park Consolidated Stage Co.	25 each.
16 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co.	35 each.
35 shares Great Western Fire Ins. Co.	10 each.
60 shares American Guano Co.	100 each.
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
15 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100 each.
10 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100 each.

$3,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 7 Per Cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 Per Cent. Bonds.
$6,000 La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad 2d Mortgage.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 12. Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable stock of old wines, &c., the stock of a large importing and jobbing house, all superior and fully guaranteed, viz.: F. W. Cosen's Victoria and M. & F. Tosar's Sherries; Arambura and Cognet, Brown do., Tosar, Lawson & Co., Sandeman, Foster & Co. old Port, Vieux Cognacs, Otard in eighth casks, pure Chassies do. do.; Gies, Remas, Scotch, Irish and American Whiskys; very fine 1851 and 1848 Clarets; office maps, chairs, desks, safe, &c., &c.

Also, the balance remaining from our last sales, viz.: reserve pale and dark 1836 brandy; do. 1815 Jamaica; imperial cabinet champagne; virgin and Duff Gordon pale sherry, in original casks; old Antigua and Nabob Jamnica rum; Cutter Bourbou whisky; Jockey Club gin; cases Renault's (1802) Cognac, guaranteed; brown sherry, in glass; London gin; Princess sherry.

Also, about 97,000 Havana cigars, of superior quality, in usual-sized packages, mostly in tenth boxes) viz: La Prima Doona, Reg. Britannica, Paul Murphy, Coocha, Sancho Panza do. La Intimidad, James Buchanan, Londresfino, Concha, Reg. Partegas, Reg. Britannica, Prensados, Conchas, Sordegas, Millar Commanes, Londres, Dogo, Trabuy, Reg. Concha, La Confianza, La Norma and other favorite brands.

To parties who have purchased at former sales nothing need be said; to parties who have not, we respectfully invite them to test samples on morning of sale. Positively no other goods admitted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB PRIVATE LIBRARY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., volumes of rare and American standard works, in the various departments of literature, including very many fine copies elegantly bound in London and Oxford. It is a truly splendid collection, among which may be found Hume and Smollet's England, 16 vols.; Beaumont and Fletcher's complete works; Clarendon's Rebellion, 7 vols., bound in tree morocle calf; Walter Scott's complete works, 98 vols., illustrated with nearly 200 engravings, and bound in superb style; Edinburgh Review, 108 vols.; Quarterly Review, 99 vols.; Lord Bacon's works, 10 vols., 8vo., bound in calf; Boswell's Life of Johnson, 10 vols, half mor.; Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, 2 vols, 4to.; Hogarth's Works, containing upwards of 150 plates, together with the suppressed plates, folio, bound in half morocco; Gilray's celebrated Caricatures, with 600 original plates, folio, bound half morocco; Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, 70 fine line Engravings by Willmore and others, folio, half morocco; The European Art, 2 vols., imperial to Illuminated Magazines, edited by Douglass Jerrold, with several hundred engravings by Leech, 4 vols. to half morocco; Milton's Works, 3 vols., royal 4to.; fine Illustrated Encyclopædia Britannica, 26 vols.; Gibbon's Rome; Robertson's England, 8 vols., bound in full Russia; with many elegantly bound Standard American Works. This elegant Library will be on exhibition as above the day previous to the sale.

J. W. POATER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and cheval mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 214 14th-st., near 8th-av., A. W. PORTER will sell THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, reps, in gilt and gold; rosewood secretary, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and other tables, three superior sewing chairers, marble-tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, rich lace window-curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Seven-and Eleven-tubes, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, bureaus, washstands with marble-tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oil-cloth, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture contained in house No. 140 East Broadway, near Pike-st., every article of which will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and must be removed by Saturday from the premises. This sale embraces among other things, parlor, basement and chamber furniture; mahogany and rosewood tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, marble-top bureaus, washstands, bookcases, extension tables, chandeliers, gas fixtures throughout the house, mirrors, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, engravings, oil-cloth, crockery, china ware, tea and coffee urn, knives, S. P. forks, mattresses, beds and beddiog of all kinds. Also one fine mahogany French secretary.

JOSEPH HEDENBURG, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

44 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM.

ALSO FOUR HOUSES.

To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

1st-av.—1 lot northwest corner 122d-st.
3d-av.—2 lots, east side, 50 ft. 8 in. north of 106th-st.
112th-st.—2 lots north side, 446 ft. west of 3d-av.
121st-st.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 3d-av., with house thereon.
122d-st.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th avs. Also, 3 full lots adjoining. Also, 2 gore lots adjoining.
123d-st.—2 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with gores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 122d-st.) Also, 4 lots adjoining.
123d-st.—3 lots, north side, 265 ft. west 2d-av.
124th-st.—3 lots, south side, 210 ft. west of 2d-av.
126th-st.—2 lots, south side, 105 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.
128th-st.—1 lot, south side, 235 ft. west 5th-av.
128th-st.—1 lot, north side, 280 ft. east of 4th-av.
129th-st.—2 lots, north side, 265 ft. east of 4th-av.
130th-st.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.
133d-st.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage; also, new furniture, in variety, for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash. Dealers will find it to their advantage to attend.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN HAS

A FINE STOCK OF
VELVET CLOAKS,
BEAVER CLOAKS,
LINED CLOTH CLOAKS,
FANCY BEAVER CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

Also,
FRENCH AND SPANISH SACQUES AND BASQUES, elegant in style and finish.
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

279 WE HAVE COMMENCED OUR USUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE OF 279

281 DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, 281

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

283 CUMMING, SIMPSON, & ARMSTRONG, 283 Broadway.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—THE LARgest stock of Fall and Winter Hosiery and Undergarments, French Kid, 80c.; ladies' and misses' Gauntlets, misses' Kid Gloves, Cloth and Worsted Gaiters. Alexandre's Gloves, Worsted and Yarns. No. 880 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. N. B.—East side—The Red Stocking.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRE'S, BRAIDS, AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale, in conjunction with my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt st.

ESKIMOS AND CASTORS SOLD AT LOW prices to close a consignment.
ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Agency of Hilger Brothers' Cloths and Doeskins,
No. 6 College-place.

FURS.

310 CANAL-ST. 310

LADIES' FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.

Victorines, a full prime fur, $12 50.
Victorines, in dark colored fur, $

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 50 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P.M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A.M.; 4:30 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
PASS. ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., and 4 P.M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:15 P.M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 11 M., and 6:10 and 8:30 P.M.
The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A.M.. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P.M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6½ P.M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MARION, at 9A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M., and connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A.M., and 5 P.M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A.M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P.M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10·10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Trains leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A.M.; Yaphank, 10 A.M., and on Greenport at 3.30 P.M.; North Side, at 10 A.M., and 3.30 P.M.; Syosset at 10 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3.30, and 5 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P.M.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below Macdongal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.
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On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
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R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
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STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
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N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
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The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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(Late of the celebrated clipper ship *Three Bells.*)
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JOHN BELL...Sat., Jan. 28	JOHN BELL...Wed., Dec. 28

These high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamships are the ONLY LINE DIRECT FOR GLASGOW, and are fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
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Sterling Exchange for sale on Glasgow, Liverpool or London.

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The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
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To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$30
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	20
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23
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MOUNT VERNON,
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Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
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No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
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SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
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BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
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PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
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KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—CAPT. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N., Commander of the Dead Sea Exploring Expedition, will deliver a Lecture at the COOPER INSTITUTE, *for the Benefit of the Kane Monument Fund*, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 8, commencing at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT.—"THE COMMERCE OF THE EAST, ITS DEVELOPMENTS, AND THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THOSE DEVELOPMENTS ON THE GREAT FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND." Illustrated by Maps, showing the Ocean Routes, River and Canal Navigation, and Projected Lines of Railway.
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On THURSDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
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Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the desk and downtown office of the Library and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

WM. H. FRY, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture on the 15th inst. Subject—*The City of New-York.*

KIRWAN.
The first of a course of lectures (for the benefit of the Reformed Presbyterian Church) will be delivered by Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., (KIRWAN,) in the Brooklyn ATHENÆUM, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—LITERARY EMINENCE.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR NAIRNE ON *La The Philosophy of Liberty*, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, in the Lecture Room of Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the Mission School of Christ Church. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

HORACE GREELEY WILL DELIVER A LECture in the Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets may be had at Kashow's and Stiver's book stores, and Jones & Terhune's hardware store.

POPULAR LECTURES BY DR. POWELL ON THE EYE AND EAR, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st. Lecture on the Eye, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13; on the Ear, TUESDAY, Dec. 20. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

HON. DAVID R. JAQUES WILL DELIVER a public lecture on the *Practice in the Surrogates' Courts*, before the Law Students of the University, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members of the Bar are invited to attend.

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NEW SCENERY.
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.
Mr. BOURCICAULT, as Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Zoe, the Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
On THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1859,
Will be produced
A new play, in five acts,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
Called
THE OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.
The time—The present Winter.
N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.
CHARACTERS.
Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton.....Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McCloskey, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally.....Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "ole uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work, sa".....Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free, the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave
Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons.....Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lefourche, a rich Planter.....Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe.....Mr. D. Bourcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes.....Miss Burke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer.....Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman.....Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter.....Miss H. Secor
Gottlob, an Overseer.....Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter.....Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the auctioneer's clerk.....Mr. Ponisi
Grace, a yellow girl, a slave.....Miss Gimber
Solon, a grief boy-slave.....Mr. Styles
Dido, the cook, a slave.....Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Claiborne.....Miss Clinton
Minnie, the quadroon slave.....Miss Walters
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.
THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.
Nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice.—Shaks.
Tros,

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamships Edinburgh and the Ocean Queen.

The Present State of the Italian Question.

Garibaldi Withdraws to Private Life.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw steamship *Edinburgh*, Capt. JEFFREY, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., stopping at Queenstown on the following day, reached this port last evening. A few hours subsequently arrived the *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Southampton, on the same day.

We thus received advices to the 24th ult., with other interesting details.

The ship *Duke of Wellington*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, was burnt at sea, Nov. 11, off Cape Finesterre. All hands were compelled to take to the boats, and were picked up after 48 hours' exposure.

The *Troy*, from New-Orleans, was aground on St. Patrick's Causeway for about six hours, on the 19th November. The ship *Athlone*, of and from Liverpool, to Galveston, was abandoned in a sinking state, and with six feet of water in the hold, September 8, 45° North and 11° 30' West. Crew saved, and transferred to the Prussian brig *Nomber Zivei*.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT ZURICH.

The *Moniteur* of the 22d ult., announces that the plenipotentiaries of France, Austria and Sardinia exchanged at Zurich, the day before, the ratifications of the treaties of Nov. 10.

THE CONGRESS.

A dispatch from Paris dated on the 24th, says: Prince METTERNICH has submitted to Count WALEWSKI the letters from the Austrian Government, addressed to the Foreign Powers, inviting them to take part in the Congress. These invitations will be delivered by French couriers conveying similar invitations from the French Government.

The London *Morning Post* says: "The Italian question occupies the constant attention of the English Government, and especially of the Foreign Office. No formal invitation to take part in a Congress has as yet, so far at least as our knowledge extends, been received by this country, nor is any invitation likely to be conveyed until some agreement of a definite character shall be established between the Governments of France and England respecting those issues of the proposed Congress which the two great Western Powers alike desire, and to effect which they are willing morally to cooperate."

Le Nord says it is probable the discussions in the Congress will extend over five or six months. The treaty of peace will first be examined, and then the Italian question will be discussed.

A Continental correspondent writes: "It may be considered certain that Russia and Prussia will not attend the Congress without England."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Morning Advertiser* recently announced that at a Cabinet Council Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, Sir GEORGE GREY and Mr. MILNER GIBSON had been appointed a Committee to report to the Cabinet relative to the nature of the Reform Bill, which it would be advisable to bring into Parliament in the coming session. The same authority states that the Committee, after having had several meetings on the subject, laid their views before the Cabinet Council, which was held on Saturday last, and is informed that at present the intention of the Palmerston Government is to limit the intended measure to the mere extension of the franchise. The question of disfranchisement and the mode of taking the votes of the electors are either to be deferred or to be made separate measures, so that the main question of the extension of the franchise should not be endangered. The *Advertiser* adds: "It is believed by Ministers that they will be able to carry a measure merely extending the franchise to a moderate extent, but they are doubtful whether they would not be beaten were they to meddle with the question of disfranchisement, or propose any alteration in the existing mode of taking the votes of the constituencies. Ministers are of opinion that no measure ought to be brought into the House at the present crisis which would necessitate, if rejected, the dissolution of Parliament—an event which they conceive would be most injurious to the public interests in the existing state of our foreign relations."

At the Great Western Railway of Canada meeting in London, on the 23d ult., a resolution was passed changing the existing third and fourth mortgages, guaranteed by the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, for the loan of £250,000, and to take a similar amount in lieu thereof, of an issue of £500,000 of preference shares, to be secured by a mortgage on the property of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company.

Of the £600,000 to be raised by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, only one-sixth has yet been secured. The assistance extended by Government is regarded as inadequate.

Hon. MOUNTSTEWART ELPHINSTONE, author of works on India, died at his seat in Surry, on the 21st ult.

Dr. SMETHURST was removed to Newgate on the 22d, preparatory to his trial for bigamy, which was to commence on the 30th ult.

It was reported that negotiations were progressing for the forwarding of New-York direct mails *via* Queenstown.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the staff of the French expedition to China is under orders to leave on the 15th of January. The second battalion of the foot chasseurs was reviewed at Paris on the 21st, preparatory to their embarkation for China. The men are to be provided with cloaks of thick blue cloth, having cape and hood, and high boots to cross marshes.

The *Opinione Nationale* contains a violent protest against the participation of France in the Chinese war. "Let us not," it says, "shed the blood of our children to assure a gigantic market to our industrial rival, with whom we can hardly compete at home."

It is stated that during the whole Chinese war a fortnightly mail is to be organized between Canton and Toulon, *viâ* Suez.

The *Guienne*, a Bordeaux journal, has been seized, and is to be prosecuted, for having innocently reproduced the letter falsely attributed to the King of Sardinia by the *Ami de la Religion*.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* has received a first warning for an article written by Count D'HAUSSONVILLE, son-in-law of the Duke of Broglie.

The *Herald's* Paris corespondent says that he cannot positively assert that an official circular restraining the French papers in their expressions against England has not been issued, but its existence is denied in well-informed quarters.

Count POURTALES, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, has arrived, and has been presented to their Imperial Majesties at Compeigne, it is stated, to give the French Government authentic explanations of the interviews between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia.

Earl COWLEY has left Paris for London, having been summoned, it is said, to receive the last instructions of the British Cabinet respecting the Congress.

The iron-plated steam-frigate *Normandy* is expected to be launched at Cherbourg in March. Keels of two large transports, for conveyance of horses, are about to be laid down. They are to have steam screws, and are each to be capable of containing 300 horses and as many men.

The *Constitutionnel* confirms the statement that the *Ami de la Religion* would be prosecuted for publishing the letter alleged to be from the King of Sardinia to the Emperor of the French, relative to the Regency of the Prince DE CARIGNAN.

The prosecution of MONTALEMBERT has been set on foot, and the Count has received a summons from the Judge of Instruction. A summons is also expected in the case of M. EMILE GIRARDIN, on account of that pamphlet of his which was seized just in time to prevent publication.

Dr. BARE, Catholic Bishop of Savannah, had died in Paris.

The father of the child MORTARA had arrived in Paris, determined to demand from the Congress the restoration of his child.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says financial and commercial circles have been somewhat disquieted this week by the announcement of the intention of the *Crédit Mobilier* to issue 24,000 debentures, of £20 each, belonging to the Compagnie Générale Maratime. It is believed that the Council of State will not authorize the operation.

The Bourse was dull, but steady, at 69 95.

ITALY.

The following is the text of Gen. GARIBALDI's last proclamation to the Italian people, as published by the *Avenir*, of Nice:

TO THE ITALIANS.

Finding that, by cunning devices and vain pretexts, the freedom of action inherent in my rank in the army of Central Italy is continually hampered—a freedom which I have ever used for the object which every good Italian must wish to attain—I leave the military service.

On the day when VICTOR EMANUEL shall again call upon his soldiers to fight for the deliverance of our country, I shall find an arm of some kind or another, and a post by the side of my brave companions in arms.

The miserable and tortuous policy which for the moment tronbles the majestic march of our affairs, should engage us more than ever to rally round the brave and loyal soldier of our independence, who is incapable of repudiating the sublime and generous design which he conceived. More than ever we must lay up stores of gold and steel to prepare a good reception for whoever may attempt to throw us back into our former miserable state. J. GARIBALDI."

The *Moniteur*, of the 23d, publishes the following statement: The French Government believing that the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. BUONCOMPAGNI would prejudice the questions which will be submitted to the approaching Congress, had looked on the adoption of the above measure with regret. This impression is now modified by the explanations given hy the Government of Sardinia, which declare the maintenance of public order was the sole object and only aim of the above delegation to M. BUONCOMPAGNI, and that the concentration in his hands of the government of Central Italy, had in no manner the character of a virtual Regency. With reference to this question the article concludes by reminding the public that the *Moniteur* is the only political organ of the Government.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree to insure the execution of that clause of the treaty of Zurich wherein the giving up of the Austrian vessels captured during the late war, but not yet adjudged as prizes, is stipulated.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its chief editor, M. GRANDGUILLOT, says that the declarations of the Cabinent of Turin, on the subject of the Regency of M. BUONCOMPAGNI, are of a nature to make those arrangements possible which have generally been considered as very difficult of execution. It is understood that if M. BUONCOMPAGNI exercises the Regency, it is only for the maintenance of order in Central Italy. Italian interests are in harmony with European interests, in order to reserve for the Congress the definitive regulation of the situation of the Italian peninsular.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree for immediately applying a sum of four millions to fortifying Cremona, Pavia, Lonato, and another place.

A memorandum of the Tuscan Government tells the European Powers that if the Congress orders the restoration of the Grand Duke they will oppose it to the last. If attacked, they will, though sure of defeat, do their best to repel force by force.

The following nominations are announced at Turin: The Marquis of Villa Marina as Governor of Milan, and M. DESAMBROIS as Ambassador at Paris.

A dispatch dated Bologna, Nov. 22, says the Second Regiment of the Bolognese Brigade has taken the oath to the King of Sardinia, and received its colors amid the applause of the populace. The uniform of the brigade is the same as that of the Piedmontese army.

GERMANY.

It is certain that Austria, through the medium of Prince DE METTZENICH, has protested here against the nomination of a Regent by Piedmont, as such a regency would be contrary to the conditions of the treaties of peace signed at Zurich.

Baron DE TALLYRAND will be appointed Ambassador at Berlin. The Marquis DE BONNEVILLE will be appointed Ambassador at Athens.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Post* says: "The Vienna Cabinet assures its friends, at home and abroad, that the Emperor has agreed to reduce the army, contrary to the solicitations of many of his advisers.

The official Dresden *Journal* contains the intelligence that on the 23d the conferences of the Ministers of several Federal States were to take place at Wiesburg, to take into consideration the several questions of federal policy. Austria and Prussia have received official intimation of the above.

The Dresden *Journal* also publishes a summary of the votes given by the representatives of Saxony in the sitting of the Federal Commission, in which the question of the Constitution of Hesse Electoral was brought forward. The same journal announces that the Governments of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, Hesse Electoral, Darmstadt, Schwerin, Nassau, Saxe-Miningen and Saxe-Altenberg, will take part in the conferences at Winsburg.

It is related in political circles, says a Vienna letter-writer, that Baron BRUCK was on the point of quitting office about a week ago. Every one seems to feel that the Minister of Finance "has made himself impossible," but unfortunately for Austria she has no statesman who is able to take his place.

It is whispered in military circles that an officer of high rank will be called to account for his management of the Commissariat Department during the war. He is generally accused of having accepted "douceurs" from the purveyors of stores, but it remains to be seen whether the charge is well founded.

At nearly every meeting which takes place in Hungary, whatever may be its character, there is sure to be some outburst of patriotic feeling; and in order to multiply the opportunities for these demonstrations, agricultural and horticultural associations are being multiplied and patronised in a very remarkable manner.

DENMARK.

A dispatch dated Copenhagen, Nov. 21, says: "The *Dagbladet* announces that a council of ministers was held to-day, at which it was resolved that the President of the Cabinet should render to the King the resignation of the whole ministry. M. COTTWITT has been summoned by his Majesty the King."

THE MOROCCO WAR.

The Opposition journals of Madrid, violently attack the government for the concessions accedded to England in the Morocco affair.

According to the latest accounts from Morocco, Mr. DRUMMOND HAY, the English Consul-General, remained at Tangier, and was holding frequent conferences with the Moorish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The fact is now officially announced in Paris that in the space of twenty days the campaign in Morocco lasted, one-fifth of the expeditionary corps perished from disease.

General ECHAGUE continues to fortify Ceuta. The embarkation of the first *corps d'armée* has been completed, and on the 21st that of the second was completed. The bad weather has rendered the shipment of war *matériel* difficult. The organization of the battalions in the Basque provinces is proceeding actively.

A dispatch, dated at Marseilles, Nov. 21, says: "Gen. MARTINPREY is expected here this evening from Africa on his way to Paris. The last proclamation of Gen. MARTINPREY, which is dated Ousador, 10th inst., announces that the inhabitants of that place had been compelled to pay a ransom in order to avoid the chastisement they had brought on themselves by their behavior. The Cadi had been arrested and brought to Tangier. The military chest of the contingent was respected as belonging to the Emperor of Morocco; with that State France continues to maintain peaceable relations. A corps of observation will remain on the frontiers. The proclamation concludes by stating that illness had reduced the effective force of the French expeditionary force by one-fifth, but the soldiers, nevertheless, display moral force, and admirable and unaltered discipline."

TURKEY.

The following news of the 12th ult., has been received from Constantinople. The camps at Sophia and Shumla have been raised. The *Journal de Constantinople* declares that the Porte has not definitely prohibited the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Out of forty-one conspirators, five were condemned to death, thirteen to hard labor for life, eight to prolonged, and nine to short periods of imprisonment. The Sultan at once commuted the sentence of the men condemned to death. The screw gun-boat *Intrepid* stranded as it was returning from Volo, with Sir H. BULWER on board. It is stated at Constantinople that the submarine cable broke while being laid between Candia and Alexandria, at some 70 miles from the last mentioned place.

GREECE.

The Sixth Legislative Session of the Greek Chambers, was opened on the 10th inst., by King OTHO. After mentioning various local measures, the Royal Speech formally announces the opening of the Sixth Legislative Session.

INDIA.

Later news had been received from India, but it is unimportant. Business at Calcutta was dull.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.—The Chinese Government has repudiated its treaty with the United States, by refusing to open the ports of Swatow and Taiwan, as stipulated by that treaty.

Trade uninterrupted. European goods in good demand for the North. Tea a shade lower in prices. Silk unchanged. Exchange on London, 6s. 8d. Exchange for Bank bills, at six months, 6s. 7d.

No War between England and France.

From the London Times.

There never was an age of the world in which the development of mere material force assumed such enormous dimensions as the present. The vast armies of Semiramis, of Xerxes, of Mithridates, or Attila, exaggerated by the vanity of cotemporary historians, carried within themselves the best antidote to their enormous numbers. They could not be adequately fed, they could not obey the impulse of a single mind on the day of battle. In like manner the nominal sovereignty of a Roman Emperor over the whole of Europe was really an absolute despotism within a few miles of his Court, and an anarchy tempered by occasional severities over the rest of his dominions. Modern ingenuity has done much to overcome these obstacles. Where there are railroads armies can easily be moved and fed. Where there are telegraphs armies can be easily commanded and concentrated. The appliances of art have given to the general a power he never possessed before, and the same appliances have given to the Chief of the State a far readier command of its resources than till within the last few years could have been supposed possible. It is easier to know everything passing in England than it was to know what passed within a single county. It is easier to know and direct everything in France than it used to be to regulate the affairs of a single Province, or even of a single Department. The same causes which have given rulers to commerce have given arms and eyes to power, and rendered its combinations infinitely more certain, and its determinations absolutely irresistible.

It is happy for the human race that side by side with this enormous development of physical power has grown up another agency which seems designed by Providence to operate as a salutary check to it. The natural antagonist of force is opinion; the natural exponent of opinion is a free Press; and the railway and telegraph have given to the opinions of the Press a circulation and an ubiquity which enable it at every turn to meet and to oppose, if necessary, the exorbitant pretensions of mere consolidated power. Unhappily, however, the bane and the antidote are not always found together. In France, for instance, there is the complete governmental and administrative centralization, which, as shown by M. DE TOCQUEVILLE in his recent work, successive governments have, during the last hundred years, labored with emulous industry to build up—a machine which is ready to the hand of the first man who in a revolution can place himself at the head of the Government, and which makes him for the time being the most powerful of the human race. But the owner of this vast power will not consent to divide it; he keeps it all to himself, and allows no importunate advice, no ill-timed remonstrance from his own subjects, to jar on the harmonious working of the machine. In England the case is just the reverse. Here we have never trusted our Government with that tremendous power which belongs to a system of complete centralization, and such power as we do allow it we carefully check by the salutary influence of the utmost publicity and freedom of discussion. We venture to think that the existence of this troublesome and outspoken element in England is of considerable advantage not only to ourselves, but to our neighbors, and we go so far as to believe that France has every reason to congratulate herself that there is a free Press in England, which, utterly disconnected, from any Government, can fairly and freely represent to the Government and people of both countries those things which it imports them to know. A shackled Press, though apparently a convenience, is often a serious injury to power. A Government is apt to forget that what it sees is not written to meet the views of the public, but its own, and to deceive itself by attaching too much importance to an agency which its own acts have deprived of almost all value. For these reasons we regard with more satisfaction than perhaps the amount of the concession justifies the recent step taken by the Emperor of the French, whose reference to the memorandum which we felt it our duty to address to him on certain manifestations of feeling in France, which seemed to us directly tending to compromise the amicable relations between the two countries. We rejoice, in the first place, because the admonition is addressed directly to the Prefects—a body of gentlemen who must be held more especially responsible for the tone of the Provincial Press of France, and who will thus most justly be made the means of putting an end to an annoyance which they must have had so considerable a share in creating. We rejoice, also, because the step taken by the Emperor confirms in the most signal manner the ground on which we based our remonstrance. We argued that under the laws for the regulation of the Press in France the Government must be really responsible for whatever appeared unrebuked in the newspapers. The circular of the Emperor appears entirely to have adopted this view, to have pointed out the tendency in the minds of Englishmen to identify the French Government with the French Press, and to have drawn the only reasonable inference,—that, as such language in the mouth of the Government would be full of danger to the peaceful relations between the two countries, it could not be free from danger when uttered by a Press over which the Government exercises unlimited control.

Far more important than all these, however, is the fact that the Emperor of the French wielding an amount of power difficult to conceive, governing a country the most favored in the world in situation and climate, at the head of an army 700,000 men, well commanded, well armed, well disciplined, inspired by all the confidence of success, and hardened by all the toils and dangers of actual war,—at the head of a navy which is only too formidable a rival to our own, and of a nation whose vast resources he can command and direct as the strength of one man, does not deem himself raised above the necessity of attending to the voice of public opinion and giving full weight to arguments which have no other means of penetrating to the cabinet of an absolute Sovereign than their intrinsic reason and justice. It is gratifying to see that side by side with this enormous power has grown up something which even that Power does not feel itself at liberty to disregard, and that with the increase of force a disposition to regulate that force by the principles of a dignified forbearance and a respect for the rights and feelings of others has in some degree kept pace. As having some claim to represent this element in human affairs, we congratulate our countrymen on this admission of its importance, and we trust it will be remembered the next time the Press is accused of stirring up the evil passions of mankind that it can be the missionary of peace as well as of discord.

But above all do we rejoice that the Emperor of the French has given this conclusive proof that, whatever may have been his feelings, he did not wish to stir up any ill-will in the mind of France towards England. He has given us an assurance which it is impossible to misunderstand, that, so far as he is concerned, he wishes all causes of irritation between the two countries which lie within his control to cease, and we willingly accept this declaration as the first faint streak of the dawn which may be the herald of a day clear from the clouds which have been so long gathering round us. What may have been the feelings and intentions of the Emperor up to this time we will not inquire; suffice it that he has taken a step in the direction of conciliation, and taken it in a manner equally frank and courteous. The future must show whether this step is to be followed by others, which will restore to us a cordial understanding not only between the two Governments, but between the two nations; or whether it is the result of a mere momentary impulse, to be recalled with the same facility with which it has been taken. If the silencing of the clamors against England is to stand alone, it is a concession which, though valued for the moment, can have no permanent effect upon the destinies of the two nations. If it is, as we are willing to believe, only the first advance to a return of confidence and good understanding, it is an event of unspeakable importance, and fraught with the happiest results to the welfare of France, of England, and of Europe.

The Very Latest (via Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 24.

The *Daily News* City Article says: "The funds have been again very firm to-day, although animation was prevented by the long delay in the convocation of the Congress. Late in the day an advance took place in answer to an improvement of a like amount on the Paris Bourse. All classes of securities closed with firmness. The demand for Money to-day was rather active, many of the private Banks being apparently short, and discounters are not very anxious to do business at 2½ per cent.

Commercial tenders are required at the India Office for ships to take stores from Glasgow to Bombay. The Admiralty will receive tenders on the 27th inst., for the supply and delivery at Fernando Po of 3,800 tons of South Wales coals.

The *Daily News* describes the sugar market yesterday as firmer, and says that the tea sales have terminated heavily.

The *Times'* City Article says: A favorable tone continues in the English funds, and a slight advance has been established, to-day. There was a fair demand for discount, to-day, and at the Banks the applications were on a full average scale. In the Stock Exchange, also, 2 per cent. was given for loans on Government securities. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Railway market continues to improve. In several English descriptions an advance of ½ has taken place.

REPORTED DEATH OF NENA SAHIB.

The Lahore *Chronicle* of Oct. 15, containing the following paragraph, has been handed to the *Times*: "Our Onde correspondent, writing Oct. 3, says, the important news has just come in that the NENA was killed in a rally on the Nepaul frontier on the 24 ult. His followers have all dispersed in several gangs."

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

The *Times* says it is reported that Committees of the Directors of the South Eastern and of the London, Chatham, Dover and East Kent lines, met to-day, and agreed to recommend to their respective roads to consider the expediency of arranging terms of amalgamation.

BRITISH STEAMERS AND THE MOROCCO WAR.

The paddle-steamer *Emperor*, of 850 tons, the property of Messrs. GEE & Co., Hull, clears to-day at that port for Santander. She is chartered by the Spanish Government for the war service in Morocco, and is the first of a line of British steamers to be taken up in this country for the Spanish war.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Steps have been taken for the formation of a Rifle Brigade, to consist of Irishmen resident in London, under the title of the Irish Volunteer's Rifle Corps. It is stated that an exceedingly efficient body is likely to be formed in a very short time. The applications or enrolment in the London Rifle Brigade have amounted to 700. The enrolled members of the Inns of Court Corps Volunteers, yesterday, met 200 strong, to elect a managing Committee. A meeting in the city of Westminster was held, yesterday, for the purpose of forming a corps of Riflemen. The *Times* contains a long letter, urging the efficiency of corps of volunteer cavalry.

The Registrar-General, in his new report, says that the youth of the country is growing at such a rate as to add a battalion to its strength every few days.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM.

The *Times* in order to set at rest some misapprehensions in France shows the nature of our occupation. We have once voluntarily abandoned Perim, but in 1857 took possession again in order to erect a lighthouse, and it is occupied by from 50 to 60 persons, including only a single European—a young officer of the Bombay Artillery. The rest are natives of India, comprising 25 sappers and 30 gunners. The sappers are occupied in keeping up the water-tank and store rooms, and the charge of the place devolves upon the gunners, who, however, no guns, but with Arabs and Africans sound protection is necessary against a sudden attack. A small work has therefore been formed, just sufficient to contain the little garrison, and merely musket proof. Beyond this there are no defences whatever. There is not, nor has there ever been, a single gun on the island. The *Times* concludes by saying that France may confidently assure herself that we in England want no extension of territory or influence in the Red Sea or anywhere else.

Commercial by the Edinburgh.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 23.—The sales of COTTON for three days amonnt to 15,000, of which speculators and importers have taken 2,000. There has been but little inquiry, and prices are weak and partially 1s. lower, the market closing dull.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices had an upward tendency, though the market was quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull, and 6d.@1s. lower. WHEAT dull, and 1d.@2d. lower. CORN quiet, and declined 6d.@1s. per quarter. Quotations were nominal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF heavy, owing to large arrivals. PORK dull, and sales unimportant. BACON quiet. LARD quiet. TALLOW dull, but unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR was firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE steady. ASHES quiet, at 27s. 6d. for Pots, and 27s. 9d. for Pearls. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull and holders pressing on the market. SUGAR firm and partially 6d. higher. COFFEE firm. TEA—Little inquiry and prices weak and ½d. lower. RICE firm. LINSEED OIL firm at 28s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 35s. PIG IRON at 52s. 6d. The WOOL sales were animated and prices firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 96⅛@96¼ for Money, and 96⅛@96⅜ for Account.

American securities were in improved demand. Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 44@42 discount.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Morning.

The sales of COTTON, yesterday, were 6,000 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS dull. SUGAR buoyant. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday.

CONSOLS—96⅛@96¼ for Money, and 96¼@96⅜ for Account.

NANA SAHIB is reported dead.

Spain is chartering English steamers for service in the Morocco war. PARIS, Wednesday.

The Bourse is buoyant; the Rentes are quoted 70f.5c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ..DEC. 7.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60..102	100	New-York Cent. R. 79⅛
10,000	Va. State 6s..b60 92⅝	200	do.....b30 79⅝
5,000	do..... 92½	250	do..... 79¾
2,000	do..... 92¼	100	do.....s30 79⅝
22,000	Missouri State 6s 83½	250	do.....s10 79⅝
5,000	do..... 83⅜	150	do.....b30 79⅝
5,000	do.....s60 83	200	do.....b30 79¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..... 90	200	do..... 79¾
20,000	Erie 2d M. Bds.. 90	200	do.....b60 80
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d M. 99½	300	do.....b30 80
2,000	Harlem R. 1st M. 93	10	do..... 79¾
2,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs. 92	100	do..... 80
1,600	Mich. Cen. R 8 pc. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.. 88	300	do.....b60 80¼
		400	do.....b30 80¼
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs. 60	800	Reading Railroad.. 49⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs... 84⅜	100	do.....s30 40⅝
3 000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M. 93	550	do..... 40¾
2.000	D. L. & W. 2d M. 97	300	Ill. Cen. Railroad.. 55⅜
2,000	Bl. & St. J. R. Bs. 60	5	Cleve. Col. & C. R. 39¾
2,000	M. So. 2d M. Bs.. 40¼	150	Galena & Chicago R. 67⅜
100	Chatham Bank..... 93	650	do..... 67¼
12	St. Nicholas Bank. 96	100	do.....s5 67⅛
10	Penn. Coal Co..... 83½	100	do.....s10 67⅛
100	do..... 83	100	do..... 67⅜
50	do.....b60 83	250	do.....b30 67⅜
160	Pacific M. S. Co.... 75¾	50	do.....s10 67⅜
50	do.....s10 76½	50	do..... 68
50	do.....s10 76¾	300	do.....b30 68¼
50	do.....b30 77	400	do.....s60 68
50	do..... 77	100	do..... 68½
15	Del. & H. C. Co. ex d. 95¼	200	do.....b30 68⅝
100	Erie Railroad..... 84	4000	Clev. & Toledo R... 13⅜
150	do..... 84⅜	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R. 63⅜
100	Hudson R. R.....s3 39⅜	100	do.....s10 63¾
50	do.....s60 39¼	50	do..... 63⅞
100	do..... 39⅜	50	do.....s30 63¾
200	do.....b3 39½	100	do.....s30 63⅞
500	do.....b60 40	300	do.....b10 64
200	do..... 39⅞	300	do..... 64
50	do..... 39⅞	450	do.....s10 64
650	Harlem R. Pref.... 35	150	do..... 64½
50	Panama Railroad.133	500	do..... 64⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Va. St. 6s, 80.. 81¼	250	Gal. & Chi. R.... 68⅛
4,000	Missouri 1st 6s.. 83	100	do.....b30 68⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..b60 89½	40	Cleve. & Tol. R.. 193⅛
1.000	Brook. C. W. L. 102	80	Panama Railroad..134
10,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs 50	50	do.....s30. 134
12,050	Erie 2d Mt. Bds. 90	100	do.....b60. 134⅜
10,000	Hudson R. 2d M.100	65	do..... 134⅜
120	N. Y. Central R.. 80¾	50	do.....b10. 134⅜
100	do.....b60 80¾	25	do..... 134⅜
40	Erie Railroad..... 91	100	do.....b60. 134½
300	Hudson River R... 40	50	do..... 134¾
30	Harlem R. Pref.... 35½	50	do.....s30. 134½
100	do.....s60 35	100	Ill. Cen. R..... 83 56
7	Nor. & Wor. R..... 40	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R... 77
50	Mich. Cen.....s30 39⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R.... 64⅜
50	do.....b60 39¾		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The additional decline in the Stock market noticed yesterday brought in new buyers this forenoon, and quite a large business was done in both Bonds and Shares, the first session of the Board closing firm. The demand further improved on the Street for New-York Central, and, at the Second Board, for other descriptions. The transactions throughout the day were well distributed, though the heaviest run was on New-York Central, Hudson River, Galena and Rock Island. The improvement from the lowest sales of yesterday averages about ¾ per cent. on the Share list—Harlem Preferred being an exception—and full 1 per cent. on most of the Railway Bonds dealt in. As inconsistent with this feeling, we notice a weaker tone in the State Stocks, reversing the order of yesterday, when Railway Stocks were down. Some considerable sales of Virginias, Tennessees and Missouris are made on speculation for the decline, the weakest being Missouris, which sold this afternoon at 83 per cent., and Virginias down to 91¼ per cent., seller 60 days. The dealings in New-York Central opened at 79¾ per cent., the demand carrying up the price to 80¼ per cent. cash, and 80⅜ buyer 30 days. The final cash quotation is 80¼ per cent. A correspondent, referring to the intimation of one of our cotemporaries that the net profits of the current half-year may not be divided beyond 3 per cent. in February, writes that this sort of gossip on the subject amounts to nothing at all. It is *not* known at Albany, he says, that "some of the Directors advocate the policy of continuing 3 per cent. dividends, even if the earnings of the Company justify 4 per cent.," (as asserted by the paper in question,) and such a policy, if proposed, would hardly obtain much support. The writer adds:

"The dividends of the Company will depend, of course, upon its earnings and profits, which were never more favorable than they are now. The discussion of the February dividend is entirely premature, and no responsible officer of the Company would be justified in attempting to decide upon it two months in advance. My figures for the six months' business will prove very near the mark."

The figures referred to estimate a gross earning for the six months ending 31st January of $3,840,000, and allowing 54 per cent. for operating the road, and $550,000 for half yearly interest and sinking fund, the net result is a balance to the Dividend Fund of $1,220,000, being $250,000 more than required to pay 4 per cent. The gross earnings for four months of the six reach over $2,700,000, and for the months of December and January about $1,100,000 is estimated, of which $625,000 is looked for the present month. The depression in Galena and Chicago was partially overcome, the price reaching 68¼ per cent. this afternoon. One of the features of the Railroad list through the various changes in the market for a week or two past is the free demand for Rock Island shares; no effort appears to be made to prevent the price sympathizing with the general list, but a large amount of Stocks daily taken, in any and every way, that the speculative or other sellers offer their contracts. The price this afternoon left off 64¾ per cent. Hudson River was in request this morning at 40, buyer 60 days, and sold at the same figure cash in the afternoon. Erie shares were in some demand and 50½ was paid in the afternoon. The largest rise was in Panama, for which the orders were quite marked at the Second Board, and the price 2 per cent., sales at 134¾ per cent. Illinois Central was firmer, and sold at 56, seller 30 days. The Chicago *Times* thus refers to the traffic of the Road:

"The Illinois Ceotral Company's traffic for November was $250,740 21, against $156,037 70 in 1858—a gain of $94,704 61. This large increase is chiefly in the freight earnings, which sum up $151,261 92, against $76,943 47 in same month last year. The most gratifying feature of the operation of the Illinois Central, latterly, is the large trade opening up at Cairo with the Southern cities. Through that channel one-fourth of the freight traffic of the road is now carried. Large shipments of Oats and flour for New-Orleans, and for Western freight the Cotton and Sugar trade is becoming of very great importance. We are informed that 15,000 hogsheads and 15,000 barrels of Sugar, with 12,000 bales of Cotton, have been received this season at Cairo."

There was a quiet feeling in Pacific Mail shares. It opened a little lower than yesterday's closing rate, but advanced to 77 per cent. sales, then returning to 76½@¾ per cent. In Railway Bonds the business was distributed over Erie, Hudsons, Harlems and several of the Western mortgages, all at better prices, with a strong demand for Erie Seconds at 90 per cent., and Hudson Seconds at par, the last-named sale being the highest for the Second mortgage of the Hudson River Road, for some time past. The mortgage falls due at the close of the year 1860, and, from present appearances, will be readily extended without loss to the Company, as only $4,000,000 stands before it. The general market, in the afternoon, closed with a little less firmness, for some of the speculative shares, than is shown on the printed list.

The traffic returns from the two Michigan Roads for the month of November compare as follows with last season:

	Nov. '59.	Nov. '58
Michigan Central.....	$161,617	$156,298
Michigan Southern.....	184,500	168,000

In the Money Market there is nothing new to report to-day of Discount rates. There is a steady employment among the Stock Brokers for Loans on demand at 6 per cent., as the rule, with occasional exceptions at 6½@7 per cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and at 5@5½ per cent. on Federal and State Security. There is less said to-day about the increased demand, and the market works steadily within the rates here quoted. The Custom House demand is light this week; only $24,000 paid in to-day; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $132,000; disbursements, $244,000; balance this afternoon, $5,742,409. Some additional business was done for the *Africa* this morning in Bills on London, which are fairly down to 109½ per cent. for leading Broker's signatures.

HUDSON RIVER ROAD—FISCAL YEAR.

	1857-58.	1858-9.
October, 1857.....	$141,627	$140,782
November, 1857.....	121,282	137,094
December, 1857.....	127,079	197,980
January, 1858.....	176,572	192,161
February, 1858.....	163,837	190,588
March, 1858.....	179,423	175,773
April, 1858.....	112,614	121,123
May, 1858.....	128,132	141,268
June, 1858.....	95,219	115,444
July. 1858.....	114,731	125,304
August, 1858.....	139,488	155,163
September, 1858.....	140,871	156,972
	$1,640,862	$1,849,658
Increase of the year.....		208,775

The Governor recommends the appropriation of $4,000,000 additional to the Covington and Ohio Road, and $1,000,000 to other works of improvement. He also suggests several new regulations in regard to providing promptly for the State interest, which, as far as practicable, he thinks should be paid at Richmond. This last intimation, with the prospect of the further increase in the Public Debt, will perhaps account for the disposition ahown in our market, to-day, to sell the State Stocks of Virginia at lower rates, on time. The resources of the Treasury are stated by the Governor as follows:

Balance in Treasury. (Commonwealth proper,) on the 1st of October, 1859.....	$104,018 66
Estimated receipts for fiscal year 1859-60.....	3,774,068 96
Total.....	$3,875,082 32
Disbursements for fiscal year 1859-60.....	3,660,239 15
Estimated surplus, 1st October, 1860.....	214,843 11
Estimated receipts for 1860-61.....	3,785,762 96
Total receipts for 1860-61.....	4,000,606 13
Estimated charges for 1860-61.....	3,106,453 31
Surplus on 1st of October, 1861.....	894,152 82

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The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2565. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses Engrossed with the Slavery Agitation.

Speeches of Messrs. Trumbull, Davis, Clay and Wilson, in the Senate.

Messrs. Davis, of Mississippi, and Corwin and Cox, of Ohio, in the House.

NO BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

[By Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The debate in Congress continues to draw crowded gallerics, which indulge in free and unlimited applause, but no progress is made towards an organization.

Mr. CORWIN to-day delivered an amusing, though conservative, speech, in which he repudiates Mr. SEWARD as a Republican leader. His complimentary remarks upon Virginia and South Carolina were listened to with apparent pleasure by Senators MASON and CHESNUT, who had entered the House at the moment, and remained standing just in the rear of the speaker. His speech was not regarded by Republicans as well-timed, and some were uncharitable enough to pronounce it a bid for the Speakership.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, took issue with his colleague, as to the position of the Republican party in their State, and a severe fire was kept up till a late hour, much to the gratification of the galleriec, where, in the meantime, a fight occurred between a Virginian and an advocate of SEWARD's, without, however, interrupting the current of debate on the floor below.

So slight is the prospect for an early organization, that Post-office certificates were offered in market today at ninety-four cents.

Senators continue to debate Mr. MASON's resolution with much feeling.

Senator TRUMBULL to-day also denounced Mr. SEWARD as the leader of the Republican Party. He recognized no leader. In reply to inquiries he said that the admission of a new State would not be opposed by him in consequence of its having a constitution sanctioning Slavery. He regarded Slavery as existing in this District by the force of local laws, and he would never interfere with the relation of master and slave where it existed.

Mr. TRUMBULL's speech was as candid as it was conservative and eloquent.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has refused to approve the allowance to Missouri of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as a percentage on land sales as ascertained by the General Land Office This fund was looked to for the means wherewith to pay the interest shortly due on the Missouri Bonds.

Q.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill making an appropriation to facilitate negotiations for the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) gave similar notice of a Homestead bill.

Several other notices were given, including one for the construction of a railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

Mr. MASON's resolution came up, when Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) resumed his remarks, showing the importance of an inquiry relative to the sacking of the arsenal at Liberty, Mo. The seizure of an arsenal recently is regarded as a matter of great importance, yet the President, in his message, never alluded to the seizure of the arsenal in Missouri. A resolution was adopted in March, 1856, calling on the President for all the information in the Departments relative to the affairs of Kansas, yet the report of Capt. LEONARD has never been sent to the Senate. He proceeded, in reply to an inqutry of Mr. YULEE, to lay down the principles of the Republican Party, reading their platform, and defending the doctrines therein contained.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) inquired if the Constitution gave power to establish Slavery there?

Mr. TRUMBULL replied it was a Constitution of freedom and not Slavery; the word slave don't occur in it.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) stated that it appeared then that the whole object of the Republican Party was to exclude Slavery from the Territories. He desired to know whether the exclusion did not apply to the District of Columbia, and all the forts and arsenals which were under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government? How was it in the new States of the Union? For a logical sequence his argument would be that slaves are now illegally held in Louisiana and Missouri, and every other new State. He wanted light on these matters for it was a serious question. The doctrines of the Republican Party plant the seeds of revolution. That is a platform on which it is impossible for the country to stand. The Trojan horse has been introduced, out of which will issue armed enemies to the existence of the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the gentlemen entirely mistaken as to the principles and views of the Republicans. He would endeavor to enlighten them in a calm and candid manner. He did not like to hear them use the word South in this matter. Not more than one-twentieth of the people South are slaveholders, and that class should not arrogate to themselves that they are the South. The exclusion of Slavery from the Territories operates on all alike. Northern men will have no more right to carry slaves there than Southern men. The Republican Party had its origin in the question of Slavery in the Territories. This territorial question was not settled; and the Democratic Party unsettled it. He went on to allude to the term Black Republican, which had been used.

Mr. YULEE said the Republican name having been consecrated by the fathers of the country, a sectional party had not the right to appropriate it without some qualification. He would not call them "Black," but would leave it to themselves to supply the designation.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied they call themselves Republicans because they advocate the principles of JEFFERSON. If his party had made any departure from those principles he would condemn such departure. The fathers of the old Republican Party were their models, from whom their principles were taken. The very words in their platform, to which the Senator from Florida objected, were written by the hand of JEFFERSON.

Mr. YULEE—To create and not destroy free government.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Yes; and we perpetuate free government by maintaining the principles we advocate. The other party call themselves Democrats, when their legislation is all shaped for the interests of the slaveholding aristocracy, comprising only one out of sixty of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.)—Do you recognize the right to reclaim fugitive slaves in the Territories?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I do, under the act of Congress, but not under the Fugitive Slave law, unless it is made applicable.

Mr. CLAY—How do you reconcile the obligation in your platform to give all men freedom, with the countervailing right to reclaim fugitive slaves?

Mr. TRUMBULL—That obligation is merely a repetition of the doctrine enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. Our fathers did not undertake to carry out their principles perfectly, as every Government is an encroachment more or less upon the natural rights of man. They were men who had fled from the despotism of the Old World, and enunciated the general principles of carrying them out as far as circumstances permitted.

Mr. CLAY—Explain how you can reconcile, as consistent with the personal integrity of the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, their holding them as slaves, retaining them as slaves, and distributing them by their last will and testament among their descendants, with the declaration that all men are entitled to life and liberty.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Under the circumstances they did not regard it as a crime to hold slaves.

Mr. CLAY—Are there any circumstances under which crime can be justified, excused or tolerated?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I don't call it a crime in the citizens of the South to hold slaves.

Mr. CLAY—Is Polygamy a crime? Your platform classes Slavery and Polygamy together.

Mr. TRUMBULL—It is a crime under some circumstances. I take it that it is not a crime in Turkey.

Mr. CLAY, (interrupting)—I thank you for that concession in this Christian country.

Mr. TRUMBULL—We regard it as a crime, but other nations don't regard it so. I don't regard holding slaves as a crime, as they are often held in the Southern States. I think it is a wrong; but it is better to endure a wrong than undertake to right it by a greater crime and greater evil.

Mr. CLAY—Then I understand him that right and wrong are merely conventional, and depend on the laws and moral sentiment of society.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Not entirely, although many things are criminal or innocent, according to circumstances When we speak of crime we mean violation of the laws of the land. There were no laws against polygamy in Turkey or against Slavery in the South. This thing of holding persons in slavery depends on the circumstances of the people who have slaves. I hold it as an evil, but in my judgment it is not a crime in every instance. I have never so regarded it. I do not believe Slavery illegal in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked if he spoke for his party or for himself alone.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he spoke for himself, and explained the principles of the Republican Party as understood by the people of the Northwest, who are a conservative, Union-loving and law-abiding people.

Mr. PUGH asked if Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, was an exponent of the principles of the Republican Party.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the platform was the only authorized source whence to decide their principles. There might be as much difference between the sentiments of different Republicans on some points, as between Mr. PUGH and the rest of the Democratic party on the question of Squatter Sovereignty, although he did not think there was. This was the creed of thirteen hundred thousand men, and no doubt some difference existed in their opinions on certain points. He maintained that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature had power to create Slavery in a Territory, and took strong ground in favor of colonizing, under the fostering care of the Government, the free colored population of the United States, and those who may hereafter become free by the voluntary act of States or individuals, on some place or territory not too remote, until they shall become enabled to form a Government for themselves. He expressed the wish that this should become the settled policy of the Republican Party. He read from the writings of JEFFERSON and a speech of HENRY CLAY, bearing on that subject.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) referred to the fact that Mr. TRUMBULL had not only introduced an amendment to embarrass the resolution, but made a long speech on the general subject of Slavery at the time when the importance of speedy action was apparent to everybody. Mr. TRUMBULL complains that the President did not send the information he wanted; but why did he not call for it again? It is not true that a large number of arms were taken at Liberty or that a large number of them were kept. Only enough were taken to arm about one hundred men and three light pieces of field artillery. They were not kept two weeks, and when they were returned the whole amount of expense for repairs and losses was only $400. This is the transaction held up as a parallel to the recent foray into the State of Virginia. The Senator had said more lives were lost in consequence of taking the arsenal at Liberty than at Harper's Ferry. He did not know as these arms were ever used. The Department had no information that they were. They were taken for the purpose of preserving order and to harm no one. Neither had any one engaged in that transaction been rewarded with a Federal office on account of the part he took therein. It was becoming in the Governor of Pennsylvania to offer assistance to the Governor of Virginia, and equally becoming in Mr. WISE to decline it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.)—There was no offer made, and, of course, it could not have been declined.

Mr. DAVIS—I saw it so stated in the newspapers.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania. (Dem.,) said Gov. WISE addressed the Governor of Pennsylvania on the subject, but the letter was not received in time for a prompt reply. That reply was all that could be desired by Virginia, showing that no countenance would be given by Pennsylvania to any encroachments on the rights of a sister State.

Mr. MASON stated that Gov. WISE's letter to the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania called for no aid whatever, but mentioned that he had information that combinations of armed men were forming in those States for the purpose of making an incursion into Virginia, either to rescue BROWN or to secure hostages in his place. Whether those combinations were really formed or not, Mr. MASON did not know.

Mr. DAVIS could see nothing humiliating in the Governor of Virginia calling on the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania to take care of lawless men within their limits. He believed that a conspiracy had been formed extending not only through the United States but England. Money had been contributed and a military leader sent here from England to take command. The insurrection was forcloid in England long before it occurred here. FORBES received his first funds in England, and expected further aid here, but when it was not forthcoming he denounced his associates. The most odious feature in the whole transaction was that we find lurking a sordid commercial purpose to disturb industry in the South and raise the price of cotton.

Mr. MASON appealed to both sides of the Senate to let a vote be taken without further debate. If the amendment should be adopted he would wash his hands of the whole matter, being satisfied that it could result in no good.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Rep.,) said some remarks made the other day demanded a reply, but he had no wish to embarrass the investigation. He saw no particular emergency requiring haste. Cotton and negroes commanded a good price, and this was an evident attempt to get up a panic and excitement for the purpose of calling out gentlemen at the North, of the Fifth avenue stripe, who have long purses, and make large contributions. He proceeded to reply to Mr. IVERSON's remarks respecting public sentiment in the North, and declared that freedom of speech did not exist in the South, alluding to several cases where people had been expelled or mobbed for expressing obnoxious sentiments. During his remarks a colloquy occurred, in which Mr. IVERSON said they would tar and feather every one in the South who preached sedition. [Applause in the galleries.]

Messrs. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) and BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) participated in the colloquy.

Mr. WILSON had no defence to make of the action of the Massachusetts Senate, and spoke in severe terms of Gov. WISE, whose whole life, he said, had been one of agitation. He believed that an investigation would show that he (WISE) and his confederates had formed a plan, in case FREMONT was elected President, to seize the City of Washington and Harper's Ferry, the very act for which he has hung BROWN He alluded to the New-York *Herald* as furnishing brains for the Democratic Party, and containing materials from which editorials were rehashed in Washington.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, but the hour being late, the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was opened with prayer.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) rose to make a speech.

A running discussion ensued on the pending proposition whether it was relevant to make speeches, as the previous question had heretofore been demanded and seconded, to cut off discussion on Mr. CLARK's resolution, and Mr. GILMER's substitute.

The Clerk subsequently rose to put the question, as had been proposed, whether it was competent for him to decide questions of order, pending the election of a Speaker.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected to a private citizen, elected by a former House as its subordinate officer, presiding over this body.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) agreed with Mr. MILLSON, and would not favor a violation of the express law of Congress.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Op.,) differed from both these gentlemen.

The points of order were then withdrawn.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, was in favor of a continuation of harmony. He believed the Government wanted saving. He was not a Democrat *per se*, and would make as many sacrifices as any man to preserve the Union. But notwithstanding his devotion to the Union, there are evils greater than the Union itself. He insisted on a strict observance of the Constitution in order to secure every section of the country its just equality and rights. It was the duty of all conservative and patriotic men to rally to the support of the Democracy, the only national party, to put down the Abolition spirit. There was, notwithstanding what had been said to the contrary, great cause of alarm to the country. We should act instantly, or it will be altogether too late. He quoted from the speeches of Mr. SEWARD to show that dangerous sentiments were avowed to distract the country, and accomplish the overthrow of the South. To say that the labor of the two sections was conflicting and irreconcilable, was a declaration of war, and hence the South were alarmed, and look to their defence. He earnestly appealed to all patriots to put down treasonable designs. In alluding to remarks heretofore made by Republicans, he said that armed men had been sent to the South to kill their people, and deprive them of their property. Could the South be patient under these circumstances, and could they be blamed for taking means for their defence? We of the South want peace. Let the North stand by the compact of our fathers. He said SEWARD is a traitor and deserves the gallows. [Applause on the Southern side.] Virginia has hung the traitor BROWN, and if they get hold of SEWARD they will hang him. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Independent) said that, occupying a perfectly independent position, he was at liberty to vote on all questions according to his sense of duty to his country. He was opposed to all unnecessary agitation of the subject of Slavery, and did not wish to discuss it unless it came before them in a legitimate way. This wicked Administration countenanced every act of violence and fraud on the people of Kansas, and brought into Congress a Constitution fraudulent from the beginning to the end, and which would not stand the test of examination. His friend (Mr. SHERMAN) here stood nobly firm for the rights of the people against the Government, standing up for law, order, concord and peace, and for this the gentleman should have his vote so long as there was any probability of his election. He knew the gentleman was a friend to protection of domestic industry, and would so organize the Committees as would secure the fair consideration of the question. He was a man of just temper and mind, and incapable of perverting the rules into an instrument of despotism. An objection has been urged that Mr. SHERMAN signed the recommendation of HELPER's book. He (MORRIS) did not sign nor had he read the book. So far as he understood, it was written by a native of a Southern State. It was almost exclusively addressed to Southern men, and showed the experience of Southern men as to the value of Southern labor. Gentlemen magnify the book and make it a formidable engine of mischief to the peace of this country. Had not his friend declared that he was against that book, so far as it contemplated an infringement on the constitutional rights of the South? What had the House to do with HELPER's book? Were they as a college of Jesuits to expunge the literature of the book; and were they to act as censors of every incendiary work? It was a most extraordinary proceeding, and lifted HELPER into a consequence he never dreamed of obtaining. Who repealed the Missouri Compromise, and broke the bonds of peace? The Democratic Party. Who got up the Kansas-Nebraska bill? The Democratic Party. Who refused to carry out the provisions of the Kansas bill, deluding Kansas by saying she should have a free expression of her will, and then denying it? The Democratic Party. Who brought the Slavery question here? The Democratic Party. And yet gentlemen were to sit in this Hall and hear the whole North accused of acts of conspiracy against the Southern States. Was it fair, was it honorable and fair-dealing that the proceedings of small bodies in the North should be taken as indices of all those living in that section? His constituents were eminently loyal, and he insisted they should not be made *particips criminis*, and it was libel and calumny to hold them and the North responsible for the actions of a band of bad men. It might as reasonably be charged that the whole South was responsible for the ordinance passed by South Carolina, nullifying the laws of the United States, and providing for armed resistance. The man who was then President was a citizen of Tennessee, and he, in dealing with that subject, met a response not only from the East and West, but from the South. The proceedings of the Nashville Convention, too, fell dead on the loyal heart of the South. He would never despair of making the Constitution and the Union perpetual, and hoped that they would all live together as a band of brothers. But they never could live peaceably as long as gentlemen come into this House and insist on misrepresentations, and involve innocent people in the acts of criminals.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, (Dem.,) in reply to Mr. MORRIS, said that such a charge as the gentleman mentioned had never been made by the South on the entire people of the North. He knew there were men in the North as true to the Constitution as in the South. But when it was said that in the North there was no sympathy for JOHN BROWN, it was a libel. The papers of the North were full of demonstrations of sympathy, and some were in mourning for BROWN. Mr. GREELEY, a prominent organ of the Republican Party, said in his paper, that in future time BROWN's name will be held in glory and honor. So far as he knew the sentiments of those he represented, he but expressed his deliberate conviction when he said that the success of a purely sectional party would virtually be a dissolution of the Union. If the Republican Party could be defeated, the Union would be preserved. But if such a party were to succeed, the sooner the Union is dissolved the better. The South were on the defensive, and if they could not get their rights in the Union, and under the Constitution, they were prepared to have their rights out of it.

Mr. COWIN, of Ohio, (Republican,) suggested that the House should take the course resorted to in the House when the New-Jersey Contested Election case prevented prompt organization. On that occasion the venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was elected as Chairman until a Speaker was elected. It had been his fortune to witness here every one of the crises to which reference had been made in the debate. He was here during the nullification times and in 1850. If gentlemen could now summon to their aid the calm and wise course which animated gentlemen in those times, all unpleasant feelings would be removed. [Applause.] He had heard with infinite pain the repeated threats that, if the Republican Party were successful in the Presidential election the South would be willing to encounter the fatal consequences of a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Democrat)—Did not Ex-President FILLMORE make that very threat.

Mr. CORWIN replied that he dared say that such an assertion was made prior to Mr. FILLMORE's election as Vice-Prestdent. He did express, in a formal manner, every opinion held by the Republican Party at this day: but it was found, when he succeeded to the Presidency, that he so administered the Government as to secure the approbation of every conservative man North and South for his impartiality. So would it happen to every man who comes into the Presidency. No matter what speculations he may have previously expressed, he will execute his constitutional powers. He did not think it fair to judge the Republican Party by what Mr. SEWARD or any other man has said. He had never read the speech of that Senator which was so repeatedly quoted from. There were hundreds of thousands of men who vote with the Republicans who had never read it, for there were men in that party who do not consider themselves worshippers of any idol. As to the charge that Mr. SEWARD was implicated in the conduct of JOHN BROWN, Mr. CORWIN said no man could be convicted on such questionable testimony as was sought to be produced. He thought that this mode of criminating men ought to be put away. He doubted not if they would trace the history of our country they would all find something they would be willing to forget. If every man would examine himself, he would find something to regret, and it is so of parties and Governments. In the course of his remarks, he said the principles of the Republicans were those of the framers of our Constitution, and for this he held himself responsible, but only as a lawyer. [Laughter.] He differed from some men who voted with that party. As to HELPER's book, he did not think it would change the opinion of a single man, woman or child on the face of the earth.

Mr. STANTON of Ohio, (Rep.,) here explained, that when certain members signed their names, recommending the circulation of the book so often referred to, its compilation was not completed. It was to be made up of statistics from HELPER's book and quotations from the fathers of the Republic. The superintendence of the book was in the hands of gentlemen in whom they had confidence.

Mr. CORWIN resumed, and in the course of his remarks said that the South were entitled to a good law relative to fugitives, and such was his belief concerning the people of Ohio. His speech was somewhat discursive, and much that he said kept the House in exceeding good humor. He thought there was no occasion to quarrel.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued that the doctrines of the Republicans of Ohio were subversive of the Constitution. Cut off the Western Reserve and it would be as strongly Democratic as any State in the Union. He said that Mr. CORWIN was supporting men and a platform which had no affinity with the Fugitive Slave law, the perpetuity of the Union, or the sanctity of the Federal compact. He asked Mr. SHERMAN whether he believed in the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) declined, as he did the other day, to reply to any interrogatories, and referred to his public record for the last four years. He did not expect the support of gentlemen on that side of the House. [Applause.]

Mr. COX said that Mr. SHERMAN had an opportunity to manifest his love for the Free States when the Oregon bill came up, but he went out of the door so fast that you might have sat on his coat tail. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN said he was engaged with a Special Committee at the time.

Mr. COX replied that all the members of the Special Committee, with the exception of Mr. SHERMAN, voted, and concluded by exposing what he called the mosaic of the Republican Party in Ohio.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF CURRENCY.—Hon. GEO. OPDYKE presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Currency, which was held on Tuesday evening in the Mercantile Library Room. Mr. JOHN V. YATMAN presented to the Board two Colonial notes, of two dollars each, of the currency issued to circulate as Money in the Colony of Maryland, prior to the Revolution. He also presented a copy of a letter relative to the Currency, written by Gen. WASHINGTON. A discussion followed on the theories which are promulgated by some writers, that the movements of paper money and bank debts are to be classed with the operations of the credit system, and do not belong to the practical working of the great measure of prices. Mr. OPDYKE remarked that such theories arose from a superficial examination of the phenomena of wealth. Mr. LYMAN concurred in this opinion, and Mr. J. SMITH HOMANS alluded to the circulation of small gold coins, as a measure tending to promote the soundness of the currency through the increase of the precious metals in the hands of the people, and to the effort which is about to be made in England in this direction, by means of small gold coins. Mr. LYMAN remarked that our gold dollar had proved a failure; it is too small to be popular for general circulation. It should have been made annular, so that the pieces could have been kept in quantity upon strings. A gold coin made in this way would be of general utility, and popular with the people. After the great increase of paper currency among the European nations had been referred to, Mr. LAWRENCE referred to the destination of the gold exported from this country, as a matter for inquiry. The Chairman and Messrs. HOMANS, LYMAN and YATMAN, joined in the discussion. The general conclusion was, that the great volume of gold is going to the Continent of Europe, and displacing silver for Asia. Allusion was made to a growing demand for silver coin for export, in this country; to the production of silver in Arizona and California; the great abundance of quicksilver in California; the supply of foreign coin brought in by European immigrants, and the increased consumption of gold in the arts. The increase of gold, it was generally concluded, is not having as great an influence upon prices, from increase of the currency, as had been predicted in some quarters.

THE HIGH BRIDGE OVER THE CROTON RIVER TO BE REPLACED.—The Special Committee of the Westchester Board of Supervisors, to whom was submitted the petition of A. K. ROPFMAN and others, praying for a new High Bridge across the CrotonRiver in place of the High Bridge, submitted their report on the 29th ult. They found on examination that the southerly wing of the easterly abutment of the bridge had disappeared, leaving a huge gap directly in front of one side of it, rendering one-half of the bridge entirely impassable. They also found that the abutment lately built had split from the bottom to the top. For the following reasons they deemed it best to comply with the prayer of the petitioners: First—Because it will cost a large sum of money to repair and keep in repair the present bridge, which will be saved if a new one is built. Second—A dangerous road will be entirely avoided, and dangerous accidents prevented. Third—A direct road, connecting with the new bridge, will bring the villages of Sing Sing and Croton into close connection, greatly to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of those localities. Resolutions were adopted directing that the sum of $4,000 should be assessed upon the County of Westchester to meet the expense of the structure, and if this were not sufficient that the people of the towns of Ossining and Cortlandt should raise the balance by subscription or otherwise. The report and resolutions were adopted.

KAPPNER'S CHESS TOURNAY.—The Chess tournament now in progress at the Morphy Chess and Billiard-rooms, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, where the match between MORPHY and THOMPSON was played last Summer, will not be completed in less than a month. It was commenced last Monday. The match is between thirty-two players, whose names—an incorrect list of which has appeared in other papers—are given below, in the order in which the players are pitted against each other:

Stanley *vs.* Johnston.	O'Neil *vs.* Ballantine.
Rulien *vs.* Paterson.	Taber *vs.* Delmar.
Arth. Napoleon *vs.* Harned.	Michaelis *vs.* Mark.
Brisbane *vs.* Hazeltine.	Leonard *vs.* Lecour.
Branzinger *vs.* Doyle.	Isaacs *vs.* J. K. Doolittle.
Mildeberger *vs.* McLean.	Ottolengin *vs.* Kersheedt.
A. Doolittle *vs.* Caldwell.	Heilbuth *vs.* Higgins.
Blum *vs.* McRae.	Knox *vs.* O'Connor.

By the terms of the match, the opponent of each player is selected by drawing lots, and the tournament is divided into five sections, in the first of which the thirty-two are matched in sixteen separate games; then in the second section the sixteen winners of two games in the first are matched: in the third, the number of players, chosen by the same standard, is narrowed down to eight; in the fourth, to four; and in the fifth, to two. He who wins the prize games in the last section becomes entitled to the prize offered by the proprietors of the chessrooms, Messrs. KAPPNER & KLATZL.—a pretty set of chessmen of boxwood and ebony and a board of rosewood and satinwood, which are on exhibition at the rooms. The contestants will play every day and evening till the match is decided.

MORE PHYSICIANS FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.—The Quarantine Commissioners have appointed Mr. WM. H. THOMSON an assistant-physician to Dr. HARRIS, on board the Floating Hospital lying off Quarantine. The phy-icians' salaries now to be paid by the Commissioners of Emigration for the Quarantine Hospitals, amount to about $12,200 per annum. There are, at present, five persons reported sick on board. The Commissioners have also to pay for similar services at Blackwell's and Ward's Island.

FAIR OF THE J. T. HOPPER HOME.—A Fair and entertainment, for the benefit of the Women's Home for discharged female prisoners, was opened on Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall, in Astor-place, and will continue day and evening, until Saturday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—WM. B. MCNEILL died suddenly yesterday morning while sitting in the ferry-house foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. His body was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest by Coroner SCHAMER revealed the fact that death was caused by disease of the heart.

FALL FROM ALOFT.—JAMES STEPHENSON, a seaman, at work aloft on board of the ship *Underwriter*, at Pier No. 45, East River, yesterday fell from the topgallant-yard to the deck, and sustained severe injuries. He was carried to the New-York Hospital.

Police Intelligence.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, had several persons before him charged with illegal voting at the Municipal election. Charles Harrison, a sailor in the United States Navy, and belonging to the *North Carolina*, having rowed one of the officers across the river, was requested to vote in the Tenth District, and was informed that he had a right to do so. On attempting to cast his ballot he was arrested and fully committed to answer in default of $500 bail. Daniel Weeks, a seaman, residing in the Eleventh District of the Seventh Ward, who has voted for the last seven or eight years, had his vote challenged, whereupon he produced his "Protection," certifying that he was a citizen. This he regarded as sufficient. The Chairman of the Board of Inspectors exonerated Weeks from any criminal intent, and he was admitted to bail. John M. Brown, who was charged with stuffing a ballot-box in the Fourteenth Ward, after a full investigation was honorably discharged.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ELECTION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT ENGINEERS—CITY EXPENDITURES.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the report of the Committee on Fire Department, with an ordinance providing for the election of an additional Assistant Engineer for the Fire Department, and rules and regulations for conducting future elections for Chief and Assistant Engineers, was called up and made special order for next Monday night.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, giving a summary of expenditures on City account, and also upon the several Trust and Special accounts from Jan. 1, 1859 to Nov. 30th ult., amounting in the aggregate to $16,362,396 44. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

CITY CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen organized as a Board of City Canvassers at 12 M., yesterday. Alderman BOOLE was appointed Chairman. The Board sat till 5 P. M. The returns from the Eleventh Aldermanic District, (Twentieth Ward,) with the exception of the vote for school officers in the Sixth District, and from the Seventeenth Aldermanic District (Twelfth Ward) were canvassed, and the returns from the Fourteenth Aldermanic District (Eighteenth Ward) were taken up. The Board adjourned to 10 A. M., to-day.

BROOKLYN FERRY FARES.

Messrs. BOOLE, STARR and DARRAGH, the Committee of New-York Aldermen, had an informal meeting with Aldermen DAYTON, TAYLOR and GREEN, of Brooklyn, yesterday, to confer on the proposed reduction of ferry fares between this City and Brooklyn. Nothing could be done, however, as the services of the New-York Aldermen were required in the Board of Canvassers.

Routes of Oriental Commerce.

LECTURE BY CAPT. W. T. LYNCH BEFORE THE KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

At the Cooper Institute, last evening, an audience not numerous but attentive, listened to the second lecture in the course before the Kane Monument Association, delivered by Capt. W. T. LYNCH, U. S. N.

The lecturer commenced by noting the gradual discovery of the science of navigation and the development of the wealth of the East, whose commerce has been the bone of contention of all nations from the time of the Arabian caravan, spoken of in Genesis as coming from Judea, to the present day, when no less than two steamships, longer than the renowned *Great Eastern*, have been built at Liverpool for the Oriental Steamship Company, whose annual revenue is $7,500,000. He detailed the various routes taken by Phœnicians, without whose commerce the literature of Greece would probably have never been spread over the world; by ALEXANDER, in excavating the canal from the Red Sea to the banks of the Nile, for the purpose of taking goods to Alexandria wholly by water; by the Persians, through the Indus to the Caspian Sea; by the Romans, through Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine to the Eastern ports of the Mediterranean; by Solomon, in founding Palmyra, the city in the desert; and by Hipolytus, the commander of an Egyptian vessel, who allowed himself to be swept across the Arabian sea by the "monsoons," striking the west coast of India. He dilated upon the commercial importance of China, and the struggles between England and Russia to secure that vast and valuable trade. Our sympathies should be with England, for her liberality in allowing others to participate in the benefits of her commercial treaties, but American enterprise in that quarter of the world should at the same time be spurred on. He enlarged upon the untold wealth and all-powerful commercial importance of India as well as of China, and noticed *en passant* the significant fact that before long the route to the Pacific, from the Atlantic ports, might be through the Missouri River, and the new wagon-road to the Columbia River, (thus bringing us perhaps in closer communication with China than by any other route.) How long would it be before commerce would ascend the great streams of China instead of descending them? While noticing the new telegraphic enterprise from Aden across the Red Sea, and the projected railroad facilities for reaching India, he asked why there could not be explored a direct route from Jaffa, in the Mediterranean, to Grande, on the Persian Gulf? Why should we stop for England to fight France on the Egyptian Canal, or France fight England on a Syrian railway? Commerce might come either through the valley of the Euphrates, by the way of the Valley el Ahabak, or directly from the Persian Gulf to the southeast of the Dead Sea. He had heard of the probability of Georgia pine supplying the place of the cedars of Lebanon, of the fact of an American omnibus running in the streets of Beyrout, of the improving aspect of affairs at Jerusalem, of the increasing commercial importance of Jaffa. Why should not Palestine, the centre of Europe, Asia and Africa, be the commercial centre of the world, the part of a route to India, and the commercial necessity for those ends be the means of the fulfillment of God's prophecy in Isaiah—for the restoration of the Jews?

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOAT SWAMPED—ONE MAN DROWNED.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a small row-boat, containing a Sergeant and seven Privates of the United States Army, and two boatmen, named SHEEHAN, (brothers,) was swamped in the East River at the foot of Warren-street. The crew of a French schoonor lying at WOODRUFF & ROBINSON's wharf, put off to assist the drowning men, and succeeded in rescuing all but one of the SHEEHANS, who sank before he could be reached. The soldiers were a portion of a detachment just arrived from Boston, and were on their way to Governor's Island, when the accident occurred.

THE KNIFE.—JAMES WALLACE, on Wednesday night, while under the influence of liquor, commenced beating his wife. Her brother interfered, and WALLACE drew a knife and stabbed both parties severely, but not fatally. He was arrested yesterday and committed for trial. WILLIAM HAYES was also arrested in the same District, and committed, for stabbing EDWARD FARRELL.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—The Police of the Second Precinct, on Wednesday night, arrested a party of ten youthful thieves, whose ages range from 11 to 14 years. Yesterday they were brought before Justice CORNWELL, when the leaders of the gang were sent to the House of Industry, and the others were discharged, with a reprimand.

RE-ARRESTED.—FREDERICK MILLER, arrested several weeks ago, for passing counterfeit money, and who subsequently made his escape, was recaptured yesterday and committed for examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, 70 years of age, late on Wednesday night was instantly killed by falling down a flight of stairs, at his residence, in Adelphi street, near Atlantic avenue.

Wallack's Theatre.

A very amusing Comedy in three acts, called "Everybody's Friend," was produced here, Wednesday night, with complete success. It is by STERLING COYNE, a gentleman who has contributed largely to the public's stock of amusement. Plot is not the specialty of the piece; indeed, it would be difficult to find a work of similar length with so little of it. Each act seems to be complete in itself, and might, without any very serious consequences, be detached from the rest. This is not a recommendation, but as a defect it is entirely covered by the genuine humor and brilliancy of the dialogue. It does not often happen that a piece so thoroughly lively and enjoyable, can be witnessed at the theatre. From the rising of the curtain to the fall thereof, the audience is kept in a thorough state of hearty enjoyment. The characters are contrasted with much skill, and the incidents are all of a nature to bring forth their strongest eccentricities. *Mr. Felix Featherly* is the universal friend—a married man, but devoted to the interests of every one except his wife. To win him from this too generous disposition, *Mrs. Felix Featherly* contrives a little plot, and the operation of this and the illustration of the gentleman's good-natured difficulties constitutes the whole of the comedy. The hero and his wife are, of course, the principal characters; they are presented in the best possible manner by Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Mrs. HOEY, who are unequaled in this sort of comedy. There is a modest man too played by Mr. BROUGHAM with much humor; and a militia major by Mr. WALCOT. Miss MARY GANNON and Mrs. FLOYD are also in the cast, and contribute notably to the general completeness. We have never seen a better acted piece, even at this theatre, where elegance and completeness always go hand in hand; there was not the slightest hitch or slowness in the entire piece. Its success was unquestionable; the artists were called out twice at the end, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK announced the piece for performance every night until further notice.

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE PERSIA.

Difficulties Concerning the Congress.

THE ITALIAN REGENCY.

AN AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.

The Death of Nena Sahib not Confirmed.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at her of the Mersey at 8 A. M. on the 23d, but did not reach Liverpool until twenty-four hours later, on account of the dense fog which prevailed.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 25th.

New postal arrangements have been made between the British Government and the Canadian line of steamers, and, commencing with the *Nova Scotian*, leaving Liverpool on the 30th November, the vessels are to call at Queenstown to land and receive mails.

The *Jason* arrived at Galway on the evening of the 25th November.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proposed Disarmament—The Mission of Lord Cowley—The Volunteer Movement—New School of Oxford, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

There is no truth whatever in a statement which has been in circulation for the last two days, both here and in Paris, that the Emperor NAPOLEON had proposed a mutual disarmament on the part of England and France. No proposition to that effect has ever been made. This I have on the highest authority.

The Italian question (as far the fate of the Duchies is concerned) is virtually settled.

France has agreed to acquiesce in the decision, should Congress determine to leave them unfettered in the choice of their future rulers, provided their constitution should be monarchical. England, on the other hand, consents that the Legations should be restored to the Holy See. It is believed, however, by those who know best the spirit that now animates the people of this portion of the Peninsula, that they will not be induced peaceably to return to the allegiance of Pope PIUS IX. FARINI's counsel to them is to fortify their towns; and GARIBALDI's proclamation on retiring from the command of the volunteer army, plainly indicates his resolve to appear again amongst them in the Spring. The conviction, however, is general, in well-informed circles, that Tuscany, Modena and Parma will eventually be united with Piedmont.

which twenty years ago took its rise in that ancient seminary of learning. German criticism and the advances of the exact sciences at home, has begun to tell upon the abler and younger scholars of the University. A series of works have appeared from the pen of Rev. BADEN POWELL, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, tending to shake the established faith in the literal inspiration of Scripture.

A still more powerful and influential teacher of the new school is Rev. Mr. JOWETT, professor of Greek, whose erudite commentary on the writings of St. Paul has thrown the heads of both the Puseyite and Evangelical Party into a paroxysm of rage. One of the latter, Dr. GOLIGHTLY, not long ago called upon the Vice-Chancellor to summon Dr. JOWETT before him, as the statutes authorizes him to do, in order that he might require him to renew his subscription of the Thirty-nine Articles. The Professor attended; Dr. GOLIGHTLY was there, and sought to bring about a conversation on the subject of their interview. But Dr. JOWETT quietly baffled his tormentor by pertinaciously talking about the weather, and as soon as he had signed the list he took his leave.

But the greatest sensation of all has been excited by the publication of Rev. Dr. MAUNSELL'S course of sermons, delivered by him as Brampton Lecturer for the year. In them the preacher, who is an eloquent as well as most exemplary man, lays down broadly that a very large portion of the Bible is beyond our finite capacity to comprehend; and that literal interpretation is the mere audacity of ignorance and vanity.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador to France, had arrived in London, and it was reported that his mission was to lay before the English Government a proposal from the French Government for a simultaneous disarmament by England and France. Another report is that he was summoned to receive final instructions from the British Cabinet respecting the Congress.

A Cabinet Council had been held in London, and Lord COWLEY had had an audience of the Queen at Windsor.

The English Government had decided upon making a considerable increase in the army by the formation of a second battalion to each of the regiments up to and including the Thirty-fifth, by which means an increase equivalent to eleven regiments will be obtained. The London *Post* says: This measure ought to excite no surprise when the small amount of the British army is compared with the extent of territory which it has to occupy, and the drafts necessary for India and China.

The over-due steamer *Tasmanian*, with the West India mails, had reached Southampton. Fifty cases of yellow fever had occurred on board, ten of which proved fatal.

Mr. BARRY, the American horse-tamer, was operating at Liverpool with great success.

JOHN MITCHEL, in a letter from Paris, regarding the movement being made in Ireland to obtain an amnesty for himself and his fellow exiles, declares that he would accept no amnesty. He adds:

"I do not know whether my two friends and comrades now in the United States would avail themselves of the 'amnesty,' if granted. For my part, I certainly would not. I hope indeed to go to Ireland again, but never by the Queen of England's good will. It would be impossible for me to live there under her Government without endeavoring to overthrow it. I should instantly conspire, confederate and combine with person and persons once more against the peace of our said Lady the now Queen, her crown and dignity, and so forth; whereupon she would again pack a Jury of true-blue Castle Protestants, again steal my letters in the Post-office, again set Baron LEFROY upon my track, (does the Baron still live?) and all the detectives and suborners, again seize my person and plunder my children, under a false pretence of law. Oh, no! I cannot go back to live in Ireland under her dominion, yet I hope to go back to live in Ireland."

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF PERIM.

From the London Times, Nov. 24.

The small island of Perim, distant ninety miles from the British settlement of Aden, at the entrance of the Red Sea, is undoubtedly in our possession. It has been in our possession more than once, and has been more than once voluntarily evacuated, but it was last occupied in the month of January, 1857, under the orders of the Governor of Aden, with the view of making it the foundation for a lighthouse. It is occupied by from fifty to sixty persons, and this number includes only a single European, a young officer of the Bombay Artillery, who has about as pleasant a life of it as a light-keeper in a floating beacon. The rest are natives of India detached from the Aden garrison, comprising 25 sappers and 30 gunners. The sappers are occupied in keeping up the water tanks and store-rooms—no easy task—and the defence of the place devolves upon the gunners, who, however, have no guns. We need be at no trouble to inform our French neighbors of the exigencies attending anything like a settlement on the coasts of the Red Sea. Arabs on the one side and Africans on the other are always menacing aggression, and no position would afford an hour's security which was not proof against sudden attack. This protection, and this only, has been provided for the 60 men stationed on the Isle of Perim. A small work has been formed of just sufficient size to contain this little garrison and its stores, and of just sufficient strength to resist the only weapons with which the probable assailants would be armed. It is musketry proof, and that is all. It is about as serviceable as a log-house or blockhouse, furnishing a very good shelter against native marauders, but nothing more. That is literally the whole story of the supposed fortifications and garrison. Beyond the work we have described there are no defences whatever. There is not, nor has there ever been, a single gun on the island. The great difficulty lies in keeping up the supply of provisions. Communications with Aden are maintained by a boat which plies every fourteen days between the two places, and which relieves ten or twelve men of the garrison on each occasion, the officer in command being released once a quarter. It is thought desirable that the provisions on the rock should suffice for three months' consumption, and the water for twice that time, but so great is the trouble involved, and so serious is the risk of privation, that it has recently been determined to establish another source of supply. For this purpose a condensing engine and a cargo of coal were to be dispatched from Aden, and these, if they have arrived, are the only pieces of engineering which the island contains.

Having said the worst of Perim and its garrison, we are now bound to say something more, and perhaps our neighbors will not take our explanation any the less readily because it really contains a confession. We must needs acknowledge that, though Perim is neither a Malta nor a Rhodes, though it is not a citadel, not a fortress, not a stronghold, not a battery—though it is none of these things—yet neither is it what it ought to be—a proper lighthouse. We can, however, most truly affirm that this is the actual origin and destination of the settlement, and that, if the design has not been accomplished, it has been owing only to those official delays and vacillations which are but too common in such proceedings. Be it remembered that Perim consuls with Aden, Aden with Bombay, Bombay with Calcutta, and Calcutta with England. It did happen that, at first, the plan of putting Aden in direct communication with England, instead of sending dispatches all round the circle and back again, was really allowed to prevail, but the Admiralty somehow got hold of the question, and the proper form of the light and light-house had to be discussed between the independent authorities of Leadenhall-street and Whitehall. This, of course, was not conducive to expedition, and, though the controversy was terminated at last, and an engineer dispatched from Bombay to complete the surveys and plans some twelve months ago, the contemplated lighthouse has not been erected yet. To this omission, then, we must plead guilty, but, if French affairs never suffer from similar delays, we can only say that our neighbors are truly fortunate in their administration.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON ON THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, a meeting called by the Lord Provost, was held in the City Hall, Glasgow, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting the volunteer movement in Glasgow. It is stated that at least 4,000 citizens were present, a number of whom were in rifle uniform; and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers was Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, who, in the course of his remarks, said: "There is one point which is often urged by the people of this country—that we need not be afraid of the French, for we have a great mercantile navy of 200,000 men; but in the present state of matters this great mercantile navy is far from being a refuge or support. The wages in the mercantile navy average 50s. a month, while those in the Royal Navy are only 31s. The mercantile navy is a huge competitor with the Royal Navy. Even in the militia there were 100,000 men less in February last than the House of Commons provided for. What is the cause of that? How cannot we get men in sufficient numbers to make up the militia roll? Simply because a soldier's pay is 1s. 1d. per day, whilst a man may earn 2s. 3s. 4s. or 5s. per day at his own trade. The upholding of our empire in India is another source of anxiety—the keeping of so many millions in subjection requiring the presence of so many troops. We have for the last 15 years been impoverished by the continual tide of immigration. In three years 3,000,000 persons immigrated to the colonies or foreign countries, and the average has since been about 250,000 per annum. This is also a difficulty with which we have to contend in bringing our defences to the proper standard. I would not mention these things unless I were able to point out a remedy. The first step towards it is to raise the pay of the soldiers and sailors and the militia from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. per day; and I venture to say that ere long we will find soldiers to fill the ranks, and sailors to man the navy sufficient for any emergency in which we may be placed. It is necessary that we should have a great volunteer force in addition to our regular army. I believe that a volunteer corps can be made second to none in discipline, and their conduct already shows how far public spirit can go. It is necessary that there should be a thorough organization. I hope the subject may be forced upon Government, and that the volunteer corps in the kingdom may be formed into brigaded battalions. A military commander should be appointed for every two or three counties, but the great matter is, that the whole force should be brought to bear upon the front of danger. The points which an invading army would aim at are London and Woolwich. If the latter place were taken, we would be entirely without army supplies. We must, therefore, have resources for bringing all the volunteers of the kingdom together. They could support the soldiers as light troops in the best possible way, and no doubt they would add greatly to the strength of the regular troops. I believe that, under these circumstances, Great Britain would be impregnable.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. WADDINGTON.

The reverend pastor of the Southwark church is still the object of attack in the London papers, for his alleged Pro-Slavery leanings during his late run through the United States, and has found it necessary to address another defense to the editor of the London *Star*:

SIR: I must now lest your love of fair play. The first greeting on my return from America in the English Press I found in your journal—to the effect that I had disgraced my country by the course I had pursued in my absence from home. It is only right that you should receive the testimony of men who had the best opportunity of judging, from personal observation. Dr. BECKWITH, the Secretary of the Peace Society, writing on the eve of my embarkation, says: "I am glad to know how well you have been employed, and as well received, with every demonstration of respect and sympathy for yourself and your object in every quarter." Dr. KIRK, well-known as a zealous and decided friend of Abolition, said, at the valedictory meeting: "We have found in Dr. WADDINGTON a man worthy to represent the pilgrims among us. His warmest friends could ask no higher commendation; our consciences would permit us to say no less; and now, in your name, shall I salute our dear transatlantic brother, thanking him for his visit, for his invaluable researches, his instructive addresses, and the happy influence he has exercised in this land. Yes, I will thank him for you. He has done us an invaluable service, in pointing us from the fruits we so much enjoy to the tree we so readily forget.

My brother, go back with the assurance that you have a place in our hearts never to be vacated. Henceforward you are to us a living monument of the fathers we venerate and the principles we cherish. We regard you as a living link between two nations, whose quarrels belonged to an age forever past: who glory in each other's honor, and cherish only the conviction of their essential oneness."

I do not know that these quotations will be interesting to those who prefer a little detraction; but I think there are many readers of the *Star* who would be glad to know that there is such a feeling of regard for England in Boston, Mass., notwithstanding the moment at Bunker Hill; and it may be interesting there to learn that all I said and did in America was not reckoned as disgraceful. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN WADDINGTON.

No. 9 SURREY-SQUARE, Nov. 23, 1859.

FRANCE.

Reawkening of the War Fever—The Course of the London Times—Resignation of Garibaldi—The Advisers of the Austrian Emperor—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1859.

Again the war spirit of the Parisians is on fire. The departure of the soldiers for China has revived the long-to-be-remembered scenes of last Spring, at the moment of departure for the war in Italy. The expedition is now infinitely smaller, but then the soldiers were going scarcely to cross their frontiers, while now they are going to the other side of the globe, to an unknown and mysterious country. The interest in the expedition is thus ten-fold increased, especially to the friends of those who form a part of it. The expedition is made up entirely of volunteers, that is to say, volunteers from the ranks of the soldiers. The struggle to form part of this army, especially among the officers, was greater than has been manifested in any war of later times: the whole army of France seemed desirous of going. Yesterday the second battalion of Foot Chasseurs, *corps d'élite*, passed through town on their way to the station of the Brest railroad: it is from Brest that they sail. All their heavy baggage having gone on in advance, they were much less heavily ladened than when leaving for Italy. Each man carried a knapsack, one day's munition of bread and wine, a drinking cup, and his gun—the new rifled musket. But they were not incumbered with tent-poles and tents, nor cooking apparatus; all that had been packed and sent on board ship, to be opened only on the soil of China, *on the march to Peking*. As they passed through the streets, the Chasseurs, although marching at a quick-step, were accompanied by their relatives and friends, who hung on the skirts of the procession to get a few parting words, and to wish the departing soldier good luck and a safe return. The band went off playing the *Milanaise*, the famous air with which they drove the Austrians out of Lombardy last Summer. It revived souvenirs that boded illy for the poor Chinese. Up to the last hour there was a terrible fear in the barracks that, by some change in diplomacy, the order to march might be countermanded; so that when the order arrived from the Ministry yesterday morning, to get ready for 12 o'clock, there was great rejoicing in the barracks of Paris; the men went away light-hearted and gay. The *gamins* in the street, however, could not understand how the single loaf of bread strapped on each man's back was going to last him all the way to China, but the soldiers insisted, nevertheless, that this was the only supply of which they had any knowledge.

Thus you see France is always at war, and by the force of habit her soldiers look upon warfare as upon any other of the ecsnlial occupations of life; it is a profession in which they find nothing astonishing. Six weeks ago a war was commenced between the French and the Moors, on the frontiers of Algeria, and in just twenty days it was brought to a close by the submission of all the refractory tribes. In that time two battles and several skirmishes were fought, and one-fifth of the whole French force was killed by the cholera. Some of the best officers in the army—Gen. THOMAS and the Col. Count MONTALEMBERT—died of the epidemic, but they did not stop for this; fighting and marching are their normal condition, and cholera is only a coincidence of secondary importance. By the time the war in China is brought to a close, there will be another one hatched up somewhere, so as to keep the army in practice.

The London *Times*, basing its confidence in the *Revue Indépendante*, a French journal of London, patronized by the refugees, makes the assertion that the French army believed itself going to England, instead of China, and that, until they shall have been embarked and on the route the soldiers will still believe themselves on the way to England. One hardly knows which most to admire in this statement, its absurdity or its falsity. Does the *Times* suppose that a war can be got up in France against England without convulsing the country to its very centre, without instructing the army as to the mighty work it had before it, without diffusing the knowledge of such an event to the remotest hamlets of the country? The *Times* says that never did the army and the people of France talk more of a war with England as a probable contingency than at the present moment. This is simply not true, as every man knows who lives here and has daily communication with the army and people. The remark of the London journal is based upon that of the French Review already mentioned, and has no other foundation whatever. There is a certain amount of talk of such a war at all times, for England is an old and hated enemy: the army never ceases to talk more or less of such a war, and it is only when the London *Times* awakens attention by its cries and its false alarms, that this talk in the French army is increased.

Recently the *Times* has seen fit to break out suddenly with a cry of alarm louder, shrillier, and more prolonged than is usual, even with that noisy sheet. It pretends that it has been pushed to this course by the violence of the French press against England, and the real indications which exist this side the channel of a coming war. But all this is but a piece of transparent charlatanry on the part of the *Times*, which every one in France who watches its course understands. It was the *Times* itself, which, a month ago pushed the French Press to the utterance of acrimonious words against England. The French Press is *never* the first to begin these violent polemics; it is contrary to the habits and the spirit of the Press of to-day to act on the offensive. It is the least combative, the least given to gratuitous attacks on its neighbors of any Press in any country where the Press has yet acquired the level of an institution. If there were no other reasons for this character in the French Press of to-day, the severe law regulating its discussions would sufficiently explain it.

But now see wherein lies the culpable charlatanry of the *Times*. It first provokes the French Press by gratuitous and impertinent attacks on the French Government. It then ceases its diatribes for a short time, in order to give the French Press, (which must take time for all the matter they publish,) to reply, and then the *Times*, having itself ceased to attack, assumes that the French are taking the initiative, without cause and without provocation, and then the *Times* sounds the alarm and reutters its old insults and invectives with more noise and fury than ever. This is exactly the history of what has taken place the last two months, and it is the exact counterpart of a dozen other crises that have preceded it since Louis NAPOLEON has been in power.

But the *Times* has just given the most superb example of its arrogance and egotism we have yet had. It pretends that its warnings and advice to the French Government were so powerful that the Government has ordered the French Press, through the medium of the Prefects, to moderate its tone against England! This caps the climax of John Bull impertinence and self-sufficiency! The *Patrie* denies that any such order has been given to the French Press, and most assuredly if it were to be given, it would not be at the command of the London *Times*. But this is only the *dénouement* of the scheme the *Times* has laid, to give itself importance and to make itself talked about. To-day it calculates that all England is wondering at the manner in which the *Times directs and controls the Government of France*. The hold which it thus has upon the confidence and the respect of the English people is reinvigorated and strengthened. It needs from time to time one of these *coups de théatre* in order to maintain its colossal reputation. But it requires no great penetration to see through this harlequinade of the *Times*, and once understood, it sinks to the level of a pitiable and feeble, but, nevertheless, wicked jugglery.

The sudden resignation of GARIBALDI took every one by surprise, and his proclamation was the cause of a thousand surmises as to the exact character and locality of the "miserable and astute policy" to which he there refers. In France, people very naturally refer his complaints to Italy, as a locality, and to his quarrels with Gen. FANTI, as a cause; while in Italy they point to Paris as the locality, and to the "astute and miserable policy" of NAPOLEON as the cause. Which of the two opinions is correct I will not pretend to say, but perhaps both contributed their part to the general result. Beside these, it is said that his troops were deserting, on account of their inactivity, and that MAZZINI, taking advantage of this circumstance, was renewing his intrigues, and in such a way that, if GARIBALDI remained in command, he might be compromised in his present allegiance to VICTOR EMANUEL and the cause of order. But there is still another reason, and that is, that the Dictator FARINI, acting under the advice of the King, wished GARIBALDI to remove his troops further from the Roman frontier, so as to avoid every shadow of a chance for a collision. Although GARIBALDI has retired, for the moment, from the Army of the League, he obtains the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Piedmontese Army—the first time, I believe, in his life, he has ever held a commission in a regular army, and his influence will not be lost to the great cause of Italian independence.

It is a singular fact that the high personages who now surround the person of the Emperor of Austria are of French origin. Thus, M. FOLIOT DE CRENNEVILLE replaces the Count DE GRUNE as Atd-de-camp and companion of the young sovereign. The second Aid-de-camp is M. BIGOT DE ST. QUENTIN. The Baron HUBNER has been replaced in the Ministry of Police by M. THIERRY. These new appointments, added to the especial favor shown to the young Prince DE METTERNICH, Austrian Ambassador at Paris, induce people to believe in an alliance between the two countries for political purposes. But there are also reasons for the belief that no such alliance exists, and that the circumstances referred to are mere coincidences. Not long ago a Count O'CONNELL was the Aid-de-camp and companion of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and not less than thirty-seven Irish and English names occur on the list of officers of the Austrian army. So, too, in the French army, there are O'Malleys, McMahons, Neils, O'Haras and Smiths.

M. MEISSONNIER, the distinguished painter, is now terminating, at his chateau at Poissy, the picture which was commanded of him by the Emperor, of the battle of Solferino. M. MEISSONNIER, who was present at the battle, intends to return again to the battle-field before allowing his picture to go before the public. It is said to be a work of great merit.

Mr. SEWARD, in company with the Count DE SARTIGES, was invited to Compiègne one day last week, and had a long interview with the Emperor. The Count, who believes firmly in the election of Mr. SEWARD at the next Presidential election, no doubt introduced the Senator to His Majesty as the prospective President: but since Mr. DOUGLAS was thus introduced at St. Cloud five years ago, and then failed his election, His Majesty, perhaps, made a mental reservation this time. Nevertheless, Mr. SEWARD had every reason to be gratified with the distinguished manner in which he was received by the Emperor.

On Sunday last, the congregation of the American chapel in this city was thrown into an irrepressible smile by an extraordinary "bull" of the minister. Since the departure of Rev. Mr. SZELEY to the United States, the congregation has been dependent upon volunteers, and last Sunday the pulpit was filled by an English clergyman who, no doubt, knew more about theology than about the Government of the United States. He announced, by request, that the following Thursday (to-day) would be observed in that Chapel as Thanksgiving Day, conformably to a custom in the United States, and he said that after the collection, he would read the Proclamation *of the President of the United States*, naming that day as a day of General Thanksgiving. When the time arrived, the good man commenced reading as follows: "Be it known that I, EDWARD D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby appoint," etc. I have heard of certain members of the congregation who are laughing yet.

A gentleman from Newark, N. J., was yesterday arrested at the Hotel du Louvre, and carried before the Prefect of Police, where he was examined two hours on the supposition that he was MAZZINI in disguise.

MALAKOFF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of deaths from cholera in the French army, during the twenty days' campaign against the frontier tribes of Morocco, was 2,106.

The French Government was forming large depots of coal, to provide against the inconveniences that might result in any future war, from coal being declared contraband of war.

The sailing-frigate *La Vengeance* had left for China, with 400 marines on board.

A Paris semi-official journal states that the communications between the French and English squadrons at Algesiras, continued to be most friendly. It was expected that the greater portion of the French vessels would soon return to Toulon.

Count POURTALES, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, is said to have been instructed to give the French Government authentic explanations of the late interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of the Marquis DE MOUSTIER as French Ambassador to Austria.

A pension of 12,000 francs had been accorded to the widow of Gen. ESPINASSE, who was killed in Italy.

Semi-official paragraphs had been dispatched to the provincial journals encouraging the impression that the Emperor had charged Lord COWLEY to represent to her Britannic Majesty his willingness to promote a general disarmament in Europe.

The Paris Bourse was firm and tending upward. Rentes closed on the 25th at 70-20.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE CONGRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says a decided difficulty had grown up in reference to the proposed Congress. The invitations had not been issued. Austria was said to be the cause of the delay.

"At the moment of going to press," says the *Opinion Nationale* of the evening of the 24th, "we learn that the invitation to the Congress has been forcibly postponed in consequence of a fresh demand on the part of England. That Power is said to require, 1st, That the decisions of Congress shall not be obligatory. 2d, That in the event of the dethroned Princes not being restored, the form of Government shall be clearly stipulated beforehand."

Another authority says (somewhat in contradiction of the above) that Prince METTERNICH had remitted to Count WALEWSKI the letters from the Austrian Government addressed to the Foreign Powers, inviting them to take part in the Congress. These invitations were to be delivered at their respective destinations by the French couriers, conveying similar invitations from the French Government.

On the day when the ratifications were exchanged at Zurich, M. ARMAND delivered to the Austrian Plenipotentiary a draft at sight for 20,000,000 florins. The remaining 80,000,000 are to be paid in four installments at short intervals.

It was reported that Count RECHBERG, assisted by Prince METTERNICH, will represent Austria at the Congress.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in his latest letter, confirms the statement that the invitations to the Congress had been delayed, not from any difference between the English and French Cabinets, but rather owing to some difficulties started by Austria on the Regency question. The Vienna correspondent of the same journal says it was rumored in diplomatic circles there that there were still many and great difficulties to be removed before the Congress could meet.

The members of the French and Austrian Missions at Paris and Vienna had received decorations according to their rank from the respective Governments to which they are accredited, as also have the representatives at Zurich.

THE REGENCY OF THE CENTRAL STATES.

The Sardinian Government has addressed the following dispatch, on the subject of the Regency of Central Italy, to its diplomatic representatives at the various Courts:

TURIN, Nov. 15, 1859.

M. LE MINISTRE: The assemblies of Central Italy, as you are aware, have called the Regency to his Royal Highness the Prince DE SAVOY-CARIGNAN. Marked by the calmness and order which characterised the vote of annexation, their deliberations were as spontaneous as they were unanimous.

The King's Government were completely strangers to the resolution. It is solely and simply the result of national tendencies which the fear of a restoration has but made stronger and more vigorous; it is a new homage rendered to the monarchical principle; a new proof of the firm determination of those countries to maintain order and authority, to augment and shelter from all attack the prestige of the supreme power. This resolution attests in fine, the ardent desire of the populations of Central Italy to see their union with the monarchy of Sardinia consummated—a settlement which can alone, in their opinion, give solid guarantees of national liberty and independence.

In the presence of a vote so imposing, and motives so powerful, the King our august Sovereign thought that his first duty was to obviate the perils of disorder and anarchy, reasonably to be apprehended if the offer of the assemblies was not received. But, assured of the early meeting of a Congress called to solve the questions raised by the situation of Italy, his Majesty hastened to make an act of deference to the councils of Europe by abstaining from any decision which might be regarded as of a nature to interfere with their entire liberty of examination and deliberation. Agreeably to his Majesty's intentions, Monsigneur the Prince DE CARIGNAN, despite his sincere sympathies for the deputations who came to him to intrust him with the care of governing them, did not judge it his duty to accept the Regency which they offered. At the same time, it was impossible for his Majesty, as well as the Prince, not to seriously consider the motives which had dictated the offers of the assemblies Central Italy, and not to concur in the measure suggested to them by high motives of expediency to guarantee from all agitation those countries who have placed their confidence in the House of Savoy. His Royal Highness has accordingly believed himself able to appoint the Chevalier BONCOMPAGNI to take the regency of those Provinces, until assembled Europe has regularized their position. This proof of friendly solicitude will, the King's government believes, tranquilize the public mind. Centred in one hand, authority will be more vigorous and powerful. It will keep in a respectful attitude the factions which, profiting by the public impatience, might attempt to incite the populations and the army to inconsiderate and dangerous acts. In a word, it is a pledge to the security of Italy, to the tranquility of Europe, while the Congress are deliberating upon the questions unfolded before it.

But—we cannot hide it—this measure, by its provisional character, will not completely reassure us, if it should be much prolonged. It is urgent that the Congress should meet as soon as possible, just as it is of vital necessity that the solution it deems fit to adopt shall be such as, by satisfying the needs and wishes of the Italian populations shall put an end forever to internal revolutions or foreign interventions. Long delays will be fatal. A solution which did not guarantee the national independence of Italy would be but a source of new evils for the Italians—of agitation and of conflicts for Europe.

I invite you, M. le Ministre, to bring the contents of this dispatch to the knowledge of the Government of ——— while urging the speedy meeting of the Congress. Receive, &c.,

DABORMIDA.

PRINCE CARIGNAN ON THE REGENCY.

The Florence *Nazione* publishes the following letter, addressed by the Prince of CARIGNAN to the Commandeur MATTEUCCI at Pisa:

MONSIEUR LE COMMANDEUR: I cannot find words sufficient to express to you my sincere gratitude for the letter you have been good enough to address to me. The vote of the Assemblies of Central Italy—a vote which I believe must be attributed to the affection of the Italians towards the King than to myself individually—was very agreeable to my feelings, though above my merits. Trust me, then, that the sacrifice I made, in preventing me from instantly discharging in person the honorable mission confided to me, is a very great one. I should have been happy to prove to the Italians my entire affection as well as the sincere gratitude I feel towards them; but, in spite of my wishes, that could not be effected. I have the satisfaction of believing that, on the eve of a European Congress, that sacrifice will be more useful to the Italians than my presence, as it is destined to efface all suspicion. * * * * * * *

I comprehend all the difficulty of the situation of Central Italy, but we must not lose courage. We must, on the contrary, redouble our energy, be united and armed, and maintain that perfect order which has done so much honor to the Italians in these later times, and which, by challenging the admiration of the world, will doubtless be their most powerful support before the Congress. My reply to Commandeur MINGHETTI and M. PERUZZI must, I trust, have reassured the Italians I have done all that I could, and you know that I am honest, and that I long for nothing in the world but to see Italy happy. Accept, &c.. &c.

EUGENE OF SAVOY.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

LETTER OF M. MAZZINI TO BARON RICASOLI.

SIR: I have been informed that you have in your possession a letter of mine containing a plan of military operations in Perugia, which has given rise to persecutions and annoyance.

Were I to address myself solely to you in your character of Tuscan Minister, it might be sufficient to assure you that the letter in question concerns in no way the affairs of Tuscany; that it does not appeal in the least to the Tuscan functionaries; that it does not threaten either Government or people. But I prefer addressing myself to the patriot—to the man who loves to confer with his friends as I do with mine—of the unity of Italy as the only aim and end to be attained by the present movement. In proposing this movement I mean to indicate the only operation which not only can accomplish the object in view, but also of saving Tuscany from an inevitable restoration. You profess to know as certain fact (which is far from proved as yet) that King VICTOR accepts the fusion of Central Italy; and that the acceptation since the treaty of Villafranca is equivalent to a declaration of war you have too much perception not to behold. The revolution must be extended, or it is useless; localized it becomes powerless. Central Italy is lost if it does not at once fix its basis upon a foundation as sure and strong as that of the Government. The elements which compose the strength of Central Italy are condemned to disunion; the two columns commanded by Gen. ROSETTI threaten mutiny if nothing be done to prevent it—a very natural thing to happen with volunteers from Ombria, the Marsh of Ancona, and Venice, who fight with enthusiasm, if, instead of being soldiers of Parma and Bologna, they were fighting for their own rights. Revolution, which does not press forward the cause, can only serve to retard it by many years, and the elements which compose the strength of Tuscany are undermined by discontent, which originates, in a great measure, from the Duke's party. By drawing the volunteers into active service they would remain steadfast, with the hope of promotion; by keeping them unemployed they will ferment—they do ferment: and one of these days they will give the signal of civil war. Our late masters are waiting for this result, in order to be able to cry out to Europe: Behold!

The election of GARIBALDI as active chief would be accepted with enthusiasm, and if that activity so universally desired be withheld much longer, it will give, as you well know, fresh cause of discontent to the regular militia. Before the retaking of Perugia, Rome herself, compelled at present to remain quiet, will rise—the soldiers of the troops of the Pontifical army will join our columns—and between Perugia and the Abruzzi there is nothing to resist us. Eight or ten thousand men with the name of GARIBALDI, and the movement in Sicily, which has been prepared for a long time, and ready for explosion at a moment's notice, would become the insurrection of the whole state. The insurrection of the State would swell the movement in Italy to such proportions that its chiefs would be entitled to treat on terms of equality, as from Power to Power, for the move must bring the King of Sardinia once more upon the field of action.

France cannot take up arms without bringing upon herself a war with the whole of Europe—Germany, Russia, England.

These things I should have told you, and all men who have been chosen to rule the country, if, instead of treating us like enemies and forcing us to abandon our country, you had been led to look upon us as men who love Italy, and for the last thirty years have been endeavoring to educate her in those sentiments of unity without which she will be lost once more.

The proposition I now make may be considered as imprudent, but cannot be considered guilty. I have sought no other aim than unity. It is for this alone that I have fought so long. I have always been, and ever shall be, unitarian in principle before anything. Those who know me may reproach me with many faults, but will acknowledge that my soul is too proud to stoop to falsehood.

I speak not for myself when I say that the persecution of exiles is a shame and reproach to Tuscany, and will injure the cause beyond all reparation. Those exiles have risen since Villafranca, for the sole purpose not of disturbing the internal Government of the country, which they admire, and which is necessary to insure its respectability in the eyes of Europe, but merely in the hope of beholding an equal energy imparted to the external relations of the Government, for I am sure that the restoration will be tried, and our task is to prevent it, without any foreign or forced and imposed help. Great numbers of volunteers have enlisted, more would do so were it not for the persecutions to which they are subjected.

I have felt the necessity of telling you these things and of exposing to you the feelings of the man who loves Italy and national union better than his life.

Believe me, Signor, yours obliged,

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

MANIFESTO OF THE TUSCAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Tuscan Monitore* of Nov. 17 publishes a note which the Tuscan Government has sent to the principal Governments of Europe respecting the vote passed by the National Assembly at its sitting on the 9th ult. The note says:

"The day on which the Congress shall be called upon to legislate on the rights reserved in the treaty of Zurich, it may be released from all fear of having to infringe on the principle of legitimacy; it will have merely to consider Austrian interests. We are confident that the great, the real intention of the Congress will be to secure the independence, and, with that, the peace of Italy.

This result can only be obtained by sanctioning and acknowledging the votes of the independent States of the Peninsula. Any other combination would be not merely an Italian but a European calamity.

In support of this truth, we have a consideration that deserves mature reflection. Were it unfortunately to happen that the great Powers assembled in Congress should declare themselves opposed to the wishes and legitimate votes of the Italian people, one of these two eventualities would necessarily result: either Piedmont, as we believe and as all Italian think with us, would refuse to adhere to this decision, and then every one sees what deplorable consequences might ensue, such as fresh conflicts, fresh effusion of blood, and probably a threatening future big with infinite perils; or, Piedmont from a feeling of excessive but ill-judged prudence would join in the decision so taken and side with diplomacy against the popular aspirations, in which case its prestige in Italy and its popularity would be irrevocably lost. But with the prestige of Piedmont dies also in Italy faith in the monarchical principle.

In moments of such gravity it would be childish to deceive one's self. The monarchical feeling, with which the Italian people are animated, has its entire origin in the respect and affection they entertain for the dynasty of Savoy. This respect and affection are inspired by the universal and profound conviction that this august dynasty represents loyally and courageously the national idea. Hence its strength and immense authority, but hence likewise the imperious necessity of sparing no sacrifice or struggle to maintain so grand and noble a position. The enthusiastic affection of the Italians for this dynasty, and their unlimited confidence in it, would be changed to quite opposite sentiments on the very day that they should see the Piedmontese Government following a policy suspected by them of being weak or selfish. The very fact of the acquisition of Lombardy would become the subject of terrible recriminations, of which extreme parties would take advantage with insatiable ardor. Thus the monarchical principle, when allied with the national idea, would have extinguished in Italy the spirit of revolution, and caused the sects to disappear, while the decisions of the Congress would bring them back to life, and impart to the revolutionary spirit a formidable intensity.

This is the fatal alternative that would be brought about by a decision of the Congress in opposition to the votes of the Independent Italian States; either the very great probability of a fresh sanguinary collision, or an immense discredit thrown upon the monarchical principle, with a terrible agitation and the dangerous contagion of all the revolutionary passions.

Let Europe remember the bitter censures justly provoked by the treaties of 1815, which settled the destinies of nations without their knowledge or consent. The Congress of 1859 would be acting worse still, whereas the treaties of 1815 disposed of the nonconsenting peoples, the Congress of 1859 would dispose of the same, notwithstanding their notorious repugnance. In the former case, ignorance of their wants and feelings might be alleged, but now such a justification would be inadmissible. Lastly, let Europe consider the insurmountable difficulties attending the practical execution of any determination adverse to us.

We have said already that we declined all threatening intention; we are bound to repeat it now. Should the decisions of the Congress receive favorably and, as we hope, sanction our votes, we shall be delighted, as by a great act of justice, and we shall be grateful for it to Europe. Should the sentence be against us, we shall be under the lamentable necessity of not accepting it, and if attacked, we shall endeavor to repel, however certain to succumb, force by force.

The Powers intervening at the Congress, by ignoring our rights and refusing us the justice that is our due, will be exposed to this dilemma: either the mortification of seeing their decision not carried out, or the necessity of committing a monstrous abuse of violence, condemned by public opinion and the conscience of the whole world.

FLORENCE, Nov. 14, 1859.

[Here follow the signatures of all the Ministers, that of RICASOLI at their head.]

MANIFESTO OF THE PAPAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Gen. DE KALBERMATTEN, Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical army, has issued from Pesaro the following order of the day to his troops:

SOLDIERS—During the last seven months you have found yourselves exposed to the most infernal seductions and machinations. The chiefs of the revolution have constantly endeavored, in their proclamations and in the journals, to calumniate the Pontifical army. At present, changing their tactics, they seek by the most insidious means to induce you to desert and swell the ranks of the sacrilegious aggressors of the States of the Holy See; they invite you to abandon your colors, that is to say, to dishonor and debase yourselves—it is a gross insult which they address to you. Those felons! they dare suppose that Catholic soldiers, who have so long waited impatiently for the moment to combat for the noblest and most holy of causes, could betray their God, their sovereign and their oaths! Patience, soldiers! the day of justice is at hand. Be proud of the important services which you have rendered to the State, and of your admirable discipline, your good conduct and your perfect union, for they have attracted the particular attention of the Holy Father and the admiration of the Catholic world. Your General is proud of commanding you, for he knows your worth and what he may expect from you.

GENERAL NEWS FROM ITALY.

Gen. GARIBALDI had quitted Nice for Genoa. Before his departure he addressed the inhabitants of Nice, and said:

"I shall resume my command when necessary. Let us be united under VICTOR EMANUEL; let us continue under arms so long as an inch of Italian soil remains oppressed."

A letter from Nice of the 19th says:

"Gen. GARIBALDI has arrived here, to the great astonishment of everybody. Not a soul knew anything of his coming, with the exception of Col. DEIDESI, his host, who received a telegraphic dispatch the evening before to apprise him of it. The proclamation addressed by the General to the Italians will excite great interest, as it throws light on what is passing in Central Italy, and seems to explain the real state of affairs. GARIBALDI left Bologna some days ago, passed through Turin, only staying just long enough to see the King, and got here at the same time as the Turin journals which announced his arrival in the capital. I have seen the General; he is in excellent health, notwithstanding all the fatigue which he has undergone. His position here imposes on him the strictest reserve. He is not generally very communicative, and now he is less so than usual, but his every word betrays a profound irritation."

Bologna, which in 1849 kept the Austrian army at bay for eight days, was being fortified and provisioned at the suggestion of FARINI.

The Tuscan Government had abolished the stamp on newspapers.

Gen. FANTI, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Central Italy, had issued a new order of the day. After speaking of the difficulties which have been overcome in the space of three months, he says:

"To-day we have numerous phalanxes of infantry, of cavalry, and of artillery; we possess field batteries and siege artillery; arsenals are being erected, ammunition ambulances and transports are being organized, fortifications are being erected at Mirandole and at Rimini; and Bologna, surrounded with guns, will become at no distant period a centre which will give us safety and protection in any eventuality."

The General advises patience and constancy. With perseverance, he says, we shall triumph over the enemy, who does not feel strong at home; who reads his ruin in our attitude, and who will be compelled either to ignominiously lay down his arms before public reprobation, or come despairingly to battle with the

still leave enough for a great beer garden, under whose leafy shades all Dutchland (yes, and their sons, too!) might sit in comfort, with room for a cask of beer and two Katrinas to each individual.

R. W. R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the Conference, at Wurzburg, of the representatives of the minor German States, the principal questions to be considered are: The settlement of the right of domicile, the establishment of Federal Courts of Justice, the national demonstration in favor of unity, reform of the Federal laws relating to the army, the Hesse electoral and Holstein questions, and regulations for a uniform system of weights and measures for all Germany.

The Second Chamber of Hesse Cassel, by a vote of 38 against 8, resolved upon addressing a memorial to the Federal Diet, for the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1831.

In the Federal Diet at Frankfort, the Plenipotentiary of Hesse acceded to the proposals of the Committee, and granted some concessions in reference to the wishes of the Chambers, but persevered in maintaining the Constitution of 1852.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin dispatch says the King's health had so much improved that his medical attendants had advised his removal to the Isle of Wight.

AUSTRIA.

An imperial autograph letter orders the Ministers to grant a full amnesty to all persons compromised by the part they have taken in Italian affairs. This amnesty will apply to civil as well as military persons. Criminal offences of no political character are to be excepted.

The Vienna *Presse* states that the effectives of all companies of Austrian infantry is to be reduced from one hundred to eighty men.

SWITZERLAND.

Col. FREY HENOSE, member of the Federal Government of Switzerland, has just been elected to the Presidency of the Confederation for the ensuing year. As President, he is charged with the direction of all political, and particularly of foreign, affairs. The present President of the Confederation is to take the direction of the military department, which is now held by Colonel FREY HEROSE. M. KNUSEL, of Lucerne, has been elected Vice-President of the Executive Government for 1860.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals continue to publish addresses to the Queen, expressing approbation of the war.

The Spanish Government is said to have entered into contracts with English firms for the supply of different sorts of stores for the army in Morocco, and for a large quantity of English coal for the fleet. Several steamers had also been chartered, and one had already left England for Spain to assist in the transport service.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, says the enthusiasm with which the war with Morocco was hailed, begins slightly to subside in the Basque provinces; and the 3,000 men, which it was agreed should be raised by these provinces, will partly have to be levied by conscription, instead of being composed only of volunteers.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal had signed a decree ordering the dissolution of the Cortes, a measure which had become a vital question for the maintenance of the Ministry. The new Chamber will be convoked for 29th January.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, of Nov. 12, is telegraphed *viâ* Aden. The reported death of NENA SAHIB is referred to, but the dispatch says it lacked confirmation.

Lord CANNING had addressed the Talookdars of Oude with good effect, at Lucknow.

The Wagburs had evacuated Dwarka, after several days bombardment which reduced the town to ashes.

The campaign against the whites in Bnndlecund had been opened, and another upon the Chumbul was looked for.

Exchange on London 2s. 3/4d. Freights, 17s. 6d.@ 20s.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF NENA SAHIB.

A letter from an Indian officer says that the death of NENA SAHIB had been announced at Allahabad in large printed handbills, but it was regarded as a ruse by the NANA himself to prevent the Winter campaign which was soon to be commenced against him. Oude papers to the 11th of October make no mention of the reported death.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

At the time the mail left, Oct. 22, the money market was reported very tight and the Banks had stopped discounting. The tightness is ascribed to the tendering for Government debentures; the long and very heavy drought had broken up and the rains had set in heavy.

The steamship *Impredor*, with a submarine cable had touched at the Cape and proceeded to India The steamship *Chevy Chase*, from Liverpool, has made a quick passage to St. Helena.

A fearful storm had prevailed off the coast, and no less than ten first-class ships were completely wrecked. The news caused much anxiety on 'Change at Liverpool, as many of the ill-fated vessels were owned in that City; one of them, the *Star of the East*, having a valuable cargo on board. She was bound from the East Indies, and owned by JAMES BEAZLEY, Esq., of Liverpool.

The names of the wrecked vessels are; *Wigrams*; *Surat*, Capt. GRAHAM, from Penang to London; *Jessalera*, *Chasseur*, *Witch of the Wave*, *Prince Worzonoff*, *Lyme*, *Regis*, *Governess*, *Star of the East*, and *Arabian*.

The news at present is very vague, and the fate of the crews of the unfortunate ships is, as yet, a mystery.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE PERSIA.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Market had been firm, and the funds rather higher. On the 25th, however, there was a slight relapse, and Consols closed at 90¾@¼ for money, and 90¾@¼ for account.

The demand for Money had been moderately active and in a few exceptional cases rather less than the Bank minimum had been charged for accommodation.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of £124,934. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. call the Money Market easy. They quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2¾d.; Mexican Dollars 5s. 2¾d.. nominal; American Eagles, 76s. 3¼d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 26.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular says: "Since the arrival of the steamer (*Persia*) on Saturday last the trade have bought very sparingly, while other classes of buyers have also taken a limited quantity, the consequence has been a dull and very irregular market, in some instances giving buyers a trifling advantage, the lower qualities continuing very unsalable." East Indian and Macao have declined ½d. The sales of the week foot up only 37,810 bales, including 1,150 on speculation and 5,700 for export. On Friday (yesterday) the demand continued moderate, the sales reaching about 6,000 baics, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.	Middling Orleans	7 5-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7¾d.	Middling Mobiles	7¼d.
Fair Uplands	7 5-16d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

Stock on hand is estimated at 425,000, of which 266,000 are American.

AT MANCHESTER.

Although the market was inactive prices continued firm at the highest rates, and the bias was still in favor of producers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARSON, SPENCE & Co report all descriptions of Breadstuffs in the most limited demand, and nominally unchanged since Tuesday last, on which day, as already advised, Flour and Corn declined 6d.@1s., and Wheat 2d.@3d. The quotations are as follows: Floor, 28s.@28s.; red Wheat, 9s. 6d.@10s. 2d.; white, 9s. 6d.@11s. 9d. ₱ cental; yellow Corn, 31s.@32s. 3d., white, 35s.@36s. BIGLAND, ATHYS & Co. say that a further concession would be necessary to effect sales of American Wheat.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Heavy arrivals paralyze the trade, and while there is much pressure to sell, the demand is quite limited, and prices are weak. Pork neglected, but unchanged in value. Bacon—New American is inquired for, and first arrivals will sell readily. Lard in fair demand at full prices. Sales 100 tons at 57s.@58s 6d. Tallow quiet, but prices maintained; Butchers Association nominally 58s.@59s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular quotes sales of 150 bbls of Ashes at 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugars in active demand at fully 6d. advance. Coffee dull and previous rates are not obtainable. Rice dull and drooping. RANK—Small sales of Philadelphia at 8s. 9d.@9s., and Baltimore at 7s. 6d. FISH OILS in limited request at unchanged prices. White Bagged Sperm £96. Linseed Oil in good request at 28s.@29s. RESIN without material change; sales at 1s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for Common to good common; 5s. 3d.@7s. 6d. for good Medium; and 11s.@12s. for fine. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. TEA very heavy at 1s. 2½d.@1s. 2¾d. for common Congou. Other descriptions are 2d. @4d. cheaper—but Greens maintain their value.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report the corn market less firm, and to sell it would be necessary to submit to a reduction of 1d.@2d. on WHEAT. White American 46s.@48s.; Red 44s.@46s. FLOUR 22s.@25s. IRON dull at £5 10 for both bars and rails. Scotch Pigs advanced to 55s. SUGARS in good demand, especially lower qualities, and prices advanced fully 6d. ₱ cwt. COFFEE firm. JUTE 10s. ₱ ton dearer. Linseed further advanced 6d.@1s. Linseed Cakes in good demand. New-York £10; Boston £9 10s. Linseed Oil firm at 28s., on the spot, and 28s. 3d.@28s. 9d. for forward delivery. Fish OILS unchanged. ROSIN firm at unchanged quotations. TALLOW quiet at 55s.@56s. 3d. TEA heavy, and common Congou 1d. down; sales at 1s. 2¾d.@1s. 2¼d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 34s.@34s. 6d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

(For the week ending Nov. 22, inclusive.)

COTTON early in the week advanced 2f.@3f. on inferior, and 5f.@6f. on good descriptions, owing to the very limited stock on hand. Arrivals, however, subsequently took place, and prices became nominal. The quotations are: New-Orleans *bas*, 108f.; *tres ordinaire*, 113f. Sales of the week, 4,200 bales, exclusive of a considerable quantity *in transitu*. Stock on hand, 32,700 bales. BREADSTUFFS firm and rather dearer. FOR ASHES firm, but Pearls scarce and steady. COFFEE unchanged. OILS dull but steady in price. RICE without alteration. SUGAR rather dearer and in steady demand. TALLOW has slightly advanced. WHALEBONE inactive.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: "There has been, during the past week, a steady demand for the various American State Stocks, and more inquiry for the better descriptions of Railroad Bonds, and prices are generally very firm:

United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	99 @101
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874	94¾ @ 94¾
Alabama 6 ₱ cent. Bonds	75 @ 77
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868–72	92 @ 94
Maryland 6 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	94 @ 96
Massachusetts 6 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	101½ @102½
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio 6 ₱ cent Stock, 1886	97 @ 98
Pelnsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	82¾ @ 83½
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1877	86 @ 86½
South Carolina 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1869	85 @ 87
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	82 @ 84
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	87 @ 88
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	84 @ 86
Montreal 6 ₱ cents 1856–65	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 7 per cent., 1875	76 @ 78
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	73 @ 75
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., (Freelands,) 1860	87 @ 89
Illinois Central shares	42 @ 40 d.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	77 @ 80
Michigan Central shares	38 @ 40
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (not Con.) 1863	82 @ 84
New-York Central 7 per cent. (Con.) 1864	93 @ 95
New-York Central shares	73 @ 75
New-York & Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d mort., '83	57 @ 59
New-York and Erie shares	7 @ 9
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mort., 1865	99 @100
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 2d mort., 1872	97 @ 98
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ cent. 1st M., 1880	89 @ 90

The *Times*, of Friday, says: "The principal feature in the American market is a further rise in the bonds and shares of the Illinois Central; the third mortgage and other bonds of the New-York and Erie also improved;" and quotes sales: United States Fives, 94¾; Illinois Central Sevens, 76¼; do. Freeland, 88; do. Shares, 41@40¾ dis.; Michigan Central of 1869, 79; New-York Central shares, 73¾@74; New-York and Erie Third Mortgage, 59.

THE LATEST BY THE PERSIA.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Nov. 25.

In the afternoon a decline of ¼ per cent. took place in the funds, notwithstanding the increased firmness of the Paris Bourse. There was an active demand for money. The demand at the bank continues steady, but is not likely to increase materially so long as good bills are taken in other quarters at 2½ per cent. The bullion opens at the bank to-day. The demand for bills on Holland, Frankfort and Hamburg continues, and prices were again lower. Other exchanges exhibit little alteration.

In the case of Paris, firmness was shown.

Times City Article, Friday evening—English funds open without alteration, and after a slight rise and fall returned to their first quotation. The demand for discount about the same as yesterday, very little done below 2½ ₱ cent., a partial reaction this afternoon, all of the Railway stock closing ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent. lower.

Bank returns show an increase of £124,934 in stock of bullion. Wind southeast. Weather fine.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of October were issued yesterday.

The aggregate exports of the month are returned at £449,076 more than in October, 1858, but £267,916 less than in October, 1857. Those for the ten months of the present year, however, have reached the unprecedented total of £106,755,184, being 12 per cent. more than last year, and 1¾ per cent. more than in 1857. The returns for the month show the activity lately witnessed in the exports. Cotton is not fully kept up; as regards linens, the amount is somewhat below the average, but the exports of woolens have suddenly and largely increased. There is also a rally in iron and haberdashery. Tin plates, silks and raw wool still figure on the unfavorable side.

The aggregate railway traffic of the United Kingdom for the week ending Nov. 19, shows an increase of £47,210 over the same week last year.

The *Times*, in its weekly review, says the produce markets have been firmer this week, and speculative inquiry has slightly increased. In Liverpool a further improvement in price is consequently observable, and transactions have taken place to a fair extent for export.

DISARMAMENT.

The *Morning Post* characterizes the recent Brussels telegram respecting a simultaneous disarmament by France and England as being absurd on the face.

Disarmament is the very last thing France could ask. The very last thing England could accede to—our armaments are not at all based upon any French preparations if we adopt measures of a defensive nature; they are undertaken as against all comers and against a combination of Powers. We do not vary in accordance with the varying strength of our neighbors.

The *Post* believes that the preliminaries which the English Government have considered necessary previous to the assembly of a Congress are in a fair way of settlement, and we may therefore look forward to the assembly of the Congress at no very distant date. The *Times* says the report in question was from the first only unworthy of attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times*, in a leader on the volunteer movement, says that if we are to have a really imposing force, it must be to a great extent consisting of men of the artizan class.

The *Post*, in a leader, treats upon the exclusion of Ireland from the act enabling volunteers to be enrolled.

The *Times*, in some remarks on recent and forthcoming meetings of the shipping interest, proposes to give the recondite meaning of these gatherings—it is not enough to drive out the Frenchmen and the Americans—British shipping means sailing ships, and on every principle of protection and prohibition, the sailing ship, being literally the weaker vessel, has a right to be protected against the formidable rivalry of screw steamers.

A marriage is arranged between Major-General Hon THOMAS ASBURNHAM, brother of the Earl of ASHBURNHAM, and Miss FOLEY, sister of K. FOLEY.

Her Majesty's ship *Wrangler* returned to Woolwich yesterday, from an experimental cruise to try the 40-pound and 80-pound Armstrong gun at sea. A most complete course of experiments was carried out. Sixty rounds of ammunition with the elongated gun were fired with perfect success, and every experiment pertaining to the gun was pronounced faultless.

MAIL NEWS.

The Calcutta and China mails *viâ* Marseilles will be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The *Orissa* with the heavy portion of the Bombay mails, passed First Castle, at 1 this morning.

The Cape Royal mail steamer *Phebe*, arrived at Plymouth yesterday morning, after a very fast passage of 34 days. She left Table Bay Oct. 22, St. Helena 31st, and Ascension Nov. 4.

Scene at the Dead-Letter Office.

VENDUE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 7.

A stranger in the city would have been puzzled to account for the furious eagerness displayed last night by the crowd struggling to get into McGUIRE'S auction-room. The fair sex was just as crazy as the men, and not a few ladies braved the mud and rain, and jostled at the door for admission in right good earnest. The attraction was the great "Dead-Letter Office Sale!" advertised for some weeks to take place on this night.

It was announced that the catalogue consisted of articles accumulated in the Dead Letter office since 1857, (the Department having used every effort to find the proper owners and being unable to do so,) and they would now be sold for the postage; the proceeds, if any, after paying charges, to be deposited in the United States' Treasury, subject to order should the proper owners hereafter be found. The articles came from the Post-office in sealed packages, and no opportunity having thus been obtained of getting a peep of examination, the bidding was somewhat in the dark but generally spirited. The buyers naturally suspected that the articles thus sent by mail as pledges of affection must be about the correct thing in point of value.

The auctioneer said he would warrant nothing, as they wanted to close the thing up finally, but if he *knew* anything to be worthless he would intimate the fact when it was put up.

A very large proportion—perhaps three-quarters—of the articles were pieces of jewelry. Of these again a large proportion were finger-rings, there being no less than 500, many of them heavy plain gold wedding rings. Then there were earrings in any quantity, gold pencils, bracelets, gold and silver watches, chains, lockets, fruit knives, breast-pins, studs, lob-chains, medals, etc., etc.

One of the lockets put up for sale, on being opened, was found to contain a miniature and was immediately withdrawn, as the Department reserves all portraits, not being allowed by the law to sell them.

There was quite a sprinkling of books. The Way to Heaven, Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols., Keeping the Heart, Entalist, 100 Catechisms, Fort's Medical Practice, Stockton's Sermons, Missouri Harmony, African Preacher, Paradise Lost, Allyn's Ritual, Laws of Georgia, a dozen Catechisms, Fred Douglas, Sumner Family, Life of Fremont, Danger in the Dark, Green Book, Hymn Book, Flowers of Piety, Catholic Missal, Livingstone's Travels, five German Books, Cotton is King, Bay State Glee Book, &c., &c., &c.

Among the old things in the miscellany were an extraordinary pair of embroidered suspenders, (German style,) which sold for $1; 1 regalia, 5th degree, I. O. O. F.; (brought $1 75;) patent inhaling tube, to cure consumption, (37 cents;) box of [illegible], needle, pincushion, half a dozen chemises, grand jowl), 1 cornfield hoe, directed to "Queen Victoria," (the postage on which amounted to $10;) [illegible] man pipes, gold foil, inkstands, kid gloves, spectacles, daguerreotype plates, violin strings, lot of mourning goods, 2 shawls and sacks, comfort, linen, braids (for colored persons,) black summer coat, bed quilt, ear trumpet, three pairs of boots, brogans, lot of hardware, sign on cotton cloth, "Ready-made Clothing;" lot of awls, 5 dozen watch crystals, and so on to the number of six or seven hundred articles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seventh annual report of the Public Library of Boston states that 10,154 persons have secured to themselves the use of the Library by registering their names, making in all 13,329 now upon the record of the institution. During the last ten months the circulation of books has been 149,468. With this immense circulation only 130 volumes are missing; and while some have been worn out in the service, but few have been wantonly defaced. The Library now contains 78,043 books, and 19,255 pamphlets, 3,405 books and 1,317 pamphlets having been presented, and 3,787 books having been bought during the present year. Among the gifts are 1,392 volumes presented by Mr. Bates, who has thus shown his continued interest in an institution which owes its existence to him. Included in his donation is a collection of about 500 volumes on the history and art of music, collected abroad with no little labor by Mr. A. W. Thayer, comprising rare works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 347 Chinese books have also been presented to the Library by Dr. Stanislaus Hernisz. The Trustees report that a further appropriation of $7,000 is required by the interests of the institution.

After remarking upon the growing prevalence of gambling throughout the country, under various disguises, the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the amount of lottery tickets bought in that city is enormous. So important is the trade, that one person whose office was formerly located on Third-street, was a regular wholesale dealer in the tickets. He supplied the retail sellers of that and other Western cities, and is generally supposed to have made a snug little fortune out of his profits. It is believed that he is still in the city, wholesaleing these tickets, though his office has been removed. The retailers are numerous. Many of them have offices on Third-street, called Exchange Offices, where a little show of gold and silver, and uncurrent bank-notes in the window, is made as a "blind" to the real business of the establishment. Certain signs, well known to the initiated (signs which we do not intend to describe,) indicate the real character of the "Exchange Office." Large sums of money are received at these establishments, and "policies" and tickets given in return, so making an "exchange" of a certain sort. Very little of this money, it hardly need be said, ever comes back as "prizes."

The Southern *Argus*, Norfolk, Va., of the 5th inst., says: The new Baltimore iron steamer *Winans*, Capt. Vaughan, arrived here as expected, on Saturday at 1 o'clock, and lies at the city wharf at Town Point, where she is visited by hundreds of our citizens anxious to see the strange-looking craft. She is entirely different in appearance from any other vessel afloat, and lies in the water like some great black sea monster with head and tail under water, and entirely concealed from view. Being of considerable size midway, and tapering off gradually, fore and aft, in shape she is compared quite aptly to a segar, and is also very like many a well-shaped sweet potatoe. We are informed by the Captain that the steamer's performances with regard to speed and general movements in the water are satisfactory and equal to the expectations of those on board. She is expected to go to sea to-day on a trial-trip.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has lately visited Richmond, writes from Mayfield, Ky., that while in Virginia he learned of a deeply laid scheme to capture J. R. Giddings, for the purpose of trying him for treason, &c., in view of his connection with the Harper's Ferry insurgents. This scheme is founded upon the reward offered recently, anonymously, for the bringing of his person to Virginia. This amount has been raised for this purpose, and the object will be to seize him and cross the line into Kentucky and Virginia immediately. The correspondent, who writes anonymously, says further: "I would have addressed Mr. Giddings directly, but do not know his post-office. I would advise him to be ever on his guard, and keep as far from the Ohio River as possible. I offer no apology for not giving my name, living as I do in the South."

A man named Joseph Callahan was tried in Augusta, Ga., recently, for negro stealing and found guilty. It appeared in evidence that Callahan had promised a negro belonging to Mr. Pardue that he would run him off and sell him three or four times, and divide the profits with him. The slave appeared to assent to the arrangement, but went forthwith and informed his master, who laid a plan to catch the rascal. Policemen were placed in a stable where Callahan was to meet the darkey, for it was a part of the scheme to steal a couple of mules also, and they overheard Callahan distinctly repeat the promise he had made. Then, when they took the mules out of the stable and were about to mount, Callahan was arrested. His punishment will probably not be a very light one.

Some one having written to Mrs. Swisshelm about Minnesota, she recounts some of the bad features of the State as follows: "First and foremost, moccasin politicians; second, mosquitoes, which bleed the settlers three months in the year; third, the water is so hard that one must bleak it with ashes before it will wash clothes; fourth, the men have taken to chewing tobacco, and they nearly all chew or smoke; fifth, apples are scarce; sixth, weeds grow very fast; seventh, sometimes the frost kills the squash vines before seeds are ripe; and these are all the can think of, except there is no coal—that the wood does not grow in stove length, but has all to be chopped.

There were registered in Rhode Island, last year 4,263 births, 1,438 marriages, and 2,616 deaths. The births were 237 more than in the year 1857; the deaths were 291 more; but the marriages were 88 less. Of the children born last year, 2,363 were children of American-born fathers, and 1861 of foreign-born fathers. Of the men married, 918 were natives of the United States, and 488 of other countries. Of the persons who died, 2,202 were natives of this country, and 378 of other countries; but only 1,128 were the children of American parents, 978 being of foreign parentage. There were 109 colored children born, and 83 deaths of colored persons.

Nathan Appleton, Henry J. Gardner, James W. Paige, Wm. Appleton, John T. Heard, James W. Sever, Francis Skinner, Chas. G. Greene, Peter Harvey, Edward Everett, and fourteen hundred others of the solid men of Boston, sign the following call for a Union meeting, which will be held to-day: "In view of the present disturbed condition of public sentiment, and the dangers which threaten our Union, the undersigned respectfully invite the citizens of Massachusetts, who honor and cherish that Union—who mean to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to carry out all its requirements and obligations, to meet with them at Faneuil Hall on Thursday, the 8th of December instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Recently a man named William Grooms was arrested at his residence in Beallsville, Washington County, Penn., on a warrant issued by Judge Slagle, under the act of 1852, to answer a charge of fraud, which consisted in his twice selling his interest in the estate left by his father, in Greene County. He was taken to Washington, and was permitted to lodge at the Fulton House over night on parole of honor, the hearing before the Judge having been fixed for Saturday morning: but he did not make his appearance at the time indicated, and, on inquiry being made, it was ascertained that he had decamped some time during the night.

In Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 4, Mr. George H. Coleman, about 25 years of age, son of Capt. Eben Coleman, but recently a resident of New-York, had a pair of pistols which he was engaged in cleaning, and had loaded one and laid it on the table. His sister, who had been in the room with him, retired for a few moments, and during her absence heard the report of a pistol, and on returning to the room found her brother shot through the heart. No cause can be assigned for the act, which is, therefore, presumed to have been the result of accident.

In September last the barn of Mr. Lee, in Litch field, (Ohio), was burned and three horses with it, while four others were stolen and run off. Mr. Lee overtook the thief, who proved to be one John Watson, with the horses in Wooster. He has just been tried, and sentenced to six years imprisonment. The Medina *Gazette* says: "The conduct of the defendant during the progress of the trial evinced to many present that he did not feel like a sane person. He seemed to exhibit that so many persons had come to hear his trial, and to view the whole proceeding as a mark of favor, of which he was the distinguished recipient."

Edward C. Dana, one of the convicts who escaped from the Auburn Prison on Thursday last, was brought back Dec. 2, by E. M. Sperry, Esq., of Fleming, Cayuga County. The convict delivered himself up to Mr. Sperry, and had almost perished with cold and hunger. He states that he, with the others, had traveled all night without food or rest, and supposed that they had got a distance of thirty or forty miles, but in the morning found themselves in sight of Auburn; and he being worn out, and thinking that prison life was preferable to being hungry and cold, delivered himself up. Mr. Sperry took only $25 of the reward, generously leaving the remainder ($25) for the convict on his release.

Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, has given a certificate to R. C. Russ, editor of the Brownsville (Ky.) *Journal*, stating that he is the only man in the country, excepting those engaged in taming wild animals, who has had the nerve to follow him into the cage of the lion and take a seat on his back. The certificate to this effect was written by Mr. Russ while in the interesting situation referred to. He remarks, "We don't think that we shall again try the experiment soon, feeling satisfied that it is the better part of wisdom to keep out of danger when there is no good cause for getting in; not wishing to become lionized at the expense of our life."

A middle-aged foreigner named Richard Graham, while on one of the Morris and Essex trains, as it was nearing the East Newark depot, at about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, recognized a friend near the track to whom he wished to speak. He accordingly sprang from the train and was hurled headlong to the ground, breaking his skull. He was picked up insensible and taken to Newark, where he soon died from his injuries. Deceased was a man of temperate habits, and had been employed at the Bergen tunnel.

Two Frenchmen, on the 1st inst., entered a house, at the door of which a lady was standing, and as they passed, one of them caught her by the neck, pushed her in and held her, while his accomplice searched the place. They found nothing, however, available to take away, and left. She was so frightened that she [illegible] out a square, where they took away a gold watch, and the thieves were pursued [illegible] given and the thieves were pursued [illegible] capture.

One great secret of the speed of *Flora Temple* (the fastest trotting horse in the world) has been discovered. It has been found by measurement that her stride—small as the animal herself is—is "equal to that of a sixteen-hand horse." She wins by her long, low, locomotive style of going, which works with the saving exactitude of machinery, and wastes no power in unnecessary action, or in what is more graphically termed "style."

A gas explosion at the blast furnace in Fort Edward on Friday morning, injured the works to the extent of about $600. The village paper says: "The exact cause or origin of the explosion we are unable to explain, but the report was like a cannon, and the bellows-room was pretty well riddled. The person who had charge of the bellows had a narrow escape for his life. The accident will not prevent the furnace from working as usual, but less iron will be made."

The clerks in the St. Louis Post-office "struck" and quit work on Saturday, Dec. 3, because the office was not decently warmed, the Treasury Department at Washington refusing to authorize or furnish the necessary heating apparatus. The citizens had to wait twenty-four hours for their mail matter, in consequence, and would have been compelled to wait still longer, but for the fact of the Postmaster taking upon himself the responsibility of putting up stoves, and then telegraphing the fact to Washington.

A clergyman in St. Louis was lately bled out of one hundred dollars by a man and woman. The latter pretended to be in distress, and the clergyman accompanied her to her residence, where she related a pathetic story of griefs and miseries. He pulled out his pocket-book to give her some money, when she snatched it and a scuffle ensued. Her accomplice then rushed in and drove the clergyman from the house, after getting his pocket-book.

Thomas Slaughter, a colored saloon keeper in Detroit, has recently married a Scotch girl in the same city. The Desdemona of this disgusting affair is but 16 years of age, and is said to be a very fair looking girl. She has a husband living in the interior of the State, whose name is Green. Slaughter has a colored wife, and neither party has been divorced. Elder Berry, who performed the marriage ceremony, has been arrested.

Ten slaves, five males and five females, ran off from Lagrange, Mo., on Monday week. They stole a flat-boat and crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois. On Friday night, another negro, owned in the same place, also effected his escape, making eleven in all. There were six slaves lodged in jail at Cambridge, Md., last Monday. They were detected in making an attempt to run away.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* mentions a singular fact in connection with the recent coal-oil discoveries in Pennsylvania. In many places in the Valley of Oil Creek the ground is covered with pits, hundreds and thousands of them, evidently dug for the purpose of gathering oil, and at a period so remote that trees 250 years old are growing over them. The query is, by whom were these pits dug, and for what purpose was the oil gathered?

Dr. John Green, of Worcester, has presented to that city his library, now in the possession of the Lyceum and Library Association, for a public library; and the Lyceum and Library Association have generously made the same disposal of their collection. The library of Dr. Green contains 7,000 volumes, selected with great care, and at a cost of about $12,000. That of the Association contains 4,500 volumes.

A sale of the Philadelphia *Ledger* building, and the building known as the "Quincy Granite Building," No. 311 Chestnut-street, took place Monday evening, under a writ of partition for the settlement of an estate. The building at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets was sold for the sum of $75,100 cash. The other brought $46,600—also cash; making a total of $121,700.

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In conformity to the usual custom, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with his associates, Judges Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Campbell, called upon President Buchanan on Monday. Vice-President Breckinridge, and a large number of private individuals also paid their respects to the President on the occasion of the opening of Congress.

Eight inches of snow fell in the White Mountain districts on Sunday, Dec. 4, and the day was very cold. Saturday last was the coldest day of the season among the mountains. At sunrise the mercury stood at only five degrees above zero, and it did not rise above ten degrees throughout the day. At the last accounts, the mountaineers had fine sleighing and skating.

Mr. Witham, residing at Embden, Me., on Thursday last threatened to kill his wife and her father and mother, because his wife had left him in a quarrel. He took aim with a rifle at his father-in-law, who seized hold of the weapon just in time to turn it aside when it was discharged, and no injury was done. Witham was arrested and held for trial.

John Reed died recently at Liberty, Ohio, of an injury received on the previous evening at a cornhusking. At the close of the husking the young folks engaged in a wrestling match, and while two were thus engaged, the one threw the other around so that his foot struck the deceased, who was standing by, in the abdomen, causing his death the following day.

The catalogue of Wabash College, Indiana, for 1860, states the whole number of students in attendance at that institution at 156. They are divided as follows: Seniors, 4; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 14; Freshmen, 26; Preparatory, second year, 34; first year, 26; Normal, second year, 19; first year, 21.

Lawrence Academy, at Groton, has recently come into the possession of $30,000, which was bequeathed by the late William Lawrence, Esq., of this City. The original sum was $20,000, and the remainder is the result of interest. The productive fund of the institution is now more than $50,000.

A bill for the extension of time to the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad has passed the Texas Senate to the second reading. The extension of time asked is until the 1st day of January, 1862, and that there is to be completed 75 miles of said road by the 1st day of January, 1862. There will be no difficulty in getting the bill through the House.

The citizens of Lawrence, (Kansas) and vicinity have contributed land, city lots and money, estimated at $20,000, towards the erection of the proposed Monumental College. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, has given $14,000—on condition that $20,000 more are contributed, which will soon be done probably.

A public meeting was to have been held at Marshall, Texas, on Saturday, the 26th ult., for the purpose of taking action and giving public expression in reference to persons capable of uttering, writing, or in any manner whatever promulgating sentiments incendiary or dangerous in their character to existing Southern institutions.

Messrs. Samuel H. Walley and Jacob Sleeper, the Receivers appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court to examine the accounts of Isaac F. Shepard, late Treasurer of the People's Five Cent Savings Bank of Boston, have submitted their report. It shows that the entire deficit runs up to $57,000.

It was discovered in Philadelphia, last week, that a young man who was convicted of an outrage on a little girl, in November, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years, was arrested and convicted under a mistaken identity.

A public meeting of the members and friends of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, was held at Montreal, Dec. 5, for the purpose of devising measures for the establishment of a General Home Mission scheme.

The female teachers of two of the Public Schools of Washington have remonstrated to the Trustees against the use of *Lorenzo's History of the United States* as a text-book, on the ground that it is too combinated for study in the schools.

Rev. T. L. Brockenridge, a Baptist clergyman in Lafayette, Ind., has preached a sermon extolling the act of John Brown. His congregation is the largest and wealthiest in the city.

At Newcastle, Del., John J. Brown has been convicted of the murder of John W. Dewlin in Delaware City. The prisoner's mother and sister sat by Lincoln Court during the trial.

The office of State Printer, in Texas, has been abolished by the Legislature, and the work is to be put out to the lowest bidder.

The Legislature of Texas has refused to vote an appropriation to provide newspapers for its members.

The colored people of Montreal have subscribed $65 for the benefit of John Brown's family.

CANADIAN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Toronto *Leader* says: "A short time ago we announced the completion, by Postmaster-General Smith, of an important Postal arrangement with the United States Government. We are now happy to have it in our power to add that this arrangement has received the satisfaction of the Imperial Government. Mr. Smith, as we announced at the time, went to England to bring this about; and his success has been as great there as it was at Washington. Under the engagement entered into, we are to carry the Western United States Mails between Detroit and Liverpool, *viâ* Portland in Winter, and *viâ* Riviere du Loup in Summer. The eastern section of the Grand Trunk Railroad thus becomes of greater importance than had been anticipated; there will be a saving of time by using the railroad instead of the steamers between Quebec and Riviere du Loup.

Canada is to receive the full ocean rate on the Western United States correspondence, for the service she is to perform; while she foregoes the inland rate of postage upon it, as do also the Americans the internal postage on Canadian letters, between Portland and the Province line. The Americans are to have, between the Cunard and the Canadian lines of steamers, a bi-weekly communication with Europe. The United States mails are to leave Chicago on Thursday mornings; and on reaching Detroit, the same day, they are to be transferred to the Grand Trunk Railway, by which they will be carried to Portland on Saturday, in time for the sailing of the steamer. Letters between Liverpool and Chicago will be carried in twenty-four by this route. Special trains will leave London on Wednesday, and meet on Tuesday, as heretofore; and the mails will be shipped at Cork during the Winter. By this arrangement there will be a saving of a day."

THE SAVINGS BANK DEFALCATION IN BOSTON.—The Receivers of the Five Cents Savings Bank in Hanover-street, have made their first report to the Supreme Court, of which we present a summary in another column. It will be seen that the deficiency reported is $57,011 94, not all attributable to the defalcation of Mr. SHEPHARD, however, but partly resulting from bad investments. The amount taken by the defaulting treasurer is not stated. The affairs of the Bank have been very loosely managed, and from present appearances the loss to depositors will be from 20 to 25 per cent.—*Boston Journal Dec. 6.*

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Conviction of Gordon, the Emigrant-runner, for Assault.

No witnesses having been summoned on Tuesday, nothing of importance took place in this Court on Wednesday, but yesterday the regular business, temporarily interrupted by the election, was resumed, before Recorder BARNARD.

John Gordon, *alias* Stephen Gordon, an emigrant-runner, charged with assault and battery on a Frenchman named Jean Dulaurie, on the 29th August, was placed on trial. Dulaurie testified, through an interpreter, that he arrived in this port, on that day, from Key West, intending to take passage for Europe in a steamer; that he purchased a ticket through the defendant's agency, and found that, instead of a steamer, he had to go by a slow sailing vessel

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Wife's Secret—Bonnie Fiss Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Too Much for Good Nature.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—Catching a Governor—Katherine and Petruchio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Concert of the Mendelssohn Union.

FRENCH THEATRE—Sam Cowell's Concert.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Lovers of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagga's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is to be no message this week. The Senate yesterday, after listening to a discussion that ever-fresh and sufficient topic, Slavery, adjourned until Monday. The discussion was not without points of interest. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, having the floor upon his amendment to Mr. Mason's resolution, spoke at great length and with much force in defence of the Republican platform; yet in a sense so moderate and conservative as to disarm the attacks of the more ultra Southern Senators. He denied that Slavery was a crime, where it existed under the protection of the laws; and admitted that it not only so existed in the Slave States, but also in the District of Columbia. As to the admission of new Slave States into the Union, he expressed his readiness to vote for them, whenever they presented themselves; and was at pains to repudiate the name of Mr. Seward as the leader of the Republican Party. Gen. Davis, of Mississaippi, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, followed. In the House, the honors of the day devolved mainly upon two representatives from Ohio, Messrs. Corwin and Cox. Mr. Corwin made a speech almost, in outline, the counterpart of that of Mr. Trumbull, in the Senate; eulogizing Virginia and South Carolina; disclaiming all hostility to Slavery, or any design to exclude slave States, and repudiating Mr. Seward. Mr. Cox, in rejoinder, could not accept the professions of Mr. Corwin as the creed of the Republicans of Ohio, especially of those in the Western Reserve. He claimed that with the exception of that infected region Ohio was eminently sound and conservative. The House, without attempting a third ballot for Speaker, adjourned.

The intelligence from Europe brought by the *Persia*, which arrived yesterday with dates to Nov. 26, is of subordinate interest. The question of a Congress remained undecided. It was rumored that conditions preliminary had been propounded by England, which were unacceptable to the French and Austrian Governments; and that for the present the call had been withheld. These rumors the *Times* discredits, and the *Post*, speaking semi-officially, says the British requirements are in a fair way of adjustment, and that the assembling of the Congress may be looked for immediately. Another story to the effect that the return of Lord Cowley to London, from his post as Ambassador at Paris, had for its object a proposition for a simultaneous disarmament of France and England, is also pronounced fictitious. Better feelings, in the meantime, had sprung up between the two countries, and while the belligerent preparations and popular drill are prosecuted with unrelenting vigor throughout the United Kingdom, there is no longer an urgent apprehension of war. The condition of Italy is without material change. The new fortifications of Bologna are urged forward with energy; Gen. Fanti, in a recent order of the day, exhorts his Central Army to renewed patriotism, courage, and vigilance; Gen. Garibaldi was at Nice. A circular note from the Sardinian Government, addressed to its diplomatic agents, states the ground taken by the Court of Turin, in reference to the Regency question, and prefigures the policy it designs to pursue. Contemporaneously with this manifesto, appears another from the Tuscan authorities, uttering an eloquent and menacing protest against any attempt of the Congress to restore the deposed Dukes. From India, we learn that the reported death of the Nena is douhted, the rumor being regarded as a ruse of the adroit rebel. Severe storms had visited the Southern Coast of Africa. In the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope ten first-class vessels are reported as lost.

The meeting of Massachusetts men, to disavow all sympathy with the aims of John Brown, and to reassure the South, was most respect-worthy in names and numbers, was held in Faneuil Hall, Ex-Governor Lincoln presided. A throng of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, among whom were four other Ex-Governors of the State assisting. The resolutions were cogently to the point, as were also the addresses. The principal speech of the occasion was that of Mr. Edward Everett, who spoke at length, repeating many of his standard Union phrases, but pleading earnestly and eloquently against the dangerous tendencies of the day. Among other sympathetic letters received from distinguished citizens of New-England, was one from Ex-President Pierce, denunciatory of the actual agitation and its cause.

From Hayti we learn that a public sale was to be made of the confiscated property of the Ex-Emperor Soulouque, as well as of that of his Minister, Delva, in order to reimburse, as far as possible, the immense sums which these persons had abstracted from the royal treasury. A Commission had been sent to relieve those who had suffered by the late severe gales on the coast. Lotteries and Insurance Companies with profane titles had been established, and a bank with a capital of five million dollars had been chartered. Much satisfaction was expressed with the course the Government had thus far pursued.

The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen, giving a summary of expenditures on City accounts, and also upon the several Trust and Special accounts, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Nov. 30, ult., amounting in the aggregate to sixteen million three hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-five cents. The Aldermen held a session as a Board of City Canvassers, and made some progress in revising the returns of the Municipal election.

In the action brought by Mr. E. C. Benedict to recover for professional services rendered as counsel on the trial of a cause, the jury have rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $250; the amount of his bill as rendered to the defendants. The case of Walter W. Price *vs.* Spencer H. Smith, a suit brought to establish plaintiff's title to the Colonelcy of the First Regiment, was brought to trial, yesterday, before Justice James, of the Supreme Court, at Circuit, but no decision was rendered. In the case of Charles Goodyear against Horace H. Day, heard on Tuesday, before Judge Ingersoll, in the United States Circuit Court, in which the former asked for an injunction to restrain Day from prosecuting any suits against venders or manufacturers of certain kinds of elastic woven rubber goods until a final decree shall be rendered by the Court determining the exclusive right to such goods, an order was granted postponing the hearing until the 17th inst., and declaring that it add Day, in the meantime, "do any of the acts or things sought to be enjoined, the complainant may renew his motion for injunction, as aforesaid." In the Court of General Sessions, business, which was temporarily suspended by the election, was actively resumed, Recorder Barnard presiding. Of several cases disposed of, the most important was that of the emigrant runner, Gordon, indicted for a violent assault on a Frenchman, Delaurie, by whom he was accused of fraud in the selling a ticket for a passage to Europe. He was readily convicted.

Capt. W. T. Lynch, before the Kane Monument Association, at Cooper Institute, lectured on the commercial importance of the East, and the necessity of a new and more direct route, hinting that a commercial necessity might bring about a revivification of the Holy Land and the restoration of the Jews.

The stock market was firmer yesterday, owing partly to the English advices by the steamship *Persia*, and partly to the returning ease in money at 6 per cent. on temporary loan. There was a rise of 4 per cent. on Illinois Central shares. New-York Central sold at 80½, and closed 80¾.

Cotton was purchased to the extent of 5,000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*. Prices were steady. Flour and Wheat were less sought after, especially by shippers. Light receipts and cold weather, however, had the effect of checking the downward tendency of the market. The transactions in other kinds of Breadstuffs were limited. Provisions were freely dealt in. Pork closed lower. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Linseed Oil. The Freight engagements were fair.

The Temper of Virginia.

If any one doubts the substantial insanity of the State of Virginia, we commend him to a perusal of an article which we copy in another column, from the Richmond *Examiner*. That journal speaks of it as an "able and interesting communication,"—from the pen "of one of the most accomplished gentlemen and gifted writers of the South, whose articles are always both instructive and valuable." So far as style goes the article is well enough:—but its picture of evils, and its suggestion of remedies indicate nightmare, rather than healthy digestion and practical common sense.

The writer represents the entire North as "crazed on the subject of Slavery." He evidently believes that the great mass of our people are rabid, ultra-Abolitionists—eager to march with arms in our hands into the Southern States, for the violent emancipation of their slaves, and frenzied with delight at John Brown's invasion, and with melancholy horror at its failure! It seems impossible that any human being should live in so secluded a region of the earth, as to be thus ignorant of the state of things here, and thus torment himself with the fearful shapes of his own imagination. But anything is possible in Virginia now-a-days. While their own local papers so sedulously misrepresent and falsify the facts of Northern life and opinion,—while their Governor gives these misstatements the weight of his official authority, and the only Northern papers allowed to circulate are those which live by the agitation and alarm they can create, it is idle to hope for anything like sanity of thought or wisdom of action on the part of their people.

But the remedy which this "able and distinguished" Virginian suggests may, possibly, startle his own constituents into the suspicion that their fears are wrecking judgment and common sense. He proposes to *invite the Emperor of France to send his army and navy hither, and take the Southern States under his protection!* He would prefer such an arrangement with England, which is the "natural ally of the South;" but fears the cant and fanaticism of her Queen would render such an alliance impossible. From Louis Napoleon, however, nothing of the sort is to be apprehended. He is ready for anything. He is obliged to keep an immense army and navy on foot, and needs employment for them. He will be very glad to "*lend* them to the South and maintain them at his own expense, in exchange for the *freedom of Southern trade*." And this is the bargain which this "able and accomplished" Southern statesman proposes to make. The South is to be held by French troops,—maintained at French expense,—occupying Southern forts, and protecting the South, by sea and land, against the North! He thinks the offer of Free-Trade would secure these immense advantages to the South. We venture to suggest that the South could procure them at a much cheaper rate. Louis Napoleon will probably be very glad to take possession of the South *gratuitously*. Despotic masters of armies do not generally require to be bribed into making conquests, or seduced by large rewards into taking possession of large and fertile tracts of land. Even the North—hard, barren, fanatical and unattractive as it is, could possibly induce Louis Napoleon or Queen Victoria into a similar act of beneficence, without giving anything like the price which the *Examiner's* correspondent proposes to pay. He consoles himself for the degradations of such a surrender by the reflection that it would "cause grass to grow in the streets of New-York." Suppose it should: how would Virginia be benefited by such a consummation? It might for the moment gratify her resentment, but it would not lighten her burdens, nor reconcile her people to the military despotism they would have voluntarily fastened upon their necks.

We have neither shown, nor felt any disposition hitherto to under-estimate the apprehensions of the Southern people, or to ridicule the alarm which their misconceptions of Northern sentiment have been so well calculated to excite. So long as they believe that the whole North sympathizes with John Brown's invasion, it is perfectly natural that they should feel excited and indignant. If the fact were so, they would be perfectly justified in declaring war against the North instantly. But we have confidently trusted that time and better information would disabuse their minds of these utterly false impressions—that they would perceive ere long that the North is not hostile to their rights, or disposed either to wage or countenance any warfare on their peace or their welfare; and that they would then return to their accustomed moderation and fairness of judgment. Such propositions as this in the *Examiner*, we hope, will arrest the attention of the conservative portion of the South, and lead them to consider into what perilous shoals and quicksands of insanity they are allowing the Southern public mind to drift.

Dangerous Powers.

Granting everything that Postmaster-General Holt says in his recent letter, touching the transmission of incendiary publications by mails, of the right of the States to pass laws prohibiting the postmasters from distributing books, newspapers or pamphlets tending to excite slaves to insurrection, we must say the power which he claims for the postmasters is, in our opinion, one with which no postmaster should be armed. The persons who fill that office now throughout the country are rarely men whose education qualifies them to exercise a censorship of the Press, either with judgment or discretion. They are not selected with reference to anything but their electioneering abilities, and to charge such people with the duty of examining all the books and papers which citizens of the United States may have sent to them, and of deciding which they shall receive, is more than ridiculous. If it has become necessary to inspect the printed matter arriving at the various post-offices in the Slave States before distribution, provision should be made for having it done by regularly appointed censors, men of education and character, appointed by the State, and not by the Federal Government, and responsible to their fellow-citizens for the proper exercise of these functions.

Fancy such functionaries as are appointed to office now-a-days, being charged by law with the inspection of the mail-matter addressed to everybody in their districts, and being at liberty to retain and destroy without accountability, any portion of it they please. If we borrow the precautions of the Government, we should also, at least, [illegible] in the selection of those whom it charges with their maintenance.

The Doings of Congress.

Congress seems to have converted itself into a debating club of agitators. As no organization has been effected no business can be done. The debate into which both branches have plunged so unceremoniously can have no higher practical object, therefore, than to free the minds of individuals, settle points of political position and feed the flame of sectional excitement throughout the country. It is possible that some members may persuade themselves that they are in this way promoting the harmony and stability of the Union;—but it is much more likely that many of them are neither doing, nor seeking to do, any such thing.

Mr. Mason's resolution in the Senate ought to have been passed promptly and without objection from any quarter. It is an eminently proper resolution, and the inquiry which it calls for ought to be entered upon forthwith. The debate, however, which has been had upon it may have the effect of defining the positions of individual Senators and of clearing the political atmosphere of some of the poisonous vapors with which it was charged.

In the House, the discussion is useless and factious. Some two or three years ago, a gentleman named Helper, from North Carolina, wrote a book on Slavery,—ostensibly in the interest of the non-slaveholding whites of the Southern States,—pointing out their depressed condition, and designed to stir them up to measures of redress and relief. Soon after the Presidential election, sundry Republicans conceived the design of making this book a campaign document, and they therefore subscribed considerable sums of money for the publication of a campaign edition, and signed a certificate of its interest and value as a book of popular instruction on the subject which it discussed. For a year or two neither the book nor the movement attracted any particular attention. Nobody denounced it—nobody thought it worth while to arraign those who had recommended it as incendiaries or traitors, and the book was producing no perceptible effect anywhere.

But quite recently the *Herald* has been engaged, with its accustomed zeal and industry, in the pleasant and patriotic task of proving that the whole North is a vast hive of Abolition conspirators,—that John Brown's crusade was prompted, aided and indorsed by thousands and tens of thousands of our most prominent and active business and public men, and that the South must expect to be speedily overrun by armed hordes from the Northern States. When the carpet-bag of Brown and the leather trunk of Col. Forbes gave out, the *Herald* hunted up this dead and forgotten book of Mr. Helper, and galvanized it into mischievous life. The Members of Congress who have plunged into this discussion are simply eking out the half-finished work of the *Herald*, with some little additions of their own. All that journal sought to accomplish was to plunge the community into commotion, still further to alarm and excite the South, and to raise a row generally. Its accomplices at Washington have the additional motive of trying to prevent the election of a Republican Speaker.

The Congressional indorsers of this book are certainly in a dilemma. None, so far, have had the courage to avow their approval of its sentiments. Most of them aver that they signed because they were asked, and without reading the document to which they put their names. They deserve punishment for their heedlessness if not for their heresy. The incident may teach them the folly of the practice which has become so common, of signing papers merely out of good-nature, and without knowing their contents.

That Cloven Foot.

The *Tribune* is a little startled by a glimpse of "the cloven foot." Naturally enough,—and it will be still more so when it comes fully to understand whose leg the "foot" in question belongs to. It is alarmed even at the hint that its adroit scheme for the election of Fernando Wood, in order to break down Tammany Hall, may possibly end in consolidating the two factions and making the Democratic Party more formidable than ever. Playing with edge-tools is pleasant enough, but it is desirable for beginners always to keep the handle in their own hands. Fernando is not the safest of partners, and whoever attempts to eat porridge with him should have a long spoon. He has secured what he wanted from the Republican Party,—a vigorous and active support of their own candidate. This gave him his election as Mayor, and has secured him complete supremacy in the Democratic Party, as well as complete control of the power and patronage of the City. He probably now considers himself capable of taking care of himself.

We can relieve our neighbor on one point. Our information which so startles him, was not official, and may prove to be incorrect. We are not the organ of Tammany Hall, nor have we the remotest shadow of authority to speak for its "virtuous Havemeyers or its orators." They do not deserve the outpouring of wrath to which the *Tribune* treats them, on the strength of anything we have said or done. They are just as independent of us as we are independent of them. We know nothing of their plans and purposes and have never assumed to disclose either. Our opinion of the Tammany organization is probably just about the same as that entertained by our shocked and startled neighbor. We consider it a corrupt combination of unscrupulous political partisans—quite capable of all the wickedness which the *Tribune* lays to its charge, and very likely, now that it is defeated, to enter into such a fraternal alliance with Mayor Wood as that at which we hinted the other day. There are individuals among them who are incapable of anything of the kind—just as there are individual Republicans incapable of aiming at the election of Wood in order to damage the Democracy and promote their own party ends. But as a party power we have not the remotest faith in Tammany, or the slightest suspicion of its high-minded devotion to the public good. And therefore it is that we suspect it of the design of astonishing the *Tribune* some day, by revealing to the astute innocents of that partisan concern, the startling fact of Democratic harmony perfectly restored and consolidated by the reelection of Mayor Wood.

One thing more, and we have done. We supported Mr. Havemeyer in the late election, not as the nominee of Tammany Hall, nor on account of his character and position as a party candidate; but as an honest man, who would make a good City officer, and who would in all probability receive more votes than Mr. Opdyke, and therefore stand the best chance of defeating Wood. We do not expect to satisfy the *Tribune* of the [illegible]ness of our motives in this matter,—for it seems quite incapable of conceiving how a newspaper can be independent of parties, or how a man may act in a city election purely with regard to city interests and without reference to Slavery, Kansas or the Presidential election. This is a matter, however, of little consequence. But we may safely appeal to the result, in vindication of the propriety of our course and the wisdom of our advice.

The Virginia Schemes of Revenge.

We published, yesterday, a number of resolutions passed at meetings held in various Counties of Virginia, to determine upon plans of punishing the North for its alleged participation in the Harper's Ferry insurrection. We have said, over and over again, what everybody who knows anything of the North understands perfectly well, that it is no more responsible for Brown's attempt than the South is responsible for Gen. Walker's forays in Nicaragua. A good many people here admired Brown, and a good many people there admired Walker; but it is about as reasonable to charge every Northerner with inciting slaves to rebel as to charge every man at the South with piracy. We might multiply parallels of this sort *ad infinitum*, if it were of any use. But our assertions, as well as the plain facts of the case, seem to have about as much influence in the minds of Virginians, in their present temper, as the assurances of a nurse that the cow won't bite her, upon that of a terrified child. We have exhausted argument, protestation, and proof in clearing our skirts of complicity in this affair, and what to do next to put an end to the anxieties with which Virginians are afflicted, we hardly know.

The inability to devise any mode of vindicating ourselves, leaves us, however, ample leisure to reflect upon the odd modes of self-protection upon which our Virginian friends have lighted, as set forth in the proceedings of these county meetings.

The object of these meetings is, evidently in a very small degree, the protection of slave property. The main design of them all is the punishment of the North. What the North has done, we are, as we have said, entirely unable to state; but that Virginia disapproves of it *in toto*, and seems determined to make us smart for it, there can be no question. We have, however, looked through the resolutions with some care, and are, we confess, unable to discover a trace of any design, the execution of which will cause anybody the least inconvenience except the Virginians themselves. As far as we can judge from this long string of threats and denunciations, their mode of avenging themselves on their enemies is very like the Japanese mode of punishing an insult. It is the custom in that Empire for individuals whose feelings are hurt, to rip themselves up before the eyes of the offender, who is expected instantly to follow their example. There can be no question of the completeness of the vengeance if the wrongdoer can be got to fulfill his part in the transaction; but the risk of his failing to do execution upon himself, it must be admitted is an awful risk for those whom he injures. Our Virginian friends have their knives sharpened, and seem determined to punish their foes, but it is apparently by the mutilation of their own persons. They are devising an elaborate system of self damage without the smallest guarantee that it will be anything but self damage; and in our humble opinion it will be simply that and nothing more. None of the plotters against their peace will rip themselves open.

Vigilance Committees are being formed in every county to impede intercourse, arrest travelers, and persons suspected of holding Anti-Slavery opinions, and try them by Lynch law: in other words, to paralyze trade and commerce, and lower the value of property by introducing into their own country all the vexations of war in a time of profound peace, by diffusing a general feeling of insecurity—by surrounding daily acts of life with terrors and restrictions and misgivings—by, in short, putting into full activity every one of the abuses and abominations which make real estate sell in Naples for two-thirds of what it brings in Sardinia, and which finally drive away every man who places any value either on liberty or law. It would be amusing, if it were not melancholy to witness the simplicity of the Virginian committees, who fancy that by making their own roads impassable by the aid of patrols and passports, they are thus striking a blow at New-York.

Another of the suicidal features of these resolutions is the determination to tax heavily anybody who imports Northern goods, for sale in Virginia, or any Company which purchases a steam-engine or freight car in a non-slaveholding State. If these desperate measures are carried out, the result will simply be that the Virginians will pay more for their clothes, and crockery, and furniture than any other people in the Union. It is insane to suppose that anything would be known of differential duties imposed by Virginia alone in New-York or Massachusetts, except what would be learned from the newspapers. If the whole South united in passing non-intercourse laws, the effect would certainly be formidable; but a tax of $500 a year upon any Virginian shopkeeper who sold Northern goods would afflict nobody but Virginians. To suppose that Virginia herself can just now open up a brisk direct trade with Europe, and establish an emporium for foreign goods as cheap, as well-supplied and as varied, as that of New-York or Philadelphia, is as reasonable as to suppose that A. T. Stewart could make his store pay in Harper's Ferry. In so far as the stock to be had in Richmond would be inferior to that to be had in New-York, the Virginians, and they alone, would be the losers. If it gives them any satisfaction to testify their devotion to Slavery by raising the price of their clothing, and rendering their homes uncomfortable, it is, of course, their own affair. But we may be allowed at least in the name of common sense, to protest against the spectacle which they seem disposed to afford us, of a great State making a fakir of itself in honor of a god, whose claims to veneration are, to say the least, doubtful, and of whose right to exact the worship of self-torture there can be no question whatever.

The Post and Express.

The contrast between the stupidity of the Post and the vivacity of the Express in this country is one of the most astonishing features of our social life. While our Government is slowly and painfully working itself up to something like the ghost of an attempt to rival the splendid modern development of the mail system in Europe, a few enterprising individuals have originated, put into shape and perfected a scheme of internal communication between the remotest sections of the country which defies comparison with any similar institution in the world.

Our national Post-office with its cumbrous machinery, its proverbial irregularity and its increasing expense, shows by the side of the Post-offices of France and England very much like the ox-teams of a mediæval army by the side of the steam fleets which poured the Western Allies upon the Crimea, or the Railway trains which thundered down upon the field of Montebello, with their freight of bayonets and rifles. Our expresses girdling the Continent, delivering the gold of California in New-York, and moving the household gods of the New-England emigrant, as swiftly as his person, from Maine to Minnesota, have extracted the maximum of speed, safety and punctuality from the great net-work of highways with which the surface of the United States has, in the last few years, become netted. The one is the amazement and the shame of our people; the other a brilliant triumph of all the qualities which have made us so mighty in material things.

Now that Congress has assembled, professedly, at least, for the purpose of attending to the practical business of the country, we trust that some public-spirited legislator will seize a moment of lull in the war of sectional recriminations, to insist upon an inquiry into the causes of the vast difference to which we here call attention. It has been often urged that the length and desolateness of our mail routes in the least cultivated regions of the South and West, must be suffered to account for many imperfections in our postal administration. But apart from the very obvious consideration that the mere fact of a single horseman's being employed to carry a mail-bag twice a week over a hundred miles of croaking swamp in Arkansas, by no means suffices to explain a delay of five hours in the delivery of letters sent from Washington to New-York, we have the evidence before us constantly that private companies which cover the South and West with their agencies, and whose messengers penetrate beyond the clock-peddler and the colporteur, into the loneliest recesses of the newest States, can yet command the utmost velocity of communication in the least-frequented sections of the country. For the last ten days, for instance, the New-Orleans newspapers have been regularly delivered in this City, by the agents of the Adams Express Company, in advance of the mails, the distance between these two capitals of the North and South being traversed by these agents in from two to four days' less time than by the contractors of the National mails.

If this can be done in one instance, why not in all? If by one private company, why not by the National Government? If the present mail system is really unsusceptible of improvement, why should it not be frankly abandoned at once, and the business of transporting the correspondence of the country be handed over, under proper supervision by the Government to these proved and competent Express Companies?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Sequestration of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Pittsburgh, Thursday, Dec. 8.

To-day the District Court, on application of the domestic creditors, appointed a sequestrator for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. This action was induced by the appointment of a Receiver in Ohio, by the United States District Court, upon the application of certain bondholders.

Cleveland, O., Thursday, Dec. 8.

J. K. Edgerton, of Pittsburg, was to-day appointed Receiver of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad.

Wreck of the Schooner Ada—Ten Lives Lost.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *Ada*, of Westport, Nova Scotia, was wrecked on the 7th of October, while on the passage from Labrador to Halifax. All on board, to the number of ten, were drowned. The following are the names of the lost: Joseph Higgins, of Halifax, supercargo; Capt. H. S. Bancroft; P. F. Courtney, mate; and three seamen and the steward, all of Westport; George Brown, of Jersey; Master Lanigan, of Labrador; and Master Morey, of East Boston.

Rising of the Ohio River.

Louisville, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The river is rising rapidly. The depth in the channel is ten feet six inches, and seven feet on the Falls. The largest boats, for the first time this season, ascended the Falls to-day.

The weather is very cold. Two inches of snow fell yesterday. The mercury marks 10° above zero.

Parkersburgh, Va., Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburgh, is twenty-five feet deep and rising.

New Order for Stamped Envelopes.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Postmaster-General has ordered of the contractor a further supply of the new self-sealing stamped envelopes, upon an improved pattern. The new edition will appear some time in January.

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Santa Fé mails of the 7th and 14th November have reached Independence. But few Indians were seen on the route, and those were friends.

Acquittal.

Honesdale, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 8.

Andrew J. White, who was arrested some two months since in New-York for forgery, and brought here for trial, has been acquitted, and the prosecutor mulcted in the sum of the costs.

The Tarrytown Post-Office Robbed.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Post-office here was entered last night by a man named William Lounge, and robbed of $66. He was arrested and committed to jail.

The Steamer Anglo-Saxon.

Portland, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning. She saw the *Hungarian* on the 1st inst. She was detained inside of Portland for thirty-two hours by fog and a snow-storm.

The *Anglo-Saxon* will sail from this port on Saturday, the 17th inst., for Liverpool. There will be no steamer from here on Saturday, the 10th instant.

From Hayti.

SOULOUQUE'S PROPERTY TO BE SOLD—POPULARITY OF THE GOVERNMENT — BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND LOTTERIES.

Files from Hayti to Nov. 12, are received by the arrival of the brig *Ariel*.

The *Corps Legislatif* have decreed the establishment of a Bank, with five millions capital and the privilege of increasing it, at Port-au-Prince, with branches at Cape Haytien, Cayes, Gonaives, Jeremie, Jacmel and Port-au-Paix. The Institution will be under Government control, the officers to be named by the President, and the loans to be made only to agriculturists, and others interested in the tillage of the soil, as it is especially for the benefit of this class that the charter has been granted.

By a Government decree all the confiscated property of the ex-Emperor Soulouque and his family, and of the ex-Minister Delva, are to be publicly sold, and the receipts of the sale to be devoted towards reimbursing to the public treasury the immense sums extracted therefrom by Soulouque and Delva.

A special deputation has been sent by the President to the Provinces which suffered the most severely by the late storm, and material aid has been given to the unfortunate sufferers.

A decree has been issued to the effect that all public works, the expense of which shall exceed two millions of dollars, national money, shall be referred to the people at an election. The Government is empowered to undertake, without such formality, enterprises involving a less amount.

La Republique, of Nov. 10, expresses the greatest satisfaction with the existing Government, and says that it has instituted a good police and effected the reorganization of the tribunals and their protection from corruption, and the extension of commerce.

Lotteries have been established with the permission of the Government. The drawing of the "Prix Grand de Providence" took place on the 31 November, at Jacmel, the 1st prize of the value of the twenty prizes amounting to four thousand dollars. An Insurance company, with a capital of three millions dollars, has also been established under the consulters, and also been established under the consulters, and also been established under the consulters, and

insurrection and their execution. Each Sheriff in his county, each magistrate in his bailiwick, should be armed with the power of declaring martial law in times of disturbance; and insurgents should be shot, as soon as apprehended, by files of soldiers.

But the South will have to do more than this. Military collision between North and South being inevitable, should be adequately prepared for. The South would be able to repel invasion from the North with ease; but more effectual measures than those of mere defence would be requisite to put a stop to vexatious incursions from the hostile section. In order to check aggression, the South would have, Scipio-like, *to "carry the war into Africa."* This she could do, with varied success, without assistance; *but her cheapest and most effectual plan of accomplishing the object would be by means of a foreign alliance.* The Federal Tariff now costs her fifty millions of dollars per annum, paid upon merchandise imported or deducted from the value of her cotton and tobacco. The [illegible] would be annulled to her by the nullification [illegible] and the importation of foreign [illegible] *treaty of reciprocal free trade between the South and either Great Britain or France would secure to the treating power at once the monopoly of the Cherbourg step of the world, and the monopoly of the Southern market for manufactures. In consideration of such a treaty, either of the two Powers named could afford to lend us, free of charge, as large a military and naval force as we should require for purposes either defensive or offensive.*

If we look at the map it will be found that the South possesses four times as large a seaboard as the North, including the Chesapeake Bay on the East and the Mississippi River on the South. Our territory, moreover, is square, and well shaped for defence, having a large interior, and comparatively small exposed border. The North, on the contrary, has a small seaboard, and a narrow territory stretching far back into the interior, between Canada on one side and us on the other, leaving an exposed boundary of immense extent to defend.

What, if our European ally should be Great Britain? We would be able to exchange signals with each other's cannon across the narrow belt of the enemy's territory. England is the natural ally of the South, whose carrying trade would give employment to her shipping, and whose monopoly of cotton-growing would give her the entire monopoly of the world's commerce. The North is the natural enemy of England, because it is her only present rival in manufactures and shipping. A direct *free* trade with Great Britain would be more profitable to the South than with any other power; but the Queen of England is as arrant an Abolitionist as Exeter Hall can boast among its *protégés*. The influence of Exeter Hall, moreover, may be strong enough in Great Britain to defeat an alliance with us.

In this event our *resources would obviously be to France; whose Emperor, able and far-seeing, and as free from cant and fanaticism as Victoria is full of it, has constructed a navy superior to Great Britain*, and built up a merchant marine of immense magnitude, eager for enterprise, and needing only a commerce to carry. France is ready to embark in commercial undertakings of any magnitude, but is excluded in almost every latitude and sea by the prior monopoly of England. An alliance with the Southern States would at once furnish her that employment for her ships and that market for her manufactures, of which her Emperor has been so long and anxiously in search. For the privilege of this trade, *he would gladly waive us the use of a portion of the vast army and navy which he is obliged to keep on foot, but for which he has no employment. He could afford to lend them to us and to maintain them at his own cost on this continent for the freedom of our trade.* His fleets could be maintained more cheaply in the Chesapeake and the Gulf than at Cherbourg or Marseilles; and his armies could be fed with less cost by half, at Baltimore and our Western granaries of Louisville and St. Louis, than in those mammoth encampments which he maintains in Franco. A treaty of reciprocal Free-trade between France and the Southern United States would paralyze the whole business of the North, and cause grass to grow in the streets of New-York. England would, of course, make determined resistance to such an alliance, but Russia would support France against England. The politics of this Continent would thus become linked inextricably with the politics of Europe; but the fault would not be ours; and that would be infinitely better than the eternal din of Abolition cant, and never-ending homilies about the rights of the nigger. Moreover, it would be a recurrence to first principles; for French navies would again ride at anchor before Yorktown, and gay uniforms of French soldiers would again enliven the beautiful bluffs of the ancient borough.

R. W. H.

VIRGINIA PREPARING HER DEFENCES.

The following action was taken in the Virginia Senate, Dec. 6:

By Mr. WICKHAM: That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of exempting all active members of regularly organized companies of cavalry from jury service.

By the same: That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that all fines imposed on members of volunteer companies for failure to perform any duties under militia laws of the State, be paid into the treasuries of the respective companies.

By Mr. PAXTON: That so much of the Governor's Message as recommends an increase of the annual appropriation to the Virginia Military Institute, be referred to the Committee on General Laws.

By Mr. BEALE: That the Committee upon the Militia, when appointed, be directed to inquire into the expediency of altering the smooth bore muskets in the Armory at Richmond and Lexington into percussion rifled muskets, and of improving the entire stock of arms in the best practicable manner.

STRONGER DISUNION SENTIMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The two Houses of the South Carolina Legislature do little else than discuss the subject of disunion; new sets of resolutions being offered daily, each a trifle stronger than that which preceded it. We have already published two or three distinct series of these resolutions, as offered in the House of Representatives. The following, proposed by Mr. MAZYCK, in the Senate, Dec. 2, are still more emphatic:

Resolved, That *the condition of Slavery* in which the negro race are held, in many of the States in this Confederacy, is *a material part of their organization and policy*, which, besides that it involves in itself property of immense amount, and contributes largely to the value of all other property, is essential to the maintenance of order and industry in the said States.

Resolved, That the greater part of the constituencies of the Federal Government being composed of persons having no direct or conscious interest in the peculiar organization and property of the slaveholding States, and deeply imbued with sentiments adverse to the maintenance and security of the same, the Government itself, if there is any truth in the theory of popular representative government, must necessarily be controlled by influences hostile to the order, welfare and security of the said States.

Resolved, That the power delegated to the Federal Government by the several States of the Confederacy, to be exercised for the better and more perfect security of all the institutions and rights of the people of the said States respectively, are capable of being perverted and employed to the prejudice and destruction of the very rights which they were intended to secure; and it is reasonable to expect that in the hands of a Government controlled by influences hostile to the peculiar institutions, rights and property of the slaveholding States, *they will be used for the injury and subversion of the said institutions, rights and property.*

Resolved, That the slaveholding States, by the compact of the Union which established a Federal Government, delegated to that Government all those great powers of sovereignty which are essential to their security. Protection against foreign aggression, such as the power to make war, to raise and equip armies and fleets, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to make treaties with foreign nations, and, in general, to take care of their external relations, &c., having, at the same time, entirely precluded themselves from the exercise of the said powers, would, in case of any aggression from abroad upon their peculiar institutions, rights and property, have to depend, for the application of their own power and resources to the protection of their most important rights and interests, upon the action of a Government controlled by circumstances hostile to those rights and interests, and which might, by mere inaction, leave them without defence.

Resolved, That a reasonable and just regard for their own security and welfare *ought to induce the people of the slaveholding States to annul the compact which subjects them to a common Government with the people of other States, to resume to themselves respectively the powers delegated by them to that Government, and form to themselves another Confederacy not hostile* to their peculiar rights and property.

Made the special order for Wednesday, at 1 P. M., and ordered to be printed.

Two members usually offering two sets on the same day, Mr. REID followed Mr. MAZYCK with a new batch; the last of which were as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of the Southern States, so long as a Territory remains a Territory, have the right to enter and colonize it with their slaves, and to be protected in the peaceable possession of the same as property, by all the authority of the Federal Government, legislative, judicial and executive; and should a Territorial Legislature fail to afford them protection, or directly assail their security by unfriendly legislation, Congress is constitutionally bound, by adequate legislation, to extend to them full and complete protection.

Resolved, That the existing tariff laws of the United States, regulating duties on imports, are unjust and oppressive in their discrimination in favor of the manufacturing interests of the United States, and ought to be modified or repealed, in conformity with the great principles of free trade and equal taxation.

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina will support no man for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, who does not distinctly affirm the rights of the Southern people as laid down in the above resolutions.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN, OF KENTUCKY.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, the new Executive of Kentucky, delivered his first Message, Dec. 5. The state of the finances is reported as follows:

"The taxable property of the State, for the year ending Oct. 10, 1859, was $493,409,263, exceeding that of the previous year $28,480,560. The balance in the Treasury on the same day was $136,463 47—of which sum $190 48 belongs to the Revenue, $571 96 to the School Fund, and $135,701 03 to the Sinking Fund.

The last year's revenue is not collected as closely as usual, which may account for the small sum belonging to the revenue proper.

A part of the resources of the State Stocks are owned in works of internal improvement amounting in the aggregate to $4,730,474 99, (exclusive of the stock held by the State in the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, and the bond upon the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad,) the actual value of which does not exceed $1,000,000; but the people are somewhat compensated for the loss by the benefits received by those in whose neighborhood the improvements were made.

Concerning Slavery, the Governor indulges in a long essay, to prove the sacred character of the institution, citing the authority of Moses, Joshua and Jesus Christ, and winding up with the following patriotic burst:

Talk of Kentucky abolishing Slavery! let the Free States receive no such encouragement. Since the recent developements at the North, and the Harper's Ferry affair, exasperated only from the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio by the Ohio River, she is more thoroughly aroused and united than ever. The sentiments and feelings of her people, and her love of the Union have been aroused into action. She will stand by her sister States, both Free and Slave, in resistance to the monstrous doctrine of the Republican Party. At first this party denied having any desire to interfere with Slavery in the States. It was only to exclude it from the Territories, and from places over which they claimed jurisdiction under their construction of the Constitution; and, when they became respectable in numbers, they were emboldened to say they would eventually abolish Slavery *everywhere by constitutional means*; they would get both Houses of Congress, the Judiciary, the Executive, and change the Constitution, when they had the power, so as to deprive us of our slave property. After having been thrice beaten upon these odious principles, we find them now declaring the Government cannot exist as part free and part slave—that its nature and compromises must be changed or the Union dissolved. They have become impatient; and now, greatly strengthened in numbers, having prepared the minds of their adherents for the catastrophe, their leaders fully informed of this plot, if they did not plan it, are willing to do or dare anything to effect their purpose. Wiser and better than the patriots of the Revolution, of purer piety than Dr. CLARK, than Moses, the Apostles, and even Christ himself, they must have an Anti-Slavery Constitution, an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery God. The old ones will not do for these latter-day saints, patriots and politicians, the venerated old books and doctrines, as promulgated by Christ, the law-givers, and the Apostles, don't suit their purposes, and they must inaugurate new systems of government, new tenets of religion, and have an improvement upon its author. The old ones are good enough for us. This new party, with its monstrous doctrines, the fruits of which have been recently developed in the Kansas troubles in resistance to the laws, and in the Harper's Ferry affair, widely extended over the Free States, and through a portion of its venal presses, its fanatical lecturers, its licentious preachers, reckless Senators and Governors of States, attempting openly to justify this last conspiracy, known as it was to some of the most distinguished and wealthy men there, warns us of the danger we are constantly exposed to. No matter how another portion of this party may deny their complicity in this affair, *there is no denying their principles lead directly to such results, and for these results they ought to be held responsible.* Our slave property is threatened, our homes, are threatened, our lives, and the lives of our wives and children, are threatened; all the Slave States are threatened; the Constitution and the Union are threatened; and reason and justice, common sense and prudence, teach us that we must adopt efficient measures of protection. A common sense of danger must bring us to a common position of self-preservation.

AN ABOLITIONIST BETRAYED BY SLAVES.

The Raletgh (N. C.) *Register* has the following item:

"We learn from a friend that a man who says his name is JOHN D. WILLIAMS has been arrested and confined in Hillsborough jail, on a charge of tampering with slaves. He is about 25 years of age, and is traveling as a book-agent. *He was twice betrayed by slaves, to whom he communicated his Abolition sentiments.* He was still in jail on the 3d. We would not be surprised to hear that he has been lynched. He no doubt will be, if he should not leave as soon as he is turned out of jail."

The same paper says:

"On Friday night a free negro named BOLEY BASS was whipped at Smithfield, for expressing Abolition sentiments. He was whipped well, and then ordered to leave."

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. WISE AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

From the Constitution, Dec. 8

The Governor having, in his late message to the Legislature of Virginia, commented with some severity upon the letter addressed by the President to him on the 25th ult., in answer to his letter of the 25th ult., and having communicated both letters to the Legislature, we have obtained a copy of this correspondence, and now publish it for the information of the public.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

SIR: I have information from various quarters, upon which I rely, that a conspiracy, of formidable extent in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and other States, to rescue JOHN BROWN and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Virginia. The information is specific enough to be reliable. It convinces me that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and, if that fails, then to seize citizens of this State as hostages and victims in case of execution. The execution will take place next Friday, as certainly as that Virginia can and will enforce her laws. I have been obliged to call out one thousand men, who are now under arms, and, if necessary, shall call out the the whole available force of the State, to carry into effect the sentence of our laws on the 2d and 16th proximo. Places in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania have been occupied as depôts and rendezvous by these desperadoes, unobstructed by guards or otherwise, to invade this State, and we are kept in continual apprehension of outrages from fire and rapine on our borders. I apprise you of these facts, in order that you may take steps to preserve peace between the States. I protest that my purpose is peaceful, and that I disclaim all threats when I say, with all the might of meaning, that if another invasion assails this State or its citizens, from any quarter, I will pursue the invaders wherever they may go, into any Territory, and punish them wherever arms can reach them. I shall send copies of this to the Governors of Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

With due respect and consideration, yours, truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

To His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN,
President of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

SIR: I received, on yesterday, your favor of the 25th inst., stating that you have received information from various quarters, on which you rely, "that a conspiracy of formidable extent in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and other States, to rescue JOHN BROWN and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Virginia." The information, you believe, is "specific enough to be reliable," and you are convinced "that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and, if that fails, then to seize citizens of this State (Virginia) as hostages, and victims in case of execution."

You do not communicate the facts on which your convictions are founded, in the absence of which it would seem almost impossible that any portion of the people of the States mentioned should be guilty of the atrocious wickedness, as well as folly, of attempting to rescue convicted traitors and murderers from the penalty due to their crimes under the outraged laws of Virginia. You express entire confidence, in which I heartily participate, that the noble Old Commonwealth is abundantly able and willing to carry her own laws into execution. Had this been otherwise, and had you, as the Governor of Virginia, (the Legislature not now being in session,) made application to me for the force which the Constitution and laws of the United States would enable me to afford, this should have been cheerfully and cordially granted. Still, there is one measure which, on the presumption that your information is well founded, it is both my right and my duty to adopt—that is, to reinforce the guard already stationed at Harper's Ferry. This may become necessary, not only to protect the public property within Federal jurisdiction, but to prevent the insurgents from seizing the arms in the arsenal at that place and using them against the troops of Virginia. Besides, it is possible the additional troops may be required to act as a *posse comitatus*, on the requisition of the Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, to prevent the rescue of STEVENS, now in custody, charged with the crime of high treason. I have, therefore, as a precautionary measure, directed the Secretary of War to order two companies of artillery to proceed immediately from Fortress Monroe to Harper's Ferry.

You also inform me that "places in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania have been occupied as depôts and rendezvous by these desperadoes, unobstructed by guards or otherwise, to invade" Virginia, and you apprise me of these facts in order that I "may take steps to preserve peace between the States." I am at a loss to discover any provision in the Constitution or laws of the United States which would authorize me to "take steps" for this purpose. It is, doubtless, the imperative duty of the respective State Governments to break up such depôts, and to prevent their citizens from making incursions into Virginia to disturb its peace or prevent the execution of its laws. If the Federal Executive, however, were to enter those States and perform this duty for them, it would be a manifest usurpation of their rights. Were I thus to act, it would be a palpable invasion of State sovereignty, and, as a precedent, might prove highly dangerous. My authority for calling out the militia, or employing the army and navy, is derived exclusively from the acts of Congress of the 28th February, 1795, and the 3d March, 1807, which, clearly, do not embrace such a case as is now presented. It will not be pretended that such incursions from one State into another would be an invasion of the United States "from any foreign nation or Indian tribe," under the act of February, 1795, rendering it lawful for the President to employ the federal forces "to repel such invasion."

In conclusion, I beg to express the hope that, whether the information you have received be founded in truth or not, the energetic measures already adopted under your direction will prove sufficient for any emergency that may occur.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his Excellency, HENRY A. WISE, Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

GOV. CHASE'S LETTER TO GOV. WISE.

The following is Gov. CHASE'S letter to Gov. WISE, previously noticed in our dispatches:

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Dec. 1, 1859.

SIR: Your letter of the 25th ultimo—postmarked 26th—together with a copy of one of the same date, addressed by you to the President, were received yesterday. No intelligence, other than that contained in these letters, has reached us of any such preparations as are described in them, and the letters themselves convey no such information in respect to place or persons as is necessary to enable the authorities of the State, in the absence of other intelligence, to interpose with any certainty or effect. Whenever it shall be made to appear, either by evidence transmitted by you or otherwise, that unlawful combinations are being formed by any persons, or at any place in Ohio, for the invasion of Virginia, or for the commission of crimes against her people, it will undoubtedly become the duty of the Executive to use whatever power he may possess to break up such combinations and defeat their unlawful purposes, and that duty, it need not be doubted, will be promptly performed.

I observe, with regret, an intimation in your letter, that I necessity may compel the authorities of Virginia to pursue invaders of her jurisdiction into the territories of adjoining States. It is to be hoped that no circumstances will arise creating, in their opinion, such a necessity. Laws of the United States, as well as the laws of Ohio, indicate the mode in which persons charged with crime in another State, and escaping into Ohio, may be demanded, and must be surrendered; and the people of this State will require from her authorities the punctual fulfillment of every obligation to the other members of the Union. They cannot consent, however, to the invasion of her territory by armed bodies from other States, even for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours, S. P. CHASE.
His Excellency, HENRY A. WISE, &c., &c., &c.

THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

"RUMORED TROUBLE AMONG THE METHODISTS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above caption, an extract from the Boston *Journal* appeared in your edition of this date, which does injustice to an estimable man, as well as to a good cause.

The facts are briefly as follows: The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church prohibits all traffic in slaves, except for merciful purposes.

Certain ministers, not content with the Discipline as it is, have organized Anti-Slavery Societies in many of the Conferences, for the purpose of so changing the rule as to exclude from membership all slaveholders—thus making *non-slaveholding* a test of membership.

Believing the proposed change to be a violation of good faith on the part of the Church towards the Border Conferences, as well as lacking in an essential principle of Christianity, that is Charity, an association has been formed, composed of both ministers and laymen, for the purpose of counteracting the pernicious influence of these Anti-Slavery Societies, and of preserving and perpetuating the unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To assist in this great work, they have issued a circular contining a list of their officers their platform, their purposes, and their memorial to the next General Conference. The calm, dignified and Christianlike tone of their documents cannot but secure for them the careful consideration of all who love the Church, and desire her continued prosperity and increased usefulness.

The Association is called the "Ministers and Lay men's Union," and has for its President the vencrable Dr. BANGS. Among its officers are such men as Francis Hall, and Daniel Drew, of New-York; Ex-Gov. Harris, of Rhode Island; Ex-Gov. Page, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Jacob Sleeper, of Boston; Messrs. Cummiegs, of Philadelphia, Owen and Burns of Detroit, Hamilton of Chicago, Hubbard of Dansville, Halsted of Mamaroneck, and a host of other true and tried friends of Methodism. Loyal men not only to the Church, but to the country; not men of one idea in pursuit of a phantom, but of liberal, enlarged and progressive views.

And yet, notwithstanding the purity and strength of its platform, and the respectability of its officers and members, the very gentlemanly editor of *Zion's Herald* has seen fit to assail it in the most vindictive manner. Has called it a cabal, a moegrel and a hybrid unioe. Not being satisfied with his own invectives, he has allowed his correspondents to misrepresent it, and to assail one of its officers, Rev. G. S. GILBERT, a man respected and beloved by all who know him.

The article to which the correspondent of the journal alludes, signed by a Presiding Elder and four preachers, speaks of Rev. Mr. GILBERT as "a man calling himself GILBERT, and professing to be a Methodist minister," as if he were an impostor. They also say "after sowing tares he went his way," as if he were a devil. Where did this Presiding Elder and these four ministers get leave to use such language toward a brother minister? Surely not at the feet of Him whose command was "Love one another."

What right have these reverend gentlemen to become so indignant simply because one of the officers of this Union has seen fit to invite the coöperation of their brethren in New-England? Do they hold the laymen of New-England in vassalage? Is ministerial domination so rampant that laymen cannot sign a petition without consulting the clergy? No, God forbid! and if I do not mistake the spirit of Methodism in New-England, a rebuke will be administered, both by the clergy and laity, that will make these gentlemen hide their heads in shame.

By reference to our Platform you will find:

"We hold that while it is the duty of the Church to seek the extirpation of Slavery, she should do so by such means only as christian wisdom will justify, and should carefully guard against the destruction of her unity, or the endangering of her usefulness, as an agency in spreading the Kingdom of Christ.

We hold that the polity of our Church is, and ever has been, to receive into her communion both slaveholders and slaves, whenever they have given evidence of conversion, for the sake of a great and ultimate good, viz.: The bringing of slaveholding under the restrainsts of Christian discipline and preparing the way for emancipation in a manner consistent with the best interests of masters and slaves."

We believe in the sentiment expressed by HENRY WARD BEECHER in his sermon of Oct. 30, when he said, "In order to labor the most effectually for the emancipation of the slaves I would not need to say one word, except to preach Christ, and purity, and manhood, and to enjoin upon them faithfulness in everything belonging to their state." I will only add that I trust the time has arrived, when the war of fanaticism which has been sweeping over our land, will be rolled back, and Union shall be inscribed on all our banners, and the spirit of brotherly love preside over all our deliberations. A LAYMAN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

GOV. WISE'S MESSAGE IN FULL—Official History of the Brown Invasion.

DEMOCRATIC PHOTOGRAPHS—Mr. CESAR'S Political Sketches.

THE CHARTER ELECTION—The Vote for Mayor—List of the New City Government.

CONGRESS—Full Reports of the First Four Days of the Session—The Slavery Debate in Full.

A NEW STORY—Our Eye-Witness and the Infant Moquet.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES—Summary of Inventions—Science in Germany.

NOTES ON NEWSPAPERS—Interesting Items concerning the American Press.

HENRY C. CAREY ON NATIONAL POLITICS—The Balance of Power in Pennsylvania.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summary.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE INTELLIGENT.

All diseases arise from or end in impurity of the blood. No matter how called, each can be cured by vegetable purgatives, which do not only "nip in the bud," but actually expel all the foul humors which produce dreaded headache, tic douloureux and rheumatism, as well as liver affections, pain in the side, and general heaviness and weariness upon the least exertion. Nay, BRANDRETH'S Pills not only cure these affections, but also asthma, and all curable affections of the lungs, as well as recent colds and coughs. Even consumption and bleeding of the lungs have often been cured by them. Remember, BRANDRETH'S Pills have a 108 years' duration, and are warranted purely vegetable, and incapable of injuring the tenderest age or weakest frame. Those who use, recommend; but their virtues surpass eulogy. They must be used to be fully appreciated. Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, price 25c. a box, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BARTHOLF'S
Celebrated
Sewing Machines,
No. 434 Broadway,
Cor. Howard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway, New-York.
Established in 1840.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO CAPITALISTS, BROKERS AND OTHERS.—A party already established in the Sewing Machine Business, (which is of a profitable nature,) is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Address Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with name and residence.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment is an unfailing remedy for inflammation of the throat, croup, diptheria, harsh coughs, asthma, wheezing and all disorders of the chest, produced by violent colds. It also gives immediate relief to difficulty of breathing, &c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown—Instantaneous and durable. Depôt-No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit Undergarments; also Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

The Daily Tribune
Of TO-DAY contains a letter by HORACE GREELEY, to Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Chairman of the new UNION SAVING COMMITTEE, on
TRUE AND FALSE METHODS OF SAVING THE UNION,
Which is earnestly commended to the consideration of all earnest conservatives.

It glances over the recent history of Slavery legislation and agitation in the country. Price two cents; served by carriers, at 12½ cents per week; $6 per year by mail, in advance. Address
HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000. Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods ie the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Card.—In time for the cold weather and HOLIDAYS, we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of WINTER CLOTHING, that we have a large assortment for both MEN and BOYS.

We have replenished our most desirable styles since the great rush of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's ROBES DE CHAMBRE is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $25. Ladies wishing to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....50
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Great Bargains in Watches and Jewelry—At the old stand, No. 11 WALL st., up stairs.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.
Fine Gold Watches, very handsome, only.....$15
Sterling Silver Watches, only.....7
Ladies' Gold Enameled Hunting Watches, only.....35
Ladies' Diamond and Enamsled do., only.....50
English Patent Levers, in heavy hunting case, only.25
English Patent Levers, open face, only.....20
The American Watch, ie heavy gold and silver cases, as low as.....30
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Orders from the country by letter carefully attended to, securely packed, and sent by express at my risk to all parts.
VERY HANDSOME REAL BRONZE AND GOLD EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS, with finest French movement, as low as.....$30
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
J. MACDUFF, No. 11 Wall-st., up stairs.

Extravagant Prices
Are unknown at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,

There boys are clothed elegantly, fashionably and serviceably, at
LESS COST
Than at any other establishment in the Union.
Stock very large. Variety unlimited.
Quality and style unsurpassed,
Our motto is, the
"LOWEST PRICES IN THE TRADE
AND
NO DEVIATION.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
MARTHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.
Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.
Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.
With best wishes, your Brethren,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 136 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
Also, ladies' fancy Furs, Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, &c., made up in best style, at
WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays
Now ready.
GENIN'S Hat Store,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Winter Boots.—Thick, comfortable and durable Boots for Winter wear, all styles, at CANTRELL'S. Gaiters at 12 and 14 shillings. Children's Shoes, all varieties, and Gentlemen's Boots and Slippers.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ladies' Balmoral Boots, Cloth, Button and gaiter boots, boys' patent leather boots, misses' and children's shoes of all kinds, with India rubber shoes of all the various styles, at MILLER & CO.'S, 387 Canal-st.

Consumptives, call on Dr. Foote, Author of "Medical Common Sense," at his Winter Office, No. 546 Broadway, and get his opinion of your cases. Consultation free.

MARRIED.

BARNES—SPIES.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., WILLIAM E. BARNES to MARY, daughter of Adam W. Spies, Esq., all of this City.

JAUNCEY—GOODSPEED.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Mr. Wm. J. Frost, JOSIAH JAUNCEY with MARTHA, daughter of Benjamin F. Goodspeed, Esq., all of this City.

NICHOLS—WYLIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Z. Nichols, SIDNEY P. NICHOLS, of New-York, to SARAH E. WYLIE, daughter of John Wylie, Esq., of this City.

BOOKAR—BOOKAR.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, GEORGE BOOKAR, Esq., to Mrs. SARAH D. BOOKAR, both of Virginia.

MUATA—WATERSTONE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Guion, Mr. WILLIAM MUATA, of St. Thomas, West Indies, to Miss HARRIET R., eldest daughter of Mr. W. A. Waterstone, of Brooklyn.

STEPHENSON—SQUIRES.—At Coxsackie, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. A. H. Mead, of Newark, N. J., ALBERT S. W. STEPHENSON to Miss ADA SQUIRES, both of the above place.

FOX—BREWSTER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday Nov. 24, by Rev. Dr. Brown, Rector of St. George's Church, Mr. [illegible] FOX to Miss AMANDA BREWSTER, all of Poughkeepsie.

DIED.

FROST.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, suddenly, DAVID M. FROST, son of HANNAH FROST, aged 37 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. A meeting will be held at his late residence, No. 21 Jones-st., at 7½ o'clock, Friday evening. His remains will be taken to Amewalk meeting-house, Yorktown, Westchester County, for interment, by the Harlem Railroad, leaving the house on Saturday morning, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

MONTAGUE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, suddenly, of scarlet fever, GEORGE S., only child of George and Susan T. Montague, aged 2 years, 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 167 West 48th-st., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STAGG.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 8, JUNIUS T. STAGG.

His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, WILLARD LEE, infant son of Samuel and Augusta S. Crawford, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 258 West 18th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.)

VAN ANTWERP.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, of congestion of the brain, JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse, is perfectly qualified to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has many years' experience; can take the entire charge of the nursery; is a good sewer, and is highly recommended by the first families in the City. Apply at No. 164 25th-st., rear building, near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY RESpectable young woman, as waitress and chamber-maid; is fully competent in all either situation; is both willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for two years and a half. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do the general housework of a small family; is a deserving, well-recommended girl, and fully experienced in either capacity, also intelligent and of obliging disposition, desiring a permanent home. Apply at No. 19 Hillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant women, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; understand their business perfectly. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SItuation as cook and laundress, in a good baker; understands meats and poultry; does washing in a magdalened style. Wages $7 to $8. Also, a regular chamberlained waitress, or general servant in a small family. Wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family as good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 170 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladie's and children's clothes; would have no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 107 East 26th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen at No. 201 West 24th-st., until engaged, between 8th and 9th avs.; is a good baker of bread, and has good recommendations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general work; is a girl not afraid of work, economical and neat, and a very excellent washer and ironer; good cook. Unquestionable references. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation for an excellent American woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. For recommendation apply at the office, No. 313 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; has no objection to go to Brooklyn; the best of City reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., until suited, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON JUST DISengaged, a situation in a private family as milliner and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist in housekeeping; City references given. Can be seen at No. 137 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, TOgether, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Have good City references. Can be seen at No. 70½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; is a plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Call for two days at No. 58 Sands-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK will go out to cook by the day; a few days' notice left at No. 166 East 22d-st., will receive prompt attention; understands making all kinds of soups and fancy dishes.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go to California, or to travel to any part. Has the best City reference. Call, or address E. M No. 223 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 71 Houston, corner of Hudson-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man of steady and temperate habits, and long experience in his business, in some respectable private family in this City. The advertiser has lived in the most respectable families in London and New-York; has three years' reference from his last private place, and can be seen for two days at No. 221 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 322 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man (single) who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address, or can be seen, at No. 50 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the harness store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR ANY employment where sobriety and attentiveness are required; has the best of reference as such from his present employers; knows the City well if required; writes a fair hand. Address F. B., Box 197 *Times* office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, OR TO take charge of a club stable, by an active, steady and competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived for the last seven years. Apply at the private stable, rear of No. 33 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can produce good City references. Notes addressed to A. G., care of Mr. Y. Corwin, No. 311 Broadway, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to help to take care of horses or cows, and make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from his last place. Address P. K., Box No. 291 *Times* office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CLERKSHIP IN A hotel, by a young man, who can influence traveling custom. Position more an object than salary. Address G. E., Box No. 213 *Times* office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, single, that is well qualified to the business. Good permanent references. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

WANTED.—A GOOD PRACTICAL GARDENER wants to take charge of a country seat. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office by a law student. Address A. P. B., No. 58 President-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and knew how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L. Box No. 140 *Times* office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT COOK; one who understands her work thoroughly, and will bring to assist in washing and ironing; a chambermaid and laundress, who is fully competent to do her appropriate work; none need apply but those who can furnish the best references; English or Scotch preferred. No. 23 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO write for a druggist's journal, or who could assist in getting up appropriate and interesting matter. Address Box No. 4,593 Post-office.

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OLD TOM.

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MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
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PEREMPTORY SALE OF PRIVATE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS, STUDIES and SKETCHES, composing the entire collection of that distinguished artist, Mr. T. P. ROSSITER. The catalogue will embrace many of his works never before exhibited, including the THREE CELEBRATED PICTURES which obtained the gold medal of honor at the Great International Exhibition, 1855: "The First Lesson," "Washington and his Family at Mount Vernon," "The Patrician," "Country and City Postoffices," "Isola Bella," "Syrens, Tired of Play," "Trio," "Italian Coast," "Mountain Scenery," "Joan of Arc in Prison," together with many small works never before offered for sale. The pictures will be on view gratuitously until the time of sale, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and on the three evenings preceding the sale. Catalogues may be had at the exhibition, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable stock of old wines, &c., the stock of a large importing and jobbing house, all superior and fully guaranteed, viz.: F. W. Cosen's Victoria and M. & F. Tosar's Sherries; Aramburu and Comet, Brown do., Tower, Lawson & Co., Sanderman, Foster & Co. old dry Port; Vleux Cognacs, Otard in eighth-casks, pure; Chasales do. do.; Glcs, Remas, Scotch, Irish and American Whiskys; very fine 1801 and 1848 Clarets; office maps, chairs, desks, safe, &c., &c.
Also, the balance remaining from our last sales, viz.: reserve lots pale and dark 1846 brandy; do. 1845 Jamaica; imperial cabinet champagne; Virgin and Duff Gordon pale sherry, in original casks; old Antiqua and Naboh Jamaica rum; Cutter Bourbon whisky; Jockey Club gin; cases Renault's (1802) Cognac, guaranteed; brown sherry, in glass; London gin; Princess sherry.
Also, about 97,000 Havana cigars of superior quality, in usual-sized packages, mostly in tenth boxes) viz: La Prima Donna, Reg. Britannica, Paul Morphy, Concha, Sanedi Panza do. La Intimidad, James Buchanan, Londresfino, Concha, Reg., Partogas, Reg. Britannica, Prensados, Conchas, Norriega, Millar Communes, Prensados, Londres, Dugo, Trubay, Reg., Concha, La Confianza, La Norma and other favorite brands.
To parties who have purchased at former sales nothing need be said; to parties who have not, we respectfully invite them to test samples on morning of sale. Positively no other goods admitted.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
F. COLTON WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture contained in house No. 240 East Broadway, rear Pike-st., every article of which will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and must be removed by Saturday from the premises. This sale embraces among other things, parlor, basement and chamber furniture; mahogany and rosewood sofas, chairs, sofas, bureaus, marble-top bureaus, washstands, bookcases, extension tables, chandeliers, gas fixtures throughout the house, mirrors, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, engravings, oil-cloth, crockery, china ware, tea and coffee urn, knives, S. P. forks, mattresses, beds and bedding of all kinds. Also one fine mahogany French secretary.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture; consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson brocatell, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; mantle mirrors, rosewood bureaus, shaving stands, etageres with marble-top and plate-glass doors and backs, oil-cloth, Boston rockers, cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, an assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
GREAT HOUSE-FURNISHING SALE.—CLOSE OF THE CATALOGUE.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 524 Broadway, bearing with lot 422, a great variety of useful and fancy housekeeping goods, table cutlery, tea trays, fine plated tea sets, plated Rogers' table knives and forks, nut-picks and cracks in cases, cases of fish knives, forks and spoons, plated waiters, plated urns, swing kettles, dish covers, fire sets, brooms, wooden ware, hat stands, brass, copper and bronze kettles. Housekeepers are invited to attend.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 335 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby-st. corner of Pearl, Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale, comprising a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, 6 sets furs, &c.

WM. WITTMAS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 451 Canal-st., a large quantity of furniture, from families and others, to pay storage and advances; sofas, chairs, tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, two horses, one sleigh, saddle, bridle, bells, &c. Cash advances made.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 468 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., all the household furniture and kitchen utensils belonging to the estate of the late Samuel S. Engle. By order of
HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, come easy, go easy. Popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable to mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 369 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his strength forward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $30,000
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,069 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,922 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

DRY GOODS.

361 BROADWAY. 539
TUCKER
Is clearing out a large stock of
SOIREE COIFFURES,
at $1 50 the set.
THIS BRIDAL SET,
so popular, needs no comment.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the
HOLIDAYS,
his surroundings are of a very pleasing character. Thrae more cases on point of arrival.

LACE SETS AND LACE DRAPERIES.—LADIES, IN PREPARING THEIR PARLORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, WILL PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THEY WILL FIND, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE, AT AUCTION PRICES.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES, AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway, WILL BE FOUND THE CHEAPEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY, FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST PRICES. Also, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF OPERA and PARTY CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
310 CANAL-ST. 310.
I have now an elegant display of
Castor Beaver Cloaks, trimmed crochet fringe,
Moscow Beaver Cloaks, very heavy,
At all prices, to suit the strictly economical or most liberal tastes. Ladies, beware of cotton warp cloth. There is no economy in a poor article; the best is the cheapest.
JOHN J. BENSON.

291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
291 WINDOW SHADES. 291
291 LACE CURTAINS. 291
291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS 291
291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. 291
291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY 291
SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 50c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER,
CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER.
What cannot get out of order? Madame DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts cannot get out of order.
Madame DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts are made by an entirely new method, without sewing, clasping, weaving or glueing, will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. In all respects better than the best and cheaper than the abespest. Great reduction in prices at Nos. 375 and 679 Broadway, 320 Canal-st., 258 Bowery, and 119 8th-st.
Good Sewed Skirts, 10 springs, 31 cents; best Steel, 20 springs, $1; 24 springs, $1 25. Children's Skirts in proportion.

CLOAKS AND BONNETS—SPECIAL SALE
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
Closing the season's styles at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS, AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale, in conjunction with my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths, Hair Nets in great variety. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.
N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

ESKIMOS AND CASTORS SOLD AT LOW prices to close a consignment.
ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Agency of Hilger Brothers' Cloths and Doeskins,
No. 6 College-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY RESPECTABLE BOARD may be obtained in a house pleasantly located up-town, by addressing O. B. T., Box No. 112 *Times* Office. There are three large and two small rooms, neatly furnished, which may be had at moderate prices, with full or partial board.

BOARDING—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 324 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FOUR PERSONS OF SOUND MORals and steady habits can be accommodated with good board and lodging in a respectable family upon moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—D

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A.M.; 3:30 and 6:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 6 P.M.
For White Plains—6:15 P.M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P.M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A.M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:30 A.M.; 6:00 P.M.
Croton Falls—7 A.M.
Millerton—7 A.M.
Albany—11 A.M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M.; and at 4 P.M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:15 P.M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:30 and 6:30 P.M.
The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M. daily; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express train, at 7 A.M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandalgua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P.M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5½ P.M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandalgua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandalgua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MASON, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATINICOCK, at 9A.M., 1, 4 P.M., and 6 P.M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A.M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A.M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents.
All above trains stop at the way stations. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A.M., and 5 P.M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A.M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P.M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A.M. and 6 P.M. trains.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A.M.; Yaphank, 10 A.M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P.M.; North Haven at 10 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; Stonset at 10 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; for Hempstead at 10 A.M., 3.30, and 5 P.M.; for Jamaica at 10 A.M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P.M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A.M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P.M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A.M., and 2:20 P.M.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below Macdongal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.
The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., at No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 16 Beekman-st., whoiesa'e agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best poonia compendium on all diseases of a private natnre, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Shonld be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P.M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the nnequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 847 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private natnre. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obsenre diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 138 Crosby-st.;) honrs, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At B. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, and without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six honrs. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, nnless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, as a indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of tooth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 826 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYNOCK, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND HORSES WANTED.—A rockaway or other light carriage, with one or two horses. Any private gentleman wishing to dispose of such will find a purchaser through Box No. 399 Post-office, by sending a full description and price.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P.M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTH, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$119
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, SELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $30.—The Anchor Line of Steam Packet Ships
UNITED KINGDOM.....Capt. W. HEISLEMAN
JOHN BELL.....Capt. W. CARLETON
(Late of the celebrated clipper ship *Three Bells*,)
are intended to leave New-York and Glasgow on the following dates:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
JOHN BELL...Sat., Dec. 10	JOHN BELL..Sat., Nov. 12
U. KINGDOM..Sat., Dec. 31	U. KINGDOM..Wed., Nov. 30
JOHN BELL..Sat., Jan. 28	JOHN BELL..Wed., Dec. 28

These high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamships are the ONLY LINE DIRECT FOR GLASGOW, and are fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon Cabin..$65 | Forward Cabin..$50 | Steerage..$30
For freight or passage, apply to HANDYSIDES & HENDERSON, Glasgow, on board steamer at Pier No. 37 North River, or to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., New-York.
No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William-st.
Sterling Exchange for sale on Glasgow, Liverpool or London

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	20
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Memphis, Tenn..	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla....	29

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 3 o'clock on day of leaving. On and after Dec 15, no bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with nnsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departnre of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 honrs. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. HEARY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER KARNAK for Havana, and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Letters for Havana will be received at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green, nntil 11 o'clock.
E. CUNARD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HAINAKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent
Corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—PARTIES WISHing to send presents to their friends in the "Old Country," can have them forwarded with safety and dispatch, through the AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 72 Broadway. Daguerreotypes, jewelry, money and freight of all kinds forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston.
H. S. LANSING & CO., Proprietors.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. H. BREEDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth, and marriage, love affairs, journeys, lawsuits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. BREEDER succeeds when all others fail.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.
Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:
I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.
Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.
II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. ENGINEERING: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. ARCHITECTURE.
3. MECHANICS.
4. ASTRONOMY and NAVIGATION.
III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.
1. GENERAL CHEMISTRY—Inorganic and organic.
2. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. APPLIED CHEMISTRY—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—In its influence on industrial development.
The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.
A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the institute.
The best City references given.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.
STAMFORD, CONN.
The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and pai-ting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4 h-st., corner of Macdongal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 8.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS.
The nndersigned would respectfully announce that he is prepared to receive pupils in his Laboratory for Instruction in Chemistry applied to the arts, Pharmacy, Chemical Analysis and Toxicology.
A. DU BERCEAU, M. D.,
Late of the Laboratories of the University of Paris,
No. 252 9th-av.

MR. SALLIARD, PUPIL OF ZIMMERMAN, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives Lessons of Singing, Piano, Melodeon, composition and tunes pianos. The Misses SALLIARD, natives of Paris, wish situations in a school, as French, Piano and Melodeon teachers, or in a private family. Address them at their residence, No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—LADIES AND gentlemen wishing to learn the above languages in private lessons are respectfully requested to apply to the undersigned, established in this City since 1853.
E. TELLERING, No. 819 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. LEABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD where instructions upon the piano-forte and singing would be considered sufficient compensation. Address W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The advertiser desires such a situation. He is a graduate of the Yale Engineering School, and bears testimonials from its faculty. He teaches the use of instruments and all kinds of geometrical drawing, also, common English studies. Has had experience. Address WM. M. BAKER, New-London, Conn.

TO TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY, THORoughly competent, who would be willing to give instructions one or two hours each day on piano and in French, as compensation for a pleasant and agreeable home in the country, can hear of such a situation by addressing W. S. W., New-York Post-office, stating when and where an interview may be had. First-class references given and required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION to teach the junior classes in a school, or as governess in a family where the children are under twelve. Apply or address, till next Saturday, at the Brown House, Kent-av., Brooklyn, one door from Myrtle-av., southeast corner.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, WELL educated, wishes to make an engagement as *Dame de Compagnie*, or to teach the French language in a ladies' Institute, or in a private family; no objection to go out of town. Address L. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:
No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.
The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:
"§ 15 All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and he puuished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."
By order of the Board,
R. M. HATFORD, President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.
Tax-payers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM E. BOORAEM, Plaintiff, against DAVID C. STYSON, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty five dollars and five cents, with interest from the 5th day of October, 1859, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 3, 1859.
E. A. DOOLITTLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n11-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinoell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
se8-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS DEDICATED TO COMEDY,
MUSIC,
AND THE
BALLET,
By
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
FRIDAY, DEC. 9,
FOURTH NIGHT
OF
A NEW PLAY,
IN FIVE ACTS,
BY
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
The author of many popular Dramatic Works.
NEW SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.
Mr. BOURCICAULT, as Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Zoe, the Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1859,
Will be produced
A new play, in five acts,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AND
SOUTHERN HOMES,
Called
THE OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.
The time—The present Winter.
N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.
CHARACTERS.
Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton.....Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned homo....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McCloskey, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, bnt now owner of one-half of the estate.....Mr. J. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operater, and heen a little of everything geoerally.....Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an old uncle, once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work, sa".....Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free, the natnral child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave.....Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons.....Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle.....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lefourche, a rich Planter.....Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe.....Mr. D. Bonrcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes.....Miss Burke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer....Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman.....Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter.Miss H. Secor
Coillou, an Overseer.....Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter.....Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the anctioneer's clerk.....Mr. Poniel
Grace, a yellow girl, a slave.....Miss Gimbor
Selon, a brief boy-slave.....Miss Styles
Dido, the cook, a slave.....Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Claiborne.....

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON.

Speech of Edward Everett.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Union meeting at Faneuil Hall to-day was presided over by ex-Gov. LINCOLN, assisted by 129 Vice-Presidents, including four ex-Governors of the State and six Secretaries. The principal business localities in the State were represented in the organization. The hall was packed in every part and many hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN, of the Old South Church, invoked the Divine blessing on the nation, the State and the audience assembled. The President—ex-Gov. LINCOLN—made the opening address, in which he briefly alluded to the event which seemed to call for the present demonstration.

Ten resolutions were then read, the third of which is as follows:

Resolved, That we look with indignation and abhorrence upon the recent invasion of the Commonwealth of Virginia; that however narrow or however comprehensive was the iniquitous scheme, in its instruments or its execution, it was an undisguised assault upon the peace and welfare of the whole country; that we deeply sympathize with the people of Virginia in the trying scenes which they have been called to pass through, and proffer them and their civil authorities, and those of the Federal Government, our unfailing countenance and support in the maintenance of the laws of the land and the public peace.

The sixth resolution reads:

Resolved, That the unchangeable Union of these States is indispensable to the prosperity and glory of each and of all, and even to our continued existence as a civilized and enlightened nation; and that in league with our patriotic brethren throughout the Union, we solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold it with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

The seventh resolution declares fealty to the Constitution, and that we will faithfully and unreservedly carry out all its obligations and requirements.

The eighth resolution declares that we will discountenance everything tending to produce alienation of feeling between the North and South.

The ninth resolution denounces the apologists for the late raid upon Virginia, and holds as guilty, before God and the country, those who induced it.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who was hailed with every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm, was now introduced, and he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: In rising to address you on this important occasion, indulge me in a few words of personal explanation. I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform, on any occasion of a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote any party purposes I should not have been here. When compelled, by the prostration of my health, five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then filled in the public service, it was with no expectation, no wish, and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have, accordingly, with the partial restoration of my health, abstained from all participation in political action of any kind; partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of my countrymen North and South, to that great name and precious memory which is left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations, which once bound the different sections of the country together; and also because, between the extremes of opinion that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness, on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand. I think I do a little good,—I try to,—in my waning years, in augmenting the funds of the charitable institutions,—commemorating from time to time the honored dead and the great events of past days, and chiefly in my humble efforts to rescue from desecration and the vicissitudes of private property the home and the grave of WASHINGTON. These, sir, seem to me to be innocent and appropriate occupations for the decline of life. I am more than contented with the favor with which these, my humble labors, are regarded by the great majority of my countrymen; and knowing by experience how unsatisfying in the enjoyment are the brightest prizes of political ambition, I gladly resign the pursuit of them to younger men.

Sir, the North and the South, including the Northwest and Southwest, have become fiercely, bitterly arrayed against each other. There is no place left in public life for those who love them both. The war of words—of the Press, of the platform, of the State Legislatures, and, must I add, the pulpit?—has been pushed to a point of exasperation, which, on the slightest untoward accident, may rush to the bloody arbitrament of the sword. The great ancient master of political science (Aristotle) tells us, that though revolutions do not take place *for* small causes, they do *from* small causes. He means, sir, that when the minds of the community have become hopelessly embittered and exasperated by long-continued irritation, the slightest occurrence will bring on the catastrophe.

In fact, it seems to me that we have reached a state of things which requires all good men and good patriots to forego for a time all mere party projects and calculations, and to abandon all ordinary political issues; which calls, in a word, upon all who love the country and cherish the Union, and desire the continuance of those blessings which we have till lately enjoyed under the Constitution transmitted to us by our Fathers, and which I regard as the noblest work of political wisdom ever achieved,—to meet as one man and take counsel for its preservation. It is this feeling that has brought me here to-day.

It will probably be said, Sir, that those who entertain views like these exaggerate the gravity of the crisis. I wish I could think so. But I fear it is not we who exaggerate, but those who differ from us, that greatly—and soon, I fear it will be, fatally—underrate the ominous signs of the times. I fear, Sir, that they are greatly misled by the one-sided views exclusively presented by the party Press, and those who rely upon the party Press exclusively for their impressions, and that they are dangerously ignorant of the state of opinion and feeling in the other great section of the country. I greatly fear that the mass of the community, long accustomed to treat all alarm for the stability of the Union as groundless, all professed anxiety for its preservation as insincere, or, if sincere, the result of nervous timidity, have unfitted themselves to measure the extent and the urgency of the existing danger. It is my own deliberate conviction, formed from some opportunities of personal observation, and from friendly correspondence with other parts of the country (though I carry on none of a political nature), that we are on the very verge of a convulsion, which will shake the Union to its foundation; and that a few more steps forward, in the direction in which affairs have moved for a few years past, will bring us to the catastrophe.

I have heard it urged on former occasions of public alarm, that it must be groundless, because business goes on as usual,—and the theatres are open, and stocks keep up. Sir, these appearances may all be delusive. The great social machine moves with a *momentum* that cannot be suddenly stopped. The ordinary operations of business went on in France, in the revolution of 1789, till the annihilation of the circulating medium put a stop to everything that required its use. The theatres and all the other places of public amusement were crowded to madness in the reign of terror. The French stocks never stood better than they did in Paris on the 21st of February, 1848. On the 24th of that month Louis PHILIPPE was flying in disguise from his capital; the Tuileries were sacked, and the oldest monarchy in Europe had ceased to exist.

I hold it to be time then, Sir, as I have said, for good men and good patriots, casting aside all mere party considerations, and postponing at least all ordinary political issues, to pause; to look steadily in the face the condition of things to which we are approaching; and to ask their own consciences whether they can do nothing to avert the crisis, and bring about a happier and better state of things. I do not ask them to search the past for topics of reproach or recrimination on men or parties. We have had enough of that, and it has contributed materially to bring about our present perilous condition. In all countries where speech and the Press are free, especially those countries which by controlling natural causes fall into two great sections, each possessing independent local legislatures and centres of opinion and influence, there will in the lapse of time unavoidably be action and reaction of word and deed. Violence of speech or of act, on the one side, will unavoidably produce violence of speech and act on the other. Each new grievance is alternately cause and effect—and if, before resorting to healing counsels, we are determined to run over the dreary catalogue, to see who was earliest or who has been most to blame, we engage in a controversy in which there is no arbiter, and of which there can be no solution.

But without reviving the angry or sorrowful memories of the past, let me, in all friendliness, ask the question, what has either section to gain by a dissolution of the Union, with reference to that terrible question which threatens to destroy it. I ask patriotic men in both sections to run over in their minds the causes of complaint which they have, or think they have, in the existing state of things, and then ask themselves dispassionately, whether anything is to be gained, anything to be hoped, by pushing the present alienation to that fatal bourne from which, as from death, there is no return? Will the South gain any greater stability for her social system, any larger entrance into the vacant public Territories? Will the North have effected any one object, which by means of any shade of opinion, extreme or moderate, is deemed desirable; on the contrary, will not every evil, the dearest to remedy be confirmed and aggravated? If this view of the subject be correct, what can be more unwise—what more suicidal—than to allow these deplorable dissensions to result in a revolution, which will leave two great sections of the country in a worse condition than it finds them with reference to the very objects for which they allow themselves to be impelled to the dreadful consummation.

But I shall be told, perhaps, that all this is imaginary; that the alarm at the South is factitious, or, rather, a groundless panic, for which there is no substantial cause—fit subject for ridicule rather than serious anxiety. But I see no signs of panic in Virginia, except for a few hours at Harper's Ferry, when, in the confusion of the first surprise, and in profound ignorance of the extent of the danger, the community was for a short time paralyzed. I am not sure that a town of four or five hundred families in this region, invaded at midnight by a resolute band of twenty men, entering the houses of influential citizens, and hurrying them from their beds to a stronghold previously occupied, and there holding them as hostages—I am not sure, Sir, that an equal panic would not be created till the extent of the danger was measured. Besides, Sir, if the panic had been much more extensive than it was, the panics of great and brave communities are no trifles. BURKE said he could not frame an indictment against a whole people; it seems to me equally in bad taste at least to try to point a sneer at a State like Virginia. The French are reputed a gallant and warlike people; but the letters from the late of war tell us that even after the great victory of Solferino, a handful of Austrians, straggling into a village, put a corps of the French army—thousands strong—to flight. A hundred and fifty men overturned the French monarchy, on the occasion to which I have already alluded, in 1848. When the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration, I suspect it will be agreed that any other community in the country, similarly situated, would have been affected in the same way. A conflict of such an unprecedented character, in which twelve or fourteen persons on both sides are shot down, in the course of a few hours, appears to me an event at which levity ought to stand rebuked, and a solemn chill to fall upon every right-thinking man.

I fear, Sir, from the tone of some the public of journals, that we have not made this case our own. Suppose a party of desperate, misguided men, under a resolved and fearless leader, had been organized in Virginia, to come and establish themselves by stealth in Springfield in this State, intending there, after possessing themselves at the unguarded hour of midnight of the National Armory, to take advantage of some local cause of disaffection, (which led to a very deplorable occurrence in this vicinity a few years ago,) to stir up a social revolution; that pikes and rifles to arm twenty-five hundred men had been procured by funds raised by extensive subscriptions throughout the South—that at the dead of a Sunday night, the work of destruction had begun, by shooting down an unarmed man, who had refused to join the invading force; that citizens of the first standing were seized and imprisoned,—three or four others killed: and when on the entire failure of the conspiracy, its leader had been tried,—ably defended by counsel from his own part of the country, convicted and executed, that throughout Virginia which sent him forth on his fatal errand, and the South generally, funeral bells should be tolled, meetings of sympathy held, as at the death of some great benefactor, and the person who had plotted to put a pike or a rifle in the hands of twenty-five hundred men, to be used against their fellows, inhabitants of the same town, inmates of the same houses; with an ulterior intention and purpose of wrapping the whole community in a civil war of the deadliest and bloodiest type in which a man's foes should be those of his own household; suppose, I say, that the person who planned and plotted this, and with his own hand or that of his associates acting by his command, had taken the lives of several fellow-beings should be extolled, cannonized, placed on a level with the great heroes of humanity, nay, assimilated to the Saviour of mankind; and all this not the effect of a solitary individual impulse, but the ripe fruit of a systematic agitation pursued in the South, unrebuked for years! What, Sir, should we feel, think, say under such a state of things? Should we weigh every phrase of indignant remonstrance with critical accuracy, and divide our murmurs with nice discrimination among those whom we might believe, however unjustly, to be directly or indirectly concerned in the murderous aggression.

Mr. Chairman, those who look upon the existing excitement at the South as factitious or extravagant have, I fear, formed a very inadequate idea of the nature of such an attempt as that which was made at Harper's Ferry was intended to be, and would have been, had it proved successful. It is to want of reflection on this point that we must ascribe the fact that any civilized man, in his right mind, and still more any man of intelligence and moral discernment in other respects, can be found to approve and sympathize with it. I am sure, if such persons will bring home to their minds, in any distinct conception, the real nature of the undertaking, they would be themselves amazed that they had ever given it their sympathy. It appears, from his own statements and those of his deluded associates, of his biographer, of his wretched wife, that the unhappy man who has just paid the forfeit of his life had for years meditated a general insurrection in the Southern States; that he thought the time had now come to affect it; that the slaves were ready to rise, and the non-slaveholding whites to join them; and both united were ready to form a new Commonwealth, of which the Constitution was organized, and the officers chosen. With this wild, but thoroughly matured plan, he provides weapons for those on whose rising he calculated at Harper's Ferry; he seizes the national arsenal, where there was a supply of arms for a hundred thousand men, and he intended, if unable to maintain himself at once in the open country, to retreat to the mountains, and from their fastnesses, harrass, paralyze, and finally revolutionize the South. To talk of the pikes and rifles not being intended for offensive purposes is simply absurd. The first act atmost of the party was to shoot down a free colored man, whom they were attempting to impress, and who fled from them. One might as well say that the rifled ordnance of LOUIS NAPOLEON was intended only for self-defence, to be used in case the Austrians should undertake to arrest his march.

No, Sir, it was an attempt to do on a vast scale what was done in St. Domingo in 1791, where the colored population was about equal to that of Virginia; and if any one would form a distinct idea what such an operation is, let him see it—not as a matter of vague conception—a crude project—in the mind of a heated fanatic, but as it should in the sober pages of history, that record the revolt in that Island; the midnight burnings, the wholesale massacres, the merciless torture, the abominations not to be named by Christian lips in the hearing of Christian ears,—some of which, too unutterably atrocious for the English language, are of necessity veiled in the obscurity of the Latin tongue. Allow me to read you a few sentences from the historian of these events:

"In the town itself, the general belief for some time was, that the revolt was by no means an extensive one, but a sudden and partial insurrection only. The largest sugar plantation on the plain was that of Mons. GALLIFET, situated about eight miles from the town, the negroes belonging to which had always been treated with such kindness and liberality, and possessed so many advantages, that it became a proverbial expression among the lower while people, in speaking of any man's good fortune, to say, *il est heureux comme un negre de Gallifet* (he is as happy as one of M. GALLIFET'S negroes.) M. ODELUC, an attorney, or agent, for this plantation, was a member of the General Assembly, and being fully persuaded that the negroes belonging to it would remain firm in their obedience, determined to repair thither to encourage them in opposing the insurgents; to which end he desired the assistance of a few soldiers from the town-guard, which was granted him. He proceeded accordingly, but on approaching the estate, to his surprise, he found all the negroes in arms on the side of the rebels, and, horrid to tell, *their standard was the body of a white infant, which they had recently impaled on a stake!* Mr. ODELUC had advanced too far to retreat undiscovered, and both he and a friend who had accompanied, him with most of the soldiers, were killed without mercy. Two or three only of the patrol escaped by flight, and conveyed the dreadful tidings to the inhabitants of the town.

By this time, all or most of the white persons who had been found on the several plantations, being massacred or forced to seek their safety in flight, the ruffians exchanged the sword for the torch. The buildings and cane-fields were everywhere set on fire; and the conflagrations, which were visible from the town, in a thousand different quarters, furnished a prospect more shocking, and reflections more dismal, than fancy can paint, or the powers of man describe."

Such, Sir, as a matter of history, is a servile insurrection. Now let us take a glance at the state of things in the Southern States, co-members as they are with us in the great Republican Confederacy. Let us consider over what sort of a population it is, that some persons among us think it only right and commendable, but in the highest degree heroic, saint-like, god-like, to extend the awful calamity, which turned St. Domingo into a heap of bloody ashes in 1791. There are between three and for millions of the colored race scattered through the Southern and Southwestern States, in small groups, in cities, towns, villages, and in larger bodies on isolated plantations; in the house, the factory, and the field; mingled together with the dominant race in the various pursuits of life; the latter amounting in the aggregate to eight or nine millions. I rightly recollect the numbers. Upon this community, thus composed, it was the design of BROWN to let loose the hell-hounds of a servile insurrection, and to bring on a struggle which for magnitude, atrocity and horror would have stood alone in the history of the world. And these eight or nine millions, against whom this frightful war was levied, are our fellow-citizens, entitled with us to the protection of that compact of Government, which recognizes their relation to the colored race,—a compact which every sworn officer of the Union or of the States is bound by his oath to support! Among them, Sir, is a fair proportion of men and women of education and culture—of moral and religious lives and characters—virtuous fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters, persons who would adorn any station of society in any country—men who read the same Bible that we do, and in the name of the same master kneel at the throne of the same God—forming a class of men from which have gone forth some of the greatest and purest characters which adorn our history—WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, MARSHALL. These are the men, the women, for whose bosoms pikes and rifles are manufactured in New-England, to be placed in the hands of an ignorant subject race, supposed, most wrongfully, as recent events have shown, to be waiting only for an opportunity to use them!

Sir, I have on three or four different occasions in early life and more recently, visited all the Southern and Southwestern States, with the exception of Arkansas and Alabama. I have enjoyed the hospitality of the city and the country; I have had the privilege before crowded and favoring audiences, to hold up the character of the father of his country, and to inculcate the blessings of the Union, in the same precise terms in which I have done it here at home, and in the other portions of the land. I have been admitted to the confidence of the domestic circle, and I have seen there touching manifestations of the kindest feelings by which that circle, in all its members, high and low, master and servant, can be bound together; and when I contemplate the horrors that would have ensued had the tragedy on which the curtain rose at Harper's Ferry, been acted out, through all its scenes of fire and sword, of lust and murder, of rapine and desolation, to the final catastrophe, I am filled with emotions to which no words can do justice. There could of course be but one result, and that well deserving the thoughtful meditation of those, if any such there be, who think that the welfare of the colored race could by any possibility be promoted by the success of such a movement, and who are willing to purchase that result by so costly a sacrifice. The colored population of St. Domingo amounted to but little short of a half a million, while the whites amounted to only 30,000. The white population of the Southern States alone, in the aggregate, outnumbers the colored race in the ratio of two to one; in the Union at large in the ratio of seven to one, and if (which Heaven avert) they should be brought into conflict, it could end only in the extirmation of the latter after scenes of woe for which language is too faint; and for which the liveliest fancy has no adequate images of horror.

Such being the case, some one may ask why does not the South fortify herself against the possible occurrence of such a catastrophe, by doing away with the one great source from which alone it can spring? This is a question easily asked, and I am not aware that it is our duty at the North to answer it; but it may be observed that great and radical changes in the framework of society, involving the relations of twelve millions of men, will not wait on the bidding of an impatient philanthropy. They can only be brought about in the lapse of time, by the steady operation of physical, economical, and moral causes. Have those, who rebuke the South for the continuance of Slavery, considered that neither the present generation nor the preceding one is responsible for its existence? The African Slave-trade was prohibited by Act of Congress fifty-one years ago, and many years earlier by the separate Southern States. The entire colored population, with the exception, perhaps, of a few hundreds surreptitiously introduced, is native to the soil. Their ancestors were conveyed from Africa in the ships of Old-England and New-England. They now number between three and four millions. Has any person, of any party or opinion, proposed, in sober earnest, a practical method of wholesale emancipation? I believe most persons, in all parts of the country, are of opinion, that free labor is steadily gaining ground. It would in my judgment, have already prevailed in the two northern tiers of the slaveholding States, had its advances not been unhappily retarded by the irritating agitations of the day. But has any person, whose opinion is entitled to the slightest respect, ever undertaken to sketch out the details of a plan for effecting the change at once, by any legislative measure that could be adopted? Consider only, I pray you, that it would be to ask the South to give up one thousand millions of property, which she holds by a title satisfactory to herself, as the first step. Then estimate the cost of an adequate outfit for the self-support of the emancipated millions; then reflect on the derangement of the entire industrial system of the South, and all the branches of commerce and manufactures that depend on its great staples; then the necessity of conferring equal political privileges on the emancipated race, who being free would be content with nothing less, if anything less were consistent with our political system; then the consequent organization of two great political parties on the basis of color, and the eternal feud which would rage between them; and finally the overflow into the free States of a vast multitude of needy and helpless emigrants, who, being excluded from many of them (and among others from Kansas) would prove doubly burdensome, where they are admitted. Should *we*, Sir, with all our sympathy for the colored race, give a very cordial reception to two or three hundred thousand destitute emancipated slaves? Does not every candid man see, that every one of these steps presents difficulties of the most formidable character—difficulties for which, as far as I know, no man and no party has proposed a solution. And is it, Sir, for the attainment of objects so manifestly impracticable, pursued, too, by the bloody pathways of treason and murder, that we will allow the stupendous evil which now threatens us, to come upon the country? Shall we permit this curiously compacted, but beautiful politic, the nicest adjustment of human wisdom, to go to pieces? Will we blast this beautiful symmetric form; paralyze this powerful arm of public strength!; smite with imbecility this great National Intellect? Where, Sir, O where, will be the flag of the United States! Where our rapidly increasing influence in the family of nations! Already they are rejoicing in our divisions. The last foreign journal which I have read, in commenting upon the event at Harper's Ferry, dwells upon it as something that "will compel us to keep the peace with the powers of Europe," and that means to take the law from them in our own international relations.

I repeat that the appeal to your meeting is to be composed of citizens of various parties. The high resolve and the solemn duty to which I have just adverted rise above the range of thoughts and motives which ordinarily connect themselves with political organization and party success. If we are true to ourselves—if we revere the memory or appreciate the services of our fathers—we shall forget, in the exigency of this crisis, that there is, or ever has been, such thing as party in the ordinary acceptation of the term. At all events, we will forget it, until, through our steady, unified efforts, we see the authority of the Constitution vindicated, and the Union reposing securely upon its old foundations.

You are right in assuming that this is no time for hesitancy: no time for doubting, halting, half-way professions, or, indeed, for mere professions of any kind. It is a time for resolute purpose, to be followed by decisive, consistent action.

Shall the fundamental law of the land be obeyed, not with evasive reluctance, but in good fidelity? Have we the power to enforce obedience to it, and will we exercise that power? If so, then may we continue to enjoy the multiplied and multiplying blessings of the peerless inheritance which has been transmitted to us. If otherwise, fanaticism has not mistaken the significance of its emblem—*the national flag with the "Union down."* That has waved through three foreign wars, with *the Union up*—cheering the hearts of brave men, on sea and land, wherever its folds have unrolled in the smoke of battle! How many of our countrymen, as they have seen it floating from the mast-head, in a foreign port, or giving its ample sweep to the breeze over a Consular office, have proudly and exultingly exclaimed: "I am an American citizen, and there is the ensign which *commands* for me respect and security, wherever throughout the wide world I may roam, or wherever I may choose temporarily to dwell!" How one would shut his eyes, and cover his face in shame and sorrow, if he believed he were destined to see the day when that flag will float no more. And yet if agitators and conspirators can have their way, it must go *down* in darkness and blood. In a Republic like ours, law alone upholds it, and when that loses its power all human power to save is lost. If such overwhelming disaster to humanity is to overtake us, I, for one, will not try to peer through the darkness and blackness, or to foreknow the end.

Let us act calmly and deliberately, without passion and without acrimony. Let us take no hasty or narrow view of the causes which have produced the dangers we would meet, and if possible avert. It is not the recent invasion of Virginia which should awaken our strongest apprehension, but the teachings, still vehemently persisted in, from which it sprung, with the inevitable necessity which evolves the effect from the cause.

So, again, it is to be remembered that those who boldly approve and applaud the acts of treason and murder perpetrated within the limits of Virginia, are not the most dangerous enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Subtle, crafty men, who, passing by duties and obligations, habitually appeal to sectional prejudices and passions, by denouncing the institutions and people of the South, and thus inflame the Northern mind to the pitch of resistance to the clear provisions of the fundamental law,—who, under plausible pretexts, addressed to those prejudices and passions, pass local laws designed to evade Constitutional obligations, are really and truly, whether they believe it or not, the men who are hurrying us upon swift destruction.

Your reprobation of the ethical and political teachings which inspire this line of conduct will, I am sure, be pronounced in tones so earnest that no man can mistake their import. You will show, on your part, readiness to give to fellow-citizens of other States such just legislation by Congress as shall provide for the punishment, not only of actual invasion, but for the setting on foot of armed expeditions, and thus do what you may effectually to secure, by constitutional enactments, each State against violence from any other. I shall hope that your meeting will awaken a spirit which will lead Massachusetts and Virginia to grasp again reciprocally the hand of affectionate sympathy and support—of love and honor—as they did in 1776, when, as the elder and more powerful of the colonies, they made up the issue of blood against the power of an unjust Parliament. Why should it not be so? Is there any cause of alienation, on our part, which did not exist at the formation of the Government? When have the people of the South invaded our territory, slain our people, or conveyed away our property? Why should not the authority of New-Hampshire honor and cherish the authority of Mississippi? Are they not each sovereign, but yet are they not bound up together in the endearing bond of a common country? To establish upon a firm footing these relations between all the States, what is required but cordial, loyal, manly recognition and enforcement, in spirit and in act, of all the requirements of the compact entered into by the fathers who have passed to their reward? Can it be that there is, among any large portion of our people, North or South, settled purpose to accept the benefits, but deny the burdens of the Constitution? Have all sentiments of patriotism and honor perished together? If that time has come, or you discern its approach, then, indeed, should you, who desire to live under this Constitution, expounded by the august tribunal into whose charge our fathers gave its exposition, raise the voice of warning, and save, if it be possible, the voice of woe. But it has not come, and it is still in your power to say it shall not. There is no inevitable irresistible impulse hurrying it forward.

I deny, in the name of all that is most sacred and precious in our inheritance, that there is an element of "irrepressible conflict" between the Southern and Northern members of this confederation. The doctrine is as unsound and untrue as it is fearful. It is contradicted by the unbroken experience of the first fifty years of our history. It would have been the price of the loss of reputation for life, to have uttered it while the men who fought the battles of the Revolution, and framed the Constitution, were yet alive. No! It has not come, and with the blessing of God, upon the exertions of good and patriotic men, it will never be nearer.

I have faith in the power of your efforts, my fellow-citizens,—faith that your example, in this relation, will be followed, and your action imitated, not only in other parts of Massachusetts, but by citizens of other States, who appreciate the blessings which the Constitution has conferred upon them, and who, come what may, intend, on their native soil, and with their children around them, to claim its protection and uphold its authority. I have faith, above all, that the continued favor of the God of our fathers, who watched over our feeble political beginnings, who preserved us through the innumerable perils of the struggle for nationality, will yet make the wrath of man subservient to the peace and durability of this Union.

With thanks for your remembrance of me on this occasion, and regrets that it is impossible for me to meet you in Faneuil Hall. I am, gentlemen,

Very truly, your friend,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. WM. APPLETON, and others.

Letters were also read from Ex-Gov. Morton, Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford, Prof. Fellon, Hon. B. F. Butler, E. D. Beach, Judge Marston, B. F. Hallett, and numerous other prominent citizens of the State. As a public demonstration the meeting was one of the greatest that has ever occurred in New-England. The sentiments uttered by the speakers called forth repeated marks of approval from the immense audience. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Personal.

MR. SEWARD, according to the *Post's* correspondent, writing on the 24th ult., is taking a rapid tour through England and Holland. He will return to Paris about the 10th of December, and sail in the *Arago* on the 13th. During the previous week he had been the guest of the Emperor and Empress, at Compeigne, a compliment which very naturally had made a sensation, not only in American, but even in French circles.

The Lord of Dalkeith and Lady Louisa Hamilton have been married recently.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 8.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	90	1000 Reading Railroad	41
61,000 Missouri St. 6s..	83	200 do.....b60	41⅛
10,000 do.....b10	83	20 Mich. Central R...	39⅜
25,000 Va. State 6s..s60	91⅜	75 do.....	40⅜
1,000 do.....	92½	50 do.....b60	40
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	100	50 Panama Railroad	134½
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	85	10 Clev. Col. & Cin.R.	94
10,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	86	125 Clev. & Pitts. R....	8
10 Bank of N. Y.....s	103½	100 Del. L. & W. R....	55⅞
20 do.....s	103½	500 Ill. Cen. Railroad..	60
10 Union Bank.....	100	do.....s30	60
15 Merch. Ex. Bank..	97⅜	400 do.....s10	60
5 St. Nicholas Bank..	96	100 do.....b30	60
5 Park Bank.....	109	100 do.....s30	59⅞
50 Canton Company..	17	150 do.....	59⅞
250 Brun. City Co.....	2½	800 do.....b60	60
20 Penn. Coal Co.....	83	100 do.....s30	59⅜
400 Erie Railroad.....	9⅝	100 do.....s60	59½
100 do.....s60	9½	100 do.....	59⅜
150 do.....	9⅜	200 Gal. & Chicago R..	68⅜
100 N. Y. Cent. R...s30	80⅜	50 do.....	68⅜
100 do.....	80⅜	100 do.....b30	68⅛
100 do.....s30	80⅜	450 do.....	68½
50 do.....b10	80⅜	200 do.....	68½
500 do.....	80⅜	50 do.....b30	68⅜
100 do.....b30	80⅜	50 do.....s60	68
300 do.....b30	80⅜	200 do.....s60	68⅜
200 do.....s10	80⅜	100 do.....b3	68⅜
100 do.....s30	80⅜	320 Clev. & Toledo R.	90
200 do.....s60	80⅜	50 do.....b60	20⅜
350 do.....opg	80⅜	150 do.....b60	20⅜
250 dp.....c	80⅜	550 Chic. & R. I. R....	64⅜
600 do.....s3	80⅜	250 do.....	64⅜
100 do.....s30	80⅜	100 do.....s60	64⅜
200 do.....opg	80⅜	100 do.....s10	64⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R'd..b60	40⅜	300 do.....s30	64⅜
100 do.....	40⅜	100 do.....b60	61⅜
300 do.....	41	100 do.....s60	64⅜
150 Stonington Rail'd..	70	25 Nor. & Wor. R....	40

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5s '74.....	103⅞	60 Hudson River R.s30	40⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...	90	200 Reading R.....b30	41
5,000 do.....s60	89¾	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	71⅛
15,000 Missouri St. 6s..	83	238 do.....	7
1,000 Va. St. 6s.....	92⅝	75 Panama R.....s10	134
1,000 Brook. C. W....	102	100 Ill. Cen. R.....s60	59⅝
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs	85½	200 do.....s10	59⅜
12 Mer. Ex. Bank.....	97½	100 do.....b30	59⅞
280 Phenix Bank.....	109	250 Gal. & Chi. R.....	68⅛
60 Pacific M. S. Co....	76⅛	100 do.....s30	68⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R....opg	80⅜	150 do.....b30	68⅜
150 do.....b30	80⅜	50 do.....b60	68⅜
50 do.....s10	80⅜	50 Cleve. & Tol. R....	90
100 do.....p&c	80⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. R..	64⅜
15 Erie Railroad.....	9⅜	50 do.....s10	64⅜
100 do.....	9⅜		

THURSDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The official paper of the general Administration at Washington, states that the Export movement during the past fiscal year, ending June 30, 1859, according to the commercial and navigation returns in the Treasury Department, *exceeded the Imports* about *eighteen millions dollars*. This difference is rather in advance of the estimate which we preaented in July last, based upon the official figures of nine months of the year, the last quarter being a mere estimate, except for the port of New-York. Our figure for the export of Cotton was $160,000,000, while the official turns out $161,434,923. The *Constitution* presents only the exact figures for the exports of domestic production, adding that the foreign articles reëxported are over $20,000,000, which probably includes the reëxport of Mexican Silver and other foreign specie. The particulars given are:

EXPORTS—In Ordinary Domestic Produce,	$278,342,060
American Gold, &c.....	57,502,300
Foreign Articles Reexported..	20,000,000
Total.....	$355,844,385
IMPORTS—In round numbers.....	338,000,000
Difference favor United States.....	$17,844,385

The ordinary Dividend Produce is reported to be made un as follows:

Cotton.....	$161,434,923
Tobacco.....	21,074,038
Rice.....	2,207,148
Rosin, Turpentine, Tar, &c.....	3,695,474
Brown Sugar and Molasses.....	272,634
Timber, Boards, Plank, &c.....	12,099,967
Animal Produce—Beef, Pork, &c.....	15,649,817
Breadstuffs, Apples, &c.....	22,437,578
Manufactures of all kinds.....	32,471,926
Fish, Fish Oil and Bone.....	4,462,974
Coal.....	653,536
Ice.....	154,581
Hemp.....	9,279

The Foreign mails delivered early this morning are a week later from England than the previous advices. The *Ocean Queen*, arrived last night, brought Southampton dates to Nov. 24, and the *Persia*, this morning, Liverpool to Nov. 26. The political and financial advices afford general satisfaction, first as removing the small cloud of hostility between the English and French organs of public opinion; and, secondly, as noting a steady and generally easy tone in the London market for Money. In the markets for American staples there was less firmness early in the week at Liverpool, but the difference at the close of business on Friday in the prices actually realized, amounts to very little; middling Orleans Cotton quoted 7¼d. The English Directors of the New-York and Erie Company had arrived out, and a meeting of stock and bond holders in London was called for Tuesday, Nov. 29, to hear their formal report and recommendation; in advance of which the shares and mortgages of the Road were already firmer. An improvement of ⅝ ₱ cent. for the week in Illinois Central shares is reported, the very latest sales being at 40 discount, equal, with the exchange, to about 22, for $60 paid, or as the scrip stock is sold at the New-York Board, to 62 ₱ cent. The 5 ₱ cent. Federal Stock is quoted 94¼@94⅜ ₱ cent. The following are the American quotations on the London Exchange, reported in the London *Times* of Tuesday, Nov. 25:

American Railways in London.	Closing Prices.		Business.
United States 6 p. c. red. '74.	94½	to 94⅝	94½
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	74	to 77	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875....	77	to 79	76¼
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	88	to 90	88
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	41	to 39 dis.	41@40⅛
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60.	78	to 82	
Do., 8 ₱ cent., 1869.....	78	to 80	79
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82.....	78	to 80	
Do., $100 shares.....	35	to 40	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ c't. (sinking fund) 1885.	47	to 52	
Do., $100 shares.....	5	to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883.....	84	to 86	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864.....	94	to 96	
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	93	to 95	
Do., $100 shares.....	73	to 75	73¾@74
New-York and Erie 3d Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1883.....	58	to 60	59
Do., sinking fund, 1875....	25	to 30	
Do., Bonds, con. '62.....	25	to 30	
Do., '71.....	25	to 30	
Do., $100 shares.....	7	to 9	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con., 6 ₱ c't	88	to 90	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster.	91	to 93	
Do., $50 shares.....	35	to 40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ₱ cent., 1860.....	83	to 88	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870.....	73	to 78	
Do., $50 shares.....	15	to 20	

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS write:

"The inquiry for United States 5s at 94¾ continues—the 6s Bonds of 1868 are nominally at 98@100. Business doing in Pennsylvania 5s, Certificates, at 83; in the Bonds at 85¾@86¾; and in Pennsylvania Central Railroad at 89; Maryland, 94@95¾; Massachusetts, 100¾@102¾; Virginia 5s, 85@86; 6s, 85@87; Canada 6s, 115; Nova Scotia, 110¾@111¾; New-Brunswick, 111@112."

F. F. SATTERTHWAITE says:

"The market in London for American Securities remains steady at rather improving quotations. For the various State Stocks and the best class of Railroad Bonds there is a good demand. Illinois shares have advanced from 4 to 10 discount since the announcement that the English Committee had advised the Board of Directors in New-York to make a call for $10 per share, payable Feb. 1, 1860. This

The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

ANGRY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Collision Between Illinois Members Prevented with Difficulty.

THE THIRD BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

The Plurality Rule Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

Senators crowded the Hall of the House to-day to hear the continuation of the debate which has taken so wide a range.

Yesterday the members from Ohio had things all their own way, to-day Illinois had the floor. The maiden speech of Mr. LOGAN, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, was much complimented.

One ballot for Speaker was had, and Mr. SHERMAN'S vote fell two short of what was anticipated. Had it reached one hundred and twelve there were five other members ready to unite and effect an election.

The resolution of Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, proposing the plurality rule, is an exact copy of that under which BANKS was elected, and will be passed whenever a vote can be had on it, which may be on Monday.

Mr. MAYNARD, (South American,) of Tennessee, will, as soon as opportunity offers, perhaps to-morrow, present a resolution declaring Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, temporary Speaker of the House. All of the Southern Opposition is expected to support it, and hopes are entertained that it will be passed.

It is rumored that the President will send his message to Congress on Tuesday, whether an organization shall be effected by that time or not.

It is not true that Gen. SCOTT will await further instructions at San Francisco regarding the San Juan dispute. None will be sent him. The instructions which have already been forwarded direct him to join Gen. TOTTEN, in California, and with that officer to make an examination of Lake Point, with a view to determine whether it will be advantageous to fortify it. This Point and its purchase has been a subject of much discussion.

It is stated on high authority that England will take no part in the European Congress, unless its object be to secure liberty to the Central States of Italy. The explanations which have been made to England by Spain are regarded as ample, as neither the fortifications or the Straits of Gibraltar are threatened.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

Only a proof copy of the President's Message has yet been printed, and that is in his own possession.

It is said the Democratic Senators were in conference this afternoon, to arrange the Standing Committees. They will be nearly the same as those of last session, and will have to be voted on by the Senate.

Mr. HICKMAN, in the House, will again endeavor to-morrow, to press the adoption of the plurality rule to effect the election of n Speaker, but at this stage of proceedings there does not seem any prospect of its adoption, as the opponents of Mr. SHERMAN will vigorously resist its introduction.

The Commissioner of Patents has appointed Prof. JELLSON, of Columbian College, in this District, as Librarian of the Patent Office, *vice* Dr. TURNER, deceased.

Some damage was done to BROWN'S Hotel to-nigh', owing to a defective fire-flue. At one time the entire building was considered to be in imminent danger. Great excitement prevailed amongst members of Congress and the guests, the larger part of whom had their baggage removed, but afterwards returned to their quarters.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompt. Dem.,) rising to a privileged question, caused to be read from the official report of the remarks of Mr. KELLOGG that two years ago Mr. GREELEY was planning and scheming with Senator DOUGLAS in the parlor of the latter, to reelect him Senator by holding out the politics of Illinois.

Mr. MORRIS also caused to be read Mr. GREELEY'S publication denying the truth of the charge, and while detesting Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrines, admiring his pluck.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) replied that but for the fact that he had been personally assailed in an infamous article in the *Tribune*, he would not have said a word, as he was anxious for an organization. He said that HORACE GREELEY and Judge DOUGLAS had been put on trial, and gave notice that he should hereafter prosecute the issue.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was called out by a remark of Mr. KELLOGG that a report had prevailed that according to arrangement the Missouri Senatorship was to be given to Mr. BLAIR. He believed this charge against Mr. DOUGLAS was a falsehood, but he did not attach importance to the statement of GREELEY, who he believed a thief, and of a character unworthy the notice of gentlemen in or out of Congress.

Mr. KELLOGG repeated, as an issue had been made, he would meet it fairly. He disclaimed having made any attack on DOUGLAS. He dealt with GREELEY.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said the charge was made to injure Mr. DOUGLAS, who is the candidate for the Presidency of the great Northwest. The effort was to depreciate Mr. DOUGLAS in the estimation of the South, by associating him with Mr. GREELEY. From this time he would never again notice his colleague, who shrinks from the responsibility of bringing forward proofs in support of his charges. When he (LOGAN) made a charge in the Legislature of Illinois, and was called on for proof, he did not, like a spaniel, slink into a corner.

At this point Mr. KELLOGG, who was sitting near Mr. LOGAN, deliberately advanced toward him, as if with hostile intention. LOGAN perceiving the movement, put himself in an attitude for combat. Gentlemen at once sprung to the scene, some seizing LOGAN and others restraining KELLOGG. There was very much excitement and members all over the Hall were in agitation.

The Clerk, amid the din and stirring events, loudly called to order, and requested gentlemen to take their seats, and soon the two Illinois gentlemen were widely separated.

Mr. LOGAN resumed. He said he was perfectly cool.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) called for the Sergeant-at-arms. Order was after a while restored.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said it was time such proceedings should cease. [Applause.] The time had arrived when this species of discussion, which could lead to nothing but irritation, should terminate and the representatives of the people should proceed to an election quietly and decently. They should have some competent person to preserve order.

Mr. LOGAN said he had yielded the floor only for a moment. Gentlemen need have no apprehension of a difficulty between his colleague and himself. [Hisses.]

Mr. TAYLOR said they should have an organization, and then there would be an opportunity to discuss all these matters in order. The interruption, had it not been instantly quieted, would have terminated in a permanent interruption, and perhaps in an adjournment, if it had not been for the interposition of the friends of the respective gentlemen from Illinois. [Applause.]

Mr. LOGAN remarked if he was to be hissed, he would merely say that he had as many rights here to be respected as any one else. [Applause.]

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the applause should be made to cease by the clearing of the galleries.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) hoped they would first stop it on the floor.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) remarked that when it was charged that the galleries were responsible, he said that the example of applause was set by the Republicans on the floor. [Applause in the galleries.] He wanted the responsibility to fall where it belonged.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois (Rep.,) did not want this hall converted into a bear-garden.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (South American,) said there were no means to prevent the applause and hissing until a presiding officer was elected.

Mr. LOGAN resumed his remarks, and eulogised in high terms the character of Mr. DOUGLAS, and pronounced the charge against him false in every respect.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) produced a letter from Mr. DOUGLAS, who branded the charge as false.

Mr. LOGAN commented on the action of the Republican party in Illinois in terms of reprobation. He alluded to the fact that in Chicago a meeting had been held sympathising with JOHN BROWN, and no Republican raised his voice against it. In conclusion, he addressed a few remarks to the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, urging them to act with the Democratic Party, and let past issues be buried in oblivion.

Mr. CLARK of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—Will the gentleman inform me whether he approves the Territorial policy of the present Administration?

Mr. LOGAN—I repeat, let past issues be buried in oblivion. You know the position taken by Mr. DOUGLAS, in Illinois, and you know he was triumphantly elected. That is enough.

Mr. CLARK—Will the Democratic nominee for Speaker, if elected, so organize the Committees that Kansas shall be admitted without restriction.

Mr. LOGAN—I never asked him that question. It never entered into my mind. I have entire confidence in the Democratic nominee.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Democrat,) inquired whether, in case the Charleston Convention should adopt a platform in opposition to the views of Mr. DOUGLAS, and if that Convention indorsed and approved the conduct of this Administration, as well with regard to its Kansas policy as all other matters, he would support the nominee of that Convention?

Mr. LOGAN replied that he was about twenty-eight years old, and had lived long enough to discover that the Democratic Party never does wrong. [Laughter.] He had never known the Democratic Party in National Convention to indorse a platform that was not consistent with his views. Having that confidence, he would not anticipate what they might do, but would say *he would vote for the nominee of that Convention anyhow.* [Expressions of delight on the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. HASKIN—I will not. I will ask another question. Does the gentleman believe that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas could exclude Slavery or abolish it?

Mr. LOGAN—I profess to be a Democrat—neither Lecompton, nor Anti-Lecompton. As I have said, I have buried all old party issues—I claim to be a Democrat. I am for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for President of the United States, first, last, and all the time. If he is not nominated, I am for the next man—that is the man who is nominated. [Applause.]

Mr. HASKIN asked whether he would sustain the nominee if the platform resolved to protect Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. LOGAN—Wait till the Democratic platform does that, and I will tell you.

Mr. HASKIN said—At the last session of Congress the Republican members of the House put themselves squarely on the Anti-Lecompton Platform. He was in favor of the organization of the House, and had opposed all this rambling debate. He held in perfect abhorrence the appeals made to him to come to the support of those who sustain the infamous policy of this Administration with reference to the admission of Kansas. He would never vote for any man for Speaker, who voted for the Lecompton policy of this Administration, or who approves of its corrupt action, and its proscription as well in Illinois as elsewhere. Mr. HASKIN, in reply to a question whether he would vote for the Republican candidate, said he would vote for any gentleman on this side the House who comes nearer to my platform than the gentleman on the other side who voted for the Lecompton Constitution. I say further, I will do all in my power to prevent the organization of this House by the election of the Administration candidate.

Mr. LOGAN said he came here a Democrat, and expected to support a Democrat. He had differed from childhood from the Republicans, and would never affiliate with them.

Mr. HASKIN—If this Republican side of the House affiliate with me I shall be most happy to receive their support. I came here as an independent man, with no collar around my neck. If the Republicans put themselves on the popular sovereignty doctrine, which believe in, opposing the infamous extravagance and gross corruption of this Administration, I would sooner coöperate with them than with those who go with the gentlemen of the South in supporting a fraudulent Constitution for the purpose of bringing a Slave State into the Union.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said he would take occasion at another time to answer his friend in regard to the corruptions of the Administration, of which he had spoken.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) obtained the floor, but was willing to yield it if the House desired to proceed to the immediate election of a Speaker, provided he could subsequently have the floor.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) with that view, moved that the House now proceed to the election of Speaker. Agreed to.

THIRD VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Whole number of votes	231	Mr. Bocock had	84
Necessary to a choice	116	Mr. Gilmer had	70
Mr. Sherman had	110	Scattering	13

The following is the vote in detail:

FOR MR. SHERMAN—Messrs. Charles F. Adams, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbit, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Boffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Conklin, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Helmick, Hoard, Humphry, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkin, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, DeWitt C. Leach, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moorhead, Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Morse, Nixon, Palmer, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Pratt, Rice, Christopher Robinson, Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Simms, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, William Stewart Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader, C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, and Woodruff.

FOR MR. BOCOCK—Messrs. Allen, Thomas L. Anderson, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Borch, Burnett, John B. Clark, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, James Craig, Burton Craige, Crawford, Corry Davidson, Reuben Davis, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Foake, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, John T. Harris, Hawkins, Hindman Holman, Houston, Howard Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, Lamar, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Charles D. Martin, Elbert S. Martin, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Sydenham, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Prynr, Reagan James C. Robinson, Rust, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, William Smith, Stevenson, James A. Stewart, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandingham, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson and Wright.

FOR MR. GILMER—Messrs. William C. Anderson, Boteler, Boulis oy, Brabson, Briggs, Bristow, H. Winter Davis, Etheridge, J. Morrison Harris, Hatton, Hill, James M. Leach, Mallory, Maynard, Nelson, Quarles, William H. N. Smith, Stokes, Vance and Webster.

FOR M. JENNINGTON—Mr. Stratton.

FOR MR. JOHN G. DAVIS—Messrs. Riggs and Clark of N. Y.

FOR MR. BARKSDALE—Mr. Bocock.
FOR MR. ADRAIN—Mr. John G. Davis.
FOR MR. ETHERIDGE—Mr Gilmer.
FOR MR. BOTELER—Messrs. Hardeman and Moore.
FOR MR. BUCKMAN—Mr. Haskin.
FOR MR McQUEEN—Mr. Pugh.
FOR MR. CLARK, of New York—Messrs. Adrain, Davis, of Indiana, and Reynolds.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) offered a resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule, which was declared out of order at this time.

Mr. WINSLOW moved an adjournment till Monday Negatived by 25 majority.

A motion was made to adjourn till to-morrow, and defeated by the same vote.

Mr. HICKMAN again attempted to offer his resolution.

At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE DEBATE OF THURSDAY.

Chances of the Contest for Speakership—Effect of the Plurality Rule—An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Parties.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.

The country will soon become wearied with the unprofitable and exciting debate which is now progressing in the national Legislature, and which bids fair to continue for some time to come, as every man seems not only determined to speak himself, but by persistent catechising, to draw out the views of every other member, upon every imaginable topic. The debate itself, is not only an unrestrained "free fight," but a similar license is accorded to the galleries, which keep up an almost constant clapping of hands, and stamping of feet, in applause of this man or that, as each one says something of the "spread eagle" order to "bring down the house." Wit is evidently at a premium and, to-day, the crowded galleries, gave unmistakable signs of their hearty enjoyment of the *bon mots* of Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, who, for nearly two hours, kept the House in a roar of laughter with his good humor and happy hits at all the struggling elements now operating to prevent an organization of the House. He professed to state the honest position of the Republican Party, and in doing so made it out the only conservative, Union-loving, constitutional party of the country. He distinguished, however, between the Republicans of the *West* and the Republicans of the *North*. The great West, now numbering nine millions of souls, would check the extremeists of the North as well as of the South, and preserve intact our free institutions. Members of all parties crowded around Mr. CORWIN during his speech, and many of them propounded questions, all of which were answered with infinite good humor. Senators, too, thronged around, and seemed deeply interested in the remarks of the distinguished speaker, but the Republicans of the House were evidently chagrined at the exhibition, as many of them thought the speech calculated to injure rather than to benefit them. The platform of Mr. CORWIN was rather too conservative to suit, perhaps, some of their constituents; and was, therefore, calculated to distract the Republican organization. The rejoinder of Hon. S. S. COX was characteristic of that gentleman, and presented the Republican Party of Ohio in a different dress. How doctors will disagree!

A motion was prepared and ready to be submitted to-day for the adoption of the plurality rule, but party policy dictated a postponement for a while longer, and the member, at the solicitation of friends, withheld it. It would not surprise me, however, if an Anti-Lecompton Democrat should move in the matter to-morrow. It is still understood that the eight Anti-Lecompton gentlemen will vote for the plurality, which, with the Republican vote, will carry it. This is the only possible chance for electing a Speaker.

But should the plurality rule be adopted, which party has the advantage? The Republicans may be able to cast their whole vote, 113. The Democrats, by a union of the Southern opposition, can reach 110. There would still be left a balance of power sufficient to determine the result in favor of either party. Thus it is seen the Republicans might possibly lose the organization even under the plurality rule, a fact which they well understand, but as it is morally certain they can never elect by the majority, they are willing to take the chances under the other rule.

The Democrats believe they have so crippled Mr. SHERMAN that he will be forced to retire, and that the Republicans will have to select another standard-bearer. In this the Democratic side of the House is altogether in error. Mr. SHERMAN will remain the Republican candidate for the Speakership, and, to the end, be elected to that responsible position, in spite of his indorsement of the *Impending Crisis*. No one, as far as I can learn, has ever questioned the fact that either Mr. BOCOCK or Mr. SHERMAN would make an excellent presiding officer. The protracted contest is purely political, and whether resulting in favor of the one or the other, the country may rest assured that the Speaker will be worthy of the high trust reposed in him.

Mr. Corwin's Speech.

From the Constitution.

Mr. THOMAS CORWIN, at a late hour in the afternoon of yesterday, rose in his place in the House of Representatives to defend his party, and plead rather in mitigation of punishment than in proof of innocence. We listened to that speech with great interest, and no small degree of astonishment. We heard that gentleman disavow for himself and his associates—and no one of them dissented—the doctrines which Mr. SEWARD has uttered in the Senate of the United States, at Rochester, and elsewhere. We heard him deny that Mr. SEWARD was the leader of the Black Republican Party. We heard him claim for that party a steady devotion to the Constitution and the Union and the rights of the South. We heard him repudiate HELPER, and ridicule his doctrines; and, with an effrontery which no other man possesses or could assume, we heard him implore those members of the House who have opposed, do oppose, and, we hope, ever will oppose, Black Republicans of every hue and form, to believe his advocacy, and withdraw their indictment. Nay, more, Mr. CORWIN asked the non-Black Republican members of Congress to believe that the papers which the world has hitherto believed to be the special organs of Black Republicanism were not the true exponents of the principles of that party. In short, if Mr. CORWIN is correct, every opinion that the Black Republicans have formed and avowed about themselves, and which others have entertained and expressed concerning them, is entirely erroneous.

The Late G. G. Poindexter.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Under the heading "Cutting a Hard Knot," in your paper of to-day, I notice Mr. G. G. POINDEXTER spoken of as "*past middle life*, not under the influence of youthful fire," &c. This suggested to me the idea of sending you for publication an article taken from the Brunswick *Telegraph*, a paper edited in the place where he was at college.

I was a classmate of POINDEXTER, and remember him as being particularly modest in his demeanor and amiable in social life. He had the reputation of being the best writer in his class, and an excellent scholar.

He was generally beloved in College, and will be recalled with much affection and sorrow by numerous friends here at the North.

Please insert in your paper this brief tribute of a friend to one who seemed, a short time ago, all that was gentle and kind, though now his name is notorious from his melancholy death.

Respectfully yours, O. O. H.

The following is the paragraph referred to:

From the Brunswick (Me.,) Telegraph.

GEORGE GILMORE POINDEXTER was a graduate of Bowdoin College, of the class of 1850. I knew him well. He came to Brunswick a beardless boy, and remained at the North during the whole of his College course, spending his vacations sometimes in Brunswick, and sometimes with classmates, who were happy to have him accompany them home. In College he was acknowledged as a very talented young man, and was remarkable for his social qualities, which made him the favorite of the social circle. We well remember his commencement part, which was an English poem, entitled, "The Vision of the Saxon Seer." The subject was a poetical one, and its execution was worthy of a true poet. He touched the lyre and the music came. His part was one of the last performed on commencement day; the house was filled to its utmost capacity; the weather was hot and sultry; the audience were tired with hearing good things, and it was a sorry chance for one to gain a hearing; amid the flutter of fans, the rustling of dresses, and the incessant talking of *belles and beaux*. He had spoken but a few moments before every whisper was hushed; every fan was still; there was a silence that might be felt, and all eyes were riveted upon the stripling *poet*, who held them spell-bound by the beauty of imagery and the flow of his periods.

A mere boy in *size*, he seemed to enlarge with his subject, and before he was half through he appeared like a youthful giant,—and when he closed, the house rang with applause, and the stage was literally covered with bouquets thrown from ladies in the galleries. A gentleman of literary taste and culture was at my side, who had attended forty Commencements at Harvard College, and he remarked to me, that "he had never heard a Commencement part that surpassed that either in *manner* or *matter*;" said he, "if this is one of your Bowdoin *boys*, I should like to see the *men*."

We have many pleasing reminiscences of young POINDEXTER. He had many of the traits and peculiarities of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, and always brought to mind the author of the *Deserted Village*. His talents, his genial good humor, his sparkling wit, his irresistible drollery, will keep him ever fresh in memory. Every one of his classmates will hear of his untimely death with a feeling of sorrow and bereavement, for he was in the class a petted favorite; and those of our community who happened to form his acquaintance when in College, will say—alas! poor fellow, he deserved a better fate than to be shot down in the streets like a brute."—*Brunswick Intelligencer.*

VISITS TO THE PRESIDENT.—Chief Justice TANEY and the Associate Justices who had arrived in season for the opening of the Court, viz.: Judges NELSON, GRIER, CLIFFORD and CAMPBELL—paid their respects yesterday to President BUCHANAN, and the interview was a most agreeable one, indeed, sufficiently indicating the hearty mutual respect and good feeling existing between the Executive and the Judiciary of the nation. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE and many other persons of note, took occasion yesterday to call upon the President, and were received with the heartiest welcome by Mr. BUCHANAN, who despite the laborious care he bestows upon every detail of his official duty, yet finds time to receive his visitors with the ease and cordiality of the thorough man of leisure.—*Washington Star, Dec. 6.*

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick.

ACTION OF THE COURTS—EULOGIES BY MESSRS. CHARLES O'CONNOR, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, AND OTHERS—ADJOURNMENTS.

On Thursday night, Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of this State, died, after a somewhat protracted illness, at the residence of his mother, and his native place, Stockbridge, Mass. He was a member of the SEDGWICK family of that State, of whom Miss SEDGWICK, the author of *Home*, *Three Ways of Living*, &c., &c., is, perhaps, most popularly known. His father, ROBERT SEDGWICK, practiced law in this City, gaining considerable eminence and deserved respect. THEODORE graduated at Colnmbia College, where his literary abilities commanded the admiration of his classmates and the approbation of his tutors. During the administration of JACKSON, and when he was only twenty-five years old, he was sent to Paris as an *attaché* of the Livingston Legation, and when that Ambassador died he wrote his biography. This, we believe, was his first work. On returning from Paris, he settled in this City, and devoted himself mainly to the duties of the legal profession, occasionally seeking a respite in the amenities of literature, of which he was an enthusiastic lover. Most of his published works, it is true, are strictly of a legal nature, and bear, among lawyers, a high reputation. Of these, may be specially noticed his treatises on *Constitutional Laws*, and on *Damages*. A collection of the writings of WM. LEGGETT was also edited by him. Politics attracted much of his attention and enlisted his efforts, although he was never a very active participant in the party contests of the day. He was a Democrat, and a warm supporter of Gen. JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN. In 1844, when the ANNEXATION of TEXAS was made the leading topic of political controversy, Mr. SEDGWICK took an active and influential part in arousing public sentiment against that measure. He wrote a series of letters for the *Evening Post*, which were published under the signature "Veto," and attracted general attention. The leading ground of his opposition to this measure was the extension of Slavery, and the increase of the slave influence in the affairs of the general Government which it would involve. The Essays were afterwards published in pamphlet form, and will be found, even now, to embody most of the arguments which have since been adduced by the Republican Party in support of their cardinal principles. He acted with the Free Soil Party in 1848, supporting Mr. VAN BUREN instead of Gen. CASS, the regular Democratic nominee,—but returned to the regular ranks at the next election, and continued afterwards to maintain his position as a National Democrat. He never held office until JANUARY, 1858, when Mr. JOHN MCKEON was removed by President BUCHANAN, for his course in opposing the reelection of FERNANDO WOOD to the Mayoralty. Mr SEDGWICK was then nominated as his successor to the office of District Attorney of the Southern District of New-York. For some time there was much doubt whether the Federal Legislature would confirm his nomination, but when this was done, there were few, even among those who rebuked the President's course with respect to Mr. MCKEON, who regretted that Mr. SEDGWICK was to succeed him.

Mr. SEDGWICK was a frequent contributor, of late years, to magazine literature, especially to *Harper's Monthly*. He, also, at its outset, wrote the leading articles for *Harper's Weekly Journal*, until the original character of that periodical was changed, and it became merely an illustrated newspaper. If, hereafter, these lighter essays, the recreation of his leisure, shall be forgotten, the works on jurisprudence, which he contributed to the legal lore of his country are likely to have an enduring place on the shelves of every lawyer. Mr. CUTTINO happily observed of him, yesterday, in the United States Court, while paying a public tribute to his memory, that "Nature had endowed him with her richest gifts, and these he had cultivated till he was one of the most accomplished scholars that our community could boast of;" and Mr. O'CONOR said of him, that "Far more frequently than among ourselves, is he referred to by Judges in England as an approved legal authority."

The pursuits and advancement of science had great attractions for Mr. SEDGWICK, and, in its gratification, among other projects by which he is advantageously known, is that of the New-York Crystal Palace, which, following too soon on the great success of the "World's Fair," at London, may perhaps have been comparatively a failure, but which does not the less indicate his national and enterprising spirit. He was not only the President of the Association, but the prime mover in its organization, and director of its whole proceedings. At this time, moreover, his health was so much impaired that he was compelled to relinquish his professional duties, so that the labor which he gave to the Crystal Palace scheme was mostly a labor of love, as he never predicted anything in its favor as a pecuniary speculation.

We do not know Mr. SEDGWICK'S exact age, but he was not much past the prime of life—forty-one or two. A meeting of the bar, as a general tribute of respect to his memory, it is understood, will be held at an early day.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

Both the United States District and Circuit Courts adjourned yesterday in consequence of the intelligence of the death of the United States District Attorney for this District, Mr. THEODORE SEDGWICK. Judge BETTS, who was trying an Admiralty cause in the District Court, suspended proceedings and took his seat upon the bench of the Circuit Court with Judge INGERSOLL, who was trying the case of the Adams Express Company against MAHONEY. The counsel from both Courts collected and that trial was suspended likewise. Judge BETTS then said that the Courts had been apprised of very painful intelligence in respect to a high officer of the Court, and were now ready to have the matter brought officially before them.

Mr. HUNT, the Assistant District Attorney, then rose and said: May it please the Court, I arise to announce that I have received a telegraphic dispatch announcing that Mr. SEDGWICK is no more. He died at Stockbridge, MASS., at 12 o'clock last night. Perceiving that there are gentlemen present who were more his equals in age and who knew him more intimately than I did, I will do no more than make the announcement of the fact, that such notice of it may be taken by them and by the Court as shall be appropriate.

Mr. O'CONOR rose and addressed the Court as follows: This melancholy intelligence, though not entirely unexpected, has just reached the members of the profession here and taken them entirely unprepared to make such remarks as the serious loss which the profession has sustained in Mr. SEDGWICK'S death should call for. Little more can now be done than to adopt the usual motion, that out of respect to the memory of the deceased this Court do now adjourn.

If the closing of a well-spent life can have any circumstance connected with it, which more than any other serves, at the moment, to soften the effect of the blow on those who loved the deceased; if any circumstance more than any other can palliate the gush of feeling, the access of affliction, which at the moment is produced by information of this kind, however long may have been the warning that its occurrence was to be feared, it is finding that information accompanied by the statement which we find in this telegraphic dispatch: "Mr. SEDGWICK died last evening at 12 o'clock. His death was calm and peaceful."

A life of active industry, in the course of which he acquired for himself the esteem of all who knew him, and secured to himself the warm attachment of his fellow-members of the bar—a life of great activity, rather than of entire calm, is terminated as such a life may best be terminated. When the fever and struggle of life was over, it was terminated with that calmness of peace and mind, which is the proper attendant of that state when, mortal life accomplished, the just man leaves this frail world to put on immortality.

Mr. SEDGWICK not only attained all that I have stated; attained all that a successful and meritorious and virtuous career at the Bar could secure to him; but more than perhaps any other gentleman, he devoted himself to the legal literature of his country. He wrote one work, among the several which he wrote, of great merit and usefulness, supplying a deficiency which was greatly felt, and which had received no systematic study and arrangement of authorities previous to his undertaking it. He undertook it at an early period of his career; he did not consume a great length of time in its production, but so much clearness of intellect and depth of research were evinced that it placed the work at once where it now stands among the familiar authorities of the law. Far more frequently than among ourselves, thus realizing the proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, is he referred to by Judges in England as an approved authority upon this difficult branch of jurisprudence. That fact alone has secured to him an earthly immortality, while his virtuous life, we may be sure, insured him a happy spiritual immortality.

The motion to adjourn was seconded by Mr. CUTTINO, who said that the intelligence had occasioned to all sensations of profound regret. He did not rise to make a eulogy upon the departed; he had known him many years and been intimately associated with him in matters of the highest importance, and during all these years he had had ample opportunity of witnessing his learning, his industry, his accomplishments, and his varied acquirements, and also those qualities of his heart which endeared him to others in the highest degree. Nature had endowed him with her richest gifts, and these he had cultivated till he was one of the most accomplished scholars that our community could boast of; and these he had cultivated till he was one of the most accomplished scholars that our community could boast of;" and Mr. O'CONOR said of him, that "Far more frequently than among ourselves, is he referred to by Judges in England as an approved legal authority."

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, at the conclusion of the argument of a motion then before the Supreme Court, at Special Term, rose and announced the decease of Mr. SEDGWICK. Mr. FIELD said that the loss of Mr. SEDGWICK would be deeply felt, not only by his personal friends, but by the Bench and the Bar at large throughout the State. Mr. SEDGWICK'S abilities as a jurist and as a writer had placed him deservedly in the highest rank of the profession, and he concluded with a motion that the Court direct a suitable entry to be made on its minutes commemorative of the event, and that it now stand adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES seconded the motion. Mr. SEDGWICK had long been renowned for profound legal learning, for much general scholarship, for great ability in the pursuit of his profession, and for an ardent zeal in the prosecution of his studies. His contributions to legal literature were well known and widely read, and he felt sure that his loss would be a subject of deep regret to all, for all knew and esteemed him.

Judge CLERKE said he fully concurred in the views expressed by the learned gentlemen, and directed the Clerk to make a fitting entry in the records of the Court, as suggested by Mr. FIELD.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The death was announced on Friday, about 2 o'clock P. M., in the Superior Court by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., who made the following remarks as a preface to the usual motion in such cases for an adjournment:

Since the opening of the Court business I have learned of the death of a valued friend—the honored friend of the entire Bar—the recognized friend to polite letters, as well as of written jurisprudence—a ripe scholar—an ever-affable associate or adversary—the pride of his family and of society—who has a patriotic and historic name—who has been proved a faithful public servant, and who leaves to this world's chronicles an unspotted private and public reputation—I speak of Mr. THEODORE SEDGWICK, the United States District Attorney.

Undoubtedly other, and more matured, and more appropriate voices than mine will elsewhere, at a general meeting of the New-York Bar, speak fully *his* eulogy and *our* sorrow.

I now move that when this Court rises, it adjourn out of respect to the memory of the honored legal associate to whom I have alluded, and that it so evidence by its minutes.

This motion was seconded by JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Esq., after which the Court adjourned until Monday.

THE MARINE COURT.

The Marine Court was the first in which the melancholy news was announced. The following proceedings took place:

Mr. L. L. CONDIT rose to perform, he said, a sad very sad duty. He who was until yesterday an able efficient, and universally beloved District-Attorney of the Southern District of New-York, had ceased to be THEODORE SEDGWICK was no more. He to whom the young members of his profession were taught to look up to as a bright example, for integrity and ability as an advocate, and amiability as a man, died last night, and out of respect to his memory, he moved that the Court do adjourn.

Mr. C. T. BELKLEY said that the melancholy intelligence just communicated to His Honor, illustrates the truth of the old adage, that "death loves a shining mark." Sprung from good New-England stock, the deceased had proved himself no unworthy representative. At an age when most men were commencing their career, he was employed in the active service of his country as Secretary of Legation in France. Returning from thence, he passed the prime of his life in our midst, well known to all as an active, zealous and skillful practitioner at our Bar. In the retirement of private life, he bestowed the fruits of his good experience in the preparation of treatises which had already acquired a world-wide reputation.

Judge MCCARTHY said that he indorsed the remarks of the speakers, and would grant the motion.

The Court was then adjourned to Monday next.

Funeral of Another United States District-Attorney.

TOLEDO, Friday, Dec. 9.

The funeral of Hon. DANIEL O. MORTON, late United States District-Attorney for Ohio, was largely attended to-day by members of the profession as a body, and the citizens generally. Judges POTTER, MASON, MYERS, FITCH, DUNLAP and Gen. HILL officiated as pall-bearers. The Courts here and in Cleveland passed resolutions expressive of the general grief, and adjourned.

DEATH OF MRS. FERNANDO WOOD.

Action of the City Authorities—Resolutions and Adjournment of the Boards of Canvassers and Councilmen.

We regret to have to record the sudden death of MRS. ANN D. WOOD, the wife of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, the Mayor elect of New-York. The sad event occurred early yesterday morning. Mrs. WOOD had given birth to an infant on Saturday evening last; but the illness of the lady had not assumed any serious indications until Thursday. On the night of election there were many noisy demonstrations around the house, and it is presumed that the excitement of that occasion, and the interest she naturally felt in the result of the contest, gave her symptoms an unfavorable turn, and brought about the unhappy event. For the last four years the health of the deceased had been extremely delicate. Mr. WOOD, who was absent at Washington, was at once apprised of the distressing fact by telegraph. He was expected in the City last evening.

Mrs. WOOD, whose kindly benevolence and sweetness of temper had won many friends in the community, was the daughter of Judge RICHARDSON, of Auburn, in this State, and was married to Mr. WOOD eighteen years since. Eight children, of whom seven survive, were the fruit of this union. She had attained the age of 37. The funeral is announced to take place from the residence of Mayor WOOD, Bloomingdale Road, on Monday, at 11 A. M.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of City Canvassers met at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded with its labors. The Canvass of the returns from the Sixteenth Ward was commenced. When all but the last District of the Ward had been gone through with,

Alderman BOOLE, the Chairman, announced the reception of the following message from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New-York, Dec. 9th, 1859.

To the Hon. the Board of City Canvassers:

GENTLEMEN—I have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of MRS. FERNANDO WOOD, the wife of the Mayor elect, who died at the residence of her husband, at Bloomingdale, in this city, at 6 o'clock this morning. This painful bereavement, following so closely upon the elevation of her husband to his distinguished position, while it teaches most impressively the lesson of human weakness, should also awaken our sympathy for him who has sustained so great a blow, in the loss of the partner of his joys and griefs. The deceased lady was known for her benevolence and virtues, and in respect for these, and also the distinguished marks of public honor bestowed now and heretofore on her husband, I would recommend that your Honorable body adopt such resolutions, expressive of sorrow and sympathy, as are appropriate to this sad occasion.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

It was decided that the communication be received and placed on file.

Alderman PECK arose and said the Board was called upon for the second time within a few days to adjourn, in consequence of death in this community. But a brief season had elapsed since they had come together to express their regret at the death of one who was beloved and honored by all. Now another sad occasion presented itself, calling for similar action on their part. He who was in the sunshine of happiness was now most humble and had to learn that He who elevated could also bring down. No one could sympathize more deeply with Mr. WOOD in his bereavement than he could, for he had had simil

PARISIAN TOPICS.

A Russian Grand Duchess—One of the Heroes of Solferino—A Political Humanitarian—Story of the Choreau Abduction—A Specific for Asthma—Medical Memoranda—Anecdote of Alexander Dumas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

The Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, is just now the astonishment of the Parisians. The Princess' reputation for beauty and practical good sense had preceded her to Paris, and although this is the first time she has ever visited the French capital, she was hardly a stranger to its best society. The Princess Olga, more beautiful still than her sister Maria, is of a diplomatic turn of mind, and often aided her father, the Czar Nicholas, in his secret negotiations with foreign courts, as she does now her brother Alexander; but Maria turns her attention to the encouragement of art and of charitable institutions. Every morning, at 10 o'clock, the Princess leaves her hotel to visit the town. She appears desirous to see Paris from top to bottom, and from end to snd. When she returns in the afternoon her saloons are full of statesmen, artists, men of letters, and her antechamber and stairway are encumbered with works of art, either bought with her own money or sent as presents. It is observed as something remarkable, that among her visitors and the boxes that encumber her lodgings, milliners and their goods occupy no place. She appears to inherit that desire for the useful and the practical which characterizes so largely the entire Romanoff family. But the event which most astonished the fair Parisians was the Princess' visit to an establishment over whose threshold no princely feet had ever before crossed, and whose existence even was perhaps almost entirely unknown to them. This was the visit to the Hospital La Riboisiére. She was accompanied in this visit by the Prefect of the Seine, by one of the Surgeons of the establishment, M. Chaissagnac, by the director, and by her Highness' suite. This hospital has only been finished four years, and is considered the model hospital of Europe. It is particularly remarkable for its improved system of heating and ventilation, (not superior to that, however, in use in the United States,) and the careful isolation of its wards, so as to interrupt the spread of contagion. The Princess Maria is directress of a Foundling Hospital at St. Petersburg, and occupies herself, in person, with the direction of the establishment. She is also a patroness of other charitable institutions, and on her return to St. Petersburg, intends to build a hospital of 150 beds for invalid women. The Princess' visit to La Riboisiére, in which she went through the establishment in all its details, approaching the beds of the sufferers with words of consolation, inspecting the dressings, visiting the dormitories even of the nurses, must have left an agreeable impression upon the other visitors as well as upon the inmates of the hospital. And with what astonishment, perhaps confusion, must the Parisian lady friends of the Princess have listened to her description of an establishment at their own doors, and which they had never visited nor perhaps even heard of. The Princess has also visited the Convent of the Carmelites, into which only Princesses of royal blood are admitted. She was obliged, therefore, to leave all her attendants at the door, and to enter alone. She goes, also, very often to the theatre incognito.

While the Princess Maria was visiting La Riboisiére, her two sons were at the Polygone of Vincennes, at the invitation of the Minister of War, witnessing the exercises with the new fire-arms. The eldest, the Prince Nicholas, Duke of Leuchtenberg, although but fifteen years of age, exhibited remarkable dexterity in the use of the long-range musket. At the same time the artillery-men of Vincennes were expcrimenting with an enormous cannon, constructed at the Museum of Artillery of Paris, on the American breach-loading model. The Emperor is deeply interested in the gun, and is anxious to apply this system to his rifle-cannon. The two brothers, Nicholas and Eugene, (they are grand-sons of the Emperor Nicholas and of Eugene Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy,) went also to the Invalides to visit the remains of the glorious army of the first Empire, yet on their feet, or rather on their pins. It is needless to say that the grand children of Eugene Beauharnais, so popular among the soldiers of the Grand Army, were received with immense demonstrations of pleasure and respect by the old soldiers. It is said that when the young Prince Nicholas was first presented to the Emperor Napoleon III., on their arrival here a fortnight ago, his Majesty embraced him and held him a long time on his breast. The young Prince's father, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, now dead, and Louis Napoleon, were intimate friends.

One of the most seriously wounded officers at Solferino, Gen. Dieu, has just arrived at Paris for the first time since the war. It will be recollected that during the early part of the Crimean war, General (then Colonel) Dieu was gravely wounded, and for a time was reported dead at Paris. The same thing occurred to this officer during the late Italian campaign. Several times he was reported at Paris as dead. Notwithstanding the gravity of his wounds he was carried the day after the battle of Solferino as far as Brescia, where he remained two months. He was then conveyed, still suffering, into France, and was received into the house of a friend at Brunoy, not far from Paris, where he has ever since been confined under surgical treatment. At this place he has received frequent visits from his brothers in arms, and among the rest that of Marshal d'Hilliers. Certain posts, it is seen, are attended with a sort of fatality. The General of Brigade who preceded Gen. Dieu in this command, was Gen. Brouat, killed at Montebello a month previously. Gen. Auer was struck at Solferino at nearly the same moment as Gen. Dieu. The former died of his wound; the latter, after months of suffering, is now on his feet again. It may be in place to mention here that the health of Marshal Bosquet grows no better; he is partially paralyzed, and there are no immediate hopes of his resuming the command to which he is assigned by the army regulations.

Germany has at last got over the Schiller crisis. It was high time, for the Germans in Paris began to grow corpulent on Schiller dinners. This national effervescence collapsed, the fatherland will settle down to its pipe and bier till the necessity is again felt for one of those intermittent outbursts of patriotism which is growing chronic and traditional with the Teutonics, and which does not seem at all particular as to the nature of the pretext. To-day it is Schiller—to-morrow it will be something else. Once a year, more or less, the great German race thinks it necessary to shake its hoary locks, to let the world know that there is still a fatherland, that Germans are patriotic, and that the union—the long looked-for—is imminent.

Ever since the Republic of 1848, France has possessed one of the most indefatigable candidates for a legislator on record. This gentleman, a wealthy landholder and a resident of Paris, is named Bertron. He calls himself the humanitary candidate, and claims the support of the "humans" as against the "inhumans." At every election at Paris, whether the regular election, or for a vacancy, Mr. Bertron sacrifices his private comfort to the public good so far as to allow his name to be used as a candidate by his friends, the "humans," and accordingly covers the dead walls of the city with his appeals to the public. These appeals, by their piquant originality, have made M. Bertron quite a famous individual, but not so famous as to carry him into the coveted office. The fact is, and it should be told to the everlasting shame of his friends, the "humans," he has never had more than eighty votes, and these, some individuals are cruel enough to say, were quizzing and vicarious ones, intended for that very ambiguous personage, Mr. Scattering. But M. Bertron was not satisfied with the oft-repeated verdict of the people of the department of the Seine, and so he has been trying his luck with the "humans" of the rural districts. Thus far, however, he has succeeded no better than ... Paris, but nothing discouraged, he has just announced his candidacy in two country districts, ... which ought to immortalize a less obstinate candidate. He thus commences the first of these appeals: "Electors of Angers: Conceived in one of the mercantile houses of my father in the city of Angers, the 9th of June, 1803, the day celebrated by Christians as the *fête* of God, and born at La Fleche, in the old chateau of that city, on the Loire, the 5th of March, 1804, my father, mother," &c. Propagated and born in the city of Angers is assuredly something; but as if convinced himself of the insufficiency of this claim upon the anffrages of the voters, the humanitary candidate hastens to add: "At the age of *six years* I fought a duel in order to save the reputation of the daughter of a brave officer killed in the service of his country, which an artillery student was about to compromise." He then goes on to say that he desires to become "the legislator of the human race, a function which no one has yet occupied;" and then declares that: "I avow to you that I do not know where anything exists with which I am not acquainted; I do not believe that anything which interests humanity is beyond my knowledge." After that *il faut tirer l'échelle*.

During the late trial of Mademoiselle Leonie Cherreau, for the abduction of a child, the audience was several times moved to tears by the touching letters of Leonie, addressed to young Prieur, her hard-hearted lover. It has been discovered that these letters were copied entire from young Dumas' celebrated play of the "Dame aux Cameliss," and thus we see another proof of the universal popularity of this famous piece. It comes back to us daily under one form or another, it has been translated into a dozen languages, and is sung in poetry and recited in prose. In America it is called "Camille," in England and elsewhere the "Traviata," and it has still other names. No wonder that the audience at the Palace of Justice was moved to tears at the remarkable letters of Leonie Cherreau; *Marguerite Gautier*, or *Camille*, if you please, had already moved to tears thousands of audiences with the same letters. But under whatever form we see it, the "Dame aux Camelias" is always a success, and looking at the subject in a philosophical point of view, this universal popularity is very suggestive. The same author will bring out in a fortnight, at the Gymnase Theatre, a piece on which he has been engaged nearly two years, entitled "The Prodigal Father." Like the other successes of this author—the "Dame aux Camelias," the "Demi-Monde," the "Question d'Argent"—the new piece will be founded in the society and in the manners of the present epoch. M. Dumas, Sr., it is said, is the model of the hero of the "Pére Prodigue." One of those immense successes to which the younger Dumas has been accustomed the last few years is anticipated for this piece.

A cure for that very universal and often intractable disease, *Asthma*, has just been presented to the learned societies of Paris by M. Velpeau, for the discoverer, Dr. Courty, a Professor of the Medical School of Montpelier. The remedy seems so positive, and its necessity so palpable, that an early notice of it in this place will no doubt be acceptable to the many sufferers from this disease, as well as to the medical profession. The remedy is simple, and consists alone in the injection of the sulphate of atropine under the skin of the neck over the course of the pneumogastric nerve. That the general reader may understand something of this operation, I should state that the substance injected is an alkaloid made from the atropa belladonna, or deadly nightshade, a plant of widely extended growth in the United States. Its narcotic and poisonous qualities are well known. In medicinal doses, however, it acts powerfully in allaying pain and in controlling irritability of the nervous system. The difficulty was, in asthma, to bring this substance into contact with the great nerve, or pair of nerves, which supply the principal part of nervous filaments to the lungs. Dr. Courty, it appears, the idea once conceived, did not hesitate to thrust a trocar and canula into the region of the nerve, and directly over it, and there to inject a few drops of the medicine and leave it. The incision was made inside the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle on a level with the thyroid cartilage, and directly over the sheath of the great vessels of the neck. The trocar was pushed in at first a distance of 7 or 8 millimetres only, from fear of wounding the important organs of this region. The quantity of liquid injected was six drops, containing about two milligrammes of the sulphate of atropine. This first injection relieved the patient, but not entirely, and was attended with the usual symptoms of large doses of belladonna. A second injection was made four days afterwards on the other side of the neck, and this time the trocar was inserted as deep again as on the first occasion. The trocar was then withdrawn, and the point of the canula "promenaded" a little up and down in the cellular tissue, in order to diffuse the medicine over as large a surface of the covering of the great vessels as possible. The cure was rapid and permanent from that day.

The idea of Dr. Courty originated in a treatment put in practice lately by Dr. Beau, at the Charity Hospital of this city, for neuralgia, especially for the neuralgia of the thorax, which sometimes accompanies pneumonia. In these cases Dr. Beau injected sulphate of atropine under the skin in the intervals between the ribs, and obtained immediate relief from the practice. I should add, that in the experiment of Dr. Courty he administered opium to counteract the specific effects of the atropine on the general system with entire success. This antagonistical effect of opium on atropine had been already remarked by physicians, and they will thus be enabled to push the belladonna to any desired extent, without fearing too much its toxical influence.

Dr. Trousseau, the distinguished physician of the Hotel Dieu Hospital of this city, and Clinical Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, has just described to his immense audience, at the Hotel Dieu, a disease which may be called new, and which I mention here solely on this account. It is the paralysis which not unfrequently, of late years, is observed to follow the diptheritic affections of the throat—most frequently the *diphthérite couenneuse*, or croup. This affection is only a sequel of the throat disease, and is intermittent in its attacks on the various members of the body. The paralysis is most marked in the eyes, the legs and the arms, and alternates between these without any symmetry of movement. The disease is often so mild as to disappear without any interference on the part of the physician; at other times, but more rarely, it terminates the life of the patient in spite of the most energetic treatment.

M. Babinet, of the Paris Observatory, has advanced before the Academy of Sciences the singular proposition, that in all rivers left to themselves, it is invariably the right bank that is washed by floods—that is to say, it is the right bank which suffers the most friction and the most destruction. He explains this by the direction and force of the earth's rotation. His contradictors at the Academy admit that this may be true of rivers running north and south, but they deny the principle for those which run east and west, in the direction of the earth's rotation. M. Babinet contends that even here the friction of the right bank is slightly greater than that of the left. Will some American professor take the trouble to reply to the French astronomer's proposition? For it is especially in America that it can be proved or disproved by actual observation.

An author by the name of Borel lately died in France, who once sent to the Chamber of Deputies, under Louis Philippe, in the form of a petition, the most ingubrious drollery ever conceived by a diseased brain. In view of the fact that a great number of people, to the scandal and shame of the public, persisted in killing themselves awkwardly in public places, or in hiding their mutilated bodies in the seclusion of forests or rivers, or, in fine, in carrying the insfiaceable traces on their persons of abortive and awkward attempts at self-destruction, he, the said Petrus Borel, demanded that the Place de la Concorde should be arranged every Sundsy as a sort of circus, with a scaffold in the centre, where ... life should have the privilege ... self properly and decently, in presence of ... lic, who should pay for admission, and at a rate according to the wants of the candidate for suicide.

Let us finish with an anecdote of Alexandre Dumas, senior of the name, told this week by *Figaro*. Dumas, it is well known, has as many decorations on his breast, if he would wear them, as there are plansts in the heavens. A few years ago, when at Leghorn, he made a visit to the reigning Prince Charles Louis, who received him with great distinction. The Prince had for some time been desirous of having his arms lithographed, and failing in finding an artistin his dominions capable of executing the work, he desired Dumas to obtain it done at Paris. Dumas kept his word, and immediately on his return to Paris had the precious coat of arms engraved and sent to the Prince, with ths accompanying bill of 200 francs. The bill was never paid and Dumas had forgotten the circumstance, when, one morning he received the visit of his Excellency, the Marquis of Brignole Sale, Ambassador of the King of Sardinia, and also *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Grand Duke of Leghorn. It was, however, in ths lattsr capacity that the Msrquis had business with Dumas.

"Sir," said the Marquis, "I am charged by the Duke of Leghorn to remit to you the Grand Cordon of his Orders, and I am happy in being the agent of transmitting to you this good news."

"I am deeply obliged to his Highness," replied Dumas, "but will it cost me much—this honor?"

"Almost nothing; you will have a remittance of the largest taxes connected with it."

"I sccept," replied Dumas, "on condition that it does not go beyond two hundred francs. His Highness has the goodness to owe me that sum, and I will consider the debt paid, in exchange for his Grand Cordon!" Malakoff.

SCHILLER FEST AT MUNICH.

Royal Countenanco—The Preparations—Torchlight Demostrations—Scenes in the Lager Shops—Ceremonies at the Odeon.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Munich, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859.

To-day is the last day of the Schiller Fest in Munich. It has been celebrated here under the most favorable circumstances, the Government granting all the requests of the Committee, and the people taking a lively interest and an active part in the proceedings. Old King Ludwio sent the Committee a thousand florins, with an autograph letter, expressing in glowing terms (for the old gentleman is himself a poet) his sympathy with this remembrance of a National German poet, who ever "pressed upward to the Ideal." The Queen graciously promised to attend the entertainment in the Odeon and bring the King along. And finally, that nothing might be wanting to the completeness of the festivities, your correspondent kindly lent them his presence througbout.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 9th begsn the first grand performance in the Royal "Hoftheater," (the largest theatre in Germany.) The programme consisted of a prologue written for the occasion by some machine poet, (a class as numerous here sa they are with us;) after which, a recitation by sn actress of the "Song of the Bell;" and, lastly, the performsnce of "Wallenstein's Lager," which was splendidly given.

The theatre closed at 8½ o'clock, and the people poured in masses to the Feldherrnhalle, (Hsll of the Marshals,) to awaif the coming of the torch-light procession of the students.

The Hall of the Marshals stands at one end of the Ludwigstrasse, which is a hundred snd eighty feet wide and about a mile long. At the other end is the famous triumphal arch, (in the style of Constantine's at Rome,) and, the street being straight, the vists from the Hall is magnificent. The Feldherrnhalle itself is a copy of the Loggia dei Lsnzi, in Florence, and consists of a high open portico, which takes up a hundred and twenty feet of the width of the Ludwigstrasse, leaving only a narrow lane on each side. It derives its name from the statues of the Marshals, Tilly and Wrede, which stand under the two arches on either side the steps which lead up into the portico.

On this occasion the Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and under the middle arch, looking very puny in contrast with the colossal bronzes beside it, wss a white bust of Schiller. The choir, with their singing books all ready, stood waiting sround the bust; snd below, in the cold and mud, about twenty thousand men, women and children stood waiting too.

The "Tackelzug" was to start at half-past eight from the "Gate of Victory" already mentioned, which is hard by the University; and a little after that hour the lurid glare upon the sky, and the palaces that line the street, announced that they were coming. There were from six to eight hundred torches which sent forth a cloud of bituminous smoke that hung many hours over the city. The procession, making way for itself through the crowd by carrying the torches *flame outwards*, reached at last the foot of the steps, and halted. The eager choir then had its opportunity. A black profile of a man then appeared in the blaze of light, and begsn furiously to beat time, so near poor Schiller's head that one feared every instant to see its emptiness exposed. The ode which followed was grandly sung, by several hundred male voices; and its effect was heightened by the acoustic aid of the arched Hall. After the ode, a head was seen near Schiller's head, and a shrill voice made a short speech, to inform us that we were met to celebrate the birthday "of a man who" &c., &c., (quite insudible for some time, and at last) three cheers for Schiller! Then there was a great flourish of trumpets and drums, and everybody said *Hoch!* quite distinctly, three times. That's the way the Germans cheer. When we were done, there were three more hochs from the people on the outskirts of the crowd, who had just got it into their heads what it was all about.

The torches now began to stream down through the street at the left of the Hall, past the Palace, the Theatre, the Post-office, &c., through the principal business street, and out to the great Carlsplatz, just outside the gates of the same name, and near the railway dépôt. Here they gathered in a circle, sung together to good old "Gaudeamus," and threw their torches blazing through the air into a great pile in the midst of the circle. By this time the students were as grimy and black as chimney-sweeps, from the smoke of the tar, and as they stood solemnly around the blazing fire, and under a canopy of thick black smoke, one might imagine them a thousand fiends—only that would be hardly appropriate for a Schiller celebration!

A scientific friend, who stood by me to witness the scene, calculated that there was enough gas wasted (from the torches) to light up all the streets of Munich for the evening, and soot enough to black all its boots for the next morning. On such a magnificent scale do the Germans get up celebrations!

We went round to several beer-houses after this to see the really popular part of the day's festivitiss. For the theatre only holds two to three thousand—and there are still 130,000 who must have a celebration too. Your true German, if he wishes to commemorate a great event, takes his sweetheart or his wife and goes to the Bierlocal. On this occasion all the great bier-houses were crowded to suffocation. Through the atmosphere, which was mostly carbonic acid and tobacco smoke, one could distinguish the very respectable citizens and their wives, who sipped, or swallowed, or gulped, or poured down their beer, enjoying meanwhile music of no mean order, and the most good-natured social conversation. All the next day I was a martyr, carrying about, in the shape of "Katzenjammer," the consequences of an hour spent in that dreadful atmosphere. At 12 o'clock I gained my lodgings (with the aid of the usual three ponderous house-keys, which belong to every respectable dwelling,) and thus ended the first day of the Schillerfest.

The morning of the 10th opened with a snow-storm, which melted as it fell, preparing the way for the rain which followed. In the afternoon, it cleared up (out of consideration for ...) and the most beautiful of evenings was ushered in by a full moon. The grand dotages in the Odeon were the centre of attraction; and before 6 o'clock the audience were filling the hall,—those below, as the programme stipulated, in ball costume; but those in the galleries, more plainly and for the season more sensibly clothed. All that artificial flowers, pretty dresses and bright looks (without the aid of any remarkable beauty) could do to render the scene brilliant and gay was certsinly done. The men, in black and white, stood about like so many ravens in a flower-garden. The hall was decorated for the occasion with wreaths and bouquets of artificial flowers; the spsces between the pillars that support the galleries being hung with twenty-five pictures, in *chiaroscuro*, representing scenes from as many different poems by Schiller. At the end of the hall hung a curtain, which concealed for the time the further decorations, and over this another screen hid the colossal statue of Schiller (plaster) cast for the occasion, and to be unveiled in the course of the evening.

Half-past six was the sppointed hour for commencing the exercises; but their Majssties having promised to come, it was impossible to go on without them: consequently, we were obliged to sit and stand patiently till half-past seven. At last they appesred, and were welcomed with three *Hochs*, for the peopls were really glad they had come. As soon as they and everybody else who had a sest were comfortably settled, the orchestra played, with grest expreasion, under the leadership of Lachner, an overture of Mozart; after which a prologue by Herr Bodenstedt, who did all the verses for the occasion, was delivered by Hsrr Dahn, who did all the oratory, and dsserves great praise for the distinctness with which he begun each line, and the guttural faintness with which he snded it; thereby inducing many to buy the Committee's text-books after the performances, in order to know what he had been saying.

The entertainment which followed consisted of eight tableaux, from the dramas of Schiller—the "Robbers," "Fiesco," "Intrigue and Love," "Don Carlos," "Wallenstein," "Marie Stuart," "Maid of Orleans," and "William Tell." Before each tableau Herr Dahn favored the audience with a poetic introduction by Herr Bodenstedt, delivered in his own peculiar tantalizing style, and after each, an appropriate selection of music was given by the orchestra, or the immense chorus, which was made up of several associations. The musical part of the entertainment consisted of the following pieces, in their order. The overture, song from "The Robbers," and chorus, by Beethoven; overture by Weber, chorus by Mendellsohn; ode "To Artists;" poetry by Schiller, music (for male voices) by Beethoven; soldier's song from "Wallenstein" by Stuntz; andante by Beethoven; march by Mendelssohn; overture to "William Tell," by Rossini.

The tableaux were arranged by different artists snd amateurs, and called forth the most enthusiastic applause. Each was greeted with a double *encore*. They were capitally managed, being *framed* by a kind of Grecian porch, (the curtain which concealed it fell away with a crash at a certain point in the prologue, when Herr Dahn told it to!) and so *high up* that the orchestra and singers did not interfere with the view of the "pictures." It is impossible to go through with a minute description of them all; they were undoubted *chefs d'œuvres*; but the gem of the evening was the scene from "Maric Stuart." The moment chosen wss the last before her going to the scaffold, when her attendants, wringing their hands, or pressing forward to kiss hers, bade her a last farewell. The lady who personated the unfortunate Queen was beautiful enough to rival her, and, standing in the centre of the scene, calm in the midst of such emotion ss was depicted in the countenances and attitudes of the rest, she equaled one's imaginations of that moment, as it is described in history snd poetry—the highest praise that can be given to such a representstion. This tableau was four times shown. It seemed as though people never could look at it enough. "The Death of Gesler," from "William Tell," was also much applauded.

The last tableau was called the "Apotheosis of Schiller." The green curtain which hid his statue was drawn aside amid enthusiastic acclamation. The likeness of the statue in dress and countenance was striking, and the conception very effective. The great poet was represented as rising before us as if from the grave. His right hand was uplifted in warning, and over his head were emblazoned the words "*Sei einig, einig, einig!*" (Be united, united, united.)

This allusion to the political significance of the Schillerfest, although remote, was sufficient to bring down the house. At the foot of the statue stood four allegorical figures, representing the nations of Bavaria, Franconia, Swabia and Saxony, who, led by the fifth, "Munichia," hung gilded wreaths upon the pedestal, while a grand festival chorus of Beethoven was sung by the choir.

After this the seats were removed from the body of the hall, and for two hours, until midnight, the dance was in order. At twelve (the church authorities having forbidden any dancing on Friday) the assembly separated, with the pleasantest recollections to take with them, and the liveliest regret that centennials only come once in a hundred years. It is designed to photograph the tableaux, and form an album of them, which shall serve as souvenirs of the evening's festivities.

The next evening, "Wallenstein's Lod" was given in the Theatre. The house wss full, and the performance unusually good. To-day, the 12th, the dinner comes off. And thus will end the Schillerfest, which cannot well have been more successful in any German city than here.

When the Committee went to invite him to the entertainment, old King Ludwig is said to have told them, among other things, that he had always reverenced Schiller, and it had been a bitter regret to him all his life that he had been able to do nothing for him. When he was but eighteen, and traveling for the first time in Italy, he formed the plan of inviting Schiller and his family to join him in that southern clime, where, perhaps, the poet's health might have been restored, and his life spared for still greater works; when, alas! the painter, Muller brought Ludwig the news that Schiller was dead! "I assure you, gentlemen," said the old king, "it was like a stroke of lightning! I let the paper fall from my hands," Enough for the present. R. W. R.

The Newsboys' Lodging-House.

LETTER FROM A NEWSBOY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LODGING-HOUSE.

M——, Ind., Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

To My Friend and Benefactor: So I take my pen in my hand to let you know how I am, and how I am getting along. As far as I see I am well satisfied with my place, but I took a general look around, and as far as I see, all the boys left in M—— are doing well, especially myself, and I think there is as much fun as in New-York, for nuts and apples are all free. I am much obliged to you, Mr. O'Connor, for the paper you sent me. I received it last night; I read it last night—something about the Newsboys' Lodging-house.

All the newsboys of New-York have a bad name, but we should show ourselves, and show them that we are no fools; that we can become as respectable as any of their countrymen, for some of you, poor boys, can do something for your country; for Franklin, Webster, Clay, were poor boys once, and even Commodore V. C. Perry or Math. C. Perry; but even George Law, and Vanderbilt, and Astor, some of the richest men of New-York, and Math., and N. C. Perry were nothing but printers, and in the Navy on Lake Erie; and look at Winfield Scott! So, now, boys, stand up, and let them see you have got the resi stuff in you. Come out here, and make respectable and honorable men, so they can say, there, that boy was once a newsboy!

Now, boys, you all know I have tried everything. I have been a newsboy, and when that got slack, you know I have smashed baggage, I have sold mats, I have peddled, I have worked on the rolling billows up the canal. I was a hoot-black, and you know when I sold papers I was at the top of our profession. I had a good stsnd of my own, but I found that all would not do. I could not get along, but I am now going ahead. I have a first-rate home, $10 a month and my board, and I tell you, fellows, that is a great deal more than I could scrape up my best times in New-York. We are all on an equality ... out here, so long as we keep ...

Mr. O'Connor, ... to send me a Christmas ... of Frank Leslie's and *Harpers' Weekly*, *Wesley News*, or some other pictorials to read, especially the *Newsboys' Imperial*, if it comes out. No old papers, or else ... If they would get some other boys to get me some books, I want something to read.

I hope this letter will find you in good health as it leaves me. Mr. O'Connor, I expect an answer before two weeks,—a letter, and a paper.

Write to me about the Lodging-house; with this I close my letter, with much respect to all.

I remain your truly obedient friend. J. K.

FROM CANADA.

The Loss of the Indian—The Cunard vs. The Canadian Line of Atlantic Steamers—Dissatisfaction in the Provinces at the Discouragement of Colonial Enterprise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Montreal, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

The loss of the *Indian*, not fully covered by insurance, renews our fears as to the permanent success of the Canadian lins, and at the same time fixes our resolve to protest loudly against the continued application, as regards us, of the process which tended so much to run Mr. Collins' line of steamers off the ocean, viz., the subsidizing, heavily and continuously, of a rival enterprise. A recapitulation of the position of the Canadian steam-lins may hers be not out of place.

It was the diversion of trade from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson which first made the Provincial Government deem it necessary to establish and subsidize a communication by steamer between Quebec and Montreal, on this side, and Liverpool on the other side of the Atlantic. And no sooner were the necessary arrangements mads than the Governor-General of British North America, in a dispatch dated Sept. 2, 1856, urged the claims of the Canadian line to an Imperial subsidy as well. In that dispatch he used these words:

"A Canadian may ask, Why are we, in Canada, obliged to pay a subsidy at all to a lins of steamers running from the St. Lawrence to a British port, by a route which we hold to be the most advantageous one? The merits of the route itself might make a subsidy unnecessary, were it not that Her Majesty's Government give a large bounty to a line running to foreign ports." He further wrote, "We cannot ask for any breach of faith towards the present contractors; we cannot ask for a sudden termination to an arrangement of which we have had the full benefit, but we may surely ask that no renewal of the arrangement may be made without hearing what Canada has to say, when the opportunity occurs." The then Colonial Secretary replied to this dispatch on Dec. 3, 1856, promising that, at the expiration of the Cunard contract, the Government of Great Britain "hoped that an arrangement more in conformity with what they would regard as an equitable consideration for the finances of Canada might be effected."

The state of matters when the Cunard contract was made was very different from what it is at the present time. Then—in 1839—we had no railroads, and if the steamers were to go to Boston and New-York, it was with the avowed purpose of facilitating communication between Britain and the North American dependencies of the Empire. There was also a provision that a branch-steamer should run to Quebec, but, after being kept up for some years, this part of the service was discontinued. Even in 1846, when the contract was renewed, and a weekly service commenced, we were not in a position to object. But since that time at least £10,000,000 of British capital have been invested in one of our railways alone, while we have built light-houses in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and established a tug service there, and made great advancement in many other points of view.

I may, perhaps, be allowed here to correct the Albany *Journal*, which attributes the loss of the *Indian* to the dangers of "the Northern route." The route the *Indian* and other Portland steamers take, is the Southern route, pursued by the Cunarders, and all other lines running between Liverpool and American ports. The Northern route is that *viâ* the Straits of Belle Isle, and when the *Journal* uses these words: "Travel in or near the St. Lawrence Gulf is a succession of perils. Shoals line it. Fogs overhang it. Reefs lurk underneath it," it refers to a state of things which is almost mythical. The St. Lawrence route used to be dangerous until recently, but the system of lighting it is now so perfect that there has been but one ship wrecked on it this year, viz.: the *John Bull*, and that was within the last three weeks, after Winter had set in.

Now the Cunsrd contract was to have expired on the 1st of January, 1862, but previously, that is to say, in 1858, it was renewed at an increased figure, namely, £176,340, besides extras, which were not to exceed £40,000. And although the Canada authorities were to have been afforded an opportunity of urging their views, as was promised by the Colonial Secretary in 1856, the first they learned of this renewal was through some members of the Colonial Government, who happened to be in England in November, 1858! Shortly afterwards, too, the Lever contract was made, at which we were still more indignant, perhaps because in this instance we had not only been aggrieved, but also befooled into giving glorious dinners to Lord Bury, the agent of the Galway line in America.

We, however, plucked up our spirits, and determined to increase our subsidy, and to make our service a weekly one, at least during the Summer months. The amount ws agreed to pay per annum was £55,000 currency, or about £44,000 sterling. The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, the owners of the Canadian Line, built bigger steamers, and did their share of duty nobly.

Meanwhile, the Galway contract had got into bad odor "at home," and a Committee was appointed by the Imperial Parliament to inquire into the question of subsidies generally. Our Ministers got wind of this very speedily, and no sooner was the session of the Colonial Parlisment over, than one of them—Hon. John Rose, M. P. P. from Montreal—posted off to London, and was just in time to be examined as the last witness, before the Committee adjourned *sine die*. This was on the 11th of August. On the 16th he addressed the Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle, on the same subject.

The Committee of Parliament did not report, owing to the termination of the session. Its proceedings, therefore, have not been officially published, but those interested have succeeded in obtaining the information they required. Mr. Rose's evidence is especially important to us. He is not given to mince matters, or to conceal his thoughts in obscure language, snd, if he said "Colonial prosperity has been needlessly sacrificed to promote the interests of private companies," he only stated an opinion which is shared by a majority of our people, while, if he asserted that "an amount of irritation and dissatisfaction would arise in Canada which I do not pretend to predict the extent of, if the Canadian line is broken up," he was undoubtedly correct.

This question assumes a far broader significance when recent arrangements for the carriage of the European mails to and from the Western States are taken into account. For eight or ten of the Republics of the Union will be served by the Canadian line, if it continues, or injured by its failure, if it fails. The rapid passages of the steamers I speak of are known to every newspaper reader. The *Hungarian* once made three consecutive trips in 27 days 3 hours. And, rapid as has been the passage across the ocean hitherto, it will, ere long, be more so. The Company have in course of construction a vessel which is under contract to run from Quebec to Liverpool in less than eight days. And as the Grand Trunk Railway is finished to River du Loup—115 miles below Quebec, where passengers and mails will be disembarked next Summer—the passage from side to side will in all likelihood be accomplished within the week. But the Company cannot stand against the Cunard and Lever lines, subsidized by the wealthiest empire in the civilized world. England is overweighting this young colony, her progeny, in the race across the Atlantic.

We are discussing several methods of relief. We find that England subsidizes lines to all her other independent colonies—Australia, and the Indies, East and West. She even pays £14,000 per annum, out of £24,000, which is given for the coast service of the New Zealand colonies. Why should she not assist us too? Then, in the second place, we are debating the possibility of amalgamating ours with either the Cunard or Lever line, the chief difficulty being that we insist on our route being used in Summer by the main line (that is, *viâ* the North Channel out of the Irish Sea, and *viâ* the Straits of Belle Isle into the Gulf of St. Lawrence), and the other part of the service being done by branch steamers. And in the third place, we are making some rather vague proposals for carrying mails for the Pacific overland. When the British Parliament and our Parliament meet, there will very likely be some tall talking about the matter, especially here. Meanwhile we are doing what we can in the newspapers to make our voice heard across the Atlantic, and both our Finance Minister and our Postmaster-General are in England, and neither of them asleep.

I will keep you informed as to the progress of affairs. Meantime, I will consider you as somewhat interested to know whether Allan Edmonstone & Co., will share the fate of Mr. Collins.

The London Shoeblack Brigade.—Some interesting items of the working of the Shoeblack Brigade are furnished in the report of the East-London branch of that organization for the year just closing. It stated that during the year 371 boys had been admitted, of whom 173 had been received into the Refuge, and been disposed of as follows: 25 have obtained situations, 7 have been restored to their parents, 10 are employed as shoeblacks, 8 as brush-makers, 18 as tailors, 4 have emigrated to Canada, 20 have been dismissed as incorrigible, and 81 have absconded. The total number of shoeblacks in the Blue Brigade are 80, and their united earnings for the year amounted to £1,079.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Nov. 17 to Nov. 24, 1859:

NEW-YORK.

B. H. Van Arken and lady, W. W. Webb and wife, S. E. Carpenter, R. S. Lyon and wife, R. Gray, Mrs. W. C. Boardman, Miss M. A. Boardman, H. L. Boardman, R. W. Andrews, John W. A. Strickland, John J. Jova, C. H. F. Aherns, James B. Hixon, James Blaxonse, E. H. Darling, J. J. d'Arazo and wife, W. Preston, U.S.M. to Spain

MAINE.

F. B. Smith, M. N. Fales.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Nevins, E. H. Hay, R. Gardell, Misses Johnson, James Arbeal, Wm. C. Smith, S. D. Wagner, Miss Gilmore, Miss Hazlehurst, John J. Speed, Jr.,

MARYLAND.

W. Penn Lewis.

GEORGIA.

Dr. S. G. White, C. Dubignon.

OHIO.

W. A. Neil and wife.

We read in *Galignani*: "On Saturday last, (Nov. 19,) the Emperor gave a grand shooting party in the grand park of Compiègne. The game killed amounted to 930 head. The Emperor and Prince de Metternich brought down the greatest number. The Emperor takes a walk about the town and neighborhood of Compiègne two or three times a week, accompanied by an aide-de-camp. The town people have the good taste to respect his Majesty's incognito by manifesting no curiosity, but merely salutes him respectfully as he passes. His Majesty, the afternoon before last, accompanied by one of his guests, went to the Rue Jean d'Arc to visit the ruins of the tower which formerly defended the entrance to Compiègne, at the extremity of the old bridge (now demolished) by which the Maid of Orleans made the celebrated sortie in which she fell into the hands of the English. The Emperor afterwards walked to the Hotel de Ville and visited the museum. On the occasion of the Empress's *fête* the Prince Imperial recited a compliment to her Majesty, but his memory failing him before he got to the end of his little speech, he supplied the want of words by throwing himself into his mother's arms. The Empress received the embrace of her son with an emotion which was shared by all the persons present."

The Philadelphia *Argus* has the following anecdote of Barney Williams: "It will be recollected that, upon the first evening of his present engagement in this city, he allnded to the 'Old Walnut' and the former management in terms of touching gratitude. It was at this theatre that he made his *début* and worked his way to popularity. This he has never forgotten. In all his travels through Europe, and amidst a theatrical success of an almost unparalleled character, he stated in a speech to the audience at the 'Walnut,' his heart always traveled back fondly and gratefully to this old and favorite establishment. But to the point. Barney lately inquired after his old manager, E. A. Marshall, Esq., and learning that he had met with sad reverses and misfortunes, he, in the promptest and kindest manner, at once tendered his own and wife's services in getting up a complimentary benefit—not only promising to give his gratuitous services on the occasion, but also pledged himself to make it a substantial benefit in a pecuniary sense. This speaks volumes in favor of 'an Irishman's heart,' and 'the big one' in the bosom of Barney Williams. Mr. Marshall, we learn, was much gratified at this kind proffer and touching exhibition of real gratitude."

A deputation, which was to invite the King and Queen of Bavaria to a Schiller *fête*, was received on the 8th by the Queen and King Louis. The latter, among other things, said to them, "In my youth I was a great admirer of Schiller, and I have regretted all my life that I was not able to do anything for him. At his death I was only 18 years old, and I had nothing myself. I had made my first journey into Italy, and had conceived the design of inviting Schiller to settle with his family in Italy, where he might recruit his strength and continue his beautiful productions. Just at this time the painter Moller came to my villa, bringing the news of his death

twelvemonth's leave of absence. He intends to employ that time in company with his brother, the Count de Paris, his old tutor, M. de Branvoir, and Capt. Merin, in visiting Greece, Egypt and Palestine.

Capt. Penpy, the well-known Arctic voyager, arrived on the 21st ult. at Aberdeen, from the whale-fishing at Cumberland (of Baffio). He left Aberdeen at the end of last June in the *Lady Franklin*, and returns thus early with three whales, about sixty tons of oil, and a few tons of bone.

Professor Sedgwick has received a communication from Dr. Livingstone, dated "River Zambesi, East Africa, May 27." Dr. Livingstone reports the discovery of a real highland lake region, where the inhabitants cultivate cotton very extensively, while he adds "every one spins and weaves it."

After an absence of several years, Mr. Charles Kean appeared on Saturday evening, the 10th ult., at the Dublin Theatre Royal, in the character of *Hamlet*. The house is one of large dimensions, capable of accommodating a very numerous audience, and it was densely crowded in every part.

The British Consul at Honolulu is raising subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. Cook, at Kealaka Bay, on the spot where he fell.

A pension of 12,000f. has been accorded to the widow of Gen. Espinasse, who was killed in Italy, and at her death half of it is to go to her three children.

Gen. Comonfort, who has played a leading part in the political affairs of Mexico, has arrived at Marseilles from that country.

The Providence *Journal* recommends Prof. George W. Greene as a competent biographer of the late Washington Irving.

Gen. Vidaurri, the distinguished Mexican general, now an exile, paid Austin, Texas, a visit last week, and was received with marked honors.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed Judge Martin, of Baltimore, to the Bench of the Superior Court.

Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, is to be the next Moderator of the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

Albert Pike, the poet, lawyer, soldier and orator, has applied to the Choctaw nation, it is stated, to be naturalized.

A monument to Rev. Charles Avery, a distinguished Colonizationist, will soon be erected at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Rev. Dr. Pomroy is now staying with his brother in the town of Sunderland, Franklin County, Mass.

Prof. Mitchel is delivering a course of astronomical lectures in Buffalo.

A dispatch from Nice announces that the Empress Mother of Russia is seriously indisposed.

The Emperor of Austria is at present at Holitsch, in Hungary, on a shooting excursion.

Mr. Richard Cobden has been very ill at Paris, but is reported to be improving.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

BRISK BUSINESS—SEVERAL CASES DISPOSED OF.

The work of this Court yesterday was brisk, and many cases were disposed of, the Recorder sitting to a late hour to make up for the time lost by the election recess.

John Christopher was tried and convicted on a charge of stealing a watch and chain worth $75 from Mr. Albert W. Berg, on the 17th October. He was sentenced to three years and four months in the State Prison.

William Eddo, indicted on a charge of stealing clothing from Mr. Charles Jolley, valued at $28 which brought the offence up to the standard of grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent for four months to the Penitentiary.

John Quinn pleaded guilty to an assault on Richard Hargan, on August 16, and was remanded till Saturday for sentence.

George Werner was tried and convicted of keeping a very disreputable house in Thirtieth street. The evidence disclosed the fact that policemen are not above taking bribes from the proprietors of such houses, to screen them from difficulty. Werner was sentenced by the Recorder to six months in the Penitentiary and fined $100, to remain in prison till the fine is paid.

Edward Costello pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen goods. Not sentenced.

John Smith, indicted with Francis Dunn, on a charge of robbing Andrew J. Layton, on the 3d October, at Old slip, of a wallet containing bank-bills and a check, worth in all $36, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years and four months in the State Prison.

Mary Mann, a fair but frail lady, deeply veiled, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James McCann pleaded guilty to a felonious assault on John Lewis and Arthur MacAllister. He was sent, on each charge, to the Penitentiary for one year.

Josephine Hewlett pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Not sentenced.

The somewhat celebrated case of Henry Karples, charged with fraudulently obtaining goods from the firm of Hecker & Brothers, flour merchants, by whom he was employed as a clerk, was again argued by Mr. Edmon Blankman. The Recorder reserved his decision.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 8—Before Judge Ingersoll.

William B. Dinsmore, President, &c., vs. *Nathan Maroney.*—This was an action brought by the Adams Express Company, of which the plaintiff was President, to recover the sum of $50,000, alleged by them to have been converted by the defendant, who was the resident agent of the Company at Montgomery, Alabama. The plaintiff's allegation is that there were two packages, one of ten thousand dollars and one of forty thousand dollars which were to have been sent to Columbus, Georgia, but by misdirection were sent to Montgomery and there converted by the defendant. The defendant denies the whole matter. The case is still on.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. Cutting and Mr. O'Conor, and Messrs. Blatchford, Seward and Griswold. For the defendant, Mr. Joachimssen and Mr. Ashmead.

A Sheriff Case.

Charles Watson and another vs. *James C. Willett, Sheriff.*—This was an action against the Ex-Sheriff to recover damages for an alleged wrongful seizure of plaintiff's goods, and was tried before Justice Pierrepont, in the Superior Court. The complaint alleged that the Sheriff, or his agents, carried off about $800 worth of the plaintiff's goods, consisting of wines, schnapps, &c., &c., in December, 1857, and that the goods have since been detained.

The defendant set up that the goods were seized under process issued in pursuance of a judgment obtained against one S. Edwin Knower, by Patrick Monaghan; that at the time the goods were taken they were in the possession of the said S. Edwin Knower, the judgment debtor in that action. It appeared that the defendant in the former case, against whose goods execution was issued, was in business at No. 51 Beaver-street with Samuel Knower, his father, and Watson, plaintiff herein, who was a friend; that at the time the goods were seized the said defendant was the ostensible owner of the goods and the chief proprietor. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning.

Mr. Hart for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendants.

Verdict.

George F. Pemston et al. vs. *Thomas Gilmartin.*—This was an action to recover for the use of a vessel a voyage to Greytown and back, *via* St. Kitts, and was tried before Justice Stosson, in the Superior Court.

The particulars of the case were reported in Thursday's Times. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,941 47, and the Court allowed $50 thereon.

J. D. Hall for plaintiffs; E. Terry for defendant.

New Rules.

Common Pleas.—The following rules have been adopted by the Court of Common Pleas for the year 1860:

1. That a new General Calendar for the Trial Terms be made up for the year 1860, notes of issue for which must be filed before Saturday, the 24th day of December, instant, specifying whether the issue is to be tried "*by a jury*," or "*by the Court without a jury*;" also, stating thereon its number upon the Calendar of 1859, and if it has been marked "*Down*," when it was so marked.

No cause will be entered upon the Calendar, unless the note of issue conforms to these requirements.

2. There will be but one Calendar made up for the year 1860, and but one note of issue need be filed in any cause. Causes noticed after the January term will be placed at the foot of the General Calendar, according to their dates of issue. Causes marked *Down* will be placed at the end of the Calendar.

3. Causes may be *generally reserved* by a written consent of the attorneys, filed at any time *before* the case is on the day calendar. Cases so reserved, may afterwards be placed upon the day calendar, on the application of either party to the Judge *at Chambers*, provided two days' previous notice of such application be given to the adverse party.

4. All causes marked "*Off for the term*," shall have priority at the succeeding term, and will be placed at the head of the calendar therefor.

5. The calendar of causes to be tried *by the Court without a jury*, will be called at the trial terms on the Fourth Mondays of January, March, May, and November.

6. Fifteen causes will be placed on each day calendar, and no calendar will be made for Saturdays.

7. At the General Terms, in appeal cases arising in this Court, the parties may by consent reserve the argument until the second week in term, when all so reserved will be called in their order on the calendar. But in appeals from the Marine and Justices' Courts no such reservation will be allowed, and counsel therein must be prepared for the argument when the case is reached in its order.

8. In any action on contract, where there is reason to believe that the defence is interposed for delay, and that the trial will not occupy more than one hour, the plaintiff may, upon a notice of four days, apply at Chambers to have the cause placed upon the Special Calendar for short cases, and which will be made up for the last Friday in each trial term.

The notice must be accompanied by the affidavits (if any) upon which the motion will be founded.

If the motion be granted, the order to that effect shall forthwith be delivered to the Clerk, with a written notice specifying the number of the cause on the General Calendar.

Should the trial occupy more than one hour, it may be suspended in the discretion of the Judge holding the Court, and the cause will thereupon be placed at the foot of the General Calendar, unless otherwise specially ordered. By order of the Court,

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

Dec. 1, 1859.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

MEATS

Have been more sought after, though prices have not varied essentially.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Beef, shuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	10
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	18	@	—
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	80
Lard, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supplies are generally good, and prices are unaltered, though, in some instances, tending downwards. The demand is moderate.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Brollers, ℔ pair	37½	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	14	@	18
Fowls, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Geese, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Geese, Wild, each	87½	@	1 00
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 00	@	3 75
Woodcock, ℔ pair	55	@	70
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	50	@	65
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 62½	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@	1 26
Venison, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Bear's Meat, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Hares, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Squarrels, grey, each	8	@	10

FISH.

Most descriptions have been in request at steady rates.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	37	@	50
Mackerel, each	22	@	25
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Whitefish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Blackfish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Perch, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Black Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Haddock, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Smelts, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Terrapin, each	62	@	87
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	12	@	18
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The variable weather has had an unfavorable effect on this branch of business. To-day, the demand is pretty good for the principal varieties, which are quoted firm. Some kinds are disappearing for the season.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Grapes, ℔ lb	—	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	9
Pears, Beurre Diel, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Vicar of Wakefield, ℔ half-peck	75	@	1 00
Pears, Frgalieu, ℔ half-peck	—	@	2 00
Pears, Columbian Virgalieu, ℔ hf-peck	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Winter Beurre, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	37	@	75
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	10	@	18
Walnuts, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	31	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Currants, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Trade has been spiritless this week. Prices are essentially unchanged.

Butter, State, ℔ lb	20	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	28	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ lb	27	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16	@	22
Cheese, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	25	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. Way, stand No. 21; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 155; J. Tuttel, stand No. 9; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 47 bbls. Ashes, 7,562 bbls. Flour, 563 bbls. Corn Meal, 38 bushels Wheat, 3,196 bushels Corn, 172 bushels Rye, 2,580 bushels Oats, 3,847 pkgs. Provisions and 291 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ bbl.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,800 lbs. American Yellow at 35c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in request, and are quoted firm.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 300 bags Laguayra at 12¾c. @ 12¾c.; 350 bags triage do. at 9¾c. @ 10c.; 2,500 bags Rio at 11¾c. @ 11¾c.; and 158 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Has been in good demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported to-day, of 3,600 bales, including 2,000 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland here at 11c. @ 11¼c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 240 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $12 50 ℔ ton.

FISH—Have been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, partly for shipment. Prices have been pretty well sustained. The light receipts and the probability of an early suspension of Canal and river navigation tend to str[engthen] confidence of sellers. The available supply, however, is understood as being quite li[mited] buyers are not eager to purchase. We heard of sales of only 13,850 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 27½@$5 40; chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 10@$6 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop Ohio shipping brands, $5 60@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@	$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@	5 15
Extra State	5 27½	@	5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@	7 50

Southern Flour is less inquired for, yet is steady. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is quiet at former rates. There were 300 bbls. sold, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$6 60 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and prices have favored buyers, yet the reported sales have not exceeded 37,500 bushels, including good white Canada at $1 42; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 20, and good red Texas at $1 42½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been quiet, sales having been confined to 15,000 bush. at 84c. @ 87c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 83c. @ 90c. for new white Southern; 93c. for old do. do.; and 94c. @ 95c. for old round yellow, ℔ bush. Rye is less plenty and is held at 90c. and upwards, ℔ bushel. No important sales transpired, as buyers are not disposed to pay asking prices. Barley is in fair request at uniform figures. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels, including two and four-rowed State at 73c. @ 75c.; Canada East at 75c., and prime Canada West at 87c., ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and are firm, including Prince Edward's Island at 47c.; Canada at 45½c. @ 46c.; Western, at 45c. @ 46c., State, at 45½c. @ 46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c. @ 44c.; and Southern at 40c. @ 43c ℔ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Chism notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been less active this week. The demand has been restricted. The regular home trade have been the principal purchasers. Shippers bought freely—on one or two days—but otherwise moved cautiously. The latest news from Liverpool has been discouraging to export operations. The inquiry from speculators has been limited. On Thursday, light receipts and cold weather had the effect of checking the downward tendency of the market. Canal and river navigation is likely to be soon suspended for the season, and holders anticipate some results favorable to their interests, as the consequence of this event. Yesterday, a light business was transacted at essentially unaltered prices. Only a small amount, chiefly of extra State, was purchased for export Wheat has been sparingly dealt in this week. The demand has been spiritless. It has been mainly for shipment, and for milling. Prices have been generally offered which have been unsatisfactory to holders. On this account, business has been restricted. Speculators have not evinced much disposition to purchase. The tendency of the market has been decidedly favorable to buyers. Yesterday, the sales were moderate, and the market was depressed. The total sales of Wheat, during the week, amounted to 125,000 bushels. Corn has been more freely offered than it has been wanted by purchasers, and prices have tended downward. The market is bare of mixed Western. Rye has been in moderate demand, at about previous rates. Barley has been inquired for, and desirable lots have been held with confidence. Oats have been unsettled, closing, however, with a fair demand at firmer prices."

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,100 bales, at full prices.

HIDES—The demand this week has been spiritless. Dealers refuse to operate unless at a considerable reduction in prices, which mort holders are unwilling to concede. The receipts are liberal, and will be large for the next two months. There are at present several cargoes from Buenos Ayres, &c., overdue. The receipts this week have been 33,600 Hides. The stock in first hands amounts to 246,000; same time last year, 76,000. The principal sales during the week have been: 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 23c., 8 months; 2,500 do. at auction, 20c., 6 months; 1,200 San Juan, 19c., 6 months; 2,500 Texas, and 1,000 Para, on private terms; 400 dry-salted Matamoras, 15½c., 6 months; 400 Porto Cabello, 19c., 6 months.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in at steady rates. New 12c. @ 18c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 200 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $23@$24 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been in limited request, including Galena at $5 77@$5 80, and Soft Spanish at $5 65 ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate this week, at about previous rates. The receipts have been fair, and the stock is large.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been very limited, including new crop New-Orleans at 32c., and Cuba Muscovado at 25c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been sparingly sought after, including common at $1 50 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at 44½c. @ 45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is salable and steady, chiefly at 55c. @ 56c. ℔ gallon. Whale is inactive, and Sperm is in demand at former rates. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request, chiefly at $16 37½@$16 44 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,800 bbls.—including 1,000 bbls. Mess, for future delivery, on terms not ascertained. Cut Meats are selling at 7c. for shoulders, and 9½c. @ 10¼c. for hams, ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in demand, at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c. @ 11c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady. The day's transactions comprise 350 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c. @ 21c. for State; and 11¾c. @ 18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c. @ 11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 500 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 37½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in demand, and is held with more firmness.

SEEDS—Clover has been purchased moderately at 6c. @ 6½c. ℔ lb. Very little prime Seed is available. Timothy and Linseed remain as last noticed.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 370 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c. @ 7½c.; 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c.; and 100 boxes Havana, at 7¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. on private terms.

TEAS—The public sale of black to-day resulted in the disposal of the lots offered, including Oolong at 35c. @ 48½c., and Souchong at 26½c. ℔ lb. The catalogue was not an attractive one.

TIN—Has been less sought after. Prices have not varied.

TOBACCO—Has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported, since Tuesday last, of 90 hhds. Kentucky and Missouri, at 6c. @ 11½c.; 142 cases Seed Leaf, at 9c. @ 18c.; 120 cases Florida, at 9c. @ 22c.; 198 bales Havana, at 23c. @ 65c., and 340 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. @ ¼d. ℔ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d. Also, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef, at 6s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 40s.; and 50 tcs. Lard, at 40s. For London, 10 tons Seed, at 27s. 6d.; 50 tons Dead Weight, at 25s.; and 100 tcs. Beef on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton, at 7-32d. ℔ lb., and 100 tcs. Beef, at 8s.; also, 5,000 bushels Grain on private terms.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Jews Hospital in New-York, Nov. 25, 1859.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN THE meeting-room of the Greene-st. Synagogue, on the 11th day of December next, for three Directors, as Class No. 2, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, L. M. Morrison and Joseph Fatman, whose term of office will expire on that day. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 M.

SAML. A. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE MANAGERS OF "THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS" will hold their Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting, for the Election of Managers, at the Asylum on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on MONDAY, the 12th inst., from 12 to 12½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

JOHN SCOTT.—IF JOHN SCOTT, WHOSE father left Glinton, Northamptonshire, England, for America, in the year 1817, will communicate with the subscriber, directed to Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, he may hear something to his advantage.

JOSEPH HOLDICH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND HORSES WANTED.—A Crockaway or other light carriage, with one or two horses. Any private gentleman wishing to dispose of such will find a purchaser through Box No. 389 Post-office, by sending a full description and price.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A SUPERIOR FAMily horse, bob-tail, dark brown, good traveler, kind and gentle every way; sold only for want of use; price, $175. Apply to BROWN & SMITH; stables, No. 120 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MADE to order by Beardsley, in good order; also, one-seated wagon, leather top. Can be seen at P. CLEARY'S stable, in 18th-st., near Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

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NOTICES.

CHURCH—CORNER OF ... Divine Service EVERY ... A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CHRIST'S JUDGMENT-SEAT, WHEN AND WHERE IS IT?—Rev. Moses Ballou's sermon on this subject will be repeated (by request) at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the Report on the state of the Church at the late United States Convention.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT—AT THE Norfolk-st., M. E. Church, SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. Watkins will be present with the "Sabbath School Vocalists," who will sing several Sunday-school pieces, the school and congregation joining in the choruses. The exercises will be interspersed with short addresses from several Sunday-school speakers.

FREE CHURCH FAIR.—LADIES INTERESTed in the Good Shepherd Church in 54th-st., will hold a Fair to assist Rev. Ralph Hoyt in rebuilding the edifice destroyed by a tornado last year. To commence TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at No. 722 Broadway, near Astor-place. Contributions and patronage respectfully solicited.

Mrs. HOYT, Directress.

REV. JOHN A. TODD WILL DELIVER his discourse on *The Death of Washington Irving*, in the second Dutch Church, Tarrytown, on SUNDAY morning, Dec. 11; services commencing at 10½ o'clock. The above was postponed last Sabbath on account of the storm.

TARRYTOWN, Dec. 8, 1859.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Rev. Geo. R. Noyes will discourse, at 10½ A. M., on *The Present Crisis*, when a collection postponed from last Sunday, on account of the weather, will be taken up for the family of John Brown. At 7½ P. M. the seventh Palestine lecture on *A Visit to Mount Carmel, Tyre and Sidon*. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. G. R. Hyer, Rector, will be opened for Divine Service on NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 11, and on the second Sunday of every month, in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Also on the evening of Christmas Day.

THE CHARACTER AND TIMES OF LUTHER.—A *resumé* of the above lecture will be delivered in Charles-st. Church, (Rev. Mr. Blair's,) on MONDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. John Service. After which a collection will be taken in behalf of the 29th-st. United Presbyterian Church.

REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL PREACH TOMORROW MORNING in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church. His installation as Associate Minister will take place in the EVENING, Rev. Drs. Load and Hardenbergh, Messrs. Jamieson and Van Nest conducting the services, which will commence at 7 P. M.

DR. GEORGE B. CHEEVER WILL PREACH, TO-MORROW, by exchange, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 20th-st., at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M. Prof. Mattison will preach in the same place, on *The Object, Failure and Death of the late John Brown*. Seats free, and the public generally invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, *Everlasting Punishment*, with a commentary on the 24th and 25th chapters of Matthew.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. Thomas Cook will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. The Missionary meeting of the Sunday School, with addresses, will be held at 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF MANHATTAN.—Corner of Avenue B and 5th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Wiggins; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Spencer L. Finney, of the Mulberry-st. Presbyterian Church.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Dufficld-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. Robert McMillan, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder George Storrs will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon: *Do the Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Eternal Sin and Suffering?* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, upon the *Fourth Commandment*, the fourth in the course of "Plain Sermons on the Commandments," in the church at the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services, 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHAPEL.—Rev. Charles W. Baird, of Yonkers, will preach at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, NEXT SABBATH (Dec. 11.) Services in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—A (Congregational,) Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. James Dunn, at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Still Waters Runs Deep—Norma.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Too Much for Good Nature.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—William Tell and Three other Pieces.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Lyric Recital.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Closed in Consequence of a Death in Mr. Wood's Family.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Concert of the Mendelssohn Union.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Lecres of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 669 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 368 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, resumed his explanations in regard to the *Tribune* and Mr. Douglas, and finally brought Mr. Logan of that State to his feet to rebut the insinuations of his colleague. Mr. McClernand, of the same delegation, also read a letter from Mr. Douglas, denying the charge of complicity with the Republicans. The discussion between Messrs. Logan and Kellogg at length became so violent as to render a personal collision imminent, and but for the friends of the belligerents seizing them as they rushed toward each other there must have been a repetition of scenes unhappily too frequent at Washington in these latter days. The immediate effect of the disturbance was to impress all present with the instant need of organization, and to that end a third vote for Speaker was ordered. It gave 110 to Sherman; 88 to Bocock; 20 to Gilmer, and scattering 13. Necessary to a choice, 116. Mr. Hickman, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, then moved a resolution identical in terms with that which elected Mr. Banks, under similar circumstances, and as soon as a vote can be had upon it, it will doubtless be passed, and place Mr. Sherman in the Chair. Our Correspondent informs us that, pending the election of a legal Speaker, it is proposed by some of the Southern Opposition to give Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, as the senior member, provisional authority to preserve order. This measure will be formally proposed in the House on Monday, when it is thought by some that enough of the Southern and Northern Independent Opposition may be brought to its support to procure its adoption.

With regard to the President's Message, it is stated that but one proof has been drawn from the types, and that was in the custody of the President himself. Another reporter states that if the House be not organized by Tuesday the Message will be sent in without further delay.

The statement that Gen. Scott has returned to San Francisco, there to await further dispatches from Washington, is pronounced to be incorrect. No further instructions are to be forwarded; and he has no reason to anticipate any. The real purpose of his visit to California is to examine the site of a proposed fortification at Lake Point, in that State, and to pronounce on the necessity of such works there. Gen. Totten is his associate in the Commission.

The election in Kansas has resulted decidedly in the Republican interest. Every county heard from has given a Republican majority, thus electing the entire State ticket of that party.

Our correspondent in Canada observes that serious fears for the permanency of the Canadian steam line to Liverpool are entertained, in consequence of the loss of the *Indian*. That vessel was uninsured, and as the company has hitherto had to contend against the disadvantage of a non-paying business, there is reason to apprehend an abandonment of the enterprise. Nothing, save a subsidy from the British Treasury as generous as that accorded to the Cunarders, can prevent this deplorable result. To obtain this perfectly just concession, the Canadians are using every means of acting on public opinion at home, and upon the authorities in London, not without hopes of success.

The New-York State Canals, the Commissioners have announced, are to be closed on Monday next.

Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, a distinguished member of the New-York Bar, and United Stetes District Attorney for this district, died on Thursday evening, at his family residence, in Stockbridge. He was widely and favorably known as a lawyer of ability, and also as the author of a treatise on the "Measure of Damages," and another upon "Statutes." The first-mentioned of these books has attained a wide celebrity, not only in this country, but also in Europe. Mr. Sedgwick's death was suitably noticed in several of the Courts yesterday, which adjourned upon the announcement. The wife of Mr. Fernando Wood, the Mayor elect, died very suddenly yesterday morning, after giving birth to a child. In respect to Mayor Wood, and to the well-known virtues of the deceased, the Board of Councilmen met, and, having received a communication on the subject, passed resolutions of regret and sympathy. Similar action was had in the Board of Canvassers.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday morning in the Eighth Ward. It originated in the pianoforte manufactory of Messrs. Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, which was entirely destroyed, with a large loss to that firm, although they had insurances to the amount of $39,500. Before the firemen could get the flames under control, they had spread to buildings on each side and in the rear of the piano manufactory. Several of them were occupied as tenement houses, and the poor families who had their abodes in them were severe sufferers. Some members of Engine Company No. 11 were injured by the falling of the walls.

The call for the meeting of citizens to express the sympathies of New-York with the people of the South, and to attest the popular devotion to the Union, was issued last evening. The place and time are still undetermined.

The Commissioners of Police, at their meeting yesterday, resolved to sit with open doors on and after the 1st of January.

The Stock Market of yesterday continued the improvement of Thursday, and some of the Shares were still higher: New-York Central, 80¾@¾; Panama, 134½. Erie Bonds of 1883 rose to 80¼ ₱ cent., believed to be on a contemplated arrangement to pay off the overdue issue of 1859, which would make the former the second mortgage. Money worked easier. Exchange was dull, because of no outward European mail to-day.

The sales of Cotton reached 3,000 bales, including 2,000 bales *in transitu*, at a shade firmer rates. The movements in Breadstuffs and Provisions were restricted. Prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork tended downward. Coffee and Rice were more sought after. Candles, Hay, Hops, Lime, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Whisky were in request. Hides and Leather were rather sparingly inquired for. A moderate business was transacted in Sugar, Hops, Metals, Seeds and Foreign Liquors. Tobacco attracted more attention. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

Drift of the Republican Party.

We have more than once stated our belief, since the last Presidential election, that the Republican Party could no longer stand exclusively upon the platform which carried it through that canvass. The cardinal feature of their platform then was, resistance, by Congressional legislation, to the extension of Slavery into free territory of the United States. This was the primary, prominent, and controlling object for which the party was organized. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Pro-Slavery invasion of Kansas had made such resistance necessary, and the organization, therefore, had its basis and its strength in an existing necessity of the times. The great mass of the people of the Free States were opposed to such extension of Slavery, and were ready to take any legitimate action necessary to prevent it. The strength of this principle, and the conviction of imminent danger forced upon the public mind, gave the Republican Party the immense vote which it received in 1856.

This issue has disappeared. Kansas is no longer in jeopardy—it has been secured to Freedom. The principle of Congressional legislation for the exclusion of Slavery from the territories, has been annulled by a decision of the Supreme Court, and, even if it had not, there is no territory so exposed to the danger as to demand its exercise. The principle of Popular Sovereignty, moreover, however it may be questioned in form, has been established in fact, and will hereafter settle all disputes that may arise concerning Slavery in new territories of the United States. The controversy upon this point is over; and the contest between the Free and the Slave States of the Union for supremacy in the Federal Councils has been decided, as Senator Seward declared two years ago, in favor of the North.

The Republicans, therefore, must have a modified platform for the struggle of 1860. And it is becoming a matter of considerable interest to know what will be its leading features. Will Slavery be the cardinal topic on which it will rest? And what will be the particular phase of Slavery which will be presented for the public judgment? What will the Republican Party propose *to do* in regard to Slavery, as the reason why they should be placed in power?

It is alleged by its opponents that the Republican Party is becoming rapidly *Abolitionized*;—that instead of limiting its aims to preventing the extension of Slavery, it is preparing to wage open war on Slavery itself in the Southern States;—that it is thus gradually throwing aside its national character, and becoming openly a sectional, Anti-Slavery, Abolition party. Its leading organs deny the charge in words,—but the very terms of the denial involve a substantial admission of its truth.

The *Tribune*, for example, which claims and is acknowledged to be a Republican journal, holds the following language in its issue of yesterday:

"You know that we Anti-Slavery men are *not 'sectional'* in our purposes and aspirations—that, on the contrary, we are seeking to *encourage and inspire the South to cast off the burden* which has caused her to lag so far behind the North in every element of growth and greatness—know that if the South had thrown off Slavery when New-York did, her population, wealth, intelligence, would have been to-day at least double what they are. You know that mistaken Old John Brown, and his brave sons with him at Harper's Ferry, laid down their lives *not to injure but benefit the South*—that they and their comrades, dead, or about to be killed, *were the least sectional of human beings.* They sacrificed their all in an unlawful but *heroic* effort to benefit those whom they had never seen."

The *Tribune* thus declares that *an armed invasion of Southern States for the purpose of liberating their slaves, is not a sectional movement*;—that men who engage in it cannot be called sectional men;—and by necessary inference, that a political party which proclaims that to be its purpose, is not a *sectional* party. After such a definition of terms as that, of what possible use is a disclaimer of "sectionality,"—or a proclamation that the party is purely and thoroughly *national* in its motives and its plans? John Brown and his companions, according to the *Tribune*, were the "least sectional of human beings." If the Republican Party, therefore, were to imitate the conduct and follow the example of John Brown, it would also be the "least sectional" of political parties, according to the same authority.

The sophistry of all this scarcely needs to be pointed out. The *Tribune* considers that only sectional which aims at the advantage of one section or the injury of another; and as the abolition of Slavery would be, in its judgment, a blessing to both sections, Abolitionism itself cannot be considered sectional.

But the important point for the public is, whether the Republican Party accepts this interpretation,—whether it is content to be only as "sectional" as John Brown, and whether it proposes to plant itself upon the platform thus occupied by the *Tribune*. We need scarcely say that we do not believe it does:—certainly not, unless it has entirely changed its character since 1856, and is prepared to put itself under new leaders, and go into the Presidential canvass under an entirely different flag. But the *drift*, it must be confessed, is distinctly in that direction. The tendency of the party, as indicated by the language of its leading organs, has been towards a much more open and pronounced Abolitionism than was thought of or tolerated during the last campaign. The Republicans will find it necessary before long to define their position on this subject somewhat more distinctly than has been done hitherto: and it may not be amiss for their prominent men to give it some little attention meantime. The *Tribune's* language is certainly not calculated to increase public confidence in the nationality of the party which it represents.

An Example at Last.—An emigrant runner was for a wonder convicted, on Thursday, of assault and battery, and Recorder Barnard in remanding him for sentence, was compelled to announce in open court, that if any appeals were made to him outside on behalf of the prisoner, his sentence would only be the heavier. These emigrant runners are, as everybody knows, generally swindlers and bullies of the very worst kind, but the leading part they play in the politics of the City generally enables them either to escape the law altogether, or if convicted, to get off with a nominal sentence.

The extent to which these men are allowed to prey upon emigrants has long been the scandal and disgrace of the City, and their immunity from punishment, even after a jury had found them guilty, has been long one of the most disgusting abuses of our administration of criminal justice. We were rapidly arriving at the conclusion that they were a visitation of which only Providence could rid us, when, at last, Recorder Barnard evinces some sense of their merits, and the character of their depredations, and now appears disposed to deal with them as they deserve, wh[illegible] may serve to give peop[illegible] fortune not to be behind the [illegible] the horrible abuses by which even our judicial system is marked, when a criminal Judge is compelled to protect himself from annoyance by a public announcement that he will listen to no intercessions from politicians out of doors, on behalf of a convicted criminal. Such a precaution ought not only to be unnecessary, but unheard of; and it may serve to give the public some idea of the rugged virtue of which a man needs to be possessed to administer justice faithfully in New-York.

The Wise Correspondence.

Gov. Wise is naturally and by instinct a pyrotechnist. He can never perform even the simplest duties of public life without a magnificent display of fireworks. Whether he carries this habit into private life,—whether he breakfasts under the inspiration of rockets, shaves himself by the glare of Roman candles, and issues orders to his cook and groom with the accompaniment of blazing wheels and roaring cannon, we cannot say. But, if not, he clearly governs his private conduct by a very different rule from that which guides his official action. He seems incapable of treating any topic in a direct, straight-forward style, and of dealing with any subject, however trifling, without the most elaborate and imposing display. As a matter of course, the affair at Harper's Ferry was a godsend to him:—and he has improved, with marvelous diligence and vigor, the opportunity which it presented of fastening the eyes of the startled world upon Virginia and her miraculous chief magistrate.

His correspondence with President Buchanan and Gov. Chase, of Ohio, which we published yesterday, confirms the impression which the public had generally formed of his conduct during the whole affair. It is thoroughly irrational and absurd from beginning to end. With every disposition to make allowance for the natural excitability of the Governor's temperament, it is difficult to pardon the composition of such epistles as these by the chief magistrate of a great State, in the transaction of business with the President and with other governors. We think it most unfortunate, both for Virginia and the Union, that the Harper's Ferry *émeute* should not have found somebody at the helm of affairs in Richmond gifted with discretion and judgment at least moderately proportioned to his zeal.

Gov. Wise writes in the first place to the President announcing his intention, on the occurrence of certain contingencies which he seems confidently to anticipate, to violate the laws and Constitution of the United States by an armed invasion of adjoining States. He declares that "he has information, specific enough to be reliable," that a conspiracy of formidable extent in means and numbers had been formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, to rescue Brown and his associates;—"that places in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania had been occupied as dépôts and rendezvous by these desperadoes;" and then goes on to declare "with all the *might of meaning*," whatever that may be, that "if another invasion assailed Virginia, he would pursue the criminals with an armed force into any State or Territory, and punish them wherever arms could reach them," and requests the President, therefore, "to keep the peace between the States," by calling out troops of the United States. A similar document was sent to Gov. Chase, of Ohio. Now, common courtesy, as well as common sense, required Gov. Wise to communicate to the President at least the grounds for these horrible forebodings, and to designate the places where these desperadoes held their rendezvous unguarded. Neither Mr. Buchanan nor Mr. Chase, we believe, command troops under the orders of Gen. Wise, and when they are required to put forces in the field on his requisition, their judgment as well as their fears have to be appealed to. Wise has to give not only his belief, but the grounds for it, and allow his fellow officials the privilege which the laws and Constitution award them, of judging whether there exists sufficient cause for making martial displays, spreading panic through the country, and incurring the risk of making themselves ridiculous.

The information on which Wise relied, might not, and probably would not have been sufficient to satisfy people of less exuberant imagination than himself; and in any case his superiors and equals in official rank are entitled to inspection of it, before consenting to imitate his form of proceeding. We trust that if he has the good fortune to get into office again he will remember that there is no provision either in State or Federal laws, or in the Constitution, which places the forces of any State but his own at his disposition, and that whenever he wants the aid of other States, he will have to make out a case in black and white, with time, date, place and circumstance, before a single company will march to his assistance.

Next to the vanity of supposing that he has only to "apprehend" or "suspect," to make the Union rise in arms, is the insolence of announcing that in case a certain offence which he specifies, be committed by citizens of other States, he will disregard the provision made by the laws for their apprehension and punishment, and march an armed force in pursuit of them through the whole Union if necessary. The only thing that palliates this rhodomontade is its extreme silliness; but unfortunately that which would be only silly and contemptible in an individual, is, in the Governor of a great State something much more reprehensible. Our laws secure to every private individual the privilege of making a fool of himself with impunity, and when Mr. Wise goes into private life, he may revel in that luxury without being troubled by much serious comment from anybody; but as long as he is Governor of Virginia, and, above all, at such a crisis as this, we have a right to expect from him the language of soberness and truth, and the right to call his insolent extravagance a crime not only against his own State, but against the whole country. Nobody knows better than himself that the evils under which Virginia is at this moment laboring, and which the whole North and the whole South are deprecating, are aggravated much more by the vapid threats and wild and selfish exaggerations of men in power, than by the senseless ravings of obscure fanatics.

There is a quiet rebuke conveyed, even in the calm tone of the replies, both of the President and Governor Chase, which he would do well, now that he has done compounding his incendiary messages, to take to his laboratory and ponder over.

Both are written with coolness and good judgment,—evincing no disposition either to underrate the dangers reported to exist, or to evade any part of their official duty in meeting them. But neither of these officials so far lost control of his intellectual faculties under the pressure of the emergency, as to feel called upon to violate the Constitution, or resort to [illegible] and alarming remedies for a danger which, so far as they had been informed, was purely imaginary.

Sympathy with the South.

Boston and Philadelphia, in public meetings, made up from the best-known and most responsible classes of their citizens, have protested the sincerity of their devotion to the Union, and the strength of their hostility to any such interference with the rights, the safety and the dignity of the Southern States as was attempted by John Brown at Harper's Ferry. New-York, the natural commercial metropolis of the nation, is preparing to follow their example; and we are gravely assured by men conspicuous in public life, that the South awaits our action with a calm determination to be governed by its character and value, in her decision upon the "vital question of dissolution." In other words, the impression is sought to be made upon us, that the permanence of those grand institutions which were established by our fathers upon the ruins of the royal dominion of Britain, really depends in no inconsiderable degree upon the complexion of a possible public meeting in the City of New-York.

Now we have not a word to say in discouragement of those who are anxious to prove to the South that neither John Brown, nor Wendell Phillips, nor Rev. Dr. Cheever, ought to be taken as fair types of the dominant feeling and opinion of the Free States of America on the matter of Slavery in the South. We do not even complain that such proof should be required by our Southern kinsmen. For it is perfectly idle to ignore the fact that for the last five years the question of the relations between American Slavery and American Freedom has been the leading question of all our politics, or the equally indisputable fact that a considerable number of Northern men have discussed that question with an overbearing and aggressive emphasis too well calculated to sting the self-respect of the Southern States into angry and therefore irrational retaliation.

Invaded in a moment of profound peace—startled from their dreams of national security by the advent of a new Peter the Hermit, preaching an eternal crusade against their domestic order and their notions of public law—the people of the South may lawfully and reasonably demand of the North an open repudiation of practical excesses which every sensible man must admit to be equally incompatible with the honor of the Free States and with the peace of the South. No matter what may be the views which one or another Northern man may entertain of Slavery in the abstract, the bare proposition which assumes a right on the part of any Northern man to march with an armed following at his back from Ohio into Kentucky, or from Pennsylvania into Virginia, on a mission of emancipation, is its own immediate refutation. John Brown had no more right to do or to try to do the things which on his own showing it was his purpose to do in Virginia, than he would have had to carry off Queen Victoria from Osborne House in order to establish a republic in Great Britain. This the South very well knows; but if it can he of any use to conservative men at the South to understand that this is the unquenchable conviction of nine-tenths of the Northern people, the necessary evidence of the truth can be very easily produced. If the case were otherwise; if the acts of John Brown represented anything like a ruling public opinion at the North, we should hold the South recreant to itself for remaining for a day longer in the bonds of the Union.

Be Slavery right or wrong, the South cannot consent to see itself dragooned into Abolitionism, without losing every claim to the regard of honorable men. On this point there can hardly be two opinions among reasoning creatures. But it is very well worth consideration how far the cause of common sense and loyalty is to be served by meetings convened expressly for the purpose of asserting that *all* Northern men are not lunatics or traitors. A "Union" meeting, at the present crisis of our national affairs is not to be lightly summoned in the paltry spirit of political partizanship. If we are to offer our Southern brethren nothing better than a demonstration, which is to be interpreted as condensing within itself the whole conservative feeling of this Metropolis, we shall give them a stone when they ask us for bread. The simple truth is, that the whole feeling of this Metropolis is conservative. Whatever may be the political affinities of men in relation to the great parties which now contest the sway of the State, their cordial, honest and unsullied feeling on the subject of the Union and of Southern Rights, is one of entire fealty to the Constitution. This is the feeling on which the South must rely for the only sympathy which can be of any practical value to it or to us. To draw an arbitrary line between those masses of the Northern people which are opposed to Slavery as a matter of principle, and those classes which regard the institution with practical indifference, and then to aver that the former are the friends of treason and of Harper's Ferry invasions, while the latter are the only true Constitutional citizens of the North, is the most foolish as well as the most unjust thing that can possibly be done. Southern men are not simpletons. They read the Northern papers; they know the names and they understand the political principles of the men who really lead and represent Northern opinion. If the cities of the North can offer them no better guarantee of Northern good-will and Northern fidelity to Constitutional obligations, than manifestations which represent the least popular, and therefore the least powerful, elements of Northern society, they will be at liberty to conclude that their worst prognostications have been fulfilled, and that the Union has indeed become an impossibility.

Let the North speak then; but let it speak honestly and fully. To deny the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North is worse than folly. To pretend that the North is represented where that sentiment is suppressed, is to insult the understanding of the South. The only durable and decisive good which can be done by Northern speaking now, must be done by an explicit assertion of the unquestionable though madly questioned fact, that not only the Conservative and Pro-Slavery North, but the whole Northern people, including the masses of the so-called Republican and Anti-Slavery Parties, are earnestly and sincerely bent on preserving the fabric of the existing Union, and on doing justice to the rights, the privileges and the prejudices even of the Southern members of our confederated Republic.

Something Worthy of Attention.—The controversy concerning the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools has led to one injustice, which ought to be promptly remedied. The Board of Education has decided that it shall be read in all the Public Schools. The Trustees in several of the Wards have direct[illegible]ed the teachers not to read it. The teachers are *employed* by the Trustees, and *paid* by the Board of Education. If they disobey the Trustees, they are ejected from their posts:—if they disobey the Board, they are deprived of their salaries.

Now there are many teachers who are actually in this dilemma. The right of the Board to compel the reading of the Bible, and that of the Trustees to forbid it, are matters of law, to be determined by the Courts. The teachers cannot decide it, and they have naturally and necessarily followed the directions of those at whose hands they hold their appointments. And for this their pay has been withheld by the Board. For some months now they have not received a dollar of the wages they have earned: and many of them are on the verge of suffering for want of the necessaries of life, merely because they cannot get their pay.

This is a wrong which the Board of Education ought at once to redress. Why should they throw upon these poor teachers all the weight and responsibility of the controversy in which they are involved? The point at issue can never be settled in this way. They can accomplish nothing toward the solution of the question, or the establishment of their own legal rights. There must certainly be some way of reaching the result at which they aim, without starving teachers, male and female, by withholding the wages they have faithfully earned. Common humanity and a sense of justice ought to prevent the members of the Board from persisting in the perpetration of such a wrong.

City and Suburban Traffic.

The reduction of fares, and a high and safe increase of speed for City, suburban, and "accommodation" passenger traffic, by saving untold millions of cents and half-hours, and by expanding the practical boundaries of cities and large towns, would result in more substantial good to the public at large, than would the completion of the Pacific Railroad or the Atlantic Telegraph. It would, not only incidentally, but directly and immediately, *pay* each person who ever has occasion for other locomotion than walking; that is to say, the whole people, without exception.

To do this very thing, without risk of failure, and at a cost most trifling compared with that of the other great works named, is simply to do what has been done, tested, and proved. However many novelties might be developed by the regular practice of it, the success of cheap, fast, and safe steam-locomotion, at all times, and in all places, does not depend on the first untried, experimental, or problematical principle or device.

We have on the one hand, railways, at say $40,000 per mile, or that adaptation of steam to very high speeds and "long" traffic, which, although unnecessarily expensive in working, is, on the whole, a satisfactory accommodation to the public, *as far as it goes*. On the other hand, for the short but tremendous traffic of cities and suburbs—the traffic which, at regular and irregular periods of day and night, demands above all others the utmost promptness and the highest safe speed—the traffic which, unlike premeditated journeys, can wait for no tides or time tables, but is a very element in the every-day vicissitudes of business life—for a traffic of which the perfect accommodation would be the annihilation of short spaces on instant notice—what have we? We have simply what the antediluvians had—horses, which at six miles per hour, are more expensive than steam on the same road, which at eight miles per hour will not pay wear and ear expenses, and for which a maintained speed of twelve to fifteen miles per hour is totally impossible at any cost. It will be admitted that an average speed of from eight to ten miles per hour in cities, and twelve to fifteen miles in suburbs, is perfectly *safe*, provided the vehicle at that speed can be as quickly and easily stopped and guided as horses can be, at their average speed—for this is what constitutes safety. Such and greater facility of management is one of the things which locomotives *have* done. Add to the reversing of the steam in the engine the power of brakes, and the matter of safety is settled. Let any one ride over a City stage or car route by the side of the driver, and observe the opportunities for fast running, and he will find no obstacle to the speed of twelve or fifteen miles per hour for at least half the distance. And existing obstacles would be reduced by increasing the general rate of motion, and still more by placing the motive power within the vehicle itself, for a steam-car as long as a horse-car *and its horses*, would carry twice as many people, or would dispense with the room occupied by horses, if accommodating the same number of passengers. To apply the steam railway as it is, to City and suburban purposes, would be impossible, on account of its enormous cost, even if it were in any manner adapted to the nature of the traffic. On the other hand, let the merchant and mechanic contemplate the economy of a half hour saved in each day's regular and irregular trips, or the advantage of suburban quiet, health and low rents which this half hour, at the speed of a mile in four minutes, and at common omnibus fare, would place within their reach, and it will occur to them that something faster than horse-power is not only desirable, but imperatively necessary.

Supposing it to be admitted that some new, faster and cheaper system of locomotion is both desirable and safe, the remaining question is, What system will accomplish these results? We believe that a modification and adaptation of the locomotive to the peculiar necessities of the case is not only feasible, but that it is a more simple and easy thing than was its other adaptation to the excessively high speeds of common railways. In fact, it has already been done, and in some districts, especially in England, is in regular service. To show the public how greatly they need the improvement, and to open their persistently closed eyes to the facts already developed, is the great difficulty now, as it ever has been, of engineering progress from the days of Hero. The steamboat, the locomotive and the telegraph, were ready and waiting long before the people would tolerate them, and the adaptation of the locomotive and its track for city purposes is already begging for work. *Must* we punish ourselves for a period of years, as our fathers did, by heaping up obstacles in the path of improvements which will surely prevail in the end? *Must* we imitate their stupidity in the same breath with which we condemn it?

Two important facts should never be forgotten in connection with this subject:

First, popular prejudice and unbelief are too often associated with the very term "steam-carriage," as if it were an essentially new and untried thing. The fact is, however, that the principles of *all* successful locomotives are identical. Can the simple presence or absence of a flange on a wheel annihilate the locomotive practice of almost half a century? Does the steam[illegible] of another [illegible] the power of the steam-engine? Will a steamboat refuse to move along a river because it is not guided by rubbing against the banks? Will water refuse to run down hill because it has not a track to direct it?

Second, the popular comment on locomotives for common roads is that they "won't go"—that the irregularity and softness of common roads cannot be overcome by steam power. It so happens that locomotives ran on plowed ground before railways were used, and that locomotives are to-day running upon swamps where animals cannot walk. But is there any particular necessity of compelling steam vehicles to run on bad roads simply because they are not guided by flanged wheels? Certainly not. *The road* is a most important feature of the system, and nothing will so improve it for all traffic as the use of steam carriages, for two reasons; first, the fuel and wear and tear of horses is not practically, and cannot be, a quick and sensitive test of the condition of the road. The thousand varieties of ability, constitution, spirit and treatment of horses prevent it. But the locomotive is the very dynamometer and indicator of the road, and the gain or loss of so many pounds of fuel—*i. e.* of so much money—every day, from a known cause, will lead directly to the improvement of the track, just as it has done in the case of railways. Second, the feet of horses are the chief destroyers of roads. The wide wheels of locomotives would do for common roads gratis what is now done at great cost, the rolling and hardening of the surface.

The locomotive, always the same in its steam generating and applying parts, must be simply adapted, in its running parts, at a sacrifice of speed and fuel, to bad roads so long as there are bad roads. But the improvement of the way, especially in cities and suburbs, is a problem quite as important, and hardly so far advanced, as the successful application to them of the locomotive engine.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Kansas Election.

SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Leavenworth, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 8.

The entire Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected by majorities averaging over three thousand. Every county yet heard from, excepting Leavenworth, gives a Republican majority. Haldeman, Democrat, for Congress, runs ahead of his ticket thus far.

From Pike's Peak.

MINING SUSPENDED—SEVERE SNOW-STORMS ON THE PLAINS.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 9.

The Pike's Peak Express of the 3d has reached Leavenworth with eight thousand dollars' worth of gold dust and a large mail.

Severe weather had set in. Mining had generally been abandoned for the season.

Heavy snow-storms had occurred on the Plains.

Boy Murdered at Norfolk.

A SON OF THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS FOUND STABBED IN THE NECK.

Norfolk, Va., Friday, Dec. 9.

Virginius Leonard, aged 11 years, son of Mr. Leonard, editor of the *Argus*, of this city, was found murdered to-night in a room at the National Hotel. He had received a deep stab in the neck. The excitement caused by this event is very great. No arrests have yet been made.

Burglaries in Bangor.

Bangor, Me., Friday, Dec. 9.

Several burglaries were committed in this city last night, in various stores and boarding-houses, and property valued at $700, including four gold watches, was stolen. Two young men have been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated these robberies.

Loss of the Steamboat Rochester.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The steamer *Rochester* struck a snag two miles above Madison yesterday, sinking almost immediately. Sixty passengers, who were on board, were saved. The boat, with her cargo, was valued at about $35,000, and is almost a total loss.

Close of the State Canals.

Albany, Friday, Dec. 9.

The Canal Commissioners met, to-day, and resolved to close the State Canals on the 12th inst. Very little property is out at this time, most of the boats having arrived at tide water.

Damages for Seduction.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 9.

Wm. A. Cochrane, who sued Geo. L. Perry for seducing his wife, claiming damages in $40,000, was this morning awarded $3,000 by the jury, which sum Mr. Cochrane gives to the Home for the Fallen.

Failure of Book Publishers.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 9.

Messrs. Shepard, Clark & Brown, book publishers, of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are about $100,000.

Fire at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Friday, Dec. 9.

The retort house and machinery of Heath & Wood's candle factory, was destroyed by fire this noon. Loss, $20,000, which is insured.

The Weather.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 9.

The weather is clear and calm. This morning, the thermometer at the Cambridge Observatory stood at six degrees above zero—showing a fall of 47 degrees since Wednesday.

At Montreal the thermometer stood at zero.

Hudson River Railroad Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Hudson River Railroad now monopolizes Hudson-street from Chambers to Canal-street, to the great inconvenience of all having business in that street. They not only have three or four switches and cross-tracks, with their T rails, (which the Common Council has commanded them to take up and replace with the grooved rail,) but they block up the street with their cars left standing on the track during the day, and obstructing the cross-walks in the space referred to. Not a day elapses that some unfortunate cartman does not suffer from being run down by their cars, driven at full speed, or catching his wheels between their tracks. Yet the company resists all the efforts to make them run small cars for the accommodation of City traffic. Is it not high time to decide whether the Railroad Companies, the Legislature, or the City, have jurisdiction over our streets?

L.

Later from the Rio Grande.

THE BROWNSVILLE TROUBLE—VIDAURRI.

Fuller advices from Brownsville to the 19th ult., state that Gen. Twiggs had only countermanded the orders given to one company to march to the Rio Grande.

Capt. Tobin, of the Rangers, in his official report of the 19th ult., from Brownsville to Gov. Runnels, says one of the friendly Mexican companies from Matamoras had returned, and the other would leave on the 20th. Owing to the exhausted state of their horses, the Rangers had not yet been able to take any decisive steps against Cortinas. Capt. Tobin sent out on the 19th a party of his men to open the road between Brownsville and Point Isabel, and insure the safe transportation of the mails.

Unreliable reports were in circulation to the effect that a party of sixty Americans had encountered Cortinas and defeated him after having killed eight of his men.

Gen. Vidaurri paid Austin, Texas, a visit last week, and was received with marked honors.

The Nautilus Exploring Party.—Several of the party who left this port in August last, by the schooner *Nautilus*, to make examination of the alleged gold deposits among the Indian graves of Chiriqui, have returned. They report that these diggings will not pay. In examining other localities, however, valuable gold deposits were discovered in the shape of auriferous quarts, and fine gold in the beds of streams, tempting specimens of which have been exhibited. A small party is organizing to return and renew operations, which were suspended for the lack of provisions and tools. They sail on the 5th of January.

Decline of Whaling in Nantucket.—There are at present only 21 ships, one brig and one schooner employed in the whale fishery belonging to Nantucket, of an aggregate of 8,022 tons. Twenty-five years ago there were 54 ships, of 21,206 tons.—*Boston Traveller.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DOING PENANCE FOR A FOLLY.—Since BEN PERLEY POORE trundled a barrel of apples from Newbury to Boston as a forfeit for betting on the election of Mr. FILLMORE, sanguine politicians seldom allow an important election to pass without agreeing to do some absurd thing by way of demonstrating their confidence in the success of their favorite candidate. One of the latest bets of this kind was made by a Tammany Democrat last week—that should FERNANDO WOOD be elected, he would walk barefoot from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Union square behind a band of music, or forfeit three hundred dollars. Not having the money to spare, the unlucky individual, it is said, intends actually to make the tour up Broadway barefoot on Monday, according to stipulation.

LECTURE BY HON. AND REV. S. B. BELL.—The first lecture of a discourse upon "California," was delivered last evening, at the Cooper Institute, by Hon. and Rev. S. B. BELL, an ex-member of the California Senate. The lecture embraced a description of a voyage to San Francisco, and a journey to the mines. California was lauded for its wonderful gold and climate and the enterprise and manliness of its inhabitants. A second lecture, to be given on next Tuesday evening, will be devoted to a history of the famous Vigilance Committee of San Francisco.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—There was a full Board at the meeting of the Commissioners, yesterday, President SUTHERLAND in the chair. The only business of public interest transacted, was the passage of a resolution to hold open sessions, beginning with the 1st of January.

FOR GALWAY.—The iron screw-steamer *Circassian*, of the New-York and Galway line, left New-York yesterday at noon for the latter port, with one hundred and sixty passengers and an average freight

FIRE IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

A Piano-forte Manufactory and Tenement Houses Destroyed—One Hundred and Twenty-five Workmen Thrown Out of Employment.

At twenty minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the five-story brick building, Nos. 120 and 122 Wooster-street, occupied by MESSRS. LIGHTZ & BRADBURYS as a manufactory of piano-fortes. While some of the workmen were boiling varnish the fluid caught fire, and before it could be extinguished the flames were beyond their control.

There were at the time in the building nearly 125 workmen, and, owing to the large quantity of turpentine, light-wood and other combustible material about them, it was with the greatest difficulty that they found their way into the street. Some of them were even compelled to jump through the windows, but nearly all escaped without injury. As the building was directly opposite the Eighth Precinct Station-house, the alarm for the Fourth District was telegraphed to the bell-towers, and in a few minutes a large force of firemen was at work. In less than ten minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The wind swept the flames across the street and the Station-house and buildings Nos. 119 and 121, next to it, were for a short time in great danger.

A three-story brick building, rear of No. 118, was soon destroyed. These were stables on the lowest floor, and JAMES B. DUROCHE, brass founder, occupied the first floor. His loss is about $500, and is not covered by insurance. WILLIAM MUSTAGH, carpenter, on the second floor, loses about $300, and has no insurance. A varnish-shop, on the third floor, suffered to the extent of $200; not insured.

The front building, on the lot No. 118, was occupied by FREDERICK STEIG; the injury to furniture and stock, amounting to $300, is made good by insurance in the Rowery Insurance Company. The upper portion of this building was occupied by several families, who lost $400 worth of property. The damage to these buildings amounts to about $1,500, and is covered by insurance in the Tradesmen's Insurance Company.

The two-story frame building situated in the rear, and a small brick building in front of No. 124, were totally destroyed. GEORGE WISS occupied the front building as a stove-store and dwelling. His loss is about $500. Both of these buildings were owned by WILLIAM JONES, who suffers to the extent of $1,500, but is insured for $1,200 in the North River Insurance Company. The families living here lost about $800 worth of furniture.

The flames also communicated to a three-story brick building, situated on the front of the lot No. 126, occupied by GEORGE SCHNEAR, as a boarding-house and lager-bier saloon. It suffered to the extent of $1,000, but is fully insured in the Rutgers Insurance Co. A three-story brick building, situated on the rear of this lot, occupied by several families, was also burnt down. The loss on furniture is about $500. Both front and rear buildings are owned by HENRY BACHER. He is insured to the full extent of his loss, which is estimated at $3,000. The buildings Nos. 119 and 121 were damaged to the amount of $600, and were not insured. The dwellings Nos. 116, 118, 120 and 122 Prince-street were insured to the extent of the damage sustained, which is supposed to be $1,000. The tenement-house in the rear of No. 109½ Greene-street owned by WM. B. MUNN, suffered to the extent of $600; insured in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company. The tenants lost about $400 worth of furniture. The tenement-house No. 113 Greene-street, (rear,) sustained injury which $600 will repair, and is insured. The tenants lost about $300 in furniture, and are without insurance.

The factory of MESSRS. LIGHTZ & BRADBURYS was owned by HENRY BACHER. It was 100 feet deep, 50 feet front, and valued at $15,000. It was insured for $8,500 in the following Companies: $1,500 in the Lenox; $1,500 in the St. Mark's; $3,000 in the Excelsior; and $2,500 in the Pacific. The factory was divided so as to form two separate buildings 20 feet apart. The boiler was placed between these to avoid the destruction of the buildings in case an explosion occurred. The loss of MESSRS. LIGHTZ & BRADBURYS on stock and machinery is about $125,000, and insured in the following Companies:

Eagle	$3,000	Market	$2,500
North Western	3,000	Everett	2,000
Metropolitan	3,000	Artizans'	2,000
Rutgers	3,000	Washington	2,000
St. Mark's	3,000	New-York and Erie	1,000
Manhattan	3,000	Kings County	2,000
Firemen's Fund	2,500	Equitable	2,500
St. Nicholas	2,000	Williamsburgh City	2,500
Total			$39,500

When the walls of the factory fell, about half an hour after the fire broke out, there was a rumor that several persons were crushed beneath them, but up to a late hour last night no information had been received to confirm such a report. Engine Company No. 11 was on the corner of Prince-street at the time, and some of the bricks fell on the deck of the engine, dashing it in, and injuring several members. F. J. VANCE was badly hurt, and was taken home by some of his friends.

JACOB HALSTEAD, a member of the Eighth Precinct Police, had his face and hands burnt, but not seriously.

The steam-engine belonging to Manhattan Company No. 8, rendered most efficient service, but the large steam-engines, owned by the City, did not make their appearance.

Last evening, about 10¼ o'clock, a fire broke out again in some of the *debris* of the ruins, and an alarm was given for the Fourth District. The firemen responded to the call, and in a short time the flames were extinguished. While proceeding to the fire, JOHN VAN HUTER, a member of Hose Company No. 19, slipped in Houston-street, and was injured on his head and one of his feet by the hose carriage striking him. His injuries are not serious.

New-York Cricket Club.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

A pleasant reunion of this Club took place last evening at the Hotel of RICHARDSON & MCCLOUN, corner of Maiden-land and Water-street. The Chair was occoupeidd by Mr. HENRY SHARP, President of the Club, snpported by JAMES HIGHAM, Treasurer of the Club. Among the more prominent members present, we noticed H. SPRING, Secretary; Messrs. E. L. HEARNE, Mr. CAMPBELL, GEORGE HIGHAM, T. E. BENNETT, JAMES HOWELL, GEORGE A BROWNE, and a number of gentlemen connected with the Cricket and Base Ball Clubs of this City. About 100 persons sat down to dinner.

On the removal of the cloth, the President made a few brief and appropriate remarks; alluded to the past history and present prosperity of the Club; concluding with the health of the President of the United States, which was drunk with all the honors. The second toast—"Cricket all over the World"—was responded to by Mr. HAZELTINE, of the Clinton Institute. Mr. H. made a strong appeal in behalf of the encouragement of cricket and other athletic out-door sports among the youth of America.

In giving the third toast, "The memory of the late JOHN RICHARDS, the father and founder of the New-York Cricket Club," the President took occasion to refer in a feeling manner to the kindness of heart, liberality and genial disposition of their late Treasurer, Mr. RICHARDS, who, though present at the last annual meeting, they had been called upon within a few months, to follow to the grave. The toast was drank in silence, and literally in tears.

The fourth toast, "The Base Ball Players of America," was responded to by Mr. JONES; after which, the fourth regular toast, "The Health and Prosperity of the New-York Central Park Commissioners," was proposed by the President, and drank amid a tumult of cheers.

Other toasts were honored, songs sung, and the company retired about midnight, pleased with the occasion, its incidents and each other.

Police Reports.

AN ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN.

On the 5th of last October Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt, wife of a lawyer of this City, was assaulted by a highwayman as she was driving a carriage at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, and was made insensible from a blow on the head with a club. Her horse took fright and ran away, thus precluding the highwayman from carrying out his intention of robbing her. Some hours afterwards she was found in an unconscious condition by the road side, in the wagon. She was placed under medical care, but three or four weeks elapsed before the lady entirely recovered from her injuries. Meantime efforts were made to find out the assailant, and on Thursday last one Charles Smith was arrested at Williams' Bridge on suspicion. He was taken before Justice SANDERS, of Westchester township, who committed him to answer. The prisoner is fully identified by Mrs. Roosevelt as the person who committed the assault.

A MUTINOUS SEAMAN.

Yesterday afternoon, just previous to the departure of the ship *Victoria*, Charles Robinson, one of the crew, refused to obey the orders of John L. Murray, the second mate. A dispute ensued, which ended after Murray had sustained a severe wound in the left side of his neck with a clasp-knife that Robinson drew upon him. The vessel lay in the stream at the time of the occurrence, and Robinson was immediately seized and placed in irons until the arrival of the Harbor Police. He was then conveyed to the Tombs, and committed by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of felonious assault. Murray is held in bail as a witness.

ROBBED BY HIS FELLOW-PASSENGERS.

John Tilden, who arrived here last Wednesday from England, made a complaint yesterday against Herbert Cramp, Wm. Hall, and James Williams, passengers by the same vessel, whom he charges with having robbed him of a watch. The accused were arrested, and held to answer the charge. Cramp had a sling-shot with him at the time of his apprehension, but he pleaded that in carrying it he was ignorant of violating the law.

BURGLARY BY A NEIGHBOR.

John Dawson and James McCarty took separate apartments at No. 120 East Twenty-eighth-street. On Wednesday night McCarty's premises were entered and $42 worth of wearing apparel was stolen. Suspecting Dawson to be guilty of the theft, McCarty caused his arrest just as he was about to leave for Albany by the boat, on Thursday evening. A portion of the property was found on the prisoner, who is in the Toombs awaiting examination on a charge of burglary.

Card.—In time for the cold weather and HOLIDAYS, we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of WINTER CLOTHING, that we have a large assortment for both MEN and BOYS.

We have replenished our most desirable styles since the great rush of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's ROBES DE CHAMBRE is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $25. Ladies wishing to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

Hecker & Brother

Caution the public against the practice of some grocers, who purchase the printed bags in which our flour has been packed, refill them with other flour, and sell them as our manufacture. This fraud is punishable, and the guilty dealers may rely on being brought to justice, if they persist. A customer ought to suspect that some wrong use is intended, when the muslin bags are bought in this way, as they are never repurchased at the mills.

HECKER & BROTHER,
Croton Flour Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st.,
New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 83 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$150
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.
Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.
Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.
With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS,	THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY,	J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE,	J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY,	WM. A. COX.

Extravagant Prices
Are unknown at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,

There boys are clothed elegantly, fashionably and serviceably, at
LESS COST
Than at any other establishment in the Union.
Stock very large. Variety unlimited.
Quality and style unsurpassed,

Our motto is, the
"LOWEST PRICES IN THE TRADE
AND
NO DEVIATION.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILBECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the finest scenes in the world.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Winter Boots.—Thick, comfortable and durable Boots for Winter wear, all styles, at CANTRELL'S. Gaiters at 12 and 14 shillings. Children's Shoes, all varieties, and Gentlemen's Boots and Slippers.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Success and Happiness are Open to all who know how to use their capabilities. A correct phrenological examination is the best method of learning these capabilities, and may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown. —Instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No 1 Barclay-st.

The Celebrated Shaker-knit and Scotch Wool Undergarments, all sizes; also Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $8 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Obliged to Remove.
BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays
Now ready.
GENIN'S Hat Store,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,000. No. 30 Platt-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop. —This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Elegant Dressing Robes
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A large variety now making in all styles of goods, at
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. MCCUNE invites his friends.

Hoarseness &c.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"These cough and voice lozenges, which we advertised a few weeks ago, are superior for relieving hoarseness to anything that we are acquainted with. We have tried them during the last Winter, and make this statement gratuitously, for the benefit of our brethren in the ministry."—*Central Christian Herald, Cincinnati.* Sold by all Druggists.

Winter Gloves, &c.,
At retail—a very large lot open this day, at No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 381 Broadway, by
IRA PEREGO & SON.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
Also, ladies' fancy Hudson's Bay Sable Furs, Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 218 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—CURRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, Mr. R. W. EDWARDS to Miss MARY B. CURRY, all of this City.

MOSES—JACKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr. JULIUS L. MOSES, of Charleston, S. C., to REBECCA E. JACKSON, eldest daughter of John D. Jackson, of this City.

NICHOLS—WYLIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Z. Nichols, SIDNEY P. NICHOLS, of New-York, to SARAH E. WYLIE, daughter of John Wylie, Esq., of this City.

JENKINS—WILLETS.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, by Friends' ceremony, THOMAS W. JENKINS to ANNA, eldest daughter of Daniel T. Willets.

BATTS—STUART.—At Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. J. M. Ward, CHARLES W. Betts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNIE M., daughter of Charles Stuart, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

OOTHOUT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 9, CATELINE OOTHOUT, sister of the late John Oothout, in the 66th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Clinton-place, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MONTAGUE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, suddenly, of scarlet fever, GEORGE S., only child of George and Susan T. Montague, aged 2 years, 5 months and 4 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 187 West 48th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

STAGG.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 8, JUNIUS T. STAGG.
His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLDREDGE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, suddenly, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM W., fifth child of Charles and Amelia Holdredge, aged 5 years and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 65th-st., east of 2d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday.

WOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, ANN D. RICHARDSON, wife of Fernando Wood.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Bloomingdale Road, on Monday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the family plot in Trinity Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Madison-square and Broadway up to 10½ o'clock A. M.

PALMER.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 8, ALEXANDAS W. PALMER, aged 45 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Joseph A. Sprague, No. 182 East 18th-st., without further invitation.

SIMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 8, FRANCES REBECCA SIMS, wife of Palin H. Sims, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 256 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

CROCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 9, FEAD BOND CROCKER, aged 1 year and 6 months, youngest child of Lagrange N. and Josephine W. Crocker.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 94 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SAYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 9, ANNA BROWNING, only child of Edward and Kate E. Seymour, aged 10 months and 12 days.
Funeral services on Sunday, 11th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., at her father's residence, No. 43 Fleet-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred, the next day, in the family vault at Tarrytown, N. Y.

MERSHON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, MARY BROOKS, daughter of William and Mary H. B. Mershon, aged 1 year and 7 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 4 Pavonia-place, South 8th-st., near Jersey-av., this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

STARR.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, CHARLES STARR, of this City, in the 70th year of his age.
His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Spring-st. Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSBY.—At Liverpool, Eng., on Thursday, Nov. 17, JOHN B. THURSBY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
The remains of the deceased have been brought home for burial. One notice will be given of the funeral.

FORREST.—At Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, Mrs. MARY FORREST, relict of the late Rev. Rodt. Forrest, in the 91st year of her age.

HEINE.—At Berlin, Prussia, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, KATHARINA W., wife of William Heine, Esq., and daughter of Roderick Sedgewick, Esq.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 639, Dec. 9, 1859.
11, 46, 44, 69, 66, 24, 23, 4, 7, 61, 27, 67, 51, 2.
Class No. 640, Dec. 9, 1859.
16, 14, 1, 45, 10, 33, 39, 52, 23, 38, 51, 26, 63.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 9, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.
The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered by
PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
of the New-York Medical College.
Subject: "*The Scientific History of the Creation,*" Illustrated by charts, diagrams, &c.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.
Tickets, 25 cents—at the door on the evening of the lecture.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.
The Sixth Lecture in the Course, by Prof. P. A. CHADBOURNE, of William's College, at Rutgers-st. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Subject: *Iceland: its Physical Geography. Natural History, and Inhabitants—especially its Lava Fields and Geysers.*
Admission 25 cents, at the door and usual places of deposit. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8.
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.
SUBJECT WILL BE ANNOUNCED HEREAFTER.

405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	HOLIDAY PRESENTS. FINE LONDON WATCHES For Scientific Purposes, or for Pocket Time Pieces. DIAMOND JEWELRY, LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, AT FACTORY PRICES, 25 PER CENT. LOWER Than Retail Store Prices. D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by DAVID RAIT, NO. 405 BROADWAY.	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
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STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AND INSTRUMENTS.
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THE LARGEST VARIETIES,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
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E. ANTHONY,
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Anthony's Instantaneous Views have attained high celebrity in Europe.

FUR GLOVES,
MUFFLERS,
LAP ROBES,
Just arrived, new styles, and at reduced prices.
ARNOUX'S, No. 621 Broadway.

ARMORY LAFAYETTE HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Light Guard will meet at their Armory, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in citizens' dress and white gloves, for the purpose of attending the funeral services of their late friend and associate, JUNIUS T. STAGG.
By order. JOHN R. GARLAND, Commandant.
W. G. TOMPKINS, Orderly.

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860!
INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF No. 1,517, [Dec. 9:]
I. LEADING ARTICLES: The Facts and Figures; Post-office Despotism; The New-York Election; A Talk with a Congressman; The House; The Helper Bugaboo; We Can't Understand It; Traitors—Patriots; Editorial Paragraphs.
II. FROM PHILADELPHIA: Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
III. POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA: Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
IV. KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION: Correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*.
V. THE IMPERIAL CITY OF PEKING.
VI. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.
VII. FROM CALIFORNIA: Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
VIII. LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH: From Washington; Mass-Meeting in Philadelphia; Kansas Election for State Officers; Harper's Ferry Insurrectionists; The National Democratic Executive Committee; Kentucky State Legislature; Ten Lives Lost—Wreck of the *Ala.*
IX. THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION: Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.
X. NEW-YORK CITY ELECTION.
XI. WISCONSIN ELECTION: Official Returns.
XII. LATER FROM EUROPE.
XIII. ANNUAL EXPORTS.
XIV. POETRY: "The Darling Wee Shoe!" "The Sprig of Lavender."
XV. HOW I BECAME A HERO.
XVI. A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF COOKERY: Prepared for the N. Y. Tribune by an American Housewife.
XVII. JOHN BROWN'S INVASION: The Martial Law Illegal—Reaction against Wise; Charlestown Intelligence; The Fugitives—Cooke and Virginia in Kansas; John Brown and G. W. Brown—Further Testimony; An Anecdote of John Brown; Condition of the Colored People of Canada; The Impending Crisis in Delaware; Disunion Sentiment; The John Brown Fund; Monument to John Brown; Direct from Harper's Ferry; The Ferment at the South: Kidnapping.
XVIII. MAN-HUNTERS IN ILLINOIS: Kidnappers Defeated.
XIX. BANISHMENT OF A SCHOOL-MISTRESS.
XX. HEALTH AND DISEASE.
XXI. TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1860.
XXII. CITY NEWS.
XXIII. POLITICAL.
XXIV. PERSONAL.
XXV. AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.
XXVI. MISCELLANEOUS.
XXVII. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXVIII. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.
XXIX. COMMERCIAL MATTERS—Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Grain, Cotton, Cattle and other Markets, specially Reported for the New-York *Tribune*.

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JOHN BROWN LEAVING THE JAIL FOR THE PLACE OF EXECUTION,
THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS,
ARRIVAL OF MRS. BROWN AT CHARLESTOWN.
The above are full page cuts, presenting a graphic view of the incidents referred to.
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CORRECT AND LIFE-LIKE PORTRAIT OF MRS BROWN.
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SHERIFF CAMPBELL, of Charlestown, drawn from a photograph presented by him to our artist.
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A NUMBER OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.
Two beautiful pictures accompanying the story,
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THE QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION!
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CABINET FURNITURE,
WAREROOMS, Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)

JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks.)
Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and most elegant assortment of cabinet furniture to be found in the City, suitable for
PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.,
Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
will be fully sustained.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
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Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
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LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
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SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
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AT PRICES VERY LOW.

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SKATES, &c., in great variety, for sale wholesale and retail by the importers,
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The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Company are closing out their stock to Views. Especial attention is called to the Illustrations to Scott's Novels, embracing all the famous scenes in the scenery of Scotland. Office, No. 331 Broadway.

NEW BOOKS.
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HOWITT'S HISTORY OF AMERICA.
A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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BY MARY HOWITT.
Illustrated by numerous Engravings.
2 vols. 12mo, muslin, $2.
From the New Quarterly Review, London.
The object of this book may be guessed at from its title, and its execution from the name of its authoress. Mary Howitt writes in her usual lively and flowing style, on a subject evidently congenial to her tastes. She begins with the early voyagers, and the first attempts to colonize the country—chapters of deep interest; and though succinctly,

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FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class handiress; understand their business perfectly. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY BY a smart Protestant young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; or would do general housework; understands milk and butter; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 223 4th-av., above 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladie's and children's clothes; would have no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 167 East 26th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation for an excellent American woman as cook; washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. For recommendation apply at the office, No. 113 Chambers-st.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go to California, or to travel to any part. Has the best City reference. Call, or address E. M., No. 229 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 71 Houston, corner of Hudson-st.

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MALES.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; is entirely competent to take charge of horses, and is a careful steady driver, and willing to make himself useful either in City or country; best of reference from his last place, David Sanderson, White House, Mechanicsville, N. J. Inquire for CONRAD, No. 115 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, OR TO take charge of a club stable, by an active, steady and competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived for the last seven years. Apply at the private stable, rear of No. 33 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give good City references. Notes addressed to A. C., care of Mr. V. Corwin, No. 611 Broadway, will receive due attention for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a smart young Protestant Englishman, as coachman, and to assist with gardening, or would be found generally useful; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety, experience, and carefulness. Apply at WESLEY'S, office No. 222 4th-av., above 22d-st.

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WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE charge of the books and accounts of a manufactory, of orderly ways and habits of system; it will be expected that he shall be thoroughly familiar with the minutiæ of the business, in all its details; none need make application who cannot bring undoubted testimonials for integrity; no objection to an Englishman or Scotchman. Address Box No. 910 Post-office.

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ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—AN AMERICAN from 18 to 21 years of age, who writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick at figures, may address Box No. 672 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS JOBBING BUSIness, two active, intelligent boys, from 16 to 18 years of age. Call on ROBERTS, RHODES & CO., No. 281 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a single, Protestant man; good City references. Address X. Y., at Story & Cook's, No. 39 and 41 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO engage permanent board for herself and younger brother; rooms on second or third floor would be preferred; location must be in East Broadway, Henry or Madison sts., near Rutgers or Jefferson sts.; references given and required. Address J. H. B., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY RESPECTABLE BOARD may be obtained in a house pleasantly located uptown, by addressing O. B. T., Box No. 112 *Times* Office. There are three large and two small rooms, neatly furnished, which may be had at moderate prices, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 208 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 324 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF FOUR OR FIVE persons can be *well* accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FOUR PERSONS OF SOUND MORals and steady habits can be accommodated with good board and lodging in a respectable family upon moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentleman and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE AScommodated at No. 53 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen desiring pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts.; location delightful, about three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, and a pleasant double or single room, in a small family where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, by a family of three (adults;) private table and a suite of rooms on first or second story required; with private family preferred. If suited, would remain until April. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 156 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a very pleasant location, would let one or two rooms, with partial board; terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a strictly American private family; good references required. Address H. P. W., box No. 137 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; LOCAtion not above 19th-st. Terms moderate. Address J., Box No. 1,123 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENtlemen; breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Address Box No. 1,210 lower Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, in a house pleasantly situated, near the New-York Hotel and Brevoort House. Breakfast provided if desired. Address Box No. 643 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 308 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

WANTED—A SMALL ROOM, WITH FIRE, ON the west side of the City. State terms. Address E. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TO TWO PERSONS with or without board, a pleasant front room on third floor. Dinner at noon. Apply at 50 East 23d-st.

WINTER SPORTS.—SKATES AND SLEIGHS—The finest assortment of English Skates, strapped in the most approved style, for ladies, gentlemen and boys—Sleighs in great variety—for sale by WM. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family, at No. 19 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Terms $6 per week.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family, at No. 19 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Terms $6 per week.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family, at No. 19 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Terms $6 per week.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and lodging in a private family, at No. 19 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Terms $6 per week.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN D. DURHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 82 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 433 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—SUPERIOR-TONED new scale pianos in elegant rosewood cases, at $175, $200, $250, $275, $300, &c. Second-hand pianos at $35 $40, $75, $80, $125. One rosewood "Chickering" at $125. One rosewood "Chickering," 7-octave, $175. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av.

PIANOS.—THE GREATEST BARGAINS FOR THE holydays, plain and elegant Pianos, full iron frame, and all modern improvements. The best made Pianos in the City, with the new patent dampers, fully warranted. Melodeons at less than the wholesale price, at No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. $150 for a 7-octave Piano, very little used.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT—Rent applied if purchased, or sold on monthly payments. Hallet & Comston's celebrated parlor grand and square Pianos; improved New-York Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVENoctave rosewood piano, with all the latest improvements, made by one of the best makers, in perfect order and fully warranted, worth $400, will be sold very cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 33 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN UPRIGHT or square piano-forte; second hand; must be full 7-octaves, and a good and handsome instrument; for which a fair price will be paid. Address T., Box No. 2,805 Post-office.

$500 PIANO—SUPERIOR TONE, BEEN USED only six months; will be sold for $300 cash. It can be seen at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

MRS. PERINI MARETZEK—LATE PRIMA Donna contra-alto of the Italian Opera in Milan, Turin, New-York, &c., gives instruction in all kinds of vocal music and the piano. For terms, call at or address No. 284 6th-av., below 18th-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.
Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enamelled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

A NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE!!
"GOOD FOR A COLD."
Just received by the *Persia*, a choice assortment of entirely new views; Cronps, Landscapes, &c., &c., and for sale at greatly REDUCED PRICES.
At the New-York Depôt of the
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
No. 534 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 6. Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST!
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.
Hyacinths 50 cents per dozen; Iris, 10 cents per doz.; Tulips, 12 cents per doz.; Jonquilles, 10 cents per doz.; Narcissus, 20 cents per doz.; Gladiolus, 12 cents per doz.; Crocus, 30 cents per doz.; 100 Crown Imperials, 6c. each. First quality, named roots, for sale as above, or by the case, at SHEPPARD'S Horticultural Agency, No 178½ Water-st., up stairs.

TO PUBLISHERS.
Composition at thirty-five cents per 1,000. Stereotyping twenty-two, at the Combination Type Office, No. 1 Franklin-square, New-York.

EDWARD G. KELLEY—SUCCESSOR TO LEJOHN L. FYFE—Practical Chemist, Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Importer and manufacturer of all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and pure Chemicals, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Colleges and High Schools furnished. Catalogues furnished free of expense.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
AT BARGAINS.
The subscriber has received four dozen of gold hunting-case English patent lever watches, with orders to sell them for cash and remit the money to the manufacturer in Europe by the 10th of January next, and I am now selling them at much less prices than ever before offered in this market.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st., formerly No 11 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
44 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM.
ALSO FOUR HOUSES.
To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
1st-av.—1 lot northwest corner 122d st.
3d-av.—2 lots, east side, 50 ft. 6 in. north of 106th-st.
112th-st.—2 lots north side, 445 ft. west of 3d-av.
121st-st.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 3d-av., with house thereon.
122d-st.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th avs. Also, 3 full lots adjoining. Also, 2 gore lots adjoining.
123d-st.—2 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with stores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 123d-st.) Also, 4 lots adjoining.
123d-st.—3 lots, north side, 205 ft. west 2d-av.
124th-st.—3 lots, south side, 210 ft. west of 3d-av.
126th-st.—2 lots, south side, 105 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.
128th-st.—1 lot, south side, 215 ft. west 5th-av.
129th-st.—1 lot, north side, 280 ft. east of 4th-av.
129th-st.—2 lots, north side, 265 ft. east of 4th-av.
130th-st.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.
130th-st.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE
OF RICH MANUFACTURED FURS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite Post-Office.
About 300 lots of rich fancy furs, comprising all the new and most desirable styles of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, among which may be found Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, ermine, &c., in cases, cloaks, muffs, cuffs, victorines, pelerines, gloves, &c., all manufactured in the very best manner, this season, expressly for the City retail trade. The attention of ladies is particularly invited to our stock of goods in this sale, as they are all first-class, warranted free from moth, and manufactured by some of the largest fur firms in this City. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SALE BY AUCTION
ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.
The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.
The sale will take place
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Until which time the Pictures will be on view
DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPerty situated on 11th and 12th avs., and on 101st and 102d sts., and known as
THE ABBEY HOTEL PROPERTY,
By order of Samuel H. Adee, executor to the estate of Frederick Weber, deceased.
FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:
11th-av.—Eight lots on the west side of 11th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., together with the two-story frame dwelling-house thereon, each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.
12th-av.—Eight lots on the east side of 12th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.
101st-st.—Twenty-four lots on the north side of 101st-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.
102d-st.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 102d-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.
ALSO—All the right and title of the estate to the valuable water privilege lying between 12th and 13th avs.
TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.
Further particulars can be obtained at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
ASSIGNEES' SALE.—Large and peremptory sale of magnificent ladies' furs and carriage robes, comprising a large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, made by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail sales; real Russian and Hudson's Bay sable, mink, marten, &c., all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear; capes, cuffs, taimas, cloaks, victorines, muffs, caps, pelerines; sleigh, carriage and lap robes, richly trimmed. Also, a few ladies' cloth and beaver cloaks.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF 100 LOTS AND GORES on the Ninth Ward City of Brooklyn, on Marcy, Tompkins, Throop and Park avenues, and on Hopkins, Ellery, Floyd and Stockton streets.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 100 lots on the above-named streets and avenues. These lots are chiefly located between the two lines of railroad to Fulton Ferry, and one block from the Broadway Railroad to the ferries in the Eastern District. The time to New-York by this road is about 20 minutes. For maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
GREAT HOUSE-FURNISHING SALE.—CLOSE OF THE CATALOGUE.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 254 Broadway, (opening with lot 1,423,) a great variety of useful and fancy housekeeping goods, table cutlery, tea trays, fine plated tea sets, plated Rogers' table knives and forks, nut-picks and cracks in cases, cases of fish knives, forks and spoons, plated waiters, plated urns, swing kettles, dish covers, fire sets, brooms, woolen ware, hat stands, brass, copper and bronze kettles, housekeepers are invited to attend.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 9 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, carpets, gas chandeliers, pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

EUGENE THOMPSON, Auctioneer.
EUGENE THOMPSON, STOCK AUCTIONEER, No. 37 William-st., will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following stock: 82,243 32 meter signed jointly and severally, by the following parties: Eagle & Hazard, Philo T. Ruggles, David Austen, Jr., and Lorenzo Delmonico, for the prefixed amount.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD BY order of the Receiver, without reserve, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, molds, &c., &c., of the Advance Iron Works and Foundry, lately occupied by Peake & McCarthy, at the foot of West 33d-st., on the North River, in this City, also the 17 years' ground lease of the premises, consisting of 4 lots of land. The sale will be made subject to definite incumbrances.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at No. 468 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., all the household furniture and kitchen utensils belonging to the estate of the late Samuel S. Engle. By order of HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
corner of Elm and Grand sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1860. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., } Committee.
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
N. B.—The time for receiving the aforesaid proposals is extended to Thursday, the 15th day of December instant.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17 in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

ASSIGNMENT.—WILLIAM S. MORSE AND EDGAR W. MORSE, comprising the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, of the City of New-York, have this day made a general assignment of their property to Charles A. Meigs, of the City of New-York, for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to said Morse & Brother, will settle the same with said Charles A. Meigs.
(Signed,) WILLIAM S. MORSE,
EDGAR W. MORSE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOSEPH PHILLIPS and JOHN HAYS, painters, &c., under the firm name of PHILLIPS & HAYS, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH PHILLIPS.
HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, Dec. 9, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the grocery business in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., under the name of J. GARRISON & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN GARRISON.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 9, 1859. GEORGE T. BOLDUR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM THE CORNER OF BEEKMAN and Cliff sts., on the night of 5th inst., 20 plus BLOCK TIN. Any information to its recovery or implication of the parties will be suitably rewarded.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

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LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 20th day of December next. Notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.—To the holders of the Bonds issued to the General Ohio Railroad Company.—The Commissioners of said county find it impracticable to pay said Bonds at maturity on the first day of January, 1860. The Legislature of Ohio passed a special act authorizing the County Commissioners to reissue Bonds for sale at par or renewal, to parties now holding said Bonds. The Commissioners propose to reissue their Bonds as follows, viz:
Twenty per cent. of the old Bonds, or $10,000, payable on

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deleterious effect of the mineral agents frequently employed in both be expelled from the system by the use of HANSEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Hannemann Quality," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Chatham-st., (four doors below Macdougal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 9 A. M. until 4 and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., at No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

Mr. Hosmer, having used Prof. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe and efficacious remedies at hand for prompt domestic use.

Rev. Hosmer, Editor of *The Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. E. H. Gressey, D. D., Rector, St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. B. L. Swain of the Auburn State Prison; Rev. Spencer, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Allen of the New-York Conference; Rev. Samuel Nichols, of the Troy Conference, N. Y.; Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorchester, Mass.; Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Portland, Me.; Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; Hon. Calvin Cutler, Fulton, South Bend, Ind.; Hon. George Humphrey, Auburn, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of the *Literary Journal*, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. R. H. Gray, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Ill.; Hon. Joseph Bendict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; E. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Jas. Walker, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1 For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation.
No. 2 For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3 For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4 For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5 For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6 For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7 For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8 For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9 For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10 Dyspepsia Pills—For Weak and Deranged Digestion and Liver Complaint.
No. 11 For Female Irregularities, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12 For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13 For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14 Salt Rheum Pills—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, and Pimples on the Face.
No. 15 Rheumatic Pills—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
No. 16 For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague and Fever, Ague Cake, and Liver Complaint.
No. 17 For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
No. 18 For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; also for Weak, or Blurred Sight.
No. 19 For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with or without profuse discharge.
No. 20 For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.
No. 21 For Acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Pleurisy, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such Chronic diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the TURNING PAIN is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics work like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested in a few days, and in all such cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.
No. 22 For Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.
No. 23 For Chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints. Piles, Female Diseases, Irregularities, old Headaches, Sores or Ulcers, Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, in which the case has specifics whose proper application has never failed to afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has been worth many times the money paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Thirty-two vials complete, in morocco, and Book..... $5
Twenty-four vials, and Book, plain..... 4
Twenty numbered boxes, and Book..... 2
Ten large boxes, numbered, and Book..... 1
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Single numbered boxes, with directions..... 50 cents.
Case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians. $15.

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No. 24 Asthma or Phthisic.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
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No. 29 Sea Sickness.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
No. 30 Kidney Diseases.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
No. 31 Nervous Emissions.—Involuntary Discharges and Impotency. Want of Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Solitary Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy that may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Those who wish to place themselves under the professional care or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can call at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Select over the list; make up a case of what kind you want, and inclose the amount in a current note or draft, by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by the express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or county in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO, No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S

VEGETABLE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., relieved by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Brown's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olossanouian, or Brown's Liverwort. Each $1.
INTERMITTENT AGUE AND FEVERS cured like magic by Holcomb's Chologogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowand's Tonic Mixture. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM. Acute or Chronic, give up the case if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; Brandreth's Pills; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Townsend's Discovery. Always at
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
DR. TOWNSEND'S DISCOVERY.
DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

SOUTHERN AGITATION.

CALL FOR A UNION MEETING IN NEW-YORK.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of JOHN BROWN and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution *in all its parts*, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States; and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language, and geographical position; and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose SECTIONALISM in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as shall be designated by the Committee.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, JAMES T. SOUTTER,
WATTS SHERMAN, WILSON G. HUNT,
M. MORGAN, E. E. MORGAN,
GEO. BARD HALLOCK, BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
W. H. APPLETON, JAMES BROOKS,
SAM'L L. M. BARLOW, HENRY GRINNELL,
JOSHUA J. HENRY, ALEX. T. STEWART,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859. Committee.

The above call was agreed on and signed last evening by the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting, to express the sentiments of our citizens on the subject of the recent outrage in Virginia, and on other matters touching our relations and duties toward the South. In other respects, also, the Committee have made good progress. They are to meet again on Monday evening.

The date of the public meeting is not yet fixed precisely, but it will be held in the course of a few days—say by the 20th at farthest.

SHARP LANGUAGE OF A SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the "Central Southern Rights Association" of Richmond, Va., was held Dec. 7, when a formal organization was effected, and a memorial to the Legislature adopted. The memorial is drawn in strong language, the following pleasant items being among the recommendations it suggests to the Legislature:

1. To discriminate in such a manner against the manufactures and productions of all States in which the Abolitionists are tolerated, or laws exist for the purpose of preventing directly, or indirectly, the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, as to expel them eventually from the State of Virginia, and to encourage by every means in your power our foreign commerce, and commerce with the other Southern States, and domestic manufactures.

2. To lay such burdens upon vessels coming from any of the States above mentioned as will eventually drive them from our waters.

4. To provide that tampering with slaves, with a view to induce them to abscond, *shall be punishable by death*, and that a person accused of tampering with slaves, and advising them to abscond, or to rebel, or make insurrection, or of uttering seditious language, or language approving abolition of Slavery, may be tried forthwith before two magistrates and a jury, and, if convicted, that the sentence be executed without delay.

5. That the citizens of the States before mentioned shall be *denied the privilege of suing* in the Courts of Virginia.

6. That the citizens of other States who shall enter into combination anywhere, or stimulate others to enter into combinations to disturb Virginia in any manner, because of the existence of Slavery, or to interfere in any manner with her slaves, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and demanded for trial in her courts, and, if not surrendered, *that retaliatory measures may be resorted to.*

7. That all peddlers and drumming agents of Northern non-slaveholding States *be expelled from Virginia by proper penalties*, until the States from which they come shall by proper laws suppress all attempts at abolition.

NO PARDON FOR COOK OR OTHER INSURGENTS.

The following action of the Virginia Legislature, refusing to reprieve the remaining prisoners at Charlestown, has been already noticed in our dispatches.

In the House, Dec. 7, Mr. KEMPER moved:

Whereas, The Circuit Court of the County of Jefferson, in the exercise of its judicial functions, hath condemned certain persons to be executed on the 16th inst., for treason, murder and other crimes, and it having been provided by law that the Governor shall not grant a pardon to any person convicted of treason against the Commonwealth except with the consent of the General Assembly, declared by joint resolution, and the Governor having informed the Legislature that he will not interfere with the sentence of the Court, except in accordance with legislative action,

Resolved, By the General Assembly, that the said sentence is deemed plainly right, and that no interposition of the authority of this Legislature is deemed necessary or proper to delay the execution of the sentence of the Court as pronounced upon the said persons.

Several members addressed the House on the grave topic of this resolution, expressing full determination that whenever the foes of the South invade our homes, determined and effective action should be at all times taken by Virginians to repel such onslaught from fanatics or robbers. Pending the remarks, a message was announced from the Senate (as reported in the Senate proceedings) to the House, bearing upon the invasion of Virginia at Harper's Ferry. On motion, a joint Committee of seven members from the Senate and thirteen from the House, was appointed to consider the business causes, &c., and report thereon touching the invasion at Harper's Ferry. The subject was warmly spoken on, and the resolutions bearing thereon were unanimously carried.

THE CHARLESTOWN PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

In a few weeks a detailed statement compiled from JOHN BROWN'S *own* letters, will be published, which will clearly demonstrate that the would-be *Sa.nt* is not only a murderer and a horse-thief, but a most uncompromising *liar*.

This morning Capt. AVIS will inform the prisoners that they need not entertain any further hope of pardon. The effect will be apparent, for despite COOK'S boasts, in his letters to Northern friends in his family correspondence, he frequently alludes to "Executive clemency."

STEVENS, in a letter to a friend, thus defines his *religious* creed: "I am a firm believer in the teachings of THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, and also in the spiritual theory of a life hereafter. Spiritualism is a great thing to sustain me in this hour, for how good it is to think that if I die, I shall meet with near and dear friends who have gone before, and there to go on *progressing forever*." I have corrected his orthography, which is extremely bad, showing him to be a most illiterate man.

THE EXAMINATION OF "REALF."

From the States and Union, Dec. 8.

The examination of TEMPEST, supposed to be REALF, in Alexandria, originally fixed for yesterday morning, was postponed, at the request of the prisoner, until Saturday morning next, to enable him to obtain evidence whereby to relieve himself of the suspicion which, from his recent movements, has justly attached to him. He says he will be able to show, on the examination, such facts as would fully release him from suspicion of complicity with the Harper's Ferry affair. It is said that COOK has recently sent to some of the Justices of Alexandria County a description of REALF, BROWN'S Secretary of State, which corresponds in some but differs in other particulars with the personal appearance of TEMPEST. COOK describes REALF'S hair as black. TEMPEST'S hair is very light. It is now believed that the prisoner is the runaway son of reapectable English parents, and that his name is FINNY.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, delivered a short inaugural address on assuming office, Dec. 1, directing his remarks chiefly to the question of Slavery. He is ready for a dissolution of the Union at any moment.

After discussing, in general terms, the question of Slavery in the Territories, and the relations of the Federal and State authority, the Governor broaches the Harper's Ferry affair and proceeds to dilate as follows:

Having made a brief and true statement of facts, which shows a rapid and fearful increase of the power of the Black Republicans, and having discussed and shown the dangerous tendency of the new issue, growing out of the Slavery question, we are naturally led to ask, what is the duty of the slaveholding States under the circumstances? I can only give you my opinion. They should do everything that becomes them as patriots to preserve their rights and equality in the Union. They should insist on all their constitutional rights and grant the same to every section of the Union, and make no compromise of principles involving constitutional rights. If they have been taught anything by experience, it is, that by compromises and concessions on the question of Slavery, they have lost much and gained nothing. If, with the lights before them they continue to make concessions of constitutional rights, they will deserve the fate that will certainly overtake them. It is manifest that the Black Republicans intend to be satisfied with nothing short of the extermination of the institution of Slavery. The "irrepressible conflict" is going on, and has developed itself in a new form in the bloody tragedy at Harper's Ferry. The extent of this conspiracy, shows that what the Abolitionists cannot effect through the *malfeasance* or *nonfeasance* of Congress and the Territorial Legislatures, they intend to accomplish by conspiracy, violence and bloodshed. I repeat, then, let the Southern States stand firmly upon the Constitution, as the great platform upon which the Federal Government is erected, and under which their rights can alone be protected. Let it not be supposed from what I have said that I am a disunionist. No man is a disunionist who adheres strictly to the Constitution. There is no sacrifice I would not make to preserve the Union as our fathers made it. I should regard a dissolution as a great calamity, but if *the alternative should be presented to the State of Alabama, of remaining in the Union an unequal or degraded member, or dissolving her connection with it, she should not hesitate to choose the latter alternative.*

That there is a great danger of such an alternative being presented, we cannot doubt. *The approaching Presidential election may test it.* It is, therefore, the duty of the friends of the Constitution and equal rights, in every section of the Union, to unite to prevent the election of a Black Republican. That an overruling Providence will direct the public mind in the path of duty and patriotism, and carry us safely through the approaching crisis, is my sincere prayer.

COMMERCE NORTH AND SOUTH.

MOVEMENT OF EXPORTS FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

From the Constitution, Dec. 7.

We have thought it not inappropriate to give the exports for the last fiscal year, as furnished by the different sections of the Republic, in the hope that our common interest, so signally displayed by these figures, will arrest that aggressive spirit which is bastening all to one undistinguished ruin.

The exports of the last fiscal year, embracing specie and American produce, amounted to $335,894,385; in addition to which we also exported something over twenty millions of foreign produce, making all of our exports above $356,000,000, and exceeding our imports for the same period a fraction over $18,000,000.

The specie and American produce exported were	$335,894,385
Specie	57,502,306
The amount of produce consequently exported was	$278,392,080

We propose to classify the amount furnished by each section so far as possible, by giving the amount furnished exclusively by the Free States, the amount furnished by both the Free and Slave States, (which it is impossible to separate and designate the respective amount furnished by each,) and the amount furnished exclusively by the Slave States.

Free States exclusively:	
Fisheries—embracing spermaceti and whale oils, dried and salt fish	$4,462,974
Coal	653,536
Ice	164,581
Total, Free States	5,281,091
Free and Slave States—	
Products of the forest—embracing staves and headings, shingles, boards, plank, and scantling, hewn timber, other timber, oak bark, and other dye, all manufactures of wood, ashes, ginseng, skins, and furs	12,699,967
Product of agriculture—	
Of animals—beef-tallow, hides, horned-cattle, butter, cheese, pork, hams and bacon, lard, wool, hogs, horses, mules, and sheep	15,840,817
Vegetable food—	
Wheat flour, Indian corn, Indian meal, rye meal, rye, oats, and other small grain, and pulse, biscuit, or shop-bread, potatoes, apples, and onions	22,437,578
Manufactures—	
Refined sugar, wax, chocolate, spirits from grain, do. molasses, do. other materials, vinegar, beer, ale, porter and cider, in casks and bottles, linseed oil, household furniture, carriages and parts, railroad cars and parts, hats of fur and silk, do. palm leaf, saddlery, trunks and valises, adamantine and other candles, soap, snuff, tobacco, manufactured, gunpowder, leather, boots and shoes, cables, and cordage, salt, lead, iron, pig, bar, nails, castings, and all manufactures of, copper, brass, and manufactures of, drugs and medicines, cotton piece goods, printed or colored, white other than duck, duck and all manufactures of, hemp, thread, bags, cloth, and other manufactures of wearing apparel, earthen and stoneware, combs and buttons, brooms and brushes of all kinds, billiard-tables and apparatus, umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, morocco and other leather not sold by the pound, fire-engines, printing presses and type, musical instruments, books and maps, paper and stationery, paints and varnish, jewelry, other manufactures of gold and silver, glass, tin, pewter and lead, marble and stone, bricks, lime and cement, India-rubber overshoes and manufactures, lard oils, oil cake, artificial flowers	30,197,274
Articles not enumerated, manufactured	2,274,652
Raw produce	1,858,205
Total, free and slave States	84,417,493
Slave States exclusively:	
Cotton	161,434,923
Tobacco	21,074 038
Resin and Turpentine	3,554,416
Rice	2,207,148
Tar and Pitch	141,058
Brown Sugar	196,935
Molasses	75,699
Hemp	9,279
Total, Slave States	188,693,496

RECAPITULATION.

Free States, exclusively	5,281,091
Free and Slave States	84,117,493
Slave States exclusively	188,693,496
Total	278,392,080

If any one will take the trouble to analyze the articles embraced in the amount of $84,417,493 belonging alike to the labor of the Free and Slave States, he will find that at least one-third is as justly the products of slave labor. We have therefore the fact that, out of $278,392,080 of exports of domestic industry over $200,000,000 of this sum is furnished by those States known as Slave States.

THE CLERGY OF THE NORTH, IN RELATION TO MATTERS AT THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems desirable, in view of the present state of things in our country, that there should be some expression of opinion and feeling on the part of the clergy at the North, in unison with that contemplated by the meeting at the Lafarge House, and that uttered by the recent gathering in Boston. We cannot well bear any very decided part or testimony in such public demonstrations; and yet, when no small part of the mischief to be counteracted has been created by reverend agitators, male and female, it would seem peculiarly appropriate for the clergy, as a body, to do something in resisting the evil, for the sake of wiping off reproach from their own name, as well as for the general influence that might thereby be exerted. If it be so, that there is now real danger of disunion and bloodshed, there never was a time when the ministers of God were more loudly called upon to interpose with counsels of unity and peace; for what would a separation of our States be but the tearing of limbs from the living body, or the sanguinary feud of a family of brethren? I do not believe there is a Bishop, Presbyter or Deacon among all our Episcopal clergy at the North, who has any sympathy with the movements which have disturbed the South; and if disunion be before us, none of our clergy, North or South, will have had any share in causing it; and among other religious bodies there are thousands of ministers conservative, like our own. Now, if there could be any mode by which their sentiments could be expressed without mingling with the party strifes of the day, and simply declarative of our love for the Union, our abhorrence of such movements as we have recently witnessed, and our conviction that the South should be left to manage Slavery in its own way, with no restrictions but those of the Constitution and General Government, I believe it would draw forth a hearty response from thousands of the Clergy, and result in good. A few lines prepared by some of the leading divines in New-York, and circulated for signatures among their brethren, of different denominations, might answer the purpose; or a call for a meeting of the Clergy alone would, perhaps, do as well, though this latter mode would not find so full a response, and, moreover, such a meeting would be liable to the intrusion of radicals and agitators whom it is not pleasant to come in contact with, though well armed against them. All this, of course, is on the supposition that there is real danger impending to our Union; for, if there be, the call to avert it is one that should arouse the Clergy to bear their part in the work of prevention ere it be too late. RECTOR.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

In a recent lecture delivered at Glasgow, Sir John Bowring having asserted that the lexicon of the Chinese language consists of 70 large volumes, M. Stanislaus Julien, Professor of Chinese at the College de France and the first Sinologist in Europe, has written to the *Constitutionnel* to point out Sir John's mistake. M. Julien states that, in reality, the Imperial Dictionary of the Emperor of Khang-hi, being that which all European students of Chinese use, is only of 32 volumes in 12mo, not thicker than the little finger, and containing only 42,718 characters. M. Julien asserts, moreover, that a knowledge of about one-tenth of these characters is sufficient to enable Chinese books to be understood, and that the Chinese language "is as clear as the easiest of modern languages"—tha proof being, he says, that numerous Chinese works have been translated into French in the course of the last thirty years.

The eminent author and physician, Sir John Forbes, having lately suffered from severe illness, has intimated his intention of retiring from active life. On the 30th ult. the furniture of his house in London was sold by auction. Sir John has generously presented his very valuable medical library, numbering about 3,000 volumes, to the Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he received his early education. He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh in 1817.

It is rumored that a Mr. Betterton, a descendant of the Betterton, and a pupil of Mr. Young, is about to try his fortune on the stage; and it is further reported that a Mr. Mason, a relative of Mr. Charles Kemble, will shortly quit the pulpit and take to the sock and buskin. Rumor also states that Mr. T. P. Cooke has resolved on giving six farewell performances, and that they are to be genuine "final" ones.

Literature in Paris is quite as much influenced by "fashion" as are ladies' dresses. Since the success of *Fanny* a variety of romances have been published which go under the general title of "*une étude de femme*." M. E. Gourdon has just presented to the public a volume of this class, called *Louise*. The grave historian of the *History of the Congress of Paris* has written a book which is attracting much attention.

Mr. Cropsey, the American painter, so unfairly treated in last year's Academy Exhibition, says the *Times*, makes "act of presence" in the exhibition at Pall Mall by two Isle of Wight studies—a lovely little sunny view of the church at Bonchurch, and another of the lane, set in its green—which all visitors remember.

The spacious hall of Sion College, the headquarters of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of London, has been thrown open for a series of addresses, to be delivered every week by gentlemen distinguished in the Church and State on subjects of general importance. Of these the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster delivered the first, the subject being, "Some Hints in Reference to the Study of the Scriptures."

The statue of Richard I, the model of which was exhibited in 1851, in Hyde Park, and which became so familiar to visitors to the Great Exhibition held in that year, is about to be placed in Palace Yard, in the large open space opposite to the Peers' Entrance to the New Palace, Westminster. The statue, which is of gigantic proportions, is by Marochetti.

The public of Scotland, and particularly of the City of Edinburgh, have sustained a sad and serious loss in the death of Dr. George Wilson, the first Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh and Regius Keeper of the Industrial Museum.

During the late war in the Crimea the sale of the London *Punch* was interdicted throughout the Prussian States. On the petition of several "highly respectable citizens of the town of Berlin," this prohibition has now been repealed.

So great has been the demand for Dr. Cumming's remarkable book, *The Great Tribulation*, that upwards of 4,000 copies were immediately sold, and the demand for it increases every day.

Miss Evans, the authoress of *Adam Bede*, is engaged on a new novel, to be published, like *Adam Bede*, by the Messrs. Blackwoods, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Smiles, the author of *The Life of George Stephenson*, is engaged in writing a life of James Watt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The festivities at Compiègne, neither the hunting by day nor the theatricals by night, seem to impede the Emperor's activity in business. Both peace and war occupy him by turns, and the agricultural movement, which has evidently become one of the sternest necessity to the well-being of the Empire, has shared of late the Imperial care and attention with the gun-boat operations about to be established on the Seine, at Poissy. The Paris folk will at last be enabled to enjoy to their soul's content the contemplation of the dangers and delights of a naval action. A redoubt has been erected by the Emperor's orders, and under his direction, at Poissy, within a Sunday trip of the Paris *badaud*, and the gun-boats from Toulon and Cherbourg are about to be brought up the Seine in order to practice their fire under the Emperor's eye. The point of Poissy has been chosen for its convenient proximity to Fontainebleau, whence the Emperor may visit the works and direct the experiments whenever it suits him. The time and study to be devoted to the implements of war do not, however, prevent His Majesty from following up with the most energetic perseverance and generous encouragement all the improvements in agricultural science presented to his notice. By Imperial order, an inquiry is to be made into the local requirements of the agricultural districts of France, and the means of bringing their local resources more generally into play.

The *Journal du Havre* relates the following determined act of self-destruction committed by a person residing in that town. A man of 58 had long been suffering from palpitation of the heart, for which he had been under medical treatment. A short time since an inflammation in his eyelids came on, which required the application of caustic, and after that operation had been performed the medical man again examined the state of his patient's chest, and by auscultation, became convinced of the gravity of the complaint under which he was laboring. On leaving the sick man's room he stopped in the adjoining one, and told the family of the hopeless state of the case. Although he spoke in a very low tone, his words reached the invalid, who immediately took up a large piece of lunar caustic with which the doctor had left on the table and swallowed it. So determined was he to effect his purpose that in spite of his sufferings, he made no mention of what he had done until he felt assured that it was too late to apply a remedy. He died shortly after.

The Savannah (S. C.) *Republican*, of the 5th inst., says: "Friday night last, one O. S. Perry, who seems to have considered himself the proxy of the city for the practical maintenance of Southern rights, went to Mr. C. Chaffer's house, on South Broad-street, about half-past 8 o'clock, and told him that he (Chaffer) was an Abolitionist, and must leave town immediately if not sooner. After some further conversation, Perry left the house, and told Chaffer he must remain until he returned; and to prevent the door being locked during his absence, Perry unhinged it and carried it off on his back. While absent, Mr. Chaffer went to the barracks and informed against Perry, who was promptly arrested and brought before the Mayor, Saturday morning, and fined $20 for his patriotism. Mr. Perry will probably find it more profitable hereafter to attend to his own business, and leave the security of the city to the officers of the law."

The Portsmouth, Va., *Transcript* says that in October of last year, a gentleman picked up a letter in the road near Suffolk, directed to Capt. John Brown, that used to be. The document being sealed, and the finder having no knowledge of any such individual, left it at Mr. Wilson's shop, where it remained for a month or two. At last it was opened. The writer, whose name is not remembered, stated that he had armed men in the Dismal Swamp who would be ready at any time to join him. The letter was perused by a number of persons at the time, but as no such character as John Brown was known, it excited no suspicion until the conspiracy at Harper's Ferry. This letter, adds the *Transcript*, should even now induce vigilance.

A correspondent of the Washington *Intelligencer* at Sebastopol, under the date of Oct. 30, writes as follows: "The sum of three million silver rubles has at last been appropriated for the relief of those who suffered loss of property during the late seige. Count STROGONOFF came in the steamer from Odessa on Sunday last to bring the glad tidings, and to make arrangements for the distribution of the funds. He brought with him one million nine hundred thousand rubles, and the payment will commence on the 1st of November, old style, the officers having the preference. Those in Sebastopol will receive 57 per cent., and those who lost property outside of Sebastopol, and in Simperopol, Eupatoria, Kertsch, &c., will be paid from 15 to 20 per cent."

It appears, from an investigation made by the inspector of the Scottish Union Insurance Company, that the cause of a recent explosion in a brewery at Edinburgh was the ignition of the flour or dust of the malt. The fire took place in the mill-loft, and, rushing up the iron tubes of the elevators into a large, close malleable-iron receiver in the brew house, the explosion took place from the air thus compressed meeting with a strong resistance. A remedy to prevent a similar occurrence has been applied, which is simply to admit air into the receiver, and prevent fire from coming in contact with the flour. It is important that this should be generally known to all brewers, distillers and millers using malt-mills, and who have unlinclosed gaslights in the mill-room.

Mr. Chubb, with reference to recent accidents, suggests that bullion-rooms on board ship,—now usually formed by lining some nook or corner with strong iron plates bolted to and forming part of the ship, so that if the vessel gets on shore and breaks up, the bullion-room necessarily goes to pieces with it, and the contents be dispersed,—should not be in any way connected with or fixed to the ship. In case of a wreck, and the breaking up of the vessel on shore, the safe would then go to to the bottom, preserve its contents intact, and be readily recovered. As a safe four feet square will hold more than £1,000,000 sterling, very little space will be interfered with.

At the Alhambra Palace, London, an educated bull, who has received the distinguished appellative of "Don Juan," nightly displays some extraordinary feats. At the bidding of his master, Mr. Dan Castello, he leaps through hoops and over hurdles, rubs his nose upon the floor, kneels down, or limps about on three legs to imitate lameness, stands upon a pedestal in the most picturesque of attitudes, and finally permits himself to be hoisted on a shutter and so carried around the circus on the shoulders of a number of men, whom he views the while with an air of conscious dignity worthy of a county member on the day of his "chairing."

It is said that in Yorkshire, (Eng.,) there are ten packs of foxhounds, one pack of staghounds, and five or six harriers, equal in all to thirteen or fourteen packs of foxhounds. Thirteen packs of foxhounds, or fifty couples each—that is, 1,300 hounds—consume annually 200 tons of oatmeal, at a cost of £2,600, besides the carcases of about 2,000 dead horses. There are at least 1,000 hunting men in Yorkshire, keeping upon an average four horses each; 4,000 horses cost £200,000, at an average of £50 apiece, and their keep, at £50 per annum each, makes £200,000 more; 4,000 horses employ 2,000 men as grooms, and consume annually 40,000 quarters of oats, 2,000 quarters of beans, and 8,000 tons of hay.

The *Great Eastern*, says the Hampshire *Guardian*, is now becoming extremely smart in her outward appearance. The masts and funnels have been painted, the brass-work highly polished, the sails snugly stowed, and every rope hauled taut. A number of men belonging to the ship are now painting the hull. The space to be covered comprises an area of four acres. A large number of persons have lately visited the ship. Among the company was noticed the Prince de Joinville, who, since the commencement of the ship, appears to have taken a great interest in her. The work inside the ship has not yet been commenced.

A woman named Ann Coleman has been committed at Illaina to the Monmouth (Wales) assizes, for the very novel offence of having two husbands living with her at the same time—one being at the works in the day and the other on the night turn. Evidence of her first marriage at Wolverton, Somersetshire, eighteen years ago, at the age of 18, and of her recent marriage, within a few weeks of the present time, was produced, and the certificates were read. Her age was given in the last certificate at 24, which confirms the opinion of the male sex as to the difficulty of estimating a female year.

Galignani says: "Dr. Hartieng has successfully applied citric acid to the cure of rheumatism. Lemon juice had been recommended by Drs. Rees Dalrymple, Perkins and others; but that remedy is much more costly, whereas 20 grammes of citric acid, dissolved in 250 grammes of water, sweetened with from 75 to 100 grammes of syrup, may be administered in the course of from 15 to 36 hours, the affected part being wrapped up in wadding, and the patient being allowed to drink fresh water at discretion. A complete cure is generally obtained in the course of from ten to fifteen days."

An exhibition of wild beasts took place recently at Tuam, Ireland. An amusing incident occurred with the elephant, which put his trunk into the pocket of one of the bystanders and abstracted a small account-book contained therein. Before a rescue could be effected he dropped it into his capacious jaws, and had it instantly swallowed. One of the beasts bit the finger of his keeper.

The Springfield *Republican* relates that a Wilbrahamwoman, who believed in spiritualism and woman's rights, rigged herself out in Bloomer costume about a year ago and left her husband for parts unknown; but last week she returned a penitent and altered woman, having changed her uncouth garments for those more befitting to her sex.

A new process for the manufacture of submarine telegraph cables has been introduced by Messrs. Wells and Hall. Its chief peculiarities consist in the employment of pure india rubber instead of gutta percha, and in the coverings being braided so as to obviate effectually the liability of stretch or kink.

The Springfield *Republican* says that the old stage proprietors, agents, and drivers, who, twenty years ago, on the banks of the Connecticut, first commenced to lay aside the "whip and horn," to make room for the "bell and whistle," are to meet again in that city, on the 21st of December, and partake of an old-fashioned stage supper.

A man named Sandy Tate, a stone mason by trade, was tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail and had one side of his head shaved, in Salisbury, N. C., on Saturday last, for expressing violent Abolition sentiments. He had been living in the neighborhood several years.

Some Lord-Lieutenants, it seems, have thrown obstacles in the way of forming voluntaar corps. Thus, when Mr. R. Barnett, of Meopham, Kent, offered to arm, clothe, and equip twenty-five men at his own expense, Lord Sidney refused the offer, and declared, it to be a "crude idea!"

Much excitement exists in Monmouth County because a woman, named Jane Van Brunt, who is missing, is supposed to have been murdered. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of killing her. About one hundred persons are searching the swamps and woods in the vicinity.

An old man, named Quinn, who many years ago was pastor of a church in one of the villages of New-England, and much respected and esteemed by all for his good qualities, was recently sentenced to the chain-gang for thirteen days, by the Recorder of Memphis, Tenn., on the charge of habitual drunkenness.

Lieut. Col. E. Peel writes as follows to the London *Field*:—"When out deer-stalking on Capt. Spicar's moor, in the Island of Lewis, on Monday last, the 10th inst., I fired, at 134 yards distance, at a stag, and killed him and two hinds at the same shot. The ball passed through all three, killing them dead on the spot."

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—A distinguished Lawyer writes from Augusta, Maine, as follows: "When I commenced taking *Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy* for *Asthma*, I had been affected with that disease nearly twenty years. It is of the spasmodic kind; in a bad attack I have frequently sat up sixteen nights in succession. Soon after taking the Remedy, I found an unaccustomed relief; my health and strength began to improve; I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and have comparatively no Asthma. It seems to me that the very foundation of my disease is broken up, and that it will soon entirely leave me."

The medicine referred to above is prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-st., Boston, and is for sale by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of Saratoga Springs, the popular author of "Medical Common Sense," is doing wonders in relieving difficult and supposed incurable cases of chronic disease, at his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway. He ascertains the condition of an invalid with remarkable correctness without questioning, which, while it gives confidence to his patient, also evinces his possession of astonishing perception and diagnostic skill. Call and obtain his opinion. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

INTENSE EXCITEMENT—Created by that absorbing drama, the Doom of Deville; or, The Malden's Vow, as played at Barnum's Museum. Go early, or you cannot get a seat. Go early and you will be more than delighted. It is played this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

QUITE A CONTROVERSY has arisen in the Fifth-avenue about MORSE'S Gin. The gentlemen persist in calling it "Old Tom," while the ladies, who are recommended by the Faculty to take it, maintain that, from its delicate flavor, it ought to be called *white satin*.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Persons bed-ridden for months with rheumatic pains have been speedily restored to health by using these excellent remedies. The Ointment extirpates local pain, while the Pills purify the blood. Office, 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway, New-York.
Established in 1840.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 9.

$45,000	Missouri S. 6s	82¾	50	Erie Railroad	9¾
1,000	do	82⅞	100	do	9¾
1,000	Virginia S. 6s	92½	50	do	9⅝
10,000	do	91¾	100	Hud. Riv. R	40⅝
2,000	N. Y. C. B. 1878	102	50	Nor. & Wor. R	47½
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. 83	80	500	Reading R	41⅝
5,000	do	80¾	50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	17¾
2,000	E. R. 5th M. B	41	100	Panama R	133
1,000	H. R. R. 1st M.	104	70	Illinois Central R.	59¾
3,000	H. R. R. 2d M.	100	200	do	59¾
9,000	H. R. R. 3d M.	79	200	do	59¾
7,000	do	80	100	do	59¾
2,000	Har. R. 1st M.	93¾	100	do	59¾
10	Mer. Bank, ex. div.	105	50	do	59½
35	Amer. Ex. Bank	97½	17	do	59¾
159	Mich. Cent. R.	40	50	do	59¾
100	do	40⅝	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94
100	Canton Company	17	965	Gal. & Chic. R.	68⅝
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	76	50	do	68⅝
50	do	76⅝	100	do	68⅝
50	do	76⅝	100	do	68⅝
50	do	76¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	20½
25	do	76¾	100	do	20¾
150	N. Y. Central R	87	150	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64¾
250	do	80	50	do	64¾
50	do	80⅝	500	do	61
50	do	80⅝	200	Reading R	41⅝
100	do	80⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	17¾
50	do	80⅝	100	do	17¾
500	do	80⅝	100	Panama R	134½
300	do	80⅝	100	do	134½
			5	Ill. Cen. R	59⅝
			100	do	59⅝
			200	do	59⅝
			100	do	59¾
			14	Cl. Col. & Cin. R	94
			50	Gal. & Chi. R.	68⅝
			75	do	68⅝
			100	Chic. & R. I. R.	64½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Va. St. 6s	92⅜	50	Hudson River R	11
16,000	Missouri St. 6s	82⅞	50	do	11
10,000	do	83	200	Reading R	41⅝
10,000	H. Riv. R. 2d M.	100	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	17¾
2,000	Ill. Freeland R.	96	100	do	17¾
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	86½	100	Panama R	134½
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	77	100	do	134¾
100	do	76¾	20	do	134¾
100	do	78¾	5	Ill. Cen. R	59⅝
50	do	77	100	do	59⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	80⅝	200	do	59⅞
100	do	81	100	do	59¾
350	do	80⅝	14	Cl. Col. & Cin. R	94
100	do	80¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	68⅝
100	do	80⅝	75	do	68⅜
500	Erie Railroad	9⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	64½

FRIDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The improvement in the Stock Market noticed yesterday continued to-day. The printed sales are not so heavy in amount, but some of the Share prices have further advanced, and the general market closes firm this afternoon. On the State list, Missouris were a fraction weaker in the forenoon on the telegraphic advice from Washington in the TIMES of this morning, that the State will be disappointed in settling her claim against the Federal Treasury of about $450,000 in season for the January interest. The stand taken by the Attorney-General of the United States is, no doubt, a disappointment, but after due inquiry today we see no reason to doubt that other and abundant funds will be found in the Bank of Commerce in this City to pay all the State coupons due 1st of January. About one-half the amount falls upon the Pacific Railway Company, main line, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, both which have their lines completed and in profitable operation, and both in good credit. The other half for the poorer or unfinished roads, will be cared for by the State, whose Treasurer has the means and power of insuring the prompt transmission of the whole to New-York. In the afternoon the Missouri Stock recovered to 83 ⅌ cent.; same as yesterday. Virginias were steady at 92½ ⅌ cent. The suggestions of Gov. WISE, to confine the payment of interest, as far as practicable, to Richmond, and to grant $5,000,000 additional aid to the Internal Improvements for Companies who have not yet completed their undertakings, have not been favorably received in the market, and these, and *not* the Harper's Ferry excitement, have damaged the stock 1@2 ⅌ cent. We presume the State authoritics will not attempt to change their contract with the *present* Coupon Bondholders, to pay the interest in New-York and London. The Governor of Kentucky, in his message on Monday last, places the Public Debt of the Commonwealth,

Due from 1860

The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

CONTINUED AGITATION IN THE HOUSE.

A Southern View of the Republican Party.

The South Americans Decline a Union with the Democrats.

The Illinois Members Repentant.

NO VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

There will be no vote taken to-morrow in the House except, perhaps, a single ballot for Speaker which will result about as the last did.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) will not be able to get a vete upon his motion for the plurality rule for several days.

The South Americans held a caucus last night and determined to adhere to Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina. A Committee of three Democrats waited on the caucus and proposed a coalition on the following terms: If Mr. Bocock's vote was increased to ninety-three the South Americans should cast their votes for him, or if they could give Mr. GILMER twenty-eight votes the Democrats would unite on him and elect him. The overture was rejected in terms more emphatic than complimentary.

The Republicans have determined to make no more speeches, but to press a vote steadily. They are sanguine of the election of Mr. SHERMAN.

The Administration, and especially the Postmaster-General, is anxious for an election. The President says he has no doubt of the success of the Republicans. Secretary COBB seems indifferent.

It is now authoritatively ascertained that it is the intention of the President to send his message to Congress on Tuesday. The Committees of the Senate will be announced on Tuesday, and immediately afterwards the several treaties awaiting ratification will be communicated to that body. The Committees will stand as they did at the last session, excepting a few changes which will be made to accommodate the new Senators. Senator HEMPHILL, of Texas, goes on the Post-office Committee; and Senator BRAGG, of North Carolina, takes the place of Senator WARD, of Texas, on the Committee of Claims.

Judge HORNBLOWER, of New-Jersey, writes to his Republican friends here to stand firm. He says that the Democracy is losing ground there by the delay of organization.

The mail contractors propose having an indignation meeting.

The report that England and France will simultaneously disarm is ridiculed in high quarters here.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

According to the opinions of prominent Congressmen, it is not probable that the election of Speaker will be effected to-morrow. Indeed, no idea can be formed as to how long the debate in the House will be extended. Calculations continue to be made by members outside of the Republican ranks as to the best means of uniting the Democrats, Southern Opposition, and such Anti-Lecompton Democrats as have not voted for Mr. Bocock; but up to this evening they have not come to a satisfactory arrangement of the figures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (A. L. Dem.,) moved an amendment to the journal, as therein no mention was made of his resolution for the adoption of the purality vote.

The Clerk said it was merely read for information.

Mr. HICKMAN insisted he had a right to offer the resolution, which took precedence of all other questions, and asked for a decision of the qucation.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) contended that Mr. HICKMAN had the right to introduce the resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) argued on the opposite side.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that even if he should yield the floor, to which he was entitled, the resolution could not be entertained now, as other questions were pending.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (dem.,) took occasion to say that the plurality resolution was designed to enable men to vote indirectly for a Black Republican, when they would not come up like men and vote directly for such a nominee.

Mr. HICKMAN said the remark did not apply to him He should vote for a Republican in preference to any gentleman who sustains this Administration. [Applause on the Republican side. There were some hisses.]

Mr. REGAN said nobody doubted that the gentleman would vote for a Republican as against a Democrat He repeated that the object of this unlawful attempt to act upon that resolution was to shield gentlemen from the responsibility of doing indirectly what they would not do directly.

Mr. HICKMAN—I have never conceded anywhere what my ultimate action would be. I prefer the election of a sound Democrat—by that I mean a Democrat opposed to this Administration—an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. I have endeavored for a week to elect such a man, but I am beginning to fear that I shall be unable to consummate that work. I believe that either a friend of the Administration or a Republican is ultimately to be elected Speaker. I am frank to say that in that event I have decided for the choice of the latter. I have offered this resolution for the purpose of reaching organization. If the Administration Party succeed, I trust I shall submit in a becoming spirit. I am perfectly willing that every man in the country should know my views. Let the motion to amend the journal be put to the House to decide.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that motion was unnecessary, in his view of the subject. If the gentleman means to vote for the Republican nominee, he and those thinking with him can do so, and thus end the question. No man who has witnessed that gentleman's course for the last two years, could donbt that he would at last land in the Republican ranks. He says he wants a sound Democrat elected, and yet will vote with the Republicans. Who does he fool hy such doctrine as that? The Democratic party are here to perform a high and holy duty to the country. I want him to be understood as a Black Republican who only takes the name of Democrat for the purpose of hoodwinking and misleading. Let me ask him would he vote for Mr. Bocock to-day if he would rise and say he was opposed to the administration?

Mr. HICKMAN—I will state, frankly and unequivocally, that I would not, and give my reasons, which are entirely sufficient for myself. I would not do it, because I know that Mr. Bocock sustained the Administration in everything it has done, and I am not a believer in eleventh-hour repentance. [Laughter.] As to the charge of my being a Black Republican, that is a question for me to decide, and not for the gentleman from Virginia. I shall continue to regard myself as a Democrat until I find that the Democratic Party in the region of the country where I belong have the moral and physical force to exclude me from it. I think I have always done so. I repudiate and condemn the sentiments entertained by the Administration and its followers. If they are Democrats, I am no Democrat. The question he has undertaken to decide is one that cannot be decided by him, or by the whole Virginia delegation. It is a question that will be decided by the country, as to who embodies Democratic sentiment, whether JAMES BUCHANAN or those who hold to the sentiments of the Cincinnati Platform in its integrity and entirety.

Mr. SMITH, in reply, remarked that the injunction, "Man know thyself," was one of the most difficult to learn. The gentleman was not the man to judge himself, but he (SMITH) and others were to classify him. He, therefore, classed the gentleman with the blackest of Black Repnblicans. Not only on this, but on past occasions, there are gentlemen honestly opposed to the Kansas policy, who are acting with Democrats, and not coöperating with the Republicans. Since that question has passed to the future, and is no longer a living issue, why should Democrats differ on great principles?

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (A. L. Democrat), inquired whether the support of the Democratic organization was a test of Democracy?

Mr. SMITH replied it was, as a general rnle. An organization is to carry out the principles of the party.

Mr. CLARK asked what excuse a man could have who was elected against an organization, without sympathy with any, where no principle was involved?

Mr. SMITH explained that a man might be elected against the organization, and yet be a good Democrat.

Mr. CLARK said he represented his constituents, who were opposed to the political organizations throughout the Union.

Mr. SMITH—Are you a Republican or a Democrat?

Mr. CLARK—I am opposed to all organizations.

Mr. SMITH—Then the gentleman is an Ishmaelite his hand is against all parties. He was not here against the Constitution and the Union, Mr. SMITH was sure.

Mr. CLARK—No. sir.

Mr. SMITH inquired which party maintains the principles of the Constitution—the Republican or the Democratic?

Mr. CLARK said he came into the last Congress a Democrat. He was a Democrat now, but not attached to the Democratic Party of this House or his District. He took his seat in the last Congress with those whom he supposed pledged to the Democratic platform—he meant the Northern exposition of it. He had not been here long before he found there was more than one sectional party. He heard the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MILES) say the South was extremely sectional, and then he began to doubt whether he belonged any where, and the doubt was not yet removed. He was a national man with Northern sentiments, looking to the preservation of the Union, and looking for national men to coöperate with him. He cared less about party than for his country. [Applause.]

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) in response, remarked that on the occasion Mr. CLARK alluded to, he did not say the South was sectional in all its aims and purposes, but did say, and now repeated it, that he was a sectionnl man; that he was first devoted, heart and soul, to the interest of his constituents. He owed his chief and primary allegiance to South Carolina, which had a prominent claim on his love, affection and devotion, as she had on every one of her sons. Even if it were true that the South was now sectional, even if it were true that there was a sectional spirit there, would she not be justified? The gentleman from New-York said he first came into the House expecting to find but one sectional party, but that he very soon discovered another sectional party. Was that strange; Did not like beget like? Could you have a sectional party at the North without expecting to have one arrayed against it at the South? Were they at the South to be reproached for sectionalism thrust upon them? They would fight fire with fire, and meet force with force if necessary. By doing so they would not surrender any patriotic motive, or the love of country which should animate every citizen.

Mr. CLARK said Mr. MILES was the gentleman to whom he had referred. He (CLARK) never was and never would be a sectional man. He was the representative of the great City of New-York, a City which could not afford to send a sectional man to Congress. She could not consent that the chain of wealth which connects her with other States shall be broken. He had been called an Abolitionist. His attention had been called to the *Constitution* newspaper, of the 7th inst., which contains a report of the proceedings here, and which uses the following language: "He (CLARK) had not been an Abolitionist until he came to the City of Washington." No doubt this was either an error of the reporter or misprint. He had said he had never seen an Abolitionist until he came here. In saying this he did not refer to members of the Republican Party; they are not regarded as Abolitionists in that city. He did not regard the Republican Party as an Abolition party. There may be, for aught he knew, Abolitionists who entertain the same political opinions and vote with that organization, but it so happened he had no personal acquaintance with any such who reside in his district. He then defined what he meant by Abolitionists. They were those who would interfere by violence with the relation of master and slave. The recent affair at Harper's Ferry furnished a strong illustration of practical Abolitionism in the most hideous form. If there be in the Northern States men who advise and counsel, and incite such proceedings, they are Abolitionists, and lack the demonisc courage, the horrible recklessness, which characterized their leader. Those were not Abolitionists who would contribute money or otherwise make compensation to the master for the service of his slave, and in consideration of the surrender of his title. He knew there were thousands of them at the North. If to differ from the Administration as to its whole Territorial policy, if to dissent from the action of the majority of the Democratic organization in Congress as to the admission of Kansas into the Union, requires those who so differ and dissent to be classed as Abolitionists, then he claimed the right to bear the name and claim the honor. If he was an Abolitionist for these reasons, there were millions of them at the North.

Mr. SMITH (resuming) said he was well acquainted with Mr. CLARK, and did not believe there was any Abolition feeling in his heart, or a drop of Abolition blood in his veins. The principles of a party are those acted upon by a party, and its organizations are the means to perpetuate them. Differences exist in every party. They exist in the Democratic Party. Mr. BOCOCK was not put up because he was an Administration man, but because he had long been an honored Democrat. He (Mr. SMITH) denounced the inconsistency of his (Mr. CLARK's) conduct, in being elected as a Democrat, and refusing to act with the party.

Mr. CLARK inquired whether Mr. SMITH would deem it good ground for a dissolution of the Union if he should find the people of the North combined as a sectional party at the South?

Mr. SMITH—Whenever a combination of the majority is formed for the purpose of warring on the constitutional rights of any section of the Union, I am out of it. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK—So am I, sir; but that is not my question. If a President of the United States should be elected by one section, either North or South, who was unsatisfactory to the other portion, would you regard that as a just cause for dissolving the Union in advance of any trampling on the rights of the South?

Mr. SMITH—No man can tell what a day may bring forth. It is unnecessary to declare what I will do in a contingency which may never arise. Having been elected as a Democrat, and the issues on which you differ with the party having passed away, will you redeem your agreement by declnring yourself a Democrat and acting with the party?

Mr. CLARK—My constituents would never sustain me if I should have political consort with those who, in the event of certain men being elected President, however obnoxious they might be, without waiting for some overt act or violation of constitutional right, would deem it sufficient ground for a dissolution of the Union. [Applause.] I now beg my friend to answer my question.

Mr. SMITH—The gentleman really tries very earnestly to get rid of the necessity of dealing with his present position. I ask the gentleman whether he means to act with the Democratic Party or Black Republican Party?

Mr. CLARK—I will answer that question.

Mr. SMITH—Say yes or no. Don't make a speech about it.

Mr. CLARK—I cannot exactly find out where the Democratic Party is. I have looked for it in the Cincinnati platform, and it is not there. [Applause.] I am willing to act with any party in this House which is determined to uphold the Constitution and its guarantees—to tramp'e on no right, North or South. I intend to exercise whatever of discretion, intellect or conscience I may have upon any measure which may come before the House. I care nothing about party, but intend to give my votes for that which I think is right. Party organizations I care nothing about. I found myself compelled during much of the last Congress to act with the Republican Party, because upon the question of Kansas and the question of the admission of new States, which is after all the most important political question before the people, I found they voted right, whether they talked right or not. Whenever a question arises where my honorable friend and myself can stand together in defence of every one of the constitutional rights of the South, assure him he will find me at his side.

Mr. SMITH—Then I understand the gentleman from New-York to say that he has found the constitutional party in the Black Republican Party, for he has got to find it either in that party or the Democratic Party. He tells us he acted with them during the last session upon certain leading issues, and from the character of his remarks now I clearly see he conceives he has found them to be the national, Union-loving party in this country.

Mr. CLARK (interrupting)—I did not say so.

Mr. SMITH—If you did not say so, do you mean to set so?

Mr. CLASK made no reply.

Mr. SMITH went on to say he had taken his present ground ever since 1854, when he saw from the developments in this hall there was an absolute necessity that the South should present itself as a unit, not as a means of preserving the Union, but as a means of preserving itself. He would not undertake to say if any particular man should be elected President he would immediately favor a dissolution of the Union. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." He maintained that the House had no right to let a minority organize it. It is well known that a certain number intend to go over to Mr. SHERMAN whenever it is necessary. Let them do it like men, and let their constituents settle the question.

Mr CURRY, of Alabama, (Dem.)—There is a time, Mr. Clerk, when a whole people, like an individual, hold their breath in suspense, anxiously awaiting the accomplishment of events. These periods of time, which come like night intervening between successive days, mark the destinies of a people. The excitement prevailing in the public mind, the manifestation of interest here and elsewhere, admonishes us that this may perhaps be such an occasion. Nor does this excitement and profound agitation of the public mind arise simply from the question of the organization of this House; nor does it arise from the question relating to the publication and circulation of incendiary pamphlets; nor does it exist but in a modified degree from the murderous incursion which was recently made into the Commonwealth of Virginia. These are but incidents to the great principles which are at stake. Now the real cause of the agitation of the public mind arises from the question which has arisen here—"that property in man is a crime; that the African is the equal of the white man; that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens." This is the great secret of the agitation of the public mind. There is the secret of the difficulty. It is this general classification to which I have alluded, and with regard to which there are modifications of opinions and sentiment. The representative of one extreme, and perhaps in the maximum, is WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON; the other, representing the minimum of that feeling, is perhaps the distinguished representative from Ohio, (Mr. CORWIN.) Now I will say, in the spirit of that charity which rejoices in the truth, that I do not propse to hold the Republican Party responsible for the excesses committed by men holding Anti-Slavery opinions. I do not intend to charge any of that party with complicity, for from the bottom of my heart I acquit them of all supposed or assumed complicity in the raid lately made into Virginia. I go further, and say that I accept the plea interposed and placed upon record, and that I am willing to allow the mantle of ignorance to cover the act of signing the recommendation of an incendiary pamphlet. I propose, if I can, to follow the example set by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, and as far as I am able, with my limited capacity, to rise to the height of this great nrgument and treat the grave and important subject as a philosopher, a statesman and a citizen of the country. But I make this averment, that the ideas and principles and politics of the Republican Party are necessarily hostile to the Constitution and to the rights and interests of the South The arguments addoced assume an antagonism between the sections and an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," and the ideas put forth in your school-rooms to your pupils, through your public lectures, through your political addresses, through your legislative resolves, and through your Congressional speechcs, pre-suppose and imply this antagonism; and he is the least criminal who stops short in his career and hesitates at the exercise of the necessary means for the accomplishment of his purposes. If Slavery be a crime against God and against humanity—if it be a curse to society—if it contains the fruitful seeds of irremediable woes—it is as vain to talk of moderation and the Constitution, and non-interference with the rights of the South, as it would be to propel a skiff up the surging cataract of Niagara. The ideas advanced, the principles avowed, the doctrines preached, the ideas inculcated, must have their logical development and result. The Lord George Gordon riots of 1780, when London was in the possession of an infuriated mob headed by a madman, and when the proceedings of Parliament were almost suspended—when civil authority was prostrated, when the people were under the influence of the savage cry of "No Popery!"—are but a fair illustration of the effect of fanaticism and folly. The recent invasion that has been made into the State of Virginia, although disavowed and repudiated, as I have no doubt honestly and conscientiously, by most (if not all) of the gentlemen on that side of the House, is, in my judgment, the necessary logical, inevitable sequence of your principles and your doctrines. I propose to address myself calmly and inoffensively to the House and to the country. Properly appreciating my responsibility and the high position which we hold, I shall not be so far recreant as to what I believe to be due to myself and to my constituents, to violate that rule to-day. I propose to show the effect and the necessary consequence of this Anti-Slavery agitation and feeling. I am conscious of the fact that there are in the Northern States two distinct Anti-Slavery organizations, one represented by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PHILLIPS, MAY and others, the other represented by the Republican Party of the North; and I repeat again, that I do not hold the Republican Party personally responsible either for the doctrines avowed or for the measures advocated by the Garrison party. I have a different purpose in the remarks that I will submit—that is, to demonstrate to those of you who shrink from the doctrines avowed by that party. In 1835, in an address issued by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, participated in by Mr. LLOYD GARRISON and others of that type of Anti-Slavery men, I find recorded these sentiments: "That they were not willing to secure the emancipation of the slaves at the expense of the safety of the whites; that they would not advocate the right of physical resistance on the part of the oppressed; and that they would not sacrifice the life of a single slaveholder to emancipate every slave in the United States." That is the opinion which was promulgated officially by GARRISON and those whom the gentleman from New-York (Mr. CLARK) affirms are the Abolitionists proper. In 1859, WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his speech in Brooklyn the other day, used this language in regard to JOHN BROWN and his incursion into Virginia: "It is the natural result of Anti-Slavery teaching. For one, I expected it." That is the position to which they have been driven by this volume of Anti-Slavery sentiments in the North. In 1852 the Whig Party in the National Convention resolved that the compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave law, were a finality in principle and substance. In six years from that time we find the great State of Ohio, through the Republican Convention, resolving that the Fugitive Slave law should be repealed "as destructive of the rights of States and subversive of the moral sense of mankind." Even Democrats were driven to the enunciation of extreme principles and doctrines from which two or three years before they would have shrunk back with alarm and indignation. The Fugitive Slave law had been nullified. They went so far in Massachusetts as to appoint a commission to defend slaves in the Courts of that State, and any lawyer who accepts the case of a claimant is to be struck from the roll of attorneys, and to be incapacitated from holding office. In Wisconsin, also, there is a similar statute nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and which prevents its execution in that State, so far as the whole power of the State Government can accomplish that purpose. I state this to show that the Republican party were driven by events into the assumption of doctrines from which a few years ago they would have shrunk. But that is not all. A distinguished Senator from New-York boasted in this Capitol that a hundred representatives of the people and some fifteen Senators held these sentiments—sentiments which twenty years ago were not entertained by twenty men in the whole Northern States—and yet we are told to be under no apprehension, to feel no special alarm. When these are the sentiments of the people of the North, we have good ground for apprehension. Mr. CURRY referred to the law giving negroes the right of suffrage, to the operation of the "underground railroad," and to the frequent resistance of the Fugitive Slave law, and argued that the South had good reason to be under apprehension. It was a poor argument to advance that there was no more Territories to people, and that therefore the question of Slavery or no Slavery in the Territories was not up for discussion. But was not the Republican party organized distinctly, avowedly and solely for the purpose of preventing the extension of Slavery into the Territories? If you do not mean to insult us, or if you do not mean to interfere with Slavery, dissolve your organization and put it out of your power in that respect to do us an injury. I ask you, I put it to your hearts and consciences, if you had the power would you not repeal the Fugitive Slave law? There is no negative response to that. If you had the power of the Government to abolish Slavery and render slave property insecure, would you not do it?

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.)—No, not in the Southern States.

Mr. CURRY—Why, in the Free States no legislation would be necessary on the subject, but you would gradually narrow and limit our ground until all would have to flee from the country of our occupancy and residence. These are your avowed opinions, through the newspapers and through your representatives in Congress, and still we are told to dismiss our apprehensions and entertain no fears as to the results. I say boldly that the animating principle of the Republican Party is opposition to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. This is the ligament which binds the heterogeneous mass together. Without that you would fall to pieces at once. Mr. CURRY then went on to show that Gov. CHASE, in a speech recently delivered by him at Boston, suggested that every Government official should be a person imbued with Anti-Slavery doctrines, and that that principle should be one of the tests for getting appointments. He also referred to FILLMORE'S Albany speech in 1856, as ustifying the position which the South now assumes, and continued: If the North elected Mr. SEWARD, or Mr. CHASE, or any other member of the Republican Party on a sectional platform, such an election was to be resisted, to the destruction of every tie which binds together the great Confederacy. [Applause from the Democratic side.] The election of such men would indicate hostility to us that would be an assurance of our subjugation and deprivation of all security in the future. That would be a calamity indeed, and to submit to it would be a calamity embittered by disgrace.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (S. Opp.)—I wish to ask the gentleman a question for information, and in order to guide my future conduct. He avowed his opinion a moment ago as to what he will do in a certain contingency, if a certain person is elected President of the United States. I desire to know whether or not the honorable gentleman from Virginia, for whom he votes for Speaker, is of the same opinion.

Mr. CURRY gave no response, but continued. He said, referring to the recent Union demonstrations, that though these were more or less gratifying, as evincing a returning sense of justice at the North, yet they amounted to nothing. They were not the true index of public opinion. The test of public opinion was through the ballot-box, and looking to this test he found that New-England stood here arrayed in solid phalanx against the constitutional rights of the South; that New-York stood here with but four or five representatives disposed to befriend the South and Southern rights, and the same was true in a greater or less extent in regard to Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States. When he looked at these indications he was not to be lulled into security by demonstrations at Union meetings. The patriotic declarations and eloquent vindication of the Union were but as the singing of Circe, "the voice of the charmer, charming never so wisely," lulling the South and deceiving the North in regard to the stupendousness of the present crisis. If they were in earnest in these declarations, let them give to the South something practical, substantial and tangible; let them go home and repeal their Personal Liberty bills, their *habeas corpus* acts, their *mandamus* acts; let them execute the Fugitive Slave law: let them open their prisons for the safe keeping of fugitive slaves; let them refuse contributions of money to circulate incendiary pamphlets at the South, let them turn out of this hall and the Senate the men who come to insult and stigmatize the South. These would be indications of public opinion and tests of returning justice. He would not deny that there existed in his State a serious apprehension in regard to the consequences of this agitation. There were men at the South who, while wishing that this Government might continue prosperous and happy, still recognized the fact that clouds and darkness were gathering over the future which only the eye of the seer could penetrate. His constituents looked solely to the Democracy of the North as the natural allies of the Constitution and the South. Admitting that bad men had sometimes used the prestige of the Democracy for ill, and had abused its confidence, still they must recollect that it had been fruitful of great names and great deeds. In war it had been the country's friend; in peace it had contributed largely to the country's prosperity; its disbandment now would be a serious calamity. In the critical periods of the country's history it had been the saviour of the Constitution and the defender of the country's honor. Its principles had become part of our mental habitudes, and he trusted it would be adequate to the stupendous conflict ahead of us. If, said he, the Democrats and our American friends should not be able to interpose for the security of the South and the protection of the Constitution, I shall counsel the people of my State to offer most effectual resistance, and shall urge them to fling themselves back on their reserved rights and upon the inalienable sovereignty of the State to which I owe my first and last allegiance. [Applause from the Democratic benches and the gallories.]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.)—I would do an insult to my feelings and sense of propriety if I did not take the earliest opportunity to make an apology to this House for the much-to-be-regretted occurrence which took place in this Hall yesterday. It was an offence to its dignity, a breach of its harmony and decorum, and for it I tender to this body my regrets and my apology.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.)—After what has been said by my worthy colleague, I conceive it to be my duty to say to this House that if in the excitement of yesterday I violated any of the rules of this House or its decorum, I regret it very much, and hope it will not tend to mar any of my relations with the members of this House.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.)—After this restoration of the *entente cordiale*, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Carried by a vote of 112 to 108, and the House adjourned at 2¾ o'clock.

Correction—Card from Mr. McPherson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Express* of Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, copies from the TIMES a paragraph relative to the exciting scene in the House on Tuesday, when Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania was interrupted by Mr. CRAWFORD of Georgia. The paragraph represents the language used by the parties as "entirely respectful and courteous," and also as spoken in a "low, conversational tone." It was not understood by those a little distance off, as a result of the confusion which immediately existed in the House, but the colloquy was not at all gentle.

The account further represents, that after certain parties rushed to Mr. CRAWFORD, McPHERSON of Pennsylvania, *placing his hand on what was supposed to be a pistol*, approached, with other Republicans, to STEVENS." I was not armed, and never have carried a pistol, nor do I now. I am astonished to find that such an impression was made upon any one.

The confusion, however, was great, and accurate observation was almost impossible from the reporter's gallery.

Please correct the statement, and oblige.

Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD McPHERSON.

PARDON OF "BRISTOL BILL."—The Boston *Traveller's* correspondent at Windsor, Vt., under date of Dec. 8, thus announces the pardon of the once famous criminal. "Bristol Bill?" The people of our usually quiet village were surprised several days since by seeing the noted 'Bristol Bill' (*alias* Wm. WASHBURN) promenading the streets, and learned upon inquiry that while at work at his 'shaving jack,' on the morning of the 5th inst., he was surprised with a pardon bearing Gov. HALL'S signature."

THE AGITATION AT THE SOUTH.

SECESSION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the Committee on Federal Relations in the Legislature of South Carolina on Wednesday recommended the passage of resolutions reaffirming the position of the State as expressed in the Convention of 1852, declaring her right to secede from the Federal Union; and that the people should make common cause with those of Virginia, and be prepared to sustain her in her vindication of the institutions of the South.

The minority of the Committee report resolutions that the frontier States especially, and the Southern States generally, may rely upon the aid of South Carolina in vindication of their rights in or out of the Union, and that the military contingent fund be increased to $100,000.

The debate will take place to-morrow.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTOWN—THE IMPENDING EXECUTIONS.

The Charlestown correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes, under date of Dec. 9:

Military movements still continue, and troops are daily arriving and departing. The Petersburgh Artillery, Capt. JAMES N. NICHOLS, whose officers and privates made hosts of friends by their gentlemanly bearing and soldierly conduct, left yesterday morning. A large crowd assembled at the dépôt to bid them farewell. The Tenth Legion Artillery arrived in the same train in which the Petersburgh Artillery left. The Tenth Legion Company is from New Market, Shenandoah County, is under the command of Capt. M. M. SIBERT, and numbers over fifty men. With the Company comes Master ALBERT, the infant drummer, seven years of age, who is quite a prodigy. The fifer to the Company, JACOB HOCKMAN, is 75 years of age, but manages to produce good music from the fife. The contrast between the two musicians attracted the attention of all.

The evening train brought the Richardson Guards, Capt. WELSH, 50 men, Madison, C. H., Madison County. This company has been most anxious to come on, and field themselves in readiness from the beginning of the affair. Later in the evening the Clarke Guards, Capt. BOWEN, from Berryville, Va., marched into town. The Guards have been organized but a few weeks, but their ranks were very full, 65 men being in the line.

The military force now here consists of the Portsmouth Guards, Woodis Riflemen, Mountain Guards, West Augusta Riflemen, Montpelier Guards, Petersburg City Guards, Petersburg Greys, Clarke Guards, Richardson Guards, Washington Guards and Jefferson Guards—in all over five hundred men—besides which, the Executive Guards, Capt. HUNTER, 25 men, are constantly on duty.

The inconvenience to which our citizens have for weeks been subjected has not yet been entirely overcome, and complaints are daily made of the interference of ignorant sentinels with the rights of our citizens. The complaint, however, is not entirely urged against the sentinels, but citizens are beginning to talk loudly against those who are in power. The instructions to the sentinels are certainly in conflict with the commonest rights of citizenship, and the evil calls loudly for remedy. An aged and infirm old gentleman, one of our wealthiest citizens, was stopped at an early hour a few evenings ago when within twenty steps of his residence, and was not allowed to pass on to his own house. A half-dozen children, who had been to a pump for water, were marched to the guard-house by a vigilant sentinel. These cases are cited to show how ridiculous the thing has become.

The attention of the public has now been turned from the hanging of JOHN BROWN to the approaching end of COOK and his associates in crime. COOK's wife and sister have not yet arrived, but he looks for them daily. He is now in good spirits, though he often talks about Executive clemency, and endeavors to show the justice of it. COPPIE remains as stoical as ever, and awaits the time of his execution with an indifference almost revolting. The negroes attract very little attention and no sympathy. It has been rumored here for some days that Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, will be here in a few days, and expresses his intention of going on the scaffold with COOK. I give the rumor for what it is worth.

It is the intention of the Governor to have the military force here materially strengthened before the day of execution, and the same programme will be followed as was enacted on the execution of JOHN BROWN.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Virginia Senate, Dec. 8, the following action was taken regarding slaves and railroads:

By Mr. EARLY—Of passing an act amendatory of an act passed on the 17th of March, 1856, to amend the 24th, 25th, 26 h, 27th and 28th sections of chapter 192 of the Code, so as more effectually to prevent the escape of slaves, in reference to the punishment for attempting to carry off, or aiding or conniving at, or being in any way concerned in the escape of any slave, with intent to defraud or deprive the owner of such slave, and to the *pay* to the informant in case of conviction.

By Mr. PAXTON—Of providing that railroad companies, in which the State is a stockholder, shall use in the construction, repairs, equipment and operation of their roads, materials produced and manufactured in this State. Adopted.

TENNESSEE AND HARPER'S FERRY.

The Tennessee Legislature has adopted the following resolutions, offered by Mr. BAYLESS in the Lower House:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we recognize in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry the natural fruits of this treasonable "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, put forth by the great head of the Black Republican Party, and echoed by his subordinates; and that it becomes the imperative duty of National men of all parties throughout the Union to announce to the world their sense of its infamy, and to unite in crushing out its authors as traitors to their country, and as deadly enemies to the public peace, to the rights of the States, and to the preservation of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That we record it as the sense of the Tennessee Legislature, that the declarations of Mr. SEWARD, that a respectable portion of the Southern people, under the lead of such men as CASSIUS M. CLAY and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, will unite with the Black Republican Party to prevent the extension of Slavery, and will eventually "rise up against Slavery," is a libel upon the honor and loyalty of the Southern people, and will but serve to make them more watchful and exacting of their public servants in the National councils.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our representatives in Congress to recognize as enemies to the Union, and especially to the slave States, all who in any way favor or affiliate with this sectional Black Republican Party; and that any action on their part, which favors a coöperation with the Black Republicans in organizing the House, and thus placing the offices and important Committees of that body under their control, would be false to the sentiment of the people of Tennessee, an insult to their constituents, and disgraceful to themselves.

The following additional resolutions were adopted, as amended by Senator RICHARDSON:

Resolved, That the theory of an "irrepressible conflict" is a startling and mischievous invention, and is well calculated, if held to be true, to reconcile the minds of men, both North and South, to a reparation of the Union, under the apprehension that in no other way can the multiplied mischiefs of perpetual strife on the subject of Slavery, between two sections, be avoided.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, all the evils growing out of the present intense Slavery agitation—all the discord, alienation and bitter hatred now growing up and extending between the North and the South, are the legitimate fruit not of any necessary and irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor, but of a conflict between rival aspirants in the race of ambition North and South urged on by an inordinate greed of official power and plunder—a conflict which can only be repressed by a powerful and successful effort by the friends of the Union, to rouse the people to a conviction of the reality and magnitude of the impending dangers to its existence.

GOV. PERRY, OF FLORIDA, FAVORS DISUNION.

The annual Message of Gov. PEASE, of Florida, discusses Federal relations in the following style:

"Is it not manifest that in the bosoms of the members of the party now dominant throughout the North, all fraternal feeling towards us of the South is entirely dead? When reminded of their Constitutional obligations—obligations fixed upon them alike by the letter and spirit of the Constituuon—they appeal to a 'higher law.' Having virtually annulled the written compact, there is no question that they would proceed to withdraw from the Union but for the fact that, along with great pecuniary advantages, it furnishes them facilities which they would not otherwise enjoy for the prosecution of their designs against the institutions of the South.

That these hostile designs *will continue to be prosecuted, so long as the Confederacy lasts*, would seem to be as certain as anything of the future. No less than this has been publicly avowed by one having authority to speak in language which admits of but one construction. The Northern statesman, most honored and trusted by his section, and whom that section manifestly intends to place at the head of the General Government, instead of the tranquillity which the Constitution guarantees us, has proclaimed an "irrepressible conflict," which means and can mean nothing but war from generation to generation upon that institution which lies at the basis of Southern prosperity, power, civilization, and happiness. As a sequel to that announcement, following in the due order of events, comes the development, not without bloodshed, of a plot concocted in the North for the liberation of the slaves of the South by a general insurrection.

There can be no doubt that the so-called *Republican Party*, comprising a majority of the Northern people, and thus to all intents constituting the North, *are responsible for John Brown's scheme of mingled villainy and folly*. That party, the Northern people, by the elections which have occurred since the Harper's Ferry catastrophe, exhibit an unmistakable purpose of continuing in power.

Its two great engines of influence, *the Press and the pulpit, are daily becoming more insulting and aggressive towards our institutions and people*. What else, then, have we to expect, *while the Union continues*, but the repetition, no one can say when, where, how often, or with what bloody issues, of attempts like that lately thwarted in Virginia?

LETTER FROM JOHN E. COOK.

The following letter, received from JOHN E. COOK by his mother-in-law, residing in Williamsburgh, N. Y., has been handed to us for publication:

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, (Va.,) Nov. 6, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR WIFE AND SON: A dungeon bare confines me, a prisoner's cell is mine. Yet there are *no bars* to confine the immortal mind, and *no cell* that can shut up the gushing fountain of undying love. Distance cannot part the twining tendrils of affection, nor can Time sever the golden links of that eternal chain which binds my throbbing heart to *my life's partner* and *my child*.

The love I cherished for you in my hours of freedom, has grown deeper and stronger while gazing through my prison bars. Alone, within my cell, my heart is ever turning to the fond memories of its loved ones; recalling, from memory's history of life all the dear words, the loving acts, and kindly smiles of those whose deep affection here has strewn the buds of hope and promise all along the pathway of my life.

And bright upon my memory now are their loved faces beaming. But oh! amid them all, thine own is beaming brightest, with our dear child in your arms. Words have no power to tell the strength and depth of that love I bear for my boy and *thee*. Nor have they power to tell my deep regret for every harsh or ungentle word I ever gave to thee. And the memory of every unkind act, like Banquo's Ghost, is with me *now* to tell me of the wrong. But oh! for every unkind act and each quarrelsome word, I humbly ask forgiveness. And I feel and know thy deep devotion and thy love will pardon all. Forgive my errors—all my faults forgive, and love me still, although I wear a *prisoner's chains*.

You know that in the scheme which has resulted in the death of most of my companions, and which has made me a prisoner, that I was actuated only by the tenderest feelings of sympathy and humanity. I had been led to believe, as had my comrades, that it was the daily prayer and the life-wish of the masses of the slaves for freedom. That they were groaning beneath the yoke of oppression, with no hand to aid them, or point them to the light of freedom. I knew how dear my own freedom was to me; and every sympathy of my heart was aroused for them. It had been represented to me and my comrades that when once the Banner of Freedom should be raised, they would flock to it by thousands; and that their echoing shout of Freedom would be borne by the breeze to our most Southern shore, to tell of freedom there I gave heart and hand to a work which I deemed a noble and a holy cause. The result has proved that we were deceived; that the masses of the slaves did not wish for freedom. There was *no rallying beneath our banner*. We were left to meet the conflict all alone, to dare, and do, and die. Twelve of my comrades are sleeping now with the *damp mould over them, and five are inmates of these prison walls*. We have been deceived, but found out our error when too late. Those who are dead, died like brave men, though mistaken. Those who still live will not shame, I trust, their comrades who are gone. If they, too, must die, I hope they will meet it in a way that will prove them worthy of a better fate. Let not the world judge them too harshly for whatever wrong they have done, for they but erred upon the side of sympathy and love. It was

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

Our Present Defencelessness—The Report of Major Barnard—Suggestions for a Better System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some few months since through the politeness, and by invitation of Major J. G. BARNARD, of the Engineers, the officer in charge of the fortifications in process of erection for the defence of New-York, several officers of the militia in command of troops in and about that City, had the opportunity of making a personal inspection of these forts, and I had the pleasure of being one of the party.

Major BARNARD was accompanied on the occasion by Capt. GEORGE W. CULLUM, Lieut M. D. MCALESTER and Lieut. QUINCY A. GILLMORE, all of the Engineers.

These gentlemen neglected no opportunity of explaining to us the specific object of each fortification, and by maps and the examination of some of the sites of the proposed forts, succeeded, it is believed, in imparting to us a comprehensive idea of the projected plan for the complete defence of the City.

They estimated carefully the power of the forts at present erected, and explained how inadequate they were *now* for the accomplishment of the purpose for which they had been designed, and showed conclusively that, as at present defended, the beautiful City of New-York, the great heart of the nation, might at any moment be at the mercy of a belligerent maritime Power, which, in two hours time, could, besides paralyzing the country by the blow, destroy in property more than ten times the number of millions which these sentinels upon the watch-towers of the land have for years been so unsuccessfully invoking from Congress.

Astounded by this state of things, and comprehending, through the patient and clear explanations of Major BARNARD, Capt. CULLUM, and the other officers of the Engineers, how complete was the projected system of defence, and at how little cost it could be carried out, when compared with the immense interests at stake. I have determined now, on the eve of the assembling of Congress, to make some effort myself to awaken at least our citizen soldiery, (for they will be called upon to defend the City,) to the disgrace which awaits them should we be precipitated into a war with a maritime Power, while our New-York defences remain as at present, and to urge upon them to induce their representatives in Congress to bring that body to a serious consideration of the question.

Permit me, therefore, Mr. Editor, to enlist the interest of your valuable Journal, and that of the Press generally, in their behalf, and to beg that you will not only allow the insertion of this article, but say a few words in your own able way upon a subject no less vital to you than to them.

It will doubtless be conceded that the first desideratum in arranging the defence of a sea-coast town, is to stud the sea-approach with proper works, that an attack by that approach will be impracticable; and that the second is, to prevent debarkation and a land attack, by batteries suitably disposed for the purpose.

To accomplish the first, years and the expenditure of large sums are required; whereas the second, with the proper amount of men and materials, may be achieved in a night-time.

If it be practicable on the part of an enemy to attempt the sea approach, he will not hazard the more dangerous experiment of debarking troops under fire for the land attack.

If the contrary be the case, as at Sebastopol, his efforts will be directed to the land attack.

Now the defences of New-York at present invite both kinds of attack; but as the attack by the sea approach could be accomplished with but little loss, the land attack of the City would not be entertained.

For surely, if in a few hours time, by the sea approach, an enemy with a steam fleet, and the new guns of great range and calibre, could destroy the Navy-yard, burn the shipping, and lay the greater part of the City in ruins, he would not trouble himself much about the land attack.

Now New-York is approachable by sea from two directions—the one by the Narrows, the other by the East River.

That these approaches are inadequately defended, considering the modification which steel-plated steamships, and guns of great calibre, range and precision have forced upon the condition of war, it is only necessary to show what the present defence of those approaches are, and what further works our able engineers immediately require, in order to put the successful defence of the City beyond a question.

On the Narrows approach there are now the following works, namely:

Castle William, having of channel bearing guns	78
Fort Columbus, having of channel bearing guns	91
South Battery, having of channel bearing guns	13
Bedlow's Island, (Fort Wood,) having of channel bearing guns	67
Ellis' Island, having of channel bearing guns	12
Castle Clinton, having of channel bearing guns	28
Fort Hamilton, having of channel bearing guns	88
Fort Lafayette, having of channel bearing guns	77
Fort Richmond, having of channel bearing guns	140
Batteries Hudson and Morton, having of channel bearing guns	60
In all of channel bearing guns	654

But for the *complete* defence of this approach there are required to be erected the following works, namely:

Additional Batteries for Fort Hamilton	100 guns
New-water Battery, (Jaw Bone,) St. Island	70 guns
Extension of open Batteries	60 guns
Fort Tompkins	40 guns
Work on Robbin's Reef	100 guns
Work on West Bank	100 guns
Work on Romer's Shoal	100 guns
Work on Sandy Hook	276 guns
In all	846 guns

On the East River approach there is but Fort Schuyler, having of channel-bearing guns 186, and there is required for the complete defence of this approach a work at Willet's Point, opposite to Fort Schuyler, mounting 150 guns. Thus we perceive that, though the Narrows approach is defended by ten distinct works, having in all 654 channel-bearing guns, eight new works are needed, mounting 846 more guns; and, though the East River approach is defended by one work mounting 186 guns, another work is needed mounting 150 guns. Therefore, while there are now existing on both approaches eleven works, mounting of effective guns 840, nine new works are needed, mounting 996 guns—nearly as many more works as now exist, and 156 more guns.

Now, Mr. Editor, from the above lamentable display of power, is it to be doubted which of the two attacks the naval commander of the *present day* would select were he to contemplate a descent upon New-York? And of what avail would be the telegraph, and the railroad, in the rapid assembling of any number of militia at New-York, if within five hours from the time a hostile fleet appeared off the harbor New-York had been laid in ruins and its militia under them? But, it has been said, follow the course which was pursued with such signal success at Sebastopol. Sink ships at the Narrows. Well then, we are to give up New-York, with all its great mechanical appliances, as a refitting station for our men-of-war. If so, where are they to go when disabled by storm or otherwise? Where with their prizes? If they seek the other ports of the land, these ports too will have been destroyed or closed. What will have become of our commerce? Are we then supinely to surrender our prestige upon the sea, and to permit the enemy to pursue unmolested his own commerce, and to accumulate thereby the means to fight us land-locked for years?

Indeed if such an obstruction were placed at the Narrows, it would be liable to be washed away by the first great storm that should arise, or upon some dark and foggy night to be destroyed by men from the enemy's ships in the outer harbor, by a process similar to that by which MAILLEPORT removed the rocks at Hellgate.

Granting even that such obstruction would answer the purpose sought to be achieved by it, it would unquestionably prove to us an enemy far more to be feared than the belligerent Power itself. We are are a great commercial people. Our vitality consists as much in our activity upon the seas, as in our industry upon the land, and ever consideration of policy demands that our commerce and our ports during war, should be protected at all hazards, and especially that port which is the great *entrepôt* of the continent.

The foreign commerce of Russia, on the other hand, is comparatively nothing. It was of little consequence, therefore, to her during the Crimean war whether or not her ports and her men-of-war were blockaded. There was nothing for these vessels to do upon the seas. They could not hope to contend successfully against the combined fleets of England and France; and, as there was but a trifling commerce to protect, the policy which she pursued in that war was the wisest that could have been adopted.

For us it is manifestly the part of wisdom immediately to set about erecting works in and around New-York harbor of such a character that an attack upon the City by land or sea shall be rendered wholly impracticable.

The engineers in charge say that their projected plan will secure this result. They desire to arrange works upon the Narrows approach, so that there shall be there batteries sufficient "to concentrate a fire of 300 guns upon every *point of a vessel's path within range.*" To accomplish this, they require on the Staten Island side, besides Fort Richmond, the completion of Fort Tompkins, just commenced, the construction of the Jaw-Bone battery, south of Fort Richmond, and the extension of the earth works—batteries Hudson and Morton.

Upon the Long Island side they require in order to sweep the approach, and partially to prevent a debarkation in Gravesend Bay, additional batteries for Fort Hamilton, and the modification of Fort Lafayette. To fill the gap between the Narrows and the interior line of works on Bedlow's and Governor's Islands, they require a work on Robbins' Reef—a site midway between the Narrows and Governor's Island—which rakes the approach through the Narrows and commands the outlets of the "Kills." But, more effectively to prevent a debarkation in Gravesend Bay, they deem to be indispensable, a work upon Coney Island which in conjunction with one upon the "West Bank" and one upon the "Romer's Shoal," along with the work already authorized by Congress upon Sandy Hook, they believe will make a sufficiently formidable *outer line of defence* to the Narrows approach. For the East River approach, already defended by Fort Schuyler—a work of great strength—they require a similar work on Willett's Point, on the opposite shore, and consider that with these two works, together with "such auxiliary means as can be easily provided in time of war," this approach would be effectually sealed and the complete defences of the sea approaches to New-York be secured.

With regard to the *land attack* upon the city, Maj. J. G. BARNARD, in a recent pamphlet addressed to the Secretary of War, in which he discusses most ably the "dangers and defences of New-York," says:

"The *great danger* to New-York and its dependencies, from this kind of attack, is from the safe and convenient landing at Gravesend, and the short line of march thence to Brooklyn." * * * "With the work I propose on Coney Island, however, this landing becomes unavailable, and the danger of land attack on New-York or Brooklyn becomes comparatively insignificant. A landing in the face of the dense and war-like population of New-York, augmented as the numerical force of its defenders may be, in a day or two, by overwhelming numbers from other quarters, is one of the most dangerous operations of war.

"It will not be undertaken on the *open sea-shore* of Long Island, where, at any moment, the disembarked force would be liable to have its communication with its fleet cut off. It would only be made from Long Island Sound, whence a march of fifteen or twenty miles, at the shortest, would be necessary to reach Brooklyn. At whatever rate such a danger may be estimated, it is sufficient to say that in twenty-four hours after a declaration of war, if thought necessary, a considerable army may be *intrenched* on the line of approach to Brooklyn." "The work on Willet's Point will by no means have an insignificant bearing on such defence. To 'leave it behind' is not simply to leave a 'fortification' in the enemy's rear, it is to have in his rear an intrenched *tête-de-pont*, whence in twenty-four hours *an overwhelming force may be thrown from the New-York side upon his rear, cutting him off from his fleet.*"

"In conclusion, I would say in this connection, that the policy of the Government and of the Engineer Department has always *been* (and I conceive always *should* be,) first, to close all the great approaches *by water* leading to our dock-yards, commercial cities, &c., and to locate their defences in such a manner as *to force any landing that may be attempted to as great a distance as possible.*

The defence against approaches by an army *landing* must *be by our own troops* * * * with the assistance of temporary works, and all the expedients of engineering talents and skill on *such route* as an enemy may have selected. * * * Whether these propositions are admitted or not, it is most certain that *at present* the great dangers of New-York are through the *inadequately defended water approaches.* It is to these dangers I most urgently call your attention and the attention of Congress and of the people of the United States: for it is not a question of local but of *national* concern."

Maj. BARNARD estimates the necessary expense (to secure to New-York this complete system of defence) at eight or ten millions of dollars; and I ask, Mr. Editor, if it is not small, indeed, in comparison with the magnitude of the interests involved.

In consideration of these interests, is it not your duty, Sir, and the duty of every good citizen, to press upon Congress the importance of its immediate appropriation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRED'K TOWNSEND.

ALBANY, Dec. 2, 1859.

FROM KANSAS.

Sympathy for John Brown—Anti-Slavery Mass Meeting at Lawrence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

About one week ago a handbill was circulated over Douglas County to call the people together for the purpose of expressing sympathy with JOHN BROWN, and of taking steps to organize the Anti-Slavery sentiment. The meeting was held in this place yesterday, the day of BROWN's execution. Mr. JOEL GROVER was elected Chairman, and Mr. HUTCHINSON Secretary. Their deliberations were characterized by entire harmony, and their speeches were of a frank and manly order. The following resolutions were reported in due time, and they were considered jointly, allowing the debate to extend to any of the subjects embraced in the resolutions:

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That so far as on us depends, the State of Kansas shall be in the front ranks of the phalanx of Freedom; and that every human being within her borders, come he from whatever clime or country, and of whatever race or color, shall find his "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" inviolate beneath her protecting ægis.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our Legislature, at its next session, to pass such laws against kidnapping on our soil, as shall effectually protect the lives and liberties of all our citizens, irrespective of color.

Resolved, That the friends of the abolition of Slavery should take immediate measures to organize the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the community by the formation of Township and County Anti-Slavery Societies, and by the free circulation of Anti-Slavery literature.

Resolved, That whereas, the character of our old comrade in arms, Capt. JOHN BROWN, whose life is to-day to be sacrificed to Slavery, has been cruelly maligned by the Democratic Press of Kansas and the North generally, we, therefore, the people of Douglas county, in mass meeting assembled, do unhesitatingly affirm our full confidence in the integrity of his character, and the nobleness of his motives; believing that in his recent conduct he was not actuated by a spirit of revenge, but by the highest and purest motives.

The discussion that followed was ardent, and manly blows were dealt upon the system of Slavery. The principal speakers were Messrs. GARDNER, S. O. THATCHER, JONES, and STEARNS. They charged upon the Democratic Party the entire responsibility for the revolutionary crisis that is now threatening our national edifice. The seige in Kansas was all a *step* on the ladder of "Manifest Destiny" we are sure to ascend. The South first proposed to open Kansas for settlement, on the principle that *might* should determine the right. Under such auspices it had been settled, and the strong arm of Freedom had conquered in blood its bombastic competitor. The conflict did not end here. The same rankling bitterness was felt at our National Capital—the same determination electrified the popular feeling to-day.

As to the deeds and character of Capt. JOHN BROWN, it was argued that the criminality of all actions must be determined by the motives of the agent. Such was a settled principle of law, and as the resolutions declare, so they believed and felt, that BROWN was impelled by a high and noble impulse, even when he foolishly committed his last fatal act. JOHN BROWN was to be remembered as a hero, and not as a felon. There was more of nobleness and courage in one bloody hair of the old man's head, than in a thousand such souls as now slander and defame him throughout the land.

None of the speakers apologised for the Harper's Ferry tragedy, except Mr. STEARNS, who avows himself an Abolitionist at all times, though they all indorsed the resolutions in the main. They all attested to his bravery and good character in Kansas, and denied that he was then, or when he entered Virginia, any more a monomaniac than hundreds of men who are never charged with it, but are, perhaps, particularly devoted to a single purpose in life.

In the evening the resolutions were further considered by Messrs. CLARK, STEARNS, CONWAY, IRESMOLE and HUTCHINSON. The hall was densely crowded, and the meeting continued to a late hour.

A County Committee was appointed to perfect an Anti-Slavery organization, and they are to meet on the 16th inst., the day that BROWN's associates are to be hung. Then we shall expect another stirring meeting.

The election under the Wyandot Constitution comes off next Tuesday, and the livery-stables and grog-shops are already hawked into service. That is one of the worst customs that disgrace the West. The time will soon come when no man who will not stoop to these rowdy schemes can be sure of an election to any office, if the world wags on. The candidates are active, and there is no question of a Republican victory.

Money continues very scarce, and rates of interest high; still, the emigration the past Fall has been as great as ever before. The Kansas River closed last night.

RANDOLPH.

THE BERMUDAS.

The Weather at the Islands—Destructive Tornado—A Meteoric Visitor—More Troops for the Colony—A new Admiral for the Station—Loss of Brig Thomas Trowbridge and Cargo at Trinidad—Accounts from Demerara.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

The weather within the last sixteen days has been a fruitful theme of conversation and comment. Rain has never fallen so continuously and in so great a volume, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant at present living here, as it has done since the first week of November. West Indians, on a visit to these Islands, say that the incessant rainy spell to which I now refer exceeds any similar visitation in the West Indies, even during their periodical wet season. Houses in every part of the country have been leaking, tanks overflowing, and planting operations arrested; the newly-sown onion seed has been almost wholly washed out of the beds, thus reducing the prospects of the Spring crop of that esculent to very moderate dimensions. But the face of the country is beautiful in the extreme. The meadows are clothed in verdure of the richest tint—lovely as the lawns of England; the parterres are gorgeous in their array of flowers of every hue and size; and even the gnarled cedars on the sides of the hills present a rejuvenescent appearance in their foliage of the darkest green. And it is a matter of great exultation that, amid this unprecedented fall of rain, the public health has not been in the least disturbed—there being a perfect immunity from sickness throughout the colony. The temperature is at the charming point of 70° Fahrenheit.

Yesterday, at about 5¾ o'clock in the morning, a powerful whirlwind or tornado swept across the western section of the main island. It struck upon the land at a point near the western extremity of the archipelago, and passed along towards the southeast, unroofing houses and uprooting huge trees in its course. It is not a little remarkable that the diameter of this tornado could not have exceeded thirty yards, for there are houses within that space of the damaged ones which are totally free from injury. Simultaneously with this storm, there appeared a luminous ball in the air, of a fiery red color; this meteor traveled rapidly across the country, momentarily lighting up both shore and sky, and was soon lost to view.

The Court of General Assizes has just closed its session for Michaelmas term. Among the cases tried was one for the capital crime of murder—an offence of very rare occurrence in this country. The perpetrators of the deed were two convicts sent out from Ireland to the hulks here, and their victim was a brother convict. A deadly feud existed between the prisoners of English and Irish origin, which broke out, in June last, into an open mutiny, between decks, while the men were out of their cells; and the prisoner who was killed, was deliberately held fast while the other stabbed him to the heart. The offenders were found guilty, and there is little doubt that they will shortly suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Information has just arrived that the Home Government intends to augment the military force of the colony. There are now about one thousand soldiers stationed here, and, it is said, another regiment will soon be sent. It is supposed that this increased force has reference to the very large convict establishment which the authorities at home are maintaining here—the military duty being at present rather heavy for one regiment.

It is now known that the successor to Vice-Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, in the Naval command in these seas, will be Rear-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, who is expected to arrive at these Islands in February next. Admiral MILNE is an officer of energy and proved ability. He is in the prime of life; and has had great experience both afloat and ashore. He has been a Lord of the Admiralty under three Administrations—Lord ABERDEEN's and Lord PALMERSTON's two; and was knighted for his great administrative services during the Russian war. He is not a stranger to this part of the world, having some years ago commanded the frigate *Crocodile*, which formed part of the British squadron on this station.

Admiral STEWART is expected to arrive here from Halifax about the middle of December, where he will probably remain until the arrival of his successor.

I regret to have to mention the loss of another of THOWBRIDGE's vessels, of New-Haven—this time, however, not upon our reefs, but at the Island of Trinidad. Yesterday, the British brig *Lady of the Lake* arrived here from Trinidad; and a letter to one of our merchants, dated at that island on the 12th of November, contains this statement: "The brig *Thomas Trowbridge* was totally wrecked on the 10th inst., on the Grand Bocas; seventy head of horses and mules were nearly all killed or drowned, and her inboard cargo will be nearly a total loss."

Accounts from Demerara to the 29th of October—three days' later than mentioned in my last communication—state that reliable information had been received from Calcutta, to the effect that an abundant supply of Coolie labor, both for Trinidad and Demerara, would be obtained.

The Cunard steamer *Delto* arrived here last evening, from Halifax, bringing the English mail of Nov. 5. She will proceed to-day to St. Thomas.

Yours, &c.,

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FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Later from California, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have late news from the Pacific. The *Golden Gate* arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 12. The California papers have the following items:

The production of all those engaged in making wine this year near Los Angelos, has been ascertained to be 331,000 gallons. Add to this what is made in other parts of the State, and there will be at least half a million of gallons for this year's production of wine in California.

The suit of ROMAIN BUGBEE, a citizen of Alabama, against the Commissioners of the Funded Debt, in the United States Circuit Court, was concluded on Thursday, the jury finding a verdict in favor of the defendants. The action was brought to recover possession of a portion of the public square bounded by Market, Pine and Front streets, the plaintiff claiming title through a sheriff's sale under an execution of PETER SMITH against the city. The defence was that the ground had been previously dedicated by the Ayuntamiento, to public uses.

A Welchman informs the *Bulletin* that there are at least 10,000 of his countrymen in California, with five Welch ministers, in answer to the *Pacific Expositor*, which says there are but 5,000 to 7,000, with but one minister.

British Columbia.

The news in reference to a withdrawal of a portion of the troops from San Juan is confirmed. The Victoria *Gazette*, of Nov. 10, contains the following paragraph:

"We learn that the United States troops, with the exception of Capt. PICKETT's company, are to be withdrawn from Bellevue by an order from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who arrived here on Monday on the *Massachusetts*. The troops will be embarked in a few days to return to their former stations. Capt. PICKETT's detachment will remain in occupancy as when first ordered to Bellevue by Gen. HARNEY. Gen. SCOTT did not land at Bellevue, but while the *Mossachusetts* remained in the harbor he was visited by Capt. PARVOST and the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Satellite*, stationed there.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Joe Lane*, CHADWICK, arrived in Victoria, Nov. 6, with dispatches from Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, U. S. A., to His Excellency Gov. DOUGLAS.

The H. B. Co.'s steamer *Otter*, MOUATT, left Victoria Nov. 5, for Bellevue, to bring over sheep from the Company's station at that place.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, MASON, arrived at Victoria Nov. 2, bringing Lieut. LAY, U. S. A., bearer of dispatches from Lieutenant-General SCOTT to his Excellency Governor DOUGLASS.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Jeff. Davis*, MASON, left Victoria Nov. 5, for Fidalgo Island.

The shipments of gold dust per express, for October, have been—by WELLS, FARGO & Co., $66,235; by FREEMAN & Co., $39,535; total, 105,780. Besides this above per express, we are advised of a private shipment of $20,000, making a total for the month of $125,770. This gives an excess over the shipments of the previous month (September) of $16,080.

Sandwich Islands.

Hon. JAMES W. BORDEN, Commissioner of the United States, had an audience of the King on the 3d October, and presented to His Majesty RICHARD H. DANA, Esq., of Boston, who is on a voyage round the world for the benefit of his health.

By a Royal Proclamation approved at a special session of the House of Nobles on Monday, Oct. 3, His Royal Highness the Prince of Hawaii was, in conformity with the Constitution, declared successor to the throne of KAMEHAMEHA IV., whenever in the providence of God it shall become vacant. It was a thoughtful and wise suggestion of an act that never should be left to the hazard.

On Monday afternoon, Oct. 3, His Majesty the King and suite returned to Lahaina, in the schooner *Maria*, Capt. MOLTINO, where, says the *Friend*, it is His Majesty's pleasure to remain a short time.

A Honoluiu letter, Oct. 27, says: We have full and late reports from the Ochotsk fleet, and though its general tenor is not so favorable as could be wished, the news from the various grounds is interesting. From Capt. WOOD, of the *Superior*, we learn some facts in relation to the loss of the bark *Ocean Wave*, Capt. BAKER. It appears that during the north-east gale of October 8th, 1858, the *Phœnix* and the *Ocean Wave*, both anchored under the west or lee side of Elbow Island, and the wind suddenly veering to the north, it is supposed that the latter vessel slipped her cables and got under way, as the noise of her cables was distinctly heard on board the *Phœnix*. In beating out from the close position she was in when the wind veered, she struck on Pinnacle rock, north of Elbow Island, where her hull now lies. A portion of her top lies on Fellxstoff Island, and a part on Shantar Island.

On the ice near Shantar Isisnd was found a sled, which it is believed had been used by the crew of the *Ocean Wave* in endeavoring to effect their escape, but what became of them or whether they are all lost, remains still a problem, though the latter supposition is more likely correct, as the natives on the shores about had seen nothing of them. The captain and a part of the crew of the *Phœnix*, which went ashore on Elbow Island in the same gale, struck inland for the Russian settlements, and as we stated before, had been he rd from. Some ten or more of the crew remained on the island and built a house out of the wreck of the vessel, where they were found by whalers in the Spring of the present year, and are aboard of various ships.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult., passed Malloy's Station, at the western end of the telegraph line, this morning, but owing to the absence of the keys of the mail-bag we are again deprived of the news summary for the Associated Press. The news with the mail will probably be here on Sunday night.

THE CASE OF DR. POMROY.

Further Details of the Scandal—Arrangements of the Prudential Committee of the Board.

From the Boston Recorder, Dec. 8.

The melancholy case of Dr. POMROY has attracted much attention, and our readers will expect something from us on the subject. Some of the facts, stated with some inaccuracies, have appeared in the daily papers. We have taken pains to get from authentic sources a true statement of what is known in the case, and we think we have succeeded; though no one but ourselves is responsible for its correctness.

Dr. POMROY's relations to the officers of the Board at the Missionary House had always been of such a nature that no suspicion of such troubles of his existed, until the 15th of November last. His health had suffered, and he had endured much depression of spirits and many sleepless nights; and a softening of the brain was feared, and to get relief in that respect he took his late voyage to Europe. No one suspected such a hidden cause for his sleeplessness and disease of brain. But on the 15th of last month, during his absence from the city, there came to the Missionary House a newspaper addressed to him, which the business usages of the office required to be opened. In this inclosed paper one of the Secretaries was accused of practices similar to what had been alleged of Mr. KALLOCH. The manifest object of it was to levy black mail on some one. The paper was returned to Dr. POMROY's desk in its opened state, to await his return to Boston. Nothing was said about it after his return till he came in on a succeeding day, and seemed to desire conversation on some special subject, when one of the Secretaries made a remark which opened the door for it. He then made a general statement of his connection with the case to his associates. They advised him to make a communication to the Prudential Committee, which he did. A Sub-Committee was appointed, and to them he made a more extended statement. Before they made their report to the whole Committee, he resigned on Saturday, the 26th ult. Their report was made on Tuesday after, and on Monday, the day before the meeting of the Committee, Dr. POMROY left town. The Committee decided to communicate the main fact to the public in advance of such rumors as would naturally come abroad; after full deliberation, they concluded that they ought to communicate something more than the bare fact that he had resigned. They thought that they ought to state in general the reason of it, and thus anticipate such exposures as must be made, and so protect the Board and the cause of missions. Such a course was evidently best, even for Dr. POMROY himself.

Now, as to the facts as it is understood they were stated by Dr. POMROY. Between four and five years ago, when he was taking his customary evening walk for exercise, he saw a well-dressed and respectable-looking woman, standing at the door of her house, who entered into conversation with him, and invited him into her house. He took a seat in a well-furnished parlor, and continued the conversation. By the way, Dr. POMROY denies that on this occasion or any other there was any act of his in violation of the Seventh Commandment. But while thus conversing on a variety of topics, a man suddenly entered by a side door, and vehemently accused him of being there for an unlawful purpose. And regardless of the Doctor's protestation of innocence, he threatened violence and demanded money. Here the Doctor gave his note for $500, which he afterwards paid. And he took a written discharge. About one year after that, while walking in a different street, he was addressed in a similar manner by another woman, well dressed, and of respectable appearance. She invited him into her house, which was richly furnished. A conversation ensued, and in the midst of it two men rushed in with great apparent anger, threatening violence if he did not pay money; and this tragedy ended like the other, in his giving a note for $500. Some months after this he was met in his evening walk, which had been a custom with him for many years, by a respectable-looking woman, who addressed him and recited to him a narrative of her distresses. She said she had been forsaken by her dissipated husband, and that she had a boy on whose behalf she desired to secure his interest. He walked with this woman several times afterwards—but always in public, and generally their meetings were accidental. The letters of which mention had been made in the papers, followed upon these conversations. They were written in the first instance, on a topic mentioned by her—without a disguise of his hand, and without a signature. Afterwards through a newspaper, there came out some threats of publishing these letters. And here he, with legal advice, paid $500.

After this, repeated efforts were made to compel him to pay other sums for keeping these matters secret. And he did from time to time pay such sums; though they were small compared with the preceding. And it was one of these processes to squeeze another sum from him which led to the exposure, as stated above. There is reason to believe that these payments of something short of two thousand dollars were made out of money that was saved by him when in the pastoral office.

Such, we believe, is the substance of the recital as made by himself. Its deficient points will be readily enough apprehended by the reader, though they create no necessity for discrediting his denial of any adulterous act. And it may or may not here be worth the paper on which we print it, to say that the newspaper which was the vehicle of this exposure, now comes out and affirms that the Doctor was the victim of conspiracy, and pretends to be able to give all the particulars in the case. His family are in a position that makes an affecting appeal for the sympathy and prayers of the Church—for their sufferings under what may be called the worst of bereavements, cannot even be imagined by a stranger.

The *Recorder* adds the following note to the appended card which appears in the religious papers of this City and of Boston:

"The facts referred to below had no connection with Dr. POMROY's official action; and so far as the reports of his having paid money to keep wicked men silent are correct, the payments are believed to have been the sacrifice of private property accumulated during his pastoral ministry."

To the Members and Friends of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:

Dr. POMROY, by reason of acts involving his moral character, which have very recently come to the knowledge of the Prudential Committee having found it necessary to resign his office of Secretary for Correspondence of the Home Department the duties of that department will, for the present, be discharged by Mr. TYLER. Dr. ANDERSON will continue, as heretofore, to have charge of the Foreign Correspondence, and Dr. WOOD that of New-York. Messrs. TYLER and WOOD, with the missionaries here on a visit, will render all practicable aid to the District Secretaries in the Missionary Conventions to be held in different parts of the country. In this time of affliction and distress at home, but of great and general prosperity in the missions abroad, the Prudential Committee and Executive Officers confidently appeal to their brethren in the Gospel ministry, and in the churches, for their sympathy and prayers, and for their earnest coöperation. By order of the Prudential Committee.

CHARLES STODDARD, Chairman.

R. ANDERSON, Clerk.

MISSIONARY HOUSE, BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1859.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Wm. O. Johnson, late of ship *Mastiff*, burned at sea, has returned to Salem (Mass.) in good health. The *Register* says that his wife has also recovered from the fatigue and excitement consequent upon the dangers to which she was exposed.

The ex-King of Oude is said to have accepted a pension of twelve lacs, (£120,000,) and relinquished all claims on Oude. The Lucknow *Herald* is informed that his Majesty added five Begums to the Zenana, and instructed his agents to forward all candidates for that honor to his palace at Calcutta.

The Boston *Journal* learns that the chess challenge of Mr. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, will be accepted by Mr. Ilsmmond, of Boston. The recent controversy is likely to afford Mr. Hammond several opportunities, and there will probably be a number of matches played during the Winter.

Josbua R. Giddinga was in Hartford last week, and while there wrote a letter, and fixed a stamp thereto, the first time, he remarked, that he paid postage in 21 years. His franking privilege expired Monday noon.

Marshal Pelissier has left Paris for Limoges, on his way to pay a visit to the Duchess d'Isly at the chateau of La Durantie, where she has resided since the death of her husband, Marshal Bugeaud.

Prince Alfred, of England, arrived at the Piræus on the 10th, on board the *Euryalus* frigate. His Royal Highness will remain for some days at Athens, where the Court is preparing *fêtes* in his honor.

The Princess Menschikoff is daily expected in Paris. A suite of apartments have been taken for her highness at the Hotel de Vouillemont, Rue des Champs Elysées.

Madame Anna Bishop and the Rsvels are performing engagements in Boston.

Edwin Booth is playing in Savannah.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Journal de Médécine*, of Brussels, states that a few days ago a child of about a year old, who appeared to be in dreadful pain, and had a sort of foam at the mouth, was taken to an apothecary at Bossu, and he found that the little creature had been poisoned by sucking the painted face of a doll, in which an extract of lead had been mixed. He administered medicines which saved the child's life, but he suggests that toy-makers ought to be prohibited from employing poisonous substances in painting their playthings.

In West Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 6, a barn belonging to Patrick McAdams was set on fire and burnt to the ground. Two horses in the building were slightly injured. The fire is supposed to have been set by young children playing with matches. At Lynn, Dec. 6, the house of Chas. M. Maudant was slightly burnt. The fire originated in a chamber of the house where two of Mr. Mandant's children were playing, and accidentally set fire to a bed. The screams of the children were heard by the mother, who ran to the room, but before she could extricate them, they were seriously burned as well as herself.

The Troy *Times* says that six young men belonging to Schenectady paid West Troy a visit a few nights since, and, after enjoying themselves there for a time, started for home. They stopped at a tavern on the road and took all they wanted to drink, and when asked to pay assaulted the landlord. The landlord procured warrants, and an officer went with him in pursuit. Four of them were arrested, taken before Justice Montgomery, and fined $50 apiece or sent to jail six months. One or two of them managed to pay their fines; the others were sent to the Penitentiary.

Mr. James Vennell, sexton at the Friends' Burial Ground, Newton Township, Camden County, N. J., while attending upon a funeral, last week, immediately after lowering the coffin into the grave, fell back and expired. The deceased was seventy-nine years of age, and served in the war of 1812, in the old "Camden Blues," under command of Captain Newton.

Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham, England, has issued a pastoral to the Roman Catholics of the midland counties, with reference to the affairs of Italy. He sets forth the importance of the retention of temporal authority by the Pope, and would have it believed that the revolt in the States of the Church is not the spontaneous movement of the population, but has been stirred up by foreign emissaries.

An exposure of the means by which some journals are kept before the public has occurred in the North of England. The *Northern Daily Express*, which has hitherto advocated extreme Radical principles, has suddenly veered round to Protection, and is writing a series of articles in favor of the Navigation laws. The "consideration" is an order for 3,000 copies of each number, which are purchased by the Shipowners' Association, and distributed gratis.

The British Government is drawing largely on the white-oak forests of Virginia. Over 300 men are now employed in getting timber in the mountains near Rowlesburg, on the Cheat River, which is to be used for gun-carriages. The contractor has orders which it will take two years to complete. The Cheat River oak is said to be the best yet imported into England, and far surpassing Canada oak, which it is superseding.

A horse and cart backed into one of Crane's quarries, on the road between Bloomfield and Newark, N. J., and fell a distance of thirty-five feet. Singular to tell, the horse escaped with a few bruises, while the cart was demolished.

The law passed some six or seven years ago, by which the killing of deer was prohibited for five years, has had the effect to render this species of game comparatively plenty in the shore counties of New-Jersey.

The *University Society Magazine* states the case of a seaman who had jumped from a wreck, saving himself from drowning by the use of empty corked wine bottles under his arms and in his guernsey shirt.

The British Government intends in a short time to supply some heavy guns to Carrickfergus, with a view to the defence of Belfast Lough, and to erect batteries in the ensuing Spring for the more effectual protection of the approaches to the harbor of Belfast.

A spiritual medium in St. Louis writes to a spiritualist newspaper that she was directed by "spirit-power" to apply for several copies of his paper *gratis*. The obliging editor sent them at once, saying not a word about pay.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that an industrial exhibition which had been in contemplation for the three northern kingdoms, and which was to have been held at Copenhagen next Summer, has been postponed until 1861.

Two decrees have just come out in Tuscany—one totally abolishes the newspaper stamp; the other suppresses the Knights of St. Stephen's, who had pensions for doing nothing, and were broken-down nobles in receipt of out-door relief.

A line of omnibuses has recently been established at Beyrout, the first ever seen in Syria. The Bedouins run from all sides to see them pass, and stand looking after them with astonishment.

The Arabian horse *Imaum*, one of the two presented to President Van Buren, in 1837, by the Imaum of Muscat, died near Richmond recently, aged 30.

The slave Green, convicted of the murder of his master, F. M. Wright, was hung at St. Joseph, Mo., last Friday.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ISTHMUS STEAMSHIPS.

George Law and the United States Mail Steamship Company—A Conflict of Interests.

Horace F. Clark and Edward N. Dickerson, Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and Albert G. Sloo, vs. *George Law, The Panama Railroad Company, The North Atlantic Steamship Company, and Morshall O. Roberts.*—This was the argument on an order to show cause why the defendants should not be perpetually enjoined from all use and occupation of certain lands, wharves, buildings, &c., situate at Navy Bay, in New-Granada, which is one of the ports of the Isthmus. A temporary injunction was granted on the 3d inst. by Judge HILTON, sitting at Special Term in the Common Pleas, with the order named, which was now returnable, and was argued at great length before Judge DALY, in the same branch of the Court.

The plaintiffs herein, and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, are the Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and of the interest of Sloo, who was the original contractor with the Government for carrying the mail.

The following are the facts of the case, in brief, although the papers are voluminous as the records of Congress. Sometime before the commencement of the construction of the Panama Railroad, the Republic of New-Granada granted to the Company undertaking that enterprise a certain tract of land situate at Navy Bay, on the Isthmus, to be used as a port for the better accommodation of travelers on that route from one ocean to the other.

In 1847 Albert G. Sloo contracted to carry the Government mail from this port to the Isthmus, but afterwards failed, or for some reason assigned his interest in the contract to George Law, Roberts, &c., who were considered Trustees of the Company, and as such Trustees, as alleged by the plaintiffs, these gentlemen accepted of the Panama Railroad Company the privilege of running their steamships to this port. The plaintiffs aver this privilege was given by the Panama Railroad Company for the purpose of inducing the Mail Company to run their ships to Navy Bay, thus expecting to benefit their own road. The deed of trust so made between the contractor Sloo and the defendants Law and Roberts provided for the substitution of new Trustees by the original Trustees, and such substitutions have been made from time to time until the present plaintiffs and Roberts became such. At the time the privil

Messrs. Wheel & Wheeler notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The protracted stormy weather of the present week has materially interfered with the removal of all Baltic merchandise. Few transient buyers have visited our business locality, and transactions were principally confined to orders received from eastern and western sections of the Union. We do not feel warranted to reduce our quotation of prices, but may remark that sales of good Leather are reported as having taken place below current figures. Oak Sole—The demand is steady, and rates have undergone no further modification. Receipts of Sole Leather for the week, about 65,000 sides. Upper in the rough and finished stock continue quiet, as heretofore. The boot and shoe business remains dull, and manufacturers are rather inactive."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, at 50c.@51c. ₱ gallon.

METALS—Sales have been quite limited, here, to-day. Prices have not varied much.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, to-day. Common Rosin, $1 80 ₱ 310 lbs.; Crude Turpentine, $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, 44½c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed, are in request, at uniform prices. Crude Whale, 48c.@50c.; Crude Sperm, $1 35@$1 38; Linseed, 55c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, and sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 37½@$16 50 for Mess, and $11 45@$11 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 150 pkgs. Cut Meats, at 7c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c.@10c. for Hams; also, 350 boxes ribbed long Western Middles, deliverable in each of the ensuing three months, at 9c.; and 250 boxes Cumberland Middles, deliverable in January and February, at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is improving: sales 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is brisk and buoyant; sales, 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 37, for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11¾c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 6c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In Boston, 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold at $1 55, cash, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been more active, sales having been made of 1,750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅞c.@7¼c.; 350 boxes Havana, at 7¼c.@8½c.; and 4,000 bags Bahia, at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day: 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in fair demand at former rates.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 500 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 600 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.; 100 tcs. do., by steamer, at 6s. 6d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 800 boxes do., by steamer, at 50s.; and 20 bales Sponge 3d. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; 10 tons Metals at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 3d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s.; and 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. For Antwerp, 4,000 Hides at ½c. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A ship (3,800 bales capacity) from New-Orleans to Marseilles, Tobacco at $14 ₱ hhd., and back from Sicily to New-York, $2,800; ship *Tranquebar*, 868 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, 13-32d.; brig *Arms Wellington*, 296 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $3,750; a brig, 2,600 bbls., from Sicily to New-York or New-Orleans, $2,800; a bark, 426 tons, to Clenfuegos and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $2 50 on deck; one 242 tons, to South Side Cuba, $1,400; a schooner, 240 tons, to Cardenas, $2,200; one, 240 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,800; one, 299 tons, to Havana, $2,000; a brig, 331 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 38c., Melado 36c., Molasses $3 50 under, and $3 on deck; a schooner, from Jacksonville to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar 50c., and Molasses $3 50, cargo out free; one, 130 tons, from Orange Mills, Flor., to Nassau, N. P., Pitch Pine Lumber, $10, and back from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 10c.; one, 200 tons, from St. Marys, Geo., to Barbadoes, Reswed Lumber, $10 50; one, 140 tons, to St. Kitts, $750, and back from Somhrero to Norfolk, City Point or Baltimore, Guano, $4; one, 242 tons, to Fernandina and back, Boards, $10; a bark, 400 tons, to San Francisco, Coal, $11 50; and a brig, 299 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., on private terms.

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R. F. I.

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If you want to see perfection in a Magazine.
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MISS SLIMMENS

As a boarding-house keeper salutes her old friends; Marion Harland, Mrs. Janvier, Mrs. Raven, Virginia F. Townsend, all contribute to this number.

For sale by all the dealers.

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44,000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD.
Now is the time!

This is the work that is creating so much excitement IN CONGRESS!

Large 12mo. vol., 420 pages cloth. Price $1.
Octavo edition, paper covers, 50 cents.
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Single copies sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address A. B. BURDICK, Publisher,
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NEW MUSIC.—"OH! IF I WERE A LITTLE Bird," as sung by Little Martha Davies, with great applause. It is one of the most beautiful songs for children that has ever been issued in this country, and just what is needed for children's concerts. Price 25 cents; mailed free. Published by H. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

A NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE!!
"GOOD FOR A COLD."

Just received by the *Persia*, a choice assortment of entirely new views; Groups, Landscapes, &c., &c., and for sale at greatly REDUCED PRICES,

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OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5. Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOODS'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Woon—*Dear Sir:* Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Prof. Woon—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.
Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

Prof. Woon—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more by proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

CHEAP. CHEAPER. CHEAPEST;
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

Hyacinths, 50 cents per dozen; Iris, 10 cents per doz.; Tulips, 12 cents per doz.; Jonquilles, 10 cents per doz; Narcissus, 20 cents per doz.; Gladiolus, 12 cents per doz.; Crocus, 30 cents per doz.; 100 Crown Imperials, &c. each.

First quality, named roots, for sale as above, or by the case, at SHEPPARD'S Horticultural Agency,
No. 178½ Water-st., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS AT AUCTION prices at private sale, on and after Monday, Dec. 12. Table cutlery, tea trays, fire sets, plated ware, hat stands, &c.; plated forks and spoons, refrigerators, pots, kettles and kitchen utensils, to close the stock. Fixtures, cases, signs, woods, &c., for sale low. Store to let or lease. STEPHEN WM. SMITH, 534 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER PERSIA.
ONE THOUSAND
PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
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OF THIS SEASON,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
AND
WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH LESS THAN THEIR VALUE.
PRICES FOR THE SQUARE, from $20 to $50.
And FOR LONG, from $25 to $75,
FOR THE RICHEST SHAWLS MANUFACTURED.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN FURS!
THE ENTIRE OF OUR
MAGNIFICENT FUR STOCK
IS THIS DAY
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

Buyers who are judges will at once perceive the great reduction, and it is our determination to sell our entire FUR STOCK before Jan. 1.

We solicit all who desire to procure GENUINE FURS CHEAP to examine our Goods before purchasing.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
THE FINEST CLOAKS OF THE SEASON.
AND
THE LATEST STYLES,
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND.

We have also REDUCED THE PRICES of our entire assortment, embracing OVER (5,000) FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS, nearly the entire of which have been manufactured or imported within the last three weeks.

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SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
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LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
AT REDUCED PRICES!

ELEGANT PARIS ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICH BAYADERE STRIPED and PLAID DRESS SILKS.
VERY RICH EVENING SILKS and ROBES.

ALSO,

A full assortment of desirable styles Low-priced Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c., &c., &c.

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Are now offering at prices
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
A large and elegant assortment of
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Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels Bands, Curtain-fixtures of every kind.
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES,
And a large and desirable stock of
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HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
PRICES REDUCED!!!

Paris Poplins, Paris Printed Cashmeres, Wool Plaids, French Merinoes, M. de Laines, De Beges, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Lustres, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A full assortment of Plain and Fancy Irish Poplins, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Brothers, Dublin—

AND

A very large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS of every description.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, &c.,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GREATLY REDUCED.

For the convenience of customers, Cheap Goods for Holiday Presents will be arranged on the Centre Tables, On MONDAY, Dec. 12.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

VERY RICH BLACK SILK
LYONS VELVET
FOR CLOAKS OR DRESSES,
At less than two-thirds the actual value,
Just received, will be offered
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, Dec. 12.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
of
RICH SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
and
SILKS BY THE YARD,
At merely nominal prices,
Until Jan. 1,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

EVENING ROBES,
RICH AND ELEGANT,
At $5 per Robe and Upwards,
Received per steamer *Ocean Queen*,
Open at Retail, on MONDAY, Dec. 12.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

FRENCH MERINOES AT 75 CENTS,
Worth Nine Shillings.
PLAID AND STRIPED OTTOMANS,
At 75 cents, Worth 10s.,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

On MONDAY, Dec. 12,
Will be offered, at greatly reduced prices:
1,000 fine French Embroidered Collars, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.
500 fine French Embroidered Collars, at $1 25.
500 fine French Embroidered Collars, at $1 50.

Also,

300 fine French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at $1 25 and $1 50 each.

Also,

500 dozen Ladies' Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 per dozen.

WARRANTED ALL LINEN,

Also,

A large assortment of
POINT-LACE HONITON MALTESE COLLARS,
Equally cheap, at
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.'S,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

500 PIECES
OF AMERICAN DE LAINES,
At 12½ cents per yard,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Now open at
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
Will open
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF SILKS,
On Monday, Dec. 12,
At 62½c. and 75c. per yard.
Among the cheapest goods of the
SEASON.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
$100,000 worth will be offered FOR THIS MONTH,
at such prices as must command immediate sale,
comprising the following novelties:
Black Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures, &c.
Real Point Lace Collars, $3 50 and upwards.
Real Point and Point Applique Lace Sets and Hdkfs.
Valenciennes Lace Sets, from $4 50 and upward.
Medallion Lace Sets, from $8 and upward.
Valenciennes and Insertion Handkerchiefs, from $5 and upward.
$1,000 Paris Embroidered Hdkfs, $1, worth $1 50.
5,000 Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets—half the usual price.
Real Point and Valenciennes Laces, in great variety.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS and CAPS.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets (entirely new styles.)
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

AMERICAN, JAPANESE, MANILLA, CHInese, French, Irish, German and Russian Goods; American Indian Bask-work, Fans, Moccasins, &c. Japanese Fancy Goods, Wash and Figured Silks, and American Indian Beadwork, in great variety.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, Chinese curiosities of all kinds, wholesale and retail. Dress Silks and Pine-apple Goods, Shirts, Capes, &c.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, French Fans of every style per latest arrivals. Chinese Feather Fans, very elegantly painted, carved and plain.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, rich painted Canton and Japanese China; also blue and white Canton Dinner Sets, and many curious, rare and useful articles, suitable for Christmas and New-Year's gifts, only to be found at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 Broadway.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of J. G. ISHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Joseph G. Isham is authorized to settle all copartnership claims and demands.

J. G. ISHAM,
Dated Dec. 10, 1859. N. J. BUSHE.

DRY GOODS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION OF RICH SILKS.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
50 pieces New Styles, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 50.
50 pieces 75 cents per yard, reduced from $1 25.
100 pieces 8s. per yard, reduced from $1.
75 pieces at 4s. and 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
Ladies will please look at these Silks before purchasing elsewhere.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT LOW PRICES!
MUSLIN DELAINES, 1s. and 1s. 6d., worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Yard-wide ENGLISH PRINTS, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Double-fold PARAMATTAS, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Also, a complete assortment of LOW-PRICE DRESS GOODS, from 1s. 6d. per yard to 4s.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

KID GLOVES FOR THE MILLION.
OPENED, THIS DAY, 500 dozen FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair, equal to any Glove in the market, and never have been sold for less than 7s.
Ladies may rest assured that these Goods are a superior quality, and the most decided bargain ever offered in this City.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

AN IMMENSE RUSH for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
100 pieces ALL-WOOL DELAINE, FULL CHINTZ, at 2s. 6d. and 3s., reduced from 4s. and 6s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have opened TWO CASES
VALENCIA PLAIDS,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At 1s. 6d. per yard, former price 2s. 6d. and 3s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

FRENCH MERINOES, UNDER 50 CENTS PER YARD.
COST 75 CENTS TO IMPORT.
A RARE BARGAIN!

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 BOWERY
Near Houston-st.
The ladies of New-York
And vicinity,
Will find one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF
BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
Which are
Manufactured for City trade
In all the leading styles
Introduced for the season.
WE HAVE NO OLD STOCK
To advertise at reduced prices.
OUR PRICES ARE POPULAR,
And our Goods command Immediate sale.
PLEASE OBSERVE THE PRICES
Of the following New Styles of Cloaks.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $4 and $5.
A heavy, comfortable Cloak for general wear
FINE CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $6 and $7.
This is a favorite style, having the appearance of a More costly article.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
We invite special attention to this cloak.
We believe it will compare with those sold on Broadway and Canal-st. at $12.
SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS at $10 50.
Superbly finished and lined with crotchet bertha.
Please observe the number and address,
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS,
BARGAINS.
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY
AND RIBBON STORE.

1,500 yards double-width silk illusions, 6c., 12c.
500 rich needle-work sets, 44c., 75c., $1.
1,800 needle-work collars, 12½c., 18c., 25c., 37c.
2,000 gents' linen handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c.
500 needlework handkerchiefs, 25c., 50c.
Best quality Shetland veils (all colors), 18c.
500 pretty wool rigolettes, 25c.
Rich velvet dress and cloak trimmings, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c.
Splendid bunches black, white and colored feathers, 50c.
Gents' merino and wool half hose, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
Gloves, ribbons, laces, sleeves, flowers.
1,500 head dresses all the different styles.
1,500 pairs Kid gloves, all colors, 25c and 31c., with a large stock of other goods, all to be sold at the same low prices.

A fine assortment of fancy goods for the Holidays on exhibition in the wholesale room.

KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Having determined to dispose of considerable of their stock before stock-taking on Jan. 1, will offer for the next 20 days,
POINT AIGUILLE SETS,
POINT AIGUILLE COLLARS,
BLACK THREAD SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS,
BLACK THREAD CAPES, &c., &c.,
at 25 per cent. reduction from usual prices.
EMBROIDERED SETS,
MEDALLION SETS,
INSERTION SETS,
EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
of new and beautiful designs, at the same reduction.
THEIR STOCK OF RICH LACES IS UNSURPASSED, being imported expressly for the best City retail trade. The attention of purchasers is earnestly requested.

CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
In order to close out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
are now offering to the retail trade,

Lace and Muslin Curtains, per set	$1 75 to $20 00
French Brocatelle, per set	70 00 to 85 00
German Brocatelle, per set	40 00 to 50 00
Reps and Lustring	20 00 to 30 00
Satin Delaine	15 00 to 25 00
Tapestry and Cloth	35 00 to 45 00
English Damask	10 00 to 15 00

including Cornices and Trimmings complete.
Their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
has been selected by one of the firm, from the best European markets, and comprises the richest and most extensive assortment of these goods to be found in this City. They invite the inspection of the retail trade.

WINDOW SHADES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
of the handsomest designs and best materials, put up to windows from $2 to $10 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL SALE.
No. 551 Broadway, until the 31st inst.

English and American De Laine	12½ cents.
English and American Calicoes	10 cents.
Scotch Ginghams	12½ cents.
Poil De Chevers	25 cents.
Silk Alencias	12 cents.
Foulard Silks, 56 cents, worth	87½ cents.
Cuban Cloths, 1½ yards wide	50 cents.
Black and White Silks, handsome	75 cents.
Poplins and Val

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AN UNEQUAL MATCH—THE BONNIE FISH-WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—POPPING THE QUESTION.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HAROLD—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HERCULES—KING OF CLUBS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE DOOM OF DEVILLE.

FRENCH THEATRE—MR. SAM COWELL'S CONCERT.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—East Twenty-ninth-street—EXHIBITION OF MONSTER PHOTOGRAPHS, STATUARY, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—CLOSED IN CONSEQUENCE OF A DEATH IN MR. WOOD'S FAMILY.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—LEVEES OF DOLLIE DUTTON, '3 and 7½ P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—HISTORICAL PICTURE OF CHARLES I. BY VELASQUES.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House listened, at the opening, to a demand of Mr. HICKMAN for a correction of the journal, a reference to his resolution proposed the day before, in favor of the plurality rule, having been omitted. The discussion upon this subject was cut short by Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, claiming the floor, when once more the general subjects of Slavery and the obligation of party ties were resumed. The catechiser for the day was Extra-BILLY SMITH, of Virginia, who subjected Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CLARK, of New-York, both of the Anti-Lecompton Party, to stern interrogation as to their loyalty to the National Democracy. Both those gentlemen came out of the scrutiny with a decisive declaration of independence, both approving of the Republican policy in reference to Kansas and the admission of new States, and both denouncing the Administration party for its abandonment of the Cincinnati platform. Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, then took the floor to discuss the relations between the North and the South. Mr. CURRY is a new member, and brought to the subject tone and language which were at once new and gratifying. He fairly discriminated between the different shades of Northern opinion in regard to Slavery; did justice to the purpose of the original Republican movement; but, strongly deprecating the present attitude of that party, he looked for guarantees for Southern rights only to a Democratic Administration. Mr. CURRY was listened to with attention and repeated applause from both sides of the house. After him came that pair of passionate and pugnacious politicians, Messrs. KELLOGG and LOGAN, of Illinois, who for their outbreak the other day made ample amends. The House then adjourned.

Our Washington dispatches adhere to the statement that the President will to-morrow send in his Message to the Senate. Every effort at negotiation among the parties and factions, with a view to organizing the House, have failed. The South Americans, at their caucus on Saturday, positively declined to treat with the Democrats on any footing—refusing even to entertain a proposition looking to a concentration of all Southern votes with those of the Northern adherents of the Administration upon Mr. GILMER, (S. A.) Mr. HICKMAN'S plurality resolution, it is apprehended, will be fought off to the latter part of the week, but as it must ultimately be adopted, the eventual election of Mr. SHERMAN is probably without a doubt.

Our Bermuda correspondent writing on the 24th ult., confirms the statement that Sir HOUSTON STEWART has been relieved of the command of the North American naval station, Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE superseding him. There is little news of interest from the Islands. On the 22d ult. a violent tornado swept over the group, attended by a blazing meteor, observed at Hamilton and elsewhere. The wreck of a vessel, belonging to the Messrs. TROWBRIDGE, of New-Haven, is reported as having occurred on a reef adjacent to the Island of Trinidad. At Demerara, advices from China had been received, announcing the dispatch of large masses of coolies for that colony.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to Oct. 22 are of interest. Notwithstanding the peace negotiations were pending, the movement of the war was proceeding without suspension. On the 15th October Gen. URQUIZA with his squadron, one vessel following another, forced what was supposed to be the impassable position of the Buenos Ayreans at Martin Garcia, disabling the guns of the fort and killing twenty-five of its garrison. Previously, however, a Buenos Ayrean fleet had visited Rosario, bombarding that promising town, and inflicting severe damage and some loss of life. Upon the accession of the Administration of Gen. DERQUI, who had been elected President of the Argentine Confederation at the recent canvass, it is thought the war policy of URQUIZA will be abandoned and peace made in earnest. Capt. PAGE, with his exploring party, were last heard from at Villa Maria, a town upon the Paraguay River in the Brazilian province of Diamantino.

The Overland Mail brings dates from San Francisco to Nov. 17. The report of a withdrawal of a part of the United States troops from San Juan Island is confirmed. All the forces, except the Company of Capt. PICKETT, were to return immediately to their former stations. Gen. SCOTT took up his quarters on Fidalgo Island during his stay. From the Sandwich Islands, we receive tidings of the progress of the Ochotsk whaling-fleet. On the ice near Shantar Island, the ship *Superior* had found a sled, supposed to have been used by the crew of the *Ocean Wave*, in escaping from the wreck of that vessel.

The people of Lawrence, Kansas, held a mass meeting, Dec. 2, to sympathize with JOHN BROWN. Resolutions were adopted, declaring strong Anti-Slavery sentiments, calling upon the Legislature to pass laws against kidnapping, recommending the organization of County Anti-Slavery Societies, and affirming full confidence in the integrity of JOHN BROWN.

Military movements still continue at Charlestown, Va., in anticipation of the execution of COOK and the remaining prisoners, which event is fixed for Friday next, Dec. 16. COOK is reported to be in good spirits, while COPPIE preserves his air of stoical indifference. Gov. WISE, it is said, intends to have the military force in the town materially strengthened before the day of execution. The number of troops now present is upwards of five hundred. The Tennessee Legislature has adopted strong Pro-Slavery resolutions, and deprecates any union with the Republicans in Congress for the election of a Speaker. The Governor of Florida has sent a disunion message to the Legislature of that State; while the Legislature of South Carolina has fixed to-day for the discussion of stringent secessionist propositions.

Mr. J. EGBERT FARNUM, a gentleman of much notoriety in connection with Nicaragua and the exploits of the yacht *Wanderer*, was on Friday arrested upon a Federal warrant, and placed in custody of Marshal RYNDERS. On Saturday he was taken before Judge BETTS, who ordered his surrender to the Georgia officers, and in their company the prisoner left for Savannah on Saturday evening. Before Commissioner GEORGE F. BETTS, on Saturday, was taken Dr. GUSTAV SCHILLING, arrested upon an extradition claim of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, charging him with forgery three years since. The case will be investigated to-day.

In reply to a letter of inquiry from many prominent citizens of Philadelphia, Hon. JOHN COVODE, Republican member of Congress from the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania, consents to the use of his name as a candidate for Governor of that State.

The City Canvassers, Saturday, finding that there were no returns from the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, had two of the Canvassers of that District brought before them, and appointed a Committee to investigate the subject. The Committee reported that Mr. COBB, one of the Poll Clerks in the District, was intoxicated at the time of the canvass, and that the other was totally incapable of acting, inasmuch as he could neither write nor spell correctly; that there were discrepancies between the tally of the Poll Clerks and their several books; and that the District Canvassers stated that when they canvassed the votes of the City and County box they found discrepancies between the number of votes in the box and the books of the Poll Clerks, and that intimidated by the outsiders, they placed the ballots back in their boxes and placed them, sealed up, in the Station-house; and further, that while the Canvassers were counting the ballots, the latter were handled by persons who were not canvassers. The Board, after some discussion, deferred the further consideration of the subject to Friday, for which day, at 12 M., it was made the special order.

The annual sermon before the City Tract Mission was preached by Rev. GEO. POTTS, D. D., last evening, at the Madison-square Church. Dr. POTTS examined the nature of the evils which exist in large communities like our own, and vigorously supported the proposition that all men in society need Christian truth and example to keep them in a state of purity and safety.

Prof. MATTISON, at Union Chapel, last evening, delivered a lengthy sermon to a large audience, on "The Object, Failure and Death of the late JOHN BROWN." He spoke of BROWN as a God-fearing, Bible-loving Christian, dying like a martyr in a good cause, and securing a place in Heaven among the saved.

A case of more than ordinary interest came up for argument before Judge DALY, of the Common Pleas, on Saturday. It was a suit brought by the Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company against GEORGE LAW, the Panama Railroad Company, the North Atlantic Steamship Company, and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. The object of the proceeding is to obtain an injunction restraining the defendants from the use of wharves, &c., at Navy Bay, in New Granada. A protracted argument was heard, and the decision reserved.

Cotton on Saturday was in good demand, at steady rates. Flour and Grain were sparingly sought after. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Rio Coffee, and North River Hay. Sugars attracted more attention and were held with more firmness. The sales of Fish, Hops, Metals, Molasses, Naval Stores and Whiskey were limited. Freights were brisker, with 418 vessels of all classes in port.

The Anti-Slavery War.

The *Tribune* scouts the idea that the Union is in danger. We hope the *Tribune* is right, and we are prepared, for the present at least, to assume that it is so. We do not propose, for our own part, to consider the Union in special peril, until some more imperative reason for dissolving it shall manifest itself than is yet apparent. But our grounds of confidence are radically different from those of the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* finds arguments of security in its contempt of the South. We rest upon our respect for the North,—for its justice, good-feeling and common sense. When either section cannot remain united to the other without disgrace, or without ruin, the Union will be dissolved—or at all events ought to be dissolved as speedily as possible. But that time, we trust, has not yet arrived, and it is the duty of statesmanship, if we have any statesmen, to make its arrival impossible.

One thing, however, is very clear:—if the sentiments and efforts of the *Tribune* are to rule the counsels of the North, we shall owe the preservation of the Union, if it is preserved, to the pusillanimity or the helplessness of the Southern States. If the *Tribune's* views on Slavery are made the basis of action by the National Government, the South must protect itself against the North by force of arms, either in the Union or out of it. We have already quoted the *Tribune's* declaration, that an armed invasion of Virginia from the North, for the emancipation of her slaves, cannot be called a *sectional* movement,—but that such invasions, as they conduce to the real good of the whole country, are thoroughly national in their character. In its issue of Saturday, the *Tribune* proceeds a step further, and begins the vindication of JOHN BROWN'S act on grounds of morals and of law. Under the thin disguise of presenting BROWN'S personal opinions, the *Tribune* lays down the principles concerning Slavery by which its own teachings are constantly commended to public favor. It urges that BROWN held any law for Slavery to be null and void;—that every slave in Virginia, consequently, had a perfect right to his freedom;—that if the slaves hesitated, from ignorance or timidity, to assert this right, it was his duty, as a man and a Christian, to enlighten and assist them; and that on grounds of self-defence, he was justified in resisting with pikes, revolvers and rifles, any attempt that might be made to stop him in this endeavor. And while it "supposes, for the sake of the argument," that BROWN may have been mistaken on some of these points, it intimates no belief that he was, but assumes throughout the essential truth and justice of his opinions and his acts.

The *Tribune* thus holds the armed invasion of the South for the purpose of emancipating the slaves to be not only *national* in its character, but essentially just and right. It apparently concedes, or has done so heretofore, that such a course of action may be unwise and impolitic,—but not that it is wrong, or to be condemned on any grounds of morality or public law.

The *Tribune* seeks to engraft these sentiments upon the public mind, and to make them the basis of action for the Republican Party and the Northern States. Suppose it should succeed;—does it believe the Union could exist under such a state of things? Would it expect the South tamely to submit to a Federal Government which should make these doctrines the ground of its public action? It cannot evade the issue by saying it does not ask or expect the Federal Government to take any part in carrying these principles into practice. It certainly would demand that the Government should not interfere against them. It would claim that, while the national authorities had perhaps no right to initiate proceedings for the liberation of slaves, they would be in duty bound to remain neutral between the South and those who might act upon the principles which it thus lays down. But would it expect the South to assent to such a view of the obligations of the Federal Government?

Hitherto the Republican Party, and the great body of the people of the Northern States, have disclaimed steadily and strenuously any right to interfere with Slavery, directly or indirectly, in any State where it exists under sanction of law. We believe they still adhere to that position. They claim the right to prevent its extension into free territory, to repel the endeavors to extend its influence into the Free States, and to overthrow the exclusive control which it has established over the General Government. But they have never failed hitherto to recognize the right of Southern States to deal with it in their own way,—to maintain it if they [illegible] and subject wholly and exclusively to the supervision and control of the States within which it exists. Their aim has been solely to prevent its extension, and the undue increase of its power in the Federal Government.

It remains to be seen whether they are to be forced from this position, and driven onward into the open ground, held hitherto exclusively by the Abolitionists. That the attempt will be made, and is already making, is clear enough. The prevalent tone of the *Tribune* shows conclusively that the portion of the Republican Party which it represents, are ready to throw overboard every pretence of respect for Southern rights, and to wage war upon the existence of Slavery as directly and as vehemently as they have hitherto contended against its extension.

The proceedings of the present Congress, we trust, will immediately test the extent to which the masses of the Republican Party are prepared to follow this lead. The sooner this matter is settled, the sooner we shall be able to make up our minds as to the position and the prospects of the Union.

For if the next Presidential canvass is to be carried on upon such an issue as the *Tribune* here presents to the South, the slaveholding States of the Confederacy must choose at once between a disgraceful and abject surrender of all the attributes of sovereignty and independence, and a definite rupture of the ties which bind them to the North. They cannot consent even to open the discussion of such an issue without degradation. Possibly the *Tribune*, and those who think with it, count upon the cowardice or the commercial interests of the South, is as sure to coerce it into submission to this invading insolence of Northern superiority. Possibly also they may look forward with complacency to the spectacle of a Union no longer cemented by the reciprocal justice and the unsullied self-respect of its members, but held together by the vulgar bonds of force and fear. We believe they will find themselves mistaken in their calculations. We are sure that no American who values the honor of his country, can wish to see these calculations crowned with success. To ridiculate the cry of disunion merely because it has been uttered a hundred times, and fold one's hands in a sleek conviction that the South will suffer anything rather than spurn a dishonorable domination, is the extreme of easy twaddle. If the Republican Party is ready to endorse the *Tribune's* doctrine of Anti-Slavery action, as thus set forth, the Union not only is, but ought to be, very seriously in danger. To suppose it safe, in such a case, is to suppose the population of the South a race of such time-servers and imbeciles as we are not disposed to believe the inhabitants of any American State to be.

Mr. Helper's Book.

The book of Mr. HELPER, which is just now creating so much commotion in Congress, was written just after the last Presidential election. Mr. H. was a Southerner—a citizen of North Carolina—one of that very numerous class who own no slaves. He wrote his book in the interest of the *non-slaveholding whites* of the Southern States. Its object was to convince them, by statistical and other arguments, that Slavery was a great curse to the States in which it exists, and that it was peculiarly oppressive and injurious in its influence upon them. The author gave a mass of facts to show that the Free States were much more prosperous than the Slave States. He pointed out the fact that the slaveholders of the South, though constituting a very small minority of the whites in that section, monopolize all its political power, frame its laws, and give direction to the development of its industry. He reminded them that they are utterly excluded from office; that they have no policy or aims of their own; that they are completely in the hands and under the control of the small number of slave-owners, who make everything subservient and secondary to their special interest in their slave property.

Mr. HELPER appealed vehemently and strongly to the non-slaveholding whites to resist the injustice of the tyranny thus practiced upon them, by the most active and energetic measures. He pointed out in detail the steps by which they could do this, urging a combined and persevering hostility to slaveholders in every public and private relation, and the assertion of their rights by violence in case every other measure of redress should fail. The following were among the specific movements by which he urged the non-slaveholders to accomplish their object:

1. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the South.
2. Ineligibility of pro-slavery slaveholders; never another vote to any one who advocates the retention and perpetuation of human slavery.
3. No coöperation with pro-slavery politicians; no fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation with them in society.
4. No patronage to pro-slavery merchants; no guestship in slave-waiting hotels; no fees to pro-slavery lawyers; no employment of pro-slavery physicians; no audience to pro-slavery parsons.
5. No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.
6. Abrupt discontinuance of subscriptions to pro-slavery newspapers.

These were the pacific measures by which the author thought that the class on whose behalf his appeal was made, could vindicate their rights, and secure the abolition of Slavery.

Now, it seems obvious at the outset that this book was addressed to a Southern audience,—that it was addressed to a portion of the Southern people, and discussed the topic of Slavery in its bearings upon their rights and interests. If it had been published, therefore, in a Southern State, and made the basis by any party there, however small, of an organized local movement for the redress of a local grievance, it would have been perfectly legitimate and proper. Mr. HELPER, as a Southern man—one of a class oppressed and deprived of their rights by local laws—had a clear right to demand redress, and endeavor to arouse his fellow-sufferers to a sense of their deprivation, and to the necessity of a combined effort for the improvement of their condition.

But when he came into the North, and with Northern aid endeavored to stir up this domestic strife in the heart of Southern society, he abandoned the field where his action would have been legitimate, and made it an aggressive movement from a section of country which has no direct interest in the question. And when prominent and influential members of the Republican Party endorsed the book, and took steps to make it one of their own campaign documents, they abandoned the conservative ground on which they had hitherto vindicated their claim to respect as a national party, and entered upon the intermeddling, illegal and unconstitutional aggressions which have heretofore been confined to the Abolitionists. The Republicans have disclaimed, over and over again, in all their public proclamations and platforms, and through nearly all their leading organs, any thought or purpose of interfering with Slavery or its relations in the Southern States. They have asserted that it was a local institution—existing only by the force of local law, of Appeals, then Mr. DAVIES and his successor below will sit together in the higher Court.

The new Legislature will undoubtedly acquiesce in the concurrent resolutions proposed by the last Legislature, providing *for six* instead of eight Judges of the Court of Appeals,—the four now in office who were elected, holding over, but the Supreme Court Judges retiring, and the two additional Judges to be elected at a special election to be held on the third Tuesday of May, 1860, and to take seats on the third Tuesday of June, 1860. In which case the Justice from this District, whoever he may be, will enjoy but a few months of the highest honors.

The Union Meeting.

We see no objection to a public meeting for the purpose of "saving the Union." We cannot share the scorn of some of our contemporaries for all who choose to enter upon that patriotic, even if superfluous, work. The topic is scarcely to be dismissed by a joke, nor is it quite a proper one for ridicule and contemptuous sneers. The *Tribune* proclaims its determination not to "sit up with the Union a single night." The phrase is a good one, and some ten years ago, when it was invented, it was witty. But the *Tribune* does "sit up" every night with patients whose lives are no more valuable, and in just as little peril as the Union. It "sat up" with Kansas a long time,—under the apprehension that Freedom would perish on its distant plains; and there was at one time some reason for its anxiety. But it sits up still,—long after the patient has survived its danger and is doing well. It sits up now with the liberties of the North,—the Cuba question,—the Slave-trade, and the immortal memory of JOHN BROWN. It becomes anxious, distressed, vehemently and wailingly tearful over the fate which menaces many of these objects of its tender affection. Has it no charity for those who think the Union worth equal care, and who are equally sensitive to the dangers that may seem to menace its peace?

We think a Union meeting of the right sort just now may do much good. The South is alarmed—(we use the word in no invidious sense)—for its own safety. It believes the invasion of JOHN BROWN to have been only the advanced guard of the great army of the North, prepared and determined to enforce the emancipation of its slaves, at whatever cost, and in spite of every legal and Constitutional obligation. The great body of the Southern people believe, sincerely and honestly we do not doubt, that the settled sentiment of the North is one of toleration and approbation for such attempts as that made at Harper's Ferry. And we concede that they are not without excuse for their mistake. All the public demonstrations which have taken place on the subject in the Northern States, have been of sympathy for JOHN BROWN'S act, and of regret for his failure and his fate. The handful of Abolitionists who agree in sentiment with him have been active and noisy. Leading Republican journals have palliated his offence, and vehemently denounced the law which made it a crime. Ignorant of the true relation of these persons to the great mass of our society, misled by their local partisan journals, and without the means of correcting false impressions by a full knowledge of the facts, the mass of the Southern people look upon the North as rapidly drifting into the extremest ultraism of abolition madness, and as ready to light the torch of invasion and insurrection in the Southern States.

We think it eminently proper that some steps should be taken, at the North as well as at the South, to disabuse them of this false impression. The great mass of the people in the free States, who do not approve of JOHN BROWN'S act, owe it to themselves, as well as to their Southern brethren, to say so. There certainly can be no harm in such a declaration, and no one who believes it can have any valid or conclusive objection against it. It may not be needed to convince anybody at the North of the fact, but it is necessary in order to produce conviction of its truth in the Southern States. They are disturbed, excited and resentful. Whether we have any fear of the result of their resentment or not,—whether we do or do not believe they will dissolve the Union, or that such an event, even if it did take place, would injure ourselves more than them,—we owe it to fairness and justice to dispel the misapprehension under which they labor. It is only right and proper that we should give them to understand, by the most effectual and decisive means, that we do not indorse or approve the BROWN invasion,—that we denounce and resist every attempt to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States,—and that we intend to abide by all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution.

For these reasons we are very glad the Union meeting is to be held. But we must at the same express the hope that it will confine itself to these objects, and seek them only by proper means. It must not be a party meeting, nor aim at the promotion of party objects. The ultraists at the South, we are aware, seek party ends, much more than any connected with the public good, in their demands upon the North. They insist upon public meetings and demonstrations which shall aid the Southern Democracy at Charleston, and in the coming canvass. The Richmond *Enquirer* has proclaimed in advance its contempt for any meeting which shall fall short of the full exactions of Southern sentiment. It desires a demonstration of sympathy with Southern Democracy,—and would exclude from all participation, not only Abolitionists and Republicans, but every Democrat who does not come fully up to the standard of the ultra South.

It is not the object of a Union meeting in New-York to satisfy such a demand as this. It should address itself,—not to the political partisanship, but to to the conservatism of the Southern States. It should combine as completely and thoroughly as possible, the settled sentiment of the great majority of the people of this City, *against any interference, direct or indirect, violent or peaceful, political or social, with Slavery as it exists in the Southern States.* That is the point on which Northern sentiment is misunderstood, and it is therefore the point to which the corrective of the meeting should be applied. If its managers attempt to go beyond that,—if they exclude from it all who do not come up to the full measure of their party requirements, they may possibly achieve some party purpose they have in view, but they will not give a full and fair expression of the sentiment of the people whom they claim to represent.

A Judicial Nut.

In 1852 a fifth Judge of the Supreme Court for the New-York County District was elected, agreeably to a special law. Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS was chosen, and his term extended to Dec. 31, 1860. He died in the Autumn of 1854, and Judge DAVIES (after a brief legal contest with Judge COWLES, which our readers doubtless remember) took his place, by virtue of a special election. Judge DAVIES will soon surrender to the Governor his commission for the unexpired year, in order to occupy the Bench of the Appeals; and the Executive, in making the appointment, has it in his power to require from the new incumbent certain action which may present another question of some delicacy connected with the Judicial office.

The Court of Appeals says the Constitution shall be "composed of eight Judges, of whom four shall be elected by the electors of the State for eight years, and four *selected* from the CLASS of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve." By the Judiciary act the selection is made alternately each year from the evenly and oddly numbered districts. The odd districts in 1860 are entitled to the Justices, and among them this of New-York County.

If stress be laid upon the word *class* of justices, then there is a class of eight Judges in the State who are elected every two years. One class was elected last November; another class (and of the shortest time to serve) must be reëlected in the Autumn of 1861. The Judge (and it is the one outside of the class) having the shortest term to serve will be the successor of Mr. Justice DAVIES. The Justice of the constitutional *class* will be the Hon. THOS. W. CLERKE. It is clear that the latter, by taking the seat, satisfies the Constitution. The new incumbent can waive, and save the question or the doubt, if the Governor so requests.

Should the new incumbent go on the Court after a personal inspection of the harbor and its fortifications, and presents the facts of the case in a strong and striking manner. The subject is one which deserves prompt attention at the hands of Congress.

A FAIR OFFER.—The *Herald* gives its usual sign of being in trouble;—it begins to boast of its enormous circulation. In its issue of Saturday it published an elaborate table professing to give the circulation of all the daily papers in the City. That of the *Herald* was put down at the modest figure of 85,000; that of the TIMES at 22,000. Under the circumstances this was modest on its own part and generous towards us. When we consider that it might just as well have put its own circulation at 185,000, and ours at nothing at all, we stand astounded at its forbearance.

Now we propose to test the *Herald's* sincerity—not for our own sake, but for the enlightenment of the public upon that point. We will stake $100 upon each of the following statements:

1. That the *Herald's* circulation is not.....85,000
2. That it is not.....85,000
3. That it is not.....85,000
4. That it is not.....85,000
5. That it does not average.....85,000
6. That the TIMES circulation is over.....22,000
7. That it is over.....22,000
8. That it is over.....22,000

The *Herald* has here an excellent opportunity to test the veracity of its statements concerning its own circulation, and the honesty of its representations concerning ours. The money shall be paid by the winner to some deserving charity.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Western Railroads.

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO ROAD.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 10.

This morning the District Court granted a rule upon JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Receiver for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, appointed by the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for obstructing T. HASKINS DUPUY in the discharge of his duty as sequestrator. Hearing was had this afternoon. Mr. EDGERTON applied for time to obtain counsel. The Court fixed on Saturday for the argument, upon the promise made by Mr. EDGERTON that he would not interfere with Mr. DUPUY in the discharge of his duties as sequestrator in Pennsylvania until the question of jurisdiction is settled. Mr. DUPUY is now in undisputed custody of the road and operating the same.

THE NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Dec. 10.

In the case of Smith and Desendorf vs. the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for damages arising out of the construction of dépôt buildings, &c., a verdict for plaintiffs for $11,162 was rendered yesterday.

From Boston.

DEATH OF A NOTED MERCHANT—MARITIME.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

W. A. REA, a well-known merchant, died suddenly last night.

Brig *Julia Ford* reports, 3d inst., off the South Shoal, saw a ship with all her masts gone but the main; she appeared to be bound to New-York, and she was standing to the west; had jury, fore and mizzen masts.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes* sailed from Port Praya Oct. 29, for Loando.

Georgia and the Presidency.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO NOMINATE SECRETARY COBB.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Dec. 9.

In the Democratic State Convention to-day a resolution was introduced recommending Secretary COBB for the Presidency, when a number of the members withdrew, on the ground that such action on the part of the Convention was irregular and unauthorized.

The Death of Young Leonard, at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the boy LEONARD have rendered a verdict of accidental death, by a shot from a gun which he held in his own hands. The announcement of the verdict gave great relief to the community.

Boiler Explosion at Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 10.

One of the boilers of the Hyde Park Coal Company's shaft exploded this morning. The boiler house and the foundation of the cracker were somewhat damaged. Loss not heavy. No person was killed.

Funeral of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 11.

The funeral of Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK took place here to-day at St. Paul's Church and was largely attended by his relatives and friends, including several members of the bar. His remains were interred here in the family burying-ground.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived here with later Brazos dates and $112,000 in specie.

Brownsville dates of the 4th inst. are received. Several skirmishes had taken place, but nothing important had occurred.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 11.

An unknown brig, lumber laden, went on to Handkerchief Shoal last night, and went to pieces. All hands are supposed lost.

Fire in Baltimore.

DESTRUCTION OF A PIANO-FORTE FACTORY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 11.

STEIFF'S piano factory, in this city, was burnt on Saturday night. Loss $14,000; insured for $8,000 in Eastern offices.

The Nova Scotia Legislature.

SACKVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet on the 26th of January, 1860.

Amusements.

The DRAYTONS resume their charming performances at Hope Chapel this evening. Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. DRAYTON, several entertainments were omitted last week, much to the regret of the daily increasing *habitués*. Parlor opera is now an established fact. It is one of the most elegant and unexceptionable pleasures in the City. A new feature will be added to the programme to-night—a solo violinist, Señor OLIVIERA. The gentleman is said to be very good, and will play DE BARRIOT'S first concerto.

A little lower down town, Mr. SAM. COWELL continues his series of comic performances, and has already secured the heartiest favor of the public. It is an experience to hear people laugh as they do at the French Theatre, when Mr. COWELL is relating some of his doleful experiences. Mr. S. B. MILLS, the superb pianist, is a special and thoroughly artistic attraction at these concerts.

The "Octoroon" at the Winter Garden, increases nightly in attraction. It is accepted on all hands as a moderate and truthful picture of Southern life. Nothing can be better than the acting of this drama by the company. At Miss Laura Keene's, the "Wife's Secret" has been withdrawn after a very long and prosperous career. Novelties are in preparation and will probably be brought out during the present week. To-night, the beautiful farce fact drama of "An Unequal Match," and the "Bonnie Fishwife." At Wallack's, the latest novelty, "Everybody's Friend," draws finely, and bids fair to keep the bill for some time. It is one of the most amusing pieces ever brought out here, and is acted in a thoroughly superb manner by the leading artists of the company—Mrs. HOEY, Miss GARRON, Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and Mr. BROUGHAM.

The "Doom of Deville" is still the leading attraction at Barnum's Museum, although witnessed already, it is said, by over twenty-three thousand persons. At the theatres on the eastern side of the City excellent bills have been provided for to-night, which can be seen by reference to our advertising columns. The Minstrels are not behindhand in the effort to win and woo the public; at Geenes CHRISTY'S and WOOD'S the best entertainments can be enjoyed.

The Mendelssohn Union gave its first concert on Thursday last, at Palace Garden. It was for a charitable object and the programme we suppose was intended to draw money, being made up of the most popular—we might even say the most trivial—pieces We are not quite certain that this condescension on the part of the Union is necessary, even for a charitable object, but we are very sure that it is undesirable in every art point of view, and should be avoided as much as possible. The entertainment passed off pleasantly.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.—We publish in another column a communication from the Adjutant-General of this State, upon the inadequate condition of the defences of the City of New-York, and the imperative necessity of proceeding forthwith to put them in proper order. Gen. TOWNSEND discusses the subject

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—At the regular monthly meeting of tals institution, held at the House of Reception, No. 71 West Thirteenth-street, last Wednesday evening, the reports of the Superintendents of the House and of the Asylum were received. On the 1st of November there were 116 children in the House. Since then 62 have been received, and of the whole number 45 have been discharged; 14 have been sent to the Asylum in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street; four have been indentured; three were returned to the magistrate; two have been sent to places; one has been sent out West, and another to the Almshouse. The number remaining on the 1st inst. was 108. There were 417 inmates in the Asylum on the 1st of November. Fourteen have been admitted since, and sixteen discharged, leaving this branch of the Institution with 415 inmates on the 1st inst. Since the 1st of July, nearly 150 days, not a single escape has been made from the Institution. The general health, the conduct and morals of the children are reported to be good. The Chairman of the Committee on indenturing reported a party of 42 children ready to start on Monday next, the 12th inst., for the West, in charge of Mr. ALLEN, the Agent of the Institution.

INSTALLATION OF REV. DR. BETHUNE.—Last evening Rev. Dr. BETHUNE was installed as associate minister with Rev. Mr. VAN NEST, of the Twenty first-street Reformed Dutch Church. The attendance was very large. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. HARDENBERG and LORD, and Revs. Messrs JAMESON and VAN NEST. Soon after Dr. BETHUNE's return from Europe, with health sufficiently restored to warrant his resumption of pastoral duties, he received a pressing invitation to act as coadjutor of the pastor of the church in question, and for a number of weeks he has done so, although not regularly installed until last evening. The church is in a flourishing condition. Every available seat is taken, and a number of members of his former congregation in Brooklyn, who now attend the Twenty-first-street Church, have not been able to secure pews. It is said that certain of the Doctor's admirers intend building a costly church for him in the neighborhood of Central Park.

A FORMER SLAVE ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE HER HUSBAND.—Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, (M. E.,) corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty second-street, stated at the close of his morning service yesterday that a woman was present who had formerly been a slave. She had secured her own freedom, and now desired to purchase her husband. His master could not afford to give him his freedom, but had told the wife that he would sell him to her for $500 less than the market price. All but $200 of the necessary sum had been raised before she appealed to that church, and $85 of that had been given her after a service which was held in the lecture-room of the church a few evenings since. The woman, said Dr. MCCLINTOCK, would be at the church-door as the congregation left the house, and would be glad to receive anything which might be given her, whether it should be gold, bank-bills or silver. Many of those present acted upon the suggestions thus thrown out.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The twenty acres of skating-ground, provided by the Commissioners, is in entire readiness for the skating world, with the single and perhaps important omission of water and, of course, of ice. To fill this *hiatus valde deflendus* in the arrangements, application was some days ago made to the Croton Board for authority to draw supplies from the Reservoir, the hydrants and other connections remaining as they were last year. The Board has not yet voucbsafed its consent; so the public must confine its skating exploits to the sidewalks, whose slippery condition still affords capital gymnastic opportunities. It is hoped that before another Saturday is reached the Croton Board and Jack Frost will, between them, complete the facilities of the Park.

A MILITARY FUNERAL.—Mr. JUNIUS T. STAGG, a gentleman whose name has been prominent in many of the charitable movements of the day, died in this City on Thursday last. The funeral services were held in St. Thomas's Church on Saturday afternoon, Rev. Dr. MORGAN officiating, and at their conclusion the Light Guard, (Seventy-first Regiment,) of which Mr. STAGG was formerly a member, took charge of the remains and conveyed them to Lafayette Hall. Sentries were on watch there until yesterday afternoon, when the Guard turned out to escort the body to Greenwood for interment. There were sixty-two muskets in the ranks, and a crowd of spectators attended the Guard as it marched down Broadway. Carriages were in readiness on the Brooklyn side to convey the military to Greenwood and return them to the ferry.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER—STATE OF NAVIGATION.—In consequence of the prevailing fog, the steamboats *Coffin* and *Bowman* came in collision near Coeyman's, on the Hudson River, on Wednesday night last. The *Coffin* had her guards torn away, but the *Bowman* escaped with trifling injury. In many places between Poughkeepsie and Albany the river is frozen on each side, but the channel is yet perfectly clear, and navigation is unimpeded. There was a report in circulation however, that the *Isaac Newton* had made her last trip for the season. For a day or two last week, the towns on the river were made merry with the jingle of sleigh-bells, as snow fell to the depth of two or three inches.

THE TIME BALL.—The Committee charged with procuing this contrivance for the shipping business, have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to erect the apparatus upon the roof of the Custom-house. It is thought it will be more extensively visible there than upon the Merchants' Exchange. There is little doubt that the required authority will at once accorded, and when the simple machinery—consisting of a hollow sphere six feet in diameter, sliding upon a flag staff—is in readiness, the fall of the ball, brought about through the instrumentality of a magnetic wire connected with the Albany Observatory, will record noon daily with unfailing accuracy.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—The train on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which left at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning for Piermont, struck a milk-wagon at the plank-road crossing, about six miles north of Jersey City. The two boys who were in the wagon were thrown out, and both of them were fatally injured. They saw the train approaching and stopped their horse, but concluding that they could cross the track before it came up, started again, thus preventing the engineer from checking the train in time to avoid the collision.

A MINIATURE HORSE.—Capt. TRECARTEN, of the ship *Henrietta*, which arrived from Leghorn on Saturday evening, has brought with him a diminutive horse. It is a jet black stallion, and has a smooth coat, with a long mane and tail. Although it is but seven hands high, it is perfectly shaped. During the voyage the animal has had the freedom of the ship, and has ambled around the decks much as a large dog would have done under similar circumstances. Capt. TRECARTEN has a vehicle to match his horse, and in a few days expects to astonish New-Yorkers with the magnificence of his turn-out.

THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE COURSE OF LECTURES.—The last of the series of lectures organized by the Rutgers Institute will be delivered this evening at the Rutgers Church. Prof. CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, who has recently explored that anomalous country, Iceland, will make his observations of its inhabitants and its interesting physical geography the topic of the lecture.

SERVICES AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preached in Cooper Institute yesterday morning and afternoon. He announced that a benevolent gentleman had hired the large hall of the Institute for the Sundays during the year, with the object of having sermons delivered there on subjects other than doctrinal, that all might feel at liberty to attend, whatever their belief.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Passengers by this route will hereafter be relieved from the awkward necessity of changing cars at Elizabeth. The cars leaving Jersey City will hereafter go through to Easton. The connection by the Elizabethport boat remains without alteration.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. WOOD.—The funeral service of the late Mrs. Woon, wife of the Mayor elect, will be held at Mr. WOOD's residence this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. WOOD was at home during his wife's illness and at the time of her death, and not in Washington as was stated.

SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.—On Saturday evening Sergeant DECKER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, slipped on the ice in Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, fracturing his left arm. RICHARD WILKINSON, a seaman, by a similar mishap near the Fulton Ferry, broke his leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital for surgical aid.

HOME FOR YOUNG DEAF-MUTES.—The Home for Young deaf-mute children, No. 161 East Twelfth-street, a very deserving charity, is to receive the benefit of a public exhibition of the model of Solomon's Temple, in Ninth-street, near Broadway.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A very well executed counterfeit *Three* on the Albany Exchange Bank was put in circulation on Saturday evening. It is calculated to mislead.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—The screw-steamers *City of Manchester* and *John Bell*, the former for Liverpool, *via* Cork, and the latter for Glasgow, left this port on Saturday. They carried but a trifling passenger list.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on Dec. 2, 260; admitted to Dec. 9, 33; discharged, cured or relieved, 40; died, 4; remaining at date, 249. Males, 205; females, 44.

Death of Mr. Sedgwick.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

The members of the New-York Bar are requested to meet on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the room of the District Court of the United States, No. 41 Chambers-street, for the purpose of suitably expressing their respect for the memory of THEODORE SEDGWICK.

DANIEL LORD,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

City Tract Mission.

ANNUAL SERMON BY REV. DR. POTTS.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE POTTS last evening preached the annual sermon before the City Tract Mission, in Madison-square Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') in the presence of a large and attentive congregation.

The text was Matthew v. 13—"Ye are the salt of the earth." The preacher adverted to the brief but rapid growth of the City, as compared with the cities of the Old World, some of which were hoary with age before the foundations of New-Amsterdam were laid. Within a few square miles were collected more than a million of souls, making New-York the third city in Christendom. The causes of this vast accumulation were then referred to, and the pride which some take in forming integral parts of so great an aggregation was rebuked. It was not upon its numbers, wealth and luxury that a Christian artist competent to the task would fix his eyes when drawing the portrait of New-York in 1859, but upon the moral qualities of such a mass of human beings. Great numbers are attended with great dangers, great weaknesses, great facilities for indulging evil practices and spreading the contagion of evil principles. Moreover, by the natural power belonging to wealth, luxury, and vice, when they present themselves in a formidable array of numbers, the example of a large city will be felt by the towns and villages which daily send their people to it upon errands of business or pleasure. The luxurious accommodation of hotel life, the thousand resorts of vicious indulgence, the ten thousand scheming agents of depravity who stand ready to guide the visitor into the gates of pleasure, must furnish most painful thoughts to an observant and benevolent mind as it studies the features of a large city. The preacher proceeded to ask whether the danger arising from these sources to the citizen's life, character, property, and family security, was not a terrible counterbalance to the glory which attends numbers and riches? Of what materials, morally, are these numbers composed? How many of them are engaged in building up, and how many in undermining the social edifice, and ready to pull it down when a favorable opportunity is offered? In short, what is the relative strength of those who wish to preserve and those who are destroying the purity of morals which alone can make a people strong, by making them law-abiding respecters of mutual rights and performers of mutual duties? After examining in detail the condition of large masses among us, the preacher showed that the evils are not such as will cure themselves, and that mere law, unless backed by a predominant public sentiment, cannot cure them. The persuasion, instruction and example of Christian truth alone can make of our vast numbers a well-ordered array of safe and happy families, instead of an aggregation of explosive forces which can be at last restrained only by such desperate methods as stifle disorder and strangle liberty at the same time. The remainder of the discourse was occupied in showing that an active Christianity is the only practical and available solution of the question of social reform and social prevention. We have not room in this report for the views of the preacher, as he developed the idea that Christ as Truth and Example are the *salt* that all men in society need to keep them in a state of purity and safety. He then argued that the Christian community have the work to do; showed that there were wealth and time enough at their command, if they were applied, and that they ought to be applied *promptly*.

Finally, in reply to the question how the remedy should be applied, he showed: 1. That humble dependance on God was absolutely necessary. 2. That we must go about the work in a sympathetic spirit of love for men. 3. That in this spirit we must carry them the truth, not deterred by opposition. The system of visitation from house to house was here commended earnestly. 4. Provide for them appropriate Church opportunities. Dr. POTTS closed with a brief but earnest call for laborers in this field, and by urging the great motive to labor—the cross of Christ.

The Condition of the Streets.

DIRTY STREETS AND SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS—ARRANGEMENTS FOR CLEANING THEM.

The work of street-cleaning has been in a measure suspended recently, as is attested by the condition of Broadway, Bowery, Hudson-street, and most of the cross-streets in the lower part of the City. The soiled crinoline, muddy pants, and universality of Hessian boots on the occasion of the slightest thaw, are additional evidences of the fact. The reason of this is the exhaustion of the appropriations for street cleaning, and the recent snow and frost. The City Inspector was admonished that the funds set aside for his department were nearly used up, and that he had better stop operations. This he was, in a great measure, compelled to do on account of the frost. But an arrangement has been made under which the Comptroller will advance money enough to carry on the work, as soon as the weather moderates, until a new appropriation can pass the Legislature. The upper Wards being in a passable condition owing to the use of the sweeping-machines, the lower Wards will be subjected to the same process. Broadway will be cleaned every night, and as soon as the weather will permit, no less than three hundred men will be employed with a sufficient number of carts to get the City in as clean a condition as possible before the cessation of operations for the Winter. Special arrangements will be made to have a sufficient number of ash and garbage carts running throughout the Winter, and the number of districts has been increased, so that the coming Spring will not find our thoroughfares so disgracefully dirty as they were last season. At present, there are about one hundred men engaged in cleaning the gutters. The cost of cleaning the streets and removing garbage from January to June 15, of this year, was $147,800, and the ratio of expenditure since that time has been a trifle less, according the statement of Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, although the amount of work performed has been greater. It is be hoped that the state of the weather and the public finances will admit of our having the City thoroughly cleaned before the Winter renders it impossible.

The Fire in Wooster-street.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WORKMEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The meeting summoned yesterday at the Social Reform Hall, in Grand-Street, by the piano-forte makers, to devise some measures for the relief of those workmen who lost all their tools, and were thrown out of employment by the late fire in Wooster-street, was very numerously attended. It was addressed by several speakers. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, To form committees in the different workshops, to make collections from their fellow-workmen.

Resolved As the workmen engaged in the piano manufacture are not in circumstances to allow them to bear their part in the great loss which has befallen the workmen of Messrs. LIGHTE & BRADBURY, they are compelled to address themselves to the benevolent, who are requested to hand in their subscriptions (whether large or small) to those members of the Committee mentioned hereafter.

Resolved, That we request those of the same trade in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany and other cities, to assist us in our present misfortune by collections of money, to be forwarded to the Committee of this meeting; and hereafter, should a similar occasion demand, we shall always hold ourselves in readiness to answer any call on us from them.

Resolved, That H. T. NEWTON, Esq., No. 460 Broome-street, (late partner in the firm of LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY,) PETER WEILER, Esq., manufacturer of mouldings, No. 177 Centre-street, STEINWAY & SONS, piano-forte manufacturers No. 82 Walker-street, and also a Committee composed of the officers of the Piano-forte-makers' Association, four members from the workmen of LIGHTE & BRADBURY, three others, fifteen in all, constitute the Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That all subscriptions be delivered to Messrs. NEWTON, WEILER & STEINWAY, and also at the counters of the daily papers; also to Mr. ROEDEL, the proprietor of the Social Reform Hall, 241 Grand-street.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy for Messrs. LIGHTE & BRADBURY in their misfortune, and that we wish to see the business as soon as possible in its former position, as much for their sakes as for those of the workmen.

Resolved, That for the ready assistance granted by the Press in calling public attention to the losses of our fellow workmen, we tender our most heartfelt thanks.

TH. MARSCHALL,
T. THNE,
WM. MECKEL,
} Committee.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A FIGHT.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner SCHIRMER upon the body of PATRICK HONEYMAN, the leader of a notorious rowdy organization in the Eighteenth Ward, called the "Honeymoon Gang." It appeared in evidence that an encounter took place some weeks ago between deceased and one PATRICK FANNON, the latter having charged HONEYMAN with having passed counterfeit bills. They were separated at that time by their respective friends, before either had sustained injury. Subsequently a meeting was agreed upon, to take place on the first inst., in the vacant lot at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and First-avenue, where each would have an opportunity to vindicate his honor in accordance with the regulations of the prize ring. The engagement was carried out, but it seems FANNON, possessing greater strength than his antagonist, totally ignored the rules and several times threw the deceased heavily to the ground, falling upon him. After five or six rounds had been fought, a cry of "Police" was raised, which immediately ended the fight. HONEYMAN, though badly injured, was able to keep up for several days. Finally he became worse, took to his bed and died on Friday. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BOLTON, revealed the fact that death had resulted from internal injuries. The jury returned a verdict in which they charged FANNON with having inflicted the fatal injuries. Neither he accused, however, nor any concerned in the affray, have been as yet arrested. Deceased was 26 years of age. His "gang" gave him what they were pleased to term the "People's nomination" for Alderman of the Fourteenth District, at the late election. He did not, however, receive many votes.

SUICIDE OF A DOMESTIC.

SOPHIA LEE, a girl employed in the family of Mr. JAMES MCGREVIN, No. 130 West Nineteenth-street, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination, and testified before the Coroner's Jury that an overdose of laudanum had produced death. Deceased was 19 years of age. When last seen she appeared to be in good health and spirits, and the motive which prompted the act is unknown. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was given.

A CHILD SUFFOCATED.

On Saturday afternoon a fire occurred in the attic front room of house No. 39 Baxter-street, occupied by JEREMIAH MCCARTY and family. It seems that MCCARTY and his wife went out to make some purchases, leaving their two little girls—MARY ANN and MARGARET—aged respectively three and four years, in the room. The children, it is presumed, procured matches and set fire to some garments that were hanging in the apartment, as nothing else was burned. They were taken from the room by Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct Police, but MARGARET was quite dead, and MARY ANN would also have died had the rescue been at all delayed, as she was insensible when discovered. She was removed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of MARGARET, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from suffocation."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.

JAMES LYONS, a stevedore, sustained a fatal injury a few days since while engaged in unloading iron rails on board the ship *Bell Wood*. One of the bars having slipped from the slings, struck him upon the head and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 7 Montgomery-street, where he died on Friday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

DIED IN A GROCERY.

A man named JOHN MOSKOFF went into the drinking saloon at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, called for a drink and sat down by the stove. Some time after an attempt was made to arouse him, but he was discovered to be dead. Deceased was 65 years of age and a weaver by occupation. His remains were conveyed to the Twentieth Precint Station-house, where an inquest will be held by Coroner JACKMAN.

Police.

TOO READY TO TREAT.

At a late hour on Saturday night Thomas Fallon, of No. 26 Sussex-street, Jersey City, was accosted by two men in Centre-street, near Pearl, who asked him to treat. He assented to the request, and was conducted to a disreputable cellar where the liquor was procured. Fallon, when paying the score, exhibited $35 which he had in his wallet, whereupon his new-made acquaintances demanded enough to pay their night's lodging. Fallon refused to hand over his funds, but was knocked down and robbed of them. His assailants fled, but one of them, who subsequently gave the name of John Roberts, was overtaken by Officers Crolius and McDermott, of the Sixth Ward, at the corner of Howard-street and Broadway. His confederate escaped. The prisoner, who is a very bad character, was committed by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of highway robbery.

A REQUISITION FROM GOV. WISE.

John Henry and his wife, Eliza, were arrested on Saturday by Sergeant Wemyss and Officer Duffy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of being fugitives from Virginia justice. They are indicted for having committed a burglary upon the jewelry store of Michael G. Whitman, in Richmond, from which $600 worth of watches, &c., was stolen. The property was all recovered, and the prisoners, on Gov. Wise's requisition, were returned to Virginia.

VICTIMIZING A GROCER.

Henry Henjie, a German grocer, complained to Justice STEERS, yesterday, that he had received what purported to be a $5 bill of the Safety Fund Bank, of Boston, from Sarah Strauss, which he had since discovered to be bogus. The woman was arrested, and, after a hearing, was committed for trial in default of $500.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

Last evening Patrick Fanning, who is charged with killing Patrick Honeyman, surrendered himself to Deputy Corner Bogart. He was locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house. He will be examined before Justice KELLY to-day, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A FATHER ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HIS DAUGHTER.—SAMUEL EVANS, a tailor, residing at No. 39 Sackett-street, was arrested on Saturday for attempting to kill his own daughter, a young woman about 20 years old. He reached home intoxicated on Saturday night, and it is stated, without any provocation stabbed her with a carving-knife. Her screams brought several of the neighbors to her assistance, and the unnatural father was arrested and sent to prison. The wounds inflicted are not considered mortal.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—302 patients were treated in this Institution during the last month, to whom 428 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. 129 of the whole number were natives of the United States. The different diseases treated were as follows: Injuries, 25; nervous, 10; skin, 40; head, 6; abdomen, 72; eye and ear, 12; fevers, 19; abscess, 3; heart, lungs, and throat, 47; minor surgery, 51; rheumatism, 12; vaccinated, 5.

A WORTHY OBJECT.—A fair for the benefit of the Home for the Aged and Orphan, on the Church Charity foundation, will be held in the Athenæum on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. The ladies having this worthy charity in charge have worked with such energy that the building for the "Home" is completed, and this fair, it is hoped, will supply the means necessary to furnish it for immediate occupancy.

MORTALITY.—There were 107 deaths in this City last week: Men, 12; women, 19; boys, 33; girls, 43; adults, 31; children, 76. Males, 45; females, 62. There were only 7 deaths by consumption; 16 from fevers, and 11 from inflammation of the lungs; 81 were natives of the United States.

DO NOT RIDE ON THE PLATFORM.—A boy, while attempting to get a free ride on one of the Atlantic-avenue Railroad cars, on Friday evening last, fell from the front platform, and had one of his arms badly crushed by the wheels.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the regular lecture in the course this evening, at Plymouth Church. The subject is not announced.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mrs. MARY ROONEY, residing at the corner of Luquer-street and Bennet-place, South Brooklyn, fell in the street on Thursday last, receiving such injuries that she died yesterday.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 61, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000, Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains sessionable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 83 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 3 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....50
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....50
Hemming ganges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Extravagant Prices
Are unknown at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
There boys are clothed elegantly, fashionably and serviceably, at
LESS COST
Than at any other establishment in the Union.
Stock very large. Variety unlimited.
Quality and style unsurpassed,
Our motto is, the
"LOWEST PRICES IN THE TRADE
AND
NO DEVIATION.

For the Holidays.
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.
J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, roueaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.
His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Don't be Fools,
And suffer from rheumatism, croup, sore throats, coughs, pains in the limbs, back and chest, when
DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED
VENETIAN LINIMENT
will certainly cure you.
10,000 persons
have certified to its wonderful curative properties.
IT NEVER FAILS.
Sold by all the druggists.
Price, 25 and 50 cents.
Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Winter Sports.—Skates and Sleighs—A fine assortment of English Skates, strapped in the most approved styles, for ladies, gentlemen and boys—for sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
Also LADIES' FANCY FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at
WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

A Card.—The factory of the undersigned, Nos. 120 and 122 Wooster-st., having been destroyed by fire Friday, they would inform their friends and patrons that they have taken steps for rebuilding, and until the completion of their buildings, they will occupy other premises, where they will carry on their manufacturing operations as heretofore, so that they can, with as little delay as possible, fill all orders for their instruments. In the meantime, they ask the sympathy and indulgence of their friends and patrons. Their lumberyard was on the opposite side of the street, and was unhurt, and they continue to occupy their warerooms at No. 421 Broome-st., where they have always carried on their department of finishing for their salesroom.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Piano-forte Manufacturers,
No. 421 Broome-st., New-York City.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied. by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye. The best existant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Success and Happiness are Open to all who know how to use their capabilities. A correct phrenological examination is the best method of learning these capabilities, and may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Account-Books of every description on hand or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BEND. F. CORLIES, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

MARRIED.

PADDOCK—WARING.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, by Rev. Richard Horton, WALTER H. PADDOCK to ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of J. A. Waring, Esq., all of Yonkers.

DIED.

OOTHOUT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 9, CAROLINA OOTHOUT, sister of the late John Oothout, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Clinton-place, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

WOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, ANN D. RICHARDSON, wife of Fernando Wood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Bloomingdale Road, on Monday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the family plot in Trinity Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Madison-square and Broadway up to 10½ o'clock A. M.

PERKINS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 10, Mrs. LUCY INGERSOLL PERKINS, widow of Capt. Jedediah Perkins, formerly of Norwich, Conn., in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 37 Hornnick-st., without further invitation.

Norwich papers please copy.

HILLMAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, of croup, LILLIAN, youngest daughter of Samuel T. and Annis F. Hillman, aged 1 year 6 months and 21 days.

RAY.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, MARGARET W., eldest daughter of James H. Ray, and granddaughter of the late Col. Marinus Willett.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 58 East 16th-st., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The body will be taken to St. Paul's Church.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 10, of consumption, JAMES E. KNAPP, only son of the late Henry A. and Clarissa A. Knapp, in his 24th year.

The funeral will take place, at No. 68 East 13th-st., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROSE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at his residence, No. 66 East 28th-st., JOHN ROSE, aged 71 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YOUNGS.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, MARY ELIZABETH, relict of Thomas Letson Voorhis.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BLODGOOD.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, JOHN BLODGOOD.

Notice of funeral to morrow.

OSTRUM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 11, ARCHIBALD OSTRUM, second son of Capt. William B. Ostrum, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of his father, in Hewes-st., first house east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

ACKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 11, DELIA, widow of the late John A. Ackley, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 189 Dufficld-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock.

THURSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 11, FANNIE, daughter of George H. and Hannah F. Thurston, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M. on Monday, from No. 42 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

STAGG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday night, Dec. 9, JOHN FREDERICK, infant child of Gerard S. and Juliet W. Stagg.

HUSSEY.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Dec. 9, GEORGE F. HUSSEY, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Peekskill, on third day morning, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the 11 o'clock express train Hudson River Railroad from New-York. The friends of the family are respectfully invited without notice.

TAPPEN.—At his residence, near Morristown, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 9, ABRAHAM TAPPEN, aged 61 years, formerly of New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 641, Dec. 10, 1859.
11, 6, 38, 62, 64, 28, 15, 55, 9, 67, 52.
Class No. 642, Dec. 10, 1859.
21, 38, 52, 23, 33, 32, 49, 58, 40, 19, 5, 7, 20, 77, 60.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
WILL LECTURE AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING DEC. 15.

HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a lecture at the
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 12.
Subject—HEADS AND HEARTS.
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door, which will be open at 7, and lecture commence at 8.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.
The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered by
PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
of the New-York Medical College.
Subject: "*The Scientific History of the Creation*," illustrated by charts, diagrams, &c.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.
Tickets, 25 cents—at the door on the evening of the lecture.

INSTINCTS AND PASSIONS—AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, TO-NIGHT, by HENRY WARD BEECHER.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.,
Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on MANUFACTURER'S ACCOUNT, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined *to make a large reduction in their prices*,
FROM THESE TIMS UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT,
to insure a large demand, and thus enable them to materially reduce their stock before the close of the year.
In consequence of the reduced standard of AUSTRIAN CURRENCY, they are enabled to offer their BOHEMIAN AND GERMAN GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE FAIR AT LEIPSIC, AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.
The following are a sample of their reduced prices:
COMPLETE WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SERVICES, WITH A COMPLETE SERVICE OF RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE FOR 12 PERSONS, COMPRIS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear, between Broome and Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or general servant, by an experienced, faithful girl; is one that tries to please; is neat and obliging and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as dressmaker and seamstress, or the care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 Warren-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; or as seamstress; good City references. Apply at No. 91 3d-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman. Can give the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Ist-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Call at No. 244 38th-st.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST PLACE IN the City to procure good, honest, German, English Scotch, Irish, and French servants. Wages and terms moderate. The motto—Honesty, civility, and dispatch. Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. MORRIS COHNERT.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS, can be supplied at Mrs. YORKSTONE'S office, No. 29 6th-av., where good help, from all nations, can be had for City or country. No dishonest dealings practiced at this office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE commission grocery or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man 19 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fair hand; is industrious and entirely reliable. The best references will be given. Address, stating time and place of interview, H. M., Box No. 299 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND foreman on a farm; a man who understands his business in both capacities, and can be recommended for fidelity and integrity by his last employers: he would take contracts of any kind on garden or farm, and connected with his profession. Address A. R., No. 26 Liberty-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman, (single;) is expert and knows the city well. The applicant came to this city with a family as coachman. Good reference can be given for the above capacity. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; is entirely competent to take charge of horses, and is a careful steady driver, and willing to make himself useful either in City or country; best of reference from his last place, David Sanderson, White House, Mechanicsville, N. J. Inquire for CONRAD, No. 119 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as coachman; he understands the care and management of horses; is also a good gardener, and can milk well; he is willing and handy, and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Call at or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A VERY ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man wants a situation; is an excellent groom and steady driver; can do all kinds of farm work; can milk, writes well and can keep accounts; is strong, able and willing to work at any employment; will take very moderate wages. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN A SITUAtion in a private family; can give the best of City reference; has no incumbrance; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; can ho seen for three days at No. 134 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Address A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a respectacle young Protestant Englishman, as coachman and to assist with the garden; is a good steady useful; has the best of City reference from his last employer for honesty, sobriety and faithfulness. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; City preferred; he is accommodating and obliging; has good reference; is a good groom and driver; can keep all things in good order. Address C. W., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR ANY other employment where a smart, active man is required; has the best reference as to strict honesty and sobriety. Address H. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 15 YEARS OF age, educated in Germany, and having perfect knowledge of both languages, able also to converse in French, has excellent penmanship, desires a situation in a counting-room or in any other capacity of equal respectability that would afford him a support. Refer to Rev. B. S. Huntington, corner of Dean and Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a single, Protestant man: good City referen es. Address X Y., at Story & Co.'s, No. 39 and 41 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO SECURE the services of a young man for writing evenings, can do so by addressing C. J. T., Box 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-RATE laundress, an experienced cook and a French nurse and seamstress; a nurse of any other nation, speaking good French, would answer. Also wanted, a number of servants in other capacities, such as waitresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, girls for general housework, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. N. B.—Also, a young man wanted as waiter; not over 21 years preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who is fully competent in the care and management of horses; can produce the best City reference from his last employer: is well acquainted with the City; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office. To be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE are desirous of obtaining situations in a private family; the man as coachman, the woman as dressmaker and seamstress; the best of City reference given; no objection to go to any part of the Union. Call or address D. T., No. 131 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, ABOUT 15 or 16 years of age; must be a neat writer, and quick at figures; one residing with his parents preferred. Apply, between the hours of 3½ and 4 o'clock, to J. D. KINGSLAND & CO., Nos. 104 and 106 John-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, TIDY, PROTESTant girl as first-class seamstress and nurse, to take charge of two little girls; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 50 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing. Apply, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 234 East 10th st. Personal references will be required.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE; must write a good hand and come well recommended. Call at the New-York *Chronicle* Office, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 2, after 12 o'clock M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, BY a young man, thoroughly acquainted with the rectifying and general liquor business. Address G. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK WITH GOOD RE commendations, for a private family. Apply at No. 83 9th-st., near 8th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—SEVERAL ABLE and efficient persons are wanted immediately to canvass thoroughly the City, county and State for the forthcoming LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN, by Redpath. Apply, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., every day this week to S. T. MUNSON, Agent, No. 143 Fulton-st.

BOY WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY FROM 14 to 16, to learn a light in-door business, a few miles from the City. Address T. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The advertiser desires such a situation. He is a graduate of the Yale Engineering School, and bears testimonials from its faculty. He teaches the use of instruments and all kinds of geometrical drawing, also, common English studies. Has had experience. Address WM. M. BAKER, New-London, Conn.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO teach French and German, to go South, salary liberal. A lady, competent in French, to go to Canada West, traveling expenses paid. A gentleman to take charge of a District School in Pennsylvania. Others wanted. Apply at National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS.

A YALE GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED and successful Teacher, has time for one private pupil on Tuesday evenings, and two on Saturdays. Best testimonials and references. Terms moderate. SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOSEPH PHILLIPS and JOHN HAYS, painters, &c., under the firm name of PHILLIPS & HAYS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, Dec. 9, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the grocery business in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., under the name of J. GARRISON & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN GARRISON.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 9 1859. GEORGE T. BOLDER.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

JENKS' KITCHEN PRESSES—TO PRESS boiled meats, tongue, vegetables and fruit; to press out lard; a most useful article for kitchen use; three sizes, $1 75, $2 and $3; for sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 239 Broadway.

SKATES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH Skates for sale to the trade by WM. IRVING, No. 245 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 302 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt: $45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 293 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE-ROUND SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE. The greatest bargain made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; finished in the most elaborate style, with elegant leaf carving all round; has four round corners; back finished same as the front; exquisite, rich tone, short time in use, and without a blemish, and warranted; cost $400, price $250. N. B.—An object made for cash. Call and judge this superb piano, at the dwelling No. 276 6th av., near 32d-st., next door to the Murray Hill Hotel. Apply for four days, day or evening.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—SUPERIOR-TONED new scale pianos in elegant rosewood cases, at $175, $200, $250, $275, $300, &c. Second-hand pianos at $35, $60, $75, $80, $125. One rosewood "Chickering" at $125. One rosewood "Chickering," 7-octave, $175. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av.

PIANOS.—THE GREATEST BARGAINS FOR THE holydays, plain and elegant Pianos, full iron frame, and all modern improvements. The best-made Pianos in the City, with the new patent dampers, fully warranted. Melodeons at less than the wholesale price, at No. 365 Broadway, near 14th-st. $150 for a 7-octave Piano, very little used.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, with all the latest improvements, and fully warranted, in perfect order, been used a few months, worth $400, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBBR, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

$500 PIANO—SUPERIOR TONE, BEEN USED only six months; will be sold for $350 cash. It can be seen at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS, occupying a first class house in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries, are desirous of increasing their family to nine. Parties looking for a home would do well by addressing P. A. C., Box No. 3,848 New York Post-office, before engaging elsewhere. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. Also a hall bedroom on floor above. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—VERY RESPECTABLE BOARD may be obtained in a house pleasantly located uptown, by addressing O. B. T., Box No. 112 *Times* Office. There are three large and two small rooms, nearly furnished, which may be had at moderate prices, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF FOUR OR FIVE persons can be well accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 87 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 46, 47 and 49 East Broadway. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated at No. 83 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen desiring pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts., location delightful, about three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen that will room together, may find a pleasant home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, by applying at No. 37 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished, terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady can be accommodated with furnished front rooms; also single gentlemen. No. 226 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED.—BY TWO SINGLE GENtlemen; breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Address Box No. 1 226 lower Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BREAKFAST AND TEA and dinner on Sunday. Terms moderate. Location not above 10th-st. Address J., Box No. 1 121 Post-office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BEtween 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, S. T., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, TO SINgle gentlemen, in a house containing all the modern improvements. Inquire for Mr. HINMAN, at No. 119 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS.—Just received, an invoice of ladies' fine gold watches, all borders to sell them for cash, and remit the money to the manufacturer in Europe by the 10th of January next, and I am now selling them at much less prices than ever before offered in this City.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.—formerly No. 11 Wall st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

44 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM.
ALSO FOUR HOUSES.

To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

1st-av.—1 lot northwest corner 122d-st.
3d-av.—2 lots, east side, 50 ft. 6 in. north of 106th-st.
112th-st.—5 lots north side, 445 ft. west of 3d-av.
121st-st.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 3d-av., with house thereon.
122d-st.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th avs. Also, 3 full lots adjoining. Also, 2 gore lots adjoining.
123d-st.—2 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with gores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 122d-st.) Also, 4 lots adjoining.
123d-st.—3 lots, north side, 205 ft. west 2d-av.
124th-st.—3 lots, south side, 210 ft. west of 2d-av.
126th-st.—2 lots, south side, 105 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.
128th-st.—1 lot, south side, 235 ft. west 5th-av.
128th st.—1 lot, north side, 280 ft. east of 4th-av.
129th-st.—2 lots, north side, 265 ft. east of 4th-av.
130th-st.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.
133d-st.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF 108 LOTS AND GORES
ON
96TH, 97TH, 98TH, 99TH, 100TH, 115TH, 116TH, AND 118TH STREETS, 3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 9TH AVENUES.

FRONTING ON AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

On 5TH-AVENUE—4 fine lots S. E. corner 100th-st.
On 100TH STREET—17 lots and gores, adjoining above.
On 99TH-ST—7 lots and gores N. S. adj. above in rear.
On 3D-AVENUE—4 lots N. W. corner 98th-st.
On 98TH-STREET—6 lots N. S. adjoining above in rear.
On 99TH-STREET—10 lots and gores N.S. 202 W. 9th-av.
On 98TH-STREET—15 lots N. S. bet. 8th and 10th avs.
On 6TH-AVENUE—4 lots W. S. bet. 115th and 116th st.
On 115TH STREET—12 lots N. S. adjoining above.
On 116TH-STREET—6 lots S. S. adjoining above in rear.
On 118TH-STREET—23 lots and gores, N. S. between 5th and 6th avs.

The above property comprises some of the choicest lots now in the market, and is worthy the attention of buyers desirous of investing in Central Park lots.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., after the 8th inst.

339 HENRY B. HARTS, Jr., Auctioneer. 339
MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE.
ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS.
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE DEPOT OF
THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN FUR COMPANY,
No. 339 Broadway.

Comprising the balance of the entire stock of superb made-up furs, valued at over $100,000, which must be positively closed out as above without any reserve, offering an opportunity to those in want of furs which seldom occurs. The stock comprises the richest Russia sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink marten, stone marten, royal ermine and other sets, gentlemen's and children's furs, sleigh, carriage and lap robes, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be had at the dépôt, 339 Broadway.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
THIRD DAY'S SALE
OF RICH MANUFACTURED FURS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

The balance of rich fancy fure, comprising all the new and most desirable styles of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, among which may be found Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, &c., &c., in capes, cloaks, muffs, cuffs, victorines, pelerines, gloves, &c., all manufactured in the very best manner, this season, expressly for the City retail trade. The attention of ladies is particularly invited to our stock of goods this sale, as they are all first-class, warranted free from moth, and manufactured by some of the largest fur firms in this City. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF BONDS.
—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

30 shs. Artisan's Bank	$100	100 shs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co	10
10 shs. St. Nicholas Bk	100		
10 shs. Howard Ins. Co	50	20 shs. Arctic Ins Co	50
50 shs. St. Nicholas Ins. Co	25	10 shs. Resolute Ins. Co	100
22 shs. Phenix Ins. Co	50	15 shs. Merchants' Ma. rine Ins. Co	100
40 shs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co	50	18 shs. Excelsior Ins. Co	50
50 shs. Empire City Ins. Co	100	37 shs. Firemen's Ins. Co	17
14 shs. Eagle Ins. Co	40	30 shs. N. Western Ins. Co	50
15 shs. City Ins. Co	100	10 shs. Firemen's Ins. Co	100
5 shs. Market Ins. Co	100	23 shs. Gt. Western Marine Ins. Co	100
20 shs. Equitable Ins. Co	35	10 shs. N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co	100
10 shs. Williams'gh City Ins. Co	50	10 shs. Brevort Ins. Co	50
8 shs. Washington Ins. Co	50	20 shs. Jersey City Ins. Co	50
40 shs. Fulton Ins. Co	50	20 shs. Lorillard Ins. Co	25
26 shs. Germania Ins. Co	50		
10 shs. Home Ins. Co	100		

$10,000 Racine and Mississippi R. 8 per cent. bonds.
6,000 Lee county, Iowa, 8 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Keokuk City, Iowa, 8 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Henry County, Iowa, 8 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Town St. Madison, Iowa, 8 per cent. bonds.
5,000 New-York and New-Haven 6 per cent. bonds.
3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds.
6,000 Illinois Central 7 per cent. bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 15. Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PRIVATE GALLERY of ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS, STUDIES and SKETCHES, composing the entire collection of that distinguished artist, Mr. T. P. ROSSITER. The catalogue will embrace many of his works never before exhibited, including the THREE CELEBRATED PICTURES which obtained the gold medal of honor at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855—now offered for sale in consequence of his moving into the country, that his time may be wholly devoted to large historical works.

THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY EVENING Dec. 19, 1859, at the Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire collection as above, among which may be enumerated, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," "Primitive Life," and "Giorgione and Companions going to the Lido," the three paintings which received the award of the gold medal of honor at the great French Exhibition, 1855; "The First Lesson," "Washington and his Family at Mount Vernon," "The Patrician," "Country and City Post-offices," "Isola Bella," "Syrens," "Tired of Play," "Trio," "Italian Coast," "Mountain Scenery," "Joan of Arc in Prison," together with many smaller works never before offered for sale. The pictures will be on view gratuitously until the time of sale, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on the three evenings preceding the sale. Catalogues may be had at the exhibition, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

49 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AND GORES ON
9TH-AV., 115TH AND 116TH STS., WITHOUT RESERVE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 9TH-AV—5 fine lots N. E. corner of 115th-st.
On 115TH-ST.—1 fine gore N. S., 105 ft. east from 9th-av.
BETWEEN 115TH AND 116TH STS.—12 gore lots, commencing 125 feet east of 8th-av.
On 116TH ST.—9 lots south side, 200 feet east 8th-av.
On 116TH-ST., (BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.)—12 fine gore lots.
On 116TH-ST.—10 fine gore lots, north side, near 7th-av. and adjoining Harlem lane.

The above property adjoins the beautiful grounds of the "Wood Estate," is a magnificent garden spot, of fine soil and good grade.

Title perfect and sale absolute.

60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK AND FOURTH-AVENUE LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

On ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET—1 lot north side, 125 feet east 6th-av.
On ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, 200 feet east of 5th-av.
On S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-STREET—3 lots.
On ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, 460 feet west of 4th-av.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTH AND EIGHTIETH STREETS.—BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Referee:

SIXTH-STREET—One lot on the north side, 166 feet west of Avenue B, 22.6 by 90.6.

EIGHTIETH STREET—Four lots on the south side, mid way between 11th and 12th avs., each 25 feet by half the block. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st.

J. MILTON TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the brown-stone residence, No. 61 West 25th-st near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, elegant piano-forte, looking-glasses, lace curtains, window shades, gas chandeliers, silver ware, cutlery, crockery and glass-ware, &c., &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. House to let—inquire of the Auctioneer, 5th and 6th av. cars and stages pass a short distance from the house.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENware, ice trays, cutlery, toys, Britannia ware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 284 Pearl-st. A large catalogue sale of choice goods. Sale positive for cash.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD BY order of the Receiver, without reserve, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., the building, fixtures, machinery, tools, molds, &c., &c., of the Advance Iron Works and Foundry, lately occupied by Poole & McCarthy, at the foot of West 32d-st., on the North River, in this City; also the 13 years' ground lease of the premises, consisting of 21 feet of land. The sale will be made subject to definite incumbrances.

VENDUE OF REAL ESTATE AT COLES' Neck, Mount Vernon County, N. Y., by Commissioners, at the hotel late Samuel Fairlie's, at Coles' Neck, on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1860. Said hotel property is one of the best stands in the county, and a few acres with it, a farm of 60 acres adjoining the hotel; a house and lot near Coles' Neck; a farm of 107 acres near Coles' Neck; several tracts of woodland. Satisfactory information given by JOSEPH T. LAURIE, ROBERT LAURIE, Coles' Neck, or BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 403 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., all the household furniture and kitchen utensils belonging to the estate of the late Samuel S. Engle. By order of
HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Perez & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 484 Canal-st., all the furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, bureaus, China, silver-ware, stoves, curtain glass fixtures, &c., of a large house.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000.—TO PROVIDE FOR the PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1865; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payment is to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below Macdougal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., at No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just published, 180 pages, price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; Or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Calliopedia; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert J. CULVERWELL, Esq., M. D.

Sent free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted every where.

Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing

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NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
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An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, postfree, to any part of the country by mail.

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FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosanouian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.

FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with Indis Cholagogue, Desbier's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM. Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kendig's Discovery. Always at

GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

PUPIL OF RICORD, OF PARIS, AND ALSO of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the celebrated surgeons of this City, continues to treat successfully, without Mercury or "canterization," all Diseases, Weaknesses and Malformations of a confidential description. Varicocele and Phymosis effectually cure t without a surgical operation. Office, 194 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. Dr. HAMMOND'S new and greatly improved Method of treating this important class of diseases, particularly Local Nervous Debility, (involuntary losses,) is fully explained in his lately published Work on Medical Delusions, entitled "Self Knowledge, or Fun Youre Mxx," &c., which may be had at most of the Booksellers, or of the Author. Price, $1, United States postage included.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been provided for by the reviewers as the best popular treatise on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will receive immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAFMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 600 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 416 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF *Life Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Honston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and rings ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HERRDY, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $35 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 682 Broadway.

DRESSING CASES, &c., FOR SALE TO the trade by WM. IRVING, No. 245 Pearl-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—A GOOD business man, competent to attend to sales, &c., and with $20,000 at his command, can find an opening, where that amount can be profitably employed in the manufacture of one of the oldest and best known brands of staple American hardware. Further particulars of this business, which will bear the closest examination, can be had by addressing M. D. MONCK & CO., No. 89 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,983 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A SUPERIOR FAMily horse, bob-tail, dark brown, good traveler, kind and gentle every way; sold only for want of use; price, $75. Apply to BROWN & SMITH; stables, No. 123 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MADE to order by Beardsley, in good order; also, one-seated wagon, leather top. Can be seen at P. CLEARY'S stable, in 18th-st., near Broadway.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE.
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are the agents for the NEW LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$33 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	30 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 3 o'clock on day of leaving.

N. B.—After the 14th, no bills of lading but those furnished by the Company will be signed.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFIELY,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—PARTIES WISHing to send presents to their friends in the "Old Conotry," can have them forwarded with safety and dispatch, through the AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 72 Broadway. Daguerreotypes, jewelry, money and freight of all kinds forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston.

H. S. LANSING & CO., Proprietors.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.

Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.

STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.

J., F. & K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co. No. 98 William-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rices. Barrels, 40 gallons

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 32d-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3.40 P.M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A.M.; 6:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passengers at 9¾ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6¼ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 7:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10·10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Sprosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15 All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GARDNER, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.

Tax-payers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.—There being dispute as to the circulation of the papers claiming the advertisement by this office of uncalled-for letters, notice is hereby given that I will receive evidence and decide upon the fact, pursuant to the regulations of the Post-office Department. A printed statement for the guidance of parties desiring to contest the decision in the competition can be obtained at the Secretary's desk in this Office.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
corner of Elm and Grand sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1860. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., } Committee.
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,

N. B.—The time for receiving the aforesaid proposals is extended to Thursday, the 15th day of December instant.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Cluiton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STONE AND IRON REQUISITE necessary for heating new School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., in the XXIIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REUTER MATHEY against — ULLMAN and — BRANCHU, sils.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendsnts: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-street, in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the times aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 12th day of November, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n14-law6wM.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SKATES.
FINE ENGLISH SKATES
AT RETAIL,
JAMES ANDERSON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st.,
New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 32d-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3.40 P.M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A.M.; 6:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passengers at 9¾ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6¼ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 7:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11,

City Canvassers.

MODEL POLL CLERKS AND INTIMIDATES DISTRICT CANVASSERS.

The Board of City Canvassers was in session from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday. A portion of the returns from the Ninth and Fifth Aldermanic Districts were canvassed.

The Board, in view of the fact that there were no returns from the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, passed a resolution directing the Canvassers of that District to appear before the Board and bring with them the returns of the District. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to secure their attendance, and during the afternoon returned with two of the Canvassers. The latter, however, had no returns to make, and, after a long discussion with regard to the propriety of throwing out the vote of the entire District, or of placing the matter in the hands of the District Attorney, as in the case demanded from the Sixth and Fourth Wards, the subject was laid over for an hour afterwards the Committee presented the following report:

The undersigned Committee, who were appointed to investigate the subject in relation to the late election in the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, respectfully report:

1. That they had two canvassers of the above election District before them, and have examined the same, and find that Mr. Cobb, one of the poll clerks in said District, was intoxicated at the time of the canvass, and the other totally incapable of acting in said capacity, he being unable to write or spell correctly.

The Committee further state that upon examination of the poll lists kept at the said election, there appeared a discrepancy between the tally of the poll clerks and their several books—one showing 554 names, and the other 561 names.

The canvassers further stated that, when they canvassed the votes of the City and county box, they found 25 ballots contained therein, being a discrepancy of 25 votes, as shown by the books of one of the poll clerks, and 42 as shown by the books of the other clerk. The outsiders hereupon intimidated the canvassers, and they finding it impossible to canvass the votes, placed the ballots back in their respective boxes, and sealed them up and took them to the station-house.

The Committee further state, that while the canvassers were counting the ballots, the said ballots were handled by persons who were not canvassers.

The Committee would, therefore, ask to be discharged from farther consideration of the subject.

NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
GEORGE STARR,
WM. J. PECK, } Committee.

A motion to accept the blank paper, which the two canvassers had brought with them in lieu of a report, thereby throwing out the vote of the District, excited considerable debate, and called forth much opposition. It was urged against it that such action would establish a bad precedent, and would, in the present instance, disfranchise the voters of the District. Finally, the further consideration of the subject was made the special order for Friday next, at 12 M. The Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Fires.

IN FRANKLIN STREET.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear portion of the church "Du Saint Esprit," (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Church and Franklin-streets. The parsonage occupied by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Verren, is situated next to the church, and about half an hour before the fire was discovered, Mr. Verren heard a crackling sound, but having been troubled much of late by rats, paid no attention to it. About five o'clock, however, he heard a noise, and looking out of his window, discovered the flames. He gave the alarm, and the firemen in a short time extinguished the fire. It originated in the basement, and was caused by a defect in one of the furnace flues. The loss is about $1,500, and is covered by an insurance of $10,000 in the North American and Union Mutual Insurance Companies. The building owned by this Society was destroyed by fire in 1853, and by the burning of the National Theatre in 1856, received a severe scorching.

IN BROOME STREET.

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, a trifling fire occurred in a shoemaker's shop at No. 90 Broome-street. It was caused by a child dropping a lighted field lamp.

From the River Plate.

THE WAR BETWEEN BUENOS AYRES AND THE ARGENTINE—SUCCESSES OF URQUIZA—ROSARIO CANNONADED—THE WHEREABOUTS OF CAPT. PAGE.

Advices from South America are important. Buenos Ayres letters of the 22d of October state that the negotiations of Gen. Lopez between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation progressed very slowly, the belligerents refusing to suspend hostilities for a time at his request.

On the 15th of October, Gen. Urquiza, with a small fleet, in single file, forced his way through the channel of the Rio Plata, opposite the fortified island of Martin Garcia. The invadera lost one small sailing vessel, all of the crew being either killed or wounded. Attempts from shore to board rendered it a hand-to-hand fight at times, and great bravery was displayed on both sides. The loss of the garrison was 25 men, but the loss on board the fleet could only be conjectured. The result, however, put Urquiza in the way of defending every port he has, of passing Martin Garcia at will, and of driving the Buenos Ayres fleet before him, as his fleet is much the largest, and in better condition.

On the other side, a Buenos Ayres fleet had bombarded Rosario, dismounted several guns, and killed about 20 men of the garrison.

It is taken for granted that the war will terminate upon the retirement of Urquiza from office, which will take place upon the organization of the Government established by the recent election.

George L. Brent, Esq., Secretary of Legation, was about to proceed to Parana, to take charge of the United States Mission in the absence of the Minister. He was taken sick at Montevideo, but had nearly recovered.

The latest accounts from the United States Exploring Expedition, under the command of Capt. Page, were dated at Villa Maria, Brazil, a small town upon the River Paraguay. It was preparing to proceed 150 miles further up to Diamontino, the region of diamonds. One of the hands, named Martin, while engaged in shooting, had accidentally killed himself.

Señor Jose Berres, Commissioner from Paraguay to the United States, had passed through Buenos Ayres on his way to Washington, *via* England. England and France were augmenting their forces in the La Plata.

Political.

PENNSYLVANIA — HON. JOHN COVODE FOR GOVERNOR.

A number of business men and other citizens o Philadelphia having requested Hon. John Covode to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, Mr. Covode replies as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

Gentlemen: Permit me to return my sincere acknowledgments for the expression of confidence contained in your letter of the 3d inst., soliciting the use of my name in the next State Convention as a Gubernatorial candidate.

Deeply sensible of the high honor implied in this compliment, I value it the more when tendered by so large and influential a portion of my fellow-citizens, whose interests are directly identified with the most important interests of the Commonwealth. The teachings of my own judgment, and the harder lessons of experience, have long convinced me that the true policy is that which recognizes as the first duty of a free nation the protection of the free labor of its own people.

Thus believing, it has been my constant aim, so far as my humble efforts and influence in the national councils could effect that object, to secure the practical realization of the sound doctrine of protection. The crushing effects of free trade have been made more prominent by the recent experience of the country, and nowhere more so than within the limits of our own State. At this moment, labor stands idle everywhere in Pennsylvania, while beneath her broad acres lie unexplored treasures, which far exceed in value the wealth of a dozen Californias.

Ardently desirous of securing to Pennsylvania that protection to her material interests which she has a right to claim from the Federal Government, if my name as a candidate for Executive station can serve in any way to carry to the national Capitol the "unequivocal expression of popular sentiment" on this subject, which you are pleased to intimate it may, it is cheerfully placed at your disposal. Should the State Convention indorse the friendly preference you have expressed, and the people of my native State confirm their choice, it shall be my highest ambition to be worthy of such confidence.

I remain, gentlemen, with high regard, your fellow-citizen, JOHN COVODE.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE NOMINATED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The *Constitution* of Saturday says:

"A private dispatch, dated Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8 states that Vice-President Breckinridge was, on the evening of that day, nominated for United States Senator on the first ballot in a Democratic caucus of the Legislature. The vote stood, Breckinridge, 48; Hise, 14; Mason, 5. This will be gratifying intelligence to the numerous friends of the Vice-President in this city and elsewhere. It secures to Kentucky a united Democratic Senatorial representation of which her citizens, as well as the country at large, may well feel proud.

Juvenile Crime.

AN ORGANIZED GANG OF YOUNG THIEVES IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Daily Times* has the following:

"Several days ago two pieces of merino goods, worth some $50, were stolen from the store of C. S. Weatherby, on Fifth-street, between Vine and Race. They were taken from the door. The same evening some of the clerks of the establishment, on the look-out for thieves, saw two boys, one of whom carried a bag, attempting to purloin goods from stores in the same vicinity. They took them into custody, and taking them into the store, succeeded in getting from them a confession. They are aged about 14 years, and are named Robert McCarty and Victor Gerhard. They stated that they belonged to a gang of boys who followed stealing. They were employed for his business by a man who lives on Western-row, between Third and Fourth, and who gave them 75 cents for every piece of goods they brought him. They had [illegible] goods from Weatherby's, and delivered them to him, and received pay according to agreement. They further stated that several other boys were connected with them, and that they used the money they procured in that way, in visiting the theatres and buying refreshments.

The boys were placed in charge of officers, who took one of them to the National Theatre, where he pointed out two boys, both of whom he said were his comrades in crime. Their names are Barney Duffy and Thomas Burns. These boys were also arrested.

The officers next visited the house on Western-row with a search warrant. After a thorough search of the premises they found the goods which had been stolen from Mr. Weatherby's secreted beneath the floor. The parties occupying the house were arrested. The boys stated there was another place on Front-street, where they also sold stolen goods. That house was searched by the officers but nothing found.

This morning the four boys were taken before Judge Lowe for trial. All are about 14 years of age, and of Irish parentage. Burns wept bitterly, and denied having ever stolen anything, though he assisted with and probably enjoyed the benefit of the money received by his comrades.

His parents were in Court, and seemed to be quite respectable people. They held that their boy had been a good boy until he fell into this company. McCarty is the son of an aged widow woman. She acknowledged that he had run away from her while in the country, and that she could not make him work. Duffy has parents. His father refused to intercede in his behalf. His mother, however, admitted she had punished him for keeping bad company, and could not keep him out of i. Gerrard is the son of a widow, who did not take sufficient interest in him to attend his trial. With the exception of Burns, the boys displayed a rare hardihood, and seemed to be indifferent as to their fate. After hearing the testimony in the case, Judge Lowe deferred sentence. He will probably send all, with the exception of Burns, to the House of Refuge.

The Baltimore Riots.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AT THE LATE ELECTION.

Mr. John H. Thomas, candidate for State's Attorney at the late election in Baltimore, has addressed to the Judge of the Criminal Court a vigorous remonstrance against the delivery of a certificate to his opponent, Milton Whitney, alleging fraud and violence at the polls, as follows:

"That on the first Wednesday of November, 1859, the day of the said election, organized bands of men, who conspired to carry the said election in favor of the said Milton Whitney, and to prevent from voting at that election the voters who designed and intended to vote for him, the said Thomas, for the said office of State Attorney, took possession of the polls in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Baltimore, where the said election was being held; and while the election was being held, and the said bands of lawless men in the said Wards had in each of them, by violence and intimidation, prevented the access to the said polls in the said Wards, and each of them, of large number of the legal voters in the said Wards, and each of them, who designed and intended to vote for him the said Thomas; that the said election in the said Wards was so conducted and carried on as to make the same, so far as respects the said Wards, seventeen in number, and in each of them, illegal and null and void, because of the violence, intimidation and frauds at the same.

That as regards the said seventeen Wards, and each of them, the election was a mere mockery and pretence, and was, in fact, no election at all: and that the votes polled at the said Wards cannot be properly counted or included in determining the result of said election.

That in the Eleventh Ward there were scenes of violence and acts of intimidation from the time the polls were opened, but up to about a quarter of 2 o'clock in the day the polls were kept open, but it being believed at the said hour that free access to the polls at this Ward for those who desired to vote for the said Thomas could not be longer maintained without loss of life, the efforts to have said access were abandoned."

In the Criminal Court, on Friday, the jury in the case of Isaiah Eggleston *alias* Bru Eggleston, indicted for rioting, and assaulting and beating Sergeant Hand; also, for assaulting and beating police officer John A. Love, came into court and rendered a verdict of *not guilty*.

The Baltimore *Exchange* characterizes this verdict as an outrage upon the community.

Nuns in Pennsylvania.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT READING, PENN.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "In the Catholic church of Reading, on Thursday morning, was witnessed that most beautiful and impressive ceremony of the Church, the taking of the white veil by a number of young ladies. An unusual one at all times, and particularly so in a town like Reading, it attracted together in the church of Rev. Mr. Kunzer a very large number of people from the county of Berks, and various other portions of the State. The church was so densely filled that it was difficult even to find standing room. The decorations of the church were very tasteful and beautifully in keeping with the solemn ceremony that had called the audience together. The particular order to which these young ladies were to devote themselves for life was that of the Sisters of Mary, one of the most extensive and influential in the Church.

A few minutes of eleven the young ladies about taking the veil entered the church. They were preceded by the mother superior of the order, several other sisters of the black veil, and a number of children, about six years of age, dressed in white. The young ladies were dressed in white satin dresses, with crowns of orange blossoms, and white lace veils suspended over the body, each one bearing a beautiful bouquet. The costume—a complete bridal dress—was very much admired, and set off the personal attractions of the young devotees most charmingly. They took seats within the chancel, and immediately in front of the altar. Among the clergymen within the chancel we noticed the Very Rev. Dr. Neuman, Bishop of Pennsylvania; Rev. C. J. H. Carter, of the Church of the Assumption, Philadelphia; Rev. William O'Harra, of the Church of St. Patrick, Philadelphia: Rev. Mr. Kunzer, of Reading; Rev. H. Monahon, and Rev. J. Monahon. Mr. James O'Reilly, of the College of Philadelphia, acted as master of ceremonies, and assisted the clergymen in the religious ceremonies.

At eleven o'clock, the services commenced by the celebration of solemn high mass. Rev. Mr. Kunzer officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Monahon and Reilly. The responses of the choir were given most beautifully. Indeed, we could not with justice omit to mention the exquisite performance of the choir and organist. Among the best performed pieces was an English translation of "*Te Deum Laudamus.*"

Rev. William O'Harra, of Philadelphia, then delivered an excellent discourse, taking as his text a portion of the 14th Psalm.

An Old Organization Still in Existence.—The Newark *Daily* says: "The Council of the Proprietors of West Jersey still maintain their ancient organization, and meet at stated periods in Burlington. The Surveyor-General resides here, and here are kept the voluminous records of the Council, embracing piles of manuscript volumes, and rare old original documents touching the early history of the State. These ancient records are continually resorted to by parties throughout West Jersey, some in search of surveys for the land their ancestors took up a century and a half ago, others to ascertain if any vacant land can be discovered, and others, yet, to consult them as historical depositories. Here, also, reside the descendants of Smith, the historian of New-Jersey, who still own and occupy the property in which he lived, and where he died just as the Revolution was impending. His grandson, Samuel J. Smith, distinguished as a poet, died unmarried in 1835, and the family survives in the persons of a granddaughter of the historian and her son, and in those of the children of her sister. Smith, who was himself for many years in high official employment under the Colonial Government, had constant access to these copious fountains of early history at his own door. The full and judicious use which he made of them has given to his history the high appreciation which, as a standard work, it has long maintained. Here, also, is an ancient library, to which he was a liberal contributor at its foundation, and now containing many extremely rare old books, of which a more particular description may be given hereafter. It occupies a mean and rickety frame building, flanked by shops and barns, and too much exposed to danger from fire."

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66
At Evans' & Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]

Office Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey, } New-York, Dec. 10, 1859. }

On and after Monday, Dec. 19, the passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

John T. Johnston, President.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To Capitalists, Brokers and Others.—A party already established in the Sewing Machine business, (which is of a profitable nature,) is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Address Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with name and residence.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed on the chest and back, is absorbed and carried to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the circulating blood, it neutralizes all impurities which engender asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Holiday Presents.

Ivorytypes, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 221 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 10.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	90	
5,000	do....	b30	90
3,500	Virginia S. 6s....		92⅜
500	do....		93
1,000	N. C. State 6s....		97
5,000	Missouri S. 6s....		83½
5,000	do....	b30	83½
15,000	do....		83¼
1,000	Chi. C. 7 ℘ c. B. Sew. Loan....	100	
6,000	K. R. 2d M. ℘ c.	E. 90	
5,000	M. C. R. R. ℘ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B..	88	
1,000	Ill. Fee, scrads.	96	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	47	
4,000	La. C. & M. L. G. B.	14	
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	93¼	
14	National Bank....	100½	
14	Amer. Ex. Bank..	97	
10	Nassau Bank.....	101	
100	Penn. Coal Co....	83	
50	do....	b60	83½
50	Cum. Coal Pref....		12
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30	76¾
65	do....		76¾
32	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	85	
110	N. Y. Central R....		80¾
150	do....	s10	80¾
350	do....	c	80¾
100	do....	opg	80¾
50	do....	c	80¾
50	do....	opg	80¾
350	Hudson River R..		41
50	do....	s60	40⅞
50	do....	s60	41
25	Harlem Railroad....		93¾
100	Harlem R. Pre..	b4d	33¾
100	do....	s10	35
400	do....	b60	35
100	do....		35
200	Reading Railroad..		41⅜
200	do....	s60	41⅜
300	Mich. So. & N. I. G.S.		17¾
100	Panama R....	b60	135
10	do....		134½
100	do....		134¾
50	do....	s60	134¾
800	Illinois Central R..		59
50	do....	b30	59¼
50	do....	b30	59
96	Chev. Col. & Cin. R.		94
50	do....	b30	94½
100	Gal. & Chic. R....		68⅞
600	do....		68
50	do....	b60	68¾
50	do....	b15	68⅛
150	do....	b15	68
100	do....	s60	67½
50	do....	b15	67¾
150	Cleve. & Tol. R		39
300	do....	b60	20¾
100	Chic. & R. Isld. R		64⅜
200	do....		64
100	do....	s60	63½
150	do....	s10	64
10	Mil. & Miss. Railr'd		4
12	Ind'polis & Cin. R.		49
200	Erie Railroad....	b30	9½
100	do....	b60	9½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..	s30	89⅞
1,000	Missouri St. 6s..		83¾
45,000	do....		83¾
6,000	H. Riv. R. 2d M..		100
1,000	T. Hau & Aud'n 2d M		30
3,000	M. So. S. F. Bds		59
200	Canton Company..		17¾
100	do....		17¾
13	Macon & West'n R		103
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.		76¾
175	do....		76¾
25	do....	s30	76¾
400	N. Y. Cen. R....	s30	80¾
200	do....	s10	80¾
400	do....	s60	80¾
50	Erie Railroad....		9
50	do....	b60	9
50	Mich. Central R...		40
100	Mich. So. & N. In...		7
50	Panama R....		134⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R....		58¾
100	Gal. & Chi. R..	h15	68
50	do....	s10	67½
100	do....	b15	67¾
100	do....	s10	67½
200	do....		67¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R....		39
600	Chicago & R. I. R.		64
100	do....	s60	63¾

Monday, Dec. 12—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was light in the Import entries up to the day (Friday) that the weekly Custom-house returns for the Press is made up. But on Friday and Saturday $470,000 in Customs were paid into the Sub-Treasury preliminary to large receipts of English and Continental Goods by the *Ocean Queen* and *Persia*, so that we may look for an enhanced return at the close of the present week. The total of entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $1,566,117, against $2,156,929 for the corresponding week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $1,245,041, against $650,848 the same week last year. And the Export of Specie—California Gold Bars and Mexican Silver by the *Africa* on Wednesday last—$672,000, against $925,000 same week last December. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $6,090,040, against $5,840,432 at the close of the previous week. During the week $462,000 was received in Silver from New-Orleans and Havana, leaving the difference in Specie against the Bank Average on the whole movement of the week about half a million of dollars, so that the official return to be made up this afternoon should show about $19,500,000 against $20,016,000 last Monday. Nearly $500,000 in new Bank Capital will be added to the present return by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, Broadway and Prince-street, and we presume a corresponding sum in Loans and Discounts by the same institution. The market for Money early in the week was well employed in Discounts at 7 ℘ cent., and Demand Loans at 6 ℘ cent., with exceptional cases in the latter at 5 ℘ cent. on State and Federal Security, and at 7 ℘ cent. on Miscellaneous Collateral. On Friday and Saturday, the supply was again easier, though with no other change in rates than that 6 ℘ cent. was the general rule to the Stock Brokers. The outside lenders, such as the Trust Companies and private Bankers in the Foreign business, were offering larger sums, at the close of the week. The Foreign Exchanges settled down at a decline of ½ ℘ cent. on both London and Paris, first-class bills being 109⅞@109⅜ on the former, and f5.16¼@f5.15 on Paris. A prominent house is said to be in the market here and at the South, for Mexican Silver, (understood to be in aid of the French and English naval armament now fitting out for China,) and nearly all the parcels here have already been taken up. The Cotton Export of the week, by mail report from the South, is 101,000 bales, and by later telegraph the movement goes on, on the same extensive scale, particularly from New-Orleans. The Sight Exchange at that point on New-York has fallen from 90⅞ to 99¼ ℘ cent., which is yet too high to call for Gold to that direction; though the ample supply of Foreign Bills made against Cotton, while stopping the export of Gold hence to Europe, may soon require, in return, as usual in the Winter, some moderate remittances to New-Orleans. The California steamer of Nov. 21, (the regular mail day—20th—falling on Sunday) is now due, and may arrive here before our present report goes to press. The financial operations of the State of New-York and the Federal Government will be large through the approaching holidays. The new Canal Loan of $2,500,000 will be awarded at Albany on the 20th inst., and the proceeds paid into the Manhattan Company on the 24th. On the 26th the Canal Auditor will pay off through the same channel nearly a corresponding amount of his deferred Certificates of Canal indebtedness. From the 24th to 31st $1,100,000 of the 4½ ℘ cent. Treasury Bills of the Federal Government, held in this City, fall due, and will either be paid off or renewed at 5½ ℘ cent. at the election of holders. And on the 1st of January the half-yearly interest on the Funded Public Debt of the United States, now standing at $44,075,151, exclusive of $20,000,000 temporary debt, in Treasury Bills, will be set apart and paid chiefly out of the New-York Sub-Treasury, say about $1,000,000. Near the same time, however, the Customs on the importation of Foreign Merchandise for the Spring trade will begin to come in freely to the aid of the Treasury. Of the last 5 ℘ cent. Loan of the Government, 24th January, 1859, only $1,000,000 remains to be paid in, and we understand this to be in some dispute or controversy, as between the Department and the Washington house, to whom $3,000,000 was originally awarded, and who have made claim to pay the money in at San Francisco.

According to the Custom House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at and from the port of New-York for eleven months of the calendar year, which we compiled and published in summary form a few days ago, the Import Entries, exclusive of Foreign Gold and Silver from 1st January to 30th November ult., amounted to.....$223,625,000
Add week in December.....1,566,117
Total to date.....225,191,117
Against same time 1858.....139,477,979
Increase to same time over 1858.....85,713,138
Increase to same time over 1857.....14,669,569
Increase to same time over 1856.....18,600,501

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reexported) to November 30.....$60,867,000
Add week in December.....1,245,011
Total to date.....$62,112,041
Against same time, 1858.....55,915,848
Increase to date.....$6,193,848

The same tables make the Export of Specie to November 30.....$67,655,000
Add since December 1.....1,002,000
Total to date.....$68,557,000
Against same time, 1858.....25,043,000
Increase since Jan. 1.....$12,514,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States			101@103¾
New-York Central	80¾	@79¾	@80⅞
New-York and Erie			83¾@89½
Reading		41⅛	@41⅝
Rock Island		61⅞	@64¾
Michigan Guaranteed			17¼@17¾
Michigan Central		40¾	@39¾@40
Toledo		20½	@20@20⅛
Galena			71@67¾
Illinois Central	56	@55⅝	@60@58¾
Panama	134¾	@133	@134¼@134¾
Pacific Mail		74¾	@77@76⅝
Missouris		84	@82¾@83¼
Virginias		93	@92@92½
Tennessees			90¾@90
Illinois Central Bonds			88@85
Hudson River			40¾@41
Harlem Preferred		35⅜	@35@35⅝
Delaware and Hudson		95⅞	@95@95⅜

The dealings of the Stock Exchange through the past week were marked by no violent fluctuations, except in Illinois Central Stocks, which rose 3@4 ℘ cent., and Galena, which fell 3¾ ℘ cent. The temper of speculation is some what un[illegible]ed, and there was a dull closing on Saturday afternoon, at prices on most of the Railway list not very different from the last figures on Saturday week. The sales of New-York Central on the downward turn early in the week touched 79½, then rallied to 80¾, and closed 80½ ℘ cent. About the same changes occurred in Erie and Panama. In Pacific Mail there was a gradual improvement from 73¾ to 77 ℘ cent., closing 76½@76¾ ℘ cent. The demand continued pretty steady for Rock Island, at 64@64¼, and for Toledo at 20@20½ ℘ cent. In Missouri State Sixes, the sales were large and at a decline of 1@1½ ℘ cent., the sales ultimately bringing up at 83@83¾ ℘ cent., against 84 on Saturday week. Tennessees were more freely offered at the close, and sold on Saturday at 90 ℘ cent. Virginias fell off to 92½ cash, and were done at 92@91½ on seller's options. Illinois Central Bonds improved 1 ℘ cent. on the Construction 7 ℘ cents; and the Freelands, due next Fall, advanced to 96 ℘ cent. These Bonds are taken by the Company at par from shareholders who desire to make their scrip Stock full, 4 ℘ cent. per annum to be paid on such Stock. The information from England is that a good many parties are electing to pay up in full, in place of meeting merely the $10 assessment contemplated for the 1st February.

The Railway Bond list was firmer toward the close of the week on the mortgages of the Erie, Hudson and Harlem Companies, nearly all which, especially the earlier mortgages, are in good demand. The Hudson River management have the pleasure of seeing their first Bonds at 104, and the seconds at par; the advance on the latter relieving present apprehension of loss or discount in extending the mortgage at the close of next year, when it is made to fall due. The Erie Seconds have advanced to 90, and the thirds (1883) to 80@80½ ℘ cent. A proposition is understood to be pending to merge the two mortgages, by paying off the former, due since 1st March, 1859, and for the means or *bonus* to this end resort is to be had to the Fourth Bonds, so far as the holders of the overdue mortgage, two-thirds of whom have heretofore taken fresh sheets of coupons to run five years, may insist upon payment, after the foreclosure, which it is believed must take place preliminary to the general reorganization of the Company on what is known as the Plan of the English Directors. In our last notice on this subject, we were made, by a misprint, to speak of Messrs. Bancroft Davis and Dunlev S. Gregory as the Trustees under this plan for the *Canada*, instead of the *Common*, Creditors and Stockholders. These gentlemen are now receiving the assent of the holders of the Bonds of 1862, 1871 and 1875 (all unsecured by a mortgage, although entitled, as many believe, to an *equitable* lien on the road) to the plan referred to, and the surrender of their Bonds, to come in as Preference Shareholders after the sale of the property in foreclosure. The Trustees, meanwhile, give their certificate of such surrender and subsequent claim to the amount of the Bonds and all accrued interest. The same Trustees are acting for the Common Shareholders, whose old certificates should be surrendered by January, for a new certificate of the Trustees of their claim to participate in the reorganization, after the sale, to the full measure of their original stock.

We have now a few words by way of explanation of and comment upon the changes which are understood to have taken place since the plan was placed before the creditors and Stockholders of the Company. One of these changes is the release of $500,000 of the net earnings of 1860 for completing the Long Dock Improvement. That work has been transferred to the Long Dock Company, proper, in view of certain advances to be made by Messrs. Stevens and others, of Hoboken, to finish the Bergen Tunnel. The particulars are not made public. Of course a large consideration, *in some form*, is surrendered by the Erie Company, but not to an extent, we believe, to deprive the Company of the use or control of the Tunnel and Dock, which in virtue of their heavy advances, heretofore, under the most embarrassing financial trials they are entitled to. Assuming the arrangement to be mutually satisfactory, it relieves the reorganized Erie Company of 1860 from applying half a million of dollars of their first earnings to the Long Dock, to the postponement of their mortgage interest. Another change is foreshadowed in the following resolutions of the Eric Directors published with the plan some weeks ago:

"That the 1,500,000 dollars of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, now placed as collateral security for the advance of 320,000 dollars and interest, shall, when redeemed, be canceled, unless *applied in payment of other mortgage bonds.*

That no mortgage shall be created in excess of the present mortgage debt of the Company."

It was announced last week that this floating debt of $320,000 has already been paid off; not, of course, by the Receiver, out of the earnings of the Road, but *in some other way*. That way we assume to have been a sale of about $800,000, at something like 40 cents on the dollar, (to Mr. Daniel Drew and others,) of the million and a half Fourth Bonds in pledge; subject, however, to the equity of redemption or re-purchase, at the same rate, within twelve months. If this be so, there would remain about the same amount of these pledge Bonds, "applicable in payment of other Mortgage Bonds;" and here, we take it, comes in the third important measure of paying off the overdue mortgage of 1859, so far as the same may be demanded through the agency of Drew and Vanderbilt, who take the *bonus* of 20 ℘ cent. for effecting the exchange of 1833's for 1859's in the Fourth Bonds.

The cost of carrying this large property through its present crisis is made, by these negotiations, about $1,000,000, assuming the privilege of redeeming or repurchasing the Fourth Bonds sold to pay off the floating debt of $320,000, on which Mr. Drew was the indorser. It may be questionable, and we apprehend that some of the unsecured creditors and common stockholders will think it so, whether a sacrifice of 20 ℘ cent., to extend the mortgage of '59 to '83, is called for under the circumstances of an early resumption of the mortgage interest, and the previous extension of time by two-thirds the '59 Bondholders. At the same time, the entire obligation was due on 1st March last, and under the proposed foreclosure every Bondholder may claim to be entitled to prompt pay in full, having waived no legal right in accepting the five-year new coupons. The other sacrifice of $800,000 Fourth Bonds for $320,000 Floating Debt, is designed to be accured within the first year of the new organization. For the time being, however, the two negotiations with Mr. Drew adds $1,500,000 to the mortgage debt of the Road. The annual charge on this $105,000 will bear mainly upon the common stockholders, though it also weakens the preference shares promised to the common or unsecured Bondholders. The first proposition made after the Receivership in August was to assess these two classes, in interest, 10 ℘ cent., to raise the means of freeing the Company of its embarrassment. This was deemed utterly impracticable, and the *scaling* process highly objectionable. Hence the resort to the coatly negotiations referred to to accomplish the necessary, and under a Receivership, somewhat pressing end.

The proceedings and correspondence in the late unsuccessful negotiations between the Pacific Mail Company and Mr. Vanderbilt, have been published by the former in pamphlet form, and may be had at the Company's office by the stockholders.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER—1859.

Mines.	Masses.	Tons.
Minnesota	1,608	1,427
Rockland	245	583
National	299	409
Adventure	13	1,981
Ogima	25	1,306
Evergreen Bluff	20	623
Norwich	23	644
Aztec	9	230
Nebraska	12	1,994
Toltec	4	392
Bohemian	2	1,326
Ridge	1	498
Mass	15	211
Superior	—	876
Hamilton	—	1,486

Total amount shipped from the district, 2,663 tons.

The following is a statement of the quantity of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal during the years 1858 and 1859, the present year ending with the close of navigation:

	1858.	1859.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	348,790	590,999	242,210
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	630,056	688,850	58,794
Total tons	978,845	1,279,849	301,004

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE OF WEEK AND SEASON.

Region.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schnylkill—Railroad	—	1,542,892	—	1,639,159
Schnylkill—Canal	38,298	1,301,360	38,872	1,253,460
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	—	471,030	—	577,662
Lehigh Valley—Canal	16,801	903,168	28,014	1,039,125
Scranton South	11,581	496 979	14,403	585,472
Scranton North	3,279	135,603	2,960	183,548
Penn. Coal Company	—	630,056	—	688,855
Delaware and Hudson Co.	1,118	348,991	12,420	390,839
Wyoming—Canal South.	—	283,645	—	390,342
Wyoming—Canal North.	—	—	1,791	49,849
Shamokin Region	4,646	123,520	6,349	170,717
Total Anthracite	75,783	6,343,264	102,818	7,222,168
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	2 279	87,661	2,643	60,421
Short Mountain Co.	2,191	51 427	2,423	65,112
Trevorton Coal	2,397	97,397	2 049	110,783
Broad Top	2,781	97,250	3,372	121,083
Cumberland Coal	—	614,427	—	472,638
Semi-Authracite & Bitu.	9 684	927,162	10,487	830,037

In Land Warrants the demand is lighter, and they are less active generally. Messrs. Thompson quote a dec

The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

The Senate Ready to Proceed to Business.

IT RETURNS TO THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

Great Anti-Administration Speech of Mr. Haskin in the House.

PROSPECTS OF ORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

We are still without the slighest prospect of an organization. All parties now admit that Mr. SHERMAN will be elected if any organization is effected.

Mr. HICKMAN'S speech, to-day, was more offensive to Southern members than any yet dallvered. They now speak louder of the dissolution of the Union than ever before.

Mr. SICKLES has the floor for to-morrow, and will reply to HICKMAN, HASKIN and CLARK, denying that public sentiment at the North is snch as they have represented it.

The sparring between Messrs. IVERSON and BIGLER was the leading trait in the Senate's proceedings. Senator TRUMBULL surprised many of his Republican friends by declaring that the Creator had stamped an indelible difference npon the whltc and black races, and that he would never admit the latter to equal political rights, or admit as a State of this Union a community of negroes. He did not believe the two races could live together on terms of equality. Sanator TRUMBULL'S frankness in answering all the questions propounded to him elicited the admiration of the Senate.

The galleries continue crowded. Much dissatisfaction, it is said, exists among a portion of the Democratic Senators at the arrangements of the committees of that body. Several claimed that DOUGLAS should be restored to the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee—a boon which was refused.

The Southern Democrats are beginning to discuss the claims of candidates for the Charleston nomination, and I find that Gen. Jos. LANE is a great favorite with many.

Government has failed to receive, to-day, telegraphic information from New Orleans, as was anticipated, announcing the success of Mr. McLANE. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

With the view of uniting the Democrats, Southern, Oppositionists and anti-Lecomptonites, on a candidate acceptable to them all, the name of Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, has to-day been proposed by some of the members in connection with the speakership. Nobody, however, seems to anticipate an election during the present week.

The man supposed to be REALFE, BROWN'S Secretary of State under the Provisional Government, has been discharged from custody for want of evidence on which to found a charge against him.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) a resolntion was adopted appointng a Committee to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate were ready to receive communications, in order that he may have opportunity to send nominations and Executive business previous to the organization of the House.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) it was resolved to proceed with the election of Chaplain on Thursday next.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said that he had been misunderstood by the *Constitution* newspaper, in a remark made the other day about the Democratic party, when he said he believed the Democratic party, if not corrupt, were at least corruptible. He did not accuse them of complicity or sympathy with JOHN BROWN, but simply wished to say that on the question of territorial rights of the Southern people a great portion of the Northern Democracy are heterodox. This was a vital question to the rights and interests of the South, and on this question he believed that a large porsion, if not the whole of the Northern Democracy, are unsound. He believed, and the Southern people believad, that under the Constitution they had a right to emigrate to any Territories with their slave property, and when there they have a right to the protection of the law in the enjoyment of their property, and Congress has the power to give that protection, and it is its duty to do it. It cannot be disputed that this is not the position of the Northern Democracy, at least of that portion who follow DOUGLAS. They deny the power of Congress over the subject. They deny that Congress can exercise jurisdiction so as to give that protection. They say that the power belongs to the people of the territories themselves, in their territorial form, and that when a sufficient number of people go into a territory to form a political community, they have complete power to regulate the subject of Slavery as they please, and that neither Congress nor any o her human tribunal has power to interfere. Now, he contanded that that position was as unsound as the Wilmot Proviso. When he said that the Democratic Party were at least corruptible, he did not allude to them in a moral sense, but spoke in a political sense, thinking the time fast coming when they would be so under the pressure of a strong and overwhelming sentiment at the North, that if they had not already become abolitionized, they would become so.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) was surprised to hear the remarks of the Senator the other day. He thought he did the Democratic Party of the North great injustice, for he certainly used strong language, and went on at some length to say they were as rotten and corrupt on this subject as the Republican Party. Mr. BIGLER would tell him that such a declaration had no foundation in fact. Not only have no portion of the Democratic Party sympathized with BROWN, in his atrocious onslaught upon Virginia, but as little do they sympathize with Abolitionism. He was gratified with the Senator's disclaimer, as far as it went; but justice required him to declare that the Northern Democracy had labored day after day, in season and out of season, in defence of the rights of the South.

Mr. IVERSON—I said that very thing in my remarks, but in the other case I referred to that portion of the Democratic Party which, under the lead of Mr. DOUGLAS, has denied the rights of the Southern people.

Mr. BIGLER said the Senator from Georgia could hardly realize how the expression of the rottenness of the Democratic Party fell on his ears. At the North Democrats were called doughfaces because they stood np for the rights of the South. There were different opinions among Democrats with regard to the question of Territorial rights, and he would not say they would all agree with Mr. IVERSON; but they had no sympathy with tha Abolition Party, and every Democratic paper in the country has denounced JOHN BROWN'S raid. His own opinion on this question was this: We don't claim that the Constitution establishes Slavery or prohibits it anywhere, but the Constitution expressly declares that the States are perfectly equal, and provides that new States shall come into the Union on terms of perfect equality with the old States. It is not denied that the territories are the property of the States in common, and Congress is simply their trustee. It is upon this principle of perfect equality, equity and justice, that these owners have an equal right to the occupancy and enjoyment of a Territory, so long as its territorial existence remains. He believed that the common law of this country, with the Fugitive Slave Law, would afford all the protection the owners of slaves would require in any Territory. Whenever it is alleged that the Territorial Legislature has transcended its legitimate authority to the detriment of private rights, that is a question for the Judiciary, and when the Judiciary give judgment in such a case, the whole power of the Federal Government must be employed to carry out the law thus defined. It is simply that broad doctrine of allowing the people of a Territory to exercise just that authority which they may exercise under the Constitution and law. When a dispute arises as to whether they transcend their authority, that is n question not for Congress, but for the Courts. Holding that opinion, I don't believe I am an Abolitionist, nor those I represent. I don't seek in any way to disturb the rights of my Southern brethren. From the hour when I first came into political life to the present day, I believe I have never gone through a political campaign where the rights of the South were not a leading issue. At the North we have been constantly assailed by opposition. They are assailing the Democratic Party every day, on the ground that we are subservient to the South, and that we are Pro-Slavery men. We say we simply seek to maintain the constitutional rights of the Southern States. Our object is to put down this spirit of crimination which must ultimately lead to the alienation and separation of a people who ought to be friends and brathren. Mr. BIGLER thought he had spent an hour in defence of the rights of tha South where Mr. IVERSON had spent one minute, and he could not sit still under such imputations as the Senator had hurled on the Democratic Party without telling him that he had done injnstice. The Northern Democracy has stood like a bulwark between tha South and the Abolitionists. Break us down at your peril!

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was glad Mr. IVERSON had made this explanation. He would give notice that on some convenient occasion he should have something to say on tha snbject. We have just exactly enough of this to secure something more. If the Democracy of the Southern States hold the sentiments of Mr. IVERSON, we want to know it before the meeting of the Charleston Convention; and we intend to know, or at least I do, so far as the question and answer can bring it from the representatives of the Democratic party of the Northern States, whether they sympathize with such sentiments.

Mr. IVERSON—I am ready to answer at any time, and will do so to your heart's content.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) then proceeded to discuss Mr. MASON'S resolution, replying to Mr. TRUMBULL'S defence of the Republican platform. He denied that Congress possessed any sovereign power over the Territories. Its powers were merely those given by the States and Constitution. He asked Mr. TRUMBULL what he would do with the black population when it goes into the Territories. Would he let free colored people, who emigrate there, have an equal footing with the white population? Let us reduce this theory to practice, and see how it will operate. Will he, nnder the belief that all man are created equal, and that the power of the Federal Government is sovereign in the Territories, allow black people equal political rights with white people? Tha Senator from Illinois had spoken of the slaveholding aristocracy as only one out of sixty of the people of this country, but this was mere sophistry. He proceeded to show that the emancipation of the Southern slaves would, in fact, increase the political power of the South, for instead of three-fifths of the slaves being represented politically, all would be. Notwithstanding the declaration that all men were created equal, the Northern States were unwilling to allow the blacks to reside in them.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that in his opinion tha term "all men are created equal," in the Declaration of Independence, did not mean that all persons were equal in an organized society. As an abstract principle, all men were created equal; but when we come to form Government and organize society, all persons were not given equal rights. If the Senator from Tennessee denied the abstract principle, he would ask him, in the absence of all Government and society who is superior, and how it was that a white man was superior to a black man, or a man to a woman. He took it that woman was created with the same natural rights as a man, but did not enjoy the same political rights in society. No Government was perfect. In Illinois a distinction was made between whites and blacks, and between men and women, but while doing that, they recognized God's great rule, "All men were created equal."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) said that the gentleman admitted that the negro was created with the same rights as the white man in a natural state, and also held that the Federal Government possessed sovereign control over the Territories. Would he, therefore, under this sovereign power, in organizing the territorial government, make the negro equal to the white man?

Mr. TRUMBULL would be governed by the circumstances of the people. He would not give the negro population the same rights as the white population in every case: he did not know that he would in any. When we formed our political government, it was a matter of expediency as to how it should be formed in regard to particular rights of persons composing it. He was not prepared to say that he would give the same political rights either to females or to negroes as he would to white men. Under ordinary circumstances he would not he in favor of such a thing.

Mr. JOHNSON—If, for instance, the Territory of Arizona was colonized and filled up with a free colored population alone, would you be willing to admit it as a State, upon equal footing with other States in the Union?

Mr. TRUMBULL—My idea about the admission of new States is this: I would not admit any community applying to become a member of the Union, if such admission endangered the peace of the Union itself. In my judgment, the difference between the white and black races was made by Omnipotence itself. I do not believe the two races can live happily together, each enjoying equal political rights, without one domineering over the other; and therefore I advocate the policy of separating the races by adopting some system to rid the country of the black race as rapidly as it becomes free. I am not prepared, under the existing state of things, to admit as a sovereign State a community of negroes or Indians.

Mr. JOHNSON thanked him for that admission, and proceeded to show whence JOHN BROWN'S foray originated, and read extracts from JEFFERSON'S works and other documents, showing that both the elder ADAMS and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS contemplated the idea of dissolving the Union. JOHN ADAMS refused to contribute to an institution of learning in a Southern State, because when the Union would be dissolved it would not be in his section. Mr. JOHNSON also took up Mr. SEWARD'S Rochester speech, reading copious extracts, embracing the portion speaking of an "irrepressible conflict" between Slave labor and Free labor. He denied that there was such a conflict. The only conflict was between labor and capital, and there there was antagonism. He spoke eloquently in defence of the Union, and said he would rather see this country involved in hostilities with every country on the face of the earth than engaged in a civil or servile war. He then went on to denounce JOHN BROWN in strong terms as a horse-thief and murderer in Kansas, and he was surprised to hear Mr. DOOLITTLE apologize for him the other day.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he made no apology or justification of JOHN BROWN'S acts. The people of the North have no sympathy for his crime, but many have sympathy with the individual himself. He had stated some of the circumstances preceding this difficulty, endeavoring to point out the school in which BROWN was educated to take life upon the Slavery question. He now read some extracts from the *History of Kansas*, by Gov. GEARY'S Private Secretary, corroborating his previous statements, and declared that, bad and wicked as was this foray in Virginia, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the foray led into Kansas by DAVID R. ATCHISON. One was of BROWN and twenty-one men against a great State, but what is that when compared to the invasion of Kansas with almost five thousand men, when, at the time of the invasion, there were not three thousand voters in the whole Territory?

Mr. JOHNSON continued his remarks in denunciation of BROWN, and quoted the letter of Mrs. DOYLE to Gov. WISE. It seemed like a righteous retribution that BROWN and his two sons should lose their lives for the murder of DOYLE and his two sons in Kansas.

Mr. DAVIS reported that a Committee had waited on the President, who had informed them that he would send in an Executive communication to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that on consulting with his friends, he found that they were almost unanimous in a wish to proceed with the ballot, in order to bring about organization. The Administration was almost without money as well as without friends, and he wanted to provide for the former. He wished to tell the gentlemen on the other side that the Republicans will not shrink from the discussion at the proper time. They would debate the question which had been introduced until all parties were satisfied; and he would take the first opportunity to examine the condition of things at the North and South. They had been informed that there would be a dissolution of the copartnership. He wished to examine how the account stands and who has been doing wrong.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (American,) said they had been engaged a week, and taken only three votes for Speaker. Much of the time has been occupied as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, discussing a question necessarily incident to the attempt to effect an organization. They had seen the bad consequences of the neglect of organization in the interruption and disturbance coming from the galleries, without a presiding officer to preserve order. Under these circumstances he offered a resolution that the oldest member of the House (by consecutive service therein) be appointed Chairman till the House elect a Speaker.

Mr. KILGORE objected, on the ground that the resolution was not in order.

Several other gentlemen also objected.

Mr. MAYNARD referred to precedents in support of his resolution, and showed that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was once appointed Chairman till a Speaker could be elected. His proposition was simply for the preservation of the order, dignity and self-respect of this body, while the eyes of a great nation and the world were on the Representatives of the people.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said it was necessary there should be a comparison of views, while at the same time the order and dignity of the House should be preserved. National men had voted for Mr. BOCOCK, while the candidate of the Republican Party was unsupported by one member from the Southern States. The latter were standing on a sectional platform, and how could it be expected that a Southerner would give those gentlemen their support? Mr. SHERMAN had signed a recommendation of HELPER'S book, which would stick to him like the shirt of Nessus. He never could consent to vote for the adoption of the plurality rule. The union-meetings at the North amount to nothing. They are a delusion, unless accompanied by corresponding healthful action. He believed that there was conservatism and intelligence enough in the North to rebuke such sentiments as those of the Indiana delegate.

Mr. KILGORE asked him, whether he was not in favor of the majority ruling?

Mr. STEWART replied, he was, but under the limitation of the Constitution. He contended by the decision of the Supreme Court, that the people of the North and South have common rights in the territories beyond Congressional control.

Mr. KILGORE wished to know whether the question before the Court was not as to whether DRED SCOTT was a citizen of the United States?

Mr. STEWART thought the question came up as one affecting the power of the Government.

Mr. KILGORE inquired whether, if Mr. SEWARD should be elected, the candidate of the Democrats would consider that a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. STEWART replied, that whenever the Republican candidate would submit to be catechized, that question would be answered on the other side.

Mr. KILGORE said, he has answered.

Mr. STEWART remarked, he was not Mr. BOCOCK'S organ, and therefore could not say what he would do.

Mr. KILGORE said if Mr. BOCOCK answered the following questions to his satisfaction, he might vote for him, namely: Are you in favor of Congressional legislation protecting slave property in the Territories? Are you in favor of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, and its right to admit or exclude Slavery therefrom? Mr. KILGORE was ready to answer these questions for his candidate.

Mr. STEWART replied, the Democrats were acting on broad national grounds.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompt. Dem.,) proceeded to pay his respects to the newspaper, (the *Constitution*, of this city,) which he said was the home organ of the President. A rumor, he said, assigned to the President and Attorney-General BLACK the writing of editorials for that paper. BROWNE, whose name appears as Editor, was not a relative of JOHN BROWN, who was a truthful and a brave man, but an imported Englishman, who for several years was a penny-a-liner of the *Journal of Commerce*, which was started by LEWIS TAPPAN and other original Abolitionists, the support of which the Administration purchased by its patronage, and which was also sustained by the patronage of merchants in the Southern trade. Mr. BROWNE in 1858 took the stump in opposition to his (HASKIN'S) reelection, and made a speech in the town of Morrisania, and the effect of it in that largely Democratic town was a majority of 204 votes for him (HASKIN). While the *Constitution* is Mr. BUCHANAN'S home organ, the New-York *Herald* is his personal exponent. However much he (HASKIN) opposed the doctrines of the *Herald*, he gave it credit for a complete control over the Administration and the foreshadowing of the policy of the President and his Cabinet, notwithstanding it supported FREMONT in 1856, against Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. HASKIN sent up an article from a recent number of the *Constitution*, which was read, and in which he was spoken of as being in the Black Republican reserve, and as having entered into a combination for the election of Mr. FORNEY as Clerk and Mr. SHERMAN as Speaker. Mr. HASKIN, in reviewing the article, said its statements were evidently published by authority. As to being a mercenary, nobody knew better than Mr. BUCHANAN the utter falsity of the charge. The President himself had endeavored, by the bestowal of patronage, to turn true men away from the path of duty. He emphatically and indignantly denied that he had entered into such a combination as alleged, and vindicated himself from the charge that he had been false to his pledges. He stood by the doctrine of non-intervention, and for that reason objected to the resolution of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, which reopened the Slavery agitation before the organization of the House, and excited the country throughout its length and breadth. He did all he could at the last Congress to prevent the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, which every man now concedes in no way reflected the will of the majority, but only of a small minority of the people of the Territory. Therefore he denied the charge that he had not lived up to his pledges. He was charged with being actuated by motives of revenge against the Administration, because, it was said, the President would not let him control certain Federal patronage. He would reply to the President himself, that he never asked him for the appointment of a single man to office, and only recommended those whom his colleagues had recommended, and he believed they were appointed. The charge was as malicious as it was infamous. Another charge was that his report on the purchase of Willett's Point was a failure. This he denied, and referred to the result of that investigation to the detriment of the Secretary of War. He pleaded guilty of being a Democrat in essence and substance, and not mere form. The Administration policy denied to the people the right to judge for themselves, and Mr. BUCHANAN endeavored to force Kansas into the Union with a constitution repugnant to them. In reply to Mr. SMITH of Virginia, (Dem.,) he said that with him (HASKIN) an organization under this Administration was an instrument of tyranny and proscription. He denied that any organization here was a test of his Democracy. He recognized the Cincinnati platform as affording a test of Democracy, but not a Congressional cancus, and what the President can make and unmake. As to the charge of having formed a combination with HORACE GREELEY to help his (HASKIN'S) election, he never had any such understanding with him. He was not, however, indifferent to see the able and patriotic support which the *Tribune* gave to him, and other Anti-Lecompton Democrats, in 1858. Although he differed from Mr. GREELEY in his principles, he would say that Mr. GREELEY was, undoubtedly, honest in his views, and where he was known no man questioned his honesty and veracity. The *Constitution* said he favored the election of FORNEY as Clerk. He admitted himself FORNEY'S friend. There could be no more effective rebuke of the Administration's extravagance, proscription and federalism than the election of FORNEY, who did more than any other man to give Pennsylvania to Mr. BUCHANAN, and who helped, in 1858, to place the seal of condemnation of that Commonwealth on its old favorite son by a majority of 70,000, as known in the election of Congressmen on this floor. He had heretofore charged on the administration extravagance and corruption. This the *Constitution* challenged him to prove. When the House organized, he trusted Committees would be appointed to make investigations. There were corruptions in the Fort Suelling and New-Bedford property cases, in the supplies for Utah and in the Paraguay expedition, by which last the Government spent millions and rendered us ridiculous forever. He referred in this connection to coal agencies and Post-office blanks. He had heard on this floor upward of a dozen Southern speeches, every one of which breathed disunion sentiments. These speeches were applauded in the galleries by men holding positions under the General Government. He had not heard any speech on the opposite side that did not breathe a spirit of devotion to the Constitution and for the protection of the South in all its Constitutional rights. As to old JOHN BROWN, there were not a thousand men in the Free States who justify his act of infamy. He had heard nobody object to hanging him. While at the South there was so much excitement, was it wonderful that there should be fanatics at the North. He was elected an independent man. He sympathized with Mr. DOUGLAS, and would not vote for an Administration candidate.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) in reply to a remark made by Mr. HASKIN, said that no fraud had been committed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and he could tell the gentleman that if the opportunity presented itself, the same number of men would be employed there as heretofore. He stood up for that class of men who need defenders.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said that there were men who were resolved upon the final abolition of Slavery, and proceeded to discuss the relative powers of the General and State Governments. He remarked that if the sun of this American Union is to set forever, it must go down in a sea of revolutionary blood. He congratulated the Republicans on their acquisition of Anti-Lecompton support, but advised them not to trust their new allies, and not to put them on guard for a moment,—for if men betray a good cause for slight reasons, they would betray a bad cause for less. If the Democrats and Southern Opposition prove recreant in this trying hour, they would suffer the tinge of regret, and the execration of posterity would be heaped mountain high upon them.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) alluding to the charge in the *Constitution*, said if it was made by the President, the latter knew it to be false. If it was made by any other person, he did not know it to be true, for the reason that he (HICKMAN) occupied the position he did because he could not be purchased. This reading him out of the Democratic Party had been faithfully pursued in for the last four years by men abler and stronger than the gentleman of Missouri, and yet they had not got rid of him, and perhaps it would take four more years of perrevering effort, if he chose to remain in their good company. He said that when, in this hall, he proposed to investigate the charge of fraud and violence in Kansas, he was charged with treason, not, however, because he had failed to be a Democrat. There was a persevering effort, both here and in the Senate, to stifle investigation and suppress knowledge of wrong. Yet, after the Committee had made their report, no man was known to be sufficiently reckless to deny the charge which had been preferred and which was completely proven. He never did say at any time that he would procure the election of Clerk of this House by entering into a covenant with any men on the Republican side of the House. He should refuse to do it. As Mr. BUCHANAN could not purchase him, others could not. He had been offered more than he was worth, (laughter,) and had refused to sell himself. [Applause.] He knew where the trouble is, and the country knew. He had been opposed to giving to Slavery an unlimited charter. He had learned that a man might support every measure of the Administration and yet fail to be a Democrat if he voted against a single measure in the interest of Slavery. By voting the other way he was sure to be a good Democrat. He expressed this as his solemn conviction. There was a contest between the North and the South, and the issue might as well be made now as at any future time. It has a foundation deep as the mountains, and pervades every section, as the atmosphere does. The North has become satisfied that there is but one thing which will satisfy their Southern brethren, and that is the right to carry Slavery everywhere,—to plant it everywhere against the united wishes of the North. Southern representatives are compelled to ask as much, but when Northern interests are adverse to theirs and lay in another direction, why should the North be denounced? The North has grave charges against the South. If these sentiments made him an Abolitionist, so be it? The North charged the South with the violation of all covenants, compacts and compromises, and it is well the South should know it. He was denounced as a renegade and traitor, and for what? What was the body of his offence? Because he chose to differ from the Democracy. He returned home with the brand of treason that these men had placed on his forehead, and Mr. BUCHANAN had indorsed his democracy in the face of this protest against him, and had insisted upon his nomination, as he (BUCHANAN) believed it would be valuable to his canvass. Mr. BUCHANAN did not denounce him when Pennsylvania was in peril and BUCHANAN'S success rested on the single point of safety on the question regarding the management of Kansas affairs. It could be proven by n thousand witnesses that during this summer the man who now fills the Executive chair pledged himself to men everywhere, that if successful in his election, he would see that Kansas should come in free, and not as a Slave State. The charge had been frequently made in Pennsylvania, but never was denied. As soon as the President reached Washington it was discovered that his mind had undergone a complete change, from fear that three or four Southern States would secede from the Union. He made it a pretext for urging upon Congress the adoption of a fraudulent Constitution, and when we (said Mr. HICKMAN) beg leave to differ from his policy, we are denounced as traitors, and the President's organ reads us out of the party. Everything the Executive patronage and power could do was done to destroy us. But we are back again to rebuke the treachery and unkindness of this reckless Administration. If this is treason, the other side can make the most of it. The charge of treason is not sufficiently powerful to humiliate and disfrace us, therefore we find the *Constitution* adding the charge of corruption. If any man knew of any conduct or agreement of his with any party or person let him proclaim it. He stood on the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and believed it sufficient for him. He would try it a little longer. The Democratic Party had been hankrupted by BUCHANAN, and in this connection he spoke about the people preventing a dissolution of the Union, which certain gentlemen threatened.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) wanted to know how it was to be prevented.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that eight millions of Freemen raised to industry and habits of the right kind will always be ready to cope with eight millions without auxiliaries. [Applause.]

A motion was here made to adjourn, but it was lost by 7 majority against it.

Loud calls were then made for a ballot.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he would not consent to another vote until the question was taken on his resolution. He wanted to hear the sentiments of gentlemen on it and to smoke them out.

Without further proceedings, the House then adjourned.

PERSONAL.

The deportment and mode of dress of Ex-Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, are eminently Southern, and so his diction. The word which sharp-tongued Yankees and Northern people generally pronounce "thare," and others of kindred sound, he pronounces "thabr," very broadly. He is apparently about sixty years of age, with a fresh countenance and piercing eyes. His head is as bald as Martin Van Buren's, with curtains of silver-gray hair on either side, and thin locks of "back hair," as the ladies say; and his face is "corailed," in Mexican phrase, with thick-set, nicely cultivated whiskers of patriarchal length, a few shades darker than the capillary proper. His manner of delivery is peculiar and somewhat entertaining, though indistinct. Generally he speaks very slowly, and with extreme gravity, but now and then bursts upon his audience vehemently, with forcible gesticulation, emphasising two syllables of a polysyllable in the highest key, and dropping off the penultimate into an almost inaudible whisper. To compare sound with feeling, it is like jumping up three steps and falling down on the other side—a sort of corduroy sound, which is sustained, up and down, until the excitement subsides. The lecturer's *penchant* for Latin quotations is irrepressible, and in very bad taste. It was said of him in Congress that he required four lexicons to make a speech.

Gov. Seward returned to Paris from Egypt on Nov. 15, and is staying at the little Hotel de Vauillemand, Rue Champs Elysées. He will sail in the *Arago*, from Havre, on the 13th inst., and with fair weather may be expected in New-York on Christmas day. He is in the enjoyment of as good health as his warmest admirers could desire.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FEDERAL TREASURY ESTIMATES.

Estimates of Expenditures for the Ensuing Fiscal Year—Official Statement of Secretary Cobb.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

The subjoined is the usual annual communication of the Treasury Department to the House of Representatives, setting forth the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 22, 1859.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of Jan. 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, as follows, viz.:

Civil lists, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands and expenses of Courts	$10,225,625 79
To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the General Post-office	5,968,424 04
Pensions	849,000 00
Indian Department	1,918,502 38
Army proper, &c., including miscellaneous objects	13,888,725 72
Military Academy	183,892 00
Fortifications, Ordnance, &c	1,979,878 00
Naval Establishment	11,244,845 63
Total	$46,278,893 56

To the estimates are added statements, showing:

1. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1861, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz.:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from Customs	$3,876,961 14
Compensation to the General Post-office for mail services	700,000 00
Arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00
Civilization of Indians	10,000 00
Interest on the Public Debt	3,386,621 34
Total	$8,173,582 48

2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1861, viz.:

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous	$5,211,636 22
Interior Department, Pensions, and Indians	1,237,004 03
War Department	2,898,774 50
Navy Department	2,014,838 00
Total	$12,262,452 75
Grand total	$66,714,928 79

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, the sum of $1,207,278 45 may be carried to the surplus fund.

Accompanying the estimates, there are sundry papers furnished by the several Departments, containing explanations in regard to them. It appears from the above that the annual and permanent appropriations required for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of Public Debt, amount to $51,065,854 70.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, HOWELL COBB.

Telegraphic Communication with California.

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO THE LINE CROSSING MISSOURI.

MALLOY'S STATION, Mo., Monday, Dec. 12.

The telegraph line is nearly completed from Malloy's Station, on the Butterfield Overland California Mail route. This Station is on the Ozark Mountains, eighteen miles north of Springfield, Mo., and 280 miles from St. Louis. The operator here will receive dispatches up to the evening of the second day after the departure of the Overland Mail from St. Louis, and send them forward, either direct to parties in California, or to the eastern end of the telegraph line on the other side, which is now finished for 250 miles this way from San Francisco. The dispatches will be telegraphed from that point to their destination. The Overland Mail leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday morning. The tariff from St. Louis to Malloy's Station is $1 for ten words, and ten cents for each additional word.

Important from Arizona and Sonora.

CAPT. STONE ALLOWED TO PROCEED WITH HIS SURVEY—GOV. PESQUEIRA'S RESIGNATION—CELEBRATION ON BOARD THE ST. MARY'S.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 12.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* says: "Advices from Sonora state that Capt. EWELL has met with complete success in his interview with Gov. PESQUEIRA—the latter agreeing to allow Capt STONE to continue his survey without interruption.' He also states that PESQUEIRA has resigned in favor of the Juarez Government, and refers the whole matter to the latter for confirmation. Capt. PORTER celebrated the event by a ball on board the *St. Mary's*, in the harbor of Guaymas, and there was a general rejoicing among the Americans at the result.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., was reelected Mayor of Boston to-day by nearly 1,200 plurality. The opposing candidates were J. M. WIGHTMAN, Democrat, who had 4,616, and JULIUS PALMER, Temperance, 600. A majority of the City Council on the Lincoln ticket are also elected. The vote was considerably larger than at the State election. Mayor LINCOLN is an Old-Line Whig, and was one of the Vice-Presidents at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall.

NEWBURYPORT, Monday, Dec. 12.

Mr. CURRIER, the Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor of Newburyport to-day, receiving 1,073 votes, against 696 cast for Mr. COFFIN, the Republican candidate.

LOWELL, Monday, Dec. 12.

B. C. SARGENT, Republican, was chosen Mayor to-day by 315 plurality.

WORCESTER, Monday, Dec. 12.

Our Municipal Election to-day resulted in the choice of Hon. W. W. RICE, Republican, for Mayor. The full Board of Aldermen elect, and a large majority of the Common Councilmen, are also on the Republican ticket.

A Man Killed at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Monday, Dec. 12.

A man, named MEYERS, keeper of a disreputable house near Scranton, was shot and instantly killed by a man named BOB SHAY, a bar-tender of BLOOM'S restaurant in this place. It appears that SHAY had been hunting, and, entering the house, was ordered out by MEYERS, who seized an axe to drive him out, whereupon SHAY fired upon him, carrying away the back part of his head.

Disasters to Steamboats.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *Aunt Letty*, hence for Keokuk, is reported sunk at Cape Au Gus by ice; a total loss. She is valued at about $10,000.

It is also reported that the steamers *Canada* and *Baltimore* are sunk and seriously damaged by ice near Alton. The latter is valued at $15,000.

Acquittal of Henry Jumpertz.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 12.

HENRY JUMPERTZ, who has been on trial for the last twenty days for the murder of SOPHIA WERNER, whose remains were found in a barrel at the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, in New-York, in the Spring of 1858, was acquitted to-day.

Election of J. C. Breckinridge as United States Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Monday, Dec. 12.

The Legislature to-day elected Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE United States Senator from this State, in place of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, by 29 majority on joint ballot.

Post-office Robbery and Arrest.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 12.

D. PALMER, Jr., from St. Louis, an ambrotypist, robbed the Post-office at Athens, Ga., on Friday, and attempted to fire the building. He was arrested and confessed his guilt. The money and stamps stolen have been recovered. PALMER is in jail.

Quick Run from Charleston to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *Keystone State*, from Charleston, arrived here this afternoon, making the trip, from wharf to wharf, in forty-six hours. This is an extraordinary trip.

Naval.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.

The United States sloop-of-war *Iroquois* has arrived from New-York.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Nearly Two Millions of Treasure.

THE REVOLUTION IN NEW-GRANADA.

Resumption of Hostilities Between Peru and Ecuador.

The Mission of Gen. Scott at San Juan.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

The North Atlantic Company's steamship *Atlantic*, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall on Dec. 5, with the mails, treasure and passengers brought from San Francisco on the 21st ult. by the *John L. Stevens*, arrived at this port last evening.

The Vanderbilt Company, having no steamship ready for the transportation of the mails, under its contract with the Department, was obliged to send them by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's facilities.

The *Ariel*, with the mails, arrived at Aspinwall at 6 P. M., 29th November.

The *Ariel* was left at Aspinwall on the 5th by the *Atlantic*, and would probably not sail for New-York until the arrival of another mail from the Pacific.

The *Atlantic* brings $1,865,429 33 in treasure. The list of consignees will be found under the monetary head.

To the Purser and to the Express lines of Messrs. FREEMAN & Co. and Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., our thanks are due for important favors.

At Aspinwall a child fell overboard and was rescued by Dr. BLANEMAN, one of the passengers, who gallantly jumped in and saved it.

Among the passengers by tha *Atlantic* is Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, who returns from the fulfillment of his mission at San Juan.

The news by this arrival is of interest.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—Towns Sacked and Burned—Murder of a Governor by his Brother at Bogota—Causes of the Revolution—Trade over the Panama Railroad—The Central American Trade—Naval Matters—Ran Runnell's Nicaragua Grant etc., etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Dec. 4, 1859.

We have dates from Bogota to Nov. 13. The Capital was quiet, but great apprehension was felt that the revolutionary movements inaugurated in several of the States would become general. On the 1st November the population of Bogota were horrified at the report that JOSE MARIA MALO BLANCO, Governor of the State, had been murdered by his brother JESUS. The parents of these two brothers both died at about the same time a few years ago, leaving Don JOSE the executor of the will. The property was divided in accordance with their wishes, but the younger brother, JESUS, was not satisfied with his inheritance, and charged the elder with unfairness in its distribution. On the day of the murder JESUS met his brother in the street, and asked him when he was going to pay him $20,000 due him. The Governor replied that he had already paid him all that was justly due him. JESUS upon this, drew two revolvers, and offering his brother one of them, told him he must defend himself. JOSE declined such an unnatural duel, and commenced remonstrating with his brother, when the latter fired, the shot taking effect. The wounded man, not knowing he was shot, ran, and was followed by JESUS, who discharged two more shots at him, neither of which took effect. Don JOSE was carried to his home, and died in twenty-seven hours after, invoking pardon for his brother. He left a wife and seven little children. It was thought JESUS would be acquitted of the crime on the plea of insanity—but, a few days after the tragedy, news reached Bogota that in one of the rural districts of the State, a man of humble fortune had killed his brother with a scythe—and as the poor man must be shot, the rich one will naturally share his fate. Señor PEDRO DAVILA NOVAO takes the post vacated by Señor BL

province of Panama was made a State. In 1856, the Provinces of Antioquia and Santander were made States. In 1857, the balance of the Republic was divided into five States, viz.: Magdalena, Bolivar, Cundinamarca, Boyaca and Cauca. By the new Constitution of the Confederation, these States were made "sovereign and independent," except in such matters as naturally fall, in a confederation of Free States, into the hands of the General Government. In fact, the Constitution was a very close pattern of that of the United States. This movement being a very popular one, President OSPINA and his Congress professed to favor it, and, in fact, supported it. But as soon as the Confederation became a fixed fact, President OSPINA commenced to plot against it. He did not propose amendments to the Constitution in order to centralize the power in the hands of the Executive, but he undertook to, and did, override it. He first appointed National Intendentes for the States, clothing them with many powers that belonged to the Governors elected by the people. He next induced his Congress, a majority of which was devoted to him, to define an article in the Constitution on the Judiciary, in such a manner as to deprive the State Courts of a great portion of the powor naturally devolving upon them. Ho indnced his Congress to distort another article so that the National Government should have complete supervision over the State militia. And in order to perpetuate the Conservative Party, of which OSPINA ie the Chief, he induced his Congress to pass an electoral law, giving to National officers supreme control over the ballot boxes in the State elections for National Senators and Representatives. So that there is now scarcely a vestige of State rights left. OSPINA did more. The friends of the Federative system having got possession of the State Government of Santander, he actually fomented a revolution within the State against the Government, encouraged his creatures from the neighboring States to make war on the Government of Santander, allowed his Intendentes and their Secretaries to head the revolutionists, furnished them with arms and funds, and seized arms from the regular State authorities under pretence that they were arms which had been abstracted from the National arsenals at the time of the Meio revolution. It is undoubtedly true that the petty revolutions of these Spanish States generally grow out of personal, family squabbles, military, civil or religious. But in this case the struggle is one of principles. And it is the President who is the aggressor, and who has thrown the first stone.

In Panama, the anniversary of independence from the thraldom of Old Spain was celebrated on the 29th by the firing of guns, bull-fights, orations, illuminations, balls and fandangoes. Considering how little benefit the people have derived from their right to govern themselves, their rejoicings show how grateful they can be for the slightest gifts.

The business of the Panama Railroad Company is increasing greatly. The January report will show that over 210,000 persons have passed over it in the year 1859—an excess of seven or eight thousand over 1858—showing receipts from the passenger business alone of over *one million of dollars*. The trade to Central and South America across the Isthmus has doubled the past year, and it is yet in its infancy. The steamer *Guatemala* took over 600 tons measurement of gooda to Central America on her last trip, all of which crossed the road. Now that nearly all the coal used by the California and Central American steamers comes over the road instead of going around Cape Horn, that business alone bids fair soon to pay all the running expenses of the road. HORACE GREELEY, if ever he comes this way again, will find less occasion to grumble at the hotels at Aspinwall; for a large and airy house called the City Hotel has just been opened at Aspinwall, which will furnish him something better than the "salt ham, strong butter and detestable bread" which he says was inflicted npon him on his recent visit.

The *Atlantic*, with 940 passengers, arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 29th, at 4½ o'clock, having made the run in seven days and fourteen hours. Her passengers left Panama in the *Golden Age* the same day. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN, Chief of the United States Engineer Corps, was among them. He left Panama in excellent health, and much pleased with the comforts of his trip. He goes to San Juan Island. A party of sappers and miners, for the same destination, also came on the *Atlantic*. The *Ariel*, with the mails, arrived at Aspinwall at 5 P. M. on the 29th. Her passengers left Panama on the *Orizaba* at 1½ P. M. on the 30th.

We have no news yet of the arrival of the United States steam-corvette *Lancaster*, at Valparaiso. The steam-sloop *Saranac* and sloop-of-war *Levant* are at Panama. The sloop *Cyane* is at Realejo. The steam-frigate *Roanoke*, the frigate *Sabine*, and the supply-ship *Relief* are at Aspinwall. The sloops *St. Louis* and *Jamestown* are on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. The sloop *Preble* sailed yesterday for Carthagena.

Ex-President ROBLES, of Ecuador, who ran away from his people and went to Lima, has reached Panama, and taken a house here, which he proposes to occupy until order grows out of the chaos in the Andean Republic.

Some of the New-York papers and Washington correspondents are making considerable talk about a late grant of the Nicaragua "Government" to RAN RUNNELS, United States Consul at San Juan del Sur, of the Transit Route for fifty years—and they seem to look upon this grant as a matter of great importance, "and likely to greatly complicate this vexed question." Their apprehensions grow out of an ignorance of Nicaraguan laws. If Mr. RUNNELS *has* obtained anything in this line, it is simply a decree from the President of Nicaragua, or a contract with him for the right of transit; and this decree is not worth the paper it is written on, unless it has the approval of the Nicaraguan Congress. President MARTINEZ has a dozen times over "granted" away the Transit, and his Congress have as regularly declined to approve his grants, and there the matter has ended. I have no doubt that for a good Havana cigar he or Señor GUSMAN, his successor, would grant the Transit to your correspondent to-morrow. I hope, however, that my friend RAN will make a plum out of the "grant"—but I doubt. F. W. R.

FROM ASPINWALL.

MARATIME MEMORANDA — GEN. SCOTT ON THE ISTHMUS—ARRIVAL FROM NICARAGUA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ASPINWALL, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The *John L. Stephens* arrived at Panama last evening at 5 o'clock. VANDERBILT, having no ship at San Francisco to supply the place of the *Cortes*, which was detained nine days at Panama, on account of the accident to the *North Star*, the *Stephens* brought the mails.

Gen. SCOTT and suite arrived on the train this morning at 2 o'clock, from Panama, and will be off for New-York at sunrise.

The *Daniel Webster*, with the New-Orleans mails, sails this morning. The *Ariel* will probably wait here a fortnight.

Purser A. A. BELKNAP came out in the *Atlantic*, on a naval mission to Valparaiso, and, *on dit*, also to the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. JAMES MAGUIRE, of Washington City, has returned from Valparaiso and Santiago, Chili, whither he went on some sort of a mission,—$8 *per diem*, grub, etc., etc.

The British steamer *Medway* arrived here yesterday from San Juan del Norte. There is no news of interest, so far as I can hesr, from Central America. "Old SCOTT," who nearly became a fossil by long waiting at San Juan for the transit to open, came on the *Medway* and goes home on the *Atlantic*. He says the San Juan bar has now eleven feet of water on it. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Important from Peru and Ecuador—President Castilla Gone to Guayaquil with 5,500 Men—Distracted State of Ecuador—Matters at Lima—The Threatened War of Peru against Bolivia—Chili—Fire at Valparaiso—Markets, Etc.—Argentine Confederation—Buenos Ayres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

The British Mail steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama Nov. 21, with dates from Valparaiso to Nov. 1, (only two days later than I sent you by the *Baltic*,) Lima and Callao to the 13th, and Paita to the 16th. She did not touch at Guayaquil, consequently we have no dates from Ecuador later than the 10th. The *Bolivia* brings $541,000 in specie for England. Ex-President ROBLES, of Ecuador, came passenger in her.

PERU AND ECUADOR.

On the 5th of November the Peruvian Army, which had been for three weeks encamped at Huaca, in Peru, seven leagues from Paita, commenced to embark at Paita to invade Ecuador, by way of Guayaquil; and on the 8th about 5,500 men had sailed, and were all in front of Guayaquil on the 10th. A division of 1,500 men remained on the Piura frontier of Ecuador, to invade the country from that side, if necessary. President CASTILLA, in command of the troops, left Paita for Guayaquil on the frigate *Amazonas*.

In the meantime, the internal affairs of Ecnador seem to be in a more complicated state than ever. I wrote you in my last that Señor MANUEL ESPANTOSO, an intimate friend and gambling associate of President CASTILLA, had been made acting Supreme Chief of the Province of Guayaquil, and such portions of one or two neighboring provinces as owned the sway of Gen. FRANCO. Since, by decree of FRANCO, Señor ESPANTOSO has been declared actual Chief of the Republic, and assumed the corresponding powers. Señor GARCIA MORENO, the Chief of the Triumvirate at Quito, who, it is said, invited the invasion of Peru by CASTILLA, it appears no longer maintains friendly relations with the Peruvian leader. He left his camp abruptly, went to Guayaquil, and there undertook to form a league between ESPANTOSO, FRANCO, and the Junta of Quito, for the defence of the country, but ESPANTOSO declined all his overtures—and so MORENO has gone to Quito, and having by his desertion of CASTILLA appeased the Liberal Party of Ecuador, he expects to organize a sufficient force to drive out CASTILLA and bring the Guayaquil faction to terms. On the other hand, it is now strongly suspected that ESPANTOSO and FRANCO are working for Ex-President FLORES, and it is further said that a large portion of the people have no other hope of extricating themselves from their unfortunate position than through the return of FLORES. FLORES has apparently taken no part in the late troubles, but has been quietly biding his time at Lima.

All authorities are of accord that President CASTILLA cannot, with safety to his army, attempt to march upon Quito. If he should, a union of the opposite parties in Ecuador, which would be likely to take place, would result in his being harrassed and probably destroyed by guerilla parties in the almost impassable mountains and gorges, and in crossing the swollen rivers. Besides, he leaves an enemy in the rear. Bolivia has organized a strong force against Peru, and threaters, in conjunction with Ex-President ECHENIQUE, URETA, and other exiles, to strike a blow on the South of Peru, which may tend to drive CASTILLA from Lima into exile.

The Government of Lima, by decree of 22d Nov., directs that for eighteen months no import duties be charged on lard, butter, potatoes, beans, peas, lentils, dried beef and cheese.

Gen. SAN ROMAN, who is CASTILLA's commander-in-chief in the South of Peru, to watch the people of that revolutionary region, and to keep an eye on Bolivia, has asked to be immediately reinforced, as President LINARES has marched a large body of men to the frontier, ready to invade the country, in case CASTILLA continues his hostile threats against Bolivia. LINARES is said to have "5,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry embodied, with 14 pieces of artillery." The artillery seems to me to be in less proportion than it should be; but then I doubt if the men will quite come up to the reported figures. LINARES is sick, and has gone from La Paz to the baths.

A correspondent of the Lima *Comercio*, under date of La Paz, says, that Gen. MARTINEZ has started a revolution in Valle Grande, with 300 men, and predicts that he will whip LINARES out of the country.

The amount of guano exported from the Chinchas in October, was 19,091 tons.

CHILI.

During the two days that transpired between the dates of the *Alert* and the sailing of the *Bolivia* on the 1st Nov., nothing of interest had occurred, save that a fire had destroyed about $200,000 worth of property in the Calle Planchada, in Valparaiso. The principal losers were BESSON BROTHERS, AGACIO BROTHERS, MANUEL & GOY, M. MARTINEAU, the proprietors of the Hotel de France, J. V. SANCHEZ and DICKSON, HARKER & Co.

The Government of Chili has at last paid the claim of the United States, for the seizure of the ship *Franklin*, at Talcahuano, thirty years ago or more.

Mr. CHARLES ROWE had been sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100, for libeling Mr. PEARCE, a merchant, through the public Press.

The crops for the season promise well. The silver mines of Atacania are yielding liberally. The copper mines, too, on account of the increased facilities for working, are paying better than ever.

The United States Minister, Mr. BIDLER, has asked leave of absence, to attend to some private business in Sacramento, Cal.

Chili remains in a very agitated condition, from fears of revolution.

Business the preceding fortnight had been a little better. Agricultural produce had declined in price from lack of demand from abroad, and the expectation of an abundant new crop. The work in the collieries and copper mines had been increased. Flour sells at $3 62@$4 per quintal, six months; Barley, $2 62 per fanega, cash. No demand for Carolina rice. No change in lumber. Lard, in jars, $20. Coal, delivered in Coronel, $6; Sota, $6 25. Nitrate of Soda, $1 81, cash. Copper, in bars, $19@$19 25, cash. In freights, the American ship *Rose Standish*, chartered to take Guano from the Chinchas to Hampton Roads, for orders, £3; American bark *Contest*, ores from Tartal and Cobre to New-York, $18; Nitrate, Iquique to Liverpool, £4. Exchange on London, 60 days, 44½d.@45d. per dollar; on United States, 60 days, 10 per cent. premium. F. W. R.

FROM PERU.

GEN. CASTILLA SAILS FOR GUAYAQUIL—THREATENED WAR WITH BOLIVIA—THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LIMA, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859.

By this mail you will learn that Gen. CASTILLA has left Paita, with his army, for Guayaquil, his avowed object being to compel Ecuador to give satisfaction for the alleged injuries inflicted by the Robles Government against Peru.

Don MANUEL ESPANTOSO has been proclaimed Supreme Chief by Gen. FRANCO, at Guayaquil, and as ESPANTOSO is a personal friend of CASTILLA, the object of the latter may he to make his friend President of the Republic.

In the distracted state of the Ecuador, CASTILLA can hardly meet with any resistance at Guayaquil; but if he attempts to march into the interior, such an attempt would prove disastrous to his army, as the season is too far advanced for such a campaign.

LINARES, President of Bolivia, is preparing to give CASTILLA a proper reception, whenevor he turns his steps in that direction, as he has threatened to do when he has properly chastised the Ecuatorians. The Bolivian soldiery are known to be superior to those of Peru, and President LINARES is more than a match for Gen. CASTILLA as a soldier or statesman.

Nothing new has been developed in relation to the death of Mr. IBANAZABAL, the Chilian Minister. The majority believe that it was an assassination, though there are others who believe that it was a suicide. It is hinted that Mr. I. was a defaulter to his Government.

Peru is fully convinced that our Government is in earnest *this time* in its demands, and my belief is she is too prudent to refuse to arrange the claims of the United States against her at once. A.

CALIFORNIA.

Movements of Gen. Scott—His Views on the San Juan Question—Condition of Affairs at the Island—Settlement of the Immediate Question—Important Decision in the California Courts—General News—Later from Western Mexico—The Society Islands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

Gen. SCOTT, accompanied by Colonels THOMAS and LAY, of his Staff, and by his Surgeon, Dr. CRANE, return to the East by this steamer. Since the Old Veteran left New-York, he has slept but three nights on land—having been traveling all the time. As you already know, on his arrival at San Francisco, he was greeted by the entire population, who got up in his honor quite an imposing *impromptu* demonstration, military and civil. The very next day, however, he started on his way northward, and was soon upon his field of duty—the vicinity of the disputed Island of San Juan. There he entered at once into an examination of the facts and a personal inspection of the localities. He soon sufficiently mastered the case to allow him to make a temporary settlement of the matter.

In a former letter I announced that Col. LAY had gone to Victoria to announce the arrival of Gen. SCOTT to the Colonial authorities. Col. LAY arrived at Victoria on the 27th October, in the Revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*. He was cordially received by Gov DOUGLASS, who made him at home at his mansion, showed him his correspondence with Gen. HARNEY and the dispatches received from Lord LYONS, the British Minister at Washington. Col. LAY, in reply, stated briefly the amicable views of the United States Government. A correspondence then ensued between Gen. SCOTT (who did not go to Victoria, but remained on board the *Massachusetts*) and Gov. DOUGLASS, the precise character of which no unofficial person knows positively. It is understood, however, that it consisted principally of an interchenge of suggestions as to the best mode of disarranging the knot which HARNEY's imprudence had tied, and that the two functionaries came to a perfectly agreeable understanding.

On Monday, the 7th November, the *Massachusetts* steamed into San Juan Bay, when [illegible] der was promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
U. S. PROPELLER MASSACHUSETTS, Nov. 8, 1859.

As soon as practicable, Lieut.-Col. CASEY, or other commanding officer on the Island of San Juan, will proceed to send therefrom all the companies under his orders, except Capt. PICKETT's, to the posts to which they had previously belonged, viz.: Co. I, of the 4th infantry, to Fort Townsend; companies A and C, of the 4th and 9th infantry, to Fort Steilacoom; and last, the companies of the 3d Artillery, to Fort Vancouver. Capt. PICKETT and company, and Assistant Surgeon TRIAIO will remain on the island till further orders, for the protection of the American settlers under his instructions. Lieut.-Col. CASEY will cause the heavy guns on the island to be replaced aboard of this propeller, and will send the light battery to Forts Townsend and Steilacoom.

By command of
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.
S. THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A copy of this order was sent to Gov. DOUGLASS. On the next day the following order was issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
U. S. PROPELLER MASSACHUSETTS, Nov. 8, 1859.

Special Orders: As soon as practicable Lieut.-Col. CASEY, or other commanding officer on the island of San Juan, will proceed to send therefrom all the companies under his orders, except Capt. HUNT's, to the posts to which they had previously belonged, viz.: Company I, of the Fourth Infantry, to Fort Townsend; companies A, of the Fourth, and H, of the Ninth Infantry, to Fort Steilacoom; Company D, of the Ninth Infantry, to Fort Bellingham; and last, the companies of the Third Artillery to Fort Vancouver.

Capt. HUNT and Company, and Assistant-Surgeon CRAIG, will remain on the island until further orders, for the protection of American settlers. Lieut.-Col. CASEY will cause the heavy guns on the island to be replaced aboard of this propeller, and will send the light battery to Forts Townsend, Bellingham, and Steilacoom.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.
S. THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This last order removed Capt. PICKETT's company—doubtless because, as his was the first company of troops ordered to the island by HARNEY, their continued presence might be unpleasant to the British authorities. Thus Gen. SCOTT settled the difficulty, and "settled" Gen. HARNEY at the same time. That he has made any humiliating apology for HARNEY's act, there is no reason to believe. HARNEY, by sending so large a force to the disputed territory, building fortifications and planting a battery there, committed his country to a sort of pantommic declaration of war. By demolishing the works, and withdrawing the battery and most of the troops, this act of seeming hostility is disavowad—while the maintenance of a small force there, avowedly for the purpose of beating off unfriendly Indians, sufficiently maintains our continued assertion of a claim to the island. Gen. SCOTT considers that he has effected a favorable adjustment, restoring affairs to the position which they occupied prior to HARNEY's freak.

After the above-noted orders were issued, Capt. PROVOST, R. N., of the *Satellite*, visited Gen. SCOTT in the *Massachusetts*, and was followed by the officers of the camp in a body, who, after paying their respects to their Commander-in-Chief, visited Capt. PROVOST and the officers on the *Satellite*. These ceremonies completed, the *Massachusetts* departed for Fort Townsend. As she steamed out of the harbor of San Juan, the guns of the redoubt fired a salute, their first, and, perchance, last office on that soil. The *Satellite* did not compliment Gen. SCOTT by manifesting any of the usual naval or military courtesies. The redoubt, which, whilst in course of construction, was dignified by the title of "Robert's Gopher Hole," was immediately immortalized by the residents of the adjacent town as "Harney's Folly."

As I understand it, Gen. SCOTT does not question the paremount nature of the *title* of the American Government to the Island of San Juan. If left to fair arbitration, there is little doubt but we will get it. But the action of HARNEY, in taking armed possession of the island and claiming exclusive title to it, in the violent manner he did, Gen. SCOTT seems to think was wrong in itself, and not to be sustained by our Government, especially in view of the undertaking by Mr. MARCY, that neither party should pretend to exclusive jurisdiction upon the disputed territory while the title was still unsettled and the boundary line undefined. Consequently, all of HARNEY's "army of occupation" that recently held forcible possession of San Juan, and threatened death and destruction to the hostile hosts of Governor DOUGLASS, has been withdrawn, with the exception of one small company, under Capt. HUNT, which remains to protect the American settlers on the island from the outrages of the Indians; and this small force remains, after a full understanding with the English local authorities that they represent no pretension to exclusive right to the island, but are merely there to look after American interests, conceding to the English the same right to come there to protect their rights. Thus, although no British troops were actually on the ground, the occupation of San Juan, when Gen. SCOTT left, was virtually a joint one—both parties, for the time being, to respect mutually the claim of the other to be there.

This posture of affairs removes all risk of a local collision, which occurring might excite passions that would make a war unavoidable. It leaves the question of the *title* to the island to be settled by diplomacy; and I, for one, have no fear that the rights of the Confederacy will be sacrificed.

As soon as Gen. SCOTT had finished the San Juan affair, he started with his usual promptness for home. He intended to stop a few days at San Francisco, but was detained a week by bad weather, in making the trip down from Puget Sound. Consequently, he did not reach San Francisco until Nov. 20, the day prior to the sailing of the steamer. He decided to take passage for home, as a delay of a fortnight would bring him into the worst part of Winter, on his passage upon the Atlantic from Aspinwall. Accordingly, on Nov. 21, he left San Francisco on the steamer *J. L. Stephens*, Capt. LAPIDGE. Gen. SCOTT occupied the "bridal chamber," on board, the bed of which had to be elongated for his accommodation. All the way down he enjoyed excellent health, and showed but slight traces of the fatiguing trip he had gone through. Let us hope his country may not again require such a proof of devotion from the old soldier.

The great event of the week is a decision of the Supreme Court of California, in the case of Biddle Bogg *vs.* The Merced Mining Company. This suit involved the question of Col. FREMONT's right to the undisputed possession of his great Mariposa mines. The Merced Mining Company were squatters on the estate, and extracting the gold therefrom. FREMONT leased the premises occupied by the said Company to BOGGS, who brought suit to recover possession. The defendants, to resist a recovery, alleged, 1st, fraud in the survey of the grant, and the procurement of the patent by FREMONT; 2d, estoppel from the declarations and conduct of FREMONT; and 3d, a license from the Government to enter upon the premises and extract gold. The Merced Company have been in possession since 1851, extracting gold; and their works are stated to have cost over $1,000,000.

The Court decide that there is no proof of fraud, and that, even were the fraud admitted, it would not invalidate the patent, or, at least, that it could not be considered in an action at law. They leave the inference, however, that it might be inquired into by means of proceedings in Chancery.

The plea of estoppel is disregarded by the Court, who set forth the facts to show that it can be relied upon by the defendants. I omit the statements on this point because too long for a letter. The last point made by the defence was, subslantially, that the minerals in the soil belong to the Government of the United States, or to the State of California, and have not become private property, the ownership of which passed to Col. FREMONT with the *lands* on which they were found. Defendants claimed, therefore, that even admitting FREMONT's title to the land, still they had the right to go in upon his property and take the gold out at will. The Court avoided passing definitely upon the question whether the precious metals in the soil pass with the latter, but declared that, whether the ownership of the minerals be reserved to the United States or be vested in the State, the Mining Company can have no right to enter upon the premises of the grantee. Col. FREMONT, in order to extract and remove them. After showing that this claim to a right of entry for the purpose named would be in practice an intolerable trespass, the Court concludes its remarks upon this head by saying: There is something shocking to all our ideas of the rights of property in the proposition that one man may invade the possessions of another, dig up his fields and gardens, cut down his timber and occupy his land, under the pretence that he has reason to believe there is gold under the surface, or, if ealsting, that he wishes to extract and remove it.

The litigation of this case has cost Col. FREMONT and his associates over $50,000. The result vindicates him from the long-pending charge of claiming a fraudulent grant, and effectually disposes of all the legal difficulties he has been compelled to contend against in the prosecution of his rights. It is safe to assert that his income from his mining estate will, within the next six months, be equal to $1,000 per day!

Among the passengers for the East to-day is Col. F. W. LANDER, Superintendent of the Honey Lake Wagon-road Expedition. No American has ever displayed more ardent devotion to the great scheme of transcontinental communication than has been exhibited in the past five or six years by Col. LANDER. And none has a more complete and thorough knowledge of the necessities involved in the great work than he has. He is emphatically the railroad man of the age, and were he placed at the head of the constructive portion of the work to-day, in less than five years we are sure the railroad would be completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The whaleship *Fabius* put in here the other day with her entire crew, nearly, down with ship fever. Her captain, GEORGE A. SMITH, has preferred a complaint, for mutiny, against four of his men, named FRANK PRAY, ANDREW BRAVO, TIMOTHY SHAW and JAS. HORAN. It seems they brought the vessel into the harbor contrary to orders, while he was in the city on business, it being his purpose to keep the vessel in Sir Francis Drake's Bay until his crew were recovered. He attempted to put one of the disobedient men in irons, when the above-named refused to allow him to do so.

In the case of Chamberlain and others *vs.* the steamer *Uncle Sam*, of the Vanderbilt line, for violation of passenger contract, in 1856, judgment was rendered by Judge HOFFMAN, of the United States District Court, in favor of plaintiffs for about $7,000. The libelants got $50 each, except LUCY A. BOKER, who got $150; J. P. COGSWELL, $85; Mrs. and Miss MORELL, $120.

I gave, in my last, some facts about our public lands. [illegible] the following careful classification of [illegible] of the State has been made by a competent party, viz.:

	Acres.
Estimated total acres of land in the State	70,000,000
Estimated aggregate of lands only fit for grazing purposes	20,000,000
Probable aggregate of lands fit for cultivation	50,000,000
Of which will probably be confirmed under Mexican grants	6,250,000
Total public land fit for cultivation	50,750,000
Of which the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State are	5,000,000

Mr. JAMES HAWORTH, President of the California Stage Company, in a recent conversation in relation to the Overland Mail service, stated that he was prepared to enter into a contract with the Government to run a daily Overland Mail between Sacramento and St. Louis for $1,000,000 per year, and would have the schedule time placed at fourteen days from city to city. He stated, in addition, that he would make the time in twelve days oftener than in fourteen, and that he would also contract to run a horse express between those two points, carrying letters by weight, and make the time regularly in six days between St. Louis and Sacramento.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN MEXICO.

The schooner *Falmouth*, Capt. J. M. SWAIN, arrived here yesterday from Manzanilla, which place she left on the 30th October. The Captain states that a Mexican coasting sloop arrived at Menzanilla on the 13th October, from Mazatlan. Her Captain reported that he had run the blockade of that port by the English fleet.

On the 16th of October, a party of guerilla robbers, sixty in number—forty cavalry and twenty foot—made a descent upon Manzanilla, and instituted a forced loan upon the inhabitants. The Commandants and Señor CARDENAS, Captain of the Port, had warning of their coming and took refuge in great fright on board the *Falmouth*, where they remained all night and the following day. The robbers, who represented the Conservative or Church party, and were headed by the noted guerilla chieftain, DOMINGO, succeeded in raising only $150. They left the same night, saying that they should encamp in the Colima road and would return the next day, when if $1,000 was not ready made up for them, they would sack and destroy the town.

Before leaving, they sent a launch off to the schooner *Queen of the Isles*, which lay in the harbor, with a polite request for some cops, but as the money did not accompany the requisition, the messenger returned without them. A consultation was then held, when the Commandants, who had not yet recovered from his consternation, informed the two American Captains that he surrendered the port into their hands for protecilon, if they would accept of it. They then went ashere and hauled all launches off to the schooners, to prevent the robbers from boarding them, and then proceeded to spike the guns on the beach, such as might have been used against them. The robbers not making their appearance again, the next day Capt. CARDENAS started for Colima, and returned two days after with fifty soldiers to protect the port. Nothing more was seen of the enemy from that time.

The celebrated robber ROSANO had been captured and shot near Guadalajara. That city was besieged by 8,000 Liberal troops, and an assault was daily expected. It was defended by the Conservative leader MARQUEZ with about 5,000 men. The Liberals had possession of all the roads between Colima and Guadalajara, and of all the ports.

There was said to be $3,000,000 in specie waiting to be sent from Mexico to Manzanilla for shipment, but could not be risked owing to the unsettled condition of the country.

LATER FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the *Elise*, we have dates from Tahiti to the 8th August.

The Governor of Tahiti had gone to New-Caledonia with the French fleet, and nearly all the garrison, for the purpose of reducing the natives, who had been making a stout resistance. Several smart skirmishes had taken place, and it was believed that the islanders would soon be reduced. The war was carried on with violence; the cannibals destroying, and, as it was supposed, eating the bodies of the foreign enemies whom they captured, and the French soldiers showing no mercy to the natives. A French colony, similar to that of Tahiti, was to be established at New-Caledonia. The brig *Suerte* was at Peplta, and the brig *Samoa* was loaded with pearl, shell and cocoa-nut oil, and would shortly sail for Valparaiso. The fruit crop was exhausted at the islands, and no more could be gathered until the next crop, in the Spring. The *Elise* brings a cargo of oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts and arrowroot.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 12.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 16th inst., arrived last night.

The steamship *Cortez*, with the New-York mails and passengers of Oct. 20, had not arrived at San San Francisco when the mail left. [The *Cortez* was detained by the accident to the *North Star*, and was not due at the departure of the mail.—REP.]

The steamer *Northerner* was several days overdue from Puget Sound, but it was presumed Gen. SCOTT had detained her.

The tax on goods owned abroad, and sold by San Francisco commission merchants, had been decided to be unconstitutional.

Twenty thousand francs' worth of diamonds, recently smuggled into San Francisco, had been forfeited to the Government.

In the case of Boggs *vs.* The Merced Mining Company, involving the title to Col. FREMONT's estate and exclusive right to the minerals contained therein, the Supreme Court have decided that the charge of fraud in the survey is not substantiated, and argue that if there had been fraud it would not invalidate the patent. The Court only partially meet the point as to the ownership of the minerals, but substantially give the gold as well as the land to Col. FREMONT, and clearly decide that private grants of land are not open to the public to search for minerals.

Accounts from Carson Valley say that the election on the 12th ult., for Delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory, resulted, as far as heard from, in the unanimous election of JOHN J. MUSSER.

The *Territorial Enterprize*, published at Genoa, says a rich silver lode, supposed to be a continuation of the Comstock vein, has been discovered just east of that place, and a stampede of the entire population of Genoa and Carson Valley had taken place.

A steady trade was doing at San Francisco, but transactions were confined to small lots, without change in rates. Money comes in sparingly from the country, and the remittance by the steamer of the 21st would be light.

Gold bars were scarce and high.

Arrived at San Francisco, 14th, whaleship *Fabius*, from the Arctic Sea *via* Honolulu, with 1,300 bbls. whale oil and 200 bbls. Sperm oil.

Sailed, 16th, ship *Therese* for Calcutta.

A dispatch from San Francisco to Gilroy, six hours later than the mail dates, says that "the cargo of the bark *Comet* was sold at auction to-day (18th), and high prices were realized for black teas, the range being from 40 cents to 75 cents. The sugars and rice did not meet the views of importers. The demand for money for the steamer of to-morrow continues good, and bars are scarce and high."

Later from Venezuela.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR NEAR AN END.

By the English steamer *Trent*, at Havana, from St. Thomas, the New-Orleans *Picayune* has advices to the 9th ult. from Caracas. The election had passed off quietly, and resulted in favor of Gen. TOVAR, the acting Executive, for the Presidency. The majority of the new Representatives are also of the so-called Constitutional Party.

The war, says the correspondent of the Havana *Diario de la Marina*, approaches its end. EZEKIEL ZAMORA has been routed in Barinas by the lotrepid Gen. BRITO, who occupies that city. It is said the rebel chieftain barely escaped with his life, under the escort of twelve men. FALCON, whom the army of the west is pursuing, under the order of Gen. RAMON, as also the Central army, under the invincible RUBIN, has fled to Carora, where he will soon receive the chastisement he deserves.

With the destruction of Falcon closes the war of the revolution. The pacification of the country will be an easy work, speedily accomplished. The Constitutional Government now counts $1,000,000 in the public treasury, and, with the 15,000 men at its command, will soon destroy the Federal hydra.

The Eastern Department is tranquil. Cumana has been occupied by the Constitutional army, and the rebel chief, SALTILLO, is pursued through the mountains by the Invincible Cossacks of Alto-Llano.

By this packet goes out to England this year's dividend of the foreign debt, amounting to $300,000.

The million of dollars, above mentioned, as being in the public treasury, is the product of a loan guaranteed by the commerce of the country.

The Government has declared the Province of Coro in a state of siege. This step was taken lest the rebels might seize upon the island of Curacoa, and thereby receive aid from abroad.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—A German named HENRY KING, aged 35 years, an ignorant fellow much given to intoxication, was found hanging by the neck in his cell in the County Prison yesterday morning, by Mr. LITTLE, one of the keepers. KING was committed by Alderman DALLAS, on Dec. 6, on the charge of wife-beating. He used his neck-scarf by which he hung himself, and when discovered the body was stiff and cold, as though the deed had been consummated several hours before. An inquest was held, and a verdict of sulcide was rendered by the jury. When the fact of the death was made known to Mrs. KING, the wife, she said, in broken English, "that may it is better for herself that he is dead." The brutality of the husband had probably caused her to treat his death with philosophical indifference.—*Phila. News. Dec.* 10.

STATUE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—In the House this morning, the resolve for the payment of the expenses attending the inauguration of the Webster statue being under consideration, Mr. HINCKLEY, of Barnstable, moved to amend by providing that there shall be neatly and legibly engraved upon the four sides of the pedestal certain extracts from the speeches of Mr. WEBSTER, which he sent to the Chair. The extracts are of a strong Anti-Slavery character, and are taken from the Plymouth speech of 1820, the speech on the Oregon Bill, in 1848, and others. The amendment was ruled out, on the ground that it was not germane to the subject under consideration, and on an appeal the House sustained this decision.—*Boston Traveller, Dec.* 9.

DACOTAH TERRITORY.

The Yancton-Sioux Treaty—The Indian Agency—Starting a Colony—The Settlement—The Results of a Summer's Work.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YANCTON AGENCY,
DACOTAH, Nov. 19, 1859.

Among the improvements of the past year attending to the development of our "Great West," and as an evidence of what may be accomplished by energy and administrative ability even in the solitude and destitution of our new Territory, nothing better deserves mention than the establishment of this Indian Agency.

During the Winter of '58 the "Yancton Sioux" tribe of Decotahs ceded by treaty to the United States that Territory now generally known as Dacotah, extending from the Big Sioux along the Missouri to the Medicine Knoll river and back to the Pembina or Red River of the North. There was reserved to them from this tract about four hundred thousand acres, and tha treaty, which was for them a most liberal one, provided for the establishment on it of an Agency, to include everything necessary for the comfort, instruction and civilization of the tribe.

Col. A. H. REDFIELD, of Michigan, a gentleman of experience in Indian character, and who was at the time the United States Agent for all the tribes on the Upper Missouri, was appointed the Yancton Agent in March last, and early in June he arrived in St. Louis to make his final preparations for proceeding with a *colony* up the river. Knowing that he was going to a country utterly destitute of everything save grass and wood, it required no little forethought as well as knowledge so to provide for his party that for a year after his arrival they might want for no essential. And when it is considered that his duty included the purchase of some thirty thousand dollars worth of annuity goods for delivery at the payment, the establishment of a saw-mill, the building of quarters for the Winter for some forty persons, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, warehouses, stables and outhouses, great credit is due him for accomplishing all, without one essential article being wanting when required for use.

He started a party of thirty odd on the 23d of June, on board the *S. B. Carrier*, Capt. P. M. CHOUTEAU, and in twenty days reached the Reserve, about twelve hundred miles above St. Louis. On the 13th of July, we landed on the spot selected by Col. R. for his Agency, and our freight, some two hundred and seventy tons, was put on shore on the bank of the river.

It was secured from the weather for the night by covering with tarpaulins brought up for the purpose; and the camp was pitched on a bottom prairie surrounded by bluffs, at the distance of two miles, and with groves of cotton-wood timber along the river about two miles above and below us. Not an evidence existed of a white man ever having been before on the spot.

The first work to be performed was the erection of temporary warehouses for the Indian goods and provisions. This was done with lumber brought from below, and they were roofed with the tarpaulins. Next came meas and cook houses, and then the Indians arrived. A census of the tribe had to be taken, pay-rolls to be made out, and the goods and money to be delivered. All this was accomplished, and the Indians were on their way back to their cornfields by the 1st of August.

Then commenced the labor on the permanent works for the Agency. Parties were sent into the timber, two miles distant, to cut the frame for the saw-mill; others were set at getting out saw-logs; some at hauling timbers to the mill-site; and, in short, all hands went earnestly to work in their various departments. In forty days the mill—a most substantial one, with power and room for a grist-mill to be attached—was in running order, and lumber was at once made for our Winter quarters. In the meantime house-logs had been procured, and three buildings fifty by twenty, were in course of erection.

It is unnecessary to follow each of the improvements in its course of completion. It is sufficient to give an idea of what has been done by stating that at the present time, one hundred and twenty days since the landing of the party, there are thirteen houses completed, most of them large and substantial, affording accommodations for forty laborers; with separate dwellings for the head farmer, blacksmith, carpenter and interpreter, large enough for their families, and an excellent house for the agent, which includes an office and spare room for travelers. The mill has made some seventy thousand feet of lumber, and nearly four hundred acres of land have been plowed.

So much for *energy*; and to fortune the party were indebted for not losing one day from bad weather, and for having carried on the work without accident of any kind. Not a man has died, and there has been no serious sickness.

Much remains to be done, but Winter will prevent it, till Spring. A large, permanent store-house for Indian goods will be built before their arrival next season. Some four miles of fencing must be put up before planting, and about two hundred more acres of land broken up. All this will be done as early as the weather

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Prosecutor and a Policeman Fined and Sent to Prison for Contempt of Court.

Harmon Hennemeyer, a German, was placed at the bar yesterday, charged with forgery in the second degree, an offence the lowest punishment for which is five years in the State Prison. On Nov. 8, he purchased fifty cents worth of confectionery at Weller's saloon, No. 713 Broadway, and succeeded in paying for it with a counterfeit $5 bill on the Citizen's Bank, of Worcester, Mass., receiving the change in good money. He shortly proceeded to the store of Mr. Sandford, corner of Ninth-street and Broadway, where he purchased a cravat and tendered a similar counterfeit, which Mr. Sandford at once detected, and gave Hennemeyer into custody. On being searched by the officer a good $5 bill and 60 cents were found upon him. The change he had received at Weller's was not found, and the only way he could account for that circumstance was that he had spent it in taking dinner—a rather expensive dinner for a man in his apparent circumstances. It is probable he gave it to a confederate. But as he professed entire innocence, and there being just a possibility of any guilty intent to utter the bills, which he said he had just received from a sea-captain in payment for some cigars, the jury, with the consent of the District-Attorney, convicted him of forgery in the fourth degree, and Recorder Barnard sentenced him for two years to the State Prison.

John Healey and Michael Hoey were charged with a felonious assault and battery on Frank McCanna, by stabbing him with a knife, on the 10th October, at his house in Fortieth-street. From the statements of McCanna, and Mrs. Hoey, mother of the defendant, John Healy, it appeared that, in a general state of intoxication, all the parties being relatives, and living in the same house, there was a regular drunken quarrel, in which Mrs. McCanna first struck Mrs. Hoey, who struck her back again, whereupon McCanna assaulted Mrs. Hoey, and was himself assaulted by her son, a mere youth, who stabbed him three times, inflicting but slight wounds, and being aided and abetted in the act by his father-in-law, Hoey, the other defendant. Healey and Hoey both pleaded guilty to simple assault, and were sent, the former to 15 days in the Penitentiary, the latter to 30 days.

The above case was to have been tried on Friday last, and would have been then disposed of, if the complainant, McCanna, wishing not to prosecute, had not refused to obey his summons to appear as witness, and induced Policeman Meercham, of the Eleventh Precinct, also to disobey the subpœna from the Court. As these acts of contempt are not unfrequent with witnesses impeding the ends of justice, Recorder Barnard was determined to set an example which witnesses in future will do well to observe. He startled the complainant McCanna, by sending him to the City Prison for three days, for contempt of Court, and perfectly astounded the Policeman there, in his uniform, for two days, and fining him $20. The Recorder expressed his regret at having to do so, but remarked, having once begun, he should, in all future cases, pursue the same course. So those on whom subpœnas are served will do well to take heed.

John Wieman was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

Martha Irving and Delia Jackson were tried for robbing a returned Californian, named Francis Cornish, who is stopping at French's Hotel, of $110 in gold, in a house of ill-fame in Leonard-street. Jackson was acquitted, but her companion was convicted, and sentenced to two years and four months in the State Prison.

The Sharp Judgment.

THE COMPTROLLER'S MOTION TO OPEN THE PROCEEDINGS GRANTED.

Jacob Sharp vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This, it will be remembered, was the renewal of a motion on the part of the Comptroller to open a judgment recovered by plaintiff against the City, upon the report of a Referee, for $40,953 56. The motion was at first denied by Justice Ingraham, with leave to renew; and has lately been renewed before Justice Clerke. He has now rendered his decision, that the judgment must be set aside, and the order of reference revoked.

The following is his opinion:

By the 5th section of an Act entitled, "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax," (Laws of 1859, p. 1,127,) the Comptroller of the City, when he has reason to believe that any judgments of record against the Mayor, &c., or which may thereafter be recovered against them, have been obtained by collusion, or founded in frauds, not only is authorized, but required, to take all proper and necessary means to open and reverse the same, and to use the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and to employ counsel for that purpose.

The first question which arose in my mind when this motion was commenced before me was, whether a judgment could be opened on an application made by the Comptroller, pursuant to this statute, when no collusion or fraud has been directly and affirmatively shown, but, nevertheless, palpable error in the proceedings and palpable inadvertence and misconception of duty on the part of the defendant's counsel.

The Comptroller swears, that the action is unfunded and fraudulent, and this belief, whether afterwards substantiated by direct proof or not, is a sufficient justification to him for instituting the proceeding. For this, he is responsible to no one; if he, sincerely entertaining the belief, brings the case before the Court, and on the motion circumstances are disclosed, not amounting to collusion or fraud except such fraud as may be inferred from the manner in which the reference was obtained—not amounting even to intentional breach of duty in any respect on the part of defendant's counsel, but to gross error and mistake, by which a judgment for a large amount has been rendered against the defendants, and the time for remedying the error by appeal has been allowed to elapse, is it not the duty of the Court, now that the case has been properly and legally brought before it, to give the defendants an opportunity of being again heard and effectively defended? Undoubtedly, judgments, as I said on a former occasion, not dissimilar to this, should not hastily, or for slight causes, be set aside; but, where the mistake is manifest, and where, through the inadvertence of counsel, or any other cause, which the defendant himself does not directly sanction, the administration of justice can never be hindered or embarrassed by opening the judgment, and giving the defendant an opportunity of being heard before the suitable tribunal. There are many reasons which satisfy me, that the judgment in this action should be opened; at this time and place, it is not necessary that I should enumerate, or even indicate, all of them. It is sufficient to mention one.

This is an action for representations by the defendant's agents, in relation to the extent of a right, which afterwards proved to be false, to the great alleged damage of the plaintiff.

A motion was made by the plaintiff's counsel for a reference, upon an affidavit stating that the trial of the action would occupy a *long time*, and that a number of separate and distinct *facts* would have to be proved by a large number of witnesses. The notice contained the name of the person whom the plaintiff wished to be appointed referee, requiring that the whole of the issues in the cause should be heard and determined by him. This motion, it appeared from the order, was opposed by the Counsel of the Corporation; whether he actually attended to contest it, so that the Judge was made aware of an earnest and real opposition, I am not informed; but it is quite certain that he did not consent in writing, so that the order, to all intents and purposes, was a compulsory reference. Now, although by section 270 of the Code, all or any issues in an action, whether of fact or law, or both, may be referred upon the written consent of the parties. Section 271 provides that no reference can be *compulsorily* ordered, that is without the consent of both parties, except the trial shall require the examination of a *long account*; in which case the referee may be directed to hear and decide the whole issue, and except where the taking of an account shall be necessary for the information of the Court before judgment, or for carrying the judgment into effect. The order of reference in this action could have been granted only under the first subdivision of the latter section, (271;) that is, on the ground that the trial required the examination of a long account.

But, no such pretence is set forth in the affidavit on which the application is founded; it only states, that a number of separate and distinct facts will have to be proved by a large number of different witness. Nor does it appear from the pleadings, that the examination of a long account, in the legitimate sense of an *account*, could be invoked. The plaintiff, indeed, states by way of aggravation of damages, that he was obliged to say, and long sums of money, and to contract to pay large sums of money; but this could not constitute an account against the defendants—so as to bring it within the policy of the law, which compels, in actions growing out of certain dealings based upon an express or implied contract between the parties to an action, or their representatives, a departure from the ordinary method of trial in common law actions. No account of this description can be necessary in an action of tort, or sounding in tort; indeed, if this were permitted, that provision of the Constitution, declaring "the trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall be inviolate for ever," could be always evaded. This is a constitutional right which cannot be too faithfully preserved; and any legislative provision tampering with it should, at the least, be very strictly construed. Compulsory references should be rigorously confined to cases involving the examination of a *bona fide account* in an action of contract, and should, also, be literally and truly, a *long* account. I, therefore, think that the Court, which granted the order of reference, most manifestly exceeded its power, and, as I believe from some misapprehension, committed a grave error. It would not, perhaps, be proper for me sitting at Special Term, to review the action of another Judge also at the Special Term; even in cases of this description, where the order is voidable. But, here is a statute calling upon the Courts to interpose, as if in any emergency and requiring a certain officer different from the head of the Law Department of the Corporation, to make the application, in questions of vital importance, in which the interests of nearly a million of persons are concerned; here final undoubted and flagrant error, forcing the trial of a difficult and complicated cause before a tribunal, in contravention of the Constitution, and no effort made to rectify the wrong by appeal. Shall I, under such circumstances, hesitate to afford to the defendants such a trial as they are constitutionally entitled to? I am confident, if the judge who granted the order of reference, heard the motion, which I am now about to decide, and recalled the circumstances under which it was granted, that he would be the first to revoke his own order, and set aside the judgment founded upon it.

As I have already intimated, it is unnecessary to consider the other objections to the manner in which this judgment was obtained. The order of reference alone would be fatal to it.

The judgment must be set aside, and the order of reference revoked.

Important Decision in favor of the City.

Carl Harbech, Assignee, et al. vs. *The Mayor et al.*—The plaintiff in this action sued as the assignee of one Edwin Benton, and claimed to recover $243, for two months' salary as a Police Clerk, appointed by the Mayor, &c., on the 31st December, 1857. The defendants alleged that the said Mayor had no power to appoint Clerks of the Police Courts, but that the power was vested in the Police Commissioners, under the Act known as the Metropolitan Police Act. The case was tried before Hon. Charles Sweeney, Justice of the Second District Court, on the 19th day of April, 1858, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The defendants appealed to the General Term of the Common Pleas, who reversed said judgment. Many other cases of the same character have been commenced, and are now pending. This case was appealed as a test case to settle the question, whether the Clerks appointed by the Police Commissioners, or those appointed by the Mayor, &c., were legally entitled to draw the salaries. The Court decided in favor of the Clerks appointed under the Metropolitan Police Act.

Felix Hart, Esq., for plaintiff; Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., for defendants.

Christopher C. Ellis vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff in this action sued to recover $831 and interest for building retaining wall and constructing manholes as extra work necessary to be done in the execution of a contract to set curb and gutter and pave Fifty-fourth-street from the Third to the Fourth avenues. The plaintiff claimed that although this work was not included in the specification, that it was impossible for him to complete his contract without performing this work. The defendants claimed that the work involving an expenditure of more than $250 should have been advertised for, and a contract entered into upon sealed bids and proposals. The case was tried before Wm. F. Hern, Esq., Referee, and a decision rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The defendants appealed to the General Term of the Common Pleas, who rendered a decision reversing the judgment with costs.

Stillwell & Swain for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews for defendants.

Action for the Recovery of Personal Property—Conditional Sales.

The Atlantic Cotton Mills vs. *Farnham Z. Tucker.*—This action was brought to recover twenty-nine bales of cotton goods, sold by the plaintiff to one Joseph F. Moyses, in August, 1857, upon the condition that Moyses should give collateral security for his notes in payment. The agreement was made Aug. 7, for 100 bales. Part of these were sent from Lawrence to Moyses on the 12th of the same month, part on the 17th, and the rest, including the bales in question, on the 21st. On the 1st of September, the Company wrote to Moyses, requesting him to send on security, and notifying him that hereafter he must send on security when he sent the order for goods. On the 6th of September, Moyses replied that he would send the notes as soon as he could get them. On the 10th he made a general assignment to the defendant for the benefit of creditors, without preferences. On the 14th of that month this action was brought. The defence was that the goods were delivered by the plaintiff without exacting the performance of the conditions of the sale on the part of the defendant; that the delivery was absolute, and was a waiver of the conditions, and the title, therefore, had passed to him under the assignment. The assignment was the only evidence offered by the defendant, whose counsel moved that the complaint be dismissed on the grounds stated.

The Court refused to grant the motion, but directed the Jury to find for the plaintiff the value of the goods over-estimated at $1,803, with $100 damages for the detention. The defendant's counsel excepted, and the Court ordered that the cause be heard at General Term.

J. Coit for plaintiff; Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for defendant.

Accident on a Steamboat—Suit for Damages.

George H. Topping vs. *the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company.*—This was an action against the defendants to recover for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff through the negligence of the agents of the defendants.

The plaintiff is a citizen of Ohio and extensively engaged in business at Ashland, of that State. In August, 1857, he had occasion to travel over the road of the defendants, and was coming across New-York Bay from South Amboy, on the steamer *John Potter*, belonging to the defendants, and used by them in thus transporting their passengers to this City. The plaintiff took a seat upon the upper-deck, conversing with a friend. He was sitting upon a bench under which ran a portion of the machinery of the boat, and his legs were caught in this machinery and much bruised. He states that he was carried to a hotel in this City, where he was confined to his bed for two weeks, and after he was taken home he was further disabled for three months, so much so that he could not attend to his business, and in consequence lost the season. For such loss of time, together with his injuries, he now sues. The defendants deny generally, and say that the plaintiff was injured by his own negligence. They also say that the plaintiff at the time of the alleged injury was on board the steamboat *Joseph Belknap* instead of the *John Potter*. The cause now came on before Judge Pissarsont and is still on.

A. H. Dana for plaintiff; C. Livingston for defendants.

Trouble between Landlord and Tenant.

Ann Fell and Sarah Fell vs. *John Delancy.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs, who are seamstresses and were tenants of the defendant, at No. 135 First-avenue, in 1858. They complain that while in his house, and while absent one day, the defendant forcibly came in, himself or his agents, and in making some repairs threw lime-sand, &c., over their rooms, furniture and clothing, and also some vests they had in their possession, which they had been making up, all of which were greatly damaged. The defendant denied all the allegations of the ladies' plaintiff, and said he had done nothing of the kind. The cause was before Judge Hilton, of the Common Pleas, and is still on.

Joseph Lux for plaintiffs; J. M. Smith for defendant

A Hard Case.

Samuel D. Babcock vs. *Royal E. Robbins.*—This was an action tried before Judge Brady, of the Common Pleas; and was brought to recover the value of a pair of horses sold to the defendant in 1857. The plaintiff gave $600 for the horses, and alleges that defendant warranted them to be both kind, serviceable and sound. He now says that one of them was not sound, and that the other was a "kicking horse;" that they were not worth over $175, and that he sold them for a like sum. He says the defendant knew his representations to be false, and demands the balance of the purchase money not realized from the resale.

Defendant says that his statements as to the horses were true. The case has been on several days, and there is much feeling between the parties, and it will possibly consume a day or two longer.

Martin & Smith for plaintiff; Mann & Parsons and Wm. M. Evarts, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hoffman, J.—*Wade* vs. *Catterwood.*—Motion denied, and bail reduced to $500.

Moncrief, J.—*Townsend, et al.* vs. *Bogert, et al.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $7 costs.

Calendar—Tuesday, Dec. 13.

United States District Court.—Nos. 96, 102, 108, 119, 121, 90, 63, 64, 75, 112, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 72, 76.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103 to 106, 45, 10, 13, 18, 107, 108, 109, 112.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2285, 2425, 2427, 2443, 2445, 953, 1297, 2263, 2230, 2161, 1933, 1723, 2091, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2435, 909. *Part II.*—Nos. 215, 1054, 2568½, 2910, 2914, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934½.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 697, 715, 631, 265, 273, 1, 487, 699, 711, 712, 714, 227. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1365, 1606, 1621 to 1631, 1633, 1140, 303. *Part II.*—Nos. 1491, 1492, 109, 691, 144, 1195, 1225, 1456, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 07, 1210, 809, 1168, 1300, 14, 22.

Indians of the Plains at War.—At a meeting of the citizens of Santa Fe, held Oct. 17, to consult as to the best means to be adopted to stop the depredations of the Indians of the Plains, the following resolutions were adopted: 1st. That a company of one hundred men, at least, be forthwith raised and organized, with provision for transportation and subsistence, ready to be called out at any moment for the purpose of proceeding to re-open the road to the States. 2d. That a Committee of three be appointed to receive the names of such persons as may volunteer their services in such company, such Committee being authorized to enlarge their own number if they deem necessary. 3d. That a Committee of fifteen be appointed to obtain subscriptions for the outfit and preparation of such company for the service for which it is raised.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 12, 1856—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 80 bbls. Ashes, 29,910 bbls. Flour, 2,162 bbls. Corn Meal, 6,464 bushels Wheat, 140 bushels Corn, 21,673 bushels Barley, 22,583 bushels Oats, 4,925 pkgs. Provisions, and 697 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12c.; 1,400 bags at. Domingo on private terms; also, 1 hhd., 10 bbls. and 4 bags Jamaica at 12c. ₱ lb. Stock of Rio, in first hands, this evening, 23,073 bags.

COTTON—Sales to-day 800 bales at unaltered prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8¾
Middling	11	11¼	11¼	11½
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12⅛	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, and has been in moderate request, partly for shipment, at drooping prices. We have heard of sales of 13,850 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 25@$5 40; chiefly at $5 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 07½@$5 20; extra Wisconsin at $5 25@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 30@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 55; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 60@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 35 @ $4 85
Superfine State	5 05 @ 5 15
Extra State	5 25 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 07½ @ 5 20
Extra Wisconsin	5 25 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30 @ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35 @ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 55 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40 @ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 80 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at previous figures. Sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canada flour continues quiet at former rates; sales have been reported to 225 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is heavy and languid at $3 60@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and depressed at $3 85 for Jersey, $4 20 for Baltimore, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been reported of two boat-loads of Milwaukee Club, at $1 11½@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and is held with more firmness. Sales have been made of 21,000 bushels, at 85c.@90c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 94c.@95c. for old yellow do. and do.; and 85c.@88c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is less inquired for, and is heavy. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bushels, in lots, at 89c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, yet firm. Sales 8,500 bushels including State at 77c.@79c., and Canada East on private terms, ₱ bushel. Oats are attracting considerable attention, partly from speculators, including Canada at 46½c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@46½c.; State, at 46½c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@45c.; and Southern at 46c.@48c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales North River at 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been confined to small lots, including New at 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Sales have been reported of 82 tcs. and bbls. Cuba on private terms.

IRON—Sales, 80 tons of Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been quiet; prices have not varied.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c.; 20 bbls. do. do. at 43c., and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 29c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 700 hhds., in lots, at 44½c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, to-day, at unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $16 37@$16 50 for Mess, here; $17 for do. for future delivery, sellers' option, and $11 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut meats and Bacon have been in moderate request at former quotations. Lard has been in demand and sales have been made of 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady. The day's transactions comprise 600 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 37 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 320 hhds. Cuba at 7c.@7½c.; 900 boxes Havana at 7¾c.; and 550 bags Bahia at about 7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 900 bbls. at 26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 600 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@⅛d.; 50 bales Sea Island do. at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 10½d.; 300 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 200 boxes do. (by steamer) at 50s.; 100 tons Fustic on private terms; 10 tons Clover Seed at 30s., and 5 tons Whalefoots at 20s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 3d.; 50 tcs. Pork at 5s. 9d.; 100 bbls. do. at 3s. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 50 tcs. Lard and 5 tons Clover Seed at 27s. 6d. For New-Orleans, 6,000 bushels Oats at 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND!"
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE,
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!
One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in a FAMILY,
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:
NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1855.
After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.
C. A. CARTER.
We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:
WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Depôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBERG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle with full directions for use.
Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.
A splendid Lithographic Show Card printed in colors given with each package. Manufactured by
E. B. STARR.
No. 307 Market st., Newark, N. J.
Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.
Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

CONFECTIONERS, ATTENTION!
A large lot of fancy cake-moulds, copper and tin nougat, baba biscuit, fritter, marrow-bone, millenne cutters, Charlotte russe, jelly and blanc mange moulds, jelly-moulds with figures, larding-kneedles, French decorating knives, boxes, fancy cutters, large ice cream freezers, ice cream moulds, &c., all for sale at auction prices, if applied for soon.
STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

READ PORTER'S SPIRIT!
NOW READY,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

A CARD.—THE MANAGERS OF THE FAIR FOR the benefit of the "Wilson Industrial School for Girls," No. 137 Avenue A, take this opportunity to express their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. C. Brescino, No. 701 Broadway, for the free use of his apartments, and all the conveniences pertaining to them, for the purposes of the Fair. They are not unmindful of the sacrifices made by him in their behalf, and they are persuaded that the success of their effort, which far exceeded their most sanguine expectations, was greatly enhanced by the facilities afforded them by Mr. Brescino. They hope and believe that such kindness and generosity will meet its due reward.

MARBLE MANTELS! MARBLE MANTELS! MARBLE MANTELS!—For sale at the Warerooms of DONOVAN & SON, No. 102 East 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington ave., comprising an unusually large variety of heavily moulded mantels, of modern designs, consisting of white, veined white and statuary Italian marbles. Those who desire a good bargain will do well to give a call.

FURS.

LADIES' CHOICE FURS!
39 Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., 39
At LEOPOLD LANGE'S,
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices for retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Also, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by the subscriber, at very low prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
By G. C. ALLEN,
No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
ELEGANT PARIS ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICH BAYADERE STRIPED and PLAID DRESS SILKS.
VERY RICH EVENING SILKS and ROBES.
ALSO,
A full assortment of desirable styles Low-priced Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c., &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Are now offering at prices
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
A large and elegant assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels Bands, Curtain-fixtures of every kind.
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES,
And a large and desirable stock of
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., &c.

HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
PRICES REDUCED!!!
Paris Poplins, Paris Printed Cashmeres, Wool Plaids, French Merinoes, M. de Laines, De Beges, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Lustres, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A full assortment of Plain and Fancy Irish Poplins, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Brothers, Dublin—
AND
A very large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS of every description.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
at low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AIGUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make Christmas presents.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES, PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS and STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.
On MONDAY, Dec. 12.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in dress patterns, and sold at a separate counter.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
CLOAKS AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Comprising the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW CLOAKS.
NEW CLOAKS.
NEW CLOAKS.
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT CLOTH CLOAKS.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS.
W. D. ELLIOTT, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., respectfully announces to intending purchasers of Cloaks that he has manufactured, in anticipation of the approaching festive season, a most superb assortment of rich and fashionable garments, which he will offer during the next three weeks at astonishingly low prices.
ELLIOTT (late) MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

LADIES' FURS AND CLOAKS.
APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS.
An unusually large assortment of rich and fashionable articles have been prepared by the subscriber, and will be offered for the balance of the season
AT TRULY POPULAR PRICES.
SPLENDID AMERICAN SABLE CAPES,
TIPPETS, CUFFS AND MUFFS.
Also RICH VELVET CLOAKS
and
RICH CLOTH CLOAKS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
Our Stock of Lace Goods is replete with all the novelties of the season, comprising
POINT SETS, APPLIQUE SETS,
VALENCIENNES, HONITON, MEDALLION, AND LACE INSERTED SETS.
LADIES' and INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' and INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
DRESS MAKING.
DRESS MAKING.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
LADIES' FURS,
LADIES' FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
RUSSIAN SABLES,
RUSSIAN SABLES,
MINK SETS,
MINK SETS,
CLOAKS,
CAPES,
VICTORINES
AND MUFFS.
CHILDREN'S FURS,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
GENT'S FUR GLOVES,
GENT'S FUR COLLARS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager.
No. 54 BROADWAY.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Having determined to dispose of considerable of their stock before stock-taking on Jan. 1, will offer for the next 30 days,
POINT A GUILLE SETS,
POINT A'GUILLE COLLARS,
BLACK THREAD SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS,
BLACK THREAD CAPES, &c., &c.,
at 25 per cent. reduction from usual prices.
EMBROIDERED SETS,
MEDALLION SETS,
INSERTION SETS,
EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
of new and beautiful designs, at the same reduction.
THEIR STOCK OF RICH LACES IS UNSURPASSED, being imported expressly for the best City retail trade. The attention of purchasers is earnestly requested.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL SALE.
No. 551 Broadway, until the 31st inst.

English and American De Laine	12½ cents.
English and American Calicoes	10 cents.
Scotch Ginghams	12½ cents.
Poil De Chevers	25 cents.
Silk Atencias	12 cents.
Foulard Silks, 56 cents. worth	87½ cents.
Cuban Cloths, 1½ yards wide	50 cents.
Black and White Silks, handsome	75 cents.
Poplins and Valencias, reduced	25 per cent.
Rich Black Silks	$1

Embroideries, Veils, &c., equally cheap. 200 pocket Handkerchiefs, 50 cents, previously sold $1.
Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Monruing Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS,
in new shapes and elegant designs, not to be found elsewhere.
Also,
MEDALLION AND

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—An Unequal Match—The Bonnie Fish-Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Popping the Question.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harold—The Irish Emigrant—Hercules—King of Clubs.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Dick Turpin—Nilson & Avmar's Circus—Mat of the Iron Hand.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—East Twenty-ninth-street—Exhibition of Monster Photographs, Statuary, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Concert.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS — No. 444 Broadway — Negro Minstrelsy—and the Piece of P. P. P.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Leaves of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 620 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamsblp *Atlantic*, from Aspinwall on the 5th, brings later advices from all points of the Pacific Coast. Owing to the inability of the Company contracting to carry the California mail to procure a steamer on the Pacific side in time for the departure from San Francisco on the 21st ult., the *Atlantic* brings forward not only the passengers and treasure, but the mails. The Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel* remains at Aspinwall. The specie list of the *Atlantic* amounts to $1,865,429 33. Among the passengers are Lieut.-Gen. Scott and his suite, returning from Washington Territory.

The news from New-Granada is of interest. Governor Blanco of Bogota was murdered on the 1st of November by his brother, Jesus. The difficulty which had this fatal termination, originated in a disagreement about property, which the parents of the two brothers had recently left them. Bolivar was suffering all the horrors of revolution at the last advices. At Mompos, as well as at Coronal, the most shocking attrocities had been committed by persons calling themselves Liberals. The capital of Bolivar, Carthagena, was under a paper blockade at the last advices, and preparations were making to render it still more vigorous. Many other of the New-Granadian States are in the samo unsettled condition as Boliva. The Governor of Magdalena had been authorized to raise a force of 3,000 to defend the rights of that State, and Gen. Mosquera, formerly a merchant in this City, had persuaded the Legislature of the State of Cauca to sanction a resolution authorizing $200,000 to be raised among the citizens. On the 29th ult. the inhabitants of Panama celebrated the anniversary of their independence from Spanish rule, by a jubilee equivalent to one of our own Fourth of July demonstrations.

The election of Gen. Tovar to the Presidency of Venezuela is confirmed; and a majority of the Constitutional Party had been elected. The rebel chieftain Zamoro had been routed at Barenas by Gen. Brito, barely escaping with his life, and Falcon, as well as the central army under Ruhin, had fled to Carora. The Constitutional Government had the sum of $400,000 in the public treasury, and 15,000 men enrolled in the army. With this force of men and money it hoped to extinguish the rebellion forthwith.

From the Pacific Coast of South America, we learn of a renewal of hostile operations on the part of the Peruvian President, Castilla, against Ecuador. His expedition, numbering 5,000 men, embarked, Nov. 5, from Palta for Guayaquil, where, at our latest dates, their arrival was momentarily expected. It is imagined that the immediate object of Castilla, in this resumption of his plans, is to aid a personal friend, Espantoso, who, for the instant, has obtained supreme power in the district of Guayaquil. The supposition is the more plausible, in that the advanced season rendered operations in the interior of Ecuador impracticable. The relations between Peru and Bolivia were in the meantime precarious. The Government of the latter Republic was advancing troops to the frontier, and Echenique, the exiled Peruvian chief, was recruiting actively to invade Peru. So urgent was the danger deemed, that San Roman, the commander stationed at the outposts by Castilla, had sent hurriedly to the capital for reinforcements. Chili remains in an agitated state, from fears of a threatened revolution. A claim of the United States, of thirty years' standing, founded on the case of the ship *Franklin*, has just been satisfactorily adjusted. On the 1st November a large fire occurred at Valparaiso, destroying valuable warehouses and property to the value of $200,000.

Our California accounts embody no intelligence of moment. Among the more important announcements are the decision of the great case of Boggs *vs.* the Merced Mining Company, involving the title to Col. Fremont's famous claim. The Supreme Court sustains the title, holding that any frauds in locating the land cannot invalidate the patent, which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, must be accepted as final evidence of right. The result thus happily attained is said to have cost Col. Fremont and his associates $50,000; but, as compensation, it is estimated that his personal receipts from the estate for the next six months will not fall short of $1,000 a day. Business had slightly revived at San Francisco, though money from the interior was arriving sparingly.

A late dispatch by the Overland Mail states that, on application from the Governor of Sonora, Capt. Stone has received permission to proceed with his survey. Gov. Pesquiera, it is also stated, has resigned in favor of the Juarez Government. The event was celebrated by a ball on board the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

The French troops stationed at Tahiti, according to advices thence to Aug. 8, had been sent to the island of New-Caledonia, to repress a revolt of the cannibals who inhabit there. The war was reported to be fierce and undecided; the cannibals subsisting on the bodies of slaughtered Frenchmen, and the Frenchmen giving no quarter.

The Senate, after adopting a resolution directing its readiness to proceed with Executive business to be announced to the President, resumed the discussion of the Slavery question, Mr. Iverson, of Ga., leading the way by explaining, in answer to remarks of the *Constitution*, his opinions of the Northern Democracy. His censures, he declared, did not apply to the Administration party at the North; but exclusively to the Douglas wing, which he regarded as eminently unsound. From this starting point the debate took an extended range, Messrs. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Pugh, of Ohio, Johnson, of Tennessee, Trumbull, of Illinois, and Doolittle, of Wis., assuming the prominent parts. Mr. Trumbull, who appears to act for the Republican party, or who is certainly so regarded by the Southern Senators, was subjected to exhaustive inquisition, in regard to his Anti-Slavery sentiments; so exhaustive, indeed, as to leave him free of the suspicion of possessing more than a *caput mortuum*. The President, before the close of the sitting, announced his purpose of making an Executive communication to-day. The House also devoted itself to agitation; Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, (Rep.,) coming out particularly strong upon the grand outlines of the Republican policy, and, not feebly, resisting a vigorous charge led on by Stewart, of Maryland, Dem. This conflict over, Mr. Haskin, of New-York, imitating Mr. Iverson, at the Senatorial extremity of the building, made the *Constitution* the subject of remarks, less than flattering in their scope. Its nominal editor he declared to be a foreigner lately attached to the *Journal of Commerce*, while its leading articles were penned in turn by the President and the Attorney-General. He denounced the paper and its triune management, and spared not at all the Administration, either in its partisan, its domestic, or its foreign relations; and concluded by applauding the more liberal traits of the Republican programme. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, after a few observations from Messrs. Florence and Noell, followed with a declamatory and ill-timed speech, productive of the worst possible feeling on the part of Southern members. No vote was taken for Speaker.

The financial estimate of Secretary Cobb shows that there will be needed, for the year ending June 30, 1861, appropriations amounting to $46,278,893 56. Of this sum, the principal items are: For the Military Academy, $183,892; for fortifications, ordnance, &c., $1,979,878; for the Naval establishment, $11,244,845 63; and to supply deficiencies in the Post-office revenues, $5,988,424 04. The estimated balances from appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the ensuing fiscal year, amount to $12,262,452 75. This, with a total of $8,173,582 48 of the appropriations made by former acts of Congress of a specific and definite character, increases the grand total of the estimates to $66,714,928 79. The annual and permanent appropriations for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of the public debt, amount to $51,065,854 70.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, passed a resolution directing that the grade of the Harlem Railroad track, between Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth streets, be lowered. A communication from the Croton Board, setting forth that the work for the improvement of the High Bridge will become necessary during the ensuing year, and recommending its prosecution by the day and not by contract, was referred. The Board concurred in the appropriation of $11,400 for the Fire Department, and increased the salary of the Water Purveyor to $2,500 per annum. A communication was received by the Board of Councilmen from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, recommending that a portion of the new cupola on the City Hall should be appropriated for a fire observatory, and that the alarm bell should be restored to its former position. A resolution was adopted allowing Hose Company No. 46 and Engine Company No. 29 to use steam fire-engines.

The report of the mortality in the City for the last week shows that there were 30 more deaths than occurred during the preceding week. Compared with the corresponding week of 1857, there was an increase of 57, and with that of 1858, an increase of 60.

Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, has rendered his decision granting the application of the Comptroller that the judgment for $40,953 56, recovered by Jacob Sharp against the City, be set aside. Several cases, of not more than ordinary importance, were tried in the Court of General Sessions. A noticeable event, however, occurred. The complainant, in a case of felonious assault, had, on a former day, refused to appear to prosecute, though subpœnaed to that end by the Court, and had also induced a policeman of the Eleventh Ward, who made the arrest, to disobey the authority of the Court in the same manner. This conduct of witnesses has long been an abuse, seriously impeding the movement of Justice. Recorder Barnard remarked yesterday that it was time an example was made. He therefore imprisoned the complainant in the City Prison for three days, and the policeman for two days, besides fining him $20.

The funeral of Mrs. Fernando Wood, wife of the Mayor elect, was attended by about five thousand persons, including many representatives from the City, State and general governments. Rev. Dr. Tyng officiated, delivering an impressive address. The body was interred in the family tomb at Trinity Cemetery.

The Stock Market yesterday was inactive, the business done being light in nearly all descriptions. Money easy. French Exchange ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower. English steady, 109½@109¾. The Bank return shows a small loss of Specie, $296,000; and a gain of $788,000 in Discounts.

The sales of Cotton were light. Prices were unaltered. Flour was depressed, and a shade cheaper. Wheat was dull, heavy, and declining. Corn and Oats were more sought after. Rye and Barley attracted less attention. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Spirits Turpentine was more freely dealt in. Hay was in fair request. Hops, Metals, Oils, and Tallow, were quiet. Honey was in demand. Whisky was more plenty, and was lower. The freight engagements were moderate.

Our Union Meetings.

The Union meetings which are about to be held in various parts of the North, will, if the Richmond *Enquirer* fairly expresses the wants and wishes of the South, in requiring us to revolutionize our morals, religion, politics and law, certainly not suffice to reassure those whom the recent *émeute* has alarmed. There is one defect in their organization, which is of itself a fatal obstacle to their usefulness, and that is, that the promoters of them, and the orators who propose to address them, are all men whose devotion to the Union no one ever doubted, and whose complicity with John Brown nobody ever suspected. Nobody, even in Virginia, for instance, has supposed that James W. Beekman, or Watts Sherman, or Mathew Morgan, cherished designs hostile to Southern peace, or were indifferent to the fate of the Union. And yet it is such men as these who are the leaders of the demonstration which it is proposed shortly to hold in this City. The same may be said, *mutatis mutandis*, of that which has taken place in Boston, and of those which are to take place all over the country. Men who have been for years notorious for their dislike to the Anti-Slavery agitation, for their strictly conservative habits of thought, for their strong devotion to the existing order of things, are about to come forward, and with great parade clear themselves of the suspicion of sympathizing with "rank Abolitionists," and of having looked approvingly upon John Brown's attempt at Harper's Ferry.

Now this—with all respect be it spoken—strikes us as something very much resembling child's play. The danger to the Union, if the Union be indeed in danger, arises from Southern susceptibility and excitement, from Southern doubts—not about the intentions of old and well known Pro-Slavery Whigs and Democrats, but of well known Republicans and Anti-Slavery men. The Union runs the risk of being dissolved because the South fears, whether rightly or wrongly, that the leading Free-Soilers are on the point of abandoning the strictly legal and constitutional course of peaceable agitation to which they have hitherto adhered, and of entering upon what the French call the *voies de fait*. They ask to have these fears quieted by explicit declarations from the lips of those who have roused them. They want to be reassured as to the intentions of Seward and Wend and Wilson and Banks, and of the hundreds of thousands who follow their leadership. The North responds to the appeal by furnishing the slaveholders with the opinions of Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, James Brooks and Alex. T. Stewart, and various others of similar opinions and antecedents.

Without the slightest wish to disparage the value of this movement, we must say it fails to meet the requirements of the case. It can give the South no new assurance of safety. There is nothing in it calculated to calm the apprehensions which create the danger. And so long as declarations of devotion to the Union are confined to the men and the parties whose devotion has never been suspected, the whole movement will wear the appearance of an attempt to boodwink the South, rather than reassure her by an honest expression of the general sentiment of the Northern people. Virginia will have a perfect [illegible] such a demonstration,—"This is all very well, —but your elections show that you do not represent the majority of your people:—let us know what the *dominant parties* think and intend to do. Let us hear from their representative men and their leading organs."

In our judgment, the coming Union meeting here should be kept wholly aloof from all political partizanship. If it is to express the sentiment of the people of New-York concerning the recent attempt to invade the rights and to disturb the peace of Virginia, its voice should not be that of any party or of any class of our citizens. The South wants to hear, not only what Judge Bronson, and Fernando Wood, and John Van Buren, and James T. Brady think of the matter, but what ground Wm. M. Evarts, and Wm. C. Noyes, and David Dudley Field are prepared to take upon it. These men have weight and influence in the councils of the party which rules this State; and the South, as well as the whole country, would like to know what policy they advise in regard to Slavery in the Southern States. They should be informed, distinctly and clearly, of the object of the meeting, and invited to participate in its action. If they decline, the country can judge of their motives for so doing. If they accept, they can give the South assurances of some value and meaning, concerning the Union sentiment that prevails in the Northern States.

Another Western War-Cloud.

Capt. Porter, of our Navy, is apparently bent on rivalling Gen. Harney, of the Army, as a diplomatist, and has undertaken a peremptory negotiation in Western Mexico, which may very probably result in accommodating the Administration with a fresh occasion for displaying its splendid knack at shutting stable-doors after the steeds have been stolen.

Our readers may remember that a number of stories have recently found their way from California to the Atlantic seaboard, in relation to an alleged interference of Gen. Pesquiera, who rules at Guaymas, with the explorations in the Mexican State of Sonora of an American officer, Capt. Stone, and a surveying party under his orders. Nobody but the few directly interested in the matter can, however, be expected to have paid any particular attention to the nature, or to have bestowed any special thought upon the authenticity, of these stories. For, in a general way, squabbles between Americans and Mexicans, on the Pacific coast, excite in the East just about as vivid an interest as would be felt in a renewal of that great African war between King Bell and the King of Acqua, of which we were fortunate enough some time since to chronicle the felicitous termination. The climax of the affair, as threatened now by the emphatic commander of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, invests it with an immediate importance, and makes it worth while for us to set it forth in order.

Three years ago, then, in December, 1856, the Mexican Government, then presided over by Gen. Comonfort, made a contract with the Mexican house of Jecker, Torre & Co. for the scientific and topographical survey of all the "waste" or public lands of Sonora. This survey was to be completed within three years, in the best possible manner, and under special forfeit clearly provided for. The contractors were to receive, when their work should have been acceptably done, a full reimbursement of all their expenses, together with *one-third of all the lands surveyed*.

Escandon, the great Mexican banker, and M. Payno, a member of Comonfort's Cabinet at the time of the contract with Jecker, Torre & Co., also became interested with the latter in said contract.

On the 9th of March, 1857, Capt. J. B. G. Isham became interested in the contract to the extent of one-fourth, assigned to him by Jecker, Torre & Co., upon condition that he should find the necessary parties, and superintend the execution of the surveys required. Isham, on behalf of himself and associates, made a contract with J. E. Calhoun, of San Francisco, (a son of the late Hon. J. C. Calhoun,) to send down to Sonora the necessary parties to do the work required; and they assigned to Calhoun an undivided half-interest in the original contract in compensation therefor. Calhoun associated with himself the following parties, all of whom are San Franciscans, viz.: J. Mora Moss, Dr. H. H. Toland, Samuel J. Inge, and Lent, Sherwood & Co. This Company organized the necessary surveying parties, sent them down to Guaymas under the command of Capt. Stone, and have expended over $120,000 in the attempt to carry out the stipulations of the contract above described.

Capt. Stone, with his surveying party, sailed from San Francisco for Guaymas in March, 1858, or one year and a half after the conclusion of the contract.

When they reached the Mexican shores, Comonfort and his Government had passed into history with the usual velocity of snow-flakes, sinful pleasures and Mexican magnates, "a moment bright, then gone forever." Pesquiera was master of Sonora, and Pesquiera declined to recognize the contract of Comonfort. He received Capt. Stone as a private gentleman on his travels, but refused to authorize his contemplated surveys. Capt. Stone and his Company, however, succeeded in making their way into the remoter districts of Sonora, where they had the field quite to themselves, surveyed to their hearts' content, and marked off some fifteen millions of acres in the northern section of the State, and upon the islands of the Gulf. But precisely because they found here none to dispute their right, they felt the necessity of extending their operations to more thickly-settled and immediately available regions. They approached Guaymas, and fell into the hands of Gen. Pesquiera. We have already explained the anomalous position of the military Governors of the Mexican States who are, in point of fact, so many trustees of the Mexican sovereignty during the temporary abeyance of all constituted supreme authority in the nation. Gen. Pesquiera, acting on his own lights, repudiated the contract advanced by Capt. Stone, and enforced his view of the case by irresistible, if not by irrefragable, arguments. Capt. Stone, yielding to the force of circumstances, abandoned his work, came to Washington last July, laid his complaint before the President, and asked protection in behalf of his principals, nearly all of whom are American citizens.

It is not known that any steps have been taken by our Government in consequence of these representations, nor do we believe that any decisive steps have been yet so much as determined upon at Washington. For since Capt Stone and his American principals claim the right to survey Sonora under a contract executed between the Comonfort Government and the Mexican house of Jecker, Torre & Co., the case is clearly and exclusively a Mexican matter. Nevertheless Capt. Porter, of the *St.* [illegible] has undertaken to settle the business in a very summary fashion, and, at the latest advices had menaced Guaymas with bombardment by his own vessel, and Sonora with invasion by the American forces at Fort Buchanan, if Capt. Stone is not at once permitted to go on with his work.

Whatever may be the validity of the contract under which Captain Stone assumes to act, there can be no conceivable justification for such an interference to enforce it by an American naval commander. It has never been the policy of our Government to make itself the guarantor of contracts entered into between foreign governments and our own citizens. The case of the Garay Tehuantepec contract is a recent and striking instance of adherence to this policy in the face of the most earnest attempts to infringe upon its traditions. The Senate, in that instance, it will be remembered, struck out from the Gadsden treaty, by a large vote, a clause which had been inserted into that document with the express purpose of committing us to just such a guarantee. Much less, therefore, can we be expected to make ourselves responsible for the fulfillment of conventions entered into between the subjects of the government of a foreign State, merely because the advantages of these conventions have been transferred to American parties in interest. Notwithstanding all which incontestible reasoning, there lies the *St. Mary's* off Guaymas, with a valiant naval officer on board of her, and her guns pointed at the Mexican town.

We trust that the President will not leave his course in this matter at all dubious, nor wait for a brilliant bombardment, to be afterwards formally disavowed. We cannot afford a war with Mexico, and a surreptitious acquisition of Sonora, under cover of a cloudy set of instructions and the smoke of Capt. Porter's cannon.

The San Juan difficulty demanded, according to the President, the mission of Gen. Scott to compose the tempest excited by Gen. Harney. It can hardly be necessary to send Commodore Stewart after Capt. Porter—but something should be done, and that at once.

Mr. Curry on the Crisis.

The passionate partizan palaver in which the time of the present Congress has thus far been consumed, has been interrupted by at least one grave, serious and statesmanlike speech, which deserves not the less attention that it has proved almost equally unacceptable to each of the sectional factions now clamoring for the ear of the country.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, has made his mark at Washington, by bringing into the House of Representatives the facts, and nothing but the facts, of the great issue now debating so angrily, and for the most part so blindly, from Maine to Texas. After the weary platitudes of professional agitators, Northern and Southern alike, bent only on twisting some advantage to themselves and their party out of every word that falls from their opponents' lips, and every incident which marks the current of passing events, Mr. Curry's masculine, honorable and candid analysis of the actual political condition of the United States is in the highest degree refreshing. From the beginning to the end of his brief and emphatic speech, it was plain that the member from Alabama was doing his best to find out precisely where we stand, and what are the prospects before us. A dozen such speeches from either side of the House would be worth more in clearing up this crisis of our history than weeks of the petty skirmishing which has of late years grown so fearfully upon our legislative bodies.

Mr. Curry distinctly declares that the Southern States cannot possibly accept a National Government put into power by the Republican party. In the event of the election of such a Government, he thinks it will be the duty of the Southern people to organize an independent nationality of their own; and he gives his reasons for this conviction, calmly, logically, with a freedom from rant, intemperance and misrepresentation, which make it impossible for any thoughtful man to treat his propositions lightly.

He begins by admitting fairly and fully that the Republican Party has been most unjustly saddled with the responsibility of John Brown's fanaticism, and most irrationally and dishonestly confounded with the faction of the Abolitionists. No Republican, we imagine, can claim for himself and his leaders more clear and honorable characters than Mr. Curry accords to them. But the Republican Party, says Mr. Curry, cannot stand still on its present ground. Its actual attitude of hostility to the extension of Slavery beyond the limits in which that institution is now confined can only arrest the growing Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North so long as there is work to be done in this attitude. Let the Republicans be raised into power on the waves of Northern opinion and Northern feeling, and hostility to Slavery must be raised with them—a hostility which, in the nature of things, cannot be stayed forever at this or that point, but must encroach upon its natural enemy, Slavery, so long as Slavery has any existence within its reach. The real question, therefore, with the South, says Mr. Curry, is not what can be done to defeat the Republican Party, but what can be done to destroy the power which makes the Republican Party possible. The vital point for Southern men to ascertain is, not whether one or another Republican member of Congress knew what he was about when he recommended people to buy a book against Slavery, but whether the tide of Northern antagonism to Slavery can by any means be turned back. If it cannot be so turned back, then the South must elect between Slavery and the Union. Believe the Republicans to be entirely sincere in their professions of nationality; believe that Mr. Seward meant to lay down only a philosophical proposition, and not at all a political motive, of action when he preached his doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and you must yet see that the issue of Slavery or the Union is the gist of the crisis at which we stand, and that the South may as well make her election at once.

Here is a broad, firm, intelligible basis of discussion. If there are men enough in Congress capable of rising to the height of this argument to deal with it as fully and as honestly as the new member from Alabama has done, the Washington debates of the Winter will have a value and an influence which the public certainly have not hitherto expected them to possess.

Sham Apologies.—Messrs. Kellogg and Logan have followed the example of many illustrious predecessors, and have "apologized" for their late attempt to assault one another on the floor of the House. Unfortunately, however, these "apologies" have come to be almost as repugnant to the public taste as the offences for which they are expected to atone. Anybody can feel sorry for having grossly misbehaved himself, or at least can say that he does, but it is only people of some civilization that can keep their fists out of the faces of people who have the misfortune to differ from them in opinion. It is certainly a most extraordinary circumstance that a session of Congress never passes without a bout at fisticuffs between two honorable members on the floor. There was, perhaps, a time when it might possibly have been rare enough to be a little exciting, but that time, if it ever existed, has long gone by, and a "Congressional fight" has now come to be the stupidest, tamest, most prosaic and most repulsive of all the episodes of the session. Any incentive to personal combats, therefore, which may once have been found in the *éclat* which usually attends the actors in "a scene," are no longer to be had, and members may fairly be presumed to assault one another through sheer inability to endure one of the first restraints entailed by a single step out of barbarism.

We wish the "buffers" and "bruisers" who furnish the House with these little riots, whether they mean to mend their manners or not, could be taught that the public doesn't care a straw for their apologies. The "regrets" which come after a rough-and-tumble fight are a thorough sham, and everybody knows it. They don't prove a particle of respect for parliamentary etiquette, or for the usages of debate. No man who has the smallest sense of what is due to such a deliberative body as the Congress of the United States could engage in a pugilistic encounter in the middle of it. The way in which real respect is shown, is by a man's daily behavior, and not by his apologies. Any sot can say he is sorry, the morning after a debauch, but it is only sober and respectable men who keep from committing debauches at all.

Fast Screw-Ships for Passengers.

The very decided economy and practicability of the iron screw-ship for freight service, not only as a competitor of the paddle and clipper, but as a successful rival of the sailing coaster, even in the transportation of coals, which, of all manner of goods, are least in a hurry, is now thoroughly established. *Therefore*, contrary to the vague popular notion, and to much of the professional doctrine, we believe in the iron screw-ship for fast passenger service.

We all know the screw possesses no inherent merits of moment over the paddle; that as instruments of transmitting steam power to water, they are practically alike; but that the two unparalleled advantages of the screw are, that it always has a *chance* to work, and that it may, in nine cases out of ten, impress its rival, the wind, into its service; while both waves and wind trammel and interrupt the full and economical action of the paddle, nine-tenths of the time, by rolling the vessel. While the wheels of a paddle-ship are alternately up in the air or buried shaft-deep in the waves, the caudal-fin of the screw-ship is rarely lifted from its steady work. And we all know that the North Atlantic is at once the highway of the greatest commerce and the very cock-pit of the elements. Now, since *everything* favors the screw and opposes the paddle, in our trans-Atalantic freight service, which *can* hold up a little for billows and tempests, by what sublime flights of logic do we establish the paddle and throw over the screw for a more difficult service, which *cannot stop* for wind or wave, but which demands every possible inherent and accessory advantage? The popular comment we hear daily: "The screw is slow." That is because half the horse-power is applied to it. With a given consumption of coal, the difference in speed is the other way. The *Himalaya* (screw) has run as fast as ever the *Persia* ran; and in countries where they happen to have screw-*ships*, nobody complains of their slowness. We should hardly settle the point beyond question by comparing a North River screw-tug with the *Francis Skiddy*. The other, and more sage, popular objection is, that screw-ships vibrate unpleasantly. The earlier ones did; but this has been entirely remedied in most of the modern ships, and is not a necessary, or in most cases a possible, consequence. But what if we should very much increase the length of ships, in order to decrease their resistance?—how would this affect the screw? If they roll more, as is generally assumed, they only aggravate the troubles of the paddle; but they must and will *pitch* less. Hence the screw, which now lifts out of water, in a heavy head-sea, will hardly fail to stick to its work at all times. Since wind is to be a considerable auxiliary in case of the screw, less, or certainly no more, engine and boiler-power is required. Since the screw requires fast speed of engine, it is much better adapted to high-pressure steam—another element of economy—than the slow-moving paddle. And this very high steam, by giving the screw a higher velocity, will allow smaller area of screw, and hence less draft of water—another element of economy and a great point in commercial success. As to reliable and cheap speed, therefore, the screw has no drawbacks, but each new feature seems to favor it.

Another, and really a more well-founded question, is, can we secure high ocean speeds at all, within the bounds of pecuniary possibility. It may be admitted that the screw is the proper instrument, and that with models allowing 14 knots an hour, with say 100 tons of coal per day, it will and ought to supersede the paddle. The whole recent practice of steam navigation proves that the models of ships are not adapted to economical high speeds. Twenty knots an hour is possible, but it costs perhaps 200 tons of coal per day. The *first* step in economy is to revolutionize the model, and history and science teach us only one way to do that—lengthen it. Every inch we add to the beam costs fuel; every inch we add to the length saves fuel. But can we really put into practice conditions like these, on the ocean, among the fierce storms and trying seas of the North Atlantic? Can such ships be strong and safe? There are plenty of men who can prove on paper that very long ships are both unsafe and impracticable; they have already proved, years ago, that ships like the *Persia* will not run, and that vessels of the *Great Eastern's* tonnage will draw 200 feet of water, and many other wonderful things. Nevertheless, since all substantial improvement has been in the direction of increased length—even up to 13 breadths in length—we may safely assume that there must and will be ships, say 600 feet long, or more.

It is very remarkable that the Americans, of all others, should suppose that long ships cannot be strengthened—should propose that the old steamship forms and devices for stiffening the hull must be preserved inviolate, no matter what new conditions may arise—especially since they have already accomplished feats in this direction which astonish even the British. Look at our Long Island Sound steamers. Observe their shallow hulls, light timbers, extreme length and sharpness, and tremendous weight of engines and boilers; and mark the manner in which they roll and pitch in a sea not unfrequently very severe and trying, off Point Judith. The backbone which holds them together is a simple light frame of timbers—not right in the middle, in the neutral axis, where it would do as much good as so many ropes—but away over the hurricane deck, where it can act like the web of a girder. There is not the slightest objection to the use of these *hogging frames* in ocean ships. If of iron they may be of immeasurable strength, and yet so light as to be almost unperceived as dead weight. They are already adopted on the propellers of the lakes, which are really ocean vessels. Another deviation from the old-fashioned rule is as convenient as it is important. What is the particular necessity of loading down the extreme bows of a passenger ship with untold tons of spars, anchors, chain-cable and heavy fixtures and movables; of loading down the extreme stern with engines and boilers, and of leaving the buoyancy or upward strain, unresisted in the middle? The anchors can be as well worked further aft, and the power can be as well arranged in a more central position,—it certainly is in case of paddle engines. Why should the whole ship be placed under extreme and unnecessary strain at all times, whether in calm or storm, if not for the purpose of loading her down with dead weight to resist this strain? We can see no other reason. We make a ship so that it can hardly help breaking in two, anyhow,—all the weight at the ends, and no stiffening in the middle, and then reason from these premises that they certainly will break in two if they are lengthened! People who have traveled on sharp, low and fast ships, like the *Persia*, tell us that they are very wet—that instead of going over seas, they go through them. What of it? Must we conduct the waves into the cabin and all over the decks because it happens to break over the bow? Let the forward part of the ship be considered as a hollow wedge, put there for the sole purpose of saving power, and not to be visited by passenger or sailor, during the whole voyage. Let it be covered with water at each pitch, and so shaped as to turn it back into the sea. Then place a strong, high bulkhead or bulwark, like the old bow of the ship, behind this false bow, to turn aside the water and keep the decks comfortable. There is really no necessity, in a properly constructed ship, of loading or visiting the forward part—therefore let it be free to accomplish its assigned and most important function without interruption. And the longer vessels are made, the less they will pitch, and the less amount of water they will ship. But they will roll—that can be remedied. Build a ship about three-quarters of a mile wide, and its roll will not be perceptible, except in very heavy weather. But such vessels will not, as a general rule, be fast. Since we have the ocean to deal with, we must not make too many demands. If we can run safely at, say, eighteen or twenty knots, *as we can*, we shall probably have to submit to unsteadiness for some years to come.

An Unhappy Organ.

We have thrown the Richmond *Examiner* into a very unhappy state of mind. That amiable and intelligent sheet devotes over a column to denunciation of the Times, as a much 'more dangerous enemy of the Conservatism' which the *Examiner* represents "than the *Tribune*." We should hope so. The *Examiner* and the *Tribune* are playing, actually if not consciously, the same game. Their Conservatism is of the same stripe. Both are aiming at a direct sectional collision between North and South on the question of Slavery. Each pursues precisely the course which, if generally followed by the section which it claims to represent, must end in dissolution. Neither will confess that this is its object; but both are ready to hazard the issue, rather than waive or abate one jot of their sectional pretensions.

The Times is decidedly and resolutely hostile, and hopes to make itself "dangerous," to all "Conservatism" of this sort. The *Examiner*, by taking a common-sense view of the subject, could have spared itself the trouble of fabricating a variety of allegations against the Times for the sake of making good its charge. It would have avoided the necessity of saying that the Times is a "Seward organ"—that it "seeks the triumph of a sectional party"—and that it "advocates the election of Sherman as Speaker of the House." Still, the *Examiner* would probably have said all these things just the same, whether they were necessary to its end or not. It has a palpable fondness for falsehood and vituperation, which is not to be balked by any trifling circumstance of that sort.

Our principal offence in the *Examiner's* eyes lies in the fact, that we have intimated to the country that "the dangers of disunion are not imminent." It accuses us of thus "misleading the timid capitalists of the North." Suppose we have done so:—how is Virginia to be harmed thereby? Have we interfered with some nice little scheme of the *Examiner?* Had it any interests dependent on the alarm of Northern capitalists? Is its pet project of inviting Louis Napoleon to take the South under his protection, likely to miscarry? Or does it see the prospects of its Presidential candidate growing dim under the growing influence of courage and common sense, both North and South?

The fact is, it will not do to attach too much importance to the solemn fulminations of the Richmond Press just at present. They have three very vigorous and enterprising journals there,—each representing a different interest, and all riding a grand steeple-chase for the Presidential prize. The *Enquirer*, which backs Gov. Wise, has just now the decided advantage:—the military achievements, the formidable messages and proclamations, and the unquestionable vigor and activity of His Excellency in the Harper's Ferry crisis, have given him a prodigious stride ahead. The *Examiner*, which favors the nomination of Mr. Hunter, finds it necessary to outdo its rival in vehemence, and makes up in violent language what it lacks in available facts. And the *Whig*, the able organ of the Opposition, disdains to be left behind in this political race. The affair will soon be over, and then, perhaps, the *Examiner* may recover its wind and its good temper. We should not be surprised, after the race is done, to see it even abandon its seductive plot for hiring Zouaves and Turcos to guard and keep the Old Dominion, and sit down resigned, if not contented, for another term under the national protection of the Stars and Stripes.

Later from Hayti.—Capt. Sherrill, of the brig *H. C. Brooks*, from Gonaives, brings dates to Nov. 30. The market for provisions was well supplied. The coffee crop was very late, although reported good; sales were being made at [illegible] currency, $100 lbs. Logwood, $45@$45 [illegible] There was no political news of importance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT.—The return of Gen. SCOTT from his mission to the Island of San Juan has been almost as unexpected as was his departure. Some fears were entertained that the infirmity of years would render the journey too wearisome for his strength, but the result is happily different. Immediately after his disembarcation from the *Atlantic* last evening he went to his residence in Twelfth-street, where the members of his family gave him a a welcome more grateful doubtless to the old veteran's feelings than any of the ovations have been which he has received since his departure. Gen. SCOTT states that since he left this City, on the 20th of last September, he has traveled 13,000 miles. So far from impairing his health, the constant changes have been of decided benefit, and he says that he was never more robust and vigorous than he is at present. He expresses the greatest gratification at the warm reception which has everywhere been accorded him. With regard to the results of his mission, Gen. SCOTT chooses to be silent, preferring that the people should receive their information through the proper channel.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.—Proceedings were yesterday commenced before United States Commissioner BETTS, under the extradition laws of the United States, for the surrender of Dr. GUSTAV SCHILLING to the authorities of Wurtemberg, where he is charged, in the Royal Court of Stuttgardt, with having forged and uttered three bills of exchange, with the proceeds of which he escaped to this country. The transaction was, in some way, connected with the settlement of the Doctor's business affairs, which had become involved. The accused is a musical author of some celebrity, having enjoyed the confidence of the King of Wurtemberg and family. He is about 50 years of age, of genteel address, and made a favorable impression in Court. He denies, in toto, the truth of the charge against him. At the request of Mr. MCKEON, one of the counsel for the prosecution, the case was adjourned until to-day at 1 o'clock, to afford the necessary time to examine the papers.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS.—This Association held its Twenty-third Anniversary meeting yesterday noon, at the Asylum on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and elected thirty managers. The following are the names of the ladies chosen: Mary W. Mason, Margaret Roosevelt, Anna H. Shotwell, Anna F. Willis, Elizabeth Bowne, Ellen Burling, Hannah W. Collins, Mrs. J. M. Cockroft, Mrs. S. N. Dodge, Mary K. Day, Mrs. Amos R. Eno, Mary Few, Mrs. James Hurd, Mrs. Caroline C. Hull, Mrs. D. W. James, Mrs. Sarah Lankford, Sarah S. Murray, Mrs. J. J. Phelps, Mrs. J. N. Phelps, Fanny Paxson, Eliza B. Stewart, Mrs. J. Stokes, Mrs. E. M. Stoughton, Mrs. C. Shaffer, Anna C. Tatum, Sarah F. Underhill, Lydia G. Underhill, Cornelia L. Westerlo, Mrs. E. P. Willets, Mrs. Rachel Whitehead.

ITALIAN LANDSCAPES.—For several years past, an American landscape-painter, GEORGE L. BROWN, has been constantly employed at Rome executing commissions for English and American visitors. His views of the Campagna, lakes, and mountains in the vicinity of Rome are highly esteemed for their authenticity and the sentiment they embody. Mr. BROWN excels in exact and effective drawing, and in atmospheric effects of color. He is now here on a visit; and, before delivering the pictures executed for several of his countrymen, has obtained leave to exhibit them. He has also laid open the rich and varied contents of his portfolio, consisting of highly-finished drawings of memorable Italian scenes. The exhibition is free, and is open at PARKER'S looking-glass store, Broadway, near Ninth-street.

THE LIABILITY OF STEAMBOAT PROPRIETORS AS COMMON CARRIERS.—Mr. B. F. MUDGETT recently brought an action against the Bay State Steamboat Company, for the recovery of the value of a valise which was stolen from his state-room on board the *Metropolis*, while he was on his way to Boston. He left his state-room temporarily in the evening, locking the door of the apartment and putting the key in his pocket. While he was absent the room was entered and his valise stolen. Defendants proved that the plaintiff was aware that there was a baggage-master on board the boat who received trunks and valises, and who gave checks for their safe delivery. Judge STEWART, before whom the case was tried, charged that the defendants were responsible, the plaintiff not being obliged to leave his valise with the baggage-master, as it contained articles of wearing apparel only. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff.

PROF. CHADBOURNE ON ICELAND.—Prof. CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, who has recently returned from Iceland, delivered the closing lecture in the Rutgers Course at Rutgers Institute last evening. He described the volcanic appearance of the country, the massive glaciers, the fruitful valleys, the rude habitations of the majority of the inhabitants, and the wonderful geysers, or hot springs. He favored the chemical explanation of these springs, that the eruptions are produced by steam generated from water impregnated with silex, which can be heated to far above the boiling point before the steam is formed, the eruption being caused by sudden generation. He estimated the population at 60,000, with 300 priests likewise engaged in secular occupations. He hinted his belief that the Northmen were originally the discoverers of this Continent, and announced his intention to examine further on that point.

FIRE IN WORTH-STREET.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the coal-yard of SAMUEL S. THORP, Jr., No. 105 Worth-street. The engines were ordered off about 5 o'clock by the Chief-Engineer, and the steam-engine, "John G. Storm," was left to put out the fire, which, it is thought, will be extinguished by this morning. The loss will probably amount to $600; not insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the hot-air furnace of Messrs. PHELPS, BLISS & Co., whose store adjoins the coal-yard. It was first discovered last Friday, and two hydrant streams were thrown upon it until it was supposed to be extinguished.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER CLOSED.—The *City of Hartford* and *Granite State*, after making their way up the Connecticut River as far as Middletown, on Friday, were obliged to return to New-Haven, where they discharged their cargo, that it might be dispatched by railroad to Hartford. On Saturday evening, the *Granite State* made the trip from New-Haven to this City, in place of the *Elm City*, but she has now been withdrawn for repairs, and the *City of Hartford* will alternate through the Winter with the *Elm City*—the *Traveler* being reserved as a freight boat, with the *Champion* to fall back upon in case of emergency.

MR. SICKLES AND HIS COLLEAGUES.—Major GEORGE B. HALL, of this City, received a letter, yesterday, from Hon DANIEL E. SICKLES, in which he says that his reception by his colleagues in Congress, at the present session, has been, if possible, more cordial than ever, with one or two insignificant exceptions A paragraph in a Baltimore paper, extensively copied, intimated that it was otherwise.

A NOTEWORTHY MARRIAGE.—E. G. CULLING EARDLEY, Esq., only son of Sir CULLING EARDLEY, Bart., of Bedwell Park, Hatfield, England, was married, yesterday, in Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, to Miss EMILY FLORENCE NAGLE, only daughter of JAMES NAGLE, Esq., of New-Orleans, La.

ROBBED HER LANDLADY.—SARAH DEAS was arrested on Sunday evening at a disreputable house, on a charge of having robbed the inmates of the dwelling, No. 385 Water-street, where she was boarding, of $150 in money and two silk dresses. She confessed having stolen the dresses and $14 in money, and was committed by Justice OSBORN.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.—Judge CLERKE will deliver the eighth lecture of his Course this evening, in the Law-Lecture room of the University—subject, "The Marriage Relation." The law of divorce, and the effect of the statutes of '48 and '49 on marital rights, will be particularly considered. Students at law and others are invited to attend.

MORE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Mr. POLHAMUS, the telegraph operator at the Police Head-quarters, the telegraph operator at the Police Head-quarters, was informed last evening that one dollar counterfeit notes on the Bank of Rutland, Vermont, were in circulation. The Thirteenth Precinct Police arrested WILLIAM THOMPSON for passing one of the bills.

SUDDEN DEATH.—ALLEN ROSS dropped down in front of No. 360 Water-street, last evening, and was picked up by the Fourth Ward Police. He died on the way to the New-York Hospital. The cause of his death is supposed to have been bleeding of the lungs. An inquest will be held to-day.

HYMENIAL.—It is rumored that Mrs. BURDELL-CUNNINGHAM is about to be married to a gentleman of this City, and that the bridal outfit is nearly completed.

DECEASE OF AN OLD MERCHANT.—BENJ. WOOLSEY ROGERS, for many years a leading merchant of this City, died yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 85 years.

Coroners' Inquests.

EXAMINATION OF AN AMATEUR PRIZE-FIGHTER.

PATRICK FANNON, the man who is charged with having caused the death of PATRICK HONEYMAN, in a prize-fight at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and First-avenue, was examined yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. He stated that he was a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, and an iron-worker by occupation. In reference to the accusation against him he declined to say anything. At the conclusion of the examination the prisoner was fully committed to prison, pending action by the Grand Jury.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

THOMAS CRAWLEY, a workman engaged on the canal-boat *Laurel*, was fatally injured on Saturday by a part of the derrick which was used in unloading the vessel, breaking and falling upon him. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest. Deceased was thirty-two years of age.....The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of MARY THOMPSON, a woman 26 years of age, residing at No. 83 Cherry-street, who died in consequence of burns received by her clothes catching fire from a grate.

Police Reports.

SETTING FIRE TO A SHIP.

Officers Vanderzee and Swain arrested, yesterday, on board the ship *Atlantic*, Capt. Davali, from Fayal, J. C. McAvoy, who is charged with setting fire to the ship *Jopon*, off Fayal, on the 15th of June last. The prisoner was sent to this port by the *Atlantic*, which vessel is bound to Boston, and put into this port in distress, having small-pox on board.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

HARLEM RAILROAD—HIGH BRIDGE—APPROPRIATION FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—INCREASED SALARY FOR THE WATER PURVEYOR.

Alderman SEAGRIST presented a resolution before the Board of Aldermen, last evening, directing the Street Commissioner to notify the Harlem Railroad Company to lower the grade of its track between Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth-streets, to the regular grade of Fourth-avenue, and in the event of its failure to do so within twenty days, to proceed to perform the work himself and charge the expense to the Company. It was adopted, *nem. con.*

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, requesting that a part of the new cupola on the City Hall be set apart for an observatory, and that the fire-alarm bell in the Park be again placed on the roof of the City Hall. It was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

The Street Commissioner was authorized to advertise for proposals for a new steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 29.

A resolution directing the same official to have the partitions in the Governor's Room, City Hall, removed, and appropriating $1,500 therefor, the work to be performed without advertising for estimates, was reported by the Committee to which the subject had been referred. It was laid over.

The Committee on the Fire Department reported adversely upon the resolution of the Fire Commissioners, in favor of adbering to their former action in relation to disbanding Engine Company No. 29 and Hose Company No. 18. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, representing that the prosecution of the work for the improvement of the High Bridge, for the purpose of bringing into the City a larger supply of water, and also the connection of the new grand Reservoir with the Aqueduct at Ninth-avenue, will become necessary during the ensuing year, and asking for authority to prosecute the work by the day and not by contract. It was referred.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of concurring with the Councilmen in appropriating $11,400 for "the absolutely necessary expenses of the Fire Department" for the present year. It was adopted.

The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported in favor of increasing the salary of the Water Purveyor to $2,500 per annum, to take effect from Oct. 1 last.

Alderman BRADY said he should vote for the resolution. Dr. Rollins, the present incumbent of the office, was a good man. He was for giving him the $2,500, because he ought to be enabled to keep pace with other office-holders, who, now-a-days, would keep their fast horses and fast women.

Alderman STARR opposed the resolution, and amended it by a clause providing that the Water Purveyor and Register should receive $2,000 a year each.

The amendment was lost—yeas 5, nays 10.

Alderman STARR moved that each of the officers named receive $2,250 per annum each. This was lost.

Alderman STARR then moved that each of the officers receive $2,500 each per annum.

Alderman BOOLE called for a division of the question, and the report was adopted, (Ayes 13, Nays 2.)

Before the vote on the other portion of the question could be pressed, the Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,

A NEW BELL-TOWER—TWO MORE STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

The Board of Councilmen last evening received and laid over, a resolution to appropriate $500 for a portrait of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, relative to appropriating a part of the City Hall cupola for an observatory, and urging the importance of replacing the alarm-bell in its former position, was referred.

The ordinance creating the office of Inspector of Steam-boilers in the City of New-York, was received and laid over.

A resolution was adopted, that the rooms now occupied by Hose Co. No. 4, and Engine Co. No. 41, be assigned to the Thirteenth Precinct Police, upon the removal of said Hose and Engine Companies.

A resolution granting permission to Valley Forge Hose Co. No. 46, to do duty immediately with a steam fire-engine, in the Districts in which the Company is now doing duty,—the engine to be drawn by hand,—was concurred in.

The ordinance creating another Assistant Engineer, for the upper Wards, and directing the votes on the occasion of an election to be counted on the night of the election, also changing the power to appoint Inspectors from the Board of Foremen to the Board of Engineers, was called up and referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for a steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 29, was concurred in.

The resolution to construct a sewer in Lexington-avenue was adopted, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK

From the 3d day of December to the 10th day of December, 1859.—Men, 80; Women, 87; Boys, 119; Girls, 125; Total, 411. Adults, 167; Children, 244; Males, 199; Females, 212; Colored Persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Diarrhœa	2
Alb'n & Bt's dis. of Kidneys	3	Dropsy	4
An'ism of Aorta	2	Dropsy in Chest	2
Angina	2	Dropsy in Head	13
Apoplexy	7	Dropsy in Heart	1
Bleeding	1	Enl'gm't Heart	1
Brain, Dise'se of	1	Epilepsy	3
Bronchitis	9	Fatty Heart	1
Cancer	3	Fatty Liver	1
Catarrh	1	Fever, Gastric	1
Cholera Infan'm	1	Fever, Intermit.	1
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Fever, Pnerper'l	2
Conges. of Brain	7	Fever, Remit'nt	2
Conges. of L'ngs	10	Fever, Scarlet	27
Consumption	79	Fever, Typhoid	8
Convuls's, Adult	4	Fever, Typhus	1
Convuls's, Inf'nt	22	Heart, Dis. of	9
Croup	20	Hooping Cough	3
Debility, Adult.	6	Inflam. Bowels	1
Debility, Infant.	7	Inflam. of Brain	12
		Inflam. of Heart	2
		Inflam. Kidneys	2
		Inflam. of Lungs	32
		Inflam. Stomach	8
		Inflam. of Throat	1
		Inflam. of Veins	1
		Jaundice	2
		Marasmus, Ad't	1
		Marasmus, Inf't	20
		Measles	6
		Mortification	2
		Palsy	5
		Scrofula	3
		Small-pox	3
		Stomach, Dis. of	1
		Teething	7
		Tumor	1
		Ulcerat'n of the Bowels	2
		Ulcerat'n of Leg	1
		Ulcerat'n of the Throat	1
Total			374

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Intemperance	2
Burn'd or Scald	5	Lockjaw	1
Casualties	6	Lues Venerea	2
Comp'n of Brain	3	Malformation of Heart	1
Delirium Trem's	3	Old Age	4
Drowned	2	Premature Birth	4
		Suffocation, accidental	2
		Suicide	1
		Total	37

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 12, 1857	354	Inc. 57
Week ending Dec. 11, 1858	351	Inc. 60
Week ending Dec. 3, 1859, (from absolute disease, 352; from external causes, &c., 29.)	381	
Week ending Dec. 10, 1859, (from absolute disease, 374; from external causes, &c., 37,)	411	
Increase this week	30	

TAX RECEIPTS.

During the past week very many delinquent taxpayers have visited the Tax Commissioner's office to avoid payment of the extra two per cent., which will be exacted after the 15th inst. For the past week the receipts were as follows:

Monday	$21,172 12	Thursday	$20,444 21
Tuesday	11,657 21	Friday	23,583 32
Wednesday	11,496 21	Saturday	18,892,75
Total			$107,255 12

The amount of taxes thus far paid in is $7,965,929 10, leaving a balance still out of $1,982,005 07. After the 1st of January twelve per cent., reckoned from the time of their falling due, will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid.

Central Park.

SKATING REGULATIONS—IMPORTANT RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY VISITORS.

The following regulations have been issued by those having the Central Park in charge. They should be read carefully and meet with strict compliance by all visitors:

First—BALL SIGNALS.—In approaching the Park first look for the signals. *A Red Ball* at the Bell Tower just south of the Reservoir, when up at the mast-head, will be visible, in ordinary weather, at a considerable distance from the pond, and by use of a glass from most of the elevated parts of the City. *When the ball is up* it indicates "*that the ice is in condition for skating*," or for games, or is safe for those who choose to go upon it.

When the ball is down it indicates that "the ice is not in good condition for skating," or games, or that it is unsafe, or is occupied by laborers engaged in removing snow, cleaning, or flushing with water to renew the surface.

Second—On entering the Park *observe the notices posted at the gates*, stating the condition of the ice from time to time—whether it is in desirable condition to visitors, or whether they are prohibited for the day from going on the pond or any part of it, on account of cleaning the ice, &c. By these means visitors will frequently save themselves the trouble of coming to the pond when it is not in condition to afford them amusement—besides, if the laborers are left undisturbed at such times by spectators, they will the more rapidly prepare the ice for use.

Third—On reaching the pond, if the ball at the Bell Tower is down visitors are not to go on the ice.

Fourth—Observe all special notices and regulations posted around the Pond.

Visitors will go on and off the ice by the regular walks and approaches prepared for them, and by none other, except in case of danger. Persons will be strictly prohibited going upon the pond except at the regular approaches.

Visitors will use the foot scrapers provided at the approaches, and avoid carrying mud or dirt on the ice.

When notices of "Danger" are put up on the ice, they indicate that the ice is unsafe in that especial vicinity. When the United States flag at the central station on the pond is down, or when required by any pond-keeper, all persons on the ice should rapidly disperse to the nearest points of the shore, avoiding confusion and getting into crowds. If one or more persons have broken through the ice, *it is directed as an imperative necessity that* ALL—*spectators or companions—on giving the alarm, immediately withdraw to a safe distance, without attempts at rescue, not only to insure the safety of persons in the water, but for their own.* Pond-keepers and other aid will always be *very near the spot*, on the look-out, and provided with ample means for speedy rescue,—if not impeded by spectators. There are but few places where the water is over four feet deep—any person, therefore, of ordinary stature, *when called on by a pond-keeper*, should jump in the water without hesitation to extricate a child or a woman.

Each pond-keeper's station is provided with a number of cork bathing-floats and a coil of strong rope, in case of need, and all the gang-planks at the approaches to the pond are so constructed that they can be rapidly removed to any break in the ice.

Any person detecting an insecure place in the ice, or a seemingly insecure place, is requested to immediately inform the nearest Park-keeper.

Any person observing any act of indecorum, or any violation of the Pond regulations or ordinances of the Park, or, if wanting the aid of a Park-keeper in haste, for any urgent purpose, may signalize a Park-keeper by holding aloft or waving a handkerchief, hat or cap, or by throwing up a hat or cap in the air, or by calling aloud. *These signals must not be used triflingly.*

Let all remember that these regulations are necessary alike for their security, convenience and enjoyment, and that a cheerful compliance with them will promote these objects.

The Union Meeting in New-York.

PROGRAMME OF THE DEMONSTRATION—CIRCULATION OF THE CALL.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Committee was held last evening at the La Farge House.

The great public meeting will, in all probability, be held at the Academy of Music next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Hon. Mayor TIEMANN will preside.

The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor Elect, was designated as 1st Vice-President.

Among the speakers will be Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, F. B. CUTTING, Esq., and JAMES S. THAYER, Esq. Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and their names will be announced in due time.

It is known to many of our readers that the Directors of the Academy of Music some time since passed a stringent resolution against letting the Hall for any political meeting. They have, however, been pleased to make an exception in the present case, on account of the important and patriotic character of the demonstration proposed. For the same reason they decline receiving compensation. The Academy will seat about 5,000 persons.

More than a hundred canvassers yesterday commenced obtaining signatures to the call which has been published in our columns, headed, "The North and the South,—Union and Fraternity." Eight or ten thousand signatures were appended in the course of the day. The canvassers will continue their labors for a few days longer. The names will commence being published on Wednesday or Thursday morning. It will be the most numerously signed call ever issued in this City.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Committee on motion of Mr. BROOKS:

Resolved, That the cities and towns of the State of New-York be invited to be represented by delegates not exceeding five persons from each city or town, and that places on the stage be assigned to these delegates by the Secretary.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to connect this organization with other towns in this and other States where like meetings have been or are to be held, with the view of promulgating and perpetuating its principles.

Obsequies of Mrs. Fernando Wood.

A LARGE CONCOURSE IN ATTENDANCE—ADDRESS BY DR. TYNG—NAMES OF THE PALL-BEARERS.

Probably the largest concourse of prominent citizens ever assembled at the funeral of a lady in this City, attended the obsequies of Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, wife of the Mayor elect, yesterday. Among those present were representatives of every department of the City Government, including not only Mr. WOOD's political and personal friends, but very many of his known opponents in public life. Members of Congress, of both branches of the State Legislature, Aldermen and Councilmen, members of the Judiciary, of the Police Department, the National Volunteer Association, and a vast assemblage of private citizens, crowded the house at Bloomingdale, while the road was blocked with the numerous carriages. It is estimated that at least five thousand persons, including a large proportion of ladies, participated in the ceremonies.

Rev. Dr. TYNG conducted the services with the solemn rites of the Episcopal Church. After the lesson, he delivered an impressive address, with reference to the deceased. He said:

Ten years of pastoral care gave him a right and an authority to speak of her. Rarely on earth had a man been blessed with one of such truth and devotion to his welfare as the beautiful light which had set in their midst to-day. Rarely had a family been blessed with so bright and holy an example, as the family whose earthly guide had been taken from that house. He would not stop to speak of her virtues or of her goodness, nor to speak of those who brought the honors and sorrows of the earth together, nor of the mysteries of that Divine Providence who had now taken her away from among them. His beloved friend who lay there in silence before them, would, if she could speak, direct him to a different point, and would say, "My beloved pastor, direct them to the Saviour." Affecting indeed was the request made to him, in her dying moments, relating to the dedication of her infant to God; a request which had that morning been complied with, by administering to that infant the holy sacrament of Baptism. He could not doubt but that beloved woman had gone up to her bright abode and found a rest where the sorrows of the creature were forgotten forever. She was indeed one who was a model wife and mother: one who made home a place of joy and gladness. How different would that sad house appear to their friend, when hereafter he would come in from the bustle of earthly life, and hear no more the voice which welcomed him home! see no more that form which met him with a smile of gladness, and soothed him after the cares and troubles attending his daily business. His conversations with her had exalted her in his esteem, and he delighted in her as a Christian whose example would never be forgotten, but would shed its benignant influence on the future life of her children; and to him who was thus bereaved, in the cares of the office to which he was elevated, her memory would be like a placid evening star, striving with him, and leading him on to an inheritance which is incorruptible. Oh! what a portion was that to which she had succeeded! And should we not consider what might happen when our earthly tabernacle should be dissolved? To die without the proof of a Saviour's love; without that sweet hope of eternal life; without the assurance of the word of God; would be to find naught but darkness, death and deep despair. In conclusion he invoked Divine aid to sustain the bereaved in the hour of their affliction, and especially to guide the children to an abundance of peace, love and fidelity to God.

Dr. TYNG then concluded the house portion of the burial services, after which a large number of those present passed the coffin, one by one, taking a last look at the placid features of the deceased. About 2 o'clock the procession formed in the following order

The undertaker.
The clergy, in carriages.
Physicians, in carriages.

PALL BEARERS,

Hon. Josiah Sutherland, Hon. James J. Roosevelt, Hon. Henry E. Davies, Hon. Gilbert Deane, James Soutter, Esq., Charles O'Conor, Esq., James C. Willett, Esq., Stephen P. Russell, Esq.

Mourners, in carriages.
Members of Congress, Judges, and other friends, in carriages.

The body was deposited in the family tomb a Trinity Cemetery, Dr. TYNG officiating at the grave.

Last evening, some of the police force reported that Mayor WOOD was so low with the brain fever, that his recovery was next to impossible. There is no reliable evidence of the truth of the rumor, but the impression was quite general in public places.

A CARD.—Our Piano-forte Factory, having been destroyed by fire, we would inform our friends and patrons that we have taken steps for re-building immediately. Until our new building is completed we shall occupy other premises, where we shall carry on the manufactory of Pianos as heretofore, so that we can with as little delay as possible fill our orders. In the meantime we ask the sympathy and indulgence of our friends and patrons. Our lumber yard being on the opposite side of the street to the factory, was entirely unin[jured], and we continue to occupy our warerooms at No. [2]21 Broome-st., where we have always carried on the de[part]ment of finishing for the saleroom. LIGHTS & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$105
No. 1 sewing machine	95
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	60
Hemming gauge	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 155 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company, No. 98 Pearl-st., New-York.

Elegant Dressing Robes FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large variety now making in all styles of goods, at A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. McCUNE invites his friends.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men, GENIN'S Festival Caps for Young Men, GENIN'S Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars, GENIN'S Sleigh Robes, Ladies' Furs for the Holidays, Children's Furs for the Holidays. All choice, elegant and select. GENIN'S BAZAAR, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

White's Festival Hat is now ready. ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

All Wool Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes; also a very large assortment of Winter Gloves, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

For the Holidays. TAYLOR'S SALOON, Corner Broadway and Franklin st.

J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.

His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway, Corner Franklin-st.

This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places to the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The hill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Keep Warm and Dry. BOOTS AND SHOES, WATER PROOF BOOTS, LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING, BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES, And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Winter Sports.—Skates and Sleighs—A fine assortment of English Skates, strapped in the most approved style, for ladies, gentlemen and boys—for sale by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

Spalding's Prepared Glue. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Obliged to Remove. BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c. DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Hoarseness, &c.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"These cough and voice lozenges, which we advertised a few weeks ago, are superior for relieving hoarseness or anything else we are acquainted with. We have tried them during the past Winter, and make this statement gratuitously, for the benefit of our brethren in the ministry."—*Central Christian Herald, Cincinnati.* Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

A Splendid Beverage is McKnight's Malt Wine.—Fully equal to Scotch ale at half the cost. Put up in stone bottles and cases of one dozen each for family use. For sale by all grocery stores, public houses, fruit stores, and by agent, THOMAS DAVIS, No. 99 North Moore-st

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 643, Dec. 12, 1859.

32, 67, 52, 58, 65, 44, 38, 31, 39, 14, 16, 57, 23, 49.

Class No. 644, Dec. 12, 1859.

6, 27, 43, 73, 44, 32, 7, 31, 26, 46, 53, 72, 34, 50.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 12, 1859. GEO. C. GORDON, JAS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c. CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE.

If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists. Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Sent by mail for 30 cents.

PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c.—Removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway

A NEW PICTURE FOR THE STEREOSCOPE! "FOOD FOR THE MONASTERY!" LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO., No. 534 Broadway.

DR. POWELL'S LECTURE ON THE EYE, THIS EVENING, At Clinton Hall, 8th-st. To commence at 8 o'clock.

STICK TO IT, As STARR'S PREPARED GLUE does in every instance. Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York. THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

FUR GLOVES, MUFFLERS, LAP ROBES, Just arrived, new styles, and at reduced prices. ARNOUX'S, No. 521 Broadway.

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ANOTHER GREAT STORY BY HARRY HAZEL,

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THE WEST POINT CADET;

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THE YOUNG OFFICER'S BRIDE.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

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REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST., THURSDAY EVENING DEC. 15.

Admission 25 cents.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES. The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered by PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, of the New-York Medical College. Subject: "*The Scientific History of the Creation*," illustrated by charts, diagrams, &c. On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Tickets, 25 cents—at the door on the evening of the lecture.

405 Broadway, Up Stairs. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. FINE LONDON WATCHES FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, or for POCKET TIME PIECES. DIAMOND JEWELRY, LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, AT FACTORY PRICES, 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN RETAIL STORE PRICES. D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by DAVID RAIT, NO. 405 BROADWAY. 405 Broadway, Up Stairs.

BARGAINS IN CHINA AND GLASS. EBENEZER COLLAMORE, No. 403 Broadway, Below Canal-st., Intending to relinquish the CHINA AND GLASS BUSINESS NOW OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK (never before so complete) AT A

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WISHES A SITUATION in a respectable family as dressmaker and general seamstress; understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses, and also boys' clothing; with the best of city reference fr m her last place; having no incumbrance, would be willing to go by the week, C. H. for two days, at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts., or a note addressed to E. D., post-paid, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references; also, a Protestant woman, as professed laundress, or chamber maid and laundress; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references. Both can be seen at No. 98 East 12th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook by the day or week; understands her business perfectly in all its callings, such as soups, game and desserts of every kind; good City reference, and no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at No. 13 Amity place, front basement, New-York. To be seen until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; thoroughly understand their business; one as cook, general laundress, the other as waiting-maid, or chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with children. They refer to their present employers. Call at No. 46 West 20th st., between 6th and 6th avs. The reason of their leaving is the family is going South. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WHO HAS LIVED twenty-five years in England, a situation in a private family; is competent to take full charge of the kitchen; satisfactory City reference given. None need apply who want washing and ironing. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and will do the family marketing; has lived five years in one family; has no objections to leave the City; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts. in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do any kind of upstairs work; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 104 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good cook, who understands her business, and all the branches that belong to it; is willing to assist in the washing if required, and has good City and country reference. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., opposite the plumber's.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Also, by two colored girls, one as chambermaid and hairdress, or nurse; the other as chamber maid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a competent woman; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference can be given. Call or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av. Call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands the churning of milk and butter. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear, between Broome and Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid or chambermaid and sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 318 East 14th-st., New-York, second floor, front room. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED ENGlish young woman wishes a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands the business perfectly; makes the best of pastry and all kinds of fancy cookery, to suit a public or private table. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A cook's situation; is a first-rate baker and cook; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; best City reference, if required; will assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 87 West 26th st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game,—with the best City references. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Tribune House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as dressmaker and seamstress, or the care of children. Can be seen for two days, at No. 94 Warren-st., near Hoyt st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; is an excellent cook and baker; would be willing to do plain washing if required. Apply at No. 106 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference of five years from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 13 West 31st st.

WANTED—BITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Scotch Protestant girls, sisters; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; prefer to go to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 280 Mulberry-st.; have the best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can come well recommended by City families. Can be seen, after 10 A. M., till engaged, at No. 135 Crosby-st., near Houston.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation as lamdress and chambermaid, or regular laundress; does up lines in magnificent style. No objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Wages, $3 to $3. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent, and can cut and fit children's dresses in the neatest style, and do all kinds of sewing. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st., no stairs. Best reference can be given

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; or as seamstress; good City references. Apply at No. 91 3d-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a respectable family; good City reference can be given; is good at washing and ironing. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman. Can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 1st av.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 210 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a competent waitress. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Can come well recommended from her last place in Brooklyn. Call at No. 154 Court-st., corner of West Baltic.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Call at No. 244 36th-st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHO has had 16 years experience; would like to work by the day or at home. Best of reference given. Call or address Mrs. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the INSTITUTE AND HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family in town or country, by a steady, reliable English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a steady, careful driver, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address C. H., at Mr. Lowry's saddlery store, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, and is sober and honest. Can produce the best of City reference. No objection to any part of the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 188 *Times* Office; or Mr. Trainer, saddle and harness maker, No. 664 Broadway, for F. O. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who is fully competent in the care and management of horses; can produce the best City reference from his last employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. D., Box No. 34 *Times* Office. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE commission grocery or importing house, where he can receive a thorough and correct business training, by a young man, 16 years of age, of good family and habits, who writes a fair hand; is industrious and entirely reliable. The best references will be given. Address, stating time and place of interview, H. M., Box No. 299 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND foreman on a farm; a man who understands his business in both capacities, and can be recommended for ability and integrity by his last employers; he would take contracts of any kind on reference or farm, and connected with his profession. Address A. R., No. 36 Liberty-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; left his last place in consequence of his employer selling his horses; is a good careful City driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address, a note F. M. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, until engaged.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, without incumbrance, are desirous of obtaining situations in a private family; the man as coachman, the woman as dressmaker and seamstress: the best of City reference given: no objection to go to any part of the Union. Call or address D. T., 131 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; thoroughly capable of taking charge of a green-house and grapery, with first-class recommendation. Apply to J. S., J. M. Thornburn & Co., 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, (SWISS,) with good references, a situation as porter, waiter, or to travel with a gentleman or family to any part they please. Address K. N., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as coachman; he understands the care and management of horses; is also a good gardener, and can milk well; he is willing and obliging, and will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Call at or address No. 475 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman, (single;) is expert and knows the City well. The applicant came to this City with a family as coachman. Good references can be given for the above capacity. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 325 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN A SITUAtion in a private family; can give the best of City reference; has no incumbrance; is a Protestant; no objection to the country; can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Address A. B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; City preferred; he is accommodating and obliging; has good reference; is a good groom and driver; can keep all things in good order. Address C. W., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference; has an incumbrance; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Address A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; good City reference for capability, sobriety and industry. Address can be left at No. 684 Broadway, for P. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR ANY other employment where a smart, active man is required; has the best reference as to strict honesty and sobriety. Address H. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO THOroughly understands his business, a situation as waiter in a private family. Has good City references from his previous employers. Call or address C. C., care of Jno. Cochrane, No. 199 East 13th st.

COLLECTOR'S SITUATION WANTED—BY a young man who has seven years' experience in the collecting business and is familiar with all its duties. The best references can be given. Address H. F. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO SECURE the services of a young man for writing evenings, can do so by addressing C. J. T., Box 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE charge of the books and accounts of a manufactory, of orderly ways and habits of system; he will be expected that he make himself eventually thoroughly familiar with the minutiæ of the business, in all its details; none need make application who cannot bring undoubted testimonials for integrity; no objection to an Englishman or Scotchman. Address Box No. 910 Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS JOBBING BUSIness, two active, intelligent boys, from 16 to 18 years of age. Call on ROBERTS, RHODES & CO., No. 324 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, BY a young man, thoroughly acquainted with the retailing and general liquor business. Address G. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; to such a person, with proper reference, good wages will be given. Apply, before 11 A. M., at No. 182 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist in washing and ironing. None need apply without good reference for character and capability. Apply at No. 44 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK WITH GOOD REcommendations, for a private family. Apply at No. 53 9th-st., near 5th av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN wanted, who can sell a large amount of dry goods to near-by trade exclusively, by a house now doing that trade. Address TRADE, Box No. 735 Post-office, New-York.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—AN AMERICAN from 18 to 21 years of age, who writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick at figures, may address Box No. 672 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS, occupying a first class house in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries, are desirous of increasing their family to nine. Parties looking for a home would do well by addressing P. A. C., Box No. 3,848 New-York Post-office, before engaging elsewhere. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. Also a hall bedroom on floor above. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, just vacated, to let, with board, in a first-class house, at No. 130 Madison-av.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated at No. 63 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen that will room together, may find a pleasant home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A GENTEELY furnished room with board for Winter, by a married lady whose husband is absent. Private family preferred. Room must have gas and fire. Address S. W. H., Brooklyn Post office, this day, stating location and terms.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady can be accommodated with furnished front rooms; also single gentlemen. No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ON OR near the Heights, by a gentleman and wife; full board for the lady, and partial board for the gentleman, or dinner at 6 o'clock for both; private or a quiet boarding-house preferred; references exchanged. Address F. A., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, with particulars.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR MADISON OR UNION square, by a family of three (adults;) private table and a suite of rooms on first or second story required; with private family preferred. If suited, would remain until April. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 156 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED.—BREAKFAST AND TEA, and dinner on Sunday. Terms moderate. Location not above 10th-st. Address J., Box No. 1,123 Post-office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.;) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BEtween 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, S. T., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A large front room and bedroom on second floor, well furnished, to a single gentleman, with or without board. House contains all modern improvements, and convenient to New-York Hotel. Address K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, TO SIngle gentlemen, in a house containing all the modern improvements. Inquire for Mr. HINMAN, at No. 119 West 34th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy.' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 280 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

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AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MADE to order by Beardsley, in good order; also, one-seated wagon, leather top. Can be seen at P. CLEARY'S stable, in 18th-st., near Broadway.

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BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st,
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
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Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorising a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the terms on which they in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for installments of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund, "in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock to them, quarterly at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the 26th day of January, 1860, which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are earnestly urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO A. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 3d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.
The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz:
HENRY AITKEN, President,
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1859.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due, on the 15th inst., upon the Seven per cent. Bonds of this Company, of the issue matoring in 1864, will be paid on presentation of the respective interest warrants at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. The interest upon all Bonds of this Company will be paid, as it becomes due, on presentation of the interest warrants at said Bank, or at the office of special notice.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division.)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1859.
PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Dec. 6, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Holders of the DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS, numbered 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, and 906, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau st., New-York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1860, according to the contract between the said companies dated the 8th day of February, 1859.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1876, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEHENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 29, 1858.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 32 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,783, dated Oct 7, 1851, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 19, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '56, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Mann & Rodman, Solicitors, Janncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st., to the end that measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by united and proper application to the municipal authorities of that city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DUCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st, on and after the 27th inst.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA SCRIP AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; insurance Stock at private sale. Prior current of Insurance stock furnished on application.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Dec. 10, 1859.—A final Dividend of the assets in the hands of the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, in full discharge of their trust, amounting to one dollar and four cents on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, as it was held at the time of the consolidation into The New-York Central Railroad Company, in 1853, has been declared by such Trustees, payable to the parties entitled thereto at this Office, on and after the 15th day of December inst.
A like final dividend has been declared by the surviving Trustees of the late Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company amounting to one dollar and fifty cents on each Share of its Capital Stock, payable at the same time and place.
A form of order is appended, to be used by those who may not receive the circular and form issued by the Trustees of said late Companies respectively, and who do not expect to receipt their Dividends in person. In all cases in which an Executor or Administrator wishes to draw a Dividend standing in the name of a deceased party, it will be necessary to forward the proper Surrogate's certificate before the amount can be paid.
GILBERT L. WILSON,
Treasurer N. Y. Cen. R. Co.

(FORM OF ORDER.)
To the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, (or, Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, *as the case may be.*)
Pay to the order of
name,
at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company,
dollars, being the final Dividend, payable 15th December, 1859, of one dollar and four cents per Share (or, one dollar and fifty cents per Share, *as the case may be,*) on Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, which stood in
name,
on its consolidation, in 1853, into the New-York Central Railroad Company, which amount being a final payment by the said Trustees on the said Stock, is in full settlement and discharge of their trust. Dated
18
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DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERican Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Dec. 7, 1859.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
44 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM.
ALSO FOUR HOUSES.
To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
1st-av.—1 lot north west corner 122d-st.
3d-av.—2 lots, east side, 50 ft. 6 in. north of 106th-st.
112th-st.—2 lots north side, 145 ft. west of 3d-av.
121st-st.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 3d-av., with house thereon.
122d-st.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th avs. Also, 3 full lots adjoining. Also, 2 gore lots adjoining.
123d-st.—3 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with gores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 122d-st.) Also, 4 lots adjoining.
123d-st.—3 lots, north side, 200 ft. west 2d-av.
124th-st.—3 lots, south side, 219 ft. west of 3d-av.
126th-st.—3 lots, south side, 105 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.
128th-st.—1 lot, south side, 235 ft. west 5th-av.
128th-st.—1 lot, north side, 260 ft. east of 8th-av.
128th-st.—2 lots, north side, 265 ft. east of 4th-av.
130th-st.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.
133d-st.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

339 HENRY B. HEBTS, Jr., Auctioneer. 339
MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE.
ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS.
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE DEPOT OF
THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY,
No. 339 Broadway.
Comprising the balance of the entire stock of superb made-up furs, valued at over $100,000, which must be positively closed out as above without any reserve, offering an opportunity to those in want of furs which seldom occurs. The stock comprises the richest Russia sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink marten, stone marten, royal ermine and other sets, gentlemen's and children's furs, sleigh, carriage and lap robes, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be had at the depôt, 339 Broadway.
THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.
The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.
The sale will take place
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Until which time the Pictures will be on view
DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Place-st.
W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY, (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock,
of the entire elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 152 West 21st st., near 7th av., the parlor furniture consisting of elegant rosewood suites, magnificent piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, paintings, bronzes, statuary, &c., to be sold at 11 o'clock, a rich rosewood chamber furniture, dining-room furniture complete, with everything adapted to a costly and fashionably furnished residence. Sale positive and peremptory. House to let or for sale.
THOMAS H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on 11th and 12th avs., and on 101st and 102d sts., and known as
THE ABBEY HOTEL PROPERTY.
By order of Samuel H. Adee, executor to the estate of Frederick Weber, deceased.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below Macdougal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 12 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., at No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned, having used Prof. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have simple, safe and efficacious remedies at hand for private family use.

Rev. Mr. Hosmer, Editor of *The Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N.Y.; Rev. B. I. Haight, Chaplain of the Auburn state Prison; Rev. Spencer Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; Rev. Samuel Nichols, New-York Conference. N. Y.; Rev. F. S. Pratt, Dorchester, N. Y.; Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.; Hon. George Humphrey, New-York, Henry P. Cook, Esq., Editor of the *Utica State Journal*, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. R. H. Gray, Moline, Ill.; Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pood, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Jas. Bennett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation.
No. 2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7—For Coughs, Colds, Infiuenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15—RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
No. 16—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague Old mismanaged Agues.
No. 17—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
No. 18—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
No. 19—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
No. 20—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such destructive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book..... $5
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Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians, $15.

ALSO SPECIFICS.

For ASTHMA or PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

For EAR-DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Earache. Price, 50 cents per box

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For SEA SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

For URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box

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Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

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Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

CURTIS'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is three times more efficacious than the liquid oil.

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CURTIS'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after nee. It is the best purgative medicine. To be had of the Inventor, No. 155 4th-av., corner of 12th-st., and of the responsible druggists, PARKER & HOWES, No. 16 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE BREEDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE

are supplied with a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the protection of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint from the blood; be sure to obtain this remedy if in need. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for its removal as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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Consult with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmonte and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Herald, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, Rpe-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Albia, &c.*

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MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

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MEDICAL

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, continues to give his personal attention to the Cure of that important Class of Diseases, Defects and Malformations to which the sexes are liable. His method of treatment, it is proper to state, is the modern Anti-Mercurial and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. The subscriber's recently-published work, entitled PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN, &c., may be had at most of the booksellers, or of the author. Price $1, U. S. postage included. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY, on and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 23th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3.40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859,—leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11.45 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:15 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M., by trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers leave at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for Newburgh leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as Sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M. WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, Jr., of WARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PEIRCE, individually, and as executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Rosex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859. STORRS & SETON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building,
n15-law10wTu* 34 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER H. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES H. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.

o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.

ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.

BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.

These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTRE, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 96 William-st.

DRESSING CASES, &c.—FOR SALE TO THE trade by WM. IRVING, No. 345 Pearl-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rates. Barrels, 42 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,

R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

GOLDEN GATE,

R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. C. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Long, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage $15; deck, $6.

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.....	$20
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.....	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.....	27
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....	22
To Memphis, Tenn...	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla....	21
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla....	20

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

N. B.—After the 14th, no bills of lading but those furnished by the Company will be signed.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations, $7 50

Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessel, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,

For
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line—Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. STONEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. B. LADIELD,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. Through passengers can take the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to F. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. BEARS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, $15; to accommodation, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $32 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24, Columbus, $22; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. VANSMITH, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent.
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, staterooms and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENport.—Steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave foot of James-slip, Pier No. 32 East River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirement of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.

E. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the
Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.

Tax-papers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-rooms and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $35 and upwards; also, mattresses and pallasses.
WARREN WARD No. 277 Canal-st,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 365 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 20th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. L.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. OELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. A communication from the Trustees of the Martyrs' Monument Association was received, with resolutions to appoint a Special Committee of Five to take the necessary steps to carry out the provisions of an act authorizing the erection of a monument to the Martyrs' of the Prison Ships, on Fort Greene, and directing the City Treasurer to advertise for three months that he is ready to receive donations and contributions. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. By resolution, the Water Commissioners were directed to pay the unpaid bills for the Water celebration out of money raised for coating water pipes. On petition, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Mayor to call a public meeting to enable the citizens of Brooklyn "to express their views on the subject of securing the establishment between this city and New-York of such a system of ferriage as will secure freest competition and the lowest rates of fare." A petition signed by 1,100 tax-payers in favor of a public market, and recommending that one be located on the East River, between the Fulton and Catharine Ferries, was presented and referred to the Market Committee. A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to report the cost of connecting all of the fire-bells by telegraph. A petition of JOHN LINSLEY, asking the lease of a slip at the foot of North Sixth-street, on certain conditions, to run a ferry to private property in New-York, for the purpose of testing the jurisdiction to exclusive control over the East River, was referred to the Special Committee on Ferry matters. After the transaction of a large amount of routine business, the Board adjourned for one week.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.—At about 12 o'clock Sunday night, one JAMES MURRY, fireman on the steamship *Vanderbilt*, who resides at No. 3 Washington-street, New-York, was shot on Columbia-street, near Kelsey's Alley, by FRANCIS DE LA BERRIERE, master of the French ship *Failere*, and, it is supposed, is mortally wounded. Capt. DE LA BERRIERE alleges that while on his way to his vessel, which lies at Woodruff's Wharf, foot of Congress-street, as he was passing the above named locality, he was set upon by a gang of men, and that he fired the shot in self-defence. The injured man's story is, that he made no attack, but that a boy threw something at the Captain, when he rushed towards him with his pistol, when he (MURRY) struck the man in self-defence. Officers JOHNSON and GRIGAN, of the Third Precinct, were attracted to the spot by the pistol-shot, and arrested the accused and two companions. They were yesterday committed for examination. The wounded man was carried to the City Hospital, and lies in a very critical state. The ball passed through MURRY's breast. The place where this occurred is one of the few places in this city known as the head-quarters of notorious rowdies. Coroner HORTON made an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday, but nothing was elicited more than what is stated above.

THE OYSTER BAY DIFFICULTY.—The difficulty in Christ Church, Oyster Bay, came up in the Supreme Court yesterday on an appeal from an order dissolving the injunction, restraining the rector, JESSE RANSOM, from performing the duties of that office. The whole difficulty seems to be that Mr. RANSOM was invited to become the pastor of the Society some years ago, and in his note in reply he accepted the rectorship. He discharged the duties of the office without interruption until last year, but was never formally installed. Some of the wardens and vestrymen asked him to resign. This he declined to do, and an injunction was obtained restraining him from preaching in that church. That injunction was dissolved and the case now comes before the General Term on an appeal from this order. Mr. RANSOM claims that he is rector of the church, while the people, or a portion of them, only considered him as a minister at will—one who could be discharged by them at any time. The papers were given to the Court.

JUDGE STRONG.—The members of the Bar in Kings County are making arrangements to give Judge STRONG a complimentary dinner early in January. His term of office, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, expires on the 31st inst.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 to 22 inclusive.

Musical.

PARLOR OPERA.—Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON resumed their agreeable entertainments last night. A fashionable and appreciative audience, as usual, was in attendance, and two approved operettas were given. We have so often referred to the artistic neatness and general elegance of these pleasant affairs that there is little left to be said, except that Mrs. DRAYTON has almost recovered from her recent indisposition, and that Mr. DRAYTON is, as heretofore, the life and spirit of the whole thing. This admirable singer and actor merits the fullest appreciation of an American audience. It is not often that vocal and histrionic ability are found combined in so marked a degree. Both artists are thoroughly enjoyable and efficient in the works they present. A special attraction was afforded last night in the first appearance of a new violinist, Signor OLIVEIRA. The violin is unquestionably the favorite instrument of our public, and when moderately-well played never fails to draw forth a hearty burst of applause. Signor OLIVEIRA plays a smooth, slow passage with infinite grace, and with true perception of its vocal significance. In other words he sings—which is the perfection of all instrumental performance. Beneath this is a depth of mechanical execution which has been sounded by all the great artists who have visited our shores, and fathomed by many who are now resident citizens, and unpretending teachers or executants. Signor OLIVEIRA possesses good facility and coolness, which is the consciousness of strength. But whilst he sings on his violin better than any other artist who has visited us, he lacks precision, clearness and elegance, in all his *tours de force*. A mere jumble of howling and *pizzicato* passages does not constitute brilliancy, and, we may add, the moment a mechanical difficulty seems difficult to the listener, it ceases to be a credit to the player. Signor OLIVEIRA, as a soloist, will make his mark as a sentimentalist rather than as a first-class executant, and the public will appreciate him all the more for this distinction, for the public loves to be appealed to in music as in rhetoric. We would caution Signor OLIVEIRA against the superfluous splendor of trying to play the violin with one hand; a simple variation twitche with one hand horribly on the four strings, with the other and bow hand ostentatiously lazy, may be curious, but it is not at all pleasing. Besides, with a player who produces so exquisite a tone, we do not want to have the bow idle a single minute. The reception awarded to the gentleman was of the heartiest kind, and there cannot be a doubt that he is a valuable acquisition to the company.

The Virginia Executions.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT—CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that in anticipation of the approaching executions, Gov. WISE is assembling another strong military force. The Wythe Grays, from Wytheville, Va., have arrived at Charlestown. This is a new company, and has traveled 600 miles from their homes. No less than six law suits are serving in the ranks. On reaching Richmond they were handsomely addressed by Gov. WISE. The Fincastle Rifles have also arrived at Charlestown. The Chesterfield (Va.) Guards, Capt. COX, are to leave for Charlestown this morning.

The correspondent of the *Sun*, writing from Charlestown, says:

The prisoners are in much the same condition as in my last report. Last night COOK was busily engaged in writing, and seemed little inclined for conversation. COPPIE was rather more talkative than usual, and freely spoke of his boyhood's home—of his happy schoolboy days—his early and elysian dreams—his young heart's hopes and dreams. He said he never would have been here had he not been led by his feelings of affection to follow the fortunes of his brother. He represents his brother, BARCLEY COPPIE, as he expresses it, a weakly young man, and unable to undergo the exposures of such a rash campaign. That he followed with a brother's instinct to "shield and save his younger brother." B. COPPIE, with OWEN BROWN, FRANCIS J. MERRIAM, and CHARLES P. TIDD, are still at large, with a reward upon their heads. Before the vade each other good night, COPPIE said to COOK, "JOHN, our time is drawing short!" COOK cheerily replied, "Why, Ed.! we've got another week." His tone was lively and his apparent coolness great, though I shall not be surprised to find him the first to give away at the fatal hour.

The Brooklyn *Times* says that, "When the execution is over, on Friday next, the body of COOK will be brought here by his relatives, and funeral services will be held in Rev. Dr. PORTER's Church on Sunday or Monday next. Application, we are told, was made to the Consistory of Lee-avenue Church to have the ceremonies performed there, Cook having formerly been Secretary of the flourishing Sabbath School attached to that Church; but for reasons which we have not learned, the Consistory declined, and Dr. PORTER's Church was engaged instead."

VERDICT IN THE BOSTON CASE OF CRIM. CON.—In the Supreme Judicial Court this morning, in the case of WILLIAM A. COCHRANE *vs.* GEORGE L. PERRY, an action brought to recover damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's wife by the defendant, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $3,000. The verdict is a just one, and will be generally approved. Although the evidence of the act of adultery was merely circumstantial, yet enough was shown to establish the guilt of the defendant in the minds of reasoning men. Mr. COCHRANE desires us to state that he has accomplished his purpose by exposing and punishing the guilty parties, and that he intends to present the whole amount of this verdict to the "Home of the Fallen," as he does not wish to accept the price of his wife's dishonor.—*Boston Journal*, *Dec. 9.*

Wreck of Schooner E. J. Enneas—Loss of Life.

The following letter was received yesterday by ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1859.

MR. DARRELL—*Dear Sir*: The accompanying letter washed ashore from the wreck of schooner *E. J. Enneas*, which was cast away near this place about 1st of November; also, a number of letters and papers belonging to other people. She was a total wreck; very little saved. There was a preacher named HENRY HONORS, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Society, whose body washed ashore and was hurled on the beach, also his trunk of hooks with some pieces of clothing. He had about fifty sermons in manuscript, which the Church or some of his friends may wish to get. They are in the hands of ZION F. SCARBOROUGH, Commissioner of Wrecks for Kenneket District. Mr. HONORS was a missionary to some of the West India Islands. The *E. J. Enneas* was built at Harbor Island, owned at Nassau, N. P., built in 1858, of 160 tons register; owned by WM. COOK and others; was from Kingston, Jam.; sailed about Oct. 22.

PERSECUTIONS OF MR. BURNHAM, LATE LIQUOR AGENT.—The Boston *Journal* says: "Some incendiary seems determined to destroy the property of Mr. GEO. P. BURNHAM, the ex-liquor agent. Within the past year two of his dwelling-houses have been fired and entirely destroyed. One of these houses had been previously set on fire, and was saved by the labors of the citizens. About two week's ago a carpenter's shop adjacent to another of Mr. BURNHAM's houses, was fired, and the house was saved with much difficulty. Last evening, Mr. BURNHAM's stable, which was about forty feet from his dwelling-house and bowling alley, and immediately connected with his green-house, was found to be in flames. His horse and carriages were saved; but the barn and all its other contents were destroyed. The prompt and energetic action of the citizens saved the other buildings. Mr. BURNHAM was away from home at the time. These infamous persecutions of one who already has a sufficient load of trials to carry, are indignantly commented upon by the citizens of Melrose,

THE SLAVE-TRADE TRIALS IN THE SOUTH.—In the United States Court, Dec. 6, at Charleston, Mr. CONNEA, District-Attorney, stated that he had expected to have been able to give out an indictment to the Grand Jury against W. C. CORRIE, but was unable to procure the witnesses from Savannah, who are there detained on another trial. He moved that Mr. CORRIE enter into a new recognizance of $10,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Court. The motion was opposed by Messrs. A. H. BROWN and F. D. RICHARDSON, Counsel for Mr. CORRIE, who at the same time expressed their acknowledgments to the District-Attorney for the interest he had taken to have the case brought to trial. The Court overruled the objections and ordered the new recognizance to be entered into. In the case of BALDWIN *vs.* LAMAR, Mr. BREWSTER was heard in opposition to a new trial, and for a motion for an injunction.

[Advertisement.]
OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66
At EVANS' & Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]
OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859. }

On and after Monday, Dec. 19, the passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

[Advertisement.]
PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 342 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]
KNOX'S Election Hats are in great demand to supply the numerous calls since the election. Every man of taste and fashion who bet on the result, wagered one of KNOX's best Hats, and the losers were as much gratified as the winners, in seeing their friends fitted with such Hats as KNOX exhibits for sale at his well-known hat-store, No. 212 Broadway, Northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
BALMORAL SKATING HOSE,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

Best quality, double yarn, all wool, new and beautiful patterns. A. RANKIN'S & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway, and No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Constriction of the chest and constrained respiration are timely admonitions that Bronchitis, or Asthma, is making rapid inroads on the constitution. HOLLOWAY'S remedies will stop the progress of the disease and exterminate it from the system.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MARRIED.

EARDLEY—MAGEE.—At Calvary Church, on Monday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, E. G. CULLING EARDLEY, Esq., only son of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., of Bedwell Park, Hatfield, England, to Miss EMILY FLORENCE MAGEE, only daughter of James Magee, Esq., of New-Orleans, La.

GOPSILL—LAWTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, JOSEPH D. GOPSILL, of Jersey City, N. J., to EMMA J., daughter of Abner Lawton, of this City.

SILLS—JAYNE.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 10, Mr. JOHN S. SILLS, of this City, to CAROLINE, daughter of Ebenezer Jayne, Esq., of the former place.

CHILDS—LOCKE.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, by Rev. J. Black, Mr. A. GRANT CHILDS to Miss MAGGIE A. LOCKE.

DIED.

HUSTACE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 12, EPHRAIM TAKADWELL, son of Wm. Hustace, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 31 East 30th-st., without further notice.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 12, BENJAMIN WOOLSEY ROGERS, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives, friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at Grace Church, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

YORKRIS.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, MARY ELIZABETH, relict of Thomas Letson Voorhis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CORTELYOU.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, Mrs. MARTHA LEDGER, wife of Staats V. S. Cortelyou, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Macdougal st. Baptist Church.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Monday Dec. 12, CHARLES HENRY CLAFLIN, only child of Dr. G. and Elvira Furman, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The friends of the parents and the medical profession in general are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation, the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

VINCENT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 11, at the residence of Rev. R. S. COOK, LOUISE VINCENT, late of Geneva, Switzerland, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of Mr. Cook, No. 7 Lamartine-place, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, with services in French and English.

EATON.—At the residence of his brother, No. 335 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 12, CHARLES EATON, of New-York, aged 42 years.

Funeral services this day, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the above place. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Worcester, Mass.

ACKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 11, DELIA, widow of the late John A. Ackley, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 189 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, in Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 12, MARY M. GRIFFITHS, wife of George W. Harris, aged 42 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father Griffith Griffiths, and are brother James Griffiths, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 Washington-place, at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 14.

QUISH.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 12, ALEXANDER QUISH, aged 3 years 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 43 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

HUSSEY.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Dec. 9, GEORGE F. HUSSEY, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Peekskill, on third day, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the depôt to meet the 11 o'clock express train from New-York. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

ALDRICH.—Near Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, MARY S. BORDEN, wife of James Aldrich, in the 66th year of her age.

DAVIS.—In Lexington, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, AGNES ADELIA, only daughter of Joseph and B. G. Davis.

BAKER.—At Staatsburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 11, GUSSIE, son of David L. and M. E. Baker, in the 5th year of his age.

KIRTLAND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at his residence, Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., BENJAMIN B. KIRTLAND, in the 84th year of his age.

LIVINGSTON.—At the Calendar House, in Livingston, Columbia County, on Friday, Dec. 9, PETER R. LIVINGSTON, in the 76th year of his age.

SMITH.—At Chicago, Ill., on Friday, Dec. 9, LILLA LE GRAND SMITH, only daughter of the late Le Grand Smith, of this City, and granddaughter of Stephen Smith, Esq., of Norwalk, Conn., aged 6 years and 5 months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... Dec. 12.

$1,000 Indiana S. 5's	62	50 Hudson Riv. R.	60 41⅛
18,000 Missouri S. 6s	83½	50 do	41⅜
5,000 do	b30 83⅞	100 do	b30 41⅜
10,000 Tennessee 6s, 90	68¾	100 Reading Railroad	41
2,000 do	89⅜	300 do	s30 41
2,000 E. R. 5th M. S.	46	100 do	s60 41
500 Ill. Cent. R. B	85	200 do	c 41¾
3,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	86¼	150 M. So. & N. I. R.	17
30 Mer. Ex. Bank	98	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17½
10 Bank of Commerce	99½	100 Panama R.	b60.134
15 Amer. Ex. Bank	97	100 Il. Cen. R.	s60 58⅜
75 Cum. Coal Pfd	12	100 do	b60 59
918 N. Y. Central R.	80⅜	50 do	58⅞
100 do	btw 80⅜	100 do	58¾
612 do	80⅞	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 67⅛
50 Erie Railroad	8¼	1,200 do	67⅜
50 do	8⅜	200 do	b60 67⅜
100 Har. R. Pref	b60 35	100 do	b30 67⅜
50 do	b30 34⅜	400 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64
500 do	b60 34⅜	100 do	s60 63⅞
100 do	34⅜	200 do	b30 64⅛
350 do	34⅜ 100	do	b60 64⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17⅜
9,000 do	89⅜	8 Macon & West'n R	103
20,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	b30 53	25 Ill. Cen. R.	59⅜
5,000 L. C. & N. L. G. B.	15	100 do	s15 59
100 Penn. Coal Co	83	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	67⅜
50 Erie Railroad	8¾	200 do	b60 67⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	80¼	150 do	s30 67⅜
100 do	80⅜	50 do	67⅜
200 Reading Railroad	41⅜	300 Chicago & R. I. R.	64⅛
50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	67⅜	100 do	b60 64⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 3:

Increase in Loans	$788,374
Decrease in Specie	296,132
Increase in Circulation	82,667
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	312,705

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 11, 1858.	Dec. 10, 1859.	Dec. 3, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,433,000	$68,933,000
Loans	126,520,129	122,925,408	122,137,034
Specie	27,195,522	19,750,535	20,046,667
Circulation	7,750,166	8,481,456	8,398,819
Gross Deposits	109,354,643	99,524,708	100,449,079
Exchanged	20,373,681	22,963,281	24,190,357
Undrawn	88,981,962	76,571,427	76,258,722
In Sub-Treasury	6,344,033	6,099,039	5,840,432

The Bank return is much the same as looked for in our review this morning of the week's movement. It includes for the first time the recently-established Manufacturers and Merchant's Bank, with a capital of $500,000. The decline in Specie is about equal to the gain in the Sub-Treasury, while the receipts from New-Orleans and other sources appear to have balanced the export of the week. The next return will have the aid in Specie of the California remittance of November 21, which arrived late this afternoon by steamship *Atlantic*. Of the addition to the Discount line, the new Bank contributes $287,000. The present week opens with an easy supply of Money at 7 ₱ cent Discounts and 6 ₱ cent. for Loans returnable on demand, and with a further decline in the Exchange on France, which is down to-day to f.5.17½@f.5.15¼ for first-class bills. The inclination is to steadiness on London at 109⅜@109½ for Bank and Banker's bills, and 109@109⅜ for best class of Merchant bills. Outside Money lenders are wanting prime lists of May and June paper, (double names of course,) at 7 ₱ cent. per annum, and choice 60 day acceptances at 6 ₱ cent. The next European mail closes at 1 o'clock to-morrow, overland to the Boston Cunarder, and at 3 o'clock for the steamboat route. The New-Orleans Bank Statement of Saturday week shows a decrease in the Specie line of $507,000 and a gain in Exchange of $577,000.

The Stock Market has been inactive through the day, as the small printed list of sales manifests. The changes in the Share prices are not important; New-York Central ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, and Galena weaker by ⅜ ₱ cent., while Illinois Central and Rock Island close a fraction firmer than on Saturday. Erie declined ⅛ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, but recovered ⅛ at the close of Second Board, say 8⅝@9. The late mortgages of the Company were higher, 46 for the Fifths and 53, buyer 30 days, for the Fourths. The bids were 80 for the Thirds and 90 for Seconds. Hudson Shares and Bonds were firm, while Harlem Preferred Shares were heavy under considerable sales at 34⅜@⅛ ₱ cent. In State Stocks, Missouris and Virginias were steady, but Tennessees lower, on some peremptory sales at 89⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. The feeling in the general market was one of dullness, without much disposition, however, to press sales except of Harlem and Galena. The first week's return in December from the Rock Island line is reported by telegraph at $20,915 as against $14,731 same week last season. The same week on the Toledo line, $16,203, against $15,260 last season. The call for $10 installment on the Scrip Shares of the Illinois Central is advertised for 1st February. At the close of business the market was steady, New-York Central 80⅞@80¾. In reference to the recent sale of Erie Fourth Bonds to Mr. DREW and others to retire the floating debt, with the privilege to the Company of repurchase at the end of a year, of which we spoke in our last paper, we now hear it intimated that the difference is to be *ten per cent.* against the Company, in addition to the coupons of 1860, which, on the large gross sum required, at a low figure, to procure $320,000 in cash, would make the cost of the operation about $136,000 for twelve months. A morning cotemporary agrees with us that the other operation of exchanging $4,000,000 of 1859 mortgage for the same sum of 1883s, at a large *bonus* in Fourth Bonds, should not be confined to private negotiation. We think there can scarcely be two opinions on the subject among the common creditors of the concern, and but one comment to be made on a transaction of such magnitude with a leading Director of the Road, who thus virtually claims double salvage for relieving his own wreck.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Total receipts, $82,609; total payments, $55,033; total balance, $6,126,815; for Customs, $69,000.

The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Road has made a half-yearly cash dividend of 5 ₱ cent., and the Managers also divide an extra dividend of 5 ₱ cent. in the Bonds of the Company purchased with the surplus earnings of the year 1859.

The following is the list of the Treasure brought by the steamship *Atlantic*:

H. Cohn & Co	$20,000	Bush & Comstock	$15,000
E. C. Knight & Co	1,690	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	100,000
Order	5,100	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	7,000
Thos. B. Cornell	1,000	Robert & Williams	10,000
Wm. Keller & Co	16,000	August Belmont & Co	128,000
Eppinger & Co	4,000	Cas. Patrick & Co	60,000
T. Addis Emmet	7,400	Wm. Wood	4,661
Order	4,500	Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	90,000
J. H. Coghill	6,000	John Durand & Co	7,084
A. Rich & Bros	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	12,000
Scholle & Bro	25,000	American Ex. Bank	30,000
Order	1,000	Richard Patrick	45,280
F. Fartel & Co	4,120	Harbeck & Co	2,000
Jacob, Hecht, Bro & Co	6,000	Chas. W. Crosby	8,000
J. Goldsmith & Co	17,600	Metropolitan Bank	25,000
H. E. Giffin	3,497	Metropolitan Bank	26,211
Kenley, Byrne & Co.	5,600	Eugene Kelly & Co.	68,000
Ross, Winchester & Co.	7,000	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
Strauss, Bro. & Co.	65,000	American Ex. Bank	98,000
J. G. Parker & Son	3,000	Roberts, Morrison & Co	20,000
J. Keller & Bro	17,800	P. Naylor	10,000
Treadwell & Co	15,000	Jennings & Brewster	18,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	38,500	Duncan, Sherman & Co	16,284
Order	3,200	Duncan Sherman & Co	25,784
Order	5,000	American Ex. Bank	60,000
R. Meader & O. Adams	6,500	Wm. Hoge & Co	35,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	20,000	Freeman & Co	23,000
Jacob Cohen & Co	10,000	Freeman & Co	15,700
J. B. Newton & Co	18,000	Freeman & Co	12,457
Order	3,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	100,500
Howland & Aspinwall	2,739	Wells, Fargo & Co	109,500
Eugene Kelly & Co.	20,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	9,500
Z. Einstein & Bro	10,000	American Ex. Bank	10,000
Baker & Morrill	3,446		
Total			$1,865,429

By the *Atlantic*, we have received WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.'s circular of the 19th ult., from which we extract the following semi-monthly notice of the San Francisco markets:

"The first rains of the season occurred at the opening of the present fortnight. They have extended generally throughout the State, and will benefit such mining operations as needed a supply of water. Although deferred to a rather later period than usual, more than the customary quantity of rain has fallen up to the present writing, during several days of heavy showers. The effect has been to, at once, break up the roads in the country, and we already hear complaints of difficulties and advanced rates of transportation. A short spell of fine weather would obviate the latter objection, and at the same time leave the miners requiring water amply supplied. There continues to be much complaint about the smallness of remittances from the interior, notwithstanding that, from the rain that has fallen, mining operations have no doubt been considerably facilitated. Still, perhaps, it is too early for much from this source of relief. Money has been in good requirement since the sailing of the last steamer, and in some instances rather advanced rates of interest have been obtained; but on unexceptionable collaterals, the rate is seldom over 2 ₱ cent, though we quote the current range, 2@3 ₱ cent. ₱ month. Since the sailing of the last steamer a good steady trade has been done in this city, unmarked, however, by any improvement in prices as a general thing, although a few articles that hitherto had an upward tendency have further advanced. Such changes are owing to peculiar causes, and only serve to point the exceptions to the rule of rates decidedly unremunerative to shippers. The business done has been of a legitimate and healthy character, with little of the speculative leaven, and transactions have upon the whole been of a limited nature, very few large operations having been effected during the fortnight. The city trade have met a fair requirement from their country custom, and have been constantly filling small orders to replenish their own stocks. Importers have therefore found buyers inquiring for goods—a state of things to which our market has been a stranger of late. Therein we may note the only general change since our last report. If called upon to speak of the prospects of our market the coming Winter, we would state that, although less than the usual inactivity is looked for throughout the rainy season, stocks cannot by any possibility become reduced during that period. And it should be borne in mind that a temporary relief at present experienced by the fact of at least twelve cargoes from domestic Atlantic ports being deferred in their arrival, creating, we may mention casually, a great deal of uneasiness as to the safety of several of the vessels making the voyage. We would not answer for the effect upon prices should the fleet all get in together, as has been frequently the case heretofore. While should they, with others to reach in due course, came dropping in one after another, they would leave nothing upon which to found the shadow of a hopeful for improvement. The vessels arriving during the fortnight were clipper ships *Daring*, *Endeavor*, *Anglo-Saxon* and *Golden Fleece*, from New-York; *Mary Whitridge*, from Hong Kong; bark *Comet*, from Shanghai; bark *Adelaide* and brig *General Yanez*, from Mazatlan; bark *Frances Palmer*, from Honolulu; schooner *Eliza*, from Tahiti; ship *Bramley Moore*, from Liverpool; and ships *Montezuma*, *Massachusetts* and *Fabius*, from whaling voyages."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 10.	Loans. Dec. 3.	Specie. Dec. 10.	Specie. Dec. 3.
Bk. of New-York	4,602,656	4,622,858	623,576	666,848
Manhattan Co	4,578,471	4,461,452	587,851	783,468
Mechanics' Bank	4,946,443	5,073,484	1,047,459	890,083
Merchants' Bank	3,629,939	3,528,714	714,950	582,105
Union Bank	2,732,416	2,526,859	510,237	475,658
Bk. of America	5,401,700	5,416,144	1,337,372	1,347,279
Phenix Bank	3,007,521	3,134,070	384,800	404,193
City Bank	2,103,250	2,102,457	230,329	245,249
Tradesmen's Bk	1,428,081	1,452,540	122,332	119,522
Fulton Bank	1,411,498	1,385,678	275,301	281,262
Chemical Bank	1,854,382	1,863,579	695,530	722,270
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,023,378	2,002,756	191,807	219,663
National Bank	2,002,765	2,020,104	231,161	211,144
Butc. & Drov. Bk	1,855,754	1,719,935	210,503	83,858
Mech. & Trad. Bk	809,624	888,673	129,355	148,286
Greenwich Bank	701,786	727,137	59,458	66,173
Leather Man. Bk	1,823,243	1,819,516	267,678	277,314
Seventh Ward Bk	1,267,557	1,247,250	174,420	141,742
Bk. St. New-York	3,323,889	3,270,696	624,692	685,807
Am. Exchange Bk	7,301,051	7,217,505	1,121,878	1,159,435
Bk. of Commerce	12,913,536	12,767,028	1,513,137	1,634,560
Broadway Bank	2,602,354	2,572,430	400,931	402,844
Ocean Bank	1,706,675	1,673,474	232,174	207,901
Mercantile Bank	2,804,184	2,426,633	372,782	427,900
Pacific Bank	1,005,976	1,009,551	140,852	140,857
Bank of Republic	3,925 452	3,907,276	764,678	676,051
People's Bank	674,190	659,914	88,067	69,332
Chatham Bank	699,506	687,251	65,192	89,508
Bank of N. Am	1,546,967	1,605,111	137,686	148,830
Hanover Bank	1,431,810	1,395,341	152,612	147,279
Irving Bank	307 [illegible]	779,402	108,597	152,061
Metropolitan Bk	6,092,997	6,129,784	990,042	1,104,018
Citizens' Bank	715,491	724,234	90,043	69 816
Nassau Bank	1,582,997	1,496,591	204,743	158,927
Market Bank	1,514,356	1,526,639	178,267	167,247
St. Nicholas Bk	1,041,114	1,037,973	182,983	159,836
Shoe & Leath Bk	5,065,779	5,044,416	1,716,128	2,284,235
Corn Exch. Bank	1,646,330	1,679,093	278,632	225,627
Continental Bank	3,401,132	3,262,934	434,171	560,762
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,197,144	1,182,612	164,461	130,956
Oriental Bank	525,346	514,113	67,157	68,320
Marine Bank	986,913	1,008,871	127,301	83,600
Atlantic Bank	640,702	626,611	91,913	43,363
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,604,127	2,585,836	372,322	255,418
Park Bank	4,286,114	4,427,537	736,799	825,330
Artisans' Bank

The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, on Northern Sentiment.

Speech of Mr. Dan. Sickles in the House.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The deepest feeling characterized the debates in Congress to-day. Mr. CLAY'S speech was listened to with profound attention, and his appeal to Northern Senators to realize and appreciate dangers which now threaten the Union, made an evident impression on that body. Senator WILSON persisted in ridiculing the Union movements at the North, and declared that Massachusetts would give fifty thousand majority for Republican doctrines, whatever might be the consequences to which they would lead.

Mr. SICKLES' speech in the House was clear, logical and conservative, and was attentively listened to by the members and crowded galleries. It was delivered in good taste and with decided effect. The Foreign Diplomatic Corps were present in full strength. Such has been the effect of the discussion that one distinguished foreigner inquired if the Union would be dissolved before or after the election of Speaker? There is not now the slightest prospect of organization, and members hardly deem it necessary to ballot. The President postponed sending in his Message, in consequence of failing to hear from Mexico, as was confidently anticipated. Nothing has yet been received from Mr. MCLANE. It is believed the *Tennessee* has been detained by high winds.

The War Department was anticipating dispatches from Gen. SCOTT to-day, but nothing has arrived. He is expected here in person to-morrow.

Dispatches received at the French Legation speak of the probability of Count SARTIGES being accommodated with one of the vacant European Missions, while the present Minister at Bogota will be advanced to the Mission here.

The Third Auditor has nearly completed the Report on the Oregon War Debt. He will recommend a heavy deduction from the amount allowed by the Commissioners. This will be violently opposed by Senator LANE and Gov. STEVENS.

The Supreme Court is passing rapidly through the docket, and Chief Justice TANEY expresses hope of clearing it before the close of the term. Q.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, and one hundred and three others, in favor of the passage of the Homestead bill, and opposing monopoly of the public lands.

Mr. MASON'S resolution was then taken up.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he wished to know where we stood. Let there be no concealment. Senators on the other side profess to respect the constitutional rights of the South, and declare they will preserve and maintain them. If that declaration is sincere, and the Republican Party will keep the pledge, there is no cause of complaint. But the South has good reason to distrust these professions, when the conduct of the Opposition Senators is so different. One Senator treats the whole matter with levity; which would be offensive if he did not always treat every subject in the same manner, and he will probably die like RABELAIS, with a jest upon his lips, and never wake to the responsibilities of life and death until he is called to judgment. Another ridicules the cowardice, weakness and impotence of the South, in suffering a handful of men to seize the armory at Harper's Ferry, in the face of fifteen hundred inhabitants. Another entertains us with newly-discovered opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and other fathers and framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, disapproving of Slavery. Another endeavors to excite domestic dissension and discord within our own ranks at the South, by appealing to non-slaveholders to come to the support of the Republican Party, professing to vindicate their rights and rescue them from the curse of Slavery—thus striving to scatter dragon's teeth over the plains of the South in the hope that there will spring up armed men. Others would frighten us with fierce and brave words, threatening us with coercion to make us submit to their authority, no matter how oppressive and unconstitutional it might be. These are the evidences of fraternal affection, respect and regard for the South which you present to us. WENDELL PHILLIPS has said, speaking of JOHN BROWN'S foray in Virginia, that it was the natural result of Anti-Slavery teaching, and that he for one expected it. He (CLAY) admired his courage and candor. It was the truth. Others had predicted the same things. He then quoted the remarks of prominent Republicans, showing that hostile feelings existed towards the South. Gov. CHASE had said he hated not only slaveholding but slaveholders, and his colleague here had said substantially the same thing.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.)—Does the Senator refer to me?

Mr. CLAY—Yes, Sir.

Mr. WADE—I would like to have him give my language, and specify the time and place.

Mr. CLAY—If the Senator was not misreported in a speech delivered in the State of Maine in 1855, he declared that the North and South hated each other as cordially as the English and Russians, who were then engaged in the Crimean war. Such a sentiment had been often avowed in different language by the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD.) The Republican Party in the North have opposed Slavery by non-action, in refusing to enforce the constitutional guarantees, and also by unfriendly legislation. For many years past negroes have been stolen, either by individuals or organized bands of predatory invaders, sometimes openly and shamelessly, and at other times secretly—yet the Northern States refuse to execute the Fugitive Slave law, and endeavor to throw obstacles in the way of the owner who seeks to recover that species of property. Who among the Republican Senators would rise and say he condemned such a course of policy? He (CLAY) paused for a reply. None being given, he proceeded to say that the silence of Senators showed that they all would encourage these depredations upon Slavery by non-action. All admit that their Legislatures are right in endeavoring to destroy Slavery as far as they dare to do it. Not content with non-action, they have actually gone so far as to adopt unfriendly legislation in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) stated that the Constitution of the United States, properly construed, gives to Congress no power to pass a fugitive slave law. It simply inhibits the States from discharging the fugitive from service, who may be held by the laws of the State from which he escapes.

Mr. CLAY would enter into no constitutional argument respecting the Fugitive Slave law of 1855 or 1793. But the Wisconsin Legislature has never passed any act for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Will the Senator say here that he would advise his Legislature, in the absence of Congressional legislation on the subject, to pass a law for the punishment of stealing our negroes, and provide for their rendition?

Mr. DOOLITTLE made no answer.

Mr. CLAY proceeded. You violate the Fugitive Slave law because you do not regard it as constitutional, and yet you will pass no act for the purpose of securing us our rights, solemnly guaranteed to us by our fathers and yours. He argued that Republican principles, rightly carried out, would lead them to seek the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. He alluded to the refusal of that party to vote for the Amistad claim. They seek to degrade the South, and then menace Southerners with the halter and hangman if they dare to refuse to submit to this degradation. He knew those who were foremost to threaten were generally hindmost to execute. He would indulge in no menace, nor would he make any prediction or promise for his own State—but if she be faithful to the principles she has professed—if she be true to her own interests and honor, and do not prove recreant to all that state pride and political integrity demand of her, she will never submit to the domination of the Republicans. He hoped that the South, being now forewarned of the purposes of the Republicans, would prove in the hour of trial to be forearmed.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) thought sentiments had been uttered by Republican Senators which were calculated to arouse the indignation of the South and disturb the Union. They had said that in the event of the election of the Republican candidate for President, if there is any resistance, they will hang those who resist. Now, who are they going to hang? One of the Senators very plainly said that they intended to hang the Governors of States. How were they going to get at them? By invasion?—for was not this threat an indication that they intended to invade the Southern States? Such threats should not be indulged in the Senate if gentlemen wished to preserve the Confederacy. It is a species of degradation to Senators representing Slaveholding States to use such threats in the event of their resisting, or any part of their population resisting, the inauguration of a Republican President; and it afforded ground for the Southern States to prepare themselves for defence against the execution of the threats, and for a separation from the North. It is inviting a dissolution of the Union. It will result in that if this sort of remark be indulged here or elsewhere. There is another reason why the Southern States should prepare for a dissolution of the Union. Look at the recent elections in the non-Slaveholding States. The Republican party has triumphed in almost every State on the Atlantic borders, but not on the Pacific, in the recent elections. Notwithstanding these Union meetings, which are very creditable to those engaged in getting them up, I can see no change in public sentiment or the Republican majorities in those States where these meetings are held. I noticed in the newspapers to-day, that in the City of Boston, where a short time ago a great Union meeting was held, the Republicans succeeded in electing their Mayor by a large majority. The South should be forewarned by these elections to prepare for the result, for, as the Senator from Alabama has said, there are a number of Southern States pledged to resist any aggressions upon their rights, such as the election of a Republican President, who will be dishonored and disgraced if they do not carry out their expressed intentions. Now, Mr. President, I undertake to say that the Southern States must prepare, in the face of the facts presented by the Senator from Alabama, because the Republican organization looks to the conquest of the South. It is a sectional Party. Where are there any Republicans in the fifteen Southern States of this Confederacy? If there are any it is only in certain localities, and even there it is dangerous for them to avow their sentiments, because the people of those fifteen States believe the utterance of such sentiments to be treason; therefore I consider it as the inevitable result of the principles avowed by the Republican Party that the South should prepare for resistance in the event of the election of a Republican President. How could he carry on the Government in any Southern State? Where would he get the Federal officers, the collectors, the postmasters, the district-attorneys and the marshals? I believe that, in a large majority of the slaveholding States, any men who would accept a commission from a Republican President would be looked upon as public enemies, and could not execute the duties imposed upon them. In my judgment, it is impossible for a Republican President to administer this Government over a slaveholding State. Mr. GWIN further stated that while his love for the Union was unchanged, and that it was his earnest wish that it might be preserved forever, still, in the event of a separation, California would be found with the South. He appealed to the Republicans to give up their opposition, for if it was founded on Kansas affairs they had defeated the South in their attempt. If any such had ever been made, to force Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, and had triumphed in the certainty that Kansas, when admitted into the Union, would probably be the strongest Slave State in it.

Mr. HALE—In my humble judgment, the position of affairs, represented this morning, present a more distinct line than has ever before been presented. I desire to speak plainly, when I say that if the position assumed by the gentleman from California be true, that we have been laboring under a delusion, an utter delusion. We are not an Union of States, but subject Provinces. Our people do not choose a President. You, the representatives of fifteen States, according to the remarks made this morning, and proclaim to a majority of the people of this Union, that if they dare to exercise their prerogative, and choose a President representing the views which they entertain, and the supposition pre-supposes they are the views of a majority of the people of these States, or else a President representing them could not be elected, that you will not submit to the will of that majority, and will separate from the Union. You thus declare that the Presidential election is an idle mockery, a delusion, a deception. It is no choice of the people. You people of the non-slaving States, you are not a part of the sovereign power of Confederacy. You occupy to us, the South, the position that the old French Parliament did to the monarch. He made the decrees, and it was the prerogative of the Parliament to register them. That was all. They called that Parliament the government of law. The Senator from California speaks to us as if we had been appealed to. I do not consider it so. I consider it as a declaration of facts, which, if they exist, ought to be known, and cannot be known too soon. If this is to be the remedy, that a majority of the people of the United States shall surrender their convictions and forbear in the exercise of the highest functions with which God has endowed a freeman, I am glad to hear it. He must forbear to let his ballot speak the sentiments of his understanding or his heart henceforth. He must stifle everything that is manly in him, if, by chance, God has planted anything of that sort in him. He must go to the polls next Fall, and go through the idle ceremony of voting, for the result is already a foregone conclusion, and if your decrees are not registered the Union is dissolved. Sir, it is dissolved now, if that is the case. We are not here as Sovereign States, or as States having any political rights. We are here, Sir, simply to register,—no, Sir, not that, but our people are to come together in the Fall of 1860, and register the solemn decrees that shall be made for them by the fifteen Slaveholding States of this Union. If this is to be the case, I am glad to know it. It has not been proclaimed too soon. But I want to put this a little more in detail for the benefit of the Senator from California. He says that if there is an aggression on Southern rights they will dissolve the Union, and he goes on to say that if the majority of these United States exercise their rights by electing a man to represent their views, the same result will follow. It is an infringement, it seems, of Southern rights for a majority of the people of the United States to carry out their sentiments by electing a President representing their views, and a violation of those rights to refuse to be dictated to by the South. I am not here to speak for the non-slaveholding States. They are represented by more able men than myself. I am the representative here of one of the smallest States of the Union. But I will say for that State, that I believe my people are ready, if this is the issue to which we have come, to meet the emergency. I do not think that an appeal of that sort to them, will be very likely to induce a different course from that hitherto pursued. It seems that a fiction—a pleasant political fiction—has been indulged in by some writers, in speaking of us as a confederacy of equal States. How idle the idea of any equality, when we are told before exercising a right guaranteed by the Constitution, that, if by the exercise of it, and under the forms and by the mode prescribed by the Constitution, we succeed in electing a representative of our views as President, that then the Government is at an end. So be it! This was not a new threat; it had been made before the recent elections in the Free States, and Senators representing Southern States could learn by examining the returns, how many of the Northern people were frightened by it.

Mr. GWIN replied, alluding to circumstances attending the admission of California. All he wished to say was that there was danger in the present course, and was it not best to pause before parties got so much excited against each other that it will be impossible to effect a reconciliation?

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he thought there was some mistake about Mr. CHASE'S having said he hated slaveholders. He had known Mr. CHASE long and well, and he was the last man to use such language. For himself, he repudiated the charge that the Republicans of Massachusetts hate slaveholders. Yet what are we to think of the feelings of the South towards the North, when advertisements appear in Richmond papers offering rewards for the heads of Republican members of Congress? These declarations that the Union is to be dissolved if the people of this country choose to elect a Republican President are received in the Free States as they should be received—with the strongest condemnation. Such declarations here and in the House of Representatives, have aroused not a poor, miserable, cowardly spirit of servility, but a manly spirit in men determined to exercise their own constitutional rights and express their opinions publicly and at the ballot-box. Union-saving meetings are of no earthly significance. He had nothing to say against those political eunuchs who gather around such meetings, but those meetings did not weigh a feather's weight in Massachusetts. Boston had gone for the Republicans at the recent election, and the Union-saving meeting held there was enough to produce such a result. Notwithstanding these threats on the floor of the Senate, the people of Massachusetts would give 50,000 majority for whoever shall be nominated as the Republican candidate for President.

Mr. CLAY said he had spoken with calmness, and his assertions were fully sustained by proof. He could go further than he had done to show the aversion and dislike, if hatred were regarded as too strong a word, for Slaveholders as well as Slaveholding. He would quote from the speech of Mr. SEWARD, whose talents and ability give him undisputed claim to be the Republican leader, in which he said "The world without sympathize with the servile foe." That showed that in the case of servile insurrection, Mr. SEWARD sympathized with negroes against their masters.

Mr. WADE then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The question being on the motion of Mr. HICKMAN to amend Friday's journal by inserting that he had offered a plurality resolution, Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) observed that he would not trespass on the House did he not deem it his imperative duty to protest against much which has been said on this floor in the course of discussion as to the sentiment of the North. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HICKMAN) avowed that the irrepressible conflict is not in the future, but is a fact, and is here. Mr. SICKLES said the Northern sentiment is otherwise. There are in the North millions of hearts devoted, not only to the Union, but to the Constitution on which it rests, and they would never relinquish their allegiance to it, or be unmindful of the duty of performing the obligations with which that allegiance is inseparably connected, and without which their love for the Constitution and the Union would be hypocrisy and a delusion. He said Mr. HICKMAN'S view of Northern sentiment is as unfounded as the charge he makes in the name of the North, and as the reasons for this feeling are unjustifiable.

In the course of reply to Mr. HICKMAN'S charge, that the South has violated all covenants compacts and compromises, he referred to the history of the adoption of the Constitution, and to kindred subjects, to show that there had been no violation of good faith by the South. He desired an antidote to go forth with the poison. The gentleman from Pennsylvania could not sustain himself in his first charge—that the clause in the Constitution abolishing the Slave-trade was a concession to freedom on the part of the South, when he (SICKLES) had proved that the clause, as originally reported by eleven Sistes, was enlarged and sustained on motion of gentlemen from the North. There was no instance where the Southern Courts had failed to take cognizance of or punish those engaged in the Slave-trade. Expeditions with this view were fitted out with vessels sometimes expressly built for this purpose, and the proceeds of the traffic distributed in the North and East, and in all probability at the South. The late District-Attorney of New-York, Mr. MCKEON, gave us his opinion that more expeditions were fitted out and sustained by Northern capital than from any other part of the Union. As to the charge that the South had broken the Missouri Compromise, he argued that it could not be called a compromise. It was an experiment, and had ceased to have vitality in a quarter where alone it could be maintained. When the violent and excited feeling produced by the repeal of the Missouri restrictions shall have ceased the North will, as heretofore, regard the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as congenial to their convictions, on which the best hopes of the patriot can rest, and entirely fair to all persons in the confederacy. He maintained that there had been no violation of the Compromises of 1850 and 1854. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said the great question to be presented in the next Presidential election was, shall Slavery be allowed to go into the Territories? The gentleman had not shown any reason or justification for that issue, in view of such a contingency in our affairs as existed two or three years ago, with reference to Kansas. We were to understand it was to be brought forward as an abstract, not an existing question. But the North does not desire to enter the Presidential election on any such question. When the people of the North witness the inevitable result of the doctrines of the "irrepressible conflict," in the acts of fanatics and traitors invading peaceful homes and firesides, and creating alarm and death—when they find such are the consequences of giving an ascendancy to a sectional party, they will sweep it out of existence as summarily as they would drive away an enemy from their own door. He considered we were in the presence of the most serious danger that ever menaced the Confederacy, and therefore as a faithful sentinel it was his duty to admonish the North. He believed that with a full knowledge of the facts they would give a patriotic response. He alluded to the few demonstrations made in New-York to sympathise with the doctrines professed and practiced by JOHN BROWN, and denied that the religious sentiment of the people tolerated or countenanced them. He did not believe there were any communities in the North which would permit assemblages within their borders with the view to proclaim their purposes to carry invasion and death to the firesides of any portion of this country. As a citizen of New-York he would say that State would be faithful to its past history, faithful to the period of 1800, when it gave its deciding vote to JEFFERSON for President, and when it laid the foundations, deep as the mountains, of the Democratic Party.

(At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. SICKLES was applauded.)

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—Mr. Clerk, I will trespass on the House but for a few minutes, as indisposition prevents me from entering into discussions as fully as I would have desired. But, Sir, from the appearance of an article in the *Constitution* the other day, the organ of the Administration, it is due to myself that I should speak on this occasion. That article has been alluded to by two of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats on this floor, and permit me to say that so far as they are concerned they have rebuked that most insolent attack. I should not have noticed it now, or do I do it now on the ground that it is necessary that I should stand here in defence of my character as a man of integrity and political consistency. I simply notice it for the purpose of calling the attention of Democrats on the floor, and asking whether that paper is their organ or only the organ of Mr. BUCHANAN. Appeals are made here—strong and powerful appeals, to our Democratic sympathies and our Democratic principles. We are asked to rally to the support of the honorable gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BOCOCK, for whom, personally, I have the highest regard; but how can I, under a charge of bribery made by Mr. BUCHANAN'S organ, affiliate or associate with you, and assist in the election of Mr. BOCOCK? Why, Sir, it is a disgrace that I would never survive. They ask me to unite with them in the election of a man who stands now the Administration candidate for Speaker, while that Administration has denounced me as a man ready to sell out, as it has charged Mr. HASKIN and Mr. HICKMAN with having already been purchased with a Republican shilling. Mr. BUCHANAN, his Administration, and the whole country, know that I am incapable of being purchased, or of being swerved one iota from those principles which I hold most dear and sacred, and which I believe to be most intimately connected with the best interests of the country. During the Lecompton controversy I was approached in such a manner as shows corruption on the part of the Administration. If I had only given my support to the Lecompton policy, I was assured that I could secure a foreign appointment for one most near and dear to me. A leading member of the House at that time came to me, whispering in my ear: "Sir, it is all settled in the Cabinet." What is settled?" "Why, that one who is nearest to you by the dearest ties of blood, is to receive the appointment." My reply was: "Send word to the Administration to make the appointment, and I intend to resist it to the last in its infamous attempt to force a Constitution on the people of Kansas, against their will." I did resist it, and because I resisted it I was charged with being a Black Republican, an Abolitionist, and no Democrat. The paper which is now attacking us attacked us then. I do not ask the opinion of that paper or of the Administration in regard to my Democracy—my Democracy was pronounced upon by my constituents. In the last Congressional canvass I took this very paper, then the *Union*, and read portions of it to my constituents, in which I was called a traitor and a renegade, and no Democrat, and I put it before my people. What was their response? JAMES BUCHANAN does not know what a Democrat is. You are a Democrat and always have been from your boyhood, and all the power of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration shall be ineffectual to prevent your being returned to Congress. I am here this day as a Democrat, and I should like to see the man that dare say that I am not one by any record I have made in all my life. This Administration has attempted to read out a far greater man than I am, or any of the eight Anti-Lecompton Democrats; it has tried its hand upon a man of greater intellectual power, of greater fidelity to principles, who is true to the Constitution and the Union,—and that man is STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois. Has he been read out of the party? I think not. I maintain that Mr. BUCHANAN, in his insane attempt to read out him and those who stand with him, has actually read himself out of the Democratic Party, and does not stand on the Cincinnati Platform, or Kansas-Nebraska Act, as construed by him in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, when he declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, should declare for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—The gentleman from New-Jersey, Mr. ADRAIN, has said that he belonged to the Democratic Party and maintained its principles. I desire to ask him whether he will support the nominee of the Charleston Convention if the National Democracy there adopt the Cincinnati Platform?

Mr. ADRIAN—I will answer by stating that if the Charleston Convention readopt the Cincinnati platform, and put upon that platform a man who has construed it as Mr. BUCHANAN construed it in his letter accepting the nomination, I will support the nominee of that Convention, and if such a candidate, who is known to occupy this position by my constituents, is not nominated, neither my constituents or myself will support the nominee. Now, I will ask the gentleman a question, for I think We ought to understand one another. If Judge DOUGLAS is nominated at Charleston, upon the construction which he has placed upon the Cincinnati platform, will you support him for the Presidency?

Mr MCRAE—I am, Mr. CLERK, a fair man—known to be such at home—and known to be such by all who have had an opportunity to judge what I am, from any expression of opinion I have ever given. When the gentleman answers my question fairly, I will answer his. (Laughter.)

Mr. ADRIAN—I have answered his question, and I put a direct question to him. He has told the House he is a fair man; let him demonstrate his fairness by answering the question directly, whether he will support Judge DOUGLAS or not.

Mr. MCRAE—When the gentleman answers my question fairly, I will answer his. (Great laughter.)

He says that he will not support the nominee of the Charleston Convention upon the Cincinnati Platform unless his particular construction is placed upon it.

Mr. ADRAIN—I say that the man who stands upon that platform must be one who construes it in the way I construe it, and in the way Mr. BUCHANAN construed it in 1856, because I do not want to be cheated. I want to know whether the nominee of the Convention places the Southern construction upon the Cincinnati Platform, or the construction which we all placed on it in 1856.

Mr. MCRAE. As the gentleman has absolutely refused to answer my question, and has said he will not support the Charleston nominee without construction being placed upon the platform, such as conforms to his own idea, I put it to sense of the House whether he can ask me to answer him. (Laughter.)

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) will vote for no man who is put naked upon the Cincinnati Platform, and I will state the reason briefly. The North insist that the proper construction of that Platform is that the people of a territory, while in a territorial condition, have a right to exclude Slavery by Legislature enactment, if they desire to do so. The South construe it that they shall only exclude when they come to form a State Constitution. The issue is there joined between the North and the South as to the proper interpretation of that Platform, and I say that I, as a Democrat, will not go for any man, even Judge DOUGLAS himself, but upon the Cincinnati Platform without explanation. Now, I wish to know the gentleman's views upon this point.

Mr. MCRAE—I have this answer to make to the gentleman, in reference to the position which he now occupies; yesterday he announced his determination not to cooperate further with the Democratic Party.

Mr. HICKMAN—I did not say anything of the kind. What I did say the gentleman will find in the *Globe*, for I have made no alteration of my remarks since I delivered them. I only stated what my intention was under certain circumstances.

Mr. MCRAE—Did not the gentleman express himself as willing to cooperate with the Opposition sentiment in the election of a Speaker.

Mr. HICKMAN—I declare myself ready to unite with any party I know of in the country, or against the Administration Party, for I consider that the most obnoxious sentiment in the country. (Great applause.)

Mr. MCRAE—Mr. Clerk I cannot get a fair answer out of any of them. (Shouts of laughter.) The House will see that if the gentleman will cooperate with any party in opposition to the Administration, that inference is legitimate, that he means to cooperate with the Republican Party. Does not everybody see it, and does not the gentleman know it?

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.) inquired whether, if thirty-five or forty votes could be polled for Mr. GILMER, the Democrats would join their forces for his support? He said Southern members could have no objection to Mr. GILMER, who holds a hundred slaves.

Mr. MCRAE asked whether it was fair that eighty-eight or ninety men should go over to twenty-three, and it been shown that Mr. GILMER could not get thirty votes? Why did not the gentleman unite his twenty-three with the Democrats, putting the responsibility of the result upon the Anti-Lecompontites?

Mr. ETHERIDGE said they could not test the fact when it could be shown that Mr. BOCOCK can receive ninety-three votes. It would then be no difficult task to show how he could be elected. Some of the Democrats, however, refused to vote for Mr. BOCOCK, and ignored his Democracy.

Mr. BRABSON, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) said he could not vote for a Republican, nor could he vote for a man who indorsed the position of Mr. DOUGLAS, as the latter's doctrines are wholly subversive of Southern rights. He wished to ask Mr. BOCOCK whether he indorsed the views of Messrs. DOUGLAS, SEWARD and PUGH, that a Territory can exclude Slavery therefrom by unfriendly legislation? He would never support any man holding such opinions.

Mr. MCRAE replied that Mr. BOCOCK had not possession of the floor, and could not get it to answer. (Laughter.)

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, said he would never vote for any person for Speaker who was not hostile to legislation by Congress for the protection of slave property in the Territories, who was not thoroughly inimical to the abrogation of the laws against the Slave-trade; and he must also not be a man who would deem the election of a Republican sufficient cause to attempt a dissolution of the Union. He would not say that Mr. BOCOCK did not stand on this platform.

Mr. MCRAE replied that the Democratic Party did not make the reopening Slave-trade question.

Mr. CLARK was glad to hear that.

Mr. MCRAE said that, so far as he was individually concerned, he was in favor of it, and would at a future time give his reasons. Such, however, was not the position of the Democratic Party in Mississippi or any Southern State.

Mr. CLARK, in further explaining his position, said he would support DOUGLAS much sooner without than with a platform.

Mr. MCRAE—Would you support the nominee of the Charleston Convention on the Cincinnati Platform?

Mr. CLARK replied he would support DOUGLAS.

Mr. MCRAE resumed his remarks, causing much good humor. He was frequently interrupted by gentlemen who wished either to define their positions or obtain political light.

Without concluding, Mr. MCRAE gave way for a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

Adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gathering of the Hards at Albany.

MEETING OF THE MOZART HALL STATE COMMITTEE—PREPARATION FOR CHOOSING DELEGATION TO CHARLESTON—ANTI-TAMMANY RESOLUTIONS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The State Committee of the Wood or Mozart Hall section of the Democracy met at Congress Hall to-day.

All the members of the Committee were present except Mr. EDDY, of Niagara, and Mayor WOOD, of New-York. The latter did not attend in consequence of his recent mournful domestic affliction.

Hon. JOHN A. GREENE, of Syracuse, moved that Mr. CRAMER be Chairman.

Mr. CRAMER peremptorily declined, when Mr. GREENE took the Chair.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. RAE moved to exclude reporters, on the ground that the proceedings of the Committee were of an executive character, and that it was not desirable to make them public.

Gen. ORVILLE CLARK, and others, opposed the motion, and the proceedings were conducted with open doors.

About fifty persons were in attendance, among them Hon. D. M. CHAUNCEY and others who had been invited by letter to attend.

Hon. B. F. RAE suggested the appointment of a Committee of three to report whether it was advisable to adjourn to meet in New-York.

Mr. MCMANON, of Albany, made a speech attacking those who had opposed Mr. WOOD in the recent Mayoralty election in New-York, denouncing DEAN RICHMOND and PETER CAGGER for the influence they exercised in relation to Federal appointments in New-York, and generally condemning the appointments made by Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Committee then took a recess till the afternoon.

On reassembling they appointed Committees of five from each Congressional District to call primary meetings and Conventions to elect Delegates to the National Convention before the 1st of January next.

Mr. MCMANON offered a series of resolutions denouncing Collector SCHELL, Postmaster FOWLER, Surveyor HART and Marshal RYNDERS for their course in the recent Municipal Election in New-York City.

The resolutions were laid over for a future meeting by a vote of 4 to 3, the rest of the Committee having previously left.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Still Later from Mexico.

THE REPORTED REVERSES OF THE LIBERALS CONFIRMED—CHANGE IN THE JUAREZ CABINET.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived this evening from Vera Cruz, 8th inst.

Minister MCLANE was on board the *Brooklyn*.

Senor FUENTES had left the Juarez Cabinet, and OCAMPO resumes the portfolio of Foreign Relations.

MIRAMON was at Guadalajara with MARQUEZ.

DEGOLLADO had evacuated San Luis Potosi, which was occupied by Gen. WOLL.

Gen. COLOS was in possession of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, and had seized a large quantity of arms.

The Tehauntepec Company's steamer *Suchil* had been lost at Alvarado.

Later from Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived, from Havana and Key West 10th inst. Gen. CONCHA was to leave Cuba on the 13th, and a magnificent ovation was anticipated.

The Havana Sugar market was quiet for want of stock, but there was a better feeling in the market, and 9½ reals were asked for No. 12. Molasses in but little inquiry, and prices weak. Stock of Sugars, 33,560 boxes. Freights dull, and vessels leaving for Gulf ports. Exchange on London, 16@16¼ ₱ cent. premium; on New-York, 4@4¼ ₱ cent. premium.

The Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Freight trains commenced crossing the Victoria Bridge yesterday, and passenger trains will begin to cross regularly next Monday.

The weather continues cold and clear. Thermometer 10° below zero. Wind W. There is a good deal of ice in the river, and the ferry-boats have stopped running.

Fire in Newark.

FACTORY OF ENAMELED CLOTH DESTROYED.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The enameled cloth factory of WM. MCMURTRY, late HALSEY & ROBLES, in this city, was set on fire this morning and partially destroyed. Loss $5,000; insured for $3,500, principally in New-York Companies.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Messrs. JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON today obtained full possession of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad for the benefit of the Bondholders.

Municipal Election in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 13.

EDWARD W. HARRINGTON, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day, receiving 1,335 votes, against 1,303 for B. P. CILLEY, Republican.

Massachusetts Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

THEODORE OTIS, Republican, was elected Mayor of Roxbury yesterday by 247 plurality.

In Charlestown JAMES DANA, Citizens' candidate, was chosen Mayor by 256 plurality.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 13—1 30 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now due, with Liverpool dates of the 30th ult. and Queenstown of the 1st inst.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

OBITUARY.

The death of Hon. DANIEL O. MORTON, at Cleveland, O., was made the occasion of paying a high tribute to his character and abilities, personal and professional, by the Bar of that City. At a meeting of the members, the following resolution was ordered to be entered on the records of the Court:

Resolved, That the mournful intelligence of the death of Hon. DANIEL O. MORTON causes in them the profoundest sorrow; that they consider his death a great public loss; that his many social and generous virtues—his high sense of honor—his unswerving integrity and his great learning as a lawyer—the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged many of the most important official duties for his fellow-citizens are and must continue to be remembered with the liveliest sensibility of regard for the deceased.

Rev. Dr. MCCALLA, a Presbyterian minister of talent and influence, died recently in Rodney, Miss. Dr MCCALLA was formerly well known in Philadelphia was connected for a short time with the Presbyterian Church of Jackson, Miss., and had been a chaplain in the United States army, under Gen. Jackson, and was one of the most decided, zealous ministers of his order.

Hon. Jerome B. Kimball, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, died in Providence on Saturday, the 10th inst., of typhoid fever. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832.

J. Howard Sleeper, eldest son of Capt. John S. Sleeper, of Roxbury, Mass., died at Honolulu, S. I., Oct. 25. Mr. Sleeper was one of the editors of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*.

THE BOSTON CRIM. CON. CASE.—We understand that H. F. DURANT, Esq., and H. C. HUTCHINS, Esq., the eminent counsel who so ably conducted the recent case of WM. A. COCHRANE *vs.* GEO. L. PRENT, in the Supreme Court, have in the most handsome manner declined to accept any remuneration for their valuable services; thus affording Mr. COCHRANE the satisfaction of donating the whole amount of damages received by him, viz.: $3,000, to the "New-England Female Moral Reform Society."—*Boston Traveller.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the Wisconsin State Superintendent of Schools contains the following statistics: There are 3,538 school districts, 118 districts which have not reported, 1,611 parts of districts, 78 parts of districts which have not reported, and 667 school-houses in joint districts. The average number of months that schools have been taught is five and a half; the whole number of children under four years of age who have attended school is 1,066, and of children over 10 years of age, 2,914.

An unfortunate youth in Quincy, Mass., aged about 14 years, who bears the name of John Brown, was lately tried by his companions for treason and sentenced to be hung. He was placed upon a barrel, and a rope, suspended from the limb of a tree, was passed under his arms. At the appointed time the barrel was kicked from under him, and the rope slipped and caught him by the neck. Had not a woman rushed out and cut the rope with a carving knife the boy would doubtless have met with as tragical an end as his prototype, with far less of notoriety.

A novel foot-race came off in Warren County, Penn., on the 30th ult. One, Tiffany by name, ran from Sugar Grove to Jamestown, a distance of ten miles, on a wager of $40. By the conditions of the race, Tiffany was allowed to rest 20 seconds on the road to Jamestown, 30 seconds at the terminus, and 20 seconds on the road back. There was no test as to time; the question being whether he could run 20 miles with a rest of only about two minutes. The feat was performed in three hours and forty minutes, and fatigued Tiffany very little.

At Pittsburgh, Dec. 7, Robert F. Kitts, of Cincinnati, committed suicide at the Mansion House, by shooting himself. He arrived at the hotel on Tuesday, and was joined by a young English woman. One of the proprietors, observing that he was much of the time in her room through the day, told him he must go to his own room. Shortly before 8 o'clock he went to her room, took his cane and went out, and almost immediately went to the third story and shot himself.

M. Borniche, jun., of Chantilly, has just submitted to the Emperor Napoleon several systems for applying the breech-loading principle to ordinance. General of Division Lebœuf, commanding the artillery of the Guard, and Artillery-Commandant Brady, ordinance officer to his Majesty, and an Irishman by birth, it is said, have been charged with the examination of the invention, and Col. Faré, professor of artillery, has been appointed to report thereon to the Emperor.

At the beginning of this month the Israelite banker Padovini, of Boulogne, who was mainly instrumental in denouncing to Europe the Mortara outrage, and hence violently obnoxious to the fanatics, was the victim of their revenge, and at the same time of their cupidity. Seven ruffians, masked, watched his counting-house until he was alone, and with fire-arms held him at bay while they robbed the desk of some thousands of dollars, with which they got safe over the frontier.

Rev. Dr. Chickering and Rev. Dr. Moore, of Portland, Maine, recently exchanged pulpits. When the latter was about half through with his discourse, at the High-street Church, he suddenly stopped, and remarked that the sermon had cost him a great deal of labor; but as it seemed not to interest the audience, and as many of them were asleep, he would proceed with it no longer. He then closed the meeting with a prayer and benediction.

The students of the Medical College connected with Harvard University partook of a supper at the Revere House, Dec. 9, by invitation of the Faculty. They assembled there at 8 o'clock, and spent a couple of hours very pleasantly among themselves and in the society of the Professors. The number of students in the Medical School connected with Harvard University is now 185, and much larger than at any former period.

A Marseilles journal says: "It is gratifying to have to state that business is being actively resumed in this port. The expedition to China has had the effect of dissipating all fears, even those of the greatest pessimists, that the relations of France with England will not for at least two years remain on a friendly footing. Thanks to this common expedition,

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

How to Make Buildings Warm and Dry—Hollow Walls.

Hollow walls for buildings, by inclosing and confining a stratum or wall of non-condncting air, preserve both cqueble temperature and dryness, whatever may be the outside heat or cold. Protection against the direct action of the elements—of rain end wind—of course constitutes the leading idea of a house. But when this is done, the more suhtle operations of heat are regardless of wood and stone, of brick and plaster, and must be modified by new means and conditions, or our houses will be damp, or hot, or cold, with each meteorological change, as in fact they generally are, to a greater or less extent. If the walls of houses are good conductors, they readily communicate the heat of the sun's rays, or of the warm air passing and touching them, to the inside, whence it is both radiated and conducted to the floors and other objects. Then when the outside air ie cold, and the sun's rays are removed, the walls conduct the internal heat the other way to the passing air outside, while the floors, air, and objects within, give up their heat to the walls often faster than stovee and furnaces can supply it. Thus restless caloric is for ever searching out new objects, and seeking to equalize itself over all the world. The extent to which it shall be a chesp, reliable and equable eloment in our indoor comfort, is determined, to a great extent, by the construction of the walle of our houses ; they may either facilitate or interrupt its roaming propensities. The first of these offices was illustrated by the walls of the Crystal Palace, which being a single thickness of iron, a good conductor, caused the internal temperature to conform immediately to the outside changes ; the other office is illustrated by all hollow-walled buildings, and by all thick walls of stone or other poor conductore. Tho very thick granite walls of the Merchents' Exchenge preserve a neerly equable temperature within at all sessone, because they are such a very long time in transmitting the heat imparted to them from either side. But very thick stone or brick walle are not only expensive but damp, for they are always at a lower temperature than that nccessary for living apartments, and air charged with moisture in a place warmer than the walls, will loose its retentive power and precipitate ite moisture upon coming in contact with them. Air, however, is a poorer conductor than stone, and costs nothing save the box or hollow in the wall which holds it, and this is only a question of slightly increased labor in construction, and not a question of material for the same smount of materials may be made stronger if hollow than if solid. Here we come to the great and common mistake which too often renders hollow walls no better than eolid onee, viz. : instead of absolutely confining the stratum of air, and isolating it from the outer atmosphere, they permit it to change, to escape when heated, and make room for fresh air from without ; in short, to *circulate*, in which case they are worse then a single wall. Many attempts are made, cspecially in the country, to prevent the dempness of brick or stone houses by making hollow walls, and they generally fail because the contained air is not absolutely confined. Dampnese does noi come from without, through the wall, but is deposited from the air within when it comes in contact with the walls which have been made cold simply because they are not thorough non-conductore. The greatest care should be taken to stop all holes, however small, especially between the outside atmosphere and the inclosed non-conducting stratum.

FRENCH LOCOMOTIVES—THEIR VALUE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

French locomotives are generally constructed upon the English model, having eix wheels in a rigid frame, without a truck. The comparative straightness and good condition of European roads does not render the better American style of running geer so necessary as it ie on our own roads. There are, however, many original designs of more or lese merit. The "Crampton" engine, with one pair of eight feet (or larger) driving wheels placed behind the boiler instead of under it, so as to keep the centre of gravity low, while its adhesion is limited, is quite well adapted to the very high speeds light gradients and to the small express trains of French lines. Many of its features are not economical. It is used almost exclusively in France, although it is an English invention. The remarkable Engerth engines, originally designed for the Soemmering incline, are considerably used for freight. They are an exaggeration of the six and eight-wheeled freight-engines, much in vogue here at one time, the larger class having eight coupled wheels four feet two inches in diameter, without a truck. In some, a large portion of the weight of the tender reste on the engine, and increases its adhesion ; in others, the four wheels of the tender are coupled to those of the engine, giving the adhesion of the whole mass of some sixty tons. The cylinders are 19½ by 26 inches, our first-class cylinders averaging 16 by 22 inches. The boilers are enormous, being nearly 60 inches in diameter, with 235 tubes, 16½ feet long, our common boilers having say 45 inches diameter, and 150 tubes 10 or 12 feet long. The boiler proportions of these engines have not been proved economical in the general practice. Their extreme weight at high epeeds causee, of course, extreme repair expenses of track and machinery. At very low speeds, say 5 or 6 miles per hour, the principle of concentrating power may not be erroneous. The engines draw 450 tens, exclusive of cars, up grades of 1 in 200 to 1 in 143, burning 68 pounds of coal per mile. The Larpent engines, with ordinary running gear, but a very novel boiler, having excessively large flues, end other novelties, promised great things at the time of the Great Exlubition in Paris. They have not been much heard of since. The peculiarities, *in detail*, of French engines are chiefly as follows : Boiler plates are 6-10 or nearly ⅝ inch thick, where ½ is used in England, and ½ to ⅝ in America. The best French charcoal plate has a tensile strength of 58,000 pounds per square inch, the best American plates having 60,000. Angle iron at the joints of plates, so common in England, is not used in France, as it is not in America. Copper fire boxes, like the English boxes, are universal, save in case of some experimental steel boxes. Steam domes, for separating steem from spray, are not as common as in England or America. With superheating they are entirely unnecessary. French boilers are covered, in many cases, with polished sheet brass, which is intrinsically a good material, preventing the radiation of heat by its brightness. English boilers are covered with painted sheet iron, which is worst, and American boilers with Russia iron, which, considering cost and brightness, is best. Coal burning in France is far behind that in England, and not up to the most enlightened practice here. The admission of air above the fire, and devices for mixing the gases are not common, and smoke and a high consumption is the result. Too much importance is attached to the *grate* as the leading means of economical coal-burning, as has also been the case with us. Jackets are usually cast around the cylinders, which, if properly used for drying steam, are the means of a considerable economy.

Outside cylinders are recently the order of the day in France as elsewhere. KRUPP'S steel cranked shafts, guaranteed to last five years, are much used in case of inside cylinders. Cast-steel tires, as in England, are gaining ground. Wheels wholly of wrought iron are not as common as in Great Britain. The cast-iron piston of American engines, with its springs and double rings, is a clumsy affair. The "Swedish piston," much used all over Europe, is simply a wrought-iron disc with two cast-iron rings, whose elasticity keeps them tight. The American plan of air chambers on the feed pumps is much used. A new and very remarkable system of feeding the boiler is coming into use. The impulsive force of a steam jet or blast drives the water into the boiler under circumstances which have so attracted public attention as to form the basis of formidable papers and discussion among the societies of engineers.

On the whole, with the exception of this singular automatic-feed, and the use of steel axles, tires and boilers, there is not much in the French practice that is useful to American builders. The machine work is well done, but the designs are often *clumsy*.

CONDITION OF ITALY.

The Policy of the Piedmontese Government—Discontent in the Duchies—General Review of the Situation.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

The horizon looks very dark just now, the Emperor's peremptory orders, for this is the literal translation of "prec se c unsels," to the King of Piedmont concerning the regency of the Prince of CARIGNANO, is regarded as a personal insult by every honest Italian, inasmuch as it had been all but officially notified to the four Assemblies that his eiection was in accordance with the wishes of the Government and the King, who, it was said, would not hesitate to sanotion the acceptance. Great indignation is, also, expressed against the King for yielding to the insolent menaces of his ally.

The Parmesans and Modencse are also irritated beyond measure. As the Tuscans are weary of RICASOLI and Co., exasperated at his inaction, his death-in-life system of repression and suppreesion, they think of the two, BUONCOMPAGNI may not be a bad exchange; but Parma and Modena, justly attached to FARINI, and only willing to lose him in order to effect a nearer approach to unity, in order to appear before the European Congress. One with Piedmont, not only *de jure* but *de facto*, are furious at being done out of FARINI to receive instead a BUONCOMPAGNI with no more official euthority and probably less energy and andacity.

According to the Tuscan correspondent of the London *Times* of the 5th of November:

"The epostles of the Mazzinian *tout ou rien* school fanned the flames of discontent, and were gaining sufficient ascendancy to imperil the popularity of GARIBALDI himself. They succeeded in describing him as having deserted the Mazzinian Party and whispered that he would in the end prove as false to Italy as he had been the chief of Young Italy, to whom he hed sworn allegiance, even while he was winning his spurs in the campaigns of Montevideo."

Now one word as to the accuser, before we touch on the accusation. Signor ANTONIO GALLENGA was once one of the most ardent partisans of Young Italy, and after the execution of a number of its members in Piedmont, in 1833, he laid a plot to assassinate CHARLES ALBERT—of which plot he was to be the sole executor. But his courage failed him ; or, as CAMPANELLA wittily wrote, "He could not find the number of the King's house." So he went to England, where he lived under the name of LUIGI MARIOTTI, signing himself, up to 1848, a member of Young Italy. In 1849 he published an account of the events of 1848, full of praises of MAZZINI, full of blame to Piedmont. Then he merried a rich wife, and from that moment laid aside his republicanism, and commenced a series of invectives against the Republican Party, and calumnies against its chiefs. In 1855 he published a *History of Piedmont*, which formed a strange contrast with his *Italy in* 1848. About the same time he was elected Deputy of the Sardinian Chambers, and was decorated by the King with the cross of the Order of San Marizio. In 1857 we find him special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, and each letter contained fresh calumnies against MAZZINI, one of which taunted him with being an asssssin, or a plotter of assassination. MAZZINI was at that moment in Genoa, and BADEBIOO CAMPANELLA, a faithful member of Young Italy ever since the origin of the Society, wrote to him, entreating him, for the sake of the principle which suffered by these unrefuted calumnies, to supply him with the facts of the case. This MAZZINI did, and CAMPANELLA published a full account of the transaction in the *Italia del Popoli*. Imagine the consternation of VICTOR EMANUEL when he found the would-be murderer of his father a Deputy of the Sardinian Parliament, and decorated with the cross of San Marizio. Of course Signor GALLENGA was at once stripped of his cross and compelled to send in his resignation ; and so many enemies had he made in Turin, that every newspaper, from the organs of the Clerical Party to the Liberal papers, rejoiced in his downfall. I remember going to the office of the *Daily News* at the time, to see Mr. WEIR, that ever-to-be-regretted editor. "It's the biter bit," he said, "and if I had known his antecedents I certainly would not have inserted his calumnies." Then he showed me a letter from his "own corresponden" in Turin, who said that he had gone from office to office, begging a little mercy for GALLENGA, but that the editors replied : "Has he ever failed to do us an ill turn when it lay in his power? Why should we spare him now?"

Certainly, if word-penitence and contrition could atone for wrong done, GALLENGA must stand ecquitted, he said. MAZZINI had but spoken the truth, and he begged pardon of the King, of the House, of the Press, and of the public—who did not readily forgive him, however ; not for the intentional act, but for the false colors he had worn since, and for the impudent hypocrisy with which he had blamed others for maintaining principles which were proven to be his own. At the same time he asserted that he should withdraw entirely, not only from politics, but from the Press. How he has kept his word, his present letters to the *Times* are proofs. When the disclosures so fatal to him were made, he showed no resentment towards MAZZINI, whom he well knew could still further damage him ; but from that hour to this he has never lost an opportunity of calumniating him, and of maligning all those suspected of sharing his principles anonymously. I have long kept silence on the subject, but I think Americans who read the articles of the London *Times*, without note or comment, ought to know who writes them, and the motives that inspire their author. Apart from the personalities they contain, the letters are excellent, which is not surprising, as GALLENGA is a man of considerable talent, great research end study, and is a perfect master of the English language.

And now for his accusations. I am in a position to inform you that never since the days of Montevideo, to which the correspondent alludes—when the deeds and daring of the gallant leader and his band were collected by MAZZINI, and printed by him in London and distributed clandestinely throughout Italy, so that GARIBALDI on his return in June 1848, found his name a household word in the Peninsula—never since those days has the so-called Mazzinian party been as unanimous as now, in seconding GARIBALDI'S every wish, and in recognizing him as the rightful leader who holds the destinies of Italy in his grasp. To every question put by his friends in Bologna, and they are many, MAZZINI has replied, "I would make GARIBALDI Dictator." When but lately some generous, impetuous youths suggested to him that if he would but use his influence with certain of the officers and military men the crossing of the Rubicon would be effected, and certainly seconded by GARIBALDI, he replied, "Even if I were sure of success, I would not attempt it; a movement initiated by us would be regarded as a party movement, and would furnish a pretext for foreign intervention. It is for GARIBALDI to take the initiative, and I have sufficient faith in his patriotism and his conviction of its necessity to believe that he will do so." I sent you his letters concerning the 1,000,000 muskets, and I can moreover assure you that he has contributed more than any one else to wake up the English people to contribute. In Scotland, too, it is the old Italian Society which is setting vigorouely to work under the inspiration of that canny Scotchman and American citizen, JOHN MCADAM, who, working hand in hand with the large-brained, great-hearted Prof. NICOL,—now alas! gone from us,—has done so much in the past for KOSSUTH and the Hungarian cause, for the liberation of Italian prisoners, and for the succor of the sixty-four victims of King BOMBA.

GARIBALDI knows that as long as he says "Trust in me, I will lead you to battle against Italy's foes," these Republicans or Mazzinians will never play him false. But he also knows that were he now to waver or seem timid and irresolute no power on earth will eventually the matter into their own hands—from saying "Enough, prevent the volunteers and the populace from taking this hanging on the whispers of a forcign despot, who played the liberator for his own ende and not for ours. Europe is looking at us. Let us make an effort to fight these enemies, these priests and foreigners. If we win the day the triumph will be ours ; if we fail we fall gloriously, and we shall be respected in defeat. If, on the contrary, we continue inert until the meeting of the Congress, Austria and France without, and the apathy of some and the machinations of others within the Peninsula, will win the day, and the world will say, It serves them right—they had the battle in their own hands ; they had time to arm and they neglected to do so ; those who were armed feared to use their weapons ; the Italians are not fit for liberty, because they lost the only real opportunity ever offered them of winning it." This, as GARIBALDI knows, will be the consequence of his falling short of the national trust and national hope ; and he also knows that were he sufficiently powerful to induce the nation to yield to the fratricidal designs of France, such submission would be suicide to Italy and the annihilation of the *prestige* of the House of Savoy : therefore it is true patriotism and absolute necessity that dictated his message of the 11th to the King.

It now remains to be seen what the upshot will be. The probabilities are that VICTOR EMANUEL will summon the General to Turin, and use his personal influence, which is great, to induce him to alter his determination ; but unless he can show good reasons for the suspension of hostilities—proofs not only of security to Piedmont, ... war seemed quite imminent between ... and the thirteen Confederated Provinces. ... British Mail steamer *Bogota* has just arrived ... England with new machinery ; she went on at once to Callao.

Nov. 1.—The fire was checked last night without causing much more harm.

J. T. UMANENA has returned from Tahiti, whither he had gone in his yacht. SOUTH PACIFIC.

FROM MEXICO.

Universal Success of the Conservative Cause—Vera Cruz Threatened by Robles—Dissensions Among the Liberal Leaders—Embarrassing Position of Mr. McLane—Later from Yucatan.

From the Havana Diario, Dec. 7.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico* we receive files of the *Progreso*, of Vera Cruz, to the 30th ult., and of the *Boletin*, of Jalapa, to the 17th, and an extra of the *Exámen*, of Guadalajara, to the 11th. The news is important. The Conservative cause is everywhere triumphant.

After the complete rout of the Federalists, at Oajaca, after two successive battles gained by President MIRAMON, in Estancia de las Vacas and Apaceo, three leagues from Querétaro, on the 13th of November, in which he took 420 prisoners, among them Generals TAPIA and ALVAREZ, the first mortally wounded and the second with the loss of a leg, twelve officers and more than two hundred soldiers being killed and wounded, another victory was obtained by Cols. D. MANUEL LOZADO and Don FERNANDA GARCIA DE LA CARDENA over the forces of CORONADO at Tepic. Zacatecas was occupied by Gen. CASTILLO, Tehuantepec by Col. MAZZANO, and finally, Morella by Gen. VIDARO. These constitute a series of triumphs sufficent to have changed the aspect of the Republic, and lead us to hope for a proximate peace.

The victory of Cols. LOADA and GARCIA in Tepic was signalized by the death of Gen. CORONADO, the principal Federalist officer in that part of the country ; and with him fell the three officers next in rank, besides thirty other officers and four hundred men, 1,500 muskets and 20 pieces of artillery falling into the hands of the victors. "The generosity of the victors," says the *Exámen*, of Guadalajara, "went so far as to extend an escort of one hundred men to the sole officer of rank who survived his companions, in order that he might go to Chihuahua, his native place, and carry the news of his sad defeat."

The Federalists of Vera Cruz, through their organ, the *Progreso*, acknowledge all these misfortunes, although they feel confident that the whole of DEGOLLADO'S army was not destroyed at Apaceo. The *Progreso*, however, announces the arrival at Tampico of Gen. TRACONIS, one of the commandere of the Federalist forces at the Estancia de las Vacas and Apaceo.

The General-President, after his victories, set out for Guenajuato, having first commissioned Gen. MEJIA to escort from the capital the booty taken from the enemy. We have here the explenation of his departure from Mexico : A proclamation from the army etatee that the President, being relieved from the cares of Government, had resolved to participate in the dangere and glories of his companions. The official documents before us lead us to believe also that the Marquez affair had been amicably settled, and that that Chief of the First Division had marched to occupy not only San Blas, but Mezatlan. We see also that the forces of Gen. WOLL were about to effect a union with those of the President, which undoubtedly indicates the complete pacifioation of the interior, and the possibility of undertaking at the same time the attack of Vera Cruz and Tamplco. ALVARADO must fall an easy prey to the forces under Gen. COSOS in Oajsca.

According to our private correspondence, a perfect panic prevailed at Vera Cruz, which was increased by the announcement that Gen. ROBLES would commence operations against the port on the 8th inst. It was said in Vera Cruz that ROBLES, who had been in Jalapa since the middle of November, was already selzing wagons for the campaign. Besides this, a serious disagreement existed among the members of the Federalist Government, in regard to the negotiation of the treaty with the United States. Señores JUAREZ and OCAMPO were of entirely different mind to Señor LERDO DE TEJADA, who for that reason had not yet assumed charge of the Secretaryship of the Treasury ; meanwhile, Mr. MCLANE remained on board of the same vessel that brought him. Our correspondents add that these disagreements are in regard to the cession of the Isthmns of Tehuantepec, Sonora and Lower California, and had given rise to the idea of superseding Señor JUAREZ by Señor LERDO. But the new disasters in the interior had put an end to these plans. On account of this situation, it is said that Mr. MCLANE finds himself in anything but a comfortable position, especially as he sees the Federalist Government reduced to the port of Vera Cruz.

FROM YUCATAN.

We have dates from Merida, *vià* Havana, to Nov. 30. The last news was that the Peninsula had been pacified ; but it now appears that this was an error. The Governor of the State had announced that he would sct out on Dec. 2, for the East, to forward the march of the troops who were to operate against the inaurgents. Don DOMINGO L. PAS took charge of the Government *ad interim*.

The Indians of Kantunil had submitted to the Government. FRANCISCO SONDA and DIONISIO CANTO were to be executed on the 1st inst., for the murder of Don MANUEL ITURRALDE.

Don José Ignacio MANZANILLA and Don FAUSTINO LOPE, sentenced to death for a military conspiracy, were pardoned, on the ground that no blood was shed by their rebellion.

FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor—Anticipated Departure of Gen. Concha—The Markets—Cruise of the United States Steamer Wyandotte—From the South Side of the Island.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, S. P. GAIFFIN, Esq., commanding, from New-Orleans on the 5th, and from Havana on the 8th, arrived early yeeterday morning.

She experienced unvarying head winds throughout the passage.

There is nothing of interest from Havana.

The health of Havana is good, the crop prospects favorable.

It was generally understood that Gen. CONCHA was to leave Havana on the 13th or 14th inst., by the eame steamer which brought out Gen. SERRANO. The preparations to honor him on his departure were on an extensive scale.

The *Diario de la Marina* says that a company of one hundred men, from the city and country, are being drilled in military exercises with the intention of offering their services to the Spanish Government for the war in Africa.

A Boston fire-engine has been tried in Havana. It gave moderate satisfaction.

The Sugar market is dull, quotations remaining as by previous advices.

Molasses quiet. Stock light and no demand. Held at 3 rials per keg.

Freight market is much depressed.

Exchanges have been in rather quiet demand, the market being well supplied with choice paper. London, 60 days' sight to Liverpool, payable in London, 16@16⅛ premium. New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Portland, 4@4⅛ do ; New-Orleans, short sight, 6 to — ; Paris 2@2⅛ do. ; Spain, 7@7⅛ do.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT SAGUA, Cuba, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The United States steamer *Wyandotte*, which left New-York in October, is now lying at this port. The vessel behaved very badly during the voyage ; shipping several seas, suffering some damage, and being compelled to run into port to repair damages. The *Wyandotte* arrived at St. Jago on the 25th ult. During her stay there the officers attended one of the balls given in honor of the birthday of one of the children of the Queen of Spain.

After cruising among the Keys for some days we ran in here to repair our old engine, one of the main brsces having given way. This is a superb harbor, large enough for the world and easy of access—although the Consul, Governor and merchants express great surprise that we should have run in successfully without a pilot.

Last night a coasting steamer came in from Trinidad, bringing the Governor—who is under arrest from the Governor-General of the Island—with some thirty negroes of his, bound to Havana. It appears that about two weeks ago an American vessel landed six hundred negroes at Trinidad, and that the Governor was not only aware of the fact, but came in possession of these thirty Africans.

The Governor of this place has requested a passage to St. Jago de Cuba on the 12th of this month, and this steamer will return on the 12th for that purpose, after which she will cruise among the Keys between Cape Marie and Cape St. Antonio, until it is necessary to repair to Pensacola for provisions, which will be about the middle of January next.

From Porto Rico.

RECEPTION OF GEN. SERRANO—NEW LINE TO ST. THOMAS—WRECK OF A SPANISH WAR VESSEL.

From the *Diario de la Marina* we derive datee from Porto Rico to Nov. 27. The *Boletin* of San Juan abounds in particulars of the reception there, *en route* for Havana, of Captain-General SERRANO. He was received with great honors, and for three days kept the little island in a fever of excitement.

The people were very enthusiastic on account of the war with Morocco. Quite a number had offered themselves as volunteers. Some old man, father of a family, and not at all rich, had offered to sustain two soldiers at his own cost, so long as the war should last.

The markets of the island were well supplied with all the provisions which constitute the principal food of the poorer classes.

The American steamer *Albert Horn* had commenced to run between Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, on the line nbandoned by the English steamer *Victoria*. The latter boat was lost while leaving the port of Jacmel, Nov. 16, but all hands were saved.

The Spanish ship *Paz*, from Havana for Cadiz, *forty days out*, went ashore at Puerto Rico on the 24th of November, and became nearly a total wreck. She sailed from Havana Oct. 15, with 130 passengers, chiefly troops and prisoners. On the 28th, in a strong gale, she was partially dismasted, and with difficulty made her way to Puerto Rico. She lost eleven men by sickness, but none by drowning, during her extraordinary passage.

A PANIC IN DETROIT.

Sudden Disappearance of Citizens—Apprehensions of Murder.

The Detroit papers are discussing the mysterious disappearance of several citizens of that place, under circumstances which induce suspicions of foul play. The *Advertiser* reports the proceedings of a large meeting of citizens, held on Saturday evening, December 10, to devise measures for discovering the cause of the disappearance of Mr. J. BARNABAS CAMPAU, who has been missing since Nov. 29. Mr. DEMILL, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor and request him to call a special meeting of the Common Council, reported that the Mayor had been seen, but that no action had been taken in reference to calling the Aldermen together. He also stated that he informed the Mayor that if he would call a session of the Council and recommend to that body the offering of a reward of $1,000 for information of the whereabouts of Mr. CAMPAU, or for the arrest and conviction of his murderers, if murdered, he (Mr. DEMILL) would raise $1,000 as an indemnification, in case the Council had no power to offer the reward.

Mr. J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, City Attorney, stated that the Council had no authority to offer a reward, but that he hoped the citizens would.

Remarks were made by other gentlemen present, when it was finally decided to offer a reward, as follows :

The following was offered and adopted unanimously :

Resolved, That we as citizens will subscribe and offer a reward of $500 for the discovery of the whereabouts of Mr. J. BARNABAS CAMPAU, and also, if murdered, the sum of $500 additional for the arrest and conviction of the murderers. And further, we will offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of either STAYLER, SMITH or COLE.

The *Free Press* adds the following :

"Coupled with the disappearance of Mr. CAMPAU is the like disappearance of three or four other persons, a fact which is, to say the least, strange and startling. The anxious friends and relatives of two of these were in town yesterday searching for some trace of them, and from conversation with them, we are persuaded that they have some cause for alarm.

One of the missing persons is a Mr. JAMES ABBOTT, of Maidstone Cross, Essex County, Canada. He came to Detroit a week ago yesterday, bringing with him a lot of valuable furs, which he disposed of, since which time he has not been heard from. He was a sober, industrious man, and had a good property at home, which he would not be likely to leave. His family are in great distress, and one of his neighbors came to the city yesterday to make inquiries respecting him. It is believed that he realized a considerable sum of money by the sale of his furs, and his friends are confident that he has been put out of the way for the sake of robbery. There is no positive proof that such is the case, however, and time only will decide the matter.

Another is a Mr. SMITH, of Disco, Macomb County, who came here with a team and a load of produce about Thanksgiving Day, and remained two or three days at the City Hotel. He then disappeared, leaving his team at the hotel, and has not since been heard of. He was Town Clerk at home, and has always borne a respectable character. While in the city he indulged in the use of ardent spirits, and is known to have got into bad company. He may have absented himself voluntarily, or he may have been foully dealt with for his money. There is no cause for voluntery absence, as he left a wife and family at home with whom he has always lived happily. His brother-in-law and another citizen of his place of residence are in the city searching for some trace of him, and the following letter from his wife was received by Police Justice BAGG :

DISCO, Dec. 2, 1859.

JUSTICE BAGG—*Dear Sir* : My distress of mind on my husband's account must be my excuse for writing to you to ask your candid opinion as to his whereabouts. I very much fear (and have from the first) that he is murdered. Will you please inform me if there is anything more that can be done? You are probably aware that I am left destitute, with four little ones, one now lying sick. That and my own poor health is all that has kep' me from the city. But if money is what is wanted to make the search successful, I will sell my furniture to raise some. My husband, from what I can learn, has not been himself while in Detroit. He is subject to insanity, if not feeling very well. That, together with the effect of the liquor and bad influences there thrown around him, has led him astrey. He has ever been an affectionate, kind husband, and tender, indulgent father, and we have been very happy together, and it would not be possible for you to form any idea of the deep, bitter agony I have suffered on his account ; none but God knows. I am perhaps foolish or presumptuous in troubling you, but I hear that you are a humane man, and, wherever there is a ray of hope, I reach for it. Should you chance to see him alive, tell him for God's sake to return to his wife, whose heart is breaking. All—all but his former virtues and kindness will be forgotten. His children call for him, and oh! our home is desolate indeed. Will you be kind enough to answer this at your earliest opportunity, for this awful suspense is too much for mortal to endure? Please do, and you have my lasting gratitude, and may an All-Wise God bless and recompense you.

Yours, respectfully, M. W. SMITH.

There are other persons about whom friends and relatives are making diligent inquiries, whose names are mentioned in the proceedings of the meeting of citizens in another column. We are not familiar with the facts in their cases, but it seems that they are deemed worthy of notice. All of these circumstances combined suggest a question which will startle every citizen from his sense of security, viz: Have we a band of organized murderers and robbers in our midst?"

Death of Rev. S. L. Southard.

Correspondence of the Church Journal.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1859

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Rev. Mr. TERRY called on me, and startled me by the awful announcement, "Poor Southard is dead!" It is seldom that I have received so great a shock, and the peculiarly sad circumstances of his death have most deeply and painfully affected me, as they have all who knew him. After his resignation of the parish of Boonville, about the end of September, he wrote to Bishop DE LANCEY, renouncing the ministry, and was formally deposed by him in Richmond, during the session of the General Convention.

For several weeks past he has been at a cheap boarding-house near Barnum's Hotel, in bad health, but attended most assiduously by Rev. Mr. TERRY, who has not allowed him to want anything. He visited him every day ; and calling about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as usual, found his room locked, and no response to calls for admission. The door being forced, he was found lying on the bed, his face covered with a cloth, which being removed revealed the dreadful truth. The body was still warm, and two physicians were in immediate attendance, but it was all over!

A boy in the house stated that about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, Mr. SOUTHARD gave him a dollar to buy him a phial of chloroform at a druggist's, which he got for him. He had been in the habit of using this as a remedy for neuralgia in the face, from which he had suffered much for some time, and no doubt died from an accidental overdose. The phial was found at his bedside, half used. When Mr. TERRY saw him on Tuesday, he was in better spirits than usual. His library had been sold at auction the night before, and brought a far larger sum than he expected, upwards of $400. This, after paying all his debts, left him about $300 : and he had intended leaving here for New-York on Wednesday afternoon, to take a sea voyage to China for a year, in hope of recovering his health. Mr. BARNUM acted with extreme kindness.

The body was removed to his hotel, and in his two principal parlors the funeral ceremonies took place yesterday afternoon, preparatory to its removal to Bellsfontaine Cemetery, where it was deposited in a receiving vault, to await the disposition of his friends at the East. There were present, Bishop HAWKES, Rev. Messrs. TERRY, CLERC, SCHUYLER, COLEMAN, BERRY and CLARK ; Judge BOWLIN, his cousin, (late Minister of Paraguay,) Judge HAMILTON, also a connection, and several of the most respectable gentlemen in the city. Rev. Mr. TERRY performed the services at the hotel, and the remainder was said at the Cemetery by the Bishop. Mr. TERRY, indeed, especially deserves to be honored for his uniform, long-continued, and extraordinary attentions. Had Mr. SOUTHARD been his brother, it would have been impossible for him to do more.

Life and Letters of Irving—His Family.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 9.

A memoir of Mr. IRVING may in due time be expected. His entire manuscripts and correspondence were left in the hands of PIERRE M. IRVING, who is admirably adapted to the task. Such a memoir will afford early sketches of New-York society, and the first attempts of American literature ; it will bring out the details of Mr. IRVING'S life when abroad, and his social intercourse with the master-minds of Europe. And it may explain the magic of that power which subdued the ferocious criticism of London and Edinburgh. At the time of Mr. IRVING'S first publication in England, the reviewer's den was as surrounded with the bones of American authors, as Doubting Castle was with those of the pilgrims ; but old Ebony became tained by the Western Orpheus, and relaxing his teeth, explained himself by a figure from Comus : "The genius of Mr. IRVING has smoothed the raven down of *censure* till it smiled." Such a volume the public will look for with eagerness and read with delight.

We have alluded to the high character of Mr. IRVING'S brothers, and need only add that it was shared by three sisters, all deceased. One of these married HENRY VAN WART, an American merchant residing in Birmingham, England ; another was married to the late DANIEL PARIS, attorney at law, and the third accepted the hand of Gen. DODGE, late of Johnstown, and now rests by his side in the old cemetery of that village.

A year ago Mr. IRVING made his will. It was written during some leisure weeks passed in the City of New-York. As he proceeded to this final duty, it would seem that his youth and boyhood came before him. The place where he sat, pen in hand, was then a desolate common, two miles distant from his father's rural mansion in William-street. He remembered early acts of kindness and generosity, and his gushing heart pours out its utterances of affection. None but he could have written such an instrument, and none can read it without emotion. It was penned in some sacred hour of retrospect and farewell, and its details should be sacred from the public gaze. Its main provisions refer to the establishment of Sunnyside as a permanent abode for the name and house of IRVING.

BURGLARS SENTENCED IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOX, BADGLEY, WILSON, DAVIS and PERRY were arrested and lodged in the Poughkeepsie Jail two months ago, charged with having committed numerous burglaries in the neighborhood of the city. DAVIS turned State's evidence, and on information given by him, PERRY'S arrest was affected, and the booty which the two had accumulated was recovered. On Friday last Judge EMMETT, of Poughkeepsie, tried the accused. DAVIS pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. WILSON and PERRY were found guilty of the same crime by the jury, and were each sentenced by the Judge to fourteen years' imprisonment. One of the jurors had doubts as to the guilt of BADGLEY, but at 9½ o'clock in the evening concluded to make his views coincide with those of the remaining 11. BADGLEY'S sentence was received.

LAW REPORTS.

THE STEPHENS CASE.

Sentence Pronounced on the Prisoner.

The People vs. *James Stephens.*—In this case, as will be well remembered, the time originally fixed for the execution of the prisoner passed by, while his case was pending upon appeal to the Court of Appeals. The conviction having been affirmed, it became necessary for the Supreme Court to pass a new sentence ; and the General Term (held by Justices ROOSEVELT, SPENCER, SUTHERLAND and INGRAHAM) assembled yesterday for that purpose, as well as to render decisions in some causes lately argued before them.

The prisoner was brought into Court in person, as required by law.

District-Attorney WATERBURY made the usual motion that the Sheriff produce the prisoner ; to which that officer made return that he was in Court. The District-Attorney then moved for sentence.

Mr. Ashmead said that he desired to oppose the motion. He would ask that the case be again remitted to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as in that tribunal he could ask for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. He was prepared to show that the Court had a right to do this, notwithstanding that the Court of Appeals had denied the motion. In support of this motion, Mr. Ashmead produced the affidavits of Thomas V. Anderson, the janitor of the Hospital, who testified that the jar containing the stomach and intestines of Mrs. Stephens had been placed in a room where the remains of the recent explosion had been put, and in which chemical preparations had been kept. In the room where the body was placed, constant handling of arsenious properties was going on, and during the whole analysis of the body, the building was saturated with the fumes of arsenic. Stephens swore that this newly-discovered evidence had been only known to him during the last two weeks.

In support of this argument, counsel read an extract from the English case of "Smethurst," who had been acquitted on the ground that the medical evidence was somewhat doubtful. The counsel argued that medical science was fluctuating, and the evidence on that subject was doubtful ; and he hoped that no man would lose his life upon scientific medical testimony.

Counsel urged that this evidence had been discovered after the trial and after the judgment of the Court of Appeals had been rendered, but by the authority of the Court in the Cancemi case, the Court, while it denied the motion, virtually decided that the prisoner might avail himself of such a motion before an original tribunal, the Court of Appeals being only an appellate, Court. He asked that the case be sent back to the Oyer and Terminer, where he could make the motion for a new trial.

Judge ROOSEVELT remarked that this Court had decided in the case of Quimbo Appo that the Oyer and Terminer had not the power to grant a new trial at a subsequent term.

Mr. Waterbury said that all these motions must be made at the Court where the cause was tried. The Court must fix the day for the execution, unless legal reasons to the contrary exist, which reasons must appear upon the record.

Justice ROOSEVELT said that the Court were clear they had no power to deviate from the judgment of the Court of Appeals. He then proceeded to pass the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner, as follows :

James Stevens—It again becomes my painful duty for the third time to pass upon you the sentence which the law prescribes for the crime of which you were, some months since, convicted, and which consisted in taking the life of your wife by administering to her, under color of food, or medicine, a deadly poison, found in her remains when disinterred a year after her decease. Months were consumed in the most careful, laborious, and minute scientific analysis, all tending in its developments to the same result, and leaving no doubt in the minds of the chemists who conducted the experiments, or in the minds of the jury who heard their testimony, that the death of the deceased was the effect of arsenic. After a trial of nearly three weeks' duration, you were found guilty of having deliberately administered the fatal drug. Denying the justice of the verdict, you appeled to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a new trial. Failing in that motion, you appealed without success to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and again with like result from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals. Your original sentence having thus been affirmed by the Court of last resort, stands in full force, and whatever doubts may have been suggested by you, and by others in your behalf, in regard to some portions of the testimony on which it was founded, no legal reasons exist which this Court, in the present stage of the proceedings, is permitted to notice, why it should not be carried into execution. All that remains to us is the sad but inevitable duty of appointing a day for that purpose, and of signing the fatal warrant which makes your child an orphan and devotes you to an untimely and an igneminious grave.

The warrant was then signed and read to the prisoner, directing that he be executed on the 3d day of February next.

The prisoner received the sentence without visible emotion, until the words of the Justice impressed upon his mind the orphanage of his child, when his head bowed and he exhibited evidences of deep feeling.

These proceedings being over, the Sheriff took charge of the prisoner, and he was again removed to his cell.

The Court-room was crowded during the proceedings, and the deepest interest taken in all that transpired.

The Court then adjourned to the 22d of December, (Thursday.)

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Apples of Discord in Court—Conviction of a Noted Female Shoplifter—A Singular Case of Wild Horsemanship.

Isaac Abrams cures tooth-ache, and other maladies which flesh is heir to. For this purpose he is a peripatetic physician, and discovers patients by dint of hard pedestrianism. His favorite locality is Fulton Market and vicinity. In that market, but the other day, he purchased a barrel of apples. There came into the market, shortly after the curer of toothache and other maladies had bought the apples, a man named Aaron Brown, who, of purpose aforethought, maliciously overturned the barrel, causing the apples to run in all directions, to the gratification of barefooted boys, who gathered them up and devoured them. Will it be believed that a Grand Jury was foolish enough to indict Brown for this offence, and send it to the Court of General Sessions for trial? It might have been disposed of in a few minutes in the Special Sessions. Yet they did so, and yesterday it was quickly disposed of by the Recorder's ordering Brown to pay $2, the value of the barrel of apples which Abrams lost, remarking that so trivial a case never,

missioned Officers, affecting an office "actually held" at the time of their removal; and that (as a matter of law) their going to reside in an adjacent county did not work a forfeiture of office then in existence. Here, there was a "new election" and a "new office;" and the statute of April 8, 1858, clearly settled the question, by enacting, in section 693, that "to be eligible for election, the party must be a resident of the proper military district according to law." Now, the proper district was distinctly defined by the statute of 14th April, 1855, to be "New-York and Richmond;" and Col. Smith was, consequently, ineligible. He (Mr. Howe,) therefore, prayed judgment, that Col. Smith be ousted from command of the Regiment, and that Major Price be declared entitled to that office.

Justice James, in delivering judgment, said that Col. Smith was clearly ineligible under the Statute of April 8, 1858, he being a resident of Queen's County, and, therefore, judgment must be entered for the People that the defendant has usurped the said office of Colonel, and that he be removed and ousted therefrom. But the plaintiff, Major Price, cannot be appointed to the office, although I find him eligible in every respect, inasmuch as he did not receive a plurality of votes at the election.

The Court was crowded with officers and military gentlemen.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

REPORT OF THE REFEREE ON ALIMONY.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—It will be well remembered that in this celebrated divorce case, Chief Justice Oakley, of the Superior Court, before whom the cause was tried, submitted to the jury, among other things, the question, "What amount of alimony ought to be allowed the plaintiff?" Their award was $3,000 dollars annually.

Mr. Forrest appealed from the decree entered on this verdict, contending, among other points, that the question of amount of alimony was not one that could be left to the Jury, but must be determined by the Court. The appeal was successful upon this branch of the case, though others were determined in favor of plaintiff; and the General Term, in 1856, rendered a decree that defendant was entitled to a reference upon the question of the amount of alimony, and they appointed A. C. Bradley referee for that purpose.

The cause has since been pending upon that reference. The referee had now rendered his report, as follows:

To the Superior Court:

The subscriber, the Referee named in the judgment of this Court in this cause, on the 24th day of July, 1856, respectfully reports:

That he has been attended by the respective parties, and heard their proofs on the matter referred to him in the said judgment.

That, having regard to the circumstances of the parties respectively, the sum of $4,000 per annum would be a suitable allowance to the plaintiff for her support; that the same should be payable from the 19th day of November, 1850—the day when the suit was commenced—quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year; that so much thereof as shall have fallen due at the time of the decision of the Court on hearing of this cause on this report, be paid within 30 days thereafter, and the residue, as it becomes due, to the United States Trust Company of the City of New-York, for the plaintiff's use; that, as security for the payment of such allowance, it would be reasonable and proper for the defendant to transfer to the said Trust Company the mortgage executed by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to the defendant on the Font Hill property. (Exhibit No. 19, in Schedule 3, hereunto annexed, dated the 20th day of December, 1856, for $75,000,) together with the bond of the said Sisters of Charity therein described; that on the punctual payment of the defendant of said allowance, the said Trust Company pay the interest on the said bond and mortgage to be received by them to the said defendant or his assigns; but no payments of principal that may be made thereon to be paid over to the defendant or his assigns without the order of this Court, the defendant, however, to be at liberty at any time to apply to this Court, on due cause shown, to change the said security, and to substitute other adequate security therefor

That having regard to the expenses of the plaintiff for counsel fees, and otherwise in prosecuting this action, not taxable as costs merely, no part of any moneys paid or allowed by the defendant to the plaintiff since the commencement of this suit, and before the 31th day of July, 1856, should be deducted from the amount of the allowance hereby reported as suitable to be made.

That the facts found by the Referee, with his opinion on the matters aforesaid are hereto annexed, marked respectively Schedules One and Two, and that all proofs taken by him are also hereto annexed and marked Schedule Three, wherein also appears any rejection by him of proof offered.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. BRADLEY, Referee.

No proceedings have as yet been taken before the Court upon this report. We understand that the defendant intends to carry the case up to the Court of Appeals. It has not yet been heard in that Court.

The Suit Against Trinity Church.

THE CHURCH TITLE SUSTAINED.

The People vs. *The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church et al.*—This suit was brought in the Supreme Court, it will be remembered, to test the title of Trinity Church to the lands held by her in this City. On the trial the Court ordered a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the claim of the plaintiffs was barred by the statute of limitations. The proceedings on the trial were reported in the Times of Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1859.

The General Term have now rendered their decision, affirming the judgment, with costs. It is intended to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Charles Tracy for plaintiffs; Ogden, Parker & Evarts for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Duncan vs. *Stanton*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Van Buren vs. *Dosh.*—All the parts of this judgment which are appealed from reversed, and the judgment in other respects modified.

Ogden vs. *Ellery.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Powers vs. *Earle.*—The injunction in this case being merely provisional, and the question having been already twice passed upon, once by the Judge who entered it, and then on a full hearing of both sides by another Judge who continued, should be left to stand to the final decree.

Brady vs. *Belknap.*—Order appealed from modified.

Caffery vs. *Ryan.*—Judgment vacated, and orders appealed from reversed.

Blatchford vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.*—Order of Special Term awarding an issue reversed.

The People vs. *Secor.*—Writ of error dismissed as premature.

CHAMBERS.

Strong, J.—*The People* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Injunction granted, according to opinion, from an undertaking being given as directed.

Dillaye vs. *Skipman.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Calendar—Wednesday, Dec. 14.

United States District Court.—Nos. 96, 102, 108, 119, 121, 99, 63, 64, 75, 112, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 72, 76, 53, 58, 65, 97, 117.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103, 104, 10, 13, 18, 108, 94, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2285, 2425, 2427, 2443, 2445, 953, 1207, 2263, 2239, 2161, 1933, 1723, 2091, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2435, 909, 1289, 1285½, 77, 2223, 1741. *Part II.*—Nos. 2152, 1024, 2916, 2934¾, 2436, 1330, 2002, 1596, 1868.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 663, 697, 715, 631, 265, 273, 1, 457, 699, 711, 713, 714, 227, 597, 75. *Part II.*—Calendar unchanged.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1315, 1140, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1644, 1647, 1648, 1022, 917. *Part II.*—Nos. 1491, 1492, 109, 691, 144, 1195, 1235, 1456, 1568, 1560, 1561, 67, 1210, 1168, 1200, 1432.

Large Fire in Rochester.—On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery store of Messrs. Burns & Vanoe, No. 131 Main-street, Rochester, and before the flames could be checked they extended to the Second Baptist Church, destroying the interior of the building, and leaving only the walls standing. The steeple fell over within the walls with a great crash, soon after the church caught fire. The building was valued at $9,000. Numerous houses in the vicinity were injured to a greater or less extent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 20,979 bbls. Flour, 439 bbls. Corn Meal, 20,430 bush. Wheat, 33,949 bush. Corn, 1,000 bush. Rye, 37,000 bush. Oats, 1,000 bush. Malt, 5,759 pkgs. Provisions, and 107 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 26 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

COCOA—Sales have been made, to-day, of 273 bags Maracaibo, for export, on private terms.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 100 bags Maracaibo, at 12¾c.; and 1,350 bags Rio, at 12¼@12½c. ₱ lb. Stock of all descriptions, in first hands, this morning, 70,545 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scorr & Son, 37,918 mats and 1,050 bags Java, 23,091 bags Rio and Santos, 4,886 bags Ceylon, 2,400 bags Laguayra, 800 bags Maracaibo, and 400 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Dec. 10, New-Orleans	64,000
Dec. 10, Baltimore	20,000
Dec. 10, Philadelphia	4,000
Dec. 10, New-York	23,091
Grand Total	111,091

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in request, mainly at 21¾c.@22c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in brisk demand, at steady rates; sales have been reported of 4,500 bales, including 3,200 bales *in transitu.*

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
Middling	11	11½	11⅝	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12⅛	12¼

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic, on private terms.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are in demand, at uniform prices. Other kinds are quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, to day. Receipts have been liberal, and holders have offered their supplies freely. Prices have been depressed, though no important change has occurred. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,450 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 25@$5 35; chiefly at $5 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 55; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 60@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 35	@$4 85
Superfine State	5 25	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive at old rates; sales have been confined to 300 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues heavy and languid at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 20 for Baltimore, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower, yet not actively inquired for. The only important sale effected to-day was one of 6,500 bushels Racine Spring, in store, at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Last evening, two loads of prime Milwaukee Club were sold at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand and is advancing. Sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels at 86c.@92c. for very inferior to good new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 88c.@91c. for common to fair new White Southern; 92c. for common old White Southern, and 95c.@96c. for old Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and prices tend downward. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels at 89c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in request and is firm. Sales 6,000 bushels, including State at 79c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats find ready buyers, including Canada at 46c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@46½c.; State, fair to very choice, at 46c.@48c., chiefly at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@45c.; and Southern at 40c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 750 bales North River at full prices.

HIDES—Have been quiet and influenced by the heavy stock available; the tendency of the market is favorable to buyers.

HOPS—Small sales of new have been reported today at 12c.@16c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been in moderate request. Included in the reported sales have been 200 tons Scotch Pig at $23@$24 50; and 100 tons English Refined Bar, at $53 50@$54 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been inquired for; including Galena at $5 50@$5 90; and Soft Spanish, at $5 62½@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive. Quotations have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Has been more freely dealt in, sales having been made of 100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 50c.@52c.; 50 bbls. old crop do. do. at 43c.@44c.; and 1,750 hhds. clayed Cuba and Cuba Muscovado, within a range of from 22c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine, though not plenty, is available at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. The demand is limited. Week's receipts, 449 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been more inquired for, chiefly at 44¾c.@45c. ₱ gallon. Estimated stock on hand, 5,000 bbls. Tar is more abundant, yet is quiet at from $2 50@$2 87½ ₱ bbl. Resin has been in very moderate request, including Common at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 2 at $1 57½@$1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.; and No. 1 at $1 85@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Estimated stock of Common on hand, 9,000 bbls. From the circular of Messrs. Luce & Turner we have compiled the following statement of the

Naval-Store Trade of New-York—Jan. 1 to Dec. 13, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine—bbls	90,070	83,731
Spirits Turpentine—bbls	142,103	62,355
Resin	672,662	546,523
Tar	45,123	18,474

OILS—Linseed has been in request at 55c.@56c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and is down to $16 25@$16 37½ for Mess; and $11 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. Cut Meats and Bacon are essentially unaltered. Lard is in request, at steady rates; sales to-day, 285 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy. Sales to-day, 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 37 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50, ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, during the week, 53,000 pieces were sold, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 2,500 pieces 64 by 64, 5½c.; 15,000 pieces 64 by 64, on private terms, 3,000 pieces 60 by 68, 5½c.; 5,000 pieces 60 by 64, 5½c.; 5,000 pieces 60 by 64 on private terms.

SEEDS—Prime Clover is scarce and in demand at 8½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

SPELTER—Free sales have recently been effected, chiefly at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 490 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 7c.@7¼c.; 85 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8¼c.@8½c., mainly at 8¾c.; and 450 boxes Havana, at from 7¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is in demand, and is quoted at from 10¾c.@10⅞c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs., within the range.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported, since Friday last, of 60 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, chiefly at 8¾c.@11½c.; 110 cases Seed Leaf, at 4½c.@15c.; 23 cases Florida, at 11¾c.@13c.; 200 bales Havana, at 28c.@42½c.; and 31 bales Cienfuegos, on private terms.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c., mainly at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 50 boxes Bacon and 50 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.; 25 tcs. India Beef at 4s. 3d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s., and 10 tons Clover Seed at 25s. For London, 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d.; and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 10 tons Clover Seed at 30s.; and 30 ¾-boxes Tobacco at 3s.

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"Tyll Owlglass' fame has gone abroad into all lands; thus the narration of his exploits has been published in innumerable editions, even with all manner of learned glosses, and translated into Latin, English, French, Dutch, Polish."—*Carlyle.*

"A book for the antiquary—for the satirist and the historian of satire—for the boy who reads for adventure's sake—for the grown person loving every fiction that has character in it. Such a book as this is the ancient history of *Eulenspiegel.*"—*London Athenæum.*

Among the folk books of the German nation no one has obtained so wide and general a circulation as that which chronicles the adventures of the strolling vagabond and wise jester, Owlglass. It has been read by all classes, and by all ages. A favorite with the young for its amusing and quaint adventures, and a study for those who strive by the diligent comparison of different eras of national literature, to arrive at a due appreciation of national character, it possesses a peculiar value for the old. In offering the present beautiful edition, clothed in its elegant holiday dress, the publishers hope that many readers may find amusement and profit in the quaint humor of Master Owlglass.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.

ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK No. 5 will be issued Saturday, the 17th inst. It contains fifty tunes and hymns, mostly new—just what is wanted for Sabbath-school Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals and concerts, and New-Year's greetings. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "The Happy Christmas Morn," "Music of Angels" Cantata—"Announcement of the Saviour's Birth;" "The Pleasant Sabbath-school," "Rouse thee, Child of Heaven," "Sorrow Shall Come Again no More," "Bethlehem Star," "Bright, Happy New-Years," "Don't you hear the Angels Coming?" "Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home." Price 5 cents; $3 per hundred; postage 1 cent. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, publisher.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 24.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward take pleasure in announcing the completion of the new School Building for the use of

WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,

Situated on 14th st., near 1st-av., and that the same will be formally opened and dedicated to school purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, ins t., at 12 o'clock, M.

The building is one of the finest in the City, affording superior accommodations for a large number of pupils.

The teachers are well known for their efficiency and capacity, and are in every respect qualified for their responsible positions.

Pupils desirous of admission to either department may be registered prior to the opening of the school in 14th-st., by making application any day previous to the transfer on the 21st inst., at the school corner of 9th st. and 1st-av., or at the school in 14th-st., after the open ng, to

WM SMEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female Depart't.
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Department

COMMISSIONERS,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., SAMUEL CANTRELL.
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ELISHA R. BELCHER, JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN, THOS. B. BABNABY.
New-York, December 10, 1859.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Engineering: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. Architecture.
3. Mechanics.
4. Astronomy and Navigation.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. General Chemistry—Inorganic and organic.
2. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. Applied Chemistry—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry. Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. Physical Geography—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal. (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION, letter-writing, elocution, belles lettres, French and Latin, to pupils at their own residences. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 229 West 14th-st. This is a good opportunity for those whose early education has been neglected.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

ABENIA SEMINARY—ABENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The advertiser desires such a situation. He is a graduate of the Yale Engineering School, and bears testimonials from its faculty. He teaches the use of instruments and all kinds of geometrical drawing, also, common English studies. Has had experience. Address WM. M. BAKER, New-London, Conn.

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WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION to teach English. The highest testimonials given. Address, for one week, ENGLISH GOVERNESS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

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ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A CARD.

The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS *of the Palmer Marbles in*
PASSE-PARTOUTS.

Water and oil color boxes, drawing instruments, drawing books, &c., forming the most recherche presents for the coming holidays.

W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

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GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
AT BARGAINS.

The subscriber has received four dozen of gold hunting-case English patent lever watches, with orders to sell them for cash and remit the money to the manufacturer in Europe by the 10th of January next, and I am now selling them at much less prices than ever before offered in this market. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal st., formerly No 11 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward conrse,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale, GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture: "THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER."
The finest work of this master in the United States.
"THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH."
HAY'S *chef d'œuvre.* Other works by high-class artists.
Admittance on application, from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-sq. Room No. 12.

PAINTERS OF SLIDES FOR THE MAGIC LANTERN wishing employment, will address R. D. MAY, Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., stating the names and prices of paintings on hand.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

SKATES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH Skates for sale to the trade by
WM. IRVING, No. 245 Pearl-st.

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PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

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AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a baldness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, sore throat last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MOUNT VERNON.

The following sums have been received since the last report of the Ladies Mount Vernon Association:

Through Mrs. Horace F. Clark, Lady Manager Queens Co	$53 00
Through Mrs. Marian Valentine, Lady Manager Queens Co	2 00
Through Vice Regent, two small subscriptions	50
Through Mrs. Holbrooke, Lady Manager Warren Co	21 00
Through Mrs. Halsey King, Lady Manager Warren Co., from S. Z. C. Judson, Esq., alias "Ned Buntline."	5 00
Through Mrs. J. H. Ketchum, Lady Manager Dutchess Co	2 00
Through Mrs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Popping the Question.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—An Unequal Match—The Obstinate Family.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—A Day in Paris—The Yankee Heiress—Paddy Carey—The Four Lovers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Dick Turpin—Nixon & Astley's Circus—Ben Bolt.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—East Twenty-ninth-street—Exhibition of Monster Photographs, Statuary, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Lecture Before the Dramatic Association.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS — No. 444 Broadway — Negro Minstrelsy—and the piece of P. P. P. P.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President, owing it is said, to the non-arrival of the *Tennessee*, with dispatches from Mexico, did not send in his message yesterday. This obstacle is now removed by the arrival of that steamer at New-Orleans last evening, and it is anticipated that the message will be given to Congress to-day. There seems to be no reason to believe that the delay of the Executive is at all dependent on the movements of the House. Our correspondent assures us that all hope of an early organization is now abandoned; and that many doubt whether Congress will be in a constitutional condition to transact business, either this Winter, or at any time hereafter.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a speech in reply to the Republican Senators on Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry resolution. He was confident that the election of a Republican President would necessarily result in a dissolution of the Union. The South were forewarned, and would be forearmed for her hour of trial. Mr. Gwin concurred in all that Mr. Clay said, and hoped the Republicans would not press a policy which could only end disastrously to the Union. Messrs. Hale and Wilson replied, reiterating the arguments they have before employed. Mr. Wade has the floor for to-morrow.—The House listened attentively to a speech of Mr. Sickles in vindication of Northern Conservatism and in reprobation of the Anti-Lecompton party. Mr. Adrain, of that party, followed in a vein similar to that of Mr. Hickman on Monday, menacing the South, and declining to be bound by the action of the Charleston Convention. Mr. Clark (of New-York) and Mr. Hickman followed, and after a desultory discussion the House adjourned.

The *Moses Taylor*, from Havana on the 8th, and the *Isabel* from the same port on the 10th, bring advices from Cuba and Porto Rico to a later date. The Havana news is not of interest. Preparations for honoring the approaching departure of Gen. Concha were on foot, the General expecting to leave on the 13th inst. The markets were dull. A correspondent, writing from Sagua la Grande, gives interesting particulars of the outward voyage of the United States steamer *Wyandotte*.

Our dates from Porto Rico extend to Nov. 27. The papers abound in particulars of the festivities at the reception of Gen. Serrano, upon his passage through the Island to Havana. The Spanish frigate, the *Paz*, was wrecked on the coast on the 28th ult.

We have highly important accounts of the progress of events in Mexico. The dates from Vera Cruz are to Dec. 8. They give a discouraging picture of the state of the Liberal interest. Violent dissensions prevailed in the Cabinet of Juarez, which, it was thought, must necessarily be dissolved before unanimity could be restored. The propriety of placing Señor Lerdo in the seat of Juarez was openly discussed. Pending these difficulties, Mr. McLane remained on board the *Brooklyn*. From the interior, the accounts are uniformly of disasters to the Constitutional army. No doubt is left of the rout and retreat of De-Gollado's army, nor of the death of Coronado at Tepic. The Conservative arms were in the ascendant everywhere. Gen. Woll had occupied San Luis Potosi; Cobos was in possession of the Isthmus. The reported pacification of Yucatan proves to be an error—the Indians of the west, by their violent insubordination, calling for new operations on the part of Government.

Mr. Charles M. Stebbins and his associates of the Western Union Telegraph Company have commenced the construction of a telegraph from St. Louis to San Francisco. The line on the eastern end has been completed for nearly 300 miles west of St. Louis, and on the western about 250 miles from San Francisco. This enterprise is under the patronage of the New-York Associated Press, together with other presses in the Atlantic States, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* and the Sacramento *Union*.

The State Committee of the Mozart Hall Democracy held a session yesterday at Albany. Committees of five from each Congressional District were appointed to call primary meetings and Conventions, to elect Delegates to the National Convention before the first of next January. Resolutions denouncing Collector Schell, Postmaster Fowler, Marshal Rynders, and Surveyor Hart, for the part which they took in the recent municipal election, were offered and laid over.

The American Tract Society suffered a severe reverse yesterday in the destruction by fire of its Depository on Spruce-street. The flames were first discovered in the drying-room, which occupies the fifth floor of the building, and before they could be checked the contents of the fourth and fifth floors had been destroyed. The water flooded the three lower stories, and of course ruined the stock which was stored there. It was at first hoped that the insurances, which amount to $83,000, would cover the entire loss, but there is reason to believe that this will not be the case. The Tract House proper, which is located on Nassau-street, is uninjured, and the publications of the Society, as will be seen from a card which the Assistant Treasurer publishes, will be issued as usual.

Sentence of death was yesterday pronounced for the third time upon James Stephens, lately convicted of poisoning his wife. The third day of February next was fixed as the day of execution. In the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, a decision was announced affirming the judgment of the Special Term, dismissing the complaint in the action brought by the People of the State against Trinity Church, to test the title of the Church to lands held by it in this City. A suit against Prof. Morse, of electric telegraph celebrity, was brought to trial yesterday before Justice Strong, in the Supreme Court Circuit. The action is on an alleged breach of covenant in an assignment by Prof. Morse to one Clum (who assigned his right to the plaintiff) of the right to operate telegraphs in Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, in Massachusetts, and along the Old Colony Railroad. The trial will continue to-day.

In the First Regiment *quo warranto* case, the Court has decided the ineligibility of Col. Spencer Smith, on the ground of non-residence, and Major Price, at the same time, is determined not to be entitled to the Colonelcy, because he failed to receive a plurality of the votes cast.

The Representatives of the New-York Fire Department held their annual meeting on Monday evening. The annual report stated that the Permanent Fund of the Fire Department is now $97,250. The disbursements during the last year amounted to $38,890 16, leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of $3,225 82. Besides the usual donation of $2,000 from the Common Council, a donation of $3,000 was received from the Legislature. Hon. John Scoles contributed $253 53, the proceeds of his lectures; and from the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company $1,500 was received, being the first dividend paid to the Department, in accordance with the provisions of its charter. The proceeds of the annual Firemen's Ball were $4,924 37. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The most important document submitted before the Board of Supervisors, at its meeting yesterday, was a report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery, setting forth that the Commissioners of Records had paid more than four times as much for printing and binding the records of judgments of the County Clerk's Office,—viz., $400,000—as the work could have been contracted for, and recommending the adoption of a resolution requesting the Commissioners to deliver the records to the Board, to be sold or otherwise disposed of, as the Board shall direct. The report, with the resolution, was adopted. A summary of expenditures for State and County purposes from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, amounting to $3,094,158 59, was presented by the Comptroller. It was directed that $416 66 be paid to Garrett Dyckman, for services as Register during the last quarter of his term, the suit against him for alleged defalcation having been terminated in his favor. The City Canvassers revised the returns of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, in the Second Aldermanic District, and of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District. A motion made by Alderman Stephens to appoint a committee to examine into gross frauds alleged to have been committed in the Second District, was lost.

The Aldermanic Committees of New York and Brooklyn, having the Ferry question under consideration, held a conference last evening. The New-York Committee, at the request of the Brooklyn delegation, agreed to report in favor of leasing the ferries, with a proviso that no higher rates shall be charged than those of the Union Ferry Company in January, 1854. This would bring the fare for foot passengers back to one cent.

The final decree in the case of the slave-bark *Orion* has been filed by Judge Hall, giving judgment to the United States, and condemning the vessel and cargo to forfeiture.

The hearing in the extradition case of Dr. Schilling was continued before United States Commissioner Betts. Mr. Buckley moved for the discharge of the prisoner upon several grounds,—among others that the party claimed came under the exception contained in the third article of the treaty, he being virtually a citizen of the United States. The case is still on.

The Stock market was firm yesterday, and Panams, New-York Central, Pacific Mail, Hudson River and Illinois Central higher. The Foreign Exchanges very active for the Boston steamer at the reduced rates last quoted. The Money market without any new feature.

Sales were made of 4,500 bales Cotton, including 3,200 *in transitu*, at steady rates. The transactions in Flour, Wheat, Rye and Barley were limited. Prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers. Corn, Coffee, Sugars, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, Metals and Whisky were in demand. Dry Codfish and Pickled Mackerel were also inquired for. Molasses attracted more attention. Provisions were less active. Pork and Beef were depressed. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Union Meeting.

It seems to be taken for granted by some of our cotemporaries that the proposed Union-saving meeting is to help the Democratic Party. The *Tribune* and *Evening Post* are especially vehement in opposing and denouncing it on this ground. They assume that its object is to alarm the North by proclaiming that the Union is endangered by sectional agitations and crusades, and that it can only be preserved by crushing the Republican Party.

Even if this were so, there is a very evident mode by which the anticipated danger can be averted. Let those journals and their party associates convince the public that the Republicans neither countenance nor approve such crusades, and that they will not be behind any other party in resisting attempts against the safety and the peace of the Southern States. Let them cordially approve of the ostensible object of the meeting, and aid in its attainment. They will thus most effectually disarm any attempt to inculpate them in the mischiefs to be denounced, and rescue the party they represent from the damage to which they consider it to be exposed.

It is quite possible the meeting may aim at achieving a party advantage, instead of promoting the general peace and the public good. If it does, we shall be quite as zealous as either of our neighbors in denouncing those who may thus divert it from the object for which it has been called. That object is merely to reassure the people of the Southern States, as to the substantial loyalty and good faith of the North. The Harper's Ferry affair has shaken Southern trust in our fidelity to the principles of the Union. Whether with or without reason, they have seen in it an indication of Northern hatred to Slavery, and of the modes by which that hatred is very likely to be hereafter expressed. They regard the invasion as a legitimate result of the current Northern sentiment, and as actually, even if not openly, approved and indorsed by Northern opinion. We may regret the ignorance and credulity which induce such a belief, but we can scarcely deny its existence or its sincerity, or question the evil consequences to which it tends. Nor can we doubt the propriety of taking steps to correct it—to remove the error in which it originates, and restore the confidence which it has so seriously shaken.

We do not suppose the Union itself to be in any special or immediate danger. We do not believe the mass of the substantial people of the South are ready for disunion, nor do we very clearly see by what practical steps they could effect it even if they were. If their members withdraw from Congress, they will only leave all Federal legislation in the hands of the North and West. If they were to seize the forts and arsenals in the Southern States, they could only hold them against an imaginary foe. If they were to refuse payment of customs, a few revenue cutters would collect them or seize their vessels, leaving them no redress. A year or two of masterly inactivity on the part of the General Government would give them time for reflection, and opportunity for the return of new and more sensible members to Congress. Dissolution is very easily effected on paper, but attended with serious difficulties in practice. Non-intercourse is equally impracticable,—simply because the South wants to sell what we want to buy, and *vice versa*. This mutual necessity is more powerful than resolutions, and will outvote a whole mass-meeting of exasperated patriots. Interest, in the long run, is sure to outweigh passion:—all that is necessary is to give it time to make itself duly and fully felt. With all its drawbacks, the Union is of very great advantage to the people of both North and South; and while it continues to be so, we believe it will be preserved.

But the mere fact of an outward Union should not suffice any man who loves his country. A Union of sections mutually hating and distrusting each other,—in which citizens of either have no rights within the limits of the other,—and where the only greetings exchanged are those of dread on the one side and detestation on the other, is certainly not such a Union as our [illegible] formed, or as the welfare of the [illegible] requires. And the people of the [illegible] to themselves, as well as to the whole country, to do whatever they can justly and fairly to remove the causes which have led to so unhappy a change in the relations of the two sections. The meeting to be held next week can do something toward the accomplishment of that end. So far as it promises to do this, it merits the countenance and support of every patriotic citizen.

An Independent Press.

It is quite impossible for many intelligent persons to conceive of such a thing as an independent newspaper. Journalism, especially in this country, has been so long considered a mere appendage of political partisanship, that it has ceased even to claim for itself any higher function than that of echoing the sentiments, defending the acts, assailing the enemies and seeking the success of one or another political party. The general estimate of every newspaper is, that it must take its guidance wholly from one party or another:—it must be in the interest and under the substantial control of one or the other:—it must look to one or the other for its readers, its influence and its support. And Journalists themselves have too commonly come to accept this as their position and their duty. They may have opinions of their own,—but they must only express these opinions when they coincide substantially with those of the political party through which alone they can possibly expect to accomplish anything for the public good. Hence, even those newspapers which claim to be independent, as even the most violent party organs do, take good care to restrict their independence within the permitted limits of party service.

Now we see no necessity for accepting such a position as this,—nor does it seem to us consistent with the true idea and highest usefulness of Journalism as a distinct profession. A political party is a voluntary association of persons agreeing mainly in sentiment, and seeking by combined action to give their principles effect upon the public at large, and upon the practical conduct of affairs. Two such parties at least are generally struggling for the ascendancy. This is all well,—and is a well-settled necessity in all free governments. Experience shows that the only way in which the popular will can be ascertained and carried into effect, is by means of such party organizations and contests. Naturally enough each party endeavors to bring into its own support all possible agencies of public influence,—large interests, powerful corporations, eloquent speakers, stirring writers, and especially the newspaper press. It is quite right, too, that journalists who deem this the best mode of exerting their professional influence, should enlist with one party or the other, with more or less complete surrender of their individual sentiments and opinions, or their individual right to have any.

But, since every rational man must be prepared to admit that no party is wholly right or wholly wrong,—wholly honest or entirely corrupt: that there is good in both, and more or less of evil in both,—why should not a public journal devote itself to independent criticism of all parties—assert its right to judge them all from its own standard of public principles, and approve or condemn whatever in the conduct of either may seem to merit applause or censure? A newspaper, conducted as a first-class journal should be in the present stage of the profession, ought to be quite as capable of forming opinions, of criticizing the conduct of public men, and of judging the tendency of political measures, as the leaders of any political party. Why should it not exercise whatever ability it can command in the honest and patriotic performance of this function? Because, say those who cannot conceive of the possibility of independent journalism, it will have no party organization to support and enforce its views. The *Courier and Enquirer*, speaking of this point, says:

"The time may come when a paper of this kind may exert a vast influence; but one thing is certain, and that is that *such a time has not yet arrived. There is no independent party now existing here.* The parties which now divide the country have each a particular creed, and by this they profess to abide. There may be men who like a part of the creed of one and a part of that of another. Until, however, *a party shall be formed whose creed shall be that now professed by those papers which style themselves independent, these men can effect but little.*"

This assumes that the only method of acting upon the public is through a party;—that a partisan organization, party discipline, and a system of partisan propagandism, is the only way in which any practical results in politics can be brought about. Now this is a great mistake. Public opinion is the basis of all party action, and whatever affects that, creates parties, and imposes upon party leaders the subordinate task of combining and directing forces which exist in advance of them. Independent journalism addresses itself to the judgment—the unbiased common sense, of the whole community. It appeals to the public as men, not as partisans, and endeavors to afford them the means of deciding upon the merits of the parties which respectively claim their support. It needs no party embodying and espousing its views in order to give them effect;—they carry by their own merit to individual minds whatever weight they may deserve, and their results must be sought much more in the general tone of thought of the whole community, than in any special action of any political party.

Any journal attempting to assert such a general vigilance of criticism over other parties, will be judged by each according to the temporary effect produced upon its own feelings and its own fortunes. When the Times, for example, commends the object and purpose of the Union Meeting, it is denounced by the *Tribune* and encouraged by the *Express*:—when it censures the party aims and narrow views which threaten to control and belittle that movement, the *Express* accuses it of inconsistency. When it denounces Southern ultraism to-day, it is accused of Abolitionism:—when it visits equal censure upon Northern extremists to-morrow, it is charged with courting Southern favor and abandoning its former views. This is unavoidable, and springs from the inability of party organs and party men to conceive it possible that either newspapers or individuals should accomplish anything for the public good except through the machinery in which they themselves move. We are quite prepared for such censures, and are entirely fearless of their effect. We propose, in our discussion of political matters, to express the opinions of the Times, and not merely to echo those of any party or any section. We know that the field of public sentiment is at all times quite large enough to find abundant work for at least one independent laborer. And it certainly is not by the present aspect of our political affairs that we are to be driven from this conviction. Neither of the two "parties which now," according to the *Courier and Enquirer*, [illegible] the country," has such a "particular [illegible] by which it professes to abide" as should discourage independent men from exposing the infatuations and laying bare the weaknesses of each. The organization of each is broken and imperfect; the platform of each is yet to be reconstructed before any great number of men, disposed to judge for themselves of their public duties, can lend an unqualified support to either. Neither can point to any representative statesman who avowedly embodies a political creed on which the whole party is prepared to agree. With the gravest questions of social and political economy rising urgently up before us in the immediate future, we propose to stand more resolutely than ever to our determination of looking at those questions with our own eyes, judging them with our own mind, and addressing ourselves directly to the public, with no reference whatever to party hopes or fears, and no assistance to ask from party machinery.

The Central Park in Winter.

The promise, or, if our readers please, the menace, of a thorough, emphatic snow storm, has been hanging over us just long enough to give a special zest to the preparations which are making at the Central Park to convert that noble pleasure-ground of the people into a true Winter Garden of the most delightful kind. With nearly five miles of broad, smooth, well-built roads thrown open to all decent and well-behaved comers, and winding, with a constant regard to the pleasing and the picturesque, over the skillfully varied and tastefully undulating surface of the Park, the lovers of rapid motion, crisp, wintry, sparkling air and merry bells, will find the first genuine snow-fall of the season the summons to a sleighing-carnival such as New-York has never before known.

Broadway, after a snow-storm, has long been ranked by travelers with the Roman Corso and the promenade of the Champs-Elysees, as one of the "things to be seen," and it is not to be denied that the physiognomy of our great City artery at such times is one of the most gay and striking spectacles in the world. But Broadway, even at the top of its most mirthful moments, is after all a business street, and the throngs which pour through it must always lack something of that wholesome and refreshing atmosphere of high animal spirits which belongs to a pure festivity, and the need of which in the midst of our hard-working, eager, enthusiastic community, has been so long admitted and so much bewailed by all reflecting men. Then, too, a hundred causes conspire to make sleighing in Broadway almost as much of a toil as of a pleasure. The snow, though it fall never so thickly, and on never so tempting a level, is sure to meet with rough usage enough to depreciate its value as a roadway very fast. The sidewalks must be cleared away for the foot-passenger, and great mountains of coagulated snow are accordingly heaped from either side into the carriage-way. Heavy cart-wheels crush it into ruts; diligent crossing-sweepers cut channels across it down to the bare stone; the subterranean fires of the great steam-world which burns and throbs under half the City inaensibly melt it away, and in the course of twenty-four hours the white garment of the Winter becomes a draggled abomination, odious to pedestrians, charioteers and policemen alike.

The roads leading out of the City tempt too many devotees of the unsparing lash and the loosened rein to make sleighing there at all agreeable to the milder seekers after a less vehement form of the amusement. All the objections which apply to putting one's self in the way of a fast man in a trotting-wagon, recur with tenfold force when the fast man and his faster horse take to the road with a sixty-pound sleigh on a frictionless floor of snow.

The carriage-drive of the Central Park, under the thoughtful supervision of the admirable Park Police, will give us now an icy corso unrivaled in the world. Nor let it be supposed that the enjoyment of this new pleasure will be confined to those who can afford to play their part in the pageant of the drive itself. The approaches to the Park will be facilitated rather than impeded by the snow, which will allow the mammoth sleighs to make their way quite up to the Park gates; while the sight of so much bustle, animation and amusement as a fine Wintry day will be sure to call out, together with the bracing exercise of movement in the open air, will be richly worth a pilgrimage on foot through the precincts of the drive and the skating-pond. For the sleighers and the skaters will be equally provided for. The snow, which will be carefully massed on the drive for the one, will be as carefully swept from the ice for the other. A pond area of twenty acres, inspected daily with a watchful eye to the safety of the skaters, will this Winter be thrown open to the public. Arrangements have been made for signalizing to a great distance the condition of the ice, and such preparations generally made that old Amsterdam must look well to her laurels if she would not see herself surpassed by her namesake in the New World, in the invigorating sport which has been one of the glories of Holland for so many years.

The effects for good upon the health, both moral and physical, of our City population, which we may reasonably anticipate from this development of out-of-doors entertainment, can hardly be over-estimated. What with riding down town in cars and omnibuses, and warming ourselves in-doors over hot-air furnaces, we have been rapidly educating ourselves for the last ten years into a very undesirable nervousness of body and of mind. The old medical maxim, "Fling but a stone, the giant dies," is as applicable to the *morale* of a people as to the *morale* of a single man. The hardest problems with which we shall have to grapple in our politics will be the easier, we may depend upon it, for our falling heartily in love with the fresh air and the free use of our limbs. If there is any particular "giant" at whom we must sooner or later "have a shy," we cannot do better than begin practicing in our Central Park.

Who are the Organs?—In the present posture of our National affairs it is quite natural that Southern men should wish to know what the Republican Party is and who are the lawful expounders of its views. The New-York *Tribune*, which has been commonly regarded as expressing the opinions of a good many Republican managers, now denies that it talks Republicanism when it commends John Brown as a "National" man, and his deeds as the essence of patriotic Nationality. The *Tribune*, it appears, "is an Anti-Slavery journal, always has been and always will be." Of course therefore, we can only expect the *Tribune* to indorse Republicanism, whenever "Republicanism" and "Anti-Slavery" agree in one.

Is the *Courier and Enquirer* a Republican organ? And if so, are we to take it as a Republican sentiment that "the South must be whipped into submission," if it ventures to think of Disunion? The *Courier and Enquirer* holds this view, and has even volunteered an opinion that the Seventh Regiment of New-York Militia would be found ready and able to "whip" any one Southern State at the necessary time. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, in professing, the other day, his readiness to vote for a "Republican" Speaker, virtually echoed this foolish and insolent threat of the *Courier and Enquirer*. Is it a principle of Republicanism to assume this attitude? If the Northern bullies who adopt it do not know what it means, the Southern men whom it insults have a right to learn how far the North and the Republican Party are bound to obey their dictation.

The Comic Herald.

Thoughtless people are very apt to complain that no comic journal, like *Punch* or *Charivari*, has ever succeeded in establishing itself in this goodly land. It is not worth while to discuss the abstract question whether such a journal be or be not a desirable addition to a national literature, for we already have one, as the rural actors say, "in our midst," and a more comical one than Douglas Jerrold or Mark Lemon ever dreamed of. The New-York *Herald*, whenever it rises from its natural field of personal vituperation into a discussion of graver matters, is invariably more funny than the cleverest caricature of H. B. himself. What could be more deliciously humorous, for instance, than the discovery which the *Herald* has recently made that the well-known hack-dramatist, Mr. D. Boucicault, is really a missionary from Exeter Hall? The conception of the author of "London Assurance," closeted with Lord Shaftesbury, over a plot for the subversion of the "peculiar institution" of the South makes Jo Miller a prosy political economist in the comparison. Then in the realm of art, to which the *Herald* has recently addicted itself with singular assiduity, it has thrown the "Fudge Papers" entirely into the shade. It draws great auguries of good for our young American artists from the consideration that the "golden age of painting" ranged "from the Thirteenth to the Fifteenth Century," when "all Italy was free and republican," and cites in proof of this brilliant assertion the following unprecedented list of names: "Then flourished Titian, *Teniers*, Michael Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, Tintoretti, Guido, Leonardo da Vinci and others, who made fair Italia" forever famous.

As every one of these illustrious artists "flourished" in the *Sixteenth* Century, with the exceptions of Guido, who died in the middle of the *Seventeenth*, and the two Teniers, who were not only born and lived some nine hundred miles beyond the borders of "fair Italia," but died, the elder in the same year with Charles I., of England, and the younger in the happy reign of William and Mary, it must be owned, we think, that the *Herald's* fun far surpasses that of

"Cæsar, Nebuchadnezzer, Ptolemy and Moses,
All standing naked in the open air."

Our Southern friends will see that they must not allow themselves to be too severely quizzed by this jocose sheet. It will never do to take the *Herald* in earnest, because that would be to suppose it as ignorant and blundering as it really is light-hearted and facetious.

Congressional Debates.—The House of Representatives seems determined to exhaust all possible topics of discussion before it organizes, and it discusses them all with such coherency, connection, precision, and such evident enlightenment of everybody present, that the country will soon begin to look forward to the election of a Speaker with regret. It is not often that in an assembly of full-grown men, literally the *élite* of a great nation, each member has an opportunity of saying something about everything he can think of, without haste or precipitancy.

The great charm of the proceedings now going on at Washington, however, lies in the fact that nothing which occurs has any connection with anything which went before. On Monday, for instance, Mr. Kellogg said all his friends wanted to have a ballot for Speaker, and that in the meantime he would himself examine the condition of things, both at the North and the South; whereupon Mr. Maynard said the galleries were disorderly, and suggested that the oldest member be appointed Chairman of the House *pro tem.*; but this Mr. Stewart violently opposed, inasmuch as Sherman had recommended Helper's book, and he would not vote the plurality rule, and the "Union meetings" amounted to nothing, and all sections had rights in the Territories under the Dred Scott decision. At this point Mr. Kilgore desired to know if Mr. Stewart would rise in insurrection if a Republican were elected President, and put other questions which he (Kilgore) was ready to answer for Sherman. This caused Mr. Haskin, of New-York, to remark that the editor of the *Constitution* was an Englishman, and that the Administration had treated him badly. Mr. Florence then said that there were no frauds committed in the Pennsylvania Navy-yard. Upon this Mr. Hickman vindicated his own conduct in the year 1858, and Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, inquired who was to prevent the Union from being dissolved.

We do not profess to give in this summary all that these gentlemen said, but the leading points were unquestionably about as coherent as the above, and quite as creditable to the good sense of the body in which this remarkable debate occurred. Congress is at present just the place for any man to say what will nowhere else be listened to, and to ventilate topics which anywhere out of Congress would be voted a bore. If the election of the Speaker be postponed much longer we shall have a full and explicit account of every member's opinion of himself and his views touching the state of the country, the character and antecedents of his principal enemies, and the life and times of John Brown. All this will probably be useful a hundred years hence, but at the present rate of remuneration it is unquestionably expensive.

Southern Decency.—The Virginian papers, we believe, take considerable pains in the interest of Southern society, to avoid publishing advertisements of Abolitionist books and newspapers. What if they extend the rule to private advertisements of subscriptions to reward anybody who will assassinate certain citizens of the United States, designated by name, and under no legal ban whatever. We know that these absurd offers excite nothing but the disgust of sensible people, but this does not make them in the least degree less objectionable. The offer of a reward for people's heads by private or political enemies, is either a very repulsive joke, or a very brutal expression of hate, and in either case, common decency, to say nothing else, demands its exclusion from the columns of any respectable paper. If our Virginia cotemporaries think this sort of thing is funny, we can only wish them better notions of humor; and if they think it serves the South, we wish them a better cause.

Anonymous Communications.—In spite of our constant and pioneering announcement that anonymous communications will receive no attention, scarcely a day passes without bringing us many documents of this sort. Some contain statements which, if properly authenticated, would be of public importance and would be promptly published. But how can any man expect us to publish statements, often seriously implicating the conduct of public officials and others, without knowing on what authority they are made? Nothing but the most complete thoughtlessness, or the most extraordinary presumption, can prompt any person to send such communications for use in a public journal without the responsibility even of a name.

We repeat that it is of no use whatever to send them to the Times. They are seldom read and are never used. We must have some reasonable name as a guarantee for the accuracy of whatever is offered for publication in our columns.

VIEWS OF OHIO.

Corwin on the Duties of a Citizen—Judge Whitman on Railroads—New Appraisement of Property—Advance of the State—The Coming Governor.

The Beeches, November, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Since the world began, there has been a perpetual dispute, between philosophers, divines, and people, upon the doctrines of Fate and Freewill, till they are all—

——"in wandering mazes lost."

There is almost the same intensity and perplexity of discussion, as to the degree of duty and obedience due from subjects to Governments; or, as Americans would say, from the people to the laws. It turns on exactly the same principle, and runs the same eternal round of ideas, from one ultraism to the other. If you believe in the Divine Right of Kings, you can have no right to change or modify your Government. You must submit to whatever comes. If you believe in the absolute right of revolution, you can begin your revolution when you please and tumble things down generally. Graham, Viscount Dundee, believed the former and slaughtered the Covenanters as if they were sheep, because they believed in the Lord more than the King. Balfour of Burley believed the latter, and killed the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, without mercy. On this much disputed subject of loyalty to Government, our friend Corwin has been discoursing, at the little town of Lebanon—where, if you New-Yorkers had happened to be present, you would have been better pleased and learned more than at a dozen of your sky-scraping lectures—where madmen like Phillips, transcendentalists like Emerson and the little poetasters and sciolists, amuse the multitude. It is a great consolation to me, who live in the backwoods of Ohio, that God never localized mind. It is like the air—free; and and wherever grass grows and water runs among human habitations, it will peep out from the loneliest dwellings. It is my experience in this way which has given me a firmer conviction of the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and of their ultimate right of revolution. Mr. Corwin, as you may know, is a man of reading, and you may easily infer has burnt the midnight lamp, not over Euclid and Newton—of which knows he very little—but over the long record of human history; and when I read the report of his speech, I greatly admired how he had, without making a single quotation, spread out the woven warp of history to support his theory of American conservatism. He traced the power of the priests, the Divine Right of Kings, the Divine Ordinance of Government, the substitution of the People for the King, and the consequent Christian duty to obey the ordinances of Government; and of consequence, that John Balfour and John Brown were most atrociously wrong. I grant it. But, is anything proved? Is not the main question entirely left out of view? I want to ask Mr. Corwin, and other learned lawyers well versed in history, one or two searching questions. Is it not historically true that all the usurpations of Governments have been brought about under the forms of law? Were not the imperial Cæsars regularly *elected* consuls? Was not your excellent friend, Mr. Times, Louis Napoleon *elected* Emperor of the French? Is not the Pope elected by the cardinals, and the whole Papal power deduced from the councils elected by the churches? Was not Latimer burnt by law? Was not the tea tax levied by act of Parliament? The question is not whether we owe obedience to a lawful Government, but what is lawful in the view of a Christian as well as an American. Suppose that Slavery so far influences this Government that the Supreme Court decides that, as slaves are property, they can be held *anywhere* within the United States, (and you will allow me to say that I cannot see why that is not as plain a deduction from the Constitution as that they can be held in the Territories,) and, in consequence of that decision, slaveholders bring them into Ohio,—have we any right to resist that, or must we submit to the forms of law? According to the conservative doctrine, we must submit, because the Supreme Court says so. I can tell you what will be the fact. They will be driven out with fire and sword, and it will be the last usurpation of that kind attempted under the form of national law.

A month or two since Judge Whitman, of this State, decided that the mortgagees of a railroad cannot sell the *franchises*—that is, the incorporated powers of the company—but could only sell the *materials* of the road, if anything. Indeed, he went so far as to doubt the power of the mortgagees to sell anything. A year or two since the Court, at Sandusky, decided exactly the reverse, and the practice of the courts now is, to give unlimited power to the mortgagees. I doubt whether either decision is wholly correct. An act of incorporation is an act of the State, for the public benefit only, and I cannot see how this public privilege can be mortgaged, like private property. I think the mortgagees have no rights to anything but the road itself. It does not follow that because the companies have been in the habit of making mortgages in this form, that, therefore, they had a right to bind their franchises. I think the law of railroads ought to be settled on a uniform rule.

Ohio, as you may know, has just made a new appraisement of property. The Board of Equalization have not yet finished their labors; but I think you may safely set down the aggregate at *one thousand millions of dollars*. If you will look back a little, you will think this result one of the marvels of the day. In 1825 the property of Ohio was valued at *sixty millions*, so that in thirty-four years—a single generation—the value of the State has increased *sixteen fold!* It has doubled since 1850. Notwithstanding this, the real, that is, selling value of property, may be set down at one-fifth more than the appraisements. The valuation of Cincinnati now is double that of the whole State thirty-five years ago.

In a short time the new Governor of Ohio will be inaugurated, and you may ask what sort of man is he? We have had occasionally a rough man for Governor, but the coming Governor is the reverse. He is a courteous, educated gentleman, and a live Buckeye besides. Mr. Dennison is a native of Cincinnati—educated at Miami University, and is well suited for public life. He has been in the State Senate, President of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad,—a practicing lawyer, and mingled much in society. He is a Whig of the old school, but now a Republican, and friendly to Gov. Chase. He read the address, you will remember, at the first National Republican Convention held at Pittsburgh, though it was written by another. He will administer the State Government, I have no doubt, with dignity, intelligence and success. If any of you New-Yorkers want to see something handsome and cheering, come to Columbus in the beginning of January, and see the grand gathering in the marble Capitol of Ohio, where you will find the future statesmen of your country mingling with the grace and beauty of the West. They are a hospitable people in Columbus, and they will receive you in the spirit of hospitality and kindness. A Veteran Observer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—At the annual meeting of the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, the annual report was read, showing that the Permanent Fund of the Fire Department now amounts to $97,250, invested as follows: $97,000 in bonds and mortgages, and $250 in the Manhattan Bank. At the last annual report there was a balance to the credit of the Fire Department of $1,894 48. Since then the sum of $40,221 50 has been received from various sources, which, in the aggregate, amounts to $42,115 98. In the above amount is included $7,500 for bonds and mortgages canceled. The disbursements during the last year amounted to $34,220 16, including $7,500 reinvested, and $2,000 invested, which makes an addition of $2,000 to the permanent fund; leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of $3,225 82. Although the balance on hand is larger than usual, nevertheless, the Trustees did not deem it prudent to make any further investment to the permanent fund. The coming Winter will make demands upon the fund for a large amount for pensions, coal, shoes and donations, and it was deemed advisable to be in a measure ready to meet applications for assistance. From the Common Council the Fire Department received their usual annual donation of $2,000. From the Legislature the New-York Fire Department received, for the first time, a donation of $3,000. Hon. JAMES SPOONER contributed $253 53, the proceeds of his lectures; and from the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company $1,500 were received, being the first dividend paid to the Department, in accordance with the provisions of its charter. The net proceeds of the annual Firemen's Ball were $4,924 37. The Commissioners of Schools have distributed 1,389 pairs of shoes to the various recipients of the Department. The Commissioner on Fuel have distributed coal amounting to $4,945 25.

The Board elected the following officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Milliken declining a reelection:

For President—William A. Woodhull, of Hose No. 26. *For Vice-President*—Wm. D. Wickham, of Hook and Ladder No. 15. *For Secretary*—Charles L. Curtis, of Hook and Ladder No. 4. *For Treasurer*—John R. Giles, (reelected.) (Mr. Giles has been the Treasurer eighteen years.) *Collector*—D. A. Theall (reelected.) *Trustees*—Jonas B. Phillips, George F. Nesbitt, A. F. Oakes, Isaac Rausen. The Board adjourned two weeks from Wednesday, to hear the report of a Special Committee on the Fire Warden Laws.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.—The case of Dr. SCHMELING, claimed by the Consul of Wertemburg as a fugitive under the Extradition laws, came up for a hearing before United States Commissioner BETTS, yesterday. THOS. C. T. BUCKLEY, for the defence, moved for the discharge of the prisoner—first, because there were no treaty stipulations by which the right of extradition was enforcable at all on the part of the complainant, the Consul of Wirtemburg; second, because the regulations necessary to be complied with previous to the issue of the warrant, were not followed by complainant; third, it did not appear that the party proceeded against was subject to the third article of the Treaty; and, fourth, by the facts disclosed in the papers in which the warrant was issued, the defendant would not be punishable under our laws. He offered no evidence in abatement, the declaration of defendant, made in March, 1858, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, but it was objected to by Mr. MCKEON as irrelevant at this stage of the proceeding, and was ruled out. He then proceeded to argue generally the bearing of the Treaty upon this case, showing that Wirtemberg was not an original party to it, and that the manner of her accession, some time afterwards, merely by proclamation of the President—the Senate not having been notified—did not entitle that kingdom to the benefits of the law. No evidence was offered, and the case was adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

THE SKATING POND IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—Much complaint has been made against the action of the Croton Aqueduct Department in refusing to let the Croton water into the Central Park Skating Pond. It appears that last week the upper Reservoir was full, and the Department would willingly have filled the Skating Pond had it been ready to receive the water. It was not till Sunday that it was completed, and then the reservoir lacked three inches of being full, which makes a fall of two feet in the distributing reservoir on Fortieth-street. The Aqueduct Department, feeling that their first duty was to look out for the interests of the City, and to be prepared for fires, refused to let the water into the pond. They say they will gladly furnish the supply for this purpose as soon as the upper reservoir is again filled, which will probably be in a few days. The large fire of yesterday will cause some delay in the matter, but it will, it is hoped, be of short duration.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOHICAN.—The United States screw steamer *Mohican*, Commander S. W. GORDON, arrived at this port yesterday, from Portsmouth, N. H., whence she sailed on the 3d inst. A fine opportunity was offered to try the sea qualities of the ship and engines during the trip, as there was no light weather or fair winds. The highest speed attained was 12¼ knots per hour, under single reefed topsails and foretopsail, close hauled, and the engines making seventy revolutions. Eleven and a half knots were made under trysails and foresail, the engines working at sixty-eight revolutions. The trip was most satisfactory in every respect.

DECREE OF CONDEMNATION AND FORFEITURE OF THE BARK ORION.—The case of the bark *Orion*, seized on the coast of Africa by the United States sloop-of-war *Marion* and sent to this port, on suspicion of having been engaged in the Slave-trade, was tried before Judge HALL, sitting in Admiralty, Nov. 21. He took the papers and reserved his decision. This decision was filed yesterday, giving judgment for the United States, and condemning the vessel and cargo. Mr. DEBOSSE appeared for the claimants of the vessel, Mr. BLACK for those of the cargo, and Mr. DWIGHT for the United States.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE FIVE POINTS.—Yesterday workmen armed with pick and axe commenced to tear down the rickety buildings next to the House of Industry, on Worth-street, corner of Mission-place. The proceeding startled the denizens of the vicinity, and large crowds collected during the day, eager to learn the reason of the demolition. They were informed that the ground on which the buildings now about to be converted into a play-ground for the children of the House of Industry. This will be a great improvement to the locality.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association, on Monday night, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. G. M., Alexander Pearson; W. V. G. M., William T. Lloyd; W. G. Treas., John Johnston; W. G. Sec., James Nicholson; W. G. Chap., —— McConnell; W. G. Con., Charles Kennedy; W. G. Asst. Con., Richard Burton; W. G. I. Tyler, —— Knowles; W. G. O. Guard, John Bell.

LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETING.—The monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Society of New-York was held last evening at Hildebrand's Hotel in Hester-street. Mr. ENOS, the President, occupied the Chair. There was a large attendance, and many felicitations were exchanged upon the result of the late Municipal election, individuals claiming a large share of the credit for the election of Mr. WOOD. The reports of the various Committees, and other routine business occupied the greater part of the evening, and no business of public interest was transacted.

RUMORED ILLNESS AND DEATH OF MAYOR WOOD.—There were rumors in circulation on Monday afternoon and yesterday morning, that the Mayor elect was suffering under a severe attack of brain fever, superinduced by the exciting scenes through which he has lately passed. Last evening statements of his sudden death were current, but both reports were happily unfounded. Although suffering from his late affliction, Mayor WOOD is in the enjoyment of his usual physical health.

ELECTION BETS.—Two Havemeyer men residing in the vicinity of Waverley-place—so states a correspondent—have bets to pay which are quite as ridiculous as any which have yet been redeemed. One, whose beard is of patriarchal length, is to go for six months with a face half shaven and the other is to saw a cord of mixed wood in front of the residence of the person with whom he was foolish enough to make the wager.

ANOTHER STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—Last evening the members of Southwark Engine Company No. 33 held a meeting, to take preliminary steps for petitioning the Common Council to give them a steam-engine similar in style to that of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, and to weigh between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds. The petition was drawn up and signed by all the members.

TYING THE SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.—Dr. WILLARD PARKER, assisted by Drs. BRUCE and FISHER, successfully performed the operation of tying the subclavian artery at the City Hospital yesterday. The patient was a young man named JAMES FISHER, who was taken to the New-York Hospital several weeks since, in consequence of injuries received by a fall on shipboard.

Police Reports.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

On Monday evening, Detectives Wilson and Williamson apprehended George Burnback, a man 50 years of age, who was employed as clerk in the clothing store of Degroot Brothers, Nos. 81 and 86 Fulton-street, on suspicion of having stolen goods from the establishment. The accused had served the firm for ten years past, and until within a few weeks possessed their entire confidence. Lately, however, it came to their knowledge that Burnback had bought a house and lot in Hoboken, and had adopted a style of living which his income would scarcely warrant. After watching him for several days without detecting anything improper, the officers decided to arrest him. Upon searching him they found he wore an extra pair of pantaloons and also a dress-coat, which had been purloined from the store. Goods, which Messrs. Degroot recognized as theirs, were recovered from the residence of the prisoner at Hoboken, and others still were found at the second-hand clothing-shop No. 99 Baxter-street. Cecilia Zulka, the proprietor of the establishment, and Joseph Benulgan, the clerk, were arrested as receivers of stolen goods. Burnback, it is said, admits that he has acquired his property by this style of thieving, which he has been carrying on for a number of years. The three prisoners are detained for examination.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

On Monday night the grocery store of Frederick Meincke, No. 15 Worth-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $4 in good money, besides several counterfeit bills. A few hours afterwards Officer Rollins, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested a negro named John Smith *alias* Charles Young, for attempting to pass, at an eating saloon in West Broadway, a counterfeit bill, which was subsequently identified as one that had been stolen from Mr. Meincke's store. Other evidence implicating Smith in the burglary was obtained, and Justice OSBORNE held him for trial on the charge.

PLANS OF COUNTERFEITERS FRUSTRATED.

An attempt was made on Monday evening by a gang of counterfeiters to pass a large number of bills of the denomination of one dollar, purporting to be issues of the Bank of Rutland, Vermont. The Police, however, interfered with the plans which had been laid, by arresting John Brown for offering one of the bills at the store corner of Division and Pike streets. Twenty-two dollars in small change, supposed to be the result of his evening's work, were found in his possession. In the Thirteenth Precinct Wm. Thompson was apprehended for a similar offence. Both prisoners were committed by Justice STEERS to answer a charge of forgery.

Coroners' Inquests.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SIX INJURED BY THE FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the scaffolding in the first story of the marble building in process of construction at the corner of Duane-street and Broadway gave way, carrying with it ten workmen, who had imprudently collected upon it. All but one of them were precipitated through a glass sky-light which was directly beneath, a distance of about twenty feet, to the cellar. The injured persons were conveyed to the Hospital with all possible dispatch. JAMES MADDEN, of No. 248 Avenue A, died soon after admission from concussion of the brain. BARNAY GILMARTIN, of No. 8 Franklin-street, was found to have sustained a severe concussion and fracture of the clavicle; MARTIN CASEY, residing at No. 221 First-avenue, had his thigh fractured; JOHN CONLAHAN, residing at the corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, suffered dislocation of the right shoulder and contusion of the hip; JOHN CALLAHAN, of No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, had his back shockingly bruised, and PATRICK HAND and JOHN BRADY received injuries similar to those of CALLAHAN, though not so severe, as both of them recovered sufficiently to leave the Hospital. At the inquest, which Coroner MADDEN held in the afternoon, it appeared that five laborers who were employed to supply the plasterers with mortar had collected on the scaffold at once. The weight was greater than the structure was designed to bear, and the pole which supported it gave way. The Jury found that MADDEN "came to his death by injuries accidentally received by the breaking of a scaffold pole at the building in course of erection in Duane-street near West Broadway." The foreman was exculpated from all blame. MADDEN was a single man, 23 years of age.

HOUSE AGENT CENSURED.

Coroner MADDEN investigated the cause of the death of PATRICK FLYNN, a young man who fell down stairs on Sunday night, at the house No. 14 Baxter-street, and sustained injuries which resulted fatally on Monday. A woman residing in the same house testified that for two years there had been no railing to the stairs or landing places, and that during that time she had known more than twenty persons to have sustained severe injuries by falling down these same stairs. In their verdict the jury censured GEORGE G. HALLOCK, the agent of the premises, for permitting the stairs to remain in so dangerous a condition.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

PATRICK SEXTON, a hand on board a vessel lying at the foot of Canal-street, fell ovarboard on Monday night, and was drowned before assistance reached him. His body was subsequently recovered, and an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE. Deceased was 35 years of age.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE EQUALIZATION OF THE STATE TAX—COMPENSATION FOR THE INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY—THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD—A HEAVY CONTRACT—BILLS AUDITED AND ALLOWED.

The annual estimate of the expenditures of the Board of Education, as adopted by that Board, was submitted to the Supervisors yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Comptroller transmitted a summary of expenditures for State and County purposes from Jan. 1, 1859, to Nov. 30, amounting in the aggregate to $3,094,158 59. Ordered on file.

The bill of John Ketty, Sheriff, for service of legal papers, amounting to $1,581 91, was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

The bill of W. H. Arthur & Co., for stationery for the Registrar's office, amounting to $1,522 50, was presented and referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Annual Taxes to examine the acts of the Board of Equalization, and report whether the equalization of the State Tax among the several counties of the State has been beneficial to this County, and whether the apportionment was just and equitable. It was adopted.

Supervisor BELL offered a resolution proffering the use of the Chamber of the Board to the Court of Appeals whenever it should sit in this City. It was adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes was directed to report at the next meeting the amount of compensation to be allowed the Inspectors of Registry, and the number of days for which they are allowed to charge by law.

The Committee on Stationery and Printing was requested to furnish a detailed statement of its doings during the year.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery, to which was referred a preamble and resolution, directing it to report some plan whereby the printed and bound volumes of the records of judgment of the County Clerk's office may be disposed of for the benefit of the County, reported that about 2,000,000 sheets of these records, equal to 28,000 volumes, unbound, besides over 7,500 bound volumes, were found at No. 30 Liberty-street, where they were stored. The cost of printing and binding these records they found had amounted to nearly $400,000, and the money had been paid for the work by the County Treasurer, on the certificate of the Commissioners. According to the bills on file in the County Treasurer's office, 9,000 of these volumes have been bound at $2 90 per volume, and the Committee state further, that on inquiry they were informed that Messrs. BOWNE and HASBROUCK, the contractors. Immediately made a sub-contract at 75 cents per volume for the thick books, and 60 cents for the smaller ones, making an average of 67½ cents per volume, with a net profit of $2 22½ on each volume. This information, the report states, was confirmed by the sub-contractor himself, Mr. A. D. Bloodgood. When called on by the Committee, he had offered to do similar work for 50 cents a volume, and Mr. John A. Gray had offered to do the same for 78 cents per volume. It thus appeared that the Commissioners had paid more than four times as much as the work could have been contracted for. The immediate question before the Committee was how these books might be disposed of for the benefit of the County; and the Committee reported a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Records to deliver to the Board all the records of judgments, equity notices, insolvent's assignments and sheriff's sales of the County Clerk's office, printed under their direction, which have been paid for by the County Treasurer on their certificate, that such disposition may be made of them, by sale or otherwise, as the Board may direct. The report and resolution were adopted.

It was directed that the bill of Norman McLeod, for supplies furnished the County Jail during November, amounting to $447 05, be paid.

The bill of Isaac Meserole, for board of witnesses during November, amounting to $483, was audited, and allowed.

So was the bill of Peter Monaghaa, for repairing and binding books in the Registrar's office, amounting to $410 05.

It was directed that $416 66, due Garrett Dyckman for services as Registrar of the County, be paid. The money, which was his salary for the last quarter of his term, it will be remembered the Comptroller refused to pay until the suit against Mr. Dyckman, as an alleged defaulter, was decided. The suit having been decided in Mr. Dyckman's favor the Committee on County Offices presented the report upon which the above action was founded.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next, 3 P. M.

THE BROOKLYN FERRY QUESTION.

MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES—PROPOSITION TO SECURE THE ONE CENT FERRIAGE—THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE FAVORABLE TO IT.

The Aldermanic Committees of New-York and Brooklyn, to whom was referred the matter of the approaching sale of ferry leases, held a meeting for consultation, in room No. 8 of the New-York City Hall, last evening, Alderman DAYTON, of Brooklyn, being chosen chairman.

Alderman DAYTON said, on behalf of the Brooklyn delegation, that they believed that New-York had a right to a fair compensation for her ferries, and to all the conditions required in the advertisements for the sale of the ferry leases. Yet he felt that there could be no intention on the part of New-York to do anything prejudicial to the interests of the citizens of Brooklyn. He regarded the interests of the two cities in this matter to be the procurement of the best ferries at the most reasonable rates. He could not believe that it was the policy of New-York to make loose ferries an onerous tax on the citizens of Brooklyn. While they felt that both localities were equally interested, they were willing, on behalf of the City of Brooklyn, to guarantee the terms of sale required by New-York. They only asked one restriction—that the fares to be charged in future should not be greater than that charged by the Union Ferry Company in 1854. The sole pretext of the Company for raising the fare to two cents had been the high price of coal. But though coal was now cheaper, the high fares were kept up. There were citizens of Brooklyn who would pledge themselves to run Hamilton-[illegible] and South Ferries for one cent and furnish better accommodations than were now given. He would himself be willing to give $50,000 bonus for the privilege of running the present Union Ferries at the two cents fare.

There was no doubt that the pretext of the Union Ferry Company for raising the fare—the high price of coal—could not now be urged. The Company had a large surplus, derived from the two-cent rate, and the rights of the public demanded that no more than a reasonable fare should be charged.

Alderman TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, said the interests of the two cities were identical; they had a joint interest in keeping the ferriage at proper rates. The two-cent rates were oppressive to the poor families crossing the ferry, and considering the proposed guarantee that the City of New-York should lose nothing by the proposed change, he thought there ought to be no objection to the plan of compelling the one-cent rate.

Alderman DAYTON said that he was a member of the Committee in 1854, which had under consideration the question of granting the special act of consolidation to the Ferry Company. The Company had then declined to give a guarantee that the fare should not be raised. The people of the two cities had specially to consider three requisites, viz.: The preservation of life, quick passages, and the lowest rates of fare, consistent with a fair profit on the cost of running the ferries.

Alderman DAYTON said the price of ferriage was never regulated by law since 1813. Most of the stockholders were not residents of New-York and Brooklyn.

Alderman BOOLE said he would present two petitions which he had been requested to lay before the New-York Aldermen. They were both from residents of the vicinity of Governeur and Bridge-street Ferries, in favor of compelling the Union Ferry Company to reopen those routes, as a matter of public necessity.

Alderman BOOLE said he would send these petitions to the Board at his earliest convenience.

Ex-Alderman MARSH, of Brooklyn, said that these unpaying ferries should be attached to the paying ferries, because the people had been promised those conveniences and were entitled to them. He also advocated the running of Catharine Ferry to Bridge-street, Brooklyn, in case the Governeur and Bridge-street Ferries were not restored.

Alderman DAYTON, being requested to advocate these changes, stated that it would be beyond the powers delegated to his Committee.

Alderman STARR, of New-York, agreed with Mr. DAYTON, that the ferries ought to be run at one cent fares if possible and consistent with the outlay. He indorsed the tone of Mr. DAYTON's remarks.

The New-York Committee assured the Brooklyn delegation that they should report to the New-York Board at its next meeting in favor of selling the leases with a restriction of the fare to be charged to one cent for a foot passenger.

After some desultory conversation, in which it was intimated that the sale now advertised for the 17th inst. might be postponed, the Committees separated.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

The City Canvassers met at 10 A. M. yesterday. The canvass of the returns from the Sixth Aldermanic District was completed. The returns from the Fourth and Sixth Wards of the Second Aldermanic District, and of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District were canvassed. During the morning, Alderman STEPHENS offered a resolution setting forth that gross frauds were reported to have been committed in the Second Aldermanic District, and directing that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter.

Alderman A. DAMES thought the Board could make the necessary investigations without appointing a committee.

Alderman STEPHENS said they would consume two days.

The resolution was lost—yes 8, nays 5.

After considerable discussion and motions to postpone the canvass, to reconsider the vote just taken, and to hear legal counsel on the subject, the canvass proceeded. It was after 6 o'clock when the Board adjourned, to 10 o'clock to-day.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

NO QUORUM—DECREASE OF INMATES IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Governors were to have met yesterday afternoon, but at 4½ o'clock there was not a quorum present. The Clerk declared an adjournment in order. The weekly report shows that the number in the institutions on the 10th inst. was 7,772, which is a decrease of 36 as compared with the report of the previous week.

Academy of Music.

We are to have two Opera nights next week, with Miss ADELINA PATTI, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor AMODIO. The success of our new prima donna has been the most fortunate circumstance of the Philadelphia campaign, and her re-appearance here will undoubtedly be the occasion of a revival of the enthusiasm which she created on her *début*. The Academy has been sub-let for the next month, and these two nights, we are informed, are the only ones that are open for operatic performances.

At the Academy this week, the Ladies' Fair is in full progress, and attracts much attention. The election interfered with the attendance in the earlier days of the effort, but there is hardly a doubt now about the ultimate success of an enterprise so laudable and benevolent. It will close on Saturday.

Personal.

A colored man attracted a crowd in Boston, by singing and praying alternately, with great fervency, on the steps of Hon. Edward Everett's house. The burden of his solo was not known.

It is stated in the Danville (Va.) *Register* that John Brown once passed himself off in that town as a Baptist preacher, and officiated in the Baptist church.

Card.—In time for the cold weather and HOLIDAYS we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of WINTER CLOTHING, that we have a large assortment for both MEN and BOYS.

We have replenished our most desirable styles since the great rush of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's ROBES DE CHAMBRE is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $25. Ladies wishing to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000. Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 3 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	95
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	5

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
METROPOLITAN BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS,	THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY,	J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE,	J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY,	WM. A. COX.

For the Holidays.
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin-st.

J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles, for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.

His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

...EW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.
...nounced that on the 1st ... about to make some alterations to ... Our entire arrangements being completed, we now state that we will after this time open a Children's Department in connection with our regular business; and that Mr. ISELTON, (late of Isleton's Bazaar and formerly firm Ellis & Isleton,) so long known as the best getter-up of Fine Goods for Boys, will have charge of that department.

From this time until 1st January Mr. Isleton will be at our store, and will receive orders (to be made) for all articles in his line, giving his patrons, as well as our regular business; and that Mr. ISELTON, (late of Isleton's Bazaar and formerly firm Ellis & Isleton,) so long known as the best getter-up of Fine Goods for Boys, will have charge of that department.

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This arrangement does not in any way conflict with our business as heretofore carried on. As Tailors and Men's Furnishing, we hope to hold our former position, but gaining as in the latter, we have with us Mr. H. McIntyre, who will give his attention to family wants in underclothes, children's wear, liveries, and the general supervision of both the Children's and Men's Furnishing Departments.

In conclusion we will say, that we adopt as our rule low prices for good articles. Keeping no other, and finding no goods too good for our customers, we pledge ourselves to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house in the trade.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 521 Broadway.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st.

Don't be Fools,
And suffer from rheumatism, croup, sore throats, coughs, pains in the limbs, back and chest, when
DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED
VENETIAN LINIMENT
will certainly cure you.
10,000 persons
have certified to its wonderful curative properties.
IT NEVER FAILS.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price, 25 and 50 cents.
Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men,
GENIN'S Festival Caps for Young Men.
GENIN'S Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars,
GENIN'S Sleigh Robes,
Ladies' Furs for the Holidays,
Children's Furs for the Holidays.
All choice, elegant and select.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Heavy Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino and Shaker-knit half hose.
Winter Gloves and Gauntlets.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. CEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16.
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,808. No. 30 Platt-st.

An Opportunity to Save Money.
At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 4 John-st.
Glass views of Paris, Egypt, Germany, Switzerland—from $12 to $18 a dozen.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Trues with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Gentlemen's New and Left-Off Clothing purchased for the West in large or small lots. Fifty per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissionars, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 645, Dec. 13, 1859.
39, 2, 64, 10, 15, 49, 16, 72, 29, 12, 26, 61, 23.
Class No. 646, Dec. 13, 1859.
41, 54, 25, 12, 37, 16, 27, 31, 66, 6, 44, 26.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 13, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Containing
A SERMON
OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
revised by the author.
And articles by
REV. DR. CHEEVER,
And
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
will be published to-morrow morning by
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A
NEW LECTURE,
Never before delivered,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Corner of Broadway and 34th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents.

GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas, a certain party has, for some time past, exposed for sale (and sold) a certain kind of Lozenge, put up and labeled or branded in such a manner and with such a wrapper, in imitation of our box and label or brand and wrapper, as to be likely to impose upon the public, and induce the unwary to believe that, in purchasing said article, they were purchasing our celebrated BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We hereby warn the public that the same is a spurious article, and that the sale of the same is in no way authorized by us. Each box of our BRONCHIAL TROCHES is marked with our name; no other is genuine.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,
The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are durable, economical in fuel and sure bakers.
Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
(LATE JANES, BEEBE & CO.,)
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

FAIR FOR THE MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—A sale of useful and fancy articles will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M., in the Chapel for the "Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 29th-st., in aid of the Building Fund for the Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation. Books and other suitable Christmas presents will be found in variety, and at moderate prices.

NEW BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
No. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
GREAT FAUST:
A POPULAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
OF THE
MOST REMARKABLE INVENTIONS
DURING THE PRESENT CENTURY.
BY FREDERICK O. BARKWELL,
Author of "Philosophical Conversations," "Manual of Electricity," &c.
ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.
1 volume, 12mo. Cloth. $1.

CONTENTS:

The Progress of Invention.	The Kaleidoscope.
Steam Navigation.	The Magic Disc.
Steam Carriages and Rail'ys	The Diorama.
The Air Engine.	The Stereoscope.
Photography.	The Electric Telegraph.
Dissolving Views.	Electro-Magnetic Clocks.
Electro-Metallurgy.	The Electric Light.
Gas Lighting.	Instantaneous Lights.
Paper-making Machinery.	Printing Machines.

"The conveniences, the comforts, and luxuries conferred on society by the many important inventions of the present century, must naturally excite a desire to know the origin and progress of the application of scientific principles by which such advantages have been gained.

"Practically considered, these inventions are of much greater value than the discoveries of science on which most of them depend; and the scientific inquirer who confines his views to abstract principles, without looking beyond to the various methods of their application to useful purposes, may be compared to a traveler, who, having toiled strenuously to gain the top of a mountain, then shuts his eyes on the prospect that lies before him."—*Extract from Preface.*

EVENINGS AT THE MICROSCOPE;
Or
RESEARCHES AMONG THE MINUTER ORGANS
AND FORMS OF ANIMAL LIFE.
By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F. R. S.
1 vol., 12mo., cloth. $1 50.

"To open the path to the myriad wonders of Creation which, a together unseen by the unassisted eye, are made cognizable to sight by the aid of the microscope, is the aim and scope of this volume. Great and gorgeous as is the display of Divine power and wisdom in the things that are seen of all, it may safely be affirmed that a far more extensive prospect of those glories lay unheeded and unknown till the optician's art revealed it. Like the work of some mighty genia of Oriental fable, the brazen tube is the key that unlocks a world of wonder and beauty before invisible, which one who has once gazed upon it can never forget, and never cease to admire."—*Extract from Preface.*

HERE AND THERE:
OR,
EARTH AND HEAVEN CONTRASTED.
1 vol. 18 mo. Red elegant. 25 cents.

"It is believed that this compilation has never before been published in the United States. It be copied from the extract book of a lady, who herself copied it from the English work; but it has been found so valuable as a soothing, strengthening cordial to the Christian heart, especially in seasons of afflictions, that it is deemed a duty not to confine it any longer to a private circle."—*Preface.*

THE NEW BOOK BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE, ESQ.

NOW READY:
PRENTICEANA;
OR,
WIT AND HUMOR IN PARAGRAPHS.
BY THE EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.
One neat 12mo Price, $1.

Where is

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS. A REALY FIRST class servant, of reliable, trustworthy habits, for one of the greatest luxories in housekeeping, (especially during the holidays;) to secure such, either as cook, children's nurse, waitress or general servant, ladies need only call at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, a few doors from Fulton-st., which is the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn, and many excellent ones from Europe, who have served in gentlemen's families there.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references: also, a Protestant woman, as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references. Both can be seen at No. 98 East 12th-st., [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman Protestant cook, and as chambermaid and seamstress by a Swiss girl. Also, by a large number of Protestant seamstresses, nurses, cooks, housemaids and general servants, at WESLEY'S First-class Office and general servants, at WESLEY'S First-class Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st. A good girl in attendance. Twenty first-class Protestant girls ready for special situations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook by the day or week; understands her business perfectly in all its callings, understands soups, game and desserts of every kind; good reference, and no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at No. 13 Amity place, front basement, New-York. To be seen until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; thoroughly understand their business; one as chambermaid and laundress, the other as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with the washing. They refer to their present employers. Call at No. 46 West 20th-st., betweeo 5th and 6th avs. The reason of their leaving is the family is going South. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WHO HAS LIVED twenty-five years in England, a situation in a private family; is competent to take full charge of the kitchen; satisfactory City reference given. None need apply who want washing and ironing. Apply for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and will go to the family marketing; has lived five years in the family; has no objections to leave the City; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do any kind of upstairs work; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 134 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good cook, who understands her business, and all the branches that belong to it; is willing to assist in the washing if required, and has good City and country reference. Call at No. 75 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., opposite the plumber's.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a first rate bread and pastry baker; understands her business; would assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,090 Broadway, near 32d-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a competent woman; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference can be given. Call or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av. Call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid or chambermaid and sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 218 East 14th-st., New-York, second floor, front room. No objection to go out to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A cook's situation; is a first-rate baker and cook; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; best City reference, if required; will assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 87 West 25th st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game, with the best City references. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages, $7; or as chambermaid and regular waitress. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, economical in the kitchen, and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 38 Atlantic-st., brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking full charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Has good testimonials, and refers to former employers. Apply at No. 149 Graud-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; good City reference. Apply at No. 48 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 10, fourth floor. To be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO can give good refercoes, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. To be seen at No. 124 4t 1-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chambermaid and laundress, or as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business and has good references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who is a most excellent baker and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 West 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; is an excellent cook and baker; would be willing to do plain washing if required. Apply at No. 106 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference of five years from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 13 West 31st st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant girls, sisters; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; prefer to go to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 280 Mulberry-st.; have the best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can come well recommended by City families. Can be seen, after 10 A. M., till engaged, at No. 135 Crosby-st., near Houston.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent, and can cut and fit children's dresses in the neatest style, and do all kinds of sewing. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st., up stairs. Best reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a respectable family, as housekeeper or child's nurse; the best of references given from last place. Call for two days at No. 171 West 31st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children, and make herself useful. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A young woman, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands pastry. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 483 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a respectable family; good City reference can be given; is good at washing and ironing. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 210 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a competent waitress. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 38 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Can come well recommended from her last place in Brooklyn. Call at No. 154 Court-st., corner of West Baltic.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON IN A boys' boarding-school or charitable institution; the highest testimonials given; no objection to go south if the salary be good. Address, for two weeks, MATRON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable young woman. Can be seen at No. 94 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook and laundress; is willing to do hard work; wages $8 a month. Call at No. 244 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress. Call at No. 244 36th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden row, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHO has had 12 years experience, would like to work by the day or at home. Best of reference given. Call or address Mrs. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the INSTITUTE AND HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the grocery business in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., under the name of J. GARRISON & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN GARRISON.
Brooklyn, Dec. 9, 1859. GEORGE T. BALDWIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family in town or country, by a steady, reliable English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a steady, careful driver as his reference, which are in the City, will testify. Address C. B., at Mr. Lowry's saddlery store, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; left his last place in consequence of his employer selling his horses; is a good careful City driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address a note F. M. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, until engaged.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, without incumbrance, are desirous of obtaining situations in a private family; the man as coachman, the woman as dressmaker and seamstress; the best of City reference given: no objection to go to any part of the Union. Call or address D. T., 131 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable young man, who is experienced and competent in his business; can produce the best of City reference as a careful, steady driver, and a sober, obliging man; said is well acquainted with the City; can be seen for three days. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference; has no incumbrance; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Address A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; good City reference for capability, sobriety and fidelity. Address can be left at No. 664 Broadway, for P. C.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO THOroughly understands his business, a situation as waiter in a private family. Has good City references from his previous employers. Call or address C. C., care of Jeo. Cochrane, No. 199 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and competent young man, who perfectly understands his business; having good City reference and is willing to make himself useful. No objection to any part. Can be seen, or address E. B., No. 149 Grand-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A WAITER MAN WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family; is a Protestant, and has the best of City reference, and has lived with the best families in Europe. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a respectable young Protestant Englishman, as coachman and to assist with gardening; will be found generally useful; has the best of City reference from his last employer for honesty, sobriety and faithfulness. Apply, for two days, at No. 233 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family or first-class boarding-house, or would wait on a single gentleman, by a steady young man, an Episcopalian, with good City reference from last employer. Inquire at No. 141 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man thoroughly capable of taking charge of a green-house and grapery, with first-class recommendations. Apply to J. S., J. M. Thornburn & Co., 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, (SWISS,) with good references, a situation as porter, waiter, or to travel with a gentleman or family to any part they please. Address K. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—WANTED, EMployment by a middle-aged man, who has a family dependent upon him for support; is active and energetic, and well acquainted with office and out-door work; can give unexceptionable City references. Address, for one week, R. W., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a graduate of the Iroo City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn. Good refereoce given; has had two years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 186 Wilkesbarre Post-office, Penn.

COLLECTOR'S SITUATION WANTED—BY a young man who has seveo years' experience in the collecting business and is familiar with all its duties. The best references can be giveu. Address H. F. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO SECURE the services of a young man for writing evenings, can do so by addressing C. J. T., Box 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a domestic commission-house—a young man about twenty years of age, who can bring good testimonials as to character and capacity. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 446 Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK WITH GOOD REcommendations, for a private family. Apply at No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., between 10 aod 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popniar works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN wanted, who can sell a large amount of dry goods to near-by trade exclusively, by a house now doing that trade. Address TRADE, Box No. 735 Post-office, New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.—WANT TWO THOroughly experienced salesmen for their Retail Linen Department.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, with more room than they require, would like to let handsomely furnished rooms, with board, to one or two gentlemen and their wives; location, West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house modern style; genteel neighborhood, convenient to cars and stages. Address C., Station E Post-office.

BOARDING—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchaoged.

BOARDING—WANTED BY A MAN AND WIFE, (no children) in some genteel neighborhood, oot far distant from Broadway. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,446 Post-office.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, just vacated, to let, with board, in a first-class house, at No. 130 Madison-av.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERTISER will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nice rooms on second floor. Has no other boarders. House contains all modern improvements, and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., within four minutes' walk of either cars or ferry. Address B. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen that will room together, may find a pleasant home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, by appiying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveoiences. Dioner at 6 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—FULL BOARD IN A private family for a gentleman, wife and two daughters. Would require two rooms communicating, one of which must be a front room. Address T., Box No. 2,553 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board may be obtained by immediate application, at No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Parlor and hall room $16 per week, large front room, third floor, $12, for two, fire and gas included; one single room $5. Bath, hot and cold water; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER—By an old widow lady, quite alone. Can spare a furnished parlor and bedroom, with grate, also a few small rooms separate, and board for the Winter. The chief object is nice, genteel persons for company. This is no boarding house. Call, for a few days, on second floor of No. 254 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

PARTIAL BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain a neatly furnished bedroom, with gas and bath; price, $3 50 each per week; location below 40th-st., west side; references exchanged. Address M. P., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady can be accommodated with furnished front rooms; also single gentlemen. No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 10 Union-square, (Broadway, above 16th-st.) This is one of the pleasanteat locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A large front room and bedroom on second floor, well furnished, to a single gentleman, with or without board. House contains all modern improvemeots, and convenient to New-York Hotel. Address K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persoos of religious or strictly moral habits preferred

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—THE MEMBERS OF the above Club are requested to meet, THIS EVENING, at Carberry's, the Shades, William-st., at 8 o'clock, punctually, on business. The Chair will be taken at 8½ o'clock, for Harmony, when members are allowed to introduce their friends. By order. SECRETARY.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT as coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rates. Barrels, 40 gallons
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the sale of watches, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of elegant Jewelry, consisting (in part) of full sets of
BRACELETS, BROOCHES AND EAR-RINGS,
of DIAMOND, MOSAIC, CAMEO AND LAVA.
SUPERB FROSTED AND ENGRAVED BRACELETS; CHAIN DO.
RUBY AND DIAMOND DO.
FROSTED AND ENAMELED BROOCHES.
FINE FRENCH PAINTED DO.
LADIES' CHATELAINES; VEST CHAINS.
CLUSTER AND SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, PINS, RINGS AND STUDS.
Also, a large assortment of
LONDON AND SWISS WATCHES.
LADIES' ENAMELED HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO.
GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO., with a large assortment of other Jewelry.
Every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the public is particularly invited to examine it, as the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never before been offered at public sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF 108 LOTS AND GORES
ON
95TH, 97TH, 99TH, 99TH, 100TH, 115TH, 116TH, AND 118TH STREETS, 3D, 5TH, 6TH and 9TH AVENUES.
FRONTING ON AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange—
On 6TH-AVENUE—4 fine lots S. E. corner 100th-st.
On 100TH STREET—17 lots and gores, adjoining above.
On 99TH-ST—7 lots and gores N. S. adj. above in rear.
On 3D-AVENUE—4 lots N. W. corner 96th-st.
On 95TH-STREET—6 lots N. S. adjoining above in rear.
On 99TH-STREET—10 lots and gores N. S. 202 W. 9th-av.
On 98TH-STREET—15 lots N. S. S., bet. 9th and 10th avs.
On 6TH-AVENUE—4 lots W. S. bet. 115th and 116th st.
On 115TH STREET—12 lots N. S. adjoining above.
On 116TH-STREET—5 lots S. S. adjoining above in rear.
On 119TH-STREET—23 lots and gores, N. S. betweeo 8th and 6th avs.
The above property comprises some of the choicest lots now in the market, and is worthy the attention of buyers desirous of investing in Central Park lots.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., after the 8th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES.
Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN-FACE DO. OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO.
A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.
OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

339 HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer. 339
MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE.
ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS.
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE DEPOT OF
THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, No. 339 Broadway.
Comprising the balance of the entire stock of superb made-up furs, valued at over $100,000, which must be positively closed out as above without any reserve, offering an opportunity to those in want of furs which seldom occurs. The stock comprises the richest Russia sable, Hudson Bay sable, pink and stone marten, royal ermine and other sets, gentlemen's and children's furs, sleigh, carriage and lap robes, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be had at the dépôt, 339 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
MAMMOTH SALE OF SUPERB MARBLE
STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auctioo on WEDNESDAY, 14th, THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th Dec., at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large and spacious salesrooms No. 526 Broadway, Southeast coroer of Broadway and Spring-st., 2d story—Mammoth sale of superb Marole Statuary, rich Fancy Goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations, from France, Italy, Canada, &c. Among the Statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Graod Duke of Tuscany: The Playing Child, by Barnzia; bust of the Emperor copied from the original in the Vatican; Antonino, Adriano, Cicero, Demosthenes, Caligula, Caracalla, &c.; Venus de Cnoova, busts of Dante, Minerva, copied from the ancient temple of this goddess in Athens. The Saviour, by Tenerani; Child Playing with a Dog, &c., by Baratta, Esculapius, purchased in Rome by an American sculptor, a beautiful antique; The Teaching Mother, by Marchetti; Rebecca at the Well, by Feuchi; also works by Bienrnai, Consoni, Lazzerini, and others. Also, The Shepherdess, by N. Galletti; Madooca, by Delmedico; Angel of Prayer, by Maofredi; The Fisherman's Daughter, by Chiappe; Dog and Cat, by Ciprioni; Faith, by Pampoloni. Also, busts, figures and groups by Franci, Ricci, Frangoni, Marochetti, Fortissi, and others, in great variety, suited for parlors aod niches, as well garden statuary, vases, &c.
Also, just received from Canton and Japan, a large and valuable assortment of lacquered wares, viz., workboxes, cabinets, tea caddies, game ditto, backgammon boards, inlaid ware, &c., &c.
Also, a very choice and elegant invoice of the richest French elaborately painted vases of large size, Sevres ditto, tête-a-tête sets beautifully painted, new style Bohemian glass, in every variety, vases, mantel ornaments, &c.; rich engraved glassware, dinner and tea sets, costly Parian, by Collier and others, of various sizes.
REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size. Real ormolu figures and groups, Berlin wares, and other articles of vertu, including a large assortment of real silver-plated ware of every description.
Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from 2 to 5 feet high. Tazzas, Roman vases, carved marble, Hebe ditto, card receivers with grand and florid ornaments, jewel receivers, alabaster groups, figures, busts, &c., and an endless variety of these beautiful goods—with many other rich and fancy articles imported for the holidays. They can be examined on Tuesday previous to the sale.
Articles purchased can be packed on the premises, if required, for shipment.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TAI MAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Couet and Coon Lap Robes.
In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL
MODERN PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of original modern paintings, comprising upwards of one hundred choice cabinet specimens of Art by living artists of celebrity, among which will be found a fine work by F. Huntington, N. A., with others, selected during a visit to the Art studios of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany and France, many of which, particularly those by Eugene Verboekhoeven, H. J. Boddington Wm. Shayer, Sen., George Cole, Henriette Bonner and others, were painted to order expressly for this collection, including also numerous fine pictures selected for their beauty and merit, and without reference to cost, by J. F. Herring, Walter Williams, the younger Shayer, Bell, Smith, Harlow, Sarland, Charlotte, Nasmyth, J. E. Meadows, Eaton, Walker, and other artists of the English school; and of the Continental School, Schelfhout, Jadine, Verboeckhoeven, Weisser of Dusseldorff, Schaep, Van Severdonck, Rosenboom, Carolus of Brussels, Deicour, Carabin, &c., &c.; the whole of which were selected in Europe by J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, whose collections have for so many years enjoyed a high reputatiou. They may be viewed uotil the day of sale, with catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
40 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AND GORES ON
96TH-AV., 115TH AND 116TH STS., WITHOUT RESERVE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 9TH-AV.—5 fine lots N. E. corner of 115th-st.
On 115TH-ST.—1 oe gore N. S., 100 feet east from 8th-av.
BETWEEN 115TH AND 116TH STS.—12 gore lots, commencing 125 feet east of 8th-av.
On 116TH-ST.—9 lots south side, 200 feet east 8th-av.
On 116TH-ST., (AMOUNTING ABOVE)—12 fine gore lots.
On 116TH-ST.—10 fine gore lots, north side, near 7th-av. and adjoining Harlem-lane.
The above property adjoins the beautiful grounds of the "Wood Estate," is a magnificent garden spot, of fine soil and good grade.
Title perfect and sale absolute.
60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.
FORECLOSURE SALE.—CHAMBERS & FAIR-
CHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, on the premises Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, Laurens-st., the machinery, &c., of a piano-forte moulding factory, consisting of
One action machine, with tools complete.
One moulding-mill, with tools complete.
One dowel machine, with tools complete.
One saw-frame mandril, shafting, saws, &c., complete
Five iron pullies, 5 iron flanges, 1 counter shaft.
Three floor stands of iron, 6 pullies, lot of leather belting, tools, &c. BERNARD KELLY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF SILKS, TASSEL
AND FRINGE MATERIAL, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, Dec. 14, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., a desirable stock of raw and spun silk, Chinese train, tassel and fringe material, embroidery and sewing silks, &c., together with office furoiture, safe, desks, &c.
Also, a large quantity of furs, sables, mink, martens, fitch, beaver, &c., consisting of capes, cloaks, mantillas, muffs, cuffs, fur coats. also, a lot of beaver and pilot coats. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
PAPER HANGINGS.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $200. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH AND 50TH STS.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., Esq., Referee:
6th-st., 1 lot on the north side, 166 feet west of Avenue D, 22.5 by 90.10.
99th-st., 4 lots on the south side, mid way between 11th and 12th avs., each 25 feet by half the block.
Terms at sale. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire FURNITURE of a large house: sofas, easy-rocking and other chairs, French-plate pier-glasses, carpets, paintings, hook-case, lace curtains, glass chandeliers, beds, bedding, and other articles suitable for families and others.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUB-
BERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising an excellent variety of desirable Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUB-
BERS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., including a prime lot of men's, boys' and youths' calf, kip and grain water-proof double-soled boots.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
on the 16th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., all the household furniture and kitchen utensils belonging to the estate of the late Samuel S. Engle. By order of HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tiliott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribotion among the heirs. It is situated in Dutchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligenee and refinement, is not sorpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and temperament.
On the socceeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tiliott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order, and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.
Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLIOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y., or CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fniton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Maoodamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x81 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 io bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 84-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers and 1 set of calenders, with a paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York is 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property wonld be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN S. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance en or before the 26th of December next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. }
THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due on the previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642 @ 646
Jandenizet Bondt	10	3397
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1735
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1618
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	15	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	13	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	35
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	463
Otto Wolfbohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 28, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1860, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution. N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, }
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 3d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.
The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKEN, President,
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1859. }
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due, on the 15th inst., upon the Seven per cent. Bonds of this Company, of the issue maturing in 1864, will be paid on presentation of the respective interest warrants at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. The interest upon all Bonds of this Company will be paid, as it becomes due, on presentation of the interest warrants at said Bank, without further special notice.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS } OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,) }
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1859.
PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859. }
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., }
October 20, 1859. }
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859. }
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,283, dated Oct. 7, 1858, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct. 7, '58, 100 shares; No. 1,433, Jans 18, '56, 6 shares; No. 66, Oct. 15, '54, 50 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. }
November 19, 1859. }
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Manu & Rodman, Solicitors, Chancery Court, No. 39 Wall-st., to the end that measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by unified and proper application to the municipal authorities of that city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund. A. STONE, Jr., President.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. }
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the sams be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.
Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859. }
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st, on and after the 27th inst. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 28th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 11:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Ex ra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 an 1 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Finshing. On Sundays care leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sposset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,600 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1887."
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and Chapter 349 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 10, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.
The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
corner of Elm and Grand sts., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1860. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, JR., } Committee.
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
N. B.—The time for receiving the aforesaid proposals is extended to Thursday, the 15th day of December instant.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.
The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
L. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall (Chagres), and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WAITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; red on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscriber continues to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORIA,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.
Making together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS
AND
GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS.
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars with all particulars may be had on application. If by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BARRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$35	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	30	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	30	To Charlotte, N. C	28
To Memphis, Tenn.	33	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27	To Fernandina, Fla	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.
N. B.—After the 14th, no bills of lading but those furnished by the Company will be signed.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fars as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75. Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Comonany's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations, $7 50
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
from
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLknown first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. WILLIAM RYAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
ACKERON & JA. ARENT,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—Steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave foot of James-st., Pier No. 32 East River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000.—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE that has cleared $96,000 the last six years, and is now making money hourly, daily. The proprietor has another extensive trade and cannot attend to both. It is easily to know the place to be convinced of a fine opportunity for anybody to make a fortune, who will partially hr fully attend to the business. It requires very little mental or physical exertion to conduct the concern, and can be attended to by a person of ordinary capacity, so complete is the enterprise systematized and established. $7,000 cash, and the balance in easy notes.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING and healthy New-England village—an old established and paying NEWSPAPER and JOBBING OFFICE—price, $1,500—$1,100 cash, balance on easy terms. It is a rare opportunity for a young man who wishes to secure a comfortable and easy subsistence, as the business is firmly established and pays well. For further particulars, address, by letter only, Box No. 2,514 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,983 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A NICE STORE ON Long Island; must be perfectly competent to take entire charge of the store, purchase goods, &c.; $1,500 additional capital will be required; the business is profitable. Address, Box No. 1,448 Post-office, with real name and address.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WATCH AND jewelry business, with from $10,000 to $20,000 in cash, in a business established for twenty years, in one of the best locations in the City. Address Box No. 1,210 lower Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI.
POSITIVELY TWO OPERA NIGHTS ONLY.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 and 22.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR and SONNAMBULA.
Many persons having been unable to obtain seats and admission at the last appearance of Mlle. ADELINA PATTI, the Directors have made arrangements for
TWO "PATTI" NIGHTS,
which will be the only ones that will be given until the return of the company in February.
The first PATTI NIGHT will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
at 8; when will be given, Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
and the second and positively last PATTI NIGHT on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
on which occasion will be given
LA SONNAMBULA.
On both nights
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will be assisted by
Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor AMODIO.

Admission	$1
Reserved seats	$1 50
Front private boxes (4 seats)	$8
Family Circle	50c.
Amphithsatre	25c.

The sale of seats for the TWO PATTI NIGHTS will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 19.
NOTICE—There will be only two ticket offices—at the Academy of Music, where will be for sale all the private boxes and the right-hand side (odd numbers) of the parquet and balcony, and at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., where will be sold the seats on the left-hand side (even numbers) of the parquet and balcony.
Tickets and seats may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION AT THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR.
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
The Fair presents a Splendid Selection of Magnificent NEW-YEAR'S AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
RARE AND CHEAP TOYS AND USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES.
COMBINE CHARITY AND FRIENDSHIP,
And make all your New-Year's and Christmas purchases AT THIS GREAT CHARITY FAIR.
Do not forget that this is
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE FAIR.
Also, do not forget to visit the AUTOGRAPH ROOM and see the BOOK OF RARE and VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS, and ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT BIBLE, 500 YEARS OLD.
A Grand INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT EVERY EVENING by Dodworth's celebrated Band.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CROWDS
INCREASING NIGHTLY,
TO
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
THE AUDIENC

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Approaching Executions at Charlestown.

TESTS OF SOUTHERN OPINION.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Extensive preparations are making for the approaching executions. Nineteen companies of military are now on duty, and guards are stationed at every street corner and cross-road. Picket guards patrol the surrounding country, and six more companies are announced as on their way here. The citizens find difficulty in passing from one part of the town to another. They are brought to a halt and marched to the guard-house if unable to give the countersign.

GREEN and COPELAND will be hung at 11 o'clock in the morning, and COOK and COPPIC at 3 in the afternoon. All these men are composed, and look calmly on their approaching doom. Their bodies will be given to their friends, if claimed.

The town is quiet and unexcited by rumors. Military discipline is kept up, however, as it it were encompassed by a besieging army. The people look forward with great pleasure to exemption from military surveillance, and when the Civil Government is restored there will be quite a jubilee. The people would willingly consent that STEVENS and HASLETT should spend the rest of their days in the Penitentiary, rather than have another military seige at their execution.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

A memorial has been presented in the Virginia Legislature, praying for the commutation of the sentence of COPPIC.

MUSIC IN AID OF JOHN BROWN'S FAMILY.

The pupils of the Colored Public School No. 2, in Laurens-street, performed the oratorio of "Joseph" last evening, in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. The proceeds, it was understood, are to go to the families of JOHN BROWN and his associates. Prof. LUCA presided at the piano-forte. The Church was thronged with colored persons eager to see how the little girls would acquit themselves. Everything went off satisfactorily; the singing was good, and the audience appreciative.

LETTERS FROM COOK AND COPELAND.

The Cleveland *Morning Leader* publishes the following letters from the prisoners COOK and COPELAND:

LETTER FROM JOHN E. COOK.

CHARLESTOWN Jail, Va., Dec. 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the Morning Leader:

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving, yesterday evening, a copy of your interesting paper. In its perusal, I was somewhat surprised to see a copy of a letter which I had written to Mr. and Mrs. SELLEA, of your city. When I wrote that letter, I had no thought of its ever being published. But, as I see some false statements in regard to my fellow-prisoners and myself, which you have quoted from other papers, I am glad Mr. SELLEA took the liberty to give it publicity. I am also thankful to *you for the comment* you made upon those statements.

I will only say, such statements as have been made by the TIMES, in regard to my companions and myself, *are totally false. There has not been one single instance, in which I have felt, or shown any sign of fear or nervousness since I have been here. Neither has my comrade Coppic, since he has occupied the cell with me, shown any such weakness, or dread of death.* We both dislike the mode of death to which we have been doomed. But notwithstanding, *we are cheerfully and calmly awaiting our fate, and trust we shall meet it like men.*

I will frankly admit that on one or two occasions I have been agitated by the reception of touching letters from my *wife and other relatives whose happiness is dearer to me than my life.* The doom that awaits me has not in the least affected my appetite, nor has it occasioned any loss of rest. I sleep as calmly here as I would if in my boyhood home.

I have made these statements because I deem it my duty to my fellow prisoner and myself to do so. By giving this an insertion in your paper you will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

JOHN E. COOK.

P. S.—I have just read in one of the papers published at this place, an account of the farewell scene between Capt. BROWN, COPPIC and myself. To show the falsehood of these reports, I *will state just what passed at this farewell interview.* Capt. BROWN came in smiling, and shook both COPPIC and myself warmly by the hand. He asked kindly after our health. He then said to me that he was sorry that I had made a statement that was not true; as I would only gain contempt by it. I asked him what I had said that was untrue. He told me that it was the statement which I had made, "That *he* had sent me to the Ferry." I told him *he most certainly did tell me to go there.* He said he had no recollection of anything of the kind; but that he remembered distinctly of telling me *not to go there.* I replied that I had a *good memory, and had not the slightest recollection of anything of the kind.* He remarked that he thought that my memory must be treacherous, then; but it would do no good to talk about that; but that if we had got to die, to meet our fate *like men;* that we had gone into a *good cause,* and not to deny it now. He then turned to COPPIC, and said that he had heard that *he* had made some false statements, but was glad to learn that those reports were untrue. He then asked if he could do anything for us. We answered in the negative. He gave COPPIC 50 cents, remarking that, as he owed C.'s brother $10, which he did not know as would ever be paid, that a little change might do him some good. He then pressed our hands warmly, and bade us a last farewell. There was no one present except Capt. AVIS, Capt. BROWN, COPPIC and myself. Capt. AVIS will, I think, vouch for the truth of this statement, as will Mr. COPPIC. Please give this a place in your paper, and oblige

Yours truly,

J. E. COOK.

LETTER FROM JOHN A. COPELAND.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 26, 1859.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: I now take my pen to address you for the first time since I have been in the situation that I am now in. My silence has not been occasioned by any want of love for you, but because I wished to wait and find what my doom would be. I am well at th a time, and as happy as it is possible to be under the circumstances.

I received your kind and affectionate letter, which brought much consolation to me, and the advice that you have therein given me, I thank God I can say I have accepted, and I have found that consolation which can only be found by accepting and obeying such advice.

Dear father and mother, happy am I that I can now truthfully say that I have sought the holy Bible, and have found that everlasting life in its holy advice which man can from no other source obtain. Yes, I have now, in the eleventh hour, sought for and obtained that forgiveness from my God, whose kindness I have outraged nearly all my life.

Dear parents, my fate, as far as man can seal it, is sealed; but let not this fact occasion you any misery, for remember the *cause* in which I was engaged—*remember it was a holy cause*—one in which men lo every way better than I am have suffered and died. Remember that if I must die, I die in trying to liberate a few of my poor and oppressed people from a condition of servitude against which God and His Word has hurled His most bitter denunciations, a cause in which men who, though removed from its direct injurious effects by the color of their faces, have already lost their lives, and more yet must meet the fate which man has decided I must meet.

If I must die, I shall fly to meet my fate as a man who can suffer in the glorious cause in which I have been engaged, without a groan, and meet my Maker in heaven as a Christian man, who, through the saving grace of God, has made his peace with Him.

Dear parents, dear brothers and sisters, miserable indeed would I be if I were confined in this jail awaiting the execution of the law for committing a foul crime; but this not being the case, I must say, although I know you all will feel deeply the fate I am to meet, that I feel more deeply on account of the necessity of myself or any other man having to suffer by the existence of Slavery, than from the mere fact of having to die.

It is true I should like to see you all once more on the earth, but God wills otherwise; therefore I am content, for most certainly do I believe that God wills everything for the best good, not only of those who have to suffer directly, but of all, and this being the case, I beg of you not to grieve about me.

Now, dear parents, I beg your forgiveness for every wrong I have done you, for I know that I have not at all times treated you as I ought to have done. Remember me while I shall live, and forget me not when I am no longer in this world.

Give my love to all my friends. There are some little matters that I would give most anything to have settled and made right.

There has been misrepresentations of things which I have said, and if I can I shall correct them.

Oh, brothers, I pray that you may never have to suffer as I shall have to do; stay at home contentedly, make your home happy not only to yourselves, but to all with whom you may be connected.

Dear brothers and sisters, love one another, make each other happy; love, serve and obey your God, and meet me in Heaven.

Now, dear father and mother, I will close this letter, for at present I think the last letter, that I shall have the pleasure of writing to you.

Good-bye mother and father, good-bye brothers and sisters, and by the assistance of God, meet me in Heaven.

I remain your most affectionate son,

JOHN A. COPELAND.

FREE NEGRO LEGISLATION IN TENNESSEE.

REMONSTRANCE FROM JUSTICE CATRON.

From the Nashville [Tenn.) Union and American.

Editor of the Union and American:

DEAR SIR: I have for several weeks past been anxiously waiting to hear what the views of your leading journal were on the bill pending before our Legislature proposing to enslave, or to drive from the State, the free colored population now among us. It provides that these persons shall be seized and sold if found here after the first day of May next, if they are adults—and that the children shall be bound out, &c.; the adults are allowed to emigrate to Africa, in which case some slight aid is to be furnished by the State to assist in their transportation; or, secondly, they may seek a master and go into Slavery.

Now, who are these people? There is not one in one hundred of them, to say the least, that ever has been a slave. Usually, their mothers, grandmothers, or great grandmothers were slaves, who were emancipated by masters for meritorious services, or from benevolent motives, by the Courts of Justice, and according to law. They all have a vested right to freedom by the judgment and decrees of Courts. Under our Constitution of 1796, the free colored men voted at the polls. That the old Constitution extended to them, and protected their rights to a certain extent, is free from doubt. But I pass by this question.

My objection to the bill is that *it proposes to commit an outrage, to perpetrate an oppression and cruelty.* This is the plain truth, and it is idle to make words to soften the fact. Let us look the proposition boldly in the face. This depressed and helpless portion of our population is designed to be driven out, or to be enslaved for life; and their property forfeited, as no slave can hold property. The mothers are to be sold, or driven away from their children, many of them infants. The children are to be bound out until they are twenty-one years of age, and then leave the State or be sold, which means they are to be made slaves for life, in fact. Now, of these women and children, there is hardly one in ten that is of unmixed negro blood. Some are half-white; many have half-white mothers and white fathers, making a cast of 87½-100ths of white blood; many have a third crop, in whom the negro blood is almost extinct. Such is the unfortunate truth. This description of people who was born free, and lived as free persons, are to be introduced as slaves into our families, or in our negro quarters, there to be under an overseer, or they are to be sold to the negro-trader and sent South, there to be whipped by overseers, *and to preach rebellion* in the negro-quarters—as they will *preach* rebellion everywhere that they may be driven to by this unjust law, whether it be amongst us here in Tennessee, or south of us in the cotton and sugar plantations, or in the Abolition meetings in the Free States. Nor will the women be the least effective in preaching a crusade, when begging money in the North to relieve their children, left behind in this State, in bondage.

We are told that this "Free Negro Bill" is a politic, popular measures. Where is it popular? In what nook or corner of the State are the principles of humanity so deplorlngly deficient, that a majority of the white inhabitants would commit an outrage, not committed in a Christian country of which history gives any account. In what country is it, this side of Africa, that the majority have enslaved the minority—sold the weak to the strong, and applied the proceeds of the sale to educate the children of the stronger side, as this bill proposes? It is an open assertion that "might makes right." It is reopening the African Slave-trade in fact. In that trade, the strong capture the weak and sell them, and so it will be here if this policy is carried out.

All over the State, those who are responsible for passing the bill will have to contend with fearful public opinion, made up of all the *women* who have moral characters and religious feelings; backed by the clergy, and assuredly by a very large majority of the members of all the churches; for we must carry along with us the important fact that numbers of the people sought to be enslaved or driven out, belong to, and are members of our various churches and in full communion. That these great bodies of christian men and women will quietly stand by and see their noble coworkers sold on the block to the negro-trader, is not to be expected; nor will any set of men be supported, morally or politically, who are the authors of such a law.

Nor is this half the truth. Take all the Free States, and how will the matter stand? There, those stanuch and upright men who are struggling to uphold the Constitution and laws, and to protect the rights of the South in the enjoyment of their slave property, will be met by our law; will be taunted before the million; will have it put to them squarely whether they sanction this cruel measure as part of the Southern creed—to wit: that all negroes, and those of negro origin, can be rightfully sold into Slavery, or driven from their children and the place of their birth, at the unrestrained will of the Southern white man? What Northern man that has manhood in him, will not exclaim, "I abhor such a law!" It cannot be otherwise than odious in the North.

If such a measure of persecution was the work of some new weak State, and this thing done in a corner, it would be so bad; but Tennessee is a proud, successful community, that has for thirty years exercised a controlling influence in the affairs of the nation; she has made two Presidents; has long stood in the front rank of the great party that has governed the country so successfully for nearly sixty years, and therefore HER legislation may well be cited before Northern crowds, as declaring the sentiments of the South. I put it to any fair-minded man to say, whether this law, if it is passed, will not go far to *crush out* our friends in the North, and yet more strongly mark the *black*, sectional line between the Free and Slave States?

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CATRON.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

DEPOSITORY OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY DESTROYED.

LOSS OVER $80,000—LIST OF THE INSURANCES—CARD FROM THE TREASURER.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the building on Spruce-street, occupied and owned by the American Tract Society, was discovered to be on fire. The first floor of the building, which is five stories in height, was occupied as a depository; the second, third and fourth floors were devoted to the bindery, and the fifth floor, on which the fire commenced, was used as the sheet or drying room. Two lads employed in this last department, soon after entering the room saw the flames break out from a pile of printed sheets, and immediately gave the alarm, but the large quantity of combustible material which was collected in the apartment allowed the fire to spread with such rapidity that in fifteen minutes, and before the firemen were able to get their apparatus fairly at work, the whole of the upper story was in flames. The fears entertained lest four heavy presses on the fifth floor might fall and cause serious destruction of life, and the fact that the fire was at first discovered in the rear of the building, operated to check the exertions which might otherwise have been put forth. Fortunately, however, the building was entirely separated from the Nassau-street building, which is the Tract House proper, by double walls and iron doors. These extra precautions, which were taken when the Spruce-street structure was first erected, enabled the firemen to confine the flames to the two upper stories of the building in which they broke out, so that the Tract House itself is intact. The water deluged the lower stories however, and ruined the large stock of books bound and unbound, which was stored there. But a single item in this loss is the destruction of 400 complete sets of the Youth's Library, 70 volumes being comprised in a set. These are valued at $4,000. Three hundred persons, the majority of whom were girls, were employed in the building which was destroyed, but it is expected that employment will be found for the larger part of them in the main building, which remains uninjured.

The value of the stock which was destroyed was at first estimated at $75,000, but late last evening the Managers concluded that it would considerably exceed this sum. It is insured for $83,000, as follows:

Ætna, Hartford	$5,000	Merchants	5,000
Rutgers	5,000	Merchants	5,000
Norwich	5,000	Connecticut	5,000
North America, Phil	2,500	Western, Mass	5,000
Peoples	2,500	Park	2,500
Lenox	2,500	Atlantic	2,500
Corn Exchange	2,500	Columbia	5,000
Broadway	2,500	Merchants', Boston	10,000
Springfield	5,000	American	5,000
Phœnix, Hartford	5,000	Total	$83,000

The building, which was damaged to the amount of $7,000, was insured in the following companies:

Ætna, Hartford	$3,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	5,000

The building adjoining, No. 8 Spruce-street, was badly damaged by water. Messrs. SEYMOUR occupied the lower floors as a paper warehouse. They sustained a loss of about $500, which is fully insured. The *Scottish American Journal* Office, on the third floor, and J. SEARLES, book-binder, on the fourth floor, had their stock damaged to the amount of $2,000, on which there is no insurance. The steam engine *John G. Storm*, was ordered to the fire, but one of the axles broke in front of the Harlem Railroad Depot in Centre-street, and rendered the engine useless for the occasion. The steamer of Manhattan Engine Company, No. 6, was not at the fire, in consequence of injuries to the pumps, received at the late fire in Wooster-street.

The following card has been issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the Tract Society:

FIRE IN THE TRACT HOUSE.

The American Tract Society has met with what to human view is a sad calamity, in the destruction by fire on the morning of Dec. 12, of its rear building, with a large amount of books and sheet stock.

The fire originated in the drying-room in the upper story, but from what cause is as yet unknown; no fire being in any part of the premises except in the engine-room, in the sub-cellar under the open court.

The Society's main building stands uninjured, with its steam-engine and boilers, printing-presses, stereotype plates and engravings, salesroom and offices; so that the regular operations of the Society will go forward, though it may be difficult for a time to supply large orders for their books.

They would say to all subscribers to their periodicals, the *American Messenger, Child's Paper,* and *Sabbath-Scholar, that these will be furnished without fail.* Subscribers need not hesitate to send their subscriptions for the coming year without delay.

While the insurance will perhaps cover the actual loss, it will require time and care and prompt remittances to put everything in efficient working order. We trust the true friends of the Society will come to its aid in this hour of trial.

O. E. KINGSBURY, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, 150 Nassau-street, Dec. 12, 1859, 2 P. M.

P. S.—7 P. M.—It now appears that the loss to the Society will considerably exceed the insurance.

IN WORTH-STREET.

The Eighth District alarm last night, at 11 o'clock, was caused by fire reappearing in the coal in the yard of SAMUEL S. THORP, No. 105 Worth-street. ARCHIBALD CILLIES and J. B. BERVAIR, members of Engine Company, No. 30, were injured while going to the fire, by falling beneath the engine, in consequence of the slippery state of the pavement. The latter was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SCIENTIFIC HISTORY OF THE CREATION.—Prof. DOREMUS delivered a lecture last evening in the Tabernacle on the "Scientific History of the Creation," commencing with the gaseous state, passing to the fluid and the present condition, illustrating different points by experiments, maps and charts; bringing to bear upon his subject chemistry, geology and astronomy. In each state of creation he quoted passages of Scripture referring to the same; as in the fluid state, "the earth was without form, and void and darkness was upon the face of the deep." That he considered a perfect description of the fluid state. He then described the process of the change to the solid by light, and illustrated the theory as to how the earth was formed into its present shape, and the flattening at the Poles—by oil and alcohol giving them a sufficient motion to form. The lecture was interesting and instructive, and was well received by a discriminating audience.

THE TRUANT'S HOME.—The Second Anniversary of this institution, was celebrated at Flatbush on Monday evening. Mayor POWELL and several other prominent citizens of Brooklyn, were present, and expressed much satisfaction at the manner the institution has been conducted during the year by Mr. A. C. VANEPPS, the Superintendent. The average number of inmates is about 100, and in every instance, the discipline has proved beneficial. No more children can be cared for, with the present accommodations, and an effort is being made to erect a larger and more suitable building.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Representatives for the Western District have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: BENJAMIN WOOD, Jr., President; A. B. THORNE, Vice-President; WILLIAM BURSILL, Treasurer; JOHN G. GUNNING, Secretary; WILLIAM HASKINS, Collector.

RESIGNED.—HENRY HAGNER, Esq., having resigned the office of Corporation-Attorney, W. C. B. THORNTON has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day.—NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36.

From the River Plate.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARGENTINE VICTORY AT MARTIN GARCIA.

Our files of the *Correio Mercantil*, of Rio Janeiro, extend to Oct. 24.

They afford nothing of interest from the Capital of Brazil.

A correspondent writing from Montevideo, with the date of Oct. 17, gives the following account of the successful attack of Gen. URQUIZA upon the defences of Martin Garcia:

"On the 12th of October, the squadron of the Argentine Confederation, which had lain sulking and shamefully inactive in the harbor of Montevideo, weighed anchor, and proceeded up the river. It consisted of four steamers, two sailing vessels, with 700 men and abundant munitions of war. On the 13th, at nightfall, the fleet anchored below the fortifications erected by the Government of Buenos Ayres at the canal adjoining the Island of Martin Garcia, and which were supposed to be at once impregnable and impassable. Early on the following morning they prepared to force a passage, the *Salto,* [steamer,] with the bark *Conception,* leading the way, followed by the *Hercules, Pampero* and *Menay,* (steamers,) and the brig *Argos.* As the squadron approached, the batteries on shore opened a terrible fire, which was almost simultaneously answered from the six vessels. The principal fort was disabled in this first exchange of courtesies. The *Pampero,* by a round poured into the *Pontano,* caused tremendous slaughter. The second broadside from the same steamer, directed at the Buenos Ayrean brig *Rapid,* induced its commander to run his vessel ashore. The musketry of the *Pampero* did fearful execution among the escaping crew. In the meantime the *Hercules* and the brig kept up an incessant fire upon the enemy, causing serious losses. A shot from the land unluckily struck the hawser attaching the brig to the steamer; and during the interval necessary to renew the connection the two vessels were exposed to a damaging fire; but returned it with unflagging courage. The *Salto* took a leading share in the conflict, aiding the others at all points, and the commander, officers and crew displaying the most daring valor. The forces on shore, as well as the crews of the *Rapid* and of the *Pontano,* suffered very severely. It is impossible to procure the names of the officers slain. The Argentine party lost the valiant captain of the *Pampero,* Lieut. Col. MAURICE, who was killed in the encounter with the *Rapid.* On board the *Salti,* a gunner was killed, and three men wounded. The losses on the [other vessels, if any, must have been small, as no mention is made of them in our letters. The squadron has proceeded to Paraná, officers and crew all craving an encounter with the fleet of the enemy."

Trans-Continental Telegraph.

TELEGRAPH FROM ST. LOUIS TO SAN FRANCISCO—ANOTHER LINE TO SALT LAKE.

Mr. CHARLES M. STEBBINS and his associates of the Western Union Telegraph Company, are engaged in a telegraphic enterprise of a magnitude which fully entitles it to be classed with the efforts which are being made to connect Europe and America. The above-named parties, with others on the Pacific side, have actually commenced, and are earnestly carrying forward the construction of a telegraph line from St. Louis to San Francisco, under the patronage of the New-York Associated Press, and the Presses in other cities connected with it, in the Atlantic States, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* and Sacramento *Union* on the Pacific side. The line on the East end has been completed for nearly three hundred miles West of St. Louis, on the route of the Overland Mail, and about two hundred and fifty miles on the West end from San Francisco.

The New-York Associated Press, and the *Bulletin* and *Union,* of California, have undertaken to pay the contractors a sufficient sum for semi-weekly reports of important news to justify them in going forward with the line a sufficient distance from each side to gain from two to four days over the mail; or, in other words, to place New-York and San Francisco within sixteen or seventeen days of each other. And there is reason to believe that other parties, and perhaps the Government of the United States, will now come forward and give the contractors such assistance as will enable them to extend the wires through from city to city within the next year or two.

Arrangements have been made by the Associated Press to have a full summary of commercial and general news from the Pacific prepared at San Francisco, and dispatched by the semi-weekly Overland Mail, adding thereto at Los Angeles one or two days' later news from San Francisco; and at the arrival of the mail at or near Springfield, Mo., the wires will be connected through to New-York via St. Louis and Chicago, a distance of upwards of 1,300 miles. Hence the news will be instantly transmitted through the agency of the Hicks Repeater—a new device by which landlines may be worked in a single circuit any required distance—and given to the public through all the leading journals of the country, in the same manner and to about the same extent as the public have been served with European news from Halifax, Father Point, &c., &c.

Mr. STEBBINS and his associates are also building, under the patronage of the Associated Press, a line to Salt Lake, and it is already in good working order to Atchison, in Kansas. Special reporters for the Association are now on their way to central positions in that direction, and within the next few days, we, in common with the other leading journals of the country, will be in receipt of full and reliable reports from that important section of our country.

It is hardly necessary to add that these new arrangements for the benefit of our readers, involve very heavy expenditures, but no greater, perhaps, than the liberal patronage of the public requires at our hands.

The California line is now open to the public, and commercial dispatches can now be placed in the mail thirty hours after it leaves St. Louis—the tolls west of that city being one dollar for the first ten words, and ten cents per word for all over ten; and all the Telegraph offices in the country now receive dispatches for San Francisco.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
Moscow-Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

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At EVANS' & Fulton-street.

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[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Election Hats are in great demand to supply the numerous calls since the election. Every man of taste and fashion who bet on the result, wagered one of KNOX'S best Hats, and the losers were as much gratified as the winners, in seeing their friends fitted with such Hats as KNOX exhibits for sale at his well-known hat-store, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases,* (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles.* For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"DOOM OF DEVILLE"—HAVE YOU SEEN IT?—If you have not witnessed this powerful and absorbing drama, go early and you will obtain a good seat, either this afternoon or evening, at Barnum's Museum. Then look at the living Kangaroos just added there to the curiosities.

[Advertisement.]

TO CAPITALISTS, BROKERS AND OTHERS.—A party already established in the Sewing Machine Business, (which is of a profitable nature,) is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Address BOX No. 2,560 Post-office, with name and residence.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.—Influenza, colds and all diseases of the throat and chest—too often neglected or injudiciously treated, result in disastrous consequences. Holloway's remedies will, however, retard the complaint and consummate a cure.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York.

MARRIED.

BRAINERD—CLARKE.—On Monday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, GEORGE W. BRAINERD, Esq., of this City, to MARTHA NOBLE CLARKE, of Philadelphia.

CARTER—ROBERT.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, in Christ Church, Savannah, by Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, D. D., Bishop of Georgia, assisted by Rev. M. H. Henderson, D. D., of Athens, Ga., Mr. C. B. CARTER, of Savannah, to Miss JOSEPHINE ROBERT, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 12, CHARLES HENRY CLAFLIN, only child of Dr. G. and Elvira Furman, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The friends of the parents and the medical profession in general are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation, the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

HUSTACE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 12, EPHRAIM TARADWELL, son of Wm. Hustace, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 31 East 30th-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PARADISE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 13, SUSAN DURAND, wife of J. W. Paradise, and daughter of CYRUS Durand, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 328 West 24th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock.

RUYSENBERGH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, JEREMIAH W. RUYSENBERGH, in the 55th year of his age. His remains were taken to Smithtown for interment.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, Mr. JOHN BLOODGOOD, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother William and of his son John, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 43 West 17th-st., without further notice.

☞ Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, HARRIETT ASHTON CROSBY, wife of Wm. B. Crosby, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Market st. Church, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further or special invitation.

CONNAH.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 12, after a short illness, JOSEPH CONNAH, merchant, of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning next, Dec. 15, from the church of the St. Alexander, between 19th-st. and 5th-av., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Paterson for interment.

YATES.—In this City, on Tuesday Dec. 13, Hon. GILES FONDA YATES, formerly of Schenectady, and at the time of his death in the Naval office, New-York Custom-house.

His friends and Masonic acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Dr. Adams, No. 75½ West 13th-st., corner of 6th-av.

☞ Schenectady and Albany papers please copy.

MARQUAND.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, HETTY PERRY, wife of Frederick Marquand, aged 58 years.

A funeral service will take place at No. 21 Bond st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Connecticut, and the interment made from the Southport Congregational Church.

PAINMAN.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, from congestion of the brain, HENRY C. PAINMAN, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 12, at his late residence, 124th st., Harlem, GEORGE ROSE SMITH, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church, 127th-st., near 4th av., Harlem.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, FRANCES EMMA, eldest daughter of John and Sarah A. Martin, aged 9 years and 3 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

HILLMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, of scarlet fever, RACHEL ANNIE HILLMAN, daughter of G. W. and Mary Augusta Hillman, in the 4th year of her age.

CEMMERER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 12, at 9½ o'clock, GEORGE WILLIAM, infant son of Dr. W. H. and Cecilie Cemmerer, aged 10 months and 18 days.

MAYNARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, JOSEPH P. MAYNARD, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his mother in-law, Mrs. Elisabeth Jaggard, and of his brothers in law, John and Robert Jaggard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, in Fleet st., between Hudson av. and Willoughby-st., on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, in Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 12, MARY M. GRIFFITHS, wife of George W. Harris, aged 42 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father Griffith Griffiths, and are brother James Griffiths, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 Washington-place, at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 14.

THURSBY.—At Liverpool, England, Nov. 17, of consumption, JOAN B. THURSBY, aged 39 years 5 months and 15 days.

Funeral services on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Mr. Meeker's Church, Bushwick-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Stages run to the church from Williamsburgh Ferries.

BRITTAIN.—On Monday, Dec. 12, at Newark, CHARLES BRITTAIN, aged 27 years and 3 months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 13.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	15 N. Y. Cen. R.	93¼
2,000 Missouri 8s	83¼	100 do	b10 90⅝
3,000 Erie 2d M. B	90	200 do	b30 90⅝
1,000 E. R 3d M. B	b30 80	100 do	s10 90⅝
8,000 M. So. 1st M. B.	70	20 Erie Railroad	8¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. B	84½	225 Hud. Riv. R.	42
5,000 do	84¾	200 do	b60 42¾
4,000 Il. & St. J. R. B.	60	50 do	42¾
1,000 do	61	100 Ill. Central R	59¾
6,000 L. K. & W. 1st M. B	70	100 do	s15 59¾
30 Bank of Commerce	99¾	25 Harlem Railroad	9¾
24 Amer. Ex. Bank	97	20 Nicolai Bank	70
10 Merchants' Bank	105¾	100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	6¾
100 Reading R	s60 41¾	50 M. So. & N. Ia G. R.	17¾
300 do	41¾	50 Panama R	b5 131½
40 Park Bank	109	50 do	s10 131½
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	90	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 67¾
250 Pacific M. S. Co	74	150 do	67¾
50 do	s30 77½	50 do	b10 67¾
245 do	77½	100 do	b60 67¾
150 do	77¾	150 do	s5 67¾
100 do	s10 77¾	6 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64
50 do	b7 77¾	100 do	b60 64¼
50 New-Jersey Zinc	68	300 do	64¼
25 Milw. & Miss. R.	4	50 do	s10 61½
12 Macon & West. R	103	50 do	b30 61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Missouri S. 6s	83¾	100 Hudson R. R.	b60 42¾
6,000 H. R. R. 2d M	100	100 do	s60 42¾
5,000 H. R. R. 3d M	s60 81	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	19¾
166 Pacific M. S. Co	78	100 do	b60 20
10 Chicago & R. I. R.	64¾	50 Harlem R. Pfd	31¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R	s10 93¾	25 Panama R	s60 134½
300 do	93¾	320 do	135½
100 do	s30 93¾	50 do	s30 135¾
100 Harlem Railroad	9	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 68

TUESDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange closed firm this afternoon. The actual business of the day was not much larger than the limited list of sales on Monday, but prices appeared to strengthen from the start this morning, partly, no doubt, on the California remittance of $1,865,000, and partly from an improved demand for Pacific Mail and Panama shares, which assisted the whole market at the Second Board. The Pacific Company brought the California mails this trip, the Vanderbilt line having no steamer ready at San Francisco. For this they received $10,000, and, at the same time, were enabled to make better paying terms for second and third-class passengers in the absence of the opposition boat. The recent change of the mails by the Government to Mr. VANDERBILT creates much dissatisfaction in California, and the newspaper pressure at San Francisco against it, in connection with the irregularities which have already taken place, may possibly reverse the order of the Post-office Department even before the end of the present temporary contract. The better solution for all parties would be the early withdrawal or consolidation of the opposition. It is quite clear, so far as the passenger and express business with California is concerned, that the slow speed of the Vanderbilt boats, even, and with the Pacific Mail line, is greatly against them. And the disadvantage is one not to be overcome by low fares. The advices from the Isthmus to the Panama Company renewed the demand for their shares, and 136 ℔ cent. was paid this afternoon. Pacific shares advanced to 78¾ ℔ cent.; New-York Central to 80¾; Galena, 68; Rock Island, 64½, and Hudson River to 42½ ℔ cent. cash, at the close. There was an advance also in Illinois Central to 59¾@60. The two Michigan Stocks and Toledo were steady, while Harlem and Erie were neglected. In State Stocks, Missouris were firmer and sold at 83¾ ℔ cent. Tennessees in larger supply and sold at 80¾. Erie Mortgages were lower on the Fourths and steady at 80 for the Thirds and 90 for the Seconds. The Bonds of the Illinois Central ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower. Hudsons very firm again, the Seconds at par and the Thirds 81, seller 60

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2570. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Passage of Mr. Mason's Resolution.

Disunion Speech of Mr. McRae in the House—Northern Union Meetings Reviewed.

Another Ballot for Speaker in the House.

Ex-Judge Parker Confirmed as U. S. District-Attorney for Southern New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The unanimous passage of Mr. MASON'S resolution in the Senate was expected. No one dared oppose it. The debate grew out of an effort to destroy its effect by adding an unimportant inquiry as to the seizure of the Liberty Arsenal in Missouri. The debate, however, may be productive of good results. The Senators are now alive to the dangers which threaten the Union. In reply to a declaration that the Harper's Ferry raid was contemptible, Mr. MASON said it was contemptible only because it failed, and that it failed only because of the loyalty of the Virginia slaves. The South, he said, would not aim to dissolve the Union; their purpose would be to ascertain, if possible, if there were any means left by which it could be preserved.

The leading question in the House is how best to kill time by balloting or speaking, as neither is likely to lead to any practical result.

Mr. SHERMAN still wants six votes of an election, four of which can be had at any time from the Anti-Lecompton ranks, but the other two are not forthcoming. The Democrats expect, in a few days, to permit a vote on the plurality rule, and leave the responsibility with those who support it. Until this is done there will be no organization.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of AMASA J. PARKER as District-Attorney for New-York, and of JOHN HART for Superintendent of Public Printing.

Nothing was received by the last mail from Central America by the State Department or the Foreign Legations.

Dispatches from Mr. CALHOUN announce the departure from Madrid of Mr. PRESTON, who will arrive here in the next packet.

The Chinese Treaty has not yet been received by our Government.

Col. THOMAS arrived last evening with the report of Gen. SCOTT and a large number of accompanying papers. They were laid before the President to-day, but they contain nothing of interest beyond what has already been published.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, received at the State Department, announces the negotiation of a treaty with Mexico, but the news is regarded by Secretary CASS as doubtful. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. STALLWORTH, Democratic Congressman from the Mobile District, is still prostrate at home from the effects of his recent severe illness.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. MASON'S resolution was taken up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that at first it was not his purpose to speak on this resolution. He made up his mind when the resolution was introduced that he would vote for it, not on account of any particular benefit that he supposed would result from it—for he thought it would probably have the effect of increasing that state of excitement which already seems to be sufficiently strong, at least for all practical purposes—but over this resolution the whole subject of controversy between the Northern and Southern States on the Slavery question has been discussed, and allusions had been made to him personally, in such terms as to render it essential that he should reply. He had no desire to get up frequently to speak on this most hackneyed subject. He had not been very forward in thrusting himself before the Senate, but when measures of great importance had been pressed, he had been compelled to give his views. It was said, by the mover of this resolution, that one great object of it was to elicit the state of Northern feeling respecting the invasion at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia (Dem.,) desired to correct the Senator. That assertion had been once or twice ascribed to him in the course of this debate, but it was a misapprehension. What he said was, that he wished to ascertain from what source BROWN derived his funds and the counsel which led to his incursion. He had reason to believe it came chiefly from the New-England States.

Mr. WADE continued: For the basest purposes, the great party to which he belonged had been charged with complicity in this affair; but he treated the charge with scorn and contempt. It was so entirely overstrained, that it fell on his ear without giving him a single emotion. But he knew what the effect of such a charge would be in that part of the country where jealousy existed with regard to the acts and motives of Northern men. The only statements that can reach the ears of the Southern people are one-sided, and the antidote to this charge they will never get. No man is allowed to express his sentiments at the South unless they are cut and trimmed to suit public opinion. No Northern man is now permitted to go into the South unless he leaves his manhood and independence behind. Under these circumstances it is not strange that the Southern people are deluded respecting the state of Northern feeling. They deem it important to exclude incendiary documents from their midst, but he thought the most dangerous incendiarism was to be found in the speeches of Southern men, when they told their people that the great party having control of all the Free States sympathise with JOHN BROWN'S raid. He regarded BROWN as insane, and asked Senators to discriminate between the man and his acts. If the State of Virginia feels deeply at this incursion into her territory and murder of her citizens, what were the feelings of Northern men a few years ago, whose relations and friends had gone into a far distant Territory and formed colonies there, weak and feeble, and scattered through that wilderness, when they found it was the deliberate purpose of a great, powerful and all-pervading party to drive them out, or coerce them to obedience under institutions which they abhorred from the bottom of their soul? They were driven out; they were murdered in cold blood; their property was destroyed. They appealed to Congress for redress, and they only got insults here, instead of sympathy. When I state this I state what I do know. This Government did at least connive with that band of conspirators, who, arming themselves lawlessly with arms belonging to the Government, invaded that Territory, took possession of the ballot-boxes, drove the citizens away from the polls, drove them away from their possessions, and exercised tyranny over them. But that took place a good way off and didn't create the same excitement as when a similar transaction comes nearer home. In his judgment the only difference between that case and this was, that in the case of Kansas, the invasion was made with no other purpose than to introduce Slavery there at all hazards, and by force of arms, whereas old JOHN BROWN and his men, with a like unlawful purpose, undertook to extirpate Slavery from the State of Virginia. The Free State men there got no consolation from the Government, but one Senator used this language: "We will subdue you,—you are traitors,—we will hang every man of you."

Mr. WADE said he did not go back to these things for the purpose of justifying JOHN BROWN and his crew in their invasion of Virginia, but only to show why it is that the men of the Free States, to a considerable extent, do sympathize with this old hero. In the darkest hour of Kansas, when her rights were all in peril, and everything looked gloomy there, and the Federal Government failed to interpose in her behalf then it was that old JOHN BROWN appeared on the stage of action, arming himself as he might, and commenced to do that justice to himself and fellows that the Government had denied. He did it with a heroism and determination that challenged admiration from his friends, and even respect from his enemies. He drove the border ruffians from the Territory, and conquered a peace. Mr. WADE believed that BROWN was maddened by the scenes of blood he witnessed in Kansas, for he did not think any sane man on earth would have undertaken the enterprise he did at Harper's Ferry. He also said he never had seen a single person who justified BROWN'S raid, for the Northern people do not sympathize with crime. He replied to Mr. JOHNSON'S criticisms on the Republican Platform.

Mr. WADE said he was not one of those who suppose all slaveholders to be deeply criminal, for he knew habit and custom modify the feelings of men. WASHINGTON was a slaveholder, but he expressed himself in hopes that that institution might be abolished by some means. How long would he be permitted to remain in Virginia now, and make such declarations? Mr. WADE had nothing to say when Slavery was kept at the South, but when they undertake to push it into a free territory, where it does not exist, and has no right to exist, he would resist it, and never consent that Slavery should invade one inch of a territory now free. Perhaps, had he been born at the South, he would have been as fierce a fire-eater as he was now in defending himself against fire. He understood how these things were, and accused no man because he was a slaveholder. He had been accused of denouncing the Union. He would like to know when he had done so?

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) quoted from a speech of Mr. WADE in 1856, where he said, "This pretended union was all a fiction. There was not a business man anywhere who, if he had such a partner, would hesitate to kick him out at once and have done with him"—meaning such a partner as the South.

Mr. WADE admitted that he did make a pretty fierce speech, but he did not think his language was correctly reported.

Mr. CLAY asked why he did not disavow it four years ago, when it was quoted here?

Mr. WADE—I am not in the habit of retreating in the face of the enemy. If the speech was literally reported, it was done not by a friend, but by an enemy of Republicanism.

Mr. CLAY—I saw it in a newspaper supporting his party, where it was very highly commended.

Mr. WADE said he was at that time alluding to the irritation in consequence of affairs in Kansas, and the manner in which the Pro-Slavery aggressions were persevered in, the removal of the Missouri restriction, &c., and then he declared that unless some means could be found to prevent these things, it would ultimately result in just what he was charged with saying, in making the different sections as great enemies as two hostile nations.

Mr. CLAY said there was stronger language than that in the speech, and read another extract, to the effect that there was no union now between the North and South, and that the only salvation for the Union was to be found in divesting it of all taint of Slavery.

Mr. WADE—I do say now that there is no very considerable degree of good feeling existing between the different sections of this nation, and I do not know to-day but what that sentiment, if not true then, is very nearly true now. Northern men cannot travel and do business in the Southern States, according to the newspapers. Great numbers of merchants on their way South to do business have recently been sent back—not because there was any particular accusation against them, but because they were from a section of which the South was exceedingly jealous. Mr. WADE then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. IVERSON in regard to Mr. SHERMAN, saying that in Ohio Mr. SHERMAN was considered one of the greatest ornaments of the State, and he (WADE) rejoiced to know that the Republican Party reposed the utmost confidence in him. They have found nothing in him but what they can approve, and Mr. IVERSON, after all his investigations, could find nothing more serious to condemn in him (SHERMAN) than that he had recommended the circulation of HELPER'S book. He would ask the Senator from Georgia if he thought there was anything in that book to make it dangerous to put it into the hands of any freeman of the South? [A pause.] The Senator does not choose to answer.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.)—I do not choose to stultify myself by answering such a question. It is apparent to any man of common sense what would be its effects.

Mr. WADE said he had looked the book through carefully, and found nothing but arguments against Slavery. Unless such arguments were unlawful, he saw nothing in the book but was right and proper for the consideration of all men who take an interest in such matters. Has it come to this in free America, that there must be a censorship of the Press instituted—that a man cannot give currency to a book containing arguments that he thinks are properly addressed to whole classes of the free population of the country? The great body of the statistical information in the book is drawn from the census returns and public documents in the archives of the nation. If arguments against Slavery cannot safely be made, that constitutes the greatest objection he ever heard of to the spread of that institution. If we really have among us an institution that we are cherishing, and seek to spread broadcast over the land, so delicate in its structure that a free people cannot have that information concerning it which they crave, he said it was an inference more fatal to that institution than any yet presented. He proceeded to allude to the muttered thunder of disunion meeting his ears from the Southern hemisphere in case a Republican President is elected. He felt no alarm from that cause. This Union will not easily be dissolved. Gentlemen talk about it in a very business-like way, as though it was a magazine, to be blown up whenever they choose to apply the match. This fabric has been more than eighty years in building, and will not be destroyed in a day. He then spoke of the navigable rivers, lines of railroads and other interests interlacing the South and North. There never was so great and glorious a country. We are married forever, for better or worse. We can make our condition very uncomfortable, but nevertheless, there will be no divorce between us. There is no way in which it can be effected, but least of all in the contingency mentioned. If you wait till a Republican President is elected, you will have waited a day too late. Why don't you do it now when you have the Government in your own hands? I say to you he would be but a sorry Republican who, if elected by a majority of the votes of the American people, and consequently backed by them, should fail to vindicate his right to the Presidential Chair. He will do it. No man at the North is to be intimidated by the threats of dissolution which are thrown into his teeth daily. Why do you not do it? There is no law requiring you to give an notice of it. You had better do it at once without making threats. If the Republican candidate shall be constitutionally elected to preside for the next four years over this people, my word for it preside he will. Who will prevent it?

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) here read several extracts from HELPER'S book, showing its obnoxious character.

Mr. WADE would not defend the sentiments there expressed, but saw no harm in laying them before the country for its consideration.

Mr. BROWN went on reading, "This is the outline of our scheme for the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States," and yet we were daily told that the Republicans have no intention to interfere with Slavery in the States? Mr. SEWARD indorses and approves this work, and says he has read it carefully, and of course he approves these obnoxious sentiments.

Mr. WADE said Gov. LETCHER had indorsed the pamphlet which contained the same kind of language as HELPER'S book, only on the other side. He sent an extract to the desk, which was read by the Clerk.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) explained that great injustice had been done to Mr. LETCHER. He had signed an address for the publication of RUFFNER'S work, but when it was published, it was not what he expected, and he refused to aid in its circulation. He has also publicly disclaimed participation in RUFFNER'S sentiments.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he never saw any one who approved of all the sentiments in HELPER'S book. The indorsers of it did not sign after the book was made, but before it was made.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) read from the *Congressional Globe* the exposure of HELPER by Mr. BIGGS, in the last Congress.

Mr. WILSON stated extenuating circumstances in HELPER'S case, as communicated by himself.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) had heard a very different version of that story.

Mr. MASON had no objection that the people of the North should read HELPER'S book if they saw fit; but they had no business to circulate it at the South. So far as he had examined, it was the most vile and false compendium of slander on the South that he had ever seen. He appeals to non-slaveholders as a separate class in the South, thus seeking to foment discord. There is no distinction in Virginia between slaveholders and non-slaveholders as to the public policy on this question. This was shown at Harper's Ferry, where not more than one in ten of those who turned out to resist invasion were slaveholders. He went on to inquire what was the origin of the Republican Party, tracing it back to the Know Nothings and Native Americans. He said JOHN BROWN'S invasion was contemptible only because it failed. But in view of the sympathy for him at the North, and the persistent efforts of the sectional party there to interfere with the rights of the South, it was not at all strange that the Southern States should deem it proper to arm themselves and prepare for any contingency that might arise. He contrasted the affair at Harper's Ferry with that at Liberty, showing that Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment was a mere mockery.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) desired to state that the Republican Party was born in Michigan, on the 6th of July, 1854. The people were proud of it. It had its origin in the outrageous and infamous repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was christened the Republican Party at its birth.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) would vote against the amendment, being unwilling to assimilate the affair at Liberty with the recent foray of BROWN. He spoke of the feeling being more intense and universal on the Slavery question now than ever before, and he attributed this, in part, to the course the discussion had taken in Congress, and in part to the developments of Col. FORBES and the circulation of HELPER'S book. He was amazed that members of Congress should lend their countenance to any extent to a work so directly calculated to engender the worst possible feelings between the North and South, and not only between different States, but between the people of the same State, advising one class to separate from another. No circumstances could be better calculated to inflame angry passions than these. The manifestations of sympathy for BROWN were not so general as some Senators suppose, but they were imposing in many of the Northern States. Meetings were held at Cleveland and Philadelphia. Demonstrations were also made in the City of New-York. But worst of all, cannon were fired at Albany, under direction of an appointee of the Governor. These things have necessarily excited the South. But he would not say there had not been some fault on both sides. The sentiments uttered in the South have been calculated to produce recrimination. He would gladly arrest these bad feelings both at the North and South. He replied to Mr. WADE'S remarks respecting BROWN'S heroism, an read from the *Herald of Freedom*, a Republican organ in Kansas, to show that that paper condemned BROWN'S conduct while there. If the Republicans do not sympathise with BROWN'S conduct, a large portion of the Abolition Party do, who vote with the Republicans. He eulogized the American Union. Pennsylvania had ever been loyal. The sympathies of her heart beat in unison with the constitutional rights of all the States, and she will perform her duty to each and all. It will be a long time before this demon of Sectionalism will have such hold in the old Keystone as to excite any concern. He hoped the Republicans would drop this question, which had no practical results, since the Dred Scott decision shows that Congress has no power over the matter. What then is the use of keeping up discussion and agitation, when no practical end can result? He did not agree with all the sentiments enunciated by Southern Senators. So far as relates to Slavery in the States, each had a perfect right to admit or exclude it at pleasure. If he went to a Territory he would have a perfect right to resist the establishment of Slavery there, but he must exercise that right in accordance with the Constitution and law. He thought the Northern people generally did not properly appreciate the peculiar situation and feelings of the South on this Slavery question.

The amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL, extending the inquiry to the seizure of the arsenal at Liberty, was rejected by Yeas 22, Nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Green, Hunt, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Salisbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Yulee.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) said he had intended to speak on the question, but as the hour was late, and as Mr. MASON was anxious for a vote, he would forbear.

Mr. MASON'S resolution was then unanimously adopted, by Yeas 55.

Mr. MASON moved that the Committee consist of five, to be appointed by the Chair. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) resumed his remarks, saying that he came now to the question of fixing on the Republican Party the responsibility of the delay in organizing the House. It was shown that Mr. SHERMAN had put his signature to a paper recommending the circulation of a book inimical to the interests of the South. If, as the gentleman said, he did not know the contents of that work, he knew at least its character, and that it was designed to affect Southern Slavery adversely. Was it strange that Southern gentlemen should be sensitive on the subject, considering that the sentiments in HELPER'S book were calculated to produce revolution and bloodshed in the South? The party which, by their Anti-Slavery course, gave rise to the resolution of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, should be held responsible before the country for its introduction of HELPER'S book was a mere incident to the fact of the great increase of Anti-Slavery sentiments which naturally lead to such results as those at Harper's Ferry. He held the Republicans criminally responsible for the agitation in the public mind in the Northern States. Their conduct involved the safety of the property of one section of the Union, and of those who held it. Anti-Slavery is the soul and life of Republicans in those States where they have an existence. He denied, in response to a remark made by Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) that the Democratic Party is a Pro-Slavery party, and therefore it gave no necessity for an opposing party on the other side. The Anti-Slavery Party were aggressive in their character. While the Democratic Party stood on the defensive. What the Republicans mean by protection of the rights of all the States, he understood to be the destruction of Southern rights. It is a part of their Platform that Congress is sovereign over the question of Slavery in the Territories, and if they had legislative control of the Government, would they not consider it competent to exclude Slavery from the Territories by act of Congress? Under that claim they would also abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National arsenals and dockyards. The exercise of such power Georgia and Mississippi, in their resolves, declare they would consider the destruction of their constitutional rights, and would resist even to the dissolution of the Union. He called on the Southern opposition, in view of these facts, to cooperate with the Democracy, the only national party, and present an unbroken opposition to the enemies of the South. Any thing calculated to injure one section injures the whole country. He would see that no sentiment goes out calculated to mislead and deceive the public mind of the South with regard to Northern Union meetings. He reviewed the proceedings of the Union meeting at Boston, called to give assurance to the South that the sound conservative sentiment of the North is for the protection of Southern rights, and reading from Chairman LINCOLN'S speech, said he had expressed no sentiment which was not entertained by the Republican Party. The resolutions adopted were not a string of glittering, but of gloomy generalities, and no one there attacked the Anti-Slavery sentiment. The South wants the agitation to cease. Mr. EVERETT made a speech. He was a great and good man, who never had sound sentiments on the Slavery question, and who made a general patriotic address. There was nothing in it which assailed the Anti-Slavery movement in the right quarter. Gen. CUSHING followed. We had a right to expect something from him. That gentleman commenced his speech by pronouncing a eulogy on Mr. LINCOLN, when the latter had uttered Anti-Slavery sentiments. He, MCRAE, was in favor of the Charleston Convention giving to the Cincinnati platform such a construction and interpretation as would make it so plain that there could be no mistake about it. He would have it interpreted according to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, giving to the South the Constitutional right to carry their slave property into the Territories and protecting it when there. If such a construction were not put on the platform it would then be for him to say whether he would support the nominee. He did not hesitate to say here, as well as at home, that if a Republican President should be elected on a platform under which the Constitutional rights of the South are to be legislated away, he, for one, was not willing to submit to it. He had said to his constituents that in such an event it would be well for them to determine the course they would pursue. For himself he would exercise sovereign rights out of the Union in preference to submitting to degradation in it. This was the position of the Democracy of Mississippi. If the Union was not made he would not make it.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) condemned the unbridled license of the debate. His constituents, he said, had elected him because he was not a servile partisan, yet he had been called an imbecile to allow himself to be intimidated by such an attack. He did not vote for SHERMAN until he learned from his own lips that he would act as Speaker, as a national man. Another reason why he supported SHERMAN was that that gentleman was nominated and supported by the largest party in this House, and the largest number would be necessary in order to sustain him in his functions. If any time calls for the exercise of reason among the people's Representatives that time is now. They should show themselves loyal to the Government. The people are tired of platforms, and will elect their President on the basis of the National Constitution. The people, he said, demand that we should discharge our duty; they will discharge theirs when the time comes. [Applause.]

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker.

As a preliminary, the House was called, in order to secure the presence of absentees.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) rose to a question of order. Before voting for Speaker he wanted a vote taken on his resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) appealed to Mr. CLARK to first vote for Speaker.

The House decided to vote for Speaker, and the result was:

Sherman	106	Gilmer	22
Bocock	86	Scattering	11
Necessary to a choice			114

The vote is the same as that on Friday, with the omissions that Mr. FRENCH paired off with Mr. Howard; Clarke B. Cochrane with Mr. Kunkel, and Mr. Campbell with Mr. Landrum.

Mr. OLIN, who was absent on Friday, voted to-day for Mr. Gilmer.

For *Horace F. Clark*—Messrs. Schwartze, Adrian and Reynolds.
For *Mr. Maclay*—Mr. Bocock.
For *Mr. Adrain*—Horace F. Clarke.
For *Mr. Reynolds*—Mr. Davis, of Indiana.
For *Mr. Briggs*—Mr. Gilmer.
For *Mr. Beteler*—Mr. Hardiman.
For *Mr. Hickman*—Mr. Haskiu.
For *Mr. Haskin*—Mr. Hickman.
For *Mr. McQueen*—Mr. Pugh.
For *Mr. Davis, of Indiana*—Mr. Riggs.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said they ought to show the country that they were endeavoring to elect a Speaker, and suggested that there be a vote every day, either at the opening or close of the session, or both.

Cries of "Agreed."

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied that the Republicans had been ready the last three days to vote for Speaker, or on the resolutions pending, without a word of debate. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said, the Republicans have preserved a studied silence, while the Democrats have studied speech making, and the country is to determine which has done its duty. If the Republicans would ground their arms, and if a sufficient number of them would come over to the Democrats, he guaranteed that on the next ballot they would elect a Speaker. Let them urrny themselves under the banner of Mr. BOCOCK. [Laughter, and cries of "Vote, vote."]

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) refused any such arrangement as Mr. MILES suggested. He thought the time could be more profitably occupied in discussion.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said in the commencement of his remarks, that if any member had recommended a book insurrectionary and hostile to one section of the country, a book intended to stir up strife and civil discord in any State, and did not disavow the act, he was unfit to be Speaker or a member of this House. If any member had recommended such a book for wholesale circulation, not knowing or caring to inquire into its character, it was for the House to say whether he was to be trusted with the Speakership.

He here voluntarily gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was negatived, 84 against 106.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM resumed, saying he had a message to deliver, and would hold the floor till the 4th of March rather than not be heard. He did not wish to proceed this evening.

Another motion to adjourn was negatived by two majority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM proceeded to read from the compendium of HELPER'S book extracts embracing the strongest Abolition sentiments. This, he said, was the doctrine which fifty-eight members of the last Congress had indorsed and recommended to be circulated throughout the North and West; and yet some of these very signers had recently assured this House that they were not Abolitionists.

Notwithstanding Mr. VALLANDIGHAM desired an adjournment, the majority refused to accede to his wishes. He read from a circular, which recommended certain extreme measures to produce a slave insurrection in the South.

Mr. ASHMORE of South Carolina, (Dem.) announced that at this time that programme was being carried out in South Carolina. One of the most vile and infamous creatures had been caught in the Greenville District with ten or fifteen copies of HELPER'S book for distribution among free negroes and non-slaveholders.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) exclaimed "Hang him."

Mr. ASHMORE said they would, and characterized HELPER as a renegade thief from North Carolina: a man that dare not show himself on the soil that gave him birth. Correspondence was found on the person of this DARRELL WILLIS, who had made startling revelations as to the complicity of Northern men. His treason was discovered, and the fact communicated by a man who never owned a slave in his life.

At 5½ o'clock the House adjourned by two majority.

Breach of Promise Case in Boston.

A FORSAKEN DAMSEL SUEING A FAITHLESS SWAIN

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 13.

The second session of the Superior Court is engaged in the trial of a suit for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss HENRIETTA RICHARDSON against JEROME B. CARPENTER, the damages claimed being $3,000. A. A. RANNEY appears as counsel for the plaintiff, and C. G. THOMAS for the defence.

The plaintiff resides with her parents in South Boston, and is a well-dressed lady of about 22 years. The defendant, a carpenter by trade, worth some $10,000, is about 40 years of age, and now has a second wife, but was a widower at the time the alleged promise is said to have been given. He denies having ever agreed to marry the girl, and answers that if he had agreed to marry her, she formed such connections and so conducted herself that he would have been justified in refusing to marry her.

The mother of the girl was called, and testified that an intimate acquaintance between the parties was formed some four years ago, and that, in expectation that he would marry her, the girl gave up work, which was making parasols, and staid at home, Mr. CARPENTER paying her board.

Once she was sick, and he called in a physician to attend upon her. Once she heard him ask HENRIETTA if she would marry him, and she answered that she would, and upon his asking where they would go to be married, she replied that she would like to go to New-York for that purpose.

He was in the habit of coming to the house Sunday evening. They were to have been married in March, 1858, but without giving any reason, he left her, and six weeks after married another woman. While visiting HENRIETTA, he gave her several presents, and she bought bed and bedding, and a set of China, in expectation of getting married. In reply to an inquiry by defendant's counsel, she said she could not tell what hails her daughter attended.

Miss AUGUSTA THAYER, who said she was an intimate and confidential friend of the plaintiff, testified that she had called on Sunday evenings to see HENRIETTA, and frequently found Mr. CARPENTER in her company; had known of their walking out together; they appeared to be devoted and very loving; knew of her making quilts; never heard her say anything about marrying Mr. CARPENTER; never knew her to go with any other gentleman.

Miss ROXANA POWERS, another friend of HENRIETTA, who had lived in a house opposite, had seen Mr. CARPENTER go into Mr. RICHARDSON'S house several times a week; once saw them walking on Broadway, with his arms around her waist.

The case is still on trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENTS.—A young man named ROBERT MCCULLOUGH, residing on Twenty-second-street, Gowanus, fell from a Court-street car on Tuesday evening last, and had his skull fractured. JAMES FARRELL was badly crushed between a boat and the fender while attempting to get on one of the Fulton Ferry boats.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET HOMICIDE.—JAMES MURREY, who was shot on Sunday night last, in Columbia-street, near Kelsey's-alley, by Captain FRANCOIS DE LA BARBRISE, died in the City Hospital at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning. An Inquest will be held to-day by Coroner HORTON.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—A meeting of property-owners in the vicinity of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, was held on Monday night to take the preliminary steps towards having a rail track road on Third-avenue, at Bay Ridge to Fort Hamilton. A committee was appointed to take the matter in charge.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—The Police of the Fifth Precinct on Tuesday night succeeded in breaking up the haunt of a gang of shoplifters, at No. 13 Fillmore-place. They also arrested several of the principal operators, who were yesterday committed.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The firemen have elected as Assistant Engineers of the Western District Fire Department, for the next two years: Wm. Furey, Richard C. Lamb, Leander Conklin, David S. Simonson, George Ward, Wm. Vanderveer, Stephen W. Phillips.

DEATH FROM BURNING FLUID.—THOMAS DIXON died at the City Hospital yesterday, from burns received by upsetting a lamp containing burning fluid, a few days ago, at the Globe Hotel.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. General Term Calendar.—Nos. 29½, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62½, 63, 64, 67.

THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

Preparations at Charlestown for the Execution To-morrow.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT NEW-HAVEN.

Facts and Memoranda of the Crisis.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The town is filling up with strangers to witness the executions which are to take place on Friday. The system of excluding citizens adopted at JOHN BROWN'S execution is not to be repeated.

Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, accompanied by Mrs. CROWLEY, of New-York, sister of COOK, and Hon. D. H. VOORHEAS, Attorney-General of Indiana, arrived yesterday, and visited COOK. The interview with his sister was most affecting. Later in the day, Dr. STAUNTON and wife, of Indiana, and Miss HUGHES arrived. Mrs. STAUNTON is a sister of COOK, and Miss HUGHES a cousin. They also visited the prisoner, presenting a scene of anguish scarcely to be described. They promised to see him again, but through the advice of Gov. WILLARD each wrote him a few farewell lines, and all the ladies then left for their homes, the male relatives designing to remain with him to the last.

Arrangements have been made to have the body of COOK taken to New-York for interment.

Some of the relatives of COPPIC are expected to arrive to-day. His body will be taken to his mother at Spring Dale, Iowa.

The bodies of GREEN and COPELAND, it is thought, will not be claimed. If they are not, they will be decently interred near the gallows.

The prisoners were quite cheerful this morning, and are now making religious preparations for death.

COOK was much cast down after parting with his sisters, but is now perfectly calm and collected, awaiting his doom.

NEW-HAVEN UNION MEETING.

THE SOLID MEN OF THE CITY IN FAVOR OF UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION—JOHN BROWN'S INVASION DENOUNCED—THE SUPREMACY OF LAW MAINTAINED.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.

The perpetuity of the Confederacy would be secure did it depend upon the enthusiasm of the Union Meeting of the citizens of New-Haven which assembled this evening, under a call issued irrespective of party. The largest public hall in the place was crowded to overflowing, and the patriotism of many had to find vent in the bitter cold of the open air, and even then their ardor appeared to be by no means cooled. The call for the meeting was originated and signed by men of all parties. It was in the following words:

"The undersigned, citizens of New-Haven, *irrespective of political organizations*, in view of the recent unjustifiable, unlawful, and violent acts by which a sister State of our Confederacy has been outraged, its sovereignty invaded, its citizens seized and held as prisoners, and before the end, their blood shed upon their own soil, finding therein just cause at the present time to express our unqualified condemnation of all such acts and proceedings, by whatsoever name they may be called, as also our condemnation of those who justify by their sympathy the aforesaid acts and proceedings of JOHN BROWN; and desiring firmly and peaceably, in the present crisis of affairs, to declare anew not only our fealty to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, but also our regard for and attachment to the Union of these Sovereign States, do recommend that a public meeting of the citizens of New-Haven, *without distinction as to party*, be held at Brewster's Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of more fully expressing our opinions of the above-named acts and proceedings, and our condemnation of the same."

The entire Press of New-Haven indorsed the ostensible object of the meeting, though the Republican journals evidently feared that an effort would be made to make political capital for somebody—nobody knew whom. The *Palladium* and *Journal* (Republican) stated their fears, but hoped for the best. The *Register* (Democratic) indorsed the movement thoroughly, and so did the *News* (DOUGLAS' organ.)

There were about 3,000 signers to the call, including the names of the most prominent citizens of the City. Among these were the Mayor, Philip S. Galpin; Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, formerly Minister to Russia; Hon. Dennis Kimberly, Old-Line Whig; James Brewster, Esq., Republican; Hon. Wm. W. Boardman, Old-Line Whig; Joseph E. Sheffield, Hon. John B. Robertson, Ex-Secretary of the State of Connecticut, Old-Line Whig; Rev. Heman Bangs, Ezra C. Read, President of the City Bank; E. C. Scranton, President of the Elm City Bank; Chauncey Jerome, Esq., Republican; Hon. Henry B. Harrison, Republican; George T. Newhall, George Hoadley, H. G. Lewis, Old-Line Whig, and others well known as among the solid men of New-Haven. The following was the organization of the meeting, which was called to order by CHARLES L. CHAPLIN, Esq.:

PRESIDENT,

Hon. WM. W. BOARDMAN.

On assuming the Chair, Mr. BOARDMAN said he thanked them for the honor of the nomination. They had met for the purpose of expressing their opinions on one of the most outrageous onslaughts ever known. No sane man in the United States would approve of the proceedings of JOHN BROWN in his invasion of Virginia. On the contrary, all would denounce them. The meeting would undoubtedly have been larger, had it not been for efforts to show that its object was for political purposes. The proper way to do away with that impression was to come and take part in the meeting and prevent its being prostituted to party ends. [Cheers.] The people of Connecticut were unanimous on this subject. [Applause.] There was misapprehension in the South as to the opinion of the North which should be corrected. But, the people of the South were surrounded by slaves, with the physical force to annihilate them. Could they be incited to do so? The South had, perhaps, an excuse for thinking that the people of the North were sympathizers with JOHN BROWN. Was it not proper, therefore, for the North to avow its love for the Union and the Constitution? that there was no intention to interfere with Slavery? All parties coincided in this view of non-interference with the South. GARRISON and his party old not represent the people of the North. [Applause.] He believed that even if there was no danger of a dissolution of the Union, it could do no harm to signify kindly feelings to the South. [Applause.] It was in furtherance of feelings among brethren that this movement was to take place. [Applause.]

Mr. GEO. COOKE (Republican) proposed the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was unanimously approved.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

P. S. Galpin,	James Brewster,	Jos. E. Sheffield,
Abraham Heaton,	Jas. Pangerford,	Chas. L. Chaplin,
C. Jerome,	Jas. E. English,	Wyllis Bristol,
George Hoadley,	Thos. B. Osborn,	Leverett Gaaler,
Isaac Mix,	Lucius Gilbert,	John Peck,
C. R. Ingersoll,	P. A. Jewett,	Jos. B. Robertson,
W. S. Charnley,	J. Barnett,	Wm. Lewis,
J. Canfield,	A. W. DeForest,	Fred. Goswell,
D. A. Benjamin,	Chas. Buckveldt,	A. C. Thompson,
S. W. Knevals,	Henry Hooker,	Ira Merwin,
T. J. Stafford,	Joel Ives,	J. W. King,
Ezra C. Read,	Chas. P. Hubbell,	E. C. Scranton,
Eliza Gilbert,	Thos. Cook,	U. S. Senie,
Zelotes Day,	H. Wilcoxson,	F. J. Betts,
Wm. Dickerman,	Judah Frisbie,	A. L. Edison,
David Cook,	L. Treadway,	Joseph Parker,
Sidney Babcock,	John S. Beach,	Russell Chapman,
John Ritzer,	C. Atwater, Jr.,	Wm. H. Bradley,
W. B. Baldwin,	E. T. Foot,	Thos. W. Cahill,
Richard Peck,	J. J. Osborn,	Wm. Bostwick,
L. Shepherd,	Jas Cralz,	Wm. A. Ives,
E. A. Mitchell,	E. B. M. Hughes,	John S. Graves,

SECRETARIES.

Henry G. Lewis,	Chas. E. Hayes,	Jno C. Hollister,
J. A. Bishop,	Wm. B. Coley,	Wash'n Webb,
Philip Pond,	Sidney D. Smith,	D. S. Glennery,
N. C. Hall,	James Gallagher,	J. W. Mansfield,
J. M. Townsend,	Wm. F. Fitch,	A. C.

that the petition be referred to the Committee of Courts of Justice, trusting that they would act promptly, as the execution was appointed for Friday next.

Mr. COGHILL gave notice that the Committee of Courts would hold a meeting at 4 P. M., on the same day, to consider the subject.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS, of Fairfax, who called for the reading of the petition, power was given to the Committee of Courts to send for persons and papers, in considering the petition, which was accordingly referred to said Committee.

The petition is as follows:

To the Senate and House, &c.

The memorial of the undersigned, a citizen of the State of Iowa, respectfully represents:

That EDWIN COPPIC, a citizen of that State, is now in the jail at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., under sentence of death for his participation in the late deplorable affair at Harper's Ferry. Your memorialist would most respectfully ask your honorable body to commute the said sentence to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and, in support of said request, begs leave to submit the following facts:

EDWIN COPPIC was left an orphan at the early age of sixty-ars. He is quite a young man, not having yet attained his 24th year, and has heretofore sustained a most excellent reputation. Your memorialist has been well acquainted with him during the last nine years, and can truly bear testimony that, up to the period of his most unfortunate acquaintance with JOHN BROWN, he was an honest, industrious and law-abiding person. Your memorialist would further represent that the acquaintance of EDWIN COPPIC with JOHN BROWN is of very recent date, and that he had no knowledge of, or acquaintance with him whatever in Kansas. Your memorialist would respectfully refer to the evidence adduced on the trial of these parties, which goes to show that EDWIN COPPIC was not fully apprised of JOHN BROWN'S designs; that he had no intention whatever to commit either treason or murder; and that, in fact, no one felt by his friend.

Your memorialist would also respectfully refer to the evidence which abundantly proves that EDWIN COPPIC'S conduct towards the prisoners, whom BROWN held at Harper's Ferry, was marked throughout by a kindly feeling, and a desire, frequently expressed, that they should place themselves in positions where they would be shielded from injury, as he did not wish to see any of them hurt.

Your memorialist would further urge on behalf of this young man that, during his imprisonment in the jail at Charlestown, his conduct has been commendable and his correspondence entirely unexceptionable, accompanied by a heartfelt repentance for the wrong he has committed, and that there is at Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, where the facts are known, a general desire that his sentence should be commuted, in consideration of his meritorious treatment of BROWN'S prisoners.

On these considerations, and others which might be offered, your memorialist bases his request to your honorable body on behalf of EDWIN COPPIC, and trusts that, in the exercise of dignified moderation, you will in his case temper justice with mercy.

Very respectfully, THOMAS WINN.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859.

THE MILITARY AT CHARLESTOWN.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thus replies to sundry misstatements concerning the reasons for sending so large a military force to Charlestown at the time of BROWN'S execution:

"The citizens of Charlestown *were* apprehensive of an attempt at rescue. The military display *was* of their asking. They were *not* satisfied with the slender guard afforded by the military of their immediate neighborhood. The action of Gov. WISE *was* at their request. They *were* consulted, and the additional "pomp of war" was furnished in accordance with their formally expressed wishes.

The whole truth of the matter is simply this. The citizens of the town were apprehensive (justly, we believe) that the very limited number of troops might invite an attack from the organization known to be on foot among JOHN BROWN'S sympathizers. A number of the most respectable citizens made representations to this effect to Col. DAVIS. During a stay in Charlestown of nearly two weeks, during which we have enjoyed unreserved and intimate intercourse with the citizens of the town, as well as with all ranks and descriptions of the military, we have not conversed on the subject with a single individual who has failed to express the conviction that an attempt at rescue has been prevented only by the large increase of the military force at Charlestown.

When the request of the citizens was made known to Col. DAVIS, he entertained no doubt of his ability to repel an attack. Trusting to the superior military knowledge of his officers, and to the discipline and *morale* of the troops, he believed they could easily repel an assault made by thrice their number of Abolitionist emissaries, who would necessarily be badly drilled and disciplined and officered by raw recruits. Nevertheless, in common with the citizens, considered an attack highly probable. Under these circumstances, Col. DAVIS simply conveyed to the Governor the application made by the citizens of Charlestown.

Acting on this, as well as on information received from numerous other sources, the Governor promptly ordered the reinforcement of the command. His reasons for this were—first, to prevent the possibility of a rescue; second, to take such measures as would protect the citizens of Charlestown from the bloodshed and outrage which would result even from an unsuccessful attempt at rescue. And even if it should turn out that no such attempt was intended, the Governor was well convinced that the military movement could not be otherwise than beneficial to the State. It would not only manifest the promptness with which a large body of troops could be concentrated in case of need, but would afford a valuable school of military training for officers and men, and would, moreover, serve to awaken an interest in the military organization of the State, which has been much neglected of late years by the State Legislature, as well as, in very many instances, by the militia officers themselves. The result has been entirely satisfactory. The military of the State is even now ten times more efficient than it was six weeks ago—a result not to be measured by the limited expenditure required. In this connection, we may point to the fact that the *entire expense* of Gen. TALIAFERRO'S command, according to a liberal calculation, up to the 16th inst., including the expenses previously incurred under Gen. GIBSON'S and Col. DAVIS' respective commands, *will hardly exceed the amount just appropriated by the Legislature of South Carolina for the mere purchase of new arms and ammunition, in view of the present state of Federal relations.*

NARRATIVE OF THE ESCAPE, PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF THE ACCOMPLICES OF JOHN BROWN.

From the Philadelphia Press.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859.

There has been so much speculation relative to the companions of Capt. COOK, who had accompanied him in his flight until he was arrested, and who subsequently made their escape to the North, that a brief narrative of their movements might be interesting to your readers.

Capt. John E. Cook, Barclay Coppic, Owen Brown, C. P. Tidd, and F. J. Merriam, made their escape from Harper's Ferry together—Haziett and Anderson (a negro) also escaped from the Ferry, each traveling alone. All of them came into Franklin county, and first sought concealment in the South mountain. ANDERSON made his escape, doubtless through the aid of negro friends, and is now in Canada. I believe that no white man in our county saw him who knew him. ALBERT HAZLETT was the first one of the fugitives arrested. He came into Chambersburgh alone, at noonday, with his Sharp's rifle under his arm, wrapped up in his blanket. He was believed to be Capt. COOK—the only fugitive who, at that time, had been described in the public prints, and for whom a reward had been offered. Several persons followed him until he entered the house of Mrs. RITNER, with whom BROWN and all the party had boarded when in the place. HAZLETT met the wife of Capt. COOK there, and she at once besought him to fly for his life, as she knew that persons were watching for the fugitives. He escaped out through the back yard, and all traces of him were lost until he was seen the next day walking along the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Newville. He was at once followed, and was arrested when just entering Carlisle. As soon as he was arrested, Gov. WISE was telegraphed to, and he forwarded a requisition for Capt. COOK; but when Virginians came on to Carlisle to identify COOK, they did not know their prisoner at all. Another requisition was obtained for ALBERT HAZLETT, and other witnesses sent on, but they could not positively identify him. One of the witnesses, however, did swear that he saw the prisoner participate in the insurrection and fire his Sharp's rifle upon the citizens. A third requisition was then obtained for HARRISON, the name he gave as his, and on that he was remanded. The difficulty in identifying him delayed his delivery to the Virginia authorities for some two weeks after his arrest; hence Capt. COOK, who was arrested a week later than HAZLETT, was in Charlestown and on trial by the time that HAZLETT reached there. COOK'S delivery was also facilitated by the fact that a requisition was in Carlisle for him at the time he was arrested—the requisition having been sent on when HAZLETT was first arrested, under the impression that he was COOK.

With the details of the arrest of Capt. COOK your readers are familiar. He was in search of food, and, not knowing the country, found himself most unexpectedly at Maj. HUGHES' iron works, within hailing distance of fifty men. The mountain opens very abruptly upon the works, and had he been acquainted with the locality he would certainly have chosen any other point than that one to purchase food. Strange to say, also, the first man he met was DANIEL LOGAN, the most expert man to arrest a fugitive we have in the country. Mr. FITZHUGH was with LOGAN, or COOK would have passed without suspicion, for LOGAN had not seen the description of him; but FITZHUGH had noticed its particularity, and had no doubt of COOK'S identity, from the moment he saw him, and he communicated his belief to LOGAN in a whisper, without exciting COOK'S suspicion, or they would doubtless have both paid the penalty of their lives in attempting to secure him, as he was armed and uses the revolver with fatal precision. They asked him to go along with them to get meat, and in an ungarded moment they seized his arms. COOK made a desperate struggle to reach his pistol, but he was overpowered and the pistol taken from him. He was then bound and brought to Chambersburgh.

On his way to Chambersburgh, he confessed his identity to LOGAN, and endeavored to make an arrangement to purchase his release. Whether he could have secured his release by paying his captors is doubtful; but as he had no money, and no one in Chambersburgh who could vouch for him, the effort necessarily failed. He was taken before a justice, where Messrs. BREWER, MCCLURE and CARLISLE appeared in his behalf; but his identity was conclusively established by papers upon his person, and he was committed to prison. In three days he was in Charlestown, and in three weeks was under sentence of death.

Earnestly as all rational men must condemn the conduct of COOK, and justly as the law demands his life, there are few who know him who will not lament his terrible fate. He is under thirty years of age, and of most effeminate appearance and stature. He would weigh scarcely 125 pounds, and his long, light hair, large, soft blue eyes and exceedingly fair complexion, added to his amiability and frankness of manner are well calculated to win up on any heart. He is a man of high culture, a graduate of one of the Eastern colleges, and has evidently been an earnest devotee of the fine arts. In prison his mind would involuntarily wander from himself, and he would discuss the great paintings of the old masters with all the enthusiasm of his nature. He is a stranger to the ordinary vices of the day, and, excepting his criminal infatuation on the Slavery question, few men could boast of a higher standard of morals. Profanity never escaped his lips, and he never was intoxicated in his life. But on the Slavery question he was decidedly unbalanced—he was mad. He had passed through the Kansas difficulties; had seen his friends killed by his side had, on various occasions, saved his own life only by his indomitable courage and skill; had gone for weeks, when Pro-Slavery men had taken possession of the Territory, with a price set upon his head, to be paid whether he should be taken dead or alive; and these grievances, or persecutions, as he regarded them, dethroned his reason. From thence he was the mere creature of what he regarded a great moral principle, and which, with him, had become a passion more powerful than self. He was honesty and wholly devoted to it, and his humane and impulsive nature but served to cloud rather than aid his judgment. Thus was COOK impelled to stain his hands with murder. None can complain of Virginia for the execution of her laws. COOK invaded her territory, and, according to her laws, is justly convicted; and whether the extreme penalty shall be inflicted is for Virginia alone to determine. She has determined it, and COOK must expiate his offence upon the scaffold. I would that Virginia had decided otherwise, and mingled magnanimity with justice; but justly as his due in obedience to the penalty of outraged law, JOHN E. COOK will die widely lamented.

The facts in relation to the escape of MERRIAM, BROWN, COPPIC and TIDD are well known to the public here. MERRIAM is a young Bostonian, of scarcely 22 years of age. He passed through part of the Kansas war, and was fearless and untiring in his efforts against the Missourians who were at war with the Free-State men. Subsequently he went to Hayti and spent a Winter there. He does not seem to have been immediately connected with JOHN BROWN in his Harper's Ferry insurrection until about the 1st of October. He came to this place about that time on his way to Harper's Ferry, and called with one of our attorneys and had his will drawn, properly executed, and mailed to the executor in Boston. He represented himself as a tourist on his way South, and fearing accidents, wished his will prepared. He is a young man of fine address and evidently more than ordinary culture. He was not in the fight at Harper's Ferry, but was stationed at an outpost for some purpose—perhaps to receive and lead expected reinforcements. In company with TIDD, COPPIC and BROWN, he came to Chambersburgh the night COOK was put in jail; and the whole four remained in this immediate vicinity for several days. They were seen frequently by different persons, and suspected to be the fugitives; but nothing was known of them, with any degree of positiveness, excepting by a few who were professionally or otherwise confidentially advised of their names and purposes. They slept in a barn near town two nights, and were seen there; and they called at several houses in town after dark to get food. It is generally understood that they destroyed and contemplated the rescue of COOK from prison; but they were prevailed upon not to attempt it. They had each four revolvers, in addition to their bowie-knives and rifles. It is believed that but one white person communicated with them directly during their stay here, and that person was a woman; though it is more than probable that they were advised indirectly by several of our citizens. Although it was well known that they were here, no one attempted to hunt or arrest them. No reward had been offered for them. In fact, the Virginians believed that TIDD, ANDERSON and BROWN were dead, and they did not know that there had been two COPPICS in the insurrection. Gov. WISE was informed that four fugitives were in this neighborhood, and he at once offered a reward of $500 a head for them. But it did not tempt any one to try the arrest; indeed, it was well known that they could not be taken alive. They might have been overwhelmed by numbers, and taken dead or crippled; but, with each one prepared to fire twenty-four balls, with fearful precision, in as many seconds, the attempt would have been a most costly one.

After COOK had been remanded to Virginia, MERRIAM disguised himself, and went to Boston direct by railroad, passing through Philadelphia and New-York. In Philadelphia he stopped at the Marchants' Hotel, and, I believe, registered his name correctly. He was known to but very few persons out of Boston, and when he passed through Philadelphia the general belief was that he had died of wounds received at Harper's Ferry, and was buried by his companions in the mountains. Obituary notices of him had been published in several of the New-York and Boston papers. He reached Boston, and from thence he went to Canada, where he still remains.

TIDD, COPPIC and BROWN, being better known, started for the North on foot through the mountains. BROWN was wounded, and often had to be assisted by his companions, and at times they carried him to facilitate their progress. They reached the north mountain, near Strasburg, in this county, and from thence passed on to Shirleysburg, in Huntingdon County. They were ten days reaching Shirleysburg, some 40 miles distant. From that place they went on to the Juniata, at Bell's Mills, where they separated. COPPIC reached Canada first, and TIDD was some days behind him. BROWN has never gone to Canada; he is still in the Northern States, and will probably remain there.

Both COOK and HAZLETT were arrested by citizens of Franklin County, and after having the law exhausted for their release, they were quietly remanded to the Virginia authorities by a due process of the courts, and not an arm or a voice was raised against it. No Virginian ever attempted to follow the fugitives. Even when it was known in Virginia that four of them were in this county, no one came to aid in their arrest; and the only two they have secured were given them by Pennsylvania police and Pennsylvania Courts. In addition to this, had JOHN BROWN succeeded in exciting a servile insurrection, Franklin county, which is now and will remain decidedly Republican in politics, would have sent thousands of men, if necessary, to protect the families and the homes of the Virginians, *and not one would have joined the forces of* BROWN! And yet a citizen of Franklin County cannot now enter Virginia. One of our mechanics started for Virginia a short time ago to work at his trade, and he had scarcely crossed the line until he was lodged in jail. What would have been his fate had not an acquaintance chanced to pass the jail, is hard to conjecture. In addition to this, Virginia is sounding the tocsin of civil war, and breathing disunion through her Press and her officials. And for what? Because seventeen madmen, unaided by and unknown to the North—excepting, perhaps, a few scores of fanatics out of twenty millions—attempted to revolutionize their State.

Why this constant alarm? Why were men, confessedly guilty, it is true, tried with indecent haste, in the midst of the wildest excitement, when a deliberate trial, in reasonable time, and with unbiased jurors, would have reached the same results? By no rule of law could the prisoners have escaped conviction, with a fair and dispassionate trial, and Virginia could well have afforded it to them. Such would have been a quiet but majestic declaration of self-reliance that the world would have respected, and the future would have no regrets for Virginia weakness and rashness in the administration of justice. When the present excitement shall have exhausted itself, and Virginia shall see that the North is, as ever, loyal to the Union and the laws, will her people look back with pride upon the trial, conviction and execution of the Harper's Ferry insurgents? FRANKLIN.

AN OLD KENTTCKY PIONEER IMPRISONED IN VIRGINIA.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, Dec. 10, has the following: "We received a visit, yesterday, from a gray-haired Kentuckian, just from the "inhospitable shores" of Virginia, where he has been incarcerated in a jail for two weeks, for having the presumption to be an American citizen, and attempting to cross that State by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The old gentleman is a citizen of Olden County, Kentucky—72 years of age—had been on to Washington to see about some land which fell to him under the act of Congress making provisions for the soldiers of 1812, and on his return was seized at Martinsburg (as the train west stopped at that place) by the vigilant military stationed at that place, and incarcerated in the jail. He was suspected of having conceived the 'deep design' of rescuing 'Old Ossawatomie' BROWN, and accordingly this regiment of soldiery, aided by two or three 'peace officers,' instituted a vigilant search of the old man's wardrobe. Each boot-leg, in the heated imagination of the Virginians, contained a knife or pike, and every pocket a revolver. The only article that was left him was a cake of soap, which he had thoughtfully provided himself with.

He remained in jail two weeks, and on the 2d of December, after the last ghost of fear of a rescue of old JOHN BROWN—that is to say, after the hour of 11 o'clock and 15 minutes, A. M.—he was released, first being graciously furnished with a pass, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:

MARTINSBURG, Dec. 2, 1859.

To Capt. of any patrol or military company in Virginia:

You will pass JAMES C. GARDNER through the State of Virginia without molestation. He has been under arrest here for two weeks, and is *all right*. He was discharged this morning by order of the Commandant of the battalion stationed at this point.

GEO. H. MURPHY, Att'y
for the Commonwealth for Berkley Co.

The old gentleman arrived in our city last evening, having received aid and comfort from people north of Mason and Dixon's line. Through the kindness of the officers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, he has been furnished with a pass over that road to Louisville, for which place he will depart this morning.

TRIBULATIONS OF NORTHERN BOOK-AGENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Press*, Dec. 12, has the following:

"Two young men of this State—JAS. J. MILLER, of Hartford, 17 years old, (large of his age and looking older,) and EMMONE J. COE, of Meriden—have just returned from North Carolina with a rather uncomfortable experience of the manner in which some of the people of that region observe the guaranties of the Constitution.

They went to Salisbury, Rowan County, about four weeks ago, as traveling agents for L. STRADINE, publisher, of this place, to sell two large and handsomely illustrated volumes, "The History of the North American Indians," and "The History of Christ and His Apostles." They took a room at the Mount Vernon House, and after thoroughly canvassing Salisbury and its vicinity, they went to Gold Hill on Monday, Nov. 22, and returned on the evening of the 23d.

Arriving there, accompanied by a crowd, a scene ensued supremely ridiculous to any bystander who could have dared to laugh. Three magistrates presided. The trunks were brought in, the leaves of the books turned over and over, and laid aside for more careful study. The crowd questioned a good deal, and then swore a good deal, and then questioned and swore more. They opened carefully and shook out every shirt and pair of trowsers, but no treason appeared.

The presiding magistrate said that there was nothing against them but suspicion, yet he thought it better to bind them over for trial before the Superior Court, requiring $500 bail. They asked MILLER and COE if they were ready to give bail. "[illegible] not," said MILLER; "take us to jail."

On their way back in the evening, they met two men returning from Court, who asked, "Do you know Old BROWN, the insurrectionist?" "No." "Well, you look out, or you will be in jail pretty soon." They heard nothing more until Wednesday morning, when, as they were looking at a fire which broke out in the Methodist Church, COE heard the Mayor say to a man standing by: "Yes; that's the very man; he stops at the Mount Vernon House." "Are you speaking of me?" said COE. "Yes." He handed them his card, and with MILLER returned to the hotel, whither they were followed by the man to whom the Mayor had spoken. In a short time an officer with five patrol men, carrying heavy canes, came to their door. MILLER opened it, and politely asked them in. He also offered them his trunk, his keys, papers, books, letters, &c., and invited them to satisfy themselves as to his character and business. They chose to take the young men directly to the police court.

So they went to jail with a solemn procession of six officers around them and en couple in front and six more in the rear. They sent for a lawyer, R. B. MOORE, who proved himself a frank, generous, sensible friend throughout. They had crowds of visitors daily asking to see the "d——d Yankees," or the "d——d Abolitionists."

On Tuesday, the 29th, they were brought into the Superior Court, and the Prosecuting Attorney told the Court that "these young men were ignorant of the laws and so far as ascertained had committed no intentional offence, &c. The judge lectured them, for what nobody knew, and told them that on paying their jail fees of $4 12 each, they should be discharged. They paid the bill, but returned to the jail for protection from the mob of "tewd fellows of the baser sort" who manifested great anxiety to use tar and feathers.

In the evening the Sheriff escorted them to the hotel, where they kept close. Crowds gathered at the dépôt, hoping to get a chance at them as they took the cars. On Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, gatherings in the street indicated a disposition to mob them, and they armed themselves, with a determination to resist; and the landlord told them, "If they tar and feather you, they shall tar and feather me, also." On Thursday, at noon, they quietly took a buggy for Lexington, a station some miles distant, where they waited, appearing not to know each other, for the midnight train. Excepting some close questioning at Portsmouth they met no further difficulty, and took the steamer for New-York.

Among the ridiculous and wholly baseless stories against them, it was said that they had called slaves into gin-shops, talked two hours with them privately, sold them books, and told them if they would only run away somewhere "across the river" the invading army that came to rescue BROWN would take them off, and also promised to correspond with, &c., &c. They heard threats in abundance daily, but escaped without serious loss, aside from the breaking up of their business and the expenses of their defence.

We trust that the outrages of which this is but one sample out of hundreds, will receive decided rebuke on Wednesday evening from our "Union savers."

THE NORTH AND SLAVERY.

Extract from a business letter, dated

TUTHILL, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859.

I cannot forbear expressing my hearty approbation of the manly course you have pursued in your paper in reference to all the items of the day, especially the Harper's Ferry affair, which is a disgrace to our country, and should be so severely rebuked by the Press as to make fanatics know at once that they need expect no sympathy in such lawless acts of insurrection and murder.

Every Northern man must feel that Slavery is an evil, and wish for its abolition, but no sensible men can expect to accomplish this by such ignominious and rash acts. We have a right to say to the South that we are unwilling to have the system extended, and we should assure them, also, that we are not desirous to meddle with their domestic institutions as they now exist. The sin and evil of the system in its continuance rest upon them, and they must meet it. Let us endeavor kindly to persuade them of its evil, and in this way lead them to look at it in its true light. By such a course only can amicable relations between the North and the South be maintained, and this glorious Union of States, which is the honor and pride of every true American, be perpetuated.

Excuse me for troubling you with so long a letter.

Yours truly.

MATTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Opening of the Season—The New Opera House—Theatrical Affairs—Politics—The Slavery Agitation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The Crescent City has now well-nigh filled her horns, and is in what is called "the season." The hotels are overflowing with guests, the levee and all the business streets are alive with traffic, the places of amusement are nightly crowded, and every steamship, river boat and railway train are adding to our population. "Cotton is king" again, in our busy marts, and reigns right royally. We have two Opera houses, two theatres, an amphitheatre, two museums, and any quantity of "side shows," in full operation, and if our residents and visitors are not amused, it is not for lack of the means.

The new French Opera-house, which has just been opened here, is one of the most beautiful structures, (interiorly, I mean,) in the country. It has been erected on the stock principle, and cost some $150,000. The manager, Mr. BOUDOUSQUIE, spent the Summer in Paris engaged in perfecting a competent company, and in procuring the materials wherewith to furnish and decorate this beautiful lyric temple; and it is justice to say that he has succeeded admirably. The first performance was given on Thursday evening last, when the "Guillaume Tell," of ROSSINI, was presented in fine style. The company includes no less than four *prima donne*, three *primi tenori* and *bassi* and *baritoni* in numbers to match. The chorus is large and efficient, and the orchestra one of the best ever heard in America. Mlle. ST. UBAIN, who comes over with a high Parisian reputation, is the prima donna in operas of the Italian school, and makes her *début*, to-morrow, in the "Trovatore." Mlle. GEISMAR sings the first *rôles* in the opera of the French school, and will *débit* in the course of the week in "Les Huguenots." In M. MATHIEU we have a *tenore robusto* of fine powers, who on his opening night, created a furore in the "Guillaume Tell." On the same occasion, Messrs. MELCHISSEDEC, baritone, and GANIBASI, basso, also appeared, and stamped themselves favorites at once. Besides these grand opera-singers, the new company comprises a competent light soprano, contralto and tenore for the performance of comic opera, and added to these virtually three distinct corps, there is a strong array of dramatic talent, tragic and comic. The season is to continue five or six months.

Meanwhile the proprietors of our old opera house, the Theatre d'Orleans, have imported a company, comprising some considerable talent in the operatic and dramatic way, to which they have added a full ballet corps, with some notable chorographic artists from France. There is a *tenore* at this theatre it would do your music lovers good to hear—Mons. PRILIPPE,—with a voice that rings out like a clarion, and enthuses the susceptible Creoles to a pitch of ecstacy that is really startling. Then there is a charming comic opera *prima donna*, Mme. DALMONT, whose *Fille du Regiment* is one of the most perfect things we have heard in this line since SONTAG. But beyond these two artists, I grieve to say, there is nothing at all remarkable in the new company of the Orleans. I believe the main dependance of the management for the success of this season is based on the ballet, which is really good.

I mention these musical events in the outset of my letter, for the reason that they certainly are the most engrossing of general interest in our city, at this present writing, and because, moreover, it is fit that you should know, you New-Yorkers, that, notwithstanding you are in the habit of alluding to us as "Provincials," there is one thing, at least, in which we have the advantage of your huge metropolis, and that is our ability to sustain the opera, and that on the largest scale, the whole season through, without resort to the starring system.

Of our two theatres, one, the St. Charles, is conducted upon the star plan, and then we have all the stellar notabilities that wander over the land, from October till May. To-night, Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, whom your Northern cities send to us with the most eulogistic indorsements, as the greatest Shakespearian actor of the age, commences with "Hamlet." The other theatre, the Varieties, which was built for THOE. PLACIDE and managed by him for some years, and afterwards by BOUCICAULT and CRISP, and then PLACIDE again, is now under the management of OWENS, the comedian, who has a very good comedy company, including Henry Wallack, Couldock, Sothern, the Chapmans, Copeland, Charlotte Thompson, Sara Stevens, Polly Marshall, and others well and proudly known in your section. They perform comedies very nicely and are very popular.

But enough of opera and drama for the present, you will by this time be saying.

Politics, in this State, are just now engrossing, comparatively speaking, but little interest. Our Fall elections resulted, as you, of course, are aware, in securing to the Democratic Party a renewed ascendancy. The State officers, both branches of the Legislature and the representative in Congress are all of the same complexion as last year. New-Orleans maintains its position in opposition, sending to the Legislature "American" Senators and Representatives, and one member of Congress from the district last represented by Mr. EUSTIS, which leaves the delegation nominally as before.

As it regards national politics, I do not think it would be safe to say that Louisiana has yet definitively determined what shall be her course in the Charleston Convention. Of course, be the nominee who he may, he is sure of the vote of this State; but whether it shall be this man or that, or—for "to this complexion it must come at last,"—whether it shall or shall not be DOUGLAS—I do not think is yet by any means decided. The chances, however, are somewhat adverse to "the little giant," so far as Louisiana is concerned. We shall be better able to judge when the Legislature meets, which will be in a few weeks.

The waves of excitement recently set in motion by the insane raid of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry, and which here rolled so fearfully over some parts of the Union, have created hardly a ripple on the surface of affairs here. As a matter of course, the affair has furnished a frightful topic of comment to the public press, and is more or less the theme of conversation among our people; but I have seen nothing to indicate the existence of any feeling of alarm or apprehension on the part of any portion of our community. The idea that such an occurrence as that at Harper's Ferry, even if it could by any possibility take place in this vicinity, would create such a panic as it seems to have done in Virginia, is scouted as an absurdity. A drum-head court-martial, or a proceeding akin to it, and like it in summariness, would settle the matter with but little ado, should it chance on the shores of the Mississippi.

Still, I would not be understood as intending to convey the impression that there is no interest felt in this community in the developments to which the mad foray of BROWN and his followers has given rise. There is here manifest, indeed, a deep and serious concern for the possible consequences of that sectional spirit which it seems to be the aim of some of the prominent political leaders at the North to excite and to foster. One hears, on every hand, and that, too, from the lips of wise and thoughtful men, earnest expressions of distrust in the perpetuity of institutions, the basee of which, it must be acknowledged, are fearfully shaken by such occurrances as those of which each day's mails bring us reports. Louisiana stands, self-poised, on her well-understood rights as a sovereign State of the Union, and at the same time appreciates, it is certain, to the fullest extent, the value to her of the bond that binds her to the Confederacy; and, while I have no idea she would rashly, and without consideration, strike the blow that should sever the tie, I believe she would be among the foremost, in case the issue were made, to assert her sovereignty against what she might consider unconstitutional invasion.

We are having very mild weather here now-a-days. Day before yesterday the thermometer showed the mercury standing at 85 degrees in the shade. On the evening of that day we were visited by a "Norther," which has proved a harbinger of more seasonable weather. But yet I fancy you would find this 5th day of December of ours more agreeable to your feelings than the "nipping and eager air" which is blowing over your Northern ice-fields about these days.

The gardens and plantations in and around our city are now looking charmingly. The early vegetable crops are lifting their verdant tops above the surface; the orange trees are bending to the sod with their golden treasure; the bananas, with their yellow spikes, are richly laden, and as to flowers, the atmosphere all around me as I write is rich with their thousand odors; roses, hyacinths, violets and jassamines are as plentiful as with you era buttercups and daisies in June. CHALMETTA.

Governmental Economy.

THE ST. LOUIS POST-OFFICE STRIKE—HOW IT HAPPENED.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We doubt whether any city of 10,000 inhabitants in the United States ever waited twenty-four hours for its correspondence because the head of a Department in Washington delayed and dickered about the difference between $175 and $230. This was the case, however, on Saturday last, when the City of St. Louis was compelled to go without its letters, which arrived by the several mails of the night and morning. It appears that two of the box clerks who have familiarized themselves by long practice to the nemes of the box-holders, quit their post because there was no fire to keep them decently warm while at work. The blame for this does not rest upon Postmaster HOGAN, but upon the United States Treasury Department at Washington. Some three months ago a requisition was made by Mr. HOGAN for heating apparatus. The Post-office was then capable of being warmed only by four small grates upon one side of the main room, having an area of about one hundred feet square entirely unprotected, and this too, when the high ceiling, and windows and openings admitted heavy drafts of cold air from without. The Postmaster-General transferred the requisition to the Treasury Department on account of the building being mainly occupied for Treasury purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury wrote to the Postmaster there to the effect that a plan was in contemplation to heat the whole building upon some patent principle, but that for temporary purposes an estimate for stoves must be made. Stove dealers were called, who estimated for four stoves with Russia iron pipe, at various prices, the lowest of which was $239. The bids were sent to Washington, but soon returned with instructions to procure, fresh, estimates with common iron pipe instead of Russia iron, as before. The second estimates were sent back to Washington nearly three weeks ago, but no answer has been returned thus far. On Saturday, when the clerks quit, and retarded the business of the office, the Postmaster ordered the stoves upon his own responsibility, and telegraphed to Washington the facts of the case. The dispatch remains unanswered. The business of the post-office will go on now the same as ever.

The history of this affair reflects a great deal of disgrace upon the Treasury Department. The damage inflicted by its non-action upon merchants of this city may amount to thousands of dollars, and all this because the Government under which we live is so suddenly economical that it does not consider the importance of post-office accommodations equal to the difference between two insignificant sums. The people of St. Louis will be apt to remember the fact.

Interesting Insurance Case.

PORTS OF ENTRY AND DISCHARGE.

The Boston *Journal*, Dec. 9, reports the following case: In the Supreme Court, this forenoon, is engaged in trying a suit brought by Harrison Ray, *et al.* vs. the Alliance Insurance Company, to recover insurance upon the freight of the cargo of the ship *Columbus*, which ship, with a portion of its cargo, was burned in the bay known as Port Phillip, Australia, April, 1854. The policy, which is for $12,500, was given in November, 1853, and the ship sailed from New-York. The vessel arrived in the bay of Port Phillip about the first of April, 1854. This bay, the plaintiffs say, is usually known as a port. Upon its borders are several towns, Williamstown, Geelong, Melbourne and others, and at that time vessels were obliged to tie in the bay, at anchor, while they were discharged by lighters. By the bills of lading, some of the cargo was consigned to Port Phillip, and some to Melbourne, or as near as the vessel could get, and some to Geelong. The ship first anchored at Port Henry, near Geelong, and a portion of the cargo was discharged. On the 16th of April the ship was removed to Port Hobson's Bay, off Williamstown, where more of the cargo was removed. The consignee at Melbourne was notified on the 21st that the portion of the cargo designed for that place was ready to be discharged, and on the 22d he paid $1,500 of the freight money. On the 24th, they began to discharge the goods consigned to Melbourne, but very little of it had been removed when, on the 26th, the vessel, with the remaining portion of the cargo, was burned. The Insurance Company resist payment on the ground that their risk ceased when the vessel left Port Henry. The question to be decided is, whether the insurance was for the vessel to go to only one place in this bay, or to any and every part of it. The plaintiffs contend that the whole bay is a port of entry and discharge, and to so considered by captains of vessels, and in commercial usage, and that Geelong and Melbourne are as much a part of the same port as East Boston and South Boston are a part of Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Yankee peddlers, named Manchester and Coon, have been expelled from Columbus, Geo., and warned out of the State. A correspondent writes from that place to the Montgomery *Mail*: "Yesterday a batch of Yankee drummers took through tickets for home, saying that their *samples did not suit this market*." A batch of peddlers were also overhauled last week at Yorkville, S. C. All stood the test of examination save one Lawrence Henry, of Alexandria, Va., who had on his person a sealed letter to his father at Philadelphia, containing doubtful expressions. He was warned to leave the district.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, Dec. 5, says: "Last year, at this time, the President's message was expressed from this city to San Francisco, by the Butterfield overland route, in nineteen days and a few hours. We have inquired of the agent of the Overland Company here, and cannot ascertain that any arrangements or preparation have been made to forward the message again in this manner or otherwise. The competition of the Salt Lake route was then feared. But as there is no such competition now, we presume the incentive to the enterprise is lacking, and that it will not be undertaken."

The Darlington (S. C.) *Flag* is exercised about the venders of popular songs. It tells of one of these characters who called on the lady of Maj. F. F. Warley of that town. Upon her declining to purchase the fellow began to make faces at her, and she called in a large, fierce bull-dog, and set him to work. The dog would have torn the intruder to pieces, but Mrs. Warley had him taken off after he had pretty well punished him for his ill-breeding. The songs, says the *Flag*, were printed in New-York, wherever their vender hailed from.

One Aaron Holt, from Kentucky, while visiting a house in Cincinnati where he ought not to have been, had $60 in bills stolen from him by a courtesan. On discovering his loss, he attempted to raise an alarm, but was ejected from the establishment by a negro. When Mr. Holt had procured the services of an officer he returned, and found that the woman had swallowed fifty-six dollars, and was then chewing up the remaining four.

Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education in Toronto, has forwarded a set of meteorological observations to the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Henry, in acknowledging their receipt, observes, "The data with which you have furnished us will enable us to extend our investigations to the north, and be of essential service in tracing the extent and character of the great waves of temperature which traverse the North American Continent."

One JAMES L. WOODS was lately arrested in Abbeville, S. C., for "using incendiary language to a slave, and endeavoring to incite him to insurrection." The townspeople held a meeting, and adopted resolutions recommending that he be left in the hands of the law, and that a committee be appointed to watch him, his wife and a young man traveling in his company.

Mr. H. McCullough arrived at Cleveland on the 6th, from Grand Portage, Lake Superior, having made the trip from Superior City to St. Paul's, in three days; the quickest trip on record. At the time of his departure, the schooner *Saranac*, from Chicago, with provisions and groceries, was considerably overdue, and fears were entertained that she was lost.

A proposition to hang a portrait of Thomae Paine in Independence Hall has encountered violent opposition in the Philadelphia Select Council. A Mr. Neil has been especially violent upon the subject, citing the opinions of John Adams as to the bad character of Paine, and the worthlessness of his services to the cause of Revolution.

A young man in Toronto married a pretty girl of 16, and in three months after the wedding met with an accident which resulted in his becoming blind. From this time the wife's affection began to wane, and a few weeks ago she left him, taking with her some money and other valuables.

Among the petitions now before the South Carolina Legislature are two from women for permission to be allowed to go into Slavery.

The Republican State Convention of Miesouri meet at Jefferson City, Dec. 28, to choose delegates to the National Convention.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Result of the Syracuse Convention—The Police Commissioners and the Courts of General and Special Sessions at Loggerheads.

Samuel Rueeell and Samuel Snow, indicted for forgery in the second degree, in passing counterfeit bills on the Merchants' Bank of this City, pleaded guilty, Russell, to the fourth degree of the offence, and Snow to the third degree. Russell was not only the least guilty of the parties, but he communicated information serviceable to the authorities. He was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months. Snow was sentenced to two years and four months in the State Prison.

Matthew Duffy pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded.

Clarkson Voorhies, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of assault with intent to rob. On the night of Nov. 14, he stole, by force, $2, from John Walford, in a grocery store. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years and four months.

Hugh McGinty pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen goods, and was remanded.

Elisabeth Rodney, *alias* Brown, a colored woman, pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The Recorder deferred sentence till Saturday, to allow her time, if so

ping, at 8c. to 8¼c. Timothy is in small supply, and salable at $2 25@$2 62½. Flax Seed is in ready sale at $1 50@$1 55.

Clover, ℔ b	$0 06	@	$0 08¼
Timothy, ℔ bushel	2 25	@	2 62½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	1 50	@	1 55

NUTS.

Hickory Nuts are disposed of at 8c. to 10c. for fair to extra.

Hickory Nuts, extra, ℔ bushel	—	@	$1 25
Hickory Nuts, fair, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 00

BEESWAX

Is in active demand, at 34c.@35c. for good Western.

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry have been heavy, and prices ranged low. The weather is favorable, and with a falling off in receipts, we anticipate better figures. Game is without any special change; the receipts about equal the demand. Venison is scarce, and sells rapidly at our figures. We quote:

Turkeys, dressed, ℔ b	10	@	11
Fowls, dressed, ℔ b	7	@	9
Chickens, dressed, ℔ b	8	@	10
Ducks, dressed, ℔ b	10	@	12
Geese, fat, ℔ b	8	@	10
Woodcock, ℔ pair	31	@	38
Squabs, ℔ dozen	2 50	@	2 75
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	—	@	50
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Duck, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Wood Ducks, ℔ pair	—	@	50
Quail, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Canvas-Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Red-Head Ducks, ℔ pair	—	@	75
Partridges, ℔ pair	50	@	56
English Snipe, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Venison, ℔ b	8	@	10¾
Bear Meat, ℔ b	—	@	12
Wild Geese, each	50	@	75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	40	@	45
Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Dykeman, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Janes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Western Reds, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Jersey Whites, ℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Pink Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Carters, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Onions, White, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	1 87½
Turnips, white, ℔ bbl	75	@	87
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl	—	@	88
Beets, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Carrots, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Marrow Squash, ℔ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Garlic, ℔ 100	—	@	9 00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 14, 1859.

The cattle yards to-day presented somewhat of the ever-stocked appearance prevalent a month and more ago, the total receipts for the week running beyond 5,000 head, or 1,341 more than last week. The decidedly better quality and heavier weights of most of the bullocks brought in this week swelled the total supply of beef quite up to, if not in excess, of any previous market this year. The moderate supply last week, and the opportune snow and cold to-day, helped the owners not a little, but with these aids there were several hundred head unsold when the transactions closed this evening. It is well for owners to bear this fact in mind, and also that Christmas poultry will largely take the place of beef soon after the next market day. The demand next week will not therefore be very large, particularly for inferior grades.... The receipts of milch cows have been smaller than during any previous week this year, but the fact that there are plenty of cows now offered is indicative of a very small present demand. As hinted last week, there is a prospect of a little increase in the demand after the holidays are well over.... Veal calves have been in a little larger supply, but the pens are about empty to-night. No change in the selling rates.... Sheep and lambs have come in freely, and there is a considerable supply, but trade is active and prices firm. Some sales of premium sheep at $14@$16 ℔ head are noted below.... Swine have been well supplied, but a little speculative feeling has enlivened the demand and carried prices to higher figures.... The following figures, carefully copied from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 13.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,140	93	530	13,701	17,688
Previous week	3,799	129	462	10,612	16,873
Same w'k last year	3,096	125	418	6,797	16,822
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 37,172. Total number received the previous week 31,875. This is an increase of 5,297, distributed through all classes but cows.... Of the 5,140 fresh bullocks during this week, 3,711 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 1,125 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 178 were yarded at BROWNING'S; and 43 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 83 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen and down-town have been rather larger than usual.... Of the 3,711 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 729 head came from Ohio, 1,310 from New-York, 231 from Indiana, 466 from Illinois, 149 from Pennsylvania, 151 from Canada, 251 from Kentucky, 35 from Michigan, 75 from Virginia, 131 from Iowa, 88 from Connecticut, and 84 from New-Jersey. It will be noticed that the cattle have been gathered in small lots from a rich territory, but that much the larger number have come from New-York State. Dutchess and Westchester counties sent in an installment of their good bullocks, but they were hardly ahead of a dozen from Virginia in point of quality.... The 4,836 cattle in the yards at Forty-fourth-street and Bergen came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railroad, 2,053; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,454; by river barges, 137; by Harlem Railroad, 802; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 313; and on foot 77. The ice in the upper Hudson made the river route risky, and cattle from Albany were thrown upon the railroads. There was a deficiency of stock cars on the Hudson River Railroad, and though the Harlem Railroad took off a considerable number, part of the cattle were detained from market until towards noon to-day, and perhaps later. Our figures of receipts are made up to 11 A. M. There was also a detention of those over the Erie Railroad, caused by a break-down on the Lake Shore Railroad. These detentions influenced the market somewhat in the morning, and especially yesterday, as the smaller number actually received, and the uncertainty as to the number expected, helped to keep up prices.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

As the butchers had nearly run out of beef, owing to smaller purchases last week, they took hold pretty freely yesterday morning, and the cattle not being all in, and a moderate supply only expected, the owners and brokers were able to put up the prices pretty well at first, especially so as they had on hand a number of inviting lots. But continued arrivals checked the anxiety of the buyers, and many of them concluded to trust to the chances of to-day. This morning the yards showed better, presenting a larger display of good heavy bullocks than has been seen on any Wednesday morning since last Winter. Prices fell back to last week's figures for similar grades, and so continued through the forenoon, with a decline in the afternoon, and a very dull market at that. Probably the larger number sold this afternoon below last week's average about counterbalanced the higher prices yesterday. Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	..10¾c.@11c.	None.
First quality	10c.@10¾c.	10c. @10¾c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@ 9¾c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	5¾c.@ 6¾c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 9¾c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ 8¾c.	8¼c.

The average of all sales, it will be noted, is higher than last week, but this is due wholly to the general superior quality. The closing sales were ¼c.@½c. lower than the figures given in the table. Sellers were this afternoon strongly lamenting their own shortsightedness in not accepting offers yesterday $5 and $8 ℔ head better than they finally sold for. Several brokers got bitten in buying at Albany on speculation, and not a few owners turned back at that point several dollars per head better than if they had come in here before selling.

There was considerable activity at Albany, a large number of the droves changing hands at that point. Those from the City over-bid Eastern buyers, and the latter took only about 500 head.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

T. BLOOMER sold 36 good Westchester Co. steers and oxen, of uneven weights, at 7¾c.@10½. ℔ b. I. VALENTINE took 17 head at $85 each, or about 10c.

WOODRUFF & DUDLEY sold at Bergen, 19 State steers, oxen and cows for Mr. HARMON, at 7¾c.@10c., common to good, and 15 State oxen of coarse quality for Mr. RUSSELL, at 7¾c.@9¾c. Also, 37 Ohio steers, oxen and cows, poor to fair, at 7¾c.@9¾c., and 71 head of Indiana steers on account of BEACH & BRAY, GILLETT & TAPPEY and themselves, poor to fair, bought of Mr. FRITCHARD. Had 94 cwt. and 8 cwt., and brought 7¾c.@9c. Also, at Forty-fourth-street, on account of themselves and GILLETT & TAPPEY, 62 Ohio steers of good flesh, weighing 73 cwt., sellers—8 cwt. owners estimate. They wholesale them for $77 50 each, to CONDIT & CAREY, or about 10c. ℔ b. The same parties retailed here, yesterday, 60 head of Ohio steers of 7 cwt., poor to fair flesh, at 7½ and 8c., or say $3@$5 more than they would have brought to-day.

T. GILLIS sold on his own account 54 Ohio and 52 State cattle. The Ohio steers were nice 6 cwt. animals, and brought 8¾c. The State cattle were hardy steers and heifers, and brought 7c.

T. WHEELER brought in 4 splendid premium animals which he bought here last Spring for further feeding, although then fat. Also, one pair from C. G. TEED. They were all taken by J. Harris for Christmas beef. Mr. TEED laid his at 43 cwt. gross, while WHEELER called one pair of his 42 cwt. gross. The crack pair are estimated 35 cwt. net, very large, and fat enough for an Alderman's Christmas dinner. They were contracted for by HARRIS, with other choice cattle, but of themselves would be laid at about 11c.

WHEELER also sold 98 Kentucky [steers for C. MCCONNELL, rather common, 6 cwt., sold at 8¾c.

WHITE & SON for A. RENWICK, 42 Ohio steers of good quality, fat, but a little roughish, of 8¼@8½ cwt., at 9c.@10c. Very slow 40-day.

HARING & GUERNAY sold 244 cattle during the week—87 here yesterday and to-day, and the balance at Bergen. They were mostly Indiana and Illinois steers, rather common, and would weigh 4@9 cwt., and brought 7c.@10c. They averaged 8¼c.

S. ULERY, for D. SELSOR, 40 fine-grade Durhams, fed by Major BUFFENBARGER, in Madison County—one of the best feeders in the country. Rated 10 cwt., by owner; 9¾ cwt., seller. Sold a portion of them at 10c., and the balance were held over for want of buyers. ULERY had, in addition, 25 tidy Ohio steers, of 5¾ cwt.@6 cwt., for J. MONNETT, for which he got about 9c.

J. A. MERRITT, for SCOTT & KIMBALL, 61 nice steers from South Branch, Va. Rated 8 cwt., and brought $82 each, or strong 10c., and were A No. 1. Also, 14 Chester County (Pa.) cattle, for the same parties, at 9¾c. ℔ b., (coarish oxen,) and 12 Westchester cattle, of common quality, at 9c.

H. HORN, for D. K. TAIPP, 27 Columbia County oxen, of 7¾ cwt.@8 cwt., at 8c.@9c., with a few at 10c. Also, 18 cattle on his own account at about 9c.

J. C. EASTMAN sold 50 State and Ohio cattle for F. A. YOUNG, mixed quality, at 7c.@10c.

C. G. TEED for E. W. GWYNNE, 48 good Ohio steers, of 7½ cwt.@7¾ cwt., mostly yesterday, at 9½c@10c. GWYNNE has a prime lot of heavy, fat Christmas beef on the way for next market.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for Capt. W. HUTCHINSON, 103 Illinois steers, of fair flesh, rated 6¼ cwt., at 7c.@9c. Also, 40 Dutchess County steers and oxen, fair to good, at 8¾c.@10c.—a few at 10½c.

MILCH COWS.

The fact that fresh cows have been on sale for the past four weeks, and still remain without purchasers, is a sufficient indication that the market is not active. Fresh receipts have been comparatively light, but there are a sufficient number offered to meet all demands. An improvement may be expected from the present cold weather, which will diminish the flow of milk. Milkmen must either buy extra animals or *extend* their present supplies to make good their contracts. Only 93 have been received during the past week, 24 of which were offered at ALLERTON'S, 6 at BROWNING'S, 29 at CHAMBERLIN'S, and 34 at O'BRIEN'S.

VEAL CALVES.

Prime veal is in good demand at 6½c.@7c., and for a very few choice, fat animals 7½c. was charged to customers. The receipts have been pretty large for the season, and all were sold. "Kittens" still predominate, and sell rather slowly.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts of both live sheep and dressed mutton are free at the present time, and some of the stock is of extra quality in anticipation of Christmas. The demand for good sheep is very fair, rather better than last week, and prices are 25c.@50c. ℔ head higher. Good sheep are worth 4¼c.@5c. ℔ lb. live weight.

BROWNING received 3,767 fresh sheep during the past week at his Sixth-street market, as follows: From New-York, 2,497 brought in—73 by W. M. Miller; 90, C. Schultz; 141, Thorne & Co.; 199, C. Travers; 200, J. Young; 181, T. Hossberry; 149, J. J. Plattner; 89, H. Thomas; 100, W. Tripp; 99, D. D. Aller; 266, W. H. Walter; 40, W. Brewer; 224, L. Miller; 87, P. C. Barnum; 40, S. D. Odell; 149, J. Sweet; 199, A. W. Mills; 71, E. Rundall. From New-Jersey, 657, of which, Bellis & Kent had 395; G. Gilmore, 77; G. B. Holcomb, 39; J. Perrine, 23; A. Robbins, 123. From Ohio, 543, of which, 141 were by Brown & Allison, and 402 by C. H. Turner. The balance were 70 head, from Indiana, by Wm. Kennedy. In addition to these, about 1,600 head came in this morning, and will enter into the account next week, although they filled the pens to-day. Among them were a few worthy of honorable mention, as being extra for premium sheep even. They were 15 Kentucky sheep fed in Somerset County, N. J., since last April, by GEO. MCBRIDE, and were sold, to-day, by BELLIS & KENT, for 15c. ℔ lb. net weight. They were estimated to dress 115 lbs. each, which would be $17 25 ℔ head.

The following are among the Brokers' sales, viz., 563 by BELLIS & KENT, as follows:

125 sheep & lambs.	$578 00	48 sheep & lambs.	$182 12
20 sheep & lambs.	85 00	100 sheep & lambs.	375 00
30 sheep & lambs.	105 00	100 sheep & lambs.	424 00
45 sheep & lambs.	188 00	42 sheep & lambs.	157 50
23 sheep & lambs.	66 12		
30 sheep & lambs.	86 25	563	$2,230 00

R. H. HUME reports the following:

100 sheep & lambs.	$404 62	200 sheep & lambs.	$670 68
163 sheep & lambs.	628 12	290 sheep & lambs.	574 86
98 sheep & lambs.	383 75	149 sheep & lambs.	465 06
73 sheep & lambs.	243 67	30 sheep & lambs.	155 75
91 sheep & lambs.	359 12		
200 sheep & lambs.	607 17	1,640	$5,138 24
216 sheep & lambs.	640 49	Average.	$3 13 each.

THOMAS C. LATHAM reports the following sales of sheep:

46 head	$276 00	199 head	$522 38
99 head	346 50	23 head	92 00
12 head extra	106 00	194 head	703 25
90 head	344 00	31 head	114 25
150 head	421 88	143 head	548 50
200 head	675 00	29 head	100 00
87 head	206 62		
Totals	1,303		$4,556 38

O'BRIEN & MCGAAW report the following as their receipts of sheep and lambs during the past week. From New-York, 550, by 11. N. Wright; 189, N. Spencer; 101, C. P. Bunch; 35, S. Beckwith; 320, A. B. Maynard; 169, C. Stephens; 187, J. Cole, Jr.; 135, Capt. W. A. Tyler; 70, A. Amstry; 190, G. Burt; 228, unknown; 116, E. Hunt; 23, J. Van Alstein. From Canada, 189 by Dale & French, and 274 by P. Noyes. From Ohio, 103 by L. R. Crockett. From New-Jersey, 126 by S. Coleman. Total, 3,015.

They give the following sales:

189 sheep	$708 75	279 sheep	872 12
35 sheep	128 00	187 sheep	637 87
104 sheep	262 12	103 sheep	306 38
174 sheep	654 25	203 sheep	639 50
40 sheep	220 00	111 sheep	418 37
196 sheep	426 23	121 sheep	472 12
180 sheep	885 00	70 sheep	195 75
206 sheep	761 00	191 sheep	570 00
190 sheep	516 00	207 sheep	911 13
172 sheep	480 75	62 sheep	160 12
Total	7,023		$10,205 56

Much of the above stock was in thin flesh and of light weight.

At ALLERTON'S the weekly receipts are put down at 1,737, while CHAMBERLIN reports the large number of 5,182 at his Robinson-street market.

SWINE.

Receipts are free, but under an anticipation of a short supply and a rise in the Cincinnati market, as telegraphed here, there was a little excitement among the speculators, and a slight advance was the result, with a general clearing up of the market.

HUGHES & FRENCH report 9,682 fresh hogs at their yards, and 8,006 were penned at the Thirty-seventh-street yards of A. M. ALLERTON. Those were sold at 5¾c.@6¼c. for prime corn-fed; 5¾c.@5¾c. for medium, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for still-fed hogs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 11,244 bbls. Flour, 135 bbls. Corn Meal, 9,700 bushels Wheat, 1,230 bushels Corn, 1,216 bushels Rye, 23,235 bushels Oats, and 2,999 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,580 bbls., including 1,023 bbls. Pots, and 357 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 30 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.; 3,500 bags Rio on private terms; and 20 bags Stained St. Domingo at 10¾c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been less active, yet prices have been sustained; sales 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O & Tex.
Ordinary	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	11	11½	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12¼	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been restricted. The regular home trade have been the principal buyers. Some inquiry has also prevailed for lots wanted by shippers. Receipts have been moderate. Holders, however, continue to offer their supplies freely, though they do not manifest any disposition to reduce their asking prices materially. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,650 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 25@$5 35; chiefly at $5 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 05@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℔ bbl. Unsound Flour.....$4 50 @$4 90

Superfine State	5 05	@	5 15
Extra State	5 25	@	5 35
Superfine Western	5 05	@	5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 35	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@	7 25

Southern Flour is less sought after at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues inactive at old rates; sales have been confined to 250 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey; $4 20 for Baltimore, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS.—Have been less sought after at previous quotations.

FRUIT—Raisins have attracted less attention, including Layer at $2 25@$2 75, and Bunch at $2 35 ℔ whole box. Smyrna Figs have been in lively demand, here and in Boston, and large sales have been effected at prices ranging from 8¾c.@13c. ℔ lb., 4 and 6 months' credit. Currants have been in fair request, part at 6½c. ℔ lb. The transactions in other kinds have been unimportant.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive to-day. Parties differ widely about prices. The inquiry has been limited. We have heard of sales of only 2,650 bushels, including very choice amber Michigan, at $1 45, and fair amber Southern, $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request, at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 25,000 bushels, at 88c.@92c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 95c.@96c. for old do. and do.; and 88c.@89c. for new White Southern, ℔ bushel. One lot of old mixed Western is available, but being held at $1 ℔ bushel, it is not sought after. Rye is quiet, chiefly at 89c. Barley is in demand and is steady; sales 15,000 bushels, including dark two-rowed State, at 75c., and Canada West on private terms, ℔ bushel. Oats are actively inquired for, including Canada, at 46½c.@47½c.; Western at 46½c.@47½c.; [illegible] choice, at 46½c.@48c., chiefly at 47c.; Pennsylvania at 48c.@46c.; and Southern at [illegible] ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 800 bales North River at 85c. 90c. for shipment, and 95cc.@$1 for local use, 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been in limited request, including undressed American at $125@$130; and dressed do. at $165@$200 ℔ ton, usual terms.

HIDES—Are plenty, quiet, and depressed. Prime Buenos Ayres, 22¼c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 22c.; Orinoco, 20½c.@21c.; Vera Cruz, 20c.@20¾c.; Dry California, 20c.@21c.; Porto Cabello, 18¾c.@19¾c.; Dry Texas, &c., 15c.@18c.; Dry Southern, 13¾c.@14c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 249,900, against 71,022 same date last year.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including new, at 11c.@16c., and old at 5c.@10c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in less request, closing heavily, at $2 25 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been inquired for at uniform prices.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for common, and $1 10 for lump. ℔ bbl.

METALS—Transactions to-day have been unimportant. Prices remain as last quoted.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 175 bbls. New-Orleans, chiefly at 50c.@51c. for new, and 43c. for old, ℔ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, at previous figures.

OILS—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, mainly at 48c.@50c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38; Olive at $1 15; and Linseed at 55c.@56c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are very moderately inquired for at unaltered quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Dec. 12, sales were made of 2,000 bbls. Crude Whale at 49c.@50c.; and 2,125 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38 ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 12, 1859	88,017	190,607	1,873,900
Same time last year	80,110	186,496	1,492,300

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston 400 bales at 11¾c. ℔ yard, 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston 4,600 bags and 3,000 pockets Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $1 56 ℔ bushel.

RICE—Sales to day 180 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in good demand, including Liverpool ground at $1 15; and do. fine at $1 50@$1 75 ℔ sack; Turk's Island, 19c. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, and sales have been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 12½@$16 25 for Mess, and $11 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. A conditional sale of 2,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable within the first six months of 1860, was reported, at $17 ℔ bbl.—25 cents ℔ bbl. having been paid for the privilege of delivery. Cut Meats and Bacon are quiet at old rates. Lard continues in request, at steady rates: sales to-day, 375 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping. Sales to-day, 360 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 37 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime. ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butterfis in moderate demand at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11¾c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 465 hhds. Cuba, at 7c.@7¾c., with 16 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in less request, yet they have been firmly held.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 481 bales compressed Cotton at ⅛d. ℔ lb.; 50 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.; and 50 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 40s. For London, 200 tcs. Beef at 5s. 3d., with 5 tons of Lard and 5 tons Clover Seed at 27s. 6d. For Glasgow, 25 tcs. Beef at 65. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: "A ship from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton at 17-32d.; ship *Ionian*, 749 tons, from Apalachicola to Liverpool 17-32d., or if to Havre 1 1-16c.; two ships from Philadelphia to Mare Island, coal to the extent of one-half their registered tonnage, on Government account, $13; a bk. brig, 210 tons, to the Mediterranean and back, $2,600; a brig, 200 tons, to Cadiz and back, $2,000; a schr., 218 tons, from Baltimore to Kingston, Jam., and back to New-York, $1,650; one, 140 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,250; one, 139 tons, same voyage, $1,200; one, 250 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50; a brig, 220 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 37½c., Melado 35c.. Molasses $3 50 under and $3 on deck, and Mahogany $12@$14 on and under deck; one, 200 tons, to Matanzas, $1,400; a foreign bark from the West Indies to London or a port on the Continent; Tern. Schr. *Queen of the South*, 360 tons, to Trieste and back; a brig, 248 tons, to Bathurst, Africa, and back; a schr. to Matanzas, on private terms.

Live Stock Markets.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 12.

CATTLE—Judging from the sales made thus far, prices are about as good as last week—perhaps a shade better on one or two of the lower grades. The total number shipped over the Central is some two hundred head in excess of last week, if we take into the estimate those still due. On Friday afternoon an accident occurred on one of the Western roads, which has tended to keep back between two and three hundred head, intended for to-day's market. It appears that a heavy stock train ran off the track. A number of cars were smashed, and several cattle killed. The delay occasioned by this accident was so great that the cattle on board could not be got into Buffalo in time for shipment to Albany on Saturday. They will be forwarded this morning, and, we presume, will be taken to New-York via Troy, as they cannot reach here until after the market has closed for the week. The bulk of those detained are from Kentucky, and it will be noticed, by referring to the list of arrivals below, that there are but three or four droves from that State in the market.

Besides those detained at Buffalo, some twelve car loads were still due at West Albany late last evening. They were behindhand on account of the slippery condition of the track. Trains of ordinary length had to be broken up, in order to get a portion in on time; and so well did the railroad officers arrange matters, that but ten or twelve cars remained out at nightfall.

The average quality of the Beef offering is not very high—hardly up to that of last week, if we except a few droves from Kentucky and Ohio.

PRICES.—We make but little alteration in our quotations:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Extra	.5c. @5¾c.	5c. @5¾c.
First quality	4¾c.@4¾c.	4¾c.@4¾c.
Second quality	3¾c.@4c.	3¾c.@4c.
Third quality	3c. @3½c.	2¾c.@3¼c.
Inferior	— @2½c.	2½c.@2½c.

SHEEP—The supply is in excess of the demand, and the market is heavy—quite unfavorable for sellers. The weather during the fore part of last week was quite against slaughtering; but for the past three or four days it has been snapping, and should this continue, drovers may look for a speedy improvement. About 4,000 head have changed hands here.

One drover sold some 70 head to an Eastern buyer, at $7 ℔ head, or about 5¾c. ℔ lb. This was a very fine bunch, averaging 135 lbs.

HOGS—Owing to the favorable weather, the demand is active, but transactions are somewhat retarded because of the fact that some of the drovers, as soon as their Hogs were put in the pens, commenced feeding, or "stuffing" them. The receipts of live by the road, for the week, foot up greater than was expected, and buyers are having the best of it. During the day, about 600 head changed hands, at 5¾c.@5¾c.—averaging about 250 lbs. One lot, a little heavier, brought 6c. 80 ℔ 100 lbs. A few shoats sold for 4¾c. ℔ lb.

MILCH COWS—Very little inquiry. A few were sold at $30@$45.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 12.

The offerings of beef cattle this week have slightly fallen off, about 2,000 head having been brought forward. The market was quite buoyant, and there was a good demand for choice cattle; prices advanced 25c.@50c. ℔ 100 lbs. The following were the current rates:

Choice quality, ℔ 100 lbs	$9 75	@	$10 25
Prime quality, ℔ 100 lbs	9 00	@	9 75
Fair quality, ℔ 100 lbs	8 50	@	9 00
Ordinary quality, ℔ 100 lbs	8 00	@	8 50
Common quality, ℔ 100 lbs	7 00	@	8 00
Inferior quality, ℔ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50

Of Cows and Calves, the receipts and sales were some 300 head at from $40@$60 for first quality, $25@$40 for second do., and $15@$25 each for dry cows.

HOGS—The offerings were about 6,000 head, selling at from $6 50@$7 50 the 100 lbs. net.

Some 5,000 Sheep were sold at from 7c.@9c. ℔ lb., dressed, according to quality.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,

and all other skates, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

SKATES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH Skates for sale to the trade by
WM. IRVING, No. 215 Pearl-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 636 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BETWEEN 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace, registar, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; no other boarders taken; references required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

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A NEW ILLUSTRATED HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL JOURNAL, CALLED VANITY FAIR, WILL BE ISSUED ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

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will be the organ of no party or section, but will assume a fearless position with regard to all parties, cliques, societies and classes, in both Church and State,

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wherever they may be found, without reference to the tender spots of any person or persons.

Its aim will be to interest and amuse the public, while conveying sharp sermons and pungent l

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Popping the Question.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Closed for Rehearsal.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost—Oliveira the Violinist.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Red Man—The Happy Man—Yankee Heiress—Norah Creina.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Double and-dan Room—The Four Lovers—Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Dick Turpin—Nixon & Aymar's Circus—Ben Bolt.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Mr. Sam Cowell's Entertainments

DODWORTH'S HALL—Ma. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS — No. 444 Broadway — Negro Minstrelsy—and the Place of P. P. P.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Lovers of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P. M.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS—No. 768 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 639 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 365 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wauga's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There are trifling signs of life in the proceedings of Congress. The Senate devoted the earlier portion of the day to a continuation of the Slavery debate, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, defending the Republican Party, and paying a warm tribute to John Brown for his heroic resistance to the Border Ruffians in the Kansas war. At the same time he denounced the attempt at Harper's Ferry as utterly reprehensible, the work of a madman, and as too reckless to suggest apprehensions of a repetion, there or elsewhere. Mr. Wade exalted the Union, and ridiculed the threats of those who proposed in a day to dissolve the well-cemented result of seventy years' building. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, took occasion to interrogate him sharply in reference to less guarded speeches of his uttered in the last Presidential campaign. Mr. Wade was not successful in relieving himself from the charge of violent and objectionable language employed in the ardor of that canvass. After a few remarks from Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, a vote was taken upon Mr. Trumbull's amendment to the Harper's Ferry resolution of inquiry, extending the investigetion to the case of the Liberty Arsenal. It was rejected by a vote of 32 to 22, the latter figure representing the Republican side of the Senate. The original resolution was then adopted unanimously. Mr. Crittenden, after the vote was taken, stated that he had intended to speak on the resolution, hut would now omit to do so. The Senate, passing into Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Hon. Amasa J. Parker as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, and of Mr. John Hart as Public Printer. In the House, a larger part of the session was engrossed by a speech of Gen. McRae, of Mississippi, denouncing the Union-saving meeting at Boston, and threatening early disunion. Mr. Carter, of New-York, objected to the license assumed by the debate, and begged for a ballot. Mr. Cochrane invited the Republicans to come over to the support of Mr. Bocock, and so end the present suspense. Another vote upon the Speakership was then obtained, with the following result: Sherman, 108; Bocock, 86; Gilmer, 22; scattering, 11—necessary to a choice, 114. The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in reading choice extracts from Helper's book, with appropriate annotations of his own. As an incident of this exercise, a statement of Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina, deserves to be mentioned: that gentleman saying that one Darrell Willis had just been arrested in the Greenville District with copies of Helper's Compendium upon him, and that he would doubtless be hung.

While this fate is reserved for the South Carolina incendiary, that of the remaining insurgents in Virginia will be sealed to-morrow. The females of the family of Cook yesterday bade him farewell; Gov. Willard and others, his male relatives, will remain with him to the last. The remains will be brought to New-York. All the prisoners appear to be composed, and pretty well reconciled to the fearful event.

The Union meeting at New-Haven, last evening, was unprecedently large and influential. We regret that the extreme pressure upon our columns obliges us to withhold a detailed report, which we had been at pains to procure.

The news from the Rio Grande does not justify the anticipations which had been formed that Cortinas and his followers would be soon expelled from the limits of Texas. It appeaas, on the contrary, that he is stronger than ever. The Rangers who went ont to attack him were defeated, with some loss, and compelled to retreat to Brownsville. That town is still beleagered by the enemy, and it is the opinion there that not less a force than five hundred men will suffice for its relief. Cortinas is strongly entrenched in the vicinity, and bids defiance to the authorities.

The members of the Bar assembled in the United States Court-room for the purpose of giving appropriate expression to their sentiments in relation to the death of Theodore Sedgwick. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Seth P. Staples as President, and Judgee Betts and Roosevelt as Vice-Presidents. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Daniel D. Lord, and spoken to by Mr. D. D. Field and Judge Pierrepont. A record of the proceedings was directed to be sent to friends of the deceased.

At the meeting of the Board of City Canvassers yesterday, Alderman Adams called attention to a number of affidavits made by policeman and others, charging that in the Eleventh District of the Seventh Ward and Fourth District of the Eleventh Ward, both in the Eighth Aldermanic District, there ha dbeen considerable illegal voting at the late election, that some of the canvassers were intoxicated while at their posts, that one of them was not qualified to serve, and that outsidera had been permitted to handle the votes. A resolution asking the District-Attorney and the Counsel to the Carporation to furnish their legal opinions with regard to the power of the Board to go behind the returns, the Chalrman having decided that it could not, was, after considerable discussion, adopted. The further consideration of the subject was mada the special order for 3 P. M. to-day. At the meating of the Commissioners of Emigration, the resignation of Dr. J. C. Selden, Surgeon of Ward's Island, waa accepted, to take effect on the 1st of January.

Mr. Buckley, Dr. Schilling's counsel in the extradition case, concluded his argument yesterday, for his discharge, and the case was adjourned to this forenoon, when Mr. McKeon will be heard in behalf of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg.

The Stock Exchange, with the exception of State Stocks, wss duil, and most of the railroads were lower. Missouri Sixes improved to 84. New-York Central closed at 80½. Nothing new in Money, or in Exchanges, since ailing of the Boston steamer.

The Live Stock Yards were largely supplied again yesterday, more so than at any time since Nov. 15. For the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular yards of live animals destined for slaughter numbered: beef cattle, 5,140; veal calves, 550; sheep and lambs, 13,701; swine, 17,688; also of milch cows 93; total, 37,172; total last week 31,875, being an increase of 1,341 beeves, 86 veals, 3,069 sheep, 815 swine; and a decrease of 36 cows. The bullocks were in better flesh and heavier than usual, making the excess of beef greater than indicated by the numbers. At yesterday's General Market beeves sold a trifle lower than the same grades last week, though owing to the general better quality the average of all sales was higher than for some time past. A few premium bullocks were sold at prices equivalent to 10½c. @11c. ℔ lb. for the dressed carcases but most of the first quality went at about 10c. Several hundred head were left unsold last evening. Milch cows were in little request at any price. Veal calves were in fair demand at 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best, and 5c.@6c. for medium grades. Sheep and Lambs were somewhat active at rates equivalent to 4c.@5c. ℔ lb., liva weight, for the better grades. A few "Christmas sheep" went at $14@$16 each. Swine were in active demand at improved prices; 5½c.@6¾c. for corn-fed of medium and first quality; 5½c. for still-fed.

A moderate business was transacted in Cotton and Flour, at about former prices. Wheat and Rye were inactive. Corn and Oats were in good request, and were held with more firmness. Rio Coffee was in better demand at steady figures. Sugars and Molasses were less freely dealt in. Provisions were generally quiet. Pork and Beef tended downward. Hay, Rice, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Oils, were in request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. There were 443 vessels of all classes in port.

The President in Mexico.

We recently called attention to the singular proceedings which, through the supineness, if not through the direct instructions of our Government, Capt. Porter, of the *St. Mary's*, has been taking on the Western Coast of Mexico. A report has reached us by the Overland Mail to the effect that Gen. Pesquiera had abandoned his objections to the prosecution of Capt. Stone's survey, and even that a ball had been given on board of Capt. Porter's vessel, in the port of Guaymas, by way of celebrating the brilliant diplomatic victory of that naval Metternich over the Liberal authorities of Sonora. The report is to be received with a certain degree of diffidence, but if true, it must he interpreted as a blow struck against the Juarez, or Constitutional Party of Mexico on the Pacific coast. Every triumph wrung by American officers from the representatives of President Juarez is a point lost to the only party in Mexico which can be relied upon as favorable to American influence and to American rights. And that party is assuredly in no condition now to sustain such shocks from the nation upon which it has counted so long and so fervently for the final success of its civilized and enlightened policy.

For, thanks to the recent master-stroke by which he secured possession of a *conducta* of two millions of dollars in specie, the young Dictator of the Church Party, Miramon, has been enabled to contrive and execute a grand advance along the whole line which we, some time since, indicated as marking the battle-ground of Mexican parties in the present contest. Wherever his troops have met the Liberals he has won a victory, and the strongholds which command Central Mexico and menace the Pacific shores have fallen one after another into his power, till he apparently holds the Republic once more in the hollow of his hand, his antagonists of the Juarez Government being confined to Vera Cruz and Tampico on the Gulf. The fullest details of this series of Liberal disasters which have yet reached us come through the journals of the Island of Cuba, and as we need hardly say, must not be received with implicit faith.

Taken, however, with all necessary caution, the Spanish version of the results of President Miramon's campaign is unquestionably discouraging to the friends of Mexican freedom and independence. The victory won by the young Dictator at Queretaro appears to have been complete, Generals Tapia and Alvarez, the younger, having been severely, if not mortally, wounded, and made prisoners, and an important region of Central Mexico lost to the Constitutionalists. From Queretaro Miramon appears to have marched to Guanajuato, there effected a junction with Gen. Woll, despatched that officer to drive Degollado out of San Luis Potosi, and gone on himself to meet Marquez at Guadalajara, thence probably to attempt the occupation of San Blas and Mazatlan. It is not impossible that, seizing whatever vessels may be necessary, at one or the other of these Pacific ports, Marquez should run down the coast to Acapulco and make booty of the arms and ammunition sent from this country to that place for the benefit of old Gen. Alvarez. The "old panther" had not been heard from for some time, but was supposed to be preparing in his State of Guerrero for a demonstration in the most convenient direction at the most profitable time.

In one pitched battle, at least, on the Western coast, the Liberals had been most seriously trounced. This was at Tepic, where Gen. Coronado was defeated and slain, with a loss of 400 men, 30 officers killed, and 20 pieces of artillery captured. Tehuantepec, too, had been occupied by the Church Party, the Isthmus having been seizcd, according to the late telegrams from New-Orleans, by Gen. Conos, but according to the *Diario de la Marina* by Col. Manzano, Conos, according to that journal, being busy with Oajaca and Alvarado.

All this, it must be owned, looks rather black for the Juarez Government. But this is not all. We are further informed that a serious dissension has broken out in the Liberal Cabinet at Vera Cruz, in consequence of a difference of opinion between the President Juarez and Señor Ocampo on the one side, and Lerdo de Tejada on the other, in regard to the demands of our own Government on the question of territorial cessions. We long since pointed out the madness, to call it by no harsher name, of the notions entertained on this subject by the Cabinet at Washington, and we may, therefore, enjoy the melancholy satisfaction of calling public attention again to the justice of our strictures upon Mr. Buchanan's Mexican policy, as illustrated in this threatened fulfillment of our gloomiest anticipations. When the Liberal Government of Mexico extended to our own, through Mr. McLane, the most cordial propositions for an alliance offensive and defensive, Mr. Buchanan turned a deaf ear to its applications. His mind was fixed upon one object alone, and that the acquisition of territory. Insisting upon this object in season and out of season, he has suffered one opportunity after another of strengthening the Juarez Government into permanent power to slip by unimproved; and now, when the offensive has at last been taken by the enemies of Mexican Constitutionalism, who are also the enemies of American influence, we find him still busily at work paralyzing the Councils of Juarez in the hour of Mexico's greatest need.

Mr. McLane still remains on board of the war-vessel which conveyed him to his post. With the policy which rules at Washington hanging over his head, we do not know that he can be asked or expected to do anything more. Morever, to ask any sort of attention to Mexican affairs from the Congress at Washington in the actual state of our own politics would be just about as rational as to [illegible] tion in copper-mines to a man on [illegible]. Still there is such serious mischief latent in the threatened triumph of the Church Party as to make it our duty to warn the Administration once more of its instant responsibility in the premises. The annihilation of the Juarez Government in Mexico means continued depression in all solid interests throughout the country, the ruin and expulsion of foreign residents, the virtual repudiation of all debts due to foreign bondholders, and the immediate development of the long-cherished scheme of monarchical restoration in Mexico, under Spanish auspices. Neither England nor the United States can afford to look quietly on upon the consummation of all these mischiefs.

City Salaries.—The Common Council has been displaying a good deal of energy in increasing the salaries of City office-holders, which for a variety of reasons may be a very proper proceeding, hut not upon the ground assumed by Alderman Brady. That gentleman rose on Monday to give his reasons for raising the salary of the Water Purveyor to $2,500 a year, and they were two in number: first, that Dr. Rollins, the present incumbent, "is a good man;" and secondly, "that he ought to be enabled to keep pace with the other office-holders, who nowadays would keep their fast horses and fast women." It may be that Dr. Rollins is a good man; but, if so, it seems preposterous to raise his salary merely that he may keep pace with certain other men not so good, who keep "fast horses and fast women." Or if he is not a good man, it is outrageous to raise his wages merely that he may squander them in folly. In either case, according to Alderman Brady's account of him, he does not seem to have a very strong claim to the public bounty. It is quite possible, however, that the fault in the case may be quite as much in the Alderman's style of talking as in the Doctor's mode of acting. A *water* purveyor certainly ought to have no very strong cravings for the stimulants which others enjoy so much, to the envy and disgust of Alderman Brady.

Our Union Meetings.—The Richmond *Examiner* notices the fact that the Union meeting in Boston was exclusively in the hands of those whose regard for the rights and interests of the South has never been doubted. But it remarks that "not a single leader of the dominant party of Massachusetts participated in its proceedings." For this and other reasons, it says that such demonstrations, "although creditable, are utterly ineffective and valueless as indications of Northern conservatism;" and advises that the preparations for defence and non-intercourse with the North he continued.

This is precisely the objection which, as we stated the other day, was sure to be urged against these meetings, and which could not fail to detract from the influence they are expected to exert upon public sentiment in the Southern States. What the South desires is evidence that the dominant majority at the North is not aggressive,—that it tends no countenance to the violent invasions hy which their peace has been disturbed. Such assurances they cannot find in meetings composed wholly of men who have always resisted Anti-Slavery agitation, and whose position upon all matters in which the South is concerned is perfectly well understood.

The Octoroon.

There are two highways to theatrical success, which are commonly distinguished as the "legitimate" and "illegitimate," hut which we, for reasons of our own, not necessary to he here set forth, prefer to describe as the "artistic" and the "artful." What the first of these ways is, we all know, for though we do not very often see it trodden in these latter days, the luminous traces of the footstepe of Garrick, the Kembles, Kean, Rachel, still mark it clearly out on the dramatic horizon. It is the way of the great actors who make themeelves events, and compel the world to lose its wits in admirstion of them hy sheer force of their own noble gifts, and of the creative genius which inspires each play they touch with a real life and glory of its own.

The second of these ways lies through the passions of the audience in their every-day capacity as men and citizens. This was the way which led Dumas and Victor Hugo and the other French dramatiste of the "Romantic" school to fame and fortune, when they seized upon the rising spirit of their time, and translated the passionate heart of "Young France," with its scorn of the Bourbons, and its hatred of the Holy Alliance, into tragedy. They caught, as it were, the "Revolution of July" in the air, and put it upon the stage. There was genius in the doing of the work, but it was, after all, artful rather than artistic, and dealt with the drama as a means more than as an end. Nevertheless it was a brilliantly successful experiment, and has been repeated with no insdequate result, many a time since, both in and out of Paris. Mr. Stuart, who proved himself a master of this kind of artfulness in his former management at Wallack's Theatre, has just made a new and grander stroke in the same direction at the Winter Garden. He has taken up bodily the great "sectional question," which is now forcing itself steadily in upon the public mind throughout the United States, and set it before us in a concrete shape. The consequence whereof is the great dramatic "sensation" of the season. The "Octoroon" consoles New-York for the loss of the Opera, delights the partisan journals with a fresh way of attacking the old themes, dreadfully exercises the *quid-nuncs* on the matter of the *animus* which breathes through it, provokes telegraphic comments in provincial newspapers, and fills the soul of the manager with a well-being much, very much beyond words. The mischief-makers denounce the drama as a subtle approach mined into the fortrees of conservatism and Southern rights, so that in listening to them one becomes half-convinced that *Scudder* and *Old Pete* are really pulling the wires of the noisy Congressional puppets that are dancing up and down so alarmingly at Washington. The mischief-lovers echo these pleasing outcries. Ladies go home from the play so absorbed in speculation on its moral and meaning as to forget little hoards of banknotes which they had stowed away for safe-keeping behind the chimney-back, and only wake from their political dreams next day to find their hills all converted into very unmetaphorical duet and ashes. Everybody talks about the "Octoroon," wonders about the "Octoroon," goes to see the "Octoroon;" and the "Octoroon" thus becomes, in point of fact, the work of the public mind. We have already uttered our critical verdict upon the drama as a drama—the work of one man. Judged in that light, we own ourselves still unable to see what possible reason or common sense there can be in regarding it as a formidable political engine. It seemed and seems to us to be merely a cleverly-constructed, perfectly impartial, not to say non-committal, picture of life as it is in Louisiana. Its negroes are negroes, and nothing more—with the least imaginable likeness to Toussaint L'Ouverture, or Dominick Vesey; its Southerners are Southerners, and nothing more—for the most part kindly, high-spirited, generous, slightly reckless beings, who eat no more fire on the stage than their neighbors in the parquet. The only irreclaimable rascal in the piece, indeed, is a Yankee by origin, and by name a child of Green Erin. Still, the public having insisted on rewriting the piece according to its own notions, interprets every word and incident in wholly unexpected lights; and, for aught we know, therefore, the "Octoroon" may prove after a political treatise of great emphasis and [illegible]cance, very much to the author's amazement. Possibly there may be some subtle political meaning, too, in the fact that Mrs. Allen, who is, we believe, a Southern woman hy birth, has now replaced Mise Robertson in the part of the "Octoroon," and that Mr. Bourcicault who did the original tomahawk and scalping-knife business, has given way to Mr. Pearson, a much stouter and more tremendous savage. For ourselves, we can only see in these changes a desire on the part of the management to improve the cast of the play; but then we have a singular infelicity at hunting up mares' nests. We commend the matter to those "geese of the Capitol," the Presidential organs here and at Washington. It demands their prompt attention.

☞ Our thanks are again due to the Adams Express Company for New-Orleans papers, brought through in the extraordinary time of four days—of course, ahead of the mail.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Canadian Reciprocity Commission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Hamilton, C. W., Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Hatch, of Buffalo, appointed to examine the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, commenced his investigations here to-day. The following members of the Canadian Legislature, all of the Opposition, are with him: George Brown, Malcolm Cameron, Christie Harcourt, Howland Morris, Macdougall Buchanan.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Sackville, Wednesday, Dec. 14—8 P. M.

There were no signs of the R. M. steamship *America* at Halifax at 10 o'clock this morning. She is now due thare with Liverpool dates of the 24inst.

The steamship *Circassian*, from New-York, arrived at St. John, N. F., last night.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

Portland, Wednesday, Dec. 14—8 P. M.

The weather is very inclement, and there is a driving snow storm, so that there is little chance of the *Nova Scotian's* coming in to-night, even if she is off the harbor.

The *Anglo Saxon* left St. John at noon to-day for this port. She will sail for Liverpool on Saturday.

DEPARTURE OF THE EUROPA.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at noon with sixty passengers for Livarpool and ten for Halifax, but no specie.

Affairs at Albany.

CENTRAL RAILROAD MEETING—THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

Albany, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

An election for Directore of the Central Railroad was held to-day. The old Board were reelected by a unanimous vote. The proceedings of the stockholders passed off entirely harmoniously. Two reports are out—one from the Directors and ons from the Committee of Stockholders—both showing the prosperous condition of the Company.

The Board has declared a dividend of three per cent. for six months ending 31st January next, payable tha 20th February.

The Board of State Canvassers assembled this morning.

The Treaty With Mexico.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Vera Cruz dates of the 10th have been received.

The steam corvette *Brooklyn* was expected to sail for New-Orleans shortly, bearing the ratified treaty. This statement is entirely reliable.

Election of United States Senator by the Texas Legislature.

New-Orleans, Wedesday, Dec. 14.

The State Legislature of Texas have elected Mr. Wigfall, Regular Democrat, United States Senator, by two majority.

Fire in Seneca Falls.

Seneca Falls, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

A fire, which broke out at this place at 4 o'clock this morning, destroyed the old Mechanics' Hall and twelve buildings. Loss not lese than $50,000, hut mostly covered by insurance.

Weather in Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

A severe snow-storm, with strong northeast wind, commenced here this afternoon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Hospitals and Sisterhoods.—Dr. W. C. Roosate delivered a lecture last evening in the Free-will Baptist Church, on "Hospitals and Sisterhoods." These institutions he pronounced to be the offspring of Christianity. The first hospital of any note was established in Cesarea, 373 A. D., after which one was founded in Constantinople by St. Chrysostum, and in 650 A. D., the Hotel de Dieu was established in Paris. From this topic the lecturer turned to the history of Sisterhoods. This order originated hy the efforts of Vincent de Paul, a Romen Catholic saint, in 1657. Orders of a similar character were founded in all the Roman Catholic countries of Europe. The women were known hy the title of Sisters of Cherity and Deaconesses. It was only within a few years that the Protestants adopted this system of philanthropy, and it had met with great success. In this country the first institution of the kind was St. Luke's Hospital in New-York. There is one in Baltimore, and another is now in course of erection in Philadelphia. Dr. Roberts closed with an appeal to his hearers to use means in their power to increase the number of such efficient systems of philanthropy.

The Late Theodore Sedgwick.—A meeting of the New-York Bar was held yesterday afternoon, to take suitable action in reference to the death of Mr. Sedgwick. Mr. Seth P. Staples was called to the Chair, and resolutions expressive of sympathy and regret were offered by Mr. Daniel D. Lord. Mr. David Dudley Field seconded the resolutions, with a few remarks eulogistic of the deceased. Judge Pierrepont followed with extended remarks, in the course of which he touched upon the great topic of the day, the danger of the Union. The resolutions were then passed, and, upon a motion of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., a copy was ordered to be transmitted to Mr. Sedgwick's family.

A Sad Case.—Mary Smith, residing on Third-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, New-York, with a son ten years old, went on board one of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry boats late Tuesday night; and when the boat had arrived near the middle of the river, she took the boy in her arms and jumped from the stern into the water. The crew of the fishing smack *Riley*, which was close at hand, succeeded in rescuing the two in an exhausted condition. They were placed in care of the Harbor Police, who subsequently took her to the Third Precinct Station. Mrs. Smith stated that she wanted to die, because her husband had abandoned her for another woman and left her in a destitute condition.

The Case of Dr. Schilling.—Mr. Buckley, counsel for Dr. Scailling, yesterday concluded his argument before United States Commissioner Betts, for the discharge of defendant, and the case was adjourned to this forenoon, when Mr. McKeon, counsel for the claimant (the Consul for the Kingdom of Wurtemburg), will reply.

Fires.—There were fires last evening in a two-story frame building in Third-avenue, near Seventy-ninth-street, and in the rear of No. 101 East Thirtieth-street. In the latter place a horse, valued at $75, was suffocated. The damage done in either case will not exceed $150.

Children's Aid Society.—The Children's Aid Society sent out a party of 32 children to the West on Tuesday, under the charge of Mr. C. C. Tracy, who has already found homes for nearly 900 children in the West.

Church Fair.—A Fair is to be held to-morrow and next day, as noticed in our advertising columns for the benefit of the Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

More Counterfeit Bills.—Counterfeit $2 bills on the State Bank of Newark, N. J., are said to be in circulation.

Coroners' Inquests.

CARMAN DROWNED.

Early yesterday morning a horse and cart were discovered in the East River, at the foot of Eighteenth-street. A search for the driver resulted in the discovery of the body of Robert McNamany partially buried in the mud, and entirely lifeless. It was in evidence at tha inquest, which was held by Coroner Jacaman, that McNamany was intoxicated when last seen aliva, and tha jury found that this was the cause of his death.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

While the schooner *Norma* was on a trip from Newport to Montauk, the captain saw a peculiar bird alight on the forward part of the vessel, and went to the cabin for his gun to shoot it. As he stepped on deck again the piece accidentally exploded, and Frank Houston, who was at the wheel, received the entire charge in his left side. The vessel immediately put into Stonington, and the wounded man was sent with all possible haste to the New-York Hospital. He died, however, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, only an hour after admission, and the jury which Coroner Jackman summoned found that the occurrence was entirely accidental.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

ILLEGAL VOTING AND INTOXICATED CANVASSERS IN THE EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE BOARD.

The Board of City Canvassers met at 10 A. M yesterday, Alderman Boole in the Chair.

The returns from two Districts in the Eleventh Ward were canvassed, and Alderman Adams commenced the canvass of the returns from the Eighth Aldermanic District.

Alderman Adams said he had in his possession affidavits representing that there had been a great deal of illegal voting in the Eleventh District of the Seventh Ward, and Fourth District of the Eleventh Ward, and charging Canvassers with intoxication. He presented the affidavits. They were numerous and of great length and were made by John F. Edmunds, Sergent of Police in the Seventh Ward, Officer Howe of the same Ward, Geo. W. Evans, a Canvasser in the Eleventh District of the Ward and others.

A few of tha affidavits only were read.

Alderman Adams said that at the proper time he should move that the papers be sent to the District-Attorney, that that officer might take such action as the law directs.

Alderman Bradley contended that the Board could not go behind tha returns.

The Chairman so decided.

After considerable discussion it was agreed that the subject should be the special order at 3 P. M., and the Board took a recass till that hour.

At 3 P. M. the Board mat again, and Alderman Adams moved that in order that members might have an opportunity to ascertain the powers of the Board in regard to this matter, its further consideration be postponed till 3 P. M. the next day.

Alderman Genet opposed the motion, bnt it was carried, (ayes, 7; nays, 5.) Aldermen Stephens, Brady, Seagrist, Bradley and Genst voting in tha negative.

Alderman Adams offered a resolution calling upon the District-Attorney to give the Board his opinion as to tha powar of the Board to reject, or canvass and not allow, the returns from any district.

Alderman Stephens offered a substitute, asking the Corporation Counsel for the information instead of the District Attorney.

Alderman Brady did not see why the Corporation Counsel should not be substituted. If it was designed to alect any particular person at this time, it might be well to ask the opinion of a lawyer who had no more to do with this Board than any other lawyar. The Corporation Counsel was the legal adviser of tha Board. The candidate to whom the votes should be given might be the political favorite of the District-Attorney.

Alderman Adams arose to a point of ordar. He would not allow any such insinuations.

The Chairman decided that the point was well teken.

Alderman Brady denied that he was out of order, and after a brief and pointed colloquy with the Chair, he took his seat, saying something about the injustice of such ruling.

Alderman Adams (in his seat) said he (Alderman Brady) must not attack his motives and those of the Chairman then.

Alderman Brady said he had not.

An altercation ensued between Aldermen Adams and Brady. The former pronounced the statement of the latter false, and, leaving his seat, approached the place where Alderman Brady was sitting and stood over him, repeating that it was false, while Alderman Brady asserted that it was not. A collision seemed imminent; but Alderman McSpedon and the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Gallagher, interposed: the Chairman and members called for "Order!" and Alderman Adams returned to his seat. There was a great deal of confusion for a few moments.

Alderman Bradley moved that both the District-Attorney and Counsel to the Corporation be requested to give the Board their legal opinion, and this motion prevailed.

The canvass then proceeded. The returns from the First, Eighth and Ninth Districts of the Sixth Ward; First of the Fourth; First, Second and Third of the Third; Fourth of the Tenth, and First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth of the Seventh Ward were canvassed, and the Board adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

RESIGNATION OF DR. SELDEN.

At the Weekly Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, the resignation of Dr. J. Carey Selden, Surgeon on Ward's Island, was accepted, to take effect on the 1st of January. The number of emigrants arrived since the date of the last report, is 1,350; amount received for commutation of passengers, &c., $3,196 86; and balance of commutation fund on hand, $4,987 27.

Police Reports.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Officer Crosby ejected Daniel Kelly from a grocery-store, in Wooster-street, for acting in a disorderly manner,—and while he was on duty at the ruins of Messrs. Lighte and Bradburys' piano-forte manufactory, Kelly approached him stealthily with an open knife, evidently with the intention of committing an assault. A bystander perceived his purpose and called to the officer to defend himself. After a struggle, in which one of his fingers was nearly severed, he succeeded in wresting the knife from Kelly's hands. Kelly, who says that he is from Boston, and acknowledges that he is thief by occupation, was taken before Justice Quackenbush yesterday on a charge of felonious assault.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

Samuel N. Levy, an auctioneer at No. 15 Chatham-street, and John Lynch, a pawnbroker, were examined, yesterday, by Justice Connolly, on a complaint of having received a portion of $1,500 worth of valuable silks and vestings, which were stolan about a month since from the store of Messrs. Henry Trowbridge & Co., No. 38 Walker-street. They were both held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods.

A DISQUALIFIED VOTER.

Warden Beardsley, of the State Prison at Sing Sing, and Police Capt. Sleers, testified before Justice Bannan, yesterday, that William Churchill, who voted at the Sixth Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward, had served out a term in the State Prison only two days before the election. He had been arrested on the complaint of Thomas C. Gould, one of the Inspectors, and was committed in default of $500 bail.

A LANDLORD CHARGED WITH DISHONESTY.

Marx Goldstein, a German tailor, alleges that Louis Marx Levi, of whom he hired apartments at No. 121 Ridge-street, forcibly ejected him from the building, and that when he returned tha next day he found that his trunk had been broken open and robbed of $60 in gold, and $40 worth of clothes, &c. Justice Bannan, before whom the charge was preferred, considered himself warranted in holding Levi to answer.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange . . Dec. 14.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	
2,000	do	89⅞	
5,000	do	89¾	
3,000	Missouri S. 6s	83⅜	
12,000	do	83¾	
3,000	R. C. W. Loan	101⅞	
2,500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	103	
1,000	Har. 2d M. B.	93	
1,000	do	93⅛	
1,000	M. & o. 1st M. B.	70	
3,000	Ill Cent. R. B	84⅛	
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	33	
19,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	61	
50	Bank of New-York	104	
18	Merchants' Bank	105	
29	Bank of Commerce	99½	
5	Cum Coal Pfd	12½	
15	American Ex. Bk.	96¾	
55	do	97	
5	do	97⅛	
100	Canton Company	17	
100	do	b30	17⅛
10	Penn. Coal Co		83⅜
5	Pacific M. S. Co		78
50	do	s10	78
50	Chic. & R. I. R	b30	64⅛
550	do		64¾
150	do	b30	64⅝
150	do	b60	64½
150	do		64⅜
300	N. Y. Central R		80⅜
200	do	s30	80⅛
500	do	s60	80⅜
500	do	s3	80⅛
300	do	b30	80⅛
100	do	b10	80⅛
200	do	s60	80⅜
750	do		80⅜
100	do	s15	80⅜
100	do	s30	80⅜
50	Erie Railroad	b60	8⅜
20	do		8⅛
100	Mil. & Miss. R		4
69	Clev., P. & Ash. R.		120
25	Hudson River R.		42⅛
200	do		42⅜
150	St'nington R.		70
15	Reading R.		41
100	Mich. Cen. R.		39⅞
50	Panama R.	s30	135¾
100	do	h10	135⅝
150	do	c	135¾
65	Illinois Cen. R		59⅜
50	do	b30	59⅛
50	do	b30	59½
355	Gal. & Chic. R.		67⅝
200	do	b30	67⅜
150	do	b30	67⅞
150	do	b10	67½
50	do	b30	67⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri S. 6s		83⅞
2,000	do		84
2,000	Erie 2d M. B		90⅜
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. B		84⅜
1,000	Hud. R. R. C. B		73
22	Bank of Commerce		99⅜
50	Panama R.	s30	135⅜
50	do	b30	136
5	Pacific M. S. Co		78
150	N. Y. Cen. R		80⅛
1000	do		80⅜
200	do	s10	80⅜
150	do	b30	80⅛
100	do	s60	80
5	Hudson R. R		42⅜
50	do		42½
50	do	b30	42⅜
150	do	b30	43
150	do	b	42⅜
200	Harlem R. Pfd	b60	34⅜
100	Reading Railroad		41
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60	18
200	Ill. Cent. R.	b30	80⅜
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	b30	67½
100	do		67⅛
100	do	s30	67⅛
25	Chicago & R. I. R.		64⅜

Wednesday, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Annual meeting of the New-York Central Railway Company was held at Albany to-day, when the annual report of the Management, to the close of the State Railway year, Sept. 30, 1859, was presented, and the old Board of Directors unanimously reelected by the Stockholders, viz.: Erastus Corning, Albany,

[Advertisement.]

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the Great Union Meeting on Monday evening, THE SALE of Mr. ROSEVELT'S PAINTINGS by Mr. MILLER, Auctioneer, has been postponed from that evening until the following

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock.

We beg to call attention to the Exhibition, which is open day and evening until the sale.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. R. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," from Saratoga Springs, continues to give advice free at his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, in this City. He devotes his exclusive attention to difficult diseases, which have baffled the skill of the old school pathies. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are the quickest remedies for reaching the seat of the disease; consequently the best and cheapest for the public. For scrofulous sores and swellings, burns, scalds or wounds, gout, rheumatism, asthma or bronchitis, no other preparations yet discovered are so happy and speedy in effect.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

for the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 429 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AMBROTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

Singers Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines..... 80
No. 3 family sewing machine, A..... 75
No. 2 family sewing machine..... 50
No. 1 sewing gauges..... 4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 128 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Depôt of Company,

No. 86 Pearl-st., New-York.

Elegant Dressing Robes
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large variety now making in all styles of goods, at

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. McCUNE invites his friends.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Bronchial Affections.

A clergyman, writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaks of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says, "Last Spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, could until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of the 'Troches') I have in the past two weeks preached some forty sermons." Sold by all druggists.

A Card.

Some time ago we announced that on the 1st January next we were about to make some alterations in our business. Our entire arrangements being completed, we now state that we will after that time open a Children's Department in connection with our regular business; and that Mr. ISLETON, (late of Genin's Bazaar and formerly firm Ellis & Isleton,) so long known as the best gatter-up of Fine Goods for Boys, will have charge of that department.

From this time until 1st January Mr. Isleton will be at our store, and will receive orders (to be made) for all articles in this line, giving his patrons, as well as our customers who may want suits of clothes for holiday presents, an opportunity to have them made at our store.

This arrangement does not in any way conflict with our business as heretofore carried on. As Tailors and Boys's Furnishing, we not only hold our former position, but, retaining, as in the latter, we have with us Mr. H. Wilkins, who will give his attention to family wants in underclothes, children's wear, liveries, and the general supervision of both the Children's and Men's Furnishing Departments.

In conclusion we will say, that we adopt as our rule three prices for good articles. Keeping no other, and finding no goods too good for our customers, we pledge ourselves to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house in the trade.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 521 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS,	THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY,	J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE,	J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY,	WM. A. COX.

For the Holidays.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.

J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux, fancy flowers, Dominoes, French Bonbons, &c.

His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 378 Broadway, and No. 149 Fulton-st.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men,
GENIN'S Festival Caps for Young Men,
GENIN'S Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars,
Ladies' Furs for Holiday Gifts,
Children's Furs for the Holiday Gifts.
All elect, choice and elegant
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, RESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING.
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

An Opportunity to Save Money,
At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.
Glass views of Paris, Egypt, Germany, Switzerland—from $12 to $18 a dozen.

Obliged to Remove.
BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.

J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilities in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

The Winter
DRESS HAT
is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of ruptures, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Christmas is coming, Ladies, and if you wish to make presents for the Holidays, you can get beautiful embroidered Toilet Slippers (presents for gentlemen). Also, ladies', misses', boys', and children's boots and shoes, in great variety, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Auction Notice.—The great sale of marble stationary and rich fancy goods at No. 526 Broadway, corner Spring-st., will be continued THIS DAY and TO-MORROW. Some of the most elegant goods in the market will be found there.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Intimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

A Right Start is Success, A Wrong one Defeat.—A correct phrenological examination, which will put a young man on the right track for health, success and happiness, may be obtained daily of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 374 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

The Tribune Almanac
FOR 1860,

Will be issued about Christmas, and will contain:

The usual ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS and CALENDARS.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTANT ACTS OF THE XXXVth CONGRESS, at its Second Session. Also, the history of some important bills which were introduced, but failed to become laws.

A BRIEF SKETCH of the late WAR IN ITALY.

RETURNS OF ELECTIONS in all the States holding General Elections during the year 1859, carefully compiled expressly for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, and compared with former elections, for convenient reference.

A LIST OF STATES—Capitals, Governors, Times of Holding General Elections and Legislative Sessions, &c.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, by States, for the years 1848, 1852 and 1856; and other interesting political statistics.

Price, (postage prepaid,) single copies, 13 cents. American coin; 12 copies, $1; 100 copies, $8.

If sent by express, $7 per 100; 13 copies for $1.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, respectfully solicited. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Card.—In time for the cold weather and HOLIDAYS, we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of WINTER CLOTHING, that we have a large assortment for both MEN and BOYS.

We have replenished our most desirable styles since the great rush of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's ROBES DE CHAMBRE is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $25. Ladies wishing to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

H. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.—Pew for sale at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 19, Pew No. 25 (most central location) in All Souls' Church (Dr. Bellows'.) It will be sold to the highest bidder; owner leaving the country.

MARRIED.

SCUDDER—FROST.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, TOWNSEND SCUDDER to SARAH M. FROST, daughter of Philemon H. Frost, Esq.

VAN WART—FRIEND.—In this City, at the house of the bride's father, on Monday, Dec. 12, by Rev. V. M. Hurlbut, STEPHEN L. VAN WART to Miss EMMA R. FRIEND.

☞ California papers please copy.

MCMURRAY—BRIGGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. John Macauley, in the South Dutch Church, HARRY RUTGERS MCMURRAY to MARIA SUYDAM, daughter of John R. Briggs, Esq.

GOSHAM—LAKE.—In Brookfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Fitch, WILLIAM H. GOSHAM, of this City, to SUSAN E., only daughter of HOMAS LAKE.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

DIED.

PARADISE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 13, SUSAN DURAND, wife of J. W. Paradise, and daughter of Cyrus Durand, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 328 West 24th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, HARRIET ASHTON CROSBY, wife of Wm. B. Crosby, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Market-st. Church, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further or special invitation.

CONNAH.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 12, after a short illness, JOSEPH CONNAH, merchant, of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning next, Dec. 15, from the church of the late Dr. Alexander, corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Paterson for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 12, at his late residence, 124th-st., Harlem, GEORGE ROSA SMITH, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church, 127th-st., near 4th av., Harlem.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, MARY ELLA, second daughter of George and Gertrude Ackerman, aged 2 years 8 months and 24 days.

Funeral services at Bloomingdale Church, (corner Hammond-st. and Waverley-place,) on Friday morning, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at which place the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

CAREY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, at her residence, No. 19 Suffolk-st., ELIZA, the beloved wife of P. H. CAREY, after a short but severe illness.

Her remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, in Grand st., at 9½ o'clock on Friday morning, where a solemn requiem mass will be said, and thence to Calvary for interment.

Requiescat in pace.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, ISABELLA H.—*née* LEWIS—wife of Capt. Henry Robinson, in the 26th year of her age, after a short illness of 20 hours.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers and sister, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 West 23d-st., on Friday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DEAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, CATHRINA DEAN, the kind and affectionate wife of Nicholas Dean, aged 34 years 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her residence in 56th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

☞ Monmouth, N. J., papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, FRANCES EMMA, eldest daughter of John and Sarah A. Martin, aged 9 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Lodge of Antiquity F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence No. 282 West 24th-st.

HALMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, ANN HALMS, the wife of Samuel Helms, in the 41st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 296 Mulberry-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GOBLE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, HARRIETTA, youngest daughter of the late Hugh Gobie, deceased, aged 18 years 7 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the house of her brother, William Goble, No. 19 Gay-st., without further invitation.

FORDHAM.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, aged 10 years, MARY ALLEN, youngest daughter of George W. and Phebe Ann Fordham.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 110 Thompson-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROSA.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 10, JOHN ROSA, aged 71 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 66 East 29th-st. His remains will be taken to Wethersfield, Conn., for interment.

MAASH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, JAMES ARLINGTON, son of James M. and Sarah L. Marsh, aged 4 years 2 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock, from No. 64 Suffolk-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WHITE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, CHARLES GHRISKEY, son of J. L. and S. G. White, aged 2 years 8 months and 23 days.

COFFIN.—At Harlem, at the residence of his father, FRANK, only son of Charles E. B. and Sarah Coffin, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 8 111th st., between 3d and 4th avs., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

BREWSTER.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, of puerperal fever, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel L. Brewster, aged 29 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family also the members of the Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 47 Johnson-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, of congestion of the lungs, JANE SOPHIA, widow of Richard Creed.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the house of her son-in-law, B. C. Leech No. 160 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

BASSETT.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, JANNIE LAA BASSETT, fourth and last surviving child of Allen L. and Carrie P. Bassett, aged 2 years 4 months and 2 days.

The body will be taken to Bristol, Penn., for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MAYNARD.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, JOSEPH P. MAYNARD, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Jaggard, and of his brothers-in-law, John and Robert Jaggard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, in Fleet st., between Hudson-av. and Willoughby-st., on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THURSBY.—At Liverpool, England, Nov. 17, of consumption, JOHN B. THURSBY, aged 30 years 5 months and 18 days.

Funeral services on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Mr. Meeker's Church, Bushwick-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Stages run to the church from Williamsburgh Ferries.

BROWN.—At May's Landing, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 12, ALLAN HAVEY, son of Rev. Allen H. Brown, in the 5th year of his age.

COOLEY.—At East Grauville, Mass., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, Rev. TIMOTHY MATHER COOLEY, D. D., in the 88th year of his age and the 64th year of his ministry in the same parish.

Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 647, Dec. 14, 1859.

11, 53, 62, 26, 3, 74, 73, 72, 35, 9, 67, 27.

Class No. 648, Dec. 14, 1859.

48, 77, 66, 38, 37, 74, 41, 44, 32, 40, 1, 20, 51.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 14, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

R. R. R.
THE GREAT CORNERSTONE OF MEDICINES:
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This remedy is the most useful and important medicine in the world; it is a preventive of sickness as well as ready relief in all cases of pain, aches, infirmities and disease. Every family should keep it in the house. The moment you experience pain or uneasiness in any part of the body, a dose of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, taken internally or applied externally, as the nature of the pain may require, will restore the patient to ease and comfort in from ONE to FIFTEEN MINUTES.

It has cured over one million of the human race of all kinds of pains and aches—Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headaches, Toothaches, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Inflammation, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Heartburn, Colics, Cramps, Spasms, Weakness of the Joints, Sore Throat, Influenza, Worms, Croup, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Fever and Ague, and in fact all maladies of an acute, painful, malarious or infectious character. No matter how severe and excruciating may be the pain you suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will in a few moments restore your system to ease and comfort. This invaluable remedy is sold in every town and village of the United States, Canadas and British Possessions, for 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Many lives have been saved by a 25-cent bottle.

N. B.—Planters, shipmasters and hotel-keepers supplied by the case, by addressing Dr. RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

405	HOLIDAY PRESENTS.	405
BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	FINE LONDON WATCHES For SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, or for POCKET TIME PIECES.	BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	DIAMOND JEWELRY, LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	AT FACTORY PRICES, 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN RETAIL STORE PRICES.	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by DAVID RAIT, NO. 405 BROADWAY.	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

AN IMMEDIATE SUCCESS.

Try it! THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC. Try it!
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Try it! THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC. Try it!
Try it! THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC. Try it!
Try it! For sale everywhere at only 12 cents. Try it!

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE,
WAREROOMS, Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)

JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks.)
Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and most elegant assortment of cabinet furniture to be found in the City, suitable for
PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.,
Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
By the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND
FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States. PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Forty years established at No. 28 Bowery,)
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as reorsented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT No 28 Bowery.

THE JOHN BROWN FUND.
DR. GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
WENDELL PHILLIPS
AND
REV. HIRAM MATTISON,
Will speak at the COOPER INSTITUTE, in aid of the FUND for the benefit of JOHN BROWN'S FAMILY, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst.
Admission 25 cents, or $1; the $1 tickets entitling the purchaser to a JOHN BROWN PHOTOGRAPH.
Doors open at 8; exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at the door.

A
NEW LECTURE,
Never before delivered,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Corner of Broadway and 34th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*How to Save the Union.*
Tickets, 25 cents.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas, a certain party has, for some time past, exposed for sale (and sold) a certain kind of Lozenge, put up and labeled or branded in such a manner and with such a wrapper, in imitation of our box and label or brand and wrapper, as to be likely to impose upon the public, and induce the unwary to believe that, in purchasing said article, they were purchasing our celebrated BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We hereby warn the public that the same is a spurious article, and that the sale of the same is in no way authorized by us. Each box of our BRONCHIAL TROCHES is marked with our name; no other is genuine.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
SANTA CLAUS' VISIT, four Views, 50 cents each.
SUNNYSIDE PICTURES, very beautiful.
D. A. & CO.
HAVE SOME 20,000 VIEWS,
embracing Views of all Countries, Groups, &c.
They have some 40 styles of
STEREOSCOPES,
Varying in price from 75 cents to $85.
Catalogues sent to any address on receipt of stamp.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

A
NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.
"THE AUCTION—'GOING, GOING—GONE.'"
LONDON STEREOSCOPE CO.,
No. 534 Broadway, (up stairs.)

PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c.,
Removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
from
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
A wine of rare quality, at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 18 Maiden-lane.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod-Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CONSULTATION DESIRED!
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY TO-DAY,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Acknowledged on all hands to be
THE BEST STORY PAPER PUBLISHED,
Will contain in the issue of TO-DAY an array of literary talent never before equaled. Read the list of its contents, and see if we are not justified in the assertion. In the first place, we have the opening portion of a brilliant story by the famous HARRY HAZEL, entitled
THE WEST POINT CADET;
OR, THE YOUNG OFFICER'S BRIDE.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.
Then comes another installment of that sterling fireside story,
MARIAN GRAY;
Or, THE HEIRESS OF REDSTONE HALL.
By Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES,
The greatest lady romancer living. This is followed by another installment of
THE RED RAVEN;
Or, THE MYSTERIOUS CRUISER,
A thrilling sea tale by
HARRY HAZEL.
In addition to these three splendid serials, are the following sketches by the finest sketch writers in the country:
"UNDER THE MISTLETOE." By Helen Forest Graves.
"ELLEN MONTROSE." By Wm. S. Bentley.
"MARY CAMPBELL'S STORY." By Anna Raymond.
"MRS. SMITH'S CHRISTMAS." By Clara Augusta.
"A BEAR IN THE HOUSE." (A Western Sketch.) By Wm. Davis Binder.
"A NARROW ESCAPE." (A Whaling Sketch.) By an Old Salt.
"A FRONTIER SKETCH." By a Mounted Rifleman.
"THE ORPHAN BOY." By L. Augustus Jones.
"PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS." A department of choice, lively reading.
"OUR KNOWLEDGE BOX." Made up of a number of brief paragraphs, containing valuable information on various topics, especially valuable to housekeepers.
"ITEMS OF INTEREST." A department of general news and pithy paragraphs.
"MIRTHFUL MORSELS." A department of humorous gems.
"BALLADS OF THE BIBLE." By A. J. H. Duganne. Subject—"THE FIVE SACRIFICES OF ISRAEL."
THEN COME THE FOLLOWING POEMS:
"THE SNOW BIRD." By Clara Augusta.
"THE FUTURE." By Wm. F. Wood.
"A PLEA FOR DREAMS." By Minnie Bird.
"DAY DREAMS." By Andrew Downing.
"SHE IS BURIED BY THE LAKE." By L. Augustus Jones.
"LOVE." By Finley Johnson.
"NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS," Containing answers to a variety of questions of a most intsresting natnre.
Together with a number of well-written editorials, &c., &c.
The whole making up a list of contents of which the finest monthly magazine in the country might be proud all of which is offered to the public at the astonishingly LOW PRICE OF FOUR CENTS.
We are contented to let the NEW-YORK WEEKLY go on its merits, satisfied as we are that no establishment in the world can compete with us. We are anxious to furnish specimen copies of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY to all who may desire to examine it, because we are sure that all who glance over it will at once become its patrons.
For sale by every News Agent throughout the country.
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A SPLENDID NUMBER.
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,
JANUARY, 1860.
The January number of Peterson's Magazine is now
FOR SALE
BY ALL THE NEWS AGENTS.
It contains 96 pages, four steel plates, 45 articles, and 80 embellishments. The four principal plates are
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD;
A Mezzotint, by SARTAIN.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF;
A superb fine engraving.
COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATE,
With the latest Paris styles.
COLORED PATTERN FOR SLIPPERS,
To be worked in Berlin wool.
The literary contents are from the best writers.
Among the articles is an illustrated article entitled:
"A Breakfast with Samuel Rogers," by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.
A Poem by PARK BENJAMIN.
A powerful tale, "The Broken Idol," by FRANK LEE BENEDICT; and the first chapters of two original novelettes, viz:
THE BURNHAMS OF BOSCAWEN PLAIN,
By the author of "Sney L.'s Diary."
THE RULING PASSION,
By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.
The number contains also a piece of music, about 20 patterns in crochet, knitting, embroidery, &c., receipts for the table, &c., &c.
TERMS TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
SINGLE NUMBERS 18½ CENTS.

THE INDEPENDENT,
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING, CONTAINS
A SERMON
OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
"THE CRAFT IN DANGER—CALL FOR A MEETING."
BY REV. DR. GEO. B. CHEEVER,
An article by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Among the editorials are the following:
"TWO NOBLE AND BLESSED LIVES,"
"HOW TO SAVE THE UNION."
"GOV. WISE'S MESSAGE,"
"A HOLIDAY CALL AT THE BOOK STORES,"
And a spicy commercial article entitled
"TRADE AND COMMERCE—SAVING THE UNION."
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CHINA AND GLASS.
EBENEZER COLLAMORE,
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Intending to relinquish the
CHINA AND GLASS BUSINESS,
NOW OFFERS
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(never before so complete)
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LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
It embraces a large assortment of
French and English Dining, Dessert and Tea Sets,
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Wedgewood Wars, Cut and Engraved
Glass, Colored Bohemian Glass,
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SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

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It is a gem of a volume, and must have a large sale.—*Boston Transcript.*
This volume will be the favorite for Christmas and New-Year's presents.—*Buffalo Courier.*
In every respect the volume is made as perfect as it can be made through the purest of paper, the most admirable printing and the most elegant pictures, while it conveys a library of information concer

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter—the woman as a good cook and laundress in a private family; understands making meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; the daughter, a tidy girl of 16, as nursemaid, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a neat, plain sewer; will engage together or separate. Call during two days, at No. 370 6th-av., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a first rate bread and pastry baker; understands her business; would assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,360 Broadway, near 32d-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; good City reference. Apply at No. 406 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 10, fourth floor. To be seen for three days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as professed cook in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 126 Greenwich-av., third floor, back room, for two days. Also, a first-class cook—one who would go by the day or week. Call at the above number.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. To be seen at No. 124 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chambermaid and laundress, or as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business and has good references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing mistress; would do the upstair work in a nice private family; good reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., near Thompson, Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who is a most excellent baker and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 290 West 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON IN A boys' boarding-school or charitable institution; the highest testimonials given; no objection to go South if the salary be good. Address, for two weeks, MATRON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a respectable family, as housekeeper or child's nurse; the best of references given from last place. Call for two days at No. 171 West 31st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference of five years from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 175 East 26th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A young woman, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands pastry. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 483 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 849 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., Waters' trunk manufactory.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 30 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable young woman. Can be seen at No. 94 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook and laundress; is willing to do hard work; wages $5 a month. Call at No. 244 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS AND housekeeper by a young German lady; best of references given. Address Box No. 814 Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITUATION for a trustworthy girl, who has lived with her for three years. She is fully capable to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at No. 62 East 21st-st.

DRESS MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner of 6th-av. and 11th st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the INSTITUTE AND HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable young man, who is experienced and competent in his business; can produce the best of City reference as a careful, steady driver, and a sober, obliging man; and is well acquainted with the city; can be seen for three days. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and competent young man, who perfectly understands his business; having good City reference and is willing to make himself useful. No objection to any part. Can be seen, or address E. B., No. 149 Grand-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A WAITER MAN WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family; is a Protestant, and has the best of City reference; and has lived with the best families in Europe. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a respectable young Protestant Englishman, as coachman and to assist with gardening; will be found generally useful; has the best of City reference from his last employer for honesty, sobriety and faithfulness. Apply, for two days, at No. 222 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family or first-class boarding-house, or would wait upon a invalid gentleman, by a single young man, an Episcopalian, with good City reference from last employer. Inquire at No. 141 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, HONEST, SOBER, Protestant young man, a situation to make himself useful about a gentleman's house. Can take care of horses, drive, work in the garden, attend to fires, &c.; is willing and obliging. Apply at 423 Broadway, up stairs.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—WANTED, EMployment by a middle-aged man, who has a family dependent upon him for support; is active and energetic, and well acquainted with office and out-door work; can give unexceptionable City references. Address, for one week, R. W., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn., good penman and accountant, has had 4 years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 146 Wilkesbarre Post-office, Penn.

COLLECTOR'S SITUATION WANTED—BY a young man who has seven years' experience in the collecting business and is familiar with all its duties. The best references can be given. Address H. F. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED—A FIRST-class salesman in our cloth department. Inexperienced salesmen need not apply. Address to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., No. 25 Park-place.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS Salesmen who can influence a large amount of prompt paying trade. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a domestic commission-house—a young man about twenty years of age, who can bring good testimonials as to character and capacity. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 446 Post-Office.

ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED SALESmen wanted, who can sell a large amount of dry goods to near-by trade exclusively, by a house now doing that trade. Address TRADE, Box No. 735 Post-office, New-York.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—AN AMERICAN from 18 to 21 years of age, who writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick at figures, may address Box No. 672 New-York Post-office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. Give your reference as to writing and amount of salary required. Address in applicant's hand writing, DRY GOODS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small private family. Best reference, and call at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, from 10 to 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A LAD 14 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE must write a fair hand, have some knowledge of accounts, and give unquestionable references. JENNINGS & BREWSTER, No. 59 Cedar-st.

WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS JOBBING BUSIness, two active, intelligent boys, from 16 to 18 years of age. Call on ROBERTS, RHODES & CO., No. 324 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,283, dated Oct. 4, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 14, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 16, '56, 50 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. Any returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid. PHILIP HARVEY.

LOST—BETWEEN UNION-SQUARE AND 14th-st., a sum of MONEY in a purse marked with the owner's name. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at LEROY'S, No. 809 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. A. CHRISTOPHER, the Seeress, without reserve, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, molds, &c., &c., of the Advance Iron Works and Foundry, lately occupied by Peake & McCarthy, at the foot of West 33d-st., on the North River, in this City; also the 11 years' ground lease of the premises, consisting of a lot of land. The sale will be made subject to definite incumbrances.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st. SUPERB COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of original modern paintings, comprising upwards of one hundred choice cabinet specimens of Art by living artists of celebrity, among which will be found a fine work by D. Huntington, N. A., with others selected during a visit to the Art studios of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany and France, many of which, particularly those by Eugene Verboeckhoeven, H. J. Boddington, Wm. Shayer, Sen., George Cole, Heuriette Bonner and others, were painted to order expressly for this collection, including also numerous fine pictures selected for their beauty and merit, and without reference to cost, by J. F. Herring, Walter Williams, the younger Shayer, Bell, Smith, Harlow, Garland, Charlotte, Nasmyth, J. E. Meadows, Eaton, Walker, and other artists of the English school; and of the Continental artists, specimens by Strobel of the Hague, Verhegden, Weisser of Dusseldorff, Schaep, Van Severdonck, Rosenboom, Carolus of Brussels, Delcour, Carabin, &c., &c.; the whole of which were selected in Europe by J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, whose collections have for so many years enjoyed a high reputation. They may be viewed until the day of sale, with catalogue.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, on the premises Nos. 14 and 16 Amity place, Laurens-st., the machinery, &c., of a piano-forte mould-ing factory, consisting of

One action machine, with tools complete.
One moulding-mill, with tools complete.
One dowel machine, with tools complete.
One saw-frame mandril, shaft, 4 saws, &c., complete.
Five iron pullies, 5 from flanges, 1 counter shaft.
Three floor stands of iron, 6 pullies, lot of shafting, belting, tools, &c.

BERNARD REILLY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WINES, CORDIALS, CIGARS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., 125 baskets champagne, pints and quarts; Brandy wine, Anisette and Curacoa cordials, old port and sherry, brandy, cigars, &c., &c.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 256 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this a bare sale well worthy of attention.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD BY Receiver of the Receiver, without reserve, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, molds, &c., &c., of the Advance Iron Works and Foundry, lately occupied by Peake & McCarthy, at the foot of West 33d-st., on the North River, in this City; also the 11 years' ground lease of the premises, consisting of a lot of land. The sale will be made subject to definite incumbrances.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSS. DARK SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK MANTLES, ROYAL ERMINE,
All adapted for both ladies and gentlemen's wear,
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, among which may be found rich and well-trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES.

Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN-FACE DO., OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO.

A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.

OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold without regard to cost of importation.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., immediately after the sale of Watches, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of elegant Jewelry, consisting (in part) of full sets of

BRACELETS, BROOCHES, AND EAR-RINGS,
of DIAMOND, MOSAIC, CAMEO AND LAVA,
SUPERB FROSTED AND ENGRAVED
BRACELETS; CHAIN DO.
RUBY AND DIAMOND DO.
FROSTED AND ENAMELED BROOCHES.
FINE FRENCH PAINTED DO.
LADIES' CHATELAINES; GENTS' CHAINS.
CLUSTER AND SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND
EAR-RINGS, PINS, RINGS AND STUDS.

Also, a large assortment of
LONDON AND SWISS WATCHES.
LADIES' ENAMELED HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO.
& GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO., with a large assortment of other Jewelry.

Every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the public is particularly invited to examine it, as the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never before been offered at public sale.

339 HENRY B. HEATH, Jr., Auctioneer. 339

MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE.

ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock,

AT THE DEPOT OF

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY,

No. 339 Broadway.

Comprising the balance of the entire stock of superb made-up furs, valued at over $100,000, which must be positively closed out as above without any reserve, offering an opportunity to those in want of furs which seldom occurs. The stock comprises the richest Russia sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink marten, stone marten, royal ermine and other sets, gentlemen's and children's furs, sleigh, carriage and lap robes, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be had at the depot, 339 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

MAMMOTH SALE OF SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th Dec., at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large and spacious salesrooms No. 526 Broadway, Southeast corner of Broadway and Spring-st., 2d story—Mammoth sale of superb Marole Statuary, rich Fancy Goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations, from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the Statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: The Playing Child, by Baruzia; bust of the Emperor copied from the original in the Vatican; Antonino, Adriano, Cicero, Demosthenes, Caligula, Caracalla, &c.; Venus of Canova, busts of Dante, Miuerva, copied from the ancient temple of this goddess in Athens. The Saviour, by Tencrani; Child Playing with a Dog, &c., by Barstta, Esculapius, purchased in Rome by an American sculptor, a beautiful antique; The Teaching Mother, by Marochetti; Rebecca at the Well, by Fesachi; also works by Bienernai, Consani, Lazzerini, and others. Also, The Shepherdess, by N. Galletti; Madonna, by Deimedico; Angel of Prayer, by Manfredi; The Fisherman's Daughter, by Chiappe; Dog and Cat, by Cipistioni; Faith, by Pampolini. Also, busts, figures and groups by Fraucl Ricci, Fravguoni, Marochetti, Fortissi, and others, in great variety, suited for parlors and niches, as well garden statuary, vases, &c.

Also, just received from Canton and Japan, a large and valuable assortment of lacquered wares, viz., worktables, cabinets, desks, boxes, game ditto, backgammon boards, inlaid ware, &c., &c.

Also, a very choice and elegant invoice of the richest French elaborately painted vases of large size, Sevres ditto, tête-à-tête sets beautifully painted, new style Bohemian glass, in every variety, vases, mantel ornamente, &c.; rich engraved glassware, dinner and tea sets, costly Parian, by Collier and others, of various sizes.

REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size. Real ormulu figures and groups, Berlin wares, and other articles of vertu, including a large assortment of real silver-plated ware of every description.

Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from 2 to 5 feet high, (in marble vases, carved marble, Hebe ditto, card receivers with swans and figures, mantel ornaments, jewel receivers, alabaster groups, figures, busts, &c., and an endless variety of these beautiful goods—with many other rich and fancy articles imported for the holidays. They can be examined on Tuesday previous to the sale.

Articles purchased can be packed on the premises, if required, for shipment.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPerty situated on 11th and 12th avs., and on 101st and 102d sts., and known as

THE ABBEY HOTEL PROPERTY,

By order of Samuel H. Adee, executor to the estate of Frederick Weber, deceased.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

11TH-AV.—Eight lots on the west side of 11th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., together with the two-story frame dwelling-house thereon. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

12TH-AV.—Eight lots on the east side of 12th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts, each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

101ST-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the north side of 101st-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

102D-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 102d-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

ALSO—All the right and title of the estate to the valuable water privilege lying between 12th and 13th avs.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of original modern paintings, comprising upwards of one hundred choice cabinet specimens of Art by living artists of celebrity, among which will be found a fine work by D. Huntington, N. A., with others, selected during a visit to the Art studios of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany and France, many of which, particularly those by Eugene Verboeckhoeven, H. J. Boddington, Wm. Shayer, Sen., George Cole, Heuriette Bonner and others, were painted to order expressly for this collection, including also numerous fine pictures selected for their beauty and merit, and without reference to cost, by J. F. Herring, Walter Williams, the younger Shayer, Bell, Smith, Harlow, Garland, Charlotte, Nasmyth, J. E. Meadows, Eaton, Walker, and other artists of the English school; and of the Continental artists, specimens by Strobel of the Hague, Verhegden, Weisser of Dusseldorff, Schaep, Van Severdonck, Rosenboom, Carolus of Brussels, Delcour, Carabin, &c., &c.; the whole of which were selected in Europe by J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, whose collections have for so many years enjoyed a high reputation. They may be viewed until the day of sale, with catalogue.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, on the premises Nos. 14 and 16 Amity place, Laurens-st., the machinery, &c., of a piano-forte moulding factory, consisting of

One action machine, with tools complete.
One moulding-mill, with tools complete.
One dowel machine, with tools complete.
One saw-frame mandril, shaft, 4 saws, &c., complete.
Five iron pullies, 5 from flanges, 1 counter shaft.
Three floor stands of iron, 6 pullies, lot of shafting, belting, tools, &c.

BERNARD REILLY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WINES, CORDIALS, CIGARS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., 125 baskets champagne, pints and quarts; Brandy wine, Anisette and Curacoa cordials, old port and sherry, brandy, cigars, &c., &c.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 256 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this a bare sale well worthy of attention.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD BY Receiver of the Receiver, without reserve, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, molds, &c., &c., of the Advance Iron Works and Foundry, lately occupied by Peake & McCarthy, at the foot of West 33d-st., on the North River, in this City; also the 11 years' ground lease of the premises, consisting of a lot of land. The sale will be made subject to definite incumbrances.

DANIEL LEDWITH, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND FANCY GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TOYS, &c., SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, Thursday, Dec. 15, Friday, 16th, and Saturday, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, BY BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, at their salesroom, 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

The assortment will be found complete in every respect, and well worthy the attention of those seeking Holida. Gifts. An examination of the goods is solicited, as we feel assured that in this sale we offer as great a variety as will be found this season.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

45 shs. Artisan's Bank	$100	20 shs. St. Nich. Ins. Co.	25
20 shs. Oriental Bank	25	10 shs. Commer. Ins. Co.	100
50 shs. N. Y. Com. R.	100	100 shs. C. St. P. and F. Du Lac R.	100
30 shs. Gt. Western Marine Ins Co	100	40 shs. Fulton Ins. Co.	25
19 shs. Excelsior Ins. Co	50	40 shs. Rutgers Ins. Co.	25
12 shs. City Ins. Co.	70	50 shs. Firemen's Trust	10
13 shs. Eagle Ins. Co.	40	60 shs. N. Y. Com. S. Co.	25
20 shs. Lorillard Ins. Co	25	10 shs. N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co	100
12 shs. Knick. Stage Co.	100	30 shs. Firemen's Fund.	10
50 shs. N. Western Fire & Mar. Ins. Co.	50	70 shs. Am. Guano Co.	100
15 shs. Home Ins. Co.	100	49 shs. Washton Ins. Co	50
$2 000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.			
5,000 Trevorton Coal 7 per cent. Bonds.			
4,000 Teonessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.			
10,000 Black River and Western 7 per cent. Bonds.			
5,000 Toledo and Illinois Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.			
5,000 New-York and Erie R. 4th mtg. Bonds.			
2,000 Northern Pacific R. 7 per cent. Bonds.			
3,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds.			

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 19. Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF PRIVATE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, STUDIES AND SKETCHES, composing the entire collection of that distinguished artist, Mr. T. P. ROSSITER. The catalogue will embrace many of his works never before exhibited, including the THREE CELEBRATED PICTURES which obtained the gold medal of honor at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855—now offered for sale in consequence of his moving into the country, that his time may be wholly devoted to large historical works.

THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock, at the Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire collection as above, among which may be enumerated, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," "Primitive Life," and "Giorgione and Companions going to the Lido," the three paintings which received the award of the gold medal of honor at the great French Exhibition, 1855; "The First Lesson," "Washington and his Family at Mount Vernon," "The Patrician," "Country and City Post-offices," "Isola Bella," "Syrcos," "Tired of Play," "Trio," "Italian Coast," "Mountain Scenery," "Joan of Arc in Prison," together with many smaller works never before offered for sale. The pictures will be on view gratuitously until the time of sale, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and on the three evenings preceding the sale. Catalogues may be had at the exhibition, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING STOCK.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large special and peremptory sale of the stock of a gentleman's furnishing store, by order of the Assignees, consisting of gentlemen's gloves, kid, cloth, cashmere, tinsel, fur and buckskin; buttoning gloves, neck-ties, cravats, silk scarfs, plain and fancy handkerchiefs, traveling bags, ditto leggings, shirt mufflers, &c.; 100 dozen woolen shirts and drawers, and a great variety of other goods, adapted to men's wear, including a very large line of gents' linen shirts, of all grades, from medium to superfine, about 300 dozen. The above stock is well worthy the attention of dealers and consumers. The above are removed to our store for convenience of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF 149 LOTS ON EIGHTH AND 9TH AVS., 112TH, 113TH AND 114TH STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON EIGHTH-AV.—15 lots, W. S., between 112th and 114th sts.

ON NINTH-AV.—22 lots, E. S., between 111th and 112th sts.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—37 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—48 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—24 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale—an excellent rosewood 7-octave piano, by J. & D. Scher; sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, bookcases, extension and centre tables, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, furs, &c.

SAME DAY, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No. 472 Pacific, near Powers-st., the furniture of a cottage, in good order—mahogany tête-à-tête and chairs, bookrack, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, tapestry Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, cook-stove, refrigerator, gas fixtures, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., dark brown coupe horse, 6 hands high, about 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; is a very stylish and spirited driver, is of great endurance, and sold as the present owner has no further use for him. Family coach, built to order by Lawrence, cost $1,300; has been but little used, and sold for want of use.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AND FANCY GOODS.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 52 William-st., (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) an invoice of toys and fancy goods, adapted to the season. Also, an invoice of fine plated and brass sleigh and call bells. Also, 30 fine double-barreled English guns; damaged goods, &c., &c. Terms cash.

MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—OF FRIDAY, DEC. 16, AT No. 61 West 25th-st., J. MILNOR TAYLOR will sell all the furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, crockery, silver and plated ware in the private residence, a superior piano-forte. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine. Fifth and Sixth av. cars and stages pass a short distance from the house. House to let.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEW FOR SALE AT AUCTION—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 19, Pew No. 25 (most central situation) in All Souls' Church (Dr. Bellows'.) It will be sold to the highest bidder; owner leaving the country.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—OF TWO HUNDRED AND sixty-two packages of Boots and Shoes, by RICHARDS & WING, on FRIDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Sale without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

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$10.000.—that has cleared $25,000 the last six years, and is now making money hourly, daily. The proprietor has another extensive trade and cannot attend to both. It is only to know the place to be convinced of a fine opportunity for anybody to make a fortune, who will partially or fully attend to the business. It requires very little mental or physical exertion to conduct the concern, and can be attended to by a person of ordinary capacity, so completely is the enterprise systematized and established. $7,000 cash, and the balance in easy notes.

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FEED-STORE FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTablished Feed-store No. 4 Peck slip, for sale, a bargain, with the lease, stock and fixtures. Any one wishing to engage in that business, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Reason for selling is—the owner has other business. Inquire of D. COMBS, in the store.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,983 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A NICE STORE ON Long Island; must be perfectly competent to take entire charge of the store, purchase goods, &c., $1,500 additional capital will be required; the business is profitable. Address, Box No. 1,446 Post-office, with real name and address.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A COMPETENT MAN, thoroughly acquainted with the business department of a newspaper establishment, will be offered an opportunity to acquire a valuable interest. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

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In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

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In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the cause of which has been for years sufficient will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

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MEDICAL

DR. WARD, NO. 4SS BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. WRIGHT, THE INDIAN DOCTOR, secures by prayer, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Lock-Jaw, Hydrophobia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cancers, Fits, Spasms, Neuralgia, Piles, Erysipelas, and all other forms of disease, with roots and herbs, if curable. Office, No. 74 East Broadway, New-York.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings, at No. 41 Sth-av.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 12 M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11.45 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY. On and after Thursday, Nov. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:45 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:56 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandeigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M. connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Express trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Cars at Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Thirty-eighth and 3-st sts. Trains for New-York leave Trey at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7.9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Sag Harbor, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North side, 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Sconset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, this subscriber, Comptroller of the said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and franchises thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the the slips, landings and premises, to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.

An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.

The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.

The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers slips, buildings or premises, proposed to be leased during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.

The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to one per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.

The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.

The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so required.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GARNR, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 16th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.

Tax-payers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC.
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
P. I. WATTINO, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 86 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
and leaving each port every 28 days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
E. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
will take the place of QUAKER CITY,
and sail for the above ports on
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well adapted for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled.
Freight received on the 20th. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First Cabin.....$60 Steerage.....$25
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

This ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannan,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wday, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20 00
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery.....	26 90	To Columbus, S. C.....	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn...	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Fernandina, Fla..	20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...	27 00	To Palatka.....	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER, E. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21. Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations..$7 50
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATHEN,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. BANAT, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $300. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

TOANOKE, Capt. COTON, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 115 South-st.,

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17 in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC REUNION
OF
THE FRATERNITY OF F. AND A. M.,
FROM
THE FIRST DEGREE TO THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE,
Under the sanction of the various grand bodies working in the
ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1859.

The Seventh Regiment band, led by Noll, consisting of fifty pieces, will furnish the music.

Remains appertaining to the degrees of the A. and A. Rite only admitted.

Tickets, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, $3 each, and extra ladies' tickets, $1 each, can be procured at the

American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.
Ball & Sons' Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mr. J. Drummond, No. 142 Chatham st.
Robert Macoy, No. 29 Beekman-st.
Andrew Cassard, No. 53 Prince-st.
J. F. Adams, M. D., 13th-st

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare their unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language and geographical position, and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose sectional agitation in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by this Committee.

In compliance with the above request, which has received the signatures of nearly 20,000 names, a public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at the Academy of Music, 14th st., at 7 o'clock

His honor DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City, will preside.

COMMITTEE:

Jas. H. Beekman, Gerard Ballock, Joshua I. Henry, E. E. Morgan, Henry Grinnell, Watts Sherman, B. M. Whitlock, W. H. Appleton, J. T. Soutter, John J. Astor, Jr., Matthew Morgan, S. L. M. Barlow, Wilson G. Hunt, James Brooks, A. T. Stewart.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

Persons friendly to the cause, and willing to contribute to the expenses, will send to J. T. SOUTTER, Treasurer Bank of the Republic.

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THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

John Brown Sympathy Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Rev. Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips and Others.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON UNION-SAVING.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was filled last evening with an assemblage eager to proffer their sympathy in a public manner for the family and associates of JOHN BROWN. Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, of JOHN BROWN photograph notoriety, called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Dr. DEXTER FAIRBANKS.

Mr. HYATT, however, took the whole charge of the proceedings, while the Chairman proper occupied a side seat on the platform.

Rev. Mr. FRENCH offered a prayer, in which he besought the blessing of the Almighty upon the meeting, and upon the persons in whose behalf they had assembled.

After the band had played "Pleyel's German Hymn," Dr. CHEEVER came forward, amid loud applause.

The Reverend gentleman said that, two hundred years ago, JOHN MILTON deemed it lawful to write against despotism, and if he were now in our country he would approve of JOHN BROWN's action. [Applause and hisses.] Some were afraid even to praise JOHN BROWN, yet he was powerful in that fear. [Applause and hisses.]

A VOICE—Let geese go out.

RESPONDER—Go out yourself.

JOHN BROWN had a perfect right, by the Bible and the Constitution, to attempt to overthrow Slavery. [Great confusion. Two men put out.] There was nothing in the Constitution that required JOHN BROWN, or any other man, to defend Slavery.

At this point the confusion was almost indescribable. One man after another cried out, and was, accordingly, put out by the police, though not without much difficulty. One individual said that every man had a right to speak and he meant to exercise it.

Dr. CHEEVER then proceeded to say that it was JOHN BROWN's natural right to prohibit Slavery. [Sensation.]

Another man was put out, but the confusion waxed greater. Gen. PILSBURY hesought the audience to be seated, but to no effect was his appeal. In the height of the noise the band struck up "Hail Columbia."

Dr. CHEEVER—JOHN BROWN was at liberty to protest against the laws when they were wrong. God found him and man killed him.

A VOICE—Stop that, stop that.

The gentleman was escorted to the door and the Doctor proceeded.

JOHN BROWN was indicted and hung for treason and murder, neither of which was proved against him, and of neither was he guilty. The insurrection was on the part of slaves and slaveholders. JOHN BROWN was loyal to the Constitution and obedient to God. If all men would act as he did, Slavery could not exist, and if only a few, tyranny would overwhelm us like a deluge. PATRICK HENRY said for himself "Give me liberty or give me death;" JOHN BROWN said for others, "Give *them* liberty or give me death." [Applause and hisses.] God helping him (Dr. C.) he would maintain Liberty and Union. Seventy-five years ago WASHINGTON, WARREN and LAFAYETTE were canonized for treason such as JOHN BROWN's.

Here the speaker was compelled to stop on account of the hubbub in the hall. After ceasing about five minutes he continued to speak, though the noise had not in the least abated.

One such man, one such heart, one such real Christian had done more than a million hypocrites, or all the lying in all the Pro-Slavery churches in christendom. He refused communion with a slave-holding clergyman, and on his way to the scaffold he stooped down to kiss a little negro child.

A LADY—God bless him.

He would never be excelled in faithfulness. [Three cheers for Gov. WISE. Three groans for JOHN BROWN. General confusion.]

Dr. CHEEVER continued in this strain a little longer, but so great was the confusion that he was compelled to retire. A large crowd in one part of the Hall cheered constantly for WISE, the Constitution, the Union, and groaned for JOHN BROWN and Dr. CHEEVER. A Mr. BYRNES, who was put out early in the evening, returned and abused the disturbers. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Ex-President of the Board of Councilmen, and Dr. LOUIS H. SAYRE, addressed the crowd upon treason, and the speakers of the evening. A proposition to tar and feather Dr. CHEEVER met with unanimous approval. Gen. PILSBURY and Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER were present with a large force, but failed to restore order. Amidst all this, WENDELL PHILLIPS came forward and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It seems to me that the results of this evening, whether you and I are allowed in our own hall to meet for our own avowed purpose in peace, is one of those elements of education which JOHN BROWN's enterprise begins to unfold in 30 States. We calculate the strength of the blow by the rebound. Men say JOHN BROWN's enterprise was a failure, but he has proved one thing up to-night, in the State of Virginia—he has proved that she dares not exist except as a despotism.

No man may send a message upon the telegraph wires in her northern counties without a permit from Gen. TALLIAFERO; nobody may pass from one town to another without a passport from the military authorities. And why? Because seventeen men have struck a blow on the apparently full vessel of Virginian pride, and emptiness resounded! Because seventeen men have proved by their assault that a Slave State is a despotism. [A VOICE—"That's a lie."] If JOHN BROWN had proved nothing else for the education of the American people, the question, ladies and gentlemen, to-night, is, whether you are the subjects of Virginia or the citizens of the Free State of New-York? [Applause and hisses.] For one, gentlemen, I care not whether I speak or am silent to-night, amid the noise of those who choose not with fair hisses, but with disorderly, systematic, and continuous noise to interrupt—[Howling and hooting, and another of the ringleaders put out.] If it is a fact that a few dozen citizens of your Metropolis cannot hold a meeting in quiet, it is proper that we should know it. I hold in my hand a likeness of a girl of 17 summers, which was taken from the bosom of Oliver Brown, in that Armory, after he was shot, by the thoughtful kindness of a Virginia tradesman, and saved for his mother. I saw her, in the rude cottage on the mountain side of your Adirondack region, with a group of New-York Northern girls—widows. Where were their husbands gone, and for what? In that rude cottage I found the home of four heroic men, and in the next the home of two more, making six of that twenty who flung themselves against the State of Virginia for an idea. What was it? According to the laws of the State they committed felony! What are we met to sympathize with them for? What have they done that crowds this hall with men whose hearts make a rampart for those bereaved children—those almost homeless orphans? What brings us here? There must be something about that death that divides it from common death. What is it? Was he a murderer? [Voice—"Yes."[I am glad to hear it. Let us try the answer—but first let us look at the more pure, tender, brave and disinterested. [A voice—"Not in Kansas."] Every word he spoke has touched a million. ["Who murdered Mr. DOYLE?"] Every act since Virginia laid her hand upon him has lifted a million of men to a higher level of life. Mark it. Virginia utters not one word against him—not one. Her Governor says he was truthful, firm, brave, disinterested—the bravest man he ever saw. [Applause.] Virginia has nothing to reproach him with but the single act at Harper's Ferry. It is Virginia subjects, in other States that are obliged to run back four or five years and hunt up an old forgotten lie in Kansas in order even to get the means to breathe the shadow of suspicion over the spotless escutcheon of the hero of Harper's Ferry! Mark you that: here is a State frightened, indignant, yes, solemnly-tried Commonwealth, and yet she has not one word to allege against him, except the single incident that he pointed his rifle against her citizens; and that accepted, he is a model man. Virginia being the witness. It is left for slaves with souls that would be dearly bought at the price of a counterfeit sixpence to rake up a forgotten lie in Kansas in order to disshonor the fame of the old man.

Let us look at it. I think no responsibility, standing as the mouth-piece of JOHN BROWN. [Hisses.] I say, from the time he set foot in Kansas up to the time he made the gibbet sacred to all coming ages, there is no act, not one, that will not bear the closest scrutiny and the keenest analysis of any man who stands on the basis of acknowledged American principles! More than that, I affirm that the deeper you probe his life, the brighter it shines. I went to his home in North Elba, where wheat freezes, and where nothing can be cultivated but a few potatoes; where the mountain looks down on his home that is almost a shanty and a roofless dwelling, sufficient for the plainness and merest necessities of life—the soil whence grew heroes. I said to one of his children, "What brought your father to such a place; what could he love here; he could find mountains elsewhere—what attached him to these barren acres?" Said she, "When GERRIT SMITH gave to the colored men of New-York 100,000 acres of land, he thought they might need a friend to advise, instruct, encourage and aid them," and he flung away life to come up and freeze on the mountains in order that he might be by and hold them up with his strong right arm, and heart that never failed. And wherever you probe that life, you find nothing but disinterestedness. Now, what made him fling himself against Virginia? Mark you, he was not alone; he was only the centre of a group; around him were his sons—the old farmer with his household; and such was the magnetism of his enthusiasm, that he gathered the neighboring households to his arms, and they surrounded him as they went down to Maryland to assail the institutions of Virginia. He is only the center of a group. Those children in their teens, those young men of twenty, when we read their history, their letters, their words, they seem to have grown up for martyrdom. Other men brought their sons up for business; one for agriculture, and another for commerce, one for college, and one again for ambition; but this man brought his children up for martyrs. When he made them—no, he did not make them—for when they were born they imbibed it in their blood, and knew they were created to die for the slave. With older heroism we have seen great names in our day throw themselves away for their own rights—we have seen bearded men in the middle of life and the maturity of thought, come up to their duty and defend their own rights or those of their neighbors—but here were girls of 16 and 19 Summers, accepting serenely their place of martyrdom, for a race into whose eyes they had never looked. There has not anything been as holy, nor that approached it since the cross that stood on Calvery—for a race in whose blood even the Divine Savior had no share. [Hisses.] I mean what I say. The heroes of the races died for their own rights, he died for a race in whose blood he had no share. Now had he a right to die? Was he a felon? What were his motives? Virginia being being the witness; they were disinterested. There is no need of discussing that point when Virginia herself acknowledges that his motives were pure. This is a great thing to get; that acknowledgement, by the Commonwealth of Virginia is a marvel for Virginia, transfers the wonder from the Natural Bridge to Harper's Ferry. I will give you an instance of it, and I will use it to illustrate another point. When, in the midst of the battle of Harper's Ferry, the Mayor's body lay within range of the rifles of those Northern boys—his friends wanted to bring it off, but none of them would go. At last the porter of the hotel said to a lady, "If you will stand between me and the rifles, I will go;" and he went. He knew he could trust the gentle sacredness of woman in the eyes of those brave Northern boys. He went, and placed the body in a carriage, and sheltered by her presence, carried it back in safety. A day later, when that very girl flung herself on the breast of one of those very young men whose rifles were spiked when she stood before them, the son of a Virginia gentleman—and he dared to avow it in the Courts of his native State—encouraged by his father, showed that that woman's form which had saved Virginia could not save that Northern boy from the merciless bullet, of a Virginia brute. That is the difference between Northern blood and Southern. [Hisses.] Well, if you don't think there is any difference, content yourself. [Hisses. "You has better go home."] But to-day, in the streets at Harper's Ferry, that very girl disavows her act. She says: "I did not do it from humanity; I did it to save soiling my sister's carpet. [Laughter and hisses.] Do you believe her? Not a bit of it! She was a true woman, with the heart of a woman, on that morning when she threw herself, with true womanly instinct, between the hunter's rifle and young THOMPSON's life. But to-day the despotism of Virginia thus crushes everything, blights her soul and renders her capable of disavowing her own bravery, in order that she may stand well with the community where she lives. Despotism again! JOHN BROWN revealed it. But I was speaking of the act. What was his purpose? It was to free the slaves. Is this honest, or is it not? Is it honest that the slave should rise and take his master by the throat and mark his way to liberty over as many dead bodies as would flow from Virginia to Canada? Is it, or is it not? ("No!" "no!" "no!" and hisses.) Well, I was born at the base of Bunker Hill, and to me it is right. [Applause, hisses, groans, and cries of "Treason!" "treason!"] There is no doubt of it—[great noise and confusion]—and, gentlemen, if a slave with the blood of his master on his right hand stood at the door, not one of those men but would admit him, and shut the door behind him, against any hound that was following him from Virginia to New-York. There is something in the heart of a human being that could not say "no" to the eloquence of that black, friendless face. I don't believe that the man exists who can say it to the slave, whatever he may say to us here. If he did; if there was one capable of saying, Were my mother stricken down on one side and my wife upon the other, and my daughter sold upon the auction-block because our veins were not the color of the majority, and would not lift his right hand to shield himself or save them, I would say at last that my principles might be doubtful, for I had found the man at length that seemed made to be a slave. But I do not believe in the existence of such an anomaly. Now we come to his purpose. It was a little different; it was not the slave that rose, but BROWN went to help him rise. Is that right? Answer BYRON from your marshy bed of death at Missolonghi. If not, why did you go to help the Greeks? Answer KOSCIUSKO from your monument on the banks of the Hudson. If not, why did you come to help us? Answer LAFAYETTE. ["We were white men."] Ah, yes, "white men"—that shows the point; and, as JOHN BROWN said in the matchless eloquence of that immortal speech before the Court, "If I had done what I have for white or rich men, no man would have blamed me." I thought as I stood on those Vermont hills, over which we carried his body to its last resting-place, and saw in the open doors the blue-eyed babies of the Vermont farmers lying snug in their cradles, I thought how often the hand of the Carolinian was laid on the brow of the little black babe in its mother's lap, saying this is mine, and selling it at the auction block, while the Church says amen, and the State says it is right. But let us see a man put his hand on the blue eyes of one of those blue-eyed babies of the mountains, and the mountains will overwhelm Carolina, and, in spite of all politicians and pulpits, that guilt will have to come back to those hills. [Hisses.] The other one was black, that is all the difference; and LAFAYETTE said, "Had I known that it was to be a Republic holding slaves, I never would have drawn my sword in the Revolution." [Applause and hisses.] But I was coming to JOHN BROWN'S act. An act is made up of motives of a final purpose and of the means. He must have pure motives, his purpose was to help the slave. I hide him behind LAFAYETTE; and if the hisses of New-York can reach him, God save New-York. [Hisses.] Now for the means. Men say the great folly was, he went seventeen men. If had gone with a million, sanctioned Virginia under foot—all right; [Cries of "no!" "no!" and "Treason!"] If JOHN BROWN had gone with an army that called itself War, and assailed a State or what calls itself a State, and given liberty to his victims then, by all the shades of CLAY and WEBSTER who told us that every pulse of our heart ought to beat for Greece and for South America, he would have been right. Over his passage to Richmond, WEBSTER and CLAY would have bent from their seats in heaven in approval—if they ever go there. [Cries of "No!" hisses, and "don't condemn a dead man."] Now let us look at the means: He had seventeen men, or twenty-two. In the first place, is Virginia a State? I say she is not. [Hisses.] You think that is fanaticism; but if it is, it is two thousand years old. CICERO, the great Roman statesman, says, in his treatise on LAW, "Will you call a community of pirates a commonwealth?" ["No, Sir!"] "Will you call a concord of thieves a State?" ["No!"] "Will you call an association of wicked men a State?" "*Negatis*," says the Roman, "thou shalt deny it." Now the heathen statesmanship of CICERO is good enough for me. ["Better go there, then."] I say, the State which does not ask the consent of its citizens to a law; which does not understand to protect the alienable rights of one-half of her citizens, forfeits, before God, the character of a civil community. The State who sends one-half its population to the auction-block, who imprisons women for teaching them to read; who condemns one-quarter of its population to prostitution by law; who steals the labor of every other man, and condemns him to the life of a brute, is not a State, but it is a concord of pirates. [D——d treason, groans, and great confusion.] Well, I don't suppose the doctrine is acceptable. [Laughter.] If you were to ask one-quarter of the pulpits in the land, they would tell you JOHN BROWN was crazy. I'll tell you what it reminds me of. COLERIDGE says when he was at college he spent a night till 6 o'clock, studying over his books, and then came down to the common room, where his classmates had been drinking till they were considerably tipsy. "When I entered," he says, "they all got up and voted me drunk because I looked so odd." [Great laughter.] Now, I have no doubt whatever that to one-half the American pulpit that man who undertakes to practice the Sermon on the Mount or the Declaration of Independence looks very odd. [Laughter.] And he is so odd, I don't know that anything can be done with him but to hang him. He has no right to exist. We have had Union meetings all about ("and we'll have another one.") Yes? Well, have it. We had one in my town, and the clergymen who introduced it with prayer prayed that the Lord would bless this glorious Confederacy, and especially the Southern part. That reminded me of an old prayer which a fugitive slave told me of, years ago, of a man in the far South who owned half a negro, and he used to pray—"O, Lord, bless Tom, and especially my half of him." [Great laughter.] Now I am perfectly willing that any amount of Union meetings shall be held; that is one of the benefits JOHN BROWN has given us. He has given this nation a text; he has lifted nine millions of people up to the discussion of a great question in morals. He has done more to educate the American people than our own statesman, WEBSTER, in forty years of public life. [Cries of "Bah," hisses and groans.] Well, see if he has not, now. [Laughter.] He went down to Virginia; and what did he do first? He got bunz. He said, in that little school-house at North Elba, before he went, "I know I can go South, and can show them that the slave has a right to resist and will resist." [Cries of "Never," "Resist JOHN BROWN's efforts," and "Treason."] It may be treason, but the fact is, it runs in the blood. We were traitors in '76. I tell you, treason is epidemic up in those Vermont mountains. Here, in your City, the larger portion are poisoned either by printer's ink or cotton dust. [Laughter.] Up there, the farmers plant their own grain and eat it, asking no man's permission. They are willing to live as servants of God, and with their own thoughts. Up there, you find men who recognize JOHN BROWN as the ideal of their piety, and of their patriotism. He went down to Virginia. What did he do? ["He committed murder and got hung—that's what he did." Cries of "Put him out."] Let him stay. Do you suppose I came to talk to you, who know all this matter a great deal better than I do? No; I did not. I came to talk to him—(pointing toward the man who had interrupted. Applause, cheers and hisses)—and if he could have looked upon the calm brow of that old man as he lay in his coffin in his own hills, and seen those daughters and one son near, and serenely yielding him to the need of the race, hardly a specimen of which they ever saw—victims of a bondage that JEFFERSON said "one hour of it was worse than years such as our fathers rose to resist"—there is not a man in that crowd that ever would have lifted his voice against the memory of the old martyr-saint of Harper's Ferry. [Groans and hisses, mingled with applause.] Well, if there is, I say only this—then New-York does not breed as brave souls and as manly as Virginia. [Cheers and hisses.] For that is the testimony of every man of Charlestown and Harper's Ferry—there was not a Virginian that looked into the face of JOHN BROWN that was not melted in the admiration of the man and his motives. [Cheers and hisses.] I was trying to trace him. He said, "With twenty men I can take possession of a Southern town and keep it for twenty-four hours, and I can let the slaves know it and come to me if they wish." [Confusion.] He did it. He did take possession of Harper's Ferry and held it from Sunday night to Monday night unchecked. He collected some thirty slaves. Sixteen of them stand to-day safe from the vulture of thirty States under the shelter of the English flag. [Prolonged cheers and hisses.] That is something well. On Monday night at 10 o'clock he was master of the State of Virginia. On Tuesday morning two Virginia companies arrived in his vicinity, looked into the faces of twenty-two Northern boys, and—what did they do? Why, according to a Maryland colonel who described the scene to a friend of mine, they ran until they got to the tavern, and they would have ran under the beds if it had been necessary. [Laughter and hisses.] Well, perhaps that is not true—a Maryland colonel said it—settle it with him. [Applause and hisses, and a voice—"What's his name?"] Well, it was Colonel [Voice—"Don't tell it. They'll drive him out of the State"]—I have no objection to tell his name; but you do not recollect—[Ha! ha! ha! and groans]—Ladies and gentlemen, stop a moment. I am not a member of Congress, and am not accustomed to submit to catechizing. [Hisses and groans.] If you will send me to Congress for ten years ("No, no, never!") I may get into the habit of apologizing and being catechized. I have not got it yet. Whether I shall tell that man's name or not, remains for my consideration before I get through. [Applause and hisses.] Now I will go on with the account. He stayed there until Tuesday morning, until the Martinsburgh company made the first assault, and was repulsed. What followed? Sixteen of *your* agents—marines—selling their bodies to *your* service for eight to ten dollars a month, approached. He had conquered Virginia and held her under his feet. [Hisses.] If he hadn't why send him away? [Loud applause and hisses.] There he stayed 36 hours. The telegraph flashed the news from Virginia that three companies of men had approached twenty-two men and had been repulsed. If they had not run they had been driven. Then the United States Marines approached. Now stop a moment. Suppose they had not approached! Suppose the Union in your shape had not approached him? Men say that, considered as a matter of bullets, his enterprise was a failure. Stop; suppose he had stayed until Tuesday morning without your interference, and fifty black men from the neighborhood, or from Pennsylvania (where black men shoot slave-hunters, as at Christina)—suppose that they had joined him, making 57 instead of 22! My impression is that he would have gone down to Richmond and pardoned Gov. WISE. [Laughter, applause, hisses, and great confusion.] Yes, my impression is, if the Union had not faced JOHN BROWN, and he had had twelve hours to gather about him the colored men of northern Virginia and southern Pennsylvania, he would have marched over the State. ["You know better than that."] I know that in 1831 NAT TURNER, a slave, with one hundred and one men walked over five counties, and frightened Virginia dared not look him in his eye until they sent down to Norfolk for your United States troops, and I think if JOHN BROWN had had three days instead of two he might have done likewise. ["Why didn't you go?"] I say, therefore, that the Union crushed him—the Union held up the State of Virginia, and enabled her to exist. [Hisses and applause.] Very well—*you* conquered JOHN BROWN, and not Virginia. ["No; we only hung him."] It was your business—not hers. I want to detail this argument a bit. I have reached the point where the Union crushed him. Then, having used his rifles, he began to use the Press. Having taken possession of Harper's Ferry, he began to edit the New-York *Tribune* and New-York *Herald* for the next three weeks. [Cheers.] And, as RALPH WALDO EMERSON says, he knew why the New-York *Herald* was created. [Laughter and hisses.] He stood there in that Charlestown jail—he talked to the unfortunate ACKER Answer KOSCIUSKO from your monument on the banks of the Hudson. If not, why did you come to help us? Answer LAFAYETTE. ["We were white men."] Ah, yes, "white men"—that shows the point; and, as JOHN BROWN said in the matchless eloquence of that immortal speech before the Court, "If I had done what I have for white or rich men, no man would have blamed me." I thought as I stood on those Vermont hills, over which we carried his body to its last resting-place, and saw in the open doors the blue-eyed babies of the Vermont farmers lying snug in their cradles, I thought how often the hand of the Carolinian was laid on the brow of the little black babe in its mother's lap, saying this is mine, and selling it at the auction block, while the Church says amen, and the State says it is right. But let us see a man put his hand on the blue eyes of one of those blue-eyed babies of the mountains, and the mountains will overwhelm Carolina, and, in spite of all politicians and pulpits, that guilt will have to come back to those hills. [Hisses.] The other one was black, that is all the difference; and LAFAYETTE said, "Had I known that it was to be a Republic holding slaves, I never would have drawn my sword in the Revolution." [Applause and hisses.] But I was coming to JOHN BROWN'S act. An act is made up of motives of a final purpose and of the means. He must have pure motives, his purpose was to help the slave. I hide him behind LAFAYETTE; and if the hisses of New-York can reach him, God save New-York. [Hisses.] Now for the means. Men say the great folly was, he went seventeen men. If had gone with a million, sanctioned Virginia under foot—all right; [Cries of "no!" "no!" and "Treason!"] If JOHN BROWN had gone with an army that called itself War, and assailed a State or what calls itself a State, and given liberty to his victims then, by all the shades of CLAY and WEBSTER who told us that every pulse of our heart ought to beat for Greece and for South America, he would have been right. Over his passage to Richmond, WEBSTER and CLAY would have bent from their seats in heaven in approval—if they ever go there. [Cries of "No!" hisses, and "don't condemn a dead man."] Now let us look at the means: He had seventeen men, or twenty-two. In the first place, is Virginia a State? I say she is not. [Hisses.] You think that is fanaticism; but if it is, it is two thousand years old. CICERO, the great Roman statesman, says, in his treatise on LAW, "Will you call a community of pirates a commonwealth?" ["No, Sir!"] "Will you call a concord of thieves a State?" ["No!"] "Will you call an association of wicked men a State?" "*Negatis*," says the Roman, "thou shalt deny it." Now the heathen statesmanship of CICERO is good enough for me. ["Better go there, then."] I say, the State which does not ask the consent of its citizens to a law; which does not understand to protect the alienable rights of one-half of her citizens, forfeits, before God, the character of a civil community. The State who sends one-half its population to the auction-block, who imprisons women for teaching them to read; who condemns one-quarter of its population to prostitution by law; who steals the labor of every other man, and condemns him to the life of a brute, is not a State, but it is a concord of pirates. [D——d treason, groans, and great confusion.] Well, I don't suppose the doctrine is acceptable. [Laughter.] If you were to ask one-quarter of the pulpits in the land, they would tell you JOHN BROWN was crazy. I'll tell you what it reminds me of. COLERIDGE says when he was at college he spent a night till 6 o'clock, studying over his books, and then came down to the common room, where his classmates had been drinking till they were considerably tipsy. "When I entered," he says, "they all got up and voted me drunk because I looked so odd." [Great laughter.] Now, I have no doubt whatever that to one-half the American pulpit that man who undertakes to practice the Sermon on the Mount or the Declaration of Independence looks very odd. [Laughter.] And he is so odd, I don't know that anything can be done with him but to hang him. He has no right to exist. We have had Union meetings all about ("and we'll have another one.") Yes? Well, have it. We had one in my town, and the clergymen who introduced it with prayer prayed that the Lord would bless this glorious Confederacy, and especially the Southern part. That reminded me of an old prayer which a fugitive slave told me of, years ago, of a man in the far South who owned half a negro, and he used to pray—"O, Lord, bless Tom, and especially my half of him." [Great laughter.] Now I am perfectly willing that any amount of Union meetings shall be held; that is one of the benefits JOHN BROWN has given us. He has given this nation a text; he has lifted nine millions of people up to the discussion of a great question in morals. He has done more to educate the American people than our own statesman, WEBSTER, in forty years of public life. [Cries of "Bah," hisses and groans.] Well, see if he has not, now. [Laughter.] He went down to Virginia; and what did he do first? He got bunz. He said, in that little school-house at North Elba, before he went, "I know I can go South, and can show them that the slave has a right to resist and will resist." [Cries of "Never," "Resist JOHN BROWN's efforts," and "Treason."] It may be treason, but the fact is, it runs in the blood. We were traitors in '76. I tell you, treason is epidemic up in those Vermont mountains. Here, in your City, the larger portion are poisoned either by printer's ink or cotton dust. [Laughter.] Up there, the farmers plant their own grain and eat it, asking no man's permission. They are willing to live as servants of God, and with their own thoughts. Up there, you find men who recognize JOHN BROWN as the ideal of their piety, and of their patriotism. He went down to Virginia. What did he do? ["He committed murder and got hung—that's what he did." Cries of "Put him out."] Let him stay. Do you suppose I came to talk to you, who know all this matter a great deal better than I do? No; I did not. I came to talk to him—(pointing toward the man who my friend, and let me tell this story: When that Boston wife went down to JOHN BROWN's prison, and sat moulding the sabre-cut in his coat, a young Virginian, doubtless one of the "first families"—[laughter]—who had, on being informed that Capt. AVIS had retired to let JOHN BROWN and her talk old times, he insisted on looking in at the window. One gentleman requested him to go away. He did so, but returned again; but the wit of woman got rid of him. Having finished her needlework she turned round and said she "Get me a brush to clean this coat with," and the proud chivalry of the State was so livid with rage that he had been asked to do anything useful, that he went off and was not seen again for a half hour. [Laughter.] This is a specimen of this white race. Loud cheers by the rowdy part of the audience.] I say, then, that in the Carolinas the blacks amount to about one-half. The consequence is that South Carolina is bankrupt at the end of every year. One man cannot support three on his shoulders. If she should go out of the Union to-day—if you should lend her the crutches to go out—when she has got out what has she next to do? She has got to let her government sink for want of money to support it. Why, men say that JOHN BROWN's enterprise is a failure. The Commonwealth of Virginia has gone into a debt of half a million of dollars to put him down, and she will never pay the first red cent of that debt, and cannot. [Hisses and applause.] If he did not beat her with bullets he strangled her with expenses—the shrewd Yankee that he was. Born in Connecticut, he took the State of Virginia and cheated her out of the slave system. But I was speaking of Carolina. She has got either to sink into bankruptcy or she has got to educate her slaves. Now to educate slaves, a man might as well heat a locomotive to a white heat, get astride of it and drive into a powder-magazine, and South Carolina knows it—knows it to-day, when she makes the threat that she will walk out of the Union. She knows that it is only to make New-York and Philadelphia merchants, whose souls never go home even to dinner, but stay in their ledgers—[laughter]—and whose sermon on the Mount is 2 per cent. a month, and whose idea of ethics is profit—not assassination. [That's it—that is JOHN BROWN.] I like to grapple it. Yes,—that is what each age has said of men who cry out "God is God," and trample wicked laws under their feet. Now, that is just where we stand. JOHN BROWN said, "These laws are unrighteous, therefore they are no laws. I am bound to obey God,—I do. The present age says I am a felon and hangs me. I appeal to the next generation. If that generation says that I am not a felon; that Virginia was a pirate; that I am a murderer—JOHN BROWN may wait for that sober second judgement of the next generation." [Loud cries of "Question."] When JOHN HANCOCK left Boston in 1775, his rightful Sovereign said he was a traitor; when JOSEPH WARREN fell at Bunker Hill, his rightful Sovereign said he was a rebel. [A Voice—"Who was his Sovereign?"] GEORGE the Third. Yes, and by a better law than quaking Virginia has got in all her statute-books. [A Voice—"Would you couple JOHN HANCOCK's name with JOHN BROWN's? You might as well couple yourself with an honest man."] No, indeed, I do not couple JOHN BROWN and JOSEPH WARREN—not a bit. JOSEPH WARREN is not tall enough in that Heaven where he sits to-day is not tall enough to touch the hem of the garment of JOHN BROWN, of Harper's Ferry. JOSEPH WARREN was an honest man; JOSEPH WARREN was a patriot; JOSEPH WARREN was a brave soldier—an honest citizen, but JOHN BROWN is more than all that. [A voice, "You're a liar."] It's no matter what I am—it is utterly indifferent; I say JOSEPH WARREN died for himself—died for the whites—died for his own country—his own law. JOSEPH WARREN was only a soldier—nothing more. If JOHN BROWN had been shot at the door of that Armory the world would never have known that he was any more than JOSEPH WARREN; but God in his providence said, "Come up higher—I will melt a million of hearts by that old Puritan soul." [Great confusion, during which a man was put out.] I was going to answer a question if you will give it.

A VOICE—I want to know who constituted JOHN BROWN the judge of the laws of the United States, whether they are constitutional or unconstitutional—whether he, by himself, with the few friends he had then at Harper's Ferry, deluded like himself, whether he is constituted the judge of the laws of the United States as laid down.

MR. PHILLIPS, resuming—If the audience care, I will give an answer to that question. [Cries of "No," "Yes," "Answer," &c.] Yes he was. God made him a judge when he made him a man. Every human being is bound to judge of the rightcousness of a law before he obeys it. [Loud hisses and cheers.] If his conscience tells him it is unrighteous, he has no right to obey it. [A voice—how is it with a criminal tried by the laws of his country?] JOHN BROWN had a right to judge the Slave laws of Virginia on that account. You are sitting here to-night, and you say JOHN BROWN had no right to interfere with muskets in the matter. Well, I ask you then, why do you interfere? Your sixteen muckels held up the master his twenty-two, tried to hold up the slave—which is best. [A VOICE—"That is not law."] Law is nothing but the parchment, with the bayonets behind it. The laws of the United States rest on bayoness, and you pay for them. If you could, sit neutral if you could support Slavery in any degree. [Loud cries of "Question," "Question."] Let me turn that argument a little. Are these gentlemen here from disinterested benevolence? [Cries of "No," "No." Are they not here because the South says she wants support? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," and hisses.] Well, now allow me one sentence, and I will relieve you of my presence. I had rather be with JOHN BROWN in his grave, if I were worthy of it—[a voice, "I wish you were,"]—the felon, by the laws and judgment, for keeping a slave with rifles, than to be a citizen of the United States holding up the white man by my rifle, and enabling him to hold the slave under his feet. [Hisses and applause.] At JOHN BROWN's assault I saw the old tombstone of his grandfather, who fell in the Revolution eighty years ago. The old man had brought it up to his new home from Connecticut, and had ordered his epitaph to be engraved below that of his grandfather. I thought as I looked at it there is a former generation that gave its swords to despots to hold the black in chains. This man has gone up to heaven with his hands full of muskets in behalf of the slaves whom his father's forgot. I believe that when he ascends to heaven, in the eye of God that sees the oak in the acorn, in the eye of history that is looking back upon this movement, he ascended to heaven with three hundred thousand fetters in Virginia slaves in his right hand. [Loud applause and hisses.]

As soon as Mr. PHILLIPS had concluded, the audience united in singing "JOHN BROWN's favorite hymn," beginning with,

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow."

Those who were disposed to create a disturbance whistled, and, in accordance with the sentiment of the hymn, blew penny trumpets.

Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, of the M. E. Church, next addressed the meeting. He first compared JOHN BROWN to Leonidas, Gideon, and Jesus Christ, and then said that JOHN BROWN was less guilty of treason than those who threatened to dissolve the Union in the event of the election of a Republican President. [Applause.] He believed in the great insurrection narrated in the book of Exodus, and that the American revolution was a great insurrection. Hereafter, Exodus must be called a raid. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—May I ask you a question?

MR. MATTISON—No. When I get through, you may, if you can get a hearing. [Question, question.]

Superintendent PILSBURY—Will the gentlemen please to be quiet?

MR. MATTISON then went on to say that he would rather be in JOHN BROWN's place that in that of any slaveholding Bishop in the United States, or of any doctor of Divinity who attempts to make the Bible support Slavery. [Question, question.]

MR. PILSBURY—Put out CHARLES H. HASWELL.

MR. MATTISON did not justify JOHN BROWN, because he attempted to conquer Virginia with only seventeen men, whereas he ought to have had at least fifty. [Laughter.] He ought to have had at least a dozen cows, seeing that one cow so frightened the Virginia sentinels. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—K-e-e-ows. [Laughter.]

He closed with an application of the Roman story of Virginia to the State of that name.

Rev. J. R. SLOANE, of the Church of Scotch Covenanters, followed with a few remarks eulogistic of the courage and religious character of JOHN BROWN, and of the results of his invasion.

The Chairman expressed his regrets that the meeting should have been disturbed, more especially as he noticed among that class men of standing, wealth and honesty, and thanked Mr. PILSBURY for the efficient aid he had rendered with the police.

The assemblage then dispersed, a part cheering for BROWN, and a part for the Union and the Constitution.

HOW TO SAVE THE UNION.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—HOW TO DO IT, AND HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The New Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, was crowded last evening, on the occasion of HENRY WARD BEECHER's lecture before the Young Men's Pitts Association, on "How to save the Union."

Mr. BEECHER said he proposed to discuss this evening, in a plain and practical manner with a real earnest wish to promote the welfare of the public, some of the questions which now are moving men's minds, stirring their feelings, and tending to stir their passions. It was the peculiar genius of this country's institutions to extract the danger from excitement by giving it the fullest liberty of expression. We can regulate a free, open excitement; it brings everything to the skin and the air makes it healthy. Nations are half as much in danger of blowing up as of rotting down; it is not open violence, but incipient and insidious corruption that is dangerous. Decay begins at the sills. He was not one of those who thought there was any special peril beilding our land, more than belongs to every national existence. He was not scared, nor alarmed, nor startled, nor even uneasy, yet some were all of these. They desire to have a different state of things, and to discuss the means to that end. Discussions educate the public mind. He would try and review some of those reasons which make it worth our while to labor for the safety and welfare of our country under its present form of government. It was awkward even to make this statement soberly, or to argue this question. The question as to how this Union should be saved sounded much like a desire to enumerate the reasons why a man should live instead of committing suicide. [Laughter.] It seemed strange for a prosperous man, in good health, with good prospects, fine income, surrounded by blessings of all kinds, to set apart days to give reasons why he should not die! Such a course would excite something more than surprise—it seemed scarcely less than ridiculous. More than three-quarters of a century had passed since the foundation of the confederacy. Had our institutions discovered defects vital to civil order? Have our harvests failed? Our prosperity ebbed? Are we failing asunder? Is the ship stranded, and plank after plank falling away, that we are called to this distressing and sepulchral calculation? We are wealthy—socially, morally, and literally; never so much diffused information—so much reading—so many books to read. To be sure, the fire had cut off a full supply of religious books, which carried a Gospel warranted not to disturb the peace or frighten anybody. [Applause.] Strange conflagration in a place so unused to fire and conflagration. [Laughter.] But, let us have a doctor, and have a stethoscopical examination of our patient—the Union. Look at its heart—Religion; does that beat regularly, or is there ossification? It is regular and full of health. Sound the lungs—Intelligence; that is that by which the nation breathes; the upper and the lower lobes—schools and colleges—both these are healthy. Examine the digestive functions—Business; is there any dyspepsia?—a roar of digestion satisfies you that the national stomach is like a mill, working night and day. Sound the nervous system—fiscal, pecuniary and monetary affairs; everything is prosperous there. The sands of life have not quite run out yet—[laughter]—the golden sands are flowing incessantly. What is the matter with this much-nursed patient? Why do we have prescriptions, and inquiries after health? Why is the notary sent for to make the national will? Since so many men were busily occupied; since it had become a staple of daily reading; since meetings were held of our prominent citizens—[loud laughter]—oh, how wise; since there existed this period of dreadful prosperity, alarm, and welfare, he would take heed and stick to the general theme.

If for no other reason than the accomplishment of our destiny, the Union should be perpetuated. Let us consider the capaciousness of our wide nationality. This nation should go on linking State to State westward. Such empires as this in extent there have been, but their diverse elements were centrifugal forces. Here the forces should be centripetal. In spite of the wanton intensity with which we conduct local discussions, the destiny of this nation shall be fulfilled.

The unity of our land must be preserved, for the sake of the days that are past. He claimed the past as part of his heritage. Every step in our progress has been worthy

for himself at every hazard, and, therefore, last evening he had a right to expect the courtesy of an adjournment, as he then did not wish to address the House. He repeated what he then said, that the man who indorsed HELPER's book, containing as it did insurrectionary sentiments, and intended as it was to sow the seeds of discord, strife, and civil war, was not fit to be a Speaker or Member of this House. The gentleman from Virginia (MILLSON) the other day went further, and said that such a man was not fit to live. Yet the Republicans received the remark as mute as fishes, and as gentle as lambs, and they must regard this observation from him not as a menace, but as a sober truth. He had been served with a notice from the Republican side, that they were determined not to listen to any furthsr remarks from him. For this he did not care. He would tell them, however, thet the country holds its breath in suspense to catch the slightest word which falls from the lips of gentlemen present here. This Union had been threatened. He occupied the position of armed neutrality. He was not a Northern man. He had no sympathy and very little good feeling for the North. He was bound to it by no ties whatever except by the strongest of all ties—a common language and a common country. Least of all was he a Northern man with Southern principles. He was a United States man, with United States principles. He was for giving to the South all that belonged to it—the Fugitive Slave law, the right to Slavery in the territories, and whatever rights the Constitution confers. Our fathers made the compact and he would yield to it not a grudging, but ready obedience in all its parts. [Applause.] He was not a Pro-Slavery or non-Pro-Slavery man, but had a serene indifference on the subject. He thought he occupied the constitutional ground of our fathers, in whose days the people were animated by patriotism, and had not, as some have now, an Anti-Slavery God, an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery Constitution. He avowed himself a Western man by birth, sentiment and education, while at the same time avowing himself a Constitutional man. He said Mr. COWIN had been detailed to lead the forlorn hope of the Republicans, and to be shot down at the Malakoff he could not conquer. The next census would show that the Valley of the Mississippi have a majority of the people of the country, who would have to administer the Government for the benefit of all. The people had lent themselves too long to the North to make cause against Slavery and help to fight for their Northern masters, who, if successful with SEWARD or any other Republican, would divide the spoils among themselves. If they would not listen to the voice of patriotism, let them be governed by self-respect—let them lay aside their fanaticism and be Western sectionalists. He despised as much the servility to the North as they could servility to the South. He came now to speak of a painful and difficult subject—disunion—which had become as familiar as the most ordinary word of salutation. There was not a day but what they heard the croaking of the raven, and the mournful and dirge-like wail. He would tell gentlemen that the doctrines of SEWARD, HALE, CHASE, and the New-York *Tribune*, are those of a majority of the people of the North, and of a minority in the West. There was in one column of the Cincinnati *Commercial* more showing the Republican sentiment in Ohio than in a thousand speeches of Mr. COWIN who, he said with respect, does not only not represent the Republicans of that State, but was not a leader nor a respectable follower. [Laughter.] He proceeded to argue that there was great and imminent danger of a disruption of this Union, but there are few men North or South who desire it, while others are reckless whether it comes or not. He would not concede that the leaders of the Republican Party are actuated by honest and conscientious motives in their opposition to Slavery. In the early days of Abolitionism it might have been so, but not now. It was now for political mastery, and was used now as the political algebra of the day, to make out disunion. He declared in the course of his remarks, that he was against disunion now and forever. He held to "one Union, one Constitution, one destiny," which could not be fulfilled except as a united people, and by the immediate, total, unconditional destruction of the sectional and Anti-Slavery Republican Party. [Applause.]

Mr. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that, till a choice be made for Speaker, the House will proceed to vote at one o'clock three times after which no further vote shall be taken. His object was that gentlemen should not be surprised by a vote in their absence, and that they could retire afterwards satisfied that no further vote would be taken.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) who held the floor, said that friends around him objected.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said unless they adopt some such resolution a vote might be sprung on them at any time, to the detriment of the Democrats, some of whom might be absent. The advantage might be taken, and would be justifiable by Parliamentary tactics.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he regarded Mr. SHERMAN as an exponent of the Republican and sectional party, and as such, would hold him up to the country. The North look on Slavery as a wrong, and the South consider it in accordance with Divine teachings. How can we compromise it? The question has been settled more than half a dozen times within the last forty years, and yet Anti-Slavery sentiments were never so strong as they are to-day. On the other hand, Pro-Slavery sentiments South were never more powerful than now. The whole matter resolved itself into the question of Slavery and Disunion or no Slavery and Union. His position, and that of his constituents, was taken. The position of the North was also taken, and there was no mistaking it. It has been said that the South has committed aggressions and violated compromises. He denied that the South had violated the rights of the North from the foundation of the Government until now, either by tariffs or bounties upon fish, navigation laws, or on Slavery. He proceeded to reply to Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) who had said that the South had violated compromises, after having received the benefits on their side of the bargain. This statement Mr. CRAWFORD disputed. For the first thirty years of the organization of the Government, there was no aggression even on the part of the North in regard to the territorial organization. There was no effort to extend the principles of the Wilmot proviso in the organization of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and other new States, and exclude Slavery. He called on Mr. HICKMAN to explain what he meant by the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. HICKMAN—I meant to say that by the Compromise of 1820, Slavery was excluded from all the Territories North of thirty-six thirty. It was not to go there from thenceforward forever, but that compromise having been entered into for the purpose of getting Missouri into the Union as a State, the benefits arising from that compromise were destroyed by the subsequent legislation of 1850 and 1854.

Mr. CRAWFORD—I had expected as much from the gentleman, and knew he was wholly uninformed in reference to this question, and that his people were wholly uninformed. In 1820, for the first time in the history of the Government, after thirty years of uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property in the territories, when Missouri came forward asking to be permitted to form a constitution and come into the Union as a State, what was proposed? That the restriction of Slavery should be the condition of admission. This was the first aggression, and it came from the North, not the South. Then Congress refused to admit Missouri, under the Compromise, although Slavery had existed there sixteen years, and it was not admitted until afterwards. Mr. CRAWFORD proceeded to give a history of the events succeeding the adoption of the Missouri restriction, showing that the North had been the aggressor. Under present circumstances his people believed the Union cannot be preserved. He was proud of the Northern Democrats who had stood by the Constitution, but he would tell them they were powerless against the great Republican party. He alluded to HELPER as a Southern traitor, and a poor miserable wretch who was driven from the place of his nativity to seek refuge among the sacred observers of compacts in the North. The South had no fears regarding Slavery. It was an institution that could not be disturbed by such a book as that of HELPER's, even with SEWARD's recommendation. He said JOHN BROWN expected help from the North, but while they had the will they had not the courage. He quoted Senator WILSON's remarks in regard to the Union-saving meetings at the North being of no earthly account, and read an extract from a speech at one of those meetings, by CALEB CUSHING, who spoke of the hate to the South entertained by the Republicans.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that every other man, except the one who uttered it, knew it to be false.

Mr. CRAWFORD replied that the remark was applauded by the meeting. He went on to state what were the objects of the Republican Party—the exclusion of Slavery from the new Territories, its abolition in the District of Colmbia, the prohibition of the inter-State Slave-trade, and, in their own language, "to put this Government permanently on the side of Freedom." They also propose to reorganize the Judiciary. Mr. BEECHER said he would preach the same doctrines in Virginia as in Massachusetts, but why did not he come there and do it?

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.)—Because liberty of speech is denied in the South.

Mr. CRAWFORD—We not only deny liberty of speech, but personal liberty, to such men—he would be swung higher than Haman. It was the sentiment of every Democrat on this floor from Georgia, that they never would submit to the inauguration of a Black Republican President. [Applause and hisses.]

Mr. KILGORE—How do you propose to prevent it?

Mr. CRAWFORD—That will be for us to determine. We do not propose to give our enemies information as to what we will do. My people talk about equality; for myself, I declare I am for independence now and forever.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

Mr. CLEMENS asked him to give way to a vote for Speaker.

Mr. BONHAM did so.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result:

Sherman	110	Gilmer	22
Bocock	85	Scattering	9

Necessary to a choice, 114.

Mr. BONHAM had the floor. He gave way to Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) who proposed another vote, and that the House then adjourn, saying that Mr. BONHAM would have the floor to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the House proceeded to another vote, with the following result.

Sherman	110	Gilmer	18
Bocock	85	Scattering	13

Necessary to a choice, 114. Adjourned.

The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Sherman—Messrs. Charles F. Adams, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Bnffington, Burlingame, Burnham, Burrows, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Case, Carter, Colfax, Conklin, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Francis W. Kellogg, Kenyon, Kilgore, De Witt C. Leach, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Morehead, Morrill, Ed. Joy Morris, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Pratt, Rice, Christopher Robinson, Royce, Scranton, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, William Stewart Tappan, Thayer, Theeker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader, C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood and Woodruff.

For Mr. Bocock—Messrs. Allen, Thomas L. Anderson, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Burch, Burnett, John B. Clark, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, James Craig, Burton Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Renben Davis, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, Engtish, Florence, Fouks, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, John T. Harris, Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Larrabee, Lasker, Logan, Love, Maclay, Charles D. Martin, Elbert S. Martin, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Sydenham, Moore, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Payton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, James C. Robinson, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, William Smith, Stevenson, James A. Stewart, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson and Wright.

For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. William C. Anderson, Boteler, Boutigny, Brabson, Briggs, Bristow, H. Winter, Davis, Etheridge, J. Morrison Harris, Hatton, Hill, James M. Leach, Nelson, Olin, Quarles, William N. H. Smith, Stokes, Vance and Webster.

For Mr. Phelps—Mr. Bocock.

For Mr. Adrain—Mr. Reynolds.

For Mr. Reynolds—Messrs. Clark, of New-York, and Davis, of Indiana.

For Mr. Briggs—Mr. Gilmer.

For Mr. Boteler—Messrs. Adams, Hardman, Mallory, Maynard, and Moore, of Kentucky.

For Mr. McQueen—Mr. Pugh.

For Mr. Davis, (of Indiana,)—Messrs. Adrain and Riggs.

The Prospects of the Session.

THE SPEAKERSHIP—SPEECH OF HON. GARNETT B. ADRAIN—POLICY OF THE REPUBLICANS—POSITION OF MR. BOTELER OF VIRGINIA—THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.

The ballot, to-day, satisfied not only the Republicans, but all parties, that there can be no election of Speaker by a majority vote of the House. The result, thus far, has been to demonstrate the fact that Mr. SHERMAN lacks six votes of enough to elevate him to the Speakership, and until some gentleman is willing to change front, further balloting seems to be quite as unnecessary as speechifying is unprofitable. Indeed it became a matter of grave consideration to-day, in the House, what would be the best manner of "killing time." The Republicans insisted on repeating the ballot over and over, each call of the roll occupying thirty minutes. The Democrats thought this would be a most uninteresting proceeding unless there was some result to be arrived at, and, therefore, preferred continuing the debate. Mr. MILES suggested that the Democracy had now the Republican Party on trial before the country, and it was desirable to proceed with the prosecution. Mr. CLARK insisted on a vote upon his "impending" resolution prior to the election of Speaker. If this be his purpose, he need not become impatient, as it will be some time before the latter event will take place.

The speech, yesterday, of Hon. G. B. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, was bold, lucid and conservative, though he was scorchingly severe upon the Federal Administration. Among other things he alluded to a supposed attempt to influence his vote during the last Congress, when, just before taking an important vote, a high functionary of the Government approached him, at his seat, and assured him that the Cabinet had that day determined to send a near relative of Mr. A.'s on a foreign mission. Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, obtained the floor, and having called Mr. ADRAIN to the stand to "answer," was taken completely "off at the knees" by the New-Jersey member, who, after answering fully, returned the compliment by asking another question, which took the Ex-Governor so aback, that his declaration of unfairness was greeted with laughter from all parts of the hall. Mr. MCRAE's speech, however, was a fine effort, underlaid with a vein of infinite good humor.

The Republicans, I understand, will strictly adhere to their policy of silence, and will persistently vote against all motions to adjourn. They are in no hurry to organize, although they do not mean to be placed in a position to be held responsible for the delay. Under no possible circumstances will they abandon their present standard-bearer, nor has their confidence in his final success in the least abated.

Mr. MAYNARD has abandoned all hope of a vote on his resolution declaring the oldest member of the body temporary Chairman. It was offered in good faith, with a view to arresting the disorder which now characterizes the proceedings of the House, and which, under general parliamentary law, cannot be prevented.

The position of Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, seems not to be understood by the country, nor by his own immediate constituents. Although voting for Mr. GILMER, he stands ready to vote for Mr. BOCOCK, or any other conservative Democrat, when his vote will elect him. In this determination, I understand, Mr. BOTELER does not stand alone among the Southern Opposition. On the other hand, at least four of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are ready to vote for Mr. SHERMAN when their votes will secure his triumph.

The Senate held their first executive session to-day, and considered several appointments submitted by the President. Though concluding to postpone the delivery of his Message for a few days longer, lest he be considered precipitate, yet I am assured this evening, by a member of the Cabinet, that it will go to Congress in a very few days, whether there is an organization or not. Yesterday was the day fixed upon, but an anxiety to hear from Mexico first induced a postponement. The nomination of Minister MASON's successor, it is understood, will be made this week, but who the lucky one will be I have not been able to ascertain. INDEPENDENT.

From Another Correspondent.

IMPROVED TEMPER OF THE HOUSE—TREATMENT OF THE ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRATS—MR. BRIGGS, OF NEW-YORK—THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE PARKER—PRESIDENTIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.

There was a visible and very marked improvement in the temper of the House to-day, several hearty bursts of laughter being elicited at various points, and the whole tone of the speeches made on both sides having less acerbity than heretofore. It cannot be said that the Republicans have, as yet, shown any disposition to abandon SHERMAN, but they talk much less confidently of a speedy election. As matters now are, they can poll but 110 votes, leaving six more necessary to a choice, and it becomes more certain every ballot that but three of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats will coalesce with the supporters of SHERMAN. These three are HASKIN, of New-York, and SWARTE and HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, the consideration for their support being, as alleged, that the Republicans shall take up JOHN W. FORNEY for Clerk, and give the printing to BOWLES, of Massachusetts, who is understood to have a private understanding on the subject with Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL. It was thought at first that the five other Anti-Lecompton men might be induced to vote for the plurality rule, but this anticipation decreases daily, and all the combinationmongers are at sea again. To-day the vote for Speaker showed the Republican strength for SHERMAN on the floor to be 108, the regular Democratic vote for BOCOCK, 86, the Southern Opposition, voting for JOHN A. GILMER, 22, while the eight Anti-Lecompton members interchanged with each other the compliment of a single vote each—CLARK, of New-York, voting for ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, ADRAIN duly reciprocating the favor, and so on with the remaining six.

It is complained of the Administration, even by its warmest supporters, that due concessions have not been made to the Anti-Lecompton and Southern Opposition influences here at work. The President seems to insist on absolute submission, after all power to enforce such laws has passed away; and his more moderate supporters, [illegible] ing now a dead issue, its bitterness [illegible] begin to despair. All reports that a reconciliation had been, or was likely to be, patched up between Judge DOUGLAS and the White House are utterly without foundation, though there was probably some ground for the belief that ROBERT J. WALKER earnestly desired some such compromise to be made. Judge DOUGLAS maintains the position which he has always held, that he and his friends *need* no reconciliation with the Administration, his and their course being to sustain the Democratic Party and its candidates, wholly irrespective of any Executive dictation or request.

The evil effects of spurring a willing horse, too sharply, have been shown in the refusal of GEORGE BRIGGS of New-York to vote with the Republican majority. Mr. BRIGGS complains that a line of threatening was adopted towards him which made resistance a duty, and to-day he voted with the South Americans for GILMER, a position from which it is not his intention to retreat. Had a different policy been adopted towards this gentleman, he might possibly have been gained over to the SHERMAN side. As things are, he has announced that under no circumstances will he vote for the Republican candidate.

The nomination of Judge AMASA J. PARKER to the vacant New-York United States District-Attorneyship, which was confirmed to-day in the Senate, is regarded on all hands as an indication that the regular Democratic organization of New-York State will be sustained at Charleston. Politicians here, however, are so much occupied with the Speakership that no local struggles can receive any attention, and the Mayoralty election in your City appears to have made as little impression as an election of the same character held in any Western or Southern town. It seems understood to have been a municipal and not a political contest, all strictly party-lines having been abandoned in the effort to secure an honest and able administration of City affairs.

As to Presidential prospects, they are so shifting as to almost require a special telegraph to contradict each rumor set afloat by the friends and advocates of various interests. Secretary COBB, however, is the Southern candidate at present most talked of, but numbers still seem to think that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will eventually be the choice of this section. The friends of Judge DOUGLAS rejoice in the assurance that their candidate has already carried every District in the State of Ohio—seventeen Districts having instructed in his favor, and the four others having appointed Douglas men. It is claimed, moreover, that the Ohio State Convention, which meets on the 5th of January next, will appoint four Douglas Delegates at Large, and also give instructions that the vote of the State shall be cast as an unit in his favor. Mr. DOUGLAS has also carried a majority of the Indiana delegation, so that the unit rule will give him the full State vote—the BRIGHTS, JOHN L. ROBINSON, VOORHIES, WILLARD and MCDONALD, who were opposed to him, having each been defeated in their own counties.

The Douglas interest also reckon confidently that every Northwestern State will instruct in the "Little Giant's" favor—thus giving him 65 votes, which, with 41 votes from the New-England States, 7 from New-Jersey, 3 from Delaware, 9 from Missouri and 8 from Mariand, will be a pretty safe and large capital with which to enter the Cherleston Convention. They also claim that DOUGLAS will be the second choice of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina—in fact, that, quite as probably as not, he may be the first choice of the last-named State. Personally, Mr. DOUGLAS appears to have quite recovered his health, and will resume his seat in the Senate either on the first fine day, or whenever any emergency demanding his presence may arise. He is a little pulled down by his late severe illness, but his spirits are excellent, and his constitution appears to have received no injury. When the Holidays arrive, he purposes paying a visit to New-York, where his friends will doubtless receive him with enthusiasm.

There will be little done in the ball-giving line, in this city, until after the Holidays, the only evening reception, of late, having been that given by Secretary CASS, last week. There are indications that the real alarm and exasperation of the South, produced by the Harper's Ferry inroad and its attendant circumstances, are beginning to subside. The Southern members talk more rationally on the subject than at first, and appear to be receiving a truer impression of Northern sentiment. The Union demonstrations are doing good, and will tend to allay whatever doubt or excitement still exists.

ATTITUDE OF THE PARTIES—THE SPEECH OF SICKLES—HIS SEAT—RESIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1859.

The Republican chiefs appear very confident of their destiny, but to-day some indications were thrown out that SHERMAN may be dropped by them on account of his unlucky indorsement of HELPER's book. On the floor of the House this afternoon might be noticed Senators CHARLES SUMNER, looking well and hearty; HENRY WILSON, FOOTE of Vermont and JOHN P. HALE, all apparently busy manipulating certain refractory members of the popular body; while Mr. THURLOW WEED stalked round the corresponding tables, outside the bar, supervising everything with an eye of a general, and occasionally working his forefinger to good advantage in persuesive discourse with some weak political brother, temptcd to commit sin by the allurements now freely offered on all sides.

The Administration men, with a compact force of ninety-one, and two more votes in reserve if that number will elect, calmly await the march of events, and seemingly rely on a masterly inactivity as the best means for scaring the Southern oppositionists into a return to their natural allegiance. The President only is anxious to prevent the election of a *non-committal* man. He desires that the Speaker shall either be a Republican pure and simple—and the more aggravated the type the better it will suit; or a Democrat, on whose party-shield no bar-sinister of rebellious heresy can be supposed or suspected to rest.

The Southern Opposition members have to all appearance but twenty-three votes; nevertheless, ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, to-day astonished and rather shook all political calculations by announcing that his wing of the Opposition could get thirty-five votes for their candidate at any moment when such a vote would prove decisive.

As to the Anti-Lecompton men, little definite can be learned as yet, though there are good grounds for believing that HORACE F. CLARK will not, under any circumstances, or by any subterfuge, give a vote likely to place a Republican Speaker in the Chair. He and his friends declare that they will *not* vote for an Administration man, since the Administration has dofied and attempted to crush them; that they do *not* think the Southern Opposition, with but twenty-three positive votes, should attempt to extort submission from an organization of one hundred Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton Democrats; and that, in their view, some man of Democratic proclivities should be taken up, who is not tied to the Administration as a regular party nominee, nor opposed publicly to the course of the Administration by any act of direct hostility. There are but a very few men meeting these positive and negative requirements in the House—the most prominent being Hon. THOMAS J. BARR, of New-York, who is a Democrat of unquestioned regularity in principle, though elected on a stump, against a regular nominee of the Democratic organization.

The feature of to-day was the three hours' speech made by Mr. SICKLES—due notice of which having been given last night, the galleries, as might have been expected, were to-day thronged with a curious audience, in which the female element of the city had an unusually large representation. When the clerk called the House to order at 12 o'clock M., the attendance of members was very slim—so slim, indeed, taking into consideration the general excitement of this "crisis," as to argue a predisposition in certain quarters to give Mr. SICKLES the cold shoulder. Most of the members present read newspapers or letters during the oration, chatted together or walked about—in fact, any and every employment was resorted to by a very large majority of the House, to signify indifference both to the speaker and his sentiments.

Against this apathy or ill-concealed hostility, it was very difficult for a speaker to struggle—each sentence falling on unresponsive ears, and not eliciting the least demonstration of applause or attention, except some slight clapping from the masculine gallery when Mr. S. resumed his seat. On the whole, it was a very painful and impressive sight—one not cheerfully to be witnessed a second time, and an experiment which it would seem to require nerves of iron and eyes of granite in any orator to repeat. There were undoubtedly good points of elocution in the address, but the rustling of folding and unfolding newspapers, the buzz of conversation and the calls for messengers, made the whole lose its effect on the ear.

From this and other indications, there can be little doubt that the claims of A. J. WILLIAMSON, who is here to contest Mr. SICKLES' seat, will receive a fair and rather partial consideration on the first roll-call after the House has been organized. Mr. WILLIAMSON has been industrious in the collection of evidence, and has now prepared a case for submission, in which he hopes to be able to prove that three hundred and twenty fraudulent votes were cast for Mr. SICKLES, whose final apparent majority over the contestant only amounted to one hundred and twenty-five, or thereabouts. This would give WILLIAMSON an actual majority of two hundred; and, judging from what can everywhere be heard, the House will not be sorry to find itself relieved of a man who can no longer be useful to any side. The Republicans will press for WILLIAMSON's reception actively, and the Democrats will probably do no more than contend that the District should be sent back for reelection. Serious complaints are made against the Clerk of the House in this case for having failed to read the full return made by the New-York Secretary of State, as to the Third Congressional District. There was a protest appended, under legal advice, to the regular return; but of this no notice was taken by the Clerk when calling the roll for an informal organization. The chances appear to be at present that the strength of WILLIAMSON's case will carry him through.

There is a general impression here that the chances in favor of Judge DOUGLAS are decreasing. The fury of Harper's Ferry inclining the Southerners to be extreme in their demands for a strait-laced conservative Democrat. This may all be as represented, and yet should the South find that it can do no better—should the Republicans, for instance, carry an extreme man like SHERMAN for Speaker—why then it would seem every way likely that Judge DOUGLAS may be taken up by all sections of the Democracy as a compromise candidate, and the only one able to carry with him any large accessions of Northern sentiment. Nevertheless the prospects of Hons. C. BRECKINRIDGE are also favorably noticed, while Mr. HUNTER has fallen temporarily into the background—perhaps only to be reproduced at the right moment with fifteen States going solid for his nomination.

The President is in good health, but looks worried and nervous under the daily agitation of the Speakership. It is felt that the Republican leaders here have embarked in a course which, if carried out at all, must be carried out with a high hand, and by all the agencies of warfare which the Speakership would place at their disposal. Hostile Committees would be appointed to ransack every nook and corner of the public service. Contracts would undergo confession on the rack, and Congressional thumbscrews would be ruthlessly applied to every one connected with the Administration who might present any similitude of having grown suddenly rich. It is but due to the President to say that not even his worst enemy believes that *he* would have anything personally to fear from these processes, but much annoyance, if nothing worse, might ensue to many of his friends, and this, of course, would be a calamity to the party. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE appears very active in advocating Mr. BUCHANAN's wishes, and to a great extent may be regarded as the President's mouthpiece. He is largely talked of for the Speakership, and a much worse choice could easily be made. To give a rumor for what it is worth—a rumor pervading all circles and gatherings, everywhere believed and yet nowhere directly authenticated—it is confidently whispered that a reconciliation is now in progress between the President and Judge DOUGLAS, the main mover in the matter—as the principals refused to come together—being ROBERT J. WALKER, who is now in this city, largely engaged in professional duties connected with the Court of Claims, but also having some hours to devote to public matters, which he has occupied in the manner indicated. It is thought that the Speakership will be the rallying-point on which Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton men may be again brought together.

One good indication here of returning calmness to the South is the general indignation expressed by Southern men against the course of the New-York *Herald* in collecting and republishing in the most attractive and startling form, all the political incendiarism which could be rummaged up by an industrious sn'quary in the Northern curiosity shop. It is by the misrepresentations of the *Herald* more than from any other cause that Southerners have been induced to take so false and detrimental a view of Northern public sentiment; but the matter is now beginning to be understood, and a wide-spread belief is growing that the *Herald* is now only carrying out surreptitiously the policy which it publicly initiated when it entered the lists in 1856 as the standard bearer of JOHN C. FREMONT.

As a significant indication of the course which the next Charleston Democratic Convention intends to adopt with reference to any contesting delegates who may come before it, the resolution unanimously passed by the Democratic National Committee, at their meeting last Wednesday, deserves to be quoted. Some discussion having arisen as to the prospect of a contest in New-York State, and one member citing the attempt to seize the recent State Convention at Syracuse by main force and intimidation,—it was then proposed and carried, "That the Chairman and Secretaries of this (the National Democratic) Committee be requested to engage a suitable hall in the city of Charleston, in which to hold the Democratic National Convention, and to issue *tickets of admission to the delegates to said Convention, duly appointed by the regular Democratic State organizations of the party in the States respectively*, and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary for the assembling and holding of said Convention." This is looked upon as settling finally any prospect of division in New-York, and may be regarded as making certain that any bolting or bogus delegations will be summarily disposed of. Collector SCHELL, who is here at present, is understood to be the author of the sentence italicised, and the words, "appointed by the regular," and so forth, are of undoubted importance, in view of the clamor raised in certain quarters to have the Delegates "elected" by Congressional Districts.

The hotels here are full, but not excessively crowded at present. The weather has taken an auspicious turn, and so soon as the question of Speakership is over, the social festivities of the season will commence in good earnest. Mr. GREGORY, an Irish member of Parliament, is staying at WILLARD's, but goes South in a few days on a tour of observation and enjoyment. He is member for Galway, and has been here, it is said, to promote the interests of the Galway and New-York Steamship Company with the Post-office Department.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

The Vice-President's Election to the Senate of the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 12, 1859.

The Vice-President's star is a lucky and shining one. It is high up in the political heavens, and likely for some time to remain there. The Bayard of the Kentucky and the Southern Democracy, as was generally anticipated months ago, is to step from the presiding Chair of the Senate, on the 4th of March, 1861, to the no less honored seat of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. Young, gifted, accomplished, the favorite and idol of his political and personal friends, he has a Senatorial career before him, during which, like his venerable, but to the last vigorous, predecessor, he can say and do much for his whole country. His natural sympathies and propensities all lean to the side of a high-toned and comprehensive patriotism. If he would follow the ingenuous, liberal, and expansive impulses of his own noble heart and nature, no man, by his eloquence, his presence, and his *prestige*, could more magnetise and fascinate the young men of the land, or more enlist the enthusiasm of the great majority of his fellow citizens at home and his countrymen at large. Ardent and ambitious, he has already won most extraordinary laurels for one of his age, and he will still press onward and upward. If his past is not altogether secure and glorious, in the eye of impartial History, he can, if he will it, make his future completely so.

Though only 38, he has, since 1851, served as Representative in two Congresses, received the offer of a Ministerial appointment to the Court of Madrid, been elevated by the Constitutional voice of the American people to the Vice-Presidency, and is, to-day, the Legislative choice of Democratic Kentucky to represent her in the Senate of the United States, as a fit successor of CLAY and CRITTENDEN! All these honors Mejor BRECKINRIDGE has received and worn with singular grace and modesty, since his gallant services to Gen. PILLOW and the country during the Mexican war. For all he is indebted to the Democratic Party. The Major, I must say, has hitherto shown something of the thorough-going and well-calculating partisan. Otherwise, perhaps, he would not have been so honored.

You know he brought all his eloquence and influence to bear for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He did so on the ground that the former measure had been tried and found wanting, and that the latter was the only one which could insure national peace about Slavery, take it out and keep it out of Federal party politics, and consign it forever after to the people of the several States and Territories. From the passage of that act to the election of himself and Mr. BUCHANAN, he urged its general ratification as a finality, closing the matter, as a Federal one, for all time. And he claimed the Democracy's success in 1856 as the triumph of Popular Sovereignty, pure and simple, to be faithfully carried out.

Yet we saw him, in the Summer of 1858, assume to doff, or try to doff, his Vice-Presidential robes, and condescend to take the stump to make Kentuckians believe that the Administration was all right on "Lecompton," and, by virtue of its official and officious violation of its own pledges, deserving of the increased confidence of honest Kentucky Democrats! As indirectly and directly, impliedly and positively, identified with the most repulsive feature of this Administration, with a policy most antagonistic to the domestic Sovereignty principle of the Nebraska bill, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE hardly merits, as yet, the national admiration and attachment which some of his friends are bespeaking for him, and which his talents, if not prostituted to mere party, would entitle him sooner or later to receive.

On the "Territorial question" it is reported that he is practically, if not theoretically, as much of a would-be non-interventionist as Judge DOUGLAS himself. His Senatorial election, over all competitors and aspirants, is claimed by some to be a Douglas triumph. This may be open to doubt. JOSHUA F. BELL, the "Opposition's" nominee for the Senatorship, is held to be more of a Pro-Lecompton and Anti-Popular Sovereignty man than Mr. BRECKINRIDGE ever was or will be. But, in my opinion, Mr. BELL, last Summer, took no more extreme ground for Federal interference than did sometimes the Major's home organ, the Lexington *Statesman*. It seemed then to be substantially agreed on all party hands in Kentucky that adequate Federal protection was to be given "according to the necessity of the case." The special followers of BELL differed from those of the honorable Major—if and where they herein differed at all—as to the time when the necessity might arise for intervention by any or all the Federal Departments. They all appeared to me to be for more or less intervention, if and when needed.

At all events, the Vice-President, it is held, is henceforth to all practical and all party intentents and purposes a Douglas man, opposed to any more agitation of the Territorial question by Congress, and to any more Federal interference. No "necessity of the case," in his reputed opinion, will ever arrive. His motto now, and ever has been, No more Federal action or agitation. Congress is powerless over the whole subject, except for mischief. He regards the Territorial question as purely and entirely speculative, which has served the purposes of party long enough, and is henceforth to be ignored and scouted by all national, practical men everywhere. Slavery at Washington should be tabooed. This would seem to be the more current impression of the Vice-President's present and future position. Doubtless his inclinations are this way. Will he act them out?

I trust the sequel will prove this impression to be well founded; and that his rather suspicious and uncertain past, as viewed by many here and elsewhere, is no indication at all of his future. It is hardly thought now that he will allow his name, in any contingency, to be presented to the Charleston Convention. Anyhow, he has no further present claim upon his Kentucky friends. He can afford to wait till 1864 for a Presidential recognition. Meanwhile, the Senate is to be his sphere. He will be one of its brightest ornaments and most useful members if he shall have a mind to be.

A man of his reputation, ability, self-respect, dignity, individuality, and presence, ought to rise above party dictation, to resist the sectional tendencies of the would-be ruling spirits of his party, to cut a figure more imposing than the puppet of party machinery. Nature designed him for something higher and nobler; and I believe he will yet prove true to himself. If he will assert his manhood, and follow his own impulses, as has and does his predecessor, no man, four years hence, will stand before the nation with more acceptance and *éclat*, than our chivalrous Kentuckian, the present Vice-President of the United States. PONTIAC.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Steam, Locomotive, Marine and Agricultural Machinery, Improved Iron, &c.

The slip, or motion without propulsion, of well-proportioned screws and paddle-wheels, is about the same. That of the *Great Eastern's* screw and paddle was about 12 per cent. In some of our coasting and lake propellers the slip of the screw is 40 per cent., and sometimes 60 per cent. Excessive slip is caused by inadequate propelling surface in proportion to the power. Too large a screw would not allow revolutions enough to work the engine economically. Too small a screw would create unnecessary motion, friction, and wear and tear; in this case the increase of slip is in a greater ratio than the increase of engine power, so that the evils are augmented as higher speed is attempted Slip is also caused by bad proportions of screw, which merely disturb the water without getting a *hold* against it, and which thrash the water into foam, mixing it with air, and thereby giving it less resistance to the thrust of the screw.

Superheating steam is estimated to save about 10 per cent. of fuel, from the mere fact of superheating. The larger saving often observed is caused by the thorough conversion of the spray and water passing out of the boiler with the steam, into steam—*i. e.*, the complete evaporation of the water. Another associated economy arises from mixing common wet steam with perfectly dry or superheated steam. The latter appears to make dry steam of the former, considerably increasing its pressure, and uses in the operation a smaller amount of fuel than would be required to produce the same result under a boiler. When steam is cut off, and begins to expand in a cylinder, it begins to condense if a high external temperature is not applied. Superheating by supplying this heat, prevents condensation. This, and the thorough evaporation of water, are stated by some authorities to constitute the entire value of the superheating process.

LOCOMOTIVE TIRES will wear twice, and often thrice the usual time, by being set upon some elastic substance, which is interposed between them and the periphery of the wheel. Mr. GRIGGS, Local Superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad, places blocks of wood an inch thick between the tire and the wheel. W. B. ADAMS has placed wheele upon the Eastern Counties Railway (England) with steel springs inside the tires, for a similar purpose. Both these plans work well. Not only the wheels, but the rails and track, generally are benefited in like proportion.

THE GREAT EASTERN, according to the London *Times*, requires many alterations. Her funnels are found to be too small for proper draft. Steam jets will be introduced to increase the velocity of the current through them. The paddle-wheels are too low in the water when the ship is fully laden. The screw engines are a bad job. The deck leaks fearfully, and a new one is proposed. But the state of the hydraulic art in England is shown by the *Times'* remark, that donkey pumps for filling boilers are "most objectionable," and that pumps must be attached to the main engine. In this country the latter method would be considered absurd.

Fastening the joints of railway rails has been the subject of more patents than any other item of way or machinery, and a perfectly satisfactory result is not yet attained. The fault in this country is

FROM NEBRASKA.

Sixth Session of the Nebraska Legislature—Organization of both Branches thereof—Gov. Black's Message—Scenes and Incidents pertaining to the Organization—News from the Gold Mines of Nebraska—General News, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

On yesterday the sixth Session of our Territorial Legislature assembled here. The Council (or what is familiarly termed in the Eastern States the Senate,) is composed of 13 members, and stands, politically, 10 Democrats to 3 Republicans. This body was elected last year, and "hold over." The House of Representatives is composed of 39 members, whose political cast is 26 Democrats and 13 Republicans. This body is elected annually.

At 2 o'clock yesterday the organization of the Council was effected by the election of E. A. Donglas, President *pro tem.*, S. A. Curran, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*, E. A. Allen, Assistant Clerk, and S. Coffman, Sergeant-at-Arms, and upon the permanent organisation the same officers were elected. The House of Representatives, convening about the same hour as the Council, selected as temporary officers A. J. Hiscock, Speaker, A. Moore, Chief Clerk, E. Rust, Asistant Clerk, and S. A. Coleman, Sergeant-at-Arms. In the permanent organization S. A. Strickland was elected Speaker, the other officers remaining as in the temporary organization. After dispatching some business, the House having occupied the afternoon in effecting their permanent organization, both branches adjourned.

This morning, in joint convention, the Message of Gov. Black was received, occupying some three hours in its delivery. Your correspondent, through the kindness of his Excellency and Private Secretary, obtained in advance of its publication the principal or general features of the generally termed "able document."

The principal theme of study in the aforesaid Message, is the recommendation, at an early day, of preparatory steps to a State organization—a movement, by the way, quite popular among the people at the present time, and one which the Conventions of both the Republican and Democratic Parties recommended in their respective Territorial platforms. Upon this portion of his Message, Gov. Black had bestowed more care and attention than any other, and to say it was shiv prepared would be but a reiteration of the common sentiment. He argues that the basis of population is not the correct one. I doubt not hnt that, by a decided vote, both branches will take some steps to ask admission during the coming session of Congress as a State.

The troubles with the Pawnee Indians during the past Summer is another "point" in his Excellency's Message, and it is recommended that a joint resolution or memorial to Congress be passed to liquidate the debt incurred in the ehastisement of these thieving rascals, and your correspondent having had some experience in the "tented field," nnder our valorous (Republican) Maj.-Gen. Thayer in the aforesaid campaign, and one, by the way, not only of practical good to the settlers, hnt sanctioned by our exeellent Governor, he, too, joins the "forlorn hope" that Congress will not only pay us liberally for our service, but give each of us at least 160 acres of bounty land away among the deserts of the great West.

The Governor also recommends that the lands of non-residents be taxed higher in proportion than other property, or, more explicitly, that real estate bear the burden of taxation, and that a bounty of some description be offered settlers for growing timber. I am rather inclined to doubt whether his recommendation in this respect will be as carefnlly heeded as he desires, or, indeed, as a mass of the *bona fide* settlers require.

The re-modeling of our civil and criminal code, to some extent, is also recommended, and a system of hiring out our convicts to other States, to work for their board, we having no penitentiary in the Territory, and a few persons desirous of seeking a boarding-place therein, under request of our Courts. A number of other minor recommendations are suggested, and I herewith transmit the message.

To attempt to portray the scenes and incidents attendant upon the organization would be impossible. For each office within the gift of both branches of the General Assembly, there were a baker's dozen of applicants, and the seizing of members' coats, the presentation of each one's claims, from Chief Clerks to Messengers, just a few hours prior to the organization, was really amusing; and to run the gauntlet of these office-seekers required considerable experience in steamboat arrivals at your docks. Then came the final announcement of the caucuses, and the long faces and bitter curses of disappointed ones—not forgetting the political consignment to oblivion of such members as happened to prove treacherous to their promises. It was a sad comedy, taking it altogether.

A few moments since I conversed with an intelligent gentleman just from the embryo Territory of Jefferson—the gold-mining district of Nebraska and Kansas. He reports the gold news favorable in the highest degree. The people seem well pleased with their present temporary form of State or Territorial Government, and hope that Congress will take early and immediate steps to secure them a Territorial Government. Dnelling was coming into a sort of common practice. The editor of the Rocky Mountain *News* had received a challenge but declined participating in the fun. An immense immigration is anticipaied there in the Spring, and all who have left this Fall have only done so with the intention of returning early next season.

Cold weather has set in upon us in earnest. As I now write, the thermometer stands some 12 degrees below zero, and we are getting used to it getting down as low as 18 and 20. Property of all kinds is low. MORE ANON.

From Arizona and Sonora.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION—MINING DISCOVERIES.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUBAC, Arizona, Thursday, Nov. 24.

We have had an entire cessation of Indian depredations for two weeks past. There appear to be no more marauding parties in the settlements, and their whole force is either concentrated to repel the invasion of their Territory, or they are inspired hy fear, and hope to meet with clemency by an appearance of friendliness.

Our advices from Sonora are to the effect that Capt. Ewell had met with compiete success in his diplomacy with Pesqueira. The latter has agreed to permit Capt. Stone and his party to continue his survey, alleging as a reason for his concession that he was desirous of stopping the further shedding of innocent blood—a very sapient conclnsion, as he well knew that to order otherwise would involve him in difficulties which would terminate in the overthrow of his Government, and *probably* render the State of Sonora a portion of "Uncle Sam'a" dominion. Capt. Porter celebrated the event by a ball on board the *St. Mary's*, lying in the harbor at Guaymas, and there is general rejoicing among the Americans at the result. It is my impression that the Commission would be content with, and really desired, a different termination of the conference. Their expulsion from Sonora was a clear violation of the treaty of Gnadaloupe Hidalgo, and their claim to damages would be quite as valuable as the possession of the public lands to which they are entitled upon the completion of their contract. It is fortunate, however, for the present peace and quiet of Sonora, that Pesqueira has agreed to let the enterprise proceed without interruption.

Our mining interests are daily becoming more important. The Sonora Exploring and Mining Company have an engine *en route* for the works, which will arrive early next year, and enable the Company to reduce their rich ore in quantities to render it very profitable to shareholders. They continue to get out weekly from five to eight hundred dollars, which is cast into small bars, and affords a convenient circulating medium. Their silver commands a premium of six per cent., and more in the States, and Sonora merchants prefer it to gold. The Cababi Company is also making arrangements to introduce machinery, and commence the work on an extensive scale, and the Union Mining Company, under the management of Col. Titus, is laboring vigorously for success.

There has recently been discovered in the Sacramento Range of mountains, some 40 miles east of this place, a new, or rather an old silver mine of surpassing richness. It was evidently worked more than a hundred years since, by the Spaniards, and, judging from the immense quantities of cinder found near the old furnace, it must have been worked very extensively. A company has been formed, and will proceed to make the necessary arrangements for the successful development of the mine as speedily as possible. The Pinal scout have as yet done nothing. They are encamped on the San Pedro, and, like old Wilkins Micawber, "are waiting for something to turn up," we suppose. The last that was heard from them, the Pinals were lying in the mountains "round about," watching their movements. Dr. Steck, the Indian Agent, was trying to collect them together, by means of a "*large horn*," to receive the $7,000 worth of presents so munificently voted by the Indian Department to these mule-stealers and woman-scalpers.

CAPT. STONE'S SURVEYING PARTY.

Extract from a Private Letter, dated

TUBAC, A. T., Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

Capt. Stone's Surveying Party starts in a few days for Sonora. Gov. Pesquisa gave as a reason for complying with the demand of our Government, that "he did it to prevent the effusion of blood." He claims that the demand is unjust, but informs Capt Ewell, the bearer of the demand, that he is not desirous of a conflict with the United States. Capt. Stone's party will now complete their surveys in accordance with the contract made with Jecker & Co., by Capt. Isham.

It is generally believed here that Stone was right in demanding protection from our Government, and that the Administration could do no less than grant it, as the Governor of Sonora gave the party only forty days to leave the country, while our treaty with Mexico allows an American citizen residing in Mexico one year to settle up his business, and during that time guarantees him protection.

Lieut. Col. Reeve has not yet returned from his Apache Expedition; when last heard from he had captured several animals, but had had no fight.

THE AGITATION AT THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA PREPARING TO RETIRE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Whaley, member from Charleston, introduced the following in the South Carolina House of Representatives on the 12th inst.:

Whereas, Fraternal relations are dissolved between the North and South, the Slaveholding States demanding that the dissolution of the Union be consummated, and this state of affairs will probably render a resort to arms necessary; therefore

Resolved, That the sum of $200,000 be placed at the disposal of the Governor to be used at his discretion, according to the expediency of the times.

A SOUTHERN PLAN FOR PRESERVING THE UNION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have doubtless a good many subscribers in perhaps all the Southern States, and readers still more numerous all over the country. The impression has prevailed, especially since the last Presidential election, that your paper was conducted upon impartial principles; not such as embraced hut one idea, but broad and comprehensive, looking to the interests of all the States, and justly appreciating the *rights of property* both North and South. I don't mean to say that you have *changed* your views, but, since the truly lamentable occurrences at Harper's Ferry, the opinion has become prevalent in this direction that you cannot be impartial in addressing yourself to your readers upon *that* subject, or any other involving the "Slavery question."

The people of the United States are, in all probability, just beginning to understand how near they are to the gulf of disunion, and it is not likely they will fail to discover the causes that have operated in bringing them to a crisis so terrible in its results. Upon an impossible issue, the *politicians* have for years been straining every nerve to "divide a house" against itself, and it is but truth to say they have succeeded. In this mad endeavor they have been vigorously assisted by a portion of the Press, and by no single paper more assiduously than the New-York *Tribune*, pronounced in the Senate of the United States, by Hon. W. H. Seward, *"to be one of the greatest oracles of truth that ever appeared in the form of a printing press since the days of Faust!"*

The opinion prevails very generally in Maryland that, since the foray into Virginia, the Times has not, in speaking of that event, or of its deplorable consequences, treated the subject with that earnest seriousness it is so well calculated to inspire. You have condemned it, certainly, and not for a moment is it to be supposed it met with any countenance at your hands; but in all your remarks a spirit of extenuation has more or less prevaded, while towards the authorities of Virginia, and of her action in the case, you have too frequently permitted ridicule to outweigh the importance of the attempt upon her peace, and shut your ears to anything that looked like complicity with John Brown on the part of the "higher law" gentlemen of the United States Senate and elsewhere.

Though long looked for, the *crisis* has come at last, and you acknowledge *your* conviction that "the temper of the Southern States is in the highest degree hostile to the preservation of the Union." Convinced of this, your highest duty would seem to be too plain for argument. The "united efforts" of every friend of the Union, you say, "should be put forth" to preserve it. Why? "Because essential to the stability and peace of the Confederacy." But *how* are these efforts to be manifested at the "North?" What are "the friends of the Union" expected to do? If public sentiment is as it should be at the North, and as you say it is, it will be manifested *everywhere* as it has recently been in Philadelphia and Boston, and every man who has a soul in him above the reach of political corruption, and who venerates the Constitution, will "put forth his voice in the noble effort to preserve" it in spirit and truth as it came from the "fathers of the Republic." By public meetings in every city, town and village at the North, let this same patriotic sentiment "come forth, and let *the people* speak out, in unmistakable tones, that *they* stand by the Union and the Constitution, against the traitors who would destroy both. This is what ought to be done, and done at once. This is the "united effort" which should be made, if the Union is worth preserving for "its conceded advantages to both sections." "Such vast interests as are involved in this issue should not be made the sport of rhetoric, or decided in the heat of passion, or from motives of partisan ambition." If the "conservative sentiment of the people of the Northern States" needs *proof*, let it be found not only in words but deeds. Nobody asks or requires "our Northern brethren" to agree with the South about Slavery, its right or wrong, justice or injustice. Leave *that* "question," in all its bearings, to be determined and settled by the South itself, as to time and circumstances, precisely as it was determined and decided by the North for itself. Let it be the policy and practice of every Northern State to fulfill its obligations under the "Fugitive Slave Law," and let the South have every *right* cheerfully accorded which the Constitution gives her—no more, no less.

"Affection and confidence are the bonds of this Union," and nothing but this can perpetuate it If these be blotted out, no matter by what agencies, the whole value of the Confederacy is gone, and he is but a madman who talks of *coercion* to keep 15 States *in* the Union whether they will or no.

It's about time that the "Slavery question" was ended. No good has ever come of it. but an immensity of evil. It has served its turn in elevating bad men to political power, and by their influence brought the Union in imminent peril. W. W. V.

CHESTERTOWN, Kent County, Md., Dec. 13, 1859.

UNION MEETING AT HARTFORD.

SPEECHES OF EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, PROF. ELIOT AND OTHERS—DENUNCIATION OF JOHN BROWN'S INVASION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 14.

A Union meeting was held in this city this evening. It was attended by about 1,000 persons, of whom two-thirds were Democrats. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents, among whom were Hezekiah Huntington, Esq., Col. Sam. Colt, Col A. G. Hazzard, Hon. E. Clark, Jr., and Prof. Brocklesby.

The meeting was addressed by Prof. Eliot, of Trinity College; Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Wm. J. Hamersley and Wm. W. Eaton, Esqrs.

Mr. Seymour said he was gratified with the response made to the call for this meeting. It was a movement which could not fail to be beneficial. It is a fixed fact that a great proportion of the North are opposed to interfering with States' rights, and to any interference with the rights of the States where Slavery exists. For a long series of years, attacks of a violent character have been made upon the people of the South. The invasion of Virginia is the natural consequence of this. The source from which the invaders received material aid would probably never be hronght to light. There is a bad spirit prevailing in the North and elsewhere, and the snbject has assumed gigantic proportions. This spirit naturally leads to non-intercourse, and thence to a dissolution of the Union. It should be remembered that the people of the North and South are brothers, bound by cords of love; and when these shall prove to be but as flax in the fire, we may fold the map of the Union, and sing its funeral dirge.

At the close of Mr. Seymour's speech the following resolutions were read, and subsequently passed:

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of Connecticut, mindful of our duties and obligations to each and every member of this great Confederacy of Sovereign States, and having a just appreciation of the inestimable privileges secnred by our constitutional compact, we seize this occasion to renew our devotion to the Constitntion and the Union, and to manifest our nnshangeable regard for the people of our sister States.

Resolved, That we regard with abhorrence and just indignation the recent invasion of this Territory of the "Old Dominion" by a lawless and reckless band of traitors and felons, as an nndisguised and open attempt to destroy the peace and qulet of the whole country, a wanton assault npon the sovereignty of Virginia, and a wicked attempt to incite a servile insnrrection with all its horrors; and that we deny fellowship with that class of men who apologize for the acts of the piratical band and enroll its murderous leader among the ranks of Christian martyrs.

Resolved, That while in a true spirit of brotherhood we announce to the people of the South the unalterable determination of Connecticut to stand by the Constitution and all its compromises, and to assert and maintain the rights of the States at all hazards and nnder all circnmstances, we have a right to demand in return that the same generous confidence should govern our Southern brethren which they have heretofore extended to the true men of the North.

Resolved, That the Union of the States nnder the Constitution is of too inestimable a valne to be imperiled by the wild spirit of fanatical zealots, and the time has arrived when that numerous class of citizens who are not accustomed to participate in public movements should nnite with all lovers of the Union in demonstrating that the true feeling of the North is in favor of a reestablishment of that mutnal good-fellowship which once characterized, and should ever distinguish the American people.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Abolitionists is at war with the very objects announced by the framers of the Federal Constitution, who set forth in the preamble thereto that said Constitution was framed, among other objects for the purpose of establishing a more perfect union and insuring domestic tranquility.

Resolved, That we profoundly venerate and fondly cherish the Constitntion of the United States as the noblest monument of human wisdom: that we are resolved to carry ont in sincerity and truth all its requirements and obligations, and that at all times, nnder all circumstances, and in every place, we will maintain its just and salutary provisions and vindicate its authority.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. Thomas T. Fisher, a Republican, desired to offer some resolutions virtually covering the same ground as the others, with an additional one referring to the outrages in Kansas. This created great confusion in the hall, the Democrats insisting that they should not be read, greeting Mr. Fisher with hisses, while others cheered.

Mr. Fisher finally gave up the attempt to read his resolutions, when quiet was again restored.

Prof. Eliot was then introduced and addressed the meeting, speaking for about an hour. He said he believed in toleration, and expressed his confidence in the patriotic sentiments of the masses, North and South, to insure the perpetuity of the Union.

Postmaster Hawkesley was the next speaker. He attributed the whole disturbance in the country to the Abolitionists. He was a foe to all who entertain Abolition sentiments. They had better take care of the negro here than attempt to ameliorate the condition of the blacks at the South. He desired the success of any party opposed to Abolitionism, and in favor of the Union. The ballot-box was the place to put fanaticism down.

Wm. W. Eaton Esq., followed. He denounced the invasion of Harper's Ferry. He wished it to go out to the country that the people of Connecticut [illegible] sympathy with traitors and murderers.

Col. A. G. Hazzard then made a few patriotic remarks, when the meeting adjourned.

PROPOSED DEMAND UPON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

It is time that our Government assumed some action in regard to the people in the British Provinces of Canada, in relation to our domestic security and tranquillity.

We have a right to demand of the British Government that the good neighborhood of her Canadian Provinces shall be maintained. We should demand that it should cease to be the hot-bed of conspiracies against the Constitution and Union of the States, and the refuge of stolen negroes and of traitors and murderers of the people of the States.

We should make it the subject of grave complaint that meetings are held in Canada comprising negro thieves and treasonable Abolitionists, including subjects of her Majesty's Government, both black and white, for the purpose of inciting insurrection in our Southern States, and with the view of subverting our Government. And after invading one of our States, seizing upon public and private property, and murdering our peaceful and unoffending citizens, and then flying for refuge after defeat, back to her Majesty's Provinces of Canada for protection. It is well known that Brown held his treasonable convention at Chatham, in Canada, composed to a large extent of British subjects, who aided in the formation of a Constitution of a Provisional Government, to be enforced in subversion of the existing Government of the United States; and which they signed, and cooperated in the treasonable attempts to put it in force. The man named Kagi, appointed under the proposed Provisional Government as Secretary of State, was present at the Convention in Canada, and a subject of her Majesty. The most active agents in the treason against the peace and union of the States, in the recent invasion, were English Abolitionists, such as Forbes, Kagi, Realfe and others. No sooner had their plan of insurrection failed, than those of the conspirators who survived the expedition sought safety by flight to Canada—among whom have been Frederick Douglass, Forbes, Dr. Howe and others, black and white.

By an Iowa journal, it seems that no less than twelve of those present at the insurrection of Harper's Ferry, have sought protection under her Majesty's Government, in her Canadian Provinces.

It is due to good neighborhood, that her Majesty's Government, on due requisition being made by our Government, should promptly deliver up to the authorities of the United States those twelve insurgents, who are guilty of treason and murder. The President of the United States should also sternly demand of the British Government the necessity of her action, not only to deliver up those criminals, but to adopt such measures for the security of good neighborhood, as will prevent her citizens from making treasonable and murderous incursions into the United States for the future.

It should also be demanded of this British Government, that its Canadian Provinces should cease to be the refuge of negroes stolen by abolitionists from the people of the United States. And that, in future, all slaves thus abducted into Canada, shall form not only the subject of just complaint, but payment for their value or their restitution be demanded from her Majesty's Government. Peace and good neighborhood demands this course.

If this subject cannot be reached in any other way, a resolution should be introduced into the Senate of the United States, instructing the Executive to bring the whole subject to the notice of the British Government, through our Minister resident near the Court of St. James, in London.

Before peace can be restored to our distracted country, and the security of the South reassured, we must witness a different state of feeling from that which animates the Northern section of our country, including a considerable portion of the interior of Pennsylvania.

One thing is inevitable, peace and security must be accorded to the South in the maintenance of all her just constitutional rights, and treasonable fanaticism shorn of its power to do evil, or the Union cannot be maintained.

REFUSAL OF THE LEGISLATURE TO PARDON COPPIC.

In the Virginia Senate, Dec. 13, the following action was taken in the case of Coppic:

Mr. Cogehill, from the Committee of Courts of Justice, made a report adverse to the petition for the commutation of the punishment of Edwin Coppic. Subsequently, Mr. Cogehill explained the action of the Committee, and said that the Governor of Virginia had expressed the opinion that, if the Legislature of Virginia would give him the power, he would commute the punishment of Coppic into penitentiary confinement for life; the Committee saw no reason for changing the sentence.

Mr. Johnson said that the Committee were divided as to the appeal. He was satisfied by the evidence of the Governor, that Coppic was not so guilty as the other prisoners, as he had been seduced by John Brown, who made him believe that his whole object was to run away negroes. He thought we should make a discrimination.

Mr. Cogehill said that, while Coppic might not be so guilty as Brown, he was guilty, and had been so pronounced by Jury and Court, and the matter had been fully adjudicated and settled. Mr. C. saw not one single ground upon which this petition could properly be based. Coppic was engaged in open rebellion against slaveholders, which led to their murder. He has been convicted of treason, murder, &c. This is a question of absolute, and not comparative guilt. He (Mr. C.) had the highest respect for the Governor who always charged his duties with fearless honesty and firmness; still he (Mr. C.) had his own duty to perform, and would do so.

Mr. Isbell saw no reason for any delay in this matter, after the action of the Courts and the Legislature. Mr. I. saw no difference in the guilt of Coppic and the other prisoners. The testimony showed that he was one of the most desperate of the insurgents, having himself killed the Mayor of Harper's Ferry with a ball from his Sharpe's rifle. The people of Jefferson were universally in favor of the execution of all the prisoners sentenced to death, and would be shocked by the intelligence of the pardon of any of them. Coppic is as guilty of murder as any of the convicted.

Mr. Thomas, of Halifax, had agreed with the Senator from Bedford that it might be politic to temper justice with mercy, especially after the emphatic pledge of the Governor to assume the responsibility of making a discrimination. But a paper had just been put into his hands, containing a letter from Coppic, which had entirely changed his views, and satisfied him that Coppic was as guilty as any of the insurgents. Mr. T. read the letter, which was read at Brown's funeral, and concluded by saying that he was now entirely opposed to the commutation of Coppic's sentence.

Mr. Johnson said that had he known the facts of the case as stated by Mr. Isbell, he never would have entertained the opinion he had by himself this morning, in favor of commutation. Mr. J., therefore, took pleasure in withdrawing his motion to lay on the table, and in sustaining the Committee's report.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The Extradition Case.

ARGUMENT OF MR. M'KEON—THE DECISION RESERVED.

The case of Dr. Schilling was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Betts.

Mr. McKeon, for the Government of Wurtemburg, insisted that the papers showed a gross case of forgery; that eighty-seven forged acceptances had been found, as charged by the Government of Wurtemburg, amounting to over 100,000 florins; that the accused counterfeited these while a citizen of Stuttgart, in 1856, and fled from there in January, 1857. To the objection that there was no treaty existing, he replied that the President is the constitutional organ of commnnication with foreign powers, although the interpretation of the treaty belonged to the Judiciary. Gen. Washington insisted that every treaty made by the President and Senate, and promulgated, thenceforward became the law of the land. If a Commissioner could examine into the existence of a treaty, he could also examine into the question as to whether two-thirds of the Senate had ratified it—a doctrine which he held could not be maintained. In Wheaton's *International Law* this arrangement with Wurtemburg was mentioned as one of our treaties! that the treaty with Prussia provided for the surrender of persons charged with forgery and uttering forged documents. It also provided that any of the German States giving their assent to the terms of the treaty should have the benefit of it. President Pierce issued a proclamation that the Kingdom of Wurtemburg had assented to the provisions of the treaty, and the exchange of the treaty having been proclaimed by the President, the Judiciary was bound by that declaration. It was a political act, which belonged exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Executive. To the point that Schilling was not liable to be surrendered because he had declared his intention to become a citizen, he gave the history of the provision in the treaty, (Article 3,) showing that the German States wished to exempt their subjects, and in doing so agreed to exempt citizens of the United States. The word citizen was to be construed in its ordinary sense, and meant a person who had the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, of holding real estate and enjoying all the rights which were conferred by the Naturalization laws. This question of citizenship was discussed at length, and the point that three years had elapsed since the alleged offences were committed, was also replied to. He urged that good faith with these foreign Governments required that we should deliver up offenders against their laws.

Mr. Buckley rejoined at length, and the Commissioner announced that he would give his decision on Saturday morning.

Effigy Burning at Rutgers College.—A plan was laid among some of the students of Rutgers College, in New-Brunswick, to imitate the Princeton students in burning Greeley, Seward and Brown in effigy, on the College grounds, at 10 P. M. on Saturday. Some of the town boys, however, got information of the matter, and at the appointed hour, when the students—who were only few in number—assembled at the roll of a drum, they forcibly took possession of the "bodies," and the students dispersed. The rioters then reassembled, and, after three cheers, went home. Only about one-tenth of the students were engaged in the affair. The *News* says the effigy of Seward was carefully guarded, carried off in triumph, and burned by the students.—*Newark Daily Advertiser, Dec.* 13.

A young unmarried man named Joshua Stover, who retnrned from sea, a short time since, to his home in Blueville, Me., eloped last week with his brother's wife to Bath, leaving two children behind to console the bereaved parent.

[illegible] OF $83,500 FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES CALLED FOR—THE NAME OF CHATHAM-STREET CHANGED—NEW STAGE ROUTE—CARRIAGE HIRE—WHICH IS THE ORIGINAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, in accordance with a recommendation from the Mayor, adopted a resolution authorizing John Myers to run two stages through Seventy-first-street, from Second-avenue to Central Park, charging five cents for each passenger.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting the draft of an ordinance providing for a further appropriation of $83,500, to meet contingencies of the current year, as follows:

Printing and advertising for Common Council	$45,000
Cleaning streets	25,000
Cleaning Markets	500
Contingencies of the Law Department	8,000
Water-pipes, and laying	5,000
Total	$83,500

It was laid over under the rule.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of changing the name of Chatham-street, from Broadway to East Broadway, to "East Broadway," and directing that it be renumbered under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner. The report was adopted.

Alderman Tuomey offered a resolution appropriating $250 for carriage-hire for the Superintendant of Repairs and Supplies. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A petition, asking that the terminus on the Brooklyn side of the ferry from Catharine-street, New-York, be changed from Main-street to Bridge-street, was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Alderman Peck offered a resolution granting permission to James W. Oliver to run three stages from Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth-street, to the skating-pond in the Central Park. It was referred.

Alderman Owens offered a resolution redistricting the Twenty-first Ward, which elicited considerable debate.

Alderman Adams said the idea had got abroad that the Democratic Party relied for success upon such action as this of redistricting the City. He believed the action of this Board, with regard to this matter, and that of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the Registry law, had lost to the Democratic Party a great many votes.

Alderman Genet asked whether Fernando Wood's was a Democratic Party.

Alderman Adams—No, Sir!

Alderman Genet—Was Havemeyer's?

Alderman Adams—Yes, Sir! Tammany Hall is the Democratic Party. That is my answer. No mongrel for me!

Alderman Peck, in response to similar questions, answered that both Wood's and Havemeyer's adherents constituted the Democratic Party. He opposed the resolution.

It was finally adopted—ayes 10, nays 5.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of directing that the partitions be removed from the Governor's Room in the City Hall, without contract, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and appropriating $1,500 therefor, was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK—SHALL THE NAME OF CHATHAM-STREET BE CHANGED?

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday afternoon, a resolution to meet every night except Saturday and Sun day for the remainder of the year was laid over.

A resolution was adopted repealing all the acts of the Common Council which granted permission to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay mains in the City.

A paper from the Board of Aldermen, to change the name of Chatham-street to East Broadway, was opposed by Councilman Ottarson, and on his motion it was laid on the table.

The resolution to apply to the Legislature for a further issue of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, the interest of which should not exceed $150,000, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolution to appropriate $500 for having a portrait painted of Harry Howard for the Governors' Room was indefinitely postponed.

The Board voted $250 to Patrick Gallagher for services as Sergeant-at-Arms to the County Canvassers and Board of Health, and the same amount to Nicholas Slidell for services as Sergeant-at-Arms to this Board. Adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT RETURNS FROM THE SEVENTH AND THIRTEENTH WARDS CANVASSED.

The Board of City Canvassers was in session all day again yesterday.

The returns from the Third and Sixteenth Alder manic Districts were partially canvassed. A great many clerical errors were found in the former, and several were sent back for correction.

The Canvassers from the Eighth Aldermanic District, who were sent for on Wednesday, appeared before the Board, corrected their returns, and were discharged.

A recess of half an hour was taken, after which the returns from the Tenth Aldermanic District were canvassed, and then the Board took another recess.

At 3 P. M. the afternoon session commenced. A large crowd, and a very rough one, assembled before the doors of the Aldermen's Chamber long before they were opened, and it was with great difficulty that the members of the Board obtained ingress.

The special order was the further consideration of the alleged illegal voting and malfeasance of Canvassers in the Eleventh District of the Seventh Ward and Fourth District of the Thirteenth Ward. The lobby members seemed to be divided into two parties, one of which supported John Russell, the Mozart Hall nominee for Alderman from the Eighth District, and the other Peter Mitchell, the Tammany Hall candidate for the same office. It was stated that all the trouble in relation to the Districts in question was between these two candidates. If these Districts were thrown out, Mitchell would be elected; if they were not thrown out, Russell would be the Alderman elect, with a majority of 90 votes.

As soon as the Chairman had called the Board to order,

Alderman Adams asked whether any legal opinion had been received from the District-Attorney with regard to this matter.

Alderman Peck said he had seen the District-Attorney, who had said that it would be impossible for him to furnish an opinion the present afternoon.

Alderman Genet said he had believed the day before, and he believed now, that no legal opinion could be furnished that would disagree with the decision of the Chair, that the Board could not go behind the returns. He read the law from the 4th of Selden, entirely sustaining that decision.

Alderman Adams said it was a question for the Board to decide whether it could go behind the returns or not; but there were allegations of fraud in this matter, and if there was any, it should be investigated. He, however, was ready to go on with the canvass of the different districts of the wards in the Eighth Aldermanic District, because he believed the Board could not go behind the returns.

Alderman Adams proceeded to read the returns from the districts in question. Several discrepancies were found, and where they existed the figures were altered so that they were made to accord.

This done, Alderman Bradley moved that the affidavits in relation to the illegal voting and malfeasance of canvassers in the districts just canvassed be returned to the Alderman of the Eighth, (Alderman Adams.)

Alderman Adams (in his seat) said they would be placed in the hands of the District-Attorney.

As soon as this matter was decided, most of the lobby-members and Mr. Russell, the successful candidate, who was present, retired. Their stampede and the cheers for Russell which they gave outside in the hall, for a moment interrupted the proceedings of the Board.

The canvass then proceeded quietly. A portion of the returns from the Fifteenth Aldermanic District were canvassed, and several corrections in the returns from other Districts were made, and the Board adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day.

The Twelfth and Thirteenth Aldermanic Districts alone remain to be canvassed. For 12 M., to-day, the further consideration of the motion to throw out some of the returns from the Twenty-second Ward is the special order.

Police Reports.

RECOVERY OF $15,000 WORTH OF STOLEN JEWELRY—AN INGENIOUS PLAN FRUSTRATED.

On Wednesday night Officer Leutz, of the Eighth Precinct, found the door of the jewelry-store of Messrs. Dempsey & Fargis, No. 603 Broadway, open and on entering discovered Joseph H. Bascom, a clerk who slept in the establishment, gagged and bound to his bed. On being released Bascom stated that as he was about to retire he heard a rap at the store door, and on unlocking it three men rushed in, seized him, threw a shawl over his head, and tied him fast and gagged him, while they quieted the two large watch-dogs by administering chloroform to them. The intruders then, he said, secured what jewelry they desired and left. This story did not satisfy Officer Trumbull and Detective Walling, and after questioning Bascom, they decided to arrest him. Mr. Dempsey put Detectives Farley and Eustace on the track of Kenneth Melrose, an intimate friend of Bascom's, whom they found at the jewelry-store of Edward Schwartzenberg, No. 425 Pearl-street, attempting to dispose of $15,000 to $20,000 worth of jewelry. On his arrest he confessed that the property had been taken from the store of Messrs. Dempsey & Fargis, and that he and Bascom had concocted the plot which they so nearly carried out. The two young men were committed, and Schwarizenberg was held as a receiver of stolen goods.

DISHONEST DOMESTICS.

Jane McCarthy and Mary Murphy, domestics in the family of Mr. C. D. Meneh, were committed by Justice Connolly on a charge of having stolen $38 worth of clothing while the inmates of the house were absent at a funeral.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A COUNTERFEIT BILL.

William Jefferson, according to his statement a barkeeper at No. 94 Chatham-street, is alleged to have offered a counterfeit $3 bill on the State Bank at Newark, in payment for refreshments at the saloon No. 149 Duane-street. Justice Osborne committed him to answer.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Barnard Gilmartin, one of the workmen injured by the recent accident in the new building at the corner of Broadway and Duane-street, died at the City Hospital yesterday. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.... Thomas McDermott, engaged in excavating at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, was struck on the head by a stone from a blast, and was instantly killed. An inquest will be held today.... Eliza Sweeny, a domestic at No. 365 Second-street, died yesterday in consequence of injuries received on Wednesday night by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was lighting. An inquest was held by Coroner Gamble.... A little son of Mrs. Regan, living at No. 238 Cherry-street, during his mother's absence fell into a tub of water which had been left standing on the floor, and when discovered was dead. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Explosion of a Percussion Cap Factory—One Man Killed.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, the percussion cap factory of D. J. Gandsmark, on Carroll, near Nevins street, and property in vicinity, was severely damaged by the explosion of a small out-building used as a magazine, (where the material for the percussion caps are stored,) and killing instantly a German named Ernest Hyler—the only person about the premises. His body was literally blown to atoms. The origin of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed that the deceased had been mixing fulminating powder in a mortar with a pestle, and that he used so much force as to cause friction. The deceased was a single man, 23 years old.

A Bank Swindle.—A broker of Corunna named Wallace has swindled several brokers and one or two banks of this city, out of various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to three or four thousand dollars, by selling drafts on the People's Bank of New-York, purporting to be drawn by a banking firm in Illinois. The drafts were protested, the firm having no account at the People's Bank. Mr. Wallace has done considerable business with our bankers heretofore, and has always enjoyed their confidence. His present whereabouts is unknown.—*Detroit Tribune.*

First Through Freight from Cincinnati to Liverpool.—One hundred boxes of meat were shipped on Saturday, *via* Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Dayton and Michigan, and Grand Trunk Railroads, to Portland, for Liverpool. This is the first shipment under the arrangement made by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company for through freight between Cincinnati and Liverpool. The cars of the Dayton and Michigan Company run direct to Sarnia.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 15.

$1,000	Virginia S. 6s	93¾	150	N. Y. Central R.	79⅛
14,000	N. C. State 6s	97	1950	do	79⅜
18,000	Missouri S. 6s	83½	1365	do	79⅜
5,000	do	83¾	200	do	b60 79⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6's, '90	89¾	200	do	s10 79⅝
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B.	92	325	do	b3 79⅝
17,000	Erie 2d M. R.	92	1000	do	b30 79⅝
4,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M	81⅜	200	do	s30 79¾
10,000	La. C. & M. L. G. B	14	950	do	79¾
20	Bank of Commerce	99⅜	500	do	79¾
20	Penn. Coal Co	83½	50	do	s15 79⅞
5	Pacific M. S. Co	77¾	300	do	s30 79⅞
10	do	77½	50	do	s30 79⅞
200	Hud. R. R	b30 42¾	150	do	b30 79
100	do	b30 42¾	50	do	b60 79
50	do	c 42¾	50	do	s60 79⅝
10	Clev. Col

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER. 16, 1859.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Popping the Question.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too late to Mend—Oliviera the Violinist.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harold—Brian O Lynn—Nick of the Woods.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Double Bedded Room—The Four Lovers—Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Dick Turpin—Nixon & Aymar's Circus—The Fast Man.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concert.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS — No. 444 Broadway — Negro Minstrelsy—and the piece of P. P. P.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Lovers of Dollie Dutton 3 and 7½ P. M.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS—No. 768 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another week without a Message, and with public business at a dead lock. The Senate, at its session yesterday, met only to appoint a Committee under Mr. Mason's resolution, elect a chaplain, and transact unimportant business, and presently adjourned till Monday. The House submitted for a couple of hours to the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, which had been commenced on Wednesday. Mr. Vallandigham declared his conviction that the Republican Party, as it now exists, is a bare majority of the Eastern half of the Northern States, and that in the Western portion its views are shared by a meagre minority. He expressed his apprehensions of a dissolution of the Union, asserting that the only preventive of that calamity was a combination of all conservative men, North and South, with a view to the utter annihilation of the Republican organization. He was vehemently applauded. After him arose Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, who indulged in a violent diatribe against Northern sentiment on the Slavery question. Mr. Crawford even exceeded Mr. McRae in the boldness of his disunion aspirations. He had no hesitation in saying for himself, and on behalf of the entire Democratic delegation from Georgia, that should a Republican President be elected next year, the State they represented would withdraw from the Union. In reply to a question as to the mode in which such secession was to be effected, Mr. Crawford pronounced that a matter for future determination. Two inconclusive ballots were had for Speaker, 114 in both cases being necessary to a choice; Mr. Sherman in both obtaining 110; Mr. Bocock, 85; Mr. Gilmer falling from 22 to 18 on the second ballot; the remainder scattering. Mr. Sherman's vote was augmented to its present number by the accession of Messrs. Haskin, Hickman and Schwartz, (Anti-Lecompton Democrats.) As to the remainder of the Anti-Lecomptonites, who have been thought available in an extremity for the Republican candidate, it is now pretty well understood that none will follow the example set them to-day; and nothing short of the plurality rule can therefore elect a Speaker.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 30th of November, arrived here last evening. The most important that of the advices thus received is the announcement that the call for the General Congress has been issued from Paris; and that the time of meeting is fixed for some day in January. The text of the treaties negotiated at Zurich appears in the official organs of the Sardinian and French governments. The Spanish troops are passing rapidly into Africa, where conflicts with the Moorish forces have already taken place. There is nothing important from India and China.

By the *Nova Scotian*, which reached Portland last evening, we receive dates to the 30th from Liverpool, and from Queenstown to the 1st inst.

By way of New-Orleans we learn that Señor Lerdo had entered the Mexican Cabinet, and that he had given his consent to the ratification of the treaty negotiated by Mr. McLane.

An assemblage of over two thousand persons met last evening in the Cooper Institute to tender their sympathies to the families of John Brown and his associates. In order that this sympathy might be of a substantial form, there was a charge of twenty-five cents for admission. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Hiram Mattison and Rev. J. R. Sloan, all of which were highly eulogistic of John Brown and his unsuccessful insurrection. The proceedings were very stormy, and at one time a riot seemed inevitable. Such was the confusion, that Dr. Cheever was obliged to cease speaking before he had half-finished his address. Eventually, however, a force of seventy-five Policemen, under Capt. Pillsbury and Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, and the eloquence of Mr. Phillips, succeeded in restoring a tolerable degree of order. The proceedings then went on quietly, and soon after 10½ o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on "How to save the Union." He advocated the culture of Union sentiments which could be indorsed in every part of this land; declared the sovereignty of the States, and the right of Virginia to be protected from invasion. He asserted that the child was born that would live to see the time when this Union would not contain a single human being in bondage.

The delivery of the lecture of Mr. G. W. Curtis, on the "Present Aspect of the Slavery Question," was made the occasion of a riotous demonstration in Philadelphia last evening. Through the efforts of the city authorities no injury was done to person or property. During the early part of the day much feeling was aroused by the Sheriff ordering the hall where an Anti-Slavery fair was in full blast to be cleared.

The Comptroller last evening sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, submitting the draft of an ordinance providing for a further appropriation of $83,500 for the contingent expenses of the City Government for the current year. It was laid over. The name of Chatham-street was changed to "East Broadway." A new stage route through Seventy-first-street, from Second-avenue to the Central Park, was established—fare five cents. A resolution redistricting the Twenty-first Ward was adopted, and $1,500 was appropriated for the removal of the partitions from the Governor's room—the work to be performed under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without contract. [illegible] laid over the resolution in favor [illegible] the name of Chatham-street. They [illegible] in the same manner the proposition to appropriate $500 to be expended in painting the portrait of Harry Howard; referred to the Finance Committee the resolution to apply to the Legislature for a further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, and repealed all acts of the Common Council which empowered the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay mains in the streets of the City. The Board of City Canvassers resumed the consideration of the late illegal voting and canvassers in the Eleventh District of the Seventh, and Fourth District of the Thirteenth Wards. The legal opinions of the District-Attorney and Counsel to the Corporation asked for at the preceding meeting were not forthcoming. The Board, adhering to the decision of the Chairman, (Alderman Poole,) that it could not go behind the returns, duly canvassed those from the Districts in question, and the affidavits upon which the charges were based were returned to Alderman Adams, who presented them. The latter said he should place them in the hands of the District-Attorney. The effect of the action of the Board, yesterday, is to declare John Russel, the Mozart Hall candidate from the Eighth District, elected Alderman, instead of Peter Mitchell, the Tammany Hall nominee, who would have been entitled to represent the District if the returns in question had been thrown out. The Board of Aldermen has power to pass upon the qualifications of its members, and when the new Alderman from the Eighth District takes his seat, it will probably be contested.

Lola Montez entertained a very large audience, last night, at Mozart Hall, with her new lecture, the first since her return from England, called "John Bull at Home." She was scarcely so vivacious as in her former lectures, delivered two years ago, but was more sound and argumentative. She treated the old gentleman with much respect, and making allowance for his national and natural foibles, praised him almost to the measure of his vanity. Perhaps a novel idea was, that she found a very near, almost exact, resemblance to him in our neighbors of New-England---all that is shrewd, 'cute, pushing, and driving, in the one, finding its "counterfeit presentment" in the other.

The hearing in the extradition case was concluded yesterday before Commissioner Betts, who announced that he would render his decision on Saturday morning.

The Stock Market yesterday was much excited by the unusual time selected by the Board of Directors of the New-York Central to declare their February Dividend, which is made 3 ₩ cent. There was a heavy pressure to sell, and 15,000 shares changed hands at a decline of 2@2½ ₩ cent. This affected the general market, which closed depressed. In Money affairs, no change is noted in the market. The supply is easy at 6@7 ₩ cent.

Sales were reported of 2,000 bales Cotton, including 1,500 bales *in transitu*. Prices were sustained. Flour and Wheat were heavy, and tending downward. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats were in demand at buoyant rates. Rio Coffee was in lively request. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Sugars, Molasses, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky, Hay, and Linseed Oil. Other commodities were quiet. An extensive failure was reported in the Provision trade.

An Armed Neutral.

There is an affected impartiality which is more to be dreaded in the crisis of a great cause than the most irrational partizanship; a calculated independence, which may have its price perhaps for the individual who assumes it, but can have very little value for the community in which he lives. In this day of our national difficulties and excitements, no public man can do his country a worse service than to feel or to affect indifference on the leading question which now divides the opinion of the American people. As Mr. Cuary, of Alabama, very justly put the case but the other day in the House of Representatives, it is idle to attempt to ignore the fact that a strong Anti-Slavery sentiment pervades the Northern States—just as idle as it would be to ignore the extreme Pro-Slavery sentiment of the South. The problem put squarely before us is not thus to be solved. We are to reconcile, if we can, the existence of these opposing sentiments with the maintenance of the Constitution under which they have grown up, and the Union, which still exists in spite of their long life and their ever-increasing vigor on both sides. To pretend to overlook either of these antagonistic passions, and settle the troubles of North with South by meetings, in which they are to be dealt with as if they were not real and formidable facts, is perfectly idle.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, who made himself rather conspicuous by catechising John Brown while he lay bleeding in prison, has just delivered a speech in Congress on this subject, which embodies precisely the notions which no patriotic man of common sense should now permit himself to indulge in his closet, much less to utter on the house-tops. Mr. Vallandigham said that he "occupied the position of armed neutrality." He was a Western man—but he was "not a Pro-Slavery nor an Anti-Slavery man; he *had a serene indifference on the subject!*" He had, however, "no sympathy and but very little good feeling for the North." He was "bound to the North by no ties, *except by the strongest* of all ties—a common language and a common country." How Mr. Vallandigham contrives to keep himself clear of all "sympathy and good feeling" for a section to which he admits himself "bound by the strongest of all ties," is a mystery for himself to solve. As he at the same time repudiates the possession of any "Southern principles," he probably finds all his contradictions and inconsistencies harmonized by that great unity of nothingness which evidently reigns in the convictions and the ideas of this model legislator. Mr. Vallandigham assured his fellow-representatives that the "country holds its breath in suspense to catch the slightest word which falls from the lips of gentlemen present" in the halls of Congress. Possibly Mr. Vallandigham rather over-estimates here the thirst of the nation for Congressional eloquence. What the nation longs for from all whom it has clothed with public trust, is not "words," but "deeds." The nation waits to see the issue now made between the two sections of our common country, manfully seized and dealt with by men who shall have strong Northern and strong Southern principles. For these are the men who must, sooner or later, rule public sentiment in either section, and if these men cannot agree on mutual justice, mutual forbearance and the subordination of their several feelings and purposes to the common good, the "armed neutrals" can do little for us.

Martyrdoms Missed.

In two of the largest cities of the United States a mad attempt was last evening made to inflame the Abolitionism of the North into tenfold fury and strength. Some ill-advised worshipers of the Union in Philadelphia and New-York undertook to mob sundry lecturers and speakers of the Garrisonian School. Had these foolish people succeeded in renewing the outrages of 1838, when the Pennsylvania Hall was burnt in Philadelphia for Abolitionism, and Anti-Slavery prophets traversed the country through a tempest of brickbats and unmerchantable eggs, the fondest hopes of the followers of John Brown would have very rapidly ripened into a formidable fruition. The worst possible use to which a fanatic can be put is to martyrize him. Our Southern friends do not appear to realize this truth, but we of the North have laid it well to heart, on sufficient provocation through many years.

And the City Governments of New-York and Philadelphia, therefore, have deserved well of the country for the prompt and efficient steps which they took on the first hint of intended disturbances, to protect these little Anti-Slavery Parliaments in the full use and abuse of the freedom of speech.

We lay before our readers this morning a full report of the proceedings taken in this City at the Cooper Institute in honor of John Brown, and for the good of his double family in the spirit and in the flesh. Nothing could more strikingly have illustrated the width of the gulf which still separates the Abolitionists proper from the general public sentiment of the Northern people, than these proceedings and the circumstances in which they were carried on. That two such lights of "John Brownism" [illegible] thankful that she has at least p'oeive Cheever and [illegible] of standing and character to dell Phillips should [illegible] voice manfully against the damning together so small an assemblage of the uncon[illegible] There are reasons which everybody can pied myriads who swarm in our City every see and appreciate, why a Slaveholding State night, seeking what they shall do to be amused should zealously protect Slavery; but if the or moved, is a most significant fact, which we Southern States wish to preserve either their specially commend to such of our contempora- self-respect or the respect of other people, they ries at the South as have not definitely decided will not allow a blind devotion to the institution to throw facts of all kinds overboard, once and to carry them onward into a disgraceful attack for all. There is an old proverb which tells us on the whole African race. If the safety of that "no news is good news." This no-meet- Tennessee, in the opinion of its legislators, ing of the John Brownites is itself a decidedly demands the expulsion of free negroes, the good Union meeting, would the South but open honor of the State, not to speak of right, rea- its eyes to the truth. son, and decency, surely demands that the persons expelled should be compensated in full for every cent of damage they may sustain by their forced emigration. The State Senate of Georgia has already passed an act similar to this bill proposed in Tennessee. Georgia, too, has a Justice on the Supreme Bench of the Union, and we shall be anxious to hear his echo of Judge Catron's protest. The Southern men who ask, and justly ask, the North to join them in condemnation of John Brown's assault upon Law and Right in the name of Emancipation, should be the first to brand this new assault upon Law and Right in the name of Slavery.

Trade and Politics.

The New-Orleans *Delta* is considerably distressed at finding that so large a portion of the voting population of New-York should have voted for Mr. Opdyke, inasmuch as that gentleman, according to it, is not only a Republican, but "a man who made a fortune in New-Orleans as a wholesale clothing merchant," and is therefore under considerable obligations to the South. It concludes a very sour-tempered article by once more threatening the North with a total loss of Southern custom if it does not change its opinions and policy with regard to Slavery.

As there is nothing in which the South deals so lavishly at this moment as threats of a suspension of commercial intercouso with the Northern States, and as there is nothing which so tends to widen breaches between great nations or great bodies of men as either empty menaces or false assumptions, we must beg of Southern journals to cease pretending to believe that trade either between the Northern and Southern States, or any other communities in the world, is based on love, or good will, or respect, or any other benevolent sentiment. Trade always has been, and in the nature of things must always continue to be, purely a matter of self-interest. Private persons rarely suffer their feelings to influence their purchases, and no nation that ever existed has regulated either its exports or its imports with a reference to anything but profit and loss. The larger portion of the Southern cotton crop is consigned to rank Abolitionists in England, and nearly all the brandy, silks, and divers other luxuries consumed in Great Britain, are the products of French industry. British tea is mainly the produce of Chinese gardens, and most of the Cashmere shawls in which Christian women delight are woven in places where no Christian dare show his face. Nobody supposes that the buyers and sellers in all these cases are influenced by deep affection solely. Briton, Frenchman, Chinaman, and Affghan, all hate each other very cordially, but, perhaps, for that very reason, sell and buy from one another with alacrity, and pocket the profits with great gusto. In fact, melancholy as it may seem, any man or set of men who tried to carry on business on the basis of brotherly love, and refused to sell to people, or buy of them at the market rate, because they did not come up to their standard of moral perfection, would speedily be bankrupt, and would have the laughter, and not the sympathy of the world, for their pains. The Northern reason for buying Southern products, and the Southern reason for buying Northern fabrics, is precisely the same as the British reason for buying French silks—because they can nowhere else be had so cheaply. Whatever the South cannot get most cheaply at the North it gets elsewhere; the North does the like by the South. As to the Southerners importing goods through New-York, they do it for the same reason as most retailers in Massachusetts, because New-York happens to have the best assortment and the greatest facilities for transacting business.

We are here stating unalterable laws of human nature, as well as of trade; and any body of traders who determine to transact business by any other rules than these, and consult love, or patriotism, or pity, or anger, or resentment, instead of their ledger, to ascertain the best mode of carrying on their business—will ruin not only themselves, but their creditors. Fortunately, when any imbecile purposes to start a store, in which none shall be permitted to purchase except persons who command his esteem, most people take care not to trust him, and the ruin wrought by such idiotcy is consequently not very widespread.

Southerners are just as familiar with all this as we are. No planter in Louisiana cares one straw whose carcase his cotton covers, or whose palate his sugar sweetens, as long as he gets the highest market price for it from the factor at New-Orleans, and the result is that Louisiana planters are prosperous and comfortable. But if the *régime* with which the *Delta* threatens us goes into operation, and the unhappy man has to get a guarantee from the shipper that none of his bales shall be spun into under-garments for the Duchess of Sutherland, and none of his barrels shall sweeten the tea of Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and from his tailor that the weavers of his coat "were sound on the goose," we think we may fairly predict he will speedily be out at elbows, and his "field-hands" in the hands of the Sheriff. For all of which reasons these Southern threats of punishing the North for its Anti-Slavery sentiments may fairly be called idle in the extreme, and idle threats are a folly of which three millions of the people ought never to be guilty. There is a piece of advice given to the nation at large, touching its intercourse with foreign Powers, in Washington's Farewell Address, the wisdom of which is as profound to-day as the day on which it was written, and which both North and South would in the present crisis, do well to call to mind in their dealings with one another: "Never to subordinate their own interests, or their policy to either hatred or admiration."

Lawless Laws.

Justice Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, has done honor to himself, and tried to save the credit of his native State of Tennessee, by a manly and energetic protest against certain legislation proposed in that Commonwealth, for the banishment beyond the State limits, or the alternative enslavement, of all its free colored inhabitants, on the 1st of May next. It appears that the persons on whom this outrage is to be committed, have for the most part been born free: many of them are the descendants of free colored men, citizens of Tennessee, who voted at the polls under the old Constitution of 1796. They have grown up in the State, have all their interests and all their ties of every kind within its borders, and if there be such things as vested rights in liberty and property under American law, they are certainly in possession of these things, and are entitled to retain them. A more flagrant act of injustice and shameless spoliation on the part of a powerful majority, was, perhaps, never attempted, than is proposed to be put in force against this helpless minority of Tennesseeans, and every honorable citizen of that State may

Railway "Accommodation" Traffic.

The railway statistics of this State show that local or accommodation travel is 70 per cent. of their whole passenger traffic, and that the money received for it is 80 per cent. of the total passenger fares. We naturally believe, therefore, that the character of the machinery provided for this traffic, is in some approximate degree adapted to its wants, to the convenience of the largest number of "short" travelers, and to the pecuniary interest of the railway companies. Shareholders in rival lines will generally excuse the running of trains below cost, where it is confined to the paltry 20 per cent. *through* business, should they discover that the grand 80 per cent. *way* receipts were carefully watched and economically earned. They will therefore be happy to contemplate a few facts in the case.

The weight of an ordinary accommodation train of two cars is about 54 tons, of which the engine and tender weigh at least 30 tons. The average number of passengers in both way and through trains is 72—that in way trains, all over the country, not exceeding 50. The cost of running *this train* is 73 cents per mile. The cost of carrying 72 *passengers*, at the same rate, in light trains, according to the European practice, and according to the known power, adhesion and strength of locomotives and cars, does not exceed 25 cents per mile. This is what leading manufacturers are willing to guarantee. The difference, then, lies in our propulsion and wear and tear of dead weight—of heavy engines and cars. The 30-ton engine is capable of drawing from 350 to 400 passengers, at least, and their baggage, in, say, eight cars of 12 tons each, at express speed. So the *Great Eastern* is *capable* of towing lighters across the harbor, and a four-horse team is *capable* of hauling a boy's willow wagon—with about the same economical results. We pay 25 cents a mile for necessary power, and we also pay half a dollar more for—what? A Railway Superintendent has informed us. On being urged by a builder to buy a light engine for his local traffic, he replied: "I want an engine I can put right before my through-freight, *if anything happens.*" It happens to cost from $80 to $87 per day to haul from 50 to 75 passengers in that accommodation train, when one-half this sum might be deposited every night in the Company's Bank—not after years of costly experiment, but by simply reducing the weight and size of the engine and car, till it should be adapted to that and to no other traffic. It sometimes happens, that half-a-dozen 30-ton engines get stalled altogether in a snow storm. We are not aware, however, that this fact has rendered it necessary to use 200 ton engines, or to employ seven or eight engines to a train all the year round.

Not only occasional practice, but the laws of strength of materials deduced from all practice, show us that three times the necessary dead weight is carried in our ordinary accommodation trains. We do not now refer to what might be saved by the substitution of iron and steel for wood, and by the perfection of steam machinery. The way train, just as it is, may be reduced, let us say, one half in weight, thereby saving one half the cost of running it, for the hauling of a pound costs the same money, whether it be paying passengers or non-paying timber and cast-iron. And yet, we actually haul, in some cases, twenty-four tons of train to one ton of passengers.

It would somewhat excuse the present system, expensive as it is, if it really accommodated the local travel to a reasonable extent. But what are the facts? The stopping and starting of heavy engines and trains is one of the most costly elements in the whole way business, and for this well known reason trains are stopped as seldom as possible. Stations are made as far apart as the toleration of the public will possibly admit, and the establishment of a new one is never thought of without the positive assurance that it will furnish a considerable traffic. To stop fifty or sixty tons of lumber for two or three passengers, costs more than it comes to. Not only the running but the stopping of trains costs in proportion to their weight. The running of light local trains, then, would not only accommodate more stations without stopping the heavy trains, but it would prevent the stopping of heavy trains at all, save where express trains would naturally stop.

But must the business of a railway be necessarily confined to points half a dozen miles or more apart? Business grows up around stations, not because a railway runs through them, but because its trains stop at them. The business facilities of a point six miles from the road are quite as good as those of a point on the road, six miles from a station. The entire length of a railway, and not merely those far removed places where a great lumbering train can afford to stop, would develop, grow, and in turn give business to the road, if the road would only give it a chance. If a farmer has to harness his team to get to the station, he might as well drive a few miles further to the next large town. In suburban districts, the heavy trains required to bring the enormous commutation traffic, can least of all trains afford to pick up that traffic. The result is, that suburban residents either have to keep an expensive "establishment," or pay high prices and rents at the few points where heavy trains can afford to stop. Now if omnibus trains, capable of carrying say 75 or 80 people at 20 miles per hour, and weighing 18 to 20 tons, were to ply between express train stations, collecting passengers from all points on the road—from the houses on the line and from cross-roads—not only would a far larger number of people be accommodated, but their journey to town would be no longer than before, since when once aboard the big train they would be little delayed by stops. Thus there would be, not a dozen suburban stations within 25 miles of a City terminus, but a hundred, or as many as the convenience of the people should require. It would pay for an omnibus train to stop for a man wherever it might meet him. An ordinary commutation train is neither way nor express, and in trying to do both kinds of business, neglects the requirements of both. Every time it accommodates a new station it discommodes all the rest by another stop, and yet it passes by twenty places where it ought to stop.

If feeding stations, by steam or horse omnibuses, from off the line of the road, is remunerative, how much more so feeding stations from the road itself will be, where the best of tracks is already laid. In many cases, omnibuses are actually paying between railway-connected towns—and the railway company, with a track that will allow the same work at a quarter of the cost, and with the privilege of using steam, which will again reduce the cost one-half more—the railway trains cannot compete with horses on a mud-road! They have tried it, perhaps, in the stereotyped way, with a thirty-ton engine, and probably six cars, weighing twelve tons each, for, say, twenty people. And since such a train could not afford to run very often, while the people found it necessary to be served at all hours, even this train could not get the traffic away from the omnibuses. If the way fares are now 80 per cent. of the passenger receipts, with the smallest amount of accommodation which the long suffering of the public will possibly tolerate, what would they figure if the whole line of a railroad could be thoroughly provided for? If this is the value of way traffic now, what would it pay if the City were extended to every rod of every railway leading out of it for thirty miles, and if every little settlement, and water privilege, and cross-road on all the railway lines, were economically furnished with the facilities which make and define large towns? Let our railway managers look at the facts and figures, and they will see a sure and growing business on their own premises which no rival lines can possibly take away from them, and by the side of which the fluctuating, uncertain, not to say ruinously low-priced *through* business is not worthy to be mentioned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Mexico.

CHANGES IN THE LIBERAL CABINET—RATIFICATION OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Mexican correspondent of the *Picayune* says that Señor Lerdo has returned to the Cabinet, and that he consents to the ratification of the McLane treaty without alteration.

The Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Señor Romera, is a passenger by the steamship *Tennessee*. He left for Washington to-day.

Fatal Accidents.

Troy, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mrs. Edward Shriver, wife of the President of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and daughter of the late Nathan Warren, was killed this morning in Third-street, while attempting to jump from a sleigh; the horses having taken fright. The sad event causes the most profound sensation in this city.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 15.

Dana P. Colburn, Principal of the State Normal School, was instantly killed to-day by being thrown from a carriage in Bristol, where the School is located.

The Canadian Line of Steamers.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The owners here of the Canadian line of steamers state that the report which appeared in a New-York paper from its correspondent in Canada, relating to the discontinuance of the line, is entirely destitute of truth; on the contrary, a new steamship of increased power and speed has just been launched in the Clyde for the line, which will henceforward be more efficient than ever. The *Indian* was insured for £35,000 sterling.

Excitement at Philadelphia.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR CLOSED AND CONVENTION ADJOURNED BY ORDER OF THE AUTHORITIES—RIOT AT A LECTURE BY G. W. CURTIS.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 15.

There has been considerable excitement here during the day. An Anti-Slavery Fair is open at Concert Hall, and an Anti-Slavery meeting at the Assembly Buildings.

During the session of the latter this morning a request was received from the Mayor to remove a flag hanging before Concert Hall, on account of its great length obstructing the passage of the street thus violating a city ordinance. An order was also sent in from the Sheriff that the Fair should be closed and the Hall deserted before 3 o'clock.

These proceedings produced much excitement, and the Abolitionists in council resolved to proceed in a body to Concert Hall to protect their goods.

The order of the Sheriff was demanded by the owner of the building who objects to the action of the lessee in letting it for such purposes.

G. W. Curtis delivered a lecture this evening on the "Present Aspect of the Slavery Question." His audience numbered about two hundred persons. Calls appeared in the papers for a meeting outside "to adopt such measures as the exigencies might require, to prevent the dissemination of principles calculated and intended to arouse a spirit of most intense animosity in the community that will lead to fearful consequences, and will check hireling incendiaries from making further inflammatory addresses in our loyal city."

In accordance with these calls, about ten thousand persons gathered outside the hall, and were addressed by Gen. John O. Nills, Richard Peters, and others, and soon after Mr. Curtis commenced his lecture, several of the mob threw stones at the building, breaking the window-glasses. Five hundred Policemen were stationed in the vicinity, and immediately made a rush upon the rioters, arresting several of them. This summary proceeding had a tendency to calm the excitement, which at first threatened serious consequences.

Mayor Henry and the Sheriff were on the spot, and directed the Police.

During the lecture of Mr. Curtis he was several times hissed by the inside audience, when the hissers were immediately ejected by the Police.

The excitement is subsiding, and possibly the trouble is ended.

The Executions To-day.

CHARLESTOWN CROWDED—THE PRISONERS VISITED BY THEIR FRIENDS AND RELATIONS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL EVENT.

Charlestown, Va., Friday, Dec. 15.

Hotels and private houses here are all crowded. Strict surveillance is kept on strangers, though those who come from curiosity, and are well vouched for on the question of our peculiar institutions, are allowed to remain. Three Quaker friends of Coffic, with whom he lived in Ohio during his boyhood, visited him yesterday. They speak of him as having been a quiet and inoffensive youth. They will remain and take his body to his mother. Gov. Willard's interview with Coox last evening, when delivering a message to the prisoner from his sister, Mrs. Willard, was very affecting. The Governor is strongly attached to the prisoner, and wept over him as if he were his own son. His lamentation could be heard throughout the building. The prisoners are all calm and resigned to-day, and engaged with seeming devotion in spiritual exercises under the direction of Rev. N. G. Noaks, a Presbyterian clergyman. The gallows was recrected this evening. The negroes will be hung between 11 and 12 o'clock, and the whites between 12 and 1.

Naval Intelligence from the Coast of Africa.

THE STEAMER SAN JACINTO—VIOLENT STORMS.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The brig *Palmas* has arrived here with Monrovia (Africa) dates of Oct. 28. She reports that when she was within thirty miles of Cape Henry, she was blown off for four days.

Left at Monrov a steamer *San Jacinto* for leeward in a few days. All on board of her were well.

Sailed Oct. 12, United States steamer *Sumpter*; 19th, United States steamer *Mystic*; 20th, United States ship *Constellation*—all for leeward.

Pike's Peak Express.

Leavenworth, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Overland Express, seven days from the Pike's Peak mines, arrived here this evening, bringing the Utah and Jefferson mails and $1,200 in gold dust.

The weather had been intensely cold, causing a cessation of mining operations.

Lead mines had been discovered in the mountain region, the mineral being nearly pure.

The Provisional Legislature was still in session.

Business continued active.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway.

Louisville, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway has been impassable for several days, owing to the subsidence of the track at Mansmer's Creek, twelve miles from Nashville. Passengers are taken over by hand-car.

The Grand Jury have ignored the bill against Allen A. Hall for killing Mr. Poindexter in a street fight.

Weather Reports.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 15—10 A. M.

About five inches of snow fell last night; weather clear and pleasant this morning.

Portland, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Weather clear and cold.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Weather cloudy and mild. Thermometer 18° above zero. Wind west. Ice has been taken at Sorel. The river is rising.

Illinois Politics.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Democratic County Convention assembled here to-day to elect delegates to the State Convention which is to meet at Springfield in January. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and declaring S. A. Douglas our first choice for the Presidency.

Suicide of Capt. Kenney.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 15.

M. C. Kenney, Commander of the National Lancers, shot himself dead with a pistol to-day. Mental depression, caused by disease of the brain, was the cause.

The Sailing of the Steamer Europa.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The steamer *Europa*, which left Boston at noon yesterday, anchored below during the snow-storm, and sailed for Halifax and Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Sackville, N. B., Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* has not yet been signalled at Halifax, at which place the weather is very thick.

Exchanges.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Sight Exchange on New-York unsettled.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Flour firm at $5 62½@$5 87½. Wheat advanced 2c.@3c. Sales 2,000 bushels White at $1 40@$1 45; Red, $1 32@$1 35. Corn active; new Yellow 79c.@81c.; Old wanted at 95c. Whisky firm at 26½c.@27½c.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 8,500 bales; market firm. Freights declined slightly; to Liverpool ⅜d.@17-32d., and to Havre 1¼c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Flour quiet; Howard-street $5 25. Wheat unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels. Corn opened active and closed unsettled; sales at 70c.@72c. for White. Provisions a declining tendency. Whisky firm at 27c.@28c.

Mobile, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 7,000 bales, with an improved demand, at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Middling.

Charleston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales at unchanged prices.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 50½; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½ Exchange on New-York par@1-20 ₩ cent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Tammany General Committee.—This body met last evening at their rooms—Mr. Isaac V. Fowler in the Chair. A call was adopted ordering primary elections for the General and Ward Committees for 1860, to be held in the several Wards on Saturday, Dec. 17, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M. Edward Burke, of the First Ward, and Thaddeus Mott, of the Twelfth, were expelled from the Committee by reason of having supported Wood. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Democracy to attend the Union meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next. A Committee of Seven were appointed, who reported an address taking very explicit ground in reference to the recent election of Fernando Wood, and the future action of the Democracy, which was unanimously adopted, and which we will publish to-morrow.

The Piano-Forte Makers.—The meeting last evening at Social Reform Hall, received from Mr. Arthur Napoleon, the popular pianist, a tender of a benefit concert in aid of the fund. An account of subscriptions received from prominent manufacturers of pianos shows a total of $553, and from workmen in the several shops $378. Of these sums $60 had been paid out to the sufferers by the late fire. In view of the immediate wants of the men, and of the large amount necessary to procure new tools, the Committee appeal urgently for assistance to the charitable public.

Receipts of Taxes.—The receipts thus far this week at the Tax Commissioner's Office have been as follows:

Monday	$32,788 77	Wednesday	$97,274 28
Tuesday	60,815 06	Thursday	13,457 09

The exaction of the extra 10 per cent. was commenced yesterday, and accounts for the falling off from the previous receipts. On Wednesday, the last day of receiving payments without any exaction of interest, the office was kept open two hours later than usual, but so great was the crowd that many had to go away without paying. The total amount of taxes thus far paid is $8,170,364 30, leaving $1,698,560 89 still due.

A Bold Robbery.—As the driver of a grocery-wagon was serving a customer who resides in Thirty-fourth-street, a few evenings since, three man drove up rapidly in a cart, stopped close to the wagon containing the provisions, and before their purpose could be guessed at, had transferred to their vehicle a firkin of butter valued at $30. An alarm was immediately raised, but the thieves were out of sight so soon as to render pursuit ineffective. This pecular mode of robbery, bold as it is, has become quite frequent of late.

Children for the West.—On Monday, 12th instant, 42 children—28 boys and 14 girls—were sent out from the Juvenile Asylum, to Western homes, under charge of their Indenturing Agent. They were selected from about 500 children, and have received from six to twelve months' instruction. Fifty more are process of preparation and will go out immediately in Mr. Allen's return, good situations having been provided for about 100 children.

Another Relic.—A piece of paper bearing a curious combination of names has found its way to the Continental Bank. It is a check for $50 on the Bank of New-York, made payable to the order of "John Brown, of Ossawatomie," by the noted Abolitionist, John Jay. On the back of the check are the signatures of John Brown, and of Mary Brown, to whom Mr. Brown transferred it previous to his execution.

Fires.—By a fire in the boarding-house No. 125 Mercer-street, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, furniture worth $1,000 was ruined. The building, which was damaged to the extent of $100, was insured....The dwelling-house, corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street, suffered injury to the amount of $100, through the carelessness of a servant girl. Insurance covers the loss.

Found in Bad Company.—Thomas Morgan, a returned Californian, for the safety of whom his friends began to have serious apprehensions, was found yesterday by the detectives in a lager-bier saloon at No. 86 Greenwich-street, in the company of a disreputable woman. Fortunately, $2,500 in gold which he had with him had not been disturbed.

Festival and Fair.—A Festival and Fair in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, will be held in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Mr. S. B. Mills will perform on the piano orte. Addresses are expected from prominent peakers.

B. P. Stikman and G. B. Bruce, engineers, have arrived at Montreal to test the condition of the Victoria Bridge before it is handed over by the contractors to the Grand Trunk

[Advertisement]

WINES AND LIQUORS.
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS.

To Country Merchants.

To Hotel-Keepers.

To Private Families.

To Physicians.

To All Who Use

Wines and Liquors.

For Private and Medicinal Use.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy in Bottles.

Imported and Bottled by Himself.

Warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on each bottle.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Old Port Wine,

Imported by himself in cases of one dozen each, with his certificate of its purity on the bottle.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Madeira Wine,

In cases of one dozen each, with his certificate on the bottle, guaranteeing its purity.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Sherry Wine,

Imported by himself—warranted pure, with his certificate on the bottle, and stamp on the cork.

Udolpho Wolfe's Genuine Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,

Pints and quarts. The best Gin made in the world. All Gin sold under the name of Schnapps not put up by him is an imposition on the purchaser.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ever since my "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been continually solicited by druggists, apothecaries and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations some Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am, and have been doing, with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal, and to give my certificate, guaranteeing their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of Brandy, port and Madeira wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for many years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and previous year were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this: The duty now on French brandy is 70 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure brandy and wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have concluded to import Cognac brandy and wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bad articles, which I met with and conquered, in the case of my Schnapps, before it obtained its present proud predominence over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and involve an immense outlay of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of a numerous class who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "brandy," made from poisonous compounds—their use being alike destructive to healthy human life, and, of course, speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts, about the most ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily coöperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtues of pure French brandy need not be told. The brandy imported by me I will label, seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best brandy manufacturers in France—with those who have a world-wide renown as the first brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms, who will ship me their brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than Wolfe's Ganuine Cognac Brandy. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless, for then unprincipled persons who are in constantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons, to cover the vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for Wolfe's Ganuine Cognac Brandy, addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver-street. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy. I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum," imported and bottled by me; also, "Irish and Scotch Whisky." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported for "medical use," I will also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall also import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port" and "Sherry" Wines for medical purposes. These I also guarantee with my seal, my label and my certificate.

In conclusion, permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those that this circular reaches, and whose personal or pecuniary interests it may affect, in the combination of articles that I engage to supply. Should any such persons visit New-York—especially a Druggist, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the Importing Liquor and Wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprise, for the particular information of those connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the visits of any such, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my truthfulness by their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents, a careful and attentive perusal. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, Udolpho Wolfe.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

A NEEDED ENTERPRISE.

"When Udolpho Wolfe commenced to import his Schiedam Schnapps, he not only hit upon a profitable business idea, but he rendered the public a substantial service. An experienced importer and an upright man, with capital and energy to sustain him, he built up a large trade, embracing from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as Gin is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But that does not meet the necessity. There are cases in which pure Bandy or Whisky would be preferable; and genuine Wine is needed for invalids, females and children, in whose cases the stronger liquors would be too potent."—*N. Y. Courier.*

"In the way of liquors, pure, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases the flesh is heir to; and as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the mental as well as the physical nature, stimulating both to a condition of healthful activity, establishing a uniform action of all the natural powers, and strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile [adulterations generally sold as brandy, in this and other countries, are rank poisons—more is their slow undermining of health and reason, than the subtlest powder of the Borgias. Knowing these facts, many who acknowledge the medical and rejuvenating efficacy of the pure article, are afraid to buy, and there are thousands who have long hoped that some responsible man—a man who had a high reputation to sustain—would embark in the enterprise of importing pure brandy, which no man would be afraid to use in his family. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver-street, has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from four of the most eminent firms in France their choicest Cognac, which he designs to bottle for sale in the United States. As the proprietor of the famous "Schiedam Schnapps," Mr. Wolfe is noted all over the country; but we believe that this, his last enterprise, *pro bone publico*, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the practical reformer of a great and deadly abuse."—*N. Y. Mercury.*

IMITATION LIQUORS.

"There is no disguising the effects the vile compounds sold under the names of Brandy, Rum, Wine, &c., now so freely used, have upon the mental and physical conditions of the race. Not only are the consumers injured, but their offspring feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions, and curse the day they were born. Physicians assure us that delirium tremens was a rare disease fifty or seventy-five years ago; and statistics prove that when there was no object to be gained by adulterating or manufacturing liquors from vile compounds, drunkeuness was almost unknown, because pure liquors do not create a thirst for drink.

"Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver-street, whose Schiedam Schnappa have made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle, and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago how many lives might have been saved to the community; how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved. However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when 'Wolfe's Cognac Brandy,' like his 'Schiedam Schnapps,' shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation brandy—out of the market."—*New-York Dispatch.*

Nearly the whole Press of the United States has indorsed the foregoing opinions.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 16
Equimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66

At Evans' & Fulton-street.

66

[Advertisement]

POSTPONEMENT.

UNION MEETING.

In consequence of the Great Union Meeting on Monday evening, The Sale of Mr. Rossiter's Paintings by Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer, has been postponed from that evening until the following

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock.

We beg to call attention to the Exhibition, which is open day and evening until the sale.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—No person need be disheartened, though apparently half eaten up with ulcerous sores, who will use these remedies. The Pills purify the blood, while the Ointment heals every description of sore and ulcer. Office, 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Nox—Noctes.—The translation of the Latin, Nox, into English, is simply Knox the Knight of Hatters. At Knox's, corner of Broadway and Fulton, can be seen some of the finest hats in the city. Knox's Holiday styles are superb, so save everybody of taste and judgment. Go and see Knox's hats.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Holiday Presents.

Ivoatypes, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambeotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

The Virginia Rebellion—Narrative of the Escape and capture of Brown's Accomplices—Letters from Cook and Copeland.

A New Tale—The Physician's Story.

Reviews of New Books.

Congress—Reports of Proceedings in both Houses of Congress.

The News—Semi-Weekly Summaries of the News—Foreign and Domestic.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Personal Items, Obituary Notices, and Miscellaneous News Paragraphs.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000. Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,

Corner Franklin-st.

This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

BOYS' OVERCOATS. $2 EACH. BOYS' OVERCOATS.
$2 EACH.
$2 EACH.

AT

Rogers & Raymond's,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street.

For the Holidays.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.

J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.

His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,

And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Don't be Fools.

And suffer from rheumatism, croup, sore throats, coughs, pains in the limbs, back and chest, when DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT will certainly cure you.

10,000 persons have certified to its wonderful curative properties.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Sold by all the Druggists.
Price, 25 and 50 cents.
Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Useful in Every House. For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

The Winter DRESS HAT is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No. 500 BROADWAY.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Genin's Festival Hat for the Holidays NOW READY.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Ruptnre at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, suspensories, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Hatchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

A Right Start is Success, A Wrong one Defeat.—A correct phrenological examination, which will put a young man on the right track for health, success and happiness, may be obtained daily of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines—Office No 505 Broadway, New-York.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*

Men's Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.—Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, warm under Garments, Shaker knit half Hose, Mufflers, &c., at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 1 sewing machines	$
No. 1 sewing machines	60
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	9
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL,
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 98 Pearl-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

Pearson—Savage.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Mr. David Pearson to Miss Mary E. Savage.

O'Neill—Sloane.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, by Rev. Dr. McCarty, Edward O'Neill to Miss Rosanna Sloane, all of this City.

Kelley—Campbell.—At the bride's residence, Woodbridge, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev Gardiner Spring Plumley, Mr. James Kelley to Miss Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Henry Campbell, Esq.

DIED.

Carey.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, at her residence, No. 19 Suffolk-st., Eliza, the beloved wife of P. H. Carey, after a short but severe illness.

Her remains will be taken to St. Mary's Church, in Grand st., at 9½ o'clock on Friday morning, where a solemn requiem mass will be said, and thence to Calvary for interment.

Requiescat in pace.

Robinson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Isabella H.—*née* Lewis—wife of Capt. Henry Robinson, in the 29th year of her age, after a short illness of 20 hours.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers and sister, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 186 West 24th-st., on Friday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Dean.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, Catherine Dean, the kind and affectionate wife of Nicholas Dean, aged 34 years 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her residence in 56th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

☞ Monmouth, N. J., papers please copy.

Ackerman.—In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mary Ella, second daughter of George and Gertrude Ackerman, aged 2 years 8 months and 24 days.

Funeral services at Memorial Church, (corner Hammond-st. and Waverley-place,) on Friday morning, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at which place the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Morrison.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, William Byars, eldest son of James Morrison, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1¾ o'clock, from the residence of his father, 463 7th-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Van Tine.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, Jacob Van Tine, aged 66 years 7 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Dr. Bowling's Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Munson.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., Louisa Fisher, youngest child of Stephen T. and Livinia A. Munson, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her father, No. 1,129 Broadway, this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Potter.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth S., aged 30 years, daughter of Rev. Dexter Potter, of Cambridge, Mass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Wm. L. Cogswell, No. 27 East 26th st., this day, (Friday,) Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock.

O'Sullivan.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mrs. Anne O'Sullivan, relict of the late Dr. Eugeno O'Sullivan.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Rev. James S., John S., and Dr. Richard J. O'Sullivan, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 9 o'clock A. M., from St. Bridget's Church, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated.

Crawford.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, of disease of the heart, Joseph Crawford, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 64 1st-st. His remains will be taken to Coldspring, on Saturday morning, for interment.

Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, after a severe and protracted illness, Rebecca Smith, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers Jonathan and Joseph Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 Lexington-av. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

Wight.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, Sarah A. Wight, widow of the late Richard H. Wight, and daughter of the late Arnout Brown, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 157 Laurens-st., on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Smibert.—On Wednesday, Dec. 14, of consumption, Mrs. Catherine Smibert, at her residence in Westport, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Barwster.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 14, of puerperal fever, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Samuel L. Brewster, aged 23 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Lodge of Antiquity No. 61, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 47 Johnson-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bassett.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Jennie Lee Bassett, fourth and last surviving child of Julien L. and Carrie P. Bassett, aged 2 years 1 months and 2 days.

The body will be taken to Bristol, Penn., for interment.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock this day, at No. 88 2d-place, without further notice.

Story.—At Lynn, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Capt. John Story, formerly of this City.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Lynn, Mass.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES,

Extra Class, No. 649, Dec. 15, 1859.

41, 4, 63, 3, 66, 57, 71, 44, 38, 59, 70, 55, 76.

Class No. 650, Dec. 15, 1859.

45, 6, 24, 71, 56, 34, 53, 66, 52, 67, 40, 18, 21, 3.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 15, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,

The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are durable, economical in fuel and sure bakers.

Put up and warranted by

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
(Late Janes, Beebe & Co.,)
No. 358 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

FAIR FOR THE MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—A sale of useful and fancy articles will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M., in the Chapel for the "Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 29th-st., in aid of the Building Fund for the Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation. Books and other suitable Christmas presents will be found in variety, and at moderate prices.

A NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.
"THE AUCTION—'GOING, GOING—GONE.'"
LONDON STEREOSCOPE CO.,
No. 534 Broadway, (up stairs.)

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod-Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A SEVERE SCALD ON HEAD,

Face, neck and shoulders, cured by the Magnetic Salve: "Dr. Smith—I never saw one so lame and the knee contracted so long, to be cured and walk again. Catharine Nelson, No. 5 Birmingham-st." For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., and by druggists.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.—JOHN H. BUNT against PHILLIP CHUKCH, Jr., Lewis Ronsseau, Caroline Rousseau, Charles A. Murray, Allen Smith, William H. Bloomingdale, Howard Sherman, Allen Ayrault, Ephraim Cone, John Vernam, President of the Genesee River Bank and Niagara County Bank.—To the defendant, Charles A. Murray: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, on the 14th day of December, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

COBB & SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.
D15-lawCwF.

[illegible] PERUVIAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE in the country, and now increasing more rapidly than ever before.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER:

SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

LETTER FROM ITALY FROM MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"THE CRAFT IN DANGER."

FROM REV. DR GEO. B. CHEEVER.

HELPER'S BOOK, SENATOR ASHLEY, &c.,

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

EDITORIALS:

DWELLING IN CHRIST.

GOV. WISE'S MESSAGE.

HOW TO SAVE THE UNION.

WHO IS DR. BREED, OF WASHINGTON?

HOLIDAY CALL AT THE BOOKSTORES.

FAMILY READING.

MY FRIVND MOSES.

LITTLE FOXES.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ALSO, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

News, embracing an article on Saving the Union, with some particulars in regard to the house of

SILVERIDGE, BRASS & CO.

Terms—$2 by mail, $2 50 by carrier. Also, for sale by News Agents generally.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

DODGE'S PATENT IMPROVEMENT
IN
GRATES AND STOVES
GIVES
FIFTY PER CENT. MORE HEAT, WITH FIFTY PER CENT. LESS FUEL,
CURES SMOKY CHIMNEYS,
RADIATES ALL THE HEAT INTO THE ROOM,
CONSUMES THE GAS AND SMOKE,
CARRIES UP THE CHIMNEY ALL THE DUST.

The fire once made burns from twelve to twenty-four hours, without attention and without additional coal, thus combining

ECONOMY, HEALTH AND COMFORT,

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PERFECTION OF AN OPEN FIRE.

The saving in fuel in one season will more than pay the cost of the improvement.

Any grate, new or old, set without dirt or inconvenience.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF STOVES FOR OFFICES, COUNTING-ROOMS, MANUFACTORIES AND DWELLINGS.

Considering their advantages, they are the cheapest Stoves manufactured.

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PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY,
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STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES ON PAPER, GLASS AND SILVER.
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Offer their large stock of Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Pictures at retail for the Holidays at less than cost of importation. Views such as sold last year for $2 per dozen are now offered at $1, and others in proportion. The high price of pictures need not now be a bar to the indulgence in this most beautiful art.

The whole stock must be closed out before the 1st of February.

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CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE,

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And dealers in INDIA RUBBER FABRICS.

HORACE H. DAY,
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Offers to the trade generally, the following styles of Sbirred or Corrugated VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER FABRICS, all of which are of his own manufacture as importation, and fresh and desirable goods.

——Cases woven and cemented SUSPENDERS.

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——Cases best English and French Woven Shirred or Corrugated FABRIC FOR SHOE GORES, silk and union silk-face, every desirable width and color.

—— Cases of Elastic, Cemented and Woven American, English and French Elastic TAPES, FRILLS and GARTERS, etc., in great variety.

——Cases Silk Shirred Woven and Braided Elastic SANDLINGS, from a single cord up to the widest required by the trade.

The above on hand and constantly being received from the best American and European factories, together with every article of Vulcanized Rubber Fabrics, under the general head of VULCANIZED RUBBER ELASTIC FABRICS. I am the sole and exclusive owner of all the right, under GOODYEAR'S PATENT, for the above and other fabrics. All these goods not having my license and facsimile of my name are infringements and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The decision of the United States Court, on final hearing at Baltimore, stands supported in all the Circuits in which the cases have yet reached decision.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1859. HORACE H. DAY.

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Extensive manufacturing facilities have been perfected, and orders will be promptly executed. Price from 75 cents to $2 per pound, according to the quality, size or quantity.

COMB MAKERS are especially invited to an inspection of COMB STOCK, &c., &c., now ready.

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SANTA CLAUS' VISIT, four Views, 50 cents each.
SUNNYSIDE PICTURES, very beautiful.
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HAVE SOME 20,000 VIEWS,
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Varying in price from 75 cents to $35.
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BOOKS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

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THE SECRET OUT;
Or, ONE THOUSAND TRICKS WITH CARDS.
By the author of "The Sociable," "The Magician's Own Book," "Parlor Theatricals," &c.

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As a book for a Holiday present it cannot be surpassed—being printed in the finest manner, illustrated by about

THREE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS,

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THE SOCIABLE;
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Containing Acting Proverbs, Dramatic Charades, Acting Charades or Drawing-room Pantomimes, Musical Burlesques Tableaux Vivants, Parlor Games, Games of Action, Forfeits, Science in Sport and Parlor Magic, and a choice Collection of Curious Mental and Mechanical Puzzles, &c.

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Being a Complete Hand-Book of Parlor Magic, containing OVER ONE THOUSAND Optical, Chemical, Mechanical, Magnetical and Magical Experiments, Amusing Transmutations, Astonishing Sleights and Subtleties celebrated Card Deceptions, Ingenious Tricks and Numbers, Curious and Entertaining Puzzles; together with the most noted Tricks of modern performers. The whole ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 500 WOOD-CUTS, and intended as a source of amusement for ONE THOUSAND AND ONE EVENINGS. 12mo., cloth, 400 pages, gilt side and back stamp. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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A Complete Instructor in every variety of ornamental needle-work.

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PARLOR THEATRICALS;
Or,
WINTER EVENINGS' ENTERTAINMENT.

12mo, gilt side and back. Illustrated with Descriptive Engravings and Diagrams.

From the Rio Grande.

NARRATIVE OF RECENT EVENTS.

From the Brownsville Flag, Dec. 2.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult., the Rangers, the volunteers from Texas, and Capt. KENNEDY'S company of footmen from Brownsville, with a 23-pound howitzer under charge of Lieut. LANGDON and volunteer cannoneers, went up to Santa Rita, seven miles from Brownsville. On Thursday the Rangers and other mounted volunteers, amounting to some 250, under command of Capt. TOBIN, were led by him up the river, with the intention, should he find the enemy's position, to notify Capt. KENNEDY, with whom were Capt. BOUCHARLE and Lieut. LANGDON, so that they might bring up the howitzer, and all unitedly open the battle. After passing the rancho of Doña ESTEFANA, the mother of CORTINAS, about a mile above, they came in sight of a fortification constructed elaborately, and quite formidable, well defended by soldiery. Discovering that the enemy's position was secure and unapproachable without unavailing loss, Capt. TOBIN ordered his men to fall back, intending to rally them about 600 yards lower down, but they got into confusion, and not being again formed in order, all returned to the camp of Santa Rita. A council was held by the officers there, and afterwards, on the next day, and the effect was a disagreement in views of the proper course to pursue. Capt. BERRY, with nearly all the Corpus volunteers—those under DONALDSON, and nine of those who came under Capt. DIMGAN, not including Capt. D.—came down to Brownsville, while the rest dismounted, and with KENNEDY'S Company—the Indianola men and the howitzer party—started up the road with the intention of taking the enemy's fortifications at all hazards. Reflecting, however, upon what he had seen on Thursday, and seeing before him only a serious loss of the men committed to his charge, Capt. TOBIN determined not to make an attack until he could be better assured of success. All the residne of the force returned accordingly to Brownsville.

On Sunday about a hundred men, including the volunteers under BERRY and DONALDSON, and some others, returned to the *Neuces* with the intention or understanding of beating up for recruits to "carry the war into Africa."

It is the opinion, we believe, alike of Capt. TOBIN and Capt. BERRY, that CORTINAS is so strongly entrenched, and so well provided with men and munitions, from what they could learn and discover, that no force less than 500 men, well prepared for the express purpose, can, with any safety, attempt his subjugation. Both of these gentlemen are reported to be brave as brave men ever are, and the latter has had much and very creditable experience in warfare.

No news has lately been received of the two companies of artillery ordered from Fort Clark; but if all they can do is to garrison Fort Brown, they can do us little good outside.

In the city we fare as before. Each citizen sleeps at one of the three barricades, stands as sentinel three hours in the day, and from two to three hours at night, and lives on the residue of the fruit of his past industry, or his hopes for the future.

The *Flag*, in an editorial article, says:

Unsettled now is everything in this section of country; and there being an entire want of concert in whatever action is proposed or taken, we can only hope to remain in defense until a stronger force than is now here shall have arrived. That the present force could whip twice its own numbers in an equal contest, is clear; possibly, nay probably, could drive CORTINAS ont of his intrenchments; nevertheless it would be attended with an unwarrantable loss of life; but the tardiness with which the Governmentis moving may render this course necessary, be the cost great or small. To bear much longer the course of these savages will be to bear the ruin of the agricultural interests of Cameron County, the obliteration of commercial pursuits, the continued suspension of mail transportation, a complete estoppage of judicial proceedings, and a death-blow to everything American on the Rio Grande; for which reason, as we said, the Rangers may be called upon to storm the intrenchments of the invaders, and sacrifice many lives, whether or not a war of races should follow the *dénouement*.

The *Flag* publishes a proclamation of CORTINAS to the Mexican Inhabitants of Texas, dated Nov. 23, in which that worthy avows himself their champion, and determined to avenge their wrongs, and professes to be at the head of a secret society for that object.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

The *Courier* of to-day contains special advices from Brownsville, which state that CORTINAS has quartered the dead bodies of the Texan troops killed in the late skirmish, and suspended them to the saddles of his own men. This had created the greatest excitement at San Antonio. The Mexicans were favoring CORTINAS.

THE OLDEST STEAMBOAT KNOWN.—The steamboat *Saratoga*, which was cut through by the ice on Sunday, and sunk, in the bay opposite New-Hamburgh, was probably the oldest steamboat known in the northern waters. She was built in 1825, by W. C. REDFIELD, of New-York, to run to Hartford, Conn., and was then christened the *Oliver Elsworth*. It was the first effort of Mr. REDFIELD in steamboat building, and, at the time, it was considered a highly successful experiment. In 1837 she was transferred to the Hudson River, where she ran for a long time as a passenger boat. About 1848 she changed hands, when she was rebuilt, lengthened, and her name changed to *Saratoga*. From that date up to the time of the disaster she has been employed in towing river craft between Troy and New-York. She may yet be placed in a condition to perform more labor, and remunerate her owners. Soon after the ice struck the *Saratoga*, she commenced filling, and went down stern foremost, in about fifty feet of water. As she was sinking, the hawsers attached to her tow were thrown off, and the captain escaped in a small boat, with the crew and passengers. He spent Sunday night on Barren Island, and was taken off yesterday.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 13.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Prodnce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 6,381 bbls. Flour, 1,057 hhls. Corn Meal, 462 bushels Wheat, 12,228 bushels Corn, 22,011 bushels Barley, 3,821 pkgs. Provisions, and 229 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 2,900 bags, chiefly at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 75 mats Java, at 14¾c.; and small lots of Maracaibo, at 12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 2,900 bales, including 1,500 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Uplands, here, at 11½c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues inactive for State and Western Flour, and prices steadily favor buyers. We have heard of sales of only 9,200 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 00@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$5; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$4 90
Superfine State	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 5 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate request at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 1,275 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues inactive at old rates; sales have been confined to 320 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull and heavy at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfinc, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 20 for Baltimore, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, 20,000 drums, &c., of Smyrna Figs, at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., 4 months' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and prices are downward. Sales have been reported of only 10,000 bush., including Canada Club (smutty) at about $1 17; choice Milwaukee Club at $1 20, and fair White Kentucky at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good request and is decidedly firmer. Sales have been made of 18,000 bushels at 87c.@92c. for inferior to fair new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 90c.@91c. for new White Southern; 90c. for new mixed do.; 96c.@98c. for old Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 96c.@$1 chiefly at 96c.@98c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at uniform prices. Sales 9,000 bushels at 89c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is less active, yet firm. Sales 7,000 bush. State, at 75c.@78c. ₱ bush. Oats are in fair demand, at buoyant prices, including Canada, at 46c.@47¼c.; Western at 46¾c.@47¾c.; State, fair to very choice, at 46¾c.@48c., chiefly at 47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c.; and Southern at 42c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 600 bales North River at 85c.@90c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 50c.; 115 bbls. do. do., by auction, at 46c.@50c.; 50 hbds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c.; 25 hhds. tart do. at 23c.; and 115 hhds., for distilling, at 22¾c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, yet stiffly held. Crude Turpentine, $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., 41¾c.@45c., ₱ gallon; Common Resin at $1 55@$1 57½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, chiefly at $16 10@16 25 for Mess; and $11 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,000 bbls., in lots. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is saleable and firm. The transactions comprise 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at, however, irregular prices. Sales to-day, 350 bbls., in lots, at $9 @$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11¾c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to day 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 425 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 361 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; and 350 boxes Havana at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 109 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; 2,500 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7½d.; 350 bbls. Pork at 3s.; 300 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.; 200 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 30 three-quarter boxes Tobacco, at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3¾c. ₱ gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
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BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 18, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy, Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and eventually called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a beautiful and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Yours respectfully,
A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire-railing establishment,) and No 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SYNAGOGUE, GREENE-STREET.—AN APPEAL for aid to the unfortunate victims of the war between Spain and Morocco, will be made by the Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, on SATURDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock. The sufferers, to the number of several thousands, are now crowded on the rock of Gibraltar, destitute, starving, and sheltered against the inclemency of the season under tents, furnished to them by the humanity of Gen. Codrington, the Governor of that fortress.

Donations will be received by T. Bernstein, President of the Congregation, No. 415 Broome-st.; M. Strasburger, Treasurer, No. 29 Maiden-lane; and by Dr. Raphall, No. 107 Macdougal-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A CARD.

The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSEPARTOUTS, WATER and OIL-COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most recherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Headpins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—PARIS-MADE Traveling and Shopping Bags, a beautiful and useful article—three cases just received, by JOHN C. CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S BAZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins; best French kid, 50 cents; Alexandres, in all colors; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—East side.

LARGE EXHIBITION OF CHOCOLATES and Sugar Toys, suitable for decorating Christmas Trees, at Mr. MENDES' Chocolate manufactory, No. 645 Broadway. The exhibition of fancy boxes commences Dec. 20.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden-lane, offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c., made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

MINK MUFFS AT $12 50.

MINK MUFFS AT $12 50.
MINK VICTORINES AT $14 50.
MINK VICTORINES AT $14 50.
JOHN J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st., Exactly opposite Mercer.

FOBOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 683 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM McKIM, of Sligo, Ireland, who left Sligo about 15 years since. When last heard from was in Louisville, Ky.; any information would be gratefully received by addressing his brother, Phillip McKim, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y. Louisville papers will please copy.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MERCHANT LIVing in this City, high-minded, ambitious, and full of life, character unblemished, of a kind disposition, wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady between the age of 16 and 22, possessed of some qualifications, and well educated, with a view to matrimony. None need reply unless sincere. Address H. W. SEYMOUR, New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AND YET ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Senior Veteran Corps of 1812 will meet at the corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother soldier, Jacob Van Tine, with the usual badge of mourning. Let us all attend; we don't know whose turn comes next—our ranks are breaking fast. By order

B. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PUFF, Adjutant.

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AMERICAN HOMES,
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THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
THE CAST:
MR. JEFFERSON
As
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally.
MR. JAMIESON
As
Peter, an "old uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work sa."
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
As
George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN
As
Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.
MR. T. B. JOHNSTON
As
McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.
MRS. BLAKE
As
Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.
MR. PEARSON
As
Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MRS. STODDARD
As
Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
MR. HOLLAND
As
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.
MISS JANE BURKE
As
Paul, a yellow boy.
MR. STODDART
As
Judge Lefourche, a rich Planter.
MR. HARRISON
As
Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.
MR. RUSSELL
As
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer.
MR. PONISI
As
Clairhourne, the auctioneer's clerk.
MR. PACK
As
Mr. Coillon, an Overseer.
MR. TREE
As
Mr. Jackson, a Planter.
MR. STYLES
As
Solon, a grief-boy slave.
MISS GIMBRE
As
Grace, a yellow girl.
MISS CLINTON
As
Mrs. Clairbourne.
MISS WALTERS
As
Minnic, a Quadroon slave.
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.
SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.
A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies. "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madame Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.
Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.
Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—"Mr. Sheriff, secure the property"—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm.

THE SLAVE SALE.
Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her child—"Buy me, mas'r!"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No.—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.
Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted low in into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.
Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Improved and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.
Cut the ropes—Each her out—Clear away—The criminal away—The Indian destiny pursues him.
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.
The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.
SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.
Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dide—the old Obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE-BRAKE—SUNRISE.
McCloskey out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States; and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language and geographical position; and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by this Committee.

In compliance with the above request, which has received the signatures of nearly 20,000 names, a public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., at 7 o'clock.

His Honor DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City, will preside.

COMMITTEE:

Jas. H. Beekman, Watts Sherman, Matthew Morgan,
Gerard Hallock, B. M. Whitlock, S. L. M. Barlow,
Joshua I. Henry, W. H. Appleton, Wilson G. Hunt,
A. E. Morgan, J. T. Soutter, James Brooks,
Henry Grinnell, John J. Astor, Jr., A. T. Stewart.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

Persons friendly to the cause, and willing to contribute to the expenses, will send to J. T. SOUTTER, Treasurer Bank of the Republic.

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A. H. Wheeler, Vincent W. Bates,
W. Thornton Black, formerly of Nashville, Tennessee,
James H. Wright, Nathan Clark,
Charles C. Bedford, George W. Clackner,
A. Livingston, W. McKie,
Francis McCabe, J. M. Belton,
W. S. Tisdale, Edward P. Davis,
James M. Spear, F. C. Newberg,
James D. Gorman, F. Spangenberg,
E. H. Conway, W. H. Jackson,
George D. Browning, E. H. Jackson,
W. E. Zutphin, Hurley & Palmer,
Salmonder & Marxsen, John H. Badeau,
Henry G. Goodwin, Smith Orvill,
Henry Badeau, Charles A. Dean,
Nich. E. Brewer, H. F. Goodwin,
Lasseus L. Dean, D. H. Sarles, Seu.,
Hickson Sarles, Jr., James W. Miller,
Wm. E. Heath, Freeman Orne,
George W. Ligison, Wm. Franke,
John M. Schaffer, I. B. White,
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B. M. Segee, James Daily,
Charles Waters, Ewen McIntyre,
James Conanhoven, Peter Wentzel,
Alfred Weidgeman, Wm. D. Elger,
Ganerius A. Gabrielson, Tnrrel Hager,
H. B. Price, Joseph Stewart,
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John A. Corwin, Grahn J. Cahill,
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Thos. H. Bell, George Simonson,
George Watkinson Peter Creagan,
Edwin Hook, Richard Stanton,
T. Wetmore, Robert Miller,
Wm. R. Robinson, M. D., S. G. Webster,
George Hoffmann, C. Weston,
W. D. Crane, C. W. Meade,
W. W. Brooks, W. B. Mott,
John McDonald, Roht. A. Cross.
S. M. Whetford, B. Best.
Edward J. Harden, John Sage Briggs,
Michael Power, Joseph S. Briggs,
Peter Ameti, D. D., G. Stockton Briggs,
George Nathaniel Dick, Thomas L. Asten,
Charles Martin, John Stuart,
Lorenzo D. Tice, Joseph B. Cox,

William Mitchell,
J. L. Langridge,
John G. Norman,
Oliver Bryan,
Henry Whitcomb,
L. St

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

The Nova Scotian at Portland.

SUMMONS FOR A CONGRESS ISSUED.

The Treaties of Zurich in Detail.

General and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *Bremen*, Capt. WESSELS, of the Bremen line, from Southampton on the 30th ult., arrived here last evening.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the same day, also reached Portland last evening.

The *America* arrived at Liverpool, and the *Bavaria* at Cowes on the 28th November.

THE CONGRESS.

A dispatch dated at Paris on the 29th, says:

"The letters of invitation to the Congress were dispatched to-day to the different Powers.

The Congress will assemble in the early part of January next."

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the previous day, says:

"Prince METTERNICH, the Austrian Ambassador, had an interview this day with M. WALEWSKI, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to settle the last points at issue with respect to the Congress between Austria and France. These points appear to be now settled, and the remaining obstacles removed, so far as they effected those two Powers. The interview lasted so long that it was too late to introduce the modifications rendered necessary by recent events in Italy in the letters of convocation, or invitation, to the Powers interested. The letters will, no doubt, be dispatched to-morrow."

THE TREATIES OF ZURICH.

The *Piedmontese Gazette*, of the 23d inst., publishes the text of the two treaties concluded at Zurich, as follows:

VICTOR EMANUEL II., by the Grace of God King of Sardinia, of Cyprus, and of Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, of Genoa, Prince of Piedmont, &c., to all whom the present letters may concern, greeting.

A treaty having been concluded between us and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and signed by our respective Plenipotentiaries at Zurich on the 10th of November, 1859, with a view to consolidate our alliance and regulate, by a definitive agreement, the results of our participation in the late war, the tenor of which is as follows:

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, wishing to consolidate their alliance, and regulate by a definitive agreement the results of their participation in the last war, have resolved to confirm (*consacrer*) by a treaty the dispositions of the preliminaries of Villafranca relative to the cession of Lombardy; to which purpose they appointed, as their Plenipotentiaries, for His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, M. FRANCOIS LOUIS CHEVALIER DES AMBROIS DE NEREAC, &c., and the Chevalier JOCTEAU, &c.; for His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, Baron DE BOURQUENEY, &c., and the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE, &c.

ARTICLE 1. by a treaty of this day's date, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria having renounced, for himself and for all his descendants and successors, in favor of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his claims (*droits*) and titles to Lombardy, his Majesty the Emperor of the French transfers to his Majesty the King of Sardinia the claims and titles which accrue to him in virtue of Article 4 of the above-quoted treaty, of which the tenor follows:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria renounces, for himself and for his successors, in favor of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, his claims and titles to Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Peschiera and of Mantua, and of the territories determined by the new delimitation, which remain in the possession of his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty.

The frontier, starting from the southern limit of the Tyrol, on the Lake of Garda, will follow the middle of the lake as far as the height of Bardolino and Lazeretto. Thence it will join in a straight line the point of intersection of the zone of defence of the fortress of Peschiera with the Lake of Garda. That zone shall be determined by a circumference at a range of 3,500 metres from the centre of the fortress plus the distance of the said centre to the glacis of the most advanced fort. From the point of intersection of the circumference thus drawn with the Mincio, the frontier will follow the valley of the river to Le Grazie, will extend from Le Grazie in a straight line to Scorzarolo, will follow the valley of the Po to Luzzara, from which point there is no alteration in the frontier line already existing before the war.

A military commissioner, appointed by the Governments interested, will be charged with drawing out the line on the localities within the shortest possible delay.

ART. 2. His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in taking possession of the territories ceded to him by His Majesty the Emperor of the French, accepts the charges and conditions attached to that cession, such as they are stipulated in articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. 15, and 16 of the treaty concluded under this day's date, between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, which are thus conceived:

(*a.*) The new Government of Lombardy will be charged with three-fifths of the debt of the Monte-Lombardo-Veneto.

It will also be charged with a portion of the National Loan of 1854, fixed between the high contracting parties at 40,000,000 florins (*conventions-münz.*)

(*b.*) An international commission shall be immediately appointed to wind up the affairs of (*liquidation*) the Monte-Lombardo-Veneto; the creditor and debtor balance to be drawn on the principle of three-fifths to the new Government, and two-fifths to Austria.

(*c.*) The new Government of Lombardy succeeds to the rights and obligations resulting from contracts regularly stipulated by the Austrian Administration for objects of public interest, concerning especially the ceded territory.

(*d.*) The Austrian Government is charged to refund all sums paid in by Lombard subjects, communal districts, religious societies, public establishments, &c., as caution money, deposits, &c. *Vice versâ*, the new Government is charged to refund any such sums paid in by Austrian subjects.

(*e.*) The new Government of Lombardy recognizes and sanctions the railway concessions granted by the Austrian Government on the ceded territory, and for their full length of time, and especially the concessions resulting from the contracts passed under date of March 14, 1856, April 8, 1857, and September 23, 1858.

Dating from the ratification of the present treaty, the new Government is bound to fulfill all the obligations which were incumbent upon the Austrian Government on account of the above-mentioned concessions as regards railways on the ceded territory. A Special Convention will regulate the railway arrangements between the respective countries.

(*f.*) Lombard subjects living on the ceded territory are allowed one year, dating from the exchange of the ratification, to remove their goods and chattels to the Austrian territory; they are at liberty to retain their landed property at Lombardy. The same facility is given to individuals born on the ceded territory of Lombardy, and established in the States of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Absentees are allowed an extension to two years to decide upon their movements.

(*g*) Lombard subjects belonging to the Austrian army, with the exception of those born (*originaires*) on that portion of the Lombard territory which remains the property of the Emperor of Austria, in virtue of the present treaty, are immediately free from military service, and may return to their homes. It is understood that those who prefer remaining in the service of His imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty shall not therefore suffer in their persons or property. The same applies to *employes* of Lombard origin in the service of Austria.

(*h.*) Pensions, civil and military, will be paid as heretofore by the new Government of Lombardy.

(*i.*) All deeds, titles and documents (*archives*) relating to that portion of the Lombard territory which remains to Austria or to Venetia are to be handed over to the Austrian authorities, or *vice versâ*.

(*j.*) Religious corporations established in Lombardy are at liberty to dispose of their property, landed or movable, in case the new Government should not sanction the maintenance of their establishments.

ART. 3. By the additional article of the treaty concluded under this day's date between His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the French Government having engaged itself towards the Austrian Government to make, on account of the new Government of Lombardy, the payment of 40,000,000 florins, (*conventions-münz.*) stipulated by the seventh article of the above-mentioned treaty, His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, in consequence of the obligations which he has accepted by the preceding article, engages himself to refund that sum to France in the following manner:

"The Sardinian Government will hand over to the Government of the Emperor of the French Sardinian scrip of 5 per cent. rentes to bearer to the amount of 100,000,000 francs; the French Government takes them at the average rate of exchange of the Paris Bourse of the 29th of October, 1859. The interest of this scrip will be in favor of France, when handed over within one month after the ratifications of the present treaty.

ART. 4. To diminish the expenses incurred by the French Government during the late war the Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia engages to pay to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French the sum of 60,000,000f., for the payment of which a 5 per cent. rente of 3,000,000f. will be inscribed on the ledger of the public debt of Sardinia. The scrip will be handed over to the French Government, which accepts it at par. The interest on this scrip will be in favor of France when it is handed over, within one month after the exchange of the ratifications.

ART. 5. The present treaty to be ratified, and the ratifications to be exchanged at Zurich within a fortnight, and earlier if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of November, 1859.

DES AMBROIS,
KAROLYI,
BOURQUENEY,
BANNEVILLE.

We, having adopted the above treaty in each and all the dispositions it contains, declare, for ourselves, and for our heirs and successors, that it is approved, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and by these presents we approve, accept, ratify and confirm it, promising to observe it and to cause it to be observed inviolable.

In faith of which we have signed with our hand the present letters of ratification, and have affixed thereto the great seal of our arms.

Done at Turin the 17th day of the month of November, in the year of grace 1859.

VICTOR EMANUEL.
(Countersigned) DABORMIDA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
CARUTTI,
Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TREATY BETWEEN PIEDMONT AND AUSTRIA.

VICTOR EMANUEL, by the grace of God King of Sardinia, &c., to all whom these presents may concern, greeting.

A treaty of peace having been concluded between us, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, signed at Zurich on the 10th of November, 1859, by the respective Plenipotentiaries, of which the following is the tenor:

ARTICLE 1. Dating from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, there shall be peace and friendship between His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, their heirs and successors, their respective subjects and States, forever.

ART. 2. The Austrian and Sardinian prisoners of war shall be immediately restored on either side.

[Here follow *verbatim* the articles already given in the first treaty. Articles 1 to 17, a, b, c, &c., with the following addition:

ART. 17. All treaties and conventions concluded between His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, which were in force before the 1st of April, 1859, are confirmed, in so far as they do not interfere with the present treaty. However, the two high contracting parties engage themselves to submit, within the term of one year, those treaties and conventions to a general revision, to make, by common agreement, such modifications as may be in the interest of both countries.

Meantime those treaties and conventions are extended to the territory recently acquired by His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

ART. 18. The navigation of the Lake of Garda is free, except the particular port and coastguard regulations. The free navigation of the Po and its tributaries is maintained conformable to treaties.

A Convention to put a stop to smuggling on those waters shall be concluded between Sardinia and Austria, within the term of one year, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. Meanwhile, the regulations will be enforced as stipulated in the Convention of Nov. 22, 1851, for the suppression of smuggling on the Lago-Maggiore, the Po and the Ticino, and during the same interval no new regulations shall be made respecting the navigation of the Po and its tributaries.

ART. 19. The Sardinian Government and the Austrian Government engage to settle, by a special agreement, everything connected with the maintenance of bridges and passes on the frontier line of the Mincio and the tolls to be levied.

ART. 20. Stipulates that the two Governments will act in common as regards embankments and alterations in the bed of the river if required.

ART. 21. The inhabitants on the frontier line shall reciprocally enjoy the same advantages as were formerly granted to the dwellers on the banks of the Ticino.

ART. 22. To contribute, by all means in their power, to calm the public mind, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, declare and promise that, in their respective territories, and in the countries restored or ceded, no person compromised by recent events in the Peninsula, no matter what his position in society, can be prosecuted, annoyed, or disturbed, either in his person or property, on account of his conduct or of his political opinions.

ART. 23. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Zurich within a fortnight, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November, in the year of grace 1859.

DES AMBROIS,
JOCTEAU,
KAROLYI,
MEYSENBUG,
BOURQUENEY,
BANNEVILLE.

We having seen and examined the above treaty, have approved it, accepted it, ratified it, and confirmed it, and by these presents we approve, accept, ratify, and confirm it, promising to observe it and to cause it to be observed inviolate.

In faith of which we have signed with our hand the present letters of ratification, and have affixed thereto our great seal.

Done at Turin, the 17th day of the month of November, of the year of grace, 1859.

VICTOR EMANUEL.
(Countersigned) DABORMIDA,
(Minister of Foreign Affairs.)
CARUTTI,
(Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.)

* 10 Corins to £1 sterling.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The *Moniteur* gives the text of the treaty concluded between France and Austria. It is as follows:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous of putting an end to the calamities of the war, and to prevent the renewal of the complications which gave rise to it, by contributing to erect on solid and durable foundations the internal and external independence of Italy, have resolved to convert into a definitive treaty of peace the preliminaries signed by their hand at Villafranca.

[Here follow the names and titles of the Zurich Plenipotentiaries.]

ART. 1. There shall be in future peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, as also between their heirs and successors, their respective States and subjects, forever.

ART. 2. All prisoners of war shall be immediately returned on both sides.

ART. 3. To attenuate the evils of war, an exception is made to the general law, and all Austrian vessels captured, not yet condemned as prizes, shall be restored.

The vessels and cargoes shall be restored in the same state as when taken, after payment of all expenses, charges, &c., incurred by their capture, and on payment of the usual allowance to the captors, (*droit acquis aux capteurs.*) No indemnity can be claimed on account of prizes sunk or destroyed, nor for the loss of merchandise, even not condemned as prize property.

It is understood distinctly that all decisions given hold good.

[ART. 4 declares the cession of Lombardy to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, with the details given in the two treaties given above.]

ART. 5. His Majesty the Emperor of the French declares his intention of handing over (*remettre*) to His Majesty the King of Sardinia the territories ceded by the preceding article.

ART. 6. The territories still occupied in virtue of the armistice of the 8th of July last shall be reciprocally evacuated by the belligerent Powers, the troops of which will retire immediately beyond the frontier line stipulated in Art. 4.

[ART. 7 to 17, inclusive, are *verbatim* the same as those in the treaty between France and Sardinia relative to the settlement of the financial points between the two countries, and the money indemnity to be paid to Austria and France.]

ART. 18. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria engage themselves to favor with all their efforts the creation of a Confederation between the Italian States, to be placed under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, and the object of which would be to maintain the independence and the inviolability of the Confederated States, to assure the development of their moral and material interests, and to guarantee the internal and external safety of Italy by the existence of a federal army.

Venetia, which remains placed under the Crown of His Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty, will form one of the States of this Confederation, and will participate in the obligations as well as in the privileges (*droits*) resulting from the federal pact, the clauses of which shall be determined by an assembly consisting of representatives of all Italian States.

ART. 19. As the territorial delimitations (*circonscriptions*) of the independent States of Italy which took no part in the late war cannot be changed except with the sanction of the Power that presided at their formation and acknowledged their existence, the rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved between the high contracting parties.

ART. 20. Desirous of seeing the tranquility of the States, of the Church and the power of the Holy Father assured; convinced that such object could not be more efficaciously attained than by the adoption of a system suited to the wants of the populations and conformable to the generous intentions already manifested by the Sovereign Pontiff, His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will unite their efforts to obtain from His Holiness that the necessity of introducing into the Administration of his States the reforms admitted as indispensable shall be taken into serious consideration by his Government.

ART. 21. With a view to contribute by every effort to quiet the public mind, the high contracting parties declare and promise that in their respective territories, and in the lands restored or ceded, no individual compromised by the recent events in the Peninsula, no matter what his rank or position in society, shall be prosecuted, annoyed or troubled, in person or property, on account of his conduct or political opinions.

ART. 22. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one fortnight, or earlier if possible. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and fixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November, of the year of grace, 1859.

BOURQUENEY,
BANNEVILLE,
KAROLYI,
MEYSENBUG."

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE TREATY SIGNED BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA AT ZURICH ON THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1859,

The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages itself towards the Government of his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty to make, on account of the new Government of Lombardy, which will guarantee its repayment, to pay to it 40,000,000 florins, (*conventionsmünz*) stipulated by the 7th article of the present treaty, in installments, as follows:

"Eight millions of florins shall be paid cash, by a bill on Paris, without interest, on the expiration of the third month, dating from the day on which the present treaty was signed, and which will be handed to the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty when the exchange of ratifications takes place.

The payment of the remaining 32,000,000 florins shall take place [illegible] stalments, to be made [illegible] Paris, each of 3,200,000 florins [illegible] ments will be made two months after the [illegible] ment of the bill of 8 000,000 florins above stipulated. For that date, as for the other following, the interest will be reckoned at 5 per cent., dating from the first day of the month which will follow the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

The present additional article shall have the same force and value as if inserted *verbatim* in the treaty of this day.

It shall be ratified in one single act, and the ratifications exchanged at the same time.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article, and affixed their seals thereunto.

Done at Zurich on the 10th day of the month of November, of the year of grace, 18.9.

BOURQUENEY.
BANNEVILLE.
KAROLYI.
MEYSENBUG.

ART. 2. Our Minister and Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Compiegne, the 27th of November, 1858.

Seen, and sealed with the Seal of State.

NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned) DELANGLE,
Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice.
A. WALEWSKI,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

About 12 o'clock on the morning of the —th, while the steamer *Eagle* was off the Arran shore, on her passage from Glasgow to Londonderry, she came into collis on with the waterlogged timber-laden ship *Pladda*. She was struck heavily abaft the funnel, and sunk in a quarter of an hour. About 20 passengers and the second mate are believed to be drowned. Thirty-four persons, including the captain and crew, were saved by the *Pladda* and a tug.

Prussian agents have left Berlin for England in order to inspect those places on the south coast which might be suitable for His Majesty the King of Prussia to reside at during the Winter months, and to make such preparations as are requisite therefor. Beside the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire is also to be inspected.

The Board of Trade inquiry terminated on the 25th. The calumny which some malignant persons are still circulating as to the sobriety of Capt. TAYLOR is repudiated.

The *Court Journal* says that the Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM intend to prolong their visit to Her Majesty until the end of next week.

The Malta correspondent of the *Times* announces numerous accidents to vessels laden with grain, in consequence of the late severe gales in the Mediterranean.

HENRY O'CONNEL, third mate of the American ship *Flying Scud*, has been committed by the Coroner for Cardiff for trial for the willful murder of ANTONI THOMACHER, another sailor, under circumstances of great atrocity.

Condition of the Great Eastern.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL COMMISSION UPON THE GREAT SHIP.

GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP, }
HOLYHEAD, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859. }

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, we have made a complete survey of the *Great Eastern*, but, not having had time to prepare our detailed report, we beg to submit the following remarks upon the points referred to in your letter, and some others which we think it important you should bring under the consideration of the Board:

With reference to the intimation that Mr. RUSSELL alleges that his contract is completed, we mark that the hull of the ship to which our survey has been specially directed, (exclusive of the engines) is not completed either as to the "general scope" or the "details of the contract," as a first-class passenger ship must be as those of CUNARD'S line or the Royal West India Mail Company, and that, in her present state, it would be imprudent to send her to sea on a lengthened voyage.

We are unable at present to arrive at a definite opinion as to the cost of the works necessary for the completion of the ship in all respects in accordance with the contract. The amount must be very large. We are unable to state the amount of damages consequent on the delay in sending her to sea.

We may remark generally, that, with the exception of a few cabins, the accommodations are by no means equal to the requirements of a first-class passenger steamer, such as CUNARD'S line or the Royal West India Mail steamers, but are very inferior—materials, workmanship and furniture.

The accommodation for the officers and crew is by no means such as ought to have been provided and is required by the contract.

The decks are not tight, and a great deal of inferior material and workmanship has been used in them.

There is no heating apparatus for warming the cabins in Winter.

There is a considerable amount of work which is absolutely necessary to be performed before the ship can be trusted on a lengthened voyage across the Atlantic, which work would require a considerable time to execute in an efficient manner, and, even with this done, the ship would not be what the contract requires her to be, and deficiencies in other respects would be a constant source of expense and annoyance to the company.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
GEORGE BAYLEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JOHN JORDAN.

Messrs. MONTAGUE, LEVESSON and HAWLEY, No. 12 St. Helen's-place, London, E. C.

FRANCE.

The *Times* says the French Government has received permission from Naples to lay a submarine cable from Gaeta to Corsica. Transmission of messages to England will be greatly facilitated by this. The necessity of a line being laid from Malta to Alexandria is also strongly urged.

A Marseilles journal says:

"It is gratifying to have to state that business is being actively resumed in this port. The expedition to China has had the effect of dissipating all fears, even those of the greatest pessimists, that the relations of France with England will not for at least two years remain on a friendly footing; thanks to this common expedition, merchant vessels are being fitted out for all parts. Some of them are to go to India to seek oleaginous seeds, others to the coast of Africa and Madagascar for wax, ivory, arachides, skins and seeds; others to Sumatra for pepper, to Brazil for coffee, to the West Indies and Reunion for sugar, and to Mexico for dyewoods. In a word, there is a general revival. The rise in wheat has been checked, in consequence of a dispatch from Madrid, stating that the Spanish *entrepôts* are so abundantly stocked as to be able to supply all wants to the end of 1860."

It is in contemplation to establish a direct service of steamers between Ireland and France. An Irish company would undertake the line. Cherbourg is talked of as the starting point.

A further rise had taken place in Rentes on the 29th, which closed at 70f. 50c., a rise of ¼ since the previous day.

A Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says a battery commenced sometime ago, at Honfleur, so as to command the entrance of the Seine, is completed.

The French Expedition to China.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE COMMANDER.

The General Commanding-in-Chief of the French expeditionary corps to China has issued the following order of the day;

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS—Under the protection of NAPOLEON III, and of France, you are called on to undertake a remote and glorious expedition. Your mission will not be to add a new conquest to all those which have illustrated France. You are going to show, by strict discipline, to numerous populations that you are not the barbarians they think you are, as you will prove by your warlike ardor the superiority of your courage. For the second time your standard will unite with the English flag, and this union will be an omen of victory, as that of the two peoples is a pledge of peace to the entire world. Your task is grand and noble to fulfill, but the success is assured by your devotion to the Emperor and to France. Some day, on returning to the mother country, you will say with pride to your fellow-citizens, that you have borne the national flag into countries wherein immortal Rome, at the time of her greatness, never dreamt of penetrating with her legions. His Majesty, in bestowing on me the honor of commanding you in chief, has done me a great favor, for which I cannot better show my gratitude than in occupying myself with providing for all your wants with constant care. Let the day of battle come, and you may rely upon me as I rely upon you, and we will inscribe victory to the cries of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!"

COUSIN DE MONTAUBAN.

HEAD-QUARTERS at Paris."

ITALY.

A dispatch dated at Turin on the 28th, says: The Piedmontese Government has received no communication intimating the opposition of Austria to the Congress on account of the nomination of M. BON COMPAGNI to the Regency of Central Italy. The difficulties made by Tuscany in the delegation of the Regency to M. BON COMPAGNI have not yet been settled. M. D'AZAMBOIS will leave for Paris in the first days of December.

The difficulties between France and Austria, raised by the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. BON COMPAGNI, are not yet removed.

A letter from Parma in the Milan *Gazette* states that most probably the Assemblies of Central Italy will be convoked. It adds that the people are loud in demanding the return of Gen. GARIBALDI.

Letters received here from Rome confirm the rumor that Cardinal ANTONELLI will represent the Pope at the Congress.

The *Official Journal* of Rome, of the 24th inst., says: "Certain journals exaggerate the reforms which are to come into operation."

Another Manifesto from Garibaldi.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes the following proclamation, issued by Gen. GARIBALDI on his arrival at Genoa:

TO MY COMPANIONS IN ARMS IN CENTRAL ITALY.

Let not my temporary absence cool your ardor for the holy cause that we defend.

In separating myself from you, whom I love as the representatives of a sublime idea—the idea of Italian deliverance—I am excited and sad; but consolation comes in the certainty that I shall very soon be among you again, to aid you in finishing the work so gloriously begun.

For you, as for me, the greatest of all possible misfortunes would be not to be present wherever there is fighting for Italy. Young men who have sworn to be faithful to Italy and to the chief who will lead you to victory, lay not down your arms; remain firm at your post—continue your exercises—persevere in the soldier's discipline.

The truce will not last long; old diplomacy seems but little disposed to see things as they really are. Diplomacy still looks upon you as the handful of malcontents which she has been accustomed to despise. She does not know that in you there are the elements of a great nation, and that in your free and independent hearts there germinate the seeds of a world wide revolution if our rights shall not be recognized, and if people will not allow us to be masters in our own home.

We desire to invade no foreign soil; let us remain unmolested on our own. Whosoever attempts to gainsay this our determination will find that we will never be slaves, unless they succeed in crushing by force an entire people ready to die for liberty.

But, even should we all fail, we shall bequeath to future generations a legacy of hatred and vengeance against foreign domination; the inheritance of each of our sons will be a rifle and the consciousness of his rights; and, by the blessing of God, the oppressor will never sleep soundly.

Italians, I say again, do not lay down your arms; rally more closely than ever to your chiefs, and maintain the strictest discipline. Fellow-citizens, let not a man in Italy omit to contribute his mite to the national subscription; let not one fail to clean his gun, so as to be ready—perhaps to-morrow—to obtain by force that which to-day they hesitate to grant to our just rights.

GARIBALDI.

GANOA, Nov. 23, 1859.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 26—Evening.

Yesterday more than 4,000 Moors attacked for the third time the redoubt before Serolla, and were repulsed. Their defeat was complete. The Spanish troops showed great bravery during this engagement. The expeditionary *corps d'armée* is crossing the Straits; fresh regiments have disembarked at Ceuta.

The Bank of Barcelona has offered the Spanish Government an advance of 5,000,000 reals without interest for all the time the war with Morocco might last.

The Moorish Expedition.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF COUNT ROS D'OLANO.

SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD COMPANY OF THE ARMY OF AFRICA: The Queen has placed me at your head that we might together fulfill a great duty, a duty of patriotism, of religion, and of military glory; a duty which, for Spaniards, is traditional and historical—war against the Moor. The Catholic Queen of the Nineteenth century, in exercising her prerogative, expresses the will of all Spain, which, while regenerating itself, feels the necessity of continuing its history. The conquest completed by ISABEL I. took upwards of 800 years; ISABEL II., reconnecting the historical succession broken by an interval of three centuries, orders us to continue.

Soldiers! The campaign we are about to make is not of those which present frequent opportunities of employing the impetuous dash so proper to your character; constant calm and coolness are, on the contrary, what it especially requires. You go to combat an enemy among whose qualities cunning and deceit are prominent. He will prepare frequent ambuscades, he will feign discomfiture, and will employ all possible means of inspiring you with a dangerous confidence. On the march in the daytime, in your camp at night, you must be ever on your guard, certain that he is in your vicinity, unceasingly watching the moments to surprise you. In the first encounters his audacious ignorance will lead him to throw himself rashly on your ranks; the inutility of his efforts and the disorder occasioned him by his losses will render him more cautious on succeeding occasions.

In order that the result may be undoubted, strictly observe the great maxims of discipline, oppose complete silence to the attacks of a barbarous enemy, and resist with military regularity the assaults of his confused masses; let our light infantry, with their admirable mobility, never lose sight of the support of their reserves; let them load slowly, aim well, and always bear in mind that much fire is no more than much noise..... With these conditions of combat the bayonet will have little to do; but if any portion of the enemy presents itself in solid order break it at once. For this you combine more qualities than your opponents, since you have the eye and the agility of the Arab, the arm and the legs of the Goth, and the intelligence and courage of the Roman.

Our holy cause is the cause of civilization; you unite in your favor the will of one country and the sympathies of all the nations of Europe; you possess all the necessary means for carrying through the enterprise in a short time; we march under the orders of a General in-Chief of the army, whose military qualities are the best guarantee of a good result, and your divisions and brigades are commanded by generals and officers habituated to war, and who have long been acquainted with the path to glory.

God is for us, and with His protection we are about to commence this struggle and speedily to conclude it, in order that, on your return from Africa, you may embrace your families amid the benedictions of your native country—if that country which to day confides to you the satisfaction of an offence, combined with the manifestation of the power of a great kingdom.

ANTONIT ROS D'OLANO.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MALAGA, Nov. 19.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says the effective force of the Prussian army has been again reduced.

The *Berlingsche Zeitung* says M. VON SCHERLA has refused the office of Lord Chamberlain, which had been offered to him, stating that he does not intend to take any part in the present political movement.

It is stated that the Minister of War, Gen. BONIN, has tendered his resignation, and that the same has been accepted.

It is also asserted that he is to be replaced by Gen. HERRMANN.

Baron WILKENS-HOHENAU, the Minister of Electoral Hesse at Berlin, has received orders to proceed to Dresden for the present. The Prusian Minister at Cassel, Herr VON STDOW, is gone on leave to Berlin. A formal recall of the two Ministers by their respective Governments has not taken place.

DENMARK.

The *Faderlandet* reports that by a letter of the King, dated the 24th ult., the Councillor ROTWITT has been intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent says: "Reports, one of them official, announcing the death of NANA, have been received in Calcutta from Katinadoo. They were not believed. According to the latest accounts he was levying recruits on our frontier, and threatening to annihilate Lucknow. He has about 6,000 men with him."

The same correspondent says: "A story is circulating here, apparently derived from a Chinese pamphlet translated in the *Northern Bee*, which attributes to the Cabinet of Peking an idea of invading India."

Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE remains at Shanghai. Admiral HOPE arrived at Hongkong in Her Majesty's ship *Chesapeake*, on the 9th October, and we are glad to learn that he has quite recovered from his wounds. We understand he will remain here for some time.

From Japan we learn that matters remain on a very unsatisfactory footing, and the Government throw all sorts of obstacles in the way of a friendly settlement according to treaty. The murder of a Russian officer and sailor has brought about the dismissal of the Governor of Kanagawa, and it is stated that Gen. MOURAVIEFF, the Governor-General of Siberia, who was present with 12 ships of war, has taken advantage of the opportunity to obtain the lower portion of the island of Saghalien for the Russian crown.

The Very Latest.

BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The screw steamship *Nova Scotian*, which left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the evening of the 1st inst., arrived this evening.

Her news is mainly anticipated by the arrival of the *Bremen* at New-York, but the advices *via* Queenstown are one day later.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York Nov. 19, arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York Nov. 19, arrived at Liverpool, Dec. 1.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 30—12.15 P.M.—The funds continue very buoyant, and the Rentes are steadily improving in price, being now quoted at 70f. 65c.

3:15 P. M.—The rumors of the bombardment of Tanjiers by the French caused a decline; the Rentes closed at 70f. 30c., or one quarter per cent below Saturday's prices.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 1.

Arrived from New-York, *Plymouth Rock*, at Deal; *Harpswell*, in the Clyde; *Mayoe*, at Havre; *Excelsior*, at Liverpool.

The ship *Sparl*, hence for Savannah, has put back.

The ship *Seth Sprague*, ashore at Bronwashaven, has been got off.

Latest Political Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 30—10 A. M.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, has just arrived.

The ship *Queen of the West*, for Mobile, has put back.

A Madrid dispatch says that a sharp engagement took place between the Spaniards and Moors on the 25th. The Moors lost heavily. The Spaniards had eighty killed and four hundred wounded.

LATER VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Wednesday.

It is currently reported that the French Squadron has neither bombarded Tangiers nor Tetuan. A small fort on the coast of Morocco having fired at a French steamer, the latter replied, and having dismantled the fortification, afterwards rejoined the Squadron at Algesiras. It is stated that the commander of the French Squadron has informed the Morocco Government that this event does not change in any respect the relation between the two countries.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 23d inst. During the last six days a storm of unparalleled violence had prevailed in the Euxine Sea. All the vessels out at sea were driven on shore, and about eighty have been lost. The coast is strewed with wrecks and dead bodies. The inhabitants of those inhospitable shores have stripped the survivors of the wrecks of their personal property. Tug steamers have been sent to the Black Sea, in order to render assistance in the recovery of property.

The Grand Vizier had given a very good reception to M. DE LESSEPS.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The *Opinione Nationale* has received a first warning from the Minister of the Interior, on account of having published an article on the temporal power of the Pope, which, the warning states, is considered an outrage on a foreign Power, and to the Church of which the Pope is the head.

MADRID, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

It is reported that the Government of Tangiers has fired upon the French squadron, and that the latter replied by bombarding the place as an act of retaliation.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 1.

The steamer *Emu*, from Australia, with the October mails, arrived at Aden on the 20th ult. The letters are expected to reach this city on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship *Shannon* arrived this morning with the West India, Mexican and Pacific mails.

All hopes of saving the *Parmatta* are now given up. The staff engaged in the attempt have come home in the *Shannon*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says there is still some uncertainty as to whether the English Government has yet made up its mind to take part in the Congress.

In the recent interview with Prince METTERNICH it is said that Count WALEWSKI assured the Prince that the influence of French diplomacy will continue to be exercised in Central Italy in favor of the spontaneous recall by the population of the Grand Dukes.

Commercial News by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market, for the three days, added up 19,000 bales, of which 3,500 were on speculation and for export. At the close there was but little inquiry, and prices were rather weak, although nominally without change.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices are favorable, and the market closed firm, at the highest prices for Goods and YARNS.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull and declined 1s., with sales at 22s.@27s. 6d. WHEAT dull and declined 2d.@3d. ₱ cental; sales of red at 9s. 6d.@10s., and of white at 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d. CORN quiet and declined 1s. ₱ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

POTASHES quiet at 27s.@27s. 3d.; Pearls dull at 27s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s. RESIN dull.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks was firmer. Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 30½ discount; Illinois Central Sevens of 1860, 89¾; Pennsylvania Central Shares, 53@94; Erie Railroad Third Mortgage Bonds, 60; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, First Mortgage, 89@91.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 96⅜@96¼ for both money and account.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady; COFFEE firm, and 1s. dearer for the week. TEAS flat; Common Congou quoted at 1s. 3d. RICE quiet. SALTPETRE firm. Business on 'Change yesterday at full rates. JUTE—4,000 bales going out at full prices occasionally, but rather dearer. INDIGO—600 bags, sold rather easier, particularly for low qualities, under 4s.

Latest Markets.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 1—P. M.

The sales of COTTON, yesterday, were 7,000 bales, and of to-day 8,000, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Prices are unchanged, though inferior qualities are difficult of sale at former rates. Exports, yesterday, 7,063 bales; previously, this week, 15,677 bales.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

PRODUCE slow of sale, but rates unchanged.

SUGAR market quiet. 2,400 bags of D

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

THE SCHILLER FEST IN GERMANY.

Different Aspects of Government Anxiety and Opposition—Their Policy in Munich and its Success—Schiller, as a Politician, a Discussion—Schiller and Goethe, a Parallel—The Poet of William Tell in Switzerland, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

It were useless to undertake a full description of the countless SCHILLER Celebrations of last week, although the record, if once complete, would be an interesting and valuable one. The history in almost every case, is one of underhand and open opposition, as fruitless as it was determined. There were several reasons why the 10th of November should be viewed with suspicion by the authorities. It is the anniversary of the execution of some of the ringleaders (one, at least,) of the German Revolutions of 1849—it was one of the bloodiest days in the French Reign of Terror, and (what naturally makes it disagreeable to good Catholics) it is also the birthday of MARTIN LUTHER. These associations were of themselves ominous, and seemed to foreshadow what is now clear enough without them—namely, that the full expression of the National feeling on this occasion has been in every possible way hindered or prevented.

The general dissatisfaction in Prussia, which I mentioned in my last, has been hardly appeased by the generosity of the Prince Regent, who has established a prize of a thousand thalers in gold, to be awarded once in three years to the writer of the best German dramatic poem. And in other quarters, where the wishes of the people have been equally disregarded, no such conciliation has been attempted.

In Vienna and Munich the matter was managed more cunningly. The Governments approved of the Schillerfeier—so highly, indeed, that they kindly undertook to oversee the carrying out of it! In Vienna, even less restraint than usual was laid on the public; and yet, the fact that the soldiery were out of sight, and the police extraordinarily indulgent, seems to have had no disturbing effect whatever. The speeches, too, seem to have been quite temperate, although in one case, at least, open and free.

Per contra. Although the soldiery were "out of sight," it doesn't follow that they were "out of mind." On the contrary, every man knew that they stood *under arms* in the caserne, and that their invisibility was a sign of their readiness. As to the speeches, they were all inspected beforehand; and the unfortunate man who was "open and free," has got himself into trouble, by having spoken certain passages which the censors had already scratched out! So much for Vienna Freedom of Speech.

In Munich, the case is not so bad. Here, the Royal family took considerable interest in the progress of the preparations for the Fest; the Court poet, Herr BODENSTEDT, condescended to write all the necessary poetry, (amounting to eleven or twelve different odes, &c., all on SCHILLER;) the Court artists gradually got control of the public tableaux, to the disappointment of many eager amateurs; the Court orators wrote the speeches, and the Court newspapers praised them. The sole event left free for the popular sentiment was—a crowd, and a hurrah.

It is a singular fact that, although the officials of Munich were not forbidden to take part in the celebration, they kept, almost without exception aloof from it,—a fact which, in accordance with our hypothesis, would signify that the Government only wished to do enough to take the matter from dangerous hands, and yet not so much as to compromise itself.

The city authorities, on the night of the torch-light procession, (which was very cloudy, and literally *pitch* dark,) caused all the street lamps to be extinguished at 8 o'clock, because, *according to the almanac*, it should be moonlight. Few houses were illuminated: among them, that of our worthy Consul, Mr. TEN BROOK, attracted most attention, through its brilliant appearance and the "Star Spangled Banner" which it displayed. Mr. TEN BROOK also attended the Festival Dinner on the 12th.

The dinner was enlivened by a slight failure in the Court programme. As usual, the principal *rôles* were in the hands of comparative foreigners—talented men, but not appropriate representatives of a corporation so rich in native intellectual power as Munich. However, it was all neatly arranged, *comme il faut*: the work of dissecting SCHILLER's reputation was discreetly divided, and the several orators came with their cut-and-dried speechos, prepared to consider him as Dramatist, Idealist, Historian and Man. One timid gentleman had even been intrusted with the delicate subject, "SCHILLER as Politician;" but this precaution against the chance choosing of that view by some volunteer, proved futile, for the unhappy man broke short off in the middle of an intricate attempt to avoid committing himself, with the remark that he had undertaken a subject which he could not fully discuss—a clear invitation to somebody else to finish the treatment of it.

After the pre-arranged platitudes had been gone through with, and Herr GIEBEL had read his poem, and the inevitable BODENSTEDT his—in fact, just as everything seemed to be proceeding to *such* a "harmonious" termination—what was the consternation of the contrivers to see old Dr. NEUMANN rise to speak.

The Doctor was suspended from his Professorship in 1852, principally on account of the wit and ability with which he lectured on Modern History, (bringing his remarks under that head to the very year in which he lectured, and, consequently, pretty close home.) Since that time, he has won himself a much greater audience as author, and his special talent will find its fitting exponent in his present undertaking—the History of the United States of America. This, by way of reminding you who it was that so disarranged the plan of the old fogies.

It was Prof. NEUMANN's first political speech since eleven years; but his talent for *stump* oratory is truly American, and seems not to have rusted by disuse. His remarks, though extemporaneous, were, by far, the most striking and interesting of the evening. The anxiety of the "harmonious" became painful as he proceeded, after a humorous introduction and the relation of several anecdotes of SCHILLER, to take up the stitch which had been so awkwardly dropped, and consider SCHILLER as a politician, closing with a parallel between SCHILLER and GOETHE, in which he claimed that the former was the Poet of the People, the latter the Poet of the Artists. He said that, when a young man, he once asked Baron WM. HUMBOLDT why it was that, in the celebrated correspondence between these two greatest poets of Germany, which took place at the most interesting period of her history, when she suffered under the oppression of the foreigner, not a word was to be found about the condition of the Fatherland; only discussions as to whether Mlle. ——, in dancing, held her foot so or so, and other purely æsthetic matters. In reply to which, the Baron gave him to understand that SCHILLER would willingly have brought political matters into the correspondence, but "the Minister" declined to agree to it. It is not to be denied that after GOETHE became connected directly with the Court, he chose no more popular subjects for his dramas. Egmont, the hero of the Netherlands, finds no counterpart in such ideal creations as the *Iphigenia*. And *Hermann and Dorothea* is, perhaps, the only work of GOETHE where Nature seems stronger than Art.

On the other hand, SCHILLER paints a Wallenstein, basely treated by a tyrant Emperor; a Tell, a Joan of Arc, lenders of the people; a patriot Don Carlos; a martyr Marie Stuart—yes, *he* is the people's poet.

Such a train of thought roused the most violent opposition. I will not tell you in detail how utterly our old acquaintance BODENSTEDT failed, in attempting an off-hand refutation of so patent a fact as that which Prof. NEUMANN had laid down; nor, in short, how completely the old veteran came off conqueror over his opponents. I have given so much space to the matter, because it is repeating itself in various parts of Germany. The *Grenzbote*, of Nov. 11, draws a similar parallel between GOETHE and SCHILLER; and I think the question is thereby partly answered: "What will they do when GOETHE's centennial arrives?" The people *love* SCHILLER; and GOETHE's birthday may very properly pass without such a national tribute as his friendly rival has received.

The general sentiment on this occasion was eloquently expressed in the following words, which formed the close of a speech at a meeting of the Würzburg students, by an old professor of the University:

"It is your turn now, you that are young. You are the hope of the Fatherland—its support for the future. We old men have labored in the cause; much is already accomplished for Freedom and for Union; it is yours to complete the good work. Do not stand aloof! Let to-day's solemn festivity be a symbol of German unity. One in this spirit, we bring our heartfelt greeting to the manes of SCHILLER, and lay, together with the millions who like us love and honor him, the wreaths of Fame and Gratitude—the gratitude of a nation—yes, a world, upon his grave!"

What a sad glimpse into the state of German politics does the fact afford that such utterances as these—mere exhortations to the most necessary of national virtues—are considered dangerous and of revolutionary tendency. The "Eisinacker Programme," which is nothing more than this carried out to a ground of legal and peaceable action, is denounced as actual treason.

One of the most interesting Schiller celebrations was held on the Rütli, (where the conspiracy scene of "William Tell" is laid,) by the Swiss cantons of Uri and Unterwalden. The men of Uri, as in the drama, were "first on the ground," and the others came across the lake in a large yacht, singing in chorus as they came in sight of the mountain:

"We heartily hail thee, in distance—
Still mountain, that liftest thine head
Where the wavelet, that melts as it glistens,
From snows everlasting is fed!

We praise thee, most peaceful of regions!
We hail thee, thou Hollest Land,
Where our fathers, with valorous legions,
Forever burst slavery's hand!"

Arrived at the other shore, the Unterwalders were met and greeted by their waiting countrymen, and the whole party ascended the mountain to the spot where the Patriot League was formed and the oath was sworn. Here they formed a circle, hand in hand, and renewed the solemn covenant, singing afterwards choruses appropriate to the occasion. Addresses were also delivered, and the assembly separated after resolving to place on the summit of this peak a simple shaft of stone, with the inscription:

"To TELL'S POET,
On his Hundredth Birthday.
THE ORIGINAL CANTONS."

The most practical thought which the Schiller Fest has as yet called forth, is the foundation of the Schiller Fund, for the aid of German authors in indigent circumstances. The contributions to this fund will amount, it is said, to an enormous sum. Every one, from the Sovereigns down, (or up,) is proud to subscribe something, be it ever so little. The total amount will be known in a few weeks, at Weimar, the head-quarters of the Committee.

The subscription for a monument to ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT is said to be also very heavy.

The friends of Prof. ENCKE, Director of the Observatory at Berlin, will be glad to hear that he has recovered from his recent illness.

The course of Prussia in regard to the constitutional movement in Cur-Hessenin, declining her aid for the old Constitution, has met the approval of all liberal men. Austria, of course, wishes the continuance of the present one, and the Elector, being a tool of Austria, is also opposed to a change. Bavaria was among the Governments who declared themselves, when the question came up in the Diet, in favor of a middle course, without specifying what that course would be. This amounts to a passive opposition to Prussia and the people of Hesse.

In Hesse Cassel a new journal has recently appeared, and found immense favor with the people. Its subscription list is said to have increased 800 names in one day. It is hailed as the first attempt, for many years, to establish a liberal and independent journal in the Electorate.

We have just received the news of the firing upon the *Arlington* by the Spanish authorities. There seems to be some expectation on the part of European journals that the Yankees will make an excuse of the matter, unless full reparation is offered, to take possession of Cuba; but that implies an obstinate folly on the part of Spain which is very improbable. R. W. R.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Data for Estimating the Chances of a Naval War.

The leading topics of conversation and discussion in England are the anticipated war with France, the volunteer Rifle Corps and the Channel Fleet. Never since the assemblage of the first NAPOLEON's Boulogne flotilla has the question of the National defences occupied so large a share of public interest; and in proportion as the necessity of preparation for war becomes more evident, statements of the military and naval strength of other nations are more anxiously scrutinized.

Messrs. KNIGHT & Co. have issued their *Companion to the Almanack* for 1860, containing an article on the naval force of the United Kingdom, and presenting also a tabular view of the forces of all the navies of the world. England has the greatest number of vessels of all classes, but the preponderance in line-of-battle ships and frigates is in favor of France. By including British ships on the stocks, and excluding French vessels in course of construction, England is made, however, to have a greater number of line-of-battle ships on the stocks; but if the same rule be applied to both countries they have each an equal number of vessels of this class, namely—51; while France has the preponderance in those propelled by steam. In frigates the superiority of France is much greater, the number being 101 against 44, and of screw and paddle-wheel steamers 38 and 19, respectively, against 19 and 9—4 of the screws being the celebrated plated frigates. It is in corvettes, sloops and gun-boats that the numerical superiority of the naval force of England consists; and if the naval power of nations is to be measured by the number of the vessels, without reference to tonnage or armament, Sweden is a greater naval power than either France or Russia. France has a much larger number of transports than England, and has the preponderance also in small vessels, both sailing and steam. Russia appears as the third naval power, but her force is very much under-stated. Only 19 line-of-battle ships are ascribed to her, while the most recent official accounts show 32, eight of them screw steamers; and only 18 frigates, instead of 37, while the number of steamships of this class is reduced from 16 to 11. The smaller classes of vessels are more correctly returned, but credit is not given for the full number of small steamers, and the 70 screw gun-boats of Russia are altogether overlooked. Russia, like France, has more transports than England, and this superiority consists entirely in screw steamers, in which class of vessels the Russian navy approximates closely to that of France.

The United States holds the next place to Russia among the navies of the world, though exceeded by several second-rate States of Europe in respect of the total number of vessels. Sweden has 8 line-of-battle ships and 10 frigates, three vessels of each class being screw steamers. Holland 5 line-of-battle ships and 16 frigates, but all of these are sailing vessels. The Danish fleet is numerically smaller, consisting of 4 line-of-battle ships and 9 frigates, but three of the latter are propelled by the screw. Turkey has 7 line-of-battle ships and 6 frigates, but the list does not distinguish steamers from sailing vessels. Spain has 2 line-of-battle ships and 10 frigates, six of the latter being steamers, but three of them fitted with paddle-wheels. What a contrast to the navy of that Power half a century ago, when it ranked next to those of England and France! As this power has just commenced a foreign war, for the first time since her naval prestige was destroyed at Trafalgar, it may not be amiss to note the composition of her present fleet. Besides the aforesaid large vessels, the Spanish navy comprises four corvettes, fifty-six smaller vessels and ten transports, the greater part of all these being sailing ships. Naples has two sailing ships-of-the-line and nineteen frigates, fourteen of which are steamers. Sardinia has ten frigates, six being screws. Austria, a single screw line-of-battle ship and seven frigates, three of them screws. Portugal has but one vessel of each class, and both are sailing vessels. Prussia has four frigates, two of them screws. The Greek fleet has three frigates, including one screw. Holland and Naples, therefore, may contest the honor of being the fourth naval power in Europe; the former has the greatest number of vessels, but in line-of-battle ships and frigates they are equal, and the latter has the preponderance in steamers. In the Western world, next to the United States, the first place is due to Brazil, and then follow, according to the *Companion*, Peru, New Mexico and Chili, in the order of their names. But what of Paraguay?—she is altogether omitted. In comparing the naval force of one country with that of another, it must not, however, be forgotten that all such abstracts as the table under notice must be defective, unless the number of guns, weight of metal, speed, stowage, steering qualities, &c., are also taken into consideration. Diversities of build and equipment so much affect the specific numbers under each head, that we can obtain only general notions from them. The vagueness of the terms frigate and corvette must also be remembered; and that some of the frigates built in England, during the last year or two, are not inferior in power to the line-of-battle ships of a few years since.

In respect of armaments, there is probably little difference between the three great naval Powers of the Old World. The Armstrong gun, though not yet tried in actual warfare, is undoubtedly a tremendous agent of destruction, whether regard is had to the weight of iron thrown, the distance to which it can be hurled, or the precision with which it can be made to strike any given object. The Vincennes gun is said to have made fearful havoc in the Austrian ranks in the Italian battles; and, in addition to the Paixhan gun, which wrought such destruction amongst the Turkish shipping at Sinope, a Russian steel gun is talked of as having performed wonders in the Caucasus. And in connection with inventions of this kind, it must not be overlooked that France and Russia have eagerly adopted every improvement in the appliances of warfare, whilst England has, until recently, neglected them. "No sooner had the war with Russia terminated," says the writer in the *Companion*, "than all the resources of that country were given to the renewal of her ships, and the raising of a fleet. Her emissaries were soon to be found in every part in England, and no novelty in science which promised advantage in future warfare, or even in the fitting of ships, was neglected by Russian naval officers. It was no uncommon sight for Russian steamers, built as well in the Thames as elsewhere, to proceed to sea with fittings upon new principles—so new, that English shipowners had not yet become acquainted with their existence, much less had the English Government been aware of such advantages." Some time ago it was stated at the Society of Arts, in London, by Mr. REED, a naval architect—and the statement was indorsed by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL—that facilities were afforded to Russian officers for inspecting the English dockyards which were denied to English ship-builders and engineers; and it is not improbable that many of the improvements adopted in the Russian Navy had previously been submitted to the British Admiralty, and their merits ignored or neglected.

Another point of comparison remains to be examined, namely, the manning. England discharged her sailors at the end of the war with Russia, and is now expending thousands of pounds in the endeavor to bring them back to her flag. The crew of a Russian ship out of commission do garrison duty in the port. Russia has the means of indefinitely increasing the number of her naval forces at will, by drafts from the land forces; and though this practice has been often ridiculed, it must not be forgotten that the Baltic fleet of England went to sea in 1854 with a large proportion of landsmen, drawn from her over-crowded labor-market. France is in still better case, her system enabling her to draw from the sea-faring population any number of trained seamen. But England must wait until men offer, and this they are not likely to do in anything like sufficient numbers until either the Government offer higher pay or the rate of wages in the mercantile marine declines. What her position is, the *Companion* states as follows:

"The crews of our ships are clamoring for redress of grievances. The world is advancing in civilization, and the naval officer and the sailor must advance too. Both the military and civil branches of the service afloat are dissatisfied. Petty officers are scarce, warrant officers are discontented, midshipmen and mates are scarcely procurable; so that warrant officers in many ships do quarter-deck duty. Lieutenants are memorializing, masters are loudly expostulating, promotion is nearly at a stand-still, while the higher grades in the service have a full list. Appeals have been made to the merchant service almost in vain. Men enter the navy from selfish motives; absence of contentment has marred discipline, and rendered them mercenary. The only encouraging feature as regards manning is, the large number of boys who are entering the navy."

These boys may form a good nucleus for a future naval force, but they will not suffice to man the fleet which, according to popular belief, may any day or night be called into requisition to repel an invasion.

MEETING OF THE KEYSTONE CLUB.—At a meeting of the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, which was held on Monday evening, there was an irruption of outsiders. Suddenly the Constitution was spirited away and the subsequent proceedings are thus described by the *Evening Bulletin*: A motion was made to postpone the election of officers. This was voted down, but the Chairman decided differently, and he was thereupon seized by a stalwart Anti-Administration man, and forcibly ejected from the chair. A well-known medical gentleman was then installed in his place. The new Chairman was afflicted with a cold, and with a bottle of cough-mixture in one hand and his cane in the other, he attempted to keep himself in voice and the meeting in order. So much confusion prevailed for a time that the Police were sent for; but their services were not put into requisition. The Anti's finally went into an election for President, Grand-Marshal, Sergeant-at-Arms, twenty-four Vice-Presidents, five Recording Secretaries, and five Corresponding Secretaries. It is scarcely necessary to say that all the newly-elected officers are Anti-Administration men, of the most decided steam. The sudden revolution has carried disunion into the ranks of the original Keystones, and there is an eminent probability that Philadelphia will soon boast two Keystone Clubs, both of which will claim to be the "original Jacobs."

NEW BOOKS.

AVOLIO, A LEGEND OF THE ISLAND OF COS, WITH OTHER POEMS. By PAUL H. HAYNE. TICKNOR & FIELDS, 1860.

This collection of poems bears testimony to the author's conscientious cultivation of fine poetical gifts. For Mr. HAYNE is undoubtedly a poet; his writings display imagination and sentiment always pure and correct, if not of the very loftiest. And he is always equal to himself; his ambition to excel never leads him to attempt what is beyond his strength. It is pleasant in these days to find a young poet so modest in the estimate of his own powers, and so healthy in his tone of thought. The pieces in this volume are all short, and range through a vast variety of subjects. Necessarily, therefore, we obtain but partial glimpses of the writer's nature, but enough is shown us to warrant the conclusion that Mr. HAYNE writes for the love of his art, and is deeply penetrated with a sense of its sacredness. "Avolio," the longest poem of the collection, is founded on a story in LEIGH HUNT's *Indicator*; and it is but justice to Mr. HAYNE to say that his version of the legend is superior to the original, as poetry is to prose. Such was, indeed, the opinion of LEIGH HUNT himself, under whose eyes a copy of the poem fell, shortly after its publication in a Southern magazine, and he wrote to congratulate the author on the success with which he had treated the subject.

Mr. HAYNE is very successful in his songs, one of which, "Fly, swiftly fly," is so beautiful that we should be glad to quote it, did our space permit.

There is fine thought and good knowledge of character exhibited in the dramatic sketches in this volume; but we do not think Mr. HAYNE's powers very well adapted to dramatic subjects. He is apparently well aware of this himself. His sonnets, which are very numerous, are uncommonly good; he manages this difficult form of verse with great skill. One, by no means the best of these, we quote, and take leave of Mr. HAYNE for the present, with the hope that we shall hear more of him hereafter:

SHELLEY.

Because they thought his doctrines were not just,
Mankind assumed for him the chastening rod,
And Tyrants, reared in pride and strong in lust,
Wounded the noblest of the sons of God;
The heart's most cherished benefactions riven,
They strove to humble, blacken and malign
A soul whose charities were wide as heaven,—
Whose deeds, if not his doctrines, were divine;
And in the name of Him whose sunshine warms
The evil as the righteous, deemed it good
To wreak their bigotry's relentless storms
On one whose nature was not understood.
Ah, well! God's ways are wondrous, it may be
His seal hath not been set to man's decree.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. By BAYARD TAYLOR. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM.

Books of travel, even if written by an inexperienced pen, have a certain air of fascination about them; and an enthusiastic tourist who has given so many years of his life to sight-seeing as Mr. TAYLOR has done, can hardly fail to find readers to whom his pencilings will afford decided pleasure. This volume, combining the results of certain episodes of travel in different lands, is a sketchy and readable companion to the former publications of the author; destitute of the thread of a connected narrative, and requiring no extraordinary mental exertion in its perusal, yet agreeable in its variety.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. HARPERS.

Mrs. HOWITT has comprised within the limits of two small duodecimos the essence of American History. Her work is an excellent compendium, arranged with careful regard to chronological classification, clothed in a style of easy narrative, and possessing the additional advantage of entire freedom from prejudice. The compend is continued down to the period of the admission of California, and concludes with a fair view of the present state of the Mormon question. The volumes are amply illustrated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The facetious sayings of GEORGE D. PRENTICE the well-known editor of the *Louisville Journal*, have been compressed into a volume, bearing the title of *Wit and Humor in Paragraphs*. Mr. PRENTICE, however, wishes it to be distinctly understood that "the publishers are responsible for the title," and having made this preliminary statement, proceeds to explain the reasons of the publication of the book. He yielded only to the solicitations of friends and the endearments of his publishers; desires it to be known that he has omitted names in all cases where such personal references might prove offensive,—and adds that many of the quips which fill a page have reference to past scenes, chiefly of a partisan character. The *Prenticeana* being thus formally introduced and apologized for, the author proceeds to "string his pearls." It is useless to deny that PRENTICE says a sharp thing epigrammatically, or that the book is not good reading; only—it must be taken by small installments, in order not to lose the relish. (DERBY & JACKSON.)

Sir Rohan's Ghost, an anonymous novel, appears from the Boston press of TILTON & Co., in a single volume. It has some scenes which are strongly drawn and effective.

Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWE, a competent elocutionist, publishes a *Ladies' Reader*, as a text-book for girls' schools. The selections are judiciously made. (BUTLER & Co., Philadelphia.)

The lovers of microscopic wonders will enjoy Mr. GOSSE's *Evenings at the Microscope*, a record of diligent researches among the minute organic forms. The illustrations help the reader to understand the descriptions of animal life. (APPLETONS.)

The history of remarkable inventions is summarily narrated by Mr. FREDERICK C. BAKEWELL, in a volume called *Great Facts*;—an inexpressive title, forasmuch as there are great facts which have nothing whatever to do with remarkable inventions. Mr. BAKEWELL treats of the telegraph, fast printing-presses, the new shooting implements tubular bridges, and other triumphs of inventive ingenuity, and has done his work well as far as it goes. (APPLETONS.)

Messrs. TOWNSEND & Co. issue another of COOPER's novels—*Lionel Lincoln*—in uniform style with their excellent library edition.

Mr. PETERSON publishes DICKENS' *Tale of Two Cities* in a handsome octavo volume, in uniform style with former works by the same author.

Capt. R. B. MARCY's handbook for overland expeditions—*The Prairie Traveler*—is issued by the HARPERS in a portable form. Capt. MARCY is an excellent authority on all subjects pertaining to travel on the great plains, and instruction may be gathered from his pages.

The citizens of the ancient town of Newport, and the descendants of the early settlers in that quiet region, will greet with satisfaction the history of the *Reunion*, just issued by Mr. GEO. C. MASON. The events of last August are fully reported, and authentic transcripts of the poems and speeches which were prepared for the occasion of the Celebration, are furnished.

An earnest lady, belonging to the ultra school of Woman's Rights—Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL, of Boston—publishes in book form a series of three lectures, delivered by herself, on the subject of *Woman's Right to Labor*. Mrs. DALL gives battle for the suffering of her sex, and discusses the evils of low wages and hard work. (Boston: WALKER, WISE & Co.)

A good guide to the performance of home theatricals is afforded in the *Book of Plays*, just issued by GEORGE G. EVANS, in Philadelphia. A number of standard plays are given complete, with directions for private representation, prepared by Mr. SILAS S. STEELE. A number of tableaux for parlor amusement are also described, with the addition of elaborate instructions to the performers.

A Massachusetts school-lecturer, Mr. SANBORN TENNEY, offers to the acceptance of learners a new text-book on *Geology*, illustrated with two hundred engravings. The classification is very well arranged.

Harry Lee, or Hope for the Poor, a novel, is published by the HARPERS. The story was originally written for the entertainment of the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house in this City, but is extended and published in its present form for wider circulation.

A third edition of the Baron DEGERANDO's work on *Self-Education* has issued from the Boston press of Mr. BURNHAM. It is prefaced by an introduction from ELIZABETH P. PEABODY, a lady to whom we are indebted for a faithful translation of the work. Miss PEABODY pays a graceful tribute to the memory of the late HORACE MANN.

A manual of political instruction is published by BUTLER, of Philadelphia, entitled *An Exposition of the Constitution of the United States*. The author is Mr. HENRY FLANDERS. The work is arranged in the form of a text-book for schools.

Two newspaper essays on the *Law of the Territories*, originally published in the Philadelphia *North American*, over the signature of "Cecil," have been reproduced in book form, by C. SHERMAN & SON, of Philadelphia. The writer holds conservative views, and discusses the affair at Harper's Ferry from the stand-point of a non-agitator.

CHILDS & PETERSON (Philadelphia) publish the Ninth Edition of BOUVIER's *Law Dictionary*; revised, enlarged and corrected by the latest authorities. The work is in two massive volumes, stoutly bound and serviceable.

RELIGIOUS.

Prominent among the new religious literature is Prof. STOWE's edition of Dr. GILLIES' *Memoirs of George Whitefield*, published by LEARY, GETZ & Co., Philadelphia, in a volume of 300 pages, with a portrait of WHITEFIELD. The typographical execution is exceedingly bad, but the work is one of peculiar interest. The author treats of his subject as one who writes because he loves the task; hence, a warm and genial tone, a picturesque narrative, and a striking picture of a great mind. Prof. STOWE's Introduction is an analytical disquisition upon the character of the Christian minister, drawn with great clearness, and valuable as an accompaniment to a book otherwise interesting.

A volume of the *Sermons of Rev. E. H. Chapin*, of this City, has been published by HENRY LYON. Twenty of Mr. CHAPIN's discourses are given, as revised by himself. The admirers of that eloquent gentleman will be glad to receive so satisfactory a collection of some of the best of his pulpit efforts.

Rev. Dr. TYLER, Greek Professor in Amherst College, publishes a *Memoir of Rev. Henry Lobdell*, late a Missionary of the American Board at Mosul. Coupled with this Memoir is a sketch of the early history of the Assyrian Mission, which adds an important leaf to the record of missionary effort. The author, admiring the talents of Dr. LOBDELL, does not fail to evince for his memory that fraternal regard which originated in College fellowship and intimate relations. The book is a tribute to a self-sacrificing and thoroughly earnest man. (Tract Society.)

A very pleasant, gossiping, readable work is that of the venerable Dr. MURRAY, ("Kirwan,") just published by the HARPERS, under the title of *Preachers and Preaching*. Dr. MURRAY gives the results of the observations of many years of active ministerial life, interweaving with his reflections a series of personal reminiscences.

A volume of the *Sermons of Rev. Richard Fuller*, of Baltimore, is issued by SHELDON & Co. The edition is the author's own, and he dedicates it to the members of his congregation.

The American Tract Society reprints from the *American Messenger* a series of articles on religious topics, under the general title of *Sketches from Life*. The volume is handsomely printed—pp. 480.

An old volume, written by CHRISTIAN SCRIVER, of Magdeburg, in 1671, and known for two centuries by the name of *Gotthold's Emblems*, is republished by GOULD & LINCOLN (Boston) from the twenty-eighth German edition. Religious readers, who relish it, will find the story encompassed by all that type and press can do to render the book a pleasant one.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

The publishers' array of attractive Juveniles for the Holidays is so various that all the children can be gladdened at once. Running up from the gorgeously illuminated Alphabet to *History Made Easy*, these little volumes hold within their lids a great deal of amusement and information for the little ones of the household, and are by no means to be scoffed at in the matter of intrinsic value. For instance, the romance of the history of the Pretender is flowingly told by MEREDITH JOHNES, in a plump volume issued by the APPLETONS, under the title of *Prince Charlie, the Young Chevalier*—the facts of history being so woven with a sketchy story of adventure, that the lad into whose hands *Prince Charlie* may fall will be loth to read *finis*. So, too, the trip of the *Percy Family through Scotland and England* (published by SHELDON & Co.) frames sundry bits of British facts in a pleasant way. The author is DANIEL C. EDDY.

Rev. JACOB ABBOTT, always a popular writer for the young, puts forth another of his "Florence Stories,"—*Florence and John*—a readable little volume, published by SHELDON & Co.; who have also published the *Old Battle-Ground*, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE—a book neither attractive nor remarkable.

For the inculcation of sound Scripture doctrine, unmingled with the confusing annotations of commentators, there is a sumptuous square volume from the press of the APPLETONS—*Bible Stories in Bible Language*. Two hundred pages, ample illustration, cream-tinted paper and very large type, are the setting in which to place before the children the stories of Joseph and Samuel, and all the celebrated personages of the Scripture record.

Several smaller books, less pretentious, and suited to feebler capacities, are among the new list of holiday volumes for the youngsters. A translation of ABEL DUFRESNE's *Stories of Henry and Henrietta* is published in Boston by Mr. BURNHAM. The HARPERS issue another of Mr. ABBOTT's primaries, *Stories of Rainbow and Lucky*; Mr. SCRIBNER prints, in immense type, a quaint little story of the adventures of the *Gray African Parrot*, from the lively pen of HARRY GRINGO; the APPLETONS have *Baby Nightcaps*, a tender juvenile publication; and MATHEW & BAKER, of Boston, publish the legendary story of the *King of the Golden River*, in the choicest style of type and paper. The text of JOHN RUSKIN, illustrated by the pencil of DOYLE, would alone have furnished agreeable infantile food, but the publishers have added thereto the charms of a very superior style of typography, which commends the *Golden River* to the adult eye.

Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Museum.

LETTER FROM SIR GARDNER WILKINSON TO DR PRIME.

No. 33 YORK-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE,
LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: It was only a short time since that I heard of the death of our mutual friend, Dr. ABBOTT, which all who know him must sincerely lament, for there never was a more liberal, kind-hearted and estimable man; and it is a pleasure to express an opinion, formed from an acquaintance with Dr. ABBOTT of many years, to you who have taken so great an interest in his welfare. I am anxious to know about the valuable collection he sent to America. I really hope it will continue to command the interest it so justly excited when first it went to New-York, and that its great importance will not be lost sight of. If the people of the United States were not so intelligent or so capable of estimating its merits as they are, I should grieve that it had left Europe and that my recommendation for its purchase by the British Museum had not been adopted—for such a collection is not likely to be offered to us again, especially since the Egyptian Government has commenced the formation of one in the country. But I think that it is of more importance to mankind, and more in the interest of science and universal knowledge, that collections should exist in many different and distant places, and the advantages to be derived from their study promise to be great in proportion as people are energetic and interested in the subject they illustrate. This particularly applies to the United States of America, from which so many intelligent travelers go annually to visit the temples and cities of ancient Egyptian cities.

Indeed, the possession of such a collection would be an honor and a benefit to any land; and a day will come when the United States, in the zenith of their power, will look back with pride on the good sense of their predecessors who established this valuable department of the National Museum, and will give due credit to the citizens of New-York for their patriotism and discernment. I shall rejoice when I learn that Dr. ABBOTT's collection has received their acknowledgment of its importance, and that New-York has shown its determination of owning an Egyptian museum which shall rival the best in Europe, for we all profit by the labors of such enlightened minds as those possessed by America, and the success of their studies cannot but be furthered by the aid of materials which so fully illustrate the manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians. You must feel a great interest in this matter, and I hope that you and all who know Egypt will make common cause therein, independent of the very natural desire of every American of education to see that his compatriots appreciate the importance of such a collection, and are sensible of the credit which must attach to its possession. I shall be much obliged to you if you will kindly let me know what is done in this matter, when you have a spare moment for writing.

Believe me, yours truly,
GARDNER WILKINSON.

THE DEATH OF IRVING.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains the reasons which have led Mr. TODD to consent to the publication of his admirable discourse commemorative of WASHINGTON IRVING:

TARRYTOWN, Dec. 13, 1859.

REV. JOHN A. TODD—Dear Sir: Having heard with great satisfaction the sermon delivered by you on Sunday last, on the death of the late WASHINGTON IRVING, and desiring that it should be more extensively known, we would respectfully solicit a copy for publication. Very truly your friends,

SANFORD COBB, Jr., ASHAM STORMS, WM. P. LYON, JOHN C. MALLORY, GEORGE HOWARD, DAVID S. ROWE, S. P. YORK, JOHN BUTLER, Jr., WM. H. TOWNSEND, WM. HOGE, EDWARD B. COBB, FRANK VINCENT, CHAS. L. DAVIS, JACOB SPORM, BENSON FERRIS, Sen., H. CARUTHERS, M. D., BENSON FERRIS, Jr., CHARLES STARR, J. G. DUDLEY.

PARSONAGE OF THE SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, TARRYTOWN, Dec. 14, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of yesterday, in which you request for publication a copy of the sermon preached on Sabbath morning, the 11th instant, on the death of our illustrious fellow-citizen and neighbor, the late WASHINGTON IRVING.

Although the sermon was written without any design or even thought of publication, yet I do not feel at liberty, under the present circumstances, to withhold compliance from the wish which you have done me the honor to express. The manuscript is therefore submitted to your disposal.

With warm regard, I am, gentlemen, your friend, and servant in the gospel,

JOHN A. TODD.

SANFORD COBB, Jr., ABRAM STORMS, WILLIAM P. LYON, and others.

A DISCOURSE DELIVERED IN THE SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF TARRYTOWN, NEW-YORK, ON SABBATH MORNING, DEC. 11, 1859, BY THE PASTOR, REV. JOHN A. TODD.

THE SERMON.

ISAIAH iii: 1—3.—"For behold the Lord, the Lord of Hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem, and from Judah, the stay and the staff, the whole stay of bread and the whole stay of water, The mighty man, and the man of war, the judge, and the prophet, and the prudent, and the ancient, The captain of fifty, and the honorable man, and the counselor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent orator."

The subject of this chapter is continued from the one which precedes it. The threatenings of God against Judah are here set forth in solemn and impressive array. The opening portion of the chapter is occupied with the general announcement that the people were about to be deprived of the supports upon which they principally depended, and among these are mentioned, as the chief and most important, "the whole stay of bread, and the whole stay of water," the food and the drink, which were essential to the preservation of life. Immediately following, we have a list of the public men,—eminent and conspicuous for their official position, and for their natural endowments and genius,—who were about to be removed from the nation, and among them we find the military, the civil, and the religious functionaries of the land.

As the next step in the progress of national decline, and as, indeed, the necessary consequence of what had just taken place, the affairs of the State are intrusted to the guidance of weak and unskilful hands. Insurrection against the established order of society, mutual violence and aggression, and wide-spread anarchy, are the fruits of a government whose power is not guided by the dictates of wisdom and justice. And, at length, no one being found willing to accept of public office—a singular condition of society, to which in this country we have never yet attained—the strong oppress the weak; the authority of law, the guaranty of personal rights, the security of life and property, are subverted and swept away, and the national existence is numbered among the things that were. In all this, the Prophet desired those whom he addressed to recognize the hand of God—that God who "doeth according to his will in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth." He did not allow their thoughts to rest upon the Chaldeans, as the primary cause of the events which he predicted, when in fact they were only the *instruments* employed by a superior and all-controlling power. But he led their contemplations away, upward and onward, along the narrow channel through which the divine energy had rolled forward to its effect, until they found themselves in the presence of the Lord Jehovah himself, the everlasting God who fainteth not, neither is weary; and saw in Him the great and sovereign disposer of nations, as well as of individual destinies, who raises up one and casts down another according to his righteous will.

In the last verse of the preceding chapter, the prophet had called upon the people "to cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils"—that is, to cease from reposing their trust in any human protection, and from regarding, with a confidence which shut out God from the government of his own universe, the high endowments of created mind. And in the text, he presents the argument by which he sought to convince their understandings, and to persuade their hearts into compliance with his exhortation. That argument lay in the fact that God was about to deprive them of the various means of support and protection upon which they so inconsiderately relied—the food upon which they subsisted, and the men of illustrious station and preëminent intellect, who constituted, in their estimation, the bulwark and glory of their land.

"For, behold," says he, "the Lord," as the sovereign disposer, even Jehovah of Hosts, the self-existent and eternal one, is about to take away from Jerusalem and Judah, not only from the capital, but from the whole kingdom, the stay and the staff, all kinds of support, and, first of all, the wh

gle with that of parents and dearest kindred, by the shadow of that old Dutch Church, which is the mother of us all, without some recognition of his individuality—some words of tender feeling, of heart-felt sorrow, some expressions of love and reverence for his memory, some offering of praise and thanksgiving to God for the excellent gifts, both of head and heart, with which he was pleased to endow him, and some attempt to gather up and to bring home, for our nobler and more spiritual uses, the solemn lessons of the dispensation which took him from us. His is a name to be revered and cherished. Its glory shines upon our country's annals. And now that he has gone from us, and from the land he loved so well, he has bequeathed to us in his unblemished life, in his recorded words, and in his illustrious name, an inheritance worthy to be highly prized, to be sacredly guarded. A country's glory is the collected glory of the great men whom God has given her—their high achievements, their noble spirits, their memorable names. And it is right that they should have their monuments not merely in the mute and icy marble that marks the spot where their ashes rest, but in the warm, the living, throbbing hearts of all her sons.

——"Think not such names
Are common sounds; they have a music in them,
An odorous recollection; they are a part
Of the old glorious past. Their country knows
And loves the lofty echo, which gives back
The memory of the buried great,
And calls to valor and to victory,
To goodness and to freedom."

When such a man dies,—when his name is stricken from the roll of living men, and given in sacred charge to the historic muse, that she may "march with it down to latest times," it is not meet that his honored dust should be put away out of sight in darkness and in silence, without some tribute to his character, to his life, and to his fame. For when we thus give our offerings of love and admiration to that which God made so fair, and yet so wonderful in capacity and power, we praise God in his works, we glorify his matchless and infinite skill, and we do honor to the dignity of that nature which is able so to appreciate and so to delight in the higher exhibitions of the wisdom and goodness of our Creator.

It is a solemn event when God comes by his PROVIDENCE, and removes from the midst of a nation the mind which He has most highly endowed. Insensible must be that heart, and deaf to the voice of instruction must be that spirit, that does not receive with reverent humility, with docile submission, the impressive lessons which such an event is adapted and designed to teach.

It is a sad thing to utter. It is almost startling, to us who have been accustomed so long to look upon him as he has moved in quiet and unobtrusive dignity among us, but the hand of God has transferred the thought from the records of possibility to those of actual fact. WASHINGTON IRVING, the patriarch of American literature,—the accomplished scholar,—the admirable historian,—the elegant writer,—the wonderful magician, who evoked from the realms of thought the spirit of romance and beauty, and breathed it upon every hill and valley, upon every shady retreat, and every wandering brook that hastens on to join this noble river that pours its majestic volume into the sea; aye, and upon the very air that fans the Summer verdure, or whistles through the branches of the wintry wood around us,—the pure patriot,—the diplomatist, watchful for his country's honor, and yet skilful in the art of preserving peace,—the kind and beloved neighbor,—the faithful friend, and what is better than all, because it constituted him the "highest style of man," the modest and benevolent Christian, the sincere believer and disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. WASHINGTON IRVING is dead. Dead, did I say? No! He has just begun to live. His spirit has gone up to the enjoyment of a higher sphere, and its power upon the kindred spirit of his race has been consecrated by the solemn mystery of its departure. God has given to him the precious boon of a two-fold life—the life eternal of the glorified in heaven, and the life of an undying memory in the hearts of men. And can we say of such an one that he is dead? True, he has gone from us, and on earth we shall see his face no more.

"But strew his ashes to the wind,
Whose sword or voice has served mankind—
And is he dead whose glorious mind
Lifts thine on high?
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

We have lost his welcome presence, and it is for that we mourn. But his grave is with us, and here it will remain for generations to come, the shrine of unnumbered pilgrim feet. From the lofty eminence upon which he stood, conspicuous to the eyes of the world, from his position of intellectual greatness and spotless dignity, he has passed away. The sepulchre has claimed all of him that was mortal for its own. His eye is quenched; his arm is palsied; the tongue that was ever eloquent with the words of kindness is hushed to the ears of living men forever; the pen that distilled upon the written page the subtle creations of his brain, the ideal forms all fresh and fair from the resims of intellectual beauty, in which his spirit loved to linger, lies where he left it, dead and silent, like the clay from which the living soul has departed. And on this Sabbath morning, while we are gathered in the house of God, his honored remains are sleeping by the side of her whom he called by the holy name of "Mother," who loved him while living, and whose memory he loved when dying, in the grave which he had appointed for his last repose. There—there may they sleep in peace, until these heavens be no more, and in the last day be raised again to the glorious resurrection of the just!

It is not my purpose, nor is this the proper time, to trace the career or to pronounce the eulogy of the illustrious dead. Born in the City of New-York, at No. 131 William-street, about midway between John and Fulton streets, and only a few steps from the old North Dutch Church, on the 3d of April, 1783, and dying in his own quiet home on the banks of the Hudson, on the 28th of November, 1859, he attained to the ripe old age of 76 years 7 months and 25 days. And then he received the fulfillment of the promise: "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."

The record of his life, from the home of his childhood, upward and onward along the path of toil and triumph which he trod, with quiet courage and ascending step, until he reached the last and loftiest height of his earthly being, from which he went still forward and upward, "with his old stride from glory to glory," has been carried on the wings of fame to the farthest hamlet of our country, and to the remotest corners of the civilized world.

It is enough to say that, beginning his literary career at the age of 19, and sending forth the first of his principal works at the age of 25, his progress to the end was but the continual repetition of success. Of him it may be said, what was said of another, that

"He kept Victory on the run,
Till Fame was out of breath."

The last work, and perhaps the greatest, that he ever wrote, the *Life of Washington*, he completed but a few months before his death. In that his labors came to a close—the star of his genius culminated to its zenith; and while the vestal fire of patriotism shall burn in the national heart, and while the English language—the grandest of living tongues—shall express the thoughts of living men, that work shall perpetuate the names of GEORGE WASHINGTON and WASHINGTON IRVING, canonized in the fellowship of glory—the Father of his Country and the Father of his Country's Literature. The triumphs of his splendid morning were surpassed by those which he achieved beneath the mellow radiance of his setting sun; and those, by the labors of his declining years, he appropriated to himself a share in the sentiment which, it has been affirmed, could be applied to none but MATTER—that "he was the only man who ever eclipsed his own fame by a higher and brighter noon: who, after winning an immortality for his youth, gave it back to oblivion by the achievements of his age."

But his character wore another aspect: he was something more than the man of genius. Honored as he was, the world over, he was yet loved as well, and as much, as he was honored. No one could mingle in his society, though the opportunity were but brief, without feeling the magnetic influence of his nature. In his countenance, as well as in the placid flow of his language, and in the sentiments which he habitually entertained, the one feature which distinguished his character as a man, and stood out in pleasant and winning prominence, expressed itself to all who knew him in the single word—peace. For the struggles of intellectual warfare, the sharp excitement of opposing convictions, it is almost needless to say that he had no taste. In the atmosphere of mutual love, in the fragrance of gentle sympathies, he found his congenial element, and there he was ever at home. On more than one occasion, when the debated questions of ecclesiastical order, and subjects of a kindred nature, have engaged the conversation of friends in his hearing, he has been known to interpose with the remark: "Let us live in love. We are all striving for the same object, and going to the same place of rest; and why should there be contentions by the way?" His mild expostulation at once silenced the discord of controversy, and brought back the reign of peace.

Attached he undoubtedly was to the polity and forms of worship of the particular denomination of Christians to which he belonged, but his heart was too large, his sympathies too noble, not to recognize and appreciate, with profound respect, the excellence and labors of other denominations that maintained the vital principles of Christianity. No one could fairly apply to him the lines which GOLDSMITH so unfairly applied to BURKE:

"Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

He had a broad and catholic spirit, which he manifested not only in words, but also in deeds. The pecuniary means which he subscribed and paid to promote the general interests and efficiency of the Reformed Dutch Church in this village, together with other contributions to religious and benevolent purposes, indicate very clearly the liberal sentiments which occupied his mind and heart—sentiments which are the never-failing result of true piety in union with intellectual greatness. One of the last acts of his life—occurring in November, the very month in which he died—was to present to the library of the Western Theological Seminary of the Old-School Presbyterian Church, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, through the hands of a venerable and valued friend residing in Pittsburgh, a beautiful copy of his *Life of Washington*. I had myself the pleasure of examining the volumes a few days before they were sent to their destination, and was struck, on reading the brief lines of presentation which he had written on a blank leaf of the first volume, by the traces of that graceful modesty which ever distinguished him, and by the simple affection which he cherished for his friend. We cannot wonder, when we contemplate his life, that his death awakened in so many hearts the sad sense of personal affliction, or that so many unfeigned mourners were found in the slow procession which followed his remains to the tomb.

In quiet simplicity—in all the gentleness of sunny and genial childhood—with a heart overflowing with kindness and good will toward all men, and filled with submissive and grateful humility before God—with a spirit mild and amiable by nature, and rendered still more lovely by the ennobling influence of the religion of Jesus Christ—which he firmly believed and consistently professed, he passed his days among us until they closed with the closing year, amid peaceful scenes, and under gentle skies, which were in singular and beautiful harmony with the spirit that ruled his life. In him, if ever, did the blended lineaments of greatness and humility illustrate the fair ideal upon whose living realization the Martyr-Student of Cambridge so earnestly longed to look!

——"Oh, I would walk
A weary journey to the furthest verge
Of this big world, to kiss that good man's hand,
Who in the bisze of wisdom and of art,
Preserves a lowly mind; and to his God,
Feeling the sense of his own littleness,
Is as a child in meek simplicity!"

Conscious that the powers of his physical frame were giving way—that "the silver cord was about to be loosed," and "the pitcher to be broken at the fountain,"—he anticipated his departure at no distant day. But a short time before his death, while assisting to convey to the tomb the remains of an aged and venerable friend, he was heard to remark that the service which he was then performing for another, he would soon need for himself.

On another occasion, during the month of November, as he was taking leave of one who has often worshipped with us in this sanctuary—a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, no less revered for his character than for his labors and his years, to whom he was greatly attached, and who was about to return to his Western home, from which he had come to spend the Summer on the banks of the Hudson,—he referred with touching emotions to their declining age, and to the probability that this would be their final parting. But, he immediately added, although they might never meet again on earth, there was a better land, and they would temper their present sorrow with the hope of a reunion in the life to come. God grant that when his surviving friend shall follow him thither, that hope may have a full and glorious realization. But perhaps the most solemn and tender expression of his anticipations in regard to death was that, which was among the last, if it was not, indeed, the very last, that he was known to utter. Only five days before he closed his eyes forever upon the light of earth, he stood by his mother's grave—that mother whose memory was ever so dear—and, pointing to the spot by the side of it, which he had selected for his own, he said calmly to the friend at his side, "I shall soon be there."

Dear old man! he has reached the goal of his earthly journey. His prophesy is fulfilled. Crowned with the wreath of immortal fame, loaded with the benedictions of loving hearts, full of years, full of peace, he has gone to his rest. There his head shall recline upon its lowly pillow, and his Redeemer shall guard his sacred dust.

It is delightful to think that the same benignant Providence which smiled upon his life, gave to the time of his death and burial the placied beauty of unclouded skies, the brightness of warm and golden sunshine, the glory of Autumnal hills bathed in its effulgence, and rendered pure and sweet by the gentle winds that blow upon them, from the majestic river that rolls beneath. It is more delightful to think of the love and veneration that swelled the hearts of the congregated thousands that came from near and far to pay their homage to his genius and his worth. But it is most delightful of all to think that the patriarch's work was done, and that he was waiting for the call of that blessed Master whose love transforms the gates of death into the gates of glory to the soul. Yes—yes. It is true, my friends, we have nothing to regret, nothing to mourn, but our own loss, our own bereavement.

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble."

And now, beloved hearers, what is the lesson which we are to learn from this solemn dispensation? Is not GOD teaching us individually and as a nation that every earthly stay and staff is but frail and uncertain at best? Does He not remind us, when the great men of our country come down from their high places to sleep in the dust, that all that pertains to time is imperfect, transient, perishing? One by one the great lights of a nation are extinguished by death. The men of brave hearts and giant intellects—warriors, statesmen, historians, poets, philosophers, divines—they pass away, and who shall take their vacant places? Who shall fight the battles, stand at the helm of government, record the march of history, sing the song of joy, chant the dirge of sorrow, explore the mysteries of science, defend the cause of truth and righteousness, and plead with men in the accents of persuasion, and with God in the accents of prayer? Ah! my hearers, we know full well that none but GOD can give the arms of strength and the hearts of courage, and the intellects of power. GOD, *and* GOD *only, is great*. Let us, therefore, take refuge in HIM. With love for His character, with trust in His promises, with confidence in His goodness, with obedience to His will, let us go to HIM, and pray that our fellow men, that our whole country may go with us, and then "the place of her defence shall be the munitions of rocks," and "upon her assemblies GOD will create a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night." "In his name shall they rejoice, and in his righteousness shall they be exalted. He shall be the glory of our strength. For the LORD himself shall be our defence, and the HOLY ONE of Israel shall be our King."

Let me entreat you also, beloved friends, to be admonished by the Providence of God, that, to every one here assembled, life is short and death is certain. Rank, wealth, learning, genius—they are all nothing to the stern regard of Death. With promiscuous blow, and without respect to persons, the high and the low, the small and the great, are laid prostrate together at his feet. The experience of the past, the events of every departing day, the lessons of that startling Providence whose echoes are yet lingering in our ears, all combine to impress the great conviction upon our hearts. "All flesh is grass, and the glory of man as the flower of the field. His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish. God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this, that power belongeth unto God." True, indeed, it is, that death, as in the example before us, is the natural and fitting termination of a life protracted beyond three score years and ten. True, also, it undoubtedly is, that the sentiment expressed by the ill-starred son of genius, whose dust lies sleeping on the banks of the pastoral Nith—

"Oh Death! the poor man's dearest friend,
The kindest and the best!"

has met with many a sad response from the children of poverty and sorrow. Death does sometimes come in the vesture of friendship and gladness, and smile upon the suffering, the heart broken and the weary. He does sometimes come to the child of God, waiting and anxious for the final hour when he may depart and be with Christ, which is far better, with a message like that which broke from an angel's lips upon the startled air of Bethlehem, "Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy!" But, believe me, oftener far does he come to men in stern and appalling aspect. And thus, my hearers, unless he be disturbed by the terrors by your individual and personal reliance upon the blood of Christ for safety, will Death inevitably come to you. The accumulations of laborious years, the gratification of the body and the mind by the two-fold ministry of nature and of art, the bonds of love, the tender associations, the maturity of age, the strength of manhood, the buoyancy of youth,—what are they all to Death? He tears men away from wealth and power, from pomp and pleasure. When the bud of enterprise is unfolding itself into the flower of success; when hope stands with sparkling eye to greet the approaching fulfillment; when victory, like an eagle, comes sailing down the heavens to perch upon the standard that has been upborne with heroic courage through a long and weary struggle; when the cup of joy is mantling to the brim, and the heart is bounding with exultation; then, then,—suddenly,—there is a flash, like the fire from heaven, and the noon-tide brightness is changed into the midnight gloom. The man is dead. His heart is still. His eye is dark. His hands are folded across his icy breast. They carry him out, and they lay him down in his grave. Oh, how true are those words which burst from the agonized heart of EDMUND BURKE, when he contemplated the death of his only son, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

My dear friends, there is no escape for us. We must all die. But in the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ there is an antidote against the power of Death. With Him is the fountain of life, and his people shall drink from it forever. The body may sink, but the spirit shall rise. The clay may crumble, but the soul shall mount in glory. "I am the resurrection and the life," saith the Christ; "he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." The garland of immortality that withered in Eden, shall bloom again for the righteous in the paradise of God.

To-day, then, with the admonition of Providence sounding in your ears, with the vision of a new-made grave before you, let me come to you, in the name of Christ, with the offer of everlasting life. He gives freely—He gives abundantly. Oh! love him, trust him, follow him. Then, when the spirit is about to depart from the falling tabernacle of the body, it may pour itself into that triumphant shout of God's redeemed, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

WASHINGTON IRVING.—One of the latest acts of this distinguished author was to present a copy of his *Life of Washington*, elegantly bound, in five volumes, to the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny. It bears the following superscription, in the author's clear hand:

"[Presented to the Western Theological Seminary, through the hands of my most valued and venerated friend, Rev. FRANCIS HERRON, D.D.
WASHINGTON IRVING,
November, 1859. Sunnyside."

THE BOSTON BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The breach of promise case of RICHARDSON *vs.* CARPENTER, in Boston, was continued Dec. 13. The plaintiff was further examined, and testified that defendant had kept company with her nearly three years. She heard he was about to marry another person, and spoke to him about it, when he denied it; he was married a few days after. He visited her as often as he could, and made her presents. Once he was absent and wrote to her. He gave her a note on the "Bank of Free-Love," signed with his initials, a kiss, and his miniature. Once, at his request, their marriage was postponed, in order that he might have time to build a house to live in. He asked her to marry him within six months of his first wife's death, and she consented. He finally fixed as the time for marrying her the time when he married the other woman. Once she went to Portland with him. She made preparations for getting married, and continued those preparations up to the time of his marriage. She was cross-examined at some length as to her intimacy with different gentlemen, and testified to riding with and receiving presents from some of them. There was also some inquiries whether they were married men, and about going to balls with them, but the evidence on these points was not very definite.

The evidence for the plaintiff being all in, the defendant introduced a man named LEONARD, now a convict in the House of Correction, to show improper conduct on the part of HENRIETTA. This was objected to as not being relevant under the defendant's answer. The defendant's counsel asked leave to amend his answer so as to admit of evidence of this character, and this morning an amended answer having been filed, witnesses were put upon the stand with the purpose of proving the plaintiff's bad character.

Russia on the Pacific.

AMERICAN-BUILT SHIPS FOR THE MUSCOVITE NAVY.

An interesting and instructive commentary upon the often-repeated announcements of the peace and civilization policy of the present Czar, is afforded by the article on Russia in the November section of the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, written, not by an Anti-Palmerston and Russia-hating subject of Queen VICTORIA, but by an adjunct professor of the Ecclesiastical College, in the Monastery of ALEXANDER NEVPSKI, St. Petersburg. The author has not only availed himself of the best and latest authorities, including the official statistics of the empire of the present year, besides receiving assistance from the Russian authorities; but he has used the information at his command with a rare impartiality, the more creditable to him from his position in St. Petersburg on the one hand, and his English origin (his name is BISHOP) on the other. Russia is certainly shown to be making great progress, but there are few indications in what she is doing of a peaceful policy. Her railroads and telegraph lines, which are the chief works undertaken since the termination of the war with the Western Powers, are evidently designed chiefly to supply a want that was greatly felt by her during the progress of hostilities. There are now railroads from St. Petersburg to Moscow, 398, and Pokoff, 170 miles, besides the short lines from the capital to Peterhoff and Pavlovsk, and that from Warsaw to Tshentokhoff, on the Russian frontier, and 25 versts beyond, the total length of which is 182 miles. Other lines are in course of construction, or projected, from Rskoff to Warsaw, 462 miles, completing the railroad communication between the capital of the empire and that of Poland; from Dunaburg to Riga, 145 miles, to be afterwards continued to Libau, 53 miles further; and from Moscow to Theodosia, 990 miles. Telegraphic communication already exists between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, Abo, Libau, Kowna, Keyeef and Simpheropol, and between Nicholaieff and Odessa. Many more lines are projected.

A railway from the Amoor, to be connected with the inland lines of road, has been more than once projected; but either the demands made for the cessions of bordering crown lands have been unreasonably exorbitant, or the offers were so unsupported by sufficient guarantees, that the plan has been rejected. Mr. BISHOP says, however, that this line will eventually be constructed, "though on another basis, and then the results will be of high interest to England." No attempt is made to conceal the design with which Russia is so rapidly extending her influence in Asia, to the serious detriment of the political and commercial interests of England. On the contrary, the author omits no opportunity of dwelling upon it in that part of his article relating to the recent acquisitions from China, the extension of Russian influence among the tribes of Central Asia, the armaments on the Caspian, and the project of diverting the River Oxus back to its former channel, by which water communication would be at the command of the Czar from that inland sea to the frontiers of India. No forts are as yet laid down along the course of the Amoor; it is only near the mouth of that river that there are any fortifications, and these have not yet had time to become of much importance. The river is navigable through its long course, owing to its great depth. The left bank is being permanently colonized. The only considerable position at present occupied by the Russians on the right bank, is the Mareeinski Station, near Lake Keezi. This lake, being of considerable extent and depth, has suggested the idea of an inland harbor, with a communication, either by canal or railway, through to separate the lake from De Castries' Gulf, in the Sea of Okhotsk—the advantages of which plan will be obvious, from the fact of the Mareeinski Station being 290 miles from the mouth of the river, whilst the proposed route will afford a very much shorter cut. Mr. BISHOP notices, as the chief consideration suggested by the recent progress of Russia in this direction—first, that the Czar has managed to acquire a vast portion of Chinese territory, with valuable harborage and seaboard on the Pacific; secondly, that a large amount of trade in Central Asia is being opened to Russian merchants; and, thirdly, that Russia is thereby obtaining a direct water communication with India, which is thus in process of becoming more and more closely hugged by Russia, both by land and sea.

The aggressive schemes of Russia, which the results of the war of 1853-1856 checked in Europe, are thus, it would seem, in course of being attempted to be carried out in Asia. The teachings of that war are being availed of at the same time in the correction of all manner of deficiencies and abuses in the organization and administration of the military and naval forces of the Empire. The numerical force of the Russian army is about 500,000 regular troops, to which 150,000 may be added for the irregulars, chiefly Cossacks and militias, whose numbers cannot be stated with any degree of exactness, on account of their peculiar organization—no permanent contingent being fixed, and the whole male population being in some districts liable to serve when called upon. Every battalion has a proportion of special marksmen, with rifles, who are instructed in musketry practice, other companies being taught only the use of the bayonet, which we are told is the favorite weapon of the Russian soldier. The drill and exercise have been greatly altered since the Crimean War, the automaton system being abandoned, and the men being much more liberally treated. It is now the belief at head-quarters that the deficiencies of the Russian soldier, as compared with his Western opponents, arose partly from his inferior stamina, and partly from neglect of his moral and mental culture. Hence he is now better treated, learns gymnastics, and is taught reading, writing and arithmetic, by his officers. The military schools have been reorganized, and commissions have been appointed in several recent instances to investigate into charges of peculation and alleged abuses of administration.

As regards the navy, the Baltic fleet is at present the only important one, consisting of 24 sailing and 8 screw steamships of the line, 21 sailing and 16 steam frigates, (seven of the latter propelled by screws, and nine by paddle-wheels,) 66 sailing and steam corvettes, brigs, &c., and 70 screw steam gun-boats. The force in the Black Sea is not precisely ascertainable, but may be taken at six corvettes and a few schooners and small steamers. It is asserted, however, that the light craft in the Euxine are so built as to be easily converted into vessels of war, in the White Sea there are only a few small vessels for port purposes. The Caspian fleet consists of a few schooners and light steamers, out it is proposed to augment the force in that sea, the coasts of which are in course of being surveyed. There are also several steamers, corvettes and transports, which have been built in the United States for the Amoor. Russian-built vessels are said by Mr. BISHOP to live only ten years, hence the preference now shown for American-built vessels, which, though they cost more in the first instance, last three times as long. The number of men actually serving in the Russian Navy may be computed at 38,000, but in point of fact the number is almost illimitable, as it can be augmented at will by drafts from the land forces. Regard is had, in such drafts, to the provinces from which the men have been recruited; but Mr. BISHOP is of opinion that little positive good, through different causes, is derived from this arrangement; "the chief reason being," he says, "that nature, herself, is against Russia ever being a great naval power, though she may be, and is, a considerable one. So long as her ports freeze up for half the year, so long will Russia possess only a second-rate navy." According to Mr. BISHOP's statement, the Russian fleet is the third in the world, the number of her line-of-battle ships and frigates being excelled only by those of England and France; and this is probably more correct than the numbers given in the conspectus of the naval forces of the world at the commencement of the present year, which appears in the *Companion to the Almanack* for 1860, issued in London the day before the mail was made up. Russia is represented in this statement as having only 19 ships of the line 18 frigates, and no gun-boats, the latter being so manifest an error that the accuracy of all the rest may very fairly be questioned.

The Case of James Stephens.

CARD FROM THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am induced to depart from my rule, not to reply to articles in the newspapers relative to criminal proceedings, and to notice one published to-day upon the case of STEPHENS, by reason of the importance of that case, and the interest felt by the public thereto; and also in justice to the distinguished chemist by whom the chemical analyses of the body of the deceased were made, and his associates, who, in my judgment, and as I have advised them, ought not to reply to the call therein made upon them. The motion by Mr. ASHMEAD, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, on Tuesday last, that the case be sent to the Oyer and Terminer, in order to permit a motion therein for a new trial, could not have been made with any hope of success, but only, as was stated by me in Court, for the purpose of commencing an agitation designed to reach the Executive. In relation to the affidavit of THOMAS V. PATTERSON, of whose character I had previously had occasion to have some knowledge, it is sufficient to say, that its allegations were fully negatived in advance by the testimony given on the trial of the cause; that such affidavits are made with entire impunity, because unfortunately the statute against perjury does not reach them; and that if any such affidavit is presented to the Executive, its allegations will be clearly refuted, and, as I believe, to the entire satisfaction of that officer. Meanwhile, the matter may properly be left to the action of the Chief Magistrate of the State, who alone has an

over it, and who will dispose of it, as I am confident, and as I doubt not the public also have full confidence, in such manner as will accord with justice both to the accused and to the State.

Yours respectfully,
NELSON J. WATERBURY, District-Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1859.

Out at Night.

A PHASE OF CITY LIFE WORTH THINKING OF.

From the Sunday Times.

The last days or one of the loveliest of Indian Summers have left us, and Winter is coming—stern, hard, frosty old Winter. With what varied feelings is the coming season regarded by the thousands of inhabitants of this great City! Some look forward to it as a season of delight; others, as one of sorrow. To some it promises peace; to others, anxiety and unrequited toil. Industry has filled the garnaries of this great farming classes with golden wheat and yellow corn, while emptiness and famine are the inheritance of classes who seek to be no less industrious and laborious. One cannot help, sometimes, reflecting sorrowfully and wonderfully at the strange inequalities in life; why some are surfeited while others starve; why the rich garments of the idle are moth-eaten, while those of the toiler are worn into tatters; why one portion of society must daily drag on through twelve to eighteen weary hours of care, and work, and waste of all that's human, while another, free from toil, with velvet fingers gloved, and jeweled with the price of twelve months bread and coal, and covering, and shelter, too, for starving, freezing, homeless sister-women, only study to wing away the lagging hours? Why little knots, wandering through marbled halls, and gilded, mirrored, mossy-carpeted apartments, lose themselves in their stately mansions, while thousands kennel in reeking holes, where the rich man's dog would scorn to lie.

At the cry, "Winter is coming," such thoughts will occur to those who have ever pondered on the great problem presented by the extremes of society—some of them wide apart as if sepsrated by an eternity.

"Winter is coming," cries the gay woman of fashion, as the brilliant balls and select *soirées*, at which she will appear a wonder of beauty and costly millinery, fill her thoughts. "Winter is coming," cries the poor widow, who already sees the frost settling on the shivering forms of her half-naked offspring, and trembles at the thought of the many little mouths that still cluster around the meagre loaf on her scanty table. "Winter is coming," cry the children of plenty; and already they begin to string their skates, make ready their sleds, and dream of merry bells and joyous sleigh-rides. But the most pitiful cry of all, is the "Winter is coming" of the friendless children who wander about the streets at night, entreating the charity of passers by. Many of the readers of the *Sunday Times* have, doubtless, often seen groups of these wretched little ones, crouching in the entrances to theatres, at the glittering windows of fashionable restaurants, or creeping along by the warm halls of our palatial hotels. These are generally looked upon as professional beggars; but while there are many such, there is still another phase of childhood among the poor and neglected, that is peculiarly touching in its appeal to the heart. It is where there are children, not merely in their orphanage, or in their touching sadness, exposed to temptation, want, beggary and crime, but nobly struggling *against* the tide of evil, struggling against want, enduring and working for some one that is loved.

One evening two Winters ago, in passing the doors of one of the gayly lighted theatres on Broadway, a little girl ran along beside me, trying to keep up to the brisk walk of my companion and myself, and whispering something in a timid and tearful voice. I paused and looked at her. She was a child of about ten or eleven years, having a pale and sickly looking face. "Won't you please, ma'am, to give me a few pennies to help me to get a pair of shoes? Winter is coming and I am barefooted."

"Who sends you out at night to beg?"

"I can't come out in the day-time, because my aunty is sick, and there's nobody to take care of her but me; but when the woman up stairs comes home at night from her apple-stand, she takes care of her while I come out and get something for us. Aunty told me to-night I must get shoes or she wouldn't let me out again. She says I mustn't come out in the cold nights with my bare feet; and if I don't we won't have nothing to eat."

We took the number the child gave us as where she lived, and the next day, rather doubting her story, prepared to visit her sick relative, near the classic locality called the "Five Points"—that earthly semblance of Hell, from whence thousands have gone to their dread account without hearing the voice of any human being to warn them or to save them.

My companion suggested that we should procure the aid of a policeman, and having shortly found one who proffered himself as a guide, we set out on our search for the beggar child whom we had met the night previous. In a few moments we found ourselves in the midst of the living mass of filth, and vice, and shame, that swarms like a nest of foulest serpents in this region, sending up incessantly a poisonous stench to the fair face of heaven, a burning disgrace to the christianity of a city which calmly permits this Pandemonium to exist in its very centre, and within five minutes' walk of its most pious and splendid churches.

The sun glanced down brightly upon old dilapidated buildings, which appeared like any other than the abodes of civilized human beings; sickly, wan faces peered through dingy, broken windows; battered and half-hanging doors stood open, revealing swarms of wild, half naked objects, which looked more like the lost of some infernal region than the inhabitants of earth; scores of the wretched victims of sensuality and crime jostled each other on the filthy sidewalks, while groups of fierce-looking men, known as the night thieves of this region, stood talking of past misdeeds or planning future depredations. Passing by a row of old, tottering wooden buildings, two stories under ground, kept by wofish women, and filled with the wrecks of virtue and hope, we heard the sound of a violin.

"That's a dance-house," said the policeman, indicating one of the rookeries, "and those are the dance-house furniture," he added, pointing to groups of unfortunate women who stood around the doors of the wooden shanties.

Dance-house furniture! (oh, that such a name should be given to anything in the form of woman!) at the mercy of every brutal wretch, drunk or sober, who enters into these dens of rottenness and sin. Many of the poor creatures were quite young, and some still possessed relics of womanly comeliness: all of them looked unhappy and spiritless, and one was weeping as we passed. Lost as they are, they are still women, and have some feelings of her nature left. Their heads and hearts may ache, their limbs tire, and their senses pall—what matter, they are but "dance-house furniture," that, when so worn and broken as to bear no more patching, may give place to others. Let their cheeks blanch—paint them; let their nerves tremble—steady them with poisoned rum; let their souls sicken and their spirits falter—goad them on with the sharp stings of cold and hunger; let them die—cast their bodies into "Potter's Field;" and let their souls go down to the "dark inane"—what matter! When their dance of death is over, a thousand more will pour into these horrid kennels to fill their places.

A few days ago I read in a religious paper an account of the sufferings and labors of missionaries among the Burmese; yet, for twenty-five years this branch of Pandemonium has been suffered to exist in the centre of a Christian and civilized city, unnoticed and unrebuked by the majority of its pious members, except at a comfortable distance from its horrors.

At length we discovered the miserable dwelling of little ANNIE, the child whom we sought, in a rear building, in a damp cellar, where full daylight never shines—where pure air is never breathed. We found the gentle creature bent down on her hands and knees trying to blow some smoking embers into a blaze under a tin saucepan, in which she was making gruel for a sick woman who lay upon a pile of rags in one corner of the dismal apartment.

We approached the woman, and could easily perceive that she had not many days to live. Her disease appeared to be consumption; but she had no physician, and no one to attend to her but the little girl and the neighbor whom the child had mentioned to us.

She told us that very often the physicians would not come but once or twice to see them in that locality, and that they were left to live or die as might happen, and nobody cared. Her greatest anxiety was for ANNIE, whom she represented as being a thoroughly good child, and who had by her own exertions paid rent, provided what little food was eaten, and took care of her during a four months' illness.

"Oh! if some respectable person would take care of her when I'm gone, for then she'll be without a friend in the world, like hundreds of other children in this neighborhood," uttered the sick woman.

A friendless child!—hundreds of friendless children! What visions of gloom and sadness are called up by those words; and yet they can be seen at all hours of the day, and in forlorn little groups of those who, like little ANNIE, are obliged to go out at night—children that look sad and melancholy, with the care of age and the forecast of evil fixed and frozen on their juvenile faces. Poor little creatures! the wrongs and ills of a whole lifetime have been crowded into the few brief years of their existence.

Many a one goes down to the grave grey-headed, without having seen or experienced so much of the dark and forbidding side of life as they have. Toiling, struggling, working hard; sometimes for those who really love them, (as in the case of poor ANNIE,) yet often for human fiends abandoned to every evil, having no tender bosom to lean upon—no words of gentleness and love, like the breath of Spring, to develop their affectional nature—children who are living martyrs.

When ANNIE's last relative was buried, she was removed to a neighboring city, where she was adopted by a lady and gentleman of respectable position, who were childless, and under whose care and instruction she may grow up to be to them a pride and a blessing.

Reader, look kindly on the friendless little ones who may cross your path and look timidly into your face when you are out at night, for otherwise you may speak harshly to one out of whose young history might be written a martyrology, with blood and tears.

E. M.

Skating in the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The hoisting of a *red ball* upon the bell tower in the Central Park as a signal that the ice in the pond is safe for skaters, is a wise and timely arrangement, and will be appreciated by thousands. But why not make the signal more universal? Those of us who live down town, who wish to spend an hour or two in the delightful exercise of skating, must take a journey of from two to four miles before we can see the signal. I would suggest as an additional notice, that the nearest police station to the Central Park shall immediately telegraph to all the police stations in the City when the ball is elevated, "Skating in the Central Park to-day." Then all that will be necessary for any person who wishes to go skating will be to go to the nearest police station and get the desired information.

W.

New Transatlantic Telegraph.

COL. T. P. SHAFFNER'S RETURN FROM HIS SURVEY.

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Journal,

We had yesterday the pleasure of an interview with Col. SHAFFNER, who has just returned in the bark *Wyman*, from the Northern Ocean, where he has since Aug. 29, been engaged in an exploring expedition, sounding the sea, and surveying the shores of Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, the Faroes and Scotland, in the endeavor to select proper levels and starting points for the Northern Transatlantic Cable. We noticed about two months ago his departure, and having then referred to the great importance both of the immediate and proximate undertakings, need not now further enter into the subject, but at once proceed to give an account of this one, which is truly one of the greatest ever carried out by private enterprise. After having been for many years actively engaged in various telegraphic schemes, both in America and on the European Continent, Col. SHAFFNER prosecuted vigorously his studies as to finding out the best means of carrying the electric messages across the Atlantic, and came to the conclusion that the northern passage was the best which could be used. Impressed with this idea, he at once, in 1854, proceeded to obtain from the King of Denmark a charter, granting him the exclusive right to lay electric wires over Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Isles for one hundred years. In 1855 similar concessions were made to him by the Norwegian and Swedish Governments, and since that time he has been steadily pressing forward the merits of this route as a practical commercial undertaking. The failure of the Atlantic route, which consumed 2,050 miles of wire, so far from discouraging him, had the very reverse effect, as, to his mind, it was but a proof of what he had previously asserted—that no wire above the continuous length of 1,000 miles could be depended upon to carry messages correctly and profitably. Prof. FARADAY's discoveries of the retardation of electric force transmitted through submarine conductors also further satisfied him of the impracticability of telegraphing long distances under water, and it was accordingly determined that the duration of subaqueous immersion should be of the shortest. Many experiments having shown that the North Atlantic route was feasible, telegraphically speaking, he on the 29th August last set out on his surveying expedition, in order to prove that it was likewise physically possible.

Having left Boston thoroughly armed with the most perfect apparatus, both for surveying and sounding, he proceeded northward through Belleisle Straits to the coast of Labrador, where he explored various inlets and bays, and came to the conclusion that the best starting point for the cable would be between the 54th and 55th degrees of north latitude. From thence he shaped his course to Greenland, a distance of about 500 miles, and found that the greatest depth was 2,000 fathoms. The bottom gradually sinks as it recedes from the west, until about 100 miles from Labrador, where it is found at 1840 fathoms. After this a basis of nearly the same depth succeeds, until within 80 miles or so of the Greenland coast, when it sinks to 2,000 fathoms, and from thence rises somewhat abruptly. The ascent, however, does not terminate at the coast line, but continues up the fjords or bays, of which there are several along the coast. These fjords are, in fact, exceedingly numerous all along the Greenland shores, extending even as far as 50 miles inland, and are never frozen. Having finished his sounding operations, Col. SHAFFNER next proceeded to examine the coast as far north as 63 degrees, and then struck out for the interior. In order practically to ascertain how far the country was adapted for laying the wires, and came to the conclusion that the thing could be done without the great destructive effect which it was hitherto supposed would ensue from the frost. On penetrating into the country

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAW OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Important and Interesting Case—Heavy Verdict—Practice—Depositions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 15.—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

William B. Dinsmore, President, &c., vs. *Nathan Maroney.*—This case, which has been on trial for several days before a jury in this Court, was brought to rather a sudden and unexpected close this morning.

The action, as will be recollected, is an action of trover, brought by the Adams Express Company against the defendant, who was their resident agent at Montgomery, Ala., to recover the sum of fifty thousand dollars, alleged by them to have come into his possession and to have been by him converted to his own use. Maroney was appointed the agent of the plaintiffs in April, 1857, at a salary of $1,000. The plaintiffs alleged that at that time he had a little money on deposit with a banker in Montgomery, which he drew out, until in April 24, 1858, he had only a balance remaining of $28 13, which remained to his credit till November, 1858, during which time he made no deposits. On April 24, 1858, a package of $10,000 was made up at Charleston, S. C., by the Cashier of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, in the hills of that bank, mainly fives and tens. It was delivered to the Adams Express Company to be carried to Columbus, Ga.. This package was by mistake put into the pouch for Atlanta, Ga., without a waybill, and the entry of it made on the waybill for Savannah. The pouch was then delivered to the messenger, who carried it to Augusta. By the rules of the Company, the messengers were not to know the contents of the pouches. The resident agent at Augusta, finding this package in the pouch, and not on the way-bill, put it on, and wrote a letter to Maroney calling his attention to it, and put it again into the pouch, which was delivered to another messenger, Mr. Witt, who testified that he delivered the pouch in the same condition to Maroney, and that was the last that was seen of the package. No trace of it was found, nor evidence which would warrant the Company in charging it upon any one, and the Company paid the loss. They proved, however, on this trial that in October, 1858, Maroney bought at the town of Winsboro, S. C., $7,000 worth of cotton, which he paid for in bills of a similar description to those in the $10,000 package, and which was shipped to Savannah, and there sold immediately at a loss of $700 about, and the proceeds forwarded to Maroney.

On Jan. 26, 1859, there were deposited with Maroney four packages, one of $30,000, one of $5,000, and two of $2,500, to be sent to Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., all of which, on the arrival of the pouch, were found to be missing. The Company had, since the other loss, made the rule of having the messengers check off the contents of the pouches which they received. Mr. Chase, the messenger on this occasion, testified that this time Maroney held the pouch and put the packages in, as he supposed, as he called them off, but that the pouch was below the edge of the counter, which was between them, so that he did not see one of the packages actually put in, and that he delivered the pouch just as he received it. After the loss was discovered, there was also discovered a slit in the pouch, but it was not large enough for a package of $30,000 to pass through. Upon this the Company had Maroney arrested. His preliminary examination was held at Montgomery in February last, and he was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury, who susequently indicted him for embezzlement. Before that indictment he came North, in May last, *en route* for Europe, and on his arrival here, he was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $80,000, which, failing to give, he remained in prison until the trial. On the trial the facts above stated were testified to. Two points of practice arose among others, which were interesting. The plaintiffs offered to read the deposition of Aaron J. Moses, to which defendant's counsel objected that the Act of 1789, relating to taking depositions *de bene esse*, had not been strictly complied with, as to notifying defendant's counsel of the intention to take the deposition. He admitted, however, that a notification was served on him, and that he attended and cross-examined the witness, and that the objection had not been taken till now.

The Court thereupon overruled the objection.

The plaintiff's counsel also offered to read the deposition of Robert Agnew, taken before a Notary Public, to which defendant's counsel objected, on the ground that a Notary was not a proper officer to take depositions, and that there was no evidence that he was a Notary except his own certificate and seal, which was not sufficient; and that it did not appear by the return that the defendant was notified, or that there was a reason for not notifying him.

The Court held that the act of Congress was explicit to authorize the taking of depositions before notaries public; that as it appeared by the return that the defendant was not notified, and that there was no agent of his within 100 miles, it was not necessary for it to further set forth any reasons for his not being notified; that as to Commissioners, it was well settled that there need be no further proof of their authority to take depositions than their own certificates, and there is no reason why the same rule should not apply to notaries; and that although under the act of 1850, if a party were on trial for perjury, it would be necessary to prove, in addition to the fact of the certificate, the fact also that the officer was what he claimed to be, which was a fact to go to the jury, yet this was not here a question for the jury out for the Court, and the certificate and seal of the notary were sufficient proof of his authority to satisfy the Court that the deposition should be read in the cause.

The plaintiff's evidence in the cause being closed, Mr. Maroney took the stand as a witness, and testified to his entire innocence in the whole matter; that he did not receive the $10,000 package, and that he did put the other packages into the pouch, and had never seen any of them since. He was cross-examined at great length by Mr. O'Conor, who elicited from him the facts that he served as a soldier in the Mexican war, and since then had been employed as a clerk on a steamboat, as a clerk to a circus company, as a stage agent and railroad conductor, at salaries sometimes of $600 a year, sometimes of $75 a month.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. O'Conor handed to him a letter, and asked him if it was written by him. Mr. Joachimssen, his counsel, claimed to see the paper before it was submitted to the witness; but Mr. O'Conor objected, and after argument the Court allowed the question to be put without the defendant's counsel seeing the paper. Eighteen or twenty papers were then successively shown to the witness, who testified that they were not in his handwriting. The plaintiff's counsel called three witnesses to testify that they were in his handwriting, and then proposed to read them to the Jury, when the defendant's counsel requested an adjournment of the case till this morning.

The papers, as we understand, were written in a cipher, which the plaintiffs claimed to have unlocked, and in which the letters of the alphabet were represented by the nine digits, in order, from A to I, from J to R by the nine digits with a dot above them, and the rest of the alphabet by the same, with a dot above and one below them. By this explanation they appeared to be letters written by Maroney, while in prison here, to a party whom he addressed sometimes as Dear B., and sometimes as Dear I.

On the opening of Court this morning, the defendant's counsel, without further testimony, consented to a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $53,000,—which was accordingly entered.

Maroney still awaits his trial in Georgia for embezzlement.

Another curious fact about the case was that he had been married at Philadelphia the day before his arrest, and on his examination testified that he had been previously married to the same woman by an alderman, whose name he had forgotten. The suggestion was thrown out that he had not previously been married to her, but that possibly she might have known something of this affair, and he married her to prevent her being a witness in the case.

So ended this extraordinary case.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Cutting, O'Conor, Blatchford and Seward; for defendant, Mr. Joachimssen and Mr. Ashmead.

The Private History of Barbour's Supreme Court Reports.

David Banks, Jr., et al, vs. *Oliver L. Barbour et al.*—This is an injunction suit, the details of which are of considerable interest to the legal profession. The suit is brought by the members of the present firm of Banks Brothers, the well-known law publishers in Nassau-street, to restrain the publication of future volumes of Barbour's Supreme Court Reports. The case was referred to John P. Crosby, Esq., to take testimony, and is now on hearing on the pleadings and proofs before Justice INGRAHAM of the Supreme Court.

It appears from the pleadings and testimony that the law-publishing business now carried on by the plaintiffs, and which, as is well known, has been conducted by themselves and their predecessors, under various styles, for upwards of thirty years, was in 1847 in the hands of David Banks, Anthony Gould and William Gould. They did business in New-York under the firm name of Banks, Gould & Co., and in Albany under the name of Gould, Banks & Gould.

During the year 1847, while the firm was thus composed, Mr. Barbour entered into the contract with them upon which this suit is based. By this agreement the firm agreed to pay Mr. Barbour $1,250 per volume, for the preparation of the Supreme Court Reports; and he agreed to furnish to them reports of decisions of the Supreme Court *so long as he should receive from the Judges their opinions and the requisite facilities for preparing the reports.*

In 1851 some changes were made in the organization of the publishers' house. Messrs. David Banks, Jr., and Charles Banks, two of the present plaintiffs, entered the firm; and they became from that time the active members of the firm in New-York. The firm name of Banks, Gould & Co. was adopted, and all the business property of Gould, Banks & Gould was transferred to the new firm of Banks, Gould & Co., including, among other things, the Barbour contract. At this time Mr. Barbour's series had reached the 8th volume.

In December, 1857, a further change was made, David Banks, Anthony Gould and William Gould withdrew from the concern; Anthony Bleecker Banks became a partner, and he, with David Banks, Jr., and Charles Banks, who entered in 1851, have since conducted the business, under the name of "Banks Brothers." The business assets of Banks, Gould & Co., including the Barbour contract, were transferred to Banks Brothers. At the date of this transfer Volume 24 of the Reports was in Press.

Mr. Barbour subsequently made arrangements with Little & Co., of Albany, for the future publication of his reports, they offering a higher price. Thereupon this suit was brought, the plaintiffs contending that they have succeeded to the right of their predecessors, under the contract of 1847, and that Mr. Barbour is not entitled to withdraw from them the privilege of publishing the reports.

On the hearing before the referee, the plaintiffs, besides proving the facts already stated, put in evidence tending to show that Mr. Barbour was cognizant of the changes in the firm in 1851, when David Banks, Jr., and Charles Banks, acquired an interest in the contract, and that he had continued his dealings with them as having such interest. Mr. William Gould, a former member of the house, testified that after the changes in 1851, Mr. Barbour corresponded with the firm, and settled accounts with them by their new firm name of Banks, Gould & Co., and indorsed checks drawn by them in that name, and made drafts upon them, and signed receipts to them; these transactions having relation chiefly to his Supreme Court Reports.

Anthony Bleecker Banks testified to a conversation had with Mr. Barbour, at which the latter said in substance that he had come to see if "his head was cut off" by the new arrangement, or whether his contract was going on the same as usual; and that the witness told him it was. Mr. Barbour asked if the former friendly relations were to continue, and witness answered they were. This was at the store of the publishers.

Charles Banks identified a number of letters, &c., addressed by Mr. Barbour to the firm of Banks, Gould & Co. after 1851, to which witness had responded.

Mr. Barbour contends, among other points, that his contract was one of personal confidence in the individual members composing the firm in 1847; that they could no more assign the contract than he could assign the right to prepare the reports; and that, by the transfer from the original members of the house to their successors, he is released.

His testimony was, that at the time of making the contract he had known David Banks, Sen., and Anthony and William Gould, for upwards of ten years. He knew them to be of high standing in the community as individuals and as business men. They were then one of the largest law book publishing firms in the United States. At the time of making the contract he thought it essential to the success of the enterprise to procure those gentlemen to publish the reports. The uncertain character of the enterprise, (there being no formal appointment as reporter to the Supreme Court, and no precedent for the publication of reports of a Court sitting in so many independent districts,) and the benefit which he supposed it would be to have the personal influence and responsibility of the gentlemen then composing the firm, were considerations which much influenced his mind in accepting the terms of ered. He relied very much on the personal efforts, experience, influence and reputation of the individuals named.

Mr. Barbour further testified that he did not know either of the plaintiffs as partners in the concern, until about 1857 or 1858. He had previously heard that one of Mr. Banks' sons had been taken into the New-York house, but attached no importance to it, knowing that the parties with whom he originally contracted still remained. When, however, in 1858, he was apprised of the withdrawal of those gentlemen, he notified Banks Brothers that he was ready to make a new arrangement with them for continuing the series, but as they failed to make one, he felt at liberty to enter into an arrangement with Little & Co.

Banks & Underwood and Wm. Curtis Noyes for the plaintiff; J. Burrill for the defendants.

The Gate-house Controversy.

The People vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The decision in this case, lately argued before Justice T. R. STRONG, in the Supreme Court, was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. It is the suit brought in the name of the People to enjoin the Common Council from making a contract with Fairchild, Walker & Co. for the construction of the gate-houses of the new reservoir, it being contended that Baldwin & Jaycox are lower bidders for the work, and that their bid having been accepted by the Croton Board, they should be engaged by the Common Council.

The prayer of the complaint was, that the action of the defendants in passing a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to have the gate-houses, aqueduct, and their appurtenances, for the new reservoir, constructed by Fairchild, Walker & Co., under a contract made with them the 2d of April, 1858, &c., be adjudged to be without authority and a usurpation of power; and that the defendants be enjoined from passing the resolution or any resolution directing the work to be done by those persons, or any person, except the same be awarded in the ordinary way upon sealed bids made in pursuance of notice; that the defendants also be enjoined from employing said persons, or any person, to construct said work; and that the defendants be prohibited from carrying out the provision of said resolution. It was set forth in the complaint that the resolution had been passed by the Board of Councilmen and the Board of Aldermen, that it had been vetoed by the Mayor, and readopted by the Board of Councilmen by a vote of 16 to 3, and that the same was before the Board of Aldermen for their concurrence. The other papers now before the Court showed that the resolution was again passed by the Board of Aldermen on the 5th of September, 1859, the same day the complaint was verified, two-thirds of all the members elected having voted therefor, whereby it became adopted.

Justice STRONG, in his opinion, after determining that no injunction against the *passage* of the resolution specified in the complaint by the Common Council could issue, proceeds to examine the question whether one can be issued to prevent the carrying such resolution into effect, when passed. He reviews the objections urged on the part of the defendants to that part of the relief prayed, and decides that as to that point an injunction may issue.

This portion of his opinion is in substance as follows: It is claimed by the defendants, that they have the power to give this work to Fairchild, Walker & Co., without any letting, or contract, by a three-fourths vote, under section 38 of the laws of 1857, chap. 446. [The section referred to provides that "Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job for the Corporation, and the several parts of said work together involve the expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be done by contract, under regulations established by ordinance, unless by a vote of three-fourths of each Board it should be ordered otherwise."] Assuming that the contract of Fairchild Walker & Co. does not embrace the gate-house, &c., I do not think that work can properly be regarded "work necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job," &c., within the fair meaning of those words in the section cited. That clause cannot include work forming part of a job which in a contract for the residue of the job appears to have been intentionally excluded, to be let in future, or to be otherwise done. A contrary construction would to a great extent defeat the policy of the provision, by making its evasion by three-fourths of each board entirely easy. In any case of an extensive work, a small part might be let to the highest bidder according to the Charter, and the residue procured to be done under the clause referred to. The clause was, doubtless, intended for cases of work omitted in a contract from inadvertence, or the necessity of which to complete a job was unforseen when the contract was made.

Another position of the defendant is that the work in question is covered by the terms of the contract of Fairchild, Walker & Co., and, therefore, there is no ground for granting an injunction. If the work is within that contract, an injunction against a new employment of those persons and the carrying out of the resolution would certainly be harmless; that fact, however, is not a reason for issuing an injunction. But if the contract of Fairchild, Walker & Co. does not cover that work, the resolution for their employment to do the work was unauthorized, and the carrying out of the resolution by the defendants, or a new employment by those of Fairchild, Walker & Co., to do the work, would be illegal. After a careful examination of the contract, and much consideration of the question, I am satisfied that the contract does not, by a proper and just construction, embrace the entire work of the construction of the gate-houses, aqueduct, and their appurtenances; on the contrary, I think it apparent on the face of the contract, that this work, with the exception of such parts of it as would be performed by doing work plainly and particularly, not in general terms specified therein, was intended to be excluded from the contract. The fourth and thirteenth specifications provide for excavations of areas for the foundations of the gate-houses, and making excavations for the foundations of the gate-houses, pipe vaults, laying pipes, and the aqueduct, &c., of such depths, &c., as the engineer may direct, but, beyond that, I find no provision in terms for building the gate-houses by those contractors. The absence of such a provision is strong evidence that it was not intended to bring that work within the contract. In addition to that, the 26th specification clearly contemplates that this work will be done by other persons. The language is, "During the construction of the masonry of the gate-houses, pipe vaults, conduit, the laying of pipes and other necessary work, the Croton Aqueduct Board reserves the control of so much ground as the engineer may deem necessary for the proper accommodation in the construction of such works and of the persons employed on them." General language in the specifications must be construed in connection with this clause, and so limited in interpretation as to allow the clause an effect in accordance with its obvious meaning.

It is impossible for the Court (and the Court ought not, if it would,) upon this motion to decide precisely how far Fairchild, Walker & Co. are entitled, under the contract, to do work which will be in aid of the construction of the gate-houses, and other things mentioned in the twenty-seventh specification. If the construction of the gate-houses is not committed to those persons by their contract, as I have already expressed the opinion it is not, that is sufficient to call upon the Court to prevent, by injunction, the execution of the resolution of the defendants for giving them the work, and to prevent any new employment by the defendants of those persons to construct the gate-houses, &c., except by contract founded upon a sealed bid or proposal, as provided in section 38 above referred to, of the law of 1857—the injunction not, however, to affect the rights of Fairchild, Walker & Co. to perform, or the right of the defendants to permit performance of the present contract according to its terms.

I think the complaint sufficient as a pleading to warrant the relief demanded to that extent. As a pleading it sufficiently shows an intention by the defendants, beyond the passing, to carry out or execute the resolution. In regard to a public injury, it shows that according to the bid of Baldwin and Jaycox for the work, there would be a saving to the Corporation of New-York by letting the work pursuant to the Charter, instead of having it done under the contract of Fairchild, Walker & Co., upon a single item of the work of $167 30.

An undertaking must, however, be executed on the part of the plaintiffs as a condition of granting the injunction, in such sum, and with such sureties, as shall be approved by the Court on one day's notice to the defendants, and be duly approved and filed.

An injunction is ordered, according to this opinion, upon such an undertaking being first given within ten days.

The McParlen Habeas Corpus.

Application of Hugh McParlen.—This application was made last Summer, at which time it was reported almost daily, for weeks. The child, to obtain possession of which the suit was granted, was a boy about five years old, and was at the time in the possession of the mother, she having separated from her husband.

On the examination before Justice Davies, at Special Term, it was set up that the father became acquainted with the mother at an assignation house, and that the child was the result of illicit intercourse. On the other side, the father attempted to show that the mother of the child was now keeping a house for prostitution. Neither of these charges was clearly established, although enough was shown to raise suspicion of their truthfulness. Justice DAVIES reserves his opinion in the case, giving the custody of the child to its father. As authority for the order, the Court cites People vs. Olmsted, 27 Barb., p. 9.

John E. Parsons for relator; L. D. Place for respondent.

The Schuyler Frauds.

SUIT AGAINST THE COMPANY FOR FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

John O. Woodruff and others vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This is the first of the numerous cases arising out of the Schuyler frauds that approaches a trial of the issue. The action is brought against the Company for false representations or false pretences.

The complainant alleges that Gouverneur Morris was possessed of a certificate for two hundred and seventy shares of the stock of the Company, on the 23d of June, 1854; that he applied to Clark, Dodge & Co., of this City, for a loan—they being the agents of the plaintiffs—and obtained of them twenty thousand dollars, for which the said two hundred and seventy shares were to be transferred to them on the books of the Company. The stock was so transferred, and the certificate of stock surrendered. They now allege that the said shares were not genuine, and that the plaintiffs, as holders of the spurious stock, became possessed of them by the loss of their money, because of the false representations of the Company and their agents.

The answer of the Company set forth that, although Schuyler was the President and Agent of the Company, still he was not authorized to make the false representations alleged, and therefore such representations were not made by the Company. It also denies that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgments against the Company, they not being the owners of any stock—meaning *genuine* stock.

The cause now comes up before Justice WOODRUFF, at Special Term of the Superior Court, on a motion for leave to amend the complaint. The plaintiffs desire to have the privilege of changing their form of action, so as to ground their action in *assumpsit*, instead of its present form. The argument is still pending.

Rutherford & Lyon for plaintiffs; William Curtis Noyes for the Company.

Patent—Right to Discontinue Suit—License.

Charles Goodyear vs. *James Bishop et al.*—This suit was brought at law by the plaintiff to recover damages under his patent for vulcanizing India-rubber of June 15, 1844. It was brought, however, at the instigation and by the procurement of the Union Rubber Company, to whom Goodyear had given an exclusive license to use the patent in the manufacture of certain kinds of goods.

Goodyear now appears in Court and directs that the suit be discontinued, and moves for an order to that effect. This motion, however, was resisted by the Union Rubber Company, who claimed that the suit was under their control, and that they could continue it against Goodyear's wishes.

Held by the Court—That as a general rule at Common Law a chose in action cannot be so assigned as to allow the assignee to bring a suit at law upon it in his own name, and where he brings a suit in the name of the assignor, the assignor is not allowed to control it to his prejudice.

That by neither by the Common Law nor by the Patent Law can the Union Rubber Company be deemed to be assignees of this patent. neither has the whole property in it been parted with, nor an undivided part of the whole extent of the patent throughout the United States. They are merely licensees, and the control of the patent remains in Goodycar, who gave them the license. Goodyear could surrender the patent to the Patent Office, and thus compel a discontinuance of the suit; and if he could effect it in that way, there is no reason why he cannot in a more direct way.

The motion for a discontinuance is therefore granted.

For the motion, Mr. Brady; in opposition, Mr. Goddard.

General Sessions.

THE TWO NAUGHTY POLICEMEN—SENTENCES OF SMALL OFFENDERS.

Owing to the absence of witnesses, no business of importance was transacted yesterday in this Court.

The policemen Woodward and Bowers, charged with assaulting Jane McCord, made their appearance, having been sentenced an hour earlier at the Court of Special Sessions. General Nye was present, and, after a conference between him and the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Doyle, the latter moved that a *nolle prosequi* be entered, which being acceded to by the Court, the defendants were discharged, as far as the Court of General Sessions is concerned.

Kate Smith, indicted for stealing $33 on Nov. 23, from Martha A. Bigelow, at No. 23 Great Jones-street, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five months.

Patrick Gallagher was convicted of an assault on E. M. Williams, and remanded for sentence.

Max Mehr, charged with stealing property of Ludwig Gorts to the value of $41, was convicted of petit larceny, and remanded for sentence.

Edward McKinstry and Charles W. Manger were tried on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

Verdicts.

Charles Spear vs. *Samuel F. B. Morse.*—This is the action against Professor Morse reported in the TIMES of yesterday. It was tried before Justice STRONG in the Supreme Court, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,590.

Babcock vs. *Robbins.*—This action was reported in the TIMES of Tuesday, and was brought to recover for a pair of horses, sold under warranty, but which were alleged to have turned out otherwise than represented. Verdict for the plaintiff for $215. The action was tried before Judge BRADY in the Common Pleas.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—INGRAHAM J.

Louis vs. *Stout.*—Complaint as against Andrew V. Stout dismissed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff *vs.* John Stout.

Astern vs. *Biggam.*—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Maxwell vs. *Sutton et al.*—Complaint dismissed without costs.

CHAMBERS—CLERKE J.

Binkholdy vs. *Binkholdy.*—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

DAVIES J.—*Application of James Hawley.*—An order must be entered in this case, denying the motion to open the default, and that the order made by Justice INGRAHAM, of 25th August, 1859, be proceeded upon.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 63, 68, 74, 75, 112, 53, 58, 65, 97, 117, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 72, 76, 60, 84, 90, 100, 104.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 94, 141 to 146, 148, 149, 151 to 154, 156 to 162.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. (short causes.) 2491, 6145, 5667, 381, 6797, 659, 59, 13, 457, 1999, 6157, 6440, 6087, 6481, 2861, 5859, 6625, 6499. *Part II.*—(Short causes.) Nos. 4358, 5486, 6166, 6428, 5263, 5378, 6612, 6540, 5050, 4457, 6007, 6447, 3011, 4481, 6085, 6052, 6510, 6562, 2208¾, 6082, 5098.

SUPERIOR COURT. *Both Parts.*—Calendar unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS. *Part I.*—Nos. 1042, 323, 1661 to 1663, 1665, 1667, 1668 to 1673, 1411, 303. *Part II.*—Nos. 1492, 144, 1195, 1235, 1456, 1560, 1561, 67, 1210, 1165, 1260, 1432, 305, 1674, 1479.

Cold-blooded Murder in Ohio.

A shocking murder took place near a little town called Rome, in Adams County, Ohio, a week ago last Thursday, under the following circumstances: A man named WILLIAM HODGE, son of RANSOM HODGE, who died in the Penitentiary some years ago while undergoing a sentence for counterfeiting, invited a number of his neighbors, and among them a cousin named MILTON HODGE, to assist him in raising a new building. During the day, the wife of the latter came for him, when she and WILLIAM HODGE's wife, between whom there existed no very friendly feeling, became involved in a quarrel, which ended, strange as it may seem, in WILLIAM kicking his own wife out of doors. Some angry words then ensued between the two men, when MILTON started toward him. Almost immediately after WILLIAM pursued him with a rifle, and although the other secreted himself behind a tree and endeavored to avoid the shot, his cousin, watching a favorable opportunity, planted a ball in his groin, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. The murderer at once fled across the hills, accompanied by his son RANSOM, and made his escape. Nothing was heard of him till a day or two ago, when a man named GRIMES appeared at Rome and offered for sale a portion of Hodge's chattel property. From him it was ascertained that the murderer was near Sharon, in this county. Constable WEYOY at once left for this city, and, procuring the services of Capt. WILSON and Officer BLOOM, of the Police, the two yesterday afternoon went to Grimes' residence, in the neighborhood of Sharon, where they succeeded in arresting both the murderer and his son, who were brought to the city.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, 11th.*

STATUE OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.—A meeting of the Committee of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College, appointed at the annual meeting of the Association on last Commencement day, to procure a marble statue of the venerable ex-President of the University, from the chisel of W. W. STORY, and to collect subscriptions therefor, was held in the Council Chamber at the State House, on Friday, Dec. 8, Gov. BANKS presiding. CHARLES E. NORTON and GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esqs., and Hon. JOSEPH M. CHURCHILL, were appointed a Committee to prepare a circular for distribution among the Alumni of the University, soliciting subscriptions; and Professor FRANCIS BOWEN, and JOHN S. DWIGHT and GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esqs., were appointed to draw up a suitable circular appealing to the community at large. It was announced at the meeting that several subscriptions of liberal amounts had already been promised, and that the required sum would be easily obtained when the proper efforts were made.—*Boston Traveller.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—A few days ago a large American ship, laden with cotton, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, had a most narrow escape from destruction. She had, during hazy weather, come in close proximity to Carn Badric in Cardigan Bay. Immediately on her being discovered, the lifeboat of the Royal-National Lifeboat Institution stationed at Barmouth was manned and launched, and afterwards proceeded to the assistance of the ship. The master and the ship's crew were delighted at the approach of the lifeboat. They had mistaken Bardsey Light for Arklow lightship, and hence they found themselves in Cardigan Bay instead of being near Holyhead. Indeed, the master knew not where he was. The lifeboat's crew having pointed out the dangerous position of the ship, remained by her nearly four hours, and afterwards put on board one of her crew, who proceeded with the ship to Liverpool. Had it not been for the assistance of the lifeboat this valuable ship and cargo would probably have been lost. The vessel proved to be the ship *Troy*, of Boston, from New-Orleans to Liverpool. This is another illustration of the great value of the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT, a situation as infant's nurse; is perfectly capable to take the entire charge and bring them up by hand; has had many years' experience in the first families in this City. Is also a good seamstress. The best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 154 25th-st., rear building, near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references; also, a Protestant woman, as professed laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; no objections to City or country; has the best of City references. Both can be seen at No. 139 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and laundress; does up linen in style, makes bread, washes and irons well, understands coats, poultry and baking; wages, $8. Also, a girl of 16, to mind a baby; sews neatly; washes and irons well; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. No objections to a respectable boarding-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would do the up-stair work in a nice private family; good reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., near Thompson. Room No. 11.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls—sisters; one as first-class cook, would be willing to assist in part of the washing; the other as waitress and chambermaid; both would like to go together; have first-rate City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, game and poultry; is an excellent bread and cake baker; understands all kinds of desserts and jellies. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as competent nurse to take an infant from its birth, or the entire charge of one or two children; can cut and fit their dresses. The best of City reference can be given. To be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH YOUNG woman, with the best of City reference, a situation in City or country, as first-class meat and pastry cook; will assist in the washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON IN A boys' boarding-school or charitable institution; the highest testimonials given; no objection to go South if the salary be good. Address, for two weeks, MATRON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference of five years from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 31-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RELIABLE, faithful servant to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a girl not afraid of work, economical in her duties and a superior washer and ironer and good cook. References unquestionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; she is very competent, and has good references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., Waters' trunk manufactory.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 20 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch girls, situations—one as cook, the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; prefers going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young girl; no objection to make herself generally useful. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 353 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook and laundress, by a young Irish girl; understands all kinds of cooking and doing up fine clothes. Wages $6. Call at No. 244 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a competent person. Apply at her present employer's, No. 97 West 11th-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITUATION for a trustworthy girl, who has lived with her for three years. She is fully capable to do chamberwork and sewing or chamberwork and fine washing. Apply at No. 62 East 21st-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.—SITUATIONS WANTED by two colored servants; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, waitress, &c.; are well recommended and competent. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up-stairs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation for a man that has lived as gardner and foreman on his farm; he understands his business in both departments, and also the management of hot and cold vineries, the laying out of gardens and flower-grounds, the rotation of crops and the reclaiming of waste lands. Can come recommended for such from his last employers. Address S. N., No. 26 Liberty-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, who understands the care and management of horses well; is a good gardener; can milk well, and turn his hand to anything about a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Will give superior City references for competency, honesty, and sobriety. A nice home more desirable than high wages. Call or address, No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN about 20 years of age, in a mercantile house or office, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick and correct at figures. He has also been two years as law clerk, and would not object to a situation as such. Address T. C. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman gardener, who understands his business well; is accustomed to care of green-houses and hot-houses. No objection to care horses and make himself generally useful. Address J. K., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUation, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references. Address A. T., No. 36 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter, in a private family; is single, and can produce satisfactory reference from private service. Address J. M. K., Box 165 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn. Good reference given; has had two years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 186 Wilkesbarre Post-office, Penn.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age; a good penman, and one capable of taking charge of a set of books by double entry. Salary about $800, with prospects of advancement. Address, with references, Box No. 1,485 Post-office.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED—A FIRST-class salesman in our cloth department. An experienced salesman need not apply. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen who can influence a large amount of prompt paying trade. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED IN A MEDIUM and fine goods cloth house. Address No. 752 New-York Post Office, stating salary required and giving real name.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT SEAMstress acquainted with operating upon Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, with good City references, wants a situation. Apply at Nos. 8 and 14 Bible House, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK. She must be neat, well-recommended and thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of cooking—meats, pastry, &c. Apply at No. 5 West 22d-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SMELTER TO TAKE charge of furnaces at a mine, and treat argentiferous galena; also, wanted, an experienced assistant and a stoker. Address Box No. 2,405 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE that has cleared $95,000 the last six years, and is now making money hourly, daily. The proprietor has another extensive trade and cannot attend to both. It is only to know the place to be convinced of a fine opportunity for anybody to make a fortune, who will partially or fully attend to the business. It requires very little mental or physical exertion to conduct the concern, and can be attended to by a person of ordinary capacity, so completely is the enterprise systematized and established. $7,000 cash, and the balance in easy notes.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE.—THE OLD-ESTablished Feed-store No. 39 Peck slip, for sale, a bargain, with the lease, stock and fixtures. Any one wishing to engage in that business, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Reason for selling is—the owner has other business. Inquire of D. OBBS, in the store.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,363 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $6,000 cash capital, to take an interest in a wholesale and retail fancy busine s, already established. The business pays ample profits, and can be very materially increased. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC BUSIness man, with two or three thousand dollars' capital, can hear of a good opening by addressing Box No. 681 Rochester, N. Y.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Engines of 75, 30 and 10 horse

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
of
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 83 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1868; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are not to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan as they may deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 20th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.,
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
L. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 28, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will only be presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 43. 1d. per dollar.
Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, during that time, of shares upon which this assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st inst., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.
The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz:
HENRY AITKEN, President,
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CERTIFICATES AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.
PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the "RUST" created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 76th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENOS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, for the balance its first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not called on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock this Company, payable at their office, on and MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretar

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 230 Broadway, corner of Park-row, New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Mann & Rodman, Solicitors, Jauncey Court, No. 11 Wall-st., to the end that measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by united and proper application to the municipal authorities of the city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1859.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths.
THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, No. 25, East River, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE 62 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Nov. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All though trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—6:30, 7:20 A. M.; 4:56 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—Leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 25 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 11, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taxen at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; for the New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sweet at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTH BERGEN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 3:20 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. R. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 37th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—WILLIAM E. BOORAM, Plaintiff, against DAVID C. STYSON, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty five dollars and five cents, with interest from the 5th day of October, 1859, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 3, 1859.
E. A. DOOLITTLE,
n11-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
je2-law6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.
s8-tuw6mF*

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HERBERT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT as coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rates. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
and leaving each port every 20 days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
will take the place of the QUAKER CITY,
and sail for the above port on
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled.
Freight received on the 20th. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First Cabin.....$60 Steerage.....$25
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, and red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to H. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscriber continues to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,
DEFIANCE,	MIDDLESEX,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,
ALBION,	VICTORIA,
JNO. L. BOYD	PHŒNIX,
CAMBRIA.	

Making together with others a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS
GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS.
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars with all particulars may be had on application. If by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile.....35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....23 00
To Montgomery.....26 00	To Columbia, S. C.....20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.....30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.....22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.....33 50	To Fernandina, Fla.....20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.....30 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.....21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.....27 00	To Palatka.....23 00

For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations.....$7 50
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $30; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 15 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 34 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWNE,
PATAPSCO, Capt. I. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 27th inst. Fare on clipper ship $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent.
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COURTS, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HAINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do.
do. WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

COVERED IRON AND STEEL WIRE FOR SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.
O. W. BIRD, No. 186 Fulton-st., New-York, has this day received for sale two tons covered iron wire, one ton covered steel wire, for manufacturers' use, which will be sold low.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF VAN BRUNT & WATSON, of the City of New-York, and of Chicago, Illinois, consisting of THEODORUS VAN BRUNT, CHARLES S. WATSON and GEORGE F. VAN BRUNT, has been this day dissolved.
The business of the firm will be settled by the subscribers, to whom all their property, debts and effects have been assigned for the benefit of their creditors.
Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1859.
ELY HOPPOCK,
GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, } of New-York,
NATHANIEL R. HARBECK, of Chicago,
Assignees.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY sold, to WALTER SEELY, his interest in the firm of A. CASWELL & CO., and has withdrawn from said firm.
JOHN S. NEWLIN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1859.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward take pleasure in announcing the completion of the new School Building for the use of
WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,
Situated on 44th st., near 1st-av., and that the same will be formally opened and dedicated to school purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
The building is one of the finest in the City, affording superior accommodations for a large number of pupils.
The teachers are well known for their efficiency and capacity, and are in every respect qualified for their responsible positions.
Pupils desirous of admission to either department may be registered prior to the opening of the school in 44th-st., by making application any day previous to the transfer on the 21st inst., at the school corner of 9th st. and 1st-av., or at the school in 44th-st., after the opening.
WM. SHEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female Depart't.
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Department.
COMMISSIONERS,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., SAMUEL CANTRELL.
INSPECTORS,
WM. HIBBARD, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN
TRUSTEES.

WM. H. VANDERHOOF,	GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN LLOYD,	SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ELISHA R. BELCHER,	JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,	THOS. B. BARNABY.

New-York, December 10, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Lat

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2572. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Card.—In time for the cold weather and HOLIDAYS, we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of WINTER CLOTHING, that we have a large assortment for both MEN and BOYS.

We have replenished our most desirable styles since the great rush of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's ROBES DE CHAMBRE is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $25. Ladies wishing to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 26 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOYS' OVERCOATS. $2 EACH. $2 EACH. $2 EACH. $2 EACH. AT Rogers & Raymond's, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street. BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Elegant Dressing Robes
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A large variety now making in all styles of goods, at
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. McCUNE invites his friends.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.....$130
No. 1 sewing machines..... 90
The family sewing machine, A..... 75
The family sewing machine..... 50
Hemming gauges..... 5
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Card.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1859.

Some time ago we announced that on the 1st January next we were about to make some alterations in our business. Our entire arrangements being completed, we now state that we will after that time open a Children's Department in connection with our regular business; and that Mr. ISLETON, (late of Genin's Bazaar and formerly firm Ellis & Isleton,) so long known as the best getter-up of Fine Goods for Boys, will have charge of that department.

From this time until 1st January Mr. Isleton will be at our store, and will receive orders (to be made) for all articles in his line, giving his patrons, as well as our customers who may want suits of clothes for holiday presents, an opportunity to have them made at our house.

This arrangement does not in any way conflict with our business as heretofore carried on. As Tailors and Men's Furnishers, we not only hold our former position, but gaining, as, in the latter, we have with us Mr. H. McCune, who will give his attention to family wants in underclothes, children's wear, liveries, and the general supervision of both the Children's and Men's Furnishing Departments.

In conclusion we will say, that we adopt as our rule low prices for good articles. Keeping no other, and finding no goods too good for our customers, we pledge ourselves to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house in the trade.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 521 Broadway.

For the Holidays.
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.
J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, ronteaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.

His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Don't be Fools,
And suffer from rheumatism, croup, sore throats, coughs, pains in the limbs, back and chest, when
DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED
VENETIAN LINIMENT
will certainly cure you.
10,000 persons
have certified to its wonderful curative properties.
IT NEVER FAILS.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price, 25 and 50 cents.
Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Bronchial Affections.
A clergyman, writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says, "Last Spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of the 'Troches') I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons." Sold by all Druggists.

On Exhibition at
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.
The largest variety of Fancy Articles of every imaginable form for Christmas Trees in the City: also, Bon-Bon Boxes of elegant designs, handsome ornamental Cakes, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, French Preserved Fruits, &c., for New-Year Tables, at extremely low prices.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

For the Holidays.
PARISIAN SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
HEAVY UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
At Nos. 27 and 29 William-st., one door North of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Holiday Presents.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—AT BALLOU'S F. Y. S.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—No. 409 Broadway.

$6. $6.
A good comfortable overcoat can be purchased for SIX DOLLARS,
$6. $6.
At DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."
An appropriate Christmas present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,802. No. 30 Platt-st.

The Winter
DRESS HAT
is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Genin's Festival Hat for the Holidays
NOW READY.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

An Opportunity to Save Money,
At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.
Glass views of Paris, Egypt, Germany, Switzerland—from $12 to $18 a dozen.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical sure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Praise is a Snare to Some; to Others Anger, fear, appetite, avarice, deceit or lust, is the besetting sin. A phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects and right occupation.

Water-proof Double and Cork Soles, Patent leather, dress and grained leather boots; also, rubber boots, &c. Shoes, Paris boots, just received from most celebrated makers.
EUGENE FERRIS, Bootmaker, No. 81 Nassau-st.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, South-west corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.
Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

MILITARY.

ARMORY STATE GUARD, CO. A, NINTH REGIMENT, No. 481 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

The active and honorary members of this command are hereby notified to assemble at quarters THIS SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock precisely, in citizens' dress, white gloves, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased member, WM. B. MORRISON.
By order of JOS. H. JOHNSON, Comd't.
D. JOHNSON, Orderly.

ARMORY OF STATE GUARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

At a special meeting of the Company, held on the above evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased a Divine Providence, in its infinite wisdom, to remove from among us our beloved fellow-soldier, WM. B. MORRISON, it becomes us, while bowing with submission to this great affliction, to bear witness to the exalted virtues of our deceased brother; therefore,

Resolved, That this Company have heard with feelings of the most poignant anguish of the death of one of our oldest and most esteemed members, WM. B. MORRISON; that while deploring the event which has removed him from among us, we can but feel that our loss has been his gain; and that while we shall no more welcome him to our ranks, we feel satisfied that he has been called to a far better and more exalted situation in a world where sorrow and tribulation are unknown.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of our brother soldier our sincere condolence in this overwhelming affliction, and beg them to accept our warmest sympathy.

Resolved, That the Company attend the funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning, and that the armory be draped in mourning for sixty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and preamble be sent to the family of our deceased brother soldier, with respects of the Company.
WM. F. SCOTT, Secretary.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance. Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York. THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

LEGGAT BROTHERS OFFER THE GREAT-est variety of magnificent
BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
and at bargains unprecedented in the annals of bookselling.
STRATFORD GALLERY, $8; COURT OF NAPOLEON, $9; WOMEN OF BEAUTY, $9.
GALLERY OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FEMALE POETS, $10.
PARABLES OF OUR LORD, $8.
Publishing price of the above, $12 50.
LIFE OF LUTHER—English edition, tinted paper, $3; published at $6.
LIFE OF THE MOSELLE—English edition, $3; published at $6.
ALSO, 10,000 JUVENILE BOOKS.
SANDFORD AND MERTON, 63 cents; HERSTAECKER'S WILD SPORTS, colored plates, 38 cents—pub. $1 25; CANADIAN CRUSOE, 50 cents; ARABIAN NIGHTS, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1; MAYNE REID'S STORIES FOR BOYS 3 vols., 63 cents each.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS.
No. 151 Fulton-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

THE TOILET COMPANION—IS THE NAME by which Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston, designate the neat and convenient case in which these famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use viz.: "Kalliston," "Cocaine," "Oriental Tooth Wash," and "Florimel." The Kalliston is an article the ladies already regard as an indispensable preparation for promoting the healthy condition of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. The Cocaine, containing a large proportion of Cocoanut oil, imparts to the hair a glossy appearance, invigorates it, and gives it a healthy growth. The Oriental Tooth Wash arrests decay of the teeth, cures canker, hardens the gums, and imparts fragrance to the breath. Florimel is a delicate and enduring perfume of exquisite odor, and so pure as not to discolor the lightest fabric. Burnett's Toilet Companion will be in much demand as it becomes generally known.—*Providence Press.*

HUNGARIAN WINES FOR THE HOLI-DAYS.—The subscribers call the attention of their friends and customers to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $3 50 per dozen in cases, and upwards. They also continue to sell a dozen bottles of Red or White wines, without cases or labels, at $2 75, delivered free of charge to any part of the City, as also sample boxes containing 4 bottles Hock 4 Claret, 2 Dessert, and 2 finest Brandy, at $4.
GROSSINGER & WIGAND,
No. 170 Water-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 53 Leonard-st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 15 Centre-st.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
Dec. 13, 1859. President of the Board.

PEW FOR SALE AT AUCTION, BY HENRY H. LEELIS & CO., at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 19, Pew No. 25 (most central location) in All Souls' Church (Dr. Bellows.) It will be sold to the highest bidder: owner leaving the country.

BUY MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS—ALL sizes, suitable for grocers and confectioners, with a great variety of printing and other papers, at FIREMAN & ROBERTSON'S Paper Warehouse, No. 66 Beekman-st.

[Advertisement.]
OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66
At EVANS' & Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]
POSTPONEMENT.
UNION MEETING.
In consequence of the Great Union Meeting on Monday evening, THE SALE OF Mr. ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS by THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer, has been postponed from that evening until the following
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock.
We beg to call attention to the Exhibition, which is open day and evening until the sale.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. R. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," from Saratoga Springs, continues to give advice free at his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, in this City. He devotes his exclusive attention to difficult diseases, which have baffled the skill of the old school pathies. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Those rich new stylee of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Preparations for the General Congress.

ENGLAND TO BE A PARTY.

General News from the Continent.

HALIFAX, *via* TAURO, Friday, Dec. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 3d instant, *via* Queenstown 4th, arrived at this port at noon to-day, and sailed at 3 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday night.

The news by the *America* is quite unimportant.

The approaching European Congress, and the probable representatives of the various Powers there, attracted public attention almost exclusively.

The London *Times* strongly urges Lord PALMERSTON to take part in the Congress as the English Plenipotentiary.

It was rumored that the first sitting was appointed for the 5th of January.

The French fleet had destroyed two forts at the mouth of the river Tetuan for firing at a French vessel, and had subsequently resumed a position of neutrality.

DETENTION OF THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Saturday, Dec. 17—3.30 A. M.

The horse-express with the details of the *America's* news, has not yet arrived here. It will doubtless arrive in season for the transmission of the full European dispatch to the evening papers of today.

Commercial Intelligence by the America.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of COTTON for the week at 51,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were taken by speculators and 9,000 bales by exporters. All descriptions had submitted to a partial decline of ⅛d. @ D., the market closing dull. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, and on that day the market closed quiet, but steady, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7⅜d. | Middling Mobiles.....7⅛d.
Middling Orleans.....7¼d. | Fair Uplands.....7⅛d.
Fair Mobiles.....7⅜d. | Mid'g Uplands..6 11-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 410,500 bales, of which 255,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm at last quoted rates.

HAVRE MARKET.

At Havre COTTON had slightly declined, and the market was dull; sales of the week 3,500 bales, stock in port 35,000. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 112 francs; do. *Bas* 107 francs.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market had a declining tendency, except CORN, which was firm at last quoted rates.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market had undergone no change, and there was a good demand.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 96¾@96⅞ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £33,000.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 3—P. M.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, amount to 5,000 bales, and the market closes quietly.

The BREADSTUFFS market is quiet; nothing done today.

The PROVISION market is quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 3—Noon.

CONSOLS—96⅝@96¾ for money and account.

The American Chapel in Paris.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. SKELEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hitherto I have refrained from noticing the various unfriendly remarks which have been published in this country concerning the American Chapel in Paris. My reasons for silence were the following

While I remained in charge of the Chapel, beholding the large congregations there assembled for Divine worship, and fully aware of the success with which God has blessed the undertaking, I could not persuade myself that any apology for the existence or peculiarities of the Chapel was needed; and I was unwilling to engage in any controversy unnecessarily. Moreover, if any apology or defence had been demanded, I did not feel myself under any special obligation to offer it.

I was not a party to the union of Episcopalians and Non-Episcopalians in the Chapel, and entered upon the duties of my post resolved to deal fairly and impartially with all sects, and sacredly adhered to that resolve.

The forms of worship used in the chapel were regulated by an agreement drawn up and signed many months before I had any connection with the undertaking. They were modeled after those of the Wesleyan Chapel in Rue Royale, Paris, in which forms Americans of various Christian denominations had there profitably united with their English brethren. The whole arrangement was made, after much prayerful deliberation, by most excellent Christian people, who deeply felt the need of one united and strong American congregation in Paris, who well understood what they were about when they took measures to secure it, and who are abundantly able to explain and defend it, if at any time they shall deem it necessary.

My object in this communication is not to enter upon any such defence, but to correct the erroneous impressions as to facts which the letter of a Paris correspondent published by the *Evening Post* last week is adapted to produce.

The original cost of the chapel was between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. Of this amount, all except $16,000 was paid before the edifice was opened for divine service. Of this $16,000, $12,000 was a permanent loan, secured by mortgage, and $1,000 remained as a floating debt.

I have not examined the Treasurer's books, but I believe *the income of the chapel has been sufficient to defray all its expenses*, (including the interest on the mortgage,) *and to reduce the floating debt more than one-half.*

The number of attendants at the Chapel services varies; many, if not most of the more permanent class leave Paris both in Midsummer and in Midwinter; nevertheless, during the entire traveling season, the number of transient visitors is such as to insure a full congregation, and never was it larger than during the last Autumn, up to the time of my departure.

In respect to the proportion of church-going Americans in Paris, my observations have led me to the conclusion, that of the more permanent portion more than one half are Episcopalians, while of those whose sojourn is more transient, from two-thirds to three-quarters are non-Episcopalians.

As to my own withdrawal from the Chapel, a few words. Having, for *private* reasons, and without the knowledge of the congregation, sent my resignation to America, in August last, it became desirable that my family should cross the Atlantic in the latter part of October, and necessary that I should accompany them. I therefore made provision for the temporary supply of the pulpit, and came to this country, expecting to return to Paris, if needful. On my first arrival this necessity seemed to exist, but disappeared on the assurance being received by the Society in New-York, from the friends of a distinguished American clergyman, now in Europe, that he would probably be willing to assume, at least temporarily, the charge of the Chapel. An invitation was accordingly sent to him, and it is believed he will soon be in Paris.

In conclusion, I must add the remark that few things can be more unreasonable than the attacks which have been made on the American Chapel. Its position is not aggressive, sectarian or schismatic. Both in its spirit and in its influence it is generous, Christian and Catholic. It is an honor to the American name in Paris, and its success is, and must be, connected with the highest religious interests of our countrymen in that city, and of our common Christianity at home.

It might, therefore, be well if those who are displeased at its existence and success should keep in mind the sage advice given by Gamaliel to the Jewish Sanhedrim on the occasion referred to in Acts v., 38, 39.
R. H. SEELEY.
NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

[Advertisement.]
PROFESSIONAL.
JOSHUA F. BRINGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

Minnesota.

POLITICS—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Min., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

Caucuses of the Democratic and Republican members of the Legislature, were held last evening. The Legislature met at 12 o'clock. Whole number of members 117. The Senate is composed of 23 Republicans, 13 Democrats and 1 independent; the House of 58 Republicans and 22 Democrats. The House organized by electing JAMES COGSWELL, of Steele County, Speaker, and JAREN BENSON, Clerk.

Col. D. A. ROBERTSON, of this city, was the Democratic nominee.

The vote stood COGSWELL 49, ROBERTSON 21, and 3 scattering.

THOMAS B. WEBBER was elected Clerk of the Senate. The State officers do not enter upon their duties until the 1st of January. A Message from Gov. SIBLEY is expected to-morrow.

The Republicans feel strong and exultant. There is immense outside pressure upon the Senatorial question. The candidates are very numerous, as there is but one man in the party that towers above competition, and he is far out of the way in the Gubernatorial chair. The day fixed by law for the joint convention for election of a United States Senator is on the tenth from the meeting of the Legislature. At this time there is no telling who will be elected.

A call for a convention to select delegates to the Charleston Convention has been issued by the Democratic State Central Committee.

The party generally are Douglas men, and are for Douglas delegates; but the managers will try to prevent the Convention from instructing the delegates. C.

The Detroit Panic.

THE MYSTERY CLEARING UP—DISCOVERY OF SOME OF THE MISSING MEN.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, Dec. 14, says:

"After an immense amount of fuming in regard to a number of disappearances, some of the parties for whom rewards have been offered have turned up. The man JOHN C. SMITH, from Disco, has written from New-Jersey, and COLE, from Pontiac, is in Milwaukee.

STAYLER, from St. Clair, after 'doing' some parties in Detroit out of a considerable amount, suddenly disappeared, but we are informed that he eloped with a frail woman.

The missing man ABBOTT, of Maldstone Cross, C. W., is, we are informed, at Newport, engaged in transacting business of importance.

In regard to Mr. CAMPAU we have nothing definite, though a body has been seen. Mr. HARRY WOOD, accompanied by Officer GUNNING, proceeded yesterday to Petite Cote, which is about five miles below Windsor on the Canada side of the river, where the former had learned information might be obtained in regard to a body seen in the river. Mr. JOHN BROWN, the keeper of the "Red Tavern" at Petite Cote, stated to Mr. WOOD that on Sunday last, a little before sunset, he discovered a body in male apparel, and with its face downward, floating in the ice; that the body was about twenty yards from the dock in front of the tavern, and that after its discovery, Mr. BROWN called several parties to see it, and that they did see it. He (Mr. BROWN) had a short rope and hook, with which he attempted to stop the body, but the rope was not long enough. There was scarcely any wind at the time, but what there was blew off the American shore; but about three hours subsequent the wind blew fresh from the Canada shore. Mr. BROWN, who had known Mr. CAMPAU for many years, stated the body to be about his size. The way the wind was blowing, the body would probably stop at the mouth of the Canada channel, unless congealed in the ice. If the latter was the case, he must have drifted below Fighting Island. If the body went by Paxton's Point it would stop at Ecorse, but it is Mr. BROWN'S opinion that it is in the cove by the Point. This cove is full of drift ice, piled up, so that if the body is there it cannot be seen, and the ice is so thick that Mr. BROWN believes that a boat could not cut through it. The gentlemen we have named was questioned very carefully, and it is certain that it was a body in male apparel that he saw.

Mr. WOOD, who went to Petite Cote, and took the statement, the substance of which we have given, has been one of the most active and indefatigable of our citizens in the prosecution of the search for traces of Mr. CAMPAU, and through his exertions much valuable information has been elicited.

The submarine diver was busy yesterday, but found nothing worth mentioning, unless it is a barrel supposed to contain fish. The surmises were various as to what it contained, but it not having been raised, they amount to nothing.

The Excitement in Philadelphia.

DISCHARGE OF A PRISONER—MEETING OF SYMPATHY WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says that during the lecture delivered by Mr. CURTIS, last evening, several citizens were arrested for hissing some passages it contained. Mr. ROBERT E. RANDALL was among the number. He was taken before Alderman JOHN SWIFT, and entered into a recognizance to appear this morning, to answer the charge. At the appointed time Mr. RANDALL appeared with his counsel, F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq. The officers who made the arrest attended to prosecute the charge, and witnesses were examined. It appeared in evidence that Mr. R. went to the lecture alone—not in concert with any other person or persons—that he took his seat and remained quiet until Mr. CURTIS made some offensive remarks, in which he compared DRED SCOTT with Chief-Justice TANEY and other distinguished statesmen of our country, when applause and hisses were promiscuously given. Mr. R. hissed so steadily at this and other portions of the lecture as to attract the attention of the police, who thereupon arrested him. Alderman SWIFT, in an able and perspicuous manner reviewed the different acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth for the preservation of order at public meetings, and the circumstances of the case. Mr. SWIFT decided that Mr. R., having paid for his ticket to hear the lecture, had a right to applaud, or to express his disapprobation by hissing. Mr. SWIFT also stated that it was much to be regretted such lecturers were permitted to come and promulgate such sentiments, and said that is any breach of the peace has been or should hereafter be committed, these lecturers were legally and morally responsible for it. He therefore dismissed the complaint, and discharged the defendant.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a large meeting of those who sympathized with the Abolitionists was held in the Assembly Buildings. Mrs. MOTT, Messrs. ROBERT PURVIS, OLIVER JOHNSON and C. C. FOBT, of Canada, spoke. THOMAS GARRETT, of Wilmington, Del., also related a recent experience of his, about forty miles below Wilmington, where he found a slave, tearfully mutilated, almost starved, half frozen to death, lying in the woods, with scarcely any clothing upon him. His back was covered with scars. This, he said, was the work of his cruel master. He had suffered so for fifteen years. He said he would rather be sold into Georgia than go back to his master. Mr. GARRETT thought he could do better than go to the lecture advertised to be delivered in Wilmington by Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS. He became a sort of pilot, and put the negro in the direction of liberty. He had for fifteen years been engaged in the emancipation of slaves. In response to a question he stated that in all he had rescued *twenty-two hundred and forty-five* slaves from bondage. [Applause.] He made it a point always to tell about this work, when he was asked.

Mr. Helper's Book—A Disclaimer.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We gave our money, as Republicans gave their names, to promote the circulation of the *Compend*, because we knew that Mr. HELPER'S book contained much valuable information; and because we desire that everybody should realize that Slavery enervates and impoverishes even the States most favored in climate and soil, and ought not, therefore, to be extended. But where slaveholding and non-slaveholding communities are dwelling in social and religious harmony and brotherhood, *God forbid that we should be instrumental in planting strife or stirring up dissensions.*

We have ever opposed the political exactions and despotism of Slavery. We are inflexibly opposed to the extension of a domestic institution which our fathers only recognized and tolerated as an existing evil—an evil *then* existing in New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in the Southern States—an evil largely aggravated by Northern Atlantic citizens too long engaged in the African Slave-trade. *But our opposition to Slavery rejects alike all interference with the property, the rights and the safety of the citizens of other States; and above all, it revolts at the teachings and practices of individuals and combinations that seek to liberate slaves or abolish Slavery by servile insurrections.*

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* announces the formation of a Committee of Safety in that city, and says that its object will be to aid in the detection, arrest and proper disposal of all Abolition sympathisers and emissaries, whose presence may be prejudicial to the peace of our community. Its influence will be exerted to protect the innocent, but at the same time its efforts will be directed to ferret out and hand over all guilty and suspected persons to the proper authorities for examination and punishment.

Mr. Anson Ives, while hunting near the town of Edwards, (U. C.,) came upon two fine bucks, which were apparently engaged in a playful trial of strength. He shot them both, and found that their horns were so firmly interlocked that it was necessary to cut off their heads before they could be separated. He judged that they had been in the condition in which he found them, for at least a day.

A dentist who has resided in Charleston, S. C., for eighteen months, was waited upon by a committee, who were fortified by the oaths of two reliable citizens before a magistrate, and notified that, considering his avowed Abolitionism, he must seek another residence. He immediately left for a milder climate.

The Trojans boast loudly of a new organ, which has just been put up in the church of Rev. Dr. Beman.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE.

Execution of the Harper's Ferry Insurgents.

SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Attempt of Cook and Coppie to Escape.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTARY MATTER.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Friday, Dec. 16.

We have had an exciting time during the twenty-four hours which have just closed with the execution of four prisoners. In order to a correct understanding of what has transpired, I give you a succinct narrative of the events since yesterday morning.

THE PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

The prisoners were visited yesterday afternoon by Rev. Mr. NASSAU, Rev. Mr. DUTTON, and Rev. Mr. NORTH, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. BEVERLY WAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The services in the cells were of an interesting and solemn character, and were participated in by all the condemned men, though it is now evident, from subsequent events, that COOK and COPPIC, at least, were playing 'possum, as their minds must have been fixed on hopes of life and liberty, rather than on death and eternity, at the time they were making outward protestations of resignation. They all gave unqualified assent to the convictions of religious truth, and each expressed a hope of salvation in the world to come.

COOK and COPPIC were loudest in professions of change of heart, and in the hope of Divine forgiveness. They freely admitted their guilt, and acknowledged their doom a just one, and that in the main they had been treated with the utmost kindness by all, though they thought some of the witnesses were rather harsh in their testimony. The ministers imagined they discovered a decidedly favorable change in the condition of COOK'S mind since his interview with his sisters. Up to that time his calmness and bravery were regarded as proceeding from a lack of feeling, and on leaving him yesterday in the afternoon they reported that he had been led to seek forgiveness for his sins as the only hope of salvation, and that COPPIC was also equally in earnest in his protestations of religious convictions and hopes of forgiveness—all of which was undoubtedly intended to hoodwink people as to their project of escape.

COOK has been visited throughout his imprisonment by Rev. N. GREEN NORTH, at the request of the prisoner, as also of Governors WISE and WILLARD.

Rev. Mr. NORTH was present at an interview between COPPIC and Mr. BUTLER, a Yankee gentleman from Ohio, who raised the prisoner. He describes the interview as an affecting one, and speaks highly of Mr. BUTLER'S christian deportment and advice to the prisoner. Mr. BUTLER says that COPPIC was a trusty, but very willful boy. An uncle of COPPIC, of the same name, from Ohio, his father's brother, visited him also yesterday, the interview lasting over an hour. He seemed much distressed at the sad fate which awaited his relative.

This was the condition of the town, prisoners and military up to 7 o'clock last evening. All apprehensions of an intended rescue had long since been banished, and nothing was thought of but the approaching execution, whilst the overflowing throng of strangers were hunting quarters for the night. The bar-rooms were all crowded with people discussing the resignation of the prisoners to their fate; and so firmly had this conviction settled in the public mind, that military duty was regarded as a bore, and the *finale* of the tragedy regarded as almost reached.

The supper table of the Carter House was crowded for the fifth or sixth time, and all was moving on calmly and quietly up to 8 o'clock, when an alarm was given and the whole town thrown into commotion by an attempt of COOK and COPPIC to escape.

THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

At 8¾ o'clock last evening the whole town was thrown into commotion by the report of a rifle under the wall of the jail, followed by several other shots from the vicinity of the guard-house, in close proximity to the jail. The military were called to arms, and the excitement was intense beyond anything that has yet occurred during our ever-memorable era of military occupation. In a few minutes the streets and avenues of the town were in possession of armed men, and it was with some difficulty that the cause of all the turmoil could be ascertained. Rumors of every description were afloat, and it was at one time thought that the prisoners had overpowered their guards and made their escape, and then that an attack had been made on the jail by parties attempting to rescue the prisoners. It was dangerous for a citizen to go out to ascertain the true cause of the excitement, and rumors of a most extensive character floated in, to be contradicted by momentary new arrivals of citizens driven in from the streets.

The sentinel stationed near the jail reported that at 8¾ o'clock he observed a man on the jail wall. He challenged him, and, receiving no answer, fired at him. Another head was also seen above the wall, but it disappeared as soon as the first one had been fired at. The man on the top of the wall seemed at first determined to jump down, but the sentinel declared his intention of impaling him on his bayonet, and he then retreated into the jail yard with COPPIC, and both gave themselves up without further resistance. COOK afterwards remarked that if he could have got over and throttled the guard, he would have made his escape.

Hamsburgh had "volunteered" the use of their church for the funeral ot Capt. COOK, who was executed yesterday at Charlestown. The consistory of the church, "in order to prevent the formation of an impression that the funeral is intended to fan an excitement on existing political or sectional topics," have published a card, stating that the use of the building was granted "from feelings of deep and sincere sympathy for afflicted relatives in their communion, who, entirely disapproving COOK'S connection with the recent trouble in Virginia, are nevertheless desirous of giving his remains a decent burial." A brother-in-law of Capt. COOK is an officer in the church, and COOK'S sister is also a member.

AID TO THE WOUNDED AT HARPER'S FERRY.

In the Virginia Senate, Dec. 14, the following communication was received from GOV. WISE:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
RICHMOND, Dec. 14.1859.

To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Delegates:

SIR—I enclose herewith a communication from CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Esq., recommending an appropriation for the relief of GEORGE W. RICHARDSON, of Martinsburg, and SAMUEL C. YOUNG, of Charlestown, two persons who were severely wounded at Harper's Ferry. Concurring fully in the views presented by the writer, I commend the cases of these men to the most humane and politic consideration of the General Assembly. Very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY A. WISE.

The communication reviews the affair, and the transaction concerning the wounding of these two men in the defence of the State.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

The epistolary efforts of JOHN BROWN are coming to the light in all directions. The old man was an indefatigable letter-writer, and the following, published in the Wooster (Ohio) *Republican*, is one of his latest;

JAIL, CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

REV. MCFARLAND—*Dear Friend:* Although you write to me as a stranger, the spirit you show towards me and the cause for which I am in bonds, makes me feel towards you as a dear friend. I would be glad to have you or any of my liberty-loving ministerial friends here, talk and pray with me. I am not a stranger to the way of salvation by Christ. From my youth I have studied much on that subject, and at one time hoped to be a minister myself, but God had another work for me to do. To me it is given, in behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to *suffer* for his sake. But while I trust that I have some experimental and saving knowledge of religion, it would be a great pleasure to me to have some one better qualified than myself, to lead my mind in prayer and meditation, now that my time is so near a close. You may wonder, are there no ministers of the gospel here? I answer, No. There are no ministers of *Christ* here. These ministers who profess to be Christian, and hold slaves or advocate Slavery, I cannot abide them. My knees will not bend in prayer with them while their hands are stained with the blood of souls. The subject you mention as having been preaching on, the day before you wrote to me, is one which I have often thought of since my imprisonment. I think I feel as happy as Paul did when he lay in prison. He knew if they killed him it would greatly advance the cause of Christ—that was the reason he rejoiced so. On that same ground, "I do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice." Let them hang me, I forgive them, and may God forgive them, for they know not what they do. I have no regret for the transaction which I am condemned. I went against the laws of men, it is true, but, "whether it be right to obey *God* or *men*, judge ye." Christ told me to remember them that are in bonds, as *bound with them*, to do towards them as I would wish them to do towards me in similar circumstances. My conscience bid me do that. I tried to do it, but failed. Therefore I have no regret on that score. I have no sorrow either as to the result, only for my poor wife and children. They have suffered much, and it is hard to leave them uncared for. But God will be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless.

I have frequently been in Wooster, and if any of my old friends from about Akron are there you can show them this letter. I have but a few more days, and I feet anxious to be away, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Farewell.

Your friend and the friend of all friends of Liberty.

JOHN BROWN.

THE QUESTION OF JOHN BROWN'S INSANITY.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM MR. CHILTON.

Mr. CHILTON publishes the following letter in the *National Intelligencer*, in explanation of his agency in procuring the affidavits of the insanity of JOHN BROWN:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: A card in your paper, signed G., of date 7th of December, which came to my notice only on Saturday last, renders it proper, in my judgment, that I should address you a brief communication under my own name. Urgent business engagements have prevented it at an earlier date. I do this very reluctantly, as I am sure I shall be credited by all who know me when I say I have no desire to see my name in the newspapers.

In my absence from home some time since my partner, A. B. MAGARNEA, Esq., caused to be inserted in your paper a card in answer to a communication from a letter-writer at Charlestown, Virginia, to the Baltimore *American*, saying that I was engaged in collecting affidavits by which it would appear that JOHN BROWN had been insane for several years. This was denied in the card. The denial was strictly true. I never did collect or procure an affidavit, directly or indirectly, touching the subject, nor have I ever seen one. If I had been at home I do not think I should myself have noticed the communication. If evidence had been furnished to me of BROWN'S insanity, in the opinion of those who had known him, I should not, as his counsel, have hesitated to take their affidavits and use them as best I could for his defence, either before or after conviction. When I accepted the employment by the relatives and friends of BROWN to appear as his counsel, I held myself bound to render him my best services, as fully and zealously as I would have served the most distinguished man in the nation. I trust that in my professional career I shall never know or observe any difference between clients, whether they be high or low, rich or poor, popular or unpopular. When I engage as counsel, while it is always gratifying to me to have the approval of my friends and the public in the discharge of what I deem my duty, yet my own sense of propriety must be the tribunal for ultimate resort with me, and whithersoever duty points the way I will not fear to tread.

Your correspondent "G." says he desires "to vindicate the truth of history." What particular object he aimed at accomplishing by such vindication I do not distinctly understand. If he intended to attack me, (he acquits my partner,) I think before he wrote his communication he might have inquired of me, a resident of the same city with himself—perhaps an acquaintance and friend—what was the exact truth of the matter about which he was writing, so that truth might be *fully* vindicated. If he had done so before he published his communication, it would probably not have appeared, because he would have feared that it would utterly fail in the vindication he proposed to effect. It may be justly said that the truth of history has ever suffered most at the hands of those who rite and print without proper inquiry.

I have already said I have never seen one of the affidavits presented to Gov. WISE touching BROWN'S insanity. Nor did I ever write or present, or cause to be written or presented to him any petition in BROWN'S behalf. Nor was I aware that any such petition had been presented to him until I saw the fact stated in his message. Yet I take occasion to say I would have presented a petition on behalf of BROWN to Gov. WISE, not such an one as was presented, because that is obnoxious to the criticism the Governor makes upon it, viz: that it betrays a want of knowledge of Virginia law, which I am not willing to admit on my part, and but for this fact I do not think I should have troubled you now.

The whole explanation is this: Whilst I was in Richmond attending the Court of Appeals in BROWN'S case, I received a letter from Mr. HOYT, a young lawyer in Boston, who was one of my colleagues in conducting BROWN'S defence before the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, at Charlestown, Va., saying he had sent by express the records in two other cases of the Charlestown convicts, requesting that WM. GREEN, Esq., my colleague in Richmond, and myself, would, in the event we were successful in our application for a writ of error in BROWN'S case, apply as counsel for similar writs in the other cases; saying also that he was on his way to Ohio to procure affidavits of BROWN'S insanity, upon which to found an application for an issue under the statute of Virginia. It seems that he and others, friends of BROWN, had been misled, as they allege, by an editorial of the Richmond *Enquirer*, published after BROWN was sentenced, stating, in reference to his alleged insanity, that it was still not too late to have the question of insanity tried upon an issue and relief afforded, if it was found to exist. I have never seen the editorial in question.

I returned from Richmond on Sunday, and on Monday morning, on my way to attend the Alexandria Circuit Court, I casually met Mr. HOYT. He said he had just returned from Ohio with a large number of affidavits touching BROWN'S sanity, and wished to consult me. I replied that he must come down to Alexandria if he wished to see me, as I should most probably remain there during the week, which I did. I have neither seen nor heard from Mr. HOYT since.

I learned for the first time on yesterday that GOV. WISE came through this city on his return from Charlestown. Unexpectedly I was absent, and as BROWN'S execution was fixed for a day not distant, Mr. HOYT prepared the affidavit and signed my name to it as counsel, and submitted it, accompanied with the affidavits, himself in person to Gov. WISE. If I had been at home I should certainly, as counsel for BROWN, have presented to the Governor a petition accompanied with the affidavits, but should not have prayed for an issue, as I knew that after sentence there could be no issue ordered by any authority, unless the Legislature did it by a special law. After conviction and before sentence an issue might, upon good cause shown to believe him insane, been ordered by the Court which tried him. Nor should I have petitioned for pardon, as I knew that by the law of Virginia the Governor had no power to pardon in cases of conviction for treason, which was BROWN'S case. I should simply have submitted the affidavits to him to be dealt with as he thought fit and proper.

If there be any private or public interest felt in having the truth of the history of this transaction accurately ascertained and recorded as a part of the history of the times, I trust I have furnished your correspondent G., and all others who may desire it, full information upon the subject, and the material for making up an accurate and complete record.

SAMUEL CHILTON,

ANTI-ABOLITION ASSOCIATION IN RICHMOND.

A large number of the prominent citizens of Richmond, Va., have signed a preliminary agreement for the formation of an "Anti-Abolition Association." The following are the principal pledges to which the members bind themselves:

Determined no longer to hold intercourse of trade, or otherwise, knowingly, with avowed enemies and revilers, we, the undersigned, citizens of Richmond and others, resolve and agree one with another, under no circumstances, and through no temptation of profit, to sell, buy from, deal with, or employ, knowingly, from this time forward, any person known, or generally reputed to be an Abolitionist:

Or knowingly to buy from any person whatever goods of any kind, known or believed to be manufactured by, purchased from, or belonging to, wholly or in part, to any one so esteemed:

And to direct our agents and factors everywhere throughout the Union, to have no dealings on our account with any such persons or in any such goods—except that this agreement shall not embrace the sale or purchase of such above described goods as are now on hand, or were actually ordered before the date of this agreement:

And we further engage with one another to endeavor, by all fair means, in any case of less manifest doubt, to learn whether Abolition sentiments be, or not, entertained by those with whom we might else have business dealings, or otherwise employ, to the end that we may refuse such employment or dealings; and hold ourselves free to advertise a Committee of Vigilance, to be appointed hereafter if deemed desirable, of the names of all such Abolitionists known to us, as also any violation of this agreement by any one who shall subscribe the same—which Committee shall publish so much of such information, or any other coming to their knowledge, and calculated to further the end in view, as they may in their discretion see fit:

We pledge to one another our good names and good faith for keeping truly, and according to its spirit, this agreement.

UNION MOVEMENT IN ALBANY.

A call for a Union meeting has been issued at Albany, bearing the signatures of G. Y. LANSING, ERASTUS CORNING, THOMAS W. OLCOTT, JOEL RATHBONE, and others. The call reads as follows:

VINDICATION OF NORTHERN SENTIMENT.—The undersigned citizens of Albany, believing that the sentiments of the people of the North, in regard to the recent outrages upon Virginia, have been grossly misrepresented, and desirous of expressing their abhorrence of those acts, and their condemnation of the guilty participants therein, and of vindicating the loyalty of the people of the North to the Constitution, their devotion to the Union, and their recognition of the equality of the States, and the rights of each to uphold its own institutions and administer its own laws as it may see fit, request their fellow-citizens to unite in a call for a public meeting at the Capitol, on some day hereafter to be designated, to give a full, some day hereafter to be designated, to give a full, adequate and authoritative expression to these sentiments.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society—Addresses by Hon. Edward Everett, Prof. Longfellow and Dr. Holmes.

The Massachusetts Historical Society held a special meeting on Thursday evening, at the residence of Hon. DAVID SEARS, to pay a tribute of respect to the late WASHINGTON IRVING.

After a formal announcement of the death of Mr. IRVING, by Mr. SEARS, Prof. LONGFELLOW made a few remarks, alluding, in affecting terms, to his personal intercourse with the deceased, and concluded by offering a series of appropriate resolutions.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in seconding the resolutions, read the following memoir of IRVING:

"I cordially concur in the resolutions which Mr. LONGFELLOW has submitted to the Society. They do no more than justice to the merits and character of Mr. IRVING, as a man and as a writer; and it is to me, Sir, a very pleasing circumstance that a tribute like this to the Nestor of the prose writers of America—so just and so happily expressed—should be paid by the most distinguished of our American poets.

If the year 1769 is distinguished, above every other year of the last century, for the number of eminent men to which it gave birth, that of 1859 is thus far signalized in this century for the number of bright names which it has taken from us; and surely that of WASHINGTON IRVING may be accounted with the brightest on the list.

It is eminently proper that we should take a respectful notire of his decease. He has stood for many years on the roll of our honorary members, and he has enriched the literature of the country with two first-class historical works, which, although from their subjects they possess a peculiar attraction for the people of the United States, are yet, in general interest, second to no cotemporary works in that department of literature. I allude, of course, to the *History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus* and the *Life of Washington*.

Although Mr. IRVING'S devotion to literature as a profession—and a profession pursued with almost unequaled success—was caused by untoward events, which in ordinary cases would have proved the ruin of a life—a rare good fortune attended his literary career. Without having received a collegiate education, and destined first to the legal profession, which he abandoned as uncongenial, he had in very early life, given promise of attaining a brilliant reputation as a writer. Some essays from his pen attracted notice before he reached his majority. A few years later, the numbers of the *Salmagundi*, to which he was a principal contributor, enjoyed a success throughout the United States far beyond any former similar work, and not surpassed, if equaled, by anything which has since appeared.

This was followed by *Knickerbocker's History of New-York*, which at once placed Mr. IRVING at the head of American humorists. In the class of compositions to which it belongs, I know of nothing happier than this work in our language. It has probably been read as widely, and with as keen a relish as anything from Mr. IRVING'S pen. It would seem cynical to subject a work of this kind to an austere commentary, at least while we are paying a tribute to the memory of its lamented author. But I may be permitted to observe that, while this kind of writing flits well with the joyous temperament of youth, in the first flush of successful authorship, and is managed by Mr. IRVING with great delicacy and skill, it is, in my opinion, better adapted for a *jeu d'esprit* in a magazine than for a work of considerable compass. To travesty an entire history seems to me a mistaken effort of ingenuity, and not well applied to the countrymen of WILLIAM of Orange, GROTIUS, the DE WITTS and VAN TROMP.

This work first made Mr. IRVING known in Europe. His friend, Mr. HENRY BREVOORT, one of the associate wits of the *Salmagundi*, had sent a copy of it to Sir WALTER SCOTT, himself chiefly known at that time as the most popular of the English poets of the day, though as such beginning to be outdone by the fresher brightness of BYRON'S inspiration. SCOTT, though necessarily ignorant of the piquant allusions to topics of cotemporary interest, and wholly destitute of sympathy with the spirit of the work, entered fully into its humor as a literary effort, and spoke of it with discrimination and warmth. His letter to Mr HENRY BREVOORT is now in the possession of his son, our esteemed corresponding associate, Mr. J. CARSON BREVOORT, to whose liberality we are indebted for the curious panoramic drawing of the military works in the environs of Boston, executed by a British officer in 1775, which I have had the pleasure, on behalf of Mr. BREVOORT, of tendering to the Society this evening. Mr. CARSON BREVOORT has caused a lithographic *fac simile* of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S letter to be executed, and of this interesting relic he also offers a copy to the acceptance of the Society. The letter has been inserted in the very instructive article on Mr. IRVING, in ALLIBONE'S invaluable dictionary of English and American authors; but as it is short, and may not be generally known to the Society, I will read it from the *fac simile*:

MY DEAR SIR—I beg you to accept my best thanks for the uncommon degree of entertainment which I have received from the most excellently loose history of New-York. I am sensible that as a stranger to American parties and politics I must lose much of the concealed satire of the piece; but I must own that, looking at the simple and obvious meaning only, I have never read anything so closely resembling the style of DEAN SWIFT as the ancedotes of Diedrich Knickerbocker. I have been employed these few evenings in reading them aloud to Mrs. S., and two ladies who are our guests, and our sides have been absolutely sore with laughing. I think, too, there are passages which indicate that the author possesses powers of a different kind, and has some touches which remind me much of STERNE. I beg you will have the kindness to let me know when Mr. IRVING takes pen in hand again, for assuredly I shall expect a very great treat, which I may chance never to hear of but through your kindness.

Believe me, Dear Sir,
Your obliged humble serv't,
WALTER SCOTT.

ABBOTSFORD, 23d April, 1813.

After Mr. IRVING had been led to take up his residence abroad and to adopt literature as a profession and a livelihood—a resource to which he was driven by the failure of the commercial house of his relatives, of which he was nominally a partner—he produced in rapid succession a series of works which stood the test of English criticism, and attained a popularity not surpassed—hardly equaled—by that of any of his European cotemporaries. This fact, besides being attested by the critical journals of the day, may be safely inferred from the munificent prices paid by the great London bookseller, the elder MURRAY, for the copyright of several of his productions. He wrote, among other subjects, of English manners, sports and traditions—national traits of character—certainly the most difficult topics for a foreigner to treat, and he wrote at a time when SCOTT was almost annually sending forth one of his marvelous novels; when the poetical reputation of MOORE, BYRON, CAMPBELL and ROGERS was at the zenith; and the public appetite was consequently fed almost to satiety by these familiar domestic favorites. But notwithstanding these disadvantages and obstacles to success, he rose at once to a popularity of the most brilliant and enviable kind; and this too in a branch of literature which had not been cultivated with distinguished success in England since the time of GOLDSMITH, and with the exception of GOLDSMITH, not since the days of ADDISON and STEELE.

Mr. IRVING'S manner is often compared with ADDISON'S, though, closely examined, there is no great resemblance between them, except that they both write in a simple, unaffected style, remote from the tiresome stateliness of JOHNSON and GIBBON. It was one of the witty, but rather ill-natured, sayings of Mr. SAMUEL ROGERS, whose epigrams sometimes did as much injustice to his own kind and generous nature as they did to the victims of his pleasantry, that WASHINGTON IRVING was ADDISON and Water; a judgment which, if seriously dealt with, is altogether aside from the merits of the two writers, who have very little in common. ADDISON had received a finished classical education at the Charter House and at Oxford, was eminently a man of books, and had a decided taste for literary criticism. Mr. IRVING, for a man of letters, was not a great reader, and if he possessed the critical faculty never exercised it. ADDISON quoted the Latin poets freely and wrote correct Latin verses himself. Mr. IRVING made no pretensions to a familiar acquaintance with the classics, and probably never made a hexameter in his life. ADDISON wrote some smooth English poetry, which Mr. IRVING, I believe, never attempted; but with the exception of two or three exquisite hymns, (which will last as long as the English language does,) one brilliant simile of six lines in the "Campaign," and one or two sententious but not very brilliant passages from CATO, not a line of ADDISON'S poetry has been quoted for a hundred years. But Mr. IRVING'S peculiar vein of humor is not inferior in playful raciness to ADDISON'S; his nicety of characterization is quite equal; his judgment upon all moral relations as sound and true; his human sympathies more comprehensive, tenderer, and chaster; and his poetical faculty, though never developed in verse, vastly above ADDISON'S. One chord in the human heart, the pathetic, for whose sweet music ADDISON had no ear, IRVING touched with the hand of a master. He learned that skill in the school of early disappointment.

In this respect the writer was in both cases reflected in the man. ADDISON, after a protracted suit, made an "ambitious match" with a termagant peeress; IRVING, who would as soon have married Hecate as a woman like the Countess of WARWICK, buried a blighted hope, never to be rekindled, in the grave of a youthful sorrow.

As miscellaneous essayists, in which capacity only they can be compared, IRVING exceeds ADDISON in versatility and range, quite as much as ADDISON exceeds IRVING in the far less important quality of classical tincture; while as a great national historian, our countryman reaped laurels in a field which ADDISON never entered.

Mr. IRVING'S first great historical work, *The Life and Voyages of Columbus*, appeared at London and New-York in 1828. Being at Bordeaux in the Winter of 1826–7, he received a letter from Mr. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, then Minister of the United States in Spain, informing him that a work was passing through the press, containing a collection of documents relative to the voyages of COLUMBUS, among which were many of a highly important nature recently discovered in the public archives. This was the now well-known work of NAVARRETTE, the Secretary of the Royal Spanish Academy of History. Mr. EVERETT, in making this communication to Mr. IRVING, suggested that the translation of NAVARRETTE'S volumes into English, by some American scholar, would be very desirable. Mr. IRVING concurred in this opinion, and, having previously intended to visit Madrid, shortly afterwards repaired to that capital, with a view to undertake the proposed translation.

NAVARRETE'S collection was published soon after Mr. IRVING'S arrival at Madrid, and, finding it rich in original documents hitherto unknown, and which threw additional light on the discovery of America, conceived the happy idea (instead of a simple translation) of preparing from them and other materials liberally placed at his disposal, in the public and private libraries of Spain, (and especially that of Mr. OBADIAH RICH, our Consul at Valencia, with whom Mr. IRVING was domesticated at Madrid, and who possessed a collection of manuscripts and books of extreme value,) a new history of the greatest event of modern times, drawn up in the form of a life of COLUMBUS. He addressed himself with zeal and assiduity to the execution of this happy conception, and in about two years the work, in four octavo volumes, was ready for the press. When it is considered that much of the material was to be drawn from ancient manuscripts and black letter chronicles in a foreign tongue, it is a noble monument of the industry, as well as the literary talent, of its author.

That these newly discovered materials for a life of COLUMBUS, and a history of the great discovery, should have fallen directly into the hands of an American writer, so well qualified to make a good use of them as Mr. IRVING, and that the credit of producing the first accurate memorial of this all-important event should have been thus secured to the United States by their most popular author, is certainly a very pleasing coincidence.

The limits of this occasion require me to pass over two or three popular works of a light cast, for which Mr. IRVING collected the materials while carrying on his historical researches in Spain, as also those which issued from his industrious and fertile pen, after his return to the United States in 1832. At this period of his life he began seriously to contemplate the preparation of his last great production—*The Life of Washington*. This subject had been pressed upon him, while he was yet in Europe, by Mr. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, the celebrated publisher at Edinburgh, and Mr. IRVING determined to undertake it as soon as his return to America should bring him within reach of the necessary documents. Various circumstances occurred to prevent the execution of the project at this time, especially his appointment as Minister to Spain, and his residence in that country from 1842 to 1846. On his return to America, at the close of his mission, he appears to have applied himself diligently to the long-meditated undertaking, though he proceeded but slowly, at first, in its execution. The first volume appeared in 1855, and the four following in rapid succession. The work was finally completed the present year—at the close of the life of its illustrious author, and of a literary career of such rare brilliancy and success.

It would be altogether a work of supererogation to engage in any general commentary on the merits of Mr. IRVING'S two great historical works, and the occasion is not appropriate for a critical analysis of them. They have taken a recognized place in the historical literature of the age, and stand, by all confession, in the front rank of those works of history of which this century and especially this country has been so honorably prolific. Reserving a distinguished place apart for the venerable name of FATHER OF HISTORY, the line of the American historians—first in time and not second in beauty of style, conscientious accuracy, and skillful arrangement of materials. As his two works treat respectively of themes, which for purely American interest stand at the head of all single subjects of historical research, so there is no one of our writers to whom the united voice of the country would with such cheerful unanimity have intrusted their composition.

From the time that he entered for life upon a literary career, Mr. IRVING gave himself almost exclusively to its pursuit. He filled the office of *Chargé d'Affaires* for a short time in London, prior to his return to the United States, and that of Minister to Spain from 1842 to 1846. His diplomatic relations in that country are among the richest of the treasures which lie buried in the public archives at Washington.

A more beautiful life than Mr. IRVING'S can hardly be imagined. Not unchekered with adversity, his early trials, under the soothing influence of time, without subduing the natural cheerfulness of his disposition, threw over it a mellow tenderness, which breathes in his habitual trains of thought, and is reflected in the amenity of his style. His misfortunes in business, kindly overruled by a gracious Providence, laid the foundation of literary success, reputation and prosperity. At two different periods of his career he engaged in public life; exercising without ambition, performing its duties with diligence and punctuality; and leaving it without regret. He was appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* to London under Gen. JACKSON'S Administration, and Minister to Spain under Mr. TYLER'S, the only instances perhaps in this century, in which a distinguished Executive appointment has been made without a thought as to the political opinions of the person appointed. Mr. IRVING'S appointment to Spain was made on the recommendation of Mr. WEBSTER, who told me that he regarded it as one of the most honorable memorials of his administration of the Department of State. It was no doubt a pleasing circumstance to Mr. IRVING, to return in his advancing years, crowned with public honors, to the country where, in earlier life, he had pursued his historical studies with so much success; but public life had no attractions for him. The respect and affection of the community followed him to his retirement;—he lived in prosperity without an ill-wisher; finished the work which was given him to do, amidst the blessings of his countrymen, and died amidst loving kindred in honor and peace.

Col. ASPINWALL, who had known IRVING when in England, Professor FELTON, and Dr. HOLMES followed with appropriate remarks; and letters from GEORGE TICKNOR and Hon. CHARLES SUMNER were read.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, of East Granville, Mass., died Dec. 14, at the age of 87 years. Born in Granville during the Revolution (1774,) he graduated and studied divinity at Yale College, and preached his first sermon in Granville on the 30th of April, 1795, and was settled as pastor there Feb. 3, 1796. This relation he actively and uninterruptedly maintained until 1854, a period of 58 years, when he preached his farewell sermon.

Mr. John J. Pippy, editor and proprietor of the Middlesex (Mass.) *Journal*, died at his residence in Woburn, Dec. 14, in the 33d year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is proposed to have an Agricultural Convention at Yale College, during the present Winter, to continue in session during the whole month of February. The exercises are to consist of lectures by leading men, eminent in the different departments of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, &c. About eighty lectures are provided for. Each lecture will be followed by a general discussion.

In the Alabama House, Mr. Adams has introduced a bill to protect the State against Abolition school teachers. This bill provides that county superintendents shall not grant a license to any person, male or female, to teach school in that State, unless the applicant has been a resident of some Slave State for ten years. If superintendents do grant the license, they are liable to a fine of not less than two, nor more than five hundred dollars.

An aurora of peculiar brilliancy was observed, Dec. 13, at Lancaster, N. H. A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* describes it as follows: "This morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, there streamed up from the northern heavens a series of florid exhalations, which were soon diffused over a large space, and caused the snow to be tinged with the same beautiful hue."

Old Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburgh, Va., was destroyed by fire recently. There were many interesting incidents of the Revolutionary War associated with it, and the Norfolk *Argus* thinks that its burning at the present time is ominous of more appalling events in the history of our country.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening some scoundrel discharged a pistol at a car on the Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad, Philadelphia. The ball perforated the coat-sleeve of a passenger and passed out on the opposite side of the car.

Alejandio Carcer and Guillot Faustin Eloy have been convicted in the District Court for the Southern District of Florida, of the murder of Capt. B. Murantes. Judge Marvin sentenced them to be hung on the 9th day of next January.

A steam-propeller, called the *Kilauea*, has been built at East Boston for the Sandwich Island trade. Her measurement is 400 tons.

It is proposed to raise $150,000 by loan for the expenses of the statutory revision of the Massachusetts laws.

The Republicans of Pittsburg (Penn.) have had a split and nominated two candidates for the Mayoralty.

CITY POLITICS.

ADDRESS OF THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, held at Tammany Hall, Thursday evening, December 15, 1859, James English, John Vance, Joseph M. Marsh, Nicholas Murphy, Richard T. Compton, Michael Connolly and John Hardy were appointed a Committee to prepare an address, and they reported the following, which was unanimously adopted by the General Committee:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The representatives you have charged with the duty of supervising your political interest, deem it proper to address you upon the subject of the recent contest in this City, and the present position of our party. You have emerged from that contest under defeat, but you are not conquered. Gallantly you have struggled, and the strength and spirit you have manifested sufficiently indicate to every enlightened observer, that the power and discipline of your organization are unbroken. Precisely two years ago, a Democrat, running as a candidate against your organization, was elected to the Mayoralty, notwithstanding your strenuous efforts in support of your own nominee. Again, one year since, we were defeated, even more disastrously, because a gentleman who made no pretence of Democracy was elected to the responsible office of Comptroller. Neither of these defeats, however, was sufficient to subdue your invincible determination, for in November last year, and again in the present year, you nevertheless triumphantly elected your entire City and County ticket, composed, in each instance, exclusively of Democrats, whose fidelity to your organization at Tammany Hall was, and is, undoubted. If previous defeats, so much more disheartening, could not dampen the ardor nor diminish the power with which you met and triumphed over your opponents when the issues of a State election demanded your best efforts, no one can doubt that you will go through the Presidential contest, upon which we are now entering, with a resolution and energy which will secure to your standard a victory more glorious and decisive than any you have yet achieved.

The recent contest, however, presents some features so peculiar that they may well be noted and remembered. By reason of the divisions which formerly existed in the Democratic Party in this State, but which are now happily, and, we trust, forever healed, our political opponents, as is well known, have for a series of years controlled the Legislature of the State. Organized upon the solitary principle of an offensive interference with institutions existing, and contests waged elsewhere, it was, perhaps, not strange that they took advantage of the power they had acquired, against the votes and wishes of the people of this City, to apply the same principle of interference to matters which were strictly local, and in which our own people were alone interested. Making a pretence of the alleged misconduct of an individual who had been put by your, as now appears, misplaced confidence at the head of the City Government, and whose acts, if they were in some respects justly liable to exception, should nevertheless have been left to the corrective power which the people in this City held in their own hands, our "Republican" masters at Albany imposed upon us a series of measures, justly offensive as an arbitrary exercise of power, and a flagrant violation of the dearly-cherished principles of self-government. The individual we have alluded to was not backward in making himself the especial champion of the hostility which this unjust and oppressive legislation naturally aroused; and if his measures of resistance were not always judicious, they had a color of justice and municipal right, which gave him a hold upon the hearts of very many of our citizens. Participating in this feeling, although neither his personal nor official integrity, nor political soundness, was beyond question, the Democracy of this City two years since again placed him in nomination for the Mayoralty; but as is above stated, he was defeated by a combination of "Republicans," Americans and outside Democrats.

Although the support you gave to him was earnest and generous, the person to whom it was extended has requited it by systematic efforts to break down your organization and destroy your power. In pursuance of this policy, he last year accomplished a division in your ranks, which gave the Comptrollership to a "Republican;" and this Fall he appeared at the Democratic State Convention, with an organized band of ruffians from this City, and unsuccessfully attempted, with the assistance of three of the regular delegates out of 128, to control its proceedings by physical force. This work of folly and treason made him at once a serviceable instrument and natural associate of our "Republican" opponents; and the people of this City have just been astonished by the most remarkable coalition ever known in our political annals.

The "Republicans," with a large number of the Americans, have united with a portion of the Democratic Party in a combined and malignant assault upon your organization at Tammany Hall and its estimable candidates, with the undisguised object of electing the very man the "Republicans" had previously denounced as the embodiment of everything bad, and whose official conduct they had made the pretence, not only for their usurpation of power over this City, but for his removal from office by special legislation, thereby giving to him a temporary local strength which neither his personal nor political merits could ever have secured.

The parties to this coalition have steadily aided each other at every point of the contest. Meetings called by either have been attended en masse by the rank and file of both, in order to give an appearance of great strength to each, and thereby discourage the supporters of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and draw votes from him to one of the other candidates. Falsehoods started by either party to the coalition, have been taken up and commented upon by the other as though they were true. But, most efficient of all, the flagrant and concerted fraud was practiced by the *Tribune* and *Courier*, as the organs of ODYKE, and the *Herald* and *News* as the organs of WOOD, of pertinaciously insisting that the contest was entirely between these two candidates, and that Mr. HAVEMEYER would not receive a lower vote than either. Deceived by these assurances—although a decisive majority of the Democrats of this City have voted for their own candidate, Mr. HAVEMEYER—a large number of those not active in politics, in the excess of their opposition to WOOD, were induced to vote for ODYKE, under a belief that it was necessary to do so, in order to defeat WOOD.

In addition to these, a large number of moderate, quiet voters, of not strong partisan sympathies, were also deceived into throwing away their votes upon ODYKE; while the "Republican" politicians and communists, with a portion of the Americans, cast their votes directly for WOOD, and thus insured his election.

Now that the contest is over, the *Courier* boasts that a large number of the "Republicans" voted for WOOD, in order to conquer Tammany Hall; while the *Tribune* more craftily suggests that WOOD'S election was accomplished by the large "American" vote he received. This sympathy with WOOD by the "Republicans" did not cease with the close of the polls, for the same evening his name and election were greeted with cheers at their head-quarters in Broadway.

The art with which the respective parties to the coalition played into each other's hands, was very palpable, in their assaults upon Mr. HAVEMEYER'S political position, on directly opposite grounds. The *Tribune* and *Courier* he was justly characterized as a supporter of Mr. BUCHANAN'S election, and the political prejudices of their partisans were thus violently excited against him. The *Herald* and *News*, on the other side, falsely denounced him as a Free-Soiler and supporter of Col. FREMONT, and thus alienated from him the support of a number of national men. Mr. HAVEMEYER'S nomination at Tammany Hall was surely a sufficient refutation of this slander, but it should be added in justice to him, that he not only voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, but contributed liberally in money to aid his election, although he had then been for many years retired from active politics. All doubts upon these points, if any existed, are relieved by the manly and gratifying publication made by Mr. HAVEMEYER in a letter to the Press, as soon as self-respect permitted him to notice the slanders so profusely circulated against him. He is a national man, devoted to the union of these States; and, combining in so eminent a degree the merits of political soundness and personal worth, he was fitly selected as a candidate by an organization which has never failed to adhere to the candidates and principles of the National Democracy.

It is not a matter of much surprise that, under the circumstances which existed, your regular organization has been beaten. There prevailed among its leading members too great a confidence in its *prestige* and strength, and an insufficient realization of the extent and power of the coalition formed for your defeat. This over-confidence led to an insufficiency in the efforts for success, when proper exertions could certainly have secured it. Accustomed to triumph, a carelessness had gradually increased among the active men of the Democratic Party in respect to the efficiency and completeness of the local organizations, and these, we regret to say, were in many instances miserably deficient. In some cases the Ward organizations, which must be the life of any party, had either fallen into disuse or were in treacherous or unreliable hands. The great strength of the Democracy led also to local divisions in many of the districts—the contending factions being sometimes about equal in strength, and naturally siding with different candidates in the Mayoralty contest. Your City candidates were not in the field for more than two weeks previous to the election, which was the whole period of the canvass for their success—a time much too short for the creation of adequate local organizations. On the other hand, the combinations which accomplished your defeat were being formed during a period of two years, under the lead of an unscrupulous man, who was all the time an avowed candidate, devoting himself exclusively to associating, for the temporary purposes of a local election, every man who was either dissatisfied or disappointed from any cause—all who could be deceived by falsehoods, or lured by promises—large numbers interested for the success of local candidates, and every selfish and jobbing interest. Wherever there was a local division on local candidates, or a special interest associated for a particular object, the leader in the coalition hung out his sign as a Mayoralty candidate, and made common cause with them—thus securing the votes of thousands upon thousands of Democrats in this merely municipal contest, although at the State election he did not venture to run a separate county ticket; and wherever he presented local candidates, they were overwhelmingly defeated. It cannot be denied that from these causes he was supported by thousands of Democrats as honest and well-meaning as any, and we are as far from impugning their motives, as we are from doubting that they will hereafter be found supporting the regular organization and candidates of the Democratic Party.

There is one feature, Democrats of New-York, of the recent contest, which you will not fail to remark as specially significant. It is the common and malignant hostility to Tammany Hall, as the citadel of your organization, of all the parties to the coalition. It is not strange that the "Republicans" should be hostile to Tammany Hall. From the time it was built until the present day, Tammany Hall has yielded a hearty support to each Democratic President during the whole period of his Administration. It has supported faithfully every National Democratic candidate, and resolutely opposed fanatical and sectional agitation, in whatever shape it may have been attempted. It has at all times been the head-quarters and stronghold of sound, national, Democratic principles—at once a source of hope and confidence to their supporters, and a terror and barrier to all who were arrayed against our national honor, our national Union or our national interests. It is because our "Republican" opponents feel this—because they realize that Tammany Hall is the centre and heart of the mighty Democratic strength of this City, and because that strength is a power which threatens their destruction in this great State—that they are so deadly and unscrupulous in their enmity. On the other hand, those who seek to destroy Tammany Hall, although they nevertheless profess National Democratic principles, are mostly actuated by the resistance which it offers to those who are banded against the public treasury, and the fidelity with which it upholds "law and order." As the pursued thief is apt to cry "stop thief" as lustily as the most innocent, so those constantly engaged in plots for private gain at the public expense—and especially that journal, (the *Tribune*,) which is the local organ of the most corrupt and unscrupulous clique ever known in this State, the present rulers of the lobby at Albany—are accustomed to declaim against the corruptions and iniquity of Tammany Hall. You know how false such accusations are. Issues of this kind can only be decided by the facts, and Tammany Hall may well be proud of the general character of her record. The ticket presented for your support at the November election in 1858, headed by JOHN KELLY for the Sheriffalty, and the equally excellent County ticket at the last November election, are the kind of selections made by Tammany Hall for public office—men whose capacity, integrity and Democracy are equally undoubted. Of like excellent character were Messrs. HAVEMEYER, TILDEN and MCELROY, our candidates at the recent election. It was only when they were nominated, and because they were recognized as men who were not only pure themselves, but were also unrelenting foes to corruption and wrong-doing of every kind, that those whose selfish interests were thus endangered were aroused to the most desperate exertions. The whole force of the contracting interest, the hordes of speculators and monopolists who are interested in the West Washington Market lease and other huge schemes for depleting the public tre

proofs that Doughty received the monies in a fiduciary capacity. Thereupon the Justice indorsed upon the affidavit "execution against the body to issue." The Clerk issued execution against the body of Doughty, who was arrested, and thereupon gave a bond for jail liberties and immediately left the limits.

This action was then brought in the Superior Court for his escape, and the Sheriff defended the action on the ground that the execution was void, there being no judgment which authorised an execution against the person. The 50th section of the District Court act prescribes: "When a judgment is rendered in a case, where the defendant is subject to arrest and imprisonment thereon, it must be so stated in the judgment and entered in the docket." The Justice not having entered this fact in the judgment in this case, it was contended that the execution and arrest under it were void. On the trial a verdict was taken subject to the opinion of the Court of General Term, where the question now came up for argument. After a lengthy discussion the decision was reserved.

John Graham for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Habeas Corpus.

SERVICE BY MAIL.

Application of Jacob Geigleman.—This was the return by the Sheriff to a writ of *habeas corpus* which was served upon him for the relief of the petitioner. The arrest was made under an order issued by Justice Wright, of Ulster County. The Sheriff returns that he holds the prisoner in default of surety on $1,200 bonds.

The petitioner's counsel contended that as no service of notice to justify had been made upon him, he was entitled to go upon the ball offered. The counsel for Sheriff contended that as such notice had to be served by mail, they should have 40 instead of 20 days. The case was finally postponed until Saturday.

John Cook for prisoner; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been moderate for most descriptions at, in the main, previous quotations.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	18	@	—
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9½	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	80
Lard, ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been generally abundant and in request at steady rates.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	37½	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	14	@	16
Fowls, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Geese, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	68	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	50	@	65
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	87	@	1 00
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Snipe, English, ℔ dozen	1 62½	@	2 00
Partridge, ℔ pair	87	@	1 00
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Bear's Meat, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Rabbits, ℔ pair	40	@	50
Hares, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, grey, each	8	@	10

FISH.

Supplies have been less extensive, and prices have been, in some instances, quoted higher. The inquiry has been restricted.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	37	@	50
Mackerel, each	20	@	25
Codfish, ℔ lb	7	@	8
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Whitefish, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Blackfish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Perch, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Flounders, ℔ lb	7	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Black Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	7	@	8
Haddock, ℔ lb	7	@	8
Smelts, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The market has been rather quiet. The changes in prices have been few and not very important. The assortment is diminishing.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	75	@	1 12½
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Carrots, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Beets, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cabbage, each	4	@	7
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	62½	@	1 25
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	1 50	@	2 75
Cauliflowers, each	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, each	10	@	25
Salad, ℔ head	3	@	4
Celery, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Watercresses, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Transactions have been rather limited. Prices have not varied remarkably.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	9
Pears, ℔ half-peck	1 25	@	2 00
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	37	@	75
Walnuts, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dosen	25	@	62½
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	37
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	31	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Currants, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The movements have been restricted, yet quotations exhibit no very important alterations.

Butter, State, ℔ lb	20	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	28	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ lb	27	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16	@	22
Cheese, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Eggs, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Eggs, six for	25	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	50	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	25	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HYDOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

TESTIMONIAL FROM GEN. URQUIZA TO COMMISSIONER BOWLIN.—The Washington *Star* says: "Minister YANCEY, on his return from South America, was made the bearer of a magnificent present from Gen. URQUIZA, President of the Argentine Confederation, to Hon. JAMES B. BOWLIN, of Missouri, who was for some time the guest of Gen. U. on his return from Paraguay, and evidently won his kind regards. It consists of a massive gold snuff-box, chased more exquisitely with carved ornaments than any jewelry we ever before saw. Around the rim of the top are set forty-two large brilliants, (diamonds,) and upon raised (carved) initials of the recipient—J. B. B—are set fifty-one smaller diamonds, covering them entirely. The box bears several inscriptions. On the inside of the lid—*En recuerdo de amistad, yagrecio. Justa Jose de Urquiza*; over the initials before referred to, the words—*Al cuidano Americano, James B. Bowlin.* On one end, *Io de Febrero*, 1859; and on the other end the words, *San Jose*, 28 *de Febrero* 1859. It is said to have been made in Rio de Janeiro, and to have cost $5,000.

Mr. BOWLIN, who is in Missouri, is probably even yet unaware of the existence of this testimony of President URQUIZA's personal regard for him; for it will be remembered that he held no official intercourse with, or relation whatever to, the Argentine Republic, when representing this Government in South America. President URQUIZA, with becoming delicacy, thus waited until Mr. BOWLIN became again a private citizen before sending him this so valuable token of his appreciation of him as a friend.

THE ENTIRE SWINE.—Perhaps the largest specimen of the genus *sus*, of its age, ever sold in this or any other market, was purchased yesterday by P. J. SEITER, butcher, in Third-avenue, near Thirteenth-street. It was raised by JOHN BIXBY, of Columbia County, N. Y. It is said to have been 16 months old, and weighed 708 pounds net. I inquired concerning the stock and mode of feeding, and was informed that it was a cross between the Berkshire and Suffolk, and during the last six months lived mostly on Indian meal. E. H. D.

BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES.—An interesting case was decided in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, Dec. 15. One FISHER sued out a *mandamus* against the Harmony Brethren Beneficial Association, to compel the restoration of relator to a membership of the Association, from which it was alleged he had been unlawfully expelled, and to recover damages during the time he has been sick and unable to attend to business. Verdict for relator, $160. This verdict restores FISHER to a membership of the Association.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. G. A. MAGEE WILL PREACH, GOD willing, in hall corner of Hudson and Christopher sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The Presbyterian public are invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The Thirty-third Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and Thirty-seventh of the Female Branch, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th st., SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 18, 1859. The chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D. Rev. W. J. HOGE, D. D., and a collection, with subscriptions for the coming year, will be received.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY School Teachers' (Union) will hold their regular meeting on MONDAY, the 19th I st., in the University-place Presbyterian Church (Dr. Potts'.) Prof. JOHN S. HART, Editor of the *Sunday School Times*, late Principal of the Philadelphia High Schools, will deliver a lecture *On the General Theory of Teaching and Training*, to commence precisely at 7½ P. M.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church in 16th-st., near 8th-av., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be accepted from the Rev. C. C. GOSS, S. S. Missionary from Nebraska; and CHAS. GODFREY, Esq., from Philadelphia. Singing by the School. All are invited to attend.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The revival meetings will be continued next week. General prayer-meeting on MONDAY EVENING. Preaching the rest of the week by distinguished ministers. SABBATH by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, sermon in the evening on *The History and Peculiarity of Religious Conversions*. The public are invited to all the meetings.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. by Rev. P. WASD, and at 2½ P. M., Sunday School Anniversary. Addresses, singing by the children, &c. At 7. EVENING, preaching by the Pastor, Brother JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Mr. SEELY, Chaplain of the American Chapel, Paris, will deliver a discourse before this Association, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS'). Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE LECTURE, HALL NO. 24.—Preaching by D. J. ROBINSON, EVERY SABBATH. Seats free. Subject—A. M.: *The Devil Wroth, for his Time is Short.*—Rev. 12. 3 P. M.: *The Prophecy, History and Destiny of the Turks*, illustrated with maps and charts. Come and hear.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

BLOW YE THE TRUMPET IN ZION.—SAMUEL S. SNOW, Shepherd of Mount Zion, will preach on *The approaching downfall of corrupt Christendom and the way of escape*, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½, in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STOSS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon—*Do the Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Eternal Sin and Suffering?* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Suffield-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. ROBERT MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Sabbath Shool concert of prayer in the evening.

REV. STEPHEN REMINGTON, PASTOR of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th-av. and 41st-st., having recovered from his recent illness, will preach (D. V.) in said place next LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. MR. SEELEY, OF THE AMERICAN CHAPEL in Paris, will deliver a sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, at Dr. Adams' Church, 24th-st. and Madison-av.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH, (as usual, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. A Social Tea Meeting will be held in the same place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. Addresses by Revs. URS. ARMITAGE, BURCHARD and CHEEVER.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON THIRTY-Fourth-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN. In be evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Second Anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society will be held. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. M. L. SCUDDER and Rev. DR. STRICKLAND.

DR. BELLOWS' CHURCH—PEW FOR SALE AT AUCTION—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at their office, No. 25 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 19, Pew No. 25 (most central situation) in All Souls' Church. It will be sold to the highest bidder; owner leaving the country.

CONSCIENCE, THE CHIEF AGENT IN Divine Retribution—How can the seared conscience punish? To be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaches at 10½ A. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Montrose-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Sin and its Uses.* Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. Dr. VINTON, assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach the Quarterly Sermon in behalf of this Church next SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

DE KALB-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH BROOKLYN.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The Praying Band will be present and take charge of the services during the day and evening. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN Tremor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. In the EVENING, the course of Lectures on *The Young Men of the Bible* will be resumed.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. DR. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach in the EVENING. On CHRISTMAS DAY bread will be given to the poor, and presents to children.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. DR. MORGAN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, upon the *Fifth Commandment*, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services, 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

UNION PRAYER MEETING—AT SEVENTH-street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. FRANK S. DE HASS. All seats free.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT, between 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School and Bible Class 2½ P. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Ormond-place, near Fulton av., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, will preach in this Church on SABBATH, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—FLEET-ST., BETween Hudson-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Rev. THOMAS G. CARVER, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 18; morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. C. B. SMITH, Assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Conscience.*

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—REV. DR. PORTER expects to preach his tenth anniversary discourse TO-MORROW MORNING, in the 4th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, Williamsburgh.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d st.—Rev. O. S. ROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAYS, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free.

DE KALB-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH BROOKLYN.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The Praying Band will be present and take charge of the services during the day and evening. Seats free.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PROPHECY OF JOHN ITS OWN INTERPRETER.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr JOHN COCHRAN, Elder of the Free Church of Scotland, in Goldbeck's Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., proving that the revelation is twice delivered as Isaiah's dream," doubled into him twice" Chart and key posted upon inclosing 10 cents for each to the lecturer

REV. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., OF THE Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the next regular discourse before the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McLeod's,) 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock. The usual collection at the close for the benefit of the Association

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLADET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes, at 3 P. M.; for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the great Hall NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon to young men. Rev. J. SANDERSON will preach at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Union Prayer Meeting hymns will be used. All are requested to bring them.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE S. S. MISSIONARY SOCIETY of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th inst., in the Church, (Allen-st., near Grand,) at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. KAEBS, D. D., and Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., of this City, will deliver addresses, and the children will sing. All interested are invited to attend.

REV DR. MCMENAMY'S SUNDAY EVENING meetings, lately held in Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, are postponed until a larger hall can be obtained in a more convenient locality and one better fitted for the comfort and convenience of his congregation.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free. A daily Union Prayer Meeting is held from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—THE regular meeting will be held at the Polytechnic Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock. Essay by ROBT FOSTER, Secretary. Subject—*Authority.* The public are invited.

REV. M. S. HUTTON WILL PREACH BEfore the Men's Association of the Central Church, in Broome-st., between Elm and Marion, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH in the 17th-st. M. E Church, near 2d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, at 7 o'clock P. M. Seats free. The public invited to attend.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 21st-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 18th. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

BERGEN HILL REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Yonkers, will preach at "Union Hall," corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH, Dec. 18. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening.

INSPIRATION.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING at the Church of the Puritans TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on *God's Rule of Giving to the Rich.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

CRAMMOND KENNEDY WILL PREACH in the Antioch Baptist Church, 7th-av., near 13th-st., TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Come one, come all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaline.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN B. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND!"
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!

One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY,
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:

NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.

E. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:

WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Depôt, 290 Market-st.
FREDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle with full directions for use.

Put up for dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.

A splendid lithographic Show Card printed in colors given with each package. Manufactured by

E. B. STARR.
No. 397 Market st., Newark, N. J.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

SYNAGOGUE, GREENE-STREET.—AN APpeal for aid to the unfortunate victims of the war between Spain and Morocco will be made by the Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, on SATURDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock. The sufferers, to the number of several thousands, are now crowded on the rock of Gibraltar, destitute, starving and shelterless against the inclemency of the season, under tents furnished to them by the humanity of Gen. Codrington, the Governor of that fortress.

Donations will be received by T. Bernstein, President of the Congregation, No. 415 Broome-st.; M. Strasburger, Treasurer, No. 29 Maiden-lane; and by Dr. Raphall No. 107 Macdougal-st.

EDWARD G. KELLEY—SUCCESSOR TO JOHN L. FYFE—Practical Chemist, Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, importer and manufacturer of all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and pure Chemicals, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Colleges and High Schools furnished. Catalogues furnished free of expense.

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.—TURNING LATHES FOR SALE—One splendid small hand-lathe, with slide, rest, chucks, turning-tools, &c., made expressly for sewing machine work. Also, two new small hand-lathes, well fitted up and warranted, will be sold very cheap. To be seen at No. 181 Lewis-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this City, with an unsullied character and reputation, intelligent and refined, warm hearted and domestic, strictly temperate, member of Episcopal Church holding a high position, and having a self-support, in the vigor of middle manhood and still unwedded, wishes to make a matrimonial engagement with a young lady, or young widow without family, similarly qualified, and not the less ineligible, if opulently endowed. Address, in good faith, BENEDICT, Madison-square Post-office, New-York City.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture: "THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER."
The finest work of this master in the United States.
"THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH."
HAY'S *chef d'œuvre.* Other works by high-class artists.
Admittance on application, from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-sq. Room No. 12.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL.—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH (Peach Orchard) and Broad Mountain, prepared in the best order; also Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel, all at lowest prices. HENRY REEVE.
Corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

DRY GOODS.

VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS.
Handsome black beaver cloaks.
Misses and children's cloaks, good and cheap, at
J. J. BENSON'S,
No. 310 Canal st, exactly opposite Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,
SELLING AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
291 KELTY, BROS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Popping the Question.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too late to Mend—Oliviera the Violinist.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Damon and Pythias—Stage Struck—The Irish Emigrant—The Magic Trumpet.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.
CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Dick Turpin—Nixon & Aymar's Circus—The French Spy.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concert.
FRENCH THEATRE—Les Filles des Marbre—Riche d'Amour.
PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS — No. 444 Broadway — Negro Minstrelsy—and the piece of P. P. P.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Lovers of Dollie Dutton 3 and 7½ P. M.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS—No. 788 Broadway.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 620 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.
DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamer *America*, at Halifax, brings European advices to Dec. 3. The news is of trifling moment. The question of the Congress—which of the Powers will be there, and who are to be their representatives—engrosses general attention. The London *Times* strongly urges Lord Palmerston to attend as the English Plenipotentiary. The first session is said to be appointed for the 5th of January. The rumor that a French fleet had bombarded Tetuan, in Morocco, in return for shots discharged from the place at a French merchantman, proves to be correct. After this act of prompt retribution, the fleet withdrew and resumed its neutrality. Consols closed on the 3d for 96⅝@96¾ for money and account. Cotton and Breadstuffs, in the Liverpool market, were quiet.

The House of Representatives held but a brief session yesterday, affording occasion for two junior members, Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, and Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, to display their rhetorical powers. The speech of Mr. Bonham was less violent than was to be anticipated from a representative of his State; but still abundantly saturated with disunion. Mr. Simms, from the Ashland District, was scarcely up to the level of Henry Clay, and very much below the level of that statesman's devotional regard to the integrity of the Republic. The language of Mr. Simms was even inflammatory in its heat; diluted with just enough of fair professions of regard for the Union and the Constitution to render it to the last degree mischievous. A ballot was had for Speaker, Mr. Sherman receiving 96, Mr. Bocock 86, Mr. Gilmer 36, Scattering 9. The vote for Mr. Gilmer was enlarged by the contributions of several Republicans, who so hoped to delude the Democratic vote into the support of the North Carolinian, and then by a prompt return to the ranks of Mr. Sherman, elect the latter gentleman. The programme failing, Mr. Gilmer declined to allow the further use of his name, and recommended the South Americans to sustain Mr. Botelер, of Virginia. Upon a subsequent ballot Sherman had 111, Bocock 83, Botelер 25, Scattering 9. Whole number of votes 227; necessary to a choice 114. The House then adjourned.

The Democratic members of the House held a consultation last evening upon the question of Speakership. With the exception of Mr. Craig, of Missouri, who was not indisposed to substitute Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, for Mr. Bocock, the meeting was unanimous for adhering to the latter gentleman. A resolution looking to a compromise with the South Americans and Anti-Lecomptonites was indignantly rejected.

The survivors of the Harper's Ferry insurgents were yesterday brought to the scaffold at Charlestown. Green and Copeland were executed in the morning, shortly after 11 o'clock; and in the afternoon suffered Cook and Coppic. The conduct of the whole party is said to have been courageous. Green's neck, when the fall was dropped, was instantly broken; and he, of course, died without a struggle. The rest exhibited the usual horrible symptoms of death by strangulation. The attendance at the execution was very large. Order was, however, perfectly preserved. Cook and Coppic had not so reconciled themselves to their fate as to surrender the hope of life without an attempt to save themselves. On Thursday night a sentinel, observing two heads protruding above the wall, at a little distance, challenged the proprietors, and receiving no answer, fired at them. He then approached the point, when one of the two mounted the wall but seeing that he could only jump upon the bayonet of the guard, returned to the jail yard, where the pair were presently seized. They were Cook and Coppic. It appears that for a fortnight past they had been laboring diligently at their plans. Converting a pocket-knife into a saw they had cut their irons, and by aid of a bed-screw had opened a hole through the brick wall separating them from the yard, and so they passed out. Had they succeeded in scaling the wall, they would in all probability have escaped, as it was very dark, and the mountains of the Shenandoah close at hand.

The Supreme Court at Albany has denied a new trial in the case of Mary Hartung. In the absence of Executive mercy, she will be hung next month. In the instance of John Wilson, a new trial was granted.

The Massachusetts Historical Society held a special meeting on Thursday evening, in reference to the death of Washington Irving, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted, and addresses made by Edward Everett, Prof. Longfellow, and others.

The U. S. frigate *Wabash*, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer E. A. F. Lavalette arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, where she has been cruising for some months.

The Board of City Canvassers yesterday resumed the consideration of the question with regard to the reception of the blank returns presented by the Canvassers of the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, who declared that their Poll-Clerks were incompetent, one of them being intoxicated on election-day,—and that they themselves were intimidated by the crowd at the Polls, and compelled to remove their ballot-boxes to the Station-house without counting the votes. Alderman Seagrist presented a new set of returns from the District, which he said had been made out at the house of Justice Connolly by the Canvassers, without counting the votes in the ballot-boxes, which the Police refused to give them. The Board, after a long discussion, refused to receive these returns thus presented, and appointed a Committee to make further investigations. The Police Commissioners, by resolution, requested the District Attorney to proceed against the Poll-Clerks, who are charged with improper conduct while canvassing the returns at the late Election. A petition was received asking that a detachment of the Harbor Police be stationed at Quarantine. The statement that a resolution has been passed by the Board in favor of open sessions, is denied by three of the Commissioners.

On the Stock Exchange another large business was done in New-York Central, sales having reached 8,000@10,000 shares, at 78⅛@78¼, the demand for the stock having been more vigorous than at the close of the previous day. Most of the other shares left off firmly, and State Stocks were steady. Nothing new transpired in Money or Exchange.

The transactions in Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally limited. Prices of Flour and Pork were lower. The sales of Cotton reached 2,000 bales, part *in transitu*, at a shade firmer rates. Coffee was in fair demand. Sugars were more active. Dyewoods, Dry Codfish, Pickled Mackerel, Hay, Linseed Oil and Tobacco also attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Motives of Public Acts.

The *Tribune* denounces the Union demonstrations of this and other Northern cities, on the assumed ground that the men who get them up are merely seeking Southern trade thereby. It dwells upon this accusation with an emphasis and pertinacity which imply, that it is the most heinous of crimes for men to have any regard for their own interests in connection with their public action. The *Tribune* seems to imagine that we are living in the era when anything short of perfectly disinterested benevolence ought to be punished with fire and fagot. It has apparently espoused the creed of old Dr. Hopkins upon that point, in its application to secular affairs; and holds that every man must be, not only willing, but eager to be ruined in business, and in estate, for the promotion of some political object or the elevation of some political party to power.

The exaction wears the appearance of very rigid principle, but it is scarcely suited to the present condition of human nature, and would fit rather closely, we suspect, upon some of those who are most pertinacious in its application to others. The *Tribune* itself would scarcely escape suspicion on this score, if its own doctrines were applied, in its own temper, to its own case. There is such a thing as pandering to fanaticism and radicalism for gain, as well as to conservatism. The 130,000 subscribers to the *Tribune's* weekly edition are trophies of its success in the one direction, quite as significant as the bank account of the richest dealer in Southern traffic on the other. If our merchants thrive by selling silks and broadcloths to Southern men, the *Tribune* thrives by selling Anti-Slavery diatribes to the North and West. Both kinds of traffic are legitimate—both may be equally honorable; and at all events no one who lives and prospers by the one has any very solid right to reproach those engaged in the other with being sordid and selfish beyond all other men. The Pharisee's prayer is uttered by the professional philanthropist quite as often as by the less sanctified dealer in secular wares.

Would the *Tribune* have us look among politicians for the virtues it denies to merchants? Are the Republican leaders utterly disinterested in aspiring to power and place? Have they no trade to benefit,—no calling to protect,—in their hot and eager zeal to wrest the Government from the hands of their opponents? The merchants of this City are doubtless very much like other men. Their public action is governed by a mixture of private and of public motives. They may not love the Union one whit less, because their business prosperity is identified with its peace, than those who see their way to place and profit through turbulence and strife. And unless our whole theory of Government is false, it is certainly more patriotic to seek to preserve the Union by all just and honorable action, than to be constantly assailing and weakening the basis on which it rests.

If the Union meeting of Monday is not purely and exclusively selfish and commercial in its objects and aims, it will not be the *Tribune's* fault. It has done its best to drive from it every man who might be inclined to participate in it from higher motives and with worthier ends. It has done all in its power to brand every name publicly connected with it, with the odium of unprincipled selfishness and venality,—and to advertise all who may regard its denunciations, of the penalty they will incur by having anything to do with its proceedings. We have more than once expressed our own apprehensions that it would not embrace a large class of our citizens, whose voice, raised in behalf of the Union and in hostility to all assaults upon Southern rights, would give consideration and weight to such a demonstration in the City of New-York. But we are bound to say that, for any such defect in the character and weight of the meeting, the *Tribune* has made itself largely responsible. And yet, in spite of its efforts, we believe the meeting will be held, and that it will be of essential service in disabusing the South of very serious and very injurious misapprehensions concerning the spirit and temper of our people.

The Union Meeting.

The *Herald* and *Tribune* have joined their forces for the annihilation of the Union Meeting on Monday night. Having succeeded in their joint effort to defeat Mayor Havemeyer, they seem ambitious of again testing the power of their united influence. The Union Meeting seems to have a patriotic purpose, and promises to produce pacific results; naturally, both these incendiary organs, which gratify their tastes and seek their profit by inflaming the public mind, regard it with a common dislike. As usual, they seek the same end by apparently opposite, but by no means hostile, paths. The *Herald* denounces the Meeting because its programme is not thoroughly Pro-Slavery,—the *Tribune* because it is. The *Herald* insists that none but the extreme and ultra partisans of Southern sentiment should have anything to do with it; the *Tribune* demands that it shall denounce Southern men, as the only disturbers of the public peace—the only foes of the Federal Union. Differing in everything but in their hatred of peace and concord, these organs and agents of inflammation are cordially united in their endeavors to disparage, vilify and destroy the influence of the Union demonstration.

With the *Herald*, argument is out of the question. One might as well attempt to reason with a circus clown, or chop logic with a professional buffoon, as urge considerations of patriotism and the public good upon that consistently unprincipled concern. Readers of the *Tribune*, however, seek the reasons for its course in some exigency of public affairs. But it is not easy, certainly, to understand why it should assail, with such steady and vehement vituperation, the gentlemen who are engaged in getting up the meeting of Monday night. What interest has the *Tribune*, or those for whom it writes, in impressing the whole country with the belief that the meeting is a sham,—that it does not spring from any love or regard for the Union, but is purely venal in its motives and selfish in the objects which it aims to secure? What special advantage will accrue to the country, if it should succeed in convincing the South that the meeting is merely a device for selling goods,—that the merchants connected with it are but sham patriots,—that the men who will address it are only office-seekers,—that the resolutions it will adopt, of devotion to the Union and hostility to armed invasions of the Southern States, do not express the sentiments of the people of the North, and are designed only to mislead the South into continuing to trade with, and to trust the North? What is the great good at which it aims in this endeavor?

The Richmond *Enquirer*, we observe, is engaged in the same noble and magnanimous work. "Let not the palliatives of public meetings," says this open organ of sedition, "defeat the expressed will of the people of Virginia. Listen not to the charmer, charm he ever so wisely, *but prepare for disunion.*" This is the *Enquirer's* practical object,—and it is bold enough and frank enough to avow it openly. Does the *Tribune* seek the same result? Is it fearful the South will prove too credulous,—that it will be bullied into a false security by these demonstrations,—that it will really believe that they indicate Northern fealty to the Union and Northern respect for Southern rights? Does it fear that the Southern panic will pass away,—that Southern apprehensions will be allayed,—and something of the old regard and confidence of the two sections be again restored? Suppose these results should follow,—as we trust and hope they may,—why should the *Tribune* object to them? How can any great public interest which it has at heart, suffer therefrom?

Does the *Tribune* fear that the meeting will not truly represent the sentiment of New-York as to the importance of the Union? It certainly will represent part of it—and the *Tribune* and its friends can easily supply the rest. Let them call a "Union meeting" of their own—and set forth to the country *their* loyalty to the Constitution—their fraternal regard for the Southern States—their wish and purpose to promote peace, harmony, and a good understanding among the members of our common Confederacy. Instead of growling at what others are doing, let them enter the field themselves and show the defaulters a better way. We should heartily rejoice to see men of every party—Republicans, Democrats, Whigs, and Americans—if they cannot unite in a common declaration of devotion to the Union, holding Union meetings of their own, and doing all in their power, each in his own way and upon his own ground, to dispel from the Southern public mind the false impression, that they are any of them hostile to the Constitution or faithless to their just obligations to the people of the Southern States.

Garibaldi in Retreat.

Gen. Garibaldi has been too long and too widely identified with the cause of Italian independence and liberty, for the world to pass lightly over his recent resignation of the high position which he held as Commander-in-Chief of the Central Italian Army. About his name, as about the name of Washington in our own Revolutionary history, had begun to cluster the most passionate hopes and the loftiest aspirations of the patriots of Italy. Hundreds of exiled Italians in every quarter of the civilized world have been looking to Garibaldi, and to the gallant army which the magic of his name had so rapidly evoked from the heart of a population long denied the use of arms, as the heralds of the great day in which Italy should prove herself once more worthy to stand in the van of the Latin race, and take her ancient rank among the Powers of Europe.

That Garibaldi, therefore, should have thought it his duty to withdraw himself from the admiration and the loyalty of the people of Central Italy, and to abandon that military organization of the Italian Duchies, which he had so marvelously developed, has, in many quarters, been interpreted as a heavy blow and great discouragement to the friends of Italy and of Right.

This was no doubt natural enough, but it is not, therefore, at all more reasonable, or more congruous with the facts in the case. In his manifesto, announcing his retirement, Garibaldi gave way to some expressions of disgust with the policy to which he felt himself compelled to bow, which, of themselves when properly interpreted, should suffice to show that the heroic general, who is a soldier but not a statesman, has yielded not to any despair of the Italian cause, nor to any distrust of that high-spirited Sovereign of Sardinia, who stands before Europe as its firm and fearless representative, but simply to the exigencies of a diplomacy to which he is willing to give full scope and a fair chance, though he cannot bring himself to believe in its necessity.

The affairs of Italy are now to be brought before a European Congress, in which two principles will be most powerfully represented—the principle of legitimacy and the principle of popular rights. It is earnestly to be desired that no superfluous offence should be offered to either of these principles in advance of the delicate negotiations which are to be undertaken by the Congress. A civil war breaking out in Italy at this time, and endangering not the authority only but the safety of the Papal Government and of the Pope, as well as the throne of the King of Naples and the position of Austria in Venetia, would make the Congress impossible, and might perhaps precipitate all the vast, vague and formidable evils from which Europe escaped through the peace of Villafranca. Such a war was unquestionably imminent while Garibaldi held Central Italy. The antecedents, the opinions, the very name of Garibaldi was a perpetual threat to the weak and wicked rulers of Naples and of Rome, a perpetual instigation and excitement to the revolutionary elements now surging beneath their thrones. Italy is not out of Europe but within it; and the wisest of Italian statesmen have agreed with the Emperor of the French, that the true policy of Italy on her present vantage-ground, is a policy of patience. It is in the interest of this policy, and through deference to these statesmen, that Garibaldi has retired. He does not see things as they see them; he does not agree with them in their opinions; but he believes in their sincerity. He knows that they are responsible to the world and to Italy for the work they have undertaken, and he will not embarrass them by preserving an attitude which endangers the course of conduct on which they have resolved. In taking the step which he has just announced to the world, then, this devoted soldier of Italian liberty has won another victory, and not the least of those which History will record to his enduring glory—a victory over himself and his own ideas of policy. Whatever the future may have in store for Italy, this act of her most brilliant soldier is a fresh guarantee that the highest capacity of heart and mind is in her race, and a fresh assurance that she will one day hold in her own hands the destiny she is so well fitted to command.

The Progress of Non-Intercourse.—The movements of the South towards an entire cessation of all traffic with the North, and towards arming themselves against future emergencies, have resulted thus far in very largely increasing one branch of Northern traffic. The trade in arms and munitions of war, rifles, swords, and especially military buttons, gold lace and feathers, was never so brisk in the North as it is just now. We understand that large orders are received from the South by our merchants for supplies of these articles.

The Area of Union.

The *Journal of Commerce* is entirely at fault in representing the Times as having urged that "the conservative national men of the North should hold their peace" until "those opposed to doing justice to the South should speak." We have never dreamed of anything of the kind. We have merely urged that such demonstrations of loyalty to the Union as are needed now, should not be confined to men whose loyalty was never doubted. The special necessity for these meetings grows out of the fact that the spirit and temper of the North are misapprehended at the South. The mass of the Southern people believe—in our judgment honestly and sincerely—that the North as a section sympathizes with the Brown invasion, and that the dominant party in the Northern States especially looks upon these attempts to incite or invite insurrections of the Southern slaves with toleration, and even decided approval. Nothing can be more injurious to the peace and welfare of the whole country than such a conviction—and nothing could be more untrue in point of fact.

Now the special purpose of these meetings is to disabuse the Southern public on this point. Their object is to show the South that in this matter they are mistaken—that the great mass of the people in the Northern States are utterly hostile to every such attempt to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States—that they recognize fully and entirely the exclusive right of the States themselves to deal with the subject in their own way, and that they will not countenance, in any form or to any extent, such invasions of their peace and their safety. If the meeting is confined in its scope to this object, we are confident that the conservative portion of the Republican Party at all events would assent to the propriety of the movement, and give it the added weight of their participation; and we presume that the *Journal of Commerce* does not doubt that the more nearly unanimous such assurances of loyalty to the Union can be made, the greater will be their weight and influence in the Southern States.

While, therefore, we would not "wait" an hour for them to organize or initiate such a demonstration, we think it would have been wise for the managers of the meeting to invite some among them to take part in its proceedings. If they had assented, the influence of the movement would have been correspondingly increased. If they had declined, the meeting would have lost nothing, while the parties themselves would have been compelled to submit the motives of their refusal to the public judgment. Their exclusion from all share in the meeting looks either like an assumption that they are hostile to its purpose, or an attempt to put them unfairly in opposition to it. In either case it has the appearance of being less liberal and tolerant of political differences than such a movement should be.

A Suggestive Contrast.—The Union meeting called for next week is assailed daily by the *Tribune*, on the alleged ground that it will not express the real sentiment of the Northern people. It will not denounce the "*only* disunionists in the country,"—namely, the Southern ultraists, who are constantly proclaiming their hatred of the Union and their determination to dissolve it. The *Tribune* is thus especially desirous of having all disunionists treated alike. Why, then, does it not set the example? On Thursday night a meeting was held at Cooper Institute openly and avowedly in denunciation of the Constitution and the Union. There could be no mistake whatever about the spirit and temper of that gathering. Yet for this the *Tribune* has no syllable of rebuke,—nothing but admiration and sympathy. That journal will receive more credit, perhaps, than it desires, for hostility to Union meetings, while it continues so tolerant of all *disunion* that does not wear a Southern badge.

Holidays.—Christmas and New Year's Day fall this season on Sunday. The usual custom in such cases is to keep the next day in each case, Monday, as a holiday; and we presume this will be done now. We have received a great number of inquiries on the subject, to which this, we trust will be regarded as a sufficient reply.

The Court of Death.—A colored engraving of Rembrandt Peale's painting, *The Court of Death*, has been published and offered for sale at the exceedingly low price of $1. The picture was for a long time on exhibition in this City, and is so well known that no description is necessary. An advertisement in another column embodies a certificate from the artist to the fidelity of the copy to the original picture.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Wabash.

ALL WELL ON BOARD—LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, bearing the flag of Flag-officer E. A. F. Lavalette, arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, having made the voyage from Genoa in 33 days. The *Wabash* has been on a long cruise in the Mediterranean, and reports that the movement of Spanish vessels and troops about Gibraltar was very lively.

The following is her list of officers:

E. A. F. Lavalette, Flag-officer, Commanding Mediterranean Squadron.
Captain of Fleet—J. A. Darwin.
Captain—Edmund Barrow.
Lieutenants—C. R. P. Rodgers, Silas Bent, J. G. Corbin, Watson Smith, John H. Russell, E. W. Henry, J. Taylor Wood.
Master—C. S. Norton.
Midshipmen—J. A. Howell, H. L. Howison, George Dewey, James Bishop, E. G. Furber, G. S. Storrs.
Acting Boatswain—A. Pomeroy.
Gunner—John Causk.
Carpenter—John Rainbow.
Sailmaker—Jacob Stephens.
Purser—J. George Harris.
Fleet Surgeon—Wm. Johnson.
Brevet-Major of Marines—J. Zerlin.
Chaplain—J. Lee Watson.
First Lieutenant Marines—J. Wiley.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—— Rudenstein.
Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Kitchen.
Chief Engineer—B. Garvin.
Flag-Officer's Secretary—W. K. Falls.
First Assistant Engineers—N. P. Patterson, M. Fletcher.
Second Assistant Engineers—E. W. Manning, J. B. Kimball.
Third Assistant Engineers—J. W. Thompson, G. B. N. Powers, M. English, J. Butler.
Captain's Clerk—C. M. Collier.
Purser's Clerk—John Ferguson.

The Election of Mr. Breckinridge to the United States Senate.—In reply to a dispatch announcing his election to the United States Senate by the Kentucky Legislature, Vice-President Breckinridge telegraphed as follows:

Washington, Dec. 10, 1859.

Messrs. Ben. M. Hitt, R. R. Revill and W. N. Robb:

I have just received your dispatch with feelings of gratitude to the Democracy of the Legislature. I have no words to express.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Canal Bids.—The Buffalo *Republic*, of Thursday, says, that the proposals for completing the work of enlargement on Section No. 369 of the Erie Canal, were opened and examined the day before, by Commissioner Gardner. The Engineer's estimate of the work was $12,240. The bids were as follows:

Bernard Cunningham	$6,860
Nehemiah L. Osborn & Henry S. Danalds	8,495
James Fuller	8,656
Dexter Belknap	10,139
Gilbert Peterson	11,931
William Richardson	12,500
George H. Gillespie	14,026
Fayette A. Cook	14,725
Buell, Purcell & Langham	15,575

The award of the contract was not declared, in consequence of there being but a single Commissioner present.

Hon. John Letcher, Governor elect of Virginia, reached Washington Dec. 14, from his home at Lexington, Va. He is on his way to Richmond, and proposes to remain a week or more in the metropolis. Mr. Letcher, though thin from long indisposition, looks in much better health.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From New-Orleans, &c.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 16.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Tuesday says that 67 ships are loading there for Liverpool, 16 for Havre, and 16 for other foreign ports.

Sixty-four of the principal cotton buyers and brokers of New-Orleans have acquiesced in the resolution published in the New-Orleans *Price Current* of Nov. 16, and it will go into effect on Monday next.

Severe Storm on the Coast of Massachusetts.

Barnstable, Friday, Dec. 16.

The storm on the Cape, Wednesday night, was the most severe experienced for many years, causing much damage to the telegraph connecting Boston with Highland Light and intermediate stations on the Cape. Several hundred poles were blown down and the wires broken in numerous places by the accumulated weight of frozen sleet and snow. Large numbers of men are engaged to make repairs, and the line will be in good working order by Monday next.

Execution of Beauregard at Montreal.

Montreal, Friday, Dec. 16.

Beauregard, who murdered Charston at St. Hyacinthe, last Spring, was hanged here at 10¼ o'clock this morning. The prisoner was attended on the scaffold by two Roman Catholic clergymen. He made no confession, showed no signs of trepidation, and appeared to die without a struggle. A great crowd witnessed the execution.

The Case of Mary Hartung.

A NEW TRIAL DENIED—ONE GRANTED TO JOHN WILSON.

Albany, Friday, Dec. 16.

The Supreme Court to-day denied a new trial in the case of Mrs. Hartung, convicted of murder. She will be re-sentenced in January.

In the case of John Wilson, convicted for murder, a new trial was granted.

The Europa at Halifax.

Halifax, Friday, Dec. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at noon, and sailed at 3 P. M. for Liverpool.

Capt. Farnham.

Savannah, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 15.

Capt. Farnham arrived here from New-York this day, and is now lodged in jail.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sale of the Brooklyn Ferry Leases.—Regarding the sale of the Brooklyn ferry leases, announced to take place to-day, several important rumors are afloat. The one to which the most importance is attached is, that a combination of wealthy men intend to outbid the Union Ferry Company to however high a figure the latter may go. This new Company, it is alleged, go into the matter as a business speculation purely, believing that the yearly profits of the ferries are immense. The second rumor is that the Union Ferry Company have agreed to bid in the leases for other parties,—a handsome percentage on future profits being the consideration. The story is also circulated that the Ferry Company know precisely how much they can afford to bid, and that if necessary they will go to this point, and no higher; and further, that they are willing to show their books to parties wishing to bid against them, and, on the contrary, it is said that the only real bidders for the leases will be the Union Ferry Company; that the meetings of the Common Council Committees of New-York and Brooklyn have been merely for the sake of appearances, and that the proposed exhibition of books is a ruse to blind the eyes of the public. Which of the above rumors is correct, or whether either of them have the slightest foundation in truth, it is impossible of course to state.

A Seaman Probably Murdered.—The lifeless body of William Logan, who shipped as a seaman on board the Liverpool packet *Victoria* about a fortnight since, but who was sent back to the City to testify regarding a mutiny which occurred on the vessel before it reached Sandy Hook, was found yesterday morning in the alleyway of No. 287 Front-street. The face of deceased was much bruised, his ankle was broken, and there were marks of blood from where the body lay to the street. Coroner Schirmer could elicit no evidence before the jury which he summoned, that sustained the theory that a murder had been perpetrated, and no testimony could be found to show with whom Logan had spent the time since his release from custody, a day or two since. It appeared, however, that he was very intemperate in his habits. Dr. Bonton, after having made a *post-mortem* examination, testified that compression of the brain, superinduced by a clot of blood resting upon it, was the immediate cause of death, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Tammany Society.—The Tammany Society held its annual meeting last evening. Nothing of interest was done beyond the adoption of a series of resolutions, referring to the historical proofs of the national character of the Association, and asserting its undiminished attachment, at this critical moment, to the Union and the Constitution. The resolutions may be found elsewhere in this paper. Two members were initiated, and the 9th of January was selected as the time for the annual ball.

Resignation of Assistant District-Attorney Hunt.—It is stated that Mr. Charles H. Hunt, who was appointed Assistant United States District-Attorney by the late Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, will resign his position in a few days. The illness of Mr. Sedgwick has devolved a large part of the duties of the office on Mr. Hunt during his entire term of service.

Beware of Pickpockets—Mr. S. E. Boyet, a manufacturer of lightning-rods, at No. 347 Broadway, had his pocket picked yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of the Jersey City Ferry, of a wallet containing $450 in New-York City bank-bills.

Found Dead.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a seaman, was found dead, yesterday morning, in an alley-way in Front-street, between Roosevelt and Dover streets, supposed to have been one leg broken, and is badly bruised.

Fire in West Thirty-eighth-street.—At 12 o'clock, yesterday noon, a trifling fire occurred in the dwelling No. 282 West Thirty-eighth-street, and causing an alarm for the Second District. A child of the occupant, Mr. Hemmel, was nearly suffocated.

Police Reports.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEF AND RECEIVER.

Vernon Jarboe, until recently a clerk in the hat-finishing establishment of Roberts & Cathell, No. 113 Broadway, but at present a shop-keeper at No. 66 Broadway, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen goods from his late employers. The merchants allege that, within a few years, they have lost from $2,000 to $4,000 worth of stock. Suspecting Jarboe, some months since, they questioned him on the subject, but the interview resulted in a conviction on their part that he was innocent. Their losses continuing, however, the services of Officers Flavin and Hillard were engaged. They discovered that Jarboe had been in the habit of selling goods to George Tobin, of No. 116 Division-street. A search of the premises occupied by Tobin resulted in the recovery of a large amount of the stolen goods, and both he and Jarboe were taken into custody, and committed by Justice Osborne for examination.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

Some clothing and a small quantity of cash were stolen yesterday from Mr. David Hillenberg, of No. 29 Christie-street. John Heitzman, a young German in his employ, was suspected, and Justice Brennan committed him to await an investigation of the matter.

UNSEXING HIMSELF.

On Thursday evening, a young Irishman, of effeminate appearance, named Patrick Kennedy, was arrested for promenading the street in female attire. In the course of the evening he had succeeded in swindling two old gentlemen, but they declined to appear against him. Justice Brennan, however, sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for six months as a vagrant.

A POCKET-BOOK SNATCHER.

Robert W. Crooks, of No. 136 Franklin-street, was paying for a drink at the saloon on the corner of Burling-slip and South-street. One Duffy, who stood near, snatched his wallet, which contained $90, and ran off, while a confederate, named James O'Hara, prevented the victim from pursuing the fugitive. O'Hara was subsequently arrested by Officers Sparks and Sheehan, and committed for examination by Justice Osborn. Duffy has not yet been found.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA.

Detective Rosch yesterday arrested Thomas O'Donnell, who acted as umpire in the late prize fight between Ned Price and Australian Kelly, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Humphrey, of Buffalo. Justice Osborn admitted the prisoner to bail in $500, to appear for trial in Buffalo on the first Monday in January. Five men who participated in the fight have thus far been arrested in this City, and have given sureties for their appearance to answer in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Buffalo.

ARREST FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

After the John Brown meeting had adjourned last evening, Jeremiah Larocque, a lawyer doing business in the Merchants' Exchange, was arrested for disorderly conduct and resisting the police. He was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where he was kept in the cells all night—Alderman Brady, who was sent for, refusing to interfere for his discharge.

Passing Uncurrent Money—An Error Corrected.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement appearing in one or two City papers, that I had offered or passed *counterfeit money*, namely, bills on the Colonial Bank of Toronto, Canada, is *utterly false*. It is true that I passed, or rather paid out, $5 of that bank's issue, but it ought also to be mentioned that when I received that money it was quoted in every bank-note reporter in this City at the rate of one-eighth per cent. discount only, and, of course, I received it as equal in value to any other funds now current. I may also say that the party who made the complaint is now satisfied of my thorough innocence in the matter, and has withdrawn the charge made against me.

Yours respectfully,
HORACE R. HOWLETT.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

THE BLANK RETURNS FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD—ANOTHER SET OF RETURNS PRESENTED—WHERE AND HOW THEY WERE WRITTEN—THE BOARD REFUSES TO RECEIVE THEM AND APPOINTS A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The Board of City Canvassers, yesterday, resumed its session at 9 A. M. The returns from the Twelfth Aldermanic District were canvassed, and some of those from the First, Third and Eleventh Aldermanic Districts were corrected.

A resolution designating the Times and other newspapers for the publication of the official canvass, was offered by Alderman Boole and laid over.

At a little after 1 o'clock the Board reached the special order—the further consideration of the action to be taken with regard to the blank return of the Canvassers of the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, (Thirteenth Aldermanic District) who, it will be remembered, charged their poll-clerks with drunkenness on Election day and incapacity, and declared that they themselves were intimidated by outsiders so that they were compelled to seal up their boxes and place them in the Station-house without canvassing the votes.

Alderman Seagrist asked the Board to postpone the subject until he had read the returns from the other Districts of the Twenty-second Ward. It was finally made the special order for 3 P. M. The returns from the other Districts of the Ward were canvassed, and the Board took a recess.

When the Board met again, at 3 P. M., Alderman Smith presented corrected returns from some of the Districts of the First Aldermanic District, and Alderman Lynes presented several from the Tenth District.

Alderman Darragh moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to serve a summons upon the Canvassers of the Fifth District of the Fourth Ward, directing them to appear and correct their returns, inasmuch as these Canvassers had failed so to do when requested by a Committee appointed for the purpose by the Board. The motion was carried.

Alderman Henry read a corrected return from the Third District.

The special order was then taken up.

Alderman Seagrist moved that the Board now canvass the returns from the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward.

Alderman Genet called on Alderman Seagrist for information in regard to this matter.

The President stated that the Clerk had received no returns from the District.

Alderman Seagrist recapitulated the history of the transaction, which was detailed in the Times of Monday. In reply to questions from Alderman Genet, Alderman Seagrist stated that the returns now presented (the Canvassers in the first instance presented a blank return) were made out in Judge Connolly's house, in Fiftieth-street, the day before, (Thursday,) and that they were the number of votes publicly declared at that house and at the place where the votes were polled. Of course they couldn't do it very loud. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said the Clerk refused to receive these returns.

Alderman Seagrist moved that the Board receive them.

Alderman Brady opposed the motion. He hoped the Canvassers of this City would not make the election franchise a farce.

Alderman Tuomey charged that the Police of the Ward were to blame for not permitting the canvassers to go to the Station-house and get the ballot-box, so as to go on with the canvass.

Alderman Starr thought another Committee should be appointed to investigate this matter further, and made a motion to that effect.

Alderman Seagrist said the Police had not interfered in the matter. They had only kept the ballot-boxes with the votes in them, and had them yet.

Alderman Stephens read the law with regard to the duties of canvassers, to show that the District Canvassers had not complied with it.

Alderman Genet enlarged upon the importance of establishing a proper precedent by the action to be taken with regard to this subject. He held that it was not in the power of the Board to disfranchise the voters in the District, by refusing to receive the returns here presented by the Canvassers of the District.

Alderman Bradley inquired whether the returns in question had been opened since the election night?

Alderman Seagrist said they had been opened that night, but not since; for they had been in the possession of the Police ever since.

Alderman Bradley opposed the reception of the returns, and he deemed that a refusal to receive them in this case would establish a healthy precedent, the effect of which would be to make the people watchful in preserving order at the polls, and securing the appointment of competent canvassers and clerks.

Alderman Peck wanted to know how the gentleman dared to presume to refuse to receive the returns presented by the duly constituted canvassers of the District, thereby disfranchising the voters of that District. He held that because improper canvassers might have been appointed, the people of the District should not suffer for it.

Alderman McSpedon took a similar view, but favored the appointment of a Committee to investigate the matter further and report the next day.

Alderman Owens charged that injustice was done last year in canvassing the returns by which Alexander Frear was declared elected Councilman. He was against receiving the returns.

Alderman Adams denied the charge of unfairness in last year's canvass, and opposed the reception of the returns.

After some further discussion and an unsuccessful motion to take a recess till next day, a vote was finally

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 651, Dec. 16, 1859.

23, 14, 28, 30, 42, 20, 1, 72, 10, 61, 53, 68.

Class No. 652. Dec. 16, 1859.

70, 29, 33, 16, 71, 61, 32, 36, 15, 8, 63, 38, 28, 25.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 16, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

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AT A
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined *to make a large reduction in their prices.*

FROM THIS TIME UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, to insure a large demand, and thus enable them to materially reduce their stock before the close of the year.

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CABINET FURNITURE,
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(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
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Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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FROM REV. DR. GEO. B. CHEEVER.
HELPER'S BOOK, SENATOR ASHLEY, &c.,
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GOV. WISE'S MESSAGE.
HOW TO SAVE THE UNION.
WHO IS DR. BREED, OF WASHINGTON?
HOLIDAY CALL AT THE BOOKSTORES.
FAMILY READING.
MY FRIEND MOSES.
LITTLE FOXES.
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JANUARY, 1860.
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ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.
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BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1859.
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WEEKLY JOURNAL OF HUMOR
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AND
ASSAILING THE WRONG,
wherever they may be found, without reference to the tender spots of any person or persons.

Its aim will be to instruct and amuse the public, while conveying sharp sermons and pungent lessons on all sorts of topics, to all sorts of people.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON IN A boys' boarding-school or charitable institution; the highest testimonials given; no objection to go South if the salary be good. Address, for two weeks, MATRON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young girl; no objection to make herself generally useful. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 353 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook and laundress, by a young Irish girl; understands all kinds of cooking and doing up fine clothes. Wages $6. Call at No. 244 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a competent person. Apply at her present employer's, No. 97 West 11th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Connected by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN about 20 years of age, in a mercantile house or office, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick and correct at figures. He has also been two years as law clerk, and would not object to a situation as such. Address T. C. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY AN active, steady and competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived for the last seven years. Apply at the private stable, rear of No. 33 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman gardener, who understands his business well; is accustomed to care of green-houses and has no objection to care horses and make himself generally useful. Address J. K., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUation, as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references. Address A. T., No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter, in a private family; is single, and can produce satisfactory reference from private service. Address J. M. K., Box 165 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STOCK-KEEPER or assistant salesman in a dry goods importing or commission house. Has had experience. Good references. Address T. R., Box No. 189 *Times* office.

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn. Good reference given; has had two years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 186 Wilkesbarre Post-office, Penn.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age; a good penman, and one capable of taking charge of a set of books by double entry. Salary about $500, with prospects of advancement. Address, with references, Box No. 1,485 Post-office.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED—A FIRST-class salesman in our cloth department. Inexperienced salesmen need not apply. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

SALESMEN WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen who can influence a large amount of promot paying trade. Apply to LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No 25 Park-place.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED IN A MEDIUM and fine goods cloth house. Address No. 752 New-York Post Office, stating salary required and giving real name.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one fully competent and willing to be useful and very kind to children, can find a home for years at No. 216 West 19th-st. None others need apply. Wages $7 per month.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN.—THOSE WHO ARE acquainted with the City, and can produce satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty, &c., can apply at the southwest corner of 34th-st. and 5th-av., from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO CAN bring City references for capability and cleanliness; will not be required to wash or iron. Apply this day and Monday, before 12 o'clock, at No. 116 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SMELTER TO TAKE charge of furnaces at a mine, and treat argentiferous galena; also, wanted, an experienced assistant and a stoker. Address Box No. 2,405 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN, who can influence a large trade. Apply at No. 72 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A TOY-STORE; also a boy. Apply at No. 870 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 280 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,

by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.

With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN,

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language and geographical position, and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by this Committee.

In compliance with the above request, which has received the signatures of nearly 20,000 names, a public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., at 7 o'clock

His Honor DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City, will preside.

COMMITTEE:

Jas. H. Beckman, Watts Sherman, Matthew Morgan,
Gerard Ballock, B. M. Whitlock, S. L. M. Barlow,
Joshua I. Henry, W. H. Appleton, Wilson G. Hunt,
E. E. Morgan, J. T. Soutter, James Brooks,
Henry Grinnell, John J. Astor, Jr., A. T. Stewart.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

Persons friendly to the cause, and willing to contribute to the expenses, will send to J. T. SOUTTER, Treasurer Bank of the Republic.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF MOSAIC LODGE No. 418 are hereby notified to attend a regular communication of said Lodge, to be held at their rooms, No. 132 Bowery, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. By order of the Lodge.

DAVID COCHRANE, W. M.
P. P. VANDERHOOF, Jr., Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward take pleasure in announcing the completion of the new School Building for the use of

WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,

Situated on 14th st., near 1st-av., and that the same will be formally opened and dedicated to school purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The building is one of the finest in the City, affording superior accommodation for a large number of pupils.

The teachers are well known for their efficiency and capacity, and are in every respect qualified for their responsible positions.

Pupils desirous of admission to either department may be registered prior to the opening of the school in 14th-st., by making application any day previous to the transfer on the 21st inst., at the school corner of 9th st. and 1st-av., or at the school in 14th-st., after the opening, to

WM. SMEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female Depart't.
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Department

COMMISSIONERS,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., SAMUEL CANTRELL.
INSPECTORS.
WM. HIBBARD, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. VANDERHOOF, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN LLOYD, SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ELISHA KELCHER, JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN, THOS. B. BARNABY.

NEW-YORK, December 10, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4-th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours distant from New-York, commences its 13th annual session Dec. 8, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars, address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO 346 BROADWAY.—A practical medium for the transaction of all business pertaining to Schools, Teachers and Pupils. References: Lowell Mason, Lowell Mason, Jr., Lowell Mason. Wanted—a teacher of music and modern languages; salary, $700 and board. Also, a lady teacher of piano, singing and French, to go to Pennsylvania; salary, $500 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.—$25 for board, furnished room, washing, fuel and common English, from Jan. 2 to close of Winter term. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y., for a catalogue, or consult A TEACHER, at No. 197 9-h av.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS. Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references. No. 43 West 13th st.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

EDUCATION ACQUIRED AT ALL AGES.—Efficient instruction in English, Classics, or French, at the residences of pupils, by an experienced Professor, graduate of Yale College, speaking French. Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 170 Bleecker-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—A select boarding-school for boys, Norwich town, Conn.; terms $50 per quarter. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall st., or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TO give instructions on the Piano, desires to receive a few addit onal pupils, whom she will teach at her own or their residence. Terms reasonable. References unexceptionable. Address Mrs. V., Box 3,307 Post-office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION to teach English. The highest testimonials given. Address, for one week, ENGLISH GOVERNESS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS AND housekeeper by a young German lady; best of references given. Address Box No. 814 Post office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 11th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."

Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.

Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of W. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

J. M PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.—Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 420 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $50, $80, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS.—ELEGANT and plain pianos, with full iron frame, with all modern improvements. The best inside pianos in the City, with patent dampers; fully warranted. Melodeons at less than wholesale prices. No. 857 Broadway, near 14th-st. $150 for a 6-octave piano, very little used.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction, guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 338 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 456 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS tenor singer, in a first-class quartette (Protestant) choir in this City. Address J. H. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.

The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.

The sale will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Until which time the Pictures will be on view
DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on 11th and 12th avs., and on 101st and 102d sts., and known as
THE ABBEY HOTEL PROPERTY,
By order of Samuel H. Adee, executor to the estate of Frederick Weber, deceased.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

11th-av.—Eight lots on the west side of 11th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., together with the two-story frame dwelling-house thereon. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

12th-av.—Eight lots on the east side of 12th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

101st-st.—Twenty-four lots on the north side of 101st-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

102d-st.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 102d-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

ALSO—All the right and title of the estate to the valuable water privilege lying between 12th and 13th avs.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
547 LOTS
on
BROADWAY AND THE HARLEM RIVER,
Extending from 211th to 218th sts.

In order to preserve the present first-class character of the neighborhood, this splendid farm, known as the farm of JOHN H. DYCKMAN, Esq., will be sold in parcels, containing from 6 to 32 lots each, with restrictions against nuisances of every kind. From 50 to 66 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 10 YEARS.

For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

Those who wish to see the property can take the Hudson River train from Chambers-st. for Tubby Hook Station at 7½ A. M., 20 minutes after 12, or 4 o'clock P. M., from 31st-st. half an hour later. Returning, the train stops at Tubby Hook 40 minutes after 10 o'clock A. M., 43 minutes after 4, and 44 minutes after 5. Time, 1 hour and 5 minutes.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF 149 LOTS ON RIDING LAND 9TH AVS., 112TH, 113TH AND 114TH STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Eighth-av.—15 lots, W. S., between 112th and 114th sts.

On Ninth-av.—22 lots, E. S., between 111th and 112th sts.

On One Hundred and Twelfth-st.—37 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

On One Hundred and Thirteenth-st.—48 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

On One Hundred and Fourteenth-st.—24 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

W. B. WESCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.
GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE and magnificent works of art, rich parlor suites, elegant rosewood piano-forte, &c.—the undersigned will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire contents of the house, comprising magnificent parlor suites in crimson brocade, splendid round piano-forte, mantel and pier mirrors two elegant étageres, rich bronzes, sumptuary, paintings, &c., with elegant chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, mattresses of bedding, rich carpets, dining-room furniture superb extension table, rich China table cutlery, silver-ware, rubs and crystal cut-glass, &c. Catalogues will be furnished purchasers on morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather. This sale is worthy of attention, as the furniture is all first-class, and to be peremptorily sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB SALE OF REAL FURS—THE FINEST QUALITY IN THE MARKET.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the finest and most genuine furs ever offered for sale by us, consisting of real sable capes, muffs and cuffs, all of natural colors; mink capes and half capes, muffs and cuffs, stone marten victorines and cuffs, all other furs. They are all warranted natural colors without exception, and made up in the best and neatest possible style for first-class sale only. Can be seen

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It treats on the *diseases* of both sexes and their cure. Price 25 cents; mailed free. Sold by the publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal,) New-York. The Doctor continues to be confidentially consulted, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR THE PEOPLE.
HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned, having used Prof. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

Rev. Wm. Hoemer, Editor of *The Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. F. H. Cressey, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn state Prison; Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.; Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorsett, Vt.; Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.; Hon. George Humphreys, New-York; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. R. H. Graham, Mullne, Ill.; Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; Jas. Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation.
No. 2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10—For Dyspepsia Pills—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11—For Female Irregularities, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14—Salt Rheum Pills—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15—Rheumatic Pills—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague Old misnamed Agues.
E.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas, the advantage of using the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which smitten lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book..... $5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain..... 4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book..... 2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book..... 1
Single numbered boxes, with directions..... 25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions..... 50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians. $15.

ALSO SPECIFICS.

For Asthma or Phthisic.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Ear-Discharges and Deafness.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Earache. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Scrofula.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

For General Debility.—Physical or Nervous Weakness—either the result of Sickness, excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Dropsy.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Sea Sickness.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Urinary Diseases.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

For Seminal Emissions.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full instructions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents: ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; or, THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE; its Duties, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædia; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert Dale Owen, Esq., M. D.

Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing

CHAS. KLINE & CO.,
Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

QUERUS'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERUS'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 16 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARONDE'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; a latest discovery in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmant and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure."—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 4,59 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, continues to give his personal attention to the Cure of that important Class of Diseases, Defects and Malformations to which the sexes are liable. His method of treatment, it is proper to state, is the modern Anti-Mercurial and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.—The subscriber's recently published work, entitled Practical Observations for Young Men, &c., may be had at most of the booksellers, or of the author. Price $1, U. S. postage included. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Hanson and Crosby sts., (No. 138 Crosby-st.,) hours 10½ to 5 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Croup, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Oleomonian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.

Fever and Ague and other Fevers cured like magic with India Chologogue, Dexbler's Periodic Pills, or Edwards' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 25 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kanedy's Discovery. Always at

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DR MAGNIN'S LUCIAN COCOADAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 228 Fulton-st., New-York.

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HEALTH BETTER THAN WEALTH.—AN old but true saying, quietly but surely proven by Dr. MORRIS, under whose invigorating treatment many sufferers have been restored to health and vigor; and to make the caption of this advertisement good, have handsomely paid for professional services which to them proved incalculably valuable. All chronic complaints treated with success. Consulting room, 572 Broadway, second door above Spring-st., No. 4 third floor. Hours, 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

EDWARD R. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS Invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE 62 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, TRAINS WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:10 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. Sumner, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. Sowne, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Hornlog, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Ex ra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M. On return, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars run to Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.: for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. For New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, of the City of New-York, and of Chicago, Illinois, consisting of THEODORE VAN BRUNT, CHARLES S. WATROUS and GEORGE F. VAN BRUNT, has been this day dissolved.

The business of the firm will be settled by the subscribers, to whom all their property, debts and effects have been assigned for the benefit of their creditors.

Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1859.

ELY HOPPOCK, } of New-York,
GEORGE N. SKYMOUR, }
NATHANIEL R. HARBECK, of Chicago,
Assignees.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of TAYLOR & TODD, has been, by mutual consent, dissolved. CHARLES H. TODD will continue to occupy store No 118 Chambers-st., and settle the business, and is alone authorized to use the name of firm.

Dated Dec. 12, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1859.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

42 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—IF YOU wish to have true information of your affairs through life, then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. ROEDER, through life, then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. ROEDER, the only true seer and gifted lady of information; the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Her office is at No. 43 Christopher-street.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,

R. H. Pearson, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

GOLDEN GATE,

R. L. Whiting, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
and leaving each port every 20 days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. Shufeldt, Commander,
will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled.

Freight received on the 20th. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

First Cabin.....$60 Steerage.....$25
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Worrell, Commander,

will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. & H. LAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—NEW-YORK AND U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Fomas, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

From New-Orleans.....$29 To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile..... 35 00 To Atlanta, Ga..... 23 00
To Montgomery..... 26 00 To Columbia, S. C.... 20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.... 30 00 To Charlotte, N. C.... 22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.... 33 50 To Fernandina, Fla.. 20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn. 27 00 To Jacksonville, Fla.. 21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.... 27 00 To Palatka..... 23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, R. Adams, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

Notice.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company's agent. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. Smith, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with meals, and passage to Washington.....$7 50

Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND SAVANNAH, GA.,
FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. F. Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $29; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 24; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Lt. Al. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22 at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $22; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessel, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $140; Second cabin, $80; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sydney Crowell,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. B. Lavfield,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Upper Canada.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Garvin, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 24th inst. Fare on either ship $15.

A. Heron, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HAINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE that has cleared $95,000 the last six years, and is now making money hourly, daily. The proprietor has another business to attend to, and cannot attend to both. It is only to know the place to be convinced of a fine opportunity for anybody to make a fortune, who will partially or fully attend to the business. It requires very little mental or physical exertion to conduct the concern, and can be attended to by a person of ordinary capacity, as completed is the enterprise systematized and established. $7,000 cash, and the balance in easy notes.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

$1,500.—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH THE above capital, more or less to take the half interest in a safe jobbing business of articles much used in house-furnishing, located in the lower part of the Bowery; rent low. The advertiser carries on a mechanical business, and can be contacted with the above. Address K. S., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE.—THE OLD-established Feed-store No. 39 Peck slip, for sale, a bargain, with the lease, stock and fixtures. Any one wishing to engage in that business, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Reason for selling is—the owner has other business. Inquire of D. COMBS, in the store.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,963 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $6,000 cash capital, to take an interest in a wholesale and retail fancy business, already established. The business pays ample profits, and can be very materially increased. Address IMPORTERS, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A COMPETENT MAN, thoroughly acquainted with the business department of a newspaper establishment, will be offered an opportunity to acquire a valuable interest. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Engines of 75, 30 and 10 horse-power. Boilers of 10, 12, 25 and 30 horse-power. Apply at the office of the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET.—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
Dec. 17,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOMES,
CALLED
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
THE CAST:

MR. JEFFERSON
AS
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, new overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally.

MR. JAMIESON
AS
Peter, an "old uncle" once the late Judge's body servant, but now "would to work as."

MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
AS
George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.

MRS. J. H. ALLEN
AS
Zo

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued Discussion of the Slavery Issue in the House.

Speeches of Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, and Mr. Simms, of Kentucky.

MORE BALLOTING FOR SPEAKER.

Action of the Democratic Caucus.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

The result of the first ballot for Speaker in the House, to-day, furnished no little amusement to those in the secret. Many of Mr. SHERMAN'S friends were alarmed for him, as they heard THADDEUS STEVENS and others vote for GILMER, while the Democrats were dumb with astonishment. What did it mean? No one seemed to know except those who were aware of the South American Caucus this morning. The Caucus, after consultation, determined to cast one more ballot for GILMER, after which, should he not receive thirty votes, they would vote for BOTELER, of Virginia, with the hope of raising his vote to thirty, when the Democrats were pledged to unite and elect. There was also a private arrangement, which was a good one, but was spoiled in its execution. Mr. GILMER was to receive thirty votes before being dropped, to enable him and his friends at home to charge the Democracy with preventing a Southern organization, by refusing to unite on him when he had a sufficient vote to elect. For this purpose the loan of a few votes for one ballot was easily negotiated, but unfortunately several were of the wrong stripe, and exposed the purpose in view. Who could be made to believe that STEVENS, MILLWARD, HICKMAN and MORRIS voted for GILMER in good faith? Nor can the Democrats be blamed for not voting for Mr. GILMER on the first ballot on which he should receive enough votes to elect. Who knew he was to receive them? To have made the movement effectual, the votes should have been engaged for at least two ballots. After one ballot, however, the voters fell back into their proper ranks. Democrats not understanding the movement, were seriously considering the proposition to drop BOCOCK and vote for GILMER on the next ballot.

This side-play serves to break the monotony of the proceedings.

The speech of Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, was a fine oratorical display, but fell without effect upon the House. The speeches now daily uttered may do for buncombe, but will avail nothing in the organization. Under the plurality rule alone can a Speaker be elected, and that secures Mr. SHERMAN'S triumph. It is only a question of time; and the delay must embarrass the Administration and the Democracy.

Mr. SIMMS' maiden speech induced several to remark that the mantle of CLAY had not fallen on his shoulders, but it was an earnest appeal in defence of the South.

The Senate Committee, to investigate the Harper's Ferry raid, are already preparing for action. A large number of distinguished gentlemen are on the list to be summoned before the Committee; and under the act of the Thirty-fourth Congress, compelling witnesses to testify, the investigations will take wide range. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

Mr. SHERMAN'S vote on the first trial to-day was reduced by some of those who have heretofore voted for him going over to Mr. GILMER, who was supported by Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Boteler, Bouligny, Brabson, Briggs, Bristow, Campbell, Davis of Maryland, Etheridge, Hale, Harris of Maryland, Haskin, Hatton, Hill, Junkin, Leach of North Carolina, Matlory, Maynard, Millward, Moore of Kentucky, Morehead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Nelson, Nixon, Pennington, Quarles, Schwartz, Scranton, Smith of North Carolina, Stevens, Stokes, Vance, Verree, Webster and Wood.

Those who voted for Mr. BOTELER, after Mr. GILMER withdrew from the canvass, are: Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Anderson of Missouri, Bouligny, Brabson, Briggs, Bristow, Dejarnette, Etheridge, Gilmer, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Hill, Leach of North Carolina, Mallory, Maynard, Moore of Kentucky, Nelson, Quarles, Smith of North Carolina, Stokes, Vance, Verree, Webster and Woodson.

The above vote explains the cause of the difference in the result in the two votes taken to-day, for SHERMAN and BOCOCK respectively. Such of the above-named as had before voted for SHERMAN, returned to his support after GILMER withdrew.

It has been erroneously stated that Mr. OLIN, who was absent on Friday, voted on Wednesday for Mr. GILMER. He then voted, as before, for Mr. SHERMAN. It is doubtless a typographical error, as it is all right in other papers.

Mr. VALLANDINGHAM was misunderstood by the Reporter yesterday. He said nothing about Slavery in the Territories.

The largely increased vote for Mr. GILMER to-day came from the Anti-Lecompton Democrats and the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Republicans elected on the People's Ticket. It was intended to test the Democratic members, who had thus the ability to elect a Southern man as Speaker if they wished. Mr. BOCOCK'S 86 votes, added to Mr. GILMER'S 36, would have made 122, being 8 more than enough to elect. But no Democrat voted for Mr. GILMER, and he at once withdrew his name. In the next vote Mr. SHERMAN had one more vote than ever before, but still lacked four of an election. The Republican members to-night are sanguine of success. They will adhere to Mr. SHERMAN inflexibly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, (Dem.,) it was resolved that till the election of a Speaker, the Clerk of the last House be authorized to exercise the power devolving on the Speaker for preserving order in the galleries and on the floor of the House, for the time being, under the rules of the last House; and that the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the like purpose, be under the direction of the Clerk.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the whole country were anxiously looking to the aspect of affairs here, and inquiring why we do not elect a Speaker. The reason was that the majority of the House were unwilling to place in that Chair an indorser of the infamous Helper book, and deem themselves justified in resisting his election by all fair and honorable means. He had nothing to say against Mr. SHERMAN personally, but referred to him politically, and cordially assented to the resolution that neither he, nor any other man who indorsed HELPER'S book, was fit to be Speaker. He believed it was a fatal error when the Missouri Compromise was accepted by the South, for it has only encouraged Northern aggressions against Slavery. He referred to Mr. HICKMAN as a renegade to his party. When he voted for Mr. GIDDINGS' motion to reject the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, every one supposed he would finally land on the Republican side. Although he has since claimed to be a Democrat, his vote yesterday for Mr. SHERMAN settled the question that he is no longer a Democrat. It had been sought to elect a Speaker by the plurality rule, which he believed unconstitutional, for the reason that none but a majority could elect a Speaker. It had been said that there are precedents for its adoption, but those times differed from the present. Mr. DANA had not refused, as had Mr. SHERMAN, to repudiate the infamous teachings of HELPER'S book,—the abolition of Slavery and servile insurrection. In reply to Mr. HICKMAN, he said that the South claimed the right to carry Slavery into common territories, and have it protected like other property by territorial law. The South, while denying the right of Congress or a Territorial Legislature to abolish, prohibit, or establish Slavery in the territories, did claim that it is the duty of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to protect it while there. He replied to Mr. NELSON—more, he said, in sorrow than in anger—and refuted the common cant that JACKSON put down Nullification by defeating South Carolina in her course at that period. That gentleman had spoken of the Union as more important than the Constitution, but those whom he (BONHAM) represented looked to every part of the Constitution as more important than the Union. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HICKMAN) had spoken of forcing the South back into the Union should she see proper to retire. But whenever it is found expedient to do so, the Union no longer exists. He said without hesitation, that on the election of Mr. SEWARD, or any other man who indorses, proclaims and holds the sentiments declared by Mr. SEWARD—call the party by what name you please—he was in favor of immediate disunion; and he thought he spoke the sentiments of his entire State. How could it be expected that Southern gentlemen would consent to the election of Mr. SHERMAN, who comes here reeking with the pollution of doctrines adverse to Southern interests? The resolution of Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, was proper, under these circumstances; and he warned gentlemen that they would preserve Slavery or perish in the attempt. His patriotism began at home, and he was for South Carolina against the world.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) (in explanation) denied that he ever said that any man who indorsed HELPER'S book was not fit to live.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) wanted the House to vote for Speaker, objecting to gentlemen sitting their five hours to ventilate their rhetoric. He gave notice that he should retire from the Hall whenever he was physically disabled from attendance on the session. If he could not get a pair, they would have to do without his vote.

The Clerk stated that, having been empowered by the House to suppress disorder, both on the floor and in the galleries, he should discharge that duty, but he hoped no case would arise compelling him to exercise the authority thus conferred.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said BROWN'S foray into Virginia had been followed by a crusade against the rights of the whole South. He would speak plainly, and tell gentlemen on the other side that from the very foundation of the Government there had been a diseased public sentiment in the Northern States on the subject of Slavery. He spoke of the continued aggressions of the Republican Party on the South. The Republicans number more than one hundred men on this floor—men of character and influence—who have sought on the stump and elsewhere to diffuse opinions practically leading to the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law, and bringing contempt on the Supreme Court, because it has declared that Congress has no power to restrict Slavery or exclude it from new territories. The balance of power in the United States Senate—once deemed a safeguard by the South—has been lost, and Northern preponderance will be still further increased by the admission of other new States. Nothing now is left between the South and her assailants but the Democratic Party and the Constitution of the United States as expounded by the Supreme Court. The Abolition party in the North having failed to reach Slavery in the South by direct legislation, have sought to overthrow it by insurrection—by poisoning the public mind; and by keeping up a constant theft and robbery on that species of property at the South, scattering incendiary documents throughout the land, and have elevated to high public trusts men who proclaim that there is an irrepressible conflict between slave and free labor. He was no disunionist, but would ask, Was there to be no limit to these assaults on the South? Were they to how their heads like a conquered province, and he despoiled of their property, without redress? If the Union is to be preserved, there must be a cessation of these wrongs on the South. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. HICKMAN'S remarks about the South violating compromises, and denied the charge. For forty years the South have remonstrated—time and again—and have all the time been yielding their constitutional rights. The Constitution was formed by Northern and Southern men. When it was signed, the former had the right to sell their slaves in the Southern States, and did so. The Southern men had a right to purchase those slaves of Northern men, and did so. Northern men took the money received for slaves and invested it in houses, lands, merchandize and commerce. To this day they have that property and the profits on it, and yet turn round and denounce the South, because they retain the property sold them by the North. At that time the ring of the cash was dearer to their hearts than the clank of the bondsman's chains were oppressive to their consciences. If there be in that burning lake, where hissing serpents and fiery dragons torment the damned, a place more fiery than all the rest, it should be reserved for those Northern fanatics who seek to scatter the seeds of sectionalism among brothers and friends, and with the torch of the incendiary in one hand, and the dagger of the assassin in the other, would invade even the capital of the nation, and amidst its fallen columns exult in the desolation they had caused. Unless the North ceased invading the rights of the South, they would be prepared to meet them at the cannon's mouth. For the last forty years they had submitted to these things for the sake of the Union. Although smarting under ten thousand wrongs, there was not a man in his district whose heart would not bleed to-day to hear the knell of the Federal Union. They were for the Union with the Constitution; for unless that were preserved, the Union was worthless, and worse than worthless. It was time to talk plainly, and he wanted no more dodging or subterfuges. The North has raised a tempest it cannot control. It has overleaped the Constitution of the country and the laws of the land. He doubted whether the regrets expressed on that side of the House for the Harper's Ferry raid were sincere, and predicted that the promises to the ear would be broken to the hope.

As a representative of a God-fearing, union, law-abiding people he entered his solemn protest against the ten thousand wrongs committed on the South. He charged the Republican Party as being the cause of these dangers hanging over the country. He was no alarmist—no disunionist. For the Union he would peril his life, but the shock must come, and if the fell calamity of disunion was upon them, he wanted to see his native South stand on the Constitution of his country, and like one man stand up in defence of its rights.

As a preliminary to voting for Speaker, the House was called.

The vote resulted:

Sherman	96	Gilmer	36
Bocock	86	Scattering	9
Whole number			237
Necessary for a choice			111

Another vote was anxiously demanded.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina (Dem.,) suggested an adjournment till Wednesday.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Am.,) withdrew his name as a candidate, and returned his thanks to his friends who had complimented him by their votes, and he felt in a no less degree complimented by the votes of gentlemen with whom he very much disagreed politically. He nominated Mr. BOTELER, and thought from the indications and corresponding action on the Democratic side that Mr. BOTELER could be elected Speaker. [Applause.]

The House again voted, with the following result:

Sherman	111	Boteler	25
Bocock	83	Scattering	9

The House then adjourned.

After the adjournment notice was read from the Clerk's desk of a Democratic Caucus to-night in the Hall.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. PRYOR, CRAIG, MONTGOMERY AND OTHERS—RESOLUTION TO SUSTAIN MR. BOCOCK.

The Democratic Congressional Caucus assembled last evening, in answer to the call read at the adjournment of the House.

The same officers officiated as at the former meeting.

After speeches by Messrs. COCHRANE, of New-York; MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania; COX, of Ohio and others, in favor of adhering to the present nominee, Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, suggested that, although he was perfectly satisfied with Mr. BOCOCK, he thought there might be votes added to their strength by selecting another name. Mr. CRAIG was not authorized to speak for that gentleman, and, therefore, made no motion. He would, however, suggest the name of Mr. MCLERNAND, of Illinois.

Mr. WHEATLY, of Delaware, replied that he believed the same objections would have been urged to Mr. MCLERNAND that were urged against Mr. BOCOCK, and the former been the Democratic nominee.

Mr. CRAIG also moved that a Committee of three be appointed to receive propositions from the minorities of the House, should they desire to make any.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, proposed offering a resolution against adopting the plurality rule.

The suggested resolution was not read.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, read a resolution to the effect that the Democratic Party would vote steadily for Mr. BOCOCK until that gentleman declined upon the floor of the House, or until another Caucus should be called.

Mr. MONTGOMERY made a powerful appeal to his Party to combine with the Southern Opposition and Anti-Lecompton men to elect any sound man among them, in order to defeat the Republicans, whenever they were all satisfied that Mr. BOCOCK could not be elected.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, thought it very unfair to ask that eighty-eight Democrats should go over to twenty-three South Americans or eight Anti-Lecompton Democrats; and if they desired to defeat the Republicans, it was their duty to select one of our own men. We could then harmonize.

After considerable conversational debate, which was participated in by Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio STEVENSON of Kentucky, WINSLOW of North Carolina, GARNETT of Virginia, and others, a motion was made and carried to adjourn, without action on any of the propositions submitted.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16.

A Democratic Caucus was held at the Capitol to-night. Mr. HOUSTON was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. COX and WAIGHT, of Tennessee, Secretaries. Fifty-eight members were present. On motion of Mr. RUFFIN, speeches were limited to five minutes. Mr. BOCOCK expressed his thanks to the Democratic members for their confidence in him, and his willingness to withdraw if the Caucus thought another man could get a larger vote.

Mr. WINSLOW spoke in favor of adhering to the nomination of Mr. BOCOCK. He preferred by far an Anti-Lecompton man to an American.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke against the plurality rule.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE was in favor of the Democrats maintaining their present position.

Mr. COX spoke to the same effect for the largest delegation of the North. He was unwilling to vote for any Know-Nothing, or any man supported by them, unless that man should be a Democrat. But he was willing, at the proper time, to vote for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, when it could be shown he could be elected.

Mr. MONTGOMERY took a different view, thinking there might be a union between the National men of the Americans and Democrats so effected as to crush out sectionalism. He thought it dangerous that Republicanism should have the patronage of the Capitol.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, made an earnest appeal to gentlemen to stand by Democratic principles and men. He would not ask Northern Democrats to make such a sacrifice as to vote for a South American.

Mr. GARNETT interrupted Mr. HARRIS by stating that members of the American Party had informed him that it was as willing to vote for Mr. BOCOCK as any other Democrat.

Mr. CRAIG, of Missouri, after some remarks, moved that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the minority of the House on the subject of organization.

Mr. BURNETT urged his view of the matter, and opposed the motion. He inquired, Who asked to confer with us, that we should have such a Committee? He moved an adherence to Mr. BOCOCK.

Mr. HINDMAN said he would never be transferred by a caucus to any one but a Democrat.

Mr. DE JARNETTE explained why he voted to-day for Mr. BOTELER. He thought he had voted for Mr. BOCOCK as long as there was a chance for him.

Mr. CLEMANS offered the following resolution, which was merely read for information:

Resolved, That it is our duty to adhere to the nomination heretofore made in caucus until such time as it is demonstrable that some other person can secure the whole vote recorded, and an additional vote, sufficient to elect him, and in that event the Committee heretofore appointed are hereby authorized to call another meeting, for the purpose of conferring together on the subject.

Mr. PRYOR, after some preliminary remarks, offered as a substitute Mr. CRAIG'S resolution, as follows:

That the members of this Conference persist in the support of the Democratic nominee for Speaker until his declination, or a conference of the party shall determine otherwise.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM concurred in what Messrs. COCHRANE and COX had said as to the sentiment of the North and West, on the subject of organizing.

Mr. PRYOR'S proposition was generally acceptable, but without a vote, Mr. CRAIG and others previously making speeches in favor of it, the Caucus adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

SECESSION AND ABOLITION RENEWING THEIR ALLIANCE—FIRE-EATERS PHOTOGRAPHED—ETCHING OF THE CANDIDATES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP—NEW PROJECTS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

It begins to be the conviction here, of all moderate men who pay heed to the signs of the political heavens, that the extreme men of the Southern secession school are laboring deliberately with the purpose of assisting the extreme Anti-Slavery wing of the Republican Party. On no other hypothesis can the speech made to-day by MARTIN L. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, be explained. In the course of a fiery stump speech denouncing Abolitionism, Mr. CRAWFORD took occasion to state that, on behalf of the entire Georgia delegation, he was authorized to announce that "Georgia would not submit to the election of a Republican President." This being hissed by the galleries and laughed at on the floor, he repeated it a second time with almost frantic vehemence.

Mr. CRAWFORD is a man of middle height and middle age, thin, red-bearded, with small, deep-set eyes, and broad but retreating forehead. His features are prominent, though not regularly aquiline, and his voice is of that coarse, uneven texture, which breaks into huskiness whenever strained beyond a certain point. Politically he acts with Senators IVERSON, CLAY, SLIDELL, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and all the Secession school. In the House of Representatives he is their mouth-piece, and no speech tending more to promote Republican interests could have been devised, than that of which he this day delivered himself.

It is the plan of these fire-eaters, as understood, to pursue a course likely to promote the election of a Republican Speaker and Republican President, and the more extreme the Republican candidates may be, the better will they suit the secession programme. It is in this way only that they see any hope for dissolving the Union, which interferes with their schemes of private ambition; and the motives actuating their line of policy are as well understood here in the inner circles, and as freely canvassed, as any other matters of public interest.

Senator C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Alabama, is certainly the most industrious, though not perhaps the most gifted, of the Southern men who have embarked in this enterprise. He is to a great extent a type man of his class—thin, wiry, large headed, with dark curly ringlets pushed back behind his ears, dark and small eyes closely set on each side of a sharp hooked nose, hollow and haggard cheeks, a full dark beard, great concentration of expression, and the capacity in his whole appearance to indicate intense and active hatreds working persistently forward to a settled point. He cannot be regarded as a great man, nor as one possessing the elements of greatness; but he is laborious, cultivated, eloquent, rhetorical—an intellectual wasp, treasuring up bitterness for months, and having the art to make the most studied efforts of his library appear the free, fierce flashes struck out in an impromptu debate.

The appearance of Senator SLIDELL suggests the higher order of conspirator in every lineament. He is a handsome and fresh-colored old man, with snow-white hair hanging in disordered profusion round a prominent though not conspicuous forehead. His eyes are weakened by incessant industry in his cause, and they have a quick, surreptitious way of glancing from under their drooping lids—much as if seeking to weigh the weakness of all other men, while concealing their own purpose.

In the same ranks, though on the floor of the Lower House, is ROGER A. PRYOR, who would seem to be desirous of losing as a Congressman all the reputation which he has gained as a journalist. Except that Mr. PRYOR is about two inches taller than HENRY WARD BEECHER, and not so stout, he might pass for the Brooklyn preacher's twin brother. The likeness in their cast of heads is unmistakable. Both have precisely the same style of features, and both dress from crown to boot in the same fashion of black clothing.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, is a man of thoroughly national and moderate views, a member of the greatest experience in the House, and one who is universally esteemed for the possession of sound judgment, good temper, great courtesy of manner and very decided ability. He is a tall and rather graceful man, of some forty-eight or fifty years of age, with aquiline features, a long face, brown side whiskers and imperial, mild gray eyes and a plentiful supply of dark chestnut-colored hair, arranged on his head with considerable adroitness. Of course, in the present controversy he has no opportunity to speak, but it is well understood that he is at any moment willing to sacrifice his personal aims to secure a compromise of all the interests not openly or secretly in league with the Republican party.

His chief rival, JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, is a man some ten years his junior, of middle height and nervous figure, with a fine square forehead, light brown hair, light beard shaven on the upper lip, large blue-ish eyes, prominent perceptive faculties, and features of the ordinary New-England mold, with a touch in them of bruniness, resolute will and subtilety. During each ballot, Mr. SHERMAN appears agitated, and attempts to conceal his nervousness by taking up a newspaper, which trembles in his hands as he holds it.

JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, the South American candidate, is a large and robust-looking man—much such a man as Senator TOOMBS in style—with dark thick hair bushing out on all sides of his head, full dark whiskers, curling up round his chin and cheeks, deep-set and laughing dark eyes, features irregular, and defying all classic models, but full of strength, and with a general air of good humor and slyness, good breeding and peace of mind, such as it does the eye good to rest upon in this hurried and agitated city.

There is talk that to-morrow some new man will be taken up—either that the Democrats will concentrate on GILMER, or that the South Americans and the five Anti-Lecompton men, who have not yet gone over to the Republicans, will coalesce on JOHN G. DAVIS, of Indiana, and present him to the Democrats as a compromise candidate. The speech of CRAWFORD to-day did the Republicans the service of knocking over to them HASKIN, HICKMAN and SWARTE, who, up to that point, had voted for each other. JOHN H. REYNOLDS is much distressed about his own position, being a national man in feelings, but under obligations to the Republicans, who assisted in his election to defeat CORNING. It is not improbable that Mr. REYNOLDS may cut the gordian-knot of his difficulties by resigning.

NOBODY.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new three-act piece, called "Distant Relations," was produced here last night, and enjoyed the favor of a very crowded and singularly one-sided audience. It is a coarse transcription of vulgar events, chiefly connected with an inferior class of boarding-houses, and perhaps true, but repulsive, and therefore inartistic. There can be no reason why the work should be called a comedy, and just as little why it should be called a play, for of characterization there is none, and of plot scarcely any. Still the fact of a dramatic entertainment of nearly three hours' duration, remains, and we will discuss it. A Southern gentleman, offended at the marriage of his nearest kith and kin, determined to seek his distant relations and bestow on them his riches. For this purpose he visits New-York; becomes disgusted with the inferiority of the species here; is reconciled to his son in consequence, and returns South in a highly philanthropic state of mind. The tendency of the play is to reconcile the white folks to the misfortune of their color, and to strengthen the negro in his commiseration for an inferior race. This is not altogether unjust, for the negro is decidedly the best character in the piece, with the exception of the newsboy, who in a spirit of brotherly compromise has one eye blacked. The patriotic sentiments of the author are creditable alike to his head and his heart. They are not absolutely fresh, but they are none the less useful for this reason.

The play has evidently been altered to suit the present appetite for Preserved Union. In its orginal form it was probably a tragedy, or a farce, or an opera; with the addition of a negro it has been converted into what is now—and that, according to the play-bill, is a comedy. Mr. BUANETT is the negro, and Master FRED. WREN the newsboy. It is superfluous to add that the latter is the smarter of the two. Master WREN made the hit of the evening, winning the Northern vote by his devotion to literature, and the Southern by the before-mentioned peculiarity in the tint of his eye. Seriously, the performance of this stripling was remarkable. We can afford to add that Mr. BUANETT was a very good, and not very tiresome "boy." Miss LAURA KEENE succeeded in giving a great deal of individuality to a repulsive part, and the other members of the company were quite up to the tremendous exigencies of the text.

It is as useless to deny the success of the piece as it is to attempt to explain its merits. Local pieces of all kinds are sure to enjoy a certain degree of prosperity, and this will be no exception to the rule. The author's name was not confided to the admiring audience.

MARRIED.

CARLETON—HALSEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at the late Dr. Alexander's Church, by Wm. Adams, D. D., GEORGE W. CARLETON to ELIZABETH HALSEY, daughter of M. G. Baldwin, Esq., all of this City.

HANFORD—RAYMOND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. E. L. Janes, WM. H. HANFORD, M. D., of Brooklyn, to Miss HATTIE RAYMOND, of Port Jervis, N. Y.

BAUM—VAN NAME.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, Major LYMAN L. BAUM, of New-York, to LORENA, youngest daughter of Capt. Moses Van Name, of Jersey City.

TANNER—DODD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 155 West 21st., by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, Mr. HENRY C. TANNER to Miss ELIZABETH W., daughter of John M. Dodd, Esq., all of this City.

ANDREE—FRANKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 15, by Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D., FRED. ANDREE to Miss N. ELIZABETH FRANKLIN, all of Brooklyn.

SPAIDS—HARRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Browne, Mr. T. E. SPAIDS, of Chesaco, Ill., and Miss KATE HARRIS, formerly of Watervile, N. Y.

SILLIMAN—PERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at Hansen-place Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. James H. Perry, CHAUNCEY M. SILLIMAN to MARGARET PERRY.

MORRISON—ARMS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. WM. T. MORRISON, of New-York City, to MARY E., daughter of Dr. ARMS, of the above place.

VREELAND—VREELAND.—At Fort Richmond, on Thursday, Dec. 15, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. ISRAEL VREELAND, Jr., to Miss MARY O. VREELAND, all of Staten Island.

DIED.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, WILLIAM BYERS, eldest son of James Morrison, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 63 7th-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, Mrs. ANNE O'SULLIVAN, relict of the late Dr. Eugene O'Sullivan.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Rev. James S., John S., and Dr. Richard J. O'Sullivan, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 9o'clock A. M., from St. Bridget's Church, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated.

WIGST.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, SARAH A. WIGHT, widow of the late Richard H. Wight, and daughter of the late Arnout Brown, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 157 Laurens-st., on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 16, JAMES WARREN, youngest son of Charles R. and Sarah A. Conklin, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 492 6th-av., on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TURNURE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, ANNIE, eldest daughter of John L. and Rachael Turnure, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 17, from No. 86 West 25th-st., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

ORVIS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 16, GEORGE HERBERT, infant son of Joseph U. and Mary E. Orvis, aged 1 year 3 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of his parents, No. 244 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The interment will take place in Troy on Monday, Dec. 19.

MCKIBBIN.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 16, suddenly, of disease of the heart, LUCY MCKIBBEN, widow of the late John S. McKibbin, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James and George S. McKibbin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 215 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-London papers please copy.

STEARNS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 15, AGNES A. STEARNS, widow of the late Gordis L. Stearns, Esq., in the 48th year of her age, after a short but severe illness.

Her friends, also the friends and acquaintances of her brother, J. Montraville Langworthy, and her brother-in-law E. H. Hathorne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice, at No. 1,018 Broadway.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 16, MARY P. HICKS, relict of the late Elias Hicks, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, E. W. Hicks, No. 371 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—In Williamsburgh, Thursday, Dec. 15, JENNIE MESEROLE, daughter of J. L. and Mary J. Marshall, aged 3 years 7 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place at No. 116 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTSON.—In Montreal, Canada, on Friday, Dec. 16, HENRY RAYMOND, only child of William and Elizabeth Robertson.

DEWEY.—At Kingsbridge, on Friday, Dec. 16, at the residence of George H. Peck, Miss CAROLINE C. DEWEY.

Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts., on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred at Greenwood. The friends of the family and of Howard E. Coats are invited to attend without further notice.

RAYMOND.—In Newark, Ohio, on Saturday, Dec. 10, of bronchial consumption, Mrs. MARY RAYMOND, widow of Nathaniel Raymond, formerly of Troy, N. Y., aged 77 years and 6 months.

Troy, N. Y., and Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

BURR.—At Dover, Iowa, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, in the 24th year of his age, BENJAMIN BURR, formerly of Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y.

CRIPPS.—At Market Harborough, England, on Friday, Nov. 25, WILLIAM HEYGATE CRIPPS, only son of William and Elizabeth Cripps, late of Bramcote, in the County of Nottingham, England, and now of this City, in the 17th year of his age.

☞ Boston papers will please copy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 16.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 1871	103	100 Reading R	b30 40⅞
1,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '75	96	400 do	40⅞
1,000 North C. St. 6s	97	100 do	b30 40⅝
21,000 Missouri St. 6s	83½	100 do	40⅝
5,000 do	s30 83½	100 do	40⅝
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	94½	100 M. S. & N. I. R	67
4,000 E. R. 1st M. 6s	92	100 Cleve. & Tol. R	s30 120⅛
1,000 E. R. Con. 6s '51	28	10 Panama Railroad	130⅝
1,000 Ill. Riv. R. 1st M.	104	100 do	s10 135⅛
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. 6s	84½	100 do	b30 135⅝
2,000 Ill. Freeland Bs.	90	150 do	s30 135
1,000 Cleve. & T. S. F. Bs	67½	100 do	s10 135
80 Phœnix Bank	108½	200 do	135
20 Bank of Commerce	99½	50 do	134⅞
200 Ind. & Ill. C. C.	b60 98	250 do	s10 134⅞
50 do	b10 90	50 do	s10 134⅞
5 do	95½	5 do	134
50 Cum. Coal Pref.	b30 12½	50 do	134⅝
100 Canton Company	17	100 Ill. Central R'd	60
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	76⅛	100 do	b60 60
175 do	76⅜	50 do	b30 60⅛
50 do	b30 76⅛	100 do	s15 59⅝
75 do	76⅛	300 do	59⅝
350 N. Y. Central R	78⅛	50 do	b30 59⅝
800 do	b30 78⅛	100 do	b60 59⅝
3,400 do	78⅛	200 do	59⅝
800 do	78⅛	100 do	s60 59⅝
250 do	78	100 do	s60 59
250 do	s30 78	600 Galena & Chic. R	66⅝
100 do	s10 78⅛	200 do	b30 66⅝
100 do	b60 78⅛	50 do	b10 66⅝
400 do	b60 78⅛	100 do	b60 66⅝
100 do	b10 78⅛	100 do	s30 66⅝
100 Erie Railroad	8½	13 do	66⅝
50 Hud. Riv. R	s60 42	50 Chic. & R. I. R	63¼
100 do	c42	100 do	s30 63⅝
200 Har. Railroad	9	100 do	b30 63⅝
5 Cleve. Col. & C. R.	94	100 do	63⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	103	100 Mich. Cen. R	s30 39⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s	90	100 do	39⅝
2,000 Virginia St. 6s	83¼	100 do	39⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	9⅝
1,000 M. & Fo. 2d M. B.	42	70 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	17⅝
5 Bank of Commerce	99	50 do	s60 17⅝
13 Artisans' Bank	80	100 Panama R	s15 134⅛
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 76	100 do	s30 134⅜
50 do	s10 76⅜	50 do	s60 134
50 do	s10 76⅜	50 do	134½
50 do	s10 76⅝	100 do	s60 134⅝
100 Canton Co	b3 17	100 do	b30 135
250 N. Y. Cen. R	s30 78	200 Ill. Central R	b30 59¾
600 do	78⅛	350 do	59⅝
50 do	s15 78	100 Clev. & Toledo R	19⅛
100 do	b60 78⅛	100 do	b10 19⅜
50 Hudson River R	42	13 Chic. & Rk. Is. R	64⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref	34⅞	100 do	63½
300 Reading R	40⅜		

FRIDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the heavy sales of New-York Central were continued from yesterday, making for the two days over 25,000 shares. The demand was firmer to-day, and quite equal to the supply, within 78@78¼ ₱ cent. Sales were made after the printed list this afternoon at 78¼ ₱ cent., and the final quotation left off at 78⅜@78½. No official explanation or figures in regard to the reasons or basis of the February Dividend, which was voted, sixty days in advance, on Wednesday night, have yet appeared from Albany. The decision seems to have been arrived at without particular reference to the December and January earnings, and the rate fixed at 3 ₱ c

The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

CONTINUED DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Speech of Mr. Larrabee, of Wisconsin.

Two More Ballots for Speaker.

Reconstruction of the Senate Committees.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The adjourned caucus of the Senate meets again to-morrow morning to settle definitely the distribution of the Committees. Some changes from the first programme were determined upon yesterday, and others are contemplated. It is rumored that Senator GREEN will decline the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee, with a view to having Senator DOUGLAS restored to his old position. The latter will not go South, but will in a week or two resume his seat in the Senate. It is expected that the caucus to-morrow will also consider the subject of nominating a Senate Printer.

The House continues at a stand-still, without the possibility of an organization, unless all the minorities can be united on MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) who may be put in nomination to-morrow by BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, (American,) or unless the Democrats should allow a vote on the plurality rule. Many of them favor this course, but enough will object to prevent the election for a long time.

Mr. GREENUP, a gentleman from Texas, who is now stopping at the National Hotel, was surprised yesterday at the return of his servant JANE, who was taken from him by force while he was making a visit at Niagara Falls last July. The girl gives a deplorable account of her ill-treatment by the Canadian free negroes. The marks upon her body show that she has received severe whippings. Eluding her captors, she reached the American side of the river, where she procured the means necessary to enable her to reach her master. She expresses great joy at her return home. The circumstances of her seizure were extensively noticed in the Northern journals at the time when it occurred.

Lieut. DUVAL has been dismissed from the Navy, and the sentenced passed upon him has been approved by the President. Q.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The members of the House of Representatives cannot get their pay till a Speaker is elected, his warrant on the treasury being necessary for that purpose. In the meantime, however, Mr. GLOSSBRENER, Sergeant-at-arms of the last House, has advanced to various members sums amounting in the aggregate to forty or fifty thousand dollars, which he has raised on his individual credit.

The Post-office Department states, for the information of editors, subscribers and Postmasters, that the method of addressing newspapers to subscribers by attaching to each copy of the paper a printed slip, containing, in addition to the name of the subscriber, the date when his subscription expires, and in some cases the amount due thereon, matter which forms no part of the address, and is neither a bill nor a receipt, is a violation of postal laws, and subjects each copy so addressed to letter postage.

The weekly California mail from New-Orleans, *via* Texas, is resumed, under the GIDDINGS and WOOD management, as heretofore.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Mr. LARRABEE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) sent to the Clerk's table a copy of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, from which the latter read the proceedings of a meeting purporting to be held by German adopted citizens, in which sympathy is expressed for JOHN BROWN, holding him up as noble-hearted and resolute, and fit to be held up like other champions of freedom for the imitation of mankind; also saying that adopted citizens are hostile to tyranny of every kind, including the institution of Slavery.

Mr. LARRABEE remarked that if any of his colleagues did not recognize that paper as Republican, let them say so. At his request an editorial was read from the same paper, in spirit with the proceedings of the meeting. He was satisfied that an honorable Senator from Wisconsin, [DOOLITTLE,] was mistaken when he said there was no newspaper in that State which supported and sustained JOHN BROWN's invasion of Virginia. He thought, however, that at the time, the fact to which he had just referred, had not been brought to Mr. DOOLITTLE's attention. He (LARRABEE) needed not to be informed, as he had been by the leading German citizens of Wisconsin, that such were not then assured us. He had been in the midst of them for fourteen years, and could say that more intelligent, loyal, and patriotic men were not living an the soil of the United States. They were sternly hostile to fanaticism and to sentiments of disunion and war on the South. He left it to be his duty to hurl back the accusations against that part of Wisconsin he had the honor to represent. He did not expect to say one word to the gentlemen on the other side to lead them to change their course, but he wished to appeal to the South Americans and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to join in preventing the election of the Republican candidate for Speaker. He was an Anti-Lecompton Democrat when that was a leading issue, but when any man takes a stand outside of his party organization, and yet claim to represent its principles, he does violence to the principles of his party. The Democrats of Wisconsin almost unanimously took ground against the Lecompton policy of the Administration, but from the day the English bill was adopted, they have considered this as a past issue, and there is now no disconnection between the Democrats of that State. In view of the approaching Presidential election of 1860, they could not afford to throw away time on past issues. When there are errors made by a party, the best way is not to join the opposition, but to stay inside the party, and there let your voice be heard. He was surprised to hear gentlemen charging the present Administration with corruption and extravagance. He thought the President entitled to all praise. No man should visit his mere personal slights on his party, because he might have been omitted in the paltry distribution of Federal office. They all agree that the Republican Party organization at the North is a purely sectional party, and that the inevitable result of the success of any sectional party in this country must be a rupture of the Union. This was the very state of things which WASHINGTON warned us against in his Farewell Address—a great party built on a geographical line. He thought Mr. SEWARD's remarks respecting the "irrepressible conflict" originated in his ambition to reach the Presidential Chair, thinking an appeal to sectional passions and prejudices the best way to reach it. He never had any doubt that the raid of JOHN BROWN was the legitimate effect of the teachings of the extreme section of the Republicans of the North—the teachings of the *Tribune*, WENDELL PHILLIPS and others. He had heretofore thought a dissolution of the Union impossible, but now ventured to say that if Northern men persist in their course, and the South react against the North, the dissolution of the Union will not be a question of time, but may be here now, and the first overt act may produce the calamity. Mr. LARRABEE then reviewed Mr. SEWARD's "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. He never heard, on this floor or on the stump, Republicans denouncing Abolition sentiments. It appeared to him that the conflict was not between different kinds of labor, but between different races of men. He did not believe in the unity of the human race. If the slaves were free, what could be done with them? The North don't want them.

As Mr. LARRABEE ceased speaking there was a general cry of "Mr. CLERK."

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rising to a personal explanation, said: That in the usually accurate and reliable reports of the New-York Press he found one or two errors in the summary of his speech on Thursday last. He was represented as having said that Mr. SHERMAN had not disavowed incendiary attacks upon Slavery in the States. He stated just the reverse. He did not say he was bound to the South and its institution of Slavery; but he did say that he was not a Southern man, but that within the Constitution and the Union, he was a Western sectionalist, and that he out himself off from both the North and the South.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that a vote be taken for Speaker.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) claimed the floor, which he, however, yielded to allow a vote to be taken.

The roll was then called, and the House proceeded to the ninth ballot for Speaker. The following was the result:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	111
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	85
Mr. Botelar, of Virginia, (Amer.,)	23
Scattering	9
Total vote	128
Necessary to a choice	115

Mr. BOULIGNY, [Amer.,) of Louisiana, nominated Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, as a candidate for Speaker.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, [Dem.,) a tenth ballot was taken, with this result:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	111
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	84
Mr. Botelar, of Virginia, (Amer.,)	15
Mr. Briggs, of New-York, (Amer.,)	9
Scattering	9

The House, on the result being declared, immediately adjourned, it being twenty minutes to three o'clock.

Our Washington Correspondence.

PORTRAITURE OF A BRACE OF SECESSIONISTS—THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—WILL THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION NOMINATE?—GENERAL ASPECTS OF POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, of South Carolina, who took the floor at the opening of the House of Representatives this morning, is a rather favorable-looking and healthy specimen of the Southern Fire-eater. He is tall, robust—probably about forty-five years of age—with an abundance of straight brown hair, just beginning to silver, light brown beard, only shaved on the upper lip, florid complexion, gray eyes, not particularly large, square forhead, and a small, prominent nose. As a speaker, he is strong, vebement, and accompanies his more excited passages by violent gesticulations of the arms, violent bendings and straightenings of the knees and violent shakings of the head. Having been one of those who originally opposed the Lecompton iniquity, it was thought that Mr. BONHAM might naturally be relied upon to sustain Judge DOUGLAS, who has been persecuted for the same cause. To-day, however, he took decided, though not virutent, ground against the "illustrious Senator from Illinois;" and though heretofore regarded as a very moderate man (for his section of the country,) his whole speech had a clear and unmistekable secession drift. He scouted the idea that the Federal Government could obtain power sufficient to arrest an organized and deliberate secession movement,—citing in illustration of this, that when Gen. JACKSON spoke of sending two thousand Federal troops to put down the nullifiers in South Carolina, the State which he proposed to invade had then "twenty-seven thousand chivelrous soldiers under arms," while FLOYD, then Governor of Virginia, declared that "before the two thousand troops of the National Government could reach South Carolina in such e ecuse, they would have to pass over the dead bodies of more than one hundred thousand Virginians." The special object, however, of Mr. BONHAM's speech was to assail the position taken by THOMAS A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee, one of the most honored South American leaders, while yet continually avoiding any direct provocation of Mr. NELSON's unrivaled sarcasm and analytical powers—NELSON's castigation of ROGER A. PRYOR, last week, having security him immunity from any disrespectful attack. Mr. BONHAM, to the surprise of most who knew him in the past, wound up his harangua by an emphatic and unequivocal indorsement of the position taken yesterday by CRAWFORD, of Georgia,—stating that As for one, and to the best of his belief the whole of South Carolina, would consider the election of SEWARD or any indorser of HELPER's book as a practical dissolution of the Union, "there and then."

JOHN S. MILLSON, of Virginia, who followed Mr. BONHAM on a personal explanation, is a small, rather thin but well-made man, with broad shoulders, fair end regular features, and a mass of crispy, light-brown hair, which forms a circular frame to his feminine and beardless face. He is a calm and temperate speaker, and in his blue eyes, softened address and suppressed omotions, there is much of the cultivated Saxon type.

SHERRARD CLEMENS, of Virginia, who was so seriously wounded in his late duel with O. JENNINGS WISE, limps into the House every day on crutches, and makes regular motions to have one vote taken in the early part of each day, so thet he can go home, being physically unable to stand the fatigue of a protracted session. He is a young man of good figure, and with decided force of character exhibited in his face. He has dark sleek hair, full, round foreheed, rather full cheeks, black whiskers, only shaved on the upper lip, (as appears to some extent the Southern fashion,) good dark eyes, rather close together, and rather passionate in their expression, and a nose which looks up to Heaven for justification. His voice is harsh and loud—not of a regular fibre; but he speaks fluently and with energy, his chief fault being an everlasting and irrapressible monace, which is revealed more in tone than in any words which could be directly taken hold of.

WM. E. SIMMS, of Kentucky, who obtained the floor after CLEMENS, is a tall, thin man, with a long bald head and equiline features, the want of hair above being compansated by a superfluity of whiskers, red and sandy, around his cheeks, chin and lower lip. On the sides and back of his head there is a vestige of the original growth in the shape of brown hair, a little inclined to curl. As a speaker he is decidedly on the order of the Western stump—appealing largely to the "blood and services of our common ancestry"—while his voice has a natural hoarseness and fierce huskiness of tone, which becomes more aggravated and less intelligible as his ideas become more soaring and extensive. Of course he, also, uses his fists to emphasize each sentence, and heads and then straightens his knees in much the manner of BONHAM, of South Carolina, previously described. Towards the close of his harangue he gave an elaborate and very fanciful picture of that place to which bad persons have finally to go—blazing lakes of sulphur, fiery dragons, beds of molten metals, and infernal firemen squirting flames through a hose-pipe. Having wrought this picture to a height with great oars and many artistic touches, he than hoped literally that "its hottest corner" might be reserved for the Northern fanatic who would attempt to pull down the pillars of some Corinthian structure, of which, however, he failed to give any specific or definite architectural plan. He is undoubtedly an earnest and honest man fresh from haranguing Kentucky audiences, and not yet tamed down to the point of addressing an educated assembly without making himself ridiculous. In some of his attitudes he is graceful and commanding; but his terrible ferocity of manner, and his attempts at supreme impressiveness by means of alternate shoutings and whisperings, only produce an effect hurtful to himself. He is, however, an enthusiastic and "gritty" man, evidently honest in his love of the Union and determined to let every one know that he condemns JOHN BROWN, and condemns the Southern Secessionists with equal vigor and persistency. Earthquakes, screaming eagles and harnessed lightnings are the familiar play-things of his eloquence; he towers up now and again so high as to be wholly out of sight to common sense; and though his challenge to his rival in their lele canvass might give him some pretension to be a fire-eater, he is much more emphatically a fire-disgorger, considered in the oratorical aspect.

SIMMS being relieved of his burden, and apparently feeling much better, sat down: and then the daily motion made by SHERRARD CLEMENS to have a *viva voce* vote for Speaker prevailed—with what result the telegraph has already informed you. Such is the chronicle of to-day. Excitement is gradually subsiding, as these daily splurgings of eloquence become more and more a matter of routine. Nevertheless, the galleries are thronged with attentive multitudes, and this morning the House had to confer Speaker-power on the Clerk for the preservation of order. The votings are extremely dull also—the only interest felt concentrating on the votes of HORACE F. CLARK, GARRETT B. ADRAIN, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, GEO. BRIGGS, and JOHN G. DAVIS of Indiana. It is feared and hoped, respectively, on each side of the House, that these gentlemen may at last change their votes to the Republican side, as HASKIN, SWARTS and HICKMAN did yesterday—the effect of which change would at once be to clout the Republican candidate. In the vote to-day, numbers of the Republicans went over to the Gilmer side—a compliment which it is expected the Gilmer men will return to-morrow by casting the necessary number of votes for SHERMAN's election. This makes it probable that if another ballot be taken this afternoon JOHN SHERMAN may be elected.

WASHINGTON, Friday Evening, Dec. 16, 1859.

There is to be a Democratic Caucus at the Capitol to-night, which may possibly do the Administration men some good, but which is much more likely to result in hurt to their hopes. It will have the effect of keeping prominently before the South Americans and Anti-Lecomptonites the *party* character of the contest in which the House is now engaged; and, consequently, all those who are not in the Caucus will be less inclined to vote for the Democratic candidate. If, however, the Democrats, satisfied that BOCOCK cannot unite the Anti-Republican vote, should decide en simply withdrawing him, without making any other nomination, the effect might very possibly be to concentrate the vote on JOHN G. DAVIS, of Indiana, JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, or some other representative occupying the like position of neutrality. ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, of Virginia, and THOMAS HARDEMAN, Jr., of Georgia, were both elected as Old Line Whigs, sound on the National question, and of good standing in the House. HARDEMAN has against him the objection, so far as the South Americans are concerned, that he never voted for their candidate, JOHN A. GILMER, who withdrew to-day in BOTELER's favor—Mr. HARDEMAN having voted steadily for his twin Whig, BOTELER, from the start. This, therefore, would be an objection, of greater or less force, to his receiving the South American vote as a compromise Anti-Republican candidate.

But the fact is that things are terribly mixed up here politically, and even the cohesive element of the House patronage looses much, if not all, its solidifying efficacy, in view of the mighty Presidential interests which are at stake in the contest. If the Republicans can, by any means, seize the organization and appoint Committees hostile to the powers that be, we may look, beyond doubt, for some public revelations which can be so turned and colored as to inflict injury on all Democratic aspirations. It is this consideration which compels the Administration men to contest the ground inch by inch, and rampart by rampart, for otherwise it would give them a good "cry" to have one of HELPER's indorsers put in the Chair, and bold the Republican Party responsible therefor before the conntry next Fall. Even this last possibility of advantage may be taken away from them to-morrow—some of the more cautious Republicans having to-day initiated a movement to substitute either THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, or WM. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, for the present candidate, JOHN SHERMAN. It is possible that CORWIN, and very probable that PENNINGTON, could at once receive the requisite number of South American votes—both being men, the latter more especially, somewhet identified with the American interest. *Per contra*, however, it is said that the extreme Anti-Slavery Republicans, such as OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, and certain of the Massachusetts delegates, would bolt from any candidate who had proclaimed that the Fugitive Slave Law, though obnoxious, should be obeyed while it remains on the Statute Books. This is the position held by both CORWIN and PENNINGTON, and thus it will be found that to every compromise candidate named, some objection of a like character can be started. The gentlemen who sit on the Clerk's left had better stand to their guns.

Serious doubts begin to be felt by many leading Democrats here as to whether the Charleston Convention will ever get so far as to cast the first ballot for a Presidential nominee. It is feared that the extreme Soulkern men may have strength enough to insist, when the Convention assembles, upon a new and revised platform, containing principles with which the delegates from the Free States dare not return to their constituencies and ask for support. The Georgia, South Caroline and Louisiana leaders are suspected of a design to send delegates who will demand the right of slave-transit through the Free States, (denied in the famous Lemmon case,) the reopening of the African Slave-trade, and Congressional intervention to protect slave property in the Territories. These demands, if made at all, will be indications of a deliberate resolve to break up the Convention without a nomination: and then Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN will stand a sad chance of holding in history the position of last President of the Union. These are only rumors and surmises, it is true; but the speech made yesterday by CRAWFORD, of Georgia, and that to-day by BONHAM, of South Carolina, give coherence and plausibility to the suggestions made.

The call for a Union meeting in New-York has excited a good deal of comment, and is hailed as the first sure indication of a brighter dawn in our sectional horizon by all the national men here who really desire to have the States remain in their present federation. The attack of the New-York *Herald* on the movement—on Tammany Hall for having originated it, and on Gov. SEYMOUR and JOHN A. DIX for having consented to speak thereat; and the additional fact that the twenty-thousand Union-loving and conservative signers of the Call had not sufficient confidence in the *Herald* to insert their advertisement therein,—all these things are regarded here by our Southern friends as significant indications of how the *Herald* really stands on the National question, and how it is regarded at home by those best able to judge of its motives. While it is careful to publish every frantic appeal to sectional hate and division, it has nothing but ridicule and bitter scorn for the "three or four thousand marchant princes" who are to form the "extraordinary, curious, wonderful, fascinating and suggestive assemblage" of next Monday evening at the Academy of Music! It pours out all the brutal contempt of its nature on these twenty thousand men of high standing and character, who propose to denounce the course of "JOHN BROWN and *all* his confederates," while "solamnly pledging themselves by their influence, by their example, and by their votes, to discountenance and oppose sentionalism in all its forms." For this "depraved affiliation" Tammany Hall is again attacked with envenomed ribaldry and malice by both the *Herald* and *Tribune*—these two papers having acted in concert, *first*, for the election of JOHN C. FREMONT; *secondly*, for the election of FERNANDO WOOD, and now, lastly, as the twin-organs for casting opprobrium and suspicion on the only movement now on foot which promises to be sufficiently wide-spread and conservative in character to uphold the just rights of all sections under our consolidated government!

But to drop this everlasting political topic, which appears to pervade here the very atmosphere in which we live. I wish you could give a hint to our Washington hotel keepers of the dissatisfaction generally felt and expressed amongst their guests at the slovenly and dilatory attendance which makes the table a misery, and any home feeling or sense of comfort impossible. Our meats and fishes, soups and sweets, come to us cold as the Administration, and tough as the conscience of a lobbyist. Our napkins are damp rags taken out of the wash about five minutes before being put on table. Our knives are as blunt as a middle-county Englishman's manners, and we are lucky if the fork with which we attempt to eat cold codfish does not give us some flavor of the pumpkin pie, for dissecting which it was used the day before by some other guest. Then the little luxuries of salt-spoons and finger-glasses are discarded; when you order roast beef, the chances are that in half an hour or so a plate of pig's petty-toes will be dropped with a crash before you, the waiter disappearing as if his life depended on your not seeing him,—and the trouble being that the rascal is generally successful. It is not every man in Washington—only Californian Congressmen, as I am told—who has the privilege of shooting waiters. Either this reserved right of the Eldorado men should be extended under rulings of the District to all other citizens, or the waiters at the various hooses should be brought under better discipline.

Among the distinguished strangers here, I notice Farmer ABEL, jovial and rotund, mellow as a dropping peach, sly as a dozen or two of Joey Bagstocks, hearty as a buck, broad as a barrel, musical (when you have the right key,) as an organ, and with a certain frank swagger and roll in his portly gait, by some deemed conclusive evidence of a Republican triumph in the pending Speakership. The lids of Farmer ABEL's eyes grow plumper and more wisely obscurative of the twinkling orbs beneath, when yon ask him his opinion as to how the strife will end. His fine, plump hands twiddle their fat fingers knowingly; his fine broad shoulders give keener and more sagacious shrugs. He is a peripatetic hogshead of political intrigue, dry to all outside barbarians; sometimes allowing a friendly reporter to insert a small gimlet for an occasional thimblefull of the cordial secrets within; but to your correspondent—who, as the Farmer well knows, has a horror of *all* journalism and journalists—the big bung is taken out, and the fluid elixir of Republican spirit is poured forth with a looseness that can be better imagined than described. He tells me the Republicans in Congress were never better disciplined; never before so confident of success; never so exhilarated and exuberant as now, in the calm and blissful prospect of the White House Canaan—flowing with double gloster cream and the concentrated essence of all Hymettian honeys, packed up in the various Departmental jars. The good Farmer's mouth fairly waters as he talks of them; his eyes open a little and emit the most comical flashes; his double chin gets a treble wrinkle in attempting to suppress his inward chuckles, cachinnations and the rib-ticklings of pleasant ideas. It is a good and profitable sight to see him and this first-rate notice is now given as a sort of binder and reminder of his promise, made last night, to have your correspondent appointed chief porringer-scourer in the Kitchen Cabinet, of which Farmer ABEL is to be the good-looking and high-minded chief cook.

Well! after all the world wags well enough for all practical purposes. It revolves and will revolve on its polar axis, whether Republicans or Democrats gain the day. No sudden success of the South Americans could change the markings of the Equatorial line; and even should the five Anti-Lecomptonites become suddenly successful, I have faith that ginger would still be hot in the mouth, home still the true seat of happiness, the fruits of the earth still sufficient for all human needs; top coats and mufflers would still warm us; social hops would not lose their vivacity; doctors would still kill as many as their custom is; and all things would remain pretty much as they were "before the deluge." This is the sense, or rather ark, which takes me ashore for the present; and next week, wind and weather permitting, your correspondent will go around and consult the female (always conservative) sentiment of the city on the question of whether we shall have a dissolution of the Union or not, should "an indorser of HELPER's book be elected President."

P. S.—10½ *o'clock P. M., 16th Dec.* 1859.—The Democratic Caucus has just resolved to adhere to THOS. S. BOCOCK as their candidate for Speaker, and to touch no South American candidate upon any terms. The Caucus adjourned under a very excited state of feeling, THOMAS B. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, protesting against the whole proceedings, on the ground that the Chairman, GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, gave the floor only to Southern men, excluding Mr. FLORENCE from speaking, although Mr. F., on four or five occasions, had legal claims to be heard. The same complaint was made by nearly every Northern man present, only JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, and COX and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, having been able to address the Caucus. The Southern men spoke with great after-dinner excitement, one member from Virginia fairly frothing at the mouth. All the rest of the proceedings will no doubt be sent to you by telegraph. NOBODY.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE.

THE REMAINS OF COOK, THE INSURGENT.

The Attempt of Cook and Coppic to Escape.

Interesting Historical Data.

The body of JOHN E. COOK, one of the four associates of JOHN BROWN, executed at Charlestown on Friday, was brought to Jersey City about midnight on Saturday, by ADAMS' EXPRESS.

It was at first designed to remove the remains to Williamsburgh in a hearse, but, fearing that public attention might be attracted, that vehicle was dispensed with, and an express wagon employed instead. Hon. WILLARD, of Indiana, and Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY brothers-in-law of the deceased, following in a carriage. By some oversight, a permit to take the body through the City had not been obtained, and the expressman was stopped at the Jersey City Ferry, with the warning that without complying with this formality he could not pass. Gov. WILLARD and Mr. CROWLEY however, gave the most positive assurances that the permit should be forthcoming in the morning, and they were then allowed to proceed to New-York. The same delay occurred at the Williamsburgh Ferry, but with the same result. Immediately upon its arrival the body, which was left precisely as it had been taken from the gallows, was conveyed to the undertaker's to be prepared for interment. Upon opening the coffin, the features of the deceased were found to be somewhat distorted from strangulation, and there was some extravasation of blood.

The fact of the arrival of the corpse in the city was very generally known, and hundreds of people, many of whom had been personally acquainted with the deceased while he was a resident of Williamsburgh, called at the undertaker's with the hope of seeing his remains; but the face was so much discolored that it was not thought advisable to expose it until the process of embalming had been completed, when it is hoped that all unnatural appearance will be removed. The body was dressed in a black suit, and had suspended to its neck a miniature of an only child of the deceased. Mrs. COOK, with her child, was stopping yesterday in Williamsburgh. It is but seventeen months since she was married, and her first acquaintance with the Northern relatives of her husband is at his grave. For obvious reasons she was not permitted to view the body yesterday.

So confident were the friends of COOK that Dr. POSTER's Church would be opened for the funeral services, that a circular was printed inviting different ministers and congregations to be present. Dr. POSTER himself was called upon, and expressed himself perfectly willing to preach the funeral sermon in his church, and desired to have the body brought thither. As Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY, brother-in-law of COOK, had been associated with the church for fifteen years, and had been a member of the consistory for that length of time, the family had no suspicion that any objection could be made to the contemplated services. The consistory held a meeting and passed a resolution to the effect that an undue excitement might be created, endangering the temporal and spiritual interests of the church, and it was afraid that it would be impossible to protect the church if it were opened for the purpose proposed, and it therefore could not consent to the measure. A counter proposition was submitted to the family to the effect that the consistory would consent to the obsequies in the church, if the body was not brought there. But to this the family would not consent. They wanted the body to be in the church, and there receive a Christian burial according to the customary forms. A third proposition was then made that the funeral services should take place in the church, and the body be taken there, but that the face of the deceased should not be exposed to public view.

To this the family objected, on the ground that they wanted to bury their relative as they would one of their own number, and as a man who had professed to die in the Christian faith. They only wished that the deceased should have paid him the last sad rites of the Christian Church, and felt exceedingly grieved that this privilege should be granted only on the conditions named, and that this refusal should come from a Church with which he was so nearly allied. They believed that there was very few in the congregation who would indorse the action of the consistory of the Church, and it would seem that Dr. POSTER himself had anticipated no trouble, as he not only had his sermon written, but had suggested the names of several gentlemen whom he desired to participate in the services.

This unexpected decision of the consistory caused much embarrassment to the family of the deceased—so little time was left to make the necessary arrangements; in the words of a near friend, "the blow was felt even more keenly than that of the unfortunate death of their relative."

After this refusal an effort was made to procure the New-England Church (Dr. TOMPKINS'), but it was understood that the consistory were opposed to granting the edifice for the purpose proposed. The South Baptist Church tendered the use of its hall, but the room was found to be too small. A number of gentlemen immediately came forward in this emergency, offering the bereaved family the use of their private houses, and it was finally determined to hold the funeral services at the residence of Mr. SAMUEL L. HARRIS, No. 114 South Ninth-street, Williamsburgh, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday. The remains will be conveyed to the Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. The coffin, which has been prepared, is made of rosewood. It is handsomely mounted with silver-headed screws, handles, &c. A silver-plate on the lid bears the following inscription:

JOHN E. COOK,
Died Dec. 16, 1859,
Aged 28 years.

The facts given above regarding the action of the Consistory of Dr. POSTER's Church were obtained from the friends of the deceased. A statement was published in the *Evangelist* of last week in which the Consistory explained and defended the course which it has taken.

The friends of the family place in contrast with the action taken by Dr. POSTER's Church the kind conduct of the Virginia authorities toward them. To Col. WASHINGTON, especially, they are very much indebted, for his assiduous attention while they were discharging their sad mission at Charlestown. They state that they would have found no difficulty in procuring the use of a church in Charlestown, where COOK was executed, for the performance of such services as they saw fit.

THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF COOK AND COPPIC.

COOK and COPPIC, after the failure of their attempt to escape from the Charlestown jail, drew up the following statement, which was handed to the correspondent of the Baltimore *American* for publication

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

Having been called upon to make a fair statement in regard to the ways and means of our breaking jail, we have agreed to do so from a sense of our duty to the Sheriff of the county, and jailor and jail-guard. We do not wish that any one should be unjustly censured on our account.

The principal implements with which we opened a passage through the wall of the jail was a Barlow knife and a screw which we took out of the bedstead. The knife was borrowed from one of the jail guards to cut a lemon with. We did not return it to him. He had no idea of any intention on our part to break out; neither did the Sheriff's jailor nor any of the guard have any knowledge of our plans.

We received no aid from any person or persons whatever. We had, as we supposed, removed all the brick except the last tier, several days ago, but on the evening previous to our breaking out, we found our mistake in regard to that matter. We had intended to go out on the evening that my sister and brother-in-law were here, but I knew that it would reflection them, and we postponed it—but I urged COPPIC to go, and I would remain, but he refused. We then concluded to wait.

I got a knife-blade from SHIELDS GREEN, and with that made some teeth in the Barlow knife, with which we sawed off our shackles. We had them all off the night previous to our getting out. COPPIC went out first and I followed. We then got up on the wall, when I was discovered, and shot at. The guard outside the wall immediately came up to the wall.

We saw there was no chance to escape, and as it was discovered that we had broken jail, we walked in deliberately and gave ourselves up to the Sheriff, Capt. AVIS, and the jail guard. There was no person or persons who aided us in our escape. This is true, so help us God. (Signed) JOHN E. COOK,
EDWIN COPPIC.

LETTERS FROM COOK TO HIS FAMILY.

TO HIS PARENTS.

CHARLESTON JAIL, Nov. 24, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR PARENTS: Your dear and welcome letter was received by your prodigal son, with that deep joy of which no words can tell. God bless you for all your kindness and your love. Never till now have I fully realized its depth and purity. Like gold tried in the furnace, it now shines more bright and pure than ever before. Should "Executive" clemency be granted, I shall hasten to your extended arms, and remembering all the past, live for the future to cheer and bless *you, as you* near the shadowy vale.

'Tis ties like these that bind *me here*, and make the fate to which I have been doomed seem so dark. 'Tis thoughts of my family and friends, that make the anguish of this hour. Aside from that I am joyous even in this prison cell. And had I a blessed hope beyond the future veil I should be more joyous still. But that may yet be gained. Often from this room the voice of prayer is rising for us to the Throne of God. We, too, add our humble supplications unto Him for mercy and for pardon. With such a hope the scaffold and the tomb alike, would seem but as the Drawbridge and the portal to Elysian joys, or, like the dark night that first must pass ere we can see the golden sunlight of the morning shine.

I have not heard from ASHBALL for several days. I am looking for him daily to return. Gov. WISE was here last Monday. I was in hopes he would have come in to see me, and I heard he was going to, but he did not.

ASHBEL staid several day in Washington, and I heard left there Sunday morning for Richmond, and therefore must have passed Gov. WISE on the road. Gov. WISE returned to Richmond last Tuesday evening.

We are as comfortable as we can be under the circumstances. The jeiler, Mr. JOHN AVIS, is a brave and noble hearted man, and has had a great many inquisitions thrown out about him on account of his humanity to us. Sheriff CAMPBELL, too, is kind and obliging. In fact, we think very highly of all our attendants in our prison.

But if this boon should be denied me, then I trust that we may meet where the pain, the woe and tears of earth come not to dim the spirits radiant and eternal joy.

For your prayers and your love, as well as the prayers and sympathies of all my friends, I have no words to thank you and them. Pray for me still; pray for me ever, till life's hours are ended, and its work is done. But it is time this was in the office, so I must close. Excuse the brevity of this. I will write more next time. Give my love to all my relatives and friends, and for yourself accept the deep love and penitence of your wayward, erring son,

JOHN E. COOK.

P. S.—Write me on the reception of this. Direct to care of Sheriff CAMPBELL. Tell aunt FANNY to write to me. J. E. COOK.

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Nov. 25, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR PARENTS: Once more I sit me down to write a few brief lines to you. To you, who have ever been so kind, so fond and true to me, who, like the prodigal son of old, has strayed alike from your councils and your firesides. It is only by such hours as these I am passing now, that e straying, erring child can learn the full depth of your love and affection, and its priceless worth.

Confined within these solid walls I am looking back over the past and forward to the unknown future. Though it may seem dark to me now, yet, through the gloom, perhaps, is dawning the light of a higher and better life. The decrees of an *Allwise* Providence are inscrutable to mortal vision, yet we know that they are ordered for wise ends and purposes; that from the darkness, light full oft may spring, and from our grief may burst pure streams of joy. And so I hope, even now from the night which hangs around us like a pall may spring the bright radiance of the risen day. Do not think of the means which God has taken for the accomplishment of his purposes. Oh, were it not for my *wife* and *child*, and for you and others to whom I know my death would bring deep sadness, gloom and care, I could meet my doom unmurmuringly.

You have just passed your Thanksgiving. Would that I could have been with you! But I must close. Give my love to all my relatives, and my kind regards to all inquiring friends. Write me a long letter on the reception of this, and let me know what is transpiring in Haddam. Accept my love. Tell Aunt FANNY to write to me. Tell VIRGINIA to keep up her spirits, and that all may yet be well.

My companion, EDWIN COPPIC, and myself are cheerful in our confinement. There are about 1,000 troops stationed at this place, with 7 pieces of cannon.

Remember me to all my friends and acquaintences. Good bye. I remain, as ever, your affectionate son,

J. E. COOK.

TO HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Va., Nov. 25, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR WIFE AND CHILD: Again to *you* my thoughts are turning; again in memory wandering to my boyhood's home, with all its scenes of youthful joy, where thou art dwelling now. To the fond parents who watched so tenderly over my infant years, who reared me with such kindly care, my thoughts are also going. Oh, I see you now, with memory's eye, around my childhood's happy hearth, with saddened hearts and faces, while you think upon the wanderer here. Yes, dearest of my heart, with fancy's eye I see you now an inmate of my boyhood's home. And at the hour of prayer, I see you listening to those words of supplication to the throne of an Eternal God, which I so oft in happier hours gone by, have heard. Oh! would that I could join you now in worship, could hear again a father's voice poured forth in prayer.

Those days have gone, youth's golden stream has floated on to the wide ocean of Eternity, and my boyhood's dreams have sped them with those flying hours. They have passed *forever*, yet have left their happy memories and their vain regrets. Each have their monuments on which I now can gaze. Though now confined within these prison walls, I still have hopes that we again may meet; that through Executive clemency I may again behold the dear scenes of my boyhood's home; that I may again see our *child*, and clasp its mother to my yearning heart; that I once more may feel *thy* warm kiss on my lips, and read within thine eye affection all untold; that I may know once more a mother's *dear caress*, receive a father's *welcome*, and the embraces of my sisters and my brothers; to meet once more in joy around the social hearth of my childhood's home; to see the companions and playmates of my youth, and hear their voices of welcome to those dear familiar scenes; to bury my evening hours in Lethe's stream, and in the future live for thee and Heaven.

But if stern fate should decree that I must die, I hope that *we may meet* amid the radiance of eternal homes. If so, then *all is well.*

If upon this earth we're parted,
Never more to meet below,
Meet me, Oh thou broken-hearted,
In that world to which I go.

In that world where time unending,
Sweeps in glory bright along,
Where no shadows there are blending,
And no discord in the song.

Where the Saviour's flocks are resting,
By that river bright and fair,
And immortal glory cresting
Every head that enters there;

Where the anthem loud is pealing
Songs of praise to Him above;
Where the seraph band are kneeling,
'Mid the radiance of the Throne:

There at last I hope to meet thee,
Never, never more to part;
In those happy bowers to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear shall start,

And again in Heaven united,
'Mid those fair Elysian bowers,
We'll perfect the love we plighted,
In this darkened world of ours.

Then look forward to that meeting,
Which shall know no blight or woe—
That eternal, joyous greeting,
'Mid Elysian's endless flow.

God grant that such may be our destiny. Then though the dark shadows of earth fall gloomily around us, yet with the eye of hope we then can gaze upon the dawning of that brighter morrow, that shall know no cloud or shadows, nor no sunset hours. Place your trust in Him who died that we might live, and I will do the same. Then through the darkness and gloom of our earthly probation, the light of Heaven will beam more clear and bright upon us. And, oh! train *our dear boy in the path of virtue and of Heaven.* Kiss him oft for me; and in the light of his blue eyes, remember mine. Accept my love for you and him. Give my love to my parents and relatives. Write soon. Good-bye, and may God be with you, is the prayer of your devoted husband,

JOHN E. COOK.

LETTER FROM FRED. DOUGLASS.

The last number of *Frederick Douglass' Paper* contains a letter from the fugitive editor, who has arrived safely in England. DOUGLASS confesses that

Saturday relating to the correspondence between four gentlemen in Liverpool and the Emperor of the French. It is stated, however, that the letter in question was written by the four gentlemen while enjoying the pleasures of a 'full board' one evening, abont a fortnight since. Nothing serious was dreamt of—the letter was posted, but a reply was never anticipated. A copy was not even kept, and the whole matter was looked upon as a good joke. The conduct of the writers of the letter to the Emperor was met with a hearty denunciation by nearly all the local papers.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE LETTER.

From the London Times, Dec. 6.

The Roman satirist said that in his age of the world the rarest thing was simplicity. Had he lived in our times he would have thought differently. Only imagine four persons not country clergymen, not young ladies at a boarding-school, not aged spinsters in a country village, but four British merchants, residing in the thriving town of Liverpool, men who had seen the rise, the culmination, and the fall of Mr. Oliver, men who remembered the glory and the reverses of the Borough Bank, men who have held bills which were dishonored, proved debts on bankrupt estates, and written off to profit and loss the obligations of a debtor who had too suddenly departed on e tour to the Western States of America—imagine, we say, such men as these gravely sitting down to ask the Emperor of the French his intentions about England, in the modest confidence, first, that they would get an answer, and secondly, that this answer would be such as would give consolation to their apprehensions? These worthy men were, doubtless, distracted between the wish to embark on some promising speculation, and the fear that the course of its prosperity might be abruptly cut short by the information that all the world was in arms. Having observed that the statements of mankind were always implicitly to be relied upon as to the state of their own affairs and their own intentions, that nobody ever asserted himself to be prosperous when on the brink of ruin, or sought in any way to play upon the credulity of his neighbors, they went straight to the Emperor of the French, and asked him, as some stern father or fiery brother might do a fickle suitor, what were his intentions with regard to England. Fact has her heroes as well as fiction, and posterity will be very unjust if it do not place Messrs. Shaw, Mellor, Irving and Blackwell on the same pedestal as Messrs Palmerston. We wonder what answer these gentlemen supposed they would receive. If the Emperor really meant them and their little speculations no harm, and condescended to answer at all, he was sure to answer that "his intentions were honorable." If, on the other hand, the Emperor Napoleon really did nourish the dark designs which they suspected, he could still give no other answer, unless he were so peculiarly constituted as to allow his deepest plans to be drawn from him by the curiosity of an unauthorized querist. In neither case was it possible that they could gain any other satisfaction than that of receiving a letter from a real Emperor, tossing up for the original, and having three photographs made for the unsuccessful competitors.

The good-nature and courtesy of the Emperor heve given them an answer, and his discretion has given them such an answer as alone they could expect to receive. The Emperor's intentions towards England are honorable, the projected alliance will be carried out to the letter, and there is no occasion for the friends of the lady to trouble themselves further about the matter. M. Mocquard, whose very name is suggestive of grave irony, seems to be not a little perplexed between the importance of such a communication and a slight sense of the ludicrous. Such a step, he thinks, could only be prompted by feelings absolutely contradictory when applied to the same objects—great fear and great confidence. If they did not fear the Emperor of the French, there was no occasion to catechize him as to his intentions, and the very confidence implied in such an act negatived the fear which alone could excuse its presumption. M. Mocquard gravely tells the merchants of Liverpool that they were in a condition to answer their own question for themselves, and this is quite true, since, as we have shown, it was impossible that the question should receive any but one answer. If ever the Emperor of the French shall see fit to make an open declaration of hostilities to this country, such a manifesto is scarcely likely to be contained in a letter to four Liverpool merchants. It is not the habit of great potentates to wear their hearts upon their sleeves, nor encourage daws to peck at them. Having, probably, formed a not very lofty conception of the abilities of his interrogators, M. Mocquard informs them that they are possessed by an epidemic, that they have been victims of the most chimerical alarms, and there has not been an act or a word of the Emperor which could permit a doubt of his sentiments and consequently of his intentions, towards this country. We are forcibly struck by the spectacle of the most powerful sovereign in the world thus stooping to defend himself from the suspicions of four obscure persons perfectly unknown to him, and of whose judgment he cannot possibly have formed any very exalted estimate; and when we consider the deference to opinion in this country, and the sincere wish to conciliate which such a declaration displays, we cannot be so uncourteous as to enter upon the inquiry which the Emperor challenges, and rigorously to investigate whether it be true that no act or word of his has given occasion for the present epidemic, as he calls it, or whether the present attitude of the English nation be the result of a chimera or a dresm.

We will not, we say, question the past acts and words, nor the present intentions, of the Emperor. Whatever may have been his reasons for deciding that France should look unfavorably on this country, we are quite convinced—and the letter that we are considering would alone be sufficient proof—that it is not the wish of the Emperor at the present moment to stir up any degree of ill-feeling between France and England. We are well pleased with the assurance, and accept the gifts of the present hour without inquiring too curiously into the future. But when we are told that what has been will continue to be, and are referred for a proof of the assertion to the present Chinese Expedition, we cannot accept the draft thus drawn upon our confidence. What is, we know; what will be, we cannot presume to penetrate. Twelve months ago Europe slept in profound peace and tranquility. We knew it and we felt it, but we knew not how long it would last, and did not presume to prophecy. It was well we did not, for on the first day of the new year the sound of approaching battle made itself distinctly heard from Paris throughout every part of Europe. The voice of the Emperor dispelled in a moment "the epidemic" of confidence and the chimera of tranquillity, and the blood of a hundred thousand brave men has flowed in vain indeed, if it does not teach us this lesson—to make the most possible of the present, and trust the least possible to the future. We have profited by the lesson. Like the merchants of Liverpool, we require some security beyond that which the present state of affairs affords us. They seek that security in assurances which they have extracted from the Secretary of the French Emperor. We seek it, and we doubt not shall find it, in the summons which has gone through the land—a summons so nobly answered—calling upon our youth to arm in its defence. M. Mocquard tells us that great nations should appreciate, but not fear each other. We do appreciate, and we do not fear. But if the greatness of a neighboring nation be not to us a cause of fear, it is as little a ground of confidence. Greatness is power, and the mere possession of power affords no guarantee for the manner in which it will be employed. The present Government of France disposes of resources so vast, so concentrated, so easily available, that nothing but a conduct of the most uniformly pacific and moderate character can exempt its neighbors from the absolute duty and necessity of providing for the moment when those enormous resources may be turned against them. It is good to have confidence in the Emperor; it is better to have confidence in ourselves. The best men and the best nations are none the worse for the absence of temptation, and such a prize as England, with nothing but her confidence and good intentions to protect her, is too strong a temptation to be wilfully thrown in the way even of the most exalted virtue.

We cannot take leave of this subject without expressing the hope that the cheap notoriety purchased by these Liverpool gentlemen will not inspire others with the desire to imitate what we consider a very bad example. The respect due to the Emperor of the French, as the head of a great nation, renders it improper that he should be approached by the subjects of another Power, except through the agency of their own Government; and the respect due by every Englishman to his own Government should prevent him from rudely setting it aside and entering into communication with a foreign Government without the consent and approbation of his Sovereign. And we may add that the respect due from every gentleman to himself should prevent him from making advances unbecoming his rank and situation, from intruding himself upon the notice of his superiors, and from exhibiting in the face of all Europe an amount of simplicity, to call it by no harsher name, which reflects no credit on himself, nor on the nation of which he volunteers to be the representative.

STATE OF FEELING IN FRANCE.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent says: "Confidence has been somewhat restored in commercial circles within the last few days. The circular of M. Billault, recommending moderation to the French Press, has produced an excellent effect, and the announcement of a European Congress has, in some measure, calmed the fears of disturbances in Central Italy."

THE GENERAL CONGRESS.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS—WHO WILL BE PRESENT.

The *Morning Post* says: "It is decided that the Congress will assemble at Paris on the 5th January."

It is certain that England has agreed to the proposal that the Congress shall be held in Paris.

Among the Powers which have already sent in their adhesion, are Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia.

The *Patrie*, of the 5th, says: "We are assured that most of the European Powers have given in their adhesion to the Congress."

A dispatch dated at Rome on the 2d, says:

"The report that the Pope had already consented to be represented at the approaching Congress, and that His Holiness had appointed Cardinal Antonelli First Plenipotentiary, is without foundation."

The principal representatives of the four great Continental Powers will, it is reported, be the following:

Russia—Prince Gortschakoff.
Austria—Count Rechberg.
France—Count Walewski.
Prussia—Baron Schleinitz.

Marshal de la Rosa will represent Spain. Al the Powers will be represented by two plenipotentiaries.

The *Opinione* of Turin confidently points to Count Cavour as the probable first representative of Sardinia. A later dispatch, however, says: "There is every reason to believe that the King would so far yield to the wishes of France as not to send M. Cavour, who is very distasteful to his former friends, as Plenipotentiary to the Congress. It is probable that Count Arese, a personal friend of the Emperor, will be named to represent Sardinia as first Plenipotentiary."

LORD COWLEY, NOT LORD PALMERSTON, TO REPRESENT ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

We regret to learn that after a full discussion of the subject by the Cabinet, it has been determined that Lord Palmerston shall not attend the Congress as the Plenipotentiary of England. We had hoped that the obvious advantages resulting from the Premier's representation of this country would have outweighed the inconvenience of his absence at an important time. However, the original plan is to be carried out, and Lord Cowley will attend to explain, and—es far as possible—enforce, the views of his Government among the Plenipotentiaries. It need not be said that the reasons which have dissuaded the Government from parting with their chief have reference to the very important business which must be transacted on the meeting of Parliament. The Congress assembles nominally on the 5th of January, but for practical and real business not earlier probably than the 15th, while Parliament meets earlier than usual—namely, on the 24th. Lord Palmerston must, then, either be absent during the earlier part of the session, or there must be a change of Plenipotentiaries, which would certainly be worse than leaving everything to Lord Cowley from the beginning. We had anticipated the probability that the Government would be able to bring forward its minor measures at the outset of the session, and that the Reform Bill and other important business might be deferred until the return of the Premier. Ministers have, however, thought that this would not be consistent with their duty, and we have no wish to differ from them on a matter respecting which they are the best judges. We only hope that the early day fixed for the meeting of Parliament, and the determination of Lord Palmerston to be present at his post, indicate that the legislative business of the country is to be prosecuted vigorously and steadily. The two Houses have, indeed, long arrears to make up. For three years running we have had Ministerial crises; and though in 1857 some measures were carried through by delaying the prorogation till the very end of August, yet this was an expedient which Parliamentary nature could hardly bear, and it has not been repeated. The Sessions of 1858 and 1859 have produced hardly anything, and there remain for next year the great question of the Reform Bill, the amendment of the Bankruptcy Law, and of the laws relating to the tenure and the transfer of land, important questions connected with the national defences, and the ever-pressing subject of our financial system. If the wisdom and vigor of the Government and the patriotism of the Opposition allow these matters to be settled, we may perhaps be reconciled to the thought that England has lost some opportunity of extending her principles on the Continent, and that she has failed to play in a general Congress that high part which belongs to her.

We doubt not, however, that a part of the public will learn with a kind of satisfaction that no Plenipotentiary is to be "dispatched" to Paris, but that Lord Cowley, being already there, merely attends as the representative of England, and makes our adhesion to the Congress as little conspicuous as possible. They will be glad, after all, it comes to this,—that England, merely out of international courtesy, puts in an appearance, and leaves Italian affairs to be settled by those more immediately concerned. The doctrine of non-interference, they will say, to be possible must be complete. It is impossible that a country which sets out by saying that in no possible case will it interfere forcibly in Italian affairs can have the influence of those who are always ready to march an army into the plain of the Po; and, conversely, if England assumes it as necessary to her position that she should have a hand in regulating Italian destiny, it is certain that a time will come when she will be tempted to enforce her logic by a movement of the Mediterranean squadron, or, perhaps, the dispatch of a few thousand troops. But these arguments, though reasonable enough, prove too much. They bring us to a conclusion which finds favor with many sensible men—that we should not join the Congress at all. If we have nothing to do with Italy, and if the policy which the nation enforced on its Government a few months since be the true one, no Plenipotentiary of England should sit in this Council of European diplomatists. As they fought without us, and must peace without us, so let them make up without us the quarrels between petty despots and their subjects. We own that this is a view which we have been much inclined to take, but it has not been a view which our Government, after communications with the European Powers, has felt willing to acquiesce in. Out of regard to the solicitations of France and the traditions which link together the community of States, the British Government has agreed to join the Congress, and so there is an end of the question whether we should send a Plenipotentiary at all. What remains now is to determine whether, since we are to be represented, we shall be represented efficiently. It certainly seems plain that, having once made up its mind to take part in the affairs of Italy, the English nation should send the best man it can find, and endeavor to make its influence as much as possible felt. This, we think, Lord Palmerston would have done, and, whatever respect we may have for Lord Cowley as a diplomatist, it seems to us that he does not possess the weight which an old and tried Foreign Minister of this country would have in the councils of men of less age, genius, and experience.

Nothing now remains but to hope that the British Ambassador will successfully exercise his temporary functions to the honor of his own country and the profit of the unhappy race which is now struggling against its oppressors. Of the prospects of the Congress we do not pretend to know anything. It is probable that the crowned heads themselves known but little. That the influence of England has been exerted to secure the independence of the Central Italians in the choice of their rulers is no secret; and it may be that the French Sovereign would not be displeased to see the arrangements of Villafranca overruled by an international assembly which should take from him the responsibility of ratifying the dethronement of the Dukes and the disruption of the Pope's dominions. It may be, however, that the Emperor will show himself a better son of the Church and stancher partisan of order than the clergy and the Legitimists believe, and that he will fight the battles of the late Sovereigns in a spirit worthy the applause of Austria. Nor is it possible to say beforehand with what temper the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Prussia will treat the affairs of Italy. These Governments, particularly the former, are, of course, adverse to such displays of popular independence as are exhibited at Florence and Bologna, but they are neither of them very partial to Austria, and may, perhaps, both be willing to show their independence of France. But all remains as yet uncertain, for experience has taught us that even the views of Government are changed at the last moment. So much the more reason is there that the Government should be cautious and firm, and that the Government which supports him should not fail to make his task easier by a clear statement of its principles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chinese Expedition—The Great Eastern—Rifle Corps—The Mortara Fnther.

A complete 12-pound battery of Sir W. Armstrong's guns, carriages, limbers, hospital and ammunition wagons, forges, &c., was ordered to be packed on the 15th inst., to be transmitted overland to China.

The *Powerful* has commenced shipping two heavy batteries of 68-pounder guns, with an equipment to form a thorough siege train and requisites, to subdue the resistance offered to the passage of the Pei-ho.

The *Observer* says: "It is stated that an offer has been made by Mr. Levea for the purchase of the *Great Eastern*, of the most liberal character. The terms are said to be £60,000 down, to form a working capital to complete the ship, to charter her for twelve months, pay the shareholders five per cent. in advance and to have the option of purchasing the ship for £330,000, being the amount of the capital of the present company."

A special meeting of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* was called for the 15th inst., to receive a report from the Directors. The Chairman has intimated his intention to request the shareholders on that occasion to appoint a committee to inquire into the affairs of the undertaking from the commencement. All questions of dispute between the Company and the contractor are left to arbitration.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Dover on the 3d inst., *en route* for Brussels, on their return to Berlin.

The *Court Journal* says the question has been repeatedly asked, how many rifles have been enrolled? From an official source we can state that the number was 40,500 on the 19th November.

A meeting attended by from forty to fifty persons has been held at the Freemasons' tavern, for the purpose of organizing a London Irish volunteer rifle corps.

Signor Mortara, the Jewish father, whose child Edgar is detained by the Pope in confinement at Rome, has just arrived in England, after passing a fortnight in Paris. On the 2d inst. he waited on the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance during their sitting, and through his friend and interpreter, Signor Fernandez, expressed in warm terms his obligation to the Committee for having originated the movement for the liberation of his child.

In a speech recently delivered at Bath, on the National Defences, Mr. Roebuck, M. P., used the following language:

"Why, sir, one of these illustrious exiles actually made a plan of the southern shores of England, pointing out where we could be attacked, and sent this plan to the Ministry of France, saying that, though an exile in England, he was still a child of France, and would be willing and anxious to enter into the ranks of those who would carry French principles across the Channel. That was told me by a gentleman now dead, whose name I don't think it right to mention."

The statement has elicited the following note from the Prince of Joinville:

Clarmont, Friday, Dec. 2.

Sir: Your number of to-day contains an extract from a speech delivered [illegible] now taking place, and hence the [illegible] has deemed it advisable to [illegible] obliged to reply to it.

[illegible] tirely devoid of foundation [illegible] way.

[illegible] to you in my last letter of the grand po[illegible] plan of the coasts of England [illegible] Austrian demonstration, which was just [illegible] any scheme of attack against this [illegible] at Klausenburg, in Transylvania, on the [illegible] need I say that I have not sent anything to the Fr[illegible] Ministry? I may add that, although I still consider myself a "child of France," I should be the last to wish that "the principles" which now rule her should "pass across the Channel." I appeal, Sir, to your sense of justice for the insertion of this letter in your next number, and I beg you to accept my compliments. FR. D'ORLEANS, Prince de Joinville.

FRANCE.

Return of the Emperor from Compelgne—The Expedition to China, &c.

Their Majesties returned to Paris at 3½ P. M. on the 4th, and met with a cordial reception.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says instructions have been given that quartermasters and seaman who shall have completed a period of forty months' service on the 31st December shall be immediately discharged and sent home. Several detachments of troops passed through Paris to-day (Dec. 3) on their wey to Chine. The number of volunteers for the Chinese expedition was more than double what was required.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, has left Paris for Nice.

The French brig *Revil Martin*, from Newfoundland for Beyonne, had been lost on the coast of Landes; out of one hundred and fifty-two persons on board, only twenty-seven were saved.

Advices from Merselles state that there is not much business doing there.

The silk trade is at present dull et Lyons.

The Paris corn market was quiet. Wheet and flour dull.

Wine of the last vintage in good condition is sought for, and prices are well mainteined. Prices are extremely firm at Bordeaux.

The *Moniteur* contains the following dispatch:

The Bertaone, off Algesiras, Nov. 26.

Yesterday the vessel *St. Louis* was cannonaded by the forts at the entrance of the River Tetuan. Informed of this in the evening, I have this morning, with four steamers, destroyed the two forts, which heve been beandoned by the Moors.

To-morrow the *Foudre* will proceed to Tangier to make severe representations to the Minister Katib.

Justice salisfied, neutrality is resumed.

Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES.

ITALY.

Piedmont and Central Italy—From Naples.

Count von Hartig is announced as nominated to represent Austria at the Court of Turin.

Garibaldi, having no military occupation now on his hands, promises to devote his time to the musket-fund commission.

The President of the Tuscan Ministry had been summoned to Turin to make arrangements respecting the regency.

The new Electoral law for the Lombardo-Sardinian Kingdom is promulgated. The number of Deputies is fixed at 260, being about one to every 30,000 inhabitants. An elector must be turned 25 years, and must have learned to reed and write.

A Turin dispatch of the 2d says: The separate Governments of Parma, Modena and Romagna ere suppressed from the 8th December. These Provinces will have one sole Government with a Ministry sitting at Modene, and a Legislative Commission and Commender of the military forces sitting at Bologna.

Baron Ricasoli has arrived at Turin, and has had a long converse with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Austrians evacuated Rocca d'Anfo on the 29th ult.

The affeir of the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to Buoncompagni has been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.

M. Buoncompagni was to proceed immediately to Florence, with the rank of Governor-General of the Provinces of Central Italy.

The functions of the Governor-General will extend to the commend of the military forces of the line, and to the relations of Central Italy with Piedmont and the foreign Powers.

The *Morning Post* says: "Crowds of Jesuits are seeking refuge in Sardinia since the suppression of their order in the Romagna."

The *Post* says: "It is rumored that the infant Moatara has been brought to Piedmont, as the movement in the Papal States might have prompted a *coup de main* for his rescue.

The *Pays* says: "The King of Naples has authorized the laying of a telegrsph cable between Gaeta and Corsica, by means of which Naples will come into direct communication with Paris."

The *Movimento* of Genoa publishes the following letter, addressed by Gen. Garibaldi to Capt. Baggio, a Venetian:

Dear Capt. Baggio: I entirely concur with you in the plan of an Italian crusade, and I think it a measure worthy of a people which is resolved to reorganize itself at all hazards. What I would not have is the title of generalissimo. Say that I am with you, and that is enough. When you want me, send for me; but let it then be really for action.

Genoa, Nov. 26. GARIBALDI.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Morocco War.

Gen. O'Donnell is said to have demanded 12,000 more soldiers in order to complete the 50,000 with which he proposes to take the field against Morocco.

On the 30th of November a considerable Moorish force attacked a redoubt to the right of the Spanish encampment before Ceuta, but were repulsed by a division under the direction of O'Donnell. One hundred and twenty Spaniards were placed *hors de combat*, but the losses of the enemy were far more numerous.

A despatch dated at Madrid, Dec. 4, says: The loss of the Moors in the attack on the 30th of November was 500 killed and 1,500 wounded, but no prisoners. Since commencing operations against the Moors the Spaniards have had 88 killed, 644 wounded, and 73 contused. General Zabala has made a *reconnaissance* against the Moorish camp at Tetuan. The Madrid *Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Marshal O'Donnell. The combat of the 25th of November was a severe one. General Echague had a horse shot under him, and lost one of the fingers of his right hand. The loss of the Moors is stated to have been very considerable. The Spanish loss is given at 80 killed and 400 wounded.

The embarkation of troops continues incessantly at Malaga, Algesiras and Cadiz.

HOLLAND.

The first Chamber of Holland has been convoked for the 9th. The second, which is now sitting, is engaged in discussing the budget.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Friday, Dec. 2.

The *Dagbladet* announces thet the new Ministry has been provisionally formed, as follows:

Councillor Rottwitt, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, and also *ad interim* for Holstein and Lauenburg.

Baron Blixen Finecke, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and also *ad interim* for Schleswig.

Maj. Gen. Thestrup, Minister of War and Marine.

The Councillor of State, M. Westenholz, Minister of Finance.

The Chamberlain, M. Jessen, Minister of the Interior.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* forwards to that paper the subjoined letter, dated at

Pesth, Tuesday, Nov. 29.

The national demonstrations of the Hungarians are increasing and multiplying in a manner which must, one would think, cause serious anxiety to the Viennese Government. Another most striking one took place three nights back, at the Opera-house in this city. The most popular of the national operas, Erkel's "Hunyadi Lazzlo," (Ladislaus Hunyadi,) was performed, and the house was crowded from top to bottom. Every Hungarian in it—whether high or low, young or old, male or female—was in the national costume; in boxes, pit, and gallery, the well-known and much-loved costume was alone to be seen. It is possible that to some English folks a display of mere tailoring and millinery may appear puerile in a people in the grave position in which the Hungarians now stand; but among a semi-Oriental nation like the Hungarians matters of costume are not unimportant; and, besides, the resuscitation of the national dress, after it has long been almost universally laid aside, could scarcely, I fancy, fail to move any man who really loves his country, even though he should be of a calmer race and a more northern clime than the Magyars. After all, however, what is important in the present situation of Hungary is that the people of all ranks and all creeds unite to make national demonstrations; the pretexts which serve for the demonstrations, be they the centennary anniversary of the birth of a poet, or the "jubilee" of a Catholic Bishop, or a public meeting of Protestants, matters little.

Although, Heaven knows, the Hungarians are accustomed to acts of arbitrary power at the hands of Austria, and are consequently tolerably callous, she has just committed one which is exciting their indignation in an extraordinery degree. The aged and venerable Greek Bishop of Munckas has been kidnapped by Austrian agents, and has been carried off, no one knows where. His family, his friends, his flock, have made the most anxious inquiries after him, but in vain. The authorities will not say in what prison or fortress he is cooped up. That he has done anything to justify arrest no one believes, and, indeed, if he had, the Austrian functionaries would, of course, have proclaimed it far and wide. But, a true patriot, he is known to sympathise heartily with the national

LAW REPORTS.

The St. Nicholas Hotel—Water Tax.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN FAVOR OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

John P. Treadwell et al. vs. Wyndert Van Schaick et al.—This was the injunction suit brought by the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel against the Croton Aqueduct Board, to prevent them from cutting off the supply of Croton water at the hotel for non-payment of the water tax. The case has been several times reported in the Times at earlier stages of the proceedings. It was lately argued before the General Term, on appeal from the decision of Justice Roosevelt, which was in favor of the Croton Board.

It appeared from the evidence that in 1853, the plaintiff paid for the use of the Croton water the sum of $1,264 16, and for the year 1854, $1,545 75; that in 1855 the defendant attached meters to the pipes leading to the premises of the plaintiffs, for ascertaining the quantity of water used by them; and that the result of such examination proved that in 96 days between July and November, the water used by the plaintiffs exceeded 8,000,000 of gallons, and that the whole amount of water used on the premises of the plaintiff from May, 1855, for one year, exceeded 37,000,000 of gallons.

For this quantity of water the defendants claimed for that year at the rate of one cent for every 100 gallons of water. This the plaintiff refused to pay, and in consequence of such refusal, the Croton Board notified the plaintiffs that they would stop the supply of water. The plaintiffs therenpon commenced this action, and obtained an injunction against the defendants.

Upon this trial of the action, Mr. Justice Roosevelt held that the defendants were justified, on the refusal of the plaintiffs to pay the amount claimed, after notice given them, to cut off and stop the supply of water, and that the defendants were entitled to judgment and a dissolution of the injunction.

The plaintiffs excepted to these rulings. Upon the argument of this case it was urged on the part of the plaintiff that the Croton Board had no authority to cut off and stop the supply of water, and that the Croton Board had no authority to charge at the rate claimed for the water used by the plaintiffs.

The General Term have rendered their decision, affirming the judgment below. A long and able opinion has been rendered by Justice Ingraham.

The Court held that the Croton Aqueduct Board has the power to cut off the supply of water for nonpayment of the Croton water rete; whether the "regular rents" apportioned by the size, character and use of the building, or the "extra rents," chargeable in addition to the regular rents upon buildings which consume an extra supply of water.

2. That full power existsin the Croton Board, under the statutes and ordinances to make special charges for the use of the water in special cases, for which no rate is fixed by law, and the Board had therefore authority to impose a charge for the extra water consumed by the hotel.

3. In respect to the proof as to the quentity of water used by the hotel, the Court say:—This is a question of fact to be found by the Court. The only ground on which we can render that finding is, that it is against the weight of evidence. No evidence hes been inserted in the papers submitted to us on this appeal. We must, therefore, take the findings of facts, es made by the Court to be correct, and can only look at the questions of law presented in those findings.

The amount of weter which the Court has found wee used during the year by the plaintiffs, was 36,072,744 gallons, and was less than would have been consumed at the average rate of 10,000 gallons per day. The provisions of the ordinance, so far as it applies to a quantity which exceeded that amount, heve nothing to do with this case, and there is no charge prescribed in the ordinance applicable to it. It would, therefore, come within the discretionary power conferred on the Commissioners, and which they may lawfully exercise. In fixing the rate to be paid, they have adopted the minimum rate prescribed by the Common Council for the use of a large quanlity. Of this the plaintiffs have no cause to complain. The extra use of water is not compulsory. If they use it, they should be willing to pay the price which the authorities have stated to be the lowest sum at which the Aqueduct Department should furnish such supplies. If not so paid, the course taken by the egent was one authorized by the law, and necessary for the proper management of the Department, and without the remedy then adopted, the Department would be remediless.

Double Time Allowed for Service by Mail.

Application of Jacob Girgleman.—This application was reported in the Times of Saturday. The only point in the case was, should forty lnstead of twenty days be allowed for service of notice to appear and justify as bail, where such notice had to be transmitted through the malls. The motion was made before Justice Clerke at Chambers, who now held that although the usual time for notice to sureties to appear and justify, had in this case expired, still, as such notice had to be sent through the malls, a greater time should be allowed for that purpose.

The writ was discharged, and the prisoner remanded.

John Cook for relator; A. J. Vanderpoel for respondent.

Jury Disagreed.

Beebee et al. ve. *Dickey et al.*—This action was upon nine promissory notes, given by one of the defendants to the plaintiff in payment for goods, alleged to have been obtalned by false representation, and was reported in the Times of Thursday. The trial was before Justice Slosson, in the Superlor Court, and resulted in the disagreement of the jury, who were discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—CLERKE, J.

Everett vs. *Milleman.*—Motion denied without costs.

Gregory vs. *Mogorde.*—Order granted, setting aside assessments.

Phillips vs. *Mayor. &c.*; *Borman* vs. *Same*; *Farnham* vs. *Same.*—Order granted in each, setting aside assessments.

Petitions of Jessup, and the Association for the Relief of Indigent Females.—Judgment vacating assessment in both cases granted.

Superior Court—General Term.

Gray vs. *Kendall. Sturtevant* vs. *Brewer. Fish* vs. *Jacobshon.*—Orders affirmed with costs in the first two, and judgment affirmed with costs in the last.

Peckham vs. *Ketchum.*—Judgment for defendant, for $100, with $12 costs.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Moncrief, J.—*Johnson* vs. *Johnson.*—Motion granted and warrant discharged without costs to either.

Hoffman, J.—*Guiet* vs. *Murphy.*—Motion granted with $7 costs.

Salter vs. *Wakeman.*—Let the attornies for the defendant, John B. Wakeman, have an allowance of $150 in addition to their costs.

Garrigue vs. *Leoscher.*—The plaintiff may file a new bond and have his sureties justify anew in four days from service of this order, on paying $7 costs, or an order may be entered as moved for.

Brown vs. *Richardson, et al.*—Defendant may have an order to serve a supplemental answer setting up the sattsfaction of the judgment, without costs. I cannot see why this settlement has been kept secret from him except to get costs. The plaintiff is entitled to time to answer or reply, and the order cannot be to get it on for trial in December. The defendant may have the proper issue fixed hereafter. Order to be settled on notice.

Special Notice.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

An entire new Calendar for trials by jury will be made up for the ensuing January, February and March Terms of this Court.

All notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 24th day of December inst.

The General and Special Term Calendars made up as usual.

Calendar—Monday, Dec. 19.

United States District Court.—Nos. 64, 74, 75, 112, 53, 58, 65, 97, 117, 80, 85, 90, 100, 104, 85, 89, 98, 61, 122, 68, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 72, 76.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2425, 2427, 2443, 2445, 953, 2445, (No. 2,) 1207, 2263, 2161, 1933, 1722, 709, 1269, 1285½, 77, 2223, 1741, 1059, 1879. *Part II.*—Nos. 2092, 1868, 1948, 2660, 2447, 2451, 2449, 2455½, 2453. 2465, 2467, 2463. 2465, 2467, 2473, 2477, 2479, 2481, 1862, 2832, 2152, 2240, 2483.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 163, 164, 166 to 178, 8, 35, 66, 108, 113½, 123.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 697, 715, 631, 265, 273, 1, 487, 699, 711, 713, 714, 227, 597, 75, 667, 347, 417, 223, 619. *Part II.*—Nos. 368, 369, 446, 546, 310, 468, 100, 94, 462, 578, 500.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1669, 303, 1675 to 1679, 1683, 1073, 616, 917, 1656, 1460, 1668, 1592. *Part II.*—Same as Friday and No. 189.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 6,067 hbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 328 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 1,680 pkgs. Provisions, and 249 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been confined to small lots, including Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,395 bbls., including 1,013 bbls. Pots, and 382 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 2,200 bags Rio; part at 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 760 bales at former rates, including Middling Upland at 11¼c.; and other grades at proportionate prices, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been unusually quiet to-day. The demand has been moderate, mainly at rates unsatisfactory to the principal holders. These are not disposed to make any further material concessions to buyers. Prices of some low grades, however, are a shade easier, and the tendency is generally downward. We have heard of sales of only 5,800 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $4 95@$5 05; extra State, at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 40	@$4 80
Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 5 55
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 80	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 5 40
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is inactive at drooping prices. Sale have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandrea, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 25@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues dull and heavy; sales have been confined to 300 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly purchased, to-day, sales having been confined to about 3,700 bush., including fair to prime white Michigan, at $1 45@$1 50; fair red State at $1 25; fair to prime white Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 55; and ordinary to prime Southern at $1 40 ₱ bush. Corn is in request at buoyant prices. Sales: 23,500 bush. at 68c.@69c., for new yellow Jersey and Southern, 66c.@$1 for old do. and do.; 92c. for new and old (mixed) white Southern; 94c. for new do. do.; $1 for old mixed Western, and 91½c. for new do. do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in less demand at 86c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet at former quotations. Oats are less actively sought after, including Canada at 46½c.@47½c.; Western at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 46½c.@46¾c., chiefly at 47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, mainly at 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been very quiet here. Sales have been made in Philadelphia of 1,400 tons Anthracite Pig, at $23 for No. 1, and $22 for No. 2, ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good demand, at steady rates. Week's receipts, 21,000 sides. We quote: Oak slaughter and salted; good light, at 29c.@30c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, at 30c.@32c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 28c.@31c.; Oak light Southern, at 25c.@27c. Oak heavy, for banding, good all weights, at 29c.@31c.; Oak Spanish, at 26c.@28c.; Oak cropped, at 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, at 19c.@20¾c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, at 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, California, good light, at 19c.@19¾c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, at 19¾c.@20¾c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, at 19c.@19¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, at 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, at 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, at 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, at 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor all weights, at 10c.@12c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 24

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 426 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward take pleasure in announcing the completion of the new School Building for the use of

WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,

situated on 14th-st., near 1st-av., and that the same will be formally opened and dedicated to school purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, ins t., at 10 o'clock, M.

The building is one of the finest in the City, affording superior accommodations for a large number of pupils.

The teachers are well known for their efficiency and capacity, and are in every respect qualified for their responsible positions.

Pupils desirous of admission to either department may be registered prior to the opening of the school, in 14th-st., by making application any day previous to the transfer on the 21st inst., at the school corner of 9th-st, and 1st-av., or at the school in 14th-st., after the opening, to

WM. EMEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female Depart't.
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Department

COMMISSIONERS.
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FRANCIS DUNCAN, THOS. B. BARNABY.

New-York, December 10, 1859,

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 2, Feb. 5 and April 6.

AT PAINE'S ACADEMY OF WRITING, Book-keeping, &c., No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students pursue such branches as they prefer, at hours suiting, independent of classes. Hon. T. F. Carpenter—I take pleasure in recommending Mr. PAINE as a gentleman of good character and of great skill in his profession.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.—$25 for board, furnished room, washing, fuel and common English, from Jan. 2 to close of Winter term. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y., for a catalogue, or consult A TEACHER, at No. 197 9th-av.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH AND GERMAN.—E. TELLERING, No. 819 Broadway, (established 1852,) continues to impart instruction in the above languages, and to make translations. Refers to numerous ladies and gentlemen of this City and Europe that have been or still are his pupils.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, removes all stiffness or tremor, and gives such perfect command of hand that every person of common sense can learn to write with ease, elegance and satisfaction. Vacant seats this day, $5; regular terms, $10.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS. Mme. A. GRIEUARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references. No. 48 West 13th-st.

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ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

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$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TO give instructions on the Piano, desires to receive a few additional pupils, whom she will teach at her own or their residence. Terms reasonable. References unexceptionable. Address Mrs. V., Box 3,307 Post-office.

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A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, besides her own language, arithmetic, drawing, etc., wishes to make an engagement for the afternoon with one or two families whose children receive instruction at home, or with some persons desirous to learn French. Testimonials and City references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEment in a male or female school; she teaches the usual English branches, with French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing; a small salary would be accepted, as the first consideration is a comfortable home. Address A. B. C., Middletown Point Post-office, Monmouth County, New-Jersey.

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GRAND MASONIC REUNION
OF
THE FRATERNITY OF F. AND A. M.,
FROM
THE FIRST DEGREE TO THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE,

Under the sanction of the various grand bodies working in the
ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1859.

The Seventh Regiment band, led by Noll, consisting of fifty pieces, will furnish the music.

Regalia appertaining to the degrees of the A. and A. Rite only admitted.

Tickets, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, $3 each, and extra ladies' tickets, $1 each, can be procured at the

American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.
Hall & Sons' Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mr. J. Drumm, No. 142 Chatham-st.
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Dr. James M. Austin, G. Secretary of G. Lodge, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Henry C. Banks, No. 3 John-st.
Samuel Swarts, No. 97 East 23d-st.
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Fifth-avenue Hotel.
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Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
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The house will be under the management of Mr. Ed. Eddy, the well-known manager of Niblo's Theatre.

The floor will be under the supervision of Mr. Chas. F. Newton, whose ability in conducting the dansante are sufficient guarantee for the comfort of dancers.

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Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.
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A GREAT DISPLAY OF
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Near 11th-st.,

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SEVERAL AUCTION LOTS
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FANCY VASES,
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N. B.—Our immense and attractive assortments of REAL LACES,
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By steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress, in fabrics of high excellence, carefully selected, and will be found, on inspection, for style, quality and prices, the best house for economy in the United States.

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CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any.

Iced Cakes ornamented in the neatest manner; Pyramids, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Fancy Basket Cake, &c., &c., &c.

Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything desirable for the most exquisite New-Year Table.

Orders packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

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A CARD.

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CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, FancyBoxes, Head pins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only,

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Children's PLAY HOUSES for sale at No. 53 West 18th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

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LARGE EXHIBITION OF CHOCOLATES and Sugar Toys, suitable for decorating Christmas Trees, at Mr. MENDES' Chocolate manufactory, No. 845 Broadway. The exhibition of fancy boxes commences Dec. 20.

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Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools,
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
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C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years, ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

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Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

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THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
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PIANO FORTES
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Improved new scale 7-octavos, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE-ROUND SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—The greatest bargain; made by the best City makers; finished in the most elaborate style, with elegant leaf carving all round; has round corners; back finished same as the front; exquisite, rich tone, short time in use, and without a blemish, and warranted; cost $400, price $225. N. B.—An object made for cash. Call and judge this superb piano, at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 39th-st., next door to the Murray Hill Hotel. Apply for four days, day or evening.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 432 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $228, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $60, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufactuner, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufactorers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS—BOOKS.

ALBUMS, PORTFOLIOS, WRITING DESKS, BIBLES, Psalmodies, and Common Prayer, with a large stock of Juveniles, and many other articles, suitable for Holiday Presents. The subscriber not being able to sell out his business as yet, is still open for sale, and has laid in a large stock, which he intends to sell cheaper than he has ever done before, and he thinks cheaper than any other in this City. A. MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite LeRoy. He will amaze you with cheap books.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Holiday Books for presents from all the publishers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, from six to fifty dollars. Country dealers supplied at the lowest cash prices at N. TIBBALS & CO'S Bookstore, No. 118 Nassau-st.

GOULD'S LAWYERS' DIARY FOR 1860, will be published on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at No. 158 Nassau-st.

GOULD'S LAWYERS' DIARY FOR 1860. Will be published on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at No. 158 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO LADIES.
BULPIN'S RETIREMENT FROM RETAIL TRADE.
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
OF
VALUABLE CLOAKS AND FURS
all to be sold off
WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF COST!

In consequence of
RETIREMENT FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Ladies of New-York, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last ten years, and respectfully acquaints them that, having made arrangements to form a new firm for the purpose of conducting an exclusively wholesale trade,

HIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,

will positively close for retail business on or about
THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1860,

until which time he will offer to the public the whole of his valuable stock of
NEW AND ELEGANT
CLOAKS AND FURS,

at a reduction of from 30 to 45 per cent. from regular prices.

As the entire stock must positively be sold within the period quoted, it is simply deemed necessary to state that so great an opportunity for purchasing really fine goods at very low prices has seldom before occurred, as the reduction in price will, on every article, be real and not imaginary—which fact will be quite apparent on inspection. NO. 361 BROADWAY,
19th December, 1859.
GEORGE BULPIN.

GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
VIZ:
RICH SILK ROBES,
RICH VELVET ROBES,
RICH SILKS BY THE YARD.
EVENING ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY, from $5 upward,
FINE FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES,
At 75c., worth 10s.
FINE ALL-WOOL DELAINE ROBES,
At $5, worth $10.
PLAID AND PLAIN OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
PLAID AND PLAIN IRISH POPLIN.
LACES IN SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c. EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
SHAWLS AT $5, WORTH $10.
ALSO,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At $1 PER DRESS, and upward,
Cut up in Dress Quantities, marked in Plain Figures, and arranged on the Centre Tables for the convenience of Customers.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS!
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
IN
CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP PERSIA,
WILL BE OPEN AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, Dec. 19.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE
The most magnificent assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKS OF THE SEASON,
IN EVERY MATERIAL,
All of which are reduced to
LESS THAN COST,
In order to dispose of as many as possible before
THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
200 children's cloaks, just manufactured from remnants, at half prices.
We are offering our entire SHAWL STOCK
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GENUINE FURS,
Of our own manufactnre, of every description, and guaranteed as represented,
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES
for old and moth-eaten goods.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

RICH SILKS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 19,
1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
Reduced from $1 25
to 75 cents per yard.
Also,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
Only $1 per yard,
Redneed from $1 75.
Also,
YARD-WIDE RICH SILKS,
$2 and $2 50 per yard,
Redneed from $4.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

RICH DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S.
1,000 Dresses of English Print,
At 10 cents per yard.
Also,
500 PIECES PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES IN NEW DESIGNS,
1,000 PIECES BAYADERE POPLINS,
At 25 cents per yard.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
1,900 dozen
Fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $2 25 per dozen,
Worth $4.
Also,
1,000 dozen
Superfine Hemmed Hankerchiefs,
At $3 per dozen,
Worth $6.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 19,
1,000 FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
AT FIFTY CENTS,
VALUE $1 00.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
Continuation of the great sale
AT KINZEY'S
Until January 1, in order to sell off the entire stock of Collars, Sleeves, Rich Sets, Handkerchiefs, Bands, Veils, Velvet Trimmings, Mitts, Kid Gloves, Fancy Goods of all kinds.
5,000 Needlework Collars, 12½ cents, 18 cents, 25 cents.
300 Needlework Sets, 44 cents, 75 cents, to $2 50.
2,000 Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 6¼.
500 Bunches Rich French Flowers,
1,000 Pairs Flowers for Christmas Trees, 6 cents.
500 Bunches White, Blue and Pink Feathers, 6 cts.
1,000 Chenelle Head-dresses, 50 cents, 75 cents.
1,000 Ribbon, Lace, and Flower Head-dresses, 50 cents to $1 50.
1,500 yards Silk Illusions for Dresses, 12½ cents.
1,000 Lace Veils, 18 cents, 25 cents, 31 cents.
2,000 pairs Kid Gloves, 25 cents, 31 cents.
1,000 pieces White Blonde Laces.
Rich Dress Trimmings in Velvet and Silk. A fine assortment of Fancy Goods, Fancy Boxes, Reticules and Toys for the Holidays. $15,000 worth of Goods for Presents.
20,000 yards Ribbons, all styles, 30 cents to 50 cents,
At the Cheap Lace and Embroidery Store,
KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 19, bargains in
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINENS,
&c., &c., &c.
Please call and examine.

SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 19,
250 pieces Rich Heavy Bayadere and Chene
PLAID SILKS,
75 cents and $1 per yard.
Greatly below their present value.

DRESS GOODS.
150 Pieces VELOURS OTTOMAN will be opened on Monday, Dec. 19,
At 75 cents per yard,
(Value $1.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
200 pieces really heavy PLAID AND BAYADERE POULT DE SOIES, 4s. 6d. per yard,
(Cost to import 7s.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

JAPANESE SILKS, WORK AND FANCY BOXES, &c., &c.
CANTON Crapes, silks, satins, shawls, fancy curiosities.
CALCUTTA and Delhi scarfs, shawls, silk hdkfs silk, &c.
SHANGHAI pine-apple dress ganze and wash silks.
MANILLA embroidered pine-apple hdkfs, sleeves, cuffs, &c.
PARIS AND SPANISH fans, every color and newest styles.
PARIS AND SPANISH fans, every color and newest styles.
CANTON sandalwood, ivory and other handsome fans.
CANTON sandalwood, ivory and other handsome fans.
IRISH Bogoak bracelets, brooches, ear-drops, pins, &c.
SWISS carved fancy boxes, &c., from the London Exhibition.
AMERICAN Indian heads and bark work, feather fans, &c.
GERMAN fancy articles for the Holiday sales; also, carved chess and checkermen, card cases and many other articles of the most desirable and curious descriptions ever offered for sale in this City.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
AT RETAIL.
SILKS AT 62½ and 75 CTS. PER YARD.
UNION PLAIDS AT 20 CTS. PER YARD.
5 0 PIECES DELAINES, at 12½ cts. per yard,
For Christmas Presents.
RICH PRINTED DELAINES,
From 30 to 6¼ cts. per yard. Beautiful Goods.
LUPIN'S MERINOES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In great variety.
ALSO,
MAGNIFICENT VELVET ROBES,
OF EXCLUSIVE PATTERN,
From $25 to $50.
NOW OPEN AT
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.,
Respectfully call the attention of ladies to their elegant stock of
MOURNING GOODS,
Consisting of
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES.
LUPIN'S MERINOES,
LUPIN'S DOUBLE-FOLD DELAINES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS,
NORWICH POPLINS, &c., &c.
Their stock of ENGLISH BOMBAZINES claims especial notice.
Also,
MOURNING THIBET SHAWLS,
Of beautiful texture and finish.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BEAVER,
TRICOT, and
VELVET CLOAKS
OF THE MOST ELEGANT PATTERNS.
SCOTCH and FRENCH SHAWLS
Of Beautiful Designs,
Just landed.
ALSO,
BROCHE and MIDDLESEX
LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Now Open at
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION OF RICH SILKS.
Will open, on MONDAY, Dec. 19,
50 pieces New Styles, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 50.
50 pieces 75 cents per yard, reduced from $1 25.
100 pieces 5s. per yard, reduced from $1.
75 pieces at 4s. and 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
Ladies will please look at these Silks before purchasing elsewhere.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT LOW PRICES!
MUSLIN DELAINES, 1s. and 1s. 6d., worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
DOUBLE-FOLD PARAMATTAS, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Also, a complete assortment of LOW-PRICE DRESS GOODS, from 1s. 6d. per yard to 4s.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

KID GLOVES FOR THE MILLION!
OPENED THIS DAY, 500 dozen FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair, equal to any Glove in the market, and never have been sold for less than 7s.
Ladies may rest assured that these Goods are a superior quality, and the most decided bargain ever offered in this City.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH-STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 19, 100 pieces more VALENTIA PLAIDS, suitable for Holiday presents, at 1s. 6d. per yard, former price 2s. 6d. and 3s. Also, 100 pieces all wool De Laine, full Chintz, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, former price 4s. and 4s. 6d.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, Dec. 19,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
A large lot of Ladies' Hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 50 per dozen.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Also, 1,000 Fine Cambric Collars, at 2s, 6d, and 3s each, worth 4s. and 5s.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, Dec. 19,
A large assortment of Ladies' Fine Cambric Sets, at $1 50 and $2, WORTH $3 AND $4 EACH.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Are now offering,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES,
A large assortment of new and elegant
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Selected and Imported expressly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Also, every variety of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
ELEGANT PARIS ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICH BAYADERE STRIPED AND PLAID
DRESS SILKS.
VERY RICH EVENING SILKS AND ROBES.
ALSO,
A full assortment of desirable styles Low-Priced Plaids, Bayadere, Stripes, &c., &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Are now offering, at prices
REDUCED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
A large and elegant assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels Bands, Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
And a large and desirable Stock of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., &c.

HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
PRICES REDUCED!!!
Paris Poplins, Paris Printed Cashmeres, Wool Plaids, French Merinoes, M. de Laines, De Beges, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Lustres, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A full assortment of Plain and Fancy Irish Poplins, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Brothers, Dublin, AND
A very large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS of every description.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,
SELLING AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION,
291 KELTY, BROS. & LUM. 291
Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
In order to close out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Are now offering to the retail trade.

Lace and Muslin Curtains, per set	$1 75 to $20 00
French Brocatel, per set	70 00 to 85 00
German Brocatel, per set	40 00 to 50 00
Reps and Lasting	20 00 to 30 00
Satin Delaine	15 00 to 25 00
Tapestry and Cloth	35 00 to 45 00
English Damask	10 00 to 15 00

Including Cornices and Trimmings complete.
Their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
has been selected by one of the firm, from the best European markets, and comprises the richest and most extensive assortment of these goods to be found in this City. They invite the inspection of the retail trade.

WINDOW SHADES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Of the handsomest designs and best materials, put up to windows from $2 to $10 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
At low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AGUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make Christmas Presents.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
On Monday, Dec. 19.
For the convenience of customers,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ravels.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—The Somnambulist—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Our Irish Cousin—Po-ca-hon-tas.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Paul Pry—Evening—Lady of Lyons—Hercules.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Putnam, the Iaon Son of '76—Circus Feats—The French Spy.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* at this port, end the *North American* at Portland, having achieved remarkeble Winter passages from England, furnish ue with Europesn advices to the 8th inst. There is little of stirring interest in the news. The arrangements for the forthcoming Congress, now fixed definitively for Jan. 5, still eagross public attention, to the exclusion of other political topice. The invitations of both France and Austria have been received et the several leading Courts, and prominent names have been selected by rumor to act as representatives. At a Cabinet Council of the British Ministry, it was reeolved not to delegate Lord Palmerston to act for England, but to leave the duty to Lord Cowley, and a colleegue yet to be indicated. Martinez de la Rosa is mentioned as the Plenipotentiary of Spain. The Pope has not yet signified his consent to participate in the Congress. In the meantime affairs in Central Italy wear a more satisfactory aspect. The Chevalier Buoncompagni had succeeded in counterveiling the objections to his acceptance of the Government of the Duchies, by assuming the minor title of Governor-General, and giving assurances of his entire subjection to the determinations of the Congress. He hed gone to Florence. The vacancy in the Prussien Ministry had been filled by the assignment to Gen. Von Roon of the Port-folio of War. A new Ministry had also been inaugurated at Copenhagen, M. Rottwitt being the Premier. The Spanish war upon Morocco was proceeding with energy. The odds are apparently in favor of the invaders; but two victories, obtained the one on the 25th, and the other on the 30th ult., were only won at the cost of severe losses. From Japan we learn that the Japanese Embassy Extraordinary to the United States is to embark on board the *Powhatan* on the 22d of February next. The London Stock market, in view of the better feeling toward France, and the approaching Congress, exhibited great buoyancy, Consols closing on the 6th at 97⅛ @97¾ for money.

Advices from Brezil, received by way of England, extend to Nov. 9. Little of interest had tranepired at Rio. The Emperor end the Court were still absent at the North. Their time had been so far apent chiefly in the interior; but they were expected at Bahia on Nov. 30, and at Pernambuco presently after.

The newe from Buenos Ayres is of more active hoetilities between the River Plate belligerents. After the Argentine fleet had forced the passage of the river at Martin Garcia, as already detailed in the Times, it had proceeded up the river hotly pursued by the Buenos Ayrean fleet. The story runs that when the latter had approached very nearly within range of the victorions squadron, the commander, disregarding the remonstrances of the officers, had ordered the chase to be euspended, and had dropped down etream. The Argentine vessels reached Saint Nicholas, Oct. 18. In the meantime, Gen. Urquiza had advanced from Rosario with his army, and entered the State of Buenos Ayres. On the 23d of October the two armies, each about 10,000 etrong, encountered each other at Cepeda. After sustaining a severe shock, Urquiza had remained master of the field, capturing several guns abandoned by the Buenos Ayreans; and, having reposed, had marched upon Buenos Ayres, and at the moment the steemer sailed was within short distance of the city.

We have received late advices from the Africen Squadron. The steamer *San Jacinto*, which left this port in July, arrived at Porto Praya Aug. 18, with her machinery disabled. An examination of the vessel resulted in a verdict of her unseaworthiness, but upon the arrival of the flag-officer on board the *Constellation*, the decision was overruled, and the *San Jacinto* was ordered to proceed on her voyage to the west coast of Africa. She arrived at Monrovia on the 25th October in safety, and found the *Constellation* there. The *San Jacinto* was to leave in a few days for the Congo River.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. Its members were however busied with the discussion of Committees, the programme heretofore obteining proving distasteful to all sides. One very important alteration is said to be the restoration of Mr. Douglas to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories—Mr. Green, of Missouri, resigning to make way. It is also stated that Mr. Douglas has abandoned the project of a visit at the South.

The House of Representatives on Saturday made no advance toward organization. Mr. Larrabee, of Wisconsin, (Dem.) had the floor, and followed the lead of Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, in defining the position of the Northwestern Democracy. His attacks upon the Republican party for their irrepressible sympathy with the Abolitionists, were, if not well grounded, at least very forcibly urged. The two ballots that followed signified nothing. The whole number voting was 228, rendering 115 necessary to a choice. Upon both ballots Mr. Sherman had 111; upon the second Mr. Bocock fell from 85 to 84, and Mr. Boteler from 23 to 15, the votes thus lost enuring to Mr. Briggs, of New-York, who had in ths interval been nominated by Mr. Bouligny of Louisiana. The scattering votes in both instances amounted to 9.

Cook and Coppic, after the failure of their attempt to escape from Charlestown jail, drew up a statement of the operations attending that effort, which has since been published. They declare that they received no aid from any person whatever. The remains of Cook arrived in this City on Saturday evening, and will be interred at 10 A M. to-morrow, from No. 114 South Ninth-street, Williamsburgh, the residence of Mr. Sam. L. Harris. The Consistory of Dr. Porter's Dutch Reformed Church, of which Cook's brother-in-law is a member, refused to allow the latter the privilege of holding the funeral services in the church, unless upon a guarantee that the face of the deceased should not be exposed to public view.

In consequence of the easterly storm prevailing on Saturday, the steamers *Fulton* and *Edinburgh*, for Europe, together with several Southern steamers, came to anchor at the Southwest Spit, and remained until they gale abated, after which they all proceeded on their voyages.

The Board of City Canvassers, on Saturday, after receiving the report of the Special Committe appointed to take testimony with regard to the circumstances attending the preparation of the returns from the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, declared the canvass of the returns from the Twenty-second Ward closed, thus throwing out the vote from the Fourth District. A motion to reconsider the question was adopted, however, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. today.

The attempt to sell the leases of the Brooklyn Ferries proved to be a failure; the Comptroller at the critical moment being stopped by an injunction of the Supreme Court of Columbia County. The injunction is said to be founded on an act of the Legislature of 1845, assigning all authority over the ferries to three Commissioners.

Rev. Dr. Raphall, of the Green-street Synagogue, made a fervent appeal, on Saturday morning, on behalf of the Hebrew families who have fled from Morocco to Gibraltar. Several hundred dollars were raised for the relief of the sufferers. The movement will probably extend to other synagogues.

In the case of Dr. Schilling, claimed by the Government of Wurtemburg under the extradition laws, the United States Commissioner Betts has given his opinion upon the motion to discharge, overruling the motion and declaring the treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Wurtemberg a valid one. The case proceeds on its merits to-morrow before the same Commissioner.

The New-York City Tract Society held its 33d anniversary meeting last evening, in the Dutch Reformed Church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. Addresses were dellvered by Rev. Drs. Lathrop end Hoge.

Dr. Cahill, the noted Irieh controversialist, lectured last evening at the Academy of Music, upon the "Insufficiency of Reason in Metters of Religion." The speaker, as well as Archbishop Hughes, who introduced him, was frequently and vehemently applauded by a vast and delighted audience.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Jersey City on Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Gen. Talmage and Messrs. Jackson, Riker, Dodge and Wortendyke.

The Stock Market closed on Saturday afternoon with rather a firm tone end less excitement than on the previous day or two in New-York Central. The closing price, 78½@¾. Erie, Hudeon end Illinois Central Shares firmer, and Stete Stocke steady. A good employment for Money, in Discounts at 7 ₱ cent., but the supply at call in edvance of the wents of the Brokers, at 6 ₱ cent. Exchange on London 109¾, and Parie f.5.17½@f.5.16¼. The steamers for Europe took out $611,000 in Mexican Silver and Bar Gold.

Cotton wae very quiet, but was eteady. Flour was inactive and depreesed. Wheat wae quite dull. Corn was in demand at firmer rates. Rio Coffee was in good request. Sugars and Molesses were lese freely dealt in, ae were likewise Rice, Hay, Nevel Storee, Oils, Tallow, Whisky nnd most kinde of Provisions. Metals were sparingly purchased. Hidee and Leather were inquired for. Freights were quiet, with 429 vessels of all clesses in port.

The Union Meeting.

The "Union Meeting" which ie to be held at the Academy of Music, in this City, to-night, will depend for its justification against the sneers and scoffs which have been heaped by the partisan Press upon it, and upon thoee who have been instrumental in calling it togc ther, very much upon the tone and temper of the conservatism to which it shall give expression. For these will determine tho weight which it is to have with the Northern public, and to that weight alone can its managers look with any confidence for the influence which they hope it may exert upon the South. The passions of the Southern people have been roused, and not unjuetly roused, by the events of the last few weeks at the North, to a pitch of angry hostility against our existing National compact, which very few men at the North, we believe, either can or do truly appreciate. Southern repreeentativce in Congress are no longer engaged in exciting the feelings of their constituents; they are rather doing their best to persuade the masses of the Southern people into a little longer patience, and are repressing rather than encouraging the fevered forces of the Disunion sentiment at the South. All that we can learn of the state of things in the slaveholding States, whether from private or from public sources, goes to confirm us in these convictions, the gravity of which none but an idiot or the fool of the Scriptures, ecattering firebrands and death, and calling it sport, can for a moment question. Cheap twaddle about the overwhelming force of the North, the laws of trade, and the Micawberish certainty that something will turn up to put the matter right, and let us move on as comfortably as before, is utterly out of place in the presence of the actual condition of the Southern mind, and the circumstances by force of which that condition has been developed. It is in simple truth a supreme duty of patriotism for us of the North to convince our Southern kinsmen at this moment, if convince them we can, that we have not accepted John Brown as the prophet of Northern policy in the National Government, and that we are prepared to abide in the spirit of our fathers, by the terms of this Union of States, which has rested from the first on the basis of reciproeal good-will, confidence and loyalty, and cannot possibly be perpetuated upon any other foundation whatever.

It is to help in the good work that the citizens of New-York are invited to assemble tonight. How can their efforts be turned to the best account—to any account, indeed, at all? This is the practical question which should be paramount in the minds of all who are to be "of authority" in these proceedings, it must be remembered. The Southern people have simply to turn to the lists of Congress to see that the party called Republican wields a tremendous power in the Northern States. They have been eedulously assured by reckless orators and writers, both at the North and the South that this party was at the back of John Brown in his enterprise, that its members and leaders are pledged like John Brown to a perieistent and invasive warfare upon the institution of Slavery everywhere and always, at the South as well as at the North. If, then, the Union meetings of the Northern cities, however numerously attended, and by whatever influential sections of the community, shall give the elightest countenance to this Southern belief in regard to the Republican Party and its aims—if, indeed, they do not earnestly and clearly set forth the ungrounded and perilous character of this belief, they must fail, in tho very nature of things, to relieve the South from the least pressure of the indignation and fear which are now doing their wild work almost unchecked from Maryland to Texas. If the conservatism of New-York, for instance, shall pronounce itself, like Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, an "armed neutral" on the subject of Slavery, and profess a "eerene indifference" to the great antagonistic waves of opinion on that subject which are now meeting in fierce collision at so many points in America, what aid or comfort can thinking Southern men be expected to take from its fraternal voice? Southern men know that the overwhelming force of public opinion in the Northern States has been opposed to Slavery from the hour of our national birth. They know that the Constitution itself, with its guarantees of all eovereign domeetic rights to the slaveholding States, was drawn up by men, a majority of whom would gladly have seen Slavery abolished throughout the Republic, had it been practicable to procure euch a result without infringing on the sacredness of order and law. They know that this abstract opposition to Slavery has taken a concrete form whenever it could do so lawfully, ever since our Independence was assumed; that it brought about the Missouri Compromise with the full cooperation of Southern statesmen; that it has abolished the last vestiges of Slavery in all the original colonies in [illegible] Mason & Dixon's line; [illegible] a tremendous engine of politic[illegible] frantic attempt to force Slavery beyond its existing Northern limits. They know, therefore, that if opposition and a determined resolution not to suffer it to be carried anywhere where it does not march under the banner of the plaineet prescriptive right, and conceded compromise, are to be reckoned synonymous with Republicanism; and Republicanism to be confounded with Abolitionism; and Abolitionism to be accepted as the living doctrine of John Brown, then all further attempts at preserving the Union must be idle and useless. The logic which must lead the South to this conclusion is irresistible and adamantine if the premises are sound.

Now it is the office of such meetings at the North as this of to-night to show the South, since it needs to be shown, that these premises are not sound; that, on the contrary, they are as flimsy and valueless as possible. To assure the North that a man may be honestly opposed to Slavery without being a Republican; and that a man may be a Republican without being an Abolitionist, may seem very much like the process which Mr. Webster so contemptuously described as re-enacting the laws of nature. But the South needs this assurance, and the South ought to have it, honestly, clearly, and manfully put forward.

No Southern man who really wishes to see the Union maintained can ask any other assurance than this; or expect the North to prove its loyalty to the Constitution by disavowing the opinions, the convictions, the moral and mental life of its whole past history. Northern conservatism, to have weight with the North must be Northern as well as conservative. If it can have no weight with the North it can assuredly be of no use to the South. What we have now to offer to the South is what we offered eighty years ago, fraternal loyalty to them, in loyalty also to ourselves.

A Gleam of Good Sense.

Time and reflection always afford the best corrections for such a heated public sentiment as has prevailed for the last few weeks in the South, and especially in Virginia. The excitement was perfectly natural, and so were the indignation and resentment by which it was attended. We cannot blame any community for being roused to anger by such an invasion of their peace as that for which Brown and his accomplices have paid the just forfeit of their livee,—nor is it strange, perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, that they should have included the great mass of the people of the North in the same condemnation. But such an impreesion as this could not possibly be permanent; and we are glad to perceive already indications of a more just and truthful estimate of Northern sentiment in the capital of Virginia.

We copied from the Richmond *Examiner*, on Saturday, a paper circulated there for signatures, and pledging the eigners to have no trade or intercourse whatever with "any person known, or generally reputed to be an *Abolitionist*." This proposition in itself may or may not be wise,—that point we do not propoee to discuss just now. But the pledge recognizes the difference between open and avowed enemies of Southern rights, and those who recognize and respect those rights without surrendering their own opinions on the subject of Slavery. The signers of it declare that they are not disposed to "make mere differencee of opinion as to the benefits or evils of Slavery ground of quarrel with their fellow-citizens of the Northern States"—still less of "interrupting their social business intercourse." They "draw a broad line of distinction between those who differ from them as men entitled to their free opinions may differ," and those who make such difference the ground of hatred, insult, and active interference with Southern rights; and while they will hold no terms with the latter, they will not attempt to punish or coerce the former into conformity with their opinions.

This is a step decidedly in advance of the hot-headed, indiscriminate, irrational fury with which ultra Southern journalists have permitted themselves to denounce everybody who would not assent to their extremeet views on the subject of Slavery. Naturally enough it encounters their sharpest opposition. The *Examiner*,—the journal which advised an alliance of the Southern States with Louis Napoleon, giving him free trade in exchange for the use of his army,—exhorts the Virginians, with great vehemence, not to be misled by any such plausible but inadequate scheme for redressing their grievances. Nothing but total non-intercourse with the *entire North* will accomplish the object. There must be no distinction of persons,—no attempt to draw lines of difference,—no toleration of any differencee of opinion whatever upon this subject. That journal is even alarmed at the development of such a proposition. It says:

"At the very moment when we had flattered ourselves that the merchants of Richmond were responding to the patriotic calls of their country customers for direct importations and an encouragement of our domestic manufactures, we are virtually assured by this pledge that nothing of the sort is designed or intended. For the pledge looks to a *continuance of the purchase of Northern goods and manufactures in the cities of the Free States, from Northern agents*, quelified by a discrimination of friends from enemies which never can be effectually made. The circulation of this pledge, and its approval by our citizens, *will put a most effectual stop to that patriotic scheme for the establishment of a line of packets, which has recently been commenced with so much energy.*"

The *Examiner* had made up its mind to a dissolution of the Union, and to commercial non-intercourse with the North as a preliminary step to that event. The appearance of this pledge shows that the people even of Richmond are by no means prepared for such a contingency—that they are still rational enough and patriotic enough to draw just distinctions, and to tolerate essential differences of opinion, and that they will not yet sacrifice the benefits of the Union for the fancied advantages of an impracticable sectional independence.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has encountered a difficulty of another kind in the way of its non-intercourse with the Northern States. It has discovered that it would be utter folly and self-destruction for Virginia to venture upon such a step alone. It says:

"The remedy that Virginia proposes should be adopted by all the Southern States, or *else our people will become tributary to Baltimore*; and for our part, Abolitionism is but little worse than Plug-Uglyism. The remedy should exclude Northern manufacturss and importations from *all* the Southern States, or else *the tax will simply oppress the people of Virginia*, without reaching the injury. * * It is impossible for any one State to effectually influence Northern legislation by State action. *The trade of no single State is sufficient to revolutionize public opinion.* * * The Northern States well know that if any single State casts itself off from commercial intercourse with the North, it *subjects its people to inconvenience and want*, which may be quisily submitted to during such an excitement as that which at present exists; but *when that excitement has worn off, the people will no longer* [illegible] from which the other South[illegible] exempt."

[illegible]w of the case is perfectly just, and [illegible]ght be carried a good deal further. The *Enquirer's* argument is just as valid for all the Southern States as for any one of them. During a brief period of high excitement, a community may subject itself to serious inconvenience for the gratification of a resentment or in punishment of a grievous wrong. But neither one State nor twenty States will submit to heavy losses, to serious privations, or to exorbitant charges for any great length of time, or except under the pressure of some immediate emergency. If the whole course of our national commerce could be changed in six months, or if within a year, or even two years, the South could hope to establish a direct trade with Europe, which should supply their wants as fully, as cheaply and as conveniently as the present arrangement, they might possibly endure the deprivations and inconveniences of non-intercourse with the North for that time, —though even the original colonies, when struggling for independence, were unequal to such a test. But ten years would not suffice for such a consummation. And although, under the present excitement, every Southern State should assent to the league which the *Enquirer* advocates, and pledge themselves to have no intercourse whatever with the North, half of them would withdraw, and every one of them would violate the agreement before the first packet had made its first voyage on the line of a direct foreign trade. We do not underrate the excitement of the South, nor the strength of its resentment. But the laws of trade are stronger than laws of the legislature, and the social, personal and pecuniary necessities of a great community outlast and outweigh their most vehement passions.

Dodging One's Creditors.—One of the "curiosities of debt" has recently come to light in the English bankruptcy Courts. The Scotch law, it appears, affords as many facilities for fraudulent debtors as it once afforded to clandestine marriages, so that by a few little-simple proceedings, anybody who has been a resident in that ancient Kingdom for forty days, can wipe off all old scores and begin the world anew. The place which has been to gentlemen in difficulties what Gretna Green used to be to ardent lovers, is, it appears, the Western Isles, off the coast. English debtors run up to those latitudes, take up their abode in the Isle of Mull or the Isle of Skye, and remain there in seclueion for forty days. That time-honored period having elapsed, they notify their creditors in London or Liverpool that "Brown, or Smith, of the Isle of Mull," is about to absolve himself of his liabilities before the proper Court on a certain day. The creditor is quite satisfied that no "Brown or Smith, of the Isle of Mull," owes him anything, probably never heard of such a person, and takes no further notice of it; and is astounded to find in a week or two, that "Brown of Mull," is the identical Brown of the Strand Holborn, who was largely indebted to him for goode sold and delivered, and his release under the Act, he would certainly have vigorously opposed. It is then, however, too late, and he finds to his astonishment that when Brown, after forty days, designates himself as of Mull or Skye, he designates himself with perfect legal accuracy.

There has lately, however, been an *exposé* of the practice in the case of the defaulting banker, Stephens, which bids fair to consign these pleasant retreats to the same useless obscurity as old Gretna itself.

Heavy Burden.—Canvassing and Collecting Agents from the North in Mississippi are now said to require the guarantee of an editor, both as to their own character and that of the house with which they are connected, before they can be allowed to travel in the State. We think it is hardly fair to impose this burden upon the Press without a liberal ecale of remuneration fixed by law. A Mississippi editor already enjoys no sinecure. Every one of his articles runs a fair chance of involving him in sanguinary difficulties with brethren of the Pen, and if to this constant eouree of anxiety were added the onerous and reeponsible duty of examining into the antecedents of all the strolling Yankees who pass that way, we fear the Mississippi Press would speedily display symptoms of aberration which would place the State in danger. It is no small matter to vouch for an average Yankee peddler "drummer." Ilis "notions" upon all subjects are summary, and his skill in concealing his heresies unrivaled; and we fear some of the fraternity would soon bring their editorial patrons to shame and confusion. The Legislature should therefore authorize a handsome fee, demandable and receivable, on every editorial *visé*, European fashion. This done, we think the State of Mississippi would hold together a while longer.

Prof. Morse in Court.—A suit has been pending in the Supreme Court of this State for some time, brought by Mr. Charles Spear, of Boston, against Prof. Morse, for the recovery of damagee for having sold to him a telegraph privilege which wae deemed not valid by reason of a certain condition of things. The suit was terminated on Wednesday by a verdict against Prof. Morse of $1,590.

From the manner in which the caee wes preeented and reported, the impression ie lieble to be mede that Prof. Morse had been guilty of eome sort of fraud, of which the verdict against him might be deemed proof. In justice to Prof. M. a few facts ought to be known. 1. Prof. Morse personally was ignorant of the whole transection, the negotiatione for the sale of the patent privilege in question having been conducted by his agent, Hon. Amos Kendall, for the sum of $1,200. 2. The negotiation and sale by his agent occurred under the following circumstances: Prof. Morse's first patent, about to expire in 1854, was extended seven years by the Commissioner of Patents. According to decisions frequently made, Prof. Morse was advised by legal counsel that assignees, unless specially made parties to the extension, do not participate in its privileges. Hence he was led to believe that the title to the patent as extended vested exclueively in himself; conesquently that none of his former assignees could grant a patent privilege. F. O. J. Smith, Esq., one of these assignees, holding one-fourth of the right under the first patent, took issue, and, perhaps, for the sole purpose of testing the question, sold to parties a quarter right. Prof. Morse, by his agent, and in his capacity as sole proprietor, sold the exclusive right to other partiee, over the same territory. This case of conflict thus came before the Circuit Court of the United States in Boston, and Judge Curtis gave a decision that F. O. J. Smith, Esq., had a right in the extension. An appeal to the Supreme Court from this decision was made, and is yet on the docket of that Court; but subsequent compromises have rendered the appeal unnecessary, and it will doubtless be withdrawn. Hence the parties to whom Mr. Morse had sold the exclusive right came back upon him for damages. So soon as the state of the case was know to him, Prof. Morse, through his agent, tendered the repayment of the purchase money, to wit: $1,200, with interest. This was refused, and after an abortive reference, which was repudiated by the sueing parties, a suit for damages, laid at $20,000, and argued by plaintiff's counsel to be, in fact, $32,000, was brought against Prof. Morse in the Supreme Court of this State. The Court has decreed the repayment of $1,200, the price of the original privilege, and the interest to date, amounting to $1,590. This, we understand, is the whole case.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From California.

A MISSING STEAMSHIP—ANOTHER DUEL—MARINE ITEMS—THE MARKETS—MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 16.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 25th ult., passed Malloy's Station at 2 o'clock this morning, and will reach here to-morrow night.

Much anxiety was still felt in San Francisco at the non-arrival of the steamer *Cortes*, but she probably reached port a day or two subsequent to the departure of the mail.

A duel had been fought between Judge Miller, of Shasta County, and James Gallagher, District Attorney of Trinity County.

James Hawkins, President of the California Stage Company, states that he is prepared to enter into a contract with the Government, to run a daily mail bstween Sacramento City and St. Louis for $1,000,000 per annum, making the trip in fourteen days.

Arrived at San Francisco 23d, brig *George Kill*, from Liverpool.

Sailed from San Francisco 22d, ship *Chatsilon*, from Melbourne.

But a moderate business had been done at San Francisco during ths last few days, and the bulk of ths goods by ths lats arrivals were going into store. Importers were supplying the current demand at previous rates, and the trade were buying sparingly. Sales of 3,000 boxes Candles at 20c.@21c. Coffee very firm. Eastern rsfined Sugar, 11c.; nothing done in raw. Lard, 12½c.@13c. June Butter, 30c.@35c. Bacon in fair demand at unchanged rates. Other articles dull.

The Victoria Bridge Open for Traffic.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 17.

A special train, comprising three locomotives and ten cars, containing about six hundred invited passengers, passed over the Victoria Bridge at 1 o'clock to-day. On its return a cold collation was served up in the northern abutment of the bridge, which was covered for the occasion. Speeches were made by A. M. Ross, the engineer of the bridge, and others. The bridge is now fairly open to traffic, and regular passenger trains commenced running over it this morning.

The Minnesota Legislature.

NOMINATION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 17.

The Republican membere of the Minnesota Legislature, in caucus, on Wednesday, nominated Morton S. Wilkinson for United States Senator. Both houses were to meet on the following day, when Mr. Wilkinson would, without doubt, be elected.

Failure at Davenport, Iowa.

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 16.

Messrs. Cook and Sargent, bankers at Davenport, Iowa, closed their doors to-day. The cause is said to be ths failure of their Boston house. Their liabilities are not stated.

The Missouri State Bonds.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 16.

Remittences were made to New-York to-day for the January interest on the Missouri State Bonds.

The Custom-house at New-Orleans Damaged by Fire.

New Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 17.

The new Custom-house in this city was partly burned this morning. Loss about $30,000.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Chatham, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 17.

Dr. John Phillips, of Mellonville, Columbia County, was instantly killed by a train of the Hudson and Boston Railroad this evening, while walking on the track near his residence.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

Portland, Saturday, Dec. 17.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from this port for Liverpool at 4 o'clock this afternoon, taking out 98 passengers.

Death of Prof. Hope.

Princeton, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 18.

Rev. Dr. M. B. Hope, Professor of Belles Lettres, died suddenly yesterday, at 11 A. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Will Frankfort-street be Widened?—Some ten years ago, about ths time that French's Hotel was erected, a proposition was started for the widening of Frankfort-street, the design being to take off the necessary slice from the northern side. The movement aroused serious opposition, and the property owners were extremely severe upon the originators. The project was abandoned, and was not revived until the first election of Mr. Wood as Mayor, when, as there were some dissensions in the Democratic ranks which it was necessary to have healed, it was given out that Frankfort-street must be widened; not now on the north, but on the south side. The trouble in the ranks was, consequently, soon adjusted, and no more was heard of the matter. Since the late election of Mr. Wood to the Mayoralty, this question has again come up, and in a more threatening shape. Frankfort-street, it is now rumored, must certainly be widened, and the southern edge of the sidewalk, it is given out, will probably be on a line with the wall of the old harroom, in which has so long hung the pictures of the venerable patriarchs of the party. The only thing, it is now stated, which can save the widening of the street is to lessen the chasm which divides the two portions of the Democratic family. If report be true, this consummation is likely soon to be realized, in which event this long-talked of improvement may be again deferred, unless it shall be decided that Tammany Hall is too far down town to suit the convenience of members, and the head-quarters are removed to the region of Union-square. It has been suggested that possibly the Church of Rev. Dr. Cheever may be purchased for this purpose.

Effects of the Weather upon the Shipping.—A strong E. N. E. wind sprang up Saturday, which at night had increased to a gale, accompanied by heevy rain. Yesterday morning the tides were unusually high, and the cellars along the East and North Rivers were flooded. No damage is reported as having been done to the shipping, but the rain damaged a large quantity of flour which had been left uncovered in Coenties-slip. The outward bound steamers, which had been detained by ths etorm, sailed from the Southwest Spit in the morning. The *Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, arrived at her usual hour and reported having encountered a violent northeast gale on the Sound. In battling with it she had her bulwarks dashed in and her guard started. The *Metropolis*, of the Fall River line, did not reach her pier until 4:45 P. M., having been obliged to take refuge in New-London, in consequence of the gale. She left there to continue her voyage at 9 A. M. yesterday. At 6 o'clock last evening the boats of the Providence and Norwich line, due here in the morning, had not arrived. The steamers eastward bound were compelled to anchor over night at Throgg's Neck. The schooner which was sunk in the North River by collision with the lighter *Fairy*, continued to drift up and down with the tide during Saturday. Yesterday morning the gale ceased, and a stout west wind cleared ths clouds from the sky during the afternoon, only to allow them to gather again during the evening.

Close of the Charity Fair at the Academy of Music.—The great fair for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy, which has been open during the last few days at ths Academy of Music, was closed on Saturday evening. According to appointment, the celebrated Book of Autographs, which has been collected with much labor especially for this fair, was then drawn for. A committee, composed of the following gentlemen were chosen to superintend the drawing: Jas. T. Brady, No. 284 West Twenty-third-street; Jas. W. White, No. 53 East Thirty-fourth-street; Sam'l R. Hubbard, No. 13 West Thirty-first-street; Calvin Angier, No. 68½ West Fourteenth-street; Edward Prime, Jr., No. 17 West Sixteenth-street; A. Marie, No. 6 West Eighteenth-street. The numbers having been carefully deposited in a large silver bowl, were placed hy ths Committee within full view of the expectant audience, and a gentleman then announced that the first number drawn would win the prize. A little girl from the audience drew the ticket, and three hsarty cheers were given when it was announced that share No. 220, owned by the Sisters of Mercy, had been drawn. The MS. Bible was put up at auction, and reached the sum of $400, but the sum being insufficient, it was withdrawn for private sale.

Fire in Canal-street.—At 10½ o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire was discovered in the premises of S. Lowenstein, manufacturer of dress-trimmings, on the third floor of No. 285 Canal-street. Before the flames were extinguished, the third, fourth and fifth floors and roof of the building were much injured. The stock of Mr. Lowenstein was damaged to the extent of $1,000, and insured. F. Glockman, manufacturer of tassels and fringes, occupied the fourth floor. His stock was also injured to the amount of $1,500—unfortunately, he holds no insurance. Russell & Maxwell, book-binders, on the fifth floor, sustained a loss of about $2,500, and are insured. John Holden, manufacturer of spring beds, on ths second floor, lost about $150, and is not insured. The first floor is occupied by Tiemann & Co., dealers in stoves. Their stock is injured, by water, to the extent of $200. It is insured in the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company. B. W. Merriam, dealer in picture frames, on the third and second floors in No. 285, sustained a loss of $600 by water, and is fully insured. The building, No. 285, owned by Patrick Dunne, was injured to the amount of $500, and is insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a back draft in the stove in the premises of Mr. Lowenstein.

The Extradition Case—Motion to Discharge Overruled.—United States Commissioner Gaynor F. Betts rendered his decision in the case of Dr. Semmline on Saturday. A preliminary point as to the liability of the accused was decided adversely. The Commissioner held that the accession of Wurtemburg to the treaty between the United States and Prussia and other German States was valid, and entitled Wurtemberg to all the benefits of its provisions. That ths statute of limitations of the State of New-York will not, in the present case, exempt the prisoner, as he does not bring himself within its provisions. The utmost advantage he can claim under the treaty is to stand in the same position as if the Revised Statutes of New-York were the law of Wurtemberg. In that case, his escape and absence from that country would preclude the operation of the statute of limitations in his favor. An application to the President in behalf of the foreign government is yet necessary prior to the application to the Commissioner for a warrant of arrest. The hearing upon the merits of the case will take place to-morrow.

A Chapter of Casualties.—Miss Julia Vandebeuiz, of No. 213 Greene-street, was knocked down and run over at the corner of Greene and Bleecker streets, by the horses and carriage of Mr. Pugsley, of No. 23 St. Mark's-place. The young lady sustained severe injuries about the hands and breast. She was conveyed to her residence.....Mark Price, while intoxicated, fell from a wagon which he was driving through Spring-street, and received injuries which rendered him insensible. Medical aid was given him at ths Station-house.....A horse attached to a baker's wagon became frightened and jumped off an embankment 20 feet high in Sixtieth-street, taking the wagon with him. The horse was slightly injured, and the wagon was dashed to pieces. Peter Hillman, the driver, escaped with a broken leg, but it is thought amputation will not be necessary, as the limb happened to be a wooden one.

An Alleged Horse Thief.—Mr. William H. Cooper, of Nos. 103 and 105 Charles-street, alleges that a span of horses, with carriage and harness, valued in the aggregate at $600, was hired at his establishment by Richard R. Montgomery, who promised to return them on the same day. He failed to keep his word; but subsequently went to the stable, and told Mr. Cooper that he had left the team at Jamaica, L. I. On investigation it was ascertained that the horses had never been taken from the City, but that Montgomery had sold them to Mr. Johnson Inlay, of No. 285 Ninth-avenue. Justice Kelly held the accused until a further examination of the charge could be made.

Mozart Hall General Committee.—The General Committee of the Mozart Hall National Democracy held a special meeting on Saturday evening, one hundred and seventy one members—all but four—being present. Charles A. May presided, and Edward Tinson acted as Secretary. The 27th instant was appointed for holding the primary elections for Delegates to the General Committee for 1860. A vote of thanks was passed to the officers of the Association for their exertions during the election, and a purse of $100 was presented to the Sergeant-at-Arms. The meeting adjourned *sine die*, with three times three cheers for the National Democracy.

For Europe.—The steamship *Fulton* left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying sixty passengers and $381,564 in specie. The screw steamer *Edinburg* (Br.) also departed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 149 passengers and $230,000 in specie. In consequence of the heavy easterly storm they came to anchor at the Southwest Spit, and proceeded to sea early yesterday morning, after the gale had abated. The steamers *Florida*, *Marion*, *Mt. Vernon* and *Jamestown*, with several sailing vessels, also came to anchor below on account of the storm.

The Frigate Wabash.—This frigate, which arrived at this port on Friday, was hauled to the Navy-Yard Dock on Saturday morning. She appears in excellent condition after her long cruise in the Mediterranean. Her crew are to be paid off soon and discharged, when the ship will be turned over to the Commodore of the Yard, and undergo the necessary overhauling and repairs.

Sloop Destroyed by Fire.—The sloop *David Sands*, when opposite Tarrytown, on Thursday night, capsized in the gale, and the stove upsetting, set the vessel on fire. The crew (four men composing the crew,) were rescued by a boat from the *Oregon*, which was passing at the time, but were afterwards transferred to a sloop in the vicinity.

Rev. E. H. Chapin lectures, this evening, at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Kane Monumental Fund; his subject—"Modern Chivalry." The ability with which he will handle it cannot fail to draw a large house.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital.—Remaining on Dec. 9, 249; admitted to Dec. 16, 52; discharged, cured or relieved, 39; died, 6; remaining at date, 256. Males, 214; females, 42.

Postponement.—Mr. Bossiter's sale of Pictures, in consequence of the Union meeting this evening, is postponed until to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

Reason in Matters of Religion.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. CAHILL—REMARKS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Dr. Cahill, the celebrated lecturer, recently from Ireland, delivered his first lecture in this country at

City Tract Society.

CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

The Thirty-Third Anniversary of the City Tract Society, and the thirty-seventh of the Female branch, was held, last evening, in the Dutch Reformed Church, on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. The Treasurer's report, read by Mr. A. R. Wetmore, showed the receipts for the past year to have been $17,378 18, of which $1,271 91 were contributed by the Female branch. As all this sum has been expended, the Society stands in pressing need of funds. The Secretary's report was then read, from which we make the following extract:

"We have now 30 Missionaries, including one to seamen, one to Jews, one to French residents, two to German pastorates, and two to immigrants; the others are visiting missionaries and assistants. The average number of visitors during the year has been 1,085; and the following results have during that time been reported to the Board: 1,115,554 Tracts containing 5,311,488 pages, mostly in English, but many in foreign languages, have been distributed; 901 Bibles and 946 Testaments supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 4,743 volumes lent from ward libraries; 2,708 children gathered in Sabbath and 411 into day schools; 396 persons gathered into Bible-classes; 4,068 persons induced to attend church; 306 temperance pledges obtained; 2,590 religious meetings held; 90 backsliders reclaimed; 520 persons hopefully converted, and 418 converts united with evangelical churches."

Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., made a short address in behalf of the Society. He claimed that its two great features were that it solved the vexed problem of Christian unity, and that it developed the moral power of the Churchee by furnishing active religious occupation to their members. In the minds of many persons, there was a conviction that too much of the work that God has committed to his servants, was given to corporations as such. This he deemed unavoidable—indeed it was the best way to do good; and the Society that planted itself between the world and the Church, be considered worthy of support. Such an institution he held the Tract Society to be.

Rev. Dr. Hoes, the colleague of Dr. Spring, followed with a few remarks, showing that there was a great work for Christian philanthropy in this City, and that this Society was engaged in that very work. He made a stirring appeal to the audience to respond liberally to the call of the Society whose cause he pleaded.

A collection was then taken up, and Rev. Dr. De Witt having pronounced a benediction, the assemblage dispersed.

The Hebrew Sufferers at Gibraltar.

APPEAL ON THEIR BEHALF BY REV. DR. RAPHALL IN THE GREENE-STREET SYNAGOGUE—PECUNIARY AID.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Raphall, of the Greene-street Synagogue, took occasion, on Saturday morning, to deliver a fervent appeal on behalf of the unfortunate victims of the war between Spain and Morocco, who have taken refuge at Gibraltar.

The learned Rabbi commenced his discourse by depicting, in glowing terms, the many privilegee and immunities of the Hebrews in this country and in England, and the many bounties for which they were indebted to Divine Providence. He then alluded to the unanimity of feeling which had characterized not only their own body, but the religious world outside of the Catholic Church, in view of the outrages of the Mortara case, immediately affecting, as it did, but the rights of one family. But, in this case, said he, the wrongs of hundreds of families are to be healed; families who have been obliged, from the dread of the tortures of fanaticism, to leave all behind, and flee for their lives from Morocco and its ferocious savages. There they were, to the number of several thousands, in a destitute and starving condition, sheltered from the inclemencies of the weather but by temporary tents—the only accommodation which the humanity of Gov. Codrington, of that fortress, could obtain at Gibraltar. The sufferers had reason to fear that they would be the first victims of the infuriated savages, who looked upon them as strangers and barbarians, and gave them good reason to flee. Their condition could be aptly compared to that of the Pilgrim Fathers 'dreading every moment the war cry of the merciless Indian, and they had to be thankful that they had escaped with their lives. Both Gov. Codrington of Gibraltar and the Hebrews of England had done much for them, but they were still suffering for want of the necessaries of life, and demanded immediately the active sympathies of their brethren. Reminding his hearers of the advice of Daniel to King Nebuchadnezar, "Expiate thy sins by charity, and thy transgressions by being kind to the poor," the reverend gentleman closed with a fervent appeal for pecuniary aid to the sufferers.

The congregation responded warmly to the appeal by subscribing on the spot several hundred dollars in cash. It is presumed that other congregations in the City will join in the movement, so that the relief will be swelled to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Park Benjamin not Disabled.

New-York, Dec. 17,
No. 24 W. Seventeenth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see a paragraph in the Times saying that I had slipped and broken my ankle, and would consequently be obliged to forego lecturing for several weeks. I neither slipped nor broke my ankle, but, after getting out of the cars at Troy, fell and sprained my ankle, a slight injury, from which I have already so far recovered as to be able to lecture as usual. I beg you will publish this or its import. From your servant,

PARK BENJAMIN.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,

NEW STYLES, FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

John Foley, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Selling Off.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of Fashionable Winter Clothing must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of Winter Clothing for Men and Boys, and Winter Furnishing Goods, at a bare commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves will now be enabled to do so at a Great Saving, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings less than cost.

This is a rare opportunity, almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. Devlin & Co.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

POSTPONEMENT.

UNION MEETING.

In consequence of the Great Union Meeting on Monday evening, The Sale of Mr. Rossiter's Paintings by Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer, has been postponed from that evening until the following

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock.

We beg to call attention to the Exhibition, which is open day and evening until the sale.

[Advertisement.]

The Irrepressible Conflict.—Impure blood, old sores, bad legs, skin diseases, scrofula, scurvy, salt rheum, scald head, croup, diptheria, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, burns, scalds, wounds, &c., are quickly and radically cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment—depot 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Medicated Paper

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 649 Broadway.

For the Holidays.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.

J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.

His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 675 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

On Exhibition at

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 255 Broadway,

The largest variety of Fancy Articles of every imaginable form for Christmas Trees in the City: also, Bon-Bon Boxes of elegant designs, handsome ornamental Cakes, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, French Preserved Fruits, &c., for New-Year Tables, at extremely low prices.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

A Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."

An appropriate Christmas present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Useful in Every House. For Sale Everywhere. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, N. Y. Address Box No. 3,808. No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depot No. 146 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS: HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, No. 118 BROADWAY.

Cash.—In time for the cold weather and Holidays, we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of Winter Clothing, that we have a large assortment for both Men and Boys.

We have replenished our most desirable styles since the great rush of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's Robes de Chambre is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $25. Ladies wishing to make Holiday Presents are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000. Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every desoription.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great indnoements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Depôt of Company,

No. 98 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

$2 EACH.
$2 EACH.
$2 EACH.
$2 EACH.

AT

Rogers & Raymond's,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$125
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No 308 Broadway.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, Unrivaled by any in the market.

No 500 BROADWAY.

Genin's Festival Hat for the Holidays

NOW READY.

GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.

J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilites in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of ruptnre, bathing trnsses, supporters, shonlder-braces, snspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Praise is a Snare to Some, to Others Anger; fear, appetite, avarice, deceit or lust, is the besetting sin. A phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects and right occupation.

Account-Books of every description on hand or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BENJ. F. CORLIES, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 373 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special indnoements to the trade and local agencies.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The "Riggs Truss"—Waterproof, cleanly, inurable—contracts the openings by lateral pressure; also saves the spermatic cord from injury by means of compression and obstructed circulation. No. 443 Broome-st., N. Y.

DIED.

Lockwood.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a short illness, James Lewis C., son of Samuel and Susan H. Lockwood, aged 16 years 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of deceased, without further notice, are invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, Dec. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

Halsted.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a sudden illness, in the 38th year of his age, John O. Halsted, son of the late Oliver Halsted, of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the residence of his brother, David C. Halsted, No. 143 East 18th-st. His remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

Tuthill.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, Andrew J. Tuthill, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother James M. Tuthill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 535 Hudson-st., on Wednesday next, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock.

Rose.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 17, of consumption, Lucretia G. McBaaia, wife of Abraham Rose, aged 28 years.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her father, No. 136 West 38th-st., to Greenwood Cemetery, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited without further notice.

Moaais.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, Augustus Frederick Van Cortlandt, son of the late James Morris, of Morrisania, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Stirling.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 18, Miss Catherine Stirling, a native of Thornhill, Perthshire, Scotland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 10th-av., without further invitation.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

Jackson.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, Catherine Jackson, relict of the late Robert Jackson, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 29 1st st., without further notice.

Manning.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at the residence of her son in-law, Renben Leggett, Anna M., relict of the late Robert Manning.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

Thachee.—At Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mr. Henry Thachea, in the 33d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 653, Dec. 17, 1859.

31, 2, 41, 55, 44, 65, 67, 13, 19, 20, 46, 45, 52.

Class No. 654, Dec. 17, 1859.

4, 53, 15, 20, 16, 29, 23, 67, 47, 2, 51, 5, 10.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 17, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,

The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are durable, economical in fuel and sure bakers.

Put up and warranted by

JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
(late James, Beebe & co.,)
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

McKnight's Malt Wine—equal to Scotch Ale, at half the price, for sale everywhere, put up in stone bottles and cases of one dozen each.

THOMAS DAVIS, Agent, No. 9 North Moore-st.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR.
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECK-LACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL.
DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE,
HAIR, CORNELIAN,
ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS,
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS,
RUBY, EMERALD, PEARL,
GARNET AND OPAL RINGS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PITCHERS,
PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
NEW PATTERNS,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufactnrer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS, Rich Patterns.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

HOW TO OBTAIN LETTERS PATENT.
A PAMPHLET OF ADVICE,
FULL AND COMPLETE, SENT FREE OF CHARGE

Messrs. MUNN & CO., Editors of the *Scientific American*, have had upwards of fourteen years' experience as solicitors of Patents, and can refer to seven thousand inventors in the United States for whom they have secnred Letters Patent. They are also able to present the following letter from Hon. Judge Mason, Ex-Commissioner of Patents:

"Messrs. Munn & Co.: I take pleasure in stating that while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents *more than one-fourth of all the business of the office* came through your hands. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed, in your intercourse with the Office, a marked degree of promptness, skill and fidelity to the interest of your employers. Yours, very truly,
CHAS. MASON."

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster-General of the United States, upon his retirement from the Patent Office, addressed to us the annexed letter:

"Messrs. Munn & Co.: It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you discharged your duties as solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT."

All communications are considered confidential.
Address MUNN & CO., Publishers,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York City.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

HOLIDAY GIFTS!! HOLIDAY GIFTS!!!

BRONZE FIGURES, BRONZE CLOCKS,
BISQUE FIGURES, CHINA VASES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS,
PLAIN AND RICHLY-CUT TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,

At lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in New-York.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE,

If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail for 30 cents.

BROOKLYN
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Eighth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by REV. J. C. FLETCHER,
At the Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.
Tickets, 25 cents each, sold at the door.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
AT A SACRIFICE.

The recent bold attempt to carry off some thousands of dollars' worth of Jewelry from the magnificent stock of

Messrs. DEMPSEY & FARGIS,
No. 603 Broadway,

resulted in the apprehension of the shrewd robbers, and the recovery of every article! This extraordinary stroke of good luck has so pleased the enterprising firm, that they have resolved to let the public share it, by selling their superb stock of dismonds, watches, silver ware, java mosaic, coral, matachete and Roman sets of jewelry, hair ornaments, &c., at cost, during the Holidays. We may add that Messrs. D. & F.'s inimitable art of engraving was not stolen, though certain persons have made the attempt.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.

This most distressing disease, as well as Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Acidity, Biliousness, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, General Debility, &c., &c., of however long standing stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily, by the use of that wonderful preparation,

The Oxygenated Bitters.

The Oxygenated Bitters.

Sold by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., New-York; and by dealers everywhere, in City and country.

PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &C.,

Removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.

HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway

A NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.
"WE PRAISE THEE, O GOD."
LONDON STEREOSCOPE COMPANY,
No. 534 Broadway, up stairs.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the most excruciating pains and aches, hurns, scalds, cuts, wonnds, bruises, &c., thereby rendering it important that every family should keep a supply of it in the house. Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. It speedily relieves from pain those sufferirg from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c., and arrests all disease.

RADWAY & CO.'S principal office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.

R. R. REMEDIES sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

FRANK LESLIE TO THE PUBLIC.

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I would call the attention of the public to the fact that the execution of Cook and Coppic did not take place until Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. A special train started immediately afterwards. The distance from Charlestown to New-York is 277 miles, so that it would take 15 hours and 20 minntes by the quickest possible conveyance to reach New-York, stoppages included.

I am prepared to prove that no artist reached New-York before 6¼ o'clock last Saturday evening; yet one of my imitators had two long engravings, finished and on the press, at 3 o'clock the previous morning, only "FIFTEEN HOURS AND A-HALF" before the actual sketches reached New-York. Said pictures were published on Saturday evening as genuine pictures—both of which I pronounce as *bogus illustrations*.

Finding it impossible to compete with me in time, correctness and quality, these imitators have made their pictures up from those representing the execution of John Brown, published some two weeks since.

I publish this morning in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, the only genuine picture of the hanging of Cook and Coppic; also, the attempted escape of those prisoners from the jail at Charlestown.

I would call the attention of the public to the following facts connected with these pictures:

First—That the field and houses were covered with snow, which my pictures represent, and which my imitators' do not—which fact alone proves that those of my imitators are *Bogus*.

Second—That my imitators represent the same military companies and costumes at the Cook and Coppic executions which appeared at the John Brown execution, while our picture represents companies actually present, among which were a new company of Rangers dressed in red shirts, with rifles slung on their backs, which company took a prominent position in the scene; also, another company dressed in a new and peculiar style, consisting of a short Scotch Plaid Tunic, a cape on their shoulders and Continental boots—both of which appear in my Engraving, and are not to be found with the BOGUS PICTURES, as published by my imitators.

Third—That Cook and Coppic were both hanged in cloaks, one shorter than the other, which is represented in my picture, and which will be found quite different in the bogus illustrations published by my imitators.

But the most important fact is yet to come. I publish in my paper to-day the attempted escape of Cook and Coppic from the prison; also, a picture of the shackles which bound Cook and Coppic together, and which they fled through.

We have put the same on exhibition at Messrs. Ball, Black & Co.'s, Broadway, corner Park-place, with the certificate of the officer who presented it to my Special Correspondent. (It can be seen in their window.)

In conclusion, I would state that no establishment in the country can possibly possess the advantages and facilities which mine does. After presenting to the public, for a series of years, truthful pictures of the leading events of the times, I have gained a reputation of which my imitators are envious.

No paper which I have published can give better evidence of my enterprise than the present one.

I have truthful pictures from Charlestown, illustrating the latest events up to Friday last; sixteen portraits from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, of the conspirators who shot the President's daughter, from my correspondent there; the Portrait of Mr. Heiper, the author of the book entitled "The Impending Crisis," &c., which has made such a sensation in Congress; the Portrait of Mr. Sherman, the probable Speaker of the House of Representatives, and numerous other pictures, which can be found in no other paper; and I am sorry to state that many others from my numerous correspondents have been left out for want of room.

I think it my duty to caution the public against being imposed upon by bogus pictures which are sold to the unwary, because I have difficulty always in printing fast enough to supply the demand when there is any great excitement. No event of importance occurs in any part of this continent but I am certain to receive a sketch of it from one of my correspondents, and generally several from different witnesses of the event while any new paper, not having such facilities, must necessarily give illustrations invented by their employes; as was the case of the "Grounding of the *North Star* Steamship" a few weeks ago, of which I gave accurate pictures, representing the steamship ashore, with the different tents erected on the Island, &c., &c., from sketches made by Mr. Agnew, one of the officers of the ship. The ship was situated a half a mile from the shore, which was represented in my picture; while my imitator represented a mammoth ship within a few feet of the shore, and which picture Mr. Agnew, the above-named officer, pronounced a mere BOGUS PICTURE. I could go on adding to the list of BOGUS ILLUSTRATIONS published by my imitators, but I think I have shown concinsively that the illustrations of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER are the only GENUINE PICTURES published in the country.

FRANK LESLIE,
No. 13 Frankfort-st.

NEW BOOKS.

THE MOST ELEGANT
AND
MOST VALUABLE BOOK OF THE SEASON
IS
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION
OF
WILLIS' POEMS.
100 ENGRAVINGS BY VARIOUS ARTISTS,
ALL NEW.

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SECOND EDITION—JUST PUBLISHED—
By D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York—
OF THE NEW AND INTERESTING NOVEL OF
MARY STAUNTON;
Or, THE PUPILS OF MARVEL HALL.
By the author of "Portraits of my Married Friends."
12mo. $1.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES BY THE PRESS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

This is a novel of fashionable boarding-school experience, and discloses the evils of a system which often bears bitter fruit in after life, but which may be so diverted from its evil tendency as to result in great good. The style is graceful, the sentiment is pure, and the interest is sustained from the beginning to the end.

From the New-York Sunday Times and Weekly Messenger.

A story of sustained interest, delightfully written. "Mary Staunton" is a book of pure and lovely character, at once intense enough to excite general interest, and honest enough to do much good.

From the New-York Tribune.

The work is evidently the fruit of a close observation of social life, and evinces considerable power of narrative.

From the New-York Metropolitan Record.

"Mary Staunton" has evidently been written to enforce a principle through the medium of an agreeable and well constructed story, though the tact which leaves that to be gathered from the course of the narrative, for a time deceives the reader into the idea that the pleasant work of fiction he is perusing has no higher aim than to amuse.

From the Baltimore American.

We sincerely hope that this book will have a wide circulation that attention may be drawn to this important subject. Every parent and every teacher should read this story.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

It is useless to deny that Prentice says a sharp thing, epigrammatically, or that the book is not good reading.—*New-York Times.*

SECOND EDITION READY.

PRENTICEANA;
OR,
WIT AND HUMOR IN PARAGRAPHS.
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One handsome 12mo. Price $1.

Where is the reader that has not heard Prentice, the witty editor of the Louisville *Journal*? His name and paper have become household words in almost every family in the country. The publishers, for themselves, promise the public a rich feast of fun in this spicy volume. It contains more than two thousand of those witty and humorous paragraphs which, for the past thirty years, have not failed to bring a smile or hearty laugh to all those who appreciate a "good thing."

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Publishers,
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GRATES AND STOVES
GIVAS
FIFTY PER CENT. MORE HEAT, WITH FIFTY PER CENT. LESS FUEL,
CURES SMOKY CHIMNEYS,
RADIATES ALL THE HEAT INTO THE ROOM,
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The fire once made burns from twelve to twenty-four hours, without attention and without additional coal, thus combining

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PERFECTION OF AN OPEN FIRE.

The saving in fuel in one season will more than pay the cost of the improvement.

Any grate, new or old, set without dirt or inconvenience.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF STOVES FOR OFFICES, COUNTING-ROOMS, MANUFACTORIES AND DWELLINGS.

Considering their advantages, they are the cheapest Stoves manufactured.

Send for circulars containing description, testimonials, &c. Agents wanted. LEMUEL BANGS,
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FRANK LESLIE NOWHERE!
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FRANK LESLIE NOWHERE!
FRANK LESLIE NOWHERE!
THE FAST AND THE SLOW.

From the Baltimore Clipper, Dec. 17.

* * * "Having availed myself of the kind attention of Mr. D. C. Hitchcock, of the NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, to reach home last evening, that enterprising gentleman having made arrangements to run an express locomotive from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and thence to Baltimore, last evening. To Mr. Hitchcock a number of gentlemen connected with the Press are deeply indebted, not only for their prompt conveyance to Baltimore, but also for his many kind and delicate attentions in Charlestown, where he had rooms at the Carter House, and where, it may be truly said, he kept open house."

One word about the North Elba sketches. We quote from the Vergennes (Vermont) *Citizen*:

"Mr. Thomas Nast, artist for the NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, a large and beautifully embellished pictorial weekly, followed the remains of Brown to this city; and Vergennes and vicinity, and North Elba, N. Y., will doubtless occupy a prominent page in the "ILLUSTRATED NEWS" of Dec. 17. A reporter for the New-York *Herald* is also in town, and it is possible that like the ancient Grecian city, ours may awake some morning and find itself famous."

Mr. Leslie was not represented there.

We need say no more in reply to Mr. Leslie's charge that we publish bogus pictures. We are ahead of him, and we mean to remain so for all time to come. He may feel bad at being distanced, but it is his own fault that he was so.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER, WHICH WAS READY NEARLY 36 HOURS AHEAD OF FRANK LESLIE.

THE EXECUTIONS AT CHARLESTOWN—Two double-page Engravings.
COOK AND COPPIC PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION.
NORTH ELBA SKETCHES.
THE ARRIVAL OF BROWN'S BODY.
THE HOUSE OF JOHN BROWN.
THE MOURNERS OVER HIS BODY.
THE FUNERAL OF BROWN.
THE GRAVE NEAR THE ROCK.
THE SONS OF BROWN WHO FELL AT HARPER'S FERRY.
THE WIFE OF OLIVER BROWN.
THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID PORTRAITS.
GOVERNOR WISE OF VIRGINIA.
COL. A. DURYEA, OF THE 7TH REGIMENT.
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
J. M. M'KIM.
THE NEW JAIL AT BALTIMORE.
BANQUET IN THE JAIL.
Remember to ask for the NEW PAPER, the
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
(UP STAIRS.)
J. W. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 63 Ann-st.

CATARRH.—EVIL COMMUNICATIONS DESTROY the efficacy of good ones. "Poor Tray" was found in bad company and enffered for it. Quackery is prolific in its communications through public journals, of its nostrums and impositions, while the efficacy of a valuable remedy, announced through the same medium, is distrusted and made to suffer the same penalty as "poor Tray," and for the

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Dutchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order, and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CHARLES M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, Esq., 120 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, Esq., 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE, Referee.
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz, one 16 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 26 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond.) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in Newjersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 51th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Real Estate Agent, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-ST. FOR SALE.—The large plot of land known as the old Stone Church, in Duane-st., near Hudson, 100x127 feet; eligibly situated for large stores, being near the railroad depôts; terms liberal. Apply to J. ODELL, or J. O. FOWLER, Committee, corner Washington and Barclay-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

$3,600.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two-story and half cottage, nearly new, and in the most healthy part of Brooklyn, within two blocks from Fulton av. and Flatbush-av. cars. It will be sold either furnished or unfurnished; nearly all can remain on mortgage. For further particulars address EARLY, Box No. 945 New-York Post office.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 36 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIdences, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRILLADELPHIA BRICK houses and lots on East 15th st., near 2d-av., 20x17 feet each, on very favorable terms. Also, 6 lots on East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington av., between 53d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brownstone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA —Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 7,011 New-York Post office, will receive immediate attention

MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 113th sts., between 6th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, Bonds, merchandise, or City property, three partially improved Farms, of 320 acres each, on the Illinois Central railroad, 3½ miles from Peru Station, and 108 miles south of Chicago. Apply to ROB'T E. BABB, No. 257 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York: location near Railroad depôt and schools; very desirable for a small family. Address L. S., Box No. 3,787 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS a very nice house and half an acre of land, in a healthy location, near Depôt at Tremont. Also, a small place in the village of Westchester.

KINSHIMER, No. 313 4th-av.

$600.—FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME house, and seven years' lease of lot, at $15 a year, in the upper part of the City. Cars run near the house. Apply at No. 68 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 109 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway. Room No. 5.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 88 Prince st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, stairways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilbooly, 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, in a good locality, not below 14th-st. Rent not to exceed $650. Family a gentleman and wife only. Possession as soon as possible. Address A. L. H., Box No. 2,963 Post-office

WANTED—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS, A medium-sized three-story house, neatly furnished, located between 14th and 40th sts., and between 6th and Lexington avs., at a rent of $150 per month. Address, stating location, etc., B. HAXTUN, No. 78 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE that has cleared $36,000 the last six years, and is now making money hourly, daily. The proprietor has another extensive trade and cannot attend to both. It is only to know the place to be convinced of a fine opportunity for anybody to make a fortune, who will partially or fully attend to the business. It requires very little mental or physical exertion to conduct the concern, and can be attended to by a person of ordinary capacity, so complete is the enterprise systematized and established. $7,000 cash, and the balance in easy notes.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 220 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,963 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $6,000 cash capital, to take an interest in a wholesale and retail fancy busine s, already established. The business pays ample profits, and can be very materially increased. Address IMPORTERS, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT; may be applied to almost every kind of machinery now in use, and is certain to be a profitable investment to any person having capital sufficient to introduce it. For particulars, inquire of J. W. FANGBORN, No. 3 Barclay-st., up stairs.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Engines of 75, 30 and 10 horse-power. Boilers of 10, 12, 25 and 30 horse-power. Apply at the office of the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 425 East 10th-st., New-York.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter—the woman as a good cook and laundress on a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; her daughter, a tidy girl of 15 as nurse, or as chamber-maid and waiter; is a neat, plain sewer. will engage to go together or separate. Call, during ten days, at No. 9 Fifth-st., second floor, front room, in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as cook in a private family; is willing to do the table linen if required; is a good baker, pastry and preserve maker, and understands the cooking of all kinds of meat and game. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., six doors from 6th av., if not suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house; has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FANCY OR millinery store, by a young lady well acquainted with both businesses; she would like to board in the family of her employer. Address or call upon R. B. WATSON, 6th, No. 27 John-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman, a situation; she is a first-rate cook and baker of bread, cake and pastry; is also an excellent laundress; has the very best of City references, and willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as wet nurse; can give the best reference as to honesty and sobriety; also the best city reference, with Doctor's lines if required; has a fine breast of milk. Calls at No. 39 East 30th-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to wash and iron for a lady that boards; wages $6 to $7; or as general servant in the City or country. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer, or to do general housework, by an experienced faithful girl; is neat and obliging; can be highly recommended, and is one that tries to please. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and waitress, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT SEAMstress acquainted with operating upon Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, with good City references, wants a situation. Apply at No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON IN A boys' boarding-school or charitable institution; the highest testimonials given; no objection to go south if the salary be good. Address, for two weeks, MATRON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as laundress and chamberm id; is neat, competent, steady and obliging. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, No. 59 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A COMPEtent dressmaker, would like work by the day, or at home; best reference given. Call or address M. T., No. 66½ Carmine-st., near Bedford.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STOCK-KEEPER or assistant salesman in a dry goods importing or commission house. Has had exp rience. Good references. Address T. R., Box No. 183 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; good recommendations from his last employers. Address M. W., Box No. 200 *Times* office

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn. Good reference given; has had two years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 136 Wilkesbarre Post-office, Penn.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED—MUST THOROUGHLY UNderstand her business, and be able to give the best of reference. Also, a Protestant girl wanted as chamber maid; must be competent and highly recommended. Apply this day, before 12 o'clock, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. None but excellent penmen need apply. Address, stating age and references, G. H., Box No. 145 *Times* office.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE and fine goods cloth house. Address No. 752 New-York Post-Office, stating salary required and giving references.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN.—THOSE WHO ARE acquainted with the City, and can produce satisfactory references for responsible places, can apply at the southwest corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av. from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO CAN bring City references for capability and cleanliness, will not be required to wash or iron. Apply this day and Monday, before 12 o'clock, at No. 116 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SMELTER TO TAKE charge of furnaces at a mine, and treat argentiferous galena; also, wanted, as experienced assistant and assayer. Address Box No. 2,405 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED — BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN, who can influence a large trade. Apply at No. 73 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED—HAVING A FIRST Class, prompt-paying trade. Apply to WARNER & LOOP, No. 42 Park-place.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

2 rosewood Tête-a-tê tes } Made by J. & J. W. Meeks.
6 rosewood Chairs to match }
2 French plate glasses, with marble slabs and brackets, made by J. Lane.
2 double walnut Cottage Bedsteads } Made by
2 three-quarters walnut Cottage Bedsteads } Gardiner.
1 serpentine mahogany Sofa.
4 sweep-back mahogany Chairs.
1 mahogany Arm-chair.
1 black marble-top Centre-Table.
For sale at No. 18 East 50th-st., by

SETH W. PECKHAM.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT,
Patent Elevating Invalid Lounges and Spring Beds, children's bedsteads, cribs and chairs, mattresses, &c., at WALKER'S No. 634 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker-st.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HERRD, Manufacturer,
No. 190 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,630 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1857."

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's office until Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860 at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand and six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and chapter 319 of the laws of 1859, and by the Finance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor, Nov. 15, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.

The bidders will state the amount of stock desired and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope sealed and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following premises necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D 1861, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings and premises, and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.

An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.

The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.

The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation in the premises, but the ferry slips, both headed or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.

The purchaser or lessee of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sure ies, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarterly yearly and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.

The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.

The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of the City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so engaged.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, Nov. 16, 1859.

The sale of the above mentioned ferries is postponed until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at the same hour and place.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and thereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between the peculiar labor, history, religion, language and geographical position, and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves from this hour, by our influence, our votes, our efforts, and our example, to frown down all discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by this Committee.

In compliance with the above request, which has received the signatures of nearly 20,000 names a public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at the Academy of Music, 14th st., at 7 o'clock

His Honor DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City, will preside.

COMMITTEE:

Jas. H. Beekman,	Watts Sherman,	Matthew Morgan,
Gerard Hallock,	R. M. Whitlock,	S. L. M. Barlow,
Joshua I. Henry,	W. B. Appleton,	Wilson G. Hunt,
F. F. Morgan,	J. T. Soutter,	James Brooks,
Henry Grinnell,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	A. T. Stewart.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

Persons friendly to the cause, and willing to contribute to the expenses, will send to J. T. Soutter, Treasurer Bank of the Republic.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held in the Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, to celebrate their Fifty-fifth Anniversary. Hon. Gouge Folsom will deliver the Address.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

E. C. BENEDICT, } Committee
J. R. BRODHEAD, } of
G. H. MOORE. } Arrangements.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE LAST REHEARsal of the New-York Harmonic Society, preparatory to giving the Oratorio of the Messiah on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., will be held at Dodworth's Academy THIS (Monday) EVENING. A full attendance of the members, both male and female, is requested.

WM. H. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st., in Room No. 24, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon. Subjects—"The Best Food, and the preparation of it for Men and Animals," "Seeding Fruit and Forest Trees," and "The Best and Cheapest Ice-house for Farmers." Admission always free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF MOSAIC LODGE No. 418 are hereby notified to attend a regular communication of said Lodge, to be held at their rooms, No. 192 Bowery, on MONDAY Dec. 19, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. By order of the Lodge. DAVID COCHRANE, W. M.

P. P. VANDERHEEF, Jr., Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—WM. W. Bangs, Esq., will lecture before the Union, at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*John Brown, and the Irrepressible Conflict.* The public are invited to attend

RICHARD WARREN, President.

EDWARD HOWE, Jr., Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A LADY'S SPLENDID HUNTING WATCH and chatelaine chain, cost $200, for $100; one do., $55, cost $100; 1 gentlemen's double time watch for $40 worth $130; 1 fine hunting English lever for $85, worth $140; 1 English lever very fine $50 cost $100; 1 imitation double timer, $25. Also, others from $5 to $50. Advances on diamonds, watches, &c. J. H. HARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,

At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. THIS DAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. These comprise

SEAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABL, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant PLUSH CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES

among which may be found rich and well-trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,

VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 79 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau-place, Brooklyn.—RICH and COSTLY FURNITURE, contained in the house, in excellent order and all of the very best manufacture.

Parlor.—Splendid 7-octave piano, by "Scherr," in rich Zebra wood case, with stool to match, and maroon French cloth cover; suit of elegant rosewood furniture, in maroon cloth, with linen covers, 8 pieces; rich maroon French cloth window curtains, embroidered white lace do., with silver-plated cornices; superb silver-plated chandelier, 6 lights, with rich cut-glass prisms, and globes; 5-grain ingrain Crossley carpet, velvet carpet, gold-bordered window shades, splendid French plate mantel mirror, &c.

Dining-room.—Elegant oak extension table, buffet, lounge and chairs in green plush to match; artistic bronze and gilt chandelier, 6 lights, water gilt, with globes and drops, splendid French plate mantel mirror, and mirrors in doors, royal Wilton carpet, green and gold brocs, window curtains, &c.

Chambers.—Splendid medallion French carpet, cost $175, and as good as new; Brussels and Ingrain do., 2 very rich blue and gold satin damask window curtains, with arched cornices, richly carved and gilt; bed curtains, walnut spring-seat couch, with mattress and pillows, sewing and arm chairs, all to match, in blue and gold; splendid walnut bedstead, with superior mattresses and feather bed; splendid bronze copy of Kiss' celebrated statue of "The Amazon," on marble pedestal. Catalogues at the sale-rooms on Monday.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

30 shs. Seventh W'd Bk.	$50	40 shs. Butgers Ins. Co..	25
20 shs. Oriental Bank....	25	20 shs. N. Y. Equitable	35
60 shs. Park Bank.....	100	10 shs. Com. Fire Ins. Co	100
25 shs. Firemen's Fund Ins	10	11 shs. Knick. Stage Co.	100
15 shs. Home Fire Ins. Co	100	50 shs. Firemen's Trust Ins	10
40 shs. Wash'ton Ins. Co	50	30 shs. Gt. Western Manufacturing Co...	100
10 shs. Howard Ins. Co.	50	60 shs. N. Y. Con. S. Co.	25
40 shs. Fulton Fire Ins.	25	40 shs. N. W. Ins. Co...	50
20 shs. Germania Ins. Co	50	100 shs. C. P. and F.	10
50 shs. Peter Cooper Ins	50	Du Lac R.....	100
14 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co	40		

$3 000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Black River and Western R. 7 per cent. Bonds.
4 000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 7 pc. cent. Bonds.
10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee 8 per cent. (E. D.) Bds.
18,000 New-York and Erie R. 4th mtg. Bonds.
5 000 New-York and Erie R. 4th mtg. Bonds.
2,000 Northern R. of N. J. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 22. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at auction or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF COSTLY STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious salesrooms No. 526 Broadway corner Spring st.

Sale of superb marble statuary, rich fancy goods, &c., of every description, suitable for private and holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: The Playing Child, by Barnazi; bust of the Emperor, copied from the Vatican; busts of Augustus, Adriadno, Cicero, Demosthenes, Caligula, Caracalla, &c., Venus of Canova, bust of Dante, Minerva, copied from the ancient Temple of the Goddess in Athens, the Saviour, by Tinnewani; Child Playing with Dog, Rebecca at the Well, by Feaschi. Also, works by Bunetti, Conani, Lazzerini, and others.

Real Artistic Bronzes.—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size; real ormolu figures and groups, Berlin wares and other articles of virtu, including a large assortment of real silver plated ware of every description.

Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from two to five feet high, tazzas, Roman vase, carved marble Hebe ditto, oard receivers, Parian figures, mantle ornaments, figures, jewel receivers, alabaster groups, and an endless variety of these beautiful goods, with rich and fancy articles suitable for the holidays. The above goods are now on exhibition at the above store.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Special sale of first-class wines, brandies, &c., cigars, &c., part of the stock of a large importing house, declining business, among which are the most favorite brands of champagne, viz: Mumms & Co., Reims, Imperial Cabinet, Sillery, Moussseaux, &c.; clarets, sherry, very old port, brown and golden sherries, Madeir-s, old pale and dark brandy, very choice, part via London Docks; superior Reims gins, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela whiskies, cordials, &c.; also, the balance of lots remaining on hand from our last sales, viz.: a very small lot of that very old Renault brandy (1862) in demijohns, Stevens' do., pale and dark, in cases, Virginia and Duff Gordon sherry; Cutter's old Bourbon whisky, fine champagnes, cabinet, &c.; Nahob and Antigua rum, jockey-club gin and brandy, Cozzens' sherry, Campbell's scotch whisky, Irish do., Monongahela do.; also a few lots of very rare old wines, bottled many years ago; also several lines of fine old Havana cigars, including the most favorite brands known, in the usual-sized packages, viz.: operas, coronas, londres, reg. conchas, and reg. Brittanica, preosados, &c.; also, very elegant boxes, suitable for presents.

N.B.—The goods to be offered are from reliable sources, and are of superior quality, and equal to the samples in every respect, and they will fully bear us out in our representations

Positively no other goods admitted.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE and magnificent works of art, r

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1868; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimboursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be reqnired to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 30th December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. By Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
L. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the bearer of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds to the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 16th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable to the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of tolls and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution. N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be present on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 31 of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No 105 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 2.

The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz:

HENRY AITKEN, President.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the first created under agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the anual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD AV., corner of FRANKFORT-SLIPS DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

P. W. ENGS, }
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts noted as an far more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTEE OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. from the capital stock this Company, payable at their office, on and MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretar

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-anual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1st prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 134 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 1, 1860.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 25, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

73 NASSAU-ST. 73
D. SOLINGER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Real Estate Agency.

All kinds of goods bought and sold at commission. References will be given. D. SOLINGER & CO.,
No. 73 Nassau-st., first floor.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 16, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN F. KILLMAN, CHARLES STANTON,
J. S. F. SHANAHAN, JOHN D. COCKS,
HENRY BOERUM, IRA SMITH,
SAMUEL OSBORNE, ANTHONY P. OSTROM,
OTTO ST. POLLATZ, HENRY D. YOUNG,
GARRET G. BERGEN, THOMAS B. RODMAN,
PETER DE BAUN, SEYMOUR BUSHELL,
CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE.

And Felix A. Huntington, Charles Condit and John Williams were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Anthony P. Ostrom was elected President *pro tem.* in place of John Skillman, Esq., who declined a reelection, and Samuel Osborne was elected Vice-President.

At a meeting of the Board held the 16th inst., Charles Stanton Esq. was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

R. F. PERRIN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the First of January, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. until day of payment. By order

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund. A. STONE, Jr., President.

TEXAS DEBT.—OUTSTANDING RED BACK Treasury Notes and other indebtedness bought.
GEO. K. SISTAN, No. 50 Exchange place, Room 15.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st., Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M., Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—10 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Harrisburg and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. ——, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS LITDE, General Agent New-York, Providence, Hartford and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Buckirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Buckirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Buckirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M. connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Express trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:20, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 21, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peek Hill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $5. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 75. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 4:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sea Cliff at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., 3:45 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Piermont at 8:45 and 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

42 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—IF YOU wish to have true information of your affairs through life, then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. ROEDER, the only true seer and gifted lady of information; the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Her office is at No. 42 Christopher-street.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIEDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE SAFE Herring's make, for sale cheap; has been but little used. Call at No. 7 Broad-st., third floor.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 20
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
and leaving each port every 20 days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
will take the place of the QUAKER CITY,
and sail for the above port on
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled.

Freight received on the 20th. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

First Cabin.....$60 Steerage.....$25
For freight or passage, apply to
HARBOURN & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....70

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 21st inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The ASIA will sail 11th January, 1860.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST via CHARLESTON S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans.....$38 75 | To Augusta, Ga.....$30 00
To Mobile.....35 00 | To Atlanta, Ga.....23 00
To Montgomery.....26 00 | To Columbia, S. C.....20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.....30 00 | To Charlotte, N. C.....22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.....33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla..21 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn. 27 00 | To Palatka.....23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.....27 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
CHESAPEAKE,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations.....$7 50
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH— NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga. The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $32 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 12 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNEL, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 40 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $150, second cabin, $70; steerage, $35,
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFELY,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight due to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $6. Apply to H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 24th inst. Fare on either ship $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent.
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

MORRIS'
UNRIVALED LONDON GIN.
WARRANTED GENUINE
OLD TOM.

The trade in London Gin between England and this country having seriously diminished of late years, I have found it necessary to examine over and ascertain the causes and must confess that I no longer wonder at it, for while some are manufacturing an absurd imitation here, and selling it as imported, others as swamp the genuine article with plain spirits. In order, that it be impossible to recognize a real favorite in this new guise. In order to prevent this, I would send it over in sealed bottles, but that the United States prohibits the importation of foreign spirits in packages smaller than a puncheon. I have, therefore, taken a new store here in order to bottle and sell it genuine. I will only add that this is the best Gin made in London, and from its purity is fast superseding all other liquors. As a medicine, it stands unrivalled for its salutary effect on the kidneys, and other internal organs; while as a convivial liquor, its pure and delicate flavor has rendered it it.

THE FAVORITE DRINK IN LONDON.
J. S. C. MORRIS.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY, New-York.

At liberal prices in bond, single case, containing 1 dozen quarts, $6. Retail of all liquor dealers and druggists.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy.' popularity is a gender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 208 Greenwich and 80 Murray-st., has,

by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.

With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired, and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

DUCHAILLU'S COLLECTION OF SPECImens of Natural History is now open at No. 653 BROADWAY. It contains several specimens of the great Gorilla with their skeletons, the first ever brought to this country and several others of the ape family some of which much resemble man. Also, a large collection of birds, quadrupeds, charms, idols, war implements, boom, &c., &c. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI,
POSITIVELY TWO OPERA NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR and SONNAMBULA.

Many persons having been unable to obtain seats and admission at the last appearance of
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI,
The Directors have made arrangements for
TWO "PATTI" NIGHTS,
which will be the only ones that will be given until the return of the company in February.

The first PATTI NIGHT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock, when will be given Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
and the second and positively last PATTI NIGHT on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
on which occasion will be given
LA SONNAMBULA.
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will be assisted by
Signors BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and WEINLICH.
CONDUCTOR.....Sig. MUZIO
Admission $1. Reserved seats $1 50; front private boxes, four seats, $8; Family Circle 50c., Gallery 25c.

The sale of seats for the TWO PATTI NIGHTS will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 19.

NOTICE—There will be three ticket-offices—the principal one at the Academy of Music, where all the private boxes will be for sale, also parquet and balcony seats, the others at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., and BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

Tickets and seats may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Annual performance of
HANDEL'S MOST SUBLIME WORK,
THE MESSIAH,
ON
CHRISTMAS EVE,
DECEMBER 24, 1859,
On the same
SCALE OF GRANDEUR
Which has characterized the performances of this Society for several years past.

The Society take pleasure in announcing that
MME. ANNA BISHOP.
The celebrated cantatrice,
And other eminent artists,

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Later from Brazil—Visit of the Emperor at the North—Commercial—From the River Plate—The Buenos Ayreans Defeated by Urquiza, who threatens their Capital.

By the arrival of the Brazilian mail in England, we have dates from Buenos Ayres of the 28th of October, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 9, and Bahia, Nov. 13.

From Rio we are advised that but little of general interest had transpired during the month, the Chambers being closed and the Emperor away on a visit to the northern part.

The 30 days' notice for the new Stamp Act to come into force had expired, and caused some excitement in the provinces where private banks had for some time past been in the habit of issuing small notes, which would have to be discontinued, as the stamp of one milrea would render any profit out of the question.

The Emperor and Empress were expected in Bahia on the 30th ult. from visiting the outlying towns. The Emperor rode over the first section of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway on the 31st of October with a large suite, and was much pleased with the works. A grand ball was to be given to the Emperor and Empress on the 16th, at which 1,000 persons were expected to be present, and on the 19th their Majesties were to leave for Pernambuco.

The ship *John and Lucy*, from Liverpool to the Cape of Good Hope, with over 400 emigrants, was wrecked at Garcas, Cape St. Rocque, and the emigrants taken to Pernambuco. Half of them were to leave in a few days for the Cape, per American ship *Ceres*, and the remainder to follow shortly per steamer *Stanley*.

Hostilities between the Buenos Ayreans and Urquiza continued. After the engagement between the fleets, on the 14th of October, at Martin Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean squadron pursued the Argentines until within about a cannon shot and a-half distance, when the chief signalled to cease pursuing and return. This order produced great disgust among the officers and men, reaching to such a pitch that some of the former have thrown up their commissions. The squadron anchored at San Nicholas on the 18th of October. Urquiza, having concentrated his two squadrons, had withdrawn his army from Rosario and was advancing on Buenos Ayres.

On the 23d of October an engagement was fought between the land forces at Cepeda—Urquiza's force being 10,000 men of all branches of service, 26 guns, and one rocket tube. The Buenos Ayrean force was about the same number. The Buenos Ayrean cavalry, excepting 60, all fled without fighting, but the infantry and artillery succeeded, after three hours' hard fighting, in routing seven battalions of the enemy, forming his right and centre. His left was, at sunset, after a furious cannonade, charged with the bayonet, and routed, leaving the Buenos Ayreans masters of the field, with 800 prisoners, including Gen. Sanda Cruz, the chief of artillery. At night the Buenos Ayreans fell back with their wounded, but were obliged by want of horses to leave some of their guns behind. Urquiza had subsequently rallied his forces, and, when the steamer left, was within ten leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The town was under martial law, and entrenchments were being thrown up. The National Guard was being drilled, and great preparations made to repel the expected attack. This being the state of affairs, business was at a stand-still.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD—THE BOARD DECLINES TO RECEIVE THE RETURNS.

The Board of City Canvassers, for want of a quorum, did not commence its Saturday's session till 3 P. M., at which hour the Special Committee appointed the day before to investigate further the allegations against the Canvassers and Poll-clerks of the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, had been instructed to report.

The Committee had been in session all the morning, and had taken a deal of testimony, but it was not in a presentable shape. The Board declined to adopt a motion offered by Alderman Peck, in favor of postponing the matter until 12 o'clock Monday, and after some discussion it was laid over till 6½ P. M., in order that the Clerk might have time to prepare the evidence that had been taken, so that it might be brought before the Board in due form.

Alderman Tuomey moved that the ballot-boxes which the Canvassers of the District had placed in the station-houses of the Twenty-second Ward on election day, be taken from the Police, and brought before the Board.

Alderman Darragh denied that the Board could take them from the possession of the Police authorities. The latter were the proper custodians of the boxes under the present circumstances, and the City Canvassers had no authority to take any such action.

Alderman Brady also opposed the motion, and it was lost.

Several corrected returns were presented, and the Board took a recess.

At 6½ P. M., the members reassembled.

Alderman Seagrist was not present, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to go and find him.

Alderman Adams moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to telegraph to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, and inquire whether the ballot boxes had been given up to Alderman Seagrist. It was carried.

The report of the Special Committee was presented and received, and the Committee was discharged. The report sets forth the testimony of three witnesses, William O'Bryen, Michael Murray and Patrick Smith, which had been taken during the morning, and coincided in all the main points.

Alderman Tuomey moved that Alderman Seagrist, (who meantime had arrived,) be permitted to give the substance of several affidavits which he had in his possession relating to the subject under consideration. This was objected to, and was not pressed.

Aldermen Darragh and Starr censured the conduct of Mr. Cushing.

Alderman Starr said his interference with the District Canvassers would be very likely to secure for him a sojourn in the State Prison.

Alderman Tuomey defended the conduct of Canvassers. He said all the difficulty had arisen from the misbehavior of the Clerks. If the matter was brought before the Courts, it would be decided that the Board could not in this way disfranchise the 600 voters of the District.

Alderman Stephens said the District Canvassers had not performed their duty, and this Board could not perform it for them.

Alderman Seagrist said that, as representative of the District, he hoped the returns would be received. He desired that the Board would postpone the further consideration of the subject until there were more members present. The Democratic members were in the minority.

Alderman Stephens assured him that nothing would be gained by a postponement.

Alderman Seagrist had observed that there was a good deal of lobbying in relation to these returns, and he wanted all the members to face the music and be present when the vote was taken.

After some further debate, the Board refused to postpone the subject.

Alderman Seagrist then moved that it be laid on the table. This was lost.

A motion declaring the canvass of the returns from the Twenty-second Ward closed (thereby throwing out the returns from the Fourth District) was carried, but, on motion of Alderman Stephens, the vote was reconsidered, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. today.

BROOKLYN FERRIES.

SALE OF THE LEASES STOPPED BY INJUNCTION.

The sale of the Union Ferry leases, which was to have taken place Saturday, was prevented by the injunction issued by the Supreme Court of Columbia County, on the ground that by an act of the Legislature, passed in May, 1845, the Corporation is divested of all control over the ferry franchises, and all the power in relation thereto is placed in the hands of three Commissioners.

The Union Meeting—Letter from Captain Marshall.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

My dear Capt. Morgan, of the Committee for the Preservation of the Union:

In reply to your proposal that I should act as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Monday next, I have to say that if I can be assured that an equal opportunity will be afforded to men of all parties to participate in the meeting and give expression to their sentiments of loyalty to the Union in their own way, I shall be happy to take part in it. I am in favor of a no-party meeting, at which Democrats, Republicans, and all others who are opposed to disunion sentiments, can be fairly and equally represented, and thus afford a demonstration which shall truly represent the public sentiment of this great commercial city, and thus be of some practical and national benefit. But I am opposed to any attempt to make use of the existing state of affairs as a means of creating political capital for the benefit of any party. I make these suggestions because I understand that all overtures for participation in the proposed meeting by those who desire it to be conducted without reference to party have been declined.

I will thank you to inform me how this is, and in the meantime I remain your humble servant,

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

Card from Mr. Paterson.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a card published in your paper of yesterday, signed by the District-Attorney, my name is mentioned, but in a sly and evasive manner, intended to insinuate that my character is not unimpeachable. It is obviously done for the purpose of setting aside the force of the affidavit read in Court on Tuesday last. Now, as my private character is unimpeachable by any mortal man, if the truth only is told, I invite the District-Attorney to try the experiment of its scrutiny.

Allow me to repeat that I stand ready and willing to go into Court to substantiate every word used in the affidavit made by me in the Stephens poison case. I have a score of witnesses equally anxious to verify my statements. It is very singular that I was kept out of Court at the trial, and now parties try to destroy my testimony *after* the trial. Only give me a chance to be heard either in Court or before the bar of public opinion, and I promise to prove the worthlessness of the chemical testimony.

Yours, respectfully, THOS. V. PATERSON,
No. 459 Sixth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]
WINES AND LIQUORS.
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

TO ALL WHO USE

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR PRIVATE AND MEDICINAL USE.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC BRANDY IN BOTTLES.

IMPORTED AND BOTTLED BY HIMSELF.
Warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on each bottle.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE OLD PORT WINE,
Imported by himself in cases of one dozen each, with his certificate of its purity on the bottle.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE,
In cases of one dozen each, with his certificate on the bottle, guaranteeing its purity.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE,
Imported by himself—warranted pure, with his certificate on the bottle, and stamp on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
Pints and quarts. The best Gin made in the world. All Gin sold under the name of Schnapps not put up by him is an imposition on the purchaser.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ever since my "AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am, and have been doing, with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal, and to give my certificate, guaranteeing their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of brandy, port and Madeira wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and previous year were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this: The duty now on French brandy is 70 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure brandy and wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have concluded to import Cognac brandy and wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use. I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bad articles, which I met with and conquered, in the case of my SCHNAPPS, before it obtained its present proud preëminence over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and involve an immense outlay of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of countless thousands who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "brandy," made from poisonous compounds—their use being alike destructive to healthy human life, and, of course, speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts, about the most ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily cooperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtues of pure French brandy need not to be told. The brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best brandy manufacturers in France—with those who have a world-wide renown, as the first brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms who will ship me their brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless, for then unprincipled persons who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons, to cover the vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY, addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver-street. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy. I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum," imported and bottled by me; also, "Irish and Scotch Whisky." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported for "medical use," I will also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall also import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port" and "Sherry" Wines for medical purposes. These I also guarantee with my seal, my label and my certificate.

In conclusion, permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those that this circular reaches, and whose personal or pecuniary interests it may affect, in the combination of articles that I engage to supply. Should any such persons visit New-York—especially a Druggist, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the Importing Liquor and Wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprise, for the particular information of those connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the visits of any such, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my truthfulness by their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents, a careful and attentive perusal. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

A NEEDED ENTERPRISE.

"When UDOLPHO WOLFE commenced to import his Schiedam Schnapps, he not only hit upon a profitable business idea, but he rendered the public a substantial service. An experienced importer and an upright man, with capital and energy to sustain him, he built up a large trade, embracing from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as Gin is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But that does not meet the necessity. There are cases in which pure Bandy or Whisky would be preferable; and genuine Wine is needed for invalids, females and children, in whose cases the stronger liquors would be too potent."—*N. Y. Courier.*

"In the way of liquors, pure, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases the flesh is heir to; and as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the mental as well as the physical nature, stimulating both to a condition of healthful activity, establishing a uniform action of all the natural powers, strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile adulterations generally sold as brandy, the vile compounds are rank poisons—more in this and other countries for that reason, than their slow undermining of health ... the subtlest powder of the Borgias. Knowing these facts, many who acknowledge the medical and rejuvenating efficacy of the pure article, are afraid to buy, and there are thousands who have long hoped that some responsible man—a man who had a high reputation to sustain—would embark in the enterprise of importing pure brandy, which no man would be afraid to use in his family. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, of No. 22 Beaver-street, has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from four of the most eminent firms in France their choicest Cognac, which he designs to bottle for sale in the United States. As the proprietor of the famous "Schiedam Schnapps," Mr. WOLFE is noted all over the country; but we believe that this, his last enterprise, *pro bono publico*, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the practical reformer of a great and deadly abuse."—*N. Y. Mercury.*

IMITATION LIQUORS.

"There is no disguising the effects the vile compounds sold under the names of Brandy, Rum, Wine, &c., now so freely used, have upon the mental and physical conditions of the race. Not only are the consumers injured, but their offspring feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions, and curse the day they were born. Physicians assure us that delirium tremens was a rare disease fifty or seventy-five years ago; and statistics prove that when there was no object to be gained by adulterating or manufacturing liquors from vile compounds, drunkenness was almost unknown, because pure liquors do not create a thirst for drink.

"Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, of No. 22 Beaver-street, whose Schiedam Schnapps we have made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle, and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago how many lives might have been saved to the community; how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved. However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when 'Wolfe's Cognac Brandy,' like his 'Schiedam Schnapps,' shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation brandy—out of the market."—*New-York Dispatch.*

Nearly the whole Press of the United States has indorsed the foregoing opinions.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 17.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	103	100	Hnd. Riv. R.	b60 43
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90¾	200	do.	b60 43¼
10,000	Missouri 6s	b30 83¾	100	Reading Railroad	40⅞
10,000	do.	83¾	250	do.	41
500	California St. 7s	85	100	do.	s60 41
5,000	Virginia 6s, S. B.	92	200	do.	b60 41⅜
5,000	C. C. & Ct. B. & L.	100	200	do.	41¾
800	N. Y. Central 6's	91	600	do.	41⅞
1,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '62	28	60	Harlem R. Pref.	34⅜
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	104	25	Panama Rd.	b30.135
1,000	M. So. S. Fd Bs.	59	200	do.	135
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84¾	150	Ill. Cen. R.	s60 59
2,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	33	50	do.	59¼
1,000	Ill. So. 2d M. Bs.	42	210	do.	59
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	77	50	do.	s60 58¾
50	do.	76¾	200	do.	b60 59
1,500	Hn'bs'l & St. J. R. b.	61	200	do.	s60 58¾
80	Bank of Commerce	99¾	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	94
36	Am. Ex. Bank	98¾	150	Gal. & Chicago R.	66¾
25	N. Y. Central R.	b30 78¾	100	do.	s20 66¾
100	do.	b10 78¾	50	do.	s15 66⅝
100	do.	b30 78¾	50	do.	s15 66¾
50	do.	b60 78¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	s60 63¾
1,200	do.	78¾	200	do.	s10 63¾
100	do.	s10 78¾	150	do.	63¾
200	do.	s60 78¾	100	do.	63¾
100	do.	b4 78¾	100	do.	s10 63½
1,200	do.	78¾	300	do.	63½
500	do.	b60 78¾	300	do.	s10 63⅞
100	do.	s10 78¾	200	do.	s10 63¾
100	Erie Railroad	9¾	100	do.	b30 63⅞
29	do.	8¾	100	do.	63⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s.	s60 83¾	100	Reading R.	41⅜
5,000	do.	b30 83¾	350	do.	41⅜
10,000	do.	83¾	150	Panama R.	s30 134½
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	50	do.	b new 135
500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	84¾	50	Ill. Central R.	s60 59
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾	100	do.	59¼
100	do.	s30 78¾	500	do.	59⅜
600	do.	78⅞	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	66¾
65	Erie Railroad	8¾	200	do.	66⅞
400	do.	9	50	do.	b60 67
50	Hndson Riv. R.	s60 42¼	150	do.	s3 66⅞
100	do.	42¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 19¾
300	Harlem R. Pref.	34⅞	300	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	s30 87½
100	Harlem Railroad	9	100	do.	b60 63½
25	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 39	100	do.	63⅞

MONDAY, Dec. 19—A. M.

In the Foreign Trade at this port the past week, the Import entries prove large, as anticipated in our weekly review of last Monday morning. Including the Dry Goods table inserted in Saturday's paper, the total is $5,155,674, as against $2,735,565 the corresponding week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are also heavier than in the same week last year. The total, $1,666,969, against $1,069,563. The Export of Specie by the steamers *Fulton* and *Edinburgh*, on Saturday, $611,584, against $227,314 same week in December, 1858. The course of the Southern Exchange has been reversed, as usual in the midst of the Cotton season, against New-York, and some parcels of Specie have gone to New-Orleans by cosst steamer and by express, smounting in all to about half a million of dollars in Gold, while $100,000 in Mexican Silver has been received from the same direction, and $1,865,000 in Gold from California. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $6,015,562, against $6,099,039 at the close of the previous week. The aggregate Specie movement of the week is in favor of the Bank averages about $800,000, and the official statement this afternoon will probably show a line of $20,500,000@$20,750,000, as against $19,750,535 last Monday. The Discount and Deposit lines will also probably show something like a corresponding increase, owing to the preparations making for the large payments near the close of the old and at the beginning of the new year. The market for Money has undergone very little alteration, the supply placed at call being quite free at 6 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers, while there is good employment for Money at 7 ₩ cent. in Discounts. The Foreign Exchange market was very active for the Boston steamer on Wednesday last, the reduced rates on London to 109½, and on Paris to f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ by the leading Bankers, attracting a large demand from the Import trade. For the Havre steamer on Saturday, there was less business, without change in rates. The English advices by the *Bremen* at this port on Friday, the Portland mail, received on Saturday, and by the Halifax telegraph, are to Saturday, Dec. 3, and report a further improvement in the French and English Funds from the ascertained certainty of a general European Congress, and a strong trade in Cotton Goods at Manchester, though slightly lower prices for the raw material at Liverpool. The shipments of Silver to the East have fallen below £100,000 per packet, smaller than for many months past. The London market for American Stocks was improved by the meeting of Erie creditors in that city on the 29th ult., when Messrs. EVANS and SPLATT, the delegation to this country to aid in the reorganization of the finances of the concern, entered upon their explanations, which were received with much satisfaction, and with warm thanks for the service performed by these gentlemen. There was also an improved favor shown to the Securities of the Illinois Central, partly on the very large traffic already indicated from this side for the month of November. A private dispatch from Halifax, received on Saturday afternoon, reports a demand for Eric Shares and Bonds, sales of the former at $11@$12, and Messrs. BARINGS' Circular is quoted in the dispatch of the Associated Press as stating that the English plan would probably be generally adopted. We learn that Illinois Central Scrip had appreciated to 63 ₩ cent. (37 discount) before the steamer sailed, and the Construction Bonds to 79 ₩ cent.

Since the telegraphic advices by the *America* the steamship *Vanderbilt* has arrived, direct at this port, from Southampton December 7, the news being four days later. The English Funds had again improved to 97¼ for money, and 97⅞ for the next account. The French *Rente* up to 71.35. In American descriptions the Federal fives of 1874 improved to 95 ₩ cent. Illinois Central, after touching 64, receded to 61 ₩ cent. Eries of 1883, after selling at 65, were done at 63½@64¼. The shares remain firm. Cotton and Breadstuffs rather dull. Trade at Manchester firm.

According to the Custom House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at and from the port of New-York for eleven months of the calendar year, which we compiled and published in summary form a few days ago, the Import Entries, exclusive of Foreign Gold and Silver, from 1st January to 30th November ult., amounted to.....$223,625,000
Add two weeks in December.....6,721,791
Total to date.....230,346,791
Against same time 1858.....142,213,644
Increase to same time over 1858.....88,133,147
Increase to same time over 1857.....16,618,580
Increase to same time over 1856.....20,838,821

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) to November 30.....$60,867,000
Add two weeks in December.....2,912,010
Total to date.....$63,779,010
Against same time, 1858.....56,965,413
Increase to date.....$6,793,597

The same tables make the Export of Specie to November 30.....$67,655,000
Add since December 1.....2,513,584
Total to dste.....$70,168,584
Against same time, 1858.....25,270,314
Increase since Jan. 1.....$44,898,270

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@103				
New-York Central	80½@77⅞@78⅛@78¼				
New-York and Erie	9@8¾@9				
Reading	41¼@40¾@41¾				
Rock Island	64@64½@63¼				
Michigan Guaranteed	17¾@17¾				
Michigan Central	40@39⅜				
Toledo	20¼@19¼				
Galena	67½@66¾@67				
Illinois Central	58¾@60@58⅞@59¼				
Panama	134¼@136@134¼@135@134¾				
Pacific Mail	76¾@78@76½@77				
Missouris	83¼@82¾@84@83¾				
Virginias	92½@93¼				
Tennessees	90@89¾@90¾				
Illinois Central Bonds	85@84¾@85				
Hudson River	41@43@42¼				
Harlem Preferred	35½@34¼@34¼				
Delaware and Hudson	95½@96				

The Stock dealings of the week showed a fair degree of steadiness until late on Wednesday, the day of the annual meeting of the New-York Central Company at Albany. Some doubt or suspicion of change of policy in the management appeared to be foreshadowed by the free sales, at a lower figure, at the afternoon Board of Brokers, supposed on telegraphic order from Albany, and on the following Thursday morning, it came out that the managers, in session on Wednesday night, had anticipated, by nearly 60 days, the usual time for declaring, without altering the date for paying the February dividend; the rate being continued as from August last, at 3 ₩ cent. The surprise felt at this step, and the various speculations as to the motives or policy which so unexpectedly dictated it, caused an immediate fall in the Stock of 2@2¼ ₩ cent. on transactions to the extent of 31,000@32,000 shares, for the three days ending Saturday P. M. Part of this decline, it will be noticed from our table of the course of the market, was recovered; and a good demand, considering the very free offering on contract as well as for cash, was experienced, though not until the sudden fall in so leading a stock had damaged nearly the entire Railway share list ¼@1 ₩ cent. On Saturday the general market assumed more steadiness, and was rather firm in the afternoon by reason of the improved demand for Illinois Central and Erie, on English telegraph from Halifax, and for Reading on orders from Philadelphia. Hudson shares were also stiff, on account of the timely arrangement made to renew the second mortgage of $2,000,000, due next December, without loss to the Company, by means of a sinking fund of $30,000 a year, which, with its accumulation, will pay off the loan in the twenty-five years for which renewal is sought. An impression also obtained in the Street that after the first surprise and disappointment in regard to the extraordinary action of the Central Company are over, more weight will be attached to the real condition of the property and its earnings, as shown in the Annual Report, and reflected by the fact that the current dividend appears to have been earned in four of the six months; the subsequent profits of December and January to be held in the treasury of the Company for contingencies—which, if not of a political nature, having reference to hostile legislation this Winter, may be well enough in themselves, though it would have been the less objectionable policy to announce them at the usual season in February. The opinion here seems to be general that if a political purpose in any sense *did* influence the sudden action of the Board of Management, and the plea of poverty or extreme competition is to be made before the Legislature, they have committed a blunder altogether inconsistent with the proverbial reputation of the City of Albany for political and financial shrewdness. It may be that part of the responsibility belongs to one or both the New-York City Directors. If so, they have greatly mistaken the public sentiment, and underrated the good sense of the State, in thus manifesting their fears of hostile legislation against our great trade or railway interests, which, while ostensibly to help the Canal, would, in truth, be a diversion of business from both Railway and Canal to Canada on the North and Pennsylvania and Baltimore on the South. Even if such fears were more substantially founded than, from the repeated but futile attempts made in years past to reimpose railway tolls, we believe them to be, the worst possible course, we apprehend, has been adopted to anticipate or quiet the agitation of the subject before the next Legislature.

State Stocks were unsteady through the early part of the week, owing in the case of Missouris to a partial doubt of the forthcoming January interest, (the first reliance of the State Treasurer for this object being delayed at Washington, where the State has a claim for $450,000,) and in the case of Tennessees to a larger offering. But both were firmer at the close, and ½@¾ ₩ cent. higher than on Saturday week. The Federal Fives of 1874 are made lower by some few sales in anticipation of the award of $3,000,000 Treasury Bills next week. Railway Bonds continue firm for nearly all the standard descriptions dealt in at the Board, such as New-York Centrals, Hudson Rivers, Eries, Illinois Centrals, &c. Erie first mortgages are 91½ ₩ cent., ex interest, and the seconds 91½ with the September coupons unpaid. The *share* of 15 @20 ₩ cent. to effect an exchange of the past-due mortgage for the reserved $4,000,000 of 1883 Bonds, apprehended last week, has not yet been ordered or concluded upon by the Board of Directors, nor is the necessity for such a sacrifice made at all urgent by the initiatory legal proceedings of a very few of the Bondholders to foreclose on the mortgage. These represent we believe less than $50,000 of the four millions; while the holders of $2,100,000 have accepted five year coupons, and the holders of $1,850,000 have shown no impatience, of late, since the English plan for resuming prompt interest payments has been placed before them, in holding their security in its present shape. Under such circumstances we doubt whether the Courts would feel justified in favoring the summary process applied for, either to please the few Bondholders who have been induced to petition for foreclosure, or to create a necessity for a heavy sacrifice to the unsecured creditors in paying off at once the entire mortgage. It is much more probable that the recent action in London, and the expected early fruits of the reorganization of the entire finances of the Company, will raise the credit of the Bonds of 1883 to a point that will render the conversion of the 1859 mortgage gradually easy and ultimately practicable to the full amount. New-York Central sixes stand 91 ₩ cent. bid; the sevens of '64, 99½ bid, ex coupon of Dec. 15. Hudson first mortgage 103¾@104; seconds, 98@100, ex coupon of Dec. 16. Illinois Central Construction Mortgage 85, and the Freeland Mortgage 96 ₩ cent.

One of our neighbors quoted on Saturday from a private letter of the State Comptroller, to the effect that he, as a single member of the Canal Fund Board, would not be inclined to accept a bid for the New Loan to be awarded tomorrow at a rate for the six ₩ cents which would be less favorable than par for a five ₩ cent. stock. This intimation should not influence the free bidding for the Loan, at such rates as the parties bidding may consider equal to their own views of value. The whole Loan will no doubt be awarded, as its proceeds are immediately required to pay off the Canal Auditor's certificates already advertised for the 26th of December. If par for a five ₩ cent. stock is deemed too high, the offers can be made for a six ₩ cent. stock, redeemable in 6, 12 or 18 years, either date or for part of each. It is due to the deservedly high credit of the State of New-York that the offers for this Loan—secured by the preliminary and direct approval of the People—should be numerous, and on as liberal terms as the condition of the market and the value of money in a first-class Public Security may seem to justify. The bids will be opened at Albany at noon to-morrow.

COAL TRADE OF SIX LEADING CARRIERS.

	1859.	1858.	1859. Last w'k.	1858. Last w'k.
Reading Railroad	82,335	97,364	38,004	41,779
Schuylkill Canal	1,371,089	1,318,853	17,629	17,493
Lehigh Valley Railroad	23,991	20,594	15,338	12,586
Lehigh Canal	1,050,592	908,800	11,467	5,611
Delaware and Hudson	1,279,849	978,845	Canal closed	
Del., Lack. and West. R.	596,702	508,665	11,230	11,586
Total	4,404,559	3,833,023	93,221	89,058

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to some disagreement in the Camden & Amboy monopoly, between that city and this, remarks:

"In reference to the statement that the agreement between the Camden and Amboy and the New Jersey Railroad Companies, as to through passengers, was about to expire, we are reliably informed that the statement is incorrect, and that the agreement in question was entered into for the entire term of their respective charters. There is some difference as to the minor details of the joint business of the Companies, but nothing affecting the existing agreement."

Notwithstanding this denial, we apprehend that the New Jersey Transportation Company hence to New-Brunswick—now monopolizing the valuable local travel to Newark, Elizabethtown, &c., and carrying also the passengers for the Morris and Essex road as far as Newark—will not be able to renew their old arrangements to the advantage they would desire. Commodore STOCKTON and Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS entertain certain independent purposes of their own, and the latter, especially, has recently taken an interest in the Long Dock and Bergen Tunnel, in connection with the Erie Company, which is supposed to look to the extension of the Morris and Essex road, in which he has already a large investment, from Newark to Hoboken. Another independent line, under a charter which might be had by Messrs. STOCKTON and STEVENS from the New-Jersey Legislature (where others would be denied the favor) is hinted at, from Newark to New-Brunswick, there to connect with the present monopoly. It is possible, however, that Mr. JACKSON, of the Transportation Co., may yet be able to buy his peace with these threatened combinations.

The Receivership for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, granted by the United States Court in the Northern District of Ohio, on the application of Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS and VON HOFFMAN, of New-York, acting for themselves and the foreign holders of the original Mortgages on the Ohio and Pennsylvania section of the road, appears to give much dissatisfaction *at Pittsburgh*. In other quarters this summary movement will no doubt receive, as it appears from the recent record of the perversion and mismanagement of the property to deserve, the warmest commendation. The Board at Pittsburgh have already advertised a fight with the Receivership and the honest Mortgagees of the only section of the line which proved itself remunerstive before consolidation, and we have the Pittsburg *Journal* discoursing on this side in behalf of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegany who were made stockholders in this and other roads by virtue of money borrowed on their own Public Fsith, which they now refuse to redeem or recognize.

On Saturday $541,000 was added to the subscription of assent to the plan for reorganizing the finances of the Erie Company. The whole subscription now exceeds $4,000,000.

The Rome and Watertown Railroad Company have resolved upon a dividend of 10 ₩ cent. to their stockholders in the Bonds of the Road, heretofore created for funding or paying off the floating debt of the Road. The managers now apply their cash income to this object, and to make their stockholders a corresponding division in Bonds.

The announcement by telegraph on Saturday of the failure of Messrs. COOK & SARGENT, Bankers at Davenport, Iowa, was not wholly unlooked for by their friends in this City, none of whom are compromised, we believe, to any considerable sums. They were not the Bankers of the Rock Island Company at Davenport, nor do they owe the Company anything.

Latest Commercial News by the North American.

The *North American*, having touched at Queenstown on the 6th, brings news one day later than the *Vanderbilt*.

From the Times City Article.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The English funds have again been very buoyant to-day. Securities have likewise shown an upward tendency. There has been a fair but not pressing demand in the Discount market to-day. Further improvement has taken place in the Railway market today. The principal British Stocks, with a few exceptions, are a quarter to a half higher than yesterday. The tone was good to the last. The exchanges from China, to-day, do not seem to show any material alteration at Calcutta, and at Bombay the tendency is rather favorable. The directors of the Great Eastern Company, finding themselves unable to present their statement in time, have postponed the meeting of shareholders to Jan. 7.

The *Daily News* says that, meanwhile, with a view to provide the means for meeting the Company's liabilities, the Board have arranged to raise money upon the security of the vessel, or, in other words, to mortgage her.

Commercial advices from Paris allege that the rate for bills discounted by the Bank of France has advanced considerably.

The *Daily News* says that another fall of 9@11 ₩ cwt., took place yesterday in tallow.

In East India and other freights there is a decided tendency by all owners and cspitalists to hold out for higher freights. The *Times* City

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2574. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK UNION MEETING.

Great Demonstration at the Academy of Music.

Speeches of His Honor the Mayor, Ex-Gov. Hunt, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. James S. Thayer, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Prof. Mitchell and Others.

Mr. Charles O'Conor Advocates Slavery.

STRONG PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Letters from Gen. Scott and Ex-President Fillmore.

PROCEEDINGS WITHOUT THE WALLS.

The grand demonstration of the citizens of New-York in favor of Constitution and the Union, which had been announced for several days, took place last night at the Academy of Music. Long before the hour for meeting, the spacious Academy was thronged, from pit to dome. Even in the spacious amphitheatre every seat was occupied, and throughout the house standing room within hearing distance was eagerly sought. Not less than five thousand persons were assembled within the walls, and a number perhaps equally large congregated without and listened to addresses from the different stands erected there.

The Academy had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. The Stars and Stripes hung in graceful folds about the stage, and at different points were mottoes and inscriptions, and the names of those who in the past had consecrated their lives to the formation and perpetuation of the institutions of our country. Among them were the following:

Indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—WASHINGTON.

"The Union must and shall be preserved."—JACKSON.

"I shall stand upon the Constitution, I need no other platform."—WEBSTER.

JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

WASHINGTON.	
JEFFERSON.	JACKSON.
WEBSTER.	CALHOUN.
CLAY.	WRIGHT.
CROAKE.	BENTON.
MADISON.	MONROE.

A sainte of thirty-two guns was fired, and from the balcony of the Academy one branch of Dodworth's Band discoursed their music, while the other occupied a position on the platform within, and entertained the assemblage while it was gathering.

It would be useless to attempt to note, personally, the names of distinguished citizens present. From every profession, calling and trade were present, with their highest representatives, and until near 12 o'clock, when the meeting adjourned, nearly all present remained, submitting to the discomforts of a crowded audience and inconvenience situation.

Numerous delegations of citizens from other cities were present, and participated in the enthusiasm of the occasion, and throughout, the proceedings were characterized by most perfect harmony and good feeling in favor of the object which had called the vast assemblage together.

At 7 o'clock, JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the meeting to order and read the call, as follows:

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution *in all its parts*, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of the irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. [Applause.] On the contrary, we maintain that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language and geographical position; and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms. [Applause.] Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by this Committee. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. BEEKMAN then nominated as president HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The nomination was received with loud cheers, and was responded to unanimously.

Mayor TIEMANN in taking the Chair said:

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over this great meeting of the citizens of New-York to express their devotion to the Union, and their firm adherence to the principles and compromises of the Constitution under which all sections of our country have so happily prospered, since its adoption. New-York has ever been a Union-loving City; she has ever stood by it, and I believe she would sacrifice any interest to perpetuate that glorious bond which has for so long a period joined together the different States of our Confederacy. As a New-Yorker, I am proud of this, I am proud of the Union, and should deplore the event as a calamity to the world which should be the means of disevering it; as an American, I know no North, no South, no East, on West, when the Union is in danger. I believe in carrying out all the compromises of the Constitution, and on dealing justly with every section of our country. The South as well as the North, the West as well as the East, have their rights, and we should be as ready to yield to our brethren of those sections of the country in matters of right and interest as we are to claim such for ourselves. The cry of disunion, come from whatever quarter it may, is to be deplored by every true friend of this country, and I believe it is never raised except by political demagogues and selfish politicians; and every American who has the good of his country and the perpetuity of the Union at heart should feel with ANDREW JACKSON, when he said "The Union must and shall be preserved."

JOSHUA J. HENRY, Esq., then nominated the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which were acceded to:

CHAIRMAN,
HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
MAYOR OF THE CITY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Wm. B. Astor,	Loring Andrews,	W. H. Aspinwall.
S. B. Allbanse,	Benj. Aymar,	Wm. H. Appleton,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,	H. M. Alexander,	A. Arnold,
Chas. A. Davis,	Robt. J. Dillon,	Geo. Douglass,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Thos. E. Davis,	John A. Dix,
J. J. Day,	Daniel Drew,	Wash. Dunbrow,
Shepherd Knapp,	Morris Ketchum,	Hiram Ketchum,
Jos. Kernochan.	Wm. Kent,	G. Henry Koop,
J. Kettleman,	Peter V. King,	Richd. W. King,
Zadock Pratt,	Judge Roosevelt,	A. L. Robertson,
A. M. Ross,	Wm. T. Ross,	Geo. W. Read,
John P. Ritter.	Elisha Robbins,	Sam. L. Roosevelt,
John Thos.	D. D. Arnold,	James Brown,
August Belmont,	John H. Brower,	H. O. Brewer,
Solomon Banta,	H. Blydenburg,	James Boorman,
Daniel Devlin,	Peter S. Duryea,	Abm. Demarest,
Thos. F. Devoe,	John Dimon,	Ezra R. Dibble,
Thomas Fenner,	John T. Fisher,	H. B. Fosdick,
Ian'l Kingsland,	Wm. D. Kennedy,	John Kelly,
Henry Lndlam,	Sch'r Livingston,	James Ieg,
Richard Lathers,	Wm. G. Lane,	F. S. Lathrop,
Thomas Smnli,	Alex. H. Stevens,	John Steward. Jr.,
Alex. T. Stewart,	R. L. Schieffelin,	Aug. E. Silliman,
Watts Sherman,	Hy. G. Stebbins,	Adam Stoddart,
Henry Sedel,	Jas. W. Beekman,	Francis Burritt,
J. R. Brodhead,	Caleb Barstow,	Sam'l. D. Babcock,
Geo. B. Butler,	S. L. M. Barlow,	James Brooks,
Isaac V. Fowler,	Dan'l H. Fearing,	Benj. H. Field,
Chas. Graydon,	Michael Gross,	O. H. P. Grant,
Henry Grinnell,	Geo. Green,	Wm Gale,
Fred'k T. Lock,	F. W. Lasak,	Chas C. Leary,
Dan'l F. Lee,	Edward Lambert,	H. S. Leavitt,
Arthur Leary,	Mathew Morgan,	Jas. Mulligan,
T. M. Shepherd.	Wm. Sloane,	J. J. Sherman,
Sam'l E. Sqwole,	Chas. A. Shepherd,	Ezra Smith,
Augustus Schell,	B. L. Swan, Jr.,	Moses Taylor,
W. Blackstone,	Fred. B. Betts,	Geo. C. Baldwin,
J. R. Bulsley,	E. J. Brown,	Aaron G. Thyam,
W. B. Brown,	Benj. Brandreth,	Abm. Bininger,
F. M. Greenway,	C. S. Gunther,	G. H. Gillespie,
J. N. Genln,	Gerard Hallock,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Peleg Halt,	W. F. Havemeyer,	L. S. Hopkins,
Andrew Monnt,	Valentine Mott,	Jas. B. Murray,
J. R. Marshall,	E. E. Morgan,	T. Bailey Meyers,
Drake Mills,	Jas. Monroe,	J. C. Montgomery,
Isaac Townsend,	Fred. G. Talcott,	Sam'l J. Tilden,
Chas. F. Tiffany,	J. S. Thayer,	George Westfeldt,
G. C. Verplanck,	John Van Buren,	Abm. Vnorhies,
Mat's Bloodgood,	A. C. Bogert,	James T. Brady,
John B. Borst,	Wm. V. Brady,	John Black,
Wm. Chauncey,	Chas. A. Clinton,	Edward Cooper,
P. V. Hnyhewont,	Abm. S. Hewitt,	Stephen Hyatt,
Joshua J. Henry,	Judge Hilton,	Elias S. Higgins.
Jas. Helme,	Geo. A. Hearn,	J. T. Hedden,
Sam. L. Mitchell,	Jas. L. Miller,	Chas. V. Mapes,
S. V. R. Moore,	Raley Mellus,	Jno. Meeks,
J. L. Smallwood,	Zophar Mills,	Robt. B. Milliken,
Wm. A. Vreeland,	M. Van Schaik,	W. E. Wilmerdiog,
H. L. Williams,	R. T. Woodward,	LeRoy M. Wiley,
J. A. Westervelt,	J. N. Wells,	Renben Withers,
F Cottinet,	B. Cambreling,	Richd F. Carman,
Jas Colles,	F B. Cutting,	J. W. Chandler,
Hiram Cranston,	W. B. Crosby,	Chas. M. Connelly.
James Harrel,	C. B. Hatch.	E. B. Hart,
Philo Hnrd,	Morgan L. Harris,	R. M. Hoe,
J. T. Johnston.	David Jones,	Wm. H. Jackson,
Wm. H. Neilson,	Henry Nicoll,	A. B. Neilson,
E. Niles,	Chas. O'Conor,	Wm. O'Brien,
Royal Phelps,	D. Parish,	J. A. Patterson,
Wm. C. Wetmore,	W. Whitlock, Jr.,	B. M. Whitlock,
S. Whitney,	John D. Wolfe,	A. H. Ward,
Horace Waldo.	Wm. A. Walker,	Chas. B. Wood,
Steph. D. Condit,	Ahm. S. Jackson,	Lew. W. Phillips,
Rd. C. Crocheron,	Robt. H. Johnson,	Ang. F. Pesrse,
T. J. Chapmsn,	Geo. R. Jackson,	Stephen Philbin,
R. B. Connolly,	Edw. S. Jaffray,	Elijah F. Purdy,
N. W. Chater,	Jos. Warnock,	Fred'k Wilkinson,
	Henry Young.	

SECRETARIES:

J. C. Babcock,	James Bryce,	Richard P. Bruff,
N. W. Burtis,	D. S. Coddington,	Townsend Cox,
Oscar Cheeseman,	Edward Fenner,	John J. Gourlie,
Wm. M. Grinnell,	J. T. Hoffman,	J. Headen,
John T. Henry,	W. H. Herrick,	A. S. Jarvis,
T. O. Leroy	Robert S. Lyon,	Wm. L. McDonald,
Peter Mitchell,	R. W. Montgomery,	W. Oothout,
Alonzo R. Peck,	H. B. Perkins,	John F. Seymour,
L. Turnure,	Thomas Walter,	James M. Weed.

The following letter of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was then read, and was received with thnnders of applause:

FROM LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1859.

To Hon. J. W. Beekman, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your invitation to be present at the Union Meeting to be held in this City on Monday next, for the boly purpose of allaying the distrust which is now sowing discord among brethren.

After a long life spent in devotion to the glorlons Union which has already made us great among the nations of the earth, and which, if happily preserved, with all its compromises and compacts, cannot fail to make us the first among the great, your Committee does me but justice in assuming that I feel the liveliest sympathy in the object of the meeting. This City is certainly in the right to take the lead in the cause of conciliation; and animated by like patriotic sentiments, there are, I am confident, in every State a vast majority of citizens who, in any serious outbreak, would be found ready to join in the national cry, "The Union must and shall be preserved!" Except in such a case, I beg to decline, as I have now done for many years, taking part in any public meeting—remaining a minnte man with the great reserve of millions. I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your fellow-citizen,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE having uttered an eloquent and appropriate prayer, Mr. JAMES BROOKS then came forward and read the following preamble and resolutions:

Mr. HENRY then read the following preamble and resolutions:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The people of the United States, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity,' &c., &c., as set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States, have ordained a Government of non-slaveholding and of slaveholding States; and, *whereas*, the Government is a Government of compromises and concessions—

1st. In the clause of the Constitution, (Art 1, Sec. 2,) recognizing slaves as persons to be represented by their masters, and as property to be taxed upon these masters;

2d. In the clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8) that Congress shall have power to suppress insurrections;

3d. (Art. 1, Sec. 9,) in prohibiting Congress to suppress the Slave-trade prior to 1808, and in giving Congress the power to impose a tax or duty upon each slave imported before that time, not exceeding ten dollars for each slave;

4th. In the clause (Art. 4, Sec. 2) to deliver up, on claim of the party to whom slave service may be due, the person or slave held to such service or labor;

5th. In the clause (Art. 4, Sec. 4) upon the application of any Legislature, or Executive of a State, to protect said State against domestic violence;

And whereas The Federal Government has, from its origin, been administered by the Executive, by Congress, and by the Supreme Court of the United States not only in the letter, but in the spirit of these compacts:

1st. Before and after the old Confederation, in the division of the then unsettled Territories, by decaring all North of the Ohio to be non-slaveholding, and all south of the Ohio to be slaveholding.

2d. In the ordinance, July 13, 1787, making free the territory, now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, but providing therein, also, for the snrrender of fugitive slaves.

3d. In the acts, President WASHINGTON approving, admitting into the Union the Territory of Kentucky, slaveholding then the property of Virginia; and afterward the Territory of Frankland, slaveholding, now Tennessee, then the property of North Carolina.

4th. In the ordinance, April 7, 1798. JOHN ADAMS approving, organizing the Mississippi Territory, then belonging to Georgia, now Alabama and Mississippi, in which was especially excepted therefrom, the Anti-slavery clause of the Northwestern Territory, in these words:

"EXCEPTING and EXCLUDING the last article of the ordinance of 1787."

5th. In the Fugitive Slave law of 1793. GEORGE WASHINGTON approving, which passed the Senate unanimously, and the House, ayes 48, noes 7.

6th. In the purchase of Louisiana, (President JEFFERSON approving,) all that vast region west of the Mississippi, stretching to the Pacific Ocean, and to the British possessions, all of which was, under the laws of Spain or France, slaveholding, and larger in extent at that time than the whole United States.

7th. In the treaty of 1783 (9th article) providing against the deportation of Slaves, with the official correspondence of WASHINGTON, RANDOLPH, GOVERNEUR MORRIS, and JOHN JAY, thereon.

8th. In the Judiciary act, 1789, (34th section,) adopting the constitutional laws of the several States which recognize Slaves as property as well as persons.

9th. In the act enumerating slaves for the purpose of direct taxation, especially the act of 1813, JAMES MADISON approving, which assessed taxes upon the *land, dwelling-houses and slaves*, at the value each of them was worth in money.

10th. In the Treaty of Ghent, (1814,) under which, from Great Britain, our Government received $1,200,000, and paid it over to the owners of deported slaves.

11th. In the purchase of Florida, in 1819, a slaveholding Territory, from Spain.

12th. In the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the constitutionality of the act of 1793, in PRIGG'S case, and of the like act of 1850, in every case, before any of the high courts, Federal or State, unless in one State Court in Wisconsin—and in divers other decisions upon laws, ordinances and treaties.

RESOLUTIONS.

Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Union thus formed, constituting, as it does, the closest, most delicate and important relation that can exist between communities of people, demands from each part a warm and earnest consideration for the safety, prosperity and happiness of the other; and that whatever policy tends to subvert these ends is hostile to the true spirit of the compact.

That the Constitution, the treaties, the laws of the United States, and the judicial decisions thereupon, recognize the institution of Slavery as legally existing; and that it is our duty as good citizens of a common Government, in good faith to stand by the Constitution, those treaties, those laws and the decisions of that final arbiter of all disputed points, the Supreme Court of the United States. [Loud applause.]

That inasmuch as the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, were brought to a stand, as appears by the declaration of ROGER SHERMAN, one of its most distinguished authors, until a compromise was agreed to, on the various propositions relating to Domestic Slavery, which compromise embraced:

A restriction on the power to prevent the importation of slaves prior to 1808.

A provision binding on each State, and upon the Union, to surrender fugitives from service.

A representation in Congress, founded in part on three-fifths of the slave population.

And a guarantee to protect each State against domestic insurrection.

Thus providing, under the Constitution, for the introduction of slaves for a limited period, and for the protection of the system. Therefore,

It is the duty of every citizen and State sharing in the great blessings of that instrument, faithfully to fulfill these obligations.

That we protest against and denounce, as contrary to the plighted faith on which the Constitution was established, all acts, or inflammatory appeals, which intend, or tend, to make this Union less perfect, or to jeopard or disturb its domestic tranquility, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise and concession, upon which the Union was formed by our Futhers, whose records we have cited, and whose legacies we have, in these compacts, laws and adjudications. [Applausc.]

That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself; and we approve of the firmness by which the treason has been duly punished. [Prolonged cheers, and three cheers for Old Virginia.]

That, in our opinion, the subject of Slavery has been too long mingled with party politics—("That's so") and, as the result has been the creation of sectional parties, contrary to the advice, letter and spirit of the Farewell Address of the Father of our common country—that, therefore, it is the duty of planters, farmers, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, and of every citizen, North and South, East and West, to discountenance all parties and organizations that thus violate the spirit of the Constitution and the advice of WASHINGTON. [Loud cheers.]

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President then introduced CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., who addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. CHARLES O'CONOR.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR was received with loud applause. He said: Fellow-citizens, I cannot express to you the delight which t experience in beholding in this great City so vast an assemblage. [Voices—"Louder! Louder!"]

It may be proper to say, gentlemen, that I cannot speak any louder than I do at this instant; and if it be not equal to your dealres, I can only cease to employ my feeble voice. [Cries of "Go on," "Go on."] I am delighted, gentlemen, beyond measure to behold so vast an assemblage of my fellow-citizens, called together by a body so respectable as the twenty thousand New-Yorkers who have convened this meeting. If anything can give assurance to those who doubt, and confidence to those who may have had misgivings as to the permanency of our institutions, and the solidity of the support which the people of the North are prepared to give them, it is that in the Queen City of the New World—the capital of all America—there is assembled a meeting so large, so respectable, and so unanimous as this meeting has shown itself to be in receiving sentiments which, if observed, must protect our Union from destruction, and even from danger. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, is it not a subject of astonishment that the idea of danger, and the still more dreadful idea of dissolution, should be heard from the lips of an American citizen at this day, in reference to, and in connection with, the sacred name of this most sacred Union? [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, what is our Union? What are its antecedents? What is its present condition? If we ward away the evils which threaten it, what its future hope to us and to the great family of mankind? Why, gentlemen, it may well be said of this Union, as a Government, that as it is Time's last offspring, so is it Time's most glorious and beneficent production. [Loud applause.]

Gentlemen, we were created by an Omniscient Being; we were created by a Being not only all-seeing and all-powerful, but all-wise; and yet in the benignity and the far-seeing wisdom of his power, he permitted the great family of mankind to live, to advance, to improve step by sten, five thousand years and upwards, before he laid the foundation of a truly free, a truly happy, a truly independent empire. It was not, gentlemen, until that great length of time had elapsed, that the earth was deemed mature for laying the foundation of this mighty and prosperous State. It was then that the inspired, the gallant, noble-minded and chivalrous Genoese set forth upon the trackless ocean, and discovered the region we now enjoy. But a few years, comparatively, elapsed, when there was raised up in this blessed land a set of men whose like had never existed upon the face of this earth—in their perception of the true principles of justice, in their comprehensive benevolence, in their capacity to lay, safely, justly, soundly, and with all the qualities which should insure permanence, the foundations of an empire. [Loud cheers.] It was in this country, in 1776, that was seen the first assembly of rational men, who ever proclaimed, in clear and undeniable form, the immutable principles of liberty, and consecrated, I trust, to all time, in the face of tyrants, and in opposition to their power, the rights of nations and the rights of men. [Applause.] Those patriots, as soon as the storm of war had passed away, sat down and framed that instrument on which our Union rests—the Constitution of the United States of America. [Loud applause.] The question, gentlemen, now before us, is neither more nor less than simply this: whether that Constitution, consecrated by the blood shed in our glorious Revolution, consecrated by the signature of the most illustrious man who ever lived—GEORGE WASHINGTON—[applause]—whether that instrument, accepted by the wisest and the best of that day, and accepted in Convention, one by one, by each and every one of the States of this Union—that instrument from which so many blessings have flown—whether that instrument was conceived in crime—is a chapter of abominations—(cries of "No, no!")—is a violation of justice—is a league between strong-handed but wicked-hearted white men, to oppress, impoverish and plunder their fellow-creatures, contrary to rectitude, honor and justice. [Loud applause.] That is the question, neither more nor less. We are told from pulpits—we are told upon the political rostrum—we are told in the legislative assemblies of our Northern States—not merely by single speakers, but by distinct resolutions of the whole body—we are told by gentlemen occupying seats in the Congress of the Union through the votes of Northern people, that the Constitution seeks to enshrine, to protect, defend a monstrous crime against justice and humanity, and that it is our duty to defeat its provisions, to outwit them, if we cannot otherwise get rid of their effect, and thereby to trample upon the privileges which it has declared shall be insured and protected to our Southern brethren. [Applause.] That is the doctrine now advocated, gentlemen; and I ask whether that doctrine, necessarily involving the destruction of our Union, shall be permitted to prevail as it has hitherto prevailed. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I trust you will excuse me for deliberately coming up to and meeting this question; not seeking to captivate your fancies by a trick of words—not seeking to exalt your imagination by declamation or any effort at eloquence—but meeting this question gravely, sedately and soberly.

Gentlemen, the Constitution guarantees to the people of the Southern States the protection of their slave property. In that respect it is a solemn compact between the North and South. As a solemn compact, are we at liberty to violate it? [Cries of "No, no."] Are we at liberty to seek to take some mean and petty advantage of it? [Cries of "No, no, we're not!"] Are we at liberty to con over its particular words, and to restrict and limit its operation, so as to acquire, under such narrow construction, a pretence of right, by hostile and adverse legislation, to interfere with the interests, wound the feelings, and trample upon the political rights of our Southern fellow-citizens? ("No, no, no!" from a thousand voices.) No, gentlemen. If it be a compact, and has anything sacred in it, we are bound to observe it in good faith—honestly, honorably—not merely to the letter, but fully to the spirit, and not in any mincing, half-way, unfair or illiberal construction—seeking to satisfy the letter, and to give as littleas we can, and to defeat the spirit. [Applause.] That may be the way some men keep contracts about the sale of a horse or other chattel, but it is not the way that honest men observe contracts, even in relation to the most trivial things. [Cries of "No!" and applause.]

A most pernicious course has been pursued at the North, tending fatally to disturb the harmony which should exist between the North and the South, and to break down and destroy the union existing between these States! At an early period the subject of Slavery, as a merely philosophical question, was discussed by many, and its justice or injustice made the subject of argument leading to a variety of opinions. It mattered little how long this discussion should last, whilst confined within such limits. If it had only led to the formation of societies, like the Shakers, who do not believe in matrimony, or like the people of Utah, destined to a short career, who believe in too much of it—[laughter,]—or like the strong-minded women of our country, who believe that women are much better qualified than men to perform the functions and offices usually performed by men—[cheers and laughter]—and who, probably, if they had their way, would simply change the order of proceedings, and transfer the husbands to the kitchen and themselves to the labors of [the field—[continued laughter] —so long, I say, gentlemen, as this sentimentality touching Slavery confined itself to the formation of little parties or societies of this description, it certainly could do no harm, and we might satisfy ourselves to the contempt it deserved. It did little harm as long as reason is left free to combat it." [Applause.] But, gentlemen, this sentimentality has found its way out of the meeting-houses of over-pious people, out of the assemblages of speculative philosophers, or societies formed to benefit the inhabitants of Boolooboogha. [Laughter and cheers.] It has found its way into the heart of the selfish politician; it has been made the war-cry of party; it has been made an instrument whereby to elevate, not merely to personal distinction and social rank, but to political Throughout the non-slaveholding States of this Union, men have been thus elevated who advocate a course of conduct necessarily exasperating to the South, and the natural effect of whose teachings renders the Southern people insecure in their lives and their property, making it a matter of doubt each night whether they can safely retire to their slumbers without sentries and safeguards to protect them against incursions from the North. I say the effect has been to elevate, on the strength of this sentiment, such men to power. And what is the result—the condition of things at this day? Why, gentlemen, the occasion that calls us together is the occurrence of an assault upon the State of Virginia, by a set of misguided followers of these doctrines with arms in their hands, bent upon rapine and murder. I call them followers; they should be deemed leaders, for they are the best, the bravest, the most virtuous of the whole Abolition Party. [Cheers, and cries of "That's so"] Arrayed on the Lord's Day, at the hour of still repose with pikes brought from the North, they assail the bondman to slay his master, his master's wife, and his master's little children. [Groans.] That is the occasion that calls us together. And immediately succeeding it—at this very instant—what do we find, the pending political question in Congress? A book, encouraging the same general course of persecution against the South that has been long pursued, has been openly recommended to circulation by sixty-eight members of your Congress. [Cries of "shame! shame!"—recommended to circulation by sixty-eight members of your Congress, elected from the Northern States, (renewed cries of "Shame!" and "We'll put them out.") Every one, I say, elected from non-slaveholding States. And with the assistance of certain associates, some of whom hold their offices by your votes. [Cries of "They shan't be there long."] There is great danger that they will elect to that body, where he will stand as a representative of the whole North, a man who united in causing that work to be distributed through the South, carrying poison and death within its polluted leaves. [Groans, applause, and cries of "Kick him out of Congress!"]

Is it not fair to say that this great and glorious Union is menaced when such a thing is attempted? Is it reasonable to expect that our brothers of the South will calmly sit down? [Cries of "No!"—with calmly sit down and submit quietly to such an outrage? Why, gentlemen, we greatly exceed the people of the South in numbers. The non-slaveholding States are by far the most populous. They are increasing daily in numbers and in population, and if resolved upon it we may soon overwhelm the Southern vote. If we continue to fill the halls of legislation with Abolitionists, and permit to occupy the Executive chair public men who declare themselves to be subject to a crusade against Slavery, and against the provisions of the Constitution which secure slave property,—what can we reasonably expect from the people of the South but that they will pronounce the Constitution, with all its glorious associations,—with all its sacred memories,—this Union, with its manifold present and promised blessings, an unendurable evil, threatening to crush and destroy their most vital interests,—to make their country a wilderness? Why should we expect them to submit to such a line of conduct, to recognize us as brothers or agree to the perpetuation of this Union? [Applause.]

I do not see, for my part, anything unjust, anything unreasonable, in the declaration of Southern members. They tell us, "If you will thus assail us with incendiary pamphlets—if you will thus create a spirit in your country which leads to violence and bloodshed among us—if you will assail the institution upon which the prosperity of our country depends—if you will elevate to office over us men who are pledged to aid in such transactions, and oppress us by hostile legislation, much as we revere the Constitution, greatly as we estimate the blessings which would flow from its faithful enforcement, we cannot longer depend on your compliance with its injunctions, or adhere to the Union." [Applause.]

For my part, gentlemen, if the North continues to conduct itself in the selection of representatives in the Congress of the United States as, perhaps from a certain degree of negligence and inattention, it has heretofore conducted itself, the South, I think, is not to be censured if it withdraws from the association. [Cries of "That is so," applause, and "Three cheers for the Fugitive Slave Law."]

What must we sacrifice if we exasperate our brethren of the South and compel them, by injustice and breach of compact, to separate from us and dissolve the Union? Why, the greatness and the glory of the American name will then be a thing of yesterday. The glorious revolution of the Thirteen States will be a revolution, not achieved by us, but by a nation that has ceased to exist. The name of WASHINGTON will, at least to us of the North—[cheers]—be but as the name of JULIUS CÆSAR, or some other great hero who has lived in times gone by, whose nation has perished and exists no more. The Declaration of Independence—what will that be? Why, the act of a State that no longer has a place among the nations. All the brilliant and glorious recollections of the past must be obliterated from our memory, and become mere memorials of a departed race and people. Nor will these be the consequences. Will this mighty City, growing, as it now is, with wealth flowing into it from every portion of this great empire, continue to flourish as it has done? ("No.") Will your marble palaces along Broadway, rear their proud fronts toward the sky, continue to increase, until, as is now promised under the Union, it shall present the most glorious picture of wealth and prosperity that the world has ever seen. [Cheers.] No, gentlemen, no; such things cannot be. I do not say that we will starve, but we will perish as a people if we separate from the South. If the line be drawn, I admit they will have their measure of prosperity and we will have ours, but meagre, small in the extreme, compared with what is existing and promised will be the prosperity of each, if that dire event should occur. Truly has it been said here to-night, we were made for each other. Let us separate, and though it may not destroy either, it will reduce each to so low an ebb that all good men would deplore the evil courses that brought about such a result. True, we would have left to boast of our share of the glory won by Revolutionary sires. The Northern States sent forth their hands of heroes, and shed their blood as freely as those of the South. But the dividing line would take from us the grave of WASHINGTON. [Cheers.] It is in his own beloved Virginia. It is in the State and near the spot where this treason that has been growing up in the North so lately culminated in violence and bloodshed. We would lose the grave and lose all connection with the name of WASHINGTON; and our philanthropic and pious friends who fain would lead us to this result, would, of course, comfort us with the consoling reflection that we had the glorious memory of JOHN BROWN in its place. [Great laughter and cheering.] Are you, gentlemen, prepared to make the exchange? [Renewed cheering, intermingled with cries of "No, no."] Shall the tomb of WASHINGTON, that rises on the banks of the Potomac, receiving its tribute from every nation of the earth—shall that become the property of a foreign State—[Cries of "No, no"]—a State hostile to us in its feelings and we to it in ours? Shall we erect a monument at North Elba, among the arid mountains of New-York, and deem it a privilege of making pilgrimages thither a recompense for the loss of every glorious recollection connected with our Revolution, and for our severance from our connection with the name of WASHINGTON. [Loud cheering.] No, gentlemen, we are not prepared, I trust, for this sad exchange, this fatal severance. We are not prepared, I trust, either to part with the memories of our glorious, or to give up the advantages of our present happy condition. We are not prepared to have our section made to take its share in the losses, the desolation and deprivation of blessings and advantages which would necessarily result to each section from the sentiment of disunion, were it unhappily carried into effect. [Cheers.] We never should have attained to the wealth and prosperity as a nation which is now ours, but for our connection with these very much reviled and injured slaveholders. If a dissolution of the Union is to take place, we part with the trade of the South, and thereby surrender our participation in the wealth of the South. Nay, more; we are told upon good authority that in the event of a disunion we will part not only with the slaveholding States, but that our young sister with the golden crown, teeming California, who has added the last requisite to the greatness of this nation, will not come with us, but will remain with the South. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, if we allow this course of injustice towards the South to be continued, these are most assuredly to be the consequences—evil to us, evil also to them. Much of all that we are most proud of, and much of what contributes to our greatness and prosperity as a nation, must pass away from us. There is no reason why we should allow it? There is a reason for us to be permitting it. We are told that Slavery is unjust We are told that it is a matter of conscience to put it down, and that whatever treaties, compacts, laws or constitutions may have been made to sanction and uphold it, it is still unholy, and we are bound to trample on these treaties, compacts and constitutions, and to stand by what these men arrogantly tell us is the law of God, and a fundamental principle of natural justice.

Indeed these two things—the Law of God and the principles of natural justice—are not distinguishable. The Law of God and natural justice, as between man and man, are one and the same thing. The wisest heathens gave the rule of conduct between man and man in these words: "Live honestly; injure no man, and render to every man his due. In words far more direct and emphatic, in words of perfect comprehensiveness, the Saviour gave us the same rule in one brief sentence: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." [Cheers.] Now, speaking as between us, people of the North, and the people of the South, I ask you to act on this rule—the maxim of the heathen, the command of God. Render to every man his due; love thy neighbur as thyself. Thus should we act and feel towards the South. Upon that maxim, which came from Him of Nazareth, we are to act toward the South, but without putting upon it any new-fangled modern interpretation. But, gentlemen, the question is, do these maxims justify the assertion that Slavery is unjust? That is the point on which this great argument, involving the fate of our Union, must now come. Is negro Slavery unjust? If it violates that great rule of human conduct, render to every man his due, it is unjust. If it violates the law of God, which says: "Love thy neighbor as thyself," it is unjust. And, gentlemen, if it could be maintained that negro Slavery is thus in conflict with the law of God and nature. I might be prepared—perhaps we should all be prepared—to go with a distinguished man, to whom allusion is frequently made, and say, there is a higher law which compels us to disregard the Constitution and trample it beneath our feet as a wicked and unholy compact. And this is the question which we must now meet, and which we must finally determine for ourselves. I insist that negro Slavery is unjust. [Cries of "Bravo!"] It is not only not unjust, but it is just, wise and beneficent. [Applause and loud hisses,—cries of "Bravo!" and disorder. There being a strong disposition on the part of the entire audience to eject the offending parties. Mayor TIEMANN demanded order, and called on the audience to allow the individuals to remain. Mr. O'CONOR did likewise.

Mayor TIEMAN.—Gentlemen; if any body hisses here, you must remember that every one has a peculiar mode of expressing himself, and as the gentleman seems to understand hissing, let him hiss. (Loud cheers.]

Mr. O'CONOR—Gentlemen: There is an animal upon this earth that has no faculty for making his sentiments known in any other way than by hissing. [Cheers.] I am for equal rights. [A Voice, "Three cheers for HENRY A. WISE." Loud cheers, followed by groans and hisses.] I beg of you, gentlemen, all of you, at least, who are of my opinion, to preserve silence, and to leave the hissing [Cries of "Good."] The first of our race that offended was taught to do so by that hissing animal; and the first human society that ever was broken up through sin and discord had its happy union dissolved by the entrance of that animal. [Great cheering and laughter.] Therefore, I say, it is his privilege to hiss. Let him hiss on. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, I will not detain you much longer. [Cries of "Go on."] I maintain that Negro Slavery is not unjust. [Cheers]; that it is benign in its influences, both on the white man and on the black. [A Voice—That is so.] I maintain that it is ordained by Nature; that it is a necessity of both races; that in the climates where the black race can live and prosper, nature herself enjoins correlative duties on the black man—and the white—which cannot be performed except by the preservation, and, if the hissing gentlemen please, by the perpetuation of negro Slavery. [Voices—That is right." Cries of "Good" and cheers.] Gentlemen, I have been taught by the highest tribunal in our country—that venerable expression of our institutions and of the principles of justice—the Supreme Court of the United States. That Court has held on this subject what wise men will ever pronounce to be sound and just doctrine. There are some principles well known and well understood, universally recognized and universally acknowledged among men,—which are not to be found written in constitutions or in laws. The people of the United States, at the formation of our Government, were as they still are, in some sense peculiar and radically distinguishable from other nations. We were white men, of what is called, by way of distinction, the Caucasian race. We were a Monogamous people: that is to say, we were not Mahomedans, or followers of Joe Smith, with half a dozen wives apiece. It was a fundamental principle of our civilization that no State could be tolerated or exist in this Union, which would not, in that respect, resemble all the other States of the Union. Some other distinctive features might be stated which serve to mark us as a people distinct from others, and incapable of associating on terms of perfect political equality, or social equality, as friends and fellow citizens, with certain classes of men that are to be found on the earth's surface. As a white nation we made our Constitution and our laws, vesting all political rights in that race—they constituted in every political sense the American people. [Cheers.] As to the negro, we allowed him to live under the shadow and protection of our laws. We gave him, as we were bound to give him, protection; but we denied to him political rights or the power to govern. We left him for as long a period as the community in which he dwelt should order in the condition of bondsman. [Applause.] That condition the negro is assigned by nature. [Cries of "Bravo!" and cheers.] Experience has shown that his class cannot prosper save in warm climates. In a cold or even a moderately cold climate he soon perishes; (n the extremely warm regions, his race is perpetuated, and with proper guardianship may prosper. He has ample strength, and is competent to labor, but nature denies to him either the intellect to govern, or the willingness to work; and that nature which deprived him of a will to labor, gave him as a recompense a master to coerce that duty and convert him into a val

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE BOARD TO MEET EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK—FREIGHT DEPOTS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—HIGH BRIDGE—FURTHER APPROPRIATION OF $98,500 FOR EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT THE PRESENT YEAR.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution offered by Alderman BRADY in favor of meeting every day the present week at 5 P. M., Saturday excepted.

A communication from the Comptroller, recommending a further appropriation of $15,000 for "City Contingencies" for the present year, was laid over.

The Mayor transmitted a communication from P. J. Devine, Esq., presenting to the City a bust of the late Senator Broderick, and requesting that it might be placed in one of the chambers of the Common Council. The gift was accepted, with a vote of thanks to the donor.

A resolution, offered by Alderman HENRY, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to report to the Board whether the charter of the Hudson River Railroad Company authorizes that Company to have a freight depôt or depôts below Canal-street, was adopted.

The Committee on Markets reported a resolution directing that, at the expiration of the lease now held by the Hudson River Railroad Company of the building on the plot of ground bounded by Canal, West and Hoboken streets, that building be removed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the vacant space be appropriated as a Country Market. In the report it is set forth that the Hudson River Railroad Company leased the building in 1850 for ten years, at $1,250 per annum, as a freight depôt, and that, as now used, it is a public nuisance. The report and resolution were adopted.

The Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department reported a resolution authorizing the Croton Aqueduct Board to prosecute the work of the improvement of the High Bridge, for the purpose of bringing into the City a larger supply of water, and the connection of the present aqueduct at Ninth-avenue with the new grand reservoir, by days' work. It was laid over.

The Board appointed a Committee to confer with the Councilmen with regard to the propriety of the election of two Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, to reside in the upper part of the City.

The Board, in accordance with the recommendation of the Comptroller, made a further appropriation of $98,500 for the current expenses of the City Government for the present year. This appropriation includes the $15,000 asked for in the communication from the Comptroller, mentioned above.

The sum of $500 for the President of this Board, and a sum of equal amount for the President of the Board of Councilmen were appropriated, and the Board adjourned to 5 P. M. to-day.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

RETURNS OF THE LAST DISTRICT OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD—OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE CANVASS.

The Board of City Canvassers met at 12 M. yesterday, and, barring a recess of an hour and a half, during which the Board of Aldermen was in session, sat all the afternoon, and in the evening till 7½ P. M.

Corrected returns from one District in the Seventeenth Ward were presented, and a resolution directing that the official Canvass be published in the TIMES and other papers was adopted.

At 6¾ P. M. the Clerk commenced to read the official declaration of the CANVASS. This done, the Board unanimously confirmed the Canvass.

On motion of Alderman PECK, a resolution providing for the compensation of the clerks and messengers, in sums varying from $100 to $250, was adopted.

Alderman BRADLEY offered a resolution conveying thanks to Alderman BOOLE for his efficient discharge of his duties as President. It was carried; and

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

VETO OF THE YONKERS AND PARALLEL BROADWAY RAILROAD.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution was received and laid over, in favor of increasing the salary of the Auditor of Accounts in the Department of Finance, to $3,000 per annum.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Roads, in favor of having the ordinance passed by the Common Council, approved May 31, 1859, for paving Fifty-first-street, between Third and Fourth and Second and Third avenues, paved with trap block pavement, amended so as to charge the property owners benefited thereby, one-half of the expense thereof, and that the balance be paid by the Corporation, instead of charging the whole to the property.

The following protest was received from Mr. McAdam, and laid on the table.

In the matter of the contested seat between Frear and myself, the facts are before the public and the Committee. I received something over 6,000 votes. Mr. Frear received 91 votes at least less than I received, as appears by the returns. He claims to be elected by 19 majority over me. This was effected by rejecting 110 votes cast for me in the Fourth District of the Twenty-first Ward. I received 229 in that District, and was only allowed 119, the difference being 110. By adding the 110 to my vote, his having only 19 majority over me, it would give me 91 majority over him. These 110 votes were rejected because the returns were imperfect. If they were imperfect, they should have been rejected altogether. It is not good sense, nor good law, to give one party his full credit of votes on imperfect returns, and not allow the other party the same. Frear received 350 votes in that District, and they were all counted to him. I received 229, and only 119 was allowed to me. If you consider my case in any fair way, I am elected. *First*, If you take the vote before any of the returns were sent back for correction, I stand elected by 70 votes over Frear. *Second*, After the returns were amended I stood elected by 91 votes over Frear, by receiving both amendments. *Third*, And if you reject the returns from the Twenty-first Ward because they were imperfect, then I will be elected by over 200 majority.

But if you allow him his amended return of 89 votes in the Twenty-second Ward, which he never received, though returned to him by two Canvassers, and reject 110 of my votes allowed to me by amendment, as they should have been, because they belong to me, then, of course, Frear appears to have a majority. Before the Committee, I proved by two witnesses my right to this 110 votes. Frear produced no testimony, but offered a written statement, drawn up and signed by nobody knows who. If this is received as testimony, then, of course, anything can be done.

I remain, respectfully, yours, &c.,
JAS. G. McADAM.

A petition was received from Engine Company No. 7, for a new engine. The petition was laid over.

A petition was received, and a motion to grant lost, asking to have the name of Chatham-street changed to East Broadway.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance relative to the proposed railroad to run parallel to Broadway.

VETO OF THE YONKERS RAILROAD.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL.

I return herewith without my approval the ordinance "in favor of granting the application of the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company to run through certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York," adopted by the Board of Councilmen on the 7th inst., and adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the same night, for the reason that the 37th section of the Charter is thereby violated. This section provides that "no ordinance which shall have passed one Board shall be acted upon by the other Board on the same day unless by unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection, riot or pestilence."

By reference to the proceedings of the two Boards, it appears that the resolutions were passed first by the Councilmen, and on the same night called up in the Board of Aldermen; "that Alderman DARRAGH moved to lay the same on the table," which was lost, when the resolution was concurred in, nine Aldermen voting in the affirmative and four Aldermen voting in the negative. There was therefore no unanimous consent either for acting on or passing the resolution, and it is therefore void, and would be so even if I should sign the same.

But aside from this fatal defect, there are other substantial reasons for withholding my assent to the resolution. It is substantially a grant of a City railroad upon what is commonly known as the "Broadway" or "Parallel route."

The northern terminus of the road is obviously fixed at Yonkers, to avoid the following existing law, entitled, "An act relative to the construction of railroads in cities," passed April 4, 1854, the first section of which provides that the Common Councils of the several cities of this State shall not hereafter permit to be constructed in either the streets or avenues of said city a railroad for the transportation of passengers, which commences and ends in said city, without the consent thereto of a majority in intereat of the owners of property upon the streets in which said railroad is to be constructed being first had and obtained. For the purpose of determining what constitutes said majority in interest, reference shall be had to the assessed value of the whole property located upon such street or avenue."

If another railroad is required from Yonkers in addition to the Hudson River Railroad, in order to accommodate persons living back from the river, the General Railroad law of this State would authorize the formation of a Company for this purpose, who would have the right to connect their road at Spuyten Duyvel Creek with the Hudson River Railroad, and run their trains over the same into the City upon terms to be agreed upon, or to be settled by the Supreme Court. There is, therefore, no necessity for any further grant, so far as this City is concerned, in order that the people of Westchester County may be accommodated with facilities for travel. Neither does the proposed grant afford any additional facilities to the inhabitants of the upper end of this Island—for the proposed route follows the line of the Eighth-avenue, upon which it is already the duty of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to lay rails as fast as the avenue is graded. The resolution then reduces itself practically to a grant to lay rails from the intersection of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; thence along Fifty-ninth-street, with a double track, to Seventh-avenue; thence along Seventh-avenue, with a double track, to Greenwich-avenue; thence along Greenwich-avenue, with a double track, to and across the Sixth-avenue to Eighth-street; thence along Eighth-street, with a single track, to Greene-street; thence along Greene-street, with a single track, to Waverley-place; thence along Waverley-place, with a single track, to Wooster-street; thence along Wooster-street, with a single track, to Canal-street; thence along Canal-street, with a single track, to West Broadway; thence along West Broadway and College-place, with a single track, to Barclay-street; thence along Barclay-street, with a single track, to Church-street; thence along Barclay-street, with a double track, to Broadway.

Also from the corner of Church-street and Barclay-street, along Church-street, with a single track to Canal-street; thence along Canal-street, with a single track, to Greene-street; thence along Greene-street, with a single track, to Waverley-place; thence along Waverley-place and Wooster-street, and continuing, with a double track, along University-place and Union-place to Broadway; thence along Broadway, on the Bloomingdale Road with a double track, to intersect with the said track in the Seventh-avenue at or near Forty-fourth street.

And also a double track from the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Manhattan-street, along Manhattan-street to Hudson River.

I admit that the construction of this road, from the junction of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street, will be a great public convenience; but, in my judgment, it should be made to yield a large annual revenue to the City. Its value is so great that I have received the following offers of responsible parties, one to pay the sum of one million of dollars for this grant:

To Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: The undersigned have learned, to their great surprise, that a resolution was passed by both branches of the Common Council of this City on the evening of the 7th inst., granting permission to the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company to lay railroad tracks through streets and avenues leading from Kingsbridge to the corner of Barclay-street and Broadway, partly upon the route of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads, and partly in Broadway and other streets and avenues parallel to Broadway.

The petition upon which the above resolution appears to have been founded, so far as we know, or can ascertain, has never appeared in the public prints, nor was the resolution itself, though one of vital importance to the public interests, made the subject of discussion in either branch of the Common Council, but was passed by both branches on the same evening, without debate.

The object of the present communication is to call your attention to the fact that the privileges and franchises thus proposed to be granted to the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company are of great value and that they are conferred upon that Corporation by the above resolution without any adequate equivalent, and further to state, that if, upon proper deliberation, the Common Council shall determine to grant to any persons or corporations the rights embraced in the resolution in question, we are willing and hereby jointly and severally offer to pay to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the benefit of the City, for the same privileges and franchises, if they can be legally secured to us, so that we may enjoy the uninterrupted use of the right of way, the sum of one million of dollars, or annual license fees to the amount of seventy thousand dollars.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
(Signed,)
D. HENRY HAIGHT, AARON ARNOLD,
EDWIN HOYT, NICHOLAS LUDLUM,
AMOS R. ENO, JOHN J. PHELPS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City and County of New-York.

SIR: I am informed that a bill has passed both Boards of the Common Council granting certain valuable franchises to the "Yonkers and New-York Railroad Company," and without any apparent consideration to the Treasury of the City.

If that franchise or anything approximating it in value is to be sold or granted by the Corporation, I and my associates will give, in round numbers, $50,000 per year for said franchise and enter into satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of our contract.

Yours truly, (Signed) D. R. MARTIN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1859.

To give it away would therefore be an act of folly, and a practical violation of our duty as conservators of the public interests. Besides, the proposed grant is not guarded by sufficient restrictions. No right is reserved as in the case of the grants of the Sixth and Eighth avenue railroads, to resume the property at cost; and without such a reservation I could never bring myself to consent to the occupation of the public streets, the control of which should never be left in doubt or incumbered by indefeasible grants.

The fatal defect specified at the outset of this communication would perhaps render this enumeration of other grounds of objection unnecessary, were it not that in the public consideration of this subject I deem it my imperative duty to call your attention to the grave importance of these railroad grants, in reference to the revenue they may be made to yield to the public treasury. If no authority exists to reserve a reasonable share of the profit to the City, I would recommend that application be made to the Legislature for such authority, a request too reasonable to admit of denial from fair-minded legislators. If, on the other hand, in the exercise of a sound discretion, it should not be deemed expedient to sell the public franchises, the public can participate in the advantages of the proposed railroad by requiring it to be run at a reduced rate of fare, by which means the laborers, mechanics, and artisans of this City may enjoy the great convenience of improved communications at the least possible cost.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Mayor sent in a communication, vetoing the resolution giving permission to the Central Park Commissioners to regulate, grade and set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth avenue, at their own expense.

The following resolution from the Board of Aldermen was concurred in:

Resolved, That for the speedy completion of the Central Park, the Common Council approve of an application by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park to the Legislature, for power to the Common Council to create and issue of the Central Park Improvement Fund a further sum, the annual interest of which shall not exceed the sum of $150,000.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday evening

THE OPENING OF BEEKMAN-STREET THROUGH THE PARK.

WHY THE COMPTROLLER OBSTRUCTS THE CARRIAGE-WAY ACROSS THE PARK.

The following communication from the Comptroller, giving his reasons for erecting a fence across the line of the proposed carriage-way across the Park, was addressed to the Street Commissioner, in reply to a letter from that officer, the nature of the contents of which is set forth by the Comptroller:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, DEC. 16, 1859.

G. W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner:

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant, relative to the obstructions placed at the openings in the Park fence, opposite Beekman-street and Park-place, is received.

You inform me that these openings were made by the Street Department, in conformity with a resolution of the Common Council, approved on the 9th day of January, 1859. You also furnish me with a copy of a letter, signed by B. M. & E. A. Whitlock and others, in which they complain that the street which they claim has been laid out through the Park has been obstructed—wherefore they ask you to remove the obstructions. You also refer me to the ordinance which makes it imperative upon the Street Commissioner to "remove anything which may incumber or obstruct a street;" and conclude by requesting to hear from me before proceeding as usual in such cases.

In the view of this Department, the legal steps necessary to establish a *street* through the Park have not been taken, and therefore no *street* exists. The resolution to which you refer me, as the one under which you caused the removal of the trees, the opening of the fence and the setting back of the chains, is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he hereby is, directed to cause a curved carriage-way to be opened across the lower end of the Park, the southerly line of which shall commence on Broadway, at a point in a line with the southwesterly corner of Parkplace and Broadway, and shall pass the fountain in the Park at about ten feet from the northerly side thereof, and terminate at a point opposite to the southeasterly corner of Beekman-street and Park-row; the said carriage-way to be, throughout its extent, of the same width as Park-place.

The whole scope of this resolution is confined to certain executive acts to be done by the Street Department. Their legal effects cannot be tested by the acts themselves. Something more is required. A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to build a City Hall would not be a dedication of the building when constructed; nor would a resolution directing him to place a chain across Broadway be a legal closing of that thoroughfare. Being an executive officer only, it cannot be claimed that a compliance with the resolution above quoted amounts to more than a mere statement of a fact, viz.: that the Street Commissioner did as he was directed. The legal effect of such action is to be tested by other considerations.

And here I would remark, that my refusal to be present at the opening of bids by the Croton Aquaduct Department for paving a street across the Park, had no reference to the necessity of such a street, but was based upon a conviction that in the attempted mode of establishing it the Common Council had departed from the time-honored, and, I believe, legalized policy of the Corporation respecting public improvements. That they had consented to an invasion of public property, worth nearly or quite half a million of dollars, and with the cooperation of two Executive Departments, were precipitating the desecration of the Park, chiefly for the benefit of a local interest, without exacting compensation therefor. My fear was not that the design would succeed as a direct result, but, as then stated, that after the opening had been made, the public might acquire such rights as would prevent a re-entry by the City. I should charge myself with negligence were I to fold my arms in silence while such an enterprise was on foot.

But in continuation of the point as to the establishment of the street. Houston-street is the dividing line between two systems which have been established for alterations of our City map. Above Houston-street it can only be done by an Act of the Legislature. Below Houston, the law of 1813 is still in force. Under this statute the Common Council may prescribe limits for a new, or the enlargement or widening of an old street, but their action is inoperative until Commissioners, duly appointed by the Supreme Court, on the application of the Corporation, shall have made their report of damages and assessments; and not then until such report shall have been confirmed by the Supreme Court and by the Common Council. The instant this is done, the new ground becomes a street, whether incumbered by buildings or by posts and chain. A legal result is accomplished, and then executive action properly comes in to fit and prepare the legal entity for practical use. Below Houston-street there is no exception to the operation of this rule. I need not inform you the method adopted by the Common Council to extend Beekman-street to Park-place, is in violation of this; that every step necessary to give legal existence to the street has been passed over, and the labor, such as your Department has performed, and which should have been a sequence, was achieved as a preliminary. Can it be claimed for a moment that such a street has been established, as is contemplated by the ordinance requiring the Street D[illegible] brances therefrom?

It may be urged that the [illegible] which the fee simple is in the [illegible] like an individual, the Corporate [illegible] out lanes and avenues through it, which [illegible] and purposes might become highways. This would, doubtless, be so, if the Corporation was entirely free to act. Though it may buy, hold and convey real estate, yet, unlike an individual, the proceeds of the real estate, either in possession or hereafter acquired, are pledged by Law and Ordinance (irrevocably) to the redemption of the Public Debt. [See laws of 1845, chap. 225, 65.] This, therefore, amounts to a restriction upon the Corporation, making it, as to its real estate, a trustee of its creditors, and any attempt to part with it, without compensation, is in violation of the spirit of the law and ordinance referred to. If any doubt of this could exist, a proper regard for the public faith would give the benefit of that doubt to the creditors of the Corporation. I think, therefore, that the law requiring the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment should be observed; for, by its observance only can the rights of all parties be protected. Whatever of damages might be awarded to the City would go to the credit of the Sinking Fund, for the benefit of the public creditors, and whatever for benefits were awarded would go to the Treasury to reimburse the expense. By this means, the street would have a legal existence, and the public faith would be preserved.

It is not improper in this connection to advert to the fact, that for the improvement of Reade-street on each side of Broadway, and Duane and Whitehall streets, the City Hall Park and the Public Treasury, have, for the present year alone, been assessed to the amount of $125,871, and that for the proposed Chambers-street extension, which is not yet confirmed, an item of $124,763 has been inserted as the proportion of benefit which the City is deemed to receive by the proposed improvement. If, therefore, it is right for the City to pay such large amounts for benefits supposed to accrue by reason of these improvements, I know of no rule of Equity which would exempt private property that may be benefited from a reasonable assessment, when the improvement is sought to be made through the public lands of the City.

I cannot conclude without referring you to section 1, title 4, of the ordinance relating to the Sinking Fund, passed Feb. 22, 1844, which ordinance, by chapter 225, section 5, of the laws of 1845, has now the force of a State law.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the said Comptroller to take charge of all the real estate belonging to the Corporation, and to prevent all encroachments thereon.

Entertaining the views herein expressed, and disavowing any intention of interfering with the important duties devolved upon the Street Department, I considered it to be my duty to protect the City Hall Park from what I deemed an illegal encroachment, and therefore directed the construction of a barrier to prevent its diversion to uses not contemplated in its original dedication. Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The Street Commissioner, on the receipt of this, addressed a communication to the gentlemen mentioned by the Comptroller, whose letter to the Street Commissioner, asking the removal of the fence erected by the Comptroller, had been inclosed by Mr. SMITH to Mr. HAWS. The following is the communication referred to:

DECEMBER 17, 1859.

Messrs. Charles D. Colley, B. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., complaining of and asking the removal of an obstruction in the carriage-way across the Park. The matter has had due consideration, and I am constrained to say, that after a careful examination of the subject, I do not regard this carriage-way in the light of a street, but as merely a convenience for the passage of vehicles, which the Common Council has thought proper to place at the disposal of this community. The Comptroller questions their right to do this, and has temporarily closed the carriage-way. The matter, therefore, is properly one for settlement between the Common Council and the Finance Department, and until some conclusion has been arrived at, it does not strike me that this Department can take any definite or positive action in the matter, but that the community who are affected thereby should request the Common Council to see to it that their original intentions are carried out. Until this shall be settled this Department cannot well interfere in the matter.

Very respectfully,
G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNION.—The regular meeting of this Association was held, last evening, in Dr. POTTS' Church, corner of University-place and Tenth-street, Mr. RALPH WELLS in the Chair. Prof. JOHN S. HART, editor of the *Sunday School Times*, and late Principal of the Philadelphia High Schools, delivered an exceedingly able address upon "The General Theory of Teaching and Training." He enforced the duty of teachers to gain the attention of their pupils, maintaining that the great object of education was to acquire the habit of giving undivided attention to whatever subject might be under consideration.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT CEDAR HILL.—The extensive flouring mills of PHILIP C. FRITZ, at Cedar Hill, near Barrytown Landing, known as the Saw Kiln and Annandale Mills, were consumed by fire on the morning of the 17th inst., together with the entire stock of grain and flour which they contained. A young man named FRANK LONG, one of the employes, who slept in the mill, was suffocated and burned to death. This mill and machinery cost a few years since $35,000. The Winter stock of grain and flour which was destroyed was valued at $20,000.

STREET CLEANING.—From the official statement of the street cleaning performed last week, it appears that 66 men were employed, who performed 230½ days' work; 421 loads of manure, 957 loads of dirt and rubbish, and 11,233 loads of ashes, or a total of 12,611 loads of all rubbish removed—the whole at an expense of $3,311 23¾—of which the sweepers received $359 25; dirt and manure cartmen, $265, and the ash cartmen, $2,686 98¾.

AFFRAY ON THE STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.—DAVID HARRIS, a fireman, on Sunday, became engaged in a quarrel with one of the stokers employed on the same vessel with himself, the steamer *Vanderbilt*. WILLIAM WAIGHT attempted to separate the combatants, when HARRIS drew a razor and inflicted a severe wound on WAIGHT. The assailant was arrested and delivered to the United States Marshal, and the wounded man was properly cared for.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—On Sunday morning the body of an unknown man was found in Fifth-avenue, near Seventy-fifth-street. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN. No evidence identifying the deceased was obtained, but a *post mortem* examination developed the fact that hemorrhage of the lungs had produced death. The deceased was apparently a laborer, about 40 years of age.

FIRES.—A fire broke out about 7 o'clock last evening in the apartments of Mr. S. FOX, in the building No. 66 Bowery. The stock of Mr. FOX, who is a tailor, was damaged to the amount of $400, and his furniture to the extent of $200; insured in the New-York Equitable and Hamilton Insurance Companies. Two children of Mr. REINHAAR'S were rescued from the flames.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—Rev. Father DURNING, late pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's, Rondout, died in Newark (N. J.) on Friday morning last, at the residence of his father. Mr. DURNING was for several years an assistant priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and subsequently at St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The brig *Fannie*, arrived yesterday morning from Sierra Leone, Africa, reports that the British steamer *Spitfire* had captured Nov. 1, a brig, supposed to be the *John Harris*, of New-York, with 500 negroes on board. She was lying at Freetown when Capt. AREY, of the *Fannie*, sailed.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 434 deaths in the City during the last week, being an increase of 53 compared with the mortality of the week preceding. During the corresponding portion of 1857 there were 113 less deaths, and 99 less during the same portion of 1858.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL RESULT OF A FIGHT.

On Wednesday evening a quarrel occurred between JOHN ROWE and WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, while they were playing at cards in the saloon of DUNCAN MCKENNON, No. 422 West-street. ROWE struck his opponent with a small chair, when both were ejected from the place by the proprietor. While ROWE was standing upon the stoop, HUTCHINSON approached and knocked him down. The back of his head struck heavily on the pavement, and compression of the brain was superinduced, from which the injured man died on Saturday night. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest on Sunday at the late residence of deceased, No. 266 First-avenue, and the jury brought in a verdict charging HUTCHINSON with the homicide. The accused stated in his examination that he did not intend to injure the deceased when he struck the fatal blow. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUICIDE OF A TAILOR.

ROBERT MCFARLAND, a young Scotch tailor, boarding at the corner of Oliver-street and the New Bowery, deliberately swallowed an ounce of laudanum on Friday night, and was found dead in his bed the following morning. He took the poison in presence of a number of his companions to whom he made known the fact. They, however, thinking he was joking, paid no attention to him. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, but no motive for the act was developed by the testimony.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of JOHN SHEA, a child two years of age, who was burned to death at No. 130 Elizabeth-street, by his clothes coming in contact with a stove. His mother had left him in the room above.

Police Reports.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

George W. Standish, a young man, until recently a clerk in the establishment of Garrett M. Bodine, No. 22 Maiden-lane, was apprehended yesterday by Officers Fitzmaurice and Phillips, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of having stolen from his late employer, within the last six months, three gold and two silver watches, valued in the aggregate at $160. After leaving Mr. Bodine's service, it is alleged that Standish called upon various merchants, and by representing that he was commissioned by Mr. Bodine, procured the following goods: From Sherman, Capron & Co., No. 173 Broadway, two gold [illegible]; Dequering & Sons, No. 25 [illegible] gold watches, worth $84; Fellows [illegible] Maiden-lane, two diamond pins, [illegible]r. Amesburg, No. 20 Maiden-lane, jewelry [illegible]mount of $31 18; Montgomery & Jour[illegible] Maiden-lane, jewelry valued at $36 75; [illegible]rury, No. 19 Maiden-lane, gold watch, worth [illegible]; Dinkens, Plel & Oppenheim, No. 10 Maiden-lane, gold watch, worth $18; Read, Taylor & Co., No. 9 Maiden-lane, diamond ring, worth $44. It is supposed that other firms have also been victimized by Standish. He is held pending an investigation of the matter by Justice CONNOLLY.

FLOUR DEALERS CHEATED.

John Fehn, keeper of a baker's shop, at No. 736 Greenwich-street, was examined yesterday, before Justice KELLY, on a complaint preferred by Coulter & McGuire, flour dealers, at No. 30 Front-street, who allege that the accused fraudulently obtained from them 40 barrels of flour, valued at $240. The affidavit of Mr. Coulter sets forth that Fehn procured the flour last September, on credit, having represented that he was perfectly responsible and free from debt. Subsequently it was found that the property of the accused was incumbered, and it was all seized by his creditors before the time of payment for the flour had arrived. The prisoner was held in $500 bail to answer the charge.

CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.

Jacob Hager, of No. 10 Chrystie-street, received a counterfeit $3 bill of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in this City, from Herman Lange, a Prussian. He subsequently made a charge of forgery against Lange, who was held to answer by Justice STEERS. The prisoner pleaded ignorance of the character of the bill, and also urged his inability to read in extenuation of the offence.

BURGLARY BY A BOY.

Robert Smith, a lad employed in the dining saloon of Mr. Thompson, at the corner of Centre and Franklin streets, was apprehended yesterday on a charge of having broken into and robbed his employer's premises. The burglary was committed on Sunday night, and a quantity of tobacco, some cigars, a double-barreled pistol, &c., were stolen. After Smith was in custody, a man named Van Ness, who is said to be keeper of a disreputable house in Centre-street, proposed for $5 to inform Mr. Thompson where he could recover his property. Officer Jourdan was standing by, and overhearing the proposition, apprehended Van Ness, and found at his house a portion of the cigars and tobacco. Both prisoners were held by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

A Card from Mr. Larocque.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's TIMES appeared a notice of my having been arrested at the Cooper Institute meeting, on Thursday night. The facts are these: When the audience commenced to leave, after the adjournment of the meeting, I was standing among several friends upon the sidewalk, directly in front of the main entrance. A squad of policemen were the first to issue from the door, and disposed themselves to clear a passage. One of them advanced directly upon me, and ordered me to fall back, at the same time placing his hands somewhat roughly upon my person. Finding in fact impossible for me to recede, as there was a compact mass of persons behind me, and being moreover somewhat sensitive to that mode of salutation from a stranger, I evinced my disapprobation of it in a manner which he and his companions considered "disorderly," but signified my willingness to withdraw at once without force, which, in the prevailing confusion, the policeman, as he stated afterwards, did not hear, and I was arrested. I had as little intention of resisting the police as of worshipping JOHN BROWN as a martyr and a saint, and had, on the contrary, rather sympathized with the perplexities of their position in being compelled by their duty to appear to support the utterance of sentiments of treason and blasphemy.

The Police Justice, however, thought that my giving a bond to keep the peace might be a benefit as an example, and having no intention of breaking the peace, I gave it and was discharged. I shall be most happy if it produces the beneficial effects anticipated.

I addressed no solicitations to Alderman BRADY or any other person. J. LAROCQUE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held last evening, the Railroad Committee submitted a report in favor of allowing the City Railroad Company to continue the present charges for carrying passengers, provided they fully comply with the original agreement with the city, and increase the accommodations for carrying passengers. The report was laid on the table, and made the special order for next Tuesday evening. Proposals for having rail tracks and driving horse cars on Grand-street were received, and referred to the Railroad Committee.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—JOHN FARRELL, the boy who was crushed a few days ago while attempting to avoid paying fare, by getting on board of one of the Fulton Ferry-boats from the pier at the side of the slip, died in the City Hospital on Saturday last from the injuries received.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Trustees for the Western District Fire Department has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL; *Secretary*—JOHN G. GUNNING; *Counselor*—RENWELL C. BRAINARD; *Janitor*—WM. D. HASKINS.

MORTALITY.—There were 130 deaths in this city during the week ending on Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 15; women, 26; boys, 50; girls, 39; Adults, 41; children, 89. Males 65; females, 65; colored, 1. There were 18 deaths by scarlet fever, and 14 by consumption.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN E. COOK.—A meeting of the friends of the late JOHN E. COOK was held last evening, when pall bearers were appointed and all necessary arrangements for the funeral, which takes place to-day, were made.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—The house of Mrs. WATERS, No. 226 South Third-street, was entered by thieves on Friday night last, and robbed of $2,700, which Mrs. W. had just taken from bank to pay off a mortgage.

LECTURE ON BRAZIL.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum this evening, on "Brazil," proposing to dwell on the commercial resources of that empire.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—DANIEL K. SMITH, Esq., has been selected as chief clerk by JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., District Attorney elect.

SUPREME COURT.—A Special Term of this Court will be held every day this week by Judge LOTT, commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M. each day.

CITY COURT—Calendar for this day: Nos. 60, 15, 16, 40, 49, 65.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO—SPLENDID DISPLAY AT THE FAREWELL OF GEN. CONCHA—MARKETS.

The U. S. Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D. BULLOCH commanding, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at her dock at 6 o'clock, P. M., Dec. 19, having made the entire passage, including 9 hours' detention at Havana, in six days and 10 hours. The actual running time of this passage is the shortest ever made.

The *De Soto* left Havana on the 15th, in company with steamship *Yorktown*. The *De Soto* has not even exchanged signals with a ship since leaving New-Orleans.

Gen. CONCHA left Havana Dec. 13, and his farewell from the people was a perfect ovation. It is said to have been the most magnificent display ever witnessed in Cuba.

Markets in old crop Sugars dull; stock 30,000 boxes; olders asking above views of buyers. The contracts for new crop to be delivered early have been active, covering 25,000 boxes, and 7,500 hhds. Muscovado Sugars. 12,000 boxes were sold at $2, ₱ box of 400 ℔s 13,000 boxes whites, at $6⅜ ₱ 100 ℔s.; yellow, $5⅞ ₱ 100 ℔s.; browns, No. 12, at $4⅞ ₱ 100 ℔s.; Muscovado at — to $14 ₱ 100 ℔s. No Freights.

Molasses nominal.

Exchange on London, 16 prem.; New-York 4 prem.; Short New-Orleans, 6 prem.

The health of Havana is good.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung—A New Trial Denied.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 17.

In September an application was made in the Supreme Court—full Bench—on a bill of exceptions, prepared by W. J. HADLEY, Esq., for a new trial in the case of Mrs. MARY HARTUNG, convicted of the murder of her husband by poisoning; the execution of judgment having been stayed by an order from Judge W. B. WAIGHT. After listening to the arguments on both sides, the Court took the papers for consideration, and reserved its decision. That decision was announced yesterday, the Court *denying* the application for the new trial, and remitting the record to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, with directions to enforce the judgment. Should the case not go to the Court of Appeals, Mrs. H. will be sentenced at the January Term of the Court.

Judge HENRY HOGEBOOM delivered the opinion, denying the application, Judge GEORGE GOULD concurring therein. After elaborately reviewing the four exceptions on which the motion for the new trial was made, the opinion concludes as follows: "We have given to this case a careful and deliberate examination, and are brought to the conclusion that no error of the law to the actual prejudice of the prisoner has been committed. Her remedy, if any exists, lies elsewhere; and, while we may commisserate her unfortunate condition as we would that of any of her sex similarly circumstanced, however guilty, we are not at liberty to interpose any obstacle to the due sentence of the law."

Judge W. B. WAIGHT delivered a dissenting opinion.

Mrs. HARTUNG must be resentenced before any steps can be taken to carry the matter to the Court of Appeals. At least this is our opinion, based upon a decision in the somewhat celebrated case of Rudolf, that until sentence was passed there was nothing on which an appeal could be taken or a writ of error allowed. If we are correct in these conclusions, Mrs. H. will be again sentenced at the January Oyer and Terminer, Judge HOGEBOOM presiding.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Mrs. MARY WARD, wife of JAMES WARD, an old resident of Hurley Woods, Ulster County, started for Kingston, Thursday morning, to purchase provisions. After she had accomplished her errand she set out to return, but as she did not make her appearance at home during the night, her friends instituted a search for her, and found her lifeless body at a locality known as Dug Hill, the provisions she had purchased lying beside her. The Coroner's Jury found that she had been frozen to death.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Mexico.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE—ROUT AND RETREAT OF DEGOLLADO—TRIUMPH OF THE CHURCH PARTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Brownsville, Texas, dates to the 14th inst., are received.

Brownsville was defended by 300 men. CORTINAS had been reinforced, but no fight had yet taken place.

DEGOLLADO lost half of his army and all his artillery in a battle with MIRAMON near Queretaro. Being pursued by the Church forces, he retreated to Monterey, but was also forced to abandon that point.

The road to Tampico is now open to the Church forces.

MIRAMON had left Guadalajara to attack Mazatlan. He had suspended MARQUEZ, who took the three millions of specie.

The *Picayune* has a letter dated Mexico, the 6th inst., which says that great excitement exists at the capital in consequence of a report that JUAREZ had signed a treaty of intervention with the United States.

Fires.

MEDINA, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 19.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock, Sunday morning, in the warehouse of the Orleans Mill, owned and occupied by HILL, WHALEN & Co, and containing grain valued at $20,000. In ten minutes from the discovery of the fire, the mill was enveloped in flames, and a man sleeping in the building barely escaped with his life. A strong gale was blowing from the east, and carried the blazing cinders fully a mile, endangering many other buildings. HILL, WHALEN & Co.'s loss is estimated at $60,000; insured $36,000. A small building adjoining the mill was also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Dec. 19.

A fire broke out on Saturday night in the Duquesne cracker factory on First-street, located in S

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 19.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	90⅜	100 Erie Railroad.....	9⅜
21,000 do.....	90¾	245 do.....	9¼
5,000 do...b30	90¾	100 do.....b10	9¼
1,000 Virginia St. 6s..	94	300 do.....	9
24,000 Missouri St. 6s..	84	150 Hudson River R...	41⅞
5,000 do.....s15	84	100 Harlem R. Pref....	34½
5,000 do.....b30	84	1000 Reading Railroad.	41¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....	91½	250 do.....s30	41⅝
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	200 do.....s60	41⅝
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R.'76	101¾	100 Mich. Central R....	39
5,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	92½	100 do.....b60	39¼
3,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	83	75 Panama Railroad..	134½
6,000 Erie R. C. Bs., '71	29	100 do.....s30	134¼
2,000 do.....	28¾	15 do.....	134¾
10 Bank of New-York.	103¾	675 Ill. Central R.....	59
10 National Bank.....	101½	700 do.....	58¾
10 Ocean Bank.....	91½	100 do.....	58⅝
10 American Ex. Bank	96½	100 do.....s10	58⅜
25 Merchants' Bank..	106½	250 do.....	58½
110 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	7¾
26 Penn. Coal Co.....	83½	100 Gal. & Chic. R..b30	66¾
5 Pacific Mail S. Co..	77	278 do.....	66⅝
50 do.....b30	77	200 do.....s30	66½
5 do.....	76¾	50 do.....b30	66¾
200 do.....b60	77	10 do.....	66½
277 N. Y. Central R...	78½	400 Clev. & Toledo R...	19
250 do.....b30	78¾	700 Chic. & R. I. R..b30	63½
100 do.....b60	78¾	100 do.....	63¼
200 do.....s60	78¾	50 do.....b30	63⅔
300 do.....b10	78¾	300 do.....	63⅛
200 do.....	78¾	200 do.....b20	63¼
100 do.....s60	78¾	50 do.....b10	63¼
100 do.....b15	78¾	16 do.....	63
250 do.....s10	78¾	100 do.....s10	63½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1874...	103½	200 N. Y. Cen. R.. b60	78¼
10,000 do.....s30	103	250 do.....	78
1,000 Mo. State 6s.....	84	25 do.....	78¼
35,000 do.....	83½	100 do.....s30	78
2,500 Ill. Cen. R. B....	84¾	150 do.....	78½
5,000 Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	93	100 do.....s60	78
4,000 Hnd. Riv. R. 2d M.	98	350 Harlem R.....b60	9
2,000 M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs..	89	100 Reading R.....s30	41¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co....	76¾	100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	17⅝
100 Gal. & Chic. R. b30	66¾	50 Panama R.....	134½
195 do.....	66½	10 do.....	134¾
50 do.....s30	66¾	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.s30	63⅛
50 Ill. Central R.....	58¾	100 do.....	63¾

MONDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 10:

Increase in Loans	$978,169
Increase in Specie	670,304
Decrease in Circulation	88,460
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	715,048

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 18, 1858.	Dec. 17, 1859.	Dec. 10, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	127,055,010	123,903,577	122,925,408
Specie	26,608,877	20,420,839	19,750,535
Circulation	7,710,627	8,393,026	8,481,486
Gross Deposits	110,032,442	98,996,509	99,524,708
Exchanged	20,342,410	21,710,094	22,953,281
Undrawn	89,690,032	77,286,475	76,571,427
In Sub-Treasury	6,235,916	6,015,552	6,099,039

The Bank return calls for very little comment. The general movement is upward, as anticipated from the California arrival of the week, and the activity, at easy rates, in discounts at Bank. The lines of both Loans and Deposits are, no doubt, temporarily enhanced by the preparations for the New Year. The State and other out-of-town dividend funds are being deposited. The market for money, to-day, is very quiet, and some of the leading discount Brokers report a dull time. There is fair employment for money at call among the Stock Brokers, the rule being 6 ℔ cent., the exceptions being, as heretofore, 5@5½ on State and Federal Security, and at 7 ℔ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, where a few days' notice is expressed or implied. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Persia*, to sail on Wednesday, open with more firmness on London, the standard Bankers advancing to 109¾. The range of Bank and Bankers' bills is called 109¼@⅝. Francs remain in good supply at f.5.16¼@f.5.17½. For the moment the supply of transient English bills from the South and from Canada is not large, while the demand is somewhat increased by anticipating the January dividends soon to be paid in to the Foreign agents here. We find also that about $1,500,000 of the $2,600,000 City Water Loan, to be paid off by 1st of January, has been held abroad, and the certificates are now coming forward for reimbursement.

The French and English letters, particularly the latter, by the *America* and *Vanderbilt*, delivered together this morning, are decidedly cheerful on trade and money affairs on their side, and frequent satisfactory references are also made to the improvement in the finances of our Erie and Illinois Central roads, in which a large English interest is held. But the Stock Exchange here, to-day, is far from responding to these accounts, and with one or two exceptions, closed heavy this afternoon. The Railway Share market, as heretofore intimated, received quite a serious check in the sudden turn of last week in the course of the New-York Central. The disappointment at the rate of dividend was much less general than the surprise at the time and method of declaring it, and it will require some days yet to steady the tone of dealings in this leading Stock, and others which sympathize with it. Most of the sales were at 78⅛@78¼, in the forenoon, and at 78@77½ in the afternoon, the price closing 77½ ℔ cent.; Galena and Chicago ½ ℔ cent. lower than at the close on Saturday; Rock Island, ½; Illinois Central 1 ℔ cent. lower, closing 58½ ℔ cent., against 61 last quoted from London. Panama, Pacific Mail, Hudson River and Reading comparatively steady; a continued good demand for Reading at 41½@¾ ℔ cent. Cleveland and Toledo, and both the Michigan Stocks, rather neglected by the speculators to-day. Erie opened 9¼ and left off 8¾@⅞. The Mortgages of the Company firmer; Firsts sold at 92½; Seconds 91 bid; Fourths, 53 sales. Other Bonds—such as Hudsons, Illinois Centrals, and New-York Centrals—were steady. In State Stocks, a demand for Missouris at 83½@84, and for Tennessees, 90½@⅞. The Virginia Coupon interest, due in January, has been provided at the Bank of the State of New-York.

Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, Broker in American Stocks in London, writes in regard to the Erie meeting in that city:

The unanimity displayed at the Erie meeting held on the 29th November at the London Tavern, in assenting to the propositions for reorganization, has produced the best effect on the various Erie Securities, for all classes of which there is a strong demand. First Mortgage Bonds have been done at 82, ex all over-due Coupons; 2d Mortgage at 72, ex over-due Coupons, and 3d ditto at 65. Large purchases have been made in Shares at 11; the unsecured Bonds close in demand at 30.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 17.	Loans. Dec. 10.	Specie. Dec. 17.	Specie. Dec. 10.
Bk. of New-York.	4,543,981	4,602,655	682,536	623,576
Manhattan Co....	4,491,255	4,578,471	623,165	587,951
Mechanics' Bank.	5,279,031	4,986,443	1,008,798	1,047,459
Merchants' Bank.	3,671,989	3,529,839	654,843	714,950
Union Bank.....	2,815,653	2,702,415	544,292	510,237
Bk. of America...	5,715,076	5,401,700	1,446,397	1,397,373
Phenix Bank.....	3,008,659	3,007,521	458,797	364,407
City Bank.....	2,166,687	2,103,250	261,066	230,329
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,415,802	1,428,081	103,687	122,332
Fulton Bank.....	1,427,689	1,411,499	261,332	275,301
Chemical Bank..	1,910,302	1,934,893	743,031	635,530
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,043,315	2,023,978	181,917	191,907
National Bank...	2,014,012	2,002,755	175,196	231,181
Bntc. & Drov. Bk.	1,845,336	1,855,754	245,796	210,503
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	794,645	809,024	138,489	129,355
Greenwich Bank..	684,573	701,786	62,277	59,456
Leather Man. Bk.	1,840,792	1,823,243	300,370	267,678
SeventhWardBk.	1,196,917	1,207,587	201,797	174,428
Bk. St. New-York.	3,824,441	3,723,809	871,531	624,602
Am. Exchange Bk	7,376,690	7,301,051	1,447,352	1,121,878
Bk. of Commerce.	12,731,616	12,913,536	1,712,621	1,513,137
Broadway Bank..	2,601,516	2,602,354	350,273	400,931
Ocean Bank.....	1,726,014	1,706,575	217,738	232,174
Mercantile Bank.	2,497,571	2,504,184	349,945	372,782
Pacific Bank.....	970,146	1,005,970	141,588	140,502
Bank of Republic.	4,038,472	3,925,452	706,762	764,678
People's Bank....	709,828	674,120	73,166	88,067
Chatham Bank....	686,249	699,506	85,606	65,192
Bank of N. Am..	1,541,925	1,546,967	183,154	137,685
Hanover Bank...	1,427,734	1,431,210	143,983	152,612
Irving Bank.....	535,311	507,458	88,044	108,597
Metropolitan Bk.	6,356,941	6,092,897	967,447	990,042
Citizens' Bank...	690,955	715,491	84,770	90,943
Nassau Bank.....	1,590,402	1,552,907	171,285	234,743
Market Bank.....	1,502,381	1,514,359	198,620	178,287
St. Nicholas Bk..	1,065,230	1,041,114	155,930	153,985
Shoe & Leath Bk.	4,894,315	5,085,879	1,559,211	1,175,126
Corn Exch. Bank	1,663,587	1,646,330	230,013	278,632
Continental Bank	3,426,522	3,401,132	480,723	434,171
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,199,155	1,197,144	152,278	151,151
Oriental Bank....	521,953	525,945	68,664	67,137
Marine Bank.....	1,001,015	996,913	112,004	127,301
Atlantic Bank....	557,036	540,702	61,620	51,913
Imp. & Trad's Bk..	2,606,359	2,604,127	323,954	372,722
Park Bank.....	4,382,767	4,286,114	804,809	736,799
Artisans' Bank...	948,816	1,004,552	131,728	123,194
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	671,663	677,727	45,900	56,067
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	463,724	468,268	45,813	47,477
N. Y. Exch. Bank	310,017	302,748	23,550	24,068
Bull's Head Bank	431,915	408,566	61,760	49,012
N. Y. County Bk.	396,543	414,710	37,460	32,934
Grocers' Bank....	544,042	548,045	59,409	48,599
East River Bank..	316,438	304,340	29,045	31,643
North River Bank	449,601	456,856	69,966	67,030
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	288,075	287,505	52,432	37,122
Total.....	133,903,577	122,925,408	20,420,839	19,750,535
Increase.....	$978,169		Increase.....	$670,304

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 49 bbls. Ashes; 4,964 bbls. Flour; 681 bbls. Corn Meal; 12,066 bushels Wheat; 3,668 bushels Corn; 136 bushels Rye; 5,138 bushels Oats; 4,704 pkgs. Provisions; and 190 bols. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31¼, chiefly at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 400 bags Rio, at 11c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Stock of Rio in first hands, this evening, 15,600 bags.

COTTON—Has been inactive,—sales having been confined to 800 bales, at our revised quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11½
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12⅛	12
Fair	12	12¼	12½	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens very tamely to-day for State and Western Flour. Holders are not disposed to make any further material concessions to buyers. These claim a reduction in prices. The demand is restricted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,700 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $4 95@$5 05, chiefly at $5; extra State at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 75, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 40	@$4 60
Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 7 25

Southern Flour has been sparingly dealt in,—sales having been confined to 880 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is quiet at former rates; sales have been confined to 270 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been partially neglected today. Prices are altogether nominal. No important transactions have been reported. Corn has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 16,000 bushels at 93c.@95c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 98c.@$1 for old do.; 90c.@91c. for new White Jersey and Southern, ℔ bush. Rye is inactive at 86c.@89c. ℔ bush. Barley is in demand and is stiffly held. Oats have been in good demand, including Prince Edward's Island at 43c.; ordinary to prime Canada at 46½c.@47½c., with some very superior reported as high as 48½c., but this rate is wholly an extreme one; Western at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 46½c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@44c. ℔ bushel.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at about former rates. Week's receipts 37,481 Hides, and 48 bales do.; week's sales 26,000 Hides, including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@25 lbs., at 23c. 8 mos., usual selection; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 22½c. 6 mos., usual selection; 3,500 Dry Orinoco, 20@21 lb., at 20½c. 6 and 7 mos., usual selection; 3,400 Dry Pampico, 21 lbs., at 19c. 6 mos., usual selection; 2,500 Dry Chilies and San Juan, 16@19 lbs., at 19c. 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 800 Dry Salted Maranham, 28 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Salted Savinilla, 28½ lbs., private terms; 2,700 Dry and D. S. Para, 19 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., part 18c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 500 Dry Southern, 15 lbs., at 13¾c.@14c., cash and 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 250 Dry Texas, 22 lbs., at 18c. 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,800 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Western Slaughter, 55@60 lbs., at 8c., 6 mos.; 1,000 City Slaughter, 67 lbs., at 8c., cash; 1,500 City Slaughter, 73 lbs., at 7¾c. cash, for export; 300 Wet Salted Southern, 40 lb., at 7¾c.@7¾c., cash; 600 Salted Southern, 50 lbs., at 8¼c., 6 mos.; 12 bales Calcutta Buffalo, at 11½c., 8 mos.; 34 bales Calcutta Cow, 8½ lbs., at $1 20, 6 mos., to go East; 9,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, shipping to Europe on owner's account; 2,300 Dry Rio Grande, shipping to Europe on owner's account; 7,000 Dry Salted Bahia, shipping to Europe on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 239,400, (same time last year, 74,300—year before, 316,700,) 100 bales Calcutta Cow and 57 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including New at 12c.@18c., ℔ lb.

METALS—Transactions to-day have been unimportant. Prices of the principal kinds remain as last noticed.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 200 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited request, including common at $1 55 ℔ 310 lbs, delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive. A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, mainly at 44½c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in request, and is now quoted at 57c.@58c., some holders asking higher rates, ℔ gallon. Whale and Sperm are also inquired for, and are stiffly held. Crude Whale, 48c.@58c.; Crude Sperm, $1 35@$1 38 ℔ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and sales have been confined to 600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 87½@$16 for Mess, and $11 37½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. A moderate inquiry prevails for Cut Meats, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and somewhat nominal. Lard is plenty and declining. Sales to-day 160 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, and prices tend downward. Sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 300 tcs. at $3 62½@$4 12½, chiefly at $4 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been more freely purchased, part at Boston, at $1 55@$1 57½, and part to arrive here, early next year, at $1 62½ ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day, of 830 hhds., nearly, if not quite, all Cuba, mainly at 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, engagements have been reported of 50 bales Sea Island Cotton, 11-32d. ℔ lb.; 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 200 tierces Beef at 38. 9d.; 500 tcs. Cheese at 30s.; 100 tons Rosin at 17s. 6d.; and 100 tons Dead Weight at 20s. For London—200 hhds. Pork, and 100 tierces Beef on private terms: 200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.@23s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; and 15 tons Cloverseed at 25s.@27s 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton at 1c. ℔ lb. For other ports, some unimportant engagements were reported.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for California, per *North Star*, will close on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

The European mails for the *Persia* will close on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Persia	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen	Dec. 24	New-York	Havre.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 31	New-York	Southampton.
United Kingdom	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Bornssia	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Dec. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Asia	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York
Canada	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York

FOR CALIFORNIA.

North Star	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Atlantic	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana—C. W. Adams, M. Baldinar, Capt. Caharet and lady, C. Ronmage, W. T. Parker, W. T. Manray, Col. Harding, S. Gotigresn, P. W. Wail, Mr. Bronsean, M. S. Lasell, Miss Mary Sarell, Sim. Benjamin, H. Knight, W. H. Lockwood, F. Johnson, Pedro J. Barrera, Vincent Vigo, James de la Forra, M. Acasta, M. Heeran, Madam Hardy, 2 ladies and 3 servants, Mrs. Falls, Mr. Pitman A. Ewing, Mr. Myres.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon rises... 2 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 32 | Gov. Island. 4 21 | Hell Gate.... 5 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship M. Taylor, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts; Elizabeth, McLaughlin. Baltimore.

Sblp Confidence, Sears, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons: Tranquebar, Goodwin, Savannah, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Chancellor, Mooney, Liverpool, Williams & Gwin; Forest Queen, Crosby, San Francisco, Babcock & Stiles.

Bark Christina, (Br.,) Trimble, Elizabethport, Brett, Sn & Co.

Brigs Ganges, Meady, Aspinwall. Trask & Dearborn; J. West, Ball, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters; State of Main, Cotes, Celte, Thompson & Hunter; G. F. Ward, Briggs, St. Marks, Brodin & Peters.

Schrs. L. Scranton, Lowden, Savannah, W. B. Scranton; W. C. Mershon, Colc, Mobile, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. Stanly, Jackson, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Sylvi, Hathaway, Pensacola, Benner & Leake; S. H. Sears, Goodsell, New-Haven, master; Lynchburg, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Hannah, Sleight, Baltimore, Menill & Abbott; C. A. Snow, Robbins, Jacksonville, Welsh, Carver & Chase.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship De Soto, Bulloch, New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Ilunts ville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell. During the heavy N. E. gale of Saturday, lost mizenmast, and put into New-London for a harbor.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Hound, (of Mystic,) Baker, Altata, Gulf of California, Sept. 23, via Fernambuco Nov. 17, with dye wood to order. Oct. 14, lat. 55 56 S., lon. 63 45 W., passed bark British Merchanter, bound W. Nov. 13, lat. 13 15 S., lon. 25 25, passed an Am. bark stg. S. W., showing a red signal with a black cross. Dec. 16, lat. 35 25, lon. 73 26, passed a wreck apparently water logged. No mainmast, jury foremast. Saw no signs of any person on board.

Ship Mandarin, Parrott, Foo Chow Aug. 25, passed Java Head Oct. 4, passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 3, with teas, &c., to Goodhue & Co. Sept. 28 off Gaspar Island, exchanged signals with ship Joshua Bates, bd. N. Nov. 3, Cape of Good Hope in sight, exchanged signals with bark Penguin, from Amoy for New-York. Came out of the Straits of Sunda in co. with ship Judith, of New-Orleans, from Amoy. Sailed from Foo Chow in co. with ship Jacob Bell, for New-York.

Ship Devonia, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 142 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Dec. 16, lat. 35, lon. 71 30, signalized Dutch steamship Europa, (screw,) bd. N. E. Same day saw an Am. bark showing a signal with blue, white, red, white and blue horizontal stripes.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool Nov. 12, with mdse. and 156 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 18, off Fire Island, at 3 P. M., saw steamer Edinburgh, hence; half an hour later saw steamer Fulton, hence. Dec. 17, lat. 40 26, lon. 72 50, saw schr. Arcadia, of Searsport, timber loaded.

Ship Eloise, (of Warren,) Collins, Savannah Dec. 2, with cotton, bd. to Liverpool, put into this port for medical assistance, the captain being very sick.

Ship Leontine, (Brem..) Dietjen, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Seeling.

Ship Howard, (Ham.,) Brusch, Hamburg 52 ds., with mdse. and 156 passengers to E. L. Ainswick & Co.

Ship Luttenburg, (Ham.,) Bohtel, Hamburg 36 ds., with mdse. and 95 passengers to L. E. Ainsinck.

Bark Express, Sundberg, Havana Dec. 4, with sugar and tobacco to P. V. Kin & Co. Dec. 14, lat. 34 50, lon. 74 05, at 4 P. M., passed a dismasted vessel, lumber laden, with nothing but bowsprit standing, apparently a fore and aft schooner, was painted black, with a yellow streak and white top. Could not make out the name. A brig was laying by to take off the crew, who left the wreck at the time, and got safely on board the brig. the brig not making any signal for assistance, filled away and proceeded on the passage, the brig following. The 11th has had very heavy weather.

Bark Restless, Lothrop, Santa Martha Nov. 25, with coffee, hides, wood, &c., to Hand & Everett. Dec. 15, at noon, Cape Hatteras bearing W. by N. 80 miles, passed about a mile to leeward the wreck of a large herm. brig or schooner abandoned, with part of foremast and bowsprit standing; had a white house, and was apparently lumber laden. Dec. 17, off Cape Mcaulopen, experienced a severe gale from E.; had strong N. winds and gales nearly the entire passage.

Bark Harmon, Wood, Buenos Ayres Oct. 18, with mdse., to master. The bark Sartelle, Cole, sld. for New-Orleans, in ballast, the day previous; would probably touch at St. Thomas. The Rio Janeiro light winds the whole passage since leaving the River La Plata on the 18th Oct., at 3 A. M. The Spanish clipper bark Bella Donna, while lying in the outer Roads, took fire, and was nearly burned to the water's edge. She was discharged all but 40 pipes, is a new vessel, and principally owned by the captain. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

Bark Golden Rule, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 20 ds., with hides, logwood, &c., to J. F. Jay. Dec. 14, lat. 31 40, lon. 77 45, exchanged signals with a ship showing a white signal with a white letter H in the centre.

Bark Peter Demill, Frances, Savannah 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to Demill & Boyd. Has experienced very boisterous weather; has been up to Barnegat and blown back three times. Dec. 18, N. of Barnegat, saw a brig ashore, supposed from her rig to be Spanish; also two schooners.

Bark Alnah, Witham, Savanilla 32 ds., with hides, &c., to order. Left no Am. vessels. Has been 10 ds. N. of Cape Hatteras.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Brem..) Fredericks, Plymouth, Eng., 35 ds., with mdse. and 242 passengers to Hermann Koop.

Bark John Howe, Kellow, Laguna Nov. 18, with logwood, hides, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Lamplighter, Wilson, Salt Cay, F. I., 14 ds., with salt to J. M. Smith & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Union, (Brem..) Horstmann, Bremen 55 ds., with mdse. and 140 passenger to master.

Brig Fannie, Arey, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa. Nov. 10, with palm oil and hides to E. R. Ware. Nov. 18, Samuel Covill, seaman, of Bristol, Me., died of yellow fever.

Brig John Boynton, Hendrick, Port-au-Prince Dec. 1, with logwood to A. Rolker Mollman & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. gales the entire passage; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Canra, Pascnd, Tarragona Oct. 25 and Ivica Nov. 9, passed Gibraltar Nov. 14, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Exeter, for London. Had moderate weather up to Dec. 8. In lat. 36 24, lon. 66 30. Since then violent gales from N. W. to W. Lost part of bulwarks.

Brig John S. Cotton, (of Fall River,) Strom, Messina 57 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 9, with fruit, &c., to J. & F. A. R. Webster.

Brig Avosetta, (Br.,) Tuza, Gibara, Cuba, Dec. 1, with tobacco to McCall & Frith. Experienced heavy weather; lost mainyard, split sails, &c.

Brig Sprite, Price, Sancta 54 ds., with coffee to George Mohr & Co.—vessel to Chas. W. Swift. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Northwood, Hillert, Malagna 38 ds., with fruit, &c., to Grund & Westervelt. On the passage John Smith, the cook a colored man, died of consumption.

Brig Harriet Halloch, Barton, Para 26 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Noble. Dec. 1, lat. 16 25, lon. 59 30, signalized French schr. Para, of Havre, stg. W.

Brig Panola, Wass, Nuevitas Dec. 3, with mdse. to Peck & Church.

Brig Vicenues, Love, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Kate Stewart, Mather, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton and rice to W. B. Scranton. Had some very severe weather. Split sails.

Schr. Brigham, (3 masts,) Freeman, Savannah 13 ds., with cotton, &c., to Bunham & Bimon. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, and 3 times N. of Barnegat.

Schr. Talew, (Nor..) Jensen, Malaga 77 ds., with fruit to W. Mallitz. Experienced very heavy weather for the last 14 ds.

Schr. Stampede, Burroughs, Indianola 20 ds., with cotton and hides to J. H. Brower & Co. Dec. 18, saw bark J. L. Davis, bd. N.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Crosby, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. T. R. Mather, Peters, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. S. Powell & Co.

Schr. Danville, Chicester, Richmond 6 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, Pettengill, Calais 6 ds., with laths to Ted Frye.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Davis, Charleston, S. C., 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crowell, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. W. T. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Arabella, (Br., of London,) Way, Patras 82 ds. and Gibraltar 45 ds., with currants to Pachard & Sons.

Schr. Preserver, Averill, Cadiz 41 ds., with salt, cork, &c., to Hibbie & Bunce.

Schr. Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 5 ds.,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—FORTY AND FIFTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—DISTANT RELATIONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RAVELS.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—LOVE IS BLIND—NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—OUR IRISH COUSIN—PO-OA-HON-TAS—HERCULES KING OF CLUBS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER—THE CONJUGAL LESSON—Evening—THE STRANGER—JOHN JONES.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76—CIRCUS FEATS—THE FRENCH SPY.

COOPER INSTITUTE—GRAND CONCERT.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—CONCERT.

FRENCH THEATRE—MR. SAM COWELL'S CONCERTS.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—GORILLAS, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—GAINSBOROUGH'S PICTURES.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—HISTORICAL PICTURE OF CHARLES I. BY VELASQUEZ.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This Steamer Edition contains a full account of the *Execution of the Insurgents in Virginia*, with complete Narratives of the Events in Virginia during the past two weeks. Also, full Reports of the Proceedings in Congress from the opening of the Session.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Union demonstration last evening at the Academy of Music certainly equaled in numbers and character any movemsnt of a political character in the previous story of ths City. The building was not only densely crowded, but outside as many as five thousand persons were gathered about the different stands, constituting an assemblage very little short of ten thousand in numbers. The meeting inside was presided over by his Honor the Mayor, who made a brief address upon assuming the Chair. The preamble and resolutions were read by Mr. JAMES BROOKS, after the unanimous and clamorous approval of which, Mr. BROOKS spoke briefly, defending the rectitude and purity of Northern sentiment and exalting the valne of the Union. Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR followed with an eloquent eulogy of Slavery, which was not listened to without expressions of dissatisfaction from a portion of the audience. Mr. O'CONOR was succeeded by Ex-Gov. HUNT, in a calm, conservative, argument; by Gen. JOHN A. DIX, in a penegyric upon the Union; by Mr. JAMES T. THAYER, Prof. MITCHELL, and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE. The outside meetings were highly interesting, several speakers of distinction and popularity engaging the attention of the several groups. The meeting, upon the whols, can hardly fail to produce the salutery effect which the call contemplated.

The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, chose Hon. BENJ. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, President *pro tempore*. Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, then obtained the floor, and commenced a reply, characterized by great intrepidity and eloquence, to the recent speech of Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, on the unsoundness of the Northern Democracy. Mr. PUGH elaborately defended the position of Mr. DOUGLAS, end of the Anti-Lecompton Party at the North; end warned Mr. IVERSON that the ebandonment of the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform, upon which Southern Democrats ssemed bent, must lose them the support of nineteen out of twenty of the party upon this side of Mason and Dixon's Line. The removal of Mr. DOUGLAS from the Cbairmanship of the Committee upon Territories, it was insisted, was a flagrant instance of Southern illiberality, all the Committees acting upon public affairs being thus in the hands of Southern, to the exclusion of Northern, Democrats. In the subsequent debate, Messrs, LANE, of Oregon, and BROWN, of Mississippi, participated, in palliation of the treatment received by Mr. DOUGLAS. The House listened to a heated and reprehensible speech of Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, who declared unequivocally for disunion. Were Mississippi, he said, to accept his advice, and that of his colleagues, that State would not remain another hour within the Confederation. A ballot for Speaker followed the close of his fire-eating tirade, resulting: SHERMAN, 112; BOCOCK, 85; BOTELER, 21; scattering, 12; necessary to elect, 116. Mr. BOCOCK then arose to withdraw his name from the contest, declaring it to be the duty of all the conservative men to unite upon some other, able to defeat the Republicans, and expressing his thanks for the gensrous usage he had received while a candidate. Another ballot was then taken, of 230 votes, SHERMAN securing 112, BOTELER 29, MILES TAYLOR 12, PHELPS 16, scattering, 42. A third ballot gave SHERMAN, out of 226 votes, 110, BOTELER 31, BARKSDALE 20, BOCOCK 12, MILES TAYLOR 9, scattering, 46. Ths House thea adjourned.

The advices we receive from Mexico, by way of ths Rio Grande, are confirmatory of the previous stories relative to the disasters of the Liberals. DEGOLLADO, after his defeat by MIRAMON, near Queretaro, had retreated northward, hotly pursued by the Church forces, and after momentarily occupying Monterey, had been obliged to evacuate that point. His actual whereabouts is not reported. MIRAMON was advancing to attack Mazatlan, having removed MARQUEZ from his command, as a penalty for seizing the conducta. The news from Brownsville is unsatisfactory. CORTINAS continues to invest the town, having just been strengthened by large reinforcements. The defenders numbered three hundred msn.

By the arrival of the bark *Restless*, yesterday morning, from Santa Martha, New-Granada, on the 25th November, we learn that a battle was daily expected at Barranquilla between the forces of Gen. NIETO, of the Liberal Party, and Gen. POSADA, of the City of Barranquilla, the latter being in possession of that place. Business is at a stand still.

The *De Soto*, from Havana on the 15th inst., arrived here yesterday. Gen. CONCHA had taken his departure for Spain, receiving on the occasion unusual demonstrations of popular regard and regret. There was nothing of interest to note in the state of the markets.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, resolved to meet every night the present week, Saturday excepted. The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board recommending a further appropriation of $15,000 for "City Contingencies" for the present year. It was laid over. A bust of the late Senator BRODERICK was presented to the Board by P. J. DEVINE. A resolution requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report whether by its Charter the Hudson Rivsr Railroad Company is authorized to have any freight dépôt below Canal-street, and another directing that, at the expiration of the lease now held by that Company of the building used as a freight dépôt at the foot of Canal-street, North River, the building be removed and the vacant space appropriated as a country market, wsre adopted. The lease of the building in question will expire very soon. The Board mads a further appropriation of $98,500 for the current expenses of the City Goverment for the present year, set apart $500 each for the Presidents of the two branches of the Common Council, and adjourned.

Messrs. COLLEY, WHITLOCK and others recently addressed a letter to the Street Commissioner complaining of the obstructions erected by the Comptroller to the carriage-way across the Park, connecting Beekman-street with Park-place, and asking for their removal. Ths Street Commissioner inclosed the letter to Mr. HAWS, and the letter has sent a communication to the Street Commissioner in reply, setting forth his reasons for refusing to be present at the opening of the bids for the contract for constructing the carriage-wey, and his reasons for obstructing the cerriage-way efter it wes opened.

The Board of City Canvassers, yesterday, edopted a resolution directing thet tho official canvess be published in the TIMES end other papers. The Clerk read the official declaration of the canvass. It wes confirmed, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN BROWN and the "irrepressibls conflict" were discussed last evening before e meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union, at Clinton Hall. WM. W. BADGER delivered the address, in which the virtues of truth, courage and heroism, in a high degree, were attributed to JOHN BROWN, and a perallel was drawn bstween him and ths martyrs of the Middle Ages and the heroes of ths Revolution. Some dissentlng opinions were also expressed at the close of the Lecture.

The Stock Market yesterday closed dull, and Shere prices, generally, ¼ @ ⅜ cent. lower then at the close of lest week. Railwey Bonds and State Stocks steady. In Foreign Exchange, a rise of ¼ @ ⅜ cent.—that is, to 109¼ on London, first-class bills. The Bank Statement shows an addition of $978,000 to the Discount line, end of $670,000 to the Specie average.

The sales of Cotton did not exceed 800 bales, at unchanged prices. Flour end Wheat were dull and heavy. Corn attracted lsss attention. Oats were in good demand. Rice, Rio Coffes, Cuba Sugars, New-Orleans Molasses, and Whisky were in fair request, as were likewise the principal kinds of Oils. The movements in Metals, Naval Stores, and Provisions were restricted. Other branches of trade sxhibited no important changes.

The Union Meeting.

The UNION meeting last night was immensely large, decidedly enthusiastic, and entitled to weight and consideration as an expression of the substantial sentiment of the people of New-York City concerning the Union, and those features of the Slavery agitation which threaten its peace. There was a good deal said, undoubtedly, which would not command general assent; many things, certainly, to which we should take exception, if they were supposed to bind anybody but the individuals who uttered them. We presume, moreover, that few persons in any section will suppose that Mr. O'CONOR uttered the general sentiment of the North, or even of New-York City, or of the meeting which he was addressing, when he argued in support of Slavery as a desirable institution; or that Judge DEAN'S demand for a general hanging of Abolitionists, and his partisan resolution about the pending struggle for Speaker in Congress, would receive the unanimous assent of the people for whom this meeting assumed to speak.

But the general drift of the proceedings,—speeches, letters and resolutions,—was in harmony with public sentiment in this City. None of the addresses were marked by special eloquence,—most of them were elaborate political essays, rather than speeches appropriate to such an occasion. Ex-Gov. HUNT rehearsed the political history of the country, and urged moderation and the calm exercise of reason and judgment in the political struggles of the day. Gen. DIX dwelt upon the responsibility of public men whose doctrines lead to such invasions as that at Harper's Ferry, and drew a picture of the ruin in which a dissolution of the Union would involve this City and the country at large. Mr. THAYER made, perhaps, the sharpest and most practical speech of the evening, though the tenor of its argument will be contested by the Republicans. He insisted that any party which makes opposition to Slavery the basis of its action, must, now that the territorial controversy is settled, run into Abolitionism, and make war upon the institutions and the rights of the Southern States.

The remedies suggested by the several speakers naturally took their complexion from their party affinities. The Democrats looked to the overthrow of the Republicans;—Gov. HUNT and Mr. THAYER to the formation of a new party, composed of National men, which should hold the balance of power between the Democracy and the Republicans. The Resolutions,—except some absurd misstatements in the historical preamble,—are sensible, and restricted sufficiently to the special purpose of the meeting. How the framers of them came to suppose that the Constitution "decreed a Government of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States," or recognized any such distinction, it is not easy to conjecture.

The influence of the meeting will, doubtless, be hostile to the Republican Party, partly from the fact that the teachings and endeavors of that party were represented as leading directly to the invasion of Southern rights, and partly from the fact that the Republican organs have assumed this result in advance, and have labored, therefore, to make it certain. But aside from all party considerations, the meeting is entitled to respect, at the South as well as the North, as an expression of public sentiment in this City on the subject of the Union, and the influences that tend to disturb its peace. It might, in our judgment, under wiser auspices, have been made vastly more influential towards this result;—but even as it is, it ought to dispel the suspicion, if it has been entertained anywhere, that the people of this City are indifferent to the Union, or disposed to countenance or excuse any trespass upon the rights of the Southern States.

Our Ready Relief.

We have not the slightest objection to telling the *Tribune* what we consider "Northern sectionalism." We should have given our neighbor this important information long ago, if we had supposed he was really anxious for it. We regarded his pertinacious catechism as rather a chirrupping kind of rhetorical habit, than as indicating any special desire to know our views:—if we have hitherto been "dumb as an oyster," therefore, on this subject, it has been merely because we underrated the extent of our neighbor's hunger and thirst in regard to our sentiments. Besides, it seemed superfluous to expound our views on sectionalism, when the *Tribune's* own columns furnished, day by day, illustrations of them so much more pertinent and striking than any other exposition which could possibly be made. However, as our silence afflicts our neighbor, and provokes him to say a good many ill-natured, and some very silly things, we will break it for his behoof.

Northern sectionalism, then, in our judgment, consists in a steady, deliberate endeavor, on the part of politicians, party organizations and newspapers, to incite the people of the North to a crusade, either of arms or of votes, against Slavery as it exists in the Southern States. When any newspaper teems constantly with denunciations of the South, with taunts, sarcasms, sneers and abuse designed to arouse the resentments of its people and to bring upon them the [illegible] we think it is prompted by [illegible] ern sectionalism. When [illegible] to vindicate BROWN'S invasion [illegible] grounds of morals and of law,—which it pronounces him and his accomplices the least sectional of men,—when it represents him as a martyr in a holy cause, as one whom posterity will honor and ennoble, and whom men in every age will do well to emulate,—we regard it as thoroughly sectional in its temper and its tone. When it treats with contempt every endeavor to promote a spirit of peace and harmony in the country at large,—when it scoffs at all declarations of devotion to the Union, and every attempt to calm the apprehensions of the Southern States concerning the hostility of the North to their rights, and its disregard of their welfare,—when it does its best to provoke Southern fear and Southern anger, for the purpose of thereby stimulating similar passions in the Northern States,—we regard it as acting in the spirit of Northern sectionalism.

These are our sentiments on this point. We trust the *Tribune* will have no difficulty in finding in them an answer to its pertinacious inquiry. If any doubt on the subject still lingers in its mind, let it consult its own columns, and it will find in them the most complete exemplar of what we consider Northern sectionalism.

One word further. We are duly grateful to the *Tribune* for its advice as to the proper method of conducting controversies,—but we prefer to manage our discussions, whenever we have occasion for controversy at all, in our own way. We never enter upon any such engagement for the sake of controversy, nor with a visw of seeing which party can say the most or speak last upon the topic in dispute. We are, therefore, often wholly indifferent to what the *Tribune* may say in reply to our criticisms, and unless the public welfare can in our judgment be promoted by further response, we frequently permit it to pass in silence. We perceive that this is treated as a serious grievance by our neighbor, and that he protests vehemently against the practice. But he fails to convince us of its impropriety, and in spite of his protest we shall bs very likely to continue it.

The Rights of Public Meetings.

The attempt which has been made in Philadelphia, and which finds countenance with some organs of opinion even here in New York, to establish the doctrine that the fact that a meeting is a "public meeting," entitles any number of persons, however small, who disapprove of the object for which it is held, to create such a disturbance at it as may prevent the speakers from being heard, possesses a significance quite independent of the occasion which has given rise to the discussion. Ons does not need to think either well or ill of JOHN BROWN or his sympathisers, in order to make up one's mind about the "law" of public meetings, as laid down by Counsellor INGERSOLL the other day in Philadelphia, or more recently in this City by Counselor LAROCQUE. Neither WENDELL PHILLIPS' loyalty to the Union, nor Dr. CHEEVER'S mild-manners have happily anything to do with the question which those who sought to disturb Mr. CURTIS' lecture, and those who attempted to break up the Brownite meeting at the Cooper Institute, have placed before the public. They seek to lay down a rule which is just as applicable to a missionary meeting as a meeting of rank Abolitionists; and a rule which in our opinion is not simply absurd, but the mere promulgation of which in a country where the rules of public discussion are generally so well understood as in ours, reflects discredit on us all. Anybody who met with it without knowing who were its authors, would certainly give the credit of inventing it to newly liberated Tuscans or Neapolitans, reveling in the luxury of expressing either censure or applause without a signal from a police officer, and with about as clear notions of a "meeting" as a Chinaman has of the British Parliament.

With all due respect for the legal gentlemen who have pledged their professional reputation in support of the legal rights of hissers, we have no hesitation in asserting that every man has the legal right to go to a public meeting and propose or second an amendment to any of the resolutions, if he thinks fit, and to speak in support of it, if necessary, under the ruling of the Chair, and to have it put and voted on. He may also express either his approbation or disapprobation of what the speaker has last said, at reasonable length and with reasonable emphasis, either by clapping or hissing, or any other of the modes ordinarily in use; but having expressed it so as to make his meaning clear, he must stop and let the orator resume. The right of the audience to express approval or disapproval is just as essential an incident of free speech as the right of the orator to talk. But the right to hiss and make an uproar, so that ths whole proceedings in a lawful public assembly shall be brought to an end, is no more a right of any man or body of men than the right to enter and disperse it by force. When anybody attends a public meeting, he does not commit himself to an approval of the objects for which it is held, but his very presence does create an implied obligation on his part to abide by the rules established by the majority for its regulation.

To hold any other doctrine upon the rights and duties of the audiences in large gatherings, for public discussion, is to hold one of the rankest absurdities which these disjointed times are producing. It is a doctrine which would, in a City like ours, place any meeting, no matter how praiseworthy its object, or how respectable its supporters, at the mercy of any half-dozen bullies or blackguards who might choose to invade it. There is hardly any meeting held of which somebody does not strongly disapprove. Catholics hold Protestant meetings in abhorrence; Tammany holds FERNANDO WOOD'S; the Republicans those of the Democracy,—in the same estimation. If it were the legal right of any three or four persons, who consider a meeting objectionable to attend it, and hiss and stamp, and yell so that no speeches can be made, we should soon have our Ward bullies granting licenses to meet and resolve, with as much solemnity, and as great a show of justice, let us add, as any Austrian "platz commandant," or French prefect. Moreover—and here the absurdity reaches its climax—if Mr. INGERSOLL'S law be correct, any small party of pugilists who proposed to pass their evening in disturbing a meeting, having for this a legal right, of which they feared the *vis major* of the audience might deprive them, could call upon the police to attend and protect them, while they hissed, howled and broke up the meeting. Any doctrine which leads logically, as the one under discussion really does, to such a conclusion as this, might perhaps form the basis of a rule for the conduct of public discussion, but it would be a discussion car-

[illegible] very ill-regulated mad- [illegible] the least necessary for us to re- [illegible] opinions as to the nature and tendency of WENDELL PHILLIPS' and Dr. CHEEVER'S mode of solving the Slavery problem, to guard against misunderstanding, when we say that the opinion of those who sought to disturb the Brownite meeting at the Cooper Institute, that these gentlemen were preaching treason, did not in the least affect their right to talk it as long as they pleased. That private individuals are justified in setting everything to rights of which they disapprove, shutting everybody's mouth whose utterances they don't like, is precisely what JOHN BROWN and WENDELL PHILLIPS preach. This is exactly "pavement law"—"average common sense" law—or in other words, no law. Whether the Abolitionists preach treason or not, is a matter for a judge and jury to decide, after hearing the evidence; not for CHAS. H. HASWELL and J. LAROCQUE, in the middle of a band of rioters. The Abolitionists, we belisve, do not take pains to conceal what they think, and if their utterances be unlawful, those who feel aggrieved should set the law in motion against them. If there be nothing in the law of the land to condemn, we should like to know what gives private individuals the right to punish them. There are in our own columns a great number of sentiments which excitable people, both at the North and South, consider "abominable" and "atrocious;" but we deny their right to come any morning and seize our whole impression and burn it in the street.

Moreover, let us beg political philosophers of the hissing school to remember, that they cannot vanquish the Abolitionists or silence the Anti-Slavery agitation by violence. In fact they are in no way so benefited as by "force of arms." If those who disapprove of them and their teachings, and believe that they are endangering the Union by the course they are pursuing, cannot overcome them in the war of words, cannot overwhelm them by appeals to the sound judgment and good feeling of the country at large, it is useless to assail them in any other way. The day on which any one of them is driven from the field by the logic of shrieks, hisses and cat-calls, is a great day for himself and his cause.

Population and Poverty.

Judge CLERKE, in delivering a lecture at the University Law School on Tuesday evening, on "The Marriage Relation," touched upon a subject which bears very closely upon that most momentous of all themes under discussion at the present day, "The Future of the Working Classes." In the course of his very proper panegyric on Matrimony, his Honor administered one more rebuke to the much-abused Mr. MALTHUS, and added the sanction of his name and position to the doctrine that the multiplication of our species is one of man's chief duties, and that any theories which propose to restrain him in the discharge of it are not simply erroneous, but impious. Judge CLERKE is, of course, an authority upon the legal points discussed in his able lecture, but we cannot help saying that when he undertook to reprehend MALTHUS, and preach up large families, he did not give either to the doctrines of MALTHUS, or to the advantages of prolific population, the examination which they merit. MALTHUS, as has been over and over shown, promulgated nothing but the simple historical fact, that under the favorable circumstances of civilization population increases in a greater ratio than the production of food. Improvements in agriculture, and the reclamation of waste lands, will, of course, add enormously for a long time to come to the quantity of food annually produced for human use; but there is a point at which this increase must cease.

The fertility of the earth does not increase in proportion to the labor and ingenuity expended on the soil By simply doubling the force of manure, and doubling the care in cultivation, one cannot go on doubling the crop. There comes at last a point beyond which nature cannot be forced—at which no effort of science will extract another bushel of wheat or pound of hay to the acre from the best land in the world; and we need hardly say that, wars, famines and pestilences apart, there may be expected to come a time, in the ordinary course of things, when there will not be an acre of soil on the earth's surface which will not be made to yield all that the best cultivation can make it yield.

All this is undeniable as hypothesis, and we doubt if any of the thousands of worthy people who have declaimed against MALTHUS, ever thought of denying it. But it happens, unfortunately, that the human species knows no such limit to its reproductive power. There is no reason in the known law of physiology, and no ground in past experience, for believing that it may not go on increasing in its present ratio as long as it can find subsistence.

There never will be any obstacle to the maintenance of the present average of three or four children to a family. In fact, the whole theory may be expressed in the formula, that while food ever increases in an arithmetical ratio, population increases in a geometrical ratio. Ths inference is one which nobody who knows what an inference is, can avoid—namely, that there will at last, barring the occurrence of disturbing causes, such as destructive wars or pestilence, come a time when the annual supply of food yielded by the earth will not meet the wants of the human species crowded upon it, even when reduced to the poorest scale of diet. That this period is very remote, does not in the least militate against the correctness of the theory, and to scold MALTHUS for publishing it, simply because its tendency may be to make weak brethren think large families undesirable, is about as reasonable as to find fault with TORICELLI, because the falling of the barometer may cause Mr. Spink to put off his yachting excursion.

Though it is true, however, that the period when the whole earth will be so densely peopled that the supplies of food will fall short, cannot be even approximately anticipated, nevertheless, there is no doubt that in certain localities there is already a tendency towards the accomplishment of this very result, on a small scale. In most of the great cities of modern times, and in all places where large masses of persons dependent on their daily bread for employment, are accumulated, the Malthusian theory of the relations of food to population is one stride nearer of accomplishment than elsewhere. It is useless to tell the overworked, underfed artisan in London, or Manchester, or Lyons, that there are fertile wastes of boundless extent in remote corners of the earth. For him these sources of abundance are as if they did not exist. Unless he can reach them, they do not in the least affect his condition, and we know that in the vast majority of cases he cannot reach them. The true remedy for destitution, for low faro and squalid lodgings, is to diminish the number of those between whom and starvation there never stands more than a day's labor; and this remedy is to a great extent in the hands of the working people themselves. To tell them, as Judge CLERKE does, and as it has been the fashion of most public instructors to do for ages back, that once married, they are in no way responsible for the number of their children—that, in fact, the more they have the better for them, and for society, no matter what may be their means of clothing, feeding or educating them, or what may be the state of the labor market in the place in which they have to rear them—is in reality to promote misery and destitution and crime. If, as we all know, the rate of wages, and consequently the standard of living, among laborers, depends upon the number of laborers in the market, it needs no great perspicuity to see that whatever increases that number, or more heavily weights individual workmen, does an injury to the whole body; and we believe it is not now necessary to dwell upon the fact, that the great curse of modern society, its great danger and great scandal, is to be found in the vast numbers of untaught, ill-clad, ill-fed and uncared-for children who infest our great cities, and who are almost always the offspring of reckless and prolific marriages among the very poor.

This is a question which has hitherto concerned Europe rather than America, but we have now reached a stage in our progress in which many of the sores and cankers by which the society of the Old World is afflicted, are beginning to appear in our own, and it is high time for us also to eschew pleasant fallacies, and face the unsavory truth. The time has come for judges and clergymen, and all others who lead the people, to seek to disabuse the minds of the working classes of the old belief that they can shift upon Providence, or our "free Constitution," the responsibility of bringing into the world large numbers of human beings, to whom, notwithstanding the theoretical prosperity of every American voter, they find themselves practically unable to give either health or education, or any of the other primal advantages which make life a blessing to its possessor, and to the world in which he dwells.

A Good Movement.

The Richmond *Enquirer* suggests that the Virginia Legislature will order a compilation of all the "laws passed by Northern States inimical to the States of the South and their citizens." This is a sensible recommendation, and we trust it will receive attention. It will aid the people, not only of Virginia, but of the whole country, in forming an intelligent judgment as to the extent and nature of the provocation alleged to have been received by the South, and ths consequent necessity of dissolving the Union. As the *Enquirer* suggests, the task of making a report upon this subject cannot be laborious,—for the laws of all the States are in the State Library, and but a short time will be required to examine and report them.

From the beginning of this recent agitation we have declared our conviction that it was the result of a total misapprehension of Northern sentiment. The offences of the Northern States have been grossly exaggerated by the political demagogues who have been the most clamorous upon the subject. We second ths *Enquirer's* call for definite and precise information. Let the people of Virginia know precisely what laws have been passed by Northern States "inimical" to them, and they will, then, be able to judge of the extent of their wrongs. Nothing is more formidable than unknown perils. When calamity threatens in a vague and indefinite shape, it usually seems far more terrible than the reality warrants.

Our belief is that the result of such an inquiry will disappoint the ultraists who live by magnifying the dangers and arousing the fears of the Southern people. The Committee will find no such fearful array of hostile legislation as they have been told exists. Unless we are greatly mistaken, *Vermont* is the only State which has passed a Personal Liberty bill, or taken any legislative steps to defeat the operation of the Fugitive Slave law. In several others attempts to pass such acts have been made, but have been defeated. In Massachusetts such a bill was vetoed by the Governor. In New-York it was defeated in the Senate. In Pennsylvania it was also stopped in its progress through the Legislature; in New-Hampshire it was voted down, and a similar fate has befallen similar endeavors in other States. Yet to read the excited appeals of some of our ultra Southern journals, one would suppose that nearly every Northern State had enacted the most fearful penalties against every man who should seek to recover a fugitive under the Federal law of 1850. Resolutions may and probably have been passed by several State Legislatures, expressing opinions hostile to Slavery and to the Fugitive Slave law:—but we need not remind our Southern cotemporaries that these resolves have no legal validity, and are usually intended to have no effect beyond influencing some local election. They are generally proposed for party purposes, and adopted, or rejected, purely from party motives.

We trust the *Enquirer* will insist upon the examination and the report which it recommends. It will elicit information of the utmost importance upon what is just now the great topic of interest in the Southern States. We are not only willing, but desirous, that the whole extent of Northern wrong should be exposed to the South and the whole country. If there is such a volume of Northern legislation hostile to Southern interests and Southern rights, let it be set forth. It will do both sections good to be enlightened as to the precise scope and extent of their mutual hostility. We hope the Virginia Legislature will order and enter upon this inquiry at the earliest moment.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—A complete battery of twelve Armstrong guns has been shipped for the British expedition against China. It is greatly to be regretted that the powers of this much talked-off weapon in actual warfare should be first tested against such indifferent enemies as the Chinese, but there will at all events now be an opportunity, which might never have offered in any other way, of comparing it with the French rifled guns, which produced such formidable results in the late campaign in Italy. The unfortunate Chinamen who are to furnish the targets for these experiments in artillery, are probably the only persons who will regret the trial. Its importance is beyond question, as wheacver the great struggle comes, which so many people believe to be impending, its decision will certainly depend more on the artillery of the belligerents than anything else.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET HOMICIDE.—The investigation into the cause of the death of JAMES MURRAY, who was shot on Sunday night, the 11th inst. in Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, by Capt. DELA BARRERE, was concluded last evening. The jury rendered a verdict that the act of shooting was justifiable, it having been done in a disreputable neighborhood, and in self-defence. The accused was therefore discharged.

FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The San Jacinto at Mesuravia—The Steamer unfit for Service—Stay at Porto Praya—Movements of the Squadron.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTO PRAYA, Cape Verde Islands, Saturday Oct. 1, 1859.

Leaving New-York July 27th, we arrived at this port on the 18th of August, having had a pleasant run of about twenty-two days from port to port. No incident worthy of note occurred during our run over, if I may except that of a man falling overboard on the last day of our run. He was rescued without difficulty. We received orders at Porto Grande to proceed to Porto Praya, and thence to Loando, on the "Coast." Leaving the first-named place on the 14th of September, the short run of 160 miles to this port so far disabled the machinery, as to necessitate a call for a report from the officers and engineers as to the fitness of the vessel for service. The tenor of the various reports was unanimous, that, in the present disabled condition of her machinery, she was entirely unfitted for further active service as a steamer. This decision was rendered against the will of the several reporting officers, scarcely one of whom—now that we are on "the station"—wish for a return home. The urgent necessity of docking the ship was so plain and the matter so serious, that anything short of a recommendation so to do would have savored of gross inconsistency and selfish blindness. Acting upon the reports and opinions of his officers, as well as upon his own judgment, Capt. Armstrong felt it his duty to remain at Porto Praya, and await the arrival of the Commodore, whom we left at Porto Grande. The seriousness of the case fully justified him in so doing. An unusual delay of the flag-ship caused our captain to dispatch a small sailing-craft to Porto Grande with despatches to the Commodore advising him of our situation. On the arrival of the *Constellation*, however, the Commodore, instead of ordering us to proceed to some port where docking facilities were to be had, forthwith ordered us to Loando, and there await advices from the Navy Department relative to our case. The responsibility of this action must rest with the flag-officer alone.

Just previous to our leaving the United States, it was determined at the Navy Department, that Madeira should not be made a place of rendezvous by the vessels of the African Squadron, as it had heretofore been. The reason given, I believe, was, that the exceeding pleasantness of that gem of the seas so far overcome the naval constitution as to induce it to spend too large a portion of the time allotted for a cruise on the "coast," within its portals. The *San Jacinto* was to be the first fruits of that order. We were to proceed direct to Cape Verde Islands without the customary stoppage at Madeira; and as I have said, the 18th of August found us at this our port, island of St. Jego, without a single stoppage on our passage. Never did medicine act better that the Departmental order.

I had often heard from officers who had been on the "coast," "Porto Praya," labeled as the "jumping-off place;" its wretchedness was a shipbold word in the service, and I was not unprepared to see, at least, a very poor place as regards appearances. Such in fact it was, as first seen from the ship's deck, though not quite so bad as I had expected. Situated upon the summit of a flat-topped hill, whose sides are precipitous on three sides, at an elevation of about two hundred feet above the sea level, its position is at least commanding. Not aided by anything in its vicinity in the shape of fine scenery, the poor Dago town has to stand on its own merits. In other hands than those of the wretched mongrel race who are its people, Porto Praya would make a fine appearance.

AT SEA, Oct. 5, 1859.

We have now been two weeks out from Porto Praya, on our way to Monrovia, Liberia, and are still some 350 miles from the latter port. This run to Monrovia under steam, should have taken four days from port to port. We having been under sail, and expecting except in case of the greatest emergency to continue to be, we will be some three weeks from port ere we reach Monrovia, unless some streak of good luck should overtake us, which blessing God grant us.

OCT 6th.—We met and spoke the British sloop-of-war *Conflict*, *en route* for England. This vessel was suffering under the same malady which now makes us groan in spirit—a deranged propeller—and was on her way home for the purpose of being docked, being of course unfitted for service in African waters. The United States steamers *Sumpter* and *Mystic* arrived safe at Port Grande, Cape Verdes, during the latter part of last month, and proceeded to Loando, *vid* Monrovia.

MONROVIA, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

We arrived here on the 25th, and found the United States steamer *Constellation* here. We leave in a few days for the Congo River. The *Constellation* left last night for the same destination. W. C. V.

FROM CANADA.

Mr. Hatch's Investigation of the Working of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

When I telsgraphed you, yesterday, that Mr. HATCH had commenced the investigation of the working of the Reciprocity treaty, a service for which he was told off by the Washington authorities, I was under the impression that he would devote at least a week to the business, and procure the evidence of some of our leading commercial men. I still think this expectation was quite a natural one. You may therefore imagine how surprised I was to learn, this morning, that Mr. HATCH had exhibited a dissolving view of himself; in other words, that he had come one day, had a little conversation with some political characters, gone to dine with Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, the member for this city, in the evening, and left the next morning for Buffalo!

If this is the way your Government's "Commissioners" act, it is time the Press should begin to attend to the matter. I know of another instance in which a man, appointed by Mr. President BUCHANAN to investigate our Post-office money system, discharged his duty in a similarly hasty way.

And let me add a word as to the character of the gentlemen with whom Mr. HATCH was closeted for an hour yesterday. The Consular Agent for the United States, here, who is en extensive produce dealer, was not asked to attend. Nor was any member of the Board of Trade invited. Nor were any of our Government officials present. There were just half a dozen members of our Legislature, all opponents of our Government, and men whose trade is politics. Perhaps from this latter remark Mr. HOWLAND, of Toronto, ought to be excepted. The rest were Hon. GEORGE BROWN, who is a newspaper proprietor, and a very intelligent man, but who knows nothing practically about trade; Mr. CREMEEN, a farmer and Member of the Legislative Council; Mr. MACDOUGAL, M. P. P., a briefless lawyer; Hon. JAMES MORRIS, once Postmaster-General of Canada, a very worthy, religious, plain man, with a comprehension of little above the multiplication table; and a Mr. HARCOURT, of York, on the Grand River, who is the agent of a Buffalo wheat-buying firm.

I am told Mr. HATCH intends to pay a similarly hasty visit to Montreal, and perhaps Quebec. So you may understand the value of his report when it appears. His Secretary is Mr. HADFIELD, son of ths member for Sheffield, England, who is said to be in the interest of English manufacturers. But it is for people on your side of the line to investigate these fishy-looking proceedings.

PERSONAL.

Ex-President Pierce intends to pass the Winter at the Bahama Islands. The place has been recommended by the highest medical authority in Boston as promising, by its climate and other surroundings, beneficial results to the health of Mrs. Pierce, which it is found cannot bear the severity of our Winter in New-England. Gen Pierce proposes to spend a few days at Hartford, on a visit to his friend ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, and to reach New-York in time to make such preperations as may be possible for comfort on a sea voyage. He left Boston on Thursday.

Matilda Heron played *Camille* at Troy, on Thursday evening, and was called before the curtain to make a speech. She said it was in Troy, several years ago, when her style was more crude and undeveloped than now, that she first performed *Camille*, and it was to the generous and kindly appreciation with which she was then received that she attributed whatever of success she had attained in the character. She did not know that she should ever perform in Troy after the close of this engagement. She is going to Europe, and may not return to the stage of America.

Ths Madrid journals of the 2d ult. say that the confinement of the Queen is shortly to be expected, and the *Gazette* contains a Royal decree by which Her Majesty authorizes the King, immediately after the baptism of the child to whom she may give birth, to confer on it, if a boy, the grand cross of the orders of Charles III, Isabella the Catholic, and Saint John of Jerusalem; and if a girl, the decoration of the order of Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, political director of the *Pays*, read on Saturday to the performers of the Théatre Français a comedy in five acts, of his composition, entitled *Le Mariage*; but it was only received "subject to correction," which is a disguised refusal. The piece is said to contain some effective scenes, but to be so devoid of dramatic construction as to require remodeling by a practiced dramatist.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of Trenton, N. J., is engaged in preparing a memorial of the

DAYS IN CONGRESS.

Sketches from the Reporters' Gallery.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

This morning, on the opening of the House, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, rose to a personal explanation. He wished to correct a misstatement of his late speech, made in the New-York *Herald*. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is a still a very young man to have attained such prominence. He is of middle height, well and strongly built, with a rich brunette complexion, strong Roman features, dark, glossy hair, dark and vehement eyes, a square furrowed forehead, and a large mouth, rather more useful to the speech-maker than ornamental to the man. In every feature and tracing of his face, habits of hard intellectual industry and thought are evidenced. Ambition shows in the premature disfigurement of deeply cut-defined lines, and he might be set down at a glance as one who would shrink from few responsibilities likely to advance his hopes. First brought into public notice by his speech in the Committee-room of the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has since made himself a powerful and unrelenting party soldier in his contest with LEWIS D. CAMPBELL for the seat which he (Mr. V.) occupied in the last Congress. As a speaker, his chief fault is a monotonous egotism of manner, and a long monotony of florid and vigorous language. He is too fond of misplacing himself for the whole Western Democracy, and too apt to talk of what *he* will do, as if he held a universal power-of-attorney to represent and bind everyman, woman and child in his own and adjacent districts. As a party-manager, however, CLEMENT L. stands high—quick, ruthless, sagacious and never inclined to hesitate where any prospect of advantage is to be out. He holds a position of prominence and power in the House on his own side, and shares with JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, the responsibility of commanding the Northern Democratic forces.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's explanation concluded, CHAS. [illegible]RRABEE, of Wisconsin, rose to make his maiden speech, and certainly evinced more than average abilities. He is a stout, thick-set man, with very white cheeks and large white forehead, both rendered more conspicuous by a crop of rather long dark hair, thin on the front, but thick behind, and a black chin-beard and moustache, leaving the white shaved cheeks on each side more conspicuous. Mr. LARRABEE is a lawyer, and the only Democratic representative from Wisconsin—his associates, POTTER and WASHBURNE being, the latter, being stanch confessors of the Republican creed. LARRABEE speaks well, with the fluency and easiness of long practice in the courts, and with moderate gesticulation, just sufficient to emphasize his periods. His voice, though with a whisper of hoarseness through it, is rich and musical, never strained beyond its limits, and yet lacking modulation to coincide with the sentiments expressed. Occasionally he coins new words, as, for instance, when he avowed that "in every audience addressed by Republican agitators, there might be some John Brown *fanaticalism* the doctrines advanced." It is a clear and short word, and might be adopted with profit. The best point LARRABEE made was his calling attention to the fact that, "while the Republicans feel aggrieved if heid responsible for Anti-Slavery teachings, none of their orators or presses had ever had the courage to denounce the Anti-Slavery faith." On the whole, his speech was a decided success, though too moderate for the extreme Southern ear; and his remarks on the floor will be looked forward to with interest. Before concluding, he took ground that there was a plurality of races, and that the African was out of his place on the earth, differing from white men, red men and yellow men. He contended that the dominant motive-power of the negro was affection—that of the white man intellect; and that, therefore, the latter was designed by nature to lead and protect the former. He also promulgated the idea that the radical principle of the red man is *will*—determination not to submit to wrong, and to have revenge for every injury. It was regretted by the House that these last propositions were not explained—their obtrusion rendering a little laughable what was otherwise a successful and logical effort. If advanced at all, this ethnological treatise would have suited better for a regularly-advertised lecture at the Smithsonian Institute. All things considered, however, it was a moderate, manly and courteous speech, the speaker declaring that he had been an Anti-Lecompton Democrat while that question existed, but now when it was over, "he considered it bad policy for the Democrats to allow its ghost to be raised by their enemies." Mr. LARRABEE evidently cannot be aware that THOS. DAWES ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (the Adams district,) has a bill in preparation which will be introduced during the Session, (if there ever is a Session,) prohibiting the existence of Slavery in all Territories of the United States by Congressional action! Mr. LARRABEE wound up by denouncing the claimed right of "peaceful secession," advanced by CRAWFORD and BONHAM, on behalf of Georgia and South Carolina,—saying that he had once lived in Mississippi; had learned law from the eloquent lips of TOM CORWIN, in Ohio; had sojourned in many States, and had finally brought up in Wisconsin as the best of them all. "If," said he, turning to the Southern benches,—"if you want to see the dark and bloody dawn of Kentucky extended over the whole country,—North and South, East and West,—then dare the attempt to disrupt this American Union."

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, then rose, and moved that a ballot be taken. He is a tall, corpulent and good-humored looking man, with light brown hair curled at the edges, and reflecting great credit on his taste; very light eye-brows, florid and fair complexion, light whiskers, (only worn under his fine, full chin,) bluish-gray eyes—suggesting good digestion and some force—together with a mouth in which the lower jaw appears unduly prominent. Mr. BARKSDALE has a clear, rather shrill voice, and from his physical conformation could hardly be an ill-tempered or ferocious fire-eater, without doing violence to his whole nature. He follows in the wake, however, of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Senator from his own State, and has, therefore, been led in the past into certain extravagances and extremes of declamation which his sterling and intrinsic good feelings must have led him to regret. Try as he may to be a bitter partisan, it must always be cutting against the grain.

The roll was then called, but this operation loses much of its excitement every day, as the prospect of an election decreases. It is only when the Clerk calls GARNETT B. ADRAIN, GEORGE BRIGGS, HORACE F. CLARK, JOHN G. DAVIS, JOHN H. REYNOLDS and PETER R. SIMS, that reporters and members lean forward in their seats to catch the answers. It is pretty well understood, at last, that none of these gentlemen will indorse the Sherman platform, and that they are equally opposed to the election of a Democratic Speaker, pure and simple. GEORGE BRIGGS votes for BOCOCK, the South American candidate; while REYNOLDS, of Albany, finds the seat in Congress which he never wanted, and never really desired, growing too hot to hold him. All the sympathies of REYNOLDS are with the Administration men, but having been elected partly by Republican votes, and against ERASTUS CORNING, the regular Democratic nominee, JOHN H. is in a dilemma, like the donkey between two stacks of hay, and so casts away his vote for HORACE F. CLARK, who makes a point every succeeding ballot of returning the compliment.

The ballot is now just ended, and the House holds its breath a moment to hear the result—there having been an alarming rumor on the Democratic side, that enough members were absent to elect SHERMAN. The Clerk's return shows that there are 236 members present, making 118 necessary to a choice, and that JOHN SHERMAN has but 111 votes—four short of the required majority.

A second ballot is then instantly demanded by the inevitable SHERRARD CLEMENS, of Virginia, whereupon JESSE E. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, starts up before the second name is called, and puts Mr. GEORGE BRIGGS of New-York, in nomination as the American candidate. Many of the South Americans coincide in this notion, and the name of GEORGE BRIGGS is uttered here and there, over the floor of the house, like scattering hail-stones at long intervals in the midst of a soft, May rain. Nevertheless some of the American Old-Line Whigs cannot swallow the new recruit from New-York, and obstinately persist in returning either to JOHN A. GILMER or ALEXANDER R. BOTELER. Again there is a pause while the Clerk makes up the returns, but now there is no hope of any substantial change, and consequently conversation proceeds at a rate rendering the duties of the tellers difficult. The Clerk state this, and requests order, which is partially restored—the rain on the blazoned windows which roof the Hall, keeping up over our heads a ceaseless hiss and pattering. The returns are at length made up, and show that SHERMAN has 111 votes, there being two hundred and twenty-eight members present, and therefore 115 being necessary to a choice. So endeth a weary, but by no means one of the weariest days in Congress—the common sense of LARRABEE standing out as a green and pleasant spot amidst the ravings and fierce Sahara heats of the Secession orators.

CORRECTION.—Mr. THADDEUS HYATT desires us to state that he presided at the John Brown meeting, on Thursday night, merely because Dr. FAIRBANKS, who he nominated for that post, declined to take it.

Americans in Paris,

RETURN OF MR. PRESTON TO MADRID—MR. CALHOUN ASSUMES THE DIGNITY OF CHARGE DES AFFAIRES—MOVEMENTS OF MR. SEWARD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

Hon. Mr. PRESTON, American Minister at Madrid, who had arrived at Paris on his way to the United States, has been suddenly called back to Madrid by the indisposition of his children.

In a late letter I stated that by the death of the American Minister at Paris, the Secretary of Legation, Mr. CALHOUN, at once assumed the title of *Chargé des Affaires de la Legation ad interim*, until the appointment of a new Minister, or until the President shall have increased his rank to that of *Chargé d'Affaires*. This was the custom under the old law, and the new Diplomatic and Consular bill, passed three years ago, makes no mention of any change. But I learn that, since the passage of the new bill, in order no doubt to facilitate business, the Secretaries of Legation are authorized in their commissions to at once assume the title and duties of *Chargé d'Affaires*, (in case of death or resignation of the Minister,) and to draw full pay as such, which is in every case one-half that of the Minister. Col. CALHOUN is therefore legally *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States at the Court of France fully empowered to transact the diplomatic, as well as all other business of the Legation, and will so remain until he is replaced by a Minister.

Mr. SEWARD has continued his Northern excursion into Holland, and has not yet returned to Paris. He leaves here on the 11th inst. for the United States.

A young American lady has just committed suicide in this city, from disappointed love. The means used were the fumes of charcoal.

The Court returns to town on the 6th. Among the last series of visitors was the Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, who had just returned from Liverpool, where he had gone to bid adieu to a son who was on his way to New-York. MALAKOFF.

Academy of Music.

The sale of tickets for the two Adelina Patti performances, on Wednesday and Thursday next, commenced yesterday, and the present indications are that the house on each occasion will be crowded to its greatest capacity. There is real cause for satisfaction in the success of this remarkable lady. It has been won simply by the force of genius, and without the slightest resort to those arts which have heretofore stamped the *débuts* at the Academy as the vulgarest events of the season.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published This Morning, contains:

WENDELL PHILLIPS' Speech, delivered at the John Brown sympathy meeting at Cooper Institute—in full.

THE CHARLESTOWN EXECUTIONS—Full account of the Execution of COOK, COPPIC, GREEN and COPELAND—Arrival of the Remains of COOK at Williamsburgh.

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY—Concluded.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—Interesting Items.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmer and the Housewife.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES—Notices of new Discoveries and Inventions.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of both Houses of Congress.

Personal paragraphs, Obituary notices, Miscellaneous News Items.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, four cents.

[Advertisement.]
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Superior to all others are known to be Brandreth's Pills, which simply and without any, the least danger, remove those matters from the bowels and circulation which occasion or sustain disease. Colds, coughs and influenza are cured at once by a few doses.

READ WHAT A SINGLE DOSE DID.

Mr. James Stillman, editor and proprietor of the Westchester County *Journal*, says, Dec. 13, 1859: About two years ago I ruptured myself, and have worn a truss ever since. In the beginning of last month I was taken with a slight pain in the upper orifice of the rupture. The pain gradually increased, till on the third day I could not stand at all, nor could I find any position in bed to give me the least ease. The symptoms were altogether those of strangulated hernia. I thought your pills might afford me some little relief, and took three of the Vegetable Universals. They operated in about four hours, immediately after which all pain ceased, and I have been able ever since to attend to my business without the slightest interruption.

Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, N. Y., and by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]
GOLD PENS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
POSTPONEMENT.
UNION MEETING.

In consequence of the Great Union Meeting on Monday evening, THE SALE OF Mr. ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS by THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer, has been postponed from that evening until the following
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock.

We beg to call attention to the Exhibition, which is open day and evening until the sale.

[Advertisement.]
WHY THEY VISIT IT.—The attractions at KNOX'S are, for the ladies, his matchless assortment of Fancy Furs; for the gentlemen, his superb and artistically manufactured hats. The inducements to deal with him are his uniformly low prices. Thus, if a lady asks where she should select her furs, we unhesitatingly reply at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway; and as everybody is aware that we think that his hats are "the loveliest and best," the gentlemen need not be told to patronize the same well-known establishment. KNOX'S Winter style of Hats is now ready.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. FOOTE'S skill in the treatment of chronic diseases of a difficult nature awakens the surprise of all who have taken pains to investigate his system and its success. His book, *Medical Common Sense*, is getting into the hands of everybody, and everybody likes it. Office No. 346 Broadway. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Pills enable the lungs to resist the deleterious effects of the weather, and fortify the constitution against the inclemencies of the season. They relieve harsh, settled coughs, colds in the head, &c., and suppress all undue secretions.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."
An appropriate Christmas present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Winter
DRESS HAT
is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of ruptures, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special indorsements to the trade and local agencies

Wedding Cards, Notes, Envelopes, &c.—These celebrated cards, engraved in the highest style of art, can only be had at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, French and English note paper in great variety.

Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs, EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCARFS, per steamer *Persia*.
F. C. KEMPTON, No. 106 William-st., cor. John.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City

Elegant Dressing Robes
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A large variety now making in all styles and goods,
at
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
H. McCUNE invites his friends.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 1 sewing machines.....$125
No. 1 sewing machines..... 90
The family sewing machine, A..... 75
The family sewing machine..... 50
Hemming gauges..... 6
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
ANTHONY, No. 308 BROADWAY.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Bronchial Affections.
A clergyman, writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says, "Last Spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness: but now (with the assistance of the 'Troches') I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons." Sold by all Druggists.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

On Exhibition at
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway,
The largest variety of Fancy Articles of every imaginable form for Christmas Trees in the City: also, Bon-Bon Boxes of elegant designs, handsome ornamental Cakes, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, French Preserved Fruits, &c., for New-Year Tables, at extremely low prices.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men.
GENIN'S Festival Caps for Young Men,
GENIN'S Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars,
Ladies' Furs for Holiday Gifts,
Children's Furs for the Holiday Gifts.
All select, choice and elegant
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

For the Holidays.
PARISIAN TIES AND SCARFS,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

MARRIED.

SUIT—WILLMARTH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., S. TAYLOE SUIT, of Louisville, Ky., to AURELIA B. WILLMARTH, daughter of A. F. Willmarth, Esq., of this City.

COZER—MANOAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., JOHN J. COZER to Miss EMILY, daughter of Henry H. Mangam, Esq., all of this City.

CARHART—CASTERA.—In New-Orleans, La., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. C. Maonhaut, THOMAS F. CARHART, of this City, to MARIE LOUISE, daughter of L. Castera, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HALSTAD.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a sudden illness, in the 38th year of his age, JOHN O. HALSTEN, son of the late Oliver Halsted, of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the residence of his brother, David C. Halsted, No. 140 East 18th-st. His remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

TUTHILL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, ANDREW J. TUTHILL, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother James M. Tuthill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 535 Hudson-st., on Wednesday next, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK VAN COATLANDT, son of the late James Morris, of Morrisania, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, corner 4th av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

STIRLING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 18, Miss CATHERINE STIRLING, a native of Thornhill, Perthshire, Scotland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 10th-av., without further invitation.

POST.—At Audubon Park, Carmansville, on Sunday, Dec. 18, KATE KNAPP, youngest daughter of Daniel B. and Julia G. Post, aged 4 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHELDEN.—At Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 18, HARRY SHELDEN, of the firm of Henry Sheldon & Co.

The funeral will take place, on Wednesday, Dec. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of James Freeland, No. 98 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 655, Dec. 19, 1859.

49, 35, 78, 61, 39, 12, 64, 58, 55, 33, 18, 4, 72.

Class No. 656, Dec. 19, 1859.

9, 41, 40, 2, 46, 45, 69, 47, 37, 61, 4, 52, 50, 57.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 19, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

BAD SPRAIN—WALKING ON CRUTCHES.
Cured by the Magnetic Salve. D. M. GIFFORD, New-Bedford, Mass. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st.; WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; PRIOR, HOLCOMB & CO., No. 216 Fulton-st., and by druggists.

[illegible] GOODS,
A
[illegible] REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.,
Having received large consignments of Goods from Europe, for sale on MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT, and having themselves an unusually heavy and choice stock of Goods on hand, have, in view of the approaching close of the business season, determined *to make a large reduction in their prices*,

FROM THIS TIME UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, to insure a large demand, and thus enable them to materially reduce their stock before the close of the year.

In consequence of the reduced standard of AUSTRIAN CURRENCY, they are enabled to offer their BOHEMIAN AND GERMAN GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE LATE FAIR AT LEIPSIC, AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.

The following are a sample of their reduced prices:

COMPLETE WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SERVICES, WITH A COMPLETE SERVICE OF RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE FOR 12 PERSONS, COMPRISING DECANTERS, GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, WINES, HOCKS, CELERIES, CENTER BOWLS, PRESERVE DISHES, &c., &c.,

FOR SEVENTY DOLLARS,

which we assert to be the cheapest sets ever sold in this country.

RICH DECORATED DINING SERVICES,
at $80, $115 and $125, and upward.

HEAVY SILVER-PLATED CASTERS, at $5, $7 and $10, and SHEFFIELD QUALITY at $15 and $20.

FINE PLATED TEA SETS, 6 pieces, at $25 and $30, and of EXQUISITE STYLE AND FINISH, at $35.

SETS OF CUTLERY, 29 pieces, with IVORY HANDLES, in MOROCCO CASES, at $21 75 and $24 25.

REAL BOHEMIAN COLORED and ENGRAVED WINE BOTTLES, at $1 50 per pair.

RICH CUT and ENGRAVED DECANTERS, $5 per pair, and CUT BOHEMIAN GOBLETS, $4 per dozen, &c., &c., &c.

We ask the public to examine our goods and prices, and see that *the reduction of prices is genuine.*

Prices are marked in plain figures, from which
NO DEVIATION CAN BE MADE.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE,
WAREROOMS, Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)

JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and most elegant assortment of cabinet furniture to be found in the City, suitable for
PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.,
Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
will be fully sustained.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN THE
FINE ARTS.
Stock to be closed out immediately.
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., late of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York,
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, affording AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE MET WITH to supply at almost NOMINAL PRICES articles now recognized as a necessity in every family of taste.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Successor.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS.
The subscriber has received a large invoice of Gold English Patent Lever WATCHES, for gentlemen, with orders to sell them for cash at extreme low prices, and he is now selling them at TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
At bargains. The subscriber has received two invoices of Ladies' Gold WATCHES, with orders to sell them for cash at extremely low prices, and he is now selling them at full TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Forty years established at No. 28 Bowery,)
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
from
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
A wine of rare quality, at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

ANOTHER NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE!
"SHIRT BUTTONS."
"Upon my life, Angelina this is too bad—no buttons again."
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
No. 534 Broadway (up stairs.)

A NEW AND SPLENDID SERIES
OF FENTON'S PHOTOGRAPHS, 20x24 INCHES,
JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND BY THE
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
No. 534 Broadway, up stairs.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
India-rubber Fancy Goods and Novelties, Pen and Pencil Cases, Cards, &c., finely mounted in gold; Scarf Pins, Guard Chains, Rubber Jewelry, Dolls, Toys, &c., with an assortment of over fifteen hundred different articles manufactured from India-rubber. At the Broadway Rubber Emporium, No. 459 Broadway, next corner Grand-st.

CANTRELL'S
LADIES' WINTER BOOTS,
and
CANTRELL'S
THICK-SOLED BOOTS,
and
CANTRELL'S
HOLIDAY SLIPPERS FOR PRESENTS,
and
CANTRELL'S
GAITERS, Twelve and Fourteen Shillings,
and
CANTRELL'S
VICTORIA BALMORAL BOOTS,
and
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
and
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALFSKIN BOOTS,
and
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PROMENADE BOOTS,
and
CANTRELL'S
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES,
at
CANTRELL'S
STORE, No. 813 BROADWAY.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO. DESIRE us to contradict the statement which appeared in the papers of yesterday—in Frank Leslie's advertisement—"that the shackles worn by Cook, who was executed on Friday last, were at their store on exhibition." Frank Leslie never applied for their sanction to so absurd a procedure, and would have been promptly refused if he had made the request. The crowds in and around their store, as alluded to by the evening papers, found a higher attraction in their rich display of new Holiday Goods.

BURNETT'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.
Of the many preparations that are thrown into the market for toilet purposes, few can be found to excel those of the well-known chemists, Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston. One result of their excellence is that those who use them once are always sure to give them the preference as standard articles for the toilet. The Cocoaine and Kalliston, and, in fact, all are articles in constant demand in this city, and are giving perfect satisfaction.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

RICH FANS, FANCY HAIR-PINS AND COMBS, OPERA GLASSES, SILK NETS, and many other NEW GOODS, just received and for sale to the Trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW YORK, of the United Presbyterian Church, will meet in Charles-st. Church (Mr. Blair's) on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The Congregation are requested to attend, as matters of importance will be brought forward.

NEW BOOKS.

GIFT[illegible]
THE [illegible] STORE.
PUBLISHERS [illegible] BOOKSELLERS,
BROADWAY, NEW-[illegible] AND GIFTS!!!
BOOKS AND GIFTS!!! BOO[illegible]
A
MAGNIFICENT [illegible] WORKS,
COLLECTION OF ILLUSTRATED
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THE FAVORITE POETS,
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150
VARIETIES AND STYLES OF
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In all styles of binding, with and without Illustrations, and all sizes, adapted to young and old, comprising
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The chief aim of the editor of this volume has been to give a collection of such of the favorite English Ballads—written since the commencement of the last century—as best admit of picturesque illustration; and by a combination of the productions of modern poets and modern painters, to present to the literary world as acceptable Gift Book.

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VALUABLE CLOAKS AND FURS
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The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Ladies of New-York, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last ten years, and respectfully acquaints them that, having made arrangements to form a new firm for the purpose of condnoting an exclusively wholesale trade,
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As the entire stock must positively be sold within the period qnoted, it is simply deemed necessary to state that so great an opportunity for purchasing really fine goods at very low prices has seldom before occnrred, as the redaction in price will, on every article, be real and not imaginary—which fact will be quite apparent on inspection. NO. 361 BROADWAY,
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Will open on Monday, Dec. 19, 100 pieces more VALENTIA PLAIDS, suitable for Holiday presents, at 1s. 6d. per yard, former price 2s. 6d. and 3s. Also, 100 pieces all wool De Laine, full Chiutz, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, former price 4s. and 4s. 6d.

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WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, Dec. 19,
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A large lot of Ladies' Hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 50 per dozen.

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MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES,
A large assortment of new and elegant
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Selected and Imported expressly
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ALSO,
A full assortment of desirable styles Low-Priced Plaids, Bayadere, Stripes, &c., &c., &c.
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A large and elegant assortment of
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Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels Bands, Curtain Fixtures of every kiud,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
And a large and desirable Stock of
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A full assortment of Plain and Faucy Irish Poplins, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Brothers, Dublin,
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A very large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS of every description.
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RICH MEDALLION SETS and COLLARS,
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This department will he fonud complete and at prices to suit all.
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ALL WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS FOR $5.
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Misses and children's cloaks, good and cheap, at
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Choice stock of
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all of the most desirable styles,
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
AN ELEGANT ENGLISH VELVET CARPET AT $1 25 PER YARD!!
A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPET AT 75c., 87½c. and $1 per Yard.
A Rich
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A Beautiful Parlor
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A pair of
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
All at
LOW PRICES.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
Bowery, third door from Hester-st.
N. B.—50,000 yards good INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. per Yard.
DRUGGETS 4 yards wide.
OIL-CLOTH, 1 to 8 yards wide, cheap.
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A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
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RICH SILKS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 19,
1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
Redneed from $1 25
to 75 cents per yard.
Also,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
Only $1 per yard,
Redneed from $1 75.
Also,
YARD-WIDE RICH SILKS,
$2 and $2 50 per yard,
Redneed from $4.
Observe the name and number.
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1,000 Dresses of English Print,
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At 25 cents per yard.
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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
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1,000 dozen
Fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $2 25 per dozeu,
Worth $4.
Also,
1,000 dozen
Superfine Hemmed Hankerchiefs,
At $3 per dozen,
Worth $6.
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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
The halance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
At low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AGUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make Christmas Presents.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
On Monday, Dec. 19.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, and sold at a separate counter. Canal, corner of Mercer.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail,
—at moderate prices—
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELING,
&c., &c. Also,
TARLETANS, ORGANDIES, and SWISS MUSLINS,
For Evening Dresses.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, the 19th, at greatly reduced prices, their entire stock of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES, and
DRAPERY MUSLINS.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

M. DELAINES, CHINTZ COLORS.
2,000 PIECES,
At 10 cts. and 12½ cts. per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY
E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE PETER ROBERTS,
Will sell for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
$100,000 worth of
Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries,
At such prices as must command an
Immediate sale.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $3 and upwards.
Real Point Lace Sets, from $13 and upwards.
Valenciennes Lace Sets, from $4 and upwards.
Insertion Lace Sets, from $5 and upwards.
Medallion Lace Sets, from $6 and upwards.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Insertion Lace Handkerchiefs, $5 and upwards.
2,000 Paris Embroidered handkerchiefs (entirely new style.)
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets (half the usual prices.)
Thread Lace Collars, $1, warranted worth $2.
Together with a choice selection of Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures., Barbes, Capes, &c., &c.
We defy competition.

DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have an immense stock of
DRESS MATERIALS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
Including
SILKS, MERINOES, PLAIDS, DE LAINES,
POILE DE CHEVRES AND PRINTS.
ALSO,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
No. 305 CANAL-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.
LINEN NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS.
For the ensuing two weeks we shall offer great inducements to our retail Trade, in
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, QUILTS,
SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS,
Slightly soiled and from auction,
To close the season's business.
Also, a large assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
and embroidered and gallooned
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
Suitable for Presents.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
POINT, HONITON, VALENCIENNES and MALTESE SETS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
COIFFURES, BARBES, &c
Black thread VEILS, COIFFURES,
BARBES, CROWNS and LACES.
New styles of MEDALLION INSERTION and VALENCIENNES SETS and COLLARS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match; all very pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
SEVERAL CASES OF EMBROIDERIES,
Bought especially for this season, at remarkably Low Prices.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HDKFS.
ALSO,
KID GLOVES—WINTER GLOVES and HOSIERY.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST.,
Near Broadway.

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M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S.
Having purchased a large stock of rich RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,
From a French importing house,
AT A GREAT DISCOUNT FROM THE ORIGINAL COST.
The entire stock will be sold
AT ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
A rare chance for
GREAT BARGAINS, LADIES.
At No. 387 BROADWAY. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN.

EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING OUT THE WHOLE OF OUR IMMENSE Embroidery stock, at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
LADIES' FINE FRENCH SETS, at $3 50, cost $10 to import.
1,000 EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS, at $1 50, half price.
1,500 MISSES' SETS, at 50c., 75c. and $1, worth $1, 7,000 FRENCH CAMBRIC BANDS, from 75c. to $1 50, one-third the actual cost.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

FOR A SURE FITTING SHIRT (HAND-MADE)
Try GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
Also, a first-class stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Entrance by Genin's hat-store, No. 507 Broadway, and side-door St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND BONNETS—SPECIAL SALE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
Closing the season's styles at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

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ADVERTISEMENT MATRIMONIAL.—Without beauty to attract the world's crowd, or gold to allure the fortune-hunter, I am, I believe, a true-hearted, refined, educated woman—young, frank and mirthful, with the birthright *entrée* of cultured circles—but do not meet with one who fulfills my requirements of mental and moral excellence. Should this reach the eye of any still unwedded, who can prove himself to be truly a gentleman in character and standing, and a man of decided piety, whose aims in life are noble and high, he may, if he wishes, seek correspondence with Miss WARD, No. 945 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIAGE.—EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON married or contemplating marriage, male or female inclosing a return stamp and their address, will receive by return post an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address H. S. H., Station A, Spring-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter—the woman as a good cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; her daughter, a tidy girl of 16, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a neat, plain sewer; will engage together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room, in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, DRESSmaking by the day or week; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, and children's dresses; would have no objection to do light chamberwork, or would see to one or two grown children. City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; she can be seen for three days. Best of reference will be given. Call at 113 St. Mark's-place, front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and has good reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, OR would travel South, by a respectable English young woman, fully competent; can refer to first-class families in the City. Apply in person, or address, stating name and number, to No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give good reference. Call, for two days, at 142 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a child to wet nurse in a gentleman's family; good refereuce if required. Can be seen at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is neat, competent, steady, and obliging. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A COMPEtent dressmaker, would like work by the day, or at home; best reference given. Call or address M. T., No. 66½ Carmine-st., near Bedford.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands all parts of cooking; has the best of City and country reference. Apply at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen, with good references, at No. 285 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A STEADY, CAPABLE WOMAN, who is a good laundress and house-cleaner, is at all times ready to work for families by the day or week. Send your orders to No. 127 West 16th st., milk depôt.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—Germao, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A WELL-INFORMED AMERICAN, and graduate of a first-class Mercantile College, who is quick and accurate at figures, but whose time has been much occupied in law offices, wishes to make an engagement as assistant book-keeper with some extensive firm at a moderate salary. Address J. L. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who is fully competent in the care and management of horses; can produce the best City reference from his last employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, very atout and willing to work; understands the care of horses; can drive, and would be willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; no objections to City or country—the latter preferred; good City references. Address a note to M. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, HITHERTO ENgaged as teacher and book-keeper, desires a situation in either capacity, or in any good and respectable business; is a fair and rapid writer, quick at figures, able and willing. Has good references. Terms moderate. Apply, or address Room No. 107 French's Hotel, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family or a genteel boarding-house; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. Notes addressed to J. C., No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOroughly nnderstands his business, a situation as waiter in a private family. Has good City references from his previous employers. Call or address C. C., care of Jno. Cochrane, No. 199 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City. The best of reference given. Call on or address D. Mc., No. 66½ Carmine-st. near Bedford-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man who perfectly understands the care and management of farming, gardening, takiog care of horses, driving, &c. The best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single yonng man who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of references will be given from his present employer. Address a note, L. D., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STOCK-KEEPER or assistant salesman in a dry goods importing or commission house. Has had experience. Good references. Address T. R., Box No. 189 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; good recommendations from his last employers. Address M. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter in a private family, can produce good reference from private service. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young German, or any business of that kind. References given if required. Apply at No. 82 Baxter-st., corner White st., in the grocery-store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. None but excellent penmen need apply. Address, stating age and references, A., Box No. 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS throughout the country for a new and superior sewing machine. Splendid opportunities offered to parties with ingenuity adapted to the business. Address or apply at No. 83 Spring-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN.—THOSE WHO ARE acquainted with the City, and can produce satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty, &c., can apply at the southwest corner of 34th-st. and 5th-av., from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A THREAD AND needle and fancy goods store; one familiar with zepher worsted and worsted knitting and crocheting; at FRANK'S, No. 875 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOT, at HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A WAITER, ONE who thoroughly understands his business, and can give good City references. Apply at No. 260 Greene-st., one door from Waverly-place.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED — BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN, who can influence a large trade. Apply at No. 73 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WET-NURSE A BABY at her own residence. Apply at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A PORTER, FOR A DRY GOODS store. Apply at THOMAS HAIRE'S office, corner West 22d-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small, private family. Apply, during the day, at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman to take care of children. None but Protestants, and with New-York City references, need apply at No. 48 West 25th-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—WANTED IN A WHOLEsale boot and shoe house a first-class salesman who has a large near-by trade. To one who can come well recommended a liberal salary will be paid. Address P. O., Box No. 1,421, for one week.

SALESMEN WANTED—HAVING A FIRST class, prompt-paying trade. Apply to
WARNER & LOOP,
No. 42 Park-place.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Mannfactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE-ROUND SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—The greatest bargain; made by the best City makers; finished in the most elaborate style, with elegant leaf carving all round; has round corners; back finished same as the front; exquisite, rich tone, short time in use, and without a blemish, and warranted; cost $400, price $225. N. B.—An object made for cash. Call and judge this superb piano, at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 39th-st., next door to the Murray Hill Hotel. Apply for four days, day or evening.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furuiture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rose-wood cases, at $165, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $80, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte mannfacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

FOR SALE—FOR $100 CASH—AN EXCELLENT Piano, in perfect order, inside and out; made by Nunns & Clark. Sold for want of use; cost $300. Apply at No. 173 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED FOR A SOUTHERN SEMINARY—A gentleman who speaks French and can teach several instruments preferred. Salary about $1,500. Address SOUTHERN SEMINARY, care of C. Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG LADIES, GOOD chorus singers, to go to Cuba. Apply to Signor ASSONI, Hotel Bibiier, No. 755 Broadway, corner Clinton-place, No. 2 from 9 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 7 P. M.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
2 rosewood Tête-a-têtes } Made by J. & J. W. Meeks.
4 rosewood Chairs to match }
2 French pier glasses, with marble slabs and brackets, made by J. Lane.
2 double walnut Cottage Bedsteads } Made by
2 three-quarters walnut Cottage Bedsteads } Gardiner.
1 serpentine mahogany Sofa.
4 sweep-back mahogany Chairs.
1 mahogany Arm-chair.
1 black marble-top Centre-Table.
For sale at No. 18 East 50th-st., by
SETH W. PECKHAM.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT,
Patent Elevating Invalid Lounges and Spring Beds, children's bedsteads, cribs and chairs, mattresses, &c., at WALKER'S No. 634 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager,
No. 54 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, nnnsually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abnndance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.
On the succeeding day, Jannary 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving sectiou; and is a very desirable country seat.
Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOCALITIES.—A large plot on 8th-av., below 75th-st.
40 lots on 9th-av., on a 100-feet street, below 80th-st.
20 lots on 48th and 49th sts., near 5th-av.
2 lots on 54th-st., near 6th-av;
2 lots on 55th-st., near 6th-av.
16 lots on 2d-av., 54th and 55th sts.
16 lots on 2d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
4 lots on 2d-av., corner 55th-st.
4 lots on 6th-av., corner 56th-st.
2 lots on 8th-av., near 54th-st.
6 lots on 10th-av., with front also on Broadway.
3 lots on Avenue A, corner 76th-st.
4 lots on Avenue A, corner 23d-st.
5 lots on 57th-st.
1 lot on 110th-st., near the Park.
4 lots on 106th-st., near 3d-av.
15 lots, with house, on 11th-av. and 68th-st.
100 lots below 6th-st., with water right.
28 lots on a 100-feet street, and adjoining Broadway.
A plot of lots on 2d-av., south of 45th-st.
100 lots at Harlem.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.—A RESP

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SOUSMOK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PARIS FANCY GOODS.—MESSRS. E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WED. NESDAY, 20th and 21st Instant, at 10½ o'clock, at their Warerooms, No 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. The goods consist in part of—

BRONZES.

Groups and figures in large variety, viz: superb equestrian groups of Fraucis I., Richard III., Charlemagne, and many others; busts, statuettes of Poetry and Music, Tragedy and Comedy, Atilla and Morea, the Pipers, Sculpture and Painting, Hunter and Leopard, Kiss's Amazon, and many others of great artistic merit. Also,

PARIAN WARE,

Groups and statuettes of the most beautiful designs, white and colored, viz.: Miranda, Dorothea, the Infant of Moses, Abraham Offering up Isaac, Cupid and Psyche, Urania, Resignation, Hesitation, Flora, Innocence, Old Mortality, &c., &c., &c.

PARIS DECORATED VASES

Of elegant designs and exquisite paintings.

CLOCKS,

Of rich marble bronze and ormolu clocks.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Cake and coffee sets, liquor frames, casters, fruit stands, cake and card baskets, fruit knives, carvers, &c., &c., and a large variety of differ-ent descriptions.

GLASSWARE.

Consisting of Bohemian, white and colored vases, decanters, wine sets, goblets, tête-à-têtes, &c., together with a large variety of other French and English fancy goods.

The above is believed to be the finest sale ever offered to the public. The goods are now on exhibition. Ladies, as well as the public generally, are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods packed and shipped at a small cost.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on 11th and 12th avs., and on 101st and 102d sts., and known as

THE ABBEY HOTEL PROPERTY,

By order of Samuel H. Adee, executor to the estate of Frederick Weber, deceased.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

11TH-AV.—Eight lots on the west side of 11th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., together with the two-story frame dwelling-house thereon, each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

12TH-AV.—Eight Lots on the east side of 12th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

101ST-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the north side of 101st-st., embracing the entire front between 11th and 12th avs., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

102D-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 102d-st., embracing the entire front between 11th and 12th avs., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

ALSO—All the right and title of the estate to the valuable water privilege lying between 12th and 13th avs.

TERMS—Seventy five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF COSTLY STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious salesroom No. 536 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

Sale of superb marble statuary, rich fancy goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: The Playing Child, by Barnazzi; bust of the Emperor, copied from the original in the Vatican, Antonio, Adriadne Cicero Demosthenes, Caligula, Carlotta, &c., Venus of Canova, bust of Dante, Minerva, copied from the ancient Temple of the Goddess in Athens, the Saviour, by Tinnerani; Child Playing with Dog, Rebecca at the Well, by Fenochi. Also, works by Bonvicini, Conenani, Lazzerani, and others.

REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES.—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size; real ormolu figures and groups, Berlin wares and other articles of virtu, including a large assortment of real silver plated ware of every description.

Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from two to five feet high, tazzas, Roman vase, carved marble Hebe ditto, card receivers, Parian figures, mantle ornaments, figures, jewel receivers, alabaster groups, and an endless variety of these beautiful goods, with such fancy articles suitable for the holidays. The above goods are now on exhibition at the above store.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES SEGARS &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Special sale of first-class wines, brandies, &c., cigars, &c., part of the stock of a large importing house, including business, among which are the most favorite brands of champagne, viz: Mumms & Co., Reims, Imperial Cabinet, Sillery, Mousseaux, &c.; clarets, pale brandy, very old Duff Gordon sherry; Cutter's old Bourbon whisky, fine champagnes, cabinet, &c.; Naboh and Antigua rum, jockey-club gin and brandy, Cozzens' sherry, Camb-ll's Scotch whisky, Irish de., Monongahela do.; also a few lots of very rare old wines, bottled many years since; also, several lines of Havana cigars, including the most favorite brands known, in the usual-sized packages, viz.: operas, conchas, londres, reg. conchas, and reg. Britannica, grandados, &c.; also, very elegant boxes, suitable for presents.

N.B.—The goods to be offered are from reliable sources, and are of superior quality, and equal to the samples in every respect, and they will fully bear us out in our representations.

Positively no other goods admitted.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

40 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AND GORES ON 8TH-AV., 115TH AND 116TH STS., WITHOUT RESERVE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 8TH AV.—5 fine lots N. E. corner of 115th-st.

On 115TH-ST.—The gore N. S., 100 feet east from 8th-av.

BETWEEN 115TH AND 116TH STS.—12 gore lots, commencing 125 feet east of 8th av.

On 116TH ST.—9 lots south side, 200 feet east 8th-av.

On 116TH-ST., (ADJOINING ABOVE)—12 fine gore lots.

On 116TH-ST.—10 fine gore lots, north side, near 7th-av. and adjoining Harlem-spa.

The above property adjoins the beautiful grounds of the "Wood Estate," is a magnificent garden spot, of fine soil and good grade.

Title perfect and sale absolute.

60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF 149 LOTS ON EIGHTH AND NINTH AVS., 112TH, 113TH AND 114TH STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On EIGHTH-AV.—15 lots, W. S., between 112th and 114th sts.

On NINTH-AV.—22 lots, E. S., between 111th and 112th sts.

On ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—37 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

On ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—48 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

On ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—34 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warerooms, No. 445 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. Large sale of elegant enameled furniture, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, about 50 suites, enameled, with and without marble tops, in bedroom suites, including some of the most elegant ever made; rosewood parlor furniture of newest styles, covered in rich silk brocatel, muslin, &c.; extension tables, chairs, dining-room do., buffets, wardrobes, cribs hall stands &c.; bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; hair top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.; hair mattresses, spring beds of approved styles, pillasses, and other furniture of the most fashionable and desirable styles. Can be examined as above until day of sale.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF $30,000 WORTH OF FINE JEWELRY.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, office No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell, on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No 421 Broadway, and continue from day to day until the whole stock is sold, a magnificent stock of the above goods in all of their variety, in lots to suit purchasers. Double and single sets of brooches drops, and bracelets; gents' and ladies' chains, such as chatelaines, neck, fob and vest do.; albert studs and links, plain and stone rings for gents; wedding, engagement, and other rings for ladies; in fact a general assortment, such as is kept for retail in a first-class establishment.

WM. TAYLOR, Esq., Receiver.

M. C. FOLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF JEWELRY &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at 56 Cedar st., (opposite the Post-office,) a manufacturer's stock of jewelry, watches, silver-plated ware, &c., consisting of ladies' complete sets of bracelets, pins and earrings in coral, mosaic, florentine, lava, &c.; curiously wrought gold bracelets Gentlemen's jewelry, consisting of gold chains, finger rings, studs and sleeve buttons, gold watches, &c., &c. Also, silver-plated ware, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, consisting of black walnut parlor suites, carpets, oil-cloths, centre-tables, sofas, chairs, extension-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding &c. The whole to be peremptor ly sold.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE—BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, &c., on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 6½ P. M., at No. 24 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising a large and general assortment of handsome bound books, fine gold and silver watches, jewelry in sets, fancy clocks, plated wares, cutlery, fancy goods, &c.

STRANDAS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Dec 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one fourth of the ship *Genoa*, her tackle, apparel furniture, &c. &c.

H. CROMBIE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21st, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Cortlandt-st. The goods comprising this sale are among the most desirable we have offered this season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUGUSTUS S. HEYARD, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public sale, on THIS DAY, at the elegant residence No. 70 West 28th st., near 6th-av., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, viz.: drawing-room chamber and dining-room furniture. For further particulars see *Herald* this day.

J. S. H. RANELETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHenware, toys, fancy goods, &c. on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large catalogue sale of goods in lots, for retailers; free sales for cash, to close consignments.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, DEC. 21 and 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store of Messrs. Reynolds and Tummell, No. 273 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, large sale of elegant new Cabinet Furniture, all manufactured in the very best manner and of the best materials, in rosewood, mahogany and oak, comprising suites of parlor, chamber, library, hall and dining-room furniture, in brocatel, reps and hair-cloth. The sale is well worthy the attention of buyers, as the well-established reputation of the house is sufficient guarantee as to the quality of the furniture.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Dec. 10, 1859.—A final Dividend of the assets in the hands of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Trustees of the late Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, in full discharge of their trust, amounting to ons dollar and four cents on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, as it was held at the time of the consolidation into The New-York Central Railroad Company, has been declared by such Trustees, payable to the parties entitled thereto at this Office, on and after the 15th day of December inst.

A like final dividend has been declared by the surviving Trustees of the late Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company amounting to one dollar and ten cents on each Share of its Capital Stock, payable at the same time and place.

A form of order is appended, to be used by those who may not receive this circular and form issued by the Trustees of said late Companies respectively, and who do not expect to receive their Dividends in person. In all cases in which an Executor or Administrator wishes to draw a dividend standing in the name of a deceased party, it will be necessary to forward the proper Surrogate's certificate before the amount can be paid.

GILBERT L. WILSON,
Treasurer N. Y. Cen. R. Co.

(FORM OF ORDER.)

To the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, (or, Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, *as the case may be.*)

Pay to the order of ..... at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, ... dollars, being the final Dividend, payable 15th December, 1859, of one dollar and four cents per Share (or, one dollar and fifty cents per Share, *as the case may be.*) on ..... Shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company, which stood in ..... name, ... on its consolidation, in 1853, into the New-York Central Railroad Company, which amount being a final payment by the said Trustees on the said Stock, is in full settlement and discharge of their trust. Dated 18

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds to the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Book of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.

By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.

Open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as if deposited Jan. 1. Money to loan on bond and Mortgage.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SMILEY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 4 Fulton-st., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
F. S. ENOS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order

J. LAVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Dividends on deposits made in this Bank on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

TEXAS DEBT.—OUTSTANDING RED BACK Treasury Notes and other indebtedness bought.

GEO. K. SISTAN, No. 50 Exchange place, Room 15.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, sunny front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—a PLEASANT ROOM, WITH GAS, hot and cold water, &c., will be let, with excellent board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen at a very moderate price. The house is brown-stone, situated in a desirable neighborhood in West 29th-st. Address M. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boo.man Terrace, between 8th and 9th ave.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NO. 15 CLINTON-STREET, BROOKlyn; one handsome furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to the ferries; pleasant location.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE AND single; house first-class and recently opened; those desiring home comforts will call at No. 1,052 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.

E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—TWO BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, just vacated, with board, in a first-class house, at No. 130 Madison-av.

BOARDING—AT NO. 113 EAST 12TH-ST., ONE door from 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO YOUNG MEN DEsire board, in a house with all modern improvements; private family preferred; dinner at 6 or half past; location between 14th and 25th sts., and Broadway and 7th-av. Address W. G. P., Box No. 151 *Times* office. References given.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, with parlor and two bedrooms. Location wanted, vicinity of 23d-st. and 8th-av. Address E. E. E., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, stating references and terms, which must be moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, may be had on immediate application in a genteel private family, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Back parlor $16 per week for two (fire and light included.) Other rooms in proportion. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—AT THE MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, corner Broadway and 21st, a fine family suite of rooms on the first floor, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private table, or *table d'hôte*, as may be preferred. A more desirable and pleasant suite of apartments cannot be found in the City.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—AT NO. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is a pleasant location; house has all the modern improvements, and large closets, &c. Reference given and required. Breakfast from 7 until 9 o'clock; dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE ACcommodated with private boarding in a strictly private family, with front room on first floor, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room, second story, with partial board, to two gentlemen. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner of Charles.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also, other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.

These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 128 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wallabout and Catharine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings and premises, to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.

An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.

The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry, grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.

The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.

The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.

The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.

The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so engaged.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

The sale of the above mentioned ferries is postponed until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at the same hour and place.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting Licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 53 Leonard-st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 15 Centre-st.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
Dec. 13, 1859. President of the Board.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 11 in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BENJ. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M. WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, EDWARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICHARD KING PEIRCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Livingston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Rattelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased.—Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859. STORRS & SEDGWICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building.

n15-law10wTu* 34 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.

MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER W. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.

EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

o4-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1859.

ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

GOULD'S LAWYERS' DIARY FOR 1860, will be published on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at No. 158 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery, at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes will open at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, and continue through the week.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL—BY THE LADIES OF the Universalist Society, Williamsburgh, at the ODEON, 6th-st., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 22, 1859. Tickets 25 cents.

A CHILDREN'S FAIR, FOR THE BENEFIT And a Missionary School in China, will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, in 11th-st., one door west of 6th-av.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELASQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1628. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 689 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 59 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
Dec. 20,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOMES
CALLED
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
TO-NIGHT,
A NEW PICTURE,
THE BURNING STEAMER.
She breaks from her moorings and swings in the stream
THE COAST:
MR. JEFFERSON
AS
Salem Scudder, A Yankee from Massachusetts, new overseer of Terrebonne great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally
MR. JAMIESON
AS
Peter, an "old uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work as."
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
AS
George Peyton; educated in Europe, and new just returned home.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN
AS
Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.
MR. T. B. JOHNSTON
AS
McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.
MRS. BLAKE
AS
Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.
MR. PEARSON
AS
Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MRS. STODDARD
AS
Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
MR. HOLLAND
AS
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.
MISS IONE BURKE
AS
Paul, a yellow boy.
MR. STODDART
AS
Judge Lefonarche, a rich Planter.
MR. HARRISON
AS
Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.
MISS LA SACOR
AS
Jules Thibodeux.
MR. RUSSELL
AS
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer.
MR. POWISH
AS
Clairbourne, the auctioneer's clerk.
MR. PACK
AS
Mr. Collion, an Overseer.
MR. TAEE
AS
Mr. Jackson, a Planter.
MR. STYLES
AS
Solon, a grief-boy slave.
MISS GIMBER
AS
Grace, a yellow girl
MISS CLINTON
AS
Mrs. Clairbourne.
MISS WALTERS
AS
Minnie, a Quadroon slave
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies "de'ms's we is" in Sackett's—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris life in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora a Sunnyside a portrait—George unamed understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard creature—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octo

[Continued from First Page.]

act at defiance; and it was not until after the shedding of blood and the sacrifice of life on both sides that the conspirators were dislodged and either killed or captured. Here are all the elements of a conspiracy of the most treasonable character; and if the movement had been responded to as was anticipated by the leader of the enterprise, no man can doubt that the district of country, against which it was directed, would have been a scene of devastation and bloodshed, and that it would have been in its consequences most disastrous to the peace of the country. The movement is to be judged, then, like all other treasonable enterprises—not by its failure, but by its design and possible consequences.

In this point of view it would be most important to ascertain to what extent the purposes of those concerned in it were known to be, and how far they had the concurrence of prominent men in the non-slaveholding States, and accuse no one of complicity in the transaction. Every man is entitled to the presumption of innocence [illegible] until his guilt is proved. But it is not necessary [illegible] in order to convict an individual of moral complicity in this treasonable enterprise, that he should have been previously apprized of the particular act, in which the general purpose was to manifest itself. It is not necessary that he should have known and encouraged the intention of Brown and his followers to attack Harper's Ferry and seize the national armory by force. In that case he would have been an accessory before the fact to a criminal act, and might have been held to the same responsibility as the principals. But there is a moral responsibility, which, though it may not be amenable to punishment by human law, is in every just sense as real as that of him who is guilty of the overt act of treason. Knowledge of the treasonable design in its general purpose, without disclosing or discountenancing it; doctrines publicly proclaimed, the direct tendency of which is to inflame the passions and to incite to acts subversive of law, injurious to the interests and destructive of the tranquillity of the Union, though they may not fall within the pale of the criminal jurisprudence of the country, are amenable to the tribunal of public opinion, and should find there the highest punishment it can award—the condemnation of a community looking to the preservation of the public order as the only security against anarchy and despotism. No man thus marked can ever rise high up in the scale of political preferment. He may attain a local notoriety and distinction; but when measured by the national standard, he will be found, even by his own political associates, to fall far short of the moral and intellectual dimensions essential to the highest preëminence.

Does any thinking man suppose that the Union can be preserved, if aggressions like this, contrived and set on foot in one section of the Union against the security and peace of another are continued? It is impossible. One of the declared objects of the formation of the Constitution, as it is stated in the resolution, was to insure "Domestic tranquility." Does any one believe that the common government established under it can be upheld when it had ceased to secure any one of the great objects for which it was instituted? What are the obligations of one community to another? Can it respect its rights of sovereignty and propriety, to abstain from all that is calculated to disturb its peace or foment discord among its inhabitants—in a word, to do no act, which shall be prejudicial to its welfare. If there be any higher law for the political government of men than that, which is contained in the written Constitutions they have framed for themselves, it is the Christian rule of doing to others as we would have others do to us. Every community is amenable for the conduct of its citizens, and if it refuses to punish acts of aggression committed by them against the citizens of another, it becomes an accomplice, and may be held responsible for the injury. Between independent nations such acts of aggression, unredressed, would constitute justifiable cause of war. It is not necessary to go to the books for authority for these obligations. They are the dictates of common reason; they are written in the hearts and consciences of men, and they rise above the conventional arrangements of human society. If these are the imperative duties of independent States, should they not be deemed equally sacred by States living under a common Government, and holding their liberties, their property, and their domestic peace by the same tenure? How have we fulfilled these obligations? Nay, how have we discharged the common offices of good neighborhood?

I am sure I speak the feelings of many individuals here, when I say we are for the Union, and for a compulsory fulfillment of all the duties and obligations it imposes on us. We are in favor of surrendering fugitive slaves as enjoined by the Constitution. Fellow-citizens, we should go farther and punish with the severest penalties all attempts to seduce slaves from their obedience, to disturb the peace or interfere with the domestic arrangements and institutions of our sister States. This is not only an obligation, founded on those intuitive principles of natural justice, which should find a response in every heart; but the surrender of fugitives is a conventional duty, agreed on by our fathers as one of the conditions on which the Government they framed was accepted by the thirteen original States, and put in operation for the common benefit. It is a duty we cannot refuse to perform without repudiating the fundamental compact and committing an act of infidelity to the government and people of the United States.

I have thus far, fellow-citizens, looked at this question from our own point of view. Let us change positions with our Southern brethren and see it from the point at which they stand. They are living in peace with their slaves, the latter contented, as a general rule, with their condition. No better proof of the fact can be adduced than the failure of the Harper's Ferry inroad to seduce a single one from his allegiance. They find emissaries from the North coming among them to sow the seeds of dissension in their families, to excite their slaves to insurrection, to break up their homes, destroy the value of their property, and put their lives in peril. Is there a man within reach of my voice, who can find fault with them for any measure of resentment with which these aggressions are repelled? Would we ourselves submit to them peaceably if our places were reversed? No, fellow-citizens—these are wrongs which even the horrors of disunion may be fearlessly encountered as an alternative, with which, if all else be lost, honor and self-respect may be preserved.

I desire to put this question on the single ground of duty to our fellow-citizens in other States, and to the common compact by which our reciprocal relations are governed and defined. I should be very sorry in a question of duty to think it necessary to appeal to any consideration of a lower character. But it is right to look to the interest we have in the preservation of the Union in order to understand with what effect these assaults on the slaveholding States may rebound on us. I do not believe there is to be found in any other section of the country an equal number of people who would be more immediately affected by a separation of the States than the million of inhabitants who live in and around this City. It is the great emporium of the Union, the centre of its commercial and financial transactions, the focal point from which the chief currents of business radiate for the distribution of the necessaries of life, and to which they reflow with the surpluses of our productive labor. Every year makes it more manifest that the time is not far distant when it will become the financial centre, not of this continent alone, but of the commercial world. The great mart of a Continent lying midway between Europe and Asia, it must ere long draw to itself the exchanges of both, and become the common medium for the adjustment of commercial balances. Nothing is wanting to accomplish this result but a communication which shall place New-York and San Francisco within ten days of each other, and this cannot be long postponed. It is only as the commercial and financial centre of a united empire on this Continent that New-York can maintain her preëminence. A blow struck at the Union, through the vitals of another State, is a blow struck at her prosperity, I had almost said at her very existence. Let us bear these things in mind—not as incentives to the performance of a duty, not to strengthen obligations, which the Constitution makes imperative, and which with honest men can derive no additional efficacy for considerations of self-interest—but to enforce on us the conviction that the cause of the Southern States in this issue is our cause, that infidelity to them is not only infidelity to the Constitution and to all the dictates of honor and good faith, but infidelity to ourselves and to the noble City which looks to us for the vindication of her national character and for the assertion of her loyalty to the Union.

Mr. Dix, in closing, anticipated the results of disunion, showing what must be the financial, economical, political, and social consequences of a dissolution. War he regarded as inevitable—if not immediate war, conflicts in no very remote future. The very act of separation, he said, founded as it would be on a sense of injustice and injury, would be a virtual declaration of inextinguishable hostility. He believed nine-tenths of the people of the North were shocked and horrified at the incidents at Harper's Ferry, and their disgust they were here to utter. The remedy is in our own hands. Let us pledge ourselves to a faithful discharge of the obligations the Constitution imposes upon us. Let us meet with scrupulous fidelity the engagements entered into with our sister States—engagements sanctioned by Washington and Franklin, and Madison and Adams, and their illustrious associates—engagements we have ourselves assigned by accepting the Constitution, and which we tacitly acknowledge every day and every hour by living under its protection. In a word, let us do what justice and good faith demand. Then may we hope, with the confidence a consciousness of rectitude begets, that the dark clouds which hover over us will be dispersed, and, with the favor of that Divine Providence which has carried us in safety through all the dangers of the past, that the same fields of Union and harmony revisit us, to be withdrawn no more.

REMARKS OF PROF. MITCHELL.

Prof. Mitchell was then loudly called for, and after some confusion presented himself and said that he was a native of Kentucky, his father and mother having been born in Virginia. [There cheers for Mitchell.] He asked the patient attention of his audience for a few moments. Although he was now nearly 50 years of age. This was the first time that he had arisen to address an audience of the present character. He had come there to lift up his voice in favor of the Union. He would state that he never voted with a party in particular political party, but always for the man who had the best principles. He would ask whether they were willing to admit that in this country an upright majority should rule and govern, and that the minority should submit. [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Would they agree to devote one day in 365 to the protection of the interests of their country and their own interest. [Cries of "We will, we will."] He would now inquire of them whether any were candidates for any office? [Great laughter.] If there were any such present, he would advise them to serve their country by sacrificing office to personal ambition and emolument. He concluded by a stricture on the political agitators of the North who were attempting to dissolve the Union, but in his opinion ultimately the good sense of the people would prevail, and the noble structure which had been reared by their forefathers would remain as a monument of greatness for all time to come. [Loud cheers.]

Amid loud cries for "Bethune," Rev. Dr. Bethune came forward and addressed the meeting. He said:

SPEECH OF DR. BETHUNE.

I rise, Sir, not because I have the presumption to think that I can preserve the attention of this vast assembly, after all the excellent things that they have heard this evening, at this late hour. But, Sir, I came before this audience to show myself. [Laughter and applause.] Insignificant as I personally may be among the millions of this land, and weak in influence as my voice may be, when that voice is called for, and there is a question where I stand, I wish to be reckoned with the Union, now and forever. [Loud cheers.] Yes, Sir, I love the Union, and when I say that it is with the wish that if that Union is to perish, I may die first. [Applause.] And, Sir, there are many things which have been said here this evening, with some of which I may frankly say I could not fully coincide. I am not going to read law to you, Sir. It is not my province, and I must be excused from theology with some gentlemen who have invaded mine. [Laughter.] But, Sir, when I saw the call of this meeting I said I must be there. [Good.] Never have I attended a public meeting in any way political before in my life. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] But I do not know that I can say with a clear conscience that no man has ever heard me utter in public a single word of party politics. [Applause.] I believe to a higher service. [Renewed cheering.] I am, by my calling and my vows, a minister of the Gospel of Peace, (cheers,) and it is as a minister of peace that I am among you to-night. [Applause.] It is high time, when the pulpit is desecrated by appeals to the wildest fanaticism—[loud cheers, and a remark, "The right man is in the right place this time!"]—when men, by voice of ecclesiastics, are canonized because they have shown the pluck of a bull-dog with the bloodthirstiness of the tiger—[Applause]—it is high time, I say, that one who, humble as myself, believes that the Gospel is "Peace on earth and good will towards men,"—[Loud applause.] I am not going to enter [illegible] to any of the illegal questions that have been foisted into our meeting to-night. I have seen a dispute about the call of this meeting—that there was first one call, then it was altered for another call—that the same people who signed one could not have signed the other. I never read either one call or the other through—[laughter]—all I saw in the call was the word "Union," [continued cheering,] and that was enough. [Renewed cheering.] I remember an honest Governor of Pennsylvania, whose ancestry was traceable in his broken speech, was appealed to for the pardon of a man who had murdered his wife, but the honest old man said "What?" "pardon a man for such crime as that—a man who take a woman, and promise to nourish and cherish, and den kill her? Vy he ought he 'shamed of himself." [Uproarious laughter and cheers.] So I say here to-night, if any man in getting up this meeting, or in coming to this meeting, has had a thought of Democrat, or Republican, or Native American, higher in his mind in this Union, then I say he ought to be ashamed of himself. [Loud applause.] At least I have no sympathy with him, except he repent in sackcloth and ashes. [Laughter and applause.] You talk of the Union being dissolved. Sir, there has been deep feeling in most of the speeches that I have heard this evening. They say, *if* this Union is to be dissolved—*when* the Union is dissolved. Why, Sir, that is what we logicians call an impossible hypothesis. [Laughter and applause.] The Union is *not* going to be dissolved. Do you remember, Sir, that once in old Rome there was a gulf opened across the city; it was widening and widening until it threatened to engulf the whole of that splendid capital, when one Quintus Curtius mounted his steed, fully armed and equipped, and rode towards the chasm, and leaped into it, a willing victim to save his native. Sir, should such a chasm happen in our Union, there is not one, but there are a hundred, Curtii—a hundred times ten thousand, that are willing to leap into it. Divide the Union! Where are you going to divide the line? [A Voice—"Mason and Dixon's line."] Mason and Dixon's line! Fiddlesticks! [Loud laughter.] Do you want to go? Which side do you mean to go? I know where I should go. It would be with that section which holds fastest to the Constitution as it is. [Loud cheers.]

I do not want to see any East, West, North, or South; and if any man has a right to be proud of his native place, perhaps it is the man who speaks to you, for I was born here.

But, Sir, what is New-York? What is the North? What is the South? What is the East? What is the West? Take away this Union, and we are nothing, worse than nothing—a conflicting, jostling mass of rude, crumbling fragments. It is not for me to enter into this question; but, I repeat, where will you draw a line? Will you split the Mississippi? Try it. Are you going to divide by the assumed or imputed call of Slavery. Where does Slavery stop? They grow cotton at the South, but where do they manufacture it? [Tremendous cheering.] I beg your pardon, but I have not time to be cheered. I have read the story of Cook, the drunken player, who once, in Liverpool, came upon the stage to act, and his condition being evident when he approached the foot-lights, they hissed him. His indignation rescued him for a moment, and he looked at the illiputians as he called them, saying, "You hiss George Frederick Cook, you people of Liverpool, with the sweat and blood of the slave between every two bricks of your house?" It was so. There never was a slave in Liverpool, if I remember, but they profited by the slave. They bought and sold them. Yes, Sir, there exists, if I mistake not, in the Gold Room of Windsor Castle, a splendid service of gold, given to one of the royal dukes by Liverpool merchants, for his efforts to prevent the abolition of the Slave-trade. But I wander from my purpose, in recalling that historical reminiscence, which was to say that, in some sections of our land, where the loudest cry is heard upon this question, men have grown rich upon the manufacture of the cotton which was grown by those slaves. [loud cheers:] that the blood and the sweat of the slave is between every two bricks of their sumptuous palaces. Now, people may call this what they please; I call it hypocrisy. [Tremendous cheers.] Where will you draw this line? I will tell you where you must draw it. It you draw it at all you must draw it across and through our dearest affections. We are one people. The man who lives on the Arastook has his brother on the Rio Grande. The Northern mother has given her child to the Southern planter, and the Southern planter bows in thankfulness to God for the daughter of the South to cheer his home. [Loud cheers.] Will you dissolve this Union? [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.]

I tell you, you need not ask the question. You cannot—you cannot. It will be far better than the Sabines and the Romans. You have not taken violently the women of the South to be your wives. You have exchanged consanguinity. You cannot separate them. What God hath joined together no man can put asunder. [Prolonged applause.] A word or two more. I will not say that I will have said all I wish to say. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] There are many things which I could say, and in another condition of circumstances might be glad to say, which I shall not inflict upon you now. This is not a time for dry metaphysics. Not at all. But I believe, Sir, that we inherit from our fathers some degree of that honesty and truth for which they were distinguished, and for which their God and our God blessed them.

Our fathers made the compact of this Union—our fathers made the Constitution as the mighty bond that should hold it together. And I have one belief that this gift has of itself proven, with its checks, its balances and its securities so good, that any alteration would be for the worse—[Cheers, and cries of "Good."]—that it contains within itself a perfect remedy for every evil, if our people will faithfully apply it and wait for the operation of the remedy. [Cheers.] There is, therefore, no room for revolution in this country; and it may be said as to those who hesitate about its principles—he that doubteth is worthy of condemnation. [Cheers.] But, Sir, why should we not keep to this, our fathers' into? We should know that we are bound by that deed. Has it not been the faith of that comfort that this country has grown to its present prosperity, and and that they have enjoyed this prosperity shall we, the inheritors of all the blessings, break even political baptism, which, as our sponsors, they made for us. No, no. Let us keep this. Let all our people learn that they are bound by ties which none can sunder. The bones which are now mouldering to kindred dust are sacred with the memories of their patriotism. We should be violaters if we suffer one stone of the Union which has been reared by them to be pulled down. Sir, I agree in many respects with my good friend the Professor, who spoke before me, and I have great regard for him, but I cannot help thinking that he got among the stars to-night. It is very well, this exalted kind of patriotism but it is to-night. [Laughter.] I believe in a system of government which is maintained by working men, men who work in their primary meetings, who are not afraid of getting their coat torn by a rowdy, men who are willing to take their places and scatter it if be necessary, to see that the voice of the people is attained. [Cheers and applause.] Men who, if their countrymen call them to office, do not resistance cowardice for modesty, and refuse to serve. No matter where the man is there he should be faithful to God, faithful to man, faithful to his country, faithful to the word. I am thankful that I cannot be a candidate for office. I never held an office under the Federal Government and I was offered any. The other I did not like, (laughter,) but the first I did. It kept me five hours and I was aware my expenses at emolument. But as there was no ambition riding in that direction till I had got assurance I am no candidate for office, Sir, I belong to a class. I am a monarchist. I belong to another King—not Jesus. [Applause.] But I know no greater recreant to the principles of his faith, and no more dangerous politician than he, who, under the pretence of serving the religion of Christ, uses his sacred office to lead men into vanity and sedition. [Cheers.] I am no candidate for office, because I need an office so high that no office on earth can approach it. I am content with my lot, content to be simply a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus, and ask no higher reward than to help men towards Heaven when they die, and keep them in peace while they live on earth. But, Sir, there is one thing I never neglect to do, and that is, I do not forget, because I am a Christian and a minister of the Gospel, that I am an American citizen; and whenever I prepare my ballot, with the same conscientiousness, and for which my friends frequently laugh at me, as if I thought my ticket was to elect. This is the way, I think, we ought to work; and one thing is certain that, if I retain my reason, which God grant I may, I will never vote for any man, be he Democrat, Whig, Native or —er—or—what do you call him? [A voice—"Republican."] I beg pardon, that class have had so many names that I cannot recall them at once. [Loud laughter.] I say I never will vote for any man who has the slightest stain or trace of disunion upon him.

I know a man may make a mistake and repent. The drunkard may reform from drink. Very well, let him reform—but keep the brandy bottle out of his way. I would not give him a chance to relapse. I believe that this is a true rule. It is a better rule than that of my friend Mitchel. Vote for a man who loves his country, and who shows he has good sense and considers what his country's good is.

Talk of incendiary documents. The most incendiary document is a thing that wears a coat and breeches, writes "Honorable" before his name and "M. C." after it, (laughter;) that goes to Washington to do anything else than take care of the people and the whole people. Let us stick to this, Sir.

And while the grass grows on the hill,
And the stream runs through the vale,
May they still keep their faith.
Nor in their covenant fail.
God keeps the fairest, widest land
That lies beneath the sun,
Our country, our whole country,
Our country ever one. [Loud cheering.]

THE MEETINGS OUTSIDE.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

An hour before the time appointed for the meeting, a band of music commenced playing from the long balcony of the Academy, overlooking Fourteenth-street. Bonfires were ignited on the corners of Third and Fourth avenues and Irving-place, brilliantly illuminating Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, and rendering the capacious front of the Academy as distinctly visible as under the blaze of the noonday sun. Sky-rockets darted into the upper air, while the neighborhood resounded with the thundering peals of cannon. The entire scene was of the most animated character. For nearly an hour, there was one compact rush of citizens pouring into the building, and the rush only ceased when no more could work their way inside. At the least calculation, there were 5,000 people—and many estimated the crowd half larger—who were unable to get into the Academy, and were obliged in consequence to take up with an outside position. Anticipating the hearty response that would follow the call for the meeting, and the inadequacy of the Academy to accommodate the crowd who would assemble, the Committee of Arrangements had stands erected in advance for outside meetings. There were three stands, one nearly under the balcony in Fourteenth-street, the second at the northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Irving-place, the third diagonally across the street towards Fourth-avenue. Speaking commenced early at all the stands, and continued uninterruptedly about two hours. About 10 o'clock, near Third-avenue was burned the effigy of Rev. Dr. Cheever, with attendant noisy groans for the pastor of the Church of the Puritans. Nailed upon a barrel, which aided in the conflagration, was a placard, bearing the following rhythmical inscription:

"Seward, Greeley, Cheever,
Three and one,
May they all perish
As did John Brown."

There was no interference with the burning. Policemen, as well as others, looking on with gratifying complacency. Of the Police a large force was in attendance the entire evening. They found nothing to do, however, beyond taking under their hospitable wing two or three tipsy fellows, and assuming temporary charge of a few light-fingered gentlemen, who had unwisely obtruded themselves into the crowd.

As the platoon of policemen from the Fourteenth Precinct were going up the steps of the Academy, Policeman Abram Brower fell to the pavement and expired instantly. The deceased was a very portly man, about 52 years of age, and while on the way to the meeting he complained of being compelled to walk too quick. It is supposed he died of disease of the heart. He was formerly a lieutenant of the Fourteenth Ward Police, under the Municipal organization, and went out of office with the disbandment of that force, and was restored to duty as a patrolman about two months since. He was a bachelor by trade, and was for many years employed in the Methodist Book Concern in Mulberry-street. His wife has been dead for several years, but he leaves a family of several grown-up children. The body was taken by his comrades to his late residence, No. 191 Mott-street, where an inquest will be held to-day. Mr. Brower was an officer who had gained an excellent character for sobriety, urbanity and faithfulness in the performance of his duty, and by his death the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward have lost a valuable public servant.

SPEAKING AT THE STANDS.

At the several stands independent meetings were extemporized, and speeches, chiefly by prominent merchants and manufacturers, formed the staple of the entertainment. All sentiments of a conservative character were received with unbounded applause.

Ex-Judge Dean was a speaker at the main stand, and gave a hurried and scorching review of the proceedings at the Tremont Temple meeting in Boston, from which he passed to the subject of the Republican attempt to elect a Speaker in Congress. He characterized both as emanating from the same Anti-Union spirit. After denouncing John Brown as a fanatic and murderer, he offered a series of resolutions. They approved of the execution of John Brown and his associates, and regretted that his aiders and abettors in the North-ern States had not shared the same fate; all professions of devotion to the Union which were not accompanied with corresponding action to suppress domestic insurrection and invasion were declared to be as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbals. The closing resolution approved of the course of those members of the House of Representatives who voted against the election of a Speaker who had indorsed Helper's book.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Buffalo, Dec. 16, 1859.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 13th reached me yesterday, inclosing a call for a public meeting in New-York City, headed

"*The North and the South—Justice and Fraternity.*"

and inviting me to be present on the occasion. As no time is specified, I hasten to respond by saying that the objects of the meeting have my most hearty approval, but I have long since withdrawn from any participation in politics beyond that of giving my vote for those whom I deem the best and safest men to govern the country, and I have uniformly, since I was at the head of the Government, declined all invitations to attend political meetings; yet, in view of the present stormy aspect and threatening tendency of public events, if I feel that my presence at your meeting could, in the least, tend to allay the growing jealousy between the North and the South, I should, at some personal inconvenience, accept your invitation; and cordially join you in admonishing the country, North and South, to mutual forbearance towards each other, and to cease crimination and recrimination on both sides, and endeavor to restore again that fraternal feeling and confidence which have made us a great and happy people.

But it seems to me that if my opinions are of any importance to my countrymen, they now have them in a much more responsible and satisfactory form than I could give them by participating in the proceedings of any meeting. My sentiments on this unfortunate question of Slavery, and the constitutional rights of the South in regard to it, have not changed since they were made manifest to the whole country by the performance of a painful official duty in approving and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law. What the Constitution gives I would concede at every sacrifice. I would not seek to enjoy its benefits without sharing its burthens and its responsibilities. I know of no other rule of political right or expediency. These were my sentiments then—those are my sentiments now. I stand by the Constitution of my country at every hazard, and am prepared to maintain it at every sacrifice.

Here I might stop; but since I have yielded to the impulse to write, I will not hesitate to express, very briefly, my views on one or two events which have occurred since I retired from office, and which in all probability have given rise to your meeting. This I cannot do intelligibly without a brief reference to some events which occurred during my Administration.

All must remember that in 1849 and 1850 the country was severely agitated on this disturbing question of *Slavery*. That contest grew out of the acquisition of new territory from Mexico, and a contest between the North and the South as to whether Slavery should be tolerated in any part of that territory. Mixed up with this was a claim on the part of the Slaveholding States that the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service should be made available, as the law of 1793 on that subject, which required chiefly on State officers for its execution, had become inoperative, because State officers were not obliged to perform that duty.

After a severe struggle, which threatened the integrity of the Union, Congress finally passed laws settling these questions; and the Government and the people for a time seemed to acquiesce in that *compromise* as a final settlement of this exciting question; and it is exceedingly to be regretted that mistaken ambition, or the hope of obtaining a party triumph should have tempted any one to raise this question again. But in an evil hour this Pandora's box of Slavery was again opened, by what I conceive to be an unpardonable attempt to force Slavery into Kansas by a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the flood of evils now swelling and threatening to overthrow the Constitution, and sweep away the foundations of the Government itself and deluge this land with fraternal blood, may all be traced to this unfortunate act. Whatever might have been the motive, few acts have ever been so barren of good, and so fruitful of evil. The contest has exasperated the public mind, North and South, and engendered feelings of distrust, and I may say, hate, which it will take years to wear away. The same discordant elements set in motion by the fatal error in this unfortunate controversy about Slavery in Kansas, and which led the chief actor in this criminal invasion has excited some traits of character that challenge our admiration, yet its fanatical zeal seems to have stifled his moral perceptions, and hurried him on to unjustifiable attack upon the lives of a peaceful and confiding community in a sister State, with the view to the creation of causing a servile insurrection, which can be regarded in no other light than as an act of piracy. I cannot but hope that the fate of John Brown and his associates will deter all others from any unlawful attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of a sister State. But this tragedy has now closed, and Virginia has vindicated the supremacy of her laws, and shown that she is quite competent to manage her own affairs and protect her own rights. And thanks to an Overruling Providence, the question of Slavery in Kansas is now also settled, and settled in favor of Freedom. The North has triumphed, and having triumphed, let her, by her magnanimity and generosity to her Southern brethren, show that the contest on her part was one of principle, and not of personal hatred, or the low ambition of a sectional triumph.

Finally, if I had the power to speak, and there were any disposed to listen to my counsel, I would say to my brethren of the South: Be not alarmed, for there are few, very few, at the North who would justify in any manner an attack upon the institutions of the South which are guaranteed by the Constitution. We are all Anti-Slavery in sentiment, but we know that we have nothing to do with it in the several States, and we do not intend to interfere with it. And I would say to my brethren of the North, respect the rights of the South; assure them by your acts that you regard them as friends and brethren. And I would conjure all, in the name of all that is sacred, to let this agitation cease with the causes which have produced it. Let harmony be restored between the North and the South, and let every patriot rally around our national flag, and swear upon the altar of his country to sustain and defend it.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Samuel L. M. Barlow, Wilson G. Hunt and James Brooks, Committee, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Pugh Vindicates the Northern Democracy.

Speech of a Mississippi Fire-eater in the House.

Mr. Bocock Withdraws his Name from the List of Candidates.

Three More Ballots for Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 19.

The Democratic family quarrel in the Senate today was for awhile quite entertaining to the Republican side, but when Senator Brown concluded his speech, he returned thanks to the desks and empty chairs for their kindness in remaining until he closed. Not a single Republican Senator was in the Chamber, and not more than a dozen Democrats: a strong proof that Popular Sovereignty is played out.

Senator Pugh had moved the repeal of a portion of certain Territorial bills, with a view to bring on this discussion, in order to attack the action of the Senate towards Senator Douglas, and to oppose the new Committee programme. He said that he had ascertained for the first time, on reading Senator Gwin's speech, made in Grass Valley, California, last Summer, why Mr. Douglas was displaced from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee. It was in consequence of opinions held by that Senator, in common with ninety-nine-hundredths of the Democracy of the Free States. It would have been bolder and nobler in that Senator, and those who acted with him, had they attacked the party agreeing with Mr. Douglas rather than that single individual himself. After arraigning, trying and executing Mr. Douglas in his absence, Mr. Gwin had said that the Senate expected Mr. Douglas to defend himself on that floor. He caused to be read resolutions passed by the Legislatures of several of the Southern States ten or fifteen years ago, in which interference by Congress in Territorial matters is pronounced to be usurpation, and in which those States declare that the people of a Territory alone can control the subject of Slavery within their respective boundaries.

Mr. Gwin defended the action of the Senate in ousting Mr. Douglas, while Senators Rice and Lane denied that their Democratic constituents coincided with the views of Mr. Douglas as to the right of the people of a Territory to regulate their own internal policy.

Mr. Iverson gave notice that he would at a proper time ventilate the matter so far as Georgia was concerned.

This family jar was anticipated, and must increase the distraction already existing in the Democratic ranks.

Nothing was done with Committees except to pass a list of Republicans to fill up the blanks preparatory to the election. It is said that there will not be a Northern Senator at the head of any Committee.

Mr. Singleton delivered a violent Southern speech in the House, after which three ballots were taken, without adding to the prospect for organization. Mr. Bocock's withdrawal neither strengthened the Democrats nor weakened Mr. Sherman, although some construe the breaking of the front into symptoms of an early organization. There is no reason for such a conjecture. The scattered elements will never combine, nor will Democrats allow a vote on the plurality rule, at least for a long time. Mr. Taylor or Mr. Davis may to-morrow receive the Democratic vote, but to no purpose. Mr. Sherman will be the Speaker whenever an organization takes place. Foaker has no chance for the Clerkship whatever. Mark this. Clusky will be hard to beat for Postmaster.

Lieuts. Charles D. Anderson and Wm. R. Jerrell are transferred; the former to Company D, and the latter to Company C, of the Fourth Artillery. Leave of absence to Lieut. Oliver H. Fish, First Cavalry, has been extended for two months.

The State Department failed to receive any dispatches to-day, by mail, from Mexico, and the news of the treaty negotiated is still doubted. Señor Romero, the new Secretary of the Mexican Legation, is expected to-morrow, by whom dispatches may be received.

Q.

[From the Reporter of the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Dec. 19.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus for several hours this morning on the subject of Public Printer, but without making a nomination. The opinions of the Senators were very conflicting.

According to the conversation among the Democratic members of the House, they will seize upon the first favorable occasion to reunite their forces, which were scattered to-day after the withdrawal of Mr. Bocock from the contest for Speaker. The bestowal of their votes on various gentlemen was then an experiment to ascertain on whom the largest number of the House might ultimately be concentrated.

Many mail contractors are now here, and purpose holding a meeting to-morrow night in relation to their interests, as connected with the Post-office Department. Unless appropriations be made before the 1st of January to meet the liabilities of the Government for this service, a very large amount of its paper will, it is said, go to protest.

The Democratic Senators having in caucus completed the list of Committees, it has been handed to those of the Opposition to fill up the blanks.

Mr. Mason remains as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Clay as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce; Mr. Yulee as Chairman of the Committee on the Post-office; Mr. Gwin as Chairman of the Committee on Territories; Mr. Mallory as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; Mr. Bayard as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and Mr. Brown as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Board of Engineers, Chief-Engineer Isherwood presiding, will meet at the Navy-yard, in Philadelphia, on the 5th of January, to examine candidates for promotion, and those for admission into that corps.

The information brought by the steamship *Tennessee* received here to-day, is that Minister McLane remains at Vera Cruz with the expectation of making a satisfactory treaty. The understanding in the best informed circles there was that the point in which the late treaty failed, had been substantially concluded by the Constitutional Government.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 19.

The Vice-President being absent, Mr. Bright, of Indiana, (Dem.) moved that Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, (Dem.) be appointed President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

Mr. Foote, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that the recent practice of the Senate had been to proceed to a ballot.

The Senate then proceeded to a ballot, and Mr Fitzpatrick was elected, receiving 33 votes, while Mr. Foster, of Vermont, (Rep.,) received 19 and Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, (Rep.,) one. Mr. Fitzpatrick then took the Chair, returning thanks for the renewed mark of confidence.

The Chair then presented the report of the Treasurer of the United States with copies of his accounts for the third and fourth quarters of 1858, and for the first and second quarter of 1859.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.) asked that his investigating Committee be authorized to employ a Clerk. Agreed.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) called up his resolution submitted last Thursday.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep..) said it was not in order to proceed with legislative business prior to the organization of the House.

Mr. Pugh stated that he desired to reply to the remarks of Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) made the other day, and he cared not whether he spoke on a resolution or on a point of order. He desired to defend the Northern Democracy from the charge of unsoundness, which did not come with good grace from those in the South, who had not done so much for the party as Northerners. He spoke of the difficulty in the North in battling against sectionalism and defending the rights of the South. They never elected a Senator from Georgia to be a judge as to the soundness of their Democracy. He repudiated the sentiment that the position of Mr. Douglas, on Territorial rights, was akin to the Wilmot Proviso, or Anti-Democratic, reading from a speech in the *Congressional Globe*, showing that Gen. Cass sustained the same position. He also quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. Iverson himself in the House of Representatives eleven years ago, which was as strong in support of non-intervention views as Mr. Cass' famous Nicholson letter, or Mr. Douglas' Freeport speech. He referred to the instructions sent by the Georgia Legislature to her Senators, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was up, in favor of non-intervention, and said he stood on the Georgia platform. He proceeded to reply to the remark of Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.) that had he understood the Kansas bill when he voted for it, as expounded by Mr. Douglas, he would never have given that vote, by saying that Mr. Gwin did not vote of his own notion, but was instructed by the California Legislature to give that vote, and that the Legislature wrote down for him in that instruction what she thought the Kansas-Nebraska bill meant.

Mr. Gwin—I voted before the instructions got here.

Mr. Pugh—I do not suppose the Senator pretends that he is a better exponent of the views of his State than its Legislature is. Now, having read the non-intervention platform of Georgia, I propose to read the Squatter Sovereignty platform of California. He went on to remark that this odious epithet, "Squatter Sovereignty," which has been used to frighten the people from their propriety, was invented for the benefit of California, and was first applied to her in the formation of her State Constitution, in which Mr. Gwin himself took an active part. The Lecompton Constitution was "Squatter Sovereignty." He did not see any sale ground upon which the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution could stand for one moment, if the doctrine announced by Mr. Iverson is to be the doctrine of the Democratic Party. Having quoted the sentiments of the California Legislature while the Kansas bill was up, Mr. Pugh then proceeded to read the Democratic Platform adopted in California since the last session of Congress, which was almost literally copied from the Ohio Platform, drawn up by Mr. Pugh himself. He stated what he understood the Kansas-Nebraska bill to mean, adopting for that purpose the language of the President who signed the bill, giving his own interpretation of it, as last found in his Message of Jan. 24, 1856. He also quoted the resolutions adopted by the Florida Legislature in December, 1847, in support of his position. He said his object was to show that an attempt is now made, contrary to the opinions formerly entertained by the Legislatures of the Southern States, to break through the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and break through the covenant of the Kansas bill, and on that text to preach sermons on the soundness or unsoundness of the Northern Democracy. He quoted Mr. Gwin's speech in Grass Valley, California, where it is stated that Mr. Douglas was deposed from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee on account of his views on the Kansas bill. He would not stand up here to defend Mr. Douglas, who was able to speak for himself. If he was expelled from that Committee for that reason, they might thereby be compelled to expel ninety-nine hundredths of the Democracy in every non-slaveholding State. It was no longer a question of individuals, but of principle, and, instead of assailing a man who was absent, it would be more manly to do as Mr. Iverson did, and arraign the entire party. He could see nothing in the Lecompton case that ought to divide Democrats, or make it necessary to make changes in Committees, but the facts seemed to show that Mr. Douglas was removed for that. After he had made his speech in the Senate, denouncing the Lecompton Constitution, and taking issue with the Administration and almost the entire body of Democratic Senators, North and South, the Senate proceeded to put him again at the head of the Territorial Committee, and he stood there until the Lecompton controversy was dead and buried. Now, the avowal is that he is not removed for that cause, but because he had the misfortune to entertain opinions which are entertained by almost the entire body of the Democratic Party of the North. He would appeal to his brethren in the Northern States whether they recognize this as a test of democratic fellowship. If, as the Senator from California has proclaimed, you are parties to this act of decapitation, do you mean to have it go forth to the country that whoever entertains these opinions is unfit to be a member of the Democratic Party?

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (dem.) was a party to the transaction, and upheld it.

Mr. Pugh went on to refer to the usage of the Senate on the subject of committees; first, never to displace a Senator without his consent, and second, never to promote any one else over him. He was soon going out of the Senate, and would therefore frankly declare that this usage was intolerably bad. It was a usage which has operated to give Senators from the Slaveholding States the Chair of every single Committee controlling the public business. The Senator from Illinois was the only exception, and he has been decapitated. Now, he thought the simplest way out of all this controversy was to go into Committees and put all these attempts from one section of the Union or the other to disturb the Platform of the Democratic Party. He regretted the excitement prevailing at present on the Slavery question. The proceedings in the House of Representatives, as well as in some State Legislatures, ought to admonish us that we have fallen on evil times. We hear defiance and threats from one quarter and the other, which are fraught with danger to this glorious Union.

Mr. Iverson would take some future occasion to

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2575. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SLAVERY CONFLICT.

THE FUNERAL OF COOK.

Five Ministers Participating in the Services—No Indorsement of Cook's Acts—Crowds Awaiting in the Rain—Exhibition of the Remains—Cook's Last Letters.

STAMPEDE OF SOUTHERN STUDENTS.

Additional Traits of Southern Feeling.

In spite of the incessant rain, yesterday morning, several hundred persons attended, at the residence of SAMUEL L. HARRIS, Esq., in Williamsburgh, the funeral of Capt. JOHN E. COOK, recently executed at Charlestown, Va.

A large police force prevented the overcrowding of the house, but an anxious were the hundreds in the street (including many ladies) to view the remains, that they stood in the storm until the services indoors were concluded.

About one hundred and fifty persons were admitted to the dwelling, including the relatives of the deceased, Gov. WILLARD and Attorney-General VOORHIES, of Indiana, Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, who adjourned his Court for the occasion; Hon. C. W. FISHER, T. W. and S. A. FIELDS, the officiating clergymen, Rev. Dr. CALDICOTT, of the South Baptist Church, Rev. W. H. JEMISON, City missionary, Rev. C. T. MALLORY, Methodist, Rev. WM. GOODELL, Rev. S. S. JOCELYN, Congregationalist, and a number of well-known and respected citizens.

At 10 o'clock the relatives of the deceased left the residence of Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY, in South Tenth-street, and proceeded to the scene of the funeral.

Rev. Mr. CALDICOTT commenced the services at 10½ o'clock. He said: We will now enter upon this solemn service, for we are assembled to day to bury the dead. We are here to pay the last rites of burial for the dead, and to administer sympathy and religious consolation to the living. We are here to-day neither to justify nor condemn the act for which the deceased died, neither to justify nor condemn the sentence by which he died. We are here to-day for a higher and holier purpose than that; we are here not to add a single drop to the seething cauldron of political agitation, but we are here to pour the oil of consolation into bleeding and suffering hearts. Let us then to-day lay aside every thought—let us look at this death in the light of our holy religion. Let us listen to the oracles of God, that we may know the voice of Revelation.

The reverend gentleman here read a number of passages of Scripture of consolation to the afflicted, and recommending a trust in Divine Providence in the hour of trial. He continued as follows:

As I stated in introducing the oracles of God, we are here to-day to minister consolation and instruction to sympathizing friends. In services like this we shall gather consolation from two sources—from the past life of the deceased, and from the professions and promises of Jehovah in the Gospel. We gather consolation, if possible, from both; if not from the living experience of the deceased, yet we do from the compassion and mercy of our God. But, when we look back upon the life of the departed, is there no light? Is there no evidence, no proof, that he was the child of God? We think the evidence is abundant. There are lights in the human character that, under the influence of peace, go out one by one, till the last is extinguished, and that last light is the love of father, and mother and friends. These lights were never extinguished in the life of the deceased. Although of a peculiar mind and of strong impulses, and led sometimes by those impulses to leave home and friends, his heart was always there. If he had, as he supposed, a higher and holier object in view than staying at home, his sense of duty impelled him to pursue that object unto its attainment. It has been incorrectly reported that he was a willful and disobedient child. That mourning father who sits there testifies "it was not so: JOHN was a loving, affectionate son." We will trust his testimony to-day rather than idle reports. It is true, he left his home, but he never forgot his home. It is true, he left his friends, but he never ceased to love them, or yearn for their society. He never lost his respect and love for the Christian religion. He never forgot his prayers; he never forgot the sound of the Sabbath bell; he never ceased to love the Sabbath School or the blessings of religious instruction for the young. He never denied his Saviour or ceased to believe in the efficacy of His atoning blood. If he made any mistake in his life—for it was the controlling passion of his life that brought him to his death—it was that he thought he was pitying those over whom Christ wept; he thought he was laboring for the good of Christ's oppressed ones. We are not here to settle the question of right or wrong; that can be done elsewhere. We are simply here to state facts, and from those facts to draw that consolation that may sustain these mourning, bleeding hearts to-day. And then, even though we have to take a sterner view of the act by which he died—as a guilty act, is there no hope? Must his memory be consigned to infamy because he was wrong? Oh you who would cast reproach upon that memory, think of the Saviour's saying to the Pharisees, "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone." Think of the Saviour's love of the dying malefactor, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." And then listen while I read the last words of the deceased to his friends. They are not penned under nervous excitement, every line and stroke is as plain as though he was sitting in bowers of peace with the prospect of a long life before him.

COOK'S LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Dec. 16, 1859.

MY DEAR WIFE AND CHILD:—For the last time I take my pen to address you. For the last time to speak to you through the tongue of the absent. I am about to leave you and this world forever. But do not give way to your grief. Look with the eyes of hope beyond the vale of life, and see the dawning of that brighter morrow that shall know no clouds or shadows in its sunny sky—that shall know no sunset. To that eternal day I trust, beloved, I am going now. For me there waits no far-off or uncertain future. I am only going from my camp on earth to a home in heaven; from the dark clouds of sin and grief, to the clear blue skies, the flowing fountains and the eternal joys of that better and brighter land, whose only entrance is through the vale of death—whose only gateway is the tomb.

Oh, yes! think that I am only going home; going to meet my Saviour and my God; going to meet my comrades, and wait and watch for you. Each hour that passes, every tolling bell, proclaims this world is not our home. We are but pilgrims here, journeying to our Father's house. Some have a long and weary road to wander; shadowed o'er with doubts and fears, they often tire and faint upon life's roadside; yet, still all-wearied they must move along. Some make a more rapid journey, and complete their pilgrimage in the bright morn of life; they know no weariness upon their journey, no ills or cares of toil-worn age. I and my comrades here are among that number. Our pilgrimage is nearly ended; we can almost see our homes. A few more hours and we shall be there.

True, it is hard for me to leave my loving partner and my little one, lingering on the rugged road on which life's storms are bursting. But cheer up my beloved ones; those storms will soon be over; through their last lingering shadows you will see the promised rainbow. It will whisper of a happy land where all storms are over. Will you not strive to meet me in that clime of unending sunshine? Oh! yes, I know you will; that you will also try to lead our child along that path of glory; that you will claim for him an entrance to that celestial city whose maker and builder is God. Teach him the way of truth and virtue. Tell him for what and how his father left him, ere his infant lips could lisp my name. Pray for yourself and for him. Remember that there is no golden gateway to the realms of pleasure here, but there is one for the redeemed in the land that lies starward. There I hope we may meet when you have completed your pilgrimage on the road of life. Years will pass on and your journey will soon be ended. Live so that when from the verge of life you look back you may feel no vain regrets, no bitter anguish for misspent years. Look to God in all your troubles; cast yourself on Him when your heart is dark with the night of sorrow and heavy with the weight of woe. He will shed over you the bright sunshine of his love, and take away the burden from your heart. * * * *

And now farewell. May that all-wise and eternal God, who governs all things, be with you to guide and protect you through life, and bring us together in eternal joy beyond the grave. Farewell, fond partner of my heart and soul. Farewell, dear babe of our love. A last, long farewell, till we meet in Heaven.

I remain, in life and death, your devoted husband,
JOHN E. COOK.

One other letter he would read, that showed that in the hour of death Cook did not forget his friends:

MY DEAR SISTER ANN BROTHER: Accept the last wishes and prayers of your brother for the earthly and eternal welfare of you and yours. May you live in peace and joy through life; and when these scenes are over, may we meet in Heaven. Kiss my wife and child for me, and receive these hasty lines for them and yourselves—the last earthly adieu of your brother. Farewell.

P. S.—Give my love to Mr. STEARNS and family; —— also and family; Mr. F. SOOLES and family; T. and B. JOHNSTON and family; and the families of your (Mr. CROWLEY'S) brothers also. Give them all my last farewell, as well as to all other friends of mine in New-York and vicinity. J. E. COOK.

The reverend gentleman continued: "We have, besides these letters, the testimony of friends who visited him, who heard his conversation and his expressions of confidence in Christ—Christ, his foundation; Christ, his trust; Christ, his only hope. He looked to Him for the pardon of all his sins. Saith the Scriptures: 'He that repenteth and believeth on Me, shall never die!' His body may cease to live, his organic functions may not act, but his spirit shall ascend to God, who gave it, and sit forever with the Lord. Such you see, were his hopes, and who shall dare to say to-day, that those hopes are not realized. Were he a malefactor, as some may say—yet God's thoughts, my dear mourning friends, are not as our thoughts. He judgeth not as man judgeth. Crimes that are regarded dark and deep among men are not so regarded by God; while, though we may pass lightly over unbelief in God, God himself may mark the sin as among the more damning. We may esteem it a trifle. If the deceased was mistaken in what he did, we think his mistakes leaned to virtue's side. Who shall charge him with selfishness? Who shall say he did so for profit? Who shall say that he was actuated by political ambition? None can charge him with these. His whole soul was full of benevolence, and it was with the hope of relieving the oppressed that he endangered and forfeited his life. If that be sin in the sight of God, you have this consolation, that Christ came into the world to save sinners. With these facts, we bid you to-day to look upon the inanimate not as a transgressor. Think not of him as degraded and discarded of men; think of him as beloved of God: as a young being passed from all the trials and strife of this world to enter into that heaven that he so beautifully describes in this last letter of his life.

Bereaved wife, you are called upon to bear a yoke, and part with the loved object of your affection, of your hope, but remember that you have the prayers of God's people; thousands and tens of thousands remember you at the Throne of Grace. Christ has a heart to pity you. Go and cast your care upon Him, and He will sustain you and turn your darkness into day.

You, bereaved brother and father, we rejoice that you and your companion have enjoyed the power of God's grace, and felt its influence; that your training of this boy has been a Christian one, and though his death has been such as none would choose, forget the manner of his death in the consciousness that He who judges all things—not by our judgment—regards not that. Do not feel that your son has lived in vain, for he has lived to accept the blessing of salvation, and has reason to expect immortal life.

And you, sisters of the deceased, know your hearts yearn! how they bleed! What shall we say to you? Turn your hearts to Christ, who sympathizes with the afflicted. Go to Him with all your sorrows, and He will sustain you and make His grace equal to your day of trial."

In conclusion, the speaker said: May we learn, to-day, lessons of profit—that if we would do good, we have to do it amid conflict, and danger, and death. But, shall we cease from doing right when we know what the right is, because we are exposed to the loss of life? "He that would save his life shall lose it; but he that is willing to lose his life for my sake shall find it." "What profiteth it a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? or what shall a man take in exchange for his soul?"

After the singing of a hymn and prayer, those in the house were afforded an opportunity of viewing the remains, which, from the process of embalming, had assumed a more natural appearance. The features looked somewhat fuller than those of the photograph which was placed on the coffin.

The doors were then opened, and the hundreds who had patiently stood in the drenching rain, were admitted, passing through the hall and out of the basement in continuous line, for nearly an hour. The mournful procession then wended its way to the Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the remains were interred in a lot belonging to Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY. The following were the names of the pall-bearers:

Ed. Howard,	John Fellows,
Saml. L. Harris,	J. L. Bennett,
H. W. Lockwood,	Jacob Berry,
A. V. Dyer,	Lorenzo Vickerson,
Angelo Newton,	Robert C. Ives,
John Evans.	

NOTE FROM REV. MR. PORTER.

NEW-YORK, No. 103 FULTON-STREET, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburgh granted to Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY the use of their Church edifice for the funeral of his brother-in-law COOK, they entertained and made no opposition to having the remains brought there. It was the explicit purpose and avowed intention of the Consistory to secure to friends in their own communion the usual Christian hospitalities which occasions of sorrow demand. When, however, it became evident, as they were obliged to see, that in consequence of the excited state of the public mind, and the wide publicity that was to be given to the time and place of the funeral, an unmanageable throng would be collected, and that instead of a funeral for the comfort of friends, the occasion would probably be turned into an *ovation* in honor of the act and memory of COOK, the Consistory felt that however sincere their grief for an afflicted family, they could not, with any justification of principle, sanction an arrangement which might trench upon that sacred privacy of religious sorrow which ordinary funeral assemblies respect. The above states the truth of the case. I do not undertake now to argue whether the Consistory acted wisely or unwisely—of that the public will judge, I am very sure, however, that discarding all considerations of loss or gain, the Consistory were sincerely desirous to do everything in their power to meet the wishes of Mr. CROWLEY consistent with their sense of *Christian* duty.

Yours respectfully, ELBERT S. PORTER.

A CARD IN REPLY FROM MR. R. CROWLEY.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I need not say how painful it is, under the circumstances, to be compelled to notice in this public manner anything which may appear in the Press concerning my unfortunate deceased relative, JOHN E. COOK, but justice to myself, and to all his other relatives, requires me to notice a statement which has been made in regard to the arrangements for his funeral and burial services. It is untrue that either I or any of his relatives or kindred desired that any effort should be made in the funeral services to make an ovation to the memory of JOHN E. COOK.

After I became satisfied that all efforts which had been made by his counsel and his friends would fail to spare him from death, I parted from my brother-in-law, Gov. WILLARD, at Washington,—I to come to New-York to prepare for the funeral services, he to go to Charlestown and make arrangements for the transportation of the body to New-York. Where the body was to be buried, neither I nor Gov. WILLARD knew. That was a question to be decided by the deceased himself. No man can believe for one moment, when he reviews the circumstances which attended his trial, the defence made by his counsel, in the presence of myself and Gov. WILLARD, that either he or I desired any display at the funeral. I and my wife were members of the Reformed Dutch Church, Fourth-street, Williamsburgh. *I* was also a member of the Consistory. I had the highest assurance which I could receive from man, that my brother-in-law believed in God and hoped for salvation through the sacrifice that Christ had made. Thus believing, I thought it but right and proper that he should receive a Christian burial, in accordance with the forms and usages of the church of which I and his sister were members. I made the application first to the pastor, Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER. He assured me that the funeral services should take place in the church, and signified to me what gentlemen he desired to assist him. Relying upon his word, I published notices fixing the time and place for the funeral. Afterwards, I was waited upon by two gentlemen—members of the Consistory—and requested to attend a meeting of that body. I went, in obedience to the invitation, and was informed by them that the services could not be performed in the ordinary way—that the body of my brother-in-law could not be taken into the Church, there to be seen by his kindred and friends. Various reasons were assigned for this action. One was that there would be danger in the damage which might be done to the property of the Church. I assured them that I would be responsible for every pecuniary loss. Another was the great excitement which would be created, and there was fear of violence. I told them that I would provide ample police force to secure peace and order. After all this, they denied to me the right to have the service in the church. Feeling deeply attached to the church, I made no arrangements for the funeral until a member of the Consistory, who was absent at the first meeting, called at my house, and said that he thought all things could be arranged, and that he regretted the hasty action of the Consistory. I, therefore, believing that it would be to the dishonor of a Christian Church to deny any man a Christian burial who died declaring his faith in the Christian religion, made no final arrangements for the funeral until after the meeting of the Consistory on Sabbath afternoon.

The house which I am building for my future residence not being completed, many sympathizing friends kindly tendered me the use of their dwellings. I accepted the one offered by Mr. SAMUEL L. HARRIS. The funeral services were there performed, and those who supposed that the remains of my unfortunate young relation would not be treated with respect by the citizens, I suppose are satisfied, from the events which there transpired. To those friends and acquaintances who have sympathized with me in this calamity, and the public generally, for the decent regard which was to-day shown for the *proper observance of Christian duties*, I return my fervent thanks.

R. CROWLEY, No. 63 South Tenth-street.

UNION MEETINGS.

The following resolutions adopted at the meeting on Monday night, at the Academy of Music, were accidentally omitted in our report of yesterday:

Resolved, That in the present "crisis" the true "way to meet it" is, for the friends of the Constitution and the Union throughout all the land to convene Union meetings, and to form Union organizations, in the spirit and tone that called this meeting and have inspired its proceedings.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be authorized to correspond with such Union organizations as may be formed, and to take such measures as they may deem proper for the promulgation and maintenance of the principles of this meeting.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS QUITTING PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

As previously announced, the students of the various medical colleges in this city assembled *en masse* in the Assembly Buildings, this morning, at 9 o'clock, and organized by selecting a Mr. LEE as President, a Vice-President, and a number of Secretaries, whose names we are unable to give, as the reporters of the Press were excluded. We, however, succeeded in gaining admission, and while in the hall were compelled to keep *incog.*

After the organization, a resolution was passed, extending an invitation to Drs. LUCKETT and MAGUIRE to be present during the meeting and express their sentiments. A Committee was appointed for that purpose. They retired, and in a few minutes returned, accompanied by the above-named gentlemen.

Dr. LUCKETT, being called upon, arose and made a few remarks, which he preceded by reading a number of telegraphic dispatches and letters he had in his possession. They are as follows: A telegraphic dispatch from Governor WISE, stating that the citizens of Richmond would receive with open arms the students, who had determined on leaving the colleges in this city to matriculate in their colleges. One from the President of the Baltimore Railroad Company, tendering free passage to all those who desired to go South. One, informing the students that they would be received at Richmond with military honors. Two dispatches, stating that two drafts of $500 each would be forwarded for the purpose of defraying incidental expenses. Also, letters from the faculties of the colleges in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, setting forth that they would be welcomed to the colleges in a handsome manner.

A series of resolutions were passed, returning thanks to Gov. WISE, the President of the Baltimore Railroad Company, and the faculties above-named, for favors which they had bestowed.

Dr. MAGUIRE briefly addressed the meeting, hoping that perfect order would be observed during the proceedings.

A list of those who had determined on leaving the Colleges in this city, to patronize the Southern Institutions, was read. It contained some three or four hundred names. A large number were added.

Dr. MAGUIRE made a motion that they leave in a body to-morrow night, at 10 o'clock, in a special train, from the Baltimore depot, which was agreed to. The same gentleman hoped that the Students, on leaving the city, would conduct themselves as Southern men, in an orderly and quiet manner.

A Committee was appointed to inform the Railroad Company of their determination. After which the meeting adjourned.

The proceedings were conducted throughout with great decorum and propriety. We observed no exhibition of violent feeling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Fall of a Warehouse on Broad-street—Two Persons Killed, and Several Others Injured.

The wholesale grocery and commission store of Messrs. KENT, LOWBER & Co., of Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, in consequence of being too heavily stored with flour and other merchandise, gave way last evening, and falling, buried several persons in the ruins. Two persons, JOHN STEWARD, a policeman of the First Precinct, and WM. J. ELY, Weigher, of the firm of W. J. ELY & SON, No. 54 New-street, were killed, and three others were injured.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, Sergeant SNODGRASS, of the First Ward, who had just entered the lower part of Broad-street, was startled by a loud and sudden crash, as of a falling mass. Hastening in the apparent direction, he found that the entire rear end of stores Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, running through to New-street, had fallen in ruins. He at once summoned several officers, who examined the front portion of the building, the floors of which were still supported by three iron columns, and appeared to be secure. They entered the place, passed up the stairs and inspected the interior to discover if the building was likely to take fire. The Sergeant was accompanied by his officers and by several persons who had been attracted to the spot by the crash. The fire which remained in the office stove was extinguished, and the exploring party left the building. The door was closed, and Officer STEWARD directed to guard it. By this time, the fire alarm had brought No. 20 Engine Company and Hose Co. No. 18 to the spot. The Sergeant then learning from the porter that there was a stove in the rear, entered the adjoining store in order to examine that portion of the building. He had scarcely ascended to the first story when the front portion of the stores fell with a terrific crash. The interval between the first and second shock was about half an hour. At the instant of the falling of the front, five policemen were upon the sidewalk directly beneath it; several of the members of Engine Co. No. 20 had also gathered about the place, and half a dozen persons were passing by.

Among the latter, Mr. ELY and his son were walking arm in arm on their way to the South Ferry, to cross to their home in Brooklyn. The son, being on the outside, sprang under the engine which stood near him, and was thus protected from the falling rubbish. His father was struck by one of the descending masses, knocked down and buried several feet beneath it.

The body was recovered shortly after 9 o'clock, and was carried to the First Ward Station-house. The head and lower part of the limbs were the only portions distinguishable as the remains of the human form; all else was crushed in the most frightful manner. Mr. ELY was about 60 years of age, and has a family grown up.

Officer STEWARD, who stood at the door, had the whole lower part of his body and legs crushed, so that when he was extricated, his bowels protruded, his thighs and legs also being shockingly lacerated. When removed to No. 51, opposite, he was perfectly conscious, and requested the Sergeant to send for his wife, desiring, as he said, to see her before he died. Mr. STEWARD was carried to the City Hospital, and in a short time his wife and children came to take farewell of the dying man. He remained fully conscious, and strove in every way to console them. The interview was such as to move every one to tears. The wounded man soon sank from loss of blood, and expired at 9 o'clock. Mr. STEWARD leaves three children, two daughters, (one an infant,) and a son. He was about 35 years of age, blameless in private life, and an exemplary and efficient officer.

Mr. SLADE DAVIES, an *attaché* of the *Sun* newspaper, who visited the spot to collect information, was struck on the head and body by the bricks, and seriously bruised. He was carried to the same storewhere Mr. H. H. CHILDS administered to his relief.

Mr. ANDREW WILLIAMSON, a jeweller, of No. 16 Maiden-lane, and residing at No. 87 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, was severely bruised. He was conveyed to his home by Officer FLAVAN.

Policeman RYAN was slightly injured, as was also a girl named MARY CAHILL, of No. 46 Pearl-street.

A strong detachment of Police from all the lower Wards was soon on the ground, and under the direction of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, kept the place clear, while the firemen worked industriously in removing the ruins, to get at the body of Mr. ELY, who was known to be buried beneath them.

The building contained 6,000 barrels of flour on the second and third floors, on storage, and about $30,000 worth of groceries on the first floor, the property of the firm. Fire-Marshal BAKER was present to investigate the case. The building appears to have been very imperfectly built, being one of a series which was erected in a hurried manner upon the ruins left by the great fire of 1845, and originally intended for dry goods stores. The party wall had been removed between the first and second floors, an iron girder put in, and pillars substituted, throwing both stores into one. Recently symptoms of weakness had been discovered in the centre wall, and attempts were made to strengthen it; failing in which, the agent had been notified, and a carpenter had already brought materials to the place to make the necessary repairs.

Coroners' inquests will probably be held on the bodies of the two deceased this morning.

The New-York Historical Society.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE FOLSOM ON THE LIFE OF ISAAC BARRE.

The New-York Historical Society met in the Society's building on Second-avenue, last evening, to celebrate its fifty-fifth anniversary. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. DE WITT. The President then introduced as the orator of the occasion, Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM. After alluding to the persons who had addressed the Society on similar occasions, Mr. FOLSOM announced as the subject of the paper he was about to read: "THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF COL. ISAAC BARRE."

Col BARRE, he said, was one of the few members of the British Parliament who opposed the taxation of America, and had it not been for the presence of Mr. JAREN INGERSOLL in the House of Commons at the time of the passage of the Stamp Act, his speech in opposition to it would never have been known to us. Mr. INGERSOLL sent a report of it to America, which was published in a newspaper in New-London, Conn. Immediately a meeting was convened in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, at which addresses were drawn up by JAMES OTIS and others, and sent to ISAAC BARRE and his colleague, GEO. CONWAY. The portraits of these men were procured, and, until the old Cradle of Liberty was demolished by the British, they hung upon its walls. So many were the honors heaped upon him in America, that a book was written to enforce the claims of Col. BARRE to the authorship of the *Letters of Junius*. It appears from a letter of his to DAVID HUME, that Col. BARRE'S father went from France and settled in Dublin, where he maintained an excellent character as a Protestant and a merchant. The son entered the University in Dublin in 1740, at which time he was but 14 years of age, with the intention of studying law, but soon after joined the army, and as early as 1746 he held the rank of Ensign. After spending several years at Gibraltar and three in Scotland, he enlisted under Gen. WOLF, and joined him in the expedition against the French Colonies in America. He acted as Adjutant-General under WOLF when the Heights of Abraham were scaled, and in the memorable battle which ensued, it was in his arms Gen. WOLF expired. Here he lost one of his eyes in consequence of which he eventually became blind. In 1761 he was elected to Parliament, where he became an intimate friend of Lord SHELBURNE. JEREMY BENTHAM describes him as a man of great character and talents, who was fond of his claret and told a story very well. His maiden speech was an attack upon the Pitt Ministry, and such interest did it excite, that PITT immediately endeavored to win his support, and afterwards appointed him Commissioner for Ireland and one of the Privy Councilors. Ever afterwards Col. BARRE was a warm friend of PITT, and of his son, who so earnestly opposed all encroachments upon the rights of the colonies by the mother country. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the British forces in 1763, which, together with other emoluments, afforded him an income of £4,000 per annum. In the event of the overthrow of the Pitt Ministry he retired to private life. In 1784 Col. BARRE was returned to Parliament, soon after which time he lost his sight. He retired in 1790, and in 1802 he died. A lifelong bachelor, he received, during his last days, the attentions of female friends, among whom the Marchioness of TOWNSEND is remembered. An obituary, published in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, states that he left property to the amount of £24,000. Two original portraits of him are extant, one painted by GILBERT STUART, the other by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Mr. FOLSOM'S address was listened to attentively, and after the applause which succeeded it had ceased, Prof. MCVICKAR, of Columbia College, made a few remarks antecedent to proposing a resolution proffering the thanks of the Society to Mr. FOLSOM, and requesting a copy of his address to be placed on the records. The resolution was adopted, and the Society adjourned.

ROSSITER'S PICTURES.—The sale of this interesting collection took place last evening, and was fully attended. "An Afternoon in the Country" brought $15; "Indian Wigwam," $10; "Moonlight at Sea," $10; "Mountain Sunrise," $10 50; "Charity," $21 50; "Rebecca," $16 50; "Niagara Sketch," $11; "Angels' Visit," $12; "Forget me Not," $11 50; "Comfort the Afflicted," $15 50; "Coast Moonlight," $10; "Fruit Gatherers," $13 50; "Italian Sunset," $53; "The Maiden's Reverie," $100, to Mr. COLLINS; "Pense," $36; "Lago d'Orta," $37; "Puritan Maiden," $26; "Siesta in the Woods," $17; "Moonlight through the Trees," $12; "Summer Day," $20 50; "Ruined Town," $15; "Open Country," $15; "Capuchin Convent," $26; "Maidenhood," $70; "Mother's Delight," $18 50; "Look out from the Forest," $26; "Sofa," $11; "Dorcas," $26; "Country Post-office," $150, to Mr. COLLINS; "Washington as a Farmer," $32 50; "Italy," $37 50; "Among the Posies," $19; "Listening to the Serenade," $52 50; "City Post-office," $141, to Mr. COLLINS; "St. Peters," $70; "Stroll in the Park," $26; "Study for the Patrician," $30; "Gateway to the Sacred Mount," $31; "Jessica," $70; "Washington Heading to his Family at Mount Vernon," $175; "A Hot Twilight," $40; "Joan of Arc Menaced in Prison," $105; "Isola Bella," $172 50, to C. J. BUNKER; "The Trio," $85; "Moonlight in the Wilderness," $120; "Sweet Sixteen," $71; "The First Lesson," $225, to Mr. CARTWRIGHT; "At the Opera," $90; "Coast of Italy," $125, to Mr. BUNKER; "War in the Ascendant," $75; "The Patrician," $155; "The Old Dutch Porch," $95; "Wise and Foolish Virgins," $525, to Mr. GREENLEAF; "Giorgione and Companions Going to the Lodo," $180, to Dr. PARNLY; "Primitive Life in America," $260, to Mr. DIMMICK. The three last-named took a prize at the French International Exhibition of 1855.

ANNIVERSARY OF TRINITY SCHOOL.—Trinity School, in Twenty-first-street, near Broadway, celebrated its One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary yesterday morning. Rev. Drs. BERRIAN and HAIGHT, of Trinity Church; JOHNSON, of the Theological Seminary, and MCVICKAR, together with the pupils, one hundred and fifty in number, occupied the seats in front of the chancel. After the Morning Service had been read, Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR delivered an appropriate address, chiefly historical in its character. By the bequest of Churchmen, which would in time become immensely valuable, he hoped that the school would eventually rank with the most celebrated schools of England. At the conclusion of this address, copies of the Greek Testament were distributed to the members of the two first classes, and prizes were given to the best scholars in each of the five classes. After some remarks by Rev. Dr. HIGBIE, the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung. The audience was then dismissed with a benediction, the children singing a Christmas carol.

WEARING BORROWED PLUMES.—On Monday night a gold bracelet and cameo breast-pin were taken from the bureau drawer of Mr. DAKIN, a boarder in the Bancroft House, No. 906 Broadway. The jewelry was subsequently handed to JAMES GILDAY, the porter of the hotel, by JULIA FITZPATRICK, the chambermaid. This led to the girl's arrest on a charge of grand larceny. She admitted, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, that she had taken the jewelry to lend her friend, who was going to a party, but with no intention of stealing it. The explanation was not satisfactory, and she was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—FRANCIS KANE, a member of Hose Company No. 17, was run over, on the 14th ult., as he was going to a fire in the Fifth District. As his right leg was broken in two places, he was taken to the City Hospital for surgical attention. The injuries which he sustained resulted in his decease yesterday morning. KANE was 24 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEAF MUTES.—During the present week there is a Fair open at Mozart Hall, for the benefit of the Church at which the deaf mutes worship. As this is the only Church in the country where divine service is conducted in the Sign language, it is especially deserving of benevolent support.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes in the Time-table of this road will take effect to-morrow, the 22d inst. The Evening Express train will leave Chambers-street at 4½ P. M., instead of 5, as heretofore. Changes in the local trains will be given in our next issue.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Atlantic*, of the North Atlantic Company, Capt. R. H. PINSON, left her pier, foot of Canal-street, yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., with a full complement of passengers for California. She connects at Panama with the steamer *Golden Gate*.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY SHELDEN.—Mr. HENRY SHELDEN, of the firm of HENRY SHELDEN & Co., of this City, died, in Philadelphia, on Sunday last, in consequence of injuries received by a fall while walking through the streets.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BILLS AMOUNTING TO $53,986 58 FOR COPYING, PRINTING, AND PRESERVING DOCUMENTS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE—PROPOSED INCREASE OF JUDGES' SALARIES—STRENUOUS OPPOSITION—FEES AMOUNTING TO $2,029 61 FOR THE COUNTY CLERK—A LARGE SUM FOR THE REGISTRARS.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, received a communication from the President of the Commissioners of Record, stating that one of the Commissioners was unwell, and as soon as he was able to be present at a meeting of the Commissioners, some action would be taken on the resolution with regard to the disposition of the records of the County Clerk's Office, passed by the Board of Supervisors.

Another communication was received from the Commissioners of Record setting forth that they had caused the records, documents, maps, and indices in the Register's Office to be copied and printed to a certain extent, and had caused other action to be taken for the preservation and convenient examination of the same, and certifying that for such work performed there is due to McSpedon & Baker $46,006 72, and to other parties $5,979 86, amounting altogether to $53,986 58.

The Board of Supervisors is required to raise by tax the amount necessary to defray these expenses.

The document was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and it was directed that it be printed in full in the minutes.

Supervisor BELL presented a resolution, agreeably to the provisions of Chapter 374 of the Laws of 1852, increasing the salaries of each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Judicial District, of the Superior Court, and of the Court of Common Pleas of this City, and of the Surrogate of the County from $5,000 to $6,000, to take effect from January 1, 1860.

Supervisor BLUNT would vote for no such resolution. He offered an amendment providing that the salaries of the Judges should be reduced by $1,00. 0

Supervisor KENNEDY said the salaries of the Judges could not be increased or diminished until their terms of office expired. The thing was unconstitutional; but if the salaries were increased, of course the Judges would decide that it was done according to law So far as such a decision was concerned, he spat upon it. He animadverted upon the lobbying influences which had been brought to bear in this matter, and said that it had been hinted that the Press would not censure the Board if it took the action proposed. He, however, felt certain that the papers would come out boldly against the resolution.

Supervisor LITTLE was taken entirely by surprise by this resolution. He wanted to look into it, and moved that it be laid over. This was lost, (4 to 7,) and Supervisor BLUNT'S amendment was rejected, (1 to 10.)

Supervisor BLUNT was determined to oppose this action as long as he had strength to do so, and therefore he moved that the salaries be increased by $500. This was lost. (1 to 10.)

Supervisor BLUNT then moved that the salaries be reduced by $1.

Supervisor LITTLE did not like this filibustering. He was not pleased that this subject was thus sprung upon him.

Supervisor BELL did not wish to spring the matter on anybody. He offered his resolution at the instance of leading tax-payers, who believed that good lawyers would not be Judges with such low salaries. He had conversed with Supervisor LITTLE on this subject.

Supervisor LITTLE had not intended to cast any reflection on the gentleman. He had expressed to Supervisor BELL his dissent from the views of that gentleman.

Supervisor BELL finally withdrew the resolution, with the understanding that he should again offer it at the next meeting.

Supervisor STEWART offered a resolution, directing that the Police force be increased to 1,400 men, including detail men.

A motion to refer it to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, was lost, (5 to 5.)

Supervisor BLUNT opposed the resolution strenuously. He saw no necessity for any increase of the force. It would involve a further annual expenditure of $120,000, and would increase the tax levy. There was something about this resolution that he did not understand. He had not been seen about it. He had made his money in smaller sums than that mentioned, and he was not willing to waste the people's money any more than his own. The old Police needed no such resolution to make provision for them. He moved that the matter be postponed,

Supervisor PURDY (the President) said he "had been seen" [laughter] by Gen. Pillsbury and Commissioner Stillman. Both urged the increase of the force.

Supervisor TWEED—Did they say anything privately? [Laughter.]

Supervisor PURDY—They asked me to see them around the corner. [Laughter.]

Supervisor KENNEDY denounced this manner of springing resolutions upon the Board, which provided for the expenditure of money.

On motion of Supervisor STEWART, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Courts and Police.

A few minutes later that Committee reported (through Supervisor STEWART) in favor of the resolution.

Supervisor BLUNT objected to the reading of the report on the ground that it was premature.

On motion of Supervisor BLUNT the Board refused to act on the report by a vote of 3 to 8. It required a three-fourths vote to defeat his motion.

A resolution offered by Mr. KENNEDY, ordering an inquiry into the propriety of directing the Committee on Annual Taxes to call on the Tax Commissioners to make an annual report of the number of buildings and vacant lots in each Assembly District, was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Committee on County Offices reported, in favor of paying Mr. JOHN CLANCY, the County Clerk, $2,029 61, fees for official services, out of the appropriation for County Contingencies. The report was adopted (10 to 1), Supervisor BLUNT voting in the negative.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of paying each Registrar for five days' service, in connection with each election, at $5 per day, and each Clerk at the same rate for the same time; and in favor of allowing $25 for each election for the rent of each room occupied by the Registrars. The total amount for the expenses of Registration at the two elections would thus be $51,500. The report was signed by Messrs. VOORHIS, BRIGGS, and CONNER.

Supervisor BLUNT presented a minority report, in favor of allowing only four days' pay to the Registrars and Clerks in those Districts in which the number of votes cast was 400 or less, and in favor of paying $15 only for rent, instead of $25. The minority report was lost (3 to 8), Messrs. BLUNT, LITTLE, and KENNEDY only voting for it.

The majority report was amended so as to allow only four days' pay to the Registrars and Clerks in Districts in which there were 400 votes or less, and was adopted (9 to 2), Messrs. BLUNT and LITTLE voting against it.

After much discussion an adjournment was made to Thursday next, at 2½ P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CARRIAGE-WAY ACROSS THE PARK—AN APPROPRIATION OF $2,000 FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 P. M. yesterday, and, on motion of Alderman BRADY, reconsidered the resolution in favor of meeting every night this week except Saturday.

Alderman PECK moved that Mr. D. T. Valentine, the Clerk of the Common Council, be requested to prepare the Manual of the Common Council for 1860. It was adopted.

The Committee on Streets reported a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to pave the carriage-way across the Park, between Beekman-street and Park-place, with trap-block, or Belgian pavement, to be done by day's work. It was laid over.

The resolution of Alderman LYNES, in favor of appropriating $2,000 for the

forces have quietly evacuated San Luis, and VEGA, with 1,500 troops, has occupied the place. The Liberal army, under DEGOLLADO, URAGA, GARZA, &c., amounting in all to 3,000 men, has gone in the direction of Monterey. DOBLADO and BAS are on their way to this place, *via* the Pacific ports, to propose another campaign.

Gen. CORONADO, the chief of the Liberal army at Tepic, was not killed in battle, but he was assassinated by his second in command, who had been furnished with $4,500 by the house of BARRON, FORBES & Co., at Tepic, to get up a pronnnciamento. The assassin, desiring to get away with the money, was set upon by the troops, (who were attached to CORONADE,) and was killed. Tepic is again besieged by the Liberals.

MIRAMON is still in the interior, though the precise nature of his movements is not understood here. He has removed MARQUEZ from his command, and the latter has issued a proclamation to the State of Jalisco, and departed for the City of Mexico. But, notwithstanding the successes of MIRAMON and the Church forces, there is in the capital of the Republic greater discord and dissatisfaction than ever—in fact, a perfect reign of terror. A nnmber of influential men are almost rotting in prison there. Gen. TAPIA has just died, from the most cruel treatment and neglect. In Jalapa, Cordova and Orizaba, robbery of houses and assassinations are beginning to prevail to a frightful extent. It is a general system of murder and plunder all round.

If the treaty with the United States is not concluded speedily, this state of affairs will continue. If it is concluded and brings them funds, the Liberals can gain the day. Mr. GOULD, an *attaché* of the English Legation, is here, and he intimates that instructions from his Government are such as admit of Mr. MATHEW, Acting Minister in Mexico, acknowledging the Juarez Government. This Mr. MATHEW will certainly do if the treaty is made.

There is an influence at work here to bring in American volunteers, but it has little effect. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of both countries, this project will meet with no encouragement. Volunteers would ruin themselves and disgrace the United States. The Mexicans would whip 5,000 volunteers; but if it were necessary to obtain military aid from the United States, 2,500 men of the regular army, brought in under treaty stipulations, would quiet the country from one end to the other.

This is the third day of the norther. The wind is still high, and the *Brooklyn*, which is anchored just below the shipping, is having a hard time of it. She rolls dreadfully. **But the *Tennessee* will get off today, and it is believed that if the weather is such as to admit of communication with the shore, the *Brooklyn* will be dispatched for New-Orleans with the treaty, signed, sealed and delivered, about the 15th inst.** It is to be hoped that the excitement attending the Harper's Ferry affair has subsided, and that Congress is prepared to give the Mexican question the attention its importance demands.

FROM THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO.

INDORSING THE CLERGY'S PAPER—INTRIGUES OF GABRIAC—ANOTHER FORCED LOAN—NEWS OF AN AMERICAN TREATY—MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

The great Gabriac-Jecker speculation of indorsing the Clergy paper for $15,000,000 has been the principal topic on 'Change for the past ten days. The artful deceiver of the Mexican revenue officers and partner of all the fancy goods dealers of this capital, M. DE GABRIAC, Minister of France, has shown such an interest in the *protection* of JECKER in his loan to the Clergy, that there no longer exists a doubt but he is, at least, an equal partner in the business. In the first place it must be known that by the "bond" JECKER cannot lose. He emits the new stock, sells it over his own counter, and retains in his own hands more than sufficient to pay the interest for which he has pledged his name. One would think this sufficient protection against Mexican bad faith, but GABRIAC does not think JECKER, who is not a Frenchman, sufficiently protected, and for that reason has caused to be circulated an address to him (GABRIAC,) praying that this new stock may be admitted into the French Convention! The reader must know that the French Convention never amounted to $1,000,000, and now to not more than one-tenth of that amount, and one would think it a more honest transaction to add the remaining $1,000,000 to the new debt of $15,000,000 rather than the latter large sum to the former small one. But to act honestly does not belong to GABRIAC's Mexican policy—which, in fact, is to serve his own interests in the best way. GABRIAC, if his Government are hostile to the Liberal cause in Mexico, and in favor of the Clergy rule, and if the $15,000,000 of new stock emitted by GABRIAC and JECKER for the benefit of the Clergy can be admitted into the French Convention, the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz will be forced to pay, and not the indorser, JECKER, nor his partner, GABRIAC, nor the Clergy. The plan is a piece of daring rascality, and infamous and dishonorable as it appears for all parties concerned, it *may* be carried out. The French fleet is coming. If GABRIAC can use its commander he will, and carry out his last stupendous piece of rascality—that is, *if our Government permit him to do so.* The new debt, at a French Convention, would be worth at least sixty per cent; and considering that it is now unsalable, except as it is wanted to pay taxes and duties, the cause of the interest taken by GABRIAC in its welfare is apparently most clear. I regret to have to say that several foreigners have signed the address to GABRIAC in favor of admitting this infamous swindling debt into the French Convention. They are, fortunately, of very small account, and are understood either to be the sycophants of GABRIAC, or the debtors of the house of JECKER, or parties paid for their signatures. In tolerating this new rascality, the capitalists of Mexico are fastening another mile-stone to their own necks. If one of these days they suffer in a way that all the world will call barbarous, they must then recollect they have sowed the wind and will be only eachling the whirlwind.

The conducta robbery at Guadalajara by MARQUEZ continues to be the subject of much uneasiness among the interested parties in this city. MIRAMON has gone to Guadalajara, and has acted with great energy. He has denounced the robbery as unbecoming the *dignity* of the nation. (The word "dignity" is rather far-fetched for these degenerate times in Mexico.) He has ordered MARQUEZ, who had left Guadalajara with the conducta for the Pacific Coast, to return, and it appears that MARQUEZ has obeyed the order, but up to the present moment it is not known how the two pets of the clergy have got on together. MIRAMON is the pluckiest of the two, and it is likely he will disgrace MARQUEZ; but for this act the world would not think the conducta robbery has been the cause. Not a bit of it. Both MARQUEZ and MIRAMON have done worse deeds before—to wit: the outrages at San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Tacubaya, and other points. No, MIRAMON has not become so thin-skinned as to strain at gnats like mere robberies, but he wants to get MARQUEZ out of his way. MARQUEZ has bullied him for a long time, and the conducta robbery has afforded MIRAMON an opportunity to crush his worst enemy, and at the same time make a bit of flourish before the world as a moral character. But the business is not yet settled. If MIRAMON finds it impossible to crush MARQUEZ, he will pretend to be his friend, and the money of the public be disposed of in the most convenient manner.

At Zacatecas, Gen. WOLL has been playing the game of CORONADO and ROJOS at Tepic. On entering the place, MARQUEZ demanded the repayment of all the duties which had been paid by the foreign merchants in the preceding thirteen months to the Constitutionalists, when the Clergy had not a soldier or civil officer within a hundred miles of Zacatecas. The foreign merchants protested, but it was no use. WOLL had the power and compelled them to pay just as much as they possibly could. From the British Consul he demanded a large sum of money, and threatened to throw that functionary in prison if he did not deliver over. These atrocious proceedings have been laid before the Clergy Government, but the only result thus far has been the promotion of WOLL to the command-in-chief of the Clergy forces. This is adding insult to injury, and must be another powerful argument in favor of the British Government withdrawing from the Clergy and recognizing the Constitutional Government; for with all the cowardice and imbecility of the chiefs of that party, they at least try to do what is right and proper.

In this City, we have another "forced loan" of one per cent. Mr. MATHEW has protested against it as an act of downright despollation; but the Clergy, backed by the stupid opinions given by the law advisers of the United States and England, treat his protest very lightly. We thus see what comes of dealing with these people as with civilized nations. This is the third loan enforced in the year, and if it be tolerated there is no earthly reason why the Clergy may not impose a baker's dozen of the same sort in the year to come, and of two or three per cent. instead of one. Mr. MATHEW has taken the bull by the horns, and determined to stop this system of barefaced robbery. We shall see if the old fogy-ism of the American and English Governments will allow him over on technicalities. If he does not get the cordial support of the two Governments, there is really no use of talking! We are gone—entirely abandoned to the caprices of the clergy of Mexico, who will take special delight in ruining every foreigner in the country.

On the 13th ult. the trophies of the battle of Estancia were brought to this capital. The entrance, under the command of the Indian MEJIA, was a triumphal one. The bells were all set ringing, the women filled the balconies, and the friars and *leperos* the streets. There were some twenty cannons, a few wagons and a few prisoners. The foreign officers taken have not yet arrived. Their lives were opportunely saved by the arrival at Queretaro of the demand of Mr. MATHEW, and it is more than probable none of them will be shot, although they were under sentence of death when Mr. MATHEW's note arrived.

The affair at Tepic, by which the Clergy got hold of the place, appears to have been a conspiracy. The commander of the Constitutionalists was assassinated with many of his officers—forty odd in all.

We have news that San Luis Potosi was abandoned by DEGOLLADO on the 21st ult., and that the Clergy forces entered on the 24th.

The condition of the high-roads remains the same as ever. Robberies are of hourly occurrence. So bad have things become, that the Stage Company have given notice that they will not be able much longer to run the line between this and Vera Cruz. The only wonder is that they have stood out so long, for scarcely a day has passed in the last two years that they have not lost money. One day a lot of their horses is carried off, and another day a stage-coach, or something of less value. The suspension of the stage line between this and Vera Cruz will completely shut us in from the outside world. The only means then left will be the occasional (three times a month) mails of the American and English steamers. Really, we are coming to a sad pass, and I fear it is not the worst.

P. S.—DEC. 2.—MARQUEZ is on his way to this city *for trial*—(gammon.) We have news, or rather rumors, that exciled meetings have taken place in Vera Cruz between Mr. MCLANE and the Juarez Cabinet. No results known as yet. It appears certain that Mr. MATHEW will be forced to withdraw from here very soon.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

Since my letter, three days ago, we have had no great robberies, battles, or even massacres. The Clergy were unusually impudent up to this morning, proposing to make war on the United States, send Americans out of the country, if the treaty were signed by the Constitutionalists, and do many more things equally disastrous and vexatious to the sister Republic. I will not say they were talking merely to hear themselves talk, for time has not yet elapsed to prove them dunces or cowards. The news of the signing of the McLane treaty by LERDO & Co., of the Constitutional Government, reached this late last night, and this morning the *padres* look as sour as vinegar. We have no further details that the Lerdo wing of the Juarez Cabinet signed the treaty, and that JUAREZ and his set were to retire from a field they have lost by a game of deception and the rankest cowardice. LERDO once President of Mexico, we have much to hope for.

The last Extraordinaries of the British Legation, to and from the port of Vera Cruz, were escorted by one thousand troops, thrown on the road for that purpose. This unusual attention does not come from civility alone, and hence many rumors have got afloat. The new treaty with Spain, with the dispatches of ALMONTE, came up by the Extraordinary; but the question is, what was sent off from here? Certainly, nothing from the British Legation requiring such an escort. Then it must have been something from the French Legation, and report says that something is an arrangement by which Spain becomes the ally of Mexico, and that France is to help both of them—save Cuba to the Spaniards, and Mexico to the Church of Rome.

The Conducta for the Pacific has not been heard of in the past three days. MIRAMON is attending to it. MARQUEZ has been guilty of two addresses—one to his compatriots, and the other to his soldiers. Both are feeling adieus, on the occasion of MARQUEZ's retiring to private life, and both addresses make the speaker one of the purest and best men of the country. He speaks with evident feeling, and one can almost imagine his wet eyes whilst he was preparing these addresses. The only cause for the public to mourn is that he is going to get off Scot free, instead of being provided with ball and chain, and made to work for his beloved country in a well regulated presidio for the balance of his days. WOLL still holds the post of MARQUEZ, notwithstanding his destitution has been demanded by her British Majesty's Representative in Mexico, for doing the very same as CORONADO and ROJOS did in Tepic, for which JUAREZ ordered both to trial.

The new one per cent. forced loan is being enforced against protests. The fact is, the Clergy find it the easiest way to raise money, and so they plunder the foreign merchants, and why not? The lawadvisers of the United States and England say these "forced loans," if merely *called* contributions, are legal and all right; but we shall see if this stupid *legal* opinion is still adhered to. Mr. MATHEW is determined to smash it, and for the sake of the remaining resources of the foreigners in Mexico, it is to be hoped he will be sustained.

The roads remain in the same insecure manner, but the Stage Company, although threatening to do so, have not yet taken off the line from here to Vera Cruz.

It seems certain the British representative will recognize the Constitutional Government now very soon. If LERDO be really at the head of affairs the thing is done, and with all the squirming and twists of the Clergy, they will have to go overboard, and the Constitutionalists, notwithstanding the cowardice of their leaders, will have to live.

THE BATTLE OF QUERETARO.

From the N. O. Picayune.

As to the cause of the defeat of the Constitutionalists at Queretaro, and who, if any, are to be blamed therefor, steps had already been taken to have the whole subject inquired into. It would appear, indeed, that the General had demanded a court-martial for himself, from which we are led to infer that the rout was directly charged upon himself and his inefficiency.

In the meantime the Commander-in-Chief renews, in most touching terms, the appeal to arms, which is repeated with the same enthusiasm throughout the country. To this appeal the State of Tamaulipas has responded by at once ordering forward the brigade of reserve, with every man that could possibly be spared from the garrisons of Tampico, Victoria and other cities.

The State of Zacatecas had also raised a new force of 2,000 men, to make head against WOLL, who was overrunning that part of the country to the great terror of the inhabitants.

As to the movements of MIRAMON, it is stated by the *bulletin* of the Federal Army, that, after the victory at Queretaro, he returned immediately to the Capital, "where a revolution threatened." This last statement, however, must be received with caution, as coming from the Constitutionalists. Unless the new movement took place before the victory at Queretaro, the statement, moreover, is improbable. The Capital would hardly rise against the President at the moment of victory.

DEGOLLADO, himself, addressed the army from San Luis Potosi, from which we infer that, after his reverses, he fell back, with his headquarters upon that city.

In the recent official report of Gen. DEGOLLADO, Commander-in-chief of the Constitutional Army of Mexico, we find the following characteristic incident:

"On the 11th, (two days before the battle of Queretaro, for which all the arrangements had been made,) I left Guanajuato for Apaseo,' whence I dispatched Col. GOMEZ FARIAS to D. MIGUEL MIRAMON, (the President and Commander-in-chief of the opposing army,) who had just arrived from Mexico, to propose to him a personal conference. The object of this conference was to see if he (the President) could not be brought to recognize the Constitutional Government, and thereby save the effusion of blood, it being clear to the minds of all, both friend and foe, that we must triumph. The conference was agreed to with right good will, and the hour and the place for the same fixed for the following day.

On the 12th I repaired accordingly, in company with Col. FARIAS, to Colera, our outermost advanced post, that of the enemy being at the Hacienda del Royo. At 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Señor MIRAMON made his appearance, in company with D. ISIDRO DIAZ, and then and there, between Colera and El Royo, we four met and had a frank and friendly interchange of views with each other, which, if it was not accompanied by a satisfactory result, at least convinced me that MIRAMON is himself a man of noble sentiments, and that he sincerely desires the termination of a war which he confesses can only end with the triumph of liberal ideas."

This meeting of two opposing generals, in personal conference, at the eve of a great battle, and having a friendly interchange of views, is, we believe, rather characteristic of Mexican warfare. The most curious part of the affair, however, is that the conference was sought with the expressed object of inducing the opposing general to betray his army, his friends and his cause, by coming over to the Constitutional side; and in this it would appear that the Liberal general was so far successful as to bring the President to a confession of "liberal ideas." Liberal ideas, however, as he understood them, doubtless, for the next day he met the Constitutional army, and completely cut it to pieces.

Mr. Grover, on the 13th, introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky a resolution instructing the Representatives and Senators from the State, in Congress, to urge upon the treaty-making power of the Government the necessity of inserting in the treaty of 1842 a provision making the rendition of fugitives from labor equally binding upon Great Britain with that of those from justice. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

EUROPEAN

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Later Details of Intelligence.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETRIE, from Liverpool on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The letter and newspaper dispatches to the 7th have been anticipated at length by the *Vanderbilt*, but the telegraphic advices from Queenstown are more extended than those to the same date furnished by the *North American* at Portland.

THE GENERAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The official invitation is to be issued simultaneously by the French and Austrian Ambassadors. According to a telegram from Vienna, the courier bearer of the Austrian invitations will not arrive at Rome until the 10th inst.

The French Ambassador and *Chargé d'Affaires* of Austria communicated, yesterday, to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, at St. Petersburg, an invitation to the Congress. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will go as First and Count KISSELEIF as Second Plenipotentiary of Russia.

VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Count RECHBERG will proceed to Paris to be present at the opening of the Congress, but will afterwards be replaced by another Plenipotentiary. Count BROL is also going to Paris; thence he will proceed to Rome. It is stated that Austria and France have agreed that no delegate or representatives of Central Italy, the Governments of which are not recognized by the European Courts, will be admitted to the Congress, either in official quality or with any *titre officiel.*

Le Nord says the exiled sovereigns, and the present chiefs of the Government of Central Italy, will plead their cause before the Congress by notes and memorials. The Tuscan *Moniteur* says that the Congress will find Italy resolved to maintain her rights. The Central Italians are better armed than they were at the end of the war, and will persevere in defending a strong Italian kingdom and a natural union, which will efface old divisions.

The *Pays*, of this evening, states that Austria and Portugal have also given their adhesion to the Congress.

A dispatch dated at Turin, Dec. 7, says:

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a decree nominating M. DESAMBROIS as Minister Plenipotentiary of Sardinia to the Emperor NAPOLEON. M. DESAMBROIS left to-day for Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says Count WALEWSKI asserts that he has sent a dispatch to Turin, setting forth that the Congress is a work of conciliation, but the choice of M. CAVOUR gave umbrage to the Emperor, to the Pope, and to Austria, and, therefore, hopes he may count on the good-will of Piedmont not to send as her representative her patriotic and her just statesman, Count CAVOUR.

According to a letter from Berlin in the *Journal des Debats*, the English and French Governments are consulting together upon an arrangement of the Italian question, which will not probably satisfy Austria, but which will encounter no serious objection in Berlin or St. Petersburg.

The Electoral agitation throughout Piedmont and Lombardy at the present time is unprecedented.

At Milan, all associations and all trade-clubs have been transformed to Electoral commissions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, Dec. 8.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The *Globe*, of last evening, after stating that Gen. SCOTT was the bearer of instructions from the Government of the United States, with reference to San Juan, says it has reason to believe the tenor of those instructions, as communicated to Gov. DOUGLASS, was that the island should remain in a neutral position, with no exclusive occupation by either party, pending the formal and deliberate settlement of the question by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

The *Star* considers the Conference of Reformers, held at the Guildhall yesterday, 7th, of a satisfactory nature. Mr. BRIGHT, alluding to the Government measures of the coming session, said that whatever himself and those associated with him might wish the Cabinet to do, he did not think they could be asked to do more than carry out the intentions expressed, and if these intentions were fulfilled, he did not think then an opposition would be expedient.

No alteration has been made in the bank rate of discount. The *Swiftsure* is announced to have arrived in the Downs with 73,499 ounces of gold, valued at $294,000.

The funds to-day were firm at the late advance, although there is only a moderate amount of business doing. The principal demand to-day is for Brazilian and Indian Railway shares. Other markets quiet. British Railway Stocks very firm.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* denies that either the army or any other constituted body in France has either the desire or power in the slightest degree to force the hand of the Executive, and wage war with England against the real wish of the Emperor.

PARIS BOURSE, Thursday.

The 3 ℘ cent. *Rentes* opened this morning at 70 ex-div., being ⅛ ℘ cent. better than yesterday.

Large shipments of Irish Spirits have reached Rouen and Bordeaux this season, owing to the high price and scarcity of French alcohols for curing the vintage.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a list of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of France at Foreign Courts. Prince Latour de Auvergne to Berlin, M. Tally rand to Turin, M. de Gartigley to Holland, Count Mercier to the United States of America, M. de Damerut to Sweden, M. de Bunden to Denmark, Count Remo de Cominger Guiter to Portugal, Count Riere to Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau, M. de Bourse to Greece, Marquis de Banneyville to Bavaria, Baron de Malore to Hanover, M. SANPEYE to Hesse Electoral.

At a grand dinner given to the Municipal Council of Paris by the Prefect of one of the Departments, the speech of that functionary was eulogistic of the new pacific era on which he said France had entered; and, in proposing the health of the Prince Imperial, he remarked that if dynasties be founded by the army, it is the work of peace that gives durable grandeur to the establishment.

The trial concerning the publication of the apocryphal letter in the *Ami de la Religione*, terminated today. Its responsible editor, the Abbé SESSON, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs. The printer to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs.

The gallant conduct of the captain of a French clipper in rescuing the captain and crew of the ship *Birkenhead*, of Liverpool, from impending death, has been reported to the French Government. The lives of 23 persons were saved. They had been exposed to the greatest privation for twelve days, and during this period a British vessel had passed near without affording any assistance, though the condition of the *Birkenhead* was evident.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail from Bombay, with advices to Nov. 11, has arrived. The Governor-General has made a triumphant entry into Lucknow, and decorated all the princes and nobles of Oude, at Grand *Durbur*. The Governor-General addressed the assembled landholders of Oude. He announced a new policy to them. In effect, in Oude, the proclamation and our entire policy since the annexation are flung to the winds together. The aristocrats are restored to their estates *en masse*, and granted a perpetual settlement. The effect anticipated is, that rebellion in Oude will be henceforth impossible.

The Bombay *Times* says: "In Central India, a campaign is about to open."

AUSTRALIA.

The mails *via* Marseilles have arrived. Sydney advices are to Oct. 13, and Melbourne to Oct. 17. Three British subjects have been shot in New-Caledonia by order of the French Governor at De Sardiset. The Governor-General has been obtaining full particulars for the use of the English Government. The Sydney Legislature had agreed to a resolution recommending the annexation of the Fejee Islands to the British Empire.

The Sub-marine telegraph between Victoria and Tasmania has been successfully submerged, and Hobart Town is now in direct telegraphic communication with the other counties. A bill for the abolition of State aid to religion had passed the Tasmanian Parliament, but an influential public meeting had been held to petition Her Majesty to withhold her consent. The bill is supported by the Roman Catholics.

Rifle corps were everywhere in the course of formation.

The great race of champions of the Australian Colonies on the 1st of October, before a concourse of 50,000 persons, the largest multitude ever assembled in Australia. The winner, *Flying Buck*, is a Victorian horse, and was scarcely named in the betting.

At Melbourne the demand for labor was steadily increasing with the season.

Commercial news anticipated.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRODUCE.—Sugar—The improved tone in the market continues, and public sales going steady. Coffee rather firmer, but no quotable change. Native Ceylon, fine, sold at 38s.@66s. Tea—Sales yesterday gave rather better tone to the market. Common Congou quoted 1s. 2d. Rice firm. 6,000 bags pinkney Madras taken in at 10s.; highest bid, 9s. 6d. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow not worse to-day, but still inactive; spot, 55s., and mooth 54s. 6d. offered. January to March, 54s.; March alone, 54s. 9d.

The *Lew Chew*, from Melbourne, has arrived at Liverpool, with 120,000 ounces of gold on freight. Including the *Swiftsure*, now 85 days out, with £294,000, the total amount of Australian gold known to be at sea is nearly £1,000,000.

MATTERS AT PARIS.

The Treaties and the Congress—Better Understanding with England—New Facts in Medical Practice—The Press—Elevated Price of Bread.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

We have just passed an important stage in the events of the day, and the political horizon begins to clear up. Two days ago the official journal published the three treaties of Zurich, and yesterday it announced that "invitations had been sent out in order *to provoke* an European Congress." The announcement is made in four lines, and its brevity and the peculiarity of its phraseology leave room for many conjectures. It does not say when or where the Congress is to be held, or what its elements are to be composed, nor what Power or Powers sent them. It does not permit us to understand whether the terms of negotiation are already determined, or whether these invitations are simply an effort "to provoke" the Congress—in other words, to initiate a discussion with a view to a Congress.

Nevertheless it is generally believed that the Congress will sit in Paris, that its sittings will commence toward the end of the month, that eleven Powers will have a voice therein, and that France and Austria combined sign the invitation to the other Powers; it is even said that the young Prince METTERNICH, at NAPOLEON's request, wrote the document. Moreover, it is generally believed, notwithstanding the vagueness of the terms in which the provocation of a Congress is announced, no serious difficulty now exists why the Congress should not convene. The *Moniteur* did not publish the Zurich treaties till five days after they had appeared in the official gazette of Turin, and as this delay evidently did not arise from any default of the treaties themselves, the inference is that the Government was awaiting the arrangement of some difficulties in regard to the Congress. These difficulties were arranged no doubt by the visit of Lord COWLEY to London, and by a long interview which took place on Monday last between Count WALEWSKI and Prince METTERNICH.

The visit of Lord COWLEY to London had nothing to do, most probably, with the subject of a disarmament. If France had any such proposition to make to England, it would have been made through M. DE PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador at London, to whom alone belongs the right. The armaments, therefore, will not be interrupted, but the accord between the two countries is now considered as complete. An incident is related as having occurred a few days ago at Compiègne, which bears upon this subject, and is entitled to certain weight, in view of the importance which the Emperor usually attaches, himself, to such demonstrations. His Majesty observed that Lady COWLEY, contrary to the custom with English ladies, did not wear a wedding or alliance ring on her hand. He asked the reason, and was told that the marriage took place sooner than was expected,—that his Lordship had not been able to procure one in time, and that, after marriage, no further thought had been given to the subject. The Emperor immediately ordered from Paris a costly alliance ring, and presenting it to her Ladyship, said to her: "I beg of you to accept this ring as a new guarantee of the alliance between France and England."

The London journals publish a circular which they attribute to M. BILLAULT, French Minister of the Interior, and which has for its object to moderate the attacks of the Departmental Press in France against England. Only one of the Paris papers, the *Pays*, publishes this document, and this paper precedes it with the words, "Under reserve." We have thus no evidence of its authenticity beyond the assertions of the London papers, but it is not improbable that we shall soon know the truth in regard to it, either officially or semi-officially, from the French Minister. For a week the Press on both sides of the channel has been absolutely lamb-like; we have had a return to the loving days when Sebastopol remained untaken, and when the Emperor NAPOLEON was yet the Impersonation of a loyal, magnanimous, and glorious sovereign. What this is all about, or why it should be so, is another thing; but it is safe to predict that the London *Times* will not long bear a state of apathy which is certain death to its reputation, and that the already frightened people of England will soon again hear the *Times*' sudden "Stand from under!" with as much fury as ever!

The French people are much elated at the idea that they are going soon to have a navy perfectly unique in its kind, and they already declare that the old maritime system is superseded. All this new-born enthusiasm grows out of the new system of "blinded" or iron-sheathed frigates they are now building—vessels which unite supposed invulnerability to great speed. One of these, a large-sized, and ordinary shaped vessel, the *Gloire*, has just been finished at Toulon, and another, the *Normandie*, will be ready to launch from the port of Cherbourg in March. These vessels are independent of the floating batteries built and building at the same ports, and are something so entirely new in their construction as to be regarded as the initiation of a complete revolution in naval warfare. They are believed to be perfectly invulnerable to the attacks of an enemy, and there is talk of organizing, for boarding purposes, regiments of Marine Zouaves! They have also on the stocks at Cherbourg two horse-ships of a new construction, each capable of carrying 300 horses and their riders. They are the largest ships yet constructed for the transportation of cavalry.

The passage across France lately of a gun-boat, from Marseilles to Bordeaux, by way of canals and slack-water navigation, has caused such a lively interest in favor of the construction of a ship-canal which shall render France independent of Gibraltar, that a committee of engineers has been appointed to examine and report on the practicability of enlarging the present canals from sea to sea, so as to admit of the passage of the largest vessels.

Some new ideas of great importance in the medical world require a brief mention here, inasmuch as it is only through a secular source that an early knowledge of the facts gains access, even to the professional public. Deaths from chloroform in the hospitals of Paris are not at all rare. At least four have occurred since the commencement of the year, and but a few days ago a robust young woman, to whom it was necessary to administer chloroform for the reduction of a dislocated shoulder, died in the hospital *La Charité* from the effects of this agent. Dr. FAURE has imagined an instrument, by which the anæsthetic agent may be given through one nostril while the other remains free for the inhalation of atmospheric air, thus insuring such an admixture of the two substances as to offer an immensely increased guarantee against the unhappy effects of the chloroform. This invention has been received with great favor.

Another instrument has been invented for the pulverization of water. This is a very complicated, very ingenious, and highly useful invention. The water is rapidly divided into its finest perceptible particles, and issues from the spout of the machine in a strong current resembling thin vapor. The process takes place on cold water. To this medicinal substances may be added, and the stream directed upon the diseased parts. Thus M. TROUSSEAU, a few days ago, cured rapidly a case of that dangerous and quickly-fatal affection, œdema of the glottis, after the patient was within perhaps half an hour of complete suffocation, and after the instruments for the performance of the operation of tracheotomy had been prepared. The pulverized water was charged with Tannin before being directed in a stream into the face of the patient.

The same eminent physician, M. TROUSSEAU, has just given utterance to an authoritative and positive statement, which will no doubt surprise the profession everywhere. He declares that Iron, in any form, given in chlorotic affections, to patients in whom the consumptive diathesis exists, invariably fixes that diathesis, and hastens the development of the tubercles. The iron may induce a factitious return to health; the physician may flatter himself that he has corrected the chlorotic condition of his patient, but, to his surprise, he will find the patient soon after fall into a phthisical state, from which there is no return. This result, or at least its hastening, M. TROUSSEAU attributes to the Iron. The assertion is a most startling one, and will require for its acceptance a more extended observation than that of any one man, however clever, however observant he may be. M. TROUSSEAU is, nevertheless, so certain of what he says, that he denounces the administration of iron in chlorosis as criminal in the highest degree.

The announcement of a new work by the younger DUMAS is always an event in the literary world, for, unlike his father, who produces as many volumes annually as there are weeks in the year, the son only produces one work in two years, on an average. The present work, the *Père Prodigue*, has occupied the author eighteen months, and is to be played to-night for the first time to a paying audience at the Gymnase Theatre. The Theatre, however, was closed two evenings ago to the public, in order to give a private representation of the piece before the censors, and to this representation M. DUMAS invited his friends and the Press, and the literary world generally. I had the pleasure of being included in the list of invited, and thus had an opportunity of judging of the character of the new work before it comes to the public. The scene, like that of the *Dame aux Camelias*, the *Demi-Monde*, and other works of this popular dramatist, is laid in the society of to-day. It is a biting sarcasm upon the manners and the habits which surround us. It abounds in fine criticisms, and is crowded with wit, from the beginning to the end. Its appreciations of men and things are carried to the ultimate point of close observation. The dramatic situations are carefully elaborated, and are of a character to respond to the experiences of the audience. In the *Demi-Monde* there was a celebrated comparison between a certain feminine class and a basket of assorted peaches. In the *Père Prodigue* the same class is compared to ice-cream. "You have various colors and qualities; there is the vanilla, the strawberry, the lemon, the orange cream, *but it is all ice!*" The play turns upon the prodigalities and follies of a father, and the sobriety and moderation of his son. M. LAFONT plays the Prodigal Father, M. DUPUIS the son, Mlle. DELAPORTE the *jeune premiere*, and Madame ROSE-CHERI the *lorette*. The piece is in five acts, and will undoubtedly have a long run.

It is at last certain that the Count DE MONTALEMBERT, M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, and the publishers of the *Ami de la Religion*, are to be pursued before the tribunals for their late publications against the Government.

A great number of warnings have been given lately to the Press, some for attacks on the Government, others for attacks on the Pope, and there is every evidence that the Government is again drawing the reins tight.

This morning the *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, removing the Bureau of Public Surety (which includes the Press) from the hands of the Minister of the Interior to those of the Prefect of Police. This Bureau comprises in its attributes every law restrictive of the public liberties; it is, therefore, an obnoxious Bureau, and its translation from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefect of Police will not be favorably regarded by the people, since such a step will be construed into a measure of increased rigor. At the same time the Prefect of Police has his powers enlarged territorially, and it is now one of the most extended and important administrations under the Government.

There has just been an augmentation in the price of bread—the first that has taken place in four years, and the consequence is a considerable excitement among the poor. For four years bread has been fixed, for the ordinary quality, at three cents the pound, (32 centimes,) no matter what might be the price of wheat and flour in the market. The Government paid out of the public treasury, to the bakers, any difference that might exist,—that is to say, reimbursed their losses. But now the public treasury, in view of the money required for the extension of the city, is so impoverished, that the Government has deemed the time opportune for relieving it from this exceptional tax. The fear of revolution prevented its removal sooner, but the Government now no longer fears any such result. The dissatisfaction, however, is none the less loudly expressed, and coercive measures will no doubt be required in certain localities.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

The Call for the Congress—State of English Opinion—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

The invitation to Congress has at length come, and been accepted, with a formal repetition of the reservations as to the maintenance in every event of the condition of armed non-interference, for which the British Cabinet have from the outset stickled. As a point of Whig consistency this is important; but for Italy, it is or may become worth comparatively little, should the European Conference determine that the old puppet viceroys ought to be set up again at Florence or elsewhere. England, even when represented by the late Duke of WELLINGTON, at the Congress of Verona, was unable to restrain the allied Absolutists from interfering by means of armies in Piedmont, Naples and Spain, within a very short time after that Congress had been held; and, if it suits the game of France and Austria first to lure England into compromises of her separate position by joining in advice to Italians to take back their banished lords, and, then to compel its adoption, they will easily invent pretexts to extenuate the latter after the impending Congress has said its say, and been adjourned *sine d.e.* Meanwhile a struggle is going on within the Cabinet as to who is to be named as our representative at Paris. The Court want to have Lord CLARENDON sent; but to this the Foreign Secretary of course objects, as his nomination would imply the abnegation of his Liberal policy. Lord CLARENDON's friends seek to cover his rejection by declaring in the customary way that he did not wish to go. But all who know how anxiously he clung to office two years since, and how restless and unhappy he is now at being excluded from all participation and profit in public affairs, launch at the foolish *nolo episcopari* of the veteran official. Baffled in this design, Prince ALBERT has proposed, it is said, Lord GRANVILLE, whose rank as President of the Council, and whose great personal popularity and family connections, would, it is thought, make up for his lack of intellectual vigor. But to this likewise Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the more liberal section of the Cabinet object. Lord GRANVILLE is known to be Ultra-Monarchical in foreign politics. His wife is an enthusiastic Catholic and friend of the Roman Court. She happens, just now, to be a sad invalid; and there is little likelihood that she will soon be able to take the part she used to do in political society. Still the supposition of her influence at this particular juncture being employed in the wrong direction, would render her husband's appointment not a little unpopular; and Lord GRANVILLE's own sentiments, as expressed in Parliament, certainly do not point him out as particularly fitted for the post. On the other hand, Sir JAMES HUDSON, so long an Envoy at Turin, has been suggested by the Foreign Office as the man who best understands the wants and wishes of the Italians, and as being thoroughly imbued with sound notions as to the policy England ought to pursue. His nomination, however, would, it is understood, prove exceedingly distasteful to the French Government—especially if M. CAVOUR is to represent Sardinia—for there can be no doubt that, in such case, the two friends would materially strengthen each other. The chief objection is that this would give Lord COWLEY the first place in the representation of England—a place for which he is in no degree qualified by prestige or actual ability. I fear there is nothing more certain than that Lord JOHN RUSSELL is really possessed with the delusion that he is, after all, the fittest man himself to go. The intense egotism of his character, which, when piqued with adversity, overpowers all other considerations, is the only explanation that can be given of this strange infatuation. His failure at Vienna was matter of universal notoriety long before the unlucky statement in the House of Commons that led to his fall in 1856. He is but an indifferent linguist, speaking French like one who only knows it from books, and German and Italian no better. The recollection of his recent failures would besides embarrass all his proceedings, and deprive them of the value they might historically be entitled to. Precedents are, however, in favor of his going; and were he to propose it and be outvoted on the point in the Cabinet, he must resign. It is to get over the difficulty that the *Times* has set about writing up the notion of the Premier being named; and the notion has much to commend it in the eyes of many. No Englishman would have as much weight with foreign diplomatists; and as for his old intimacy with NAPOLEON III. that no longer exists in the sense it formerly did. Great irritation has been lately expressed by the immediate confidants of the French Emperor at the course taken by Lord PALMERSTON. His pertinacity in frustrating the Suez Canal, the language of distrust used towards Spain in connection with the Morocco affair, and above all, the encouragement given to the Volunteer Rifle movement—which avowedly has no other object than to encounter an invading army of Frenchmen—all this has generated a state of personal feeling toward Lord PALMERSTON much the opposite to that which formerly prevailed. M. DE MORNY, the other day, speaking to a person of considerable mark, did not hesitate to say that the French Government considered themselves betrayed by the recent

tion had. At the time of issuing the execution those defendants did not have property amounting in value to $400, or any other sum, to his knowledge. Case still on.

Fullerton and Dunning for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel for defendant.

The Octoroon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DEC. 20—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

In the case of Bourcicault *vs.* Fields, involving the copyright of the "Octoroon," plaintiff's attorneys obtained an order for the defendant to show cause why an injunction should not issue, returnable to-morrow morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

DAVIES, J.—*Livingston vs. Willer*—Report of Referee confirmed, and exceptions overruled, with $10 costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Trustees of New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Burdell and others.*—Order for distribution of surplus settled.

Same vs. Same.—Order of reference granted to Wm. Mitchell, Esq., to inquire into the competency of Lewis Burdell to receive his shares of surplus moneys.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*McGovin vs. Robertson.*—Motion that the amended answer should not be allowed, denied, but the judgment may remain as security. No costs.

Turner vs. Turner.—Let this matter be referred to Hon. Wm. Mitchell, to ascertain whether there are any debts or other claims constituting a lien upon the property in question.

Orr vs. McGovin.—Motion for a Receiver denied, with $10 costs.

McGovin vs. Robertson.—Motion to confirm report of Referee granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Hedenburg et al. vs. Morgan.*—Motion for leave to issue execution against the person of the defendant denied.

SLOSSON, J.—*Pegram vs. Capen et al.*—Motion for a discovery denied, with $7 costs.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT.—Notice of issue for the Supreme Court, Circuit, must be filed on or before Saturday next, 24th inst.

They must distinctly state on the face thereof whether belonging to Circuit Court Calendar, and whether filed by plaintiff or defendant.

No reference need be made as to their place on any preceding Calendar.

All causes will be placed in their order according to original date of issue, which must distinctly appear upon the same.

JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.

Calendar—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. from 185 to 211 inclusive, 8, 49, 1659.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1723, 1265¾, 2335, 1879, 2508, 2509, 2513, 2517, 2519, 2523, 2527, 2531 1260, 1190. *Part II.*—Nos. 2152, 2832, 2280, 2092, 1868, 1868, 2481, 2465, 2477, 1862, 2240, 2483, 2680, 2928, 2436, 2487, 2490, 2491, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 715, 631, 265, 699, 227, 407, 347, 417, 399. *Part II.*—Nos. 368, 369, 446, 546, 310, 488, 100, 94, 462, 578, 500.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1669, 303, 1675 to 1679, 1683, 1073, 616, 917, 1656, 1460, 1668, 1592. *Part II.*—No. 691.

BURNING OF THE OLD "RALEIGH TAVERN."—The old Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburgh, Va., was destroyed by fire Dec. 10. This house, says a Norfolk paper, is memorable in history, and is associated with many of the reminiscences of the early days of the Revolution. It is also famous as the place where many important committees of the Colonial Legislature met, and where some of our most distinguished patriots assembled to concert measures for aiding in the arduous struggle for liberty. It is also famous as the place where RICHARD HENRY LEE and other of his cotemporaries originated the plan for establishing corresponding committees throughout many of the colonies. It was also famous for its life-size bust of Sir WALTER RALEIGH, which, from its construction, adorned its front, and we are glad to say, was not consumed with the house. The old Raleigh was also famous as the place where PATRICK HENRY stopped when he made his debut in the House of Burgesses, and it was in his chamber in this old tavern that he concocted those speeches which "astonished and entranced all who heard him, and taught all the proud aristocracy of that body the superiority of native talent over the learning of schools and the glitter and assumption of high life." It was under the roof of this old tavern that the great and patriotic of Virginia's sons met in committee to deliberate in the darkest period of the nation's history; and it was from this house that those resolves emanated which made Virginia foremost in opposition to the arbitrary movements of Great Britain.

MARY HARTUNG CAST DOWN.—The Albany *Argus*, Dec. 20, says: "MARY HARTUNG is much cast down by the decision of the Supreme Court, refusing her a new trial. It is said by those who have seen and conversed with her, that she is more affected than she was by the verdict of the jury, finding her guilty of murder. She seems to be much disappointed in her estimate of REHFELDT'S character. REHFELDT was her paramour, and it was for him (if not by him) that HARTUNG was poisoned. From remarks that have fallen from her lips, it is pretty evident that she has all along expected from this man some admissions whereby she would be saved from the severest penalty of the law, but thus far he has maintained a studied silence, and seems all-careless as to her fate. When told that he had been apprised of the decision of the Court, she anxiously inquired whether he had said anything, and on receiving a negative reply, wept the more, and called him a 'coward.'"

A literary gentleman of London claims that the word Whig was derived from the initials of the party motto, "We hope in God."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Asbels; 6,900 bbls. Flour; 899 bbls. Corn Meal; 150 bushels Wheat; 13,471 bushels Corn; 750 bushels Oats; 2,561 pkgs. Provisions; and 100 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25@$5 31¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 50 bags Laguayra, and 30 bags Maracaibo, at 12¾c.; 100 bags Rio, at 11½c.@12c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 11½c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 60,392 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 36,500 mats and 1,000 bags Java, 15,606 bags Rio, 4,686 bags Ceylon, 1,850 bags Laguayra, 250 bags Maracaibo, and 300 bags of other kinds.

Stock of Rio.

Date.	Place.	Bags.
Dec. 17	New-Orleans	57,000
Dec. 17	Baltimore	24,000
Dec. 17	Philadelphia	1,000
Dec. 20	New York	15,606
	Grand total	97,606

COTTON—Salee, to-day, comprised only 800 bales, at drooping prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	12¾
Fair	12	12¾	12¾	13

DYEWOODS—Have been more sought after, at firmer prices. Sales 200 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13@$13 25, and "a cargo," reported at $13 75; 166 tons Jamaica, at $12@$13; 100 tons Tobasco Logwood, and 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic, on private terms; also, small lots Lima Wood, at $65@$75, and 30 tons Espan Wood, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Western Flour has been in limited request. Parties disagree about prices. Buyers would purchase freely, especially of extra State, at one lowest quotations. At these rates, however, they cannot procure really desirable lots. Hence business is restricted. Sales have been reported of only 6,000 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $4 95@$5 05, chiefly at $5; extra State at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly at $5 12½@$5 20; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 75, ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 40	@$4 80
Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 05
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates. Sales, to-day, 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet at steady prices; sales have been confined to 250 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly at $3 80 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for at, however, irregular prices. Salee have been reported since our last of 18,660 bushels, including prime Racine Spring, at $1 20, delivered; prime white Kentucky, at $1 55, and inferior to fair red Southern at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, and is tending downward. Salcs have been confined to 10,000 bushels, at 90c.@91c. for inferior to fair new yellow Jersey and Southern; 90c@92c. for new white do. and do.; 92c. for new mixed Western; and 98c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping. Sales 3,000 bushels at 88c. ₩ bushel. Barley is quiet, being generally held above the views of buyers. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 46¾c @47c.; Western at 46c.@47c.; State, at 46¾c.@47¾c., chiefly at 47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 45c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@44c. ₩ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BIRD has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principle kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 13, 1859	126,864	256,745	—
New-Orleans	Dec. 2, 1859	4	—	—
Philadelphia	Dec. 3, 1859	1,938	34,011	—
Baltimore	Dec. 12, 1859	—	—	—
Boston	Dec. 9, 1859	731	—	—
Other Ports	Dec. 2, 1859	—	—	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		128,537	290,756	—
To about same period, 1858		77,788	412,425	319,852
To about same period, 1857		361,090	2,783,753	518,259
To about same period, 1856		438,902	5,759,320	2,977,830

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date,	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 6, 1859	12,214	—	—
Other Ports	Latest dates	2,590	—	—

HAY—Sales to-day, 600 bales North River at steady pricee.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, at former rates.

IRON—A limited business has been reported on Scotch Pig at $23 50@$25 ₩ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have not varied.

LEAD—The demand has been very moderate at uniform quoiations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 70 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 50c.@51c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet. Week's receipts, 1,828 bbls.; sa es, 450 bbls. North County nt $3 43¾ ₩ 280 lbs.; est matc l stock, at the close, 3,500 bbls. Spirits Turp ntine has been in fair demand, partly for lots wanted for shipment to the Continent of Europe. Prices heve been sustained. Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER notice no remarkable alteratinn in the course of the trade, and no prospect of an immediate rise. Week's receipts, 3,213 bbls., sales, 2,500 bbls. chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ₩ gallon; estimated stock, at the close, 6,000 bbls. Tar has been dull and heavy. Week's receipts, 1,418 bbls.; no important sales; nominal range of prices, $2 37½@$2 75, chiefly $2 50@$2 62½ ₩ bbl.; estimated stock, at the close, 1,700 bbls. Resin has been unsettled. For No. 2 and No. 1, a fair inquiry prevailed. Other kinds have been in limited request. Week's receipts of Resin, 2,185 bbls. The sales included $1,900 bbls Common, $1 55@$1 57½; 2,500 bbls. No. 2, at $1 60@$2, and 2,000 bbls. No. 1, at $2 12½ and $2 25—all ₩ 310 lbs., delivered and in yard. Estimated stock of Common Resin, at the close, 3,000 bbls. From the circular of Messrs. Luce & Thanss, we have compiled the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Dec. 20, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	91,808	83,731
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	145,316	64,755
Resin, bbls	674,847	566,641
Tar, bbls	46,841	18,47

OILS—Linseed is in fair demand, and is quoted at 57c.@59c. ₩ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, during the week, sales have been made of 40,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 64 by 64, at 5¾c., 7,000 pieces, 64 by 64, private terms, 5,000 pieces, 60 by 68, at 5¾c., 10,000 pieces, 60 by 64, at 5¾c., 5,000 pieces, 60 by 64, private terms, 3,000 pieces, 60 by 60, at 5¼c., 1,000 pieces, 52 by 60, 5¼c.; 4,000 pieces, 52 by 56, at 5c. ₩ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request, and is held higher. Sales: 900 bbls., in lots, mainly at $16 for Mess, and $11 37@$11 50 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are attainable at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon in demand, chiefly at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.; sales, 500 boxes. Lard has been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported of 1,100 tcs. and bbls., here and for future delivery, at 10¾c.@10¾c., mainly within the range, ₩ lb. Beef has been in slack request, and sales have been confined to 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 37½ for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c @18c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 150 tcs. at $3 50@$4 12½, chiefly at $4 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed finds ready buyers, and closes firmly, in the Boston market, at $1 62½ ₩ busb.

SPICES—Sales 75 bags Pepper, at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@7¾c., Porto Rico at 7¾c., and old and new crop New-Orleans at 8¾c.@8¼c.; also, 910 hoxes Havana, part 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for. Desirable lots are firm. Sales, since Friday last: 59 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@11c.; 32 cases Seed Leaf, at 10c.@18c. 64 hales Havana, at 30c.@52c.; and 101 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 27¾c.@28c., chiefly at 27¾c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 hbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 100 eozes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; 50 tcs. Lard, at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d.; and 200 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For London, 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms, and 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nnt Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and moore inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

ACTIVE PERSONS CAN MAKE GOOD wages selling BROWER'S Patent Waterproof Composition; it makes boots, shoes and all leather perfectly impervious to water, will keep so and last half as long again; what everybody ought to have.
A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE AT NO. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

MATRIMONIAL.

ADVERTISEMENT MATRIMONIAL.—Without beauty to attract the world's crowd, or gold to allure the fortune-hunter, I am, I believe, a true-hearted, refined, educated woman—young, frank and mirthful, with the birthright *entrée* of cultured circles—but do not meet with one who fulfills my requirements of mental and moral excellence. Should this reach the eye of any still unwedded, who can prove himself to be truly a gentleman in every sense and standing, and a man of decided piety, whose aims in life are noble and high, he may, if he wishes, seek correspondence with Miss WARD, No. 945 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

THE SIX GREAT QUESTIONS OF LIFE.—Mrs CORA L. V. HATCH lectures every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject for this evening—*The Divinity.* Tickets 15 cents.

CONVERSATION.—REV. PETER STRYKER will lecture on the above subject in the Chapel of the Broome st. Reformed Dutch Church, northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., (entrance to 33d st.) THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Chapel Fund. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

LOST AND FOUND.

MUFFS EXCHANGED.—IF THE LADY WHO, at Tiffany & Co.'s, about 3 P. M. on Monday last, Dec. 19, picked up another lady's MUFF by accident instead of her own, will be kind enough to call again at Tiffany's, she will be able at once to rectify her error by making a re-exchange.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—NOTICE.—CERTIFICATE No. 788 issued to Robert Todman for twenty shares of Bank of New-York stock having been lost, application will be made for renewal of the same.

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CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter—the woman as a good cook and launddess in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; her daughter, a tidy girl of 16, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a neat, plain sewer; will engage together or separats. Call, during two days, at No. 89 11th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room, in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant Woman, a situation as plain cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; has no connections in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 22d Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; is willing to go out to work by the week or month; to cut and baste for a sewing-machine, and make button-holes. To be seen for two days at the Bible House, Astor-place. No fee charged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, DRESS-making by the day or week; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, or would take a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 406, corner of Elizabeth and Houston sts. Satisfactory references can be given.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a gentleman's family; is fully experienced and is competent to take entire charge of the kitchen; has the best City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 278 West 39th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objection to do light chamberwork, or would see to one or two grown children. City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; she can be seen for three days. Best of reference will be given. Call at 113 St. Mark's-place, front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and has good reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A WORTHY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as child's nurse; very competent to take entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress; has lived five years in her last place; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 48 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook—one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of refereeces given. Call at No. 19 East 22d st., at her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, a situation to cook, wash, and iron; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well, can give the best of City refereece. Can be seen until suited at No. 62 Coecord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family, is willing to assist in washing and ironing, can give good reference. Call, for two days, at 142 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a child to wet nurse in a gentleman's family; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress and chambermaid. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 38 East 18th street, between Broadway and 4th av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A WELL-INFORMED AMERICAN, and graduate of a first-class Mercantile College, who is quick and accurate at figures, but whose time has been much occupied in law offices, wishes to make an engagement as assistant book-keeper with some extensive firm at a moderate salary. Address J. L. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who is fully competent in the care and management of horses; can proouce the best City reference from his last employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, very stout and willing to work; understands the care of horses; can drive, and would be willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; no objections to City or country—the latter preferred; good City references. Address a note to M. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, HITHERTO ENgaged as teacher and book-keeper, desires a situation in either capacity, or in any good and respectable business; is a fair and rapid writer, quick at figures, able and willing. Has good references. Terms moderate. Apply, or address Room No. 107 French's Hotel, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in private family or a genteel boarding-house; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. Notes addressed to J. C., No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man who perfectly understands the care and management of farming, gardening, taking care of horses, driving, &c. The best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single yonng man who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of references will be given from his present employer. Address a note, L. D., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK WITH A mercaetile firm or as draftsman and foreman in a manufacturing business, by the advertiser, who has had experience in both lines. The best reference can be furelshed. Address J. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter in a private family; can produce good reference from private service. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young German, or any business of that kind. References given if required. Apply at No. 82 Baxter-st., corner White st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF FAMILY JUST ARrived from Canada, work of any kind; been porter in a store, and can give the best of references. Apply at No. 16 King-st., New-York.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—A YOUNG man is desirous of a situation in a wholesale or retail house as above, either as book-keeper or salesman; salary no object at present. First class reference will be given on an interview. Address VINCENT, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS throughout the country for a new and superior sewing machine. Splendid opportunities offered to parties with ingenuity adapted to the business. Address or apply at No. 83 Spring-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small, private family. Apply, during the day, at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A BOY AS ENTRY CLERK; MUST come with good City reference to P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman to take care of children. None but Protestants, and with New-York City references, need apply at No. 48 West 25th-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—WANTED IN A WHOLEsale boot and shoe house a first class salesman who has a large near-by trade. To one who can come well recommended a liberal salary will be paid. Address P. O., Box No. 1,421, for one week.

SALESMEN WANTED—HAVING A FIRST class, prompt-paying trade. Apply to
WARNER & LOOP,
No. 42 Park-place.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the 239th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House. The 64th annual meeting of the Society, for election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B.—New members will be received.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for an Assistant Engineer, for the Harlem District, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M., at the houses of the respective fire companies. The returns will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., when the canvassers will proceed to canvass the votes. Blank returns can be had at the office of the Chief Engineer.

GEO. H. E. LYNCH,
JOHN R. FARRINGTON,
JAMES E. POOLE. } Inspectors.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Engineers and Foremen will be held at Firemen's Hall THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral of our late brother Fireman, FRANCIS CAIN, of Hose Company No. 17, who died of injuries received while in the discharge of his duty.

By order, H. H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer.
W. R. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY for the RELIEF OF HALF-ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, in the City of New-York, will be held at the Asylum, No. 7 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock. Subscribers and others are invited to attend.

THE MEMBERS OF EASTERN STAR LODGE No. 227 F. and A. M., are requested to attend a regular meeting of the Lodge THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 21, at their rooms No. 207 Bowery, for the election of officers. By order of
THOS. H. SMITH, W. M.

NO. 93 JOHN-STREET.—E. A. MCMURRAY, AGENT.—Wanted to sell, on a liberal commission, Street, Stable and Snow Brooms. Address or call on as above.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
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FAIRS.

A CHARITY BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT of the Home for the Friendless will be open at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th st., during the week, viz.: MONDAY, Dec. 19, to SATURDAY, Dec. 24, inclusive, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. A large variety of useful and fancy articles, books, &c., suitable for holiday gifts, have been contributed for the sale. Unreasonable charges prohibited. Kind friends and patrons,
Needy children bid you come,
Buy your presents at the Home;
Thus a double gift they'll be,
Real, Home-wise Charity.

THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY OF the Methodist Episcopal Church invite the friends of the HOME FOR THE AGED, under their care, to a Donation Visit for the benefit of the Institution, No. 153 42d-st., near the 8th-av., on THURSDAY, Dec. 22. Bishop JAMES will preside, and interesting exercises may be expected. Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and Rev. J. A. ROCHE will deliver addresses in the afternoon, and Bishop SIMPSON and Rev. J. F. NEWMAN in the evening.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JANE-ST. M. E. Sabbath Schools in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The important intelligence reaches us from New-Orleans that Mr. McLane has returned from Mexico, bearing with him a Treaty with the Liberal Government, which only awaits ratification here to be complete. The stipulations of the Treaty are the same as those of the draft originally published in the Times some months since. The rights of way across Tehuantepec, and from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Guaymas to Arizona, are guaranteed, with the right of the American Government to send troops to protect them, and to forward troops and munitions of war across them. American mercliandise passing from ocean to ocean to be free of duty; in consideration of which, our Government is to pay Mexico $4,000,000, one-half to go to the liquidation of claims. Forced loans are no longer to be practiced, and entire religious freedom is pledged. An appended convention gives the American Government power to intervene, by armed force, for the protection of its citizens, or to carry out the treaty. Our Mexican correspondence contains interesting information as to the state of affairs at Vera Cruz, at the capital, and in the interior. The only item of news from the capital, additional to that already received, is the announcement of the levy of a new forced loan of 1 per cent., Mr. Mathew, the British Resident, protesting in vain against its application to foreigners. We have confirmation, but no fresh particulars, of the military intelligence previously transmitted.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 7th, touching at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here yesterday morning. The telegraphic news, though a few hours later than that by the *North American*, is not of importance.

By the arrival of the steamer *Yorktown*, from Havana on the 15th, we learn that the vessel in which Gen. Concha embarked with his family for Spain was the Spanish mail steamer *San Francisco de Borja*, and that a number of steam vessels accompanied him past the Moro Castle. At the time of the departure of the *Yorktown*, the market was dull for old sugars—there being 3,000 boxes in stock. The contracts for the new crop covered 25,000 boxes and 7,500 hhds., at rates ranging from $21 per box of 400 pounds for 12,000 boxes of common qualities, to $3 and $4 per 100 pounds for Muscovadoes in hhds. There was nothing doing in freights. Exchanges on New-York were 3¾ to ¼ premium, and on London 15½ to 16 premium.

The Senate accomplished little at its session yesterday. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a Homestead bill, and Mr. Pugh, an extract from the Dred Scott opinion. Mr. Harlan, having instructions he desired to give the Committee on Territories, was withheld by a remonstrance of Mr. Green, of Missouri, who complained of business being assigned to Committees before they had been organized. The subject was laid over until Monday, and the Senate adjourned. The House were entertained by a speech, not wanting in telling points and shrewd Western sense, from Mr. Holman, of Indiana, Democrat. Mr. John Cochrane, of this City, followed, with a defence of the course adopted by the Administration party in the House, and with additional arguments for the necessity of conservative union against a Republican organization. Three ballots for Speaker succeeded; the prominent candidates being Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, McClernand of Illinois, Boteler of Virginia, and Barksdale of Mississippi. Sherman fell uniformly short of election by four votes; Mr. McClernand arose from 21 to 28; Mr. Boteler started with 39, ascended to 43, and fell finally to 38; Mr. Barksdale, setting out with 15, vanished into the indistinguishable herd of "scattering" before the third ballot.

The remains of John E. Cook were interred yesterday, from the residence of Sam. L. Harris Esq., in Williamsburgh. Several hundred persons, attended, of whom a large number, including many ladies, waited in the rain nearly two hours for an opportunity to view the body. This was afforded at the close of the services. The funeral address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Caldicott, who read two of Cook's final letters to his wife and friends. No indorsement of Cook's act was expressed during the ceremonies.

The large stores, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, occupied by Lowber, Kent & Co. as a wholesale grocery and commission house, fell early last evening. Two persons lost their lives by the accident—Mr. John Steward, policemen, of the First Ward, and Mr. J. Ely, a weigher in the Bonded Warehouse, No. 54 New-street. Several other persons were seriously, though not fatally injured. Mr. Steward died at the City Hospital shortly after 9 o'clock, and the remains of Mr. Ely were recovered about the same hour, and conveyed to the First Ward Station-house. Inquests will be held on the bodies this morning. The building, with many others in the same locality, was hurriedly built in 1846 on the spot desolated by the great fire of the previous year. Fire-Marshal Baker will make a thorough investigation of the case. The damage is estimated at about $10,000.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated its Fifty-fifth Anniversary last evening. Hon. George Folsom delivered an address upon the Life and Character of Col. Isaac Barre.

The Board of Supervisors held a long session yesterday, and transacted some important business. A communication from the Commissioners of Record, certifying the bills of McSpedon & Baker and others for work performed in copying, printing, preserving and arranging documents in the Register's office, amounting to $53,986 58. It was referred. A resolution presented by Supervisor Bell, in favor of increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the Court of Common Pleas, in this City, and of the Surrogate, to $6,000 each, called forth a long debate. Mr. Bell finally withdrew it, giving notice that he would again present it at the next meeting, when each Supervisor would have investigated the subject, and would be prepared to vote on it. A resolution in favor of increasing the Police force to 1,400 men was presented, discussed and referred. It was directed that $2,029 61 be paid to Mr. John Clancy, County Clerk, as fees for official services. The Board agreed that the Registrars of Election and their clerks should be paid for five days' services for each of the late elections, except those serving in districts in which 400 votes or less were cast,—the latter to receive only four days' pay for each election,—that they should be paid $5 each for each day's services, and that $25 rent should be allowed for each election for every room occupied by the Registrars. The Supervisors meet again to-morrow. The Board of Aldermen directed Mr. D. T. Valentine to prepare the Manual of the Common Council for 1860, and appropriated $2,000 for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department. The Committee on Streets reported in favor of directing that the carriage-way across the Park, connecting Beekman-street and Park-place, be paved with Belgian pavement. It was laid over. The Board adjourned to Thursday. The Board of Governors made the usual appropriations for the celebration of Christmas and New-Year's by the inmates of the Institutions. The weekly report showed an increase of 109 in the number of inmates as compared with the report of the previous week.

The Stock Market further declined about ¼ ₱ cent., yesterday, on the Railway Shares. New-York Central, after selling at 77¼, closed at 77¼@¼. Exchange on London for the *Persia*, was done at 109½@¾, and on Paris, f.5.17½@f.5.16¼. The *Persia* takes out, to-day, one hundred thousand dollars in Specie and eighty passengers.

Flour was in limited demand, and prices were essentially unaltered. Wheat was moderately inquired for, at former rates. Other kinds of Grain were quiet, as were likewise Coffee, Cotton, Fish, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Rice, Molasses and Tallow. Pork, Lard, Linseed Oil and Sugars were more sought after. Beef, Butter, Cheese, Whisky, Hides and Leather were sparingly dealt in. The freight engagements were restricted.

Northern Conservatism.

The "Union Meeting" of Monday night was intended to be a great manifestation of the Conservatism of New-York. This was its only possible value, as the only possible reason for calling it together was to be found in the impression which now pervades the Southern States, that Conservatism is dead at the North, that Abolitionism reigns from Maine to Minnesota, and that John Brown is its prophet. For the sake of doing away with this utterly insane impression, we of New-York submit to what strikes us all as the very superfluous ceremony of reaffirming our devotion to a Union which we have never dreamed of disturbing. We do this because we regard it as a duty of patriotism and fraternity. The South asks it of us; and we do it. This being the case, it is infinitely to be regretted that some of the most prominent speakers at this meeting should have delivered themselves of doctrines neither Northern nor Conservative. If Charles O'Conor, for instance, thinks it necessary to assail the settled conviction of the Northern people on the subject of Slavery, and to chant peans in honor of a perfectly revolutionary policy on that subject which it has occurred to his own mind to propose to us, we cannot but wish that he had selected some more congenial occasion for "delivering his soul." Mr. O'Conor has an undoubted right to his theories, but why should he attempt to impose them upon the expectant South as the Conservatism of New-York? The South already knows, or must be very plainly told, (as we are glad to see that Mr. Fillmore in his letter had the patriotic good sense and courage to tell her,) that New-York Conservatism is a very different thing. New-York Conservatism is Northern Conservatism;—it is the respect which the honorable and loyal millions of the North feel for the Constitution of their country and the rights of their brethren—a respect entirely independent, however, of all sympathy with the opinons, and all approval of the institutions, which these brethren may think fit within the circle of their own sovereign responsibility to maintain. This Conservatism is now what it has always been—hostile to Slavery in the abstract, opposed to the extension of Slavery, filled with an abiding conviction that the Northern States have been happily rid of it, and that it can never come into the arena of our national politics without breeding just such evil passions, conflicting sentiments and perilous exasperation as we are all now deploring, and doing our best to overcome. This is the only Conservatism which can be of any use to the South and the Union to-day. This was the Conservatism of our fathers—of the men who, under Providence, have made the nation what it is; and by such as they alone, loyal to their own convictions as well as to the rights of others, can the nation be maintained.

The South, for instance, has cause to remember with no hostile feelings the name of one of New-York's most illustrious sons, Chancellor Livingston. That splendid territorial acquisition which has done more than any one thing besides to give the South her present importance in the world, the annexation of Louisiana, was the work of this statesman. Sent to France by Mr. Jefferson, almost immediately after his inauguration, Mr. Livingston so urged this object upon the First Consul that seven days before the arrival of Mr. Monroe, deputed to assist him specially in his mission, Napoleon had announced to his Council his intention of selling to the United States all that had been ceded to him in America by Spain.

Appointed to the high office of Recorder by the Crown in 1773, Mr. Livingston was removed in 1775 for his resistance to British oppression in the Colonies. His career as an American thus began with the birthday of the Revolution itself. He sat in the great Congress of '76, and was one of the Committee of Five, with Jefferson, Franklin, Sherman and Adams, appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence. Prominent throughout the whole war, a member of the Committee which drew up the first Constitution of the State of New-York, appointed in 1781 the first Foreign Secretary of State of the United States, twice Chancellor of the State of New-York, a member of that Convention of Annapolis which recommended the final Convention in which the actual Constitution of the United States was framed at Philadelphia, the name of Robert R. Livingston is forever identified with all the great steps through which the English Colonies in America rose into the rank of a free, prosperous and powerful nation. It is identified, too, with the long struggle of Fulton and of Fitch to compel the stupid world into the recognition of that magnificent discovery of the application of steam, which now seems to us all the simplest thing imaginable. When the New York Legislature of fifty years ago pooh-poohed the whole project as "whimsical and idle, and unworthy legislative attention," Mr. Livingston had the singular wit to think of the matter as we all think of it now. Oddly enough, his fellow-citizens, our fathers, looked upon this prescience of his as a sort of "craze," and laughed at him behind his back in a good-humored way for indulging it. They thought his "Steamboat bill" a capital joke, till the first steamboat which ran upon the Hudson, bearing the name of his residence of *Clermont*, put the matter in rather a different light.

If such a man as this, a Republican of the Revolution, national in all his relations and acts—the very father, in one sense, of our Mississippi steamboats and our "territorial expansion"—may not be considered a safe enough type of Northern Conservatism to suit the needs of the South and of the time, where are we to look for such a type?

On the 21st March, 1785, the Council of Revision—a wise and eminently conservative feature of our first State Constitution, introduced by Mr. Livingston himself—being in session at New-York, a bill for the abolition of Slavery was brought up from the Legislature and reported upon by Mr. Livingston, who objected to its passage for the following reasons:

1. Because the last clause of the bill enacts that no negro, mulatto or mustee shall have a legal vote in any case whatsoever; which implicatively excludes persons of this description from all share in the Legislature, and those offices in which a vote may be necessary, as well as from the important privilege of electing those by whom they are to be governed: the bill having, in other instances, placed the children that shall be born of slaves in the rank of citizens, agreeable both to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, they are as such, entitled to all the privileges of citizens, nor can they be deprived of these essential rights without shocking those principles of equal liberty which every page in that Constitution labors to enforce.

2. Because it holds up a doctrine which is repugnant to the principles on which the United States justify their separation from Great Britain, and either enacts what is wrong or supposes that those may rightfully be charged with the burdens of government who have no representative share in imposing them.

3. Because this class of disfranchised and discontented citizens, who at some future period may be both numerous and wealthy, may, under the direction of ambitious or factious leaders, become dangerous to the State and effect the ruin of a Constitution whose benefits they are not permitted to enjoy.

4. Because the creation of an order of citizens who are to have no legislative or representative share in the government, necessarily lays the foundation of an aristocracy of the most dangerous and malignant kind, rendering power permanent and hereditary in the hands of those persons who deduce their origin through white ancestors only; though these, at some future period, should not amount to a fiftieth part of the people. That this is not a chimerical supposition will be apparent to those who reflect that the term *mustee* is indefinite; that the desire of power will induce those who possess it to exclude competitors by extending it as far as possible; that, supposing it to extend to the seventeenth generation, every man will have the blood of many more than two hundred thousand ancestors running in his veins, and that if any of these should have been colored, his posterity will, by the operation of this law, be disfranchised; so that, if only one-thousandth part of the black inhabitants now in the State should intermarry with the white, their posterity will amount to so many millions that it will be difficult to suppose a fiftieth part of the people born within this State two hundred years hence, who may be entitled to share in the benefits which our excellent Constitution intended to secure to every free inhabitant of the State.

5. Because the last clause of the bill being general, deprives those black, mulatto, and mustee citizens who have heretofore been entitled to a vote, of this essential privilege; and under the idea of political expediency, without their having been charged with any offence, disfranchises them in direct violation of the established rules of justice, against the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and tends to support a doctrine which is inconsistent with the most obvious principles of government, that the Legislature may arbitrarily dispose of the dearest rights of their constituents.

This was the conservatism of New-York in 1785; a conservatism which rejects the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision; which asserts the citizenship of free negroes; which denounces all attempts to create inferior and degraded castes in the midst of a free society;—a conservatism from which the Slaveholding States could expect nothing more than respect for their own reserved rights, from which they must anticipate the most unqualified condemnation of the institution of Slavery in the abstract.

With this conservatism the slaveholding South was willing to frame an union in 1787. From this conservatism, represented in the person of Chancellor Livingston himself, Gen. Washington, the slaveholding first President of the United States, was content to accept his first oath of office in April, 1789.

Has union with such conservatism as this now become impossible to the South? If so indeed it be, to what quarter are we to look for the preservation of the Union, which the loyal multitudes of the North have not the remotest intention of assailing; and of the Government which they have never dreamt of so administering as to rob their Southern brethren of one right which the men of 1785 would have guaranteed and defended?

The Yonkers Railway Scheme.

The Yonkers railway scheme, which the Mayor has just vetoed, is another example of the tenacity with which the Common Council of New-York adheres to the tactics which have for years back made it so notorious, and we might almost add, so infamous. A railroad from this City to Yonkers, which has now become almost one of our regular suburbs, by an inland route, might possibly prove a convenience to the yearly increasing mass of citizens who are forced by the crowded state of the island, and the costliness of a residence in town, to make their homes in the country. The Hudson River Road cannot, from the nature of things, be expected fully to supply the wants of the suburban population, whose villas now line the banks of the river as far up as Tarrytown. Under the existing arrangements, the trains of this road are few in number, and during the Winter season, when the evening attractions of the City are greatest, it affords no means of leaving town after 6½ o'clock P. M. Any man who lives beyond Bloomingdale has to pass the long evenings of mid-Winter in as complete a seclusion, so far as the City is concerned, as if he lived at Fishkill or Poughkeepsie.

Moreover, it is a well-known effect of all monopolies to render the monopolist comparatively indifferent to the comfort, the rights and the feelings of those who are forced to accept his services, and the constant complaints which reach us of incivility, inattention and other official *laches* on roads like this of the Hudson River, indicate a state of things for which nothing but a wholesome competition can be expected to find a remedy.

The one virtue (and it is no slight one in this country of Norwalk and Schagticoke massacres) which is universally conceded to the Hudson River management, is that of a steady and faithful devotion to the personal safety of their passengers. But this is a virtue which should be a necessity of self-respect and character to every man who assumes the serious responsibilities of a public carrier. All things considered, there is good ground for believing that a new inland road between Yonkers and the City, with a reasonable supply of trains, and fair access to the City at night, would be an immense boon to the increasing population which now lies between these two points.

There are, however, two ways of getting a railroad constructed between New-York and Yonkers—a legal and an illegal one; and the Common Council undertook on the 7th inst., with its usual sinister aptitude, to promote, as far as in it lay, the illegal one. Grants of lines of railroad leading through the streets of the City and out of it, are, as everybody knows, subjects of eager competition amongst people fond of money, and not particular about the means of procuring it. Considering the enormous profits that accrue from every such enterprise, the rule that the City ought to derive a large revenue from the grant of the monopoly, is not only well established, but just and salutary. The Common Council, however, not only passed a resolution granting to a certain Company the privilege of laying a track through certain streets and avenues of this City, and thence to Yonkers,—in reality another form of the Broadway Railroad scheme,—without making any reservation, even in the questionable form of a capitalized tax, in favor of the City, but illegally hurried the resolution through both Boards on the same day, doubtless for the purpose of preventing discussion. For these reasons Mayor Tiemann has very properly vetoed it.

The conduct of the Common Council, however, or of those who have instigated them to this piece of trickery, ought not to prejudice the scheme itself, or some similar project more honorably conceived. There is no city in the world growing in the same ratio as New-York—no one city in the world in which the mass of the citizens are forced to the same extent to live outside her borders. Topographical and political reasons, too, instead of diffusing this surplus population in a circle around the great centre, force it in one stream northward—a stream so heavy and so constant, that it may be said, without exaggeration, that New-York City extends thirty miles northward from the Battery. Under such circumstances, means of communication in that direction cannot be too much increased. It is disgraceful that people living a mile or two from our northern municipal boundary, and a large number who are actually living inside of it, on the island, should for seven months of the year be as completely cut off from access to theatres, churches and social intercourse in the City itself, after nightfall, as if we were surrounded by a moated ditch, and closed our gates and raised our draw-bridge every evening at sunset, in the manner of mediæval Europe.

The Mexican Treaty.

"It is always the darkest the hour before dawn," is a proverb of which we hope that the Mexican Liberals may now have immediate reason to recognize the sterling truth. But the other day the star of their fate was declining with fearful rapidity. Miramon, enriched with two millions of plundered gold, was driving back their chieftains and their troops along their whole line; dissensions were raging in the Cabinet of their President at Vera Cruz, and there seemed no reason to anticipate for them and their cause anything better than a complete and final overthrow. To-day, the telegraph informs us that Mr. McLane, our Minister in Mexico, has just returned in the man-of-war *Brooklyn* to New-Orleans, bringing with him the final draft of his treaty concluded with the Juarez Government. This treaty, the outline of which was published in the Times more than three months ago, promises, as we then pointed out, to restore to Liberal Mexico all, and more than all, that she has lost by the recent triumphs of the Church Party. It concedes to the United States a safe right of way across the Mexican territory from the Gulf to the Pacific, relieves our commerce in the transit of the heaviest burdens under which it has hitherto been compelled to struggle, authorizes us to lend to the Liberal authorities of Mexico the naval and military support which may be necessary to secure the execution of the stipulations agreed upon, and in a word, completes the work which Mr. McLane was sent to Mexico to accomplish, and opens the way fairly, honorably and fully, to a legitimate American influence in Mexico.

To have reached this result in the face of the complicated difficulties which beset him in Mexico, and in spite of the depressing weight of the chronic apathy with which the whole subject of our Mexican relations has been regarded at home, is an achievement of which our Envoy may justly be proud. His prize has been won, as the readers of the Times who have studied the course of our recent relations with Mexico in these columns need hardly be reminded, by the simple force of a direct and masculine diplomacy. It can only be lost to us now through the indifference or the blundering of the authorities at Washington. We shall not prematurely anticipate any such catastrophe, but the actual aspect of affairs at the Capital is most unfortunately calculated to provoke very serious anxiety in regard to the fate of this most important convention. For the condition of the Juarez Government demands our instant action, and who can venture to look for instant action on the Mexican question from a Government absorbed in discussing the ways and means of staving off a dissolution of the American Union itself?

Napoleon's Liverpool Letter.

It is the penalty of all originality to breed imitators; and the worthy citizen who has lived so long in history on the strength of his getting himself kicked by the King of France, has at last provoked a brilliant rivalry of his cheap but quaint distinction.

Four Liverpool merchants, under the combined instigation of a good dinner and a greedy desire of notoriety, have procured for themselves the privilege of making their native country ridiculous in the eyes of the world. They sat down one day in Liverpool, and put the general alarm felt by their fellow-countrymen on the subject of French invasion, and Imperial designs, into a sort of supplicatory "round robin," which they dispatched to the address of the Emperor Napoleon. The sum of this ambitious screed pretty plainly appears to have been a complaint that England had been scared out of her senses, and that the business affairs of Englishmen were seriously affected, by the dread uncertainty which brooded in the British mind as to the possible intentions of the tremendous Emperor beyond the Channel. It was, in short, an appeal to the humanity of the arbiter of Europe, in behalf of the disconsolate "Island Queen" and her perturbed and heavy-hearted subjects. With his usual tact, and his usual scorn of worn-out diplomatic etiquette, the Emperor Napoleon at once directed his secretary to make this singular epistle the occasion for speaking his mind directly to the English people. Putting aside the solemn mysteriousness of Cabinet communications through "Her Majesty's Ministers," and the hardly less solemn mysteriousness of "information drawn from the highest quarters" by the "Own Correspondents" of the Press, the most powerful sovereign in the world treats these four frightened and not overwise Englishmen with a direct and manly courtesy; acknowledges the receipt of their epistle through his Secretary, and charges that officer to tell them, and through them their countrymen, that the only "cause of their and England's apprehension" is to be sought in the "rumors created among them by the obstinate propagation of the most chimerical of alarms."

That the leading journals of England should be at once confounded and annoyed by the profitable use to which Napoleon has thus turned a document, which no legitimate ruler of the old-fashioned school would have condescended even to read, is natural enough. For the operation of this correspondence on public opinion, out of England, will be twofold. It will exhibit the English people in a very humiliating attitude, and it will also exalt the reputation which the French Emperor already enjoys for a strangely straight-forward, practical and business-like way of playing the sovereign. The quality of disregarding trivial forms when there is a positive point to be made, is one which commends itself particularly to an age like our own, and it has contributed immensely to the unquestionable *prestige* which the Third Napoleon now possesses.

Nothing that the English Press can say, or the English people do, will affect either of these results. It is perfectly true, no doubt, that there are hundreds and thousands of Englishmen who value their personal dignity too highly, and hold too stoutly to their hereditary faith in the prowess and the strength of their native land, to stoop to such a performance as this of the four Liverpool merchants. But it is not less true, that the state of mind indicated in this performance is precisely what the most conspicuous organs of English opinion have for months been laboring to make universal in England. This cry of alarm from the banks of the Mersey, is rather the lyrical expression than the caricature of the "Invasion articles" of the London *Times* and the *Saturday Review*. If there is any considerable number of respectable Englishmen who will blush with indignation at seeing England paraded before Europe as a frightened dove, which France considerately seeks to soothe into calmness and composure, they do not exist by the fault of their most industrious public teachers.

On the Continent of Europe, England's thought is known chiefly through her Press. That Press has only itself to thank for the universal propagation of impressions, which will make this curious "Liverpool correspondence" everywhere significant alike of England's weakness and of the magnanimous predominance of her great historical rival.

Practical Secession.—By way, we presume, of allaying the ill-feeling which already exists between the Northern and the Southern States, and facilitating the task of the friends of the Union, the whole body of Southern Medical Students in the various Colleges at Philadelphia, to the number of three or four hundred, yesterday resolved to secede from the city of Brotherly Love, and betake themselves to some Southern University, where Southern lips may discourse to them of the mysteries of Hygiene, and Southern "subjects" tempt their fledgling skill.

How far these young gentlemen may have been influenced in their course by the circumstance that several of their number were last week arrested for making themselves conspicuous with bowie-knives and pistols, in an attempt to break up an Anti-Slavery meeting, and how far by a pure imsulse of headlong patriotism, does not yet appear. But their proceedings are far more significant of the intensity of Anti-Northern feeling which now pervades the Southern States, than any political speeches in or out of Congress could be. If these young men, who must presumably represent at least the average intelligence of the Southern States, and who have been living in actual contact with the people of a great and singularly conservative Northern city, think it impossible for them any longer to maintain honorable relations with the North, what are we to expect of the great masses of Southern men, who know the North only through the inflammatory diatribes of their own sectional Press? If the Union meetings of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York meet with an immediate response of this kind from a body of educated Southern men actually within hearing of their oratory, what effect can we hope they will produce in the heart of Mississippi or Arkansas?

The Return of the Opera.—We are to have, to-night and to-morrow, a sort of St. Martin's Summer at the Academy of Music. The first regular Opera Season having come to an end, and the opening of the second being reserved by the coming Year as part of his natural inheritance, we are to be refreshed in the else voiceless interval with two pleasant gushes of the lyric muse. Miss Adelina Patti, (whom a proper feeling of patriotic pride forbids us to describe as *Signorina*,) our latest risen star of song, has floated back again into the metropolitan sky, after cheering, for a moment, the solitudes of Philadelphia. The success of this young *débutante* is, in all simplicity, a very just and reasonable matter of satisfaction to all the lovers of musical art, who had been waiting and hoping so long for the always-promised, never-performing, coming woman of American opera. A voice unworn by rash experiments, a natural sense of lyric truth unspoiled by foolish praise or reckless criticism, a graceful precision of vocal execution which long experience could hardly mend,—these are matters not of promise only, but of performance, with Miss Patti, and should make her welcome back to us, though but for an hour, a new mile-stone of encouragement to the young *artiste* in the arduous path upon which she has entered. The present week is a sort of vestibule of the Holidays, and as the managers of the theatres well know, it is a week of much amusement-seeking and a perpetual taking of private boxes. Let Miss Patti profit by the chance of the season; other Miss Pattis, as we have reason to believe, being by no means beyond the resources of our musical population to produce, if this brilliant and adventurous young pioneer of American prima-donna-dom shall find in her own country the appreciation and the encouragement which she has a right to expect.

The District Attorneyship.—The Commission appointing Judge Parker to the District-Attorneyship, rendered vacant by the death of the late Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, has reached this City, but I is stated that he will not accept the office. During this interregnum no business in the District-Attorney's office but that of the most urgent character can be attended to.

From Havana.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. CONCHA FOR SPAIN—HAVANA MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamer *Yorktown*, Capt. W. D. Cooper, arrived at this port on Monday evening, from Havana, having left that port last Thursday, 15th inst.

The weather in Havana had been remarkably fine.

On the 13th of December Gen. Concha, with his family, embarked for Spain by the Spanish Mail steamer *San Francisco de Borja*. Quite a number of steam vessels accompanied the *San Francisco* past the Moro Castle.

The *Yorktown* brings us the following report of the Sugar market:

Market dull for old Sugars. Stock 3,000 boxes, and price too high. Contracts for new crop cover 25,000 boxes and 7,500 hhds., at rates of—For 12,000 boxes common qualities, $21, ₱ box of 400 lbs; 13,000 boxes White Refined, at 6⅜c.; yellow do. at 5⅞c.; Browns No. 12 at $4¾, ₱ 100 lbs.; Muscovadoes, in hhds., at $3 to $4 ₱ 100 lbs.

Freights—Nothing doing in the past week.

Exchanges—London, 15⅜ to 16 premium; New-York, 3¾ to 4 do.; New-Orleans, short sight 5⅝ to 6 do.

With the commencement of the new year will be started a local *Punch* in Liverpool, for which London literary and artistic talent are now being engaged.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Disastrous Fire in Connecticut.

DESTRUCTION OF A FUSE FACTORY—LOSS OF LIFE.

Hartford, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The fuse factory of Joseph Toy, in Simsbury, took fire at about 7¾ o'clock this morning, and was entirely destroyed. The fire took in the lower part of the building, while the employes were at work in the upper story, and the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off all chance of escape. Consequently, seven females were burnt to death, and two others, together with a boy, the son of the owner, so badly injured that it is believed they cannot survive. The names of the dead, as far as ascertained, are: Catherine Bressey, of New-York State; Mary Jane Bacon, of Simsbury; Hannah and Harriet Head, (sisters;) two other females, names not ascertained, and a married woman named Lampson. Physicians from this city are in attendance upon the injured. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss not reported.

A White Man and Twelve Negroes Drowned.

Savannah, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A white man and twelve negroes were drowned in the river this morning, in consequence of the capsizing of a boat.

Reported Death of Hon. Lynn Boyd.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* says that Hon. Linn Boyd died at his residence in Kentucky on Sunday.

Fires.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The occupants of the marble building No. 94 Broadway, perceived a smell of burning wood for which they could not satisfactorily account. They therefore sent for Mr. William Travis, Surveyor of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, to inspect the premises. On cutting away the flooring in the first story, he found the boards and timbers smouldering, and on the point of bursting into a blaze. The fire was easily extinguished.

OBITUARY.

The family of Prince Czartoryski has just suffered a painful loss by the death of the Princess Anna Saphiea, mother-in-law of Prince Adam Czartoryski, who breathed her last on Nov. 26, in the 86th year of her age. Prince Czartoryski had been absent from Paris for some considerable time, but returned on the 25th, and on the ensuing day, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the princess died without a sign of suffering. After the disasters of Poland in 1831 Princess Saphiea remained in the country, and by her efforts succeeded in saving some remnants of the colossal fortune of Prince Czartoryski; and having joined his family in 1836, she brought with her an accession to their pecuniary means, but never ceased to preach order and economy, without, however, closing her heart against the wants of her countrymen or of her country. In Paris she became, indeed, the cashier of all the charitable and useful institutions connected with the Polish emigration.

Mr. Nathan Church, for many years one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Fairhaven, died at that place, on the 11th inst., at an advanced age. His name is identified with the prosperity of Fairhaven, he having accumulated, chiefly in the prosecution of the whale fishery, a fortune probably exceeding half a million dollars.

English papers announce the death, Dec. 1, of Major-General Don Neri, one of the princes of the house of Corsini and Marquis of Lajatico, who had been staying in London for a considerable period, discharging the duties of Special Envoy from the present Government of Tuscany.

Sir Richard Budden Crowder, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and a member of Parliament in 1849, has just died in London, aged 64.

Mr. William J. Black, late editor of the Lynn *Reporter*, died, in this City, on Wednesday, of consumption, at the age of 28 years.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 1, 1859:

NEW-YORK.	NEW-YORK.
Geo. Francis Train,	Jesse Carothers,
A. L. Hill,	W. S. Engle,
S. R. Elliot,	W. S. Franklin,
T. R. Clark,	W. F. Patterson.
H. H. Holly,	NEW-JERSEY.
J. A. Vorsin, Jr.,	R. F. Ballantine and wife.
C. Coleman,	Geo. B. Nichols.
H. W. Field,	MISSOURI.
H. W. Field, Jr.,	Charles Casey.
R. Douglas and family.	PENNSYLVANIA.
R. Spedding,	Rev. J. P. Lundy and wife,
C. Howe,	S. R. Calwell.
H. Gatis and wife,	MASSACHUSETTS.
G. D. Brooks,	A. Cadman.
L. Ketcham,	CONNECTICUT.
W. Taylor,	J. F. Crocker.
Mrs. C. B. Nichols.	MAINE.
A. M. Strong and family,	J. W. Brown and family.
Rev. H. Gray,	VERMONT.
E. B. Abbott and wife,	J. W. Griffin.
Mrs. Abbott,	

The pupils of the Hopkins Grammar School in New-Haven have presented a service of silver to Prof. Louis Bail, as a token of regard.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, whose recent speech in the House of Representatives has attracted attention, graduated at Harvard, in the class of Anson Burlingame.

Professor Henry Vethake, LL. D., has resigned the Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania and has accepted the Professorship of Higher Mathematics in the Polytechnic College.

Marshal Vaillant visited the theatre of La Scala at Milan, on the 28th ult., on the occasion of the benefit of the Blind Asylum. He afterwards sent 500 francs to the director of the institution.

The Clerks in the First Auditor's Office of Virginia have presented to the retiring Auditor, Col. Bennett, a rich service of silver plate, consisting of a pitcher, goblets and waiter.

Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio has just published a pamphlet to show that both sound policy and Christian law are in favor of the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.

OLD MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The Republican Primary Meetings were held last evening. We give the tickets elected from all the Wards, save the Sixth, from which we have no returns.

Wards.
1. James Marshall, Joseph P. Boyce, John Cerly, Levi Leonard, J. M. Andrews.
2. A. J. Williamson, John Shipton, M. C. Fordham, J. McGowan, Joseph Morris.
3. John L. Bleakley, A. Stookey, Sam'l Lecompte, Robt. A. Gontd, John M. Costa.
4. James Ketly, Louis Saumann, H. H. Henlet, C. J. Steinheimer, Morris Friedsam.
5. John A. Kennedy, N. Kingsley, Sr., J. M. Tuthill, Chas. C. Nott, C. F. Randolph.
7. Dan. L. Petter, Robert Murray, Wm. Horrigan, John M. Gallagher, Thos. Murphy.
8. Andrew Bleakley, James H. Corwin, Andrew Stewart, John J. Silloock, Francis E. Hurlbut.
9. John Meyer, Solomon L. Hall, Silas B. Dutcher, Henry W. Smith, Robert Edwards, Jr.
10. William Allen, Geo. Donaldson, John R. Lawrence, H. S. Smith, J. W. Olson.
11. John Lewis, J. G. Beck, J. A. Goetze, Geo. Sparrow, Thos. Doyle.
12. J. B. Bachelor, Edward Ketchum, J. S. Dewey, A. Wakeman, James Davis.
13. E. Elliott, J. F. Seymour, H. A. Smith, E. E. Ellery, Augustus Feilen.
14. Sidney Smith, S. S. Benedict, Robt. Irwin, Thomas Bennett, John P. Kennedy.
15. John L. Taylor, Hiram Barney, F. R. Sherman, Chas. Cheney, H. T. Cleveland.
16. A. C. Ellis, W. Smith, W. H. Bull, J. Cuthell, Hugh Gardiner.
17. Joseph C. Pinckney, A. J. Odell, Charles Brasslehausen, James Cushing, Jr., Thomas Little.
18. E. D. Smith, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., I. T. Glenbenskie, G. J. Rusch, G. I. Strong.
19. G. J. Gregory, Charles McCarty, Charles A. Cooper, J. T. W. Van Riper, Wm. A. Maynard.
20. James G. McAdam, A. J. Dittenhoffer, W

THE NORTH STAR.

Letter from an Officer of the Navy Concerning the Steamer North Star.

U. S. STEAMER SARANAC,
Panama, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: I have just read in the *Herald*, of the 16th ult., under the heading of "The missing steamer *North Star*," a paragraph giving the views of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, owner of the *North Star*, in which he says: "He only knows this, that the steamer was as stanch and as seaworthy, as well officered and equipped, as well manned and provisioned, as any ship that ever left the port of New-York, and if she is lost, that he cannot help it."

Now, my dear Captain, I am unwilling to think that Mr. VANDERBILT would knowingly and willfully utter a falsehood, but I think he was only quizzing the gentleman who called on him to know the condition of the steamer on her leaving New-York.

I was, as you know, a passenger on board of the *North Star* in charge of a draft of 180 men for the United States steamer *Saranac*, lying at Panama, and assert without fear of contradiction from an honest sailor, that the *North Star* was badly manned and badly equipped for the voyage from New-York to Aspinwall, and I was told by her Captain that she was better equipped than any of the Vanderbilt steamers.

I will now particularize:

On the 20th of October, 1859, we left New-York bound towards Aspinwall, with the following officers and *deck hands*: 1 captain, 2 mates, three quarter masters, 4 men, 1 boy; total, 11, to work a steamer of 1,200 tons, instead of the *eighty-four* able-bodied seamen, as the New-York *Herald* states.

On crossing the *bar* we bore away to the southward, making a free wind (top-gallant breeze.) The topsail yards set, but it stood for a moment only, being so rotten that it split from clew to earing. *It was taken in, sent down and repaired by the "Saranac's" men.*

On the second day out (with a fore-top-mast steering sail breeze) *the mainsail split*, but the captain manfully kept it on her with this "Irish" reef in it, having no more *spare* canvas to *repair* sails—the *repairs* put on the *topsail* had exhausted his stores.

On the 25th, at 5 A. M., *broad day-light*, the steamer *North Star* was run on the inner reef of the Piana Keys, about 300 yards from the *beach* (*white sand.*) Breakers on port and starboard *quarters*.

I was on deck at the time she ran ashore, and on looking out was, and am up to this moment, astonished, why the helmsman did not see the *breakers with land*. The helmsman *was the only one of the steamer's crew on deck at the time she struck.*

The captain had gone below to get a "bite," and the second mate (who was left in charge of the deck) had gone below to get the hose, to wash decks.

No watch was kept on deck usually at night, except by the helmsman and one of the mates. At 6 A. M. the boats were lowered and manned by the *Saranac's* men, and by 10 A. M. the passengers (800 in number) were landed in safety. I am sorry to say that nearly all of the steamer's men left the ship with the passengers, and did not return until they found water and provisions were scarce on the island.

In lowering the "*fine life-boats*," I was astonished to find nearly all of them *leaking*—(it was necessary to pass in buckets to bail with)—to find them *minus* "*cleat-pins*," *minus* "*rudders*," *minus* "*masts*," and *minus* "*sails*."

At 10 A. M., all hands being clear of the ship, and safe, we commenced to look about for the ways and means to relieve the steamer from her *perilous condition*. On inquiry I found, to my astonishment, that there were *no hawsers, no tackles, no spare rigging*, or, as a Spaniard did express it, "*El vapor no tiene nada absolutamente—nada abordo, cosa ninguna*" for such a *terrible frightful emergency*.

It was necessary to carry out an anchor, using the 2-inch quarter and spring fasts (*much worn*) for a hawser, unreeving the running rigging to reeve tackles. At every heave the tackles or blocks gave way. More running rigging had to be unrove, and more blocks rove, and luff upon luff clapped on the how, quarter and spring fasts, now converted into the use of a hawser. When all this was accomplished, on again heaving, we discovered that the *so-termed* hawser was "complaining"—that consoling and truthful Spanish proverb that "*La perseverencia toda cosa alcanza*" might supply the Spaniard's terms for VANDERBILT'S deficiency, therefore with "*perseverancia*" was applied "*nada cosa ninguna*," &c., &c.; and what should only now be done was done by the *Saranac's crew* viz., to carry out the *other* anchor with the *chain* cable attached. Now, again, were the "fine life-boats" brought into requisition, and I assure you whilst carrying out this anchor and chain, I looked on with fear and trembling. I expected every moment that one of the "*fine life-boats*" would give way, and if one had, the men would have been in great danger, for "*John Shark*" was in sight at the time, looking out for the first fellow overboard. We took the precaution of keeping a boat, manned, ready to send assistance. Fortunately, no accident happened, and the anchor was planted, and the chain landed safely and expeditiously for the means at hand.

On the 31st, at 10 A. M., it being high-water, with a gentle ground swell, we succeeded in getting the steamer off, and afloat—having thrown overboard 400 tons of coal—by backing the wheels, the anchor and chain being of little assistance, in consequence of having no strong tackles to work with.

To illustrate finally the bad condition of her boats: on the second day after running on shore, finding our water would run short, we concluded to send a boat to "Fortune" Island, distant 50 miles, for assistance. Lieut. BRAINE had forcibly to seize on the private property of one of the passengers for canvas to make a sail for the boat. An old piece of spar had to be dubbed down into a mast.

Rounds of the *chains* had to be broken out for *tholepins*, and one to be fitted to steer with, the rudders being all lost,—*if there were any ever furnished.*

The above is a true statement of the condition of the equipments and number of men (deck hands) on board the *North Star*, and yet I'm told that his (VANDERBILT'S) other steamers are *not so well manned and equipped*.

Mr. VANDERBILT should be prosecuted for endangering the lives of passengers and the safety of mails placed under his charge. I hope you will cause this to be published in some national papers—not an *Abolition* sheet—but not to be published without my name be attached, so as to let Mr. VANDERBILT know where to apply if he wants any further truths or information as to the treatment of the passengers and the style in which the provisions are served up, and the *filthy* condition in which the *North Star's* cabins were kept.

Faithfully yours,
M. CARRINGTON WATKINS,
Lieut. U. S. N., and Executive Officer
U. S. S. Saranac.

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GILES—FREELAN—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Kelsey Walling, WM. T. GILES to CAROLINE A. FREELAN.

DIED.

TUTHILL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, ANDREW J. TUTHILL, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother James M. Tuthill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 535 Hudson-st., on Wednesday next, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 19, EMILY J., wife of John Parker, and daughter of Wm. Y. Purviance, of this City, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 18, ASAHEL H. BARTLETT, aged 51 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 86 Perry-st. The friends of the family, the members of Holland Lodge No. 8 F. & A. M., Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Cœur de Lion Encampment No. 23, and the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

BARNARD.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 19, ISABEL, only daughter of Owen H. and Eliza A. Barnard, aged 4 years 1 month and 19 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the family, No. 180 7th-av., corner 23d-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, GEORGE HARVEY MOORE, printer, in the 34th year of his age, a native of Nashua, N. H.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 99 Varick-st. His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Typographical Union No. 6, are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Albany and Boston papers please copy.

BROWER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 19, suddenly, at the Academy of Music, of apoplexy, ABRAM D. BROWER, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family, also Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., Hertimage Lodge 165, I. O. of O. F., Bookbinders' Association, and members of Police, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 191 Mott-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

FIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, SARAH, wife of Stephen Field.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 Eldridge-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE BERTINE, wife of John M. Macfarlane.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 233 9th st.

SWETLAND.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, of asthmatic consumption, JOSEPH SWETLAND, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 254 West 22d-st.

SLOAT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, Mrs. SARAH SLOAT, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, Wm. A. COX, No. 89 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PECK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the Methodist Parsonage in 43d-st., FRANCES AGUSTA, daughter of Rev. L. W. and Sarah M. Peck, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral services will take place at the 43d-st. M. E. Church this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family and members of the church and congregation are invited to be present without further invitation.

PENNOYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, suddenly, FANNIE JANE, daughter of Oscar F. and Phebe A. Pennoyer, aged 2 years and 16 days.

The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

OWEN.—In this City, on Monday night, Dec. 19, GERTRUDE, infant daughter of J. B. and Annie Owen, aged 1 month and 4 days.

AUSTIN.—In Springwater, Livingston County, N. Y., SARAH W., wife of Marcus O. Austin, and daughter of Parker H. Pierce, Esq., aged 23 years and 8 months.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

WARD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, of paralysis, BETHUEL WARD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church.

CULBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 19, JOSIAH CULBERT, aged 29 years, of the firm of Culbert Bros., New-York.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, P. V. Remsen, No. 129 South 8th-st. His friends and the friends of the families are invited to attend.

WATERBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, suddenly, HARVEY H. WATERBURY.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Turner, and his brothers Rufus Mead, Albert G. and Wm. M. Waterbury, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHELDEN.—At Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 18, HENRY SHELDEN, of the firm of Henry Sheldon & Co.

The funeral will take place, on Wednesday, Dec. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of James Freeland, No. 98 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, JOHN JOHNSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and of his son John H., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at at 11 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond. Carriages will be at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

CANBY.—At Massillon, Ohio, on Saturday, Dec. 17, CALEB CANBY, aged 32 years, formerly of Philadelphia.

HEINE.—At Berlin, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, CATHERINA SEDOWICK HEINE.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Nice, Italy, Saturday, Nov. 26, after a short illness, SAMUEL HOWLAND, aged 7 years, and on Monday, Nov. 28, MARY HOWLAND, aged 5 years, the only children of Alexander Van Rensselaer, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
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[Not received.]
Class No. 658, Dec. 20, 1859.
[Not received.]
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ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

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AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FREE CLASS FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—New Class on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., for gents; also, on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for boys. Instruments and books furnished free of charge. Free to all. L. A. BENJAMIN, No. 288 Bowery.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—A LADY, (AS GOVerness,) for music, ornamentals and English; to go to Washington. A gentleman and lady for a Female College in Iowa. A lady, for French, to go North. Several Principals and Assistants, with some means, for desirable openings. Also, a gentleman to take charge of an advertising business. Apply at the New Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, or, for particulars, address BICE & ANDREWS.

A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, in addition to her own language, mathematics, grammar, etc., wishes to make an engagement for the ensuing term of one or two families where only the most first-class can be found, or will suit some persons desirous of having Testimonials and City references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW England, educated at Mount Holyoke, and of extensive literary and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or as assistant in a first-class school. Instruction given in the English branches, French or music. City references given. Address BRUNSWICK, Bible-house Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR A SCHOOL, about 30 miles from New-York, a classical teacher, who would take full charge of the Greek and Latin classes, and assist otherwise generally in the school. Address stating terms and qualifications, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY, LIVING IN THE country, an hour's distance from the City, a governess, competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French, German and music. Address, with terms and references, J. A., Box 1,100 Post-office.

AUCTION.

BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

647 LOTS
ON
BROADWAY AND THE HARLEM RIVER,
Extending from 211th to 218th sts.

In order to preserve the present first-class character of the neighborhood, this splendid farm, known as the farm of JOHN D. DYCKMAN, Esq., will be sold, with restrictions against nuisances of every kind. From 50 to 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for

10 YEARS.

For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

Those who wish to see the property can take the Hudson River train from Chambers-st. for Tubby Hook Station at 7½ A. M., 20 minutes after 12, or 4 o'clock P. M., from 31st-st. half an hour later. Returning, the train stops at Tubby Hook 48 minutes after 10 o'clock A. M., 43 minutes after 4, and 44 minutes after 5. Time, 1 hour and 5 minutes.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—No. 35 Nassau-st.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a large invoice of French, German, English and American toys, consisting in part of dolls, figures, mechanical toys, crying babies, barking dogs, miniature theatres, do. stables, animals, guns, balls, sleighs, drums, tea sets, baby houses, musical instruments, and other rich toys and fancy goods.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

$20.000. AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, elegant chandeliers, oil-paintings, articles of vertu, &c., at the elegant five-story residence, No. 28 14th st., west of 5th-av.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is in every respect of superior workmanship.

PARLOR—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, richly inlaid; solid rosewood centre and pier tables, reception chairs in satin, large easy chairs in morocco, splendid French-plate pier-glass, with slab and brackets; costly vases, alabaster flower vases, splendid bronzes, together with rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass, oil-paintings of great merit and of high cost; three elegant gas chandeliers.

DINING ROOM—Magnificent solid extension table, rich rosewood suite in moquet, all made to match throughout, elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, &c., some large oil pictures, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, butter-knives, sugar-toogs, &c.; best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, gohlets, wines, decanters, &c.

CHAMBERS—Costly rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 30 pure hair mattresses, counterpanes, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, silver-plated stair-rods, work-table, clocks, and the entire gas fixtures. Also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen articles. The furniture of this house is worthy of the especial attention of housekeepers, as the auctioneer is ordered to sell every lot without reserve. No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF COSTLY STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., FOR SALE,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 76 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 628 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $60, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 165 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG LADIES, GOOD chorus singers, to go to Cuba. Apply to Signor ASSONI, Hotel Bibbler, No. 755 Broadway, corner Clinton-place, No. 2, from 9 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 7 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'
UNRIVALED LONDON GIN.
WARRANTED GENUINE
OLD TOM.

The trade in London Gin between England and this country having seriously diminished of late years, I have found it necessary to come over and ascertain the causes, and must confess that I no longer wonder at it: for while some are manufacturing an absurd imitation here, and selling it as imported, others so swamp the genuine article with plain spirits, alcohol, &c., that it is impossible to recognize our old favorite in this new guise. In order to prevent this, I would send it over in sealed hogsheads, but that the United States prohibits the importation of foreign spirits in packages smaller than a puncheon. I have, therefore, taken a new store here in order to bottle and sell it genuine. I will only add that this is the best Gin made in London, and from its purity is fast superseding all other liquors. As a medicine, it stands unrivalled for its salutary effect on the kidneys, and other internal organs; while as a convivial liquor, its pure and delicate flavor has rendered it
THE FAVORITE DRINK IN LONDON.
J. S. C. MORRIS.
Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY, New-York.
At liberal prices in bond. Single case, containing 1 dozen quarts, $5. Retail of all liquor dealers and druggists.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO'S COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE'S BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN,

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
ROBIN'S CABINET CHAMPAGNE.
These wines are wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WEITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Washington-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH GAS, hot and cold water, &c., will be let, with excellent board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at a very moderate price. The house is brown-stone, situated in a desirable neighborhood in West 29th-st. Address M. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Bowman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 15 CLINTON-STREET, BROOKlyn; one handsome furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to the ferries; pleasant location.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE AND single; house first-class and recently opened; those desiring home comforts will call at No. 1,092 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—AT NO. 143 EAST 12TH-ST., ONE door from 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen, and a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with large, comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferries; house modern and in a fine location. No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house fits large and pleasant, and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY, RESiding up town, (east side preferred,) who can furnish a young man and wife with pleasant room and board, where they can enjoy the comforts of home, rather than style, and at somewhere near moderate rates, will please address, stating location and terms, T. O. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, with parlor and two bedrooms. Location wanted, vicinity of 23d-st. and 8th-av. Address E. E. E., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, stating references and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, desirous of a comfortable home, in a private family, on the east side of the City. Address Box No. 2,172, New-York Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH more room than they require, would like to let handsomely furnished rooms, to two or three gents and their wives or small families. Location West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Genteel neighborhood; convenient to down-town conveyances. Address V., Station E. Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, may be had on immediate application in a genteel private family, No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Back parlor $16 per week for two (fire and light included.) Other rooms in proportion. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—AT THE MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, corner Broadway and 21st., a fine family suite of rooms on the first floor, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, with private table, or *table d'hôte*, as may be preferred. No more pleasant or genteel quarters at apartments cannot be found in the City.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—AT NO. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 16th-st.) This is a pleasant location; house has all the modern improvements, and large closets, &c. Reference given and required. Breakfast from 7 until 9 o'clock; dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE ACcommodated with private boarding in a strictly private family, with front room on first floor, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A front room, second story, with partial board, to two gentlemen. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner of Charles.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also, other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, JUST vacated, at 37 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as B. GOLDBECK, Th. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) T. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TEMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOODLOCK, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
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For sale low at their new warerooms No. 628 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Ast

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 47 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

R. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Dec. 15, 1859.
The Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 31, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New York thirty years from the date thereof, but the interest on the face of said bonds reserved the power to redeem the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that time the interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas $100,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1847, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1847, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years. Notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that time no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.}
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.
Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 31st of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be allowed, after that date, of shares upon which such instalment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all instalments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 629 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Three per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as if deposited Jan. 1. Money to loan on bond and Mortgage.
R. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SOLON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-st., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILLS, }
HY. SMITH, Secretary.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 30, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and presented before the first day of January, 1860, on which interest will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Canal Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to forward their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 1st instant to receive the bonds and certificates that may be ready for ship.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 3d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.
The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKEN, President.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice President,
A. R. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not active for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the 2d day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretar

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1st prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

FINANCIAL.

BY DECREE MADE BY THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, at a term thereof held at the City of Chicago, on the 30th day of November, 1859, in a certain cause in equity therein pending, wherein Septimus Crookes, and others, are complainants, and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, and Joel A. Matteson, are defendants, the undersigned have been duly appointed as Receivers in said cause, and all the powers enumerated in said order, including the power to take possession of, control and operate said St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, and receive its revenue, are vested in them as said Receivers. Said Receivers having taken possession of said road and other property, in accordance with said decree, all officers, agents and employes of said Company will be responsible to them accordingly.
JAMES ROBB,
CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 12, 1859.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 54 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS (OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES) of the First, Second, and Third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting at the Metropolitan Bank, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst. at 12 noon, to hear the report of the Receivers, and to make arrangements for the organization of a Company, under a special charter to be applied for at the next session of the Legislature of Illinois.
JAMES ROBB,
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order,
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Dec. 16, 1859.
STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY can receive the President's Fourteenth Annual Report on application at the Bank of the Republic.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATES 6 per cent Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date,
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE 32 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train, from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* Last Pensylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Blossburg and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Ship at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 10 A. M.; 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:40 and 8 A. M., and 2 10 P. M.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BAILY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 68 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
Dec. 12, 1859. WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
and leaving each port every 20 days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled.
Freight received on the 20th. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First Cabin.....$60 Steerage.....$25
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 21st inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The ASIA will sail 4th January, 1860.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:
To New-Orleans.....$39 75 To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile.....35 00 To Atlanta, Ga.....23 00
To Montgomery.....26 00 To Columbia, S. C.....20 00
To Nashville, Tenn...30 00 To Charlotte, N. C....22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....33 50 To Jacksonville, Fla..21 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn. 27 00 To Pilatka.....23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn,.. 27 00
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILLSTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. MORRAY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 24.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
EF MONTICELLO,
W. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations, $7 50
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $20; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SANDS, L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CTOWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COVOS, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Dec. 30. Fare on either ship $15. A. HERON, JR., Agent, corner 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Courier's and Traveling Servant's Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to Act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its ways, in a branch of the same, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.
HENRY WELLS,
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE.—Fine stylish sorrel horse, light wagon, built by Wood, Gibson & Co. May be seen at No. 266 West 36th-st., or by application at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

COUPE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME new Coupé, made by Wood Bros., has only been used a few weeks. Can be seen before 1 A. M., at the stable, in 18th-st., one door west of 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 21,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOMES
OALLEN
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
A NEW PICTURE.
THE BURNING STEAMER.
She breaks from her moorings and swings in the stream
THE CAST:
MR. JEFFERSON
AS
Saiem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally.
MR. JAMIESON
AS
Peter, an "old uncle;" once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work as."
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
AS
Ccorge Peyton; edncated in Europe, and now just returned home.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN
AS
Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natnral child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.
MR. T. B. JOHNSTON
AS
McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.
MRS. BLAKE
AS
Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.
MR. PEARSON
AS
Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MRS. STODDARD
AS
Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
MR. HOLLAND
AS
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.
MISS IONE BURKE
AS
Paul, a yellow boy.
MR. STODDART
AS
Judge Lefourche, a rich Planter.
MR. HARRISON
AS
Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.
MISS H. SAcOR
AS
Jules Thibodeux.
MR. RUSSELL
AS
Col. Poindexter, an Anctioneer.
MR. PONISI
AS
Clairbourne, the anctioneer's clerk.
MR. ISAOK
AS
Mr. Coillon, an Overseer.
MR. TREE
AS
Mr. Jackson, a Planter.
MR. STYLES
AS
Solon, a grief-boy slave.
MISS CIMBER
AS
Grace, a yellow girl.
MISS CLINTON
AS
Mrs. Clairbourne.
MISS WALTERS
AS
Minnie, a Quadroon slave.
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.
SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.
A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal

CONGRESS.

Speech of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, in the House.

Three More Ballots for Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Another Senatorial caucus was held, this morning, to nominate a Printer, but without success. There were five candidates: Brigadier-General BOWMAN, Mr. WENDELL, Mr. SMITH, of the Alexandria *Sentinel*, Hon. H. WATERSON, of Tenn., and Capt. DUNNEVON, of the Capitol Police. Mr. SMITH is said to be Senator HUNTER'S favorite. Mr. WENDELL has strong backers, and Mr. WATERSON is sanguine. A long communication from Gen. BOWMAN, together with several letters answering charges preferred against him, were produced in the caucus, and read by several Senators; but without any general conference or expression of opinion the caucus adjourned over till Friday. Gen. BOWMAN is evidently in a tight place.

The Democrats passed their Committee list to the Republicans yesterday to fill up the blanks. As only two blanks were left in Committees of seven, the Republicans hesitated about filling them, but as a refusal would have been undignified, they complied. The Committees now stand as they were last Winter, with a few trifling changes; Florida having the Chairmanship of Naval and Post-office Committees, and Alabama of the Committee on Commerce. The Popular Sovereignty discussion will be continued on Monday by Senator GREEN, who has determined to retain his position at the head of the Territorial Committee.

The proceedings in the House to-day have been devoid of the slightest interest. The difficulty with the Democrats is that they have too many captains; all wish to be leaders, and they have hopelessly scattered. Mr. SHERMAN gained one vote on the last ballot by Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, declining to vote, and the Republicans are sanguine others will do likewise, and thus secure the organization of the House probably this week.

Purser JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM was to-day assigned to duty at the Annapolis Naval School.

Commander CHAS. S. BOGGS was appointed Light-house Inspector for the Twelfth District *vice* DECAMP, detached.

The following is a list of promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 17, of July 6, 1859:

PROMOTIONS.

Ordnance Department—Brevet Second-Lieut. Geo. C. Strong, to be Second-Lieutenant July 31, 1859, *vice* Lee, resigned.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery—First-Lieut. George W. Hazard to be Captain July 6, 1859, *vice* Ridgely, deceased.

Company C—Second-Lieut. Chas. D. Anderson, to be First-Lieutenant July 6, 1859, *vice* Hazard, promoted.

Company C—Brevet Second-Lieut. Thos. B. Tannatt, of the Third Artillery, to be Second-Lieut., July 6, 1859, *vice* Anderson, promoted to Comany M.

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department—First-Lieut. Hyatt C. Ransom, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Oct. 15, 1859, *vice* Chapman, deceased.

Medical Department—Wm. A. Carswell, of South Carolina, to be Assistant-Surgeon, Nov. 29, 1858, *vice* Babcock, deceased.

Pay Department—Capt. Randolph P. Marcy, of Fifth Infantry, to be Paymaster, Aug. 22, 1859, *vice* Coffee, resigned.

TRANSFERRED.

First-Lieut. Henry A Hendershott, of Second Infantry, to Second Artillery, Oct. 21, 1859, to take place on the Army Register next below First-Lieut. J. M. Taylor.

First-Lieut. Lloyd Beall, of Second Artillery, to Second Infantry, Oct. 21, 1859, to take place on the Army Register next below First-Lieut. T. W. Sweeny.

RESIGNED.

Capt. John W. Phelps, Fourth Artillery, Nov. 2, 1859.

Second Lieut. Jessie B. Wharton, Seventh Infantry, Aug. 31, 1859.

Second Lieut. Jas. L. Thompson, Tenth Infantry, Aug. 7, 1859.

Second Lieut. Archibald L. Harrison, Sixth Infantry, Sept. 5, 1859.

Second Lieut. Chas. C. Lee, Ordinance Department, July 31, 1859.

Paymaster Andrew J. Coffee, July 31, 1859.

COMMISSION VACATED BY NEW APPOINTMENT.

By Paymaster Randolph B. Marcy, his commission as Captain in the Fifth Infantry, Aug. 21, 1859.

DIED.

Capt. and Brevet-Maj. William W. Chapman, Assistant Quartermaster, at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 27, 1859.

Capt. and Brevet-Maj. Samuel C. Ridgely, Fourth Artillery, at Georgetown, D. C., July 6, 1859.

First-Lieut. Andrew J. Donelson, Corps of Engineers, at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1859.

First-Lieut. Owen F. Solomon, Fourth Artillery, Nebraska Territory, Sept. 27, 1859.

Second-Lieut. Hezekiah H. Garber, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Hoskins, Oregon, Oct. 12, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon William H. Babcock, at Gainesville, Texas, October, 1859.

DISMISSED.

Second-Lieut. Charles J. Lynde, Fifth Infantry, Sept. 5, 1859.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Senator WILSON left Washington this afternoon for Massachusetts, having been summoned thither in consequence of sickness in his family.

The Pacific Railroad Bill, which Senator GWIN intends introducing at the earliest opportunity, is the same as reported from the Select Committee, with the amendment made thereto by the Senate just previous to the close of the last session.

The pairing off by some of the members of the House accounts for the reduction of the aggregate, but does not alter the relative vote for Speaker on the first two trials to-day, when Mr. SHERMAN lacked four of an election. On the last, however, only three were necessary to produce that result, and this was occasioned by the absence of Mr. REYNOLDS. The thirty-eight votes for Mr. BOTELER were cast by nineteen of his own Southern American friends, with GEORGE BRIGGS and eighteen Southern Democrats. Mr. MCCLERNAND'S twenty-eight votes included all the Illinois Democrats, and some from the South and elsewhere. No other Democrat received more than seven votes. Messrs. ADAMS, HORACE F. CLARK and RIGGS voted for JOHN G. DAVIS, and Mr. DAVIS voted for Mr. CLARK.

The Democratic Senators were again in caucus to-day, on the subject of Public Printer, and, as yesterday, adjourned without making a nomination.

The proposition from Maj. HARTLEY, who is well known in connection with the manufacture of fire-arms, to establish an armory and manufactory of arms in Richmond, Va., and which has been recommended to the Legislature of that State by Gov. WISE, meets the approval of prominent citizens here. The enterprise is to be under the auspices of a company with a million of dollars capital.

Commander BOGGS has been appointed Lighthouse Inspector for the 12th District, *vice* DECAMP, detached.

Purser CUNNINGHAM has been ordered to the Annapolis Station as Purser of the Naval Academy there.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) introduced the Homestead bill, which was read twice.

Mr. PUGH's resolution was taken up, and Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) read an extract from the Dred Scott decision which he accidentally omitted in yesterday's speech.

Mr. H. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the resolution by adding that the Committee on Territories be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the people of New-Mexico and Utah to elect all the territorial officials, Executive, legislative, and judicial, in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall prescribe.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution, as the Committees were not yet organized, and he wished to speak on the question, but was not in good health to-day.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) liked the suggestion of Mr. GREEN, for it gave him occasion to throw out a few hints. Looking back at the history of this country down to the present time, he found that no member of the United States Senate had ever been elected President. And he thought the reason for it was the introduction of such resolutions and the making of fillbustering speeches, by which gentlemen were drawn out and made to put their foot in it before they knew where they were going. If this thing were understood it would have the tendency of shortening these debates. Monday will be soon enough to resume the consideration of the subject, as gentlemen will have time for reflection in the interval.

The motion was agreed to, and the subject postponed till next Monday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) stated that his colleague, Mr. LANDRUM, was still confined to his room. He could be brought here, but perhaps at the risk of his health. Mr. TAYLOR asked that some gentleman on the other side would pair off with his colleague.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said they had heard that appeal every day. Was it quite fair to ask a gentleman present to pair off with him? Pairs were usually made by individuals themselves, in cases where both parties had to be absent.

Mr. TAYLOR replied that the question resolved itself into one of courtesy, and under the circumstances stated it was proper to make a pair. If his appeal were not responded to, he suggested to gentlemen on the Democratic side, that they have recourse to those familiar methods which would have the effect of preventing a vote.

Mr. GROW thought it was bad practice for one side to come into the House and asking the other to offset their absentees.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he had a right to know what policy the Republican side intended to pursue; and whether they intended to take advantage of absentees.

Mr. GROW knew of no understanding among his party on that point, and repeated what he had before said.

The conversation ended by some gentleman saying, when the proper time comes there will be no difficulty in finding a pair for Mr. LANDRUM.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) made an ineffectual appeal to act on his resolution, proposing the adoption of the plurality rule.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said the question of Slavery was not yet settled, although there seemed an approximation to that end. Different and conflicting views are entertained on the subject, but he was of the number who held that Congress has no jurisdiction under any circumstances whatever over Slavery in the Territories, because it is a domestic institution—the Kansas-Nebraska act giving the people the right to control their domestic institutions in their own way. The position of a portion of the South was that Slavery by the Constitution goes into the Territories, and when there, it is the duty of Congress to protect it by direct legislation; but it was as unsupported by the Constitution as the other doctrine held by the Republicans, namely, that Congress possesses power to exclude Slavery from all our Territories. Whenever gentlemen talk about dissolving the Union they touch the great heart of this nation. There never could be a necessity for the discussion of the question, in the absence of the propriety and feasibility of such measures. He presented the views of Mr. PINKNEY of South Carolina, PATRICK HENRY and others, against the assumed right of a State to secede from the Union, which being the act of the whole people could not be dismembered except by their explicit act. He looked upon this doctrine of secession as an assertion of the "higher law" doctrine. Extreme views came from the extreme North and South, while central portions of this country were conservative. Indiana was one the most conservative States in the Union, as shown in all her past history, and she would never consent that the Ohio River, which washes the southern border, should be the boundary line between two confederacies. He closed with a glowing eulogium on the Union.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired him to give way that they might proceed to ballot for Speaker.

Mr. COCHRANE would occupy the floor but a short time. He would not presume to say that anything he could utter would change the views or actions of gentlemen, but what had been said on the other side merited grave attention. It had been asserted that we are in the midst of a crisis. Evidence had been adduced here day after day to prove that. A series of these convulsions have visited this great country. At one time we heard of an impending crisis at the South, and how to help it; at another an alarming and warlike invasion of a neighboring State. The South, inflamed by these matters, arises and demands that there shall be a stay of this action. He represented a constituency that had always stood for the Union and the Constitution, and on their behalf he declared that whenever a servile insurrection shall arise, the conservative men of the North will be there to suppress it. We will be there in our whole might, as citizens of no one locality, inhabitants of no particular State, but as the proud citizens of the greatest Republic the world has ever seen. He believed that we were on the eve of important events, but he was no alarmist. He had no belief in the disruption of this Union. It is to continue to progress and culminate to its destiny; but yet we were on the eve of an important crisis, and it was idle to attempt to evade this question. He expressed sympathy with those of the South who are in fearful trepidation of the incendiary's torch and the assassin's dagger, but would inform them that there were myriads and myriads at the North in favor of the Union, and there holding meetings to testify their devotion. He denied that these Union meetings were of no account, as had been asserted. They prepare the public mind for action. Whoever may take part as speaker is of no moment; they show that the masses of the people are prepared to sustain the institutions of this glorious country—that they are alive to their importance and ready to stand by them. No, the Union is in no danger. He proceeded to allude to Mr. SEWARD, the leader of the Republican Party, and quoted from *Paradise Lost* the account of Satan's fall "from morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve," as applicable to him. He referred to Mr. CORWIN'S speech the other day, and quoted from the *Tribune* to show that Mr. CORWIN is regarded as crotchety. He then asked the Clerk to read Mr. CLARK'S resolution relative to the unfitness of an endorser of HELPER'S book to be Speaker.

Some delay occurred while the Clerk was finding it.

Mr. STANTON—I will ask that the resolutions of the Utica Convention may also be read. [Laughter.]

Mr. COCHRANE—If the gentleman desires to hear them, he can procure them elsewhere.

Mr. CLARK'S resolution was then read. Mr. COCHRANE said the resolution was not sufficiently comprehensive. The doctrines of HELPER'S book could be proved to be the doctrines of the Republican Party, and if their indorsement proves a man unfit for the duties of the Speakership, all who subscribe to those doctrines are equally unfit to hold the destines of this country within charge. He alluded to JOHN BROWN'S invasion, and inquired what was the cause of that enterprise. At first it was charged on Mr. SEWARD that it was the logical effect of his "irrepressible-conflict" doctrines. His friends say that was only a figure of rhetoric—that he means a conflict of ideas, and that he cannot be held responsible for physical violence. Mr. COCHRANE then read several extracts from HELPER'S book, explicitly recommending physical violence for the extirpation of Slavery. This language was addressed to the passions, and was intended to inflame prejudices. It was there unmistakably asserted that the institution of Slavery must be exterminated by some physical power, as that which cast off the yoke of Great Britain, and gave these Colonies their freedom in the Revolution. The alternative, then, is, that unless the slaves are immediately and totally emancipated, a resort must be had to violence. He read the names of Messrs. SEWARD, GREELEY, GIDDINGS and others, members in full communion with the Republican Party, to show that that party indorsed the doctrines of HELPER'S book. The Republicans were responsible for its circulation throughout the North, and in some portions of the South. The Compendium of that book was made with the view of carrying the Presidential election, and the Republican Party has consented to Abolitionism as of its principles. The Democrats stand on the principles on which they have always stood. They stand on the principles of the Constitution, and will defend it from assaults from any quarter. Whatever were the feelings of the South, they will protect and support them in every right. No crisis can approach which will paralyze the arm of the Democracy of the North. They will stand, and have stood firm by their fellow Democrats all over the Union.

A call of the House was made preliminary to taking a vote for Speaker.

The following is the result:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
Mr. Sherman	111	110	109
Mr. Boteler	39	43	38
Mr. McClernand	21	25	28
Mr. Barksdale	15	10	—
Scattering	34	24	49
Total	228	226	223
Necessary to a choice	115	114	112

The House then adjourned.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—ANDREW ROGERS and JAMES DERRICK were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, charged by JOHN BROTHERAS, of No. 21 Baxter-street, with having committed an unprovoked assault on him. He alleged that ROGERS struck him a violent blow with a pitchfork, and that DERRICK followed up the attack with a cart-rung. Each of the accused was committed in default of $500 bail. CHARLES JACKSON was also locked up, on a charge of having cut MARY FRANCIS, at No. 65 Park-street, in the face, with a razor, during a violent altercation.

CHARACTERISTICS.

A Pair of Hoosier Feathers from the Senate Gallery—Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, and his Speech—Varieties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, whose maiden speech and maiden clash with Mr. KELLOGG from the same State, attracted some attention a week since, is a very young man, certainly not over 28 years of age, and he is deemed to be on the Democratic side one of the most rising members. Very Indian in his appearance—about the size and build of ERASTUS BROOKS, and very much resembling that gentleman—Mr. LOGAN has blue-black hair, profuse, glossy and of a thick fibre; fine dark eyes, set widely apart and full of animation; regular features and white teeth, shown to good advantage by a brown skin; and a form of head singularly high and long from brow to base, though not quite broad enough to be in good proportion. His voice is a strong clear tenor—its fault being the Western one of monotonous vigor. By all except ISAAC N. MORRIS, of his own State and faith, Mr. LOGAN is regarded as an able and faithful ally of Judge DOUGLAS; but MORRIS remains strong in a dyspeptic faith that JNO. A. MCCLERNAND and JOHN A. LOGAN have been bought over by the Administration; and Mr. MORRIS is therefore now soliciting, in a dreary but persevering way, his colleague, JAMES C. ROBINSON, to join him in an attempt to save PHILIP B. FOULKE to the DOUGLAS interest—Mr. FOULKE also, according to MORRIS, being under heavy temptations from the White House, and in danger of falling from the path of political grace. Be these things as they may, however, LOGAN, MCCLERNAND and ROBINSON are very active each evening at the Douglas Rooms, on the Avenue, franking DOUGLAS documents to all parts of the Union, and receiving independent DOUGLAS delegations from all States and sections. The rooms are hospitable, well-furnished, in a good location, and all are welcome there who can give the Anti-Lecompton shibboleth.

It being expected that the President would send in his Message to-day to the Senate, the interest heretofore felt in the House of Representatives rather flagged, and many hundreds transferred their seats of observation from the galleries under which are contested the rival claims of BOCOCK, GILMER and SHERMAN, to the Reporters' Gallery, looking down upon the more august assemblage of Senatorial wisdom.

Senator PUGH, of Ohio, who had the floor this morning, is a young man, probably not over 37 or 39 years of age, of middle height and gracefully built, with a full, broad forehead; small, sharply-chiseled features; gray eyes, large and deeply set; very light brown beard, trimmed closely to the face, and dark brown hair, with an agreeable tendency to curl and ripple round the edges. He is a fluent and closely logical speaker, having rather a conversational than rhetorical tone in his remarks; and it is widely regretted here in both Houses—by all, in fact, except by the close corporation of Senators who control the Senate Committees—that he has failed to obtain a re-election. Always a moderate and conservative man, PUGH has of late found himself forced into hostility to Lecomptonism; and that part of his speech to-day in which he denounced the removal of DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories produced a deep sensation. He called attention to the fact that the Chairmanship of every important Senate Committee is now in possession of a Southern man,—the fact being, though PUGH did not so state it, that GWIN, MASON, SLIDELL, CLAY and HUNTER form an inside Senatorial clique, always having control of the Vice-President, and being at all times able to conciliate sufficient votes to carry out their own plans by giving all sorts of minor, jobbing, "Private-Bill Committees" to the floating Northern material, commonly to be found at command of the South for such or the like considerations.

It soon becoming clear that the President's Message would not be sent in to-day, the tide of interest reflowed towards the Lower House, where it was thought just possible that a Speaker might be elected by a combination on some new man,—MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana,—which had been actively canvassed on last Saturday night and during yesterday. But the House was under a Mississippi nightmare,—Mr. OTHO R. SINGLETON, of that State, having obtained the floor at the opening of the proceedings, for the serious and solemn delivery of a disunion speech.

Mr. SINGLETON has been in the House during two preceding terms, and is a man of average height, about forty years of age, with a curved nose, long face wholly destitute of beard or whisker, prominent cheek bones, light eyes and eyebrows of no particular significance, and sleek brown hair. In his beardless cheeks, mode of dress, and hair arrangement, it is not difficult to detect an imitation of JEFFERSON DAVIS; while, in his political sentiments, he would appear a faithful though humble follower of the great Mississippian secessionist. Mr. SINGLETON, whenever he gets excited—which is towards the close of every sentence—utterly exceeds the range of his voice, and breaks into a scream. He wished it to be understood that Mississippi "favors the expansion of Slavery—inside the Union if it *can* be done; outside of the Union if it *must*." Sooner than stand any chance of having Slavery restricted, he was in favor of "immediate separation." This brought JOHN A. LOGAN to his feet, who protested in behalf of Illinois against such doctrines, stating that the Democracy which he (Mr. LOGAN) represented would "sustain the nominee of the Charleston Convention, be he from the East, West, North or South, and wholly regardless of his political convictions."

HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York, also rose, and whether by design or from accident, addressed Mr. SINGLETON as "the gentleman from Mexico"—a happy hit, or lucky blunder, which produced roars of laughter—bringing forcibly before the House the disunion position which Mr. SINGLETON occupied. The views put forward to-day by SINGLETON are the more to be regretted, because of the conservative and excellent record which that gentleman had earned in the past. He was always reckoned a very moderate man for a Mississippian, and, it is said, stands as a prominent pillar of the Southern Orthodox Church. He certainly quoted Scripture enough to support this rumor; but his boast that every boy in his State "over twelve years of age had a shot gun, and would know how to use it" in a contest with the Republicans, had a decidedly carnal and church-militant sound.

MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, on whom it has been proposed to unite all the Anti-Republican forces, is a very venerable looking, elderly gentleman, with a bald forehead, short white hair, florid complexion, dark hazel eyes, framed under a large perceptive ridge, cleanly shaven cheeks, a firm mouth, and is of about the middle height, with a nervous and laborious cast of figure. He is a lawyer, standing at the head of his profession in Louisiana; and though a Democrat, claims to have, and has always exercised in the past, an independent judgment. His character is highly esteemed, both in the House, where the present is his third session, and at home, where his talents, manliness and benevolence have been the subject of remark for forty years. His voice, though not powerful, is very clear and sweet, and his conciliatory manners have always a marked effect in allaying the agitation of younger members. To-day he spoke a few words during the roll-call for ballot, entreating some Republican to pair off with a friend who was too ill to attend, but who would rather appear than that his party should lose a vote at this important crisis. The request was promptly and generously complied with by LUTHER C. CARTER, of New-York, who professed himself willing to accommodate the friend spoken of by Mr. TAYLOR, and so the sick man was left at home to pursue his recovery unharassed.

NOBODY.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 18
Mo-cow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66

At EVANS' & Fulton-street.

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[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,

NEW STYLES, FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ALMOST AN ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—The link which COOK and COPPIO severed, in their attempt to escape death, is gazed at by crowds now, every day, at Barnum's Museum. It is a great curiosity, amongst all the rest. This afternoon and evening, a stirring drama and a laughable farce are presented at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is invaluable for every description of sore and ulcer, burns and scalds, eruptions and all other skin diseases; sprains and dislocations, stiff joints, contracted sinews and rheumatism, whether they result from accident, disease or maltreatment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 20.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	90½	125	Erie Railroad	8¾
3,000	do....	90¾	100	do	8¾
13,000	Virginia St. 6s..	93¾	100	Hud. Riv. R....b60	41½
8,000	Missouri St. 6s..	83½	425	do....s60	41¾
7,000	do....	83¾	50	do....b60	41¾
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s....	96¾	700	Harlem Railroad	9
4,000	California St. 7s.	86	38	Harlem R'd Pref...	34
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	91½	10	Second-av. R.....100	½
1,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	200	Reading Railroad...	41¾
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. bs.	92½	200	Mich. Cen. R....b30	39
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. b. ex.	91½	7	do	38¾
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. bs.	80	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.s60	17
7,000	Erie R. C. B, '71.	28½	50	do	17¾
2,000	Erie R. C. B., '62.	29	50	do....b30	17¾
2,000	Hnd. Riv. R. 3d m.	81½	25	do	17¾
10,000	do....b60	81½	50	Panama Railroad...	134¼
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. bs.	70	75	do	134½
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. bs.	58½	50	do....s4	134½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	64¾	100	do	134
4,000	La. C. & M. l. G. Bs.	14½	50	do....s30	134
50	Phoenix Bank....	109	300	do....s60	133¾
40	Chatham Bank....	93½	50	Ill. Cen. R.....s30	58¾
50	Penn. Coal Co....	83	200	do....s60	58
290	do....	83¼	500	do	58½
450	N. Y. Cen. R....b60	78	200	do....s30	58½
400	do....s10	77¾	300	Gal. & Chic. R....	66⅞
260	do....	77¾	100	do....s30	66¾
800	do....s10	77¾	100	do....	66¾
25	do....s60	77¾	100	Cl. & Toledo R....	18¾
450	do....b60	77¾	100	Ch. & R. I. R....b30	63
450	do....b30	77¾	50	do	82¾
400	do....s30	77¾	25	do....s60	62¾
100	do....s60	77¾	170	Pacific Mail S. Co...	76¾
370	do....	77¾	100	do....b60	77
50	do....s3w	77¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	90¾	350	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	17
1 000	do....	90¾	50	do....b30	17
3.000	Virginia St. 6s..	93¾	200	do....s60	16¾
28,000	do....s15	93¾	75	Panama R....	133¾
1.000	Goshen Br. Bs..	56	250	Ill. Central R....	58¾
45	Am. Ex. Bank....	98¾	50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	95¼
850	N. Y. Cen. R....	77¾	250	Gal. & Chic. R....	66
250	Reading R.....s60	41	100	do....b10	66
100	do....	41½	258	Chic. & Rk. Is. R....	62¾
200	Hud. River R...s60	41	150	do....b30	62¾
250	do....	41	100	do....b60	62½
100	do....s60	40⅞	100	do....b10	62½
5	Mich. Cen. R.....	38¾	100	do....s60	62½
50	do....	39	50	do	62¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R....	18¾	100	do....b60	63

TUESDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The Stock Market was further depressed to-day about ½ ₱ cent. on the Railway Share-list, and the sales at the Second Board were the lowest on New York Central and most of the Western Stocks reported for six or eight weeks past. At the very close after the printed list, there was a partial improvement in prices and a steadier feeling; New-York Central, 77⅞@77½, after selling at 77¼ ₱ cent. as against 77¾@77⅞ at the close yesterday. The continued weakness in this stock and the slow recovery of the Street from the surprise created by the action of the Board of Directors last week, sensibly affect the Western and other Roads on the non-dividend list, and at the same time emboldon new contracts ahead, even at the comparatively low prices, on the calculation of a further decline. As usual, the speculators in and around the Ex. change run into extremes as *short* sellers, and already the line of contracts in Central, made since last Wednesday, on from 3 to 60 days' time to the seller, is undcrstood to be as large, if not larger, as when the price stood above 80 ₱ cent. Galena, Rock Island, Illinois Central, both the Michigan Stocks and Toledo, were all weaker today, and the depression partially extended to Reading, Hudson River and Erie. Much remark is made upon the failure of the dealings in Illinois Central to respond to the recent English advices. The price of the Scrip shares, this evening, is 58¼ ₱ cent., equal with exchange to 44 discount in London, whereas the latest sale from that side is called 39 discount. Erie shares are also lower on this side by $3. The common or convertible Bonds of the Company were in some demand to-day, at 28½@29 ₱ cent., and the Second and Third Mortgages firm again, at 92½ for the former and 80 for the latter. It is now deemed important that the holders of the common Bonds of 1862-71-75, who have no mortgage security, should come into the plan for reorganization under the Trusteeship of Messrs. BANCROFT DAVIS and DUDLEY S. GREGORY, before the New Year, as these gentlemen cannot be expected to assume responsibilities, on behalf of creditors who have not indicated their assent to the terms of the plan. No assessment or money contribution is required, but simply the signification of a purpose to participate in the new Company, after formal foreclosure of the old, as preference stockholders. In reference to the retirement of the floating debt since the plan was proposed, by the sale or pledge of $1,000,000 fourth mortgage, at 40 ₱ cent., to be taken back in twelve months at 50 ₱ cent., we understand that the difference in rate, amounting to $100,000, is the consideration for the money advanced—the coupons of 1860, amounting to $70,000, enuring to the Company when the Bonds are redeemed. The Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson Companies were again in demand, and at full rates. Illinois Centrals steady at 84¾ ₱ cent. Panama shares close ¼ ₱ cent. lower, 133¾ ₱ cent., in sympathy with the remainder of the Share list. The Board of Directors this afternoon declared the usual half-yearly Dividend of 6 ₱ cent. The earnings of the Road in November are placed at $240,000, against $140,000 same month last year. State Stocks were about same as yesterday in price, with a demand for Virginias at 93¾ ₱ cent. The new Loan of the State of New-York for $2,500,000 was awarded at Albany to-day in a six ₱ cent. stock, interest payable quarterly, the bids ranging about 103 for the six year stock, 105 for the twelve year, and 107 and over for the long stock, redeemable in 18 years.

The Money Market, among the Brokers today, felt somewhat the various preparations making for closing up the accounts of the Old Year, and Loans at call were in request at 6 ₱ cent., and in some cases 7 ₱ cent., where there was an understanding as to notice of repayment. As sometimes happens before steamer day, the private bankers were not as free lenders as usual. Discounts were steady at 7 ₱ cent., and some of the leading Banks accommodated their dealers liberally. The increased line on the weekly return this morning was mainly with three or four of this class of Banks, whose Specie averages were fully maintained.

The business in Exchange for the *Persia* tomorrow was a fair one, though not equal to the Cunarder from Boston last week, at 109¼@⅝ on London, and f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ on Paris. The *Persia* takes only $100,000 in Specie. The Export of Produce direct from New-York foots $2,112,000 this week, against $1,140,000, same week last season.

The Minnesota State interest on the 8 ₱ cent. State Bonds proper, will be paid 1st January at the Bank of the Republic.

The Seventh Ward Bank has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 7 ₱ cent.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisements, which appear elsewhere in this paper, relating to the affairs of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company.

The *Evening Journal* says: "The following were the bids for the three $800,000 loans to-day. They were all on the basis of 6 ₱ cent., except in the two cases indicated. The awards were not made when we went to press:

		Loan payable, 1866.	Loan payable, 1873.	Loan payable, 1877.
Luke Hitchcock	$103.03	$5,000	—	—
L. Higinbotham	106.51	—	—	$5,000
Silas Bronson	102.15	25,000	—	—
Silas Bronson	102.85	25,000	—	—
J. W. Allen	104.03	5,000	—	—
J. W. Allen	106.03	—	$5,000	—
J. C. Green	107.00	—	—	300,000
J. C. Green	107.00	—	—	300,000
Caleb G. Loring	104.00	—	25,000	—
Caleb G. Loring	106.00	—	—	25,000
Thompson Bros	103.05	$66,000	—	—
Thompson Bros	102.55	200,000	—	—
Thompson Bros	102.05	200,000	—	—
Thompson Bros	105.05	—	50,000	—
Thompson Bros	104.55	—	200,000	—
Thompson Bros	104.05	—	200,000	—
Thompson Bros	106.05	—	—	50,000
Thompson Bros	102.75	100,000	—	—
Thompson Bros	102.75	50,000	—	—
Jos. Lawrence	103.55	50,000	—	100,000
Jos. Lawrence	104.55	—	—	200,000
Jos. Lawrence	104.55	—	50,000	—
Jos. Lawrence	105.16	—	—	150,000
F. Clark	107.25	—	—	50,000
Ward & Co	106 61	—	—	50,000
Ward & Co	107 06	—	—	50,000
W. H. Bergh	100.81	10,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	101.11	10,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	101.37	10,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	101.61	10,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	101.81	10,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	102.11	5,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	102.82	5,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	102.61	5,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	102.81	5,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	103.04	5,000	—	—
W. W. Fox	102.15	25,000	—	—
W. W. Fox	104.51	—	25,000	—
W. W. Fox	105.51	—	—	25,000
John Sill	102.33	50,000	—	—
John Sill	102.51	50,000	—	—
John Sill	101.00	50,000	—	—
John Sill	103.33	—	75,000	—
John Sill	04.41	—	25,000	—
John Sill	102.00	—	50,000	—
John Sill	105.00	—	—	75,000
John Sill	105.81	—	—	25,000
John Sill	103 00	—	—	50,000
R. H. King	102.55	100,000	—	—
R. H. King	102.51	100,000	—	—
R. H. King	102.31	50,000	—	—
R. H. King	104.80	—	100,000	—
R. H. King	104 68	—	100,000	—
R. H. King	104.56	—	50,000	—
R. H. King	105.95	—	—	100,000
R. H. King	106.80	—	—	100,000
R. H. King	105.66	—	—

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2576. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

Designation of Committees in the Senate.

Mr. Slidell Reproduces his Cuba Project.

CONTEST FOR THE SENATE PRINTING.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Another Vote on the Speakership.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE FIGHT FOR THE SENATE PRINTING.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

There are going to be troublous times in the Senate with regard to the public printing. The candidates for this post are SMITH, of the Alexandria *Sentinel*, pressed by Senator HUNTER; Colonel PICKETT, of Kentucky, pressed by Senator POWELL, of that State; H. WATERSON, of Tennessee, urged vigorously by General JOSEPH LANE; Capt. DUNNINGTON, of the Capitol Police, formerly a foreman in WENDELL's employ, who hopes to be sustained by a large floating influence, acquired during his many years of public service; Brigadier-General GEO. W. BOWMAN, the Administration candidate, pressed by GWINN, SLIDELL, FITCH and the regular forces of the Senatorial clique; and Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL, who signs himself "Practical Printer," and who seems prepared in this contest to travel very much upon his lobby knowledge and muscle.

It has transpired to-day that in the Senatorial Caucus when BOWMAN's name was presented, Senator A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, entered a protest against the gentleman's nomination, alleging that he (BROWN) held in his hands a copy of a certain receipt which should disqualify Brigadier-General BOWMAN from ever holding any future public employment. The facts of the case, I believe, are substantially as follows: While BOWMAN was Superintendent of Public Printing, and bound by his oath of office not to have any interest, direct or indirect, in the printing contracts, Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL assigned to said BOWMAN all right and title to the *Union* newspaper; and further made a payment to BOWMAN of $3,000, this being the first installment of $20,000 annually, which WENDELL agreed to pay BOWMAN towards carrying on said paper in the Administration interest. It appears that previously to that, WENDELL had been compelled to employ various editors in different parts of the country, at exorbitant salaries, to advocate a particular line of policy; and he perhaps thought that by transferring the newspaper (which he claims to have been then worth $30,000) to Gen. BOWMAN, and paying $20,000 a year towards its support, he might get relieved from the hornet's nest of editorial wasps all over the country who were stinging him and sucking him into a state of financial marasmus.

It appears that BOWMAN continued Superintendent of Public Printing for about six weeks after signing the receipt for this $3,000, and it was upon this ground that his nomination as Public Printer was opposed by Senator BROWN, who contended that BOWMAN had been guilty of an offence for which imprisonment, and not further profit, should be awarded to him. Technically, the ground taken by the Senator may be correct, but every one must see that there may be a wide difference between accepting $20,000 a year to carry on a paper in a certain cause, and accepting the same, or any other sum, as a personal perquisite to be recompensed to the giver by a convenient negligence of official supervision. Until further developments are made, it cannot be Gen. BOWMAN, *but the system of subsidizing editors for party service*, which has to stand for trial at the bar of public opinion. The *Union* newspaper may or may not have cost $20,000 a year for its support; if it *did*, then BOWMAN was not morally guilty of any offence; and if it did not, it will rest upon Mr. WENDELL to prove the fact. But what a pass are we coming to in public affairs, when public opinion is sought to be guided and controlled by such agencies! Will no Senator, friendly to journalism, call for the names of the men who took this blood-money for the respective assaults and adulations of their hireling pens? Let us get their names, and then turn to the files of their newspapers; this will show us the work they were paid for doing, and we shall in future be able to place a right estimate on everything proceeding from the same tainted sources. Let the names be printed that we may know whom to shun.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Senatorial proceedings to-day possess but little interest. After announcing the Committees, the arrangement of which had previously been published, the Senate went into Executive Session and referred to the appropriate Committees a number of unimportant nominations, principally those of Postmasters, but adjourned without definite action on any one. It is rumored that the nomination of F. J. GRUND, to be Consul at Havre, was also sent in by the President.

Senator DOUGLAS was detained from the Senate to-day only by the urgent solicitation of his personal friends, who think him yet too weak to venture upon official duty.

It is probable that the Senate will meet on Friday, and then adjourn over until the 5th of January. It is said, also, that the House, even without electing a Speaker, can concur with the Senate in adjournment, and this will relieve all difficulties.

Gen. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, one of the most popular and conservative men in Congress, made a strong appeal, which was listened to with marked attention. Mr. COBB, of Alabama, favored the House with a talk in a manner quite peculiar to himself, but his assumptions of paternal authority seemed not to be appreciated by his Southern children, except by Mr. BOYCE, who at once withdrew his name as a candidate, according to previous arrangement in caucus, and nominated Gen. MILLSON, of Virginia. This proceeding created for a moment quite a sensation on the floor and in the crowded galleries, but Mr. CLARK, of New-York, got the floor, and continued the discussion for an hour longer on matters personal to himself, during which he declared that no private griefs actuated him in his opposition to the Administration and the Democracy—his opposition was purely political. For some time the impression prevailed that Mr. CLARK was about declaring in favor of Mr. MILLSON, but he eventually declined doing so.

Upon balloting, MILLSON received 96 votes, and it will require eighteen out of twenty scattering votes to elect. These would necessarily include three Anti-Lecomptonites, as well as the whole Southern Opposition. Such a combination can never be effected, and all efforts to that end will prove fruitless. The session closed with a spicy colloquy between Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) and his colleague, Mr. ANDERSON, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) in which Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) intervened in behalf of the Know-Nothing Party.

Gov. WINSLOW's proposition, that no more ballots should be had until after Jan. 1, met with no favor among the Republicans. They will press for ballots late and early. Their policy is to vote, not to speak, and the organization may occur during the Holidays, in consequence of there being numerous absentees. This is the only hope left for the election of a Speaker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Official dispatches received here state that Señor OCAMPO accepted Mr. MCLANE's project, with only slight changes in the phraseology. Two millions are to be paid on the exchange of ratifications, and the other two millions are to be paid to American claimants, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe.

Postmaster-General HOLT gave a large diplomatic dinner yesterday.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The American and Whig Opposition members, in caucus, this morning, agreed to still vote for Mr. BOTELER. The expediency of having a resolution offered by one of their number, declaring Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, Speaker, was considered, but not adopted.

It is the present design of the majority of the Senate to adjourn to-morrow until Monday, and from then until Thursday, and from the last-named day to the following Monday, in order to afford members an opportunity to spend the holidays at home. There will be enough Senators here in the meantime to conduct the formality of adjourning.

A large number of nominations were sent to the Senate to-day. They included all the appointments made during the recess, and the name of FRANCIS J. GRUND as Consul to Havre. None of them were acted upon, further than being referred to the appropriate Committees for examination.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the act establishing the Court of Claims, and also a bill for changing and regulating the mode of appointing cadets to the West Point Military Academy.

A message was then received from the President of the United States, transmitting Executive communications, whereupon the Senate went into Executive Session.

Upon the reopening of the doors, Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) submitted a resolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees, which was carried by yeas, 31; nays, 19—a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. PUGH, who voted nay.

The following are the Committees as adopted:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Sumner.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Greene, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden and Cameron.

On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Bigler, Toombs, Clingman, Saulsbury, Hamlin and Chandler.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, of Arkansas, Chestnut, Lane, Wilson and King.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson, Slidell, Hammond, Nicholson, Hale and Anthony.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Powell, Trumbull and Foster.

On Post-Offices—Messrs Yulee, Gwin, Rice, Bright, Wigfall, Hale and Dixon.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Pugh, Bragg, Harlan and Bingham.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Polk, Wigfall, Grimes and Ten Eyck.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Fitch, Rice, Haun, Hemphill, Doolittle and Clark.

On Pensions—Messrs. Thompson, Clay, Saulsbury, Powell, Durkee, Harlan and Grimes.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Toombs, Crittenden, Nicholson, Durkee and Ten Eyck.

On Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Bragg, Simmons and Foot.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee, Kennedy, Hamlin and Wilson.

On Patents—Messrs. Bigler, Thomson, Toombs, Hemphill, Simons and Trumbull.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Bright, Davis, Kennedy, Clark and Doolittle.

On Territories—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Sebastian Fitzpatrick, Haun, Collamer and Wade.

To Audit Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, Powell and Dixon.

On Printing—Messrs. Fitch, Davis and Anthony.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane, Bigler and Harlan.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Haun, Saulsbury and Harlan.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Collamer.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) corrected a misunderstanding of some of the reporters in regard to his response to Mr. PUGH about the displacement of Mr. DOUGLAS from the head of the Territorial Committee. He said "he was not a party to the transaction, nor did he uphold it."

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire if it be not practicable in some manner to avoid the recent delay in the transportation of the mail between Washington and Boston.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the practicability of adopting some more effectual and economical means of warming the public buildings of the Government throughout the country, and of making an appropriation for the purpose of accomplishing that object.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) introduced several bills which failed to receive action at the last Congress. They relate to the administration of justice in criminal cases, appeals and writs of error; to supply vacancies in certain offices; concerning seamen; and amending the Act regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

After another Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said he saw no use for indulgence in harsh language, and certainly had no desire to hurt the feelings of any gentleman. He liked to have freedom of speech for himself, and therefore would never trespass on that right as applied to others. It was a grave error to say that the South wants to force Slavery into the Territories. All they ask, and what they are determined to have, is that their rights be protected in the common Territories of the country. He belonged to the National Democracy. If troubles exist in a party, let them be settled, he said, inside the organization. He was willing to let bygones be bygones. While he wanted the House organized, he would never consent to do it by the election of a man whose mantle is stained by blood spilt in sedition. He never believed in the doctrine of secession, and did not believe in it now. But when a people were aggrieved, and their rights trampled on without redress, there was no other remedy. It was no longer the politicians sent here to manufacture public opinion, who talk about this grievous evil—it was the whole Southern heart, which comes up with one voice to say, "Stop, go no further; you have passed the Rubicon; you must stop where you are, for the objects for which the Confederacy was formed must cease." He would candidly tell gentlemen that unless such raids as those of JOHN BROWN shall be stopped, there will be a war between the North and South. He argued that the Republicans were here as a party to strike down the rights of the Southern States. He read from the compendium of HELPER's book, to show that it advises that the Infernal question of Slavery must be disposed of and absolutely abolished, as the true policy of the South. In view of this kind of sentiment, did not JOHN BROWN believe that Mr. SHERMAN and others would stand by him? Was it to be expected that his constituents and the State of Louisiana would consent that the Union should be governed by a Party which advised slaves to rise in the South and commit murder? He charged that the representatives of the North, who advised this thing, have not had the nerve, in the face of a decent community, either to indorse or gainsay the teachings of HELPER's book. He had been asked whether he would consider the mere election of Mr. SEWARD cause to secede from the Union, and he had answered certainly not. He would wait for an overt act; but that overt act has been committed, and Mr. SEWARD is an accessory before the fact of BROWN's raid, for which before God and High Heaven the Republicans are responsible. His ardent love for the Union prompted him to hope the bitter cup would pass away. Let climate, soil and products settle the Slavery question.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.) made a good-natured speech, saying he was humiliated, after being a member for thirteen years, to find he was obliged to associate with men who endorsed HELPER's book. His people had heard all that came from the North, uttered by CHEEVER, PHILLIPS, HELPER and others, and of JOHN BROWN's raid, and yet his constituents prayed for the perpetuity of the Union. He had been a compromise man, but was now done with compromises. He hoped Mr. SHERMAN would stand up and repudiate every sentiment of HELPER's book. Gentlemen on the Republican side, he asked, have you no other member than Mr. SHERMAN capable of filling that chair? The Democrats have twenty-five able to fill it. [Laughter.] You have as many who never signed the paper recommending the circulation of that book. He did not care what Mr. BLAIR or Mr. GREELEY said; the book is here, and Republicans could not escape from it. He wished to tell his constituents that there is no conservative spirit here, evinced by the election of a conservative Speaker. Mr. SHERMAN's going into that chair would be sufficient cause for his people to doubt the sincerity of the North. He wanted an organization, and a little more money. [Laughter.] But, as for that, he had sent home for money enough to last till the 4th of March, 1861.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (American,) in reply to Mr. COBB, desired to know where the votes to elect a Speaker, on the basis proposed by the latter, were to come from?

Mr. COBB rejoined—We will get the Democrats; you South Americans come over and help us, and we think we can persuade others to do likewise. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE said he and his friends had refused to entertain a proposition for going over to the Democrats, unless they could show that by going over an election can be effected. It was demonstrated that the Democrats cannot unite their votes on any one candidate; there was not a man on the Democratic side who can, as was claimed, get ninety-three votes. A week ago he said the Southern Opposition could put one of their number, Mr. GILMER, in a position where the Democrats could elect him. They could now put one of their friends in a similar position. Could the gentleman from Alabama place one of his friends in such a position that the Southern Opposition by going over could elect him? When Mr. COBB could show this, it would then be time for the Opposition to consider the proposition.

Mr. COBB—I wanted a straightforward answer to my question. Will you vote for the Democratic nominee if we can get ninety-three votes for him?

Mr. ETHERIDGE—We have said this very morning, amongst ourselves, that whenever the Democrats can show that they will concentrate their votes, we will consider the proposition.

Mr. COBB—What will you do?

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I will vote for your candidate on a certain contingency, if my vote will elect him.

Mr. COBB—Then we'll have enough. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE—But I don't intend to join the Democratic Party in voting for Speaker, when I know it will be used against me hereafter, and when the object is to engulf us in locofocoism. Will the gentleman from Alabama come up and help to elect our candidate?

Mr. COBB—I will vote for any national man.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—Will the gentleman's party do the same?

Mr. COBB—Twenty of them went over yesterday to Mr. BOTELER, and you would not come over to him. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I voted for the Democratic nominee, and am again as ready to vote for him as for any other gentleman. I ask whether twenty men only compose the Democratic Party. [Laughter.]

Mr. COBB—The Democratic Party must be small, else they would have organized long ago.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—Can you name a Democrat who can receive 93 votes?

Mr. COBB—I don't know—I will try. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I know you cannot, and time will prove the truth of my prediction.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (American)—I think there is common ground over which Mr. COBB and Mr. ETHERIDGE can unite. It is this—select an Anti-Lecompton Democrat equally agreeable to both.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I will answer the gentleman from Alabama. It will be in a last resort that I will ever give my vote for Speaker to any one instrumental in forcing upon an unwilling people—who had shown that unwillingness by a majority of ten thousand votes—the worst despotism ever attempted to be imposed. [Applause.]

Mr. COBB invited Mr. ETHERIDGE to name a Democrat, and he would vote for his nominee.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (American,) here rose, and was listened to with marked attention. He said his humble name had been before the House, but not through any act of his own. He did not presume to aspire to the Speaker's Chair. He was there for the first time, and was without parliamentary experience, and unacquainted with the business of the House. He, therefore, had no right or reason to expect any such tokens of consideration and regard as those he had received. He desired to express his grateful acknowledgments to his political friends who had stood by him, and most especially to those from whom he had heretofore differed. He desired to express to them his gratitude, not in the cold language of conventionalism, but in those simple words which leap up from the heart to the lip. He withdrew from the contest, and proceeded to name a gentleman who he was sure would be acceptable to both sides,—he meant the conservative portion of the House, who battle for the Constitution, and to protect it from the angry surges produced by the persistent course of those who call themselves Republicans. He nominated Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, trusting he would obtain the support of those who are not only conservative in name but in conduct. [Applause.]

Impatient cries of "Vote," "Ballot."

Mr. COBB—I trust the object of harmony is accomplished, and since it seems that an organization can be effected, I am done.

Much anxiety was manifested to vote, but Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) rose, saying he proposed to address the House directly on the question of organization. While he did not expect to show that the organization could be effected, he thought what he would say would show how an organization could not be effected.

Mr. ANRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—If you can bring about an organization, I hope you will speak to that effect.

SEVERAL VOICES—"So do I." "Let's hear it."

Mr. CLARK, resuming, said he had been called an Anti-Lecompton man, and was sometimes accused of mercenary bargaining for the sale of votes for Speaker. As to this public slander on him and his brother mercenaries, he had long ago reached that fount of political desperation where nothing said or written by a living man could in the slightest degree influence his action in the organization of the House, or any other action. While he claimed the right to speak for himself, he utterly disclaimed the right of speaking for those who acted with him.

In defining his position, he called himself a States' Rights Democrat, and said that he had triumphed over the organization in his District, where Federal and Municipal officers had combined to defeat him. Including no allegiance to any man or organization, he was as free as the flag that waved over the Capitol. He had opposed Mr. BOCOCK because he was the candidate of the Administration.

Mr. DAVIDSON, interrupting, remarked that he never knew, as Mr. CLARK said, that Mr BOCOCK was the candidate of the Administration. While he spurned all such stuff, he was here to do his duty. All he wanted to know was that Mr. BOCOCK was for the Constitution and laws, and willing to carry out the mission of the Democratic Party.

Mr. CLARK (resuming) said he had no animosity to indulge in, or wrongs to avenge. His antagonism was purely political, not personal. He thought he expressed the opinion of all Anti-Lecompton Democrats when he disclaimed for them the indulgence of private grief or disappointment. He said as appeals had been made to rally to the support of Mr. BOCOCK, on sectional grounds, he only desired to remark that he was a Northern man, and if the calamity of the disseverance of these States were to come, his fortune and fate would be with the North. He stated his objections to Messrs. BOCOCK and MILLSON to be, because they sanctioned the territorial policy of the Administration, and he could not vote for them because that policy was almost as dangerous and fatal to the peace and harmony of the Republic, as he regarded this continuous wrangle about Slavery. He repeated that he could vote for no gentleman who was committed to sustain the policy which he was committed to oppose. He would vote for some gentleman standing on the Democratic Platform as he understood it.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said some gentlemen had voted for him without the slightest solicitation on his part, and as many knew contrary to his wishes. He begged his friends, after thanking them for their kind regard, to vote for him no longer. He then complimented Mr. MILLSON as a patriot and statesman, and entirely capable of discharging the duties of the Chair.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) made a few remarks, saying that although he thought he was entitled to the floor to-day, it had not been assigned him. As a member he claimed his rights, and would insist on them at all times and on all proper occasions.

The Clerk explained why he did not give Mr. MORRIS the floor. He said there were fifteen or twenty applications before him, and it was impossible to gratify all gentlemen at the same time. He would endeavor hereafter, as heretofore, to dispense equal and exact justice to all.

Mr. MORRIS claimed no greater privileges than were accorded to others, but wished to be treated with the same courtesy.

THE CLERK—You shall have that.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker with the following result:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	106
Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	96
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (American)	6
Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, (American)	7
Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)	4
Scattering	7
Whole number of votes	226

Necessary to a choice 114.

The following is the vote in detail:

FOR MR. SHERMAN—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Alley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Brayton, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Butterfield, Buffington, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hanklin Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorehead, Morrill, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, VanWyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Windom and Wood.

FOR MR. MILLSON—Ames of Kentucky, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Ashman, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrill, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Bouligny, Boyce, Branch, Bristow, Burch, Burnett, Clark, Copton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craig of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Dimick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Foote, Garnett, Garrell, Hamilton, Engleman, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, Hill, Bindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Kunkel, Lamar, Larrabee, Keach of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Mills, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Sims, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson and Wright.

FOR ETHERIDGE—Anderson of Ky., Briggs, Gilmer, Morris of Penn., Wilson and Wood.

FOR GILMER—Davis of Md., Etheridge, Hatton, Nelson, Quarles and Stokes.

FOR DAVIS OF INDIANA—Adrain, Clark of N. Y., Montgomery and Rigge.

FOR ADRAIN—Davis of Ind.

FOR NELSON—Harris, (Maryland.)

FOR ANDERSON (Missouri)—Mallory.

FOR MCCLERNAND—Millson.

FOR MCQUEEN—Pugh.

FOR RIDDLE—Reynolds.

FOR HILL—Webster.

Mr. KILLINGER's name was inadvertently omitted in the published list yesterday. He voted steadily for Mr. SHERMAN.

Another vote was then demanded.

Mr. HILL said it was unnecessary to go on in this manner. It was evident there could be no election without a fair understanding how the patronage was to be distributed. There was no sense in this thing. He moved to adjourn.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) desired one more ballot, and if there was no election, he intended to offer a resolution that from and after to-day, or to morrow, as gentlemen might choose, no further vote for Speaker shall be taken till the 5th of January.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) would unite on any conservative man, though he preferred a Democrat. He asked whether Mr. ETHERIDGE did not four years ago nominate Mr. MILLSON for Speaker, and was not Mr. MILLSON, for whom he did not vote to-day, the same man he then was?

Mr. ETHERIDGE remarked that politically Mr. MILLSON was not. Though he voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise yet he supported the Administration on the Lecompton question. If there was an offence unpardonable, it was voting for the Lecompton Constitution, which the people of Kansas scorn and loathe, and despise the men who made it. [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT, during his remarks, said the reason why he appealed to Mr. ETHERIDGE to unite in the vote for Mr. MILLSON, was that he wanted to see a united South, which would do much to rebuke the indorsers of HELPER's book.

Mr. ETHERIDGE ignored all political and geographical lines, and until he (BURNETT) could rally the Democratic forces he should not arraign him who was elected in defiance of that party. [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT spoke of the love of Kentucky for the Union, which was applauded, and asked his colleague, Mr. ANDERSON, (American,) why he did not vote for Mr. MILLSON.

Mr. ANDERSON replied that he was born and raised a Whig, and had voted consistently for an American, and intended to do it to the end of the contest. He would not vote for Mr. MILLSON, he was a Democrat; and he could not vote for Mr. SHERMAN, because he was a Republican. Further he (ANDERSON) was in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and could not therefore vote for Mr. MILLSON, because he (MILLSON) voted against that Bill. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BURNETT, in reply, said that Mr. ETHERIDGE was here at the time, and with Mr. MILLSON voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and yet his colleague could vote for Mr. ETHERIDGE as Speaker. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HILL (speaking with much energy) said when he yielded the floor to Mr. BURNETT, he did not expect the latter would stigmatize the organization to which he belonged as "the miserable Know-Nothing Party." He had voted for Mr. MILLSON because he respected that gentleman for voting against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and because Mr. MILLSON was incapable of appointing any Whitewashing Committees. He (HILL) came here against the opposition of the Democratic Party, and with sentiments rather peculiar, and rather more Southern than those expressed by Mr. BURNETT; but he would never, so help him God, consent to destroy the structure under which we live, merely because a man with objectionable political principles should be elected to the Presidency. He should wait till some overt act was committed before he would consent to strike a fatal blow. He was a Constitutional man, and no other. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. BURNETT apologized by saying that if in the heat of debate he had used the expression of "miserable Know-Nothing Party," he would take it back.

Mr. HILL said he came here with a view of breaking up both the Republican and Democratic Parties, and erecting on their ruins a better polity.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, has the floor for to-morrow. Adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRACY—THE REPUBLICAN PARROTS—PERSONAL SKETCHES—THE SONS OF MALTA AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, Dec. 19, 1859.

The self-withdrawal of BOCOCK to-day, threw the whole Anti-Republican camp into great confusion and is regarded by the Republicans as the first indication of conscious weakness on the Democratic side. Mr. WARREN WINSLOW, of North Carolina, is understood to have coveted Mr. BOCOCK's old shoes; but the third ballot of the House to-day will indicate that he is not thought, by all his associates, quite large enough to fill them. Mr. WINSLOW is a man of moderate size, and, to judge from his appearance, of moderate, but by no means contemptible, faculties. He is a dry, little, brisk gentleman, with cheeks unconscious of whisker, a glossy, little brown arrangement of hair covering his head, and a dry skin, suggestive of political strategy and combination in every wrinkle. There is no doubt that Mr. WINSLOW, if he had *more*, and more manageable troops, would make a better figure as a General than he cuts at present. Being really a good political officer, he stands like a hero in the van of his chivalrous cohort; but sometimes it will be seen that when he orders goose step, the high-privates on the benches around and behind him insist on breaking into double-quick. Now, to-day, for instance, nothing could have been more consistent with the true art of war, than that BOCOCK, the great captain, being struck down, his first lieutenant, WINSLOW, should have succeeded to his place. Mr. WINSLOW himself did not fail to see the matter in this light, and was evidently ready to be sacrificed for the benefit of his party and country. But the high-privates and unruly volunteers kicked out of traces, broke the ranks, abandoned all attempts at order, and everyone paid everybody else the compliment of a single vote. Meantime, the Republicans sat steady and in solid phalanx in their places—everyone ready to shout "JOHN SHERMAN" in turn, and to concentrate at any moment when the division or remissness of their enemies might present a chance for carrying the "Plurality Rule." Nowhere before has the value of our Northern love of order and discipline appeared to such good advantage. The Republicans, more wise than the Democrats, hold no general caucus where propositions for the withdrawal of their candidate could be made. One Congressman in each State gets the word of command from head-quarters, and then he holds a private caucus, wherein only his State colleagues participate. This has the effect of keeping the Republican programme much more secret than the Democratic or South American; and the upholders of JOHN SHERMAN always move into battle with a more systematic front. The State Caucus is a good arrangement, for the reason that in almost every State there is a leader who can manage his own men; while in a General Caucus, State and sectional jealousies begin to interfere, and Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, can see no reason why GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, or LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, should have a more potential voice than himself.

Apropos to Mr. KEITT, he is one of our decided institutions here, and deserves a notice. He is a robust and well-built fire-eater, with a good deal of the appearance given to HENRY the Eighth in certain romantic prints. He has a profusion of brown curly hair, just beginning to thin in front; an open and lofty forehead, marked by the sabre scar of an early duel; brown fiery eyes, set under eyebrows which rise and fall with every varying emotion; florid cheeks, indicating affection for all the creature comforts of life; and an efflorescent brown chin beard, just commencing to show the hoar frosts of a fortieth Winter. As an orator, Mr. KEITT is of the Southern pyrotechnic kind; but it is his merit that, after a blaze of rockets and the squirming of countless Roman candles, his centre-piece towards the close almost invariably reveals an illuminated national shield, with the scroll "*E Pluribus Unum*" forking out from the beak of a crimson or orange-tinted eagle. Nevertheless, he is discursive and almost limitless in his advocacy of Southern rights; vehement and audacious in the statement of constitutional paradoxes; but in heart, it may be said of him, that he is loyal to the Union, and that while his ardent and somewhat exaggerative temper demands the stimulus of inflamed metaphor, he really means as well to Northern men and takes as fair a view of Northern rights, as any member of Congress hailing from the South of Mason and Dixon's line. He is a natural talker, an irrepressible speaker, fluent and facile on all subjects, but inclined to remain of his own opinion notwithstanding any arguments or persuasions, coming from what quarter they may. Socially he is said to be a delightful and courteous companion, a type-man of Southern hospitality, and a friend who shrinks from none of the responsibilities which may be necessary to sustain a friend in any doubtful or hazardous extremity. Had he been born North, his temper would certainly have inclined him to be an extreme Republican—probably of the John Brown type,—but brought up under Southern influences, his views and sentiments are all colored with the belief that the section he belongs to is a much injured and long-suffering community.

One trouble arising from the obstinate silence kept by the Republicans, is the impossibility which it presents of giving true pictures of their leading men to your readers. They sit like marble statues on their sofas, sometimes attempting to read newspapers during such speeches as that made to-day by OTHO R. SINGLETON, of Mississippi; sometimes laying their heads together for a moment and conversing in whispers; sometimes paring and filing their finger-nails, as if life had no other object than a pretty hand; sometimes yawning, stretching their legs, and locking their hands behind their heads to indicate extreme weariness; and every half hour or so, bursting out into a derisive laugh, when the key-note for such a performance has been sounded by BENJAMIN STANTON, of Ohio or SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana. "Vote, vote!" is their cry from the cessation of morning prayers to the moment of adjournment; and except for their human figures and human voices, it might be thought that ninety-one Democrats, twenty-three South Americans, and five Anti-Lecompton men were attempting to talk sense into one hundred and twelve parrots, who had learned only this one cry: "Vote, vote! Vote, vote! Vote, vote!"

Prominent, however, amongst them, and to-day betrayed into the irregularity of rising to say ten words in explanation, is GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, who has a remarkable presence, and appears to be one of the controlling spirits on his own dumb side of the House. GROW is a tall, thin man, dressed in black, with very full black whiskers, having an irritable curl; a forehead shaped like a tall, inverted letter W, with dark hair on either side, and a tongue of dark hair reaching down the middle; dark and knitted eyebrows, thrown into bold relief by the sallowness of his complexion; and a long, irregular nose, inclined to aspire at its extremity, and based on two wide and muscular nostrils, which are cited by physiognomists as characteristic of a crusty and vehement temper. GROW to-day seemed to have organized a surprise for his enemies, in the shape of a third ballot after several Democrats and South Americans had left the Hall. This was, of course, talked against by WINSLOW, WM. SMITH, of Virginia, and JOHN COCHRANE, until time enough had been gained to recall the stragglers. Mr. GROW finally took nothing by his motion: and his forces were so few, and uttered amidst such an uproar of "Vote, vote!" "Adjourn, adjourn!" "Vote, vote!" "Mr. Clerk, Mr. Clerk!" "Adjourn, adjourn!" that no fair impression could be had of his style of speaking. It could only be remarked that he had a loud, harsh, ringing voice, and a very imperious way of insisting on his own position.

Of the Anti-Lecompton men, GARRETT B. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, is the one who seems to have best conciliated Democratic opinion on the floor, while hating no jot of his hostility to the Administration, its candidates and all its measures. He is a handsome, middle-aged man, with a large and well balanced forehead; fine dark eyes, wide apart and deeply set under heavy fringes; features regularly and purely classic in their mould; mutton-chop side whiskers, regular teeth, a complexion suggesting the steady and correct habits of a life-time: while his deportment is at once easy, high-bred and dignified, without a trace of affectation. Very urbane and cordial in his private address—as a speaker he has commanded respectful attention whenever brought to his feet. His diction is choice, strong, free and full of that energy inspired by an honest purpose, while his arguments are no doubt such as must be, to his own mind, if to no other, a satisfactory vindication of his course.

Just at this moment, 10 o'clock P. M., a fantastic procession of the Sons of Malta is passing WILLARD's, on its way to visit the President. First march the masked Headsmen of the Order, their axes bare and glittering in the moonlight, their figures enveloped in flowing robes, and their hands hobbling the rope which is coiled round the neck of the condemned criminal, clad in his black grave-clothes, who walks behind them. Then march the Knights of Malta in scale armor, and with very scaly helmets, each with a drawn sword in his hand, and followed by a crowd of Maltese Monks or Brothers, some in white robes, some in black, some with full middle-century equipments, some carrying spears and banners, others knives and arquebuses; all muffled and masked about the head and face—all silent and inscrutable as the Masonic mysteries. It is to be hoped that this barbaric apparition may have no ill effect on Mr. BUCHANAN's nerves; he has not been in very strong health lately, and it is just possible that he might fancy them an army of Anti-Lecompton insurrectionists, invading the White House with an intention of secretly substituting him for the individual who now walks behind the Headsman.

But in all seriousness, while on this subject, the fact is that the President labors very much each day beyond what his years and health should be called upon to endure. He enters his office at 8 A. M. every morning, having taken a light breakfast at 7½; and there works steadily at his desk, receiving visitors, reading letters, and writing messages and orders until 4 o'clock each afternoon, except on days when the Cabinet is called together for the transaction of special business. These Cabinet meetings generally commence at 1 P. M., and sometimes last for four or five, and oftentimes six, hours. Each evening, again the President has to devote several hours to receiving visitors on public and political business, superintending reports from the Departments, and pulling up any arrearages of labor which the day-hours may have left unfinished. Never was there a more laborious man

THE SECTIONAL ISSUE.

The Medical Hegira from Philadelphia—Mayor Henry Defends his Defence of the Abolitionists—Sharp Letter from Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania—A Brilliant Letter from Gov. Wise, &c., &c.

THE MEDICAL STAMPEDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS.

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 21.

As may well be expected, the sudden determination of these young disciples of Æsculapius has created a sensation among the faculties of the coll ges. The movement will affect the Jefferson College to a greater extent than the University, from the fact that this college has a larger number of Southerners in attendance than the others. On Monday night Dr. Dunglison alluded to the circumstance, and said that, much as he regretted the circumstances, he could not but say that, as far as scholarship and advantages for learning are concerned, the seceders would regret the step they had taken.

Yesterday morning Dr. Gross made a very beautiful, touching and patriotic address to the students in relation to this movement, in which he sought to show them the fallacy of their course, and the disadvantages that would result from its adoption. He spoke of the probable effects it would have upon the politics and harmony of the Union, and felt that they could be nothing but disastrous.

The movement excites a great deal of comment among our citizens. From beginning to end it is looked upon by many as being nothing more nor less than the result of the influence of some ambitious medical aspirants who, having a second-rate practice in Philadelphia, seek to break down the colleges of this city with the view of obtaining professorships in the colleges of Virginia and the South. The efforts of the authorities of Virginia, and other prominent men in the South, to cause this thing, all seem to give credit to this supposition. On the other hand, the students deny the existence of any such motives, and complain that they have been treated badly by the citizens of Philadelphia, as well as by her authorities. At the meeting at National Hall, a few days since, they say that several students were arrested for the commission of no offence, but simply because they were Southerners. How much truth there is in this latter statement, anybody acquainted with the character of our force and the circumstance of that meeting may easily determine.

In the meantime, the friends of the Philadelphia Colleges of Medicine have no fears for their continued prosperity. The superior advantages of our institutions over those of any others in the country are so apparent that no one will hesitate as to the proper course when casting about as to the most available place for learning the science of medicine. It cannot be said that Philadelphia has been unkind to these gentlemen or forgetful of the interests of her medical institutions. Everything that could possibly be done to make Philadelphia a complete school of medicine, and to attract hither the young men from the South and the North, has been done. Our public institutions have been thrown open to them, and every advantage, public and private, has been generously extended to their acceptance. The existence of a temporary slavery excitement, added to the publication of a supposed state of facts, is now being used as a weapon in the hands of rival institutions to break down those of Philadelphia. The failure of any such efforts will be amply attested in the future, when the hour and its excitements have passed away, and people return again to the exercise of their sober sense and reason.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The report published in some newspapes here that the Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company issue free passes to Southern students is without foundation.

THE ABOLITION MEETINGS AT PHILADELPHIA.

MAYOR HENRY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, having been catechized by Messrs. Ingersoll, H. C. Carey, Merton McMichael and others, concerning his motives in repressing the recent riotous demonstrations in that city, comes out with a long answer, wherein he declares that he merely extended to certain public meetings that official protection which his oath of office required, and while he expresses the most unbounded love of the Union and the Constitution, he respectfully intimates that on future occasions he shall perform his duty. He adds:

"Freedom of speech is the inseparable concomitant of liberty of conscience, and the Government that cannot secure to its citizens the full enjoyment of these and other inherent rights, fails to answer the end for which it has been established.

Guided by the Constitution and laws of the State, a clear sense of my duty as Mayor of Philadelphia, and a determination to discharge that duty without fear or favor of public opinion, prompted me to the official acts in question.

And now, gentlemen, to avoid all misapprehension, if it be not presumptuous in one who prefers no claim to consideration but the office which, unsought for, he accepted of his fellow-citizens—who has no partisan views to advance, no political aspirations to gratify, no personal ends to subserve—permit me to add, in a few words, the sentiments which I entertain. Every violation of the constitutional or legal rights of the person or property of any American citizen, I condemn unreservedly, and deem no words of abhorrence too strong for any speech, threat, design or act, from whomsoever it may come, that would peril the harmony of this Union. I unfeignedly regret that the institution of Slavery should prove so fruitful a source of political agitation; but with its social relations I have neither the right nor wish to intermeddle.

In these sentiments I believe that the vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia honestly acquiesce."

GOV. PACKER OF PENNSYLVANIA TO GOV. WISE.

The subjoined is the reply of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the circular of Gov. Wise, addressed on the 25th ult. to the Governors of Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania:

PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, } HARRISBURGH, Pa., Dec. 1, 1859.

Your letter of the 29th, having been mis sent to Harrisonburgh, Va., was not received until this morning. Of all the desperadoes to whom you refer, not a man, so far as I can learn, was a citizen of Pennsylvania; nor was their rendezvous, which, you say, was "unobstructed by guard or otherwise," in *this State*, but in *Maryland*, or *Virginia*. In relation to *them* Pennsylvania has done her duty. Virginia has no right to anticipate that she will not do so in the future. The information you have received in regard to a conspiracy to rescue John Brown will, undoubtedly, be found in the sequel utterly and entirely without foundation, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. No! will we permit any portion of our territory, along our borders or elsewhere, to be made a dépôt, a rendezvous, or a refuge for "lawless desperadoes" from other States who may seek to war upon our Southern neighbors. When that contingency shall happen, the constitutional and confederate duty of Pennsylvania shall be performed, and, under all circumstances, she will take care to see that her honor is fully vindicated. WM. F. PACKER.

To his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

GOV. WISE AND THE JACKSON DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF BOSTON.

The following is a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the "Jackson Democratic Club, No. 1, of Boston," on the evening of the 3d inst.:

Resolved, That we, members of Jackson Democratic Club, No 1, of Boston, in common with all true Democrats throughout the Union, view with unmixed and undisguised satisfaction the prompt, sagacious, vigorous and patriotic conduct of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, in bringing to well merited punishment that arch conspirator against the laws of the Old Dominion and of the United States, John Brown.

A Committee being appointed to forward a copy of the above to Gov. Wise, the following response was elicited from him, and read at the meeting of the Club on Thursday evening:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received with cordial satisfaction the resolution of the "Jackson Democratic Club No. 1, of Boston."

Virginia sent her noblest son, and not one alone, to bleed by the side of a Warren, on Boston heights. We have not another Washington to send in times to try men's souls; but the Washingtons and his neighbors who were lately taken out of their beds to be imprisoned and held in hostage by a marauding party of border ruffians, in the County of Jefferson, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, would have freely left their beds and volunteered again to go to Boston to fight by your sides against any common foe of the common country. Why were they thus assailed in their home-castles? By whom?

In Webster's language, I ask: "Shall your children be aliens to my children? Shall my children be aliens to your children?" Heaven forbid that the countrymen of George Washington and John Hancock shall ever be aliens to each other! Yet that must be if the prompters of John Browns are not put down in Massachusetts.

We rely on the Democratic Clubs to do it, and save the United States. May your struggle for us and with us be as of old, and we be united forever!

Present me gratefully to your Club, and believe me, Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

To Samuel R. Glen and others, Committee of Jackson Club of Boston.

MISSISSIPPI FOR DISUNION.

The following resolutions have been reported to the Senate of Mississippi from the Joint Committee on State and Federal Relations:

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That under the Constitution of the United States, the Government created by it cannot, nor can any tribunal acting under its authority, whether it be legislative, executive or judicial, within its appropriate sphere, justly withhold from the owners of slaves that adequate protection for their slave property to which the owners of property of other kinds are entitled, or which from its nature they may further require to secure them in its possession and enjoyment.

2. That the election of a President of the United States by the votes of one section of the Union only, on the ground that there exists an irreconcilable conflict between the two sections in reference to their respective systems of labor, and with an avowed purpose of hostility to the institution of Slavery as it prevails in the Southern States, and as recognized by the compact of union, would so threaten a destruction of the ends for which the Constitution was formed, as to justify the Slaveholding States in taking counsel for their separate protection and safety.

3. That upon the happening of such contingency, the Governor of this State be requested to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, in case other Slaveholding States shall have indicated a willingness to confer with Mississippi in regard to the measures to be adopted for the maintenance of their rights, or in case he should deem it necessary to provide for the public safety.

4. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each of the Slaveholding States of the Union, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, and invite their coöperation.

GEORGIA NEGOTIATING WITH EUROPE.

The Savannah *Republican* has the following:

"A resolution passed the lower branch of our Legislature, Wednesday last, authorizing the appointment of two Commissioners on the part of the State, to visit European marts and coöperate with the Commissioner of the Cotton Plant rs' Convention in effecting a direct trade with the South. Hon. A. H. Stephens and Senator McGehee, of Houston, are named in the resolution as Commissioners. Our report, as received, states the sum appropriated for their expenses as "$200 each;" but taking it for granted that the State of Georgia would not discredit herself by such parsimony, and that our reporter is in error, we have taken the liberty of changing the figures to $2,000."

MORE ARRESTS AND EXPULSIONS—THE WRONG MAN APPREHENDED.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 17th inst., says that a man, supposed to be an Abolitionist, of dark complexion, with black hair and a scar over the left eye, about five feet eleven inches in height, and calling himself James W. Rivers, was taken up on the 13th by the Vigilant Committee, tarred and feathered, and the right side of his head shaven.

We learn that two men arrived in this city yesterday morning, having been dismissed from Sumter. Confident in the honesty of their intentions, and feeling innocent of any misdemeanor, they will endeavor to regain their residence at Sumter.

The last two of the whipped pickpockets at Columbia arrived in this city two weeks since. One of them was in such a terribly beaten condition, that he has been at the hospital ever since. He bore marks of most inhuman treatment, but has recovered much, from the skillful resources of the hospital. They both will leave the State to-day.

During last week, a few young men, in a frolicking spirit, agreed to play Vigilance Committee, and cause the first man they should meet to give a strict account of himself. They had not proceeded far ere they met a Charleston gentleman, who, surmising that nothing but sport was at the bottom of it, submitted to their catechism, and told them distinctly that he was a South Carolinian and a Charlestonian. One of the self-constituted Vigilants, in the pride of his position, hinted that the matter might be all right; but that an unrejudiced evidence, other than the examined gentleman, was necessary to satisfy him. This was too much, even for the good nature of the impressed gentleman, who squared off, and by a well directed blow, landed his persistent examiner in the middle of the street. As his comrades picked him up, he exclaimed: "I reckon he's a Southerner; let's g i along." This was the end of that Vigilance Committee.

The Hartford *Times* of the 19th publishes a card from Messrs. Stebbins, whose agent, Mr. Albiston, was arrested in Cahawba, (Ala.) on suspicion of being an abolitionist. They say that Mr. Albiston was not arrested for anything he had *done*, or anything that was found in his possession, but because of the contents of a slip of paper found in the possession of Wm. H. Loomis, one of their agents. This they have from his counsel. The contents of this paper were as follows:

"Go to Montgomery. From there to Kingston. Get the best men. Do your work thoroughly. Rev. Albiston's headquarters at Cahawba."

The above slip of paper was handed to Mr. Loomis as he left the office of Messrs. Stebbins for his field of labor, as a *memorandum or synopsis* of instructions to him; it being their rule to instruct their agents to get the "best men" in a place to head the list of subscriptions, and to canvass "thoroughly." "*Headquarters*" means the place where the agents leave their trunks, have their letters directed, &c. Loomis wished to know where Mr. Albiston's were, so he could correspond with him. These are all the facts in the case. All the rest is pure suspicion. The Messrs. Stebbins are confident Mr. Albiston is entirely innocent of any charge against him.

The *Times* adds that Mr. Albiston belongs in Manchester, (Conn.) He is a licensed preacher in the Methodist Church. A letter setting forth the facts above stated, is being signed by the citizens of Hartford, preparatory to being sent to Cahawba.

THE BLACK LAW IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Evening News* says the Free Negro law, which has just passed the Senate of Missouri, is harsh and oppressive in the extreme. It prohibits any slaveholder from rewarding his faithful slave for long years of devoted service by giving him his freedom, unless he enters into a bond of $2,000 to remove the emancipated slave from the State forever. It provides that every free negro or mulatto, over the age of 18 years, now living in the State, shall leave it before the first Monday in September, 1860, on pain of being sold at public auction into Slavery for life. All free negroes and mulattoes under 18 years of age shall be bound as appientices till they are 21 years of age, twelve months after the expiration of which they shall leave the State or be sold into Slavery. Any free negro or mulatto who shall come into the State after the first Monday in September, 1861, and remain twenty-four hours, shall be sold into Slavery. Such are the leading provisions of the bill. It is positively inhuman.

FREE SPEECH ON SLAVERY DENIED.

The Boston *Traveller* tells the following: "Thomas Kelley, whose occupation is a stucco-worker, and his politics Democratic, was engaged in taking his quiet evening meal, on Monday last, when Ira Young, a boarder, came in and began to talk about John Brown and the Slavery question. Kelley asked him to be quiet, but the young man stood up for freedom of speech, and said he should talk as long as he pleased. Kelley then told him to stop or leave the house, and Young said he would leave when he got his clothes. Kelley told him he could not have his clothes till he paid his board, and when Young started to go to his room, Kelley stood in the way to prevent him, and they had a fight, in which Kelley had his arm bitten, and they both rolled down the stairs together. A complaint was made against Young in the Police Court, and to-day the 'irrepressible conflict' was before that tribunal. The Court (Judge Wells) asked Kelley if Young had used indecent language, and the reply was, that he had not, unless the Court thought his persisting in talking about the slaves, and against the Democratic Party, was indecent. The Court could hardly say that, and adjuged that, although Kelley had a right to prevent Young from removing his clothes from the house, he had no right to interfere to prevent his going to the room where they were. Therefore the defendant was discharged."

The Explosion at Simsbury, Conn.

A SAFETY-FUSE FACTORY BLOWN UP—SEVEN LIVES LOST.

The New-Haven *Journal*, Dec. 21, gives the particulars of the disaster at Simsbury, Conn., noticed in our telegrams of yesterday:

Shortly after 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the Patent Safety-Fuse factory of Toy, Bickford & Co., situated near the centre of Simsbury, (in the Hop Meadow district,) about forty rods from the Congregational Church, and within a stone's throw of the Canal Railroad, blew up with a very heavy report and was immediately enveloped in flames, and the remnants were rapidly consumed. Six young women and one married lady were at work in the second story, and were either killed instantly by the explosion or so wounded that they could not escape being burned to death. We have but five names of the killed: Kate Brissee, from New-York State; Mary Jane Bacon, Hannah Head, Harriet Head, and Mrs. Chas. L. Lamson, of Simsbury. Two other women and Joseph Toy, Jr., son of the proprietor, were badly burned.

The main building was about 50 feet by 24, and two stories high. Other smaller buildings were near. The fuse is a round braided cord, similar to a whip-lash, and inclosing a small quantity of powder so prepared as to burn slowly, used in blasting, &c. About twenty hands are usually employed in this factory.

Mr. Edwin Griswold was seriously injured, but not so badly as Mr. Toy. His daughter, Martha J. Griswold, was among the killed. Nothing was done in that building but weaving the braid, the machine at the same time putting in the powder. It also contained the counting-room.

There must have been an unusual amount of powder in the factory, as when the same business was carried on by Bacon Bros., in the same town, accidents were not infrequent, but they never resulted in a loss of life.

"All the persons in the mill were killed or seriously injured, and it is impossible to ascertain the cause of the accident, though it is supposed that some powder was ignited by the machinery. The following is the full list of the killed and wounded. The only bodies identified are those of Misses Kitchen and H. Head—the others being too badly burnt for recognition:

Dead.—Miss Orpha Jane Bacon, aged 23; Catherine Bracee, aged 21; Elizabeth Head and Harriet Head, sisters, aged 21 and 18; Elizabeth E. Kitchen and Christiana M. Kitchen, cousins, aged 14 each; Elizabeth E. Goddard, aged 24; Mrs. Mary L. Lamson, aged 33.

Living—Dangerous.—Mr. Joseph R. Toy, Mr. Edwin P. Griswold and Miss Sarah Babcock.

Slightly Burned.—Miss Susan Babcock.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

From the Hartford Courant, Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. S. Everts and Dr. Ellsworth, of this city, who came from Simsbury at 6 o'clock last evening, furnished us the following additional particulars of the accident: The flames burst from every window in the building instantaneously, after the explosion. Seven girls were at work in the upper rooms, and three women and two men in the lower story. All who worked in the room above, and Mrs. Lamson, who was one of the three women at work below, were killed, making the number of deaths eight in all. Mr. Lamson, who works in the factory, was near the building, and immediately rushed to one of the windows, through which he dragged two sisters named Babcock, one of whom was seriously, and the other only slightly burned. Mr. Lamson reached through the window again, and called for his wife as long as he could breath in the sulphurous and smoky atmosphere, but received no answer. The remains of the dead could be recognized only by the place they occupied, or by the fragments of clothing remaining upon the bodies. They were all burned to a crisp, and in some cases the bones are all that remains of those who suffered the horrible death. The explosion occurred in the upper room, where all the powder was used. All who worked here were killed, and the cause of the calamity will never be known.

Mr. Toy, already mentioned, and Mr. Edwin P. Griswold, who were at work below, received their first intimation of the accident by the streaming of the fire down upon them from above, burning their face, necks and hands severely. Mr. Griswold being near its door stepped out immediately. Mr. Toy held his breath and shutting his eyes, started for the door. He failed to reach it but found a window, and his hands being burned so as to be entirely useless, he broke it through with his head, after two trials, and jumped out into the flume. He is dangerously, if not fatally injured. In breaking through the window he received several severe cuts; his face and neck are badly burned, and the flesh is badly burned from his hands. Dr. Ellsworth has hopes of his ultimate recovery. Mr. Griswold was not dangerously injured.

The cotton factory for the manufacture of cord or the fuse, stood across a small stream from the burned building, and was connected with it by a small bridge, which ran from the second story of one to that of the other. Upon hearing the explosion, the foreman of the cotton factory, Mr. Chase, ran across this bridge and found Harriet Head lying by the door, with the blood flowing from her mouth. He drew her out but she died instantly.

The remains were taken to the town-house, and a jury of inquest called. The body of Miss Head, which was taken from the door upon the bridge by Mr. Chase, was the only one which could be recognized.

At the time our informant left Simsbury, the jury had not returned their verdict, a discussion having arisen as to whether the deaths were caused by fire or by the explosion. The general opinion is that death was produced by immediate suffocation from the smoke of the gunpowder.

The remains of the dead are to be collected together and buried in one grave, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

The appearance of the place indicated that the woodwork of the building was saturated with powder. The rules of the factory required that the floor should be swept four times a day—twice before noon and twice after. The fires in the building had not been stirred in the morning, nor the powder to be used for the day brought in. It appeared as if the fire had been driven *down* from the upper room with great violence on the employees below.

The Company has another factory, which will be put into operation until this is rebuilt. Mr. Toy has not paid particular attention to his pecuniary loss, but estimates it at from $5,000 to $8,000. There was no insursance, of course, as Insurance Companies refuse risks upon such property.

Battle on the Rio Grande.

THE RANGERS DEFEATED BY THE BANDITTI—MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.

The *Arizona*, at New-Orleans, supplies dates from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the 5th December. From the Brownsville *Flag*, of the 2d, it appears that Cortinas is strongly entrenched, and well provided with men and munitions, and that up to last accounts the force opposed to him was not considered strong enough to make an attack with hope of success. In Brownsville affairs were unchanged.

On the 20th ult., regarding our forces sufficiently strong to act on the offensive as well as to protect the town, a call for volunteers to go up to the attack was made, when nearly all of the members of the company of Capt. Kenney, and many of the other companies, offered to march at a moment's warning. Lieut. Langdon, U. S. A., being in charge of the two howitzers which are mounted, one at each of our barricades, was at Brazos, and an express was sent to him to ask leave to take one of them,—that one at Fort George, on the expedition.

Learning that a large party of volunteers were coming out from Texas, a party of thirty-two rangers were sent out on Saturday evening by Capt. Tobin, under Lieut. Littleton, to protect their approach. The volunteers, however, came during the day, but not by the route expected, eighty-three men in all, without meeting Lieut. Littleton. But the party under Lieut. Littleton did meet another party, coming out from Matamoras, and unarmed, they espied some five or six armed men, who at first seemed disposed to fight and then to escape. A few men were ordered to give chase and cut them off, in attempting to do which they passed over the prairie to another and more dense chapparel on the other side, where the persons disappeared, the rangers following. All at once a general fire was opened on them from a large force afterwards ascertained to be 130 men, who were lying in ambush. Lieut. Littleton, finding his men in danger, rushed to their aid, and after a few moments conflict—during which a four-pound howitzer was fired upon them—three of his men were killed, one wounded and taken prisoner, and he received one ball in the fore-arm, and another, a spent ball, struck his belt, under which was another, with a brass shield, the ball going no further, but causing a severe contusion. The Rangers, discovering that the force against them was securely posted and very superior in numbers, retired, and were closely pursued for two miles, but no further, and returned to the city. On the next day Capt. Tobin's company of Rangers went out to find and bury the dead. Dr. Millett, of this city, and Green and McKay, of San Antonio, and even young Fox, who, after being wounded and surrounded by Mexicans, threw down his arms and yielded himself prisoner to Cortinas in person, were found with their lifeless bodies riddled with wounds, and mutilated in a manner most horrible.

The United States Postal Treaty with Canada.—We are happy to be able to state that the postal treaty for the conveyance of the mails from the Western States and the Grand Trunk and the Canadian line of steamers, has received the approbation of the Imperial Government. The statement was prematurely made some days ago, but it was not until the arrival of the *Nova Scotian* that any authentic intelligence was received of the successful issue of Mr. Smith's labors.—*Toronto Colonist, Dec.* 19.

The Declination of Judge Parler.—The Albany *Argus* says: "While we may regret the loss of the public in the declension of Judge Parker, we cannot doubt that his decision is such as his personal interests demand. He is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative law practice, and has a fine residence and pleasant social relations in this city, which the office tendered him furnishes no temptation to relinquish. His position as one of the Professors of the Law School is also one not to be lightly abandoned. We are glad he decides to remain among us.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Large Calendar Disposed of—A Complainant Taken from the Witness Box and Indicted as a Criminal.

Dennis Mullins was greatly astonished in this Court yesterday. He was the complainant in a criminal suit—"Dennis Mullins *vs.* John Callahan"—said Callahan having been indicted by the Grand Jury for a felonious assault on the said Dennis Mullins. John Callahan was placed on trial on that charge, and Mullins was the chief witness for the prosecution. On the evening of Nov. 15, Callahan, a somewhat untutored youth, ventured into Mullins' liquor store, and was there induced to try his luck at cards. Of course he lost. He was tempted to try his luck again, and again he lost. Wishing to depart, he was detained by Mullins, when a dispute touching his liberty to quit the premises arose, and in a few minutes Mullins struck him in the face. Callahan then drew a knife, as he alleged, for the purpose of defending himself against Mullins, who was twice his age, and fully twice his strength. Therefore Mullins brought the charge against him of a felonious assault with intent to kill. He was convicted of a simple assault and remanded for sentence, while Mullins was immediately arrested on a counter charge of assault on Callahan, and as a violator of the law in keeping a gambling house. The papers were directly sent before the Grand Jury,—indictments were promptly found, and Mullins was taken from the witness-stand and placed in the position of a prisoner called upon to plead guilty, or not guilty. He chose the latter plea, and will be tried to-day.

Solomon Freeman was convicted of robbing Ann Brown at Old Slip of a watch and $19, on the night of Nov. 16. Remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Mary Waters pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house and was remanded for sentence.

Anthony Stevens, charged with stealing $54 from Frederica Seybold, on Nov. 11, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced for one year to the Penitentiary, with a fine of $200.

Hugh Reilly, Margaret Reilly and Ann McKee, charged with stealing $180 on Nov. 29, from John C. Donnelly, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Joseph Dodge was convicted on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, in a Broadway omnibus, Nov. 9, of a porte-monnaie containing $137. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Arthur Duffy and John Boylan were convicted of an attempt to pass a counterfeit bill, but as it appeared that they had found the bill in the street, and believed the money to be good, they were discharged, on suspension of judgment, the Recorder admonishing them that money which they might find in the streets, even though genuine, was not theirs to dispose of, till after all reasonable chances of restoring it to its owner had been disposed of by lapse of time and neglect of publicity in reclaiming it.

Terence Farley was tried for receiving five door locks, which had been stolen from an unfinished house in Thirty-second-street. There was no evidence against him, sufficient to warrant a conviction, and he was acquitted.

Emma Coburn was convicted of petit larceny and remanded for sentence.

Catharine Siever was convicted of a similar offence, and also remanded.

Thomas McClure, William Harrison, and Stephen Bean, were tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

Adolphus Vane and Mary Ann Roberts, were charged with keeping a disorderly house. The former was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for seven months. The woman, Roberts, was acquitted.

The business before the Recorder this term is greater than has occurred for several months previous. To clear the City Prison before New-Year's, he will have to sit during the Holiday week, till a late hour each night.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 21—Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. William Lindsay.—An indictment against the master of the bark *Emily*, for voluntarily serving on board said vessel while being engaged in the Slave-trade.

The United States vs. John C. McAvoy.—An indictment for arson on the high seas, in setting on fire the ship *Japan*, on which he was a seaman.

The United States vs. William Muchle.—An indictment for opening a letter containing a draft for $630, not addressed to him.

The United States vs. William Hutchison.—An indictment for a similar offence.

The United States vs. James Jasper.—An indictment for an assault with a revolver upon one of the crew of the bark *Fanny*.

The United States vs. John Calviner.—An indictment for an assault with a sheath-knife upon one of the crew of the ship *Atlantic*.

The United States vs. Jacob Smith.—An indictment for an assault with a knife on board the ship *Lady Suffolk*.

The United States vs. John Geary.—An indictment for stealing $27 in gold from one of the crew of the ship *Charlotte*.

The United States vs. Richard Carney.—An indictment for stealing a watch on board the same vessel.

The United States vs. John McCarty, John Geary, and Richard Carney.—An indictment for stealing $9 on board the same vessel.

THE SLAVER EMILY.

The foreman of the Grand Jury called the attention of the Court to the hill which they had found against the master of the ship *Emily*, and stated that they had ignored bills against the crew.

Mr. Donohue, counsel for John Doe, who was a passenger on board, moved that an order be entered, discharging the recognizance which had been given for his appearance, which was accordingly done.

The crew were also directed to be discharged from custody.

The Grand Jury were then discharged till the 10th of January.

THE "OCTOROON."

The motion in this case of the copyright of the "Octoroon" was not brought on this morning, as Judge Ingersoll was engaged in the District Court. The Judge said he could not hear the motion till Saturday, and perhaps not then.

Suit Against the City.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

John Mitchell and Elizabeth Mitchell, his wife, vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is one of two actions against the City to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been received in consequence of the negligence of the City in leaving a sewer exposed.

It appears that in November, 1856, Elizabeth Mitchell and a Mrs. Hoey were crossing Chatham-street, at the corner of Roosevelt, one night about 7 o'clock, when they were both precipitated into an uncovered sewer, in the following manner: Mrs. Hoey was ahead, Mrs. Mitchell next to her, and one of the witnesses still behind both. Mrs. Mitchell turned her head as they were crossing, to see if any cars or coaches were coming, and while she was thus looking Mrs. Hoey fell into the sewer (said to be 17 feet deep.) Mrs. Mitchell, upon turning again to look for her leader, found Mrs. Hoey missing, and while peering about in the fog (as it is said it was a foggy evening,) to find her, down she (Mrs. Mitchell,) went also into the sewer after her companion. Thus, it is alleged, they were both injured and bruised to such an extent that they, being washerwomen, have not been able since to attend to their occupation. Mrs. Mitchell says in her complaint that she formerly made, by washing, about $12 or $14 per month; but she demands that the City shall pay her $5,000 and her expenses for the occurrence that deprived her of her ability to wash.

The defendants denied all the facts stated in the complaint.

On the trial the City desired to put in evidence to the effect that the Third-avenue Railroad Company was the party to blame, and to show that that Company had on that day been repairing their track, and had left the sewer exposed. The Court, however, excluded the evidence, holding that the plaintiffs herein had their redress in an action against the City; that the City was liable for the condition of the streets, and that if the Railroad Company had wrongfully left the sewer exposed the City must proceed against the Company directly, in another action.

The trial was before Justice Pierrepont, in the Superior Court.

Mrs. Hoey has also brought an action which will be the next tried, and will be decided on the same testimony, although her injuries are not so great as Mrs. Mitchell's, who was carried to the stand by two men. It was, however, shown that she had washed a little since then, but of late had been much troubled with pain in her back, and is in consequence disabled and, as alleged, nearly helpless.

W. V. B. Wilcox and T. D. Low, for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews, for the City.

Non-Suit in the Sheriff Case.

Christie vs. Willett.—This case, which was reported in the Times yesterday, resulted in a non-suit ordered upon motion of defendant's counsel.

Fullerton & Dunning, for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, for defendant.

John J. Brown & Son vs. Eugene Dupuy.—This is a suit commenced by the plaintiffs, who are druggists and apothecaries in Boston, and proprietors of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," to restrain the defendant, an apothecary in Broadway, at the corner of Houston-street, in this City, from violating the trade-marks of the plaintiffs by making and selling an article which he styles "Brown Bronchial Troches." The cause came on for trial before Chief-Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court. The plaintiffs set forth in their complaint that their house has been established in Boston for nearly fifty years; that for about nine years they have made and sold "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a valuable remedy for colds, coughs, &c., put up as lozenges, with certain labels, wrappers, &c., as trade-marks; that the article is a profitable and valuable property for them; that the defendant, since October last, had been selling lozenges under the name of "Brown Bronchial Troches," with a close imitation of the boxes, labels and wrappers of the plaintiffs, in color, printing, vignette, &c.

The defendant's counsel claimed that Dupuy had called his lozenges brown as they were of that color, and that he had sold them as his own.

The Court held that the defendant's labels and wrappers being a close imitation of the plaintiffs' trade-marks, the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction, to restrain the defendant from the further use or violation of the plaintiffs' trade-marks, and from making or selling lozenges under the name of "Brown Bronchial Troches," and from any further use of the plaintiffs' labels, wrappers, and other trade-marks.

For the plaintiffs, John Sherwood; for the defendant, Washburn & Sullivan.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Thomas R. Downing vs. Joseph Richards et al.—This was an action to dissolve the partnership of the parties, existing under the firm name of "Joseph Richards & Co." Justice Ingraham, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before hearing the cause, decreed a dissolution and accounting.

J. D. and T. D. Sherwood and Judge Edmonds for plaintiff; F. W. Burke for defendants.

The Case of Pfromer.

The People vs. John D. Pfromer.—The defendant in this case was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. The case was now removed to the Supreme Court at Chambers upon *certiorari*, and a bill of exceptions having been made up, a motion was made before Justice Clerke to admit him to bail, pending the appeal. The motion was opposed on the ground that after conviction for manslaughter the prisoner could not be allowed to go on bail.

The motion was denied.

Henry L. Clinton and Judge Stewart for the prisoner; John Sedgwick for the State.

Verdict.

Russell C. Root vs. Richard T. Hartshorn.—This was an action for a libel, the particulars of which were given in the Times of Nov. 28 last. The cause has been on trial for several days past before Justice James at the Circuit. It resulted yesterday in a verdict for plaintiff for $50.

H. & C. S. Andrews and Daniel Lord for the plaintiff, George Carpenter and John Graham for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Mullen, J.—*Collins vs. Bloodgood.*—Judgment declaring the construction of the will in accordance with views stated in opinion. That a Referee be appointed to sell real estate; also, a Referee to be appointed to ascertain the amount of moneys advanced by executors for benefit of the estate. Cost to be paid out of proceeds of sale.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Clerke, J.—*Chambers vs. Chambers.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Walsh vs. Walsh.—Motion denied.

West, Robbins et al. vs. Bloxham.—Motions denied, with $5 costs in each case.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Slosson, J.—*Wilson vs. Mason.*—Case settled.

Pollard vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.—Case settled.

Pegram vs. Carson.—Motion for discharge denied with $7 costs. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

Calendar—Thursday, Dec. 22.

United States District Court.—Nos. 112, 97, 60, 104, 72.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 212 to 216, 218, 221, 222, 223, 226 to 250, 1, 65, 110, 111, 134, 147, 193, 203.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1285¾, 1879, 1289, 1199, 977, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2567, 2559, 2561. *Part II.*—Nos. 244, 6164, 6063.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—No. 631. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 61, 126, 119, 106, 142, 148, 149, 150, 151. (To be tried by Judge Hilton without a jury.) *Part II.*—Nos. 106, 124, 129, 130, 134, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147. (To be tried by Judge Brady without a jury.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 21, 1859.

Beef cattle are a drug this week. The number of fresh bullocks received is less than last week by 469, but many stale cattle, left over last market-day, must be deducted from the demand this week. So also, the Christmas poultry, which is in great abundance and sold at low prices, will diminish the demand for other meats one-half or more. Two thousand fresh cattle, of good quality, would have satisfied the requirements of City butchers this week, while the receipts number 4,671, including poor and good; so that the receipts have been nearly double the amount needed. Of course, prices have dropped down, and the yards are far from being cleared to-night—at sundown, full 500 were without purchasers at any price.... Milch cows have come in too freely, and notwithstanding the extra efforts of dealers to peddle them outside of the yards, there are enough on hand for any immediate demand. Prices are low.... Veal Calves have been supplied less freely, but the demand is light. The few good animals have brought about former rates, but "bobs" or "kittens" have been slow of sale, at $1 50 each. Even those who usually buy such meat, will treat themselves to poultry this week, as there is plenty of that of stale quality, and sold dog cheap.... Sheep and lambs are in full supply—rather in excess of last week—and are selling to-day 50c.@75c. ₩ head below last week's figures.... Swine are in large over-supply, the yards being jammed full, and more coming. The unprecedented number of 26,825 have come in since our last report, of which fully 10,000 are yet without purchasers. The failure of the largest packing-house, occurring in the midst of the large arrivals, has helped the market downward, and prices are fully ¾c. ₩ lb. lower, which is equal to a decline of about 10 ₩ cent. during the week.... The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 21.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,671	141	450	13,981	26,825
Previous week	5,140	93	550	13,701	17,688
Same w'k last year	3,533	157	327	8,433	14,301
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 46,077. Total number received the previous week, 37,172. This is an increase of 8,905, mostly of Swine.... Of the 4,671 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,684 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 800 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 43 were yarded at Brownsho's; and 47 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 97 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street. Of the 3,684 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth

weather has been warm, rainy, and unfavorable, and the market, of course, broke down,—even had the weather been cold, the heavy receipts of last Friday and Saturday were too early to realize high prices in anticipation of Christmas. Large amounts were left unsold Saturday, to be kept over Sunday—yet, notwithstanding the great surplus and warm weather prices have not sunk so ruinously low as during the flooded market last year. This is accounted for by the fact that the poultry has been of better quality and arrived in much better order. We give the range of prices for the week, which is fully 2c. to 3c. lower than the corresponding week last year—the outside figures have been realized only to-day—the weather being colder and the over-supply falling off some. Game has sold readily at our figures. The receipts have been fair, and the weather the only unfavorable feature of the market. Venison is a shade lower.

Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb.	7	@	10
Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb.	6	@	8
Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb.	7	@	10
Ducks, dressed, ℔ lb.	8	@	11
Geese, fat, ℔ lb.	6	@	9
Squabs, ℔ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	62	@	75
Wild Pigeons, still fed, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Wild Duck, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Wood Ducks, ℔ pair	—	@	50
Quail, ℔ dozen	1 12	@	1 75
Canvas-Back Ducks, ℔ pair	2 00	@	2 25
Red-Head Ducks, ℔ pair	—	@	75
Partridges, ℔ pair	50	@	75
English Snipe, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Venison, ℔ lb.	7	@	10½
Wild Geese, each	50	@	75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are arriving in less quantities since the close of navigation on the canals, though the market is abundantly supplied. Prices are sustained.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	40	@	45
Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Dykeman, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	1 87
Peach Blows, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 38
Junes, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Western Reds, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	—
Jersey Whites, ℔ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Pink Eyes, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Carters, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	—
Onions, White, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	1 87½
Turnips, white, ℔ bbl.	75	@	—
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl.	—	@	88
Beets, ℔ bbl.	—	@	1 00
Carrots, ℔ bbl.	—	@	1 00
Parsnips, ℔ bbl.	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Marrow Squash, ℔ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Garlic, ℔ 100	6 00	@	—

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashels; 3,391 bbls. Flour; 1,590 bbls. Corn Meal; 3,273 bushels Wheat; 16,940 bushels Corn; 6,800 bushels Oats; 2,067 pkgs. Provisions; and 299 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 31½@$5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1,532 bbls., including 1,092 bbls. Pots, and 440 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Adamantine find ready buyers at from 16c.@21c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are in demand at uniform rates.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 mats Java at 14¾c.; 100 bags Laguayra, 12¾c.; and 560 bags Rio at 10¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active, to-day, at previous quotations. Sales, 3,000 bales, mainly *in transitu*.

We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12½	12¾

Referring to the crop movements and prospects, Messrs. NEILL, BROTHERS & Co., remark: "Accounts from all sides speak of a very large yield, and we are glad to say, the quality is well supported. The total will doubtless exceed 4,300,000 bales—an excess of 450,000 bales on last year, of which 271,000 bales are already shown by our table, and this is carried up to 301,000 by the telegrams from New-Orleans and Mobile. Indeed, such an excess, in the first third of the season, would indicate a still larger crop than our estimate; but receipts are not always conclusive, and we do not desire to sanction any extreme views. The following is a statemeut of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts— Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	Exports for Past Week.— To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F.P.
1859-60.	75,000	1,764,000	66,000	25,000	7,000
1858-9.	133,000	1,483,000	66,000	27,000	13,000
1857-8.	106,000	8.2,000	20,000	13,000	17,000
1856-7.	122,000	1,204,000	26,000	14,000	17,000
1855-6.	144,000	1,252,000	28,000	20,000	18,000
1854-5.	17,000	784,000	54,000	7,000	6,000

	Exports since Sept. 1.— To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60.	661,000	162,000	77,000	900,000	797,000
1858-9.	435,000	208,000	85,000	723,000	660,000
1857-8.	283,000	80,000	60,000	423,000	433,000
1856-7.	237,000	116,000	65,000	418,000	450,000
1855-6.	415,000	156,000	108,000	673,000	525,000
1854-5.	316,000	85,000	42,000	443,000	354,000

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are in request and are steady. Other descriptions are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, chiefly for home use, though in part for shipment, and prices of low and medium brands, especially of State, have improved slightly. Sales have been reported of only 12,800 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5@$5 10; extra State at $5 12½@$5 30, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ℔ bbl. Unsound Flour.....$4 50 @$4 90
Superfine State.....5 00 @ 5 10
Extra State.....5 12½ @ 5 30
Superfine Western.....4 95 @ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin.....5 15 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..5 20 @ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio.....5 40 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 80 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee.....5 35 @ 5 45
Extra Genesee.....5 50 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....5 30 @ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.....5 40 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in rather better request, at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 55@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in demand, and is steady; sales have been confined to 400 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 70 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, $4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in demand, and prices of desirable lots rule firm. Sales have been reported of 12,600 bushels, including fair to prime White Michigan at $1 45@$1 50; Red Western at $1 30; good Milwaukee Club, from store, at $1 20; and ordinary Red State at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales 17,500 bushels at 90c.@93c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 90c.@92½c. for new White do. and do.; 96c. for old mixed Western; and 96c @98c. for old Yellow Jersey and Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 87c.@88c., but is generally held at 90c. ℔ bushel. No important sales have been reported today. Barley continues quiet at former quotations. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canada at 46¾c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@47c.; State at 46½c. @47¾c., chiefly at 46¾c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@44c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been made at Boston of 1,150 bales, chiefly at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are plenty, and are in fair request at uniform rates.

HOPS—New are inquired for at from 12c.@18c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, at previous quotations.

LEAD—Foreign is in fair demand, and is held firmly.

LEATHER—Sole is salable and steady, as previously represented.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common; and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 350 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c @52c., and small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed have been in demand at full and buoyant prices. Crude Whale, 48c.@50c.; Crude Sperm, $1 35@$1 38; Linseed, 57c. @59c., ℔ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Dec. 19, sales were made of 640 bbls. Crude Sperm, part at $1 40, and 400 bbls. Crude Whale, part at 50c., ℔ gallon. In Edgartown, 500 bbls. Crude Whale were sold on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 21, 1859.	58,317	190,607	1,673,900
Same time last year	80,160	186,496	1,500,000

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, chiefly at $16 for Mess, and $11 45@$11 50 for prime, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been purchased to the extent of 750 boxes, at from 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Lard has been inquired for, and sales have been reported of 800 tcs. and bbls., here and to arrive, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady. The transactions include 350 bbls., in lots, at $9¾@9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 37½ for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, @12@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@12c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 250 tcs. at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly at $4, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been sparingly offered and has been in demand at buoyant prices.

SEEDS—Clover has been in good request, including ordinary to prime, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Flaxseed is inactive and nominal. Timothy is scarce and held above the views of buyers. Calcutta Linseed is inquired for and is stiffly held at $1 62½ ℔ bushel. The Boston *Shipping List* publishes the following statement of the consumption of Linseed and Linseed Oil:

Stock of Linseed Jan. 1, 1859, bags	56,401
Imported into United States since Jan. 1	631,069
Total supply	687,473
Stock on hand Dec. 16, 1859	58,741
Consumption to Dec. 16	628,732

The importation of English Oil during 1859 has been quite large and is estimated to be equal to 130,000 bags of seed, which would make the entire consumption of seed equal to 758,732 bags. This shows that without importation of English Oil, our crushers required the past year 63,000 bags of seed a month. The yearly increase in the consumption is estimated by parties conversant with the matter to be about 25 ℔ cent. which would create a demand for 1860 equal to 78,000 bags ℔ month. There is no English Oil here except in the hands of dealers. The stock in New-York is estimated to be 80,000 gallons against 160,000 gallons last year, and, as the article has been paying a heavy loss for several months, very limited supplies of English Oil are expected. The crushing business has been rather depressed for some time past, but with the pressing demand for home consumption, in connection with the comparatively small stock of seeds and Oil at the West, we look for a firmer market and more remunerative prices.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to-day, to the extent of 350 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 7c.@7½c.; 400 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¼c., ℔ lb.; 219 hhds. New-Orleans at $8 19-16@$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs.; and 300 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day was unattractive and spiritless. The prices realized were irregular, and, in some instances, much lower. Young Hyson, 17¾c.@41½c.; Congou, 23c.@29c.; Powchong, 21c.; Souchong, 13½c.@30c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 674 bales Cotton, at ¼d.@9-32d. ℔ lb.; 100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 40s.; 200 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s. For London, 100 bbls. Pork, and 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms, and 200 boxes Cheese, at 40s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Alma*, 825 tons, from West Coast of Mexico to New-York, Wood, $15 50; a ship, 750 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, 7-16d.; Br. brig *Europa*, 192 tons, to Bristol, Eng., on private terms, and has since taken 309 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d., and 1,500 boxes Cheese, 40s.. Br. brig *Princess Royal*, 258 tons, to the same port, £450; a bark, a brig and a schooner, to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50; a schooner, 150 tons, to Sisal and back, $1,400; one, 149 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,300; one, 175 tons from Jacksonville to Jamaica, $13, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; a Br. schr., 130 tons, to San Juan, Nic., and back to New-York, $1,050; a schooner, 116 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,100; one, 200 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; bark *Theo. Curtis*, 331 tons, to Havana, $1,600; brig *Wm. Mason*, 255 tons, to Cardenas, $1,600; a schooner, 150 tons, to Charleston, thence to Havana, $950; a brig, 200 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., 60c.; one, 2,000 bbls., to St. John, P. R., with privilege of another port, $1,750; a bark, 360 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves, a brig, 245 tons, same voyage, Flour and Grain; one, 261 tons, to Cardenas and back, on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR HORSES!

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR COWS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR SHEEP!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR HOGS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR ALL ANIMALS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR HORSES!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR COWS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR SHEEP!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR HOGS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR ALL ANIMALS!

Thorley's Food for Cattle is now used all over the civilized world—the seventh importation has just now arrived.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE contains bitter, saccharine, aromatic, and balsamic properties, essentially necessary to the health of all our domesticated animals. It is purely a vegetable compound, and when the food of Cattle is properly seasoned with it, it gives to the digestive and other functions of animals a healthy action, somewhat similar in character to what is produced by Spring Grass, but without any of the injurious purgative effects of the latter. These aromatic and other properties enhance the flavor and quality of both butcher-meat and dairy produce, similar to what Sweet-scented Vernal Grass does in Spring.

The following testimonial is selected from a large number already received:

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1859.

MR. B. THORLEY—*Dear Sir:* I have great pleasure in testifying that I have used THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE for more than six weeks and am very much gratified with its effects. The Horses are very fond of its flavor, and seem to derive great benefit from it; it gives them a glossy coat, besides keeping them very regular and cool. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who seek to bring their Horses into good condition and to keep them so. Respectfully yours,

J. D. WALLACE, Agent of Adams' Express Co., No 59 Broadway, New-York.

Try one-half cask, containing 224 mixings, price $7, and you will never be without it.

Office, No. 175 Greenwich-st., New York.

Infinential applications for Agencies for unrepresented districts will be entertained.

THE FINEST INVOICES OF STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Ever landed at this port have just been brought by the *Bremen* and *Vanderbilt* to

F. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway,

Portrait of the Empress Eugenie, finely colored.
The Empress and Prince, finely colored.
The Emperor.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING,

ALL BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED:

The Apartments of the Empress.
The Cabinet a la Toilette.
Le Salle de Bain.
Le Chambre a Couche.
La Salon de Reception.
And all the Saloons of the Tuilleries, Versailles, St. Cloud, Fontainbleau, Compiegne.
Interiors of the Churches and Cathedrals of Rome, &c.
Exteriors of Palaces and Cathedrals of Rome, Naples, &c.
Vesuvius in Eruption, &c. &c., &c.
Also,
Braun's Incomparable Swiss Views, a choice selection.
Normandie. A choice selection.
Italy. A choice selection.
Spain. A choice selection.
Holland. A choice selection.
Pyrenees. A choice selection.
Banks of the Loire. A choice selection.
The Rhine. A choice selection.
Pompeii. A choice selection.
Groups in great variety—all selected subjects.
Flowers, &c., &c.

THE WHOLE ORDERED FROM SAMPLES, (Except such as are entire novelties,) and, therefore, are an EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE COLLECTION. They are THE CREAM OF THE MARKETS OF PARIS AND LONDON.

A splendid assortment of pictures on glass.

F. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND!"

STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE, FOR FAMILY USE.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!

One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY,
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities: NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Pheuix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.

C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:

WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Depôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle with full directions for use.

Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.

A splendid Lithographic Show Card printed in colors given with each package. Manufactured by
E. B. STARR,
No. 307 Market st., Newark, N. J.

Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, tolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 18, 6Cc. per pound; No. 16, 53c.; No. 14, 45c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. 2 Dey-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THE AMERICAN PUMP.—PATENTED APRIL 5, 1858.—WITHOUT SUCTION, WITHOUT PACKING.—This is a *Double Acting Force Pump*, with but one bore and one piston worked by a tee piece, having as much leverage and less friction in its working than any other pump heretofore invented. The object of the whole invention was strength, simplicity, economy, durability, and to lessen the power to raise water from great depths, all of which have been attained to a perfection heretofore unknown in force pumps.

The working parts all stand *under the water*, as does the air chamber, beyond the reach of careless or malicious interference or frost; there is no loss of water and no loss of labor in *any depth*—a constant flow of water is kept up. The different sizes, five in all, work in diameters of from 14 to 24 inches, and cost $15, $20, $25, $40 and $60 each, and are worked by hand, horse, water, wind or steam; adapted to cisterns, wells, tanks, machinery, engines, mines, railroads, docks, forcing water under or above ground to great heights and distances; discharges at various points—throws by hose and pipe, 30 to 40 feet; is extremely useful and convenient in watering gardens, flowers, vineyards, washing windows, and, in sudden emergencies, for checking fires in their earlier stages, and no pump equals it in economy or success for purposes of *irrigation*. The fixtures for power, cost $12, $15 and $18 each, according to size. It has now been in *successful operation* for eight months, in every depth from 8 to 100 feet, and for nearly every conceivable purpose, in twenty-four States of the Union, commencing at Maine and exteuding to the Rio Grande, and in New-Brunswick and Cuba. The pumps have been sent *everywhere on trial*, and the fairest test to give *entire satisfaction* have averaged *two to the hundred*. I append a few notices, certificates and extracts of letters to justify my position.

The pump needs no priming to obtain water. The arrangement and operation are very simple, and easily understood.—*Life Illustrated, N. Y.*

This is a new Pump which is offered for public favor. Construction is greatly simplified, and appears to be designed for durability and efficiency. Those who have used it speak highly of it.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The piston discharges at both ends into the air-chamber, causing a regular flow of water at the discharge-pipe at top. If preferred, every part can be galvanized, except the piston, which keeps itself clean, and is proof against rust.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

This is a new invention, a working model of which has been shown us, which presents several novelties for a double-acting pump, being exceedingly simple in construction, apparently very strong and durable, rendering the labor of working it, on account of the very small amount of friction in its working parts, very trifling in comparison to other pumps of a similar nature.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.*

As a specimen of the ease and efficiency with which this pump works, we can state that one man, working regularly, forced water from this pump a distance of 540 feet, being 97 feet perpendicular height, which is good work, as every one who is in the habit of raising water knows.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

There are no suction valves nor complicated fittings; neither chains, pulleys, nor guide rods. It is easily arranged to any motive power, and lifts water to any desirable height without any waste of force. A woman or boy can work it with ease to raise water 50 feet, and a man can raise it 100 feet all day. The curiosity of it is the absence of all contrivances which waste power by increasing friction—the motion going directly from the handle to the valve by simple leverage.—*The Independent, New-York.*

The construction is simple; and it works with an ease that will surprise those acquainted only with the old fashioned order in this line. One of these pumps now in use in this vicinity, enables us to state that full confidence can be placed in the statement contained in the advertisement.—*Presbyterian Banner and Advocate, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

It is calculated to work at any depth desired, and the great ease with which the highest columns of water are raised is far beyond anything we have yet seen or could have imagined. The pump we personally tested, was connected with a pipe 65 feet high, and it required but a very slight exertion with one hand to deliver a stream of water at this height at the rate of eight or ten gallons per minute. A small boy could have done it with ease.—*The American Mining Chronicle, New-York.*

We got one of them, which we have put into operation on our farm, and like it so far very much. It brings up a *continuous* stream of water, with little or no labor to the person working it. It must meet with a ready sale, and speedily grow very popular.—*The Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.*

Having had considerable practical experience in the use of machinery of this character, after testing this with our own hands, we have no hesitation in according to it our unqualified favor. In truth, it surpasses everything for the purpose we have before examined.—*U. S. Journal.*

One of our newest and most useful inventions of the day is a Double-Acting Force Pump, owned by Mr. James M. Edney. It is without packing and without suction, is exceedingly simple in its construction, and, at the same time, possesses all the requirements of a good pump, and can be used either as a well, a cistern, or a ship's pump.—*New-York Express.*

A boy of 10 years of age can work it at 50 feet, and a man at 100 feet. We have seen one in operation, and consequently speak from personal knowledge. They are adapted to almost every purpose where a pump is required.—*New-York Day Book.*

Having seen one of your pumps in operation, we consider it the best we have ever seen for general use; it is simple, and can be operated with less power than any pump we have ever known of the same capacity.—*Galveston News, Texas.*

At the late State Fair, in this city, "The American Pump" took the premium, and met the approbation of all who examined it.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Register.*

We speak from *personal knowledge*, and say, that of all the pumps we ever saw, we never saw one at all comparable to this. A man can scarce fail to be pleased with them. If you want a *good pump*, get one of *these*.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Christian Advocate.*

DOBBS' FERRY, Nov. 7, 1859.

J. M. EDNEY, ESQ.: Having one of your newly-invented No. 1 Pumps erected on my employers' grounds, at Nints, near Dobbs' Ferry, in a well of 67 feet, and having given it several trials of near an hour each, I find it to raise from 8 to 10 gallons per minute, with ease, and to my satisfaction. The pump has been in constant use for seven months, and is now worked by a windmill.)

JOHN IRVING,
For F. Cottenet, of Cottenet & Atherton, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1859.

J. M. EDNEY, ESQ.: Having had one of your No. 3 Pumps in successful operation for several months, on my premises at Greenwich, Conn., which forces the water up a hill to the distance of 510 feet, and to an elevation of 97 feet, I am enabled to state that it has more than met my expectations, and has not only given satisfaction, but evidence of superior capability, strength and durability.

ROBERT M. BRUCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In regard to your inquire about the working of the "*American Pump*" put in for Mr. Williams in March last, our Mr. Williams says "*it is the best Pump he has ever seen.*" and he "recommends it to *everybody in want*." Respectfully yours,

AUGUST & WILLIAMS, *Builders Southern Planter.*

CORNWALL, N. Y., June 17, 1859.

DEAR SIR: The Pump for my well, of 46 feet, raises a good stream of water and a constant flow—works easily, and gives me *perfect satisfaction*. The one for my cistern under my piazza, forcing water into my tower, 40 feet, answers the purpose so much better than anything I could find—gives me *good satisfaction*. Respectfully yours,

JAMES MARSH.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 16, 1859.

DEAR SIR: We have had your pump put to *on trial*—the *water comes*—final within check for $39 for the same. (Depth 39 fe ct.) Respectfully,

F. S. & J. PARKER, (Paper Mills.)

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Nov. 22, 1859.

J. M. EDNEY, Esq.: Having had occasion nearly three months ago for a pump differing somewhat from those in ordinary use, after inspecting many kinds, I met with your circular, and soon decided that your pump was just the thing we required. I ordered a No. 2 Pump, the cylinder and piston of brass, the remainder of galvanized iron. It was well fitted up, works easily and successfully, and has thus far required no re-adjustment or attention whatever. Indeed, I regard it as the most durable pump I have seen, and as possessing all the merits you claim for it.

E. B. PEET.

ASTORIA, Nov. 25, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have had one of your No. 2 Pumps in operation on my premises for seven months, and find it has worked uniformly well, answering the purpose of two families—being un the dividing line, and working by a double crank or lever. I take great pleasure in recommending it.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN H. MATTHEWS.

J. H. NEVIN, of Pittsburgh, Penn., (well of 67 feet,) says, March 11: "I am quite well pleased with the Pump; it works very handsomely indeed. Find check within for $40, and send me another Pump *just like mine.*"

Messrs. Rhodes & Deats, of San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 5, say: "We think your Pumps will sell well here, and supersede all other high-priced and highly *praised* pumps. Please send us six No. 2 Pumps, with 30 feet of pipe and rods each."

D. S. H. Darst, of Gonzales, Texas, Oct. 28, says: "Find drawings within for a Pump for mining purposes (perpendicular, 130 feet). Inclosed find draft for $210; pay for the above Pump, and send the remainder to me in No 1 Pumps, with extra pipe."

A Working Model and Pumps always to be seen on application at the office. Complete drawings, prices and particulars in detail, sent free of postage. Address,

JAMES M. EDNEY,
No. 147 Chambers-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 53 Leonard-st, No. 7 Chambers-st and No. 15 Centre-st.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
Dec. 13, 1859. President of the Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

J. L. BRADLEY, } Committee
J. W. ADAMS, } on
J. OWENS, } Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business with said Committee will attend without further notice.

J. W. ADAMS } Committee
F. L. A. BOOILE, } on
HENRY SMITH, } Wharves, Piers and Slips

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY,

will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
In consequence of losing their charter by the late proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager.
No. 84 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.

EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low. In no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

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The name of the author—a name so intimately connected with the mountains and their vicinity, with his incomparable descriptions of their scenery—is a sufficient guarantee that the text is all that can be desired.

In carrying out their plan they have secured the assistance of Mr. M. G. Wheelock, an artist whose delineations of Mountain, Lake and Landscape Scenery are unsurpassed; and of Mr. John Andrew, whose skill as an engraver on wood is unequaled.

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ALL THE ANNUALS published for 1860.

BIBLES, PRAYER and HYMN BOOKS, of all sizes, some in morocco and velvet

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Green Monster—Terpsichore.

BRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Despair—Better Late Than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Fast Women—Paddy the Piper—Our English Cousin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Camp at Chalons—The Phenomenon. Evening—La Tour de Nesle—The Double-bedded Room.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Dick Turpin—Circus Feats—Woman.

NOUVEAU THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Dame Aux Camellias.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Grand Concert.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress has evidently no intention of attempting an organization this year. The Senate yesterday named its Standing Committees, and entertained a motion of Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, in favor of appropriating a sum for the purchase of Cuba. This, with some Executive-session business, constituted the sum of its labors. The House listened to a continuance of the desultory discussion upon Helper and the Union, Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, declaring at once his devotion to the Union, and his preparation, under existing circumstances, to leave it. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, introduced a coloquial debate with the American members, inviting them to a coalition with the Democracy; and pointing to Mr. Millson, of Virginia, as a Democrat of unexceptionable recommendations. Messrs. Etheridge, of Tennessee, and Hill, of Georgia, responded for the Americans declining to support Mr. Millson, or any other Democrat who had been identified with the Lecompton policy of the Administration; but inviting Democratic support to an American or Anti-Lecompton candidate. Mr. Clark, of New-York, then commenced a speech, intended to show "how a speaker could not be elected;" but gave way to a motion for a ballot on the speakership. The votes numbered 226, rendering 114 necessary to a choice; and resulted: Sherman, 106; Millson, 96; Gilmer, 6; Etheridge, 7; Davis, of Indiana, 4; scattering, 7. The House subsequently adjourned.

The Republican National Convention met at the Astor House, in this City, yesterday, and resolved that the Presidential Convention of the Party should meet at Chicago on the 13th June, 1860.

The National American Committee met at Philadelphia yesterday, but without transacting business of general interest. A Committee was appointed to consider and report a plan for organizing an opposition to the Administration.

Our dates from Brownsville are to Dec. 2. At that time Cortinas retained his position before the city, having strongly entrenched himself, and mustered a force too numerous for the besieged to think of attacking him. On the 20th ult., with a view to protecting the advance of reinforcements, the Rangers, with two pieces of artillery, left the town with their two howitzers, and were making their way through the chapparal, when they fell into an ambuscade of the enemy, and after a desperate but hopeless fight were obliged to retreat, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. It is stated that the troops of Cortinas massacred all whom they captured.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 28th ult., was telegraphed yesterday at one of the stations beyond St. Louis. It was stated that an attempt was to be made to carry the Mercer Mining case to the United States Supreme Court, on a writ of error. San Francisco had been visited with another extensive fire, and a slight shock of earthquake, and much injury had been done to the shipping on the coast by a severe gale. Business was dull.

The *Cahawba*, at New-Orleans, furnishes Havana dates to the 18th inst. They contain no news of general interest. The markets were without material change.

The telegraph did not exaggerate the fearful effects of the explosion of the safety-fuse factory in Simsbury, Conn., which occurred on Tuesday morning. There were twelve persons at work in the mill—ten females and two males—and of this number not one escaped without serious injury. Eight of the sufferers had died at last accounts, and three were in a dangerous condition, and not likely to recover. The origin of the fatal explosion remains as much a mystery as ever.

Coroner Schirmer having summoned a jury, an investigation into the cause of the death of Mr. Wm. J. Ely, of Brooklyn, and Officer John Steward, of the First Precinct Police, who were buried beneath the walls of Messrs. Kent & Lowber's warehouse, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, which fell so suddenly on Tuesday evening, was instituted. Mr. Chas. K. Clapp, delivery clerk in the establishment, testified that the building had been considered rather weak, and the agent had been asked to have it braced up; carpenters having brought timber for the purpose on the very morning of the occurrence. To procure the testimony of these men as to the safety of the structure, the further investigation of the case was adjourned until this morning. Workmen were engaged, yesterday, in removing the rubbish from the building, but owing to the dangerous condition of the party walls, their movements were characterized by extreme caution.

The cases tried in the Court of General Sessions during the present week have been very numerous, the Recorder sitting till a late hour each day for the purpose of disposing of them. It is always the object of the District-Attorney and the Court, if possible, to clear the City Prison of its indicted prisoners before New-Year's, in order to present a clean bill for the incoming year. To accomplish this, Recorder Barnard will hold an extra Court next week.

The President of the Board of Education stated, at the meeting last evening, that the executors of the will of Seth Grosvenor had transferred to the Board securities in bonds and mortgages, and some $4,000 in cash—in all, amounting to $30,000. A committee was appointed to examine the securities and report. A resolution was offered by Dr. Eager, and laid over, directing the reading of the Bible in the Evening Schools without note or comment. Another resolution, informing the Comptroller that, in consequence of a clerical inadvertence, the amount of the annual estimate exceeds the amount authorized by law by the sum of $35,791, was adopted.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday the amount due the City in settlement of account was reported to be $13,035; which was voted and paid. The number of arrivals since last report was 912; amount received for commutation, $2,216.

The Southern students of the New-York medical schools assembled last evening to deliberate upon the propriety of following the example of the fraternity in Philadelphia. After abundant discussion, in which the Union sentiment was greatly in the ascendant, a call was made for the seceders to surround the Chairman, when only fourteen out of three hundred and more, exhibited their willingness to withdraw. This, it is presumed, will be the end of such mad folly in New-York.

The Stock Market continued dull yesterday New-York Central shares fell to 77 ₱ cent.; other descriptions about the same as on Tuesday. The Foreign Exchanges closed lower for the *Persia's*, mail for Southern Bank Bills, which were in large supply on Paris. The offering of Money rather free to the brokers again.

Sales were made of 3,000 bales Cotton, mainly *in transitu*, at steady prices. Flour was more sought after and was firmer. Wheat was in demand. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats were depressed. Provisions were inquired for, as were likewise Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Sugars. The movements in other branches of trade were rather limited. There were 464 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are over-supplied with almost all kind of animals. The Swine-yards are perfectly glutted, the receipts for the past week being 26,825 head, of which nearly 10,000 are unsold. Poultry is very abundant and cheap, which greatly lessens the demand for beef, mutton, veal and pork, while more than the usual supply of these have been sent in. Exclusive of a considerable number of State animals left over last week, the fresh receipts at the regular yards during the week ending yesterday, of live animals of all kinds destined for slaughter, numbered: 4,671 beeves, 459 veal calves, 13,981 sheep, 26,825 swine; also, 141 milch cows. Total, 45,427. Total last week, 37,826. This, we believe, is the largest number of live quadrupeds ever brought to the City during one week. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves sold slowly at a decline of about ½c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight. Veals of poorer grades declined somewhat. Cows sold at poorer rates, if possible, than last week. Sheep were 50c.@75c. ₱ head lower; and swine fell off fully ½c. ₱ lb., live weight. A large number of animals were left unsold last evening, especially of cattle, sheep and swine.

The South and Secession.

The National Republican Committee of the United States met yesterday in this City, and appointed a day in June next for the assembling in Chicago of the Convention which is to nominate the candidates of the Republican Party for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency in the Electoral contest of 1860. This action of the Republicans must be held to be a flat flinging down of the gauntlet to the innumerable Southern orators and journalists who have repeatedly declared, of late, that the election of a Republican President would be regarded by the South as the signal of disunion. The South has said, as plainly as possible, and not once, but a thousand times, that the triumph of the Republican organization, in a national contest for national power, must put an end to the existing confederation of the United States. To say this was to warn the Republicans of the Northern States, in the most offensive imaginable manner, that all their hopes of achieving predominance in the National Government were worse than vain. "You may carry the Northern States as one man," said the South in substance, "but your victory will turn to ashes ere it is enjoyed; for when you carry the Northern States, and with them the majority of the American people, you lose fifteen States forever from the Union, and the President whom you choose will find himself President of the Free States alone." The Republicans have accepted this challenge. They have formally announced that they intend to proceed with their regular party nominations as if no such warning had ever been uttered, and they have selected as the place of their assembling together a strictly Northern city, far beyond the reach of Slavery and of Southern influences, there to put into the field a candidate whom they hope to carry into the White House at Washington as a sectional conqueror of the great national prize of the Presidency. The occasion is apt, for all men who wish to know what lies before us in the immediate future, to summon the South to an explicit understanding on this question of its relations with the Republicanism of the North. It is by no means sure, be it remembered, that Republicanism possesses power enough at the North now, or at least that it will possess power enough a twelvemonth hence, to give this issue of a Republican Presidency a character of victorious reality. The ancient proverb tells us that "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and the Republicans who dominate to-day in the national House of Representatives, may very possibly find themselves in a hopeless minority at the Presidential polls in November next. But conceding, for the sake of the moment's imperious political necessities, that the Republican Party rules and will rule the Northern States, it is our duty to ask our Southern fellow-citizens to look this contingency squarely in the face, and to tell us in no faint or uncertain accents, what, in the event of its occurrence, they will really feel themselves called upon to do. We have had vague Congressional and extra-Congressional clamor enough on this point. The matter is fast ripening now to a practical issue. The cloud of a disastrous anxiety as to our whole political future begins to darken the skies; our internal commerce, the business relations of man with man and State with State, the public affairs of the nation, are all beginning to be numbed by this chilling influence. Nor is this all. Our self-respect as freemen and men of intelligence, both at the South and at the North, is affected by this state of things. What with random threats on the one side, and senseless jeers on the other, the representatives of Southern and Northern public opinion are beginning to lose all claims on the confidence of the nation. There must be an end of all this.

Union-meetings in the Northern cities—assurances thrice three thousand times repeated, that the North loves the Union, is satisfied with the Union, means to cling to the Union, no matter who may be chosen to preside over its destinies for a Presidential term—have done their work. If there be in the North or in the South any man of mature years, who needs to be informed to-day that the North is loyal to the Constitution, as the Constitution was understood during the prosperous half century which followed its adoption, and that the North has not the faintest intention of infringing upon the rights and immunities of persons or property at the South, that man is a fitter subject for the *douche* than for discussion, and should be handed over to the Lunatic Asylum for his soul's health. What we wish now to know, is the deliberate purpose of our Southern fellow-citizens in regard to secession and the dissolution of the Union. A great political party at the North—a party which outnumbers any other single political organization in the national representation at Washington—has just announced, in the most emphatic terms, its utter incredulity or indifference about the intentions on this subject of the Southern States as set forth by all manner of Southern organs. Let us have a clear, unmistakable expression of the Southern will in reply. The Legislature of South Carolina has just passed a series of resolutions, which we should be glad to see adopted and acted upon at once by all the slaveholding States. The language of these resolutions is practical, manly and to the point; their spirit is as perfectly intelligible, as the usual rhodomontade of speakers on this matter from both sections of the country has been misty and contemptible. South Carolina has resolved by her delegates as follows:

1. That it is the deliberate judgment of this General Assembly that the slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action.

And 2. That the foregoing resolution be communicated by the Governor to all the slaveholding States, with the earnest request of this State that they will appoint deputies, and adopt such measures as in their judgment will promote the said meeting.

Let us have this Convention of the Southern States with as little delay as possible. Let it be convened with the specific object of uttering the Southern ultimatum on the question of the Union. Let the real strength of the Secessionist feeling at the South be fully and fairly expressed in it, and the programme clearly laid down of the measures which the South feels to be essential to its remaining any longer in a confederate league with the non-slaveholding States. Such a Convention, honestly held, will do more than anything else to determine our present national disease to a crisis. It will meet the issue offered by Northern Republicanism, in a form which we can all of us comprehend and respect. It will do away with a world of twaddle and presumption, and compel the capable men of the nation to look our condition fully in the face, and to take action accordingly.

Judicial Salaries.

The Board of Supervisors have once more taken up the question of an increase in the salaries of Judges. It is now proposed to increase the salaries of all the Judges of Courts of Record in this City, from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum, to take effect on the 1st of January next. We think $6,000 a year not at all too large a sum to pay for the services of such men as should sit on the benches of our Superior Courts. In fact, if the best men at the bar could be induced to become Judges for $10,000, or even $20,000 a year, we are sure that the community would eventually feel that this sum had been well expended in securing their services. But this, as we repeat for now about the twentieth time, has nothing whatever to do with the proposition made by Supervisor Bell. This gentleman proposes that a political body, capable, when occasion serves—as was proved by the appointments made under the Registry law—of acting with the grossest partisanship, should bestow on the Judges during their term of office a larger sum per annum than that for which they agreed to serve,—an act which is plainly unconstitutional, and even if it were not unconstitutional, would be plainly inexpedient. It would be inexpedient even if the Judiciary were not elective, and to hold office during good behavior. As matters stand, it is more than inexpedient—it is dangerous, and even scandalous. Neither the character nor motives of men like Mr. Supervisor Bell, whose honor and integrity no respectable person can pretend to question, nor the integrity of the Judges now on the bench, which nobody doubts, in any way affects the merits of this scheme. It is as a precedent that it is objectionable. We object to it, because we believe that if it is once established, the day may come when corrupt Supervisors may reward corrupt Judges for corrupt decisions, under its authority. We see nothing in the character of the present times, and but little in our future prospects, to make this danger seem remote; and whether remote or not, that such a risk must be incurred at all, ought to settle the matter.

Supervisor Bell takes up once more in his argument the famous act of 1852. We can only reply, once more, that the Legislature's having been careless or foolish enough to pass such an act, does not excuse other people for acting under it when they are not absolutely compelled to do so. It is a bad act on the face of it, and had better be let alone. It ought to be an insult to the Judges to ask them to pass on its constitutionality. If Mr. Bell feels so strongly the inadequacy of our judicial salaries, let him do what in him lies to procure the passage of a bill at the next session of the Legislature, fixing the salaries of all Judges in this district, to be elected after the date of the said bill, at $6,000, or even at $10,000, and we can promise him our hearty and sincere support. But it would be suicidal for this or any other similar community, to abandon the rule which forbids a change in the rate of a Judge's compensation during his term of office.

It is certainly somewhat provoking to find one's self forced so often to comment afresh upon a matter about which no comment ought ever to have been needed. The pertinacity with which this well-meant but unwise attempt to override the principles of constitutional law is repeated, shows what vigilance is required in these days to save even a remnant of those guarantees for the security of liberty and property, which were bequeathed to us by a wiser and calmer generation.

Northern Cannibalism.

There is a small feud going on between the two organs of the Democracy in this City as to whether the mass of the Northern people really hate the Southerners or not. One of them, the *Journal of Commerce*, in a moment, we presume, of unusual tenderness, expressed its belief that such was not the case. For this it has been taken sharply to task by one of its brethren, who proclaims loudly that any doubt as to the sanguinary designs of the people of the North on the peace and persons of the Southern planters is flat treason to the Democratic Party. It appears, in short, that the only portion of the Northern public who are not thirsting for slaveholders' blood are those persons who follow the lead of Hon. Fernando Wood and Hon. Greene C. Bronson. We find by the result of the last election in this City that these humane and peaceable individuals number in all about 30,000. So that, according to this new article in the Democratic creed, there are in this City fifty thousand, and in the rest of the North about three millions of full-grown men who earnestly desire, and are resolutely bent on the massacre and pillage of all families resident South of Mason and Dixon's line.

In the presence of this appalling result, which we have worked out with great pains, it is somewhat difficult to know what advice to offer to the 30,000 spotless sheep in this City who walk so meekly in the ways of mercy, under the pastoral guidance of Messrs. Wood and Bronson. We think, however, that there can be no question that they are far too innocent to remain any longer in the midst of a community of such unmitigated wolves, cut-throats and highwaymen as the rest of us seem to be. We confess, with sorrow and humiliation, that the frantic desire entertained by the farmers, mechanics and merchants of this State, New-England and the West, to imbrue their hands in Southern blood and set Southern mansion-houses on fire, renders them anything but desirable associates for the more moral and religious members of the Mozart Hall Democracy, their wives and families. That so large a body of civilized men should become so suddenly enamored of murder and arson, and that so many fathers of families should conceive such a craving for the blood of Virginian and Carolinian infants, is certainly one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age; but such, we are told, is the fact. And since it is a fact, we think the Wood Democracy, who are not yet tainted by this horrible heresy, should at once betake themselves to some latitude where a better morality prevails.

What has spread this fiendish love of slaughter amongst so large a body of apparently well-meaning, good-natured people, it is difficult to say. The Democratic organ to which we have referred ascribes it to the "Van Buren leaven." This insidious poison has apparently been diffused through the length and breadth of the land, and its consumption in greater or less doses has at last led to the general prevalence of the unnatural cannibalistic cravings which we deplore. Unless some unforeseen change occurs, Southern families cannot be too careful of their babies. It is rumored that arrangements are actually being made for supplying the Northern markets with these helpless beings during the cold weather, as an article of food, and that several Republican and Abolitionist clubs have made arrangements to sup together, once a week, off this horrid faro. When one reflects that all this has been brought about by the "Van Buren leaven," and that these depraved tastes are encouraged by the "Buffalo hunt" and the "Albany Regency," one can hardly contain one's indignation within sensible limits. One is almost tempted, in fact, into making as great an ass of one's self as the Northern boobies to whom we owe the alarming balderdash which here attracts our notice.

Louis Napoleon in Ireland.

The Catholic laity in Ireland are beginning to find themselves in a position, the difficulties of which are daily increasing. When the Italian war broke out, the avowed hostility of the English Ministry to Napoleon's enterprise, led most of them into an enthusiastic support of the whole movement, and the feeling rose to fervor, when there appeared a probability of tracing the descent of McMahon, of Magenta, back to the McMahon's of Limerick. The failure of the French Marshal to produce his family papers, though it disappointed the "Mayoress" of the City of the Violated Treaty, did not abate the natural enthusiasm for the French army, when it began to be bruited abroad that Louis Napoleon would next turn it against England. "The French" once more "were coming," and a large number of the Irish Liberals indulged in visions of the future, in which the comfort of the Anglo-Saxon race did not form a prominent feature. The clergy during most of this time held their peace. They did not approve of the Italian rising against Austria, for the simple reason that the Emperor of Austria is a much better Catholic than the mass of his Italian subjects are, but they had strong hopes that Louis Napoleon would bring the Pope out of the convulsion without any damage to his sovereignty. This hope was strengthened by the peace of Villafranca, as by that arrangement His Holiness was elevated to a pitch of moral, or, at least, of temporal dignity, as President of the Confederation, which he had not before occupied since the peace of Westphalia.

Matters remained in this state until the Emperor's reply to the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux began to excite fears that he was about to connive at the revolt of the Bolognese and the annexation of Romagna to Sardinia. These apprehensions have received a fresh stimulus from the permission accorded to Buoncompagni to include the rebellious province in his regency—an act which the clergy regard "as an unmistakable recognition of the revolutionary authority." And in the language of a letter recently published in the Irish journals from a person occupying a high position at Rome,

"To the Emperor—we say it with regret—and to the Emperor alone, is owing the present state of Italian affairs. He has not been a mere passive spectator of events, but artfully fomented the insurrectionary policy, by suffering its agents to exercise authority in Central Italy."

The point has now been reached when denunciations of Louis Napoleon are to take the place of laudations, and an agitation is to be got up for the avowed purpose not only of expressing sympathy with the Pope, but of petitioning the Queen to throw her influence in Congress into the scale on behalf of the restoration of Bologna to the States of the Church, and the maintenance of his Holiness' Government intact. Bitter a pill as this new policy must be to the mass of the laity, they have, it seems, to swallow it with the best grace in their power. They have to abuse the French, denounce Louis Napoleon, and *à fortiori*, his myrmidon McMahon, of Limerick—and worse than all, seek to influence the very Government whose overthrow at the hands of the eldest son of the Church they were earnestly desiring only a few months ago, to protect the Church against the evil designs of this very eldest son. More than this, they have to repudiate in set terms the very principle of popular sovereignty, and of national rights and national independence, upon which their whole case in the time-honored cause of *Ireland* vs. *England* rests, and adopt without so much as a grimace, the very rule of the right of the strongest to govern, under which Ireland herself has shed so many bitter tears, and against which twenty generations of her people have protested sword in hand.

County meetings are accordingly being held all over the county, and presided over by bishops, for the purpose of denouncing the Bolognese, Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel, and affirming the doctrine that the temporalities of the Popedom are the patrimony of the Church, and cannot be touched without sacrilege. This, too, is in direct contradiction to the views of the temporal power of the Pope generally held by the Irish laity until within the last ten years. No people in the world had ever beheld so glorious an illustration of the degree to which the Church may flourish, and the firmness of the hold which she may lay on the hearts of millions of believers, without a cent of worldly endowments except what voluntary offerings might create, as Irish history furnishes; and the mass of Irish laymen have consequently always maintained that the Pope, without an acre of territory, would, if possible, be a better Pope than ever. The change—and we have no doubt the unwelcome change—which is now coming over the spirit of their dream, is the first fruit of the strong ultramontane element which the accession of Dr. Cullen to the Primacy introduced into the Irish Church, and which may yet end in infecting it with the religious lukewarmness under which the Italian States are laboring, and to which the present dangers of the Popedom are very largely due.

Christmas Gifts.

The curiosities of advertising literature are never so racy as about this season of the year. Christmas, as is well known, has, or is supposed to have, a very relaxing effect upon the purse-strings, and the noble army of martyrs always ready to sell out their whole stock of earthly goods at an "alarming sacrifice," find in Holiday Week another army of purchasers, more eager to buy than in any other week of the fifty-two. To avail themselves of this disposition to purchase, however, it is necessary for the venders to bring their wares by hook or by crook into the vague category of holiday presents, and the public is accordingly called upon every day through the advertising columns of the newspapers, to purchase, as "Christmas boxes" and New-Year's gifts, a variety of articles which, at any other season of the year, would hardly be considered the most natural symbols and evidences of affection. Plate, and jewelry, and books, are of course old and well known indications of love and friendship, and so are cakes, and toys, and almost all imaginable pretty things which are portable as well as pretty. But when the merry Christmas comes, the whole universe becomes instinct with tender and emotional significance. We are encouraged to present our friends with mattresses, bedsteads, pantaloons, India-rubber coats, pots of French mustard, bottles of pickles, sheets, table-cloths, barrels of beef. Pig-lead itself appears then to become poetic, and the sweetest relations of life to breathe their soft inspirations through vinegar cruets and sides of bacon.

One is struck with wonder on perusing these annual invitations. How marvelously they exemplify the variety, which, as the proverb assures us, exists in the mind of men!

That the good-will of the rich to the poor should exhibit itself in the solid shape of food and furniture, rather than in the graceful nothings which are so eloquent of the regard of equals for equals, is natural enough, and altogether commendable. We have heard of charitable ladies who have bestowed artificial flowers and pots of marmalade on their famished neighbors, but these instances of misplaced affection are not to be presumed to be very numerous. There is doubtless good, hearty, sensible, Christian kindness enough in the wealthier circles of such a metropolis as New-York, which finds its way in substantial comforts to the homes of the less fortunate at this Christmas season, to account for a considerable proportion of these holiday appeals in the name of butter, bread, boots and bedsteads. But the appeals themselves recognise no such distinctions, and on perusing them, odd visions float irresistibly up before the fancy. Are there dear old uncles among us who astound their nieces and nephews on Christmas morning with a van-full of feather beds? Are there lovely girls whose admirers woo them with seductive jars of mixed pickles? Do cousins exchange bootjacks, and kinsmen long estranged draw near to one another with reciprocal corkscrews, on this auspicious day? Be this as it may, the steady growth of specific Christmas advertisements in our great cities is a cheerful and wholesome sign of our social life. The custom of gifts, liable as it is, like all good customs, to fall into formalism and empty habit, is a kindly and genial custom, and strikes its roots deep into the best recesses of our nature. It argues the prevalence of the finer ties which link man to man, and strengthen that invisible net-work of domestic feelings and sympathies which underlies all the social fabric, and makes it endearingly beautiful and vigorous. Let Christmas then bring on his whole jolly train, swelling each year with new accessions, however quaint and new. And let our Christmas-keeping readers remember that the gift's prosperity is in the spirit which gives it; that a bushel of turnips or an ell of pink ribbon may be made by a true heart to say more and better things than the rarest bouquet, or the most brilliant *parure*, which comes empty of any tribute deeper than its own beauty.

Southern Students in New-York.—Gov. Wise's promises of military honors and munificent donations have failed to turn the heads of all the Southern students at the North. The medical students of New-York, natives of the South, yesterday held a meeting in this City, to consult upon the propriety of imitating the step taken by their fellow-countrymen in Philadelphia. Their proceedings were orderly and rational in the highest degree, and when the issue of the proposed exodus was finally put, but fourteen out of more than three hundred students present pronounced in favor of shaking off the dust of their shoes against us.

This result does equal credit to the good sense and the patriotism of the gentlemen concerned, and we trust it may do something to counteract the injurious influence of the escapade perpetrated by their comrades in Philadelphia. It should also be noted as a fresh testimony to the prevalent nationalism and conservative right feeling of this imperial City, whose good name has been of late so sadly battledored between the Democratic Scapins and the Republican Jeremiahs.

The fourteen seceders themselves may perhaps end by thinking it best to stay where they are and put up with the Union, since New-Orleans, to which they applied as a City of Refuge, has kindly informed them that she "will receive them with open arms," on condition of their paying all the usual fees! There is no Gov. Wise in Louisiana; and if we may venture to offer a word of advice to these ill-treated pilgrims, we should warn them that the study and practice of medicine on the shores of the Mississippi is not unattended with peril as well as expense. A young surgeon cannot even be sure of an aneurism in New-Orleans without fighting for it, as was sadly exemplified in the great case of Choppin *vs.* Foster some time since.

The "Octoroon" War.—The brilliant and attractive play of the "Octoroon" at the Winter Garden seems to prosper upon the lopping off of some of its limbs, very much as trees do by pruning. The admirable acting of Mrs. Allen in the character of *Zoe*, combined with the attractive effect of the thousand idle rumors which always spring up out of a little "difficulty," crowd the house nightly; and as there is not the remotest prospect that the law will interfere in the matter, otherwise than to swell the throng of people who go to see a "litigated" piece *because* it is "litigated," just as old ladies in the rural districts assemble and gather themselves together at funerals, the manager may be congratulated on the complete success not only of his piece, but also (if we may be pardoned so preposterous a pun) of his war.

The Southern Mail Route in a Bad Way.—We received yesterday (Dec. 21) the New-Orleans mails of Thursday morning, Dec. 8; the time required for the transit from city to city having been nearly *fourteen days*. On the previous day, New-Orleans papers of Dec. 13 were received here by Adams Express. The regular mail delivery on Tuesday brought advices to Dec. 12. There is evidently something out of joint on the great Southern mail route. What is it?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific Coast.

CAUSE OF DETENTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—THE MERCED MINING CASE—SEVERE GALE—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 28th ult., passed Malloy's Station at 12 o'clock last night, and will be due here on Thursday night. The detention of the mail was caused by the high water in the rivers of Texas and the severe weather on the plains.

In the case of Biddle Boggs against the Merced Mining Company application will be made for a writ of error, with the view of bringing the case before the United States Supreme Court.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* was to leave San Francisco on the 28th ult. for Panama, to take New-York mails of Dec. 5.

The steamer *Cortez* reached San Francisco on the 26th, causing much rejoicing.

A severe gale occurred on the 24th, flooding the streets and causing much damage to the shipping in the harbor. The schooner *General Morgan* was sunk, and several others were seriously injured.

A fire occurred in San Francisco on the 27th, destroying property to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

The Australian brig *Ivack* from Rio Janeiro, which was supposed to have foundered, had been found anchored on the Mexican coast, with two sailors on board in a starving condition. The remainder of the crew were dead, excepting three sailors, who landed in a boat at San Blas.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 25th.

It was rumored at San Francisco that the senatorial contest would be narrowed down to Weller and Baldwin, and the election, it was supposed, would be postponed until next session.

The Revenue cutter *Wm. L. Marcy* had returned to San Francisco, being unable to land at Farralone Island in consequence of a severe gale.

Business in San Francisco was dull, and since the departure of the last mail no sales of importance had taken place. Sales of 300 casks of lard at 13½c. had been made.

A large amount of rain had fallen.

Sailed on the 27th, bark *J. R. Mora*, for Hong Kong.

Affairs at Charlestown, Va.

CASE OF ANDREW STEVENS.

Charlestown, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The military are daily leaving as fast as the railroad can carry them homeward. The Fincastle Guards left this morning. The military Government will cease on Saturday, when Gen. Taliaferro and his staff will depart. The restoration of the civil government and civil rights will be the occasion of a grand jubilee among our people.

President Buchanan has addressed a note to Andrew Hunter asking whether Stevens will be tried in the United States Court or by the Virginia authorities. He was unable to give any definite answer, on account of the refusal of Attorney Harding to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

Letter from Gov. Wise.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The Committee of Arrangements of the late Union meeting received a letter from Gov. Wise, acknowledging the reception of the proceedings of the Union meeting from this city. He says:

"Your State, in the late disturbance, has acted the part of a sister State. We rely upon her loyalty to conservative principles as they are embodied in the Constitution of the Union, and are assured that the mass of her citizens would be our brethren in arms against wrongs to either Commonwealth. I will invite the Legislature of Virginia, now in session, to take an order upon the presentation of a flag, which, I pray, may be a sign of our union forever."

The Movement of the Southern Students.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

A morning paper states that a dispatch was received last evening from several Southern Senators advising the students not to mix in politics, but to stay where they are. It is also reported that the fathers of some of the students telegraphed to their sons not to join in the movement. It is almost certain, however, that two hundred will leave to-night, one hundred and fifty of whom will stop at Richmond.

Burning of the Commercial House at Rockland, Me.

Rockland, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The Commercial House in this city was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $12,000, two-thirds of which is insured. The falling of a chimney killed James Sears and severely injured Edward Love and James Elmer. Love, it is thought, will die.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

Sandy Hook, Wednesday, Dec. 21—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Asia*, now about due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 10th inst. Weather clear. Wind N. W. and moderate.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Republican National Committee met at the Astor House at 12 M., yesterday, Gov. Morgan, of New-York, presiding. The following delegates were present:

Joseph Barllett, Maine.	Norman B. Judd, Ill.
Geo. C. Fegg, N. H.	James Ritchie, Ia.
John Z. Goodrich, Mass.	Zachariah Chandler, Mich.
Wm. R. Chace, R. I.	J. Doolittle, Iowa.
Gideon Welles, Conn.	C. Shurtz, Wisconsin.
Gov. E. D. Morgan, N. Y.	Martin F. Conway, Kansas.
James T. Sherman, N. J.	Louis Clephane, D. C.
Thomas Williams, Penn.	Alfred Caldwell, Va.
George Harris, Md.	Asa S. Jones, Wisconsin.
Cassius M. Clay, Ky.	Wm. A. Howard, Minn.
Thomas Spooner, Ohio.	

The Committee was in session until a late hour last evening. The time was spent principally in discussing the propriety of holding the national convention, at which a nominee for the Presidency is to be selected at one of the several places which were proposed. Among these were Wheeling, Va., Harrisburgh, Pa., St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C. It was not until 8 o'clock in the evening that it was finally decided that the Convention should be held at Chicago, on the 13th of June, 1860.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The National American Central Committee convened to-day at the American House. Hon. Jacob Broom was appointed Chairman, and Blanton Duncan Secretary.

A Committee was then appointed to confer with the Committee appointed by the Washington meeting on Monday night, "to consider a plan of organization for uniting the opposition to the Administration," consisting of A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia, Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland, Erastus Brooks, of New-York, Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania.

A Committee was also appointed to prepare an address to the American People.

No other action was decided on.

The session was chiefly devoted to a private discussion of the claims of a number of prominent men to fill the Presidential Chair.

Hon. James Bishop, of New-Jersey, was appointed a Committee to meet the Washington Committee in that City on Friday evening.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Poisoned by Leaden Water Pipes.—Ex-Alderman McCumore and family—in all seven persons—were, a few days ago, seized with sickness, and every appearance of poison was manifested. Dr. Samuel J. Swalen, having been called to attend them, succeeded in tracing the poison to the lead water pipes by which the Ridgewood water is conducted into the house. They all drank of the water after it had been standing in the pipe for some time. The evidence of the presence of poison is unmistakable. Yesterday, all those affected were considered in a convalescent state.

Fires—Accident.—House No. 220 Atlantic-street was set on fire yesterday, through the carelessness of a child in handling matches. The fire was extinguished by the police, with a damage to the premises of about $100. A man, named John Brown, while assisting in extinguishing this fire, fell from a window in the third story of the house to the pavement, but without receiving any serious injury.... House No. 61 Fourth-street was damaged by fire Tuesday night to the extent of $200.

Fluid Accident.—A servant girl, residing in the family of Mr. Cochrane, in Myrtle, near Marcy-avenue, was so badly burned by fluid that she cannot recover. She attempted to fill a lamp while standing near a stove. The fluid ran over upon her dress, and fire was communicated from the stove.

Liquor-Dealers' Association.—This Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—William Howard; *Vice-President*—John McKenna; *Treasurer*—John Johnson; *Secretary*—Peter Clemitson.

Body Found.—The body of a small child, carefully packed in a box, was found, yesterday, in the water in Thorne's Dock. It was placed in custody of the Coroner.

City Court.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 16, 40, 65, 79, 17, 18, 24, 25, 33, 12, 13, 20, 21, 23, 29, 35, 42, 56.

Clerical Chastity.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST REV. DR. ACHILLI—ALLEGED FORNICATION AND ADULTERY.

Rev. Dr. GIACINTO ACHILLI, celebrated for the persecutions which he has suffered in consequence of his opposition to Popery, and well-known in this country as an eloquent declaimer against the iniquities of the Roman Catholic Church, was arrested on Tuesday at the Bergen Heights Water-Cure charged with having commit ed adultery and fornication with a female of the Institution, at which he was apprehended, and where he has been stopping for the last two or three months.

From the affidavits on which this charge is founded, it appears that about the first of September, Dr. ACHILLI called on Mr. Justus SMITH at the Bergen Heights Water-Cure establishment, and represented that he desired to procure accommodations for himself, his wife and a young lady, Miss BOGUE by name, who would act as governess of the boys. Such institutions were not as many charms during the cold Winter weather as during the Summer months, and Mr. SMITH found no difficulty in procuring apartments for his somewhat distinguished guests. For the sake of convenience the room assigned Dr. ACHILLI and his son was next that which Miss BOGUE was to occupy. When the parties had been in the house about a month, Mr. SMITH discovered that Miss BOGUE was in a delicate situation. He hinted his darkness to Dr. ACHILLI, but took no further action in the premises at that time. On the 1st of December, SMITH's suspicions were confirmed by the addition of another member to the family. It is alleged that immediately after this occurrence, Dr. ACHILLI had some difficulty with his host which removed whatever scruples the latter had against denouncing his clerical guest, and he therefore appeared before Justice O'NEIL, of Hoboken, and made the following affidavit, which was deemed sufficiently definite to warrant the arrest of Dr. ACHILLI to answer the charges that it embodies:

State of New-Jersey, Hudson County, ss.—Before me, James O'Niel, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, personally appeared Justus Smith, of the City of Hudson, in said county, who being duly sworn according to law, upon his oath complains, that on or about the first day of December, 1859, at the City of Hudson, in said county, Miss Bogue, a boarder at the Bergen Heights Water Cure Establishment, gave birth to a child; that the said Miss Bogue was introduced into said establishment by the Rev. Dr. Achilli, as governess of his (Achilli's) son, now a boarder at the above establishment, and from information deponent suspects the said Dr. Achilli has been guilty of adultery with the said Miss Bogue, and therefore he prays that the said Rev. Dr. Achilli may be apprehended and held to answer the said complaint, and dealt with as law and justice may require.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, at the City of Hoboken, in said county, this 20th day of December, 1859.

JAMES O'NEIL, Justice of the Peace. JUSTUS SMITH.

When Dr. ACHILLI and Miss BOGUE appeared before Justice O'NEIL, the District-Attorney, Mr. J. LITTELL, chose lot it fell to conduct the prosecution, on behalf of the people, discovered that the charge of adultery could not be made good before a higher court. He thought, however, that a plea of fornication would be valid, and therefore filed the following affidavit:

State of New-Jersey, Hudson County, ss.—Before me, James O'Niel, one of the Justices of Peace in and for said County, personally appeared Justus Smith, of the City of Hudson, in said County, who being duly sworn according to law, upon his oath complains that on or about the first day of December, 1859, at the City of Hudson in said County, and on divers other days within the space of six months next before the said last-mentioned day, at the city of Hudson in the County of Hudson aforesaid, one Jacinto Achilli and one Mary Bogue did in the city aforesaid, on the days and during the time aforesaid, each commit the crime of fornication in having sexual intercourse contrary to law, as deponent is informed and believes, and therefore he prays that said Jacinto Achilli and Mary Bogue may be apprehended and held to answer the said complaint, and dealt with according to law and justice may require.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at the city of Hoboken in said County, this 20th day of December, 1859.

JAMES O'NEIL, Justice of the Peace. JUSTUS SMITH.

As Mr. SMITH was the only witness whom the District Attorney had to call, and as he had related all that he knew of the matter in the affidavits which he had made, the examination before Justice O'NEIL was not at all protracted. Mr. LITTELL acknowledged that Miss BOGUE was entitled to a discharge, as no evidence had been offered against her. She was, therefore, dismissed; but Dr. ACHILLI was committed, in default of $100 bail, to one of the station-house cells.

Such are the circumstances of this remarkable case in the light of the legal evidence submitted to the Court. Dr. ACHILLI, on the contrary, alleges that Miss BOGUE is his wife; that when he married her he requested her to keep her maiden name, because he did not wish his friends to know that he had been married, and that Mr. JUSTUS SMITH, the prosecutor, has been of late his persecutor, thinking that when he discovered Miss BOGUE was *enciente* he had a secret in his possession which Dr. ACHILLI would pay to keep from having divulged. The Doctor alleges that Mr. SMITH offered to say nothing of the matter if he would pay him $500, and he thought he might have lived with his wife for nothing if which he should be ashamed, he refused to satisfy Mr. SMITH's demands. He further states that Mr. SMITH offered to compromise if he would pay $100 for board, but as his accounts with his host in this regard had always been promptly settled, Dr. ACHILLI repelled these terms also. After this refusal, he says Mr. SMITH brought this action for fornication against him.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND LADIES.—The cure of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases by Motorpathic treatment, has now become a well-known fact; attested to by several thousand cases successfully treated in hospital and riding practice. On replacement by this method the organ (ligaments and abdominal muscles are vitalized and immediately contract so that no ordinary effort, as jumping, or running up and down stairs, can again occasion displacement. In fact, it but causes a contraction. This shows the treatment to be in harmony with the natural functions. It causes no pain or inconvenience; and the cure is so reliable as scarcely to a trait of a possibility of failure. Even sterility yields to its vitalizing effects, unless combined with some incurable malady. It would be but reasonable to suppose that treatment, founded on principles which prove so life-giving in one set of organs, if judiciously modified to the needs of other chronic diseases, could be but powerfully efficacious. Such the treatment at Round Hill has proved itself. Numerous cures have been made of consumption complaints which had lingered without relief for years. Its success in the cure of premonitory consumption, spinal complaints, paralysis, and loss of use of limbs is unprecedented. Marked success has also been had in bronchitis, in restoring broken-down constitutions, and in arousing torpid, nervous and debilitated systems to strength and activity.

Dr. HALSTED, the well-known originator of this system of treatment, and the principal physician of Round Hill Water-Cure, at Northampton, Mass., will be in New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 27 and 28, and will receive calls from 1 to 5 P. M. He will be happy to answer letters, as well as to see the sick. Physicians are cordially invited to call. This system will bear thorough investigation. Circulars gratis. Treatise on the same, including history of cases, 25 cents.

The Water-Cure is open Summer and Winter. The Spring and Winter months are the most favorable for speedy recovery in many cases.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT HOME.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats..... $5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats..... 12 to 18
Handsome Beaver Overcoats..... 15 to 18
Fine Brow Beaver Overcoats..... 10 to 18
Fine Black and Brown Castor Beavers..... 10 to 20
Fine Beaver Overcoats..... 9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats..... 6 to 12
Good Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats..... 4

66 At EVANS' & Fulton-street. 68

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—ADAMS' Patent Coal Sifter will be sold at wholesale for the benefit of the poor, and those who are charitably disposed to make presents to the gleaners of coal, or otherwise deserving persons, this week on Saturday, and on no other day, nor any other places than Nos. 8 & 9 POLLOCK'S, No. 48 Cortlandt-street, and STEVENS, HOYT & Co., No. 232 Pearl-street, New-York. These are now sold by retail at $2 25 each.

Sandy's Hotel. SANFORD ADAMS.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used, to a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.—The ladies are all buying skates, in anticipation of rare times on the frozen lake in Central Park, and the gentlemen are possessing the magnificent Winter hats introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. The latter are decidedly the most elegant chapeaux ever seen in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The keen cutting winds have a deleterious effect on the complexion, skin and nervous system, resulting in blotches, boils, rheumatism, asthma, sore throat or diphtheria, all of which HOLLOWAY's medicines will prevent without damaging the weakest constitution.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on Skating, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 296 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 543 Broadway, corner of Spring-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PHOTOTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN PUMP.—Persons interested in pumps will find it to their interest to see advertisement of above pump in to-day's paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRINCK, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 312 Fifth-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description. Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

Elegant Dressing Robes
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A large variety now making in all styles of goods,
at
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
H. McCUNE invites his friends.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines..... $125
No. 1 sewing machines..... 90
The family sewing machine, A..... 75
The family sewing machine..... 50
Hemming gauges..... 6
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 159 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Depôt of Company,
No. 83 Pearl-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Approaching Holidays.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE!
Suitable for the
BREAKFAST, DESSERT, DINNER AND TEA-TABLE.
W. S. MURRAY respectfully invites the attention of buyers out of town and in town to his handsome display of SILVER-WARE, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship and novelty, stands unsurpassed in New-York.
All goods at remarkably low figures.
Remember the address,
W. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men.
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Genin's For Caps, Gloves and Collars.
Ladies' Furs for Holiday Gifts.
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All select, choice and elegant.
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WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
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The largest variety of Fancy Articles of every imaginable form for Christmas Trees in the City: also, Bon-Bon Boxes of elegant designs, handsome ornamental Cakes, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, French Preserved Fruits, &c., for New-Year Parties, at extremely low prices.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."
An appropriate Christmas present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES.
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, who, as apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.* Sold by all druggists.

Holiday Dress Boots.
FINE CALF DRESS BOOTS,
FINE PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 188 Fulton-st., west of Broadway.

To the Ladies.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
VERY CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Goods.
Fine Shirts, Corded Collars, Silk Scarfs, Robes, French Suspenders and Silk Under garments. No. 61 Nassau st. and No. 331 Broadway.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

The Winter
DRESS HAT
is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

An Opportunity to Save Money.
At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.
Glass views of Paris, Egypt, Germany, Switzerland—from $12 to $18 a dozen.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, No. 216 BROADWAY.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Important to Tailors.—The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company invite the attention of tailors and others who prefer the "lock-stitch seam" to their Fifty-Dollar Shuttle Machine, which is especially adapted to all the wants of clothiers, doing coarse and fine work equally well.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Merry Christmas, Ladies! and if you wish to make presents for the Holidays, you can get beautiful embroidered Toilet Slippers (presents for gentlemen,) Also, ladies', misses', boys' and infants' Boots and Shoes, in great variety, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Gentlemen and Ladies, if you want to get a good pair of double-soled Boots, just call at CAHILL'S, where you can get well suited in any style. He has reduced his stock down to first cost, in order to close the concern. S. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway.

Phrenology points out the true Character and the peculiar talent one has for a profession, trade or occupation. Every one should learn his character by obtaining an examination of
FOWLER & WELLS' No. 308 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless Family Sewing Machine will prove a most acceptable present to a wife, daughter, sister, lady friend, or pastor's wife. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

First Presbyterian Church Fair, in Aid of the Organ Fund, corner of South 4th-st and 6th-av., Williamsburgh, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings this week. Toys and fancy goods, oysters and pumpkin pies. Admittance only 10 cents. Concert each evening.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Holiday Presents.—Hats, Caps and Furs, all styles, unsurpassed. A large and beautiful assortment for misses and children
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shirt Fronts, French and English Scarfs, per steamer *Persia*.
F. C. KEMPTON, No. 106 William-st., cor. John.

Gentlemen's Robes de Chambre—New and rich styles for Holiday Presents, singly or by the dozen.
C. B. HATCH & CO.,
No. 99 Chambers st., corner of Church

McLaughlin's Fine French Yoke Shirts—Ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Also, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Under-garments, Hosiery, &c. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

HORCHKISS—CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday Dec. 21, by Rev. C. S. Stewart, U. S. N., EDWARD HORCHKISS, of New-Haven, Conn., to ANNA ELIZABETH, daughter of Jacob Campbell, Jr., of this City.

GLOVE—TERHUNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 204 Duane-st., by Rev. Dr. Kennaday, JOHN J. GLOVER, M. D., to Miss MARGARETTA, daughter of A. Terhune, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

TAIT—WORTON.—In Bergen, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. R. R. Taylor, WM. J. TAIT to MARY, eldest daughter of John Morton, all of this place.

DIED.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE BEATINE, wife of John M. Macfarlane.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] 14th-st.

SLOAT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, Mrs. SARAH SLOAT, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the house of her son in law, Wm. A. Cox, No. 89 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WOODS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, GEORGE HARVEY MOORE, printer, in the 34th year of his age, a native of Nashua, N. H.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 93 Varick-st.

☞ Albany and Boston papers please copy.

The members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6 are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, GEORGE H. MOORE, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 93 Varick-street.

C. W. COLBURN, President.
ROBT. D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

BROWER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, of consumption, EDWARD BROWER, youngest son of Jacob Brower, aged 26 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 221 East 10th-st., near 2d-av., on Friday, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

O'NEIL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY O'NEIL, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Dec. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church.

BLANCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, ISAAC BLANCH, aged 42 years 11 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 159 West 39th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BUCHAN.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 21, Dr. ROBERT BUCHAN, aged 71 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 374 Greenwich-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BRADEN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, ELEANOR BURGES, aged 87 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, as well as those of her son William Burger, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 84 East 32d-st.

DOUGHERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 21, JOSEPH WOARDAN, son of Nathaniel and Margaret C. Dougherty, aged 6 years 9 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 125 Lafayette-av., one door east of Cumberland-st., on Friday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

MARSHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, ALEXANDER C. MARSHALL, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Marine Society of the City of New-York, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further or special invitation.

MEADEN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Dec. 21, SARAH ANN MEADEN, aged 23 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Dec. 23, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, corner of Devoe and Leonard sts.

FOWLER.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, BENJAMIN FOWLER, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at St. John's Church, Yonkers. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt for the 11 o'clock train, at Chambers st.

JONES.—At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, JOHN H. JONES in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at that place, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock.

COWLES.—At Macon Ga., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, in the 26th year of his age, WILLIAM C., son of Jerry and Sarah C. Cowles, of this City, and formerly of Macon.

His remains were interred in the family burial ground in Rose-hill Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 657, Dec. 20, 1859.
21, 48, 12, 39, 33, 4, 34, 36, 44, 19, 57, 12.
Class No. 658, Dec. 20, 1859.
53, 7, 20, 42, 47, 71, 15, 65, 32, 64, 31, 63, 17, 34, 55.
Extra Class, No. 659, Dec. 21, 1859.
47, 29, 49, 58, 56, 11, 67, 76, 16, 61, 12, 20, 57.
Class No. 660 Dec. 21, 1859.
29, 76, 47, 50, 48, 54, 40, 67, 66, 19, 62, 71, 25.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 20, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

NOVEL AND CHEAP HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PRICE FROM $1 TO $20.
One of these presents may make the recipient wealthy for life. Address to WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR.
SUPERB HOLIDAY GIFT.
Sarony's splendid engraving of Rosa Bonheur's world renowned Painting is now ready for subscribers. This magnificent specimen of art is furnished, together with a year's subscription to the UNITED STATES JOURNAL, (a popular monthly, with over 60,000 subscribers,) at the extraordinary low price of one dollar. The usual price of such an engraving is from three to five dollars, but we propose, by issuing a very large edition, to place it within reach of the masses.
It has received the highest testimonials of favor from the eminent artist T. P. Rossiter, Rev. Dr. Prime, Rev. Dr. Stephens, and many other good judges, whose letters are copied into our circular.
We invite every lover of art and the beautiful to call at our office and examine the engraving, or to send us $1 15, and it will be forwarded by return mail, free of charge, safely rolled in a strong tube; also, the UNITED STATES JOURNAL for one year.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!! HOLIDAY GIFTS!!!
BRONZE FIGURES, BRONZE CLOCKS,
BISQUE FIGURES, CHINA VASES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS,
PLAIN AND RICHLY-CUT
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
RICH GOODS AT HAND,
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Forty years established at No. 28 Bowery,)
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business requires PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

A PORTION OF
THE GREAT EASTERN ARRIVED.
A FRAGMENT OF THE EXPLODED "JACKET,"
Weighing ¾ cwt., at the Rooms of the
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
No. 534 Broadway, (up stairs.)

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FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.
THE "CHRISTMAS TREE,"
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.,
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GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

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LADIES' WINTER BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
THICK-SOLED BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
HOLIDAY SLIPPERS FOR PRESENTS.
CANTRELL'S
GAITERS, Twelve and Fourteen Shillings.
CANTRELL'S
VICTORIA BALMORAL BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALFSKIN BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PROMENADE BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
CANTRELL'S
STORE, NO. 813 BROADWAY.

EXCELLENT TOILET ARTICLES.—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston, are the manufacturers of a number of articles for the toilet, which are extremely popular among those who give special attention to their personal appearance. The Cocoaine, for the hair, the Oriental Tooth Wash, and the Kalliston, are all excellent articles, and free from the deleterious compounds which render the use of toilet articles so frequently injurious.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

STICK TO IT,
As STARE'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Out this morning, contains a communication from each of its special contributors, as follows:
A SERMON,
By Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
A POEM,
By JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Entitled BROWN OF OSSAWATOMIE.
An article by REV. DR. CHEEVER,
On "BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS."
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
On FREEDOM IN FLORENCE.
Also—EDITORIALS:
WAS CHRIST A MAN?
A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.
THE STRIDES OF DESPOTISM.
LIGHT FROM THE SOUTH.
MORE TALK OF BOOKS.
HUMBOLDT ON THE SABBATH.
MISCELLANEOUS:
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE
And MINISTERIAL CHURCH REGISTER.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE AND GENERAL NEWS.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
A LETTER FROM OUR ITALIAN AND WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.
PICTURES IN NEW-YORK.
FAMILY READING:
A LEGEND FOR CHRISTMAS DAY,
DR. TAYLOR on PREACHING.
THE CONSCIOUS MISERY OF INFIDELITY.
YOU LO NOT KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO.
NEW-YEAR'S COUNSELS.
MACHINERY IN BUSINESS.
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FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

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FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES,
or for
POCKET TIME PIECES.
406 Broadway, Up Stairs. DIAMOND JEWELRY, 406 Broadway, Up Stairs.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
AT FACTORY PRICES,
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NO. 405 BROADWAY.

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MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE,
WAREROOMS, Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)
JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks.)
Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and most elegant assortment of cabinet furniture to be found in the City, suitable for
PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.,
Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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IN THE
FINE ARTS.
Stock to be closed out immediately.
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., late of
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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
AT A SACRIFICE.
The recent bold attempt to carry off some thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry from the magnificent stock of
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No 603 Broadway,
resulted in the apprehension of the shrewd robbers, and the recovery of every article! This extraordinary stroke of good luck has so pleased the enterprising firm, that they have resolved to let the public share it, by selling their superb stock of diamonds, watches, silver ware, mosaic coral, malachite and Roman sets of jewelry, hair ornaments, &c., at cost, during the Holidays. We may add that Messrs. D. & F.'s inimitable art of engraving was not stolen, though certain persons have made the attempt.

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FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
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GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS
The subscriber has received a large invoice of Gold English Patent Lever Watches for gentlemen, with orders to sell them for cash at extreme low prices, and he is now selling them at TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of Watches and Jewelry,
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Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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India-rubber Fancy Goods and Novelties, Pen and Pencil Cases, Canes, &c., finely mounted in gold; Scarf Pins, Guard Chains, Rubber Jewelry, Dolls, Toys, &c., with an assortment of over fifteen hundred different articles manufactured from India-rubber. At the Broadway Rubber Emporium, No. 459 Broadway, next corner Grand-st.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
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No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod-Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO. Nos. 181 389 511 and 756 Broadway.

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House and store on 4th-av., near 28th-st.
A new modern 3-story house on East 18th-st.
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A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 22d-st.
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Wood County, the whole of Section No. 16—640 acres.
Township No. 21, north of range 3, east.
Jefferson County, the whole of Section No. 16—640 acres.
Township No. 18, north of range 3, east.
Also, three (3) tracts of 40 acres each.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. Situated in Dutchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. Generally of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not excelled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and fertility. The Hudson R. R. [illegible] Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y., or DANIEL M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, Esq., 110 Broadway, New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 123 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOCALITIES.—A large plot on 8th-av., below 79th-st.
40 lots on 8th-av., on a 200-feet street, below 80th-st.
20 lots on 9th and 49th sts., near 8th-av.
2 lots on 54th-st., near 6th-av.
2 lots on 55th-st., near 6th-av.
16 lots on 2d-av., 58th and 55th sts.
6 lots on 2d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
4 lots on 2d-av., corner 55th-st.
4 lots on 6th-av., corner 56th-st.
2 lots on 8th-av., near 54th-st.
6 lots on 10th-av., with front also on Broadway.
3 lots on Avenue A, corner 76th-st.
3 lots on Avenue A, corner 22d-st.
5 lots on 57th-st.
1 lot on 110th-st., near the Park.
4 lots on 106th-st., near 3d-av.
15 lots, with house, on 11th-av. and 58th-st.
10 lots below 43d-st., with water right.
38 lots on a 100-feet street, and adjoining Broadway.
A plot of lots on 2d-av., south of 45th-st.
100 lots at Harlem.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front, in the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway. Together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 80, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, mortising machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depot. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 8th, 9th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Bronx, adjoining the new private park of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; the location one of the best in Murray Hill. It has all the modern improvements, black walnut stairs all the way, hard-wood doors in parlor story, and mahogany blinds. The house is first-class in all its parts. Inquire on the premises, of
HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

ATTORNEY-STREET.—FOR SALE BY ORder of Executors, to close an estate, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses, with cellars, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st. Lot 25 by 80 feet. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water and are well adapted for the residence of genteel families. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF ground at Yonkers, on the Hudson River. Fifteen trains of cars each way daily. House modern built, contains 11 rooms, gas, range, heater, &c.; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the river for 20 miles. Barn, stable, sheds and fruit trees. Part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 32d-st., the elegant 3-story brown-stone front house, front full size; has all the modern improvements and is perfect in all its parts. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 25th-st., adjoining, furnished in the very best style. Inquire of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 291 Lexington-av.

A CHURCH SITE FOR SALE—THE FINEST in the City, between 37th and 38th sts., east of 5th-av., being a plot of 10 lots. Also for sale valuable property in Greenwich-st., next to the corner Jay-st.; also in Lispenard-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway, each 25 x 100. WARNER PLATT, No. 653 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in South Brooklyn, occupied by owner, and complete with all improvements, including hot water furnace; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for a country seat near the City. Address C. A. G., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIdences, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SHEVALIER, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st., half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA—Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.
MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN Leavenworth City, Kansas, improved and unimproved. The owner, with maps, may be seen at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Capitalist, Bank Buildings, Nassau-st., for ten days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
J. B. DAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 400 feet square, ground 100x125, with a first-class engine, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 20 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 31 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 36th and 50th sts., being two blocks west of the Central Park. Apply to [illegible] 10th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 20th st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

LOTS, WITH A LOAN, TO RESPONSIBLE builders, located on 2d-av., below 42d-st., and on 6th-av., above 10th-st. WARNER PLATT, No. 653 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 167 BROADWAY,—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., Matthias Clark, Esq.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 336 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK OF EAGLE BANK, BOSTON, on the American Exchange Bank, New-York, No. 4,791, dated 15th December, 1859, in favor of Brown, Brother & Co., for $25 50. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1859.

LOST [illegible] DECEMBER 21, IN A TWENTY-dollar bill, [illegible] City of Lowell, between Butchers' and Brown's [illegible] Providence, R. I., and one five-dollar bill. On which the amount will be paid to the finder on returning it to No. 211 West 23d-st.

LOST—IN AN EIGHTH AVENUE ONE-HORSE car, on Wednesday, 21st inst., between 23d-st. and Canal-st., a lady's handsome double-case enameled gold watch, with gold chain, buckle and seal attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at No. 81 Wall-st., basement office.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, IN Broadway, between Canal and 15th sts., a small parcel in brown paper containing a BLACK DRESS. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 245 Broadway, up stairs.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—NOTICE.—CERTIFICATE No. 763 issued to Robert Codman for twenty shares of Bank of New-York stock having been lost, application will be made for renewal of the same.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY,—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
The Champlin House, with about 50 acres of land, bordering on Lake Wingaughopoy, which is well stocked with trout; 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 220 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS IN THOSE beautiful new buildings on 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts., first floor, two parlors, three bedrooms and basement; marble mantels, grates, range, bath, &c.; rent, $325; second floor, two parlors, three bedrooms and kitchen; rent $450; third floor, two rooms, three bedrooms, kitchen; rent $168. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES on the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY PORTLAND stone house, No. 57 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 16 feet 9 inches wide by 45 feet deep. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 59 West 45th-st., or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST. A 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at ones.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 36 BEACH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AND NO rent to pay; four grown persons will retain board; location very fine, and the furniture rosewood, including a splendid rosewood piano. A party without children preferred. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON FOURTH-av., for $100 a month, and possession given at once. For full particulars, call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE TO LET.—The well-known premises in 18th-st., New-York, formerly occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous, i.e., the smoke-house and slaughtering yard, 220 Centre-sts. Will be let separate or together. For particulars inquire of ELY HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., and GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, No. 200 Chambers-st., assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EM-pire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED IN the City, by a family residing in the country. There will be required a parlor, four bedrooms and the use of kitchen. For satisfactory accommodations in a good neighborhood, $160 per month will be paid. Private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN THE CITY A SMALL house or suitable apartments for a small family, about seven rooms; rent $300 to $400. Possession wanted immediately. Address A. B. HOUSE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars continuing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 425 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal. (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

TO THE PATRONS OF NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL.—In consequence of a change of hours on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey our New-York scholars will leave Easton in the 8:15 train on Friday morning, Dec. 23, direct for Jersey City, and land at the foot of Cortlandt-st. at about 1 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal
Nazareth, Northampton County, Penna.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROAD-WAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. References: faculties Rutgers College, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Wanted—two ladies, (German or French) to teach piano and singing, to go to Alabama and Pennsylvania; salary, $500 and $600, and board; also, several teachers of piano, guitar and singing.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.—$25 for board, furnished room, washing, fuel and common English, from Jan. 2 to close of Winter term. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y., for a catalogue, or consult A TEACHER, at No. 197 9th-av.

BANJO. BANJO. BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. | ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. | JANUARY 23D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD GENTLEMAN WHO SPEAKS VERY whole English would like to give lessons in French either in a school or private family, in exchange for board and children. Address A. T., No. 117 Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY IS desirous of making an engagement with an educational Institution or private family as resident or visiting governess, in this City or in the country, to teach the French language, drawing and painting in water colors; has many years' experience in teaching those branches, and can refer to Rev. Dr. Baird and other prominent persons. Address EDUCATION, Box No 150, *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, besides her own language, arithmetic, drawing, etc., wishes to make an engagement for the afternoon with one or two families whose children receive instruction at home, or at some persons desirous to learn French. Terms liberal and first references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* office.

GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW England, educated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or as assistant teacher in a school. Instruction given in the English branches, French or music. City references given. Address EDUCATION, Bible house Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED IN A FAMILY, LIVING IN THE country, an hour's distance from the City, a governess, competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French, German and music. Address, with terms and references, J. A., Box 1,961 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, it come easy, go easy. Popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it all ive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 19 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 655 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 655 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—IF YOU wish to have true information of your affairs through life, then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. ROEDER, the only true seer and gifted lady of information; the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Her office is at No. 43 Christopher-street, near 6th-av.

AUCTION.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. THIS DAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TIAMAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE, AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear,
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, as above, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M., at their salesrooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as
RUSSIAN SEAL, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN,
CLOAKS,
CAPES, HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS,
Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.

Also
FANCY ROBES,
Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB DIAMONDS,
WATCHES AND
DIAMOND AND 18-CARAT JEWELRY, TO BE SOLD
At auction on FRIDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. The stock consists in part of sets complete of diamond and emerald necklace, head-ornament, bracelet, brooch and earrings, cluster and single stone diamond earrings, pins and finger rings, superb sets of elegant jewelry, diamond, sapphire, ruby, and other precious stones, frosted and engraved full sets of garnets, frosted and enamel bracelets, brooches, superb cameo and lava sets, sets of diamond, pearl and ruby studs and sleeve buttons, vest chains, ladies' chatelaines, scarf pins, &c., &c.

ALSO,
Ladies' diamond and enamele l watches, hunting and open face; also, superb chronometers, duplex, double chronographs, and other keepers, duplex watches.

The above is the entire stock of one of our first-class Broadway houses, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of
L. BONNEFOUX, Esq., Assignee,
No. 45 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

MAMMOTH SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, WILL sell at auction, THIS DAY (Thursday) Dec. 22, FRIDAY, Dec. 23, and SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their spacious salesroom, No. 54 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of elegant fancy goods, consisting of artistic bronzes of the most exquisite designs, elegant decorated China dinner and tea sets, rich Bohemian glassware, &c., &c. Also, a Rich inlaid papier-mache goods, viz: Writing-desks, tables, follos, work-boxes, cigar-cases, &c. Also, a large and splendid variety of rich silver-plated ware, consisting of tea and coffee sets, liquour stands, tea urns, oyster and butter dishes, cake and card baskets, cruetts, nuage, goblets, &c. Also elegant bronze, mantle and ormolu clocks, a fine assortment of real Parian ware of the most exquisite designs, together with a great variety of fancy goods of all descriptions, too numerous to mention. Persons desirous of purchasing for Holiday Gifts, will find this a rare opportunity. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL THIS EVENING and FRIDAY, Dec. 22 and 24, at 6 o'clock, in the Gallery, over the salesroom, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Beautiful collection of costly Oil Paintings, comprising a large and valuable collection of very choice and rare pictures. Among them are the works of Muller, R. Wylie, J. E. Freeman, B. Stranger, Albano, presented to Dr. Berger by Joseph Bonaparte; H. J. Weir, Herring, Meadows, Geo. Philip Rugendass, a rare work of great value; Julien, Vanos, Rondel, Geo. Howorth, painted to order; Hanley, Louis Lang, Richards, Wright, Rooney, Duvrie, De Moine, Contourier, Lemmens, G. H. Pongilton, Shattuck, Calman, Boddington, Cozzel, Isabey, Harper, Williams of London, D. M. Carter, Jas. Hart, Wm. M. Brown, Mignot, Vanderlin, Johnson, Banme, Thom, Morris of London, R. Menard, Haris, Knight, and many others. It will be seen by the above celebrated names that this is a sale of no ordinary character.

Also, a beautiful oil painting, "Cupid Sharpening his Arrow," a work of great merit, and was presented by Joseph Bonaparte to Dr. Berger.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the ware rooms, No. 415 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. Large sale of elegant enameled furniture, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, about 50 suites, enameled, with and without marble tops, in bedroom suites, including some of the most elegant ever made; rosewood parlor furniture of newest and most elegant styles; bookcases, secretaries, &c.; extension tables, chairs, dining-room do., hall-stands, wardrobes, cribs, hall stands &c.; bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; marble top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c.; hair mattresses, spring beds of approved styles, pallias, &c., and other furniture of the most fashionable and desirable styles. Can be examined as above until day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

MARBLE STATUE OF THE FISHER GIRL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the celebrated marble statue of the FISHER GIRL, sculptured in Florence by W. B. Hinze, a native of Virginia. This is probably the finest piece of sculpture in this country, fully equal to the great work of Powers; it has been exhibited in London and Paris, and received the highest encomiums; nearly all the leading critics have pronounced it the finest of the best terms of this magnificent work. It is now in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, where it will be exhibited until the day of sale, and then sold without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF 149 LOTS ON EIGHTH and 9TH AVS., 112TH, 113TH AND 114TH STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On EIGHTH-AV.—15 lots, W. S., between 112th and 113th sts.

ON NINTH-AV.—22 lots, E. S., between 111th and 112th sts.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-ST.—37 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-ST.—18 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-ST.—21 lots, N. and S. S., between 8th and 9th avs.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEDMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, AT 10½ A. M., at the store of REYNOLDS & HAMLIN, No. 273 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the balance of the entire line of new and excellent cabinet furniture, of their own manufacture, to which they will find it necessary to refer them, as the reputation of the firm is sufficient guarantee of the quality of the furniture.

TO-DAY, Dec. 23, at 10 A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willow-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn, a general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood bookcases, stoves, carpets, &c., also, toys, vases, china tete-a-tete sets, glassware, &c., &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, GUNS, TOYS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 53 William-st., in addition to the catalogue of hardware, a large invoice of toys, embracing a great variety, just imported by the steamer; also, 75 double-barreled English guns, also, 1 trays, handsome patterns; together with patterns packs of bowie knives, bolts, tippers, chisels, locks, hand vices, &c.; also, English pattern cards of fine pocket cutlery, scissors, &c., and a large lot of percussion caps, powder flasks, &c., 20 dozen framed buck-saws. Terms cash, current money.

BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THE WOOD PROPERTY AT HARLEM.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at 10 AM., without reserve, a portion of the "Wood" tract on Harlem Plains, being the elegant garden plot commencing near the upper side of Central Park, and extending from the 8th to 9th avs., and from 112th to 114th sts., comprising 147 beautiful building lots, of the right grade and fine soil. Term liberal and title perfect.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Positive sale of a superior lot of Elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman going to the West Indies. THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY (Thursday), Dec. 22, at No. 156 West 16th-st., at 11 o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the residence, consisting in part of Lond excellent catalogue of the best City-made furniture.

BROWNE & NOONAN, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), Dec. 22, and FRIDAY, Dec. 23, each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 505 Nassau-st., a large invoice of Italian marbles, busts, bronzes, clocks, statuary, paintings, rich fancy goods, articles of vertu, Rhode Island cut glass ware, French China, Sevres vases, Parian ware, Japan goods, silver-plated goods, Berlin ware, &c.

CHARLES & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one-half of the ship *Canea*, her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c.
H. CROMBIE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire stock of wines, liquors and cigars. This stock is represented by the owner as being of the first quality; full assortment; also, counters, store fixtures, cigars, domestic and imported; also, feather beds, carpets, husk beds, &c.

VENDUE OF REAL ESTATE—AT COLT'S Neck, Monmouth County, N. J., by Commissioners, at the hotel late Samuel Laird's, at Colt's Neck, on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1860. Said hotel property is one of the best stands in the county, and a few acres with it; a farm of 50 acres adjoining the hotel; a house and lot near Colt's Neck; a farm of 147 acres near Colt's Neck; several tracts of woodland. Sale peremptory. Information given by JOSEPH T. LAIRD, ROBERT LAIRD, Colt's Neck, or BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 57 William-st.

60 shs. Artisans' Bk	$100	200 shs. Oriental Bank	25
50 shs. Park Bank	100	10 Bank of Commerce	100
11 shs. N. Y. Ins. Co	50	10 shs. Home Fireins. Co	100
5 shs. Security Ins Co	50	40 shs. Mech. & Trad. Ins.	25
30 shs. Equit. Ins. Co	35	10 shs. City Fire Ins. Co	70
15 shs. Eagle Ins. Co	40	40 shs. Wash'ton Ins. Co	50
10 shs. Howard Ins. Co	50	10 shs. Williamsburgh City Ins.	50
10 shs. Knick. Stage Co.	100	125 shs. Firemen's Fund Ins.	50
60 shs. N. Y. Con. Stage	25	20 shs. Hope Ins. Co	50
30 shs. Excelsior Ins. Co	50	40 shs. Fulton Ins.	25
50 shares Arti. Ins. Co	100	32 shs. Rutgers Ins. Co	25
$5,000 Black River and Utica Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.		10 shs. Commercial Ins.	100
$5,000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.			
$2,000 Northern Railroad of N. J. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.			

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 29. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 57 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st. near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUPERB SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. The furniture was made to order in Paris, in the most costly style, and imported for the owner's own use, consisting of rich silk and brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, antique carved arm and parlor chairs, covered worked tapestry, superb 7-octave grand action piano-forte, made by Chickering, cost $1,000 last Fall, mosaic cabinet, ladies' bois de rose, secretary, inlaid China medallion, buhl work table, superb carved anti ne oak and hook and sil

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds,
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
of various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 46 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States and Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board: Insurance Stock at private sale. Price List of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

H. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on No es left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the bonds on the face of said bonds reserved the power to redeem the principal anm at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that time no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1847, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1847, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

BY DECREE MADE BY THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, at a term thereof held at the City of Chicago, on the 30th day of November, 1859, in a certain cause in equity therein pending, wherein Septimus Crookes, and others, are complainants, and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, and Joel A. Matteson, are defendants, the undersigned have been duly appointed receivers in said cause, and all the powers enumerated in said order, including the power to take possession of, control and operate said St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, and receive its revenue, are vested in them as said Receivers. Said Receivers having taken possession of said road and other property, in accordance with said decree, all officers, agents and employes of said Company will be responsible to them accordingly.
JAMES ROBB,
CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.
Springfield, Dec. 12, 1859.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., } Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $5, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, from the earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS (OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES) of the First, Second, and Third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting at the Metropolitan Bank, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to hear the report of the Receivers, and to make arrangements for the organization of a Company, and obtain a special charter to be applied for at the next session of the Legislature of Illinois.
JAMES ROBB,
JAMES AUDEN,
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as if deposited Jan. 1. Money to loan on bond and Mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HELM, Attorney and Counsel.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-st., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
L.T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.
The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKEN, President,
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and secretary.
Jersey City, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN } RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 46th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., } October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, } November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI } RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, } IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, } MACON, Dec. 16, 1859.
STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY can receive the President's Fourteenth Annual Report on application at the Bank of the Republic.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1859.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATES 6 per cent Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. Fare $4.
CHRISTMAS EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for all the trains to and from Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 24, good to return on or before Tuesday, the 27th.
NEW-YEAR EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for all the trains to and from Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 31, good to return on or before Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia and return, $3 50.
Excursion Tickets to and from way stations on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads, for any of the trains, (Philadelphia lines excepted,) on the 23d and 24th of December, good to return on or before Tuesday, 27th.
EXCURSION TICKETS sold on the 30th and 31st of December, good to return on or before Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.
Fare between New-York and Newark, 40 cents.
Fare between New-York and Elizabeth, 50 cents.
Fare between New-York and Rahway, 00 cents.
Fare between New-York and New-Brunswick, $1.
EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway and East Millstone.
Fare between New-York and Millstone, both ways, $1 25.
Fare between Newark and Millstone, both ways, $1.
Fare between Elizabeth and Millstone, both ways, 75 cents.
Fare between Rahway and Millstone, both ways, 75 cents.
With the privilege of New-Brunswick passengers, of returning on their excursion Tickets in the Philadelphia trains.
The 12 midnight train from New-York will be extended to Elizabeth on Monday evening, Dec. 26, and on Monday evening, Jan. 2, 1860.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assist. Sup't, N. J. R. R.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 25th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 8:30 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:40 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the High Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 26, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. HOWES, will have at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Pittsburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Express trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 30th-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 5 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE** Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 6 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lectures-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in tandscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $28 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the *North Atlantic* Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known, splendid steamer having been thoroughly repaired, will commence her regular trips on MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.
Freight received on the 22d. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stooe, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board of each vessel.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	32 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, Ga	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Fernaudina, Fla	20 00

For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The steamship CAHABA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MONTICELLO,
R. L. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations..$7 50
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ATLANTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $24; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $16. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $32 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL.
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 38 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $9.
LUDLAM & BAINBRIDGE, No. 113 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Dec. 30. Fare on either ship $15. A. HERON, JR., agent, corner 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &c., &c.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders in any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Dec. 22,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOME
CALLED
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
A NEW PICTURE,
THE BURNING STEAMER.
She breaks from her moorings and swings in the stream
THE CAST:
MR. JEFFERSON
AS
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally.
MR. JAMIESON
AS
Peter, an "old uncle;" once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work as."
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
AS
George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN
AS
Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.
MR. T. B. JOHNSTON
AS
McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.
MRS. BLAKE
AS
Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.
MR. PEARSON
AS
Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MRS. STODDARD
AS
Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
MR. HOLLAND
AS
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.
MISS IONE BURKE
AS
Paul, a yellow boy.
MR. STODDART
AS
Judge Lefourche, a rich Planter.
MR. HARRISON
AS
Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.
MISS H. SACOR
AS
Jules Thibodeux.
MR. RUSSELL
AS
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer.
MR. PONISH
AS
Clairbourne, the auctioneer's clerk.
MR. PLACK
AS
Mr. Coillon, an Overseer.
MR. TREE
AS
Mr. Jackson, a Planter.
MR. STYLES
AS
Solon, a grief-boy slave.
MISS GIMBER
AS
Grace, a yell

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNION CHAPEL TEA MEETING.—The ladies of Prof. MATTISON'S Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, gave a "tea meeting" last evening, for the purpose of raising funds to sustain the church. About four hundred tickets were sold, at half a dollar each. The exercises consisted of addresses by Prof. MATTISON, Dr. CHEEVER, Dr. ARMITAGE, Rev. Mr. BURGHARD and Rev. Mr. SLOCUM, and the disposition of a bountiful supply of refreshments between the speeches. An interesting episode occurred in the presentation to Mr. MATTISON of a purse of $500, and to the chorister, Mr. PROVOST, of a purse of $100. Both the recipients were taken by surprise, and their astonishment, together with the tellicitous presentation addresses of Messrs. FERGUSON and BERRY, made the occasion high y pleasant to all concerned. The Chapel society, which organized seventeen months since, with about fifteen members, has now increased to sixty-five, and the attendance is always large. The pastor is distinguished from his brother Methodists by considerable freedom of expression on the subject of Slavery.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The ladies having the direction of the Home for the Friendless are now holding a fair for the benefit of the Institution at No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, which will remain open until late on Saturday evening. The object which they have in view is to provide for the homeless children, and if possible do something toward paying the debt on the new building. The greater proportion of the articles for sale consists of productions of children in the Industrial schools, at the House, or who have been brought up in that Institution. These, together with the large assortment of articles which have been presented, offer a wide field for the choice of those who desire to make holiday presents. A small admission fee is charged, so that those who do not wish to buy may aid the worthy cause by attending. The rooms were crowded last evening.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF HALF-ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—The annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children was held yesterday noon at the Asylum, No. 7 Tenth-street. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. Mr. CHESTER, after which the annual report was read. The number of inmates now in the Asylum is 222. The receipts for the past year have been $10,705 52, and the expenses $16,523 80, leaving a balance of $181 66 in the treasury. The following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. WM. A. TEMPLETON; Second Directress, Mrs. JAMES BOWNE; Assistant Directress, Mrs. DANIEL D. LORD; Treasurer, Mrs. JOHN A. BRADLEY; Secretary, Mrs. GEORGE D. PURPLE. In addition to these there were chosen 25 Managers and seven Trustees. After the meeting the children entertained the audience with speeches, songs, and other interesting exercises.

FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN.—The Board of Engineers and Firemen met last evening to make arrangements for the funeral of FRANCIS CAIN, a member of Hose Company No. 17, who died of injuries received from having been run over while discharging his duties as a fireman. Resolutions complimentary to the deceased were passed, and the Department was invited to attend the funeral, in citizen's dress, from the late residence of the deceased, No. 280 Avenue A, today at 1 o'clock.

FIRE.—There was a trifling fire last evening in the building No. 66 Carmine-street. The damage did not exceed $125.

Police Reports.

A SAILOR ROBBED.

Wm. Hughes and his wife Catharine, of No. 17 Mulberry-street, were arrested yesterday by Officers Jourdan and Sherlock, of the Sixth Precinct, on the complaint of a sailor named James Seager, who boarded with them, and by whom they were charged with having broken into his trunk and stolen $197. Subsequent to the robbery, as Seager alleges, he was invited to accompany both of the prisoners to the theatre. While there Hughes excused himself, went home, broke open the trunk and arranged matters so as to make it appear that a burglary had been committed by parties who affected an entrance from the outside of the building, and not by himself and wife. After they were in custody the woman confessed that she had been compelled to steal the money by her husband, and that he had deposited the whole of it in a Savings Bank. Hughes acknowledged his guilt, and with his wife was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

HORSE THIEVES.

Yesterday morning Detectives Tiemann, Sampson and Devoe arrested Gotlieb Miller and one Benj. H. Colley, who had a bay mare about six years of age, and a dark green Rockaway wagon in their possession. It is believed that the property was stolen on Tuesday evening from Port Jervis, N. Y., and driven to this City during the night. The prisoners are detained at the Police Headquarters, where the property is held to await a claimant. Both these parties are suspected of having been engaged in business of this character for a long time, bringing the animals which they may have stolen to this City for disposal.

A RETENTIVE MEMORY.

In March, 1858, Gustav Fucholsky, *alias* Charles Knapp, who is reputed to be a half-thief, was arrested for stealing a gray colored military overcoat from the residence of Mr. George Brown. He escaped trial on a charge of larceny by giving straw-bail. On Tuesday he entered a stage in which Mr. Brown was riding, when he was at once identified and handed over to the Police. Justice STEERS fully committed the accused for trial.

AN ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Thomas Monahan, a deputy sheriff, and leader of "Monahan's Brass Band," gave bail, yesterday, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 619 Sixth-avenue. The neighbors allege that they are disturbed by the concerts which take place there every Sunday evening.

AN UNRELIABLE WATCHMAN.

Wm. Smith, a member of the Merchants' Police, is alleged to have stolen copper from on board the brig *C. H. Kennedy*, which had been placed under his care. The metal had been sold to Jas. Harrington, a junk dealer, from whom it was recovered. Smith was held for trial.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE BIBLE IN THE EVENING SCHOOLS—SETH GROSVENOR'S BEQUEST—A MISTAKE OF OVER $35,000 IN THE ANNUAL ESTIMATE,

At the Board of Education last evening a communication was received from the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward, asking for an appropriation of $4,382 for school furniture. The communication was referred. The School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward asked for an appropriation of $16,000 to erect a building for primary schools. It was referred.

The President announced to the Board that the executors of will of SETH GROSVENOR had transferred to the Board securities in bonds and mortgages, and some $4,000 in cash—amounting in all to [illegible] the amount devised [illegible] of Mr. GROSVENOR to the Board of Education.

Mr. WATERBURY moved that the statement of the President be referred to the Finance Committee in order to have the securities examined. The motion was carried.

Dr. EANES presented a communication, in which it was stated that the resolution of the Board directing the reading of the Bible in the Schools, is not obeyed in any of the Evening Schools. He also offered a resolution directing the reading of the Bible without note or comment. It was objected to, and subsequently laid on the table.

Dr. R. L. WATERBURY sent a memorial asking that the motion passed last meeting to dispense with the delivery of scientific lectures in the various schools be reconsidered. The memorial was laid on the table.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be informed that in consequence of a clerical inadvertence the amount of the annual estimate exceeds the amount authorized by law by the sum of $35,291.

The resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

RENT OF CASTLE GARDEN—ARRIVALS OF EMIGRANTS.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, Mr. G. C. VERPLANCK, the President, in the Chair. The Special Committee upon the unsettled affairs with the City made their report. By this it appeared that the City had claims against the Board for $25,000, for two years' rental of Castle Garden to the 1st of May, 1860. The City was owing the Commissioners $11,965 for their property transferred to them in Worth-street. The balance due the City being $13,035, the Committee recommended its payment. The report was adopted, and a check drawn for the balance in favor of the City.

By the weekly statement it is shown that 912 emigrants have arrived since the last report, for which $2,216 have been received in the shape of commutation. The balance of commutation fund on hand is $5,904 02.

THE UNION FERRY FRANCHISE.

The sale of the Brooklyn Ferry leases, which was postponed on account of the injunction of the Supreme Court forbidding it, was again advertised by the Comptroller, to take place yesterday, in the expectation that the injunction would by that time be set aside; but the argument in this matter will not be had until the 24th inst., and in view of the possibility that a decision will be rendered before the 28th inst., Mr. HAWS has again postponed the sale to the day last mentioned.

The Republican Central Committees.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter has furnished you with the ticket defeated, not that elected, in the Third Ward, last evening. The following nominations were successful:

Republican Central Committee.—O. H. Kopp, Sheridan Shook, John M. Costa, Samuel Lecomte.

Young Men's Central Committee.—Amos Stookey, Wm. McMonegel, Joseph D. Costa, Henry W. Lecomte, John B. Thomas.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

THE BROAD-STREET CATASTROPHE.

Proceedings Before the Coroner.

A force of laborers were engaged yesterday in clearing the ruins of Messrs. KENT & LOWBER'S warehouse Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, which fell on Tuesday evening, and caused the death of Mr. WILLIAM J. ELY and Officer JOHN STEWARD, of the First Precinct. The operation was, of course, witnessed by a crowd of curious idlers, but they were kept at a safe distance by a police force. The party walls on each side still stand, but incline outwards at the top, presenting a wide fissure, and as their fall is expected at any moment, much caution is exercised by the men employed in removing the rubbish.

Mr. ELY, one of the victims, was widely known and respected, and his unexpected death has caused great sorrow. He was engaged in the storage business at No. 48 Broad-street, adjoining the store which had fallen. With his son he had started for his residence, No. 260 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, and had reached the corner of Broad and Front streets, when he was overtaken by the porter of the stors where the casualty happened, who informed him of the occurrence. He immediately returned, his son accompanying him. As they arrived opposite the place, the front wall fell, and he was overwhelmed in the *débris*, while his son, who was standing by his side, escaped almost unharmed. Mr. ELY was born in Monmouth County, N. J. He was 58 years of age, and for a long period has resided in Brooklyn. At the last charter election in that city he was the Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Sixth Ward. A large number of his friends went to the Station-house yesterday to look upon the body of a friend they had highly cherished, and many tears were shed over his mutilated and scarcely recognizable remains. After the body had been viewed by the Coroner's Jury, it was placed in a coffin and removed to Brooklyn. It will be interred on Friday, at Freehold, N. J.

Coroner SCHIRMER commenced an investigation, at 11 o'clock, into the cause of death of both the deceased. The inquest was held at the First Precinct Police-station, in Old-slip. The following-named gentlemen were impanneled as jurors:

John McClenachan, No 68 Woodbutt-street, Brooklyn; J. H. Newman, No. 113 Front-street; W. S. Duncan, No. 65 Front-street; J. H. Bradley, No. 61 Front-street; Stephen White, No. 66 Front-street; R. Crooks, No. 58 Front-street.

The following testimony was taken:

Charles K. Clapp, of No. 219 Washington-street, Brooklyn, a clerk with Kent & Lowber, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, deposed: Shortly after 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, I was in the front part of the store, near the door, when suddenly I heard a crash, and saw the rear part of the flooring fall; I immediately made my escape with four or five of my fellow clerks; the names of those present when the accident occurred are B. F. Baldwin, H. K. Batchelder, Wm. H. Bayard, G. A. Clapp and myself, besides the two porters, Lewis Barnard and Henry Weed; I returned to the building as soon as the dust had subsided and found all the employés were safe but Barnard, the colored porter; at this time the front wall was still standing; I entered the building and called for him, and he answered from the vault that he was safe; meanwhile the other porter went in search of an insurance patrol, but failing to find one he brought back Engine Company No. 20; some of the firemen and the policemen who had by that time reached the place, probably a dozen in all, went into the second story for the purpose of turning off the gas; that accomplished we returned to the first floor; the crowd was cleared out by the Police and I locked the door; two or three policemen and myself stood on the stoop and others were on the sidewalk conversing on the matter, when I heard another crash inside, and believing there was danger I ran off. This was about half an hour subsequent to the falling of the rear walls; as I ran, front the walls came down, and the dust from the mortar and flour was so dense that we had to run off some distance for fresh air; we came back as soon as possible, and I assisted in removing the bodies of two men from the ruins; one of these men was able to walk away; I heard that a lady had also been extricated from the rubbish; I remained about the place until half-past nine o'clock, when I went home; I should judge there were a few hundred over 5,000 barrels of flour stored in the building at the time; most of these were on the third floor; last Winter the building was filled to its utmost capacity; this year it was not so full; we thought the building was not very strong—it had been giving a little, and Mr. Lowber, one of the proprietors, notified the owner or agents; yesterday morning some carpenters came with timber for the purpose of bracing the building, but I do not know whether they did anything; there was a dividing wall in the cellar, which was cracked over the arch.

To a Juror—I am unable to estimate the relative weight of our stock this season as compared with last; we are constantly receiving and delivering quantities of goods, and the stock varies greatly; besides flour, we have had in the building an assortment of goods, such as tobacco, coffee, grains, &c.

No other witness was examined, but as Mr. CLAPP testified to the fact that the building had been considered insecure, the Coroner concluded to adjourn further investigation of the case until 9½ o'clock this morning, at which time he expects to procure the testimony of the carpenters who had been engaged on the day of the occurrence to brace up the building, so that upon whom the responsibility of the catastrophe rests, shall be discovered. Previous to adjourning, the Coroner and jury visited the ruins, and also viewed the body of Officer STEWARD, which had been removed from the City Hospital to his late residence in Trinity-place, near Cedar-street.

The Southern Students in New-York.

MEETING AT THE FOURTEENTH-STREET MEDICAL COLLEGE—SECESSION UNPOPULAR.

The students from the Southern States, who are at present in attendance at our various medical colleges, assembled last evening in the rooms of the University Medical College, to deliberate on the action which they should take with reference to leaving this City and pursuing their studies in Southern institutions. There were between three and four hundred in attendance.

Mr. TAYLOR, a graduate of the University of Virginia, was elected President.

The first business in order was the presentation of a report from the Committee on Resolutions, which had been appointed at a previous secret meeting of the students. The majority of the Committee submitted a report which expressed deep regret at the necessity which was forced upon the students of severing their connection with the best institution on the continent. The belief was expressed that there were institutions at home nearly as good as this; and in the present state of feeling at the North, there seemed to be no alternative but to patronize Southern schools rather than Northern.

The minority report expressed the most decided contempt for the whole North. The late Union meeting, it said, had been arranged and carried out by merchants purely from selfish motives, and with others of a like character which had been held elsewhere, was of no value whatever as an exhibition of the true state of feeling in this part of the country.

The enunciation of these sentiments called forth emphatic contradiction from one gentleman, who had formerly resided in the South, but, amid cries of "Put him out!" "Put him out!" he was ejected from the room.

Still another series of resolutions was then read, much more intense, and indeed illiberative in expression.

An excited debate ensued on the question of which report should be adopted, and just as the various gentlemen had begun to express themselves with much freedom, it was suggested by some cautious person that a reporter was present.

Cries of "What paper?" "What paper?"

The name of the *Herald* was announced. Great confusion ensued, and the room rang with cries of "Put him out!"

In an agitated and apparently alarmed state of mind, the Reporter rose and asked to be heard. He pleaded the extreme devotion to the South which the *Herald* had always exhibited, and asked to be allowed to remain. The plea was sound and irresistible, and was finally decided to waive further objection to the presence of the obnoxious individual, and the debate proceeded. Some of the students defended in an earnest manner the sincerity of the late Union demonstrations. Others, of course, denounced them with much bitterness as hypocritical. The debate was protracted until a late hour, and at its conclusion the resolutions were voted on separately, when those advocating the extreme disunion doctrine were lost.

Before the meeting adjourned a dispatch was received from those at the head of the New-Orleans medical institutions, expressing regret that the Southern students in New-York should feel obliged to take such action as that proposed, and stating further that they would be received there with open arms, and that their matriculation fees would be remitted. As the professor's fees, which are always paid in advance, are much the heaviest part of the expenses, and as nothing was said of remitting these, the response was regarded as not at all favorable to the adoption of the measures proposed.

Dr. THOMAS finally made a motion, to the effect that all who were willing to pledge themselves to leave for the South should take their stand upon the platform. After much confusion the motion was adopted, and fourteen stepped upon the rostrum and appealed earnestly to their companions to follow their example, but in vain.

The meeting broke up with reiterated shouts for the *Herald* reporter to read to the assemblage what he had written of the proceedings.

Academy of Music.

Miss PATTI'S return to the scene of her first triumph, flushed, too, with a new success achieved in Philadelphia, was commemorated last night by a magnificent house, and by a warmth of approbation which showed clearly the hold the young prima donna has already obtained on our community. That this pleasing bond will be strengthened with years there cannot be a doubt, for the lady's future is clearly indicated in the positive art merit of all she has so far attempted. Knowing [illegible] what remains, and then [illegible] great artist; one of the lights [illegible] in history. The interest which our people have in Miss PATTI is one of the best indications of correct taste that we have lately noted. Her appearance in Italian opera was almost wholly unheralded, and even the Muse of the Academy refrained from its customary orgie of bad grammar and worse taste. A question of direct appreciation thus submitted to the public was certain to be answered with promptitude. Miss PATTI'S success was the readiest and heartiest gift that has ever been bestowed on an artist in this country. The house last night, in numbers and character, was the first indorsement it has had, and every one lent his hand to it.

There is nothing new to be written about the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," except that Miss PATTI'S performance already gains dramatic strength. The best *morceaux* were as usual *encored* and applauded, and were interpreted with great skill. Miss PATTI bore off all the honors with a blushing grace which we do not often see on the stage. The performance by the other artists was good.

To-night (Thursday) Miss PATTI makes her second and last appearance in "La Sonnambula." It is stated that there will be no other performances at the Academy until February.

American Art.

SALE OF MR. BARBEE'S STATUE OF "THE FISHER GIRL."

BARBEE'S statue of "The Fisher Girl," to be sold by LEEDS, at the Exchange to-day, at 12 o'clock, in point of its history, as well as of its intrinsic merits, is one of the most remarkable works of art which this country has yet produced. WM. R. BARBEE was, nine years since, a young lawyer in the practice of his profession at Richmond, Va. Impelled by an innate love of art and a consciousness of artistic power, he disposed of his property, left the practice of his profession, and went to Florence. Here he at once began modelling from the life with great assiduity and spirit. His first work, the "Coquette," was early conceived, and executed before his hand had acquired the full mastery of the magic chisel. Yet it was recognized at once by his brother artists as a promise full of the future, and it was pronounced by POWERS to be the finest *debût* he had ever seen. The "Coquette" was sold to a gentleman of St. Louis for $5,000, and has been recently on exhibition in this City. After the completion of the "Coquette" three more years of earnest labor and study produced Mr. BARBEE'S statue of the "Fisher Girl." This work marked a decided advance in the sculptor's practical knowledge of his poetic art. It is a conception of great grace and tenderness, rendered with a loyal fidelity to the virginal forms of nature, which provoked the warmest commendations from the Florentine journals, and has elicited the more technical praise of the most skillful anatomists both in Italy and America. It is greatly to be desired, for the credit of our City as the munificent metropolis of American art, that this work of our young Virginian countryman should not be carried away from us, but should pass permanently into some one of our growing collections, either public or private.

HART'S STATUE OF CLAY.—We have, at last, the gratification of announcing the arrival, in this country, of the statue of HENRY CLAY, ordered some fifteen years ago by the ladies of his native State. The work is now in the City of New-York, and will be brought on to this city without delay. Permission, we presume, will at once be asked of the Legislature to place it on the Public Square, but we do not suppose the formal inauguration will take place till the ensuing anniversary of the great Commoner's birth-day. We suggest an early meeting of the Committee to make the necessary arrangements.—*Richmond Whig.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 21.

$500	Virginia St. 6s...	91	
1,000	do.....	93¼	
4,000	Virginia 6s S. B.	92	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90-'91	90¾	
13,000	do.....	91	
5,000	do.....	90¾	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s..	83¾	
25,000	do.....	83½	
1,000	Brook'n C.W.L.	102	
10,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s..	91½	
8,000	do.....	91½	
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s...	100	
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B. '83	79	
1,000	M. So. 2d M. B.	81	
1,000	La. C. & M. L. G. B.	14	
12	Cum. Coal Pfd....	12¾	
200	do.....	12¾	
50	Penn. Coal Co....	93¾	
50	N. Y. Central R.	80½	
1,250	do.....	77¾	
150	do.....	b60	77½
100	do.....	b10	77¾
350	do.....	b30	77¾
555	do.....		77⅝
150	do.....	b10	77¾
150	do.....	s60	77⅝
550	do.....	c	77⅝
100	do.....	s10	77½
200	do.....		77⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R'd....		40¾
250	do.....	b60	41
250	Reading Railroad..		41⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R...	b10	93
50	do.....	s10	93
50	do.....	s30	93⅞
20	do.....		93
100	do.....	b30	93½
100	do.....	c	93¾
100	do.....	s30	93⅝
200	New-Jersey R'd...		130
200	Harlem R. Pref.	s60	31½
200	do.....	b60	31½
250	Panama Railroad..		133
550	do.....	s60	133
100	do.....	s30	133
200	do.....		133½
150	Ill. Central R....		58½
150	do.....	b30	58¼
350	do.....	b30	59
5	Cal. & Chicago R..		66
550	do.....		66¼
75	do.....		66⅜
100	do.....	at 15	66⅛
300	Cl. & Toledo R....		14⅜
200	do.....	s30	18⅝
430	Chic. & Rock I. R..		62⅜
50	do.....	s10	62⅜
50	do.....	s60	62⅜
50	do.....	s60	62⅝
100	do.....	b7	62½
250	do.....		62¾
100	do.....	b60	63

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Brooklyn C. 6s.		100⅛
5,000	E. R. 2d M. B. '83		79
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B. E.		91⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. B....		84¾
50	Canton Co.....	b60	17½
10	Erie Railroad.....		85⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....		77¾
650	do.....		77
100	do.....	s60	76¾
500	do.....	s20	76¾
500	do.....	s30	77
25	Stonington R.....		70
50	Hud. River R.....		40¾
100	Reading R.....	s10	41¾
50	Panama R.....	s10	133
	do.....	s60	133
500	Ill. Central R....		58¾
200	do.....	s10	58¾
	do.....	s50	58¾
150	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	b60	62¾
150	do.....		62¾
50	do.....	b60	63

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

We have had another dull day in the Stock Market. The dealings through the early part of the day manifested some steadiness in prices, but no general or particular strength in the speculative demand. Between the Boards there was a further concession on the Street on New-York Central, and sales as low as 77 ₱ cent. cash. In the afternoon, on the printed list, the sales fell to 76½, seller 20 days, but at the very close the turn was slightly upward, latest sales 77¼ cash, and 77 seller 30 days. While the weakness of this leading security on the Share list represses active speculation in the Western Roads, and other Roads nearer home, the prices to-day for the former were not quite so dull as yesterday, and at the close Galena at 66¾, and Rock Island at 62¾ cash, and 63 buyer's option, were in demand. Both the Michigan Stocks and Cleveland and Toledo continue depressed and neglected. Hudson River and Reading steady at the close. Erie Shares without much movement. The Bonds of the Company also are less active than yesterday, and the 1883's 1 ₱ cent. lower. New-York Central Sixes in demand at 91½@⅝ ₱ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company close 77, cash, bid. In Panama, the speculators for the fall put out about 1,000 shares at 133, option to the seller 30@60 days. The cash sales were mostly at 133½, and that price was bid at the close. In State Stocks, there was a demand for Tennessees at 90½, while Virginias and Missouris were rather weak.

The new State Loan of $2,500,000, awarded at Albany yesterday, falls into strong hands, and mostly for the Banks for Savings or Circulation, though bid for in private names. The Bleecker-street, Bowery and Brooklyn Savings' Institutions, we believe, got a liberal share, through Messrs. J. C. GREEN, and WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, and the Albany and other interior New-York Banks also came in for a considerable sum. The award to Messrs. THOMPSON is probably the only large purchase on speculation. The payments all round will come easy, and without disturbance to the Money Market, as nearly an equal sum in Canal Auditor's Certificates held by the Country Banks and the Bank of Commerce in this City, will be settled at the same time by the State authorities.

There is more Money offering to the Brokers than on yesterday, and some considerable parcels of 60-day acceptances were taken outside of Bank at 6¼ ₱ cent., and very prime 4@6 months' bills go at 7 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers were mostly supplied, at call, at 6 ₱ cent., with less apparent employment for Money than on Tuesday. The Exchanges for the *Persia* closed ½@¼ ₱ cent. lower than they opened on Monday, the decline showing itself on Southern Bank bills, or bills with Southern Bank indorsement drawn on France. A very large amount was sold at £5.20@£5.18¾, and some London at 109½@⅝ ₱ cent. The Bankers here continued to ask £5.17½@5.16½ on Paris, and 109½@⅝ on London. The Cotton Export of the week is 96,000 bales, making 902,000 for the season, against 729,000 to same period last year. In reference to the quality of the crop, Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular of this week, remark:

"We hear from all the markets in the South complaints as to the difficulty in procuring Cotton of even running Middling quality, while Strict Middling, Good Middling, and Middling Fair, are everywhere positively scarce, and only to be had at relatively exorbitant rates. At New-Orleans, since the strong, tapled, heavy-bodied Bend Cottons are nearly all [illegible] the difficulty is much increased. The [illegible] of late at Mobile show some improvement, but, as a general thing, the crop there is dull, and unsightly in color. In the Atlantic States, where we were told a vast improvement had taken place, we hear more recently of receipts of poorer quality, with a good deal of stained Cotton. Buyers for the Continent of Europe experience great trouble in filling their orders, and we look, as a consequence, for larger sales than usual in Liverpool for "Export" during the first months of the coming year, the larger proportion of the best qualities out of this crop being already on their way to that market."

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec'd at Ports	1,759,000	1,493,000	832,000	1,208,000	1,253,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	661,000	438,000	283 000	237 000	415,000
Ex. to France.	165,000	269,000	80 000	116,000	156,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	76,000	85,000	50,000	65,000	106,000
Total Exports.	902 000	792,000	423,000	618,000	677,000
Stock on Hand.	800,000	660,000	433,000	610,000	525,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports.	155.000	138,000	106,000	128,000	141,000
Ex to G. Brit'n	66,000	66,000	20,000	26,000	28,000
Ex. to France.	24,000	27,000	13,000	14,000	20,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	6,000	13,000	17,000	17 000	14,000
Total Exports.	96,000	106,000	50,000	57,000	62,000

We have no direct mail for Europe from this port on Saturday. A mail will be made up for the Portland steamer on Friday. The *Ocean Queen*, of the Vanderbilt line, was to have sailed from here, by appointment, on Saturday, and the day for the Bremen line postponed to the 31st to suit this arrangement, but the first-named steamer, we hear, is suddenly drawn off.

The Seventh Ward Bank half-yearly dividend is 5 ₱ cent., and not 7 as misprinted in our last paper. The Tradesmen's Bank has declared 4 ₱ cent., and the Commonwealth 3½ ₱ cent. for the half year.

Monday next, Dec. 26, and the succeeding Monday, Jan. 2, will be observed as close holydays by the Banks, Brokers and Insurance Offices, and the usual Bank returns will be anticipated at the Clearing House on Saturdays, 24th and 31st. As the Mondays succeeding Christmas and New Year are not legal Holydays, the request is made that all payments due at Bank on these days be provided for on Saturday.

The Customs to-day were $150,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $100,044; payments out, $216,000; balance this afternoon, $6,156,786.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, according to the annual report of the Company just published, stands, at present, in a cost of $11,169,825.

Missouri State Bonds	$3,000,000
Land Mortgage Bonds	5,000,000
Convertible Bonds	757,000
Plain Bonds	11,000
Paid-up Stock, 16,029 shares	1,602,900
Partially-paid Stock, 2,973 shares	167,712
Bills payable	564 214
Outstanding Liabilities in Missouri	67,000
Total	$11,169,825

The gross earnings from Nov. 12, 1858, to Sept. 1, 1859, were:

From passengers	$254,640
From Freight	174,536
From Mail and Miscellaneous	20,101
Total	$449,277
Operating expenses	216,965
Excess of earnings	$232,312

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 3½ ₱ cent.

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, DEC. 8 to 15.

	1858.	1859.
Freight	$12,602 41	$18,299 40
Passengers	6,376 61	5,669 89
Mails, &c	1,700 00	1,000 00
Total	$20,679 22	$24,969 29

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3–10 @ —
New-England	1–5 @ —
New-Jersey	1–5 @ —
Philadelphia	¼ @ —
Baltimore	¼ @ ½
Interior Pennsylvania	½ @ ¾
Interior Maryland	½ @ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	½ @ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	½ @ ¾
North Carolina	1 @ 1¼
Virginia	¾ @ 1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2 @ 2¼
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1¼ @ —
Free Indiana	1¾ @ 1¾
Louisiana	⅜ @ —
Mobile	¾ @ —
Canada	⅜ @ ¾
Missouri	1¾ @ 1¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	85	90
120 acre warrants, per acre	70	75
160 acre warrants, per acre	70	75

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia,	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1–5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1–5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	⅜ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₱ Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@8 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dols...	$1 06@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars..	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Five-franc pcs...	96@ —	Spanish ½ & 1-16ths	1 27@ —
French Crowns..	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns..	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@ 4 88
Prussian Thalers.	71@ —	Twenty francs	3 85@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-thaler pcs.	7 86@ —
English Silver...	4 80@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Species	1 06@ —	Spanish Doub'n	16 50@ —
Old. Am. Half Dols.	1 04½@ —	Patriot Doub'n	15 70@ —
		Gold.—Am. Old	9c. prem.

The following are the awards of the three State Loans:

PAYABLE IN 1877.

Thomas W. Olcott	$30,000	at 107½
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	107⅝
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	108½
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	108⅝
Mhomas W. Olcott	30,000	108⅝
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	108⅝
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	109⅛
Thomas W. Olcott	25,000	109⅝
Thomas W. Olcott	25,000	109⅝
Thomas W. Olcott	25,000	109⅞
Thomas W. Olcott	15,000	110
W. H. Haskell	25,000	107½
W. H. Haskell	25,000	107¾
W. H. Haskell	25,000	108½
Ward & Co	50,000	107.80
Ward & Co	50,000	108.01
Freeman Clark	50,000	107.25
John C. Green	300,000	107
V. Ten Eyck	35,000	106.76
N. Higginbotham	5,000	108.51
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	107.25
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	107½
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	108
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	108⅛
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	108⅝
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	109
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	110
Total	$300,000	

PAYABLE IN 1872.

John W. Allen	$5,000	104.03
G. A. Stone	5,000	105.76
V. Ten Eyck	100,000	103.05
V. Ten Eyck	50,000	105
Thompson Brothers	50,000	105.05
Rufus H. King, Albany	200,000	101 80
Rufus H. King, Albany	150,000	101 65
E. Whitehouse, Son and Morrison	200,000	101 75
Total	$500,000	

PAYABLE IN 1866.

John W. Allen	$5,000	101.03
Thompson Brothers	50,000	101 95
Thompson Brothers	200,000	102.55
J. Lawrence, President	50,000	103 05
W. H. Bird, President	5,000	101.01
W. H. Bird, President	5,000	102 85
W. H. Bird, President	5,000	102.81
W. H. Bird, President	5,000	102.61
W. H. Bird, President	5,000	103 03
Lake Hitchcock	25,000	102.85
Silas Brosson	25,000	102.75
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	100,000	102 75
Rufus H. King, Albany	200,000	102 65
Rufus H. King, Albany	95,000	102 51
John Sill, Albany	25,000	102.51
Total	$890,000	

The premiums on these loans amount to $129,734 50, as follows:

Premium on Loan 1866	$21,524 00
Premium on Loan 1872	39,696 50
Premium on Loan 1877	69,539 00
Total	$129,734 50

Real Estate Sales.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1859.

The sales at the Exchange, notwithstanding the inclemency of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2577. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE SETS TO WORK.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND COMMITTED.

Discussion Between Southern Democrats and Southern Americans.

Compromise Proposal of Mr. Keitt.

TWO MORE BALLOTS FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The Senate seems disposed to go to work in earnest. A large number of bills were introduced to-day and referred, the most important of which was Mr. GWIN'S Pacific Railroad bill, which passed at once to the calendar without a reference, it being the same bill which was reported during the last Congress from a special committee. It provides that the President shall contract for the transportation of mails, troops, military stores, &c., by railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. IVERSON'S bill, amending the act creating the Court of Claims, proposes making the judgments of the Court final with an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice of a bill organizing the Territory of Arizona.

On motion of Mr. SLIDELL, the Senate passed a resolution adjourning from to-morrow until Tuesday next, then till Friday, and afterwards until Tuesday, Jan. 3. Mr. COLLAMER considered this an ingenious mode of dodging positive constitutional restrictions. Mr. DAVIS thought it advisable for the Senate to remain in session, as the House might organize, and the President desire to send in his Message. The resolution was declared passed, although the nays apparently had it.

Senator HEMPHILL introduced a bill for an appropriation to arm and equip a regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, as authorized by the act of '58. This regiment is now greatly needed on that frontier.

The only variation in the House contest is the change of candidates. The Democrats, to-day, succeeded in placing the Southern Opposition in an unpleasant attitude before the country. Mr. KEITT, by authority, and in good faith, proposed that his Southern friends should select any man from the Democratic ranks, and all unite on him, or the Democrats would select one from the South Americans, and unite to elect him. The proposition, however, was declined. Its acceptance would probably have resulted in an election, as the remaining five Anti Lecomptonites would have been forced to take sides, and thus end the contest. Hopes are entertained that by morning the Americans may name a Democrat for whom they are willing to vote. My own conviction is that they will not do so, and as that between a Democrat and Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Maryland and Mr. ETHERIDGE, will both vote for the latter.

Mr. GROW denounced the discussion which had taken place, and called attention to the embarrassed condition of the Post-Office Department. The contractors could not receive the pay due them under the written contracts, and the mails would probably cease on the first of January.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM tried to get the floor to ask Mr. GROW through whose agency the Post-office Appropriation bill of the last Congress had failed. Mr. GROW himself had defeated it, and brought distress on the contractors, and now tells the country that the Republican Party would press for an organization, and remain free from the responsibility, if relief be not granted. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM failed to get the floor and a general squabble ensued during which the House adjourned. The two ballots taken indicate nothing.

PRYOR Y. CUTLER, of New-York, is here, an applicant for the United States District-Attorneyship. Judge ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON will probably be the man appointed, though others have been named. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, of Troy, is strongly recommended.

THE THREATENED CONGRESSIONAL DUEL.

The difficulty which has existed between Senator JOHNSON and Hon. Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, and which it was supposed would result in a duel, has been amicably arranged, as will appear by the following card:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

The undersigned, to whom a difficulty between Col. JOHNSON and Col. HINDMAN has been submitted for arbitration, recommend that Col. JOHNSON withdraw his card in the Pine Bluff *Independent* of Nov. 28, and that Col. HINDMAN disclaim any purpose to reflect upon Col. JOHNSON'S personal character, or to give him (Col. JOHNSON) an insult, by any language he (Col. HINDMAN) may have employed in respect of himself, the Johnson faction, or family.

R. TOOMBS,
ROGER A. PRYOR.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 250.—1. Time of assembling Board of Officers to arrange programme of instruction of Artillery School at Fort Monroe, is postponed until further orders.

2. Leave of Absence granted Col. G. LOOMIS, Fifth Infantry is extended eight months.

3. Assistant-Surgeon J. LETTERMAN is assigned to duty in the Department of California, and he will repair to head-quarters of that Department and report accordingly.

4. Leave of Absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the United States, is granted to Lieut. H. DERBY, Corps Topographical Engineers.

5. Leave of Absence granted to Lieut. ALEXANDER MURAY, Tenth Infantry, is extended to May, 1860.

Lieut. EUGENE M. BAKER'S Leave of Absence is extended two weeks.

Lieut.-Col. GEO. ANDREWS, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Commanding-General of that Department for duty with his regiment.

Maj. ENOCH STEEN, First Dragoons, is assigned to duty with his regiment, in the Department of Oregon; and will report in person to the Commanding-General of that Department, for orders.

In consequence of the unprepared state of the command to meet the snow and extreme cold of that climate, the troops in the Navajo country, with the exception of four companies constituting the regular garrison of Fort Defiance, are temporarily withdrawn and will join their several stations.

The Interior Department has issued orders to the Surveyor General of Utah to respect as reservations for the Paynte Indians, Truckee River Valley and Pyramid Lake, also the Northeast part of the valley of Walker's River, including Walker's Lake. This last lake is fourteen miles in length; is said to be the prettiest sheet of water on the continent, and literally filled with every variety of the choicest fish. The Indians for whom these rich valleys and this beautiful lake are reserved by the Government, are not only peace-loving, but more than ordinarily intelligent. Major DODGE, the able and popular agent for these Indians, is now here, and to his influence and representations are they indebted for this kind consideration on the part of the Government.

WM. H. GILL, Quartermaster U. S. Army, is granted six weeks' leave of absence; and Lieutenant-Colonel HORACE BROOKS, twenty days. Lieut. G. WHITTEL, Corps Engineers, receives leave of absence till Aug. 20, 1860, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States.

A General Court-Martial is ordered to convene at Jefferson Barracks. The following officers will constitute the Court: Brevet-Major G. G. WAGGOMAN, Maj. N. C. MACRAE, Capt. ROBERT E. CLARY, Capt. JOHN C. MCFERRAN, Lieut. SILAS CRISPIN, Lieut. G. D. BAYARD, and Second Lieut. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Judge-Advocate.

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. ROBERT ANDERSON, First Artillery; Capt. ISRAEL VOGDES, First Artillery; and Capt. JOSEPH ROGERS, Fourth Artillery, will assemble at Fort Monroe without delay, to arrange a programme of instruction for the Artillery School at that post, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

Recently Messrs. SWEENY, RITTERSHOUSE, FANT & Co. addressed a letter to the President, containing a formal appeal from the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury against them on two points: First—His refusal to permit them to deposit at San Francisco any portion of the Government loan taken by them under the proposals by the Secretary of the 17th of December, 1858; and second—His refusal to refer the question to the Attorney-General. It is understood that bankers take the position that the place of deposit was clearly made a material part of the contract, and that the bidder, if successful, was explicitly authorized under the proposals to select any Government depository nearest to his residence or indicated as most convenient to him. Immediately after the award this firm offered to deposit the amount in the depository at San Francisco. The Secretary declined to receive it there, on the ground that he did not require funds at that place, and that his proposals did not authorize them to deposit at San Francisco. A balance of their loan, therefore remains unpaid. The correspondence shows that they have always been ready to pay at San Francisco. The President has answered their letter by informing them that an appeal does not lie to the President from the decisions of the heads of the different Executive Departments. Their acts and decisions are those of the President, for which he is held responsible, and that they are his *in fact*, in all cases of difficulty and importance. The truth, he says, is, that such an appellate jurisdiction would render it impossible for him to discharge his high duties to the country, and would resolve his office into a tribunal to hear and determine private claims in the last resort. He refers these bankers to the Court of Claims or to Congress. They have selected the latter.

The President has recognized D. SEBASTIANO DACORSI as Vice-Consul for the Two Sicilies, at New-York, ANTONIO FARANDO Y STAGNO as Vice-Consul for Spain at New-Orleans, and C. OLIVER O'DONNELL as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Baltimore.

Mr. GILMER'S thirty-six votes on the first trial to-day were composed of those of his own political party, and of Messrs. Campbell, Covode, Hale, Haskin, Junkin, McKnight, Millward, Morris, (Penn.,) Nixon, Pennington, Schwartz, Scranton and Stratton. The above-named all returned to the support of Mr. SHERMAN on the last vote.

Messrs. Horace F. Clark, Davis of Indiana, and Reynolds voted for Mr. Adrain; and Messrs. Adrain, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, and Rigge for Mr. Davis of Indiana.

There were five scattering Democratic votes.

Messrs. MAYNARD and VANCE did not vote.

Mr. GILMER, on the second trial, and Mr. SICKLES, with four others, supported Mr. DAVIS of Indiana.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The Chair presented a communication from the officer in charge of the Capitol Extension respecting the heating and ventilating apparatus of the north wing.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill making an appropriation for the payment of the expenses incurred by the people of Oregon and Washington to suppress Indian hostilities therein; also, a bill to extend the laws and Judicial system of the United States to Oregon.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a Pacific Railroad bill, and gave notice that he should call it up at an early day.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) introduced a bill making appropriation for the erection of piers in Delaware Bay.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to reimburse the State of Iowa for moneys expended in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to repeal all the laws granting fishing bounties.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the territorial organization of Arizona.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that, when the Senate adjourn to-morrow, it stand adjourned till Tuesday next; and when it adjourns on Tuesday, it be adjourned till Friday; and from Friday until the third day of January. He said this was at the request of others, who wished to go home to spend the Holidays.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) thought it an ingenious evasion of the Constitution.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) did not so understand it. The only object was to have a common understanding that no business should be done until after the Holidays.

Mr. COLLAMER felt it his duty to protest against it. He was willing to attend to public business.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that it was better not to adjourn, as the House had not yet organized, and the President's Message was not received. The House might organize any day.

Mr. SLIDELL read from the Senate Journal, showing that similar resolutions had been adopted before on the occasion of the Cincinnati Convention and the Philadelphia Convention.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for enlarging the public grounds surrounding the Capitol.

Mr. HEMPHILL, of Texas, (Dem.,) introduced bills making appropriations for the payment of certain Texas volunteers, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was entitled to the floor, but yielded it, to enable Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) to move that the House proceed to a vote for Speaker.

Mr. CURTIS said it appeared to him that this was the last day before the Holidays in which they could effect an organization. He would like to hear his friend Mr. FARNSWORTH, were it not that that gentleman should devote the whole day to an effort to organize the House. The whole country is looking for our organization this very day. Mr. CURTIS said he was told in private conversation, this morning, that four millions of dollars were due to contractors, and that most of them were now here imploring members to make an appropriation for their pay.

As a preliminary to voting there was a call of the House, and as it was ascertained that about eighteen members were absent, it was thought not best to proceed to a vote at present.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (American,) wanted first an organization of the House, and then gentlemen might discuss the Slavery question to their hearts' content. He was opposed to its agitation. He favored the enforcement of all laws, and there wanted the question to rest. He would not have risen now had not his colleague (BURNETT) yesterday asked him why he did not take a particular course. He had not voted for the Democratic nominee since he came to the House, and would no accept an issue made between a Republican and a Democrat. He hoped such an issue would never arrive. He did not desire a united South, or a united North. He belonged to a party in opposition to the Administration, and they were not for a united South or a united North. If we go for a united South what would be the result? We would be overwhelmed by the North, which the next census would show to have largely the preponderance. If you make it a question of dollars and cents, where would be Southern interests? He stood here as a Whig and always expected to advocate Whig principles.

In a reply to a question of Mr. BURNETT, why he did not vote for Mr. MILLSON? he said because Mr. MILLSON had voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Democrats themselves had been inconsistent in voting for Mr. MILLSON, who voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which in 1854 was made the test of Democracy. So far as he was personally concerned, when he was on the Fillmore electoral ticket, he did say he would vote for the repeal of the Missouri line. It was true that Mr. ETHERIDGE voted with Mr. MILLSON against that bill, but on every other question he agreed with Mr. ETHERIDGE. He was a slave-holder, but did not think he was the worse for that. He was in favor of a tariff for the protection of American labor, and he understood Mr. MILLSON to favor free trade. Mr. ETHERIDGE is for the union of these States.

Mr. BURNETT said Mr. ANDERSON has a paper in his District called the Danville *Tribune*, in which appears a letter from his colleague attempting to fix the responsibility of an organization on the Democrats.

Mr. ANDERSON replied that he did say so and said so yet. [Laughter.] He repeated that the Democrats could not get votes enough to elect their nominee, even with the aid of the Southern Opposition. He and his friends were elected in opposition both to the Black Republicans and the Buchanan Administration. They could therefore have gained nothing by the election of a Democratic Speaker, who would so form the Committees as to stifle the investigations into corruptions which they were expected to expose. He spoke (amid laughter) of a man who made a fortune by attending to his own business, and of another who made a fortune by letting other people's business alone. He asked his colleague whether he would support Mr. DOUGLAS if he was nominated by the Charleston Convention?

Mr. BURNETT replied that he was not looking forward to such a contingency, but in a contest between a Black Republican and a national conservative man, he would set an example which his colleague would not be willing to follow. He would rally under any flag of any man against a Black Republican. If his colleague had been in the last Congress, would he have voted for the admission of Kansas under the English bill?

Mr. ANDERSON—I answer emphatically, No.

Mr. BURNETT inquired whether his colleague's candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky (BELL) did not indorse the English bill?

Mr. ANDERSON replied that he did not. He then proceeded to explain Mr. BELL'S position on that subject. The Democrats could elect a Southern man if they would, and that man was Mr. GILMER. He did not believe that the mere election of a Republican President or Speaker was cause for going out of the Union. They should wait till he had committed an overt act and trespassed on the rights of the South. [Applause.] Then there would be time to consider the subject. Disunion ought not to enter any man's mind. He was for Union first, last and always. In the language of WEBSTER, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT replied—He was a Union man, but for a constitutional Union; and a Union without a Constitution was not worth a cent. He desired a united South as a most efficient check to the Republicans. As to his not voting for Mr. GILMER, that gentleman, it was known, could not unite his own party friends. With regard to the charges of corruption made by his colleague, there were investigations at the last session, but no corruption was found against the Administration. Gentlemen could again make investigations, but they would meet with similar signal defeat as heretofore. He repeated that he was satisfied that this House could not be organized by the Democrats.

Mr. HARRIS of Maryland, (American,) remarked, as it could not be shown that if all the Southern opposition had voted for Mr. MILLSON that gentleman could be placed in the Speaker's chair, it was idle and unfair to charge the responsibility of his non-election upon them.

Mr. BURNETT replied—If these twenty-three Southern opposition votes had been given to Mr. MILLSON, it would have resulted in an organization—it would have placed him in a position to command a majority of votes, and made it necessary for the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to decide the contest. As to its being in the power of the Democrats last week to elect Mr. GILMER, he believed if the Democrats had gone over to him, certain gentlemen who had voted for him would have immediately changed their course.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) replied that he, as a Pennsylvanian, voted, on the occasion referred to, for Mr. GILMER. He voted for him on his record as a conservative man, standing on the resolutions of 1850, and would not have changed his vote under any circumstances.

Mr BURNETT—Do you speak for all who voted with you?

Mr. CAMPBELL—I speak for myself alone.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Independent,)—When the Democrats unite on Mr. GILMER I am willing to unite to place him in the Chair. [Applause.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, said: When some of the Northern vote was, the other day, cast for Mr. GILMER, he had previously learned that it was done in good faith, and he intended, whatever be the result, to adhere to that position.

Mr. NIXON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said he voted for Mr. GILMER in good faith, and was ready to do so again.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, was authorized to say Mr. GILMER could get as many votes now as he had then.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he had voted for Mr. BOTELER, and would do so again against a sectional candidate, but would not be guided by Black Republicans voting for Mr. GILMER, led by THADDEUS STEVENS.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) remarked that he cast his vote for Mr. GILMER, who was consistent in his opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration. As an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, if Mr. GILMER was again presented as a candidate of the conservative portion of the House, he would vote for him. [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT said if there was no other reason why he should not vote for Mr. GILMER, that gentleman was sustained by some of the most prominent leaders of the Republican Party.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, remarked that Mr. BURNETT could exercise his own judgment. He was willing to leave it to the people outside of this House to pronounce upon the reasons for not voting for Mr. GILMER assigned by Mr. GARRETT and Mr. BURNETT. It being now an ascertained fact that with the Democratic vote Mr. GILMER can be elected, he put that gentleman in nomination. [Applause.]

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that without any agency of his own his name had been used in the canvass. He did not think under the circumstances he could be regarded in any proper sense as a candidate. It was not therefore either his duty or privilege to withdraw his name or even to offer any suggestion to the gentlemen who had given the vote so flattering to himself. While he expressed his warm and grateful acknowledgements for the honor, he trusted he might be allowed to express the hope that in the future votes for Speaker his friends would be influenced alone by a sense of public duty uninfluenced in any degree by any supposed obligation resulting from his nomination.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker with the following result:

Whole number of votes	223
Necessary for a choice	112
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	95
Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	79
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Am.,)	36
Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,)	4
Mr. Adrain, of N. J., (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,)	3
Scattering	6

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) proceeded to show how an organization could rapidly be effected, by the Union of all opposed to the Republicans. He made the proposition in good faith, and was willing to tender the olive branch. Let the thirty, including the Southern Opposition on the Union side, select a candidate from the Democratic side; or let the Democrats select one from their side. Let all unite against the common enemy, and success is certain. [Applause.]

Impatient cries of "Call the roll; vote, &c."

Another ballot was taken with the following result:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	108
Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	69
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Am.,)	21
Scattering	26
Whole number of votes cast	222
Necessary to a choice	112

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that on and after to-day no vote shall be taken for Speaker until the second Monday in January. He said it was evident the House could do nothing just now to effect an organization. They were approaching the holidays, which even the slaves of the South enjoyed. He thought it better to adjourn over, that gentlemen might go home and catch some of the patriotic feelings of their constituents.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) and others on the Republican side, objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) contended that only two motions were in order, either to proceed to a vote or to adjourn. The discussion of the Slavery question had been thrust on the House by those who cry out "No agitation." The Republicans have sat here with closed lips while the grossest perversion of their doctrines has been made by men who claim to be fair-minded. Now, when we owe five millions to those who have performed service under written contracts, and have been waiting six months for their pay, it was proposed that gentlemen go home, and leave the Government bankrupt. He asked whether Government's plighted faith should be preserved above all to contractors, who have rendered important services? They have been sitting here listening to speeches, in substance what has appeared in the New-York *Herald* for the last six weeks. That paper furnished the brains, while the discussion only lacks the spice and terseness of its style. All read these editorials with interest. Gentlemen here have been advertising Mr. HELPER'S book, which, they say, is destructive to the peace and tranquillity of the Union, and giving it a wider circulation, which the Republican Committee had failed to do. If the book was incendiary, as was charged, and disturbed the peace of the country so much, those who have been discussing the Slavery question are responsible for it. The Republicans had not spread broadcast this book.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) and several others, reminded Mr. GROW that he had indorsed the circulation of HELPER'S compendium.

Mr. GROW replied, that the Republicans asked to be judged by their Platform and record, not by the perversions of the newspapers. When any man charged him with being an accomplice of murder, treason, and other crimes, he had no other answer than to treat it with the contempt it deserved. He was willing to proclaim his political sentiments at all times. This Union was not as strong as he supposed, if a pamphlet of twelve hundred pages can disturb its tranquility. He and his friends asked that the business for which they came here should be transacted. He had heard it intimated that when the 1st of January comes, if the Government is not in credit to comply with its contracts, and pay these contractors five millions, they will abandon the service. The Republicans take no part in the discussions which delay the organization. They would consent to no adjournment for sports and the holidays, while these meritorious claimants are unprovided for.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and others, sought the floor, but the dispute was terminated by an adjournment.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE HOUSE—MR. DAVIDSON ON HIS LEGS—THE DECLENSION OF JUDGE PARKER—THE HARD-SHELL REPRESENTATIVE OF ALABAMA—THE OTHER FIGURANTS OF THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

On the opening of the House this morning, THOMAS G. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, hastily described in yesterday's letter, took the floor and claimed credit for the little time he had consumed during the past four years addressing the House. Leaning on his crutch, which he holds with his left hand, and with his right hand warmly and securely lodged in his breeches pocket, the venerable and white-haired old gentleman gives us an easy and good-natured talk on matters and things in general—liberty of speech—misconceptions and wilful mistakes of the Republican Party, and the duty of the Democrats to adhere strictly to men of national and conservative principles. He grew a little warm in proclaiming that, "whenever any great interest of the Republic was to be conserved, he never had faltered—never had failed to come to the rescue with all his energies and all his strength!" This was a plucky and vivacious statement, showing that red blood still runs in the old man's veins; and as such it was hailed with applause by all sides of the House. A man of known moderation and plain statement, he enforced on the attention of his fellow-members, that it was no longer the Southern leaders striving to excite the masses of their constituencies for selfish purposes; on the contrary, for the first time in our history, we now see the Southern masses urging forward to extreme measures those leaders who heretofore were far ahead of them in the assertion of Southern rights. It was curious to see the trembling eagerness with which our ancient friend adjusted his silver spectacles, when about to make those unhappy quotations from Senator SEWARD'S speech at Rochester. A political Rip Van Winkle, Mr. DAVIDSON only seemed to have awoke this morning to the consciousness that things are not now as they were in the days when THOMAS JEFFERSON was President. As the heat of the subject got into his old bones, the speaker's utterance became fast and very difficult to follow. His right hand was presently extracted from his pocket, and towards the close he waved it round his head—shook it against the Republicans, though never clinching it, and finally hopped round the aisle on his one round foot and crutch with all the activity of a robin who has just discovered a more than commonly fat earth-worm in the clod last turned up by the farmer's spade.

While he is reading another long extract from HELPER'S book, it may be mentioned that AMASA J. PARKER has declined the appointment of United States District-Attorney for New-York, and that Mr. GILBERT DEAN arrived here this morning, as an applicant for the place. Mr. DEAN called upon the President, bright and early, about three or four hours ago, being accompanied by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, who indorsed his professional fitness; but the indications are pretty unmistakable that Mr. BUCHANAN, in this appointment, will not recognize any one who has placed himself outside of the regular Democratic organization. The appointment will be made next Friday, and if Gen. ELIJAH WARD can convince the President that his services in Congress has not taken away from his former high standing at the New-York Bar, the General will be the most promising applicant—certainly the one whose appointment would be personally most agreeable to Mr. BUCHANAN.

This parenthesis and the quotations from HELPER being concluded together, Mr. DAVIDSON is heard resuming his remarks—denouncing the tadpole as the vilest of all living things, and the frog as only less vile than the tadpole. The application of this be comes clear, when he states that freesoilers are the tadpoles of politics and Abolitionists the fully developed frogs! To be sure this is not quite original, but it provokes a laugh; the laugh puts the House into better humor, and then one fine old Southern gentleman turns round to his own side of the assemblage, and pitches into OHIO R. SINGLETON, of Mississippi. MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, and all the secession juveniles who had been ventilating their crude treason during the past ten days. "It is my religion," he said "to be a lover of the Union! My State is conservative both from conviction and interest; and through me it repudiates all the theories of Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina." Having only awakened this morning to the existence of JOHN BROWN, Mr. DAVIDSON went back to where the world was when he fell asleep, and attacked the British Government with all the freshness and activity of revolutionary spirit.—It being clear that he still thinks it takes six weeks to travel the road between Georgia and the City of Brotherly Love.

On Mr. DAVIDSON'S resuming his seat, WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB of Alabama seized the floor, and delivered an extraordinary hard-shell Baptist sermon, of that original and amusing kind for which he long ago obtained a patent. The Rev. Mr. COBB has been for thirteen years a member of the house, and a pillar of the crustacious Baptist faith. He is a model man of the type half horse half alligator, standing six feet four inches in his broad-toed boots, and so this as to recall the story of that Western debtor who, when pursued by the sheriff, crept into his rifle and looked out at his pursuers through the touchhole. In dress he is all over the Baptist parson—black dress coat, black satin waistcoat and heavy gold seal, a yard and a half of thin black trousers, and a stiff black satin cravat, surmounted by sharp-pointed white shirt-collars. His face resembles that of a death's-head moth—the forehead narrow and prominent, the dark eyes sunk away out of sight, the cheek-bones hardly covered by the tight-drawn and yellow skin, the cheeks hollow, the nose short, and the head thickly thatched with a shortish but strong growth of iron-gray hair, divided in the middle of the forehead. Swaying backward and forward on his legs, like the long pendulum in the tower of Notre Dame, suspended there to prove the rotation of the earth,—this gaunt and grisly orator swings his arms through the air with a sweep as wide and desolating in gesture as if wielding the scythe of time. His voice has the wild sinking and falling, shouting and whispering, shrieking and muttering of the western Baptist pulpit. His grammar is a little more uncouth than his appearance, and his pronunciation keeps unison with all the fantastic surroundings of his nature. Now and then he darts forward, thrusting out a long skinny arm and extended forefinger at the Republicans, while he asks a question; then crouching back on his haunches, while he feigns to be shocked with the answer which he has put into their mouths: "Have you no other man," he screams to the Republicans—"Have you no other man but SHERMAN to fix in that *cheer?* If you *have*, and don't go to do it, then you're the meanest kind of white men that crawls this airth; for if you do put him thahr, in that cheer, our people'll lick us out of our boots when they get us hoam!" As another reason for organizing, he very frankly confessed that he "wanted a little money himself, and thahr was no sight for a-gettin' it until the cheer was filled." Never did a provincial tragedian, obtaining his first chance for fame in a Metropolitan theatre, so tear a passion to rags and out-Herod Herod in the way of stormy gesticulation and wild attitudes as did this orator of the day. His legs were bendable as a length of hose-pipe; his arms extensive and prehensile as if a couple of rattle-snakes had been jointed on at his shoulders; and the hard bones of his fingers rattled together as he snapped them in the faces of the Republicans—carrying out the idea which the curving and writhing of his talon-ended arms suggested.

He was interrupted by EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, who rose on behalf of the South Americans to protest that *they* could never affiliate with the Democrats, who had traduced and aspersed them since the House had commenced balloting for Speaker. Mr. ETHERIDGE is a man of about 38 years of age with a singularly fine and well developed, broad forehead; straight, brown hair; brown whiskers and chin-beard; large hazel eyes, set at an honest distance from each other, and a prominent, straight nose of not any decided type. He has a fine, mellow voice, talks fluently, and his words appear to carry weight both with his own men and the Republicans. He speaks like a lawyer, with a good deal of emphasis, and his general appearance is very prepossessing. The point of discussion between this gentleman and COBB was whether, as a matter of propriety, the South Americans should go over to the Democrats, or the Democrats to the South Americans. ETHERIDGE wound up by declaring that "it would be the last resort with him—the cup of bitterness filled to overflowing—before he would ever cast his vote for any man who had voted for that Lecompton iniquity, which a majority of ten thousand in Kansas had since shown to be the worst act of despotism ever attempted to be perpetrated against a free people." This brought down the House, previously convulsed with laughter at COBB, into a long storm of applause, which very decidedly showed the feeling to be in the speaker's favor.

Mr. BOTELER then rose and nominated Gen. JOHN S. MILLSON, of Virginia,—a nomination which was received with loud applause. Mr. BOTELER is a singularly fine-looking man, slightly bald in the forehead, with full, dark beard, unconscious of a razor, eyes of the average size, well set under clearly-marked brows, a florid complexion and Grecian features. He is extremely English in his style of speaking—his voice richly toned and calm, and his whole manner of a conciliatory turn. Had the vote been taken when he sat down, the chances are that MILLSON would have been elected by a combination of all the Anti-Republican elements. But at this juncture Mr. HORACE F. CLARK sprang to his feet and obtained the floor. He is now speaking, and his remarks will largely diminish the chances of anything which can be construed into an Administration victory. It is ten minutes to 3 P. M., and the mail closes at the hour. He is listened to with deep attention—the Democratic benches showing that his speech is regarded as calamitous to their hopes of succeeding on BOTELER'S nomination of MILLSON. CLARK has now been speaking eight minutes, but his drift is not fully revealed. NOBODY.

CLIQUEISM IN THE SENATE—THE COMMITTEES—THE CONTROLLING INFLUENCE OF THE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

Much dissatisfaction exists, and is freely expressed here, as to the manner in which the Senate is managed by a few of its members, forming an inside organization within the Democratic Caucus. This little clique, controlled by Senator SLIDELL, representing the Secession element, is maintained in its ascendancy on the basis of hostility to Judge DOUGLAS. Full one-half of the Senators have hopes, more or less active, of the Charleston nomination; and it is by artfully playing on these hopes, and stimulating the jealousies against DOUGLAS, that Messrs. SLIDELL, BIGLER, FITCH and company have been enabled to seize complete possession of all the executive branches connected with the Senate.

By one means and another, but always through the agency of an inside secret organization in the Democratic caucus, these Senatorial janissaries have controlled and coerced every presiding officer of the Senate for many years, with the exception of FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, whose election the other day must be a sore blow to their schemes. Whenever a Democratic caucus is convened to select Standing Committees, or for any other important purpose, Mutual Admiralionist Number One moves that his friend Mutual Admiralionist Number Two be appointed Chairman. It would seem discourteous to contest this; and then Admiralionist Number Two appoints a sub-Committee of his fellows: numbers One, Three, Four, Five and Six to report a "programme of Committees" for the action of the Caucus. This report, whenever possibly practicable, places a man in the interest of the clique at the head of each important Committee, and then the whole programme is partly bullied through and partly cajoled upon the Caucus. Such of the Senators as are candidates for the Presidency are informed that the programme will surely "kill off DOUGLAS," and be "all in their own interest." Others are given places at the head of various Private Bill Committees, where the patronage exceeds the power; and, in one way or another, the six mutual Admiralionists manage to keep everything in the family circle.

It is thus that in the Standing Committees just appointed we see *not* the Democratic Party, dominant in the Senate, represented, but the schemes and the hatreds, the jealousies and interests of this secret cabal. HUNTER, of Virginia, has been appointed by them Chairman of Finance; MASON, of the same State, controls Foreign Relations; MALLORY, another Southern man, has Naval Affairs; our military destinies are confided to JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi; ROBERT JOHNSON, of Arkansas, has Indian Affairs; GREEN, of Missouri, displaces DOUGLAS in the supervision of Territories; BAYARD, of Delaware, is entrusted with the Judiciary; C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Alabama, has to look after Commerce; while JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is given the distribution and control of Public Lands. Thus the Chairmen of every important Committee has, at this deal, been taken from the South—not one of the ten Democratic Senators from the Free States being thought worthy to be trusted with any active or commanding part in the Senatorial business or patronage!

To be sure, PUGH, of Ohio, was tempted with the Chairmanship of the Committee on Patents—all private bills—which he contemptuously spurned. DOUGLAS, the last Free-State Senatorial Chairman, has been removed from the Committee on Territories; and now all the practical public business of the nation is in the hands of a half-dozen men, who ostensibly parade themselves as "friends of the Administration"—though most of them have proved unable to control the Charleston Delegations from their own counties, much less States, against the overwhelming popular sentiment in favor of the "Little Giant." WHO—while he was sick—they seemed to think might be persecuted with safety. DOUGLAS, however, will be back in his seat by the first session of January; and then there will be war to the knife and the knife to the hilt against this cabal-domination. How can Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, of Indiana, for instance, explain the fact that in their own counties, all the National Delegates are of the Douglas stripe, as are also a decisive majority of the whole Indiana delegation? Let these men look out in time, or the day of retribution will be upon them before they know it. As between GREEN, the present Chairman of the Territorial Committee, and Judge DOUGLAS, who has been struck down from that post, the country will have no difficulty in deciding. To the credit of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, be it said, that he has never taken any unfair part against his great rival; and that fact may yet prove to him the proudest and most useful record of his life. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, is also a fair and just minded gentleman; and this election as President *pro tem.* of the Senate seems to argue an improvement in the tone of that body—certain to come at any rate, whenever the secret machinery, partly exposed in this letter, is seen through and understood.

It is a significant fact, and one which must have its just influence on the country, that the men here who are bitterest, and prepared to take the most desperate characters against Judge DOUGLAS, are all the silherents of the secession and disunion school. SLIDELL himself, for instance can have no hope of the Presidency except in an exclusively Southern federation. Bitterly opposed to THOMAS JEFFERSON as he was in 1813, when he gave his famous Anti-Jefferson toast at the banquet to the "Naval Heroes of our Country," held in New-York. Mr. SLIDELL has never honestly been a Democrat in his life, the taint and odor of his early Federal principles pervading all that he thinks, or says, or does.

M. B.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Important from China---The Russians to be Driven from the Amoor.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 9½ on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamer *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the 8th inst.

In future the North German Lloyd's steamers are to sail from Southampton for New-York on Wednesdays, instead of Tuesdays, as hitherto.

The *Prince Albert*, from Galway for St. Johns, was appointed to sail the same day as the *Asia*.

The news by the *Asia* is not quite two days later as the *North American* and *City of Washington* brought, but telegraphic advices, *via* Queenstown, to the afternoon of the 8th inst.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Additional adhesions to the Congress had been received at PARIS.

Advices from Rome say that the official invitations to the Papal Government were to be presented simultaneously by the French and Austrian Ambassadors. The Vienna invitation was not expected to reach Rome before the 10th inst.

M. MORI will be the second Plenipotentiary of Spain.

Notwithstanding the objection urged against Count CAVOUR as the representative of Sardinia at the Congress, the report was persisted in at Paris that CAVOUR would be the Plenipotentiary for the King of Sardinia.

We are furnished by the *Constitutionnel* with the following authoritative statement in reference to the Congress:

"England, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, have officially notified their adhesion to the Congress. Up to the present time Lord COWLEY appears designed to represent his country in the quality of First Plenipotentiary. M. de SCHLEINITZ,

December, but they subsequently issued a notice of their intention to postpone the explanation they intended to make for a month. Great dissatisfaction existed among the shareholders at this proceeding, and it was expected that, notwithstanding the action of the directors, a full meeting would be held on the day first named. It is said the directors had resolved to borrow money on the security of the ship.

Lord PALMERSTON and the Earl of ELGIN have accepted invitations to a grand banquet about to be given by the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, to celebrate the selection of the port of Southampton for the *Great Eastern* steamship.

The London *Times*, in its City Article, draws attention to the injustice of Government to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, which is the only British line of transatlantic steamers without a subsidy, and which suffers great hardship in the absence of those profits and facilities which a mail grant confers.

Great success had attended the efforts of the divers at the wreck of the steamer *Royal Charter*. About £180,000 sterling, or nearly half the amount of gold shipped in her, had been recovered, and great hopes were entertained of obtaining the remainder. The expenses in the recovery had not exceeded £2,000.

The first battery of Armstrong's guns had been proved at Woolwich, with perfect success. They resisted the shock from the largest amount of powder it was possible to cram into them, and were afterwards packed in cases for transport.

At the Newcastle Assizes, JOHN WATSON MOODY, of Portland, Maine, mate of the American ship *Mary*, was tried for the willful murder of DANIEL WITHAM, an American sailor, in the Northumberland Docks, in August last. It was proved that the prisoner pulled WITHAM out of his berth and knocked him down with a "knuckle-duster," inflicting injuries from which WITHAM died five days afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and MOODY was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The four merchants who wrote to the Emperor NAPOLEON continued to be objects of reproach and censure, and there had even been some talk of a prosecution being commenced against them. At a meeting of the Liverpool Law Society it was resolved to tender the Attorney-General the assistance of the Society, should it be determined to take any proceedings against the offenders.

Mr. THOMAS DE QUINCEY died on Thursday, Dec. 8, at Edinburgh, having considerably passed the term of three score years and ten. For many months past he has resided in Edinburgh, preferring the town to his house at Lasswade, mainly for the convenience of superintending the passage through the press of the collected edition of his works, now being issued by Messrs. HOGG, and of which the 14th and last volume is nearly ready for publication. For some weeks past his health had been seriously affected; but as he was frequently an invalid, alarm was not excited as to his condition till very lately; and the end, though it could not be said to be either sudden or premature, was yet so far unexpected. Two of Mr. DE QUINCEY'S daughters were with him at the time of his death. The *Scotsman* says that almost to the very last his perceptions were as vivid, his interest in knowledge and affairs as keen as ever; and while his bodily frame, wasted by suffering and thought, day by day faded and shrunk, his mind retained unimpaired its characteristic capaciousness, activity and acuteness. Within a week or two he talked readily, and with all that delicacy of discrimination of which his conversation partook equally with his writings, of such matters as occupied public attention; displaying so much of elasticity and power that even those who had the rare privilege and opportunity of seeing him in those latter days cannot be otherwise than startled and shocked by the seeming suddenness of his death.

VICTOR HUGO ON JOHN BROWN.

To the Editor of the London Star.

SIR: When our thoughts dwell upon the United States of America, a majestic form rises before the eye of imagination. It is a WASHINGTON!

Look, then, at what is taking place in that country of WASHINGTON at this present moment.

In the Southern States of the Union there are slaves, and this circumstance is regarded with indignation, as the most monstrous of inconsistencies—by the pure and logical conscience of the Northern States. A white man, a free man, JOHN BROWN, sought to deliver those negro slaves from bondage. Assuredly, if insurrection is ever a sacred duty, it must be so when it is directed against Slavery. JOHN BROWN endeavored to commence the work of emancipation by the liberation of the slaves in Virginia. Pious, austere, animated with the old Puritan spirit, inspired by the spirit of the Gospel, he sounded to these men, these oppressed brothers, the rallying cry of freedom. The slaves, encrvated by servitude, made no response to the appeal. Slavery afflicts the soul with deafness. BROWN, though deserted, still fought at the head of a handful of heroic men; he struggled; he was riddled with balls; his two young sons, sacred martyrs, fell dead at his side, and he himself was taken. That is what they call the affair of Harper's Ferry.

JOHN BROWN has been tried, with four of his comrades, COOK, COPPIC, GREEN and COPELAND.

What has been the character of his trial? Let us sum it up in a few words:

JOHN BROWN, upon a wretched pallet, with six half-gaping wounds, a gun-shot wound in his arm, another in his loins, and two in his head, scarcely conscious of surrounding sounds, bathing his mattress in blood, and with the ghostly presences of his two dead sons ever beside him; his four fellow-sufferers wounded, dragging themselves along by his side; STEPHENS bleeding from four sabre wounds; justice in a hurry and overleaping all obstacles; an attorney, HUNTER, who wishes to proceed hastily, and a judge, PARKER, who suffers him to have his way; the hearing cut short, almost every application for delay refused, forged and mutilated documents produced, the witnesses for the defence kidnapped, every obstacle thrown in the way of the prisoner's counsel, two cannon loaded with cannister stationed in the Court, orders given to the jailers to shoot the prisoners if they sought to escape, forty minutes of deliberation, and three men sentenced to die. I declare, on my honor, that all this took place, not in Turkey, but in America.

Such things cannot be done with impunity in the face of the civilized world. The universal conscience of humanity is an ever-watchful eye. Let the Judges of Charlestown, and HUNTER, and PARKER, and the slaveholding jurors, and the whole population of Virginia, ponder on it well; they are watched! They are not alone in the world.

At this moment America attracts the eyes of the whole of Europe.

JOHN BROWN, condemned to die, was to have been hanged on the 2d of December—this very day.

But news has just reached us. A respite has been granted to him. It is not until the 16th that he is to die.

The interval is a brief one. Before it has ended will a cry for mercy have had time to make itself effectually heard?

No matter! it is our duty to speak out.

Perhaps a second respite may be granted. America is a noble nation. The impulse of humanity springs quickly into life among a free people. We may yet hope that will be saved.

If it were otherwise, if BROWN should die on the scaffold on the 16th of December, what a terrible calamity!

The executioner of BROWN, let us avow it openly (for the day of the Kings is past, and the day of the Peoples dawns, and to the people we are bound frankly to speak the truth)—the executioner of BROWN would be neither the Attorney HUNTER, nor the Judge PARKER, nor the Governor WISE, nor the State of Virginia; it would be, though we can scarce think or speak of it without a shudder, the whole American Republic.

The more one loves, the more one admires, the more one venerates that Republic, the more heartsick one feels at the contemplation of such a catastrophe. A single State ought not to have the power to dishonor all the rest, and in this case there is an obvious justification for a Federal intervention. Otherwise, by hesitating to interfere when it might prevent a crime, the Union becomes a participator in its guilt. No matter how intense may be the indignation of the generous Northern States, the Southern States force them to share the opprobrium of this murder. All of us, no matter who we may be, who are bound together as compatriots by the common tie of Democratic creed, feel ourselves in some measure compromised. If the scaffold should be erected on the 16th of December, the incorruptible voice of history would thenceforward testify that the august confederation of the New World had added to all its ties of holy brotherhood a brotherhood of blood, and the *fasces* of that splendid Republic would be bound together with the running noose that hung from the gibbet of BROWN.

It is a bond that can only kill.

When we reflect on what BROWN, the liberator, the champion of Christ, has striven to effect, and when we remember that he is about to die, slaughtered by the American Republic, the crime assumes an importance coextensive with that of the nation which would commit it; and when we say to ourselves that this nation is one of the glories of the human race; that like France, like England, like Germany, she is one of the great agents of civilization; that she sometimes even leaves Europe in the rear by the sublime audacity of some of her progressive movements; that she is the queen of an entire world, and that her brow is irradiated with a glorious halo of freedom, we declare our conviction that JOHN BROWN will not die, for we recoil horror-struck from the idea of so great a crime committed by so great a people.

Viewed in a political light, the murder of BROWN would be an irreparable fault. It would penetrate the Union with a gaping fissure which would lead in the end to its entire disruption. It is possible that the execution of BROWN might establish Slavery on a firm basis in Virginia, but it is certain that it would shake to its centre the entire fabric of American Democracy. You preserve your infamy, but you sacrifice your glory.

Viewed in a moral light, it seems to me that a portion of the enlightenment of humanity would be eclipsed—that even the ideas of justice and injustice would be obscured on the day which should witness the assassination of emancipation by liberty.

As for myself, though I am but a mere atom, yet being, as I am, in common with all other men, inspired with the conscience of humanity, I fall on my knees weeping before the great spangled banner of the new world, and with reclosed hands, and with profound and filial respect, I implore the illustrious American Republic, sister of the French Republic, to see to the safety of the universal moral law, to save JOHN BROWN, to demolish the threatening scaffold of the 16th of December, and not to suffer that, beneath its eyes, and I add, with a shudder, almost by its fault, a crime should be perpetrated surpassing the first fratricide in iniquity.

For—yes, let America know it and ponder on it well—there is something more terrible than CAIN slaying ABEL: it is WASHINGTON slaying SPARTACUS.

VICTOR HUGO.

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, Dec. 2, 1859.

THE LATEST BY THE ASIA.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Directors of the Great Ship Company notify that the special meeting called for January 11, is for the purpose of laying before the shareholders the whole financial position of the Company; of taking into consideration the raising of further capital by preference shares or otherwise; the procuring money on mortgage or otherwise, and any proposals that may be made for chartering or purchasing the ship.

The *Times* says the liabilities to be met immediately are said to reach £45,000, against which they have only £1,100 in the hands of their bankers. There is, however, £7,242 due on arrears of calls, so that £36,658 is the exact sum to be provided. The amount of shares issued is £303,258, and £26,742 remains to be issued.

The *Daily News* says the Company have made arrangements to borrow £40,000 on six months on mortgage of the *Great Eastern*, in order to meet pressing claims.

A goodly number of volunteers have offered themselves for enrolment in the London Irish corps. Drill will probably commence next week. The general council now comprises some forty noblemen and gentlemen of all political creeds and opinions.

In the course of yesterday the Gloucester Election Commissioners had a sitting in Westminster but nothing new was revealed.

The *Times* says the East Kent Directors, at their Board yesterday, agreed to the proposal of the South-eastern Company, and to discuss the question of an arrangement in the form of a lease instead of a fusion.

It is announced in Paris that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD have contracted to buy the Moscow and St. Petersburg railway.

The *Times* says the rumor is not believed on this side.

The *Times'* City Article of Friday evening says British railway stocks have been comparatively dull, and in some cases a trifling decline has taken place. The market, however, is still intrinsically firm, owing to the expectation of increased dividends.

The traffic returns for the United Kingdom, week ending Dec. 3, exceeded by £42,110 the same week last year.

The *Times* announces that the vacant seat on the bench has been filled by the appointment of the Solicitor-General, Sir H. KEATING. No decision has as yet been arrived at as to the successor of the Solicitor-General. The names of Mr. E. JAMES, Mr. WILDE and Mr. ROUNDEL PALMER are mentioned as likely to be appointed.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Return of the Emperor—Promise of the Season—The Imperial Palaces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.

The tri-color now floats over the palace of the Tuileries for the first time since the month of June last, when the Court of the Regency removed to St. Cloud. The return of their Majesties to the official palace is the signal for the return of the rest of the fashionable world, and the season may now be considered as fairly opened. The Winter promises to be a gay one, for to the ordinary attractions of the season, will be added the Congress, with its crowd of distinguished diplomatists and aid diplomatists. The famous treaties of 1815 are to be renovated and triangulated anew, and the men who take part in this important historical event will be the disputed of the saloons, and the centre of all eyes. They will be dinnered, *fêted* and photographed, individually and collectively; with the addition of a round table, their physiognamies will grace the dead-walls of the city as a decoy to the advertisement of chocolate merchants or the venders of patent soap for removing grease spots, as occurred to the Congress of 1856. More than ever is Paris going to be the centre of the universe this Winter.

Some months ago it was asserted that the Court would inhabit the Palais Elysée this season, in order to repair the Tuileries; but, although the former palace has undergone extensive repairs, it appears that all things are not yet ready for the change of residence. At the same time some important improvements have been made in the interior decorations of the Tuileries, more particularly in the apartments occupied by the Empress. Heretofore these rooms, although stately, were cold, formal and inconvenient; they are now converted into the most exquisite and comfortable of saloons and boudoirs, in keeping with the march of the decorative and furnishing art. Among other details Her Majesty has employed Mr. CHAPLIN, an Anglo-French artist, who made a considerable reputation at the last exhibitions in painting young girls in the zephyry style, representing allegorical subjects, to decorate in this style one of her saloons. This saloon will be called the *salon des fleurs*; its six principal panels will bear allegorical personifications of as many flowers, and Mr. CHAPLIN, who was left free to exercise his own taste, has chosen the rose, the marguerite, the wild poppy, the heart's-ease and the water-lilly. There is a chance that this style of decoration for parlors and ladies' boudoirs may become the mode, and if it does there will be another most seductive and effective means added to the list for the rapid attenuation of the purses of husbands and fathers—for panels like Mr. CHAPLIN'S hardly cost less than a thousand dollars each.

Although much sought after, it is often the shipwreck of an artist's reputation to be employed on the State palaces; for there he has the whole world for critics, and if he fails he is condemned by the whole world. Thus an artist was charged two years ago to change the garden of the Tuileries in such a way as to give their Majesties more room for walking on the whole west side of the palace. The duty was performed, and now every one, including the Emperor, is dissatisfied with the manner in which the work has been executed. It is neither regal, grand nor pretty; its entrances are insignificant; there is too much sand and too little water. There is a question now of changing all this; the garden will have monumental entrances; the fountains will be changed, and the whole face of the garden remodeled. At the same time it is a question of banishing from the garden the crowd of mythological heroes whose unrelieved nudity offends the modesty of the young mothers and young misses who frequent the imperial promenade in such large numbers. How much more appropriate, indeed, would it be to replace all these nude Hercules and Sparticuses and Antonys by more modern heroes, whose epoch gives even the marble which represents them the right to be clothed.

The aristocratic world has had a fruitful subject of conversation for two days past, in a much to be regretted encounter which took place on Monday evening last at the Grand Opera, between two gentlemen of the highest standing in society. I happened to be one of the half a dozen witnesses to this scene, and although the circumstance in itself was most unfortunate, and was entirely the result of one of those sudden bursts of passion to which all men are sometimes subject, yet the conduct of each was so gallant in the affair, that there can be no indiscretion in mentioning here the details. During the interval between the acts, a gentleman who sat next me in the orchestra stalls, as well as many other persons in the house, looked more or less at a very handsome young lady seated in the private box at the side of and on a level with the orchestra seats. With the young lady was her husband, her father and mother, her brother, and another gentleman. The husband took offence at what he deemed a too frequent use of the lorgnette by the gentleman already referred to, in view of the close proximity of the latter to the box, so that when, at the second fall of the curtain, this gentleman went out into the narrow lobby behind the boxes, he was there interrupted by the husband of the young lady, who had come out of the box for the purpose.

"Why do you gaze, Sir, so persistently at my wife?" said the husband.

"I did not gaze at your wife, Sir, more persistently than one is permitted to gaze at any lady in a theatre," replied the other.

"But at that distance it is not proper (*convenable* was the word used) to gaze as you did at a lady."

"Do you pretend to say, Sir, that I was not *convenable* towards your wife?"

"I do."

No sooner were these words uttered than the husband received in the face a tremendous blow from the hand of the other, and then a scuffle ensued in which several blows were passed, the gentleman who had struck the first blow, receiving one which drew blood. The brother of the young lady, who had come out of the box, rushed in to separate the combatants, and M. DE VILLEMESSANT, editor of *Figaro*, who happened also to be in the corridor at the moment, assisted in separating them. Once separated, the husband said,

"You will give me satisfaction for this, Sir; I will give you my card."

"Most certainly," said the other: "I am the Count DE LAURISTON."

"Then I need not give you my card," said the husband, "I am the Marquis DE GALLIFET."

"Very well," said the Count. "This is the first time in my life that I was e[illegible] of politeness; it is too serious a [illegible] my name and rank to permit to go unpunished, and I am going to kill you, Sir; I relaxed for one man in my life, but I shall not do it this time; I shall kill you, Sir!"

"We shall see!" said the Marquis, and then both gentlemen resumed their seats and sat the play out as quietly as if nothing had occurred.

The Count DE LAURISTON is forty-five or fifty years of age, and is well known in French society as a high-toned and chivalric man, and as a man not likely to let his name suffer for want of courage. He is a large and vigorous man, has already had affairs of honor, and is considered a most dangerous antagonist. It was he that built the fine palace on the Champs Elysees, now owned by the Empress.

The Marquis DE GALLIFET is a young man under thirty, and is short and slim in person. He too has had affairs of honor, the last of which was with Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, of New-York, at Baden-Baden, last Summer. He is a Lieutenant in the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and was decorated by the Emperor for his brave and gallant conduct during the late campaign in Italy. At the battle of Solferino, as I have already had occasion to tell you, he accomplished feats of daring in presence of the enemy, which placed him in the ranks of the dare-devils of the army. He was married only three weeks ago to the daughter of the millionaire-banker LAFFITTE, a most charming young person of eighteen years, and it was the family Laffitte who were in the box with M. DE GALLIFET at the moment of the encounter at the Opera.

One can easily imagine the feelings of the young bride at this unfortunate occurrence. But a blow, in this country, cannot pass without a hostile meeting, more especially if the man who receives it is an officer of the army; and accordingly the parties met, yesterday morning, in the environs of the city, and fought with small-swords. Both men fought with great determination and skill. The Count received a slight wound, and then ran the Marquis through the shoulder, inflicting so dangerous a wound that, although the two adversaries wished to continue the combat, the seconds thought it prudent to put an end to it by declaring the honor of both parties satisfied. The wound of M. DE GALLIFET, although not mortal, is yet a severe one, that will require some weeks of careful nursing.

The wind just now is to duels, for this is the fourth one we have had within as many weeks.

The representation on Monday night at the Grand Opera, to which I have referred, was for the *début* of Mlle. WESTVALI, in the grand spectacle-opera of "Herculaneum," music of FELICIEN DAVID. In this opera, Mlle. WESTVALI was to take the *rôle* "created," as the French say, by Mme. BORGHI-MAMO, and there was a large mustering of the Press and the *dilettanti* on the occasion, curious, no doubt, to compare La WESTVALI with her brilliant predecessor, La BORGHI-MAMO. The French, who are naturally jealous of foreign artists, and who had been obliged to admit the brilliant success of Mlle. WESTVALI in "Romeo and Juliette," predicted that, in "Herculaneum," she would be eclipsed by the *souvenir* of Mme. BORGHI-MAMO, but they were obliged to acknowledge their error. Her success as *Olympia* was complete; her singing was well up to the mark, and it has been a long time since we have seen on the boards of the Grand Opera so handsome a queen or so good a feminine actor.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr., has received the sum of five thousand dollars from a publishing house of this city for the right to publish his play, "The Prodigal Father," lately brought out at the Gymnase Theatre. This is the largest sum that has ever been paid in Paris for the copyright of a play.

Charivari is again poking fun at Mr. WARD, the American Minister to China. This time it represents that gentleman trying to push open the door of a large room, (the Chinese Empire,) while the Emperor, with *queue* erect and a face purple with rage, is pushing the door to. Mr. WARD is thus caught half way through the door—and so hard is the pressure that his arm, in which he holds the treaty for ratification, stands out into the room at right angles with his body, his tongue and eyes are squeezed out of his head, his hair stands straight up,—and thus *Charivari* means to say that the Americans have only got half way into China; that even that was a tight squeeze, and that it was only by hard pushing and impudence that they got so much.

In a long list of diplomatic changes which appeared this morning in the *Moniteur*, it is announced that the Count DE SARTIGES is transferred from Washington to the Hague, and M. MERCIER from Sweden and Norway to Washington. M. DE SARTIGES has been in Paris for several months, on leave for his health.

MALAKOFF.

PACIFIC SPEECH OF THE PREFECT OF THE SEINE.

At the grand dinner lately given by Baron DE HAUSSMANN, Prefect of the Seine, to the members of the new Municipal Council of Paris, the host thus warmly asserted the adhesion of the Emperor to his peace programme:

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of proposing the health of the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial. Gentlemen, *l'Empire, c'est la paix!*" That memorable declaration, made by the Emperor at the termination of a triumphant journey, during which the enthusiastic population of the south of France, without waiting for the national vote, proclaimed beforehand the restablishment of the Empire—that promise twice maintained, in spite of the seductions of victory, has just received a fresh and solemn ratification. For the heir of the glorious name of NAPOLEON, peace, gratuitous, is the rank and influence of France recognised and accepted in the councils of Europe; it is the cause of justice and civilization, protected by his generous and powerful patronage—in a word, it is his honor intact. On such conditions, France is content, and the Emperor has said, 'when France is satisfied, the world is tranquil.' The wars in the Crimea and in Italy have proved both the superiority of our arms and the disinterestedness of our policy, and henceforth no one can be mistaken on these points. The repose of France is moderation in strength; her respect for ancient treaties is magnanimity as well as wisdom; and the conquests which persons have suspected her of meditating—it is at home that she wishes to make them. With peace, gentlemen, those great and advantageous undertakings of which the Emperor traced out the programme at Bordeaux, and which have already changed the face of the country, and which every day modify the appearance of this ancient city, have just received a fresh impulse. We, the devoted soldiers of that great civil army to which the Emperor then appealed, and of which his Majesty, after returning his sword into the scabbard, has again come to take the command, are ready to combat and conquer in his suite, and thus show to the world that if France is still the first of warlike nations, she has not abandoned the glory of marching at the head of the civilized ones. Gentlemen, to the Emperor! to NAPOLEON the victorious and the pacific! To the Empress, his august and worthy companion, whom the trials of the Regency have exalted in our respect and in our love! To the Prince Imperial, who will learn by paternal example still more than by lessons of history, that if in our country dynasties are founded by the glory of arms, it is on works of peace—of peace due to a prudent but courageous and national policy—that durable grandeur is founded. *Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice! Vive le Prince Impérial!*"

This address was followed by the loudest acclamations.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The official monthly returns of the Bank of France exhibit, as compared with the previous statement, an increase in the cash on hand of about 6,200,000 francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted and not due of about 13,600,000 francs.

An Imperial decree had been issued, allocating the budget of France for 1860 amongst the different Ministries. The total amount is a fraction under seventy-three million pounds sterling. The sum of £13,574,000 is set aside for the War Department; £1,900,000 for the Marine, and nearly £30,000,000 for the Finance Department, including interest.

It is stated that the French Government is about to expend upwards of £500,000 in fortifying the ports of Algeria.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant and very animated, and rentes closed on the 9th at 70.48.

STATE OF ITALY.

A NEW MANIFESTO FROM MAZZINI.

From the Times Milan Correspondent.

MAZZINI is beginning to give signs of life. He has published at Lugano a pamphlet addressed to the youth of Italy, in which he, in 60 pages, explains what he considers the false direction the movement in Italy has taken, and in which he appeals to the Italian youth who have enlisted as volunteers to rally round GARIBALDI and fight the holy war. The pamphlet is dated Nov. 14,—that is, before the dismissal of GARIBALDI, in consequence of which an appendix is added, dated Nov. 20. In the pamphlet itself the name of GARIBALDI does not occur, but the appendix contains a direct appeal to him to take matters into his own hands.

Like all things written by MAZZINI, there is a good deal of truth in this pamphlet, considerable eloquence, some very hard hits, a strong taint of the prophet, for the realization of whose prophecies only one thing is wanting—that his convictions should be shared by the 26,000,000 of Italians, while I believe there are not 26,000 whom his words will convert. He seems to have misgivings in this respect himself, for he takes as his motto St. Paul's words to Timothy: "Preach the Word; be instant in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke," but he substitutes for "exhort," the word "inspire," which may be in the Latin version, but has rather a different meaning.

He begins by telling the Italians that they are in search of Italy, and cannot find it; why? because they have been wanting, and are still wanting in "faith,"—in faith in themselves, in their right to the nation. But the crime is greater, he [illegible] Italians, in the present generation than was [illegible] their forefathers. They knew not the idea of the *Patria*, and called in the stranger for their own selfish motives, but the present generation affects a love for their country, and from "cowardly want of confidence and fear of sacrifices call in men of other countries to give them a fatherland—above all, the man," he says,

"Whose hands are still red with the blood of your best youth, who have fallen ten years to replace that Vicar of the Genius of Evil, (the Pope,) whose name is a negation of country and freedom. You have kissed," he continues, "the hem of his usurped garments, saturated with the blood of brave men and the tears of mothers, and you adored him like idolaters disinherited of every ray of truth and justice. His genius is the consciousness of evil, his word a lie, his strength treason and contempt of everything which men love and believe in. His soul is balancing like a pendulum in the hands of Satan, between cunning and voluptuousness. His works are those of the fox and hyena."

So much for the Emperor NAPOLEON.

"The fatherland is a common duty and a common mission; how can you expect to conquer it if you call in others to accomplish this mission and fulfill this duty? The fatherland is faith in the fatherland, and only when every one has that faith and is ready to die for it will you have a fatherland."

Then he tells the Italian youth that they are at the third epoch of Italian life. The first was that of pure action under Rome, the second that of thought in the middle ages, and now the third comes, which is to harmonize both and conquer for the world a new universal harmony. They must, therefore, be apostles and soldiers, abhor falsehood and lies, cease to be selfish, and follow the glorious traditions of their ancestors.

After a diatribe on Piedmont he tells the youth of Italy that if they really want to redeem themselves they must follow the straight road; no science but truth without risk; no policy but courage; no god but that of justice and of battles. For there is only one Italy, and not four, three, or five, with Rome as the centre. They must adore liberty. Those who say, first independence, and then justice and liberty, are fools or knaves, for freedom is emancipation from domestic servitude, as independence is from foreign, and one must be free to have a fatherland.

He tells them, further on, that they are still slaves of the King of Naples, of the Pope, of miserable dynastic ambitions, slaves of courtiers, of little governments equally destitute of thought and action, which regulate the national movement like a Court dance, and discuss the "reception" and "acceptation" of every syllable coming from Biarritz or any other despotic abode, as the Greeks of the Lower Empire held dissertations on light, while their country perished.

They must emancipate themselves from all this, and rise without delay; they are 26,000,000; let them take the masses into the cause by stretching out a brotherly hand.

AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES IN VENETIA.

The following melancholy letter has been sent to the London *News* for publication, and duly authenticated, by a friend of the writer, who is a Venetian, resident in Venice:

"The consequences of an error become more serious when its author persists in justifying it instead of correcting it. At Villafranca an impossible peace was stipulated on an absurd basis, contrary to the purpose of the war, and contrary to the wishes and natural condition of Italy. At Zurich, the fatal mistake of Villafranca was ratified as a peace concluded, which can only result in another war more extensive and sanguinary than the last, or in an armistice which prolongs the sufferings and the anomalous state of Italy.

Though conquered, Austria still preserves sufficient obstinate pride to impose on the conqueror of Magenta and Solferino, and to make his mysterious will bend to its wishes.

But most unhappy Venice remains unconditionally abandoned, a hostage to an angry, implacable, ferocious, and avaricious foreign master. Austria is consistent to its principles; to promise much and never to fulfill, to feign an amnesty to insure the credulous, to recognise the different nationalities of its incongruous empire, to trample on all, not even excepting its own; hatred, suspicion, ferocity, now open, now concealed, are the permanent amiabilities of its rule; it spares no means to maintain dynastic, military, and bureaucratic tyranny. Austria has no country, no nationality. Austria can never have a civilized empire—it is inevitably fated to be dismembered by the progress of European civilization.

It is an illusion to believe that Austria wishes to govern, or, indeed, can govern Venetia on other principles than those it has hitherto followed, for they emanate from its nature. It is an illusion to believe that an essentially Italian feeling of the Venetian people can be satisfied by Austrian concessions, even should they be made on the most liberal scale. No; henceforward Austrian rule can only exist by violence; it will continue the state of war, and will shortly occasion a new and most disastrous struggle. The conditions proposed at Zurich for the rule of Venice are utopian, the delusions of men who either do not know or pretend not to know the real nature of things, and how impossible it is for Austria now to rule peacefully in Italy.

Meanwhile the Austrian Government inflexibly follows the path of reaction. Deaf to remonstrances from municipalities, from provincial assemblies, and from central assemblies, it ruins the country by unbearable taxes which have become an organized system of general confiscation.

Civil justice is given into the hands of unfeeling time-serving judges, and if by chance there should be an impartial and honest man in the magistracy, he is sure to be removed, as has happened to ECCHELI, the President of the Tribunal at Treviso, and to Counselor FABRIS.

The prisons are gorged with political arrests, men suspected of having a desire to emigrate, or of having favored emigration, and the prosecutions are intrusted to the most reactionary and inhuman judges, such as are Procurator HEMMERLE and Counselor LAZZARICH.

The police lord it everywhere—people are arrested, incarcerated, searched; private houses are forcibly entered and examined on the irresponsible caprice of any Commissioner of Police; suspicion and transgressions are invented, citizens are disturbed and annoyed, sometimes for the simple purpose of annoying them, sometimes to extort money.

To prevent emigration, which has never ceased, but becomes hourly more numerous from all the unhappy Venetian Provinces, the police agents lay snares, use perfidy and stratagem, betray hospitality; but in spite of all their efforts the emigration, like a river that has burst its banks, escapes on all sides. Recently arrests have followed one another in the Province of Rovigo, even to the seizure of whole families, on account of their being suspected of favoring emigration; and just now on the left bank of the Po the boatmen and ferrymen are all incarcerated, in order to prevent the passage of the river.

On the evening of the 10th inst., at the railway station of Conegliano, all the carriages of the train from Cafaza were searched, and again at Treviso all the passengers of the same train were stopped and searched by another body of gendarmes, and all this abominable molestation ended in nothing.

The military are not less arbitary and violent. The total want of discipline, and the vandalism of the soldiers quartered in the country, on farmhouses or gentlemen's residences, is without limit; they take possession of what they choose; they are quite unrestrained, and woe to him that complains.

At Battaglia they pillaged the house Grimani, and the robbery has not been punished.

On the road between Noale and Mirano, on the morning of the 5th inst., the worthy carrier, DOMENICO BARBIERO, commonly called "Frate," a man nearly 80 years of age, was robbed and murdered. The judicial tribunal of Mirano was obliged to declare that his death was caused by blows from sticks and scabbards, and was the deed of the Austrian soldiery there stationed.

Six carriers, who traverse the road between Noale and Scorge in the evening, were assailed by a party of six Austrian soldiers, but meeting with a valorous resistance, the ruffians were obliged to fly; one of them left his cap in the carriers' hands.

Between Spinea and Mestre every evening for the last fortnight similar acts of violence have been taking place, so that the road is extremely dangerous.

In the market-place of the Noale in mid-day, on the 5th instant, a countryman selling cheeses was surrounded by some soldiers and robbed of three of his cheeses. The Noalese, irritated beyond endurance by the repeated annoyances and robberies committed by the soldiers, complained to the Colonel in command, Count THUN, who was residing at Mirano, begging for a prompt repression of these continual crimes. But the overbearing commander, indulgent to his soldiers and inimical to us, came immediately to Noale, convoked the Communal Assembly, and demanded that they should publicly declare that it was a calumny to attribute the aggressions and robberies to the soldiers. A deputy came forward and protested with dignity and resolution that the accusations were true; that the crimes daily committed by the soldiers were undeniable; that the deputation could not contradict them, but must confirm them and insist on their energetic repression. The Colonel, finding his shameless demand refused, vented his rage in threats and insults, to which the deputies could only oppose the silence of contempt.

But these are only slight accounts of the blessings that the miserable peace of Villafranca has bestowed on the Venetian people. Perhaps the Congress will sing its praises? We will not believe it for the honor of Europe.

A VENETIAN.

NOV. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Provisional Government at Florence had dispatched orders to all diplomatic agents and public functionaries appointed by the Grand Duke, and being at present abroad, to return to Tuscany within a fortnight, under penalty of losing their pecuniary allotments or pensions.

The Paris *Univers* undertakes to prove that the reforms which are called for in the Papal States by the Liberal Party, cannot by any possibility be accorded by the Sovereign Pontiff.

Count CHARLES ZAY, who was formerly Inspector-General of the Hungarian Protestant Church, has publicly declared that Austria can only gain the sympathy of the Hungarians "by restoring the integrity of the Kingdom, by giving it a self-governing Administration, and by respecting the Magyar nationality."

By a rescript, which is to be valid throughout the Empire, the Emperor ordains that the Jews shall in future be on the same footing with the Christians in matrimonial matters. The marriages already entered into by Jews without the consent of the Imperial authorities, are to be valid "if there be no lawful impediment to them." The great boon, the right to possess real property, has not yet been granted to the Jews.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid assert that the Spanish people, so far from showing enthusiasm for the war with Morocco, were exhibiting signs of discontent.

A rumor was current that O'DONNELL intended returning soon to Madrid, and that the Spanish army would remain encamped in Africa for the Winter.

A Madrid dispatch of the 8th, says that orders had been given for a levy of 50,000 men in January next.

Reports were current in Madrid that dysentry, and even cholera, had broken out among the Spanish troops in Morocco.

It was thought that the Spanish Generals would not assume the offensive till all their forces were concentrated.

Official details of the Spanish losses on the 19th November, and subsequent days, show the following results: Officers, 9 killed and 45 wounded; soldiers, 79 killed and 717 wounded.

AUSTRIA.

The pretensions of the Hungarians are represented to be on the increase. An impression prevailed among leading men that the restoration of the Constitution would not suffice, unless its maintainance was guaranteed by the Powers.

The Ultramontane journals of the Tyrol assert that any attempts of the Government of Austria to place all the Christian professions on an equality, would cause general indignation among the Roman Catholics of the Tyrol.

GERMANY.

The Dresden *Journal* publishes a semi-official article on the subject of the Conference of the small German States at Wurzburg. The article says that as there is no unity between the Great German Powers, the Conferences tend to satisfy the general wish for a more vigorous and energetic attitude by the Federal Diet. Numerous and great results which have been obtained at these Conferences will soon become perceptible. The Conferences had nothing to do with any proposal for a change in the Confederation.

Advices from Cassel state that the proposal to solicit the electors' consent to the restablishment of the Constitution of 1852, in conformity with the joint declarations of both Chambers in July, 1857, has been referred by the first Chamber to a special commission.

The differences between Prussia and Hesse Electoral were in a fair way of being settled by the friendly intervention of the Federal Diet.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The following is an extract from a St. Petersburg letter received in London:

"A courier arrived to-day, in 42 days from the Amoor, with great news. The Emperor of China has given the Russians notice to quit, as he had never authorized the cession of territory, and had only just heard of the settlement. Meanwhile, the Russian Embassy at Peking is sealed up in its palace."

The above statement had not in any way been confirmed when the *Asia* sailed.

TURKEY.

A Ministerial Crisis had been brought about by the dissensions between FUAD PASHA and RIZA PASHA FUAD had tendered his resignation, but the Sultan refused to accept it, although a permanent agreement between the two Ministers appeared impossible. FUAD PASHA was the only Minister who continued to oppose the Suez Canal. The French and Austrian Ambassadors had made joint representations in favor of M. DE LESSEPS, and the adhesion of the other Continental Powers to his scheme was anticipated.

The Grand Vizier was endeavoring to work out reform, but the combination to reduce the paper currency was prevented by the insufficiency of the means in the Treasury. The retention of from 20 to 30 per cent. of the salaries of the employes in the superior public establishments, and a tax or licenses had been ordered. The Turkish Government has seized a large quantity of gunpowder on board an English vessel bound to Ibrail.

The Envoy of Prince DANIEL, of Montenegro, had been assassinated at Constantinople.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Calcutta mails of Nov. 2, Bombay Nov. 11, and Melbourne, (Australia,) Oct. 17, had reached England, but the main features of the news have been anticipated by telegraph.

There is no confirmation of the reported death of NENA SAHIB.

Melbourne advices mention the suspension of Messrs. MOLLENBAECK, UHLHORN & Co., and of Messrs. SMITHERS & CLARK. The liabilities in the former case are stated at £23,000, and in the latter at £25,000.

The American ship *Messenger Bird*, from New-Orleans, put into the Fejees—as the master reported—for water, and sailed again on the 7th of July on a secret cruise. Her lower hold was full of coffee, some of which she sold to another vessel. These circumstances led to a suspicion that she had been run away with.

The Liverpool and New-York Screw Steamers.

From the London Times' City Article, Dec. 9.

Notwithstanding the feeling excited by the evidence furnished to the Committee on Steam Contracts, respecting the discouragement perseveringly shown by the Government to every enterprise calculated to demonstrate that the mail service to America could be carried on without a subsidy, the Liverpool and New-York Steam Company have again had to address complaints to the Treasury, which appear to have been treated with little regard. This Company is the only ocean-going company without a mail grant, and although it has never received a penny from the Government, it possesses at the present moment a tonnage navigating the Atlantic only about 1,500 tons net register less than the Cunard line, and, according to the report of the late Postmaster-General, maintains a speed very little inferior to the vessels of that service. Not only, however, was the Galway contract granted without their being allowed to compete for it, although they had received a distinct intimation that such should not be the case, but there still seems every disposition to give facilities to their subsidized rival, which must end by driving them from the field. In April last they adopted the plan of calling at Cork harbor, and this having proved successful, a variation was forthwith made in the Cunard contract, which enables those vessels to compete with them at this new point, while it is further understood that the Canadian Mail Company have arranged a similar system. The great hardship, however, is that the vessels of both these Government lines are able to take advantage of their mail grant to escape from the Government emigration laws. The Canadian line, which, like the Liverpool and New-York Company, derives its chief support from steerage

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Conservative Journalism—The Union Sentiment in Maryland—City Railroads—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

I express, not only my own, but the general sentiment of our community, in saying, that the NEW-YORK TIMES is looked upon as the best, most conservative and reliable Northern journal—or, in other words—New-York newspaper, that circulates south of Mason and Dixon's Line. It commands respect, not only for its editorial sentiments, but also for the general character of its news and management. We admire your independence and consistency. Whatever peculiar views the TIMES' editors may advocate in estimating the great science of political economy, they exhibit honesty of purpose, and therefore command proper respect.

The liberality of sentiment encouraged by your journal, in my humble judgment, meet a true response, as well in the South as in the North, East and West. We, of this latitude, do not expect you to be exactly like us, nor should you wish us to be in all respects like our brethren who subsist under the existence of different institutions. In the one great object, however, of Union and national fraternity, there is, must be, a unanimity. We are members of the same Confederacy, blood of the same blood, united in a common cause, having for its ultimate end and consummation the good of all. In this, we of the South cordially shake hands with you of the North, and are prepared to brand as traitors those who raise their voices or lift their hands in the work of dissolution. We claim the right, however, not only of protecting, but of being protected, in our local privileges and institutions, from molestation at the hands of misguided, abolitionized fanatics, such as JOHN BROWN and his confederates. This, all sensible men feel confident, will be granted. It is perfectly well understood here, that the North, as a body, is both sound and conservative—as much so, indeed, as are we of the South. Extremists everywhere are mere nuisances. The "fire-eater" o Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi is no better as a citizen than the Slavery agitator of New-York, Massachusetts, Maine, or any other Free State. All of them are self-ambitious seditionists; political intriguers, who, in case of treasonable attempts to disturb or endanger the Union, should and would be hung first as traitors. Let the voices of some three or four hundred of these noisy demagogues be forever silenced, and our country would no longer be kept in disagreeable, unprofitable commotion, apprehensive of disunion. If the period ever does arrive—God forbid it should—when a blow is struck at our revered confederate bond, that pure fire of patriotism which slumbers in the hearts of twenty-five millions of people—people who constitute the real strength, the bone and sinew of our land; people who say little, but act promptly, effiently, when the hour for action comes;—that fire, I say, will blaze in its effulgence, and consume upon the altars of freedom these disloyal minions. They will be annihilated as common disturbers of the public peace, and put beyond power of doing further harm, that tranquility may again reign within our borders.

I was pleased, and so must be your many readers in this city and State, with an article (editorial) upon this subject, which appeared in THE TIMES of the 14th inst. It touched the right chord, presenting a practical, sensible view of the entire problem. Search Maryland over from centre to circumference, and you cannot find a disunionist. Old men and young, sons, mothers and daughters, are prepared, if such a crisis should come, to lay down their lives in its defense. We look upon the brawlings in Congress by a few partisan aspirants, as both powerless and harmless, except to the participants themselves, whose necks are in danger if they undertake to encroach too far upon, or seriously disturb, the rights of that power, (the masses), behind the throne, greater than the throne itself. Maryland, as an integral part of our Confederacy, feels secure in her own rights, and reposes sufficient confidence in the conservatism of the great mass of her Northern brethren, to know that she has a thousand real friends there to one enemy. She will not suffer herself to be made the battle-ground of disunion, but unite, man to man, shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart—viewing all other questions as dependent and secondary—in support of the Constitution. This is our State sentiment, and as a close observer of events, I feel no hesitancy in vouching for it. We comprehend true men and true interests of the North well enough to know that neither can be found in opposition to such feelings. Thus the incessant bellowing of sedition by weak intellects, unhallowed minds and self-opiniated brawlers at Washington, whose sinister motives are transparent as glass, pass by as almost unworthy serious thought. Whilst mighty rivers of the West pour their unceasing floods into the Gulf of Mexico—whilst vast lakes in the North, stretch out, inviting interchanges of commerce—whilst steam traverses oceans, bays and inland seas—whilst railways extend their iron arms, binding together, link by link, in a common interest one State with another—whilst happiness is the common pursuit of all mankind, and whilst union gives strength towards the consummation of that happiness—conceding the self-evident fact of all reflecting men possessing this knowledge—no human power can destroy our beloved Union. We have confidence that the North would protect us, as we would protect them in everything appertaining to specific or local institutions; and are not so ignorant as to suppose ultra-Abolitionism, or John Brown insurrections, find favor with any true man, be he North, South, East or West.

Our city passenger railways have already settled into an institution. They traverse nearly every prominent street in Baltimore, and do quite a profitable business. When fully completed, they will involve an expenditure of nearly one million dollars. Their existence has already caused a wonderful advance in the value of real estate, especially in suburban regions. The franchise is considered a most valuable one. It was granted by the Council, nominally, to a half dozen of our own citizens. They sold their privileges to a Philadelphia Company, of whom JONATHAN BROCK, Esq, is chief agent. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction with reference to this franchise being allowed to go out of the possession of Baltimore; but the Company having acted so cleverly, so promptly in giving us a superb improvement, built in the very best style, and excellently appointed in all respects, that all objections are now overlooked and forgotten. I learn that the same Company, Mr. BLOCK acting as their agent, have some hope of obtaining, in due time, permission to construct a passenger railway in Broadway, New-York. They now have roads operating in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. If they perform as faithfully elsewhere as here, no serious objections can be raised. Baltimore would now, and perhaps for many years to come, have been without her city railways, had it not been for the energy of this Company.

We are now engaged constructing the Western Maryland Railroad, eighty miles in length, designed to unite Baltimore with Hagerstown, and thereby secure the trade of that fertile region. It will be a most valuable work.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, our great internal improvement, has been doing a comparatively fair business, but not so much by a half million or eight hundred thousand dollars in the year as it would have done under more prosperous times.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road would pay handsomely were not so heavy a debt resting upon it. There are encouraging hopes of its being relieved from this weight at no very distant day.

The Northern Central has in it the elements of success, but not of good management, and has recently fallen somewhat into disrepute, though the stock still keeps up. Hon. SIMON CAMERON wields a strong influence over the management of this work; and, although JOHN S. GITTINGS, Esq., is President, there are those who suspect Mr. C. of using it for political purposes. It is certain more accidents have occurred in the past year than were congenial to life, limb, or the road's credit. An election for President and Directors takes place in February, when there will, doubtless, be a change.

The painful and hazardous operation of lithatomy, was successfully performed last week upon GOV. HICKS, by Professor N. R. SMITH, of Baltimore. I learn he is now considered out of danger, and is doing well, with cheerful hopes of complete recovery.

Mayor SWANN has returned from his plantation in Virginia, still too much indisposed to resume the duties of his office. He purposes very soon making a visit to Charleston, S. C., where, or perhaps further South, he may remove during the Winter. Some are of opinion, after returning in the Spring, he will resign. Mr. SWANN is a gentleman of wealth, having an income of about $40,000 per annum. It would be folly, therefore, to suffer annoyance and sacrifice his health with perplexities incident to the Mayoralty.

As I have heretofore stated, there is no doubt whatever that Hon. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE will be reelected to represent Maryland in the United States Senate. This is conceded by prominent Democrats, and men who, under other circumstances, might be his strongest competitors.

Judge STUMP, of our City Court, is at present seriously troubled, in view of the impending certainty that he will be impeached and rejected by the Legislature at its coming session.

There is a good deal of anxiety among the members elect from Baltimore to the Legislature. Their seats are to be contested, and the election probably pronounced a fraud. Strong efforts are making by the Reformers to effect this object. I am of opinion, however, that some compromise may take place. A new election, without some change in our police system, would unquestionably result as before.

I am glad to see that our young fellow-citizen, Mr. KYLE, has compelled the traducer of his dead brother, who wrote an anonymous communication to the *Courier and Inquirer*, to reveal his real name and make amends. Maryland has no more gallant, upright and courageous citizen than is this young gentleman. He would rather die than suffer imputations upon the memory of his noble though unfortunate brother. It might also be prudent for this same correspondent to repudiate the gross errors he made in misrepresenting affairs as they existed during our late election, to which he made irresponsible reference.

Business here is unusually dull, and money rather stringent. Amusements are poorly patronized, though Mr. FORD, of Holliday-street Theatre, leaves no stone unturned towards producing agreeable attractions. We are impatient for the organization of Congress upon a conservative basis. XENOPHON.

OHIO POLITICS.

Delegates to Charleston—The Coxe Escapement—Gov. Chase—Origin of the Border War—Pugh and Iverson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BRECHES, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

I thought I should have no more to say on Ohio Politics, but the subject is so aired in Congress that a little comment seems necessary. After CORWIN spoke, you noticed that SAM COXE took the floor, and said a variety of envious things. Among other things, he said that GIDDINGS and the Clevelanders marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise." Now, just imagine old JOSHUA, and his brethren, who never knew any language but the shortest kind of Anglo-Saxon, singing a French battle song! We must give COXE credit for a brilliant flight. Do you want to know who COXE is? He is a smart, sharp-eyed, flashing little fellow, who is all on fire to attract your notice. He is at present a Douglas Democrat, but there is no knowing how long he will be; for the main point with COXE is to keep where he will be seen. The great difficulty with him is that he is just like a bottle of sparkling Catawba; he pops, sparkles, and there is no more of him. I like Catawba, and therefore, rather like COXE,—especially as he has very little of what wine-bibbers, I believe, call "body." He will never lie heavy on your stomach with logic and argument.

The Democratic Delegates (except those for the State at large) to the Charleston Convention have been chosen. They are all for DOUGLAS, except in two or three Districts, where the instructions for DOUGLAS were rejected,—and in those the Delegates may, therefore, be taken to be against him. It is, however of little moment, for if there be any chance for DOUGLAS (which now seems rather improbable) the North Western Delegates will go for him.

A publication in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, signed "A H. D.," (who I take to be Judge DENLEVY, of Lebanon,) brings up a singular piece of history,—which ought to be far better known than it is,—in connection with the Slavery excitement of the day. I will give you the point of it. You, in New-York, are not on the border, and therefore do not know, perhaps, that notwithstanding all the noise made by Congress and the politicians, the great difficulty with Slavery is the Border War. You have seen it flashing up, with meteoric light, in two remarkable cases—those of Kansas and Harper's Ferry. But this border war, on a smaller scale, is going on continually from the Potomac to the Missouri. Do you not know that if you have a fugitive slave, you must necessarily have a system of kidnapping? If you have a right, under a summary process, to take a man who is legally bound to service, there are scoundrels enough to use that process in capturing men who are as free as you Ohio is now kidnapping ground, and long has been; and there are men who, in the garb of deputy marshals and constables are contriving how, under the form of law, they can kidnap and sell the poor beings not colored with a skin like their own. It was this great iniquity which first brought forward the Abolition Society—formed chiefly to counteract the kidnappers. There were actually associations formed to *entice slaves to escape*, and then by catching them, make the *reward!* Judge D. says he knew one association of this kind to divide $1,200 to each of its members. Is African kidnapping worse than this? There is a border war along the whole dividing line of Slavery. It cannot be helped. If, in any country, you have two systems of labor, founded on differences of race, morals, culture and society, you have a conflict which is unavoidable. When Mr. SEWARD called it an "irrepressible conflict," he said nothing new. It was an obvious fact. It probably attracted attention by the brevity and neatness of the phrase. The great question is, How are you to keep down this border war? There is only one way possible—keep each system in its own place. If Slavery seeks to make free territory Slave States, there must be a conflict. If kidnappers cross the line to capture freemen, there will be a conflict. If the Pro-Slavery men (*cyclept* Conservatives) meet to encourage these encroachments, they only prolong the conflict and make it more active and dangerous. It is not possible for Boston Whigs or Fifth-avenue Democracy to help this matter. You tried in New-York to elect a Mayor of the latter sort—did you succeed? The solution of the whole problem of this conflict lies in half-a-dozen words—Slavery is a *local* institution, let it *remain so.*

I see our smart little Senator PUGH has been putting questions to IVERSON, of Georgia, and the latter promises a starting reply. I should like to hear that colloquy. If IVERSON sticks to what he said (which is doubtful) the Douglas Senator must show his hand and that will enlighten us, of Ohio, a little. PUGH is rather gritty, and knows very well that it will never do to play the Bigler, (Senator,) crawling and crouching in Ohio. *Nous verrons.*

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, said that Gov. CHASE declared that he hated Slaveholding and slaveholders. I don't believe that. I don't believe the Governor has any great affection for them; but he never *said* that. He is a calm, judicious man.

By the way, I see a very absurd idea that our Legislature will postpone the election of Senator, to watch events between now and 1861. If they do, I shall expect to see a downfall of larks. They will neither mistake the time nor the man. Kentucky has just given us a model example in the election of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. By the way, Kentucky will go, in the Charleston Convention, for GUTHRIE. I am inclined to think he is the best candidate that party can select, but the *convulsions* the party are now in make all guesses at their nomination worthless; we must wait and see. Some of our young men at Washington are talking dreadfully about the Union. They need not fear. They show more greenness than foresight. Politicians are like the Croats, they will stay where there is the hope of plunder.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEBRASKA.

Meeting of the Territorial Assembly.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Dec. 7, 1859.

The Territorial Assembly yesterday convened at this city, and organized by the election of Dr. E. A. DONELAN, President of the Council or Senate, S. MCURRAN, Chief Clerk; A. E. ALLEN, Assistant Clerk; J. F. COFFMAN, Sergeant at-Arms, and R. R. KIRKPATRICK, Doorkeeper; S. A. STRICKLAND, Speaker of the House; J. W. MOORE, Chief Clerk; G. W. RUST, Assistant Clerk; J. W. COLEMAN, Sergeant-at-Arms; and N. J. SHARP, Doorkeeper.

The political complexion of the Legislature is: Council, 10 Democrats; three Republicans. House, 24 Democrats; 15 Republicans. In the Democratic Caucus there was quite a strife between what is known here as "Government official," or "Administration" influence, and the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS,—the latter triumphed very handsomely.

To-day Gov. BLACK delivered his annual message before a joint session of both branches of the Legislature. The message is a most excellent one, to which the Governor had given much attention, evidently intending it as much for foreign as home consumption. He is very lengthy and detailed in favor of a State organization. This question, the only prominent one before the people of Nebraska, is ably argued in the message. He takes the ground against any specified or fixed population, to entitle a new State to admission; is down on the 93,000 idea, and thinks *if there is* any given population demanded, it is the 30,000 minimum named in the Constitution. The message favors a Usury law; recommends a reduction of the fees of public officers; thinks the passage of a Homestead law would be but an act of justice, and would meet with great favor among the people. It is very pointed in favor of making real estate the chief basis of revenue, and exempting improvements. The idea is to compel non-resident landholders to contribute equally with the resident in keeping up financial affairs. The Governor, at length, and rather sharply, "pitches in" to serious errors which have been instilled into the public mind of the country by "Books of History" and "Official Reports to the Government," in regard to the soil, climate and resources of the Territory, and which are highly injurious to our present and future prosperity. In doing this, he sets forth quite advantageously the Agricultural condition and prospects of the Territory.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, providing for a Constitutional Convention; the delegates to be elected on the 26th of this month and the Convention to meet in January, 1860. The great mass of the people here are impatient to get out of a Territorial form of Government and "set up for themselves." This, too, is the feeling of a great majority of the members of the Legislature. But, as there are quite a number of prominent men enjoying "good fat offices," and who would be ousted by a change of affairs, it will not be surprising if the bill does not pass—fall in the consideration of its details.

To-day, a bill was introduced, providing for the "abolishment of Slavery in the Territory of Nebraska." Last Session, a similar bill was introduced, and "dodged" by being indefinitely postponed. I learn the same fate awaits the present one.

An Editorial Convention met here to-day. There was a good representation from nearly every portion of the Territory. A permanent organization was gone into, by the election of Mr. W. REYNOLDS, of the Nebraska City *News*, President; R. W. FURNAS, of the Brownsville *Advertiser*, Vice-President; and Mr. H. CLEIX, of the Omaha *Nebraskan*, Secretary. The next convention will be held at Nebraska City, in May next, at which time and place J. STERLING MORTON has consented to deliver an address, and J. W. BIRDSALL to read a poem. PHILO.

Ex-President Pierce on Disunion.

LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK UNION MEETING.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have only time, before the departure of the next mail, to acknowledge the reception of your note of yesterday, and to express regret that it is not in my power to join the great assemblage of patriotic citizens who will throng the Academy of Music on Monday evening.

It would be a great relief to believe that you overestimate the dangers which threaten the continued union of these States, or the urgency of the occasion, which, to use your own language, calls upon us all to "solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose *sectionalism* in all its forms."

It can hardly be necessary to say, that to this noble resolve I give my cordial approval and earnest support. Let us hope that those who profess to love the Union, whether present at your meeting or absent, will unite with you in spirit, and make their action a prompt and manly response to your declared sentiments and purposes. Thus, and thus only, may we reestablish with our Southern brethren the relations which existed through so many peaceful, happy and prosperous years between their fathers and ours—relations *north* which this Union is incomparably above all earthly blessings, and *without* which it cannot be preserved, and, I may add, would not be worth preserving. Will an overmastering public opinion, stronger than fanaticism, whether the latter assail the Constitution and obedience to law, from the pulpit, the platform or the Press, assert and maintain, in a crisis like this, the supremacy of its power and authority? The Empire City and the Empire State have great responsibilities involved in this question.

You surmount *the clasped hands* over the public call, which you inclosed to me, with the words "justice and fraternity." They are suggestive, significant and in the right order. Between political communities, as between individuals, there can be no fraternity without justice. But what does justice enjoin? Clearly, that, if we will enjoy the benefits which the Constitution confers, we must fulfill the obligations which it imposes.

How strange it is, that with truths so obvious and obligations so undeniable, a large portion of our people should practically and habitually deny their authority. We cannot go on in this way. The present *status* cannot be maintained. The condition of affairs must, of necessity, soon become a great deal better or a great deal worse.

The causes which are stirring the hearts and minds of our countrymen everywhere are at this moment instinct with force and working with unwonted energy. It may be easy for those, who have never slept an hour the less, because treason was abroad, who have never incurred a personal sacrifice nor encountered a personal danger for their country, to assure us of tranquil security. But of what value is such assurance? It is vain to avert our eyes from dangers which are patent. Thoughtful men cannot do it if they would, and in view of the state of things now presented to them, they ought not to desire to patch up a temporary pacification, to be disturbed, it may be, by a more serious cause under circumstances of more alarming aggravation.

If we will enjoy repose and security ourselves, and if we will give repose and security to others, we must return not merely to the opinions and doctrines of the revolutionary fathers, of the North and of the South, but we must cultivate their sentiments, emulate their comprehensive patriotism, and imitate their just and manly example. They gave no countenance to the heresies of secession. They lent no listening ear to denunciations of the people and institutions of one-half of the States of the Confederation. They never turned aside, from curiosity or from any motive less worthy, to listen to the preaching of treason against the Constitution and the Union. No. Far from it. Having fought the battles of Independence—having framed the Constitution and secured its adoption, they addressed themselves to a duty, if possible, still higher. They obeyed the common bond and they cherished the common brotherhood.

Is not such an example baptized in blood and signally blessed of God through these eighty years of our history, our safe for us to follow?

Your fellow citizen and friend,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

S. L. M. BARTON, WILSON G. HUNT, Sub-Committee. City of New-York.

Resolutions on the Death of Prof. Hope.

The following resolutions embody the sentiments of the several classes of Princeton College, in view of the death of the regretted Professor of Belles Letters, have been transmitted to us for publication:

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death our late honored and beloved Professor, MATTHEW B. HOPE, M. D., D. D., we, the students of the College of New-Jersey in the chapel assembled, desirous of expressing the attachment and veneration which we cherish for his memory, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we submit with all humility to this afflicting dispensation, we are deeply sensible that by it we have been deprived of one whose high intellectual qualities and attainments were devoted unstintingly to the promotion of our good; whose elevated Christian character; whose earnest and judicious efforts for our spiritual welfare; and whose admirable social traits, endeared him to us all, and will long be remembered by us with affection and gratitude.

Resolved, That by his death our *Alma Mater* has been bereaved of one whose eminent abilities have long shed lustre upon the chair he has so successfully filled, and the interests of [illegible] has lost one of its truest advocates and most devoted friends.

Resolved, That though suddenly called, we feel assured he was eminently prepared by Divine grace to meet the summons, and joyfully to enter into the "rest that remaineth to the people of God."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family so deeply afflicted, with the assurance of our heartfelt and respectful sympathy.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded for publication to the New-York *Observer*, *Presbyterian*, NEW-YORK TIMES, Newark *Daily*, Princeton *Press* and Princeton *Standard*.

J. THOMPSON OSLER, Penn.,
ALEX. STRAIN, N. J.,
CHAS. H. DOD, N. J.,
E. S. ATWATER, N. J.,
J. B. BONE, Md.,
} Committee.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 19, 1859.

Now and Then—Congress in 1823 and 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the latter part of 1823 professional business took me to Washington, and the composition of the House of Representatives forms such a contrast with the present, that your readers may find food for reflection in studying it.

Upon going into the gallery, among its members I saw from Maine the learned and able lawyer, STEPHEN LONGFELLOW, the father of the poet, and Gov. ENOCH LINCOLN, the honest, industrious and careful legislator; from New-Hampshire, ICHABOD BARTLETT, a worthy rival of JEREMIAH MASON for forensic honors; from Massachusetts, FRANCIS BAYLIS, an eloquent lawyer from Taunton, and DANIEL WEBSTER. New-York was represented by the venerable STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, C. C. CAMBRELENG, JOHN I. MORGAN and PETER SHARPE, from this City; ALBERT H. TRACY, lately deceased; S. WOOD, from Suffolk; JOHN W. TAYLOR, afterwards Speaker; and HENRY R. STORRS, an unrivaled orator. Pennsylvania sent JAMES BUCHANAN, now President; S. D. INGHAM, WALTER FORWARD, afterwards both Secretary of the Treasury, Judge HEMPHILL and JOHN TOD. Louis MCLANE, the statesman and gentleman, represented Delaware, while Virginia sent CHAS. FENTON MERCER, WM. G. ARCHER, ANDREW STEVENSON, (afterwards Secretary of State,) Judge PHILIP P. BARBOUR, (of the United States Court,) GEO. TUCKER, WM. C. RIVES, and JOHN RANDOLPH. W. P. MANGUM and LEWIS WILLIAMS sustained the honor of North Carolina, while JOEL R. POINSETT JAS. HAMILTON and GEO. MCDUFFIE nobly represented her Southern sister. A. CUTHBERT, ardent but honest, and JOHN FORSYTH, ready, adroit and able, stood for Georgia, three times for the Presidency of her Indian tribes, and EDWARD LIVINGSTON, the learned jurist and polished gentleman, with W. L. BRENT, represented Louisiana.

Ohio stood among her peers with JOHN SLOANE, S. T. VINTON, JOSEPH VANCE, ELISHA WHITTLESEY and JOHN C. WRIGHT to vindicate her fame, and Kentucky contributed Gov. R. P. LETCHER, T. METCALFE and FRANK JOHNSON to represent her on the floor, and HENRY CLAY to preside over the House.

Most of these names now belong to history, and they illustrate and adorn the annals of their country. Their presence in the House gave dignity to the debates, which they made instructive by their learning and eloquence. At the other end of the avenue JAMES MONROE administered the executive government, aided by his chosen counsellors JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State; WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury; JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War; SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, Secretary of the Navy; JOHN MCLEAN, Postmaster-General, and WM. WIRT, Attorney-General.

But these have gone, and gone with these
The wine of life is on i s lees.
Genius and taste and talent gone,
Forever tombed beneath the stone,
And, oh, my country's wintry state,
What second Spring shall renovate.

J. B.

Goethe and Schiller.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your musical correspondent pretends to answer, in to-day's paper, the question: What the Germans would do when GOETHE'S centennial arrived.

Allow me to state in reply that GOETHE was born on the 20th of August, 1749; and that on the 20th of August, 1849, his centennial was celebrated in most of the larger cities of Germany—principally in his native city, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

If this celebration has not been as glorious and universal as that of SCHILLER'S birth-day, the reason is partly that GOETHE'S works are not as "popular" as SCHILLER'S, and partly that the then existing disturbed state of Germany, and the suppression by force of the political movements following the revolution of 1848, did not allow the Germans to rejoice in public demonstration.

An organ like the TIMES, which is considered by thousands as an authority, and as the best and most ably conducted, should not allow its correspondents to indulge in speculations as to the coming of *past* events.

A LOVER OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER.

Railroad Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest your excellent article on "Railway Accommodation Traffic" in this morning's *Times*. The facts stated are most striking, and the reasoning unanswerable. Is it not astonishing that railroad directors should be blind to matters so vitally affecting the interest of their stockholders and the convenience of the public?

Permit me to make a few remarks as to the management of the Hudson River Railroad, on the line of which I reside half the year.

Long trains, with heavy engines, leave Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Peekskill, at an early hour in the morning and stop at all the way-stations between these places and New-York. They thus incur all the wear and tear of stopping a heavy train frequently, and, besides, lose so much time by so doing that the unfortunate dwellers above Yonkers are, on the average, two hours in reaching the City. Again, in returning, they go through the same tedious and expensive process. The number of trains, too, is far too limited. There are usually but two trains up the road in the forenoon and two down in the afternoon through the Summer, and half that number in Winter; so that City people visiting their friends along the river are frequently put to great inconvenience.

How easily and simply might all this be remedied. 1st. Let the trains starting from Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown be *light* trains of two, or at most three, cars with small engines. Let them stop at all stations *above* Yonkers, but at *none below*, thus saving half an hour in the time, and bringing all the stations above Yonkers as near, for all practical purposes, as Yonkers itself.

2. Let *light* trains start from Yonkers every hour, or, say ten times a day for New-York, stopping at all the way-stations below. These trains could leave Yonkers ten minutes after the passage of the trains from above, and thus would be in no danger of being in the way.

This improvement, if adopted, would soon double the receipts of the road below Peekskill, without adding to the expense, and would add immensely to the comfort and convenience of those living along the line, including Your obedient servant,

WILLOW BROOK.

DECEMBER 16, 1859.

Monument to Washington Irving.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would suggest to the public, through you, that a monument to the memory of WASHINGTON IRVING be erected in the Central Park. Won't you take the matter in hand, and use your influence to further so laudable a project?

Certainly no man more generally beloved ever was taken from our midst, and I am sure that the citizens of New-York will delight to honor one who, while he belonged to the world, was so essentially a New-Yorker.

Let us have subscription lists opened *at once*, at suitable places, that within a year one of the chief ornaments and attractions of our noble Park may be a monument to WASHINGTON IRVING. L.

LAW REPORTS.

The Case of Stephens.

The People vs. *James Stephens.*—This case was again before the General Term on a motion of Mr. Ashmead, counsel for the prisoner, to have the record of the Court show the reason why the Court refused his application to have the cause remitted to the Oyer and Terminer, that he might make a motion for a new trial.

The District-Attorney objected to such an application on the ground that no notice of motion had been served upon him, and because such a record was unusual and unnecessary.

Mr. Ashmead said that if the Court would not remit the case to the Oyer and Terminer, it might at least give him the benefit of its reason for refusing, so that he might take the case to the Court of Appeals, and show to that Court by the record, that this Court had refused to act for want of jurisdiction, and that for such technical reasons only, the prisoner was to be deprived of the benefit of evidence which, upon a new trial, might result in his acquittal.

Mr. Ashmead said he intended to stand by Stephens until the last, and, in the course of his remarks, complimented the profession upon the fact that no prisoner was so mean and criminal but that some member of the bar would volunteer a faithful service in his defence.

After consultation the Court said that it would be an innovation upon the usages of the Court to enter a reason for its decisions; and further, that as the reasons of the Judges might be conflicting, it would be impossible, without entering them at length, to state them. For these reasons the motion was denied, and counsel requested to agree upon the form of the order.

Mr. J. W. Ashmead for prisoner; Nelson J. Waterbury for the State.

The School Commissionership Case.

The People ex. rel. Hubbard G. Stone vs. *William E. Mench.*—This was the often reported case involving the title of the parties to the office of School Commissioner, the particulars of which are well known. The General Term now reversed the judgment of the Court below, and dismissed the complaint.

The Sewer Case.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

Mitchell and wife vs. *the Mayor, &c.*—In this case, reported yesterday, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $900. W. O. V. Wilcoxson, for plaintiffs; R. F. Andrews, for City.

The Case of Govignan.

The People vs. *James Govignan.*—The following is the decision of the General Term in this cause: No exceptions having been taken to the charge of the Judge, we must assume that it was satisfactory to both parties, and that it instructed the jury to give no other or greater weight to the testimony than it was legally entitled to, and to discard such facts, if any, as they could not take into consideration. In this view of the charge we consider that the evidence (the admission of which was excepted to) did not injure the defendant, even if it were not strictly admissible, as we think it was.

Judgment, therefore, should be given on the verdict against the defendant.

Heavy Verdict Against a Street Contractor.

Edward Hughes, administrator, vs. *Michael J. Green.*—This was an action against the contractor with the City for opening Fifty-third-street, to recover damages for death of plaintiff's daughter, and was tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit. On March 12, 1858, a heavy blast was made on the work under defendant's charge, which threw a rock weighing 150 pounds through the roof of plaintiff's house, killing the child almost instantly. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $3,000 damages.

J. W. Knight, James W. Gerard and Mr. Buckley for plaintiff; C. G. and J. W. Mitchell and J. S. Newell for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*The Corn Exchange Insurance Company* vs. *Underhill.*—Motion granted.

Sharp vs. *The Mayor.*—Last amendments only allowed.

Till vs. *Nee.*—Attachment dismissed on payment of Sheriff fees; defendant to attend for examination, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Peake* vs. *McCarthy.*—The motion for a reference to state the accounts between the parties as partners is denied. That will not be ordered until it has been determined by the trial of the cause on what basis and principles the accounting shall be had.

Allen vs. *Wilcox.*—A demurrer to a complaint as not stating a cause of action is not frivolous, when the complaint alleges that the defendant *because* possessed of plaintiff's property and wrongfully detains the same, but does not state any facts to uphold the allegation of wrongful detention.

Gower vs. *Bartlett.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Moore vs. *Comstock.*—Motion to strike out the fourth defence, and parts of the second and third, granted, but without liberty to make the matter of the second and third defence more definite and certain.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 112, 104, 73.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 251 to 260, 262 to 270, 273, to 276.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—(Short Calendar)—*Part I.*—Nos. 6067, 6481, 6095, 6435½, 6019, 6527½, 6461, 4577, 4537, 2491, 6499, 6565, 6429, 6413. *Part II.*—Nos. 3011, 4454, 6052, 6510, 6082, 5093, 5266, 6430½, 5976, 6610, 5100, 5162.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Unchanged.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 119, 148, 152. *Part II.*—No more Calendar for the term.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 16 bbls. Ashes; 9,642 bbls. Flour; 24,271 bushels Wheat; 1,165 bushels Corn; 1,830 bushels Oats; 300 bushels Malt; 1,139 pkgs. Provisions; and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots, at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 31½@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 350 bags Rio, 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been freely offered and purchased at, however, easier prices. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bales, including 3,500 bales *in transitu*. We now quote: Middling Uplands, here, 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb, and other grades at proportionate rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, yet prices have been sustained. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5@$5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 35, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@	$4 90
Superfine State	5 00	@	5 10
Extra State	5 20	@	5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@	5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@	5 45
Extra Genesee	5 50	@	7 00
Inferior to-choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@	7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@	7 25

Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, and is steady; sales have been made of 300 bbls. Inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 00 for Baltimore, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, having been generally held above the views of buyers, who claim a reduction in prices. Corn has been depressed, and sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, part at 87½c.@90c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 91c. for new mixed Western; and 93c.@94c. for old yellow Jersey and Northern, ₱ bushel. About 17,000 bushels Canada East Barley changed hands at 80c. ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Rye. Oats are inquired for, including Canada at 46½c.@47c.; Western at 47c.@47c.; State at 46½c.@47½c., chiefly at 46½c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River at steady rates.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including new at 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been in limited demand at essentially unaltered figures.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 250 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c.@52c., mainly at 52c.; and 355 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 38c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, partly for shipment, within a range of from 44c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at uniform quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at $16@$16 12½ for Mess, and $11 55@$11 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon have been moderately inquired for at former rates. Lard has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy; sales today, 470 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—FORTY AND FIFTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—DISTANT RELATIONS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—SENOR CIVILERA—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER—WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?—WHIRLIGIG HALL—THE HAPPY MAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Allerhood—THE CAMP AT CHALONS—THE PHENOMENON. Evening—LADY OF LYONS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—DICK TURPIN—CIRCUS FEATS—THE TWO BONNYCASTLES.

FRENCH THEATRE—MR. SAM COWELL'S CONCERTS.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—GORILLAS, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—GAINSBOROUGH'S PICTURES.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—HISTORICAL PICTURE OF CHARLES I. BY VELASQUEZ.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday. The advices are less than two days later than those by the *City of Washington*. The most important intelligence is contained in a dispatch, of unverified authenticity, forwarded from St. Petersburgh, stating that the Emperor of China had ordered the Russians to remove from the Amoor region, the treaty ceding that territory never having received his sanction. It is also reported that the Russian Embassy at Peking is under arrest. The absence of Admiral MOURAVIEFF in Japan must render this action, if it have been really had, perilous in the extreme to Russian interests on the Pacific. The arrangements for the general Congress are slowly assuming shape. The more prominent States have already signified their adhesion, and several of the members have been definitely named. Our English advices are of secondary interest. In the London papers there appears a letter from VICTOR HUGO on the execution of JOHN BROWN, in which the exiled poet denounces fervidly the American people for suffering the execution of a great man for a glorious deed. A letter from Miss REMOND, the noted colored lecturer, reviewing the treatment of her race on board the Cunard steamships, and at the American legation in London, is also passing the rounds of the Press. The death of THOMAS DE QUINCEY is announced from Edinburgh. His age, notwithstanding his inveterate habit of opium-eating, exceeded three score and ten years.

Congress, at the approach of the holidays, exhibits signs of sound business dispositions. The Senate was engaged yesterday in receiving bills, many of them the leavings of former sessions, introduced by various members. Mr. LANE had his bills to reimburse Oregon for expenses of Indian Wars, and extend the Federal judiciary to that State. Mr. GWIN brought up his Pacific Railroad of last session; Mr. CLAY, his bill of last session, to abrogate fishing bounties; Mr. DAVIS, his bill organizing territory of Arizona. Other measures of minor importance had been presented, when Mr. SLIDELL moved a resolution that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn until Tuesday next, and that when it then adjourns it shall be to the following Friday, and from that day again to Tuesday, January 3. The resolution, notwithstanding certain constitutional objections urged by Mr. CULLAMER, was adopted. The House submitted to a long and desultory discussion, between the Administration Democrats and the Southern Americans, various propositions for a coalition passing from one side to the other. Finally, Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, offered, as a basis of action, that either the Americans should select a Democrat, who would be acceptable to all of them, and join the Democrats in electing him; or that failing, that the Democrats should select an American, and so combine the Southern forces. On the spur of the proposition, Mr. MILLSON having previously withdrawn his name, the voting was resumed. The eighteenth ballot stood for SHERMAN, 95; for MILLSON, 79; for GILMER, 59; for DAVIS, of Indiana, 4; for ADRAIN, 3; scattering, 6. Necessary to elect, 112. The nineteenth effort gave SHERMAN 108; MILLSON, 69; GILMER, 21; scattering, 26. The House then adjourned.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Finance Committee reported in favor of adding $38,000 to the Comptroller's original estimate of City Expenditures for 1860; the latter having been reduced by $35,271 by the correction of a clerical error in the budget of the Board of Education. The actual addition to the original estimate is $2,729. A resolution in favor of paying CHARLES METTURN $250 for rejected plans for a new City Hall, which had been mislaid in the Street Commissioner's office, was rejected. The Board of Councilmen concurred with the Aldermen in receiving a bust of Senator BRODERICK from Mr. DEVIN, of California. The Comptroller was authorized to draw his warrant for $25,000 in aid of the Fire Department Fund; and a recommendation from the Comptroller was adopted, making an additional appropriation of $20,000 for printing.

The Board of Supervisors directed that $1,581 91 be paid to JOHN KELLY, the Sheriff, as fees for serving legal papers in causes arising from violations of the Excise Law. Several other bills were audited and allowed, and the police force was increased from 1,250 to 1,400 men. The Board meets again Tuesday.

The New-England Society celebrated the 238th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, with the accustomed dinner at the Astor House, last evening. About two hundred persons participated in the festivities. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, RICHARD O'GORMAN, and others. The meeting closed at a late hour.

Coroner SCHIRMER concluded an investigation yesterday of the cause of the fall of the stores Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, by which Mr. WM. J. ELY and Officer JOHN STEWARD of the First Precinct Police lost their lives. The jury in their verdict censured the owner of the building for permitting it to be used as a grocery store when it was erected for the dry-goods business; declared the conduct of Messrs. KENT & LOWBER to be reprehensible in overloading the stores; and charged the police with negligence in failing to prevent persons from standing or passing in front of the building after the rear wall had fallen.

The extradition case before United States Commissioner BETTS has been brought to a sudden termination by the escape of Dr. SCHILLING, the accused, from the custody of the U. S. Marshal, one of whose Deputies had him in charge.

In the Stephens case, Mr. ASHMEAD, on behalf of the prisoner, applied to the General Term of the Supreme Court to have the record in the cause so made up as to embrace a statement of the reasons on which the Court denied his late motion to have the case remitted to the Oyer and Terminer. The aplication was denied. A verdict of $3,000 was rendered yesterday against a street contractor for causing the death of plaintiff's child, by negligence in blasting rocks in Fifty-third-street.

The Stock Market yesterday had a further fall of 1@1½ ₱ cent. in New-York Central and Panama shares. Other descriptions were ½@¾ ₱ cent. ower, except Erie, which was in demand on English orders at $9. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

Cotton was more active, but was cheaper. The movements in Breadstuffs and Provisions were restricted. Corn declined, and Pork advanced. A moderate business was transacted in Groceries, Oils, Hay and Whisky. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

MRS. BLUNT'S READINGS.—Mrs. ELLEN KEY BLUNT, of Washington, the accomplished daughter of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the sister of the late PHILIP BARTON KEY, Esq., announces for this evening, at Dodworth's Hall, a Reading from the Poets, of which we can speak with confidence in warm commendation. Mrs. BLUNT possesses that "excellent thing in woman," a sweet, rich, sympathetic voice, accurately trained to interpret the most delicate and pathetic touches of the poetic art. She has most loyally cultivated the instinctive refinement of taste which is hers by right of inheritance, and the programmo which she offers for this evening is the best warrant of her claims to be recognized as a priestess of the muse. BRYANT'S fine cameo of "The Waterfowl," TENNYSON'S stately dirge of "The Old Year," KINGSLEY'S marvelous ballad of "The Sands of Dee," and the "Charge of the Light Brigade," speak for themselves and for the lady who asks us to listen to them to-night.

The Congressional Deadlock.

Congress is now in the third week of its session, and the prospect of an organization of the House of Representatives seems still as blank and discouraging as it was when the Republican minority first drew themselves up in battle array on the question of the Speakership. Every day of this state of suspended political animation breeds new perils for the permanent peace of the country. Every day brings forward some new candidate for sectional distinction, bent on fixing the eyes of his own particular Buncombe admiringly upon his own particular position. Every day exposes the passions of the South or the prejudices of the North to some new shock. Every day some frantic fire-eater from the one section may spring up with a fresh threat of dissolution, and a fresh display before all the world of the mischief rankling at the core of our great Republic; or some vapid bully from the other retort upon the high-spirited citizens of fifteen American States, with the egregious insolence of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, and threaten them with "being whipped back into the Union, if they should dare to think of leaving it."

Meanwhile public business languishes;—the appropriations absolutely necessary to carry on the ordinary functions of Government being delayed as indecently as they were when the "phalanx" of Mr. GALUSHA A. GROW trampled upon the Post-office so obstinately, less than six months since. The anxiety and uneasiness of the people in both sections of the country increase, of course, with every hour of this inflammatory and obstinate delay. The subordinate issue of who shall be Speaker, is fast merging with the country at large into the much graver question of whether we are to expect any Speaker at all. The idea of a solid secession of the Southern Congressional delegations is allowed to be openly ventilated, and is coming to be calculated upon as one of the not improbable results of the actual posture of affairs.

It is very easy to say that there is no danger of the realization of such an idea; that the conflict for the Speakership of the House is sure to end quietly; that there can no harm come to us from the exhibition with which our representatives are favoring us, of the worst weaknesses and the most contemptible faults of constitutional government. But everything which tends to keep before the people the notion of a great gulf hourly widening between the Northern and the Southern States, is seriously and solemnly full of danger for our future;—everything which puts the statesmanship of the Republic in an odious or ridiculous light, is a very real calamity. And it is therefore quite time that the impartial sentiment of the country should speak out, clearly and unmistakably, in denunciation of the partisan policy which is playing such pranks with the Constitution and the character of our Legislature at Washington.

The absolute responsibility of the actual misfeasances at the Capital rests now, beyond a doubt, on the leaders and managers of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives. This party, constituting the strongest united body of voting members, has, of course, desired to secure for its own purposes, and to its own advantage, the organization of the House. This is quite natural, and, as parties go, not at all to be quarreled with. It is true, the Republicans have commonly professed a lofty disdain of the Democratic maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils;" but men on the threshold of political power must not be judged too sternly by the ascetic doctrines which they proclaimed in the days of their poverty and their exile.

That the Republicans, then, should have made a strenuous effort to capture the "fatness of the land," and appropriate to themselves the flesh-pots of Egypt, was to be expected. They put forward a candidate for the Speakership, around whom they rallied with solid devotion. Had this candidate been a Republican merely, it is by no means improbable that in the face of the strength of his supporters, the scattered and chaotic majority of the House might long since have allowed his election to be secured. But, unfortunately for himself, this gentleman, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, had ignorantly suffered himself to be identified with the propagandism of a work against Slavery in the South, which the Southern people, in the present excited condition of their feelings, choose to regard as desperately and dangerously incendiary. This circumstance has put Mr. SHERMAN in precisely the same position relatively to Southern men, which would be occupied in regard to Northern men by a man who had openly avowed himself bent on carrying Slavery into the Free States by the national force. Whether the South is right or wrong in this estimate of Mr. SHERMAN'S attitude is not at all the question. The Southern people hold this attitude, and Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. SHERMAN'S supporters know it. They know that to offer Mr. SHERMAN to the South as a candidate for the high office which they wish him to fill, is very much like asking the Republicans of New-York to send Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR to Congress. In such a posture of matters, can there be any doubt as to the duty of men whose patriotism is even equal to their partisan devotion? To persist, doggedly and dumbly, in thrusting one such candidate upon the House, when their ranks are full of men against whom no such allegations can rationally be advanced, is to make the House of Representatives a mere partisan prize-ring. The other parties in the House have once and again changed the candidates presented from their ranks. The Republicans cling to their original choice; and when they are pressed to a more conciliatory and rational course, have nothing better to reply than a silly muttering over of their dreary party shibboleths, and a hypocritical show of anxiety for a decision which they are themselves doing all in their power to retard.

It is possible that this may be a brilliant specimen of "party tactics." But, however this may be, (and we think that thoughtful observers of the drift of public opinion, even at the North, must be already beginning to entertain grave doubts on this head,) it is very certain that the party which has adopted this policy, is deliberately trifling with the dignity of the National Legislature, with the self-respect of its own members, and with the peace of the Union.

The Mexican Treaty.

The treaty with Mexico, which will soon be laid before the United States Senate for ratification, is the most important treaty that has been presented to that body since the treaty of Paris, 1783. The magnitude of the results which will come from the new relations we are about forming with the neighboring Republic cannot now be estimated.

The first and most important point in the treaty is, that freedom of religion is guaranteed throughout Mexico. The Constitution of the Liberal Government does not embrace this feature. It is left open for domestic legislation, or negotiation with foreign Powers. The Constitutional Government, which represents the liberal, progressive ideas of the Mexican people, has met with sympathy from the representative of the United States, and together they have framed an instrument which strikes at the root of the evils with which Mexico has been cursed since 1521, a period of 338 years. During these centuries a bloody, brutal paganism, upheld by the civilized and enlightened world in the name of *Christianity*, has run its diabolical course, and crushed a nation. A vigorous, bold and high-toned diplomacy has suddenly cast down and destroyed this heathen structure—this ancient barrier to all progress, religious, social or political. It is one of the greatest triumphs of the age for Christianity and Freedom.

After this first and most important point, the practical operation of the treaty will be to open to our trade and commerce, our capital, enterprise and industry, a country two thousand miles in length and one thousand in breadth, containing an area of 766,482 square miles, and having on both sides 6,000 miles of seacoast—a country embracing every variety of climate, every variety of soil, every variety of agricultural production known on this continent—an inexhaustible store of mineral wealth, and a population of 8,283,088. In five years from the time the proposed treaty goes into operation, our trade with Mexico should amount to one hundred millions of dollars—more rather than less.

It is not necessary now to specify the articles contained in the treaty with Mexico, and remark upon their character. There will be time enough for this when they are under discussion, if the present Congress ever reaches that desirable point. Great obstacles will be interposed to the passage of the treaty. In the first place, it is in the hands of an Administration fearfully wanting in the wisdom, honesty and nerve to manage an affair of this kind. In the next place, the treaty is jeopardized by reason of the ignorance of leading men of all parties—saying nothing about the masses—of Mexican affairs and the country generally. Strenuous objections will be made to the payment of $1,000,000 for the rights of way. In short, as the variety and extent of interests involved are elicited by discussion, the excitement will run high, and ere it is a law of the land, the Mexican Treaty will have to pass through a fiery ordeal. But pass it must, if the wisdom, nerve and patriotism of Congress take hold of it with determination.

Rank and Rifles.

The Rifle Corps movement in England owes its origin to a panic fear of French invasion; but whether it was called for on this ground or not, it might have been made, and might still be made, the means of preventing the recurrence of such panics in general. The real cause of that abject terror of a foreign landing by which the British public is haunted, is to be found in the insignificance of the force of trained troops which, after the demands of her colonial garrisons have been satisfied, can be maintained for the home defence of England; and in a still greater degree, in the want of familiarity on the part of the mass of the English people with the use of fire-arms. It has been found impossible to insure the English people safety, or at least peace of mind, which is almost more valuable than safety, without keeping on foot a regular army, of such proportions as to create an intolerable burden of taxation, aggravated by the abstraction of just so much labor from agricultural and other industry. It has been known for half a century that a volunteer force might be created in England, which would not only meet the deficiency, but create and foster a much needed martial spirit amongst the people, but no such force has ever hitherto been set on foot, because the authorities have always been afraid to intrust the masses with arms.

The progress of Democratic ideas, the ascendancy assumed since the passing of the Reform bill by the middle classes, and above all, the imperious necessity of the case, have at last extracted from the Government, within the present year, the permission to form volunteer rifle clubs, and the movement has been taken up by the middle classes with a good deal of spirit.

Here, however, the caste feeling, which has so long damaged the efficiency of the English army, and to which most of the more humiliating reverses which have befallen the British flag have been due, steps in once more to blight the enthusiasm of the volunteers, and convert the clubs, not into corps of fighting-men, but into cliques of "snobs." All the accounts from England on this subject represent the upper section of the middle classes as holding sternly aloof, unless they can insure the election of men of their own number as officers. We have heard of one case, in which a contribution of £3,000 was offered to the funds of a certain rifle club, if the donor were elected Captain. The "swells" will not enter the ranks, because they would be compelled to march shoulder to shoulder with butchers, bakers, tailors, and tradesmen of all sorts. Noblemen of high rank, of great wealth, whose dignity runs no risk of being damaged by a little condescension, have, in several instances, taken their places in the ranks, but the class immediately below this of the higher aristocracy, is shocked at the bare notion of having to call a tradesman a comrade, or to defend the soil of England against a foreign invader side by side with "that sort of person." Even the clerks in the London banks find great difficulty in persuading their employers to afford them any facilities for joining the ranks, or attending the drills and parades. As to the working classes, any influence that has been exerted touching their share in the movement, has been directed towards keeping them absolutely out of it. In this great National rising, this "raising of bucklers" which is to render England invulnerable, the vast multitude of artizans and workmen, whose labor has done so much to make England a tempting prize, are to have no share whatever. The old feeling that soldiering is a "gentleman's trade," a feeling which, in times of great peril and great difficulty, has left the armies of England in the feeble hands of Yorks, Lucans, Cardigans and Aireys, jealously excludes the "bone and sinew" of the country from all participation in the defence of the wealth which they have themselves created, and the homes which their labor has built and beautified. It almost seems as if England were destined to find her ruin, not in the decline of her commerce, or the corruption of her manners, or the decay of patriotism, but in that intense and absorbing "flunkeyism," which makes everything subservient to caste, and would apparently prefer national disgrace and disaster a thousand times over, to one hour of "low company" at dinner or on the parade. This paralyzes the navy, enervates the army, makes society sluggish, and it is well if it does not end by laying England a helpless prey at the feet of her fierce, resolute, practical, democratic neighbor beyond the Channel.

Death of De Quincey.

One after another the lights of the literary firmament, which shone over the youth of the generation now maturing into active life, are passing away. On Thursday, Dec. 8, but a little more than a week after the sun of IRVING set so calmly among the hills of the Hudson, THOMAS DE QUINCEY, known to all who read our language as the "English Opium-Eater," and to a selected company of admiring students as one of the most accomplished, subtle and vigorous masters of the art of prose, died at Lasswade, near Edinburgh.

DE QUINCEY, one of the least practical of men, was born within the highly practical atmosphere of the town of Manchester, in the year 1786. Had he never written a word of autobiography, we might have known something of his life and training on which to found an authentic estimate of the influences under which his strange prismatic genius was developed. But it was a peculiarity of his intellect to be exquisitely introspective, and so lightly did his fancy soar when once its wings were spread, that on every theme which he undertook to treat he rapidly passed from the domain of facts into visions and impressions which assumed for him a substance not less assured than real life itself. He made his own history a fantastic poem, and nothing will probably ever be known of the most important epochs of his life, but that they were signalized by all the eccentricities possible to a man of vivid yet delicate imagination, thirsty of intellectual experience, marvelously swift in his appreciations of men and things, and cursed, as he himself very whimsically laments, with exactly enough fortune to make his worldly success impracticable. His father, who was a merchant of means, left him about £6,000 sterling.

He was technically educated at Oxford, but the most precious decade of his early youth was given up to the land of clouds. He has told its story in that Odyssey of an Opium-Eater by which his name has been most widely carried abroad over the world. The *Confessions* and the *Suspiria de Profundis* stand unsurpassed in any literature, as master-pieces of impassioned spiritual analysis clothed in the most positive and poetic forms of imagination.

That a nebulous poet should find himself at home with the German metaphysicians, when to all England beside, KANT was an abomination, FICHTE a lunatic, and SCHILLER a quiz, was natural enough. DE QUINCEY anticipated CARLYLE and out-vied TAYLER of Norwich as a herald of German letters in England. His criticism was the splendid criticism of sympathetic appreciation, and it marked his earliest essays with a stamp of genuine power, which gave him instantly a foremost place among the writers of his native country. In the columns of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and with the sparkling galaxy of the *London* in the days of Elia, he labored loyally to lay the foundations of that rich and stately English literature which will make the age of VICTORIA so resplendent in the history of our mother-tongue. His works were produced almost invariably in the state of sketches, for the essentially impatient and discursive nature of his mind, or the impatient and discursive intellectual habits which he had acquired in early life, made him incapable of attaining artistic completeness. He had a schoolman's passion for logical forms, and would have beaten the enemies of REUCHLIN at their own weapons;—his rhetorical aptitudes were profound and varied; his speculative imagination was little less than wonderful in its range and power. But he gave himself wholly up to the control of his mental habits, and his mental habits were more regularly irregular than those of any literary man of equal ability in modern times.

They were fostered by the circumstances of his late life, which were sadly vexatious and depressing. After oscillating for a long time between the lake land of WORDSWORTH and SOUTHEY and the "Great Babylon," he finally retired, or fled before pecuniary troubles to the vicinity of Edinburgh, where he passed the last twenty years of his life, cared for by his daughters, loved and admired by all who came in contact with him, but careless of himself and even of his works to the last degree. The broad and brilliant sunrise of his fame in this country did more than any other single thing to stimulate him into continuous literary labor and enthusiastic literary feeling, during this closing period of his career; until he had almost become an American author in his sympathies and his ambitions. He has certainly met with a wider popularity and enjoyed a more positive intellectual influence in the United States than in Great Britain. For the last three or four years DE QUINCEY had professed to believe that his great suffering from a constant sense as of gnawing in the stomach, was caused by the presence there of a voracious living parasite, and he repeatedly announced his intention of bequeathing his body to the surgeons for a *post mortem* investigation into this unheard-of disease.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss PATTI'S appearance in the "Somnambula" last evening was celebrated by another fine house. We are not surprised to hear that two additional performances will be given prior to the final departure of the company. No one should quarrel with other people's success, and perhaps the managers are rather to be congratulated on the occasion that so happily exists for a little more opera, than blamed for deliberately stultifying themselves by now doing what they said only a day or two ago was impossible to be done,—namely, perform more than twice. Still, something is due to the respectability of an establishment like the Academy, and deliberate misrepresentation is not, we submit, the way to support it.

The performance was admirable, as concerns the leading artists—Miss PATTI and Signor BRIGNOLI especially distinguishing themselves. The lady shows unquestionable improvement, and gives so many charming ideas to the *rôle* of *Amina* that it will always remain one of her best parts. There was not much support from the orchestra and chorus, both of which were weak and unsatisfactory.

On Monday, there will be a performance of "Ernani," with Mme. COLSON, Signor STIGELLI, Signor FERRI and Signor SUSINI in the principal parts. On Tuesday, "Don Giovanni," with Miss PATTI as *Zerlina*.

FOUR DAYS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—Again last evening, Adams' Express favored us with New-Orleans papers but four days old. The slow coaches of the United States Mail, by a sudden and remarkable spasm of energy, were for once only a day behind, but such dispatch in that quarter is too strange for long continuance.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Medical Students.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Dec. 22.

The medical students, on their arrival from Philadelphia, were received by the Faculty and students of the Medical College, the Governor's Guard, and an immense throng of citizens. The procession marched to the Governor's mansion, where an address was delivered by Gov. WISE. It thence proceeded to the College, where Prof. GIBSON made a speech. Dinner was partaken of at the Colum ian Hotel. There was great enthusiasm and waving of handkerchiefs along the route.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 22.

The Medical College faculty, in reply to an application of the Southern medical students at New-York to be admitted here as students on nominal terms, have resolved to invite the Southern students at the North to a free attendance on the lectures here, although they have paid for their attendance on those at the North.

South Carolina Prepares for Secession.

LARGE APPROPRIATION FOR ARMING AND DEFENDING THE STATE—WANTED, A COMPANION.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A special dispatch from Columbia, dated 19th inst., says that both Houses have adopted a resolution that South Carolina owes it to her own citizens to protect them and their property from every enemy, and that for the purpose of military preparation for any emergency the sum of $100,000 be appropriated.

The Senate also adopted a resolution that while still deferring to her Southern sisters, she respectfully announces to them that, in her judgment, the safety and honor of the Slaveholding States imperatively demand a speedy separation from the Free-Soil States of the Confederacy, and earnestly invites and urges her sister States of the South to originate the movement o Southern separation, in which she pledges herself promptly to unite.

The Ohio State Treasury Defalcation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 22.

In the case of W. H. GIBSON, former Treasurer of the State of Ohio, the jury, after being out 24 hours, brought in this morning a verdict of guilty of defalcation.

National Republican Committee.

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

The National Republican Committee met at 9 A. M. yesterday, at the Astor House, and was in session all the morning. The following call for the National Convention has been issued:

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election.

The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New-Jersey, and all others who are willing to cooperate with them in support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration, to Federal corruption and usurpation, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the reopening of the African Slave-trade, to any inequality of rights among citizens, and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and of defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion, and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle, as established in this Government, at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District and four delegates at large to the Convention.

Signed,

EDWIN D. MORGAN, New-York,
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Maine,
GEORGE G. FOGG, New-Hampshire,
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont,
JOHN T. GOODRICH, Massachusetts,
WM. M. CHACE, Rhode Island,
GIDEON WELLS, Connecticut,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Pennsylvania,
GEORGE HARRIS, Maryland,
ALFRED CALDWELL, Virginia,
THOMAS SPOONER, Ohio,
CASSIUS M. CLAY, Kentucky,
JAMES RITCHIE, Indiana,
NORMAN B. JUDD, Illinois,
ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Michigan,
JOHN H. TWEEDY, Wisconsin,
ALEXANDER H. RAMSEY, Minnesota,
ANDREW J. STEVENS, Iowa,
ASA S. JONES, Missouri,
MARTIN F. CONWAY, Kansas,
LEWIS CLEPHANE, District of Columbia.

COMPTROLLER'S APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made by the Comptroller:

Retained—Messrs. Phelps, Deputy; Keyser, Accountant, and Messrs. Hasbrouck, Sloan, and Evans, Clerks.

New Appointments—Clerks—Messrs. Brace Millard, Isaac McMurdy, Henry Gallien, of Albany; Francis G. Fine, of St. Lawrence; A. G. Murray, of Ontario; Henry B. Burr, of Cortlandt; and Augustus Denniston and Arthur B. Wood, of Orange.—*Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 22.*

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, has written to a gentleman of this city, desiring that accommodations may be secured for himself and friends for the week of the Democratic National Convention. He writes that his party will number about one hundred.—*Charleston Mercury, Dec. 20.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.—In anticipation of the Christmas holidays the pupils of Grammar School No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, entertained their friends yesterday morning in a manner as appropriate as it was pleasing. The proceedings commenced with songs and calisthenic exercises by the little ones in the Primary Department. Next the girls in the Female department contributed not a little to the pleasure of the occasion by their singing and the evolutions of the Wand Company. A composition was read upon "Christmas," which met with general approbation. The boys, in addition to singing, declaimed, and, what was the most interesting feature of the occasion, went through a regular military drill as far as the capacity of the room would allow. Everything passed off satisfactorily and to the credit of the Principals, Mr. J. G. MCNARY, Miss M. PRESTON and Miss A. N. BEALE. The School Commissioners of the District were present and addressed the children. It was expected that Senator DOUGLAS would have favored the school with his company, but his business engagements prevented his coming to the City.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—JOHN MCARTHUR, a policeman attached to the Mayor's office, was attacked by five rowdies, last evening, as he was standing at the corner of Grand and Mott streets. One of them knocked him down, and then fled in company with his companions. MCARTHUR, having recovered himself, soon overtook the fugitives, and, as he attempted to arrest one of them, was again knocked down and roughly handled. As soon as he could regain his feet he drew his revolver and fired at his assailants, wounding JAMES FLETCHER under the right arm. Together with MICHAEL DAILY, one of his companions, he was taken to the Station-house, where his wound, which was found not to be serious, was dressed, although the ball could not be extracted. According to the statements of the prisoners they belong to an engine company, and have been carousing since Wednesday night. Mr. MCARTHUR is one of the smallest men in the Department. Deputy CARPENTER put him under arrest, but allowed him to go home, it being understood that the case would be investigated to-day at the Essex Market Police Court.

EXTRADITION CASE—DR. SCHILLING ABSCONDED.—The case of Dr. SCHILLING, claimed as a fugitive from Wurtemberg, where he was charged with having committed extensive forgeries, was to have been argued, yesterday, before United States Commissioner BETTS, upon the original papers, the preliminary motion for a discharge having been overruled. Since the arrest of SCHILLING he has been in the custody of the United States Marshal, who detailed Mr. MILLER, one of his Deputies, to retain him in custody. The venerable appearance and highly respectable bearing of the Doctor pleading strongly in his favor, he was not committed to prison, but was permitted to visit his home, the officer remaining always near him. On Tuesday evening, while at his own residence, Dr. SCHILLING took advantage of a slight relaxation of vigilance on the part of the officer, who is said to have fallen asleep, and made good his escape. As soon as it was discovered that he was missing, the alarm was given and search was made for the fugitive, but no traces of him had been discovered at a late hour last evening. The case has thus been brought to a sudden termination.

SALE OF THE STATUE OF THE "FISHER GIRL."—Several hundred lawyers, merchants, engravers, speculators, painters and others, assembled at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, either to bid themselves or to hear others bid on Mr. BARBEE'S statue of the "Fisher Girl," which it had been announced would be disposed of at the time and place mentioned, to whoever would show the highest appreciation in dollars and cents for this beautiful work of art. At 12½ o'clock Mr. LEEDS took the stand, and after a few preliminary observations on the history of the artist whose work was offered for sale, and on the beauty of the piece of statuary itself, asked the amount to be bid. The first offer was $500; some one to make an offer. $1,000 was offered; $200 was added, then $100 several times in succession until $1,600 was reached, when the bids dwindled to additions of $50. At one time, when $1,950 had been offered, Mr. LEEDS struck off the piece for that sum, but the assemblage declared that a higher bid had been made in time, and another start was made. The statue was finally purchased by the "Metropolitan Art Association" for $2,300.

UNITARIAN FAIR IN FOURTH-AVENUE.—We take pleasure in announcing that a Fair for the benefit of the Third Unitarian Society—Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor—will be held under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on the Twenty-third-street corner. From the preparations made by the ladies connected with the Society, we should judge that the affair will be a decided success. The Fair was formally opened last evening, and the rooms thronged with beauty and fashion.

WOOSTER-STREET SYNAGOGUE.—A lecture will be given at the Synagogue, Wooster-street, between Prince and Spring streets, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. S. M. ISAACS. An appeal will be made on behalf of the suffering Israelites of Morocco, but no collection will be taken up.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS CHARITY FAIR.—The Ladies' Bazaar, at No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, will continue open until late on Saturday evening. The profits on the sales will be devoted to feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, and to helping the poor children to help themselves.

SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT REQUESTED.—Several of the friends of Mr. MANAHAN, who was arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, vouch for his respectability as a man, and his high standing as a citizen, and request a suspension of judgment on the part of the public until a legal investigation shall be made.

LOST.—We call attention to an advertisement under "Lost," of a Steel Plate, left in an omnibus, Knickerbocker Line, on Wednesday afternoon.

Coroner's Inquests.

TWO MEN KILLED BY THE FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.—On Wednesday afternoon an embankment between Madison and Fifth avenues, near Forty-second-street, which is in process of excavation for the erection of a new building, fell and buried three workmen beneath it. JOHN DAISCOLL was dead when extricated, and the decease of PATRICK BOYLE occurred yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, where he had been conveyed immediately after the accident. HUGH MCMAHN was caught by the falling earth but received only a few slight bruises. On the inquest, which was held by Coroner JACKMAN, it appeared that the contractor had warned the workmen of their danger, but they paid no attention to the caution. A verdict of accidental death was rendered in each case.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ADDITIONS TO THE TAX LEVY—SMALL REBUKE TO PLANS FOR A NEW CITY HALL BE PAID FOR.

The Comptroller, last evening, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a communication from the Board of Education, calling attention to a clerical error in the annual estimate for 1860, of expenditures for educational purposes.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution granting permission to the Third-avenue Railroad Company, to pave the space between its rails with cobble stones instead of trap block pavement, on Third-avenue from Fiftieth-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

After a variety of motions to refer the resolution, and for the adjournment of the Board, had been offered and rejected, the paper was consigned to the Committee on Railroads, on motion of Alderman GENET.

The Finance Committee presented its report on the tax levy for 1860. The Committee has added $20,000 to the appropriation for repairing and repaving the streets; $10,000 to the item of "Donations;" $10,600 to the item of "City Contingencies," and has deducted $1,000 from the appropriation for water-pipes and laying, and $1,000 on the appropriation for "Lands and Places." The corrected estimate of the Board of Education, by which the budget is reduced by $35,271, being taken into consideration, the net addition to the Comptroller's estimate is $2,729, making the amount of the entire estimate for City expenditures $6,976,853 36. Deducting from this sum the estimated income applicable thereto, $326,462 95, there remains $6,650,369 41 to be raised by taxation. To meet this, it is estimated that the gross amount raised by tax should be $6,887,000. It was directed that the report be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of donating $500 to the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, and $1,000 to the Female Magdalen Benevolent Society. The reports were laid over.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying Charles Metturn $250 for plans for a new City Hall.

Alderman BRADY wanted to know what he had done.

Alderman ADAMS stated that Mr. Metturn had furnished his plans to the Street Commissioner, and they had been mislaid, and Mr. Metturn now asked that they should be returned to him, or else that he should be paid for them.

Alderman DARRAGH said that after the plans were rejected every builder knew they were not worth $5. He moved that the sum be reduced to $100. This was rejected.

Alderman GENET moved that it be reduced to $125. This was lost, (ayes, 5; nays, 8,) and the original motion was lost, (ayes, 7; nays, 6. The last vote was reconsidered, and the report was laid on the table. "Try it next year," said Alderman PECK, in making the motion.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 5 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RECEPTION OF A BUST OF SENATOR BRODERICK—$20,000 ADDITIONAL FOR PRINTING.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was received and referred to the effect that Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalk flagged.

The City Inspector was required to furnish the Board at its next meeting with a list of the names and residences of each of the superintendents or inspectors connected with the sanitary department of this City and the duty to be performed by them, so that the public may know to whom to apply in case of need.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in voting to receive a bust of Senator Broderick from P. J. Devin, of California, and returned a vote of thanks for it.

A resolution was offered and laid over, authorizing the Comptroller to draw his

Wisconsin on the Fugitive Slave Law.

In September last, the United States Attorney for Wisconsin appeared before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and asked leave to file with the Clerk two mandates from the Supreme Court of the United States, directed to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, commanding that Court to reverse its decision in the case of Mr. BOOTH, prosecuted under the Fugitive Slave act. On this motion Chief-Justice DIXON, of Wisconsin, has just delivered an elaborate opinion in the affirmative. Judge COLE dissented. Judge PAINE having been attorney in the case was ruled out. The Court being thus divided in opinion, the motion was denied. Practically, the position of the Wisconsin Supreme Court heretofore is thus affirmed. Chief-Justice DIXON adopted the old arguments in favor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the dependence and inferiority of the State Courts. The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* says: "This opinion simply marks its author as belonging to the consolidation and anti-State Rights school of politicians, who, considering the emphatic expressions of the people of the State, has no right on the bench, and will probably remain there no longer than the people have an opportunity to express themselves in April next."

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning contains the following:

THE NEW-YORK UNION MEETING—Report of the Union Meeting at the Academy of Music—Resolutions, Speeches and Letters.

THE SLAVERY CONFLICT—Funeral of Capt. Cook at Williamsburgh—The Medical Students Getting out of Philadelphia—Letters and Documents.

A NEW STORY—Benjamin Harris and his Wife Patience—A Story of Married Life.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

LITERARY—Miscellaneous Extracts.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of both Houses—The Ballots for Speaker.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summary.

WASHINGTON—Our Correspondence from Washington—Sketches of Prominent Members.

MEXICO—Ratification of the Mexican Treaty—Our Mexican Correspondence.

Personal Items, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous News Items, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE

PRESENT,

ONE OF

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY

Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Startling Reduction.

TWO-DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS!

TWO DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS. TWO DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS.

TWO DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL,

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 86 Pearl-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

For the Holidays.

At TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,

Will be found the largest and most beautiful assortment of confections for the Holidays in the City. Fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees, beautiful in design and endless in variety. A large and splendid assortment of fancy boxes, French mottoes, &c., &c. Also boned turkeys, chicken salad, pickled oysters, calves foot jelly, Charlotte Russe, and all seasonable articles ready or furnished to order for New-Year's tables.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men.

Genin's Festival Caps for Young Men.
Genin's Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars.
Ladies' Furs for Holiday Gifts.
Children's Furs for Holiday Gifts.
All select, choice and elegant.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

To the Ladies.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
VERY CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

On Exhibition at

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

The largest variety of Fancy Articles of every imaginable form for Christmas Trees in the City: also, Bon-Bon Boxes of elegant designs, handsome ornamental Cakes, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, French Preserved Fruits, &c., for New-Year Tables, at extremely low prices.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium,

E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

The "Rigas Trusse"—Waterproof, diesnly, durable—contracts the openings by lateral pressure; also saves the spermatic cord from injury by means of compression and obstructed circulation. No. 448 Broome-st., N. Y.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Parisian Ties and Scarfs,

SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
DRESSING ROBES, &c.,

At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Robes de Chambre,

BREAKFAST JACKETS.
F. C. KEMPTON, No. 106 William-st
Successor to J. M. DAVIDS & Co.

"No meal complete without it."—

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Wholesale Agents.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best in extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Gentlemen and Ladies, if you want to get a good pair of double-soled Boots, just call at CAHILL'S, where you can get well suited in any styles. He has reduced his stock down to first cost, in order to close the concern. S. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway.

Circhaub's Wigs & Toupees are Superior to any made in the world. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine a newly-invented transparent skin division, warranted to be so near an approach to nature as to defy detection. Those intending to make New-Year's calls, please observe No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton.

First Presbyterian Church Fair, in Aid of the Organ Fund, corner of South 4th-st. and 6th-st., Williamsburgh, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings this week. Toys and fancy goods, oysters and pumpkin pies. Admittance only 10 cents. Concert each evening.

For the Holidays.—Buy our fine Shirts, Collars and Cravats; they are the best presents for gentlemen; embroidered Shirt Bosoms at retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

The Readers of the Times are respectfully informed that the second shipment of MORRIS' LONDON GIN has been landed ex steamer *Bremen*, and is being sold pure at No. 45 Broadway. "Old Tom." Try it.

Extra-Heavy All-Wool Under-Garments, all sizes, for men, women and children, at MCALLIN'S French Yoke shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

The Grover and Baker

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."

An appropriate Holiday present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Holiday Presents.—Hats, Caps and Furs, all styles, unsurpassed. A large and beautiful assortment for misses and children.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

Gentlemen's Robes de Chambre—New and rich styles for Holiday Presents, singly or by the dozen.
C. B. HATCH & CO.,
No. 99 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 61, Dec. 23, 1859.
46, 8, 75, 43, 49, 72, 53, 42, 38, 59, 28, 21, 41.
Class No. 662, Dec. 22, 1859.
70, 25, 77, 4, 7, 44, 35, 48, 10, 53, 63, 31, 41.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 22, 1859.
GEO. O. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

DODGE'S PATENT IMPROVEMENT

IN

GRATES AND STOVES

GIVES

FIFTY PER CENT. MORE HEAT, WITH FIFTY PER CENT. LESS FUEL,

CURES SMOKY CHIMNEYS,

RADIATES ALL THE HEAT INTO THE ROOM,

CONSUMES THE GAS AND SMOKE,

CARRIES UP THE CHIMNEY ALL THE DUST.

The fire once made burns from twelve to twenty-four hours, without attention and without additional coal, thus combining

ECONOMY, HEALTH AND COMFORT,

and making the

PERFECTION OF AN OPEN FIRE.

The saving in fuel in one season will more than pay the cost of the improvement.

Any grate, new or old, set without dirt or inconvenience.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF STOVES FOR OFFICES, COUNTING-ROOMS, MANUFACTORIES AND DWELLINGS.

Considering their advantages, they are the cheapest Stoves manufactured.

Send for circulars containing description, testimonials, &c. Agents wanted. LEMUEL BANGS,
No. 13 Park-row.

SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO.,
No. 239 Water-st.,
New-York.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR.

GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,

GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECK-LACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.

CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL,
DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE,
HAIR, CORNELIAN,
ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.

ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS,

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS,
RUBY, EMERALD, PEARL,
GARNET AND OPAL RINGS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

ICE PITCHERS.

ICE PITCHERS,
PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
NEW PATTERNS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER,
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50,
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

from

DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,

A wine of rare quality, at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.

CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,

Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS, Rich Patterns.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?

Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
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Of this week, contains a communication from each of the special contributors as follows:

A SERMON,

By Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A POEM,

By JOHN G. WHITTIER,

Entitled BROWN OF OSSAWATOMIE.

An article by REV. DR. CHEEVER,

On "BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

On FREEDOM IN FLORENCE.

Also—EDITORIALS:

WAS CHRIST A MAN?

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BETWEEN 8th and 14th sts., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a fine well furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace regis er, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name S. T., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE ACcommodated with private boarding in a strictly private family, with front room on first floor, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with partial board and large bedroom in a private family. Terms very reasonable. Call at No. 42 East Broadway.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also, other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also, other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, JUST vacated, at 37 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENGRAVED STEEL PLATE, BOOKplate, representing two children hugging a camel, left to a Knickerbocker stage on Wednesday afternoon. Whoever will return the same to the subscribers, at No. 46 Walker-st., will be suitably rewarded.
W. A. TOWNSEND & BRO., Publishers.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, EITHER when leaving a carriage or in the entrance of the Academy of Music, the centre piece of a coral bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOST—IN GOING FROM LORD & TAYLOR'S, in Grand-st., to their new store in Broadway, a GOLD BRACELET, with "Tillie" engraved on the inside. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 91 Fine-st., up stairs.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—NOTICE—CERTIFICATE No. 788 issued to Robert Codman for twenty shares of Bank of New York stock having been lost, application will be made for renewal of the same.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN 5 FEET IRON OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1,400 ACRES WISCONSIN SCHOOL LANDS FOR SALE BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

Wood County, the whole of Section No. 16—640 acres.
Township No. 21, north of range 3 east.
Juneau County, the whole of Section No. 16—640 acres.
Township No. 18, north of range 3, east.
Also, three (3) tracts of 40 acres each.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Dutchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant mansion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order, and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y., CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y., JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation: has 2 overshot water wheels, viz: one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of calenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of sentisane and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York, $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill: usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. W. CHEEVER & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage house, sow stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The Hamilton Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF ground at Yonkers, on the Hudson River. Fifteen trains of cars each way daily. House modern built, contains 11 rooms, gas, range, heater, &c.; beautifully situated; commanding a view for 20 miles. Numerous Bern, stable, shade and fruit trees. Part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of
D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in South Brooklyn, occupied by owner, and complete with all improvements, including hot water furnace; will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for a country seat near the City. Address C. A. G., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building on a lot 50x80, in perfect order. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 3 Tompkins Market, or THOS. BENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—ON THE LINE of the 8th av. Railroad continuation, 20 miles from New-York, 25 acres, with small, good buildings, 3 acres grafted fruit, and commanding a view of the Palisades of the Hudson, and for miles up and down the river. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 61 Wall-st., room 4

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIdences, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 51st and 51st sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA —Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.
MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN Leavenworth City, Kansas, improved and unimproved. The owner, with maps, may be seen at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Continental Bank Buildings, Nassau st., for ten days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
J. H. DAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, ground 110x125, with a first-class engine, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 20 Beaver st, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story stone-front high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner; terms moderate and easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 61 White-st., north side, 103 feet 5 inches west of Broadway containing 22 feet 7 inches in width by 100 feet in depth. Apply for further particulars, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 61 THIRD-av., 1st 23 feet 8 inches, which is 100 feet deep. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SON, No. 160 13th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 535 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A WORD TO UNCLE SAM, FROM HIS FRIEND JOHN BULL.

Should the weather be cold and the jacket be thin,
Just take a wee toothful of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you feel at a loss what to take at an inn,
Just call for a glassful of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you ever be perplexed how to rake up the tin,
Just sit down to a bottle of MORRIS' GIN;
Should a party of friends for an evening drop in,
Just send for a dozen of MORRIS' GIN;
Should you wish the consent of Nell's daddy to win,
Just send him a puncheon of MORRIS' GIN;
Should ever the earth be flooded again,
Let us hope all the rain will be MORRIS' GIN.

The fashionable beverage on New-Year's Day will be "MORRIS' OLD TOM," better known by the ladies as "WHITE SATIN," from its delicate flavor.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY,
Retailed everywhere.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE.
These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Head pins, Head nets, Cuffs, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S BAZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins; best French kid, 80 cents; Alexandres in all colors, zephyr worsted, only 15 cents. No. 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., N. B—East side.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THERE WILL BE DIVINE WORSHIP on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Temple Emanuel, on 12th-st. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ADLER. Subject—*The present Deplorable Condition of the Israelites of Morocco.*

FOR SALE—A SADDLE PONY, TWELVE HANDS high, 6 years old, and kind; price moderate; sold for want of use. Apply to THOS. M. ARGALL, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 190 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS IN THOSE beautiful new buildings on 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts., first floor, two parlors, three bedrooms and basement, marble mantels, grates, range, bath, &c.; rent, $325; second floor, two parlors, three bedrooms and kitchen; rent $260; third floor, two rooms, three bedrooms, kitchen; rent $168. Inquire of JOHN C. SARER, on the premises.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs., and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the building No. 443 4th-st., suitable for a carpenter's shop, or any mechanical business. The rooms are well lighted—size, 28 by 80 feet. Apply to S. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 160 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, beistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 38 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 388 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilbooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 36 BEACH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AND NO rent to pay; four grown persons will retain board; location very fine, and the furniture new and complete, including a splendid rosewood piano. A party without children preferred. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE TO LET.—The well-known premises in 18th-st., New-York, formerly occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous. Also, the smoke-house and store, No. 230 Chambers-st. Will be let separate or together. For particulars inquire of ELY HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., and GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, No. 200 Chambers-st., assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—NO. 42 John-st.; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—IN THE CITY A SMALL house or suitable apartments for a small family, about seven rooms; rent $300 to $400. Possession wanted immediately. Address A. B. HOUSE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A SELECT school, between Bond and 13th sts., east side; rent not to exceed $16 per month. Address TEACHER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 425 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 28, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th st., Murray Hill, near 6th av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN SPANISH.—SPANiards wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn Spanish, can receive instructions by Prof. YSIDRE DE LA JUSA, No. 124 9th-st., near Broadway. Translations also made. Terms moderate.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Unadon River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. PLACK, A. M., Principal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO SPEAKS VERY little English would like to give lessons in French either in a school or private family, in exchange for board and lodging. Address A. T. No. 1172 Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 19th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, besides her own language, arithmetic, drawing, etc., wishes to make an engagement for the afternoon with one or two families whose children receive instruction at home, or with some persons desirous to learn French. Testimonials and City references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TUITION DEsires a reengagement as assistant governess in the City or country. Her course of instruction comprises the various branches of English, music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and Italian. No objection to go South; best of references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW England, educated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or as an assistant teacher in a school. Instruction given in the English branches, French and music. City references given. Address EDUCATION, Bible-house Post-office, New-York City.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS E. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 280 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE TEA FOR CORN is sold, wholesale and ret. at JOHN S. TREACY'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 5-5 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 686 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $26 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

IF THE ELDERLY LADY, WITH SILvery hair, who wore a quilted drab bonnet, trimmed with orange-colored strings, will call or send her address to JAMES G. AITKEN, No. 303 Canal-st., of whom she purchased a fur victorine and cuffs, she will confer a favor.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB DIAMONDS,
WATCHES AND
DIAMOND AND 18-CARAT JEWELRY, TO BE SOLD
At auction, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. The stock consists in part of sets complete of diamond and emerald necklace, bead-ornament, bracelet, brooch and earrings, cluster and single stone diamond earrings, pin and finger rings, superb sets of elegant jewelry diamond, sapphire, ruby, and other precious stones. Frosted and engraved full sets of garnets, frosted and enameled bracelets, brooches superb cameo and lava sets, sets of diamond and ruby studs and sleeve buttons, vest chains, ladies' chatelaines, scarf pins, &c., &c.

ALSO,
Ladies' diamond and enameled watches, hunting and open face; also, superb chronometers, dupiex, double time-keepers, open face watches of the finest class.

The above is the entire stock of one of our first-class Broadway houses, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of
L. BONNEFOUX, Esq., Assignee,
No. 45 Platt-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction as above, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M., at their salesrooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as
RUSSIAN SEAL, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN,
CLOAKS,
CAPES,
HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS,
Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.
Also
FANCY ROBES,
Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful Furs.
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, WILL sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 23, and SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their spacious salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of elegant fancy goods, consisting of artistic bronzes, elegant decorated China dinner and tea sets, enamelled and colored glass, ink stands, &c. Rich inlaid papier-mache goods, viz: Writing-desks, tables, folios, work-boxes, cigar-cases, &c. Also, a large and splendid variety of rich silver plated ware, consisting of tea and coffee sets, liqueur stands, tea urns, oyster and butter dishes, cake and card baskets, casters, mugs, goblets, &c. Also elegant bronze, marble and ormolu clocks, a fine assortment of real Parian ware of the most exquisite designs, together with a great variety of fancy goods. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF FANCY AND USEFUL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Suitable for family presents, with an invoice of fine jewelry, at auction, by
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
At No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.
Fine tea trays, ivory table cutlery, plated tea-sets, waiters, forks, spoons, cruets, castors, cake baskets, morocco cases, nut picks and crackers, butter knives, &c. Fire sets, bronze swing kettles, elegant iron jewel safe, carved wood bread plates, gold breastpins, rings, chains, cardrops, lockets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 23, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 35 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. The furniture was made to order in Paris, in the most costly style, and imported for the owner's own use, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, antique carved arm and parlor chairs, covered worked tapestry, superb 7-octave grand action piano-forte, made by Chickering, cost $1 000 last Fall, mognet cabinet, ladies' bois de rose, secretary, inlaid China medallions, buhl work table, superb carved antique oak and book and silver cases, clocks, jardiniere liquor stand, bois de rose flower stand, canopy rosewood etagere, valuable etagere ornaments, fine engravings in rich carved antique oak extension table do., buffet do., chairs richly carved in do., covered embossed morocco; cylinder French secretary, very valuable for library, made in Paris; dinner sets; enamelled China; do. real French gold-band tea and coffee sets, do. green raised flowers, &c., &c. Bedroom.—French bonne's glance, bedsteads, hair mattresses, dressing glasses, &c; lock, with a single key; oak wardrobes, rosewood do., carved bedsteads washstands inclosed, lined with marble; Chinese cabinet; suites in French mahogany, covered with purple plush; ottomans, secretary bookcases lined with satin wood; oilcloth and other first-class furniture. Can be examined on Thursday, 22d, the day before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10¾ o'clock, at the large and spacious salesroom No. 526 Broadway, corner Spring-st., superb marble statuary, rich fancy goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming Holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market. Also, recent importations from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: "The Playing Child," by Barnzel; bust of the Emperor, copied from the original in the Vatican.

BRASS ARTISTIC BRONZES.—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size; real ormolu figures and groups, Berlin wares and other articles of vertu, including a large assortment of real silver plated ware of every description.

Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and full assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from two to five feet high, tinzas, Roman vases, carved marble Hebe ditto, card receivers, with swans and figures busts, &c., and an endless variety of these beautiful goods—with many other rich and fancy articles imported for the Holidays. They can be examined previous to the sale.

Articles too large to be packed on the premises. If required, for shipment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent diamonds and other jewelry, watches, &c. Consignees dire

MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND undermine the constitution. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 adapt themselves to the three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. To be had of the publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., (four doors below McDougal,) New-York, where the Doctor may be confidentially consulted from 11 till 1, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York.

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents; ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE: its Intents, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Calliopædise; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert J. Culverwell, Esq., M. D.

Sent free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing

CHAS. KLINE & CO.,
Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO.

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the Inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 488 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 488 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

☞ "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept 10, 1859.*

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, cures an important class of diseases. Extreme cases of Constitutional Infection, Local Nervous Debility, (spermatorrhœa,) Varicocele and Stricture, skillfully treated. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st. Hours from 10 to 2 and 5 to 8.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. F. COGBERT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and successful practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1; the author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases, No. 617 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 24 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 6th-av.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 138 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS SALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in these cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,600 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1857."

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 371 of the laws of 1857, and Chapter 349 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 19, 1859, for the Improvement of the Central Park.

The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and eighty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay such price to the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

ASTROLOGY.

43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—IF YOU wish to have true information of your affairs through life, then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. ROEDER, the only true seer and gifted lady of information; the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Her office is at No. 43 Christopher-street, near 6th-av.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREVOST? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, and gives satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also date of marriage. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gent, one $1.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs longstanding removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 538 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. Fare $4.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for all the trains to and from Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 24, good to return on or before Tuesday, the 27th.

NEW-YEAR EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for all the trains to and from Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 31, good to return on or before Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1860.

Fare from Newark to Philadelphia and return, $3 50

Excursion Tickets to and from way stations on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroad, for any of the trains (Philadelphia lines excepted,) on the 23d and 24th of December, good to return on or before Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

Fare between New-York and Newark, 40 cents.
Fare between New-York and Elizabeth, 70 cents.
Fare between New-York and Rahway, 90 cents.
Fare between New-York and New-Brunswick, $1.

EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway and East Millstone.

Fare between New-York and Millstone, both ways, $1 25.

Fare between Newark and Millstone, both ways, $1.

Fare between Elizabeth and Millstone, both ways, 75 cents.

Fare between Rahway and Millstone, both ways, 75 cents.

With the privilege of New-Brunswick passengers, on returning on their excursion Tickets in the Philadelphia trains.

The 12 midnight train from New-York will be extended to Elizabeth and Rahway on Monday evening, Dec. 26, and on Monday evening, Jan. 2, 1860.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assist. Supt's, N. J. R. R.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 12 TO ALBANY.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.

For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Albany—9 A. M., from 25th-st. Mail train.

For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3.45 P. M.

White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.

Croton Falls—7 A. M., Millerton—7 A. M.

Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express trains.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859. }

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. J. LEWIS, will leave Pier No 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. SOWLE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANI, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M. connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M. Returning leave Flushing at 9 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and the way stations at 9:30, 11, 1, and 3 o'clock. Returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. for Sing Sing 8:45 and 6:00 P. M. for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:31 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Christopher and 10th-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 2.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Sayville at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 2.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., Sundays excepted, 10 A. M., 2.40 and 5.10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6.40 and 8 A. M., and 2.10 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.

HENRY WELLS,
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through A. H. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 10 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND GILDING, AND ELECTROTYPING.—Partner wanted in a recently established business, at Binghamton, N. Y., having large and perfect working Magneto-Electric Machines, with steam power, apparatus, and accommodations for an extensive business. One experienced in the business, with a moderate cash capital may make an advantageous arrangement. Satisfactory references given and required. Address

HENRY M. COLLIER, Binghamton.

$3,500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE, cash business, paying for the past nine years from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum net profit. Security given for the amount invested, if required, to a man of good habits and willing to devote his attention to business. References exchanged. Address, with real name, which will be considered strictly confidential, H. H. CRAMER, Box No. 260 *Times* Office, New-York.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A WELL-ESTABlished and profitable business, three-fifths of which is cash on delivery, and the balance thirty days, would like to meet some party of unexceptionable character and good business qualifications, with a view to forming a copartnership; $3,000 in cash would be required; the best of references given and required. Address FOSTER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, DOING a large and profitable business, with first-class papers, whose trade is on the increase, would not object to taking a special or active partner with from $25,000 to $50,000 on the 1st January. The business is staple and not fluctuating. Address, with real name or no notice will be taken, PARTNER, Box No. 523 Post-office, New-York.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of a jewelry store for sale, located on one of the principal streets of Brooklyn, now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars address W. M., Box No. 264 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had. No agents need apply.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING ESTABLISHment FOR SALE.—It is doing a fair business, which may be largely increased. The rooms are 50 by 100 feet. Rent reasonable. Apply at No. 621 Broadway, over the cheese-st., up stairs.

FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL OF A SKIRT factory for sale, with everything necessary for carrying on the business advantageously. Will be sold low if applied for early. Apply at No. 157 Baxter-st., corner of Grand, fourth floor.

$100,000 PROFIT.—FOR SALE—A patent which offers to capital as such investments of profit as are rarely met with. An investigation will satisfy the most incredulous.

HINGES, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT Office. Agents wanted

SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALLEGANY.—JOHN H. BUNT against PHILIP CAUCH, Jr., Lewis Sousseau, Caroline Rousseau, Charles A. Murray, Allen Smith, William H. Bloomingdale, Howard Sherman, Alleo Ayrault, Ephraim Cone, John Vernam, President of the Genesee River Bank and Niagara County Bank.—To the defendant, Charles A. Murray: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, on the 14th day of December, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

COLLS & SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.
DIG-lawtw F.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.
se8-lawtm*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of MARSHALL & TAYLOR, at No. 501 6th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN MARSHALL will continue at the above number and settle all business of the late firm.

JOHN MARSHALL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859. ANDREW T. TAYLOR.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET.—French Call Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Waterproof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
Dec. 23,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOME
CALLED
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
A NEW PICTURE.
THE BURNING STEAMER.

She breaks from her moorings and swings in the stream

THE CAST:

As

Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, new overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally

MR. JAMIESON

As

Peter, an "old uncle;" once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work as."

MR. A. H. DAVENPORT

As

George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.

MRS. J. H. ALLEN

As

Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.

MR. T. B. JOHNSTON

As

McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.

MRS. BLAKE

As

Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.

MR. PEARSON

As

Wah-no-tee, a Lopan Indian Chief.

MRS. STODDARD

As

Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.

MR. HOLLAND

As

Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.

MISS IONE BURKE;

As

Paul, a yellow boy.

MR. STODDART

As

Judge Lefourche, a rich Planter.

MR. HARRISON

As

Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.

MISS H. SACOR

As

Jules Thibodeux.

MR. RUSSELL

As

Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer.

MR. PONISI

As

Clairbourne, the auctioneer's clerk.

MR. PECK

As

Mr. Collion, an Overseer.

MR. TREE

As

Mr. Jackson, a Planter.

MR. STYLES

As

Solon, a grief-boy slave.

MISS GIMBER

As

Grace, a yellow girl.

MISS CLINTON

As

Mrs. Clairbourne.

MISS WALTERS

As

Minnie, a Quadroon slave

Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.

A Southern house under a Southern sun—The little darkey "dem's was dan Sheezers"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old Judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern wealth and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm.

THE SLAVE SALE.

Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—[illegible]—Scene on the stand, his imagination as young Lucas—Zoe, the octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hands up to the safety valve; she's off"—Dora, her pauline's—Alwyn—the Indian comes—Wah no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Impressive and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.

THE SHELOO FIRE.

Cut the ropes—back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.

The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.

SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.

Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is not to be borne—Zoe's resolve.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE-BRAKE—SUNRISE.

McCloskey out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.

SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.

Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—Pete's wolf run down and killed—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynch verdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.

SCENE FOURTH, AND LAST.

The parlor at Terrebonne again—Zoe's adieu to her home before she leaves it for the home of her new master—The glass of water—The arrival of Scudder—The joyful news—Pete in a bad way.

THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
THE VISION AT THE LANDING.
LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.

McCloskey appeals to the highest tribunal—The last that was seen of the Indian Wah-no-tee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
CROWDS
INCREASING NIGHTLY,
CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE
and
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook	Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots	Mr. Walcot
Coachman	Mr. Oliver
Gardener	Mr. Baker
Trap	Mrs. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots	Miss Floyd
Fanny	Miss Tree
Cook	Miss Carman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. H. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the petite comedy of
40 AND 50.

Mr. Lillywhite	Mr. Blake
Altamont Fitzwhite	Mr. Floyd
Peter	Mrs. Young
Mrs. Lillywhite	Mrs. Vernon
Clementina	Miss Hanrahan
Jessy	Miss Tree

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with the petite comedy of
40 AND 50.
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
TUESDAY, 27, WEDNESDAY, 28,
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
GREATEST CAST.
With a celebrated
FAIRY FOLLY
called
KNOCKS AND NOSES.
Mr. BLAKE
In a Great Original Character.
With Dances, New Scenery, Tricks, Changes, Costumes, &c.
A STAR CAST.
NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

Places may Low be secured for any of the above nights.

NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new DRAMA,

FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SPACIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER, AND STARTLING EFFECTS.

A NEW EXTRAVAGANZA
OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.

Each novelty, with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery. Box-book open.

Box Book closes six days in advance.

NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 689 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIGNOR SUSINI,
MONDAY (Christmas) NIGHT,
ERNANI.

The sale of seats for the three nights commences tomorrow, Saturday.

The directors, encouraged by the extraordinary success attending the performances of their present unrivaled company, beg to state that they have made arrangements, in consequence of which

THE ENTIRE OPERA COMPANY

will stop in New-York on their way to Boston, and give

FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.

The first of which will take place on

MONDAY (Christmas) NIGHT,

and the second, third and fourth, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Dec. 26, 27, 28 and 29.

They have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated basso,

SIGNOR SUSINI,

who has been added to their list of artists, and who will make his first appearance on

MONDAY (Christmas) EVENING, Dec. 26,

when will be given Verdi's favorite opera of

ERNANI,

with a perfect and complete cast, including Mme. COLSON, who will make her first appearance as Elvira, Sig. STIGELLI as Ernani, Sig. FERRI as Carlo, and Sig. SUSINI as SILVA.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27, second and last night but two of
THE OPERA.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
(only night of
MOZART'S DON GIOVANNI.

First appearance of

Mlle. Adelina Patti.....as.....Zerlina
Sig. Stigelli.....as.....Don Ottavio
Sig. Ferri.....as.....Don Giovanni
Sig. Susini.....as.....Leporello

Full cast

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the Pilgrims.

DINNER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speeches of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Rev. Dr. Bellows, and Others.

The New-England Society yesterday celebrated the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, by its customary dinner at the Astor House. Two hundred persons, including some twenty invited guests, were present and took part in the festivities. At the preliminary meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. M. Evarts, LL. D.
First Vice-President—Henry A. Hurlbut.
Second Vice-President—Chas. A. Stetson.
Councillors—Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. Curtis Noyes, LL. D., Wm. N. Blakeman, M. D., S. N. Stebbins.
Assistant Counsellors—Legrand Lockwood, Moses H. Grinnell, George S. Stephenson, Edwin J. Brown, Shepherd Knapp, Wm. K. Strong, Nathaniel Hayden, E. E. Morgan.
Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

By the Treasurer's report it appears that about $3,800 have been received; $1,400 expended for charitable purposes, and about $1,100 remained in the Treasury.

The Society assembled about 7 o'clock. Letters were received from Lieut.-Gen. Scott, Gov. Banks, Commodore Stringham, Rev. Thos. Starr King, Mr. H. J. Raymond, and others in reply to invitations to attend. On the right of the President were seated Hon. Hamilton Fish, Wm. Walker, Vice-President of the St. George's Society; A. A. Low, Esq., James Scott, President of the Old Dominion Society; and on his left, F. P. Blair, of Maryland; Richard O'Gorman, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Adam Norrie, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. Pillsbury, General Superintendent of Police, and other distinguished guests.

The President, in calling the meeting to order, returned thanks for his reëlection, and referred to his visit to Plymouth on the occasion of laying the foundation of the first monument in America to the Pilgrim Fathers. On that occasion he pledged a thousand dollars to that object, and he had no doubt but the Society would redeem the pledge. Rev. Dr. Prime invoked the Divine blessing, after which the President proceeded to read the regular toasts of the evening. Following the first toast—"The day we celebrate"—the Pilgrims' hymn, by Mrs. Hemans, was sung by Mr. James S. Cooper, accompanied on the piano by Mr. A. Grant.

REMARKS OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

Hon. Mr. Doolittle, United States Senator from Wisconsin, was introduced to respond to the following sentiment:

The American Union—It sprung from that independence which the patriots of New-England freely shed their blood to achieve; and while their sons have votes to cast, arms to strike, or blood to flow, they will struggle to preserve it that Union so as to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their children.

He said:

Mr. President: Never in my life, Sir, has there been an hour when I could not respond to that sentiment, and with a full heart I do so now. Not, Sir, because my name and my family ate of New-England origin, nor because I take pride in the brave, austere old Pilgrims whose memory and deeds we have met here to commemorate—a people who came to this Western World that they might find that freedom to worship God, as expressed in the hymn just sung—but because they came hither to plant an Empire greater, nobler, and he hoped more enduring than the sun ever before shone upon. He came from the great West whose vast rivers blending with the Gulf, united with the waters of the East, which are to forever hold this Union together in their giant embrace. From whatever source this real or supposed peril of the Union might be threatened, either from high places or from tow places, it made no difference to him, as a citizen bound to maintain the Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. No greater mistake could exist, in the mind of any human being, than the supposition that the Union of these States could be peaceably broken up. We were bound together by geographical, commercial and political interests. They could not cut the Mississippi river in twain. The waters of that river, that bathed the States of the West in the great valley of the Mississippi, would flow onward forever, uninterrupted to the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] He would assure them that the millions in that valley would have their commerce flow uninterrupted to that Gulf. [Applause.] They would not suffer the outlet of the Mississippi to be held by any foreign jurisdiction. [Applause.] Besides all that, the great mass of the American people were bound together by other ties and other considerations. He would ask them who ever believed in the possible separation of this Union? [Nobody.] Where would they draw the line of separation? On what side of Mount Vernon should it be drawn? [Sensation.] He knew not how others might feel, but he was sure that the great mass of the people with whom he was acquainted would never consent that the tomb and remains of Washington should rest upon the soil of foreign jurisdiction. [Applause.] Never, though the peaceful Potomac, that runs by his tomb, should run red with the blood of traitors—he would say they consent. [Applause.] There was one question which disturbed this Confederacy—he would state it, but not argue it,—and that was the negro question,—a question which lay deeper than the Slavery question, and needed a satisfactory solution before the Slavery question itself. There was one question which had never been satisfactorily answered, and that was this: What shall be done with the negroes who are now emancipated, or who may be emancipated by the voluntary action of States or individuals? Until that was settled we could have no peace. The suggestion which was the most satisfactory to his own mind was, that by some action of the North and South, some place should be provided by means of which this unfortunate class of our fellow-beings, who are threatened either with banishment, or confiscation of their property, or reënslavement, should be provided with an asylum and a home. He knew this was the danger, and the only danger, that threatens the Union, and when this question was answered every danger which had ever threatened the Union would forever have passed away.

Senator Doolittle was followed by Rev. Dr. Bellows, in response to the toast to the clergy.

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

Mr. Bellows, after the enthusiastic cheering which greeted him had subsided, said: When you see the school-houses of New-England, you see the church not far off. God bless them both. Sir, I did not suppose that it would fall to my lot to make a speech for the clergy of New-England. There is some little conflict of jurisdiction in the New-England Society, for one officer called upon me to speak for the "Wandering sons of New-England." But really they are both the same, for the clergy have wandered far away, and wherever they have gone they have carried with them the principles of New England; and those principles, clearing away the brush, the underwood, the stumps, (laughter,) I should say were two things, namely: the fear of God, and the love of liberty. [Applause.] I do not say the love of God. I choose my words. I say the fear of God. Religion has various forms of manifesting itself. In southern and genial climes it is by fervent affection and sympathy. In colder climes it is sterner and stiffer, it is the *fear* of God. It finds itself there, Sir, not so much in the heart as in the conscience. I am not saying which is the better—either is better for being coupled with the other; but it seems to me that the fear of God is the characteristic sentiment of New England. She has always been afraid to do wrong, (applause,); she fears God more than man. She will never cease to fear him more than she loves him. Let us be thankful for that. [Applause.] I recollect, Sir, hearing Horace Mann—a New-Englander—a God-fearing New-Englander—[applause]—whose name never can be mentioned by me in any presence without reverend and heartfelt sympathy and gratitude—Horace Mann, whose ashes enrich the soil of Ohio—his spirit is mingled with the fountains of American education, and will flow down all their course to vivify and elevate and purge and enlighten coming generations—I remember hearing Horace Mann say to an excellent, mild and lovely clergyman as he sat at his table: I shall not dare to say you love God"—by the way, the clergyman was breaking one of God's commands at the time, by eating in a gluttonous manner "I believe you love God better than I do; but I am sure I fear him a great deal more than you do." Sir, any broken law of the Almighty must be visited by the solemn penalties falling upon the transgressor. Dr. Arnold once said, "I cannot trust a boy when I find he merely loves God and goodness; but when I find that he hates evil, then I am sure of him." We have a great deal of sentimental goodness, but we want something of the spirit that stands by the right because it is right [applause,]; that fears God because He is God; that is afraid to break the laws of His great commandments. There is something unquestionably severe in a character that is based entirely upon the fear of God. It partakes a little of the rock—of the sternness of our east wind. It gives New-England a general character for severity, acridness, and a certain hard rhinoceros hide. Nobody likes it very well; it is not pleasant, nor smooth, nor sweet; but it is mighty strong—[laughter and applause]—it is mighty influential, and when everything else gives way, it don't give way. It is possible that my reverend friend at this end of the table may think that I represent in some degree the religious sentiment giving away—[laughter]; but I venture to say that though the religious sentiment of New-England in certain theological matters may have given way—I will not say whether it is for better or for worse; I leave that to you—[applause]—that it does not give way in its essence, and that the moral sentiment of New-England has taken on precisely the healthy hide, precisely the almighty stiffness that belongs to the old religious principles of New-England. [Applause.] But, sir, it is as I said before, very strong. We do not like the volcano, but we like the wine that grows on volcano soil. [Applause.] We do not like the bare-naked moral sentiment of New-England, but we like to see it mudified and beautified into a larger and nobler civilization. When we consider what New-England has produced out of her own soil, we are willing to forget all other considerations. [Applause.] I do not see that New-England has changed. Take Jonathan Edwards and empty him out on a reform-dish, and I do not know but you would have a William Lloyd Garrison over again. [Laughter and applause.] Even Roger Williams, by some species of transmigration, may have appeared again in Theodore Parker. [Applause.] I do not know but that James Otis and Josiah Quincy may have reappeared in Wendell Phillipses—they had monsters in that day as well as we have now. I do not like the old ones, and I do not like the new ones. [Applause.] But I like the soil that tends to produce such men. You cannot have roses without thorns. You cannot have a strong soil without great big ugly things against which you bark your shins, and break your knees day after day. [Laughter and applause.] I know she has not sent out all good men—she has turned out a great many bad men into other parts of the country, and they are extraordinary bad men. [Laughter.] Whatever she has to do she does up, as we say sometimes, very brown. [Excessive laughter.] New-England has furnished a very large proportion of all the staple on which hang the main chains on which the great blessings of this country depend. Go where you will you will feel one of these New-England staples in every community, driven sharp into the rock, with the tremendous beetle, and fastened into the rocky buttresses of God's truth. And in that New-England man, wherever you will find him, you will find a man reflecting the attributes of the Being that made him. [Applause.] New-England men all over this country furnish governors, statesmen, ministers, physicians, lawyers, schoolmasters. I recollect a story told of two members of Congress—I am sure my friend here was not one of them—(Mr. Doolittle)—standing at one of the windows of the great Congressional building, when a drove of donkeys went by, and the Southern member—I will say for the time—said "Here, my brother, is a company of your constituents." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "going South to be ministers and schoolmasters." [Uproarous laughter.] Well, Sir, they do not want the schoolmasters South, and are sending them back. The time so ardently desired by the son of Kentucky has arrived, and they are sending them back. Well, as we never pass counterfeit coin, we are ready and willing to take them back. [Applause.] Whenever a New-Englander comes home, it is always Thanksgiving. [Applause.] But the New-England character can be about as bad as it can be good. The best things are the worst when spoiled. The most atrocious pirates and the worst slave-drivers, the most obeisant flunkeys that we have had in this country, have been New-England men. [Immense laughter and applause.] That is, however, by no means the staple. [Renewed laughter.] That is the exceptional fact. I was surprised, looking at the last census—it has grown old now—I was amazed and confounded on looking at the number of New-England men in the City of New-York, in comparison with the number of Old England men. If my memory serves me right, there were but thirty thousand New-Englanders—less actually than the number of Old Englanders. I do not wish to institute any comparison between the two. God bless the family name of England. [Great cheering.] I love Old England with all my heart, if not for anything else than that she is the mother of New-England. I would bless her to my dying day. [Cheers.] She is the plucklest, stoutest-hearted, perhaps the freest, nation at the present moment—the most moral and religious nation—always excepting our own, [laughter,] under the sun. She is the best ally, and the worst enemy, under the sun. [Applause.] I look around to see what these 30,000 New-Englanders are doing. It seems that they each ought to be "three single gentlemen rolled into one, and wetgh a ton of common folks." But, among the professions, who are the Presidents of Banks? Who occupy educational positions? I speak not in disparagement of old England; but, if you should call out a great regiment of representative men in the City of New-York, and drill them all, you would find out the homespun. [Laughter.] If you could see down to their skins, (laughter) you would get an odor of baked beans and brown bread; and if you should dismiss them to their homes, instead of dispersing as an ordinary regiment, they would keep their ranks and take the road to Boston. [Great laughter.] You might as well try to keep dressing out of a turkey as keep politics and the Slavery question out of a New-England dinner, when the safety of the Union and of the country are threatened because of them. I do not feel safe about the integrity of the Union. I bless God for every physical difficulty in the way of a disintegration of these States. But I am afraid this world is not as much governed by its interests as most people suppose it to be. I am dreadfully afraid that its passions are provokingly powerful, and amazingly influential. I am afraid that the political ambition and all the causes that are usually reckoned upon as the dangers of this Confederacy—are our real dangers. I believe it is the anger, the pride and the passion that may produce temporary alienation—temporary division. Thank God there can never be a total separation! for we should come together again; because God will bind us together with hooks of steel. I hope my forebodings of separation may not be fulfilled; but I sincerely and heartily, from the depths of my soul, and often in the agony of my spirit, fear for the Union of this country. God grant that no attempt shall be made to close the mouths, or prevent the utterances, or destroy the presses belonging to the people of the Northern section of this country—not for any particular merit of our own, but that they are given to us through the Providence of God. I believe, Sir, in Union meetings, but not in such Union meetings as we have had here. [Great applause and some hisses.] We have defended the right of speech in two of the greatest cities in this Union, and that right of speech as American citizens, and lovers of this Union, we claim in the New-England Society. [Applause.] I care very little, Sir, whether I am understood outside or not. I know I shall not be misunderstood here by you. I rejoice that no New-England man testified his voice in that assemblage so as to be distinctly heard, and that the sentiments of that assemblage were not the sentiments of New-England, were not the sentiments of New-York, were not the sentiments of the North. It was a tremendous hypocrisy, and a gross outrage on the confiding masses of our Southern brethren to palm off such counterfeits of Northern sentiment upon them, as genuine feeling of Northern men. [Storms of applause, mingled with a few hisses.] Gentlemen—I trust that the liberty of speech is not to be revindicated at a New-England dinner. Sir, I am speaking of union. I do not say to our Southern brethren, you are more guilty than we ourselves are; we should have committed your mistakes if we had been born south of Mason and Dixon's line. We have no insinuendoes for you—no anger, no recrimination. We have the utmost love and sympathy for you. I call God to witness that I would give one-half of every cent I own towards the emancipation of the Southern slaves, and the reconciliation of the Southern slaveholders. Will the Southern man expect me, with the views I may take in this matter, to sacrifice my conscience to his pecuniary, social and political interests? Sir, the Southern men despise us far the hypocrisy which pretends to respect and love Slavery as a system. [Applause.] I am willing to accord him justice, to assist him in his danger, and to sympathise with his misfortunes, but what I give to him he must give to me. In this free country the majority is not to be frightened out of the exercise of Constitutional rights. That is all they ask themselves. I should not have alluded to this subject, Sir, had I not regretted that sentiments like those of the Union meeting, which seem to me as atrocious, should have been put forth as the sentiments of the people of New-York, the City of my adoption. Sir, doubtless vast amounts of money were represented in that assemblage, and many American coins were jingling to those pockets, but if, when those gentlemen went home, they did not find the darts in the claws of the American eagle strike through the coin and pierce the fair form of Liberty on the other side, it was because that noble American bird was too wise to listen to the suggestions and sentiments that prevailed on that occasion. [Immense cheering.]

Rev. Dr. Prime responded for the Press, and referred to the early history of the Newspaper Press in New-England, from the first paper, the Boston *News-Letter*, which was established one hundred and fifty-nine years ago, to the newspapers of the present day. He argued the necessity of maintaining the freedom of the Press, and of having it consecrated to the well being of our whole country.

Prof. Mitchell spoke in response to the sentiment eulogizing the Common School system. When that day should come that the schoolmaster and schoolmistress should be banished from the South, a cloud of darkness and barbarism would cover the land, from which it would never emerge.

In reponse to the toast to "Our Sister Societies," Mr. Walker happily responded for the St. George's Society: Adam Norrie for the St. Andrew's, and Richard O. Gorman in a most eloquent speech for the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Hon. Hamilton Fish spoke for the St. Nicholas Society, and James Sowter, Esq., for the Old Dominion Society, which has been organized but one month. In closing, he gave, "Massachusetts and Virginia—Children of the same parentage, rocked in the same cradle. May the family bond never be severed." James T. Brady responded for "The Bench and the Bar," and the meeting broke up at a late hour, having enjoyed one of the most satisfactory and enthusiastic celebrations since the organization of the New-England Society.

The Broad-street Catastrophe.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST—THE OWNER AND OCCUPANTS OF THE STORES CENSURED—THE POLICE REPRIMANDED.

Coroner Schirmer resumed the investigation of this case yesterday morning. The testimony of a practical builder, in addition to that of the occupan's of the stores in question were fully exonerated from all censure for the occurrence, and that the contractors, whoever they were, who put up the building, were solely responsible for the accident, on account of the weakness of the materials employed, and the defective character of the building in general. They also expressed high admiration of the conduct of the employes of Kent, Lowden & Co., for the exertions which they made, at the risk of their lives, to prevent a conflagration after the building had partially fallen in.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Public Ferry Meeting at the City Hall.

RESOLUTIONS ADVERSE TO THE ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL.

A public meeting, called by the Mayor at the request of a large number of citizens, was held last evening in the City Hall, "for the purpose of expressing their views on the subject of securing the establishment, between this City and New-York, of such a system of ferriage as will insure the freest competition and the lowest rate of fare." The room in which the meeting was held was well filled. At 7½ o'clock an organization was effected by electing the following-named officers:

President—Parmenus Johnson.
Vice-Presidents—Charles R. Marvin, James Brady, John Greenwood, Wm. M. Harris, John J. Merrill, Edmund Blunt, R. S. Torrey, Chas. Kelsey, Jr., Anson Blake, John Hennessey.

Addresses were made by John Greenwood, A. J. Spooner, Aheirman Dayton and others.

Judge Greenwood submitted the following resolutions, as expressive of the sense of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the Corporation of the City of New-York in granting or leasing ferries, never have (except in the case of the "Old Ferry") which has long since been extinguished) any right other than a delegate public power conferred upon it as a municipal Corporation, created for public government purposes, and to be exercised in the same manner as the state itself, acting through its Legislature, would exercise it, viz., for the public benefit, and not for pecuniary profit. That they have, therefore, no right to tax the public in the way of a charge to lessees for the privilege of running ferries, or, in other words, for the use of the public waters which flow between the City of New-York and Long Island.

Resolved, That the spectacle presented by the City of Brooklyn of a municipal corporation in a free government being tributary for its means of intercourse through a natural highway to another similar corporation organized under the same government, is inconsistent with just political principles, anomalous and unexampled.

Resolved, That as the public power of licensing or granting ferries between the City of New York and Long Island was taken away by the act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 14, 1845, and vested in Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, the Corporation of that city no longer possesses it, and cannot therefore rightfully use it, and that this principle should be insisted upon in all controversies, transactions or negotiations with that Corporation on the subject of ferries.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the City of New-York ought to facilitate intercourse with other places by every means and should for that purpose adopt the most liberal policy. That she should furnish slips for ferry purposes without charge, or if any rent is asked, it should be placed at the lowest rate.

Fire.—A house on Walworth-street, owned by Michael Brennan, and occupied as a grocery by Wm. J. Carr, and as a dwelling by the family of John Tracy, was consumed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, together with most of its contents. A house adjoining the above, owned by James McGuire, sustained a damage of about $500. Mr. Brennan's loss is $700. No insurance. Mr. Carr's loss is $100. He was insured, as also was Messrs. McGuire. Mr. Tracy lost all of his furniture, upon which there was no insurance. Total loss, $1,700.

Sudden Death.—Hon. Alonzo G. Hammond, a well-known member of the Kings County Bar, died at his residence on the Coney Island Plank-road, on Wednesday, at the age of 71 years. The deceased was an old resident of this County, and at one time filled the office of Surrogate, was one of the Commissioners for laying out the City of Brooklyn, and has held various other offices of trust. The legal profession have called a meeting to take suitable notice of his death.

Fatal Burning Accidents.—Mrs. Susan Brady, residing at No. 12 Carroll-street, was so severely burned by her clothes accidentally taking fire, on Wednesday night, that she died yesterday morning.....Honora Galvin, who was severely burned by fluid at the corner of Marcy and Kent avenues, on Wednesday last, died yesterday morning in the City Hospital.

Policy Shop Broken Up.—Sergeant Crafts and Officer Brown, of the Second Precinct Police, yesterday made an informal visit to the policy shop of William Dougherty, at No. 131 Prospect-street, and arrested the proprietor and two of his assistants, while engaged in their illegal traffic. The accused were committed for a hearing by Justice Cornwell.

Drowned.—The body of Col. P. S. Henry, late of the New-York Custom-house, and brother of Rev. John Henry, of New-Brunswick, and Lieut. Henry, of the United States Navy, was found on Gravesend beach, near Coney Island, yesterday morning. Coroner Wright, of New-Utrecht, held an inquest, and notified the family of the deceased, who reside in this city.

Fatal Accident.—Andrew Brown, who was seriously injured, about one week ago, by a fall in Fifty-sixth-street, New-York, died yesterday morning, at his residence in this city, from injuries then received.

City Court.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 33, 12, 20, 21, 22, 35, 56, 37, 61.

Partial Prepayment of Postage.—In reply to inquiries from St. Louis whether a one-cent stamp entitled a letter to be dispatched on its way to California, the Assistant Post-Master-General has written the following letter:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1859.

Sir: A California letter bearing but a single one-cent stamp should be regarded as wholly unpaid, and, if forwarded from the mailing-office, may be intercepted at any of the intermediate offices, and returned for postage.

In such cases, the failure to comply with the law is clearly intentional, and the usual notice to the parties addressed may therefore be omitted.

I am, respectfully, your obed't serv't,
HORATIO KING, First Ass't P. M. Gen'l.
Thos. B. Shallcross, Esq.,
Special Ag't P. O. Dep't, St. Louis, Mo.

[Advertisement.]
SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of Fashionable Winter Clothing must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of Winter Clothing for Men and Boys, and Winter Furnishing Goods, at a bare commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves will now be enabled to do so at a great saving, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings less than cost.

This is a rare opportunity, almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. Devlin & Co.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 18
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	1

66
At Evans' & Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]
PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES,
FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

Theodore Wolfe,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Scutedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]
GOLD PENS,
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
John Foley, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
THE IVORY TYPE
MADE ONLY AT
GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of photographic picture ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and colors, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness and durability, it is far superior to the best miniatures on ivory: a critical examination of which, will well repay those visiting the gallery. For a holiday gift it is the most acceptable souvenir extant. Made only at Gurney's, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Merry-Making—Knickerbocker.—Irving Memorial, containing a steel-plate engraving, a Christmas Letter by Mr. Irving, lithographed, Sunnyside illustrated, numerous Letters, Anecdotes, Reminiscences, &c., all in the January *Knickerbocker*, in addition to the best Stories, Sketches, and Poems of the month, by the Hon. George Bancroft, Tuckerman, &c. Price 25c. For sale everywhere. *Knickerbocker* for 1860 and "Merry-Making," a large new line Engraving and splendid Christmas Present, only $3.
John A. Gray, Publisher,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
NOVEL AND CHEAP
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Price from One Dollar to Twenty.

One of these presents may make the recipient wealthy for life. Address to Wood, Eddy & Co., Lottery Managers, Wilmington, Delaware.

[Advertisement.]
PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 312 Pearl-st., New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description. Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. Gayetty's Medicated Paper is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Our Hat.—We do not refer to any common hat—such a hat as one can pick up at a hat store on any corner—but to the Hat—the one which Knox, the Inimitable, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is getting up to adorn our caput on New-Year's Day. We go around every day to have a look at the progress of the artistic invention—and when it comes, look out.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—A blotched face is a repugnant sight, and nothing so disfigures female loveliness as pimples or blotches. These unsightly efflorescences are speedily removed, and the natural bloom and freshness of the skin and complexion restored by this famous Ointment.

[Advertisement.]
Holiday Presents.—A Velvet Carpet, $1 25; an English Brussels, 75c., 80c., $1; a Rug, Mat, Table or Piano Cover, Gold Shades, &c. Hiram Anderson, Bowery, near Hester-street, large gold Eagle on the building.

[Advertisement.]
Central Park Skate Emporium.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.
Conover & Walker, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Brady's Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Holiday Presents.
Ivorytypes, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

BIRTHS.

Seixas.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 22, Mrs. Gershom A. Seixas, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Husted—Southard.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rector of Christ Church, North Brooklyn, James W. Husted, of Bedford, New-York, to Harlem Matilda, only daughter of Thomas D. Southard, Esq., of Peekskill, N. Y.

Fennet—Curtis.—At North Bennington, Vt., on Sunday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Mr. Bowen, John H. Bennet of Troy, to Miss Francis J. Curtis, of Hoosic.

DIED.

Brouwer.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, of consumption, Edward Brouwer, youngest son of Jacob Brouwer, aged 26 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 221 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., on Friday, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Odell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Odell, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Dec. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church.

Buchan.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 21, Dr. Robert Buchan, aged 71 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 374 Greenwich-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend without farther notice.

Anderson.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 22, at his late residence, No. 210 Broadway, James Anderson, Sr., in the 61st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

Steward.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, John Steward, whilst in the discharge of his duty.

The funeral will take place from his late residence No. 3 Trinity place, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, members of the Police, and members of the First Ward Guard are respectfully invited to attend.

Williamson.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 22, Amos, son of Amor J. and Mary Ann Williamson, aged 2 years, 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 293 Pearl st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Dunlap.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 22, James Dunlap, in his 37th year, at the residence of his brother, Wm. Dunlap, Trinity Cemetery, Washington Heights.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 156th-st. and 10th av., on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be interred at Trinity Cemetery.

Dougherty.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 21, Joseph Wooden, son of Nathaniel and Margaret C. Dougherty, aged 6 years 9 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 125 Lafayette av., one door east of Cumberland-st., on Friday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

Marshall.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, Alexander C. Marshall, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and the members of the Marine Society of the City of New-York, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further or special invitation.

Culbert.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21, Francis Culbert, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 438 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Eldredge.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, Margaret Bowron, only daughter of Nurser J. C. Eldredge, U. S. N., aged 3 years and 1 month.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's paper.

Hammond.—At Flatbush, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, Alonzo G. Hammond, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Flatbush, Greenfield.

Fowler.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, Benjamin Fowler, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at St. John's Church, Yonkers. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt for the 11 o'clock train, at Chambers st.

Powis.—At his residence, Greece, Monroe County, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, of disease of the heart, Charles Powis, son of the late Richard Powis, Esq., of Seneca County, aged 46 years.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 22.

$23 000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	90	125 Hudson River R ...	41
10 000 Missouri 6s..	83½	200 do	41¼
16,000 do	83½	100 do	40¾
2,000 Virginia St. 6s..	93¾	100 do	40¾
1,000 do	b20 93¾	200 Harlem R. Pref	b60 34¾
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s....	91¾	10 Second-av. R	100½
1 000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	92	200 Reading Railroad	41
6,000 E. R. 2d M. B. E.	91	200 do	40¾
1,000 Erie R. C. Bs., '62	2d½	50 Michigan Cen R.	33¼
9,000 Mich. S. 2d M. Bs.	41	50 do	38¾
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	38¾	100 do	s10 38¾
5 Bank of New-York	163½	50 do	b30 38¾
50 Bank of Commerce	99½	50 do	38¾
20 Ocean Bank	91½	50 do	at 10 38¾
12 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95¾	200 M. So. & N. In. R. s.	10¾
55 do	95	100 do	10¾
75 Penn. Coal Co	b50 83½	50 do	s30 10¾
50 do	83	100 Panama R'd	s20 132½
100 do	s10 83	50 do	131¾
250 Pacific M. S. Co	77	150 do	s60 132
50 do	s30 76¾	100 do	b30 132¾
50 do	s30 76¾	50 do	132¾
100 do	b30 77	500 do	132¼
150 do	76¾	100 do	b15 132¼
100 N. Y. Cent. R	b60 77¼	50 do	s60 132
105 do	77	10 do	132
50 do	76¾	50 do	131½
400 do	b60 77	50 Ill. Central R	58⅝
1450 do	76¾	100 do	58⅝
100 do	s60 76¾	125 Gal. & Chic. R	b60 66¾
100 do	b30 76¾	250 do	66
100 do	b30 76¾	250 do	b30 66¼
100 do	s60 76¾	50 do	65¾
200 do	76¾	100 do	65¾
500 do	b30 76¾	100 do	b15 65¾
1200 do	s30 76¾	100 Clev. & Toledo R	18
500 do	76¾	200 do	b60 18¾
870 do	76¾	150 Chic. & R. Isl'd R	62¾
100 do	b30 76¾	250 do	b60 62¾
100 do	s5 76¾	100 do	b30 62¾
292 Erie Railroad	35	150 do	62¾
50 New-Jersey R	130	50 do	s13 62¾
21 Clev. Col & Cin. R.	95		

SECOND BOARD.

$8 000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89¾	150 Mich. Cen. R.	35¾
4,000 Missouri St. 6s..	83½	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	6¾
6 000 Erie R. C. B., '62	29	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S	16½
8,000 Erie R. B. '75....	29	30 Mil. & Mis. R.	4
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	95	50 Panama R.	s10 131¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 95¾	20 do	131¾
200 do	s10 95¾	100 do	s60 131
150 do	95¾	200 do	13
45 do	96	150 Ill. Central R	58⅝
400 do	95¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R	65½
1000 Erie Railroad	b30 9	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	b30 62¾
400 do	b3 9	250 do	62¾
300 Hud. River R.	s60 40¾	50 do	s10 62¾
100 do	b60 41	200 do	s60 62¾
100 do	s60 40¾	50 do	b60 62¾
50 Reading R.	40¾	100 do	b15 62¾

Thursday, Dec. 22—P. M.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool Saturday, Dec. 10, arrived at this port early to-day. Her money and market advices are two days later than by the previous arriva's, and, financially, are received as unusually cheering. The English Funds were again higher, selling, after the January dividend, at 96¾ cent., equal to 97½ with the dividend. The French Funds also keep firm. And in American

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2578—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE

PRESENT.

ONE OF

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No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Startling Reduction.

TWO TWO-DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS! TWO
DOLLAR DOLLAR
BOYS' BOYS'
OVERCOATS.
TWO DOLLAR BOYS' OVERCOATS.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Depôt of Company,
No. 83 Pearl-st., New-York.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000, must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 73 Bowery.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."

An appropriate Holiday present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Daily Tribune,
OF THIS MORNING,
SATURDAY, Dec. 24,
CONTAINS:

Editorials—Telegraphic Dispatches from Washington—Congressional News—The Speakership—*The Pacific Railroad*—French and English Novels—Agricultural Education—The Next Presidency—Virginia and Massachusetts—Correspondence between Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Child—Rufus Choate (review)—Literature in France—Science, Industry and Invention—American Institute Farmers Club—A Veritable Mermaid—New Plays at Paris—Republicanism in Missouri—Gov. Seward's Journey from Egypt to Palestine—John Brown's Secretary of State—Russian Officers on the Niagara—Markets—Commercial News—City Items—Santa Claus, &c., &c. Price 2 cents per copy. By Mail, Six Dollars a year. Served by carriers for 12½ cents per week.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their
FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

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No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Approaching Holidays.

ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE!
Suitable for the
BREAKFAST, DESSERT, DINNER AND TEA-TABLE.
W. S. MURRAY respectfully invites the attention of buyers ont of town and in town to his handsome display of SILVER-WARE, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship and novelty, stands unsurpassed in New-York.
All goods at remarkably low figures.
Remember the address,
W. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau-st.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 513 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

The Winter
DRESS HAT
is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
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Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Robes de Chambre,
BREAKFAST JACKETS.
F. C. KEMPTON, No. 106 William-st
Successor to J. M. DAVIDS & Co.

"No meal complete without it."—
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents.
$5—AGENTS WANTED, NO. 411 BROAWAY.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY $100
$5 SELLS MACHINES AT FROM $5 TO $100.

An Opportunity to Save Money,
At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.
Glass views of Paris, Egypt, Germany, Switzerland—from $12 to $18 a dozen.

Holiday Presents.—Hats, Caps and Furs, all styles, unsurpassed. A large and beautiful assortment for misses and children.
E. LOGG, Manufactorer, No. 381 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!!
BRONZE FIGURES, BRONZE CLOCKS,
BISQUE FIGURES, CHINA VASES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS,
PLAIN AND RICHLY-CUT
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
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No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SALT RHEUM OF TEN YEARS
Cured by half a box Magnetic Salve.—L. E. Macbeth, Sing Sing, N. Y. For sale by Dr. S. B SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st.; PRIOR, HOLCOMB & CO., No. 215 Fulton-st.; WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; GOULD, Tribune Building, and by druggists.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY.

Desultory Discussion in the House.

Speech of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois.

THE SENATE PRINTING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

An impression having prevailed that the President would communicate to Congress, to-day, his Annual Message, an immense crowd was drawn to the Capitol; but when his private Secretary appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced several communications in writing, and the only document heeded in was the nomination of several Postmasters, the disappointed crowd then poured into the galleries of the House, to witness the scenes of disorder there.

The Senate transacted no business of interest, but went into an executive session for a few moments, after which a caucus was held to nominate a Senate Printer. Ten Democratic Senators absented themselves, leaving only twenty-two to ballot; of these only nineteen votes were cast for BOWMAN, who was declared to be nominated. The dissenting members intimated their intention to oppose the nomination in the Senate, as BOWMAN received only nineteen votes. The impression is that he will be badly beaten, in spite of the efforts of the Senate to indorse him.

The speech of Mr. FARNSWORTH to-day was made in opposition to a written request of his party friends. Sixty Republicans signed the paper requesting him to hold his tongue, yet speak he would, to their infinite annoyance. A proposition was made that the Republicans should leave the hall in a body if he attempted to speak, and thus rebuke his vanity and violation of the Republican policy to vote, vote, vote. Many did leave, and THADDEUS STEVENS declared that FARNSWORTH'S speech had lost them the organization.

The only interesting feature of to-day's proceedings was the declaration on the part of the Southern leaders that the South did not desire the renewal of the Slava-trade, nor would she agitate the question These gentlemen were in favor of the strict observance of all laws until repealed or declared unconstitutional by proper authorities. A better tone prevailed on the Southern side of the hall, Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said he would then take occasion to say thet he and his constituents repudiated and abhorred the insurrectionary sentiments contained in HELPER'S book, and that there were more men inside the Penitentiary than outside of it who would indorse them.

The ballots to-day exhibit no change in the position of parties. The South-Americans have no idea of accepting KEITT'S proposition, although Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, in noticing what he termed a false and libellous attack of the *States*, said he would support a National Democrat whenever his vote would elect him. Several of them will never do so, preferring to vote for SHERMAN, if the choice has to be made. Some now express hope that an election will be made by the middle of January. Gen. DAVIS, of Mississippi, proposed in good faith that all should resign, as they could not organize, and suffer another Congress to be elected. All motions to adjourn for the holidays were opposed by Democrats and Republicans. "Extra Billy" SMITH, of Virginia, has the floor for to-morrow to reply to Mr. GROW, and show who is responsible for the embarrassment of the postal service.

Judge ROOSEVALT will be tendered the District Attorneyship, *vice* PARKER, declined.

The Senate have sent for REALF, BROWN'S Secretary of State, who is now in Austin, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Secretary COBB decided to-day that members of Congress are not entitled to receive their pay until the amounts due shall be certified by the Speaker as correct, as is required by the act of 1818. The law of 1856 does not repeal the other act, and the Secretary says:

"Knowing the jealousy which very properly exists between the different departments of the Government, I should require a very strong case before I should assume, as a branch of the Executive Department, that the legislative department intended to transfer from their own to the Executive Department, the right to pass upon the amount of their compensation and mileage."

This decision does not seem to be relished by many of the members who have exhausted their means. Col. GLOSSBRENNER, I understand, will endeavor to provide, on his own individual account, for their pressing necessities.

The Senatorial Democratic caucus met to-day, and the nomination of Gen. BOWMAN was insisted upon by the friends of the President, as a vindication from the charges made against him by Mr. WENDELL. Nineteen Senators thereupon voted for him, but Senators BROWN, CLAY, CHESNUT, CLINGMAN, IVERSON, JOHNSON of Tennessee, PUGH and TOOMBS left the caucus, refusing to be bound by its actions, and saying that they would unite on this question with the twenty-six Opposition Senators rather than submit to the appointment. It is said that the friends of Senator HUNTER complain that unfair advantage has been taken of him in this matter by the President's friends.

Last night Mr. BUCHANAN had resolved to send his Message to the Senate and House to-day, but his friends called on him and remonstrated until he yielded. Such a step would have made any fusion with the Anti-Lecompton men and South Americans impossible.

There will be no adjournment of the House for the holidays, but there may possibly be a two days' recess.

E. G. FARNUM'S bail, at Savannah, Ga., has been put at $30,000.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

A Postal Convention has been executed between the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Belgium, establishing a regular exchange of correspondence in closed mails, between the United States and Belgium, to be conveyed via England once a week or oftener, and in coincidence, as far as possible, with the regular sailing of the Anglo-American steamers. The single rate for letters and samples of merchandise originating in the United States, and destined for Belgium, or *vice versa*, is fixed at 27 cents; of which pre-payment is optional in either country. There are also provisions for printed matter. The transmission of closed mails under this Convention is to commence on the 21st of January next. Provision is also made for the direct exchange of mails between the two countries by means of any direct lines of mail steamers which may hereafter be established between the United States and Belgium, at the combined single rate of 15 cents for each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and prepayment being optional.

The Hon. Judge MASON, of Iowa, late Commissioner of Patents, has become connected with the New-York *Scientific American*.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 21st, says that the Medical College of Georgia has resolved to invite Southern students at the North to finish their course of instruction there free. A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina, suspending, till June, 1861, the law requiring one dollar in specie to be in the vaults of the Banks in the State to every dollar in circulation.

In the Democratic Senatorial Caucus to day, after a full discussion of the charges against Gen. BOWMAN, of the *Constitution* newspaper, he was nominated as Printer to that body, by a vote of 20 against 5.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations; N. B. BROWNE, Postmaster at Philadelphia; ISRAEL F. HATCH, Postmaster at Buffalo; Mr. VATTIER, Postmaster at Cincinnati; and Mr. BISHOP, Commissioner of Patents.

The indications are that there will be no quorum in the Senate until Tuesday week, the 2d of January, and consequently it is not probable that the President's Message will be communicated prior to that time.

Mr. BARING and several others of the most prominent Bankers in London have made a joint appeal to the British Cabinet to recognize the Constitutional Government of Mexico. Lord JOHN RUSSELL appointed the 6th of December for any official interview with these gentlemen and it was believed that the British Government was favorable to the appeal.

The Legislature of Virginia, by a joint resolution, has accepted the flag presented that Commonwealth by the citizens of Philadelphia, viewing it as a renewal of the evidence of its heroic donors' devoted patriotism.

The vote for Speaker to-day showed that Mr. SHERMAN, as heretofore, lacked four votes of election. Fifty-three votes were scattered among twenty-four gentlemen, none of whom received more than eight votes, and fourteen of them only one each.

Col. DAVIS and staff have arrived here with a large amount of ordnance stores, on the way to Richmond. Only one company remains on guard at Charlestown, Va. Quiet is entirely restored.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Mr. PUGH introduced a bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to provide for a temporary Government, and to create the office of Surveyor-General for the Territory of Arizona; also, a bill directing the manner in which the testimony of certain judicial officers may be taken for the use of United States Courts.

Executive Session.

After the Executive session the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) being entitled to the floor, said that he was willing to give way for a motion to proceed to vote.

Mr. RUFFIN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) and other Democratic members objected, insisting on Mr. FARNSWORTH either proceeding with his remarks or abandoning the floor altogether.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he made the proposition in good faith. He did not desire to place any impediment in the way of organization. He and his Republican friends had been here nearly three weeks, desirous and anxious to vote for a Speaker. They had no disposition to discuss the Slavery question now, but would wait till an organization was effected. He spoke for himself, and did not want the Republican Party held responsible for his utterances. He said they had been met here with speeches and resolutions in regard to HELPER'S pamphlet and a speech of Gov. SEWARD. These things were thrust in their faces with a threatened dissolution of the Union on their account, and it was even threatened here that if a Republican Speaker he elected, the Union will be severed instanter. He proceeded to read from the Richmond *Enquirer*—a leading Democratic paper, edited by Messrs. RITCHIE, PRYOR and DUNNIVANT—of June 1857, and May and June 1856, to show that that journal had uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines, and pronounced free society a failure; and had said that a war between the two systems will rage everywhere until the one conquers and the other is exterminated. Mr. SEWARD, he said, never uttered "irrepressible conflict" doctrines half so strong as that. Senator HAMMOND, he added, had presented similar sentiments in regard to such a conflict. He denied the authority of any members holding him responsible for indorsing HELPER'S book. It was none of their business. He read such books as he pleased. There was nothing in his part of the country which would not stand the test of free discussion and criticism. He proceeded to arraign the Democratic Party for indorsing a book called *Black Diamonds*, written by Mr. POLLARD, of Virginia, and caused to be read various testimonials in its favor, adding that the writer advocates the going into Africa, and seizing and deluding the natives to gain their consent to be shipped to this country by the middle passage as apprentices, and after getting them here, to induce them to live in perpetual bondage. The writer admits it would be an infraction and a violation of the laws of the United States, but justifies it by the necessities of the case, and that the Union could be preserved only by this so-called conservative policy. Is this the sentiment of the Democratic Party?

Mr. COBB, of Alabama. (Dem.)—I deprecate the re-opening of the slave-trade. Now, you speak out, and say whether you indorse HELPER'S book.

Mr. FARNSWORTH would like to ask Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) the question whether he indorsed those sentiments?

Mr. MILES replied, he most heartily, utterly, and from the bottom of his heart deprecated any evasion of the law. [Applause.] He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor which compelled him to obey the Constitution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH wanted to know whether he was in favor of re-opening the trade by a repeal of the laws.

Mr. MILES replied that he was not prepared to say whether he was in favor of re-opening the slave-trade at some future time, but as the laws of the land forbid engaging in the traffic, he believed it was useless to discuss the question so long as the South remains in the confederacy. No man there believed in the present Union. The slave-trade can be re-opened legally, and no one advocates re-opening it illegally. He should like to ask Mr. FARNSWORTH whether he was in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that he would answer that question bye-and-bye.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.) remarked that he had come out of the canvass on that issue, and was opposed to the re-opening of the Slave-trade in or out of the Union, and in favor of law, order and justice; Now, do you indorse the doctrines of HELPER'S book? Answer like a man. [Applause.]

The Clerk checked the disorderly manifestations.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) felt it his duty to say for himself and those he represented, that so far as HELPER'S book advises servile insurrection, he utterly abhorred and detested it. There were not as many men out as in the Penitentiary of Ohio who would tolerate it for a moment.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) expressed his gratification at the turn the discussion had taken. He thought it could now be said that his colleague could proceed with his remarks. He knew his colleague would be frank and plain.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the Act of 1820, which characterized the Slave-trade as piracy, was a blot on the statute-book, and ought to be expunged; but he knew of no party in the South in favor of having the law of 1-19 repealed. With regard to the latter, he was not prepared to say it is unconstitutional. There was no considerable part of the South, or the Democratic Party, who agitated the question of reopening the trade. It can never be done in the Confederacy. As to whether he was in favor of reopening the trade, at a future time, he was not prepared to say.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman indorse the sentiment in the book *Black Diamonds*, for the revival of the Slave-trade by law?

Mr. BONHAM—It is impracticable. I do not stand in the attitude of one who indorses the violation of any existing law.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. MCRAE whether he indorsed the sentiment.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) as an individual was in favor of reopening the trade, but this was not the position of the Democratic Party in Mississippi or any other Southern State. He was, however, for the faithful execution of the laws as they stand against the re-opening of that traffic.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not think such a design could be fixed on National Democrats, any more than that it could be justly charged that the Republicans indorsed the acts of JOHN BROWN.

Mr. MCRAE believed he was the only member of the Democratic Party in Mississippi who entertained that opinion.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) if he indorsed the reopening of the Slave-trade as recommended in *Black Diamonds*?

Mr. CRAWFORD replied that he had never read that book.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether he was in favor of reopening the Slave-trade?

Mr. CRAWFORD replied, that under a particular state of circumstances he would, but at present he opposed it, as did the Democratic Party of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said it had been asked whether he indorsed HELPER'S book. He had never read it entirely, and had never seen a copy till he came to the House. So far as any pages in that book could be fairly construed into recommending insurrection and emancipation of slaves by violence, he did not indorse it. He was, however, in favor of the inculcation of such doctrines as lead to peaceful emancipation. He thought some passages of that book badly expressed and worded, and that they could not be justified. But in so far as that book quotes the language of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MASON, LAY, HENRY, PINCKNEY, and other great lights of the revolution, he indorsed it. The passages to which gentlemen on the other side take exception are the doctrines of Judge DOUGLAS, to oppose Slavery by unfriendly legislation. So far as Slavery exists in the States, he did not believe in constitutional power to legislate concerning it.

Mr. MILES called attention to the fact that it was only this morning that he saw a copy of a letter to Gov. WISE, stating that some Abolitionists in Chicago had actually been in correspondence with persons in Ohio and the New-England States to go to the rescue of Old JOHN BROWN.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Will you give the name of the writer of the letter?

Mr. MILES—If I had it I could not give it, for the letter might have been confidentially written. The gentleman had said that there was not one of his constituents who would make a raid in Virginia, and hence I referred to the fact of such a letter being written.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the letter might be a hoax.

After some further colloquy on this point, Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said he always had been opposed to the reopening of the African slave trade. He was in the Senate when Mr. SEWARD announced the doctrine which had such a startling effect on the South, that as soon as this administration shall pass away the Abolitionists would get control to overthrow Southern institutions and remodel the Supreme Court, so that its decisions should be against the interests of the South. Mr. SEWARD said he expected that in his lifetime there would not be the foot of a single slave on this Continent. While Mr. SEWARD uttered this as his deliberate opinion, his form dilated, and his pale face was expressive of bed and malignant passion, and his eyes glowed as if the fire of hell were burning in his heart.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (earnestly)—God grant that I, too, may see the day when the foot of a slave will not rest on this continent!

Mr. BONHAM (in his seat)—You'll never see it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that it was the wish of WASHINGTON—it was the doctrine of the men who made the Republic, and of the men who will continue the Republic's existence. But this did not indorse the raid of JOHN BROWN. As to the Fugitive Slave law, he and his people would not pursue the fleeing negro; they would leave that dirty work to the Democrats. He asked whether any Southern gentleman was willing to turn out and chase a fugitive slave. He understood that in the part of Illinois called Egypt, the people catch black men, and instead of advertising them as runaways, advertise for their master.

Mr. LOGAN, (Dem.) who represents Egypt, said that any imputation that his constituents violate the law, was false. It was right that such runaways should be arrested.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained, saying that he spoke for a large number of Republicans. Not one of them would step out of his way in pursuit of man, woman or child for the purpose of restoring them to Slavery. But in saying this, he did not say that they would place themselves in resistance to the Fugitive law. They would pursue a course such as has been suggested—of "masterly inactivity." He believed the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional and inhuman in some of its provisions, but neither himself nor his party would offer armed resistance to it.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—The Constitution provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves and to the extent that you will not obey it to that extent you violate your oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—You mistake: the Constitution does not provide that I should render up fugitive slaves.

Mr. BARKSDALE—It provides for the rendition, and you as a citizen of the country are bound to carry it out; and unless you do it you are a traitor. [Applause, especially in the galleries.]

The Clerk stated that having been clothed with power to enforce order, he should on the next manifestation of applause, direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries.

VOICES—"Do it now."

Mr. FARNSWORTH referred to an editorial in the newspaper, *States and Union*, of this city, in which, he said, it was stated that the election of Mr. SHERMAN would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. This, he understood, was the Douglas organ.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) stated that so far as his knowledge extended it was not the organ of Mr. DOUGLAS, and did not speak for him.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It claims to speak for Virginia.

Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Amer.)—Virginia is here to speak for herself and she can act for herself.

Mr. FARNSWORTH defended the Republican Party from the charge of sectionalism. He related an anecdote of a physician who always, when called to attend a patient whose ailment he could not discover, gave him medicine to throw him into fits, for, he said, he was "hell on fits!" So it was with the Democratic Party. Every four years, just before the Presidential election, they throw the country into fits; they have lately thrown Boston and New-York into fits, and got Mr. EVERETT, Gen. CUSHING and others, to come forward and attempt to save the Union. He had no fears for a dissolution of the Union; it had been said so often that the people had got used to those threats. If the Union was to be dissolved, he hoped they would do it during the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, so that the disgrace would not attach to a Republican Administration. Let the Democrats elect whom they please, the Republicans will submit, and when they get into power the Democrats must submit. A Republican Administration will try to take care of the Union, and will take care of the purse.

A VOICE—"I have no doubt you will." [Laughter.]

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If we squander any more money than JAMES BUCHANAN has, God grant that we may never elect another Republican President. [Renewed laughter.] Dissolve the Union, because a majority of the people of the United States, in a constitutional and peaceful manner, elect a man President of the United States! Great God! what an idea that is. What is the intent of this Government—what the use of a Constitution?

Mr. MILES—It is to restrain majorities.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The Constitution has never provided that minorities shall rule majorities. Dissolve this Union! What are you going to do with it? Have you never read BULWER'S novel *What will He Do with It?* Are you going to divide the Mississippi River? If so, how much are you going to give us? Ain't you going to let our boys float their rafts down? What are you going to do with "Yankee Doodle?"—divide that too? [Excessive laughter.] What part of the Fourth of July are you going to give us, and what will you take? What are you going to do with the grave of WASHINGTON, and those of the men of the North, who fought side by side with him in the battles of the Revolution? Dissolve the Union! For God's sake, don't let us hear any more of this miserable cry about dissolving the Union. These men who fill the galleries, claquers for disunion sentiments, don't they know that if the Union is dissolved, these marble palaces will become the habitation of bats and rats, will become stone quarries, where marble will be cheap? You might as well talk about dissolving the everlasting hills as dissolve the Union of these States.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana. (Dem.,) sent to the Chair the proceedings of a public meeting in Chicago, expressing sympathy with JOHN BROWN, to show that Mr. FARNSWORTH'S statement of that matter is incorrect.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I designed to say that no persons sympathized with the objects BROWN had in view.

Cries of, "Read the proceedings."

The Clerk read them.

Mr. ENGLISH remarked that such a meeting having been held in Chicago, it was eminently proper that the Republicans should select that place to hold their National Convention.

Mr. FARNSWORTH retorted that it was just as proper for the Democracy, having indorsed the sentiments of CALHOUN, to select Charleston as the place for running the old Democratic machine into the ground.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said JOHN WENTWORTH was the founder of the Republican Party in Illinois—their Jupiter Tonans; and in his paper he classes JOHN BROWN with KOSCIUSKO, GARIBALDI and other heroes.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it was true that WENTWORTH had been an efficient worker in the Republican Party, but it was unfair to hold the Republican Party responsible for the sentiments of any one man, especially when we only have an extract from an article, without the context. The South Carolina Legislature had had a resolution before it for the appropriation of $200,000 to buy arms, on the ground that Federal relations are now dissolved between the North and South. He might, with the same propriety, charge that on the Democratic Party.

Mr. LOGAN read an account of a Republican meeting held in Aurora, Illinois, sympathizing with BROWN.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, but yielded it, for a personal explanation, to Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (American,) who denounced certain statements in the *States and Union* newspaper as willful and malicious falsehoods. He had hitherto taken no notice of the matter, deeming it better to tolerate licentiousness than to restrict the freedom of the Press. He stated that his speech had been highly commended in various States by American and Democratic, as well as Republican newspapers.

Mr. GARNETT, of Georgia, (Dem.,) hoped Mr. SMITH would permit a vote to be taken for Speaker.

Mr. SMITH consented, claiming the floor for to-morrow.

After a call of the House, a ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes	212
Necessary to a choice	107
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	103
Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	27
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Amer.,)	19
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	10
Scattering	53

The House then adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE HOLIDAYS FOR LEGISLATORS AND REPORTERS —ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE—INFLUENCE OF THE NORTHERN UNION MEETINGS—THE HERALD AND GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 22, 1859.

Alack! for the last hopes of Christmas-dinners, to be eaten around familiar mahoganies! Alack! for the vanished prospect of a New-Yeer, to be commenced with homage to all the beauty and amiability of our feminine acquaintance! There can be no cakes and ale for us on the coming anniversary of Redemption; no blissful poppings into, and poppings out of, those scented and garlanded boudoirs wherein the delicious crinolines of our Empire City are in the habit of exchanging sponge-cake for compliments with all their male-admirers on the birth-day of each succeeding year! We are tied fast here until a Speaker is elected; and of that event, and the discovery of perpetual motion, there would appear about equal prospect. Pity us, ladies, and be not irate! Believe that our thoughts will be around you on that day of annual homage, though no card of ours, with a turned down corner, can be deposited on your recording salvers. Remember thet this misery to us, this deprivation of due incense to yourselves, is due to the Republicans—grim, truculeat, and "a-hungering for the spoils." The gallant Democrats resemble the celebrated Mr. BARRIS, who, as recorded by CHARLES DICKENS, was one of the most "willin" creatures to be found on earth. They are like the starling described in the *Sentimental Journey*,—a book which of course you have never read—they twitter from morning to night: "We can't get out"; we can't get out," —the jaunt and grisly form of GALUSHA ASMODEUS GROW being interposed between their prison-bars and the expected ten days of deliverance.

There is but little hope for the men on the floor, and still less for the recording angels in this gallery. The lucky sickness (if not serious) of a Republican's wife, might induce the flinty-hearted man to pair off with some chivalrous Democrat. A bad fit of teething to one of BENJAMIN STANTON'S last brace of twins might send some good Administration man rejoicing on his way towards home, where a wife and a large swarm of small healthy children would be in ecstacies to receive him. But for the poor gentlemen up in this gallery, what hope of relief is left? Is there any one to pair off with them?

Would the telegraphers and letter writers of the *Herald* and *Tribune*, always working in concert, agree to strike a truce for a couple of weeks, with the epistolary machines holding like positions on the Charleston *Mercury* and New-Orleans *Delta*? The ease with us up here reverses the proverb about purgatory and the still "lower depth." There is hope, it would seem, for some of the wrangling spirits below us; but for us, in this superior purgatory, where the desks are made narrow for special torment, and the chairs are as hard and straight-backed as an elderly female school teacher's code of morals, there is nothing but blank despair. Home cooked roast beef is a delusive dream, and ditto plum pudding a *myth!*

But, seriously, the case in the House stands as follows. The total number of members who can be in attendance being 235, there are 116 Republicans, Democrats, 92, South Americans, 23, together 115; and 5 Anti-Lecompton Democrats holding the balance of power. Of the South American force, 22 are under pledge to sustain the Democratic candidate whenever their votes will elect, thus giving a force of 114—supposing that JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) who is not yet twenty-five years of age, should take the responsibility of casting a ballot. If BROWN *should* vote, then *two* Anti-Lecompton men could decide the contest in favor of the Democratic candidate; but should BROWN decline, it would then require three of the Anti-Lecompton patriots.

Now these five gentlemen understand fully the strength of their position, and are unwilling to abandon it. They have made a mutual pledge to cast their votes together when things come to the push, and to do nothing without previous consultation and agreement. It was in this view that the sudden nomination of General MILLSON, the day before yesterday, was premature and unsuccessful; for there is reason to believe that, had these five been consulted in a proper spirit of conciliation, their votes could have been had for him as a man standing confessedly above reproach, both in his personal and party aspect. Even as it is, there would appear probabilities that his election may yet be compassed, if the unruly Southern element can only be tamed down within any thing like decent bounds of moderation.

The Union meetings at the North, and more especially the one held at the Cooper Institute, have given great and thorough satisfaction to the Senators and Congressmen here representing the Conservative interest. The attempt of the *Herald* to convert that demonstration in your City into an irregular nomination for General Scott, has done more than all the other suspicious acts of that journal put together, to open the eyes of Southern men to its real motives and design. It was significant to-day, moreover—and has occurred on many occasions before—that the Republican leaders, whenever they get a chance, blow the horn for the *Herald* with a vigor and pertinacity such as no other journal can elicit. They always attempt to saddle its utterances upon the Democratic Party; and, to-day, the great GALUSHA expended nearly a quarter of an hour in lauding the "spice" and "sprightliness" (Washington terms for slang and ribaldry) of its editorials.

But such men as TOOMBS, HUNTER and others have commented largely on the fact that the *Herald* and *Tribune* joined forces to make the meeting a failure, and demanded that it should be made a failure by the citizens, *because* called together "under the auspices of the same men who nominated WM. F. HAVEMEYER." When the meeting, in spite of this joint tirade of ridicule and venomous suggestion, proved a success, then again the *Tribune* and *Herald* joined forces to prove that "Tammany Hall had nothing in the world to say to it."

But now the position taken by the *Herald* with regard to SCOTT is felt to be a gradual dropping of the mask, and it begins to be understood here—as it has been known to every one in political and journalistic life in your City for the past three years—that the *Herald* is only paving its way with SCOTT for a gradual change of front; and that it will come out in the next Presidential contest as the standard-bearer of the irrepressible conflict candidate, just as certainly as that it occupied the same position towards JOHN C. FREMONT. Regarded in this light, the *Herald* is now coming to be viewed by our Southern friends as the most dangerous incendiary Abolition paper published in the country. Under the specious pretence of wishing to place the slaveholders on their guard, it does not point out, as might be done, where the danger comes from; but quotes in full and with voracious exultation every item and paragraph, chapter and line, editorial and letter, that can augment Southern apprehension, and arouse Northern jealousy; and in the realization of this mischievous scheme, floods the South with matter far more dangerous than any statistics of HELPER, or rhetoric of WENDELL PHILLIPS. The trick is audacious, as becomes the *Herald*, but its audacity has at last challenged notice and exposure, and be assured the game is finally up. The South has learned its lesson slowly, but now knows it thoroughly,

NOBODY.

DAYS IN CONGRESS.

Sketches from the Reporter's Gallery.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859.

HORACE F. CLARK had the opportunity for playing to some extent the Nemesis of the Administration yesterday evening, and he took all the advantages which his position offered. Marching up and down the aisle on the Republican side of the House, he almost completely neutralized to the Democracy the beneficial effects produced on the South Americans by BOTELER'S nomination of Gen. MILLSON. CLARK spoke forcibly, handsomely, and with high spirit, but apparently, up to the last moment, without any purpose of a decided character as to how his vote should be thrown. Many thought, for the first half hour of his speech, that he was only denouncing the President to explain why he had *not* voted for BOCOCK; and why, BOCOCK having withdrawn, he was now about to give his vote for MILLSON—a national and conservative man, in no way or shape identified with the Administration, of which Mr. CLARK complained. But this impression flickered, and on the whole, waxed fainter during the last half hour,—sometimes the Democracy of the speaker flaring high up in its socket, and then a very black and mephitic smoke obscuring his intentions—this smoke being supposed to indicate that a Republican extinguisher was about to be let down on the gentleman's head by his own hand. When the smoke cleared away finally, it was found that Mr. CLARK stood just where he stood before; and he skeleted his resolve during the remainder of the contest, to keep on voting with patience and perseverance for some one of the four other gentlemen representing his views.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, then took the floor with the intention of counteracting the effect of CLARK'S speech, and withdrew himself as a candidate from the attention of the 28 gentlemen who had voted for him during the day before. MCCLERNAND is a thin man, of middle height, and very peculiar appearance,—his nose seeming to overbalance the back of his head in bulk and weight, and the expression of his face entitling him to act as the Knight of the Rueful Countenance. It is a prominent nose of the broken-rainbow type, and the irregular dark growth of beard round the cheeks and lower face, imparts a Hebraic character to the whole. His forehead, however, redeems any facial or configurative defect, being very high and bold, with causality, comparison and imagination so largely developed as to be striking features, even when only seen from the reporters' gallery. He speaks well, and without hesitation, his sentences being temperately measured, and commanding the full attention of the house. He is said to be the leader *par excellence* of the Illinois Democratic Congressmen; and his vote of 28 for Speaker—being made without any arrangement or caucus—as a mere spontaneous act of Congressional combustion—speaks highly for his popularity.

MCCLERNAND having withdrawn in MILLSON'S favor, HENRY C. BURNETT, of Kentucky, then took the floor and held it during

posted on political events, and with a much larger experience of the temper and tone prevailing in the assemblage which he addresses.

Marching up and down the Democratic aisles, and button-holing all his colleagues who appear to have no particular business, is a tall, thinnish man with a bald forehead and crown, whose benevolent and pleasant face irresistibly recalls the portraits of that celebrated English citizen, Mr. Micawber, as placed before us in the London editions of *David Copperfield*. He is dressed in a blue dress coat, with bright gilded buttons and velvet collar, black satin vest, black cloth pantaloons, and wide shirt collars turned down over a black silk cravat. He wanders round and round, finding no rest for the sole of his foot, as if, like Micawber, he were expecting an organization of the House to "turn up" from under some of the cushions on the benches, or to peep out of some of the coat-pockets suspended on the pegs of the cloak-room. He keeps his hands in his pockets perseveringly, except when stepping up to congratulate every speaker who has concluded and sat down. On inquiring of my next-door neighbor in the gallery, it is reported that this gentleman is an old and active member of the House, REUBEN DAVIS, of Mississippi, by name and title—an active though not very influential party man, inclining to the Secession School, but rather moderate in his views, and much held in regard by non-party men for his many amiable qualities. He seldom speaks himself, and when he does has the virtue of brevity. He is reported to be rich, with a splendid plantation and place of residence in his own State, where he spends the greater part of his time as a patriarch of the "peculiar institution."

At this juncture, BURNETT having concluded, JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, a Republican, attempted to get the floor, as he had attempted on several occasions yesterday—to the evident dismay and consternation of his fellow Republicans, who have adopted the settled policy of silence. Mr. FARNSWORTH is a large and handsome man, with a full brownish-red beard, large but not decidedly marked forehead, dark sleek hair, regular features, and large gray eyes. He seems inclined to kick out of the party traces; and STANTON of Ohio, GROW of Pennsylvania, and sometimes SHERMAN himself, have to "sit down upon him," so to speak, to suppress the irrepressible conflict which he evidently longs to wage against the "hangers of JOHN BROWN." He has to be watched as one might watch an open basket of grasshoppers or crickets. He has to be pushed back every moment, or he would have crept over the sides of the Republican wicker-work long ago. FARNSWORTH at length yields to the entreaties of his party friends, and then a miscellaneous and exciting inter-colloquy springs up between J. H. CAMPBELL and E. J. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, J. T. NIXON, of New-Jersey, J. M. HARRIS, of Maryland, M. R. H. GARNETT, of Virginia, JNO. R. HASKIN, of New-York, and BURNETT, of Kentucky, all but the last-named gentleman proclaiming that they voted for JOHN A. GILMER in good faith and are ready to vote for him again; while BURNETT endeavors to present reasons which should induce them to vote for Gen. MILLSON. At this point Mr. MILLSON rises and begs the House to use its judgment in the ensuing ballot, "wholly irrespective of the fact that he has been put in nomination." Upon this, and after a call of the House to ascertain the number of absentees, so that no unfair advantage may be taken on either side, the voting proceeds again, and the Anti-Republican vote is thrown wide as a charge of scattering snipe-shot from the mouth of a Queen ANNE'S blunderbuss. GILMER, MILLSON, SHERMAN, BOCOCK, JNO. G. DAVIS, and ETHERIDGE have all their partisans and steady voting-force—some more, some less—but all apparently fervid in the resolve never to surrender while there is a shot in the locker. It is to be hoped that the resolution introduced yesterday by WARREN WINSLOW, of North Carolina, to the effect that after this day's voting "no further vote for Speaker should be taken until after the 5th of January" may prevail—though there would appear but a remote hope thereof.

While they are calling the names, let me note that there is a member here, JOHN J. PERRY, of Maine, (a Republican,) who bears the most striking small-sized resemblance to the colored prints of DANIEL WEBSTER. He was in Congress twice before, though, not during the last term, and makes a very steady, plodding and working member. He has nothing of that massiveness which characterized WEBSTER'S head—nothing of the individual force and will which flashed from the eyes of the Marshfield statesman; but the likeness is "*thaar*," as WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB might say, "and you can't rub it out." It is a miniature, mental and physical—perhaps stronger in the moral traits and less sensual in the animal development—but a likeness, nevertheless, which none who glance at him with memory in their optic nerves can fail to perceive. He represents a district chiefly agricultural, and looks like a farmer who may have varied his employments in early life by an occasional whaling voyage.

The vote is now declared and shows that it numbers 223; 95 for SHERMAN, 79 for MILLSON, and 36 for GILMER, and the rest scattering. The Republicans call, "Vote, vote!" but LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of Soeth Carolina, has the floor, and professes himself ready to discuss any and all subjects. KEITT, discribed in a previous letter, speaks well—with a calmness which his private style and reputation would not have led one to suspect. His handsome, showy appearance aids him; and his opening would rather indicate that he is in favor of abandoning all strictly Democratic requirements in the selection of a Speaker. He states the forces to be—Republicans, 115; Conservative-National men, 120, and then asks what can be the difficulty to organize under these circumstances? The falling off in SHERMAN'S vote to ninety-five is an indication that the more moderate Republicans of American proclivities have finally abandoned him. He has committed the error, also, of representing his position differently to different men. To LUTHER C. CARTER, for instance, he is said to have given assurance that he was as "sound a national man as any in the House;" while to the OWEN LOVEJOY anti-slavery wing he is said to have "rejoiced in his indorsement of everything in HELPER'S book."

The *Herald's* attempt to convert the Union meeting of Now-York into a Scott nomination excites general comment, and has done more than anything else to convince the South that in the *Herald* they have one of their most active and insidious enemies. First denouncing Tammany Hall for having organized the movement, and attempting to crush it on that ground, and then, when it was a success, endeavoring to prove that Tammany Hall had "nothing whatever to say to it."

The House is now about going into another ballot, but the mail closes at 3 P. M. in the House, and no more time is left. NONODY.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP INDIAN.—The Montreal papers publish a series of documents relating to the loss of the steamship *Indian*. Her commander, Capt. WM. SMITH, having been severely censured for his conduct at the time of the disaster, puts forth a long statement in self-justification. After detailing the circumstances of the wreck, he says:

"As soon as possible I sent the purser and the steerage passengers to Halifax in a schooner, and made arrangements by the help of other schooners to take the remainder and cabin passengers with myself. Just as we were about embarking, the *Gladiator* came down and took us all on board, except four of the steerage passengers, who remained on the schooner, the captain of the *Gladiator* refusing to take them on board, saying he had no room for them. They were comfortably accommodated in the cabin of the schooner, which, but for the arrival of the *Gladiator*, had been prepared for and would have been occupied by the ladies.

I can appeal to my whole past life and to the testimony of all the passengers who ever sailed with me for evidence to prove that I could not have acted in the manner that has been stated. Whatever their motives may have been, I declare solemly that the statements made by the passengers convey an entirely false view of the whole matter, and are full of injustice to me. I did every thing I could for the safety and comfort of the passengers, and I cannot reproach myself with either mismanagement or neglect.

It was only on my arrival at St. John last Tuesday that I was made acquainted with the charges that have been brought against me here, and I have lost no time in coming at once to meet them. As my conduct, however, will probably be subject of inquiry by the legally constituted tribunal in England, the Board of Trade, I hasten to meet that inquiry, satisfied that an impartial tribunal will do me justice and acquit me, WILLIAM SMITH

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM LOUISIANA.

The Sectional Issue—Louisiana Unexcited—Tone of the Press—Height of the New-Orleans Season—The Crops—Amusements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

We in this section of the Union are looking with the deepest interest upon the development of public opinion in yours, with regard to the important questions which have sprung out of recent transactions, connected with the John Brown foisy. The propositions of men of conservative views, in Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, to hold meetings for the purpose of giving expression to sentiments and determinations in favor of maintaining those relations between the Northern and Southern States, which it was the object of the founders of the Union and the framers of the Constitution to secure for all time, are looked upon here with the most hopeful and yet intensely anxious eyes. Much good may result from these movements, if undertaken in the right spirit, by the right men, and with right resolutions and purposes.

The best and sincerest disposition towards the preservation of those relations exists on the part of the people in this State, where I have looked in vain for anything that could be construed into a demonstration of hostility to the existence of the Union. Louisiana has exhibited no undue excitement, in connection with recent events, though there can be no doubt that in the event of the worst coming to the worst, she would stand by the inherent and inalienable rights of her section. Her record is a clear and clean record, as a Union and Constitution-loving State, and she has never given way to such ebullitions of sectional feeling as have sometimes characterized the legislation of others. That her people feel that we have reached a crisis in the political career of our common country, is undeniable. I think, however, that there is a prevailing disposition calmly to await impending events, and to act only upon results. That the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by a party announcing and avowing itself a purely sectional one, having only or mainly sectional principles as its basis of action, and virtually sectional objects and purposes to carry out, would be received in this State as a *quasi* declaration of war upon the best interests of the Republic, is, I think, undoubtedly true. And should a nomination, so made and so supported, succeed, I am equally confident that the voice of Louisiana would be as promptly and loudly raised, in denunciation of such a result, as would be that of any other State on this side of Mason and Dixon's line.

I shall not, as your correspondent, undertake the performance of a duty that devolves upon the conductors of the Press; the duty, namely, of urging the folly and the wickedness of counsels, the manifest and irresistible tendency of which is to keep alive the worst feelings between the North and the South, and it may be the severing of the ties that now bind them together as a nation. My object is, simply, to acquaint you with the state of feeling here on these absorbing and momentous topics.

You will have observed that the tone of the Press of this city has been, for the most part, in accordance with the sentiment I have described as prevailing in this quarter. While the Press here has been bold and outspoken in its comments upon what has been, and still is, occurring in your section of the Union—while it has not hesitated to denounce such expressions of sympathy with the traitors and the treason of the Harper's Ferry affair, as are falling from the Press, the pulpits and the platforms of the North, it does not seem inclined to the opinion that a dissolution of the Union is the necessary consequence of such madness; but it relies upon the assurances that are given by the wise, the thoughtful and the temperate men of the North, that there is a latent spirit there which has but to be appealed to in the proper manner, by the proper men, and at the proper time, to put down, and for ever, the factious machinations of self-seeking partisans.

The recommendations of a portion of the Southern Press, that, in a certain political event, non-intercourse be at once established between the South and the North; that no more Northern journals shall be allowed to cross the line; that no more Free State products shall be purchased; that no more books bearing a Northern imprint shall be read; that no more Yankee-born schoolmasters shall teach, no more Yankee-born preachers shall preach, within the limits of the Slave States, have not produced a very strong impression in this region. On the contrary, you will find them laughed at by the more ultra Southern of our Press as puerilities, not to be seriously addressed to a population so intelligently awake to its interests, its rights and duties as is our own—as transparent absurdities, by which no considerable portion of the people can possibly be led away. Such journals hold, that crude partisan recommendations it will not answer for the South to entertain, and least of all such senseless ones as are in direct conflict with those principles of government which have always been upheld and maintained by the best intellects of this section of the country.

Our city is now full of visitors, on business mostly, but to a very considerable extent on pleasure bent, than it has been, at this period of the season, for years. Trade commenced here briskly as early as September, and by the middle of October, as much business, in certain lines, had been transacted, as usually by the first of January. The great increase of traveling facilities, connecting us more immediately with distant points, added to the fact of our complete exemption from sickness, and from the remotest fear of a possible recurrence of epidemic fever, was no doubt the cause of this unusually early commencement of business. The first part of our season was unusually mild, nay, Summer-like,—and those who, in obedience to fashion, which ordains the wherewithal we should be clothed, had put on their Winter gear, began to find it burdensome and uncomfortable. But this did not last long. For weeks past we have been having really hyperborean weather.

When this occurs at this season of the year, you may imagine that the sugar crop comes to be an interesting topic of conversation and speculation. The opinion seems to be very general now that it will not reach 200,000 hogsheads: I have heard it stated at 160,000 as the more probable figure.

Nor is it the sugar-cane alone that suffers disastrously from these unusual frosts: the orange trees feel it, too, most sensibly. Within five or six miles of this city, there was ice, yesterday morning, so thick as to bear a man's weight, in walking in places from twenty to thirty feet long, in the swamp-lands; and the planters and horticulturists in the neighborhood apprehend the total loss of their most thrifty orange trees. The crop of this season was early gathered, the premature frosts compelling the fruit to be picked before it was fully ripe.

Of course, I need not tell you of cotton—that sensitive plant, making its movements felt in your market as well as in ours, with its every fluctuation—the truth is now, that the whole cotton crop this year will reach four millions and a quarter of bales.

We have a nice prospect before us of seeing completed in the course of a decade one of the most magnificent custom-houses in the country. When completed it will be the receptacle of so much of the national revenue as accrues to the Treasury from duties on imports, of the Sub-Treasury for this district, of the City Post-Office, and of the United States Courts—all of which, scattered over the city, are just now in the most inconvenient localities. The Collector has his rooms, even now, within the half-finished structure, and the Revenue flag, with its perpendicular stripes, floats from one corner of the scaffolding that incloses the work, as if in a cage. Last night, a pine-wood shanty erected within the walls for the accommodation of the Superintendent, took fire in some mysterious manner, and made quite a conflagration. The building proper being fire-proof, was only smoked a little, and the whole damage was restricted, thanks to the exertions of the firemen, within ten thousand dollars.

There was an operatic performance here last evening, at the new theatre, which it would have done you good to witness. It was that of MAYERBEZA'S "Huguenots," with the new tenor, MATHIEU, the new soprano, GUERRERA, the old Orleans favorite, GANIBARI, and the new baritone, MELONIZEDEC. In the principal parts. Superbly put upon the stage, in every particular, sustained by a first-class orchestra, and listened to by an audience radient with beauty and fashion, it was the greatest lyric success I have ever known, and my recollection goes a good way back, and includes a somewhat large experience, in the principal cities of the Union, in matters of this kind. I should like to have some of your clever critics' opinions of the way we do opera here, now-a-days. Cannot one or two of them be spared, in the intervale that elapse between your few and far between Academy seasons? They would be very warmly welcomed here. CHALMETTE.

FROM KENTUCKY.

National Politics—Presidential—Douglas at the South—His Position and Availability.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

It is well remarked hereabouts that there is a quiet but strong and growing feeling in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and several other Southern States, in favor of the final nomination of DOUGLAS by the Charleston Convention. That body's discretion and sagacity, after a trial of the strength of others and a survey of the whole ground, will teach it to put up Senator DOUGLAS as the Democracy's forlorn hope, and as a compromise candidate for Northern and Southern Independents and Conservatives. He is not politically dead nor dying. The wish is father to the expression of those who say so. Democrats who don't like his "doctrine," are becoming convinced of his availability. The party necessity of securing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Indiana, not to mention other Northern States, is opening their eyes to the claims of the "Little Giant," as, after all, quite likely the only man for the occasion. He must be nominated to save the Democratic Party from disunion and destruction. He will be nominated, or no Northern State can be relied on for the Charleston nominee. Without or with instructions for others, the majority of the Southern delegates will come around for the consolidation of him. In order to harmony, all differences on the Slave question must be buried—the agitation must cease—all Democrats must practically acquiesce in and abide by the Finality of 1854.

Even some Southern Buchanians now own that the country needs rest from Slavery agitation, so far as politics is the game, and so far as it is used for the mere purpose of political results without a practical benefit. Quite a confession to come from them! Let them do works meet for repentance! Some now professedly deprecate "Congressional protection" as extra-constitutional and inopportune; and even say they are willing the people of the Territories, like the States, whenever and however they please, shall henceforth settle the question, if not on the score of abstract or absolute right, yet as a concession for the sake of Democratic and national peace and concord. This is well. We trust they will labor for the realization of these their professions.

But this is not, as yet, the prevailing Administration sentiment or profession in the South. We often hear Administration men say they know no practical difference between the doctrines of DOUGLAS and SEWARD; and looking upon the former as a traitor to his party and the South, and upon the latter as a consistent and open enemy, they cannot imagine a contingency in which they could be induced to choose between them. So they talk. They will have no other gods before them save those of the HUNTER, BLACK, HOLT, or GUTHRIE mould—men who will uphold Southern rights after the BUCHANAN fashion. They will dissolve all connection with the North and the Northern Democracy, and inaugurate a Southern Confederacy under the leadership of Governor General WISE and his aids, IVERSON, CLAY and DAVIS, rather than submit to the rule of the "irrepressible" SEWARD or the Anti-Lecompton DOUGLAS!

Such bluster will amount to nothing so momentous. This Union will not quake and fall to pieces under the tread of any one man, be he even President. Neither his election nor his Administration, of and by itself, will cause disunion. If it shall ever occur, the responsibility will attach to the sectional and partisan power behind the throne, far mightier than the throne itself.

I reckon GUTHRIE or DOUGLAS will be the Charleston nominee. DOUGLAS' chances still appear the best. According to the more prevailing opinion, only he can save the country from "Black Republicanism!" Give us "Squatter Sovereignty" before "John Brownism!" The Democracy generally would, at least, rally under his banner. As the nominee, under or without the two-thirds rule, every Southern State, and at least half-a-dozen Northern States, would go for him in November. So they say. What the NEW-YORK TIMES says of the Democracy of the "Empire State," will probably hold true further South. "Experience shows that the Democracy has wonderful capacity for forgiveness when any special end is to be accomplished thereby.

The position of JOHN FORSYTH, of Alabama, will tell among his rampant friends and neighbors. He urges it upon them that DOUGLAS has breasted the storms of sectionalism everywhere, that he alone has a particle of strength in the North, and that the honor and the welfare of the Democracy and of the South demand the immediate recognition of his claims. The Democratic South are bound to cooperate with their Northern brethren for his election in 1860. They are bound by the compact of Non-Intervention, and cannot depart from it without disgracing themselves. DOUGLAS is the author and embodiment of Non-Intervention, and he alone can and will carry it out.

One thing is certain: Southern Conservatives of all parties are sick and tired of this Slavery talk; and they are inclining to believe that Federal non-intervention will do away with this baneful sectional, party agitation. They want no more Buchanierism in and behind the high seats of Federal power; no more Federal sectionalism about Slavery. So far as this matter is concerned, I apprehend they care not who shall be next President, if he will only prove himself practically and thoroughly a non-interventionist and non-agitator.

Another thing is certain, as our Douglas men are free to proclaim. The Democratic Party, from Maine and Florida to Oregon and California, is more than ever bound by its solemn pledges, and by the necessities of its own existence, to reject all ultraism, and to march under the flag and keep step to the music of Popular Sovereignty and Popular Sovereignty men. PONTIAC.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Memphis and Her Brilliant Prospects—"Cotton is King"—Exhorbitant Wages—The Three Great Iron Arteries—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the Air Line from New-York to New-Orleans—Politics and the "Institution"—Gen. Foote and the "Last" President—Amusements—Miss Davenport, &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

Memphis is undoubtedly on the eve of a very rapid development into a great and powerful city. The rapidly increasing river trade, and the numerous avenues opened by railroad communication, have given an almost unparalleled impetus to improvements, even at a season when depression of a serious nature has paralyzed other Western and Southern cities. I was last evening in conversation with a very prominent and intelligent citizen of the capital city of a neighboring State, who declared it his firm belief that in fifteen years Memphis would equal St. Louis in population and trade. This I know, that with a present population of only 25,000, there have been built, during the past year, *fifteen hundred houses*, every one having *its preëngaged tenant*. Even at this the dullest season of the year, the three large hotels, Gayoso, Worsham and Commercial, are actually unable to accommodate the travel. Another large hotel, "The Overton," is being rapidly hurried on to relieve the excess.

But "Cotton is King" in Memphis. King, did I say? Nay, Autocrat were a better title, for everything gives way to Cotton, who levies contributions upon every energy of the city—and amply does the city return the compliment. Four hundred thousand bales to be brought in, principally by rail, twice drayed to the storehouses, yards, or bluffs, and to the levee, passed through brokers' hands and shipped away by the packets at an average expense of $5 per bale, sum up for this item alone the very comfortable sum of $2,000,000. It will be admitted that I have rather under than over-stated the expenses, when I assure you that, at the moment I write, fifty cents per bale for a single drayage is demanded by some, and thirty to forty paid by many; and that rollers on the levee receive $1 per hour!

I find here one of the three great rival arteries of trade and travel which cross from the Atlantic to the Mississippi Valley. I allude to the St. Louis, Alton, Terre Haute, &c., *via* the Lake Shore and Buffalo Railroad to New-York, Boston, &c. The Ohio and Mississippi, *via* Louisville or Cincinnati, Wheeling, Baltimore, or Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, &c., and this—the Memphis and Charleston—over which, within a few days after this shall reach you, when the nearly complete d connections of the Mississippi Central, and the Orange and Alexandria roads are finished, passengers and freight will be conveyed from New-York to New-Orleans, and *vice versa*, in the almost balloon-time of THREE DAYS AND TEN HOURS! Of course, when this shall be achieved, the public will demand that the Great Southern Mail shall pass by this road.

I have passed over this M. and C. Railroad several times, and have taken some notes of its operations. In its course of 287 miles, it runs through three States, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and is one of the best conditioned, best conducted, and most successful in the South or West. The road has been in operation nine years, without a serious accident, and what is more wonderful—and can be claimed of but few roads, if any, of equal extent in the Union, with an aggregate passenger business so large—without killing a single passenger! The *net* receipts of the road the last fiscal year amounted to $578,036, equal to over 12¾ per cent on the entire cost of road and equipment; and the net running receipts of November were $110,000, equal to $1,320,000 per annum. As an evidence of the superior energy and admirable system employed in the engineering department, I may state that in July last, although 1,280 feet of the bridge over the Tennessee River at Decatur was carried away by a tornado, so quickly was it repaired that but a single Eastern connection and three Western ones were lost! The stock consists of 99,500 shares at $25 each, held by 1,386 subscribers. (omitting Charleston, with its 10,000 shares.) This gives an average of 57 shares to each subscriber. The President is SAMUEL TATE, Esq., who holds $80,000 worth of the stock, and is the second largest stockholder.

There is little excitement in the political world in this section at present, the rank and file here, as elsewhere, evidently awaiting the pulsations from Washington, the great heart of the country. As to the "institution," the end of the Harper's Ferry *fiasco*, and especially the great Union demonstrations of Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere in the North, have poured the most mollifying oil upon the troubled waters, until there is but one voice of hope and confidence wherever I have joined in conversation on the subject. The most alarming intimation I have yet heard, was given by Gov. FOOTE, of Mississippi, in my hearing to-day, that although he had been laboring arduously in the Union cause, it was his firm opinion we had elected our last President of the *United* States. Having given my authority, you can place what estimate on the prediction you please.

Memphis is pretty well supplied with amusements at present. That general favorite and first of artists, Miss J. M. DAVENPORT, is performing a fine engagement at the New Theatre, where the chief citizens gave her a grand complimentary benefit last evening. Her new play of "The Messalliance" has been the rage here. I learn she has been invited by the citizens of Huntsville, where there is no theatrical company at present, to give a course of Shaksperian Readings, and has accepted. The Buckley Minstrels are performing at Odd Fellows' Hall to large audiences. Yours, truly, A. McM.

THE MISSING ENGLISH MAIL OF THE "INDIAN."—The missing mail from Liverpool to Toronto, per steamer *Indian*, is no doubt lost in the wreck of that vessel. The Post-office Department have diligently prosecuted the necessary inquiries respecting it, and the only conclusion arrived at is that it was never recovered from the wreck. From a letter addressed by Mr. SMITH, the Captain of the ill-fated vessel, to EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., it appears that the deck was cut through over the mail-room, and *most* of the mails taken out—that for Toronto must unfortunately have been left behind, while those for Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Hamilton were recovered.—*Toronto Colonist, Dec. 20.*

FROM KANSAS.

Political Matters in Kansas—Music-talent in Lawrence—"Real Indian" Entertainment—Serious Indian Outrages—Arrival of Injured Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

Our town has resumed the "even tenor of its way," after the excitement of the recent election for State officers. The result of the election is not fully known, as the returns have come in unusually slow. Up to the present time there is a majority of two thousand and ninety-six for CHARLES ROBINSON, the Republican candidate for Governor. M. C. CONWAY'S majority is not as large.

The returns from the twenty counties heard from, show an increase of two hundred on the number of Republican votes cast at the Territorial election last month, at which M. J. PARROTT, Republican, was re-elected delegate to Congress. A very large majority of Republicans have been elected to both branches of the Legislature. All are confident that our admission into the Union will be consummated during the present Congress.

The discussion that followed the introduction of the resolution in Congress, in reference to HELPER'S *Impending Crisis of the South*, is a frequent topic of conversation. All agree that it is worth thousands of dollars to the publishers, besides doing a great amount of good to the Anti-Slavery cause. In this region the book was—previous to the late notoriety it has received—scarcely heard of. At the present time the common inquiry is, "Where can I find a copy of the *Impending Crisis*?" The effect of the expedition of JOHN BROWN is not to terrify the Anti-Slavery population of Kansas, but, to the contrary, an enthusiasm never before witnessed is the result. Meetings for the complete organization of the Anti-Slavery Societies throughout the Territory were held on the days appointed for BROWN and COOK'S execution.

Lawrence is characterized by the Anti-Slaveryism and love of music of its citizens. The great amount of music talent in Lawrence, strikes the new-comer as almost unprecedented in any community of its size either in New-York or Massachusetts. As a natural consequence, concerts, glee-clubs, &c., are the order of the day. Besides the "native" singers, we have the "Turner-band,"—a company of well-drilled musicians and vocalists. The "Turners" have just completed a commodious building of black walnut, where they will practice the various gymnastic feats which they have been educated to regard as necessary to a good physical organization.

AN ENTERTAINMENT BY INDIANS.

A change of programme is announced for next week, by a company of Pottowomie Indians, under the direction of "WABAUNSEE, the great chief, with his chosen braves, women and children." I trust they will find it more profitable than their fellow "red skins," the Kiowas, who have recently committed depredations on not a few returning miners and hunters and mail-carriers. Our border men wonder at the apathy shown on the part of the War Department. Had the authorities acted with but a shadow of the promptness that it displayed in the case of Old BROWN, these belligerent Indians, who would not have been sent to this happy hunting ground, would now be smoking the pipe of peace in their lodges.

I think they would use the language that a Cheyenne did recently when I asked him how he liked Gen. HARNEY. His reply was: "Ugh! Big man—no like. Ugh! Big gun—bang—kill heap squaw—kill papooses—no like—ugh!" They are mortally afraid of Gen. HARNEY, and swear eternal friendship to "Uncle Sam." In travelling through their nation we were informed that the Sioux wished the Cheyennes to unite with them and give the soldiers another fight.

The truth of the report, I, of course, cannot vouch for. In all probability no hostility will be manifested by either tribe.

An acquaintance assures me that he has known of the corpses of a man and woman being found on the Santa Fé route, near the "crossing." He also states that he saw the ashes of several wagons that had been burnt while corralled. A man named PARRILL, a civil engineer, of Burlingame, was recently brought home a corpse—the victim of Indians. He was found about fifty miles beyond Cow Creek, with a ball through his heart. His dog was also near him—shot through his head.

It is possible that the miserable Kaw Indians are his murderers, but in all probability it is the work of the Kiowas. Last June I was at the house of an estimable gentleman, Mr. BEACH, a resident of Cow Creek. At that time, before hostilities had assumed so serious a form, I found Mr. BEACH endeavoring to make a treaty with the Indians, permitting him to stay there. Mr. BEACH desired to remain to pursue his business, "ranching," and packing buffalo meat for the Eastern market, and had always treated the Indians with due courtesy, feeding them, &c., but never giving them liquors. It was surmised that his refusal to give or sell them "fire water" was the real cause for their threats. It is rumored that Mr. BEACH has sent a messenger, requesting the interference of troops. Although he, with his amiable wife and daughter, have been considerably annoyed by the Kiowas, yet "their lines have fallen in pleasant places" compared with some others. Following is the statement of SAMUEL LOHR, of Peru, who came in company with Mr. and Mrs. WM. JOHNSON and infant, from Colorado City, Pike's Peak, to this city. They had traveled with no interruption till when near Pawnee Fork, (about 270 miles from Lawrence,) when the Kiowa Indians, numbering several thousands, surrounded them and took away all their ammunition and firearms, all their clothing except that which they wore, and finally, after keeping them in suspense as to their fate for several hours, took their provisions and everything they possessed, except the cattle, wagon and one cow. They had taken the cow at one time, but owing to the appeal of an Arapahoe Indian, who befriended the terror-stricken mother and infant, it was returned to them. One of the Indians demanded Mr. LOHR'S hat; it was refused to him, when the red-skin drew a revolver and shot through the cap while on the owner's head. The party pursued their journey, and fortunately met a train containing provisions, from which they were supplied.

ALEX. MEARS informs me that he left Denver City with a party of four men, and had pursued their journey homeward to near Bent's Old Fort, when several thousand Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians tried to talk with them. Failing to make themselves understood, they crowded in front of the team and stopped it. The whites succeeded in driving on again, but met with frequent delays. After traveling several hours under these difficulties, naturally in a state of mind of intense excitement, they met a Mexican, who spoke the Indian language. The Mexican informed the little company that the Indians whom they supposed were evincing signs of hostility, were their real friends, and, failing to make themselves understood, had resorted to the means described, to have them return, fully believing that the Kiowas would annihilate them. The Mexican confirmed the reports of the hostility of the Kiowas, when Mr. MEARS and friend concluded to return to the fort and wait for reinforcements. After remaining there a short time, they received an additional force of about thirty men, with six wagons; they then resumed their journey without molestation, except the rude protestations of the friendly Indians, until near Pawnee Fork, (about 100 miles east of the "crossing" of the Arkansas River,) where the guard during the night heard the Indians in the immediate neighborhood. The camp was alarmed, and prepared for an attack. The Indians, seeing they were discovered, made the night hideous with their yells, and left towards daybreak. At sunrise they returned, with almost countless numbers, and, after several unsuccessful attempts to gain admittance within the corral, (a kind of fort made of the wagons,) they left. They were apparently mad with rage, their yells being heard for miles. They were fully aware that the whites were well armed, and would sell their lives as dearly as possible.

The Indians must have numbered several hundred to one white man. Their escape was finally effected by their yoking the cattle and driving the teams in two lines, side by side, making an opening between. The space between the wagons was occupied by horsemen, while the footmen, with cocked rifles, marched outside. In this way the cowardly Indians, who returned and followed them several miles, were kept at bay. A United States fort is being built at Pawnee Fork, and a company of soldiers are now stationed there. We are also informed that six others accompany each United States mail through the dangerous country. I have yet to see the first Western man who does not laugh at such insignificance on the part of the United States Government.

Unless a force be sent, sufficiently large to completely subdue the red-skins, it makes a mad matter worse, as they are led to believe they are smarter and better fighters than the troops. The United States troops are too frequently "clumsy, cowardly fellows, whom the Indians push off their horses."

A company of Rangers, consisting of about 300 of "JIM LANE'S boys," would bring the Kiowas "to terms" quicker and more effectually than all the United States soldiers that they could send here. A company of 300 Kansas men could at once be formed and sent into the field, if they were provided with the necessary equipments. It has frequently been stated that the Kiowas assert that the United States soldiers killed some of their men—one of them a Chief—and that they are now having revenge. I do not know whether the popular opinion be true or not, that the soldiers were much to blame, and, like his Satanic majesty, "get us into trouble, but do not help us out."

At all events, unless something be done immediately, many lives and much property will be lost between this time and Spring. The imminent emigration that will go over the Arkansas route to Pike's Peak, next Spring, will be sufficient to subdue any tribe of Indians. The "Santa Fé and Arkansas route" being the nearest to the parallel of latitude of the Kansas Valley and Pike's Peak, (both being in the same parallel,) it will be the favorite route, especially as the South Park and Blue River mines are in the immediate vicinity of Pike's Peak. The Indian difficulties will, therefore, be considered no obstacle next season, but until that time the lives of our friends should be protected—either by United States soldiers or by private *volunteer* parties. T.

POLITICAL.

POLITICS AT THE WEST.

The War of the Administration upon Mr. Douglas—Its Defeat—Speculations as to the Charleston Nominations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

The political cauldron is now boiling and seething in the Northwest. In this State, as you are undoubtedly aware, the last Democratic State Convention left it to the respective Congressional Districts to elect their representatives to the Charleston Convention for themselves. This is a practical application perhaps of Popular Sovereignty, for heretofore they have elected these delegates by a State Convention called at Columbus for that purpose. The Administration has felt, it would seem, that of all other places the Northwest was the place where the Douglas movement should be met and crushed out. There has been no attempt, or a very poor one, to keep this concealed. The editor and proprietor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* was removed from his position as Postmaster at this place on account of his Popular Sovereignty proclivities. The present incumbent was appointed, it is said, on the condition that he would, in conjunction with the United States Marshal for this district, start and keep afloat a newspaper to oppose DOUGLAS and the *Plaindealer*. This paper, entitled the *National Democrat*, has been started since the appointment of HARRINGTON, the present Postmaster. A lively warfare is now going on between this paper on the one side and the *Plaindealer* and Ohio *Statesman* on the other, with rather a damaging effect on the *Democrat* and its prospects.

The President and his Attorney-General, in their effort to put down "DOUGLAS and his men" in the north District of Ohio, have constituted Marshal JOHNSTON the commander-in-chief of the Government forces. He is an active and energetic captain, but evidently not a good manager, as recent events show. It is said he assured the President that Ohio should be all right as against the "little rebel." He appointed Deputy-Marshals in each county to constitute a trained band, who, in connection with Postmasters, were to attend to their respective localities, and fix them according to instructions. On this account the Administration hoped and the Douglasites feared a part of the delegation of this State would be against DOUGLAS, but the Delegates are elected and the Administration wholly defeated. Wherever in the Conventions a resolution was offered indorsing the Administration, it was either voted down, or all after the word "resolved" stricken out, and a resolution in favor of DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty, as he expounds it, inserted. There was perhaps one district in which BUCHANAN was indorsed, but that was in rather a lukewarm manner, and Marshal JOHNSTON'S assurances to the President that Ohio should be all right, of course he made a great effort to carry his own county at least, and especially his own ward in the City of Cleveland; but the county went to the deuce in spite of the Marshal and the officials under his banner. The county sends to its conventions one hundred and fifty delegates, yet in the whole of this county but ten Administration men were elected, and three of these got themselves elected on the Douglas ticket, by representing themselves to be Douglasmen. To carry his own ward the Marshal made a desperate effort, and had the primary meeting crowded with Government officials. The first move was a trial to make the Marshal chairman of the meeting, but he was overwhelmed in defeat; the next was to elect him a delegate to the county convention, but in this he was again badly beaten. Here he was at the end of his string. The last hand for the Administration was played out.

The Douglas feeling in the Northwest is very strong, nor is it confined to Democrats, but many Republicans say if he is nominated they will vote for him. This feeling among Republicans is probably confined to the more conservative portion, often denominated Old Line Whigs, and such as were formerly Democrats and left the party during the last four or five years, and would come back to vote for DOUGLAS. This latter is a pretty numerous class; sufficient, I think, to make a certainty of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. A great many Old Line Whigs have here, whether in other places or not, become disgusted with the sympathy exhibited with JOHN BROWN'S invasion. The main body of the Republican Party here on the Western Reserve, believing that BROWN went to Harper's Ferry to incite a servile insurrection and wield their arms against the National Government, openly and in public meetings justify his undertaking. This, of course, disgusts conservative men, to whatever party they belong. No one off the Western Reserve would imagine to what length the Anti-Slavery sentiment goes, and how it runs into treasonable feelings towards the Federal Government.

If any means DOUGLAS should not be nominated at Charleston, how will the Convention satisfy the Democracy of the Northwest? It is very evident this region is looking up for honors, and does not only *ask* them, but *claims* them. The only way the Convention could arrange the matter with the Northwest would be, if a Southern man is nominated for President, to give it the Vice-Presidency. This would be the next best thing? If this should be done, who should he be candidate. PAYNE, of Ohio, stands above all the rest. He is a fit representative of Popular Sovereignty, and two years ago, as candidate for Governor, ran better than any candidate on the Democratic ticket for that office for the last six years. But it would still be a very dangerous experiment to give the Vice-Presidency to the Northwest and throw DOUGLAS overboard. DOUGLAS is the cry all over. Popular Sovereignty is a living, breathing thing with this people, and it and its champion are with them, in all probability, a *sine qua non*, and the only salvation for the Democracy. OCULUS.

Political Position of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia—The Presidency.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

A report has been industriously circulated at the South that Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS was not only a sympathizer, but an indorser of the Free-soil territorial heresies of Judge DOUGLAS. We emphatically state, and we speak by authority, that the report is false. *Mr. Stephens differed with Judge Douglas upon his views and dogmas of Territorial Sovereignty, as wide as the poles.* There is not even an assimilation of affinity upon this question between them.

Judge DOUGLAS believes that a Territorial Legislature has the right to legislate unfriendly to the protection of Slavery. Mr. STEPHENS denies the existence of any such authority, upon the grounds that there is no sovereignty in the people of a Territory until they have formed a constitution in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Constitution and *been admitted into the Union*. Then, and not till then, in his opinion, does sovereignty exist with any people. Judge DOUGLAS and his followers deny the constitutional right for the protection of

in them personally; my children have grown up, but when they were boys, I sent them to the public schools. In them I received the greater part of my own school education. These schools are one of the main pillars of our social edifice, and one of the very earliest that was set up. This very school, founded originally in 1713—and neither the first, second, nor third of the Boston Schools—attests the early care paid by our Fathers to the education of youth. It gives me pleasure to come back as I do this day, to the scenes of my boyhood, and to witness the vast improvement which has taken place during the half century. If the rising generations, with these superior opportunities, do not much exceed their fathers, they will be greatly to blame.

I tender to you, Mr. Mayor, to the Committee, and to the teachers and pupils of the Eliot school, my best wishes for its continued prosperity.

The "Cigar" Steamship.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WINANS STEAMER.

The Baltimore *Patriot* gives a description of the Winans "Cigar" steamship, into which several improvements have been introduced. It says:

"The tapering ends of this vessel have generally been described as cones, but this we understand to be an error. The resistance to the passage of a conical body through the water is quite equal to that which a cylinder would afford, if propelled butt-end foremost, because the pressure of the fluid upon every inch of conical surface would necessarily be continuous. But the two ends of this curiously constructed ship are parabolic spindles.

It would appear that the parabolic spindle adopted by the Messrs. WINANS is generated by a very flat parabola, whose coördinate is very extended; so, that though the general shape of the two ends of their vessel seem to be conical, they are not so. In no other way could the curve which they need be generated. It is by absolute experiment that they arrived at a knowledge of this fact. The particular character of the parabolic spindle adopted by them is a matter within their own keeping, and very properly so.

Having attained the great desideratum of avoiding pitching and falling, or threshing the waves lengthwise, and that by adopting parabolic-spindle-shaped ends, the next question arose as to the best shape for the centre of the vessel. The cylinder answered this question. There is the least possible resistance of the water to the sides of a cylinder, when at rest in the fluid—that is, it tends to zero, because of the want of adhering capacity in the water for this form.

Again, in adopting the cylindrical form for the centre or containing part of the vessel, the centre of gravity fell below the centre of flotation, and of necessity such a body could not turn over in the direction of the radii of the cylinder. An experiment at sea has fully proved its capacity to resist a rotating motion. All the effect of the wave upon the bottom of the cylindrical part of the vessel was to lift up the whole body and to let it sink again, and so on alternately with every wave and its successor. It is true the vessel lifted slightly when the wind was on her beam, but that was owing to the obstructions furnished to the gale by the life boats which were swung up very high, when they could have been hung within five feet of the surface of the sea with perfect safety.

On her late experimental trip, she behaved in all directions of the wind with perfect buoyancy, rising and falling alternately with the advancing and retreating wave, without the least pitching motion. A tumbler of water set upon a table in her cabin, lost not a drop of its contents. There was not the slightest difficulty in walking, either in the cabin or on the hurricane deck thrown up over the cylindrical part of the vessel, even when the storm was at its height. All this result, obtained too in a chopping sea, like that in the straits of Dover, or in the Irish Channel, is in strict conformity with the law which governs the flotation of cylindrical and parabolic spindle-shaped bodies. It is a calculable result, and doubtless the inventors had fully ascertained beforehand what their experiments have since so satisfactorily verified.

The utility of the spindle-shaped ends into which the cylinder terminates, will now be realized, if the cylinder is propelled through disturbed water. They prevent the waves from pitching the cylinder longitudinally, as has been seen, by their dispersive power over the billows, and, therefore, there is no more strain lengthwise upon it, than when the water is at rest. There is no part of it below the centre of gravity ever out of water, nor can it be.

The resistibility of the cylinder and its parabolic spindles, under the most trying circumstances, was proved in the late trial trip of this vessel. There was no yielding, no jarring. Every part of her was as firm as though she was a solid mass of iron. The working of the machinery was not felt, notwithstanding four piston rods were driving the cranks at the same moment. The diaphragms or partitions of iron across the vessel, in order to create water-tight compartments, serve in some measure to stay the shell of the cylinder.

We now come to the propelling instrument. In the centre of the vessel, as it is now constructed, is a drum of the same diameter of the cylinder, revolving on a shaft in the line of its axis, and whose periphery moves in a water joint. The breadth of the drum bears a relative proportion to its diameter and to the length of the cylinder. What that proportion ought to be in all cases, has probably not been finally decided by the inventors. It will no doubt be reduced by them to an invariable quantity before they close their labors. The paddles or driving-fins are placed upon the face of the periphery of this drum. The angle which they should make with the axis of the drum or cylinder, in order to get the greatest pitch, as it is technically called, that is to propel the vessel the greatest distance in one revolution of the drum, has been one of the most difficult problems to be solved about this whole invention. They were first placed at such an acute angle with the axis as to drive the vessel 39 feet through the water at one turn of the drum, but the slip of the water upon the paddles was so great as to require an undesirable velocity in the revolution of the drum. The inventors continued to alter their angle until they can now send the vessel forward at nine turns of the drum 65 feet, at a moderate working velocity, and that, too, with scarcely any lif of water.

The body of the vessel is amply lighted by dead-eyes or circular panes of thick glass. The access to the cabins is by two hatchways towards the spindle parts of the vessel, and in the middle by a hollow tower of considerable height, through which you may mount up to a platform. These entrances are closable by water-tight doors in case of necessity. An ample supply of air to the cabins is conveyed down through the tower, above which is suspended a telltale compass, out of the influence of the hull of the vessel. The smoke-pipes and the tower may be regarded as parts of the vessel in extension, and are so staunchly built as to make it impossible for any wave, even if it were to break over the whole vessel, to displace them. But this whole apparatus may be modified very materially, for in her late experimental trip the heaviest waves did not reach higher than two or three feet above the water-line, so buoyant was she.

We learn it is the intention of the Messrs. WINANS to cut her transversely in the middle and insert a cylindrical length of one hundred and twenty feet, and if her speed is not retarded thereby, they may insert another tube of the same length. Their object is to ascertain the maximum length that a tube of 16 feet diameter will bear, with the minimum resistance of the water to the whole bulk, when propelled by a given power. In that change now contemplated the propeller will be thrown one hundred and twenty feet from the centre, where it now is, and it will remain to be seen what effect this will have upon her speed. It may be that greater speed may be attained thereby. The object of the inventors, we learn, is to ascertain the best position of the propeller for effecting the highest speed with the least power being brought to bear upon a cylinder of the greatest length in proportion to its diameter, so that these problems being at once definitively settled by actual experiment, vessels may hereafter be built of any dimensions with the exactness of a pattern.

Dr. Cheever's Church—Note from Miss Johnstone.

GLASGOW, Friday, Dec. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the official statement of the case of the Church of the Puritans, published in your columns under date Nov. 22, the following sentence occurs: "We committed it" (the Mission) "to Miss JOHNSTONE, a member of the Church, who was desirous of visiting her friends in Scotland &c., &c." This is a mistake which requires correction. No such inferior motive as that of being desirous of visiting my friends in Scotland induced me to suggest to two or three members of the Church, the expediency of my undertaking either alone, or with some one else, this mission.

No such thought as that of visiting my friends ever crossed my mind as a motive in inducing me to undertake this mission. In suggesting and undertaking it, I was actuated solely by those motives which induced me to become a member of the Church of the Puritans, viz.: my interest in the cause of the slave, and a desire that the independence of the gulpit might be sustained. The following quotations from Drs. CHEEVER and HARTT's letters fully corroborate the above statements:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1856.

I hereby certify [illegible] Miss JOHNSTONE visits Great Britain on a mission connected with the interests of this Church.

GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

MARCH 1, 1859.

Miss JOHNSTONE has undertaken to visit Great Britain for the purport of procuring funds for the benefit of the Church of the Puritans in this City. [illegible] (Signed,) HENRY A. HARTT, M. D. &c., &c., &c. E. J.

A FARMERS' MARKET IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* says: "The farmers are about to have a market of their own. They have secured the lot of ground fronting on the north side of Market-street, running from Twenty-first to Twenty-second-street, a distance of 206 feet by 102 feet deep. They are now engaged in erecting a market-house building upon the eastern end of this lot, extending from Twenty-first street west on Market-street 257 feet by 102 feet deep. The building is to be erected upon brick piers 26 feet high, with a capital-arch 20 feet, making 45 feet in height; to be divided into 15 avenues, running north and south, each containing 22 stalls, or 330 stalls. The building will be erected in first-class manner, and the stalls will be rented at from $10 to $30 per annum. A large area on the west of the market will be inclosed for the accommodation of farmers' wagons, &c."

THE TRAGEDY AT SOUTHBURY, CT.—The New-Haven *Journal*, Dec. 20, says: Mrs. HOLCOMB, the wife and victim in the late tragedy in Southbury, was yesterday living, though no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The result of the medical examination last week is proving correct. She cannot survive a great while at the best, and will doubtless continue insane the remainder of her days, whether they be few or many. Her husband maintains the same dogged silence with reference to her case, though evidently wishing for her recovery. He is her constant attendant, and is very anxious to anticipate all her wants and necessities.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

The *Journal de Saone-et-Loire*, of Macon, France, of the 30th ult., says: "M. de Lamartine left yesterday for Paris. No purchaser having come forward for his estates, and the national subscription having only produced about 160,000 francs, to pay more than 2,500,000 francs of debts, M. de Lamartine was obliged to ask for time. He called all his creditors (more than 400) together at the Chateau of Monceau, and proposed to give up to them his estates, the value of which exceeded his liabilities. He also stated that, notwithstanding the insufficiency of the national subscription, he had paid to his creditors, in eighteen months, out of the produce of his literary labors, a sum of 1,200,000 francs, and engaged to pay, in January and February next, a further sum of 300,000 francs; so that his debts would be reduced to 1,000,000 francs. He, therefore, solicited the indulgence of dividing his payments into three or four instalments—hoping, he said, by labor and economy, to pay every one in full. However inconvenient it might be for several among the creditors to have their debts settled in these small payments, yet not one of them opposed the proposition."

The Shakespeare birth-place Committee has brought a suit to test the validity of the will of Mr. John Shakespeare, by which he left £2,500 to be devoted to establishing a museum at the house where his distinguished ancestor was born. He further charged his estate, known as Langley Priory, near Loughborough, with a rent-charge of £30 per annum, to be paid half-yearly to the person who should be appointed to reside in the house as keeper, with directions to keep a vellum bound book to present with pen and ink to any visitor who may be desirous of expressing any sentiment in prose or verse in honor of the poet. It was objected to these bequests that they were void, as being within the mischief of the Mortmain acts, and further, that the words in the will to establish a "museum, or for other purposes," were too wide and general, and therefore that the bequest was void for uncertainty. It was also contended that the bequest of the rent-charge created a perpetuity in contravention of the act relating to perpetuity. The judge reserved his decision.

The *Life of Havelock*, by Mr. J. C. Marshman—the *Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, with a Collection of Her Letters*—the *Travels of Mr. John Bull, President of the Alpine Club, in Unfrequented Nooks and Corners of Mountain Country—A Tour in Scotland*, by Mr. C. R. Weld—and *Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America*, by the Abbé Domenech, are some of the more interesting works in preparation by the Messrs. Longman.

The *Court Circular*, London, says that it is reported that a noble lord, the eldest son of a popular peer, has written an exquisite original poem of such surpassing beauty as to perfectly enchant all who have read it. It is at present in MS., but it will soon be submitted to the ordeal of the public through the medium of Mr. Murray, the well-known publisher. "Orestes" is the name of the noble lord's poem.

The Russian naval department has taken up that wonderful invention of Mr. Piazza Smyth, for making astronomical observations on board a rolling ship, and the Pulkave astronomers and mechanicians are now engaged in manufacturing a large free-revolving apparatus for observing altitudes of stars at night without the aid of the sea horizon.

A new commentary on Junius is announced from the pen of Mr. Josiah Parkes, father of the well-known Miss Bessie Parkes, the zealous advocate of the rights and wants of women. The work is stated to contain many new facts and documents in favor of the claim of Sir Philip Francis to the authorship of the *Letters*.

Sivori, "the only one," says *Galignani*, "of Paganini's *alumni* who at all recalls the magic of the great master's bow," is about to give three concerts of chamber (i. e. classic) music in Paris. Besides Sivori, the instrumentalists will consist of Ritter, Accursi, Casimir, Ney, and Regnault. The vocal portion is intrusted to Mme. Laborde.

An event rare in theatrical annals occurred a few days ago at Berlin. Mlle. Ischiesche, of the opera of that city, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his *début*. He is a base singer, and has still a fine voice. The Prince Regent made him a pecuniary present. His fellow-performers presented him with a testimonial, and the bands of the two regiments of the guard played before his house.

WALT WHITMAN, the author of *Leaves of Grass*, who shot up so suddenly into the literary heavens three years ago, and sent "his barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world," seems to be once more rousing himself to speech, and "shoots his voice high and clear over the waves" in the *Saturday Press* of to-day with a new and characteristic poem entitled "A Child's Reminiscence."

On the occasion of the festival in honor of the poet Schiller, the Emperor of Austria decided that henceforth the tenth part of the receipts of the theatres shall be devoted for the benefit of the dramatic poets of Austria still living, and who have composed pieces which belong to the repertory of the various theatrical establishments.

A bill is pending in the Tennessee Legislature to provide for obtaining books, maps, charts and documents relating to trade, commerce and finance from other States and nations, and for the payment of contingent expenses. The library is now comparatively insignificant.

Mr. Carlyle has sent one of the new volumes of his *Life of Frederick the Great* to press: another will shortly follow, and both will be published early in the coming Spring. These two volumes will bring the history of his hero down to the end of the Seven Years' War.

It is reported that M. Empis, the ex-manager of the Theatre Francais, has been appointed Inspector General of public libraries. The post, which was originally created for M. Rouden, as a consolation for the loss of the direction of the Beaux Arts, has not hitherto been filled up since his death.

A Provincial journal publishes a copy of verses of twenty-two lines, which it declares the Duke de Malakoff wrote, on the occasion of his late visit to Durante, the residence of the Duchess d'Isly. They are not worse than the usual run of amateur versifications.

Mr. Massey has in the press the third volume of his *History of England during the Reign of George III.* This work has been so long delayed on account of Mr. Massey's public duties as Under Home Secretary. He promises, however, now to finish it forthwith.

It is now stated that the *Cornhill Magazine* is to have three serial stories running at once, one by Mr. A. Trollope, one by Mr. Thackeray himself, and one by a lady, name unknown. It is to consist of eight sheets, or 128 pages, with two illustrations.

A collection of David Roberts' Spanish sketches—the work of his best time—is just now open at the German Gallery, in Bond-street, London. The slight, sketchy, clay-colored pictures he is now producing are said to be the work of either a hasty or a failing hand.

Mr. Tennyson is to receive £250 for a single idyl of about one hundred lines from the Messrs. Macmillan, for the January number of their new magazine. Bradbury & Evans paid him £100 for his "Grandmother's Apology," published in *Once a Week*.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that the marriage at Munich of Ivan Golovin, the well-known literary refugee, was telegraphed to the Emperor of Russia, and his Majesty immediately replied, "My imperial, paternal blessing. All is forgiven, all is forgotten."

The French papers publish on behalf of M. de Lamartine a contradiction of the report, which, it seems, has been circulated, that he proposes to deliver public lectures. He had arrived in Paris, from Macon, and is working at his serial, the *Entretiens Littéraires*.

There is a portrait, in bronze, of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, among those of the Secretaries of War, in the Library of the Military Academy at West Point. It has been generally believed that that distinguished statesman never sat to any artist but Peale.

Mr. John Veitch, M. A., author of the *Life of Dugald Stewart*, and joint editor with Mr. Mansel, of Oxford, of Sir Wm. Hamilton's *Lectures*, is a candidate for the vacant chair of Logic in the United College, St. Andrews.

The death is recorded, of paralysis, at an advanced age, of Francis Simonau, Esq., portrait painter. He was stepfather and sole instructor of the late lamented Mad. Soyer, better known as Emma Jones, who was frequently characterized as "The English Murillo."

A translation of Michelet's new book, *La Femme*, is in press by Rudd & Carleton, of this City. The translator is supposed to be D. J. V. Palmer, who performed a similar service for M. Michelet's famous *L'Amour*.

It is said that there is a possibility of M. Gounod's *Faust* being given in Italian at the London Royal Italian Opera next season, with Mme. Miolan Carvalho as *Margarita* and Signor Tamberlik as the hero.

The second melodrama of Ossawatomie Brown, being a dramatic representation of the recent occurrences at Harper's Ferry, is announced in Alexandria, Va. Mr. James's title remains the principle part in the play.

The two volumes of the *History of England*, which Lord Macaulay is understood to have nearly completed, will, it is stated, bring it down to the accession of the Tories to power in the later years of Queen Anne's reign.

A volume of the correspondence of the late Rev. J. W. Alexander, D. D., with Dr. Hall, of Trenton, N. J., is in course of preparation. It will embrace discussions of almost every important topic during the last forty years.

The Duke d'Aumale, we understand, has purchased for £45,000 the whole of the magnificent library of the late M. Cigongne, amounting in number to 1,000 volumes, and abounding in bibliographical treasures.

Sir Emerson Tennent's *Ceylon* is out of print. The whole of the first edition has been sold within three weeks of publication: this is an extraordinary success for a work published at so high a price—£2 10s.

The second and last volume of the *Memoires d'Outre Tombe* has been [illegible] and the first and second volumes of [illegible] *Etrangers*, by Perrotin & Co.

The Geographical Society of Paris has proposed a prize of 6,000f. to the first traveler who shall perform the journey from Algeria to Senegal, or *vice versa*, passing by Timbuctoo.

At the Royal Lyceum, in Toronto, a drama in three acts has been produced, entitled "Ossawatomie Brown; or, a Struggle for Liberty." The afterpiece was "The Little Devil's Share."

Mr. Froude has the fifth and sixth volumes of his *History of England* in the press. These volumes contain the reigns of Edward IV. and Mary.

The opposition in Madrid, to Mme. Grisi has ceased. She even obtained some applause during her performance of *Valentine* in the "Huguenots."

Messrs. J. and C. Morley have "nearly ready" a new work, by Miss Yonge, the authoress of the *Heir of Redcliffe*. Its title is *Friarswood Post-office*.

In the *Times* appears a letter from the author of *Adam Bede*, denouncing the *Sequel to Adam Bede*, published by Mr. Newby, as a gross imposture.

Mr. Anthony Trollope is to succeed Mr. George Neal, as Post-office surveyor, for the Essex (Eng.) District.

Lord Brougham is about to issue his mathematical works in one volume, dedicated to the University of Edinburgh.

The statue of George Mason has been received and will soon be placed upon its pedestal, on the Washington monument, Richmond.

Mr. John Leech is preparing as his Christmas offering a third series of *Pictures of Life and Character, from the Collection of Mr. Punch*.

A tragedy in the Hebrew language, called "King Joachim," by M. Beecher, has just been published at Vienna.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimer has conferred the "Order of the Falcon," or Hawk, on Mr. Carlyle.

At the Norwich (Eng.) Festival, in Autumn next an oratorio composed by Mollique is to be produced.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frederick Douglass has made his appearance in Halifax, Eng. At a public meeting of the Halifax Branch of the Mutual Provident Alliance, presided over by J. Stansfield, Esq., M. P., he was called upon, and delivered an extempore address. After alluding to his early life and his purchase by friends in England, he said now he was a runaway again. He rejoiced that in his running away he had such a people to run amongst, and such a country to run to. It was the home of the oppressed of all nations—the asylum of all who suffered from despotism in any form. This was the boast, the pride, the glory of England.

Dr. Franz Liszt, the pianist, has written a letter to Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins, of this City, testifying his approbation of his late efforts for the advancement of native art. The letter concludes as follows: "Permit me, then, Sir, to express my thanks for, and add my heartfelt sympathy with, all that you have accomplished and are destined to accomplish in an honorable and courageous career, worthy of the spirit of a true artist!"

A letter has just been received in Glasgow from General Garibaldi, of which the following is a translation: "I charge you to present to the generous sons of Scotland, in the name of Italy, the most warm sense of gratitude for their chivalrous demonstrations of sympathy to the cause of our country. I pray you to assure them that if an eminent grade has been offered me by the magnanimous Victor Emanuel, I have thought better than to accept it."

The Providence *Journal*, speaking by authority, denies the rumor that Gov. Turner, of Rhode Island, intends to withdraw from public life at the close of the present term. If nominated by the State Convention, which meets in January, he will consent to be again a candidate for the office which he now so acceptably fills.

Through the energy of the American Consular authorities at Beirut, Syria, the perpetrators of the outrage upon the Dickinson (American) family, have at last been brought to justice. Four of the accused have been imprisoned for life, and the dead body of the fifth and principal criminal had been brought into Beirut.

Schmidt has requested permission from the Russian Government to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. He is said to have also expressed a wish to have, like Abd-el-Kader, a fixed residence assigned him in some part of Turkey to pass the remainder of his days.

The Queen has called Viscount Ebrington to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill.

A monument has been erected at Stirling in memory of Ebenezer Erskine, the founder of the Secession Church of Scotland.

Mr. Paul Morphy has reached New Orleans, and it is announced that he will enter immediately upon the practice of the legal profession.

M. Meyerbeer has left Paris for Berlin, to resume his duties as chapel-master to the King of Prussia.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Patrick Boise, of Westfield, a prominent lawyer and politician of Hampden County, Mass., died on Monday, Dec. 19, at the age of 73. He had represented Granville in the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1832 was one of the Governor's Council. While a resident of Westfield he served for two years in the State Senate, was a County Commissioner, and was appointed High Sheriff in 1803 by Gov. Clifford, and held the place until 1855.

The death of M. Poinsot, Senator, member of the Institute, and one of the most eminent mathematicians in Europe, is announced in his 82d year. He was a pupil of the Polytechnic School at its formation, and soon became one of its most distinguished professors. In 1813 he was made member of the Academy of Science in the room of Count de Lagrange.

Gen. W. A. Owens, of Barnwell, S. C., Solicitor of the Southern Circuit, is dead. The Charleston *Mercury* says: "From a wild and mischievous country boy, of Prince William's Parish, with small means and unlearned, he became a good citizen, a proficient lawyer, a member of the Legislature, Solicitor of the Southern Circuit, and candidate for Congress at the time of his death."

Mr. John Finchman, for many years master-shipwright of the Portsmouth (Eng.) Dockyard, builder of the ship *Arrogant*, and author of numerous works on naval architecture, died recently at his residence, Highland Lodge, near Portsmouth.

Lieut.-Col. Robert D. Campbell, C. B., of the Seventy first (Highland) Regiment of Foot, died recently, in his 63d year. This gallant officer served with the Seventy-first at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was, for his services, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

In some of the Austrian papers it is said that Baron Brenner, who is now Austrian Minister at Athens, will be sent to Turin, but men in office say that Lieutenant-General Count Pnar, is likely to go there again.

The Empress Dowager of Russia having expressed a desire to see Garibaldi during his late visit at Nice, the General at once repaired to the Imperial residence and had a lengthened interview with her Majesty.

Intelligence from Paris states that Mr. Cobden continues indisposed, but not dangerously so. His physicians, however, still require him to remain in an even temperature and avoid all exposure.

It is rumored that Rev. Starr King is about to resign the pastorate of the Hollis-street Church, Boston, several exceedingly advantageous offers having been made him.

Memorials are circulating in Baltimore, petitioning the Legislature for the removal of the notorious Judge Stump.

The will of the late Lord Westmoreland has been proved in London. The personalty was sworn under £100,000.

Mr. Samuel Lincoln, a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly from Providence, died at his residence on Summer-street, on Wednesday.

The Irish Delegation.

FAREWELL LETTER OF REV. MESSRS EDGAR, DILL AND WILSON.

The New-York *Observer* publishes the following:

To the Members of Christian Churches in America.

BELOVED BRETHREN—Having resolved to leave your shores for our native land on the 17th inst., we bid you an affectionate farewell.

As a deputation from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, we have advocated before you the cause of Missions to Irish Romanists; and during a period not much exceeding two months, you have answered our appeals by contributions amounting to $30,000.

For this noble expression of generous Christian sympathy, we tender you our heartfelt thanks.

We prize it greatly, not only on account of the cordiality and warmth of Christian kindness with which it was given, but of the practical approving testimony which it bears to the principles and practice of the Church of our Fathers, and to the strength of the bond of faith and love which unites Christian hearts, in the Old World and the new.

Among the many of highest name and worth who have laid us under deep obligations, we are bound in gratitude to give a distinguished place to the Rev. Dr. MORRIS and GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., not merely because it was chiefly on their invitation and by their advice that we visited your country, but because their time, and talents, and influence, and unceasing anxious labor, have been devoted to promote the objects of our mission, with an earnestness, wisdom and success which we have never seen equaled, and which we can neither fully estimate nor describe.

To these noble sons of old Ireland, and the Influence which their name and character wield, in the great new world of their adoption, we chiefly owe the large and triumphant success which has crowned our enterprise.

Ministers of many evangelical denominations have cordially co-operated with them;—we have had the use of their pulpits with hearty welcome; we have been largely benefited by their advocacy of our cause; we have been made exceedingly happy by the hospitality of their domestic circles, as well as by many others; and while we have been profited by their Christian intercourse, and been associated by endearing ties with those they love best, we bear away with us the memory of their kindness and homes.

The Press—especially the religious Press—in the United States and Canada, have been of important service; and for the advocacy which they have so cordially volunteered, and the characteristic talent, wisdom and power with which they have so generously aided us, we give them our hearty thanks, in connection with the honest wish that their Press may be ever free, and ever devoted to the defence and dissemination of that sacred truth which alone can make a people free.

Tens of thousands of American Christians have kindly and patiently waited on our ministry; and by the largeness of their contributions, have testified the approval of our message.

By the liberal arrangements of railway companies, and the exceeding politeness of their presidents, our traveling has been, in most cases, free.

Of multitudes of friends, we know not even the name; their circumstances and abodes, the joys and sorrows of their hearts, are all to us unknown, yet a link of connection has been formed between us and them never to be broken.

Our memories, dear brethren, will fondly turn towards you, our good wishes and prayers are with you; we are embarked in a common cause, and there is a common work, a united interest for us both—a subject of our common intercession, and love, and hope, which, through our own Mediator, we can bring before the throne of our common Father on high.

Brothers and sisters in the gospel of our common Lord, we bid you an earnest and loving farewell. The God of love and peace be with you.

It may be that impressions made by tidings we have told will last when we are away, and seed sown may bear fruit when the hand that scattered it lies low.

Above the splendid pecuniary fruit of our labor, we value the friendship we have received, the Christian courtesy, tenderness and love lavished on us by so many of the good, the Christian fellowship of which we have partaken, and the effectual fervent prayers for us by the righteous.

The assurances which by many have been kindly given encourage us to believe that America is not wholly a loser by all that she has so generously given us; but that our mission may, in some small degree, tend to spread religious revival, to foster a spirit of enlarged Missionary enterprise, and to bind in more intimate and lasting union the two great Protestant nations of the world, who, with one language, one Bible, one faith, should in love and labor be forever one—one for their common good, one for the establishment of truth and righteousness over all the world.

JOHN EDGAR,
S. M. DILL,
DAVID WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY ON DRINKING-SALOONS AND THE DENS OF THE FIVE POINTS.

Yesterday but two cases were tried in this Court; the first, that of Patrick Kirby, charged with a felonious assault with intent to kill, occupying nearly the whole day. About three weeks since, Kirby, who is a canal boatman, in the coal trade, saw two little German girls, named Eva Stahl and Anna Thiedel, gathering coal upon the dock at the foot of Delancy-street, and in order to frighten them he discharged a pistol, a ball of which struck the little Eva and inflicted a wound of no very serious nature, but which caused her to be kept in bed for twelve days. Kirby stated, in defence, that he fired the pistol in the air, and that the ball in its descent must have struck the child. The circumstance that he subsequently did all in his power to alone for the act, giving all the money he could get—being a very poor man himself—to the parents of the child for expenses which they might incur, probably influenced the verdict of the jury, which was "Guilty of a simple assault, with a recommendation to mercy." He was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the City Prison, where he had been already confined since the commission of the offence.

Edward Nethercutt was convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, and remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a batch of indictments, and after making the following presentment were discharged by the Recorder, with the thanks of the Court. It will be seen that the presentment is of an interesting nature, and that it has one merit, which few documents of the kind possess, that of brevity:

The Grand Inquest have been surprised at the enormous number of minor offences, in the shape of burglary, larceny, thievery of all descriptions, and keeping disorderly houses, which have been brought before them. They have acted during this present session upon 149 cases, a very large proportion of which have been of the above description.

Most, if not all, of these crimes occur under cover of night, and frequently at the latest hours. We are of opinion that a large portion might be prevented, if establishments which are now open throughout the entire night were restricted as to their hours. It would cause a material reduction of crime, and remove difficulties which are now thrown in the way of the Police; as when pursuit is made after parties committing depredations, resort is had to these places and shelter there found.

We would, therefore, recommend the passage of an ordinance closing all liquor establishments, tager-hier saloons, dance-houses and places of that description, at 12 o'clock at night, and requiring immediate reports to be made by the Police in all cases where said ordinance is not observed. We are of the opinion that this is the custom in most large European cities, that there the ordinance is rigidly enforced, and fines or imprisonment are in every case exacted.

We also availed ourselves of the kind services of Capt. Dowling to visit some of the lower walks of the City, and would particularly call the attention of the authorities to that portion of New-York known as the Five Points, where we were disgusted with the scenes presented. White and black men, women and children, living promiscuously together, in open disregard of all morality or decency.

This is, in our opinion, a nest of thieves and vagrants, and should be immediately broken up—at the same time we cannot but express our conviction that certainly as much, if not more, blame should be attached to the owners of this property, who rent it out with the knowledge of its occupation for such disgraceful purposes.

GRAND JURY ROOM, New-York, Dec. 23, 1859.

WM. HABIRSHAW, Foreman.

NASH'L PRIME, Secretary.

To-day the convicted prisoners remaining unsentenced will be brought up and disposed of. This December Term of the Court has been particularly heavy, and Recorder BARNARD has had to sit to unusually late hours to get through the current business of each day.

The Crisis of 1857.

THE LAW OF ASSIGNMENTS.

James Holroyd vs. *William Platt, et. al.*—This was an action growing out of the panic of 1857, and was brought to set aside an assignment executed by defendant Platt. The plaintiff alleged that the assignment was void. He had been in partnership with Wm. Platt, under the firm name of Platt & Holroyd, and he alleged that the property assigned consisted of partnership property which belonged to said firm; that said firm owed many debts which ought to have priority of payment out of said property; that Platt had made preferences for some of his individual debts to the exclusion of joint debts; and the plaintiff had not authorized the assignment.

The defence was substantially that the plaintiff had no interest or right in the property assigned; that Platt & Holroyd, prior to the assignment, had dissolved by mutual consent; that Holroyd sold all his interest to one Cheesman, who subsequently with Platt, divided the property in severalty; and the portion received by Platt had thus become his individual property, and was assignable by him to individual or partnership creditors at his option.

The case was referred to Judge BRADLEY, who reported in favor of the defendants, holding, 1. That Platt having become the sole owner of all the assets, property and effects which had belonged to the late firm of Platt & Holroyd, (excepting that portion transferred to Cheesman,) had full legal right to assign the same for the benefit of his own creditors, and to give priority in payment to such creditors over the creditors of the firm of Platt & Holroyd. 2. That the assignment was not fraudulent or void, and that said plaintiff was not entitled to have the same canceled.

Now, on motion of defendant's counsel, the report was confirmed, and judgment entered accordingly.

Carpenter and Beach for plaintiff; Algernon S. Sullivan for defendants.

The City's Law Business.

EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL.

Kaunson vs. *The Mayor &c., of New York.*—This was an action by plaintiff as assignee of Alanson Nash, Esq., to recover for legal services rendered by the latter gentleman to the City, in the conduct of the famous Briggs examination. Mr. Nash was employed by the Committee of the Common Council having the investigation in charge; and the amount of his bill for counsel fees was $681.

On the trial below it was held that the City's law business devolved on the Corporation Counsel, and the Common Council had no authority to engage other counsel for the city.

The plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court. They have now rendered their decision, affirming that rendered below. They hold that the act of 1849 having declared that "all the law business of the Corporation" shall be intrusted to and conducted by the "Law Department," and that the head of that department shall be elected by the people, and not by the Common Council, the resolution of the Common Council authorizing a Committee of the Aldermen to employ counsel not so elected, without limit as to number or expense, "as in their judgment should be required," was illegal and void; and the employment by the Committee of Mr. Alanson Nash, and other counsel, under it, created no charge upon the City, and no cause of action, unless against the individual members who violated the law. The judgment against the plaintiff must, therefore, be affirmed with costs.

In case of proceedings against the head of the Law Department itself, the statute provides that they shall be conducted by the District Attorney of the County, under the direction of the Governor of the State.

The Disputed School Commissionership.

The People, ex rel. Hubbard G. Stone, vs. *William Mench.*—This was an action brought to oust the defendant from the office of Trustee of the Public Schools for the Twelfth Ward; and has lately been pending before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

The facts of the case were that, at the election held in this City, on Dec. 1, 1857, Messrs. Hubbard G. Stone and William Mench were rival candidates for the office in question, Mr. Mench received 2,961 votes. The Canvassers gave a certificate declaring Mench to be elected. He thereupon entered upon the duties of the office, having been duly qualified. Mr. Stone claiming that he had received 2,965 votes, and was, instead of Mench, the Trustee elect, took also the oath of office, and brought the present action to establish his title and obtain possession.

On trial at the Circuit, before Justice DAVIES, the plaintiff had a verdict, and defendant appealed.

The General Term have now rendered their decision, sustaining the judgment appealed from.

The following is the ground of the decision:

The statement of the "whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward," and of the number given to each candidate, was a public document, attached to and properly read in connection with the certificate of the Canvassers at the end of the book. Read in connection with the document, it showed that Mench received 2,961 votes, and Stone 2,965, and that in declaring "that William Menek by the greatest number of votes was duly elected Trustee," there had been a clerical mistake substituting Menck's name for Stone's, which afterwards without authority was corrected by the clerk. But even if the clerk had no such authority, as we think he clearly had not, the papers as they stood corrected themselves, and were equivalent to a certificate that Stone had the greatest number of votes, and that Stone, therefore, and not Menck, was "duly elected." Judgment for plaintiff.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

CLERKE, J.—*The Commercial Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company* vs. *George Underhill.*—Motion denied.

Clement vs. *Clement.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Morton vs. *Haynes.*—Judgment entered on payment of costs of entering same, and $5 costs of motion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 23.

$3,800 Ind State 5s....	85	250	N. Y. Cent. R...	s10	75¾
10,300 Virginia 6s. 68...	93¾	450	do....	s10	75¾
7,000 Missouri 6s. 63...	83¾	100	do....	s10	75⅝
20,000 Tenn. 6s. '90....	89¾	50	do....	b30	75½
9,000 E. R. 1st M. B....	92	100	do....	b5	75⅝
5,000 Erie 2d M. B.	90	91	950	do....		75¾
4,000 do....	91	150	do....	s50	75¾
4,000 do....	91½	50	do....	b10	75¾
18,000 E. R. 2d M. B. Ex.	91	50	do....	b60	76
5,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83	79¾	300	do....	s10	76¼
4,000 E. R. Con. B. '71	29¾	1920	do....		76¼
5,000 E. R. Con. B. '42	30	650	do....	s10	76¾
1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st M.	104	200	do....		76½
2,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	84¾	150	do....	b10	76¾
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84¾	150	do....	b30	76¾
500 do....	84¾	450	do....	s30	76¼
4,000 L. C. & Mil. L. G. B	14	100	Erie Railroad....		9
4,000 Chi. & Rock Is. B.	94	25	do....		8¾
10 National Bank....	101	627	Panama Railroad..		131¾
40 Mech. B. Asso....	98¾	50	do....	s30	131¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	112	100	do....	b60	131¾
10 St. Nicholas Bank.	98	100	do....	b30	131¾
5 Bank of Commerce.	99¾	600	Illinois Central R..		58¾
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94¾	150	do....	s30	58¾
50 do....

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NIBLO' GARDEN—The Conscript—Los Arbilles—Jocko.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Brooklyn—Afternoon, at 2 o'clock: Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend—Star Spangled Banner.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Po-ca-hon-tas—Mother Goose and the Golden Egg—Our Irish Cousin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—La Tour de Nesle—The Double-Bedded Room, Evening—La Tour de Nesle—John Jones.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Santa Claus—John Small—Dick Turpin.

NOUVEAU THEATRE FRANCAIS—Gabrielle.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—[illegible]

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] Broadway—[illegible]

[illegible] ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate yesterday, having entertained a brace of territorial and judicial bills introduced by Gen. Davis, went into executive session, and remained so until the adjournment, ee pre-erranged, until Tuesday next. The House was engeged in an animated discussion of that question previous to all others, the Slavery question. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, having the floor, expressed his willingness to surrender it to make way for a ballot, but the proposition having been declined, he embarked in the debate with unparalleled energy. He turned the reeponsibility for "irrepressible conflict" dogmas upon Southern fire-eaters, citing from the Richmond *Enquirer* of 1857 expressions of tenor identical with those of Mr. Seward's Rochester speech and of Helper's volume, only vestly stronger and decisive in their purport. From this point, the discussion assumed a cetocheticel turn, Mr. Farnsworth, in return to questions as to the readiness of Southern members to reopen the Slave-trade, receiving a volley of interrogatories in response ae to his soundness upon the Fugitive Slave law, and in regard to Republican doctrines, touching servile insurrection. The Republicans were thus obliged to abandon their systemetic silence, and join in a disclaimer of such heresies. Toward the close of the contest, Mr. Nelson rose to a question of privilege—certain comments of the *States* newspeeper upon a recent speech of his in the House, affording the text and pretext. A ballot ensued. It gave, out of 212 votes, 103 to Sherman, 27 to Millson, 19 to Gilmer, 10 to Bocock; scattering, 53. The House then adjourned.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus, after an elaborate discussion of the cherges alleged by Senator Brown, of Mississippi, ageinst Gen. Bowman, has agreed to nominete the latter for Senate printer by a vote of 20 to 5. The minority, it is steted, has declared its determinetion to coalesce if necessary with the Opposition to effect the defeat of the General.

The overland mail brings advices from San Francisco to the 2d inst. The news ie of slight interest. Judge Terry, the slayer of Senator Broderick, had been arraigned before the Court of Sessions at San Francisco; and his counsel had made an ineffectual effort to procure the transfer to another tribunel in the same city. It wes thought a *mandamus* would be obtained from the Supreme Court to compel the transfer. Business at San Francisco exhibited tokens of increasing animation. The arrivals from the Atlantic side had been few.

The Democrats of Oregon have held their convention for the nomination of delegates to the Charleston Convention. A minority bolted, after Senator Lane and Judge Deady had been selected; but, without making any rival nominations, after resolving to sustain any candidate named nt Charleston. The new Oregon gold region was promising a yield of extraordinary value.

The intelligence from Victoria, British Columbia, is to Nov. 23, but is unimportant.

Williamsburgh had its Union Meeting last evening, when speeches were made by Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Mr. E. O. Perrin, Col. T. B. Thorpe and others, and a series of resolutions was adopted, all expressing prefound love and respect for the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. Judge Parker and Mr. Perrin, the former impliedly, and the latter positively, attributed the Harper's Ferry outbreak to the "irrepressible conflict" doctrines of Mr. Seward. Brooklyn was not the only one of the suburbs of this city, which united in demonstrations of loyalty to the Union, last evening. At Newark there was a similar meeting, preeided over by Mayor Bigelow, and largely attended by the citizens. Our reporter states that the resolutions were at once "conservative and soundly democratic," a brace of qualities which it muet be admitted are not wholly inconsistent. The speeches of the occasion were furnished by Mr. T. F. Frelinghuysen, Col. J. W. Wall, Wm. K. McDonald, and others. At Washington, D. C., there was also an effort made for perpetuating the Union, but owing to a conviction of the majority present that the demonstration was inopportune and unnecessary, it separated with little of either union or harmony.

The Grand Jury made a brief but rather important presentment yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Their attention has been called, from the nature of the business presented to them, to the number of what they term minor offences committed in the City, such as burglaries, larcenies, petty pilfering, and the keeping of disorderly houses. The determination of Recorder Barnard to break up this class of houses, ihe led to a host of indictments against their proprietors. The Grand Jury recommende that an ordinance be passed, ordering all saloons, dance houses, and places of that description, be closed at midnight, instead of being allowed to remain open, as they are at present, nearly through the night. They are of opinion that this would lead to a material reduction of crime, and remove difficulties which are now thrown in the way of the Police, inasmuch as when pusruit is now made after parties committing depredations, the culprits escape to these places and find ehelter there. The Grand Jury also draw attention to the thieving dens of the Five Points, and recommend that they be broken up. To-day the Recorder will pass sentence on various convicted prisoners, and the term—one of the busiest on record—will end.

The Police Commissioners yesterday resolved to appoint none other than members of the old Police force to complete the number of new Policemen to be added to the Department in accordance with the resolution of the Supervisors. The Board appointed twenty-five Policemen, who were selected according to this rule.

The new iron screw-steamer *Monticello*, intended for the Washington and Alexandria line, and belonging to Messrs. H. B. Caldwell & Co., went on a trial trip down the bay yesterday. Her performances were highly satisfactory. She returned about 5 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Market reacted yesterday in favor of better prices, and closed firm in the afternoon. New-York Central, after opening at 75⅜@¾, left off 76@¾. The Western shares ¼@½ ₱ cent. up. There was a good demand for Money on temporary Loan at 6@7 ₱ cent., while Discounts were generally easy at 7 ₱ cent. Not much done in Exchange for the Portland steamer.

The Cotton Market was steady, with sales of 3,000 bales. Flour was in fair demand at firmer prices. Wheat was held above the views of buyers and was inactive. Corn was abundant and lower. The inquiry was brisker at the reduced rates. Provisions attracted considerable attention. Rio Coffee and New-Orleans Molasses were more sought after. Sugars, Rice, and Whisky were in less request. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Republican Convention.

The Republicans are to hold their National Convention at Chicago on the 13th of June. The call issued by the National Committee was published yesterday morning in our columns. It differs essentially from ordinary notifications of this sort, and is much more comprehensive than a mere summons to a party Convention. Under the form of a Call, it really lays down a platform for the party thus summoned to assemble. It prescribes a political creed for all those who are asked to send delegates to the Convention. It may be well enough to present it anew for the consideration of our readers:

"The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New-Jersey, and *all others* who are willing to codperate with them in support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of Slavery into the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the reopening of the African Slave-trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens; and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolete the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion, and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle, as established in this Government, at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District, and four delegates at large to the Convention."

We consider this an eminently sound, conservative and comprehensive document;—and if it may be regarded as affording a correct and trustworthy indication of the platform and policy of the party in the approaching canvass, the Republicans may fairly challenge public faith and favor as a political organization with national aims, which they seek only through the channels of a legitimate partisan warfare. It is scarcely to be expected that, in the present temper of the public mind in that quarter, the Southern States will act with any party which opposes the extension of Slavery, or which makes issue upon any question connected with that subject. But the Republican Party is precluded, alike by its history and its constitution, from taking any other ground than that of hostility to the extension of Slavery,—and upon that point it has now, and will continue to have, as it had in 1856, the almost unanimous support of the people of the Northern States. The fact that the issue has nearly ceased to be a practical one, however it may affect the public interest in the canvass, cannot affect the position of the party in regard to it;—while the wise avoidance of specific measures by which the extension of Slavery into free territory is hereafter to be resisted, leaves ample scope for the union of all who agree upon the principle, however widely they may differ as to the practical methods by which it is to be carried into effect. Some may still adhere to the doctrine that Congress should prohibit it by positive law,—while others may be content to leave it to the sovereign action of the people themselves, or even to the judicial decision of their courts of law:—but there is no reason why they may not all act together under this Call, provided they concur in the other objects proposed to be accomplished. They are not required to enter upon any crusade against the Supreme Court, or to reaffirm their adhesion to forms of action which that Court has decided to be unconstitutional.

There is nothing in the Call, moreover, which gives countenance to the charge that the Republicans are unwilling to fulfill all the obligations of the Constitution, or that they are indifferent to the rights and the interests, the peace and the welfare, of the Southern States. On the contrary, *those only* are invited to send delegates to the Convention, who are "in favor of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and *defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion.*" If the Republicans will give practical effect by all the means in their power to this declaration, they will afford a complete and effective answer to the charge that they look with favor or toleration upon such crusades as that of Brown, and that the power of the Government, if in their hands, would not be used, with vigor and fidelity, for their suppression. With their declared hostility to the corruptions of the Administration, the restoration of the African Slave-trade, and the schemes and purposes of the disunion party of the Southern States, the whole body of the people of the North will heartily concur.

Whether it was so intended or not, we regard this Republican Call as a substantial repudiation of many of the false and dangerous doctrines and purposes which the language of their leading organs and some of their public men has encouraged their enemies to charge upon them. It avoids all ultraisms—deals in no denunciations of classes or sections of our people, and presents no issues of principle or of policy, which can justly be regarded as hostile to the rights or the peace of the Southern States. So far as it goes, it is for the Opposition an auspicious opening of the Presidential campaign. We shall be curious to see how it may be received and followed up.

Who Made the Mexican Treaty?—It is not very remarkable that people should see their way through a dark place when they are furnished with light; but it is curious to see how they sometimes plume themselves upon their success. The news that a treaty has been made with Mexico appears to have enabled sundry of the editorial fraternity to understand the Mexican question, in all its bearings and with all its surroundings. The following, from the *Express* of Thursday, is an example:

"Now this is just the sort of treaty the *Express* has been stirring the Administration up to make with Juarez, for the past twelve months or more. and now that the President has taken the bull by the horns, the question is, will the Senate ratify it, and will the House of Representatives vote the necessary appropriations? * * * The commercial and territorial privileges it gives us are *dog cheap* at $4,000,000, and as one-half that sum goes to indemnifying our own people, for alleged grievances, resulting from the anarchical condition of our neighbor, justice alike to our own citizens, and a patriotic regard for the welfare and advantage of our country at large, it seems to us, ought to make the ratification of the treaty a certainty.

"For the past twelve months and more" the *Express* has been at the tail of those journals whose ignorance, flippancy and abuse in treating upon the Mexican question, have excited the pity of those who really possess any true conception of the matter. [illegible] weeks since that journal denounced the payment of any moneys for the rights of way through Mexico, and its last news from that country, received a few days since, was headed in sensation capitals, "*Miramon triumphant! Defeat of the Liberals! The Juarez Government used up!*" So steadily has the *Express* seized upon every opportunity to make it appear that the Liberals were always defeated, and the party not worthy of the slightest confidence or support, that it was supposed to be laboring for the success of the Church, or Monarchical faction. In stating that this treaty is the work of the President, or that "the President took the bull by the horns," the *Express* falls into a most unhappy error, as usual. The treaty was actually made *in spite of the President.* This point ought to be thoroughly understood by the public, for, if the Mexican treaty is supposed to be the work of the President, Mr. McLane's labors may be stultified. The President had nothing to do with the designing or effecting the treaty now made, because his knowledge of Mexican affairs is too limited to enable him to do anything of the kind. The treaty, as made, is of a nature never contemplated by the President, and no one is more astounded at the result of Mr. McLane's mission than himself. The President took no bull by the horns, or, if he did, the bull threw him. When he picks himself up, he may realize his condition, and advise the Senate to save him from the chance of another such collision.

"Blowing Hot and Cold."

The *Express* says that, in its comments upon the late Union meeting, the Times "blows hot and cold." That is so:—though we presume the *Express* had no rational conception of the meaning of the phrase when it used it. The Times blew "hot" upon some of the transactions of that meeting and "cold" upon others. In this particulet it differs from the *Express*, which seems incapable of even detecting any difference between the several acts of that dramatic performance. It sees the word "Union" over the door, and that is all it knows or cares about the whole proceeding. It knows precisely how to "blow" when it gets the signal.

Our course is somewhat different. We endeavored to judge that meeting, and each part of it, as we judge everything else, on its merits. The ostensible object and purpose of the meeting had our hearty approbation. We thought it eminently proper that the citizens of New-York should thus unite, in declaring to the South that they do not indorse or approve of Brown's invasion, or of any similar attempt to invade their rights or disturb their peace. And we urged repeatedly, in advance of the meeting, the propriety of giving to this sentiment the strongest possible utterance on behalf of the great body of the people of this City. To this extent, and with reference to this end, we blew "hot,"—from the outset. And so likewise of everything in the proceedings in conformity with this purpose. We approved heartily and cordially of the general tenor of the resolutions, of some of the speeches, and especially of the admirable, manly, and equitable letter of Ex-President Fillmore. And that approbation we have freely expressed.

But for the speech of Mr. O'Conor, and for the evident purpose of some of the other speakers to pervert this Union meeting to purely party purposes, we have nothing but censure and condemnation. So far as they are concerned we blew "cold" most decidedly; and if the *Express* does not do the same thing, it is simply because its devotion to the Union is far less cordial than its hatred of Republicanism, and because it is perfectly willing to see the sentiment of this City and the North utterly misrepresented, for the purpose of indulging its party resentments. Mr. O'Conor has a perfect right to regard Slavery as a blessing, to insist upon it as a moral, beneficent and just institution, and to censure and denounce all who differ from him on that point, if he sees it so to do. We have no fault to find with him personally for anything that he chose to say on that occasion. But when his sentiments are put forward as the voice of the North,—when the attempt is made to convince the people of the Southern States that we, of New-York, will not interfere with their rights or disturb their peace, because we regard Slavery as a blessing, we shall not hesitate to brand the shallow trick as it deserves. The people of New-York hold no such opinions. There is not a tenth part of our population who believe, with Mr. O'Conor, that Slavery is a beneficent, just and Christian institution; and we agree perfectly with Dr. Bellows, that it is a shame and an outrage to pretend, even for the sake of the Union, that such are the opinions and sentiments of the North. If they are, why did the North abolish Slavery? If New-York believes in the excellence of the institution, why does it not seek its restoration? Why has no single voice been lifted up within our boundaries for the last fifty years, for the reinstatement of a form of labor, which is thus presented as having so strong a hold upon their judgment and their benevolence? Mr. O'Conor must know, as well as every other intelligent citizen, that the sentiments which he expressed at the Union meeting are not the sentiments of any considerable number of the inhabitants of the Northern States. He knows that any party which should avow them as the basis of its party creed, would be swept from existence the very first time tho the people should have a chance to deliver their verdict upon them. Any attempt, therefore, to palm them off upon the South as Northern sentiments—to conciliate Southern power and strengthen the Federal Union on such a basis,—is simply to deceive and mislead the people of the Southern States; and in the exercise of its own judgment, and in the interest of truth and common sense, The Times will denounce it as a flagrant offence against justice and good faith.

The fact is, the Union must be preserved by the truth, if it is to be preserved at all. It cannot be strengthened or cemented by false pretences. The South has a perfect right to know, fully and accurately, what are the sentiments and the intentions of the North upon the subject of Slavery; and then it has to consider what it will do about it, when it does understand them. One thing may be regarded as settled at the outset,—the South must tolerate a very distinct and unequivocal disapproval of Slavery on the part of the North,—or it must go further and fare much worse. It can dissolve the Union ten times over, before it can bring the people of the North to an indorsement of Slavery as an institution which ought to be preserved and fortified. If that is the end it proposes to itself in this new crusade, it may as well stop at the outset. The North does not, and will not, hold or profess to hold any such opinion. It has given the strongest possible proof of its hostility, is abolishing it wherever it had the power. The South may rely that it will insist upon excluding it, wherever it has the right to exercise any such authority.

But, on the other hand, we believe the Southern States may also rely upon this,—that the North will not interfere with Slavery within their limits, or countenance any attempt to invade their rights or disturb their peace. The South has a right to demand this at our hands;—and so far as the Times is concerned, they will find us ready at all times to second that demand. So far as the Union meeting pledged the people of this City to that point,—so far as it went to assure the South that we understand and will respect their rights,—it expressed the public sentiment, and uttered truly the public voice. But when it went beyond that, and attempted to pledge the North to the support of Slavery, *per se*, it falsified the truth of history, and took ground which none but the most subservient of party Presses can even pretend for a moment to regard as expressive of Northern sentiment, or as likely to be sustained by the Northern States.

Victor Hugo and John Brown.

Victor Hugo, of all the exiles of French Democracy the most democratic, has spoken his mind in the matter of John Brown to the whole Republic of the United States. To say this is to say that he has spoken it well, with emphasis with fervor, in that clear and vigorous prose which is the prerogative of great poets. As a piece of literary composition, this voice which comes to us from the Isle of Jersey is highly note-worthy, glittering with antithesis, rising perpetually into a quite dithyrambic grandeur of statement, and full of that effective pathos of the footlights in which the taste of our time so greatly delights, and of which the author of the *Orientales* and *La Legende des Siècles* is an unrivalled master. Of course, our Southern friends will deny even this merit of form to a serios of apostrophes twenty times more insulting to their patriarchal institution than the most reckless rhapsodies of a Cheever, or the most biting sarcasms of a Wendell Phillips. They will probably take measures at once to retaliate on the poet as they do on the North, by a decree of non-intercourse. To possess a copy of *Notre Dame de Paris* will doubtless become a capital crime in South Carolina, and the luckless wight who shall be caught hanging upon the pages of *Les Derniers Jours d'un Condamné* in Virginia, will be instantly made to realize the situation which that work so thrillingly describes, and be set to meditating his own speedy demise in a Charlestown cell.

We at the North can afford to deal with the matter more calmly. We shall not affect any cheap and frivolous contempt for the prospective flagellation which Victor Hugo administers to us. The sincere convictions of a man of great genius, who has made his mark deeply in his day and generation, and who professes a sympathy, which his acts have proved, with the fundamental principles of our national institutions, are not to be lightly esteemed, nor met with vulgar scoffs. The picture which Victor Hugo presents to us of himself, "kneeling with tears before the great spangled banner of the New-World, and with clasped hands and profound and filial respect imploring the illustrious American Republic, sister of the French Republic, to see to the safety of the universal moral law, to save John Brown, and demolish the scaffold of the 16th of December," is not to be dismissed with a shallow sneer at its theatrical effulgence. Let us do all justice to Victor Hugo, that we may satisfy ourselves fairly whether Victor Hugo has or has not done justice to us. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*, and Victor Hugo is by no means our enemy. He is a fanatic of liberty, and of liberty as our wildest demagogues understand it. He loves America because he hates Kings. He has just put forth, in the latest, and, in some respects, the most remarkable of his works, his conception of universal history in terms which would have made the heart of Jefferson tingle with delight had that enemy of all antiquities been living to enjoy them. For Victor Hugo all the evil of the world is summed up in the story of sovereigns. He has done his best, in vain, to brand the greatest of living Monarchs as the incarnate evil genius of the nineteenth century; and after failing to fix upon the Emperor of the French, the *sobriquet* of Napoleon the Little, he has devoted himself to proving that the son of Hortense is assuredly a more frail and fearful Beast of Darkness than was dreamt of in the Apocalypse.

When he tells us then that we are committing "a crime surpassing the first fratricide in iniquity," and horrifying the world with the spectacle of "Spartacus slain by Washington," we have every reason to believe that the tale of John Brown's raid may truly strike in this sense the minds of foreign enthusiasts, who build their best hopes of the future of mankind upon us and our success, and who would lament our failure as their own.

What, then, are the facts on which this awful indictment against America is founded?

In part it rests upon that wild and feverish haste with which the trial of Brown was conducted in Virginia. When we urged patience and the forms of a more grave and humane justice upon our Virginian friends, they angrily assailed us as foes of them and their honor. Here is a far-away foreigner, no foe of them and theirs, quite beyond the suspicion of a wish to be sent to Congress from a Republican district in New-York, and beyond the temptation of making money by his opinions of Virginia, who takes these proceedings at Charlestown in an infinitely more intense disgust. Ought not this to show afresh to our friends beyond Mason & Dixon's line, the extreme unwisdom of so managing their justice as to provoke such emotions in the observant mind of the civilized world? Ought it not, at least, to teach them that a desire to see John Brown mercifully dealt with did by no means argue the partisan sectionalism of those who felt it at the North?

So far, then, as this cause of his distress is concerned, we admit that Victor Hugo, loving America, had good reason to lament that an American State should even appear to have been driven by its fears for Slavery into a hot and hasty administration of justice. So far, we cry *peccavimus*; the John Brown history does us here no credit; on the contrary, sore discredit. It was indeed a bad business badly managed. We accept the tears of the exile of Jersey. But does this make us criminals worse than Cain? Victor Hugo thinks the Union has murdered a man better than Abel, and that henceforth "the fasces of the splendid Republic will be bound together with the running noose that hung from the gibbet of John Brown;" that we "have preserved our infamy, but sacrificed our glory."

To this the answer is very simple. The Union has not murdered John Brown. Victor Hugo's zeal for American liberty has outrun his knowledge of American institutions. The American Republic, which he invokes, is by no means a sister of the French Republic, which he himself did so much to make impossible. In the American Republic, vested rights are as sacred as Victor Hugo would have personal theories to be. Ours is a liberty which grows by toleration, by the endurance of incongruities which cannot be suddenly removed, without tearing up the nerves and ruining the health of the whole body politic. To Victor Hugo, hating Slavery, nothing seems more simple than that Slavery should be assailed, turned out, beaten to death. Our crime then clearly is, that we do not think with him on this matter. Our crime is the crime of the people of France, who decline to assassinate their Emperor and invoke civil war, because a number of the best of Frenchmen dislike the *régime* of the Tuileries, and despise its courtiers. Victor Hugo cannot forgive them, and he, therefore, cannot forgive us. By a singular chance, the same day, the 2d of December, represents the obstinacy of both nations. It will now be doubly blackened in the poet's calendar. But Napoleon III. reigns, and has made France mightier and happier than she had been for forty years before he reached the throne; and the cause of Freedom in America is assuredly not less advanced this day than it would have been had the Northern States invaded Virginia under the command of President Buchanan, hung Gov. Wise and Mr. Hunter, and raised John Brown to the Presidency. Victor Hugo is a great poet, but he adds a fresh illustration to the old truth, that no prophets are so persistent as those whose prophecies are never fulfilled, and no teachers so strenuous as those whose lessons invariably turn to naught.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—LATER FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ETC.

MALLOY'S STATION, Mo., Friday, Dec. 23.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates of Dec. 2, arrived at this station at 11½ o'clock on Tuesday night.

The following is the summary of the California news furnished by this mail:

The steamer *Cortez* sailed on the 29th ult. for Panama, taking one hundred and eighteen passengers. On her return she will bring up the mail which was to have left New-York Dec. 5.

Judge Terry, indicted for killing Senator Broderick in a duel, was arraigned on the 28th, to plead in the Court of Sessions of San Francisco. His counsel moved for a transfer of the case to the Fourth District Court, also in San Francisco, which was denied. The case was postponed till the 30th, to give the defendant time to epply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* compelling the transfer.

Col. J. W. Parker, an old and much-respected citizen, formerly manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s banking business, died suddenly on the 28th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs.

There were about six hundred thousand dollars in the State Treasury on the 1st.

Snow had fallen to the depth of four feet in the Sierra Nevade Mountains; "notwithstanding which," says the Placerville *Observer*, "we see many persons on foot and horseback, or with trains of pack-mules, pushing on to reach the Horseshoe Mines."

Over three tons of silver ore arriv [illegible] Francisco on the 29th ult.

Encouraging news from Carson Valley continues to be received. New discoveries of gold and silver, and, latterly, of lead, were frequently reported.

Henry Meredith, of Nevada, recently purchased a one-fortieth share in the original Comstock silver mines, for $10,000.

The San Francisco *Standard* says that if the levee is not instantly repaired, that city will be inundated.

The month of November was one of almost continued storms and rains, and has given augury of an unusually wet season.

FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

The steamer *Panama* arrived at San Francisco on the 18th, bringing Oregon dates of the 25th ultimo.

A Democratic Convention had been held in Oregon City. Sixteen delegates from eight counties withdrew, leaving eleven counties represented. Those who remained elected Gen. Lane and Judge Deady as delegates to the Charleston Convention, instructing them to vote for Gen. Joe Lane for President. The seceders resolved to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, but elected no delegates.

Oregon papers contain further accounts from the new Similkameen gold mines, representing them as a reality and probably extensive. Gold has been found a hundred miles above the point where it was first discovered. As evidence of the richness of these mines, an account says that the parties discharged from service immediately fitted out at Colville and went there, and soldiers who had not worked more than three or four months exhibited $600 or $800 cash. Already several parties have started for the diggings. From the Dalles Company, about fifty organized at Portland for the same purpose, but there would be no great rush until Spring.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer *La Bouchere* arrived on the 26th from Victoria, bringing 154 passengers and dates of the 23d ult.

On the 22d a steamer arrived at Victoria from New-Westminster, with about $100,000 in gold and 175 passengers. The passengers gave a flattering account of the Upper Fraser's River diggings, but the prospect of a severe Winter was causing the entire abandonment of that region till next Spring. Lower Fraser's River was free of ice, and the miners were disposed to stay during the Winter. About 1,500 miners remain at the Vancouver diggings. The general impression at Fraser's River was, that there would be an immigration of 10,000 into British Columbia by the close of March, but there does not appear any good foundation for these extravagant expectations.

Major Downie was on his way down from the upper Fraser River region by the Lillivet trail and Port Douglass. There were reports of his having made some valuable geographical discoveries on his journey from the coast to Fort Alexander, among which were a chain of lakes extending along the route one hundred and fifty miles, so that steamers drawing twelve inches of water can navigate a distance of 100 miles further than steamers drawing four feet, which latter run on Sensa river, and a practicable portage of forty miles will then reach Fort Alexander. These reports are looked upon at Victoria as important—as, if true, the upper mining districts will be much more accessible than heretofore, being brought almost within water communication of Victoria.

Numerous buildings of wood and brick were being erected at Victoria, and real estate was said to be rising. The papers contain not a word bearing on the late San Juan difficulty.

COMMERCIAL.

Only a light trade was doing, and no large operations were ventured upon. Candles were weaker, and without buyers at over 20c. Coal very firm. Coffee unchanged. Pig Iron sells at about $32 50 from the ship. Nails dull. Oils quiet. Provisions moving in quantities without improvement. Twelve hundred firkins of old Butter were sold at auction yesterday at 12½c. Shipments *via* the Isthmus were affecting the market unfavorably, as the calculations of the quantities coming were at fault. Lard in tins was worth 12c.@13c. Small lots of Pork were selling at $18 ₱ bbl., and $10 for half bbls.; prime at $14 50; bagged Hems, $11@$11 50, and patent covers very dull. Bacon, $12. Rice quiet and unchanged. Raw Sugar heevy, with limited sales at former rates; Eastern crushed weak. French Brandies nominally firmer; Domestic Spirits move moderately at 45c.@46c.; Brandy, 38c.@4c.; low-proof Whisky, 37½c.@38c.; pure Spirits, 65c.@67½c.; Alcohol in barrels and Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy. Teas without animation. Cask Claret still ruling high.

Arrived, Nov. 29, steamer *Uncle Sam* from Panama. Sailed, Nov. 30, ship *Grey Feather* for Valparaiso.

The Pike's Peak Express.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 23.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived here this morning, with $10,000 in gold dust.

The advices from Denver City are to the 14th inst.

Both branches of the Legislature had adjourned, after perfecting a code of laws for the government of Jefferson Territory. An extra session is to be held on the 23d of January.

Elections are to be held in all the counties on the first Monday in January for the election of local officers, and a general organization under the new order of things.

Utah advices to the 1st inst. are also received by this arrival, but there is no news from that [illegible] of general interest.

Meeting of Americans, Whig and Union Delegates.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 23—10 P. M.

Delegates fully representing the American, Whig and Union Parties, met here, this evening, when, after some discussion, of a conversational character, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Chairman of this meeting be empowered and requested, in conjunction with the Chairman of the National Central American Committee, and the Chairman of the Whig and National Committee, to call a National Union Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency, and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and to issue an address, if it shall seem expedient to them so to do, to the people of the United States, suggesting the mode of electing delegates to the said Convention, and setting forth the reasons, which make the present Union movement indispensable to the perpetuity of the Government. The meeting was harmonious and unanimous in its action.

Sixty to Eighty Persons in a Perilous Position.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 23.

The steamer *Diligent*, from Alton, is aground on the Chain, ten miles above this city. Sixty to eighty persons are on board of her without provisions, and the ice prevents any communication being had with the shore. Strong efforts are making to relieve them from starving.

The Mess. [illegible] for the Government.

Pittsburg, Friday, Dec. 23.

A monster cannon, for the Government, was cast this morning at the Fort Pitt Foundry, under the superintendence of Lieut. Rodman, and was a complete success. It weighs over thirty-five tons, and is called the "Floyd."

Murder at Sea.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 23.

Wm. Harris, steward of the ship *Said Bon Sultan*, has been convicted in the United States District Court, at Salem, of the murder of Capt. Edwards, a passenger, on the voyage home.

Fire at Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., Friday Dec. 23.

Luther Rolls' carriage establishment in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. A number of carriages and buggies were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is insured in the Southern Mutual Company.

Adjournment of the Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, Dec. 23.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-night. In the case of Stephen Clark against the City of New-York, in which judgment had been rendered in favor of Clark for $120,000, a new trial is ordered.

The War Steamer Narragansett.

Norfolk, Friday, Dec. 23.

The war steamer *Narragansett* went on another trial trip to-day.

Execution of a Wife Murderer.

Harrisburg, Pa., Friday, Dec. 23.

Hulsinger, the negro convicted some time since of the murder of his wife, was executed this morning.

W. H. Gibson Admitted to Bail.

Columbus, O., Friday, Dec. 23.

W. H. Gibson has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, to appear before the Court 25th January, when a motion for a new trial will be argued.

The Schooner Samuel Chase.

Norfolk, Friday, Dec. 23.

The schooner *Samuel Chase*, of New-York, wrecked at Rogers Island, will prove nearly a total loss.

Trade of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Friday, Dec. 23.

Exports of the week,	$160,988
Increase over same week last year	39,128
Imports of the week	196,585
Decrease as compared with corresponding week last year	97,372

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 23.

Cotton steady; sales to-day 11,500 bales at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Middling; sales of the week 61,000 bales. Receipts last week 100,000 bales, against 77,000 in the corresponding week last year. Exports, 61,000 bales; total exports up to this time, 617,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 200,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 321,000 bales. Stock at New-Orleans, 484,000 bales. Sugar dull and declined ⅛c., at 6¾c.@7⅛c. Eastern Hay $23 ₱ ton. Coffee closed firm at 10¾c.@11⅛c.; sales of the week, 14,000 bags. Imports, 17,000 bags. Stock at the port 68,000 bags, against 46,000 the same time last year.

Philadelphia, Friday, Dec. 23.

Flour steady; superfine, $5 37½@$5 50. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels red at $1 32@$1 34; white, $1 40@$1 50. Corn lower; sales 4,000 bushels new yellow, at 80c.@81c.; old, 92c. Whisky firm, at 26¾c.@27⅛c. Exports of the week, $46,730; increase over same week last year, $24,000. Imports of the week, $117,000; decrease as compared with same week last year, $2,450.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description. Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depôt of Warner, Peck & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

Merry-making—Knickerbocker.—"Irving Memorial," containing a steel-plate engraving, a Christmas Letter by Mr. Irving, lithographed, Sunnyside illustrated, numerous Letters, Anecdotes, Reminiscences, &c., all in the January KNICKERBOCKER. In addition to the best Stories, Sketches and Poems of the month, by Hon. George Bancroft, Tuckerman, &c. Price 25c. For sale everywhere. KNICKERBOCKER for 1860 and "Merry-Making," a large new line Engraving and Splendid Christmas Present, only $3.

JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher,
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. Shleck & Co., corner of Fulton and William sts., have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c. Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

For the Holidays.

AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,

Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.,

Will be found the largest and most beautiful assortment of confections for the Holidays in the City. Fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees, beautiful in design and endless in variety. A large and splendid assortment of fancy boxes, French mottoes, &c., &c. Also, boned turkeys, chicken salad, pickled oysters, calves foot jelly, Charlotte Russe, and all seasonable articles ready or furnished to order for New-Year's tables.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, who, as apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 863, Dec. 23, 1859.
41, 31, 67, 56, 55, 9, 37, 49, 74, 47, 20, 75, 30, 40.
Class No. 664, Dec. 23, 1859.
4, 20, 5, 50, 11, 39, 72, 56, 64, 13, 47, 31, 36, 45.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 23, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs. | HOLIDAY PRESENTS. | 405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

FINE LONDON WATCHES
FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES,
or for
POCKET TIME PIECES.
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
AT FACTORY PRICES,
25 PER CENT. LOWER
THAN RETAIL STORE PRICES.
D. C. PEACOCK, London,
represented by
DAVID RAIT,
NO. 405 BROADWAY.

405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs. | 405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs. | 405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs. | 405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT KAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN THE
FINE ARTS.
Stock to be closed out immediately.

THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., late of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York,
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, affording AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE MET WITH to supply at almost NOMINAL PRICES articles now recognized as a necessity in every family of taste.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Successor.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50.
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL, DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE, HAIR, CORNELIAN, ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS, Rich Patterns.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
At bargains. The subscriber has received two invoices of Ladies' Gold WATCHES, with orders to sell them for cash at extremely low prices, and he is now selling them at full TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
A very large assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN Manufacture,
TEA-KETTLES, URNS, with LAMPS, CASTERS, in endless variety,
DISH-COVERS, VEGETABLE DISHES, TEA and COFFEE SETS,
SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c.,
For sale at low prices by
WINDLE & CO.,
Importers,
No. 56 Maiden-lane.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE,
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY SILVER-PLATED WARE.
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BRIDAL GIFTS.
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Coffee and Tea Urns from $3 to $25 | Casters from $3 to $15
Tea Sets from..... 7 to 40 | Cake Baskets 4 to 8
Salvers..... 4 to 50 | Pitchers..... 5 to 25
Also, Chinese Coin in great variety. Forks, Spoons, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Butter Dishes, Breakfast Casters, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.
SOMETHING USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND OFTEN WANTED.
Always kindly remembered for its Good Offices.
A COMPLETE CASE OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
With Manual of Directions for Family use.
It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

A NEW AND SPLENDID SERIES OF
FENTON'S PHOTOGRAPHS—20x24 inches.
Just received from England by the
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.,
No. 534 Broadway (up stairs.)

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Forty years established at No. 28 Bowery,)
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE,
If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists.
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
India-rubber Fancy Goods and Novelties, Pen and Pencil Cases, Canes, &c., finely mounted in gold; Scarf Pins, Guard Chains, Rubber Jewelry, Dolls, Toys, &c., with an assortment of over fifteen hundred different articles manufactured from India-rubber. At the Broadway Rubber Emporium, No. 459 Broadway, next corner Grand-st.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod-Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A NEW REVOLVING STEREOSCOPE,
FOR CONTAINING
ANY NUMBER OF VIEWS,
FROM
FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED;
Glass or paper.

WALNUT, double lenses, shaded..... $15 00
MAHOGANY, double lenses, shaded..... 18 00
ROSEWOOD, double lenses, shaded..... 20 00

A liberal discount on all goods supplied to the trade.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
NO. 534 BROADWAY, (up stairs.)

CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR!
AND
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
Will be issued TO-DAY (Saturday)
AT ONE O'CLOCK
FOR THE XMAS HOLIDAYS!
NEW VOLUME OF SPARKLING ROMANCE!
OUT TO-DAY,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
OUT TO-DAY,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
OUT TO-DAY,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
FOR JANUARY 7,
1860.

With this number is commenced a NEW VOLUME of this regal depository of the
RAREST GEMS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE AND ART.
It is printed from NEW TYPE,
And contains many
NEW FEATURES,
Prominent among which are the opening chapters of
A NEW MYSTERY OF NEW-YORK,
BY NED BUNTLINE,
whose world-renowned pictures of the World as it is—and particularly his powerful novels of life in the great City—have proved him to be the ablest of American romancers.
This startling and wonderful novelty is
ENTITLED
ELFRIDA,
THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER,
and is undoubtedly one of the grandest conceptions of the age. It is a mirror held up to nature, in which the millionaire's palace, the vagrant's hovel, the prisoner's cell, the abode of virtue, the haunt of vice, the storm-swept ocean, the mountain cavern, and all the terrible mysteries of City and wild life, are reflected with truly startling effect.
This brilliant Romance will be illustrated by the sensitive pencil of the far-famed
FELIX O. C. DARLEY,
and cannot fail to produce such a sensation throughout the country as has seldom been experienced.
THE WEEKLY MERCURY will also contain a very interesting and graphic sketch of
SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY,
BY BAYARD TAYLOR,
who contributes EXCLUSIVELY to THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, and whose inimitable productions are illustrated by accurate drawings from his own pencil.
Also, a new series of the famous "J. B." papers, entitled
"THINGS WE ALL TALK ABOUT,"
consisting of a satirical review of the freaks and follies of the age.
An Epicurean Melody, especially adapted to the season, written by the same popular author, entitled
AN ODE TO A PLUM PUDDING.
In addition to these and other well-known features of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, such as "GOSSIPERS' CLUB," "LADIES' PROMENADE," &c., &c., the number for Jan. 7 contains SIX CHOICE COMPLETE ORIGINAL TALES, by the most popular writers in the country.
The whole forming the most attractive literary banquet ever spread before the public. And
IT IS READY TO-DAY,
At One O'Clock.
OUT TO-DAY,
At One O'Clock.
WILL BE SOLD TO-DAY
AT
ALL NEWS AGENCIES.
Price
ONLY FOUR CENTS.

THE HOME JOURNAL,
A PAPER FOR THE HOMES OF GOOD TASTE.
MORRIS & WILLIS, EDITORS.

With the January number of 1860, will begin the publication of a new and beautiful ORIGINAL WORK OF FACT AND FICTION, written expressly for the HOME JOURNAL, entitled
JENTY PROUDFOOT,
A ROMANCE OF AMERICAN HISTORY,
BY A DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR.
The romantic events on which this beautiful story is founded occurred in the troubled times of 1782, immediately before the close of the Revolutionary War, and the recognition of American Independence—a time when strange events brought out strong character, and mighty trials a corresponding heroism. The most romantic imagination never invented fiction more exciting than the historical passages of these times—(strange to say, until now unappropriated by the novelist.) Manly heroism and womanly devotion are wrought to the highest degree, through a chain of events not less exciting than strange—not less strange than true.
As no more copies of the NEW VOLUME will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the year will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions at once.
TERMS—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5—or one copy for three years, $5; for a club of seven copies, $10; for a club of fifteen copies, $20; and that rate for a larger club—always in advance.
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STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
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TWO VIEWS OF THE MOON, BY A LUNATIC.
VIEWS OF THE INTERIOR OF THE TUILERIES.
VIEWS OF THE INTERIOR OF ST. CLOUD.
VIEWS OF THE INTERIOR OF VERSAILLES.
VIEWS OF THE INTERIOR OF COMPIEGNE.
VIEWS IN ITALY—Scenes in the late Italian War.
GOODMAN'S SPLENDID STATUARY, $3 per dozen.
PARIS VIEWS at $1 50 per dozen.
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E. ANTHONY,
No. 308 Broadway.
Anthony's Instantaneous Views have attained high celebrity in Europe.

A BEAUTIFUL WORK OF ART.
THE SATURDAY PRESS' CHRISTMAS PRESENT
FOR 6 CENTS.
WALT WHITMAN'S
NEW POEM.
And a great variety of
other matter besides.
For sale at all the news depots, and at the office of publication, No. 9 Spruce-st.
HENRY CLAPP, JR.,
Editor and Publisher.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine Imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

THE LEDGER FOR THE NEW YEAR.—The NEW-YORK LEDGER for Jan. 7, 1860, (to be ready on Monday morning,) will contain the first instalment of a new Story, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., entitled
WOLFGANG;
OR,
THE WRECKER'S BRAGON.
A Story of the Wild Coast.
This tale is, as the reader will doubtless understand from its title, a Story of the Sea and Shore. Mr. Cobb loves life on the ocean wave, and is at home on the rolling deep. His Sea Stories are always admirable, and "WOLFGANG" is one of his very best.
The LEDGER for Jan. 7, 1860, also contains more of the thrilling stories of the "CASTLE DE CRESSY," and "THE RED RANGER."
Also,
MISS JELLABY'S MATCH—An account of the way in which a gossiping, mischief-making Old Maid got "come up with" and extinguished.
Also,
THE SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH—A thrilling and beautiful story of Love and Genius, Despair and Triumph. By ANNA CORA RITCHIE.
Also,
A DUEL EXTRAORDINARY Between a Captain of Texas Rangers and a Mexican Major of Lancers.
Also,
THE PLEDGE REDEEMED. Illustrated. By MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON. A Weird Story, Not to be Read at Midnight in a Lonely Churchyard.
Also,
LIZZIE LEE'S LOCKET—A beautiful and illustrated Christmas Poem,
which tells what happened one cold stormy Christmas Eve,
"When old Lizzie Lee—a maiden of 60—
With her toes
Almost froze,
Sat growling, and groaning, and rocking her ricketty
Bones in a chair
She had rocked in for many and many a year,
And never ceased grumbling
Till Old Nick—
With his pack
On his back—
Mighty quick
Down the chimney came tumbling."
Also, the following Poems:
WELCOME HOME. By Gen. MORRIS.
MY MARY. By ALICE CARY.
OLD LETTERS—(a Humorous Poem.) By JOHN G. SAXE.
1859, 1860. By WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.
WINE—(in which the subject is treated, and not the Reader.) By THOS. DUNN ENGLISH.
A NIGHT SCENE. By GEORGE D. PRENTICE.
OUR BABY. By Mrs. SIGOURNEY.
Also,
APPLE-PIE. By "One who keeps his Eyes and Ears open," and also his mouth, when "Apple-Pie" is around.
Also,
GIVE IT UP—A Sketch by FANNY FERN, in which she gives the "horrid men" a "piece of her mind" on a subject that is just now attracting much attention from the public.
In addition to all these good things, THE LEDGER contains its usual variety of Editorials, Sketches, Wit and Wisdom, Current Items, Answers to Correspondents, &c., &c., &c.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Of this week, contains a communication from each of its special contributors, as follows:
A SERMON,
By Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
A POEM,
By JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Entitled BROWN OF OSSAWATOMIE.
An article by REV. DR. CHEEVER,
On "BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS."
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
On FREEDOM IN FLORENCE.
Also—EDITORIALS:
WAS CHRIST A MAN?
A TRACT FOR THE TIMES.
THE STRIDES OF DESPOTISM.
LIGHT FROM THE SOUTH.
MORE TALK OF BOOKS.
HUMBOLDT ON THE SABBATH.
MISCELLANEOUS:
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE
And MINISTERIAL CHURCH REGISTER.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE
AND GENERAL NEWS.
LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
A LETTER FROM OUR ITALIAN AND WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.
PICTURES IN NEW-YORK.
FAMILY READING:
A LEGEND FOR CHRISTMAS DAY,
DR. TAYLOR on PREACHING.
THE CONSCIOUS MISERY OF INFIDELITY.
YOU DO NOT KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO.
NEW-YEAR'S COUNSELS.
MACHINERY IN BUSINESS.
Terms: By mail, $2 a year; by carrier, $2 50.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
MONDAY, DEC. 26.
Our place of business will be open as usual. We invite those who wish to purchase any kind of
MUSICAL BOXES
to make a note of that. We have now on hand a splendid assortment of all styles of
MUSICAL BOXES,
playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.
THE MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS
AND THE MUSIQUE AVEC JEU DE FLUTES
are beautiful new styles. Those who have
LITTLE FRIENDS
ought not to forget the
TOY MUSICAL BOX,
which is a most appropriate present both for
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From the Troy Daily Arena.
The plan of the book is this: the author, adopting this idea, (first propounded, we believe, by Canning, the great English statesman,) that the rhymes of Mother Goose are a sort of Sybilline leaves, full of hidden meaning, and capable of development into lessons
"Of grave truth and sequel prophecy,"
has selected certain well-known passages as texts from which to select a series of graceful poetical satires. We have no idea who the author is, but the keen appreciation of human nature and the sly wit displayed would do no discredit to Lowell. To those of our readers who wish to give at Christmas a cheap, but tasteful token of remembrance, which has also a real value, we recommend them to invest in this last offspring of dear old Madame Goose.

From the Evening Post.
In this clever volume, Mother Goose's Melodies, the lyrics dear now and always to the heart of childhood—are followed by poems, lively, satirical plaintive, in fact of every mood, showing that her wisdom of babes is by no means foolishness for grown folks, but entertainment always, and sometimes instruction, homely wit, grave truth, and not unseldom a secret beauty.
The book is an exceedingly clever one, and whoever buys Mother Goose hereafter for the little folks should put in his pocket, also, Mother Goose for Grown Folks, to read after they have been put to bed.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.
To every age this little book adapts itself; here are the original melodies for the children, with their never-fading charms, and accompanying each are appropriate rhymes for the "Grown Folks," of wonderful beauty, wit, reason and sentiment. A New-York critic, in speaking of the book, says that Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier have expressed great admiration for it, and a Boston writer asserts that some of the ideas and expressions contained therein are worthy of these, our greatest poets. As a specimen of the character and style of the book the following is selected:

A twister in twisting would twist him a twist,
And twisting his twists, seven twists he doth twist;
If one twist in twisting, nor twists from the twist,
The twist, untwisting, nor twists the twist.

A ravelled rainbow overhead
Lets down to life

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 3,468 bbls. Flour, 369 bbls. Corn Meal, 30,462 bush. Corn, 4,961 bush. Barley, 4,130 bush. Oats, 4,394 pkgs. Provisions and 41 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of small lots at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 31½@$5 37½ for Pearls. ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,200 lbs. American Yellow, at 26c.@26c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine continue in request at full rates. Nothing really new in other kinds.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 4,051 bags, part at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 87 bags Laguayra on private terms; 40 bags St. Domingo at 11¾c., and 11 bags Stained do. at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in request in part, at 23c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, yet steady. Sales, 2,000 bales, mainly in transitu. We quote Middling Upland at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., and other grades in proportion.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been unimportant. Prices have not varied much.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in demand, chiefly at from $3 62½@$4 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, and prices of desirable lots have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5 05@$5 15; extra State at $5 25@$5 40, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 05@$5 20; extra Wisconsin at $5 25@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 30@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Canada Flour	$4 60	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 45	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in demand at uniform figures. Sales to-day, 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is salable and steady; sales have been made of 320 bbls. Inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour commands at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, $4 00 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet. Parties continue to disagree about prices. No important sales reliably reported. A boat load of Milwaukee Club was represented as having been sold on private terms. Corn has been freely offered and purchased at easier prices. Sales 35,000 bushels, at 63c.@67½c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, and 85c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley have been in moderate request at former rates. Oats have ruled free, including Canada at 46c.@46¾c.; Western at 45½c.@46c.; State at 45¾c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@45c., and Southern at 40c.@43c., ₱ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cuttino notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "Early in the week, a very limited inquiry prevailed for State and Western Flour, prices of which steadily favored buyers. Within a few days, the demand has been somewhat brisker, partly for export; and the market for low and medium qualities has improved, closing with an upward tendency. The principal holders are not eager to sell, and are not disposed to make any concessions, even to purchasers of large lots. The receipts during the week have been very light, insufficient to satisfy the wants of buyers. This circumstance has helped to increase the confidence of sellers. Southern Flour has been more freely offered than it has been sought after, yet the changes in prices have not been very important. Canada Flour has been in request, and with a small stock available, prices have been well supported. The week's sales of Wheat Flour and up 60,600 bbls. Holders of Wheat have been very firm throughout the week, and have generally refused to make any material reduction in the asking prices. Buyers have not been disposed to pay these, as they have been anticipating a reduction in the market favorable to their interest. Hence, business has been seriously restricted. The receipts of Wheat have been very small, and have been mainly from Southern ports. The light sales reported below, and comprising all effected within the week, have been made at full rates for desirable lots. The market closed yesterday quietly, yet firmly. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 45,000 bushels. Corn has arrived much more freely, chiefly coastwise, from the South. The demand has not been active. Holders have pressed their supplies on the market. Prices have declined materially, closing with a downward tendency."

HIDES—An active inquiry has been experienced from the trade, and the sales amount to about 50,000, at a slight advance over last week's rates. The market closes firmly, with but few importers offering their stocks, as they prefer to hold them over until Spring. The improvement in the Leather trade has helped to induce buyers to operate freely. The principal sales have been: 14,600 Buenos Ayres, at 23c., 6, 7 and 9 months; 4,200 Tampico, at 20c., 6 months; 4,000 Central America, at 19c., 6 months; 3,700 Porto Cabello, part at 19c., 6 months; 2,100 St. Domingo, part at 14¾c., 6 months; 1,500 Vera Cruz, at 20c., 6 months; 1,000 Mexican, at 19c., 6 months.

HOPS—Have been in request at steady rates. New, 12c.@18c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Transactions have been unimportant. Prices have not varied materially.

LEATHER—Eastern dealers and manufacturers have purchased freely this week, and prices have advanced about 1c. ₱ lb. The stock has been much reduced.

LEAD—Has been less sought after at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 165 bbls., new crop New-Orleans at 52c.@56c., the latter—an extreme rate—for very superior, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is inactive, including common, at $1 55@$1 57½; strained at $1 60@$1 62½, and No. 2 at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been freely dealt in, chiefly at from 44½c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have attracted less attention, to-day, at essentially unaltered prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand at rising prices; sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 12½@$16 20 for Mess, and $11 62½@$11 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in request,—mainly at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inquired for at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is abundant and depressed; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has attracted more attention, and sales have been made of 800 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 20@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 15c.@23c. for State; and 11c@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese sells at 8¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 100 tcs. at $3 50@$4 25, chiefly at $4, ₱ 100 lbs

SUGARS—Have been quiet to day, sales having been confined to 160 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 300 hhds. New-Orleans (by auction,) at 7½c.@8¾c.; 30 hhds. Melado and 500 boxes Havana on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather limited request. Sales have been made since Tuesday last, of 53 hhds. Kentucky at 6¾c.@11c.; 44 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@8c.; 110 bales Havana at 28c.@38c.; with 580 bales Cuba and 66 bales Vara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. at 26½c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s.; 500 tierces Beef at 3s 9d; and 50 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London, 50 tierces Pork at 5s. 6d.; 200 bbls. do. on private terms; 50 casks Rice and 5 tons Cloverseed at 25s.; and 400 boxes Cheese, 40s.

THE POPE TO BE PRAYED FOR.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has issued a pastoral letter, ordering public prayers that the Pope may be relieved from the distresses which environ him. The efforts of the people of Italy are alluded to in the following fashion:

In hearing the news of the peace concluded at Villafranca between the Emperors of France and Austria, we conceived the pleasing hope that calm would be restored to the Papal States and that all fears for the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff were at an end. But the tidings which reach us every week from Italy apprise us that the storm raised against the august successor of Peter far from calming, becomes day by day more fierce and menacing. Already has one important part of his States rejected his authority; and it is to be feared that the spirit of insubordination and revolt, fanned by the enemies of religion, will communicate itself to the Provinces which have, as yet, remained faithful.

It is not necessary to inform you N. T. C. F., what is the aim of the enemies of all authority; it is evident that it is not the temporal power of the sovereign that they chiefly menace, it is the dignity of the Pontiff that they would fain pull down; it is his spiritual power that they desire to overthrow, because it restrains their detestable ambition, and imposes an obstacle to the progress of error and impiety. They know that the temporal power is serviceable to the Chief of the Church to assure his independence, and thus to enable him more efficaciously to fulfill his divine mission. This is why they strive to wrest from him those possessions which for many centuries he has held, and which are guaranteed to him by many numerous and incontestable titles.

MARRIAGE.—EVERY INTELLIBENT PERSON, married or contemplating marriage, male or female, inclosing a return stamp and their address, will receive by return post an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address H. S. H., Station A, Spring-st., New-York.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS, SHOT BY DUKE OF Cambridge, for sale; also, English hares, pheasants, mutton, beef, bacon; Stilton, Cheddar, Gloster and Derby cheese; Yarmouth bloaters, English Filberts, Scotch fine herring, ling, oatmeal, pease-meal, turkeys, &c. RICHARDSON & MOLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st.

BROOKLYN PLYMOUTH CHURCH—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.—All the pews in this church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 3 commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-fifth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Second Church, and No. 1 of the New-York Sunday School Union, will be celebrated in the Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, the services will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. MAGOULLY: an address will be delivered by Rev. EDWARD CROMBY, D. D.; hymns appropriate to the occasion will be sung by the children; a collection will be taken. Exercises to begin at 3 o'clock.

TWENTY-THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 2d and 3d-avs.—Rev. ELBRIDGE G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. A Christmas sermon. Subject—*The Nature and Issues of Christ-work.* In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the first of a series of discourses on the Representative Characters in the Old Testament. Subject—*Ere the Deceived.*

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Juvenile Missionary Association of Sunday School No. 16, will be held in the Presbyterian Church in 1st-st. on SABBATH evening, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. Revs. J. R. THOMPSON, WALTER CLARKE, J. H. BURTIS, and others, will be present, and address the Association. Friends of Sabbath-schools are cordially invited to be present. By order of the Children.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday School Missionary Association connected with the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts., will be holden in that church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. C. C. GOSS, Sunday-School Missionary for Nebraska. Singing by the children. All those who are or ought to be interested in Sunday-Schools are invited to attend.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE SECOND Anniversary of the Sunday Schools connected with Rev. Mr. Bailey's congregation will be held at the Hall No. 132 East 40th-st., near the 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, of the Van Norman Institute; by Rev. W. P. ALEXANDER, of the Sandwich Islands' Mission, and by other gentlemen, as the time will allow.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the great Hall, SUNDAY, Dec. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon specially to young men, who are invited to bring their friends. Subject—*Christ the Messiah.* Rev. N. MURRAY, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M. A Society of professional singers will lead the congregation, day and evening.

REV. DR. MCKENAMY, AND THE FRIENDS of truth, including recent converts from Romanism, will meet in public conference like the apostles of Romish doctrines, rites and ceremonies, in the new Metropolitan Assembly rooms No. 178 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. No change of place of meeting at present. All are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. J. H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach TO-MORROW (Christmas) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services. 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Fourth Anniversary of the Sunday School of the Memorial Church will be held in the church, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec 26, at 7 o'clock.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE FORSYTH-ST. Methodist Episcopal Church, near Division-st., will give an Anniversary Exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. The exercises will consist of addresses, dialogues, solos and choruses—all by the children. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

THE PROPHECY OF JOHN AS OUR INTERPRETER.—A Lecture will be delivered by Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, proving the Revelations of John to be double prophecy, which, to a great extent, interprets itself. Chart and Key posted on admitting 10 cents for each to the Lecturer, *post restante.*

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. MCELELAND, Pastor, will preach as usual in the above Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, Dec. 25 at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

MARKET-STREET SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Mission School No. 190 will take place TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in Market-street Church. Speeches by Rev. Mr. GOSS, of Kansas, RALPH WELLS, Esq., and Rev. T. L. CUYLER.

THE REV. JOSEPH S. ANDERSON WILL preach in the "Chapel of the Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on NEXT and succeeding SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. And at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., in his church corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts.

THE AMERICAN MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS," which was commenced on last Sunday in the chapel in 11th-st., near 4th-av., will be continued EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., and a conference meeting EVERY THURSDAY EVENING at the same place at the same hour.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service (CHRISTMAS DAY) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. In the AFTERNOON there will be prayers an address, bread distributed to the poor, a Christmas Tree and presents to the children. No service in the EVENING.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes at 3 P. M.; for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. A. SPENCER, LL. D., will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. J. J. SLOCUM WILL PREACH IN the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the above church three times every Sabbath. Sunday-school Anniversary, next Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 1, 1860, at 3 o'clock.

REV. H. MATTISON WILL PREACH AN "Advent sermon" TO-MORROW MORNING, at Union Chapel, corner Broadway and 39th-st. The EVENING discourse, at 7 P. M., will be upon the *Recent progress and near approach of the Reign of Christ on earth.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER OF Broadway and 34th-st.—A discourse will be preached in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, by the Rev. I. P. STORRS, of Brooklyn, on *Righteousness, the Condition of National Tranquility.*

COOPER INSTITUTE, HALL NO. 24.—Preaching by Elder D. J. ROBINSON. Subject next SABBATH, A. M.—*The Returning Prodigal.* P. M., 3 o'clock—*Christ's Advent brings the highest glory to God and the greatest good to man.* Seats free.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION IN THE GERMAN STYLE—By the Sunday School of the German Methodist Church, Wyckoff-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, at 6½ o'clock. Admittance free. Exercises in both the German and English languages.

REV. DR. CHAUNCEY, RECTOR OF ST. James', Yorkville, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near Canal, TO MORROW EVENING. The quarterly collection for the mission will be taken up.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SABBATH SCHOOL No. 135, connected with the Chapel of the Broome-st. Reformed Dutch Church, northwest corner of 6th-av. and 33d-st., will take place on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7 o'clock. Addressed by the Pastor and others.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Christ's Oneness with God.*

IN THE NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., the Pastor, Rev. L. H. VAN DORN, is expected to preach a Christmas sermon in the MORNING and at NIGHT, 7 o'clock, commence a series of lectures to young people.

APPRECIATE THE UNION, AND LIKEwise fail not to hear Rev. J. P. NEWMAN deliver his popular lecture on *Washington* SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1859, at 7½ o'clock, at the Allen-st. M. E. Church. Generally.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON THIRTY-Fourth-st.—The pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, will preach TO-MORROW. Subject in the morning—*The Birth of Christ*; and in the evening—*Christ the Power of God and the Wisdom of God.*

THERE WILL BE DIVINE WORSHIP on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Temple Emanuel, on 12th-st. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ADLER. Subject—*The present Deplorable Condition of the Israelites of Morocco.*

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, D. D., of Syracuse, will preach in this church, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the evening to Young Men. A welcome to all who will come.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—FLEET-ST., BEtween Hudson-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Rev. THOMAS G. CARVER, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and on WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Babe at Bethlehem.* And at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Judgment Day.* Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in Treoir Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st. In the evening the second lecture in the series on *The Young Man of the Bible* will be delivered. Seats free.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAYS, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free.

SOUTH DITCH CHURCH, FIFTH-AV. and 21st-st.—A sermon to the young will be preached by Rev. Dr. MACAULEY, TO MORROW evening. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORTH Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. VANELECK will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Isolworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 25. Morning, 10½; evening, 7½ o'clock.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKwell will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Christian Era.*

MIRACLES.—FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., near Broadway. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening as above.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Rev. J. A. MCKEAN, of Philadelphia, will preach TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EARLY SERVICE CHRISTMAS MORNING, at the Free Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, New York, at 6½ A. M.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH. The Rev. Dr. HATFIELD will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. There will be preaching in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS OFFERING.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of the Second-avenue Church, will present the pure Word of God in reference to the impending crash of the nations of the world, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon—*Do the Holy Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Eternal Sin and Suffering?* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON, PASTOR OF THE Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 40th-st. and 41st-st., will preach in said place TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH—On Berzen Hill.—Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Yonkers, will preach at "Union Hall," corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH, Dec. 25. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

LECTURE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND LADIES.—Rev. Dr. HANDE will deliver the sixth lecture of the above course TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Baptist Church, Lexington-av., corner East 30th-st.

CHRISTMAS SERMON—AT THE BLEECKER-St. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, a Sermon appropriate to Christmas will be given, by the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. MORNING services at 10½ A. M.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 24th-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday) the 25th. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

REV. CHARLES R. HARRIS, PASTOR OF the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Birth of Hope.* Evening subject—*Union Now and Forever.*

GOD WILLING, THE PASTOR, HUGH H. GREGAIR, will deliver a discourse in the Charles-st. Church TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Present Crisis in our National Affairs.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

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LECTURES.

COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON ROME, CHRISTIANITY AND THE RISE OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.—Upon the invitation of the undersigned, DR. SOLGER will deliver a course of six lectures on the above subject, being in substance a repetition of the course he is at present engaged in delivering before the Lowell Institute, Boston, commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., to be followed every Thursday and Tuesday, at Clinton Hall, Lecture-room No. 6.

Tickets for the course $1, to be had at Shepherd's, No. 397 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; and Nathan Lane's, No. 68 Walker-st.

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FREDERICK KAPP,	WM. LOEWE,
O. B. FROTHINGHAM,	AARON FRANK.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER HIS celebrated Lecture on Washington in the Allen-st. M. E. Church on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1859, at 7½ P. M., for the benefit of the Simpson Mission Sunday School. Tickets 25 cents, children 10 cents. To be had at the door.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER A Lecture in the Allen-st., M. E. Church on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Martin Luther and the stirring times of the Reformation.* Tickets of admission 25 cents, children 10 cents, to be had at the door.

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BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE AND single; house first-class and recently opened; those desiring home comforts will call at No. 1,062 Broadway, near 21st-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—AT NO. 143 EAST 12TH-ST., ONE door from 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKlyn, having a large well-furnished room, will take two single gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays. The house is modern built, central and convenient to the ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, A. GALLOWAY, Box 212 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen, and a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with large, comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferries; house modern and in a fine location. No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can find excellent board and a pleasant room, with a private family, three to five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferries; references given and required. Apply at No. 66 State-st., between Garden and Henry sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SQUARE Rooms, on the third floor, to let with board, to single gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives, at No. 185½ Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, &c., and is very pleasantly located; can be let separately or together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Lands-av. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family (none but such need apply) by a young gentleman and wife. Situation between 3d and 6th avs. and above Union square. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,919 Post-office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let, in a first-class house on Lexington-av., to gentlemen only, in a strictly private family, where a liberal table is given; gentlemen willing to appreciate such quarters are invited to call at my office. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant bed bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—TWO FURNISHED LODGING-ROOMS, in a quiet, nice house, near 6th-av.; a good central location; will be let to one or two gentlemen for the Winter, at a moderate price. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD IN A SMALL FAMILY—Large and handsome rooms, with a good table; location very healthy and convenient to all parts of the City, at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, JUST vacated, at 37 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as regular waitress in a private family, who can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST GERman young woman, as general houseworker; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND STRICT temperance man, a situation as waiter in a good moral family. The advertiser can come highly recommended. Call or address S. R., No. 845 Broadway, this day and Monday.

TO MERCANTILE AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.—Situation wanted for a well educated youth, who is an excellent writer and quick at figures; has had two years' experience in a first-class house. The best of reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 730 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOT, at HARPER & BROTHERS', Franklin-square.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CARRIAGE warehouse. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house. One who has a cash or short time trade. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENGRAVED STEEL PLATE, BOOK-size, representing two sailors hunting a camel, left in a Knickerbocker stage on Wednesday afternoon. Whoever will return the same to the subscribers, at No. 46 Walker-st., will be suitably rewarded. W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, EITHER while leaving a carriage or in the entrance of the Academy of Music, the centre piece of a coral bracelet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE. M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,
Will offer on SATURDAY, Dec. 24,
At 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 66 Cedar-st.,
A most extensive cabinet of
STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
elegantly framed passe partouts; also an invoice of French bronze clocks, all especially suited for holiday presents.
The STEREOSCOPIC Pictures embrace foreign and American scenery, groups, statuary, historical pieces &c. Plain, colored and illuminated stereoscopic cases, for single views; also for 10, 15, 25, 50 and 100 views, in rosewood and morocco.
Passe partouts, in rich frames, of embossed family groups, an entirely new article. Game, birds, flowers, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
F. & W. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, as above, THIS DAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as
RUSSIAN SEAL, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN,
CLOAKS,
CAPES, HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS,
Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.
Also
FANCY ROBES,
Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
500 lots French and German Fancy Goods and Toys, in lots to suit all buyers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS WILL sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of elegant fancy goods, consisting of artistic bronzes, elegant decorated China dinner and tea sets, mantel vases, colognes, work stands, &c. Rich inlaid papier-mache goods, viz: Writing-desks, tables, folios, work-boxes, cigar-cases, &c. Also, a large and splendid variety of rich silver plated ware, consisting of tea and coffee sets, liqueur stands, tea urns, oyster and butter dishes, cake and card baskets, casters, mugs, goblets, &c. Also elegant bronze, marble and ormolu clocks, a fine assortment of real Parian ware of the most exquisite designs, together with a great variety of fancy goods. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF FANCY AND USEFUL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Suitable for family presents, with an invoice of fine jewelry, at auction, by
F. & W. H. SCHENCK,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
At No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.,
Fine tea trays, ivory table cutlery, plated tea-sets, waiters, forks, spoons, urns, swing kettles, castors, cake baskets, morocco cases, nut picks and crackers, butter knives, &c. Fire sets, bronze swing kettles, elegant iron fenders, carved wood bread plates, gold breastpins, rings, chains, cardrops, lockets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent diamonds and other jewelry, watches, &c. Consignees direct, and to be sold without reserve, being one of the largest and finest assortments ever offered at auction in this City, and particularly adapted for Holiday presents, consisting of elegant diamond-work, coral, garnet, carbuncle, turquoise, Florentine and Roman mosaic, lavas, cameos, enamels, and other precious stones, in bracelets, necklaces, brooches, earrings, studs, buttons, &c., in fact, every variety, all of the most modern, desirable, and latest designs and costly description. Also, an elegant assortment of all gold work in various forms, as chatelains, chains, &c.
Also, a splendid assortment of diamond inlaid and enamelled watches for ladies, of the finest descriptions, just received from the best European makers, all of which will be sold without reserve, affording an unusual opportunity to purchase, as every article is guaranteed by us as per catalogue. Ready for exhibition the day previous to sale.
Also, by order of the executrix of Chas. Brumley, deceased, the balance of his stock of jewelry, &c., left unsold for at the previous sale.
Also, one of Herring's fire-proof safes, lined with chilled iron, inside door, Jones' permutation lock, powder-proof, &c.

CHEVREAS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURS, SLEIGHROBES, FUR COATS, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, instant, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.—A large lot of Furs, sets of sable, mink, fitch, Siberian squirrel, fox, bear, mountain marten, muffs, capes and cuffs. Also sleigh-robes, white and black bear, buffalo, fox, &c. Also fur coats, comprising a large stock in good order. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT BOUND Books suitable for Holiday presents, THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock and EVENING at 6½ o'clock, at No 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn by PEET & COLE, comprising Annuals, Albums, Vest Bibles, standard works, and all in elegant binding; also fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, fancy goods, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of second-hand household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, book-cases, mirrors, centre-tables, sofas, chairs, extension dining-tables, cutlery, plated ware, dinner and tea sets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY (Saturday) at the five-story residence, No. 48 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 11 o'clock, viz: Drawing-room, chamber and dining room furniture. For particulars see *Herald* this day.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 80 West 32d-st., the entire household furniture contained in the said residence viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, carpets, gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, centre-tables, gas chandeliers, extension dining-tables, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
SELLS A LARGE SALE OF FANCY DRY goods, thread, needles, segars, wines, liquors, segar cases, toys, printed carpets, Lced's magic lanterns, drums, linen shirts, and 500 lots of various lots, including jewelry, clothing, &c.; sale will continue day and evening until all is sold.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—FURS, CHAMPAGNE, &c.—By W. C. JEWETT, No. 142 Broadway, near Liberty-st., at 11 A. M., SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 150 lots fine mink fur caps, muffets, &c.; 12,000 champagne, cigars plated ware, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 31st day of December, 1859, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, No. 83 Leonard-st., No. 7 Chambers-st. and No. 15 Centre-st.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
Dec. 17, 1859. President of the Board.

THE ELECTION OF MANAGERS OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, for the year 1860, will be held at the office of Mr. Robert S. Hone, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1859. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock in the afternoon. (Signed,)
GEORGE F. ALLEN, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of MARSHALL & THAYER, at No. 801 6th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN MARSHALL will continue at the above number and settle all business of the late firm.
JOHN MARSHALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859. ANDREW T. THAYER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent and agreement.
ELLIS B. HAMEN,
MATTHEW ROTHERZ.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, he won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Twine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

EDWARD G. KELLEY—SUCCESSOR TO JOHN L. FYFE—Practical Chemist, Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, importer and manufacturer of all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and pure Chemicals, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Colleges and High Schools furnished. Catalogues furnished free of expense.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT OR FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
During the Holidays.
Hallet & Camalon's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,
AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.
Are invited to call and try the beautiful-toned
PIANOS OF HAINES BROTHERS,
At No. 626 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET, with rent allowed on purchase.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 636 Broadway (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANO FORTE !—A SUPERB 7⅓-OCTAVE, double round corners, elegantly carved case and legs, round, rich and powerful tone, full iron frame and overstrung base—ONE OF A PAIR MADE TO ORDER; will be sold low for cash or approved paper. Also new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons unusually low. J. W. NEWSON, late J. P. Wake & Co.,
No. 346 Broome-st., two doors west of Bowery.

LIGHTS & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 423 Broome-st.; also at their Depot, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $80, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Of superior make at extremely low prices during the Holidays. New and second-hand Pianos to rent as low as $3 per month. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—TWENTY-SEVEN piano-fortes and two melodeons for sale or to let cheap. Prices, $30, $50, $75, $95, $175, $250 and $350 each; or to let at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month. Pianos tuned and music taught in a few lessons by Prof. DUMBAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, and GOOD SECOND HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A beautiful rosewood piano, 7⅓ octave, round corners, with latest improvements; is as good as new, and warranted perfect; worth $300; will be sold much less, the owner having no further use for it. Can be seen at No. 126 Essex-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO first-rate 7-octave rosewood pianos; iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new, for $170 and $155. One 6⅔-octaves, at $150. COENHOVEN, music store, No. 456 Broadway, near 11th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of their instruments can be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, President,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discontentment of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one third.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

FAIRS.

A CHARITY BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT of the Home for Friendless will be open at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., during the week, viz.: MONDAY, Dec. 19, to SATURDAY, Dec. 24, inclusive, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. A large variety of useful and fancy articles, books, &c., suitable for holiday gifts, have been contributed for the sale. Unreasonable charges prohibited. Kind friends and patrons,
Needy children bid you come,
Buy your presents at the Home
Thus a double gift they'll be,
Real, Home-wise Charity.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND CHRISTMAS Festival of the Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held on the Feast of the Holy Innocents, Dec. 28, at Nibbs's, in the large room under the saloon. The Christmas Tree will be exhibited between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. Persons intending to make donations to the Tree will greatly oblige the ladies of the Home by sending them to the Home, No. 146 West 39th-st., on or before Tuesday, the 27th.
By order of the Ladies' Committee.
M. L. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ATTACHED TO the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., will hold their annual anniversary exercises, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 26 and 29. The programme will be entirely different on each evening, and no pains or expense have been spared to make the occasion one of interest. Tickets, 30 cents each evening, or 50 cents for both exercises; to commence at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Sunday School attached to the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-st., between Delancey and Rivington, will hold their 23d Anniversary on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Doors opened at 6 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7. Admittance 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the Sands-street M. E. Church Sunday School, Brooklyn, will be held on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Addresses by Rev. BISHOP JANES and Dr. DURBIN. Singing by the children.

SPORTING.

H. GARDNER WISHES TO INFORM HIS friends that he has removed from No. 39 Beekman-st. to Nos. 270, 272, and 274 49th-st., near 10th-av., where he has all of the choicest breeds of dogs, both for sale and stock purposes. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds. No care no charge. GARDNER'S Mange Cure, 37½ cents per bottle.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 18, 66c. per pound; No. 16, 52c.; No. 14, 45c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. 2 Dey-st.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
Dec. 24,
and every evening until further notice, the
GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTERS,
AMERICAN SCENES, and
AMERICAN HOME
CALLED
THE
OCTOROON;
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
A NEW PICTURE,
THE BURNING STEAMER,
She breaks from her moorings and swings in the stream
THE CAST:
MR. JEFFERSON
AS
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, new overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and has been a little of everything generally.
MR. JAMIESON
AS
Peter, an "old uncle;" once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too old to work sa."
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT
AS
George Peyton; educated in Europe, and now just returned home.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN
AS
Zoe—an Octoroon girl—natural child of the late Judge Peyton, by a Quadroon slave.
MR. T. B. JOHNSTON
AS
McCloskey; formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of half of the estate.
MRS. BLAKE
AS
Mrs. Peyton, widow of the late Judge Peyton.
MR. PEARSON
AS
Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MRS. STODDARD
AS
Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.
MR. HOLLAND
AS
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter, neighbor and friend to the Peytons.
MISS IONE BURKE
AS
Paul, a yellow boy.
MR. STODDART
AS
Judge Lefourche, a rich Planter.
MR. HARRISON
AS
Capt. Ratts, mate of the magnolia steamer.
MISS H. SACOE
AS
Jules Thibodeux.
MR. RUSSELL
AS
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer.
MR. PONISI
AS
Clairbourne, the auctioneer's clerk.
MR. PECK
AS
Mr. Collion, an Overseer.
MR. TREE
AS
Mr. Jackson, a Planter.
MR. STYLES
AS
Solon, a grief-boy slave.
MISS GIMBER
AS
Grace, a yellow girl.
MISS CLINTON
AS
Mrs. Clairbourne.
MISS WALTERS
AS
Minnie, a Quadroon slave.
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

SCENES OF THE FIRST ACT.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies. "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just returned home—A Parisian in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McCloskey arrives—The hard oustomer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and white boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McCloskey's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana!"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McCloskey discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.
THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.
THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McCloskey's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.
THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McCloskey claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd brudders"—Darkie enthusiasm.

THE SLAVE SALE.

Retro, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, massr'r"—Peter on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon, first Zoe—Our estimation of the slaves—McCloskey bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.
THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.
THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll creep off on her paddles"—Assistant—The Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McCloskey—Improved and corrected edition—McCloskey in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McCloskey's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.

Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA
BY FIRE.
The

UNION DEMONSTRATIONS.

MANIFESTATION IN BROOKLYN.

Enthusiastic Gathering in the Eastern District.

Speeches of Amasa J. Parker, E. O. Perrin and Col. Thorpe.

UNION RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

By dint of plentiful advertising, a bountiful display of pyrotechnics, bonfires, and a band of music, the Union men of Williamsburgh convened an audience of about a thousand in Washington Hall last evening, in response to the following Call:

"A National Union meeting will be held at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, Williamsburgh, on Friday evening, Dec. 23, 1859. The following-named persons respectfully invite their fellow-citizens (irrespective of party) who are in favor of the Constitution and the Union as formed by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, to assemble as above."

Signed by Alderman KALBFLEISCH and 33 other prominent citizens.

Mr. EDMUND DRIGGS called the meeting to order, and moved that Alderman KALBFLEISCH, President of the Brooklyn Common Council, be appointed Chairman, which was unanimously approved, and Mr. KALBFLEISCH took the Chair.

Mr. DRIGGS moved the selection of a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was likewise adopted with unanimity.

NED HOOPER was, on his own motion, appointed a committee of one to invite the outsiders to enter the hall.

The chairman then said they had met for an important purpose as citizens of the United States of America, (applause.) He hoped the meeting would make an expression about the recent outrages at Harper's Ferry, that would be felt North as well as South. We were told that there was no danger, but they should not allow themselves to be deceived. But light causes would lead to disunion, as in the case of his native country Batavia. Watchfulness was the price of liberty. In unity there was strength, and obserring this rule they could attain their object.

Vice-President HASKINS next read two letters, which had been received by the Committee from invited speakers. The first was from Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS; the second, from Mayor WOOD, was received with three cheers. Letters were also received from GERRIT C. BRONSON, CHARLES O'CONOR, and DANIEL S DICKINSON.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER was next introduced, and received with a storm of applause.

Judge PARKER said he had come a very long distance to be with them—not in any partisan spirit—not for the purpose of promoting the interests of party, but to speak upon a subject of the highest importance to all of us, and all that concerns most deeply the perpetuity of the Union. But, he met them as a large, intelligent assemblage, composed as he trusted of the representatives of all political parties of the day, who had come together, laying aside all partisan feelings and prejudices, to worship at one common altar, and to speak on behalf of the country. (Applause.) He trusted there were men of all trades, or all professions, native-born citizens, whose fathers fought for the Union, and adopted citizens, who came with us to share its blessings. He hoped all were animated by one spirit, the love of country, which should predominate over all other feelings in a crisis like this. (Applause.) It was a crisis. The subject was a solemn one. The country was alarmed. It was agitated. Excitement existed everywhere. The Press shows it. The voices of the friends we meet show it. The business of the City shows it. Stocks are shaken, and the Southern students here are going to their homes. One Southern State, by one branch of its Legislature, passes a bill to provide for disunion, while the Senate passes the hated resolve that the Union has ceased when the South must secede from the Union. There is alarm everywhere that the day is fast coming when this Union—this glorious family of States—is to be dissolved. What has produced this? We are in this great peril, and the interests of ourselves and posterity are at stake. What has caused it? But a few weeks since men from the North invaded a Southern State and raised there the standard of rebellion, and sought to bring all the slaves of the vicinity to a servile insurrection. But the rebellion was subdued, and it was this aggressive act that had caused the alarm in the South. Though the invaders were small in numbers, their object was freeing and running off slaves and creating a servile insurreetion. It was never disguised, but was openly proclaimed. And they were backed by 1,500 pikes and a hundred of muskets and ammunition. All this must have cost something—who furnished the means? The South was alarmed. This was the first bold inroad that had been made upon her institution. The agitation by the Abolitionists of the North had been growing louder and louder until it had culminated in this invasion of the South, which was totally unprepared for such a measure. What lay at the bottom of this act, so well calculated to strike terror into the South, where a servile insurrection would produce the worst possible horrors of war? What caused this? What mighty subject had agitated this great nation? It was that question of Slavery. He did not like to talk about it, but he would look for a moment at it. Seventy-two years ago, when the Constitution was formed, Slavery existed in all the States—more profitable at the South than at the North. When the Constitution was framed, this question was discussed, and then provided for, and the compromises of the Constitution should remain inviolate forever. (Applause.) Our fathers settled this troublesome question as it should have been settled, and we should not attempt to disturb it. Whoever would disturb it, would peril the permanence of the Union. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, the Slave-trade existed. It was provided in that instrument, by a committee who made a report, that Congress should abolish the Slave-trade after the year 1800. An amendment was offered in that Convention, substituting the year 1808—protracting eight years longer that nefarious Slave-trade. They voted upon that amendment by States, and of those seven States that voted to extend the Slave-trade to 1808, were New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Yet in these three States, more than all others, ie the question of abolition agitated. (Hisses and applause.) These three Obristian States, by their representatives, voted to prolong he Slave-trade eight years, and yet at this day rise up against the South—by their speechcs and doctrines. They argue their morality and purity upon this question, and if they do not seek the destruction of the South, take a course that must in its nature lead to it. Four States voted against that amendment, and were in favor of restricting the Slave-trade to the year 1800, and among those four States were Delaware and Virginia. (Applause.) Virginia, the mother of Presidents—the State that furnished WASHINGTON—(applause)—Virginia, thank God, was one of the four that voted against the amendment, and how had she been repaid for it? Ask those who sent JOHN BROWN there? This question of Slavery would dissolve this Union, if it was ever dissolved, which God forbid! But, since it had been settled by the Constitution, should it not remain settled forever? Upon the Constitution depended the union of these States, and its principles should be maintained immaculate. There were other compromises in the Constitution—some by the South to the North—some by the North to the South; checks and balances nicely adjusted by those patriots who formed it as the representatives of all these States. The fugitive slave law was based upon it, and the clause upon which it was founded was adopted in the convention unanimously, and yet there were those in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts making war upon it. The question of the morality of Slavery was not open to us. It was left by the Constitution to the decision of the States themselves. It was for them to discuss its morality, justice or injustice, profitableness, and any other consideraions they pleased. He deemed that the North had not any right to say one word here upon the question whether Slavery was right or wrong. [Applause.]

Judge PARKER, in continuance, said: It was none of their business to intermeddle with the affairs of the South. It was folly to discuss the question of Slavery. The political question—all they had to do with—was settled by the Constitution. Our ground was non-interference. In no other way could this Union be maintained. All sections had a deep interest in preserving the Union. The laborer, the trader, and every business man—all were alike interested. Divide the Union, and all would go down. Even now the South was trying to send its cotton to Europe in its own ships. Separate us into petty States, and business would be destroyed, and we would become insignificant in the eyes of the world. The wars of the world had come from passion and prejudice. The passions of the human heart stirred up hatred, and let that hatred be established between the North and South, and the raid of JOHN BROWN would be but the beginning of a series of domestic feuds, which would make this country more of a hell than a heaven. [Applause.] His way was to let the question alone. True, there was fanaticism at the South as well as at the North. But, if the North had kept quiet, would this difficulty have occurred? No, we would have been harmonious and happy. (Applause.) They were called "Union-savers," as if they were guilty of a crime in these attempts to quiet agitation. He wanted to vindicate the right of the South to be let alone. [Applause.] They were accused of truckling to the South, because they wanted to let the South conduct the question of Slavery as they pleased. [Applause.] He did not intend to arraign any great political party of the North as designing this raid of JOHN BROWN, but he knew that doctrines were very generally preached which led to JOHN BROWN's invasion. Unless this agitation stopped, the Union would be dissolved, and the only way to avert that calamity was to control the Pulpit and the Press—by the force of public sentiment. (Applause.) The Press and the Pulpit would be led to fall in with the general sentiment of the people. No one would then dare to meddle. That public sentiment was now being expressed in these meetings, and they were ready to sustain the American flag and the American Union. (Applause.) Let them say to party leaders, "If you mislead us we will not follow you." (Applause.) "You have misled us, and endangered the perpetuity of the Union, and we abandon you forever." (Applause.) Let the South, too, forbear, and confide in the North as its brothers and friends, as they had done in the Revolution, (applause) in the later wars with England, and with Mexico. (Applause.) None would like to live conscious of a divided Union, this great flag trailing in the dust and its stars divided. (Applause.) That disunion would be the end of all our hopes on earth. All nations recognized the progress of American people, and if the people would assemble as they had assembled, they might have confidence that nothing would dissolve this Union, but that it would exist forever. (Continued applause.)

Mr. E. O. PERRIN was the next speaker, and spoke at some length; and was followed by Col. T. B. THORPE, in the usual entertaining vein of that speaker.

The following are the resolutions prepared for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the late treasonable, though abortive, effort to provoke a servile insurrection in a Southern State, and an offer of a large guaranty of arms for that purpose obtained by the contribution of Northern men holding high social and political positions, the development of an extensive correspondence, and an organized effort to afford aid and comfort to such movement, the expressions of sympathy at its progress and condolence at its defeat, the effort to unite hostility toward the necessary and just execution of the laws, to convert its treasonable aiders and abettors into saints and martyrs, and to furnish sympathetic political orations and demonstrations at their decease, have rendered it necessary that good and patriotic men of all sections of the United States should unite in expressions of strong condemnation and repudiation of such acts, and avow their readiness to enforce legal punishment against all such aggressions upon the rights of the South, and all such crimes against the Government of the Union.

Resolved, That as the experience of all past ages has taught us that the great danger to Republican Governments arises from the slow undermining process of internal disunion and disaffection, we are thereby admonished to watch carefully and jealously every attempt to create hostility between the different sections of the Union, and particularly to meet with decided reprobation the first efforts of those internal foes who carry on their treasonable acts under the protection of its flag and the immunity of its citizenship.

Resolved, That we will not, by our votes or influence, countenance the agitation of those questions of domestic policy which excite any one section of the Union against the other, and call for an "irrepressible conflict" of Northern or Southern, Eastern or Western interest or feeling.

Resolved, That the compact formed by the founders of our Government, giving to the population of each section the right to settle their domestic institutions in their own way, involves the distinctive features which constitute the foundation of our liberties—the right of self-government—and is equally necessary for the protection of the independence of the North and the South, and that all attempts of political leaders to provoke a relentless and bloody crusade between the North and the South, can only terminate in producing injury to the whole population, and destroying the interests of the colored race.

UNION MEETING AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Dec. 23.

In response to an extensively signed call, a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here last evening. Mayor BIGELOW presided. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A call for a public meeting in this city has been circulated, and signed by men of all parties, the objects whereof were therein declared to be, to express unwavering attachment to the Union and Constitution of the United States—to discountenance the suspicion that in any event they can be abandoned—to discourage every attempt to alienate any portion of the common country from the rest—and to assure the citizens of every section that the people of New-Jersey have no intention or desire to interfere with the sovereignty, internal affairs or domestic institutions of Sister States, but will oppose and resist the same;

Now, we, the people of Newark, in pursuance of said call, in public meeting convened, without distinction of party—representing in sentiment, as we believe we do, our brethren throughout the State—proud of the Revolutionary history of New-Jersey, a state which was the third to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and the first to ratify the 10th amendment thereto, which guarantees the rights reserved to the people; conscious that we have never in any way interfered with the reserved rights of sister States, yet are willing, for the sake of restoring public tranquility and kind relations throughout the land, to express our vows of fealty to the Government established by our fathers; to declare our unwavering and undiminished attachment to that unity of Government which constitutes all the people of all the States, one people, and to that Constitution which was established among other things, in order "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity and promote the general welfare;"

Therefore resolved, That by no interpretation of the compact between the States do we claim any authority or power, as citizens of a State, or by our Representatives in Congress, to interfere with the institution of Slavery as existing in other States; and that we will oppose and resist all attempts to violate the rights of those States.

Resolved, That the recent invasion of Virginia, by desperate and misguided men, and the seizure of an arsenal of the United States, were acts of treason respectively against that State and the United States, which merited not only the judgment of the law in its most penal form, but the execration of every law abiding and faithful citizen everywhere; that we utterly scorn and repudiate the idea of any complicity with or sympathy for such traitors, or their acts, their emissaries or confederates.

Resolved, That the conduct of Virginia in that crisis she has passed has been marked by justice in inflicting upon traitors the punishment which they deserved, and by forbearance in giving them a fair trial by jury, and meets with and deserves our sympathy; and if there be any man or men in this Confederacy who have furnished arms, munitions, money or other material aid, or encouraged by word or deed any man or men to invade Virginia, for the purpose of exciting a servile insurrection, civil war or internal commotion, by which life or property has been imperiled, that man or men we denounce as traitors, not only to the laws of the land, but to the principles of free Constitutional Government as here established.

Resolved, That the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States speak to us, and every other citizen, with the authoritative voice of law, and on that account are entitled to the highest confidence and respect of the people; and we recognize its decisions in all cases without exception, as the judgments of a court of last resort, and binding upon every State and people in this Confederacy, until the same shall have been overruled, in the manner prescribed by law.

Resolved, That we reprobate as deserving of unqualified censure, all disloyalty to the Union of these States, all attempts to alienate one section of the United States from the other, and all language and conduct calculated to excite hostility or jealousy between them, and that all who, for party purposes, or otherwise, strive to excite bitterness or antagonism between those bound together by the ties of political brotherhood, and a common language, history, ancestry, and race, merit the unqualified condemnation of all patriots.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with Abolitionism in any of its forms, whether outspoken and defiant, or concealed but abhor and detest it, its purposes and tendencies, and spurn all political fellowship with those who profess its doctrines, or are imbued with its spirit.

Resolved, That the enactment by Congress of laws to secure the rendition of persons held to service or labor, in one State, under the laws thereof, who may have escaped into another, to the parties to whom such labor or service is due, is clearly authorized by the Constitution and is entitled to the respect and obedience of the people, and that all State legislation, or individual effort designed or adapted to defeat the object of such enactments is highly reprehensible, as in violation of the Constitution and the rights of our Southern fellow-citizens, under the same.

Resolved, That we condemn the circulation of Anti-Slavery books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers or other matter, printed or written, among the people of the South, by citizens of non-slaveholding States or the publication thereof, for any such purpose of circulation, whether the same be addressed to bond or free, or to different classes of the white inhabitants; because such circulation violates the rights of the people directly interested in the subject of Slavery, and foments discord between sovereign States.

Resolved, That we express to our brethren of the South our determination not only to respect the compromises of the Constitution, but as far as in us lies, to inforce the complete recognition of all their rights throughout exception; and to these purposes, we pledge ourselves fhereby renewing the assurances of amity and protection, mutually interchanged by our forefathers.

Eloquent addresses were made, deprecating agitation, by Mr. T. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, Wm. K. MACDONALD, Col. JAS. W. WALL, and other distinguished citizens of New Jersey. A great number of letters were received from prominent public men by the Committee, and which they intend to publish.

UNION MEETING AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

A Union meeting was held here to-night, and it was attended by from 400 to 500 persons.

Resolutions were offered, denunciatory of the fire-eaters of the South and the fanatics of the North, and proposing as a remedy for present evils to rally around the Constitution and the Union.

A substitute was then offered, declaring that this meeting is inopportune and unnecessary, which the majority favored.

There was much confusion throughout the proceedings, and the meeting separated in disorder, to the music of a full band.

The falling of the platform, with many gentlemen thereon, was among the incidents.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the Kings County Bar, was held yesterday in the City Hall, to take action relative to the death of Judge HAMMOND. The meeting was called to order by PHILIP S. CROOK, Esq., who nominated for Chairman Judge LOTT. Judge GARRISON was elected Secretary. After remarks, alluding to the high character of deceased, had been made by Messrs. JESSE C. SMITH and PHILIP S. CROOK, Judge GARRISON offered some appropriate and feeling resolutions, which were adopted. In accordance with the resolutions a large number of gentlemen attended the funeral of the deceased.

DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.—The funerals of Capt. ALEXANDER C. MARSHALL, brother of Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, will take place from his late residence, No. 17 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M. In respect to the memory of deceased, who was long a ship-master out of this port, the flags of the shipping were yesterday displayed at half-mast. Capt. MARSHALL was sixty years of age.

Musical.

ORATORIO.—The New-York Harmonic Society will give its annual Christmas performance of the "Messiah" to-night, at the Academy of Music. The solos will be interpreted by an unusual force of first-class artists, foremost amongst whom is Madame ANNA BISHOP, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mrs. WESTBROOK, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and others. Long practice has made the members of the society thoroughly familiar with the choruses; and we may therefore expect a fine performance in every respect.

Rev. Dr. Cox gives his idea of the "Broad Church" as follows: "The Broad Church! Yea Make God's Church broad enough to take in Simon Magus and Judas and Satan! Out upon it. *It is all pious stultiloquy—and not so pious either.*"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC STORE CONTRACT.—It is proposed in certain quarters to call a public indignation meeting, to be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, to express disapprobation of the action of Secretary COBB in giving the Public Store contract to Messrs. MATHEZ, McINTYRE & Co., and of the conduct of these gentlemen since they obtained the contract, in turning out of office many laboring men whom their predecessors had appointed. It is alleged that the contractors have substituted political favorites of their own in the public stores for those who have been discharged, and that the object is to gain favor with those whose votes can elevate JOHN C. MATHEZ to Congress from the Third District. A strong effort will be made by those who have been turned out of office and their friends to induce Messrs. SICKLES, BASS, MACLAY, and other Representatives in Congress from this City to exert their influence in having the contract annulled. The call for the meeting has received a great many signatures.

A CHRISTMAS OPPORTUNITY.—The Charity Bazaar for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, has been so successful, and so liberally furnished with supplies, that the managers have been solicited to continue it. They, however, find it necessary to close this (Saturday evening. Whatever articles shall remain will be on sale at the store-rooms of the Home during the holidays, at reasonable prices. The favors of those not provided with gifts for their little ones, will, therefore, be gratefully appreciated during the ensuing week. On Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the children of the Home will have their Christmas tree, as usual, in the Chapel.

THE BAXTER ASSOCIATION.—When Col. WARD B. BURNETT was wounded in the Battle of Contreras, Mexico, the command of the First Regiment of Volunteers from this State devolved upon Chas. BAXTER. He fell mortally wounded in the battle of Cherubusco, and the Baxter Association honored his memory on Thursday evening, by a ball at the Apollo Rooms. The portrait of Lieut.-Col. BAXTER, draped with the National standard, was suspended in the ball-room, and commemorative speeches were made in the supper-room by different members of the Association. The company did not break up until 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

LAUNCH.—The steamship *Pernano*, built by Messrs. WESTERVELT & SONS, was successfully launched from the foot of Houston-street yesterday forenoon, a large concourse of spectators being present. This steamer is intended to ply between the ports of the South Pacific and Panama. The engines, which have been built by the Morgan Iron works, are nearly completed, and the steamer will be ready to sail for her destination early in the Spring.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT-ENGINEER.—An election for Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department for the Harlem District took place last night, with the following result:

J. McCloskey	1,610
W. T. Mawhey	1,409
McCloskey's majority	201

The result gives much satisfaction to the firemen.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN DEAD.—Patrolman JOHN BAKER, of the Seventh Precinct, died Thursday morning of small-pox. He leaves a wife and five children in needy circumstances. The officers of the Seventh Precinct yesterday each contributed one day's pay—$142 altogether—for their relief. This death is the third which has occurred in the police force during the last week.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican Central Committee and the Young Men's Central Committee met in joint session last evening. After disposing of some items of business, a committee was appointed to wait upon Senator SEWARD on his arrival in this City, and make arrangements for giving him a public reception.

ICE IN THE HUDSON RIVER.—The Hudson River is rapidly filling up with large fields of ice, which render navigation quite unsafe. Within the last few days several vessels have been injured, and one steamboat, the *Saratoga*, has been sunk.

Fires.

IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—A fire broke out last evening in a row of stables in the rear of No. 20 East Twelfth-street. The stable, owned by PATRICK MCGINN, valued at $200, was destroyed, together with hay and feed to the amount of $250. Four horses were burned, valued at $400. None of the property was insured.

FIRE.—The building No. 104 Seventh-avenue was slightly damaged by fire yesterday forenoon.

Coroners' Inquests.

CHILDREN FATALLY BURNED.

MARGARET SMITH, a child six years of age, residing at No. 240 East Thirteenth-street, died yesterday from burns which she received a few weeks ago, in consequence of her dress igniting while she was fanning the fire with her apron. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the case.... Yesterday noon ELLEN LYNCH, a child four years of age, living at No. 7 Clark-street, was left by her parents in a room with her little sister. On the return of her mother the child was found dead on the floor, with all her clothing burnt off, as is supposed, in consequence of her dress having come in contact with the grate. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest at No. 7 Clark-street, where the accident occurred.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

WM. HINMAN, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, slipped between the cars yesterday morning while the train on which he was engaged was approaching Stryker's Bay. He was almost instantly killed, and his body was brought down to the Thirty-first-street depôt, where an inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE. Deceased was 19 years of age, and a native of this City.

BEWARE OF SLIPPERY STOOPS.

On Monday evening MARTIN SPIEGEL, a middle-aged German, while ascending the back stoop of his residence, No. 237 Third-avenue, slipped on the ice, and was precipitated to the cellar beneath. He sustained internal injuries which resulted yesterday in his death. An Inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—SAMUEL COMPTON, a butcher in the Fulton Market, fell off a Fourth-avenue car last evening, when in Grand-street, near the Bowery. The car passed over his body, causing death in a few minutes afterwards. An inquest will be held to-day.

Police Reports.

A THIEVISH RAG-PICKER.

The house of Mrs. Margaret Eigeninger, in West Forty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was entered yesterday during her absence, and $79 were stolen from a trunk which the thief forced open. Mrs. Eigeninger's little son saw James Mooney, a young rag-picker, commit the robbery, but was so intimidated by his threats that he did not raise an alarm. Mooney left the house with his booty, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Martin, and committed to answer by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Margaret Vanderhoof, a servant in the family of Mrs. Blakeman, of No. 260 West Twenty-fourth-street, was apprehended, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen from her employer a gold watch and chain, worth $63. Margaret admitted the truth of the accusation, and was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer for her delinquency.

A RECTIFICATION.

In Thursday's TIMES, by a transposition of names, Mr. Gustav Fucholsky, of No. 237 Division-street, was called the defendant in a case of Grand larceny before Justice STEERS. Mr. Fucholsky was the complainant, and George Brown, *alias* Charles Knapp, was the defendant.

ARREST OF FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—MARGARET COURTNEY and BRIDGET CASSIDY were arrested yesterday for picking the pocket of a lady of a purse containing $49 62. The offenders were locked up at the Police Head-quarters.

City Government.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

TWENTY-FIVE OF THE OLD POLICE REAPPOINTED—ONLY MUNICIPAL OFFICERS TO BE SELECTED.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Mayor TIEMANN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Police appoint none other than the members of the old force to complete the number of patrolmen fixed by the late resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

It was adopted, (ayes 4, nays 3,) Mayors TIEMANN and Powell and Commissioners Ulshoeffer and Bailey voting for it, and Commissioners Stillman, Stranahan and Bowen against it.

The following officers of the old Municipal Police force were appointed members of the new: R. Connor, of the Sixth Precinct; G. Jackson, of the Second; J. Thebo, of the Eighth; D. Harn, of the Seventh; J. L. Metcalf, of the Third; J. McDermott, of the Seventeenth; A. B. Mooney, of the Twentieth; J. L. Codet, of the Second; T. D. Conover, of the Fifth; P. Magner, of the Seventh; M. D. Underhill, of the Twentieth; J. Maxham, of the Twentieth; W. C. Havens, of the Sixteenth; Wm. McGrath, of the Sixth; John Flynn, of the Fourteenth; John Towns, of the Twenty-First, T. Canoll, of the Eighteenth; John W. Elder, of the Third; J. Van Brakle, of the Seventh; J. B. Towne, of the Seventh; George S. Burrows, of the Seventh; T. Dermond, of the Seventh; Leroy T. Clark, of the Seventh; Peter McIntire, of the Twenty-first, and D. Macaulay, of the Sixth.

Officer Wm. H. Smith, of the Third Precinct Brooklyn, sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

The widow of the late John Steward, a policeman of the First Precinct, was placed on the pension list, and the Board adjourned to Friday next.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF CONTRACTS.

The bids for regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second-street to One-hundred-and-second-street, were opened yesterday, and Mr. Daniel J. Malarky was found to be the lowest bidder. He offered to do the work for $30,399 87. He gives sureties in the sum of $15,000, and is allowed two years time in which to complete the work.

Morand & Casey estimated that the cost of repairing and altering the house of Hose Company No. 11, would be $2,700. The contract was awarded to them,

Preparations for the Holidays.

While ambitious politicians, discontented editors, and fanatical and ill-tempered parsons, are prognosticating utter ruin to the Union, and all sorts of evils to come upon the country, it is rather curious, and really encouraging, to observe how philosophically these same people look forward to the impending crisis, and with what impertinrbable good humor and pleasant countenances they are preparing for the holidays. The great masses of the people are quietly and pleasantly pursuing their various occupations, and, if one must tell the truth, nothing seems further from their thoughts than the "negro question" and its attending agitations. You may travel from one end of the City to the other, in stores, banks, private dwellings, and boarding-houses, lounge in the one, and sit down to dinner in the other, without hearing one word about Harper's Ferry or the dissolution of the Union. Everybody acts as if they had long since got tired of the first, and they have not yet seemingly begun to think of the other; and if one did not read the reports of the proceedings, or rather no proceedings, in Congress, they would be forced to believe that the people in this part of the world were as peaceful and happy as sinful humanity may expect to be, and were looking forward to Christmas week with unusual liveliness and spirit.

The splendid bazaars on Broadway, and other business streets, were never more gorgeous and brilliant in appearance than now, and holiday gifts were never so beautifully and elaborately got up as at the present season. Instead of mourning over the approaching destruction of "this glorious confederation of States," the matrons, one and all, and their daughters, every one, seem to be entirely taken up with the thought of what St. Nicholas will be kind enough to present them with during the coming season of social enjoyment. The matrons expect rich dresses of chocolate brown, or glossy black, *moire antique*, with sets of *Point A'Quille* or *Point d'Applique* to match, and further enriched by a few sparkling ornaments, such as a diamond brooch and ear-rings. Others will look anxiously for the long-wished-for service of solid gold, elegantly chased, for which they have been chasing their husbands for at least a half dozen years, and the secret hope of soon being gratified adds a most insinuating charm to their behavior to these unsuspicious individuals during the last six week. Matrons of less pretensions would well be content with more modest indications of their husband's affection, and will be willing to let them off for the gift of a pretty little gold watch, a pearl bracelet, or some other less valuable trifle.

As for the young ladies, everything healthful that the ingenuity of man could produce has been sought out by the New-York merchants, and is now temptingly exposed to challenge the admiration and invite the purses of their admirers.

Knowing that there are thousands of fair ladies who every morning cast their eyes over the columns of the TIMES, one cannot do less than wish that they may all receive the pretty things they most wish for, and that by this time next week the merchants' stocks of diamonds, trinkets, elegantly-bound books and other valuables will be surprisingly diminished.

Lest they should forget it, it might be mentioned to husbands, fathers and brothers, that the week for making presents will begin on Monday next, and that each gentleman holding this relation is expected to prepare for that important period. To inspire them with a proper enthusiasm for the occasion, is it necessary to betray the sacredly guarded secrets of their fair relatives, and tell them of the many beautiful articles which have been slyly prepared for them by loving hands? The handsome watch-cases of netted silk and gold, the comfortable slippers of finest cloth, embroidered so neatly, the warm dressing-gowns of gay cashmere, quilted so beautifully in scarlet satin, the pretty smoking-caps worked in every variety of pattern; these, and many other things which ladies like to knit and work for those they love, having been hidden away in secret places while husbands or fathers were by, will receive the last finishing-touch to-day, and be laid away until Monday, when it is to be hoped they will be accepted with becoming meekness and gratitude.

The Cartoons of Raphael.

Mr. CHARLES B. NORTON, the well-known Bibliographical Agent in Appleton's Building, has just done a good service to all lovers of Art, by securing from the London publishers, for sale in New-York, fine paper copies, thirty-eight by twenty-five inches, of a new series of impressions, from the Government plates, of RAPHAEL'S magnificent cartoons at Hampton Court. These plates are in the best state of preservation, and the impressions are exquisitely fresh and vigorous—the only perceptible difference between them and the earlier copies, so dear to all amateurs, being in the price at which they are offered. It is true, this difference is slightly noticeable: the set of seven cartoons, originally struck off, and published at the rate of 70 guineas, or $350, the set, in London, being now produced by Messrs. DAY & SONS, Engravers to Her Majesty, and sold in New-York at the inconceivable cost of $10. A limited number only will be allowed by the Government to be struck off, when the plates will be destroyed. The monumental beauty of these celebrated masterpieces of the art of design has made their fame a household word wherever art is known; and as the special characteristics of cartoon drawings fit them far better than oil canvases or frescoes for literal reproduction by the engraver's burin, it is really no exaggeration to say that there is no other way in which the genius of the "divine Urbinese" can be so well appreciated by those who are denied the privilege of studying him in Florence, Madrid, or Rome, as through these admirable engravings of his designs for the Flemish weavers. It is a curious fact, by the way, that a superb border-piece from one of the tapestries which were woven at Arras after the Cartoons, long did duty in a Custom-house office of one of our New-England seaports *as a door-mat*. Upon a close inspection of the arabesques in the design, "the excess of glory obscured," and beautiful still beneath the blight of long and ignorant neglect, it was rendered probable that the border in question had belonged to the tapestry known as the "Feed my Sheep," which for tenderness and delicacy of imagination, may claim, perhaps, the highest rank in this noble series. The history of this strayed fragment of the splendid past could be traced no further back than to the steward of a Rotterdam bark, by whom it had been used to wrap up his goods and chattels, and who had bestowed it as "a bit of carpet," upon its New-England possessor. It probably belonged to the third series of tapestries woven from the Cartoons, on the order of a Roman prince who never took or paid for the goods.

[Advertisement.]

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Superior to all others are known to be BRANDRETH'S Pills, which simply and without any, the least danger, remove those matters from the bowels and circulation which occasion or sustain disease. Colds, coughs, and influenza are cured at once by a few doses.

If three or four pills do not relieve pain of the bowels, which is generally produced at this season by cold, take three more; and if this does not remove the pain, take three or four more. There is no danger in taking the pills. Calomel and jalap are a thousand times more harsh than BRANDRETH'S Pills, which are mild but effectual, taking hold of nothing but impure humors. Be not afraid of them if you are sick. No dose will hurt that is required to operate.

Hear what Mrs. BURROUGHS, of No. 240 Adams-street, Brooklyn, states, December 20, 1859:

I have used no other medicine than BRANDRETH'S Pills for the last twenty years. I have administered them with invarsible success in typhus and scarlet fevers, small pox, whooping cough, measles, worms, to ladies previous to, and immediately after, confinement. With a box or two of BRANDRETH'S Pills in the house, happen what may, I would not care whether the doctor lived next door or twenty miles off.

Read what a single dose did.

Mr. JAMES STILLMAN, editor and proprietor of the Westchester County *Journal*, says, Dec. 13, 1859:—About two years ago I ruptured myself, and have worn a truss ever since. In the beginning of last month I was taken with a slight pain in the upper orifice of the rupture. The pain gradually increased, till on the third day I could not stand at all, nor could I find any position in bed to give me the least ease. The symptoms were altogether those of strangulated hernia. I thought your Pills might afford me some little relief, and took three of the Vegetable Universals. They operated in about four hours. Immediately after which all pain ceased, and I have been able ever since to attend to my business with not the slightest interruption.

Sold at the principal office, 294 Canal-street, N. Y., and by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

THE IVORY TYPE

MADE ONLY AT

GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of photographic picture ever presented to the public. Its brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness and durability, it is far superior to the best miniatures on ivory; a critical examination of which, will well repay those visiting the gallery. For a holiday gift it is the most acceptable souvenir extant. Made only at GURNEY'S, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The year is on the wane, and its decline ushers in a season of festivity. As every man of means and taste will naturally provide himself with a hat for the holidays, he must assuredly ought to call on KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make a selection from his *recherché* stock, which embraces every style and quality of hats and caps suitable for the season.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bookkeepers, clerks and all whose occupations are of a sedentary nature, are often the victims of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, &c. Occasional doses of these Pills will prove highly beneficial by removing the causes.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS EVE!—CHRISTMAS EVE!—Immense array of attractions at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Grand combination of entertainments. Curiosities unparalleled. An exciting drama and a delightful farce this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Disesses, at No. 104 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

Consultations and examinations every morning.

Just published, a pamphlet, by Dr. HARTLEY, on Disease of the Ear, its Causes, Remedy, Prevention and Cure. Price 10 cents by mail or otherwise.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT TALE OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

NED BUNTLINE'S
NEW MYSTERY OF NEW YORK,
Entitled
ELFRIDA,
THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER,
Ready at 1 o'clock To-day at all the News Depots, in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
For Jan. 7, 1860.

Read Ned Buntline's New Mystery of the Great City

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO.

NEW STYLES HOLIDAY HATS.

No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES,
FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NOVEL AND CHEAP
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

GOLD-HUNTING IN CHIRIQUI.

Arrival in this City of Two Chiriqui Explorers—Thrilling Story of their Explorations and Dangers by Sea, Field and Flood—Alleged Discovery of a Second California.

Some four months ago, it will be remembered, the staunch, sharp-pointed and fleet little schooner *Nautilus*, formerly in the United States Revenue service, left this City for Chiriqui, with a party of explorers, whose avowed purpose was to delve among the mountains and streams of Chiriqui, in search of gold. The oft-repeated story—older than the first printing of Robinson Crusoe, and till recent proofs to the contrary, by many deemed more fabulous—of mammoth golden shrouds being found around the skeleton forms of the aboriginal chiefs, and of huge ornaments of solid gold being deeply buried in the *huacas* with the entombed chieftains, stimulated the explorers to go forth on their gold-hunting mission. Upon the production of the *huacas* themselves, they placed very slim estimate. These ancient Indian tumuli, once the sacred depositories of vast and unheeded wealth, were long ago, they believe, rifled of the bulk of their precious contents by the earlier Spanish colonists and avaricious Mexicans. Leaving to dullard hands unrequited digging among the Indian mounds, they essayed a daring original project—discovery of the sources of the abundant gold from which these ancient hidden treasures were made. The spirit of bold adventure characterized the enterprise, and glowing visions of gleaming gold would have induced any number to have joined the expedition. But numbers were not wanted. Two pioneer Californians entered upon the matter as an individual enterprise. Associating with them two men also skilled in gold-hunting, they bought the *Nautilus*, newly rigged her, manned her, provisioned her, and started upon their sea-voyage in search of a new Eldorado. The secresy of the preliminary preparations, the roughness of their dress, and personal equipments of revolvers and bowie-knives, led at first to the suspicion that they were fillibusters bound on some illegal mission; but proper explanations to the United States Marshal dissipated these wrongful surmises, and they pushed to sea without hindrance, and with sails fully set before a spanking breeze. Nearly two months of the time that has intervened since the vessel departed this port, has been spent by the explorers amid the mountains, morasses and streamlets of Chiriqui, hunting gold-veins. Two of the exploring party are now in this City, having come back a few days ago to get others to join them, and to obtain a supply of proper machinery and other things requisite to enter successfully upon mining operations in the new and rich gold-diggings which they claim to have found. We give below a narrative of the experiences thus far of the explorers, as told from their own lips. Aside from the deep interest attaching to the expedition, from its having for its object the discovery of a new gold region, the narrative is full of thrilling interest from the many "moving accidents by flood and field" experienced by the adventurers, and descriptions given of the inhabitants, products and scenery of a territory, portions of which are as little known to the civilized world as the neighboring region about Yucatan and Vera Paz, in Central America.

Before entering upon our proposed narrative, we will briefly describe the explorers. As stated above, they are four in number. Their names are WM. HANCE, CHARLES G. B. COFFIN, Dr. HENRY BALL and SAMUEL GENTHER. Mr. HANCE, the oldest of the party, and chosen leader, is a rough, stern-looking man, nearly sixty years of age, and with rich endowment of health, courage, hair, whiskers, moustache, and high-topped boots. His passion for adventure is intense. On the breaking out of the California gold-fever in 1849, he was foremost on the ground. He dug the famous thirty-five pound nugget—the largest nugget ever found in California—worth $30,000—which was exhibited at a Bank in Wall-street, and caused a terrific rush of sordid ticket-buyers to the California steamship offices. Australia, Frazer River and Pike's Peak he has visited in turn, and now a new sphere of activity has opened for his restless energies. His past life gives proof that not so much sordid love of gain impelled him to the present enterprise, as the excitement and expansive character of the undertaking, giving daring and largeness to thought. Mr. COFFIN, who with Mr. HANCE planned the expedition, was also among the earliest arrivals in California. He there dug himself a splendid fortune, and most of the time since has been a traveling gentleman of elegant leisure, having traversed nearly every part of the habitable globe. The refining influences of his enlarged travel are apparent in his manner, and his conversation evinces one sharply observant of men and things. Although past middle-age, he looks much younger, his youthful appearance being enhanced by an almost total absence of beard, except a dim and shadowy moustache, which he incessantly strokes with sedulous, nursing care. His seeming youth and delicate form give an impression of effeminacy and weak nerves, but through his dark, restless eyes gleams consciousness of an independent manhood, and the purpose and will of one equally at home in the extremes of luxury and deprivation of every bodily comfort. Dr. BALL, like Mr. COFFIN, is a Bayard Taylor sort of man, his proclivity being to climb unclimbed acclivities, to see unseen seas, and warm his feet in the craters of volcanoes, where mortal feet never trod before. He is the Dr. BALL, who undertook on his own hook to traverse the summits of the White Mountains, who got lost in the attempt, and who, after being missing several days, was given up for starved or frozen to death, both of which came near being his fate. He has been a successful gold digger. His self-reliance, self-resource, industry and persistence, make him an invaluable associate. Mr. GENTHER is in the prime of life, possessed of a form like Hercules, and the vivacity of Boccaccio. Nobody could possibly be better conditioned by nature than he to join such an expedition. Brimful of hope and wit, he is the soul of the party. By profession he is an engineer, and formerly was employed on the steamer *Augusta*.

The *Nautilus*, having Messrs. HANCE, COFFIN, BALL and GENTHER as passengers, Capt. WOODFINE, as Commander, and a crew of five persons, left New-York on the 25th of last August. With fine breezes from the northward and pleasant weather, she glided rapidly on her journey until the twentieth day out, when a gale arose, which soon blew with a furiousness seldom experienced except in rounding one of the Southern Capes. For two days the storm continued without a change, and there was momentary expectation that the vessel, the exploring party and crew were about to be plunged forever into the depths of ocean. Enormous seas broke over the ship, the spare spars were washed overboard, the railings were swept away and the ship completely deluged. One of the sailors, the oldest and best of the crew, was blown from the rigging in the night, and for a moment his shrill voice was heard above the uproarious tumult of the lashing sea. It was useless to attempt to save him, and the attempt was not made. The explorers turned sailors,—prior sea-voyages made them quite apt seamen,—and for forty-eight hours they stood in the drenching rain without changing their clothing, and taking scarcely a mouthful to eat. The buoyancy of the vessel fortunately enabled her to weather the storm. It was off this cheerless coast of the Mosquito Kingdom that the storm was encountered, and no sheltered anchorage presenting itself as a place of safety, the vessel of course had to be kept in the open sea. The storm having subsided, the ship stood for the Zapadilla Keys, off the Boca del Tigré Channel, on the coast of Chiriqui. The Boca del Tigré harbor was made on the afternoon of the 18th of September, the wind blowing moderately from the westward, and the sun shining brightly. In a mood of eager hopefulness, the explorers looked toward the mountains in the distance, with their peaks rising majestically into the blue sky—the scene of their future labors and expected triumphal success. The harbor is wide, with sufficient depth of water for large vessels to ride in safety. The encompassing land forms a gentle, descending slope, and is covered with a luxurient growth of stately trees, extending close to the water's edge. On either side stretch into view extended reefs and bluffs, while shutting out the view of the ocean are numerous islands and headlands, the latter natural breakwaters to the harbor, and together forming a mimic picture of the ancient Hesperides. Over the islands and mainland hovered multudes of birds of the richest plumage, and along the swell of the sea, which from the effects of the late storm still broke tumultuously upon the extended reefs, skimmed in sprightly freedom wild sea fowls. In the deeper water a crowd of huge porpoises kept up a lively disporting. Notwithstanding the unrivaled nature of the Boca del Tigré harbor, it is rarely that vessels drop anchor there. Seeing the *Nautilus* working her way to the inner shore, a crowd of natives thronged toward the beach. Timidly keeping in the distance, they with suspicious eyes watched the vessel and every movement of those on board, at the same time looking wistfully at their lithe canoes tied by strips of bark to the mango trees.

The *Nautilus* lay to all night. On the morning of the 19th September, the explorers stepped foot upon the shores of Chiriqui. The natives ran like wild men at their approach. Mr. COFFIN immediately suspended a large gold cross about his neck. The effect was instantaneous—magical. Dropping on their knees before the revered symbol, they waited the approach of the strangers. Mr. HANCE explained the object of their mission, when the majority tendered them a cordial welcome. The explorers were not surprised to learn, as they had already anticipated as much, that they had been taken for a party of fillibusters in the service of Gen. WALKER, and that to this supposition was owing the precipitate flight following their landing. A good many of the natives, they were told, impressed with the same belief, fled inland on the evening previous, driving their cattle with them. In making known the fact that they had come thither on a gold-hunting tour, the explorers were sagaciously explicit upon the point, that they did not intend to disturb the *huacas*, for by this explicit statement, and the gold cross as an auxilliary, they knew they would avoid exciting the ill-feeling of the natives, who still protest against the disturbance of the *huacas* as a sacrilegious violation of the sacred graves of their ancestral chiefs—a protest so strenuously urged a few years ago, as to compel the issue of a proclamation forbidding any disturbance of the *huacas* by natives or foreigners, under severe penalty. A dead letter the proclamation now is, but the opposition is not entirely dead, although too weak to resist the stronger current, devotion to gold in the long run proving more potent and general than devotion to ancestral ashes. Having smoothed their way into the good graces of the opponents to grave-digging, and effected thereby avoidance of future manifold annoying hindrances, which this sire-revering faction are sure to visit upon grave-digging invaders, the explorers turned their attention to the selection of competent guides. This proved no easy matter. Any quantity stood ready to act, and all presenting similar pedal and muscular recommendations. At length, after a good deal of talk, and troublesome negotiation—the natives, grave-diggers, and anti-grave-diggers, being all endowed with as high appreciation of their services and good pay as municipal office-holders in New-York—two guides were selected. An old Indian trail, commencing at the mouth of Frenchman's Creek, was declared by the guides to be the best route to the mountains. Frenchman's Creek was five miles further up the coast.

Capt. WOODFINE was instructed to keep the *Nautilus* at her anchorage in the Boca del Tigré harbor, awaiting the return of the explorers. Providing themselves with their prospecting implements, a tent-cloth, changes of clothing, ammunition for their revolvers, provisions, well-filled liquor flagons, tobacco, pipes and matches, and adding one of the ship's crew to their number, the party now set out on their proposed prospecting pilgrimage. All were in splendid spirits and the day was exquisitely fine, with nothing to mar the prospect of continued pleasant weather except a faint cloud-streak to the north. Every one started forth exulting in the pleasing expectation of an easy and expeditious journey. Arrived at Frenchman's Creek, a point quickly reached, the Indian trail was entered upon. All the sylvan lore in the world to one uninitiated in forest explorations, would have failed to distinguish the trail from any random route that might have been taken, so closely intertwined was the undergrowing shrubbery and frequent obstructions of decaying logs and newly-prostrated trees. The guides, with the sharp eyes of olden Pequots or Onondagas, were unerring in the route, however, and struck the Rabello River at precisely the point previously indicated. Having reached the river, it was advised to build a raft, and try water navigation as the quickest and pleasantest mode of transit for the next ten miles—the total distance thus far traveled being eighteen miles—and then take up the trail again. The proposition found cheerful seconds. A few dexterous blows from an axe, and slight expenditure of talent in constructing and tying withes, and a water craft, pronounced competent for the emergency, was ready for launching. Thing to the arms and patience, however, was poleing up the river, owing to the complex winding of the stream, its shallowness and muddy bed. The scenery was in the highest degree picturesque, but the low and stout branches of the mangroves, shooting to the middle of the river from either side, and compelling a perpetual sharp dodging of heads to save necks, did not permit any extended enjoyment of the scenic beauty. After a forward movement of some five miles through the river's tortuous windings, and as many hours of tortuous poleing and head movement, it was deemed advisable to lay by, pitch the tent, and call it a day's work. An olden experience was tenfold. The fire, supper, pipes, discussing plans, jokes, and refreshing slumber followed in proper sequence, and with hearty appreciation.

Following the further windings of the Rabello River, and dodging the mangrove branches, was renewed in the morning and made the forenoon's entertainment. At noon the Indian trail was resumed. After three hours' tugging through thickets and brambles there was a sudden halt. One of the guides had been bitten by a snake—the venomous crotalus. On the inner ancle of his right foot were two marks of the reptile's fangs. Mr. GENTHER instantly sucked the wounds with his mouth, and Dr. BALL applied caustics. These prompt remedies saved the man's life, but for five days he was a horrid object to look upon—the bitten leg swelling to double its natural size, his skin a deep livid hue, and his eyes rolling fearfully in their crimsoned sockets. A delay of a week followed this untoward calamity. This was provoking, and the setting in of the rainy season made it more so. The climax of provocation was yet to be attained. The two guides deserted. Here was a fix—an almost parallel predicament to that of the sergeant THURSTON in the dense Canadian wilderness. What was to be done? The only thing that could be done was to work their way back to the Atlantic coast and make a new start. The attempt was made. It took just eleven days to accomplish the retrograde journey. Who shall describe those eleven days' experiences? There was no missing the way, for they did not know any way to miss. The constant sombre clouds and falling rain made the dense woods a thickening darkness. The matches got water-soaked and ruined, preventing the building of fires, and making ten-fold more dismal the long nights, and louder and deeper the wailings of the wind. Pluck, however, was not exhausted, but only a little dampened. Though suffering greatly, they bore all spiritedly, till good luck brought them again, fresh and buoyant as ever, on board the *Nautilus*.

A snug and sheltered inlet bordering the *hacienda* of a Mr. CHEWITT, at a point ten miles up the coast, the *Nautilus* now headed for. Thence the explorers immediately made their second attempt to reach the mountains. This time the attempt was successful, but not without its difficulties and perils. Securing two guides who proved to be trusty, another Indian trail was pursued. In following the latter trail the Guarumo River was crossed sixteen times in two days. The river bed and some minor tributary streams were prospected, but no gold indications discovered. In the tangled wilderness were met occasional tokens of olden civilization, and abrupt physical changes, such as ruined archways, marine shells, and tide marks. Once in a while the cane hut of some native would rise to view—natives who never before had seen the face of white men—who yet spoke an Indian dialect, and who looked as wonderingly on the watches, jewelry and clothing of their strange visitors, as would the unvisited inhabitants of any of the Galapagos group of islands. Around these huts were patches of luxuriant sugar cane, banana, pineapple and plantain trees. Nearing the mountain passes, game became abundant. The mountain deer, the moucha or wild cow, and the wara or wild hog, fled in droves through the ravines, and on the rich slopes flitted wild turkeys, quails and partridges. Birds of Paradise abound, and are much larger than those of India. Monkeys chattered from the tree-tops.

For miles along the mountains the explorers prospected for gold. They claim to have hit upon better diggings than were ever found in California, but the localities they refuse to specify. In clambering about the mountains they several times narrowly escaped tumbling over precipices. The ascent of Mount Sarah, the highest of the Cordilleras range in that vicinity, came near costing Dr. BALL his life. A rock upon which he was standing suddenly gave way, and he went tumbling two hundred feet down a declivity, before he could catch hold of anything that would support his weight. Had he fallen a few rods further, he would have reached the edge of a precipice several hundred feet high, beyond which there would not have been any possible earthly salvation for him. The view from the top of Mount Sarah, Mr. COFFIN, who has ascended Mount Blanc and stood on the top of Mount Rhigi, declares to be as fine as the finest Switzerland views. Securing abundant samples of their gold diggings, both dust and quartz, and marking privately the placers to be worked in future, the explorers turned their backs upon the auriferous mountains. These samples have been sent on to Washington since Messrs. COFFIN and GENTHER's return to this City, for the inspection of President BUCHANAN and Secretary FLOYD. The section they canvassed, they assert, has never been explored before. Its distance from Gomez and Rugahita, where the *huacas* are principally located, has precluded the hypothesis that the original gold was excavated so far away.

On their return, the explorers took a roundabout course, for the purpose of seeing more of the country, visiting the *huaca* diggings and additional prospecting. They made stops at Caldero, Dolago, David, and Boca del Toro. At David they were entertained by the Governor of Chiriqui in generous and handsome style. They met there Mr. PIERSON, agent of the Pacific Mail Company, and Mr. JOHNSON, who cut down the first tree on the Panama road. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Panama road, was also there. Mr. PIERSON was once with KIT CARSON, and knew JOHN BROWN in Kansas. At Boca del Toro they fell in with Mr. PETER SHEPHARD, son of the original PETER SHEPHARD, who received the large grant of land bordering the upper coast of Costa from the King of the Mosquito Kingdom. Young, tall, and swarthy, like a Creole, he was a leading jolly bachelor existence, attending to his ship-yard and extended *hacienda*, the latter in a fine state of cultivation. Intelligent and appreciative, he set before them the best of liquors and segars, and gave them a ride in a canoe, just received as a present from the Mosquito King, who has held the reins of government over the Mosquito Kingdom since the elder SHEPHARD's death. The canoe was thirty-five feet long, seven feet broad, and hewed out of a solid cedar log.

Part of their journey was by the new Chiriqui road, as it is called, through which it was difficult to procure guides to pilot them, on account of the superstition of the natives, who believe it fatal to pass over the road. They visited the *huaca* diggings at the Boquet. They saw some earthen-ware taken out the graves, but no gold. As the rainy season was still on, the digging was pursued, however, to great disadvantage. Some Americans from Panama, a few French men, and about a score of Germans, were there, but the net exhibit of their labors held out no inducement for tarrying. More satisfied than ever that the *huacas* afforded but poor pickings, they thence proceeded directly for the *Nautilus*, which, meantime, had been taken to Boca del Toro for repairs.

The route from the Boquet lay through a most charming section of the country, through grand forests sbounding in every variety of live oak, superb mahogany trees, rosewood, satinwood and tall cedars; through immense orange, lemon, banana, plantain and pinepple groves, and here and there extended prairies dotted with waving corn, cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. Having little else to do, they indulged in game-shooting by the way, and collected samples of bituminous coal from native beds, claimed to be equal to Liverpool cannel; a species of silk grass, said to be longer, stouter, and superior to the Manila for rope-manufacturing; wild potatoes, alleged to be as large and as good eating as cultivated Jerseys, and huge balls of wild cotton picked from trees of the size of apple-trees, and declared to be equal to the cotton productions of South Carolina. On the 9th of November the explorers were on board the *Nautilus* again. Leaving Mr. HANCE and Dr. BALL at Boca del Toro, the *Nautilus* took Messrs. COFFIN and GENTHER to Aspinwall, from which place the latter took the earliest passage by steamer to this city. Altogether, the explorers were in Chiriqui seven weeks and two days, most of the time experiencing rainy weather, and sleeping under a tent. Notwithstanding the drawbacks to comfort incidental to gold prospecting and camp life in wet weather, they had, according to the story of Mr. COFFIN and Mr. GENTHER, a "jolly good time." The story as given above speaks for itself. Although crowded into one-third the space it might be made to fill, and omitting necessarily much of a spicy and readable character, nothing essential has been omitted beyond what can readily be guessed at. Mr. COFFIN and Mr. GENTHER expect to return to Chiriqui in a few days, after securing the needed mechanical appliances for extended mining. They join their associates at Boca del Toro, and thence hurry to their marked places among the mountains. They say they have discovered a second California, and no doubt they have. Their own return enhances, of course, the credibility of their statements. Their sanguine expectations as to the final pecuniary result, however doubtingly regarded now by the reader, cannot long remain in uncertainty in this age of quick travel, fast dissemination of news, and eager watching for splendid speculations.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Ten years ago the very name of a "Christmas book" was a disgust to all true lovers of literature. It implied then a strange sort of typographical monster, sprung from the ashes of the decayed Annual; a thing of golden shreds and purple patches, made up to catch the eye alone, without one second thought bestowed upon the heart and brain, which other books appeal to, and in which true authors make their abiding-place. Such productions fell emphatically into CHARLES LAMB'S Pariah caste of "books that are no books,"—even more emphatically, indeed, than the London Annuals to which they had succeeded. For the older-fashioned Annuals drew into themselves something of the real literature of their day. The crimson, silken covers of the *Keepsake*; the gilded morocco of the *Friendship's Offering* and the *Book of Beauty*, closed upon graceful verses from gifted pens, and delicate fancies from pencils grown now immortal. BYRON and SCOTT, COLERIDGE and WORDSWORTH disdained them not, nor STANFIELD and ETTY and WILKIE. They exhaled, indeed, an overpowering odor of the soft Belgravian *boudoirs*, but they were far from being utterly unworthy the best company which they kept. They were fops of books, but by no means empty fops. In a word, they were in literature very much what men like D'ORSAY were in life. Their successors were of a lower strain. These were fellows who carried all their fortunes on their backs: poor creatures, burnished and gilded into a drawing-room presentability, but intrinsically dull, stupid, insignificant—a company of sumptuous twaddlers. All this we have changed. Within the last three or four years, the Christmas book has been rising with tremendous rapidity in the social scale. In the place of *Beauties of the Koran*, or *Courts of Genghis-Khan*, we are beginning now to have exquisite editions of sterling works—"things of beauty" to the mind as well as to the sight; and the "gift-books" which heap our publishers' and booksellers' shelves to-day are, for the most part, books which are gifts indeed—books which no man need be ashamed to have given, and no man (we use the word generically, and not sexually) ashamed or angry to have received. The development of a genuine artistic taste, in the English and American public, which is thus indicated, deserves at least a passing word of satisfaction from every conscientious critic who holds it part of his vocation to mark and aid the general upward movement of the popular mind.

The number of really beautiful and attractive books which the present season has brought forward is less striking than their almost uniform advance in the great essentials of true artistic beauty and attractiveness over the books of previous years. We have nothing indeed so thoroughly characteristic, nothing which challenges such a specific place for itself in praise or blame, as the illustrated Tennyson of a year ago; but we have more and better illustrated books from American houses than have ever before graced a single Christmas-tide. We have already spoken of several of these books, as for instance, the reproduction of KAULBACH's admirable etchings, with GOETHE'S poem of *Reynard the Fox*, and the APPLETON'S new collection of "Favorite Ballads," in which an over-weight of MACKAY and the like tin-plate-workers in verse is redeemed by so many true and exquisite poems.

From Philadelphia Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & Co. have followed up their last year's volume of *Distinguished Poets* with a stately and splendid volume, entitled a *Gallery of English and American Female Poets*. This collection, which brings together the "sweet utterances" of a fair company of lady minstrels, from Mrs. HEMANS and Miss HANNAH MORE to Miss ALICE CAREY and Miss HANNAH GOULD, has been made with great apparent catholicity of taste, and it is adorned with engravings often more than worthy of the text which they accompany. LEUTZE, READE, HUNTINGTON, HICKS, have all been laid under contribution by the American muse; TURNER and LANDSEER do homage to her English sister; and the burin has been loyal to the pencil. LANDSEER contributes his portrait of Mrs. NORTON, (a trifle wild as a likeness, and very wildly engraved, be it noted,) and HICKS his most accurate and speaking portrait of MARGARET FULLER. The bibliopegist can hardly quarrel with the binding up of this casket, in point either of solidity or subdued richness of appearance.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., among their other treasures, offer us "The Most Excellent History of the *Merchant of Venice*, written by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE."

"To wit, beside commends and courteous breath, gifts of rich value." With SHAKESPEARE in his most real and incomparable comedy—and the artists, paper makers, printers and binders, at their holiday best, even the friends of JOHN BUNYAN—those wise fellows who said "Not so"—might heartily approve "this book.'

The "Merchant of Venice," on the stage always vexatious from its faults of construction, is especially a closet-comedy for "them of rich leisure." It possesses a high tragic interest which the reader entirely enjoys, contemplating its whole progress with the most comfortable satisfaction; for when those with whom the reader sympathizes are in their day of danger, they sustain themselves with so noble a tone of honorable friendship that it would be scarcely possible to regret what brings it out, and then the trouble is too brief to excite a positive pain; while the subsequent tribulation of the Jew is personally gratifying to all. This play is also the play of plays for lavish poetic expression. It is full of fine lines, wherein one may "get glimpses that will make him less forlorn" of noble thought and generous feelings, often a quaint and dainty idealism, and oftener still, the most delicate wit—the very swans-down feather of sportive fancy.

The present edition is illustrated with twenty very fine engravings on wood, and numerous curious little head and tail pieces. Five of the large illustrations are drawn by BIRKET FOSTER, the great English master of this style of art that is fast growing into the dimensions of a "School." There is great vivacity and *movement* in the drawing entitled "St. Mark's-place," and this is the more notable as it is in a style in which we very seldom see a success: but the very finest of all these fine drawings is that of "The Garden," in the second act. Here the artist has caught the most insubstantial spirit of "the pageant"—the lazy poplars sleep and dream—the lady's dress rustles in the breeze, and the breeze itself rises and falls in the spraying sparkle of the fountain; a quiet haze of moonlit languor drowses over the whole scene. Altogether, in composition, tone, expression, this drawing is a *chef d'œuvre*.

It is sufficient to say that the form of the book is worthy of its spirit. It is printed on heavy tinted paper, and the binding is of the richest kind.

Not altogether a "beauty book" is Mr. EHNINGER'S collection of *Autograph Etchings by American Artists*. This collection, published by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., of this city, contains twelve original etchings, by as many different American artists, each one intended or supposed to illustrate a verse or versicle from one of our more or less popular poets. DURAND opens the gallery with a somewhat hasty sketch of what is averred to be a shady pool, hidden beneath the sceptre of what is decidedly not "a blue-budded ash." KENSETT, LEUTZE, DARLEY, EASTMAN JOHNSON, CASILEAR, GIFFORD, DANA, (whose clever sketches of French coast scenery we have noticed at several of our later Academy exhibitions,) MIGNOT and EHNINGER follow, with drawings of varied merit. The decided interest of the collection lies in the peculiar photographic process by which, as Mr. EHNINGER expresses it, "the artist in the act of drawing literally engraves his own design." This process, under the exacter name of photoglyphy, has been developed and applied in Great Britain, but Mr. EHNINGER'S series of autographic etchings is a virtual introduction of the whole subject to our own public. It has therefore an extrinsic value which should commend his book to all interested in the progress of the economy of art. Some of the drawings, as, for instance, JOHNSON'S "Wigwam," have a singularly picturesque charm of their own. The face of the squaw in this drawing is worthy of the artist of the "Old Kentucky Home," now become so familiar to the public through Mr. GEORGE WARD NICHOLS' excellent photographic reproduction of that very remarkable picture.

Boston, represented by the Muxonian house of TICKNOR & FIELDS, is, of course, not behind-hand in this race of bibliopoles. Foremost among the contributions of this house let us place their illustrated edition of that most worthy and honorable book, *Tom Brown's School-Days at Rugby*. With the best imaginable will and more or less felicity of pencil, Mr. L. G. MEAD has outlined the masculine humanities of TOM BROWN'S healthy and honest genius. For old and young alike no better, wiser and more noble gift need be asked or offered than so fair a copy of so fair a book. Fit companion of its high modern chivalry is the gracious soul of SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, embalmed in a singularly refined and tasteful volume of illuminated typography, by the Messrs. BURNHAM, also of Boston. This, which hardly comes perhaps, under the head of "illustrated literature," is yet a "Christmas book" of the best stamp, since it carries in itself the whole beauty of Christian manhood, set forth in the fancies and the feelings of the true gentleman whom old GABRIEL HARVEY baptized the "Secretary of eloquence." The body of the book does no discredit to its spirit which is to say for it all that can be said, and mark it as "apples of gold in pictures of silver," once more rousing himself to speech, and "shoots

As much may be said for the goodly army of poets in blue and gold whom TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, and C. S. FRANCIS & Co., of this City, have been arranging so carefully for the last twelvemonth. Mr. FRANCIS accompanies his varied editions of Mrs. BROWNING'S Poems with a photographic portrait of the authoress, which of itself would make a pleasant little gift.

Shall we call Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE'S careful reproduction of that quaint old satire, *Till Owlglass*, which has been issued by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS in a holiday suit of good embossed azure, a Christmas book? Thanks to the delicately-tinted paper, the clear, pure type, and ALFRED CROWQUILL'S comical pencil, it is certainly pleasant enough to the eye, while the substance of the book is apt alike at Christmas and Midsummer. Till that millenial day shall dawn on which all the fools are to die, this old German "mirror of owls" may be as profitably used by modern Americans as by mediæval Teutons. *Till Eulenspiegel* makes a very natural link for us between the Christmas books of the larger and those of the lesser children, but we fairly recoil from the task of marshaling and inspecting the absolute regiment of "little people's books" which is assembled here before us. In a general way we may say of them, that their numbers have increased immensely, without deteriorating their quality; indeed, so far as we have been able to glance through them, we have been struck with a decided general improvement in the moral tone of books of this class. The vapid Poor-Richardism and good-boys-with-plum-cake-rewarded philosophy, which threatened to supersede the healthy, imaginative story-telling of forty years since, are decidedly disappearing. We are getting back to facts and fun, which, wisely administered, make the best possible food for young minds. Still, as nothing should be more a matter of conscientious criticism than the books one recommends for the use of children, we can speak only of the few of these new productions on which we have been able to make up a judgment. MAYNE REID, through Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, sends the boys another of his hearty books of travel and adventure, under the name of the *Boy Tar*, full of sea and shore, and of a sincere feeling for nature. From the same publishers, too, we have a certain *Annual for Boys*, by Mr. H. C. KINGSTON, which strikes us favorably; and a sketch of the *Crusades and Crusaders*, by Mr. EDGAR, which has been carefully prepared, and barring a little hazardous preachiness, may be safely spoken of. The *Little Commodore*, too, published by SHELDON & Co., is a wholesome, pleasant book, evidently from the pen of a lady, which describes the first voyage of a lad with his father, a naval captain, to the Mediterranean, Spain, Gibraltar, Syria, and the Pyramids, with an attractive ease and vivacity of style. Mr. ABBOTT launches two or three more of his well-known packet-line of boys' books. Miss ALICE SEYMOUR'S pleasant sketches of *Christmas at Glenwood*, and *Easter at Glenwood*, deserve attention; and a pretty tale of a *Gray African Parrot* speaks for itself, like Miss EDGEWORTH'S stories, by its very title. Our readers will see, then, that if they cannot find what they seek in the way of intellectual gifts for their friends and families, the fault must be charged to the "embarrassment of wealth," rather than to the indifference of the public purveyors.

Incidents for Christmas.

SCENES IN THE DAILY LIFE OF YOUNG NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Comparatively few of your readers can know anything of the great life of poverty underneath the surface of society in this City. It is difficult to imagine that there are so many hundreds and thousands, who rise up in the morning and know not where they shall sleep at night, or where they shall get their bread for the day.

It is hardest of all to think of a child, homeless, in a whole city full.

Let any one of your readers fancy one of the bright-eyed little fellows at his own table, or the sweet little girls that make the house merry to him, really *living* on the street, wandering about and begging bread at rich men's doors, laying the weary young head on straw, in some open box, shivering in wintry storms, and bedraggled and muddy, and wet and hungry—then he would appreciate what so many little creatures go through with in New-York.

Our office is thronged now with houseless and needy children, begging for food, or clothes, or work. But it is not alone poverty that drives them to seek a home in our Society. Many of them are really anxious to do better in life. Sometimes parents, too poor to support them, bring them to us, fearing the dangers of the street. A good instance of this occurred lately. A remarkably bright, intelligent little fellow was sent by the Society to the West. He seemed much superior to the usual class of street boys, and the employer not understanding why his mother should have sent him to the country, wrote to ask her what inducements had been applied to her to gain her consent. She answered that the inducements were a half a dozen words she had heard from the lad. In speaking of three of his intimate companions, he had said that one had already been sent to the House of Refuge, another to the Penitentiary, and another to Sing Sing. This was warning enough to her. She hastened to the office with the boy. How many lads who would have been thieves, or burglars, or vagrants in the City, have thus been started on new courses!

We have now been at work nearly seven years, and we can begin to see the permanent effects of our system. During this Winter, a street boy who was sent out by us six years ago, has returned to visit us. He is now a respectable young man, member of the Methodist Church, having a little property of his own, and he desired to take a homeless boy from the office to bring up for an industrious life, even as he himself had been aided by others.

We hear from some others of the boys who are teachers, others farmers, others manufacturing workmen, telegraph operators, and in every sort of useful and active business. They are generally absorbed into the country communities, so that no one knows that they ever came from a charitable society.

Many of the girls are married, and settled in respectable situations in life.

Perhaps many of your young readers, in these happy Christmas days, as they gather about the bright fireside, and enjoy the good things from so many kind hands, would like to feel that they were making a merry Christmas for some little hungry and houseless child, and would give the best of all gifts at this season, the money which will send him to a good home. Surely the Christmas meal would be happier, to think that the hungry and deserted were having a brighter day for their little gifts. How many, perhaps, would like to give clothes, or bedding, or food—even old garments would make many comfortable in this cold season.

To show what is really the need among this class, I add one simple sketches, taken from our journal of the children who come in such numbers to our office. They are not different from hundreds we have on our books, and we give them almost in the language in which they told their own stories.

Who that is fortunate will be willing to reach out a hand to these little unfortunate ones?

THE LITTLE ENGLISH ORPHAN.

MAY 11, 1859.—A little good-humored boy, very frank and prepossessing in his manner, presented himself to-day at the office to ask for a home in the country. WILLIAM is an orphan boy. Was born in London. Father died in England, and mother in America about nine months ago. She had been a good mother, for she had never put a step-father over him. Stayed all round every where he could; had often no place to stay in. Sometimes slept outside a saloon near the Bowery on straw. The rain sometimes came down and wetted him. Other boys used to sleep with him on the straw. They had another companion, a little black dog, that used to sleep next the wall. He did not care to go round like the boys to hunt up "his grub," so the little dog died of starvation, for he couldn't be got to move out of the bed of straw. WILLY went round to "make money." Sometimes sold wood, sometimes sold the *Express*, sometimes, but not often, blackened boots. Worked on a farm for a short time, and was said to be very smart. Used to milk the cow and drive her out to pasture. He heard at last of the Newsboys Lodging-house in this way. He heard some of the newsboys' talking in the streets about the Lodging-house. He followed one of them, and asked Mr. O'CONNOR'S permission to stay, and this having been given, he had a comfortable supper of bread and coffee. His hair is red and cut short; he wears an old blue jacket half denuded of its sleeves, and pants which descend very little below his knees.

He was sent to a good home in the West with Mr. O'CONNOR.

A DESERTED BOY.

SEPT. 30.—SIMON O'N. is a Dublin boy, about 14 years of age. Father died about four months ago. Mother took in washing after father died, but was unable to get along. SIMON was always too small to work at anything, so sometimes he stayed at home, and sometimes he went to school. Mother thought she would get along better if she should have another husband, so she entertained a strong notion of getting married. So, what does she do, but leaves SIMON one day in a grocery-store with a basket of clothes she had washed and ironed, and made herself scarce at once. She went off, he was sure, (here he shook his head in a positive manner,) to get married—she had told the neighbors she wouldn't be long a widow. She had sold out her furniture before this. SIMON left the clothes with the gentleman to whom they belonged. SIMON was sure she had no natural affection. "She didn't care much about me, anyhow," said he.

When he found that mother had disappeared to a certainty, he was quite perplexed what to do; he had no home—night came on—he had no friends in New-York; he was hungry and weary. He has two uncles, but one of them is foreman and the other moulder in a brick-yard up the country. SIMON went to a station-house for lodging, and slept there. Next day he went over to Brooklyn, and got work in a glass-house, but having no shoes, the hot glass burned his feet; he left, after the third night, came over to New-York the day before yesterday, and found out the Newsboys' Lodging-house. SIMON had only an old check shirt and pair of dirty pants for clothes. His face is browned by the weather; he has bright eyes.

A LITTLE SLEEPER-OUT IN COW BAY.

OCT. 13, 1859.—DANIEL O'H., a pale-faced, dark-eyed boy, about 12 years of age, was brought to the office this afternoon by a companion, another homeless lad who found his way hither yesterday morning. DANIEL'S face is sharp and expressive, but his manner is innocent. The following is his story in his own words:

"I was born in Henry-street, New-York. Father died a year and three months ago, but mother is only three months dead. Father used to make candles, and poor mother, after his death, used to work on a machine to support me. My brothers, two little fellows, died before her. When she died, I had no place to live in. I slept about sometimes in the markets. I often thought of my mother when I lay down in these sort of places; not so often of my father, for he once cleared me out. The way of it was, mother wished to keep me at school; father wished to have me doing something to get money, and turned me out at last in spite of mother. Then I went about selling cocks, and spent a good deal of my time round the old Bowery Theatre; sometimes I used to go into the play; I slept everywhere. There is a place about the Five Points called Cow Bay. I was brought there to sleep one night by another boy. An ugly place I soon found it to be. We slept in a little alley on some wet straw. I was wakened up often by fighting men in the old houses around. I slept there a good many times. By and bye I missed some of the boys from Cow Bay. I couldn't tell what became of them. I heard some of 'em got 'prisoned, and others went to sleep somewheres else. I went home to mother when father was sick. Soon after mother died, and then I was homeless again. I slept last night on a haystack in Brooklyn. Don't know where I should sleep to-night if I hadn't come here."

This little fellow was neatly dressed and washed and sent off to a country home.

He was sent to a home in the West. He has a good deal of natural intelligence, and we believe he will do well in his new home.

A LITTLE WANDERER.

OCT. 20, 1859.—EDWARD F——, a wretched little boy 11 years old, was sent to the office from the Newsboys' Lodging-house. He lost his parents about six months ago. "When father was gone," said he, "I began to have my hard times. I sometimes went all day without anything to eat, and at nights I slept in old wagons, under stoops and in coal boxes. I had no bed for a long time. At first I thought this very hard, but by and by, when I got used to it, I didn't cry or fret so much about it. I always slept alone. Other boys had places where they lay together, but I always found a place—a wagon, or coal box—for myself. Sometimes I made pennies by carrying little things for people, and then had a dinner or a supper. Sometimes I worked for a woman as a water-carrier, and sometimes I got clothes from her. When mother was alive I used to go to school." This sharp little fellow wore an old dirty gray jacket, with the sleeves hanging from his elbows.

Little Eddie is now doing well with a Western farmer. C. L. B., No. 11

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Symptoms of Excitement at the South and at the North.

Martial and Lynch Law Absolute in the Slave States.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

REACTION IN VIRGINIA.

DRIFT AND PURPOSE OF VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

It may be gratifying to your readers to learn that the sentiment in this City is now undergoing a favorable reaction from the high pitch of excitement which has surrounded us ever since the Harper's Ferry outbreak. Our people are rapidly regaining their accustomed equanimity, and we seldom see any more gatherings of people in squads of fifteen or twenty about the public houses and on the street corners, discussing vehemently the reigning topic of the day. The coolest men in Petersburg gave way to the general indignation which pervaded all classes of our citizens, and it is to be fervently hoped that the day is far distant when our people shall ever have a similar cause to disturb their domestic tranquillity. The leading question which may be read in every eye is, What shall we do in the future? Disunion, which formerly sounded to us as something afar off, seems now to appear a thing of necessity.

We have all along looked for a return of reason and sound sense on the part of the people in the Free States about this eternal Slavery agitation. But it looks as if the further we go the worse we fare, and in the minds of a majority of our citizens despair has taken the place of hope. I do not believe the people of the Northern States are fully mindful of the amount of insult and abuse they are continually heaping upon our devoted heads through the Press and the Pulpit, all about our institutions, which surely ought not to concern them as much as they do. There is nothing left to the South but to act on the defensive or give up Slavery at the dictation of the North. This being the only alternative, the question rests with the North. This apparent hostility of the North towards the South is all the work of fever-heat politicians and excitation demagogues.

I must frankly confess that the South has been driven as much to blame for this condition of affairs as the Northern people. However, since this excitement and mischief are the result of an unhealthy and morbid state of politics, I see no mode of remedying the existing state of affairs, except by revolutionizing to some extent the politics of the country. This can be done, in my judgment, by bringing forward fearlessly and promptly the conservative elements of both sections of the Confederacy, through unbiased and representative men, whose past career claims confidence. The negro is not the only question about which the American people are interested. Our people are tired of this subject, and from the bottom of their hearts they pray for repose.

The politicians of Virginia are very busy just now, speechifying and spouting about their favorites—WISE and HUNTER. To hear them talk one would suppose the country could not survive a day unless WISE or HUNTER could be elected President in 1860.

Yet strange as it may appear, the farmers and merchants of Virginia, at least nine men out of ten, believe that the greatest man the Old Dominion can boast is JOHN B. FLOYD, BUCHANAN'S Secretary of War. I suppose the reason FLOYD is not popular with the politicians is, that he will not talk nigger all the time. Floyd is a man of great force of character, and it is impossible to get him to straddle a hobby. He made us an excellent Governor, without noise or bluster, and is therefore very popular with the people of this State. The ruling idea here at this time is non-intercourse with the North with our business relations; but the trouble about this is, that our leading tobacconists are connected with firms in your City, and it makes the effort work very awkwardly.

Besides this, the Petersburgh people are very partial to New-York City. We like the old Knickerbocker stock, and it would be to us a sad hour when we should be compelled to sever our business relations with the people of New-York City. We have only to trust that this storm will soon be quieted, and that the people of the Old Dominion and the Empire State will stand shoulder to shoulder in the bonds of union and friendship, one and inseparable, now and forever.

BLUE RIDGE.

DEPARTURE OF THE THREE HUNDRED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says:

"The medical students of this city number about fourteen hundred, about six hundred and fifty of whom come from south of Mason & Dixon's line. In yesterday's issue we published the proceedings of the meeting at which the participants resolved to leave *en masse* for their Southern homes. The debates, as we gave them, were correct, with one exception, and that was a statement that President FELTON, of the Edgehoore Road, had 'chalked the hats' of the retiring students. As Mr. FELTON is now in New-Orleans it was impossible, and the fact is that their passage homeward was paid by parties in Richmond, who agreed with the company for their transportation.

The bustle of students about the city, yesterday, was especially noteworthy, and the preparations for departure were made in good earnest. A little over two hundred of them, it is supposed, left last night by the night train. It was expected that they would go in a body to the depôt. This was not the case. They left their boarding-houses in knots of four or five together, their baggage having principally been sent on in advance. Mingling as they did with the other passengers—for there was no special train for them—they only served to swell out the ordinary number of passengers, and there was not the least occasion for the presence of the police force that had been dispatched to the depôt. They left the city, merely shaking its dust from their feet, and without any bravado whatever.

Some of the departing students informed us that about two hundred more would follow in a day or two. In other quarters equally reliable, we are informed that the more intelligent among them are already repentant of their hasty determination, and will reconsider their precipitate intention. It is proper to say that both at the Jefferson and the University a considerable number of students—and by far the most respectable—are still pursuing their studies, and have no idea of abandoning the sterling institutions of which they have become matriculants. To these the course of the seceders is strongly censured."

The Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania has issued the following card:

In order to correct the erroneous statements which have been published with reference to the number of students who have recently left the University of Pennsylvania, it is deemed proper to inform the friends of the institution, that, out of a medical class numbering considerably over five hundred, only eighteen of its members, so far as can be ascertained, have withdrawn from the University.

R. E. ROGERS, M.D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

In commenting upon this card, the *North American* of yesterday throws ont a suggestive hint, as follows:

"That there has been gross wrong somewhere in connecting with the inflammable passions of young men, who had been previously excited beyond the bounds of a sober judgment, is quite certain, and it is to be hoped that means will be speedily taken to detect and expose those who have been guilty of it. It should turn out to be true, as is more than suspected already, *that Drs. Luckett and Maguire, to promote personal ends of their own, have instigated the seceding students to the course they have adopted*, no terms of denunciation can be too strong for their conduct. As soon as we can get possession of reliable facts we shall have something to say in this connection."

The *Press* publishes the resolutions adopted at the students' meeting, as follows:

Whereas, We have left our homes and congregated in this city, with a view to prosecute our medical studies, and having become fully convinced that we have erred in taking this step; that our means should have been expended, and our protection afforded to the maintenance and advancement of institutions existing in our own sections, and fostered by our own people:

Resolved, That we in a body, or as many as approve of the act, secede from the institutions in which we have severally matriculated, return to the South, and herein pledge ourselves to devote our future lives and best efforts to the protection of our common rights, and the promotion of our common interests.

Resolved, That in taking this step, we disclaim any personal animosities, and deprecate any political agitation.

Resolved, That we render our grateful acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks to Hon. HENRY A. WISE, Governor of Virginia; Dr. L. S. JOYNES, Dean of the Virginia Medical College, at Richmond; HENRY R. FRAZER, Dean of the Medical Department of tha University of South Carolina; to President ROBINSON, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and all others who have extended to us the substantial encouragement and aid so essential to the furtherance and successful accomplishment of our enterprise.

Resolved, That we extend a cordial invitation, and will cheerfully welcome to the South any Northern student who will subscribe to the previous resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to all Northern Medical Colleges for the benefit of Southern students who may have matriculated in those.

Resolved, That the Southern papers generally be requested to publish the proceeding of this Convention.

DECLINE OF SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

THE RESULTS OF TEN YEARS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following suggestive article on the decline of Slavery in Missouri:

"A gang of 51 negroes, mostly females, left a slave-pen on Sixth street yesterday, bound South. They were in a healthy condition, and were collected in the various counties of the State. The event prompts a philosophic inquiry into the progress of Slavery in this city and county, and we find that as a local institution it is growing comparatively "small by degrees and beautifully less." Our readers will remember the table of taxable property in this county, which we published on Tuesday morning. It gave the aggregate number of slaves for 1859 at 3,616, valued at $1,038,920. The number is a small increase on last year's return, but considering the depôt that is made of this city for the sale of negroes, who in their transit from the interior to the South are concentrated here from time to time, the increase is not at all alarming to the friends of Free Labor.

To show the matter in its true light, it is only necessary to state that *seven years ago there were five hundred more slaves in the county of St. Louis than there are to-day.* We find from the statement of taxable property in 1851, that the total number of slaves was 4,110, that year, against 3,616 in 1859. Their value in 1852 was $1,180,698, against the valuation in 1859, of $1,038,920. The number fluctuated more or less in intervening years, as in 1857, when there were nearly five hundred less than in 1851, and in 1854 over one hundred more than in 1853. The main fact, however, is apparent that Slavery is decreasing surely and rapidly in the city and county. It has none of the elements which impel the great industrial interests—manufactories, mills, stores, buildings, population, and everything else calculated to advance a State or a City, multiply every day; but Slavery flickers and declines. It is practically abolishing itself.

Ten years ago the slave property in St. Louis represented about one-twentieth of the entire taxable property, real and personal, of the county. To-day it represents less than one-ninetieth! In 1849 there were 3,490 slaves, valued at $1,000,500, and the total valuation of property at that time was a fraction less than $20,000,000—so that slave property was in the proportion of one to twenty, compared with other property, while this year the aggregate value of real and personal property is over $91,000,000, or as nearly to one. These statistics are taken from figures on file in the records of the county. They may be relied upon as facts to prove the certain absorption of the interests of slave owners in the more reliable and substantial interests which belong to them as manufacturers, merchants, and real estate owners. A few years hence the value of slave property will be a very insignificant item in the millions upon our tax list, and in the ordination of the future it is certain to disappear altogether. The progress of white labor is running out that of the slave, and no human agency can that progress now arrest. There are only two or three slave pens for the exchange and sale of this class of property in the city; whereas, a few years ago the signs, "negroes for sale," were met with in almost every block in the business quarters. Slaves were formerly imported into Missouri from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. Now, the tide, instead of following its Westward course, flows out towards the Gulf. Instead of shipping negroes into the interior, the dealers are receiving all their supplies from that quarter. These facts cannot be gainsayed—the proofs are within the reach of everybody, and their portents are unmistakably to the speedy disappearance of the institution from Missouri. It is impossible to retain negroes here when their value is twenty per cent. below the price paid in the Gulf States. It is not reasonable to suppose that farmers and others will pay $1,500 for a good field-hand when the interest on that sum, added to the expense of keeping, clothing and guarding him will exceed the hire of a white laborer who can accomplish three times the work of the slave.

A REPORTED EFFECT OF SOUTHERN INDIGNATION.

A New-York letter in the Richmond *Enquirer* makes the following statement:

"A large ship-building firm of New-York received an order from Charleston, S. C., recently, to build two steamships. They began to make arrangements to execute the order, and expected to employ, directly and indirectly, on their construction, from 200 to 300 workmen and laborers. But, upon the display of sympathy at the North for the traitor and murderer, old JOHN BROWN, and his associates, the order was withdrawn, and all these workmen, who would have had constant work during the cold Winter weather, and which would have enabled them to have kept their families in comfort, have been deprived of their work, and, to that extent, of their means of living.

They naturally ask the cause of all this? And being told that it was the work of Abolitionist and John Brown sympathizers, they expressed the greatest indignation, and made violent threats against them. They, also, went in a body and signed the Call for the Union meeting, and vowing all sorts of ill-will to BROWN'S sympathizers, and Co. Should the traitors and disunionists hold, or attempt to hold another meeting in a public building in New-York you may expect to hear of serious trouble."

MAYOR HENRY IN HOT WATER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The action of Mayor HENRY, at Philadelphia, in protecting the Abolitionist meetings, has excited much discussion in that city. In the City Council on Thursday evening, Mr. NEAL offered the following resolutions, which, after a fierce debate, were laid on the table:

"*Resolved*, That, if the Mayor had yielded to the advice of *timid gentlemen*, and closed the National Hall, on the evening of the 15th, through fear of a mob, he would have disgraced the city, and been no longer fit for its Chief Magistrate; but by protecting a meeting of *respectable citizens in the enjoyment of their undoubted rights*, he rebuked the *mob*, conferred honor on his office, and inspired his fellow-citizens with renewed confidence in his determination to maintain the laws.

Resolved, That the present Councils of Philadelphia will cooperate with their Mayor, and with all the means at their command, to *capture and punish any number of ruffians, whether in broadcloth or rags, who would either directly or by means of an infuriated mob, under any pretence whatever, frighten, insult and abuse respectable females in any place they may choose to assemble for any purpose they may desire.*

GOV. WISE ACKNOWLEDGING A PHILADELPHIA PRESENT.

Gov. WISE has addressed the following letter to his admirers in Philadelphia:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13, 1859.

To James S. Gibbons, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

At the earliest moment that I have been able to do so, I acknowledge yours of tha 12th, presenting, through me, to the State of Virginia, a flag from the citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, pledging a "Union of hearts, a Union of hands, and the flag of our Union forever."

With that pledge t gratefully and affectionately accept that beautiful flag, which has been received, and is now unfurled in our capital, for a Commonwealth which gave a Jefferson to Carpenter's Hall for the day of the 4th of July, 1776, and a Washington to make the Declaration of that day, from that Hall, good.

Your sympathy, Sir, is the sympathy of patriotism; it is the beating of hearts to hearts, in bosoms which feel as our fathers felt towards each other. It would have been strange and unnatural, indeed, if any other feeling than this had flowed forth from Philadelphia. And you may rely on it, that we still have confidence in and love for the patriots of Philadelphia. Your State, in the late disturbance of our peace, has acted the part of a sister State. We rely upon her loyalty to conservative principles, as they are embodied in our Constitution of Union, and we are assured that the mass of her citizens would be our brethren in arms against any wrongs to either Commonwealth. It is for that reason that I confidently appealed to their authorities to be vigilant to restrain those who would assail our peace and safety. And it is because of our sincere desire to preserve the Union, that we are impelled to ask, not only for sympathy from the people in their primary assemblies, but for the sanction of conservative laws to enforce the obligations of the Constitution.

I will communicate your letter to the General Assembly of Virginia, now in session, and invite them to take order upon the presentation of a flag, which, I pray, may be a sign of our "Union forever." I am, with grateful emotions, your fellow-citizen,

HENRY A. WISE.

THE FUNERAL OF COPPIC.

EDWIN COPPIC'S funeral took place in Ohio, Dec. 13. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says:

HANOVER, O., Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

Yesterday I attended the funeral of EDWIN COPPIC at Friends' Meeting, near Whitney's Mill. JOSHUA COPPIC, an uncle of his living near there, left here last Wednesday for Charlestown to procure his body, having received a telegraph dispatch the day before to do so, from the Virginia authorities. He, with one or two other friends, returned last Saturday to this place with the body on the evening express, when notice was given that the burial would take place next day at 3 o'clock. Before their return it was expected that the body would be taken to Iowa, but for reasons satisfactory to his friends it was decided to bury him here.

The time was very short, but the word was rapidly circulated through the neighborhood, and a larger funeral I was never at. It is said that not less than 2,000 persons came to look at the victim of Virginia's revenge and malice, during the few hours from morning till the burial took place.

Of course there would have been a much larger attendance had a longer time been allowed. I heard several say to-day that they would have attended if they had known it. COPPIC'S friends are members of the Society of Friends, and of course the funeral was conducted according to their rules.

A very deep feeling appeared to pervade among the people, and a great deal of interest to hear of the doings during the last hours of COPPIC'S life; and I have not the least doubt but every Anti-Slavery man and woman left the ground with a deeper hatred of the vile system of American Slavery. All could not gain admittance into the house to see the corpse. It was taken into tha yard and placed on a table, and as each one came to the side of the coffin they appeared to linger over it with more than usual interest and sympathy, notwithstanding the disfiguration of the face, caused by the mode of death.

JOHN BROWN'S "SECRETARY OF STATE" IN TEXAS.

HE OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

RICHARD REALF, the "Secretary of State" to the Provisional Government of tha late JOHN BROWN, has at length turned up in Austin, Texas, in which city he arrived some two months ago, and delivered a lecture; since when he has been studying in that place for the ministry, intending to enter the Methodist Itinerancy. These facts we learn from the Austin *Intelligencer* of the 5th inst. The editor of that paper, upon seeing articles of the Mobile and New-Orleans press relating to REALF, sent for him, and the following is the substance of the interview, premising by acknowledging his connection with BROWN in KANSAS and Canada, the article thus proceeds:

He also entered into the history of BROWN, himself, COOK, STEVENS, TIDD and KAGI, going to Chatham, in Canada; says they were straitened for money; that the Provisional Constitution was read there by BROWN, and agreed to, and the officers elected, as stated. Mr. R. says that BROWN then informed him that FORBES was in New-York and in possession of certain correspondence between himself and FORBES and that he feared FORBES would use the confidential correspondence "to an evil use," and desired REALF to go to New-York and get the correspondence. Mr. REALF says that, finding himself thus implicated, he went to New-York, but did not find FORBES through GREELEY, as he had been advised, but revealed the matter to ORLANDO YEATON, managing book-keeper of HIGGINS & BROS., carpet manufacturers, Murray-street, New-York; Mr. BUTLER, lawyer; THADDEUS HYATT, W. F. MCANSEY, of KANSAS, then on a visit to New-York, and the daughter of WILLIAM HENRY BURLEIGH. He then left for England, and often spoke of the matter in England and France, telling it, among others, to Mr. VEZEY, American Consul at Havre. Having renounced Abolitionism, he sailed from France to New-Orleans, and from thence to Mobile in April last.

He says that as soon as he learned BROWN'S purposes, he renounced all notions of partiality, and only acted with them because of his conviction that, having learned their plans, he could not have escaped, though the pledge of secrecy only extended to the forfeiture of the protection which the society afforded. Mr. REALF assures us that his renunciation of abolitionism is sincere, and that he has told his acquaintances here that should he remain out of the pulpit, he intended to make speeches, giving his notions of the horrors of abolitionism in the North, during the next Presidential election; and if not, then to publish letters. He assures us that he does know that GERRIT SMITH sent money to BROWN, the latter saying that SMITH was cognizant of all his plans; that Dr. HOWE and THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, of Worcester, and SANBORN, of Concord, were cognizant of his plans, and would sustain him with money. He says that BROWN was a very secretive man and able leader. Mr. REALF mentions stopping in Cedar county, midway between Iowa City and Tipton, where he lectured on education and other subjects. He tells us that after leaving Cleveland for New York, he never had further correspondence with any of the parties—this was in June, 1858. And when he returned to the United States he supposed the whole expedition had been broken up. He offers no defence or apology for the monstrous wickedness of the purposes of the association, but professes a sincere conviction of the great moral wrong.

We will add that we yesterday suggested to the friends of Mr. REALF the propriety of his placing himself unconditionally at the disposition of the President of the United States. We are glad to say that *he has done so, and has also offered to surrender himself to Governor* WISE, and has notified these authorities that he shall remain here until their wishes are known.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, in copying the above, says: "We have conversed with several gentlemen who knew REALF well while here, and they all believe him to be, now that his character is unveiled, the basest conspirator of old BROWN'S gang. He is extraordinarily gifted, both as a writer and speaker, and is a consummate hypocrite of the villainous type stamp. When we recall the *rôle* which he played here—his fanatic abhorrence of some of those trivial indulgencies incident to youth, the never-ceasing iteration of his filial love, his pious cant about little children, and the innumerable other traits that mark the snake-like sleekness of his disposition—we cannot but regard him as one of the most subtle foes the South could have in her midst. BROWN and the others, true to their compact, made the desperate venture, but REALF, after having kept the oath of secrecy even while among the very people whose lives and property were threatened, now proclaims his complicity with the effrontery of a bawd. In fact, as we learn from a letter from Austin, he is proud of his notoriety and regrets that his history was not known in that place before he lectured there, as then he would have had a much larger audience. To show the true character of the man, we may remark that within the short space of a few months he has renounced Protestantism and embraced Catholicity, and again returned to his first faith."

THE "HOWADJI" TO BE SUPPRESSED.

The Troy *Whig* says that during the services at the Session Room of the Sixth-street Presbyterian Church in that city, Wednesday evening, the Pastor, Mr. DURFEE, stated that he wished to say a word upon a subject which he could not consistently present on the Sabbath day. It was well known that Mr. CURTIS had been engaged to deliver a lecture before the Literary Association of that city, upon "Modern Infidelity"—in which he uttered the most rank infidelic sentiments. He thought such a lecture ought not to be delivered without a protest from this Church, even if no other Christian congregation would or dare join in it. If Mr. Curtis would not change his subject, or if the Association would not throw Mr. Curtis overboard, then that Society itself should be thrown overboard. He hoped the Church would take some action in the matter.

MINOR INDICATIONS OF SOUTHERN FEELING.

The South Carolina General Assembly has passed resolutions declaring it as its judgment that the Slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action; that the Governors of the several Southern States should be requested to appoint deputies to attend the Convention; that a special commission should be appointed to communicate the resolutions adopted to the State of Virginia, and to express the sympathy of South Carolina, and finally that the sum of $100,000 should be appropriated for military purposes to protect the citizens and their property from destruction in any emergency.

Judge Crain, of Circuit Court of Charles county Md., has issued an order, which has been concurred in by the Grand Jury of the county, for withdrawing all licenses granting to free negroes tha use of firearms; and also authorizing the Sheriff and Constables to search for and seize upon such arms wherever found, and dispose of the same according to law. The order was issued under Acts of Assembly of 1831, chap. 323; of 1806, chap. 71, and of 1715, chap. 44.

Thirteen negroes, seven adults and six children, passed through Pittsburgh, Penn., on the 14th, *en route* from Petersburgh, Va., to Portsmouth, Ohio. They were recently manumitted by their owners. The male adults were freed some time ago, but remained until they secured the freedom of their families. They say that sixty-nine more liberated bondsmen are to come from tho same locality about Christmas.

The bill for excluding free negroes from the State of Mississippi, passed the House on the 7th Dec. by a vote of 75 to 5. It provides that they shall leave the State on or before the 1st of July, 1860; or if they prefer to remain, that they shall be sold into Slavery with a right of choice of masters at a price assessed by three disinterested slaveholders, the proceeds to go into the treasury of the county in which the provisions of the bill may require to be executed.

A workman on the new State House in Columbia, S. C., was escorted out of the city by the Marshals for expressing incendiary language on the subject of Slavery. Upon his reaching the Charlotte junction of the city he was met by the Vigilance Committee, who stripped him to the waist and inflicted twenty-nine lashes and a coat of tar and feathers. When he arrived in Charleston he related his experience and made light of the whole affair, excepting the twenty-nine lashes.

The Adams Express Company have sent instructions to their agent in Cheraw, S. C., that should any package of freight likely to contain munitions for insurrection, rebellion or robbery, or other proceedings against the laws of the State or of the United States, consigned to any party or parties not known to said agent, he, the said agent, is to notify some proper officer of the same, and hold the same subject to the directions of the said officer.

Some days since Mr. AVIS, the jailor at Charlestown, Va., received a letter offering him a large sum to favor the escape of COOK and COPPIC, and requesting an answer to be sent to Washington. Information of this was sent to Mr. BUTLER, the representative from that district, who immediately set the policemen and clerks to watch for the person who should call for such a letter, but no one appeared to claim it.

The citizens of Louisa County, Va., have resolved that the election of Wm. H. Saward, or of *any member of the Black Republican Party*, to the Presidency of the United States, ought to be immediately followed by the secession of all the Slaveholding States from this Confederacy, and the prevention of any organization of a Federal Administration under such a President.

The Legislature of Alabama have under consideration a resolution that any white man who shall be suspected of promoting sedition among the negroes shall be liable to conviction upon negro evidence, provided that such evidence be not in direct opposition to tha testimony of white persons whom the jury may deem credible.

An Italian grocer, named John GINOCHIO, narrowly escaped being lynched by the citizens of Petersburgh, Va., last Monday, for saying that JOHN BROWN was a good and very useful man, and instead of being hung he ought to have been made President of the United States.

An Abolitionist in Clayton, Ala., was brought before a meeting of the citizens, whose sentence was to array him in tar and feathers and then ride him on a rail around the town. The resolution was carried into effect, and the Abolitionist was ordered to leave the State within two days.

The Grand Jury of Wilson County, North Carolina, have presented EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of New-York, and others, for recommending HELPER'S book; and recommended the Governor to demand said Morgan of the Governor of New-York for trial in North Carolina.

The report that the Southern students at Princeton College burned JOHN BROWN in effigy is contradicted. The effigies of SEWARD, BECHER and WENDELL PHILLIPS were burned, and many of the Northern students took part in the proceedings.

The Hartford *Times* publishes a letter dated at Marion, (Ala.) telling of the arrest and threatened lynching at Prattville, of one Albertson, who had been engaged in distributing incendiary documents among the slaves.

A bill passed the Mississippi House of Representatives on the 9th, forbidding peddling in that State, except by citizens of the State. A reward of $25 is offered for information of violation of the law.

Benj. F. Winter, a blacksmith by trade, has been ordered to leave the town of Hamilton, Harris County, Geo., by a meeting of citizens, for avowing Abolition and incendiary sentiments.

Two of the free blacks in Staunton, Va., subscribed $5 each to the fund for the Harper's Ferry volunteers from Augusta County. A number of slaves expressed their desire to aid in the contribution.

A book agent, who was preaching to slaves in Waynesboro', Ga., was, by order of their master hung and buried on the spot. Two in Sylvania, Ga., were treated to thirty-nine lashes apiece. Still another is now in jail at Cahaba, Va., awaiting the decision of the authorities as to what shall be done with him.

At a meeting of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, at Abbeville District, S. C., a resolution was adopted recommending the colored population as fit subjects for missionary efforts.

The Senate of Alabama have unanimously adopted resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a Convention in the event of the election of a Black Republican President.

A passenger on the Mississippi Central Railroad was pushed off the train while it was in full motion for denouncing Governor WISE and lauding JOHN BROWN.

Some person in Abington, Mass., sent to Charleston, S. C., a list of names appended to a call for a John Brown meeting in that town. It was subsequently published in the Charleston *Courier*.

It is stated that Gov. Wise had recommended, and the Council had approved of a commutation of Cook's sentence, when his letter to Mrs. Brown appeared, which sealed his fate.

John Brown was hung in effigy in Scottville, Va., by negroes, on Friday night, the 2d inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fact that the ladies of Turkey have of late indulged themselves in wearing very thin veils and dresses, which allow their persons to be seen too much, has elicited an imperial edict, of which the following are the essential features: "Henceforth, all women, whoever they may be, on leaving their houses, must wear thick veils which completely cover their features, and be clad in dresses of cloth or other suitable material, without embroidery, trimmings or external ornaments of any kind. They must not show themselves out of doors simply in stockings and slippers, but must wear half-boots in yellow morocco leather, or some other suitable and decent covering for the feet. When they go out to make purchases, they are strictly prohibited from entering shops, but must stop on the outside to be served, and must not remain longer than is absolutely necessary. When they are on the public promenades, they must confine themselves to the part reserved for females. Any woman who shall be guilty of acts against the law, will be severely punished. No family shall keep equipages beyond their means, and the drivers must be most carefully selected. The men must also conform to the laws of propriety, particularly in the streets, or they will subject themselves to severe punishment."

A recent traveller, speaking of the Chinese town of Peking, and the first impression a stranger receives on entering within the walls, says: "Once he has passed under the ponderous northern gate, measured the thickness of the wall, and is fairly within Peking, he will be entirely bewildered; all before him is a confused and dusty mass of colors, men, mules, cabs, hundreds of camels, with the weary Mongols in their onee red gowns, enthroned and fast asleep on their high summit; an immensity of wide, perfectly straight, and endless streets; a living ocean of the most degraded of beggars, of cooks, barbers, blind men constantly upon kettle-drums, orators delivering speeches; then, right and left, brilliant shops, cafes and hotels, surmounted by long poles of all colors, wooden walls, beautifully carved and gilt over; in fact, it is a scene so unique in the world that no dream could ever be so eccentric."

The Boston *Traveller* says: On the night of Dec. 16, shortly after the family of Mr. Stephen Swan, of West Cambridge, had retired, a noise was heard at the door of the house, which was opened by the hired man, who was instantly knocked down by the person on tha outside, the noise of which alarmed the family. Mr. Swan, having his gun handy, discharged it from the window of his room, at which the intruders escaped. At this moment the large barn of the farm, filled with hay, a large number of cows and farm implements, was discovered to be on fire, but the fire having been set in a quantity of salt hay, it did not burn freely, and was soon extinguished. Mr. Swan has been troubled by several villainous attempts of late—his cows have been poisoned, his cattle turned at large in the night, and this last attempt seems to have been designed to rob the house and burn the buildings.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in Boston Dec. 15, Mr. George A. Curtis, from the Committee to consider what measures should be taken by the city to aid in the erection of the proposed equestrian statue of Washington, made a report that the Committee of citizens who have the matter in charge have a sufficient sum of money to warrant the prosecution of the enterprise as rapidly as its nature will permit. A native artist of acknowledged genius and skill is busily at work perfecting a model from which the casting shall be made, but it is not likely that the statue itself will be finished before the lapse of one or two years. It is proposed to place this statue upon the highest central point of the Common, and to appropriate $10,000 for the cost.

The *Nord* in its *feuilleton* gives the following dialogue between two children: "Why do people look so cross because Miss Chereau has been found not guilty? I can't make it out, I can't, for the servant girl who had little Mortara carried off has not even been taken up, it seems." "Eh! why that's true. And then, little Hina has been given back to his father, whilst M. Mortara has not yet found his child again." "Oh! yes! but you don't know, then, that M. Mortara is in Paris." "Oh, yes, I do." "Well! M. Antonelli is coming here too; he will give up little Mortara to the Congress, and the Congress will give him back to his papa." "Do you think so?" "Yes; my papa says so." "Oh, well, that's all right!"

One Stanard has been practicing upon the credulity of Robert F. Kewin, an Albany auctioneer, with whom he left two pianos to sell, pretending that he had himself purchased them at low rates from parties going to Europe. Mr. Kewin sold them for $440, and handed the money, minus the commission, to Stanard. Soon afterwards parties from this City waited upon him, and satisfied him that Stanard had hired the pianos from them for five dollars per month, for the alleged purpose of instructing his pupils. Mr. Kewin very honorably returned the money to the persons who had purchased the pianos of him, and the instruments were resigned to their owners. It is found that Stanard has disposed of seven pianos in that manner in Albany.

Mr. Turnbull, proprietor and lessee of the Little Rock (Ark.) Theatre, found his wife locked up in a room, a few days since, under circumstances which warranted him in supposing that his honor as a husband was no longer intact. He watched quietly until he observed one Connor, an actor, emerge from the apartment, and the same afternoon invited him to call at his room. Connor did so, when Mr. Turnbull, in the presence of his wife, drew a revolver, and began to shoot at his guest. Strangely enough, he escaped bodily harm, and in the confusion which ensued, succeeded in leaving the town without waiting to fulfill his engagements.

In Boston, Dec. 16, in the criminal session of the Superior Court, Dennis Sullivan was on trial on a charge of selling a pint of milk adulterated with water, having reason to believe that it was so adulterated. Dr. Hayes, who had analyzed the milk purchased of Sullivan, testified that it contained over twenty-two per cent. of added water. Dr. Jackson was called for the defence to show that the analysis of Dr. Hayes was not reliable, and from the different manner in which these chemists conduct their investigations, there was so much difference in the results arrived at as to enable the counsel to figure out a serious disagreement in their testimony.

A serious disturbance occurred at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 15, near Pecker's Hill, in a section of the town generally known as "Utah." It seems a gang of young Irishmen, the leaders of which were James and Thomas Hanlen, John Fox and Michael Murphy, commenced the business of the night by attacking whoever happened to come in their way. On Saturday the offenders were arraigned before Judge Pingree, and Thomas Hanlen was bound over in the sum of $1,000 for twenty days, to answer the charge of an assault with intent to kill; during which time the true character and extent of the injuries will probably become known.

George Rogers, (colored,) who pleaded guilty in Albany to an indictment for burglary, and was on Monday sentenced to Clinton Prison for a term of four years and nine months, on the same night made an unsuccessful effort to break out of jail. With the aid of a small piece of iron, the handle which he had wrenched off his bucket, he succeeded in removing several bricks from the inside wall of his cell, and was in the act of digging out another course of brick, when he was discovered by the night watch.

Some exempt firemen in Yonkers lately determined to form an engine company, and asked the Trustees of the Department for an old engine which belonged to the town, and which was lying idle. Fearing that the formation of a political club might be the ulterior object of the movement, the Trustees refused the request, whereupon the exempts purchased from Mr. Chanfrau, now a resident of Yonkers, old No. 4, of Brooklyn, the identical engine used by him when performing "Mose." They then proceeded with the organization of the company, and are now ready for duty.

The series of murders and atrocious assaults with which the people of Cleveland, Ohio, have lately been amused, is at length diversified by the suicide of Darwin E. Elmer, the proprietor of a thread and needle store. He had hung himself by tying a cord to the knob of one of the drawers behind the counter, and putting a slip noose round his neck under his shirt collar. When found, his legs were touching the floor. Letters found on him indicate that his fears of the near approach of the end of the world had preyed upon his mind until he was a monomaniac on the subject.

At a prayer-meeting held not a hundred miles from Groton, Conn., one of the Republicans prayed with great unction for the peace of John Brown's soul After he had finished, a brother from the "other side of the house" offered up his petition to the Throne of Grace, in the course of which he prayed that all men might live together in the love of the Lord; that wars might cease, and that "swords might be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks; more especially, O Lord, those twelve hundred pikes manufactured by that traitor to his country—old John Brown."

A serious difficulty occurred in a school in Hollston, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 15. The teacher, whose name is Wilcox, had heard that an attempt was to be made by some of the larger boys to put him out of the school-house, and one of the number, named Sherman, having proved refractory, he struck him on the head with a poker, inflicting a very severe but not dangerous wound. The teacher says his intention was to disable him from assaulting himself, and to intimidate the other boys. Wilcox has been arrested for the assault.

In the United States District Court at Philadelphia, Dec. 19, Edward Jackson, convicted of an attempt to rob the United States mail, was sentenced to a imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Jackson was caught by the mail agent, Mr. Keck, in the act of administering chloroform to him, and after a struggle he jumped from the train, and made his escape, but was recognized and arrested the next day. Jackson, when sentence was passed, appeared to be very much affected, and shed tears freely.

A young man named Price, living in Jefferson County, K. T., recently gained a law suit over his father-in-law, who, to revenge himself, persuaded his daughter to leave her husband, and live with him. Subsequently he sued his son-in-law for her board, gained the case, and seized his cattle to satisfy judgment. The son-in-law afterward seized the old man's cattle and was making off with them, when he was arrested and brought back. He was about to be tried by law, when a body of men, composed of citizens of the neighborhood, seized and hung him, without judge or jury—very coolly burying him near by. A coroner's jury afterwards rendered a verdict against them; but, though a mock trial was had, nothing was done.

Pete Hummer, a butcher in Broadway, Warren County, N. J., was engaged to be married to a young lady in that town. The day arrived, and the invited guests presented themselves. While waiting for the bride elect to present herself, an intimate friend called Mr. Hummer out of the house for a few moments' private conversation. Strange to say, he did not again present himself, and the wedding was necessarily postponed. It afterwards was discovered that Pete was engaged to be married to another young lady in the same town, at 6 P. M. of the same day.

The Messrs. Winans are about to cut their steamer traversly in the middle, for the purpose of inserting a cylindrical tube 120 feet in length. Their object is to ascertain the maximum length that a tube of 16 feet diameter will bear, with the minimum resistance of the water to the whole bulk, when propelled by a given power. In the changes now contemplated the propeller will be thrown 120 feet from the center, where it now is, and if the experiment should be successful another tube of equal size will be inserted.

The Springfield *Republican* states that Henry Shipley, who lately committed suicide in California by taking strychnine, was a native of Shirley, and a graduate of Amherst College in 1850. He had been editor and assistant-editor of numerous California newspapers, and was once proprietor of the *State Journal*, during which time he had a street-encounter with Chas. A. Sumner, son of Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, and then editor of the *State Sentinel*, in which he beat him most shamefully.

A suit brought against the Worcester Railroad Company, by Bernard Freidman, was on trial in the Superior Court at Boston, Dec. 16. The plaintiff alleges that on the 27th of January last he purchased a ticket at Brighton for Boston, and after putting his baggage upon a car, the train started while he was getting on, and he was dragged some distance, and so severely injured that he was under medical care several weeks, and was prevented from laboring for a long time. He sues for $1,000 damages.

The executors of the late Dea. Ezra W. Fletcher of Whitesville, Mass., have paid over the following sums in accordance with his will: $2,000 to the American Board of Comulssioners for Foreign Missions; $2,000 to the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society; $500 to the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society; $500 to the American Bible Society; $500 to the American Education Society; $500 to the Seaman's Friend Society; and $500 to the American Sunday School Union.

Mr. Aguilla Parks, of Back River Neck, Baltimore County, (Md.,) went to an outhouse on a distant part of his farm on the 16th inst., to notify a free negro tenant to vacate. This summary action exasperated the negro, who went into the cabin to procure his gun. Mr. Parks, thinking to intimidate him, stepped inside the door, when the daughter of the colored man seized and held him while her father struck him a violent blow with an axe. Both parties were arrested, but the negro, himself, escaped.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* tells of an Illinois farmer who began life in La Salle County 19 years ago with a farm of 300 acres of land, bought at $1 25 an acre, a pair of farm horses, the necessary farming utensils, and $3 in cash. He now owns 7,000 acres of improved land, worth $175,000; has fed to the 2,500 beeves, which he has sold this Fall for $74,000, 10,000 bushels of corn, and still has on hand

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.—At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, held Dec. 19, 1859, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby, directed to publish the official canvass in the following newspapers, viz.: *Herald, Express, Times, News, Tribune, Staats Zeitung, Courier and Enquirer, Abend Zeitung, Commercial Advertiser, Irish American, Leader, Dispatch, Atlas, Courrier des Etats Unis, New-York Traveller, Sunday Courier, New-Yorker Demokrat, Sunday Times, Metropolitan Record, Police Gazette, Tablet*, New-York *Freemen's Journal, Phœnix, Irish News, Sun, New-York Transcript, Evening Post*, and *Sunday Mercury*.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

Statement of the City Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, in relation to the votes cast for Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, Governor of the Alms-house, an Alderman for each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City, having an even numerical designation; six Councilmen in each Senatorial District; two Constables in each Ward; one Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward; one Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward; two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and such other school offices as have become vacant by resignation or from other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City of New-York having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall of said City, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 19th days of December, 1859, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the election held Dec 6, 1859, pursuant to the provisions of an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR MAYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor, was seventy-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Fernando Wood received twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which William F. Havemeyer received twenty-six thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Of which George Opdyke received twenty-one thousand four hundred and seventeen.

And that there were one hundred and six scattering votes.

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Counsel to the Corporation, was seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Greene C. Bronson received thirty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Samuel J. Tilden received twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Solomon L. Hull received twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-one.

And that there were one hundred and forty-five scattering votes.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Governor of the Almshouse was seventy-seven thousand three hundred and eight.

Of which James Lynch received twenty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which William T. Pinckney received twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Patrick Mekilroy received twenty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-three.

Of which John H. Briggs received nineteen.

And that there were three hundred and one scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole uumber of votes given for the office of Alderman for each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, was as follows, to wit:

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Second Aldermanic District was three thousand six hundred and twenty.

Of which Richard Barry received one thousand six hundred and two.

Of which George P. Bickford received one thousand three hundred and eighty one.

Of which Patrick Coyle received four hundred and nineteen.

Of which Jacob Meyer received one hundred and five.

Of which twenty-six were blank.

And that there were eighty-seven scattering votes.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fourth Aldermanic District was six thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which James Bagley received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Charles McBrian received one thousand six hundred and ninety-five.

Of which John Y. Watkins received one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two.

Of which James H. Parker received twenty-six.

And that there were eighty scattering votes.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Sixth Aldermanic District was four thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Of which Michael Tuomey received two thousand six hundred.

Of which Thomas Bennett received one thousand eight hundred and five.

Of which John J. Cully received three hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Philip Duffy received thirty-five.

And that there were one hundred and fifty-two scattering votes.

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District was five thousand nine hundred and sixty five.

Of which John Russell received two thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which Peter Mitchell received two thousand one hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John Landers received one thousand and seventy-eight.

Of which Charles Peck received two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Edward Falconer received eighty-six.

Of which Andrew Craft received six.

And that there were forty-three scattering votes.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Tenth Aldermanic District, was four thousand three hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Charles G. Cornell received two thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Andrew J. Odell received two thousand and fifty-four.

And that there were thirty-eight scattering votes.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes cast for the office of Alderman for the Twelfth Aldermanic District, was four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Francis I. A. Boole received two thousand six hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Jeremiah G. Lugar received one thousand and forty

Of which Edward C. Malloy received nine hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were seventy-five scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Fourteenth aldermanic District, was five thousand and forty-four.

Of which Gilbert M. Platt received two thousand six hundred and thirty-one.

Of which William Laimbier, Jr., received two thousand seventeen.

Of which William Baird received three hundred and fourteen.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman for the Sixteenth Aldermanic District, was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Terence Farley received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.

Of which George J. Gregory received one thousand two hundred and twenty-two.

And that there were two scattering votes.

COUNCILMEN.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the votes given for the office of Councilmen in the several Senatorial Districts were as follows, to wit:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Fourth Senatorial District was one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Haley received seven thousand and sixty-eight.

Of which Morgan Jones received eight thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Anthony J. McCarthy received six thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Henry Lux received five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Joseph Shannon received seven thousand three hundred and ninety-six.

Of which William H. Bulteel received seven thousand one hundred and sixty-four.

Of which Harris Bogart received ten thousand and eighty-two.

Of which William H. Caulfield received four thousand seven hundred and fifty one.

Of which William Parker received five thousand two hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Charles H. Hall received five thousand and eighty-three.

Of which Isaac J. Duckworth received two thousand and forty-five

Of which Warren Roosevelt received four thousand six hundred and fifty-five.

Of which James A. Burns received seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Thomas Smith received seven thousand three hundred and nineteen.

Of which John Hogan received eight thousand five hundred and thirteen.

Of which Thomas McManus received six thousand six hundred and fifty-four.

Of which John Baulch received seven thousand three hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Noah L. Farnham received four thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which James Raymond received five hundred and sixteen.

Of which Anthony Conron received fifty-nine.

Of which Michael Golden received fifty-eight.

Of which Francis C. Gilmore received fifty-nine.

And that there were two hundred and sixty-nine blank, and one hundred and five scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Fifth Senatorial District was ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Of which John Hoykirk received five thousand six hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Frederick Rollwagon Jr., received six thousand five hundred and sixty seven.

Of which Edward Costello received five thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Of which John McConnell received six thousand three hundred and eighty.

Of which John Van Tine received five thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Edward L. Murphy received four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Theodore Udell received four thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Andrew Mulligan received nineteen.

Of which Michael Dalton received five thousand four hundred and six.

Of which Patrick Flannigan received three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Of which Thomas G. Hall received five thousand nine hundred and fifty.

Of which Alonzo G. Reynolds received five thousand three hundred and twenty four.

Of which Elias B Gifford received five thousand six hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Joseph L. Perly received six thousand one hundred and four.

Of which Bernard Schwartz received five thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which William H. Ashman received five thousand three hundred and seventy-three.

Of which John Ryan received five thousand four hundred and seventy six.

Of which Thomas J. Carlton received five thousand one hundred and two.

Of which Frederick Repper received five thousand three hundred and thirty nine.

Of which John W. Jarboe received four hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Peter Hannigan received twenty-four.

Of which James Haight received one hundred and nine.

Of which G. E. Erhardt received twenty.

Of which John Preston received eleven.

Of which John Mills received one.

And that there were ninety-two blank, and one hundred and thirty-two scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Sixth Senatorial District, was one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and eighty seven.

Of which Samuel T. Minson received nine thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Lawrence M. Van Wart received ten thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Of which Alexander L. Shaw received nine thousand six hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Cornelius W. Campbell received nine thousand five hundred and forty.

Of which Pierre C. Kane received nine thousand six hundred and forty-one.

Of which John Baker received nine thousand four hundred and eighty.

Of which James Galway received eight thousand four hundred and forty-three.

Of which Abraham Lent received eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-three

Of which John Marellous received eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Daniel Barrow received eight thousand six hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Henry C. Parke received eight thousand five hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Ingram received seven thousand six hundred and eighteen.

And that there were fifty-four scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Councilman for the Seventh Senatorial District, was one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and thirty.

Of which Ira A. Allen received eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Charles N. Decker received eight thousand two hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Charles McCarthy received six thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

Of which Daniel D. Townsend received seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Charles T. Plucknay received eight thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Jonathan T. Trotta received seven thousand five hundred and forty-four.

Of which Theodore Martine received five thousand one hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Thomas C. Smith received eight.

Of which John Callaghan received one.

Of which John McGuyse received four thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Frederick Thuilleman received five thousand six hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Alexander Frear received six thousand four hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Abram S. Noburgh received six thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Philip F. Hauran received four thousand eight hundred and forty.

Of which Thomas McCey received four thousand seven hundred and thirty.

Of which Terrence McGuire received five thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Roger Bowling received five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Geo. W. Meeks received five thousand six hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Edward Timpson received six thousand two hundred and forty-six.

Of which Francis Rupert received four thousand three hundred and fifty-three.

And that there were one hundred and thirty-eight scattering votes.

CONSTABLES.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the various Wards of this City, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the First Ward, was three thousand one hundred and sixty four.

Of which Thomas Roche received seven hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Mathew Birne received seven hundred and sixty-three.

Of which Andrew Carey received five hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Charles Hutchings received five hundred and forty-one.

Of which John Hanlon received two hundred and sixty-seven.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Second Ward, was seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which John Sullivan received three hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Joseph R. Reed received two hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Dominick Slest received one hundred and fifty-six.

And that there were six scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Third Ward, was one thousand one hundred and four.

Of which John Hurley received three hundred and forty-two.

Of which Michael McCann received three hundred and seven.

Of which Alexander Thompson received two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which John Fitzgerald received two hundred and three.

And that there were five scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fourth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and thirty two.

Of which James Donovan received one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

Of which Michael Doody received one thousand two hundred and ninety-two.

Of which James Powers received seven hundred and eighty-seven.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifth Ward was four thousand four hundred and thirty.

Of which Charles F. Watts received one thousand five hundred.

Of which Michael Kerrigan received one thousand two hundred and five.

Of which Henry L. Rottger received eight hundred and four.

Of which Henry D. Smith received seven hundred.

Of which George Washington Heath received one hundred and twenty.

Of which Rudolph Germer received fifty-one.

And that there were forty one scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Sixth Ward was four thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Daniel Duffy received two thousand and eighty.

Of which Patrick Boyle received one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which John Conroy received one thousand and seventy-three.

Of which Roger Judge received one hundred and eight.

Of which James Nesbitt received eighty-three.

Of which Dennis Duffy received eight.

And that there twenty-five scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Seventh Ward, was seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Christopher F. Klinck received two thousand and fifty-eight.

Of which Robert Stanwood received one thousand seven hundred and fifty eight.

Of which John Collins received one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John Linsey received one thousand four hundred and twelve.

Of which Michael Sullivan received eight hundred and twelve.

Of which James Collins received eighty-seven.

And that there were one hundred and fifty scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eighth Ward was seven thousand three hundred and nine.

Of which Robert Reed received two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Thomas Cavanagh received two thousand two hundred and eight.

Of which Abraham Moses received one thousand five hundred and nineteen.

Of which William B. Jones received one thousand three hundred and fifty-four.

NINTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Ninth Ward, was ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Abraham Springsteen received three thousand two hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Thomas Farroll received two thousand six hundred and two.

Of which Ira C. Pierson received two thousand two hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Conrad Rucss received two thousand two hundred and fifty eight.

Of which John F. Davis received five hundred and seventy-six.

And that there were twenty scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Tenth Ward was five thousand two hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Anthony Glastater received one thousand six hundred and thirty.

Of which Joseph Hildebraud received one thousand five hundred and fifty-three.

Of which John Tilley received one thousand two hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Daniel Saffin received nine hundred and eighty-five.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given over the office of Constable for the Fourteenth Ward was five thousand six hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Thomas Maguire received two thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Isaac Jones received fifteen hundred and fifteen.

Of which Edward S. Malloy received thirteen hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Cook received four hundred and ninety-four.

And that there were thirty scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Fifteenth Ward, was five thousand five hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which John Hillier received one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William Hepburn received one thousand five hundred and eighteen.

Of which Edward Eamon received one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which John Folan received eight hundred and forty-one.

And that there were nine scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Sixteenth Ward was nine thousand three hundred and two.

Of which John Ready received two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Michael McCann received two thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which Benjamin J. Carr received two thousand and two hundred.

Of which Gerard D. Hopper received two thousand two hundred and twenty-nine.

And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Seventeenth Ward was eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Rudolph Blumenberg received two thousand three hundred and twenty-two.

Of which George Robbins received two thousand two hundred and thirty four.

Of which Hugh Monaghan received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Valentine Betz received one thousand three hundred and ninety four.

Of which Patrick McGrane received one thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which William Lowber received six.

Of which Wm. Hall received one hundred and forty.

And that there were three hundred and six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eighteenth Ward, was nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Of which James Owens received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John R. Finlay received three thousand three hundred and three.

Of which William F. Jones received one thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which Henry Bishop received one thousand nine hundred and ninety.

And that there were one hundred and seventy-seven scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Nineteenth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which John McGlynn received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John Mahony received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Carl Cartwright received one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Herman Rocke received one thousand one hundred and forty-seven.

And that there were no scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twentieth Ward, was eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which William Wilson received two thousand one hundred and fourteen.

Of which Simeon Raymond received two thousand one hundred.

Of which Matthew McConnel received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three.

Of which George Butcher received one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Patrick T. Black received one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Patrick Black received one hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Leonard Dielman received one thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

Of which James Hood received four hundred and fifty.

Of which Stephen D. Newton received four hundred and fifty.

And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twenty-first Ward, was eight thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Thomas Bradburn received two thousand five hundred and six.

Of which Matthew Nugent received two thousand one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Amos Fletcher received one thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William McFall received one thousand three hundred and one.

Of which Peter J. Davis received three hundred and seventy.

Of which Peter Van Brunt received four hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Jeremiah Lockwood received four hundred and seventeen.

And that there were forty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-second Ward, was six thousand three hundred and twenty.

Of which Thomas Cuning received one thousand five hundred and eighty seven.

Of which John F. Seigman received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Micajah M. Stauiels received one thousand four hundred and forty-two.

Of which Wm. H. Purdy received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Commissioners, Inspectors, and Trustees of Common Schools, for the various Wards of this City, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

Of which James G. Elliott received two hundred and seventy-one.

Of which John H. Williams received five hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Cavanagh received seven hundred and sixty-nine.

And that there were five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Felix Duffy received seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Jeremiah Fitzpatrick received five hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Henry Myerholtz received two hundred and seventy-six.

And that there were no scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, was three thousand one hundred and ten.

Of which Daniel Brophy received seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which James Cleary received seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which James Fitzsimmons received five hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Murphy received five hundred and seven.

Of which John Harris received two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Martinius A. Van Lier received two hundred and forty one.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward to fill vacancy was one thousand six hundred and twelve.

Of which Bernard Mullin received seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Patrick Baldwin received five hundred and twelve.

Of which August Berger received two hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were fifty scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Second Ward was four hundred and thirty.

Of which Jared A. Timpson received three hundred and three.

Of which Charles Crnger received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward was four hundred and forty-one.

Of which Bernard Meyer received three hundred and fourteen.

Of which Bernard Carberry received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy, was four hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which David W. Orpheus received three hundred and one.

Of which Bernard Myer received one hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of the Common Schools of the Second Ward was eight hundred and forty-two.

Of which Arthur Hermance received two hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Joseph Manning received two hundred and ninety-one.

Of which John J. Maloney received one hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Michael Murray received one hundred and twenty-six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for one year, was eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Oscar F. Northron received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James F. Horau received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Patrick Shea received one hundrdd and sixteen.

Of which James Sheridan received one hundred and sixteen.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was eight hundred and forty-six.

Of which William Berkly received two hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Joseph H. White received two hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Isaac P. Wilkins received one hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Patrick McMahon received one hundred and twenty-five.

And that there were two scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Hugh G. Crozier received three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which William Collins received two hundred and three.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy nine.

Of which Stephen E. Gardner received three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which John B. Thomas received two hundred and eight.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward was one thousand one hundred and forty-four.

Of which J. Harmon Wellbrook received three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Peter Kerran received three hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Henry W. Leecompte received two hundred and seven.

Of which James J. Costa received two hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward, to fill vacancy, was five hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Thomas Lyons received three hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Samuel W. Stout received two hundred and eight.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Eugene Shine received ten hundred and eighteen.

Of which Thos. Mullin received eight hundred and fifty.

Of which Joseph Kirner received eighty.

Of which Blank received fourteen.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

Of which Charles Kelly received ten hundred and fifty six.

Of which Daniel Healy received seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Blank received five.

And that there were forty-five scattering votes

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Michael Carron received ten hundred and twenty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancy, was one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Joseph Riley received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Blank received six hundred and forty-eight.

Of which William F. Kirk received six hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Philip Crehan received one thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Mathew McGowan received eight hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Blank received twenty-two.

And that there was one scattering vote.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Alexander Lippmann received two thousand one hundred and twenty eight.

Of which Hugh Monaghan received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Valentine Betz received one thousand three hundred and ninety four.

Of which Patrick McGrane received one thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which William Lowber received six.

Of which Wm. Hall received one hundred and forty.

And that there were three hundred and six scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Eighteenth Ward, was nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Of which James Owens received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John R. Finlay received three thousand three hundred and three.

Of which William F. Jones received one thousand six hundred and forty-five.

Of which Henry Bishop received one thousand nine hundred and ninety.

And that there were one hundred and seventy-seven scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Nineteenth Ward, was five thousand nine hundred and forty.

Of which John McGlynn received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Of which John Mahony received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which William Cartwright received one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which Herman Rocke received one thousand one hundred and forty-seven.

And that there were no scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twentieth Ward, was eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which William Wilson received two thousand one hundred and fourteen.

Of which Simeon Raymond received two thousand one hundred.

Of which Matthew McConnel received one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three.

Of which George Butcher received one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Patrick T. Black received one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Patrick Black received one huudred and eighty-four.

Of which Leonard Dielman received one thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

Of which James Hood received four hundred and fifty.

Of which Stephen D. Newton received four hundred and fifty.

And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable for the Twenty-first Ward, was eight thousand five hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Thomas Bradburn received two thousand five hundred and six.

Of which Matthew Nugent received two thousand one hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Amos Fletcher received one thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which William McFall received one thousand three hundred and one.

Of which Peter J. Davis received three hundred and seventy.

Of which Peter Van Brunt received four hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Jeremiah Lockwood received four hundred and seventeen.

And that there were forty-one scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Constable of the Twenty-second Ward, was six thousand three hundred and twenty.

Of which Thomas Cuning received one thousand five hundred and eighty seven.

Of which John F. Seigman received one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Micajah M. Stauiels received one thousand four hundred and forty-two.

Of which Wm. H. Purdy received one thousand five hundred and three.

And that there were seven scattering votes.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Commissioners, Inspectors, and Trustees of Common Schools, for the various Wards of this City, was as follows, to wit:

FIRST WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

Of which James G. Elliott received two hundred and seventy-one.

Of which John H. Williams received five hundred and forty-six.

Of which James Cavanagh received seven hundred and sixty-nine.

And that there were five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Felix Duffy received seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Jeremiah Fitzpatrick received five hundred and twenty-two.

Of which Henry Myerholtz received two hundred and seventy-six.

And that there were no scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, was three thousand one hundred and ten.

Of which Daniel Brophy received seven hundred and eighty-four.

Of which James Cleary received seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which James Fitzsimmons received five hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which John Murphy received five hundred and seven.

Of which John Harris received two hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Martinius A. Van Lier received two hundred and forty one.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward to fill vacancy was one thousand six hundred and twelve.

Of which Bernard Mullin received seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which Patrick Baldwin received five hundred and twelve.

Of which August Berger received two hundred and eighty-three.

And that there were fifty scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Second Ward was four hundred and thirty.

Of which Jared A. Timpson received three hundred and three.

Of which Charles Crnger received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward was four hundred and forty-one.

Of which Bernard Meyer received three hundred and fourteen.

Of which Bernard Carberry received one hundred and twenty-seven.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy, was four hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which David W. Orpheus received three hundred and one.

Of which Bernard Myer received one hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of the Common Schools of the Second Ward was eight hundred and forty-two.

Of which Arthur Hermance received two hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Joseph Manning received two hundred and ninety-one.

Of which John J. Maloney received one hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Michael Murray received one hundred and twenty-six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for one year, was eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which Oscar F. Northron received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which James F. Horau received two hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Patrick Shea received one hundrdd and sixteen.

Of which James Sheridan received one hundred and sixteen.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was eight hundred and forty-six.

Of which William Berkly received two hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Joseph H. White received two hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Isaac P. Wilkins received one hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Patrick McMahon received one hundred and twenty-five.

And that there were two scattering votes.

THIRD WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Hugh G. Crozier received three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which William Collins received two hundred and three.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Third Ward was five hundred and seventy nine.

Of which Stephen E. Gardner received three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which John B. Thomas received two hundred and eight.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward was one thousand one hundred and forty-four.

Of which J. Harmon Wellbrook received three hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Peter Kerran received three hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Henry W. Leecompte received two hundred and seven.

Of which James J. Costa received two hundred and six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward, to fill vacancy, was five hundred and seventy-three.

Of which Thomas Lyons received three hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Samuel W. Stout received two hundred and eight.

FOURTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Of which Eugene Shine received ten hundred and eighteen.

Of which Thos. Mullin received eight hundred and fifty.

Of which Joseph Kirner received eighty.

Of which Blank received fourteen.

And that there were twelve scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

Of which Charles Kelly received ten hundred and fifty six.

Of which Daniel Healy received seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Blank received five.

And that there were forty-five scattering votes

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Michael Carron received ten hundred and twenty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancy, was one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Joseph Riley received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Blank received six hundred and forty-eight.

Of which William F. Kirk received six hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Philip Crehan received one thousand and twenty-nine.

Of which Mathew McGowan received eight hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Blank received twenty-two.

And that there was one scattering vote.

FIFTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Alexander Lippmann received two thousand one hundred and twenty eight.

Of which Hugh Monaghan received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Valentine Betz received one thousand three hundred and ninety four.

Of which Patrick McGrane received one thousand three hundred and thirty.

Of which William Lowber received six.

Of which Wm. Hall received one hundred and forty.

And that there were three hundred and six scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was two thousand four hundred and fifty.

Of which Noah Worrall received one thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Henry Hopkinson received one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Jeremiah B. Conckiin received one thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which John Bessou received one thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

Of which William Aymar received one thousand and sixty-five.

Of which William H. Burras received nine hundred and twelve.

Of which Terence Foley received three hundred and sixty-two.

And that there were eleven scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioners of Common Schools in the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Timothy Brennan received one thousand three hundred and fifty three.

Of which Thomas Stevens received one thousand and ninety-two.

And that there were sixteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Inspectors of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand four hundred and fifty-five.

Of which John H. Wetjen received one thousand three hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Simeon Raymond received two thousand one hundred and ninety-four.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Of which Daniel Healy received seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Blank received five.

And that there were forty-five scattering votes

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was three thousand five hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which Michael Carron received ten hundred and twenty-nine.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, to fill vacancy, was one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Joseph Riley received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of

FOURTH WARD.
Commissioner—Eugene Ashine.
Trustees—Michael Carroll, full term.
Jas. Reilly, do.
Philip Creshan, to fill vacancy.
FIFTH WARD.
Commissioner—James M. Tuthill.
Inspector—Noah Warrall, do.
Trustees—John Bessen, full term.
Benj. R. Conklin, do.
SIXTH WARD.
Commissioner—Timothy Brennan.
Inspector—John B. Wetjen.
Trustees—Owen Kinney, full term.
Geo. Fearson, do.
Mathew Tully, to fill vacancy for three years.
SEVENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Daniel Cogar.
Inspectors—Jas. Collins, full term.
Thomas Dunlap, to fill vacancy.
Trustees—Richard O'Grady full term.
John Duffy, do.
Wm. S. Tuers, to fill vacancy.
EIGHTH WARD.
Commissioner—John R. Lydecker.
Inspector—John Dixon.
Trustees—Wm. F. Eagan, full term.
Emmet M. Fay, full term.
NINTH WARD.
Commissioner—Chas. E. Glidersleeve.
Inspector—Wm. J. Johnson.
Trustees—Wm. H. Gedney, full term.
Henry P. See, full term.
Jacob C. Bogert, to fill vacancy.
TENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Daniel Slote.
Inspector—Edward R. Holsworth.
Trustees—Sylvester E. Nolan, full term.
John H. Nelpoth, full term.
ELEVENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Benj. T. Rhodes.
Inspector—John N. Cornell.
Trustees—Tunis H. Duryea, full term.
Wm. C. Barber, full term.
TWELFTH WARD.
Commissioner—Harvey H. Gregory.
Inspector—Saml. A. Hills.
Trustees—Patrick McGann, full term.
Wm. H. Hays, full term.
John Moore, to fill vacancy.
THIRTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—David H. Glidersleeve.
Inspector—Manning Merrill.
Trustees—Wm. Gardner, full term.
Eneas Elliott, do.
FOURTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Andrew L. Byrne.
Inspector—Falk. Begg.
Trustees—Henry Mauren, full term.
John Freel, do.
FIFTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Richard C. Warren.
Inspector—Edward Robinson, Jr.
Trustees—Samuel L. Griswold, full term.
Wm. N. Blakeman, do.
Henry Fanton, to fill vacancy.
SIXTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Dewit C. Peters.
Inspector—Richard Martin.
Trustees—Wm. Caldwell, full term.
Jas Pollock, do.
SEVENTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—James McGuire.
Inspector—Michael Hahn.
Trustees—H. Herbert Williams.
Theodore Zoeller.
EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Wm. E. Curtis.
Inspector—Frederick E. Mather.
Trustees—James Cushing, Jr., full term.
John Walsh, do.
NINETEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—No election: tie vote.
Inspector—Charles H. Lyons.
Trustees—Samuel McGinnis,
William Hitchman.
TWENTIETH WARD.
Commissioner—Hubbard G. Stone.
Inspector—Daniel S. Youngs.
Trustees—Thomas Maher, full term.
John F. Williams, do.
Joseph N. Luckey, to fill vacancy.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
Commissioner—Andrew V. Stout.
Inspector—Edward C. Johnson.
Trustees—Alexander Brunton, full term.
Benj. B. Atterbury, do.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
Commissioner John O'Keefe.
Inspector—Ezlest C. H. Starck.
Trustees—John Makewan, full term.
James Cudlipp, Jr., do.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 19th day of December, 1859. F. I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $20, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- HOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859: a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT, between 66th and 68th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School and Bible Class 2½ P. M.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FIFTY SHARES OF New-York and New-Haven Railroad genuine stock. Apply to E. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROAD- WAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on No'es left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Office of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY DE- clare and publish notice of their intention to form a company for the purpose of transacting the business of Insurance, as expressed in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed June 25 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies."

John Johnson,	Robert Morton,
E. V. Haughwout,	Laurence Taylor,
Henry R. Treadwell.	L. Ingersoll,
W. J. Hall,	Samuel C. Harriot,
Ira Camphell,	Abram Ives,
Wm. H. Appleton,	Elijah Fisher,
V. B. Depierris,	Frank E. Howe,
John S. Mitchell,	Aaron Hardman,
Nathaniel Wheeler,	J. B. Miller,
Jacob Campbell, Jr.,	Daniel Walker,
Elias Howe, Jr.,	Robert Squires,
Allan Hay,	Gerardus Boyce,
William Moses,	John H. Sherwood,
F. W. Edmonds,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Alex. Marterton,	Thomas Hay,
W. D. Abbatt,	Daniel M. Devoe,
	David Jacobus.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 16.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Notice is also given that hereafter it will be the policy of this Bank to pay interest on sums of over one thousand dollars at a lower rate per cent. per annum, than on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATH. BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said boods in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from the 1st October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as if deposited Jan. 1.
Money to loan on bond and Mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS —Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 28th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34) or any portion thereof, of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., by EDWARD D. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETUS A. E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
d17-law6m$5 ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7, WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE.
These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 176 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET Rain-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOCALITIES.—A large plot on 8th-av., below 75th-st.
40 lots on 9th-av., on a 100-feet street, below 80th-st.
20 lots on 48th and 49th sts., near 5th-av.
2 lots on 54th-st., near 6th-av.
2 lots on 55th-st., near 6th-av.
16 lots on 2d-av., 54th and 55th sts.
8 lots on 2d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
4 lots on 2d-av., corner 65th-st.
4 lots on 6th-av., corner 56th-st.
2 lots on 8th-av., near 54th-st.
6 lots on 10th-av., with front also on Broadway.
3 lots on Avenue A, corner 76th-st.
4 lots on Avenue A, corner 23d-st.
5 lots on 57th-st.
1 lot on 110th-st., near the Park.
4 lots on 106th-st., near 3d-av.
15 lots, with house, on 11th-av. and 68th-st.
100 lots below 61st-st., with water right.
28 lots on a 100-feet street, and adjoining Broadway.
A plot of lots on 2d-av., south of 45th-st.
100 lots at Harlem.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

House and store on 4th-av., near 28th-st	$11,000
A new modern 3-story house on East 18th-st	7,500
A new brown-stone house on 39th-st., near 4th-av.	14,000
Also, two on 39th-st., near Lexington-av	11,000
A brown-stone house, full lots, on 36th-st., near Broadway	9,000
A brown-stone house on 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs	11,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 22d-st	10,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 20th-st	8,000
A 4-story brown-stone English basement house on East 13th-st	11,000

Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding county is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.
On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.
Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y., JOB WRIGHT, No. 210 Broadway, New-York; or CHARLES DORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE (22 feet front by 57 feet deep) No. 259 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the immediate vicinity of railroad and stage accommodations. The house has been built in the most substantial manner by the present occupant; is in perfect order; the house throughout has been painted and frescoed this year; is replete with all the modern improvements—gas and Croton water in all the sleeping rooms; two ranges in kitchen, standing wash tubs; furnace in under cellar, which thoroughly heats the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to the undersigned at the office of the Greenwich Fire Ins. Co., No. 261 West 18th-st., or at the office of the Lorillard Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st. WASH. SMITH.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, EXecutors of the estate of the late Timothy Rhodes, deceased, offer at private sale the farm owned by the said deceased, situated in the township of Flushing, Queens County, and one mile from the depôt at Queens Station, containing 60 acres of tillable land, in a high state of cultivation, and 6 acres of woodland. On the premises is a good dwelling house, two barns, hovel, wagon house, work shop and other out buildings. Persons wishing further information can apply to either of the subscribers, near the premises.
B. T. KISSAM, }
C. H. RHODES, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, mortising machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in Newark, Jersey, 10 hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, and joining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the location one of the best on Murray Hill. It has all the modern improvements, black walnut stairs all the way, hard-wood doors in parlor story, and mahogany blinds. The house is first class in all its parts. Inquire on the premises, of
HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

ATTORNEY-STREET.—FOR SALE BY ORder of Executors, to close an estate, the two commodious two-story and attic brick dwelling houses, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st., lots 18 ft. 9 in. by 100 ft. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water and are well adapted for the residence of genteel families. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., the elegant 3-story brown-stone front house, front full size; has all the modern improvements and is perfect in all its parts. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 30th-st., adjoining, furnished in the very best style. Inquire of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—Five new and handsome brown-stone houses situated on 2d-av., with all the modern improvements. Will exchange for unencumbered lots a good farm within 100 miles of the City, building materials, Stocks or Bonds. Apply to F. A. WHITTAKER, No. 18 Wall-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st., half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & ROUMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building on a lot 50x80, in perfect order. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 29 1st-av.; ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 3 Tompkins Market, or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 331 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESI- dences, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN Leavenworth City, Kansas, improved and unimproved, for cash or exchange, will be seen at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Continental Bank Buildings, Nassau-st., for ten days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
J. B. DAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, ground 110x125, with a first-class engine, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story stone front, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; built in the best manner; terms moderate and easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 61 White-st., north side, 103 feet 5 inches, west of Broadway, containing 22 feet 7 inches in width by 110 feet in depth. Apply for further particulars to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 59th and 59th sts., being two blocks west of the Central Park. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY, FOR which vacant lots in the City of Brooklyn will be taken in exchange. Apply to Mr. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND ENGINE, from 40 to 50-horse power, with boiler suitable for the same. Engine or boiler would be purchased separate, if they could not be obtained together. Address Box No. 973 Post-Office.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT as coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rates. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander.
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Bench-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known, splendid steamer having been thoroughly repaired, will commence her regular trips on MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.
Freight received on the 22d. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

HALIFAX (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wday, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
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To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
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The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2579. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

Exciting Debate in the House of Representatives.

Speech of Extra-Billy Smith, of Virginia.

Serious Charges Against Senator Seward and Representative Sherman.

THE TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

Reliable advices from Mexico, just arrived here, say that the reverses of the Constitutionalists were not so disastrous as the newspaper accounts represent. After DEGOLLADO's defeat in the vicinity of Queretero, he purposely retreated beyond San Louis Potosi, considering it more important for future operations to take position at Malehula. Previous to his disaster, as official accounts show, he had an interview with MIRAMON, with a view to amicably settle their differences. During this interview, MIRAMON admitted that the Reactionists could not in the end triumph; and that, while he was in favor of liberal principles, he could not openly espouse them, without rendering himself obnoxious to the charge of being a traitor to the party in whose service he was engaged. This admission having reached the Church party, had caused much indignation against him, and therefore the report prevailed at Vera Cruz, at the time the *Tennessee* left, namely, that a revolution in the City of Mexico in favor of MARQUES was meditated, and was regarded as of significant importance.

The treaty recently made with the Juarez Government will probably be received at the State Department to-morrow. A question has already been raised that, in order to its validity, it must be ratified by the Mexican Congress, as well as by the Senate of the United States; but this is answered by the fact, that, in 1857, certain provisions in the Mexican Constitution were suspended, and the Executive clothed with full power to take such measures as might be deemed necessary to raise funds for the defence of the country. As this treaty provides for the payment of money to Mexico, it will be regarded as a measure of that kind, and the Congress which may hereafter be called by the Liberal Party will, it is confidentially anticipated, approve and ratify the act.

As heretofore stated, when the news reached the City of Mexico that the treaty had been signed, there was such indignation expressed there as led to the belief that the American citizens residing in such parts of Mexico as are in possession of the Reactionists, would either be expelled or oppressed in their persons, and hence the supplemental treaty, which confers on our Government the power to interfere for their protection, owing to the inability of the Constitutional Government to perform that service, and as our relations with the latter are so friendly as to preclude war on the part of the United States against the entire country.

A large number of the mail contractors have informed, and continue to inform, the Department, that unless Congress make appropriation early in January for the payment of what is due to them, they cannot continue the service, which has thus far been maintained by them in a manner altogether satisfactory, and at great sacrifices. Their credit, they say, is now exhausted. Should they surrender their contracts, the extraordinary expense of restoring the service will amount to not less than one million of dollars, and probably more. Their expectations that Congress would promptly pass the bill for their relief have been disastrously disappointed. The Department has the money to pay all sums now due, for the quarter ending with September, but not the legal authority for that purpose. The expenses of the current quarter are not due till February. Over four millions are required on account of arrearages for the year ending with last June. Statements of indebtedness to contractors, on which they have raised money to the amount of two million dollars, are in the hands of persons in this city.

A letter from Mr. WARD, Minister to China, says the Russian Envoy was in Peking at the time he was there, but so strict was the surveillance of the Chinese Government that it would not allow them to see each other. The exchange of several private notes, however, was permitted.

The various Government Departments will be closed to-morrow on account of Christmas.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Friday, says there is good reasons for believing that Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER will be clothed with the honorable and important office of representing South Carolina as the Special Commissioner to the State of Maine, according to the provisions made by the Legislature that has just closed its labors.

The Rev. W. FAYETTE DAVIDSON, Episcopal Minister, formerly of Philadelphia, died in Norfolk, Va., last evening.

It is reported here that late last night orders were given to put arms and ammunition on board the dispatch steamer *Anaco ta*, and that she be got ready to sail early to-morrow morning for Annapolis. It is rumored that this movement has reference to the trouble brewing between the authorities of Maryland and the Philadelphia oystermen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) gave notice that after the speech of Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, he would endeavor to obtain an opportunity to move that the House proceed to ballot faithfully for a Speaker throughout this day, and, failing in that, he would make an effort to offer a resolution, that, from after to-day, no vote for Speaker shall be taken before the hour of 12 M., on Wednesday, 4th of January, and that when the House adjourn to-day it be until that day.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Dem.,) Mr. SMITH giving way) replied to the remarks of Mr. FARNSWORTH, who had commented on the course of Senator DOUGLAS. His colleague (FARNSWORTH) had declared in substance that he would rather see any other man than DOUGLAS elected to the Presidency. The Republicans' hatred of Mr. DOUGLAS is deep-seated, and well it may be; for he has given them many heavy blows. Mr. DOUGLAS stands on the Cincinnati Platform, and desires nothing else than its adoption at the Charleston Convention. He (FOUKE) would support the nominee of that Convention in good faith, and so will the Democrats of Illinois. They have buried the differences of the past, and consider that every one who abides by the Democratic organization is a Democrat.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (Rep.,)—Will Mr. DOUGLAS support the nominee of the Charleston Convention on a platform on which he will not stand himself? Will he sustain a platform which does not recognize his (DOUGLAS') doctrine that the people in the Territories have the right to legislate on Slavery?

Mr. FOUKE would tell the North and South that Mr. DOUGLAS would support the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—On any platform?

Mr. FOUKE replied that Mr. DOUGLAS would give his support against the Republicans. He then proceeded to show that the State Convention of Illinois had declared they would sustain the nominee of the Charleston Convention. The Douglas men will stand between the extremes of the North and South. He (FOUKE) considered JOHN WENTWORTH as the embodiment of the Republican Party in Illinois, and yet his organ expressed sympathy with JOHN BROWN, and showed conclusively that such were the feelings of the party generally. None of the Republican Party had denounced JOHN WENTWORTH for his incendiary sentiments, and therefore that party is abolitionized. Men who indorse JOHN BROWN deserved the same fate that he suffered. He would ask Mr. FARNSWORTH whether he indorsed or repudiated the sentiments of WENTWORTH.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that so far as Mr. WENTWORTH runs a parallel between Southern fillibusters or Slave-trade pirates and JOHN BROWN, I indorse it not. So far as he indorses the act of BROWN in an insurrection into Virginia, I do not indorse him. He asked Mr. FOUKE whether Southern Slave-trade pirates were not as bad as BROWN, and deserved the same punishment?

Mr. FOUKE—Try them by the laws of the land and punish pirates or anybody else, North or South, East or West, upon the high seas and everywhere, who violate the laws. I stand by the Constitution and the laws of the land. JOHN BROWN is dead, but his acts live. It is with those who indorse those acts that we have now to deal. He denounced the acts of BROWN to KANSAS in severe terms. His gang were marauders, who preyed on people of both parties, indiscriminately. Mr. SHERMAN, while Chairman of the KANSAS Investigating Committee, refused to receive testimony respecting the murder committed by JOHN BROWN, on the technical objection that it was done after the committee was appointed. The candidate for Speaker is a partisan of BROWN, as well as the indorser of HELPER's infamous doctrines. He maintained that the Republicans would sign the death-warrant of the country, and leave the time of the execution to the executioner himself. The Republican Party of Illinois is not absorbed by the Abolition Party, and cannot escape the irrepressible conflict doctrines of SEWARD. Mr. FOUKE proceeded to state that the Republican Party had no sympathy with foreigners, but have defended them, and as soon as they have done with them, they will cast only put them upon an equality with the negro, but will go further, and ignore them altogether in their political action. He then referred to a conversation between Gov. SEWARD, of New-York, and Gov. SMITH, of Virginia, in 1847 and 1848, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia (Dem.,) narrated the conversation as well as he could recollect it. The substance of it was that while he (SMITH) was Governor of Virginia, he was sitting in the Council Chamber one day, when a stranger entered and announced himself as Mr. SEWARD, of New-York. A conversation ensued, in the course of which Mr. SEWARD remarked that they were going to allow all to vote in New-York, negroes as well as whites. To that he (SMITH) had replied, that if they had no objection to free negroes in New-York they would send them a certain number in every packet from Virginia. Mr. SEWARD said that he had no objection to that—that they would receive them with pleasure; that they had much trouble with the Irishmen and the Irish vote; that a great deal of money had to be used at election times to secure them, and that the rascals would take their money and then vote against them, but that they had not such trouble with the colored people. In reply to that he (SMITH) had then told him that he would be very happy to receive an equal number of honest-hearted Germans and Irishmen for all the negroes that were sent to New-York.

Mr. FOUKE—I am obliged to the gentleman.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman recollect who were present?

Mr. SMITH—Yes, Sir; Mr. LAWSON, Clerk to the Council. Mr. FOOT told me afterwards that he had a laugh with Mr. SEWARD about it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired whether Mr. SMITH had a laugh with the Senator (SEWARD) about it?

Mr. SMITH—No, Sir; we talked like strangers upon great questions, and of course there was no laughter.

Mr. FOUKE (resuming) said the Republican party were not yet ready to engraft that creed upon New-York, as they were not yet done with the foreign population.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., obtained the floor, but yielded for fifteen minutes to Mr. FARNSWORTH, that he might reply to his colleague.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that JOHN BROWN was dead, and they made no issue about the recent affair at Harper's Ferry, which the Republican Party nowhere indorsed. So far as the Republican Party were concerned, they did not believe in the social or political equality of the negro, or any other equality, so far as Illinois was concerned. In the State of New-York the negro was permitted to vote, and in the State of Tennessee he was permitted to vote, but a very few years ago. He thought that when Hon. CAVE JOHNSON was a member of Congress he himself avowed that he was indebted to that class of voters for his seat.

Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) (from the background)—What member was that?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Hon. CAVE JOHNSON. It came with a very bad grace from the Democratic Party to throw up to the Republican Party that they were in favor of the political equality of the negro.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.)—Is there in your district no distinction between negroes and white people? Do they all vote together?

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not know. So far as the question of social equality was concerned, the Republican Party did not believe nor maintain it. But the Republican Party opposed no laws restraining them from intermarrying with negroes. If his friends were at all afraid of intermarrying with negroes he would be very glad to impose a restraining law. But so far as the rights of them were concerned, the negro was his (FARNSWORTH's) equal, and the equal of his colleague.

Mr. LOGAN asked whether the Republican Party had not voted for the abrogation of all laws in reference to the distinction between whites and blacks, as regarded their testimony in the Courts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH admitted that a Republican member had introduced such a law. If he did not, he ought to have done it.

Mr. LOGAN—Exactly. Did not the Republican members of the last Illinois Legislature vote to expunge the word "white" from the school law, so as to make it read "whites and blacks?"

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not know. In his State they admitted a man who did not believe in God to testify, also a man convicted with pollution, and he could not see why they should exclude the negro. But it was the true test to submit the credibility of a witness to the jury. When they said that a man assaulted and wronged by a villainous Democratic white man, or a Democratic doughface, should not be permitted to testify, he said it was a damnable statute that prevented him. Is the gentleman satisfied?

Mr. LOGAN—Certainly, if the gentleman is satisfied.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—How is the Democracy?

Mr. LOGAN—Very well. (Laughter.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH then reviewed the course of Judge DOUGLAS in reference to the Territorial question, contending that he (DOUGLAS) had placed himself on both sides of the question. The Republican Party was founded upon principle, but the Democratic Party of Illinois was a man-worshipping party, worshipping DOUGLAS. Whatever DOUGLAS said was law to them and right. He would ask his colleague if he agreed?

Mr. FOUKE—We worship STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and you worship FRED. DOUGLASS. (Great laughter.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH then inquired whether his colleague from the Fifth District, and his party in Illinois, would support whoever was nominated at Charleston, no matter what was the platform.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) had no desire to be drawn into the conversation which had been held with his colleague. He had no doubt that the Charleston Convention would adopt the Cincinnati Platform, and he had no doubt Judge DOUGLAS would support the nominee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That's no answer.

Mr. MORRIS—Then, Sir, I will say they will.

Mr. FARNSWORTH rejoined that Judge DOUGLAS had declared in a letter that he would not accept of a nomination unless he was placed on a platform that conceded the right of a Territorial Legislature to legislate upon the question of Slavery.

Mr. MORRIS—We consider all that our own business, not yours.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in reply, held that it was also the business of the Republican Party, and asked with what consistency Judge DOUGLAS could support the nominee of the Charleston Convention upon a platform upon which he would not himself be a candidate.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, then proceeded to address the House. In consequence of the course of remark indulged in by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. GROW,) he said he felt it his duty take his part in the debate. When the House assembled it was upon the heels of a remarkable incident that aroused the public mind and brought about a revelation that startled the country with amazement. It was seen that sixty-eight members of the last Congress, besides numerous other gentlemen of the highest position, had indorsed a pamphlet known as the Helper pamphlet, inaugurating a crusade of blood, murder, treason and insurrection against one of the largest sections of the Union. What had been the first development? One of the very gentlemen who had indorsed this book had been put in nomination for presiding officer of this House. That Presiding Officer must sustain the most intimate personal and social relations necessarily with the members over whose deliberations he presides, and he asked the House and country if they would rightfully and truly perform their great social and political duty by electing that man to preside over this body? He put the question here, and he desired the country to understand it. They may have the power by force of numbers to put a man who is a murderer, a robber, a man who proclaims his deadly hostility to one half of the Union in that chair, but I ask them if it is right?—if they will stand as the representatives of constitutional liberty on this floor?

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—I desire to know if the gentleman from Virginia applies these words to me?

Mr. SMITH—I am illustrating. I did not say the gentleman is a murderer. I have no such thought, and I was about to say so, and it would have come with more grace than from an interruption.

Mr. SHERMAN—I misunderstood the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH—I was illustrating. Would you vote for a murderer?

Mr. SHERMAN and others—Certainly not.

Mr. SMITH—If the act of a party—

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.)—I call the gentleman to order. I consider that a reflection upon the members on this floor. It impeaches the honor of every man on this side of the House, and I ask the gentleman to recall it.

Mr. SMITH, (firmly)—When I have anything to recall I will do it without being asked. (Applause in the galleries.) If the gentleman will just keep cool he will perhaps hear all the letter for it. I charged nobody with being murderers or robbers upon this floor, but I do charge that when we came here we found that sixty-eight members of the last Congress—many of them now here—did indorse a pamphlet, according to what we had a right to believe and suppose was just as bad as its damnable. (Cries of "Good," and applause in the galleries.)

The Clerk said that he gave notice yesterday, that if the rules of the House were again violated by this applause in the galleries, he would call upon the officers of the House to suppress it. In accordance therewith he called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper to perform their duties. There ensued a scene of considerable confusion, many members crying out, "Clear the galleries," whilst others hoped that such a course would not be pursued. In the galleries a commotion could be observed, and one middle-aged respectable gentleman exclaimed loudly, "I will leave it!" and made his way through the dense throng, whilst the Sergeant-at-Arms passed at a rapid pace out of the main door of the House to intercept him.

Finally order was restored, when the Clerk stated that it was not his intention to have the galleries cleared, as many orderly persons occupied them, but simply to preserve order.

The business of the House then proceeded.

Mr. SMITH said he was proceeeding to illustrate the position that had been taken by the Democracy, and had used strong figures of speech for the purpose of making it in a way from which there could be no escape, and to vindicate the Democratic side of the House from the aspersions cast upon them from time to time of uniting with the organization of this body. He said again that when they came here under the circumstances to which he had adverted, it was their duty to raise the question which was raised by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLARK), and he was glad to see that the honorable gentleman from Iowa showed a becoming sensitiveness. He knew how he (Mr. CURTIS) felt upon that subject, nor did he mean to intimate in any sense that that gentleman would do anything dishonorable. But he put the question, whether he would vote for a man for the presiding officer of this House who endorsed the doctrine of the Helper book?

Mr. CURTIS replied that the gentleman knew that he would not, and he believed he knew that the honorable member nominated would not sanction any assault upon the rights of Virginia or any other State. He misunderstood the gentleman when he put the proposition, but still he could not suppose the gentleman seriously believed that any Republican member was so insensible to honor as to dare to bring into the House any one who would propose or attempt to indorse any book like that referred to, or countenance such an outrage as that of BROWN in Virginia or anywhere else—one of the greatest crimes on earth. He did not blame him, however, for asking the questions, as he did it for the purpose of drawing from the gentleman nominated a denial of all intention of indorsing such sentiments.

Mr. SMITH said every sort of atrocity was recommended as against the slaveholders. Did not the gentleman know it?

Mr. CURTIS—I am told it contains infamous matter.

Mr. SMITH—Sir, your candidate signed it. He was surprised that the gentleman from Tennessee should have fallen into the error of stating that Mr. SHERMAN had disclaimed the atrocities of the Helper pamphlet. He would ask that gentleman where he got his information?

Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said his recollection was that Mr. SHERMAN had declared that he did not approve of the doctrines of the Helper book.

Mr. SMITH—I have it here. Mr. SMITH then proceeded to read the explanation of Mr. SHERMAN, being frequently requested by Mr. GROW to continue, until he had read the whole of Mr. SHERMAN's remarks. Did he disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book? I ask it here, and in the presence of the candidate on that side of the House, Does that gentleman disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book, as read here? (A pause.) The gentleman is dumb; he is silent. I desire to get the gentleman to speak, but he is as silent and dumb as an oyster. (Laughter.) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania waits to speak for him.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he only wanted a correct statement.

Mr. NELSON thought it proper to say, that when Mr. SHERMAN had disavowed any intention to interfere with Slavery in the States, he considered that he (Mr. SHERMAN) had repudiated the ultra doctrine of the book. That was the way he (NELSON) understood him.

Mr. SMITH would not go into the subject but contended that he (Mr. SHERMAN) had not disclaimed the sentiments of the book as perfectly and fully as the gentleman from Iowa had done.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Independent,) quoted from a speech made by Mr. SHERMAN on the President's Message, in which he distinctly stated that he was opposed to any interference by the Northern people with Slavery in the Slave States. He knew that Mr. SHERMAN held these sentiments now.

Mr. SMITH said that he would not allow Mr. SHERMAN to speak by deputy. He demanded that when he desired to be vindicated he should speak for himself. He knew gentlemen wanted to hold the Democracy responsible for the failure to organize the House, but this was manifested by the extraordinary manner of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. GROW.) That gentleman had told the House that the New-York *Herald* had supplied his side of the House with brains. (Laughter.) He would like to know who supplied him (Mr. GROW) with that essential property? (Continued laughter.) That phrase was not original with him; he got it from HORACE GREELEY, or at least from the New-York *Tribune*. But that was not the worst of it. The gentleman proclaimed that by this discussion the Democracy were engaged in disseminating the Helper book, and had given it a circulation that the Republican Committee had tried to effect in vain a year ago.

Mr. GROW wished to correct a word. If he had used the words "Republican Committee," instead of "Publishing Committee," it was a slip of the tongue.

Mr. SMITH knew that it was reported in the New-York *Herald* "Republican Committee." He supposed the gentleman had corrected it for the *Globe*, but the New-York *Herald* had a reporter who caught things as they fell from the lips of gentlemen. He had put down the words as they were uttered by the gentleman, (Mr. GROW,) and it was not the "Publishing," but the "Republican Committee." He would like to know what difference the gentleman found between them? He believed that HORACE GREELEY was the chief head of the "Republican Committee."

Mr. GROW said that if members would take the *Globe* they would find exactly what he did say, except the change of the word "Republican." But gentlemen chose to read the telegraphic reports, and that was what he complained of.

Mr. SMITH replied that gentlemen reformed themselves very much in the *Globe*. When they got into the office of the *Globe* they put themselves in a different dress.

Mr. GROW said that was the only alteration he had made.

Mr. SMITH read the report from the *Herald*.

Mr. GROW—Is it "Black Republican" there?

Mr. SMITH—Yes, Sir.

Mr. GROW—Does the gentleman think I said so?

Mr. SMITH—Well, the gentleman has got so accustomed to it that I suppose by this time he knows it by heart.

Mr. GROW—I do not know it.

Mr. SMITH then proceeded to charge upon Mr. GROW the responsibility of the failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill at the last session of Congress, by which the mail service of the country was brought into its present deplorable condition, reading from the record to prove his positions.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said that he was one of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the Post-office Appropriation bill, and he felt compelled to say to this House that nothing could have surprised him more than to hear the day before yesterday the lamentations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GROW) over the loss of that bill and the fate of the mail contractors. His friend from Virginia (Mr. SMITH) had cited a large part of the history of that bill. He proposed to state more; and the statement here, in the presence of the House and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and where it would be known and heard by the mail contractors, that Mr. GROW alone was responsible for the defeat of that bill. Without intending to impeach his motives, he (Mr. BRANCH) thought he could say that the object he (Mr. GROW) had in view was to defeat the bill making appropriations for the Post-office Department, in order to compel the President of the United States to call back Congress in extra session, that he and his friends might obtain the control of the organization of the House at an earlier day. He (BRANCH) did not intend to ridicule anything that occurred in that Committee of Conference, but he asserted that the honorable gentleman (GROW) knew then and knew now, that if the House had agreed to take the Senate Bill, and disagree to the amendment increasing the rate of postage, that the Senate would have receded, and the bill would not have been passed. He challenged a contradiction of the fact. If the object of the gentleman had been to prevent the Senate from infringing upon the prerogatives of the House, what reason could he give the mail contractors for having voted twice against the bill before the Senate bill had been put upon it?

Mr. GROW claimed the floor to reply, but a long discussion ensued as to whether Mr. SMITH would be entitled to the floor if he yielded for any purpose, and several motions to adjourn till Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, met with a decided disapproval. Finally, the House agreed to take a ballot, when, on motion of Mr. BARKSDALE (Dem.,) of Mississippi, there was a call of the House.

After this the House proceeded to the twenty-first ballot, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 256.
Necessary to a choice, 104.
Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)..... 100
Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.)..... 20
Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (Amer.)..... 17
Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.)..... 17
Mr. MACLAY, of New-York, (Dem.)..... 9
Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)..... 11

The rest scattering among thirteen candidates.

No person having received a majority, there was no election.

Without transacting any other business, the House adjourned till Monday.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

A Republican Stag at Bay—Characteristics of Members of the House—The Debate of Friday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

After the mail closed yesterday, the proceedings of the House, though with no practical result, became extremely exciting. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, described yesterday, attempted to take the floor against the protest of all his Republican friends, the fear being that he might commit some indiscretion; and finally, to avert the catastrophe, GALUSHA A. GROW rose in his place, and spoke for some ten or fifteen minutes with great clearness and force of manner, self-possession and confidence—confining his remarks, however, to praise of the New-York *Herald*, as a Democratic organ; and alleging that its editorials furnished brains to the whole Southern States." This was betraying the alliance of the *Herald* with the Republicans a little too openly, and derisive peals of laughter broke from the Conservative benches. THOMAS J. BARR, of New-York, suggested that as the *Herald*, in the same sense, had furnished brains to the Garrison Abolitionists in the contest of 1856, when it supported JOHN C. FREMONT for the Presidency, the account between North and South, so far as this paper was concerned, might now be called square.

But the irrepressible FARNSWORTH was not so easily to be got rid of. In vain did STANTON, GROW, ISRAEL JACKO WASHBURN, Jr., and all the deacons and elders in the Republican political synod, admonish and advise the willful man. In vain did GROW lay down the law to him, with the tip of his right forefinger touching the tip of the little finger on his left hand. FARNSWORTH, on the left side of the Clerk's chair, like MOSES, of Illinois, on the right, seemed under the impression that there existed amongst his own friends a conspiracy to squelch him; and he fought like a moral Amadis de Gaul against the strangulating forces.

At this point, the fight was further complicated by the attempt of WM. SMITH, of Virginia, better known as Extra Billy, to make himself heard in lieu of FARNSWORTH. This was cakes and ale, sugar and sweetmeats, to the Republican leaders, and they sustained WM. SMITH, of Virginia, with all their strength. WM. SMITH, now be it remarked, is a smallish, thin and nervous little man, with rusty red-and-gray hair, small but prominent gray eyes, very high and large cheek bones, a large mouth filled with regular teeth, florid of complexion and beardless, shrill and attenuated of voice, and exceedingly nervous and diffident in manner, though with a resolute struggle against such weaknesses. He is curiously like a certain class of men who come here from the North of Ireland, and might be set down—on his mere appearance—as the proprietor of a small linen-bleaching green, somewhere in the neighborhood of Belfast. His voice, too, has a high twang in it, very strongly recalling the brogue of the Black North; and if he could settle any where between Donegal and Fermanagh, there would be little danger of his ever being challenged at the polling booths and asked to show "his papers." All the natives of those benighted parts would set him down as to the manor born, and be right glad of such a thrifty and pushing little fellow-citizen having settled in their midst.

Between FARNSWORTH and SMITH the contest was kept up with great spirit—the former being talked to, and pulled by the coat-tail, and begged to sit down, on the Republican side; while WM. SMITH,—tremulous and yet vehement, with a spirit longing for the fray and a frame shaken by the suppressed agitations of nervousness,—was also entreated, on his own side of the House, to sit down and give the Illinois Republican an opportunity for hanging himself. In the midst of this wrangle the House was suddenly adjourned, on motion of some Republican member, name unknown; but this morning, when the popular Representatives again came together at 12 M., Mr. FARNSWORTH was given uninterrupted possession of the floor.

When he rose, however,—when this evil was upon them and no longer to be averted,—all the leading Republicans fled to the Corresponding-tables in the left hand corner, and there wrote and chatted, read newspapers and laughed, leaving but little more than 23 South Americans on the Opposition side to hear Mr. FARNSWORTH's harangue. The speech at that gentleman was a full justification for all their fears. In the first place, he announced his intention of doing mischief to his friends, by declaring that he desired no one but himself to be bound by his remarks. He then commenced with a bad blunder, holding ROGER A. PRYOR, of Virginia, responsible for an article which appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer*, at a time when Mr. PRYOR had nothing whatever to say to that paper. This threw the speaker fearfully off his balance, as he had evidently prepared his whole speech on the assumption of holding PRYOR, on the floor of the House, responsible for what he had written when in the higher and purer atmosphere of journalism. Staggered and taken aback, but dogged in the resolve to hold the floor, FARNSWORTH next picked up a volume called *Black Diamonds*, and read extracts apparently advocating the reopening of the African Slave-trade. It never seemed to occur to the speaker that until he could prove that sixty or seventy leading Democrats had indorsed this volume and subscribed money for its circulation, the parallel which he wished to establish with HELPER's book must fall in its most essential particular.

In reply to a charge made by FARNSWORTH, that the South wished to reopen the human ebony trade with Africa, WILLIAMSON R. W. COBB, the Hardshell Baptist of Alabama, leaped up and indignantly repudiated any such sentiment on behalf of his State. Not satisfied with this, the Republican blunderer then addressed the same question to W. PORCHER MILES, of South Carolina, who at once promptly and with honest energy, carrying conviction to every mind, scornfully repudiated any wish to evade any law of the United States, and least of all to reopen the African Slave-trade. MILES is a handsome and finely-built young man of some three or four and thirty, with a very English face, dark-brown curly hair and full dark beard; his forehead is full and broad, his complexion healthy, eyes large and soft, and his whole manner full of a dignified and high-spirited earnestness. He completely turned the tables on FARNSWORTH, by asking that member "If *he* was in favor of obeying the Fugitive Slave law?"

At this point the danger to the Republicans became so critical that BENJAMIN STANTON, of Ohio, and WM. KELLOGG, of Illinois, dashed in between the bull in their political China-shop and the red handkerchief held out by the Democrats to inflame and torment him. They implored their "*friend*" to sit down and let them speak for him; they were evidently in the blue stage of fright, and in a great measure succeeded in covering over their front from any further disaster.

But the dull blunderer could not see his position yet. He asked BONHAM, of South Carolina, and Gov. MCRAE, of Mississippi, the same questions which he had addressed to PORCHER MILES, and from them substantially he received the same answers—MCRAE stating that, individually, he was in favor of reopening the slave-trade, but that such was not the sentiment either of his State or of the Democratic Party, and that he (MCRAE) would obey the National Constitution in all points, though thinking it open to improvement in this particular.

Seeing the advantage they had, the Democrats sprang up in all quarters, shaking political red handkerchiefs in the eyes of the Republican bull, who rushed hither and thither, mashing and stamping the precious crockery and vases carefully prepared to receive the flesh and onions of the House patronage.

SAMUEL R. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) made a despairing effort to throw a lasso over the forelegs of the wild animal, and bring him down on his sofa; but all efforts and all means of check were unavailing. JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, Anti-Administration Democrat; JOHN COCHRANE, Democrat, of New-York; JAMES C. ROBINSON, Douglas Democrat, of Illinois; and CRAWFORD, Secession Democrat, of Georgia,—all those, representing varieties of conservative sentiment, one after the other, disclaimed any desire to reopen the Slave-trade; and the mad sport went ahead on the floor, with a perfect looseness of tantalization and wicked devilry, such as it would be impossible to picture justly.

JOHN J. MCRAE, of Mississippi, is a very peculiar looking little man, and his intellect appears as vigorous as his face is striking. With a large head, mounted on a small but gracefully-built body, Mr. MCRAE at a distance, and with his hat on, has a very youthful air; but, on coming closer, we observe that the smooth skin of the cheeks is dry and sallow, the dark eyeballs crow's-footed under the lower lids, the forehead and crown only thinly covered with dark hair, growing silvery in patches, and the mouth chiseled down the outer corners with lines which it must have taken fifty years of active and perplexing labors to engrave. Full of quick talent and humor, very Southern in his hospitality, and frankly generous in all the relations of political and social life, the little Governor is a favorite in all circles, and regarded as one of the readiest debaters and most trenchant humorists on the floor of the House. He is not so good at a set speech, but when he can provoke his enemies to question him, his answers are invariably as sudden and clearing as the electrical charges from the bath battery of our old friend Professor VERONES.

While this description has been written, the contest between the Irrepressible Conflict bull and the Democratic Matadors has been waged with unexampled drollery and the most comical results. POSEIDON MILES, in particular, has distinguished himself by the calmness, courtesy, and clear logical vigor of his assaults. The Hard-shell Baptist COBB has also made several wild Alabamian charges, with a crimson cloak rolled round his left arm, and a long Indian spear of invective and ridicule protruding several yards from beneath his right shoulder.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, then jumps into the arena and scornfully denies that either he or his State desires the reopening of the Slave-trade under present circumstances, or were in league with WALKER in his raid on Nicaragua. LAMAR has a rather tall and full figure, is probably not more than thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, with a large high forehead bulging out over his face, long, sleek and plentiful brown hair, combed back behind his ears, a reddish-brown beard only shaved on the upper lip, blue eyes with a red tinge in them, and a nose of the average size, which at no place stands out on a line with the overhanging forehead. As a speaker, he is extremely fiery, and inclined to raise his voice; but his portraitures and descriptions are graphic and poetical, extensively colored with Southern warpaint, and heightened to an interesting point by many romantic exaggerations.

LOGAN, of Illinois, was brought to his feet by a charge made against his District by Mr. FARNSWORTH. On behalf of that part of Illinois called Egypt, he pronounced the statement of the Republican member "false in every particular." A little further on, when FARNSWORTH declared that he would not obey the Fugitive-Slave law, BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, rose and denounced him as "false to the oath which he would be called upon to take if the House ever organized, and already a traitor in heart against the Constitution and the Union."

Here again several Republicans rose, but in such confusion as to defy all attempts to get their names, and entreated Mr. FARNSWORTH to cease speaking, on the pretence of being anxious for a vote. But the irrepressible man went on, blundering, breaking and raving—accusing Judge DOUGLAS on account of an article published in the Washington *States*, and confirming this, though assured by every Douglas man on the floor—and prominent amongst these ADRAIN, of New-Jersey—that the *States* did not represent the sentiments either of DOUGLAS or his friends. Here, too, for the first time, ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, a South American, and late the Speaker candidate of that interest, was brought to the floor by what he considered an insult against his own State; and thus FARNSWORTH has, in the short space of one hour and a half—during which this writing has continued—managed to consolidate against himself demonstrations from the three divisions of the Conservative interest, heretofore at war amongst themselves, but doubtfully united in opposition to the Republican success!

At length—2 o'clock, P. M.—the matadors of Democracy seem to have grown weary of cutting this, there being evidently no prospect of abating the nuisance in that way. They now loll on the benches, laughing at the blank dismay depicted on the faces of the Republicans, as this omnivorous, carnivorous and graminivorous devourer of forbidden oddities, wanders off into the wilderness in search of a Pacific Railroad, and a Free Homestead Law, which is to give farms, of several hundred square miles each to every one who can be prevailed upon to accept them. FARNSWORTH raises up his voice against these enormities, while floor and galleries raise up shouts of laughter, with difficulty to be repressed by the mallet and horrified treble of the Clerk. As to the imagery employed by this Republican statesman, it is somewhat confused. He talks, for instance, of the "cooing song of the spider" when attempting to get innocent flies to pay visits to his retributed parlor. He also relates a good many old Joe Millers—long ago invalided and humanely put on retired pensions—such as that of the doctor who "was death on fits," and whose treatment of all diseases first consisted in giving "fits" to his patients by the exhibition of particular drugs.

It is now twenty minutes to 3 P. M., and it must be confessed that FARNSWORTH has got on a good deal better within the last quarter of an hour. He asks the South, "If you dissolve the Union, what will you do with it? How will you divide the Mississippi River? Won't you give the North a snow to bring down their lumber-rafts? And how will you divide Yankee Doodle? Won't you give us a share of that great song? Don't the gentlemen who crowd these galleries, and are the *claqueurs* for the Union sentiment, know that if the Union were dissolved, these stately buildings would become mere stone quarries where marble would be cheap, and these halls would bad be tenanted by bats and pats? Gentlemen of the South, I say again, if you dissolve the Union, what will you do with it?" Ha! Mr. DICK been here he might have suggested to "cook it;" but that amiable man was not being here, and the mail closing, the question must remain unanswered to another letter! As the letter closes, WM. H. ENGLISH, of Indiana, author of the Kansas English bill, is on his feet asking some pertinent questions on this subject.

NOBODY.

THE SENATORIAL PRINTING—ACTION OF THE CAUCUS—THE PROBABILITIES OF THE HOUSE ORGANIZING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus held to-day, for the nomination of a Printer to the Senate, was attended by some thirty members, and organized by the election of JESSE D. WRIGHT to the Chair. The name of Gen. G. W. BOWMAN was presented by Mr. EWING, and urged upon the Caucus as a personal favor to the President—Mr. BUCHANAN considering that the nomination of this gentleman would be necessary to refute the calumnies uttered by CORNELIUS WENDELL. Then followed a running debate of an hour and a half in length, during which it was again and again urged by those favoring Gen. BOWMAN, that the nomination was demanded by the President exclusively as a personal favor.

The friends of Mr. WENDELL became indignant at this, and the whole matter, involving the receipt for $3,000 and the transfer of the *Union* newspaper, was again ripped up. Finally eight of the Senators, BROWN, CLAY, CHESNUT, CLINGMAN, IVERSON, JOHNSON, of Tennessee, PUGH and TOOMBS, rose up and left the Caucus, refusing to be bound by its decision. Two or three of those who remained are also understood to dislike the nomination, but submitted to it out of reference to the President. In this catalogue must be reckoned FITCH, of Indiana, and Dr. GWIN, who cares nothing for BOWMAN, but lies an earnest and commendable wish to oblige WM. M. BROWNE, the editor of the *Constitution*.

Under these circumstances, it is not possible that BOWMAN's nomination can ever be confirmed in open Senate, there being 20 regular opposition Senators, together with the eight Democrats who left the Caucus, and DOUGLAS, who will be in his place when the discussion is resumed next January, making a total force against BOWMAN of 28 to 19 in his favor. Such being the facts, there would appear every chance that no printer to the Senate will be nominated this Session, but that the Superintendent of Public Printing will receive orders to have the work carried on as heretofore, without change.

The speech of THOS. A. R. NELSON, the strongest man on the South-American side, delivered this afternoon, has produced a deep effect. It was extremely moderate in tone;

wants of a numerous population. It is not only useless to the Federal Government, but a positive obstruction to travel and communication between California and the Eastern States. Owing to the barrenness and aridity of this tract, it has been found impossible to establish stations on the line of the Overland Mail route which should cross it, and the stage road consequently encroaches upon Mexican territory for a considerable distance.

Though destitute of water, the land withiuthe limits described is of good quality, and with irrigation would become of greater value. It has been ascertained that the general level of the district is 70 feet lower than the sea. It is supposed that a supply of water can be obtained from the Colorado River, and in times of flood, from the slough called Ne[illegible] River, sufficient to fertilize an area comprising [illegible],000,000 acres. The construction of the necessary engineering works will require the expenditure of a large sum of money, which can only be obtained by a lien upon the grant when procured :—and De Wozencroft proposes, in the event that the cession is made to the State, to form a company who shall reclaim this Colorado Valley, by introducing the needed supply of water. It is to be hoped that Congress will not hesitate to pass the needed bill. If the enterprise succeeds it will prove of great value ; and if it fails nobody will be harmed except those who attempt to carry it through.

The accounts from the Washoe silver mines continue to be almost marvelous, and our capitalists are constantly making heavy investments in them. Wm. M. Lent, of this city, invested $30,000 in them day before yesterday. Henry Meredith, whose name is familiar to Californians, has paid $10,000 for one-twenty-fourth in the Ophir load.

Another vein of silver ore has recently been discovered by some Mexicans about four miles from Virginiatown, on the toll road leading from thence to Steamboat Valley. Some of the ore had been assayed with such conveniences as could be procured on the spot, and the proprietors entertain a well-founded belief that the lead is extensive and valuable.

The celebrated Comstock ledge has been opened in a new place, at a point lower than any heretofore worked, and the ore found to be richer than ever. The vein of silver ore in this ledge becomes richer and more abundant the deeper it is worked.

A vein of galena (lead ore) is reported to have been discovered the other side of Carson River.

A correspondent of a Sacramento paper states that a rich silver mine has been discovered in the Mojave Valley, 130 miles east of Los Angelos.

Col. Fremont's famous Mariposa grant is set down in the tax list as containing 47,370 acres, valued at $200,000 : improvements, $8,000 ; personal property, $2,800. The total annual taxation on these valuations amounts to $4,457 30. It is reasonable to say that the Colonel's receipts for gold will, in the ensuing year, be more than equal to the entire assessed value of the rancha as above.

From Another Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Dec. [illegible]

The overland mail makes such a hash of the news from California that it requires considerable enterprise to gather any items that will be new by the time the steamer reaches you, and as we have had no "diamond weddings" to talk about and write about, we can only air the most common-place events, which the Jenkinses of the Press here have previously turned inside and out, several times ; and the earnest manner in which the rainy season has set in has thrown a damper on things in general, not that we don't want rain—on the contrary we do, or rather we *did*—but would fain have a little cessation, and a chance to pump our cellars out, it being a peculiarity of San Francisco cellars, especially down town, to become cisterns, and just about these days there is a brisk business being done in the pumping line. As a matter of course, people have no time to move goods above high-water mark, beforehand—in fact it is of no consequence as long as the water has not made its appearance. The bottom tier of a pile of salt or barrels of sugar is much improved by a few days soaking. I looked down a cellar-way, yesterday, and observed a few hundred bags of coffee and beans undergoing the swelling process, considerably increasing the stock on hand ; and in another basement noticed a hundred or two cases of furniture floating around on a voyage of discovery, and a gentleman Irishman, who roomed there, bound on a yachting excursion on a bureau, very complacently smoking his pipe, waiting for the water to fall, that he might get out a clean shirt for Sunday. It *has* rained, fairly "poured," for a week, giving a refreshing appearance to all green things, except the *fleas* that were caught out, and they, in California lingo, had to "get up and git." You must know or rather you *would* know, if you lived in this country, that those industrious little insects in former times were counted at four quarts to the square foot, but latterly are not quite so abundant. Still there is still enough left to keep up a little pleasurable excitement, and a disposition to come to the scratch, which is very pleasant when you are out making a very genteel call and can't indulge in the luxury. I have seen in a court-room the learned Judge rubbing with a ruler the place where a little varmint was showing his contempt for the Court, while the "counsel" was making an affecting appeal to the jury, all the same time rubbing the calf of his leg with the heel of his other boot,—the jury in the meantime going through a great variety of gyrations from like causes, producing like effects. I remember noticing the philosopher Greeley, when making his speech from the balcony of the Oriental Hotel, punctuating his discourse with sudden grabs, clinching with great vigor various parts of his person ; and, by the same token, I remember his forgetting for the moment his Job-like afflictions and sitting down. The chair must have been very hot, for he bounced up with astonishing celerity. To what this is flesh heir to. In connection with the former subject, I might quote the dear market very lively in doors, where they take refuge from the rain ; and in the words of the poet (Tennyson, I believe): "How doth the busy flea, improve each shining hour."

There is not much going on here about these days. Washoe silver mines and "Ladies' Fairs" are the all absorbing topics. It has got to be the fashion here to hold Fairs on the slightest provocation. If Rev. Mr. Cremachelle gets seedy, the lady members get up a Fair, and clothe him. If the domestic crockery has met with any accident, they get up a Fair and devote the proceeds to new delf. If the aforesaid Reverend fancies he can't save as many souls in the old church as he could in a new edifice on a grand scale, and that he ought to have as good a place to preach in as certain other parsons have, he has but to lament that the accommodations are so limited, and forthwith the lady portion of the congregation rush forth and meet in grave consultation. Some one proposes the original idea of a *fair*, and away they go, fairly "oblin" over with zeal in the cause. The result is they get a few thousand dollars by selling red flannel pin cushions at horrible prices ; gouty slippers at the price of a pair of patent leathers, driving no chance backs, and should there be any lady acquaintance with faint prospects of adding her mite to the great wants of the country-population, a wardrobe of fashionable pattern, but endless in quantity, is immediately constructed, and the aforesaid is waited upon with the modest request that she will come down to the tune of a few hundreds, and patronize the good cause. On a capital of $5,000, a lot is bought at $6,000, a church planned to cost $50,000 : they run in debt, and are ever after in deep distress, and fairly choke the money out of the members of the congregation, who are afraid to say no.

If asked how they expect to pay such a debt, they say, "We trust to Providence." It's my firm belief that it is a very risky business to trust to Providence in a country where money is worth 3 per cent a month.

Don't you think it is almost time to drop the Broderick duel matter. You have certainly made the most of it. The excitement has died away here a long time ago, and you scarcely hear the subject mentioned now. He has turned out a greater man dead than he probably ever would had he lived. He need not have fought the duel—he never was forced into it—he brought it upon himself, and would have killed his opponent if he could ; his intentions were good. He took the chances and lost. Had he killed his man, then Terry would have been the martyr. What we don't like is—that the reputation of the entire length and breadth of California should suffer utter condemnation because two men in the furtherance of their own selfish ends and aims in the struggle in the filthy pool of politics, happen to quarrel, and go out to vindicate their wounded *honor (?)* at the pistol's mouth.

No doubt the general belief abroad now is, that no man's life is safe in California, and more especially in this City. The acts of two such men as Terry and Broderick are no criterion for the character of the whole community. They may have had their cliques of friends and politicians, but they were no leaders or beacons for this community, any more than Billy Mulligan is for the peace-loving citizens of New York. We may have a duel now and then, but we do not allow bullies to walk up and down our streets knocking down harmless people without cause or provocation, and if arrested at all, their bosom friends, sworn officers of the law, release them at once and apologize for the mistake of some over zealous policeman who was not posted, and did not know that the services of the party at elections was a *carte blanche* to knock down and drag out just whom they pleased. In this respect we do claim to be in advance of New-York, and it would be more consistent to be horrified at the nightly brawls and murders in Broadway than to comment and hold forth so dolefully over the murder of California. Don't waste your crocodile tears over us. We are a little particular in the matter of murders of our members ; and besides, you have work nearer home. Send a few missionaries to Baltimore.

The gay season has fairly commenced : the Oakland people got up a grand ball in aid of the Agricultural Society last week. All the young people went over, to have a good time. They had just got under way, when the rain came down in torrants, and it continued to pour down all night, and outdoors it was dark as Erebus ; the consequence was, nobody could get away, and they all had to stay all night, and dance the programme through two or three times, to keep warm. The roof of the liquor room leaked so, that the liquors became too much diluted to do any injury. They came home next morning, looking tired and sleepy, and very much as if they had "run all night."

The opening subscription soiree of the Winter series took place at Pickwick Hall, on the 24th ult., and was a very handsome affair. These soirees are *the* affairs of the season, and none but the "*crème de la crème*" can gain admittance, being conducted strictly on the genteel principle. The spread of crinoline is truly wonderful, and the toilets very stunning.

Weddings are very much in vogue just now, and the matrimonial market seems to revive ; young and tender candidates go off very briskly, and the older and tougher style indulge in faint hopes of the "good time coming."

The last news from the Washoe Silver Mines confirms the rumors of the extensiveness of the vein. It has been traced for three miles. At present they are almost cut off by the deep snows on the mountains, and are only accessible on snow shoes. The ore, however, is being got out ready for transportation in the Spring. The smelting of the ore is going on, and about $4,000 a day is being got out. Pattz & Raymon sent by this steamer the first bar of silver from this source. The assay shows about equal value of gold and silver—about $10,000 per day can be got out from the Walsh mine and Bryant and Raymond. The amount of ore sent down in the Spring will be incredulous in its value. New mines have also been discovered in the Mohave country, about 150 miles from Los Angeles, giving from $4 to $28 per ton of silver and gold mixed. The ore resembles the Washoe ore, and it is surmised that it is a continuation of the same vein, following the mountain range. If so, silver will be very plentiful hereabouts.

The steamer (propeller) *Santa Cruz* left yesterday for Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Blas. She is to run regularly between San Francisco and those ports. Some say, however, that it is all humbug, and that she is going on a filibuster expedition. A large quantity of arms were shipped to Mexico a few weeks since.

Two cargoes of Japanese goods are expected daily. As they arrive [illegible] the Holidays, large profits will be realized. Samples of furniture and all sorts of knicks-knacks were sent over to Japan by the vessels now expected, to be got up in similar style a la Japanese for this market—some seem very "gorgeous."

Col. Fremont is getting along swimmingly in his mining operations—has just set at work about the largest quartz mill in the State, having 48 stampers. The Supreme Court refuses to grant a writ of error to the parties' claiming, who have bothered him so much on the plea of States-right sovereignty. Probably a writ of restitution will be granted him, and he will recover all his mines ; and his prospects may be set down as extremely flattering. He may be regarded, or rather is regarded hereabouts, as the Republican candidate for the coming Presidential term. If he manifests as much energy and perseverance in the administration of the affairs of the Government as he has in his fight for his mining property, he will make a good President. He has had a hard battle, and bids fair to be rewarded.

Maj. Hensley, the President of the California Steam Navigation Company, one of the most popular and deservedly-esteemed gentlemen of California, goes East by this steamer, with his accomplished lady, to spend the Winter in Washington. Mr. Stephen Massett, after a short sojourn with us, returns on the steamer also, for the purpose of writing, at the suggestion of his friends, a book embodying the many incidents of travel over the world, and the good things he has written. He has the material to get up a very interesting work, which will undoubtedly meet with great success. He has seen much, traveled a great deal, and has a wonderful faculty for description, and is fully equal to the task of writing such a book as will please the reading public. He has the best wishes of a host of friends in California.

The Overland mail is getting to be one of the most popular institutions of the day hereabouts, and, in consequence of the slow time made by the Vanderbilt line, increases in importance. We can't do without the Overland mail, and it would be an unfortunate move to discontinue it. Let everybody patronize it.

PODGERS.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Costa Rica—Return of President Mora—Diplomatic Movements—Quiet in Nicaragua and Salvador—Guatemala—Letter from the United States Minister—The Belize Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

President Mora, of Costa Rica, arrived here on the 13th, from New-York, and goes to Central America in the steamship *Guatemala* on the 19th. As nine-tenths of the people of Costa Rica earnestly wish his return, it is likely he will be met at Punta Arenas by a sufficient number of men to insure his return to San José without bloodshed. If not, he will go to Nicaragua or Salvador, and wait the course of events. The revolution that overthrew Mora is attributed entirely to the machinations of half a dozen of Mora's personal enemies. The people grumbled at Mora's spending $7,000 a month in military matters, but thinks they have a right to grumble now that his successor spends $26,000 per month in "fuss and feathers." The country owes now $90,000 more than it did when Mora left, which is nearly a dollar a head for all the inhabitants. A letter from San José says : "We are now free ; have liberty, &c. ; all good on paper ; but if you open your mouth against the Government, you are exiled. Talk about Mora's tyranny ! Why, on mere suspicion, you are notified to leave forthwith. To give you an idea. The last mail from Panama was taken first to the house of the President, J. M. Montealegre, where Viole (Secretary of State) was waiting, and the correspondence opened. * * * The hope is, that Mora will come back next steamer ; but if he don't, why his chances are poor."

The Government of Dr. Montealegre is not considered a stable one. The mass of the people are in favor of the return of President Mora. They say the country prospered exceedingly under President Mora, whilst now, although great promises are made as to improvements in roads, bridges, &c., the Government is without credit abroad or confidence at home, and everything is at a stand-still. The peasants almost to a man, desire the return of Mora. Those who now hold the reins of Government are very timid and fearful of his return, and act as men generally do who have grasped power by dishonest means.

In the National Assembly the friends of the Administration strive to stifle debates on any question that has two sides to it, and it and the Provisional President are constantly suggesting orders and edicts to provide for their own security against a popular commotion. And they even suspect some of the most influential of their own numbers to be traitors to them. Don Jesus Jimenes, Secretary of State, is strongly suspected with having favored the late attempt at reaction, and Salazar, the military commander who betrayed President Mora, is known to have favored it. But Montealegre and his Government do not feel themselves strong enough to punish either of these men, even by deprivation of office.

It appears that Salazar quickly lost all his share of the $20,000 bribe for seizing President Mora, at a *monte* table, and on being refused an additional sum by his new masters, breathed vengeance against them, and "went right off" and attempted the new revolt in favor of Gen. Mora, which would probably have succeeded, had he not blabbed the matter to an old woman, who told it to her confessor, and her confessor posted the Government. I gave you an account of this affair at the time of its occurrence, six weeks since. The Englishmen, Jut and Allpress, Sir William Gore Ouseley, and others of their countrymen, so constantly repeat to everybody that they had nothing to do with the conspiracy against President Mora, that every one now believes them to have been the originators of it.

Mr. Dimitry, United States Minister Resident to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, had gone to the latter country, where he was suffering from coast fever. His Secretary, Mr. Ward, came passenger to Panama in the *Guatemala*, for Washington. Sir William G. Ouseley is expected on the next steamer.

NICARAGUA.

The President, after it was known that Walker's new expedition had bursted up, issued the usual flaming proclamation against the fillibusters, and put forth the usual braggadocio about their being swallowed by the brave Nicaraguans in a body, if they had come, and then the nation subsided into its accustomed lethargy.

SALVADOR.

This Republic is quiet, and is obliged to be, so long as President-Gen. Barrios' 5,000 soldiers are faithful to him.

The annual fairs of Chalchuapa and San Vicente were not productive of any disorder, but were less profitable to the speculators on account of the scarcity of indigo this year.

GUATEMALA.

In this State the people have been having great festivities over the anniversary of the birthday of Carrera, who rose from the position of pig-driver to that of Dictator of Guatemala, and who, take him all in all, does not make a very bad ruler. Guatemala seems to be subsiding into a theocracy, judging from the fact that the papers contain but little else than church decrees, and accounts of religious ceremonies.

Hon. Beverly L. Clark, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala and Honduras, has written a long letter to the Government of the former, contesting its right to dispose of its territory as it did lately in the Belize treaty to Great Britain. He also placed on record a protest against the same, as follows :

I, Beverly L. Clarke, resident Minister of the United States of America, near the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, for and in the name of the said Government of the United States of America, do now and hereby make, enter and publish this my solemn protest. First, Against the treaty of April 30, 1850, between the Republic of Guatemala and the Government of Great Britain, as a clear and palpable violation of the letter, spirit, and provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, dated July 5, 1850, and commonly known as the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Second, Against the conduct of the Government of Guatemala in cautiously withholding and concealing from the American Representative, then resident at this Court and this Capital, all knowledge of the pendency of negotiations, vitally affecting the interests and policy of his Government, thereby depriving him of the right and privilege of defending those rights and maintaining that policy, as violative of the established courtesies which belong to, and exist in diplomatic intercourse, and in disregard of the claims of the United States to that impartiality which is supposed to exist in favor of a friendly power, when the rights and interests of that power are involved ; and, third, Against the confession of the Government of Guatemala to the occupancy and title of Great Britain, of and to the country designated in said treaty of April 30, 1850, as being opposed to the whole history of the Central American Confederation, and equally opposed to the entire history of Guatemala up to the date of said treaty.

The arguments in the letter, which you will perceive would occupy more space in the Times than you could afford to give it, are condensed in the foregoing.

Mr. Clarke's health has slightly improved.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have had no mail from Bogota the past fortnight. A rumor prevails here that one thousand men, sent by President Ospina to put down the Revolutionary Government of the State of Bolivar, had arrived at Mompos on the Magdalena River, in that State. I do not give much credit to the report, principally because it seems to me President Ospina could not be guilty of such a suicidal act. The moment he takes an active, open part in the quarrels of the political parties in the States, that moment will be the signal for his own overthrow. By a system of non-intervention, he may manage to keep in office till the expiration of his term in 1861, and then quietly give place to Gen. Herran. If he has sent National troops into Bolivar, Bogota will soon be occupied by his enemies, and his political power will pass into the hands of Murillo, or some other Radical.

From Carthagena, the capital of Bolivar, we have dates to the 8th inst. Gen. Posada, at the head of less than 200 men, the only force now in arms against the revolution, still occupied the little seaport of Barranquilla, but was negotiating with Gov. Nieto's force for terms of surrender, so that by this time it is highly probably the Revolutionary Government of that State has no opposers within its jurisdiction. Calvo, the deposed Governor, had gone to Bogota, shifting his tattered mantle to the shoulders of Señor Rodrigues de la Torre, the legitimate Vice-Governor. Business in Carthagena was in a state of complete stagnation, the Custom-house officers still refusing to admit vessels with foreign goods.

The report I sent you two weeks since, that the Liberals had forced the Conservative Governor of the State of Magdalena to abdicate, was true, as was also my statement that Señor Consuegra had been made Provisional Governor. The election by which Conservatives for the National Councils were returned, was declared null, and the Liberals were counted in.

Señor Justo Arosemena, first Governor of the State of Panama, and late Senator in Congress from the Isthmus, and who alternates between Bogota and New-York, came passenger in the *Baltic*. Gen. Herran, New-Granadian Minister to Washington, will arrive in Aspinwall by the steamer of the 20th January, for Bogota. He will be a candidate for the next Presidency of New-Granada, to succeed Ospina, and will doubtless be elected if the latter does not proceed to such extremities before his constitutional term expires, in endeavoring to overthrow the present Federal Constitution, as to get violently ousted from his place. Gen. Herran is a moderate Conservative, and will receive a large support from the more prudent of the Liberal party.

The dry season has set in on the Isthmus, and for the next five months we shall have blue skies and fresh northerly breezes. Now is the time for those who wish to travel in Central America, to pack their trunks. A up endid steamer leaves here the 15th of each month, touching at the principal ports of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador and Guatemala. Those who have "done" Europe and all the Old World, will find an interesting field for travel in this part of the New, and may pick up a new sensation or two by exploring it.

The *Cortes*, which left San Francisco Nov. 30, arrived here yesterday morning, with 50 passengers, who left Aspinwall for New-York last evening at 7 o'clock.

The *Golden Gate*, of the Old Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, which left San Francisco Dec. 5, arrived at Panama, with 330 passengers, this morning, at 6¾ o'clock, having made the run in eleven days and twenty hours. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peruvian Army in Guayaquil—Another Armistice—Castilla in a Quandary—Oppressive Acts of the Government at Guayaquil—Sharp Diplomatic Correspondence—Peru—Recruiting in Lima—Indian Slavery—Catholic Oppression—Congressional Elections—Bolivia—Revolutions Suppressed—Chile—Markets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1859.

I wrote you in my last that President Castilla landed near Guayaquil on the 9th November, with about 6,000 men. At first he landed on the opposite shore from Guayaquil, but in a day or two crossed over by permission of Franco and Espantosa, and encamped in the immediate vicinity of the city. His troops having nothing but the blue tent of Heaven for protection, which at this season in Ecuador commences to be leaky, his soldiers began the work of fashioning temporary shelter in the shape of stick-huts, covered with leaves and palm. President Castilla then commenced negotiating with his friends, Generals Franco and Espantosa, whom he helped to place in command of the Ecuadorian people and army at Guayaquil, for better quarters. He first wanted the artillery arsenal, and this being refused, he asked for the military hospital. But as the site of the hospital completely commands the city of Guayaquil, and the people having commenced to imbibe the idea that Espantosa was disposed to sell them out, hoods and breeches, to Castilla, this was refused. The rainy season had commenced, and Castilla's troops had already been drenched by one heavy shower.

On the 27th November Castilla and Franco's representatives met for a conference. Old Gen. Vellamil, for many years a resident of New-Orleans, was one of the friends of Ecuador in this conference. Of course, with an old patriot like Vellamil, Castilla would make but little headway. So, on the 30th, another conference was had, when an armistice was agreed upon for forty days, ostensibly to afford time for the three or four parties that now divide Ecuador, and claim to govern it, to settle their differences and give Castilla somebody to treat with or fight against. The fact is that Castilla has drawn an elephant in a raffle. He thought the mere presence of 6,000 men before Guayaquil would frighten the people into any terms he might see fit to impose, and enable him to place one of his friends at the head of the Government at Quito. He now sees his error. Finding he had accomplished nothing by the thirty days' delay, granted in his Pulta decree, he is either obliged first to whip or buy out the three or four thousand men at Guayaquil, and then undertake the perilous march to Quito, or wait like Micawber, for something to turn up. He can not remain a hot while longer, on account of the odors and fevers in his present encampment.

The people of Guayaquil begin to complain loudly of the oppression and peculation of the Espantosa-Franco Government at Guayaquil. He has issued a decree paying himself $25,000 for an old claim of 1845 of $10,600 for services as Governor at that time. Another decree abolishes the six months' credit on import duties to merchants, he being anxious to finger the cash at once.

Garcia Moreno, the chief of the Quito triumvirate, and who was the right hand man of Castilla in his schemes till old Moreno saw that his friend only wanted to use him to advance somebody else, is still in the interior with a good many supporters, and will be found leading a considerable force if Castilla marches to penetrate into the country.

The Ministers of France and Spain in Quito having questioned Castilla in a dispatch rather closely as to his intentions in respect to Ecuador, and intimated the impropriety of his having commenced hostilities against Ecuador without declaring war, he replied to them it was none of their business, and they exceeded their duties in catechising him. The tone of the correspondence is anything but diplomatic.

Mr. Clay has made a demand on the Peruvian Minister of Relations for the settlement of American claims, with what result is not known.

Guano charters to England, £3 ; to the United States, $15.

CHILI.

The U. S. steam-corvette *Lancaster*, which left Valparaiso on the 21st November for Panama, brought no papers later than those of the 16th brought by the mail steamer, but nothing of importance had occurred in the interval.

The losses by the fire in Valparaiso, an account of which I gave you in my last, are set down at $250,000, but the sum is exaggerated at least $100,000.

The Government is getting 8 per cent. interest on the portion paid in of the $7,000,000 loan from England for the completion of its railroads. Notwithstanding this high rate, money is said to be abundant.

The coming harvest will be very abundant. Business has been better the past fortnight. The prices of foreign merchandise are high, as there was some scarcity in the market, particularly in American and English cotton goods.

Part of the cargo of the French ship *Mozambique*, wrecked on the Indian coast of Aranco, has been saved.

The Southern Railway has been completed as far as Linderos, and was opened with benedictions and great festivities to that place on the 14th.

Mining in Copiapo is prospering greatly. In the north of that province it is said the new discovaries of copper and silver will prove as rich as the old.

The Republic is tranquil for the moment.

F. W. R.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

A private letter written in Colima, Mexico, on the 9th ult., states that a robbery of $600,000 had been committed by Gen. Marquez, of the Conservative army, on a *conducta* or escort of $3,000,000, which was on the way from the City of Mexico to the western coast for shipment. This *conducta* was made up by a number of wealthy houses in the Cities of Mexico, Guanajuato and Guadalajara, and all the moneys regularly due upon it to the Government for taxes, escort, &c., had been paid. Marquez said he took the money to meet the necessities of his Government (*para lar atenciones de su gobierno ;*) and when asked whether it would be repaid, replied, "yes, when there shall be sufficient cash in the treasury." The writer of the letter adds, that unless foreign powers soon interfere, Mexico will speedily fall into omnipotent anarchy, if not back into utter barbarism.

OREGON.

Our dates from Portland, Oregon, are to the 25th November.

The *Democrat* tells a painful story of accidental homicide. It appears that on the 29th October, one A. Hackelman, with W. Davis and J. J. Davis, living near Albany, on the Willamette, Oregon, started on a hunting expedition into the mountains. They made a camp in the mountains, some three or four miles south of Sweet Home Valley. On Tuesday morning (Nov. 1) following, they separated and started on their hunt. Mr. Hackelman, after hunting until near night, and when on his return to camp, saw a deer, which ran off a short distance, and while he was watching for it, saw an object he took to be a deer, and thought it made two or three jumps. He fired at it, and believing the shot had taken effect, reloaded his gun before going up to it ; but on arriving at the spot where it lay, to his great astonishment found he had killed a man !

Mr. Hackelman did not at that time know who it was, but subsequently ascertained that it was William Russell, a young man about 18 years of age, who has been residing in Sweet Home Valley for some years. Hackelman was not aware of any one being near him at the time of the fatal accident. Russell was hunting, and had on a shot-pouch made of an undressed wild animal's skin, very much resembling a deer in color, which Hackelman first caught sight of, and was bitterly deceived thereby.

Henry Beason and Henry Hurd got into a shooting affray at the Upper Cascades, on the evening of the 5th November, when Hurd was killed. It is stated that Beason acted altogether in self-defence.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention, to choose delegates to the Charleston Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the next President, met at Eugene City, on 16th November. The delegates from eight counties withdrew, leaving eleven counties represented in the Convention. The following delegates to the Charleston National Convention were then appointed : Hon. Jo. Lane, Hon. Lansing Stout, and Hon. M. P. Deady as Delegates, and Gen. John K. Lamerick, Gen. John F. Miller, and Gen. John Adair as alternates, with instructions to use all means in their power to secure the nomination of Jo. Lane for the Presidency.

The withdrawing members assembled in another room and adopted a resolution, as follows :

"That this Convention do not elect delegates to the Charleston Convention—the delegates present do not represent the majority of the counties in this State—but that we pledge the Democracy of the several counties represented to a cordial support of the National Democratic nominee."

The *Oregonian* is authorized to say, that Mr. Logan will not contest the election of Mr. Stout, as Representative in Congress from that State.

FRASER'S RIVER.

Emigrants Returning from the Mines.

The latest dates from Fraser River are to Nov. 22. The last steamer which arrived at Victoria brought 200 passengers, mostly miners, from the upper mining regions. $16,000 was brought by Ballou's Express, and the amount of gold dust in the hands of passengers is variously estimated from $75,000 to $100,000. One party of forty men who came in a canoe from Port Douglas to New-Westminster, are reported to have had in their possession $35,000 in gold dust, two of their number being the fortunate possessors of over $12,000 of the amount, which they had made chiefly by packing.

Another Message from Gov. Wise.

WHY THE HALLER'S FERRY CAMPAIGN WAS SO EXPENSIVE.

On Wednesday last Gov. Wise sent in the following message to the Virginia Legislature. It was finally referred to the Committee on Military affairs :

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

To the Senate and House of Delegates :

Gentlemen : In response to the resolution of the House of Delegates of the 19th inst., I respectfully say that, when the State was invaded at Harper's Ferry, I was called to act suddenly, and did act with all the promptitude in my power, chiefly under the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th sections of chapter 17 of the Code. There I found ample and full authority for my action, and the crisis demanded that the Executive authority should be exerted decisively. In the exercise of the power conferred, and in the language of the law, I "called forth the militia, and issued such orders, and took such measures for the procuring and transporting the detachments as to me seemed best, and I took such measures for their accommodation, equipment and support, and I appointed such Quartermasters, Commissaries, and other staff, as to me seemed proper." Very active and decided steps were taken, not only to arrest and guard the prisoners who had violated our laws, but, far above that object, to assure our border people of their safety and defence, and to admonish the people of other States and their authorities, that we were not to be invaded with impunity. When called to perform this responsible duty, at a moment's warning, I found the organization of our militia wholly deranged. There was but one General officer, an Adjutant-General, without a clerk or assistant in post, and no Quartermasters, Commissaries or Paymasters. All these officers had to be organized and appointed extemporaneously. Owing to this, the procuring, transporting and equipment of troops were found to be difficult, irregular and costly. But, under the circumstances, I did the best in my power, and much of the cost may be attributed entirely to a want of system regulated by law. For such a system I have repeatedly asked that laws might be passed, and without such a system I have been compelled to defend the honor and safety of the Commonwealth. The forces at Charlestown have been kept on duty from Oct. 17 down to this period, varying in numbers from one or two hundred, to nearly sixteen hundred men at particular times. Yesterday I ordered the horses to be reduced from about one thousand men to a mere guard, to be organized and appointed by Major General Taliaferro. Two of the prisoners, Cook and Coppic, lately escaped from the jail and the interior guard of the sheriff, and were driven back to prison by the military sentinels. Two of the worst of the offenders are yet awaiting trials and require to be strictly guarded. A civil guard cannot be relied on, for the reason that, however faithful, they are lacking in discipline. The military guard must be continued, and the expense of that is still going and will go on, under my orders, until the prisoners are disposed of according to law. Thus, the General Assembly sees that it is impossible for me to answer the resolution of the House, at this time or at any time before my term of office expires. It is impossible to audit the accounts before the 1st January next. Most of the accounts have not been presented, and cannot be, until Gen. Taliaferro comes to the Capitol, with his proper vouchers, and affords the means of adjusting and settling them. He will be ordered here immediately, and the business of accounting shall be entered on forthwith, and proper the officers will, doubtless, report at the earliest possible day. That report, in full at least, cannot be made before my successor will qualify. I can only add that I trust to the liberality and justice of the Executive officers and of the Legislature, not to allow the patriotic men and officers, who have come so promptly at their country's call to suffer for the want of pay for reason of any error of mine. I took the whole responsibility of the call, and they met it like men on whom the State can rely. If the State has to pay more money than she can, let to have paid, let the blame fall upon me not upon our troops. Had it been necessary, I should have incurred even more expenditures than has yet been incurred under my orders. My objects, I repeat, were far beyond the arrest and guard of the prisoners, John Brown and his accomplices.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, HENRY A. WISE.

LAW REPORTS.

THE OCTOROON WAR.

An Irrepressible Conflict between the Manager and Stage Director of the Winter Garden.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DEC. 24.—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

Dion Bourcicault vs. *Thomas C. Fields and William Stuart.*—The motion for an injunction to prevent the performance of "The Octoroon" at the Winter Garden, was brought on this morning. Mr. Cram and Mr. Booth appeared as counsel for Mr. Bourcicault, and Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Jarnagan for the defendants. Mr. Booth read to the Court the bill of complaint, of which we have heretofore given an abstract, and then read the affidavit of the plaintiff, setting out, that before Sept. 14, 1859, Stuart became the lessee and proprietor of the Winter Garden ; that he has long been insolvent, and that sundry individuals advanced capital to enable him to carry on the theatre, and appointed Fields to protect their interests as Trustee, and that Fields has claimed control over the theatre and the receipts of it, but without assuming any responsibility to the artists and others.

That in August last the plaintiff made a written agreement with Stuart, a copy of which was annexed, and of which the following is an abstract :

It recites that Stuart has taken a lease of the theatre for five years, and agrees that during that time Bourcicault should be stage director ; that Agnes Robertson Bourcicault should play for ten weeks in the Fall and six weeks in the Spring of each year, but if the receipts of any ten nights were less than $4,000, Stuart might terminate that engagement on six days' notice ; and Stuart might prolong each of the engagements as long as he chose, by giving notice fifteen days before the expiration of the engagement.

That Bourcicault and his wife would not play at any other theatre ; that Bourcicault should receive for his services as stage director $100 a week during the season, and two half benefits ; and that for the services of his wife Stuart was to pay $100 a night during her engagement and two half benefits.

That during the engagements of Bourcicault's wife, all dramas produced by him, and his performances on the stage, should be included in the above remuneration, all other work being extra.

That "a season" should mean forty-five nights, and that the theatre should be kept open for that period at least every year.

That all differences should be settled by arbitration.

The affidavit proceeded to say that the plaintiff's counterpart of that agreement was left with Stuart's attorney, in order that a release of a previous agreement might be drawn ; that on Dec. 16 he demanded it back, and found that Stuart's signature to it had been stricken out. That that agreement was carried out for ten weeks, and that Stuart never gave any notice of a prolongation of it beyond that time, as required by the agreement, and that the time specified in the agreement expired on Nov. 22 last ; that plaintiff and Stuart then endeavored to make a new agreement, proposing that plaintiff's wife should continue to perform and should receive one-half the weekly receipts after deducting $1,800 ; that plaintiff and his wife continued to perform as before, but no definite arrangement was made ; that during their first week of this state of affairs he sent a written agreement to Fields to be signed, embracing the terms which had been only assented to by Stuart and Fields, and that Fields has always refused to execute the agreement, and on Nov. 26 wrote to the plaintiff a letter, as follows :

Public Administrator's Office, No. 271 Broadway, } New-York, Nov. 28, 1859. }

D. Bourcicault—*My Dear Sir :* Will you have the kindness to send me a statement of the expenses, as you make them up, so as not to exceed $1,800 per week ?

Yours truly, THOS. C. FIELDS.

That at the end of this first week he was paid $100 for his services as stage manager, and an account was rendered to plaintiff's wife, a copy of which is annexed, as follows :

Statement of Expenses, week ending Nov. 30, 1859.

Nov. 22—To counterfeit money taken night of Nov. 21	$13 00
Nov. 25—Cash for ton of Coal	5 00
Nov. 25—1 bottle Ink	62
Nov. 25—India Rubber Bands	1 00
Nov. 25—Stage Fare, H. Hale	12
Nov. 25—N. A. Seymour & Co., for grindstone, &c	23 11
Nov 25—J. Lachaner, for flowers	20 00
Nov. 26—10 pounds Strontia	4 28
Nov. 26—Half dozen small brooms	50
Nov. 26—Carting from stage-door	1 25
Nov. 26—Gas Fixtures	9 20
Nov. 24—Baker, Wells & Co., for lumber	15 27
Nov. 28—W. Hale, stage fare	12
Nov. 28—For Card for Show Cards	24
Total	$93 91
Nov. 30—For Salary List	$1,354 77
Nov. 30—One week's rent	250 00
Nov. 30—Gas fixtures	10 00
Nov. 30—Advertising	67 87
Nov. 30—Printing	91 00
Nov. 30—Gas	84 73
Total	$1,864 08
Receipts for week ending Nov. 30, 1859	2,926 50
Deduct Expenses as above	1,862 08
Balance	$966 42
Amount Half Gross Receipts after Expenses	$481 21

That plaintiff refused to receive the $481 21 under the account in full, and did afterwards receive $81 04, all which made up the half of the receipts.

That till Dec. 6 plaintiff and his wife continued to press Fields to make a written agreement without success, and during that time plaintiff received his $100 a week, but as the receipts did not amount to $1,800 a week, his wife received nothing, the theatre having been closed two nights and an account rendered, as follows :

Miss Agnes Robertson in account with Winter Garden.

Receipts from Nov. 30 to Dec. 6, inclusive		$4,338 00
Less one week's expenses, as per agreement	$1,800 00	
Deduct for one night closed	94 11—	1,705 89
One week's advertising	206 65	
Less one amount agreed on	125 00—	141 65
One week's gas	99 43	
Less amount agreed on	75 00—	24 43
One week's supers	55 25	
Less amount agreed on	25 00—	30 25— 1,372 22
Excess of expenses over receipts		$243 22

F. & O. E.—New-York, Dec. 14, 1859.

F. NAZER, Treasurer.

That on Dec 5, the parties had an interview at the theatre, but came to no agreement, and Stuart that day wrote to plaintiff two letters as follows :

Winter Garden, } No. 667 Broadway, New York—Monday. }

My Dear Bourcicault : It is now the eve of the production of a new piece, on which a large sum has been expended, and for which other artists have been engaged. You ; yourself proposed sharing, after a fixed sum, weekly, and then proposed a sum, and last night begged, as did Mrs. Bourcicault, Mr. Field to name one. You decline the one we name as fair. I accept the original proposal. If this is not to be adhered to, please state to me what it is you require. I write lest there might be any misunderstanding as to conversations. Will you kindly send your answer immediately ?

Yours truly, W. STUART.

D

last, he received from the plaintiff a written proposition to fix the weekly expenses of the theatre at a stated sum, namely, at $1800, so that all the receipts over that amount should be equally divided between the plaintiff and deponent; that, in consequence of the receipt of said proposition, the deponent called on the plaintiff and told him that he did not object to the general features of the proposition, but desired a clause inserted to the effect that to the 1800 dollars should be added all extraordinary expenses, such as extra advertisements, salary of actors engaged for special pieces, a proper sum for getting up the piece, &c., to which the plaintiff replied, that such was the agreement, and it was all right; that deponent, in presence of plaintiff, then in pencil mark, inserted in the written proposition made by plaintiff a clause to that effect, and said to plaintiff: "I think it will now answer;" that the plaintiff then examined the clause thus inserted, and said that he did not like the phraseology, as he wanted it so expressed that he, Bourcicault, would not be personally liable for the expenses of the theatre: to which deponent replied that he was willing that plaintiff's solicitor should modify the clause in accordance with that suggestion; that Bourcicault then remarked that his original agreement with Stuart contained a clause that no extraordinary expenses should be incurred without the consent of both parties, or words to that effect; to which deponent replied that he had never seen that original agreement; that on or about the 30th of November, 1859, deponent received from Bourcicault the letter hereto annexed and marked Schedule I; that in consequence of the receipt of that letter, deponent called on Bourcicault next day, and stated to him the conversation last above referred to in relation to the expenses of the theatre, to which Bourcicault replied that he had consulted his solicitor, who advised him that there was a question whether the agreement between deponent and Bourcicault (referring to that hereinbefore stated of Oct. 10) did not make Bourcicault personally liable for the expenses of the theatre, and advised him to divide the profits daily instead of weekly; to which deponent replied, that if he (Bourcicault) was liable under the weekly arrangement, he would be equally so under the daily; to which Bourcicault rejoined, "Well, let it go at that."

Deponent further saith, that after the last-mentioned conversation, everything went on under the terms of said agreement, without objection on the part of Bourcicault, until on Saturday evening, the 3d of December, when Bourcicault remarked to the deponent, in the presence of Stuart, that Mrs. Bourcicault *was not satisfied with the agreement* which had been concluded between Bourcicault and the deponent, under which he and his said wife had been playing the last week; that Mrs. Bourcicault then entered the room, and said that she wanted the profits divided nightly; whereupon, the deponent said to Bourcicault: "The agreement under which you are playing was your own proposition; it is a fair and honest one, and I will carry it out in fairness and justice to all the parties; the only thing not arranged is the amount of the weekly ordinary expenses; Stuart says they are over $1,900, you say they are $1,800; you had better let Nazer (the Treasurer) value them, and that shall be the sum; but I will not change the agreement so as to divide every night," to which Bourcicault replied that his wife objected, but he was willing to abide by the agreement; that, after this conversation, deponent directed Stuart to write to Bourcicault, and inform him that deponent was willing to fix the ordinary expenses at $1,850 per week—in pursuance whereof, Stuart wrote to Bourcicault the letter annexed to the affidavit of Bourcicault herein (and given above); to which Bourcicault, on the same day replied by the following letter:

MY DEAR STUART: Mrs. Bourcicault declines Mr. Fields' offer. She also declines any offer whatever that is based on a weekly settlement. I for my part do the same.

I have stopped the bills for to-morrow night, and will meet you at the theatre at 11 o'clock.

I have arranged another entertainment for to-morrow night, which I propose to rehearse, as all the people will be there. Yours truly,

MONDAY. DION BOURCICAULT.

And that said Stuart replied to this last by the letter annexed to the said affidavit of Bourcicault, given above, but that this last letter was written without the knowledge or consent of deponent.

The deponent further saith, that Bourcicault made no reply to the knowledge of deponent, to said letter marked E, but went on and appeared with his wife in "The Octoroon," as usual, and matters went on according to the terms of said agreement without objection from himself or wife until the 9th day of December, when deponent received from said Bourcicault the following letter:

MR. BOURCICAULT TO MR. FIELD.

WINTER GARDEN Dec. 9, 1859.

To THOS. C. FIELDS, Esq:

MY DEAR SIR: To avoid all future misunderstanding, let us put in an unmistakable form what we expect from each other. I believe that we have made trouble by want of this explanation.

I propose, then, that Mrs. B. shall play the "Octoroon" for thirty nights, of which she has already played three, and shall receive for the use of the play during that period, and for her services therein, a sum equal to one-half the excess of the weekly receipts of the Garden over $1,800, except in the second, third and fourth weeks, in each of which shall take place a benefit, one for me and two for her in each of said two, three and four weeks. You shall pay her $150 over and above whatever she may be entitled to receive from you at end of each of said weeks, as above mentioned.

And, as a sum of $500 is due to me for scenery, properties, &c., purchased by me for the Winter Garden, and for which I hold Mr. Stuart's note; and, further, a sum of $315 for properties, wardrobe, chandeliers and furniture, of which an invoice is ready for your inspection, I require that this sum to be divided into five equal parts—$163 each part—and the same paid weekly, so that the whole amount of $815 may be paid on at the end of the period of five weeks.

And as we have had some conversation relative to a prolongation of the said five weeks' engagement, but nothing definite either understood or agreed upon, and as a conversation relating to a new drama to succeed the present, I suggest that you should thoroughly understand that I do not in any way hold myself, either morally or legally, or in any other sense, bound by the loose conversation that we have had, and should any new theatre, manager or lessee solicit your assistance, I request that you will not hereafter call upon me to consider you "cornered," if you found yourself so. Yours, very truly,

DION BOURCICAULT.

To this the deponent replied by the latter hereto annexed:

MR. FIELDS TO MR. BOURCICAULT.

DEAR SIR: I decline to relieve you of the moral and legal responsibility of having to answer to the express bond we legally entered into with me, during a period of several weeks, that this theatre under your management did not realize weekly beyond half its expenses. I faithfully abided by an engagement Mr. Stuart had entered into with you, and under the pressure of severe losses, paid you $315 a night. You then came forward (it was your own proposition) and agreed to produce the "Octoroon" on the 5th December, giving the piece and your wife's services to this theatre on the terms of sharing weekly, after the expenses of the theatre, whatever they might be, as made up at the close of each week, save that in such expenses should be included a reasonable sum toward the cost of the production of the piece; also the same if any extra artists in the piece.

You proposed to follow the "Octoroon" with a piece to be entitled "Judith and Holofernes," giving the piece, and the services of whatever artists might be selected to fill the two principal characters, on the same terms as the "Octoroon." That agreement was legally and honorably entered into between us then, in the presence of Mr. Stuart. Subsequently you desired the expenses fixed at a definite sum, and after some discussion the sum you yourself fixed on, $1,850, was agreed on.

I therefore, understand our agreement to be that you give the piece and your wife's services on the terms of sharing, after $1,850 all extraordinary expenses—that is, expenses beyond what was set down in your estimate as a basis for fixing the regular expenses—should be divided. I abide, also, by our agreement as to "Judith and Holofernes," to succeed the present piece.

With respect to the two benefits to which Mrs. Bourcicault is entitled, as I have stated before, they should have been taken during her engagement. You fixed then a day yourself, Monday, and announced one of the benefits for that day, but being disappointed in extra attraction, I waived from a feeling of kindness what was clearly my right to require, that you should take the benefit on the day you named, and you then agreed that your wife should take one of the benefits in the fifth week of the "Octoroon" and another before the close of her engagement. By this agreement I abide. I have no objection to your taking one of your two benefits in the third week of the "Octoroon."

Your demand for numerous payment of two sums for property, wardrobe, fittings, &c., supplied by you, considering your position in the theatre and that you have derived almost exclusively the advantages from it in every sense, I deem unreasonable. I have not seen the bill for $315, and do not know what it is for. I never authorized the purchase.

Whatever is justly due I shall be happy to pay, as the profits of the theatre permit; but I submit that if I am to pay, I should have the right to say whether I want them or not. I desire, in addition, to state that while I abide by this agreement, honorably and legally entered into, if you desire, as you stated to me, to be paid $150 a night in preference, I have no objection to accede to your wish. Believe me, very truly,

THOS. C. FIELDS.

To this, Mr. BOURCICAULT responded as follows:

MR. BOURCICAULT TO MR. FIELDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1859.

DEAR SIR: On submitting your letter of yesterday to legal advice, I have been informed that you are not in a condition at present to make any valid engagement for the Winter Garden, your interest in the establishment, however great, not being in a form under which you can legally make a contract on account of the management, nor would it be binding on Mr. Stuart.

Yours truly, DION BOURCICAULT.

P. S.—I regret to say that Mrs. B. and self continue to receive threatening letters about the "Octoroon."

To which the deponent rejoined the same day or next morning, in the letter, a copy of which is annexed to the affidavit of said

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Knocks and Nobs.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—HOPE CHAPEL—Nothing Venture, Nothing Have—Senor Olivera—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—My Two Fathers—The Irish Tutor—Mother Goose—The Spitfire. Evening—The Little Devil—Mother Goose—Swiss Swains—The Omnibus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Morning, afternoon and evening—Aladdin; or, The Wonderful Lamp.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Santa Claus—John Small—Dick Turpin.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Old Folks Matinee.

TEMPLE HALL, NINTH-STREET—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

MIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

☞ As the celebration of Christmas will be general to-day, no evening edition will be issued from this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived from Aspinwall on Saturday morning, bringing the California mails and treasure of Dec. 5, in the unprecedentedly quick time of eighteen days and twenty hours from San Francisco. The *Baltic's* list of specie is $1,408,000.

The advices from Central America received by this arrival are interesting. President Mora, of Costa Rica, arrived at Panama on the 13th December, and intended to proceed immediately to San José, where his return, it was supposed, would be welcomed by nine-tenths of the population, who had become weary of the inefficient Government which had followed his deposition from power. Mr. Dimitry, the United States Minister, had gone to Nicaragua to recruit his health: his Secretary, Mr. Ward, returned by the *Baltic*, and will proceed to Washington. There is nothing of moment from Nicaragua. From Guatemala we have important news. The American Minister, Mr. Clark, had addressed to the Government a protest against its cession of territory, under the terms of the treaty of April last with Great Britain, claiming that the provisions of that instrument were palpably in violation of the letter and spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He also protests against the concealment of this recent action from the accredited representative of the United States, and against the confession of the Government of Guatemala to the occupancy and title of Great Britain.

We learn from South America that Gen. Castilla was beset with difficultics in Guayaquil, and that an armistice was agreed upon on the 30th of November. Hostilities were to be suspended for forty days. A sharp diplomatic correspondence had occurred between Castilla and the French and Spanish Ministers in Quito, relative to his intentions regarding Ecuador. To categorical inquiries Castilla responded that he should give no information, and denied the right of his interrogators to put their queries.

Our Aspinwall correspondence announces the arrival at that port of Purser Belknap, of the Navy, on a mission to examine and report upon eligible locations for naval coal dépôts. Mr. Belknap was to proceed to Valparaiso, thence to San Francisco, the Chinese and Japanese ports, thence to Egypt, and home by way of England. The United States frigate *Sabine* was at Aspinwall, under orders to sail for San Juan del Norte.

The news from California is but little later than that already received by the Overland Mail. Our San Francisco correspondence reports the arguments on the arraignment of Judge Terry for the murder of Senator Broderick.

That scapegrace of the ocean, the yacht *Wanderer*, has once more come to light, this time in the waters of Boston harbor. She reached that port on Saturday in charge of the mate, who tells a story of wanderings and adventures upon the high seas, that must add a new and more fascinating chapter to the history of pirates and buccaneers. The *Wanderer*, it will be remembered, was eloped with from a Southern port about the middle of October, the circumstances and the thief being unascertained. It now seems that one Lincoln P. Patten, of Bath, Me., was the skipper who effected this startling *coup*; and that only a portion of the crew were privy to or could be brought to approve his plans; that he had no stores or nautical instruments, and that, with the aid of the British Consul at the Western Islands where he put in, he had laid in $15,000 of provisions, for which, having again run away, he had paid nothing. To recruit these stores when they were nearly exhausted, he had pursued several merchantmen with a design of plundering them; and it was while Patten was boarding a passing vessel with this piratical design, that his crew had stolen the stolen yacht, and made sail for America. The vessel is in the custody of the U. S. Marshal; and the poor fellows who brought her back, and were in a state of great suffering and destitution, have been provided for.

Before Ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor in the House of Representatives on Saturday, had obtained it, notice was given by Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, of a resolution to the effect that the House devote the day to balloting, and if there were no result, that the House adjourn to Jan. 4. Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, then obtained a hearing for a defence of Mr. Douglas against the remarks of Mr. Farnsworth; and in the course of his speech he united with Mr. Morris, his colleague, in an engagement that Mr. Douglas would support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whoever he might be, and whatever the platform upon which he might be placed. The speech of Mr. Smith turned mainly upon Helper and his Republican indorsers. Mr. Smith called upon Mr. Sherman to make a more satisfactory disclaimer of the doctrines of the book—denying, indeed, that he had disavowed any of them. Mr. Sherman declining to respond, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, answered for him, that he had distinctly expressed his opinions as hostile to any external interference with Slavery in the States where it exists by law—a position entirely irreconcilable with the obnoxious teachings of Helper. Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, confirmed the statement of Mr. Grow. Mr. Smith subsequently referred to a private conversation that had passed between him, while Governor of Virginia, and Mr. Seward, in the course of a friendly call of the latter at the Governor's room at Richmond. The remarks of Mr. Seward, which depreciated the Irish and German population of the North, and expressed a preference for free negroes, were repeated by Gov. Smith, who named his private secretary as a voucher of the fidelity of his report. Having listened to this discreditable and discourteous revelation, the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker. Of the 206 votes cast, Mr. Sherman received 104, Mr. Bocock 20, Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Houston 17 each, Mr. Davis 11, and Mr. Maclay 9, There being no election, the House adjourned.

The war of the "Octoroon," which promises to be as memorable as the war of the Maroons, presented another grand field-day on Saturday. The case was before Judge Ingersoll, upon a demand of Mr. Bourcicault for an injunction restraining the performance of the play at the Winter Garden, on the ground of such presentation being a violation of his copyright. To countervail the affidavit of Mr. Bourcicault, affidavits of Mr. T. C. Field, the Trustee of the theatre, and of Mr. William Stuart, the Manager, to show that Mr. Bourcicault's claim of a copyright was invalidated by the fact of the play having been performed prior to the application for the advantages of the act, were read; and to rebut other grounds alleged, the history of Mr. Bourcicault's relations, pecuniary, managerial, and otherwise, with Messrs. Field and Stuart, was introduced, showing that the production of the drama constituted one stipulation of a complex agreement between the three, the observance of which Mr. Bourcicault had wantonly repudiated. That his indispositon to comply with his engagements should release him from the consequences, and involve those to whom he is bound in heavy losses, was the principal point urged by the defendants. Judge Ingersoll, upon the facts as presented, declined to issue a preliminary injunction; and postponed until Saturday next his decision as to the propriety of interfering at all with the production of the piece.

The Board of Aldermen on Saturday held a special meeting, the object of which was to concur with the Board of Councilmen in making an appropriation of $20,000 for printing, not ordered by the Street Department, to be added to the fund for paying arrearages of the year 1859. The motion to concur, however, met with strenuous opposition, and was lost, reconsidered, and finally laid on the table.

At the Wooster-street Synagogue, on Saturday morning, Rev. Mr. Isaacs made an appeal to his congregation on behalf of the suffering Israelites at Gibraltar. Most of the congregation have largely contributed to the relief fund.

Dr. Cahill preached at St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday morning, after the performance of the solemn ceremonies of High Mass, by Rev. Archbishop Hughes, assisted by a number of the Clergy. The sermon was a lucid exposition of the Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation.

The Stock market on Saturday was active for New-York Central and the Western shares, at improved prices, and closed firm. Panama recovered 2 ₩ cent. of the recent decline. The State stocks were in fair demand. An active day in money, in preparing for the holidays, but the supply easy toward the close, at 6 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. Nothing worth noting in the Foreign Exchanges. The Bank return shows an increased line of Discounts of $1,073,000, and a decreased Specie average of $764,000, with the California arrival to be added this week.

Cotton was in active demand, and large sales were reported, mainly *in transitu*, at steady rates. Flour was less freely dealt in, yet prices of desirable lots advanced. Wheat was quiet, having been held with more firmness. Corn was heavy, and declining. Provisions were rather moderately sought after,—as were likewise Groceries, Hay, Hops, Whisky, Spices, Whalebone, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Oils and Naval Stores. Salt attracted considerable attention. Whisky was more salable and was somewhat dearer. Freights were quiet, with 461 vessels of all classes in port.

Behind the Scenes.

It requires no very great experience of life to convince one that everything is not precisely what it seems to be,—that in politics, in business, and even in journalism, as well as in theatres, there are two phases of activity,—one intended for the world at large, and the other, that by which the actors themselves regulate their conduct. We devote a good deal of our space to-day to the report of a trial in one of our Courts, which illustrates this general fact in a manner which is at once entertaining and somewhat instructive. The point in controversy is paltry enough in itself,—but some of the facts which it discloses are not without interest.

The public may remember that the *Herald*, a few days ago, in the heat of its endeavor to excite the community on the subject of Slavery, came out with some very fierce denunciations of a play called the "Octoroon," which that well-known hack-dramatist, Mr. Bourcicault, had produced at one of our City theatres. It was assailed by the *Herald* as an Abolition drama—as intended to excite the public mind against the South, and as part of the gigantic conspiracy which that journal—a very Titus Oates of newspapers—had detected, against the integrity of the Union and the general peace of the world. Bourcicault, the reputed author of this inflammatory play, met the onslaught of the *Herald* with a whining sort of an apology for his misdeeds, which provoked still another attack, and, presently, under cover of his wife's name, he suddenly threw up his engagement, and at a late hour of a day on which the play had been promised, withdrew the piece, on pretence that it was offensive to the public, and that both his wife and himself performed in it under threats of personal violence, and at a tremendous sacrifice of their patriotic feelings and love of the American flag. Unluckily for him, this plot failed;—another copy of the play had been procured, other actors had been secured to take the parts of himself and his wife, and the performance went on that night and thenceforward, as if nothing whatever had happened.

The baffled Bourcicault was thus constrained to resort to a court of law to redeem the failure of his bungled *coup d'état*; and that remorseless agency has exposed to the public the rather complicated machinery by which the country was to be spared the pain of witnessing the continued performance of this original drama of life in the Southern States. Mr. Stuart, the manager of the theatre in question, testifies that Bourcicault urged him to aid him in getting some of the newspapers to attack the piece on the ground of its anti-Slavery tendencies—as that would excite the public attention, and so help the play! Failing to get Mr. Stuart's help in the matter, Mr. B. undertook it alone; and the *Herald* being the most facile instrument for such a purpose, the vehement controversy in that sheet was the result. That virtuous and conservative newspaper entered readily into the plot by which the country was to be rescued from the Abolitionists, and the treasury of the Winter Garden to be replenished. But the single-minded Bourcicault found other uses for the public indignation, which it was assumed had been thus aroused. The play proved to be even more successful than he had anticipated, and he became naturally dissatisfied with the agreement he had made with the management, and which gave somebody else some portion of the accruing profits. So he promptly declined to be bound, "either legally or morally," by that agreement any longer, and proposed a new one. Finding the manager inclined to be obstinate on this point, he prepared the clever little plot already noticed. He advertised the play—and late in the afternoon withdrew himself and his wife from their parts in it, on the plea of personal danger—carried off what he supposed to be the only copy of the piece, and was quite prepared to see the entire establishment in tears and despair at his fect! Unluckily, the fuse which was to explode this fearful bomb had been dampened—the play went on—and though the *Herald's* denunciations of it ceased, the public continue to crowd the theatre.

It turns out, moreover, that the play is not original at all,—that Mr. Bourcicault has stolen all its leading American incidents from one of Mayne Reid's novels, and its most striking point from a French play,—that no threats against anybody have ever been uttered,—that no disapprobation of the sentiments of the piece has ever been expressed,—that Southerners in town crowd to see it, and find no fault whatever with its tone or its tendency,—and that Mr. D. Bourcicault has been very thoroughly "hoist by his own petard." Judge Ingersoll not only refuses to grant the injunction applied for, but even doubts whether Bourcicault has any copyright in the play, or any claim to have it protected at all.

So far as the chief actor in this little drama of "Life Behind the Scenes" is concerned, the tale points its own moral. He is also the chief sufferer, and the piece ends, as all plays should, with the triumph of virtue, and the ejection of the conspirator into "outer darkness." But the glimpse which we here catch into the mysteries of "sensational" journalism, and the surreptitious manufacture of false public sentiment, is somewhat novel, and has an importance beyond the interest of the moment. We commend it to the attention of our Southern friends. When next they are astounded by one of the *Herald's* colossal revelations of "Northern fanaticism," they will do well to reflect that there may possibly be "an 'Octoroon' in the fence."

Flight of the Doctors.

The Richmond papers are loudly exultant over the withdrawal of Southern students from the medical schools of Philadelphia. They regard it as the first step towards a dissolution of the Union! They evidently anticipate that the movement will strike terror into the hearts of all the Northern States, and lead instantly to the most astounding revolution in political affairs. "While Black Republican journalists and Abolition orators," says the *Examiner*, "are laughing to scorn the idea of a dissolution of the Union, a body of young Southern gentlemen have shown it to be both *practical and easy of accomplishment!*" This is something, certainly. But we don't quite see the demonstration thus asserted to have been made. It is one thing for a couple of hundred young men to quit school and go home,—but quite another, unless we are mistaken, to sever the bonds of our political confederacy,—break down the Constitution,—create new channels of trade and of social activity, and establish a new Government in the Southern States. Possibly the two processes are as nearly identical as the *Examiner* supposes:—but we think not.

Then, too, the causes of this hegira seem to be misunderstood. The *Examiner* regards the movement as indicating the conviction on the part of these young gentlemen, that "the Free States were no longer worthy the patronage of the South." The young gentlemen in question may have such a conviction, or they may not; but it was not this which impelled them to quit. Much less heroic motives prompted their separation. They found themselves—part of them, at least—locked up in police stations for trying to mob a lecturer who uttered sentiments which they disapproved. This experience of Northern law and liberty disgusted them with the North, and so, making it a question of Southern rights, they rallied their Southern associates to their aid and took their departure.

If this is really a test of the sectional controversy, as the Richmond journals would have us understand, then, we submit, that their exultation is premature. These students endeavored to introduce into a Northern State one of the laws and usages of the South,—that, namely, of mobbing a speaker who uttered sentiments which they disapproved. They found themselves at once in an "irrepressible conflict" with Northern law,—and were defeated. To be sure they proceeded at once to dissolve their union with the North, by way of resenting their discomfiture;—but it remains to be seen whether the South can claim this as a victory or not. Our own opinion is, that, when Southern patients have occasion to send for any of these doctors, they will wish they had staid to complete their education before rushing, through excess of patriotism, into premature practice.

Gov. Wise, as a matter of course, seizes upon the opportunity to make a characteristic flourish of trumpets, and to exalt the horn of disunion. If he succeeds in inducing the Virginia Legislature to pay the bills of these young gentlemen, they will have something to show for their sudden withdrawal from Northern schools. We shall be very glad if the incident shall rouse public attention in the South to the necessity of making more thorough provision for education than they have done hitherto. If the Southern States are to remain in the Union, the pride of country common to every American, would rejoice in seeing every State thoroughly furnished with all the institutions essential to the education of her sons. If they are to go out of it, we should certainly regret to see them deprived at once of the means of mental culture and of material growth.

Northern Aggressions.

We hope our friends of the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Examiner* will not permit the Legislature to overlook or evade their demand for a report on the aggressions and injuries of the Northern States. They have already called upon them for a Committee, to compile a volume of the laws passed by Northern States for the purpose of defeating the rights and injuring the interests of the South. They have reminded that body that the laws of all the States are in their Library, and that it will be a very easy matter to hunt up all the Personal Liberty bills which have been passed by Northern States, and to present them in a solid phalanx to the people of the South. The demand is reasonable and just, and we hope it will not be denied or evaded.

The fact is, nine-tenths of the distrust and hostility of the two sections is due to their mutual ignorance and misapprehension. The ultra partisans of each section misrepresent and exaggerate the character and feelings of the other. The masses of the people, having no other sources of information, are utterly misled by this selfish and unprincipled clamor, and regard each other as deadly foes without the slightest justice or reason. The Fugitive Slave law affords an instance in point. The South has been told, over and over again—if not in words, by implication—that nearly all the Northern States have passed laws intended to prevent the execution of that law, and punishing their own citizens for aiding in restoring fugitives from service to their masters. The belief that this is so has done more, perhaps, than any other single cause to alienate the people of the South, and lead them to regard the North as determined to invade their rights, and deny them the advantage of solemn compacts of the Constitution.

Now let us have the *facts* of the case. Let the Virginia Legislature respond to this just demand of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and compile an authentic and reliable statement of the actual legislation of the Northern States upon this subject. Let us know, distinctly and by authority, how many Northern States have passed Personal Liberty bills of the kind complained of. Let us know what single Northern State, except Vermont, has put any such law upon its statute book; and then, if it is not too much trouble, let the Committee tell us how many slaves have been refused to their owners in the State of Vermont, under the operation of that law. Very possibly Vermont is not quite alone in this legislation—one or two of the Northwestern States may have passed similar enactments. But the mass of the Southern people labor certainly under a very great delusion, in supposing that the whole North has taken action in this matter, and that nearly every Northern State has enacted laws to defeat the provisions of the bill for the surrender of fugitive slaves; and it is important to both sections that we should have accurate and reliable information upon this point.

We hope the Richmond journals will not fail, therefore, to press this matter upon the attention of their Legislature.

The Apostles and the Ballot.

The New-York *Churchman*, ordinarily supposed to be the organ of the more strictly orthodox section of the Episcopal Church in this country, is, as we have always been aware, a journal not easily to be pleased. The number of persons in the community whose proceedings meet with its unqualified approbation, is small in the extreme, and that portion either of our political institutions or social customs which it is willing to praise, is wofully meagre. It assailed a few weeks ago the secular "editors," to whom it denied most of the qualities which make men valuable either as citizens or as public instructors. They never "touched religious truth without soiling it." They were incapable even of conceiving the idea of absolute right. They had no conscience and no honor, and no principle. They were *condottieri*, free lances, gladiators, and divers other unpleasant things of the same sort. True, there had once been one honest, pure-minded man amongst them, but he was singled out for the editorship of the *Churchman*, and when he left their worldly ranks to occupy the chair of that spiritual journal, all virtue and all knowledge went with him. Black night descended upon the carnally-minded journals and journalists.

What secret writhings the said secular editors have been going through since that unlucky day; what pangs they have endured; what cries for light hey have uttered; of what desperate wallowings in wickedness they have been guilty, we must leave to some other pen to record. It is enough for us that it is in our power to bring them a few grains of comfort and consolation—the consolation of knowing that, in incurring the severe displeasure of our ecclesiastical cotemporary, they are at least in excellent company. The New-York *Churchman* has now fallen foul of the Twelve Apostles—not, be it understood, of the Russian man-of-war which bears that name, but of the original Missionaries of the Christian faith. These eminent men do not meet with our cotemporary's approval. They were rash, thoughtless, blundering and sacrilegious, even in doing their own work. They began their mission, it seems, by a gross blunder, and behaved, in short, at the outset of Christian history, with all the recklessness of a Tammany Hall Sachem. Lest it should be supposed that we exaggerate our cotemporary's displeasure, we shall quote a portion of the denunciation which he visits upon the heads of these well-meaning but misguided individuals:

"The spirit of the ballot-box was allowed to take the place of the Holy Ghost in the first action of the Apostles after His (Christ's) departure—a statement fully verified by the circumstances attending the election of St. Matthias to the Brotherhood; when St. Peter, with his usual impetuosity, addressed the Apostles and Disciples assembled (the number of the names together being about one hundred and twenty) concerning the importance and necessity of ordaining one to take the place of the apostate Judas. They waited not for the coming of the Holy Ghost, in accordance with the Divine declaration, to enable them to *discern* and *choose*. They did not follow the great example of the Lord Himself, nor did they comply with the conditions for the possession of the Holy Spirit, by Whom alone they could be infallibly directed or guided in the choice of the one who was to "take part of the Ministry and Apostleship, from which Judas by transgression fell." They spoke not, and, for aught we know, they thought not of the fearful consequences of the premature act they were about to perform; but, Peter-like, gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias, who, from that time, was numbered with the eleven Apostles. Thus early was his unholy expedient, the ballot-box, resorted to by the Church, for the accomplishment of her glorious designs, instead of the spirit-discerning instrumentality of the Holy Ghost."

It will thus be seen that the Apostles resorted, almost as soon as they were left to their own devices, to "the unholy expedient of the ballot-box," the very same outrageous mode by which we choose our public functionaries, instead of voting *viva voce*, and letting a majority decide, as in England, or in the College of Cardinals; Peter, with his usual impetuosity, "being at the bottom of it all."

We feel as we write what a painful shock this sad revelation will prove to the entire Christian public, and with what intense anxiety it will await the result of any further researches the *Churchman* may make into the New Testament and early Christian history. If the Apostles can be shown up in this way, what measure may we not expect to see dealt out to "the Fathers?" Tertullian, Chrysostum and Athanasius may well quake in their graves, when their betters are so severely handled.

Sad as is this apocalypse of apostolic misconduct which our cotemporary has been constrained to make—there is some consolation in knowing that our own unhappy electoral system can at least be traced back to a tolerably respectable source. When mourning over the delinquencies of public officials, and the frauds and corruption by which all our elections are disgraced, we have, at least, the relief of feeling that it was the Apostles who set the abominable system on foot. And sweeter still is the satisfaction which every patriot must experience, in the reflection that it was reserved for an American orthodox religious newspaper to expose the intolerable abuses attendant upon upon the election of Saint Matthias to the Apostolic Brotherhood.

Incendiary Newspapers. — The following paragraph is from a private letter from Washington:

"Positive information is now on record here, that incendiary Abolition articles and documents, which the *Tribune*, from its party position, dare not publish, are *regularly sent over to the Herald with a request for publication, and that these requests are never refused.* Upon this subject you will hear more when the Senate reassembles, and it is also very likely that certain of the Southern Legislatures, now in session, will take measures to have the *Herald* excluded from mail facilities within their respective jurisdictions. This is positive and from authority—though the source from whence the information comes cannot be made public until the action pointed out has been adopted."

The Abolitionists are not lacking in shrewdness, and they are playing the game of incendiary agitation just now with a good deal of skill and success. Their leading object is to fan the flame of excitement and alarm which now rages throughout the South, and to scatter their inflammatory documents as widely as possible in the Southern States. The columns of the *Tribune* would not answer this purpose at all,—but the *Herald* is precisely the organ which they need. Its editorial columns serve to hoodwink the easy innocents at the South, and thus give full and free currency to the Abolition harangues, letters, documents and miscellaneous appeals which crowd its news department.

Any one who doubts that the *Herald* has been regularly enlisted in the service of the Abolitionists, will have his doubts removed by reading Saturday's issue of that sheet. It is almost exclusively filled with Abolition pleas for insurrection, addressed exclusively to the South, and intended to take effect among the free negroes and non-slaveholding whites of that section. The notorious H. C. Wright has four or five incendiary letters addressed to Southern men, which, we venture to say, no other paper in the North but the *Herald*, and the Abolition sheets of Fred Douglass and W. L. Garrison, would consent to publish.

We do not believe, however, that any such steps as the writer of the letter referred to mentions, will be taken. The Southern Fire-Eaters find their purpose admirably served by the *Herald*. All either of them seek is to inflame and exasperate the public mind—to stir up strife and commotion, and thus plunge the country into the horrors of strife, insurrection, and civil war. Both are laboring directly for this end; and neither is likely to cripple the other in any movements tending to the attainment of their common object. The Disunionists of the South, and the Abolitionists of the North, aim at the same result—and both find in the *Herald* precisely the organ which they need.

Congressional Prospects.—The House of Representatives takes one ballot a day, and remains therewith content. The rest of the time has been devoted to talking. Hitherto the Democrats have had their part of the business mainly to themselves, as the Republicans have declined to permit themselves to be either provoked or seduced into such a general exchange of political compliments as debating in the House has now become. With very few exceptions, they have allowed their opponents to allege against them all conceivable heresies and malpractices, without taking the trouble either to refute their arguments or repudiate their charges. In one respect this policy has been wise:—it has saved them from the reproach of seeking to delay the organization of the House, and has withheld their aid, moreover, from the evident effort of the Democrats to postpone it as long as possible. It is not easy for any party to carry on a quarrel for a long time, when its opponents obstinately refuse to have any share in it;—and if the Republicans persist in their silence, it is evident the flow of talk must have an end.

A few of their members, however, are getting a little restive under this protracted inactivity, and have broken away from the party bond and made some exposition, on their own behalf, of their political position and opinions. Thus far they have not thereby given their opponents any special advantage over them in so doing. The tenor of their declarations has been to disclaim the ultraisms so lavishly imputed to them, and thus to spike the heaviest of the artillery leveled against them. None of them thus far have given the slightest countenance to the allegation that they uphold such invasions as that of Harper's Ferry, or even indorse the inflammatory appeals of Mr. Helper's book. They show no disposition to abandon Mr. Sherman as their candidate, and he continues on every ballot, to lack just *four* of the number required to elect. As the holidays are now upon us, and Congress expects to do nothing of importance for a week, it seems probable that the election of Speaker will also be postponed, practically, if not formally, until after New-Year's.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Wise and the Flag of Our Union.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 24.

The following is the correspondence received by the Philadelphia Union Meeting Committee:

Richmond, Va., Friday, Dec. 23.

To James S. Gibbons, Esq.:

Dear Sir—By order of the General Assembly of Virginia, I send a copy of their resolutions to you, expressing a cordial response to the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, on the presentation of a flag inscribed with their loyal devotion to the Union as framed, and the Constitution as construed by the fathers of the republic. With heartfelt congratulation upon these evidences of amity, I am, sir, with sincere respect for you personally, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

Whereas, A large number of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia have presented to the Commonwealth of Virginia a flag inscribed with an expression of their loyal devotion to the Union as framed, and the Constitution as construed by the fathers of the Republic, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That we gratefully accept this beautiful gift as a renewed evidence of the devoted patriotism of that heroic band of Northern conservatives, who have so long maintained an equal conflict with the assailants of our rights, and the enemies of our peace, and that wherever fortune may invite or fate impel in the future, Virginia will cherish with affectionate gratitude the memory of those who so bravely encounter frowns of faction, and so nobly defy the fury of fanaticism.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to James S. Gibbons, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Passed in both Houses of the General Assembly, Dec. 22, 1859.

W. F. GORDON, Clerk.

Horrible Murder at Albion, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 24.

Pierpont Dyer, an esteemed citizen of Albion, Orleans County, was murdered last night in his grocery-store at that place. Being a bachelor, he lived in the store. His body was found lying on the floor this morning. The murder is supposed to have been done with an axe, or a similar instrument, as the top of his head was completely knocked in. Mr. Dyer was a man of wealth, but kept little or no money in his possession. The Coroner is now summoning a jury.

Patrick Cullioan has been arrested on suspicion. He rented rooms of Dyer; a difficulty existing between them, and he had threatened Dyer's life.

The Adultery Case in Massachusetts.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Edwin W. Reed, of West Springfield, a music teacher, whose conduct, it is said, caused the death of a young woman whom he had seduced and deserted, was brought before the Police Court, to-day, on the charge of adultery, and failing to give bail in the sum of $1,500, he was committed for trial. Reed's alleged victim was a respectable young girl of Danby, Connecticut, and died recently at South Boston.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

Portland, Sunday, Dec. 25—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Hungarian*. A heavy snow-storm is prevailing.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Dec. 24.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed this afternoon for Liverpool, with forty passengers and a full freight.

Non-Arrival of the Mails.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 25.

No mails North of Baltimore had reached this city up to this morning. They will not reach here until to-morrow.

From Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Col. Benjamin Loring, an aged and well-known citizen, died at his residence in Summer-street today.

The Fire at Red Hook.—By the destruction of Frig's Mills, at Red Hook, Dutchess County, on Friday, the 16th inst., it is estimated that the entire loss will exceed $60,000. A young man, named Frank Long, perished in the flames. It appears that several of the employes slept in the building, but they all escaped with the exception of Mr. Long. There was an insurance upon the property to the amount of $49,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Appeal for the Suffering Jews at Gibraltar.—Rev. S. M. Isaacs, at the Greene-street Synagogue, on Saturday delivered a stirring appeal to his congregation on behalf of the Hebrew sufferers at Gibraltar, who have fled from Morocco in consequence of the war with Spain. Taking advantage of the festival of the day—the Feast of Dedication—he enforced the general duties of charity as a means of testifying thankfulness to God for his mercies, and then called attention to the case specially in point, of the thousands of their brethren who have been obliged to leave their country and their home, and trust to the mercies of strangers. He recognized the charity towards them which had been evinced by the British Government in sheltering them in tents, and giving them soldiers' rations; the evidence of the progress of liberal ideas in Spain which had induced that Government to tender a refuge on Spanish soil, and the kindness of both Catholics and Protestants in the emergency; but saw none the less reason for the sympathies of the Jews in the United State. He estimated the Jewish residents of the Barbary States at 29,000 souls, monopolizing most of the coast trade. Most of the congregation having already contributed, no formal collection was taken up; but those who had more to give were requested to hand it to the President, Pastor or Trustees.

The Peruano.—This new steamer, which was launched yesterday morning by Messrs. J. Westervelt & Sons, was built for Charles L. Dimon, under the superintendence of Capt. Skiddy. She is intended to run on the West Coast of South America, between Valparaiso and Panama, which trade has hitherto been wholly monopolized by the English steamers. She is a side-wheel vessel of 270 tons burden, being 182 feet on deck, 30 feet wide and of 11 feet depth of hold. Her frame is of white oak and hackmatack, bottom planked with oak, and with yellow pine from the turn of the bilge upward. She is diagonally braced with iron straps and is coppered. She has a main and light spar-deck, and will have a single beam engine of 44-inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke, built by the Morgan Iron Works Company. She will be ready early in the Spring.

The Weather on the Hudson—Navigation.—The thermometer stood at Poughkeepsie on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, at 11 degrees above zero. In that city there is capital sleighing, and the streets were alive with parties enjoying the sport. The river is fast freezing over. On Friday an immense field of ice, several miles in length, was carried by the tide opposite Poughkeepsie, and the ferry boat was detained some hours from its trips across the river. Between that city and New-Hamburgh the channel is yet open, but from that village to Newburgh (nine miles,) the river is entirely frozen over, and parties on Saturday were skating upon it, and even as low down as Tarrytown, persons were skating in shore. The highest point on the river to which steamboats continue to run is Nyack.

Casualties.—Frederick McKibbin, a lad 12 years of age, jumped from a Hudson River Railroad car at the corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets, while it was in motion, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was conveyed to his parents' residence, corner of Jay and Hudson steets, for surgical attention....At an early hour yesterday morning Michael McDermott, a blind man, living at No. 400 Ninth-avenue, fell from the fourth-story window of the premises No. 408 Ninth-avenue, and broke both his legs. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... George Windle, a German, recently arrived in this country, was found nearly frozen to death under a stoop in Fifty-fourth-street. He was placed under the care of the Comissioners of Emigration.

The Wilson Industrial School.—The managers of this well-deserving institution desire us to say that they will be happy to receive the friends of the enterprise at their annual Christmas festival, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at No. 137 Avenue A. The exercises, which will consist of recitations and singing by the children, and addresses by several friends of the school, will commence at 11 A. M. At the close of the exercises there will be a distribution of warm garments and other suitable New-Year gifts, and the children will partake of a collation provided by the liberality of the friends of the school.

Tax Receipts.—However favorable to book publishers, jewelers, silk and toy dealers the week before Christmas may have been in a monetary view, it has not been so to the City Treasury. During the past week the tax receipts were only $10,135 27, against $230,137 69 the week previous. There still remains unpaid upon the tax levy $1,650,000, which the statute requires should be paid by the end of the present month. As after the 1st of January, 12 per cent. interest will be exacted upon all unpaid dues, it is highly probable that the present week will witness a lively rush to the tax office.

Attempted Suicide and Infanticide.—Louisa Finger, a German woman living at the lager-bier saloon at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, attempted to end her own existence, as well as that of her infant, by setting fire to her clothing. Her screams attracted the attention of a neighbor, who extinguished the flames before either herself or the child was much injured. The husband of the unfortunate woman says that she is subject to periodical attacks of insanity.

An Honest Finder.—On Saturday afternoon James Hayward, an agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, called on Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, and exhibited a pocket-book containing a large sum of money, in $10 and $20 bills on the Canajota Bank, of Madison County, N. Y. Mr. Hayward stated that he had picked up the book in the cars at the Suspension Bridge, at Niagara Falls, while *en route* to this City, and he desired Deputy Carpenter to keep it until an owner could be found.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital:

Remaining on Dec. 16	256
Admitted to Dec. 23	32
Discharged, cured or relieved	50
Died	7
Remaining at date	231
Males	192
Females	39

Board of Aldermen.

SPECIAL MEETING—NON-CONCURRENCE IN APPROPRIATING $20,000 FOR PRINTING NOT ORDERED BY THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting at 2 P. M. on Saturday, for the purpose of taking action with regard to the appropriation of $20,000 for "Printing for Departments not ordered by the Street Department," added to the further appropriations for the current year by the Board of Councilmen.

Aldermen Adams and Brady did not understand why this appropriation should be made. It was a outrage to ask them to make it.

The President stated that the Comptroller had called on him and assured him that if the appropriation was made, none of it would be expended except in the payment of *bona fide* claims. The Comptroller had said he knew nothing of the printing provided for by the appropriation.

Aldermen Adams, Brady, Tuomey and Lyons voted against the motion to concur, which was made by Alderman Peck, and it was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

On motion of Aldermen Bradley the vote was reconsidered.

Alderman Boole urged the Board to concur with the Councilmen.

Alderman Genet intimated that the appropriation was needed to pay for printing of the Board of Councilmen, and moved that the Board adhere to its former action.

Alderman Adams said if the appropriation was made, it would be made the basis for such claims for arrearages as had been folsted upon the City before. Gentlemen might stretch their consciences so as to vote for it. He would not.

The Board refused to adhere to its former action, laid the whole matter on the table, on motion of Alderman Peck, and adjourned.

Fires.

IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, the two story frame stable in the rear of No. 229 West Thirty-sixth-street, owned and occupied by James M. Millward, was discovered in flames. The building, valued at $500, was destroyed, and two horses, worth $350, were suffocated. A frame building in the rear of No. 220 West Thirty-seventh-street, owned by Bartholomew Habberstraw, and occupied by Louis Dow, suffered $200 dam

CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.

How the Day was Observed.

TRINITY CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.

CHRISTMAS EVE GATHERING—INTERESTING SERVICES—THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

The chimes of Trinity Church pealed forth a merry welcome to the coming Christmas, on Saturday afternoon, and the pews and aisles of the edifice were thronged at 3 o'clock by children with beaming holiday faces, and parents and friends assembled to witness their jubilation, and enjoy their happiness. It was the Christmas Eve festival of the pupils of the Sabbath School connected with the Church. The numberless tapers that burned within the chancel shed a soft radiance over a scene which, cold and blustering as the day was, it was worth the journey from remote parts of the City, which most of the ladies present had made, to witness. There were the nine clergymen, who took part in the religious exercises which preceded the introduction to Santa Claus, all clad in their clerical robes; there were the creeping and clinging evergreens that ran along the walls and ascended the columns, hung from the airy arches and framed the windows of stained glass of the elegant and commodious structure; there were the children themselves, in their best garments arrayed, seated together in the central pews, and there was the immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen which constituted the back ground of the picture. At the appointed hour the Christmas carols of the pealing bells ceased, and the exercises began. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, the rector; Rev. Dr. ONDERDONK, and Rev. Mr. SMITH, assistants; Rev. Drs. VINTON, JOHNSON and VAN KLEECK, and Rev. Messrs. DIX, FARRINGTON and WESTON. Rev. S. H. WESTON said the evening prayer; Rev. F. W. SMITH and Rev. W. FARRINGTON read selections from the Scriptures; Rev. MORGAN DIX said the concluding prayers of the service, and Rev. Dr. VINTON delivered a familiar address to the children. His remarks were brief and very much to the point, his great object being to explain to the children whom he addressed, the reasons for which they were assembled. A feature of the exercises was the singing, in which the children took part very effectively. The *Cantate Domino* and *Benedic Anima Mea* were exceedingly well rendered by the choir alone. "The Children of the Temple," a Christmas song, words and music by Mr. CUTLER, the organist of the church, with symphonies on the organ and chimes, elicited a great deal of admiration. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, and then the door which connects the vestibule of the main entrance with the interior of the church was thrown open, and an immense Christmas tree, loaded with toy-fruit and confections, and lighted up by countless lanterns of various hues, suspended from its branches, was exposed to view; and on a table near it were all the appliances of the baby-house—dolls, horses, dead rabbits (stuffed ones, not of the riotous species) drums, trumpets and sabres and all the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious" Santa Claus. The clergymen, led by the sexton, with his staff of office, marched up the middle aisle, two abreast, passed around the tree, and then returned to the chancel. The children next, one class at a time, advanced to the tree, received their presents, and returned to their seats, with expressions of happiness depicted on their little countenances. Their friends of more mature years lingered awhile to contemplate their felicity; then gradually the assemblage dispersed and all but the sexton departed.

CEREMONIES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

REV. DR. CAHILL ON TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

There was a vast concourse in attendance at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, partly to witness the exercises with which the anniversary of the birth of Christ is commemorated, but mainly to listen to a discourse which was to be delivered by the noted Irish orator, Dr. CAHILL. Archbishop HUGHES, assisted by numerous clergy, introduced the exercises of the morning with the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church. At their conclusion Dr. CAHILL came forward. Taking the whole of the New Testament for his text, he referred to the fact that this was the anniversary of the Saviour's birth, and then proceeded to give a lengthy argument in favor of the doctrine of Transubstantiation. He pleaded that the Scriptures must be taken in their literal sense, on this as well as on other subjects. If this were done, the Rev. Doctor argued, the conclusion would be irresistible that the bread and wine became in fact the body and blood of Christ. The discourse occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, but was breathlessly listened to until its close. The speaker thanked the audience for their attention, and concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the orphans.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This institution will have its usual dinner and festival to-day. The children are to assemble in the school-room at 12 o'clock, and, after interesting preliminary exercises, will partake of dinner at one o'clock. When this shall have been disposed of, the Christmas tree will be undressed in the chapel. All friends of the institution will be welcome.

SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK.

That mythical character, Jack Frost, had nearly completed his work on the skating-pond at Central Park, Saturday. There were a few scores of impatient people on the borders of the glazed sheet of water in the morning, anxiously waiting for the red ball to be hoisted, and declaring that they knew the ice was strong enough to bear them. But the powers that be hesitated. The ice had not knit together firmly enough to support on its surface such numbers as glided over it last Winter, and the signal, which can be seen, with a telescope of moderate powers, from any elevated point in the City, might bring crowds of boys and men all too anxious to enjoy the first skating of the season. At noon it was determined to give those who had gathered an opportunity to make their blood, which was almost congealed by the cold, circulate more briskly; so at it they went, young men and old. The Caledonia Curling Club occupied the lower end of the pond, practicing for their approaching contest. The winds which blew with almost resistless force, gave those unskilled in the graceful art an excellent opportunity to learn how to stand on two thin parallel strips of iron, while it interfered seriously with the curvetings of the amateurs, who wished to display their skill to the lookers-on. By dark there were but few who were obstinate enough to maintain their position.

Yesterday the ice was thronged, and it was most fortunate that the cold of the preceding night did so much towards strengthening it. The intensely cold winds which prevailed Saturday, seemed to insist on keeping the ice clear and the day from being broken, but it was all in vain. There were many who deemed it most fortunate that Christmas came on Sunday, as they could not take Monday for a holiday. Those, however, who have the time to spare, will witness an exciting scene to-day, if they think but to muffle themselves up so as to defy the cold.

The cars, last evening, were thronged on all the routes which extend as far as the Park. Those who could not get inside stood on the platforms, and those who could not do that were content to pay five cents for the privilege of hanging on.

CHRISTMAS ELSEWHERE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

Christmas, and the religious associations of its commemoration, were the subject of discourse in most of our churches to-day. To-morrow will be observed as a legal holiday, and consequently the Custom-house and all the Banks will be closed, and business generally suspended. All our newspapers will suspend publication from Monday morning until Tuesday noon. The weather continues cold, but pleasant.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 24.

To-morrow will be generally observed here as a holiday. The newspapers will all suspend their publication.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

All the papers in this city, and in the cities as far South as Augusta, will suspend their publication to-morrow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Everybody's Friend" has so completely fulfilled its title that everybody and everybody else's friend go to see it. The piece is now in its prime; the "pointe" are taken up with the greatest precision, and the language enjoys all the social significance of which it is capable, without too many cheap literary improvements from the comic artists. A more suitable entertainment for the holidays could not be found.

We have not heard that this piece is taken from the French. There seems to be some uncertainty on the subject, and, in despair, therefore, the cavillers maintain that, inasmuch as the plot cannot be traced, there must, necessarily, be no plot—a kindly conclusion, to which hyper-criticism frequently resorts. The plot is, certainly, not very intricate. It is revealed in the title of the play, for any one with a grain of imagination or an atom of experience can understand the perplexities of a human creature who undertakes to be everybody's friend. The author has availed himself of the scope afforded by a happy idea, and obviously devotes himself to the sketching of character, rather than the development of plot. His success depends almost entirely on the merits of the acting of the two principal parts, *Mr.* and *Mrs. Felix Featherley*—for the other characters are thoroughly conventional, and in feebler hands than those to whom they are entrusted, would be recognised and appreciated. The polite weariness which overcomes the gentleman when he discovers that the brilliant belle of his courting days becomes suddenly the inflexible domestic economist of his married ones; the enthusiasm with which the lady auditor takes accounts of her household, and assumes the dreadful responsibility of prohibiting early peas, on the ground of excessive cost; the half-suppressed yawns which ensue, and the little frivolous plot with which a widening chasm is happily bridged, these are the pleasant matters which engross the business and attention of three long acts, and afford an evening of light, sketchy amusement seldom enjoyed in these days. The acting, as we have said, is everything, and, we may add, that in no other house than WALLACK'S could a piece of this description be given with any certainty of success. It demands the tone and temper of good society; the mutual forbearance and delicacy which characterize well-bred life. There is no actress on the American stage who so quickly assures the critic of this knowledge as Mrs. HOEY; her manners are free and unrestrained, yet tempered to the keenest perception of dramatic meaning. The last act of this piece is peculiarly trying, from the fact that it requires an effort at display which might easily degenerate into mere flaunting. Mrs. HOEY's gracefulness and real knowledge of society save her from the common danger, and enable her to give us one of the best performances we have seen for many a long day. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, the best light comedian on the stage, is perfectly admirable as *Featherley*, and these two artists acting together with complete appreciation of the author's meaning, and even improving it, make the success which crowds the theatre nightly, and astonish the doubters who said that "Everybody's Friend" was a mere trifle. It is a domestic story, narrated in the most charming way by the best company in America, and is undoubtedly only at the commencement of its career. It will be given to-night with a holiday farce.

PALACE GARDEN.—A pleasant miscellaneous Concert was given here Thursday evening by a number of artists and authors as a mark of respect to Mr. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN, a gentleman who occupies a distinguished position before the musical public. The programme was lengthy and varied in its character, and was interpreted by the members of the Mendelssohn Union, Miss HAWLEY, Mr. CHAS. ELLIOTT, Mr. WM. MASON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. MOZART, Mr. SOHRIDE, Dr. GUILMETTE, and Miss KATE COMSTOCK. Most of these artists are well known to the public, and need no special mention on this occasion. Mr. ELLIOTT, the violinist, is new to us, and we are unconscious whether he is an "artist or amateur;" his powers should, we fancy, be estimated by the standard of the latter. The hall is too large and trying for the violin, and we think we shall hear Mr. ELLIOTT to better advantage on some future occasion. All the massive strength and beauty of STEINWAY'S grand pianos, are needed to fill an area so spacious. That they are sufficient was amply proved by the admirable performance of Mr. WM. MASON, a gentleman who is heard much too seldom in our City. There is a character in the compositions of this gentleman which entitle them to the individual interpretation of the composer, and we can see no reason why he should not give concerts for the express purpose of playing them. Two charming *morceaux* were played last night—*Silverspring*, and a quaint country dance. Both pieces were received with the greatest favor. The attendance was good but not at all commensurate with the merits of Mr. MASON, or what he had a right to expect.

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No. 1 sewing machines	90
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LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
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GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 136 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

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IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
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DRESS HAT
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LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-sure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Account-Books of every description on hand or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BENJ. F. CORLIES, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

The Readers of the Times are respectfully informed that the *Third Shipment* of MORRIS' LONDON GIN was landed on the 24th inst., ex Yorktown, and is being sold pure at No. 43 Broadway. Genuine Old Tom. Try it.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

DIED.

AYMAR.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 23, in her 26th year, ELEANOR KINGSLAND, wife of Edmond B. Aymar, and daughter of R. S. Clark.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at Calvary Church, on Monday, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 23, Mrs. SARAH BAILEY, widow of Wm. Bailey, in her 82d year.

The friends of the family and of her sons in-law, Robert H. Leatham, Alexander Leatham and Wm. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 4th-av., on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUNTINGTON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 23, JULIA S. HUNTINGTON, widow of the late Joseph C. Huntington, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, David Stuart Podge, No. 143 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

TYLER.—In this City, on Christmas morning, ISAAC LAWRENCE, only child of Samuel J. and Rebecca P. Tyler, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 401 Orchard-st. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

DWINELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 24, with scarlet fever, ADA URSON, only daughter of James A. and Rebecca U. Dwinell, aged 3 years 3 months and 15 days, after the short illness of 18 hours.

THE LOST JEWEL.

Jesus to my earthly keeping
Once a jewel kindly gave,
But my joy was turned to weeping
For I lost it in the grave.

Mourning for my vanished treasure
Then I heard the Saviour say,
Cease to sorrow—for my pleasure
I have borne thy gem away.

To thy spirit filled with anguish
Are thine eyes with weeping sore;
Cease, oh, mother, thus to languish,
Cease, for I had need for her.

Purer than the dews of morning,
Brighter than the stars of night,
See thy gem my crown adorning
In a world of heavenly light.

☞ Boston and Salem papers please copy.

FAIRCHILD.—In this City, on Saturday night, Dec. 24, CONSTANCE LOUISE, daughter of Horace J. and Maria Louise Fairchild, aged 2 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at No. 60 East 20th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PETRIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, ANN ELIZA, wife of the late Carlos D. Petrie, and daughter of the late David Vandervoort, of this City.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Hammersley-place, (Houston-st.,) on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MANNING.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 23, JOHN MANNING, Comptroller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, aged 80 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 262 Madison-av., on Monday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. A reunion mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

FOX.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 25, after a short illness JAMES FOX, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Edward Fox, No. 241 West 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, JAMES A. OSBORN, youngest son of the late James Osborn, aged 5 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, John J. Tait, No. 21 Carmine-st., at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

COLON.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 24, after a lingering illness, GEORGE COLON, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, also the members of Getty Lodge No. 11 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Wooster-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

GUTHRIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, of disease of the brain, EDWARD B., only son of George and N. L. Guthrie, aged 4 years 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOOTE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 24, ANNA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of A. W. and Elizabeth R. Foote, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, on Clermont-av., second house south of De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27 at 2 o'clock P. M.

MULLIGAN.—At Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 24, ELLEN WYKOFF, wife of William Mulligan, in the 42 year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The steamer *Mattano* will leave Fulton-slip at 1 o'clock.

STARR.—At Orange, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 24, NANCY, relict of the late Charles Starr, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No 72 Vandam-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WHITNEY.—At Milton Hill, near Boston, on Friday, Dec. 23, Gen. MOSES WHITNEY, aged 86 years.

BAKER.—At Piermont, on Friday, Dec. 23, JOHN R. BAKER, aged 54 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 665, Dec. 24, 1859.

53, 9, 47, 8, 72, 41, 35, 15, 64, 60, 25, 74.

Class No. 666, Dec. 24, 1859.

54, 76, 40, 15, 71, 6, 12, 21, 53, 72, 62, 68, 41.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!
HOLIDAY GIFTS!!!

BRONZE FIGURES. BRONZE CLOCKS,
BISQUE FIGURES, CHINA VASES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS,
PLAIN AND RICHLY-CUT
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,

At lower prices than can be found at any other establishment in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON; A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for next week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50.
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE WRECKER'S BEACON; A TALE OF THE WILD COAST, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in the LEDGER for next week. Will be ready at daylight this morning.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER WILL BE ready and for sale at all the News Offices, at Daylight, THIS (Monday) MORNING

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO LADIES.

BULPIN'S RETIREMENT FROM RETAIL TRADE

HIS ENTIRE STOCK

OF

VALUABLE CLOAKS AND FURS

all to be sold off

WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF COST!

In consequence of

RETIREMENT FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Ladies of New-York, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last ten years, and respectfully acquaints them that, having made arrangements to form a new firm for the purpose of conducting an exclusively wholesale trade,

HIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 361 BROADWAY,

will positively close for retail business on or about

THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1860,

until which time he will offer to the public the whole of his valuable stock of

NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,

at a reduction of from 30 to 45 per cent. from regular prices.

As the entire stock must positively be sold within the period named, it is simply deemed necessary to state that so great an opportunity for purchasing really fine goods at very low prices has seldom before occurred, as the reduction in price will, on every article, be real and not imaginary—which fact will be quite apparent on inspection.

NO. 361 BROADWAY,

19th December, 1859. GEORGE BULPIN.

GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

Lower Prices than ever before offered,

VIZ.:

RICH SILK ROBES,

RICH VELVET ROBES,

RICH SILKS BY THE YARD.

EVENING ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY.

From $5 upward.

FINE FRENCH MERINOES and CASHMERES,

At 75c., worth 10s.

FINE ALL-WOOL DELAINE ROBES,

At $5, worth $10.

PLAID AND PLAIN OTTOMAN CLOTHS,

PLAID AND PLAIN IRISH POPLIN.

LACES IN SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES,

BARBES, &c.

EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

SHAWLS AT $5, WORTH $10.

ALSO,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRESS GOODS,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

At $1 PER DRESS, and upward.

Cut up in Dress Quantities, marked in plain figures, and arranged on the centre-tables, for the convenience of Customers, at retail, on MONDAY, Dec. 26.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

At No. 355 Broadway.

REAL INDIAN CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

A Great Variety

IN

CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

At greatly reduced prices.

On MONDAY, Dec. 26,

STRANG, ADRIANCE, & CO.,

No. 355 Broadway.

691 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts.

WILKES & MOYNAN,

Have opened for Holiday Presents another lot of

EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC SETS,

From $1 50 to $2 00; worth $3 00 and $4 00.

Also, 1,000 Embroidered CAMBRIC COLLARS at 2s. 6d.; worth 4s. 6d.

691 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts.

WILKES & MOYNAN

Have opened another lot of VALENCIA PLAIDS, at 1s. 6d. per yard.

Also, an immense assortment of LOW PRICED DRESS GOODS, for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

691 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts.

WILKES & MOYNAN.

Another lot of those FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair.

691 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts.

WILKES & MOYNAN

Are closing out for HOLIDAY PRESENTS their stock of All-Wool De Laines, full chintz colors, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, worth 4s. and 5s.

691 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts.

WILKES & MOYNAN

Are closing out their stock of

SILKS

At a great reduction, varying from 50 cents to $1 per yard. These goods are 50 per cent. BELOW IMPORTED PRICES.

691 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts.

WILKES & MOYNAN

Have opened another lot of HEMSTITCHED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 50.

Also, a lot of low-price De Laines, full chintz colors, at 12 cents per yard.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS

Ladies' Head-dresses,

Ladies' Furs, Sets of Hudson Bay Sable,

Sets of Ermine, Children's Furs,

Gents' Fur Collars,

Gents' Fur Gloves,

Sleigh Robes,

Ladies' Morning Robes,

Sets of Ladies' Under-linen,

Embroidered Skirts,

Infants' Cloaks and Hoods,

Infants' Outfits, complete.

Ladies' and Children's Winter Hosiery,

Boys' Clothing,

Boys' Fancy Caps,

Full suits for small boys,

Ladies' Toilet Slippers,

Boys' Patent-leather Boots,

Boys' Leggings,

Gents' Hats and Caps,

Boys' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Gents' Robes de Chambre.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

USEFUL, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

GENIN'S BAZAAR.

Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW CARPETS

At

REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.

Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.

Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 82½c. to $1 per yard.

Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.

Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.

Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75s. per yard.

Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45s. to 50c. per yard.

Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 38c. to 40c.

Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4, Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,

No. 343 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard, Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.

E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE PETER ROBERTS, Will sell for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

$100,000 worth of

Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries,

At such prices as must command an

Immediate sale.

Real Point Lace Collars,

Real Point Lace Sets, from $13 and upwards.

Valenciennes Lace Sets, from $4 and upwards.

Insertion Lace Sets, from $5 and upwards.

Medallion Lace Sets, from $8 and upwards.

Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.

Insertion Lace Handkerchiefs, $3 and upwards.

2,000 Paris Embroidered handkerchiefs (entirely new style)

Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets (half the usual prices.)

Thread Lace Collars, $1, warranted worth $2.

Together with a choice selection of Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c., &c.

We defy competition.

291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

291 WINDOW SHADES. 291

291 LACE CURTAINS. 291

291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS. 291

291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. 291

291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY. 291

SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

India Camels' Hair SHAWLS and SCARFS,

Brussels Point Lace SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, SCARFS, SETS, COLLARS, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, &c., &c.,

Extra Rich Embroidered Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, trimmed with Point Lace, &c.

7 Flounced SILK ROBES, entirely new.

7 do. Satteen and Taffeta do. for Evening.

2 cases Scotch and French SILKS, the first received.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Received per Steamship Asia, a choice assortment of PARIS EMBROIDERED "GARIBALDI"

COLLARS, and COLLARS and CUFFS to match,

POINT, BONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS,

BLACK THREAD VEILS, COIFFURES and BARBES,

MEDALLION, INSERTION and VALENCIENNES COLLARS & SETS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match,

All very pretty and appropriate for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 26,

The balance of their Fall Importation of

LACE GOODS,

At low prices, consisting of

POINT D'ALENCON,

POINT A L'AIGUILLE,

BRUSSELS POINT,

MECHLIN and HONITON,

In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.

This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open an additional lot of

MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES,

PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS,

STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

On Monday, Dec. 26.

For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut in the DRESS PATTERNS, and sold at a separate counter. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.

TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million

BY SELLING OUT!!

BY SELLING OUT!!

UNDER COST!!

UNDER COST!!

All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,

SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.

J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

FOR SPRING TRADE.

361 BROADWAY. 539

TUCKER

Is clearing out a large Stock of

SOIREE COIFFURES,

at $1 50 the set.

HIS BRIDAL SETS,

so popular, needs no comment.

J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the

HOLIDAYS,

his surroundings are of a very pleasing character.

Three more cases on point of arrival.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,

SELLING AT LESS THAN

COST OF IMPORTATION.

KELTY, BROS. & LUM

291 Broadway, New-York. 291

CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

In order to close out the balance of their FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Are now offering to the retail trade:

Lace and Muslin Curtains, per set..... $1 75 to $20 00

French Brocatel, per set..... 70 00 to 85 00

German Brocatel, per set..... 40 00 to 50 00

Reps and Lasting..... 20 00 to 30 00

Satin Delaine..... 15 00 to 25 00

Tapestry and Cloth..... 25 00 to 45 00

English Damask..... 10 00 to 15 00

Including cornices and trimmings complete.

Their stock of

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS

has been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets, and comprises the richest and most extensive assortment of these goods to be found in this City. They invite the inspection of the retail trade.

WINDOW SHADES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

Of the handsomest designs and best materials, put up to windows from $2 to $10 per pair.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN MONDAY, Dec. 26,

200 Dresses Fresh Printed Cashmere Patterns,

$2 PER DRESS.

200 Pieces Plaid and Bayadere English Challies,

20 cents per yard.

250 Pieces all wool Plaids, extra quality and width, in every variety of colors and designs,

2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.

Also,

250 Pieces 6-4 Paris quality French Merinoes,

at 60 cents per yard.

200 pieces Plaid and Bayadere Silks, very heavy,

at 4s. 6d. per yard,

With a vast variety of other Dress Goods equally cheap.

387 RICH RIBBONS, 387

MAGNIFICENT DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Ladies who may be desirous of purchasing splendid RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS,

can find at

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway,

a gorgeous HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT, which can be selected at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

The above stock comprises every variety of the articles named, and offers to the appreciation of

LADY PURCHASERS

a more tasty, varied, and beautiful display, and at more REASONABLE RATES

than any other house in the City.

N. B.—At M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S

No. 387 Broadway.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S, NO. 264 BOWERY.

The ladies of New-York and vicinity

will find one of the most select assortments of

BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS

To be found in the City.

All of which have been manufactured during the week expressly for the Holiday Season.

HEAVY CASTOR BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,

the finest ever offered, trimmed, $15, $20 and $25.

FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,

a superb garment, with heavy corded fringe and rich flannel cape, at $10 to $12 50.

All-wool BEAVER CLOAKS, all sizes.

Please observe the name and number,

W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,

No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LAST WEEK FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received another case of those

EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,

including,

EMBROIDERED SETS,

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

also,

KID GLOVES, (the very best.)

KNIT GLOVES,

HOSIERY, &c., &c.

RIBBONS for sashes, bonnets, &c.

No. 340 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

DRESS GOODS FOR PRESENTS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the GREATEST INDUCEMENTS to all buyers of

DE LAINES,

POILE DE CHEVRES,

PLAIDS,

CALICOES,

SILKS,

MERINOES,

OTTOMAN VELOURS, &c.,

having a large assortment at THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,

NO. 340 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

BRUSSELS LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

Just received, per *Vanderbilt*.

Will be opened on TUESDAY, 27th inst.

Point Sets, Lace Flounces,

Point Capes, Lace Veils,

Point Handkerchiefs, Lace Capes,

Point Barbes, Lace Coiffures.

All of which will be sold at a small advance.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 701 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES

A. T. STEWART & CO.

1,000 embroidered collars, 25 cents each.

750 embroidered collars, at 37½ cents each.

500 embroidered collars, 50 cents each.

A large lot of

Rich embroidered sets, at $1 75, and upwards.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

D. CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADWAY, CORNER of Bleecker-st., offers a beautiful assortment of novelties in

DRESS CAPS, ILLUSION CAPES,

HEAD DRESSES, ILLUSION BERTHIES,

COIFFURES, BRUSSELS NET SETS,

CHENILLE HAIR NETS, MEDALLION SETS,

REAL THREAD LACE BRIDAL SETS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS, VEILS, &c.

Ladies are invited to examine our stock and compare the prices.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS

—New and elegant form, best steel, cannot get out of order, and cheaper than the cheapest. No. 3-5 broadway, No. 610 Broadway, and No. 320 Grand-st., No. 235 Bowery, No. 1,363 6th-av., and No. 204 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Old Skirts made over in the new style, at 6 cents per spring.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

By Royal Permission

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,

No. 64 BROADWAY,

will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured

FURS AT RETAIL,

AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,

In consequence of leasing their wholesale by the 1st proximo

MARK J. KENT, Agent,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HUBNER & SIEDE, No. 24 Maiden lane,

Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of

RUSSIAN SABLE,

ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN,

FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.,

made up in the latest styles, which they offer at the lowest prices.

FURS, IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED at every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 41 Maiden lane.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, but examine prices. Wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 48 Broadway, up stairs.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

I. P. MORRIS & CO.,

No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,

Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

Is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & O. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. BENDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 426 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BOYS FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 498 Broadway, prepares boys for business in a superior, practical manner. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book-keepers. Four desks will be vacated this week by pupils going into business. Commutation terms only $15 for private desks.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. CADY, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO SPEAKS VERY little English would like to give lessons in French either to a school or private family, in exchange for board and lodging. Address A. T. No. 1174 Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN SPANISH.—SPANIards wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn Spanish, can receive instructions by Prof. YSIDRO DE LA LOSA, No. 134 9th-st., near Broadway. Translations also made. Terms moderate.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, N. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TUITION DESIRES a re-engagement as resident governess in the City or country. Her course of instruction comprises the various branches of English, music, French, (which she speaks) Latin and Italian. No objection to go South; best of references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A COLLEGE education, and competent to give instruction in any of its branches, would be pleased to find a situation in a Classical School or Academy. Address TUTOR, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WELL versed in the details of school duty, and willing to become a working man in a first class institution, may find a permanent and desirable place by addressing M. P., Box No. 68 Sing Sing, New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

COURT OF DEATH.

The large and beautiful Engravings of this world-renowned Painting, by Rembrandt Peale, are now ready for delivery.

150,000 Copies

WILL BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Size 23x31 inches.

The regular price for such engravings is $5. With the plan of selling 150,000, they are offered for $1. Mr. Peale certifies that "it is an accurate and admirable copy of the Original Painting."

It forms a beautiful

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Frames for sale at Wholesale Prices.

Published by GEO. GOLTON,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE.

JOHN WHITE, NO. 15 CATHARINE-STREET, CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any.

Ice Cakes in ornaments in the best manner; Pyramids; Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Fancy Basket Cake, &c., &c.

Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything necessary for the most exquisite New-Year table.

Cake packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS,

Government Building,

NO. 57 WALKER-ST.

Unquestionably the largest first-class Custom-Tailoring establishment in New-York, receiving from

MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents,

LONDON, ENGLAND,

By steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress, in fabrics of high excellence, carefully selected, and will be found, on inspection, for style, quality and price, the best house for economy in the United States.

London, No. 4 Coleman-st. } articles of every description purchased in London and Paris on commission. } Paris, No. 39 Rue St. Denis.

N. B.—All orders to be addressed to the New-York house.

N. B.—Agents for Sangster's Alpaca Umbrellas. TOILET AND WARDROBE ARTICLES.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A CARD.

The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSE PARTOUTS, WAFERS and OIL COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most recherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 649 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS,

AND

CHINA CURIOSITIES.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st. up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Reticules, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF SKATES, NOW-a-days, is a welcome present to man, woman, or child. A splendid variety of skates of all kinds and sizes, and everything relating to the art, will be found at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 258 Broadway.

TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs of our own fitting up.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELLIS'S BAZAAR. The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody's wants, ranging from the 5 cent French bill, upwards; toys by the million; wanted, newly invented toys. No. 632 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B. East side.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. SPEER'S OPERA GLASSES and all descriptions of optical, philosophical and mathematical instruments, gold, silver and steel spectacles, magnifying glasses, &c., &c., at low prices, at HUNTER'S, No. 119 Williams-st., near Beekman.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

It is gaining in popularity, but it cannot, and will not, be long concealed. Like the [illegible] it will [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Building, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 1, 1860.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 25, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Leasington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds to the City of New-York thirty years from date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share is due, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chap. 256, passed May 2, 1834, and redeemable on and after Jan. 1, 1860, amounting to the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) that the same will be redeemed and paid at this office on the 31st day of January, 1860, at which time the interest thereon will cease.

Notice is also hereby given that the outstanding certificates of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chapter 257, passed March 26, 1849, which become redeemable on and after Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation thereof as above, and interest thereon will cease on said 1st day of January 1860.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, held at their Banking-house this afternoon, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That this Board has heard with regret the announcement of the death of John Manning, Esq., Comptroller of this Bank.

Resolved, That the late Mr. Manning, having been connected with the Bank from its organization, has always evinced a laudable interest in its permanent success, and during his official term as Comptroller, devoted to its duties a patient and laborious attention and scrupulous fidelity, which deserves from this Board an earnest expression of regret for his unexpected loss.

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral in a body; that the proceedings be published, and that a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be sent to the bereaved family.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
Louis B. Bussee, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the last of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—This Company offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not active for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec

OFFICE OF THE OIL & H. D. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day there after for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The Transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York 21st December, 1859: a dividend of three and a half per cent. (3½), on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, M., at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order,
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

COUPONS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent. Bonds, falling due 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 21, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second Wednesday in January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1859.

THE COUPONS due 1st of January, 1860, on $10,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.

The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860.
GEO. I. SEXNEY, Cashier.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
Office of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, held at their Banking-house this afternoon, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this Board has heard with regret the announcement of the death of JOHN MANNING, Esq., Comptroller of this Bank.

Resolved, That the late Mr. MANNING having been connected with the Bank from its organization, has always evinced a laudable interest in its permanent success, and during his official term as Comptroller, devoted to its duties a patient and laborious attention and scrupulous fidelity, which deserves from this Board an earnest expression of regret for his unexpected loss.

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral in a body; that the proceedings be published, and that a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be sent to the bereaved family.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
Louis B. Bunsee, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1859.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-st., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILLS, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26 h inst. to the morning of Jan. 4.
AUGUSTUS HOPPIN,
Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 327 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. C. RUSSMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. until Jan. 6.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3.
GEO. BARNET, President.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FIFTY SHARES OF New-York and New-Haven Railroad genuine stock. Apply to H. MEIGS, Jr. & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th st.
For Millerton—3 P. M. from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st. and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN F. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 26, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. ——, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Providence and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 2½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Ex ra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8:15 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 10 A. M., 3 40 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6 40 and 8 A. M., and 2 10 P. M.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 25TH OF EACH MONTH.

On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship

BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. HARV, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 86 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. JONES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Prices of passage to Second Cabin. $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known, splendid steamer having been thoroughly repaired, will commence her regular trips on MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 45, North River.
Freight received on the 22d. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. K. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, last from Boston, left Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Hazard, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$21 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	21 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	19 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Fernandina, Fla	20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	24 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00

For freight or passage apply to W. T. SPOFFORD, THURSTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

NOTICE.—No form of Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTEZUMA, Wm. G. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAWFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
CELPKES KEUCKEN & REINHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COVOS, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & BRINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st.—UNITED STATES, ss.—I, HENRY J. RENNARD, U. S. NOTARY, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HARDCK, Secretary.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—The undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Express Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.
HENRY WELLS,
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNST N LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLOSING SALE.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE,
NO. 20 JOHN-STREET.
HIRAM YOUNG.

A LADY'S SPLENDID HUNTING WATCH and chatelaine chain, cost $200, for $100; one do., $55, cost $100; 1 gentlemen's double lime watch for $50, worth $130; 1 fine hunting English lever for $85, worth $140; 1 English lever, very fine, $50, cost $100; 1 imitation double timer, $25. Also, others from $5 to $30. Advances on diamonds, watches, &c. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE.
And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at lowest rates by
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 206 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

SKATES.
A fine assortment of English, American and German Skates, wholesale and retail, at
OSBORN & SWAN'S,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

"TDE" ATTRACTION OF CHRISTMAS DAY, (provided the clerk of the weather so decides,) will undoubtedly be the skating at the Central Park. You will find everything necessary to enable you to join in the sport at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM in boundless variety.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 294 Broadway.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 288 Broadway.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered at the following prices: No. 18, 65c. per pound; No. 16, 75c.; No. 14, 85c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. 26 Dey-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC SC. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, the New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge,

THE PIRATE YACHT WANDERER.

Arrival of the Runaway at Boston—Exciting Adventures of her Cruise—Piracy, Plunder and Kidnapping.

From the Boston Traveller, Saturday Evening.

This morning the slave yacht *Wanderer* arrived here in charge of Mr. HENRY WELTON, from the vicinity of the Western Islands. Her story, though long in its details, may be briefly summed up. On the 20th of October she left the vicinity of Savannah without a Custom-house clearance, under the command of Capt. LINCOLN PATTEN, of Bath, who forced part of the men on board to go to sea. She went to Flores, obtained some supplies of water and provisions, but requiring more, went to sea and spoke a French bark, the master of which promised the desired supplies. PATTEN, with a boat and four men, went on board of her; and then Mr. HENRY WELTON, with the consent of the crew, took command, left the captain on board the bark, and shaped the *Wanderer's* course for the United States. She is now in the charge of the Custom-house authorities, but will be delivered to the District-Attorney. This is the story in brief; we will now present some of its details, which are quite interesting.

On the 20th of October, between 9 and 10 o'clock, LINCOLN PATTEN, under the assumed name of David Martin, put 15 men on board the yacht *Wanderer*, then lying in the river below Savannah, to assist in taking on board provisions, water, and stores. A little later he came on board himself, accompanied by EDWARD TALBOT, pilot, and Capt. J. BLACK, shipping agent. He called all hands to get underway, and drawing a revolver swore he would shoot any one who refused to work, or who might interrupt his movements. He also threatened the shipping agent and pilot with death if they attempted to leave the vessel. Some of the crew who knew his plans, loaded the two guns with grape, and armed themselves to enforce his orders against those who had been induced by false pretences to come on board. Though there was a pilot on board, he directed the movements of the vessel himself, and got her twice ashore. At last she reached Tybee Light and anchored, where the pilot and shipping-master left her. Again she ran aground, and remained fast four hours. At 9 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 21, she floated again, made sail, slipped fifteen fathoms of chain, and went to sea, carrying more than half the crew against their wishes.

The Captain, to allay their fears, pretended that the vessel was bound to Matanzas and Nassau, N. P., and back to Savannah, but a few days afterwards he declared that the ship was without papers, the Collector having refused her a clearance. He said he was bound to the Western Islands for more provisions and water, and thence to the Coast of Africa for a cargo of seven hundred negroes. These he proposed to land at Cardenas, saying that he was sure of receiving for them $650 each, being well acquainted with the trade, having landed several cargoes from the barks *Niagara*, *Ocean Tyrant*, brig *Frances Ellen*, and other vessels. He further informed them that on leaving Savannah he had failed to procure a chronometer, charts or nautical almanac, and consequently would have to perform the voyage by dead reckoning.

On the 23d of October, however, he fell in with the ship *Troy*, of Boston, and bought from her one *Epitome*, *Bhurt's Coast Pilot*, and a chart of the Gulf of Florida, for which he paid simply $75. He next chased the bark *Clara Brewer*, but when he hailed her, finding the Captain to be an old acquaintance, he did not go on board. The next day he saw a schooner, and made sail in chase, carrying such a press of canvas that he carried away his square-sail yard and split the sail, but failed to overhaul her. On the 28th of October he chased a brig and fired grape at her, but she would not heave to; the chase was continued until 11 P. M., when the brig, favored by the darkness of the night, by suddenly changing her course, ran out of sight.

The *Wanderer* now headed for Fayal, and was favored with a strong gale from N. N. W., going sometimes twenty knots an hour, and requiring two men at the helm to steer her. On the 31st the gale moderated to fine weather, which continued until Nov. 6, when she encountered another northwest gale, which brought her to the Isle of Flores. She stood off and on, firing guns for a pilot, and when off the settlement of Santa Cruz the British Consul, the chief magistrate of the place and a pilot came on board. She was then at anchored in twenty-five fathoms water. The Captain produced a false clearance of the vessel, under the name of the "*William*, of Savannah, bound to Smyrna," stating at the same time that he had lost sails, provisions, spars, galley and chronometer, and was in want of all these. Indorsed by the British Consul and the authorities ashore, he procured thirty-eight casks, containing 4,000 gallons of water, firewood, liquor, flour, rope, 250 bushels of potatoes, an anchor, and 120 fathoms of chain. He was promised twenty tons more flour, but some of his movements exciting suspicion, he came on board in great haste, and made everything ready for getting under weigh that night. He smuggled two Portuguese women on board, and this circumstance came to the knowledge of the authorities. He had not a moment to spare, so he slipped sixty fathoms of chain, left one of his men ashore, and did not pay one dollar for the supplies received, valued at about fifteen hundred dollars. He openly avowed to the crew that he could procure eighty negroes for the women he had kidnapped.

The vessel was next headed for Madeira, called at Village Point de Salee, but unable to obtain supplies, proceeded to Funchal, where receiving information that an English steamer of war was in the harbor, he stood to sea, proposing to pass between Cape St. John and the Canaries. Still short of provisions, he declared to the crew that he would obtain them by force from the first vessel that he met, swearing that he would shoot the first man who hesitated to fight for such an object. Shortly afterwards he spoke the bark *Clara*, of Bordeaux, but her commander positively refused either to heave to or to furnish him with supplies. Two other barks were chased without being able to bring them to. At last she fell in with the bark *Tenney*, of Marseilles, which hove to, and promised to give him some of her stores. With a boat and four men he boarded her. Now was the crisis of the crew's fate. They determined, unanimously, to seize the vessel and carry her to the United States. With that object in view, Mr. HENRY WELTON, a native of British North America, was placed in command. She was immediately run before the wind, all sail set, and when well clear of the bark, was headed to the westward.

The next day she made the westward of the Canaries, and saw lying in a cove a suspicious looking polacre brig, which fired a gun when the *Wanderer* hove in sight. Having no desire to ascertain her true character, the *Wanderer* pursued her course to the westward, without any other incident worthy of notice.

She made Fire Island Light, thence proceeded to Tarpaulin Cove, and arrived here this morning, as already stated. She has now on board ten men, and the two Portuguese women already noticed.

Mr. WELTON proceeded at once to notify the Collector, who, as the vessel was without papers, issued an order for her seizure until the matter could be investigated in the United States Courts. The owner of the vessel is Mr. LAMAR, of Savannah, who, it will be remembered, advertised her as a runaway vessel, at the time of her leaving Savannah. The crew, it is stated, are in a state of destitution, almost, in regard to clothing and the necessaries of life. They are mostly young persons.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.—At about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a barn on Hewes-street, near Kent-avenue, owned and occupied by BARNETT JENSEN, was consumed by fire, together with a quantity of hay and feed. The police succeeded in rescuing five of the nine horses which were in the building, but the other four, together with a cow, were destroyed. Mr. JENSON's loss is about $1,800. He had an insurance of $400 upon the barn. The fire, it is supposed, was the work of an incendiary.——A frame house on Marshall, near Leonard-street, owned and occupied by JACOB GETZER, was damaged by fire on Friday night last to the extent of $500. Insured in the Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

REV. MR. BEECHER'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Sunday School connected with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church (numbering over five hundred scholars) celebrated Christmas with appropriate exercises yesterday afternoon. The rooms were tastefully decorated, according to Yuletide custom, with evergreens and holly-berries, diversified with greenhouse flowers. The three rooms in which the school is held were thrown into one, and crowded with an audience of children and their parents. The decorations presented a very beautiful appearance. Hymns were sung by the little folks, and addresses were made by HENRY E. MORELL, M. D.; C. C. TRACY, and THEODORE TILTON.

FUNERAL SERVICE OF THE LATE JOHN E. COOK.—Rev. Dr. CALDICOTT, of the South Eighth-street Baptist Church, yesterday preached a funeral discourse on the death of JOHN E. COOK. No direct approval of the course of Mr. COOK was made, though he paid a tribute to the sincerity of the motives by which both he and JOHN BROWN were actuated in their efforts to free the slaves. It was referred to as striking coincidences that Mr. COOK was born in Haddam, Conn., on the 16th of May, 1830, he was sentenced to death on the 16th of November, and executed on the 16th day of December, and his child was born on the 16th of last July.

A BOY KILLED IN A ROPE-WALK.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, FRANCIS HAWES, a boy 15 years of age, was so badly crushed in the rope-walk of Messrs. TUCKER, CRANE & Co., corner of Myrtle-avenue and Graham-street, that he died yesterday morning in the City Hospital, to which place he was conveyed soon after the accident. The deceased was riding on the forming machine or truck, when his clothes got entangled in the machine, and before he could be extricated he was nearly disemboweled. The parents of the deceased reside on Spencer-street.

RETURN OF A RUNAWAY COUPLE.—The man MYERS, who eloped several weeks ago with Mrs. ADAMS, of this city, and sailed immediately for England, returned last week by the *North American*, accompanied by the erring woman. Mrs. ADAMS regretted the step she had taken before the steamer, which bore them hence was out of sight of land, and induced MYERS to return with her on the first steamer for the United States. She is now with her friends in Hartford, Conn.

MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths reported to the Health Department of this city for the week ending Saturday last, was 126, classified as follows: Men, 19; women, 20; boys, 55; girls, 22; adults, 39; children, 87; males, 74; females, 52. There were 16 deaths from consumption; 13 by infantile convulsions, and 10 each by croup, scarlet fever, and inflammation of the lungs. Besides these, there were six deaths from accidental causes, and five from old age. Ninety-four of the whole number were natives of the United States.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. MARSHALL.—The obsequies of Capt. A. C. MARSHALL, brother of CHAS. H. MARSHALL, took place on Saturday morning, from his late residence in Marion-place, Brooklyn, and were attended by a large number of ship Captains, officers of Insurance Companies and merchants, to whom deceased was known. Rev. Dr. HODGE, Baptist, officiated in the opening solemnities, and Rev. Dr. CUTLER, of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, read the burial service. The remains were deposited in the family vault at Greenwood. During the forenoon the flags on the shipping were set at half-mast, in respect to his memory.

GRAND LARCENY.—JOHN MCWILLIAMS was arrested in the Fourth Precinct, Saturday, on a charge of having stolen a watch from a man in HEUSTED'S distillery on Skillman-street. The stolen watch was found on the premises of the accused, and he was committed to answer.

MILITARY.—The Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M. has been changed to a Light Infantry Regiment.

NATIONAL TRANQUILLITY.

A Sermon by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D.

An exceedingly large and attentive congregation listened to a sermon delivered last evening, a the Tabernacle (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S) Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on "Righteousness the Condition of National Tranquillity," by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn. Isiah xxxii, 17, was the text:

"And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever."

The text itself, Dr. STORRS said, was a sermon. He inquired what this righteousness whose effects were quietness and peace was, and defined it as conformity with the moral principles and rules which God has established for the government of his people. He reasoned, in the first place, from analogy, that God's moral laws could not be broken without penalty any more than His physical laws. In accordance with the laws of the material world planets revolved, seasons changed, fire burned, and cold congealed. Suspend those laws and all would be chaos and confusion. So the moral laws prescribed for His intelligent creatures, addressed indeed to their sensibilities and their intellectual powers, and exacting a voluntary obedience, could not with impunity be infringed. The two great laws of righteousness recognized, first, that God was supreme, and to be beloved and obeyed supremely; and, second, that all men made in His image, though differing in personal traits, were equal in His sight, and each should do to every other as he would be done by. Man must not oppress his fellow-man; so liberty was included in this law. He must assist and comfort him; so charity was included in it. Righteousness in character was conformity with these laws in feeling. Righteousness in practice was conformity with them in deed. Righteousness in the individual was personal conformity with them. Righteousness in the State was national conformity with them, and every failure to obey them was unrighteousness, and, as a result, peace and tranquillity were banished, as surely as in the physical world disobedience to the law of gravitation was followed by its penalty. In the second place, Dr. STORRS argued that the character of God suggested and declared that disobedience to the moral laws must bring its own punishment. From the character of God, we know that nothing but righteousness would produce the quietness and assurance spoken of by the prophet. In the third place, the nature of man demonstrated the proposition. No man could have inward tranquillity and peace as long as he saw wrong done. We could not help demanding that our neighbors do right in their dealings with us, and if they do not what is righteous, we dwelt with them in antagonism. This was human nature. The whole history of the world, from the time of the fall of Nineveh to the epoch of the recent troubles in Europe, proved it. Outrage and wrong had always been the cause of the uprising of the peoples. Every nation, in the beginning of its career, had believed that it was to be perpetual, and that its principles could never change, and yet had fallen as surely in its contest with Righteousness as the waters slip down to the sea. He cited the fate of Rome and the French monarchy in support of his position. There was no getting around these facts. They were demonstrated by history. The silent force of conscience seeking the right, and willing to put up with no wrong, was that which had overturned all the iniquities of the past; and while the nature of man was unchanged, that power would never cease working against wrong. It being a law of nature that where there was wrong-doing, there could be no rest until the evil was overcome, this law more speedily met its fulfillment in a condition of refinement than in a savage state. Just in proportion to the advance of Christianity, the cultivation of the intellect and the dissemination of learning, this perception of the soul became more acute, and it became certain that where there was unrighteousness there could be no peace. Righteousness in the State was the only guaranty of tranquillity, and when that righteousness was made universal, as the prophet assured us that it should be, the enjoyment of the nations would be perfect, entire harmony would reign among intelligent creatures, and a age more glorious than the golden age of fiction would dawn upon and bless the human family. The events of the past few weeks thrust these things upon our attention. In this nation, one element of unrighteousness was to some extent countenanced by our laws. The system of bondage, judged calmly by the Sermon on the Mount, and by the light of man's conscience, was clearly unrighteous. Every man whose judgment was not warped by education and prejudice, or whose reason was not bound up in the inchoes of metaphysics, knew that it was wrong. It might be deemed expedient for a while, but in its nature it was inequitable. He did not mean to charge that all men who supported the system were sinners above all others. He made every allowance for their education, and for the seemingly insuperable difficulties of their position, and took refuge always in the text that taught that every man must stand or fall by his own acts before God. But the system of Slavery, assuredly, was wrong. Agitation could never cease as long as the iniquity remained. In accordance with the law of God's intelligent universe, written before the world began, there could be no tranquillity until, by limitation first, and finally by a prompt putting away, the iniquity was overthrown. It was the duty of every Christian, even if patriotism alone actuated him, to throw his influence in favor of righteousness, that peace and tranquillity might prevail. He was the true conservative who took this view. When a fire was raging, who was the conservative? Was it he who locked up the pumps and engines, and cried out "Don't agitate!" till the building was consumed? Or was it he, who, by vigorous effort, costing pain and anxiety indeed, quenched the flame before it had destroyed all? In conclusion, Dr. STORRS predicted that there was a time coming in the history of this country when righteousness should prevail, and peace and tranquillity would reign. Toil and sweat, and perhaps the blood of many years might lie between us and that happy period, but it would come; and when it did come those who had labored for it would be known and honored throughout the land. We are placed here on this corner of the earth to struggle for the happy consummation of that epoch when righteousness should prevail. He prayed that God would give to that its victory and to us His crown.

Coroner's Inquests.

MICHAEL DONOVAN, an aged Irishman, who was found grossly intoxicated in Cherry-street, on Saturday night, was taken to the Second Ward Station-house, and yesterday morning was found dead in the cell to which he had been committed. Suspicions that he had been killed in an encounter with a fellow prisoner, were removed by the Coroner's inquest, which showed that his death had been caused by compression of the brain, superinduced by intemperate habits.——PATRICK MORAIS, a laborer, 35 years of age, who lived at No. 222 Elizabeth-street, died yesterday in the New-York Hospital, in consequence of an overdose of laudanum, but whether he took the narcotic as a medicine, for the relief of a disease under which he was laboring, or whether he intended to commit suicide, Coroner SCHIRMER could not discover.....The same Coroner investigated the cause of the decease of JAMES HANLON, who died at the New-York Hospital in consequence of injuries which he received on the 1st of November, by the collision of the steamboat *Traveler* with a schooner.....ROSA CRANE was found dead in her bed yesterday, at No. 187 Seventh-avenue. Luck of proper food and intemperate habits, are supposed to have caused her decease. An inquest will be held to-day.....DANIEL DOWNEY, an itinerant musician, also died yesterday, at No. 18 Roosevelt-street, in consequence of injuries received by falling into an area while intoxicated.

[Advertisement.]
BEEBE & CO.

NEW STYLES HOLIDAY HATS.

No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES.
FOR THE HOLYDAYS.
Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.
They are warranted pure and the best quality.
For sale by all druggists and grocers,
UDOLPHE WELPE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]
GOLD PENS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.
Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1: 500 sheets, 50 cents.
For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BARNUM'S MUSEUM ON CHRISTMAS DAY!—Performances nearly every hour. "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," is one of the charming entertainments of the occasion, besides comedies, farces, songs and dances in great variety. There is no place like Barnum's at such a time as Christmas! Full of fun and full of curiosities. To-morrow, "Aladdin" will be repeated in the evening—two pretty pieces in the afternoon.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT for glandular swellings, tumors, scurvy, and eruptions of the skin. Nothing is so effectual as these medicines. In the worst forms of disease independent on the condition of the blood, these remedies are irresistible.

[Advertisement.]
BIERSTADT'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Becker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A Velvet Carpet, $1 25; an English Brussels, 75c., 80c., $1; a Rug, Mat, Table or Piano Cover, Gold Shades, &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, Bowery, near Hester-street, large gold Eagle on the building.

[Advertisement.]
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 24.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '65	102⅞	
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	83⅞	
5,000	City 6s '87	102¼	
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B.	83	75¼
3,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M.	99	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	84⅝	
3,000	do	84¾	
1,000	Ill. Freeland Br.	96	
3,000	LaCr. & M. L. G. Bs	14	
2,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs	10	
20	Chatham Bank	94	
61	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94	
100	do	s60	94
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	76⅛	
150	do	76¼	
100	do	b30	76⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b7	76⅛
595	do		76¾
300	do	b10	76¾
250	do	b30	76⅝
250	do	b60	76⅝
300	do	b30	76⅝
50	do	s10	76¾
500	do	s30	76⅝
100	do	b15	76⅛
1150	do	s30	76⅜
1300	do	s60	76⅜
200	do	s10	76⅜
400	do		76⅝
100	do	b30	76⅝
700	do	b30	76⅝
300	do	b60	76⅞
196	Erie Railroad		8¾
210	do		8⅞
100	Hud. Riv. Railroad		41¼
50	do	s30	41¾
50	do		41⅞
800	Reading Railroad		41¾
200	do	b15	41⅞
200	do	s60	41¾
300	Mich. Cen. Rail'd		39
100	Panama R.		132¼
150	do	s60	132
400	do	s60	132¼
50	do	b10	132¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	b20	58¾
14	do		58⅞
100	do	s30	58⅞
50	do		58¾
20	Mil. & Miss R		3¾
30	Metropolitan Bank		112

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 5s, '74	s60	103
5,000	Va. State 6s	s60	92¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		90½
4,000	Missouri St. 6s		84
3,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.		92
50	Pac. M. St. Co.		b7 76¾
600	N. Y. Cen. R.		b10 76¾
500	do		s30 76¾
100	do		76¾
412	do		76¾
750	do		b60 76¾
150	do		b30 76½
280	Chic. & R. I. R.		63¾
100	do		s30 63⅜
100	do		s60 63⅜
100	do		63⅛
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s60	61¾
50	Panama R. ex-div.		127
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		93
400	Gal. & Chic. R.		66½
100	do	b30	66⅛
100	do	b60	66¼
100	do	s30	66¼
100	do	b20	66⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 26—A. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 17:

Increase in Loans	$1,073,796
Decrease in Specie	764,872
Decrease in Circulation	84,003
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	8,256

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 25, 1858.	Dec. 24, 1859.	Dec. 17, 1859.
Capital	$67,734,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	126,716,365	124,977,375	123,903,577
Specie	26,378,272	19,645,967	20,420,839
Circulation	7,704,348	8,309,023	8,393,026
Gross Deposits	108,924,828	99,004,820	98,996,509
Exchanged	20,245,552	21,710,088	21,710,094
Undrawn	88,679,076	77,294,732	77,286,475
In Sub-Treasury	6,008,398	6,132,218	6,015,552

The Bank return was made up on Saturday afternoon. It is complete with the exception of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, whose figures for last week are repeated in our tables. The falling off in the Specie line was looked for. The further addition to the Loans and Discounts is larger than anticipated, but as on the previous return, it comes from the heaviest and strongest Banks, such as the America, American Exchange, Commerce and Shoe and Leather. The Circulation and Deposit lines are steady. The California arrival will place the Specie on a rising average for the new week. To-day being observed as a holiday, the next averages will be made as on five business days.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the week past was quite active, both in the Import entries and ordinary Export clearances. The Export of Specie light—$151,482 by the *Persia* for Liverpool on Wednesday. The Imports came in heavily together in the way of Dry Goods by the steamers *Vanderbilt*, *Borussia* and *Asia*, from England and the Continent. The total of entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,634,808, as against $2,322,009 same week last December. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $2,112,868, as against $1,140,413 same week last season. The Specie Export, as above, $151,482, as against $676,516 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $6,132,218, against $6,015,552 at the close of the previous week. The course of the Domestic Exchanges, North and West, are rather in favor of New-York, but against us South, and some parcels of Gold, we believe, have gone in that direction by express. The California remittance of Dec. 5 was unusually prompt in arriving, the *Baltic*, of the Pacific Mail Company's line, reaching here early on Saturday; the whole trip from San Francisco being short of nineteen days. The amount of Treasure on manifest is $1,408,234, against $1,494,379 the corresponding trip last December. This sum does not, of course, come into the present Bank return, but will tell on the Statement of next week; although a part of it may be employed, late in the week, in paying for the $3,000,000 Government Treasury Bills to be awarded at Washington on Tuesday next. The market for Money during the week worked quietly, with good employment both in Discounts and Loans on demand, the latter being placed by some of the large lenders ½@1 ℘ cent higher than of late on miscellaneous collateral with the Brokers. The general rule, however, is 6 ℘ cent., with an easy supply at the close of the week. Discounts are 7 ℘ cent., with no large pressure outside of Bank of strictly prime mercantile paper. In the Foreign Exchanges a large business early in the week in Southern drawn Bills on London, at 109¼@⅜, and Paris, 5.20@5.18¾, while standard drawers here are holding at 109½@⅝ on London, and 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris.

According to the Custom House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at and from the port of New-York for eleven months of the calendar year, which we compile and published in summary form a few days ago, the Import Entries, exclusive of Foreign Gold and Silver, from 1st January to 30th November ult., amounted to.....$223,625,000
Add three weeks in December.....11,356,599
Total to date.....234,981,599
Against same time 1858.....144,525,553
Increase to same time over 1858.....90,446,046
Increase to same time over 1857.....19,469,743
Increase to same time over 1856.....23,905,980

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) to November 30.....$60,667,000
Add three weeks in December.....5,024,873
Total to date.....$65,891,873
Against same time, 1858.....58,123,126
Increase to date.....$7,768,747

The same tables make the Export of Specie to November 30.....$67,655,000
Add since December 1.....2,665,056
Total to date.....$70,320,056
Against same time, 1858.....25,916,930
Increase since Jan. 1.....$44,373,136

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103	@	103¼
New-York Central	75¾	@	76⅜
New-York and Erie	94	@	94⅝
Reading	41⅜	@	41¾
Rock Island	63¼	@	63⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	17⅜	@	17½
Michigan Central	39⅜	@	39¾
Toledo	19¼	@	19¾
Galena	67	@	65⅞
Illinois Central	59¾	@	60
Panama	134¾	@	131¾
Pacific Mail	77	@	76¾
Missouris	83¾	@	83⅜
Virginias	93¾	@	93⅜
Tennessees	90¾	@	90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	85	@	84¾
Hudson River	42¾	@	40¾
Harlem Preferred	34¾	@	34
Delaware and Hudson	95	@	94

* Or 127½ ex-dividend of 6 ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange dealings of the week on the Share-list were mainly governed by the effect of the turn in New-York Central, noticed in our last weekly review. This Stock continued to recede until Friday morning, with very heavy daily transactions, most of which appeared to be on speculation for the further fall in market value, though a very considerable amount of cash stock and outstanding *Bull* contracts in it were sold out in consequence of the surprise and disappointment at the action of the Directors on the Dividend question. On Friday the market for Central took a turn upward, and the same feeling obtained in the Western Stocks, and as this improvement continued on Saturday, a recovery of full one ℘ cent was fairly established, the market leaving off for the holidays quite firm. Panama shares fell at one time as much as 3½ ℘ cent. from the closing terms of Saturday week, 134½, but recovered on Saturday to 133½, or 127½ ex dividend. Pacific Mail ruled with more than customary steadiness through the week. The quick trip of the *Baltic*, and the admirable manner in which the whole line is now managed, are well calculated to give renewed confidence to the Stock, especially as the contrast is so very marked and favorable with the Vanderbilt Mail line. The arrival on Saturday also helps the Panama Stock, which has an interest of $500,000 in the Atlantic side of the California and Isthmus line, besides being concerned in the prompt and speedy connections, now making with first-class steamers, with San Francisco and the lower Pacific Coast. The Coal Stocks are lower on Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal, while Reading is fairly maintained. Hudson River shares are also well supported, and the Bonds of the Company in demand, at improved rates for all the mortgages. Erie shares sold largely on Thursday, to London orders, received by the *Asia*, at 8⅝ but have since fallen back to 8⅜@8¾. The Bonds of the Erie, of all classes, have been rather active, and at higher prices for the common or unsecured issues, which are soon to pass into a 7 ℘ cent. Preference Stock. The Second Mortgage sells at 91@92 ℘ cent., including the overdue September coupon, which will probably be paid in the course of January by the Receiver, though probably not as early as the 5th, as stated by one of our cotemporaries, as the Court has not yet made the order. A suit in foreclosure of the principal of this mortgage, as heretofore intimated, is now pending, but under all the circumstances of the case, as far as we have been able to learn them, and under the prospects of reorganizing the finances of the road for the permanent resumption of interest payments, we cannot believe that the proceeding has much significance. If not *a Lawyer's job*, it has a look in that direction, and it is altogether certain that it has not been dictated, suggested, or desired by the great body of the Bondholders, nor likely to be participated in by one in a hundred of their number. We hear that one of the modest propositions contemplated by the legal gentlemen, in hot pursuit of the fees and a commission on $4,000,000, is to have the Court empower the Trustees to seize upon the whole earnings of the Road, that they may be doled out by small installments to the Second Bondholders, *to the exclusion of even the interest on all others* except the first; although the holders of $2,100,000 of the four millions have already accepted five-year coupons in renewal, and a large majority of the remainder will assent to whatever fair and eligible arrangement the reorganized Company may propose; so their half yearly interest is inside sure and punctual. It may be supposed by some that this threat of foreclosure by one or two shareholders, or by the lawyers using the name and authority of the Trustees, will be availed of by certain parties in the Erie management to create a necessity for the *shave* of 15 or 20 ℘ cent. heretofore alluded to, in making an exchange of the reserved Bonds of 1883 for the overdue Bonds of 1859. But we hope this is not so, indeed, it is intimated that the counsel for the Eric Board, or for the Receiver, as well as the counsel for the Trustees of the minor mortgages, will see that no advantage is gained by the party in question, and no order of Court made to the prejudice of the Plan of Reorganization which is now rapidly filling up. About $1,000,000 was inscribed to this Plan on Thursday, on the arrival of the last English mail; $350,000 yesterday, and as much more to-day.

The State Stocks actively dealt in at the Board leave off about the same as on Saturday week. Tennessees have been ½@½ lower, but close at 90 ℘ cent. The New York State Loan, awarded on Tuesday last, goes principally to the City Savings' Institutions, and to the Country Banks. Not over one quarter of the whole sum appears to have been taken to re-sell. The parcels on the market are of the 6 and 12 years' stock, at 105@108 ℘ cent. Sales of $50,000 of the 12 years, on Saturday at 108. The $900,000 of 18 years' Stock was nearly all taken for investment or for banking basis. The Treasury Bills to be awarded on Tuesday are bid for from this City direct to the extent of about five million dollars, principally, we believe, at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. per annum. It is probable that the Washington bidders will do something for New York account.

The following is the market and financial report from San Francisco, received by the *Baltic*:

"The opening of the present fortnight was marked by a fair degree of activity in goods from first hands, as well as by a moderate demand by the country trade. Just at the sailing of the steamer of the 21st ult., we had five clipper arrivals from New-York and one from Boston, all with large assorted cargoes. From these there were sales of candles, June butter, lard and domestic spirits, in round lots, with other minor transactions in assorted goods, but the bulk of the receipts has been taken into store to augment the already heavy stocks, while the wants of buyers for parcels of any magnitude seemed to be supplied at an early period. At the same time there had been, as we have observed, a moderate inquiry by country buyers, their wants, however, being in no way extended, and communicating a like character to the purchases made by city dealers. The present and prospective condition of our market appears to be thoroughly understood by all buyers, and a fixed determination on their part to keep light stocks is evident. Latterly, too, the rain and snows in the mountains have been heavy, and there is very serious complaint of the bad condition of the roads, the Winter season having opened with unusual severity. All the ordinary incentives to a brisk trade have been wanting, while on the contrary, there has existed a combination of causes to make business dull, and to render it a very difficult matter to dispose of goods. There is a good demand for money, but no remarkable stringency in the market. On unexceptionable collateral, loans are readily obtained at 2 ℘ cent. ℘ month. Sight exchange on the East continues at 2 ℘ cent. premium. The receipts of gold dust for the fortnight have been unusually light, the storm having greatly interfered with mining operations. The very heavy fall of rain this year seems to have taken the miners by surprise, and many, especially those owning flumes, were unprepared for the flood that suddenly came upon them, destroying their works in many instances, and suspending labor. This has resulted in a scarcity of Bars for the present, and deficiency will be experienced for the ensuing steamer. Gold Bars are now in request, at 900 fine, par."

The following is the Treasure list by the same steamer:

TREASURE LIST OF THE BALTIC.

Amer. Ex. Bank	$122,000	Neustadter Bro	$20,000
Rush & Comstock	14,500	P. Naylor	10,000
A. Belmont & Co	144,000	Jno. B. Newton & Co.	10,000
Baltin Sanders	36,000	Jas. Patrick & Co	73,000
Barnes & Park	7,200	Richard Patrick	30,000
Butcher & Rico	8,000	H. G. Parker & Sons	5,000
Chas. W. Crosby	15,000	Roberts, Morrison & Co	25,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	11,750
F. Curtis & Co	1,875	Roberts & Williams	13,600
W. T. Coleman & Co	75,000	Rich & Bro	6,000
J. H. Coghill & Co	5,000	A. G. Reed & Co	8,000
H. Cehn & Co	23,000	J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	48,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	56,636	W. Sellgman & Co	48,200
DeWitt, Keith & Co.	12,000	Scholle & Co	30,000
Ernstein Bro	15,500	Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	52,700
Applinger & Co	2,500	Treadwell & Co	10,000
Freeman & Co	20,725	A. E. Tilson	2,200
G. H. Graut & Co	1,000	Thomas & Cornell	3,000
J. Goldsmith & Co	12,500	B. Unger & Co	5,000
W. Hoge & Co	25,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	179,500
Delcombe Bro	4,000	Isaac Duke	300
Alphens Hardy & Co.	12,000	McCarley & Cairns	250
J. Helter & Bro	16,014	A. D. Crane & Co	1,351
Jacob Hecht & Bro	4,100	R. Blanco	2,610
W. Heller & Co	21,300	N. Blum	1,000
Thos. J. Hand & Co	2,000	Linnaburgh & Bro.	2,800
Jennings & Brewster	14,000	F. G. Schultz & Co	750
Eugene Kelly & Co	73,000	McLean & Lentz	300
Kerby, Byrne & Co	5,000	Order	14,552
W. Mey

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2580. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CONGRESS.

The President's Message to be Transmitted To-day.

Christmas in the House of Representatives.

A PLEASANT DAY AMONG THE MEMBERS.

Final Perseverance of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 26.

I have positive assurance from the President that his Message will be sent in to Congress to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Forty Senators, who will constitute a quorum, are here.

The Printer will not be elected until next week, when, it is understood, the Republicans will vote with the anti-Bowman Democrats. If so, the fate of the General is sealed.

The House, to-day, was a life-like daguerreotype of Christmas. All was noise, uproar and confusion, though the best feeling prevailed. Extra BILLY SMITH gave notice that he should speak all day. Some thought this would be unconstitutional, as it would be a cruel and unusual punishment. Many motions to adjourn were made and lost. Mr. HILL, of Georgia, moved that the House adjourn to meet again when the speech was finished. Much wit and good humor prevailed, but without a vote the House, amid great confusion, adjourned. Mr. SMITH will probably consume all day to-morrow.

Senator DOUGLAS was on the floor of the House to-day, surrounded by his friends. Several members of the Cabinet were also present. There are yet no signs of organization.

The Public Departments were all closed to-day.

Q.

FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 26.

The President will send his Annual Message to both Houses to-morrow at noon. Copies have been placed in the hands of the Postmasters of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond. They will be advised by telegraph to deliver them to the editors or their authorized agents as soon as the Message is communicated to Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 26.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Amer.,)—Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) yielding the floor—offered a resolution, which he read for information, that ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Amer.,) be declared Speaker of the House after the thirty-sixth ballot.

Messrs. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) and BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected to the resolution as out of order.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to substitute the name of Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)

The Clerk said the resolution was not in order, as several gentlemen had objected to it, and besides there were several other questions pending.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, remarked that he had introduced the resolution honestly, hoping that it would meet with the approbation of the majority of the House. He trusted that all had earnestly endeavored since the first day of their meeting to effect an organization, and that they had been governed by the same honesty, candor and frankness as himself.

Mr. BARKSDALE reminded Mr. MOORE that the resolution had been objected to and the gentleman therefore had no right to speak upon it.

Mr. MOORE replied that Mr. SMITH had yielded the floor to him.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, replied that he did so for the purpose of hearing what Mr. MOORE had to say.

Mr. MOORE replied that all he wanted the gentleman to hear was what he had to say. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, supposed what Mr. MOORE had to say was what he embraced in his resolution, and he had no idea of yielding the floor for him to debate.

Mr. MOORE said he was exceedingly grateful to the gentleman for permitting the resolution to be read. He had nothing further to say.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) appealed to Mr. SMITH to forego his remarks till to-morrow, that the House might vote for Speaker till 2 o'clock to-day, and then adjourn.

Mr. BARKSDALE suggested that the House should then adjourn.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, was willing to yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, (Dem.,) thought Mr. SMITH had better conclude his remarks at the time.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, resumed, and declared himself a sincere and loyal friend of the Constitution and the Union. He was not an advocate of new or inflammatory doctrines, and wanted no modern innovations. He desired to uphold the Constitution as penned by their fathers. He then replied to the arguments of the Republicans, founded on the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal, by saying that that instrument was framed by free men and not by slaves. They were free men who proposed to sever the relations with England and form an independent Government. In the articles of the confederation the free inhabitants are specially mentioned, showing that slaves are not included.

Then followed the adoption of the Constitution. Negroes were no parties to the formation of that instrument, and the Constitution expressly provides for the return of fugitive slaves. Mr. SMITH went on to allude to cases occurring under that clause, and said that WASHINGTON himself attempted to reclaim a fugitive slave. He quoted the case of Prigg *vs.* the State of Pennsylvania, and gave a history of the events from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day—showing that all aggressions on the subject of Slavery came from the North, and that the agitation resulting therefrom was justly chargeable to them. Particular reference was made to the Louisiana purchase, the admission of Missouri, and the efforts of HENRY CLAY on that occasion. He also quoted the authority of JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE against the Missouri restriction. Northern aggressions did not originate in love for the negro, but in the desire for political power.

During the speech some one sent Mr. SMITH a tumbler of egg-nogg, which he drank, saying "Merry Christmas to you all of you." [Great laughter.]

Mr. KILGORE inquired whether it was in order for the gentleman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nogg while the rest were doing without it.

Mr. SMITH said it was one of the Constitutional privileges of his side of the House. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—"I'd like to have some, I'm dry as thunder."

Loud ha! ha's! all over the House.

After further remarks Mr. SMITH received another tumbler of egg-nogg, which he drank, bowing to the ladies in the gallery, &c., &c.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) rose to inquire whether this was a private treat. [Renewed laughter.]

The Clerk said he would not undertake to decide that point, but would, if desired, put the question to the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky—I move that we adjourn, so that all of us may take some of the same kind.

Cries of "No, no," "Go on, go on."

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia—I was willing to adjourn this morning myself, out of reverence for the day, but the party which regards the Sabbath as an innovation on popular liberty, and repudiates it as a social arrangement, was not willing to manifest their respect for the birthday of the Saviour of the world, and hence refused to adjourn. I then, in a Christian and reverential spirit, [laughter,] engaged in a labor of love, endeavoring to enlighten the darkened understandings of that side of the House—but yet, Sir, I am willing to give way for an adjournment.

Cries from the Republican side—"No, no, no," "Go on, go on."

Mr. SMITH—If it be the pleasure of the House to adjourn, I will yield.

Mr. BURNETT—I move the House adjourn. I care nothing personally about it, but think it due the employes of this House to do so. If there is a chance to elect a Speaker I would be willing to vote.

The Republican side called for the Yeas and Nays, on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Independent,) desired that Mr. SMITH should publish the remainder of his speech.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, wanted the House to adjourn. If negroes were allowed a week for holidays, he wanted to know if gentlemen were to be kept at hard labor all the time, and if they expected the Doorkeeper to do the same?

Mr. SMITH—I can't consent to any such motion. My speech would be hurt. [Laughter.]

Mr. MOORE withdrew his motion.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, and the Clerk commenced calling the roll.

Mr. MORRIS of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) I object to the gentleman's yielding the floor for the motion to adjourn.

The Clerk said the objection came too late, a response having been made.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois—I hollered as loud as I could, but was'n't recognized. If the objection came too late, it is not my fault.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.) hoped the motion to adjourn would be withdrawn, so that Mr. SMITH could go on with his speech.

Mr. BURNETT refused to withdraw his motion.

Cries of "Call the roll!"

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) when his name was called, said he understood that it would be three hours before Mr. SMITH could finish his speech. If that were so, he would vote for the adjournment.

The roll was called amid great confusion.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (American,) when his name was called, said that hitherto he had always voted yea on motions to adjourn, knowing that no damage to the country could be done when the House was not in session. Having been home and consulted his constituents, and being satisfied that the crisis is past, he should now change his course and vote against it.

Mr. HUGHES, of Maryland, (Dem.,) believing the crisis not yet passed, would vote yea, for the reason stated by my colleague.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) remarked that some distinguished man had said that all things must have an end, and he presumed Mr. SMITH'S speech would. [Laughter.] He would move that Mr. SMITH be permitted to continue his remarks until they were finished, and that the House stand adjourned until their conclusion. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. SMITH rose indignantly. He did not see why gentlemen should wish to treat him in that way. He had yielded the floor day after day, and now after he had indicated a wish from the beginning to gratify a number of gentlemen who wished to adjourn, there seemed to be an effort to treat him with disrespect, and force him to speak to empty benches. He knew not why he was so treated, by friends as well as foes.

On motion, the reading of names was dispensed with, and several gentlemen changed their votes upon giving their reasons.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said: I wish to change my vote. I think it is a very solemn time, and I would sit here and pass it among the solemnities of this Hall. [Laughter.] I vote, No.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Amer.,) desired Mr. SMITH to give some reasonable guarantee of how much more time he proposed to occupy. If he would continue to entertain the House during the holiday week, it would save the necessity of adjourning over. [Laughter.]

The vote was then announced—Yeas, 75; Nays, 124. So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. HILL moved that no vote be taken for Speaker until I o'clock to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, said: I desire to take this opportunity for objecting to the gentleman from Virginia yielding the floor for any purpose, unless he yields it unconditionally.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (American,) moved to adjourn.

The Republican side called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion, which were ordered.

Mr. SMITH—What is the use of this? The other side will not let us adjourn.

Mr. HARRIS withdrew his motion.

Several others were then made and withdrawn. Great confusion prevailed.

Mr. BURNETT moved to adjourn.

The Clerk put the question to vote, when there were loud cries of "Aye," mingled with calls for the Yeas and Nays.

The Clerk declared the House adjourned, when all the members retired in great glee.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERIES—THE DEBATE OF SATURDAY—PORTRAIT OF MR. COBB OF ALABAMA RETOUCHED—PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859.

Yesterday, after my letter left, there was nothing of interest, except a speech from JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, stating the views of the Illinois delegation, an intermittent continuation of the war between JNO. F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, and WM. SMITH, of Virginia, together with a statement made by THOS. A. R. NELSON of the course which would be pursued by the South Americans in the future of the Speakership contest. Mr. NELSON was heard with the deepest attention from all sides, and it is felt that if the Republican leaders still insist on clinging to SHERMAN as their candidate, this can only be done with the express purpose of obstructing an organization.

Mr. NELSON is a man of the average height, with a thin and care-worn figure, supporting a large, square head of the nervously intellectual type. His face is long and rather sharply featured, his complexion very florid and healthy for a lawyer enjoying such large practice, fine dark eyes of the gray-hazel hue, hidden away behind silver spectacles, thick and dark eyebrows and short iron-gray hair, as profuse and glossy now as in the days of his Summer.

This morning, after the clergyman of the day had read prayers, Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, stated that from and after the speech to be then and there delivered by WM. SMITH, of Virginia—from which there appears no escape—he would move that no further speaking be allowed, but that the House should proceed to ballot for Speaker until 4 o'clock P. M., at which time he would propose a resolution, which the Clerk read, that no further vote for Speaker shall be taken in the House until the 9th day of January next. From the shaking of heads on the Republican side, however, and the cries of "We object, we object," proceeding from the left of the Clerk's chair, it is to be feared that this common-sense and humane resolution may not be adopted.

PHILIP B. FOUKE, of Illinois, then took the floor—against the renewed protest of the defrauded WM. SMITH of the Old Dominion—and stated with energy and a very loud voice that the friends of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS would enter the Charleston Convention in good faith, and would, under all circumstances, support the Democratic nominee of that body. Mr. FOUKE caused the Clerk to read the resolutions of the Illinois State Convention on this subject, and spoke with great warmth and spirit on behalf of the Illinois Senator. Mr. FOUKE is a man of middle age, about five feet ten inches in height, stoutly built without corpulence, having curly gray hair round the sides and front of his head, but bald on the crown—a high and well proportioned forehead, straight gray eyebrows, small steel-colored eyes, not too closely set, a straight nose, large mouth with heavy straight lips and English side whiskers. He has a fine voice pitched in a rather high key, which bears the strain of shouting without breaking; and towards the conclusion of each more impassioned passage, he throws his shoulders and head back, and waves his right hand round his head as if clutching a legion banner, with which he was leading on a regiment in an assault on some breached, but still hotly-contested fortress. The irrepressible FARNSWORTH insists on starting up every two minutes to interpolate some question, the answer to which can do the Republicans no good; and JOHN A. LOGAN sits beside his Democratic colleague, suggesting points and rummaging out quotations of a tendency to place Senator DOUGLAS *rectus in curia* before the country.

The trouble of this whole matter is, that we have a ripping up and exposing on poles of all the dirty linen in the domestic politics of that State from which the two combatants come. Long JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, figures largely in the attacks and rejoinders—FOUKE charging that FARNSWORTH is a *protegé* of Long JOHN'S, and that therefore the Republican member must be bound by Long JOHN'S utterances. It may here be stated that sixty prominent Republicans, it is said, made a formal protest to FARNSWORTH yesterday morning, against the indiscretion of the speech which he proposed to make. This protest only irritated the recipient, and hence came the speech of yesterday, with all its attendant mischief.

It becomes more evident every hour that the prospect of organization before the holidays grows more and more faint. All interest in the speeches, except the merely personal interest attaching to the speakers, has departed, and men sit in their seats only conscious that they have to go through three or four hours each day of listening to harangues of more or less heat, which cannot possibly change or alter a single vote.

It is due to Mr. COBB of Alabama, to say that the sketch published in yesterday's *Times*, while conveying a rough idea of the grotesqueness of that gentleman's manner, failed to do justice to the sterling earnestness, zeal, simplicity and singleness of purpose which characterized his speech. His loyalty to the Union and the heartiness of his manner should have been noticed, had the sketch not been so hurried; but writing in the gallery, with members talking on the floor, reporters talking on each side of you and across you, it is very difficult to use either discretion or criticism on what is thrown off in such haste.

As to Presidential prospects there is nothing new, and not any likelihood of there being until after the House has a Speaker. Much will depend on the character of the Committees to be appointed by the House, and this must of course be governed by the political complexion of the successful candidate. There are many Democrats here who believe that the election of SHERMAN would be very far from injuring the chances of a conservative national candidate for the Presidency. They say that a Democratic Speaker, if elected, would have no party in the House sufficient to sustain him and give control; while by the election of SHERMAN, the Republican Party will then, as a body, have indorsed HELPER'S book, by electing one of its indorsers to the most prominent office now in their gift.

Judge DOUGLAS has changed his intention, and it now is not likely that he will be able to visit your City, as was his intention, within the next two or three weeks. The variable and fluctuating aspect of public affairs here makes it important to his interests that he should remain at head-quarters, and unless the House organizes much sooner than expected, he will not absent himself. It is now certain that the office-holders of Illinois intend to get up a contesting delegation to Charleston, but with no prospect of being able to raise any show of having a constituency behind them. The "Danites" will go down with all the usages of the party against them.

NOBODY.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Yacht Wanderer.

BATH, Maine, Monday, Dec. 26.

The story that LINCOLN, of Bath, Maine, was in any way connected with the yacht *Wanderer* is a gross fabrication. Capt. PATTON has been at home for some time, seen and known of all men, and possesses not one of the characteristics attributed to DAVID MARTIN.

Railroad Accident.

COLLISION ON THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 26.

A collision occurred on the Central road on Sunday morning, below Macon, by which one negro was killed and five others severely injured. One white man was mortally wounded. No further particulars as yet.

Death of Hon. Timothy Jenkins.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 26.

Hon. TIMOTHY JENKINS died on Saturday at Martinsburgh, where he was in attendance at court. He had represented this County in Congress, and was one of the most distinguished lawyers in Central New-York.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Dec. 26—Evening.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Hungarian*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, and fully due.

Malt House Burned at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 26.

BUNNELL'S malt-house, in this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was insured for $7,000, which about covers the loss.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 8,000 bales at unchanged prices. Freights to Liverpool ⅝d., and to Havre 1¾c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,500 bales, the market closing unchanged; middling, 10¾c.

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1 ₱ cent. discount.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said that an English company has purchased the entire interest of the late Mr. Archibald McIntyre in the Adirondack Iron Works, in the Northern part of this State. Recently a commission from the Company visited the spot, with Mr. Thomas Paxton, Engineer of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, to ascertain the practicability of constructing a railroad from the works down to Fort Edward, to which point it is proposed to take the ore to Albany, for the purpose of smelting. Mr. Paxton is convinced of the feasibility of the proposed plan, and will report in its favor.

Edward Carroll, for a number of years an employe on the Railroad Pier, Piermont, left his home on the 14th instant, while laboring under a fit of temporary derangement of mind, being at the time in his shirt sleeves, and with only a pair of slippers on his feet. On Thursday last his lifeless body was discovered by some boys on a gunning expedition, lying at full length, face down, in a small brook running through the meadows, a short distance above the Blanche Crossing.

The Newark *Advertiser* states that a member of the late Dr. James W. Alexander's Church, New-York, anonymously sent 180 sets of Dr. Alexander's works (each set consisting of one set of his *Discourses*, one of his *Consolation*, and one of his *Sacramental Discourses*) to the Princeton Theological students as a Christmas gift. The books must have cost at least $600.

The Sea Coast (Miss.) *Democrat* learns from "good authority" that a cargo of African slaves is expected in the ship *Island Harbor*, the latter part of the present month. They will, if they arrive safe, be landed without any attempt at secresy, the consignees trusting to the sentiment in Mississippi as to the necessity of increasing the number of laborers, for a triumphant acquittal in the event of a Government prosecution.

Last October a citizen of Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich., surprised a gang of burglars while they were at work in a store of the town. One of them, named Stearns, drew a pistol and shot the man dead. The Deputy Sheriff of the county immediately started in pursuit of the murderer and, after following him for more than two months, succeeded in capturing him, a fortnight ago, in Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio.

A man residing at Fort Herkimer, named Morris Aldridge, attempted to murder the widow of his deceased brother; but after making two or three cuts in her throat, was by some means prevented from accomplishing his purpose. He then attempted to burn down the premises, but failing in that, went and hanged himself.

Two of the City Fathers of Toronto have agreed that the one whose candidate for the Mayoralty at the approaching election is defeated, shall wheel a barrel containing a barrel of apples from the Rossin House to St. Lawrence Hall, in open day.

A man named Freeman was arrested in Poughkeepsie, a week ago, on suspicion of having administered arsenic to his wife, who died very suddenly. The contents of the woman's stomach were sent to Prof. Doremus, of this City, for analysis.

The funeral services of the victims of the late disaster at Simsbury, Conn., were held on Thursday. The four bodies were buried in two graves, a space of four feet being left between the mounds for the erection of a monument.

Mr. Roger Alerston, of Manchester, N. H., fell from the cars on the New-Haven Road, Thursday night, after the train had left Milford. Accidentally he was discovered early Friday morning in great suffering from a broken leg. He was cared for at Milford, and then went home.

Mr. James Hall, of Lyonier Township, Penn., having set traps to catch crows, was very much surprised one morning to find a wild-cat ensnared instead. It measured three feet from the nose to the root of its tail.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Speech of Vice-President Breckinridge.

THE IMMEDIATE PERIL OF THE UNION.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, on Southern Rights and Duties.

Illustrations of Northern and Southern Sentiment.

VICE-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SPEECH AT THE STATE HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Wednesday last, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE reached Frankfort, Ky., where, at the residence of Gov. MAGOFFIN, he was entertained at a dinner, to which there had been invited those who favored his election to the Presidential Chair, as also those whose influence was thought to be valuable in that behalf, but whose inclinations seem to point to another choice.

Later in the evening, he addressed the members of the Legislature and the residents of the city, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. His intention to speak was not announced until it was necessarily divulged by the adoption of a resolution allowing the use of the Hall for this purpose. At Lexington, but a few of his particular friends were informed of the coming event, and our reporter, who was at the Capital of Kentucky, was variously informed as to the time of the expected speech. Those even of the Legislature, who were supposed to be disinclined to aid him in his wishes to obtain the nomination at Charleston, were also kept in the dark as to the time selected.

Shortly after 7 o'clock, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made his appearance in the hall. He was received with some applause. His remarks were well received, but at their conclusion the opinions thereon expressed were very various; quite a number of his friends were solicitous as to his reception further North, where we furnish an opportunity for its perusal.

The following is the Vice-President's

SPEECH.

My purpose in appearing before you to-night is a very simple one. I come with the double purpose of expressing my profound gratitude to the representatives of the people of Kentucky for the honor they have conferred upon me by their recent votes, and also for the purpose of giving my views on certain questions of public interest.

The personal duty comes first, and is, perhaps, the more agreeable. I have no word, fellow-citizens, with which to express the sense of gratitude I feel for the honor which the Kentucky Legislature has conferred upon me. When I looked over the list of those who have honored me with their suffrages, I saw the names of those who had been the cherished associates of my boyhood; of others who have been the friends of later years; of others, still, whose faces I had never seen; and when I remembered the gentlemen whose names had been mentioned in connection with the same high office, I felt, and felt profoundly, that it was an honor which was conferred on one which I did not merit. There were two gentlemen whose names were mentioned in that connection, who, I understand, were not candidates for that office. One of them has now passed away! You have, by your voices and your votes, recorded your high estimation of his worth, but it may be proper for me to say a word concerning him. I had felt that if he were sent to represent you, the State would have been better represented than if I were elected. You have, as I have said, paid eloquent tribute to his memory. I knew him also. I served with him in the Federal theatre, and may say of him, he had a great deal of the old Roman in him. I may say of him truly, that he was true to his political convictions, a thoroughly honest man. I unite with the Legislature of Kentucky, and with the country at large, in mourning his untimely end. Peace be, gentlemen, to his great shade.

There was another gentleman, who, I believe, was voted for. I allude to the veteran HISS. I remember well, years and years ago, when my young blood used to be thrilled as I would listen to him, striking with giant strength at the foundations of his political opponents, and when you have elected me—when you could have elected such a man, I may feel the value of your gift and see that it imposes on the subject of your choice, the duty to give the highest faculties of his mind to the good of this Commonwealth.

NO COMBINATIONS.

I was not present at the time that this election took place. If I had been in private life it would have given me pleasure to have been with my fellow-citizens, mingling with them in social life and duties, but I thought that under the circumstances that surrounded me, the Legislature would deem it better that I should be where my public duties called me. In this is an additional cause of gratitude. I need not—but perhaps the occasion will justify me, (I am sure that every generous spirit will justify me,) for saying that although I have seen it intimated in some of the public prints, that attempts were attempted to be made by my friends at combinations and bargain, that these rumors are totally unfounded. I speak in the presence of the men who did the act. I speak in the presence of the men who conferred the trust, and I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that when I received that trust, that honor at your hand, as you all know to be the fact, I received it wholly unstained by any sort of bargain or intrigue. [Applause.] It is a trust of which I feel proud. I have not sought and will not seek a trust on any other terms. It will give me infinite pleasure, with your gallant delegation in the lower House, and the gentleman who will be associated with me in the Senate, as true hearted a man as I ever met in my association with man, to serve this commonwealth to the best of my feeble ability.

THOSE INQUIRIES.

The election took place on Monday. The day before I received a letter signed by a number of gentlemen in the Legislature, asking my opinion in reference to the DRED SCOTT decision, in reference to Territorial Sovereignty, and the power of Congress to protect the property of citizens within the Territories. I received that letter with profound respect, and only regret it did not come to my hands in time, that I might answer it before the election. But yet I am glad that I could not answer it before that day, for your choice is a sort of endorsement of my soundness upon those questions. I confess I was somewhat gratified that the election took place before I had those questions to answer. It was utterly impossible for me to have returned an answer before the time fixed by your law for the election, but, I never intended to fail in this answer. I never should have failed. Had it been one who signed it, instead of twenty, the result would have been precisely the same.

Beside this, it would have been of but little consequence, be the answer before or after. I belong to that school of politics that believes in instruction, and whenever I am not ready to receive the instructions of the State, I stand ready to give back the trust confided in my hands.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Gentlemen, I bow to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon every question within its proper jurisdiction, whether it corresponds with my private opinion or not; only, I bow a trifle lower when it happens to do so, as the decision in the Dred Scott case does. I approve it in all its parts as a sound exposition of the law and constitutional rights of the States, and citizens that inhabit them. [Applause.] It may not be improper for me here to add that so great an interest did I take in that decision, and in its principles being sustained and understood in the commonwealth of Kentucky, that I took the trouble, at my own cost, to print or have printed a large edition of that decision to scatter it over the State, and unless the mails have miscarried, there is scarcely a member elected to the Legislature who has not received a copy with my frank.

To approve the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case would seem to settle the whole question of Territorial sovereignty, as I think will presently appear; but, in order that no one may misunderstand my views on that question, I will, with your leave, detain you with a brief review of what was done as to the Slavery question up to the time of that decision, referring also to the duties imposed by it.

THE MISSOURI LINE.

I was in the Congress of the United States when that Missouri line was repealed. I never would have voted for any bill organizing the Territory of Kansas as long as that odious stigma upon our Institutions remained upon the statute book. I voted cheerfully for its repeal, and in doing that I cast no reflection upon the wise patriots that acquiesced in it at the time it was established. It was repealed, and we passed the act known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The Abolition, or *quasi* Abolition Party of the United States were constantly contending that it was the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the common Territories of the Union. The Democratic Party, aided by most of the gentlemen from the South, took the opposite view of the case. Our object was, if possible, to withdraw that question from the Halls of Congress, and place it where it could no longer risk the public welfare and the public interest. In the Congress of the United States it had been agitated all the time, to the disadvantage of the South; accordingly (I have not a copy of the bill before me now, but I remember its leading provisions) a bill was passed, repealing the Missouri line, and leaving those Territories upon the contract and the assertion that the bill made. Did we intend by it to legislate Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska? We denied that, and denied it upon the face of the bill itself. The settlement thus made, afterwards received the approval of the people of the whole country. The bill said within itself, not that we intend to legislate Slavery into the Territories, but to leave the people free to form their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. That was as much as we could agree upon. There was a point upon which we could not agree. A considerable portion of the Northern Democracy held that Slavery was in derogation of common right, and could only exist by force of positive law. They contended that the Constitution did not furnish that law, and that the slaveholder could not go into the Territories with his slaves with the Constitution to authorize him in holding his slaves as property, or to protect him. The South, generally, without distinction of party, held the opposite view. They held that the citizens of all the States may go with with whatever was recognized by the Constitution as property, and enjoy it. That did not seem to be denied to any article of property except slaves. Accordingly, the bill contained the provision that any question in reference to Slavery should be referred to the Court of the United States, and the understanding was that whatever the judicial decision should be, it would be binding upon all parties, not only by virtue of the agreement, but under the obligation of the citizens to respect the authority of the legally constituted Courts of the country.

WHAT HE SAID IN 1856.

It was under these circumstances, while the Territory of Kansas was in a state of commotion, and when that question had not been determined by the Courts, that the canvass of 1856 came on. It became my duty, by the request of my friends, to visit the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania. In all those States I made speeches. In all those States I uttered the same opinions and declared the same principles that I have ever done in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and am ready to do again. None other!

It has been charged that the Democratic Party of the country, and particularly of the South, desired to employ the Federal Government for the purpose of propagating Slavery and slave legislation in the Territories. I denied that the Democratic Party desired to use the Federal Government for the propagation of Slavery, and I never conceded what we believed to be our constitutional right to its protection, and what the decision of the Supreme Court has allowed to be our right, I said—yes! I did say that the Democratic Party of this country in its Federal aspect, was neither a Pro-Slavery nor an Anti-Slavery Party, but a Constitutional Party, and I repeat it here to-night. [Applause.] I do not believe it is. I do not believe that the Federal Government was organized for either purpose, but to protect the rights adjudicated by the Courts. All these belong to the States themselves.

These were the declarations that I made, of which something has been heard in all the States. I made the declarations that I am willing to make before my own constituents; I made the declarations that I am willing to stand here and repeat. [Applause.] We had confidence in our own view of our own rights. Our northern friends had their views. It was a paradoxical question, and we gave it to the Courts.

Well, the Courts did decide the very question, which had been submitted to them, not upon a case from Kansas, but in another case. Without going into the argument, for time does not permit of that, let me give you the conclusion. In the opinion of the Court in the case of Dred Scott, it is said:

"Upon these considerations, it is the opinion of the Court that the act of Congress which prohibits a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States, north of the line herein mentioned, is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void; and that neither DRED SCOTT himself nor any of his family were made free by being carried into this Territory, even if they had been carried there by the owner, with the intention of becoming a permanent resident."

Again:

"The power over person and property of which we speak, are not only not granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them. And this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and extend to the whole territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including those portions of it remaining under Territorial government, as well as that covered by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, and places the citizen of a Territory, so far as those rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against any inroads which the General Government might attempt, under the plea of implied or incidental power. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

Thus the highest Court in the United States settled the very question referred to it as the disputed point, not legislative in its character, on which Congress could not agree when the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed. The view that we in the Southern States took of it was sustained, that in the Territories, the common property of the Union, pending their Territorial condition, Congress itself nor the Territorial Government had the power to confiscate any description of property recognized in the States of the Union. The Court drew no distinction between slaves and other property. It is true some foreign philanthropists and some foreign writers do undertake to draw this distinction, but these distinctions have nothing to do with our system of Government. Our Government rests not upon the speculations of philanthropic writers, but upon the plain understanding of a written Constitution which determines it, and upon that alone. It is the result of positive law; therefore we are not to look to the analogy of the supposed law of nations, but to regard the Constitution itself, which is the written expression of the respective powers of the Government and the rights of the States.

UNFRIENDLY LEGISLATION.

Well, that being the case, and it having been authoritatively determined by the very tribunal to which it was referred that Congress had no power to exclude slave property from the Territory, and judicially determined that the Territorial Legislatures, authorities created by Congress, had not the power to exclude or confiscate slave property, I confess that I had not anticipated that the doctrine of unfriendly legislation would be set up. Hence I need not say to you that I do not believe in the doctrine of unfriendly legislation; that I do not believe in the authority of Territorial Legislatures to do by indirection what they cannot do directly. I repose upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as to the point that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has the right to obstruct or confiscate the property of any citizen, slaves included, pending the territorial condition. [Applause.]

I do not see any escape from that decision, if you admit that the question was a judicial one; if you admit the decision of the Supreme Court, and if you stand by the decision of the highest Court of the country.

The Supreme Court seems to have recognized it as the duty—as the duty of the Courts of this Union in their proper sphere to execute this constitutional right, thus adjudicated by the Supreme Court, in the following language. In speaking of the acquisition of territory, they pronounced it a political question for Congress to determine what territory they acquire and how many. Now mark the words of the Court:

"And whatever the political department of the Government shall recognize as within the limits of the United States, the Judicial Department is also bound to recognize, and to administer in it the laws of the United States, so far as they apply, and to maintain in the Territory the authority and rights of the Government, and also the political rights and rights of property of individual citizens, as secured by the Constitution. All we mean to say on this point is, that as there is no express regulation in the Constitution defining the power which the General Government may exercise over the person or property of a citizen in a Territory thus acquired, the Court must necessarily look to the provisions and principles of the Constitution and its distribution of powers for the rules and principles by which its decision must be governed."

So that, in regard to slave property, as in regard to any other property recognized and guarded by the Constitution, it is the duty, according to the Supreme Court, of all the Courts of the country to protect and guard it by their decision, whenever the question is brought before them. To which I will only add this, that the judicial decisions in our favor must be maintained—these judicial decisions in our favor must be sustained. [Applause.]

SLAVE CODE.

If present remedies are adequate to sustain those decisions, I would have nothing more done. I, with many other public men in the country, believe they are able. If they are not—if they cannot be enforced for want of the proper legislation to enforce them, sufficient legislation must be passed, or our Government is a failure. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I see no escape from that conclusion.

At the same time, fellow-citizens, I make no hesitation in saying to you that I trust the time will never come—I trust the time will never come when it may be deemed necessary for the Congress of the United States in any form to interfere with this question in the Territories. So far it has been only productive of evil to us, and it would portend only evil in the future. At present there is no question before Congress. No Southern Representative or Senator proposes legislation on that point—no complaint comes from any Territory—there is no evidence that the existing laws and decisions of the Courts are not adequate to protect every description of property recognized by the several States. None whatever. Therefore, in my opinion, and I submit it humbly and with deference, our true policy is not to anticipate trouble, but to let the matter rest upon the Executive, upon the existing laws, and upon the decisions of the Courts. [Applause.] I will add this: we must never give up the principle, we must never give up the question that has been judicially decided, that this constitutional right exists. We must stand by that decision. We must hold to our constitutional rights, but I would never prematurely raise the question to distract the country, when there is no voice calling for it. North, East, South or West. [Applause.] I say we must hold to the principle—we must stand by it. We stand in a good position. We have the Executive, we have the laws, we have the decisions of the Courts, and that is a great advance from where we stood ten years ago.

I am glad—although we did not succeed as we desired in Kansas—I am glad that the territorial question is nearly fought out. It is nearly fought out. I know of no existing Territory where this question can arise. As to the territory south of the line, where slave labor is really profitable, I have not a doubt but that the climate and interest, and the proximity of slaveholders, and the Constitution and laws, and the decision of the Court, will sustain and protect us there in the full enjoyment of our rights, and in making Southern territory out of Southern soil. While I would not give up the principle, I never have believed, and I do not believe now, in the possibility of Slavery planting itself in a Territory against the determined opposition of the inhabitants, any more than I believe the institution of Slavery could continue in existence in Kentucky for three years against the desire of the voters of the Commonwealth, even with the constitutional restrictions that are here thrown around it.

Still, I would save the question and the principle, and never let go the constitutional right, because our protection in the Union consists in a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution. When we allow an infraction of the Constitution on any one point, we lose our claim to the observance of the whole. We should insist to the last that the Constitution of the country shall be sustained in every particular. [A voice—"Good."]

THE PERIL OF THE COUNTRY.

Fellow-citizens, if you will allow me, I will offer you some observations upon another aspect of public affairs. We have been talking of things that concern us no more than they concern others, but we have questions to determine that come nearer home—questions that come to our firesides. According to my humble judgment, the condition of our country was never so perilous as it is at this hour; and if things go drifting on as they have of late, we shall have to determine questions of far nearer vitality than the Territorial question.

I hope I do not speak in the spirit of an alarmist or a demagogue, but since I have been acquainted with public affairs (and men older and wiser than myself say the same thing) there never was a time when the interests of this Union were in so much peril, and when the feelings of our people were so much alienated as at this hour. Certainly if the aspect of affairs at Washington is in the slightest degree indicative of the feeling elsewhere, that remark is truth.

ITS CAUSE.

Fellow-citizens, the danger arises, in the opinion of our wisest and best men, from the character and purpose and aim of an organization in the country called the Republican Party.

I do not think we fully realize what are the objects, purposes and aims of the Republican Party, what it intends, and what would be the consequence to us of their success and dominion in the United States. If you will allow me, therefore, I

tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will be only a short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of the white race demands the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide. The white man needs the continent to labor upon. His head is clear, his arm is strong, and his necessities are fixed. It is for yourselves and not for us to decide how long and through what further mortifications and disasters the contest shall be protracted, before freedom shall enjoy her already assured triumph! You may refuse to yield it now, and for a short period, but your refusal will only animate the friends of freedom with the courage and the resolution, and produce the union among them, which alone are necessary on their part, to attain the position itself, simultaneously with the impending overthrow of the existing Federal Administration, and the Constitution of a new and more independent Congress"—and they think they have that Congress.

I tell you again, fellow-citizens, this is not the opinion of Mr. SEWARD alone. It is Mr. SEWARD and, with one or two exceptions, the other Republican Senators in the Senate of the United States, and nine-tenths of the Republican members of the House of Representatives. Could that language have been uttered with impunity or been sustained at the epoch of 1779, when the Constitution was formed? Did not the Constitution languish and stop just because there was some question about inserting these checks about the institution of the Southern States? Were they not put into the Constitution by the great men who formed it, and are not all the citizens of all the States bound to respect the relations that exist between them, and to give the Southern States peace in this Union? How do you receive the declaration that there is an irreconcilable conflict waging—that there shall be no peace? There is no use attempting to turf over the volcano, there is no use crying peace when there is no peace. It is the avowed purpose of the Republican party to agitate, agitate; to overturn the Constitution itself, until they succeed not only in drawing a *cordon* around you, and shutting you within your present limits, but to put you in a position where you are about, for peace sake, to emancipate your slaves.

Well might we say, as was once said in France, "Oh, Constitution! what crimes are committed in thy sacred name!"

HELPER'S CAISIS.

But, gentlemen, I hold in my hand another book which is of no consequence as the opinions of its individual author, but is of consequence as indorsed by the distinguished gentleman from whose productions I have read, and as endorsed also by sixty-eight or nine Republicans of the House of Representatives, who represent a constituency of seven millions of people. This, then, may be considered as the declaration of near seven millions of men. What is it? It is a book called the *Impending Crisis of the South*, by a person called HELPER, who professes to be a North Carolinian. Whether he is or not I am unable to say. (I will read very little, gentlemen.) In this book, thus endorsed by nearly seventy members of the House of Representatives, representing nearly seven millions of the people, this sentiment is declared:

The slaveholding oligarchy say we cannot abolish Slavery without infringing on the right of property. Again we tell them we do not recognize property in men.

But the Constitution does; the bond of our Union does, and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it does. Our fathers so considered it. It has been so admitted all the time, until the apostles of the new doctrine spoke. At another point he says:

For the services of the blacks from the 20th of August, 1620, up to the 4th of July, 1869—an interval of precisely two hundred and forty-eight years, ten months and fourteen days—their masters, if unwilling, ought, in our judgment, to be compelled to grant them their freedom, and to pay each and every one of them at least sixty dollars cash in hand.

He goes on to remark that it would only take two crops of cotton, and a trifle over, to do it. That was indorsed, I tell you again, by sixty-eight or sixty-nine members of the House of Representatives, and the very gentlemen who they are running for Speaker of that body endorsed it. It is true, his friends say that he endorsed it without having read it. Admit that to be true, he has again and again, when called upon, refused to disavow those sentiments, hence the excuse is paltry.

HARPER'S FERRY.

That is the condition of affairs, and that is the condition of the Republican organization of this country, if any reliance is to be placed in their record, in their declarations, in their public attitude, in the attitude which they defiantly assume before the country. Their purpose is to make war, eternal war, upon the institutions of one-half the States of the Union. Gradually we approach the crisis until at last is not the legitimate result of the irrepressible conflict of which they speak, of the crime of which they say we are guilty, to put down these relics of barbarism? The ignorant and fanatical throw off the obligations of the Constitution and invade by violence the Southern States of the Union, and although I am far from holding the Republican Party of the North, or any large portion of them, responsible for the late atrocious proceeding in Virginia, I do say that that proceeding was the carrying out of the logical result of their teachings—carrying it into execution. How did they receive it? Why, gentlemen, the conservative portion of the North abhors it; but, in the Senate and House, in the great body of their public press, what do they say of it? That they regret it—they deplore it—they even condemn it—they say, because it was against law, and they stand for law. These are the honeyed and qualified phrases with which they characterize the most atrocious act of treason, rapine and murder combined, that was ever known in the Republic, and then as though afraid of what they have said, they immediately go on to eulogize the man and his motives, much as they regret the act.

A VOLLEY OF COMPLAININGS.

Gentlemen have no complaint in other respects? Are laws passed for the purpose of punishing those who make forays into the border States and rob us of our property? Suppose a Kentuckian should go into the State of Ohio and rob a citizen of that State, does any one doubt that we would pass a law to punish him and to prevent the recurrence of the outrage? So far from this being their course, they are encouraged, and we are subject to constant secret predatory incursions by which we lose annually hundreds of thousands of dollars, these people availing themselves of the bond of amity between us, to perpetrate the outrage.

That is not all! About one-half of the Northern States have passed laws and made it a criminal and penal offence for their citizens to give any assistance in the rendition of fugitive slaves. Massachusetts has passed laws closing her jails to us, and making it a penal offence to aid in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, or to appear as counsel to try such a case, thus nullifying the laws of Congress and of the United States distinctly, and some seven or eight States have passed similar laws nullifying all remedy and making it penal in their citizens to obey the behests of the Constitution.

I have not uttered these things for the purpose of arousing any spirit of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union. I hope I love it as reverently as any man within the sound of my voice, but let us look and see the facts as they are. What may be set down as the unquestioned purpose of this organization? It is avowed that it is to exclude all and any Slave States from the Union hereafter: It is to give us no fugitive slave law, declaring that the States under the Constitution must provide for that and then to give no remedy in the States; it is to pass no laws for the purpose of preventing the robbery of our property, but, on the contrary, in many States to make it penal to enforce the law; it is to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; to abolish the internal Slave-trade, and the coastwise Slave-trade, and then to agitate and agitate, giving us no peace as long as we retain this "relic of barbarism" and crime as they call it.

That is the purpose. Are you ready for it? Are you ready to say we will make no stand in any form for your Constitutional rights? I think you are not! Yet that is the present condition of affairs—but what are we to do?

PRACTICAL REMEDIES.

I know we will consider the consequences, and carefully consider the consequences of any serious collision in this Union. I know we duly appreciate the position of our own State, not only a border State, but an interior border State having no ocean outlet. I know that we have read history to some purpose, and that we have seen what have been the consequences of the disruption of amicable relations between those who have banded themselves together as a confederation of States. We need but to go back and see the consequence upon the Greeks when they carried on the Peloponesian war, until at last exhausted, they fell into the lap of despotism. The same fate might meet us. What would be our condition? War! War! Inevitable war, in all human probability, would be our position, and then in time we might be driven into degrading alliances with foreign powers—the most degrading position for American citizens.

Then the spectacle would be presented of America falling back under the control of Europe, and American liberty sinking down under European despotism. Besides this, could we ever hope that a fairer state of things would arise? Could we ever hope that Providence itself ever exercise its omnipotent power to create a State, or Union of States, under more favorable auspices than in these? Would it not be more than impiety itself to presume that the Almighty would ever attempt to sustain a confederation of Free States in our system? I know that the State of Kentucky is devoted to the Union, not only because of her interests, but from that feeling of affection and of loyalty, and that sentiment of love that have always marked her people from the earliest period of her history. I do not believe there is a man under the sound of my voice who would not view as the last, the greatest of all evils, the wreck of the Union. I do not believe there is the man in the State that would compete to enjoy the highest honors within the State, purchased at such a price.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

At the same time steps must be taken, something must be done. I do not believe that if the Constitution is allowed to remain permanently violated in its important provisions, we can have hope under it. None whatever! Broken in one particular, it will soon fall to pieces in all. I recollect when I was a boy, to have read that great speech of Demosthenes for the crown, where the real question at issue was the charge that he was the author of the public misfortunes, because he had advised the Greeks to make a last stand for their country, against Philip of Macedon. He was arraigned, and on trial and in his great defence he says: "What though we did fail? We did our duty. We responded in the temper and character of our forefathers." The result is such as God gives to each; and even those degenerate Greeks acquitted him, and crowned the world's great orator as a benefactor; debased as they were in national character, they did this, and from that day have never known or read of the success of him who would be deterred from the assertion of fundamental rights for fear of offence.

Gentlemen, the condition of affairs existing here, and existing generally, I am happy to say, throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is not a fair indication of the feeling in many parts of the Union. I have seen the evidence growing within a few years, and culminating during the last few weeks, of a determined purpose in the South to attain and maintain the complete power in Union, and I have seen, upon the other hand, in the representatives of the lower Southern States, a most resolute and determined spirit of resistance. The representatives from Georgia—from Alabama—from South Carolina—from Mississippi, not to speak of other Southern States, say that they represent their constituents—nay, say that they do not go so far as their constituents, and they declare that they are ready at any moment for a separate organization. God forbid that such a thing should take place. God forbid the overt act should ever be done; but we know enough of our political institution, that when once done the subject becomes involved in inexplicable distress. If one were to fall upon Washington and see the state of feeling there, he would think that the President of your country was the Executive of two hostile countries. The feeling of alienation seems to be almost complete from the expression of the public press and public men. (I mean not your inflammatory, furious speaker, but men of thought and reflection.) They are alarmed, other men are alarmed, we all are alarmed. It is not a craven fear, but it is the ennobled fear that patriots feel for an imperiled country. Suppose this should occur—do you not remember, in 1832, when South Carolina arrayed herself against the Federal Government, upon a mere question of policy connected with the collection of taxes, that it did shake the Union to its centre? Such is the nature of our system, that it did shake the Union to the very centre. What were the circumstances then? ANDREW JACKSON was President of the United States, and he was a native of South Carolina; the question was a mere question of policy; few of the other States sympathized with the movement of that little State. HENRY CLAY was alive, and CALHOUN was ready to give the benefit of his influence to peace and harmony, and yet that little question, when JACKSON, a native son of that State, was President, and CLAY and CALHOUN were in the Senate, brought on a struggle that shook this Union to its centre, and imperilled it in the estimation of the wisest and best of men. Look at it as it may be, with disaffection will spread all over the South, with a very different state of feelings in the North to what existed then, with CLAY dead, and CALHOUN dead, and none to take their places, with such a man as SEWARD, not only not native, but hostile to the South, in the chair of State. Cannot a child read the result? Cannot we see that one State falling away, our Union will be like an arch with two or three stones dropped out, the whole fabric may fall in pieces.

These are facts which it becomes the people of Kentucky, with all their loyalty to the Union, to observe, to know, to see, to think of, and then to act upon, with the dignity and moderation which marks and so well becomes them.

But, gentlemen, what is the mode that occurs to any man—because no man, I take it, in Kentucky, will back on this subject, except as a friend of the Union of the States—what is the mode? I see none, except it be the Union of all the conservative elements of the country, North and South. The South must first be united, and I am sure she will, for I take it there is not a citizen of Kentucky that would associate himself with an organization whose march to triumph would be over the ruins of our rights.

MEND OUR MANNERS DOWN SOUTH.

Ought we not first to put ourselves right in Court? Some little there is to complain of us. I say to you, in my opinion, those who appeal to the Constitution and the laws should obey the Constitution and the laws. I would have the South, if I might venture, as one of her humblest but truest sons, to advise her to obey the laws of our country. [Applause.] I would have the South first obey the laws of the Union which prohibit the foreign Slave-trade. [Applause.] That is the law of the land. It rests not with us to complain of the violation of law by others, when in a portion of our States the citizens violate the laws themselves. Let us frown down any attempt to violate those laws upon the part of our States. Let us do more. Let us move, by preventing the fitting out of filibustering expeditions upon our shores, to invade feeble sister countries. That is the law, and we live by the Constitution and the law, and let us obey it and whatever expansion of territory we make, let us make it in a manner becoming the dignity of this glorious Confederacy, under our own flag. Then let us call to our aid the pure elements of conservatism and truth that we can find in the Northern States. What are they? I did not intend to introduce any party question to-night, but the largest organization I see is the Democratic Party of the North. As a historical fact, it is undisputed; as a current fact of the day, it is undisputed, that you do not find those declarations of hostility issuing from the Northern Democracy: you do not find these attempts to overturn the laws coming from Democratic sources; you do not find these denunciations of you and your institutions coming from Democratic lips and Democratic Presses. On the contrary, you find them at home, and in masses in the minority, sustaining with unfaltering courage your rights and institutions, at odds and risks that you little think of.

I want them all. We need them all. We need every Southern State, and every honest man everywhere not willing to enter into the crusade against us.

There is another element North, not large but noble and true. They are the scattered and wandering cohorts of the old Whig party, who have refused to alloy themselves with the Republicans of the North—men of whom EVERETT and CROAKE and others are illustrious examples. There are thousands of them in the Northern States. When this great crisis comes upon us, I have confidence that men like these will be found to unite with the Democratic party in maintaining the laws and the Constitution.

These are the elements upon which we are to rely. When you get them together, let us see if there cannot be a general revolt of the intelligence, virtue, and loyalty of the country, against those pernicious *isms*, and if not, let us see, how far these pernicious *isms* control society.

Besides these, there are many thousands of men in the Northern States, who, silent, are not heard in the midst of the clamor that surrounds them, men—who seldom attend the polls. Let us hope that that feeling will be in our favor.

Fellow-citizens, I have uttered these things because I believe we are standing to-day, not in the presence of spectres and shadows, but in the presence of terrible realities. There is a mode by which we can have peace—a permanent peace—and that is by an utter and absolute surrender of all our rights upon the subject to which I have referred, at the call of this Republican Party. If we do not make this surrender, we will have no peace until the Republican Party is destroyed, which can only be done by producing a reaction upon the public mind of the North. As it is, without our being aware of it, things are getting worse every day. I had almost intended to say, that we were absolutely dissolving, month by month, and year by year. I see no mode—wiser men than I see no mode to avoid this, except to produce a reaction in the public mind, and to bring up sharply, in some form, the question, Can we not, North and South, live in peace, with our several State institutions, after the manner of our fathers? For myself, I yet believe in, and I have an almost living hope of the ultimate destiny of our common country. I believe a reaction will take place, and I believe that out of this commotion is destined to come for us an era of tranquillity and peace. Of this I am quite certain, that this Commonwealth of Kentucky will pursue a course answerable to her character and history; she will stand by the union of the States as long as there is a thread of the Constitution to hold it together. We know that if madness and folly and fanaticism shall succeed in tearing down the fairest fabric ever erected to liberty among men, we know that our honored State will conduct herself with so much moderation and prudence that she shall stand justified for her acts before men and in the eye of Heaven.

Fellow-citizens, I did not propose to detain you by more extended observations. I have trespassed too far upon your time already. I think, if you will allow me to say so, that I know something of the temper, and spirit, and interest of this people, and as far as my humble abilities extend, I propose, in the sphere to which you have devoted me, to serve you with all the fidelity of a grateful heart. At all times and under all circumstances, I owe my allegiance to the State, and I am ready and willing, and anxious, to devote whatever faculties of mind and body I possess to serve you, and to serve you with the uncalculating devotion of a man who loves the green mountains and smiling plains, the clear running streams and the generous people of the State, and with one who loves all her infirmities with the affection of a son.

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE.

Reception of the Medical Students at Richmond—A Pyrotechnic Demonstration.

From the New-York Herald.

Sons of Virginia and of the South, who come back to Virginia, we welcome you. [Applause.] You come back to a nursing mother—a mother of whom you may well be proud. She has populated the South, she has populated the Southwest; she has given to the nation the whole Northwest to the Mississippi; she has sent her sons to colleges to learn and enlighten; she has given her children, her treasure, her blood and such talent and virtue as no State ever gave to a common country. From WASHINGTON down, she has given to this common country the chief elements which formed the basis of its grandeur and its greatness. [Applause.] Bound to Union, bound in devotion to self-sacrifice, she has done what would have exhausted any other people—she has built up a nation, and yet is still herself a million and a half strong. [Applause.] Her people have gone to Alabama, to Mississippi, to Louisiana, to Texas and to Kentucky, and every State in the Northwest is her offspring. Latterly her professional sons have been in the habit of going to the North to learn the art of curing the human frame. Would to God that the only disease in our country was the physical disease, the natural, the medicable disease which is merely upon the flesh of the children of men. Would to God that all our diseases were medicable, or such only as can reach the grave. Art could soothe, if not cure such diseases. What is now the matter with this nation besides fever, besides epidemic, besides those diseases which yield to the art of the Faculty? What is it now that besets this nation, that but yesterday was young and blooming, and vigorous as a Hercules in his cradle? What is the matter with our nation, founded by fathers higher, nobler, greater, more glorious than any in Roman or Grecian history? Firm as we are in our foundation—deep as the earth, high as the heavens, broad, as we thought, as the universe, what is it that now makes the parts of our republic of confederated States fly apart? Oh! God, this looks more like dissolution; this looks more like political death; this looks more like destruction of the work of WASHINGTON than anything I have yet seen. Two hundred of Virginia's children come back from a sister State! We welcome you with warm hearts; you shall be taken as to the bosom of a mother. [Applause.] But, sons of Virginia, why, why could you not live in the midst of a sister State? I say it without affectation, I say it without stage trick, that at this moment I feel upon me a heaviness, a sadness about our common country that I never felt before. Churches I have seen split, but the form of a bag for him: it shall be in the shape of a rope. [Laughter.] And he thinks he is safe when

foot, and nations feel the shock."

[illegible] the pulpit it may be a war of controversy—sectarian controversy—it may be a difference between the elect and the Armenian; it may be a difference between the Protestants and the Catholics. These wars are worn out in the world. Separation of churches do not alarm me. But what is this? Without distinction of creed, without distinction of party, without distinction of politics, as one mass, we see our people separated. As I have said to the military to-day, my friends, I say to you here now in civil life, I mean to stand by my State, I mean to stand by my neighbors, I mean to stand by my individual rights, I mean to stand by my rights of property, I mean to stand by my rights of person; above all, I mean to stand by my moral rights of honor, and I mean to stand last, but not least, by my political rights in this nation, the highest of which, in a national point of view, is the Constitution and the Union of these States. [Tremendous applause.] If any Black Republican, if any Abolitionist, if any fanatic, if any fool, if any worse than fool, if a wicked man among the masses or in the high places of the country wishes to take this Union from me, they shall not do it. I will fight first. [Applause.] If the Union is to be dissolved, they shall dissolve it, not I. [Applause.] If any are to be driven from under the flag that floats over that Capitol and over the Capitol at Washington—the flag of the stars and stripes, under which the Revolutionary war was fought, under which the last war with England was fought, under which the Mexican war was fought, under which every war, so far as I can will it, will be fought, I say, if any are to be driven out, it shall be those who seek to drive me out. [Applause.] JACKSON said, and I will repeat his words, the "Union shall be preserved." It shall be preserved by force of arms if in no other way. [Applause.] The moment is come when you must stand united. You have done right, perhaps, my friends. Virginia has been contributing population, blood, treasure, virtue, intellect, everything in short that was necessary to maintain and strengthen this Union. Now let her call home her children. You, my friends, have come back to us, and we embrace you with open arms—[applause]—and standing together we will strengthen the bands of our State. Let her from that Capitol pass a law that shall build up her highways; let her make the great pathways of trade; let her make her centres of commerce; let her employ her teachers—[applause]—let her people wear the wool of their own pasture; let them eat the flour of their own mills, and if they have got no flour, let them eat their own corn cake, as they did in the days of '76. [Laughter and applause.] There was a time when TARLETON saw for himself that Colonel WASHINGTON'S buskins were made of buff; now the Yankees make for us our clothes-pins and broom-handles, our locomotives, and even our doctors have been made for us at the North. [Laughter.] Everything, everywhere, turn where you will, our dairies abound in Yankee churns; in the parlor nothing is to be found but Northern manufactures; turn to the mantlepiece, and every one has a Yankee clock; and so, in fact, in regard to every domestic requirement. I will not advise you to break up all these things now-a-days, because you paid for them; but I will advise you in future either to do without these things—doctors, broom-handles and all—or make them yourselves. [Laughter and applause.] Be self-reliant, self-dependent. They have boasted that they have eighteen millions of people against eight; and they speak of those eighteen millions as hard-handed men. If we have not a population that have been pent up in workshops, we have a population that have grown up in heaven's sweet air, under heaven's bright sun, in the corn field. [Applause.] We have a stalwart, hearty, young, unsophisticated crowd of Virginians here, who have not degenerated. [Applause.] If we had men of old that could fight, we have men now that can fight. [Great applause.] If we had men of old that could speak to the hearts of the people, we have men now that can appeal to the hearts of the people, and we have the people now, as ever, with hearts to appeal to. [Tremendous applause.] Here, in the midst of this metropolis is erected an institution of Virginia's own, on the very spot where God has grown the sassafras root to cure the ague and fever. [Laughter and applause.] Then we have a University, a Faculty, a hospital; and will you tell me why Virginia doctors cannot, at home, in Virginia, learn to cure her diseases as well as they can by spending millions in Philadelphia for learning them how to cure disease? I was frequently sick in Philadelphia, and have had the doctors there waiting upon me. On one of these occasions I had no less a man than the illustrious Virginian, NATHANIEL BEVERLY TUCKER, waiting upon me. He was a most eloquent orator, and as eloquent in colloquy. and I was too sick to relish his colloquy. On one occasion I got tired of his conversation, and I said to him, "Doctor, have you no patients to attend?" Says he, "Sir," in his nasal tone, "I have killed almost all and cured the rest." [Laughter.] Said I, "Sir, have you no lectures to write? for God's sake leave me alone." Says he, "Sir, I wrote my lectures forty years ago, and I only have now to furbish them up with a few new anecdotes." [Laughter.] "Doctor," said I, "will that do in this enlightened age?" "Yes," said he, "it is good enough to make corn crackers for Virginia." [Loud Laughter.] There is more philosophy in this anecdote than perhaps you may be disposed to give it to. These high-pretending institutions, after they get their fame up, have more of pretension about them than there is of reality in them. The institution that is young; the institution that is rising; the institution that is to make a reputation, is the one where, if you are earnest and zealous in your search after science, you will derive most benefit. The school that is unknown and unsung to fame—there is the place to get the real waters of the true Pierian Spring. One of the best scholars that ever Virginia could boast of—I mean that great, that illustrious citizen of this town, BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH—was the only man I ever saw in America that pronounced the e-p-i-t-a-p-h correctly. That man told me what the correct pronunciation was. I replied, "WALKER don't say so." "I don't care for WALKER, Sir," said he. "Then," said I, "JOHNSON don't say so." "I don't care," said he, "for what JOHNSON says." "Well, then," said I, "who is your authority?" "NEBDLER ROBERTSON," was the reply. "Who is he?" "An old field schoolmaster," said he, "of olden times in the county of Chesterfield." NEBDLER ROBERTSON was one of that class of the old field caste in Virginia that made the men of Virginia in the olden times—that made the best statesmen, the best scholars, the best lawyers, the best patriots, the most illustrious sages and heroes that ever gave force and effect to the Revolution. And I have no doubt that here in Richmond science can be taught as well as it is taught in Philadelphia. [Applause.] Let us have it. Let us have science of our own; let us have arts of our own; let us have manufactures of our own; let us have trade of our own; let us have ships of our own; let us always be self-reliant and self-dependent, and then you will not have other people grow so great upon our wealth that they undertake to play the part of pedlers for God Almighty and the ultimate destiny of our common country. I believe a reaction will take place, and I believe that out of this commotion is destined to come for us an era of tranquillity and peace. Of this I am quite certain, that this Commonwealth of Kentucky will pursue a course answerable to her character and history; she will stand by the union of the States as long as there is a thread of the Constitution to hold it together. We know that if madness and folly and fanaticism shall succeed in tearing down the fairest fabric ever erected to liberty among men, we know that our honored State will conduct herself with so much moderation and prudence that she shall stand justified for her acts before men and in the eye of Heaven.

Fellow-citizens, I did not propose to detain you by more extended observations. I have trespassed too far upon your time already. I think, if you will allow me to say so, that I know something of the temper, and spirit, and interest of this people, and as far as my humble abilities extend, I propose, in the sphere to which you have devoted me, to serve you with all the fidelity of a grateful heart. At all times and under all circumstances, I owe my allegiance to the State, and I am ready and willing, and anxious, to devote whatever faculties of mind and body I possess to serve you, and to serve you with the uncalculating devotion of a man who loves the green mountains and smiling plains, the clear running streams and the generous people of the State, and with one who loves all her infirmities with the affection of a son.

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE.

Reception of the Medical Students at Richmond—A Pyrotechnic Demonstration.

From the New-York Herald.

Sons of Virginia and of the South, who come back to Virginia, we welcome you. [Applause.] You come back to a nursing mother—a mother of whom you may well be proud. She has populated the South, she has populated the Southwest; she has given to the nation the whole Northwest to the Mississippi; she has sent her sons to colleges to learn and enlighten; she has given her children, her treasure, her blood and such talent and virtue as no State ever gave to a common country. From WASHINGTON down, she has given to this common country the chief elements which formed the basis of its grandeur and its greatness. [Applause.] Bound to Union, bound in devotion to self-sacrifice, she has done what would have exhausted any other people—she has built up a nation, and yet is still herself a million and a half strong. [Applause.] Her people have gone to Alabama, to Mississippi, to Louisiana, to Texas and to Kentucky, and every State in the Northwest is her offspring. Latterly her professional sons have been in the habit of going to the North to learn the art of curing the human frame. Would to God that the only disease in our country was the physical disease, the natural, the medicable disease which is merely upon the flesh of the children of men. Would to God that all our diseases were medicable, or such only as can reach the grave. Art could soothe, if not cure such diseases. What is now the matter with this nation besides fever, besides epidemic, besides those diseases which yield to the art of the Faculty? What is it now that besets this nation, that but yesterday was young and blooming, and vigorous as a Hercules in his cradle? What is the matter with our nation, founded by fathers higher, nobler, greater, more glorious than any in Roman or Grecian history? Firm as we are in our foundation—deep as the earth, high as the heavens, broad, as we thought, as the universe, what is it that now makes the parts of our republic of confederated States fly apart? Oh! God, this looks more like dissolution; this looks more like political death; this looks more like destruction of the work of WASHINGTON than anything I have yet seen. Two hundred of Virginia's children come back from a sister State! We welcome you with warm hearts; you shall be taken as to the bosom of a mother. [Applause.] But, sons of Virginia, why, why could you not live in the midst of a sister State? I say it without affectation, I say it without stage trick, that at this moment I feel upon me a heaviness, a sadness about our common country that I never felt before. Churches I have seen split, but the "damn ecclesiastic" tap is no toscin of bloody war, in the midst of which "red battle stamps his

[illegible]ada. It would be with an aching heart, [illegible] be with a wild fever passion, that I could be forced to strike against the bosom of my own countrymen of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, but if I could only be relieved from that struggle, I would gladly take the alternative of a war with England. [Applause.] My heart would leap to that alternative like a bridegroom to his chamber. [Applause.] FARD. DOUGLASS says that he is bound for England. Let him. Oh! if I had had one good, long, low, black, rakish, well-armed steamer in Hampton Roads, I would have placed her on the Newfoundland Banks with orders that if she found a British packet with that negro on board to take him. (Tremendous applause.] And by the eternal Gods, he should have been taken—taken with very particular instructions not to hang him before I had the privilege of seeing him well hung. [Laughter and applause.] Then, then, if Queen VICTORIA called upon my Prince, Mr. BUCHANAN—(the remainder of this sentence was lost in the applause.) I hope he would have said that all he could do was what he said he could do at Harper's Ferry. [Laughter.] If the British Minister had demanded that this madcap Governor should be given to the British lion, I would just deliberately have referred the question to you. [Tremendous applause.] I should have said to them, "Come up and take me, and if my people are willing that I shall be surrendered, I will go without a fuss." [Laughter.] Go to the library in that Capitol and ask for the last London *Punch*. Look at the last page. I hope the members of the Legislature have seen it. There is in the air a black eagle—that is the South—and a white eagle—that is the North—and they are fighting in the air above this English print. The black eagle is held by a lion grasping its throat, and the beak of the white is on his head. He is under the white and falling. Below is a lion, with his claws clutching an elk, but his attention is drawn from his prey, and he is looking up at the war between the eagles; and underneath is the single word "Watch." It is the most significant photograph that could be presented to the eyes of the American people. The North and the South—the black and white eagles—are set by foreign influence beak and hill and talons fighting each other, while the British lion waits over his own prey for them to fall. No, I must watch, I am watching, and the black and the white eagles shall not fight. No, and so help me God, if strife must come, they shall both be made to light upon the back of the lion itself. This will wake up the patriots of the North. [Tremendous applause.] There are some left there, and I appeal to the President of the United States to remember that so sure as there is a war between the black and white eagles, the lion is watching, and I would call upon him to notify the British Government that their asylum of fugitives from labor and from justice shall not be allowed to foster dissension and disunion in the United States. [Applause.] That is the true policy, and that will save this country. [Applause.] You will be a nation yet united. [Applause.] I care not for France, Austria or Russia; we are impregnable. [Applause.] We are invincible. [Applause.] They talk about the "irrepressible conflict." Let it be irrepressible; let it come. That Constitution, that Union will triumph, as it has always triumphed. [Applause.] It cannot be. Look at that figure on that monument, (referring to the equestrian statue of Washington,) and tell me whether mortal power in this country can, by a single blow, strike down that outstretched arm as long as the arm of that monument is upheld, pointing you to the honor, interest and glory of our country. As long as that arm is upheld by the brawny arms and patriotism of this people, the North and the South will unite to drive every scoundrel traitor out of it, until the country is made safer yet. [Applause.] Let you and me stand together, and our country will yet be safe. [Applause.] And we may pursue our vocations, the mechanic arts or professions, whatever they may be, in peace, and we will pursue them, until again, as in the natural tendency of nations, peace and plenty, and proud preeminence shall reign, and she become so fat as to begin to kick again. [Applause and laughter.] We are so great, so unconquerable in our power, so independent in our wealth, that we become impatient and restless. Look at the population of Virginia—look at her means—look at her plantations—look at her rising cities—look at her metropolis growing in its gigantic proportions—look at her great West, that is now beginning to wake up, and to look rich and blooming. [Applause.] Look at old Virginia turning green again with a hue more beautiful than that of the green valley of the Nile. [Applause.] Her people were never more intelligent—her people were never in better spirits—they have all the provisions of peace, and all the munitions of war. We possess the tobacco belongs to Virginia. Louisiana says the cotton belongs to her. It is not true. New-England says the loom belongs to her. This is not so. They are but filaments of interest, elements which enter from North to South, and from South to North; so that they cannot be rent asunder without destroying the vital functions of both. [Loud applause.] The cotton is raised by the Southern planters, but the cotton gin and spinning jenny of Northern manufacture are elements of its production and perfecting. The hoe and the plough of Northern manufacture, enter into the planting of the tobacco in Virginia. If the people of New-England make the loom and the broom handles, (laughter,) the cotton and tobacco are produced in the South, and enter into the manufacture of the loom and the broom handles. We are united by all the reciprocities of interests—we ought to be united by the Revolutionary recollections of our common sufferings and common glory in the past. [Applause.] The Northern Abolitionists are the disunionists, and if their own authorities don't make them behave themselves, we will have the power to do so. What shall be done? In the first place, I would tell the Yankees you can't have those five millions worth of oysters you take yearly out of Chesapeake Bay any longer. I would tell them that they could have no longer the half a million a year they get by insurances out of Virginia. Let all who desire to insure their lives or property do so on the responsibility of the States, and the premium into that treasury. I would not only save the oysters and insurance money, but the coal that is imbedded in the earth. [Applause.] I have been signing patents for the last three months for the County of Ritchie, lands which contain unlimited quantities of the best gas-generating coal in the world, and if you ask who own them, you will find that they are chiefly in the possession of Northern men, or at least will be before twelve months. They buy land at two cents an acre, and one peck of the Ritchie coal will thus purchase a whole acre of land. I would possess ourselves of these sources of wealth. I would then arm the people. I would appoint a committee to examine the statutes of the Northern States that are hostile to our constitutional rights. The statutes are to be found in the library of this States. I would lay my hand upon these statutes ready armed. I would say, "Repeal these statutes." I would repeat it, repeat it, repeat it; and after making these demands three times, I would say, "Repeal them at your peril." I would say to the Northern conservative men, "You must fight single-handed in future, and maintain those conservative principles which you profess to respect." I would say to the North, "You shall quit warring upon us." I would call above all upon the President of the United States to demand of England that she should not suffer her Canadian possessions to be used as a place of refuge for violators of our laws and disturbers of our peace.

A VOICE IN THE CROWD—Will you make this demand in 1861 if you are elected President?

Gov. WISE—All I have got to say in reply to that is, just try me? [Tremendous applause.] If you want to find that out, all you have to do is to put me there. [Applause and laughter.] I will tell you, my friend, I won't let a Virginia regiment pass three times back and forward by the White House without poking my head out of the window and asking: "Brothers, what's the matter?" [Tremendous applause.] I have detained you too long. All I have to say to the people at large is, that it is a proud satisfaction, coming in as I did into this office four years ago, with our people nearly divided in twain by a mere political question—not withstanding the hot campaign of '55, notwithstanding the hard things that might have been said on both sides, I am proud today to feel, on that head, that whenever war may come from outside, we will, Whig and Democrat, Know-Nothing and Know-Everything, no matter what party we belong to or who we are, we will stand one solid mass of brothers, united on the right hand and on the left. [Tremendous applause.] I give my hand to each of my fellow-citizens, and to all of you I can say, however you may have differed from me, you have given me your cordial support and co-operation in the hour of trial.

A VOICE—We are all with you now.

Gov. WISE—I have tried to demonstrate to all, of all parties, that, at all events, I am a Virginian. [Applause.] Without respect to persons or property, I tried faithfully, justly, impartially, without favor, but not without affection, to do my duty. [Tremendous applause.] To-morrow morning I shall take my leave of you. I am sorry that I have not more time to spend with the young gentlemen who came back to their nursing mother; but I hope that God's blessing may rest upon you; that every man of you may be made, in the hands of God and in your own virtues, a blessing to your State, to cure her disease in peace, or to apply the lint and the tourniquet in war. [Applause.] And I trust that the God of battles—that God who preserved WASHINGTON to be worthy of a perennial monument—will still guard our country and preserve it in peace. [Loud applause.] If war comes, may He preserve our hearths and our homes, and enable us to stand the brunt of any trial we may be called upon to meet. I feel ready, and I hope that every man, in his private and public capacity, will not only bind on himself his armor and shoulder his musket but that he will make greater preparation still—that he will prepare himself in soul at a crisis like this. [Applause.] May we all be prepared for the worst or best, whatever comes.

The Governor was loudly cheered after the close of his speech.

FEELING OF SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

The Chicago *Times* says:

We have received a letter from a friend in Memphis, Tennessee, which contains words of so much importance to the future trade of Chicago that we publish it, and ask for it a careful perusal and attentive consideration by the merchants of Chicago. The letter, after referring to some other matters, concludes as follows:

"These purchasers now, for the most part, deal at St. Louis and Cincinnati, but would undoubtedly go to Chicago if it were not for the deep-rooted prejudice that exists throughout the South against your city. I suppose that within my own acquaintance there are in the country between Cairo and Vicksburgh—extending east and west from the river—over four hundred dealers in all kinds of goods,—not including groceries. These men purchase stocks Spring and Fall; some purchase possibly not over five hundred dollars each season, while others make bills as high as five or six thousand dollars in a year. Why do your merchants, by the constant parade of intense Abolition sentiments, drive this large class of business men from Chicago? Why do your merchants, by the constant and insulting display of fanaticism, strengthen and encourage that prejudice against their own city, which so unfortunately exists in the Southern country? Our people principally make their purchases in cash, and therefore are as independent as possible. They will not go to Chicago, where they have been taught, and where they believe that the entire mercantile community are Abolition

lists of the deepest dye. Men who go with cash in their pockets to make large purchases, will very naturally avoid the market where they are liable to be insulted; they will of course go elsewhere and find establishments where their money will be accepted, and their bills made out without an imprecation upon the morals, habits and institutions of themselves or their friends and neighbors.

It is almost useless for agents from Chicago to come into this country to sell goods. In many places at the South "yankee" jobbers have been driven out by the people; dealers dare not buy goods of them. This may seem hard and illegal, and to a great extent it is violative of that fraternal comity which ought to exist between the people of all the States. But is it worse than is practiced at the North, and even in Chicago?

ABOLITIONISTS IN KENTUCKY.

LETTER FROM JOHN G. FEE.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Madison County was held at Richmond on the 17th, at which resolutions were passed against the emissaries of Northern Abolition societies, the sympathisers with JOHN BROWN, and the transmission of incendiary documents through the mails. The report of the Committee concludes as follows:

"Standing upon the soil won by the valor and redeemed by the toil of our forefathers, we would be untrue to ourselves and utterly unworthy of the immunities and heritage bequeathed us, if the town of Berea were permitted to remain 'a standing menace' to the peace and security of our firesides. That we may in the future, as in the past, sleep in security, with unbolted doors, it is resolved:

First—That a Committee of thirty-eight discreet, sensible men, such as the whole community may confide in, be appointed to remove from amongst us J. G. FEE, J. A. R. ROGERS, and so many of their associates as in their best judgment the peace and safety of society may require, and to this end all good men in this community will lend them support and assistance to *the utmost*.

Second. That, in discharging this duty, they are instructed to act deliberately, humanely, as may be; but firmly and *most effectually*.

In the meantime the Legislature now in session shall be petitioned to enact such laws as will give us complete security; to effect which, *if possible*, they are instructed to send a deputation to Frankfort to ask Executive recommendation and legislative action.

Third, It is resolved, further, that the true policy of Kentucky is to bind together the domestic tie between slaves and their owners, and to this end they should not only worship the same God, but at the same

OUR "SICK MAN."

There was a sick man, in the olden time,
Withal, a dweller in this blessed clime,
You may have read;
A very sick man, yet he kept about,
Though many people wished, there is no doubt,
That he were dead.

His symptoms were alarming. Weak and thin,
Red streaks and black disfiguring the skin;
A pie-bald face,
Hair partly straight, and partly like the wool,
On the sour forehead of old Homer's bull;—
A dreadful case!

Great doctors sent prescriptions, over see,
For the "King's-Evil,"—royal stamps and tea,—
But he grew worse,
And seemed diseased throughout, from head to toe;
Friends shook their heads, and whispered,—"very low,"—
Prepare the hearse!

A worthy man he was, and young, and rich;
With grand relations, too—dukes, lords, and sich—
And hopeful heirs;
And an estate, an empire in extent;
But—many screws loose in the management
Of his affairs.

He was in love, forbye! A bright-eyed dame,
Sweet Freedom, witched him with consuming flame,
For her fair hand.
She gave him hope, yet bade him further prove,
By tried sincerity, his vows of love;—
Ah! Rope of sand!

One moody day he took a frantic whim—
No nostrums more, nor doctoring for him,
For he would be—
From intermeddling quacks, and their commands
About his ailments, or about his lands—
Thenceforward free!

'Twas '76—to him a year of note,
If I, the chronicle, do not misquote—
When, with a will,
Waving a "piece of bunting" o'er his head,
Swift as a thunderbolt away he sped—
To Bunker Hill!

The exercise relieved him;—and, they say,
He kept it bravely up from day to day,
Full seven years,
Till he was well;—save that "peculiar" taint,
That chronic "Constitutional" complaint,
That still appears.

But even this, as he increased in strength,
Was driven to his lower limbs at length,
And there will stay,
Belike, till he makes up his mind to run,
Again to Bunker Hill, or Lexington,—
Or, runs away!

'Tis said of late he nearly breaks in two—
They make him wear, down South, so tight a shoe,
He cannot rise—
Yet let us pray that he may live to stand,
A mighty giant in a happy land—
THUS, strong, and wise!

Then shall he win for age that noble breast,
Where he so long hath sought his soul to rest,
In union sweet—
While vast Pacific and Atlantic love,
The glorious empire of the free and brave,
In one, complete! HOYT.

RHODE ISLAND.

Union Meetings—The Conservative Sentiment of the State—Death of a Friend of Education—Illness of Attorney-General Kimball—Skating.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

Efforts are being made to call a Union-saving meeting of the people of Providence. The *Post* (Democratic) is, of course, prominent in its appeal to the patriotic sentiments of good citizens. There is more common sense here than among some communities—more regard for the high character of the State than to be led at the beck of demagogues. There was never a time when Rhode Island neglected to perform her righteous duties to the nation. "The people" have never rebelled against law, and therefore it is not necessary for them to publicly reassert the devotion which they have ever maintained to the Constitution and Union. The sentiments declared at the John Brown Sympathy meeting, I know have gone abroad and been accepted in certain localities as the popular sentiment of the people of the State. No greater mistake could be made. A handful of Abolitionists called and conducted the meeting, and the most rank and positive Abolitionistic doctrines come out from their lips. "The people" denounced such poisonous sentiments by the contempt of their own silence, and by the protestations of the public Press. The sub-stratum of the public sentiment of this State is the old Whig doctrine. While that party existed, Rhode Island was ever found a strict adherer to its principles, and conquered under its banners. At the decease of the Whig organization the people separated into other parties, most of them avowing the American-Repnblican Platform, the only rational and conservative of the trio of parties. For the past two or three years its representatives have been elected to the local and national positions in the gift of the State. It is the clamorous and obtrusive oratory of the few Abolitionists—those who place JOHN BROWN by the side of Christ, and draw a simile of his martyrdom—those who have sainted him, and call him a hero for his inhuman crimes—those who work for the abolition of evil by any means, whether lawful or unlawful—who regard the Constitution as a league with hell, and the Union as an obstacle to their fanatical designs of Freedom—it is the ravings of these men that the South receives as the sober and rational sentiment of the majority. They have to learn yet by the votes of the people the correct sentiment of the masses, and if in this only reliable and honest mode of expression they do not find Rhode Island among those willing to acknowledge and to sustain the constitutional rights of the South, it will be a sad mistake of my observation.

The Educational cause of the State has recently lost a most valuable and interesting worker—DANA P. COLBURN, Esq., the Principal of the State Normal School. He was a self-made man in every particular, and enthusiastically devoted to his profession. His talents were of a high order, and rendered practically useful. To society his loss will be great, inasmuch as he gave to it a refined and genial mind and a high moral character, coupled with ability. Masonic ceremonies attended his funeral, and to-day the body was carried to the house of his bereaved mother at Dedham, Mass., in charge of a delegation of the fraternity of which he was a member.

Attorney-General KIMBALL lies dangerously ill, almost at the point of death. He was struck with paralysis, accompanied with fever, since which he has been unable to speak or move. He, too, is a talented young man, and of much promise.

The people of the twelfth century, who used to amuse themselves in "skalting," with a couple of flat bones for "skaits," would ope their eyes with utter wonder at the Yankee improvements of the last century in this department. The exhilarating exercise has now become so fashionable, that he or she who doesn't know how to skate is set down as one behind the times. This is a literal fact here, where hundreds participate in the healthful enjoyment. Mashapang and Long Ponds have become familiar names to all, and their appearance on a clear, bright, moonlit night, when the sharp, snapping atmosphere has frozen the ice to a respectable thickness, is such that New-Yorkers might envy their pleasure. Romantic, indeed, are these scenes. Five hundred balmorals rustling over the glaring surface, and as many of the other sex, in jaunty caps, keeping company. The loud, ringing laugh, and the high glee of the whole throng, lend exceltement to the scene, and then

"The Queen of Night
Round us pours a lambent light—
Light that seems but just to show
Breasts that beat, and cheeks that glow,"

completes the enchantment. HIPPARCHUS.

Installation and Memorial Services—An Interesting Era—The Rhode Island Congressional Delegates — Republicanism gaining Ascendancy in Italy—"Principles and Habits of the Pilgrims."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859.

Highly interesting services were performed here yesterday, in connection with the installation of Rev. LYMAN WHITING, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. as Pastor of the High-street Congregational Church The day completed the quarter-century existence of the Society, and as such, was celebrated by appropriate memorial services. The church vestry was decked with evergreen and flowers, and hung with the portraits of some of the founders of the church. Many of those who were numbered among the first members of the Society, former pastors and aged deacons, came from far and near to enjoy the reunion of charity. Special exercises were held in the afternoon, of a memorial character, and several addresses made by former and present members. In the evening, the installation services occurred, when Rev. Mr. WHITING was formally presented to the pulpit of the church as the successor of Rev. Mr. WOLCOTT, now of the New England Church at Chicago. The special sermon was preached by Rev. JACOB M. MANNING, of the Old South Church, Boston; the charge delivered by Rev. Dr. LEAVITT, and the right hand of fellowship by Rev. A. H. CLAPP, both of this city. It was a specially interesting and notable era in the history of the church.

A friend has recently prepared a lengthy sketch of the Rhode Island Delegates in Congress, from which I condense a brief and interesting account.

I will preface it with this remark, that there is no one body of representatives in Congress who are better united in national principle than the representatives of Rhode Island. They are all men of active and sterling character, men whose antecedents are thoroughly Whig, who fought under that banner when CLAY and WEBSTER were its bearers, and men who are self-made.

Hon. JAMES F. SIMMONS, Senator, was born in 1795, in Little Compton, R. I., and his parents being poor, he was not privileged in having a good education. He was a factory-boy during the early part of his life, and worked thus until he became nearly of age. He then entered into business with a partner, and hired a mill to carry on the manufactory of cotton, which he continued to do for many years, until he relinquished his copartnership and commenced the manufacture on his own account, in the town of Johnston, where he took up his residence. In 1826 he was elected to the General Assembly of the State, as the representative of Johnston, and ever since this event, which was his first entrance into public life, he has been constantly engaged in politics. Subsequent pecuniary reverses impelled him in his political career, and he finally became wholly absorbed in public affairs. He was a stirring member of the General Assembly at several periods between 1826 and 1840, and exercised great influence in that body. His "long head," shrewdness, tact and indefatigable energy won him authority and friends. He was always a Whig, and supported HARRISON and CLAY, and other Whig worthies. During the Dorr war troubles, he was a "law and order" man, aiding in the support of their principles by every effort. He was elected at this time Senator to Congress, and took his seat there in 1840. He is the father of the present State Constitution, and a member of the Convention of 1844, which formed it. The career of Mr. SIMMONS in Congress is already known to the country, from the prominence he has taken in leading measures. He has ever been an earnest protective man, and no member is better informed on all points of national industry. He sided in carrying the three-cent postage reduction through Congress. He left the Senate in 1847, and was again elected to it in 1857, by American-Republicans. Of all the distinguished of the United States Senate, there are none regarded as more valuable in their position than Mr. SIMMONS. His industry, shrewdness, and his fund of knowledge in national industry and the Tariff, have won for him the high encomiums of his colleagues, and make him an essential representative of New-England interests.

Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY, the associate of Mr. SIMMONS in the Senate, is one of the self-made men of Rhode Island. He graduated at Brown University in 1833, and almost immediately became connected with the Providence *Journal*. He has edited its columns for over twenty years, and attained for the paper a most enviable reputation. The *Journal* is a high-toned, independent sheet, and is one of the few which are constantly adding something to maintain the just dignity and purity of the Press. Mr. ANTHONY came into public life in 1849, when he was elected Whig Governor of the State by a large majority. He was again elected in 1850, and during both years he manifested a degree of administrative ability excelled by few in the State. He was nominated by the American-Republicans for the Senate in 1858, and gained a triumphant election. The peculiarities of Mr. ANTHONY—for all men have them—lie in his apt and vigorous pen, which he has forcibly wielded in journalism for twenty years. Well-informed, mentally active and vigilant, he is not surpassed by any one in New-England for his editorial ability and his industry as a working member of Congress. His thorough information of State business, his eminent social qualities, together with his broad and national view of principles and measures, make him a fitting representative in our Federal councils.

The two remaining Delegates to Congress, Hon. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON and Hon. WM. D. BRAYTON, have not heretofore been very conspicuous in public life. Mr. ROBINSON is a man of sixty, once a Universalist preacher, editor and lawyer, and was elected Attorney General of the State in 1856. His antecedents are Whig, and he is now American-Republican, being elected by that party in May, 1859, to the National House of Representatives. He has long desired his present position, and is now exultant over his success. He is an able debater, and will be a useful member. Mr. BRAYTON is son of Hon. CHARLES BRAYTON, formerly Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. He has been a member, years past, of the General Assembly, and has held other minor offices of trust, always in the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is no speech-maker, but a calm, deliberate, decisive, judicious legislator, faithful to his constituente and the interests of his country. He was an Old-line Whig, but is now American-Republicen, and there is no man in Congress of a more elevated character, purer sense of justice, or of more strict integrity.

Letters received here from Italy speak in glowing language of the recent State ball at Florence, at which over three thousand Italians and foreigners attended. Counts, marquises, cavaliers, and the charming beauties of Florence, decked in the most gorgeous silks, laces and diamonds, presented a gay spectacle. The author of the *Minister's Wooing* is spoken of as conspicuous among the throng of enchanted beholders. A correspondent writes to the *Journal*, that republicanism is in a fair way to extend its benefits to the unfortunate Italians. The present Government is founded on a republican basis, and conducted on the most reasonable democratic principles. The popular will is regarded to as great an extent as perhaps in any other country of Europe. It is a rule founded wholly upon the consent of the people, and their confidence and affection are won by concessions to their legitimate wishes. The Government is at once leader and guide in the path of a just reform. The country pursues a peaceful progress, although there are many obstacles to encounter, but there are wise and prudent leaders of the people. The writer thinks that if the Congress will be just and righteous in regarding the wishes of the great mass of Italians, in recognizing an independent Government and temperate political progress, it will be a happy day for down-trodden Italy.

The 20th December, the 229th anniversary of the landing at Plymouth, was observed here by a single celebration only, and that a lecture on the "Principles and Habits of the Pilgrims," by Rev. T. T. WATERMAN, in which he drew the oft-drawn picture of the advance, growth and influence of our country. HIPPARCHUS.

THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

Seizure of Property by the Mexicans—Miramon in Pursuit of the Arms and Ammunition of the Liberals—Desperate State of Affairs—A Tale of Grievances—Shipwreck.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUCHIL, ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1859.

The long interregnum between my letters from this place, you will, of course, attribute to the true cause—the discontinuance of all regular mail facilities—the only communication between us and the outside world, since the steamers stopped, being by canoes from Minatitlan, through which place all our news from the States now passes. These arrivals, however, are too much like "angels' visits" to be enjoyed by one who has seen civilized life, and who knows how to appreciate the great type of civilization—the newspaper. The arrival of a canoe is an event of the highest interest to us, and from the time it is first descried in the dim distance, until it reaches the landing, it is attended with much more excitement than the arrival of the last European steamer at New-York. This is especially the case if it is about the time to expect the mail; for since the United States mail has ceased to come this way, Yankee enterprise has undertaken the work of keeping up communication. The first mail for Tehuantepec, *viâ* Suchil, arrived here on the 5th inst., per *el canoa*, in the rapid time of four hours—and nine days from Minatitlan. The advent, however, was hailed with delight, and all honor was bestowed upon the indefatigable mail contractor. After the distribution of sundry favors intended for the home-sick individuals at this point, the mail bag was taken in charge by two natives, who had arrived here three days previously with the mail from Tehuantepec for Minatitlan. The canoe sailed again the same day for Minatitlan, leaving me little time to write.

Affairs here have assumed a desperate shape. When the New-Orleans people stopped, and the engineers left the Isthmus, they discharged every man except the mail carriers, Mr. STRANG, at Suchil, and Mr. FORD, the Commissary. Three months before the mail contract expired, Mr. MARRIONAN, the agent, came out and pledged to every man pay for his claims against the Company if they would continue on and get the mails across with dispatch. With this promise they all went to work with a will, and performed their part honorably to the end. During the time the agent was here he distributed from one to two Mexican ounces among the men, which they were compelled to use immediately for actual subsistence. One man was so sure that he went over the entire road barefoot, not having means to buy shoes with. Things went on in this way until near the time for the last mail under the contract to come along, when MARRIONAN, either afraid or ashamed to remain longer, started off, ostensibly for Minatitlan, but as it afterwards appeared, really for New-Orleans, leaving these poor men in the lurch. Mr. PRATT, who relied in the good faith of these promises, took the employes to board, by whom his limited stock of *frijoles*, rice, flour and corn were soon pretty much cleared out, compelling him to fall back upon the precarious supplies obtained by Mr. FORD, the Commissary, who does the hunting. While the *tortillas* and *frijoles* last I shall not grumble, however, as I find them both to agree with me extremely well, barring a slight flatulency, which is known to be one of the contingencies of such diet.

The men here regarded themselves in the employment of the Company, until that illusion was dispelled by the arrival of a letter in the Saturday's mail to Mr. SWEET, directing him to discharge all the men under him, but providing them with no means to help themselves, and with no way to reach their homes.

On the afternoon of the 7th instant, the Judge of Juchitan, and a dozen soldiers, arrived here on mules, and another party came down in a canoe, for the purpose of seizing all the property left here belonging to the Company, on behalf of Mexican creditors. This foreclosure was made on account of claims certified by Mr. SIDELL. The papers, however, had been left with the Judge of Acnacan, who claims Suchil as within his jurisdiction. The Judge of Juchitan says he does not recognize Mr. SIDELL's right to dispose of the Company's property while the laborers on the road remain unpaid. He has stripped STRANG of everything—steam-engine, saw-mill, saws [illegible] boxes of carpenter's tools never unpacked, hoes, pickaxes, ropes, chains, harnesses, barrows, glass and China ware, stoves &c., in all valued at $4,000. They then took possession of the building, placing two soldiers in charge. They next paid their respects to Mr. PRATT and levied upon $2,500 worth of property, to cover the claim turned over to them by Mr. SIDELL. A small quantity of private property was left untouched. They next scoured the woods in all directions, and seized upon such live stock as they could find. As a special favor, the Judge was persuaded to allow each man one of the broken-down horses belonging to the Company. They are of no account whatever, as they are not strong enough to carry a full-sized man, and no one will buy them.

Last evening a sensation was created by the distant sound of a steamer's paddle-wheels on the river. "*El vapor! El Vapor!*" immediately resounded among the natives, who all rushed to the bank to learn the cause of the unexpected arrival. Speculation was soon put to rest. It was the *Suchil*, which had been sent up with one man and his mule as *bearers* of dispatches from Gen. MIRAMON to the Church authorities at Tehuantepec, being charged to proceed by the swiftest conveyance, regardless of expense—the object being to announce that a large force was on its way to capture the guns and ammunition designed for the Liberal Party, a portion of which went over this route between three and four weeks ago. Five of the seven days' march necessary to overtake them are already accomplished, so that they will have little time to prepare for defence.

I found on board of the *Suchil* Mr. NATHAN MERRILL, one of the engineers, very ill from fever and ague, and much emaciated. He contracted the disease by exposure in working upon the old *Hidalgo*. The schooner *Suffolk* is a Minatitlan, by which these letters will probably go forward. Nearly all the men remaining here will avail themselves of this opportunity to go down the river and seek employment in loading vessels, of which a number are now in port. I append a list: Sailed for New-York, on the 2d, bark *Hidalgo*; brig *William Clark*, 4th; brig bark *Nazarina*, loading, to sail on the 12th; also, *Tally-ho* and *Linda* soon. There are several others in port, names not remembered. The English brig *Brilliant*, bound in, light, got ashore about the 1st inst., and is a total loss. The bark *James Andrews*, of New-Bedford, got ashore in the river, bound out, and is condemned; the mahogany was discharged, and the vessel sold for the benefit of the Underwriters. The steamer *Suchil* has been appraised at $15,000, and the *Minatitlan* at $5,500. ADIOS.

PHASES OF GERMAN LIFE.

Goethe's Centennial—Schiller in Hungary—Dead-Rabbitism in Berlin—Outrage at Humboldt's Funeral—Vagaries of the King of Prussia, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

In my last letter I fell into an error by following the careless statements of those whom I thought good authority, which I hasten to correct; namely: I spoke of GOETHE's Centennial as a future occurrence, whereas, in fact, it took place on the 28th of August, 1849. It was celebrated in one or two of the largest German cities, but not universally by the people.

This letter will be composed of *gleanings*—with scraps, which may be interesting to your readers; and in the end, give as good an idea of general relations as a labored essay.

I add a word or two upon a few of the most interesting SCHILLER Celebrations. That of Stuttgart, as I have already written you, was especially grand. The procession is said to have been two miles long. All the trades were represented—each bearing transparencies and banners emblematic of their calling. The bakers, as they passed, tossed innumerable "Schillercakes" among the crowd; the gardeners were equally lavish with flowers; and the printers carried a press through the streets, upon which they struck off countless copies of the "Song of the Bell," for gratuitous distribution.

The recent celebration at Gran, in Hungary, has been forbidden as a subject of remark to the Austrian newspapers; but the particulars, which have leaked out through German correspondents, are too significant to be withheld.

His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Gran, although at heart a patriot and Hungarian, remained loyal in 1849 to the Emperor's cause; and accordingly, when it was proposed a few days ago, to celebrate the fiftieth year of his bishopric in Gran, the latter fully expected that the utterances of the reverend veteran, on that occasion, would be calculated to soothe rather than excite the restlessness of the Hungarians. But no; even in the benediction in church, the old man hinted to the people the duty of constant remembrance of the former glory of their land; and afterwards at the dinner, he delivered a speech in which the Emperor was only mentioned as the "Monarch of the Crownlands of Hungary." This beginning was followed up by the excitable patriots present, and many an expression was used which made the Archduke ALBERT, who was there, uneasy in his seat. Amid the greatest enthusiasm a toast was drunk, "To our *King*; and finally, the climax was capped by the proposal, with storms of applause, of the sentiment, "To our old Constitution." Upon this, the Archduke left the banquet hall, and his departure was the signal for the breaking-up of the dinner-party. Such signs as these (and there is no lack of them) seem to indicate that the Hungarians, although deeply discontented with their present condition, would be satisfied with something short of that utter separation from the house of Hapsburg which KOSSUTH desires; and are willing to be loyal subjects of the *King*, FRANZ JOSEPH, although they rebel against the Emperor.

I have made no allusion in my previous letters to the shameful exhibition, on the part of the working-people in Berlin, on the occasion of the Schillerfest. The population of *Moabit* (as that suburb is called where the foundries, &c., are) gave loose rein to the most brutal passions—appearing in such force as to overawe the police. Women were insulted and outraged—in some instances having their clothes entirely torn off them; respectable citizens were beaten, and otherwise maltreated, and during a portion of the evening of the 10th, certain parts of Berlin were made fit pictures of Pandemonium. The mob undertook to dig up again the foundation of SCHILLER's monument, which had been solemnly laid that day, and manifested throughout as little regard for the dead as the living. Some incidents are grimly ludicrous. At one time, in the crowd, there rose a cry, "Down with the black hats!" and in an instant every man who wore a "beaver" felt it forcibly jammed over his face!

There were arrests made, and the matter is undergoing judicial investigation. Meanwhile the Berlin papers have got into a pretty squabble as to who and what caused the disturbances. It seems there was money found upon the ringleaders, which they stated had been given to them by strange persons, who incited them to the outbreak. Some of the papers expressed their suspicion that the *Kreuz-Zeitung* party, the ultra-Catholics, were at the bottom of the whole affair. Whereupon that journal becomes virtuously indignant, and demands legal proof or apology.

It is of less interest to outsiders how this question is settled; more important is the fact that a population exists in Berlin which could find its equal for savage brutality only in the palmiest days of the Faubourg St. Antoine. This is not the first time it has come forth from its hiding places. When HUMBOLDT died a scene not less disgraceful was enacted. After the public ceremonies were over, as the body was being taken from his house to his castle and family burying-place, the funeral *cortège* was overwhelmed by an irruption of *women*, who took possession of the hearse, and sat astride the coffin, singing ribald songs and yelling oaths and imprecations. After which, they actually attempted to take the body of HUMBOLDT from the coffin and drag it through the streets; but the astonished spectators succeeded in driving them off, and the illustrious dead was soon beyond their reach. Such a wanton outrage makes one's blood boil. But if, without especial exciting cause, these things are possible, what would the "Moabites" do when revolution laid torch to their passions?

The King of Prussia seems to be getting physically better, from day to day; but I suppose there is little hope that he will ever be a sane man. There are many good stories in circulation about him, which do not, of course, get into the papers here, but are authentic, nevertheless. You have heard, I suppose, how one day at dinner he washed his face in the soup, and, with the vermicilli hanging on his nose, forced the guests to follow his example. Another story is told of him, last year, at Tegernsee, where he passed that Summer. One day he took it into his head that he was a Lieutenant in his own army, and while under that hallucination, climbed a cherry-tree, from which all the entreaties of his attendants could not induce him to come down. At last, the idea struck them that if he was a Lieutenant in the Prussian army he must obey his superiors; and accordingly, one came from the house and proclaimed, in a loud tone, that the King of Prussia commanded Lieutenant —— "to come down from the cherry-tree, where he was posted, and report himself for further duty." The King, on hearing this, scrambled down with all haste, and went into the house to report himself to—himself!

While he was at Tegernsee, he visited an old peasant, whom he had known as Crown Prince. The old man, not understanding Court politeness, told him plainly, "Yes, I knew your Majesty long ago, and you were a proper young man then, but now you are a little cracked! (*bissl verrückt.*)

The prizes which were given in Munich the other day, to servant girls, disclosed some interesting facts. The girl who received the first prize had lived thirty-two years and seven months in one family. The other prizes, eight or nine in number, were all for more than twenty-five years' service.

There is to be a meeting of the Ministers of the German Confederation at Würzburg. The object of the meeting is the consideration of the best course for the middle and southern States to pursue in the present crisis, and in relation to the present questions that agitate the Diet.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has merited and received for its course in the discussion of the war, and its kindred topics, the disapprobation and censure of liberal men. Not only has it done all in its power to sell Germany to the Austrian interest, but it has resorted to means which honorable men despise. For instance, Prof. KARL VOGT, of Geneva, having declared himself as sympathising, to a great extent, with the Italians, the *Allgemeine* accused him of being in the French pay; and a good many people, on the authority of so eminent a journal, would have believed it, had not Prof. V. instituted a process for libel against his slanderers. The case has just been tried, and although the technical decision was not a triumph for him, (the court having at last declared itself incompetent,) it was morally clear that the *Allgemeine* had not the shadow of ground for its libelous charge. This paper, once the London *Times* of Germany, has lost much by being transferred to the possession of a company, said to be speculators, who use it for their own purposes, and thus, although it is still conducted with ability, its moral and political power is gone. I have heard Germans speak of it as misrepresenting Germany abroad, as fatally (if more gentcelly) as the New-York *Herald* traduces America. An American abroad is met at every step by the results of articles from the *Herald*, which have been copied into European journals. It is no uncommon thing to see things, which we pass over at home as the insignificant utterances of an erratic Press, going the rounds of English, French and German papers, with appropriate comments from each!

At the royal hunt of the King of Bavaria, the other day, no less than 868 hares were killed. As a consequence, roast hare is plentiful and cheap in Munich.

R. W. R.

From Jefferson Territory.

SNOW AND COLD WEATHER—SEVERAL PERSONS FROZEN—MERCURY CONGEALED—THE PROVISIONAL LEGISLATURE AND ITS WORKINGS—THE CITY CHARTER—DENVER AND ARIZONA CONSOLIDATED—ELECTIONS—BUSINESS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

DENVER, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.

Last Sabbath brought with it cold weather. In the afternoon of that day a cold wind sprang up, and at 9 in the evening mercury went down below zero, and on Monday evening at 9 o'clock the mercury congealed at minus thirty-nine and a-half. Liquors were frozen in most of the saloons; wines and ale bottles were broken. The express was delayed two days. One of the drivers had his hands so frozen as to disable him, and the report was brought in by the express that several persons were frozen to death along the route, who had been unable to get into any of the stations. At this place nothing more serious than the freezing of an ox occurred. A few had their ears and toes somewhat frost-bitten.

The wolves, rendered more bold than usual by the intense cold, came into the town and ate up two calves which were tied in a stable. The weather was supposed to be at least thirty degrees colder than at any time last Winter.

It is warm again now, and the prairies are again putting on their old brown appearance, as also the nearer mountains, while the snowy ranges in their rear are clothed with wintry robes of pure white, and are reflecting the bright sunshine back to the plains below. About three or four inches of snow only, fell here.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that this storm, as well as all others which bring snow and cold, came from the N. N. E. This is a very remarkable climate. It is so dry that the cold is not felt as it would be cast, and the changes from one extreme to another are frequently very violent. This last severe weather gave us a change of about ninety degrees in thirty-six hours. One day we have stern old December of New England or New York, and the next it is as mild as May.

These changes are not so injurious to health as would be imagined or as they would be elsewhere.

The Provisional Legislature will adjourn to-day after a busy though not very lengthy session.

A code both civil and criminal has been established, as also laws regulating mining and other claims, together with other important laws.

Among those of a local character, the most important is that giving a municipal charter to the consolidated City of Denver and Auraria.

The election under the charter will take place on the 12th inst. The officers to be elected are a Mayor, Recorder, City Clerk, Attorney, Marshal, twelve Councilmen, and other minor ones. The eagerness for office manifested reminds one of the elections in New-York City. Never in any city was there more patriotism exhibited in the way of manifesting a desire to become the servants of the public.

But this is accounted for by the fact that there are a large number who have come in from the mountains to spend the Winter who have nothing else to do.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of gamblers and drinkers to control the election.

The city has greatly needed a police arrangement.

The next election in order will be held about the 1st of January, for county officers in the nine newly-organized counties. Following this, should we be so lucky as to obtain a Territorial Government from Congress, will be at least two more under that organization, so that it appears probable that the regular series of semi-monthly elections will be kept up for some time. This state of affairs might be considered unhealthy at the least, but here, where we have but few newspapers, these elections are indispensable, as the people must have something to talk about. It is vastly better than to kill somebody in order that an excitement may be produced.

Little, comparatively, is being done in the way of business; one day last week, however, the sales of one house amounted to about $700. Others have done as well.

A banking and insurance house will be started here in a short time, backed by men of wealth and standing. Building is still being carried on quite extensively.

Nothing is being done among the mines. Extensive preparations are being made for operations in the Spring. The Indians are still peaceable and quiet.

Yours, &c., ARAGO.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

SENTENCES PASSED—END OF THE DECEMBER TERM.

On Saturday, it being the last day of the December term of this Court, Recorder BARNARD passed sentence on the prisoners, convicted during the term, who had not already been disposed of.

First came John Gordon, *alias* Stephen Gordon, convicted of assaulting a Frenchman, who had purchased a ticket, as he supposed, for a passage in a steamer to Europe, but was imposed upon by getting only a passage in a sailing vessel, of the Black Ball line, instead. The Frenchman, naturally indignant, raised a disturbance, whereupon Gordon, aided by another man, not arrested, beat him so severely that he had to jump into the water, to save himself from further violence. At least such was the testimony of witnesses, and that the Jury believed them is shown by their finding a verdict of Guilty. Ex-Recorder SMITH, counsel for Gordon, presented to the Court a quantity of affidavits contradicting the allegations of the prosecution, pleading the good character and peaceable disposition of his client; also, certificates from medical men that Gordon was in an advanced state of consumption, and that he could not survive a long term of imprisonment and deprivation of nourishing food. Furthermore, Mr. SMITH argued that Gordon was not *the* Gordon, as the District-Attorney and the Court had supposed—not the notorious emigrant swindler, but another Gordon altogether. The Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Doyle, admitted that such was the case, but knew that he was in the habit of ill-treating emigrants and passengers, and believed him to be completely guilty of the offence of which he was convicted. But as he was, undoubtedly, in a very low state of health, the prosecution would not press for a severe sentence. Taking this into consideration, the Recorder was much more lenient than he would otherwise have been, and sentenced Gordon to 30 days in the City Prison, with a fine of $150.

For an assault of trivial character, which had its origin in a political misunderstanding, Cornelius Woods was fined $10. John Carpenter, who bit off a man's nose in the same affray, was remanded.

Wm. Stetson was sent to the Penitentiary for two years for passing counterfeit money.

Elizabeth Rodney, a colored woman, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and who had not broken it up, according to her promise, was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months.

Wm. Clark, who pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, was told to leave the country in 20 days, or he would be re-arrested and punished. His friends will immediately send him to Australia, where his father now is.

Bartholomew Ganson, the porter who robbed his employers of a large amount of furs, velvets and silks, by carrying them off through the scuttle over the roofs of adjoining houses, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months. There was an affecting scene in Court when he took leave of his sisters.

George Wilson was sent to the Penitentiary for five months on a plea of petit larceny.

Kenneth Melrose and John H. Boseom, two young men, who robbed Dempsey & Fargis' jewelry store, in Broadway, of jewels valued at $4,000, (one of them, it will be remembered, was employed in the store, and pretended to have been gagged by the thieves, when discovered after the robbery,) were sentenced to the Penitentiary—Boseom for three years and four months, and Melrose for two years and six months.

David Howell was fined $20 for an assault, and Thomas Williams $10, for a like transgression.

James Shephard, who was convicted in this Court, about two years ago, of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to death, having had a new trial granted him by the Court of Appeals, was again placed at the bar to plead, but on motion, his trial was removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday, the 2d of January.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 24.

Judgments affirmed with costs—Sheiden *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; Stewart *vs.* Perine and wife; Emerson *vs.* McBirney; Smith *vs.* Seaman; Smith *vs.* Grant; People *vs.* Becker; Tonnery *vs.* Wirts; Bank of Havana *vs.* John McGee; Brown *vs.* Montgomery; Walker *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Draper *vs.* Snow; Sacket *vs.* the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company; Cunningham *vs.* Jones; Cook *vs.* Travis; Fitner *vs.* Tipton; Barber *vs.* Cromwell; Stedman *vs.* Fiedler; Crawford *vs.* Fiedler; Eddy *vs.* Fiedler; Granger *vs.* Fiedler; McConihe *vs.* New-York & Erie Railroad Company; Gibson *vs.* Walker; Lawrence *vs.* Fox; Coldgrove *vs.* New-York & New-Haven Railroad Company; McMahon *vs.* New-York & Erie Railroad Company.

Judgments affirmed with costs and two per cent. damages—Palmer *vs.* Palmer; Peacock *vs.* New-York Life Insurance Co.

Judgments affirmed, with costs and ten per cent. damages—Edgerton *vs.* Page; Fitchell *vs.* Von Cleef; Wescott *vs.* Stevens; Baker *vs.* Payton.

Judgments reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event—Gould *vs.* Chapin; Davidson *vs.* Seymour; Reno *vs.* Binder; Campbell *vs.* Woodworth; Ford *vs.* Cobb; Cole *vs.* Granger; Horbeck *vs.* Vanderbilt; Beale *vs.* Parish; Mills *vs.* Van Voorhees Smith *vs.* Cummings; Clark *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; Garr *vs.* Martin.

The orders of the Supreme Court, mentioned in the matter of appeal in the first and third places in order, affirmed with costs, and the appeal as to the other orders dismissed—Slauson *vs.* Corning.

Judgment of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs—Re Roy *vs.* Lowber.

Appeal dismissed with costs, unless appellants procure a statement of facts from the Supreme Court before the next March term—Town *vs.* Thompson.

Re-argument ordered—Sheidon *vs.* Brown; Weeks *vs.* Lowerre; Goule *vs.* Asseller; Sweesey *vs.* Lott; Onelda Bank *vs.* The Ontario Bank; Bissell *vs.* The Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

No error having been committed at General Term in granting a new trial, judgment absolute is rendered against the plaintiffs, with costs—Miller *vs.* Illinois Central Railroad Company; Brady *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York.

Judgment affirmed—The People *vs.* Dibble; People *vs.* Main.

Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for the plaintiff for two undivided third parts of the premises claimed, without costs in this Court, but with costs in the Supreme Court—Wright *vs.* Saddler.

Judgment reversed—Hall *vs.* The People.

No error having been committed at general term in ordering a new trial, judgment absolute is rendered against the plaintiff—Hagadorn *vs.* Hagadorn.

Judgment reversed and judgment rendered on the case of the plaintiffs for the amount of tax in controversy, with interest and costs—The Mayor, &c., of Troy *vs.* The Mutual Bank of Troy.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Bos *vs.* Bunting.

This cause having been twice argued, and the Judges not agreeing as to the judgment which ought to be rendered, the judgment is affirmed in pursuance of the statute, with costs—Thomas *vs.* Downer.

Order affirmed with costs—Lanning *vs.* Carpenter.

Judgment at General Term reversed, and that at Special Term affirmed—Bank of Attica *vs.* The Manufacturers' Bank.

Judgment reversed, and judgment on the case rendered for the plaintiff with costs, to be settled as to the details, before Judge DENIO—Aiken *vs.* The Western Railroad Company.

Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs—Bates *vs.* Voorhees.

Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs, and $10 cost of motion—Bissell *vs.* Hamblin.

Motion denied, with $10 costs—Stuart *vs.* Smith.

Declelone.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Stern, et al., vs. *Bloxham.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Matter of the Evergreens.—Motion granted, with extra allowance of $100.

Collon vs. *Savage.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Stuyvesant vs. *Stuyvesant.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Steinhardt vs. *Boker, et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

St. John vs. *Roberts et al.*—Reargument ordered.

Patterson vs. *Parry et al.*—New trial ordered, unless parties agree to an amendment on the finding of the facts.

Elwell vs. *Chamberlain.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

MONCRIEFF, J.—*Boyd* vs. *Foot and others.*—Motion to discharge order supplementary to execution denied without costs.

Same vs. *Same.*—Application for an attachment must be denied without costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TESTIMONIAL.

B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Knocks and Nobbs.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

NIBLO'S GRRDEN—Raoul—La Sylphide.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—HOPE CHAPEL—The Somnambulist—Senor Oliveira—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Mother Goose—The Omnibus.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—Little Ella.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President's Message will be transmitted to the Senate to-day at 1 o'clock. Arrangements have been made to have copies delivered in this City simultaneously with the reading in Washington; and its appearance, therefore, in the evening edition of the Times, may be anticipated.

The House of Representatives revived the rites of Saturnalia in honor of Christmas. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, having the floor in continuation of his serial speech commenced on Friday, was interrupted by a variety of interpolations and contradictory motions, some looking to an adjournment over the Holidays, some to an adjournment for the day, and others an adjournment until Mr. Smith should have ended his speech. Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, endeavored vainly to obtain a hearing for a proposition advocating the election of Mr. Boteler after the thirty-sixth ballot. Other remarks jocose and of humorous intent diversified the session, Mr. Smith lending dramatic aid, by quaffing successive potations of egg-nogg, while on his feet, to the edification of himself and the amusement of the galleries. The motion to adjourn until to-day at length prevailed. A large number of Cabinet officers, Senators, and Government officials were witnesses of the proceedings.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the Vice-President of the United States, delivered, last Wednesday, at Frankfort, Ky., an able and exhaustive speech upon national affairs. His audience was large and profoundly attentive, though it is said not at all unanimous in their approval of the sentiments submitted. Mr. Breckinridge, as a preliminary topic, recurred to the history of territorial legislation, and justified his vote in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and in support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The transition thence was easy to an indorsement of the views of the United States Supreme Court upon the rights of Slavery in the Territories; the Dred Scott decision, in the eyes of the Vice-President, representing the full, consummate flower of Southern rights under the Constitutution. With that decision, he regarded the territorial issue as settled. The Territories, whether North or South of the erased line, will be peopled by slave-holding or non-slaveholding communities, with regard to political or Federal influences. In regard to the present condition of national politics, the tone of the Vice-President was despondent. The great danger to the Union lies, he asserted, in the existence of a Republican party, whose principles, avowed three years since, have long been abandoned in the heat of Anti-Slavery feeling, and others involving direct war upon Slavery, not only in the Territories, but in the States substituted. To sustain this charge, Mr. Breckinridge quoted from Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, and from Helper's compendium; alluded to the Republican approval of the latter compilation; and confessed that he saw no hope of salvation to the Union, so long as the Republican organization continued to exist. The only redeeming aspect of Northern society is the existence of fragments of the old Whig Party, loyally devoted to conservative measures. In conclusion, Mr. Breckinridge exhorted the South to keep itself strictly within constitutional obligations, and in that connection denounced the efforts of those who were laboring for the restoration of the Slave-trade. The speech will be read with profound interest, independently of the respect due to the dignified official position of the orator.

The streets yesterday told plainly that the citizens were keeping a general holiday. The crowd which thronged all the avenues was not composed of men hurrying hither and thither to fulfill business engagements, but rather of that class whose faces are chiefly seen early in the morning, at noontide and after nightfall, going to and from the establishments where they earn their subsistence. In company with these there were many who sought the exhilarating scenes which the skating pond at Central Park affords, for there the Christmas carnival was at its height. The ice on the pond was not so glassy as the most experienced skaters desired, but it nevertheless furnished opportunity for half a day's enjoyment. At noon it had so degenerated and lost its consistency, that the majority were very willing to comply with the orders issued by the authorities to leave the pond for the day. At the Five Points House of Industry and at the Ladies' Home Mission in the Old Brewery building, the poor children enjoyed themselves heartily, receiving gratefully the gifts which benevolent friends had bountifully furnished. On the Islands, too, scenes very similar to these were witnessed. Many of the Sabbath Schools had postponed their festivals, and wherever these little conventions of little folks gathered together, there were pleasant half hours occupied in listening to addresses and partaking of refreshments. The tellers were at their desks in the various banks to take care of those notes which unfortunately fell due, but all the other employes of these institutions enjoyed a holiday.

A meeting was called in Williamsburgh last evening, by some of the colored people who felt especially aggrieved by the remarks of Mr. Charles O'Conor at the recent Union meeting, to express indignation at the utterances of that gentleman, as well as to give his arguments a practical refutation. But the attractions of Christmas proved too strong. Only fourteen persons were present, and Rev. Mr. Hodge alone volunteered any remarks. It was determined to call another meeting at an early day.

A Malevolent Bequest.—A Mr. John Shakspeare, of Leicester, England, who either was or supposed himself to be a descendant of the immortal bard, died in 1848, leaving $12,500 for "the establishment of a Museum" at Stratford-on-Avon, in honor of the poet, and $150 a year to be paid to the person appointed to reside in the house as keeper, for the purpose of providing and preserving "a vellum-bound book," to present, "with pen and ink, to any visitor who may be desirous of expressing any sentiment, in prose or verse, in honor of the poet."

The will is contested, on the ground of uncertainty as regards the "Museum," and for contravention of the Perpetuity act, as regards "the vellum-bound book." The case is now pending in the Court of Chancery in London, before Vice-Chancellor Wood.

Every one who venerates the poet's memory (and who does not?) must hope that the legacy for a book of sentiments will not be allowed to stand. So few people visit Stratford who have not "a sentiment" to offer, "either in prose or verse," and the mass of the said sentiments are such unmitigated twaddle, that a collection of volumes containing them would after a few years form not a monument, but a heap of rubbish, the mere thought of which is enough to make any one who either loves Shakspeare or feels jealous for the honor of human nature, blush to the roots of his hair. One can hardly avoid suspecting that Mr. Shakspeare, in inserting any such provision in his will, was animated by a desire to expose those of his fellow-men who might visit Stratford, to the contempt of posterity.

Governor Wise on the Union.

If wit consists in the sudden juxtaposition of incongruous ideas, Governor Wise has just delivered the wittiest speech ever made upon this Western Continent. He has selected the occasion of a small medical exodus of Southern students from a Northern city, for proclaiming his determination to maintain the American Union; and has exalted practical secession, in its most inane and offensive form, as the panacea for renewing the best possible feeling between the people of the two great sections of the Republic. Asserting, in the broadest and boldest terms, the rather startling proposition that Virginia has contributed to "our common country the chief elements which form the basis of its grandeur and its glory," he summons that Commonwealth to "call home her children," or, in other words, to suck the rest of the nation dry of all that is "necessary to maintain and strengthen this Union." "Great wits," we are told, "are sure to madness near allied," and the narrow boundary line between lunacy and humor, in this most extraordinary oration, affords so striking an illustration of Dryden's aphorism, that it is a kind of public duty, in these times of trial and trouble, for us to point out its exceeding tenuity. The Governor of Virginia occupies a post of singular responsibility in this hour of intense sectional agitation, and it is quite as important for the South as for the North fully to understand just how much reliance ought to be placed on the capacity, the common sense and the statesmanship of that functionary.

For the sincerity of Gov. Wise's feelings and disposition we have the utmost respect. It is probable, indeed, that his Excellency, while he keeps "a single eye" fixed on the welfare of Virginia, may permit his other visual orb to wander from time to time in the direction of the White House at Washington. But to say this, is not at all to impeach his probity or his patriotism. It is a lawful and honorable thing for a public man to desire the magnificent opportunities of the Presidential chair, and if we could believe that Gov. Wise had anything like a rational conception of the crisis at which we stand, and of the means of meeting it,—of the nation, its character and its destinies, we should be perfectly ready to wish him success in his aspirations.

But, in all simplicity, if we are to take the Governor at his word, we are half-tempted to believe him a kind of unconscious Rabelais, treating the whole question of Union and disunion as an enormous quiz, and scattering in sport words which, taken seriously, are nothing less than firebrands and death. For it is difficult to understand how a man who really believes all that Gov. Wise advanced in his last week's speech to the fugitive medical students at Richmond, should have been able to make his way coherently even through the trivial complications of so slight a political question as that of the famous oyster *fundum*. To accept the leadership of such a man in the mazes of a grave national difficulty, would be the purest frenzy.

It is hard to say what feature of this oration is the wildest and the most amazing. Its rhetoric, its ratiocination, its statistics, all savor alike of the repository which Astolfo found in the moon. To begin, then, anywhere,—for the oration resembles a polypus, in being all head and all tail, so that cut it where you will, and read it in whatever direction, you find its inarticulate organization indifferently complete,—Gov. Wise defies the "irrepressible conflict." "Let it come," he valiantly exclaims—"the Constitution and the Union will triumph as they have ever triumphed." Very good; and how? By driving back into Canada "every Black Republican, every Abolitionist, every disunionist." The South is to preserve the Union by clearing the country of all men who infest the North, holding opinions inconsistent with the doctrines of Gov. Wise. The "Abolitionist" and "disunionist" wings of this army of traitors do not much signify, of course; their numbers are small—their valor, if it is to be judged by their placid acquiescence in the defeat of John Brown and his band, not exactly the valor of Paladins. But the "Black Republicans," upon whose threatened triumph in in 1856 Gov. Wise stood prepared to execute the policy which he again avows to-day—how is it with them? Their vote in 1856 revealed a total of 1,500,000 grown men, from whom it will be necessary for us to be relieved by the gubernatorial onslaught. The loss of so great a productive force might be detrimental to our national prosperity, and suggests the advisability of an attempt to convert these miscreant myriads before proceeding to summary ejection. But Gov. Wise is too strongly bent on saving the Union to think of this, and he assures us that he is ready "to cross the border of Virginia *whether the Legislature authorizes it or not, with ten men*," and do the great riddance for us. Nor will he stop here. To empty the North of the whole Republican party, ought in all conscience to produce an immense immediate improvement in the health of the Union; but our State physician is bent on a radical cure. "The real root of the disease of the country," he has ascertained, "is the foreign influence of Great Britain." Great Britain, whose prosperity would receive from the violent rupture of the American Union, or the violent abolition of Southern Slavery, a more stunning blow than could from any other quarter, equally indirect, be inflicted upon it; Great Britain, it seems, our best customer and nearest national friend, is doing her utmost to precipitate the unbelieving masses of the North upon Gov. Wise and his ten righteous men. Therefore the Governor is determined to crush Great Britain also. His "heart would leap to a war with England like a bridegroom to his chamber." It would not be such a very tremendous war after all. Had the Governor, indeed, possessed "but one long, low, black, rakish, well-armed steamer in Hampton Roads," he would have brought the war on already by putting her on the Banks, "with orders to take Fred Douglass, the negro, from on board the [illegible] said negro, "by the eternal [illegible] been taken." Then, of course, [illegible] that war the one steamer which Virginia only wishes that she had, would make as short work with the whole British Navy as the Governor and his ten men would make with the million and a half of Northern Republicans. Could anything be more sane, more considerate, more statesmanlike, than this proposed raid by sea upon the Cunarders?

If any man doubts the complicity of England in the perils which menace our peace, let him visit Richmond, go

"To the library in that Capitol and ask for the last London *Punch*. Look at the last page. There is in the air a black eagle—that is the South—and a white eagle—that is the North—and they are fighting in the air above this English print. The black eagle is held by a talon grasping his vitals, and the beak of the white is upon his head. He is under the white, and falling. Below is a lion, with his claws clutching an elk, but his attention is drawn from his prey, and he is looking up at the war between the eagles; and, underneath is the simple word "watch!" It is the most significant photograph that could be presented to the eyes of the American people. The North and the South—the black and white eagles—are set by foreign influence beak and bill and talons fighting each other, while the British lion waits over his own prey for them to fall."

Is not this conclusive? To be sure, we have received at the North about a dozen numbers of *Punch* since this issue, which is the "last" heard from at Richmond; and the world at large, seeing that the eagles of the said picture wore crowns on their heads, had imagined them to represent France and Austria circling in fight over defenceless Britain; but, then, Gov. Wise is a match for the Talmud at finding out hidden meanings. His interpretations of Western history are not less astonishing than this. By way of satisfying his young medical friends that they have done right to quit the North, he assures them that the whole Northwest is made up of the offspring of Virginia: "every State," is the Governor's phrase, "in the Northwest. She has built up a nation, and is yet herself a million and a half strong." To have done as much, he thinks, "would have exhausted any other people."

Virginia has sent out a goodly emigration, certainly, into our Free Western States, but are the words of the Governor quite exact? In all the now Free Western States, including California and excluding Oregon, there lived in 1850, 202,497 natives of Virginia. In the same States at the same time there lived of New-Yorkers 401,662, Pennsylvanians 333,829, Germans, 367,171. Two American Free States alone having contributed to the Free West much more than three times the Virginian quota, and having themselves advanced immensely upon Virginia in population while so doing, we can hardly accept the Governor's statistics as an argument for his policy. The only thing which they prove, indeed, is the truth illustrated by his whole discourse, that nothing is more disastrous to a man or a State than the power of speech, when it is surrendered up absolutely to the control of impulse, excitement, fancy, and a chivalrous equestrian passion for "riding the whirlwind and directing the storm."

The British in India.

The British Government in India has effected what it considers to be a sure and lasting pacification of Oude. The Governor-General had, just before the departure of the last mail, made a triumphal entry into Lucknow, and in full *durbar*, or royal session, conferred upon the talookdars, or great landholding aristocracy, the full and entire possession of all their estates, by the same tenure as that by which they held them before the annexation, and pledged the faith of the government for the maintenance of the rights thus vested in them. By this resettlement of the country, the feudal lords, whose resistance it was that gave the royal forces so much trouble during the mutiny, take possession of their old forts and domains, and resume their old sway over their tenantry,—and in fact, assume towards their new masters the very relation they filled towards the deposed King. They are the real governors of the country, as they will exercise almost sovereign power towards their dependents. To them the central Government will look for the collection of taxes, and in the main for the preservation of order. They will not, it is true, be allowed to fortify their abodes, and mount heavy guns in them, as under the old *régime;* and the British authorities will doubtless make it their business to restrain gross violence or oppression, and to cast over the whole community, as far as such a social organization will permit, the protection of the laws. They will form an invaluable substitute for the licentious tyrants who preceded them, and who, as long as the nobles paid the tribute which supported the debaucheries of the Serail, left the country at their mercy. But the system which has just been inaugurated is to all intents and purposes the system which prevailed before the annexation in 1856, shorn of its worst abuses—a feudal aristocracy, holding their lands by military tenures of a powerful suzerain residing in the capital.

This sudden change of policy on the part of the British towards a class of men who have been denounced for the last four years, not only as the real authors of the late insurrection, but as the great curse of the country, and the real bar to its prosperity—robbers, who made industry impossible, and whose chief amusement was civil war—is due to the fact, which has now become apparent, that if the talookdars remained malcontent the country could only be held, for many years to come at least, by a military occupation on a large scale, and the occupying force would have moreover to be a European one. Every noble has a large following of *budmashes*, or armed rowdies, and is the object on the part of his tenantry, in spite of his oppressions and exactions, of that strange, spaniel-like attachment which almost every race in a semi-barbarous state bestows upon local chiefs of its own blood and faith—kicks, cuffs and plunder in any wise notwithstanding. If they are attached to the Government, its position is secure; if they are hostile, its authority may indeed be preserved, but for a time, at least, can only be preserved by constant readiness for war.

But it must nevertheless be acknowledged, that in making this settlement the British Government is preserving its authority at the expense of nearly everything which renders its position in India defensible. The only thing which can justify the maintenance of the vast Oriental Empire which now acknowledges the sway of Queen Victoria, is its influence, if it has any, in elevating the masses of India from the condition of degraded serfs into that of industrious and prosperous freemen—in insuring to them the blessings of an impartial administration of justice based on fixed and known laws, and surrounding their lives and their possessions with all the safeguards which a good police, a strong government and able judges insure to any other class of British [illegible] them, in short, for one day [illegible] themselves. This cannot be done at once. A ryot whom two thousand years of horrible oppression have ground into the dust, from which he extracts nothing but a ration of the simplest food, cannot be converted in one year, or in ten, into an adorer of the Bill of Rights, and a stern stickler for trial by jury; but care can at least be taken that every change in his relations to the Government shall foster his attachment to the law and confidence in its protection—shall destroy the hold on his imagination of the dire traditions which cause him always to associate power with spoliation, and which, in making accumulation appear impossible, have made sober industry appear hateful.

It must be admitted that the way to do all this is not to hand the body of the people over to the tender mercies of a class of turbulent feudatories, each supreme in his own district, without any other guarantee for the security of either life or property than a difficult, dangerous appeal to the British Viceroy at Lucknow, and the necessarily slipshod and careless supervision of a few British officers in command of scattered military stations. The London *Times* says that this settlement is solemnly guaranteed to the talookdars as perpetual; and if such is the case, it is a disgraceful abandonment on the part of the Government of its duties to the people; and the same journal then adds apologetically, though with strange inconsistency, that "it is but an experiment." If intended to be only an experiment, however, its failure will necessitate a gross breach of faith towards the talookdars.

In either case, the affair will prove both dangerous and discreditable to its authors. The scheme is of a piece with the course pursued by the East Indian Company during the whole period of its rule, with regard to Indian land tenures. The cultivator of the soil in Hindostan was, in the old Hindoo times, to all intents and purposes its proprietor. The sovereign was generally the landlord, but the rent consisted simply of the taxes, and these were assessed by the collector—not arbitrarily, upon each man, but upon each district, *en masse*, according to the rule or custom which happened to prevail in the neighborhood. When the Moguls took possession, they made a minute survey of the land, and assessed each field separately. This assessment was, of course, increased at the pleasure of the local Governor, but the peasant was still in reality the proprietor of his favor, and no worse off than the subject of any despot who imposes taxes at pleasure.

When the British arrived, therefore, and took the place of the old rulers, they found themselves in direct contact with the peasant proprietors, and all they had to do was to fix the rate of taxation, and administer justice faithfully, to make the masses prosperous and happy. They were, however, utterly unable at that time to conceive of a state of society composed entirely of cultivators, without landlords or aristocracy, and refused to believe in the possibility of such a thing. They therefore looked around for landlords, and finding that the zemindars, or collectors of taxes, were generally wealthy, and that the office was hereditary, concluded they were the landlords, and persisted in regarding them as the owners of the soil in fee, and responsible for the taxes. They therefore deliberately handed over the unfortunate ryots to these leeches, bred in extortion, and the result was the ruin of the landlord and the reduction of the tenantry to the lowest depths of misery, the encouragement of oppression, and the utter destruction of all popular confidence in the Government and the law. The Company got its "aristocracy," such as it was, but it got it at the expense of abuses which, after more than half a century of occupation, render the British footing in India at the present day so horribly insecure. The experiment has not been attempted on the same scale in Madras and Bombay as in Bengal; but after such experience of its bad consequences in the last mentioned province, its deliberate repetition in Oude evinces an amount of blindness and obstinacy on the part of the powers that be, which does not promise either much tranquillity or prosperity in the future.

A Thorough-going Slave-Trader.

The *Wanderer* seems likely to furnish employment to the officers of the law for some time to come. Her last exploit entitles her to a place in naval history to which no other vessel of modern times can lay claim. She has for the last month been engaged in two different kinds of piracy—the Slave-trade and the robbery of other vessels. Most slavers at least buy their stores before they start; but the gallant Captain Martin no doubt felt the inconsistency of honestly buying the food for men whom one is about to steal, and determined not to be guilty of so flagrant an act of folly. So with a manliness which even his foes must admire, he resolved that his expedition in search of labor for the South should not be sullied by any sneaking deference to the popular prejudices on the subject of property. Sailor though he is, he has evidently a more logical mind than Mr. Lamar, and marched boldly to the unpregnable conclusion, that the right to steal men, *à fortiori*, gives the right to steal whatever may be necessary to bring them to market. So he concocted, and has been very near carrying out, a scheme of the most thorough, unmitigated robbery in the annals of plunder and pillage. He began by stealing a ship—at least, so says Mr. Lamar, and Mr. Lamar is a gentleman whose word is not to be lightly questioned; he then went to the Island of Flores, and stole water, firewood, liquor, flour, rope, 256 bushels of potatoes, an anchor, 120 fathoms of chain, and two Portuguese women. With these he put to sea, turned pirate, and attempted to pillage passing merchant vessels, but did not meet with the success which his energy undoubtedly merited, and finally fell a victim to the treachery of his men, who abandoned him while he was on board the bark *Tenney*, extorting provisions. Had he been successful in collecting supplies, it was his intention to go to the Coast of Africa, and bring back a cargo of negroes, which would certainly have literally been "the sum of all villanies"—the very cream and essence of robbery.

There has of late been a good deal of abuse heaped on Yankees by Southern fire-eaters, because of their antipathy to the institution of Slavery, and, above all, their objections to the reopening of the Slave-trade. The Yanceys and Lamars, and various prominent members of "commercial conventions," have, on the contrary, won golden opinions by loud expressions of their devotion not only to the institution as it exists, but to the project of replenishing the Southern labor market by fresh importations from Guinea. But their zeal has so far expended itself simply in talk. Capt. Martin furnishes these blusterers with a brilliant and memorable example of the way in which a Yankee serves a cause he once espouses. While Gov. Wise and his *confrères* are ranting to the South about what they will or would do to serve it, Capt. Martin (whoever he is) goes to work and *does* serve it, in a fashion which these gentlemen no doubt admire, but will hardly have the pluck to imitate, by stealing a ship from a crowded harbor, cheating a British Consul, kidnapping Portuguese females, committing piracy on the high seas—and all, that he might secure a cargo of negroes and bring them within reach of civilization and the Gospel. How many yards of huncombe would it take to make as much "devotion to the South" as is evinced by this single exploit? Gov. Wise, it is true, says he would like to capture a British steamer with "a long, low, rakish steamer" of his own, but as he has not yet favored the nation with any naval exploit, we are forced very reluctantly to rank him below Capt. Martin in the list of fillibustering heroes. Say what we will, there *is* a difference between threats and deeds; and the Governor, we have no doubt, will be the first to recognize it by placing Martin on his return in command of his imaginary navy,—but, let us hope, with real pay and rations.

The public will await with anxiety for news of the bark *Tenney*, on board which Capt. Martin has been abandoned by his crew. As the Captain is evidently not a man to do things by halves, the fate of this unfortunate vessel is exceedingly problematical.

The Mexican Treaty.

There is one light in which the Mexican question can be viewed, that should commend it to the favorable attention of the whole country. It is, that the treaty just concluded has no *sectional* significance or character. In these times of wild excitement and bitter feeling, when one section of the country is arrayed against the other, and our gallant ship of State is caught between two opposing currents, one of the grandest questions of the day comes up before the American people for solution. Those who say they know no North, no South, no East, no West, will now have an opportunity to make their patriotism manifest. The word *negro* is not to be found in the treaty, nor can the most ingenious construction of it detect any connection with the Slavery question.

A peculiar combination of circumstances has placed the Mexican nation in the hands of the United States—at the mercy, in fact, of this Republic. There is something novel and startling in all this; but the issue is made, and our decision must be rendered speedily. Shall the sovereignty of the Mexican nation be preserved? Shall the people of Mexico be redeemed from their anarchy, and suffered to exist under habits and laws adapted to the age? Shall Mexico be opened to the United States as a field of enterprise, and that weak and despairing Republic raised up to be our friend and ally? Or shall that fair and rich country, with its 8,000,000 inhabitants, be abandoned, as it has been hitherto, to civil strife, bloodshed and robbery—to the fillibuster and the foreign robber? Shall Mexico be held up in the world's market, a bone of contention for foreign nations, and always used to our own injury and danger? These are the questions that will soon come to the United States Congress for solution; and there is matter in them destined to change the politics of our country. Let those who are at the helm of State look well to the result.

It is useless to attempt to prevent American expansion. The very spirit and genius of our institutions lead to it. We must advance, and it always has been, and always will be, fatal to any statesman, or to any party, which attempts opposition. But this progress must be made in the right direction, at the right time, and in the right manner. An astonishing change has taken place in the public mind during the past two years respecting the acquisition of territory by purchase or conquest. It is discovered that acquisition of territory at this time would surely weaken the bonds by which our confederacy is bound together. On the other hand, the masses from one end of the country to the other, are beginning to discover that it is safe to Americanize the whole world, through the channels, or by the means of our industry, trade, commerce, friendly intercourse, and enterprise. Leading men are rapidly coming to this position relative to the India lying on our Southern border, and the spirit of the age demands corresponding action. We are sorry to see that the *Tribune* opposes this treaty, because we are satisfied that the best interests of both countries demand its ratification. It will lead to the establishment of a stable, liberal government in Mexico, and to a very great increase in the commercial intercourse of the two nations; and this is all that any wise statesman can, under present circumstances, hope to effect.

Speech by the Vice-President.

We publish this morning an able and important speech by Vice-President Breckinridge, who stands perhaps a better chance than any other man who can be named, to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in the approaching canvass. It is a careful and well-considered exposition of his political views, and is sufficiently explicit upon every prominent point at issue between opposing parties.

Mr. Breckinridge avows his approval of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and his full indorsement of the decision of the Supreme Court, that neither Congress nor the Legislature of any Territory has any right to exclude slave property therefrom,—and that any controversy that may arise concerning such property must be decided by the judicial tribunals. He does not believe that the people of a Territory can, by unfriendly legislation, or in any other way, impair this right of property:—while he concedes at the same time that Slavery cannot permanently maintain itself anywhere against the sentiments and wishes of the people. He regards the whole subject as substantially taken out of the control of Congress, although, if existing laws should fail to secure the rights of slaveholders under this decision, he believes additional legislation should be provided.

The Vice-President considers the Union to be in danger,—and he regards the peril which threatens it as due to the position and purposes of the Republican Party. In spite of its disclaimer of all intentions to interfere with the rights of Southern property, he believes that the great mass of that party is rapidly advancing to a position of direct hostility to the peace and the security of the Southern States. The party has already gone far beyond its original Platform, and every step it takes is now towards that open and armed crusade against the South of which Brown's invasion of Virginia was an example, and which Helper's book, indorsed by Republican members of Congress, inculcates as a duty. Upon these points Mr. Breckinridge is very forcible and emphatic—making copious extracts from Gov. Seward's speech at Rochester, and urging very strongly the evident drift of the Republican Party into a much more radical form of Abolitionism than they have favored hitherto. He speaks in a tone of serious gravity of the dangers which menace the Union, and of the feelings of mutual distrust and hatred which pervade the two sections of the country. The remedy for all these evils he finds in the defeat of the Republican Party,—which he hopes may be accomplished by a union of all the conservative elements of all sections,—based upon a preliminary union of the South.

The tone of this speech is well calculated to command attention, and to bring Mr. Breckinridge still more prominently forward as a Presidential candidate. Its positions embrace substantially all that the South has claimed, and will readily command the assent of the great body of the Democrats throughout the Southern States. Whether the Northern wing of the party will think it prudent to enter upon the canvass on such a platform, remains to be seen. According to present appearances, they would find it very difficult to carry a single State upon such issues. The Vice-President's speech affords a very marked contrast to the wild harangue of Gov. Wise, in its temper and tone, as well as in the sanity of its views and recommendations. It does not, in any particular, transcend the legitimate limits of party controversy,—nor does it lend any countenance to the schemes that have been suggested for resisting the popular will if it should declare itself adverse to Southern wishes. Gov. Wise talks like a tipsy captain of militia on general muster-day; every phrase is in the most ultra style of the mock heroic,—and every sentiment evinces the most sublime indifference to the most palpable facts and the most evident logic. The Vice-President, on the contrary, speaks like a statesman who realizes the momentous nature of the peril which he apprehends, and meets it with the grave and serious earnestness which its character requires. As between these two, certainly, the Democracy, either North or South, will not be likely to hesitate very long.

Police Delinquencies.

The gross partiality of some of the Police to rich men, which afforded the murderer Macdonald an opportunity of visiting the brothels of the City after his arrest, and which enabled Dr. Gallaudet to escape after his conviction, has enabled Dr. Schilling to escape the clutches both of the kingdom of Wurtemberg and of the United States. This worthy was under examination before the United States Commissioner, on a demand for his extradition on a charge of forgery, committed before he left his native country. An application for his admission to bail, pending the decision, was distinctly refused, and in theory he was in close custody along with other persons in his situation, in Eldridge-street jail. In reality, however, he was just as much at large as if the Commissioner had actually taken bail for his appearance, inasmuch as the Marshal was so impressed by the Doctor's "venerable appearance and highly respectable bearing," that he allowed him to remain in his own house, nominally in custody of one of his deputies. The result was, that before going to bed on Tuesday evening, the prisoner gave his custodian a glass of drugged beer, and then left for parts unknown.

The sum and substance of the matter is, that the Courts in this City have, in reality, no control whatever over prisoners in custody. The law has laid down certain rules as to bail and places of confinement, and the judges endeavor to administer them fairly. They imagine that when, in their opinion, the gravity of the offence with which he is charged causes them to refuse to admit a prisoner to bail, he is kept like other prisoners in the public prison. But the police set both the Judges and the law at defiance, and act upon a rule of their own. They decide upon a criminal's claim to indulgence, as in this instance, by their own notions of his respectability, which is generally based on money. Macdonald was allowed to come out of prison, and pass half the night in a house of ill-fame, because he was able to give the policemen who had been in charge a supper. In the same manner Galliardet was allowed to pass a day at a dinner-party after his conviction, because the officers in charge were invited to share it. All this goes far to make the rulings of the Courts upon the disposition of prisoners null and void. In the two last cases, we have the additional mortification of having furnished foreign nations with practical and somewhat ludicrous exemplifications of the mal-administration of our laws. Schilling and Galliardet, if they should meet on the Boulevards, may enjoy a hearty laugh at our expense. We think it is high time the Courts took the matter into their own hands, and made it a point to ascertain, in every case, how far the legal ordinances touching the disposition of prisoners under bail are carried out by the Police.

A Man of Principle.—Mr. Richard Realf, who was associated with Brown and his confederates in framing the new Constitution in Canada, for the United States, has written a letter to the President, declaring his willingness to surrender himself. He says, that when he was an Abolitionist he was ready to die for his convictions; but now having become a Southerner, he is equally ready to die for his new principles. Mr. Realf is an accommodating gentleman, certainly, but we doubt whether any conviction he is likely to entertain is worth dying for.

A Monument to J. Fenimore Cooper.—The Cooperstown *Democrat* states that a monument to Cooper is to be erected in that town at a cost of $3,200. It will be located in the beautiful Lake Wood Cemetery, between Lake Otsego and Mount Vision and Prospect Rock, and near the spot of the "Panther scene." The following is the description given by Messrs. Alfred Clarke and G. Pomeroy Keese, the gentlemen who have been intrusted with the task of procuring and erecting the monument. It is of white Italian marble, resting on a granite base six feet square. The present height is twenty-five feet, consisting of base, die, cap, from which rises the shaft, surmounted by a richly carved Corinthian Capital. The four sides of the die are beautifully sculptured in bold relief—the front side with the name Fenimore Cooper, surrounded by a wreath; the north side with appropriate naval devices, viz.: the anchor, oars crossed, commander's sword and spy-glass; the south side with Indian emblems: bow and arrows, and quiver, lance with scalp locks attached, tomahawk, and necklace of bears' claws; (these two designs are from Darley, as shown in the new edition of Cooper's works.) On the east side are literary emblems: the books and manuscript, surmounted with the student's lamp just extinguished, the inkstand at the foot, the pen from which has just been seized and borne aloft by an eagle. This last design is by Launitz, of New-York, the sculptor of the monument. In the Spring, it is to be surmounted by a statuette of "Leatherstocking," and inclosed with an iron fence.

The Legislature of Vermont has passed a law against billiards, which provides that the Selectmen of the several towns in the State shall, whenever, in their opinion, the public good requires it, forbid any game or play upon any billiard table in their respective towns. The penalty affixed for playing upon a table, the use of which is forbidden, is $20 a day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—Quite a large assemblage gathered in the Reformed Dutch Church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, last evening, to tender a word of parting to Rev. JACOB CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., who is soon to sail as a missionary to the Arcot station in India. Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., preached a sermon from Psalms CX., 3: "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power, in the beauties of holiness from the womb of the morning; thou hast the dew of thy youth." The discourse aimed to show that a great conflict was now progressing between the Church and the world, and that the demand upon the Church for men and money was, in consequence, most urgent. After the sermon, Rev. Dr. FERRIS addressed to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN a few words of congratulation and advice, and explained to him the rules of the Reformed Dutch Board, under whose auspices he is to be sent out. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN then responded, and gave his earnest testimony to the importance of the missionary work and to his own interest in it. The concluding prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, and after singing the doxology the assemblage separated.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—A Virginia lady, writing to a gentleman in this City the other day, stated she had resolved to cut off all intercourse with the Abolition North, and rather than patronize Northern trade, she with other ladies in that section, had resolved hereafter to dress in home-made lindsey-woolsey. Two days subsequently, the same gentleman received a letter from the same lady, inclosing a sample of silk, and requesting that a dress-pattern of the goods might be purchased and forwarded to her address in the Old Dominion.

Fires.

IN GRAND-STREET.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock, in the daguerrean gallery of CHARLES WARREN, in the upper part of No. 240 Grand-street, near the Bowery The fire was probably caused by a hack-draft in the stove. Mr. WARREN'S lose is about $400, and is fully insured. The first floor of the building was occupied by ISAIAH WATTS, as an intelligence office, and was damaged to the extent of $50. The stock of MYERS MORANGE, hardware dealer, in the building No. 131 Bowery, was injured, principally by water, to the extent of $500, and is fully insured in the Tradesmen's and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies. This building, owned by WILLIAM BRADFORD, suffered to the amount of $400, and is insured in the Jeffarson Insurance Company.

IN WARREN-STREET.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire occurred in the premises of L. A. OSBAR, manufacturer of hoop skirts, on the fourth floor of No. 92 Warren-street. The stock was damaged to the extent of about $3,000. It is covered by an insurance of $43,380 in Insurance Companies of this City. Messrs. BARTON, THOMAS & DAVIS, wholesale dry goods dealers, occupied the lower portion of the building, and their stock sustained a damage by water of about $300. Their stock is insured for $75,000. The origin of the fire is not yet known.

IN CHERRY-STREET.

PETER HENNESEY, residing in the basement of No. 62 Cherry-street, in accordance with an old Irish custom, put a lighted Christmas candle on his bureau on Sunday night and went to sleep. About four o'clock yesterday morning the family were awakened by the candle falling over and setting fire to the premises. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. HENNESEY and his family, consisting of a wife and five children, were saved from suffocation. The neighbors extinguished the flames. Damage about $50, and not insured.

IN JAMES-STREET.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire took place in the boarding-house of CHARLES DODDS, No. 62 James-street. The roof of the house No. 64, known as the "Sawdust House," and also that of No. 60, were nearly burned off. The total damage to the houses and furniture amounts to about $1,000, and not insured.

IN TENTH-AVENUE.

The Second District alarm at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by an accidental fire in the building corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, owned by JAMES HUGHES, and occupied by JAMES MCCLUSKY as a liquor-store. Damage about $100.

IN GREEN-STREET.

The Fourth District alarm, at about 10 o'clock last evening, was caused by a small fire in the boarding-house of Mrs. ARNOLD, No. 139 Green-street.

Police Reports.

A BRUTAL ENCOUNTER—PAT MATHEWS WORSTED.

Soon after 12 o'clock on Sunday night, an encounter occurred in a drinking place on the east side of Broadway, near Spring-street, between Pat Mathews and Andrew Hines, *alias* "Figsey," both of whom are prominent characters in sporting circles. Mathews and a number of his acquaintances were in the saloon at the time mentioned, when "Figsey" entered and approached the bar for refreshments. As soon as Mathews observed him he made a remark which "Figsey" construed as insulting. He accordingly reported in words and tone equally offensive. After a violent altercation which lasted some minutes, a fight according to the rules of the prize-ring was proposed by Mathews, and "Figsey" was asked to name the time and place. He replied by suggesting that no time or place would suit him better than the present. Accordingly, both parties took off their outer garments, and the encounter commenced. For a time the contest was conducted on scientific principles, but at length the blood of the contestants became too hot for this deliberate mode of procedure, and, ignoring the rules, they adopted what is called the "rough and tumble" mode, at which they are both said to be adepts. Having clinched they soon fell upon the floor. A ring was formed by the bystanders, one of whom, a returned Californian, and a friend of Mathews, kept the crowd from pressing too closely on the combatants, and insured fair play by threatening to shoot the first one who offered to interfere. The biting, gouging, scratching, mauling and rolling on the floor, were continued until it became evident that Mathews was worsted. Figsey was, therefore, declared victor, and withdrew. His antagonist lay insensible for half an hour after the termination of the encounter, having sustained such severe bruises and lacerations that it was found necessary to summon a physician. Figsey escaped with scarcely a scratch; the end of one of his fingers, however, had been bitten by Mathews until it was much mutilated. The police heard nothing of this affray until some time after it was concluded, precautions having been taken to secure secrecy until after the principals had left the place where it occurred. Much surprise was expressed among those qualified to judge, that Figsey should have been victor in a contest in which he was so much inferior, both in size and weight, to his antagonist. This is said to have been the first fight that Mathews has had since his famous encounter with Mulligan, about a year ago.

A SLEEPER DISTURBED.

Mr. Michael McCarty, while dozing on a stoop in Canal-street on Christmas night, was awakened by feeling a man's hand in his pocket. He seized its owner, but not expeditiously enough to save his gold watch, valued at $150, which the thief had passed to a confederate, who escaped. McCarty's prisoner gave the name of Alexander McGraham, and Justice QUACKENBUSH locked him up to answer a charge of larceny.

ANOTHER DISHONEST CLERK.

A watch and chain valued at $35 were stolen yesterday from Fernando Blanc, of No. 63 East Fourteenth-street. David Jackson, a young clerk, residing in Williamsburgh, was subsequently arrested with the property in his possession. He confessed to having stolen it, and was held by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer for his dishonesty.

A THIEVISH DRESSMAKER.

Martha Ritter, a young woman who was employed as dressmaker by the family of Mr. Thomas Devoe at No. 60 West Thirteenth-street, was detected leaving the premises with about $50 worth of lady's clothing, which, as is alleged, she had secreted on her person for the purpose of stealing. Martha was arrested in the street with the property in her possession, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held her to answer a charge of grand larceny.

ATTEMPTED THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Wm. Doley and James Kelley were arrested on board the steamer *Prince Albert*, now lying off the Battery, for breking open the trunks of some of the passengers and stealing a part of the clothing which they contained. Some of the booty was found in their possession. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs for examination.

CITY MORTALITY.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York,

From the 17th day of December to the 24th day of December, 1859.—Men, 87; Women, 75; Boys, 163; Girls, 116; Total, 441. Adults, 162; Children, 279; Males, 250; Females, 191; Colored Persons, 4.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Dropsy	4	Inflam. of Throat	7
Affect'n heart dis.	1	Dropsy in Chest	1	Inflam. of Veins	1
" of Kidneys	1	Dropsy in Head	11	Jaundice	1
Apoplexy	1	Drowned	1	Lumbago, dis. of	1
Asthma	1	Epilepsy	3	Liver, dis. of	1
Bleeding	1	Erysipelas	7	Marasmus, Inf't	27
Bleeding fm. Lu's	1	Fever	1	Measles	2
Bronchitis	10	Fever, Cerebro	4	Mortification	3
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Remittent	1	Pleurisy	2
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Fever, Scarlet	20	Rheumatism	1
Conges. of Brain	14	Fever, Typhoid	4	Ruptnre of Aorta	1
Conges. of Liver	2	Fever, Typhus	6	Scrofula	3
Congres. of lungs	5	Heart, Dis. of	11	Small-pox	3
Consumption	56	Hooping Cough	2	Soft'g of Brain	1
Convul's, Adult	2	Inflam. Bowels	8	Stricture	1
Convul's, Inf'nt	33	Inflam. of Brain	10	Teething	1
Croup	24	Inflam. of Heart	3	Tumor	1
Debility, Adult	8	Inflam. of Lungs	36	Ulceration of Bowels	2
Debility, Infant	5	Inflam. Stomach	9		
Total					406

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	2	Drowned	1	Old Age	2
Burn'd or Scald	5	Lues Venerea	3	Poison	1
Casualties	8	Malformation	1	Premature Birth	4
Comp'n of Brain	2	Malformation of Heart	1	Suffocation, accidental	1
Delirium Trem's	2				
Total					33

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 26, 1857	393	Inc. 48
Week ending Dec. 25, 1858	345	Inc. 96
Week ending Dec. 17, 1859, (from absolute disease, 434; from external causes, &c., 30,)	464	
Week ending Dec. 24, 1859, (from absolute disease, 408; from external causes, &c., 33,)	441	
Decrease this week	23	

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.—A meeting of colored people was called for last night in the church on Broadway, near Eleventh-street, to take some action to refute the statement made by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, at the late Union meeting in New-York, that God intended the black men to be the slaves of the whites. At the hour named for the meeting fourteen persons were present—one-half being white. Rev. Mr. HODGE explained the cause of so slim an attendance by saying that the brethern were participating in the festivities of the season, and therefore they could only made arrangements for a future meeting. He, for one, was determined that the gross insult offered to the colored people by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR should not go uncontradicted. He had made God responsible for Slavery, and when they had a full meeting he (HODGE) would show that the renegade O'CONOR had lied; he would prove it "from the Bible and from humanity." He, with one other person at least, was determined that Mr. O'CONOR should be shown up all over the world. At the close of his remarks, CHARLES E. HODGES was elected Chairman of the meeting, and WM. J. HODGES, Secretary. They were empowered to call a meeting at some future day, not named, and the meeting adjourned.

A RECKLESS CONDUCTOR.—At about 6½ o'clock last evening, as Car No. 4, of the Greenpoint line, was about to descend the hill on Sands-street towards the Navy-Yard, the discovery was made that the forward brake (the one mainly relied upon) was broken and useless. The conductor seemed to have more consideration for the horses than for his passengers. The animals were detached, and the car started down the steep grade at a tremendous speed, with nothing to control it but the one brake at the rear. This had no perceptible effect in retarding its progress, and upon reaching the sharp turn into Hudson-avenue the car was nearly upset. Leaping from the track it dashed across the street, over the sidewalk, and was only brought to a stand still by coming in contact with a house at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Sands-street, prostrating a strong iron fence in its course. The running portion of the car was entirely demolished, and the front platform windows and other portions were much injured. There were at least thirty persons in the car, a majority of whom were women and children, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

THE KNIFE.—Two boatmen, named WILLIAM BUCKLEY and EDWARD TRACY, were arrested Saturday night by the Third Precinct Police, the former for attempting to kill a man named PETER FARRELL by stabbing him several times with a knife, and the latter on a charge of threatening the life of the same person. The injuries inflicted upon FARRELL are not necessarily fatal. Both of the accused were yesterday committed for examination.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Wooster Bank of Danbury, Conn., were circulated on Friday last. In the Third Precinct, a girl 12 years of age, was arrested for passing several of the bills in her possession. She stated that they had been given to her by her father, who was on Saturday arrested and committed for examination.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—A man named DARBY MCDERMOTT, residing on Furman, near State-street, was found dead in the entry of the house where he resided, yesterday morning. JAMES CARNEY, who resides in the same house, has been arrested upon suspicion of having caused the death of MCDERMOTT. Coroner HORTON will investigate the case to-day.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—A colored man named CORNELIUS W. JOHNSON, took lodgings in a shed on Warren-street, near Franklin-avenue, Friday night last, and was frozen to death Saturday morning.

Academy of Music.

Great disappointment was experienced here last night, in consequence of there being no performance. A crowd of people perambulated Fourteenth-street, in perplexity at the mystery which seemed to pervade the postponement, and its cause. There was a lantern at the door saying, "No performance to-night," —and nothing more. Signor STIGELLI, it is said, was sick, but no announcement of this circumstance was made by the management.

"Don Giovanni" is advertised for to-night, with Miss PATTI as *Zerlina*.

The Death of Mr. B. Luerssen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The published reports of the Coroner's inquest in this case state that the watch and pocket-book of the deceased were found "at his house in New-York." This leads to a wrong impression, as the articles were found at his place of business. About one week before his death, Mr. L. was robbed of his wallet, containing a considerable sum of money. As he was a most careful and prudent person, it is presumed that when he determined to go to Hoboken, and knew it would be late before he could return, he deposited those articles in his desk for safety. He was a most exemplary citizen, with domestic associations of the most agreeable and enviable character. T.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 26, 1859.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. LYNN BOYD.

Hon. Lynn Boyd, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at his residence in Paducah Ky., Dec. 17, aged 59. Mr. Boyd was a native of Tennessee, horn at Nashville on the 22d November, 1800; but removed early in life to Kentucky, in which State his political career began and terminated. In 1827, while yet a young man, he was elected to the lower House of the Kentucky Legislature from Callaway County, and was twice reëlected. In 1831, he was again elected from Trigg County, whither his residence had been removed. He was elected to the popular branch of Congress from the First District of Kentucky in 1836, and for sixteen consecutive years occupied a seat in the body. In the Thirty-first Congress, he was Chairman of the House Committees on Territories. At the session of 1854-5 (Thirty-third Congress) he was chosen Speaker of the House; being the immediate predecessor of Mr. Banks in that office. Mr. Boyd received, in the last campaign, the nomination of the Democratic Party of Kentucky for the office of Lieutentaut-Governor of the State, hui was disabiad hy the rapid progress of his disease from takiug any active part in the canvass. He was a Democrat of the Pro-Slavery school, a pleasant and effective speaker, a strict party man, and during his Speakorship obtained a good reputation as an impartial and capable presiding officer. In his own State, he was popular, and in his political course consistent. In the Kentucky Legislature, upon the receipt of the news of Mr. Boyd's death, appropriate eulogiums were pronounced and resolutions passed, and both branches adjourned.

John Winans, formerly celebrated at the Bowery Theatre, for his ability in low comedy, died at the Blockley Almshouse, in Philadelphia, recently. He had been performing at Long's Varieties, but the proprietor of that establishment, finding that he was continually laboring under the hallucination that every one he met desired to kill him, sent him to the Almshouse to be cared for. A short time since he was missed, and it was supposed he had escaped from the institution. But within a day or two another lunatic in the institution escaped from the nurse into the cellar, and on the nurse going thither to look for him, the body of poor Winans was discovered hid among the arches! It had evidently remained there from the time of his disappearance, as the flesh was almost off the bones! How he got in the place was a mystery, as it did not appear possible for a person to compress himself in such a small space. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the remains.

Execution of the Murderer Hulsinger, at Harrisburgh.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Dec. 23.

The negro man, HENRY HULSINGER, convicted at the August session for the murder of a woman named MARY SMITH, was executed to-day in the prison yard, in accordance with the sentence of the Court. It will he recollected that this murder was committed on the 14th of February, in the present year, in a grove in Conewago township, near the farm-house of Mr. JOHN HEIART.

At eleven o'clock, the prisoner, clad in the shroud and cap prepared for the occasion, and with his arms securely pinioned, emerged from his cell, accompanied by the officers and his spiritual advisers, who were joined by the jurors and spectators, and the procession moved down the yard to the scaffold. HULSINGER ascended the steps with considerable firmness, and was followed by Rev. Mr. WAUGH and Sheriff EYSTER. The first named gentleman delivered a solemn and fervent prayer, after which he hid the condemned good-bye, and descended from the scaffold. Rev. Mr. COLE and the Prison-keeper, Mr. BOYD, then ascended the gallows, and took leave of him. While shaking hands with these gentlemen, he maintained an unwonted degree of firmness, and distinctly uttered the words "Good-bye" to each.

After bidding farewell to the gentlemen named in the preceding paragraph, HULSINGER looked around upon the crowd of people assembled, and inquired of the Sheriff if Mr. THOMAS YEALEY, of Spring Mill, Lancaster County, was present. Being informed that he was not, he requested to see Mr. ALLEMAN, who ascended the gallows, when HULSINGER asked him to write to Mr. YEALEY, after he was dead, and request that gentleman to take care of his child. Mr. ALLEMAN promised to do so, and took final leave of the condemned man.

Whilst on the scaffold, and during the solemn exercises, HULSINGAR evinced a most astonishing degree of physical firmness and composure. The only perceptible evidence of agitation was a slight nervous twitching of the hands. He occasionally looked around upon the crowd, exhibiting a degree of indifference which, under the circumstances, was incomprehensible to us.

EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA.—Dr. RYERSON'S Report for 1858 exhibits, on the whole, the healthy progress of the Common School system. Although the presence of "hard times" makes itself manifest in the falling off of the aggregate sum raised for their support to the extent of $49,927, the average duration of school teaching shows a slight increase. The diminution of trustee school rates, then, so far from involving lessened efficiency, was felt in the decrease of the amount expended upon school sites, and the erection and rent of school-houses. The number of Common Schools open was 3,566—an increase of 135; of children attending, 293,682—an increase of 21,[illegible]. The municipal assessments for school purposes shows an advance of $23,567; and the aggregate amount paid to teachers an advance of $60,402. The total receipts for Common School purposes, during the year, were $1,244,486—a decrease, as we have said, of nearly $50,000. The total amount paid to teachers, $920,863.—*Toronto Globe.*

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

A NEW STORY—Benjamin Harris and his wife Patience; concluded.

DR. BELLOWS' SERMON—Delivered at the New-England Society's Dinner.

CONGRESSIONAL PORTRAITS—"Nobody's" Personal Sketches of the Members of the House.

CONGRESS—Full Reports of the Proceedings in the Senate and House.

THE "OCTOROON" WAR—Proceedings before the United States Circuit Court.

CHRISTMAS—Festivities in New-York.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC—Our Correspondence from California, Central America, South America, &c.—Letter from "Podgers."

POLITICAL—The Republican Call—Political Movements.

THE CRISIS—Inflammation at the South—Soothing Demonstrations at the North—The Union Meetings—Affairs in Virginia—Our Southern Correspondence.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summaries of Foreign and Home Intelligence.

Personal Items, Miscellaneous Paragraphs, Gossip for the Farmer, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000, must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. R. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE

PRESENT,

ONE OF

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY

Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 18 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sowing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming ganges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover and Baker SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Taylor's Saloon,

Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

NEW-YEAR'S.

JOHN TAYLOR is now prepared to receive orders for all the refreshments used on New Year's tables, such as cooked turkeys, game pastes, dishes of game, jellied tongues and hams, plain and ornamented jellies, pickled oysters, ornamental pieces, pound, chiron and almond cakes, and small cakes of every variety and style. Also, ornaments for the table of Nougat oranges, gum paste, sugar, or pyramids of maccaroni. All of which will be of the first quality, and manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, who, as apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.* Sold by all druggists.

Confectionery for New Year's,

AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

Every variety of Ornamental Cakes, Confectionery, French Mottoes, Torpedoes, Jellies, &c. Also, Boned Turkeys and Game, Pickled Oysters and Meats, and all seasonable articles for New-Year's tables. Orders for all kinds of Refreshments promptly attended to.

Keep Warm and Dry.

ROOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,

And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 638 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

"No meal complete without it."—
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents.

$5.—AGENTS WANTED, NO. 411 BROADWAY, EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY $100 $5 SELLS MACHINES AT FROM $5 TO $100.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 20 Platt-st.

The Winter

DRESS HAT

is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway, Emerson it, or address The ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City

MARRIED.

BIRD—OLMSTED.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, Dec. 26, at Christ's Church, by Rev. J. Selden Spencer, JAMES BIRD to ELIZABETH JOHNSON, daughter of Selas Olmsted, Esq., all of Tarrytown.

DIED.

MCGUIGAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 25, after a short and severe illness, ANDREW MCGUIGAN, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Dominick-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

POWER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, MARY, wife of D. M. Porter, and daughter of William Cooper, of Hoboken.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken.

BUNCE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, EMELINA, youngest daughter of Washington and Emeline Bunce, aged 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 128 Norfolk-st., this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock.

PRIDE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, after a lingering illness, GEORGE COLON, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, also the members of Getty Lodge No. 11 L. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 Wooster-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

PETRIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, ANN ELIZA, wife of the late Carlos D. Petrie, and daughter of the late David Vandervoort, of this City.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Hammersley-place, (Houston-st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GUTHRIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 25, of disease of the brain, EDWARD B., only son of George and N. L. Guthrie, aged 4 years 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 156 West 36th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOOTE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 24, ANNA JOSEPHINA, youngest daughter of A. W. and Elizabeth R. Foote, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, on Clermont-av., second house south of De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27 at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 26, CATHARINA, wife of Wm. H. Crane, and daughter of John Rankin, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

SHERWOOD.—On Monday, Dec. 26, MORTIMORE SHERWOOD, son of the widow Antoinett, aged 18 years, 9 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to Port Chester for interment.

TALBERT.—At Harlem, on Monday, Dec. 26, after a short illness, ALBERT D. TALBERT, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Benjamin G. Talbert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Harlem Presbyterian Church, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock.

STARR.—At Orange, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 24, NANCY, relict of the late Charles Starr, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 22 Vandam-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 667, Dec. 26, 1859.
62, 73, 4, 51, 75, 43, 39, 58, 34, 10, 66, 33.
Class No. 668, Dec. 26, 1859.
15, 33, 34, 5, 23, 28, 37, 63, 12, 74, 39, 40, 75.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 26, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

PICTORIAL
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
OF THE
HARPER'S FERRY
INSURRECTIONISTS,
WITH A
FULL
HISTORY
OF THE
ATTEMPT TO
AROUSE A
SERVILE INSURRECTION
IN
VIRGINIA;
ITS FAILURE
AND THE
EXECUTION
OF THE
IMMEDIATE
INSURRECTIONISTS.
For sale everywhere.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Forty years established at No. 28 Bowery,)
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL,
DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE,
HAIR, CORNELIAN,
ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS, Rich Patterns.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $20 TO $50.
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

MANY & LEWIS,
No. 569 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
And FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays
At Very Low Prices.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
At bargains. The subscriber has received two invoices of Ladies' Gold WATCHES, with orders to sell them for cash at extremely low prices, and he is now selling them at full TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

COCOAINE.—WE ARE INDEBTED TO JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston, the getters up of this new and really superior preparation for the hair, and after a thorough trial of it, upon our own caput and the top-knots of the bairns, we have no hesitation in expressing our humble conviction that it is the finest hair-dressing liquid of which we have any knowledge.—*Norwalk Gazette.*

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine Imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, suamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

TOBACCO-USING.—FATHER! MOTHER!—IS your son addicted to this ruinous habit? Be with him at the Health Convention, in Cooper Institute, at 2 P. M., WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., and hear this subject discussed by Mrs. HULDAH PAGE, M. D. Admission free.

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW NOVEL.
BY JULIA KAVANAGH.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
BY D. APPLETON & CO.,
SEVEN YEARS, AND OTHER TALES, by JULIA KAVANAGH. 432 pages. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, 50 cents; Paper, 37 cents.
Uniform with above, by the same author:
ADELE, a Tale. 1 thick vol. 12mo.; Cloth..... $1 25
WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY. Exemplary for Piety and Charity. 12mo.; Cloth..... 75
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DAISY BURNS. 12mo.; Cloth..... 1 00
GRACE LEE. 1 vol. 12mo; Cloth..... 1 00
RACHEL GRAY. 12mo.; Cloth..... 75

From the Daily Advertiser, Boston.

Miss KAVANAGH is unquestionably one of the most agreeable romancers of the day. There is a remarkable charm and fascination in her stories, which she knows how to make interesting. She gives a great reality to her personages, going into such minute detail of their actions and natures, that her readers soon come to imagine that they are dealing with real men and women, and find themselves sympathising most sincerely with their joys and sorrows."

Any of the above books sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO LADIES.

BULPIN'S RETIREMENT FROM RETAIL TRADE
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
OF
VALUABLE CLOAKS AND FURS
all to be sold off
WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF COST!

In consequence of
RETIREMENT FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS,
The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Ladies of New-York, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last ten years, and respectfully acquaints them that, having made arrangements to form a new firm for the purpose of conducting an exclusively wholesale trade,
HIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
will positively close for retail business on or about
THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1860,
until which time he will offer to the public the whole of his valuable stock of
NEW AND ELEGANT
CLOAKS AND FURS,
at a reduction of from 30 to 45 per cent. from regular prices.

As the entire stock must positively be sold within the period quoted, it is simply deemed necessary to state that so great an opportunity for purchasing really fine goods at very low prices has seldom before occurred, as the reduction in price will, on every article, be real and not imaginary—which fact will be quite apparent on inspection. NO. 361 BROADWAY,
19th December, 1859. GEORGE BULPIN.

RICH SILKS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will offer, THIS WEEK,
1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
Reduced from $1 25
to 75 cents per yard.
Also,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
Only $1 per yard,
Redneed from $1 75.
Also,
YARD-WIDE RICH SILKS,
$2 and $2 50 per yard,
Reduced from $4.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
1,000 dozen
Fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $2 25 per dozen,
Worth $4.
Also,
1,000 dozen
Superfine Hemmed Hankerchiefs,
At $3 per dezen,
Worth $6.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

RICH DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S.
1,000 Dresses of English Print,
At 10 cents per yard.
Also,
500 PIECES PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES IN NEW DESIGNS,
1,000 PIECES BAYADERE POPLINS,
At 25 cents per yard.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, THIS WEEK,
1,000 FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
AT FIFTY CENTS,
VALUE $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Have opened for Holiday Presents another lot of EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC SETS,
From $1 50 to $2 00; worth $3 00 and $4 00.
Also, 1,000 Embroidered CAMBRIC COLLARS at 2s. 6d.; worth 4s. 6d.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have opened another lot of VALENCIA PLAIDS, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
Also, an immense assortment of LOW PRICED DRESS GOODS, for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are closing out for HOLIDAY PRESENTS their stock of All-Wool De Laines, full chintz colors, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, worth 4s. and 5s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts,
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are closing out their stock of
SILKS
At a great reduction, varying from 50 cents to $1 per yard. These goods are 50 per cent. BELOW IMPORTED PRICES.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have opened another lot of HEMSTITCHED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 50.
Also, a lot of low-price De Laines, full chintz colors, at 12 cents per yard.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN MONDAY, Dec. 26,
200 Dresses English Prints, Fast Colors,
$1 PER DRESS.
2,500 Dresses New Delaines French Patterns,
$2 PER DRESS.
200 Pieces Plaid and Bayadere English Challies,
20 cents per yard.
250 Pieces all wool Plaids, extra quality and width, in every variety of colors and designs,
2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
Also,
250 Pieces 6-4 Paris quality French Merinoes,
at 50 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid and Bayadere Silks, very heavy,
at 4s. 6d. per yard,
With a vast variety of other Dress Goods equally cheap

387 RICH RIBBONS. 387
MAGNIFICENT DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Ladies who may be desirous of purchasing Splendid RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS, can find at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway,
a gorgeous HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT, which can be selected at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
The above stock comprises every variety of the articles named, and offers to the appreciation of
LADY PURCHASERS
a more tasty, varied, and beautiful display, and at more REASONABLE RATES
than any other house in the City.
N. B.—At M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
No. 387 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS FOR PRESENTS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS offer the GREATEST INDUCEMENTS to all buyers of
DE LAINES,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
PLAIDS,
CALICOES,
SILKS,
MERINOES,
OTTOMAN VELOURS, &c
having a large assortment, at THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Received per Steamship Asia, a choice assortment of PARIS EMBROIDERED "GARIBALDI"
COLLARS, and COLLARS and CUFFS to match,
POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS, COIFFURES and BARBES,
MEDALLION, INSERTION and VALENCIENNES COLLARS & SETS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match,
All very pretty and appropriate for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
India Camels' Hair SHAWLS and SCARFS,
Brussa's Point Lace SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, SCARFS, SETS, COLLARS, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, &c., &c.
Extra Rich Embroidered Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS trimmed with Point Lace, &c.
7 Flounced SILK ROBES, entirely new.
7 do. Tarleton and Tulle do. for Evening.
2 cases Pompadour SILKS, the first received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BRUSSELS LACE AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
Just received per *Vanderbilt*.
Will be opened on TUESDAY, 27th inst.
Point Sets, Lace Flounces,
Point Capes, Lace Veils,
Point Handkerchiefs, Lace Capes,
Point Barbes, Lace Coiffures.
All of which will be sold at a small advance.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES
A. T. STEWART & CO.
1,000 embroidered collars, 25 cents each.
750 embroidered collars, at 37½ cents each.
500 embroidered collars, 50 cents each.
A large lot of
Rich embroidered sets, at $1 75, and up wards.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

D. CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st., offers a beautiful assortment of novelties in
DRESS CAPS, ILLUSION CAPES,
HEAD DRESSES, ILLUSION BERTHES,
COIFFURES, BRUSSELS NET SETS,
CHENILLE HAIR NETS, MEDALLION SETS,
REAL THREAD LACE BRIDAL SETS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS, VEILS, &c.
Ladies are invited to examine our stock and compare the prices.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 26,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
At low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AQUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
in Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
On Monday, Dec. 26.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, and sold at a separate counter.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
TWO CASES
REAL FRENCH MERINO,
Only 75 cents per yard.
A Dress of which would be
A PERMANENT HOLIDAY PRESENT.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
STRIPED BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also, new designs of
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
AT VERY REDUCED RATES,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALL WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS FOR $5.
SUPER-BLACK BEAVER " " 10.
Also, FULL ASSORTMENT AT HIGHER PRICES.
ALL WOOL MAGIC SHAWL, REDUCED to $5.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
A case of Comic Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, price $3 per dozen, worth $4 50.
An invoice do., $4 25, worth $5 50.
A case of ladies' hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, $2 25 worth $3 50.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES,
AT BEEKMAN & CO.'S, NO. 473 BROADWAY.
Consisting in part of Collars, Sets, Hdkfs, Sleeves, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents,
Just opened, rich Medallion Lace Sets.

LAST WEEK FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received another case of those
EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP EMBROIDERIES, Including,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
ALSO,
KID GLOVES, (the very best,)
WINTER GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
RIBBONS for sashes, bonnets, &c.
NO. 305 CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

CLOAKS AND BONNETS—SPECIAL SALE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
Closing the season's styles at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE.
JOHN WHITE, NO. 15 CATHARINE-STREET.
CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any.
Iced Cakes ornamented in the neatest manner; Pyramids, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Fancy Basket Cake, &c., &c., &c.
Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything desirable for the most exquisite New-Year Table.
Orders packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSEPARTOUTS, WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most récherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!
The Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory. Established 1806.
RIDLEY & CO. are prepared to furnish a superior quality of CANDY AND SUGAR PLUMS, for which they have attained a world-wide reputation. All articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE and free from all admixture of foreign matter and deleterious substances. Cornets, cornucopias, sacs, &c., &c., suitable for Holiday Presents.
RIDLEY & CO.,
corner Chambers and Hudson sts.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Spectacles, microscopes, magic lanterns, stereoscope and views, telescopes, opera glasses, with a variety of other articles calculated to instruct and amuse, can be found at
PRENTICE'S, No. 66 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FANCY BOXES AND BONBONS,
FROM PARIS.
A. ROQUE, No. 633 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway,
DRY GOODS,
AND
CHINA CURIOSITIES.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF SKATES, NOW-a-days, is a welcome present to man, woman, or child. A splendid variety of skates of all kinds and sizes, and everything relating to the art, will be found at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.
TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, of our own fitting up.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—STEREOSCOPES and stereoscopic views, microscopes, drawing instruments, gold, silver and steel spectacles, opera glasses, magnetic machines, &c., &c., at low prices, at HUNTER'S, No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager,
No. 54 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Genuine mink victorine, muff and cuffs at $11.
Genuine mink half-cape, muff and cuffs at $16.
AT THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR CO.'S
WAREHOUSE, NO. 54 BROADWAY.
Genuine Hudson's Bay sable cape, muff and cuffs at $40.
French sable cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50.
French mink cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50
French sable cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50.
And all other kind of furs at 50 per cent. less than at any hat or dry goods store in the City. At the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway.
MARK J. KING, Director.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLOSING SALE.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE.
NO. 20 JOHN-STREET.
HIRAM YOUNG.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE,
And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at lowest rates by
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

TWO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 18, 60c. per pound; No. 16, 53c.; No. 14, 45c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. 509 Dey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 24.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY R. FINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 425 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—ARMONCK, Westchester County, New-York, Rev. J. D. VERMILYE, Rector.
TERMS—$100 per session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. Music, with the use of the Piano, an extra charge of $10 per quarter. Sessions commence on the first Mondays of May and November. Applications for admission, or for circulars, to be made to the Rector.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.
JOHN H. SWIFT, Esq., No. 65 Broadway.
S. W. LEWIS, Esq., No. 24 South-st.
J. C. CONNER, Esq., No. 62 St. Mark's-place.
RICHARD KIPLING, Esq., No. 24 Maiden-lane.
JOHN RUDDEROW, Esq., No. 77 William-st.
JOHN P. MOORE, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.
WATSON A. BROWN, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON; location elevated and healthy. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall Term reopened first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to JAS. BATES, Esq., American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. JACKSON'S morning-store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

MRS. OKILL'S SCHOOL.—MRS. SWIFT RESpectfully informs the patrons and friends of her mother (the late Mrs. Okill) that she will reopen the School on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4. Mrs. S. intends to devote her time and energies to the interests of the school and the welfare of her pupils, and hopes to receive the kind encouragement which for so many years attended her mother.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—A select boarding-school for boys, Norwich town, Conn.; terms $50 per quarter. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TUITION desires a re-engagement as resident governess in the City or country. Her course of instruction comprises the various branches of English, music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and Italian. No objection to go South; best of references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a short distance in the country, thoroughly competent to instruct in the English branches, French, vocal and instrumental music. Salary moderate. Inquire at No. 132 Monroe-st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., from 2 to 4 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A COLLEGE education, and competent to give instruction in any of its branches, would be pleased to find a situation in a Classical School or Academy. Address TUTOR, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WELL versed in the details of school duty, and willing to become a working man in a first-class institution, may find a permanent and desirable place by addressing M. P., Box No. 68 Sing Sing, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE English branches would like employment two or three hours each evening; would teach or do any light honorable work. Address H., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young woman a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent maker and baker of bread. Well recommended. A good place is more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT TIDY GIRL A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and chambermaid; does neat plain sewing; wages $6. Also a cook, in all its branches, understauds meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Best of reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; can cook meats of all kinds and pastries; is an excellent baker. No objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. Best reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has best City reference from her last place. A private family preferred. Call for two days at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as waiter or chambermaid, with the best of City reference. Apply No. 176 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook or laundress, with the best of City reference. Apply No. 176 17th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 19 Macdougal-st.

A DRESSMAKER ACCUSTOMED TO GO out by the day would go as seamstress in a first-class family. Understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 43 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED (DOUBLE ENtry) book-keeper desires an engagement: has several years practical business experience; would attend to other business in connection with that of book keeping, if required. Address M. A., care of Messrs. Melick & Co., No. 50 Broad-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as groom or valet, to a gentleman going South or West; perfectly understands the care and management of horses in every way; the best of reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years of age; stout and willing to work; understands the care of horses; can drive and make himself useful to his employer. Good reference. Country preferred. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; would be willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to the country; has good reference as to capability and character. Address C. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO A single gentleman going to Europe, or elsewhere, by a respectable young man with good reference. Address A. B. C., No. 811 Broadway, near corner 11th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man to take care of horses or as groom, and would assist in waiting and make himself generally useful. Address A. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a young man. Address J. K., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED.—ONE who is perfectly acquainted with the business, and who can influence a fair amount of trade in New-York State or New-Jersey. Address Box No. 1,360 New-York Post-office, stating age, where last employed, with amount of salary expected.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS throughout the country for a new and superior sewing machine; splendid opportunities offered to parties with ingenuity adapted to the business. Apply or address No. 81 Spring-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the United States. An active person with a capital of $25 can make $25 per week. Address Box No. 18 Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. OLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house. One who has a cash or short time trade. Address Box No. 2,190 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, filled or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 856 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

House and store on 4th-av., near 28th-st.	$11,000
A new modern 3-story house on East 16th-st.	7,500
A new brown-stone house on 39th-st., near 4th-av.	14,000
Also, two on 39th-st., near Lexington-av.	11,000
A brown-stone house, full lot, on 36th-st., near Broadway	9,000
A brown-stone house on 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.	11,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 22d-st.	10,000
A very nice 3-story brick house, modern, on West 20th-st.	8,000
A 4-story brown-stone English basement house on East 18th-st.	11,000

Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDson RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 239 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.
On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.
Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE (22 feet front by 57 feet deep) No. 259 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the immediate vicinity of railroad and stage accommodations. The house has been built in the most substantial manner by the present occupant; is in perfect order; the house throughout has been painted and frescoed this year; is replete with all the modern improvements—gas and Croton water in all the sleeping rooms; two ranges in kitchen, standing wash tubs; furnace in under cellar, which thoroughly heats the house. Terms will be made easy. Apply to the undersigned, at the office of the Greenwich Pottery, No. 261 West 18th-st., or at the office of the Lorillard Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st. WASH. SMITH.

LOTS FOR SALE—WORTHY OF ATTENTION for situation and price:
10 lots on 66th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; good ground—low price.
4 lots on 8th-av., corner of 53d-st.
3 lots on 8th-av., between 98th and 99th sts.
10 lots on 5th-av., between 89th and 90th sts.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner of 90th-st.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 48th, 58th and 59th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 90 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, mortising machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 31th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; the location one of the best on Murray Hill. It has all the modern improvements, black walnut stairs all the way, hard-wood doors in parlor story, and mahogany blinds. The house is first-class in all its parts. Inquire on the premises, of
HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

ATTORNEY-STREET.—FOR SALE BY ORder of Executors of the late Peter Cate, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses, with sub-cellars, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st.; lots 18 ft. 9 in. by 100 ft. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water and are well adapted for the residence of genteel families. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st., half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building on a lot 50x80, in perfect order. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 3 Tompkins Market, or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country seat, 16 miles from New-York, with a brown stone house 34 feet square, and 4 acres of ground covered with fruit; also a family horse and assimilar with custom; exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property.
SOUTHWICK & MARTIN, No. 61 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—A FOUR years' lease of a first-class store, situated near Spring-st. Premises consist of first story, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet. Inquire of
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 100 feet square, ground 110x125, with a first-class engine, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 58th and 59th sts., being two blocks west of the Central Park. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS, Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Winginghoppog, which is well stocked with trout; 43 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY PORTLAND stone house, No. 57 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet 9 inches wide by 45 feet deep. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 89 West 45th-st., or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 618 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 206 Wm. and 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE TO LET.—The well-known premises in 18th-st., New-York, formerly occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous. Also, the smoke-house and store, No. 200 Chambers-st. Will be let separate or together. For particulars inquire of ELY HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., and GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, No. 200 Chambers-st., assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY (AMERIcans) first or second floor through, consisting of four

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.

The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS of California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds, Due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Office of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, Dec. 19, 1859.—A final Dividend of the assets in the hands of the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, in full discharge of their trust, amounting to one dollar and four cents on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company, as it was held at the time of the consolidation into The New-York Central Railroad Company, in 1853, has been declared by such Trustees, payable to the parties entitled thereto at this Office, on and after the 15th day of December inst.

A like final dividend has been declared by the surviving Trustees of the late Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, amounting to one dollar and fifty cents on each Share of its Capital Stock, payable at the same time and place.

A form of order is appended, to be used by those who may not receive the circular and form issued by the Trustees of said late Companies respectively, and who do not expect to receipt their Dividends in person. In all cases in which an Executor or Administrator wishes to draw a Dividend standing in the name of a deceased party, it will be necessary to forward the proper Surrogate's certificate before the amount can be paid.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer N. Y. Cen. R. Co.

(FORM OF ORDER.)

To the Trustees of the late Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, (or, Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, *as the case may be.*)

Pay to the order of ..... at the office of the Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company, ... dollars, being the final Dividend, payable 15th December, 1859, of one dollar and four cents per Share, (or, one dollar and fifty cents per Share, *as the case may be,*) on ..... Shares of the Capital stock of the said Company, which stood in ..... name, on its consolidation, in 1853, into the New-York Central Railroad Company, which amount being a final payment by the said Trustees on the said Stock, is in full settlement and discharge of their trust. Dated 18

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1843, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under act of Feb 22, 1845, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.

By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., } Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not paid or fall'd for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

G. H. WHITNEY, secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1859.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-st., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENOS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Centum on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. until day of payment. By order

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 34th-st and 8th-av Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys paid in late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., } October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not closed on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 49 William-st., corner of Exchange place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, } November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter, pay at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer books in the cities of New York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.

GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, } IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent Bonds, due on 1st [illegible] next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after th[illegible] date.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

A SELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 41 Wall-st., Exchange Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec 16, 1859

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $100,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

VAN ANTWERP & CO., DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS, No. 9 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Broker's Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER, NO. 64 WALL-STREET. Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale. Loans obtained on good securities.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 16.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 16th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Stocks.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M.

Notice is also given that hereafter it will be the policy of this Bank to pay interest on sums of over one thousand dollars at a lower rate, by one per cent per annum, than on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATH. BISCOE, }
SAMUEL W. TAUSLOW, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34) or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.

BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1859

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } TONTINE BUILDINGS, No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26 h inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent, on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1 60, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7, WALL-ST. —New-York, Dec. 23 1859 —The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY. On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 1:30 and 8:30 P. M.

For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Albany—8 A. M., from 25th-st. Mail train.

For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3 40 P. M.

White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.

Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.

Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11 30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, } NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS. Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The FLM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 1 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. NORTON, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line. Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer ATTABOY, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 5 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

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BALTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer SONORA, F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 8 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

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THE UNITED STATS MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. PRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

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The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

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SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednday, Dec. 21.
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ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednday, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wday, Jan. 18, 1860.
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.,	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Fernandina, Fla.	20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

NOTICE.—No form of Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. E. W. GAGER,

MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH,

will form a semi-weekly line, leaving Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Passage, including stateroom and meals.....$7 50

These steamers are new, and in every respect first-class.

Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. No freight received after 2 P. M., on day of sailing.

The MONTICELLO leaves New-York on SATURDAYS; MOUNT VERNON on TUESDAYS. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOWLE & Co., Agents, Alexandria.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

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These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WASSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN. At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COTON, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

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by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,

he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

THE UNION NEED NOT BE SICK.—WE presume no one will dispute that fact, and the chief way to keep it healthy is for the people to attend to its wants; but if any should doubt that there is not a remedy for the ills that flesh is heir to, let them take a walk through Washington Market, and be particular to call at stands Nos. 277, 278 and 279, where will be found four calves weighing 1,600 pounds, 25 sheep weighing 3,500 pounds, and 12 lambs weighing 1,000 pounds—the finest specimens ever offered to the public, all raised by the best producers, and dressed in a superior manner—the very sight of which will make all feel happy and national.

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N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

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Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Musie-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION, AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC, Are invited to call and try the beautiful-toned PIANOS OF HAINES BROTHERS, At No. 625 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET, with rent allowed on purchase.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York, First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on instalments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $300, $250 and $300 T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 429 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Five toned 7-octave, in elegant rosewood cases, at $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $60, $100, $125. One "Chickering" at $125 T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Of

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

A Word or Two to those who are Coming, and a bit of Advice.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

This is the height of Winter, but I have scarcely seen a fire this week,—the depth of the rainy season, but the prettiest day in June has not a clearer, finer sky. The first secular thing I did on landing here was to buy an umbrella. I have carried it ever since, being very strongly impressed that it must be of service in the rainy season. But it has been a bore all the while and never once of service. The raining is all done at night, the days are deliciously clear and pleasant. And while on this subject, I was struck with the announcement of the Pacific University, which makes two characteristic and original boasts, —first that here the weather is such that subjects for dissection can be kept and worked the year round; the other, that the San Franciscans are, more than any other people, in the habit of breaking their bones and meeting with casualties that encourage the surgeon. The Medical Society ought to set its face against any lapse from the prevailing style of travelling, everybody rides on horse-back, and rides as if the —— sheriff were after him. The little pony, with his last owner's initial branded on his haunch, is always on a gallop when not standing still. The carts rush quicker than rattle past, the city coaches tear by; even the low heavy drays will not take it at a Broadway trot. As most of the streets are planked, and the sidewalks are covered with wood, you have no warning of the pony's approach, or the carriage's coming, till they are curvetting about to avoid running you down. It is a very rapid town.

And the queerest, oddest town to look at, and most curiously variegated that a man can conceive who is quite sober. Telegraph Hill is a very respectable mountain near the northern point, yet cottages struggle up its steep sides to its crest,—cottages which, when they are not huts, are buried alive in running vines, only the windows and the doors maintaining a clear look-out. Roses and geraniums, fuschias, and the odd plants that are familiar in Northern hot-houses, are in bloom in all the gardens and door yards. The range of hills that run through the city parallel to the ocean beach is green with the new crops of grass just springing. Indeed, wherever there is dirt enough for a seed to hide itself in, there is vegetation. I see grass growing in the crevices of the drays that are in service, in the dents of the unsheltered stationary engine around the corner, and on the wooden roofs of the older houses. The seedsmen expose before their doors not the seeds of grasses and grains, but the growing grains themselves. From the overcoats that all men wear, you would fancy yourself in some Northern town, but from the character of the herbage and shrubbery, the guess would be more probable that you were close down upon the tropics. The crowd and the shop windows of Montgomery street make you forget that you are not in Broadway. About the wharves, you feel yourself in some down-east Yankee port. In Jackson street you are in the heart of the Celestial Empire; in certain of the valleys you feel as if you wandered in some strange old Spanish quarter.

When I remember that some fifteen hundred people are leaving New-York for California every fortnight, and moreover reflect that the novelties of the country drive out of the heads of the newly-arrived all reminiscences of the way they got here in two days after arrival, so that the story is seldom told, I suspect I can write nothing more generally acceptable to your readers than to report

HOW WE GET TO CALIFORNIA.

Those who have tried the overland route, report it a jolly way to meet adventures, but death on women and children. We took the old-fashioned route. Left New-York on Saturday, Nov. 5, by the *Baltic*, having some eleven hundred souls on board. In the Lower Bay we ran close along side the opposition steamer. Cheers were exchanged, the ships took different channels to get round Sandy Hook, and soon after lost sight of each other for the voyage. Before dinner on Sunday each passenger presented himself before the Purser, and exchanged his ticket for one on which was designated his seat at the table. The order of the eating is, first, the second-cabin passengers, then the children and nurses, then the first-cabin passengers. All these eat in the same dining-room, but the first and second tables are hurried up, and served at a speed that would endanger digestion on shore. The last table takes it quietly, and is as well-furnished, supplied and attended as at almost any first-class hotel. When second-cabin passengers are told, before starting, that they get just as good fare as those in the first cabin, there is a slight mistake made. Still it is good enough, sufficiently varied, and, for a man of long-reaching arms and sharp-witted, abundant. Modest women don't succeed as well, until they have been educated into it.

A great many very worthy people discovered, after they got on board, that the sleeping arrangements in the second cabin very essentially differed from those of the first. In the latter nothing was left to be sensibly desired. In the former it is terrifically hot as you approach the tropics, badly ventilated, almost of necessity, and rather dark. The steerage consume their salt beef, boiled potatoes, hard bread and coffee, slanding, and after the first night or two, mitigate the inconveniences of their sleeping arrangements by transferring their blankets to the hurricane-deck. The fare they pay for their three weeks' board and lodging gives to the company, after the railroad charges and San Francisco taxes have been paid, about eight dollars, for which it is hardly fair to look for princely bedding or Aldermanic dinners.

The sea-sickness that passengers dread so much in advance is a good deaf of a humbug. Fortunately for us, the *Baltic* took a storm crossing the Gulf-stream on the first Monday out. That day the tables were deserted; the cry below was perpetually for gruel and the tin dishes. The ancient salts climbed along the guards, hanging by whatever would hold—the rest surrendered to unutterable (excepting at brief intervals) nausea, and rendered up their accounts. Deep called unto deep, and the noise of spouting resounded on every side. The children kept their berths, suffering mostly from hunger. Men buttoned their overcoats to their chins, perched themselves on chairs by the bulwarks, rejoiced in the heavy rain and dashing spray, and promptly responded to the whoop of the Gulf for more. Such women as staggered out from their staterooms, when the ports—closed a little too late—had in many cases permitted a sea or two to be shipped, lay scattered along the guards, and generally had courage to slide down to the ship's side when the crisis came. By the way, is there in all human experience a more pleasing sensation than when the cascading is just over, and the cold sweat breaks out? The day, by the best chronometer, was three weeks long, and meanwhile the excretion of bile was prodigious.

Tuesday morning the sun was out gloriously, the wicked Gulf leagues astern. Each passenger, as he tied his cravat, had one parting qualm, and then those whose seats at table facilitated an easy escape on an emergency, walked humbly in to breakfast; after which time none but those who would sicken at a tempest in a teapot were sick any more, to the end. The Gulf did the business. The universal appetite rose up like a giant, and haggled at nothing that mortal would admit to be eatable.

The weather had wonderfully moderated too. We had run out of November into June. Overcoats and shawls were packed away, not to come out again until within three day's steaming of San Francisco. Perhaps once a day we sight a ship in the offing; as we raise one after another of the Bahamas, Watling's Crooked and Long Island, a few gulls swallows testify that there is other life than we carry extant. The eastern end of Cuba, green even on the steep sides of its precipices and on its slopes with tall grass, and of a deeper green in its valleys, is the refreshment of the fifth day out. We pass the southwestern point of Hayti at dusk, and a little later a great guano rock is abreast us on the left. Alternate showers and sunshine—the trade winds tempering the heat that the brief nights do not abate—make the time all too short before we enter the Caribbean Sea where the diminished hallasting of coal permits a little more pitching than the ladies deem agreeable.

With a new paragraph, let me talk of what passengers are apt to make an unmitigated horo—to wit, the *baggage*. The Panama Railroad Company sends over an agent every trip, who weighs one baggage before getting into Aspinwall, takes the ten cents a pound for all that each man's traps weigh over fifty pounds, checks the whole, and surrenders it when-ever demanded on the Pacific side. Now, if one can put into a carpet-bag all that he needs to touch between New-York and San Francisco, and has taken the precaution to have also an empty "dirty-clothes bag" into his state-room, he need suffer but one severe sweat on this stuff's account on each ocean. This is scarcely possible, however, if he have ladies and children in his company. It is no easy matter to provide against the emergencies of hottest Summer and a New-York Winter both, by the contents of one's small carpet-bag. Let each passenger, however extensive his supply of baggage, remember to pack into one trunk, if possible, all that he can possibly need for his family on the trip. To get that one out will be work enough. The baggage-room is open in theory every day at 12 o'clock. If it is rough, it cannot be done, however. With the baggage of a thousand persons stowed closely into the hold, and each man's practically at the bottom of all, it may be readily guessed that even when it is open, one may hunt for three hours and do a pretty good day's work without finding it. For a fee, the porter will undertake to fish it out; but unless the desired piece is very accurately described, he may be three days about it, and get the wrong one at last. But the day before arriving at Aspinwall, the weighing begins. It is conducted in the hold, and the owner must stand by to hunt up his own and that of all the widows who rely on him for aid, drag it to the beam and take his checks. Then for three days following he will see it no more, happier yet if he can carry them all in his pocket until the day of reaching San Francisco. These baggage bouts at the best provoke a great deal of bad temper and some swearing. It is high praise of Mr. Morton to say, as we can truly, that, though he is the most run after, and teased and annoyed of all men on shipboard, he answers the ten thousandth question as courteously as the first, and spares no pains to make the nuisance as tolerable as possible. Let me repeat this advice about baggage for the use of your 39,000 readers who may need it before the year is out. Take clothes enough in a carpet bag to serve for three or four days. Take an old mail-bag, or what nearest resembles it, empty, on board, to stuff soiled linen and overclothes in. Into a single trunk, besides, put all that can possibly be demanded, before entering the Golden Gate. Let all the trunks be tough as sole-leather, and strong as iron, and, moreover, each one canvas-covered. Loose straps are stolen, every inch of them, and cheap trunks stand no chance. At Aspinwall the negroes slide them from the ship's deck to the wharf at a rate that shames lightning, and must make a trunk-maker's heart exceeding happy; at the best five years' knocking about on railroads and steamboats are not such a trial to them as one day's handling by a Jamaica negro.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning (7½ days out of New-York) the gun announced the *Baltic* alongside of her wharf at Aspinwall. It was a moonlit, misty morning. Emerging from the steamer was like taking a vapor bath. The ground was spongy and soaked—the roofs dripped dew. The Company's grounds, through which you pass from the wharf to the town, are planted with cocoanuts, bananas, date palms and the papau tree—so that you feel at once that the land which rolls so curiously under your swaggering tread is a tropical country. The street is lighted with torches, behind each one of which a half-naked negress sits, ready to sell you fruit, guava jelly or sweet cake. The steerage pitch into the green oranges, the bananas and the gingerbread, as if they feared the scurvy if they longer abstained. But the heavy dews, the strange scenery and the warnings of old travelers frighten you out of too abundant an appropriation of fruit at first. As day breaks—it is a broken Sabbath, anyhow—the stores are all opened, the bells of all the restaurants (or hotels they are called by courtesy,) ring perpetually, a stout negro crying "Here, gentlemen's, your nice breakfast, only 5 dimes, and every man has three eggs." But the five-dime breakfasts dont look tempting, and the dollar chances are anything but inviting. Indeed, Capt. Grey, on finding that the trains wont start for Panama till after 9 o'clock, orders a collation on board, and saves the necessity of taking any risks at the hotels. You hire a negro for "two and a-half dimes" to carry your carpet bags to the railroad depôt, and then start out to see the town. It is the oddest mixture yet of Yankee enterprise, West India shrewdness and Isthmus shiftlessness. The trades-people, who make such a hustle with their wares, their bottles of claret, their "ladies' delight," *alias* palm leaf fans, are mostly Jamaica negroes, sharp for a bargain, witty, and full of merriment. They gabble in an unknown tongue together, but many of them talk English like a hook. The natives lazily look on and worry nobody to trade with them. The young children toddle about stark naked, or go dressed up only in a hat. The women are cleanly in appearance, but even less clothed about the bust than a belle at a ball at home. The roofs of the shanties, the dead trees in the marshes, the patches about the doors where the offal is thrown, are dark with turkey buzzards, which show no more alarm at the crowd of strangers than would so many poultry. As the hour for the departure of the trains approaches, the main street is all alive with passengers, and the clangor of the fruit-sellers makes almost a bedlam. Three several trains take out the passengers, and no distinction is made of steerage or cabin. The greatest rush is to the first train, but they who wait till the last one find ample room and abundant accommodation. The cars are light and airy, built to admit every breath of air, and only to shut out the sun and rain.

I had heard a good deal of the terrible heat of this ride, and had prepared to be well used up at its end; for which reason I was much disappointed. We accomplished it in three hours, and would have been better pleased if it had taken six. It was certainly very hot, but there was no dust, and the novelty of every rod of the way,—the rank vegetation, the trees all new to a Northern eye, the gorgeous flowers, the parasitic vines climbing to every tall trunk, and dropping from every horizontal branch to the ground, the birds of enormous size and richest plumage, the mammoth forms of plants that are dwarfs at the North, making one feel as if he were whirling and twisting (for the way is marvellously crooked) through a Brobdignaglan land, unite to make it a most entertaining ride. Wherever we stopped to wood up, there was a rush out of negroes and natives with fruit to sell, claret yclept vinegar, lime-juice and ice-water. It rained every other minute, and each alternate minute the sun blazed out. We were in Panama a little after noon, and, those who wished, had time to ride up and see this ancient adobe town, whose narrow streets, between high houses that shut out the sun, were refreshingly cool. A barge lay at the wharf to receive the thousand passengers, which was towed out to meet the *Sonora* so soon as the tide rose high enough to float it out of the mud. Ladies who preferred to be bouted out at once sat down in chairs extemporized by two negroes joining hands underneath them, put an arm around each of the stalwart fellows' necks, and were carried through the shoal water to their boats. But being early on board of the *Sonora* was of no particular service. First come were not first served. The number of the ticket bought in New-York secured a choice of rooms on the Pacific side was erroneous. Happy indeed was he who got any room at all. The newly-married need not growl because they were separated; if there was not a strange gentleman in the room with the ladies, there was cause for extra thanksgiving. The seats in the dining-room were all numbered, and some who had choice rooms on the Atlantic side learned to be happy if for this stretching place in the dining-room there were not two claimants. The *Sonora* is the smallest of the Company's boats, and very fond of rolling where there is the slightest swell to excuse it, but a beautiful sea-boat, and safe as the staunchest. We steamed out of the Bay of Panama Monday morning, heading *south*, and the weather growing hotter apparently, even when after many days of wearing we begin to creep slowly to northward. Indeed, it was not till we had passed Acapulco that the thermometer let up on us in the slightest. For the most part, the Pacific was as still as a mill-pond, only off the Gulf of Tehuantepec we got a bit of storm that sent the crockery smashing down to leeward, and so heeled the *Sonora* that for hours only one wheel did the paddling "Step over to the other side, gentlemen; trim boat, if you please," was perpetually the request of the mate, even when there was no swell, and the baggage had all gone below. If a shaggy-haired man brushed his hair a little more than usual to one side, over the *Sonora* would flop. She is a little the crankest craft of her size now extant.

The Pacific part of the trip is much more fruitful in "events" than the other. The course lies directly up the coast—sometimes so near that you may guess the condition of the ranches along shore. The Cordilleras are seldom out of sight for more than 12 hours, until the "Coast Range" relieve their guard. Not a sail we saw at sea during this fortnight, but gulls followed our wake in great numbers, diving for banana-peels and crusts of bread that passengers fed to them. Shoals of porpoises frequently crossed our path, and when once through the mouth of the old Vermillion Sea, humpbacked whales intrigued us with much spouting. The bald, unclad mountains, without a tint or spire of verdure on them, clung to our starboard side almost as faithfully as Orion. The volcano of Colima was a whole day in sight. Except for new headlands, each seemed more barren than the last, and new promontories thrusting their peaks into the clouds, and looking as if they were too lately lifted from their infernal birth-place for the sulphur to be yet washed from their sides, one day was the pattern of the whole. The first gong at 6 o'clock, for the first breakfast. As the long days fell astern, fewer and fewer got in to the first meal, and each who did get in went out loaded with breakfasts for those who overslept. Thence till noon all crowded the guards and the hurricane decks at their reading, their card-playing or their loafing. At noon lunch, and, following the children's and second cabin's meals. The bulletin posted soon after noon always brought out the maps. Till dinner, at 4½, they who had glasses scanned the coasts or dragged through weary novels. After dinner, the suppers, and then a general promenade, the everlasting cards, singing—sacred and profane—and to bed.

The third Sunday out found us locked in the harbor of Acapulco, hemmed in by mountains. The ringing of the men who backed the sacks of coal on board from the barge alongside, and the din of scores of Mexicans in their canoes, calling, each more earnestly than the other, to buy their fruit, waked such as had snored past the two gun's firing. Each canoe was lighted by a burning bundle of candle wood. When you saw the fruit that suited you, the native threw you up a line. Pull it up and with it the basket. Deposit your gold and lower away. The yellow merchant fills the basket at your order as he understands it, puts in the wrong change in Mexican money, and up you pull it. You reject his bad change and hail his invoice, scold him and insist on being righted. Patience and perseverance are rewarded at last, and the fruit is delicious. A better way is to take one of the pretty omnibus boats on the other side of the ship, out of which the oarsmen are clamoring for you almost as deafeningly as cabmen at your steamboat landings. For half a dollar you are set on shore, where, by turciling squat in the sand, sit whole families noiselessly awaiting your coming. For 50 cents you get a bunch of bananas worth $3 00 in Fulton Market. Oranges, of delicious sweetness, go three for a dime, sugar—"ver" sweet sugar,—good—ver "good," 2 cakes a dime, and unnamed, by Yankees—unlisted products of unknown plants, more than you can carry, for a quarter. Happy here is the man who has a pail of dimes in his pocket. They can seldom change dollars, and two dimes are a quarter to the seller. For another half-dollar you are rowed back to the steamer. As daylight dawns, a new entertainment begins. The merchants of the canoes douse their torches, and strip to the skin. They take to the water and cry out "Me ketchee dime," and for each dime thrown into the sea, a dozen swarthy Christians dive to the bottom. The successful one comes up with it in his teeth, and the more agile have both cheeks distended with their earnings before the gun announces that the steamer is off again.

Out of the harbor we have service on board, there being no lack of clergymen in the cabin—Rev. Mr. Goodwin of Newark, N. J., (Episcopal,) going to California for his health; Rev. Mr. Koenig (Episcopal,) going up to assume a Chaplaincy in Washington Territory: Rev. Mr. Gosle, bound a missionary to Japan; Revs. Fathers Fouquet and Grandidier, of the Oblate of Mary Immaculate, missionaries to Vancouver's Island,—beside Rev. J. J. Heck, (Moravian,) bounds with his wife, to Blewfields, whom we left at Aspinwall.

I should not forget to mention a curious phenomenon witnessed as we entered the Gulf of Tehuantepec, at twilight. For many preceding nights our wake had been one long streak of phosphorescent light—a sight which you who cross the ferries to Brooklyn not infrequently notice. But this night the sea, as far as the eye could reach, was of a milky color. It took several hours to pass out of it into blue water. Capt. Baly charged it to an extraordinary abundance of whale feed, but confessed that he had never seen anything of the sort before, except in narrow streaks. A bucket-full lifted to the deck showed no unusual appearances. But in a tumbler, and under a magnifier, it was full of wriggling animalculæ.

Thursday was Thanksgiving Day. It was celebrated with turkeys and chicken pot-pies. The milch cow had yielded her last meagre supply the day before. But on that night the ice gave out. The water was always blood-warm, and without ice almost undrinkable. On the Atlantic, ice-water was free. On the Pacific there is always a charge of 25 cents a pound for it. It fell short seasonably, for next morning thick clothing and overcoats were in demand again.

Horrible rumors always prevail on shipboard. To-day some body has the small-pox, to-morrow the scarlet fever is reported rife. Then there are whispers that the steerage is dying of the Panama fever. After a week or two they learn to be skeptical, and are quiet in the reflection that where there is no newspaper it is of no use to believe anything. We had very little sickness on board, and but one death. Once, at midnight, the engine was stopped for a minute, there was a plash behind the wheel-house—a steerage passenger had been buried—and the wheels revolved again. One evening the children were sadly shocked; a bright little girl, playing with them on the hurricane-deck, fell through the hatchway to the cabin floor, and broke her leg. Otherwise there were no mishaps, though trouble enough, bred of course by your infamous ticket swindlers; but that is an old story.

On the fourth Sunday morning the *Sonora* sailed through the Golden Gate, and rounded to at her wharf in San Francisco. The cabmen ran a muck for passengers, but the wiser of these sat down quietly on their baggage for an hour, waiting for the crowd to thin out. Then we made an easy bargain to be transported, three of us and all our traps, to the Oriental for $2! They would have charged $3 in New-York.

New comers were treated to a pretty programme that night—one rousing fire and two earthquakes. As most of them did not notice these last, which are the boast of the country, on Wednesday night there was another and a stouter earthquake. My next neighbor thought it was a trunk thrown against his door, but nobody was hurt, and it greatly mortified me that it was not even suspected, until the morning papers announced it, by GLAUCUS.

FURTHER FROM OREGON.

Democratic State Convention—Lane Triumphant—Delazon Smith's New Paper, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OREGON CITY, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

Our double-headed Democracy have been amusing outsiders and weakening themselves, by holding a State Convention, the avowed object being the election of Delegates to the Charleston Convention, though the real purpose was to concentrate all political power in the hands of the Jo. Lane faction. In this last scheme they succeeded so well that delegates from eight out of seventeen counties represented withdrew from the Convention, leaving the balance to worship as submissively as they desired the god of their idolatry. Accordingly they instructed their delegates to vote for Gen. Lane at Charleston, and to make sure that their instructions were obeyed, elected Lane himself as one of the delegates, with Stout, the Representative in Congress; Deady, United States District Judge, Adams, Collector at Astoria, Millen, an Indian Agent, and a man by the name of Lansbick, who is an especial toady of Gen. Lane. If Illinois sends Douglas, Virginia, Wise and Hunter, and other States their particular favorites, the scene at the Convention will be a novel one. I hope, however, for the credit of the Federal Judiciary, that Oregon is the only State that will furnish a Judge as a member of a political caucus. Deady is now absent at the East, and if he stays until after May, his office might as well be vacant, for all the good it does to the people.

If Lane should accidentally get the nomination, his party may be assured that he cannot get the vote of Oregon, for at least one-third of the party will never support him again for any position. The disaffected say they are willing to vote even for Bates, or any Conservative Republican, if such a man is nominated by the Opposition, otherwise they will throw away their strength, so that the vote of the State shall not be counted for Lane. Their feeling towards him is exceedingly bitter, and originates from numerous causes, some being personal, and others political, but I believe that each faction would prefer, and indirectly promote, the success of the Republican Party, rather than that of the other wing Ex-Senator Delazon Smith has commenced the publication of his new paper, which is most rabid and furious in the defence of its editor. His course, instead of conciliating and harmonizing, will only widen the breach that now exists, and also wind up forever his political career. His exit, however, will be no loss to any party except the one to which he is opposed, because he makes so many foolish blunders that he causes more mischief in his own ranks than anywhere else.

Business in Oregon is exceedingly dull in all departments. Nothing is exported this year except fruit, and its price is less by one-half than it was a year ago, so that the hopes of the apple-raisers are heavily dashed. OMEGA.

From Minnesota.

ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR—THREATENED IMPEACHMENT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, MIN., Dec. 15, 1859.

Both Houses of the Legislature met in convention to day, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of choosing a United States Senator. Morton S. Wilkinson was elected upon the first vote.

Whole number of votes cast	113
Necessary for a choice	57
M. S. Wilkinson, (Rep.)	79
Gen. James Shields, (Dem.)	33
Gov. W. A. Gorman, (Dem.)	1

The Republicans have had considerable difficulty in harmonizing and uniting upon one man.

They finally agreed to go into caucus, and after two nights' sessions, (sitting very late,) they nominated Mr. Wilkinson, of Mankato.

I hear that the result was quite unexpected, and to many Republicans quite unsatisfactory.

Wilkinson is a lawyer by profession.

He practiced for some time in this city, and attained a fair position. Having political aspirations, and being defeated in this county for the State Senate, he removed to Houston County. While there he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. He then moved to Mankato, Blue Earth County, and was a candidate before the convention for the nomination to Congress, but was defeated. He is now elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of last March.

The Senate got to wrangling a few evenings since, and remained in session until the next morning at 6 o'clock.

A resolution was introduced in the House next day to impeach the Lieut-Governor, as President of the Senate, for his unparliamentary ruling. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. C.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The City Enjoys its Holiday.

Those of the present generation who live for another week of years, or year of Sundays, if they will only bear in mind the precedent which yesterday furnished them, will not need to write to editors of newspapers to obtain leave to keep Monday as a holiday when Christmas recurs on Sunday. Confectioneries and toy shops, butcher shops, and in short all places where money is likely to be spent more freely during the holidays than at any other period of the year were open for a part of the day, at least, very much to the disgust of clerks and employes. The banks kept open doors to allow notes which fell due to be taken up, but as the tellers have charge of this department, they only were obliged to be in attendance, while the clerks were at full liberty. The notary of each institution was of course in attendance to receive the benefit of notes which were allowed to go to protest. The working classes, who have very few holidays at best, could appropriate yesterday to their own enjoyment, without any conscientious twinges at the thought that they were abstracting the eighth part of a barrel of flour from the family stores, in the shape of a dollar or a dollar and a quarter. They made the most of the opportunity and thronged the streets all day long, while the larger part of the upper ten thousand contented themselves with quiet hours at home. Where the rich and poor met on common ground may be seen from sketches which are presented below.

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.

GREAT RUSH TO THE CENTRAL PARK.

Such a throng of skaters and spectators as collected yesterday at the Central Park has never before been equaled. The City cars were absolutely insufficient to accommodate the crowds that flocked to the skating carnival. From daylight until after dark the stream of visitors was continuous, including all ages, sexes and conditions in life, from the ragged urchin with one broken skate, to the *millionaire* in his richly-robed carriage. The Park presented a scene of brilliancy and animation more enlivening than on any day of the popular Saturday afternoon concerts, while the healthful glow on every cheek was a flattering testimonial to the efficacy of this noble breathing-spot of the City. Although the early comers had no very good skating to boast of, they certainly had a decided advantage over those who deferred the visit until late in the afternoon, for long before mid-day the ice was in a most deplorable condition.

The Caledonia Club, and their rivals in the manly sport of curling, were among the first on the pond, and were for a time hustly engaged in practicing for their contemplated match. But, as the crowd increased, it was found impossible to keep a place sufficiently clear for them, while the cracking, cutting-up, sinking and melting of the ice finally compelled an abandonment of the match for the day. But the skaters, to the number of several thousands, in the face of obstacles that would have deterred any but New-Yorkers, and perhaps even them on any other day, persisted in their evolutions, rejoiced in their gyrations, and exhibited their skill by various meanderings through the crowd,—presenting an exhilarating scene equal to the liveliness of a thousand ball-rooms. The collisions, the tumblings down, the wetting of clothing, the uncertain toothold of the beginners, as well as the skill of amateurs, afforded ample recreation to all, and especially to the thousands who lined the banks. The drives commanding a view of the pond were crowded throughout the day, while at one time as many as an hundred carriages were drawn up near the shore to afford the occupants an extended view.

The number of ladies in vehicles and on foot was quite remarkable, and it was a common sight to see a gentleman with two pairs of skates on one arm, and a bundle of cologne on the other. But few ladies, however, participated in the skating, partly owing to the bad condition of the ice on the pond appropriated to their use, and partly from the fact that they prefer to enjoy the sport by moonlight, when they are not so conspicuous. Had the ice permitted yesterday, a class of ladies would have been instructed in the art; but as it was, they had to postpone their lesson. Their diminutive ponds were flooded in the afternoon, so that the first cold snap will atone for yesterdays disappointment.

The condition of the ice in the afternoon was a source of general regret, but did not prevent the majority from attempting the fun in spite of the lowering of the signals that the pond was in good condition. So great was the crowd on the narrow east and southern portion of the pond, that about 1 P. M., the Police had orders to clear it. This was no easy task, for the skaters had rather the advantage of their pursuers, and defied either and either with a celerity that baffled the authority of the meagre force of the Central Park Police. At length a string of laborers was stretched across the pond, and, advancing, cleared nearly all before them—those who sifted through being captured by the officers, and the unruly ones taken to the station-house. In this way that portion of the pond was cleared in three quarters of an hour, most of the people leaving quietly upon request. But the effort to pursue the same plan on the larger portion of the pond, above the new iron bridge, signally failed. The agile skaters dodged the Police line easily, for the sweeping-machine could not be made to extend the width of the pond. If the sweepers went in the middle, the skaters nimbly slid by at the ends. If the sweepers undertook to spread out, the skaters sailed fleetly under their hands.

In vain did the officers of the law become indignant and exasperated and irate. The plan wouldn't work; and they finally gave up in sheer despair, contenting themselves with the reflection that if the people would run the risk of getting soaked, or even drowned, it wasn't their fault. So the skating went on unmolested, and the little boys took especial pains to collect in crowds near the signs of "danger." Yet no serious accident occurred, as these doubtless would have been had the facilities for getting on the pond been greater. Fortunately by the sinking of the ice at the edges left a circuit of water about two inches deep and three feet wide, which made all without skates run the risk of wet feet before joining the crowd of skaters. It is to be hoped that either the Croton Board or the thaw will allow the pond to be speedily flooded, so that ice may be formed which will not be as rough as a mill-stone.

One thing the skaters ought to understand and appreciate, and that is, that the police regulations are for their own comfort and safety, and should be obeyed with that alacrity which has characterized the orderly conduct of the great majority of visitors to the Central Park.

FESTIVALS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The little children of the Five Points House of Industry had a Merry Christmas of it yesterday. Neatly clad, with faces radiant with soap and water recently applied, and the anticipation of the good time that they were to have, they assembled to the number of 300, at mid-day, in the school-rooms, and went through with their exercises in singing and recitation with buoyancy and spirit. Then at 1 o'clock they sat down to tables bountifully laden, and the music of clattering knives and forks resounded through the building for an hour. After that, at the tapping of the drum, the juvenile army marched into the chapel. There a huge Christmas-tree, whose top reached to the ceiling, and whose branches were laden with the grafted fruits of the holiday season, greeted their eyes, and drew forth from their little throats a shout indicative of the joy with which the sight inspired them. The children sung again, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Tracy, and then the distribution of the gifts commenced. Each received something from the Christmas-tree, and to each a paper bag containing apples, cakes, nuts, and confections, was presented. Their plentiful expressions of delight fully repaid the numerous ladies and gentlemen present for whatever expense and trouble each had been subjected to in preparing the festival. The exercises closed with singing, prayer, and a benediction.

LADIES' HOME MISSION.

The building of the Ladies' Home Mission, on the site of the Old Brewery, at the Five Points, was the scene of similar festivities. From 10½ A. M. to 12½ P. M. about 400 children were gathered there. There was singing of hymns and recitations by the children, and Rev. A. K. Sanford and Rev. N. Mead, the Missionaries who have charge of this commendable charity, addressed their infant charges, dwelling upon the sin of evil doing and the advantages which accrued to them from being good children. Then they were conducted to the Christmas-tree, from which all manner of toys and trinkets were pendant. To all the children presents were given, and those of them who were Sunday school scholars received in addition bags containing fruits, nuts, and other edibles of a like character. The interior of the building was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and on the walls were inscriptions, taken from the Scriptures, conveying lessons well worthy of the remembrance not of the little ones only, but of the children of a larger growth, who, in great numbers, were present at the festivities. It was a very interesting occasion.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

All the frequenters of this institution had an excellent dinner served up to them yesterday. The proprietors of the Howard House and of the United States Hotel contributed liberally of hams, and of roast turkey and chickens. Cheers for their generous friends were given by voices which would have sounded strangely familiar to those who frequent the lower part of the City could they have heard them. To-day they will change their tune again to cry the latest edition of the Times, but yesterday all this was forgotten until the savory meals had been disposed of. Mrs. Watson, of Brooklyn, received heartfelt thanks for the share which she had taken in arranging the entertainment. In the evening appropriate religious services were held.

THE DAY AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

On the Islands—Blackwell's, Randall's, Ward's—the children, patients and paupers greatly enjoyed the judiciously expended appropriations. The arrangements for a celebration by the inmates in the Asylum on Blackwell's Island were intrusted to Governor Pinckney, who is eminently popular among these poor people, and were well carried out. Soon after noon all capable of enjoying any of the pleasures of life were seated in the different galleries of the beautiful rotunda, where they were entertained for two or three hours by the performances of those of their number who had talent enough to use musical instruments. Subsequently the magic-lantern afforded much amusement.

A CELEBRATION AT YONKERS.

The people of Yonkers were not content to keep Christmas as quietly as did the inhabitants of the rest of the towns along the Hudson. The firemen turned out in full force to give a public reception to a new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, which arrived in the city a day or two ago. Invitations had been sent to the different companies along the river, to participate in the parade, and eight of them responded to it. These were Engine Company No. 1, Engine Company No. 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Sing Sing; a Hook and Ladder Company and an Engine Company, from Tarrytown, and three others from the adjoining villages. The Yonkers Engine Companies were Protection No. 1, Lady Washington No. 2, Exempt No. 3, and Hook and Ladder companies Nos. 1 and 2. Dodsworth's and Tompkins' Brass Bands, Tompkins' Martial Drum Corps, all from this City, and the Sing Sing Brass Bands were engaged for the occasion. The procession formed at 11 o'clock, and the parade continued until dusk. The New-York Bands returned to this City by the Poughkeepsie train. The firemen presented a fine appearance. Hundreds availed themselves during the day of the opportunity for skating which the splendid ice on the Hudson afforded, both in the neighborhood of Tarrytown and of the cities and villages above.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVALS.

Several of the churches in the City treated their Sabbath Schools to a Christmas Festival yesterday, which was none the less acceptable for being a day behind time according to the almanac. At Dr. Bethune's Church the children met at 5 o'clock, and after some preliminary singing and speaking, each one received a gift selected from two large Christmas-trees, which stood on either side of the pulpit. The Sabbath School of the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church entertained their parents and friends with a concert in the evening, under the leadership of Mr. Horace Waters. At the Forty-street M. E. Church addresses were delivered to the children, while they, in turn, helped to make a merry Christmas with their declamations and songs. Similar exercises were held in the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-street. All of these festivals passed off to the gratification of both the old and the young.

The State Loan Conditional Bids.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We inclose you copies of Mr. R. H. King's and our own bids for the lately awarded loan at Albany. By looking at your files you will see what were the lowest figures at which any awards were made, and that Mr. King was awarded $190,000 of the twelve-year stock, and a considerable portion of the six-year stock, by virtue of the codicil to his bid. We abandoned any idea of reversing the decision of the Canal Board, though we claim that public policy would have been better served had no conditional bid been considered.

THOMPSON BROTHERS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18 1859.

To the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, Albany: We will take of the New-York State Loan, to be awarded to-morrow, as follows:

Of the *Six years* stock, to bear *six* per cent. interest—$50 000 at $103 05; $200,000 at $102 55; $200,000 at $102 05.

Of the *Twelve years* stock, to bear *six* per cent. interest—$50 000 at $105 05; $200,000 at $104 55; $300,000 at $104 05.

Of the *Eighteen years* stock, to bear *six* per cent. interest—$50,000 at $106 05; $100,000 at $105 55; $200,000 at $105 05. THOMPSON BROTHERS.

ALBANY, Dec. 20, 1859.

To the Commissioners of the Canal Fund: The undersigned will take $ of the Six per cent. loan reimbursable in 1866, for which you invite Proposals to be opened this day, at the following rates:

$100,000 at $102 65 for each $100; $100 000 at $102 51 for each $100; $50,000 at $ 02 31 for each $100.

Of the Six per cents reimbursable in 1872: $100,000 at $104 80 for each $100. $10 000 at $104 68 for each $100; $50,000 at $104 56 for each $100.

And of the Six per cents reimbursable in 1877: $100 000 at $106 15 for each $100; $100,000 at $105 80 for each $100; $50,000 at $105 66 for each $100.

And if any part or proportion of the above bids for either class of stock is not awarded me, I will take a corresponding amount of either one of the other classes named, at the prices stated by me for such class.

RUFUS H. KING.

Death of a Wife Resulting from Jealousy.—Coroner Fenner, on Saturday afternoon, held an inquest on the body of Elizabeth, wife of John Douglass, tailor, who died at No. 244 Quince-street. The testimony showed that the deceased was married to John Douglass in Ireland, about nine years, and that they have been in this country several years. That some months ago he became acquainted with Catharine Hart, a tailoress, and that he left his wife and went to live with her in Camden. Subsequently he returned to his wife and they lived happily for a time. Five weeks ago he took rooms for himself and Catharine Hart at No. 244 Quince-street, where he visited her, and where they were supposed to be man and wife. On Saturday night week he went to the house between 11 and 12 o'clock, and had not been there long before a knock was heard at the door. It was opened by Catharine Hart, when, to her surprise, Mrs. Douglass rushed in in a state of excitement bordering upon frenzy, and asked where her husband was, saying that she had seen him enter. In the confusion that ensued the light was extinguished, and some minutes elapsed before it could be relit. Mrs. Douglass then made towards her husband, and she was obliged to hold her to prevent her doing violence. In the meantime Catharine Hart left the room and did not return. While John Douglass was holding his wife she fell from his arms to the floor and sustained some injury. Typhus fever followed, and she gradually sank, dying on Tuesday night. The testimony showed that every attention was paid to her in the house, and that Catharine Hart assisted in nursing her. The jury rendered a verdict that the death of Elizabeth Douglass was caused by typhus fever, brought on by mental excitement, the effect of jealousy.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 22.*

New-Jersey Military Commission.—The Commission appointed by the Governor to revise the Militia Laws of the State held their fourth meeting in this city on Friday. Gen. Runyon was called to the Chair, Col. J. S Buckalew acting as Secretary. The Committee on Arms, Armories and Arsenals, Courts Martial and their Proceedings General Regulations, and the Duties and Requirements of the Organized Militia, made reports, which were ad

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2[illegible]581—WITH A SUPPLEMENT. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

ONE OF GROVER & BAKER'S FAMILY Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 352 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Depot of Company,
No. 29 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....50
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover and Baker SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their
FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 352 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The adjourned sale of 547 LOTS,
Extending from 211th to 216th sts, and fronting on Broadway and the Harlem River, part of the DYCKMAN ESTATE,
will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, ON THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1859, At 12 o'clock,
BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for TEN YEARS.
The first sale, on Wednesday last, attracted the largest company assembled in the Exchange to buy real estate since the great Corporation sale of 1849, when the lots sold for one quarter what they are now worth—and there is no reason to doubt but that the lots now offered for sale will, on account of their peculiar advantages, afford even larger profits. The Continuation Sale is now fixed for THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1859,
When it will positively take place and be made without reserve.
For maps and particulars, Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men.
GENIN'S FESTIVAL CAPS FOR YOUNG MEN.
GENIN'S FURCAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS.
GENIN'S SLEIGH ROBES.
LADIES' FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CHILDREN'S FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
All choice, elegant, and select.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Confectionery for New Year's,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.
Every variety of Ornamental Cakes, Confectionery, French Mettoes, Torpedoes, Jellies, &c. Also, Boned Turkeys and Game, Pickled Oysters and Meats, and all seasonable articles for New-Year's tables. Orders for all kinds of Refreshments promptly attended to.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium,
E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

"No meal complete without it."—
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents.
$5 —AGENTS WANTED, NO. 411 BROADWAY,
$5 EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY $100
SELLS MACHINES AT FROM $5 TO $100.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 90 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order,
Depot No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

The Winter DRESS HAT is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Fountain's India Store.
Silks, China, Lacquer Curiosities, &c.
American, Indian and French Fans.
No. 463 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Mr Bleecker's Adjourned Sale of 547 Lots, (the Dyckman farm,) which has attracted so much attention, will positively take place on THURSDAY, Dec 29 at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps of same may be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

For the Holidays,—McLAUGHLIN'S Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Auction Notice.—Henry H. Leeds & Co.—Old Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc. Importer's stock in variety to be sold positively without reserve, this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 21 Nassau-st.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTIN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 216 BROADWAY.

Just received per Persia, an Invoice of London Aqua Scutum Coats, for winter wear.
LEARY & CO.,
Astor House.

TO PHYSICIANS AND LADIES.—The cure of Prolapsus Uteri and kindred diseases by Motor-pathic treatment, has now become a well-known fact; attested by the successful treatment of several thousand cases in hospital and riding practice. By replacement by this method the organ ligaments and abdominal muscles are vitalized and immediately contract, so that no ordinary effort, as jumping, or running up and down stairs, can again occasion displacement. In fact, these exercises but cause a firmer contraction. This shows the treatment to be in harmony with the natural functions. It causes no pain or inconvenience, and the cure is no reliable as scarcely to admit of a possibility of failure. Even sterility yields to its vitalizing effects, unless combined with some incurable malady.
It would be but reasonable to suppose that treatment, founded on principles which prove so life-giving in one set of organs, if judiciously modified to the needs of other chronic diseases, could be but powerfully efficacious. Such the treatment at Round Hill has proved itself. Numerous cures have been made of stubborn complaints which had lingered without help for years. Its success in the cure of pulmonitory consumption, spinal complaints, paralysis, and le- of the use of limbs is unprecedented. Marked success has also been had in bronchitis, in restoring broken-down constitutions, and in arousing torpid, nervous and debilitated systems to strength and activity.
Dr. HALSTED, the well-known originator of this system of treatment, and the principal physician of Round Hill Water-Cure, at Northampton, Mass., will be in New-York, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 27 and 28, and will receive calls from 1 to 3 P. M. He will be happy to answer inquiries, as well as to see the sick. Physicians are cordially invited to call. Thorough investigation is courted. Circulars gratis. Treatise on treatment, including history of cases, 25 cents.
The Water-Cure is open Summer and Winter. The cool and Winter months are the most favorable for speedy recovery in many cases.

HEALTH TO ALL NATIONS!—THE NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, at its meetings in the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, at 7 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 2 and 7 P. M., will explain to the people how much better, easier and cheaper it is to keep well than to be sick; and that three-fourths of the mortality of this City is wholly unnecessary. Admission free.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 669, Dec. 27, 1859.
60, 5, 10, 12, 23, 24, 14, 22, 32, 20, 76, 21, 29.
Class No. 670, Dec. 27, 1859.
10, 21, 34, 17, 3, 64, 54, 48, 6, 45, 4, 23.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 27, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

A NEW REVOLVING STEREOSCOPE,
Patented in America by the London Stereoscopic Company, Dec. 20, 1859,
FOR CONTAINING
ANY NUMBER OF VIEWS,
FROM
FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED;
Glass or paper.
WALNUT, double lenses, shaded.....$15 00
MAHOGANY, double lenses, shaded.....18 00
ROSEWOOD, double lenses, shaded.....20 00
A liberal discount on all goods supplied to the trade.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
NO. 534 BROADWAY, (up stairs.)

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the best one extant for the safe, sure, rapid and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and every form of Pulmonary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thousands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and cure in this.
There are worthless counterfeits. Purchase only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, whose printed name is on the outer wrapper.
Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park, F. C. Wells & Co., Hegeman & Co., Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., McKesson & Robbins, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in City and country.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Opposite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50,
DEPOT NO. 505 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.
This most distressing disease, as well as INDIGESTION HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, LIVER COMPLAINT, ACIDITY BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, FEVER AND AGUE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., of however long standing stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily, by the use of that wonderful preparation,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
Sold by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO, McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., New-York; and by dealers everywhere, in City and country.

GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS.
The subscriber has received a large invoice of Gold English Patent Lever WATCHES for gentlemen, with orders to sell them for cash at extreme low prices and he is now selling them at TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE
"A swift fingered sister of Love and Charity."
An appropriate holiday present to a Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, Pastor or friend.
Office No. 505 Broadway,
New-York.

ANOTHER NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.
STEREOSCOPIC ILLUSION.
"Now you see it—now you don't."
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.,
No. 534 Broadway.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32
"I have examined and analyzed the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. The ingredients are very valuable in restoring health, and their peculiar combination gives it a direct and favorable action upon the uterine organs. *Chemist for the State of Massachusetts.*"
Female irregularities, weakness, uterine displacements, and all local uterine difficulties, and constitutional troubles of women, are entirely cured by THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. *Price $1 50 per bottle.* FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
ON THE RECEIPT OF $6 FIVE BOTTLES SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PAID TO AND OF EXPRESS HOUSE FROM NEW-YORK.
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Consulting Physician, Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.*
DR. J. F. BRIDGE *may be consulted professionally or by letter, at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, No 32 Park-row. Office hours 9 to 1 and 3 to 4.*

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

AMERICAN COSTUME VS. "NOTHING TO WEAR."—Miss HARRIET N. AUSTIN, M. D., will discuss this subject in the National Health Convention, at Cooper Institute. Meetings at 2 P. M., on TUESDAY, and 2 and 7 P. M., on WEDNESDAY of this week. Admission free.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
from
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE.
A wine of rare quality, at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

RELIABLE PREPARATIONS.—OUR READERS will notice the advertisement of JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., of Boston, of long established reputation. Their TOOTH-WASH is an excellent preparation for the purpose, and has been highly approved. This, with the KALLISTON, for allaying irritations of the skin, the famous COCOAINE for the hair, and a bottle of exquisite perfume, are neatly put up in boxes convenient for home use or traveling. Dr. BURNETT'S reputation as a scientific druggist renders his preparations reliable.—*N. Y. Advocate and Journal.*

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine Imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
ORBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

CANTRELL'S
WINTER BOOTS FOR CHILDREN.
CANTRELL'S
WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE YOUNG.
CANTRELL'S
LADIES' WINTER BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
CANTRELL'S
THICK-SOLED BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
HOLIDAY SLIPPERS FOR PRESENTS.
CANTRELL'S
GAITERS, Twelve and Fourteen Shillings.
CANTRELL'S
VICTORIA BALMORAL BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALFSKIN BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PROMENADE BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
STORE, NO. 813 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.
SOMETHING USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND OFTEN WANTED.
Always kindly remembered for its Good Offices.
A COMPLETE CASE OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
With Manual of Directions for Family use.
It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Depot No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

HUNGARIAN WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The subscribers call the attention of their friends and customers to their delicious Wines, unequaled for purity and flavor, from $3 50 per dozen in cases and upwards. They also continue to sell a dozen bottles of Red or White wines, without cases or labels, at $2 75, delivered free of charge to any part of the City, as also sample boxes containing 4 bottles Hock & Claret, 2 Dessert, and 2 finest Brandy, at $4.
GROSSINGER & WIGAND,
No. 170 Water-st.

WIDENING OF WORTH-ST.—THE COMmittee appointed at a meeting of the property owners, in favor of said improvement, will make a report at the office of JOHN SHERWOOD, No. 104 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Parties interested to be in favor of the widening of Worth-st. are requested to attend.

TOBACCO-Using.—FATHER! MOTHER!—Is your son addicted to this ruinous habit? Be with him at the Health Convention, in Cooper Institute, at 2 P. M., WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., and hear this subject discussed by Mrs. HULDAH PAGE, M. D. Admission free.

FROM MEXICO.

The Treaty of Mr. McLane—Analysis of the Document—Reconstruction of the Mexican Cabinet—Effect of the Treaty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VERA CRUZ, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1859.

The United States steam-sloop *Brooklyn* sails to-day for New-Orleans, with H. R. EL LA RAINTREE, Secretary of Legation, and bearer of the treaty signed yesterday, which will be known as the "McLane and Ocaupo Treaty, of Dec. 14, 1859."

This treaty provides:

1. The right of way, in perpetuity, for a railroad or other communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from ocean to ocean.

2. The right of way, in perpetuity, for a railroad from some point on the Rio Grande across the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and New-Leon, Durango and Sinaloa, to the port of Mazatlan on the Pacific.

3. The right of way, in perpetuity, for a railroad from the Territory of Arizona, across the State of Sonora to the port of Guaymas on the Gulf of California.

4. The right to erect warehouses at the termini of all these transit routes, and freely to navigate the waters with which they communicate.

5. The right to transport goods and merchandise, destined for Arizona or California, or thence back to the other parts of the United States, free of duty, by each and all of the routes across the Republic, whatever may be their description or of whatever country.

6. This article provides that these goods may at any time be entered at the Transit warehouses, for sale and consumption in Mexico, on payment of the duties, or may at any time be withdrawn and shipped to any other country than Mexico free of duty, the warehouse regulations to allow no charges on the goods but those of cartage and storage.

7. This article provides that a large list of goods and merchandise, being the natural or manufactured product of the United States, shall be admitted into Mexico at the various termini of the Transit routes on terms of perfect reciprocity, the Congress of the United States to determine whether they shall be admitted free or at a fixed rate of duty. This list embraces manufactures in cotton and leather of every description.

8. The Treaty grants, moreover, the right to transport the troops, military stores and munitions of war of the United States across the Republic, by the Tehuantepec and Sonora transits, on the same terms as those of Mexico.

9. It concedes to the United States the right, with or without the consent and cooperation of Mexico, to protect, by force of arms if necessary, all these transit routes, their property and rights of way.

10. It guarantees religious freedom to citizens of the United States in Mexico, and the right to worship in churches or private dwellings, according to the dictates of their own conscience.

11. No forced loan, whatever be its nature, shall be levied on citizens of the United States, resident in Mexico, on any pretence whatever. Citizens of the United States, moreover, shall be free to pursue whatever business or profession may seem to them most advantageous without restriction whatever.

To the treaty is also attached a special supplementary convention between the United States and Mexico, which concedes:

1. The right to the United States to intervene, by force of arms, if necessary, to protect citizens and property of the United States in Mexico, and to enforce these genuine treaty stipulations.

2. In consideration for the duties above mentioned, as relegated on goods passing through the Republic, and for consumption therein, the United States stipulate to pay to Mexico four millions of dollars, two millions of which are to be reserved for the payment of claims against Mexico.

By the preceding synopsis of the most important points conceded, it will be seen that Mr McLANE has been governed by views entirely different from his predecessors. Instead of paying large sums for vast tracts of desert and worthless territory, he has negotiated upon the bases of extending the commerce of the United States, securing a safe transit over the best route between the Atlantic and Pacific, and protecting our citizens in Mexico from the exactions to which they are subjected during the usually distracted state of that country.

The right of intervention to protect the Transit, which is conceded, is the surest guarantee that the necessity for such intervention will never occur. And if "manifest destiny" should make it expedient at any time to annex a further slice of Mexico, (which Heaven forbid,) intercourse with our people will make them better prepared for it. It will be seen by a look at the map, that a line drawn from Matamoros to Mazatlan leaves one-third of Mexico to the north of it.

The reciprocity clause with reference to the natural and manufactured products of the United States and Mexico, places it entirely within the power of Congress to provide for a trade in which we have everything to gain, since most of the products of Mexico which we consume are at present either duty free or at a nominal rate, while our cotton, leather, &c., are at present highly taxed.

No foreign government can realize the same commercial advantages, under the most favored nation clause, as we have obtained them by actual purchase, with respect to the Transit, we avoid all entangling questions with foreign Powers by guaranteeing its security, as between ourselves and Mexico, the only parties interested. To all others the Transit is valueless.

The sum to be paid by the United States, in consideration of these advantages, will establish the Liberal Government, and enable it to terminate this suicidal contest. It is evident that the Reactionists are on their last legs. Notwithstanding the defeat of DEGOLLADO and DOBLADO and the advance of COMOS on Oajaca, they were unable to maintain themselves at points so far removed from their base of operations, and have since fallen back to their former positions.

The two millions to be retained by the United States will cover all the *bona fide* claims of our citizens upon the Mexican Government.

The family of Mr. McLANE returns to New-Orleans by the *Brooklyn*.

The bark *Julia Dean* was wrecked on the Anegada de Afuera on the night of the 9th; vessel and cargo probably a total loss; the crew sent to New-Orleans by the *Brooklyn*—also the crew of the steamer *Suchil*, formerly belonging to the Tehuantepec Company, and wrecked on the late gale on the coast near Alvarado.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MARQUEZ IMPRISONED—THE LIBERALS CAPTURE TEOTITLAN, IN OAXACA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz, 22d inst. The news is unimportant.

A part of the cargo of guns and carbines ordered by the Government had arrived from New-York.

The bark *Julia Dean*, from Havre for Vera Cruz, was lost on the 9th in a gale near Vera Cruz. The crew were saved, but the vessel was a total loss.

DEGOLLADO had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Tamaulipas was quiet, and no attack was apprehended.

MARQUEZ had been imprisoned by MIRAMON, charged with insubordination.

The Liberals had surprised and captured Teotitlan, in Oaxaca.

CONGRESS.

Reception of the President's Message.

The Senate Orders it to be Read and Printed.

THE HOUSE LAYS IT ON THE TABLE.

Another Inconclusive Ballot for Speaker.

The Bids for the New Issue of Treasury Notes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

President BUCHANAN feels greatly relieved by getting the Message off of his hands. It was received in each House without the slightest demonstration of any kind. Twelve Senators voted against the reading, as they considered it a violation of the implied understanding that no business should be transacted this week. The Senate listened with more than usual attention to the reading, the members frequently exchanging remarks upon the different portions as the Secretary proceeded. The clauses relative to the reopening of the Slave-trade were received with evident displeasure by party friends, who declared it a violation of good taste to lug in a subject ignored by all parties and all sections. Neither wing of the Democratic Party is pleased with the manner in which the President treats the subject of slave property in the Territories. While he says this property should be protected under the Federal Constitution, he does not say that Congress should or could afford that protection. This is the point at issue which the President avoids, to the general dissatisfaction of all Democrats. He says that Congress has no power to annul or impair this vested right. On this all agree, but he fails to say that Congress can protect it. The residue of the Message is spoken of in highly complimentary terms, and will no doubt be indorsed by the whole country. The views of the President relative to the Mexican policy give special satisfaction, and expressions from Congressmen justify the belief that these views will be cheerfully carried out.

Governor SMITH closed his eight-hour speech to-day, to the great delight of the House, when a ballot was taken, exhibiting the Republicans *in statu quo*, Mr. SHERMAN still lacking four votes of an election. There is yet no evidence of an approaching organization.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution declaring some member Speaker for ten days, but limiting the business to be transacted to the passage of a bill for the relief of the mail contractors, the Chair to be again vacant at the expiration of ten days, when the balloting should be again proceeded with. Many of the Republicans objected to this. The outside pressure for relief, they think, may facilitate the regular organization; hence, they declined to receive a resolution which would relieve the House of that pressure. They wish to organize at once, and continue their policy to vote, vote, vote. They will not agree to lessen the chances for organization by special arrangements.

The Mexican Treaty has arrived, and the verbal changes made in the draft carried out by Mr. McLANE meet the approbation of this Government, and it will go the Senate on Tuesday, with a special message. Dispatches say that the Juarez Cabinet are in high spirits, and sanguine of early success if they receive the two millions in cash. American officers will be invited into the Mexican service, and the army will be reorganized.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The proposals were opened to-day at the Treasury Department for the sale of any portion or the whole of the three millions of dollars, in Treasury notes, in exchange for the gold coin of the United States. They are to be made payable to the order of such bidder or bidders as shall agree to make such exchange, at the lowest rate of interest, not to exceed six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate of interest from the date of the certificate of deposit. The following bids were made at six per centum:

Western Institution for Savings, Charlestown, Mass	$50,000
Riggs & Company, of Washington	1,500,000
A. M. Tasker, of New-York	5,000
D. McMurtrie, of Pennsylvania	150,000
Trevor & Colgate, of New-York	500,000
Thompson & Brothers, of New-York	200,000
Alexander Stuart, of New-York	50,000
Held, Drexel & Co., of New-York	1,000,000
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	300,000
R. L. & J. Stuart	200,000
Hoffman & Co	300,000
Marie & Kanz	100,000
The Savings Bank of Baltimore	150,000
Clarkson & Co	32,000
Cuyler's Bank of Palmyra	100,000
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks of New-York	100,000
United States Trust Co., New-York	150,000
New-Haven Bank	20,000
Queen's County Savings Bank, Flushing, New-York	9,000
Henry S. Vail, New-York	200,000
Mariners' Savings Institution, New-York	50,000
Irving Savings Institute, New-York	15,000
Savings Institution, New-York	15,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution, New-York	100,000
East River Savings Institution, New-York	50,000
Orient Mutual Insurance Company, New-York	100,000
Salem Five Cent Savings Bank	100,000
George H. Norman	20,000

The following were the bids at five and three-quarters per centum.

Savings Bank of Baltimore	$25,000
Joseph Lawrence	25,000
Irving Savings Institution	15,000
Gabriel Mead, of New-York	10,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution	50,000

Those bidding five and three-quarters per centum get $150,000, and all the others get a *pro rata* proportion of the remaining portion of the three millions.

Mr LA RENTAIN of the United States Legation in Mexico, arrived to-day with the treaty.

The steamer *Anacostea*, which hastily left Washington several days ago, has nothing to do with the Maryland oyster difficulties, as was surmised, but is on secret Government service, the nature of which cannot be ascertained. She is fully armed.

Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, intimated to-day his intention to attack that part of the President's Message which suggests the Judiciary as the proper tribunal to afford adequate remedy in cases of interference with the right of a master to his slave in the Territories, instead of recommending Congressional action for protection.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The Message was received from the President.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved that it be taken up and read.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) objected, on the ground that the Senate was now very thin, and when last together there was a distinct understanding that no business should be done during Christmas Week. The reception of the Message was a mere matter of form, but reading it was an act. It was very often the case that gentlemen wished to be heard on the subject-matter of the Message immediately on its being read. If read now, it ought to be read again when the Senate was full.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) did not see how listening to reading the Message could be considered an act of the Senate, although an order to print it might be. It was the President's duty to give Congress information on the affairs of the country. He has chosen to send a message at a time when no action could be taken on it. But we are bound to hear it, and have no right to enter into any agreement at any time which will deprive the President of his Constitutional prerogative of communicating his views to Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked whether a motion was required to read it, or whether it would be read as a matter of course.

Mr. DAVIS said a motion had been made for the reading of the Message, but objections having been made, it was for the Senate to decide the question.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that it would then require the action of the Senate before it could be read; and as the Senate was under an honorable obligation to take no action to-day, it could not be read.

Mr. DAVIS rejoined that this was a very good argument against entering into any such agreement as the Senate made the other day. He objected then on the ground that the President might send a message containing something which might render it necessary for the Senate to send for absentees and rescind the agreement. If the President thinks proper to send a message at any time, it was only right that the Senate should hear it.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Rep.,) concurred in the views of Mr. DAVIS.

The Senate then ordered the Message to be read—Ayes 28, Nays 12.

It was accordingly read, the reading occupying an hour and a half.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said that at the proper time he desired to make some remarks on it. He would not do so now, not wishing to violate the agreement, and therefore suggested that it be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) proposed to adjourn the matter till Jan. 3.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana (Dem.,) said they had better adopt the usual course. He moved that the message and documents be printed, but asked that the motion should lie over until after the holidays. The Senate had no printer yet.

The Senate adopted the suggestion, and then adjourned till Friday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The President's Message was received.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved that it be laid on the table until the House was organized.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to amend the motion so that the Message be received and read.

Mr. COCHRANE accepted the amendment.

There was much excitement, and the Republican side called for the Yeas and Nays.

A call of the House was ordered.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) argued that there was no precedent for reading it when the House was not organized.

Mr. CRAIGE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. COCHRANE'S original motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Va., (Dem.) resumed his remarks on the Slavery question, referring to its history for years past, and causing long extracts to be read, in support of his position. He said the North must suppress the scattering of incendiary publications, must put down all treasonable publications, must mind their own business; and the South must arm to provide against treason, must pursue a defensive policy and prepare for the wrath to come.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, proposing a temporary Speaker for ten days, nothing to be done in the meantime except the passage of a bill to meet the deficiencies in the liabilities of the Post-office Department, when the office shall become vacant, and the House proceed to the election of a Speaker.

The Republican side objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to know if the objections came from the Republicans, who pretend great sympathy for the Government mail contractors, but are unwilling to adopt a measure with a view to their relief.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) said they would accept the resolution if JOHN SHERMAN'S name were inserted in the blank. Mr. WASHBURNE wished it known that the Republicans want to elect a Speaker for the whole term.

The House was called, preliminary to a vote for Speaker.

The whole number of votes cast was 206, and 105 were necessary to a choice.

For Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.)	101
Mr. Scott, of California, (Dem.)	17
Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.)	15
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Amer.)	14
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.)	14
Mr. Maclay, of New-York, (Dem.)	12
Scattering	35

The House then adjourned.

From Arizona and Sonora.

RETURN OF CAPT. EWELL FROM SONORA—BITTER FEELING AGAINST AMERICANS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUBAC, Sunday, Dec. 25, 1859.

Capt. EWELL has returned from Sonora. His mission, as I stated in my last, has been successful. He was received with coolness, but met with courteous treatment, and secured the object for which he was sent. On his return, however, while at Hermosillo, one of his animals was taken from him by the authorities under some frivolous pretence, which caused a detention. He immediately dispatched a courier to Capt. PORTER, commanding the American sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, in the port of Guaymas, who forthwith proceeded, with the promptitude and energy characteristic of the man, to notify the Governor that a bearer of dispatches from the United States must be treated with respect. Peremptory was told that if he did not, within a certain time, dispatch an order to the authorities of Hermosillo to permit Capt. EWELL to proceed without molestation, the guns of the *St. Mary's* would be brought to bear upon the town, and Guaymas demolished. The Governor, taken by surprise, was so long in making up his mind, that ere the order was given, but half an hour remained of the allotted time. Meanwhile, Capt. PORTER and his marines were not idle. The ship was put in readiness for the engagement, if necessary, and all the preparations were completed, when the Captain received notice that the order had been given to respect the American bearer of dispatches. One of our citizens to-day received a letter from the Prefect of Magdalena, in which allusion was made to this subject. The writer declared that the Government did not countenance the molestation Capt. EWELL had received, and that the event was a source of regret to the leading citizens.

Private letters from our countrymen now in Sonora represent the feeling against Americans as more bitter than ever, and the writers beseech their friends to be cautious what they write in reply, lest it would involve *them* in trouble. This looks very like the Government was intercepting the correspondence of those suspected of being ill-disposed toward the Government *de facto*. At all events, it is certain that perm

not be endangered or retarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants of any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed, in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognized, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses of the last Congress.

All lawful means at my command have been employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African Slave-trade. After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States except the cargo by the *Wanderer*, numbering between three and four hundred. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution.

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Republic, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African Slave-trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit," "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the power of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March, 1794, Congress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the United States who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this Act were extended and inforced by the act of 10th May, 1800.

Again: The States themselves had a clear right to waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade, at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress accordingly passed an act on 28th February, 1803, "to prevent the importation of certain persons into certain States where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the United States was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in advance of 1808.

As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it. On the 2d of March, 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the 1st day of January, 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the United States. This was followed by subsequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the principles and such the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African Slave-trade.

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the Convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain. Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much care to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay, more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed. It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution, prescribing the mode of its own future amendment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect" the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period.

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the Convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because had it been left to the States its efficient exercise would have been impossible. In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other Slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where Slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more deleterious on the interest of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several generations. This might tend to barbarize, demoralize and exasperate the whole mass, and produce most deplorable consequences.

The effect upon the existing slave would, if possible, be still more deplorable. At the present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies which modern civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be reopened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave-trade is openly tolerated; and this in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able to enforce their execution. There the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave-traders. Should this ever be the case in our country—which I do not deem possible—the present useful character of the domestic institution, wherein those too old and too young to work are provided for with care and humanity, and those capable of labor are not overtasked, would undergo an unfortunate change. The feeling of reciprocal dependence and attachment which now exists between master and slave would be converted into mutual distrust and hostility.

But we are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we should reopen the Slave-trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes of both God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilization would thus be ended.

On the other hand, when a market for African shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus slaves all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilization may gradually penetrate the existing gloom.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. While we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late Minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously cooperated with the ministers of these Powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity and commerce," with that empire was concluded at Tientsin on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st December following.

On the 15th December, 1858, JOHN E. WARD, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghae on the 28th May. From thence he proceeded to Peking on the 16th June, but did not arrive in that city until the 27th July. According to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities at Shanghae to state that they always assured him no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. WARD at Peking he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain, in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless, the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honor of his country. When a presentation to his Majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President was received with peculiar honors by KWEILLANG, "the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the second man in the Empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pei-tsang. As the exchange did not take place until after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that, throughout the whole transaction, they appear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honor. The conduct of our Minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of this treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late Minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai, on the 8th November, 1858. Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3d March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our Minister to Peking, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained that they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese Government, should this be thought advisable; but under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese Empire.

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that all our difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay have been satisfactorily adjusted. It happily did not become necessary to employ the force for this purpose which Congress had placed at my command, under the joint resolution of 2d June, 1858. On the contrary, the President of that Republic, in a friendly spirit, acceded promptly to the just and reasonable demands of the Government of the United States. Our Commissioner arrived at Assumption, the capital of the Republic, on the 25th of January, 1859, and left it on the 17th of February, having in three weeks ably and successfully accomplished all the objects of his mission. The treaties which he has concluded will be immediately submitted to the Senate.

In the view that the employment of other than peaceful means might become necessary to obtain "just satisfaction" from Paraguay, a strong naval force was concentrated in the waters of the La Plata to await contingencies, while our Commissioners ascended the river to Assumption. The Navy Department is entitled to great credit for the promptness, efficiency and economy with which this expedition was fitted out and conducted. It consisted of nineteen armed vessels, great and small, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all under the command of the veteran and gallant SHUBRICK. The entire expenses of the expedition have been defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289,000, applied to the purchase of seven of the steamers, constituting a part of it, under the authority of the naval appropriation act of the 3d March last. It is believed that these steamers are worth more than their cost, and they are all now usefully and actively employed in the naval service.

The appearance of so large a force, fitted out in such a prompt manner, in the far-distant waters of the La Plata, and the admirable conduct of the officers and men employed in it, have had a happy effect in favor of our country throughout all that remote portion of the world.

Our relations with the great Empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments on the Continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character.

In my last Annual Message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain, and I regret to say that this has not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, even the "Cuban claims," the payment of which has been ably urged by our Ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding both their justice and their amount ($128,635 54) had been recognized and ascertained by the Spanish Government itself.

I again recommend that an appropriation be made "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the *Amistad* case." In common with two of my predecessors, I entertain no doubt that this is required by our treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795. The failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the Cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims.

I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last annual message in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinions on that measure remain unchanged. I, therefore, again invite the attention of Congress to this important subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part, it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, had been finally adjusted in a manner alike honorable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British Government had not anticipated, they have not yet completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, confidently expected that this good work will ere long be accomplished.

While indulging the hope that no other subject remained which could disturb the good understanding between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan, under the Oregon treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the late Secretary of State, on the 17th July, 1855 addressed a note to Mr. CRAMPTON, then British Minister at Washington, communicating to him a copy of the instructions which he (Mr. MARCY) had given, on the 14th July, to Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, having a special reference to an "apprehended conflict between our citizens and the British subjects on the Island of San Juan." To prevent this, the Governor was instructed that the officers of the Territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which are calculated to provoke any conflicts, so far as it can be done without implying the concession to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the premises. The title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits."

In acknowledging the receipt on the next day of Mr. MARCY's note, the British Minister expressed his entire concurrence "in the propriety of the course recommended to the Governor of Washington Territory by your (Mr. MARCY'S) instructions to that officer," and stating that he had "lost no time in transmitting a copy of that document to the Governor-General of British North America," and had "earnestly recommended to his Excellency to take such measures as to him may appear best calculated to secure, on the part of the British local authorities and the inhabitants of the neighborhood of the line in question, the exercise of the same spirit of forbearance which is inculcated by you (Mr. MARCY) on the authorities and citizens of the United States."

Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement until the 9th July last, when Gen HARNEY paid a visit to the Island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents, with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the Company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value; but that was refused. Soon after the chief factor of the Company at Victoria, Mr. DALLES, son-in-law of Governor DOUGLAS, came to the Island in the British sloop-of-war *Satellite*, and threatened to take the American (Mr. CUTLER) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle, and told Mr. DALLES if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."

Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General, "through the United States Inspector of Customs, Mr. HUNT, to place a force upon the Island to protect them from the Indians as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Capt. GEORGE E. PICKETT, Ninth Infantry, "to establish his Company on Bellevue, or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor at the southeastern extremity." This order was promptly obeyed, and a military post was established at the place designated. The force was afterwards increased, so that by the last return the whole number of troops then on the island amounted in the aggregate to 691 men.

Whilst I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject, and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Capt. PICKETT. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's Island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity; and it is but an act of simple justice to the Admiral on that station to state that he wisely and discreetly forbore to commit any hostile act, but determined to refer the whole affair to his Government and await their instructions.

This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded serious attention. It would have been a great calamity for both nations had they been precipitated into acts of hostility, not on the question of title to the island, but merely concerning what should be its condition during the intervening period whilst the two Governments might be employed in settling the question to which of them it belongs. For this reason Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was dispatched on the 17th September last to Washington Territory to take immediate command of the United States forces on the Pacific coast, should he deem this necessary. The main object of his mission was to carry out the spirit of the protectionary arrangement between the late Secretary of State and the British Minister, and thus to preserve the peace and prevent collision between the British and American authorities pending the negotiations between the two Governments. Entertaining no doubt of the validity of our title, I need scarcely add that, in any event, American citizens were to be placed on a footing at least as favorable as that of British subjects, it being understood that Capt. PICKETT'S company should remain on the island. It is proper to observe that, considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event has proven that this discretion could not have been intrusted to more competent hands. Gen. SCOTT has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its objects, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the affairs of Mexico since my last annual message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic.

The constitutional Congress of Mexico, which adjourned on the 17th of February, 1857, adopted a constitution and provided for a popular election. This took place in the following July, (1857,) and Gen COMONFORT was chosen President, almost without opposition. At the same election a new Congress was chosen, whose first session commenced on the 16th of September, (1857.) By the constitution of 1857 the Presidential term was to begin on the 1st of December, (1857,) and continue for four years. On that day Gen. COMONFORT appeared before the assembled Congress in the city of Mexico, took the oath to support the new constitution, and was duly inaugurated as President. Within a month afterwards he had been driven from the capital, and a military rebellion had assigned the supreme power of the republic to Gen. ZULOAGA. The constitution provided that in the absence of the President his office should devolve upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, Gen. COMONFORT having left the country, this functionary, Gen. JUAREZ, proceeded to form, at Guanajuato, a constitutional government. Before this was officially known, however, at the capital, the Government of ZULOAGA had been recognized by the entire diplomatic corps, including the Minister of the United States, as the *de facto* Government of Mexico. The Constitutional President, nevertheless, maintained his position with firmness, and was soon established with his cabinet at Vera Cruz. Meanwhile, the Government of ZULOAGA was earnestly resisted in many parts of the Republic, and even in the capital, a portion of the army having pronounced against it, its functions were declared terminated, and an assembly of citizens was invited for the choice of a new President. This assembly elected Gen. MIRAMON, but that officer repudiated the plan under which he was chosen, and ZULOAGA was thus restored to his previous position. He assumed it, however, only to withdraw from it, and MIRAMON, having become, by his appointment, "President Substitute," continues, still, that title, at the head of the insurgent party.

In my last annual message I communicated to Congress the circumstances under which the late Minister of the United States suspended his official relations with the Central Government, and withdrew from the country. It was impossible to maintain friendly intercourse with a Government like that at the capital, under whose usurped authority wrongs were constantly committed, but never redressed. Had this been an established Government, with its power extending, by the consent of the people, over the whole of Mexico, a resort to hostilities against it would have been quite justifiable and, indeed, necessary. But the country was a prey to civil war: and it was hoped that the success of the Constitutional President might lead to a condition of things less injurious to the United States. This success became so probable that, in January last, I employed a reliable agent to visit Mexico, and report to me the actual condition and prospects of the contending parties. In consequence of his report, and from information which reached me from other sources, favorable to the prospects of the constitutional cause, I felt justified in appointing a new minister to Mexico, who might embrace the earliest suitable opportunity of restoring our diplomatic relations with that Republic. For this purpose a distinguished citizen of Maryland was selected, who proceeded on his mission on the 8th of March last, with discretionary authority to recognize the Government of President JUAREZ, if, on his arrival in Mexico, he should find it entitled to such recognition, according to the established practice of the United States. On the 7th of April following, Mr. MCLANE presented his credentials to President JUAREZ, having no hesitation "in pronouncing the Government of JUAREZ to be the only existing Government of the Republic." He was cordially received by the authorities at Vera Cruz, and they have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Unhappily, however, the Constitutional Government has not been able to establish its power over the whole Republic. It is supported by a large majority of the people and the States, but there are important parts of the country where it can enforce no obedience. General MIRAMON maintains himself at the Capital; and in some of the distant provinces there are military Governors who pay little respect to the decrees of either Government. In the mean time the excesses which always attend upon civil war, especially in Mexico, are constantly recurring. Outrages of the worst description are committed both upon persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that Republic, but "so far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war." Life has been insecure, property unprotected, and trade impossible except at a risk of loss which prudent men cannot be expected to incur. Important contracts, involving large expenditures, entered into by the Central Government, have been set at defiance by the local governments. Peaceful American residents, occupying their rightful possessions, have been suddenly expelled the country, in defiance of treaties, and by the mere force of arbitrary power. Even the course of justice has not been safe from control, and a recent decree of MIRAMON permits the intervention of Government in all suits where either party is a foreigner. Vessels of the United States have been seized without law, and a consular officer who protested against such seizure, has been fined and imprisoned for disrespect to the authorities. Military contributions have been levied in violation of every principle of right, and the American who resisted the lawless demand has had his property forcibly taken away, and has been himself banished. From a conflict of authority in different parts of the country, tariff duties which have been paid in one place have been exacted over again in another place. Large numbers of our citizens have been arrested and imprisoned without any form of examination or any opportunity for a hearing, and even when released have only obtained their liberty after much suffering and injury, and without any hope of redress. The wholesale massacre of CRABBE and his associates without trial in Sonora, as well as the seizure and murder of four sick Americans who had taken shelter in the house of an American, upon the soil of the United States, was communicated to Congress at its last session. Murders of a still more atrocious character have been committed in the very heart of Mexico, under the authority of MIRAMON'S Government, during the present year. Some of these were only worthy of a barbarous age, and, if they had not been clearly proven, would have seemed impossible in a country which claims to be civilized. Of this description was the brutal massacre, in April last, by order of Gen. MARQUEZ, of three American physicians, who were seized in the hospital at Tacubaya while attending upon the sick and dying of both parties, and without trial, as without crime, were hurried away to speedy execution. Little less shocking was the fate of ORMOND CHASE, who was shot in Tepic on the 7th of August by order of the same Mexican general, not only without a trial, but without any conjecture by his friends of the cause of his arrest. He is represented as a young man of good character and intelligence, who had made numerous friends in Tepic by the courage and humanity which he had displayed on several trying occasions, and his death was as unexpected as it was shocking to the whole community. Other outrages might be enumerated, but these are sufficient to illustrate the wretched state of the country and the unprotected condition of the persons and property of our citizens in Mexico.

In all these cases our ministers have been constant and faithful in their demands for redress, but both they and this Government, which they have successively represented, have been wholly powerless to make their demands effective. Their testimony in this respect, and in reference to the only remedy which, in their judgment, would meet the exigency, has been both uniform and emphatic. "Nothing but a manifestation of the power of the Government of the United States (wrote our late minister in 1856) and of its purpose to punish these wrongs will avail. I assure you that the universal belief here is, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Government of the United States, and that local Mexican officials cannot commit these outrages upon American citizens with absolute impunity." "I hope the President" (wrote our present minister in August last) "will feel authorized to ask from Congress the power to enter Mexico with the military forces of the United States, at the call of the constitutional authorities, in order to protect the citizens and the treaty rights of the United States. Unless such power is conferred upon him, neither the one nor other will be respected in the existing state of anarchy and disorder, and the outrages already perpetrated will never be chastised; and, as I assured you in my No. 23, all these evils must increase until every vestige of order and government disappears from the country." I have been reluctantly led to the same opinion, and, in justice to my countrymen who have suffered wrongs from Mexico, and who may still suffer them, I feel bound to announce this conclusion to Congress.

The case presented, however, is not merely a case of individual claims, although our just claims against Mexico have acquired a very large amount. Nor is it merely the case of protection to the lives and property of the few Americans who may still remain in Mexico, although the life and property of every American citizen ought to be sacredly protected in every quarter of the world. But it is a question which relates to the future as well as to the present and the past, and which involves, indirectly at least, the whole subject of our duty to Mexico as a neighboring State. The exercise of the power of the United States in that country to redress the wrongs and protect the rights of our own citizens is none the less to be desired, because efficient and necessary and may thus be rendered at the same time to restore peace and order to Mexico itself. In the accomplishment of this result the people of the United States must necessarily feel a deep and earnest interest. Mexico ought to be a rich and prosperous and powerful Republic. She possesses an extensive territory, a fertile soil, and an incalculable store of mineral wealth. She occupies an important position between the Gulf and the ocean for transit routes and for commerce. Is it possible that such a country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruin without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nations of the world, which have so many interests connected with it, remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States, especially, which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighborhood thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yet, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results. The aid which she requires, and which the interests of all commercial countries require that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render, not only by virtue of our neighborhood to Mexico, along whose territory we have a continuous frontier of nearly a thousand miles, but by virtue, also, of our established policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the seacoasts of the republic, its power does not extend to the City of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. We must penetrate into the interior before we can reach the offenders, and this can only be done by passing through the territory in the occupation of the Constitutional Government. The most acceptable and least difficult mode of accomplishing the object will be to act in concert with that Government. Their consent and their aid might, I believe, be obtained: but if not, our obligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights, secured by treaty, would not be the less imperative. For these reasons, I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorizing the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient—to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathise with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico. Such an accession to the forces of the Constitutional Government would enable it soon to reach the City of Mexico and extend its power over the whole republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them. The constitutional government have ever evinced a strong desire to do us justice, and this might be secured in advance by a preliminary treaty.

It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of lawless bands into our territory. In her utter and her fortune to her power to establish and maintain a settled government, we have a higher interest, socially, commercially, and politically than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different inclinations. As a good neighbor, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy.

I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of the lawless rovers on that remote region. The establishment of one such post at or near a point called Arispe, in Sonora, in a country now almost depopulated by the hostile inroads of the Indians from our side of the line, would, it is believed, have prevented much injury and many cruelties during the past season. A state of lawlessness and violence prevails on that distant frontier. Life and property are there wholly insecure. The population of Arizona, now numbering more than ten thousand souls, are practically destitute of government, of laws, or of any regular administration of justice. Murder, rapine and other crimes are committed with impunity. I, therefore, again call the attention of Congress to the necessity for establishing a territorial government over Arizona.

The treaty with Nicaragua of the 16th February, 1857, to which I referred in my last annual message, failed to receive the ratification of the Government of that republic, for reasons which I need not enumerate. A similar treaty has been since concluded between the parties bearing date on the 16th March, 1859, which has already been ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress. This will be immediately submitted to the Senate for their ratification. Its provisions cannot, I think, fail to be acceptable to the people of both countries.

Our claims against the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua remain unredressed, though they are pressed in an earnest manner, and not without hope of success.

I deem it to be my duty once more earnestly to recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the President to employ the naval force at his command for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing in transit across the Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations. I shall not repeat the arguments employed in former messages in support of this measure. Suffice it to say that the lives of many of our people, and the security of vast amounts of treasure passing and repassing over one or more of these routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, may be deeply involved in the action of Congress on this subject.

I would, also, again recommend to Congress that authority be given to the President to employ the naval force to protect American merchant vessels, their crews and cargoes, against violent and lawless seizure and confiscation in the ports of Mexico and the Spanish-American States when these countries may be in a disturbed and revolutionary condition. The mere knowledge that such an authority had been conferred, as I have already stated, would, of itself, in a great degree, prevent the evil. Neither would this require any additional appropriation for the naval service.

The chief objection urged against the grant of this authority is, that Congress, by conferring it, would violate the Constitution—that it would be a transfer of the war-making, or, strictly speaking, the war-declaring power to the Executive. If this were well founded, it would, of course, be conclusive. A very brief examination, however, will place this objection at rest.

Congress possess the sole and exclusive power, under the Constitution, "to declare war." They alone can "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." But after Congress shall have declared war, and provided the force necessary to carry it on, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, can alone employ this force in making war against the enemy. This is the plain language, and history proves that it was the well-known intention of the framers of the Constitution.

It will not be denied that the general "power to declare war" is without limitation, and embraces within itself not only what writers on the law of nations term a public or perfect war, but also an imperfect war—and, in short, every species of hostility, however confined or limited. Without the authority of Congress the President cannot fire a hostile gun in any case, except to repel the attacks of an enemy. It will not be doubted that under this power Congress could, if they thought proper, authorize the President to employ the force at his command to seize a vessel belonging to an American citizen which had been illegally and unjustly captured in a foreign port, and restore it to its owner. But can Congress only act after the fact—after the mischief has been done? Have they no power to confer upon the President the authority in advance to furnish instant redress should such a case afterwards occur? Must they wait until the mischief has been done, and can they apply the remedy only when it is too late? To confer this authority to meet future cases under circumstances strictly specified, is as clearly within the war-declaring power as such an authority conferred upon the President by act of Congress after the deed had been done. In the progress of a great nation many accidents must arise imperatively requiring that Congress should authorize the President to act promptly on certain conditions which may or may not afterwards arise. Our history has already presented a number of such cases. I shall refer only to the latest.

Under the resolution of June 2, 1858, "for the adjustment of difficulties with the Republic of Paraguay," the President is "authorized to adopt such measures and use such force as in his judgment may be necessary and advisable in the event of a refusal of just satisfaction by the Government of Paraguay." "Just satisfaction" for what? For "the attack on the United States steamer *Water Witch*," and "other matters referred to in the annual message of the President." Here the power is expressly granted upon the condition that the government of Paraguay shall refuse to render this "just satisfaction." In this and other similar cases Congress have conferred upon the President power in advance to employ the army and navy upon the happening of contingent future events; and this most certainly is embraced within the power to declare war.

Now, if this conditional and contingent power could be constitutionally conferred upon the President in the case of Paraguay, why may it not be conferred for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens in the event that they may be violently and unlawfully attacked in passing over the transit routes to and from California, or assailed by the seizure of their vessels in a foreign port? To deny this power is to render the navy in a great degree useless for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in countries where neither protection nor redress can be otherwise obtained.

The Thirty-fifth Congress terminated on the 3d of March, 1859, without having passed the "act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1860." This act also contained an appropriation "to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859." I believe this is the first instance since the origin of the Federal Government, now more than seventy years ago, when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government until the regular period for the meeting of a new Congress. This event imposed on the Executive a grave responsibility. It presented a choice of evils.

Had this omission of duty occurred at the first session of the last Congress the remedy would have been plain. It might then have instantly recalled them to complete their work—and this without expense to the Government. But on the 4th of March last there were fifteen of the thirty-three States which had not elected any representatives to the present Congress. Had Congress been called together immediately, these States would have been virtually disfranchised, if an intermediate period had been selected, several of the States would have been compelled to hold extra sessions of their Legislatures, at great inconvenience and expense, to provide for elections at an earlier day than that previously fixed by law. In the regular course, ten of these States would not elect until after the beginning of August, and five of these not until October and November.

On the other hand, when I came to examine carefully the condition of the Post-office Department, I did not meet as many or as great difficulties as I had apprehended. Had the bill which failed been confined to appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June next, there would have been no reason of pressing importance for the call of an extra session. Nothing would become due on contracts (those with railroad companies only excepted) for carrying the mail for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, until the 1st of December—less than one week before the meeting of the present Congress. The reason is that the mail contractors for this current year did not complete their first quarter's service until the 30th September last; and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more are allowed for the settlement of their accounts before the Department could be called upon for payment.

The great difficulty and the great hardship consisted in the failure to provide for the payment of the deficiency in the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1859. The Department had entered into contracts, in obedience to existing laws, for the service of that fiscal year, and the contractors were fairly entitled to their compensation as it became due. The deficiency as stated in the bill amounted to $3 818,728, but, after a careful settlement of all these accounts, it has been ascertained that it amounts to $4,206,909. With the ready means at his command the Postmaster General has managed to pay that portion of this deficiency which occurred in the first two quarters of the past fiscal year, ending on the 31st December last. In the meantime the contractors themselves, under these existing circumstances, have behaved in a manner worthy of all commendation. They have come recourse to the odious but other embarrassments. After the amount due to each of them had been ascertained and finally settled according to law, this became a specific debt of record against the United States, which enabled them to borrow money on this unquestionable security. Still they were obliged to pay interest in consequence of the default of Congress, and on every principle of justice ought to receive interest from the Government. This interest should commence from the date when a warrant would have issued for the payment of the principal had an appropriation been made for this purpose. Calculated up to 1st December, it will not exceed $96,660—a sum not to be taken into account when contrasted with the great difficulties and embarrassments of a public and private character, both to the people and the States, which would have resulted from convening and holding a special session of Congress.

For these reasons I recommend the passage of a bill, at as early a day as may be practicable, to provide for the payment of the amount, with interest, due to these last-mentioned contractors, as well as to make the necessary appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year.

The failure to pass the Post-office bill necessarily gives birth to serious reflections. Congress, by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills necessary to carry on the Government, may not only arrest its action, but might even destroy its existence. The Army, the Navy, the Judiciary, in short every department of the Government can no longer perform their functions if Congress refuse the money necessary for their support. If this failure should teach the country the necessity of electing a full Congress in sufficient time to enable the President to convene them in any emergency, even immediately after the old Congress has expired, it will have been productive of great good. In a time of sudden and alarming danger, foreign or domestic, which all nations must expect to encounter in their progress, the very salvation of our institutions may be staked upon the assembling of Congress, without delay. If, under the circumstances, the President should find himself in the condition in which he was placed at the close of the last Congress, with nearly half the States of the Union destitute of representatives, the consequences might be disastrous. I, therefore, recommend to Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, and to pass a law appointing some day previous to the 4th of March in each year of odd number for the election of Representatives throughout all the States. They have already appointed a day for the election of electors for President and Vice-President, and this measure has been approved by the country.

I would again express a most decided opinion in favor of

ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, ($66,225,000,) which, with the balance estimated, as before stated, as remaining in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, will make an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year of eighty million six hundred and six thousand eight hundred and eight dollars and forty cents ($80,606,808 40.)

The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861, are sixty-six million seven hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents ($66,714,928 79.) Of this amount, three million three hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents ($3,386,621 34) will be required to pay the interest on the public debt, leaving the sum of sixty-three million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents ($63,328,307 45) for the estimated ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Upon these estimates a balance will be left in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, of thirteen million eight hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-one cents ($13,891,879 61.)

But this balance, as well as that estimated to remain in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1860, will be reduced by such appropriations as shall be made by law to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties during the present fiscal year, asked for by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of five hundred and thirty-nine thousand and fifty dollars, ($539,350,) and upon the estimates of the Postmaster General for the service of his Department the last fiscal year, ending the 30th June, 1859, amounting to four million two hundred and ninety-six thousand and nine dollars, ($4,296,009) together with the further estimate of that officer for the service of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1860, being five million five hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($5,526,324,) making an aggregate of ten million three hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars, ($10,361,683.)

Should these appropriations be made as requested by the proper Departments, the balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, will not, it is estimated, exceed three million five hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-one cents, ($3,530,196 61.)

I transmit herewith the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster-General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations well worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

It will appear from the report of the Secretary of War that the army expenditures have been materially reduced by a system of rigid economy, which, in his opinion, offers every guarantee that the reduction will be permanent. The estimates of the Departments for the next have been reduced nearly two millions of dollars below the estimates for the present fiscal year, and half a million of dollars below the amount granted for this year at the last session of Congress.

The expenditures of the Post-office Department during the past fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1859, exclusive of payments for mail service specially provided for by Congress, out of the general treasury, amounted to $14,164,493 33, and its receipts to $7,968,484 07: showing a deficiency, to be supplied by the treasury, of $6 996,009 26, against $5,235,677 15 for the year ending 30th June, 1858. The increased cost of transportation growing out of the expansion of the service required by Congress explains this rapid augmentation of the expenditures. It is gratifying, however, to observe an increase of receipts for the year ending on the 30th June, 1859, equal to $181,691 21, compared with those in the year ending on 30th June, 1858.

It is estimated that the deficiency for the current fiscal year will be $5,988,424 04, but that, for the year ending 30th June, 1861, it will not exceed $1,312,473 96, should Congress adopt the measures of reform proposed and urged by the Postmaster-General since the month of March retrenchments have been made in the expenditures amounting to $1,826,171 annually, which, however, did not take effect until after the commencement of the present fiscal year. The period seems to have arrived for determining the question whether this Department shall become a permanent and ever-increasing charge upon the Treasury, or shall be permitted to resume the self-sustaining policy which had so long controled its administration. The course of legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for the relief of the Department from its present embarrassments, and for restoring it to its original inoependence, is deserving of your early and earnest consideration.

In conclusion, I would again commend to the just liberality of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia. Surely the city bearing the name of WASHINGTON, and destined, I trust, for ages to be the capital of our united, free, and prosperous Confederacy, has strong claims on our favorable regard.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 19, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

More Theatrical Difficulties.

SUIT FOR SALARY.

George Jordan vs. *Laura Keene.*—This is another action growing out of a misunderstanding between the management and "star" of Laura Keene's theatre. The case is brought in the Marine Court, but, as yet, nothing has been done but to file the papers therein. Mr. Jordan claims that the defendant is indebted to him for one week's salary from the 16th inst., in the sum of $100.

In answer, and as a set off to this claim, Miss Keene alleges that Mr. Jordan's conduct has been the cause of a severe loss to her—$600; and it was in consequence of such conduct and such loss that he has had occasion to bring this action. The alleged misconduct of Mr. Jordan was in that he did not take a part in the play of "Distant Relations," now on the stage at this theatre. Mr. Jordan again replies, that he was engaged to play leading characters only, and says that he was asked to take a part not in accordance with such contract. But here is a difference of opinion between the management and Mr. Jordan, as Miss KEENE says he was desired to take only a leading character in the play.

The case is still pending, not having been brought to trial, and will be heard in a few days.

A. A. Phillips for plaintiff; W. D. Booth for defendant.

Calendar—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 277, 278, 54.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—*Part II.*—Nos. 2115, 1642. All other Courts adjourned for the Term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 27.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	100	Reading Railroad	41¾
14 000	do	90¾	200	do	41¾
2 000	Mo. State 6s	83½	100	do	b60 41¾
2,000	Brooklyn W. Loan	102	200	do	41¾
2,000	R. Island Bk. 5s	92½	300	do	42 41¾
1 000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. 6s	99	200	do	b60 41¾
1,000	Har. 2d M. 6s	93½	159	Ill. Cent R'd	83 85⅛
9,000	M. C. & P. e. B. '69	89½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30 39⅛
6,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	91	50	do	39⅛
2,000	M. S. & N. I. Fd. 8s	98½	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	8s 40
1,000	L. C. & Mil. L. G.	14	15	Panama R.	ex div. 128
4,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs.	94	50	do	s60 128⅛
10	Ocean Bank	91½	50	do	opg. 129
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 76½	50	do	opg. 129¼
110	do	76¾	100	Gal. & Chic R.	64
20	Bk of Commerce	91½	100	do	64⅛
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	94½	100	do	b10 65⅞
50	N. Y. Central R.	76½	200	do	b30 66
812	do	76¾	400	do	65¾
700	do	76	50	do	s10 65⅞
1000	do	s30 76	50	do	s30 65⅞
100	do	new 76½	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	19½
50	do	s15 76	100	do	19⅝
400	do	b60 76⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 67½
50	do	b30 76¾	300	do	61½
100	do	b60 76¾	300	do	b60 63¾
50	do	s40 76	350	do	s30 63¾
50	do	76	100	do	b30 63⅝
64	Hud. Riv. Railroad	41¾	50	do	s7 63½
150	do	41¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Louisiana S. 6s	96	50	Cum. Coal. Pid	13
1,250	Indiana 5 5⅛	61	50	Pac. Mail St. Co	77
5,000	R. R. 2d M.	91¾	105	Erie Railroad	8⅜
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs.	56¾	100	Hudson R. R.	41¾
1 000	do	57	250	Mich. Cent. R.	39¼
150	N. Y. Cent. R.	76¾	53	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17
100	do	b30 76¾	50	do	s60 17
50	do	s60 76¾	50	Panama Railroad	129¼
550	do	76¾	100	do	b60 129¼
300	do	s30 76¾	165	do	129
100	do	s10 76⅝	350	Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 66
50	do	b60 76¾	100	do	65⅞
100	do	s20 76¾	200	do	s10 65⅞
5	do	76¾	100	do	65⅞
50	do	b60 76⅝	150	Chi. & R. I. R.	63⅞

TUESDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

Business reopened, after the Christmas recess, with an easier market for Money and Foreign Exchange. The supply of the former, on temporary employment, is reported quite free by both lender and borrower, the general rate being 6 ₰ cent. Discounts rule much the same as last week, 7 ₰ cent. ₰ annum for very prime lists of indorsed paper, with exceptional cases at 6@6½ for short acceptances on favorite houses. The Exchange on London has dropped to 109¾@109½ ₰ cent. for standard Bankers', and 109@109¾ for Southern Bank bills, or bills with Southern Bank indorsement. This is the lowest point yet touched this season, and the decline has not induced any considerable business for the Boston steamer sailing to-morrow. The main reason for this, however, is that yesterday's holiday interfered with the usual preparations for Wednesday's steamer. French bills are f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ for standard Bankers and f.5.20@f.5.18¾ for Southern. Exchange at New-Orleans on New-York has fallen to 99@99¼ ₰ cent., which may induce some further remittances of Gold to that point, though we hear of nothing to-day. The parcels sent forward last week were in anticipation of the decline of sight bills to about 99 ₰ cent. The Customs to-day are $132,000; other receipts have the Sub-Treasury $4,000. The disbursements were large—$351,000. Balance this afternoon $5,917,149.

The $3,000,000 Treasury Bills were awarded, to-day, at Washington, all except $125,000, to bear 6 ₰ cent. ₰ annum interest. The bids in gross, at this rate, are reported at $5,625,000; the amounts awarded, therefore, will be about one-half the sums bid for by each party respectively. The $125.000 is awarded to bear 5¾ ₰ cent. ₰ annum interest. The negotiation is altogether the least favorable yet made by the Secretary of Treasury, the rate of interest being to the full measure of the authority of Congress on this point. We presume we shall receive, in the course of the evening, by telegraph, a complete list of the bids.

The Stock Exchange reopened at lower rates on the Share list this morning, though by no means at a general decline, as Panama, Reading, Pacific Mail and Hudson River were rather firmer than at the close on Saturday. The most prominent as well as the lowest dealings were in New-York Central, which, compared with Saturday, closed 1¼ ₰ cent. down—say 75¾ ₰ cent. against 76¾ ₰ cent. The transactions in the stock, for the day, were to the extent of about 5,000 shares—opening at 76¼, and closing, after the printed list, 75¾ bid, 75¾ asked. The market continues to be influenced by the dividend movement at Albany week before last, and the additional fall to-day is probably owing, in some degree, to the near approach of the meeting of the Legislature and the Message of Gov. MORGAN, when some foreshadowing of the views of the Republican majority in the State Councils on the question of reimposing tolls upon the Railways for the support of the Canals is looked for. We have not believed that central legislation on this subject ought to be consummated by any party, at this late day in Railway progress and overshadowing public usefulness over the Canals. The true commercial and internal trade policy of the State is against it. But we are not blind to the strong probability that the trade is to be made this Winter to buy extraneous aid for the Canals—although they have confessedly seen their best days, and certainly consummated their great office of developing the Western trade before the introduction of the rail—by taxing the other interest.

The Western Shares were weak to-day in Galena and Michigan Southern, steady in Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Toledo, and firm until near the close of business in Rock Island. Panama again advanced 2 ₰ cent. to 129½ ₰ cent., receding to 129@½ at the close. Pacific Mail Shares steady at 77 ₰ cent. at the close. The rival line have not yet delivered the mails of Dec. 5. The *Ariel* brought dates from San Francisco to 29th November only. The *Northern Light* is to bring the regular mails, the day being the same as the independent mail by the *Baltic*. The State Stocks were rather firmer to-day, especially in Virginias and Missouris. Less business than usual done in Railway Bonds; prices generally steady.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec'd at Ports	1,944,000	1 633.000	949.000	1,398,000	1,399 000
Ex to G Brit'n	734,000	478.000	331 000	283,000	447,000
Ex. to France.	176,000	2-8.000	102.000	127,000	168,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	54,000	113.000	17.000	17,000	170,000
Total Exports.	964,000	819.000	490.000	496,000	781,000
Stock on hand.	884,600	700.000	477.000	650,000	884,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	195.000	140.000	117.000	134,000	137,000
Ex to G. Brit'n	73,000	43,000	18,000	45,000	32,000
Ex. to France.	11,000	13.000	22,000	11,000	13,000
Ex to oth'r f.p.	8,000	28,000	17,000	22 000	11,000
Total Exports	92,000	80.000	57.000	78 000	65,000

The following are the out-of-town Currency quotations of GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Dis'nt.
New-York State	3-10 a—	New-Orleans	½ a ¾
New-England	1-5 a—	Illinois	Wisconsin and Iowa 2½ a—
Philadelphia	1-5 a—	Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	¾ a 1
Interior Pennsylva.	¾ a ¼	Missouri	1½ a—
Baltimore	¾ a ¼	Free in Iowa	1½ a—
Maryland	¾ a ¼	Tennessee	1½ a—
Virginia	¾ a 1	Michigan	1 a—
North Carolina	1½ a—	Canada	¾ a—
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾ a—		
Mobile, Ala	¾ a—		

The Bank of America has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₰ cent. payable on the 3d of January. The People's Bank a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₰ cent. payable Jan. 4. The Manhattan Gas Light Company 5 ₰ cent. payable on demand.

A call for a meeting of the First Mortgage Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, appears in our advertising columns.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad during the third week in December, were $19,386, against $15,918 same week last year. The Coupons of this Company, due 1st of January, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

The following is the latest return from the Banks of New-Orleans:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 17.	LOANS. Dec. 10.	SPECIE. Dec. 17.	SPECIE. Dec. 10.
Citizens' Bank	$5,689 450	$5,628,859	$1 025,822	$1 492 909
Canal Bank	1,984 051	2,238,566	1,366,117	1,172,032
Louisiana	4,369 53.	4,29. 854	1,792 019	1,696 226
Louisiana State	5,868,575	6,515,412	2,632 063	2,676,546
Mech. & Traders	1 291.733	1,315 99.	421 751	617 229
Bank of N. O.	1,751.582	1,693,30.	613,986	613,855
Southern Bk	195.483	181,712	195 610	260,453
Union Bank	1,773 077	1,739,37	553 405	414 14
Merchants' Bk	756 796	665.11	25 .80.	1
Crescent City	1,116,695	1,091 31	294,519	273,256
Bk. of America	1,118,807	1,123 04	680 202	460,218
Total	25,678,691	25,361,59	11,813,740	11,584,016
	Increase....$197,100		Increase....$235,724	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 17.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 10.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 17.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 10.
Citizens' Bank	$3,787 375	$3,676,485	$4,750,749	$4,834,129
Canal Bank	1,073,825	1,0 6,785	1,317,943	1,285,782
Louisiana	697,299	687,759	4,441 359	3,870,506
Louisiana State	2 2 7,665	2,272,130	4,943,297	4,939 285
Mech. & Traders	406 246	402.355	985,385	1,181 000
Bank of N. O.	616 470	611,155	1,231,572	1,067,861
Southern Bk	293,720	300.435	421,271	517,352
Union Bank	554,045	539,380	1,256,460	1,122, 62
Merchants' Bk.	450,148	446,688	857,114	825,616
Crescent City	279 655	281,575	431,946	399 226
Bk. of America	237,016	233,629	1,178,766	1,066,967
Total	10,793,428	10,347,909	21,330,958	23,654 971
	Increase....$346,220		Increase....$670,951	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 17.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 10.	DUE BIS. BANKS. Dec. 17.	DUE BIS. BANKS. Dec. 10.
Citizens' Bank	$1 468 342	$1,668,833	$393 778	$493,039
Canal Bank	998 228	893,439	251 045	249 918
Louisiana	730.411	820,296	492 322	536,931
Louisiana State	818 809	837,583	311,788	388 510
Mech. & Traders	548 681	478,074	31,178	43,070
Bank of N. O.	560,160	496,228	194,507	143,226
Southern Bk	1,162 218	1,199,629		
Union Bank	184 050	205,583	146,494	165,511
Merchants' Bk	144.163	185,511	73 254	41,234
Crescent City	75,687	87,153	6 796	15 392
Bk. of America	23 428	23,300	36,714	24,887
Total	$6,932,973	$6,785,597	$1,917 875	$1,929,988
	Increase....$147,376		Decrease	$12,113

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 13,462 bls. Flour, 6,871 bush. Wheat, 18,012 bush. Corn, 446 bush. Rye, 2,318 bush. Oats, 600 bush. Malt, 4,286 pkgs. Provisions and 342 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of small lots of Pots at $5 12½ and Pearls at $5 31¼@$5 37½ ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to day: 110 bags Maracaibo, at 12½c. and 350 bags Rio, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₰ lb. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 61,252 pkgs, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 36,500 mats and 1,000 bags Java, 17,666 bags Rio and Santos, 4,836 bags Ceylon, 850 bags Laguayra, and 400 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO:

	Bags.
Dec. 24, New-Orleans	68,000
Dec. 24, Baltimore	27,000
Dec. 24, Philadelphia	6,000
Dec. 27, New-York	17,666
Grand Total	114,666

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,000 bales at uniform prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅝
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12¼	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens tamely, but very finely, for State and Western Flour. The demand is good, partly on speculation, at prices, however, which are unsatisfactory to the principal holders. Hence the current movements are restricted. Sales have been reported of 6,300 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $5 15@$5 25; extra State at $5 35@$5 45, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 80, ₰ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70 @ $5 00
Superfine State	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra State	5 35 @ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60 @ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85 @ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50 @ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 55 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in more demand at buoyant prices. Sales, to-day, 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian is quiet, yet steady: sales have been confined to 300 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 60@$3 40 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 55@$3 60 for Jersey, $3 95@$4 for Ballimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet stiffly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bushels, including Milwaukee Club at $1 21, and inferior red Southern at $1 23 ₰ bushel. Corn is depressed, and prices steadily favor buyers. We have heard of sales of 38,000 bushels, at 83c.@85c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, and 84s.@91c. for do. white do. and do., ₰ bushel. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal at 88c.@90c. ₰ bushel. Barley is quiet at old figures. Oats are moderately sought after, including Canada at 46c.@47c.; Western at 45¾c.@46¾c.; State at 45¾c.@46¾c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@44c., and Southern at 43c.@42¾c., ₰ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. new crop Newthreads at 32c.; and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c., ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at $3 37½@$3 43¾ ₰ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 1,731 bbls. Estimated stock, at the close, 5,091 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has attracted considerable attention at 44c.@45c. ₰ gallon. Week's receipts, 4,316 bbls. Estimated stock, 11,000 bbls. Tar has been inactive at from $2 37½@$2 75 ₰ bbl. Week's receipts, 215 bbls. Estimated stock, 2,000 bbls. Resin has been in limited request, including common at $1 57½, from yard, and $1 60@$1 65 delivered; strained at $1 15@$1 70; No. 2 at $1 70@$1 80, ₰ 310 lbs.; low and medium No. 1 at $1 85@$2 50; and fine do. at $2 75@$3 75, ₰ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 3,106 bbls. Estimated stock of common Resin, 3,000 bbls. From the circular of Messrs. LUCE & TURNER we have compiled the following statement of the

Naval-Store Trade of New-York—Jan. 1 to Dec. 27, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine—bbls	93,629	86,946
Spirits Turpentine—bbls	149,632	65,175
Resin	678,455	570,677
Tar	47,056	18,474

HAY—Sales to-day 300 bales North River, mainly at $1 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in less request, and are quoted at from 12c. to 18c. for inferior to very choice, ₰ lb.

METALS—Have been in limited demand, at previous quotations.

OILS—Have been in very moderate demand to-day, at unaltered prices. The transactions in New-Bedford have been unimportant. The New-Bedford *Standard* states that "the stock of Oil and Bone held in this country on the 22d of the present month was as follows: 14,212 bbls. Sperm Oil; 92,375 bbls. Whale Oil, and 380,198 lbs. Whalebone. The stock in the country on the 1st of January, 1859, was: Sperm Oil 17,430 bbls.; Whale Oil, 82,191 bbls.; Whalebone, 459,660 lbs. Same time 1858—Sperm Oil, 33,307 bbls.; Whale Oil, 92,193 bbls.; Whalebone, 235,500 lbs."

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 27, 1859	89,067	190,617	1,673,000
Same time last year	80,160	186,496	1,500,400

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid, including Mess at $16 66½@$16 25; at the close buyers were not disposed to pay over our lowest figures; and Prime at $11 62½@$11 77 ₰ bbl. Sales 900 bbls. Cut Meats and Bacon continue inactive at previous quotations. Lard is plenty and heavy; sales, to-day, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is quiet, yet is steady; sales, to-day, 300 bbls., at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₰ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 15c.@23c. for State and 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ₰ lb. Cheese sells at 8¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 25,000 pieces, including 6,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 3,000 pieces, 64x64, 5¾c.; 3,000 pieces, 60x68, 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 5¾; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, private terms; and 3,000 pieces, 52x56, 5¾c. per yard.

RICE—Small sales have been reported, at $3 50@$4 25 ₰ 110 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 2,650 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 170 bbls. at 26¾c.@27c., mainly at 26¾c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 250 bales of Cotton, at 3-16. ₰ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 25 hhds. Tallow and 20 tons Hides, at 20s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 3d., and 200 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For Bremen, 200 tons Measurement Goods, and 300 boxes Extract Logwood, on private terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of elegantly furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room and from one to three bedrooms with bathroom attached; also several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season in this quiet and delightfully located Hotel.

BOARD—WITH A ROOM FOR A SINGLE GENtleman on second floor; also, a room with grate on fourth floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. can be had in a quiet New-England family, residing at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

IN HOUSTON-ST., NEAR MACDOUGAL—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely furnished suite of rooms in a house owned by the occupant and having all the modern improvements; partial board if desired. Price $5 per week. References exchanged. Address C, Box No. 190 *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO SQUARE Rooms, on the third floor, to let with board to single gentlemen, or to gentlemen and their wives, at No. 198 Adams-st., Brooklyn. The house has gas, baths, &c., and is very pleasantly located; can be let separately or together.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 69 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKlyn; family private, without boarders; house newly furnished; rooms second story front; Ridgwood water, bath, gas, &c. Location No. 128 Bergen-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two children, (girls,) aged 9 and 11, at a moderate price; breakfast and tea only for the gentleman. Address, stating terms, J. C. A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) with board. This is a pleasant location; rooms have all the modern improvements; large clothes-press, &c. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS, on second floor, with board or private table; also other rooms may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 8th-av., will let to a single gentleman a pleasant hall bedroom, with full or partial board. References exchanged. Address L. W, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND RESPECTability can find an agreeable home at No. 24 West 54th-st. Terms moderate. A private family.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a copartnership under the name or firm of LANE & ANVIN, for the manufacture and sale of Steam, Water and Gas Fittings for Iron Pipe, and the business connected therewith, and have taken the building No. 88 John-st. corner of Gold-st. Their patterns of these articles, manufactured for the past two years by their Mr. ANVIN, and so well known by the Trade as "Anvin's Patterns," are believed to be the best in market, and have lately been much improved upon.

ANTHONY LANE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859. JOSEPH ANVIN.

TO LET—The fine front lower store, basement and cellar, No. 88 John-st.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE,
And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at reduced rates by
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 208 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
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FOR SALE—THREE LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND dogs, one the largest and handsomest in the City, 32 inches high across the back, jet black, weighs 140 lbs., 2½ years old, well trained; pointers and setters on trial; eight black and tan dogs; six black and tan pups; four sky terriers of the purest breed; fifteen Newfoundland pups of the largest stock in the City, all choicest breeds kept for stock. Particular attention paid to the treatment and cure of diseases of all kinds, no cure no charge. Gardner's mange cure, 37½ cents per bottle. Address Nos. 268 and 270 49th-st., near 10th av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mc. Horse Cut Nails, &c.
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AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—THE CHAMPION FARM MILL, with corn-sheller and cob-crusher, the most useful combination for farmers' use yet invented, can be seen in full operation daily at the National Agricultural Warehouse
TREDWELL AND PELL,
Owner of Patent Right, No. 43 Fulton-st., New-York.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
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TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 18, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,
SINCE ALL OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM IT'S TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the latest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, cl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—HOPE CHAPEL—Love is Blind—Senor Olivera—Ne'er too Late to Learn.

BOWERY THEATRE—Santa Claus—A Colored Prisoner—Yankee Tars.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Mother Goose—The Omnibus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Aladdin—Evening—Aladdin—The Nervous Man.

DR. VAN ZANDT'S CHURCH, NINTH-ST.—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Home and the Homeless—Circus Feats.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

MIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HASTINGS'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 306 Canal-street—Free admission.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Message of the President was yesterday transmitted to Congress. In the Senate it was read; in the House, it was laid on the table until an organization shall be effected.

The Message opens with the annual felicitation upon the state of the nation; with a mild exhortation to the Northern and Southern sections of it to forbear further discussion of the Slavery issue, and to addict themselves to less perilous topics. In disregard of this salutary counsel, the President proceeds to rejoice over the Dred Scott decision; to exult in the adjustment of the territorial difficulty, and to regard all the material and possible questions in controversy as adjusted. Against the movement for the reopening of the Slave-trade, the President proceeds to utter grave instances and questionless arguments, against which the logic of Southern cupidity is hardly likely to prevail. The Chinese Treaties furnish the next topic of treatment, the information vouchsafed being essentially the same as that heretofore supplied by the newspapers. From the Chinese expedition we pass to the Paraguay mission, *apropos* to which the President indulges pardonable pride;—thence to our relations with Spain, where the tardiness of that Government in satisfying American claims is censured; the propriety of meeting the Amistad claim insisted upon; and the purchase of Cuba recommended. There is nothing new relative to Central American affairs. Into the history of the San Juan imbroglio we are led at length, the course of Gen. Harney, as a temporary measure, approved, and the results obtained by the negotiations of Gen. Scott treated as the solution of the immediate difficulty. The great point of the Message, however, is its dogmas touching Mexico. Upon Mexican relations the President expands all the resources of historical research and cogent argument; reviews the course of recent events in the Republic; points to continued and repeated outrages inflicted upon American citizens; and closes his really powerful statement of the case with the recommendation of a proportionate remedy. That is, that an American army, whether of the regular force or of volunteers, be sent into Mexico to place the Liberal Government in power at the Capital, and to maintain it there; an achievement that would result, the President judges, in the full indemnification of all reasonable American demands, in the protection of our population resident there, and in the restoration of that settled government, without which our intercourse with the country must remain as profitless as at present. To justify Congress in the assignment of the necessary powers, for this object, to the Executive, the President enters into an elaborate discussion of the constitutional objections heretofore urged against such delegations. The deficiencies in the resources of the Post-office Department prompt the suggestion of an immediate appropriation to pay the arrears due contractors, and some legislative provision for the election of members of a new Congress prior to any 4th of March, on which the old one expires, in order that it may always be in the power of the President to summon an extra session. The balance in the Treasury on July 1st, 1859, was $4,359,675 54. The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $20,618,865 85, of which $3,821,300 were on account of the loan and issue of treasury notes, and the balance from the ordinary sources of public revenue. The expenditures during the first quarter of the fiscal year were $20,007,174 76, of which $4,664,366 76 were for interest on public debt. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters of the year are $40,995,558 23. The ascertained and estimated expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, are therefore $61,002,733 99, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury of $14,381,808 40. The estimated receipts during the fiscal year ending in 1861, (including the estimated balance,) are $80,606,808 40; estimated expenditures for same period, $66,714,928 79; estimated balance on June 30, 1861, $13,891,879 61, which will, however, be reduced by proposed appropriations to $3,530,196 61. In conclusion, the President recommends to the attention of Congress the local interests of the District of Columbia.

In the Senate, the Message was listened to, after the resistance of Republican Senators had been overcome; and then having got it fairly before the Chamber, the question as to what should be done with it remained for solution. Mr. Brown recommended it to be laid on the table; Mr. Clingman, that all action in regard to it should be postponed to Jan. 3; Mr. Bright, that the usual course be adopted—that the Message and documents be ordered to be printed; and that his motion to that effect lie over until after the holidays. The latter suggestion having been accepted, the Senate adjourned until Friday. The House having declined to hear the Message, heard Mr. Smith, of Virginia, in conclusion of his protracted and disconnected speech. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, then moved that a Speaker be elected for ten days, during which the appropriations for the Post-office Department might be passed. The Republicans opposed this measure; they were ready to elect a Speaker for the whole Session. A ballot for Speaker ensued, there being 208 members present, rendering 105 necessary to a choice. Sherman received 101, Mr. Scott (of California) 17, Mr. Houston 15, Messrs. Gilmer and Bocock, each, 14; Mr. Maclay 12, scattering, 35. The House adjourned.

The Secretary of War reports that while the authorized strength of the Army is 18,165, the number in July last was only 17,498; and 11,000 of that number were alone available for service in the field. Small as it is, the force has been required to man about 130 permanent garrisons, posts and camps, scattered over an area of three millions of square miles, and consequently it has been impossible to give ample security to citizens on our frontiers. In relation to the Indian depredations on our Southern and Mexican border, the Secretary hopes to make such alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition. Measures have already been taken to subdue the Comanches and Kiowas, and give protection to the routes from Missouri and Arkansas to New-Mexico. He recommends that provision be made for retiring disabled and infirm officers. The necessity for enlisting teamsters is urged, as is the enlistment of frontier citizens for frontier service, for six months' terms, the men to provide their own horses. He speaks favorably of the condition of the military academies, of the experiments in breech-loading guns, and of the use of camels for service in the interior. The whole cost of the Army is put down at $13,098,725 72, which he thinks may be considerably reduced. The condition of affairs in Utah is such that there is scarcely any necessity for troops there, and they will probably soon be withdrawn. The report concludes with a brief account of John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy enters largely into the achievements of the Paraguay Squadron, and into the new and extended arrangements for suppressing the African Slave-trade. Reference is made to the fact that a score of new steam vessels had been added to the navy since the accession of the present Administration; an augmentation which has called for a corresponding enlargement of the personal force—officers, purers, and crews. Events at San Juan and at the mouth of the Pei-ho are touched upon; and the explorations of Lieut. Brooke among the Pacific Islands are spoken of with approval. A contract executed with the Chiriqui Improvement Company by the Department, is represented to be of great value. It concedes large areas of land on either side of the Isthmus, rights of transit, and the occupation of the necessary harbors, and the ownership of all coal found on the Company's territories. For this, $300,000 are to be paid, should Congress ratify the bargain. The expenditures of the Department for the last fiscal year were $14,859,267, the appropriations $14,509,354. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1860, were $12,500,370; the appropriation, $10,464,709. For the year ending June 30, 1861, the estimates are $11,244,845.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior embodies a mass of information relative to the several Bureaus constituting that Department. The General Land Office presents this general synopsis of its business: During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, 18,618,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,476; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land warrants; 1,712,040 were approved to the several States entitled to them under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and Sept. 28, 1850; and 6,318,203 acres certified to States, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes. The Indian Bureau states that the average annual expenditure on Indian account is $3,055,270, and that the funded capital of the annuities to be paid to the Indians is $21,472,423. There are 350,000 of the Aborigines within the limits of the Federal Union. The Commissioner of Pensions has 11,585 pensioners on his roll, calling for $1,034,915 in money. The necessary expenses which will be incurred for the census, will require the appropriation of at least $1,000,000. It is believed both wise and just to confine the purchase and distribution at the Agricultural Office to such varieties of plants, seeds, cuttings, etc., as have not already been introduced into the country. An appropriation to provide for permanent and convenient accommodations for the Courts of the United States in New-York in Burton's Theatre Building, Chambers-street, is recommended.

As was to be anticipated, the Report of Postmaster-General Holt dwells largely upon the financial embarrassments of the year, attributable to the failure of the usual appropriations. The amount of ascertained liabilities not met by the Department, but due to this neglect, is declared to be $4,296,000, while liabilities to the amount of $11,458,000 have been liquidated. The gross revenues of the year were $7,908,484. These, added to a balance on the books of the Auditor, and to unemployed appropriations, constitute a total of $12,168,390 available resources, against expenditures amounting to $11,558,139 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859. For the fiscal year terminating on the same day, 1860, the Postmaster-General estimates the sum required to be $14,871,547; there having been already expended under special acts, $167,060 for different branches of the Pacific Mail service. The resources for the same period are estimated at $10,816,000, leaving, with a reserve of uncollected postages, a deficiency of $5,526,334. The total annual transportation of mails on the 30th of June last, was 83,308,402 miles, costing $9,498,757. The decrease in the length of routes from 1858, was 561 miles; the routes by rail, steamboat and coach having been largely increased, and those by minor facilities curtailed to the extent of 16,637 miles. The number of Post-offices is 28,539, an aggregate increase of 562 for the year. The Postmaster-General is pregnant with projects of reform. One of his plans contemplates the discouragement of the system of newspaper exchanges, by withdrawing the immunity from postage heretofore enjoyed by the Press; another the award of bids for transportation to parties contracting to furnish the utmost celerity, independently of the mode of carriage; another the final abandonment of the Tehuantepec isthmus as a mail route. In regard to the service between Portland and New-Orleans, further legislation is pronounced requisite. And that clause of the Act of June, 1858, which directs a preference to be given in the transportation of the European mails to an American steamer, even at the expense of three days' delay, is recommended for repeal. The document is extremely long, and heavily freighted with facts, figures and suggestions.

The *Northern Light*, bearing the California mails, arrived from Aspinwall last evening. The dates from the Isthmus are to the 20th. The British clipper-ship *Mataro*, laden with coal from Liverpool, had been burned to the water's edge in the harbor of Panama. The fire is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion. On the 19th inst., Ex-President Mora, of Costa Rica, left Panama for Punta Arenas. His movements, upon his arrival at the latter port, were to be dependent upon circumstances.

The steamer *Tennessee*, which arrived at New Orleans on Monday, after a four days' passage from Vera Cruz, brings no intelligence of striking interest. Tecotitlan, in Oaxaca, had been captured by the Liberals; Marquez had been imprisoned on a charge of insubordination by Miramon; Degollado had arrived at Vera Cruz. A part of the guns and carbines which the Government ordered from New-York had arrived. The loss of the bark *Julia Dean*, from Havre for Vera Cruz, is announced. The crew only were saved.

The mission of Capt. Ewell into Sonora, though successful as far as the return of Col. Stone was concerned, was not without disagreeable incidents. In returning from Guaymas, a mule belonging to the captain's party was claimed by a citizen of Hermosillo, with heavy damages for the time during which he had been deprived of its services. Capt. Ewell was obliged to give heavy bonds not to leave the place before the damages were paid. He at once communicated with Capt. Poater, whose sloop-of-war lay before Guaymas, and who gave the Mexican authorities to understand that unless the party was at once released and sent securely into Arizona, he should bombard the town. After some delay, and preparations of the vessel to put the threat in execution, the demand was complied with, and Ewell and his party, including his mule, were put safely over the frontier.

By the arrival of the *Isabel* at Charleston, we have Havana advices to the 25th inst. Sugar was quiet.

The *Karnak*, from Nassau Dec. 23, reports the loss of the American ship *Margaret*, on the Bahama Reefs, Dec. 18. The crew, passengers and a large portion of the cargo had been saved.

A dwelling house in Newark, where four families made their home, was destroyed by fire yesterday. All the inmates except a Mrs. Lyons escaped. She reached the front door of the building, but it is thought the fire and smoke so confused and stupefied her as to prevent her from opening it, and she perished in the flames. Her screams were heard throughout the neighborhood. A man and a woman have been arrested on suspicion of having been the authors of the catastrophe. The testimony which had been presented was almost conclusive against them.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted a resolution tendering to Hon. Wm. H. Seward the use of the Aldermen's Chamber in which to receive his friends on his arrival in this City. A donation of $4,423 65 was made to the Colored Orphan Asylum. A communication from the Comptroller recommending a further issue of $1,000,000 of Croton Water Stock was laid over. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in giving $1,500 to the Eastern Dispensary, and refused to concur in adding to the further appropriations for 1859, $20,000 for "Printing for Departments not ordered by the Street Department." The consideration of the Tax Levy of 1860 was made the special order for Friday at 2 P. M., to which time the Board adjourned. The Councilmen concurred in extending a welcome to Senator Seward, and adopted a resolution increasing the salary of the Auditor of Accounts in the Finance Department to $3,000. Nothing was done by the Governors of the Almshouse, as there was no quorum in attendance. The Board of Supervisors made a further appropriation of $11,140 28 to provide for contingent county expenses for 1859. The bill of Charles W. Baker, for books and stationery furnished the Inspectors of Registry for the November election, amounting to $1,979 62, was reduced, in Committee, to $1,340 77, and it was directed that the latter amount be paid. The Committee on Printing and Stationery reported that the charges made by the same gentleman for printing the minutes and documents of the Board were much higher than estimates for the work which had been given by respectable firms, and presented a resolution directing that the Committee have the printing done hereafter on such terms as it may deem most economical. It was not adopted. The resolution in favor of increasing by $1,000 the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Surrogate, was lost by a tie vote. The Board appropriated $2,500 for fitting up the Court rooms of the First, Second and Third District Police Courts, in spite of the veto of the Mayor.

The National Health Association assembled at Cooper Institute last evening, some two hundred persons attending. Addresses were made by Dr. Gordon, Mrs. Page and Mr. J. C. Jackson, the President, all tending to show the deplorable state of the public health, and the necessity for a practical reform in our habits of eating, drinking, smoking, personal cleanliness and exercise.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday in New-York Central, which fell to 75½ ₱ cent. Panama was 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher than on Saturday. The general market dull at the close. Exchange on London fell to 109¾@109¾ standard bills, and 109@109¼ for Southern Bank signatures. Money easy to the Brokers at 6 ₱ cent.

The sales of cotton comprised 2,000 bales at steady rates. Flour and wheat were held with more firmness, but were inactive. Corn was depressed and lower. Provisions attracted less attention. Sugars were purchased to the extent of 2,650 hhds. at full prices. Coffee, rice, teas and molasses were lightly dealt in. Other branches of business presented no important alterations.

The President's Message.

The President's Message has at last made its appearance, and if it does not contain anything very remarkable in the way of comment on the past or revelations of the future, certainly is not open to very severe criticism. Mr. Buchanan takes up, of course, at the very outset, the story of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and has had the great good sense to treat it in the only way in which it was possible for him to deal with it without adding fuel to the fire already kindled—from the point of view of an "old public functionary, whose services commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united and powerful." The hottest partisan and the most "progressive" revolutionist may well listen to words of peace and conciliation from the lips of an octogenarian statesman, whose advice comes clothed with the solemn authority of age and experience. The President very properly deplores John Brown's raid as an isolated crime in itself, but dwells with perfect justice upon the fact that it derived most of its importance rather from the suspicions with which it filled the Southern mind with regard to Northern intentions touching Slavery, than from anything in the nature of the enterprise itself. He reminds the public, too, that however valuable the Union may be, if the feeling once gets abroad amongst any portion of its members that their remaining in it imperils their own lives and those of their wives and children, they will abandon it at once. This is perfectly true, and it well deserves the serious attention which should be secured to it at the North, by the gravity of a crisis which compels the Executive of the Union formally to allude to such a contingency, as even remotely possible.

It is no less true, of course, that a dissolution of the Union might well leave the South at least as little armed against a Northern crusade of Anti-Slavery as she now is, and even add the perils of an organized foreign war to the dangers which fanaticism may prepare within the bosom of the existing confederacy.

The President congratulates us "upon the final settlement of the question of Slavery in the Territories by the Dred Scott decision." If this settlement of that question were final indeed, the President's congratulations would be echoed by the whole country. But we fear that in pronouncing it to be so, he runs somewhat beyond the facts of the case. No settlement can be held to be final which is not satisfactory to a majority, at least, of the parties concerned. The Dred Scott decision is now the law of the land, and so far, a "settlement" of the questions involved; but Mr. Buchanan, as an "old public functionary," ought to have seen too much of political agitation in the United States, to suppose that it can always be suppressed even by a judgment of the highest court known to the law.

The Slave-trade itself, which the President next takes up and discourses upon at some length, furnishes a remarkable proof of the difficulty of "settling" anything, unless the moral sentiment of the community is enlisted in the work. He discusses at some length the constitutionality of the existing prohibitory acts, and entertains no doubt that they are perfectly constitutional, as well as perfectly proper; and he then goes on to argue against the traffic itself, upon the grounds of abstract morality. That a President of the United States should at this day find or think it necessary to defend such laws, and denounce the Slave-trade, is a signal proof of the difficulty of "settling" vexed questions. He pledges himself solemnly to employ all lawful means at his command for the suppression of the traffic, but passes over rather too lightly the refusal of Southern juries to convict persons guilty of engaging in it. There have not of late been many manifestations of public sentiment, at once more marked and more decidedly reprehensible than this.

The wisdom of the course pursued towards China has, in the President's opinion—and we may add in our own—been amply vindicated by recent events. We have preserved our neutrality, got our treaty signed and ratified, avoided the *ko-tow*, and are now reposing on our diplomatic laurels, while the French and English are preparing for the renewal of a bloody and costly war. This is, at least, one event of his Administration on which Mr. Buchanan may dwell with unmixed satisfaction.

The settlement of the dispute with Paraguay is next treated, but our readers are so familiar with the story that we need not repeat it. There is one circumstance mentioned by Mr. Buchanan which will, however, be new to most of the public,—namely, that the expenses of the expedition have been met by the ordinary naval appropriation, except $389,000 for the purchase of seven steamers, "which," says the Message, with charming *naiveté*, "are believed to be worth more than they cost." We hope so. It is not often that the same thing can be said of Government purchases.

Mr. Buchanan returns with unshaken constancy to his scheme for the purchase of Cuba, and says that his opinions on that subject remain unchanged. So do ours, and we have the melancholy satisfaction of feeling assured that the President will go out of office leaving his hopes as far from fulfillment as they were when he came in. Cuba will never be purchased, as long as the scheme is put forward by a political faction for the avowed purpose of extending and strengthening a system which is regarded by the majority of the Union with such intense hostility.

The story of the San Juan dispute is told in order, precisely as it occurred. Harney's version of the occurrences which led to his occupation of the island, is given at length—for the purpose, we suppose, of soothing that gallant officer's ruffled susceptibilities, or in vulgar parlance, of "letting him down easy." The British colonial version of it is for the same reason withheld, but of this slight Gen. Scott's satisfactory arrangement of the dispute leaves the English no good reason to complain.

The very important portion of the Message relating to Mexico, we have discussed in another column. The plea which follows it, for a grant to the President of power to commence hostilities against Mexico and other Spanish American States, for outrages committed on the persons and property of Americans, without previously consulting Congress, is one with which the public is familiar, and which, let us add, this Congress is, we think, not one whit more likely to entertain favorably than the last was. The objection still stands, that such a grant would place in the hands of a corrupt or ambitious man the power, not simply to exact redress for actual wrongs, but also to plunge the country into a serious contest, without the will or even the knowledge of the people—a contest, too, from which, once begun, the national pride and honor would forbid us to recede.

The failure of the Post-office Appropriation bill last year, and the embarrassment into which it threw the contractors, calls forth a recommendation that a bill be passed awarding them interest on the moneys due to them since that period. The construction of the Pacific Railroad is strongly urged on military grounds, and the message winds up with a lengthened financial statement.

On the whole, then, this State-paper must be pronounced a sensible document, with more of sober truth, and less of party sophistry, than such productions usually contain; and, considering the character of the times and the nature of the crisis at which it appears, singularly free from misrepresentations and clap-trap exaggerations. It does credit to the head and to the heart of its author; and in passing this eulogium upon it, we need hardly repress our anxious hope that his final Message to the nation may record, with equal calmness and with happier confidence, the lifting of the clouds which now sadden the political sky, and cast their shadows alike upon the President and the people.

The President and Mexico.

It is an agreeable surprise to find that our relations with Mexico form the most prominent feature in the President's Message, and it is a pleasure as well as a surprise for us, in recognizing this fact, to add that they are treated in a proper spirit, and with a just appreciation of their importance. The President's narrative of events attending the organization of the present Constitutional Government of Mexico, his sketch of the relative position of the two contending parties in that country, and his general account of the condition of the Mexican nationality, deserve the high praise of conciseness, clearness and correctness.

It is perfectly true that our Ministers in Mexico have been powerless to enforce respect for American interests in any part of the Republic, from either of the Governments claiming to have an existence, and, in the language of the Message, "the wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs, is derelict in its highest duties."

How efficiently to reach the party really at fault in Mexico, is, then, the point of practical statesmanship before us. And upon this point we still find it necessary for us to disagree with Mr. Buchanan. There can be no doubt that an armed interference by this Government in behalf of Mexican Liberalism some months ago, would have prevented much of the mischief which is now to be undone. But in the actual aspect of affairs, we are not prepared to support the President's request that Congress will pass a law authorizing him, under such conditions as the Legislature may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining "indemnity for the past and security for the future." We hold it to be the wiser course for Congress to ascertain what sort of a treaty has been made by Mr. McLane with the Constitutional Government of Juarez, before proceeding to such measures as this. If the McLane treaty is what we believe it to be, and if it becomes a law of the land, it is not at all probable that the Constitutional Government of Mexico will require the assistance of an army from the United States in order to obtain supreme power; or that any such army will be needed to mount guard over liberty in Mexico, and assist the Government in maintaining its own authority and protecting all lawful interests. Nor do our objections to the President's policy end here. The present Message contains one of the most objectionable features of its predecessor—namely, the proposition to take forcible possession of Sonora and Chihuahua—though this proposition is now somewhat more decorously stated. The President still urges the necessity of establishing at least one military post, as a means of preventing the hostile inroads of the Indians "from our side" which have almost depopulated a portion of the Mexican territory. The President and his Administration can hardly need to be told that "wild Indians and lawless rovers" do most abound in the vicinity of the United States military posts in that region;—that these military agencies only serve to create business for these lawless depredators, and are, in fact, worse than useless. If military posts are to be established anywhere in that part of the world, let them be placed some distance north of the Gila, where they will attract the marauding Indians and robbers from the white settlements. At present they attract and excite infinitely more mischief than they prevent.

Presidential.—The leading Democratic paper in Allegheny County, Penn.,—the *Mountain Echo*,—nominates Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency. The movement, however, is "held strictly subordinate to any great necessity which may arise for the renomination of Mr. Buchanan." We presume that trifling qualification will not in the least invalidate the nomination.

The Vice President's speech, which we published yesterday, will offer an excellent basis for discussing the wisdom of such a nomination. He had not made it when the *Echo* brought him forward as a candidate, though we presume it contains nothing which would incline that paper to change its views. We have very serious doubts, however, whether any man holding the views concerning Slavery and its extension, which that speech embodies, could receive the vote of Pennsylvania. The Southern Democracy will be very likely to accept his nomination as satisfactory to them, if offered by their Northern allies.

A Congressional Carnival.

The telegraph is almost as merciless a portrait painter as the daguerreotype. It catches men up in the full current of their thoughtless speech and behavior, stamps them instantly upon the printed record, and puts them before the critical eye of the public, "with all their imperfections on their heads," while their sayings and doings are yet fresh enough to excite interest and fix attention. The process has its disadvantages for individuals, but it ought to educe final good for all whom it affects, and we devoutly trust that this may be its operation upon the honorable gentlemen who represent the United States in Congress at Washington. They, or at least a goodly number of them, certainly need the discipline of just such a Dionysius ear as the Press, through the help of the lightning-line, has now become, to make them comprehend the simplest duties of decorum in the high station which they fill. For the presumption which once existed in favor of every member of Congress—that he must know not only his *propria quæ maribus*, but the rules of civilized good breeding in the intercourse of man with man and the decencies of legislative deportment—after being seriously compromised by the Congressional history of the last few years, has gone down utterly under the weight of the opening weeks of the present session.

The incidents which accompanied the adjournment of Monday in the House of Representatives would have disgraced an extemporized Legislature in an unorganized Western territory. The pandemonium of drunkenness, folly, violence and drivel, in which a long session of Congress has occasionally come to an end, might have been, and has indeed been, charitably accounted for as the work of midnight and the reaction from long-continued labors. On Monday, however, the members of the Representative body came together in the freshness of the morning, their session yet in the very earliest stage of its existence. They knew that the whole country was watching them with an undissembled earnestness of anxiety, believing, as the wisest and most thoughtful men of all parties do, that the very existence of the nation may well be jeoparded by the folly or reassured by the wisdom of the handful of American citizens deputed to discuss and decide upon the gravest issues of our public economy. And how did they behave? They began by postponing the decisive business of organization before them to the great question of a holiday for themselves. We are in the Christmas season, and our legislators, as one of their number expressed it, felt that they were bound to show "their reverence for the birth-day of the Saviour of the world," by adjourning the settlement of merely worldly affairs to another and less sacred season. This proposition was immediately taken up as an exquisite and very recondite joke, and a cross-fire of the liveliest and most elegant wit began.

Hon. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, who had yielded the floor at first for the consideration of a resolution proposed by Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, claimed his right to go on with a speech he had prepared as soon as the said resolution had been offered, and said he had only yielded the floor for the purpose of "hearing what Mr. Moore had to say." Mr. Moore retorted that "all that he wanted Mr. Smith to hear was what he had to say," and this fine piece of humor brought down the intellectual House with "laughter." Mr. Smith accordingly went at his speech again, but soon interrupted its eloquent current to empty a tumbler of egg-nogg which somebody had brought to him, and as he tossed off the draught, wished a Merry Christmas to all the members. This evoked "great laughter." Thereupon, Mr. Kilgore sprang to his feet and asked if it "was in order for one gentleman to monopolize the egg-nogg." "Of course," replied Mr. Smith, "that is one of the constitutional privileges of my side of the House." This point of public law did not pass without demur, a member crying out, "I'd like to have some; I'm dry as thunder." An universal "Ha! ha!" welcomed this refined confession, and was rapidly intensified by Mr. Smith, who demonstrated his "constitutional privileges" by drinking another tumbler of the refreshing liquid. It now became a serious question whether these libations were "a private treat;" and a member moved that the adjournment which had been refused to Christmas be conceded to egg-nogg, that "all of us may take some." The "sense of the House," singularly enough, proved adverse to this proposition; and the sorrows of the Door-keepers were next brought forward.

Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, wanted the House to adjourn. If negroes were allowed a week for holidays, he wanted to know if gentlemen were to be kept at hard labor all the time, and if they expected the Door-keepers to do the same?

Mr. Smith couldn't listen to this plea, "for if they adjourned, his (Smith's) speech would be hurt." The whole House now fell to badgering Mr. Smith, one gentleman thinking that if Mr. Smith would agree to go on for a week they couldn't have a more comical Christmas entertainment than to listen to him. Perhaps, as Mr. Smith had already set the House the fine example of retailing private conversations held twenty years ago with a political adversary, as a means of damaging the party to which that adversary belonged, the members expected from him a continuous stream of the like delightful *facetiæ*. Nevertheless, Mr. Smith's humorous revelations being potential and in the future, and Mr. Smith's egg-nogg being visibly present and of immediate apprehension, the egg-nogg carried the day, and the House finally adjourned in the midst of a tempest of "shouts and laughter" to spend Christmas in a "Christian and reverential spirit."

Now all this, no doubt, seemed on the spot, and to the persons engaged, a brilliant display of personal wit, hilariousness and good fellowship. It strikes us, on the contrary, and we incline to think it will strike some, at least, of the members of the House themselves when it comes back to them cooled off and clarified into types and ink, as a seriously discreditable episode in the history of a session more fraught with trouble and danger to the honor, the peace and the interests of the nation than any single session of Congress has ever before been. The people of the North and of the South alike, who have been assured by these junketing statesmen that we are drifting rapidly towards a revolutionary crisis, will probably be of the same opinion.

Cause and Effect.—Mr. Grow alleges that the *Herald* furnishes the Democratic Party with brains. Which of the two he intended to be most severe upon is not quite clear. The fact, however, may account for the extraordinary supply of that commodity with which the Democratic Party South seems just now to be supplied.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Fire at Newark, N. J.—Loss of Life.
ARREST OF SUPPOSED INCENDIARIES.

Newark, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a dwelling-house in Coe's Court, in this city, occupied by four families, was destroyed by fire. All the inmates escaped save one, a Mrs. Lyons, who reached the front door, but, becoming bewildered, could not open it. Her screams for help were heard all over the neighborhood, but before assistance could reach her, the entire building was in flames. Her body was found amid the ruins two hours afterwards. The unfortunate victim leaves four children.

Detective Officer Wambold arrested a man and a woman named Welsh, living in the basement, on suspicion of setting fire to the place. A Coroner's inquest is now in session, and the testimony is very strong against them.

From the Newark Advertiser of last evening.

After the building had burned down, Coroner Cazier found the remains of Mrs. Lyon, and removed them to an outhouse. The extremities were burned off, and the whole remains were reduced to an almost shapeless mass of charred flesh. The body lay near the front of the building, where it had been prostrated when the floor above fell.

Welsh and his wife are of bad character, continually quarreling, and drunk most of the time. They have been arrested several times by the police. During quarrels with Mrs. Lyon, they had threatened to burn the building. They had been frequently complained of, and said when they left the alley others would be obliged to go with them, and they would make fun.

They had both been intoxicated during the whole of Sunday, and had had several quarrels. Mrs. Welsh had threatened that she would burn the shanty down over their heads. At about 1 o'clock she left the house, and went to her sister's in Academy-street.

Welsh, on his examination, said he and his wife had had a quarrel, and she left him. The first intelligence he had of the fire was when he woke up. Mrs. Welsh says her husband had badly abused her, and she left him at 1 A. M., and went to her sister's house in Academy-street. Catharine Welsh, his daughter, says the smoke awakened her, and she then woke her father, who was in a heavy sleep arising from drunkenness.

The suspicious circumstances connected with the case are the threats of Welsh and his wife to burn the place, the absence of Mrs. Welsh, the bad character of the parties, and Welsh's conduct at the fire, removing his furniture, &c., without alarming the other occupants of the house.

Welsh is a paver and worked on the streets. Lyon is a tailor and Fitzsimmons a carpenter.

One of the children of Lyon was also quite severely burned, but will probably recover.

The Coroner's inquest was still progressing at 3 P. M.

The Western Rivers.
STEAMBOAT BURNED AND BARGES SUNK—CASUALTY

Louisville, Monday, Dec. 26.

The steamer *Vixen*, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, was burned this morning. The loss on the cargo is $3,000, and on the boat $17,000. She was owned by Mr. McSheaver, of Brownsville, Penn.

Geo. Mott, a school teacher, of Lynchburg, Va., was burned to death at Point Worthington, Miss., recently.

Two coal-boats, owned by Ruffet & Smith, of Pittsburg, sunk on Thursday, and Joseph Lydick, of Pittsburgh, and John Baxter, of Jeffersonville, were drowned.

Later from Havana.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 25th inst.

Sugar was quiet and unchanged. The new crop was very backward.

Exchange on London was 15⅝@16⅛ ₱ cent. premium; on New-York and Boston, 3¼@4¼ ₱ cent.; on New-Orleans, 5⅛@6 ₱ cent.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The following is the weekly Bank Statement

Capital Stock	$34,181,700
Loans and Discounts	56,610,000
Specie	4,411,500
Due from other Banks	6,130,000
Due to other Banks	6,876,500
Deposits	17,150 000
Circulation	6,192,000

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

Portland, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Hungarian*, now fully due here, with Liverpool dates of the 14th inst. Weather clear and very cold.

The American Outward Bound.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The mails for the Royal Mail steamship *America* for Liverpool via Halifax, will close here at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday,) morning, but she will not sail until about noon.

The Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad.

Logansport, Ind., Monday, Dec. 26.

The Toledo, Logansport, and Burlington Railroad Company completed their track on Saturday, and an excursion train left here for Peoria to-day.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Mallory's Station, Mo., Monday, Dec. 26.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 5th, arrived here at 11½ o'clock on Sunday morning. It will probably reach St. Louis to-night.

The news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Baltic*.

Burglary near Troy.

Troy, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The country residence of W. T. Burden, near this city, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of silver plate to the value of $1,400. A reward of $350 is offered.

Obituary.

Oswego, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Joel Turrill, an old and prominent citizen of this place, and Consul to the Sandwich Islands under Polk's Administration, died in this city last night.

Murder.

Boston, Tuesday, December 27.

Harriet Goodnow *alias* Freeborn, keeper of a brothel in Spring street, was choked to death last night by Charles H. Goodhue. He was arrested.

From New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 26.

Hyde & Goodrich's large jewelry store in Canal-street, was burned on Sunday. Loss $100,000.

The ship *Fanny Fern* has arrived from Havre, with the statue of Henry Clay.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

Portland, Tuesday, Dec. 27—1 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Hungarian*, now due here with Liverpool dates of the 14th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Flour very dull. Whisky 23c.@23½c. Hogs dull; sales of 1,600 at $5 75@$6 15; receipts since Saturday, 20,000. Provisions have declined. Mess Pork is offered freely at $16. Bulk Meats are ½c. lower; sales of 400,000 lbs. at 6c.@6c., deliverable in January and February. Lard 9½c.@9¾c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Flour firm. Wheat steady. Corn at 80c. for old yellow, and 92c. for new. Whisky dull at 26c.@27½c.

Exchanges.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ₱ cent. premium.

Later from the Bahamas.
LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP MARGARET.

By the steamship *Karnak*, we have Nassau, N. P., dates to the 23d inst.

The American ship *Margaret*, of Portland, Henry A. Merryman, master, from New-Orleans, bound for Glasgow, with a cargo of 1,340 bales of cotton, was lost on little Bahama Bank on

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The articles are illustrated by excellent lithographic drawings, and are treated with circumstantial minuteness. The mechanical execution is altogether superior, and reflects great credit upon the publishers. The work, when complete, will form a beautiful volume of at least 500 pages, the most valuable original contribution to the art and science of Surgery that has yet been made by an American Surgeon. Dr. CARNOCHAN has enjoyed rare opportunities at the State Emigrants' Hospital, of which he has now been Chief Surgeon for upward of eight years; and his ability as a brilliant and original operator is well known to the profession of this country and Europe. We bespeak for the work an attentive study.—*N. A. Medico-Chirurgical Review for July, 1858.*

For sale by H. BAILLIERE, No. 290 Broadway; S. S. & J. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 599 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD & SONS, No. 411 Broadway.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The fact that large numbers of the purchasers of tickets to the Merry Christmas entertainment given by Plymouth Sabbath School, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, were prevented from even entering the house by the throng of those who had no tickets, and who could not be restrained from crowding through the doors, has induced the officers of the school to arrange for a repetition of the entertainment.

This entertainment consists of a dozen or more tableaux illustrative of Scriptural subjects, among which are The Finding of Moses; Samuel before Eli; David playing before Saul; The Shepherds on the Lawn, and Paul before Agrippa, and an equal number of instructively moral and amusing tableaux, such as The Match Girl; Seasonable Visitors; Washington's Dream; The Five Senses, and Santa Claus' Visit; interspersed with recitations and singing of a Christmas Carol, and other appropriate music.

Tickets for adults 25 cents; for children 10 cents. To be had only at Matthew's piano store, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until Thursday evening. The proceeds will be added to the Sabbath School Home Missionary Fund.

Doors open at 5½ o'clock; entertainments to commence at 6 o'clock.

☞ Tickets purchased for Monday evening will be good on this occasion, and those who hold them will be admitted at any time after 5 o'clock—half an hour before the doors are opened to the public.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY SILVER PLATED WARE,
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Coffee and Tea Urns from	$3 to $15	Casters from	$3 to $12
Tea Sets from	7 to 40	Cake Baskets	4 to 8
Salvers	4 to 50	Pitchers	5 to 15

Also, Children's Cups in great variety, Forks, Spoons, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Butter Dishes, Breakfast Casters, &c.

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NEW-YORK AS IT IS.—NED BUNTLINE is out again in the NEW-YORK MERCURY with a "New Mystery of New-York," entitled "ELFRIDA, THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER." As this is the first great local tale written by that famous author since he published his celebrated "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," the excitement among the people is intense. It has been well observed that there is a SKELETON IN EVERY CLOSET, and the author of "Elfrida" opens the closet doors and shows the skeletons to the World. The NEW-YORK MERCURY, containing the opening chapters of this new tale of the Empire City, is ready to-day at all the News dépôts.

THE EMPIRE CITY AND THE SEA!—THIS new and beautiful Tale of New-York City and the Sea, "ELFRIDA; The Red Rover's Daughter; A New Mystery of New-York," by NED BUNTLINE, commenced in the NEW-YORK MERCURY for Saturday, Jan. 7, 1860, which is now for sale by all News Agents. Where is the writer who knows so thoroughly the "mysteries and miseries" of the great City as Ned Buntline, or whose pen can so powerfully and feelingly delineate them? And who else can pilot an American clipper so dashingly through the perils of the stormy ocean, as our sailor author? This powerful story, more powerfully dramatic than Dickens' "Tale of the Two Cities," is a complete LIFTING OF THE VEIL from many of the curious and deeply interesting episodes which belong to the history of a metropolis like ours, but of which the casual observer sees and hears nothing.

THE SCENES IN ELFRIDA, THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER, are laid both on SEA AND LAND, and the Proprietors of the NEW-YORK MERCURY anticipate for it a popularity never heretofore achieved by any Story of Metropolitan life published in this country. THE ILLUSTRATIONS BY DARLEY will stamp indelibly upon the minds of all who read the tale its most startling incidents; and the publishers feel assured that as a triumph of LITERARY GENIUS, embellished with rare GEMS OF PICTORIAL ART, "ELFRIDA; THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER," will be the GREAT EVENT OF THE YEAR in the department of literature to which it belongs. ELFRIDA; THE RED ROVER'S DAUGHTER, (a companion to the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York,") by NED BUNTLINE, is now ready in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY for January 7, 1860. THE MERCURY is the largest, cheapest and best of the family papers. Order your newspaper carrier to leave it regularly at your house.

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DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO LADIES.

BULPIN'S RETIREMENT FROM RETAIL TRADE
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
OF
VALUABLE CLOAKS AND FURS
all to be sold off
WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF COST!

In consequence of
RETIREMENT FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Ladies of New-York, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last ten years, and respectfully acquaints them that, having made arrangements to form a new firm for the purpose of conducting an exclusively wholesale trade,
HIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
will positively close for retail business on or about
THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1860,
until which time he will offer to the public the whole of his valuable stock of
NEW AND ELEGANT
CLOAKS AND FURS,
at a reduction of from 30 to 45 per cent. from regular prices.

As the entire stock must positively be sold within the period quoted, it is simply deemed necessary to state that so great an opportunity for purchasing really fine goods at very low prices has seldom before occurred, as the reduction in price will, on every article, be real and not imaginary—which fact will be quite apparent on inspection. NO. 361 BROADWAY,
19th December, 1859. GEORGE BULPIN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES,
PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS,
STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
On Monday, Dec. 26.

For the convenience of customers, these goods are out up in DRESS PATTERNS, and sold at a separate counter. Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 26,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
At low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AQUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, at THE SET.

J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

361 BROADWAY. 539
TUCKER
Is clearing out a large stock of
SOIREE COIFFURES,
at $1 50 the set.
HIS BRIDAL SETS,
so popular, needs no comment.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the
HOLIDAYS,
his surroundings are of a very pleasing character.
Three more cases on point of arrival.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,
SELLING AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
291 KELTY, BROS. & LUM, **291**
Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
In order to close out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Are now offering to the retail trade:

Lace and Muslin Curtains, per set	$1 75 to $20 00
French Brocatel, per set	70 00 to 85 00
German Brocatel, per set	40 00 to 50 00
Reps and Lasting	20 00 to 30 00
Satin Delaine	15 00 to 25 00
Tapestry and Cloth	35 00 to 45 00
English Damask	10 00 to 15 00

Including Cornices and Trimmings complete.
Their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
has been selected by one of the firm from the best European markets, and comprises the richest and most extensive assortment of these goods to be found in this City. They invite the inspection of the retail trade.

WINDOW SHADES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Of the handsomest designs and best materials, put up to windows from $2 to $100 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN MONDAY, Dec. 26,
200 Dresses English Prints, Fast Colors,
$1 PER DRESS.
2,000 Dresses New Delaines French Patterns,
$2 PER DRESS.
200 Pieces Plaid and Bayadere English Challies,
20 cents per yard.
250 Pieces all wool Plaids, extra quality and width, in every variety of colors and designs,
2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
Also,
250 Pieces 6-4 Paris quality French Merinoes,
at 50 cents per yard.
200 pieces Plaid and Bayadere Silks, very heavy,
at 8s. 6d. per yard;
With a vast variety of other Dress Goods equally cheap

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
India Camels' Hair SHAWLS and SCARFS,
Brussels Point Lace SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
SCARFS, SETS, COLLARS, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
&c., &c.
Extra Rich Embroidered Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS trimmed with Point Lace, &c
7 Flounced SILK ROBES, entirely new.
2 do Tarleton and Silk do. for Evening.
2 cases Pompadour SILKS, the last received.
At A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL SALE.
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English and American Ticklas	12½ cents.
English and American Cashmeres	10 cents.
Scotch Ginghams	12½ cents.
Poil De Chevres	25 cents.
Silk Alencias	12 cents.
Foulard Silks, 56 cents worth	87½ cents.
Cuban Cloths, 1¼ yards wide	50 cents.
Black and White Silks, handsome	75 cents.
Poplins and Valencias, reduced	25 per cent.
Rich Black Silks	$1.

Embroideries, Veils, &c., equally cheap. 200 pocket Handkerchiefs, 50 cents, previously sold at $1.
Observe the
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

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AT
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Upwards of 2,000,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
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Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 50c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 38c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp
Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
291 WINDOW SHADES. 291
291 LACE CURTAINS. 291
291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS. 291
291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. 291
291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY. 291
SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Received per Steamship Asia, a choice assortment of
PARIS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS and CUFFS and CUFFS to match,
POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES
SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS, COIFFURES and BARBES,
MEDALLION, VENICE and VALENCIENNES
COLLARS & SETS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match,
All very pretty and
Suitable for Holiday Gifts.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & CO., 363 Broadway.

BRUSSELS LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
Just received, per Vanderbilt,
Will be opened on TUESDAY,
Point Sets, Point Flounces,
Point Capes, Point Capes,
Point Handkerchiefs, Point Collars,
Point Barbes, Point Cuffs,
All of which will be sold at a small advance.
MILLER & GIANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES
A. T. STEWART & CO.
1,000 embroidered collars, 25 cents each.
700 embroidered collars, at 37½ cents each,
800 embroidered collars, 50 cents each.
A large lot of
Rich embroidered sets, at $1.75, and upwards.

DRY GOODS.

RICH SILKS.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
Will offer, THIS WEEK,
1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
Reduced from $1 25
to 75 cents per yard.
Also,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
Only $1 per yard,
Reduced from $1 75.
Also,
YARD-WIDE RICH SILKS,
$2 and $2 50 per yard,
Reduced from $4.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No 481 Broadway.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
1,000 dozen
Fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $2 25 per dozen,
Worth $4.
Also,
1,000 dozen
Superfine Hemmed Hankerchiefs,
At $3 per dozen,
Worth $6.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

RICH DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S.
1,000 Dresses of English Print,
At 50 cents per yard.
Also,
500 PIECES PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES IN NEW DESIGNS,
1,000 PIECES BAYADERE POPLINS,
At 25 cents per yard.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, THIS WEEK,
1,000 FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
AT FIFTY CENTS,
VALUE $1.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
TWO CASES
REAL FRENCH MERINO,
Only 75 cents per yard,
A Dress of which would be
A DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
STRIPED BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
Also, new designs of
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
AT VERY REDUCED RATES,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALL WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS FOR $5.
SUPER-BLACK BEAVER " " 10.
Also, FULL ASSORTMENT AT HIGHER PRICES.
ALL WOOL MAGIC SHAWL, REDUCED to $5.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
A case of Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, price $3 per dozen, worth $4 50.
An invoice do., $4 25, worth $5 50.
A case of ladies' hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, $2 25 worth $3 50.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES,
AT BEEKMAN & CO.'S, NO 473 BROADWAY,
Consisting in part of Collars, Sets, Hdkfs, Sleeves, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.
Just opened, rich Medallion Lace Sets.

301. FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 301.
RICH
DRESS SILKS,
AND OTHER RICH DRESS GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
RICH SILKS IN DRESS PATTERNS,
From $8 to $15.
RICH SILK ROBES, two flounces,
From $20 to $25.
RICH SILK ROBES, three flounces,
At $16 50.
RICH FRENCH MERINOS,
At 58. 6d per yard
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES (all wool)
At 44 cents per yard.
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINE, chintz colors,
At 1s. per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

310 CANAL-STREET, 310
OPPOSITE MERCER-STREET.
LADIES' SKATING COATS,
LADIES' SKATING COATS.
LADIES' SKATING COATS
STYLISH, WARM AND CHEAP.
J. J. BENSON, No 310 Canal-st.

OPERA, OPERA, OPERA,
AND BALL, BALL, BALL,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
AT
J. J. BENSON'S, No. 310 Canal-st.,
opposite Mercer st.

USEFUL, ELEGANT, AND VALUABLE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 AND 513 BROADWAY,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES.
LADIES' FURS
SETS OF HUDSON BAY SABLE,
SETS OF ERMINE,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
SLEIGH ROBES.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS,
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' FANCY CAPS,
FULL SUITS FOR SMALL BOYS.
LADIES' TOILET SLIPPERS,
BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
BOYS' LEGGINS.
GENTS' HATS and CAPS,
BOYS' and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Nos. 507 and 513 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., LATE PETER ROBERTS,
Will sell for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
$100,000 worth of
Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries,
At such prices as must command an
Immediate sale.
Real Point Lace Collars.
Real Point Lace Sets, from $13 and upwards.
Valenciennes Lace Sets, from $4 and upwards.
Imperial Lace Sets, from $5 and upwards.
Medallion Lace Sets, from $5 and upwards.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Insertion Lace Handkerchiefs, $5 and upwards
2,000 Paris Embroidered handkerchiefs (entirely new style.)
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets (half the usual prices.)
Thread Lace Collars, $1, warranted worth $2.
Together with a choice selection of Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c., &c.
We defy competition.

387 M. H. LICHTENSTEIN 387
Having abandoned the idea of removal, has just purchased a
VERY LARGE STOCK
OF
RICH RIBBONS AND DRESS-TRIMMINGS,
Which will be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
Ladies desirous of purchasing
RICH RIBBONS AND DRESS-TRIMMINGS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Cannot do better than select from the
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
Which he submits to their inspection, at
387 M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway. 387

JAMES A. HEARN
Has a superb stock of
CLOAKS, SACQUES,
And the new PELISSES.
The best quality and most fashionable materials are used, and the styles suited to the present taste.
Ladies can be fitted for the different styles in an efficient manner.
Also,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 8th-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for
SPRING GOODS.
I am now determined to undersell
ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
I have now marked
DOWN MY ENTIRE STOCK
15 and 20 per cent. less than cost. The ladies' attention is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. HANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

PARIS NOVELTIES.
6-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
POMPADOUR BROCHE SILKS.
FLEUR MARGUERITE.
Just received and intended for Holiday Presents,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS,
WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*) C. C. HILL, W. A. KING, MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOODS, O. BAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT OR FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
During the Holidays.
Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 425 Broadway.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 78 to 86 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,
AND THE MUSICAL PUBLIC,
Are invited to call and try the beautiful-toned
PIANOS OF HAINES BROTHERS,
At No. 625 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET, with rent allowed on purchase.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANO-FORTE :—A SUPERB 7¼-OCTAVE, double round corners elegantly carved case and legs, round, rich and powerful tone, full iron frame and overstrung base—ONE OF A PAIR MADE TO ORDER; will be sold low for cash or approved paper. Also new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons constantly for sale or rented by us as per catalogue. Ready for exhibition on the morning of sale.
J. W. NEWSON, late J. P. Wake & Co.,
No. 346 Broome-st., two doors west of Bowery.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Five toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $205, $220, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $50, $60, $100, $125. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 429 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 69 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, excinsively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO first-rate 7-octave rosewood pianos, iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new, for $170 and $185; one 6¾, at $145; one melodeon, at $50. CORNELIUS HOVEN'S Music Store No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTE.—A FIRST-RATE 7¼-OCTAVE pearl-keyed piano will be sold very low for cash, and a satisfactory guarantee given.
S. M. AMBLER, No. 91 Walker-st.

SINGER WANTED—FOR SUNDAY EVEnings: a person of pleasant voice, familiar with ordinary church music, and with sufficient self confidence to lead simple congregational singing. Address, with terms, B. C. S., Box No. 104 *Times* office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE.
JOHN WHITE, NO. 15 CATHARINE-STREET.
CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any.
Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything desirable for the most exquisite New-Year Table.
Orders packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A CARD.
The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSE PARTOUTS, WATER and OIL COLOR BOXES, DRAWING MATERIALS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most récherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Headpins, Hair-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

FLOWERS.
BASKETS AND BOUQUETS of the choicest flowers made to order, at WM. WILSON'S, No. 43 West 14th-st. W. W. has received first prizes for arranging the above.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S BAZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins: best French kid, 80 cents; Alexandres, in all colors; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—East side.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—STEREOSCOPES and stereoscopic views, microscopes, drawing instruments, gold, silver and steel spectacles, opera glasses, magnetic machines, &c., &c., at low prices, at HUNTER'S, No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 64 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
In consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager,
No. 64 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Genuine mink, victorine, muff and cuffs at $11.
Genuine mink half-cape, muff and cuffs at $10.
AT THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR CO'S
WAREHOUSE, NO. 64 BROADWAY.
Genuine Hudson's Bay sable cape, muff and cuffs at $60.
French mink cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50.
French sable cape, muff and cuffs at $3 50.
And all other kind of furs at 50 per cent. less than at any fur or dry goods store in the City. At the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Warehouse, No. 64 Broadway.
MARK J. KING, Director

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDL, No. 38 Maiden lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.,
made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

F. BOUS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden lane.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOUE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

MME. DEMORESTS SKIRTS.—PATENT applied for; important and almost indispensable improvement in LADIES' SKIRTS, made without clasping, sewing, weaving or glueing, no cutting of the tapes, ripping, or slipping on the springs, and cannot get out of order. Both cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best. Call and examine. Mme. DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK SKIRT EMPORIUM, No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 113 8th av.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 18, 65c. per pound; No. 16, 63c.; No. 14, 45c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. — Dey-st.

BROOKLYN PLYMOUTH CHURCH—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.—All the pews in this church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
THIS HOLIDAY'S.
F. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, as above, THIS DAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M., at their salerooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN,
CLOAKS,
CAPES, HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS,
Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.
Also
FANCY ROBES,
Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE ADJOURNED SALE OF 547 LOTS, extending from 215th-st. to 216th-st., and fronting on Broadway and the Harlem River, part of the Dyckman estate, will be held at the Merchants' Exchange
On THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859,
At 12 o'clock,
By
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for
TEN YEARS.
N. B.—In consequence of the unfavorable weather before the day previously selected for the sale, and in order to afford more time to view this beautifully located property, the sale has been adjourned to and fixed for
THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859,
when it
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE,
AND BE MADE
WITHOUT RESERVE.
For maps and particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS.
F. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of
PINE BRONZES,
SUPERB PARIAN WARE,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
ELEGANT CHINA VASES,
BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of elegant Paris Fancy Goods, to be sold without reserve.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY FURS.
BUTLER, SHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., a large assortment of
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
comprising the best and finest goods offered this season, viz.: Hudson Bay sable, real mink, real fitch, stone marten, &c., in capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c.
Also, gentlemen's lurs in great variety, together with a splendid assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES.
The whole having been manufactured this season expressly for the best class of City retail trade. Catalogues now ready.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.
PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 470 Greenwich-st., by order of A. ROOZAS, Esq., Assignee, the entire stock contained in said store, consisting of hats, caps, furs, trunks, &c.; also the counters and fixtures.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 48 Nassau-st.
FINE OLD WINES CIGARS, BRANDIES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
CLOSING SALE OF OLD WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c.—The entire balance of the stock of an importing house will be offered, and positively sold without reserve as above. The stock is well worthy of attention, and has been largely duplicated since our last sale. The owners now desire us to close off the entire stock peremptorily, viz.: Cortens' golden sherry, amanhora do., victoria and comet brown do., aconatilla do. virgin, (C. & B.) Duff, Gordon & Vino di Jerez, Sandemans, Foster & Co.'s port, imperial cabinet and Mumm's champagne, all very monopole do., claret, 1848, fine mild Brandy, 1812, some of the bulkee only; old "Seguas" brandy, pale and dark yacht club do., jockey club, pale and dark, genuine Hennessy London dock brandy, P. H. Goddard's do., old Jamaica and Antigua rum, Schiedam gin, London gin, Central socie t of Vineyard Proprietors' brandy casks, green turtle soup in 2-pound cans, hermetically sealed.
Also, the balance of fine Havana cigars which have given good satisfaction to buyers at our previous sales. Having received many duplicate orders for the same, we shall now close out the remainder, consisting of genuine muffatia, londres do., union, America, millar, commores, marie, regalia medianas, regal pezz, londres, la germania londres, regalia and many other favorite brands. These goods are warranted genuine imported Havana, and mostly in tenth boxes, and are positively fine goods.
This is our last sale this season, and is a very good opportunity for parties desiring standard goods for private use, at a moderate cost. Positively no other goods admitted.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent diamonds and other jewelry, watches, &c. Cons guees direct, and to be sold without reserve, being one of the largest and finest assortments ever offered at auction in this City, and particularly adapted for Holiday Presents, consisting of elegant diamond work, coral, garnet, carbuncle turquoise Florentine and Roman mosaic, lavas, cameos, enamels and other precious stones in bracelets, necklaces, brooches, ear-rings, studs, buttons, &c., in fact every variety, all of the most modern, desirable and latest designs, and costly descriptions. Also an elegant assortment of all gold work in various forms, as chatelaines, chains, &c.
Also a splendid assortment of diamonds, inlaid and enamelled watches for ladies, of the finest description, just received from the best European makers; all of which will be sold without reserve, offering an unusual opportunity to purchasers, as early arrests, regularly noted by us as per catalogue. Ready for exhibition on the morning of sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture in the five story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., containing a very fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and will be sold without any reserve, as the house is now to let. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs, most expensively carved; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, superb rosewood bookcase, large pier glass elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French china and common crockery, glassware, cutlery, silver ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining-table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, en suite, basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 528 Broadway, corner Spring-st.
Beautiful statuary and fancy goods, suitable for the Holidays, consisting of carved statuary: "The Saviour," by Timerani; "The Teaching Mother," by Baratta; "Esculapius," "Angel of Prayer," "The Shepherdess," "Fisherman's Daughter," together with about thirty other beautiful subjects.
Plated vases, tea sets, 6-to-8-tile sets, Bohemian glass ware, Canton and Japan ware, lacquered ware, vases, work-boxes, backgammon boards, real bronzes, groups and figures, vases five feet high, urns, tazzas, Roman Bardiglio, vases, &c.
The above goods are now on exhibition and will be sold at very reasonable prices before and after the sale, at private sale.

M. DOGGETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EQUITY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first class jewelry, watches, chains, finger and ear rings, bracelets, brooches, shirt studs and sleeve buttons, all of which are warranted as represented on catalogue.
Also,
At 1 o'clock, a general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, parlor suites, extension tables, bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, &c.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF CHAMPAGNE WINE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., 100 baskets Champagne wine, (Pic-nic,) Empress Eugenie brand; each basket is said to contain eight bottles (pints) wine, four glasses, and one champagne knife; also, 200 baskets Champagne wine, (Pic-nic,) each basket said to contain four quart bottles; also, 500 baskets (one dozen each) of various brands of superior wine

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—New-York, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.

The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 60 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS OF California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds. Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Office of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150 000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds to the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1848, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.

By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.} New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in the Office of the Company in London, at the office of messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chap. 256, passed May 2, 1844, and redeemable on and after Jan. 1, 1860, amounting to the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, ($2 500,000,) that the same will be redeemed and paid at this office on the 31 day of January, 1860, at which time the interest thereon will cease.

Notice is also hereby given that the outstanding certificates of "The five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chapter 127, passed March 29, 1838, which become due and payable on and after Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation thereof as above, and interest thereon will cease on said third day of January 1860.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No 3 Chambers-st.,} Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $5 and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and upwards which have been deposited at least three months, will be allowed to the Depositors on and after the 16th of January, 1860, being the first day of business at the Bank.

All interest not said if for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reconstruction of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 30th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent, on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

TRY W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents. CHAS. MILES, } I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, one-half cash and the balance in first and only bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st and 6th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M. All moneys deposited no late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not settled for more than seven years, to send their pass books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst. at the Office of the Company, No 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The Transfer Books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.

GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, } IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and one-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 3d proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.

G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable on the 3d day of January next.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND SCHUYLER VALLEY RAILROAD CO. Bonds due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000. First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. OFFICE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 1, 1860.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 25, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860 DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Tontine Buildings, No 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Bridgeport, Dec. 27, 1859.

$50.000 BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due 1st of January, 1860, and all Coupons falling due at the same time, will be paid on and after 31 January, at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in Bridgeport, at the option of the holders.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the office, No. 174 Chestnut-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 68 Wall-st. New-York, Dec. 27, 1859,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (61 for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO.,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 13 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 9th day of January, 1860. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1 60, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 12 M.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 12 M.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE 12 TO ALBANY. On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.

For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:50 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M. White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M. Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M. Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3.45 P. M., Express trains.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh

Passengers for the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, New-York, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elisabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. COWNS, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Ex ra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 10 A. M., 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6 40 and 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M.

HEADS.—THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE USEFUL COMBINED.—The Phrenological Busts, designed especially for learners, showing the exact location of all the organs of the brain fully developed. Would make an appropriate and acceptable present to any family, at a trifling cost. May be had at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North American Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship

BALTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer SONORA.

F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate to the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATS MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DEAVTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway, N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. W. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery	34 00	To Columbus, Ga	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	36 00	To Charlotte, N. C	23 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Fernandina, Fla	20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	23 00	To Palatka	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00

For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD, TILLSTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. Foster, succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

NOTICE.—No form of Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. E. V. HAGAN.

MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH, will form a semi-weekly line, leaving Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Passage, including stateroom and meals.....$7 50

These steamers are new, and in every respect first-class.

Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. No freight received after 2 P. M., on day of sailing.

The MONTICELLO leaves New-York on SATURDAYS; MOUNT VERNON on TUESDAYS. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOWLE & CO., Agents, Alexandria.

FOR THE SOUTH— NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE. MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, GA.—The Savoma steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CADWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight as perfect. Insurance one half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec,

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on Jan. 5. Fare on either ship $15, Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 363 4th-av.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COWDN, on WEDNESDAY. JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY. Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HAINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December last, owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.

HENRY WELLS, JOHN BUTTERFIELD, WILLIAM G. FARGO, JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, ALEX. HOLLAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. CASH CAPITAL—$500,000. CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE. DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES. NEW IMPROVEMENT. WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer, No. 150 Wooster-st., Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York. A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES. I. P. MORRIS & CO., No. 126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 222 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is in a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOHN WRIGHT, No. 110 Broadway, New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN F. GREEN, No. 153 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE, Referee, Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARgain.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 13 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 over-shot water wheels, viz, one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bore and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 56-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dock, Troy, N. Y.,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF SENATOR SEWARD.—The friends of Senator SEWARD, who is expected to arrive by the *Arago*, now about due at this port, have nearly perfected their arrangements to give him a public reception. It is not their intention to charter a steamer to meet the *Arago* in the Lower Bay, as was at first proposed, since the steamer is as likely to arrive at night as in the day-time. It has been arranged, therefore, that delegates from the Old and Young Men's Republican General Committees shall wait upon him in a body, at the Astor House, upon the evening following his arrival, and there tender him a fitting welcome.

SKATING ON THE CENTRAL PARK SERPENTINE.—The skating pond has been cleaned, and as the Croton Board refused to allow water to be taken from the Reservoir for flooding it, enough has been obtained by the laborious process of pumping to make a new coat of ice, so that if the weather should continue cold during the night, better skating may be expected to-morrow than has been enjoyed before this year.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—A company of about fifty children left the City, yesterday afternoon, from the Children's Aid Society. They were under the charge of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN. A number of boys from the Newsboys' Lodging-House accompanied this party, desirous of settling down as farmers' boys in the West. The destination of the expedition. They all had new and warm clothes, and were a very respectable and happy company.

LECTURE ON PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.—AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq., delivered, last evening, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, a lecture upon "Planning for the Future." The lecture was a simple, earnest plea against the negligence of modern days, and in favor of prudence. It was listened to with close attention.

A MODIFICATION.—Mr. THOMAS R. DE FOR, of No. 80 West Thirteenth-street, desires us to state that the woman who stole the clothing from his house was not a dressmaker in the employ of the family, as was stated in the Police Reports yesterday.

Fires.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO CHILDREN.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the attic rooms of the building No. 531 Canal-street. The fire originated in the bedroom of the daughter of F. P. HUNT, who occupied a portion of the upper part of the building as a dwelling, and also kept a second-hand furniture-store on the first floor. THOMAS MURPHY, with his wife and four children, occupied a part of the building, and Mr. MURPHY, at the first alarm, took the two youngest children and ran into the street, expecting that the two eldest children, one a girl of 8 years of age and the other a boy 4 years of age, would follow. On reaching the street, Mr. M. missed the children, and on making the fact known, JOHN BURNS, HENRY WEAS and ANDREW NESBIT, of Engine Company No. 16, and Policeman BOYLE, of the Fifth Precinct, rushed into the building, and rescued both of the missing ones. They were found lying on the floor insensible, and were resuscitated at a drug-store near by. Mrs. MURPHY was not at home when the fire was discovered. Mr. STILLWAGGON, L. FINN and PATRICK HARRINGTON, who occupied a portion of the building, sustained a loss on furniture of about $400, on which there is no insurance. Mr. HUNT's loss is about $200, not insured. The first and second floor of No. 529 Canal-street, occupied as a boot and shoe store by PATRICK MCNAMARA, were damaged to the extent of $150 by fire and water. The building, No. 531, is owned by ROBERT J. BROWN. It is damaged to the extent of $600, and is insured. The fire was caused, no doubt, by the carelessness of one of Mr. HUNT's daughters, who had a lighted candle in the room where the fire originated.

IN A CLOTHING STORE.

Yesterday noon a fire occurred in the clothing store of Mr. TAYLOR, No. 443 Canal-street. The Police of the Eighth Precinct extinguished the flames. Loss about $100, and insured.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY EXTENDED TO HON. WM. H. SEWARD—FURTHER ISSUE OF CROTON WATER STOCK PROPOSED—THE ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION OF $20,000 FOR PRINTING NOT AUTHORIZED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening Alderman PECK offered a resolution authorizing James W. Oliver to run three stages from the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue to the Central Park Skating Pond, at a rate of fare not to exceed five cents.

Alderman STARR doubted the power of the Common Council to grant the privilege. Anybody had a right to drive through the Central Park with any kind of vehicle and to carry as many with him as he pleased.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Alderman LYNES offered a resolution directing that the salary of the Deputy Comptroller be increased to $3,500 per annum from January 1, 1860.

A motion to refer it was lost, and it was laid over.

Alderman BRADY offered a preamble and resolution declaring that it was fitting and proper that on the arrival of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD in this City, its inhabitants, who constitute a large proportion of his constituents, should, through their representatives in the Common Council, evince their appreciation of his worth and public services, tendering him the use of the Aldermen's Chamber in which to receive his friends, and providing for the appointment of a Committee of three to carry the resolution into effect.

It was adopted without dissent and Aldermen BRADY, TUOMEY and SMITH were appointed a Committee to carry it into effect.

The Tax Levy was taken from the table and made the special order for Friday, at 2 P. M.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences presented resolutions in favor of appropriating $500 to procure a portrait of Mayor TIEMANN, and $1,000 to procure a portrait of Ex-Governor KING, to be placed in the Governor's Room. They were laid over; so was a resolution from the same Committee, directing that the inscription "Fort George" be substituted for "Buena Vista" on the Worth monument.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, urging the Board to take measures for renumbering the streets and avenues. It was referred.

A communication from a butcher in Washington market, inviting the members of the Board to examine his stock, and intimating that it would enlarge their ideas of the mighty productions of this country, called Alderman PECK to his feet. He wanted to know how that paper came on the President's desk.

The President replied that it was sent to the Board like any other paper.

Alderman PECK deemed it an insult to the dignity of the Board. He moved that it be sent back to the writer.

Alderman STARR, BRADY and MCSPEDON saw no reason why this invitation should not be received, as well as invitations to attend theatres and balls. The Board refused to send it back, refused to lay it on the table, and finally accepted the invitation.

A communication was received from the Comptroller recommending a further issue of not more than $1,000,000 of Croton Water stock, so as to provide for the Croton Water Works extension. It was directed that it be printed in the minutes.

A donation of $1,423 65 to the Colored Orphan Asylum was authorized.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in making a donation of $1,500 to the Eastern Dispensary.

Alderman BRADLEY called up the communication from the Comptroller recommending further appropriations for City expenditures of the City Government for 1859.

The Board refused to concur with the Councilmen in adding $20,000 to the appropriation for Printing for Departments not ordered by the Street Department, and the paper was sent back to the Board of Councilmen.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 2 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WELCOME TO SENATOR SEWARD.

The Board of Councilmen last evening concurred with the Board of Aldermen in tendering the hospitalities of the City to Senator SEWARD, on the occasion of his return from Europe. The Aldermen designated the Governor's Room for the purpose, but as that room is not in order, the Councilmen recommended the room of the Board of Aldermen.

The resolution to increase the salary of the Auditor of Accounts in the Finance Department to $3,000, was adopted.

A petition of Engine Company No. 7 for a new engine was granted, and the Board adjourned to Friday next, at 2 P. M.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

NO QUORUM.

When the time arrived at which the Board of Governors was to have met yesterday afternoon, there was not a quorum present, and, consequently, there was not any business done. The weekly report showed the number in the institutions, Dec. 24, to have been 7,883—an increase of two over the number remaining at the end of the previous week.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1859—EXORBITANT BILLS FOR PRINTING—THE BOARD REFUSES TO INCREASE THE JUDGES' SALARIES—A VETO OVERRULED.

All the members of the Board of Supervisors were present at its meeting at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The Committee on annual taxes reported in favor of making the following additional appropriations for county expenditures for the year 1859.

Salaries—Court of Sessions	$952 31
Salaries—Police Courts	2,297 94
Salaries—Superior Court	6,666 00
Salaries—Surrogate's Office	500 03
Total	$11,416 28

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery in favor of paying Charles W. Baker, for books and stationery furnished the Inspectors of Registry for the November election, $1,340 77, was adopted. Mr. BAKER's original bill was $1,979 62, which the Committee deemed exorbitant.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery presented a resolution directing that the minutes and documents of the Board of Supervisors be printed during 1860, on such terms as the Committee may deem most economical. The Committee called attention to the fact that the Board has paid Charles W. Baker $1,854 66, for printing the minutes and documents for the present year, and stated that three first-class printing establishments had given them estimates of the price for which they would do the same work, as follows: Baker & Godwin, $1,857; Wm. D. Roe & Co., $1,516 18; John A. Gray & Co. $1,408 48. The report was lost for want of a constitutional vote,—ayes 6, nays 8.

Supervisor BELL again offered a resolution providing for the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas of this city and of the Surrogate of the County, from $5,000 to $6,000, to take effect from January 1, 1860. Supervisor BELL said he desired to be placed right on the record. He argued that if the law of 1858 was illegal it would be so decided by the Court of Appeals. He presented a paper in favor of the increase, signed by WM. M. EVARTS, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Messrs. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, and other members of the bar.

Supervisor BRADY said that if this resolution had been offered last July it would have been unconstitutional, but now it was clearly unconstitutional. He was surprised that such men as WM. CURTIS NOYES should sign such papers.

Supervisor KENNEDY has no more regard for the recommendation of the best lawyers in the city in matters of this kind than he had for a puff of wind. If the lawyers refused to sign such papers when called on, what would he their positions before the Courts? The best of them would sink into the merest office-practice. He did not believe in the elective system of choosing the Judiciary.

Supervisor VOORHIS offered an amendment to the resolution providing that it should take effect after the terms of office of the Judges now on the bench shall expire. It was lost.

The resolution was lost by a tie-vote, the six Republican members of the Board voting against it, and the Democratic members voting in the affirmative.

The Board accepted the resolution appropriating $2,500 to fit up the rooms of the First, Second and Third District Police Courts, in spite of the objections of the Mayor, transmitted to the Board in May last. The Mayor deemed that the City and not the County was chargeable with such expenses as was here authorized, and that the Common Council, not the Supervisors, was authorized to take cognizance of it.

It was directed that bills incurred by the Deputy-Superintendent of Police for contingent expenses on the day of the December election, amounting to $392 80, be paid.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 3 P. M.

National Health Convention.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE TO DISCUSS THE CAUSES OF NATIONAL SICKNESS.

About two hundred persons attended the session of the National Health Convention at Cooper Institute last evening.

Mr. JAMES C. JACKSON, who presided, opened the meeting with a general address, deprecating the fact that, notwithstanding the existence of a multitude of temples of religion, there is no temple reared in which the gospel of health is preached, and yet six-sevenths of our people are sick, ill, or ailing, and incapable of positively asserting that they are well. The doctor, just like the minister and the lawyer, is a necessity of the present state of society, and just so long as people will be sick, or wicked, or quarrelsome, doctors, ministers and lawyers would be needed. He believed there was no more need of a man's being sick than there was of his cutting his throat. Let men study the laws of their being, and observe them, and perfect health would be their reward. It costs more to die—the way people kill themselves in these days—than it does to live.

Dr. GOSDON next addressed the meeting, taking for a text the statement that the average length of human life is decreasing in this City and in the United States, and our notorious unhealthiness as compared with other cities and other nations. The causes of this, he thought, were seen in our indigestible diet, our stimulating drinks, our overworking ourselves, the neglect of proper ablutions, the use of tobacco, and the unparalleled consumption of drugs.

Mrs. PAGE was the next speaker. Her address was mainly confined to a vigorous denunciation of the habit of using tobacco in any form. The effect of the practice upon the tobacco user, his family, his friends and society, was represented as most deleterious. She considered the health of the entire population of the City of New-York jeopardized by the use of tobacco. It was the curse of the City, dwarfing the children and enervating the men, giving us a prospect of a race of puerile pigmies. She regarded the national thirst for intoxicating liquors as attributable to this cause, and made a fervent appeal to the mothers of America to do their best to strike at the root of the evil in the rising generation. To young ladies particularly she addressed a strong appeal to discountenance the use of the vile weed among the gentlemen of their acquaintance. The brunt of the battle against this monstrous evil she thought would have to be borne by the women.

Mr. JACKSON followed, in a brief address on the causes of ill health. He said the great object of the Convention was to lead people to think on the subject, to realize the possibility of a state of health, and of appreciating its many benefits.

The sessions of the Convention will be continued at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and 7 o'clock this evening, when the discussion will be continued. The objects, as stated by the President, are to promote the dissension of the causes of disease, to point out the physiological errors and vices of the age, and to suggest the means of reform. The public is respectfully invited, free of charge.

Academy of Music.

MOZART'S "Don Giovanni" was played here last night to a good house, and in a satisfactory manner. The opera is usually murdered ruthlessly; its place on the regular programme being generally the last and saddest. On the present occasion the cast was very strong, and the leading artists, without exception, were excellent. The length of the opera, and the present fashion of playing it in three acts instead of five, make it a trying one for a mixed audience, and account for the coldness which, under the most favorable circumstances, always attends its representation. Last night the good public was not more than usually indifferent to all the dramatic points; the purely lyric ones were received with heartiness, and all the best pieces encored. Madame GAZZANIGA was an excellent *Donna Anna*, and instilled into that antiquated part a vast amount of modern dramatic meaning. Signor STIGELLI was admirable as *Ottavio*—better than any one we have had in the part; he is at all times a rare and faithful artist. AMODIO was an amusing *Leporello*, and Signor FERRI a passable *Don Giovanni*, although not to be compared with Signor GASSIER. The other parts were equally well sustained.

Of course, the principal attraction of the performance was the *Zerlina* of Miss PATTI. The difficulty of sustaining this *rôle* can only be estimated by the fact that it is entirely different to anything else in the repertoire of a prima-donna, and, therefore, a specialty. There are many first-class singers in the world who have utterly failed in this simple part, after gaining laurels in others that were infinitely more difficult in the technical sense of difficulty. Indeed, the good *Zerlinas* of the operatic stage are historical personages, as they supply the literature of music with traditions. Miss PATTI will undoubtedly be added to the list. We were not prepared for a performance so thoroughly excellent, for the lady's efforts so far have indicated executive facility rather than simple sentiment. The three best pieces of the opera—"La ci Darem," "Batti, Batti," and "Verdral Carino"—were interpreted with delicious purity, and with an elegance of phrasing which is rarely heard. In every other respect the performance was a triumph; the little lady's youthful appearance being eminently provocative of the sentiment of appreciation with the innocent but coquettish character of *Zerlina* suggests. It was conceded by amateurs and critics that the performance was, in all essential respects, the best and most promising that we have yet had.

VERDI'S opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" will be played here to-night.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. The first business of importance that came up for consideration was the report of the Railroad Committee, made one week ago, in favor of permitting the City Railroad Company to continue to charge the same rate of fare for passengers as heretofore charged. After a little effort to postpone the consideration of the report, Alderman DAYTON presented a substitute, in effect that the Company be permitted to continue the same rate of fare as now charged, provided that the Railroad Company, before May 1, 1860, fully comply with the annexed schedule of roads to be built and extended, and shall immediately proceed to fulfill the conditions therein named, and that the same become null in case of non-compliance. The schedule mentioned is briefly as follows: The Company to increase their accommodations, viz.:

First—By running two-horse cars on all routes, and at such times as public convenience may require.

Second—To establish through lines of two-horse cars from Fulton Ferry, *via* Myrtle-avenue, to Broadway, and run the same as often as public convenience shall require.

[This was amended on motion of Alderman KALBFLEISCH, requiring the Company to make a regular route from Fulton Ferry to Broadway, and that they shall extend the same through Graham to Meeker-avenue, at their earliest convenience, and that transfer tickets be issued at the corner of Flushing and Classon avenues.]

Third—To construct a double track on Classon-avenue, from Myrtle-avenue to Kent-avenue, and run the Greenpoint cars on said route.

Fourth—To construct an extension of the Greenpoint route to the city line.

Fifth—To construct a double track in Columbia-street and Sackett-street, from Atlantic-avenue to Hamilton-avenue, and those to the city line; one fare only to be charged from Fulton Ferry to the city line.

[This was amended on motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT, so as to require the Company immediately to run cars from Hamilton-avenue Ferry as often at least as the arrival of each boat.]

Sixth—To complete the double track on Flushing-avenue, and run on through line thereon.

Seventh—To construct a double track on Washington-avenue, from Kent-avenue to Flushing-avenue, when the same shall be directed by the Common Council.

All of the above lines "to be completed as soon as arrangements can be made therefor." The Company further agree, on December 20, 1864, to reduce the fare on all their lines to four cents for adults, 2 cents for children under 12 years of age and over 2. Amended, on motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT, so as to require the Company to construct passenger depôts at Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, on Fulton-avenue at Bedford, on Myrtle-avenue at Classon-avenue, and at a convenient point on Flushing-avenue. The whole subject was laid over for one week, at the request of Alderman SCHELES, but it is generally understood that the above will be the basis of an arrangement between the City and Railroad Company.

The report of a Committee in favor of paving Monroe-place, from Clark to Pierrepont street, with Belgian pavement, was adopted. Several Committees succeeded in getting in their reports before 8 o'clock, at which hour the Board adjourned for one week.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—Rev. JULIUS L. HATCH, who was lately excommunicated from Dr. CHEEVER's church, on account of his Anti-Sabbatarian views, has sent letters to all the Congregational churches in this city and vicinity, requesting them to name delegates to an *ex-parte* Council to decide upon his case. The refusal of the Church of the Puritans to attend a mutual Council is the reason of his taking his step. Yesterday at noon the Council met in the lecture-room of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, but owing to the meagre attendance of delegates, no action was taken, except the appointment of Rev. Dr. STORRS as Chairman. An adjournment was then effected until 4 o'clock P. M., next Tuesday.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a colored woman, apparently 40 years of age, was taken out of Gowanus Creek yesterday. The deceased had on a striped delaine dress and calico sack; on one finger was a ring, with the initials "J. L. F." The body was taken to the dead house.

HORSE KILLED.—A span of horses attached to a Third-avenue car ran away on Monday, and, coming in collision with a car, one of the horses was instantly killed.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER CASE.—In the case of DARBY MCDERMOTT, supposed to have been killed in a house in Furman near State street, on Sunday night last, a Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict that his death was the result of intemperance.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Dec. 20, with the mails which left San Francisco Dec. 5, reached here last evening.

Much excitement is reported to exist on the Isthmus in reference to the Washoe Gold Diggings, in California.

The *Northern Light* brings 16 barrels of the ore, consigned to a house in Havre. It is said to contain a large per centage of gold and silver.

Our Isthmus Correspondence.

BURNING OF A CLIPPER-SHIP IN THE HARBOR OF PANAMA—RETURN OF EX-PRESIDENT MORA TO COSTA RICA.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

The American clipper ship *Mataro*, Capt. DELLINGHAM, from Liverpool, with patent fuel for the British (South Pacific) Steamship Company at Panama, and coals for Callao, was burned last night to the water's edge, at her anchorage at the Island of Taboga, in this Bay. At 12 midnight, all hands being asleep on board, the fire broke out in the hatchway and in a few minutes the whole ship was enveloped in flames to the mastheads. The *Mataro* was to have sailed to-day for Callao, with 700 tons of coals, the residue of her English cargo. No other cause can be assigned for the fire than spontaneous combustion. It was found impossible to cut her anchor chains so as to let her go ashore. At noon to-day, the coals were on fire all through the hold, and it is probable she will sink where she lies, although efforts are still making to get her towards the shore, so that her hull may not obstruct the harbor. The *Mataro* was a new ship of 1,218 tons; was built in Freeport, Maine, in 1854, and belonged to New-York.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* sailed to-day, at 11 A. M., for Central American ports. Ex-President MORA, of Costa Rica, was a passenger. He has been invited back to Costa Rica by influential persons, among whom are members of the present Government, but will not land if concessions are expected from him. F. W. R.

FROM KANSAS.

Anti-Slavery Meeting—Business—Politics—The Wyandotte Constitution—Speculations as to the Senatorship—The Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

Kansas continues to deserve the title of the "Italy of America," as it is often styled, and no season has ever so forcibly impressed us all with this truth as the present. We are having mild, October weather, such as all laborers desire who have houses to build, fields to inclose, corn to husk, or any of the common duties of the farmer or mechanic to perform. Our roads are dry and perfectly smooth, reminding us of the best plank roads of the West. No heavy rains have fallen since August, and we have almost forgotten that luxury so common one year ago—Kansas mud. We have had, to be sure, three or four days of cold weather, when the thermometer ran below zero, and the rivers were frozen over with ice seven or eight inches thick. Our ice-houses were suddenly filled, and for a few days our ferry was closed. Not enough snow, however, has fallen to whiten the ground, and probably will not for the whole Winter.

The good roads have kept freights lower than usual, and wood and coal are thus cheaper than ever before. Wood sells at from $2 50 to $3 per cord. Several new coal mines have been opened since last Winter, and of a better quality than was used formerly. Many are now using it in stores, and some in dwelling-houses. The price is from 20c. to 30c. per bushel.

Several of our merchants are building large corn cribs, and they intend to obtain all the corn they can get in exchange for goods. One of them intends to build two, each 20x100 feet. The present price is about 25c. per bushel, but it is generally conceded that it will be much higher in the Spring. Throughout the Territory money is scarcer than at any previous period, and all classes are obliged to resort to barter for whatever they can make or raise, as they have nothing else. We have never recovered from the money panic of '58. But it is, however, hoped that next year will open upon us more auspiciously.

Last Friday, the day that BROWN's comrades were executed, another meeting was held in Lawrence to organize a County Anti-Slavery Society. It was well attended, and the majority of the resolutions were of the usual tenor. There were others, however, censuring the party in Congress that attempts to defeat a Republican Speaker on the ground that he has recommended HELPER's book. Others referred to the character of JOHN BROWN, vindicating him from the charge of cruelty while he was a citizen of Kansas. The Society is making arrangements to send a copy of HELPER's book into every family in Douglas County. This shows the result of the more liberal course made for the South in the House, so solicitous to the institution he so foolishly attempted to protect. The debate in Congress has already advertised the book more extensively than the publisher could have possibly done. That is the way all their mad efforts react upon them, and finally tend to weaken the institution they are so furious to defend. Every onslaught they have made since the bloody reign in Kansas, has ended with the same sad moral for them.

The complete returns for the vote under the Wyandotte Constitution will not be known until officially proclaimed by the canvassers during the first week in January. Judging from the best data at hand, the whole vote of the Territory will be somewhat less than the Territorial vote last month, but the Republican majority will be rather larger than PARROTT then received. ROBINSON, for Governor, runs the highest on the ticket, and CONWAY, for Congress, is considerably below the average. The average majority will be about 3,000. PARROTT's was 2,678, as reported at head-quarters last week.

The subject of United States Senator continues to be the first in interest with our people, after that of admission into the Union. Candidates are not few or flattering. Each one talks as if he had the members of the Legislature already pledged to him, and no other favors are cared for. JIM LANE excels them all in boasting the number of his supporters; a symptom with those who know him best that he is the most in need of them. It is generally admitted that, to-day, Gen. POMEROY has the first chance for an election of any man in Kansas; but how the fates will move after we are admitted is another thing. Kansas is peculiarly a theatre of change. Political aspirants all find it so. Those who are crowned with laurels to-day, are liable to be forgotten to-morrow. Honor, statesmanship, genuine moral worth, are not long permitted to hold their legitimate place. Our political system is hardly purified from the miasm always found upon the frontier; but we hope, year by year, to see the social and moral standard elevated until our sister sovereignties will acknowledge us an exemplary and worthy member of the Federal family.

The Territorial Legislature meets in about two weeks at Lecompton. Whether they will remain there, or remove to Lawrence, is a subject for speculation. Lecompton has greatly improved in accommodations since last year, and they will leave no scheme untried to induce the members to tarry. They may do so, but the very word, *Lecompton*, has grown so odious and repulsive to our people generally, that I doubt whether their digestion can be good in that place. The session should be a short one anywhere, for we need but little more law-making. It is rather necessary to un-make some laws already enacted. We have too many. They are in some instances too complex, and our statutes are voluminous enough for a State, twenty years old.

A Railroad Convention is to be held here next Saturday. The fact seems to awaken unusual interest. Both the Pacific and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads are to be represented. The principal object of the Convention is to discuss and determine the utility of a road between Leavenworth and this place. Lawrence has much to expect from railroad development.

RANDOLPH.

MURDER TRIAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Rev. Jacob S. Harden, at Belvidere, for Poisoning his Wife.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1859.

The trial of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, for the murder of his wife, HANNAH LOURSA, at Andersontown, in March last, by poison, commences in this place to-day. It will be recollected that this trial was adjourned from September last until this time, owing to the sickness of Dr. JAMES R. CORLTON, of your City, the chemist who made an analysis of the contents of the stomach and other organs of the deceased Mrs. HARDEN. I will refresh the recollection of your readers with a brief history of the case.

The prisoner was born in the township of Blairstown, in this County, in April, 1837, and is not quite twenty-three years of age. His father, JOHN HARDEN, is a very respectable farmer, and a member of the Methodist Church. JACOB resided at home, under the control of his parents, until his removal to Andersontown. His character up to this period was beyond reproach. He was always vain of his personal appearance and supposed natural gifts, in consequence of which his society was not courted in the neighborhood of his home. When he was yet quite young, he joined the Methodist Church, and began preaching at the age of nineteen. When his wife died, he had been officiating for some time as pastor of the Church at Andersontown, but was not regularly licensed by the Conference. His education is limited to what he acquired from the common schools of the county, but he possesses considerable natural ability, and is a very fluent and energetic speaker. His wife was the daughter of a neighbor of his father, above his own age, and they grew up together as schoolmates. She possessed some beauty, was modest and reserved in her disposition, and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

A few years before JACOB began to preach at Andersontown, his wife's father, a Presbyterian, removed with his family to that town from Blairstown. His daughter soon after joined the Methodist Church. JACOB renewed his acquaintance with her, and on the 29th of October, 1858, they were married.

JACOB took his young wife to his father's house, where she remained some weeks, then to her father's, where she stayed for a considerable time longer, and finally, at the request of her father, took her to the place where he was boarding. Shortly before his marriage, or soon after, rumor says JACOB became enamoured of a beautiful young lady by the name of SMITH. This matter coming to the knowledge of his wife soon after her removal to his boarding place, caused a great deal of domestic unhappiness. About the 1st of March last his wife was taken suddenly ill, and on the 9th she died, with every indication of arsenical poisoning. Her health prior to that was remarkably good. JACOB's strange conduct during her illness, and his great anxiety to have her buried hastily, caused him to be suspected, and a Coroner's inquest was held. The inquest was private, and its proceedings are lodged with the Attorney-General of the State, but enough has leaked out to induce the public to form and express opinions decidedly unfavorable to the prisoner. JACOB was examined as a witness at the inquest, and testified that his wife had told him that she had taken poison, and made him promise never to reveal the fact unless it was necessary to save his own life. The inquest was continued several days, and resulted in a verdict that JACOB had poisoned his wife with arsenic.

JACOB having disposed of his property, disappeared the day before the verdict was rendered. He was traced to Elizabethtown, New-York, Philadelphia, and heard from in the western part of the State of New-York, and then all trace of him was lost. Copies of a daguerreotype likeness left behind him were distributed very extensively, together with the proclamation of the Governor of New-Jersey, offering $300 reward for his apprehension. In April last he was recognized by means of one of these likenesses at Fairmount, near Wheeling, Va., where he was learning the daguerrean business under the assumed name of AUSTIN. At first he denied his identity, but, on being shown his likeness, confessed he was the man, but at that time, and ever since, has protested his innocence of the crime charged against him. He was then brought to this town, which is the county seat of Warren County, and lodged in jail. At the last April term of the Court he was arraigned on an indictment of four counts, charging him with administering poison to his wife on the 1st of March last, and on other days up to the 9th. A motion to quash the indictment was then made and argued, and overruled. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down for September Term last; but, owing to the absence of Dr. CHILTON, of New-York, a material witness for the State, it was adjourned until this term.

HARDEN's conduct in jail has been unexceptionable. His relatives visit him frequently, and he spends most of his time in singing, praying and reading. He is an excellent singer.

He is a pleasant-looking young man, under the medium height, thick set and plump, but well formed, with dark eyes, black hair, and full, round face, and, taken altogether, what the ladies would call "a love of a man." In his manners he is courteous and gentlemanly, has a winning voice, and is well calculated to make a favorable impression. He feels sure of being acquitted.

The most intense interest is manifested in this trial. The town is full of people, and nothing else is talked of but HARDEN's trial. Over one hundred witnesses have been summoned, and the impression is the trial will last two weeks or more.

The State is represented by Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, Attorney-General of New Jersey, and JOSIAH VLIET, Esq., Prosecutor of the Pleas for this county. Mr. DAYTON is a man of commanding presence and ability. As a lawyer and orator he stands second to no one in our State. Mr. VLIET is a promising young lawyer residing in Washington township, this county. His labors in this case have been incessant and arduous, over since the Coroner's inquest. The prisoner is defended by JERIAH G. SHIPMAN of this place, and HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, Ex-Chancellor of the State. It is seldom that two such men as DAYTON and WILLIAMSON can be engaged on either side. A rich intellectual treat is expected by this community when they sum up the case.

DEC. 27.—Court opened this morning at 11 o'clock. The Court-room was filled to its utmost capacity. A number of ladies occupied the gallery. A Grand Jury was impanneled for the term. A number of motions were then made and disposed of by the Judge. At 12 o'clock the Court asked the Prosecuting Attorney if he was ready to move the indictment against HARDEN this afternoon. Mr. VLIET replied that he thought he would be ready in the morning. The case will therefore stand over until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

The Attorney-General is absent at Washington City, engaged in a cause in the Supreme Court. JOSEPH D. RANDOLPH, an Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, supplies his place.

The Yacht Wanderer.

LETTER FROM CAPT. FARNUM.

Capt. FARNUM publishes the following letter in the Savannah (Geo.) *News*, premising that he has not seen the letter of Mr. JACKSON, to which he refers, and that he is sure that gentleman has been grossly imposed upon:

SAVANNAH JAIL, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859.

SIR: Much to my surprise and mortification, I have this morning been informed of the contents of Mr. JACKSON's letter to you in reference to my affairs. It seems that he charges me, not with any deeper complicity with the voyage of the *Wanderer*, but with the much more serious accusation of having attempted to make terms with the General Government, to the prejudice of those who were already suspected and arraigned upon charges connected with that vessel.

Now, Sir, I deem it not only due to myself, but to my many friends, who, under the impression that I was an honest man, have stood by me, to pronounce the charge false in every particular. I defy Mr. JACKSON to produce any man, or set of men, of high or low degree, of political or social standing in any community, who can produce a particle of evidence to the effect that I ever made propositions, had them made to me, or authorized others to make them to the General Government, State Government, or to either of their officials, or to any person whatever, to give evidence against any one suspected of being concerned in the affair of the *Wanderer*. If such evidence could be adduced and substantiated, then I would forfeit all claims to sympathy or friendship, and would not ask to be looked upon in any other light than as a cur of low degree, who richly deserved the halter.

I cannot but believe that the Attorney-General and Mr. JACKSON, one or the other, or both, have been imposed upon. Certainly this *must* be so; else they would not attempt to prejudice a community against an imprisoned, and comparatively a defenceless man. As men, therefore, not as *officials*, looking to a legal conviction, no matter *how* obtained, I call upon them, through you, Sir, for the proof sustaining this charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. EGBERT FARNUM.

To JOSEPH GARNEL, Esq., United States District-Attorney, Savannah, Ga.

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

[Advertisement.]
PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES,
FOR THE HOLYDAYS.
Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.
They are warranted pure and the best quality.
For sale by all druggists and grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.
Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.
For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
GOLD PENS,
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BEEBE & CO.
NEW STYLES HOLIDAY HATS.
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PROFESSIONAL.
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of woman, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]
"READ, MARK, LEARN," &c.—Some persons imagine that a HAT is a HAT, no matter where they get it. A house is a house, but one may be a hovel and another a palace. There is the same difference in Hats; and, if you desire a fashionable, well-made, elegant article, call on KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. He has an assortment of Hats and Caps suitable for everybody, and well adapted to the season.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Spasms, cramps, neuralgia, &c., are happily moderated in their intensity and duration by the purifying powers of these inestimable preparations. Whether the cramps be in the stomach, legs or toes, they readily yield to the effect of this Ointment.

[Advertisement.]
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.—A wondrous success has been the fate of this grand and showy spectacle at Barnum's Museum. Such scenery! such dresses! such properties! and the enchanting illusion of enchantment and the Orient are combined in it. It is to be played this afternoon and repeated to-night.

[Advertisement.]
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ For Monetary and Commercial Intelligence the Reader is Referred to the Third Page.

MARRIED.

SMITH—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. digbie, Mr. WM. R. SMITH, Jr., to Miss VALERIA E. SMITH, both of this City.

TOWER—WHITNEY.—At All Souls Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Mr. Frothingham, W. SCOTT TOWER, of Long Island, and KATE L. WHITNEY, of New-York.

COMSTOCK—COLFAX.—At Hartford, on Christmas Eve, by Rev. N. J. Burton, Pastor of the Fourth Congregational Church, Mr. ALBERT COMSTOCK, of New-York City, to Miss ANNE, daughter of Dr. Wm. W. Colfax, of Pompton, N. J.

DIED.

PAINE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, after a lingering illness, JANET, wife of George L. Pride, and daughter of the late Andrew Garr, Sr.

The friends

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1859.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

THE TREASURY.

Report on the State of the Finances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved May 10, 1800, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 1st day of July, 1858, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1859, the balance in the Treasury was..... $6,398,316 10

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1859 were as follows:

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1858:		
From customs	$13,444,520 28	
From public lands	421,171 94	
From miscellaneous sources	959,981 34	
From treasury notes	405,200 00	
From loan authorized by act of June 14, 1858	10,000,000 00	—25,230,879 46
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858:		
From customs	9,064,228 60	
From public lands	402,180 97	
From miscellaneous sources	306,290 24	
From treasury notes	1,122,000 00	—10,894,619 91
For the quarter ending March 31, 1859:		
From customs	$12,786,452 19	
From public lands	490,947 76	
From miscellaneous sources	503,319 68	
From treasury notes	160,000 00	
From loan authorized by act of June 14, 1858	8,535,000 00	—22,475,819 55
For the quarter ending June 30, 1859:		
From customs	$14,280,823 31	
From public lands	442,376 71	
From miscellaneous sources	313,052 17	
From treasury notes	1,840,200 00	
From loan authorized by act of June 14, 1858	85,000 00	—23,101,452 19

The aggregate means, therefore, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, were..... $88,090,787 11

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, were as follows:

For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1858.....	$21,708,198 51
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858.....	17,956,347 85
For the quarter ending March 31, 1859.....	17,874,779 86
For the quarter ending June 30, 1859.....	26,212,185 35
Total.....	$83,151,511 57

Which amount was applied to the various branches of the public service as follows:

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.....	$23,636,820 94
Service of Interior Department, (Indians and pensions).....	4,753,972 60
Service of War Department.....	23,443,824 3-
Service of Navy Department.....	10,712 810 21
Public debt.....	17,405,285 44
Total.....	$81,751,511 57

As exhibited in detail in statement No. 1.

Deducting the expenditures during the fiscal year 1859 from the aggregate means during the year, a balance remained in the Treasury, on July 1, 1859, of..... $4,339,275 54

From the 1st July to the 30th September, 1859, being the first quarter of the current fiscal year 1860, the receipts into the treasury were as follows:

From customs.....	$15,947,670 62
From public lands.....	470,244 62
From miscellaneous sources.....	379 659 61
From treasury notes.....	3,611,360 00
From loan authorized by act of June 14, 1858.....	210,000 00—20,618,935 85

The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year are as follows:

From customs.....	$40,000,000 00
From public lands.....	2,000 000 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	1,500,000 00
From treasury notes.....	5,756,400 00
From loan authorized by act of June 14, 1858.....	1,170,000 00—50,426,400 00
Making the aggregate of ascertained and estimated means for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860	75,384,541 39

The expenditures for the first quarter of the current fiscal year 1860, that ending Sept. 30 1859, were:

For civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous.....	$4,748,130 89
For service of Interior Department (Indians and Pensions).....	1,739,176 11
For service of War Department.....	5 473,949 10
For service of Navy Department.....	3,341,561 90
For Public Debt.....	4,864,366 76
Total.....	20,907,174 76

The probable expenditures from appropriations heretofore made by law, during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year to June 30, 1860, are estimated at..... 40,995 553 23

Making the expenditures for the current fiscal year under existing authority..... 61 902 732 99

Deducting this aggregate expenditure from the aggregate of the before-estimated means for the current fiscal year 1860, will leave an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1860, of..... $14 381,808 40

Estimates for the fiscal year from July 1, 1860, to June 30 1861.

Balance in the Treasury July 1, 1860, as above stated.....	$14,381,808 40
Estimated receipts from customs from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861.....	60,000,000 00
Estimated receipts in public lands from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861.....	4,000,000 00
Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861.	2 225 000 00
Aggregate receipts.....	$80,606,808 40
Estimated expenditures from permanent appropriations.....	$8,173,682 48
Estimated expenditures from unexpended balances of appropriations.....	12,282,452 75
Estimated expenditures from new appropriations estimated for.....	46,278,991 58
Total.....	$66,734,948 81

Deducting the aggregate estimated expenditures from the aggregate estimated receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year from July 1, 1860, to June 30 1861, as above stated, the estimated balance will remain in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1861, of..... $18,891,679 61

The failure of Congress at its last session to pass the bill for the service of the Post Office Department renders necessary appropriations for that department which must be paid during the present fiscal year as these amounts are not contained in the preceding statement, it will be necessary to consider them, in order to arrive at the true condition of the Treasury at the close of the present and next fiscal years.

It will be seen from the communication of the Postmaster General, accompanying my report on the estimates, that there will be required to pay the deficiency in that department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1859, the sum of $1,296,000; and to supply the deficiency for the present fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860, the further sum of $5,546,324. In addition to these amounts, the Secretary of the Interior submits an estimate for the sum of $539,350, which he will require during the present fiscal year to carry out certain Indian treaties approved at the close of the last session of Congress. These three sums, amounting to $10,361,683, must be met during the present fiscal year, and must therefore be deducted from the estimated balance in the treasury on the 30th of June, 1860, which will leave in the treasury at that time an estimated balance of $4,020,125 40, and an estimated balance on the 30th of June, 1861, of $3,530,196 61. This latter amount will be increased to the extent of the unexpended appropriations for the next fiscal year which may remain in the treasury undrawn on the 30th of June, 1861.

It will be seen that there will be no necessity to provide additional means for the Treasury, provided the receipts should be equal to the estimates, and the appropriations made by Congress do not exceed the amounts estimated for by the department.

I submit, with much confidence, the estimate of probable receipts during the present and next fiscal years. It is based upon the operations of our trade and commerce for the last twelve months, and upon the conviction that the business of the country will continue in its present state of comparative prosperity.

At the last session of Congress I submitted an estimate of the probable receipts into the Treasury for the then three remaining quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1859. The result has approximated the estimate with unprecedented accuracy—the actual receipts being $38,579,331, while the estimate was $38,540,000—and as the present estimates are based upon similar data, it should greatly strengthen the confidence to be put in their correctness.

Some apprehension has been felt that the large amount of imports during the last twelve months would be attended with unhappy results in the business of the country. This apprehension would be well founded if the facts showed that the imports exceeded the wants of the country and its ability to pay for them. The imports during the last fiscal year (as will be seen by reference to table 7) were $338,768,130, while the exports for the same period were $356,789,-662, showing an excess of exports over imports of $18,021 532. As large as the imports of the last fiscal year were, they have gone into consumption. Table 47 exhibits the amount of goods in warehouse at New-York, on the 1st of November, for a series of years. It will be seen that the amount on hand on the 1st of November last does not exceed the amount in previous years, when the country was highly prosperous and its business steady and regular. These figures do not exhibit an unhealthy state of trade and business. One fact, however, connected with our exports has attracted much attention, and led many to believe that we were importing beyond our ability to pay; I allude to the increase of specie in our export trade. If specie occupied in the business of the country only the position of a circulating medium, and the supply was limited accordingly, there would be just ground for this apprehension; such, however, is not the case. It constitutes an important element in the list of our productions, and, like all other productions, where the quantity exceeds the legitimate demands of the country for use and consumption, it becomes a very proper article for export.

It is estimated that since 1848 California has produced over five hundred millions of gold. Would her condition have been improved by retaining that amount of specie within her limits, to the exclusion of those articles required for the use of her citizens, and in exchange for which this specie has been sent to the Atlantic and abroad? During the same period Georgia has produced more than five million bags of cotton. The same policy which would require California to retain her gold, beyond the legitimate wants of her people, would with equal propriety require Georgia to retain within her limits the excess of the production of cotton over the wants of her people. The argument is as applicable to all the States as to one, and I have used the illustrations of single States only because they were more marked and striking. Unless the export of specie goes to the extent of violating this manifest principle, it constitutes no just ground of alarm or anxiety. In this connection it should be observed that the large excess of specie exports commences with the discovery of the California mines, and has increased very much in proportion to their increased production, as will be seen by reference to table 8, which exhibits for a series of years the amount of our export of specie. The exact amount of the production of the California mines during this period is not known, but it is believed that it exceeds very largely the amount which has been generally stated. We have no reliable mode of ascertaining it; but, from the best information I have been able to obtain, I should estimate the amount for the last year at not less than seventy millions of dollars.

Whenever the export of specie shall exceed proper limits, the effect will soon be seen and felt in the financial and commercial operations of the country. It would probably be first exhibited in the specie basis of the banks, showing an increased proportion of circulation and deposits to the amount of specie in their vaults, and this would soon be followed by derangement and depression in the general trade and business of the country. At present there is no evidence that either of these results are to be apprehended. By reference to table 9 it will be seen that the specie basis of the banks, (when the tables for 1859 were prepared,) as compared with their circulation and deposits, is more favorable than in 1850, the year preceding the increase of specie exports. It is probable that some change has occurred since the last bank reports; of that we have no reliable information; but it is not believed that it will materially vary the general proposition. It is appropriate here to remark, that in view of the large and constant increase of the production of the precious metals, the country should look to the policy of substituting specie to a great extent for the present paper circulation. The process should be gradual, and whilst it would not derange the business of the country, would operate as a wholesome check upon banking and overtrading. The adoption of an independent treasury system by the several States, as recommended in a former report, would go far towards the accomplishment of this desirable result.

There is no more of ascertaining the amount of specie in general circulation. All estimates on that point are purely speculative. During a prosperous condition of the country it no doubt increases with the demands of business; and whatever from any cause the supply is below the wants of the country, it will be manifested by a depression in trade and general embarrassment. Until these indications appear, we may safely calculate that there has been the usual and necessary increase.

With some persons the idea seems to prevail that we are necessarily overtrading with those countries to which our specie is carried, and as the most of it goes to the ports of Great Britain, that country and we are, therefore, buying too largely of British productions. The fact that payments are made in England must not be considered as conclusive evidence that the debt has been contracted in the course of our trade with that country. By reference to table 10 it will be seen that our imports for the year ending June 30, 1859, from the East and West Indies, and other countries named in the table, exceed our exports to those countries to the full extent of the excess of our export of specie. It will also be observed that the articles which we import from those countries are articles of necessity, and generally such as are not produced in our own country. These articles must be had, and if we cannot furnish in exchange for them any number of our productions, they must be paid for in specie; and it is not material whether the specie for that purpose is sent to London or to the foreign port of exportation. If this branch of trade consumes the excess of specie exports, it would leave our commercial operations with all other countries upon a safe basis, even in the estimation of those who indulge so many apprehensions on account of our heavy exports of specie. It should be observed in this connection, that our exports to Great Britain for the last fiscal year exceed our imports about fifty millions; the excess, to a great extent, being applied to the payment of the demands of the countries to which I have just referred.

These views are submitted to the consideration of Congress in support of the opinion that we may look with confidence to a continued increase in the business of the country. The natural tendency in times of prosperity is to extravagance and overtrading, and this feeling should not be stimulated. If indulged, it will in the future, as it has done in the past, lead to revulsions and embarrassments; but there is no serious danger to be apprehended if the increased business of the country continues to bear a proper proportion to those natural causes which produce and sustain it.

Entertaining these views, I do not doubt that the actual receipts into the treasury for the present and next fiscal years will be fully equal to the estimates. The only remaining question in connexion with the estimates to be considered is the probable demands upon the treasury during this period. If the appropriations made at the present session do not exceed the amount contained in the estimates, it is believed that they can be met with the ordinary and extraordinary receipts already provided for by law. The estimated balance that will be in the treasury on the 30th June, 1861, is only $3,530,196 61, and leaves no margin for additional appropriations. If, therefore, the appropriations should exceed the estimates, or Congress should determine to provide within this period for the payment of any portion of the public debt, it will become necessary to make provision for such contingencies. The idea of increasing the public debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government should not be entertained for a moment. If additional demands are created upon the treasury by the legislation of the present Congress, provision must be made to meet them by such increase of tariff duties as may be required for that purpose. In such an event I would respectfully refer Congress to my last report, as containing the views of the department on the subject.

A critical examination of the estimates for the next fiscal year, submitted to Congress, will exhibit considerable reduction from former estimates. The remark is applicable to every department where any discretion can be exercised over the expenditure. In most cases the amounts are fixed by law, and can neither be increased nor diminished by the head of the department. I have endeavored to enforce the strictest economy in the various branches of the Treasury Department. In the single branch for collecting the revenue the expense has been materially reduced by adopting and carrying out, where the power existed, the reforms recommended in the bill for reorganizing the collection districts of the United States, &c., submitted by the department to the last Congress. With further reductions which it is contemplated to make, I have felt warranted in reducing the estimate for the expense of collecting the revenue for the next fiscal year to the round thousand dollars. The passage of the bill to which I have referred would greatly aid the department in this work of reform.

The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, as stated in my last annual report, was $25,155,977 66. The act of June 14, 1858, authorized an additional loan of $20,000,000, which has been accordingly negotiated. Of this $18,620,000 had been paid into the treasury, and the stock issued therefor on the 1st of July, 1859, the commencement of the present fiscal year. A portion of the remainder has been since paid, and the stock therefor issued. The balance will doubtless be soon completed, which will make the permanent public debt $45,155,977 66.

Of the temporary public debt authorized by the act of December 23, 1857, providing for the issue of $20,-000,000 in treasury notes, there were outstanding on the 1st July, 1858, as stated in my last report, $19,-775,200. On the 30th June, 1859, the close of the last fiscal year, the amount of these notes outstanding was $15,646,800. The details of the various descriptions of the public debt on the 30th June, 1859, are shown by the statement marked 3.

In the estimated means of the Treasury for the present and next fiscal years, it will be seen that no provision is made for the permanent redemption of any portion of the twenty millions of Treasury notes. The authority for re-issuing these notes will expire on the 30th June next, and it will therefore be necessary for Congress to extend the law for that purpose for another period.

On the 21st of January last, I submitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to resolutions of that body, a report in reference to the export and import trade of the United States with Great Britain and France. The investigation which I was required to make for that purpose brought to my attention the various systems adopted by different countries of obtaining and keeping commercial statistics. These systems are so various that I found it impracticable to institute any comparison of the facts exhibited in the tables of different Governments, which could be regarded as accurate and reliable. Every commercial man will pronounce such a state of things an evil of great magnitude, and one which demands a prompt remedy, if it can be found.

To avoid a recapitulation of the views presented in that report, and for the purpose of bringing the subject to the attention of the present Congress, I append to this report a copy of that communication, (marked 11,) and would ask for it a consideration at this time. I do not know a greater benefit that could be conferred upon the commercial interest of the country, at so small an expense, than the adoption by the leading commercial Governments of the world of a uniform system of commercial statistics—a uniform unit and currency, and uniform weights and measures. Upon one branch of the subject, valuable suggestions will be found in the accompanying report of the Director of the mint. The importance of the subject cannot be overestimated, and it is hoped that it will receive the careful consideration of Congress at its present session.

I must again call the attention of Congress to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, on the subject of deposits by disbursing agents, and repeat the recommendations heretofore made for its modification. In my former reports I have presented the reasons for some change of that act so fully that I deem it unnecessary to do more at this time than to refer to those reports, and, for the reasons therein stated, again to request the action of Congress on the subject.

The attention of Congress is particularly called to the accompanying report from the engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction. It gives a full and detailed account of the operations of that Bureau, charged with the construction of the various public buildings under the direction of this Department. The principal buildings now in process of construction are the Treasury extension, in this city, and the Custom houses at Charleston and New-Orleans. These buildings were commenced under the direction of Congress before I came into office. Each of them was planned on an expensive scale, and large amounts had been expended in their erection before my connection with this Department. For this neither my predecessors nor myself are responsible. Our duty in the premises has been simply executive. Under these circumstances I submitted, at the last session of Congress, estimates for continuing the work upon them during the present fiscal year. Having been commenced, I deemed it sound policy and true economy to prosecute the works with energy to their completion. The estimates submitted at the last session were made under that conviction. Congress took a different view of the subject, and reduced the estimates to a point which seemed to look merely to the duty of preserving the unfinished works from injury, and suspending, for the present, at least, their completion. In accordance with the policy thus indicated, I directed the operation on all these buildings to be brought within the means at the disposal of the Department, and when those means were exhausted to stop the work. The report of the Engineer in charge will show that these directions have been carefully complied with. The balances of former appropriations will soon be exhausted, when all further operations will be suspended. In accordance with the policy so clearly indicated by the action of the last Congress, I have only estimated for a sufficient sum to keep them from injury for the next fiscal year. If Congress should adopt a different policy at the present session, and determine to continue operations on these works, I would respectfully refer to the report of the Engineer in charge for estimates of the amounts that will be required during the next fiscal year.

I would again invite the attention of Congress to the subject of marine hospitals. The facts submitted, as well in the last as in the present report of the engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction, demand an investigation of the subject by Congress. The views which I have heretofore presented are strengthened by each year's experience, and I would again press them upon the consideration of Congress. Three new hospitals have been completed, and are ready to be put in operation. Before it is done, the necessity and propriety of the step should be considered in the light of the facts presented in the reports to which I have referred. The refusal of the last Congress to authorize any additional buildings of this character would indicate a concurrence with the views of the Department on the subject. It only remains to be determined what disposition should be made of those which have already been erected.

In reference to other public buildings authorized by previous acts of Congress, and heretofore suspended for the want of means, steps have been taken to secure the selection of proper sites. Plans and specifications are being prepared with a view of commencing their erection when it can be done with a due regard to the condition of the treasury. The policy of the last Congress, in suspending the work upon those already in process of construction, would indicate that new ones should not be commenced until provision is made for the completion of those already begun.

The condition of the Louisville and Portland Canal is so anomalous as to require the action of Congress. Under the amended charter of the State of Kentucky of Jan. 21, 1842, the stock previously belonging to individuals has been redeemed from the earnings of the canal, except that a single share each is held by certain persons to qualify them to act as directors of the corporation. The act of the State of Kentucky of Feb 22, 1844, provides that when the United States shall become the sole owner of the canal the jurisdiction of the State over it shall be yielded to the United States.

The amount advanced from the Treasury for the construction of this canal was $633,500, and the amount of dividends paid into the treasury up to 1842 is $255,192 48, so that in fact the whole cost of the stock held by the United States had been reimbursed previous to the amended charter. Since that charter, and the redemption of the stock of individuals under its provisions, the earnings of the Canal have been applied to its improvement by the Directors, and whenever the amount has exceeded that requirement, it is understood the tolls have been reduced. No revenue has been received from it since that period, and none is contemplated.

Under the laws of Kentucky the United States are substantially owners of this canal, but no authority has been given to supersede the corporation in its management, nor action having been had by Congress on this subject since the amended charter by Kentucky. Under these circumstances I would refer the whole subject to Congress for such action as they may deem proper.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint is herewith transmitted, (marked 12,) as also the reports of the various Bureaus of the Treasury Department, (marked from A to L.) They contain much interesting information in connexion with their respective branches of the public service.

The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey will be laid before Congress at an early day.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Postmaster-General Holt.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 3, 1859.

SIR: In the month of March last, the sudden decease of my enlightened and deeply lamented predecessor, immediately preceded as it was by the death of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General—so long and so honorably connected with the administration of the postal revenues—filled this department with discouragement and gloom. Associated with this double calamity came another which awakened painful anxieties, not only from its intrinsic magnitude, but from the fact that the history of the Government, from its foundation, furnished no parallel for such a disaster. My allusion is, of course, to the failure of Congress to pass the customary appropriation bill for the support of the Post Office Department, whereby, with all its responsibilities resting upon it, and the fulfillment of all its duties demanded by the country, it was still deprived of the use of its own revenues, and thus necessarily of all means of complying with its engagements to the faithful officers toiling in its service. The ordeal so unexpectedly prepared for it was, in all its aspects, as novel as it was perplexing, and disquieting apprehensions were naturally felt for the result. When, however, from high political considerations, the President announced his purpose not to convene Congress in special session, and the full measure of the crisis was thus revealed, the contractors and others charged with the maintenance of the postal administration, manifested everywhere a determination to meet the emergency with courage and with a lofty public spirit. With very rare exceptions, every duty pertaining to the transmission and delivery of the mails, has been performed as cordially and faithfully, during the last nine months, as at any former period. While, however, this is referred to with gratification, and cannot be too warmly commended, it must not be forgotten that this fidelity, in the midst of abandonment and privation, has cost a numerous and deserving class of public servants severe pecuniary sacrifice. Feeling anxious that they should be relieved as far as possible from the embarrassments in which they were so suddenly involved, statements evidencing the indebtedness of the department to its contractors and agents have been issued, with the hope that in the easy condition of the money market, these parties might obtain advances upon them without serious loss. It is to be feared, however, that those, whose circumstances obliged them to dispose of these securities, have in many cases been compelled to submit to a heavy discount. I would most earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of making an early appropriation to meet all the existing liabilities of the department. As the faith of the Government has been broken, not only should the principal of these debts be promptly paid, but interest on them should also be allowed. In many instances this may prove but an imperfect indemnity for the damage which the creditors of the department have actually sustained, but this much, at least, is due from the gravest considerations of public justice and policy, and cannot, in my judgment, be withheld without national dishonor.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The actual (paid) expenditures of the department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, amounted to..... $11 458,083 63

For transportation of inland mails, including payments to route agents, local agents, and mail messengers..... $8,112,936 68

For transportation of foreign mails to wit:

New-York to Liverpool.....	$81 177 30
New-York to Havre.....	136 192 41
New-York to Bremen.....	84,151 38
New-York, by Havana, to New-Orleans.....	17,213 48
New-York to Havana.....	3 089 34
Charleston to Havana.....	80 000 00
New Orleans to Vera Cruz.....	2 810 73
Aspinwall to Panama.....	100,000 00
Agencies at Panama and Aspinwall.....	2,938 71
Transportation on agents.....	4,927 94— 494,422 95

For California mails under *special* appropriations, to wit:

From San Antonio to Astoria, from Oct. 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859.....	$281,917 50
San Francisco to Olympia.....	122,500 00
New-Orleans to Ventosa.....	1,000 00
Nov. 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859..	166,666 67— 550,384 17
For compensation to Postmasters.....	2,453,000 97
For clerks in Post-offices.....	989,9 0 23
For ship, steamboat, and way letters.....	14,496 68
For office furniture for Post-offices.....	2,187 35
For advertising.....	46,468 28
For mail bags.....	51,332 92
For blanks.....	44,917 59
For mail locks, keys and office stamps.....	6,193 65
For mail depredations and special agents..	52,081 84
For postage stamps.....	40,855 61
For stamped envelopes.....	43,134 41
Carried forward.....	$10,455,239 22
Brought forward.....	$10,455,239 22
For wrapping-paper.....	31 338 35
For payments to letter-carriers.....	197,037 63
For miscellaneous payments.....	181,618 21
For payments for balances due on British mails.....	146,986 61
For payments for balances due on Bremen mails.....	8,734 21
For payments for balances due on Hamburg mails.....	9,237 15
For payments for balances due on French mails.....	40,911 85
Total of actual (paid) expenses.....	$11,458,083 63

But to this must be added the ascertained liabilities of the department, which could not be paid owing to the failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations, and which now constitute a deficiency to be provided for to June 30, 1859..... 4 296 009 26

Total of actual (paid) expenditures and liabilities..... $15,754,092 89

This sum includes $759 599 56 appropriated by special acts of Congress out of the general treasury, which, being cancelled, leaves the actual (paid) expenditures $11,218,484 07, instead of $11,458,083 63, and the total of expenditures and liabilities $14,964,-493 33, instead of $15,754,092 89.

If there be added to $11,458,083 63 the sum of $55 96, covered by suspense, and the sum of $627 26 salmon on the bad debt account be subtracted, then the actual expenditures, as adjusted in the Auditor's Office, will be $11,457,512 33.

The gross revenue for the year 1859, including receipts from letter carriers and from foreign postages, amounted to $7,968 484 07, as stated below:

Letter postage.....	$906,631 78
Registered letters.....	25 954 96
Stamps sold.....	6 158,146 90
Newspapers and pamphlets.....	869,362 39
Fines.....	50 00
Receipts on account of emoluments.....	79,010 07
Receipts on account of letter-carriers.....	187,037 83
Receipts on account of dead letters.....	3,154 79
Extra compensation overcharged.....	1, 03 84
Miscellaneous receipts.....	19 ine 52
Total revenue.....	$7 968.484 07

Being an increase of 6 per cent. over the revenue of the year ending June 30, 1858, but still $2,740,000 short of the actual (paid) expenditures ($10 668,484 07) as adjusted on the Auditor's books, exclusive of the permanent annual appropriations, amounting to $700,000, granted to the Department by the acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851 for the transportation and delivery of free mail matter for Congress and the Executive Departments, and the special appropriation for mail transportation.

To this amount ($2,700,000) must be added the unpaid liabilities or deficiency, as estimated on June 30, 1859, $4,256,009 26 making the total excess of expenditures for the year $6,996,009 26.

I respectfully invite attention to the highly-satisfactory report of the Auditor, hereto appended. From this interesting document I derive the following synopsis of the financial operations of the department in the past fiscal year:

The balance standing to the credit of the Department on the books of the Auditor on June 30, 1858, was.....	$608,313 06
The receipts of the Department from all sources during the year 1859	7,968 484 07
Amount of bad debts collected.....	627 26
The amount of various appropriations drawn from the Treasury during the year, was.....	$3,915,946 49
From which should be deducted.....	325 000 00
Being part of the appropriations of $700 -000 (under acts 3d March, 1847, and 3d March, 1851) for the year 1860, applied to the service of 1859, leaving.....	3,590,946 49
Total receipts.....	$12,168,370 88
The whole amount of actual (paid) expenses in the year, including $55 96 for accounts closed by suspense	11,458,139 69
Leaving to the credit of the Department July 1, 1859.....	$710,231 29

This amount of $710.231 29 to the credit of the revenue of the department July 1, 1859, is made up of balances due from postmasters and late postmasters which have been accumulating from July 1, 1845, and can only be made available as they are collected.

For the year ending June 30, 1858, the expenditures were.....	$12,722,470 01
And the revenue.....	7, 8-,792 86
Excess of expenditures for 1858.....	$3,235,677 15
For the year ending June 30, 1859, the expenditures and liabilities were.....	$14,964,493 33
And the revenue.....	7,968,484 07
Excess of expenditures for 1859.....	$6,996,009 26

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1860.

Expenditures.

The estimated cost of mail service for the year ending June 30, 1860, to be appropriated out of the revenues of the department, exclusive of the transportation of the mail from New-York and New-Orleans, to the Isthmus, to San Francisco, 9 months, to June 30, 1860, and of foreign mails, of payments for foreign postages, and to letter-carriers, is..... $13 641,510 00

For the transportation of the mail between New-York and New-Orleans, by the Isthmus, to San Francisco, 9 months, to June 30, 1860.....	187,500 00
For the transportation of the mail over the Isthmus of Panama, 9 months.....	75 000 00
For the transportation of the mail between San Francisco and Olympia.....	122,500 00
For the transportation of the mail between New-York and Havana and New-Orleans and Havana.....	80,000 00
For transatlantic mail steamship service.....	325,000 00
For payments of balances due to foreign countries.....	300,000 00
For payments of letter-carriers.....	187,037 63
Estimated expenditures for 1860.....	$14,671,547 63

The following payments have been made under special act of Congress approved March 3, 1859, (statutes at Large, vol. XI., p. 409:)

For the transportation of the mail from Panama to California and the grand back, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1858.....	87,062 50
For transportation of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1859.....	25,000 00
For transportation of the mail from New-Orleans, *via* Tehuantepec to Vera Cruz and back, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1859	25,000 12
Total.....	$ 137,062 62

MEANS FOR 1860.

The balance standing to the credit of the department on the books of the Auditor on July 1, 1859, was.....	$710,221 29	
The gross revenue for the year 1860, including foreign postages, fees paid in by letter carriers, and miscellaneous receipts, estimated at an increase of 6 per cent. on the estimated revenue for 1860, making.....	8,287,223 00	
Of the appropriations made by the acts of March 3, 1851,	7,000,000 00	
Of the appropriations under the 5th section of the act of June 14, 1858, deemed perpetual by the Attorney-General.....	358,000 00	
Of appropriations, March 3, 1859.....	167 080 62	
		16,222,524 91
Deficiency of means for the service of 1860.....		$4,816,692 71
To this deficiency should be added the amount reported by the Auditor as standing to the credit of the department on June 30 1859, the entire sum being unaccumulation since 1846 in the hands of postmasters, and can only be made available as collected.....		710,231 29
Estimated deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1860.....		$5,526,924 00

The above estimates are increased by the cost of mail routes between New-York and San Francisco and San Francisco and Olympia $311,000, which have heretofore been provided for by special appropriations and paid by the Navy Department, and have never appeared in the ordinary estimates of expenditures prepared by this department.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1861.

Expenditures.

The estimated cost of mail service for the year ending June 30, 1861, to be appropriated out of the revenues of the department, exclusive of the transportation of the mail from New-York and New-Orleans, by the Isthmus, to San Francisco, and of foreign mails, of payments for foreign postages, and to letter-carriers, is..... $14,347,598 04

For the transportation of the mail between New York and New Orleans, by the Isthmus, to San Francisco.....	350,000 00
For the transportation of the mail between San Francisco.....	121 000 00
For transportation of the mail between New-York, and Havana and New Orleans and Havana.....	30,000 00
For transportation of the mail between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz.....	3 000 00
For the transatlantic mail steamship service.....	325,000 00
For payments of balances due to foreign countries estimated.....	300,000 00
For payments of letter-carriers.....	187,037 63
Estimated expenditures for 18-	$15,965,,35 04

MEANS FOR 1-

The gross revenue for the year 18-1, including foreign postages, fees paid in by letter-carriers and miscellaneous receipts, is estimated at an increase of 6 per cent. on the estimated revenue for 1860, making.....	$8,818,711 09	
Of the appropriations made by the acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851.....	700,000 00	
Of the appropriations under the 5th section of the act of June 14, 1858, deemed perpetual by the Attorney-General.....	358,000 00—	8,876,711 09
Estimated deficiency for the year ending June 30, 186-.....		$7,988 421 04

The above estimates are increased by the cost of mail routes between New-York and San Francisco and Olympia $372,000, which have heretofore been provided for by special appropriations, and paid by the Navy Department.

The deficiency for 1861 is estimated at $5,088,424 04, upon the assumption that the measures of reform recommended in this report will not be adopted by Congress. Should they, however, all receive the sanction of that body during the approaching session, it is believed, as hereafter shown, that the deficiency for that year would not exceed $1,342,473 90.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The number of postage stamps supplied to postmasters during the year ending June 30, 1859, was as follows:

1 cent.	3 cent.	5 cent.	10 cent.	12 cent.	
44 432,300	142,087,600	486,860	3,760,660	1,429,700	
Whole number, 192,201,960; value.....					$5 279,405 00
Stamped envelopes, 30,280,800; value.....					982,128 34
Total.....					$6,261,533 34
Total value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the year ending June 30, 1858.....					$5,962 787 28
Increase during 1859.....					$298 746 06

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

On the 30th of June last there were in operation 8,723 mail-routes. The number of contractors was 7,553.

The length of these routes is estimated at 250,052 miles, divided as follows, viz.:

Railroad.....	26,010 miles.
Steamboat.....	19,209 miles.
Coach.....	63,941 miles.
Inferior modes.....	161,792 miles.

The total annual transportation of mails was 62,536,402 miles, costing $9,468,757, and divided as follows:

	Miles.	Cost.	Cents per mile.
Railroad.....	27,268,384	$3,243,974	11.9
Steamboat.....	4,569 962	1,157,843	25½
Coach.....	24,448,398	3,134,094	13.3
Inferior modes.....	27,021,658	1,932,846	7.1

Compared with the service reported June 30, 1858 there is a decrease of 551 miles in the length of the mail routes; an addition of 3,542,911 miles to the annual transportation, being about 4 4 per cent, and of $1,173,339 in the cost, or about 21.46 per cent.

The aggregate length of railroad routes has been increased 1,579 miles, and the annual transportation thereon 1,544,932 miles; 5.84 per cent., at a cost of $415,673, or 14 69 per cent.

The length of steamboat routes is greater by 2,166 miles, and the annual transportation by 352 miles; the cost is $76,173 less, being a reduction of 6.16 per cent.

The addition in coach routes is 9,341 miles in length, 3,892,664 miles in annual transportation, or 19.9 per cent., and $1,224,250 in cost, or 64.1 per cent.

The length of inferior routes is diminished 13,637 miles, and the annual transportation 1,855,037 miles; the additional cost is $199,849; being 6.42 per cent. less in transportation, and 6 per cent. additional in cost.

Appended to this report is a table (marked —) showing in detail the mail service of every grade as existing in each separate State and Territory on the 30th of June last.

The lettings of new contracts for the term commencing 1st July last embraced five States—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The following table shows the new service as in operation on the 30th of September:

Conveyance.	Miles in length.	Miles of annual transportation.	Cost.
Railroad.....	4,230	3,850,607	$615 964
Steamboat.....	3,257	705,918	156,558
Coach.....	3,010	1 224,036	97,155
Inferior modes.....	29 1.0	5 232 934	331,824
Total.....	39 617	10 993,995	1 201,501

Compared with the service on the 30th of June last, in the same States, the length of the routes, by railroads and inferior modes, is increased 974 miles, and by steamboat and coach is diminished 6,242 miles; the annual transportation is diminished 943,574 miles, and the cost $2,942, divided as follows, to wit:

	Miles in length.	Annual transportation.	Cost.
Railroad.....	191 in'cse.	228,79- dec'se.	$19,206 inc'se.
Steamboat.....	2,906 dec'se.	388 642 dec'se.	17 348 dec'se.
Coach.....	3 336 dec'se.	1,104,3-3 dec'se.	58 516 dec'se.
Inferior modes	783 inc'se.	786,237 inc'se.	83,716 inc'se.

On the 30th June last there were

est and noblest forms of human freedom. Is it not, therefore to the last degree unseemly, if not worse, than in its own enterprises, and in furtherance of its own pecuniary interests, it should claim permission to violate habitually a great principle of which it is the constant advocate, and which underlies our whole political system—the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none? If, however, from the grandeur and beneficence of its mission, the Press is to be excepted from the operation of this wholesome Democratic doctrine, and is to be subsidized to the extent of its postages by the Government, then, undeniably, such subsidy should be contributed from the common Treasury, instead of being imposed, as at present, on the oppressed revenues of the Post-office Department, which, under all circumstances, should be maintained inviolate.

Into the same category, but for more cogent reasons, must fall that class of weekly newspapers which the statute of 1852 requires shall be delivered free of postage to all subscribers residing within the limits of the county in which they are published. This requisition is less sound on the score of principle than even the discrimination in favor of the press. There may be something in the characteristics of the latter—ennobled as it is as the organ of the intellect and heart of millions of freemen—which might induce in any to grant to it special and distinguishing immunities; but why a citizen who chances to reside on one side of a county line shall be exempted from a postage on his newspaper, which his neighbor on the other side of that line is obliged to pay on the same paper, surpasses my comprehension. There would be more reason for exempting letters from charge, while circulating through the mails within the county in which they are written, because, being much lighter than newspapers, their transportation, of course, burdens the department less. Could contractors be found sufficiently public-spirited to transport this class of newspapers without compensation, then their gratuitous delivery might be claimed of the department at a reasonable duty. But precisely the same rate of compensation is demanded and paid for this as for every other postal service, and hence this privilege is in effect a donation of so much of the postal revenues as the service costs. This violates a fundamental law of the system, by perverting a fund confided to the Government, not to be given away, but to be carefully administered, so as to afford the largest possible mail facilities to the social and commercial intercourse of the country.

STAR BIDS.

The act of March 3, 1845, declares "that it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, *without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.*"

This law is still in full force, and believing that it announces the only principle on which this Department can be successfully administered, an effort has been made to conform to the policy which it indicates. Accordingly, in advertising for the new lettings, "Star Bids"—as they are termed in the parlance of the service—will alone be invited—that is, proposals for conveying the mails with due celerity, certainty, and security," without any designation of the mode of conveyance. The transportation and delivery of the mails with the utmost dispatch and certainty are the true and only mission of this Department; in accomplishing this, it discharges its whole duty to the country. The prevalence of an opinion which enlarges its obligations and the sphere of its action beyond this limit, has tended much to involve it in the embarrassments with which it is now struggling. There are those who maintain that the adjustment of the mail service should be made subservient, if not subordinate, to the interests of commerce and travel, and that the rapid and cheap conveyance of passengers, and the support of railroad and steamboat companies, should be as carefully looked to and as anxiously provided for by the Department as the transportation of the mails. This is a fatal fallacy, whose bitter fruits may now be seen in the enormous sums paid to these companies for mails some of which are so light as scarcely to yield a revenue sufficient to defray the expense of carrying them on horseback. Four-horse coaches are thus run upon border and unfrequented routes, and steamboat lines are subsidized at an outlay which would afford postal accommodations to entire States, merely that the owners of these lines may be enriched, and that the public may have easy, certain, and economical modes of conveyance for themselves, their baggage and their goods. Every dollar appropriated for such purposes is a perversion and abuse of the postal fund, and every one of these extravagant and semi-commercial contracts deprives whole communities in other sections of the country of the mail facilities to which they are entitled. The Department, from this misinterpretation of its functions, is made virtually the carrier of passengers and merchandise, and what is yet more to be deplored, a carrier without compensation.

EXPRESS MAIL AGENTS.

The employment of these officers by my predecessor on the great routes from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, westward, was an experiment, the practical working of which has not justified its continuance. It has accordingly been terminated by the substitution of the baggage-masters on these routes for the agents heretofore having charge of the through mails, and thus far the results of the change have been satisfactory. The rate of compensation has been much reduced, so as to exhibit an annual saving of $19 101, as compared with the former expenditure, while the services have been secured of a class of men believed to be fully competent and faithful in the discharge of the duties which they have assumed upon themselves.

RAILROAD SERVICE.

While it is admitted that the establishment of railroads in the United States has tended vastly to the celerity of mails, and to the facility with which those of great weight and bulk are transported, it is equally true that in their train of blessings have come evils, which have continued to grow with the expansion of the system, until they have at length reached a magnitude which demands that an earnest endeavor should be made for their correction. The mails were conveyed during the last year on 26 010 miles of railroad, at a cost varying from $50 to $375 per mile for transportation alone—the aggregate expenditure for this class of service being $3,243 974. To this is superadded the salaries of express route agents and messengers, amounting to $626,174 per annum, accompanied and delivered as the mails are by the agents of the Department, the service performed by the road is little beyond that which it performs for the shipper of a barrel of flour or a sack of grain. Why, then, is a compensation exacted for this service which is so exorbitant as compared with what would be demanded of a private citizen for the conveyance of a similar amount of freight? In Canada the compensation paid to the railroads for the conveyance of the mail is $30 per mile for day, and $10 per mile for night service, and $70 when the two services are combined. For this a separate car is furnished, which is fitted up as a traveling post-office, and serves for sorting and distributing the mails by the way. If the mails are sent as ordinary freight, under the guard of either an agent of the company or of the post-office, the charge is but two cents per mile when the weight does not exceed two hundred pounds, and for any additional weight, payment is made in the same proportion. No reason is perceived why, except upon our great trunk routes, a higher rate of compensation should be submitted to by our Government than is paid by that of Canada. Even on this latter class of roads the present rates are much too high, but on the feeder lines, where the mails are light, they are oppressively extravagant. The rapid multiplication of railroads—a fact of which the law provides that the mails shall be carried—is constantly increasing the evil complained of. These roads are to every direction penetrating comparatively sparsely populated portions of the country and incnecting with small towns, where the correspondence is necessarily limited, and it they are all to continue to enjoy this enormous subsidy at the hands of the department, however unimportant the mails carried, no very strong hope of disenthralment from its present embarrassments can be indulged. The remedy is to be found in an amendment of the act of March 3, 1845, which I would respectfully urge upon the consideration of Congress. A reduction of thirty-three and a third per cent. upon the maximum rates fixed by that act would still leave a very liberal compensation to this class of contractors. Should Congress express their acquiescence in this view, it cannot be believed that the intelligent and public-spirited citizens who have the control of these roads will continue to insist on terms which it must be manifest to them, as it is to all, the resources of the Department do not enable it to meet.

Another grievance resulting from the railroad system, consists in the disinclination of many of these companies to assume upon reasonable terms the obligations imposed on all other contractors in the service of the Department. Of the three hundred and eighteen railroad routes in the United States, there are one hundred and thirty-seven on which the mails are transported without contract. These routes are the most important from their length and the weight of the mails transmitted upon them, and yet the incorporated companies controlling them peremptorily refuse to enter into those engagements with the department which the law and the highest interests of the postal service demand. This ground was early taken by railroad companies, and, rather than inaugurate a series of controversies which might be protracted, and interrupt the regular conveyance and delivery of the mails, the department has yielded, though constantly protesting against this lawless course. The consequence has been that they have carried the mails when and as they pleased, departing and arriving at such hours, and moving at such speed, as was agreeable to them. It is true that a few of the companies have manifested a liberal spirit in cooperating with the Department in the arrangement of the schedules, but they have done this rather as a courtesy than as an acknowledgment of any obligation on their part to do so. The adjustment of the schedules is of the very essence of the postal organization, and upon its exercise the economy and success of the whole system depend. I think right is to be given over to the vacillating counsels and conflicting interests of the numerous railroad companies, the service must lose its dignity and power, and wide-spread derangement and inefficiency necessarily ensue. The law regulating the transfer of the mails to these roads contemplates that the Department shall make a contract evidencing the terms on which the service is accepted, and the act of 1836 declares that "no person, whose bid for the transportation of the mail may be accepted, shall receive any pay until he shall have executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the Department." The course heretofore pursued, of recognizing and paying the claims of these companies in the absence of any contract, has been in disregard of the statute cited, and it has been equally at variance with sound policy. The public weal, as well as the law, requires that railroad companies, as carriers of the mails, shall be subjected to the same wholesome discipline to which all other contractors are subjected. As fully explained in the accompanying report of the Auditor, to which reference is had, their failure to enter into these contracts creates serious and perplexing embarrassments in the collection of the revenues of the Department which should not be submitted to. With every disposition to deal with them most liberally, and with a full recognition of their value as postal agents, and of their incalculable power in developing the resources of our country and promoting the enterprises of its material civilization, still it is manifest that their present attitude—seemingly defiant in its tone, as it is disorganizing in its tendencies—cannot be endured without humiliation to the Government, and without serious peril to those great interests which it is the mission of this Department to uphold and advance. If they can successfully maintain the position they now occupy, then they control at will the movements of the mails, and virtually the Department is administered by them instead of by its appointed head. Entertaining these views, proposals will be invited from the different railroads, and the companies will be notified that after the 31st day of March, 1860, the mails will be delivered to the action of their entering into formal agreements, containing on their part the usual stipulations for the faithful performance of the service. The remote day mentioned has been named in order that the Department, in the execution of the new contracts proposed, might avail itself of any modification of the act of 1845 which may, in the meantime, have occurred.

PORTLAND AND NEW-ORLEANS MAIL.

Congress, by an act approved June 14, 1858, authorized the Postmaster General "to make such arrangements for the transmission of the great through mails between Portland and New-Orleans as will insure the most speedy and certain connection, including in the route for one of the daily mails as many of the seaboard commercial cities as may be consistent with the greatest dispatch."

The irregularities and delays which had so long distinguished the transportation of this trunk mail to could be to the enactment of this law. The subjoined table will exhibit the averaged period occupied in its conveyance between New-York and New-Orleans during the past year, as well as the number of failures to arrive within schedule time on the two routes designated.

SOUTHWESTERN VIA KNOXVILLE.

Schedule time, five days.
Actual time, five days twenty two and a half hours.
Arrivals in schedule time, 241.
Arrivals out of schedule time, 389.

ATLANTIC VIA WILMINGTON.

Schedule time, five and a half days
Actual average, six days one and a half hours.
Arrivals in schedule time, 403.
Arrivals out of schedule time, 286.

Starting fully the conviction which seems to have been entertained by Congress as to the necessity of putting this service on a better footing than it has heretofore attained, proposals were solicited for carrying this mail on the basis of a complete guarantee—no payment to be made for any trip on which there should be a failure to arrive within schedule time. As Congress named only the terminal points of the route, the same course was pursued in the invitation for proposals, and the parties bidding were thus left free to select and designate that for which they proposed. Offers were accordingly made for the character of service required on four different routes, viz:

1st. *Via* Boston and Springfield, Mass., Albany and Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, Cairo, Ill., Jackson, Tenn., and Canton, Miss.; or via route as above, and *via* Pittsburgh, Penn., with a branch to and from New-York City connecting at Albany or at Philadelphia, as the Postmaster-General may prefer; or via route as above, with branches from Crestline, Ohio, by Pittsburgh, Penn., to Philadelphia, Penn., and from Harrisburgh, Penn., to Baltimore, Md., and also a branch to and from New-York City, connecting at Albany or Philadelphia, as the Postmaster-General may prefer.

2d. *Via* Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Worcester, and Springfield, Mass., Hartford and New-Haven, Conn., New-York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore and Cumberland, Md., Benwood, Va., Bell-Air and Columbus, O., Cairo, Ill., Columbus, Ky., Jackson and Grand Junction, Tenn., and Jackson, Miss., with a branch from the Washington Junction to Washington, D. C.

3d. *Via* Portsmouth, N. H., Boston and Springfield, Mass., Hartford and New-Haven, Conn., New-York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Alexandria and Lynchburgh, Va., Knoxville, Chattanooga and Grand Junction, Tenn., and Canton, Miss.

4th. *Via* Portsmouth, N. H., Boston and Springfield, Mass., Hartford and New-Haven, Conn., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Petersburgh and Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina and Cedar Keys Fla., Norfolk to be supplied by steamboat from Baltimore, Md., and by railroad from Weldon, N. C., making two lines between Baltimore and Weldon—one *via* Norfolk, and one *via* Washington City, Savannah and Petersburgh; Savannah to be connected with the main line by steamers from Fernandina through the inland passage, and a branch mail to be conveyed once a week by steamer from Cedar Keys to Key West, Fla., and to be extended to Havana, for the purposes manifested by the Department.

Congress evidently contemplated the ultimate establishment of several routes between the terminal mentioned, but as the service is an experiment, and one attended with very heavy expense, it is deemed advisable to establish but one for the present. Which that should be, must depend on a variety of considerations, the force of which can only be ascertained by a careful comparison of the time and compensation proposed, in connection with the intermediate population and correspondence to be served by the routes. While the legal authority for executing this contract may be regarded as fully conferred by the statute referred to, yet the amount of compensation demanded was so much greater than had been anticipated, that I did not feel justified, in view of the embarrassments of the Department, to incur so heavy a liability without submitting the matter to the consideration of Congress. As a postal enterprise, this yields to none in its magnitude and importance, and the department shares in the general solicitude for its success. I trust that Congress will either give its express sanction to the specific contract suggested by voting the necessary appropriation, or will indicate for the Department such a course of administration as shall warrant it in closing with some one of the proposals which have been received and are now held under advisement.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MAILS.

The service between St. Paul and New Orleans was performed during the past year at an aggregate cost of $326,278. Its expenses were too inconsiderable to be the subject of serious comment. The establishment of this river route on its present basis was resisted by the Department as long as was possible, from a thorough conviction that it would involve a most deplorable waste of its revenues. This conviction, however, was unheeded, and on the 5th of August, 1854, Congress, by a laudatory act, obliged the Postmaster-General to put it into operation, irrespective of its pecuniary, and irrespective of the absence of those postal wants which alone it professed to supply. The result has fully realized the anticipations and predictions of the department. Since the passage of the act referred to, more than thirteen hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the transportation of these river mails, with a return so light as scarcely to justify the designation of the expenditure as postal in its character. For a time, it is true, that the route possessed some importance, because of the through mails which passed over it; but, from the completion of various railroads, these through mails are now conveyed by land, and in consequence the river route has become essentially local, and supplies only the small offices along the banks of the Mississippi. As the large towns are or will be supplied in advance by railroad mails carried on the railroads. It is believed that the service could be performed for one-fourth of the sum which it now costs, were the department permitted to contract for it by the trip. A reduction amounting to $17,213 has been made above the mouth of the Ohio, and were a corresponding reduction made between Cairo and New-Orleans, the expenditures would be still greater than the revenue from the route would justify. The terms of the act, however, do not seem to contemplate such a curtailment as the altered capabilities of the service now imperatively demand. The matter is referred to as an illustration of the injurious consequences which must follow from a course of legislation that takes from this Department all discretion, and constrains it to enter into engagements which place the mail service beyond the reach of that wholesome revisory power which upon it now exercises shall be constantly exercised in adjusting its operations to the ever-recurring wants to which it is exposed. Believing that this should be, and confirmed on its present footing as a compensation, falls clearly within the category of non-postal, I respectfully suggest the propriety of placing it, less its earnings, on the public treasury. The enormous amount annually drawn by it from the postal revenues is in effect, and was probably intended to be, but a subsidy in aid of Southwestern commerce, which if needful, and the nation is willing to bestow it, should unquestionably be contributed from the national funds.

PACIFIC MAILS.

On taking charge of this department, I found established and in full operation, six different routes for conveying the mails to and from California and our other Pacific possessions, viz:

	Annual cost.	Annual receipts.
1. From New York and New Orleans *via* Panama to San Francisco, semi-monthly	$ 38 250 00	$ 39,971 69
2. From San Antonio to San Francisco, semi-monthly	250,000 00	5,276 68
3. From San Antonio *via* El Paso, to San Diego semi-monthly, (weekly from San Antonio to El Paso and Fort Yuma,)	196,444 03	60 00
4. From St. Louis and Memphis, *via* El Paso, to San Francisco	600,000 00	27,229 94
5. From Kansas, Mo., to Stockton, Cal., monthly	79,999 03	1 255 00
6. From St. Joseph's, Mo., to Utah city, to Placerville, weekly service	300 000 00	8,112 03

The gross annual disbursements for these six routes were thus $1,184,797, and the receipts from them but $339,747 66, showing a loss to the Department of $1,844,949 66 per annum.

The expenditures for local mail service in the States of California and Oregon, and in Utah and Washington Territories, during the past year, amounted to $508,697 13, which, being added to the cost of the routes named, gives a total of $1,693,391 13. The population supplied by this enormous outlay does not exceed 650,000 souls—thus exhibiting a postal expenditure of about $1 14 for each person, including ages and conditions. The remaining $14,271,099 21 of the gross annual disbursements of the Department furnish postal facilities for 30,000,000 of people, being in the proportion of less than forty-one cents for each person. Were the inhabitants of the country east of the Rocky Mountains served by the Department at the same rate of expenditure with those on the west, it would require annually $126,893,334 for its support, instead of the $14,964,493 33 now actually expended by it. It was apparent that the whole field of postal operations offered no point more urgently calling for curtailment than these Pacific routes, and hence the action to reference to them, deemed appropriate, was taken without delay—a detailed account of which is subjoined.

NEW-YORK, NEW-ORLEANS, AND CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The contracts for these mails, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, expiring on the 30th September, 1859, and not being willing to extend them, because of the excessive compensation exacted, I invited proposals for their transportation for nine months only, in order that Congress, which has so constantly superadded this service, might have an opportunity of placing it on such basis as should be agreeable to it. The result has been the conclusion of an engagement with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who has stipulated for the the conveyance of the mails, for the period named, at $57,946 for those to and from New-York, and $150,000 for those to and from New-Orleans—to which being added the railroad charges, amounting to $75,000, the aggregate cost will be $282,500, or, with the salary of the mail messengers added, at the rate of $351,004 per annum, and showing an annual gain, as compared with the preexisting contracts of $487,230.

The amount paid for the New Orleans service is very liberal, but it has been submitted to cheerfully by the department, because of the earnest desire felt to place that commercial emporium of the South in as direct communication as possible with the Pacific. The contractor has also obliged himself to transfer these mails to the Nicaragua route at the earliest moment practicable, and from his high character and indomitable energy, connected with the vast capital which he wields, no doubt is entertained but that the pledge thus given will be promptly and faithfully redeemed. This, by avoiding the onerous Panama Railroad tariff, will still further reduce the expenses of transportation $50,000, and will establish on an enduring footing a great national thoroughfare, the speedier of which has been and is an object of universal solicitude. The journey to our Pacific States and Territories will thus be shortened by some 700 miles, and permanence given to a route which must be the successful rival of that *via* Panama, and which, at present, is alone capable of affording adequate protect on against those exactions of the Panama Railroad and Pacific Steamship Companies, which the judgment of the public has long since pronounced unreasonable and oppressive. This route, being treated as and strictly postal, has been heretofore charged on the treasury, except the $100,000 paid by the department to the Panama Railroad for the transit across the isthmus,—the compensat on stipulated for under the present contract is however, payable out of the revenues of the department. Provision should be made for the support of this service from the treasury, less the actual earnings of the route.

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

The value of this route is very clearly expressed in its receipts of $5,276 68 and its annual expenditure of $250,000. In its present condition it is comparative y useless, a like for purposes of travel and postal communication. The land portion of the transit across the isthmus—being upwards of a hundred miles in length—consists of an unpaved and imperfectly graded road, passing over a precipitous mountain, and barely practicable for wheeled vehicles, and in consequence a mail, made up of a few light sacks, is all that the contractors have carried, and all, it is presumed, that they have been able to carry since the commencement of the service. The Department was asked to continue the conveyance of the mails *via* Tehuantepec, to Ventosa only, at an annual compensation of $250,000, which was the rate proposed by the late contractors, but for the extension of the service to San Francisco, at the rate of $560,000 was demanded. This, added to the $150 000 paid for the New-Orleans mails by way of Panama or Nicaragua, would make a total of $710,000 expended for the Pacific mails alone, from that single city, and with a revenue therefrom not exceeding $9,435 98. This proposal was not accepted because of the extravagance of the compensation claimed, in view of the amount of postal service, which, in the actual state of the road, it is possible to perform, and because with the regular and rapid communication which New-Orleans now enjoys with the Pacific ough the contract with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, this service is unnecessary. That the mail from San Francisco, passing over this road, should be a week in advance of that by Panama and Havana, in its arrival at New-Orleans, is admitted, but this difference will be reduced one-half by the direct service between New-Orleans and the Isthmus, provided for in the Vanderbilt contract. So slight an advantage as this in point of time, gained by so small a mail, would be too dearly purchased at the price named. Were the Gulf and the Pacific connected at this point by a railroad—which is protected—I doubt this route would become a favorite thoroughfare both for travel and the mails, and, in the judgment of many, there are political and commercial considerations which would justify the Government of the United States in aiding the company owning the right of way to construct such a road. Should this be the view of Congress, then such appropriation should be frankly made from the public treasury, and not taken from the postal revenues under the guise of payment for a service not needed, and which is unproductive and unavailable to the Department.

SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAILS.

This semi-monthly was, on the 29th day of October, 1858, improved to a weekly service between San Antonio and El Paso and El Paso and Fort Yuma, and the compensation was fixed at $196,000. The product of the route during the past year, as already shown, was but $60 less than the amount at the rate of $196,000 per annum. With a conclusive location of its want of importance and value for postal purposes, I directed that the service should, on the 1st of July last, be put on its original footing of a semi-monthly mail and reduced the allowance to the contractors to $98 000. Whatever objects, political or otherwise, may have been contemplated by the Government in establishing this route through an almost unbroken wilderness and desert, it is clear that its continuance at the present rate of compensation is an injustice to the Department. It may be convenient for the very few passengers that pass between Texas and San Diego, but as a mail accommodation it is not required in the direction of the Pacific, since the people of Texas have already secured to them a regular postal communication with that coast through New-Orleans, and also by the great overland mail. But it would be better that a small one of the lightest known to the service should be put in operation by way of New-York to California, than that the correspondence of the whole country should be oppressed by this enormous exaction for the benefit of a few contractors.

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL.

The service upon this extended route has been performed with great regularity, and generally within schedule time; but the contract has proved one of the heaviest burdens to which the department has ever been subjected. With an expenditure at the rate of $60,000 per annum, the postages received to return have not amounted to more than $17,293 91, so that the most favorable view that can be presented may be anticipated, the department at the expiration of six years (to which the contract was entered into, will have lost from this route alone more than $3 000 000, leaving nations to relieve, in some degree, the postal revenues from this exhausting drain. I proposed a reduction of the semi-weekly to a weekly service, which would have resulted in an annual saving, as compared with the present outlay, of $150,000. On referring the question, however, to the Attorney-General, he determined that in consequence of the customary clause giving the Postmaster-General re-letory power over all mail contracts, having been omitted in this, the contract curtailment could not be made in the manner suggested. The whole matter being thus placed beyond the control of the department, the action of Congress alone is capable of furnishing the remedy desired—and I cannot too earnestly recommend its early and decided interposition. If no compromise can be effected with the parties upon terms deemed reasonable, then I would urge, as an act of simple justice, that this gigantic service, which was established at the instance of Congress, and in furtherance of great national objects, shall be at once charged upon the public treasury. Until a railroad shall have been constructed across the continent the conveyance of the Pacific mails, overland, must be regarded as wholly impracticable. These mails, as dispatched semi-monthly, average ten tons in weight, which, divided into semi-weekly departures, would give two and a half tons for each, thus requiring, in view of the condition of the road, ten coaches instead of the single one now employed, and costing, at the present rate of compensation, six million of dollars per annum for transportation alone, with a product of $337,-212 03.

The route has now been opened, and its availability for a light mail demonstrated, so that should war occur with any maritime power, threatening embarrassment to our ocean mails for the Pacific, the service could, without delay, be resumed on its present basis. Were it otherwise, that contingency is deemed too remote to justify the continuance of so enormous a tax upon the correspondence of the country. Such manifest caution and apprehension could not but be recognized as illustrating in miniature the folly of that policy which would keep our army and navy perpetually on a war footing, merely because once in a century the amicable relations of the respective nations are liable to be disturbed.

THE KANSAS AND STOCKTON MAIL.

This route, put in operation at an annual expense of $79,999, having, in consequence of the alleged nonutility of the Indians and other causes, proved a failure, and being unnecessary for postal purposes, it was, on the 30th of June last, discontinued. The process of $1,225 created by it were realized for the postal service between Kansas City and Neosho and Albuquerque. During the period of nine months that it was in operation, there were but four arrivals of through mails at Kansas, and but two at Stockton. The whole mail matter received at Kansas from Stockton consisted of two letters and twenty-six newspapers, while it appears from the returns that but a single letter reached Stockton from Kansas. Another glaring irregularity of this service was, that it expended $25 miles between Westport and Santa Fé, directly along the line of another route, the contractor for which he carried, as is supposed, for some trifling compensation this exceedingly light and unimportant mail, for the transportation of which, as shown, the department was then paying at the rate of some $80,000 per annum.

INDEPENDENCE, SALT LAKE CITY, AND PLACERVILLE MAILS.

This connection with the Pacific was formerly a monthly service, but, in consequence of the threatened rebellion of the Mormon population, it was improved to a weekly mail at an annual compensation of $39,000—the product being but $5,412 03. The object of this improvement was to enable the Government to communicate regularly and rapidly with the troops engaged in active military operations in Utah. Tranquility having been restored in that Territory, and the department having been assured by the Secretary of War that a weekly mail was no longer needed for the purposes of the Government, a reduction to a semi-monthly service was ordered to take place on the 30th June last, which, after making the most liberal allowance to the contractors, will save to the department $115,000 per annum.

It will be thus seen that in consequence of the action which has taken place in reference to these Pacific routes, the annual expenditure upon them has been diminished $390,697. The $1,276,600 still required for their support on this improved basis, is very far beyond what an enlightened and just administration of the finances of the department would warrant.

ISABEL SERVICE.

For the last five years, the mails between Havana and Charleston and Savannah have been conveyed in a steamship—the *Isabel*—performing semi-monthly trips at an annual compensation of $30,000, authorized by Congress, but payable out of the receipts of the Department. The postages received from these mails during the past year amounted to but $10,057 66. The contract, involving thus a loss of nearly $50,000 per annum, was in its operation of a most oppressive character, and upon its expiration on the 20th of June, its renewal was declined. Fortunately for the public interests the approaching completion of the Florida Railroad enabled the Department to send these mails across the Peninsula from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, where they connect with the gulf mail steamers from New Orleans and proceed directly on to Key West to Havana. The service out and returning is now regularly performed, and costs the Department only the inland and sea postages. This result from the fact that the route from Charleston and Savannah and Fernandina and Cedar Keys to Key West being already in operation for the local mails, the outlay for the service is in nothing increased by the addition of those for and from Havana. The substitution, therefore, of this route for that of the *Isabel*, is a saving to the department of $19,912 31 per annum. This route is not only preferable to the other on the score of economy, but also because it supplies many post-offices, whereas the one for which it is substituted supplied but a single intermediate office—that of Key West. The department was urged by citizens of Charleston to extend the contract with the owner of the *Isabel*, from commercial considerations, but did not feel justified in giving to such consideration the weight claimed for them. This large subsidy would certainly enable the owner of the *Isabel* to carry freight and passengers at reduced rates; but it is there to any constitutional warrant for the Government's so doing this advantage on the inhabitants of a single city, while it is denied to those of other cities, such advantage should be sought from the public treasury, and must assuredly not at the hands of this department. With the embarrassments pressing upon it, and with the knowledge that there are many communities now having weekly, which desire and deserve semi and tri-weekly mails, and many others with tri weekly which are entitled to daily service, it was not possible to devote some $50 000 per annum of its revenues to facilitate and cheapen the transportation of passengers and merchandise between Charleston and Havana, without a flagrant and culpable dereliction of duty. No reason is perceived why the policy initiated by the act of 1858, which fixes the compensation for foreign mail service performed by American vessels, at the inland and sea postages, should not be applicable to this as to other foreign mails. If it be insisted that the steamer's touching at Key West determines as domestic the portion of the routes between that point and Charleston, then we have $10,057 66, or the inland and sea postages, for the transportation of the mails between Havana and Key West, and $49,942 34 for their conveyance between the Key and Charleston and Savannah, though the latter part of the route yields to the Department a revenue of but a few hundred dollars. Such an administration of the postal fund would be to the last degree improvident and wasteful. as it would be unjust to the public to which that fund belongs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I regret to be compelled to announce that no progress has been made towards the construction of either the New-York or Philadelphia Post-offices. The site for the former has not been purchased or selected, and the unnecessful efforts of my predecessor to that end have not been renewed by me, because of the depressed condition of the treasury. The want of a suitable building for the Post-office in our great commercial emporium is severely felt, alike by the public and by those concerned in the postal administration, and the hope is indulged that the existing embarrassments to the prosecution of the work will have an early termination.

The sale of certain property in Philadelphia, upon the terms designated by the act of March 3, 1859, is a condition precedent to any action for the erection of a Post-office in that city. The provisions of that statute are peculiar, and it has not, after repeated endeavors, been found practicable to comply with them. Further legislation is required to carry into effect the purpose of the act referred to, and I trust that the acknowledged importance of the subject to the whole people of Philadelphia will secure to it prompt attention on the part of Congress.

The act of June 14, 1858, established 695 new post routes, but made no provision for their support. It has been estimated that, to put these and the St. Paul and Puget Sound route into operation would require, annually, upwards of $950,000, besides the postal receipts therefrom. In the absence of the necessary means, and with a conviction that to the undue expansion of the service on unproductive routes is, in part, is mainly due the heavy pecuniary burdens that now press upon and disable it, I have not hesitated to postpone to a more propitious day the action on the part of the Department which this act contemplates. It is not believed that any serious inconvenience will be experienced by the country in consequence of this delay.

During the last fiscal year, ended June 30, 1859, there were purchased under contract and put into service—

Mail bags and pouches (for letters)	8,690
Mail sacks for newspapers and other printed matter	22 141
Making total number of all kinds	30 831
The total number of mail-bags of all kinds procured during preceding year	20 900
Increased number during the last fiscal year	9 931

Increased number during the last fiscal year... 9 931

or nearly fifty per cent. more than the number purchased during the year ended June 30, 1858.

This increase is to be accounted for chiefly by the unusual demands for supplies created by the reduced number of mail bags furnished during the preceding year, which was much below the average of former years, and less than one half of the number procured during the year ended June 30, 1857, for which the total number amounted to 54,075.

The excess of expenditure for mail bags during the last fiscal year, over that of the year next preceding, was occasioned not only by the exigencies arising from the inadequate supply of that year, as before stated, but also by the substitution of a large proportion of more costly bags for such as had been procured at less price, but discontinued as no longer desirable for the mail service.

During the last fiscal year, proposals were invited, by public advertisement, according to law, for furnishing mail bags for four years from and after the 1st July, 1859; and the lowest and best bids were accepted, upon which two contracts were made. These contracts, which are now in course of satisfactory fulfillment, were made at prices somewhat higher than those of the contracts last expired; but it is confidently expected they will prove to be highly advantageous to the interests of the Department, as the bags contracted for are greatly superior in every respect to any heretofore used in the service.

The supplies of mail locks, purchased for the service during the last fiscal year, amounted to fifty per cent. less in number, and sixty-seven per cent. less in cost, than those on the next preceding year.

Without entering into the details of the delinquencies and depredations alleged to have occurred in connection with the postal service during the past year, it may suffice to state that its moral aspects are still unsatisfactory. Every possible effort has been made for improvement in that direction, and these efforts will be continued without relaxation for the future. The public have given their complete confidence to this department, and have intrusted, not merely their treasures, but their most secret and sacred revelations, to the keeping of its honor. They have a right to demand that it shall prove itself worthy of this confidence, and that this high trust shall neither be exercised nor administered by unfaithful hands. But of all the branches of the government, there is none where the temptations to, and opportunities for, the commission of crime, are of such frequent occurrence as in this, while the known difficulty of punishing this class of offences, affords an ever active incentive to the depredator. A well-directed vigilance has already accomplished much, and may accomplish much more hereafter, for the suppression of these abuses; but I am thoroughly persuaded that the chief reliance for the safety of the mails must be found in the irreproachable personal probity of those charged with their transportation and delivery. Hence it is believed that there can be no faithful or honorable administration of this department but by promptly discarding from its employment all whose course of life brings in question either their private or their official integrity.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The tables prepared by the Auditor of this Department, and annexed to this report, exhibit the result of the foreign mail service for the past fiscal year, and may be briefly stated as follows:

The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland, and British) conveyed to and from Europe by the several lines of mail steamers employed by this Department, was $384 668 54, and by the British packets of the Cunard line, performing an equal number of trips, $605,629 64. The North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines of mail packets also conveyed mails to and from Bremen and Hamburg, respectively, the postages on which amounted to $18,-151 71, making the total postages on United States and European mails, conveyed by all lines during the year, $1 338,449 99.

The cost of the transatlantic service performed by steamships employed by this Department, under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1858—namely, the compensation to the United States postage, sea and inland, when the conveyance is by American steamers and to the sea postage when by foreign steamers,—was $324,610 62; twenty-six round trips being performed by American steamships for the sum of $199 204 09—averaging $7,663 88 per round trip, and twenty-six and a half trips by foreign steamships, at $125,349 53, averaging $4,731 17 per round trip. Of the latter trips, four and a half were run by the Canadian line of steamers between Portland and Liverpool. This line is hereafter to run weekly. Portland being the terminus on this side during the Winter, and Quebec during the Summer season; and in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, over the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, now completed, it will afford the means of the most direct and probably the most expeditious communication between Chicago and Liverpool. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Post-office Department to transport, for the sea postage only mails it may be desirable to send by this line; and, in order to give them as much expedition as possible, it is intended to have Chicago and Detroit, as well as Portland, constituted offices of exchange for United States and British mails. Bags will then be made up at each of these offices, and will not be opened until they reach Liverpool. The running time from Chicago to Portland, *via* Detroit, Toronto, &c., is not to exceed forty-eight hours; and either from Portland or from the contemplated terminus of the railway, near the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, where the mails are to be transferred to and from the steamships, the distance to Liverpool is several hundred miles less than from New-York.

Temporary arrangements have also been made, on the terms of the act of 1858, for the continuance of weekly service by American and foreign steamships, between New-York and Liverpool, or Southampton, embracing semi-monthly trips to Havre, and trips once a month to Bremen and back. This, in connection with the Cunard line, secures semi-weekly service between this country and Great Britain, and with the Bremen and Hamburg steamers, a direct mail, at least as frequently as three times a month, to and from Germany.

In this connexion, I feel it my duty to recommend the repeal of that clause of the act approved June 14, 1858, which declares that in forwarding mail s to foreign countries "the preference shall always be given to an American, over a foreign steamship, when departing from the same port for the same destination, within three days of each other." Could we maintain even daily postal communication with transatlantic nations, it would be a subject of congratulation on the part of the whole country, and would be as grateful to our social relations as it would be promotive of our best commercial interests. Dispatch is the highest element in the mission of this department, and hence that legislation which provides for retarding instead of accelerating the mails, may be safely pronounced at least extraordinary in its character. The law under consideration requires that though the mails be ready for transmission, and a foreign vessel is waiting to transport them, yet they shall be retained for three days, if such delay be necessary, in order to place them in charge of an American steamship. The support which the interests of the American ship builder and ship owner derive from the conveyance of the mails is but an incident to the service, and to it, the efficiency and reputation of that service, which is the principal, should never be sacrificed. It is desirable that this department shall have the power to send forward the foreign mails as often as a safe, reliable vessel can be found to convey them, and that the obligation to prefer the American to the foreign steamship shall only exist when they sail on the same day.

The amount of letter postages upon mails exchanged during the year with Great Britain was $770 06; with Prussia, $288,642 66; France, 218,-770 05; Bremen, $38,308 37; and Hamburg, $22,581 95; being a decrease on British mails of $32,681 80; on Prussian mails of $37,120 92; and an increase on French mails of $12,943 63; on Bremen mails of $10,462 45; and on Hamburg mails of $6,701 21, as compared with the preceding year. Net decreased letter postages on European mails, $39,035 43.

The amount of postages on mails sent to Great Britain was $365,864 12; to Prussia, $167,881 33; to France, $106,750 01; to Bremen, $18,-129 80; and to Hamburg, $15,584 58.—Total sent, $672,370 85. On mails received, from Great Britain, $464 464 71; from Prussia, $120,758 35; from France, $112,720 04; from Bremen, $20,134 57; and from Hamburg, $6,997 37.—Total received, $665,-079 04—Total postages collected in the United States, $607 73; in Great Britain, Prussia, France, Bremen and Hamburg, $528,589 16.—Excess of postages collected in the United States, $281,271 57.

Balance due Great Britain on adjustment of account for the year ended 30, 1859	$ 339 998 71
Balance due to France	37 232 21
Balance due to Bremen	15,746 43
Balance due to Hamburg	8,990 71
Total	$ 2,286 49

Total postages for the year

alleged, to prevent the fire of the citizens outside from being directed towards themselves in the house where they had taken shelter.

Throughout the whole day on Monday, from 12 o'clock, at which time intelligence of the outbreak reached this city, the most exaggerated accounts were received of the state of things at Harper's Ferry, and the number of persons engaged in it. Prompt measures, however, were taken, and Brevet Col. Robert E. Lee, of the First Cavalry, was at once summoned to take command of a detachment of marines and two companies of volunteers from Frederick, Maryland, who had promptly offered their services. The troops left this city by the afternoon train, and, taking up the volunteers on the way, reached the scene of action during the night.

The next morning, at an early hour, Col. Lee gave orders to the marines to attack and carry the house where the conspirators were strongly barricaded, which was very promptly and gallantly done, with the loss one man killed, another wounded. Col. Lee's report of his proceedings is herewith communicated, which gives all other information on the subject thought to be of interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN B. FLOYD.

The PRESIDENT. Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of Secretary Thompson.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior is dated Dec. 1. After a formal introduction, he proceeds to consider the subject of

PUBLIC LANDS.

The General Land Office, owing to the location and sale in previous years of unusually large quantities of land, was unable for a time, to issue the patents on those entries as rapidly as was desirable. During the past year, however, the attention of that office has been especially directed to this subject, and I have now the gratification of stating that during the year ending the 30th of September, 1859, 180,000 patents were transmitted or prepared for transmission and delivery, and lists of swamp and railroad lands were prepared and certified to the States, which, if divided by a fair average, would be equal to the preparation of an additional number of 134,000 cash patents.

The legislation of Congress in relation to the public lands attracts a large share of the public attention, and interests directly a large number of our citizens. All the people of fourteen States and five Territories derive the title to their lands from the Federal Government, and the records and files evidencing the inception of their rights are preserved in the General Land Office. In the administration of the land laws of gener l and special application, questions often arise which involve conflicting private interests of great magnitude, and are most complicated and difficult of solution. These have to be examined with care and patience; counsel in very many cases claim the privilege of being heard, and yet decisions must be made without unreasonable delay, although they often involve the fortunes of whole families.

During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, 16,618,783 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,560 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,476; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land warrants, 1,712,040 acres were approved to the several States entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and Sept. 28, 1850; and 6,318,203 acres certified to States, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes.

During the same period of time, 13 817,221 acres were surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,783,553 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale. The aggregate quantity of public land that has been surveyed, but not yet proclaimed or offered at public sale, was, on the 30th of September, 1859, 56,970,911 acres; and the estimated quantity which has been offered at public sale, and remained subject to private entry at the various land offices, was 50,000,000 acres. The lands which, by a long continuance in market, have graduated to low prices by virtue of the act of Aug. 4, 1854, have been sold for cash. Those held at the minimum of $1 25 per acre have been entered almost exclusively with military bounty land warrants; and although large quantities of fresh lands have been brought into market by proclamation, less money in proportion to the amount of land offered has been received from sales than at any previous period.

Prior to the year 1841 the legislation of Congress had not encouraged settlements upon the public lands before they had been exposed to public sale. The enactments granting preemption rights had been in the nature of relief laws, by which trespasses were waived, and a preference was given to those who were occupying public lands at the dates of the several laws. By the act of Sept. 4, 1841, settlements upon unoffered surveyed lands were authorized; and by several statutes of recent date, settlements in particular States and Territories upon unsurveyed lands have been legalized and invited. All qualified preemptors who occupy unoffered lands, are now allowed the privilege of entering the tracts to which they are entitled at any time before they are offered at public sale. But they are required to avail themselves of this privilege before the day fixed by the President's proclamation for the public offering of the body of lands in the vicinity; and if they fail to do so, they forfeit their rights of preemption, and the lands they have occupied are liable to be sold to the highest bidder. Hence the day of a public offering of lands becomes an epoch of great importance to those who are settlers thereon; and as the date of sale and the designation of the particular tracts to be advertised are determined by the President in his discretion, the exercise of that discretion becomes a matter of difficulty and embarrassment. I would recommend that a law be passed, in a spirit of liberality to settlers on unoffered lands, allowing to each two years, from the date of filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his proof and pay for his land; and, at the same time, making it incumbent upon the President to offer at public sale, by proclamation, all lands that may have been surveyed by authority of Congress, at any time within two years after the plats of survey have been approved. The public lands of the United States constitute a legacy of inestimable value, which, if wisely administered, will be the basis of a public credit far more substantial than is possessed by any other nation in the world. The price at which they are now sold is little, if any, above prime cost, if we take into account the expense of removing the Indians and protecting the frontier; and it is but just and fair that those who appropriate to themselves the richest tracts and the choicest locations, and who especially have the benefits of the protection of the Government whilst doing so, should make some reasonable return in money. And this they have been always willing, though not always prepared, to do. Whoever charges preemption settlers with complaining of this reasonable requirement of paying a dollar and a quarter an acre for their land does great injustice to this entire class of citizens. The recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Lands, suggesting that an act be passed limiting the time in which the States shall prefer claims to swamp lands, is approved. Such a law would work no injustice to the States entitled, and would have a good effect in quieting land titles in those States, and relieving the Department from a vast amount of most complicated labor. Already the States have received on this score the munificent grant of more than 42,000,000 acres, and some 14,000,000 more have been selected.

The suggestion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that provision be made by law for the satisfaction of those Virginia military land warrants which have issued since the 1st of March, 1852, on allowances made by the authorities of Virginia prior to that date, and on which no previous warrants had ever issued and been accepted by claimants, is approved, and an amendment of the law of August 31, 1852, to that effect is recommended. Such a provision would be an act of simple justice to those whose rights were admitted, but who, from a failure to take out their warrants prior to the day limited by the act of Congress, are unable to avail themselves of its benefits.

Passing from this subject the Secretary of the Interior proceeds to consider

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Our relations with the various tribes of Indians within our limits, he says, have continued during the past year in a satisfactory condition, and peace has been generally maintained. Occasional outbreaks have occurred, but these have been perpetrated by bands of desperate outlaws, and in no case has a whole nation avowed the purpose of making open and deliberate war upon our settlements. I regret to be obliged to add that reports and other official documents submitted to the department furnish sufficient evidence to justify the belief that the most atrocious cases of murder and rapine charged to the account of the Indians have, in reality, been committed by white men wearing the disguise of Indians. It cannot be doubted that the horrible massacres which have occurred during the past year on the routes leading through Utah Territory have been planned and directed, if not actually executed, by our own citizens.

The average annual expenditure on Indian account, including the interest on stocks held in trust for the several tribes, and on suits which by treaty provisions it was stipulated should be invested, but which have remained in the Treasury of the United States, is $3,-656,276 08. The amount of stock held in trust for Indian tribes by the Department of the Interior is $3,-449,241 42, and the net annual interest thereon is $202,492 89. The present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, funding at five per cent. the perpetual annuities secured to some of them by treaty, and also the annuities payable during the pleasure of Congress, amount to $21,472,423 48. The total number of Indians within our borders, may be set down in round numbers at 350,000.

PENSIONS.

Pensions is the next topic noticed in this Report. The Secretary says:

It will be seen by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that the whole number of pensioners of all classes now on the rolls is eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five, and that the aggregate amount per annum required for their payment is $1,444,914 18. The amount paid on account of pensions during the year ending June 30, 1859, was $1,153,140 89. Of the aggregate number of pensioners on the rolls, ten thousand six hundred and sixty seven are from the Army and nine hundred and eighteen from the Navy. Of these, four thousand eight hundred and sixty-one of the former, and three hundred and seventy-five of the latter, are on the invalid rolls, and their pensions amount to $469,457 53 per annum. The number of revolutionary pensioners has dwindled down to one hundred and sixty-five, eighty-nine having died during the present year. The number of widows and of revolutionary officers and soldiers, under all the acts of Congress granting pensions, was, at the close of the year, three thousand seven hundred and seventeen, and the whole number of pensioners on the rolls, under all the acts allowing half-pay to widows and orphans of deceased officers and soldiers, was two thousand four hundred and fifty-two.

That portion of the Report relating to the "District of Columbia," and the expenses of Public Buildings in the City of Washington, offers little of general interest. The equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, ordered by the Thirty-second Congress, will be completed in the Spring, and placed in the centre of the circle, near the western extremity of Pennsylvania-avenue. Mr. MILLS is the artist.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

At the last session of Congress, (continues the Report,) an appropriation was made to enable the department to make the necessary arrangements for taking the Eighth Census. Steps have already been taken to have the proper instructions prepared and the blanks printed, so as to be in the hands of the marshals in time to enable them to enter vigorously upon the execution of their duty on the 1st day of June next. The necessary expense which will be incurred will require an appropriation of at least a million of dollars at the approaching session of Congress.

THE JUDICIARY.

The judicial expenses during the fiscal year ending on June 30, exceeded by a small amount the appropriation of $1,000,000 made therefor. This increase over the expenditures of any former year in the history of the Government is to be attributed to the zeal, energy, and success of our officers in detecting violations of the penal statutes, and the consequent increase in the number of prosecutions for crime, and to the additional amount of business in the Federal courts generally.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The record of the operations of the Patent Office during the past year furnishes, as usual, a most satisfactory exhibit of the steady progress of our country in the application of science to the useful arts. During the three quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, five thousand one hundred and sixty-seven applications for new patents were received; eight hundred and thirteen caveats filed, and three thousand three hundred and thirty-four patents issued and reissued. The receipts for the three quarters were $188,538 77, being an increase of $337,554 86 over the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures were $157,101 15, leaving a surplus on hand of $31,437 62.

I take occasion here, adds the Secretary, to renew the recommendation contained in my report of 1857, that the fees required from British subjects should be reduced. Her Britannic Majesty's representative at Washington has recently called the attention of this Government to this subject. In the kingdom of Great Britain no discrimination is now made between American citizens and British subjects. I think this courtesy should be reciprocated, and that, in respect to office fees, British subjects should be placed on the same footing as citizens of the United States.

The report closes with a reference to the intrinsic importance of agriculture. The tea seed, it says, has been introduced from China, and germinated in houses prepared for that purpose in Washington. The step next to be taken is to convey the plants to the establishments intended to cause them to be tested under the supervision of intelligent and responsible persons.

The successful cultivation of the vine in this country no longer remains an experiment. The breadth of land planted to vineyards is every day extending and the yield is large and remunerative. The estimate is that we now have more than eleven thousand acres devoted to this culture; and while the product of some vineyards, in the most favorable season, has been eight hundred gallons to the acre, the average crop per acre of the whole country will compare favorably with that of the most successful wine-producing countries of Europe, and its value is five or six hundred per cent. greater at the several places of production.

With a brief reference to the fact that a number of scientific gentlemen, in various parts of the United States, have been engaged for several years past, without compensation, in making meteorological observations, which have been regularly communicated to the Patent Office, the report of the Secretary of the Interior concludes.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The report from the General Land Office commences with a tabular exhibit of the operations of the public land system, by which it appears that the cash sales for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1859, embraced 3,961,581,20 acres, realizing $1,628,187 13, and for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859, 1,008,918,65 acres, realizing $179,289 04, making a total of cash sales for the five quarters of 4,970,499 85 acres, producing $2,107,476 17. During these five quarters there have been located with Bounty Land Warrants under the several laws, 3,617,440.00 acres, and approved under the swamp grants of 1849 and 1850, 1,712,040.55 acres, while there has been certified to certain States for railroad purposes, 6,318,203.00 acres, making an aggregate of 16,618,183.40 acres disposed of within the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, for cash, in satisfaction of Bounty Land claims, as swamp, and to aid in the construction of railroads.

The condition of the Bounty Lands, and the number of acres absorbed by military claims, under the Bounty Land Laws, from 1847 to 1855, are as follows:

Grade of Warrt.	Number issued.	Acres em braced thereby.	No. located.	Acres em braced thereby	No. cut stand ing.	Acres em braced thereby.
Act 1847	60,012	13,174,600	60,779	12,18,600	7,242	988,549
Act 1850	189,071	13,161,720	167,372	11,990,040	21,699	1,262,881
Act 1852	11,988	681,830	9,768	556,360	2,215	137,028
Act 1855	256,943	29,899,930	177,537	23,219,910	58,405	7,650,020
Total	515,088	56,928,130	435,456	48,281,710	89,552	10,038,478

The sales and other disposal of the public lands for the five quarters ending September 30, 1859, amount to 16,299,990.40 acres, for $2,107,476 17.

The number of acres granted to different States, under the Swamp Grant of 1849 and 1850, ending September 30, 1859, for the previous five quarters, are 26,034,115 62. Of these, Ohio takes, 54,436.14; Indiana, 1,334,732.50; Illinois, 3,259,098.63; Missouri, 4,343 580.07; Alabama, 2,595.21; Mississippi, 2,971,-567.12; Iowa, 2,243,296.20; Louisiana, Act of 1849, 10,-715,179.15; Louisiana, Act of 1850, 512,814.59; Michigan, 7,273,724.72; Arkansas, 8,654,112.93; Florida, 11,790,037.46; and Wisconsin, 3,443,238.25.

GRANTS FOR RAILROADS.

The extensive grants for railroad purposes to eight States of the Union have claimed, and received, a large share of the attention of the Department heretofore and during the past year. The adjustment of the grant to the State of Iowa has been completed by the act of May 15, 1856, is nearly completed. Forty-five lists have been certified of the lands enuring to the State to aid in constructing those roads, embracing 2,431,541 acres. The following exhibits the quantities actually certified to the State for the several roads:

Iowa.	Six mile limits.	Fifteen mile limits.	Total.
Dubuque and Pacific R.	449 928	691,553	1,141,491
Iowa Central Air Line R.	248,709	416 977	665 686
Mississippi and Missouri R.	158,892	228,608	387,5 0
Burlington & Mis. River R.	90,156	140,717	230,873
Aggregate			2,43 ,541

The following is an exhibit of the quantities of land actually approved under the Railroad Grants to the States hereinbefore mentioned, such approval being equivalent to Patents:

States.	Acres.	States.	Acres.
Iowa	2,431,341	Wisconsin	211,003
Alabama	823,869	Michigan	934,542
Florida	764,276	Mississippi	171,350
Louisiana	961,362		
Total			6,318,203

The following is an estimate of the quantities of offered lands, which had been withdrawn from sale and location, in view of the Railroad Grants, and have since been released from suspension and restored to market during the past year:

States.	Acres.	States.	Acres.
Alabama	2,070,000	Michigan	3,470,000
Wisconsin	240,000	Mississippi	900,000
Total			6,680,000

SURVEYS AT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Our surveying operations have been prosecuted with vigor during the past year, and to the extent of the appropriations for that purpose. They have been extended over 52,815 miles, and embrace 14,852 582 acres.

In the Territory of Kansas there have been surveyed since last report 1,489 miles of township and 15 3-4 sectional lines embracing an area of 2,172,317 acres, costing $44,600. The funds apportioned to Kansas during the fiscal year have been applied to the establishment of the true southern boundary of the New-York Reserve, and to the subdivisional surveys within its limits, with a view to the satisfaction of the Indian allotments of 320 acres each, under treaty stipulations, and thereafter to lay open the residue of that tract as other public lands. The country south of that reserve is within the tract set apart to the Cherokees and Osages, and of course cannot be dealt with in regard to survey, unless hereafter disencumbered of the Indian title. In May last the Department ordered the extension of the base line upon the 40th parallel of latitude to the western boundary of Kansas and Nebraska. This is not only the permanent base on which the public surveys are to be closed, but constitutes the boundary between the two Territories. From the initial point on the Missouri River the base line westward had previously been surveyed, or was in progress 204 miles. The order above-mentioned required its extension thence to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, an estimated distance of 375 miles further, making 579 miles the whole length of the base-line or boundary between the two Territories. The contract was made on the 10th June last, and such progress has been made in the work that complete returns of the survey are expected at an early period. The field of surveying operations during the ensuing year in Kansas will be quite limited, as we have there extensive bodies of land over which the lines of the public surveys have been extended, and which are now open to preemption and sale. In Nebraska there have been surveyed during the last year 606 miles of standard, 933 miles of townships, and 7,853 of section lines, embracing an area of 3,011,907 acres, costing $68,000. The Surveyor-General brings to notice the discovery of sulphate of lime—an invaluable fertilizer; also, iron ore and beds of cannel coal on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and reports that coal has been discovered at various points along the Missouri River in Nebraska. In Nebraska our present limited estimates contemplate an extension of the public surveys in the neighborhood of Fort Kearney, and at the head of the Big Blue River, as the principal thoroughfares, will pass over these regions to California, Oregon and Utah.

In New Mexico since date of last report 2,452 miles of parallel exterior and subdivisional lines have been run and returns reported. Our surveying operations in the District of New-Mexico will be quite restricted during the ensuing year, in consideration of the limited demand therefor public land and the extent of the existing surveys.

In California the exteriors of the public surveys have been extended since last report over the mineral regions, towards the eastern boundary of the State, embracing 15 miles of meridian, 182 standard parallel, 179 meanders, 1,027 townships, and 1,906 sectional subdivisions the section lines embracing the area of 1,038,542 acres. Settlers are found on a large portion of the country over which the subdivisional surveys have been extended.

THE BOUNDARIES OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

As the lines of the public surveys have crossed the Sierra Nevada, and have been extended to the nearest probable limits of the eastern boundary of the State adjoining the regions liable to survey in Utah and New-Mexico on the east and Oregon on the north, it becomes important to determine the northern and eastern boundaries of the State of California, by actual demarkation, thereby establishing the true western boundaries of New-Mexico and Utah, and part of the southern boundary of Oregon.

The Legislature of the State of California, during its last session, it is understood, passed an act authorizing the Governor, in conjunction with the United States, to run and mark the eastern boundary, with the proviso that the expense of the Commission on behalf of the United States should be at the cost of the latter. Our present estimates are very limited, with a view principally to the location and survey of confirmed private land claims.

The surveys of the public lands and donations in Oregon have been diligently prosecuted during the last year. The base line which governs the public surveys in Oregon and Washington Territory has been extended eastward over the Cascade mountains, from Range 7 to 32 east of the Willamette meridian. The line crosses the summit of the mountain in Range 6 east, passing five miles south of Fort Dalles, on the Columbia River, crossing Des Chutes and John Day's Rivers, and terminating at a point 12 miles south of the Indian Agency, on the Umatilla, at a distance of 189 miles east of Williamette River, 149 miles of the summit of the Cascade mountains, and 114 miles east of Fort Dalles. The second guide meridian east was run north of the base line, between Ranges 30 and 31 east, to the extent only of 25 miles, from the apprehension that its further extension might cross the 46° north latitude, being that part of the boundary between Oregon and Washington Territories, which is west of Columbia River, not yet run and marked in the field.

The Surveyor General reports that the settlers east of the Cascades and along the Columbia river, and its tributaries, have been urgent for the extension there, of the lines of the public surveys, and with a view to ascertain whether these demands were reasonable, he made a personal examination of the country, and from a conviction of the propriety of the measure, has entered into contracts for the survey of the *exterior* and subdivisional lines east of the Cascades and north of the base line covering the settlements at Fort Dalles, Dog, and Umatilla rivers, to the extent of the appropriation of $20,000, per act of 24 March last, excepting about $5,000 thereof which he applied towards the survey of lands lying immediately west of Klamath Lake, near the southern boundary of the State.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, there was prepared for introduction to market the quantities of, acres..... 12,390,189
And during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859.. 1 427,031

Making an aggregate for the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, prepared for the market, of acres..... 13,817,221

The whole quantity of surveyed public lands collected from all past operations for market, Sept. 30, 1859, and which has not been advertised for sale Sept. 30, 1859, embraces an area, acres..... 56,970,911

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, there have been proclaimed and offered for sale, acres..... 15,242 815
And during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859, acres..... 1 540 738

Making an aggregate for the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, proclaimed and offered for sale, of acres..... 16 783,553

The following Land Offices have been discontinued during the past year, viz.: Plattsburgh and Milan, (Platte and "Chariton" Districts,) Missouri; Dubuque, (Dalton and Osage (Turkey River) Districts, Iowa; Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Helena, (Mississippi River District) Arkansas.

Whilst the preemption law has conferred immense benefits, and seemed homes to hundreds of thousands of our citizens, in the advance of settlements in the great interior and on our frontiers, it has not been without flagrant abuses, which the Department, by stringent measures, has endeavored to correct and arrest. One of the express conditions of the 13th section of the act of Sept. 4, 1841, is that before any person "shall be allowed to enter such lands," he or she shall make oath before the receiver or register "that they have not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the Government of the United States should enure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself," with forfeiture of money, yet coupled with the enactment that any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of *bona fide* purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void."

To interdict from preemption title, as far as law can do it, flimsy and slight improvements, or even improvements where there is an unreal intention of *bona fide*, permanent settlement, is the duty of executive discretion, whether the Preemption statute should not be amended.

The labors of this office incident to the opening of new or consolidation of old land districts, preparation of forms, and instructions in the adjustment of preemption, rural, municipal and postal, to foreign titles, particularly the Spanish and Mexican, to donations from our own Government, to graduations, military locations, ordinary sales in the surveying service, and the engrossment of patents, are immensely difficult to estimate, and constantly increasing.

The gratifying result may be mentioned, that since the 30th September, 1858, there have been actually transmitted, or prepared for transmission from this office for delivery, upwards of 160,000 patents, and if we divide the lists of approvals to the States, under swamp and railroad grants, by a fair average, we find that the work in their adjustment and certification is equal to the preparation of an additional number of 134,000 cash patents.

(Signed) S. A. SMITH, Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Discussion on the Comparative Merits of Chloroform and Sulphuric Ether.

REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING—THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1859.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. THOMAS presented a beautifully prepared specimen of a double uterus, with an account of its peculiarities. The President, Dr. WATSON, then stated that the subject of anæsthetics, the differences and advantages of each, was now being discussed abroad, and was, moreover, a subject of great interest and practical importance, and desired to hear the views of the members present, and proceeded to call upon Dr. BECK for his views. This gentleman stated that it was a large subject, on which much might be said; that he had used both sulphuric ether and chloroform, but gave the preference to the latter. He had used them principally in surgical cases, and while he had great faith in their virtues, he did not think they should be used except in cases of great importance.

Dr. R. S. KISSAM being called upon, said that he had used anæsthetics with some reluctance, and very rarely without being urged to do so by the patient. He preferred ether to chloroform, as he had twice seen suspended respiration occurring during the use of the latter; once while removing a breast, and the other a minor operation. He had given chloroform with benefit for puerperal convulsions, where he thought it preferable in those cases to the use of ether, which, he had thought, from the length of time required to obtain its results, injuriously hurried the muscular contractions before the beneficial effects were obtained. He thought that the proper method of giving chloroform was slowly, and in small quantities, increasing he amount, if necessary; but ether should be given at the outset in large quantities, speedily overwhelming the patient.

Dr. BUCKE, in response to the Chairman, said that he was familiar with both agents ever since their first introduction into practice. He thought the danger arose from the manner of their application, by not admixing sufficient atmospheric air. He alluded to a letter in the NEW-YORK TIMES, signed "Malakoff," which spoke of an apparatus, now just introduced in Paris, by which the chloroform is inhaled only by one nostril, the other being free to inhale the atmospheric air. He always commenced gradually with the chloroform, and never carrying his patients to profound coma.

Dr. SQUIBB answered the call by stating that he had used chloroform only and quite largely for five or six years past, and had seen no disastrous results, but not carry the anæsthesia to stupor. It had always been safe in his hands, and he had frequently kept up its influence 40 or 50 minutes. He thought it was often given much too rapidly, and in the fatal cases its effects are not sufficiently guarded against. He thought there was no question of its utility, and referred to the reports of the English hospitals, where the statistics showed that the cases operated on under the influence of anæsthetics had more favorable results than in cases not thus treated. He thought many of the accidents came from the use of impure chloroform; that much of the chloroform there was not the best article, and in fact that the most popular chloroform now used here—DUNCAN & FLOCART'S, of Edinburgh—was not their best article, that generally used in the English hospitals, made from pure alcohol—none of which came to this country—but was a second quality article, made of methylated spirits.

Dr. MINOR had used both articles, and a mixture of the two, in the Brooklyn Hospital, and had not seen but one case where danger ever threatened; in this case the respiration was suspended, which, however, was easily recovered by artificial respiration. He thought that want of due care was the cause of the accidents, its administration being generally intrusted to some one who was more interested in looking on at the operation, than in the duty he had to perform. Administered with due care, he thought it a safe agent.

Dr. GARDNER, being then asked his views—as not being a surgeon, but largely engaged in obstetrics—stated he had used chloroform quite largely in obstetrics, and was, he thought, the first to employ it in this branch in New-York. He had also used ether, but latterly very rarely, as he had seen several cases where it had no effect in producing anæsthesia, even in quantities of half a pint. Furthermore, in these cases where this treatment is especially demanded—puerperal convulsions—he agreed with Dr. KISSAM, having found that it was not only inefficient to attain the desired result, but injurious, and this, he thought, was the general opinion of *accoucheurs*. He had no hesitation in using it freely in all cases of labor, even when complicated by serious diseases of the heart and lungs. These cases were always bad ones, but he thought that in treating them there was far less danger to be apprehended from the chloroform than from the straining of the patient in the parturient efforts which the anæsthetic entirely overcame. He should not now know how to practice midwifery without this agent. He used it in ordinary tedious cases, made so by a rigid os, which sometimes continued in spite of all other forms of treatment—bleeding, belladonna, hot douche and emetics—but which was speedily—in five minutes often—entirely relaxed, and the labor completed, by the administration of twenty drops of this agent, and thus the strength of the patient was saved, and the liability to serious injury of the soft parts was entirely obviated. In all operations it is of service, especially in turning, which, from the very formidable operation of former days, painful to both physician and patient, and very dangerous to the latter, is by this agent made a very simple one, and now often substituted for a once simpler but now more dangerous operation. In this operation alone, there is sometimes a necessity to push the chloroform to complete anæsthesia, for although the os speedily comes under the influence of the agent, the body of the uterus still contracts most violently, and this must be overcome before this operation can be safely proceeded with—in proof of which a case was cited. In applying forceps, he prefers not to have the patient under anæsthetic influence, in order that the part may be able to state if she feels any pain from their application; but he used it previously to dilate the os, for the purpose of applying the instruments through it, as stated in a paper read by him to the Academy some year since on intra uterine operations—and also afterward to relieve the pain of the delivery.

He had seen no danger from the use of chloroform, and no offensive injurious results except in a case of protracted headache, where the patient was three or four hours under its influence, but who underwent a most formidable operation, and also had some mental troubles in conjunction, to which may perhaps be ascribed her cephalalgia, and her partial mental alienation.

Dr. BOLTON has little experience, as he did not perform any surgical operations, and is entirely opposed to the use of anæsthetics in confinements.

Dr. PEASLEE being next appealed to, said he had used both articles freely, but prefers sulph. ether, yet in obstetrics thinks chloroform a perfectly safe agent from the manner of using it, as the patient is not subjected to it until in actual pain, and the muscular and nervous energies being both active, the effect of the agent is somewhat neutralized, while in surgical operations the anæsthesia is generally given before the operation is commenced. He has used ether since the time it was first brought into use, and at first saw some bad effects resulting, which he now thinks were from the improper method of its application, and were due to the inhaler, and not to the anæsthetic. In combination with a larger portion of air, he now gave sometimes even 2 lbs of ether without any bad effects. Chloroform he had used, but had latterly preferred ether, from the bad effects of the former upon one case, when the patient seemed for a time to be dead. He agreed to the opinion expressed by Dr. GARDNER respecting its value in obstetrics in relaxation of the interior muscular fibre of the os, as peculiarly as was the iris expanded by belladonna.

Dr. MCNULTY asked what was the exact cause of death? What was the principle, in the anæsthesia, which caused it? When this was known, the one of the two which had the most of it was the inferior.

The President inquired if *post-partum* hemorrhage was increased by anæsthetics.

Dr. PEASLEE said he thought it was, and therefore in consequence he had been in the habit of giving tinct. secale cornut to counteract this tendency.

Dr. HORACE GREEN, when formerly in general practice, used chloroform very much and always with marked success, and was much in favor of it. For the last six years of his attendance on confinements, he gave it to every case, save one or two, without any bad results.

Dr. RAPHAEL had used chloroform invariably. In one case only had he seen any threatening results, where he had administered it to a patient of Dr. GROS who used chloroform only—but in this case the patient ultimately did well. He thinks the deaths were either from its impurity or from its too rapid use, producing spasms of the glottis. In regard to those cases in which a disinclination as generally supposed, should be made, where diseases of the heart and lungs co exist with labor, he agreed with Dr. GARDNER, that there was no contra indication for chloroform. He does not advise its use in trivial cases of any character where the operation was momentary, except in cases like hare-lip, where the pain was very excruciating. He had given 2 lbs. in twenty-four hours in a case of tetanus.

Dr. O'REILLY gives chloroform slowly and cautiously, and narrated several cases where an arrest of breathing took place, but which in all was restored by pressing the finger into the throat and frequently slapping the patient till the respiration was started.

Dr. DALTON was called upon for his opinions, based upon extensive physiological experiments upon the lower animals. He narrated many experiments at some length, and gave positive reasons for preferring chloroform for these animals. He had killed animals with both, but with ether it was with difficulty, while with the former he sometimes could not prevent death. In reply to a question by the President, he did not think chloroform to be cumulative.

Dr. O'REILLY gave a theory of nervous action, in which the sp cific nerves were paralyzed by the chloroform, and true death was produced.

Dr. MINOR explained that he did not wish to say that he thought chloroform as safe as ether, but as safe in judicious hands. As now used, the percentage of deaths by ether is far less than by chloroform.

Dr. BATCHELDER gave the result of his personal trials of chloroform some one hundred times upon himself, by inhaling from a bottle with one nostril, the other being closed. It affected the senses first and the voluntary muscles next.

Dr. GARDNER thought the proper inquiry was how little was sufficient to produce anæsthesia—not how much could be borne. He knew a lady so benumbed, although perfectly conscious, as to have a large tooth extracted, without sensation, with the use of only five drops. If this is thus sometimes so potent, he thought the starting dose, 40 drops, as proposed, too large. He has yet to learn of a case dying in labor from it. The President said that there had been one reported in New-Hampshire.] When the immense number of such cases is considered, with no mortality, and the great number of deaths in surgical cases, he was inclined to think that there this difference must be, either from the portion of the patients or from some mal-administration of the agent. Dr. G. said that his guide in giving it is the respiration; he thinks that it is less dangerous in labor than in surgical cases, because it is not given persistently, but removed during the absence of pain, to be given when it reappears. He had given both by the month. 20 to 30 drops of chloroform suspended in the yelk of an egg, but had seen very little effect from it.

Dr. DARLING replied to the President, that he had never failed to obtain anæsthesia with ether upon animals.

Dr. MACFARLANE differed from Dr. GARDNER in the internal use of chloroform, having noted marked effects in assuaging pain in several cases—one a case of *cutting parturition*.

On motion of Dr. VAN BUREN, the further discussion of chloroform was postponed to the next meeting.

Dr. SQUIB presented specimens and a new method of the speedy preparation of the hydrated peroxide of iron, so commonly employed as an antidote for arsenic.

Dr. ELLIOTT mentioned another new method of its preparation.

The Academy then adjourned.

The Adultery Case in Massachusetts.

REED, THE MUSIC MASTER, RECOGNIZED BY HIS ILLEGITIMATE CHILD—HE IS HELD TO BAIL.

From the Springfield Republican.

On Friday afternoon, some forty residents of Granby, Ct., including Mr. KENDALL and wife, brother of Miss KENDALL, who was seduced by EDWIN W. REED, with the young girl, the alleged daughter of Mr. REED, visited the prisoner at the jail in this city. They assembled in the office of the jailer, and when ready were admitted by the direction of Sheriff MARSH to the jail, passing down to the basement floor, where they took seats that had been prepared for them. The Sheriff, the young girl and a married daughter of Mr. REED, of New-Haven, and several others remained on the platform at the door-way, where the meeting was to take place between Mr. REED and the little girl. The latter came out with the prisoner from his cell, who walked slowly down the corridor fronting the other cells, casting a glance on the people below. As he was walking down the steps to the platform, the little girl caught his eye, and involuntarily reached out her hands and started forward,—at the same time a smile of recognition lighted up her countenance—then fastening in childlike simplicity, as though she was not quite sure that she knew him; but as soon as he reached the bottom of the steps she sprang to his arms, exclaiming, "Papa, papa." He bent down with suffused eyes, and affectionately kissed her. Mr. REED's married daughter then quickly stepped forward and gave vent to her feelings in loud sobs, and embracing her father said—"It is my papa, too." The young girl was asked if she knew who that man was—referring to Mr. REED—and she said, "Yes, my papa." Mr. REED then stepped back, and requested to be allowed to return to his cell, as his staying longer could do no good, except to satisfy idle curiosity.

After he had gone to his cell the child desired to see her "papa," as she expressed herself, and was taken to the cell where he received her kindly and talked with her, and showed her considerable attention while with him, when she was taken away. His married daughter, who was with him, said to her father, "For God's sake, father, if this is your child, own it, and it shall be taken care of." He replied, "If she was my child, I would not be so inhuman as to disown her." Mr. REED's two younger boys, (ages of ten years and over, came in after the child had gone, and to see them all, father, brothers and sister, and big sons and affectionately embracing each other, and to hear the young boys tell their father of the taunts that they had received from their associates in the street, presented a scene that could hardly fail to bring tears to the eyes of the most stoical.

Some of Mr. REED's old friends in Granby, who had retrieved him when he had his difficulty there a few years since, called on him, and begged of him to disclose everything, if he was guilty, saying, "You know we befriended you when in trouble, and stuck close to you; it now looks dark, but don't keep back anything; tell all." Mr. REED acknowledged their friendship, and said his true relations with the deceased Miss KENDALL would soon be known, and that they would appear to have been honorable and just. The young girl was taken back to Granby by the friends of her mother that brought her here. Before leaving, jailer ADAMS conducted the party through the different departments of the jail, when they took their departure for home, apparently satisfied with the object of their visit, which was to test the relationship of the little girl with REED, and his guilty connection with their sister and townswoman. The girl is about five years old, and says her name is LAURA KITTY JONES, and that she lived in Fourth-street, South Boston, and likes living at her new home in Connecticut. She is sprightly, has dark hair and keen black eyes, and is quite an interesting and affectionate child.

Mr. REED still asserts his own innocence of criminal relations with the deceased Miss KENDALL, or Mrs. REED, and claims that his connection with Miss KENDALL was an act of humanity, as he says will hereafter be shown. He says that Miss KENDALL was first seduced under a promise of marriage, by a young man who went to Mexico, and that Miss KENDALL believed he would have returned to fulfill his promise had he not died. Afterwards she had intercourse with an Episcopal clergyman in Connecticut, who is the father of her child; that she sought the protection of the clergyman, who was then a widower, previous to her confinement, and he turned her out upon the world, with no one to care for her, and to be disgraced; and that then he (Reed) became her friend and protector. The story *may* be true, but it is certainly quite improbable; and we suppress the name of the clergyman (which he gives in his conversation) who is thus brought into scandalous relations to this oppressively sad affair.

Mr. REED, the prisoner, has been ill with erysipelas, but is now recovering, and was taken to Boston by the City Marshal on Friday night, to answer in the courts there to the charge of adultery. The evidence against him is simple and direct, and seems to leave no doubt of his guilt of this crime, nor of his conviction. That he has a lawful wife living in West Springfield, to whom he was married 17 or 18 years, admits of no dispute; and for the inner side of the case, three or four members of the family where Miss KENDALL (*alias* Mrs. Jones) boarded in South Boston, and where she lately died, will testify that he was in the habit of coming there and living with her as man and wife, sleeping with her, and addressing her, as she him, by the sweetest and most significant phrases of the matrimonial dialect. He has made several such visits during the past year, staying two or three days at a time. Besides this are his letters admitting the same relationship. The prisoner has lost much of that confidence and bravado which marked his conduct when the exposure was first made, and he gave himself up, and he must begin to appreciate the completeness of the evidence of his guilt, and the certainty of his punishment. At the interview with his little daughter by Miss KENDALL, at the jail, he shared the melting mood into which the scene threw all who witnessed it. Hard must have been the heart that could have remained unmoved in such a circle.

The Dime of 1860.

DESCRI

stifling pressure, too, of this incubus, the department is forced to continual efforts to ameliorate its condition, which must often result in curtailments to be deplored, because they deprive the public of mail accommodations for which they have fully paid, and which they are therefore entitled to enjoy.

Another potent reason for the abolition of the franking privilege as now exercised, is found in the abuses which seem to be inseparable from its existence. These abuses, though constantly exposed and animadverted upon for a series of years, have as constantly increased. It has been often stated by my predecessors, and is a matter of public notoriety, that immense masses of packages are transported under the Government frank, which neither the letter nor the spirit of the statute creating the franking privilege would justify; that a large number of letters, documents, and packages are thus conveyed covered by the frank of officials, written in violation of law, not by themselves, but by some real or pretended agent—while whole sacks of similar matter, which have never been handled nor seen by Government functionaries, are transported under franks which have been forged. The extreme difficulty of detecting such largeries has greatly multiplied this class of offences, whilst their prevalence has so deadened the public sentiment in reference to them that a conviction, however ample the proof, is scarcely possible to be obtained. The statute of 1825, denouncing the counterfeiting of an official frank under a heavy penalty, is practically inoperative. I refer you to the case reported at length by the United States Attorney for this District, as strikingly illustrating this vitiated public opinion, reflected from the jury box. The proof was complete, and the case undetermined by a single technicality, and yet the offender was discharged unrebuked, to resume, it should please him, his guilty task. This verdict of acquittal is understood to have been rendered on two grounds. First, that the accused said he did not commit the offence "to avoid the payment of the postages;" and second, that the offence has become so prevalent that it is no longer proper to punish it. These are startling propositions, whether regarded in their legal, moral or logical aspects. They announce that to render the violation of a statute legal, it is only necessary to render it general; and that the counterfeiter of the frank of a member of Congress, in order to shield himself from punishment, has only, when arrested, to declare that he committed the dishonest crime from no hope of pecuniary gain—thus reversing that axiomatic principle of philosophy and of law which teaches that a rational agent shall be held to contemplate and design those results which necessarily follow from his conduct. If such language as this, coming up from the criminal courts of the country, does not arouse Congress to the necessity of promptly performing this already great and rapidly growing evil, then it is to be feared that nothing can do so. The franking privilege has thus become an active instrument of public demoralization. When a crime is committed under the influence of strong temptation, a large measure of integrity may remain with the offender; but where an office like this, essentially mercenary in its spirit, and creepingly clandestine in its perpetration, is committed for the gain of a few cents, and when such offence becomes widespread in its prevalence, it evidences a condition of the public morals which cannot be contemplated without profound sorrow and the liveliest apprehensions. But no other reason exist than these abuses and the disastrous consequences to which they lead, Congress would be fully justified in abolishing the franking privilege.

Of the substitutes which have been proposed, that of prepayment by stamps, as recommended by my predecessor, is probably to be preferred. It would harmonize with the existing system, and being entirely just, simple and practicable, it could be put into immediate operation without the slightest embarrassment. That a part of the abuses enumerated might still prevail, is not denied, but their consequences would fall, as they should, on the Government by whose officials they were perpetrated, instead of on this department, as they do at present.

While the franking privilege was enjoyed by the British Parliament, it was limited in its exercise, by the assignment of a given number of franks to each member per day, and the adjustment of this question by Congress would present a favorable moment for considering whether the public interests do not require that a measure similar restrictions should be imposed upon the unlimited license that now prevails.

But the reform of the department to its original independence cannot be accomplished without the adoption of another measure of justice—that of charging on the public treasury all

ROUTES NOT STRICTLY POSTAL.

The revenues of the Department constitute a special trust fund, of which the treasury is the custodian, and the Government of the United States the responsible trustee. This fund belongs to those by whom it has been contributed, and stands pledged to meet the wants of the postal service. The Government, as such, has no interest in it, but has simply charged itself with the duty of faithfully administering it. Power could be no more distinct and emphatic declaration of the position asserted, than is found in the act of 1836. The Government there fully recognizes and announces its relation to the postal fund, and, in view of this recognition, any appropriation, in whole or in part, of the revenue of the Department to purposes not strictly postal, is as flagrant a breach of trust as would be the application of the Smithsonian fund to the improvement of a river or harbor. It is well known however, that for a series of years the Government has been occupied in advancing certain great lines at objects in the direction of our Pacific possessions, the entire burden of which has been imposed upon this Department, though its connection with these objects is exceedingly slight and only incidental. The subjoined table—a portion of which has already been presented in another connection—will exhibit the cost and products of a few of the principal routes in that region, which have been established and put into operation by the authority of law, and will illustrate the deplorable extent to which the Postal fund has been diverted from its legitimate purposes. To avoid fractions, the *annual rate* is given for the year, closing June 30, 1859:

			Loss to Department
Semi-weekly mail from St. Louis and Memphis, *via* El Paso to San Francisco	$300,000	$27 229	$272,770
Weekly mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Salt Lake City	190,000	4 210	185 790
Monthly mail from Neosho, Mo., to Albuquerque	15,000	320	16,680
Monthly mail from Kansas, Mo., to Stockton, Cal	79,999	1,255	78,744
Weekly mail from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, Cal	196 448	601	195 847
Weekly mail from Salt Lake City to Placerville	130,000	1,203	128 797

This table presents results which are truly startling. The $300,000 paid annually for carrying a few sacks of letters from the valley of the Mississippi, *via* El Paso, through a waste and uninhabited country, would defray the aggregate cost of mail transportation, including route agents, local agents and messengers, in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. The Post Office at Salt Lake City yields a revenue of but $7000, and yet to connect that city with the valley of the Mississippi, and the Pacific mail Legislation expended during the past year $320,000. It will be observed that the annual loss from the six routes mentioned above is $1,178,629 05. The regular mail service to California, heretofore on the Treasury, except the cost of transit on the Panama Railroad, is now a charge on the Department, and under the present advantageous contract will result in a loss during the current year, of at least $51,927 31. This, added to the $1,178,629 05 will exhibit a total loss for these seven routes, of $1,229,756 36—a sum sufficient to pay the entire expense of transporting the mails and the salaries of route and local agents and messengers in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York. It would improve the postal facilities of all our cities, towns and populated districts, giving many mails to those now only entitled to tri-weekly, but who now have but a tri-weekly service, and tri-weekly to those who have but weekly accommodations. The power of steam and the electric telegraph have awakened in the most remote districts and in the most tranquil villages an energy and restlessness of social and commercial life, known in other years, only amid the great commercial emporiums of the world. As a consequence, daily mails are rapidly becoming a universal necessity, and are now insisted on as a right by the smallest communities, hence, it has been impossible to make the slightest curtailments, without provoking great clamor and rebuke. But in presence of the statistics which have been presented, when the public complain that the postal service is not equal to the activity of their business and social relations, they should make such complaints heard, not here but in the halls of Congress. They should appeal to their representatives to restore to this department its revenues which are now squandered in the wilderness, and when this shall have been done, and the other measures of justice and reform herein recommended shall have been adopted, then, by the practice of a severe economy, every reasonable demand upon the service can be met.

A comparison of the expenses and products of the routes named, leaves no room to doubt that the postal communication which they afford is not needed by the government as an end, but as an instrument for the advancement of ulterior objects. Indeed, it has not been concealed, but openly avowed by the friends of the policy which maintained these routes, that they were intended as the pioneers of civilization; as the means of rapid and regular communication between remote military posts and the Government, and most especially as an instrumentality for promoting the settlement of our frontiers, and thus appreciating the value of the national domain. That these and kindred objects which may have been contemplated by the authors of this policy, are fully within the range of action which a great and enlightened government may prescribe for itself, will not be denied. But such objects are national and not at all postal in their character, and being intended, as they are, to advance the interests of the entire body politic, the expenditures which they involve should be met from the common treasury. The postal service does not, ad hoc, follow population and the devotion, directly or indirectly, in aid of schemes of colonization, of those revenues which are consecrated to mail accommodations, is a manifest breach of one of the most solemn obligations with which the Government has charged itself. It would be easy to distinguish the routes falling within this category as unpostal, and were their establishment and regulation by Congress accompanied by a provision that, after the application of the revenue arising from them to their support, the balance due the contractors and other agents should be defrayed from the Treasury, complete justice would be done to the Department, and the Government would have fully discharged one of the highest responsibilities which rests upon it as trustee of the postal fund.

Not to pursue the subject further, in view of what has been done and proposed, the financial status of the Department would be as follows:

Deficit for the year ending June 30, 1859... $6,998 809 28

Contra.

Annual retrenchment from curtailments already made—less $387,250, of the $637,250 saved on renewal of contract for Ocean Service to California—which $287,250 having been payable out of the Treasury, the gain in receipts is instead of to the Postal revenues	$1,539,221 03
Increase from government postages, on abolition of franking privilege, estimated at	1,830,000 00
Reduction of cost of railroad transportation	1,044,858 00
Payment by Government on routes non-postal	1,229,756 36
Total	$5,653,535 36

This aggregate of $5,653,535 36, deducted from the deficiency on 30th June, leaves a deficit of $1,344,473 90, which the gradual increase of receipts and the curtailments still practicable, would overcome in a few years, and the Department be thus restored to complete independence.

There are those who propose, as a substitute for these just and salutary reforms, an increase of the existing rates of postage. To this I am well persuaded, the popular judgment is decidedly opposed, and this opposition rests mainly upon the convic ion that if the Post-office Department were justly dealt by, it could and would sustain itself without any change in the prevailing rates. This conviction I fully share, and believe that until the experiment of rendering it self-supporting by the measures which have been discussed shall have been made, it would be unwise and unjust to impose any additional burdens on the correspondence of the country. If that experiment, upon being tried, shall fail to restore the Department to independence—which cannot be anticipated—then an enlightened and liberal people will not hesitate to authorize any augmentation of the rates which may be required—but not until then.

This department cannot much longer occupy its present position. It not allowed to return to the principles on which it was conducted in its earlier and better days—the days alike of its independence, its efficiency and its renown—borne down by the pressure of the existing course of legislation, it must ultimately become an established burden on the national revenues. The first step which would probably follow the relief would be for Congress, in creating and adjusting the principal post routes, to declare what should be the compensation of the contractors. This would open an almost illimitable field for mercenary intrigue and spoliation. An approach to the inauguration of this system was already been made, and the results are before the country. Since 1853, Congress has interposed and made extra allowances to contractors, amounting to $649,161 22 beyond what the department regarded them as entitled to receive under contracts, and beyond what it was believed the postal service demanded or justified. It has also fixed the compensation for the semi-weekly overland mail at $600,000 per annum, though the receipts from the route are but $27,229 94, and for the transportation of the California mails *via* the Isthmus, it paid enough, $738,250, though the same service—less that from San Francisco to Astoria and San Diego—under a recent contract with the department, is now performed at the rate of $351,000 per annum, with an arrangement for its further reduction. These are fair illustrations of the fruits which naturally, if not inevitably, follow from transferring the Contract Bureau of this department to the Halls of Congress. Should this step be taken, the department being thus completely dependent and sustained by an exhaustless treasury, and having no longer the powerful motive to economy which has ever been the conservative element of its being, would be tempted to plunge deeper and deeper into schemes of extravagance and waste, until it may be well apprehended all the safeguards of its purity would finally disappear. With its army of postmasters and contractors, now numbering 36,000 and constantly increasing; with its vast train of 100 millions of disbursements—for specie need not and never has been sent—with its ramifications extending to every city and village and neighborhood in the Union, it could not fail to be seized upon by ambitious hands, and wielded for political power, until the very air of its being might become an atmosphere of political corruption. The gigantic system of internal improvements by the General Government, which a few years since was overthrown by the voice of the American people, in the omnipresence of its complete development, could scarcely have proved a more potent instrument for exhausting the treasury and depraving the public morals.

The Post-office Department, in its ceaseless labors, pervades every channel of commerce, and every theatre of human enterprise, and while visiting, as it does kindly, every fireside, mingles with the hallowings of almost every household in the land. In the amplitude of its beneficence, it ministers to all climes, and creeds, and pursuits, with the same eager readiness, and with equal fullness of fidelity. It is the delicate ear trumpet, through which alike nations and families and isolated individuals, whisper their joys and their sorrows, their convictions and their sympathies, to all who listen for their coming. Naturally enough, such an institution has ever been and still is a cherished favorite with the American people. The country has constantly manifested the most intense solicitude for the preservation of its purity and the prosperity of its administration, and it cannot now be disguised that the guilty abuse of ministrations, and the reckless waste of its hard earned revenues, connected with the humiliations to which it has in consequence been exposed, have deeply and sadly impressed the public mind.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. HOLT.

To the President.

THE NAVY.

Report of Secretary Toucey.

Secretary Toucey's report opens with a *resumé* of the results of the Paraguay Expedition. The Expedition consisted of nineteen vessels, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, and its expenses were defrayed out of the ordinary appropriations for the naval service, except the sum of $289 000 appropriated by Congress to pay for the charter or purchase of seven light-draught vessels. The sums due for the use of them amounted to $137,693, and the balance, $151,307, was paid on their becoming the property of the Government. Five of them are now employed on the coasts of Africa and Cuba, one in the La Plata, and the seventh plies as a tender between the Washington and Gosport Navy Yards. The Secretary proceeds to state that the purchase of these steamers enabled the Department to adopt more efficient measures for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. Their light draught enables them to enter the harbors and rivers where the slave traffic originates. Eight steamers have been detailed to suppress this trade, four to cruise on the coast of Guinea, and an equal number on the coast of Cuba—two on each side of the island. It is intended to employ another steamer to cruise between New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Key West, for that and other purposes. The African squadron now consists of three sloops-of-war and four steamers. To enable it to be constantly in the neighborhood of places where the traffic is carried on, the dépôt of naval supplies has been removed from Porto Praya to St. Paul de Loando. On this subject, the report further says:

"This constant presence of a squadron of steam vessels on the coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Cuba, will render the slave traffic so dangerous for American vessels that few will be willing to embark in it. But the effect of breaking up the trade will be, upon the United States or Cuba it is not necessary to inquire; certainly, under the laws of Congress and our treaty obligations it is the duty of the Executive Government to see that our citizens shall not be engaged in it and that our flag shall not be used for its purposes."

Since the commencement of the present Administration, twenty steam vessels have been added to the Navy. The seven steam screw sloops-of-war—*Wachusett, Narragansett, Iroquois, Wyoming, Pawnee, Dacotah* and *Seminole*—have been launched, and are all in commission except the three last named. The *Lancaster* and *Hartford* are respectively the flag ships of the Pacific and East India squadrons. The *Pensacola* and *Richmond* are ready for their machinery. The *Pensacola* and the *Seminole* have been built at the navy-yard in Florida, and are the first ships of war constructed there. Satisfaction is expressed with their construction. The building of the *Saginaw* on the Pacific side, at the Mare Island navy yard in California is cited as a proof of the competency of the Government to meet the demands of the Navy, both for construction and repair, in the Pacific Ocean, without coming to the East. The Secretary argues that we can construct and maintain a Pacific squadron from the timber and other resources of California and Oregon, with but little aid from the Atlantic side. Notwithstanding this increase of the Navy, the Secretary renews his recommendation of last year for a still further increase. The cost of the twenty steam vessels already added, has been less than $5,000,000, while the sum retained in the Treasury by the policy of the retrenchment of Naval expenditure is more than $31 000 000. If Congress continue this policy during the next fiscal year, there will be retained in the Treasury a million and a-half or two millions more. The Treasury, therefore, will be nearly or quite indemnified for the cost of the twenty vessels already built or purchased, by a corresponding retrenchment of naval expenditure. The Secretary further argues, independently of financial considerations, that the protection of the coasting trade on the Atlantic and Pacific, of five millions of commercial tonnage, six hundred millions of foreign exports and imports, and of vessels and citizens and interests in all parts of the world, imperatively requires a more efficient and powerful naval force than we now have at command. He suggests that the old style of vessels be discarded, and that a much larger number of steamships be added to the Navy; and adds that it is a source of extreme regret and mortification that the service now at times obliged to allow passively and see in some foreign countries citizens of the United States imprisoned, plundered, and murdered because the Executive has not the means to protect or redress them."

The gradual increase of the Navy has occasioned a corresponding enlargement of its marine, medical and purser's departments. The recommendations of a former report, in relation to these branches of the service, are renewed, and the necessity of an increase is urged. The Naval Academy is prosperous; 20 acting midshipmen graduated in June; 133 have since been permitted to be examined for admission, and of these, 86 were found qualified and admitted. In order to provide additional facilities, the new members of the fourth class of acting midshipmen have been transferred to the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*; a measure which is regarded as a decided improvement—subjecting the pupils to stricter discipline. At the close of the last academic year, there were but 197 midshipmen in the Navy—a deficiency which the Secretary laments. The want has been partly supplied by rating enlisted seamen and landsmen as master's mates, to the number of about 160, at an annual expense of more than $60,000, to perform the proper duties of midshipmen. The absolute necessity of an improvement in this particular is earnestly urged. The Board on Naval Officers, appointed to witness the examinations, has made a favorable report of the general management of the Academy.

Six squadrons have been on duty during the year, viz, the Home, Pacific, Brazil, Mediterranean, East Indian and African. The Home Squadron has consisted of thirteen vessels, under Commodore Pettigrew; the Pacific Squadron of nine vessels, under Coms. Long and Montgomery; the Brazil Squadron of six vessels, under the successive Command of Coms. Parker, Shubrick and Sands; the Mediterranean, of two vessels, under Com. Lavallette; the East India, of four, under Com. Tattnall; the African, of nine, under Com. Conover. The report gives a detailed account of the movements of the squadrons, and alludes to the affair of the steamer *Washington* and H. B. M. frigate *Valorous* at San Juan, as follows:

"On the 25th of November, 1858, Flag-Officer McIntosh arrived at San Juan de Nicaragua in the steam-frigate *Roanoke*. Learning that two officers from the British steam-frigate *Valorous*, then lying in port, had a few days before visited the steamer *Washington*, on her arrival there with passengers bound to California, and while on board of her closely questioned her commander, he opened a correspondence with the senior British officer present, requesting an explanation. It was given in a frank and candid manner. The visit was avowed to be one of friendly inquiry, usually made by ships-of-war when vessels enter a port where they are lying, and not an attempt to revive the practice of search, against which this Government, a few months previous, had taken decisive measures. The explanation was satisfactory to Flag-Officer McIntosh, whose course on this occasion was regarded as prompt and judicious, and received the warm approval of the department."

Discretionary powers have been given to Flag-officer Tattnall, on being relieved by his successor, to return home with the *Powhatan* by way of Japan, and, if the Japanese Commissioners are ready to embark for the United States, to give them a passage to Panama. The vessels of the African squadron have captured three slavers on the African coast—viz: the *Orion, Ardennes* and *Emily*; all of which were brought into the port of New-York. The survey and exploration of the Parana and the tributaries of the Paraguay River, suspended during the difficulties with Paraguay, have been resumed by Com. Page, who reports that he has received valuable assistance from the Brazilian Government. The explorations of Lieut. Brooks, in the *Fenimore Cooper*, among the Islands of the Pacific, have been attended with satisfactory results. The surveys made by Lieut. Brooks, at Cornwallis Island, will enable vessels to approach it safely to ship guano. The surveys next to be undertaken will be made among the Islands south of Japan, and along the Japanese coast. The Chiriqui contract, made on the 1st of May last is detailed in the report. This contract was made conditionally with the Chiriqui Improvement Company, in order to secure the following advantages: A right of way through the Province of Chiriqui from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific, for a period of sixty years; a grant of five thousand acres of land on each side of the Isthmus for naval stations and dépôts; the right to use as harbors the gulf and bays surrounded by the lands of the Company, and the right to all the coal found in the region, subject only to the tax of one dime per ton, and the cost of mining and delivery. In consideration for these privileges, the department contracts to pay the Company the sum of $300,000, conditional upon the ratification of the contract by Congress; otherwise, the contract to be void. The Secretary dilates upon the importance of executing this contract; claiming that the value of the privileges to be so extended cannot be too highly appreciated, and arguing that great benefits to the naval service would ensure therefrom.

No appropriation having been made for improvements in the Navy-yards, the public works of that description have been suspended, and no estimates are presented for their continuance during the next fiscal year. A thorough examination of the Atlantic Navy yards has been made, and instructions have been issued for the establishment of a uniform system of organization and management, adapted to insure economy, efficiency and responsibility. An appropriation for the purchase of a sufficient supply of saltpetre is recommended; also, the employment of a larger force in the Naval Observatory, and aid for the Nautical Almanac.

The report concludes with a statement of the appropriation and expenditures of the year, and the estimates for 1860–61, as follows:

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were $13,203,212 77; appropriations, $14,241,247 27; expenditures, $13,871,684 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were $14 616 298 23; appropriations, $14,503,354 23; expenditures, $14,659 267 76.

ESTIMATES FOR 1860–61.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were $13,360,370 60; appropriation, $10,464,719 55.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are $11 244,845 63: that is to say, for the navy proper, $9,977,115 58; for the marine corps, $693,736 05; and for all other objects, $367,994.

THE ARMY.

Report of Secretary Floyd.

War Department, Dec. 1, 1859.

Sir: The authorized strength of the army is 15,165 men, all told. On the 1st of July, the date of the last complete returns, the actual number reached 17,498. Of this number there are not more than about 11,000 men available for active service in the field. This little force has been engaged, with its usual activity and efficiency, since the date of my last report, in the discharge of its arduous and multifarious duties, being required to man 130 permanent garrisons, posts, and camps, scattered over an area of three millions of square miles. Under these circumstances it has been obviously impossible to give that ample and perfect protection to our whole frontier which our citizens have a right to expect, and which it is the duty of Government to afford. Indian depredations have been committed on our southern and Mexican border, which as yet have been unchastised or the went of men. I hope to make such an alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition of these outrages in future on that frontier.

It has been truly said that to call ours a peace establishment is a mere abuse of terms. All the incidents pertaining to an active war establishment characterize our service throughout the year, each entailing the casualties upon the battle field; and these in our service, are far from being few or insignificant. The sudden calls to which our troops are constantly liable, the length of marches to be made, the amount of real and severe fatigue, privation and hardship to be endured by them, are not exceeded in any service, nor at all equaled on any peace establishment whatever. The cheerfulness, alacrity and efficiency with which they have performed their duties, entitle them to the commendation of the country. The positions held by our troops at the date of my last report are, in the main, those they still occupy, being the best to secure the peace of our Territories, and to give protection to our frontiers and the overland routes to the Pacific. The papers communicated with this report will show, some what in detail, the movements of the troops and the results of them.

The war which last year was going on with the Comanches and Kiowas is still unfinished, but the theatre of it is extended from the western part of our Texan boundary to the region lying towards the headwaters of the Arkansas and Canadian rivers. Proper measures have been taken to subdue those tribes, and to give perfect protection to the routes from Missouri and Arkansas to New-Mexico.

In connection with the subject of frontier defence, I refer to submit a plan which, if approved by Congress, will, I am confident, be productive of great ultimate good to the country and an essential saving to the treasury. It is to allow by law the enlistment of men for the mounted corps, whose term of service shall continue for the period of six months, beginning on May. These men should be required to furnish their own horses, for which a liberal per diem compensation ought to be allowed to them, but no remuneration for loss or damage unless the commanding officer should certify that the horse had been actually killed or rendered useless by injury in battle. These six months' recruits should compose one-half of the mounted regiments, and, if necessary, that number of the present force should be disbanded to make room for them. They would be composed of the best young men of the frontier, many of whom would gladly enter the service for that length of time, but would never think of enlisting for the term of five years. It is no objection to say that six months would be too short a time to make disciplined troops of these men. They would all be skillful riders and dexterous in the use of fire arms—solidarity accomplishments which it takes years to teach, and desirable, to an unity of our mounted forces. As they would go at once into the field, they would need little beyond a knowledge of routine necessary in camp life, for they would be already fitted for spy or scout duty, so essential in Indian warfare. In actual battle with the Indians, success is more owing to individual prowess, skill in arms and horsemanship than to discipline.

After a few years, this system would supply the frontiers with a very large number of settlers sufficiently instructed and disciplined to give them confidence and self-reliance, whose personal knowledge of the country and the haunts of the savages would render them fully capable of either defence or attack. In point of economy great advantages would accrue to the country. It would save all expense for the forage of half the number of horses belonging to the mounted service; it would save the pay, clothing, subsistence, and quarters of the same number of men for half the year, and during the most expensive part of it, the Winter; and whilst giving a fresh supply of good horses every year would cost the Government nothing for them. To prevent any miscarriage of the plan, it might be introduced gradually, and in such manner as not to impair the efficiency of the service or to endanger the security of the frontiers.

The Texan and New-Mexican people would, beyond doubt, gladly embrace such an opportunity to enter the service, than which no better troops for such service could be found. This system would save considerable sums in the hire of aides and guides, nearly all of whom are now taken from this class of men.

I again bring to your notice, and urge upon your special attention, the recommendation which I have heretofore made on the subject of the staff corps. Longer experience convinces me more and more of the beneficial effects to the military service which would result from the adoption of these recommendations.

I venture again to call your attention to the urgent necessity for an additional Inspector-General. Our territory is too large for the duties of inspection to be performed by the present officers, and the duties are far too important to be neglected.

RETIRED LIST.

There is another measure for increasing the efficiency of the Army, which was recommended by my predecessor. I fully concur in it, and recommended it in my annual reports. This is a provision for retiring disabled and infirm officers. Separate bills for effecting this object, identical in language, were reported from the respective Military Committees of both Houses of Congress at the last session. The provisions of these bills meet my entire concurrence. They secure to every officer a fair and open examination of his case, with the privilege of adducing testimony to be put on record and submitted to the examination of the President, who must concur in its sufficiency to establish disability for active service before the officer can be retired. Their enactment will benefit the public service, and at the same time make a fair provision for officers who may have been worn out in the service, whilst it will carefully guard the rights of all who may be affected by its operation, and exclude the influence of favoritism or prejudice. The many objections which have been urged against a similar measure for the naval service, and which are due not to the measure itself, but to the manner in which it was effected, are entirely obviated by the proposed mode of applying the retiring system to the Army. I again bring this subject to special notice, and repeat my former recommendations in its favor.

ENLISTED TEAMSTERS.

The importance of a regularly enlisted corps of teamsters has been so long and so often brought to the notice of Congress, that nothing but a deep conviction of its almost absolute necessity induces me to refer to it again. For the want of that authority which enlistment will give, most serious delays have often occurred in starting important trains for the use of the army; and the exigencies of the service, caused by bad faith in performing engagements, have frequently upon by teamsters to exact exorbitant wages from the Government.

The experiments thus far made (and they are pretty full) demonstrate that camels constitute a most useful and economical means of transportation for men and supplies, through the great deserts and barren regions of our interior. A camel will go safely with its burden over ground so rough and precipitous that a mule will scarcely pass over it unladen without assistance. They require no forage but what they gather in the most sterile and barren parts of our territories, and for many days together live conveniently without water. An abundant supply of these animals would, beyond all doubt, enable our army to give greater and prompter protection to our frontiers, and to all our inter-oceanic routes, than in any other their cost expended in any other way. As a measure of economy and efficiency, I cannot too strongly recommend the purchase of a full supply to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the surgeon general contains important suggestions for the good of the service. The increase of the medical staff recommended by him has become a necessity, and requires the action of Congress.

The coffee ration of the army is fixed by law, and cannot be altered by any regulation. It is manifestly too small, and ought to be increased. The good of the service requires that the supply of coffee for the army should be put on the same footing with all other rations, and be left to the experience of the service to fix the quantity. I herewith transmit a communication from a surgeon of the army upon this subject, whose recommendations are concurred in by Brevet Major-General Twiggs.

The reports of Colonel Delafield and Major Mordecai of their observations on the military systems of Europe, were submitted to Congress last Session. They contain information of great value to the army and the country, and deserve to be printed without delay.

The efficiency of our artillery has at all times been an object of solicitude to those who have considered its importance. The arm is one for which both study and experience are particularly necessary. Our military establishment is so small that every corps in the army is mainly employed in active service of a general description, and all attention by the troops to any special branch of military science has to be made secondary and incidental. I have endeavored to mitigate the evils of this system so far as the artillery is concerned by prescribing and creating facilities for an habitual discipline in the service of that arm. The corps has been divided into two classes, one to garrison the more important permanent fortifications, where they can have the means of practice in heavy artillery, and the other to occupy posts where troops are required, as on the Indian frontier. Each of the latter has a light company and battery, which are assigned to be the means of instruction to the other companies in that branch of the service. A system of theoretical and practical instruction has been prescribed for every artillery post, and by a periodical exchange of companies between the fortifications and field artillery posts, each company will have an opportunity of instruction and experience in all branches of the arm, and at the same time share the hardships of actual service. The proportions in which the two classes shall be arranged, and the selection of stations, are questions to be determined according to the exigencies of the service, and may vary from time to time. To companies, excepting those which are mounted, preserve the infantry armament and discipline as heretofore, and are liable to duty in that capacity whenever required.

MILITARY SIGNALS.

Assistant-Surgeon Albert J. Myer, of the medical corps of the Army, having submitted to this Department a system of military signals in the purpose of communicating intelligence or orders between distant points on land, a board was convened in March last to examine into its merits. The Board reported favorably to the adoption of this plan for the uses of the Army. A series of experiments with the field signals, instituted under special instructions from this Department, have developed results which promise to be of value in the service. With an equipment simple, strong, weighing but sixteen pounds, and so compact as to be rapidly carried from place to place by a scout mounted or on foot, which requires for its use but a single man, communication has been kept up and messages transmitted by day and at night, a distance of fifteen miles. Messages have been sent five miles without any apparatus especially provided for the purpose.

For the distances at which communication by signals would be needed for military uses, the plan proposed appears to be ready and reliable. The trials in progress give reason to believe that by the use of such signals there may be secured to the service a mode of communication more easy, safe, and available than any hitherto known. The advantage to accrue to an army from a practicable system of telegraphing do not require comment.

The benefits which the army and the country are daily deriving from the Military Academy render it unnecessary to request considerable appropriations for additional masonry works. Such as are not strong enough to offer a good defence against shipping may, when the emergency arises, be reinforced at a small expense by earthen batteries, properly combined with them for mutual support, and of such extent as to give an aggregate armament of sufficient power.

My sentiments are likewise unchanged in regard to the propriety of making some provision to secure our seaports from the attacks of forces that may debark on the coast, and seek to attain them by routes not commanded by the channel forts. I regard the statistics of the combined naval and military operations of the French in the recent Italian war as indications of the correctness of my estimate of our danger from such attacks, and as warranting the renewal of my recommendation to Congress to take steps toward carrying out the plan sketched in my last report for the defence of New-York, in particular, from such attempts. The appended memoir on American fortification, prepared at my instance by Lieut. Mearon of the engineer corps, explains the details of the plan in question, with the aid of an accurate topographical map. It also contains an analysis of the general subject of coast defence, which I deem worthy of your notice.

It is eminently desirable that our complete permanent forts should be fit with gas, and I recommend that a small appropriation be asked to introduce it into the most important of these without delay. By that means the risk would be diminished of accidental fires breaking out in the officers' quarters or the barracks, now to be apprehended from the vicinity of the magazines. The introduction proposed may also be recommended on the ground of economy. The post of West Point has been lighted in this manner with satisfactory results.

EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS.

A report is presented for the officer in charge of the office of explorations and surveys, exhibiting the operations that have been conducted under this office during the past year.

The military road from Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Benton, for which a special appropriation was made, has been commenced, and nearly two hundred and sixty miles of it completed. Steamboats can navigate the Oregon River to Fort Walla-Walla, and the Missouri River to Fort Benton, thus affording, excepting for the distance of six hundred miles, a line of steamboat communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the widest portion of our possessions. Without considering the facilities which the construction of a road over the interval referred to would afford to emigrants traversing that portion of the Continent, in a military point of view it is of great importance. Among the most powerful of the Indian tribes are those which inhabit the regions at either end of the proposed line. To keep these Indians in subjection, to have the means of transporting troops and material rapidly, and at small cost, from one section to the other, and to build up communities on the upper waters of the Oregon and Missouri streams enough to dispense with military protection and to furnish supplies to a column marching over, are objects that render the work a measure of much importance. It is of necessity itself. A further appropriation for its completion is now necessary. Reliable information has been recently furnished to the Department of the existence of great mineral wealth in the mountains through which a portion of the road passes.

The experiment of sinking artesian wells upon the public lands has been further prosecuted, but not without attaining the desired results, and the appropriation for the object having become exhausted, it was directed that the work should be suspended. The details of the experiments are set forth in the accompanying reports. It may be considered now as demonstrated that to bring water from subterranean streams, to overflow the surfaces of the great western plains, is, for any reasonable amount of expenditure, impracticable.

An expedition was organized during the past season to explore the country in the vicinity of the San Juan River, of New-Mexico, and to search for a practicable route through that region, between Santa Fé and the southern settlements of Utah. This duty has been completed, but the results have not yet been laid before the Department.

A second expedition was sent into the Territory of Nebraska, to explore certain tributaries of the Yellow Stone, the sources of that river, and of the Missouri. A portion of its labors has been accomplished, and the operations will be resumed in the ensuing Spring.

A large amount of geographical and scientific information has been added, at small cost, through the labors of the different field parties, to our knowledge of the resources of the regions west of the Mississippi. Considerable tracts of country yet remain unknown, and the economy of continuing these explorations is evident, when it is considered that they open the country to travel, develop its mineral and agricultural wealth, shorten, and afford new information concern ing emigrant routes, and designate those portions of the wild territory that are susceptible of settlement. Very great benefits to the whole country would be derived, beyond all doubt, by furnishing from the Office of Explorations and Surveys a moderate supply of geological maps of the United States and Territories. An opportunity now presents itself by which the preparation of a complete geological map by some of the ablest men of science in America can be secured at a very reasonable rate of compensation. No similar expenditure would result in anything like as good benefit to the country at large.

Experience has demonstrated that, to insure the most effective and economical performance of the duties connected with reconnoissances, surveys and explorations, a company of enlisted men, of a similar organization to that of the sappers and miners, should be added to the corps of topographical engineers. These men would be under the command and instruction of the officers of that corps, and would furnish to parties in the field, with a great saving of public money, thoroughly trained assistants, in place of inexperienced employés. I would recommend that such a company, not to exceed fifty in number, should be established by law.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the report of Lieutenant Michler, who, under assignment of the War Department, was engaged upon the survey of an Interoceanic ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, on the Atrato and Truando rivers. Since his return from the scene of his field operations, considerable progress had been made in the reduction of observations and preparation the maps, until the want of means compelled him to suspend progress and discharge the computers and draughtsmen. The valuable information procured by Lieutenant Michler should not be left in its unfinished condition in the archives of the bureau, to prevent which a small appropriation will be required.

The wagon road upon the thirty fifth parallel, reaching from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to the Colorado of the West, is completed as far as the appropriation would do it. It is now sufficient for any travel of troops, military supplies, or immigrants. This route abounds in grass and water; offering very great advantages at this time for travel, which will be still further enhanced when the posts contemplated shall have been added to those already on the line.

UTAH.

Affairs in the Territory of Utah remain very much as at the date of my last annual report. The army is inactive, and it stands in the attitude of a menacing force towards a conquered and sullen people. I am satisfied that the preservation of right and justice, through the means of any jurisprudence known or recognized by the people of the United States, is impossible in that Territory. It is governed, practically, by a system which is in total disregard of the laws or Constitution of the land. The laws of the Mormon Church and the will of the hierarchy are alone potential there. Beyond a mere outward show of acquiescence in federal authority, they are as irresponsible to it as any foreign nation.

There is, in the present attitude of affairs, scarcely any necessity for the presence of troops in Utah, and they will be otherwise disposed of in the coming season. There are now no complaints of Indian hostilities towards the Mormon people. All other Territories and people upon our vast frontiers suffer from Indian depredations, but the Mormon people enjoy an immunity from all their outrages. For the protection of these people against Indians, there is no necessity for the presence of a single soldier. Murders and robberies of the most atrocious character have been perpetrated in the Territory upon emigrants from the States journeying towards the Pacific, and in some of the most shocking instances by white men disguised as Indians. The general impression, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, amongst those having opportunity to know is that these murders are the work of the Mormon people themselves, sanctioned, if not directed, by the authority of the Mormon Church.

I cannot commend in terms too high the wise prudence and officer-like conduct of the General commanding the army in Utah. The discipline of his command is admirable, and its efficiency is unsurpassed. Much has been done through the army under command of General Johnston towards improving the roads in Utah, and to give to the public a fuller knowledge of the condition and resources of the Territory. Captain J. H. Simpson, of the Topographical Engineers, has, during the past season, explored and opened two new routes from Camp Floyd to California, either of which is about 250 miles shorter than the old emigrant route by the way of the Humboldt River, and far better for grass, wood and water. Over both these routes he conducted a party of sixty-five men and a train of fourteen wagons, and, since his return to Camp Floyd, many emigrants, with large herds of cattle, have passed over the route by which he returned, which is the better of the two. Illustrations for both have been furnished to the public through the Press in California and Utah. The saving of time of travel by these roads to emigrants for California is about fifteen days, and for the mails about four. The saving in stock and draught cattle on these routes over those formerly traveled, owing to pure water and abundant grass, is estimated at twenty-five per cent. Capt. Simpson has also, under the instruction of Gen. Johnston, found a new wagon-road pass from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, by the way of the Timpanagos River Valley and Des Chesnés fork of the Uinta River, into the valley of Green River, which will shorten the route pursued by Col.

The New-York Times.

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FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Senator Seward Among the Passengers.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The Approaching Congress.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, Capt. Lines, from Southampton on the 14th of December, arrived at this port last evening.

She brings 137 passengers, the usual mails, and a large and valuable cargo.

Amongst the passengers are Hon. W. H. Seward, the Chevalier Wykoff, Mr. Donald MacKay, and Mr. Jas. M. Nixon, accompanied by Mr. W. A. Mecan, of Niblo's, with a portion of the artists from Cook's Royal Astley Amphitheatre, London, for Niblo's Garden.

The steamship *Saxonia* arrived at Cowes on the 14th inst.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of Dec. 12.

The bark *Eagle*, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, from Newcastle to Bermuda, sank, Nov. 10, in lat. 37 N., long. 46 W. Crew taken off, and landed at Flores, one of the Western Islands.

The London *Times* says: "The transmission of the mails from America *viâ* Cork has not been begun successfully. Instead of the letters by the *Canada* having been accelerated, they have been retarded. The vessel landed them yesterday at Queenstown, at 1½ o'clock, and then proceeded to Liverpool, where she arrived this morning. The Liverpool merchants will, therefore, be enabled to reply by the *Arago* and *Hungarian* steamers, which leave to-morrow, while in London no delivery has yet taken place. The speeches lately uttered about Irish readiness to facilitate the communication with the United States led the public to expect a better result."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Prince de Joinville—The Plenipotentiaries to the Congress—The Italian Duchies—The War Panic—London Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1859.

We have not yet heard the last of the extraordinary statement regarding the Prince de Joinville, recently made at Bath by Mr. Roebuck. The letter written two or three days after by the Prince was taken by the public as a denial of the allegation that he had, while enjoying the hospitality of England, of fered to confide to the French Government a plan accompanied with certain surveys he had himself made with a view to the invasion of this country. It is now said that the denial is not unequivocal, but that it contains a loop-hole es to time, through which in case of necessity his Orleanist Highness may escape without incurring the charge of positive falsehood. Be this as it may, Mr. Roebuck, I know, will stick to his original story, and is prepared to name the individual by whom he was first recommended to inquire into the matter. The nobleman who he states had seen the letter of the Prince in the hands of a French Minister is dead, but the gentleman who told him to call on the late Lord —— is living, and able to speak for himself. It is exceedingly likely that as soon as Parliament meets the member from Sheffield will be personally interrogated on the subject, and if he is, he is not the man to be deterred by any petty qualms of delicacy from making a clean breast of it. Should the discussion end in leaving the point in doubt as to the nature of the communication said to have been addressed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, it will not be destitute of political consequence. There is a growing belief here that the Orleanist Party, encouraged by the English Court, are among the most active intriguers to bring about a war between this country and France. Their avowed belief is that in such a struggle, Louis Napoleon would, like his uncle, be defeated; and that his overthrow would be the result. We do not take their real or pretended belief in our invincibility as any particular compliment, and we should regard their attempt to embroil us with our next-door neighbors as an unmixed mischief which, as our political guests, we should not be disposed quietly to stand. It therefore lies upon the friends and adherents of the Bourbon family to have the difficulty cleared up as speedily as they can; and Mr. Roebuck is very apt to provoke them to make the attempt.

Lord Wodehouse has not yet been officially named as coadjutor to Lord Cowley in the forthcoming Congress at Paris. He says, himself, he does not wish to go; but that he chosen he will not refuse. By the other Courts the nomination of an undistinguished undersecretary as special envoy, will, of course, be taken to mean that Great Britain enters coldly into the affair, and that all material points of controversy will, as far as she is concerned, be resolved upon in Downing-street, and not at the palace of the Luxembourg. Lord Wodehouse is a diligent and not a dull man; but he is as destitute of political courage as a diplomatic expedience, his official residence in Russia, after the Crimean War, being of necessity a very stagnant business. He was sent with secondary rank and powers to occupy the position and save appearances, while the Court of St. Petersburgh was recovering its equanimity and good-humor, and he had to put up with a good deal of snubbing and neglect during his stay. Your old acquaintance, Sir W. Crampton, is his successor, and gets on better, I believe.

A curious document has been exhumed from its bureaucratic burying-place at Ferrara, by those who have been recently exploring such places, under the direction of the Dictator Farini and his subordinates in the administration of the Italian Duchies. It is the authentic copy of a dispatch addressed to the Cardinal Secretary of State by the Papal Commissioner sent in 1850 to the Legations, to inquire what laymen of character and influence could be engaged in the service of the Holy See, in case a Provincial Executive were determined on, less exclusively ecclesiastical. Monsignor writes confidentially that after minute inquiry he grieves to be obliged to state that he could not find a single layman of any degree of merit or distinction who was not disaffected to the political authority of the Pope.

Sir Anthony Pereira, for many years British Consul at Brest, is now in London. He tells everybody that as far as his means of observation enable him to form an opinion, there never was a more utterly groundless panic than that of late prevailing here with respect to French naval preparations for war. Brest, as you know, was long the chief port and arsenal which France possessed on the Atlantic; it is now second in importance to Cherbourg, but it is still of great importance as a place where ships of war are ordinarily built, repaired and fitted for sea. At the present moment there is, according to this most reliable authority, no extra work of any kind going on, nor has there been during the Summer or Autumn. He states numerous results of inquiries he has deemed it his duty to make, moreover, at Cherbourg and elsewhere, along the entire coast of France, and the conclusion to which all of them point is the same. The whole, or nearly the whole French home fleet is in port in the Mediterranean, where, as all the world is aware, they are just now more than matched by the English squadron at Gibraltar.

Mr. Lever, the originator of the Galway Packet Line, is in treaty with the Directors (*quere, mis*-directors) of the *Great Eastern*, with a view to her purchase from them.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

A meeting of shareholders (privately convened) of the Great Ship Company was held on the 13th, in anticipation of the general meeting called by the Directors. The latter, however, having been put off to the 11th of January, it was resolved unanimously to adjourn to the 6th of that month. There was a long discussion, in the course of which considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the past management, and resolutions to that effect were at one period proposed, but, in consequence of the adjournment, they were not submitted. It is understood that the next meeting will be held only *pro forma*, and no other business will then be transacted, but it will still be in the power of the shareholders to raise a discussion by moving amendments. This course, however, is generally considered to be prejudicial, and is not likely to be adopted.

It has been decided, with the concurrence of Lord Palmerston and the other distinguished personages who had accepted invitations to postpone till after the Christmas holidays the banquet proposed to be given by the Southampton Chamber of Commerce to the Directors of the Great Ship Company.

The *Times* believes that Lord Wodehouse will go to Paris as second Plenipotentiary at the approaching Congress.

The unusually heavy gale, or rather hurricane, of the night of Oct. 24 last, was unexampled in its work of destruction in our maritime records. The summary of the whole work of destruction, from the 25th October to the 9th November, is distressing in the extreme to contemplate. It is as follows: Total shipwrecks, 325; total lives lost, 748. It is gratifying to find that on these occasions 487 lives were rescued by life-boats and other means from the sad wrecks.

Lady Franklin is expected in Paris, and it is the intention of the different scientific sections of the Académie to receive her with the honors usual upon the reception of royalty.

The *Observer* says the death of Earl de Grey would, under ordinary circumstances, have placed a blue riband at the disposal of her Majesty, but in consequence of the gracious gift of an extra garter by the Queen to Lord Derby, he will now occupy the vacant stall in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and the ordinary Knights will stand at the usual number, and the present vacancy will not be filled up.

The sketches and collections of the late Mr. Leslie will pass, next year, under the hammer of an auctioneer.

The proposed hotel, which will be built on some land adjoining the London Bridge Terminii, will contain 250 sleeping-rooms. The returns of the different railways which have their *termini* at London Bridge show that not less than 18,000,000 persons travel annually upon those lines.

Two additional batteries of Armstrong guns were on Friday proved at Woolwich with perfect satisfaction, and two other batteries underwent the same ordeal on Saturday, with the same result. They were subsequently removed in cases to the military store department, to be packed for immediate transmission by the overland route to China. The total number now ready for the expedition, and which will be dispatched during the present week, amounts to 30.

The Waterford *Mail* states that a memorial is now lying for signature at the County and City Clubhouse, and that when a sufficient number of names have been affixed, it will be forwarded to Lord Carlisle, praying for sanction in order to form a volunteer corps in the City of Waterford.

Mr. William Atherton, Q. C., M. P., has received the appointment of Solicitor-General, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Henry Keating to the judicial bench. He has represented the city of Durham since 1852, and is what may be considered a very advanced Liberal, being in favor of the ballot, a large reform of the laws, the removal of all religious disabilities, and the extension of the suffrage.

The Surrey Music-hall being now opened on Sunday evenings, for the performance of music, although chiefly sacred, Mr. Spurgeon has declined to preach there again. He now preaches at Exeter Hall.

A dispatch dated at Cahore, Dec. 11, says: "The ship *Sonmouth*, Cumming, master, from Fleetwood, bound to Savannah, North America, struck the Blackwater Bank last night. The captain's wife and 17 of the crew arrived in their boats near this place; but he himself and three of his crew are on board the Blackwater Light-ship. The life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was put to sea as soon as we heard of the wreck; but she has not returned in time to report any further particulars before the post closes."

FRANCE.

The Council of State is preparing a project of law reducing the Customs duties, more especially on articles of primary necessity. Marshal Randon, the Minister of War, has, it is said, tendered his resignation.

M. Emile Giraudin's *brochure*, "L'Empereur Napoleon III. et L'Europe," has at last appeared. The impression was seized at the printer's on the 13th November, the day before its intended publication, on the warrant of the Judge d'Instruction. The legality of this premature seizure was contested; the *brochure* was finally restored to the printer, and was forthwith published, with the exception of some passages which might be construed into offence to the Emperor, and which were omitted.

An Imperial decree in the *Bulletin des Lois* opens an extraordinary credit of 140,000 francs for the expenses of repairing the old residence of Longwood and the tomb of Napoleon I., at St. Helena, and the appropriation of other parts of the domain of the Val Napoleon.

The frigate *Forte* quitted Cherbourg on the 7th for China, with 400 men, and 200 seamen, drilled to the use of the musket. The *Rhone*, with the Second Battalion of Riflemen, is expected to sail immediately for China.

The *France Centrale*, published at Blois, has received a second warning for having protested against the first.

Mme. Lemoine has lodged an appeal against her sentence before the Court of Cassation.

Trade in Paris has been more active during the last week. Speculators begin to feel a certain degree of confidence in the maintenance of friendly relations between England and France, since the semi-official announcement that the representatives of these Powers will enter Congress with a friendly feeling towards each other. The accounts from Lyons are not satisfactory.

Trade in Marseilles is in a state of complete stagnation.

A dispatch dated at Paris on the evening of the 13th says:

Business continues active, but prices are less firm. Rentes close at 70f. 60c., or about the same as yesterday.

THE GENERAL CONGRESS.

A dispatch from Turin says: "The Austrian letter of invitation to the Congress, signed by Count Rechberg, has arrived, and is couched in the same terms as that of France to Piedmont."

The nomination of the Chevalier de Joannetti as Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sardinia to the Court of Vienna has been definitively decided upon.

It is asserted that the adhesions of Rome and Naples to the Congress have arrived, that Naples will send two Plenipotentiaries; and also that all the Powers invited to the Congress have now sent in their adhesions.

The *Pays*, of Dec. 12, announces that "the Congress is now constituted in principle. The unanimous adhesion to it proves that Europe knows how to appreciate and acknowledge the energetic and loyal policy of the Emperor, and allows us to presage a satisfactory solution of the difficulties of the Italian question."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 9th inst.:

"Sweden, I understand, has sent in her affirmative reply to the *billets de faire part* of France to attend the Congress. The Pope does not absolutely refuse to be represented at it, but he has an objection to appearing before what his Minister calls a tribunal. In the interview which the Nuncio has had with M. Walewski on the subject, the latter protested that there was not the slightest intention of summoning His Holiness before a tribunal, and that neither France nor any other Power following the policy of France meant to interfere with His Holiness' power as sovereign, or as head of the Catholic Church. As for the question of Reform, the Pope will think about it when he is reinstated in *all* his rights. This, of course, refers to the Romagna. The Papal Government has not yet given its reply to M. Walewski's letter of convocation; neither has Naples. The King of the Two Sicilies will very probably wait till he hears from M. Antonini the particulars of his conversation with the Emperor Napoleon at Complègne. It is still uncertain whether Count Cavour will take his seat as representative for Piedmont."

It has been hinted that the Russian Government intends to call the attention of the Congress to the fact that little or nothing has been done by the Porte for its Christian subjects since the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris. In a letter from St. Petersburgh it is said that the Russian Cabinet still strongly suspects the Emperor of the French of an intention to place his cousin on a Central Italian throne.

CIRCULAR OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Vienna, Thursday, Dec. 7.

In one of my more recent letters, I alluded to a circular which a few days ago was forwarded to the principal diplomatic agents of this Government, and the semi-official Dresden *Gazette* now gives the following summary of its contents:

"As the treaty of Zurich modifies important parts of the Treaties of Vienna, Austria insisted (*besonders darauf bestand*) that all the parties who signed the Act of Convention in 1815 should be admitted to the proposed Congress. The justice of the demand was recognized by France, and it is to be hoped the other Governments will take the same view of the case. If it is indispensable that the representatives of Rome, Sardinia, and Naples should be invited to attend the Congress, the respect due to the legitimate rights of Princes renders it necessary that no subject of vital importance to Sovereigns should be discussed without a hearing being given to their representatives (*ohne ihre vertreter zu hören.*) Thus representatives of Tuscany, Parma and Modena ought to be invited, 'as soon as these countries are in a state which is calculated to give a guarantee for their complete independence.' The welfare of Italy can only be firmly established if the country is protected against the continual attacks which the spirit of revolution directs against the edifice of social and religious order. The necessary protection can be afforded by means of institutions (*einrichtungen*) which give stability to the throne and happiness to the people. The return of the Princes who have been forced by factions to leave their States and the restoration of the power of the Papal Chair in the provinces which are in a state of rebellion appear to be the first things necessary. When these objects have been attained a Confederation in imitation of the German Bund can be established, the organization of which would be the private business (*innere angelegenheit*) of the Italian Powers.

Such principles as the foregoing are probably entertained by all those Powers which wish to protect the cause of order against the dangers that menace it. During the Congress it may be advisable (*angemessen*) to avoid all discussion on subjects which are not in connection with the matters above-mentioned, as an indefinite extension of the functions of the Congress could easily lead to serious complications.'"

SPAIN.

Progress of the Morocco War.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, dated Dec. 10, announces as follows:

"The Spaniards have just obtained a new victory. The Moors, this time 10,000 strong, attacked the redoubts. They were gloriously repulsed by the second *corps d'armée*, which entered into line, for the first time, under the command of the brave Gen. Zabala.

The number of dead on the side of the Moors is more than 300, and 1,000 wounded. The Spaniards have had 40 killed and 280 wounded.

The sea continues tempestuous, and it is for the moment impossible to effect fresh embarkations."

The following dispatch was published at Madrid on the 10th.

Camp Flottro, Friday, Dec. 9, (evening.)

This morning the enemy impetuously attacked our redoubts, but were energetically repulsed by the garrisons, and retired to the valley commanded by these redoubts. The enemy then came up again, but were attacked and repulsed by 10,000 men of the Second Corps, serving as our vanguard. The Moors lost 300 killed, and 1,000 wounded. The approximate loss of the Spanish was 30 officers, 40 killed, and 250 men wounded.

A letter from Malaga speaks of the departure from that port on the 5th, of a third Spanish army corps, in steamers. These troops are chiefly infantry, and are supposed to be intended to assist in the storming of Tetuan. Cholera is said to have broken out in the Spanish army. According to late dispatches, the Spanish forces are unable to take the offensive, and are continually attacked by the Moors.

Gen. O'Donnell, in the orders to his troops, desires them not to lose sight of the fact that the Moors make no prisoners—that every individual taken by them is first tortured, then put to death without pity, and his bleeding limbs carried about as trophies among these savage tribes. He also informs his army that they are to respect the lives and properties of the persons who may receive the army pacifically; that the same rule must be observed in action with regard to the wounded and prisoners, even should the enemy act otherwise.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 8th contains an Order of the Day, addressed by the General commanding-in-chief the expedition of Morocco to the first *corps d'armée*, expressing approbation of the manner in which its disembarkation was effected, of the resignation it displayed under privations, and of its courage in combats. The journals say that at the latest dates from Morocco the troops were suffering greatly from cold, rain and wind, and that their tents, being of an old model and material, do not afford them sufficient protection. A journal states that in the bombardment of the forts of Tetuan by the *French*, the Admiral's ship, the *Bretagne*, and also the *St. Louis*, were struck by cannon balls and sustained some damage; the former had also a man wounded.

THE LATEST.

Madrid, Monday, Dec. 12.

Yesterday the Third *corps d'armée* embarked at Malaga. The enthusiasm was very great.

Immediately on the arrival of the flotilla at Ceuta the Spaniards were to take the offensive and offer battle to the enemy.

Cholera had diminished in the encampment.

ITALY.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has, by allowing a discount, collected in advance the land tax for 1860, amounting to between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 of francs.

The Grand Duke Ferdinand IV., of Tuscany, has arrived at Basle in the strictest *incognito*. The Grand Duke, it is expected, will reside in France during the sitting of the Congress.

The Modena *Gazette*, of the 6th, contains an official article, in which it is stated that the publication of the Sardinian Constitution and code of laws in the Modenese provinces had led to a memorial on the part of the bishops of the said provinces, protesting against those provisions which related to the Church; that this memorial had received an official reply from the Government, and that the whole transaction was intended to be kept private; but that, the bishops having given to their act publicity in their sectarian journals, the Government no longer considers itself bound to keep silence, and consequently publishes all the authentic documents relating to the affair.

A new journal at Milan, the *Perseveranza*, has published a note addressed to the European Congress of 1860 by the Neapolitan emigrants. This memorial exposes the state of the administration and of the Government in the Kingdom of Naples, the absence of political and judicial guarantees, and the abuses which, it declares, would render the wisest laws ineffectual and vain. The statement of these complaints is supported by names and dates. The memorial concludes by saying that the Neapolitan Government ought to be completely remodeled prior to its admission into the Italian Confederation.

GERMANY.

The *Imperial Law Gazette* of Dec. 13 publishes a decree, ordering the payment of the interest on the National Loan, falling due on and after the 1st of January next, to be effected in silver, as formerly.

In the Federal Diet, on the 10th, the Committee of Electoral Hesse was increased the appointment of representatives of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony.

The health of the King of Prussia is said to be improved. He is still at San Souci.

DENMARK.

The *Dagbladet* announces that Prince Christian, of Denmark, has refused the post of Governor of Holstein offered to him. Government has, in consequence, given up the project.

Fifty-eight of the principal members of the Diet have presented an address of confidence to the former President of the Ministry, M. von Hall. This address includes a vote of "no confidence" in the present President of the Ministry, M. Rottwitt.

RUSSIA.

It is whispered that an attempt recently made by a Russian expedition to proceed from the Caspian, by way of the Lake of Aral, to Central Asia, has signally failed.

CANARY ISLANDS.

The African mail steamer *Ethiope* brings the following intelligence, dated Teneriffe, Dec. 1: Captain George Walker and four men of the American schooner *William* had been landed near Teneriffe by a French vessel. They had been abandoned by their vessel, which was in charge of the mate, while engaged in obtaining provisions from the French bark *Jeannie*.

LATEST BY THE ARAGO.

Marseilles, Tuesday night.

Letters from Constantinople to the 7th announce positively that on the preceding Thursday M. Browenil remitted a note to the Porte, containing an official demand for a firman favorable to M. De Lesseps' Suez Canal project. The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sardinia simultaneously supported that demand, according to their instructions. A Council of Ministers was then held. Tuad Pasha confessed that he had formally engaged to refuse the authorization of the Canal project. The Grand Vizier declared that he would not recognize such engagements. After a stormy discussion the Ministers agreed to request the Powers that made the demand to come to some understanding with England on the matter.

Sir Henry Bulwer had been received by the Sultan and had numerous conferences with the Ministers.

Circassians continued to emigrate in great numbers.

Madrid, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The third *corps d'armée* disembarked at Ceuta.

Gen. Prim had been attacked on his road to Teluan. The Moors were repulsed with great loss. The Spanish had forty killed and wounded.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Count Portalis is summoned to Berlin. He is expected to be back in time for the diplomatic reception on New-Year's day.

The Mexican Question.

APPEAL OF BRITISH SUBJECTS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following address, which has been signed by almost every firm trading with Mexico, has just been presented to Lord John Russell:

"The undersigned merchants of the City of London, being deeply interested in the trade between this country and Mexico, beg to call your lordship's attention to the very disagreeable position of those who are connected with the trade of that country, believing your lordship may be able in some way to afford them relief from the pressure and difficulties they are encountering.

For many years past the English have been encouraged, in consequence of the policy adopted by the British Government, to increase their trade with Mexico. They have appointed agencies there, and have also invested considerable sums of money in mines and other industrial establishments. The civil war which is now unfortunately raging in that country has not only put a stop to all business, but has prevented the English agents from sending home the money due to their employers. These agents have also been put under very heavy contributions, and, as they are the chief persons capable of paying taxes, the Mexican Government is not very scrupulous in levying new, as soon as they have been compelled to pay the old taxes. The inconvenience felt from the impossibility of remitting home the money lying in Mexico is very great, and your Lordship is respectfully requested to give our representatives instructions to concert with the English as to the best way of improving their position and of protecting their property, and, if necessary, to consult and act with the representatives of other Powers in order to carry out their views. It is also very desirable that our Minister or representative should endeavor to obtain some change in the oppressive manner in which the Government raises money, and should protest against the arbitrary acts of the Government in imposing taxes which fall more heavily on foreigners than on the Mexicans. And, lastly, that the party which is in office and in possession of the Government, and to whom the British Minister or Representative is accredited, ought to be considered the Government *de facto*. Every Government, therefore, ought to respect the Acts referring to British subjects, and the contracts made with them by a preceding Government to which our representative had been accredited.

London, Nov. 22, 1859."

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the London Times.

What is to become of that beautiful and romantic land which was once the pride of the Spanish Empire, and even in the last generation roused the sympathies and admiration of the world? Mexico, the rich and magnificent, the treasury of her former masters, and the hope of the enterprising but a few short years ago, is now in the lowest depths of degradation, her government alternate tyranny and anarchy, her people sinking yearly lower into the slough of ignorance and helplessness, her glorious capital with its palaces and churches going slowly to decay, and her land returning to a state of nature. How rapid has been the descent within the last few years we may realize by considering the condition of the country even at the time when Texas was annexed. But thirteen years ago the Spanish-American Republic was thought by the two most experienced statesmen in Europe, Sir R. Peel and M. Guizot, to have in it the elements of vitality and strength. The progress of the United States was at that time looked upon with some degree of concern by the statesmen of Europe, and the favorite project was to build up in Mexico a fabric capable of resisting the advance of the Anglo-Saxon wave. This American balance of power may have been always a chimera, but the fact that it could have entered the brains of men of sense shows that even in 1846 Mexico appeared to the world as a State of resources and strength. But who would think now of opposing American ambition by means of any Mexican organization? So far from expecting that Mexico will be able to keep a single province which the United States desire to possess, *the prevalent feeling is a kind of desire that the Americans may bring matters to a close by occupying the whole country.* To put this miserable bastard Republic out of its misery, to prevent savage revolutionary leaders from hanging, shooting, and torturing whenever the fortune of some petty skirmish gives them the opportunity, to res ore peace to an unhappy population, security to foreign merchants and settlers, to open a field for enterprise, to make the immense mineral wealth of the country available for the world's purposes—all these are things which, seemingly, can be only done by some foreign intervention; for the men of the Spanish or half-caste races have had a long trial, and have shown themselves capable only of bigotry, ferocity, and greediness.

Things have now come to such a point that there is no security to foreigners, either for their persons or their properties. Englishmen have been not only systematically robbed by inordinate taxation, by forced requisitions, and by the obstacles thrown in the way of their business, but they have been personally ill-treated, threatened, imprisoned, driven from town to town, or entirely out of the Mexican territory. Their lives and the lives of their families are in danger; their property, realized perhaps by years of industry, is confiscated by political commotions, and their right, under the law of nations, to dwell where they please and to carry on their lawful business is constantly violated. In these circumstances a very well drawn address to Lord John Russell, as Foreign Secretary, has been signed by the great body of the English merchants interested in foreign commerce, and we publish it in another column. It calls attention to the position of British subjects residing in Mexico or trading with that country; reminds the Minister that for many years the policy of our Government has been such as to encourage Englishmen to increase their trade with Mexico, and that accordingly great sums of money have been sunk in mines and other industrial enterprises. The present civil war has not only put an end to all business, but has prevented the agents of English traders from remitting the money due to their employers. These agents, too, being known to possess funds, have been subjected to excessive taxation, or rather to the confiscation of their property under legal forms. The address then prays that the Government will "give our representatives instructions to concert with the English as to the best mode of improving their position and of protecting their property; and, if necessary, consult and act with the representatives of foreign Powers." It is here that the petitioners have to meet the real difficulty of the case. They know what they suffer, but they are as little able as Lord John Russell to devise a remedy. They, the merchants, the holders of mining shares, the owners of property in Mexico, the principals of agents who are being daily robbed, have no advice for Lord John Russell but that he should "give our Representatives instructions to concert with the English as to the best mode of improving their condition." Now, anything that England, the United States and France can do collectively they can do singly, and as yet England has no right of forcible interference. Certainly the ill-treatment of our people may be held to demand an explanation, but the petitioners plainly do not believe that our Government would gain anything by sending a squadron to Vera Cruz. By omitting to state what course they think Lord John Russell should adopt they admit the impossibility of a present remedy, and we fear that their grievances are indeed past redress. The case is this,—Mexico has fallen into complete anarchy, and there is no real Government, no system of finance, no police, no authority which is respected or to which the individual can appeal. The English residents who have cast in their lot with the inhabitants, and the traders who have invested money in enterprises of the country, are in the same position as the Mexicans themselves. How can we or any one interfere but by taking possession of the country? Of whom are we to demand an explanation? The chief of the Republic to-day may be a fugitive in a week, while his rival steps into power and wreaks vengeance on all the late officials. Suppose we ask for satisfaction; who is to give it? The outrage may have been committed by the other party, or by some independent ruffian hundreds of miles off, or there may be no police to prevent a repetition of the act, and no money to compensate it. In fact, where there is no settled Government the ordinary international remedies fail. The question whether the British Government should interfere to save our people and their capital from injury depends solely on the fact whether there is a possibility of such an interference. We think there is not, except by remonstrance addressed to whichever party may happen to be in the ascendant. A community may by absolute anarchy acquire a kind of irresponsibility, and it seems to us that such is the condition of Mexico at the present time. It is not until a settled Government is established that we shall find any authority which we can hold responsible. *The only remedy at present would be a declaration of war and the occupation of the country. But from this even the Americans shrink, inasmuch as it would burden them with a bigoted and savage population, ignorant to the last degree, and incapable, as far as one can judge, of ever being raised to the dignity of free men.* We must trust that the civil war will wear itself out, and allow foreign capital and enterprise to do something for this almost ruined country.

The Liverpool and New-York Screw-Steamers.

From the London Times, Dec. 13.

An account was given on Friday of the way in which preferences are shown to contract mail companies, wholly irrespective of their subsidies, to enable them to crush every effort of unaided enterprise. The case specially cited was that of the Liverpool and New-York Steam Company, whose chief profits are derived from the emigrants, but who are subjected to detention at their ports of departure in England and Ireland, while their rivals of the Cunard line, and of the Montreal Ocean Steam Company are freed from these vexations because they have Government contracts. It now appears that the formal complaint addressed to the Treasury on the subject has been met by the plea—which is undoubtedly valid as far as their Lordships are concerned—that the exemptions were granted by the Legislature, and therefore cannot be set aside by any official interference. This, however, will not relieve the Government from seeing that the question is put upon a fair footing during the next Session of Parliament. Meanwhile one feature of injustice remains unanswered. The Montreal Company are exempted by reason of their being alleged to possess a British Government contract; but it is denied that they have any such claim. Their vessels are registered at Glasgow as belonging to the United Kingdom, while their contract is simply from the Governor-General of Canada; and, according to an opinion from Mr. Mellish on a case submitted to him, the Postmaster-General has no legal authority for the favor which has been shown. Yet the wrong does not end here, for the complainants (the Liverpool and New-York Company) are told by the same counsel that he is not aware of any Court that has jurisdiction in such a matter, and that consequently he is unable to suggest any method of obtaining redress.

CONGRESS.

FURTHER DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

A Southern Opposition Candidate Accepted by the Administration Party.

ANOTHER INEFFECTUAL VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The hilarity consequent upon the holidays was more apparent in the proceedings of the House to-day than on any previous occasion; everybody stamped and hallooed, but no one listened. The utmost uproar and confusion prevailed all day. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, reviewed old quarrels, and opened old sores, much to the annoyance of his Democratic colleagues, and against their solemn protest, as well as against the earnest protest of Senator Douglas; all of whom desire to forget dead issues, and to secure harmony in their party ranks. Mr. Morris continues his raid upon the Administration to-morrow.

The voting to-day indicated only the hopelessness of effecting an organization. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (old line Whig,) received a highly complimentary vote, and would make a splendid presiding officer, but several of the South Americans refused to vote for him, although he is the best man of their party. The Democrats are divided in opinion; some advise rallying on Mr. Maynard; some advocate the policy of taking Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, while others insist on Miles Taylor. A union, however, would effect nothing; nor is there at present any prospect for an election.

Despatches from Costa Rica represent the new Government as in a frightful condition, and as even more tyrannical than was that of President Mora. The Conservatives hold the balance of power, and may possibly hold the extremes in check. One of their leading men admits that it is easier to effect a revolution than to control the political elements afterwards, for the good of the State.

Mr. Dimitry writes that he is now in Nicaragua, endeavoring to settle the Transit difficulties, under special instructions sent him; but the prospect is not flattering, so great is the contest between parties there.

The new French Minister is not Count Mercier, as has been reported, but M. Mercier, a very different personage. M. Mercier has been promoted from the Second Secretary of Legation, and is obscure in origin. He lately married a lady of family and fortune.

The Board appointed to test the rifle cannon at Fort Monroe recommend the appointment of a permanent Board for testing firearms, and say that the era of smooth-bore guns for field exercise has passed. They urge the necessity for further experiments.

Lieut.-Col. W. Seawell, of the Eighth Infantry, assumed command of the Department of Texas on the 10th inst.

Assistant-Surgeon R. L. Brodie will remain on duty at San Antonio, to give professional attendance to Lieut. Haren, Eighth Infantry, suffering from severe wounds received in an Indian engagement.

Brevet-Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain Third Artillery, has been sentenced, by Court-martial, to be reprimanded in General Orders, confined in arrest at his post on the San Juan Island, and suspended from rank and pay till the 1st of January next. He was convicted of signing false certificates of transportation, and the Court admonished him that persistence in his course would eventually lead to his dismissal from the Army.

The following is the letter of Mr. Wendell, which damaged Gen. Bowman's chances for the printership, in the Senatorial Caucus:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1859.

Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 6th inst., I would say that the following are the facts in relation to my interest in the *Union* newspaper to George W. Bowman, presuming that he was at the time Superintendent of the Public Printing, and that the following extract from the United States Statutes at Large, Thirty-second Congress, first session, chapter 91, section 6, page 82, has an immediate bearing on the case: "Section 6. That the Superintendent of the Public Printing shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the public printing, &c., and for any violation, &c., shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia for any term not less than one nor more than five years, and in addition thereto may be fined in any sum from one thousand to ten thousand dollars."

On the 28th of March, 1859, I stipulated to transfer the *Union* to Gen. G. W. Bowman, under certain conditions, and to pay him also the sum of $20,000 per annum out of the profits of the public printing. In pursuance thereof, on the 11th of April following, I paid him, as per subjoined receipt, $3,000.

Received, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1859, of C. Wendell, U. rec thousand dollars, the same being on account of twenty thousand dollars per annum, stipulated to be paid by said Wendell, as provided in our letter of March 26, 1859. Geo. W. Bowman.

This shows that Bowman was interested in the public printing as early as March 26, and that he received three thousand dollars cash on the 11th of April. He officiated as Superintendent of Public Printing, and drew his salary therefor, up to the 12th of May, as per receipt on file in the Treasury Department; and reference being had thereto, it will more fully appear that six weeks after he became interested in the public printing. These are the simple facts in the case.

The Interior Department has received evidence to convict one Lee, a Mormon Saint, of Utah, with having first violated the person of a young girl belonging to the party massacred at the Mountain Meadows, and then cut her throat. The Mormon authorities proposed surrendering all the murderers, but only on condition they should be tried exclusively before *Mormon* juries. This proposition was declined, as such a trial would only tend to screen the criminals from justice. Hence the Department urges the propriety of establishing martial law over Utah as the only means of punishing crime. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Gov. Wise in his last Richmond speech broadly intimated that when the Virginia military recently marched past the White House, the President did not even notice them. As this remark of the Governor occasions some comment here, it may not be amiss to say that the President at that time was not at home, and did not know until he read the speech that the troops had passed the White House. The President is uniformly marked in his attentions to all visitors.

The speech of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, to-day, in part condemnatory of the President and the Administration, was made against the wishes of Mr. Douglas and the other Democratic members of the Illinois delegation, who avow their desire to promote the harmony of the party.

An analysis of the vote to-day for Speaker shows that Mr. Sherman retains his relative strength—lacking four votes of election. All the Americans except two (Davis of Md., and Briggs) voted for Mr. Maynard, who was also supported by Messrs. Adams and Anderson of Ky., Anderson of Mo., Ashmore Avery, Banksdale, Barrett, Bocock, Bonham, Boteler, Boulligney, Boyce, Brabson, Branch, Bristow, Burnett, Clemens, Cobb, Craige of N. C., Crawford, Dejarnette, [English, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Md., Harris of Va., Hatton, Hill, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Leach of N. C., Leake, Mallory, Martin of Va., Miles, Millson, Moore of Ky., Moore of Ala., Nelson, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Sims, Smith of Va., Smith of N. C., Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Vance, Webster, Winslow, Woodson and Wright.

For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. Davis, of Maryland, and Briggs.

For Mr. Davis, of Indiana—Messrs. Adrain, Montgomery, Rigge and Robinson, (Ill.)

For Mr. Vallandigham—Messrs. Allen and Underwood.

For Mr. Bocock—Messrs. Curry, Davidson, Hindman, Hughes, Kunkell and Ruffin.

For Mr. Scott—Messrs. Borch, Edmunson, McRae, Phelps, Clark, (Mo.,) Holman, Honston, Niblack and Stout.

For Mr. Houston—Messrs. Cochrane, Cooper, Singleton and McClernand.

For Mr. Pendleton—Messrs. Cox, Howard and Martin, (Ohio.)

For Mr. Adrain—Messrs. Davis (Ind.) and Reynolds.

For Mr. Hamilton—Mr. Fouke.

For Mr. McClernand—Messrs. Larrabee, Morris, Pendleton, Logan and Vallandigham.

For Mr. Pugh—Mr. McQueen; and Mr. McQueen for Mr. Pugh.

For Mr. Gartrell—Mr. Stewart, (Md.)

For Mr. Hill—Mr. Maynard.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) who said that several years ago he made a pledge to his constituents that he would never again engage in a sectional debate, but recent events have absolved him from that pledge. He alluded to the atrocity of John Brown's raid, and the continued aggressions of the North upon the rights of the South. He then spoke of the infamous character of Helper's book. The non-slaveholders of the South have no sympathy with such doctrines, and his appeals to them will be unheeded. Yet that infamous book has been indorsed by the candidate of the Republicans for Speaker, and the whole antecedents of that gentleman are in perfect keeping with that act. He has been uniformly, conspicuously, and intensely sectional. No man has been more intolerant to the South, and he owes his present nomination less to his ability or his accomplishments as a statesman, than to his hostility to the South. He invited us to scrutinize his record. I have done so. He alluded to Mr. Sherman's course on the Kansas bill and the Army

election of 1856 and the recent election in New-York, these parties are identical in purpose and principle?

Mr. Cox replied, if the gentleman referred to the North Americans, he would find them as adverse as the Southern opposition to the Democratic Party. If this was not so, why did not the gentleman vote for some North American Speaker.

Mr. HILL replied, he did; he voted for Mr. BRIGGS, New-York.

Mr. BRIGGS said his party was in a peculiar position; it stood here as at the North, a unit. In reply to Mr. Cox, he remarked that the Americans do not entertain any opinions opposed to civil and religious liberty. They are for strict fidelity to the Constitution and to all laws, and stand ready and prompt to oppose all sectionalism. They are for union, and nothing but union.

Mr. HILL said many of the Democrats—with whom the gentleman from Ohio was proud to sit—inaugurated this doctrine. Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who was conspicuous in his party, inaugurated it, and he did not know that Mr. STEPHENS had ever recanted. He (HILL) thought it the duty of the Government to protect everything regarded as property belonging to the people of the United States, when they go into the Territories.

Mr. Cox desired to reply, but Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton,) declined longer to yield the floor for explanations. The latter referred to a remark made by him at the last Congress, that if the Democracy thought they could carry themselves through the next canvass with this administration, they would break down, and would find they were carrying too much weight. The administration was full of rottenness and dead bones, and had no more affiliation with the Democracy than darkness with light, or virtue with vice. The President had again thrust in our faces his Territorial policy, and had advanced several steps from his former position, which in all conscience was bad enough. He was amazed that the President had as far lost sight of his duty as to make so high a bid for the nomination of the Charleston Convention. He knew him to be capable of any act for the gratification of his private malice, and of being guilty of treachery to his friends and principles. There was no necessity for thrusting the question of Slavery in here. It was not before the House in any form, nor was it likely to be this session. Yet the President repeats his twice-told tale at a time when the House is in an unorganized condition. He was glad the President had exposed himself, as he had called him an old man who looked forward to the perpetuation of his power, and was ready to bow at any sectional altar to obtain his ends. He read an extract from the Message, relating to Slavery in the Territories, calling it disingenuous, and thought it too strong a dose for any Southern man to swallow. He proceeded to discuss the subject of Slavery in its political relations. He had heard many threats of a dissolution of the Union, but did not anticipate such a result so long as the President keeps the portrait of "Old Hickory" in the reception-room to give him courage. He eulogized Mr. NELSON's speech for its Union sentiments. The excitement of this discussion was not, he said, to be regretted, because it gives another opportunity to the masses of the people to manifest the patriotic sentiments they entertain. He discussed the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories, but in doing so would take no notice of the views of the present Administration, which he considered too low for its enemies to abuse or its friends to praise. The South had hitherto asked only for nonaction, but now they seek Congressional interference for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. Previous to becoming States, the Constitution establishes Slavery nowhere, nor does it fix the tenure of property. The doctrine that the master can carry his slave anywhere he pleases, and hold him as such, is a doctrine odious and abominable. The Constitution only provides for the rendition of escaped slaves, and not for the extension of Slavery. He discussed the application of the Dred Scott decision to this question.

At 3 o'clock Mr. HILL asked Mr. MORRIS to give way for a ballot for Speaker, and he consented.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved to adjourn.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) called for the yeas and nays. He wanted the country to understand that the gentleman had twenty-five more pages of his written speech to read, and he hoped that he would be permitted to publish it without delivering it. He objected to his retaining the floor another day.

Mr. MORRIS said that the gentleman from Virginia read speeches too.

Mr. CLEMENS—When I deliver written speeches I will try to do it all in one day.

Mr. MORRIS—One of your colleagues held the floor for three or four days. If gentlemen insist upon it I can rally energy enough to finish the speech to-day.

The yeas and nays were ordered, when Mr. STEWART withdrew his motion.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) hoped that they would go into a ballot, with a view after that to adjourn.

Objection being made, Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) renewed the motion to adjourn, on the ground that Mr. MORRIS was indisposed.

Mr. CLEMENS again called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) hoped the motion would be withdrawn, as he was anxious to have a ballot to-day.

Mr. ADRAIN withdrew his motion.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) stated that several members were absent, and a fair ballot could not be taken at this time.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) was opposed to a ballot, and hoped that either Mr. MORRIS would proceed or the House adjourn.

A call of the House was taken prior to a ballot.

Mr. BRABSON, of Tennessee, (American,) said he had heard that there was a party here willing to support men in the South who were not Know Nothings. In order to test it he nominated Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (American.) He did this on his individual responsibility. Mr. MAYNARD was outside of all organizations, and was a national conservative man.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) asked whether the political friends of Mr. BRABSON would all vote for Mr. MAYNARD.

Mr. BRABSON could only speak for himself.

The roll was called.

During the voting numerous explanations were made.

Mr. ASHMORE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said he was the first Democrat who had abandoned Mr. BOCOCK, and he had done so in the hope of effecting an organization. He would now vote for Mr. MAYNARD.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—Bitterly opposed as I am, first and last and all the time, to sectional representation such as represented by the other side of the House, I am willing to cast my vote for a conservative man, to promote organization and pass the Appropriation bill, which my friends on the other side are so sensitive about. I vote for Mr. MAYNARD.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said he was conservative in his principles, and should therefore vote, now as heretofore, for Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, whose Union-loving sentiments met his entire approbation.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked if he had not voted for Mr. GILMER?

Mr. HASKIN replied that he had voted for Mr. GILMER because in the Thirty-first Congress he stood alongside of himself and Mr. SHERMAN, in opposition to the Lecompton policy of the Administration, which Mr. ENGLISH sought to cover up by a bill that, in his judgment, was the meanest bill before the last session of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. ENGLISH called attention to the fact that Mr. GILMER himself voted for the English bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN replied that when Mr. GILMER voted for it he stated that it was a *shilly-shally namby-pamby* nasty kind of a bill. [Great laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) when his name was called, stated that inasmuch as he was not willing to participate in making this a slaughter-house of the Northwestern Democracy, he voted for Mr. BOCOCK.

Mr. MCRAE said that several members of the American Party having voted against Mr. MAYNARD, he should do he same and vote for Mr. SCOTT.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, had voted for Mr. BOCOCK, Mr. MILLSON and others, but thought his colleague, Mr. MCCLERNAND, had not had his full strength tested, and now voted for him.

Mr. SCOTT, of California. (Dem.,) voted for Mr. MAYNARD on the assurance that he was an Old-Line Whig, and did not belong to the American Party.

Mr. BURNETT wished to know whether Mr. MAYNARD belonged to the American organization.

Mr. BRABSON replied, that Mr. MAYNARD was one of the Fillmore Electors, but never belonged to the American Order.

Several Democrats briefly gave their reasons why they should vote for Mr. MAYNARD.

Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) remarked that he did not wish to see the seat once occupied by CLAY and POLK, desecrated by a Black Republican. [Applause, mingled with hisses.]

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said that debate was not in order during the voting.

The CHAIR thought the point of order well taken.

The discussion, however, continued, and the Republicans kept calling the speakers to order.

The vote resulted:

Whole number	208
Necessary to a choice	105
Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. (Rep.)	101
Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Am.)	65

and the remainder were scattering.

The House then adjourned.

THE SECTIONAL CONTEST.

Further Indications of Sentiment at the North and at the South.

MASSACHUSETTS DECLINES THE SERVICES OF COLORED MILITIA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

A bill passed by the Legislature, authorizing colored persons to join military organizations, has been vetoed by Gov. BANKS.

RETURN OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TO PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

An evening paper says that several students, who left Jefferson College for Richmond, have returned and resumed their studies here, stating that they only joined the stampede to have a Christmas frolic.

THE SOUTH AND ITS ULTIMATUM.

LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been much struck with the manly directness of your remarks on the fearful strife of sections now agitating our country. I fully concur in the opinion expressed in your leading editorial of Dec. 22, that it becomes the South to lay down, with as little delay as possible, its ultimatum on the question of the Union. An authoritative declaration by a Southern Convention duly constituted would, as you justly and forcibly argue, "do more than anything else to determine our present national disease to a crisis. It would do away with a world of twaddle and presumption, and *compel the capable men of the nation to look our condition fully in the face, and to take act on accordingly.*"

In default of any such formal and authoritative declaration, and in view of the dissidence among Southern politicians as to matters of detail, I am not surprised that you are at a loss to know "what are the measures which the South feels to be essential to its remaining any longer in a confederate league with the non-slaveholding States?" I desire to clear up this matter for you as far as I can. As a private individual, holding no official political station and entirely disconnected from all party organizations, I must, of course, disclaim all title to speak by authority. But perhaps my testimony as to the state of feeling pervading the masses of the people, is all the more reliable on this very account. An ardent friend of the Union of these States, looking with horror at the prospect of a possible dissolution of the confederacy, I have eagerly caught at every indication of a disposition on the part of our people to listen to counsels of moderation and forbearance. I have ever been opposed to the designs of Southern extremists, whether they looked to a dissolution of the Union or to the insane and reckless attempt to revive the African slave-trade. There was never, until now, any real ground of danger to the stability of the Union from the movements of this immensely insignificant faction. Beyond all doubt, the immense majority of the people in every Slaveholding State loved the Union, and would have been as prompt to fulfill all the obligations imposed by the National Compact, as to claim the privileges which it secures.

But when "a great political party at the North, a party which outnumbers any other single political organization in the national representation at Washington," was found to be resolutely determined on elevating to one of the highest offices in the Government a man who had indorsed the incendiary appeals of HELPER's pamphlet, adhering to him obstinately because he was offensive to the South, and persistently refusing to nominate any other man, though they might have elected that other, and, thereby, in a great measure have arrested this dangerous excitement, it was impossible not to perceive that here was a practical menace of the most significant meaning, and Southern Conservatives felt that a contingency had arisen in which the instinct of self-defence, to say nothing of other considerations, compelled them to calculate the value of the Union. You, Mr. Editor, concur with us in rejecting the plea urged in extenuation of this offence of the Republican candidate for the speakership. A man who signs his name to a recommendation of a pamphlet discussing the delicate relations between the free and slave-holding States without knowing what he recommends, is equally criminal though he may be less base than he who, like Mr. SEWARD, gives his approval after a careful perusal.

My flagging hopes, as to the possibility of preserving the Union, have, in some slight measure, revived of late. No other circumstance has contributed so much to produce this result as the altered tone of your remarks since you have realized the actual posture of affairs in the South. The earnest and conservative spirit with which you now approach the discussion of the points at issue, and the manly frankness with which you state and justify your views of the legitimate sphere of action of the Republican Party, satisfy me that a temperate and courteous exposition of the claims of the South will command your respectful attention, and possibly also the serious reflections of your Northern readers. Your paper is recognized as one of the ablest, and is presumed to be one of the most influential of all the organs of the Republican Party. You insist upon a distinction between the designs of the Abolition Party, which you denounce with point and effectiveness, and the principles of the Republican organization, which you maintain to be legitimate and perfectly consistent with loyalty to the Constitution and with fraternal regard towards the South. You earnestly deprecate a division of the Confederacy, while you recognize the fact that such division is even now half accomplished. You testify that "the passions of the Southern people have been roused," and you admit that they "*are not unjustly roused* by the events of the last few weeks at the North, to a pitch of angry hostility against our existing National Compact, which very few men at the North either can or do truly appreciate." You add, with great pertinency and force, that "the cheap twaddle about the overwhelming force of the North, the laws of trade, and the Micawberish certainty that something will turn up to put the matter right and let us move on as comfortably as before, is utterly out of place in the presence of the actual condition of the Southern mind, and the circumstances by force of which that condition has been developed."

If the spirit manifested in your recent articles should actuate the people of the North, there would, I am satisfied, be but little difficulty in restoring harmony between the North and the South. The South, I am sure, will not ask anything that is unreasonable. Let me illustrate my view as to the conciliatory temper of the South by an incident of recent occurrence. On the evening of the first day of the present session of Congress, it was announced on the faith of a telegraphic dispatch from Washington that Mr. BOCOCK had been promptly elected Speaker, and that the most cordial and kindly feelings were exhibited by the members of the two great sections of the Union. The first feeling manifested in this community was one of almost incredulous surprise at a result so much at variance with the tone of the comment of the Northern Press on the incidents connected with the Harper's Ferry affair. But this feeling was immediately supplanted by one of grateful appreciation of the spirit which was supposed to have dictated this action on the part of Northern members. It was presumed that the conservative men in the ranks of the Republican organization had promptly seized the first occasion to clear their skirts of all suspicion of complicity with the designs of aggressive Abolitionism, not merely by verbal disclaimers of little or no value, but by a significant public act. We thought it nobly done, and in our fond delusion we magnified the loyalty of Northern statesmen, and asserted that the Union so recently put in jeopardy was now tenfold more secure than ever before. No idea of a party triumph was allowed to mingle with the pure feeling of gratitude for the strengthening of the bonds of union between the two sections. Men of religious principles and habits ejaculated words of thanksgiving to the Author of all our blessings, and prayed that the Union might be perpetual. It were a waste of time to depict to you the revolution of feeling caused by later and more accurate intelligence as to the spirit actually manifested by Northern legislators—such as HICKMAN, in the House of Representatives, and Senators WILSON, WADE and TRUMBULL, whose insulting words are backed by the persistent course of action of the whole Republican Party in Congress.

While, then, Southern conservatives are devoted to the Union as our fathers made it, they feel that if the principles avowed by the prominent leaders of the Republican Party should prevail, the Union will prove more a curse than a blessing. It is just here, I think, that you have failed to carry out your admissions to their legitimate and necessary conclusion. You have distinctly said that if the doctrines advocated by your neighbor of the *Tribune* should prevail with the dominant party in the Northern States, the South would be forced to resist, *and ought to resist*, and yet, with what seems to me a glaring inconsistency, you lecture Southern politicians and journalists for warning you that the South will resist, in the event of the elevation to the Presidency of Mr. SEWARD, who is the very embodiment of those principles. What should it matter to us that a large majority of the Republican voters are conservative and have no desire to interfere with the rights of the South, as you affirm and I believe, if they be so illogical as to confide the Executive Department of the Government to a man who has denounced the Constitution he has sworn to observe, who has distinctly announce his purposes [illegible] section their hearty [illegible] sectional strife and restoring [illegible] throughout our Confederacy."

PONTIAC.

REPUBLICANISM IN VERMONT.

TREASON EPIDEMIC IN VERMONT—A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BENNINGTON COUNTY, Vt., Monday, Dec. 26, 1859.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Massachusetts, is a polished scholar. His intellectual endowments are unusually excellent, and his graceful oratory will always elicit the praise and admiration of his audience. Yet the sentiments ("he has a perfect right to hold them") which he so assiduously promulgates, and defends with such infinite resource of wit and satire, are, as we view it, too variant from the common opinions and hopes of mankind, to ever result in much practical benefit. Like most beautiful pyrotechnic displays, with neither warmth nor substance, his truly splendid orations appear, spread forth their beauties, and vanish forever. His Cooper-Institute speech relative to the John Brown affair, serves as an example. What various excellence! Exquisite poetry, sparkling wit, biting satire, and eloquence the most touching,—all are here; and yet, in the view of utility, the result not weightier than the floating gossamer. His sentiments and theories, like foreign curiosities, will, doubtless, ever share the attention of our people; but they will never receive their confidence or approval. They may suffice for *ideal* republics; they are unsuited to ours. As the Dutchman's water, "They are well enough occasionally, but not at all right for an every-day drink."

WENDELL PHILLIPS is, in our opinion, an honest man. He is a lover of truth; he would not knowingly make a misstatement; he would not wittingly publish a slander; he would gladly correct an error. Let him do it.

His above-mentioned speech has this passage: "*I tell you treason is epidemic up in those Vermont mountains.*" Such a charge, knowingly made, is an outrageous falsehood,—in the present instance, merely an egregious misstatement. Nor does the context allow us to view it as a jocose episode, for he adds: "*Up there you find men who recognize John Brown as the ideal of their piety and of their patriotism.*" The fervency of the orator would alone forbid such a conclusion.

If Mr. PHILLIPS has been induced to believe, from his recent visit to Vermont, that her people justify JOHN BROWN's projects, as explained by Mr. PHILLIPS, or, in other words, that they favor any attempt from Northern men to release the slaves against the will of their holders, we have only to say that he has been most sadly duped. That BROWN was insane and an unaccountable being is, without doubt, the almost universal belief of our people; but further than that, any sympathy in the success of BROWN's mad projects, he must look elsewhere.

I am sure that our people are neither fond of "treason" in the abstract, nor in the particular instance of Slavery. If Mr. PHILLIPS believes that the people of Vermont are ready or desirous to go beyond the Constitution for the extermination of Slavery, he is undoubtedly mistaken. If her early struggle for independence, as a separate State, led Vermont to dearly prize her own rights, she has not forgotten that the rights of others are just as dear to them.

If the Republican Party of this State, uninfluenced by threats or flattery, still pursues the path that points to national prosperity and honor, yet the Union is not less esteemed, nor the welfare of each of its parts less desired than before. The liberty of our politics, our Press, and the views of our public men and officers, confirm me in these statements, and I venture the opinion that Vermont, at the National Republican Convention at Chicago, will evince a preference for no ultra candidate.

We can cheerfully excuse Mr. PHILLIPS from any future similar mention of our political predilections. The record, and perhaps the name of Vermont, is tolerably fair. Let it remain so.

H.

PURSUIT OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE.

MISSOURIANS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

BUTLER, Bates Co., Mo., Dec. 16, 1859.

On Thursday night, December 8, a band of midnight marauders, headed by the notorious SNEIDER, perpetrated an outrage upon three citizens of this State, which demands the attention of the authorities in the border counties, if not of the General Assembly, now in session. A gentleman named BELL, from Lafayette county, was in pursuit of a runaway slave, who had escaped some three weeks ago, and taken refuge among the BROWN sympathisers in or near the town of Ossawatomie, (Kansas,) some forty miles from this place. Upon reaching West Point, a village situated near the State line, but in this county, Mr. BELL deeming it unsafe to venture alone into a neighborhood of such well-known character for lawlessness, got Messrs. JOHN BENNETT, of Parkersburg, and ISAIAH BROWN, of West Point, to accompany him. The three started on Thursday evening, and reached the house of a Mr. TAYLOR, some four miles from Ossawatomie, late in the night, where they put up, intending to go into the town next morning, and seek the runaway. They had hardly become comfortably ensconced, when loud talking and the noise of many voices outside warned them that they were in danger. This was indeed the case; for, on opening the door, a band of forty armed men demanded their immediate surrender. They consented; they were well armed with Colt's revolvers, and could command shots enough to thin the ranks of their enemies terribly; and they are brave men, as is well known here. But they knew that if they resisted, the house of their host would be assaulted, perhaps burnt, and his own and the lives of his family jeopardized: and they were unwilling to risk bringing such a calamity upon him. So they surrendered, on condition that TAYLOR's house should not be entered. Their captors then proceeded to disarm them, and divide their horses, guns, clothing; and themselves and families without furniture, saddles, and many other necessities of life. And this we are to accept as a remedy for existing evils! Yes gods and small alligators, it doth amaze us! The answer to all this, we suppose, will be, that planters must go to work and make their own shoes and clothing, their own carts and spades, and everybody else is to make his own hat, boots, coats, shirts, and even his watch, or go without! What an industrious time of it we should all have! No penitentiary could exhibit such scenes of industry as we should in that case show to an astonished world!

We do not wish to treat so grave a question lightly, but the proposition under consideration is so thoroughly absurd and Quixotic that really one can hardly help laughing at it. It exhibits in a striking light the necessity for the inauguration of such a system of domestic manufacturing industry as we have been trying to illustrate and enforce upon the minds of our citizens and the people of the South for a week or two past. To create and foster such a system for the home supply of home wants, we submit, will furnish the proper field for legislative action. To cut off at one fell sweep the source of present supply, and to provide in advance for no other, would be like tearing up a bridge over which one must cross, and tearing it up before crossing instead of doing it afterwards. We submit that it will be time enough to tear up the bridge *when we are over*. To do it before will call in question our sanity. We are in favor of just so much non-intercourse with the North as we can inaugurate and carry into effect without injuring and oppressing ourselves. We are in favor of going immediately to work and supplying our own industrial wants as fast as we can possibly do it, and relinquishing supplies from the North correspondingly. As soon as we can make a shoe at home we shall not want to buy it at the North, but to say that we shall not be permitted to buy it there, and in the meantime go barefooted, why, that is a unique and desperate kind of patriotism whose philosophy we don't understand at all.

The effect of passing such a law as the one we speak of by the Legislature of any Southern State, would inevitably be to cause its people to disregard it, at least in part, and at the same time to compel them to pay five hundred or more *per cent.* beyond what they now do for such articles as they are obliged to have. Articles of ornament and luxury come largely from Europe; but those of necessity come almost entirely from the North. Hence, the law would fall with crushing weight upon all, but with peculiar severity upon the poor. To discriminate against ornamental articles would be useless, because these come mostly from Europe. The law would affect articles that are indispensable, or have no effect.

It will be observed, that we have left entirely out of view the legal aspect of the question, preferring to consider it in its practical bearings upon the necessities and comfort of our own citizens. We do not know whether or not a law could be framed that would be constitutional. We have never examined the question. There is certainly room for doubt, and the question would be likely to lead to litigation, not to speak of endless evasions and difficulties.

Under any view of the question, the proposition to pass such a law is an absurdity, and ought not to be entertained by any legislative body in the South. Let legislation be directed towards creating and fostering a system of home supply of manufactured products, and *that* will bring about of itself, voluntarily and without any legal or other difficulty, all the commercial non-intercourse with the North that will ever be of the least service to us.

LETTER FROM MR. HENRY C. CAREY.

REASONS FOR HIS DECLINING TO SPEAK AT THE PHILADELPHIA UNION MEETING.

Mr. HENRY C. CAREY wrote the following letter to the Committee of Arrangements, in reply to an invitation to speak at the recent Union meeting in Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge receipt of the note in which you have done me the honor to ask permission to use my name as one of the officers at the meeting to be held to-morrow evening, and would now most gladly answer in the affirmative, were it not my firm belief that what is there proposed to be done will be far more likely to augment than to diminish the tendency towards recurrence of events such as have produced your present action.

There is much error on both sides, and those who make the mistake of supposing that it is to be found on one alone, are little likely to contribute towards the maintenance of our present Union. So far the reverse is it, that, as I think, they are efficient agents for the production of its dissolution, *and will so admit themselves to have been, before the lapse of many years.* Our city might, and should be regarded as a sort of neutral ground between the extremes of North and South—a place to which all might be invited for discussion of the real causes of our present evils and their cure, and such discussion might be had, were our own people disposed to understand these causes for themselves. So, too, it is with our State, which should be *the mediator of the Union*, and would be so, were it possible that her own people could place themselves in a position to show to both North and South that that policy which would build up her capital and herself is that which would give harmony to the Union, and the permanence we all so much desire. Had the object of your meeting been that of promoting examination and discussion, with a view to the promotion of such results, I should be most happy to be present at it, whether as actor or spectator. Such not having been the case, I must, with the assurance of my entire respect for the motives which have prompted you to action, decline to grant the permission you have asked; and I remain, yours, very truly,

HENRY C. CAREY.

MESSRS. BACON, GIBBONS and others.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

THE PROPOSED BLACK LAW IN MISSOURI DENOUNCED.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an able remonstrance of Judge KRUM, of St. Louis, himself an Administration Democrat, against the proposed law to enslave the free negroes of the State. Judge KRUM denounces the bill in unmeasured terms, and adds:

Let me ask you—(no, that would be cruel)—let me ask the whole body of the General Assembly—the Executive of the State included—to witness (in imagination) the execution of such a law!

Come to St. Louis, where you will find the Clamorgans, Wilkinsons, Charlevilles and other free negro and mulatto families, who have grown gray in the State, who have acquired property, and have a stake in the community, and who are surrounded by their children and children's children.

Will any one ask the sheriff or the courts to execute such a law against those inoffensive people? The law, you may depend upon it, would be a dead letter on the statute book. The just appeals of fathers, the tears of mothers, and the cries of helpless children of this unfortunate people, would prove an irresistible barrier to the execution of the law.

Men cannot sink their manhood without degradation, or do an act that violates one's moral sense without shame, and it is wrong to ask or require a public officer to do either. Much more might be said to show that the law will be not only unjust, but of no binding force, and consequently a dead letter—but I refrain.

You know full well my views in respect to the *status* of the negro, both bond and free.

Long before the Dred Scott case it became my duty, in official position, to determine judiciously the *status* of the negro, and I thought then, as I think now, that they are not citizens of any State of the Confederacy. Nevertheless I regard them as *persons*, as beings having volition, capable of determining between right and wrong—as moral beings, and consequently amenable to the laws of the land.

Regarding them in this light, I think our legislation in respect to them should be consistent with the *status* and attributes we concede to this people.

This view is reasonable, and I doubt not is the sentiment of the great body of the people of Missouri.

Let us, then, not stultify ourselves by enacting a barbarous law.

Very truly yours, JOHN M. KRUM.

A FREE NEGRO SOLD AS A SLAVE.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 23.

The following particulars concerning the selling into slavery of a free negro, were yesterday related to us by a legal gentleman, in whose hands the matter has been placed for the prosecution of the offending parties. Some time since a telegraphic dispatch was received by a detective officer of this city, requesting him to arrest and retain in custody a negro acting in the capacity of cook on board a steamboat plying between this city and Cincinnati. The dispatch set forth that he (the negro) was a runaway slave, the property of a gentleman named OVERTON, residing about a hundred miles from this city. The officer fulfilled his orders, and placed the supposed runaway in jail. A couple of days after this, Mr. OVERTON came here and *identified* the negro as a slave of his, and afterwards placed him in the hands of a slave-trader, who disposed of him to a Southern gentleman named WISEMAN for a very round sum of money. WISEMAN took the darkey to New-Orleans, and there sold him for $3,000. Shortly after this last transaction it was ascertained that the negro was in reality *a free man*. He was born a slave in North Carolina. He afterwards moved with his master, to Mobile, where he was emancipated.

After his emancipation he moved to Ohio, and engaged himself as cook on board a river steamboat. He left his free papers in Ohio, not dreaming, as he says, that any person would claim him as a slave. By some means his emancipator heard of his enslavement, and immediately interested himself in his behalf. His free papers were taken to New-Orleans, and by due form of law he was declared a free man. Prosecution has already been commenced against some parties in New-Orleans for being concerned in the selling of the free negro, and in a short time suit will be brought against individuals in this State for the same offence. A legally gotten up warrantee deed was given to Mr. WISEMAN, stating the negro to be a slave for life, and the same kind of instrument was produced by the gentleman who purchased him in New-Orleans, as proof that he (the purchaser) had committed *no crime*. The whole affair seems remarkably strange, although may be a case of "mistaken identity" on the part of the one who swore he was his slave. We shall "keep track" of the affair, and "report progress" occasionally.

SOUTHERN COURAGE FAILING.

The following suggestive paragraph is from the leading article of the New-Orleans *True Delta* of Dec. 15:

"Yesterday, our respected cotemporary, the *Bee*, published a list of Boston merchants in the shoe trade, who are represented to be of the Wendell Phillips school. We were called upon last evening by several in the boot and shoe trade in this city, with a request that we should denounce the whole crowd noticed in the Boston *Courier* and republished in the *Bee*. In a conversation with the indignant parties, some of them frankly confessed, when we suggested nonintercourse, *that they felt compelled to deal with the proscribed parties, as there were certain styles of boots and shoes they could not get anywhere else!* This may be Southern patriotism; if so, we cannot understand it. Now, if a portion of the boot and shoe dealers of this city desire to act up to the spirit of their indignation, there is a practical way of putting their patriotism into practice. It is simply for them to unite in a common manifesto, pledging themselves not to have any business transactions with the parties they now denounce as traitors to the Union. This course will be the best test of their sincerity."

FREE NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

Among the acts of the Georgia Legislature at its late session was one declaring that free negroes wandering or strolling about, or leading an idle, immoral or profligate course of life, are hereafter to be deemed and considered as vagrants, and may be indicted as such. In case of conviction they will be sold into Slavery for any given time, in the discretion of a Judge of the Supreme Court, not exceeding two years for the first offence; but upon conviction of a second offence they must be sold into perpetual Slavery."

MINOR TESTS OF SOUTHERN FEELING.

The Lafayette *Journal* has the following incident: Two well-known citizens of Lafayette, FREEMAN PATT and HENRY FROUNFELTER, were driven out of Louisiana, a few days ago, on suspicion of entertaining abolition sentiments. The two were brickmasons, and had gone there to build a sugar-house for a planter living sixty miles from New-Orleans. After having worked about two weeks, they were waited upon by the planter and informed that their services were no longer required. They inquired the cause of dismissal, but received no satisfaction, further than a request to leave as soon as possible. It being near evening, and the steamboat landing about five miles from the plantation, they requested the privilege of remaining until morning, which was refused. They then proceeded to the landing, escorted by a number of persons armed to the teeth, who waited until a boat came along, when they were hurried on board and admonished to leave the State and not return. The hint was taken, and the two gentlemen arrived here on Wednesday night, thoroughly disgusted with life at the South.

The Griffin (Geo.) *Democrat* says: "A drummer from the house of H. BANCROFT & Co., Philadelphia, by the name of GONNALLY, insulted a gentleman connected with one of our business houses, a few days since, by the use of language not altogether understood, but interpreted, meant opposition to Slavery. The drummer, finding he had picked up the wrong customer, made an apology satisfactory to the injured party, and thereby escaped a severe flagellation, which he, no doubt, deserved. Some of these drummers have the impudence of Old Nick. It will do no harm to watch them all. Our motto, when one of them insults a Southern man, upon Southern soil, is to show him no mercy, under any circumstances, until he learns to treat with respect the rights and property of those he seeks to make money out of by a regular system of espionage in divers ways. For ourselves, we are sick and tired of submission in such cases. One or two examples of the right kind would produce a radical change in a short time. The 'Q. V. X. Q.s' should be on the look out. They may have some ton."

The Savannah *News* of the 24th says: "We saw yesterday, at the grocery-store of Mr. J. A. BARRON, corner of Charlton and Whitaker streets, the identical Sharpe's rifle which was taken from the Harper's Ferry insurgent, JOHN E. COOK, who expiated his crimes on the gallows at Charlestown. The rifle was carried, by the person who captured COOK, to Baltimore, where it was raffled, and was won by an officer on the steamship *Commerce*, from whom Mr. BARRON obtained it. It is Mr. BARRON's intention to raffle it, as soon as the requisite number of chances are taken; prior to which time it can be seen at his store."

The character of the retaliatory measure of the Mississippi Legislature is fully explained in the following notice by the Vicksburgh *Whig*: "Its provisions exempt negro property from seizure and sale to satisfy debts due in States which are opposed to the rendition of fugitives from service, and it also allows a citizen of the State, whose negro has escaped to a Northern State, and whose recapture is prevented by a local law in said State, to garnishee any money or property belonging to a citizen of said Northern State, which may be in this State, to satisfy the value of the fugitive who may have escaped, and whose rendition is refused. It was referred to the Committee on State and Federal relations."

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the names of about two hundred medical students, whom it states have returned to the South from Northern institutions. It urges boarding-house keepers to remember that "these young gentlemen are not overburdened with cash," and pleads that they should not

JOHN BROWN IN KANSAS.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN, JR., IN REGARD TO THE EDITOR OF THE KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.

From the Erie (Pa.) True American.

DEPOSIT, ASHTABULA Co., Ohio, Dec. 19, 1859.

H. CATLIN, Esq., Erie, Pa.—My Dear Sir: Your very kind and sympathetic letter of the 9th inst., came duly to hand, and should have received an earlier reply, but for an accident to my little son, an only child of six years, who recently in falling on a slippery place broke the bone of his thigh.

Accept our most heartfelt thanks for those generous and cheering words—expressions none the less prized because coming from one who is personally unknown to us. A friendly face, or a kind word in these days of bitterness and gloom, afford a consolation which you may be sure we know how to appreciate.

In regard to the statements which have lately been made by GEO. W. BROWN, editor of the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, (?) I have but little to say, believing that the world will rightly estimate the motives, and truly weigh the evidence of that man who could at *such a time*, and under *such circumstances*, seize an opportunity to fasten *reproach* upon the name and character of another. With all generous minds, the sods which cover a man's earthly remains are made to hide from public gaze the errors of his life; but, as the hyena with greedy fang, unshrouds the bodies of the dead, so his baser prototype, with even keener relish, drags from beneath the sod the dead man's faults, and *fattens* upon them in open day.

I shall not now enter upon any eulogy of my late noble father; his life and deeds afford the best vindication of his memory, and that I will cheerfully trust in the hands of coming generations.

It is said that G. W. BROWN has supported his accusations by some declarations of mine, which he avers were made to him while a fellow-prisoner in Kansas. What I may have said to him I know not, for I remember but little of what occurred during six or eight weeks of the time of my imprisonment. Nature kindly drew the veil of oblivion over a period which, judging from the marks I bear, must have been one of extreme torture. I am not therefore able either to affirm or deny his assertions. But since he has made me a witness, it may not be improper to add some further testimony.

About the 26th or 27th of September, 1856, the town of Lawrence was menaced by a large force from Missouri, numbering from 2,500 to 2,700 men. The mail

body had reached Franklin, about four miles from Lawrence, on Sunday; I think it was the 27th. That Sunday was a busy day in Lawrence. In accordance with the advice, and to some extent with the direction of my father, who happened to be in town, every available man with rifle, musket, or pitch-fork in hand, was duly posted for defence, and the women devoted all their energies to preparing cartridges. For reasons best known to themselves, only a small portion of the enemy ventured near the town, and those were easily repulsed. The utmost vigilance was observed during the day and night, and also during the following Monday. So long as the *danger* lasted my father remained in town, *was received as the guest of G. W. Brown, and treated by him with the utmost consideration.* Myself, wife and little son also shared his hospitalities at the same time. It should be remembered that the affair of which he now accuses my father occurred in *May* of the same year, just after the "sacking of Lawrence"—that in the *Fall* of the year, long *after* those "affidavits" had been given to the world, *George W. Brown invited my father to his house, and extended to him an appearance at least, the hand of the most cordial friendship.*

When I think of the weary marches on foot by night during the latter part of November, the previous year, and again the next Spring—the sacrifice in time and suffering our family made to defend at the hazard of our own lives, among others, the life and property of this *George Washington* BROWN, I am at a loss for a *motive* that could induce him to pursue even *enemies* with such malignant hate, much less those whom he had *always heretofore treated as friends.*

They who "know him of old" attribute this course in part to an insatiable hankering after "thirty pieces of silver," but that the reputation of his more worthy predecessor, Judas, may not suffer by the comparison, I would say upon their information that he has generally been willing to sell his friends for a much smaller sum. Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN BROWN, Jr.

P. S.—If I could permit myself to betray the confidence of G. W. BROWN, I should add some further testimony which would cause his ears to tingle.

J. B., Jr.

NON-INTERCOURSE WITH THE NORTH.

A SENSIBLE VOICE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

In every serious emergency, such as that whose advent we now recognize, there are persons whose zeal outstrips their knowledge, and whose passions smother their judgments. Their motives may be good, but the remedies they propose for evils that may exist would aggravate rather than allay or remove them. Such persons appear to lack balance of mind. They evidently do not comprehend the workings of principles, or perceive the full bearings and reactionary influences of the measures they propose. Such men are, therefore, unsafe leaders and unwise in council. Their rashness unfits them for such offices. These reflections are naturally suggested by the proposition to establish by law absolute commercial non-intercourse with the North and West, and to do it at once. We can hardly suppose that those who propose this *remedy*, if by courtesy we may so term it, for the evils that may exist, really intend to carry the proposition into practical effect; or if they do, we cannot think they will find coworkers enough to crown their efforts with success. The measure seems to us to be almost as fanatical and absurd as any one that could be brought forward, and if attempted to be carried into execution would fall with crushing and disastrous effect upon the great mass of the Southern people themselves, including the constituents of those Legislators who have proposed it. Such a law would not be in existence six months, we hazard little in saying, before the people would demand its repeal in such tones as could not be resisted; and even during those short months, it would be nearly a dead letter upon the statute book. Its very enactors would be compelled from sheer necessity to disregard it. There is scarcely a family in the entire South that would not feel the immediate effects of it in pressing, every-day wants.

To show the pract

be charged more than from three to four dollars per week for board. Then, in turning the Secession to account, it urges those who can furnish accommodations to those so suddenly thrown upon their hospitalities, to advertise the fact in the newspapers.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* says that a gentleman of that city received a letter from Texas recently in which the writer made pointed and particular inquiries in regard to the political opinions of Mr. KINNAN, a school teacher formerly of Lafayette. The writer was particularly desirous of knowing for whom he voted for President. Mr. KINNAN was compelled about a year since to go South for his health. From the tenor of these inquiries we are inclined to think that he will soon be compelled to go North for the same reason.

The Legislature of Virginia passed the following resolution on the 22d inst.: That we recommend, in view of the public danger, the union of all the elements of Opposition to Black Republicanism, and its candidate for Speaker, on any terms consistent with fairness and honor, whensoever by such union its defeat can be accomplished, and the organization of the House be effected.

At a Southern Rights meeting held at Savannah, Ga., C. A. L. LAMAR, Esq., presided. Col. R. R. LAWSON offered a series of resolutions, but on motion of Mr. GUERARD, a Committee of thirteen was appointed, to prepare and offer resolutions at a future meeting, which "should present such features as should stand the test of cool reflection."

ALLEN H. DAVIS, charged with having two negroes in his possession belonging to Thos. HOOKER of Wayne County, (Ga.,) upon default of $5,000 bail was committed to jail in Savannah, to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court of Chatham County, in January, on the charge of simple larceny.

Messrs. ROBERT H. JONES and REUBEN RAGLAND, of Petersburg, Va., have raised $1,273 50, to be divided among the more needy members of the three companies which were ordered from that city to Charlestown during the Harper's Ferry campaign.

The Kentucky *Statesman* hears that a box directed to JOHN G. FEE, was landed at Cogar's landing, on the Kentucky River, a few days since; and suspicions being aroused by its great weight, it was opened and found to contain Sharp's rifles.

A negro passed over the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, on the 23d, on his way back to Slavery. He was under the charge of officers, and no attempt was made to rescue him.

The citizens of Savannah, (Ga.,) are talking of establishing a monster establishment for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

The Yacht Wanderer.

UNEXPLAINED MYSTERIES OF THE CRAFT.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 27.

As this vessel is the wonder of the day—the representative of a great principle, the principle of reviving the Slave-trade—everything relating to her must be of interest. We propose, therefore, to keep the run of her until some other wonder, more wonderful, shall throw her into the shade. She now lies at the south side of Union wharf, with sails unbent, foretopmast down and jib-boom unshipped, in charge of two men, who guard her, watch-and-watch, repelling all attempts to board her. Yesterday and to-day she has been visited by crowds of all classes, from the moneyed to the moneyless, and crowds will probably visit her to-morrow and the next day.

She is a beauty without paint, of 200 tons register, with spacious decks and low bulwarks. Her bow is very long and very sharp, with concave lines full three feet deep; that is, a straight line extended from the cutwater to the round or curve of the side, would measure three feet from its middle to the planking. It somewhat resembles a bent bow, or segment of a circle. Her stern is an acute-angled triangle, the taffrail forming the base, and it has no knuckles or bilging quarter-pieces, so that, by the wind, even when pressed down to her bearings, there is nothing aft to impede her progress. Her sides are boldly convex; and her run, like her bow, is long and clean. A more beautiful model, or one better adapted for sailing, is rarely seen in this vicinity. Those who doubt Mr. WELTON'S statement about her going 20 knots, would do well to inspect her. If ever a vessel went 20 knots, she is surely capable of going at the same rate, for everything about her indicates speed.

Her masts are two beautiful spars, clear of knots or flaws, and very stout; they seem strong enough to stand till every yard of canvas blown away, or until they tip her keel out. She still has the raised skylights and booby-hatches which belonged to her when a yacht; but she looks weather-beaten and rusty, though her hull is sound and her copper smooth.

Though very sharp, she has large stowage capacity, owing to her great breadth of beam; but we doubt her being able to carry 700 negroes, with the necessary supplies of water and provisions. Mr. WELTON, who brought her here, in his statement, says that her captain ordered the two guns loaded while proceeding down the river from Savannah, for the purpose of fighting the United States Revenue cutter, if she should attempt to detain him. This was an idle boast. She has only two short sixes, carriage guns, which would be of little use, whereas the cutter had, probably, six eight-pounders, with high and solid bulwarks to protect the men at quarters. The *Wanderer's* decks have no protection; a well-directed volley or two of small arms from a cutter would clear them; not to speak of the effect of a broadside from three guns charged with grape and canister.

As a pirate, her only play, with her present insignificant armament and exposed decks, would be to run alongside of an opponent and carry her by boarding. Speed, and ability to bear a heavy press of sail, are the principal elements in her model. She is not adapted for war.

Mr. WELTON has not explained how he himself came on board of her, nor what position he occupied under the captain. Did he ship in Savannah, as chief mate, second mate, or as sailor before the mast? or was he one of the men who was sent to aid in taking her stores on board? He can surely state how many men knew the designs of the captain in advance, and stood by him to overawe the others? The notorious character of the vessel must have been well known to an intelligent man like Mr. WELTON, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that he knows the party who furnished the stores at Savannah. Yet he has not given a word of explanation concerning these important particulars.

As there is no doubt the captain designed to go slaving, it is fair to presume that he had the means to purchase the cargo and the requisite supplies. If so, what were they, money or letters of credit? We are somewhat inclined to think that he obtained his supplies at Flores by letters of credit, (though the mate says he ran away without paying,) and that the kidnapping of the women was the real cause of his putting so hurriedly to sea, or, perhaps, information that a ship of war was in the vicinity.

No one acquainted with shipping, can for a moment suppose that a vessel like the *Wanderer*, lightly manned and poorly armed, could hope to obtain her supplies by piracy. Nor will any one believe that her captain dared to run away with her, without the consent of the majority of her crew, and the approbation of agents on shore. Much remains untold of the history of this mysterious vessel since she became a slaver. The name, painted on her stern at present, is *Will am*, in large, while letters, but there is no port of hail under it.

The American *Lloyds* says she is 240 tons, rates A 1½, built of oak, and copper and iron fastened, is 10 feet draft, and was built at Sautucket, New-York, in 1857. She was last inspected in July, 1858.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received a dispatch from Bath, which states that Captain LINCOLN PARRY "has been at home for some time, seen and known of all men, and possesses not one of the characteristic attributes to DAVID MARTIN," the name by which the Captain of the *Wanderer* pleased to be known to his crew. This is another mystery, and suggests another question, viz.: Who is DAVID MARTIN?

The crew and ladies ("every woman is a lady by right of her sex") are in jail, detained as witnesses, and have been provided with clean and comfortable clothing.

We understand that the *Wanderer* has been libeled by United States District Attorney WOODBURY, and a technical complaint having been made against "John Doe," for fitting her out for the slave-trade, a private examination of the officers and crew is now going on.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN GEORGIA.—The Legislature at its recent session passed an act on this subject, which is of importance to outside corporations. It requires "all foreign insurance companies (or companies not incorporated by the State) whenever they establish an agency in Georgia, to be licensed by an Insurance Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The conditions upon which the license will be granted are such as will, probably, interdict the location in this State of any agency of foreign insurance companies. As the law originally passed, the time for it to go into operation was the 1st of January, 1860, but a subsequent law postponed its effect until the 1st of December, 1860. Another Legislature will meet before the latter time, and the law may be repealed or modified."

MISSOURI POLITICS.—The Republican State Convention of Missouri, called to meet on the 25th December, has been postponed, probably to the 22d of February, though no time is fixed. The change, says the St. Louis *Democrat*, is made for the purpose of relieving Republicans and Free Democrats from the necessity of making two journeys to the capital. The Republican Convention was called for the 28th, simply because the list of Delegates to the Opposition Convention, which was to be held on that day, embraced the names of many who intended to participate also in the proceedings of the former.

LAW REPORTS.

The Costs in the Old Liquor Cases.

HOW ARE THEY TO BE PAID?

The People vs. *Frederick W. Schwalbe.*—This is one of the "liquor cases" of 1857. The defendant, who is an extensive importer of wines and liquor, doing business at No. 73 Chatham-street, was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor on the Sabbath, contrary to the statute. After a long pending of the action, the complaint was dismissed and judgment given against the State for $86 22 costs. Those costs have not, been paid, and this was an application to Judge DALY, at Chambers of the Common Pleas, for an order making the "Police Life and Health Insurance Fund" chargeable therefor, and for an order directing Commissioner Bowen to pay the same. Mr. Dickerson, for the motion, contended that the action was brought for the benefit of this fund; that the fund would have received the proceeds of the action had it been successful, and resulted in favor of the State; and that therefore, under the statute, it was chargeable with the costs of the action now the State was defeated. On this point Mr. Dickerson cited Sec. 320 of the Code, which says that, in all actions wherein the State is plaintiff, costs awarded against it shall be charged against the party for whose benefit the action was prosecuted, and not against the People. This was held in Giles vs. Hulbert, 5 Howard, 319; also, 2 Kernan, 32—case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Keench; also, 1 Selden, 558.

Mr. Hall, for Mr. Bowen, contended that the order of this Court could not reach the fund in question; that, under the Code, the law and the practice in such cases, the costs must be collected from the town, city or person for whose benefit the action was brought. This "fund" was not a person, or corporation, or town. It was *merely* a fund, and in the hands of Trustees. Those Trustees were the Comptrollers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners. The People should pay these costs, if anybody, or party, and if they did not do it, no one was liable. It was conceded that no State officer was authorized to pay such costs; but in no case could this fund be reached, as it did not come within the meaning of the statute, and the statute should be, in such cases, strictly construed. Mr. Bowen was but one of three trustees of the fund, and could not dispose of it without the joint action of the others.

Judge DALY said that although the State brought the action, still the proceeds thereof were for the increase of this fund, which indirectly benefited the City as a Corporation, as it did also the City of Brooklyn, and a portion of Westchester and Richmond counties. It must be conceded, therefore, that the fund was the thing benefited, if not the "person," or "company," or "corporation," and as such, should properly be chargeable with the costs of the action. But as the fund was in the hands of three trustees, and not at the sole disposal of the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners, it could not be reached by such an order as the one now asked. Mr. Bowen could not dispose of the fund unless the whole three of the trustees joined in the payment or disbursement of moneys therefrom.

The motion was finally denied, but as the question was somewhat new to the Courts, no costs were allowed.

The motion will, it is understood, be renewed, and the order asked for will be to direct the Trustees of this fund, and not the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners, to pay the costs in question.

J. R. Dickerson for motion; A. Oakey Hall for Mr. Bowen, opposed.

Attachment Against a Railroad Company.

Charles Howard et al. vs. *The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company.*—This was a motion to discharge an attachment against the defendants.

The plaintiff in the action built the road for the Company, and claimed a balance due amounting to $178,100. The Company is now merged or consolidated with the Northwestern Railroad Company, and, as alleged, repudiates the present claim of the plaintiff, who had levied an attachment on $200,000 of their bonds, which were in the hands of an agent.

The motion to discharge the attachment was based upon the grounds: that the agent was a non-resident, and not entitled to an attachment; that Mr. Beach was not the agent of the Company, and that the bonds seized when in his possession were not the property of the Company; that the defendant had no property in the State, and the Court, therefore, had no jurisdiction.

The motion was finally denied by Justice DAVIES, at Chambers, with liberty to renew as to the question of non-residence.

D. D. Field and John W. White for plaintiff; Burrill, Davison & Burrill for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

DAVIES J.—*Van Schaick* vs. *Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Court Notices.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—All motions for judgment and for reference, to compute amount due, &c., are *ex parte*, and should be moved before 12 o'clock.

By order of the Court, Dec. 28.

Chambers of the Supreme Court will be held by Justice DAVIES, in Part II., for the remainder of the week.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec. 28, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is without special movement, the transactions being mainly for fine and good sound reliable State dairies, which command a ready sale at our figures. Roll Butter is steady at 14c.@18c., according to quality and condition. Shippers should take pains to have their rolls in good shape, nicely wrapped in cloths, and the packages full, so as to prevent their rolling about and becoming badly broken. We quote:

Orange County, ℔ lb	25	@	28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ℔ lb	22	@	22
Fair half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	17	@	19
Welsh, tubs, fine, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@	18
Western Reserve, choice, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Ohio, fair to prime, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Roll Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Roll Butter, State, ℔ lb	16	@	17

CHEESE.

Fine Dairies fully command our highest figures. Common grades are sparingly dealt in. We quote:

Fine State, ℔ lb	11	@	11¾
Fair State, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Fine Ohio, ℔ lb	9	@	10¾
English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb	9	@	11
English Dairy, Goshen, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Pineapple, ℔ lb	13	@	16

EGGS

The supply fairly covers the demand without change in prices.

Fresh Eggs, ℔ doz	20	@	21
Line Eggs, ℔ doz	16	@	17

FRUITS.

There is a fair inquiry for Dried Apples; State and Ohio of superior quality, and in handsome packages, at 7c., the demand being mainly for export. Dried Plums, though in small supply, sell slowly, the figures being too high to encourage buyers. Dried Peaches, peeled, of good quality, are in ready sale; unpeeled do. are salable at 8c. Cranberries are lower, with large receipts from Cape Cod. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	7	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	6	@	7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb	10	@	17
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	7	@	8
Dried Blackberries, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	23	@	25
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	22	@	23
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 62
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	2 62	@	2 75
Apples, Gilliflowers, ℔ bbl	2 62	@	2 75
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	13 00	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are steady, with indications of lower figures for medium. Canada Peas are higher.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ℔ bushel	$1 25	@	$1 50
Medium, new, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Kidney, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ℔ bushel	1 50	@	1 62
Red, ℔ bushel	—	@	2 50
China, ℔ bushel	1 75	@	—

PEAS.

Canada, ℔ bushel	85	@	90
Black-eyed, ℔ bushel	1 25	@	1 37½
Marrowfat, Green, ℔ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
Marrowfat White, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 50

POULTRY.

With mere favorable weather, our market has undergone a gradual improvement since our last, and more satisfactory prices have been realized:

Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Ducks, dressed, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Geese, fat, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Squabs, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	62	@	75
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Wild Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@	68
Wood Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Quail, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Canvas-Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 50	@	1 75
Red-Head Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Partridges, ℔ pair	62	@	75
English Snipe, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Venison, saddle, ℔ lb	10	@	10¾
Wild Geese, each	50	@	75

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	40	@	45
Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Dykeman, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	1 87
Peach Blows, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 38
Janes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Western Reds, ℔ bbl	25	@	—
Jersey Whites, ℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Pink Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Carters, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Red, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	—
Onions, White, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	1 87½
Turnips, white, ℔ bbl	75	@	—
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl	—	@	88
Beets, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Carrots, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Parsnips, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Marrow Squash, ℔ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Garlic, ℔ 100	6 00	@	—

DRESSED HOGS

Are active and in good sale at 7c.@7¾c.

BEESWAX

Continues firm at 35c.@36c. ℔ lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 28, 1859.

We present here carefully prepared tables showing the total as well as the weekly receipts of live animals destined for slaughter, including also milch cows. These figures are compiled from the reports in the TIMES, which have furnished full details of each weekly market throughout the year. The figures give the number of animals at all the regular City yards, including the Bergen yards, where several hundred head of beef cattle are sold every week to the City butchers, and others who depend upon the New-York markets for their meat.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE ANIMALS AT THE NEW-YORK CITY YARDS FOR THE YEAR 1859.

1859. Week ending	Total receipts of Cattle.	Average price in cents.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Jan. 5	2,788	8¾	139	344	5,295	6,209
Jan. 12	3,712	8¾	196	429	7,298	10,198
Jan. 19	3,913	7¾	161	382	8,040	8,999
Jan. 26	2,840	8¾	175	382	5,577	7,725
Feb. 2	2,958	9	191	441	6,490	6,853
Feb. 9	3,439	8¾	141	442	5,046	5,920
Feb. 16	3,014	9¾	166	519	5,681	6,918
Feb. 23	3,152	9¾	207	554	5,928	8,080
March 2	3,163	8¾	281	581	6,906	9,938
March 9	3,463	9¾	233	404	4,418	8,499
March 16	3,221	9¾	204	657	2,806	4,577
March 24	3,163	9¾	176	808	3,029	3,925
March 30	2,525	10¾	237	851	4,810	5,134
April 6	3,367	10¾	244	971	3,786	5,611
April 13	3,251	10¾	236	1,019	4,646	5,898
April 20	2,917	10¾	226	1,342	3,190	4,616
April 27	3,510	10	169	964	3,058	3,941
May 4	2,797	10¾	208	1,108	3,691	4,618
May 11	2,975	11	154	1,055	3,055	5,761
May 18	3,726	10¾	231	1,420	5,249	6,770
May 25	2,694	11	228	1,199	5,691	4,402
June 1	3,485	10¾	213	1,155	6,379	6,325
June 8	3,647	10¾	252	1,196	8,452	6,119
June 15	3,632	9¾	217	1,170	10,143	7,156
June 22	3,172	9¾	246	1,099	8,811	6,212
June 29	3,874	9½	218	939	12,925	3,891
July 6	3,096	10¾	161	739	9,523	1,540
July 13	4,257	9¾	171	857	10,424	2,139
July 20	4,099	8¾	195	848	11,535	2,661
July 27	3,823	9¾	200	587	16,373	3,018
August 2	4,440	9	214	617	18,316	4,370
Aug. 9	4,721	8¾	218	647	12,592	5,010
Aug. 16	4,593	8½	204	710	16,113	4,431
Aug. 23	4,133	8¾	155	654	9,727	2,735
Aug. 30	4,864	8¾	132	567	12,423	2,762
Sept. 6	4,611	9	135	609	19,126	4,790
Sept. 13	5,930	8	138	461	12,929	5,131
Sept. 20	5,085	8	135	540	16,145	8,260
Sept. 27	6,517	7½	145	850	14,158	5,356
Oct. 4	4,156	8¾	161	924	12,084	6,291
Oct. 11	5,519	8¾	122	805	11,666	9,232
Oct. 8	4,203	8¾	195	586	15,815	10,719
Oct. 25	6,118	8	196	741	18,661	12,374
Nov. 1	5,579	7½	214	817	14,705	16,501
Nov. 8	4,568	7½	164	587	10,936	9,799
Nov. 15	5,951	7½	123	710	14,852	7,119
Nov. 22	4,200	8	122	602	13,484	11,402
Nov. 29	4,314	8½	145	635	14,430	14,406
Dec. 6	3,799	8¾	129	462	10,612	16,873
Dec 13	3,140	8¾	93	550	12,701	17,684
Dec 21	4,023	8	141	459	11,791	26,925
Dec. 27	3,976	8	118	406	7,672	18,409
Totals, 1859	205,396	—	9,402	38,617	508,791	382,595
Weekly av	3,950	9⅛	182	741	9,784	7,550
Total of all kinds						1,154,787
1858.						
Total	191,170	—	10,292	33,709	450,787	851,479
Weekly av	3,674	9⅜	198	629	8,669	16,605
Total of all kinds						1,236,477

The above tables were necessarily made up at the last moment before going to press, leaving no time for extended remarks here. Those interested in live stock will find the tables worth preserving for frequent reference during the ensuing year. The total of all kinds falls below last year, 81,650.... It will be seen that the average receipts of beeves have exceeded those of the previous year by about 300 head per week—about the same increase as was noted last year. The prices given are the average of all sales at each weekly market, including the regular sales of Wednesdays, and the preliminary sales on Tuesdays. The average for the year is three-eighths of one cent per pound, estimated dressed weight, below the average for 1858. The weekly prices, it will be seen, vary pretty regularly with the amount of the receipts for each week, though frequently affected by the number brought in the previous week.... Milch cows fall a little below last year; prices have generally ruled much lower.... Veal calves have been somewhat in excess of last year; prices have not greatly varied.... Sheep and lambs have exceeded last year's receipts by some 58,000.... Swine have fallen off about 59,000... We have not time for further remarks upon the markets for the year this week.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING TO-DAY.

The receipts of beef cattle here were 615 less than last week; and the general quality has also been much poorer. But with the stale cattle, those unsold last week, the supply has been equal to the demand, and prices have not improved, except for a few of the better grades, of which there was a scarcity in market to-day. About 200 head were without purchaser this evening.... Of milch cows, the receipts have been 23 less than during the previous week, but there are plenty unsold still in the yards, and we can report no improvements in prices.... Veal calves have been a little less abundant, and the prices of good animals have improved a trifle.... Sheep and lambs have come in very moderately the past week, the receipts (7,672) being 6,269 less than last week. Prices have advanced 25c.@50c. ℔ head, and the pens are about empty to-day.... Of swine, the receipts (18,400) are 8,325 less than last week, but prices have not advanced, and there are several thousand unsold.... The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 27.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,926	118	406	7,672	18,400
Previous week	4,671	141	459	13,981	26,825
Same w'k last year	3,237	133	379	7,709	13,537
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,113
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 30,522. Total number received the previous week 46,077. This is a decrease of 15,555, principally of sheep and swine.... Of the 3,926 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,986 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 769 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 113 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 27 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 29 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. Of the 2,986 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 977 head came from Ohio, 752 from New-York, 149 from Indiana, 588 from Illinois, 161 from Pennsylvania, 39 from Canada, 147 from Kentucky, 117 from Michigan, 52 from Virginia, and 6 from Maryland. The 3,557 cattle in the yards at Forty-fourth-street and Bergen came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railroad, 1,530; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,284; by Harlem Railroad, 229; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 250; and on foot 126.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

After the overstocked market of last week, the 2,986 fresh bullocks received at Forty-fourth-street, added to 200 stales, by Erie Railroad, 1,530 by Hudson River Railroad, 1,284; by Harlem Railroad, 229; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 250; and on foot 126.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

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The motion was finally denied, but as the question was somewhat new to the Courts, no costs were allowed.

The motion will, it is understood, be renewed, and the order asked for will be to direct the Trustees of this fund, and not the Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners, to pay the costs in question.

J. R. Dickerson for motion; A. Oakey Hall for Mr. Bowen, opposed.

Attachment Against a Railroad Company.

Charles Howard et al. vs. *The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company.*—This was a motion to discharge an attachment against the defendants.

The plaintiff in the action built the road for the Company, and claimed a balance due amounting to $178,100. The Company is now merged or consolidated with the Northwestern Railroad Company, and, as alleged, repudiates the present claim of the plaintiff, who had levied an attachment on $200,000 of their bonds, which were in the hands of an agent.

The motion to discharge the attachment was based upon the grounds: that the agent was a non-resident, and not entitled to an attachment; that Mr. Beach was not the agent of the Company, and that the bonds seized when in his possession were not the property of the Company; that the defendant had no property in the State, and the Court, therefore, had no jurisdiction.

The motion was finally denied by Justice DAVIES, at Chambers, with liberty to renew as to the question of non-residence.

D. D. Field and John W. White for plaintiff; Burrill, Davison & Burrill for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

DAVIES J.—*Van Schaick* vs. *Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Court Notices.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—All motions for judgment and for reference, to compute amount due, &c., are *ex parte*, and should be moved before 12 o'clock.

By order of the Court, Dec. 28.

Chambers of the Supreme Court will be held by Justice DAVIES, in Part II., for the remainder of the week.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Dec. 28, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is without special movement, the transactions being mainly for fine and good sound reliable State dairies, which command a ready sale at our figures. Roll Butter is steady at 14c.@18c., according to quality and condition. Shippers should take pains to have their rolls in good shape, nicely wrapped in cloths, and the packages full, so as to prevent their rolling about and becoming badly broken. We quote:

Orange County, ℔ lb	25	@	28
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ℔ lb	22	@	22
Fair half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	17	@	19
Welsh, tubs, fine, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@	18
Western Reserve, choice, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Ohio, fair to prime, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Roll Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Roll Butter, State, ℔ lb	16	@	17

CHEESE.

Fine Dairies fully command our highest figures. Common grades are sparingly dealt in. We quote:

Fine State, ℔ lb	11	@	11¾
Fair State, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Fine Ohio, ℔ lb	9	@	10¾
English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb	9	@	11
English Dairy, Goshen, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Pineapple, ℔ lb	13	@	16

EGGS

The supply fairly covers the demand without change in prices.

Fresh Eggs, ℔ doz	20	@	21
Line Eggs, ℔ doz	16	@	17

FRUITS.

There is a fair inquiry for Dried Apples; State and Ohio of superior quality, and in handsome packages, at 7c., the demand being mainly for export. Dried Plums, though in small supply, sell slowly, the figures being too high to encourage buyers. Dried Peaches, peeled, of good quality, are in ready sale; unpeeled do. are salable at 8c. Cranberries are lower, with large receipts from Cape Cod. We quote:

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb	7	@	—
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb	6	@	7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb	10	@	17
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	7	@	8
Dried Blackberries, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Dried Plums, ℔ lb	23	@	25
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb	22	@	23
Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 62
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	2 62	@	2 75
Apples, Gilliflowers, ℔ bbl	2 62	@	2 75
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	13 00	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are steady, with indications of lower figures for medium. Canada Peas are higher.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ℔ bushel	$1 25	@	$1 50
Medium, new, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Kidney, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ℔ bushel	1 50	@	1 62
Red, ℔ bushel	—	@	2 50
China, ℔ bushel	1 75	@	—

PEAS.

Canada, ℔ bushel	85	@	90
Black-eyed, ℔ bushel	1 25	@	1 37½
Marrowfat, Green, ℔ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
Marrowfat White, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 50

POULTRY.

With mere favorable weather, our market has undergone a gradual improvement since our last, and more satisfactory prices have been realized:

Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Ducks, dressed, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Geese, fat, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Squabs, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Wild Pigeons, ℔ d

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA—LA TRAVIATA—LUCRETIA BORGIA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—KNOCKS AND NODS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—DISTANT RELATIONS.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—HOPE CHAPEL—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—SENOR OLIVERA—LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

BOWERY THEATRE—SANTA CLAUS—A COLORED PRESIDENT—WAR EAGLE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE MILLER OF NEW-JARSEY—MOTHER GOOSE—THE IRISH TUTOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—ALADDIN—Evening—ALADDIN—THE NERVOUS MAN.

DR. VAN ZANDT'S CHURCH, NINTH-ST.—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—HOME AND THE HOMELESS—CIRCUS FEATS.

FRENCH THEATRE—MR. SAM COWELL'S CONCERTS.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—GORILLAS, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

SIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—GAINSBOROUGH'S PICTURES.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—HISTORICAL PICTURE OF CHARLES I. BY VELASQUEZ.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 386 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 14th inst., arrived here last evening. Among her passengers were Senator SEWARD, Chevalier WYKOFF, and Mr. DONALD MCKAY, the ship-builder, of Boston. The news by the *Arago* is without importance. The concurrence of all the Powers invited to participate in the General Congress had been signified. Lord WODEHOUSE, according to the London *Times*, is to be the colleague of Earl COWLEY in the representation of England. An important circular, of which a brief synopsis alone reaches us, has been directed by the Austrian Government to its diplomatic agents, presenting the views of that Government in regard to the treaties, and to the objects contemplated by the Congress. It is repeated that Russia will insist upon the discussion of the Eastern question, urging that nothing has been done by the Government of Turkey toward fulfilling its pledges in favor of its Christian subjects. The suppressed, or rather suspended *brochure* of M. EMILE GIRARDIN has at last been permitted to appear at Paris, with the objectionable passages struck out. There is nothing of interest from England. The Spanish invasion of Morocco is productive of frequent conflicts, in which the Moors appear as the attacking parties, and the Spaniards as victorious in repelling the assaults. The losses of the European army have been serious. Reinforcements are constantly leaving Spain. The Mexican question has again been presented to the British Government, in a memorial addressed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Commenting upon this document, the London *Times* returns to its former arguments in favor of external intervention, deploring that the United States is perversely bent upon not assuming the reconstruction of the distracted Republic.

Mr. SEWARD, upon his arrival last evening, was received at the steamer by several of his personal and political friends, by whom he was accompanied to the Astor House, where rooms had been engaged for him. The Young Men's Republican Committee, with two brass pieces fired a salute of one hundred guns in the Park in honor of the arrival. The distinguished Senator is in excellent health. To-day, at 10½ o'clock, delegations from the two Republican General Committees wait upon him at his hotel to tender him a welcome. At 12 o'clock he is to receive his friends in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, agreeably to the invitation of the City Government.

A mutiny occurred at sea, on the 17th inst., on board the bark *James Cook*, bound from Havana to New-York. Two seamen named KELLEY and SULLIVAN rose on the captain and mates, and were only reduced to submission after SULLIVAN had been shot in the side. The mutineers have been brought to New-York.

The House of Representatives continues to waste the vanishing days of the short session in idle and mischievous debate. Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, had the floor yesterday, and after giving way to a random conversation, for which Mr. COX, of Ohio, furnished the theme, by declaring his willingness to vote for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and his indisposition to sustain a South American, proceeded to utter a violent invective against the Administration, its head, its measures and its motives. Without yielding the floor, Mr. MORRIS gave way to a motion for a ballot, when Mr. BRANSON, of Tennessee, placed before the House the name of Mr. MAYNARD, of the same State, as that of an independent conservative, in all respects entitled to the support of conservative men of both sections. The vote was interrupted by constant debate, each gentleman taking pains to explain the reasons of his vote. When the result was declared there were found to be 105 necessary to a choice—of which Mr. SHERMAN received 101; and Mr. MAYNARD, 65. The rest were scattering.

The trial of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN, on a charge of having murdered his wife by the administration of poison, which was commenced at Belvedere, N. J., on Tuesday, was postponed yesterday on account of the absence of a witness material to the defence. Judge WHEELPLEY set down the case for the first day of the next regular term.

A serious accident happened to the steamship *Granada*, on her arrival last evening from New-Orleans and Havana. In coming up the bay she encountered a body of drift ice, and before any danger had been apprehended, the steamer's bows were cut through, filling the forward compartment with water, extinguishing the fires and stopping the engines, just as the steamer had reached her dock. The steamer's pumps being rendered useless, the water continued to gain until the vessel sank to her guards at the head of the Chambers-street pier. The passengers and their baggage were safely landed.

The Board of Education of 1859 held the concluding meeting last evening. During the session a resolution was offered and laid on the table, to pay the teachers who had refused to open their schools by reading a portion of the Scriptures. The annual report of the Finance Committee was read, showing a balance against the Board of $27,461 05. The President and Clerk, and Mr. CUSHING, Chairman of the Finance Committee, received votes of thanks, and the Board adjourned.

The National Health Association continued its sessions yesterday afternoon and evening. There were addresses by Dr. TRALL, in opposition to the use of drugs; by Mrs. PAGE, advocating the necessity for the proper education of woman in the laws of her being; by Miss HARRIET AUSTIN, on the demand for a woman's dress reform, and by Dr. JACKSON, on various subjects pertaining to the promotion of health.

The corner-stone of the "Infants' Home," to be erected on the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, was laid yesterday with interesting ceremonies. Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY delivered an address on the occasion.

The Stock market yesterday opened lower, but subsequently improved on the morning prices, and left off steady. New-York Central, 75½ ₱ cent. Money in fair inquiry among the brokers. The Exchanges, 109¾@¼ on London, and f.5.17½ on Paris.

Cotton was quiet, and somewhat depressed. Flour was moderately active, and desirable lots were firmer. Wheat was lightly dealt in. Corn was less freely purchased. Groceries were not as much sought after. Provisions were heavy, and prices favored buyers. Foreign Coal and Salt were scarce and wanted. Refined Ingot Copper, North River Hay, New Hops, Sole Leather, Rice and Linseed Oil were in request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. There were 441 vessels of all classes in port.

Our Live Stock reports this week give condensed tables showing the weekly and total receipts at the New-York yards of live animals of all kinds, destined for slaughter, during the year now closing. From these it appears that there have been brought to the City during the year 1859, a total of 1,145,295 beeves, veal calves, sheep and lambs, and swine, or including 9,492 milch cows, a total of 1,154,787. For 1858, the receipts were 1,236,437. The number of beeves this year exceeds last year by 14,226. The weekly average this year has been 3,950; last year, 3,676. The average price this year has been 9¼c. ₱ lb. for the estimated dressed weight; last year, 9½c. Average weekly receipts of cows this year, 182; last year, 196. Average weekly receipts of veal calves this year, 741; last year, 629. Average weekly receipts of sheep and lambs this year, 9,784; last year, 8,669. Average weekly receipts of swine this year, 7,550; last year, 10,605. For the past week, receipts of beeves, 3,926; of milch cows, 118; of veals, 406; of sheep, 7,672; of swine, 18,400. At yesterday's market the same general average of price was obtained, though the stock offered were not generally equal in quality. The market was, however, not buoyant, and quite a number of animals were left unsold.

Postal Reforms.

The Postmaster General in his report on the condition of his department, discusses the "penny post" and its defects, in a very fair spirit, and it must be admitted that in the whole range of Government undertakings there is nothing which stands in greater need of reform. The contrast which our own Post-office presents, in this particular alone, to that of European countries is most discreditable and humiliating, and this of itself, even if the matter did not affect the public welfare and comfort so much as it does, would furnish a sufficient reason for a thorough reform.

In England, when one mails a letter and pays two cents postage in advance, the post-office undertakes to deliver it to the person to whom it is addressed at his house or lodgings immediately on its arrival; and with such fidelity and accuracy is this carried out that even in London the morning's mails are on everybody's breakfast-table by 9 o'clock, and in his office still earlier. Our post-office, on receiving the legal rate of postage, simply undertakes to lodge the letter in the post-office at its place of destination, and there the recipient must seek it at his convenience. If he has no box, the carrier will bring it to him on the afternoon of the day of its arrival, and charge two cents extra for the job.

The testimony of our Postmaster-General, however, is that even with this extra rate—or in other words with a postage of five cents a letter, the penny-post delivery "is imperfect in its details, and unsatisfactory alike to the public and to the Department in its operations." As a local post it is utterly worthless. In London a letter mailed in the morning for any part of the vast area of that city, is not only delivered, but an answer may be received inside four hours, and for certainty, accuracy and general reliability, the public notoriously prefer it to the best special messenger which any private individual could command. The consequence is that they avail themselves of it to an extent which renders it one of the most profitable departments of the service.

This local delivery is, in this City, almost exclusively in the hands of private expresses. The Post-office is unable to compete with them, because, says the Report, "their rates are so low." The Post-office is compelled to charge two cents on every letter, one for the ~~carrier and one in compliance with the Act~~ of 1825, for the postage; while, according to the Postmaster-General, the expresses generally deliver letters for one cent. Now the fact is, that the leading letter-expresses in this city charge two cents for the delivery of each letter, and yet at this rate they monopolize the local delivery and beat the Post-office out of the field. The secret of their success does not lie therefore in their cheapness, but in their comparative rapidity, certainty and punctuality.

The Post-office might suppress them by declaring the streets of the cities to be post-routes, but as the report says, until it is prepared to deliver city letters as cheaply and promptly as the express companies do, the exercise of any such power would be unwise and oppressive. The Post-office is, however, not prepared to do anything of the kind, and until it is—until it can fairly compete with and surpass the expresses, in everything which now secures them their custom—it fails to fulfill one of its first duties, and is so far an outrageous burden on the public.

The Postmaster-General acknowledges that, as regards the delivery of letters in the large cities, or, in other words, in the great centres of correspondence, the box system has been outgrown by the population, and must finally be abandoned, as it has been in the European capitals. There are now about 4,000 boxes in the New-York Post-office, and though, of course, this only gives one box to every 25,000 male inhabitants, even this number "leads to much confusion and inaccuracy in the distribution and delivery of mail matter." If the City and its business continue to grow at the present rate, in five years more 10,000 boxes will bear about the same proportion to the wants of the community that the 4,000 now do, and it will be then impossible to distribute the letters at all. But if it were possible, if every householder in the City had a box, the system would still be inefficient to the last degree. To charge three cents for the carriage of a letter, and after its arrival oblige a person living in Fortieth-st to pay twelve cents for riding down to Nassau-street to get it and back again, may be a legitimate transaction, but it is not an indication of great postal efficiency. It must not be forgotten, too, that the box is still an advance upon the no-box system, and it is on the latter that the mass of the public is still dependant for the receipt of its mail matter. The box-owners are after all but a few business men, with offices in the immediate vicinity of the Post-office. The great mass of the citizens are treated to still greater "confusion and inconvenience," as well as loss and delay, than can be charged to this clumsy and antiquated expedient. On this subject, the report concludes by saying:

"A frequent, rapid and punctual delivery, on reasonable terms, of all correspondence received at the post-offices of our great cities, is what the public have a right to claim of the Department, and what it will be its unceasing endeavor to secure to them."

This is hitting the nail on the head. This is precisely what we want. We want a delivery of mail matter from the country at all offices and residences, by Post-office carriers, at least twice a day; and a delivery of City letters five or six times a day, and we want to have them thoroughly rapid, punctual, and reliable, and in this, as the Postmaster-General acknowledges, we are not in the least unreasonable. But we confess we have no expectation of seeing our wishes gratified, and we know the reason why. The best system of postal service that was ever put on paper, depends for its real usefulness and efficiency upo[illegible] of the officials who work [illegible] of their qualifications, and their interest in doing their work well. As long as clerks and letter-carriers are appointed in London and Paris solely for their fitness for their duties, and retained just so long as they perform them properly, and no longer, and as long as our clerks and letter-carriers are chosen for their political services solely, and kept for the sake of their votes and their electioneering dexterity, it is mere drivelling to compare our postal service with that of France and England, or expect to make it equal to theirs. A good postal system can no more be created and carried on by a horde of small political hacks than a man-of-war can be navigated by newsboys. So soon as a Postmaster-General comes into power, who will establish a rule to retain every one of his subordinates in office as long as he performs his duties properly, no matter what his politics may be, and make promotion the prize of fidelity and efficiency alone, we shall have a good Post-office, and not one minute sooner. As long as we allow hack politicians to put their nonsensical doctrine of rotation in office into practice, we may as well reconcile ourselves to existing abuses with as good a grace as possible.

The Southern Abolition Organ.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* feels a little uneasy at our exposure of his nice arrangement for doing the incendiary work of the Abolitionists in the Southern States. He is needlessly sensitive on the point. Nobody is in the least surprised at the disclosure of the fact. The arrangement is perfectly in keeping with the character and career of the *Herald*, and only extends a little the sphere of its ordinary activity.

It is the sharpest thing the Abolitionists have done for twenty years. The great stumbling block in their way has always been the difficulty of finding access to the free negroes, slaves, and non-slaveholding whites of the Southern States. GARRISON, HENRY C. WRIGHT, WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHEEVER, and all the rest of the red handed insurrectionists who have been working day and night for twenty years to stir up a rebellion in the South, have been baffled and hindered from the very beginning by their inability to reach the audience they were addressing. They have made speeches, written letters, printed pamphlets, held Conventions, and done everything else in their power to spread their sentiments and arouse the Southern slaves to insurrection; but all their efforts proved abortive, simply because they could not reach the quarter to which their appeals are addressed. They rebounded like balls from a brick wall.

The *Herald* has changed all that. Being the only Northern journal which has any considerable circulation in the Southern States—and going infinitely further in its editorial professions of devotion to Slavery than any other, it was precisely the instrument which the Abolitionists needed for the accomplishment of their ends. It goes South without challenge or inquiry. It is put on file in Southern reading-rooms—lies upon the table of the Southern gentleman—is eagerly commended by planters and politicians to the great mass of the people for the soundness of its editorial teachings concerning Slavery, and thus reaches precisely the men—white and black—upon whom the incendiary Abolitionists rely with most confidence for the final accomplishment of their plans. When they secured its aid and alliance, therefore, they made the greatest stride towards success which they have ever been able to take. They had the whole Southern public at once thrown open to their inflammatory harangues and incendiary appeals—and if their whole cohort of traveling missionaries had been permitted to take the stump in every district of every Southern State, they could not have done their work more effectually. The *Herald* has devoted itself to their service with all the zeal and energy it could command. It has published everything they could devise, and filled its columns day after day with the appeals of the insurrectionists to the slaves, free negroes and whites of the Southern States. Last Saturday it contained five or six columns of letters from HENRY C. WRIGHT, addressed directly to Southern men, urging the right and the duty of a servile insurrection. It published also LLOYD GARRISON'S incendiary speech in Boston, which no other paper in the City—not even the *Tribune*—has ventured to reproduce.

It is gratifying to perceive that the *Herald's* services are fully appreciated by its employers, and that the Abolitionists omit no opportunity, when they can do it quietly and without exciting suspicion, to commend its zeal and direct public attention to the vigor and efficiency of its labors. WENDELL PHILLIPS takes care always to mention it in his speeches, THEODORE PARKER gives it an occasional puff, and Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, the special agent of Brown in this City, publishes cards every now and then, praising the fidelity with which all the outpourings of Abolitionism are regularly carried to the Southern public through the *Herald's* columns. It was through the *Herald* that HELPER'S book was first made notorious, and that page after page of its inflammatory appeals to the non-slaveholding whites of the South were for the first time put within the reach of the very persons for whom they were written. For two or three years Mr. HELPER had been trying to bring his book to the knowledge of the Southern public. The *Tribune* had puffed it,—the Anti-Slavery journals had published extracts from it, and Republican members of Congress had indorsed it—but all in vain. *These organs did not reach the right quarter.* They had no access to the people of the Southern States. The book was intended to be incendiary. Its object was to set fire to a Southern magazine,—and none of these papers could carry it within gun-shot of its mark.

The *Herald* had peculiar advantages for just this service. It was admitted freely into the Southern States. It constituted an underground railroad, over which the Abolitionists could transport, into the very heart and citadel of the enemy, tons upon tons of bombs, and all the material of a servile war. And it has been doing this work for the last few weeks with a degree of success that must fairly astonish even the most sanguine of its Abolitionist allies and employers. They undoubtedly looked for some result—but they could not have anticipated so sudden and complete an achievement of their cherished aims. They have, after twenty years of steady effort, at last brought the country to the very verge of civil war; and they may justly claim that ten times more credit for this result is due to the *Herald* than to any of the other agencies and instrumentalities which have been employed in the service of Abolition insurrectionism.

The result in this case shows the tremendous power of a free Press. Simply because the *Herald* has access to the Southern mind—because it alone of all the newspapers of the [illegible] free and untrammeled in the Southern States, and can publish column after column of Abolition incendiarism, for which any other journal would be excluded or burned—has it been able to plunge the whole Southern community into the condition of excitement and turmoil which now prevails. Give the Abolitionists, for six months, the same control of the *Herald* which they have had for the last six weeks, and it would not be possible for the united conservatism of both sections to save the country from a repetition, on an infinitely larger scale, of the worst horrors of the negro insurrection in St. Domingo.

A Distinction without a Difference.

The New-York *Tribune* takes Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, to task for an alleged misstatement of the "Anti-Slavery opinion of the North," and proceeds th reupon to set him right, in the manner and form following. Mr. CURRY—(whose views derive importance from the fact that he is the only representative at Washington, on either side of the House, who has as yet addressed himself to the country in the language and with the temper of a statesman, on the great question of our sectional relations,)—Mr. CURRY places the opponents of Slavery in the position of maintaining that "property in men is a crime; that the African is the equal of the white man, and that being a man, he is entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens." It strikes us that these words of Mr. CURRY very aptly hit the truth in regard to Anti-Slavery opinion, not now and at the North alone, but wherever that opinion has taken firm and consistent shape, in any part of the Union, since the nation had an existence. Mr. JEFFERSON clearly thought "property in man a crime," or he would hardly have said that "he trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just;" and when we consider that Mr. JEFFERSON was himself a slaveholder, that he filled the highest offices in the land, and founded the party whose principles for half a century have ruled the current of our national destinies, it can hardly be thought extravagant to assume that the Northern Anti-Slavery opinion of to-day goes at least as far as the Anti-Slavery of the Sage of Monticello. Chancellor LIVINGSTON, whose remarkable declaration of faith on this subject we quoted a few days since, in commenting upon the heated fanaticisms of Mr. O'CONOR'S Pro-Slavery harangue, evidently believed that the African was the equal of the white man, and was entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens, or he would scarcely have advised the rejection of a bill abolishing Slavery in New-York, upon the specific ground that it refused to the African and his descendants the rights and immunities aforesaid, and threatened to maintain that race forever in a position of legalized degradation. And when we remember that Chancellor LIVINGSTON not only gave to Slavery and the South the vast expanse of Louisiana, but laid the corner-stones of the great political temple of the Democracy in this State and the Union, it can hardly be esteemed unreasonable for Mr. CURRY to assume that the *Tribune* and the New-York Republicans of 1859 have not receded from the Chancellor's ground on the subject of human rights and their political guarantees. Nevertheless, the *Tribune* does disavow Mr. CURRY'S definition, and substitutes for it a fresh definition of its own, which it declares to be a "vastly more correct general statement of Anti-Slavery ideas," to wit: "That property in men is an oppression, a wrong, a blunder, which, ~~like other wrongs and blunders,~~ makes itself felt by those who commit it, as well as by those who are the objects of it; that the African is a man, and that, being a man, he is entitled to the common rights of humanity, to wit: the protection of the law for his person, his family relations, and the enjoyment of the fruits of his own ingenuity and industry, in the production and accumulation of property." To this statement the *Tribune* thinks the "great body of the Northern people would readily subscribe." Probably Mr. CURRY will agree with the *Tribune* in thinking so, for the *Tribune's* "statement of Anti-Slavery doctrine" is as nearly identical with his own as a proposition put in fifty words can be with the same proposition put in five. What Mr. CURRY defines clearly and concisely as a "crime," the *Tribune* develops, through a lumbering array of tautology, into "an oppression, a wrong, a blunder, which, like other wrongs and blunders, makes itself felt by those who commit it, as well as by those who are the objects of it." Or does the *Tribune* hold that oppressions and wrongs" are not crimes—or that it is not a quality of crimes to affect "those who commit them, as well as those who are the objects of them?"

When Mr. CURRY avers that Anti-Slavery opinion demands for the African "the rights and immunities of citizenship," the *Tribune* replies that, on the contrary, Anti-Slavery opinion only seeks to secure him "the protection of the law for his person, his family relations, and the enjoyment of the fruits of his own ingenuity and industry in the production and accumulation of property." We should like to know by what process the *Tribune* proposes to secure to the African in America these good things, otherwise than by recognizing in his case the right of representation, as a control upon taxation? The *Tribune's* phraseology would warrant the notion that Africans are not to be protected in the enjoyment of merely inherited property, not the fruits of their own "ingenuity and industry;" but this, we take it, is a mere verbal lapse. In point of fact, we presume, the *Tribune* would not so strangely limit the proprietary rights and privileges of the African race. Certainly, the "Anti-Slavery opinion" of the North has never avowedly taken any such direction.

The *Tribune* discusses this whole question under the caption of "The Republican Position." How far the *Tribune* represents the "Republican" Party, and how far the "Anti-Slavery opinion" of the North, may be matter of doubt. It has claimed for itself by turns the right to speak as the organ of both. Whatever be the capacity in which it now utters its voice, then, it is perhaps worth while to know precisely what it means by its corrections of Mr. CURRY'S speech. Does it mean to say that property in men is *not* a "crime," and that the "African, being a man," is *not* "entitled to the privileges and immunities of other citizens?" Or does it mean to affirm more or less than these propositions in alleging that they misrepresent the Anti-Slavery North?

MISS PATTI'S BENEFIT.—The dull routine of holiday performances—for dull they are to all, save the most enthusiastic juveniles—will be relieved to-night by an event of gallant significance. Miss ADELINA PATTI, the little prima donna whom we call our own from pure covetousness, and not because she was born here—the trivial accident of nativity belonging, we believe, in her case, to Madrid—takes her first benefit at the Academy of Music. A just recognition of genius is one of the pleasant prerogatives of the sovereign people, and never has it been exercised so heartily as in the case of this lady. Her talents were acknowledged by the Press and the public long before the management of the Academy awoke to a consciousness of its good fortune in possessing such an *artiste*. This, perhaps, fortunate drowsiness was attended with the best results. It deferred Mr. ULLMAN from publishing a "card," and left him no opportunity for a managerial rhapsody on the subject of "Inspiration." Hence the operatic antecedents of Miss PATTI have been tolerably free from clamorous vulgarity. She has achieved the greatest success by the honest exercise of rare powers, and by the quick appreciation of an altogether too much abused public. The old, old libel, that no artist could succeed in New-York without the *prestige* of a European reputation has been exploded once more. When we can get, what they always manage to secure in Europe, plenty of voice and a fair share of youth, we are satisfied. The very best invariably contents us.

There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that Miss PATTI has redeemed the present operatic season from utter failure. Something is due to her as a recognition of this fact, for the loss of an opera season would be very grievous to New-Yorkers. Something, too, will very willingly be done by the admirers of the lady who have watched her progress and proudly shared her triumphs, especially as it is more than hinted that Miss PATTI will repair to Europe after the termination of the season, and, perhaps, leave us to darkness and to casual Sicilians for years to come. However this may be, there is an opportunity, to-night, of doing the "polite thing," for, next to her *début*, the first benefit of a prima-donna is unquestionably the most memorable event of her life. It is for her the first bloom of the plum; the first dewy Spring-fragrance of the roses of success.

Arrival of Senator Seward.

Senator SEWARD arrived in this City last evening on board the *Arago* from Havre, just in time to find himself welcomed by the metropolis of the great State which he represents, in a manner worthy of the City and of his own high station. The unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council of New-York, tendering him the use of the City Hall for the reception of his friends, is a very fine and creditable rebuke of the slanders which have been heaped upon this distinguished public man during the heat of the present political excitement. Of course it will be misunderstood and misinterpreted by those who are bent upon misunderstanding and misinterpreting everything which emanates from the conscious conservatism and high spirit of the Northern people.

But those who know New-York best will be the last to suspect the members of her City Government of anything approaching to a sympathy with the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between the Northern and the Southern sections of the Union. In offering the hospitalities of the City to Senator SEWARD, precisely as they have been offered so many times before to Senators from the North, the South, the East and the West, the Aldermen and Councilmen of New-York simply put on record the decided indisposition of the whole community lightly to accept as true the grave charges of treason and sedition which have been so liberally lavished upon their highest Federal representative. The character of New-York herself is at stake in the character of her Senators, and whatever may be the possible tendency of Mr. SEWARD'S doctrines, or of his language, the great constituency in whose name he speaks and acts at Washington, is not to be insulted with hasty imputations that it has chosen an abettor of arson, insurrection and murder to be the official incarnation of its sovereignty in the councils of the Union. This is a consideration which has been too much overlooked of late in the angry debate between sectional parties at the Capital, and to which the action of our municipal authorities has given a very just and timely prominence.

Excellent Advice.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives the French troops proceeding to China half a column of advice, emanating from a sanitary commission, which, though probably very creditable to them as medical men, does not evince much practical knowledge of campaigning. A good deal of it resembles the physician's advice to the pauper: to live high, drink old port, and take horseback exercise; and more of it is like the recruiting sergeant's warning to a candidate for enlistment in the cavalry, that he must not expect to be allowed to go fox-hunting on his troop horse *more* than twice a week—a privation to which the recruit, no doubt, readily reconciled himself. The *Moniteur* counsels the members of the Chinese expedition "never to remain in damp or wet clothes;" to wear in Summer "light clothing of soft wool, or linen, and to wash it when it is soaked with perspiration; "never to sleep on the bare ground," and "to put a plank under his feet, with a little straw on it, whenever he stands still;" "never to eat ducks;" "never to eat fruit too ripe," &c., &c.;—directions which would be invaluable, but for the circumstance that they can hardly ever be followed in active service. The advice, "always to stand on a plank with a little straw on it," is a splendid specimen of contempt for impossibilities.

The document reminds us strongly of a general order issued by Lieut.-Col. HORE, the commanding officer of a regiment of Edinburgh volunteers, in 1803, when the grand army was assembled at Boulogne, and an invasion was daily expected. "On halting for the night," said this great leader "the Lieutenant-Colonel earnestly recommends that no gentleman shall lie down to sleep while warm, or with wet feet, but however fatigued, always take time to cool gradually, and to put on his dry shoes and stockings. In case of being very wet, it is highly useful to rub the body and limbs with spirits, warm if possible, taking at the same time a mouthful, and NOT MORE, inwardly, diluted with warm water. Gentlemen will see the propriety of not taking too much money with them. One or two guineas at most, partly in silver, will be sufficient. As it is the first duty of a commanding officer to attend to the health of his men, the Lieutenant-Colonel assures the regiment that he will not permit a single gentleman, officer or private, to march out of Edinburgh on service, unless he is provided with a flannel under-dress."

EDITORIAL ENTERPRISE.—Our energetic cotemporaries of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, yesterday vindicated the French talent for organization, by producing a complete and accurate translation of the President's Message in their earliest morning issue. The labor and ability involved in such a feat as this can be best estimated by the few of our readers who had the faith and courage to go through the original document, at their leisure, in the vernacular.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Massachusetts Legislature.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO—A NEW BILL PASSED AND APPROVED—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28—P M.

Gov. BANKS' veto message was on the ground that he believed the chapter in the bill relating to the militia, in which the word "white" was stricken out, to be unconstitutional. In this opinion he is sustained by the Supreme Court and by the Attorney-General.

The matter was discussed in the House at some length, and the veto sustained by a vote of 146 to 6.

A new chapter was then introduced on leave, and it being precisely the same as the other, except that the word "white" was restored, it passed the House with but one negative vote.

Under a suspension of the rules, the new bill was then sent to the Senate, where, after a debate, it was passed by a vote of 15 to 11.

The Governor signed the new bill, and the Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

Fires.

BREWERY BURNED AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The Washington-street Brewery, with five adjoining buildings, was burned this morning. The amount of the loss is about $8,000, and the insurance $1,600.

STORES DESTROYED AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

A fire on Market-square, in this place, this morning, destroyed four stores valued at $6,000.

GROCER'S WAREHOUSE AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The building occupied by MILLER & JUDD, grocers, in Woodward-avenue, was burned last night. The loss on the building and goods amounts to $18,000, and was insured for $9,000.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Newfoundland Mail steamer arrived at Halifax this afternoon, and was the vessel signalled at noon, and at first supposed to be the *Canada*.

There are yet no signs of the *Canada*, which is now fully due at Halifax, with Liverpool dates the 17th, and Queenstown of the 18th inst., or of the steam-troop ship *Himalaya*, also due there.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 28—11 P. M.

The steamship *North Briton* has not been signalled up to the present time. She brings Liverpool dates, *viâ* Queenstown, of the 15th inst.

SAILING OF THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed soon after noon to-day with twenty-seven passengers for Liverpool and fifteen for Halifax, and $5,000 in specie.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28—P. M.

The steamship *America* remained below waiting for dispatches from Washington until 6 o'clock this evening. The dispatches not arriving by the overland mail as expected, she then put to sea.

Additional from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Dates of the 19th have been received from Mexico. MIRAMON'S Government had protested against Mr. MCLANE'S treaty.

MIRAMON was at Guadalajara on the 8th. He has restored $400,000 of the $600,000 MARQUEZ took from them, and has forwarded it to Tepic. Only $200,000 are missing.

Union Meeting at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 28.

A large Union meeting is convened in this city this evening. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL presides, assisted by a number of the oldest and most respectable citizens as Vice-Presidents. W. A. BEACH, of Troy, and H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York are the Speakers. Letters were read from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, MILLARD FILLMORE and ERASTUS BROOKS.

Bank Defalcation at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The rumor current last week of a thirty-thousand dollar defalcation by a bank employe is now asserted to be true, and that influential and wealthy friends of the delinquent have suppressed the exposure.

Murder by a Jealous Husband.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

JAMES CARROLL was killed in East Boston last evening by JAMES DALEY, in a quarrel originating in a jealous suspicion that CARROLL was too intimate with DALEY'S wife. DYALE is under arrest for murder.

Terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have fixed upon Prime-street, in the southern part of this city, as the Delaware terminus of their road.

The Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad met at the Lapierre House this afternoon, and appointed a Committee to confer with the Committee appointed by the New-York Boardholders. The two Committees are now in joint session.

Mutiny at Sea.

THE MUTINEERS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK.

Capt. YOUNG, of the bark *James Cook*, arrived yesterday, from Havana, makes the following report. The *James Cook* sailed from Havana Dec. 12, and on the 17th, while in sight of the Florida coast, and while standing at the wheel, he was surprised to hear the cry of "murder" from the second mate. A passenger named GEO. WILLIAMS took the wheel, saying there was bad work on the main deck. Upon proceeding there Capt. YOUNG found the first and second officers fighting for their lives, with two seamen named J. KELLEY and THOS. SULLIVAN. The captain succeeded in getting the males into the cabin—the seamen making a number of attempts to knock him (Capt. Y.) down. He then got in himself, keeping the sailors outside. They made repeated efforts to obtain admission.

The captain proceeds: "I then told them that if they made another attempt to gain the cabin, I would fire on them. At that they both made a rush at me with their weapons, swearing they would have our lives. I fired one shot in the air, to show them that if they persisted I would most certainly fire the next shot at them. Finding they were determined to have our lives and take the vessel, I fired upon them, the shot taking effect in SULLIVAN'S side. KELLY then dropped his weapon and went forward. After examining the wound and finding it not mortal, I dressed it and confined him and KELLY separate." SULLIVAN was sent ashore at Quarantine, and KELLY taken in charge by officers MATHEW and SPACE.

Academy of Music.

VERDI'S opera of the "Sicilian Vespers" was played here last night, for the first time this season, and the tenth of its production in this country. It generally happens that, when the weather is bad and the attendance is meagre, the artists are in excellent voice and sing with more than their usual force. It was so last night, and the performance, although enjoyed by a limited number, was admirable. VERDI'S work will undoubtedly maintain a prominent place in the repertoire of the Academy.

Miss PATTI takes her benefit to-night—the first she has ever had on the operatic stage of this City. The attendance will, we hope, be a substantial compliment to the lady, and a full recognition of her merits as an artist. The "Somnambula" entire; an act from "Lucrezia" and an act from the "Traviata" will be given. This extraordinary bill embraces all the names of the artists now at the Academy. We are desired to say that there will be no *Matinée* on Saturday—the company leaving for Boston on that day.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—For some two weeks previous to the adjournment of the late Legislature, we heard of the circulation of a card amongst the members of both Houses for the obtainment of signatures from those favorable to attaching South Carolina to the car of party in the self-constituted counsels, and upon the unequal terms of the National Convention at Charleston. The success of these efforts was, we learned, quite limited. How far our interpretation was correct can be gathered from the document published below, from the *South Carolinian*. Out of one hundred and sixty-nine members, this card embraces the names of thirty-seven gentlemen:

The undersigned, on behalf of themselves and others, members of the Legislature, who deem it advisable that South Carolina should be represented in the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Charleston, for the purpose of nominating suitable and acceptable candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, recommend to the people of the State who think with them, to meet in their respective Districts, at the Court-House, to appoint delegates to convene in Columbia, on the third Monday in April following, who will proceed to select two delegates from each Congressional District, and four from the State at large, to represent this State in said Convention.—*Charleston Mercury Dec. 23.*

Naval Intelligence.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WYANDOTTE FIRED INTO AT CIENFUEGOS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA, Dec. 17, 1859.

In my letter from Cienfuegos, I mentioned the arrival there of one of the coasting steamers, and some Africans late from the coast, and a story which was generally believed and currently reported at "the Club," that the Governor of this place (Trinidad) had purchased these negroes from a slaver; that the Governor-General at Havana had heard of it, and ordered him to Havana for an explanation. I find this last item untrue. The Governor left here for Havana in the steamer, by permission, to meet the new Governor, to invite and escort him here, where he intended to spend Christmas—this being the home of his wife's parents. We arrived here yesterday, to fix some part of our machinery, which is constantly getting out of order. We found a rumor here to the effect that this ship was detained at Cienfuegos, was in the possession of the authorities, &c., &c. This silly rumor was universally believed here—so much so, that Capt. SARTORI, of the steamer *Waterwitch*—who has just arrived this week from Key West—telegraphed to our Consul at Cienfuegos, asking for information. It is one of the strong means which the Spanish people have of keeping hold of Cuba, to spread lies depreciating the character of the people of the United States, that the Cubans may not look to the United States as to a friend under any circumstances whatever.

The case of this ship being fired into is this: Capt. STRONG engaged to be in Cienfuegos on the 12th inst., to take the Governor down the coast to St. Jago de Cuba. On the evening of the 11th, when off Cienfuegos, the Castel Angeles being in sight, he boarded an American hermaphrodite brig, (the *Naiad*, of New-York,) under double-reefed topsails, loaded with lumber, and onions, and potatoes. The captain of the brig said he expected to be detained off several days by the weather. We took him in tow, and passed the Castel Angeles about 9 o'clock—a bright moon-light night—when we were hailed, and after the answer, "This is the United States steamer *Wyandotte*," came the order to anchor. Just at this moment the bow of the ship was passing a point of land, and was so far round it that those of us who were forward did not hear the report of a musket that was fired from the shore; and the captain did not believe it when it was reported to him, but soon after another musket was reported as having been fired at the brig in tow, (it struck her inboard, near the wheel.) The channel was too narrow and intricate to turn the ship, so we proceeded to the city. Next day, the Governor acknowledged, in reply to a letter to him, that the fort had fired at the ship; that it was by regulation made for the safety of their port—"no vessel shall come in after sunset," —and that the regulation would be enforced against a Spanish man-of war under similar circumstances, but that no insult was intended, &c., &c. The affair has been reported to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and instructions asked.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER PENSACOLA—DEPARTURE FOR NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER "PENSACOLA, OFF NAVY-YARD, }
WASHINGTON, Pa., Friday, Dec. 21, 1859. }

We are "heaving anchor" for our voyage to Norfolk, Va., and in twenty-four hours hope to be a hundred miles, or more, on our course. The ship is "tight, staunch and strong," and one of the finest of the new steam sloops-of-war of first-class—really frigates—in our Navy. Notwithstanding we have a scant crew, and a new ship, we hope even at this unfavorable season to make a creditable passage to Norfolk. I beg to send you a correct list of our officers:

Captain—JAS. GLYNN. *Lieutenants*—Egbert Thompson, James H. Rochelle, Edward E. Potter. *Purser*—Calvin C. Jackson. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—Francis M. Gunnell. *Master*—Wm. E. Evans. *Captain's Clerk*—Thomas W. Boyle. *Purser's Clerk*—Wm. J. Bennett. *Passengers*—Master George F. Morrison, Third Assistant Engineer Henry X. Wright.

Most truly yours, C. C. J.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THE STEAM SLOOP-OF-WAR NARRAGANSETT.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The steam sloop-of-war *Narragansett* has returned from her trial trip. She has been thoroughly tested by competent officers, who state that her performances were very unsatisfactory, and that her machinery is defective. Her greatest speed was seven and three-quarter knots an hour.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD UPON A RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Rochester *Union* states that the officers of the Great Western Railway in Canada have been engaged for some time past in trying to discover the authors of a game of fraud, which has been extensively practiced, to the pecuniary loss of the Company. This Company, like all the Western roads, sell coupon tickets through agents in all the Eastern cities. These tickets are furnished to the agents, numbered and charged to them. When sold they make returns to the general agency, and the tickets they have sold, when taken up from passengers, are returned also, punched, or canceled by the conductors. Some eight hundred tickets, valued at $5,000 every time they are used, were missed—did not come up from the conductors after the local agents had made returns upon them. This fact excited suspicion, and led to an investigation. What was done, and who did it, need not be stated, but suffice it to say that the fraud was traced to employes of the Company—Conductors being the chief men in the matter. These Conductors had an understanding with certain checkmen, who travel on the Central Road from this city to Suspension Bridge, that they should sell tickets from the Bridge to Detroit to such passengers as they might find in the cars who wanted them. Indeed, we believe these checkmen were authorized to sell tickets by the Company, but they did not always sell the tickets which they received from the office. They received tickets from the Conductors—which *they* took of passengers, and did not cancel by the punch—and resold them. It is impossible to tell how much has been realized by this fraud to the perpetrators. They may have sold the tickets ten times over, and received full fare every time. They never sold at reduced rates at all—this would have excited suspicion sooner.

[Advertisement.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

[Advertisement.]

The scenes in "Elfrida, the Red Rover's Daughter," are laid both on sea and land, and the proprietors of the New-York *Mercury* anticipate for it a popularity never heretofore achieved by any story of metropolitan life published in this country. The illustrations by DARLEY will stamp indelibly upon the minds of all who read the tale its most startling incidents; and the publishers feel assured that as a triumph of literary genius, embellished with rare gems of pictorial art, "Elfrida, the Red Rover's Daughter," will be the great event of the year in the department of literature to which it belongs. "Elfrida, the Red Rover's Daughter," (a companion to the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York,") by NED BUNTLINE, is now ready in the New-York *Mercury* for Jan. 7, 1860. The *Mercury* is the largest, cheapest and best of the family papers. Order your newspaper carrier to leave it regularly at your house.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES, FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX! KNOX! KNOX!—His recently-issued work on the Holidays is producing an immense sensation. "What," asks the reader, "has KNOX turned author?" Don't be too fast—his work is one of art that speaks for itself—although we believe in times past KNOX did try his hand at authorship, and issued the completest history of the hat every published. His store is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, as everybody knows.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of woman, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The raw, biting winds, have an unpleasant effect on the skin and complexion. Ladies will find this salve an admirable cosmetic. It eradicates pimples and blotches, preserves the smoothness of the skin, and is equally efficacious for chapped hands and cracked lips.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH, MEASLES, &C.

Superior to all others are known to be BRANDRETH'S Pills, which simply and without any, the least danger, remove those matters from the bowels and circulation which occasion or sustain disease. Colds, coughs, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and influenza are cured at once by a few doses.

If three or four pills do not relieve pain of the bowels, which is generally produced at this season by cold, take three more; and if this does not remove the pain take three or four more. There is no danger in taking the pills. Calomel and jalap are a thousand times more harsh than Brandreth's pills, which are mild but effectual, taking hold of nothing but impure humors. Be not afraid of them if you are sick. No dose will hurt that is required to operate.

Hear what Mrs. Burroughs, of No. 140 Adams-street, Brooklyn, states, Dec. 20, 1859:

"I have used no other medicine than Brandreth's pills for the last twenty years. I have administered them with invariable success in typhus and scarlet fevers, smallpox, whooping cough, measles, worms, to ladies previous to, and immediately after, confinement. With a box or two of Brandreth's pills in the house, happen what may, I would not care whether the doctor lives next door or twenty miles off."

READ WHAT A SINGLE DOSE DID.

Mr. James Sullman, editor and proprietor of the Westchester County *Journal*, says, Dec. 13, 1859:

"About two years ago I ruptured myself, and have worn a truss ever since. In the beginning of the last month I was taken with a slight pain in the upper orifice of the rupture. The pain gradually increased, till on the third day I could not stand at all, nor could I find any position in bed to give me the least ease. The symptoms were altogether those of strangulated hernia. I thought your pills might afford me some little relief, and took three of the Vegetable Universals. They operated in about four hours, immediately after which all pain ceased, and I have been able ever since to attend to my business without the slightest interruption."

YELLOW FEVER CURED.

How many lives could be saved were BRANDRETH'S Pills adopted in this frightful malady! This great medicine mildly but surely removes all poisons from the human system. Those who desire to carry with them a life insurance should not fail to procure a box. The colds, headaches, and bowel affections at this season, are immediately cured by this innocent vegetable remedy. A Captain of the army of Spain says: "This 25th December, 1859. I was attacked with yellow fever at Havana on the 6th January, 1856, accompanied with a most terrible pain of the head and back; I had one box of BRANDRETH'S Pills in my possession, which I used in doses of seven pills each day, and, when the box was finished, I found myself entirely recovered. Signed, ARALDO SEGUNDO ANGEL PARAMON, of Havana, Cuba, now staying at No. 550 Houston-street, New-York, European Hotel."

Sold at the principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVOROTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE

PRESENT,

CAN BE FOUND AT

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY

Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000, must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL,

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company,

No. 63 Pearl-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINE.

"A swift-fingered sister of Love and Charity."

An appropriate holiday present to a Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, Pastor or friend.

Office No. 505 Broadway,
New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

For New-Year's Tables, 1860.

Silver-plated coffee urns, oyster-tureens, wine-stands, cake-baskets, pitchers, goblets, ladles, forks, &c., at the LOWEST FIGURES. Remember the address,

22 John-st., (between Nassau-st. and Broadway) N. Y.
W. S. MURRAY.

Taylor's Saloon,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
NEW-YEAR'S.

JOHN TAYLOR is now prepared to receive orders for all the refreshments used on New-Year's tables, such as boned turkeys, game patties, dishes of game, jellied cougues and hams, plain and ornamented jellies, pickled oysters, ornamental plum, pound, citron and almond cakes, and small cakes of every variety and style. Also, ornaments for the table of Nougat oranges, gum paste, sugar, or pyramids of macaroni. All of which will be of the first quality, and manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

Confectionery for New Year's,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 555 Broadway.

Every variety of Ornamental Cakes, Confectionery, French Mottoes, Torpedoes, Jellies, &c. Also, Boned Turkeys and Game, Pickled Oysters and Meats, and all seasonable articles for New-Year's tables. Orders for all kinds of Refreshments promptly attended to.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium,
E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

"No meal complete without it."—
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

Holiday Presents.

$5.—AGENTS WANTED, NO. 411 BROAWAY. EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY $100
$5 SELLS MACHINES AT FROM $5 TO $100.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

The Winter
DRESS HAT
is now ready.
LEARY & CO., Astor House.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS. HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTIN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 216 BROADWAY.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of ruptures, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.—I. G. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale a large and varied selection of Geots' Scarfs, Scarf-Ties, Cravats, Dress Robes, &c., of the latest importations and chaste patterns, for Holiday wear. An assortment of Alexandre's and Courvoisier's single and double-stitched Kid Gloves always on hand. Shirts ready made and made to order from measure.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 373 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Furs—Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Furs, at
HARRIS & KNAPP'S,
Nos. 178 Bowery, 326 grand-st., and 231 8th-av.
All on hand. All prices. Every article warranted. The most appropriate for a NEW-YEAR'S GIFT is A SET OF FURS.

Central Park Skating Pond.
EXTRA FINISHED FANCY SKATES,
For Ladies' and gentlemen's wear,
At B. J. HART & BRO.'S, No. 297 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Boys.
A SMALL-SIZE REVOLVER POCKET PISTOLS, Neatly finished, suitable for YOUNG MEN and BOYS, at B. J. HART & BRO.'S, No. 297 Broadway.

Throat Affections.

From Rev. E. Bowley, A. M., President Athens College, Athens, Tenn.: "I have found great benefit from the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches, before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness, to which I am very subject. I think, from their past effect, they will be of permanent advantage to me. Several clergymen of my acquaintance to whom I have given the Troches, have been benefited by them." Sold by all druggists.

Barchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cards for New-Year's Calls.—All the new styles elegantly engraved at EVERDELL'S old establishment, No. 302 Broadway, corner Duane-st. Order early. Also, French and English note paper in great variety.

Geo. Saunders' Meralite Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Mr. Bleecker's Adjourned Sale of 547 Lots, (the Dyckman farm,) which has attracted so much attention, will positively take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at the Merchant's Exchange. Maps of same may be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—At the Elmira Water Cure, Elmira, N. Y., on Monday Dec. 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of Mr. W. Brown, of Goshen, N. Y., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—SICOR.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 26, in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Mr. Van Nest, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. GABRIEL P. BENJAMIN to Miss JOSEPHINE SICOR.

HALSEY—NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 25, by Rev. S. A. Baker, VIRGINIA BEACKENRIDGE, daughter of Robert H. Nichols, Esq., late U. S. N., all of Brooklyn, and JONATHAN OSBORN HALSEY, of New York.

KENNEDY—FANNING.—In Wellsville, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Lewis, JOHN J. RENNIE, of New-York, to Miss FANNIE DIA, only daughter of the late Dr. D. O. Fanning, of this City.

PURCELL—BEACHAM.—At Yorkville, on Monday, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by her uncle, Rev. Wm. Beacham, of Rome, WILLIAM J. PURCELL, Esq., C. E., to MARY TERESA, eldest daughter of the late Jos. Beacham, Esq., of Rome, and niece of the late Right Rev. William Quarter, first Bishop of Chicago.

BRUEN—SANDERS.—At Newark, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, by Rev. Dr. Craven, at the residence of the bride's father, GEORGE A. BRUEN to ANNA, daughter of S. B. Sanders, Esq., all of Newark, N. J.

KATTE—JACK.—At Greensburgh, Penn., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at Christ Church, by Rev. Thos. B. Lyman, D. D., assisted by Rev. Achilles Coe, the brother of the bride, WALTER KATTE, Civil Engineer, and MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Judge Wm. Jack, of Westmoreland County, Penn.

DIED.

TARGAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. HANNAH TARGAS, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edwin F. Corey, No. 21 Rutgers-st., on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Providence, Fall River and Lynn papers please copy.

BELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, Mrs. MARGARET BELL, widow of James Bell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Wm. G. Bell, No. 376 Grand-st., at 1½ o'clock to-day (Thursday.) Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FROST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, FRANK STANLY FROST, aged 4 years and 3 months, youngest child of William P. and Mary E. Frost.

Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 273 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

TURELL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, LOUISA M. TURELL, wife of William Turell.

Funeral from St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

HOGERSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., DANIEL L., eldest son of Samuel H. and Maria L. Higenbottom, aged 5 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral will take place from their residence, corner of Atlantic and Washington aves., Brooklyn, W. D., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends will attend without further invitation.

GARRISON.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, WILLIAM HENRY GARRISON, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEVIUS.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 28 Hon. JAMES S. NEVIUS, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow's paper.

VAN BUREN.—At Cazenovia, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, ANTHONY VAN BUREN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILROY.—At Yonkers, on Monday, Dec. 12 W. P. M. GILROY, youngest son of the late George Gilroy, deceased.

PECK.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, AGNES, wife of Isaac Peck, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Friday next, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. The steamer *French Dean* leaves Fulton Market slip at 10½ o'clock A. M.; returning cars leave Flushing at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOGAN.—In the City of Troy, N. Y., JOSEPH HOGAN, a native of Kilkenny, Kings County, Ireland, aged 58 years.

BULLOCH.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Dec. 19, after a brief but severe illness, N. W. JONES BULLOCH, lately a resident of Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 671, Dec. 28, 1859,
50, 45, 13, 69, 54, 75, 46, 35, 10, 36, 41, 7, 34.

Class No. 671, Dec. 28, 1859.
9, 18, 71, 64, 54, 8, 36, 77, 49, 30, 11, 66, 35.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 28, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL, DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE, HAIR, CORNELIAN, ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, NEW PATTERNS.
ETRUSCAN, CURB, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
CORAL EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
FLORENTINE AND ROMAN MOSAIC SETS.
ALL GOLD EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Engraved and Plain, New and Beautiful Styles.
Also, ROLLER CHAIN BRACELETS Rich Patterns.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Manufacturer and Importer, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR JOHN G. WHITTIER'S
NEW-YEAR'S POEM
ON
THE PREACHER,
See THE INDEPENDENT,
Published this morning.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of fine imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

SIMON'S PALMIN, PALMIN, PALMIN.
For Preserving and Beautifying the HAIR.
This unequaled article for the hair is composed solely of vegetable oils, of which
PALM OIL
is the principal ingredient.
Simon's Palmin creates the growth of the Hair.
Simon's Palmin prevents the hair from falling out.
Simon's Palmin removes dandruff and scurf.
Simon's Palmin invigorates the roots of the hair.
Simon's Palmin restores and cools the scalp.
Simon's Palmin bestows a richness and luxuriance of growth.
Manufactured at No. 35 Maiden-lane, up stairs. For sale by all druggists. J. P. L. SIMON.

...ENVOLVING STEREOSCOPE,
Patented in America by the London Stereoscopic Company, Dec. 20, 1859.
FOR CONTAINING
ANY NUMBER OF VIEWS,
FROM
FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED;
Glass or paper.

WALNUT, double lenses, shaded	$15 00
MAHOGANY, double lenses, shaded	18 00
ROSEWOOD, double lenses, shaded	20 00

A liberal discount on all goods supplied to the trade.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
NO. 534 BROADWAY, (up stairs.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ROBERT MAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
Oppo ite the City Hall,
Importers and Manufacturers of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
by the most celebrated makers of
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GENEVA.
Strangers and the public are respectfully invited to inspect their large stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FANCY Goods, &c.,
AT PRICES VERY LOW.

405 BROADWAY Up stairs. | HOLIDAY PRESENTS. | 405 BROADWAY. Up stairs.

FINE LONDON WATCHES
For Scientific Purposes,
or for
Pocket Time Pieces.
405 BROADWAY. Up stairs. DIAMOND JEWELRY,
405 BROADWAY. Up stairs. LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
405 BROADWAY Up stairs. SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
AT FACTORY PRICES,
25 PER CENT. LOWER
Than Retail Store Prices.
D. C. PEACOCK, London,
represented by
DAVID RAIT,
NO. 405 BROADWAY.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
GILT EDGE AND SILVER ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN THE
FINE ARTS.
Stock to be closed out immediately.
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., late of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York,
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, affording AN OPPORTUNITY NEVER BEFORE MET WITH to supply at almost NOMINAL PRICES articles now recognised as a necessity in every family of taste.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Successor.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
(Forty years established at No. 28 Bowery,)
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

MANY & LEWIS,
No. 569 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
And FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays
At Very Low Prices.

A PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.
A PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER.
A Present sure to Please
any Lady Friend, is one of the
WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,
PRICE $30 TO $50.
DEPOT NO. 508 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CANTRELL'S
WINTER BOOTS FOR CHILDREN.
CANTRELL'S
WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE YOUNG.
CANTRELL'S
LADIES' WINTER BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
CANTRELL'S
THICK SOLED BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
HOLIDAY SLIPPERS FOR PRESENTS.
CANTRELL'S
GAITERS, Twelve and Fourteen Shillings.
CANTRELL'S
VICTORIA BALMORAL BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALFSKIN BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S PROMENADE BOOTS.
CANTRELL'S
STORE, NO. 813 BROADWAY.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Adams Express Company have made such arrangements that
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
sent through their Express will receive extra care and prompt delivery at destination.
All parcels should be carefully packed, and plainly marked with full address (including (if possible) the name of street and number of dwelling.
When delivery is desired on a particular date, it should be stated on the package.
Expresses leave our office daily, as follows, for the South and West:
9 A. M. and 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5 and 5½ P. M.
Inland Expresses for all parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts close at 6½ and 11½ A. M., and 2½ and 3½ P. M.
For further information, please apply to JOHN HOEY at our office, No. 59 Broadway, or at the branch office, No. 281 Canal-st. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RICHLY SILVER PLATED WARE,
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BRIDAL GIFTS,
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Coffee and Tea Urns from $4 to $35 Casters from $3 to $18
Tea Sets from $15 to $40 Cake Baskets 4 to 6
Salvers 4 to 50 Pitchers 5 to 15
Also, Children's Cups in great variety, Forks, Spoons, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Butter Dishes, Breakfast Casters, &c.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.
SOMETHING USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND OFTEN WANTED. Always kindly remembered for its Good Offices.
A COMPLETE CASE OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
With Manual of Directions for Family use.
It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Depot No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.
The fact that large numbers of the purchasers of tickets to the Merry Christmas entertainment given by Plymouth Sabbath School, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, were prevented from even entering the room by the throng of those who had no tickets, and who could not be restrained from crowding through the doors, has induced the officers of the school to arrange for a repetition of the entertainment.
This entertainment consists of a dozen or more tableaux, illustrative of Scriptural subjects, among which are The Finding of Moses; Samuel before Eli; David going to meet Saul; The Shepherds on the Lawn and Paul before Agrippa, and an equal number of instructively moral and amusing tableaux, such as The Match Girl; Seasonable Visitors; Washington's Dream; The Five Senses, and Santa Claus' Visit, interspersed with recitations and singing of a Christmas Carol, and other appropriate music.
Tickets for adults 25 cents; for children 10 cents. To be had only at Matthews's piano store, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until Thursday evening. The proceeds will be added to the Sabbath School Home Missionary Fund.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; entertainments to commence at 8 o'clock.
☞ Tickets purchased for Monday evening will be good on this occasion, and those who hold them will be admitted at any time after 5 o'clock—half an hour before the doors are opened to the public.

THE INDEPENDENT.
Circulation larger than any other Presbyterian or Congregational paper in the world.
☞ An increase of nearly 5,000 in three months. ☜
☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. ☜
The INDEPENDENT has now a corps of writers superior, it is believed, to that of any other religious journal. No pains or expense will be spared to make it worthy of a place in every Christian family.
The great and agitating questions of the day will, as heretofore, be discussed plainly and boldly, with a desire to influence public sentiment in behalf of the poor and oppressed, the uneducated and the uncared for, at home and abroad.
Thankful for the efforts of friends to extend our circulation, we would, at this crisis in the history of the nation, urge a continuance of their kind favors.
See contents of this week's number as follows:
A SPLENDID NEW-YEAR'S POEM,
By
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
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Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situate from Canal to Hudson River, at the foot of 11th-st. The ground is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and vines. The dwelling-house contains 10 rooms, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AND IMmediate possession given, located on West 23d-st., it is fully and completely furnished; has all the modern improvements, and will be let only to a responsible small family, without children. Rent only $125 a month. Call early, on KINSHIMER 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY PORTLAND stone house, No. 27 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet 8 inches wide by 45 feet deep. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 89 West 45th-st., or to DIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED 4-STORY BROWN-STONE house, on 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let, with the exception of reception-room, which is used as an office. As the house is not fully furnished, it will be let at the nominal rent of $100 a month.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business; having the latest wall hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-st., 100 ft. deep, with 3 rooms adjoining, 30 ft. square; 3 bedrooms, work-shops for light manufacturing, 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. H. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, 25 BY 80 FEET, WELL lighted; suitable for a light manufacturing business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire on the premises, No. 252 8th-av. Would be let singly if desired.

TO RENT—A LARGE FOOD, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 47th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

A NUMBER OF ROOMS TO LET—WITH steam power. Apply at No. 241 Centre-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNES.
ALL THE LEADING BRANDS.

Brandies, sherries, ports, old Irish and Scotch whisky, the choicest Bourbon, pure old Jamaica, from the London docks. Also, Havana cigars, sauces, cordials, &c., for sale, in large or small lots, by
C. E. MENDUM,
Broadway, corner Celar-st.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832

The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-st. Distillery, established in 1832.
CHARLES THRIFE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 67 WATER-st.,
Sole agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN.
DEWEROP GIN.

LA PERLE CHAMPAGNE,
Also,
RUBIS (CABINET) CHAMPAGNE.
These superior wines for sale by all the principal dealers and hotels.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
Sole Importers, No. 19 Broad-st

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
Manufacturers and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

AUCTION SALES.

Gao. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.
TRADE SALE ROOMS, Nos. 377 and 379 BROADWAY,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOKS, STATIONERY, WORKS OF ART, &c.
Consignments solicited.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, commencing at 3 o'clock,
CATALOGUE of a PRIVATE LIBRARY of CHOICE STERLING WORKS, in the various departments of literature, many of them bound in the most superb manner, and exceedingly illustrated, comprising works of History in large number of expensive books on Moral and Mental Philosophy, Grecian History and Antiquities, Political Economy, Natural History, Travels, etc., in italy (the best London editions; among which may be found Alison's History, 14 vols., full calf; Bacon's works, 16 vols., elegant full calf; (Pickering,) Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols.; Buffon, 28 vols.; Coleridge's works, 7 vols.; Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom," 4 vols., colored plates; Humphrey Davy's works, 9 vols.; Encyclopedia "Wesleyan Repository," 3 vols., 4to; "Encyclopedia Britannica," 21 vols., 4to; "Lexicographic Encyclopedia," 6 vols., full Turkey; Locke's works, 10 vols., full calf; Tacitus, 3 vols.; United States Exploring Expedition," 9 vols.; Swift's works, 19 vols., 8vo; Waverley Novels, 25 vols., 8vo, cloth; "Natural History of New-York," with map, complete, 19 vols., colored plates, etc., etc.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE ADJOURNED SALE OF 547 LOTS, extending from 211th-st. to 216th-st., and fronting on Broadway and the Harlem River, part of the Dyckman estate, will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, On THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859, At 12 o'clock, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for
TEN YEARS.

N. B.—In consequence of the unfavorable weather before the day previously selected for the sale, and in order to afford more time to view this beautifully located property, the sale has been adjourned to and fixed for
THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 1859,
when it
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE,
AND BE MADE
WITHOUT RESERVE.
For maps and particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FINE FURS.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on
FRIDAY, Dec. 30,
At 12 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway,
By catalogue, for cash, in lots to suit City and country trade and private buyers, a large assortment of furs, consisting in part of

Hudson Bay Sets, worth from	$75 to $300
Hudson Bay Mink Marten	25 to 200
Stone Marten	35 to 75
Fitch Marten	20 to 75
Siberian and French Squirrel	5 to 50

Also, a large assortment of French sable, ermine, opossum, French, American and Russian mink cloaks, cardinals, manillas, capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c., various kinds and latest styles of fur gloves, caps, collars, &c., for gentlemen. Also, a full and complete assortment of children's furs, in sets complete, varying from $10 00 to $5 per set. Fine sleigh robes of bear, otter and other skins.

The above is the balance of stock of the best manufacturer in the City and was made expressly for Broadway trade. Every article will be guaranteed as represented on Catalogue. Goods will be on exhibition from 9 to 12 o'clock on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, AND
DIAMOND AND IN CASE JEWELRY, TO BE SOLD At auction, on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M., by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire stock in trade of Messrs. A. & J. Duvoise of French and English double and single barrelled fowling pieces and shot guns, comprising 200 assorted, with steel barrels, cast and hollow twisted, forward and back action locks, German silver mounted, &c.

Also, an invoice of a variety of English waters and grays, in sets and singles.

Also, 600 doz. steward's patent door-springs, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Also, an invoice of Purpers & Forsythe's patent razor seales, in good order.

Catalogues at No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Superb first-class engravings, books, &c., just received from an English house. They are the finest works we have ever placed before the public. Among them are proofs before letters, several engravings, &c., also, paper portfolios, also, engravings in frames all new subjects Rosa Bonheur, &c., also, a large invoice of rare and valuable books beautifully bound, illustrated views, all of the most beautiful descriptions. They are suitable for the season, and can be examined as above. Also, 12 plates of Audubon's Birds, life size. All to be sold without reserve. By order of
J. LONNEFOUX, Esq., Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room No. 23 Nassau-st., magnificent Dresswoods and other jewelry, watches, &c. Terms spot cash. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the Stock Sale-room, No. 52 William-st., an assortment of Dress-goods, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c., for cash, without reserve.

The most splendid pair of fast and stylish horses ever offered for sale in this country, belonging to a well-known wealthy citizen leaving for Europe, warranted sound and perfect in every respect, kind in single and double harness, warranted free from vice, fault or blemish; they look for speed, action and beauty, are only 5 years old, handsomely dappled iron grey, and will trot in 2:30 or less. Also, a large assortment of French sable, ermine, opossum, French, American and Russian mink cloaks, cardinals, manillas, capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c. Also, 50 dozen Seward's patent door-springs, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Also, an invoice of Burvee & Forsyth platform scales, in good order. Catalogues, &

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.

The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Office of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1854, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds to the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to redeem the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 23, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years. Notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., } Dec 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO ALLEN, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 25th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 28th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four ($34, or any portion thereof,) of the one thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co., by EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1859.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of Thirteenth-st., will be OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
E. W. EGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 22, 1859.

$50,000 BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due 1st of January, 1860, and all Coupons falling due at the same time, will be paid on and after 3d January, at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Hoyt & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in Bridgeport, at the option of the holders.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 232 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859: A dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st. New-York, Dec 22, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7. WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23 1859.—The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be held at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., No. 61 Wall st., New-York, THURSDAY, Dec. 29 at 12 M.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date,
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

YUBA COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st,
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres, Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

F. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 28, 1859.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five (5) per cent. on sums over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 26th day of January next.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec 21, 1859

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, and Two and a half per Cent. on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.

R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, Nov. 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter, for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES H. PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey, due on the 1st of January, 1860, will be paid at the Hasbrouck Bank on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, on presentation of the coupons. THOS. H. HERRING, JOHN VAN BRUNT Treasurer. President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, New-York, Dec. 28, 1859.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order,
GEO. W. YOU'LE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY.—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. from the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 6th of January next.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, Dec. 28, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company to Jan. 1, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable Jan. 10. The transfer books will be closed from 31st inst. to Jan. 10, inclusive.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 3d day of January, 1860, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed. F. W. MACY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 2d to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1859.

BANK OF JERSEY CITY—DEC. 20, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives at the banking-house, on or after Jan. 5, 1860. By order of the Board of Directors. A. S. HATCH, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after Jan. 3, next.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, Dec 28, 1859.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE FIRST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 101 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS, due 1st of January next, will be paid at the OCEAN BANK on presentation of same on and after that date. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOOTS AND SHOES.

A person well acquainted with the near-by boot and shoe trade, also with the eastern market, wishes a situation as a buyer, or would buy and sell both, or either; reference here and in Boston. Address BOOTS AND SHOES, Box No. 4,125 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—A neatly Fitted and well stocked Drug store, situated in a thriving country village, about half an hour's ride from New-York. Rent very low. No competition. At present doing a fair business, but which could be very greatly increased. A partner would be taken. For full particulars, call on HENRY HAYDOCK, 59 Beekman-st.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE Machinery for throwing about 250 pounds of silk a week, all in the first order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. per its original cost. The machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 Williamst., Newark, N. J.

$30,000.—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner wanted with about this amount, in a dry goods commission house, now having a special capital of $50,000, and an established business, which can be readily increased. All communications confidential. Address F. T., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS ALREADY ESTABLISHED, paying a large profit, will be disposed of very reasonably, the advertiser not having time to attend to it. Energy and a small capital will make this one of the best businesses in the City. Address, with real name, S. T., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY and tea house, on Greenwich-st., doing cash business $1,500 to $2,000 weekly, or will take a partner. Inquire at No. 438 Greenwich-st., after 12 o'clock. One of the present partners retiring 1st of January.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 256 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for

IRON FRONTS, ROOFS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,

believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.

Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS, LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER, FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.

STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.

IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.

J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 256 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW DIRECT.

The high-classed, powerful, Clyde-built screw-steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. MEIKLEHID will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon. Rates of passage—Saloon Cabin, $65; Forward Cabin, $50; Steerage, including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. For passage, apply to
FRAS. MACDONALD & CO.
No. 87 Broad-st.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 86 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. JONES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. BRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building).

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. B. LATHEN,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including fuel and state-room, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FORTIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$29 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbus, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	31 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	22 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla	20 00

For freight or passage apply to
CLYDE FORD, TILLSTON & CO., No. 26 Broadway.

The favorite steamer JAS. ADGER R. Adams, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading signed out those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Fortress Monroe, North Carolina, Tennessee, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COFFIN, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SHERMAN, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $5; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LULLAMA HEINEKEN, Agent, No. 115 Broadway.

ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. S. V. RADER,
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH,
will form a semi-weekly line, leaving Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Passage, including stateroom and meals $12 50

These steamers are new, and in every respect elegant.

Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. No freight received after 2 P. M., on day of sailing.

The MONTICELLO leaves New-York on SATURDAYS; MOUNT VERNON on TUESDAYS. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
FOWLE & CO., Agents, Alexandria.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC EDWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MARION, W. J. SEARS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, Ga., Macon, Ga., Augusta, Ga., $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight in cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on Jan. 5. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 252 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. JONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.,

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandize to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH,

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy.' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS B. AGNEW, the well known importer, grocer, flour and tea dealer, No. 280 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation that will be lasting.

With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 606 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 606 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in the market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI'S BENEFIT.
Last night but one of the season.
MISS PATTI'S BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE,
Prior to the departure of the company for Boston on Saturday.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, four seats, $8; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Ticket offices—Academy of Music; Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Brusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In consequence of the length of the combined performances, the curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. ADELINA PATTI.
COMBINED PERFORMANCE
ALL THE ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.
LA SONNAMBULA,
LUCREZIA BORGIA. LA TRAVIATA.
GAZZANIGA. ADELINA PATTI. COLSON.

First appearance of Signor SUSINI.
BRIGNOLI. STIGELLI. FERRI. AMODIO.

The performances commence with the entire Opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA.
ADELINA PATTI.
BRIGNOLI. AMODIO.
To be followed by the first act of
LA TRAVIATA.
Mme. COLSON. Signor STIGELLI.
To conclude with the second act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia..... Mme. GAZZANIGA
Gennaro..... Signor STIGELLI
The Duke..... Signor SUSINI

His first appearance since his return from Europe.

TO-MORROW, most positively the last night and
LAST APPEARANCE OF ADELINA PATTI.
ION and LUCIA ANNI,
with his perfect and complete cast.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the early departure of the Boston steamboat,
NO MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
NOTICE.

In consequence of the crowded houses and brilliant success attending the entire performances at this theatre they
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Fourth week of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
Which increases in attraction each night.
To conclude with a
FAIRY FOLLY
called
KNOCKS AND NOSES.
Mr. BLAKE
In a Great Original Character.
With Music, Dances, Tricks, New Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c.
AND A STAR CAST.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook..... Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots..... Mr. Walcot
Conchman..... Mr. Oliver
Gardener..... Mr. Baker
Trap..... Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Weatherly..... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown..... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots..... Miss Floyd
Fanny..... Miss Agnes Tree
Cook..... Miss Carman

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. K. STORCKEL.

To conclude each evening with a celebrated Fairy Folly, in two acts, called
KNOCKS AND NOSES.
With dances, new Scenery, Tricks, Changes, Costumes, &c.,
Kabri (as originally played by him)..... Mr. Blake
Prince of Avignon..... Mr. Floyd
Nico..... Mr. Young
Huntsmen..... Mr. Parsloe

Mrs. Kabri (hand-maid, Peasants, &c., &c. Mrs. Walcot
Annalette (with dance or Solos) Miss Floyd
The Fairy Blanche Miss Reeves

Villagers, Fairies, &c., &c.

INCIDENTS.

Scene—The Woodman's Daughter's Hut in the Forest.
The Trap—The Hawk and the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRACTICAL BENEFITS OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Since 1st of November last the first course of free instruction has been in progress at the Cooper Union. About 2,000 pupils now participate in the educational advantages of the Institution, 420 of whom are in the drawing-classes; 300 in the vocal music classes; 300 in the chemistry class; 200 in that pursuing the study of mathematics, and 150 in that which devotes its energies to natural philosophy. The School of Design for women has 120 pupils, but a very small proportion of whom (only 12 out of 120) pay for tuition. These are the only ones in the building, moreover, who pay anything. There are lectures or classes every evening in the week free to all, upon application with certificate of good moral character. The free reading-room is one of the largest in the country, including a great number of periodicals, sent free of charge, besides a subscription-list for publications of this class, amounting to $1,200 per annum. All the leading foreign and domestic journals are received. The picture-gallery contains a large number of paintings by the old masters, including an original Raphael. A large portion of the Bryan collection is temporarily in the gallery. The expenses of the Institution are partially maintained by rents of offices and stores. The revenue from this source is, however, smaller than it should be, owing to the unfinished state of Tompkins Market, and the uncouth sheds temporarily erected in its stead. Mr. COOPER has authorized the Trustees to draw upon him for $10,000 to make up the deficit in the first year's receipts. The Trustees will make an interesting report to the next Legislature.

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.—Crowds rushed to Central Park yesterday, assured by the extremely cold weather that the skating would be in its prime, and they were not disappointed. Much of the rough ice had been flooded by the laborious process of pumping, so that professional skaters had a surface as smooth and glassy as could be desired to glide over. It is said that 500,000 pairs of skates have been sold in this City since the skating mania of the present season broke out, and a serious rise in the price of the article is hinted at. Hitherto, Philadelphians have found little to boast of in the fact that their streets and approaches to their harbor are frozen over during the Winter season, but the *Ledger* of yesterday discourses as follows: "New-York boasts of her twenty-acre skating pond at the new Park, scarcely larger than some of our brick ponds. If the citizens of that City wish to know what skating is, they should visit Philadelphia in Winter, when they would find the Schuylkill frozen over for a hundred miles in length, and skating enough not only for all the citizens of the commercial metropolis, but sufficient besides for all the skaters in the United States. If the Manhattan Islander goes crazy over a twenty-acre skating pond, what would he say with the Schuylkill, Wissahickon, Hollander's Creek, and the hundreds of other sources of enjoyment of that exercise which the youth of Philadelphia have at their command?"

REV. DR. BURCHARD ON NOVELS AND NOVEL-READING.—The first lecture of a course for the benefit of the City Library Association, established during the last Spring, at No. 3 Abingdon-square, was delivered last night at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bedford and Morton streets, by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. His subject was "Novels and Novel-Reading." He dwelt principally on the indiscriminate reading of novels, as destructive to the literary taste, leading to the perversion of the moral judgment, and the impoverishment of the active sympathetic faculties, unfitting for the practical realities of life, and tending to corrupt the character and the heart. He acknowledged the genius of the best novelists, but thought that BULWER, BYRON, FIELDING, SMOLLETT, Sir WALTER SCOTT, DICKENS, GEORGE SAND, EUGENE SUE, ALEXANDER DUMAS, and the other lesser lights, had created a literature whose fruit was death.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—By the breaking of a rail yesterday morning, about half-past 7 o'clock, three passenger cars attached to the express train from Albany were thrown from the track when approaching Stockport. The locomotive, with the baggage and passenger cars, met it and passed over the gap in safety. The last two cars also remained on the track. A brakeman was slightly injured, but none of the passengers were hurt. At Hudson another train was made up so speedily that the express was but an hour behind time when it reached Poughkeepsie.

ERECTION OF A NEW MOZART HALL.—It is stated in certain quarters that Mayor WOOD has in reserve a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which he designs to employ in constructing a new hall for the accommodation of that section of the Democracy of which he is the head. It is probable that the building will be erected in Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

AID FOR THE JEWS AT GIBRALTAR.—Rev. J. J. LYONS, minister of the Jewish congregation of Shearith Israel, in this City, has been empowered to receive contributions in aid of the distressed Jews of Tangier, who have sought refuge at Gibraltar. A circular has been issued, setting forth the necessities of those unfortunate persons.

THE U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEYSHIP.—Judge ROOSEVELT, who is confined to his house by serious illness, has not yet made known his determination in regard to the office tendered him by the President. He has not, however, intimated any disposition to decline it.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—In accordance with an invitation extended to him by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, Dr. HAWES, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT and others, Hon. J. MCLEOD MURPHY will lecture this evening, at Clinton Hall, on American ships and ship-builders.

Police Reports.

QUARRELSOME WORKMEN.

Sigismund Bass, of No. 187 Lewis-street, and Henry Defries, of No. 90 Cannon-street, both workmen in an iron-safe manufactory on the east side of the City, had recourse to blows for the purpose of settling a trifling matter of dispute between them. During the encounter Bass is alleged to have inflicted severe wounds on his antagonist's arm and side with a sharp chisel. Bass was apprehended and taken before Justice BRENNAN. He admitted having used the chisel, but asserted that he did so in self-defence. He was held, however, in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault.

AN UNFORTUNATE INTERFERENCE.

James Adams, a young colored man, was taken to Essex Market Court yesterday on the complaint of Jane Watkins, a young mulatto girl, residing at No. 25 Willett-street, who exhibited a serious cut on her left arm and two other wounds in her side, which she alleges to have been inflicted by the prisoner. The night before Christmas, having met Adams in the street, she informed him of the infidelity of his wife. He asked her to accompany him to a saloon, where, over refreshments, she could relate the matter in detail. While there Mrs. Adams, the subject of the conversation, entered, and a general tumult ensued, during which the latter is alleged to have used the knife. Adams admitted the truth of the charge against him, but pleaded in extenuation his frenzied condition of mind at the revelation that had been made him. Not deeming the excuse sufficient, the prisoner was locked up to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

DETECTED IN THE ACT.

On Tuesday night Daniel Sinclair, the night porter at the Brandreth House, discovered Charles Lane, *alias* Peter Curry, in the act of rifling the trunks of Mr. Joseph G. Briggs, the proprietor of the hotel. The thief had opened the trunk with false keys, and $200 worth of clothing had been packed up for removal. Lane was delivered into the custody of the Fifth Precinct Police, and having been taken before Alderman TOMEY, was held on a charge of attempting to commit grand larceny.

Coroner's Inquests.

On Tuesday afternoon a well-dressed young man, who has not been identified, fell into the water at Pier No. 11, N. R. He was speedily rescued, but did not long survive. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body, and a witness of the accident testified that deceased seemed to be intoxicated, and in his fall his head came in contact with the side of a boat.... Another unknown man was found dead yesterday on the mud flats at the foot of Thirtieth-street, E. R. Deceased was respectably dressed, and apparently about 40 years of age. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and as there were no marks of violence on the body, the Jury returned a verdict of "Death by drowning."

Fires.

IN A RESTAURANT.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the restaurant of HENRY FIELDER, in the basement of No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-street. The furniture and fixtures of the saloon were injured to the extent of about $1,000, and are insured for $500 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. J. BURKE's boot and shoe store, on the first floor, was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $500, and is insured in the Citizen's Insurance Company. The damage to the building, owned by PATRICK DICKIE, amounts to about $200, and is insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company. The stock of a clothing-store in No. 291 Canal-street, was damaged to the amount of $200, and is insured in the Etna Insurance Company. The cause of the fire is unknown.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

The Second District alarm, at 11 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in a cottage-house, owned by a Mr. SCOTT, in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street. The total damage amounts to about $200, and is insured. The house was occupied by Mrs. THOMAS.

Serious Accident in the Harbor.

STEAMER GRANADA SUNK BY THE ICE.

The steamship *Granada*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, from New-Orleans on the 20th and Havana on the 23d inst., arrived last evening with passengers and a small cargo to M. O. ROBERTS. Capt. MCGOWAN states that he had very thick weather when approaching Sandy Hook, and it was with much difficulty that he reached the Bar, where he obtained a pilot. He came up the Bay without meeting with any mishap; and after being boarded by the news boat at Quarantine, the steamer proceeded towards the City in charge of the pilot. As the vessel was passing Governor's Island, it ran into a large field of drift ice floating down the North River. The engine was at once slowed, and the steamer moved but slowly in order to avoid injury from the drifting mass, which was believed to be too soft to cause damage. Unperceived, however, the ice had cut through the bow planking of the steamer, and before the officers were aware of the danger, the forward compartment was filled with water. As it was quite near her dock, Capt. MCGOWAN made an effort to force the steamer into her old berth at the foot of Warren-street, but unfortunately a canal-barge lay directly across the mouth of the slip. By this time the water had run over the forward bulkhead, extinguishing the fires, and the engines stopped. All hands were set to work removing the passengers' baggage and the bedding and furniture to the upper deck. This was accomplished before that deck had been reached by the water. Lines were then run to the Chambers-street pier, and an effort was made to get the steamer into that slip, but she soon touched bottom, having sank to her guards. The passengers were all safely landed.

The cargo of the *Granada* consists of 58 bales of cotton, 200 bbls. flour, 25 do. of stearine, and 25 do. of clarified sugar from New-Orleans, and a small quantity of cigars and tobacco from Havana. The latter will be a total loss. Should the hull be held in its present position, it is thought to be practicable to free her of water in a short time by the aid of steam-pumps. There is no insurance on the vessel.

The Arrival of Hon. Wm. H. Seward.

HIS RECEPTION AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—ONE HUNDRED GUNS FIRED IN THE PARK.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD arrived in the steamship *Arago* at 9 o'clock last evening, in the enjoyment of improved health. In consequence of the snow-storm which prevailed during a part of the day, the steamer could not be seen from Sandy Hook when at the point where vessels are usually visible, and the fact that she was coming into the harbor was not telegraphed until she was near at hand. There was time enough, however, for a few of Mr. SEWARD's personal and political friends to reach the pier before the vessel arrived, and as soon as she touched the dock, he was placed in a carriage and driven rapidly to the Astor House. One hundred guns, which were fired in the City Hall Park in honor of his return, gave notice of Mr. SEWARD's arrival to his friends, who gathered in large numbers at the Astor House, and greeted his appearance with three hearty cheers After shaking hands with a number of gentlemen, whom he recognized as acquaintances, he proceeded to his room. A few of his most enthusiastic admirers followed him there, but, as it was understood that he was fatigued, the remainder took their departure.

The arrangements for to-day are as follows: The two Republican General Committees will wait upon Mr. SEWARD at 10¾ o'clock this morning, at the Astor House, and between the hours of 12 and 2 he will receive his friends in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall. He will then return to the Astor House, and at 5 o'clock will leave the City for Auburn.

THE INFANTS' HOME.

Laying of the Corner Stone—Address by Rev. H. E. Montgomery.

The corner stone of the "The Infants' Home," an institution designed for the education and the support of illegitimate children, was laid at 3 P. M., yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, on the ground set apart for it by the Common Council, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, and immediately adjoining the "Nursery and Child's Hospital." Not many were present on the occasion, doubtless on account of the storm. Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, of the Church of the Incarnation, performed the religious services accompanying the ceremony, and the stone was rolled into its place, nominally by Mrs. MARY A. DUBOIS, First Directress of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," really and truly by two laborers. Under the stone were deposited copies of the TIMES and *Express*, American coins, a bible, and other relics of this barbarous age. This done, all present repaired to the Methodist Church, in Fifty-first-street, where Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY delivered an address.

Ex-Councilman CHARLES H. HASWELL took the Chair, and Hon. EDWARDS BROOKS stated that Mayor TIEMANN would have been present but for his official duties detained him.

Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY said: They were assembled on this occasion, in the midst of a season devoted to deeds of charity, to lay the corner-stone of the Infant's Home. It was designed for the illegitimate children of fallen women of previous good character, whose reception into such an asylum would in all probability, be the means of replacing the mother in the course of virtue and in the way of an honest livelihood. Mr. MONTGOMERY gave an outline of the history of the Institution here founded, which is the first institution of the kind inaugurated in the United States. About the middle of the preceding century Capt. THOMAS CORAM had projected a "Hospital for Foundlings," which was erected in London. At first, due care was not taken in the admission of foundlings, but in 1760 the system under which the Hospital is now conducted, was established. It was then made a Hospital for poor illegitimate children whose mothers were known. The objects of the "Infants' Home" were precisely the same, and the same care would be taken in its management to avoid the evils resulting from the indiscriminate reception of foundlings. The speaker combated the idea that in providing a refuge in which shame might hide itself, one of the very obstacles to the sin which the wholesome fear of that shame engenders was removed, and that, to a certain extent, the commission of the vice, the consequences of which your benevolence seeks to avert, is encouraged. The objection was answered by the simple fact that the sin whose consequences the institution was to endeavor to repair, needed for its frequent commission no encouragement but the natural weakness of the one sex and the wily seductions of the other, and had been the crying evil of humanity ever since the first transgression. We should not abstain from doing positive and active good because evil might incidentally result from the acts of benevolence. If the doctrine were carried out that the good or society demanded the suppression of institutions whose aim it was to relieve suffering arising directly from sin, as if the relief afforded to the consequences of the guilt were a premium upon its repeated commission, what, he asked, would become of the various medical and surgical charities of Christendom? If it was right to adopt curative measures in one case it was in another. Such objections as those here noticed were at war with the whole nature and design of our religion. He drew a picture of the blessings which the "Infants' Home" might disseminate in a given instance, and said the language of the Institution, if it could speak, would be the exquisite lines wherewith the poet paraphrased the well-known incident in St. John's Gospel:

> Oh, woman, if by simple wile,
> Thy soul has strayed from honor's track,
> 'Tis Mercy only can beguile,
> By gentle ways, the wanderer back.
> Go, go—be innocent and live—
> The tongues of men may wound thee sore,
> But Heaven in pity can forgive,
> And bids thee "Go, and sin no more."

In support of the proposition that it was proper to establish such institutions, Mr. MONTGOMERY quoted what PHILIPPO, Dr. BURNS, SIDNEY SMITH, Sir THOMAS BERNARD and others have written on the subject, and adduced the testimony furnished by the annals of the Foundling Hospital in London. He dwelt upon the necessity of establishing such an institution in this City, and called attention to the incidental benefits that would result therefrom. It would be an admirable school for the study of infantile diseases. It would be a "training" school for the various useful employments of life. The speaker eulogized the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and the House of Mercy, and expressed the hope that the "Infants' Home" would be abundantly useful, and liberally supported. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. BROOKS moved a vote of thanks to the orator. It was carried. Mr. MONTGOMERY pronounced a benediction, and the audience separated.

NATIONAL HEALTH CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings at the Cooper Institute—The Doctors Disagree.

In spite of the storm, about a hundred and fifty persons assembled at the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon to attend the adjourned session of the Health Convention.

Dr. TRALL was the first speaker. He called attention to the profound ignorance of most physicians as to the effect of the medicines which they administered. There was, in his opinion, too little attention paid to hygiene and hydropathy. The drug schools of physicians were contending among themselves as to what kind of drugs sick people should take. He and his associates believed there was no need of drugs. Nature never intended to provide a remedy for the infraction of her laws. The cure of disease was found only in coming under the right laws. He defied the drug physicians to explain the theory of any one disease, or the effect of any one medicine. The way to reform medical science was, to remove the temptation to the physician which the false state of society now presented. Was it right that it should be made a physician's interest to keep people sick? Yet people who would give one hundred dollars to get cured of Typhus fever, would grudge the giving of one dollar to know how they could live without having that disease. Let them pay their physicians for keeping them well, and he believed that the laws of hygiene would soon become more generally known. As it is now, diseases multiply as medicines and doctors increase. They cure one disease by producing another. In his opinion, few people [illegible] lungs, or scarlet fever, if [illegible] the City was taken away to-[illegible] that the deaths would fall off three hundred.

Dr. JACKSON—I would be almost willing to die myself to produce that result. (Laughter.)

After Dr. TRALL had concluded, Dr. JACKSON explained that he had been misrepresented as saying that Doctors were a great evil and a relic of the dark ages. He did not say that. He believed they were a necessity growing out of our habits of life. In a perfect state of society neither lawyers, ministers nor doctors would be requisite.

Mrs. PAGE was the next speaker. Was not woman, she asked, with her ordinary education, a diseased wreck, acquiring education with physical deterioration? Even child she understand her work, one could not perform it properly in her present condition. Modern education was not what was needed to qualify her. Woman should be made to feel that life is not a burden to be borne; she has a claim to perfect womanhood. A proper education would teach her that pain and weariness and deformity could become obsolete. Then man would realize the idea of a woman created thoroughly good. Had the mother a proper education, her children need not be sick, or absent from the school-room or the play-ground, or be relieved from pain at the expense of subsequent misery and shortened life. It is not enough that girls at school get a smattering of physiology—the education should be complete; she needs to be taught definitely and particularly what kills and what cures. Physiological education was the pearl of great price.

At the conclusion of Mrs. PAGE's address, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Dr. JACKSON opened the evening session with a few remarks. He thought that people did not fully appreciate their moral obligation to keep in a healthy condition. Men respected the rights of neighbors in the matter of property, and kept the ten commandments, but doubled up their fists in the face of God in the matter of nutrition to their physical health.

Miss HARRIET AUSTIN, of Dansville, N. Y., a lady of about 25 years, dressed in the Bloomer costume, was then introduced. After speaking of the causes of sickness in both sexes, and of the necessity of health to the true performance of our duties in life, she spoke of the importance of a judicious amount of amusement, as inseparable from obedience to the natural laws governing human health. How common it was for the Pennsylvania Dutch and the Mormon women to equal the men in strength and physical vigor. Did not this show that woman's frame was susceptible of healthful, muscular development? Was not this development the solemn duty of the mother to her children? Women generally transgressed the physical law more than men, in various ways. One of these was her style of dress. Did not her short apparel baffle all the expositions as to the true shape of a woman's form? Did Providence curse women with legs, or was their shape more objectionable than those of the men? If it was immodest to expose them, was it not highly so to exhibit them in a muddy condition at the street-crossings? How could a woman have the natural use of her legs, with a dress extending to the ground?

The speaker advocated the American or Bloomer costume, with the hat covering the head, as the most advantageous to health, providing all the garments were made loose enough to allow full play to the respiratory and muscular organs. In the words of another, the woman's dress emancipation movement had against it "fashion, taste, custom, dealers in dry goods, undertakers and the sentiment of the street, and in its favor health, comfort, economy and common sense." [Applause.] Miss AUSTIN quoted a number of instances which had come to her knowledge where the reform dress had been adopted with physical advantage by prominent and accomplished women. She had worn the dress herself for eight years, and believed more firmly than ever that the long dresses were unfit to be worn. [Applause.]

Dr. JACKSON followed with a few remarks, and returned thanks for the attention which had been given, especially to the lady speakers. The meeting adjourned, to meet at Dr. TRALL's, No. 13 Laight-street, this evening.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS—THE BIBLE QUESTION AGAIN—REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—VOTE OF THANKS, &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, (the last of the Board of 1859), a communication was received from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, re-stating their position in relation to the refusal of the teachers to read the Bible in their schools, and recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Clerk of this Board be and they are authorized and directed to sign no warrants in favor of the Principals of the Grammar, Primary Schools, and Primary Departments, for the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, for their salaries for the months of September, October, November, and December, last past.

Mr. DOUGHERTY moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. ADAMS moved to lay it on the table, which was carried by a vote of 21 to 12.

The certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council was received, setting forth the names of the School Officers elected at the last election. It was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The annual report of the Committee on Finance was received and ordered to be printed as follows:

Excess of Appropriation of 1858	$151,824 32
Current Expenses	1,091,175 68
Total	$1,246,000 00
Appropriations for special purposes, 1859	$131,177 36
Expended for all other purposes	987,459 37
Total	$1,118,636 73
Available fund	1,091,175 68
Balance against Board	$27,461 05

Votes of thanks to the President, to Mr. CRESSING, Chairman of the Finance Committee; to Mr. THOMAS BERTE, Clerk of the Board; to Dr. EAGER, Chairman of the Normal School Committee; to Mr. GILDERSLEEVE, Chairman of the Evening School Committee, were passed unanimously.

Before the vote of thanks to Mr. GILDERSLEEVE had been passed upon, Mr. TUCKER moved to amend by thanking each member and all the Clerks and *attachés* of the Board. The amendment was accepted by Mr. ADAMS, who had made the motion, and then the Board adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

SPECIAL BUSINESS—WEEKLY REPORT OF ARRIVALS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, Mr. CURTISS in the Chair. Mr. JELLINGHAUS called the attention of the Board to the case of a sailor named GEORGE LINEMAN, who arrived here from St. Domingo by the brig *Helen Jane*, and being sick, applied to the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, for admittance, and was refused. The matter was referred to the Vice-President, with power. He would be sent to Ward's Island.

The weekly statement shows that there have been 1,739 arrivals of emigrants since the last report, and $3,026 received for commutation; total number of arrivals during the year have been 79,070. Total to same time last year was 77,460. Excess of the present over last year's arrivals, 1,610. The number of inmates in the institutions, 790.

THE NEW MAYOR TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and ex-Judge BRONSON presented themselves at the Mayor's Office yesterday, and took the official oaths administered by Mayor TIEMANN. The oath of the Mayor,—which is the same, *mutatis mutandis*, with that of the Corporation Counsel—was as follows:

I, FERNANDO WOOD, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Mayor of the City of New-York according to the best of my ability. FERNANDO WOOD.

Subscribed and sworn before me, the 28th day of December, 1859, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

It is rumored that Col. BERHAM, of the Twenty-second Ward, is to be Marshal under the new *régime*, instead of Mr. STEPHENS, and that Mr. HINCHMAN, the Assistant-Marshal, will be retained.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department was held last evening in Eleven's Hall, Mercer-street. A number of reports of committees were presented and acted upon, but no business of general public interest was transacted.

The Weather.

A COLD SNAP—STATE OF THE MERCURY ALONG THE HUDSON AND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Whoever ventured out of doors yesterday experienced the coldest weather which we have had this season. Stage-drivers muffled themselves up so that their eyes only were visible, and even then the poor fellows longed to reach the end of their routes, that they might dismount, and set their blood in circulation; conductors had many pretexts for taking shelter under their cars, despite the rules which shut them out on the platform during the coldest and most stormy weather; and business-men found that their first duty on reaching their offices, if they had been reckless enough to take their usual walk down town, was to thaw off the icicles from their beards. About noon the gray clouds which had gradually been gathering began to fulfil their promise of a snow-storm. Visions of sleigh-rides danced before many eyes, but unfortunately the atmosphere grew colder and colder, until the flakes ceased falling, and the sky finally became clear. During this flurry, Broadway presented a singular appearance. The Russ pavement became so slippery that the stages found themselves obliged to take to the side streets, and until the snow ceased falling that thoroughfare was silent.

This exceedingly cold snap will undoubtedly close the navigation of the Hudson. For the first time this Winter, there was a clear sheet of ice formed over the channel at Poughkeepsie. Between this City and Yonkers the floating ice was frozen together.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury was six degrees below zero, and last evening it was still lower. The thermometer ranged as follows at some of the principal points between this City and Troy, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning:

Yonkers, 6 deg. below zero; Tarrytown and Sing-Sing, 5 deg. below zero; Peekskill, 4 deg. below zero; Poughkeepsie, [illegible] deg. below zero; Hudson, 8 deg. below zero; Troy, 10 deg. below zero.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON—6 A. M.—Thermometer 2° below zero. 8 P. M.—3 below zero.

ROUSE'S POINT—6 A. M.—Thermometer 19° below zero.

BURLINGTON—6 A. M.—Thermometer 10° below zero.

ST. JOHNSBURY—6 A. M.—Thermometer 20° below zero.

MONTREAL—8 A. M.—Weather clear and very cold. Thermometer 16° below zero. The river not yet frozen over opposite the city. Water very high. The lower part of Griffintown flooded.

OSWEGO—1.10 P. M.—Weather very cold. Thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning 9° below zero.

PHILADELPHIA—P. M.—Thermometer 12° above zero early this morning. It commenced a swing at 11 o'clock. Wind northeast.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FERRY MEETING.—There was no ferry meeting held in the City Hall last evening—the time to which the last meeting was adjourned—because no decision has yet been made on the injunction granted by Judge HOGEBOOM. A few people, with the officers of the last meeting, assembled in the Governor's room, when it was left with the chairman—PARMENUS JOHNSON—to call the public together again whenever he may deem it expedient.

HELD TO ANSWER.—A man named WILLIAM BRICKLEY was brought before Justice CORNWELL, and committed in full, to answer a charge of assault and battery with a deadly weapon, preferred by PETER FARRELL, grocer, corner of Bergen and Powers streets. The accused, with a friend named TRACY, went into FARRELL's place and made an attack upon him, it is alleged, without any provocation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named PETER TAGGERT, residing at the corner of North Third and Fourth streets, died yesterday from injuries received by a coal cart tipping upon him. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

An Indignant Senate.

A cold reply of Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, to an inquiry of the Senate of that State, seems to have produced a very warm feeling in that body. The Senate called upon the Governor for information concerning the evidence which caused him to issue bonds to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. The Governor returned the following laconic answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 17.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: I am in receipt of your very polite note. R. M STEWART.

Whereupon the Senate, on motion of Mr. WATKINS, adopted the following pungent resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, That the communication from the Governor, in answer to a call upon him by this body, for the evidence upon which he authorized the issuing of the bonds of the State to the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, is undignified, not responsive, and ought not to be received. It is therefore made the duty of the Secretary to return to the Executive said communication, together with the resolution.

His Excellency's communication was accordingly returned to him, and there the matter rests.

THE FIRE IN NEWARK.—After a full investigation into the causes of the fire which occurred in Newark on Monday, by which Mrs. LYONS lost her life, the Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, ALICE LYONS, came to her death on the morning of the 26th of December, by being burned in the building in the rear of No. 59 Court-street, and that the origin of the fire we believe to be caused by design, but by whom, is to this jury unknown."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 28.

$14,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90	53 Mich. Cen. R'd	b15	39¾
1,000 Missouri 8s. 6a	83¾	2 do		39
1,000 California 5s. 7a	90	do	s30	39¾
1,000 N. C. State 6s	96	100 M. S. & N. Ia R'l		6¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	245 do		6
4,000 do	94¾	10 M.S.& N. I. c'd s'k		17
1,000 E. R. 1st M. b.	92½	100 do		16¾
2,000 E. R. 2 M. B.	92½	10 Panama R	s15	126½
1,000 E. R. C. B. '62	92½	do	b30	126½
1,000 H. R.R. 1st	94	50 do	b2	126½
1,000 M. S. Sg. Fd. Bs.	58	100 Ill. Central R	b20	58¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	85	10 do		58
45 Bank of Commerce	99¾	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R		98
30 Am. Ex. Bank	99¼	10 Galena & Chicago R.		61¾
35 Chatham Bank	99	do	s30	61¾
12 Bank of Republic	129	do	s60	61¾
200 Pac. M. S. Co.	b60 77½	do	s30	61¾
50 do	76¾	10 do	b30	61¾
50 do	s30 76¾	450 do		61¾
25 N. Y. Central R	75¾	50 do	s15	61¾
165 do	75¾	320 Clev. & Toledo R		18
150 do	s10 75¾	900 do		19¼
500 do	s30 75¾	900 do	b10	19¼
200 do	s60 75¾	250 Chicago & R. I. R		62¾
100 do	s3 75¾	100 do	s10	62¾
200 do	b30 75¾	100 do	b10	62¾
100 do	75¾	50 do		62¾
200 Harlem Rail'd	b60 34	50 do		62¾
100 do	34	50 do	s10	62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s	90	100 Erie Railroad		8¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	400 Hudson R. R.		47¾
5,000 do	94¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	b60	63¾
10,000 Missouri 8s.	s60 83¾	200 do		63¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.	85	100 Reading Railroad		41¾
5,000 H. Riv. R. 2d M.	89¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60	17
50 Union Bank	99	50 Panama R.	s15	126½
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	s10 75¾	100 do	s10	125¾
50 do	s19 75¾	50 Ill. Cen. R	b30	58
50 do	b60 75¾	350 Gal. & Chi. R.		61¾
470 do	75¾	10 do	s10	64¾
100 do	s60 75¾	253 do	b30	65

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The awards of the Treasury Bills at Washington yesterday were not communicated officially to the bidders here by the morning's mail, but a number of them have already deposited part of the Money on the authority of the telegraphic report. The whole sum left with the Sub-Treasurer to-day is about $500,000. The Wall-street Money Brokers will receive of the 6 ℔ cent. Bids nearly as follows:

Riggs & Co.	$775,000	Hoffman	$150,000
Drexel	525,000	Thompson	100,000
Trevor	160,000	Marié	50,000
Total			$1,770,000

The remainder appears to have been taken for temporary investment: The Bank of Commerce $100,000; U. S. Trust Co., $100,000; R. L. & A. STUART, $125,000; various savings institutions, insurance companies, &c., about $900,000. The only resales we hear of to-day amount to $17,000, at ¼ of 1 ℔ cent. premium. The fact that the present award is at the extreme rate of 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum interest, will, no doubt, influence the holders of the 4½ ℔ cents, now falling due, to send the bills forward for prompt redemption. The amount due at the close of this month is $1,100,000.

Although the Treasury Operation caused some shifting of Money this forenoon, the general supply to the Brokers was not perceptibly influenced, and the rate is easy at the close of the day at 6 ℔ cent. The State Canal Auditor is now paying off about $2,000,000 on Certificates for Arrearages, of which $800,000 will be paid directly to the Bank of Commerce and other holders in this City. The business in Discounts this week is quite steady, with little or no alteration in rates. The large Banks are disposed to accommodate the heavy preparations making for the close of the Old Year. In the Foreign Exchanges, the rates talked of for Saturday's steamers, (of which there will be three, and perhaps four, for Europe,) are 109⅝@109¾ on London, standard Bankers here, and 109@109¼ for transient Bills, and f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ on Paris, by leading drawers here, and f.5.20@f.5.18¾ for Southern.

There was a lower Stock Market in the early part of the day for the Share list, particularly Galena and Chicago and New-York Central, but the demand improved in the afternoon, and prices were steadier at the close than on Tuesday. Central 75¼, as against 75¾ ℔ cent., after selling down to 75 ℔ cent. at the first Board. A rumor which turned out to be anonymous, or at all events, unauthorized, was circulated in the morning, to the effect that the Galena Company will give no cash dividend in February. The shares fell upon this to 64¾ ℔ cent., but subsequently recovered to 65 ℔ cent. The latest letters from Chicago speak of the dividend in cash as certain, and the answers to inquiries by telegraph to-day are to the same purport. In sympathy with the further decline in Central and Galena this morning, Rock Island fell off to 62¾, but afterwards sold at 63¼ cash, and 63¾ buyer 60 days. The other Western Roads were a fraction weaker than on Tuesday, although the returns of the third week's traffic in September came in well, with the single exception of Galena, where there is a slight falling off from the corresponding week last season. Panama fell off to 126¼ cash, and 127¾, seller 60 days, and Pacific Mail was dull at 76½@¾. Hudson shares firm at 41¾; the Second mortgages, 99¾ sales, and for the First Mortgages, 105 ℔ cent. bid. Not much done in Erie shares. The Second Mortgages rose to 92¼ ℔ cent., and the Convertibles sold at 29¼ ℔ cent. The State Stocks same as yesterday, except Virginias, which rose to 94¼@¾ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds firmer at 85 ℔ cent. The general market this afternoon left off steady.

We are furnished by one of the Directors of the New York Central Company, with the following figures, which, in a semi-official form, were designed to accompany the late declaration of 3 ℔ cent. dividend:

Estimate of the result of the business of the New-York Central road, for the six months which will end 31st January, 1860:

August earnings, (actual)	$491,920
September earnings, (actual)	743,549
October earnings, (actual)	720,202
November earnings, (actual)	652,400
December earnings, (estimated)	510,000
January earnings, (estimated)	390,000
Total	$3,008,127
Expenses	$2,014,951
Sinking Fund	56,376
Sinking Fund, 1876	23,050
Sinking Fund, others	23,012
Interest	495,000
Rent, Niagara Falls	30,000—$2,660,400
Net for Dividend	$337,727

As the Dividend declared is 3 ℔ cent. on $720,000, the resulting surplus is $217,727, after cutting down the December and January earnings to the low figures of last season, and adding 2 ℔ cent. to the ordinary rate of expenses; that is, 56 ℔ cent. is estimated for the business since August, as against 54 ℔ cent., the official rate, on the business of last year.

The subscriptions to the Plan for Reorganizing the Finances of the Erie Company will close under the original stipulation on Saturday next, December 31. The subscribers have came in so rapidly within the past few days, that all the new certificates cannot be filled up at once, and as the essential point is the assent of Bond and Share holders to the arrangement before the close of the year, we suggest that they merely subscribe their assent at once, without surrendering the old securities until such time as the Secretary and Trustees may be able to make out the evidences of claim upon the new organization. We hear that the subscription for the Continent of Europe remains open at Berlin until January 1, and for the English holders at London until the same time.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent.

We understand that the half-yearly net profits of the Michigan Central Road, to 30th November ult., are equal to $185,000, and that after appropriating $75,000 to the Sinking Fund, about $110,000, or a little less than 2 ℔ cent., will remain for division hereafter among the stockholders.

The American Fire Insurance Company has declared an Interest Dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable Jan. 3. The Great Western Marine Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. on its cash capital of one million dollars. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank will pay interest at the rate of 6 ℔ cent ℔ annum on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 ℔ cent.

The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Threatened Collision Between Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Branch, of North Carolina.

Another Ballot for Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The kind feelings which have thus far characterized the proceedings of the House were unexpectedly interrupted this morning by Mr. GROW pronouncing the course of Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, in impugning Mr. GROW's motives, as a violation of gentlemanly courtesy. Mr. BRANCH demanded to know if Mr. GROW charged him with conduct unbecoming a gentleman. The latter replied that his language was plain English, and that he had nothing to take back. Mr. BRANCH remarked, "Very well," and resumed his seat evidently much excited. A fight is anticipated, though it is understood that Mr. GROW is a non-combatant. Great excitement prevails in consequence.

The issue between Messrs. BRANCH and GROW has had the effect of harmonizing, in some degree, the Anti-Sherman elements. Several South Americans announced their intention to support a Democrat, and, accordingly, voted for Mr. SCOTT, who was put in nomination as a Northern man; Mr. MAYNARD having, in a handsome manner, withdrawn his name. The Western Democrats held an informal conference this morning, when it was determined to put Mr. SCOTT in nomination, and to ballot steadily for him, at least for a time. Another conference will be held to-morrow morning. The Western Democrats, numbering twenty, have determined to act in concert hereafter, ignoring all Southern and Northern issues. Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, may be taken up when Mr. SCOTT is withdrawn. But whoever may be run the result will continue to be the same. There is no possible chance for a successful combination against Mr. SHERMAN, who will eventually be elected, though some of the Republicans think not until after the Charleston Convention, when Senator DOUGLAS will be thrown overboard, and his friends will join their ranks.

The speech of Mr. PATON, to-day, is evidently considered by his party friends the great speech of the session. He was frequently interrupted by applause, on the floor and in the galleries, in spite of the efforts of the Clerk to maintain order. After concluding, he was warmly congratulated.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM took occasion to acknowledge his share of the responsibility for the defeat of the Post-office bill, he having voted for Mr. GROW's resolution, which he would do again under like circumstances; but he thought it unmanly in others to dodge their responsibility for the act. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is a bold, independent state-man of the Randolph order, and one of the ablest men on the floor.

Senator DOUGLAS appeared in the hall again to-day, and was surrounded by the members. He is looking quite well.

Many Senators express the opinion that the Mexican Treaty will be promptly ratified. It is rumored that Senator GWIN will oppose it. Mr. BUCHANAN is sanguine of its approval.

The annual reports of the Cabinet are highly spoken of. It will be seen that Secretary COBB estimates the balance which will be in the Treasury on the 30th of June next, at $13,691,000. The estimates which we published in the TIMES last September fixed the balance at $13,751,000; but the statement was assailed at the time and pronounced unreliable. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals, to be received until the 31st of January, for one million one hundred and ten thousand dollars in United States stock, authorized by the act of the 14th of June, 1858; being so much of the stock as has been heretofore awarded to bidders who have failed to deposite the principal and premium on that amount. This stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from January last, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of a thousand dollars.

Chief-Justice TANEY and Associate-Justice DANIEL are still detained from the Supreme Court by sickness.

The Court of Claims is obliged to adjourn until next week, owing to the sickness of Judges BLACKFORD and SCABBEO.

The names of the six Southern Oppositionists who to-day voted with the majority of the Democrats for Mr. SCOTT for Speaker, are Messrs. Bocock, Bouligny, Hardeman, Moore of Kentucky, Vance and Maynard.

Mr. BRANCH will, if he has not already, privately demand of Mr. CROW, in the usual manner, an explanation for the language applied to him to-day in the House. It is probable, however, that by the intervention of friends the cause of offence on each side will be removed, without resorting to extreme measures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem..) concluded his speech, which was begun at the hour of adjournment yesterday. He was demonstrating the propriety of allowing all the people of the Territories to elect their own officers, and to control all their own internal affairs. When Congress shall have settled upon the policy of leaving the Territories to manage themselves, and turned its own attention to National affairs, it will have taken an important step for the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of its blessings. But the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is in peril. The Democratic Party is divided upon it. Some of the Southern Democratic representatives have abandoned it. It is not disputed that the Cincinnati Platform, the only authoritative exposition of the Democratic doctrine, recognizes it, but that seems to make no difference. The President and the ultra Democrats have seized these planks, torn them up, and interpolated new ones, and are driving the Democratic car over the precipice. The Lecompton Constitution inaugurated this suicidal policy at the last Congress Twenty-two Democrats from the Free States planted themselves against it, but were pursued and persecuted as never were men before. They were hunted down socially and politically, especially in Illinois. He would cherish as the proudest recollection of his life his resistance to the infamous Lecompton swindle. Pursued and oppressed by the President with the utmost malignity, and all the power of Federal patronage, it was no wonder that the Party dwindled. As RICHARD the Third cried, "My kingdom for a horse," the President did not scruple to let it be known that he had kingdoms for votes. Under all this pressure the Anti-Lecompton Party dwindled to twelve men—a Spartan band; but the principles which they represent are intrenched in the public heart. But where are the Lecompton men from the Free States who were then in this House? Most of them are buried so deep under the weight of public condemnation that Gabriel's trump can't wake them. They fell before the people like leaves before the wind. In the last Congress there were forty Lecompton Democrats—two from Connecticut, ten from New-York, from New-Jersey two, from Pennsylvania twelve, from Ohio eight, from Indiana five, and from California one. Now we have from New-York four, and all of these from the City; from Pennsylvania two, from Ohio five, according to the best of his information; from Indiana two, and from California two; in all fifteen at most, while there are eighteen Anti-Lecompton Democrats—showing a gain of five or six. Only one Anti-Lecompton-ite was defeated—Mr. MCKIBBEN, of California—who fell gallantly fighting for principle, but was so unfortunate as to live in a Free State, where ultra Southern views prevail, and where the President's patronage is very great. California was the only Free State which passed resolutions directing her Senators to support the miserable Lecompton contrivance. He told the South what the result would be, but they acted exclusively for themselves, without caring for their brethren in the North. Had the South heeded then, they would not now be appealing to the Southern Opposition to help to elect a Speaker. If they are going to persist in the President's policy, the cry might as well go abroad now, "To your tents, O Israel!" Minnesota was lost, and Oregon nearly so by that policy. Even Mr. LANE's popularity can't save Oregon against Popular Sovereignty. Mr. BUCHANAN had put the defeated Lecomptonites in this place and that, but the poor man had too many wounded to take care of all. In California, an honorable Senator was hunted down, even to death, for opposing the President's policy. Almost every Democratic Convention in the North had condemned that policy, but sometimes had been foolish enough at the same time to give a *quasi* approval of the Administration, and the result was that they were defeated. Judge DOUGLAS alone condemned the Administration, and was triumphantly elected.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) wanted five minutes to explain the political history of his State.

Mr. MORRIS would only yield to have any statement of fact corrected. California matters were better understood here than the gentleman supposed.

Mr. SCOTT was aware the Black Republicans had put a different color upon the truth.

Mr. MORRIS repeated that DOUGLAS was the only Democrat in the Free States who had succeeded against the Republicans, combined with the unscrupulous cohorts of the Administration—a lean and hungry pack, cheered on by Attorney-General BLACK. He mentioned these facts only to show the effect of the Lecompton issue. He did not want it continued; and had, therefore, voted for Messrs. BOCOCK and HOUSTON. If that issue be persisted in, according to the programme of the President's Message, more terrible disasters must overtake the party in the future. The President's Message would drive the last nail in the coffin of the great Western Democracy. We want to continue to stand with you for the Constitution and Union, and the perpetuity of the Democracy, but we never can do so upon any other doctrine on the subject of Slavery than that of the Cincinnati Platform. There we intend to stand. Towards the Illinois Democracy to this very hour the President had pursued a course of hellish malignity, maintaining a gang of outlaws in office to insult and harass them. In his district a good Kentuckian had been removed from a Post-office to make room for an Abolitionist, because there was no Administration man in the neighborhood. Must we kiss the hand that smites us? Never! never! I never will! The President's adherents are preparing to send a delegation to Charleston, and ISAAC COOK, the Postmaster at Chicago, a man who can scarcely read, and can't spell or write a decent English sentence, a mixture of meanness and mint julep, issued his call, written for him in Washington, for a meeting of his party at Springfield, on January 10, to appoint the delegates. That address was full of absolutism and despotism. The Democracy of the West had no quarrel with the North or the South. The West is connected with both by commerce and consanguinity; is overspread by people of both, and wish to hold both in bonds to keep pence in the Union. He didn't wonder at the Southern indignation at the assaults upon their institution; but the Democracy of the North-west are not responsible for them. They recognize all Southern rights but that of carrying slaves into Territories under the Constitution, in defiance of the people. They would say to Southern ultras in the Charleston Convention on the 23d of April next, they came from the Free States where the Democratic vote doubled that of the South in 1856; that they met them in all kind brotherly feeling. There should be no crimination, no epithets, no abuse; but at the same time we don't intend to declare in the platform the principles that the Constitution carries Slavery into Territories in defiance of the inhabitants; that it is the duty of Territorial Legislatures to pass laws for or against Slavery if Congress requires it; or of Congress to protect slaves in the Territories by legislation. We don't intend to declare in favor of repealing the laws against the Slave-trade, or the Neutrality laws. But we do intend to declare for the Cincinnati Platform; and we will admit no test except one that will recognize no man as Democrat not in favor of the Union and of fighting his battles inside and not out of it. Not a delegate in that Convention from the Free States, not even from Pennsylvania, will approve the President's doctrine that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories. We differ widely but differ as friends. We call upon you to return to your first love, the Cincinnati Platform. We expect you to do it as an act of justice to us. We appeal to your conscience and to your honor.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) referred to the remarks of Mr. MORRIS, saying the latter seemed to imply that Southern men were in favor of reopening the African Slave-trade and repealing the neutrality laws. He suggested that such might not have been Mr. MORRIS' meaning, and that Mr. MORRIS was not warranted in saying that such was the purpose of the Southern Democrats. He had seen with much regret his own position misrepresented, and the remarks of others attributed to himself. He never remarked that he was not prepared to say that at some time he would not be willing to reopen the African Slave-trade.

Mr. MORRIS replied that he did not attribute such motives to the Democrats of the South, but referred to the ultra men of that section, as well as to the extreme views of the Abolitionists.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) replied to some of the remarks of Mr. MORRIS, on California affairs, saying that his attack upon the 61,000 Democrats of California came with ill grace from a friend of Mr. DOUGLAS. Had it come from the Republicans he would not have been surprised. He stated that Mr. BRODERICK was never strong enough in California to create any fear or cause any desire to hunt him down. The report that had gone abroad that there was a conspiracy among the leaders of the Democratic Party to strike down Mr. BRODERICK he branded as an infamous falsehood.

Mr. MORRIS knew that the slightest allusion to California would awake sensitiveness. The patronage of the President had been powerful there; but he would not impute corruption to the Lecompton Democrats there. He would let Mr. BRODERICK's friends take care of his memory. No toleration was ever shown by the President to any who differed from his policy. Everywhere they have been hunted down like hares upon the mountain.

Mr. BURCH, of California, (Dem.,) referred to the union of Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Republicans in California.

Mr. MORRIS condemned it, if such were the fact.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem..) inquired if the California Democracy didn't plant themselves on the Cincinnati Platform, with the interpretation of Mr. DOUGLAS, and of the President's letter, that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, should control their own institutions?

Mr. BURCH said he didn't consider that there was any right in a Territory to exclude Slavery till it comes to form a State Constitution.

Mr. SCOTT—Everywhere on the stump I have proclaimed, along with my hostility to the Slave-trade, that Territorial Legislatures possess no right to exclude Slavery; and that a Southern man has as much right to carry negroes there as a Northern man has to carry other property; and the people had sustained him.

Mr. HASKIN—There you differ from Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. SCOTT—Most decidedly, in toto. But I will vote for him cheerfully if he be nominated at Charleston, against a Black Republican.

Mr. MORRIS proceeded: The Western Democracy would say to their ultra Southern brethren at Charleston: "We shall denounce all intervention in your State affairs; we shall fix the seal of disapprobation on the acts of JOHN BROWN and his confederates, as a consequence of Irrepressible Conflict doctrines;" but at the same time we shall blazon all over our banners of living light: "The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether or not they will have Slavery within their limits." Then we shall nominate the right man on the right platform; a man that can be elected—and we have many such—and we shall go on shoulder to shoulder with you into the contest. The American Union has not fulfilled its destiny. If so, it has been indeed an *ignis fatuus* to the friends of civil and religious liberty—living only long enough to taste its sweet waters, and which have turned to bitterness. Disunion can never come peaceably. It will bring with it darkness and despair; crackling flames of cities, lighting the pathway of death; a land drenched in fraternal blood, and dressed in weeds of mourning. Woe unto us when that day cometh!

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) replied to some former remarks of Mr. BRANCH, defending his action of last session in connection with the defeat of the Post-office appropriation bill. He contended that according to the Constitution and parliamentary usages, the Senate had no right to intringe on the prerogative of the House by attaching a provision to raise revenue to the Appropriation bill, and by imposing a direct charge on the people, as was attempted at that time, by an increase in the rates of postage to five and ten cents, and doubling the postage on newspapers. He said that Mr. BRANCH had violated all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesy, in a deliberative assembly for no member can impeach the motives of another.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) (rising)—I want to know whether the gentleman means to impute to me ungentlemanly conduct?

Mr. GROW—I would ask the gentleman to refer to his own language.

Mr. BRANCH—I again ask you whether you impute to me conduct unbecoming a gentlemen?

Mr. GROW—The gentleman said the other day that I wished to defeat the bill in order to induce the President to call an extra session. I say this imputation is not gentlemanly.

Mr. BRANCH—Do you design imputing to me conduct unbecoming a gentleman? Failing to respond, I shall take his silence as an affirmative answer.

Mr. GROW—What I said was in plain English. There it stands. The gentleman impugned my action on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and everywhere this was thought an infringement of parliamentary law.

Mr. BRANCH—I shall take the gentleman's failure to respond to my inquiry as an affirmative answer.

Mr. GROW—You can take what you please. The gentleman said my object was to kill the bill, and thus compel the President to call an extra Session. I take back nothing I have said. He proceeded to give a history of this defeat of the Post-office Appropriation bills, disclaiming for the Republicans the responsibility of their defeat.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he was one of the twenty-nine Democrats who voted for Mr. GROW's resolution at the last session, and he desired to say a word of explanation. He was of the Horatian School of Philosophy, and adopted the *nil admirari* policy in politics especially, but he did admire the cool assurance of a gentleman who, responsible to himself for what he calls a great calamity, seeks to place that responsibility where it did not belong? He (VALLANDIGHAM) voted for Mr. GROW's resolution because he doubted the constitutional power of the Senate to raise the rates of postage, and because he was opposed to any increase of those rates. He took upon himself his share of the responsibility, but he should scorn himself if he could seek to place that responsibility upon others. For everything of disaster, distress and embarrassment the seven thousand mail contractors suffered, the gentleman from Pennsylvania was responsible, so far as the defeat of the Post-office Appropriation bill in the House was concerned. And remembering that fact, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thought propriety would have required the member from Pennsylvania to be silent, or, if not silent, at least to have spoken in tone and language less offensive. He (GROW) with great rudeness and indecorum, told the Democratic side of the House that the New-York *Herald* had furnished them with brains for their discussions. How easy it would be, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said, to retort that the New-York *Tribune* had furnished the Republican side with both brains and decency, and in small and infinitesimal quantities at that, and, moreover, that it was doubtful whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania had received a full share in the distribution. [Laughter.] But I forbear.

Mr. PATON, of Virginia, (Administration Dem.,) replied to the remarks of Mr. GROW on a previous day with respect to the delay in effecting the organization. The Democrats were not responsible for the failure to organize upon a conservative basis, but he gloried in the responsibility of preventing an organization on a sectional basis. He denied that the Democrats were responsible for the introduction of the Slavery question. They had only acted the part of him who cries "Fire," when he sees the incendiary torch applied, or who repels the assaults of the robber. The Republicans introduced the Slavery issue when they proposed to elect as Speaker one who had indorsed a treasonable and mischievous book. They applied the torch and then professed to be startled at the explosion. He charged the Republican Party with preaching the most revolutionary doctrines, and then with professing conservatism when they found their intended victims becoming aroused. These hypocritical professions were put forth because they did not intend to flush their game. They were now assuming the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, in order to accomplish their purpose of electing a Speaker, but the South understood perfectly well all their Pecksniffian prophecies, and Joseph Surface sentimentalities, and would be prepared henceforth and forever. He reviewed the positions advanced by Mr. HICKMAN, denying, in the first place, that the compromises of the Constitution were made for the benefit of the South; and, secondly, that the South had violated one, even the least of them. The South, coming in with every attribute of sovereignty, had a right to insist that every one of her slaves should be represented, instead of subolitting to the three-fifths representation, and she had the right to insist upon the perpetuation of the Slave-trade, instead of consenting that it might be abolished in 1808. She had the right to insist on free trade, but had yielded to the principle of the Protective tariff. The gentleman was guilty of a libel upon the people of the South, in charging upon them a violation of the Compromise. It was a notorious fact, that the Slave-trade was prosecuted by Northern men and Northern capital. He had no reverence for legislative compromise. One act of Congress had no more sacredness than another, but he denied that the South had violated the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It was the work of the North.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton,) said he was opposed to the repeal of that compromise, and would have voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill had he been in Congress.

Mr. PATON proceeded to show that the South had sought to extend that line, but three times the North refused to extend and perpetuate it. Then the South, considering that restriction to be unconstitutional, and to be used only as an instrument of oppression, did unite for its repeal. He next adverted to the compromise of 1833, in relation to imposts. The South consented to that compromise; but the instant that she began to feel any advantage from it, the North, for the particular benefit of Pennsylvania, imposed upon the South that bill of abominations known as the Tariff act of 1842. The South had been charged with violating the Compromises of 1850. When did the South violate them? Was it when, in 1851, the South yielded Kansas to free labor? But the Anti-Slavery Party of the North were not satisfied with the exclusion of Slavery by the people of the Territories. They wanted an arbitrary exclusion. The Kansas-Nebraska bill would doubtless admit various interpretations, but the South had for her interpretation the authority of the highest judicial tribunal and there was reason to hope that that interpretation would prevail. For one, he protested against making differences of opinion on territorial sovereignty a test of Democracy; and yet he could not consent that the leader of that heresy, who could leave the Democracy in an hour of peril, in the face of the enemy, should hereafter be their chosen leader. He had for the Democracy of the North no word of taunt or reproach, but many words of encouragement and approval. He saw them standing up heroically amid storms of fanaticism, and he denounced the ingratitude of those Southern men who would heap reproaches upon them.

He, too, would write an indictment, not against a whole people, but against the Anti-Slavery Party of the North. The North had extorted from the South the concession of the abolition of the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia. It was an implied compromise of the Constitution that the South should enjoy equal rights in the Territories. Nevertheless, they were threatened by that party with entire exclusion. The rendition of fugitive slaves was a solemnly-expressed compromise of the Constitution; but in eleven States it is nullified, and in many others it is wholly inoperative. Again the Constitution was established for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquillity; but they were openly pillaged and plundered, while the Federal Government stood idly by. The South had been loyal to all her engagements, and grudged none of the prosperity of the North. It was a significant declaration on the part of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. HICKMAN,) that if the North had it to do over again they would not accept the Constitution.

Mr. HICKMAN said he referred to both the North and the South, and to the present temper of the country.

Mr. PATON said it was true the South would not do it over again, because sad experience taught them no faith could be reposed in her confederates. And yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had brought this railing accusation against the South, was a moderate man, who had condemned agitation. What was this "irrepressible conflict?" It meant that the Union was rent by two great principles, between which a conflict was going on until one or the other should triumph. These were the opinions of Mr. SEWARD. An apology had been put forth that these were but speculative opinions, which he would not carry into the Executive chair if he were elected President. If that were true, Mr. SEWARD was guilty of the grossest personal perfidy. But when Governor of New-York, Mr. SEWARD, did refuse to execute the Fugitive Slave law. It would be impossible for him, as President, to resist the pressure of Anti-Slavery fanaticism, which would impel him to war against the South. Mr. FILLMORE's course while President had been referred to; but Mr. FILLMORE had no alternative, in face of a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, but to act the part of a patriotic President; while, if Mr. SEWARD came into power, Congress would be obedient creatures of his will. He would reorganize the Supreme Court, and there would be nothing between him and absolute dominion.

Mr. HICKMAN said he did not approve the doctrines of Mr. SEWARD, which arrayed one section against the other. He meant to assert that the North is resolute and fixed in its purpose not to permit a dissolution of the Union. The Union must and shall be preserved. [Applause.] Mr. PATON was just about saying that the gentleman had imperiously declared they would coerce the South into submission, and had spoken of eighteen millions men against eight millions. He would not retort with defiance, but he would say that the South does not intend to abandon the Union. [Applause.] That was the last resort of despoiled nationalities, who, like the children of Israel in Egypt, do take their household gods with them and depart into the wilderness. The South intended to vindicate her rights in the Union, peaceably if possible, by force if necessary. They would not give up the prestige of legitimate Government, and glorious memories and inspiring traditions of Constitution and Confederacy, and they would not stand alone when they came to scourge and expel the unholy sphilis which infested their holy temple. They would have the aid of conservative men at the North; and the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania would be reversed; the eighteen millions would be on the side of the South, while his band would be reduced to a miserable squad of traitors, who would be crushed between the conjoined efforts of Northern and Southern patriots. [Applause.]

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) Mr. PATON yielding the floor, referred Mr. PATON to a manifesto issued to the country in 1849, drawn up by Mr. CALHOUN, and signed by the members of the Virginia delegation in both Houses, including Mr. BOCOCK, in which this very doctrine of irrepressible conflict is promulgated. His object was to show that Mr. SEWARD had received more honor than was due to him.

Mr. PATON (resuming) contended that Slavery afforded the most stable basis of Government, and the highest development of civilization, and denied any logical, inherent, necessary antagonism between the two systems of labor. The interests of the North and of the South were, on the contrary, entirely compatible with each other. The South could produce, and the North could fabricate. The turbulent spirit of free labor at the North would be controlled by the conservative spirit of the South. They had heard of an "irrepressible conflict," but it was an irrepressible conflict between the rights of the South and the interests of the Union on the one hand, and the ideas, principles and purposes of the Black Republican Party on the other. The Anti-Slavery Party were perpetually encroaching like the rising tide, and unless they get above its reach they would all be swept away. The South was fully awake and prepared for the conflict. He appealed to Southern men to set aside trivial party differences, and to unite against the common enemy. The South, when united could await the result in its calm dignity of conscious right. Eight millions of freemen, educated to use arms, animated by valor, and united in the defence of their rights, were not to be subjugated by a miscellaneous mob of brazen fanatics and conscience-stricken traitors; and if need be, it was possible for the South to organize the Government anew, and go on in her career of prosperity and glory.

Mr. MAYNARD said he regarded the support given to him yesterday as an evidence that gentlemen were willing to forget their past political differences for a time, and unite for high and patriotic purposes, rather than a personal compliment. He dared not, therefore, appropriate their action to himself, or even make it the object of his thanks. Apprehending that the further use of his name would fail to concentrate a sufficient number to organize the House on a broad, national and conservative basis, he unconditionally withdrew his name.

Mr. ENGLISH nominated Mr. SCOTT, of California, as a candidate who ought to be satisfactory to every national man.

A vote was taken with the following result

Necessary to a choice	106
Sherman	102
Scott	83
Gilmer	14
Scattering	11

Adjourned.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

Capture of the Tehuantepec and Oajaca by Gen. Cobos—Americans preparing to leave.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SECUIL, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

The first intelligence from the United States which we have received for three weeks, came today by the mail canoe from Minatitlan. All our letters and papers by the previous mail were, by design, or through the stupidity of the official, carried over to the Pacific side.

The property of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company was all sold on the 11th inst., and realized (or sold for—it is not yet realized) $18,000. The liabilities are $27,000, which with the expenses of sale deducted, will pay about one-half of the claims, certainly not more. WELSH & ALLEN were the purchasers. The steamer *Such I* sold for $10,100. (She has since been lost, and that amount sunk to the creditors.—ED.) The other steamer, the *Minatitlan*, brought nearly $4,000. Forty days are allowed the purchaser to pay in. On the 14th, Cobos took the City of Tehuantepec, and at last accounts was awaiting reinforcements before attacking Juchitan, which he no doubt has done before this. He has two thousand troops, three hundred of which are mounted lancers. The Juchitanese are a fighting tribe, and will give him a warm reception. These natives did more fighting during the Americo-Mexican war than any other portion of the Mexican nation of equal numbers. The City of Oajaca is also reported to have fallen into the hands of Cobos. This district contains near thirty thousand inhabitants, and the town is so strongly fortified as any other in the country. Spanish Cobos marsh on this place we shall all inside tracks down the river, and perhaps seek protection under the stars and stripes on board of some of the mahogany droghers, many of which are now loading at that place. Provisions here are scarce and dear. Flour is $20 per barrel, hams 50 cents per pound and other things in proportion. We shoot a pheasant occasionally and have a soup, after which we fall back on the inevitable *frijoles* and *tortillas*.

The barks *Tally Ho* and *Linda*, both loaded and bound for New-York, got ashore in a heavy Norther, on the 12th, and are abandoned. The vessels have been sold for the benefit of the Underwriters, though, from the prices paid under such circumstances, the "benefit" will be small. The gale has been very heavy all along the coast, and many vessels are reported ashore near Vera Cruz. Some of those wrecked were bound to Minatitlan to load.

The canoe leaves in a few minutes. I will bid you for the present ADIOS.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—In the course of its remarks upon the President's Message, the Washington *Intelligencer* makes the following parenthetic and moving appeal: "By the way, are there not enough independent men in some one of the contending parties in the House who, trusting their constituents to understand and appreciate their motives, will courageously step forth and settle the present unfortunate difficulty, and thus enable Congress to assume its proper functions and proceed with the public business? The dignity of the body, no less than the public interest, is suffering; and if this obstruction is not to continue through the whole Congressional term—which no man dreams of—why not put an end to it at once? Party fidelity is a virtue, doubtless; but, like all other virtues, carried to excess, it becomes a vice."

OVATION TO SENATOR SEWARD.

The Republican Committees at the Astor House—Speech of Ex-Judge Peabody—Reply of Mr. Seward.

The Reception at the City Hall—Immense Concourse of Citizens—Mayor Tiemann's Welcome, and Senator Seward's Response—Departure of the Latter for Auburn.

The national ensign and the banner of the City floated over the City Hall yesterday, in honor of the arrival of the distinguished Senator of New-York, Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and from the flag-staff of the Astor House, at which Mr. SEWARD was staying, the flag hoisted there on the day of the great Union meeting, inscribed "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," was still flying.

At 10½ A. M. the members of the two Republican General Committees assembled at the Astor House, in Room No. 41, and there awaited the appearance of Mr. SEWARD. There were many there, too, who were not members of the Committees. Among the distinguished persons present were Ex-Gov. KING, Ex-Judge PEABODY, JOHN A. KENNEDY, S. B. DUTCHER, Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee; Hon. SETH C. HAWLEY, and Supervisors LITTLE and STEWART. At 11 o'clock, Mr. SEWARD entered the room, and was received with vociferous and long-continued cheering, at the subsidence of which,

Ex-Judge C. A. PEABODY, formerly Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, addressed him. The feelings, he said which crowded upon him on the joyful occasion of Mr. SEWARD's safe return, were such that they seemed to repress the remarks that he (an) would utter. He had been requested, on behalf of the Republican Committees, to address to him a few words of congratulation upon his arrival at home, and upon the great events which have recently occurred. They would be delighted to give full vent to the sentiments that were uppermost in the hearts of all at this moment, but they were compelled to control themselves, and comply with the rules of propriety which should govern such an occasion. Mr. SEWARD was yet to return to his domestic circle. They knew that it was proper that he should be permitted to go home to his family. They would only detain him to express the happiness that they felt, when they reflected that the sentinels on the watch-tower of Liberty would soon give word to the nation that he had returned to his post. [Applause.] They had parted with him a few weeks ago at the gates of the ocean, when the waves had risen to greet him, and thousands of hearts had wished him a pleasant voyage. He (Judge PEABODY,) would never forget the sensations of that moment of parting. It had produced mingled feelings to which now it was sufficient barely to allude. None of the anxiety then felt was now experienced. They congratulated him, themselves and the country, on his safe return. [Applause.] strengthened physically, and with a mind refreshed for the labors that were before him. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SEWARD, in reply, said his memory gave back at once the recollection of every kind salutation and parting word which had been spoken when he had left for Europe. He knew not how much they had to do with procuring him a kind and cordial welcome there. He had had many days of pleasure during the eight months of his absence; but none of them were so pleasant to him as that which brought him home again. [Applause.] He had seen much abroad to appreciate and admire; but he had seen nothing in any of the lands he had visited to equal the prosperity and magnificence of his own native land. [Loud applause.] When he arrived in England it was known there that he had been there a quarter of a century ago, and he had been frequently asked whether he saw any signs of change and of improvement in the land. It had given him great pleasure to be able to say "Yes." When he had been asked whether there were any changes for the better in his own country, it had delighted him to answer in the affirmative. Twenty-six years ago, when he left London to return to his own country, he had left behind him a London built of stone, and he had come to a New-York built of brick. Now he had just left London and Paris built of stone, and was returned to a New-York of marble. [Applause.] He was honored by the Common Council of this great Metropolis with the hospitalities of the City. In an hour or two he would be glad to meet all his friends in the City Hall. It would be unbecoming for him at this time and place to dilate on topics of public interest and resume his remarks at another place. He knew they would excuse him from saying anything more until he met them at the City Hall, when he would speak more at large on the sentiments of the time and place.

Mr. SEWARD concluded amid repeated cheers, and after shaking hands with many acquaintances who crowded around him he retired to his own apartment. There he was immediately waited upon by the Committee of the Common Council appointed to receive him, led by Alderman BRADY, Chairman. The latter informed him that the Common Council executed to him the hospitalities of the City, and Mr. SEWARD expressed his gratification at the honor. Then escorted by the Committee, he entered a carriage drawn by four horses, which was waiting for him and proceeded to the City Hall.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CITY HALL.

Long before the arrival of Mr. SEWARD at the City Hall, the crowd collected in the various passages leading to the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, so that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the file of sturdy policemen could clear a passage for the distinguished guest. Almost every man near the door announced himself as a reporter, with the hope of gaining speedy admission, and had it not been for the presence of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen—Mr. GALLAGHER—the *bona fide* members of the craft would have fared ill enough. After the first rush, however, the doors were guarded stoutly, and closed when the room had become comfortably filled. Mayor TIEMANN then welcomed Mr. SEWARD in the following address

MAYOR TIEMANN'S SPEECH.

Mayor TIEMANN said: I am delegated by the Common Council of the City of New-York to the pleasing duty of welcoming you back to your native State. You have a great many ardent friends that are desirous of seeing you, and for that reason the Common Council has tendered you the use of this room for the purpose of seeing those friends. I, individually, am happy to see you back. I hope your trip has been conducive to your health, and prepared you for the arduous duties through which you are to pass.

When the applause that followed the Mayor's welcome had subsided, Mr. SEWARD spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR SEWARD AT THE CITY HALL.

Mr. SEWARD said: I do not mean to yield to the impulses of feeling on this occasion, although I can scarcely conceive what could be more flattering to me than this generous reception in the metropolis of my native country, and under the auspices of the constituted authorities of the City; nevertheless, I am sure that any seeming insensibility to this cordial welcome would not only convict me of caprice, but would argue an ungrateful to the Divine goodness that permits me to enter again, after a long absence, unbroken circles of true patriots, affectionate kindred, and live tried friends. [Applause.] Inquiries have been addressed on all sides and by all parties. I hope that those I owe listening to me are aware that I must be impatient to reach once more, and as soon as possible, my yet distant fireside, and therefore I am sure that you will be content to receive very brief answers—at least on the present occasion—to those kind inquiries. I have, Mr. Mayor, met with nuncheon in my way I have enjoyed good health in every season and in every clime. I have met no unkindness anywhere, but on the contrary, the respect everywhere entertained for my country has procured for me among all classes and conditions of men hospitalities which I shall remember with gratitude so long as I shall live. [Applause.] Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens, in those Eastern regions, from which we derive our institutions of Divine truth, a parousia, which seems as if it were to be eternal, rests upon society, and leaves little else to be studied there than the sublime and affecting monuments which authenticate the evidences of our faith. [Applause.] I have often asked, in many instances, to compare the existing conditions of society in European States with that existing there twenty-five years ago, when I had the fortune to visit the Eastern Continent. I think I can safely say that all the nations on that continent have more prosperity than they ever have heretofore enjoyed, and are making decided progress in moral and material improvement. At the same time, it is my misfortune that the institutions of government existing there which either are ancient, or founded and constructed on ancient principles, are not adapted to the exigencies and sentiments of the present day, and therefore it is that every country in Europe—the whole of Europe—seems to be at this moment balancing between the desire for beneficial change and the fear of dangerous innovation. Our political system, constructed at a later period and under better auspices, seems to be adapted to all the changes of national life, and to leave us, therefore, happily, free alike from the need and from fear of organic change. It must always be difficult to determine how far we can lend encouragement to those who seek to reform the political institutions of their countries, even with the hope of benefit to them. But, Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens, this, at least, we can always do—we can endeavor to conduct our internal affairs, as well as our foreign relations, with true candor, and justice, and moderation, and so commend our better system of Government to the adoption of all nations, by proving that that system is founded in public virtue, and that we are "as a city that is at unity with itself," while it seeks only by pacific and lawful means to promote the peace, prosperity, and welfare, and happiness, and civilization of mankind. [Applause.]

The speech concluded, the people pressed forward to shake Mr. SEWARD by the hand. Mr. SEWARD stood in front of the Clerk's desk, with Mayor TIEMANN on one side and Alderman BRADY on the other, and returned the salutations of all very cordially. Some were content to hold his palm in theirs for a moment and then pass on, but many had their little speeches prepared for him and delivered them, with the degree of gravity and emphasis which accorded with the taste of each, as they took him by the hand. "So much happier to see you at the White House," said one, with a smile of deep significance. "This is a much better place than that," replied Mr. SEWARD. Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, in passing, said, "We have a specimen of this irrepressible conflict getting in here." Alderman THOMAS was introduced. "He," said Alderman BRADY, "voted to extend the hospitalities of the City to you." "It will never be any reproach to him," said Mr. SEWARD. "Take good care of us down there, (pointing southward,) Governor," said one of the people. "I hope you've come home loyal to the Union," said another. "If it don't fall," replied Mr. SEWARD, "before I take it to pieces, it will be apt to stand, a very durable piece of handiwork." "I want you for next President of the United States," whispered a mute man in a confidential tone. Another repeated for the hundredth time, "There's an irrepressible conflict going on outside." "I hope you'll be able to reduce it," Mr. SEWARD answered. The next acquaintance in the hand that passed by was a short, stout, excitedly important personage, who, standing on tip toe, shouted in Mr. SEWARD's ear, "I hope you'll fulfill your mission!" Another placed his hand on the head of the Senator, said solemnly, "God Almighty bless you!" and suddenly departed. "Been at several Presidential receptions," remarked a gentleman of Hibernian visage, "and never saw the likes o' this." To Gen. F. A. TALLMADGE, Mr. SEWARD said, "How is my old friend and fellow-laborer?" And when Gen. TALLMADGE asked whether he left for home that day, Mr. SEWARD replied, "Yes, there's a very respectable woman waiting to see me 300 miles from here." "Can't I go for you?" asked Gen. TALLMADGE. "No, I thank you," returned Mr. SEWARD, laughing. "Governor," said an acquaintance of Mr. SEWARD's, "I give you a hearty welcome home. You see your friends ain't

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Machine Tools—Their Relation to all Manufactures—Extreme Accuracy of Workmanship—Variety of Adaptations—Prominence of Philadelphia Tools.

There is probably no important manufacture which attracts so little popular attention as that of machine tools, and yet there is none whose perfection is so essential to all manufacturing success; it is the very mother of the mechanic arts. The steam-engine, with its many adaptations and brilliant achievements; the complicated organs and movements of cotton and woolen machinery; the almost human-motions of the pin-machine; and the quick and sure manipulations of a thousand iron hands which turn out our food, raiment, and comforts before our wondering eyes—all these are the theme of daily admiration. But the dingy, plodding, unostentatious lathe and planer, as they whittle down the uncouth masses, with monotonous repetitions, a shaving at a time, at snails' pace, are passed by unobserved. Yet a locomotive which can run at 40 miles an hour, may be a bungler's job by the side of a simple tool which can make a piece of iron so nearly round or so nearly square that no inaccuracy can be detected. The economy and durability, however, of the locomotive, and of all machines, are to a great extent decided by the tools by which they were shaped. *Good fits* is the watchword in all branches of mechanical engineering, and the thing made is the best test of the thing that makes it.

Till within a few years manufacturers and machinists have shared the popular error on this point. All machine-manufacturers have been an approximation to the "rule of thumb." "Cut and try" has been the formula; the idea of paying high prices for accurate tools is even now scouted by two opposite classes among us—first, counting-room engineers, who expect a new dollar for an old one the same day; and, second, mechanical geniuses who can accomplish all things with a cold-chisel and a file. The great mass of manufacturers, however, are beginning to embody in practice the belief that it is cheaper to design a thing on paper than in metal—that it is cheaper to make all parts fit, even to the fraction of a hair, the first time they come together, than to chip and file away the inaccuracies left by cheap tools; that strong, heavy tools will do twice the amount of work possible for weak and light ones; that special tools, adapted to all the different requirements of machine-making, are, for all the above reasons, a better investment than any amount of slower and less accurate hand-work—in short, that the best possible machine tools, which will do any given thing ten thousand times alike and correctly, are absolutely necessary to the economy of producing a given machine, and to the economy of its production, down to untold generations of tools and machinery.

Machine tools, as is well known, are employed solely to finish the surfaces of rough metallic parts, and fit them to each other. The leading classes of tools are, the lathe, the planer, and the boring-machine. Each class has its varieties of special and adaptable tools; among the lathes are those for all sizes and varieties of straight cylindrical work only, those for screw-cutting only, those for cutting off the ends of shafting and centering it, and those for turning cones at certain fixed angles; and there are tools which do all these, and may be made into drilling and boring engines besides. Among the planers are those for straight work only, also the varieties of shaping and slotting machines. Among the drills are those for boring small and portable parts, also the more complicated kinds for boring all sorts of holes at different angles in large immovable parts—the boring tool itself assuming the desired positions, but always with a hair-splitting accuracy of adjustment. Among the boring tools (which are really lathes for turning the insides of cylinders, drills not being sufficiently accurate for large holes,) are those for car-wheels only, and those for other special varieties of work. In the manufacture of arms especially, these three classes of tools have been divided into several hundred special tools, each adapted to one thing only. The economy of such adaptations in large manufactures is evident. To run all the machinery of a great shafting or pulley lathe to bore an small hole, and to run a bed piece planer to trim off a bolt head, is wearing out machinery for nothing; but worse than this, it is consuming twice or thrice the necessary time. One good lathe may answer all the purposes of a small machinist, but in large railroad shops, and in general manufactures, the cost of special tools is found to be highly economical of money and time.

The fitting of metallic surfaces in such a manner that there is no appreciable space between the joints, especially in complicated and adjustable machinery, and to do all this the first time, and thousands of times alike, and always with the rapidity which will insure commercial success, and when the tool must be in every part adapted to the various sizes of work, and to the varying speeds and depths of cut required by different sizes and metals, the problem is evidently of no easy solution. The cutting of screws in a lathe, with various threads, diameters and pitches, involves a large amount of practical mathematics as well as the most accurate workmanship, and the cutting of gearing embodies some of the highest principles of geometry, each part of each tooth being not "rounded off," but cut to an epi-cycloidal curve. Machine tools must, therefore, embody three prominent features: I. Great strength and weight, for these alone secure that rigid inflexibility which permit accurate movement, and they are absolutely essential to quick work. A slight quivering lathe may turn out a round shaft in time, by a light cut and slow feed, but commercially it is of no account—to cram work through a lathe and have every product accurate, requires the solidity of a rock in each part. 2. Clumsiness, the natural accompaniment of solidity, in green hands, must be especially avoided. The greatest facility for adjusting work is very essential. Hence, not only the best materials but the most accurate conformity to the laws of the strength of materials is necessary. To calculate all the strains and to meet them, without wasting metal where there is no strain, is one of the highest offices of engineering, and the one wherein most mechanical and engineering works are defective. Strict conformity to these laws gives also the finest proportions in an æsthetical point of view. 3. Accurate fits in tools themselves decide the accurate fits of everything made by them, and a defect in the tools never ceases reproducing itself. The use of the best materials is, in this regard, of the greatest moment. Not only rubbing, but fixed surfaces must fit, for any "give" or looseness in the bolts which hold a tool together are sure to become exaggerated by use, and will ultimately throw everything out of line.

These principles distinguish the Philadelphia machine tools. The establishments of Messrs. WILLIAM SELLERS & Co. and Messrs. BEMEN & DOUGHERTY are distinguished not only in this country, but all over the world, for the excellence and variety of their work. France, Austria and Russia are their constant customers; the Government works in New-York and in other cities are supplied from these works, and the better class of railroad and machine shops are adopting this make of machinery. There are some establishments in New-York and New-England where the best kind of work is done, but they are generally engaged in the manufacture of special tools. For general machine tools, however, so long and well established are the Philadelphia houses, that the term *Philadelphia Tools* has become a special recommendation and advertisement in behalf of the users of them. However loudly the builders of tools all over the country may advocate their own work on the score of cheapness, we have never heard of one who doubted the excellence of those made by the establishments named. Whether or not the best is the cheapest in the end, will be practically an open question, we fear, for some time to come.

The machine tools of twenty years ago, were very rough affairs, with their warping wooden frames and jerking chain feed. Iron frames of light proportions were gradually introduced, and many improvements in adjustability gradually grew up with the demand for a better class of steam and general machinery. Mr. WHITWORTH, of Manchester, England, the celebrated tool builder and reformer, inaugurated great improvements by introducing standard gauges for screw threads and other parts, by which not only each manufacturer could fit his own work, but by which certain standard parts all over the world might be uniform. These gauges are of course more accurate than any possible measurements by rule—being fitted to the ten-thousandth part of an inch—and are adopted by all the best shops in all countries. Mr. WHITWORTH further improved machine-tools by perfecting their proportions, solidity and accuracy. The labors of the Philadelphia tool-builders were cotemporaneous, and the results similar to those abroad, while many features in both countries have been interchanged. Mr. WHITWORTH remarked, when in this country, that the tools of Messrs. WILLIAM SELLERS & Co. were equal to his own. As to the merits of the two Philadelphia establishments, no general distinction can be drawn. In certain special tools each has its peculiar advantages. Both use the best and most expensive materials, such as cast iron which is of a tensile strength of 22,000 to 28,000 lbs. per square inch, gun-metal of nine parts copper and one part tin, for boxes, and cast steel costing 16 cents per pound, forged to shape in Sheffield, for spindles, &c.; the wearing surfaces, after planing, are scraped together, and bolts do not slide loosely, but are turned and driven into reamed holes. Cone pulleys are accurately turned on the inside, to balance. One of the large lathes of Messrs. BEMENT & DOUGHERTY in the Camden and Amboy Railroad shops, has turned off four flanged driving-wheel tires in six and one-half hours—two days' work for some machinery we have seen. One of the peculiar features of the work of this house, is the use of hollow or box pedestals or posts instead of the ordinary solid legs. Thus, not only is the metal more strongly disposed, none of it being in the "neutral axis," where it does no work, but the hollow box forms closets, with shelves and doors, for the convenient and safe storing of the taps, dies, chisels, cutters and small accessories of a large tool. In these works is probably the largest planer in this country. It can take in a mass 45 feet long, 10 feet wide and 8 feet high, planing it in three places at once.

A new and very important tool has just been built by Messrs. BEMENT & DOUGHERTY, called a cotter-drill, for planing slots or key seats. A drill not only revolves, but moves back and forth, thus making a mortice of any length or depth at one operation. Machines for this purpose have been for some time used in England. This has improved upon the old plan by substituting the screw instead of the crank for the longitudinal movement of the drill, thus giving a truly uniform motion. It also employs two drills, one on each side, for making slots, thus saving half the usual time. Many of its adjustments are novel and remarkable. The machine is about 6 feet long, 3 feet high and 3 wide, and will cut slots from ¼ inch to 30 inches long, and hold a piece of metal 10 inches wide. Its cost is $700. It will do the work of six men, more accurately than a man can do it in any amount of time.

Messrs. WILLIAM SELLERS & Co. have also introduced an improved and very important tool—a bolt-cutter, for making the threads on bolts quickly and accurately. There are three ways of doing this work. The bolt itself may revolve and screw into stationary dies, while it is cut by the dies. In case of very long bridge bolts this is inconvenient, as the bolt, not being perfectly round and true, will jump about; or the dies may revolve, the bolt being fixed; but in case of solid dies, after they have screwed upon the bolt, in the process of cutting it, they must be unscrewed again, which necessitates the reversing of the motion, and consumes twice the time absolutely required to do the work. In this new machine, however, the die is in three pieces which open and shut *while revolving*, so that when they have drawn in the bolt in the process of cutting it, they are opened by the movement of a lever, so that the bolt may be instantly withdrawn, the dies revolving as before, and being all ready for the next bolt. The manner in which this is done, though very simple in actual parts, can hardly be described in our limited space. It is accomplished by the varying motions of two wheels driven from the same shaft, the one moving the box which holds and rotates the dies, and the other moving sections of eccentrics which open and close the dies. When cutting they both move together. The machine is very small, simple and substantial in appearance, and will accomplish about twice the work of the ordinary bolt-cutter. Its cost, with all appurtenances, is $300. The turn-tables for locomotives, and other railroad machines built at this shop, are worthy of the special attention of those who have at last determined to reduce expenses by using good tools.

A PREVAILING MALADY.

What Causes Dyspepsia—and How it may be Cured.

Were it asked what disease is the most prevalent in the world, a throng of emaciated faces would answer, Dyspepsia. You meet it everywhere, as far as civilization extends; indeed, it may be called the creature of civilization. It is one of the greatest of human afflictions, —bearing directly upon the physical, and complicating the mental and moral condition of mankind, and affecting seriously the affairs of life.

Without enumerating all the minutiæ, I shall note the more prominent, recognized points of the subject, and add such other matter connected with it, but less generally known, as may be deemed worthy of attention.

Properly speaking, dyspepsia is not a disease, though treated as such. It exists, eminently in a *varied degree*, ranging from a temporary ailment, to a protracted, exhaustive disease, unfitting the individual for business or pleasure—a burden to himself, fit neither for life nor death. To this unenviable state is to be added the reproach which attaches to those cursed with this malady. It is thought to argue sensual indulgences—a lack of moral energy in the individual. This, in the main, is unjust, as will be seen when we enumerate the causes which lead to the disease. These are various and often unsuspected. I will name the most prominent.

Chief is a *sedentary life*. Man is so constituted by habit, that exercise is made a necessity to health. It is a normal condition. A deviation from it is an infringement of the sanitary laws of man's nature. The fluids of the body not having their accustomed stimulus which exercise imparts, lose their *balance* in the system. The agent that sends the blood to the extremities and the skin, being withheld, an internal concentration of fluids takes place, depriving the rest of the body of its due share of the circulation. Among the many laws of our nature, there are certain which require our obedience—effort on our part. One is the necessity of exercise. We *must* act, or suffer the result. The natural state of man is not indolence; hence the odium attached to a life of idleness.

The next thing that most induces the disease, is *excessive indulgence of the appetite*. We not only take too much food in the aggregate, but we overload the stomach, distending that member till its strength becomes lessened and its functions deranged, the whole system sympathizing with this central, most critical and important organ.

The *intemperate use of ardent spirits* is another source of dyspepsia. It is also brought on by *undue muscular exertion*. This is less generally known as a cause of dyspepsia, and its philosophy still less understood. The fatigue which the muscles undergo, extends to the stomach as well, which, in consequence, loses its energy—thus unfitting it, as well as the other digestive organs, for its requisite performances. The inference is, there is not sufficient digestive and assimilative power to sustain the system. Besides, if persisted in, the *functions* of these organs become not only weakened, but constitutionally deranged, which is a further complication of the difficulty—

ing dyspepsia, which always means, brought about, a *derangement of the organs of digestion, principally the stomach*.

I have thus enumerated the more prominent inducements which lead to this disease. There are others, but they are generally auxiliary to the main causes—such as severe mental exertion, persisted in; strong emotions of whatever kind, often indulged in, and long-continued. To name all the symptoms of dyspepsia—and their name is legion—is not necessary. I will mention some, in the hope, more particularly, to relieve those who may be under the harrowing impression that some other and fatal malady is preying upon them,—which in itself may be set down as a symptom of the disease.

A gloomy atmosphere is the inheritance of the dyspeptic, with now and then sharp glances of sunlight, both the gloom and the light unnatural —the former weighing down the spirits to a morbid degree, the latter elevating them to a feverish excitement. This is not the worst phase of the disease: that takes place when all is gloom, and no bright moments enliven the horizon. Hence, to the confirmed dyspeptic, life is a dreary existence. He sees things in a false light, his impressions are erroneous, his judgment, in consequence, becomes unreliable. His bright moments—which eventually return—reveal this, which adds another pang to the many that annoy him, as it touches his character for sanity. All this, as before stated, leads to the worst evil that results from dyspepsia—*imaginary misfortune*—appearing in as many forms almost as the subject of the patient's thoughts.

Physically he has many evils to contend with; pain in the chest, and other parts of the body, particularly the left side and the sternum. The muscles of the body become weak and flabby, manifesting soreness on the least unusual exertion, with lameness in the limbs, &c. There is tenderness in the region of the stomach and the hips, felt upon pressure. The extremities are cold and rigid; the skin dry, rough and pale; hands and feet especially are cold, sometimes hot and burning. The patient at times is distressed with night-sweats, bad sleep, and worse dreams. He seems heir to a thousand evils, changing in their nature,—old ones vanishing, new ones appearing. Some of the most alarming to the sufferers, are palpitation, cough. He is troubled with vertigo, ringing and other sounds in the ears. Sometimes he hesitates in his speech,—has uncertain action,—is pleased with nothing,—pleases nobody,—has abundant occasion for regretting blunders of manners and morals. Moral power he seems greatly to lack: he has lost self-control, follows this whim and that, but never the doctor's prescription to the end—he cannot remain in the mood long enough. Hence the disease is prolonged, especially as time is necessary to a cure. He has no patience for that, he is so moody, so wavering. In a word, he is only the shadow of himself.

But, happily, dyspepsia is a curable disease. The cure rests in the observance of three prominent requirements, namely: the *removal of the cause, diet*, and *exercise*. These may be aided by other means,—but, alone, they are sufficient to cure the disease.

Intemperance, in its widest sense, is the true cause of dyspepsia—excesses of all kinds that bear upon the stomach, as already remarked. Correct these, and you will remove the gyves that bind down the recuperative energy. This done—which meets the first requirement—the system, which is in a debilitated condition, needs aid—needs nursing.

Experience shows that a given quantity of food can be more easily digested in four than in three meals—it shows that quantity is of more importance than quality. The patient in general will be his own best judge in what agrees best with him. He should avoid all excitement immediately before and after, as well as during his meals, which should be enjoyed at his leisure, that the appetite may appreciate the measure of food, and time be afforded for its thorough mastication. Rest,—or better, a mild passive exercise,—should follow each meal. It is also important to keep regular hours. Food taken at unusual seasons produces headache, and temporary disorder of the digestive process. Most of all, avoid a surfeit.

In general, tea may be indulged in to some extent. Coffee should be avoided, or taken sparingly. If used occasionally, it may serve to stir up the dormant energies, and in a measure prove a revulsive agent. It is best, perhaps, to avoid entirely tobacco and ardent spirits—the latter gradually, where habits of intemperance exist. In no case should strong habits be broken up abruptly, as the system can ill endure the shock, as well as shocks of any kind: hence the cold bath should generally be avoided.

With regard to the third and last, but equally important point—exercise—a wide field is open. Perhaps the best exercise is in the saddle. It effects equally the whole system. The patient *acts* in his effort to retain his position, and is *acted upon* by the motion of the horse. The internal organs, as well as the limbs and muscles of the body, receive the invigorating benefit.

Walking is the most ready mode of exercise; but many others, the writer is convinced from experience and observation, are preferable, because in walking the legs and back are taxed disproportionately to the rest of the body.

It is most important that exercise be regular and continued, as well as equally affecting all parts of the body. Several hours in each day, at least, should be devoted to it—devoted to thorough action, short only of great fatigue.

A conformity to only one, or even two, of the three general requirements, will not cure dyspepsia. It requires a faithful observance of them all to remove what even then will be found most discouragingly persistent. As the disease is not formed in a day, so it cannot be cured in a day.

There are other things to be observed. The hours of sleep should be held sacred against intrusion. It is important that the patient have some employment or recreation to occupy his time, which would otherwise make him a prey to gloomy thoughts, and aggravate his distress. Traveling agreeably diverts the attention. Any change which occupies the mind is beneficial, especially if it affords exercise to the body, which, as much as possible, should be made a pleasure instead of a task. This may seem unimportant, but is really a matter of consequence. Cheerfulness is an efficient medicine, though its extreme, hilarity, is too great a strain upon the nerves, which, in dyspepsia, are very weak. Great heat and cold should be avoided; the one enervates, the other unduly taxes the system;—intense cold is too great a stimulant. Extremes should always be avoided, and moderation be the watchword.

In general, medicines are of little avail, and then only as aids. The bowels may be regulated by a judicious diet, embracing the aperient fruits, or food containing astringent properties where a relaxing agent is required, though in the great majority of cases, costiveness is the rule. This may be best treated by a resort to regular stool hours. The patient should have a stated time in each day which should be inflexibly adhered to. Only urgent or obstinate symptoms should call in the aid of the physician.

One of the greatest difficulties in the cure of dyspepsia, is a *lack of moral power*—energy to overcome, to persist, resolutely, unflinchingly, in the course prescribed. The patient will be led into excesses almost ere he is aware, and sometimes under the impression that he is sufficiently recovered to indulge his appetite without danger. Nothing can be more delusive. Dyspepsia is the most fickle of diseases; a strong hand and a firm mind alone can carry out what will eventually insure success, namely, an unremitting course of treatment,—and this should fall upon another, not upon the patient—at least, not exclusively; as well leave the inebriate with his cups. It is this *persistence* in the treatment that is so generally neglected; and without its observance, not a case of dyspepsia can ever be cured.

In conclusion, let me once more refer to exercise. Too much stress can hardly be put upon this

does the patient so generally ... easily become a delinquent. Ease not only, but weakness, and an indisposition to act, cause this dereliction. Not only is the inclination lasting, but the will, the power to do. We are, therefore, not surprised at neglect in this important particular.

Let me also again warn the individual against the tendency of feigning himself afflicted with other and dangerous diseases. It is difficult—almost impossible—to successfully combat these morbid insinuations. Unless the patient succeeds in arresting this tendency, he will seem in turn to be attacked by almost every malady, and suffer the consequent effect of such imaginings, heightened by the already existent gloom of the mind. Hence the necessity of another's aid to *enforce* these observances.

MEDICUS.

Brevet Rank in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a very remarkable discrepancy between the Army and Navy of the United States in their prospect for the recognition of extraordinary merit, or the reward for distinguished and brilliant professional achievements, by the General Government. The soldier is sure of his honorable promotion on the slightest pretext, or even upon none at all; whereas the sailor may be a perfect NELSON, and will still find that virtue is not only its best, but its only reward. There is no doubt, however, that the love of commendation and the hope of promotion are the most powerful incentives, in the present deplorable condition of humanity, to produce those displays of individual daring and gallantry which constitute the brightest pages in the military history of any country; and, in all services whose rules will admit of discrimination in this matter, this motive is not only recognized, but encouraged. But the Navy of the United States has, (if not by regulation, at least by custom,) with scarcely an exception, been regulated hitherto, in the promotion of its officers, entirely by seniority.

It is, doubtless, true that the disadvantages of this system of promotion by seniority are fewer and more reconcilable to our republican notions than those of any other, and but very few cases can arise, even in time of war, where it would be either wise or expedient to depart from it, so far as the regular promotions are concerned; but the hope of a purely *honorary* advancement, that should carry with it neither authority nor pay, would at all times be found a powerful incentive to exertions for individual professional distinction.

It is barely possible that civilians, with all the splendid realities and possibilities within their reach, may think this empty rank to be simply ridiculous, and the character that could find gratification in such a reward to be weak and puerile, although their eagerness for militia titles may seem to contradict such a supposition; but, in reality, it is only as a mark of the nation's approval that this brevet-rank would be sought after and prized by officers of the Navy. In short, it would answer precisely the same purpose as the bestowal of medals, decorations, crosses of the Legion of Honor, peerages, and all the other incentives to extraordinary exertion that are so successfully employed by the Governments of Europe—only the means would be legitimate, professional and consistent with our Republicanism. Granting, however, that the desire of a merely nominal promotion is foolish, it is, at worst, an amiable weakness, and has the further recommendation of affording an effective and *cheap* mode of rewarding important and glorious services. It would be unwise in the country to neglect so great a stimulus to the zeal and gallantry of its officers, from any overstrained notions of what would constitute a proper dignity in them. No father finds fault with his child for preferring sugar-plums to cigars and grog; but wisely and joyfully encourages obedience and good behavior, with the more appropriate and less expensive means at his disposal. It should never be forgotten that the object of any military organization is to enable the country to maintain its rights and honor by fighting, whenever these cannot be secured otherwise; and if men can be induced to fight better by such simple appeals to a quality of human nature so universal as the love of approbation, the folly and puerility would surely be in neglecting such means. That such appeals *are* effective in exciting the daring gallantry and tough obstinacy which produce great military results from individual heroism, needs no labored argument to prove. Every military man knows and feels it, and the history of all times is proof sufficient for other people.

The objections that might be raised to the introduction of brevet ranks into the Navy by the officers themselves, would be of a different character. The needy and greedy among them might, perhaps, prefer an increase of pay to an increase of rank; but, surely, such ignoble desires would find but little sympathy, either in the service or out of it. The principal opposition to the measure would come from the Captains, who, being already in the highest grade recognized in our service, would have nothing to expect from it, and would naturally be unwilling to see their juniors breveted to the same rank with themselves; but if the real wants of the Navy were satisfied by creating a list of Admirals, (to consist, for example, of one Admiral, seven Vice-Admirals, and fourteen Rear-Admirals,) the remaining sixty Captains—and, indeed, the lower grades of Admirals themselves—would instantly become as warm in their advocacy of brevet ranks as the youngest Midshipman in the service. Again, if it be alleged that prejudice to the service would arise, in practice, from a confusion of uniforms and their attendant duties, that objection might easily be obviated by designating the brevet rank only in the epaulet and shoulder-strap, and leaving the badge of lineal rank unchanged on the wrist. As for the objection (if it be urged) that brevets were rendered worthless in the Army by a wholesale and indiscriminate *abuse* of them, surely that is no argument against their legitimate *use*; and the hope of winning them still remains as great an incentive to exertion as ever.

It only remains, therefore, to consider whether the establishment of brevet ranks, as recognized in the Army, would prove to be applicable to the Navy; and upon this point there can be but one opinion. The Army practice, with its numerous and frequent involutions and inversions of relative ranks, determined as they are by slight differences of circumstances, would be a curse rather than a blessing to the Navy. The great and all-important change that should be made in adapting it to the sea-service, should be to deprive it entirely of all mere *accidental* exercise. Nothing whatever but the express, direct and personal action of the President of the United States should confer upon an officer the exercise of his brevet-rank, with its corresponding authority and pay. Separate services, courts-martial, temporary or accidental command, and every other contingency which, in the Army, renders brevet-rank operative, should expressly be made of no effect in the Navy. This rank should be considered as purely of an *honorary* character, and simply as a means of enabling the country, through the Executive and Senate, to acknowledge distinguished merit—although, at the same time, it might, on rare occasions, enable the President to give the benefit of extraordinary abilities or attainments to any special or peculiar enterprise, when otherwise it could not be done.

T.

Terrible Suffering at Sea.

PASSAGE OF THE CALIFORNIA CLIPPER CHERUBIM

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The magnificent ship *Cherubim*, of Baltimore, which now lies at the Market-street wharf discharging her cargo, arrived at this port on the 19th ult. For many weeks previous to her arrival, much anxiety had been felt for her fate, as she left New-York early last Spring. As she was known to be a fast sailer and a staunch vessel, the probabilities were even strong that she had been utterly lost. From her first officer we have gathered the story of her long detention out, and it is a hard one. The *Cherubim* left New-York on the 9th of May; it was 193 days afterwards that she entered our harbor. But when she did arrive, she came in perfect order and in capital condition. She seems to have suffered all the nautical troubles that could possibly crowded inside of 193 days. She was 46 days drifting through calms and beating against light headwinds, before she reached the equator on the other side.

On the morning of the 25th of August, while things were at the worst off the Cape, and there were some two feet of water rolling across the main deck, it was found that the top of the pipe leading down to the water-tank, in which the whole water supply is kept, was gone. The salt water, of course, poured down into the tank, and the 40,000 gallons upon which they had confidently relied was every drop of it ruined. It was impossible that this could be the result of an accident. The pipe was plugged up tightly at once, and a piece of canvas nailed over it. Next morning, plug and canvas were both gone. Who perpetrated the villainy it was never discovered, but his object was readily surmised. Some poor fellow, in his despair, hoped, by spoiling the water, to compel the ship to put back. Provisionally, a single cask on deck, as provision against accident, had been filled just before the mishap. All hands, officers, men and passengers, among whom were Capt. SEIBERN'S wife and children, were put upon allowance of a pint a day, from that time till the arrival at Valparaiso, 25 days afterwards. Of provisions there was an abundance, the ship having taken a year's supply at New-York.

The exposure brought on scurvy, with which, one after another, many were terribly afflicted. One man died and was buried at sea. Four others were left at the hospital at Valparaiso, but were doing well when last seen. Fresh supplies of water at that place, and a tarry long enough to give all parties fresh meat and vegetables enough, restored health on ship-board.

FROM BRAZIL.

Visit of Don Pedro II. to the Northern States —Grand Reception at Pernambuco.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PERNAMBUCO, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

More than two months ago the Emperor DON PEDRO II. signified his intention of visiting his Northern Provinces, and this being the first time they had been so honored, each one determined to outdo the others in the reception of their monarch. Our Province, called the most turbulent in the Empire, has always been placed rather low in the list, and considered by our good neighbors of the two large Southern Provinces as one that, being in their opinions backward in everything, could not think of attempting to vie with the rich old City of Bahia; however, the Pernambucanos, who at least in go-aheadativeness, as we call it, have always considered themselves far in advance of Bahia, determined to do their best to show their loyalty, and have worked hard and freely spent their money to prove it and please our Imperial visitors.

News was received on the 20th that the Squadron was to have left Bahia, with the Emperor, on the 19th, and should therefore be off this port by the morning of 21st. Early on Monday the National Guard was called out and everything prepared for the reception. The programme, as arranged for the entry into port, was calculated to produce a really beautiful effect, and was more or less as follows, viz.: As soon as the Squadron was signalized, which would be some four hours before its entry into port, guns were to be fired from the fort—all the pilots in their boats, which were to be decorated with flags, were to sail out, and an enormous fleet of *jangadas* (the ordinary fishing craft of the Northern provinces, composed of five or six logs of a kind of cork wood, and carrying a tall triangular sail,) with four men, each dressed in white and blue, was to meet the steamers and follow in their wake. All day Monday the people were on the qui vive of expectation, but with no signs of the Imperial visitors. Pernambuco slept that night a disappointed city. On Tuesday morning it awoke and found the visitors had come upon them in the night, and they were deprived of the splendid sight of the entry, as the squadron was already at anchor in the outer roads. The steamer *Apa*, which bore the Imperial party, entered the inner harbor very soon after sunrise, when the men-of-war and forts saluted, and from all points an immense number of rockets were sent up (a peculiarity, I believe, to Brazil—rockets to the day time,) which sounded like a long-continued fire of musketry.

It is, perhaps, necessary to explain the very singular construction of our harbor, for you to appreciate how peculiarly well adapted it is for a display like the one intended. It is formed by a line of coral reefs, that, extending some three hundred miles up and down the coast, now under water, now above, in some places close to the shore, at others ten miles off, make several natural harbors, which, seen for the first time, are among the most interesting sights possible, and seem to be another proof of the lavish favors with which the Tropics are showered by the hand of Providence, in a land where the inhabitants can almost, if not quite, sustain themselves upon the spontaneous productions of the earth. We have natural sea-walls and harbors, and ready made what in most countries is only the result of years of labor, and the triumphs of human science. Here the reef, cutting a slice, as I may say, from the great Atlantic, appears at low water about six feet above the level, and forms a harbor some two hundred yards wide and three quarters of a mile long. All vessels are moored alongside the reef to cannon, which were placed in the rock by the Dutch, and which have withstood the ravages of time and use for more than two centuries. On the land side the houses come close down to the water's edge, merely separated in most instances by a narrow street or a small wharf, built for embarking. The entrance is at the extreme lower end, where a break in the reef allows vessels of any draught of water to pass, and, were it not for a bank inside, the largest clipper-ships could enter. The *Apa* having anchored below all the other vessels, and the disembarkation having to take place at the extreme upper end of the harbor, you will see that the Emperor's galley (or barge) must pass up the whole length. All the vessels were decorated with flags, and almost every nation was represented. The foreign houses and Consulates also had their national colors flying. Across the streets hung different flags, with complimentary and loyal inscriptions.

Arrangements had been made by the Municipal Government for the landing to take place at a part of the harbor fronting the Custom-house, and where there was a large square that would allow of the immense crowd that was expected; a pavilion was erected and most tastefully decorated with the national colors, and portraits of the four heroes of the independence that particularly distinguished themselves in driving the Dutch from the Province—viz.: HENRIQUE DIAS, a black, CAMALAO, an Indian, NGREIRO and VIEIRA, respectively a Brazilian born and a Portuguese. It was octagonal in form, and surmounted with the figures of Strength, Justice, Arts, Sciences, Peace, Order, Morality and Industry, the ceiling silk, carpeting Brussels, and a raised dais, with two chairs. The whole road over which the Imperial party passed was strewn with cinnamon-leaves, which shed a delicious perfume, and somewhat protected the feet from the hot sand. At exactly 11 o'clock the Imperial barge left the steamer, and immediately the air resounded with the heavy boom of cannon, and was filled with innumerable rockets. Hundreds of boats and *jangadas* followed in the wake of the barge, which, as it passed up, was most vociferously cheered from the shore and the vessels. Among the latter was easily distinguished the more sonorous hurrah from the Americans and English, and which sounded high above the less uproarious vivas of the Brazilians. The sight was a beautiful one indeed, and I believe the Emperor expressed himself delighted with the "Venice of America." On reaching the place of disembarkation, the Imperial party was met first by about two hundred little girls, all dressed in white, and carrying baskets of flowers, which they scattered before their Majesties; then by the Bishop and all the Provincial authorities, the Consular corps, representatives of the commercial body and hundreds more, who, from their position, either civil or military, were entitled to the honor of an invitation. Over a hundred ladies were present in a body to receive the Empress; the whole square was one mass of people, and the crowd was frightful. It seemed as if the procession would never reach the pavilion—a distance of less than sixty yards —so great was the anxiety manifested by the mass to see their Emperor; but by great exertions a pass was at length effected, and his Majesty entered and was met by the members of the City Government, the President of which delivered him the keys of the city in a short and appropriate speech. The whole party then adjourned to a church close at hand, which had been magnificently arranged for the occasion, and a *Te Deum*, which lasted some two hours, was sung. A procession was then formed from the church to conduct their Majesties to the Provincial Palace, which had been prepared for their reception, a distance of about a quarter of a mile through a wide street, with tall houses on either side, which were beautifully decorated with tapestries and lace hanging from the windows, and the beauty of Pernambuco and the vicinity on the verandahs. The progress was slow, as the Empress had to sit down several times to rest, finding it very fatiguing. The heat was terrible, and the dust would scarcely allow of breathing; and the ladies suffered severely. As etiquette required every one to walk with hats off, the sun had full effect; happy were those whose heads were plentifully supplied with nature's covering. There was constant cheering from the balconies and windows.

On arrival at the Palace, all those who formed part of the procession were allowed to enter, and had the honor of kissing their Majesties' hands before retiring. The sight was a brilliant one, the different uniforms, some of which were very rich, having a most happy effect. The Emperor wore an admiral's full dress, decorated with several orders both foreign and Brazilian. He is a very fine-looking man, remarkably tall and fair, and has rather a German cast of countenance—in that respect resembling, it is said, his mother. The Empress is a sister of the late King of Naples; is very short and stout; has a most affable manner, and inspired generally a most agreeable impression. And thus ended a reception which all classes, with a remarkable harmony, have used their utmost endeavors to make brilliant, a credit to the city, and a pleasure to their Majesties. His Majesty is remarkable for early rising, and the following morning after his arrival went to the Marine Arsenal before 8, taking every one by surprise, (such has been during this northern visit his custom when visiting his public departments,) examined particularly into everything, and expressed very freely his opinions where he found faults; and great hopes are raised that his visit will turn very much to the advantage of this Province, which has always been neglected by the Central Government, and drained of its revenue to improve and beautify Rio de Janeiro and other more favored districts.

The city has been very extensively illuminated the past nights and the streets crowded with people. Such the enthusiasm and such apparently the anxiety on all hands to please the Imperial visitors, that for three days not an arrest has been made. I was informed, although with crowded streets, and not a policeman visible—no rows, no robberies, nothing but manifestations of pleasure, and this is a city of quite one hundred thousand inhabitants. Last night Don Pedro went all over the city on foot to see the illuminations, constantly surrounded by an immense crowd. He has expressed himself quite delighted and agreeably surprised by his reception in Pernambuco, and his suite declare we have far outdone Bahia.

The Commercial Association has raised a subscription for a ball, which will soon come off, and have taken the initiative in raising a subscription for the formation of an Asylum for Mendicants, which has reached nearly $50,000, as a mark of respect and commemoration of their Majesties' visit, the Emperor having declared, before leaving Rio, that any such works as accrued to the benefit of the provinces or cities he should consider in the light of ovations to himself.

H.

Palmer's White Captive.

A few years ago our City was honored with an exhibition of statuary by an American sculptor whom Albany was proud to claim. Our minds were elevated and our hearts softened as we gazed on his POCAHONTAS, a lovely and noble production as ever came from the chisel, whilst clustered around this central figure were busts and basso relievos of such exquisite purity and feeling, that we have revelled in the memory of them ever since. There was something so truly American in the style—it was something so gratifying to our nationality that a man who had never crossed the ocean to have his spirit imbued with Grecian forms of loveliness and Italian rules of art, should suddenly, in our midst, create such evidences of full maturity, that we exclaimed with enthusiasm, "Here then has arisen what we have wailed for, the pioneer —the apostle of a school of American Art," and we felt that the genius of our sculptor was not to be measured by past efforts—that a great career lay before him.

MR. PALMER gives us now another of his creations, and in this his latest work he seems to have dropped into the old, well-worn European rut; how else could he have dashed his genius upon a subject so objectionable in point of taste and morality. That the art displayed is of a high order, and the workmanship above criticism, is not to be disputed, and it is for that very reason all the more objectionable. That it almost needs a touch of the marble to persuade one that it is not really a lovely woman suddenly unveiled to the vulgar gaze, makes all the stronger our protest against this attack on the decorum of American manners. In gazing upon it, are we not taking the first returning step towards the barbarism of the savages, whose act of obscene cruelty it is intended to depict? An opinion seems to obtain with some that implies want of purity to object to nude statuary, but one has only to regard the costumes of civilization and of barbarism for a forcible refutation of such an idea—the nakedness of the savage and the elaborate drapery of enlightened nations. Furthermore, of the ladies we have known who have traveled abroad, the noblest, purest, and most thoroughly cultivated, have told us of the shrinking and almost loathing with which they sometimes found themselves suddenly confronting one of the multitudinous nude Venuses of the Italian galleries. And in this connection we take occasion to speak of the unblushing effrontery with which the exhibition room of the "White Captive" is sometimes made a convenient lounging and flirtation place. We have all of us in the persons of our mothers, wives, or children, learned to attach a certain sanctity to the female form, which makes us instinctively shrink with pain when we see young girls hanging on the arms of leisurely-looking men, eye glass in hand, surveying the "White Captive" from every point, coolly making their criticisms, or warmly expressing their admiration, and we find ourselves vainly striving to fit to them MILTON'S glowing lines on the first woman:

> ——"that what she wills to do or say,
> Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best.
> Greatness of mind and nobleness, their seat
> Build in her loveliest, and create an awe
> About her, as a guard angelic placed."

In great contrast to "The White Captive," in point of chasteness, is one of the latest productions of the lamented CRAWFORD—"The Aurora"—a statue which graces the drawing-room of an eminent physician in this city. The pliant drapery folds about each beautiful curve, revealing and enhancing the charm, down to the very ankle, and seems as instinct with motion, life and grace, as the radiant goddess herself. We confess that we do not see what the poet calls "soul triumphant in the feet" of the "White Captive," but we clearly see in CRAWFORD'S "Aurora" that the female form and the robe that veils it are wonderfully invested with the same spirit, as if one were an integral part of the other, and *that* we think the result of true genius, something unattainable by the mere mechanic.

It was fitting that the old Greek to whom body was all, should yield the first niche to the beautiful nude, but it is spirit that the new Gospel seeks to honor and elevate, and in accordance with the genius of Christianity that artist walks in a higher plane of art who brings the fullest inspiration of his genius to the head and face, the seat of the soul, and makes drapery, to us, what muscles and sinews were to the eye of ancient heathendom. Some years ago, Rev. MATTHIAS BAUER, a clergyman of much

The Newport Kidnapping Case.

THE CASE OF ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF AN ORPHAN GIRL FROM RHODE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent number of your paper contains a communication signed "THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island," in relation to a young girl that it is charged "has recently been enticed to return to New-Orleans, and that now she is liable to be sold to the highest bidder, unless the sum of $1,000 can be raised for her rescue." In reply to this allegation, Bishop CLARK authoritatively states "that the girl returned to the place of her birth at the instigation of her mother, and of her own free will, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrance of her friends in Providence."

Bishop CLARK further states, that he has "positive evidence that the girl is now residing with her mother in New-Orleans," and that "having been born a slave, according to the laws of Louisiana, she is now liable to be sold by the State, unless some one claims her." Bishop CLARK further alleges, that "to prevent this, and also to clear himself of any legal liability in case the girl should fall into crime, the gentleman who originally owned her desires that her mother should purchase her at a nominal price," and that "it is probable that she has thus been transferred to her mother before the present time."

Although it is not to be doubted that Bishop CLARK'S statements are critically accurate, it is to be regretted, in view of the excitement the transaction to which he refers has caused in Rhode Island, that he has not more definitely rehearsed the data upon which they are founded, and these remarks are made under the hope that they may draw from him an answer in full, to the allegations that have been made by the girl and her friends, accompanied with a statement of the testimony and facts upon which it is founded. So far as the writer's knowledge extends the story of the girl, as narrated by herself and friends, is mainly as follows:

That she was brought to Newport some-ten years ago, then quite a little child. That she was admitted into the Sunday Schools, and apparently associated with by other children on an equality, being not darker than many of the Caucasian race. About the period of the death of the lady who brought the girl to Newport she was placed at service, and when about fifteen years of age was living with a family in Providence, when a woman and a tall black man came and hurried the girl off, the woman saying that she had property for the girl, and that she thought she should settle in New-York. In a letter to a friend in Newport, under date of Oct. 9, 1859, the girl herself, on this point, simply says, "last Winter my mother came for me," and that she was told by a female friend that her mother might sell her if she returned to New-Orleans. The Providence *Journal* alleges that the mother and two other colored people came to Providence, and "partly by persuasion and partly by force, succeeded in carrying her off." This would seem to imply a case of abduction. The girl further says, that "on the 9th of September I was arrested by two police officers," through the agency, as she alleges, of a friend of the gentleman claiming her as his property, who had orders "to carry me to the negro traders' yard, to be sold to the highest bidder; but the officers took pity on me, and locked me up in jail for safe keeping, because if they carried me to the traders' yard my mother would not see me again." It would seem, if the girl's statement is to be relied upon, that there was a time when she wished to return North, for she says that "when I wanted to come back, Mr. —— said that they had dressed me up so that I would not know my work." She further says, that "they want a thousand dollars for me;" that "she never had the thought that Mr.—— would do the like of that;" and that "the officers think it is a very mean thing, indeed." The statements made by the girl in this letter are substantially reiterated in another of the same date, addressed to a lady in Providence, in which last she says: "They want to sell me on some cotton or sugar plantation, if my mother or father can't buy me. They want a thousand dollars for me." She also alleges in this letter that "when I wanted to go back, Mr. ——," the gentleman alluding her, "said that I had been here, and if I ever up so, that I would not be fit to work; and that he gave an order to Mr. —— to have me carried to a negro trader's yard, to be sold to the highest bidder; but the officers took pity on me and carried me to jail, where he could not get me;" adding "that if I had not been put there my mother would never see me again." In both letters she speaks of being unwell, having "a very bad cold from being in jail."

In a letter from the girl's mother, dated New-Orleans, Sept. 16, 1859, addressed to a gentleman in Rhode Island, she says that on the 10th of that month "my house was suddenly assailed by two police officers, bearers of an order from ——," the gentleman referred to by the girl, "which order authorized them to enter my premises, and then and there arrest, without any notice, my daughter, and to lodge her in the police jail, and from thence to be transferred to a trader's yard, so she could be sold on some cane or cotton plantation."

The writer has before him, a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, under date of 3d of November, 1859, from which the following sentence, referring to the girl, is extracted: "To prevent her being placed with a trader for sale, the mother has agreed to pay $1,000 for her. Nothing yet paid, nor any act of sale passed; it will be soon." This gentleman had been requested to inquire into the facts of the case on the spot at an early date, and it would seem from the tenor of the letter that he obtained his information in part, if not in whole, from the person whom both the girl and mother allege to be the agent through whom the sale was contracted.

In a letter from the girl to a lady in Rhode Island, under date of 20th November, 1859, she alludes incidentally to the bill of sale being in the possession of Mr. ——, a Notary Public, and further says, "they have sold me to mother," and that the bill of sale had been forwarded for signature to the wife of the gentleman by whose orders she had been sold, but that she declines signing it. If this statement of the girl is to be relied on, it would seem not only to conflict with that of Bishop CLARK, in regard to the girl being owned in his own right, by the gentleman to whom the Bishop alludes; but the refusal of his wife to perfect the bill of sale, might give some color to the allegation that has been made in some quarters, to the effect that the girl, if a slave at all, really belongs to an estate now in the hands of executors—the same executors being trustees for several orphan infants who inherit a small property contingent upon the payment of the debts of the testator, among whose assets the price of the girl in question constitutes a very important item.

Whatever may be the real merits of the case, it would seem no more than right and proper that, before abandoning this more than orphaned child to a life of servitude and shame, Bishop CLARK should favor the public with something further in regard to the nature of the testimony upon which his conclusions are founded, for it certainly does seem, from the narrative of the mother and girl, sustained as it is by other testimony, that some person or persons did intend, previous to the affair being exposed, to obtain something more than a "nominal price" for the poor girl, however that intention may have since been modified or abandoned, and justice to the suspected parties would seem to demand a disclosure as to who was to receive the $1,000. Bishop CLARK states that the "young girl," previous to her abduction from Providence, "had been for some time a member of the Sunday-school of Grace Church, of that city." How appropriate then would it seem to be if this little orphaned lamb has been "enticed to return to New-Orleans," by wolves in sheeps' clothing, come from what quarter they may, there to be delivered over to the spoiler, that he himself, as Bishop and shepherd of Christ's fold, should "leave the ninety-and-nine of his flock in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it," and "when he hath found it," *bind up its wounds*, pouring therein oil and wine, and lay it on his shoulders and return with it to Providence "rejoicing!" Verily, verily, the good Bishop would then find many of his "friends and neighbors" ready to rejoice with him, who have now sore misgivings in regard to the fate of the missing lamb of his flock, notwithstanding the shepherd's assurance that it is "*probable* she has been transferred to her mother," for a "*nominal price.*"

VIRGINIUS.

Personal Liberty Bills.

WHAT STATES HAVE ENACTED THEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct one or two errors that appear in your paper—one of which especially has a rather important bearing.

One of your editorials states that Vermont is the only State which has passed a Personal Liberty bill; that in Massachusetts it was vetoed, and in New-York defeated in the Senate. The facts are these:

In 1850 *Vermont* led the way, immediately after the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, by adopting a stringent Personal Liberty law.

In 1855 the Legislature of *Massachusetts* passed one yet more stringent, which was vetoed by Gov. GARDNER on May 21, 1855, and immediately *passed over his head* by 22 to 3 in the Senate, and 230 to 76 in the House, and it is *still the law.*

Michigan adopted a similar law at the same time.

Wisconsin adopted a yet more stringent law afterwards, declaring all liens or executions upon judgments obtained under the Fugitive Slave law absolutely void; and this law *has been enforced.* It is no abstraction, but a real working law.

All these laws secure trial by jury to every fugitive slave.

Maine has forbidden all State officers from assisting in capturing or holding fugitives from labor, and has denied the use of her jails.

These laws will be found in Laws of *Massachusetts*, 1855, p. 924; Laws of *Michigan*, 1855, p. 413; Revised Statutes of *Wisconsin*, ch. 158, p. 912; Revised Statutes of *Maine*, 489, 491; Laws of *Vermont*, 1850.

In this State the Liberty bill received 84 votes, against 22 in the Assembly, and failed in the Senate only from want of *time*—not of votes. *Another* bill, which simply forbade the taking of a fugitive *at all*, under any circumstances, failed in both Houses, for want of votes, as you state. This latter bill is the one that also failed by a few votes in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

You will no doubt agree that no prophet is required to foretell that a Personal Liberty bill of *some* sort will be enacted by our incoming Legislature.

I wish further to note, for the benefit of your Washington correspondent, that Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, was not an "Anti-Lecomptonite," but, on the contrary, he strenuously supported the Lecompton bill, and was so determined in its favor that he refused to support the "English" bill, because it sacrificed Lecompton. I think "*Nobody*" owes Mr. BONHAM an apology.

Your correspondent speaks to-day of Mr. "THOS. *Dawes* ELIOT," of the "Adams District" of Massachusetts. Mr. T. D. ELIOT represents the New-Bedford District. Mr. H. L. *Dawes* represents Adams. Which is the one intended? Yours, obediently,

ONE WHO KEEPS POSTED.

The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

PIERMONT, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been an almost constant reader of THE TIMES from its commencement, I will give it credit for noticing promptly most of the important events which occur throughout the civilized world, and particularly those which interest your home readers, but I have never seen any special notice or allusion to the "Northern Railroad of New Jersey," which now constitutes one of the many and important avenues connecting the City of New-York with the adjacent country. In fact I believe that THE TIMES was not represented at the celebration which was held at Piermont on the 26th of May last, in honor of the completion of the road from Piermont to Jersey City.

The affair, however, was duly chronicled by some of the other City papers, and I will now, with your permission, proceed to inflict upon your readers a brief account of the road from its first inception to the present time, with the single preliminary remark, that the name or title of a railroad is generally supposed to bear some coincidence, or relation, either to the route which it occupies or the places which it connects; but this particular road has never, so far as I have learned, been considered open to that objection.

From the time of opening the Eastern Division of the New-York and Erie Railroad, in 1841, to the leasing of the line of road from Sufferns via Pattersou to Jersey City, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company in 1852, the inhabitants of Rockland County had been very well accommodated, by having three or four daily trains and boats running in both directions between Sufferns, Piermont and New-York. But since that time they have had only one daily train connecting with a small and inconvenient boat to and from New-York, through the Summer. And, in the Winter, they have been obliged to go from Piermont "around the Horn," as it was called, *via* Sufferns to New-York, traveling a distance of about fifty miles and back, at an expense of from eighty cents to one dollar in each direction.

The distance from New-York to Piermont is twenty-five miles; from Piermont to Sufferns, eighteen miles, and from Sufferns to New-York thirty-two miles. Consequently that portion of the country bounded by these three lines, presents the form of a scalene triangle, with the front, or river side, *rock-bound*, a great portion of its length, by the Palisades.

This circumstance accounts for the fact, which has never been fully understood or appreciated, that no portion of the country contiguous to New-York, and lying within the same distance of it, has been so much secluded, and so difficult of access, as the front or easterly side of this triangular territory, embracing, as it does, the most desirable portions of Hudson and Bergen Counties, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., for purposes of country residences.

The only public conveyance through any portion of it, previous to the construction of the Northern Railroad, was a line of stages running over a plank-road from Hoboken to Hackensack two or three times each day. Good improved farms, with convenient and substantial buildings, could be bought at from sixty to eighty dollars per acre. And the uncultivated timber lands lying along the top and westerly slope of the Palisades were held at from twenty to forty dollars per acre.

Early in 1851 the expediency of commencing the construction of this Railroad was discussed by Messrs. ELEAZER LORD, THOS. E. BLANCHE, SILAS SEYMOUR and others in Rockland County, New-York; and Messrs. THOS. W. DEMAREST, JOHN VAN BRUNT, RALPH DEMAREST, THOS. H. HERRING, THOS. CUMMINGS, Jr., and others, in New-Jersey; and during the Fall of that year a preliminary survey and estimate was made, by Major D. P. DEWITT, under the direction of S. SEYMOUR, which demonstrated that the line would be unusually cheap and direct.

During the ensuing year, a Company was organized under a charter previously obtained from the Legislature of New-Jersey, and $130,000 of stock were subscribed by the farmers and others residing along the line of the proposed road. In 1857, Mr. WILLIAM SARDEN was appointed Chief Engineer, and he made a careful survey and location of the line. Early in 1858, a contract was concluded by the Company with Messrs. BRADFORD S. SEYMOUR and JAMES M. TOWER for the construction and equipment of the road.

The work was immediately commenced, and prosecuted with great vigor by the contractors; and completed, so as to connect with the New-York and Erie Railroad at the slaughter-house west of Bergen Hill on the 26th of May, 1859. The road was run by, and for the benefit of, the contractors until the 1st of October last, when the contract was canceled, and it was delivered to the Company at a total cost, including out. fit, of about $311,000, or an average of about $16,000 per mile for 21 28-100 miles, this being the distance actually constructed between the Piermont and Bergen junctions. That portion of the road lying within the State of New-York was constructed under a special act of the Legislature, authorizing its extension to Piermont.

The Company have issued a mortgage upon the road of $200,000, running twenty years, and bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York.

The line of the road, as at present operated, commences at the lower Piermont station, (which is about one mile from the end of the Pier,) and follows the track of the Piermont branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad about one mile, to the upper Piermont station. It then diverges from the line of the Erie road, and takes a southerly direction, passing through, or near the villages of Tappantown, Closter, Schraalenbergh, Englewood, English Neighborhood, New Durham, and within four miles of Hackensack, (at the crossing of the plank road at Kelly's,) to the junction of the main line of the New-York and Erie Railroad on the west side of Bergen Hill. From this point it follows the track of the New-York and Erie Railroad through the Bergen cut to the Cortlandt-street Ferry-house at Jersey City. The entire distance being twenty-five and one half miles, or about one hour's run with a passenger train.

The line from the upper Piermont station to Bergen junction runs nearly parallel with, and from one to two miles from the west shore of the Hudson river; and near the foot of the westerly slope of the Palisade ridge. It is, for all practical purposes, equal to an air line, and the grade line is nearly level. There are no *draw*, or *truss* bridges, or high embankments upon the road. After the completion of the Bergen Tunnel, it will be optional with the Company whether to terminate the road at Jersey City, Long Dock, or Hoboken.

The management of the Company is in the hands of the following gentlemen as Directors, all of whom are known to be men of high standing and ability in the communities where they reside: Hon. Thos. H. Herring, President, and Messrs. Thos. W. Demarest, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, Isaac M. Dederer, Thos. Cummings, Jr., Ralph S. Demarest and John Van Brunt. Hon. Thos. W. Demarest acted as President and Jno. N. Billings as Director, during the construction of the road, after which they resigned.

Since the 1st October last, Mr. BRADFORD S. SEYMOUR, one of the contractors, and brother of the late H. C. SEYMOUR, (formerly State Engineer and Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad,) has been appointed General Superintendent; and he is now devoting his entire time, large railroad experience, and untiring energy to the successful operation of the road.

Having already trespassed upon your columns to a greater length than I originally intended, I will reserve for a future communication some remarks upon the business of the road; its effect upon the country through which it passes, and the prospect of its early extension up the west shore of the Hudson to Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, &c. ROCKLAND.

A New Religious Society in Kansas.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Herald* publishes a long statement from Messrs. LADD, OLDHAM and STEARNS, who act as a Committee on behalf of a new religious Society, which has been formed in that place. The organization seems to be a reformatory institution. It has appointed "Committees" on benevolence, on public reforms, on intellectual culture, &c., and the basis of the system is "reason." The Committee say:

"We believe that the time has fully come for Reason to assert her prerogatives, and for her to be enthroned upon the altar of Religion. The attempt has too long been made to divorce Reason from Faith—to teach that Reason will lead to infidelity—and must not be obeyed fully in religious matters. Now, we most emphatically believe, that so far from Religion and Reason being in the least degree inimical to each other, they are twin-born sisters, and both of them the fair daughters of the Church of the living God. In other words, the church in Heaven being the bride—the Lamb's wife—Religion and Reason are the fruits of that mystic union, the heavenly visitants sent down to earth by the mighty Jehovah, to adorn and beautify it with their sacred presence."

One article of the Constitution reads as follows:

"ART. 3. The members of this Association hereby agree, in their weekly and other meetings, and at all other times and places, as far as is consistent with their business relations and the proprieties of life, to labor for the elucidation and advancement of humanitary principles in morals and theology."

DR. FRANKLIN ABROAD.

A Curious Letter, hitherto Unpublished, from Benjamin Franklin.

The following letter, which we believe has never been published hitherto, gives some very curious notes of the observations and reflections of Dr. FRANKLIN upon his first visit to France. It is addressed to his wife:

PARIS, Sept. 14, 1767.

DEAR POLLY: I am always pleased with a letter from you, and I flatter myself that you may be sometimes pleased with one from me, though it should be of little importance, such as this, which is to consist of a few occasional remarks made here and on my journey hither.

Soon after I left you in that agreeable society at Bromley, I took the resolution of making a trip with Sir JOHN PRINGLE into France. We set out on the 28th past. All the way to Dover we were furnished with post-chaises hung so as to lean forward, the top coming down over one's eyes like a hood, as if to prevent one's seeing the country, which being one of my greatest pleasures, I was engaged in perpetual disputes with the Inn-keepers and postilions about getting the straps taken up a hole or two before, and let down as much behind, they insisting the chaise leaning forward was an ease to the horses, and that the contrary would kill them. They added their reasons for this, which were no reasons at all, and made me, as upon a hundred other occasions, almost wish that mankind had not been endowed with a reasoning faculty, since they know so little how to make use of it, and so often mislead themselves by it, and that they had been furnished with a good sensible instinct instead of it.

At Dover the next morning, we embarked for Calais with a number of passengers who had not been before at sea. They would previously make a hearty breakfast, because if the wind should fail we might not get over till supper time. Doubtless they thought that when they had paid for their breakfast they had a right to it, and that when they had swallowed it they were sure of it. But they were obliged to deliver it up. If you, my dear friend, ever go to sea, take my advice, and live sparingly a day or two beforehand; the sickness, if any, will be lighter, and sooner over. Got to Calais that day.

Various Impositions are suffered from boatmen, porters, &c., on both sides of the water. I know not which are most rapacious, the English or the French; but the latter have, with their knavery, the most politeness.

The roads we found equally good with ours in England. But then the poor peasants complained to us sadly that they were obliged to work upon the roads full two months in the year, without being paid for their labor; whether this is true or no, or whether, like Englishmen, they grumble, cause or no cause, I have not been able fully to inform myself. The women we saw on the road to Boulogne, and in the Inns and villages, were generally of dark complexions; but arriving at Abbeville, we found a sudden change—a multitude of women in that place appearing remarkably fair.

As soon as we left Abbeville the swarthiness returned. I speak generally; for here are some fair women as at Paris, who, I think, are not whitened by art. As to rouge, they don't pretend to imitate nature in laying it on. There is no gradual diminution of color from the full bloom on the middle of the cheek to the faint tint near the sides; nor does it show itself differently in different faces. I have not yet had the honor of being at a lady's toilet, to see how it is laid on; but I fancy I could tell you how it is done. Cut a hole of three inches' diameter in a piece of paper; place it on the side of your face in such a manner as that the top of the hole may be just under your eye; then, with a brush dipped in the color, paint your face and paper together; so when the paper is taken off, there will remain a patch of red exactly the form of the hole. This is the mode from the actress on the stage upwards, through all the ranks of ladies to the Princesses of the blood; but it stops there, the Queen not using it, having in the serenity, complacency and benignity that shine so eminently in her calm (though) her countenance, sufficient beauty, though now an old woman, to do extremely well without it.

You see I speak of the Queen as if I had seen her, and so I have; for you must know I have been at Court. We went to Versailles last Sunday, and had the honor of being presented to the King. He spoke to us both very graciously and cheerfully; is a handsome man, has a very lively look and appears younger than he is.

In the evening we were at the *Grand Convert*, when the family sup in public. The form of those sitting at table was this:

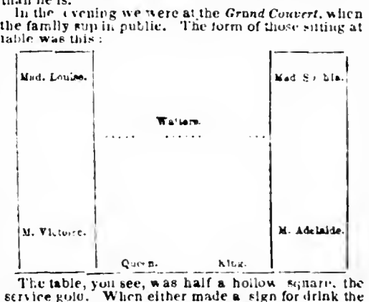

The table, you see, was half a hollow square, the service gold. When either made a sign for drink the word was given by one of the waiters. "*A boire pour le Roi*," or, "*A boire pour la Reine*," &c. Then two persons within the square approached, one with wine and the other with water, in the carafes; each drank a little glass of what they brought, and then put both the carafes, with a little glass on a salver, and presented it.

The distance from each other was such as that three other chairs might have been placed between any two of them. An officer of the Court brought us up through the crowd of spectators, and placed Sir JOHN so as to stand between the King and Madame ADELAIDE, and me between the Queen and Madame VICTOIRE. The King talked a good deal to Sir JOHN, asking many questions about our royal family; and did me too the honor of taking some notice of me. That's saying enough; for I would not have you think me so much pleased with this King and Queen, as to have a whit less regard than I used *to have* for yours. No Frenchman shall go beyond me in thinking my own King and Queen the very best in the world, and the most amiable.

The civilities we everywhere receive give us the strongest impressions of French politeness. It seems to be a point settled here universally, that strangers are to be treated with respect; and one has just the same deference shown one here, by being a stranger, as in England by being a lady. The Custom-house officers at Porte St. Denis, as we entered Paris, were about to seize two dozen of excellent Bordeaux wine, given us at Boulogne, and which we brought with us; but as soon as they found we were strangers, it was immediately remitted to us on that account.

At the church of Notre Dame, where we went to see a magnificent illumination, with figures, &c., for the deceased Dauphiness, we found an immense crowd, who were kept out by the guard; but the officer being told we were strangers from England, he immediately admitted us, accompanied, and showed us everything. Why don't we practice this urbanity to Frenchmen? Why should they be allowed to out-do us in anything?

Traveling is one way of lengthening lives, at least in appearance. It is only a fortnight since I left London, but the variety of scenes we have gone through makes it seem equal to six months living in one place. Perhaps I have suffered a greater change, too, in my own person, than I could have done in six years at home. I had not been here six days before my taylor and perruquier had transformed me into a Frenchman. Only think what a figure I make in a little bag-wig and naked ears.

They told me I had become twenty years younger, and looked very *gallant*; so being in Paris where the mode is to be sacredly followed, I was once very near making love to my friend's wife.

This letter will cost you a shilling; and you may think it cheap when you consider that it cost me at least fifty guineas to get into the situation that enables me to write it. Besides, I might, if I had staid at home, have won, perhaps, two shillings of you at cribbage. By the way, now I mention cards, let me tell you that "quadrille" is quite out of fashion here; and English whist all the mode at Paris and at Court.

And pray look upon it as no small matter that, surrounded as I am by the glories of the world, and by dissipations and amusements of all sorts, I remember you and POLLY, and all the dear folks at Bromley. It is true I cannot help it, but must and ever shall remember you all with pleasure. Need I add that I am particularly, my dear, good friend,

Yours, most affectionately,

B. FRANKLIN.

The Mount Vernon Enterprise.

MR. JOHN A. WASHINGTON SOLVENT—THE PROPERTY SECURE.

Miss CUNNINGHAM, Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, publishes the following statement:

TO THE PUBLIC.

A statement has appeared in many of the public prints to the effect that Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON had failed, and the Mount Vernon Association had lost the money paid over to him, in consequence of mortgages and liens upon the estate! I have delayed the contradiction of these rumors until I could receive, from proper authority, such facts as would, for the future, make it *impossible* for the public to repeat a similar assertion. I, therefore, lay before you not only a letter of the Clerk of the county where the deeds are recorded, but also a full expose of all the grants and titles of the "Mount Vernon Estate," from the first grant. The $6,000 referred to in the letter was long since paid by Mr. WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen of the Press, throughout the country, who have given circulation to the rumor of Mr. WASHINGTON'S insolvency, will please give publication to the falsity of the statements as contained in the letter below. ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM,

Regent Mt. Vernon L. A. U.

CLERK'S OFFICE, FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT, Dec. 12, 1859.

MADAM: Yours of the 6th inst. has been received. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, Esq., of Mount Vernon has title to 1,225 acres of land in this county, known as the "Mount Vernon Estate." It was conveyed to him by his mother, Mrs. JANE C. WASHINGTON, on the 16th day of September, 1849, under the authority vested in her by the will of her husband, JOHN A. WASHINGTON, the elder. The conveyance was in fee, without any charge or reservation whatever, except to Mrs. WASHINGTON, the fishing shores thereon during her life, and a charge of $6,000 to Mrs. WM. F. ALEXANDER. The property at the time of the conveyance was clear of all incumbrances whatever, and Mr. WASHINGTON, since the said conveyance to him, has never mortgaged the same or otherwise incumbered it, nor is there any judgment against him, or other lien upon the said land, except that in the deed from Mrs. WASHINGTON to him as aforesaid.

The contract between the Regent of the Mount Vernon Association and Mr. WASHINGTON is dated the 6th day of April, 1858, and was admitted to record in this Court on the 19th day of April, 1858.

Most respectfully, yours,

ALFRED MOSS, Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE.

1. Grant from —— Culpepper to Nicholas Spencer and John Washington, 1674.

2. Grant from George II. Jeffreys to Nicholas Spencer and John A. Washington, 1677, for 5,000 acres of land, on record in land office in Virginia, Richmond.

3. Will of said John Washington, 1698, bequeathing his share of above land to his son Lawrence Washington, on record in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

4. Division of above land (5,000 acres) between Spencer and Washington, 1690, on record in Stafford County, Virginia.

5. Deed from Augustine Washington, conveying said 2,500 acres to his son Lawrence Washington, recorded at a session of the General Court of Virginia, held at the capital, Dec. 28, 1740.

6. Will of Augustine Washington, confirming the above deed of 1740, on record in King George County, Virginia, May, 1743.

7. Will of Lawrence Washington, made in 1751, bequeathed said 2,500 acres (called by him Mount Vernon) to George Washington, on record about 1752-1753, in Fairfax County, Virginia.

8. Will of George Washington, bequeathing Mount Vernon and 4,000 acres to his neph w, Bushrod Washington, on record about 1800, in Fairfax County, Virginia.

9. Will of Bushrod Washington, bequeathing Mount Vernon and lands, amounting to 1,225 acres, to his nephew, John A. Washington, on record in Fairfax County, Virginia, 1829 or 1830.

10. Will of John A. Washington, on record in Jefferson County, Va., 1852.

11. A deed from Mrs. Jane C. Washington, (widow of John A. Washington,) to her eldest son, John A. Washington, conveying to him under the power of appointment given her by her husband's will, Mount Vernon, and the 1,225 acres of land attached to it, on record in Fairfax County, 1850.

12. Will of Mrs. Jane C. Washington, bequeathing Mount Vernon to her son, John A. Washington, and thus confirming the deed she had already made him, on record in Jefferson County, Va., 1855.

13. Contract between John A. Washington and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, for the purchase of the latter of 200 acres of the above land, on record in Fairfax County, Va., 1858.

DEATH OF A NUN.—Yesterday morning the funeral obsequies of Sister MARY CYRILLE DE NECKERE, who died on Sunday morning, were performed in the Church of the Assumption, Spring Garden street, below Twelfth. The church was thronged to excess. Rev. Mr. CARTER, Pastor, officiated. The deceased was 36 years old, and was 15 years in religion, as a Sister of the Convent of Notre Dame. She was a niece of the late Archbishop DE NECKERE, of New-Orleans, and had two brothers who were Jesuit priests. She was connected with the Church of the Assumption for two years, and was a teacher in the Academy for young ladies attached thereto.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Dec. 28.*

A SHIP FOR THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—The ship *Rockall* has been purchased by WAINWRIGHT & TAPPAN, for $12,000, to be used as a nautical school for boys of the State Reform School. The ship is of 700 tons burden, and will be able to accommodate 150 boys, with the necessary officers. The vessel is in good condition, and the purchase includes spare sails, spars, &c., of the value of about $600. The name of the vessel will probably be changed, and it is expected she will be located in Boston Harbor, and that the school will be commenced in the coming Spring. A practice-vessel, brig-rigged, of 100 tons is also to be purchased for the use of the school. Negotiations are now in progress to secure such a vessel.—*Boston Traveller, Dec. 28.*

LAW REPORTS.

Singular Suit for Slander.

Russell C. Root vs. *Richard T. Hartshorn.*—This was an action for slander, the particulars of which were stated in the TIMES of Nov. 29. It has been on trial for many days before Justice JAMES, at Circuit, and was concluded a day or two since.

The slander complained of consisted in having charged the plaintiff with having sworn to seventeen lies, reference being made to plaintiff's testimony on a certain trial.

In charging the jury, Justice JAMES in substance, said that the questions of fact were entirely with the jury, the province of the Court being to interpret the law and call attention to the leading features of the case. If it came to the question of damages, it was for the jury to determine the amount, which in a suit of this nature could not be proven. It was an action of slander, and the complaint contained two counts. The first averred that the defendant charged plaintiff with having "sworn to seventeen lies, either of which would send him to the State Prison," to a certain prior proceeding. The second count averred that defendant asserted that plaintiff was a perjured villain." Both counts had been proven, and defendant admitted the utterance of the words, but denied malice, and in his answer sets up in justification the truth of the charges, and he specified 20 instances in which he alleged that plaintiff had testified falsely on the trial referred to. That trial grew out of the publication of "The Marine Register," and the matter in controversy in that trial was the authorship, copyright, the terms of publication, receipts, sales and expenses. Judge JAMES desired them to bear in mind that any statement made in that trial, however false, was not perjury unless it was material to the issues therein, or to some matters connected therewith, which bore on that controversy.

The first specification was that Root swore that "Taylor, Hartshorn & King came to his store together in December, 1856, when the publication was proposed." The allegation was that Hartshorn went to the store when the publication was proposed in January. The specification was not proven as averred, and if it were, Judge JAMES said he could not see how the fact was material in the former trial, and perjury could not be predicated upon it.

The second specification was that Root swore that Taylor told them the difficulty of reading such matter, not being accustomed to it, when only were proof sheets, and if Taylor, Hartshorn & King, and Root, were that off their hands they would give them T., H. & K.) three-fifths of the net profits." The proof was that Root swore that T., H. & K. proposed to divide the profit equally, and that the final arrangement was made some weeks afterwards, and that the proposition, somewhat as stated, was then made, except that the proof was that the proposition to take the reading off their hands came from T., H. & K. Defendant denied that Root said any such thing. The proof was balanced and the proof was that the proofs were read by T., H. & K., and they did share three-fifths of the profits. It was difficult to see how this was material, as the agreement was in writing.

The third specification was that Root showed Taylor, Hartshorn & King the accounts several times—particularly to Hartshorn, and explained them to him one day. The answer denied that they ever showed the accounts, or made the explanation. The proof was that Root swore as stated, but, in addition to that, that he meant the ledger. Taylor swore he had been shown the ledger. Root's clerks swore that they had shown the accounts, and Allison, Root's partner, testified that he had cast up the ledger account several times, and showed it to Taylor, Hartshorn & King, and explained it to them.

The fourth specification was that Root swore that Taylor, Hartshorn & King never made any objection to the items of the account until the progress of that suit. The proof on this was the same as on the third specification.

The fifth specification was that Root swore that "all the materials used in the register were charged at the cost price to Taylor, Hartshorn & Co., and no profit charged to Root & Co." There was no attempt to show that a profit was charged on the paper used, but that some seven or eight reams of paper were charged for more than was used. This would not falsify the claim that there was no profit charged; and, besides, no expert was called to show that more was used than was necessary. In the printer's bill was shown that, in the ordinary course of trade, Root & Co. were entitled to six months' credit, but the printer wanting money before it came due, Root paid him, deducting the discount, which deduction he did not carry to the credit of the joint account, but to himself,—it being proven that Root & Co. were to furnish the capital to carry on the publication. The Judge charged that, in the ordinary course of business, Root & Co. would be entitled to this discount, and not the joint account.

The sixth specification was that Root swore that "the first time he heard that T., H. & K. claimed to be authors, was when they brought a paper to transfer the copyright." The evidence upon this point was diverse, but was only material as bearing upon the question of Root's knowledge of their making a previous claim to that stated.

The seventh specification was that Root swore he did not know that anybody were authors if T., H. & K. were not, "up to this time." As this was the expression of an opinion, and not the assertion of a fact, and not material to the issue, perjury could not be predicated upon the statement, nor could it be a basis of justification of the charge. If, however, the jury believed that Root meant to assert a falsehood that he did know, then it would amount to sufficient basis on which to rest the charge of his having uttered an untruth.

The eighth specification was that Root swore, "We proposed such a work in 1852, but were advised not to publish it." The Court charged that the proof did not sustain the allegation—that it showed that Root did not swear that he proposed such a work, but that they considered and proposed such a work.

The ninth specification involved the question of the authorship of the rules, the charge being that Root swore that J. W. Griffith wrote them from a draft by T., H. & K., that Griffith told him so, and that T., H. & K. had not the ability so to write them. The point was whether Griffith told Root so. If he had, and yet never had written them, Root told an untruth, but was not guilty of perjury. The remainder of the specification was the expression of an opinion, and unless it could be shown that Root knew T., H. & K. had the ability, perjury could not be predicated upon it.

The tenth specification was that Root testified that the rules were revised by the Board of Underwriters, and matter stricken out and new matter inserted by the Underwriters. This was proven substantially as alleged. T., H. & K. testified that the Board of Underwriters never made alterations, and that the book was printed as written by themselves. Plaintiff had proved that Mr. Warring, an inspector, had had proofs, and had made many alterations, but he could not say they were inserted in the work. It was proven by Mr. Smith, a member of the Board, that he made many alterations in proof. The jury must judge from the evidence. The eleventh specification was that "Root swore T. H. & K. never objected to these alterations." T. H. & K. testified that they did object. But Root had not testified that T. H. & K. knew of these alterations, and if they did not know of them, they could not object. They might have made general objections, and if so, it did not prove that Mr. Root swore falsely in saying that the alterations were made by the Board of Underwriters, and that T. H. & K. did not object to them. But if T. H. & K. did know of these alterations, and did object, and Root swears they did not, then it might be that one or the other swore falsely. It was the duty of the jury to remark the testimony, if they could, consistent with the truth of either party, and only in the event of their being unable to do so were they to fix false swearing upon either. The twelfth and thirteenth specifications were that Root swore he had consulted different members of the Underwriters, who said if T. H. & K.'s name were in the book it would kill it. That he explained this to T. H. & K., who made no objections when it was explained. The proof by Mr. Walter, Secretary of the Underwriters, was that he had so stated to Mr. Root. The perjury alleged consists in saying that T., H. & K. did not object to their name being left out of the book. From the proof the Court charged it was uncertain whether Root did not mean that they made no objection to assertion of Walter. The jury must consider the materiality of this upon the former trial, and then judge of the credibility of the witness. In the fourteenth specification, perjury is alleged in Root's swearing that T. H. & K. had not requested the copyright to be taken out in their name before it was taken out. The Court charged that the proof did not contradict the statement of Mr. Root, but they were to take into consideration all the evidence of the former trial, and determine the result for themselves. The fifteenth specification was proved, but the Court charged that there was no sufficient evidence for its falsity. The sixteenth and seventeenth specifications charged that Root swore the rules were printed from Mr. Lawson's and not from T. H. & K.'s copy. The testimony upon this point was in conflict; but it might be that the rules were drawn up T. H. & K., left at Root's store, taken away and revised by Lawson, put into type. If the jury found that what plaintiff meant was the rules were not printed from T. H. & K.'s manuscript, then there was no perjury. But if they found that Root meant to say that T. H. & K.'s manuscript was not put in type at all, then they might find that Root swore to what was false, and if so they must decide if it was with intent to commit perjury. The eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth specifications the Court did not attach much importance to. The Court, in conclusion, charged that if the jury found that Root had sworn falsely in any one instance it justified the second count, and went so far to justify the first count as to make the damages merely nominal. He stated also, that it was at the discretion of the jury to assess punitive damages.

Verdict for plaintiff; damages, $50.

For plaintiff, H. and C. H. Andrews, and David Lord, for defendant, George Carpenter and John Graham.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*Hogwood* vs. *Hutchins, et al.*—Case settled. All the amendments allowed.

Morr et al. vs. *Begg et al.*—Case settled. Amendments 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22 allowed.

Fell et al. vs. *Meyer et al.*—Case settled. Amendments 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 31, 34 and 43 allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Astor* vs. *Lent.*—Case settled.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 59 bbls. Ashes, 2,227 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 11,639 bushels Corn, 7,010 bushels Oats, 37 pkgs. Provisions, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 400 bags Rio, at 11½@12

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Knobs and Nobs.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Green Bushes.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—HOPE CHAPEL—Never Despair—Senor Oliveira—Better Late than Never.

BOWERY THEATRE—Santa Claus—A Colored President—Jack Sheppard.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Two Highwaymen—Mother Goose—Paddy Carey—State Secrets.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Aladdin.

DR. VAN ZANDT'S CHURCH, NINTH-ST.—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Home and the Homeless—Circus Feats.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 639 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whittock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The House of Representatives listened yesterday to the conclusion of Mr. Morris' invective against the Administration, and heard a plea from Mr. Millson in mitigation. Mr. Grow then took the floor to reply to some remarks made some days before by Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, in which the Pennsylvania Representative was charged with defeating the Post-office Appropriation bill. Mr. Grow vehemently rejected the accusation, and declared it unworthy of a gentleman. A sharp colloquy ensued, in which Mr. Branch announced that he should hold Mr. Gaow responsible for his words, and the affair was left to be settled as the temper of the two gentlemen, upon reflection, may suggest. Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, obtained the floor for a speech reiterating the charge of disorganization as applicable to the Republicans, and announcing the determination of himself and his friends to resist the election of a Republican to the end of the present Congress. Mr. Pryor was interrupted by Messrs. Hickman and McKnight, of Pennsylvania, who interpolated explanations; the latter referring to a paper signed by all the Virginia Congressmen some years since, in which the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" was more distinctly stated than it had ever been since. Previous to the ballot for Speaker, Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, withdrew his name from the list, as not likely to concentrate the necessary strength. Mr. Scott, of California, was then urged upon the conservatives as an unexceptionable man; and the vote was taken. It resulted, Sherman 102, Scott 83, Gilmer 11, scattering 11; necessary to a choice 106. The House adjourned.

A telegram from St. Louis apprizes us of an insurrectionary attempt, said to have been made by the slaves on Monday night, in Polk County, in the Southwestern angle of Missouri. At 11 o'clock the population of Bolivar was aroused by shouts and other demonstrations in the public square. Hastening thither, a party of negroes were found to have attacked a number of whites, using stones for weapons. A fight ensued: the blacks retreated into the mountains, where, at the latest moment, they were pursued by armed parties. Large numbers had been imprisoned and severely punished. A Vigilance Committee had been organized for the protection of the town.

Our dates from Brownsville to Dec. 23, announce that Cortinas had met with a reverse, and had abandoned the siege of the town.

The New-Mexican mail, as received at St. Louis, reports the route extremely unsafe, the Indians attacking nearly all the passing trains. The last Overland Mail had only got through with a heavy military escort.

A meeting, disapprobatory of the purposes of Brown and his partisans, was held at Rochester on Wednesday evening. Ex-Gov. Hunt and Hon. James Brooks were among the speakers, and the resolutions, which were stringent and pungent, were adopted, over the ineffectual resistance of a minority.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward was yesterday visited at the Astor House by the members of the Republican Committees, on whose behalf Ex-Judge Peabody welcomed him home. Mr. Seward replied briefly. Between 12 M. and 2 P. M. he received the citizens of New-York in the Aldermen's Chamber, City Hall, where, in response to a speech by Mayor Tiemann, he delivered a brief address. At 5 P. M. he set out for his home at Auburn.

A conflagration involving a loss of over half a million of dollars, broke out yesterday in the looking-glass frame manufactory of Messrs. Black, Gramm & Co., No 53 Beekman-street and extending through to Ann-street. The extremely cold weather made it difficult for the firemen to operate successfully, as the hydrants in many cases were frozen, and before the flames could be subdued some fifteen buildings were wholly or in part destroyed, among which were the large paper-warehouses of Cyrus W. Field & Co., and Bulkley, Bro. & Co. How the fire originated has not yet been ascertained. The burnt district is in the form of an oblong, comprising a space of 150 feet front on Beekman-street, and running through to the rear of the buildings directly on the same line in Fulton-street.

Hon. John McLeod Murphy delivered last night a highly interesting lecture on "American Ships and Ship-building," to a large audience, at Clinton Hall. He described the salient points of Naval Architecture to be Safety, Capacity, and Speed, and proceeded to demonstrate how these were best to be obtained. Eckford, Steers, Fulton and other shipbuilders had discriminating praise bestowed on them. The application of steam, as the motive power of ships, brought into review the history of steamships, from the first crossing the ocean by the *Savannah*, in 1819, though the full consideration of this part of the subject was reserved by the lecturer for another opportunity. The *Great Eastern* was declared a failure, and a prediction was made that America would yet build larger vessels than that leviathan, and without her faults.

The Stock Market yesterday showed considerable steadiness in demand, and prices on the Share-list left off much the same as on Wednesday. In Money the demand among the Brokers was active, at 6 ⅌ cent. on Loans at call, and in some instances 7 ⅌ cent. No change in Discounts. Foreign bills very dull.

Cotton was inactive. Flour and Wheat were less freely purchased, yet were quite stiffly held. Corn attracted more attention at advanced prices. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Groceries were in rather better request. Hay and Hops were salable and firm. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

An Absurd Assertion.—Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, made a most astounding and even ridiculous remark in the House of Representatives yesterday. He stated that it was "unparliamentary" for one member to impeach the motives of another.

The Republican leader is evidently lost in the fog of British oligarchical precedents. If we understand the way in which these things are managed at Washington, and "we think we do," nothing can be more strictly Congressional than for one member to impeach the motives of another. Hardly a day has passed since the present session began, on which one or another member has failed to impeach at least fifty or sixty of his colleagues of being actuated in their parliamentary course by motives which most men, not in Congress, would regard as rather discreditable,—as for instance, treasonable and seditious designs against the Union under which we live, or cheerful intentions of letting loose riot and insurrection upon one great section of our common country.

Law in Utah.

The Secretary of the Interior is in possession of evidence sufficient to convict a Mormon "Saint," named Lee, of having violated and murdered a young girl, a survivor of the party of emigrants massacred at Mountain Meadow, by his fellow-believers, a few months ago. The Mormon authorities refuse to surrender this scoundrel for trial, unless he is to be tried before a Mormon jury; and as no Mormon jury has as yet convicted any Mormon of any outrage on a Gentile, the offer is simply made to enable him to go scot free. In these circumstances, the Secretary urges the immediate propriety of establishing martial law in the Territory, for the protection of life and property. This is precisely what we have been recommending for more than a year. To send Judges out to hold Courts which were the laughing-stock of the "Saints," and by which no Mormon criminal was ever finally brought to justice,—courts, the process of which was treated with contempt in every part of the Territory outside the camp of the United States Army,—was, to say the least, a very grave error. There is nothing more prejudicial to the cause of good order and good government than the exposure of the law and its ministers, for never so short a period, to ridicule. The temporary anarchy of Lynch law does less injury to society than the spectacle of a judge mocked and defied by a rabble. If from the moment the United States troops set foot in Utah, martial law had been maintained, and crime had been punished by drumhead courts-martial, not only would a tide of Gentile emigration have been directed into the valley, but the Mormon mind would have been thoroughly impressed with a vivid sense of the reality of the common law and the acts of Congress. By this time a United States Judge would have been enabled to take his seat in full assurance that he would be respected and obeyed, and we should have had a Christian public growing up in the Territory strong enough to render our further interference in its affairs unnecessary.

The course that has been pursued has, on the contrary, convinced the Mormons of our impotence, rendered the Californian emigrant routes inseeure, driven away settlers from the Utah Territory, confirmed the Mormons in their insolence and bigotry, and demoralized the Gentile population by permitting the most outrageous crimes against them to go unpunished. Common justice, common humanity, and respect for our own good name, demand that this state of things should now be put an end to, at whatever cost. We owe it to the Mormons themselves, to the hordes of recruits who are flocking to them every month from all parts of the world, as well as to all citizens of the United States everywhere, to see that there is no portion of our territory in which a peaceful settler may not till his fields and reap his harvests in peace and confidence. We have given the civil law a fair, or rather a grossly unfair, trial, in Utah. We have not only tried it long enough, but too long. It has failed to accomplish its objects, which are the protection of life and property, and the punishment and prevention of crime. The remedy in such cases—and, let us add, the constitutional remedy—is direct martial law. When the courts and police become powerless, it is the duty of every Government to try what the army can do to supply their place, and prepare the way for the restoration of legal authority. There has never been a clearer case made out for the proclamation of martial law than the Mormons have made out for us in Utah, and we do most earnestly urge upon the General Government to follow the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, and proclaim it. Put the army in possession of the country. Bring home the insulted judges, the useless sheriffs, the despised marshals. When a murder or a robbery is committed, instead of negotiating the terms of a trial with the Mormon hierarchy, as we might with Turkey or Japan, follow the perpetrator with as much force as shall be necessary to take him, and when taken, try him before a board of officers, calmly, deliberately, and fairly, and when convicted, punish him instanter. When a crime is committed, of which the Mormons in the vicinity are plainly cognizant, and the criminal cannot be found, go back to Norman William's law,—lay a fine on the whole district, and collect it at the point of the bayonet.

Such a course as this would be something very unusual in this country, but the whole state of affairs in Utah is very unusual and utterly intolerable. The Mormons are an unprecedented fact in our history, and to persist in dealing out the same measure of government to them as we have been in the habit of affording to peaceable Christian people, is very like offering hay and oats to a tiger. The result of the policy now proposed would certainly be one which the whole nation would hail with delight. A few Mormon robbers and murderers, it is true, would be bereft of the trial by jury, and would find the Bill of Rights nullified in their case; but dozens of honest men would have their throats saved from the assassin's knife, and dozens of helpless women would escape rape and massacre. Caravans of peaceable emigrants would travel the high roads and labor on their farms in confidence and security. Moreover, in two or three years, Gentiles would settle in the Valley in sufficiently large numbers to insure their own safety, and to crush out the abomination of Polygamy; and when we withdrew our forces at last, we should leave our judges and marshals in the hands of citizens who would see that their persons were held sacred and their authority respected.

The case now presented by the Secretary of the Interior affords a very curious commentary upon the terms in which his colleague, the Secretary at War, alludes to this standing scandal and disgrace upon the American name. Mr. Floyd admits the utter prostration of every safeguard of civil and personal right in Utah. Nothing could be stronger than his language. He says:

"I am satisfied that the preservation of right and justice, through the means of any jurisprudence known or recognized by the people of the United States, is impossible in that Territory. It is governed, practically, by a system which is in total disregard of the laws or Constitution of the land. The laws of the Mormon Church and the will of the hierarchy are alone potential there. Beyond a mere outward show of acquiescence in Federal authority, they are as irresponsible to it as any foreign nation."

These are words which no American citizen who respects himself or the honor of his country can read without a tingling blush of shame and indignation. They tell us, and they tell the world, that there is a vast region fixed in the heart of this powerful Republic, in which the life of every man and the virtue of every woman lie at the mercy of a vulgar and irresponsible inquisition; in which the American flag floats over the open humiliation of American law; in which officers bearing the commission of the United States look on, idle and impotent witnesses, upon the systematic desecration of American homes.

And what is the inference which a high functionary of the Government draws from such premises as these? The Secretary goes on, with the easiest grace imaginable, to say that, in his opinion, and because of this state of things—

"There is, in the present attitude of affairs, scarcely any necessity for the presence of troops in Utah, and they will be otherwise disposed of in the coming season. There are no complaints of Indian hostilities towards the Mormon people. All other Territories and people upon our vast frontiers suffer from Indian depredations, but the Mormon people enjoy an immunity from all their outrages. For the protection of these people against Indians, there is no necessity for the presence of a single soldier. Murders and robberies of the most atrocious character have been perpetrated in the Territory upon emigrants from the States journeying towards the Pacific, and in some of the most shocking instances by white men disguised as Indians. The general impression, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, amongst those having opportunity to know, is that these murders are the work of the Mormon people themselves, sanctioned, if not directed, by the authority of the Mormon Church."

In plain English, that is, the Secretary at War of the United States recommends that the task of coercing the Mormons into decency and civilization be abandoned by the American Government to the wild Indians of the West. He would have us withdraw our troops, and leave the aboriginal savages at full liberty to attempt what we have not the strength to achieve, and solve the problem of Utah on the principle of the internecine warfare waged by the Kilkenny cats. The Mormons, over whom we have extended our authority, and whose delegate sits in our Legislative Assembly at Washington, have refused to pay the slightest respect to our laws; they outrage our women and murder our men; they make our national highways as unsafe as the sands of the Arabian desert;—and therefore we had better turn the Indians loose upon them, surrender the Territory of Utah to these two hordes of barbarians, fold our arms quietly, and await the result!

We doubt whether a more extraordinary application of the doctrine of *laissez-faire* than this is to be found in the history of civilized nations; and although it is always, of course, to be regretted that two members of one Government should be found arrayed in open contradiction, one with the other, on a question of practical policy, we think the people of the United States will rejoice exceedingly that the Secretary of the Interior should have rescued us from the ignominy of acquiescing in such a recommendation, even at the price of imperiling the apparent harmony of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Our Frontier Regions.

There is one section of the country—one great interest—to which the President did not deem it necessary to allude in his Message. We refer to our vast frontier regions. In these regions, comprising an area of more than a million square miles, there is a war raging more costly, in dollars and human life, than that which has distracted Mexico for two years past. Nearly all the funds, labors and energies of the War Department and the Department of the Interior are devoted to that portion of our country, and it is marvelous how a Government and people can, in view of the stupendous facts in finance, plunder, murder and ruin, tolerate in silence from year to year a system so disgraceful and ruinous to the country.

It is true, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Postmaster-General have each, in their reports, had more or less to say respecting the frontier regions. The Secretary of the Interior in his report, touching the Indian affairs, says:

"Our relations with the various tribes of Indians within our limits have continued during the past year in a satisfactory condition, and peace has been generally maintained with this dependent people."

This is really a most extraordinary statement! And how an official at the head of the Indian Bureau could put it forth, in view of the accounts of Indian massacres and depredations that come to us by nearly every mail from every quarter of the frontier, it is difficult to conceive.

The Secretary continues:

"Occasional outbreaks have occurred, it is true, and crimes and outrages have been committed: but these have been perpetrated by bands of desperate outlaws, and in no case has a whole nation avowed the purpose of making open and deliberate war upon our settlements."

This statement is no less remarkable than its predecessor, and the whole tenor of the report of the Secretary of War is in refutation of the same, as will be perceived by the following extracts:

"Indian depredations have been committed on our Southern and Mexican border, which as yet have been unchastised for the want of men. I hope to make such an alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition of these outrages in future on that frontier.

It has been truly said that to call ours a peace establishment is a mere abuse of terms. All the incidents pertaining to an active war establishment characterize our service throughout the year, excepting only the casualties upon the battle field: and these, in our service, are far from being few or insignificant.

* * * * * * *

The war which, last year, was going on with the Comanches and Kiowas is still unfinished, but the theatre of it is extended from the Western part of our Texan boundary to the region lying towards the head waters of the Arkansas and, Canadian rivers. Proper measures have been taken to subdue those tribes, and to give perfect protection to the routes from Missouri and Arkansas to New-Mexico.

* * * * * * *

Large sums are necessarily and unavoidably expended every year for objects it is impossible to foresee or estimate for. During the past year the extra expense incurred for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon amounted to two hundred and ninety-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents beyond what would have occurred, but for these wars."

In addition to all this, there have been two expeditions sent out from California against the Mojaves, who are now in open war, and no nearer being whipped than ever. The whole Apache nation carries on an incessant warfare against the whites, and several companies of United States troops are now in the Apache country with belligerent intent. It is safe to predict they will not catch an Indian. The Camanches and Apaches, Kiowas and other tribes are constantly stealing the stock on the Overland Mail routes, attacking passengers, stations and emigrant trains. The Kansas and Stockton route, according to the following report of the Postmaster-General, has been broken up mainly by the Indians:

"This route, put in operation at an annual expense of $79,999, having, in consequence of the alleged hostility of the Indians and other causes, proved a failure, and being unnecessary for postal purposes, it was, on the 30th of June last, discontinued."

Here, then, we have the Secretary of the Interior declaring that we have no such thing as an Indian war on our hands; the Secretary-at-War magnifying his office by the directly contradictory assertion, that to say that our army is on "a peace establishment, is a mere abuse of terms," our frontiers being ravaged by a chronic state of war with the Indians—the theatre of which, instead of being curtailed, steadily "extending;" and the Postmaster-General recounting for the abandonment of important mail routes by the hostilities raging between these Indians and ourselves! Here is a chaos of Secretaries with a vengeance, and the question naturally arises, in whom are we to put our faith?

The Secretary of the Interior helps us on a little way towards the resolution of this doubt, by explaining his particular notions of a "state of peace." In another part of his report he continues as follows:

"The attacks upon isolated mail and trading stations and emigrant trains have never, even when resulting in murder and pillage, shown signs of premeditation, or appeared to be the working out of a general and preconcerted plan. And when all the circumstances are taken into consideration—the immense number of our people who are constantly traversing the prairies of the Interior; their careless, unguarded, and often provoking bearing; the natural irritation of the Indians, who attribute to their presence the rapid diminution of game, and the consequent hunger and want to which they are subjected; the impossibility of restraining them from violence under these circumstances, except by the presence of an armed force, and the numerical weakness and scattered condition of our army—the wonder is, not that so many, but so few cases of violence have occurred."

The Secretary admits that isolated mail and trading stations and emigrant trains have been attacked, and that some horrible massacres have occurred during the past year, on routes leading through Utah Territory. But the Secretary has not been able to discover that the Indians, in murdering and plundering, really went into the business with any design or preconcerted plan. According to the Secretary's idea, they only stumbled into these insignificant recreations accidentally! The poor fellows, they meant no great harm, and, under the circumstances, it is really a wonder they did not follow up the whites, and butcher and plunder more of them. This is cool, decidedly so, coming from the head of the Indian Bureau, comfortably quartered in Washington, and quite consoling to the murdered emigrant, whose bones lie bleaching on the frontier wilds.

The explanation of this singular conflict of reports is, fortunately, not altogether out of our reach. It may be summed up in a very few words, and a potent array of eloquent numerals. The Army and Indian agencies have one interest, and the emigrant and *bona fide* settler another. *The former are always accredited at the home departments, the latter never.* No community of frontier settlers—those who pave the way to empire—have ever as yet been able to induce this Government to listen to their wrongs, or turn a willing ear to their requirements. There is a power that overrides them, crushes them out; and this power is to be found in the following exhibit of the moneys expended by the War Department, the expenditures of the Department of the Interior, the greater portion of which, say $3,000,000 per annum, paid to Indians, being included. The table is for ten years, commencing with 1850:

Expenditures of the War Department, 1850,	$12,801,764
Expenditures of the War Department, 1851,	11,811,793
Expenditures of the War Department, 1852,	13,471,075
Expenditures of the War Department, 1853,	15,476,826
Expenditures of the War Department, 1854	14,342,684
Expenditures of the War Department, 1855	16,900,565
Expenditures of the War Department, 1856	20,821,024
Expenditures of the War Department, 1857	24,619,049
Expenditures of the War Department, 1858,	31,537,306
Expenditures of the War Department, 1859	27,997,794

These magnificent figures speak for themselves, and afford a clue to the peculiar reports of the Secretaries and the silence of the President's Message relative to frontier interests. It will not do to trench upon this powerful branch of the Government patronage. Some surprising leaps have been made in the figures of the War Department, since the present Administration came into power. The high figures for 1858 are partly owing to the Mormon war, which is said to have cost $1,000,000, and so far from any lasting or practical good having come out of this expenditure, the money might as well have been cast into the sea. At the present rate of increase, the expenses of the War Department will reach $60,000,000 in 1865, and if the relative increase of the expenditures of the War Department, in comparison with those of the other departments, continues, in a few years the former will absorb by far the larger portion of the entire revenue of the Government. And it is precisely this result which will come from the establishment of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. It would give an enormous impulse to our already extravagant and ruinous military system.

If any Congressman wishes to do his country an immense service and immortalize himself, let him take the statements of the Secretary of the Interior as the basis for a special inquiry into the condition of frontier interests. The report of the Secretary relative to this subject is so flagrantly incorrect, that an excellent opportunity is offered for a searching inquiry, which must result in a total overthrow of a system so entirely opposed to frontier interests, and the interests of the whole country. The attempt will raise a hornet's nest, and the work will prove Herculean, but the end to be gained ought to command the requisite talent, courage and patriotism.

Mild Morals.

The report of the decision of the Court-martial upon Capt. Wyse, of the Third Artillery, reminds us very strongly of the story of the gentleman who detected a friend in criminal relations with his wife, and on taking him to task for it, declared that if he persisted in his conduct there would certainly be a coolness between them. The Court-martial found Capt. Wyse guilty of signing false certificates of transportation, or in other words, aiding and abetting in a gross swindle of the most disreputable kind. For this the gallant officer has been sentenced to be reprimanded in general orders, confined in arrest at his post on San Juan Island, and suspended from rank and pay till the first of January next; and the Court "admonished him that persistence in his course would eventually lead to his dismissal from the Army!"

It is greatly to be regretted that the Court did not take the opportunity which the trial offered, of fixing the exact time during which an officer of the United States Army might make false and fraudulent certificates with impunity. We think most people will learn with painful surprise, that it is possible for an officer and a gentleman to obtain money under false pretences even once, without insuring his instant dismissal from the service. The offences with which a court-martial may fairly deal leniently are those into which a hot or impulsive temperament may lead men—drunkenness, violence, neglect of duty, or insubordination. The best of soldiers may be guilty of these once, twice or thrice, without shaking anybody's confidence in his sterling integrity; but when a man sits down and deliberately signs his name to assist in carrying out a petty swindle, the sooner he is banished from the society of gentlemen the better. There can be no guarantee except fear that he will not repeat the offence, and the personal honor of United States officers ought not to be upheld in any such way. Any variety of what jurists call the *crimen falsi* ought to be a disqualification for military command. In some European armies the dishonor of a draft, even if drawn in perfect good faith, is sufficient to drive an officer from the service. This is too rigid a rule; but the rule that no man who has once had the imputation of deliberate fraud fastened on him shall remain in the army one minute after conviction, is a rule the enforcement of which is absolutely necessary, as long as unsullied honor and strong *esprit de corps* are supposed to have anything to do with making good soldiers. A few such decisions as this will do a good deal to lower the tone of the service, by humiliating the gallant men who belong to it.

In making these remarks, it is hardly necessary to say that we know nothing whatever of Capt. Wyse, beyond the fact that he belongs to the Third Artillery, and signed false certificates, and will be dismissed the service if he keeps at it.

That Marble City!

Caesar Augustus has much to answer for, besides the complete destruction of the rather decaying liberties of Rome. He put a phrase into circulation of which we do not believe the last will ever be heard till the last man shall expire in uttering it. This ubiquitous observation turned up again yesterday, in Mr. Seward's little speech at the Astor House. After stating what was to be expected, that he was much more pleased to get back to New-York than he had been to leave it, and also begging everybody to "be assured that he had seen nothing equal to the prosperity and magnificence of his own native land," in all his tour from Cornhill to Cairo, the distinguished Senator exclaimed that

"Twenty-six years ago, when he went to London, he found it built of stone, and when he returned here he found this City built of brick. Now, when he visited London and Paris, he still found them built of stone, and he had left New-York built of marble."

Whereat, of course, "great applause" from the listening crowd. Now, we have no sort of objection to the most demonstrative glorification of our dear native New-York, which both ought to be, and is, the metropolis of mankind; but in the name of fashion, the Fifth-avenue, and brown-stone fronts, we protest against this echo of the Imperial architect of Rome. It probably was not true when Augustus said it, that he had "found Rome brick, and left it marble;" and it certainly has never been true of any city since, and of no city is it less true than of New-York, which has wisely profited by the "dreadful example" of that "whited sepulchre," our neighbor of Philadelphia, and clings to the picturesque of brick and stone.

Severe Distress.

Our Abolitionist contemporary, the *Herald*, is extremely angry because the Washington letter-writers are laughing good-naturedly at the ridiculous contrast between its magnificent promises and its meek performance in the matter of Congressional reports. This is very unnecessary; for it is perfectly natural that in its zeal for hunting up the incendiary Abolition harangues made by tinkers in the rural districts, the *Herald* should find no time to attend to the affairs of Congress.

In the extremity of its distress, our dilapidated contemporary snatches at the most futile chances of saving its credit, and yesterday actually quoted as an indorsement of its "Congressional reports" a remark which fell from Hon. Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, in the intervals of his egg-nogg. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, quoted his own language of the day before from the authentic record in the *Congressional Globe*, upon which Mr. Extra Billy interfered, with the *Herald*, by way of setting Mr. Grow right about his own words, and, of course, got snubbed for his pains. We are afraid that this case solves the problem [illegible] worthless and [illegible]

To Advertising Mexicos.—The New Year Sets [illegible] the Citizen. Mostly with a gaudy show [illegible] and valuable papers. Of the thousands of [illegible] no one as yet assures the [illegible] thereof has been often prophesied by the seers, and there can be no reasonable question that such a periodical as the *Atlantic*, with well-vindicated claims to originality of tone, as well as ability of treatment in dealing with the current of literature and life, must do a great deal of practical good, and fill a positive place in the machinery of civilization.

The opening number for 1860 shows an unabated spirit both in managers and contributors. The Professor has got up from his long breakfast, and gone fairly out of doors with the intention of writing a novel. The first chapters of this new development of his quaint, well-stored, sprightly and analytic mind promise well. They threaten also, of course, more of disquisition than of dramatic movement; but as the writer warms to his work, we may reasonably hope to see the poet in him suppress the philosopher, and produce a "Professor's Story" that will hold and reward our attention. The "Filibustering Experiences" of "Samuel Absalom" are continued with emphasis, as well as the discursive and agreeable "Roba di Roma." There are verses, too, and clever critical notices, including a just and vivid appreciation of Palmer's speaking and wonderful statue, the "White Captive." The critic disposes summarily and very properly of the contradictory clamors which have been raised about the proportions of this noble work, which represents neither a matron, nor a child, but a maiden in the full bloom of her perfected youth, whose frame is very far from being at rest in the harmonious undulations of its natural outline, but quivers and thrills in every muscle and nerve with the passions of shame, indignation, and the defiant pride of sex and race.

An Editorial Exit.—Mr. George F. Thomson, who has for some time past been associated with the editorial department of the New-York *Daily News*, yesterday took leave of that journal and of the editorial profession in order to enter upon the duties of an office which will bring him into close relations with the Mayor elect. Mr. Thomson, in a few kindly words of farewell, says that he has the satisfaction of leaving the *News* stronger than he found it, and bids his brethren of the desk adieu in the following courteous and considerate terms:

"To the editorial fraternity I feel that I am their debtor for many kindly acts and generous words of encouragement, and if ever, in the heat and acrimony of political contests, I have drawn a barbed arrow from the editorial quiver, and sped it on its way to rankle in the breast of a political foe, I would now desire to pluck it out and place it at the feet of him I may have wounded."

This very natural language suggests a doubt, does it not? whether it is ever worth while to "speed barbed arrows on their way;" or make the battles of the Press, as we are all of us constantly tempted into doing, sheer tilts and tourneys of the pen, for the amusement of the idle public, and to the great grief of the "judicious."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Negro Insurrection in Missouri.

UPRISING AT BOLIVAR—THE SLAVES FLEE TO THE MOUNTAINS—A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE FORMED.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Missouri *Democrat* has the following from the Warsaw *Dispatch*:

"About 11 o'clock on Monday night the citizens of Bolivar were aroused by shouting and the throwing of stones on the public square. A large crowd soon congregated, and found that a gang of negroes had attacked a few white men. When a sufficient number of whites was collected they attacked the negroes, driving them into the woods. The negroes threatened to burn the town before morning. A vigilant watch was kept, and all attempts failed. One negro was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot. Several were captured and confined in jail. The citizens held a meeting and appointed a Vigilance Committee, who were taking active measures to discover those engaged in the riot. A mounted company was ranging the woods in search of negroes. The owner of some rebellious slaves was badly wounded, and only saved himself by flight. Several blacks have been severely punished. The greatest excitement prevailed, and every man was armed and prepared for a more serious attack."

At the latest advices, however, the excitement had somewhat subsided.

Union Demonstration at Rochester.

SPEECHES OF EX-GOV. HUNT AND HON. JAMES BROOKS—RESOLUTIONS.

Rochester, Thursday, Dec. 29.

A large Union meeting was held in this city last evening, which was addressed by James Brooks and Ex-Gov. Hunt. The resolutions adopted were of rather a mixed character, but the principal one is the following:

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly rebuke the sentiment, that the election of a President by a constitutional majority having views of public policy with which the minority do not coincide would furnish a just cause for the dissolution of our Union. We, on the contrary, hold such sentiments to be disorganizing and traitorous odious to all patriotic and Union-loving men, and disgraceful to the civilization of the age; and we hereby give to our fellow-citizens, East, West, North, and South, our most solemn pledge that whoever may be elected President of these United States, in a constitutional way, shall receive from us, in the language of the oath of office, the same willing obedience and energetic support which we have given to each and all of his predecessors; and we hereby declare our firm and unalterable purpose to sustain and protect him in the lawful discharge of those duties, from all enemies within or without, at home or abroad.

There was an effort to lay this resolution on the table, but it passed by a large majority, and then the meeting adjourned.

The New-Mexican Mail.

Independence, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The New-Mexican Mail with dates of the 5th inst., arrived here to-day. The Navajo Indians are again hostile, having killed one man and wounded others, who went to trade with them. The outgoing mail, which left here four weeks ago, was attacked by the Indians beyond the Arkansas River. An escort was with the mail and the Indians were repulsed. None of the Mail party were hurt. This mail came with Moss & Reese's train to the crossing of the Arkansas, and from thence by the air line, no Indians were seen. The Mail party experienced very cold weather, and their mules were kept from freezing with difficulty.

The Norombega Bank.

THE INSTITUTION IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Norombega Bank has been put in the hands of receivers, and its affairs wound up. The cashier has loaned, apparently, some $20,000, without the knowledge of the President and Directors. The circulation is stated at $75,000, but the Bank Commissioners think it will all be redeemed.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

INDICTMENT OF EIGHT CITIZENS OF OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court last evening found an indictment, under the Fugitive Slave law, against eight citizens of Ottawa, Illinois, for the rescue of an alleged slave in that city in October last.

The Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Philadelphia Committee of Bondholders and Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, after a very harmonious session, have agreed upon W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, as Receiver of the road. J. P. Edgerton, the Receiver appointed by the Ohio Courts, has resigned.

Later from Brownsville.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Arizona* is below. She brings $150,000 in specie, and Brownsville dates of the 20th instant.

Cortinas had met with a defeat, and he had retreated. No further particulars are given.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

Portland, Thursday, Dec. 29.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *North Briton* now over-due here with Liverpool dates, via Queenstown, of the 15th inst.

Non Arrival of the Canada.

Sackville, N. B., Thursday, Dec. 29.

There are yet no signs at Halifax of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool.

Southern Items.

COMMISSIONER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO VIRGINIA—TEXAN SENATOR.

Augusta, Wednesday, Dec. 28.

C. C. Memminger, appointed by the Governor of South Carolina as Special Commissioner to Virginia, has accepted the office.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, has arrived here. He leaves for Washington in the morning.

Weather Reports.

Hudson, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 29.

Shortly before sunrise the thermometer stood at 14° below zero.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 29—8 A. M.

Weather very cold and clear; thermometer 17° below zero; the river frozen opposite the city.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 29—8 A. M.

Thermometer 17° below zero; weather clear; ice rapidly forming in the bay.

Ross's Point, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer 30° below zero.

St. Johnsbury, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer 33° below zero.

Montreal, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer 16° below zero,

Ogdensburgh, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer 20° below zero.

White River Junction, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Thermometer 24° below zero.

Further from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 22.

RECEPTION OF THE TREATY AMONG THE REACTIONISTS—FORCED LEVIES AT THE CAPITAL—DEFEAT OF COBOS AT TEHUANTEPEC.

A letter from Jalapa, where Robles Pezuela, late Mexican Minister at Washington, commands, says that when the news of the conclusion of the treaty with the United States reached that city, expresses were at once sent forward in all haste to the Capital, where, as at all the other cities on the route, the news created the greatest excitement among the Reactionists. The letter adds:

"Poor Conservatives! They are dreadfully frightened, but they scarcely see the beginning of the drama yet.

Above all, the handful of officials that we have here, in wrath at the arrangement we have effected with the United States, breathe the direst vengeance against the traitors at Vera Cruz. They do not say this openly, but at night, as they perambulate the streets, in order to show, I suppose, that Don Quijote still lives.

As to the effect of the treaty, there cannot be a doubt that now it has just been concluded, England will also recognize the Constitutional Government. It is not possible for her to take any other road than that worked out by the Republic of the North—above all that she can no longer continue her protection to the vandalic faction of Mexico."

A letter from the City of Mexico says:

"The military levies continue here with unabated violence. The members of the Commission penetrate even to the hearthstones of the unhappy citizens, and seize them in the bosom of their families, and hurry them off to the army. A few days since a poor shoemaker, living on the road to San Dieguito, was seized by one of these man-hunters and, on resisting, was struck with a machete, and in this horrible state was conducted to the hospital, thence to be impressed into service when he shall have recovered."

Another letter from the capital records the death, in a prison in that city, of Gen. Vicente Tapia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Queretaro. The letter adds that he died in the greatest suffering, nor was he permitted to see his family, who sought admission to the prison. Such is Mexican warfare.

A letter in the Vera Cruz *Reforma Social* confirms the news we have already published of the defeat on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Constitutionalist troops were commanded by D. Porfirio Diaz; those of Cobos by Capts. Manzana and Tarjesque. The engagement took place near the village of Mistequilla. The Tehuantepec troops had been reinforced from Juchitan and Ojaca. The rout of the Reactionists was complete, and both their superior officers fell on the field.

A young man, while skating on the Mill Pond at Charlestown, Mass., Monday, fell, striking upon the back part of his head, and expired instantly.

Naval Intelligence.

CRUISE OF THE SUMPTER AND MYSTIC.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SUMPTER, CAPE PALMAS, Liberia, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

We arrived here in our little steamer during a very heavy rain, but fortune seems to have been in our favor, and we were blessed with a fair afternoon. Commander ARMSTRONG immediately proceeded to land his mails and other important dispatches. He was heartily welcomed at the Mission House by Rev. J. RAMBO, a gentleman who has lately arrived here in the *M. C. Stevens*. Capt. ARMSTRONG, and the officers accompanying him, were hospitably entertained at dinner under the auspices of Mrs. RAMBO. After the meal, were asked by the Rev. gentlemen to attend a school of young colored girls, all orphans, to the number of 47.

It was their day for sewing lessons, and, at the request of Mrs. RAMBO, the colored juveniles favored us with a song, which, although executed by Africans, yet would have done honor to a great many of our schools. Our gentlemanly commander, on leaving, made a few admonitory remarks to them—praised them for their good behavior, and expressed his desire for their future success. After thus spending a few happy hours in the society of ladies, (which is something unusual with officers on this coast, for ladies of our color are seldom to be met with,) we returned on board, and soon were on our dreary way.

Coal, which is neither bituminous nor anthracite, is reported as being found here not far from the seashore—likewise at Monrovia. It gives a peculiar bright and very hot flame, and it appears to be peculiar to this country. It would be a blessing to Liberia, and a saving to our Government, to establish a coal dépôt at either of these two places.

A sad accident occurred here lately during the stay of the United States curvette *Portsmouth*, about the middle of August. The gunner fell overboard and was drowned before help reached him.

FERNANDO Po, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

The U. S. steamers *Sumpter* and *Mystic* arrived here a few days ago, to take in their supplies of coal. Since the arrival of the new Spanish Governor, the coal has been landed here from our merchant vessels, and permission has been granted for a dépôt. The bark *Louisa Bliss* is here unloading her coal, and will sail in a few weeks for Charleston. The harbor is filled with men-of-war of all nations, and displays a large show of colored hunting.

Health Convention—Correction.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Permit me to correct a somewhat serious error which your reporter has made in relation to my remarks in the Health Convention at the Cooper Institute. I am reported as having "defied the drug physicians to explain the *theory* of any one disease, or the *effect* of any one medicine." What I did say has a very different meaning. I said that no drug physician from anything taught in his books or schools, could explain the *nature* (*not* theory) of any one disease, nor the *action* (*not* effect) of any one medicine.

Respectfully, &c., R. T. TRALL, M. D.,
No. 15 Laight-st.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—Entire.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS—Abstracts of the Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Postmaster-General.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of Congress since Tuesday.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE—Delivered on the occasion of the Return of the Medical Students.

EUROPE—The News by the *Arago*.

MEXICO—Digest of the new Treaty.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City Intelligence.

CORRESPONDENCE—Germany, Tehuantepec, Kansas, Jefferson, Minnesota and Washington City.

Personal Paragraphs, Miscellaneous News Items, &c., &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

[Advertisement.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity, almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. IRVIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

See Kings, Chap. v., viii.
See 1st Chron., Chap. xxii.
See 2d Chron., Chap. vii.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES,
FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UHOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of woman, of every description, Consumption chronic and malignant diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

See Kings, Chap. v., viii.
See 1st Chron., Chap. xxii.
See 2d Chron., Chap. vii.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The sacrifice of life at this season is really alarming, and the variations of temperature swell the bills of mortality. Pleurisy, asthma, consumption, diptheria, scarlatina and croup are rapidly increasing. A timely recourse to these remedies insures a speedy cure.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, skimay sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 296 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

See Kings, Chap. v., viii.
See 1st Chron., Chap. xxii.
See 2d Chron., Chap. vii.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S Irrepressible Holiday Hats are the best Hats of the season. A fresh supply now ready at KNOX'S Hat-store, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE
PRESENT.
ONE OF
GROVER & BAKER'S
FAMILY
Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"A Feast of Fat Things"

OSCAR FLORENCE, No. 699 Broadway, will serve up on Monday, Jan. 2, 1860 a set of Ribs of Beef a Prize Lamb, and a Prize Sheep, raised and stalled expressly for his establishment by Wm. Goodheart, of Washington Market.

In addition to these substantials, his larder will be supplied, as usual, with all the luxuries and delicacies of the season; and his numerous friends will find his stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars to be the ne plus ultra of perfection.

Dorlan & Schaffer, Nos. 19 and 20 Fulton Market.—This firm will receive and supply all orders for the finest pickled oysters obtainable in town. In fact, if you astonish your guests on New-Year's Day by the size, delicacy and superiority of your pickled oysters, you must get them of this firm. Orders delivered when desired, promptly.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 26 Pearl-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINE.
"A swift-fingered sister of Love and Charity."
An appropriate holiday present to a Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, Pastor or friend.
Office No. 505 Broadway,
New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$108
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
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The Grover and Baker
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EXTRA FINISHED FANCY SKATES,
For Ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
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ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTIN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 216 BROADWAY.

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GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

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DRESS HAT
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MARRIED.

BRADY—DALY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, in St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. PHILLIP J. BRADY to Miss ELLEN P. DALY.

VAN DOREN—PERLEE.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, FREDERICK V. L. VAN DOREN, of Middlebush, N. J., and RUTH, daughter of the late Abm. Perlee, of Griggstown, N. J.

BERRY—POY.—At Lyons, France, on Thursday, Nov. 24, CHARLES E. BERRY to L. MARIE POY, daughter of Mons. F. Poy, of that City.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, MARY, widow of the late Cornelius Smith, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Andrew Stewart and Joseph Prichard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Bonnivick st., on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BURDITT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM J. BURDITT, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Wm. E. Lewis and Henry W. Sleeper, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 137 East 16th-st., without further invitation.

BURNET.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 28, suddenly, in the 73d year of her age, ANN BURNET, daughter of the late Rev. Mathias Burnet, of Norwalk, Conn.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family of the late Joseph Bayley, M. D., are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at her late residence, No. 1 Brevoort-place.

GROSS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 22, Mrs. CATHARINE Gross, widow of the late Friedrich Gross, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and also of Mrs. D. Gale, are requested to attend the funeral services, at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie-sts, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEGRAW.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, suddenly, ESTHER ANN M., wife of William Rhodes McCready, and daughter of the late Dr. John P. and Louisa R. Fisher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., without further notice.

ROSMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 25, ROBERT ROSMAN, M. D., aged 53 years.

Notice will be given of the funeral to-morrow.

NEVINS.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 28 Hon. JAMES S. NEVINS, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 31. Funeral services will be held at his late residence No. 84 York st., Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock A. M., and also at the First Reformed Dutch Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

PECK.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, AGNES, wife of Isaac Peck, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, this day, (Friday,) Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. The steamer *Enoch Dow* leaves Fulton Market slip at 10½ o'clock A. M., connecting with railroad; returning cars leave Flushing at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAINSFORD.—At New Brighton, S. I., on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. LYDIA RAINSFORD, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son, George S. Rainsford, are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, New Brighton on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8½ o'clock New-Brighton boat.

CORNWELL.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday Dec. 28 after a lingering illness, HENRY E. CORNWELL, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Hempstead, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

CARROLL.—At Doughoregan Manor, Howard County, Maryland, on Friday, Dec. 23, Mrs. CHARLES CARROLL, in the 61st year of her age.

DIXON.—At Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, Mrs. CAROLINE M., wife of Wm. Dehon, aged 43 years.

LOSEE.—At Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, ALBERT LOSEE, aged 51 years.

VAN BERGEN.—At Coxsackie, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27 ANTHONY VAN BERGEN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BULLOCK.—At St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Dec. 19, after a brief but severe illness, N. W. JONES BULLOCK, lately a resident of Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

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CURES SMOKY CHIMNEYS,
RADIATES ALL THE HEAT INTO THE ROOM,
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CARRIES UP THE CHIMNEY ALL THE DUST.
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O	O	O
o	o	o
o	o	o
ver	ver	ver
ver	ver	ver
ver	ver	ver
coats	coats	coats
coats	coats	coats
coats	coats	coats
Overcoats	Overcoats	Overcoats
Overcoats	Overcoats	Overcoats

EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
and Fulton-st.
64

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See contents of this week's number, as follows:
A SPLENDID NEW-YEAR'S POEM,
By
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
SUBJECT:
THE PREACHER.
Being a graphic poetic description of Whitfield.
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
Contributes another fresh and sparkling
LETTER FROM ITALY.
A SERMON,
BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
EDITORIALS.
HON. JAMES BROOKS.
AN IRISH ESTIMATE OF RELIGION IN AMERICA.
ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.
THE CASE OF DR. POMEROY.
THE PATRIOTISM OF PRAYER.
THE POWER OF FIRMNESS.
MISCELLANEOUS.
AN IRISHMAN'S SUFFERINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
LETTERS FROM OUR WASHINGTON, GERMAN AND ITALIAN CORRESPONDENTS.
A VOICE FROM MISSOURI.
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A collection of facts received through the INDEPENDENT'S Southern correspondents, showing the character of the excitement now prevailing in the slaveholding States. Among these incidents are the following:
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"SIX SALESMEN SENT BACK TO NEW-YORK."
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"A HOME-SPUN PARTY."
"THE INDEPENTENT OUTLAWED."
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32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32
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The largest and richest lot yet offered, comprising fine quarto Bibles, pocket Bibles, prayer books in great variety, splendid English and American illustrated works, such as Winkle's Cathedrals, 3 vols., Hogarth's Works, Republican Court, Stratford Gallery, Women of Beauty, Gallery of Female Poets, in splendid binding, set Waverley Novels, 25 vols. 8vo., illustrated, elegant Turkey binding, Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler, 2 imp. 8vo. vols., and plates printed on india paper, (retail price $15.) Literary Souvenir, 10 vols., India proof paper, bound in full calf, Crabbe's Works, 8 vols 16mo., full calf, illustrated, Bancroft's United States, 7 volumes, Burke's Works, 8 vols., full calf, and many other splendid sterling works; also a large assortment of standard books, in quantities.

This is the last sale of the year, and we would call the attention of the Trade and public to it.

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A Paper for the homes of good taste.

MORRIS & WILLIS, EDITORS.

With the January number for 1860 will begin the publication of a new and beautiful original work of fact and fiction, written expressly for the HOME JOURNAL, entitled

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A ROMANCE OF AMERICAN HISTORY,

BY A DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR.

As no more copies of the new volume will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the year will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions at once. Terms—For one copy $2; for 3 copies, $5; for 1 copy, for 3 years, $5; for a club of ten copies, $10; for a club of fifteen copies, $20; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address MORRIS & WILLIS, No. 107 Fulton-street, New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY has on hand a large stock of its own publications, suitable for Holiday Presents to all classes. Several thousand dollars' worth of gilt books, in the wing of the main building, were saved from the fire in perfect condition. Among the slightly damaged gilt volumes of different sizes, handreds are being found acceptable for presents to the children of mission and other Sabbath schools, and are sold at reduced prices.

The Society has a beautiful assortment of the issues of the London Religious Tract Society, and of Thomas Nelson and Sons, of Edinburgh many of them with richly colored maps and other engravings. Also, a large and fine assortment of Bibles and Testaments, from the Presses of the American Bible Society Eyre & Spottiswoode, and T. Nelson and Sons.

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NOW READY AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE,

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OF THE MAMMOTH SIZE,

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FOUR CENTS PER COPY.

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JUST PUBLISHED—THE LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1860, containing a corrected list of Lawyers, Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds in the City of New-York; also a list of the lawyers in the City of Brooklyn, a list of Sheriffs and County Clerks, and Terms of all the Courts. Published annually by W. REID GOULD, No. 138 Nassau-st.

JUST OUT—THE AMATEUR, A COLLECTION OF the choicest specimens of modern Piano-forte Music, classified and corrected by H. A. Wollenhaupt, and published by Theodore Hagen. Complete, 196 pages; bound in cloth, $3; usual price unbound, $12. For sale by THEODORE HAGEN, (at Mason Brothers,) agent for Hollis' Cheap Music, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.

I WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW-YEAR—A piano-forte piece, containing the "Arrival," "Ringing the Door-bell," "Waiters Running Up Stairs," the "Reception," the "Cake and Wine Polka," "Good Night Waltz," &c. Price 25 cents, at DALY'S, No. 419 Grand st., and music stores generally.

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PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

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STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, B. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

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Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style.

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I WILL SELL A 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO in finest musical tune, which cannot be surpassed. City make and warranted three years. Cost $575 six weeks ago: I will sell it this day for $195. Hours, 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 165 Hester-st.

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PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO first-rate 7-octave rosewood pianos, iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new for $170 and $165; one 6¾, at $145; one melodeon, at $50. COUENHOVEN'S Music Store No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

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OUR WAREHOUSE, NO. 57 BEEKMAN-ST., having been destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th inst., we have temporarily taken another at No. 95 John-st., where our business will be carried on as usual.

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TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million

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All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.

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SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.

J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, FOR SPRING TRADE.

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HIS BRIDAL SETS,

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Three more cases on point of arrival.

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J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

OPERA, OPERA, OPERA,

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CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

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Ladies can be fitted for the different styles in an efficient manner.

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COLLARS, and COLLARS and CUFFS to match.

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All very pretty and appropriate for

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Ladies are invited to examine our stock and compare the prices.

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BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—VERY HEAVY, only $2 per pair, being much below the market price. Sold to pay advances. Only 40 more pairs left of these very cheap goods.

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JOHN WHITE, NO. 15 CATHARINE-STREET.

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We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any.

Iced Cakes ornamented in the neatest manner; Pyramids, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Fancy Basket Cake, &c., &c., &c.

Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything desirable for the most exquisite New-Year Table.

Orders packed and delivered in City and country with promptness.

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A CARD.

The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the PALMER MARBLES in PASSE, PARTOUTS, WATER and OIL-COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most recherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Head pins, Hair-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF SKATES, NOW-A-days, is a welcome present to man, woman, or child. A splendid variety of skates of all kinds and sizes, and everything relating to the art, will be found at the CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

TOOL CHESTS—TOOL CHESTS suitable for boys and amateurs for their own fitting up.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S BAZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins; best French kid, 50 cents; Alexandres, in all colors; zephyr worsted, only 5 cents. No. 852 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—East side.

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CLOSING SALE.

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PLATED WARE.

NO. 20 JOHN-STREET.

HIRAM YOUNG.

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OUR LADY READERS

will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (e Paris) has added to her

DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, and will execute all kinds of

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into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

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PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,

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PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE,

And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at reduced rates by

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No. 208 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB

SKATES,

and all other styles, at

J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises, on 4th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Dutchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit, a very pleasant mansion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y., CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y., JOHN MURPHY, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. BOREN, No. 138 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,

Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 13 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 18 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land (including what is under water in the pond), with 2 dwelling houses, 1 barn-house, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Will be sold at public auction at the hotel of William Durland, in the village of Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1860, at 12 M., about 31 acres of valuable farming land; the farm and premises of William P. Robertson, deceased. The premises are situated at the head of the Fly, in the town of Newtown, and within one mile of the village of Jamaica. The new railroad runs through the premises. There are upon the premises two houses and two barns, and the land is in good order. Sale peremptory, to close up an estate. Terms moderate, to be made known at the day of sale.

RICHARD ROBERTSON,

ANDREW F. T. BARBERIE, } Executors.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 20 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND lot northeast corner of 30th-st. and Lexington-av., lot 22 feet by 100 feet; house 22 feet by 50 feet, three stories and basement, with modern improvements. Apply to B. L. GILTON, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M., at the Corn-Exchange Mills, foot of East 24th-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 25 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of

D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Malden-lane.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—A FOUR years' lease of a first-class store, situated near Spring-st. Premises consist of first story, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet. Inquire of

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 31 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 81 Fletcher, corner of Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and Maps of Property, Offices and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession.

A small three-story brick on 58th-st., near 3d-av., $190.

A modern three-story brick on 30th-st., near 2d-av., $260.

A handsome three-story brick on 19th-st., near 2d-av., $350.

A large modern house on West 12th-st., $1 400.

A large three story brick on Albion-place, $500.

A three story brick, 3 rooms deep, on 12th-st., $1,000.

A first-class Madison-av., near 30th-st., $1,200.

A very finely-furnished house on Lamight-st., $1,500.

Two modern-furnished houses on 13th-st., $1,800.

A very nice furnished house on 37th-st., $1,200.

A modern furnished house on 21st-st., $4000.

A fine furnished marble front on 23d-st., $1,000.

Apply to KINSHMLR, No. 214 4th-av.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling house, with greenhouse, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 84th-st. The situation is delightful for residence, trade or pleasure. The dwelling-house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 318 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—TO LET—The large house corner of Broadway and Bond-st., containing about fifty rooms, besides pantries and closets, well adapted to the purpose of a private hotel or large boarding-house. Can be retained for such purpose before the 15th of January, the premises will be let in sections to suit applicants. Apply to F. PARMLY, No. 658 Broadway, entrance.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A NEAT three story brown-stone front house, No. 11 West 20th-st., handsomely and newly furnished in good condition. The furniture is in every respect complete, and suitable to the house. A lease of two years from next May will be given if required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 713 6th-av.

A FURNISHED 4-STORY BROWN-STONE house, on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let with the exception of reception-room, which is used as an office. As the house is not fully furnished it will be let at the nominal rent of $100 a month.

EINSHMER, No. 313 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 29 ft. square, 2 bed-rooms, well-lighted, for light manufacturing, No. 208 William-st. and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. OLIVER HOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 34th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A medium-sized house in a genteel neighborhood, not below 24th-st. nor above 32d-st., between 4th av. and 9th-av. The house must be well built and finished, and the price moderate. It is an object, all cash will be paid down. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 713 6th-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, with immediate possession, for a private family; location must be central, and good. Apply at office No. 343 4th-av.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

A GREAT REDUCTION.

A GENERAL CLEARING OUT.

In order to make room for

SPRING GOODS.

I am now determined to undersell

ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

I have new marked

DOWN MY ENTIRE STOCK

25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The ladies' attention is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. BANTA,

No. 257 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

By Royal Permission

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,

No. 54 BROADWAY,

will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured

FURS AT RETAIL,

AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST.

in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo

MARK J. KING, Manager.

No. 54 BROADWAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Genuine mink victorine, muff and cuffs at $11.

Genuine mink half-cape, muff and cuffs at $15.

AT THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR CO.'S

WAREHOUSE, NO. 54 BROADWAY.

Genuine Hudson's Bay sable cape, muff and cuffs at $10.

French mink cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50.

French sable cape, muff and cuffs at $8 50.

And all other kind of furs at 25 per cent. less than at any fur or dry goods store in the City. At the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway.

MARK J. KING, Director.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction as above, on SATURDAY [ec. 31 at 10¾ A. M., at their salesrooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as

RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,

ROYAL ERMINE, MINK MARTEN,

STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN,

CLOAKS,

CAPES, HALF CAPES,

VICTORINES, MUFF AND CUFFS,

Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.

Also

FANCY ROBES,

Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE FURS.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on

FRIDAY, Dec. 30,

At 12 o'clock, at No. 158 Broadway,

By catalogue, for cash, in lots to suit City and country trade and private buyers, a large assortment of furs, consisting in part of

Hudson Bay Sets, worth from	$75 to $300
Hudson Bay Mink Marten	25 to 200
Stone Marten	35 to 75
Fitch Marten	50 to 75
Siberian and French Squirrel	5 to 50

Also, a large assortment of French sable, ermine, opossum; French, American and Russian mink cloaks, cardinals, mantillas, capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., &c. various kinds and latest styles of fur gloves, caps, collars, &c., for gentlemen. Also, a full and complete assortment of children's furs, in sets complete, varying from $1 00 to $25 per set. Fine sleigh robes of bear, otter and other skins.

The above is the balance of stock of the best manufacturer in the City, and was made expressly for Broadway trade. Every article will be guaranteed as represented on Catalogue. Goods will be on exhibition from 9 till 12 o'clock on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES, AND

DIAMOND AND 18-CARAT JEWELRY, TO BE SOLD At auction, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10¾ A. M., by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st. The stock consists, in part of sets complete of diamond and emerald necklace, head-ornament, bracelet, brooch and ear-rings, cluster and single stone diamond earrings, pins and finger-rings, superb sets of elegant jewelry, diamond, sapphire, ruby and other precious stones, frosted and engraved full sets of garnets, frosted and enameled bracelets, brooches, superb cameo and lava sets, sets of diamond and ruby studs and sleeve buttons, vest-chains, ladies' chatelaines, scarf-pins, &c., &c.

Also,

Ladies' diamond and enameled watches, hunting and open face; also, superb ebronome rs, duplex, double-time keepers, open-face watches of the finest class.

The above is the entire stock of one of our first-class Broadway houses, and is to be positively sold without reserve. By order of

L. BONNEFOUX, Esq., Assignee,

No. 45 Platt-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday) and TO-MORROW, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious salesroom, No. 24 Cedar-st., a splendid assortment of elegant fancy goods, comprising new and beautiful styles of new and beautiful goods, adapted to the season, of elegant decorated dinner and tea sets, rich silver-plated ware in great variety, all of the very best description, magnificent Bronzes, of recent importation and most exquisite designs, splendid mantel clocks, in bronze, ormolu, marble and parian, rich paper mache goods, modern Parian ware, vases, &c., together with the largest and best variety of rich fancy goods offered this season. Catalogues now ready.

M. C. EDEL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

VERY CHOICE SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,

Will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, the balance of invoice of above goods, offered on 22d inst. The goods are first-class and fully guaranteed in every particular and buyers for the New Year festivities would do well to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Sale-room 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.

The most splendid pair of fast and stylish horses ever offered for sale in this country, belonging to a well known wealthy citizen leaving for Europe, warranted sound and perfect in every respect, kind in single and double harness, a perfect match, free from fault or blemish; they took the premium at the last fair, five and six years old, half-brothers, beautiful iron greys, and are a wonderful match, and trot together with great action in nearly three minutes. They cost the present owner $2 000, and will positively be sold, rain or shine, to the highest bidder.

Also, a perfectly new set of double harness, made by Wood, Church & Co. Cost $120.

Also, a new buggy, top-wagon, with pole and shaft, made by C. Beardsley, and has been used but twice, and is in perfect order, and warranted. Cost recently $300.

A nearly new doctor's chaise (low, on four wheels), made by C. Beardsley, very little used, and in most excellent order.

Also, all the dress-blankets, hoods, robes, sheets, whips, &c., &c., of the best description. They can be examined early on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable first-class furs; none others admitted into the sale, and all warrants to be represented in this class of furs may be read the finest quality in the market. Also, splendid sable capes, muffs and cuffs, all of natural color; mink capes and other furs; they are all warranted natural colors, without exception, and made up in the best and neatest possible manner, for first-class sales; only can be seen on the morning of sale. Immediately after the furs, about 250 of warranted Havana cigars, just received, and of the most desirable brands, and warranted genuine and of the finest quality. Also, 12 cases watches and liquors, for account of whom it may concern. All to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Superb first-class engravings, books, &c., just received from an English house. They are the finest work ever imported. Among the public galleries are proofs before letters, 123 plates Audubon's Birds, life size; also, 61 paintings in frames; Landseer Works, 16 proofs; Curiosities of Literature, Milton's Prose Works, Halliwell's Shakespeare, Capt. Cook's Voyages, Knight's Pictorial England, Shakespeare Gallery, Prairie Ornament Book, Romantic Scenery, Boydell's 4 vols folio, Staples Birds

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Office of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150 000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1856, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1850, to 15th June, 1853, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.
Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1859.
REDEMPTION OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chap. 256, passed May 3, 1834, and redeemable on and after Jan. 1, 1860; amounting to the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, ($2 500,000,) that the same will be redeemed and paid at this office on the 3d day of January, 1860, at which time the interest thereon will cease.
Notice is also hereby given that the outstanding certificates of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chapter 127, passed March 29, 1838, which became due and payable on and after Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation thereof as above, and interest thereon will cease on said third day of January, 1860.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assents, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Dec. 20, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th
Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.
Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
C. DURNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-st., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 27, 1859.
$50.000 BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, due 1st of January, 1860, and all Coupons falling due at the same time, will be paid on and after 3d January, at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in Bridgeport, at the option of the holders.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Nov. 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter, for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-st.,
(October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-book to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after Jan. 3, next.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order,
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—NOTICE.—THE Semi-annual Interest on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, loaned to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid at the Phœnix Bank in Hartford on and after Monday, Jan. 2. And will also be paid semi-annually thereafter, as it becomes due, at the same place, until further notice.
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Dec. 28, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 9th day of January, 1860. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent. Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE FIRST Inst. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000, First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS, due 1st of January next, will be paid at the OCEAN BANK on presentation of same on and after that date. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $530 and under, and five per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1859.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CHREAR, Accountant.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, New-Orleans, Dec. 19, 1859.—NOTICE.—Holders of coupons on bonds issued by Municipality No. 2 of the City of New-Orleans to City Bank, Samuel Arnold, J. G. Frothingham and Jos. Fowler, for and by the Consolidated City to W. P. Converse, Chairman, and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New York on the 3d January next, 1860, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the Bank of America, New-York, where they will be paid on demand on and after that date. EUGENE ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits from 10 cents to $5 000 received. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. E. V. HAGHOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 26TH ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Jan. 3, 1860. W. H. EMERSON, Treas.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1859.—NOTICE—Holders of coupons number seven of the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in this City, are hereby notified that said coupons will be paid on demand at the counter of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, 1860.
W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADIson County, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan 1, 1860, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PETER CHREAR, Accountant.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 1, 1860.
Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 25, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 54 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 31st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, and Two and a half per Cent. on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
R. F. BARET, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-half per cent. (2½) out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 4th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 5th of January. By order of the Board.
J. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—NEW-YORK, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 31st inst., payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until the day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 46 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADES'MEN'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. from the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GOODRICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 31 day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until
F. W. MACY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 2d to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

BANK OF JERSEY CITY—DEC. 23, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at the banking-house, on or after Jan. 5, 1860. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. HATCH, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW DIRECT.
The high-classed, powerful, Clyde-built screw-steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. MIDDLEMISS will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon. Rates of passage—Saloon Cabin, $65. Forward Cabin, $50; Steerage, including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. For passage, apply to
FRAS. MACDONALD & CO.
No. 87 Broad-st.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 68 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. IRAVTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. C. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAVERLEY,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100 second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELTCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$25 00	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile.....	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery.....	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Palatka.....	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla...	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer JAS. ALGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will regularly leave every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 15 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
TUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No 115 Broadway.

ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. E. V. GAGER.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. F. C. SMITH,
will form a semi-weekly line, leaving Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Passage, including stateroom and meals $7 50
These steamers are new, and in every respect first-class.
Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. No freight received after 2 P. M., on day of sailing.
The MONTICELLO leaves New-York on SATURDAYS; MOUNT VERNON on TUESDAYS, at 3 P. M. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
FEWLE & Co., Agents, Alexandria.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, COLUMBUS, MACON, ANGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Arrangements superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile $25; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 21; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $16. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $29 75, Mobile $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE undersigned, with their Associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.
HENRY WELLS,
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.
NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500.000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
Where preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. RAYDOCK, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed to
No. 18 Wall-st.,
Next to corner of Nassau-st.,
New-York City.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE 87 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
For White Plains—12.30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6.15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Canton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 28th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3.30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6.40 and 9.30 A. M.; 1 and 3.40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7.20 A. M.; 4.50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3.45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:00 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 8:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7.30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.
JOHN G. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 28, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ANTICIPATED REMOVALS IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The paragraphs which appeared in the newspapers yesterday, in relation to the changes which Mr. WOOD proposes to make in the Mayor's office, created much excitement and comment among the frequenters of the City Hall. It was stated by those who are in a position to be well informed, that Mr. J. B. AULD, Secretary, Mr. HINCHMAN and one or two others, would be invited to remain in the office, if so disposed; but that Marshal W. H. STEVENS' resignation would be accepted. This apparent confirmation of the rumor of the day before, drew expressions of regret from many of all political parties who have business to do at the Mayor's office, which brings them in connection with Marshal STEVENS. Mr. STEVENS has occupied the position of Marshal for nearly seven years. He has served one term under Mayor WESTERVELT, two terms under Mayor WOOD, and one term under Mayor TIEMANN.

THE STEAMER GRANADA.—This steamer, sunk at the Chambers-street Dock on Wednesday evening, remains much the same as at last accounts. Additional casts have been got out to prevent her from sliding off into deeper water, and yesterday all articles of furniture, bedding, &c., which could be reached, were secured. The severe cold and accumulating ice which covers portions of the vessel are very great obstacles to prosecuting the task of raising her. Last evening the arrangements were nearly completed, and as soon as the steam-pumps can be set to work, it is believed she will be raised without difficulty. Capt. MCGOWAN, on finding the vessel in a sinking condition, ordered all the side-ports closed, which will facilitate operations. The damage to cargo and vessel, and the expense of repairs, are estimated at about $20,000.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FESTIVALS.—The children of the "Wilson Industrial School for Girls" enjoyed an annual festival yesterday, in the School building No. 137 Avenue A. Owing to the liberal contributions of the friends of the school on the occasion of the fair recently held for the benefit of the institution, the building was tastefully decorated, and the children were well provided for. The festival exercises consisted of singing and recitations by the scholars, and addresses by their friends. The children of the East River Industrial School also had a festival at their school-room in Forticth-street, near Third avenue, which afforded great real joy and pleasure, not only to the scholars themselves, but to the managers and visiting friends of the Institution.

THE HEALTH CONVENTION.—Dr. J. C. JACKSON, at the Water Cure Establishment in Laight-street, last evening, discoursed upon the laws of life and health, more particularly as they relate to the use of flesh as an article of diet. In recounting his own personal experience, he stated that he had not partaken of meat for 12 years, had drunk neither teanor coffee for ten years; and that he had abstained from all condiments for nearly the same period, to the great advantage of his physical health. He eats but two meals a day, and endeavors to live so simply that, should he ever be so unfortunate as to have *no* money, he could even exist without it. The audience, which was composed principally of medical students, male and female, filled the hall, and manifested the liveliest interest in the address.

ICE.—Large quantities of ice have formed during the last three days and nights, upon the flats, and along the shores of the Bay. These masses are freed from the shores by the rising tide, and the ebb carries them down the Bay, rendering it a difficult task for vessels to pass up or down without the aid of steam. In the effort to board the steamer *Arago*, as she passed the News Station at Sandy Hook, Mr. FARRELL, the news boatman at that point, became involved in the floating masses of ice, and came near perishing. He only reached the shore after both hands had been badly frost-bitten.

SALE OF BROOKLYN FERRY LEASES AGAIN POSTPONED.—The Brooklyn Ferry leases now held by the Union Ferry Company, were advertised to be sold yesterday. When the time was fixed for the sale, on the occasion of the previous postponement, it was thought that a decision on the motion for an injunction would have been given, but as it had not been received yesterday, the Comptroller determined upon another postponement until the 10th of January.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—The Union Club No. 1 of the City of New-York was organized on Wednesday evening last, on the platform of the Union League, by the election of JOHN RADWAY JR., for President, JOHN D. VOSE, Vice-President; DANIEL S. MARVIN, Treasurer; and ALEXANDER HULL, Secretary. The objects of the Union League are set forth by its declaration of principles, which is published elsewhere.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, who was recently elected Rector of the Church of the Ascension, was installed yesterday with the usual ceremonies. The attendance of laity and clergymen was large.

Coroners' Inquests.

SARAH BASSINSKY, a little girl, died yesterday at the residence of her parents, No. 167 West Thirty-fifth-street, from injuries received on Wednesday evening by her clothes having ignited at a grate. The child was alone in the room when the accident occurred. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.... About a week ago Mrs. KNOX, a lady 45 years of age, residing in Oliver-street, received such serious burns, in consequence of her dress coming in contact with a stove, that she died yesterday. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Two men, who gave their names as Egan and Bliss, were arrested last evening, on a charge of having swindled different merchants out of various amounts. They are charged with purchasing goods, and with offering in payment for them forged checks of about double the amount of the bills, thus securing the merchandise, and the balance in money. One of them, it is said, went to Mr. White, the latter, and purchased two hats in exchange for a check for $25 on the blazing-house of Messrs. Clapp & Brothers, Broadway. Mr. White sent his clerk to the house in question, but he was informed that business hours were over, and that if he would return the next day the check would be cashed. On this information the balance was handed to the customer, but on presentation the next day, the paper was found to be worthless. When Egan and Bliss were searched, memoranda were found on them of the names of the different parties whom they had succeeded in swindling. Among them was Mr. White, Mr. De Graff of $30, Mr. Brooks of $17, and others of minor amounts.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

About two weeks ago a Mrs. Hunt, of Rye, Westchester County, had her pocket picked of $220, at the store of Ubsdell, Pelrson & Lake, on Broadway. Detective Philip Farley took the matter in charge, and yesterday succeeded in arresting a woman named Margaret Lee, on suspicion of having committed the robbery. During the afternoon she was confronted by Mrs. Hunt, who identified her as the person whom she saw near her in the store at the time. She was accordingly locked up to answer.

American Ships and Ship-Building.

LECTURE BY HON. JOHN M'LEOD MURPHY.

Pursuant to an invitation, signed by Hon. GEO. BANCROFT, GEO. FOLSOM, Commodore VANDERBILT, AUGUST BELMONT, HENRY GRINNELL and other prominent citizens, Hon. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, Senator elect to the State Legislature, last night delivered a lecture at Clinton Hall on the subject of "American Ships and Ship-Building." The Hall will hold about three hundred and fifty people, and it was crowded, many ladies being among the audience. The lecturer commenced by stating that his subject was so widespread and comprehensive that he could only make but a transient contract with it. If we analyze the salient points of the naval architecture of the best American ships, we find that they are these: 1st, Safety; 2d, Capacity; 3d, Speed. The perfection and the beauty of American models have always challenged the admiration of the world, while for speed they have won equal renown. In scientific terms, Mr. MURPHY proceeded to describe the merits of different vessels, and to illustrate the mode of modeling and building. He highly eulogized the late GEORGE STEERS, one of whose plans, in naval architecture, was humanely conceived, so to fashion a ship that in case of wreck she would go to the beach with her head on, and be saved from breaking to pieces. The name of STEERS will always live with honor in America. Had his life been spared he would have won the highest honors. [Applause.]

Alluding, *en passant*, to ocean steamers, Mr. MURPHY said that in June, 1819, the steamer *Savannah* successfully demonstrated the possibility of crossing the ocean by steam. She was built by HICKETT & CROCKETT, at the Novelty Iron Works, and differed much from steamships now-a-days. her wheels being unprotected by guards. In those Union-saving days, the *Savannah* fully represented the talent of Northern builders, and the enterprise of Southern merchants. [Applause.]

Up to 1816 a wooden model of a ship was unknown in this City, all vessels being built from designs on paper. The first model was made by CHRISTIAN BNAKE, with the assistance of Dr. VINCENT. To HENRY EDEROAD, the father of naval architecture in this country, we are indebted for that style of ship building which is purely American. To ECKFORD and FULTON America owes a debt never to be paid. [Applause.] Mr. MURPHY proceeded to give a sketch of ECKFORD'S life, from the time that he worked at a boat-builder's shop, in Dover-street, for $1 25 a day till he died in Constantinople in 1832. He gave to this country that naval supremacy which is acknowledged over the civilized world. In the war of 1812, he contracted with the United States Government to construct war-ships for the Lakes, and his fame is thus linked with that of PERRY and MACDONOUGH.

The first steamship built in this country was the *Fitzsimmons*, in 1809, by FITZSIMMONS BROWN. The speed of steamships in 1815 and 1812 may be judged of from sections in the newspapers. Here is one of them: "Twenty-four hours later from Albany, with news of Gen SCOTT'S proceedings. Very late intelligence." CHRISTIAN BURKE'S first essay in New-York was a pilot-boat, and to him is owing the race of that useful class of vessels. Our ferry-boats we owe to R. L. STEVENS and his cotemporaries. The City of Brooklyn, since 1824, has been built up by the ferry-boats. It was only a village before. Its importance has been made by the application of steam to ferry-boats.

It was not unreasonable, the lecturer thought, to predict that boats would soon be built that would run 25 miles an hour.

Apropos of the *Great Eastern*, Mr. MURPHY considered her the saddest failure of all commercial and mechanical speculations, and he was sorry she was so. He had reason to know that our mechanics mingled their condemnation of her with very great regret. There were many reasons why she must prove a failure. The time allowed for her in port would not be sufficient for her to take in freight and get a complement of passengers. A smaller vessel would make the voyage while she was filling. She is also a failure in her model. Her draft of water is ten feet too much. Each cubic foot of water would strike her sides with a resistance of sixty-four pounds. The resistance of wind against her sides was twenty pounds to the square inch. She is deficient in strength, and cannot work the side wheels and screw with equal speed. THAT "irrepressible conflict" (laughter) opened up some interesting mechanical questions regarding the possible remedy. If anything could be done, it would be the taking away the screw, and applying the whole steam force to the wheels alone, if, indeed, the bolters were strong enough to resist the pressure of the accumulated steam. But there were still radical defects in her model, which defied all correction. A larger ship would yet be built in this country, but her keel would not be laid till it was clearly shown that she could be made to pay.

Iron steamships are not, it would appear, favorites with Mr. MURPHY. While usually we consume less coal in our steamships than either England or France do in theirs, the outfit of our vessels cannot compare with that of England. In that country the officers are retained in one ship, so that they get a perfect familiarity with her; with us, too often, Captain and crew come on board together.

The lecturer glowingly eulogized the artisans and mechanics of our ship-yards. There may be found there men of intelligence, physical endurance and steady habits, who must challenge admiration. [Applause.] Men who know that the greatness of the nation depends much, very much, on their strong arms and steady eyes. Nor were the merchants of the country to be forgotten. Their patriotism and liberality in encouraging ship-building were great. It was to be regretted that the Government of the United States had not established a school of instruction for youth in naval architecture,—an institution which should, in its devotion to art, be free from all political influences. Nobody who loves Art would insult the artist of the Heart of the Andes, or of the Greek Slave, by asking what ticket they voted, or to what political body they belonged.

Mr. MURPHY gave an interesting account of his early connection with the sea; his love of the works of FALCONER, DIBDIN and Capt. BASIL HALL, and after the recitation of a nautical poem, concluded a lecture which was listened to with great interest, and which was continually interrupted with hearty applause.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Six First-class Warehouses Destroyed with their Contents—Tenement Houses Burned to the Ground—Loss $500,000.

The City was visited by a conflagration yesterday, which in its extent surpasses any that has occurred since the great fire in the Winter of 1845, and by which not less than half a million dollars' worth of property has been consumed. About 4½ o'clock a German woman, living in Ann-street, observed flames issuing from the second story windows of the building No. 83 Ann-street, occupied by Messrs. BLACK, GRAMM & Co. as a manufactory of gilt mouldings for looking-glass frames. An alarm was raised which met with a ready response from the Fire Department, several Companies of which were stationed in the neighborhood. The intense cold, however—the thermometer at this time having been at 7° below zero—seriously retarded the effective operation of the firemen, and it was not until much time had been spent in thawing out the hydrants, which were found to be frozen up, by means of fires banked around them, that any water could be obtained. Meantime, with this unfortunate state of affairs in their favor, the flames had rapidly attained headway, and in less than an hour the structure in which the conflagration had originated, extending from Beekman to Ann-street, was completely destroyed. Thence the fire communicated to the buildings adjoining on either side, and a range of tall warehouses, having a front of 125 feet on Beekman-street, and extending through the block to Ann-street, became a mass of smoking ruins before the flames could be subjugated. Unfortunately, the destruction of property was not confined to this block. Leaping across Ann-street, the fire swept through to the rear of several stores in Fulton-street, destroying the intermediate buildings, when happily its further progress was arrested. Its origin has not been ascertained.

We append in detail a list of the buildings destroyed, with such particulars as have as yet been ascertained:

ON BEEKMAN-STREET.

No. 53.—The picture-frame manufactory of Messrs. BLACK, GRAMM & Co. Loss on stock and tools, about $40,000, upon which an insurance of $31,000 had been effected in the following Companies:

American	$2,000	North America	$2,000
Brooklyn	3,000	North River	2,000
Commercial	2,000	Pacific	2,000
Dutchess	3,000	Rangers	2,000
Long Island	2,000	St. Nicholas	2,000
Manhattan	2,000	North Western	3,000
New York Fire and Marine	3,000	Total	$31,000

There were a large number of workmen employed in the establishment, all of whom lost their tools, worth from $50 to $100 a set, and valued in the aggregate at $6,000.

No. 55.—The paper and rag warehouse of BUTLER, BRO. & Co. Loss estimated at $80,000. Insured in City companies for $72,500. As the policies are contained in the iron safe which yet remains in the ruins, a correct list of the names of the companies cannot be given.

No. 57.—The paper warehouse of CYRUS W. FIELD & Co. Loss estimated at $100,000, upon which there was an insurance of $80,000, as follows:

Market	$5,000	Commercial	$5,000
Howard	5,000	City of Hartford	5,000
Continental	5,000	Charter Oak, Hartford	5,000
Equitable	5,000	Merchants'	5,000
National	5,000	City of New-Haven	5,000
Peter Cooper	5,000	Western, Pittsfield, Mass	5,000
Beekman	5,000		
Hartford Conn	5,000	Conway, N. H	5,000
Phœnix, Conn	5,000	Total	$80,000

Messrs. FIELD & Co. were on the eve of removing their warehouse to No. 95 John-street, where in future they will transact business. The buildings Nos. 53, 55 and 57 were owned by Mr. WENDELL, and formed a part of the Wyman and Endicott estate. They were new, and each was valued at $30,000. An insurance of $45,000, in the following-named companies, had been made upon them:

Knickerbocker	$15,000	Bowery	8,000
United States	15,000	National	7,000
Total			$45,000

No. 59.—The first floor was occupied by R. H. HAYDOCK & Co., wholesale druggists; estimated loss on stock, $20,000; said to be fully insured. In the four stories above the very extensive lithographing business of ENDICOTT & Co. was transacted. Their loss is said to be between $20,000 and $30,000. Upon their premises were a valuable lot of stones, part of which were owned by the Government of the United States. The building was worth $30,000—whether insured or not was not ascertained.

No. 69.—This building is at the corner of Gold-street. It sustained damage to the extent of $1,000. Messrs. NASON & DODGE, iron-pipe manufacturers and gas-fitters, did business on the first and second floors. Their stock was damaged by water to the amount of $10,000. They were insured in the following-named companies.

Commercial	$5,000	Washington	$5,000
Lenox	5,000	Market	5,000
Merchants	5,000	Rutgers	2,500
Atlantic	5,000	Columbia	2,500

The printing-office of HORACE S. TAYLOR was in the upper part of the building. Loss by water, $500.

No. 51.—A three-story building, the first floor of which was occupied by NICHOLAS DOLL as a tailor's shop. Loss, $3,000; insured for $2,000 in the St. Nicholas and Hamilton Insurance Companies. In the rear was the locksmith and machine-shop of DUNCAN, WYER & Co., who lost about $1,000 worth of stock. EDARDI & Co., perfumers, occupied the second and third floors; they sustained a loss of $2,000, said to be insured. The building was valued at $6,000.

No. 49.—The Station house of the Second Precinct Police; damaged about $500. The rear extension of No. 47 was injured by a falling wall to the extent of about $500.

ON ANN-STREET.

No. 81.—Four-story brick building, occupied by BLACK, GRAMM & Co.; totally destroyed; valued at $10,000.

No. 79.—A brick building, occupied by Mr. MCFEE as a packing-box factory. Loss on stock, $3,000. The building belongs to the Wyndel estate; loss about $5,000.

No. 86.—The dwelling of JOHN NIVAN, a Second Precinct Policeman; a part of his furniture was saved; loss $500—uninsured. Mr. CLARK also lived in the building. He lost $600 worth of furniture, and was not insured. Mr. J. R. SIMONS, a manufacturing jeweler, also had his workshop here. He sustained a loss of $1,500 in stock, upon which an insurance of $1,000 in the North River Insurance Company had been made. The building was valued at $5,000.

No. 88.—A tenement-house occupied by a number of poor families, who lost all their furniture, worth in the aggregate $6,000, and upon which there was no insurance.

No. 90.—The "Harrison Shades," a porter-house kept by WM. J. HARRISON. Loss about $1,500. Insured in the Citizens' Company. A portion of the building was used as a billard table manufactory. Loss about $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Artisans' insurance Company. The building was owned by Mr. CROCKOFT, and was worth about $6,000.

No. 92.—The brick building at the corner of Gold-street, the basement of which was occupied by JOHN LEARY, dealer in rags and paper. Loss, $900. Insured in the Hamilton Company for $400. The upper part of the building was occupied for various business purposes. A loss of about $1,000 in stock was sustained. The structure itself was damaged to the extent of $6,000.

ON FULTON-STREET.

The rear part of building No. 83 Fulton-street was crushed in by a falling wall. ISAAC AVERS, manufacturer of scales, was the occupant. He lost about $100 worth of stock, upon which he had an insurance of $2,000 in the North River Company. $300 will cover the damage to the building.

No. 87 Fulton-street took fire in the rear several times, but was as often put out by the firemen. The first floor and basement were in the occupancy of EDWARD PACK, dealer in musical instruments. His stock was removed by the Insurance patrol. His loss in stock amounts to $2,000. He was insured for $2,500. G. A. PRINCE'S melodeon depot was on the second floor. His stock was slightly damaged. KINSLEY & Co., printers, were also on the same floor; $200 will cover the damage their stock sustained. They were both insured. A. WARNAERTSAM, a lithographer on the floor above, lost about $500, and was not insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $400, and is insured. The rear of building No. 85 Fulton-street was also injured; $200 will probably cover the damage.

The firemen labored at the ruins until a late hour in the afternoon, when an order was given for them to leave the ground, excepting only a sufficient force to play upon the still smoking ruins and prevent the fire from again breaking out. The steam fire-engines "Manhattan" and "Niagara" did effective service, notwithstanding it was a difficult matter to supply them with water. The fire would probably have ravaged the whole block had it not been for the efficiency of these machines.

Soon after the fire broke out, the members of Engine Company No. 5 had to desert their machine, Stationed in Ann-street, which is an exceedingly narrow thoroughfare, they were playing upon the fire when the doors of No. 79 were forced. This made the heat so intense that the firemen were obliged to abandon the engine. Efforts were subsequently made to get her out, but without success, and several lives were jeopardized in the endeavor, as the wall of the building fell and the heads of the firemen escaped the bricks but by a few inches. The engine now lies wrecked, and almost hidden by the subterranean mass of bricks.

The bitter coldness of the day made the duties of the firemen and the Police very arduous. The long stretches of hose which lay in every direction for many blocks around the scene of the conflagration were encased in ice, and required constant watching to prevent them from bursting. The spray from the leaking hose, falling upon the coats of the men, congealed, and made the wearers present a very peculiar appearance, while pendant icicles from moustaches and beards, served to add to their general grotesqueness.

The firemen did not lack for creature comforts. The numerous bar-rooms and dining-saloons in the neighborhood must have been nearly depleted of their contents by nightfall. These refreshments were partaken of in the streets as well as in the houses.

Crowds of spectators visited the fire during the day. A strong police force, however, under the command of Deputy CARPENTER, preserved most excellent order, and prevented any encroachment of mere idlers within the lines.

The following dispatches were received by Mayor TIEMANN very soon after it was known in Philadelphia that a large fire was raging here:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859.

Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York:

I have just learned that a conflagration is now raging in your City. Can our Fire Department be of service? If so, telegraph immediately.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

The Philadelphia Hose and Steam Engine Co. is ready, and will come at your word.

C. TIERS MYERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 29.

For the Mayor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Hope Hose Steam Engine is at your service, and can be ready at a moment's notice.

T. H. PETO.

To the above Mayor TIEMANN replied:

To the Mayor of Philadelphia.

Many thanks for your kind offer, but the fire is out.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

To the others he sent:

The fire is nearly subdued. Many thanks for your kind offer.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mr. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, the agent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was consulted by the Philadelphia companies, and he promptly offered to send on the engines and men either by a special train or by one of the regular lines.

FIRE IN VESEY-STREET.

About 7½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the upper floor of the four-story brick building No. 44 Vesey-street, occupied by CHARLES DAVIS and family, and as a manufactory of hoop skirts. The fire originated from some of the trimming used becoming ignited from the stove. Mr. DAVIS' loss is about $200—no insurance. The third floor was occupied by KOLB & SALMON, mantilla makers. Loss about $100; insured. ELLRICH & BROTHERS, cigar dealers, also occupied a room on the same floor. The damage to their stock was about $50. The first and second floors, together with the basement, is occupied by BASSETT & OWEN, commission merchants and dealers in paper, twine and cordage. Their loss is about $300, principally by water; insured for $18,000 in City Companies. The building is owned by a Mr. ALLISON. The damage to it was about $500, said to be insured.

Engine No. 6, while going down Chatham street on its way to the fire, ran into a car, crushed through its side and broke the leg of one of the passengers.

ARTISTIC MATTERS.

Like business, fashion and music, the pictorial art in New-York has now attained the development of a double season. Once upon a time, and that not so very long ago that the least naturalized citizen among us may not recall it, we used to look for our apocalypse of art in the merry month of May. The painters came in with the preachers, the Academy of Design and the "Anniversaries" combining to mock the decadence of Winter with its gayeties—and gently smoothing the way of the "world" from the last social ecstacies of Easter, onward to the intense viraclity of Midsummer and the watering-places. It now and then a stray work of art befell us in the Autumn, the event made but a moment's ripple in the regular tide of theatricals, literature and dinner-parties. An infinitessimal number of connoisseurs would turn aside from Broadway to scan the accident with hollowed hands about their critic eyes, a few amateurs would lavish adjectives upon their open-mouthed friends at the Club anent the matter; and the inevitable rustling ladies in silk who always appear at every imaginable sort of daylight spectacle, would sweep into the show-room of SCHAUS or WILLIAMS & STEVENS or GOUPIL, do a little delight and a good deal of talk, and then, with half-a-dozen more or less enthusiastic obituaries in the corners of the newspapers, the phenomenon would fade away—be engraved by subscription, and forthwith forever forgotten.

All this we have changed and are changing. Art has taken a recognized rank among the great interests of the great City, and the establishment of one or two grand galleries of painting, permanently to open to the public, and worthy to be classed with the museums of the European capitals, has ceased to be a wild dream of the future, and will at no distant day, we doubt not, become a practical subject for practical speculation and action. Already we have a "Fall season" of pictures, and the "stranger within our gates" may even find himself somewhat embarrassed to-day by the variety of forms and the multiplicity of places in which the Spirit of Beauty appeals to his attention. We have with us, always, the treasures of several handsome private collections, which, so honorably to their owners, have been thrown open to general inspection during the last two years; and the *ateliers* of our resident artists, in which there is so much to be seen and studied; and two or three galleries, Mr. BEVAN'S, the International, and Dusseldorf, which have Summered and Wintered us so long and so successfully; and the perpetual kaleidoscope of the print-shops, and the now regularly established exhibitions of French and English Art, which are to be reciprocated, as we are glad to learn, by a regular exhibition of American paintings in London.

We have made so much progress, indeed, that any really fine picture is quite as sure of attracting public attention by its own merits now as a new drama or a new novel. Witness the brilliant reception of Mr. CHURCH'S "Heart of the Andes," now astonishing the Athenians of New-England, and Mr. PAGE'S "Venus," now exciting the staid Philadelphians; and Mr. WARE'S historical painting of "Washington Resigning his Commission at Annapolis," painted for the State of Maryland, and admired here on its way to its destination, at Mr. PARKER'S Rooms, No. 765 Broadway.

Still another American artist is now "speaking his mind" at the same place, Mr. GEORGE L. BROWN, who after twenty years' residence in Italy has brought the sky of the Apennines and the spirit of the Campagna back with him to his native land. It is a curious thing to pass from Broadway into the presence of Mr. BROWN'S Italian Gallery. You leave the clear crisp American atmosphere to find yourself, in a moment, gazing with the artist into the hazy, dreamy vistas of the Italian air. Mr. BROWN'S chief technical merit is his marvellous mastery of details, which he pursues with the untiring affection of a mediæval Germaa sculptor; but he has a genuine feeling, too, for distance and atmospheric effect, and a ripe, vigorous sense of color. His pencil drawings are simply amazing in point of patient fidelity. If he were an animated photographic machine he could hardly be more impartially minute in his study and treatment of rocks and foliage. The amateurs of a bolder and more imaginative art will find things worth noting too at these rooms of Mr. PARKER, particularly in a most brilliant and truthful sunset picture by Mr. GEORGE INNESS, of whose masterly powers as a colorist we have had no adequate previous expression. The simplicity and (though we detest the much-abused word) the earnestness of this composition cannot be too highly praised. A still, smooth stream goes winding through the rich levels of a meadow-land; the waters and the land, the tranquil clump of trees which intercepts the immediate splendor of the sun; the brooding atmosphere, are all transfigured with a glory of light not more intense than so. Overhead, range above range, the multitudinous cloudlets glow with a thousand shades and tones of the one dominant purpling color of the hour. To feel the full truth and power of this rare painting, one needs to know the river scenery of New-England and New-York by heart. Those by whom that rich chapter in the book of Nature has not yet been opened, may learn from this transcript, how much they have still to enjoy.

But our native artists have not the whole field to themselves. At the rooms of Mr. HARDING, No. 12 in the University Building, a rare collection of choice works from the best easels of France and England is displayed with a skilful coquetry of draperie and upholstery which abundantly argues the artistick knowledge of the possessor. Mr. HARDING'S name is familiar to all the picture-buyers of America as an indefatigable rapporteur of the moments "unconsidered trifles" in all the ateliers of London and Paris. He has with him now decidedly the finest GAINSBOROUGH ever seen on this side of the water. The "Woodcutter's Daughter" is a master-piece of modelling and treatment. It is full of "mannerism," but of the mannerism of a really great painter; and it breathes the very spirit of evening in a rural English scene. It is indeed an idyl, as complete in its way as the most picturesque verses of GRAY'S Elegy, and it would be hard to find a better illustration of English art as our fathers understood and felt it half a century ago.

English landscape is well represented too at Mr. HARDING'S rooms, one of his Coopers especially deserving and rewarding attention. A ridiculous man-at-arms by MAISONNIER, some charming little cabinet histories of domestic life and fleeting by FARRE and GUILLEMIN; a sketch, full of Thekla-like feeling, by ADF SCHEFFER; a very powerful dramatic picture, painted with a firm and nervous brush, by STEVENS; an allegorical female figure by HAYS, wonderful for vigor of design, truth of flesh-tints and "weird wickedness" of expression; and several "bits of nature" from the fertile pencil of TROYON, are but some of the attractions of this most agreeable little morning lounge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 29.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '65	101	7 Erie Railroad	8¾
50,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	65 do	8¾
2,000 Va. 5s Ster. Bs	92½	165 do	8¾
10,000 Missouri 6s	83¾	50 Cleve. & Col Rd	19¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	91¾	40 Mill. & Miss. R'd	3¾
4,000 F. R. 1st M. Bs	93	23 Nor. & Wor. R	40
5,000 Erie 2d M. Bs	82	50 do	40¾
2,000 Erie 20 mg. bs	81	150 Reading Railroad	41¾
2,000 F. R. 3d mg. bs	83	300 do	41¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	85	500 do	b30 42¾
3,000 M. C. R. 8 percent		100 do	42
1st mg. S. F. C. Bs	80	100 do	b10 42
1,000 Il. Riv. R. 1st mtg.	105	10 Panama Railroad	125¾
5,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs	87	150 do	s30 127¾
35 Pacific M. S. Co	76¾	10 do	128
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 75¾	50 do	30 127¾
1150 do	75¾	100 do	s60 127¾
100 do	b w 76¾	650 Illinois Cen. R	57
100 do	s60 75¾	250 do	56¾
300 do	sbw 75¾	300 do	s10 56¾
100 do	75¾	200 do	57¾
100 do	s30 75¾	350 Gal. & Chi. R	64¾
700 do	s5 75¾	500 do	s30 64¾
500 do	1560 75¾	100 do	s30 64¾
96 do	75½	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R	61
100 do	b2 75¾	50 do	b10 63¾
450 do	75¾	20 Ocean Bank	91¾
1100 do	s10 75¾	10 Im'ters & Tra. Bk	112

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s '74	103¾	150 Reading R	s60 42
2,000 Missouri 6s	87¾	400 do	b3 42
2,000 Penn. 6s '80	90	100 do	s30 42¾
1,000 Erie 2d M.	80	200 do	b60 42¾
10,000 Ill. 6s M. R.	61	28 Erie Railroad	8¾
3,000 P. L. Ct. Bs '62	29	155 do	8¾
1,000 Ill Cen. R. Bs	84¾	100 Panama R	b60 128
5 Pac. Mail St. Co	76¾	100 do	127¾
325 N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 75¾	50 do	127¾
50 do	s10 75¾	110 do	127¾
200 do	75¾	50 do	s15 127¾
100 do	b30 75¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R	65
500 do	75¾	100 do	s30 65
100 do	b60 75¾	100 do	b10 65¾
17 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 63
100 Ill. Central R	87¾	100 do	s30 63¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified an award of 75 ₱ cent., instead of 50 ₱ cent., to the New-York bidders for the 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills. The notice comes unexpectedly and without explanation, and if no other bids have been thrown out for informality or other cause, the total awards would seem to be about $4,500,000, instead of $3,000,000. That the Secretary will soon require all of this, is quite probable, and he may have deemed it mutually agreeable to avail of the offers opened on Tuesday to increase the issue at once and to the parties who then bid for more than the basis of three millions would have given them. We presume that if the arrangement is *not* agreeable, the Secretary or the Sub-Treasurer in this City will have little difficulty in placing a corresponding sum to the amount objected to by private negotiation at the same rate of interest, as they have done before soon after a public award.

The call for Money to-day among the Brokers shows a good degree of activity at 6 ₱ cent., and in some instances 7 ₱ cent. is paid on miscellaneous collateral. The Treasury bill negotiation temporarily increases the demand, though we understand the Department is in no want of the money this week, nor likely to be pressing for it next week, in the absence of the organization of the House of Representatives. Discounts continue quiet outside of Bank, most of the prime papers offered by regular dealers being taken at Bank. The Foreign Exchanges are unusually dull this week, and the disposition appears to be general to throw the remittances over New-Year's day. Standard bills on London, 109¾@¾; Paris, f.5.17½; Southern bills on England, 109¾@109¾; France, f.5.20@f.5.18½. These terms are called almost nominal by some of the Brokers, the dullness of demand being very marked. The letters by the *Arago* speak of an easy and confident state of things in the London Money Market, and the coming year is looked to as one promising general trade prosperity and political quiet. The price of Money is 2½ ₱ cent. In American Stocks there was some business doing in New-York Central 7 ₱ cents., and in Erie Shares, the latter $14. The Scrip shares of the Illinois Central had receded to 60@58 ₱ cent. The following is the latest report from the London Stock Exchange:

American Railways, &c., Dec. 8.	Closing Prices.		Business.
United States 5 p. c. red. '74	94¾	to 95	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	75	to 80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	77	to 79	
Do., do. Ft. Land red. 1860	89	to 90	
Do., $100 shares, $28 paid	60	to 60	dls. 40¾ dls.
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. con. '60	80	to 85	
Do., 8 ₱ cent., 1860	80	to 82	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	80	to 82	82
Do., $100 shares	35	to 40	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885	47	to 52	
Do., $100 shares	5	to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	81	to 86	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	91	to 96	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. (sink. f.) 1876	91	to 96	
Do., $100 shares	74	to 76	
New-York and Erie 3d Mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1883	64	to 66	65
Do., sinking fund, 1875	33	to 35	
Do., Bonds, con. '62	30	to 35	
Do., '71	30	to 35	
Do., $100 shares	13	to 15	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ ct.	90	to 92	91
Do., 20 mort. 6 ₱ ct. Ster	91	to 93	
Do., $50 shares	35	to 40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds 6 ₱ cent. L. 1860	83	to 88	
Do., 6 ₱ cent. 1870	73	to 78	
Do., $50 shares	15	to 20	

The bills of the old Bank of New-York of the denomination of $2 have been counterfeited by the photographic process, and the counterfeits put into circulation. In the absence of the genuine bill to compare with, they are well calculated to deceive, particularly in the signatures. The coloring on the face of the bill is poorly executed and the paper of inferior quality.

The Stock Market manifests a considerable degree of firmness, considering the eagerness shown by the operators for the fall in New-York Central and some other of the Railway Shares to put out heavy contracts ahead. The same party were disposed to-day to use the temporary turn to activity in the Money Market, against a rise in prices. But the demand, nevertheless, at the Second Board was good and at steady prices, the buyers paying a more liberal difference than usual of late for options 30@60 days. The sales of New-York Central were 7,000 or 8,000 Shares, opening 75¼, and closing 75¾@¾ cash, and ¼@½ buyer 30@60 days. The prices of Galena and Rock Island at the close yesterday were maintained with a moderate business in each. There was a further advance in Reading to 42 ₱ cent., cash, and 42¼ ₱ cent. buyer 60 days, the orders to buy being principally from Philadelphia. The other Coal shares rather dull. Panama fell off to 127½@¾; Pacific Mail neglected by speculation, only a few shares offered or bid for at 76¼ ₱ cent. Erie shares $8 75; the Second Mortgages, 92; Convertibles, 29 ₱ cent. The additional assents to the new organization of the Company inscribed to-day equal $700,000 or $800,000. Two more business days remain to complete the subscription. Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. advanced to 90 ₱ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds ¾ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday, and the Scrip shares fell to 57½ on the London quotation by the *Arago*. State Stocks quiet. The demand continued for Virginias at 94¼ ₱ cent. The general market closed steady.

The Secretary of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2584. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

"A Feast of Fat Things."

OSCAR FLORENCE, No. 609 Broadway, will serve upon Monday, Jan. 2, 1860, a set of Ribs of Beef a Prime Lamb, and a Prize Sheep, raised and stalled expressly for his establishment by Wm. Goodheart, of Washington Market.

In addition to these substantials, his larder will be supplied, as usual, with all the luxuries and delicacies of the season; and his numerous friends will find his stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars to be the ne plus ultra of perfection.

Dorlan & Schaffer, Nos. 19 and 20 Fulton Market.—This firm will receive and supply all orders for the finest pickled oysters obtainable in town. In fact, if you astonish your guests on New-Year's Day by the nice, delicacy and superiority of your pickled oysters, you must get them of this firm. Orders delivered when desired, promptly.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $100,000, must be sold before the 20th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 79 and 72 Bowery.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINE.
"A swift-fingered sister of Love and Charity."
An appropriate holiday present to a Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, Pastor or friend.
Office No. 505 Broadway,
New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 3 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	60
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their
FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Silver-plated Ware.—TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c.
W. N. SAYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

Search the Scriptures.

See KINGS,	Chapter v., viii.
See KINGS,	Chapter v., viii.
See KINGS,	Chapter v., viii.
See KINGS,	Chapter v., viii.
See KINGS,	Chapter v., viii.
See KINGS,	Chapter v., viii.
See CHRONICLES,	Chapter xxii.
See CHRONICLES,	Chapter xxii.
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See CHRONICLES,	Chapter xxii.
See CHRONICLES,	Chapter vii.
See CHRONICLES,	Chapter vii.
See CHRONICLES,	Chapter vii.
See CHRONICLES,	Chapter vii.
See CHRONICLES,	Chapter vii.

Admittance, 25 cents. Children, 12 cents.

Great Fire in Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.
MESSRS D. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 281 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN: It is my pleasure to add one more testimonial to the merits of the justly celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. After being exposed to the most intense heat for the space of THIRTY SIX HOURS at the burning of my warehouse, No. 81 Beekman-st I find on opening the same all my books, papers bank bills in various policies, &c., &c., in perfect order. Very respectfully yours,

J. D. EDRELL.

Taylor's Saloon,
Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
NEW-YEAR'S.

JOHN TAYLOR is now prepared to receive orders for all the refreshments used on New-Year's tables, such as boned turkeys, game pasties, dishes of game, jellied nouges and hams, plain and ornamented jellies, pickled oysters ornamental plum, pound, citron and almond cakes and small cakes of every variety and style. Also, ornaments for the table of Nougat oranges, gum paste, sugar, of pyramids of macaroni. All of which will be of the first quality, and manufactured on the premises, under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

Also, for sale, a beautiful assortment of bouquets.

Boys'
$5 CAPE COATS,
$5 CAPE COATS,
$5 CAPE COATS,
$5 CAPE COATS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT
ROGERS & RAYMONDS',
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Confectionery for New Year's,
AT WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 558 Broadway.

Every variety of Ornamental Cakes, Confectionery, French Mottoes, Torpedoes, Jellies, &c. Also, Boned Turkeys and Game, Pickled Oysters and Meats and all reasonable articles for New-Year's tables. Orders for all kinds of Refreshments promptly attended to.

Throat Affections.

From Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., President Athens College, Athens, Tenn.: "I have found great benefit from the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches, before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness, to which I am very subject. I think, from their past effect, they will be of great benefit to me in future. Several clergymen of my acquaintance, to whom I have given the Troches, have been benefited by them." Sold by all druggists.

Gents' Furnishing Goods for the Holidays.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., offer for sale a large and varied selection of Gents' Scarfs, Scarf-Ties Cravats, Dress Robes, &c., of the latest importations and chaste patterns, for Holiday wear. An assortment of Alexandre's and Comvoisier's single and double stitched Kid Gloves always on hand. Shirts ready made and made to order from measure.

123 Lots lying between 211th and 212th sts., Broadway, and the Harlem River, being the balance of the great sale of 547 lots—part of the Beekman Estate, which were not sold on Thursday, for want of time—will positively be sold by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., on THURSDAY NEXT, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Notice to the Public.—S. CAHILL is now selling off his large and splendid stock of boots and shoes at cost, as he is going to retire from business. All the goods are suitable for the season for ladies, gentlemen, boys and misses. S. CAHILL, No 377 Broadway.

Gents' Robes de Chambre at less than Cost, to close out our new and elegant styles recently imported: also, our F. Y. S., made to order and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines have received the highest medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest premium for fine Sewing Machine work; also the highest premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute and the New-Jersey State Fair.
Office, No. 503 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Fountain's India Store, No. 653 Broadway.
Shawls, Scarfs, China, Laquer, Curiosities, &c.
American, Indian and French Fans, every style.
Also articles of the richest and rarest description.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Gentlemen's Robes de Chambre.—New and rich styles for Holiday Presents, singly or by the dozen.
C. B. HATCH & CO.,
No. 99 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

Just received per Persia, an invoice of London Aqua Scutum Coats, for winter wear.
LEARY & CO.,
Astor House.

Geo. Saunders' Monolith Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Southwest corner 8th av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

BLUSTER AND MERIT.—The New-York *Herald* comes out in its Wednesday's issue, with one of its super-sensation editorials, wherein it modestly identifies itself with the progress of the country, and claims an immense clapping of hands and stamping of feet because it had published all the reports accompanying the President's message—"a feat never before attempted in this country." The NEW-YORK TIMES of the same date, publishes the same documents as though it was a matter of course, and says nothing about it. The difference in this is precisely the difference between the two newspapers—one is all gas and bluster, the other does its duty, and leaves the public decide upon its merits.—*Hartford Daily Post, Dec. 30.*

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE MEETS AND ADJOURNS.

Interesting Discussion in the House.

The Tariff Brought Forward by the Pennsylvania Members.

Proposal to make Mr. Corwin Speaker for a Day.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30.

The Keystone State was on the carpet of the House to-day, and as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wittily remarked, the Pennsylvania furnaces were in full blast. Mr. BOYCE was following Republican doctrines to their logical result, when Mr. STANTON interrupted him, to explain the Republican position upon the Fugitive Slave law and negro representation.

Mr. KILLINGER here gave a sudden turn to the debate by declaring that the Republican Party in Pennsylvania ignored the negro, and only demanded protection for home industry. This led to a guerilla fight among the Pennsylvania members. Mr. BOYCE obligingly gave way, and enjoyed the sport.

It seems to be doubtful now who is the Sir Oracle of the Republican Party, and it is rumored that assurances of liberal protection to Pennsylvania furnace might secure votes for a Democratic candidate for Speaker. I am convinced, however, that such is not the case, and that every man will stand by the position assumed. An organization may be effected through the number of absentees. Mr. REYNOLDS left this evening for home without having effected a pair. It only requires one other lo do likewise in order to secure Mr. SHERMAN'S election, as there are two additional votes which he can get whenever they will secure an organization.

There was a challenge passed to-day from BRANCH to GROW, but the result is not yet known. Mutual friends think the case one of easy adjustment. Mr. BRANCH has but to say that he did not design to impugn Mr. GROW'S conduct as a gentleman, but politically, as leader of a great party. This done, Mr. GROW would be compelled to retract his offensive language, and the matter would be adjusted. This will probably be the turn which things will take, but up to a late hour to-night the difficulty remains unadjusted.

The new *Chargé d' Affaires* from Chili was presented to the Secretary of State to-day at noon.

Hon. BEVERLY Y. CLARK, Minister to Guatemala, has asked and obtained leave of absence, and will return home in the Spring.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30.

The National Union Committee met last evening. The meeting was spirited. Measures were discussed for rendering the party general and effective by cooperating with State organizations and forming Union clubs in wards of cities and in towns throughout the country. A resolution was adopted providing for the enlargement of the National Committee by members from each State, not to exceed in number that of the Representatives and Senators therefrom in the Congress of the United States.

The difficulty between Mr. GROW and Mr. BRANCH is still pending. There is good reason to believe that the latter has sent the former a direct challenge. Both were in the House to-day.

The Republicans generally voted against the adjournment of the House until Tuesday. A number of the members will avail themselves of the brief recess to visit their homes.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) introduced a bill extending the provisions of the act to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swamp land within their limits; of the Minnesota bill, making appropriations for building a military post near the 49° north latitude, in or near the valley of the Red River of the North; also, a bill making appropriation for erecting a building in St. Paul's, Minn., for custom-house, post-office, &c. He also gave notice of a bill providing for a temporary government in the Territory of Dakotah.

Several papers were withdrawn from the files.

No other business was done, and the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30.

Mr. PERRY, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that from and after to-day, and until the organization by the election of a Speaker, no member shall speak more than twenty minutes, nor more than once until every member who desires to speak shall be heard, and that all motions to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

Objections were made to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the South feels that on this Slavery question hangs their very being, because you cannot overthrow the system on which their civilization and social fabric rests, without a war of races. With the South it is, therefore, a question of life and death. The arch-fiend could not have found a device more effectual than a sectional party to convulse this great Republic. JEFFERSON looked on a sectional issue with regard to Slavery as one fatal to the Union, but he was consoled with the reflection that he would not live to see the day of disaster. The Republican Party were purely sectional, and did not propose the modification of any laws outside of the Slavery question. They proposed a strictly sectional test. He proceeded to show that this is a Government of delegated powers. He looked to the Republican organization generally to ascertain their objects. In eight of the Northern States they have interposed all the obstacles they could to prevent the enforcement of the 4th clause in the Constitution providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Mr. SEWARD had said "You must receive the panting fugitive and defend him as you would your household gods."

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) in reply to Mr. BOYCE, said he understood the position of the Republican Party on the Fugitive Slave law. There were differences among them as to what a Fugitive Slave law should be, and whether the provisions of the Constitution makes it obligatory on a State to provide the remedy, or whether, under the Constitution, it belongs to Congress. For himself, if it were an original question, he should hold that the power was vested in the State, but he held to the contemporaneous construction of the Constitution which had been acted on by all departments of the Government, and which had been acquiesced in by the people, and ought to be recognized. He conceded the Constitutional power of Congress to pass a Fugitive Slave law. So far as the law of 1850 was concerned, he did not believe it was Constitutional in its details as to the mode provided for making proofs. He wanted a law which would be available, not to encourage kidnapping under color of law and the capture of persons not slaves. The judicial power of the United States is vested by the Constitution in Judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and he held further that when the Fugitive Slave law authorizes a commissioner appointed by the Judge, and not by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to sit in judgment as to whether the person arrested is a fugitive slave or not, it is vesting Constitutional power where the Constitution does not authorize it. He held the law to be unconstitutional in this, that it deprives the party of the right to a *habeas corpus* to test the question as to the process under which the fugitive is claimed, and whether it is conformable to law, and whether or not there is a pretext to put into Slavery a free man. He knew in point of fact that the law is grossly abused in the Free States. He knew that men were constantly kidnapped under color of its provisions. He knew a person in Ohio had received a letter, asking him to give description of free negroes, the writer saying he would find masters for them. Hence difficulties arise.

Mr. BOYCE—Do you approve of the Personal Liberty bill of Massachusetts?

Mr. STANTON said he knew nothing about it. He proposed no obstruction to a proper Fugitive law. He gave his individual opinions. The Republican Party take ground against the details of the law of 1850. He did approve of the action of some State Legislatures on the subject in order to see justice done to a man arrested under color of process. When a legal warrant is issued by the Federal authority, the State now cannot inquire whether the person claimed is a slave or not, but could simply inquire whether the process is issued under color of law.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the resolution was introduced into the Ohio Legislature by a Democrat, declaring that it was the imperative duty of the State to make such a law, to carry out the constitutional clause in case the Federal law could not be executed, and Mr. STANTON'S party voted against that also. In reply to his colleague, he said he himself heard a distinguished candidate for Governor of Ohio denounce the basis of mixed representation, and it became the duty of the Democrats of that State to agitate that subject.

Mr. STANTON said his colleague had heard of no Republican asking for a change of the Constitution in this respect.

Mr. COX replied that his colleague did not give a correct idea of the Republican Party in Ohio. He was not the exponent of its dominant section. He was a mahogany Whig slightly varnished with Republicanism. [Laughter.] The Republican Party is all sectionalism when you go to Ohio, but here it was attempted to make the country believe it was national to give it the odor of nationality.

Mr. STANTON claimed to understand as well what the Republican Party is as his colleague. He was quite as much an exponent of its principles as his colleague was. He was a member of the party in good standing. His colleague mistook when he said the Republican Party in Ohio is sectional. The Republicans of Ohio go for the Constitution as it was framed and construed for sixty years after it was framed, and will make it their platform, and for its support quote the opinions of the Fathers of the Republic.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said he had heard Republicans define their position, which he, as one of the people's representatives, did not at all times indorse. He thought it time to say that he, and those elected with him on that ticket, came from Pennsylvania on an issue entirely distinct from a disturbance of law. Twenty-two out of twenty-five Members from Pennsylvania owe their seats principally to their principles of protection to American industry, as well as to the resistance to further Slavery extension. Let gentlemen follow out the suggestions of the President, and give us specific instead of *ad valorem* duties. They need not fear that the Opposition Members would in this Congress disturb the compromises of the Constitution or the laws as they stand on the statute book. No party could carry Pennsylvania without recognizing the Protection principle. The National Republican Committee had ignored it, and unless they name candidates whose lives are living illustrations of the principle they would fail. He spoke for the laboring and mining interests of his State. The gentleman from South Carolina could have peace if he would extend the olive branch and give us specific duties on coal and iron. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois. (Dem.,) stated that the position of the Republican Party of Illinois did not agree with that stated by Mr. STANTON.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) replied to Mr. KILLINGER, telling him that he had better part company with the Republicans, because in the call for a Republican Convention in Chicago nothing was said about a tariff for the protection of American industry, and asked if he did not know that the New-York *Evening Post*, the organ of the Republican organization, had warned the Republicans that if they put the tariff into the platform it would be blown to the winds of Heaven. Better flee from the wrath to come. [Laughter.]

Mr. KILLINGER—The New-York *Evening Post* is not our organ in Pennsylvania. We repudiate and spit upon its doctrines. Unless the Republican Convention at Chicago recognize in their platform the principle of protection to American industry, and their candidate a living illustration of that principle, satisfactory to the people of Pennsylvania, he will not get the electoral vote of that State. Mr. KILLINGER further charged his colleague, Mr. FLORENCE, with having voted for the Free-trade candidate for Speaker.

Mr. FLORENCE referred the gentleman to the election of Mr. BANKS by the Republicans in the Thirty-fourth Congress, Mr. BANKS being an avowed ultra Free-trade man.

Mr. KILLINGER said that he was not responsible for what occurred in the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said Mr. BANKS was a strong Union man but his Democratic colleagues sat here week after week voting for Disunionists, and applauding Secession sentiments. Pennsylvania scorned the idea of Disunion, and was heart and soul, everywhere and for all time, for the Union and the Constitution. Mr. BANKS had appointed a Committee of Ways and Means favorable to Protection.

Mr. KEITT of South Carolina, (Dem.,) (in his seat)—That was arranged before the election.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that the Committee had reported a bill protecting their coal and iron, and their present candidate was not only a true national man, who would carry out all the compromises of the Constitution, but he was in favor of the great doctrine of protection for American industry, while the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOCOCK) was an inflexible advocate of free trade and direct taxation.

Mr. FLORENCE did not know that to be a fact, but he did know that, under Mr. BANKS' administration, the duty on coal and iron was reduced 24 per cent.

Mr. CAMPBELL—My colleague voted for that resolution, and I voted against it. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE said Mr. BANKS was always opposed to protection, and only joined the Know-Nothings in order to overthrow the power of capital in Massachusetts. He was a friend to the Union, and in order to prevent disunion he voted with these Southern gentlemen. Break up their sectional organization, and there would be no danger of disunion. The South was on the defensive, and he would aid them. He would repel aggression, for he was for equality of rights everywhere. [Applause.] He was with the South for the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said they were living now under the tariff of 1857, passed under Mr. BANKS' Speakership. That disastrous tariff had destroyed the industrial interests of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAMPBELL reminded his colleague that the bill reported and passed by the House did not reduce the tariff on coal and iron, but the Democratic Senate took the bill to pieces, and changed it from a Protective to a Free-trade bill, and, thus metamorphosed, it came to the House, and was sent to a Committee of Conference, who reported a bill which finally passed. Every Republican member from Pennsylvania voted against it, because it reduced the duties on coal and iron, and so did the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. SHERMAN, and every Pennsylvania Democrat voted for it.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said that the Committee of Conference was appointed by Mr. BANKS. When he went into the Speaker's chair the Tariff of 1846 was in operation, and everybody was satisfied with it except New-England and Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. Did his Republican colleagues know them? Were they Democrats? They came here and spent thousands of dollars to get Republican votes to pass the Tariff of 1857, and a Conference bill was carried at last by Republican votes. Upon that Conference Committee was WM. H. SEWARD, the Republican candidate.

Mr. KILLINGER—SEWARD is not the candidate of the Republican party.

Voices—Will you vote for him if he is nominated?

Mr. KILLINGER—We will support him if he stands upon the principle of protection to American industry.

Mr. MONTGOMERY proceeded to give a history of the Tariff bill of 1857, charging that it was the work of the Republican party. He denied that Mr. BOCOCK was in favor of free trade.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he voted against the Tariff bill of 1857, as did his candidate for Speaker, while Mr. BOCOCK, and all the Democrats of Pennsylvania, voted for it. His colleague denounced that bill as a Free-Trade measure, and he knew that Mr. BOCOCK acted with Free-Trade men. If his colleague knew of any act of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.'s, influencing the course of any members of this House, let it come out, and not make insinuations. Was the President now sincere in recommending protection, or would his Free-trade partisans again show that he did not understand what he was about?

Mr. HUTCHINS of Ohio, (Rep.) raised the point of order that it was out of order to put much tariff into the speech of the gentleman from South Carolina. [Laughter.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY continued, saying that the President had always been consistently the friend of Protection. The gentleman's candidate, Mr. SHERMAN, had voted against laying the Tariff bill on the table. If Mr. BOCOCK was a free-trader, they were on an equality.

Mr. HALE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) suggested that they should interrogate both candidates in regard to their views on the tariff, as they were present.

VOICES—Mr. SHERMAN has said he would not answer questions. [Laughter.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY denied that the Tariff bill which was reported in the Thirty-fourth Congress was a protective bill. At all events Mr. SHERMAN voted against it, while his colleague, Mr. CAMPBELL, voted for it.

Mr. STANTON said that he and his colleague, Mr. SHERMAN, voted against it on account of New-York wool. [Laughter.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY quoted from the former Records to show that his colleague had not consistently sustained the policy of protection to American industry, and that Mr. SHERMAN had voted with the Free-trade men.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied at some length. He defended the Tariff bill of 1857 as a much better tariff than that bill of abominations, the Tariff of 1846. The bill as originally reported was considered a protective bill, and it was carried by Republican votes. It was by a month's journey a better bill than that of 1846. But it was torn to pieces in the Senate; and when the Senate bill was returned, they voted against laying it on the table, because they wanted to save the House bill. There were but three Democratic members from Pennsylvania who voted against the bill reducing the tariff on railroad iron. He appealed to his colleague to go with him in restoring business prosperity to a country stricken down by the Democracy in this House and in the Senate.

Mr. MONTGOMERY quoted from the testimony of Mr. SEWARD before the Investigating Committee, to the effect that he had remonstrated with Mr. CAMPBELL against reporting a bill which would destroy protection for Pennsylvania iron. He was ready to say that any candidate on their side would answer any questions if Mr. SHERMAN would unlock his lips and answer such questions as should be propounded by them.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) wished to say a few words to his colleague from the First District.

Mr. FLORENCE—I am not in confessional, and I will answer no questions. [Laughter.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Is not every Pennsylvania furnace in full blast? [Laughter.]

Mr. COVODE went into a history of tariff legislation, contending that his Democratic colleagues had acted inimically to protection for American industry. They had changed their opposition to the Treasury-Note bill in the last Congress, after a conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury. That bill passed, and they got no tariff. He referred humorously to the circumstances under which the Treasury-Note bill was finally passed. Some of the Pennsylvania Democrats dodged the vote by leaving the Hall. He recollected when one of them voted "Aye." He went over to him and said: "Doctor." The Doctor looked up. Then he said "Dead," and the Doctor looked down. [Laughter.]

Mr. MONTGOMERY denied having conversed with the Secretary of the Treasury. On the night that the note bill passed he had gone out to get something to eat, [laughter,] and his colleague, Mr. COVODE, who had agreed to send for him, did not do it till it was too late. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE denied that his party were or had been opposed to Protection, or that Mr. HICKMAN was in favor of Free Trade, or Direct Taxation. He thought Mr. SHERMAN did right in referring to his record. It was impertinent to keep asking gentlemen questions. He was the dumb candidate. "Like a mute before his chasers, he opened not his mouth." He had not deserted the interests of his State, unless it was to rush to keep the wheels of Government going. He represented laboring men who work in the Navy-yard.

Mr. COVODE inquired if he represented a mass or only of these workmen, or only a plurality. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE presumed he represented a majority. There was a little diversion at last election to one side, but it affected other gentlemen, not him. [Laughter.] He was ready for the fight with the irrepressible conflict party, and would drive them back.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, with the consent of Mr. BOYCE, who had retained the floor during these interruptions, suggested that the House should proceed to ballot for a Speaker.

Mr. STANTON said the House had been balloting four weeks, and he thought it evident that additional balloting would amount to nothing. He believed the House could never be organized except by the adoption of the plurality rule. Several gentlemen knew their hands the balance of power, and knew how they would vote under the plurality rule. Why not do it now? He hoped a resolution would be adopted fixing a day when a vote should be taken under the plurality rule.

Mr. WINSLOW of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn till next Tuesday, thus giving members time for reflection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri, (Dem.,) stated that after to-day he should press a vote on the resolution respecting the fitness of endorsers of the Helper book for the Speakership. That had priority over a resolution about the plurality rule, and he desired a vote upon it before the election of a Speaker.

Mr. HICKMAN was perfectly willing to have a vote on the resolution offered by Mr. CLARK when it could be properly reached. He had had pending for the last two weeks a question of privilege on his motion to amend the record, and, as it had been determined that every question is debatable, and nothing could prevent gentlemen talking as long as it took to deprive the world—forty days and forty nights—a vote could only be reached when the House should determine the time. He wanted a vote first on his proposition to correct the Journal; then upon his question of order, that the plurality rule takes precedence, and if that was decided in the negative, the next question would be on the substitute proposed by Mr. GILMER to the resolution offered by Mr. CLARK. If that were lost, they would come regularly to the resolution itself. Every member must be satisfied that no election can be made by a majority vote, and the question was whether they were determined to filibuster away the whole session. He would vote for the plurality rule now, whoever might be elected under it, rather than remain longer unorganized. They had nearly all defined their positions, and the country would excuse those who had not yet done so, if they waited a little longer. These ballotings were mere matters of form.

Mr. WINSLOW was satisfied that no vote could be had on the plurality resolution until Mr. CLARK'S resolution had been voted upon. He had a pending resolution to adjourn over till Jan. 5, and he proposed to withdraw that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania would withdraw his point of order, and let the House come to a vote on Mr. CLARK'S resolution.

Mr. HICKMAN would answer that proposition in a becoming spirit. He would agree, so far as he was concerned, to withdraw everything in his way, if a straight, square vote could be had on Mr. CLARK'S resolution, and its pending amendment, if the House would then consent to an immediate square vote on the plurality rule, and let the House be organized.

Mr. WINSLOW could not answer for that part of the proposition.

Mr. HICKMAN said he submitted his pending propositions in good faith, and would object to any vote on Mr. CLARK'S resolution until they should be acted upon.

The question was taken on this motion that when the House adjourns it be till Tuesday, and the motion was agreed to. Yeas, 106; Nays, 104.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that Mr. LOGAN on a former day had read the proceedings of a meeting held at Aurora, Indiana, by sympathizers with JOHN BROWN'S movement. But no such meeting was held there. The people were conservative and did not sympathize with such forays. They would not disturb the peace of the country, or of any portion of it.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that Mr. PEYTON yesterday had charged him with getting the floor from him under the false pretence of injecting a speech into the House. Owing to the confusion he did not then hear what the gentleman said. He did not know what foundation Mr. PEYTON had for the remark, and if he had known the gentleman wished to retain the floor, he would not have complied it. He understood the gentleman yielded it as an act of courtesy.

Mr. PEYTON replied that he yielded the floor for a specific purpose, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania had, as he thought, violated courtesy. Hence he employed the offensive language, but after the explanation of the gentleman he withdrew it.

Mr. MCKNIGHT expressed himself satisfied.

Mr. MONTGOMERY asked leave to introduce a resolution declaring Mr. CORWIN Speaker for twenty-four hours, at the expiration of which time his power was to cease, and the House should proceed to the election of a permanent Speaker, and that the rules of the late House should be adopted for the government of this House, except that no member should speak for a longer time than five minutes; and that said temporary Speaker should not appoint the Business Committees of the House.

Amid calls of "Order," and objections on the Republican side, Mr. MONTGOMERY stated that his object in offering the resolution was to procure the passage of a Deficiency bill, to pay the suffering mail contractors and the other agents, officers and employes of the Government to whom we were indebted, and who should be paid, and that the bill could be passed in that length of time. Then, if this contest for Speaker must proceed, they could carry it on without gross wrong to the public creditors.

The House, by one majority, adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MORE DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.—A three-story brick building, located at No. 55 West-street, owned by Mr. STEPHEN WHITNEY, and occupied by Mr. JOHN J. HARNEY, was reported on Thursday to the First Precinct Police as being in a dangerous condition. In the upper part of the premises is stored a large quantity of flour and potash, the immense weight of which has caused the front wall of the building to crack and one side of the foundation to sink several inches. Capt. SILVEY immediately had a barricade erected, and stationed policemen in the vicinity to warn persons of the danger of passing in front of the structure. CHRISTIAN LIEBERS, the occupant of a small building adjoining, was advised to transfer his family to some other habitation, and the owner of the insecure building, as well as the Fire Wardens of the District, were notified. The goods are to be removed immediately. The four-story brick building No. 165 Pearl street, occupied in the lower part by J. A. WILEY, was also discovered to be in a dangerous condition yesterday morning. By the accumulation of the snow on the roof, the front wall has been forced nearly three inches from a perpendicular line. Measures were immediately taken by the Police to guard against accident.

THE GRANADA AFLOAT.—Yesterday arrangements were completed for raising the steamer *Granada*. Messrs. HURLBUT & BENNETT, who had been employed for the purpose, placed on board two powerful steam pumps, and the steam tug *Alpha*, with her force pump, was also brought into use. The old steamer *El Dorado* was hauled on the outside, to protect the *Granada* from the drifting ice. A ship's topsail was lowered over the bows, and battened on to stop the leak forward, and one of the after ports, which had been broken in by the ice, was stopped. Soon after 4 o'clock the three pumps were set in motion, throwing out, by their united force, over 150 barrels of water per minute. The quantity of water in the ship was rapidly diminished, and in less than an hour it had been reduced two feet below the outside water-line. At 7 o'clock, when it was low tide, nearly a third of all the water in the ship had been discharged. Soon after 10 o'clock, which was half flood, the steamer was afloat, and before midnight was hauled to her berth in the adjoining slip. The cotton, flour and other cargo will be discharged, and the vessel placed on the Belmont Dock for repairs.

THE SNOW-STORM.—The snow of Thursday night was not long in passing from a clear white to a chocolate color. Early in the morning the jingle of sleigh-bells was heard, first on the main thoroughfares, then in those less frequented, but the devotees of this exhilarating enjoyment were soon obliged to retreat to the roads which led away from the island to find the ground sufficiently covered to conceal the harsh grinding of the runners on the stones—a sound which is particularly delightful in the ears of all lovers people. Boys enjoyed themselves with sleds and snow-balls. Part of the day the cars on the City railroads had four horses attached to enable them to overcome the obstacles of the way, but the occasional running of three cars through the night prevented the accumulation of snow in the tracks, and a plentiful use of salt made it disappear almost as rapidly as it fell. Thanks to City Inspector DELAVAN, the streets were so clean that the jaunty command which ladies dread was by no means so abundant and tenacious as in past Winters.

THE ICE IN THE HARBOR.—The North River side of the City was yesterday pretty effectually blocked up with ice, drifting upon the ebb and flood tide in almost impenetrable masses. The ferry boats and ancient steamboats moved cautiously about, to avoid being cut through, but to sail a vessel anywhere above the Battery is now out of the question. In the East River large quantities of floating ice travel to and fro by the action of the tide, but as yet it opposes no serious obstacle to the movements of steamers. The few vessels which have recently arrived are "hove up," showing that the weather on the coast has been intensely cold. Several cases of severe frost-bite, though no serious cases of the kind have been reported. The ice in the lower bay is heavy, and the pilot-boats find much difficulty in going in and out of the harbor. No serious damage has been done to the piers.

THE POLICE AND NEW-YEAR'S.—Very proper consideration for the members of the Police force induced the Commissioners to order the payment of the present month's salary to be made yesterday, being two days advance of the time when the payments are due. This advance payment was made to place the men in funds for New-Year's. Next Monday the Police officials enjoy a holiday, the only officers ordered to be kept open at the Police Head-quarters being the Telegraph and Detective offices. The patrol force, including those appointed yesterday, number 1,211 men, and nearly $75,000 is the amount of the monthly pay-roll.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING.—Yesterday morning laborers and Policemen were engaged in clearing the snow from the Pond, and the completion of their task was eagerly awaited by crowds of skaters, and some of the members of the "Thistle Curling Club." It was not considered advisable to send word to the Railroad terminus that the Pond was in good condition, although in the afternoon those who were in attendance were allowed to enjoy themselves to their heart's content. The Ladies' Pond will be in excellent condition to-day, and the new ice on the main pond will no doubt have become considerably strengthened.

THE STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.—The trains on the Hudson River Railroad found but little difficulty in running regularly yesterday. At Poughkeepsie the snow was three or four inches in depth, and between that city and Albany it fell more abundantly. Some of the locomotives, particularly those attached to the freight trains, sustained more or less injury, but none suffered so severely that they were not soon repaired. The river is full of floating ice between Sing Sing and this City, but the channel is still clear. Guard houses, however, have already been erected on the ice around the prison at Sing Sing to prevent the escape of convicts.

A PICKPOCKET AT A THEATRE.—JOHN MCCARTY, a professional pickpocket, was apprehended on Thursday evening in the vestibule of Niblo's Theatre, having been detected in the act of stealing a pocket-book, containing a check for $500 and $20 in bills, from Mr. CHANDLER, of Boston, who had just purchased a ticket for the performance. Detective FARLEY took the prisoner to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, where he was confined for the night. In the morning the prisoner was taken before Justice BRENNAN by whom he was committed for trial. The property was restored to its owner.

ORGANIZATION OF A UNION CLUB.—On Wednesday evening another Union Club, on the basis of the Union League, was organized in the Sixteenth Ward. The meeting was held at Friendship Hall, in Sixteenth street. GEORGE F. BROWN was chosen President, George C. Howell and John D. Hubbard Vice Presidents, J. Humphreys Secretary, and John W. Heckencamp Treasurer.

AN UNFORTUNATE WRESTLING MATCH.—JAMES DUTTON and JOHN HASSON, amateur wrestlers, engaged in a match at their favorite pastime, on Thursday evening, at No. 441 Greenwich-street. After a prolonged scuffle, Hasson threw Dutton violently to the floor. By the fall one of his legs was fractured. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday night, JEREMIAH GARVIN, residing at No. 279 Third-avenue, while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, seized a knife and inflicted two or three severe wounds in his breast and abdomen. Surgical aid was rendered, but it is believed he cannot survive his injuries.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS NOT TO BE RECEIVED BY MAYOR WOOD.—Owing to his recent family bereavement Mayor WOOD will not receive calls on Monday next, as has been the usual custom.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North Briton.

PORTLAND, Friday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *North Briton*, Capt. BORLAND, from Liverpool on the 14th December, and from Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

On the 15th, at 6 A. M., passed steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland bound for Liverpool.

The advices via Queenstown are one day later than those by the *Arago* at New-York.

Great Britain.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.
LONDON, Thursday Evening, Dec. 15.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

HEALTH WARDENS CONFIRMED—INCREASE OF SALARIES OF VARIOUS OFFICIALS—PORTRAITS OF EX-GOV. KING AND MAYOR TIEMANN—A. V. STOUT REAPPOINTED CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The award to Thomas K. Downing of the contract for paving Eighth-avenue from Hudson-street to Forty-second-street, was confirmed.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, asking that the Health Wardens who have been serving under him since the beginning of his term be confirmed by the Common Council. The following are the names of the Health Wardens:

Ward.	Ward.
IV..James White.	XIV..John Kavanagh.
VI..Bernard Maloney.	XVI..John Glastaler.
VII..Patrick Corcoran.	XVII..Thomas Wallace.
VIII..Walter W. Adams.	XVIII..Devine H. Coles.
IX..Samuel Reed.	XIX..James Cole.
XI..Thomas Abbott.	XX..Stephen Mans.
XII..Henry J. Welsh.	XXI..George W. Gaffit.
XIII..Jacob Bennett.	XXII..Henry Murray.

Alderman BOOLE moved that the City Inspector's nomination for Health Wardens be confirmed.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that the name of Devine H. Coles be stricken out from the list. He (the Alderman) had nominated a Health Warden for his Ward to the City Inspector, and the latter had refused to appoint him, on the ground that the present Health Warden's retention was necessary because certain statistics were being made up to be published in January, which Mr. Coles was useful in preparing.

Aldermen BOOLE and BRADY thought Mr. Coles' nomination should be confirmed, so that he could receive his pay for the services that he had actually performed.

Alderman BRADLEY said his own term of office expired the next day but one, and he asked it as an act of courtesy that this man be rejected. He had voted for the friends of his colleagues in times past, and they should do the same for him in this instance. Mr. Coles would receive his pay for past services; he only desired that he should not serve hereafter.

Alderman DECKER said it seemed as if the gentleman wanted to keep the man out of his money. As it was asked as a personal favor, however, that he should be rejected, he (Alderman BOOLE) for one would vote for Alderman BRADLEY'S motion.

Alderman SEAGRIST moved that the name of Henry Murray be stricken from the list.

At length the motions of Aldermen BRADLEY and SEAGRIST were laid over; the Health Wardens, with the exception of the two mentioned, were confirmed, and then, on motion, the names of Devine H. Coles and Henry Murray were rejected. The Health Wardens for the Wards not mentioned in the list have been previously confirmed.

A communication was received from the Comptroller calling attention to the fact that the Supervisors have authorized the appointment of 150 more policemen; that at $800 per annum their salaries in the aggregate would amount to $120,000, and recommending that that sum, under the head of "Police Funds," be added to the Tax Levy for 1860. It was laid on the table, to be taken up with the Tax Levy.

The paving of Fifth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Sixty-first-street, with trap block pavement, the expense to be borne by the property owners on that portion of the avenue, was authorized.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in appropriating $400 to James Harper as compensation for assisting in compiling the opinions of Counsels to the Corporation with regard to ferry leases, stage routes and railroad grants.

The nomination by the Fire Department of John A. McCosla for Assistant-Engineer for the Harlem Fire District was confirmed.

The resolution of Alderman LYNES, in favor of increasing the salary of the Deputy-Comptroller to $3,500 per annum, from Jan. 1 next, was adopted unanimously. The present salary of this officer is $2,500.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of paying Alexander Ming, (formerly Mayor Wood's chief clerk,) $250, in addition to $250 already paid him, on account of a resolution appropriating $500 to him in 1857, when the old Board of Police Commissioners was dissolved. Mr. Ming, it was set forth, was Secretary of the Police Commissioners from Jan. 8, 1855, to July 3, 1857. The $250 here asked for the Comptroller had refused to pay.

Alderman PECK thought this a most extraordinary thing. Col. Ming here, in the last days of the session of 1859, brought in his claim alleged to have occurred in 1857? He hoped the report would not be adopted.

The Board refused to adopt it. Ayes, 7; Nays, 8.

On motion of Alderman BOOLE, the vote was reconsidered, (9 to 6,) and the subject was laid over.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a new steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 38, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of appropriating $500 for a portrait of Mayor Tiemann, called forth some debate.

Alderman BOOLE moved as an amendment, that $500 a piece be appropriated for the Aldermen.

Alderman ADAMS moved as an amendment, that 50 cents be appropriated for the Aldermen's portraits.

Alderman LYNES wanted to know whether that would procure full-length portraits.

Alderman STARR thought the Alderman would be hung soon enough without being hung on the wall. He supposed the motion was made as a joke.

Alderman TIEMANN—It's no joke. [Laughter.]

The vote on Alderman BOOLE'S motion was taken. Alderman TIEMANN voted "Aye," and all the rest voted "Nay." Then Alderman TIEMANN exclaimed: "Mr. Clerk, change my vote!" amid loud laughter.

The Board appropriated $1,000 for a full-length portrait of Ex-Gov. King.

The report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of placing the inscription "Fort George" on the Worth Monument, instead of "Buena Vista," was adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported a resolution in favor of authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint paid practical engineers and machinists to manage the steam fire-engines in the City.

Aldermen GENET thought the steam fire-engines were of no benefit to the City, and were employed for the advantage of the insurance companies. He moved an amendment, providing that the appointments must be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

The amendment was rejected, and the original motion was adopted. The engineer of each engine is to receive $600 per annum.

The Mayor returned without his approval the resolution in favor of changing the name of Chatham-street to East Broadway. He opposes it because of the inconvenience that would result therefrom; because he dislikes to see the historical recollections connected with the name of the great British statesman obliterated; and because many property-owners on the street are opposed to it. It was laid over.

Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove the posts and chains that obstruct the carriage-way across the Park. It was lost, reconsidered and laid over. Only Aldermen ADAMS, BOOLE, OWENS and MCSPEDON voted for it.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in increasing the salary of the Auditor of Accounts in the Department of Finance, to $3,500.

Alderman BRADY denounced such action as an outrage. As soon as it was taken, the resolution increasing the salary of the Deputy-Comptroller was returned from the Board of Councilmen, with the amendments of that body in favor of increasing the salary of the Clerk of the Comptroller to $3,000 per annum, and that of the Receiver of Taxes to $4,000 per annum.

The Board refused to refer it, (ayes 4, nays 12), and concurred with the Board of Councilmen (ayes 13, nays 3).

A message was received from the Mayor nominating ANDREW V. STOUT for City Chamberlain. It was confirmed, Aldermen GENET and SEAGRIST voting against it.

The Board immediately, without touching the Tax Levy, adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

INCREASE OF SALARIES AND DONATIONS—$15,000 EXTRA FOR CITY CONTINGENCIES.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, for the purpose of finishing the business of the present year. A large number of unimportant papers from the Board of Aldermen was received and concurred in.

Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, was directed to prepare the "Manual," for 1860.

The resolution increasing the salary of the Auditor of Accounts in the Finance Department was called up and laid on the table, and subsequently taken up and adopted.

The resolution to pave the extension of Beekman-street was called up, and made a special order for this afternoon.

A report from the Committee on Fire Department to have the steam-engine *J. G. Storms* repaired, was laid over.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen to increase the Salary of the Water Purveyor from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, was concurred in.

The Board also concurred to pave the following streets: Forty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with Belgian pavement, at a cost of $5,120 25; Eighth-avenue, from Hudson to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the contract price being $129,320; and Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first-streets.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in reducing the additional amount asked for by the Comptroller for contingencies from $20,000 to $15,000.

A communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution to pave Thirty-fourth-street between Third-avenue and Lexington, with Belgian pavement.

The Board refused to concur in the adoption of a report to take the building on the corner of Hoboken and Canal streets from the Hudson River Railroad Company, at the expiration of the lease, and make it a country market.

The resolution to increase the salary of the Deputy Comptroller to $3,500 was amended by adding "to increase the salary of the Clerk of the Comptroller to $3,000, and the salary of the Receiver of Taxes to $4,000," and then adopted.

The Board concurred to direct the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a Steam Fire Engine for the use of Engine Company No. 38, located in Ann-street.

The Street Commissioner was directed to have the partitions removed in the Governor's room, and the sum of $1,500 was appropriated for that purpose.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of giving $2,000 to the Fire Department Fund, and $1,000 to the New-York Eye Infirmary, and in favor of granting a portion of the lower part of the Battery to the Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, as a site for an Observatory.

The Ordinance providing for the inspection of steam-boilers in the City, and the appointment of one General Superintendent and Deputy, to test their quality, was adopted, and the Board adjourned to this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LAST MEETING OF THE YEAR—COST OF BOARDING THE CANCEMI JURORS—EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD—THE COUNTY TAX LEVY FOR 1860.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2 P. M. yesterday, although a number of the members believed the session would commence an hour later.

The following bills were passed: Sperry & Co., clock for City Judge's office, $25; E. L. Viele for surveying and map of location for county jail, $50; gas fixtures, &c., for City Judge's office, $36 13; for superintending the delivery of coal for county, $85 25; W. P. Hillard for arresting George Wilson, $33 23; Wm. Jones for plumbing, gas-fitting, &c., Eldridge-street jail, $136 03; George W. Morton for recording births as City Inspector up to May 31, 1859, $188 98; bill of C. A. Stetson for refreshments, board, &c., to jurors and officers in the Cancemi trial, $559 64.

Although the report of the Committee stated that no portion of this last-named sum was for liquors or cigars, one item in the bill was plainly "for cigars, $14." The Committee made no report with reference to a bill of $239 28 for the same jurors and officers, said to be for wine, cigars, &c., and it was understood that its payment should not be insisted upon.

After the adjournment for the purpose of awaiting the arrival of absent members, the Board reassembled.

The bill of Sheriff John Kelly of $2,165 91, for serving summons in cases commenced by the Commissioners of Excise was passed.

A resolution, offered by Supervisor BLUNT, was adopted. It called upon the County Treasurer to inform the Board whether the amount paid McSpedon & Baker on the certificate of the Commissioners of Record, and for which a Bond was given to secure to him the amount paid them in case the application for a *mandamus* was denied, has been refunded; and if not whether any measures have been taken to have said amount refunded, also, that a copy of said bond be furnished to this Board.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery reported that there has been expended last year for County stationery $8,943 14, and for printing, $1,176 32—the bills audited for advertising yet to be paid, exceed $10,000. The printing and stationery of the Supervisors cost $2,529 92, and of the Tax Commissioners, $1,667 35. The Committee expressed the opinion that the County printing and stationery need not cost over $10,000 per annum, and, upon motion of Supervisor BLUNT, the Committee was authorized to receive proposals for the same and report to the Board.

On motion of Supervisor BELL the sum of $250 was appropriated to E. A. Woodward, for services in attending committees of the Board, &c.

The sum of $1,068 was appropriated to pay the expenses of Norman McLeod, while acting as watchman to protect the County Jail. The question of the validity of this claim occasioned a long discussion, resulting in the adoption of a resolution notifying the Sheriff that in future no bills for guards for County Jail would be paid, unless the necessity for such guard should appear.

Supervisor STEWART, after stating his reasons for the conviction that the Police Department is a county charge, moved that the requisite sum for its maintenance be put in the county tax levy. This motion was agreed to, and the levy adopted as follows:

COUNTY TAX LEVY FOR 1860.

Asylum for Idiots	$260 00
Care and maintenance of Coles' or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	2,000 00
Common Schools for State	320,877 91
Coroners' Fees	21,000 00
County Contingencies	50,000 00
Election Expenses	125 000 00
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	1,400 00
Interest on Loans	40,000 00
Institution for the Blind	1,000 00
Lighting and Cleaning, and Supplies for County Offices	27,500 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	600 00
Officers' and Witnesses' Fees	30,000 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank Books	15 000 00
Police Department	1,335,669 00
House for detention of Witnesses	12 200 00
Police contingencies	5,000 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	15,000 00
Rents	10,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	3,201 00
Salaries—Executive Department	60,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	224,720 00
Advertising	5,000 00
State Taxes	932,5+1 68
Harlem Bridge, (new)	25,000 00
For a new Court-house	350 000 00
Total	$5,682 696 59

After a vote of thanks to the President the Board adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in January. It is understood that the old clerks will be retained, and that the next President of the Board will be a Republican—possibly Mr. KENNEDY.

Coroners' Inquests.

GUSTAVUS HENDRICKS, a lad six years of age, was fatally scalded on the 28th inst., by falling into a tub of boiling water, at No. 479 Third-avenue. An inquest was held, and it resulted in a verdict of accidental death.....An aged man, named THOMAS FARRELL, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Thirtieth-street, N. R. Deceased was last seen alive on Thursday, at which time he was much intoxicated, and while in that condition he is supposed to have fallen overboard. He resided at No. 304 West Thirty-third-street. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body.....BRIDGET TYSEN, a woman 30 years of age, was fatally injured on the 22d inst., in consequence of having fallen down stairs at No. 307 Mott-street. Her death ensued on Thursday. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE.....The same Coroner investigated the cause of the death of MARGARET NORTON, an Irish woman, 40 years of age, who was so horribly burned a few days since, by her clothes having come in contact with a stove, that her decease ensued yesterday.

The Fire in Beekman-street.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—RECTIFICATIONS—THE OFFER OF ASSISTANCE BY THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.

Throughout yesterday the scene of the late conflagration was visited by thousands of curious persons. To prevent a crowd from blockading the streets, policemen were stationed about the place, and their oft-repeated "Move on, Sir; keep moving," admonished idlers to depart. Workmen were engaged in efforts to extricate the iron safes that are buried in the ruins, but the dense smoke which is still emitted—occasioned, doubtless, by the large quantities of smouldering rags—made their operations a matter of exceeding difficulty, and by nightfall they had not achieved success. The engine, No. 5, which was overwhelmed by a falling wall, was yesterday recovered in a badly damaged condition. Neatly painted tin signs, in front of the Second Precinct Station-house, indicate that the large dealers, whose business was so suddenly disarranged, have already secured quarters in which to transact their affairs.

We were in error, yesterday, in stating the loss of Mr. WM. MCAPES, carpenter and printer's joiner, at No. 79 Ann-street, to have been $2,000. Mr. MCAPES'S loss was $10,000, upon which only an insurance of $1,000 had been effected.

Mr. L. DECKER was the proprietor of the billiard-table factory, No. 90 Ann-street. With reference to his loss, Mr. DECKER has sent the following for publication:

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the statement in to-day's TIMES, of the late fire in Beekman and Ann streets, I wish to make a correction. Instead of my loss being $2,000, it was $15,000, and I was insured for $5,000 in the following companies: Artisan's, $2,000; Harmony, $1,000; St. Mark's, $1,000; Hamilton, $1,000. The first floor of the building was let as an ale and eating-house, by Mr. WM. J. HARRISON; his loss was about $3,700; insured for $1,200 in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

L. DECKER.

The American Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-street, deny that they have sustained any loss by the fire, as has been stated in the papers. The North American Insurance Company also denounce as incorrect the statement that they were on the stock of MESSRS. BLACK, GRAHM & Co.

With reference to the proffer of assistance by the firemen of Philadelphia, the *Ledger* of Dec. 30 has the following:

"The exaggerated report, by telegraph, of the fire in New-York, yesterday morning, spread very rapidly in our city, and much excitement was created among the firemen when it became known that Mayor HENRY had tendered to Mayor TIEMANN, of New York, the services of the Philadelphia Fire Department, to aid in extinguishing the fire. In less than one hour after the announcement of the fact, the members of nearly all the steam fire engine companies expressed their willingness to proceed to New-York, without delay, with their apparatus. Chief Engineer FARROR, at the request of Mayor HENRY, detailed four steam fire engine companies—the Philadelphia Hose, Hope Hose, Northern Liberty Hose, and Goodwill Hose—to hold themselves in readiness to go to New-York in the afternoon, but the reception of a telegraphic despatch from Mayor TIEMANN to Mayor HENRY, thanking him for his kind offer, and informing him that the fire was extinguished, instantly put a stop to all preparations for departure. The arrangements had been made to take six or eight men with each apparatus to work it, but so great was the desire to go, that nearly all the companies would have taken twenty or thirty men each, the excess over the required number paying their own passage. The offer of Mayor HENRY may have been public spirited and [illegible] but a little reflection would have shown that such assistance was not needed. New-York has nearly one hundred organized fire companies, with engines, including several steam fire engines, and hose. Its fire department numbers ten thousand young men, or an army in itself. It claims also to have a population of nearly one million of persons. With such physical power and such ample resources, she certainly has no need ever of any assistance of her neighbors. If she has, there is Brooklyn, with its large fire organization, ready to give it. The idea of a fire department leaving its own city to take care of itself while it goes a hundred miles to another city, which does not need its services, is a little preposterous."

ARIZONA.

Report of a Military Survey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859.

Among the most interesting papers communicated to Congress by the President of the United States is the report of Col. BONNEVILLE, Third Infantry, Commanding Department of New-Mexico, of his "tour of inspection," in which he was accompanied by Major DONALDSON, Assistant Quartermaster; Surgeon SLOAN, Medical Department, and Lieut. R. JONAS, Acting Ordnance Officer. In approaching a valley about forty miles wide on the western slope of the Burro mountains, the party were surprised to find, presented distinctly to the view, lakes, harbors, bridges, ships and all manner of water scenes, continually changing as they approach the valley—the effect of the mirage. The dust in the valley was so light that the movement of a single man could be seen at a distance of two or three miles. Water used at the Overland Mail Station, in this valley, is hauled thirty miles. At one point the party met a solitary pedestrian traveling the road, apparently in perfect confidence, with a pack on his back. The scenery around Fort Stanton is represented as very imposing, the Sierra Blanco towering far above the others in the south, and the Sierra Capitan in the north. While at this post, a terrible hail storm passed over, doing much damage to vegetation and killing many sheep. At Puents de Agua the people had abandoned for want of water to irrigate the land.

Fort Buchanan was found to lie west of six ranges of mountains, with pleyns or vallera lying between them of from twenty to forty miles wide. The mountains break to allow the road to pass, and the road itself is pronounced a good one; but water everywhere exceedingly scarce. The San Pedro is the only water-course which does not sink and disappear at times. The country is, consequently, pronounced impracticable for the movement of troops, commercial trains or stock driving, until after the rains in the month of July and August."

MINES. The report says: "As for the mineral region, the valley of the River Santa Cruz appears to be a net work of mineral veins—silver mixed with copper, and silver mixed with lead. The principal mines I visited were the Santa Rita and the Sierro Colorado, and also the works at Arivaca. The latter were doing remarkably well. The greatest average claimed for the silver mixed with the copper was $200 per ton, and for the silver mixed with lead, $50 per ton. The laborers are all Mexicans from Sonora, whence also supplies are obtained, except a few from the sutler's store at Fort Buchanan. Copper mines towards the head of the Mimbres were being worked, and employed 180 men, and the proprietors were desirous of working 400. The laborers were principally from Chihuahua, and were viewed by the Indians as enemies of long standing. The valley of the Mimbres is beginning to be settled, and the opinion of Col. BONNEVILLE is that a post on the south side of the Burro Mountains, eight or ten miles north of the Overland Mail Station, would have a moral influence over the surrounding Indians, and cover the country laid open by the abandonment of Fort Thorn. This point would also be in a proper location for a depot in case of hostilities.

INDIANS.—All the Indians west of the meridian of Tucson are friendly, and cultivate corn and beans in large quantities. If it be the intention of the Government to encourage a development of the resources of the Santa Cruz and the San Pedro valleys, Col. B. suggests that garrisons be placed between those settlements and the Apaches east of the Tucson meridian. One, for instance, of two companies at the Tucson mountains, and another of the same size on the San Pedro, on the mail route a few miles above.

Agent STEEK was living alone with Apaches, whom he had assembled on the Gila, near the old depot of the Gila Expedition. Here he was teaching them how to plant. Apaches have left the Mogollon and Burro mountains since the Gila Expedition.

FORTS.—Fort Buchanan was ordered to be abandoned as unhealthy and badly located for the service. Property at Fort Bliss being in danger from the revolutionary movements in Sonora, Capt. ELLIOTT was ordered to relieve the Lieutenant, JACKSON, then in command. Col. B. afterwards visited the Mexican authorities and thought there was no danger to be apprehended. Fort Stanton was found to be very judiciously located, and the settlement around thriving and increasing. Twelve thousand bushels of corn were raised, besides wheat and oats. Large droves of sheep were grazing in the mountains.

Col. B. expresses his high gratification at the condition of the troops at the several posts visited, and the apparent care and economy with which the public property was managed.

Monuments to Our Public Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Did it ever occur to you that it was high time our City began to pay some sort of honor to the various men of genius whom she has nurtured, and given in time past to the different branches of Art and Science? We have no doubt of it, and therefore bring an idea for you to lay before the public. New-York, with all her boasted splendor, &c., has few public monuments; she is getting behind other cities of the Union in this respect. When her great men die, there is a grand mock-funeral, or something of the same character, that is forgotten almost as soon as over. Now, where is there a son of the Empire City, who more deserved some token of our respect for his memory and his genius, than ROBERT FULTON?

His indomitable energy, that virtue which has done so much to make New-York what she is, and of which her citizens are so justly proud, was the means, that added to his other qualities, gave to the world the incomparable benefits of steam navigation. Let us, then, honor ourselves as well as him by rearing to him the most unmetal column or the enduring bronze. Let it be placed where it may overlook our noble Bay, the fittest scene to illustrate the abundant harvest of his talent, and where it may serve to indicate to the stranger first setting foot in this free land, that her chiefest City, in the hour of her prosperity and grandeur, remembers those to whom she owes it, and honors those to whom honor is due. N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859.

American Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the recent arrivals from Italy is an artist who for many years has held a distinguished position in the great world of painters who make Florence and Rome their home. We refer to Mr. GRANGE L. BROWN, who has recently arrived from the latter city. Although a native of America he has not visited it for fourteen years, and, in consequence of the many changes here, feels like a stranger; but the enthusiastic reception he has met with from his compeers in the world of art, as well as his numerous friends, has proved to him that, though absent, he was not forgotten. Mr. BROWN has brought with him some ten or twelve paintings, most of them executed upon commission. The subjects are Italian and Swiss landscapes, some of them of great power.

To those acquainted with Mr. BROWN'S style of painting, comments from us are unnecessary; but to others we would say, if you would see landscapes which combine fine conception, great accuracy of drawing, and an atmosphere which in many respects equals that of TURNER'S, go and see them. There are also to be seen the fruits of many years of study, in some twenty pencil drawings, which prove Mr. BROWN possessed of unwearied industry and great skill.

They are to be seen at the store of T. W. FARRAR & Co., No. 768 Broadway. P. P.

"Sir Rohan's Ghost."

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen it stated in several Boston and New-York papers that I am the author of *Sir Rohan's Ghost*. Much as it would please me to be the creator of that excellent romance, I must, in justice to the unknown author, beg leave respectfully to deny the aforesaid paternity. I am yours, &c.,

FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.

The Comedian John Winans Not Dead.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in this morning's TIMES that JOHN WINANS, low comedian, formerly of the Bowery Theatre, died in the Philadelphia Almshouse. This is a mistake, as the celebrated JOHN WINANS is now a patient in Bellevue Hospital. Yours,

EDW. A. EBBETS, Clerk B. H.

One Joseph H. Connelly became engaged in a quarrel with one of the inmates of a house of ill-fame in Cincinnati, and drew a knife, threatening to kill her. Michael Whalen espoused the girl's cause, when Connelly attacked him and stabbed him so seriously that it is doubtful whether he recovers.

NEGROES IN THE MILITIA.

Gov. Banks Vetoes the Revision of the Statutes Because of a Clause Permitting Negro Enrollment.

GOV. BANKS, of Massachusetts, on Wednesday sent in a message to the Legislature vetoing the bill for the revision of the statutes, which had passed both Houses, solely on account of a change made in the basis of militia enrollment and organization. The following is the essential point of the document:

After complimenting in the highest terms the Commissioners who had the revision in charge, and expressing the hope that the changes proposed and embodied in the code would prove beneficial to the interests of the State, he says:

"I shall give the bill a cordial approval with the exception of one subject, upon which I am compelled to dissent from the action of the Legislature. I refer to the change made in the basis of militia enrollment and organization.

Some years since, while connected with another department of the Government, my attention was called to this subject, and during the present and past year in the way of official duty, altogether apart from legislative considerations upon petitions for the organization of companies, it has been necessary that I should examine it with renewed care; and it is my opinion that the legislation now proposed for the organization and enrollment of the militia of this Commonwealth, is plainly in contravention of constitutional law, and therefore not within the powers granted to the Legislature.

In the controversy upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution in this, as in other States, very earnest debate arose upon the question, what powers were reserved to the States, and the Constitution was finally accepted by the requisite number of States, with an understanding that the provisions afterwards embodied in Article Tenth of Amendments should be incorporated into the Constitution, to wit:

'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' The division of powers, therefore, is perfectly clear so far as the subject is concerned. That which is not granted to the General Government, now incident to the powers granted, is reserved to the States unless expressly prohibited.

The power 'to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of it as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of officers and the training of the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress,' is one of the powers expressly conceded to the Federal Government, in the first article, eighth section of the Constitution of the United States.

The power granted in express terms to the Federal Government by this section of the Constitution is that of 'organizing, arming and disciplining the militia,' that reserved to the States is the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia 'according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.'

The power to organize includes that of determining what classes of persons shall be so organized; and this has been determined by an act of Congress approved May 8, 1792, entitled 'An act more effectually to provide for the mutual defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.'

The persons who, by these provisions of the Constitution and the Legislature of the United States, are to be organized, armed and disciplined as a staff and militia throughout the United States, are 'each and every free able bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of 18 years and under the age of 40 years.' It is not, in my judgment, within the power of the Legislature to change this basis of enrollment, or enlarge or diminish the classes of men embraced in this organization of the militia.

It is no sufficient answer to say that, in changing the phraseology of the statute of the United States in the enactment of our own militia laws, we still leave public officers, in the enrollment of the militia, to follow the laws of the United States, without committing the people of this State to a recognition of distinctions between men that are not acceptable. The militia is a national institution.

In all that pertains to organization, arming and disciplining the militia, our laws are but a republication of the laws of the United States, for the information and instruction of the citizens of this State; and if in this republication we misrepresent the law, we lead them into innumerable and remediless difficulties, and constantly embarrass the administration of our laws. Still less is it to be urged, that assuming a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to be rash, that certain persons are not citizens, and therefore their exclusion need not be expressed or implied in our reenactment of the militia laws. The statutes of the Commonwealth are yet free from the most distant recognition of the doctrines of that decision, and I trust may forever so remain.

For these reasons, believing that the changes proposed in the basis of enrollment to be palpably in contravention of constitutional law, and that they cannot be executed by this department of the Government without an infringement of the Constitution which I have sworn to support, I have thought it an imperative duty to withhold Executive approval,—and I therefore return the bill to the —— in which it originated, that it may be considered by the Legislature, conformably to the provisions of the Constitution of this State.

Under ordinary circumstances, I should not hesitate in a case like the present, to act upon my own judgment, but inasmuch as a disapproval of the legislative proposition to which I have referred imposes upon me the necessity of rejecting, without discrimination, every statute approved by my predecessors, from the foundation of the Government, and every amendment proposed by the present Legislature, I have thought it to be my duty not only to give to the subject the most serious consideration, but to seek direction from the high legal authorities which the Constitution and laws enable me to consult.

I requested the Attorney General, therefore, to prepare an opinion upon two propositions, which I have the honor to transmit to the Legislature, and subsequently, upon the request of the Governor and Council, the Supreme Judicial Court delivered an opinion upon the same questions, which has been transmitted to me by the Honorable Chief Justice of that Court, and which I have the honor now to lay before the two Houses of the Legislature. These opinions are elaborate, learned and decided. Each of the Supreme Court embodies one of the most luminous and informed expositions of the relations of the State and Federal Governments, of the origin, nature, and purpose of the institution of the militia of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, that judicial history presents."

The House, after receiving the veto, passed a bill identical with that objected to by the Governor, with the insertion of the word "white." The vote stood, 179 Yeas to 1 Nay. Subsequently the Senate concurred in this action by a vote of 15 to 11.

The Tehuantepec Company.

PROJECTED REVIVAL OF THE RAILROAD PROJECT UNDER THE NEW TREATY, IF IT BE RATIFIED.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.

The negotiation of the treaty with the Liberal Government of Mexico has revived the hopes and enterprises of various parties who have heretofore initiated measures for the construction of railroads across Mexican territory, in order to effect a more speedy and reliable communication with the Pacific coast.

The Tehuantepec route was a favorite with the Polk and our succeeding Administrations; for, while it would secure the important objects contemplated, it was regarded as a basis of accommodation to the interests of all sections of our country.

The President, in his instructions to Mr. MCLANE, was particular in providing for the protection of the rights and immunities of all the citizens of the United States without regard to any individual schemes or enterprises whatever, in connection with the transit privileges thus far secured. But, at the same time, the Juarez Government, wishing to be faithful to its obligations, will doubtless respect its existing contract with the Louisiana Company, the operations of which, on the Isthmus, were, it is known, suspended several months ago, owing to pecuniary embarrassments.

Both Governments guarantee the neutrality of the Transit routes, and will protect them, if necessary, by military force; but this protection cannot be claimed or expected, unless the Railroad Company transport troops, munitions of war, and military supplies of either Government at half the rates charged to other parties or private individuals. This appears to be the condition of the protection, as stipulated in the treaty.

There cannot be a doubt that our Government will take, if it has not already taken, measures to encourage the re-opening of the Tehuantepec route, and that Mr. MCLANE, before he left the United States for Mexico, understood fully the views of the Administration on this subject.

Gentlemen interested in the Tehuantepec route confidently say, that it will be re-opened under more favorable auspices than heretofore. The Company for that purpose is to be re-organized, and a more efficient management secured. It is estimated that $5,000,000 will be sufficient to construct the road, although it has been proposed to make the capital $20,000,000.

Mr. LA SERE, connected with the Louisiana Company, stands in high favor with the Liberal Government of Mexico. He was a true and firm friend, in other days, to both JUAREZ and OCAMPO; and, more recently, when the Reactionists threatened Vera Cruz, he placed a steamer, belonging to his Company, at the disposal of the Liberal Government, which it used with advantage in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. This gentleman, in conjunction with Mr. BENJAMIN, will, it is said in quarters usually well informed on such subjects, visit Vera Cruz on business connected with this railroad, and in order to effect such modifications of their contract as will the better further their enterprise; and in this errand, it is as reliably asserted, he will have the cooperation of Mr. MCLANE.

These movements are in part, however, based on the supposition that the treaty will be duly ratified.

THE BANK DEFALCATION IN BOSTON.—The rumor current in this city, last week, that a defalcation of $30,000 had been discovered in the accounts of a Bank officer of State-street, was generally supposed to have originated from an error of several thousand dollars in the "cash" of a Bank in that street, an error which at times occurs in the best regulated financial establishments in the city, and which are, as a general thing, corrected in a day or two.

But the story would not die out, and it is now confidently asserted by Bank officers who have the means of knowing, that an actual defalcation has been discovered; that the guilty party had influential and wealthy connections, who, upon condion that the matter should be "hushed up," came forward, in company with the bondsmen of the delinquent, and furnished the necessary sum to make good the deficiency, so that the public will only know that a crime has been committed, which has been covered over by the wealth and influence of the friends of the offender. *Boston Traveller, Dec. 29.*

CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Card from Rev. Dr. S. L. Pomroy.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 29.

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC: The following statement of facts and personal feelings, deemed to be due both to myself and the Christian public, has been delayed till the present time, that I might be able to speak with more calmness and self-possession. Many things have been said, inferred, surmised, and taken for granted, some correctly, others not so. But I have never authorized the publication of any statement which may have appeared respecting the offence which has been alleged against me. It is perhaps proper to say that considerable portions of this communication were sent, some days since, to the Church of which I am a member. Details will neither be expected nor desired.

I have admitted, and do now admit, that there were *three instances* in which I was made a victim; and that, whether foolishly or otherwise, I did pay certain sums of money from my own private resources, to be ashamed from circumstances and dangers into which I had been drawn. Exact dates are unnecessary, but the three instances referred to occurred several years since, and all came within the compass of, perhaps, fifteen months, possibly a little more. Some of the payments existed from me were, however, of a more recent date. There is too much reason to believe that the persons concerned in these transactions were in league with each other, and operated together for the accomplishment of their objects. I am aware that these facts, and some others which have been made public, present an unfavorable aspect, and seem to authorize dark suspicions. I do not undertake to exonerate myself from blame. Far from it. I ought not to have gone where, nor to have done what, I did. To have put in jeopardy such momentous interests was an aggravation of offence, and wholly without excuse. This I confess with shame and deep self-abasement before God. At the hand of a righteous God, I have deserved all that has come upon me, and infinitely more. At the same time, I have never admitted, and do not now admit, the actual crime which has been so extensively alleged, or taken for granted. However great my guilt in the sight of Heaven—and that it was very great I freely admit—still I have denied, and do deny, the actual crime. It was not committed, and therefore no testimony can prove it.

The brief "Card," published by the committee of the board with which I was connected, was based entirely on statements I myself had made, in peculiar circumstances, and without consultation with others. There has been, I believe, no other testimony in the case except my own admissions. Whatever thoughts I may have had respecting that official document of three sentences, they will not be uttered here. It has gone forth, is doing its work, and cannot be arrested. Its effect upon my character and standing among men I regard as a part of the heavy trial by which it was needful that I should be overwhelmed. The hand of God was in it, and I desire to say always, "the will of the Lord be done." I will only add, that I have not a doubt that the committee, in this matter, did no more than what they thought the emergency demanded.

There is another general view of the case which I would not overlook. The tempest which has been beating upon me for a month past, has not come by chance, but has been permitted by that Providence which governs all things, for just and holy purposes. Considering the case in this light, and looking at the fatuitous scandal insulting from it, I feel that there have been and are abundant reasons why He should have dealt with me as He has. My guilt, in the premises, was greatly aggravated by my Christian and ministerial profession, the position I occupied, my extensive acquaintance in this and other fields, and by all the vast and precious interests involved in my official character and relations. No finite mind can comprehend the injury that has been done. It seems to me infinite. If an offended God and Saviour should see fit to exclude me from the sacred office and from the visible Church; nay more, if He should leave me to unutterable and eternal despair, I should have no ground of complaint. God is righteous in all his ways. He has done me no wrong. I would throw myself upon infinite and sovereign mercy, offering no apology, making no excuse, but pleading simply that atoning blood which has been shed for sinners.

If I could address my former brethren and friends in the Christian ministry, one and all, I would say to them: Dear brethren, forgive me in this great wrong. No words can express the sorrow I feel for the reproach I have brought upon you, and the anguish of which I have been the occasion. For nearly thirty-five years I have been numbered among you, though most unworthy, and I can never cease to love and hot or you, whatever my lot may be in time to come. When I think of the thousands of Christian people who cordially have enjoyed, and the many thousands more whose esteem and confidence I have shared, I feel as if I must say to them: Dear friends, I have grievously

LAW REPORTS.

The Central Park and "Greensward."

ACTION AGAINST ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR LIBEL.

Egbert L. Viele vs. *John A. C. Gray.*—This is an action for libel on the part of the plaintiff, by the defendant, growing out of a certain publication, or caricature, sometime since put in circulation, which was intended to reflect upon Frederick L. Olmsted, John Vaux and one of the editors of the *Evening Post*.

It appears from the complaint, that in April, 1858, Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux submitted a plan for the improvement of Central Park, which was accepted by the Commissioners, and Mr. Olmsted was thereupon appointed Chief Architect of the Park for the improvement thereof. The *Evening Post* approved of the plan submitted to the Commissioners by these gentlemen, and which was accepted, in an editorial published about the time of its submission.

That caricature represented the editor of the *Post* doing the bidding of Messrs. Olmsted & Vaux in a very gross and obscene manner, while one of those gentlemen is standing at his side with a purse in his hand. The interpretation of all this is, that the editor of that paper is or was accused of aiding those architects in gaining the appointment now held by Mr. Olmsted, partner of Mr. Vaux, and that they paid him for such aid in money. Such is the obvious meaning of the caricature and the intention of the author, whoever he may have been. This publication was circulated among the Park Commissioners. The complaint then alleges that subsequently, in September of the same year, one of the Commissioners of the Central Park, Mr. Thomas C. Fields, proposed to the Board that the Architect-in-chief be authorized and instructed to employ the plaintiff as one of the engineers under him, at a salary not exceeding $2,500 per year; that thereupon the defendant exclaimed to Mr. Belmont, one of the Commissioners, in the presence of the Board: "Have you seen Mr. Viele's card?" That Mr. Belmont asked what card? and was answered: "The caricature with reference to 'Greensward.' (It is was the name of the caricature, and the name signed to the plan of Messrs. Olmsted & Vaux) which has been sent to the members of the Commission." That Mr. Fields then said he did not belive Mr. Viele was the author of that caricature; that the defendant then said in reply: "He is the author of it, and I know it."

The complaint then alleges that the plaintiff was not the author of the publication; that he was not employed, in consequence of the said libelous remarks of the defendant, and suffered thereby damages in the sum of $10,000, which he demands.

To this complaint the defendant demurred, averring that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The demurrer was now argued before Judge DALY in the Common Pleas, who held that as the declaration was made in the presence of the Board of Commissioners, a public body convened for public duties and business, it was a public declaration, and that malice would be presumed. For such reasons there was sufficient ground of action, and judgment was given for the plaintiff upon the demurrer.

Judge DALY has written a two column and a-half opinion on the subject, which explores and expounds every proposition of law in the least applicable to the action, and evolves many new principles.

This decision will compel the defendant to answer, and the cause will consequently be sent before a jury to inquire into the facts involved.

O'Gorman and Wilson for plaintiff: Blatchford, Seward and Griswold for defendant.

Who "Keeps the Hotel?"

Alexander T. Stewart and others vs. *Henry S. Crocker.*—This is an action involving the important question as to who owns and controls the Gramercy Park House, and who the enterprising person is that "keeps the hotel." Some months since the plaintiff obtained a judgment for $1,500 against the defendant, who is the nominal and ostensible owner and proprietor, and who is the present occupant of the premises. It now became necessary to institute supplementary proceedings to inquire of the defendant concerning his property; and accordingly he was summoned before Justice CLERKE at Chambers for that purpose.

On being sworn, he testified that, in April last, he made an assignment to one Mr. Ravy, his wife's brother-in-law, and to one Spencer; but that he had continued to live in and occupy the house since, as ever before. Also, that the arrangements for conducting the house had never been changed, and that he was now in possession as formerly. The Examination will likely continue for some time to come, but if the examination solves the name of the enterprising person who actually keeps the hotel, it may serve the public good; meanwhile counsel seem anxious to know.

Van Buren & Selkas for plaintiffs; Luther R. March for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Stebbins vs. *Howcell.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Roe vs. *Robinson.*—Order affirmed without costs. Roosevelt dissenting.

Baker vs. *Sayre.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

MacArthur vs. *Cohen.*—Order affirmed without costs, and without prejudice to new application. Sutherland dissenting.

Conkling vs. *Gandall.*—Motion granted.

Kinney vs. *Dellace.*—Motion denied without costs.

Durks vs. *Taylor.*—Motion denied without costs.

Bowers vs. *Tattendorf.*—Judgment on report of Referee affirmed with costs.

Application of Niles.—Ordered that the application and papers in this matter, hereafter submitted to this Court, be referred to Hon. Wm. Mitchell to inquire and report to this Court as to the present moral character of the applicant, and also to report whether, in his opinion, the rule of Feb. 5, 1851, removing him from his office of attorney, &c., should be vacated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

DAVIES, J.—*Lovejoy* vs. *Cockroft.*—Order entered adjudging defendant guilty of contempt, and referring the same to Charles Edwards, Esq., to ascertain and report what amount is sufficient to indemnify the plaintiff.

Close vs. *Sampson.*—Motion denied.

Wetmore vs. *Law.*—Case settled.

Lowa vs. *Stout.*—Decree settled.

Patterson vs. *Townsend.*—Motion for costs denied, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Viele* vs. *Gray.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Murphy vs. *Commissioners of Emigration.*—Case settled.

Bruce vs. *Humphrey.*—Referred to Hamilton A. Robinson, Esq.

Abrams vs. *New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company.*—Judgment for defendants.

Court of Sessions and Oyer and Terminer.

Statement of convictions, acquittals, &c., had in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, in the year 1859:

Oyer and Terminer.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Murder	2	0
Manslaughter, (various degrees)	7	2
Assault with intent to kill	0	1
Assault with dangerous weapons	1	0
General Sessions.		
Murder	1	3
Manslaughter, (various degrees)	9	1
Rape	1	2
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	0
Assault with intent to kill	5	19
Assault with dangerous weapons	22	0
Assault with intent to maim	1	0
Robbery in the first degree	8	5
Assault with intent to commit robbery	23	0
Carrying a slung-shot	0	2
Abandoning infant in public highway	0	1
Bigamy	4	0
Assault and battery	133	12
Perjury	0	1
Arson (not capital)	1	1
Attempt to commit arson, (not capital)	7	0
Forgery, (various degrees)	76	13
Burglary, (various degrees)	62	22
Attempt to commit burglary, (various degrees)	78	1
Embezzlement	1	1
Grand larceny	122	50
Attempt to commit grand larceny	112	0
Receiving stolen goods	15	18
Obtaining goods under false pretences	31	1
Petit Larceny, second offence	3	0
Petit Larceny	127	5
Attempt to commit petit larceny	4	0
Violation of election laws	1	1
Counterfeiting labels	1	0
Gambling	2	0
Keeping disorderly houses	12	1
Totals	851	163

Three persons were sentenced to be executed.

254 males and 36 females were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, three for life, and the aggregate time of remainder (257) 999 years and seven months.

226 males and females (46) were sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary.

28 males and eight females were sentenced to be imprisoned in the City Prison.

32 boys and two girls were sent to the House of Refuge.

1,203 Indictments were found, and 162 complaints dismissed by the Grand Jury.

1,215 recognizances to answer, and 3,045 records of vagrant convictions were filed during the year.

The recognizances of 51 persons were forfeited.

Amount of fines and fees collected and paid into the City Treasury, $1,062 87.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

Dec. 31, 1859.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 30.

The first forty causes in the January Term of the Court of Appeals are as follows:

Ogden vs. Peters and others.
Garder vs. Clark.
Gilbert, Jr., and others vs. Chapin and others.
Jewet. vs. Benwing.
Peck vs. Hyler, Impleaded, &c.
Draper vs. The Columbia Insurance Company.
The Same vs. Commercial Insurance Company.
Howell vs. Hungerford and another.
Nelson and others vs. Belmont.
The Rochester City Bank vs. Ellwood, Impleaded, &c.
Mallory vs. Gillett.
Phelps vs. McMahon.
The People ex rel. Donahue vs. Wheeler and others.
Bangs vs. Skidmore.
Munn and others vs. Barnum.
Stillwell vs. Norris.
Whitbeck vs. De Forrest.
Requa vs. Requa.
Kartright vs. Cady.
Milbank vs. Dennistan.
Griffin vs. Hodges.
Purvis vs. Coleman.
Hunt, Jr. vs. Moultric and wife.
Hauck vs. Hund.
Moore vs. Westervelt.
Kelly vs. McCormick.
De Groff vs. American Linen Thread Company.
Dunham vs. Whitehead, (impleaded.)
Legget vs. Sing-Sing Bank.
Sweet vs. Barney.
Barten vs. Baker.
Ezekiel Smith vs. Gaw.
Cotten vs. Betner.
Buskirk vs. Jewett.
National Fire Insurance Company vs. McCoy, (impleaded.)
Costigan vs. Cuyler.
Ely vs. Kirkland, (impleaded.)
Galm vs. Brown.
Doolittle vs. Beale.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 30.

$7,000 U. S. 6s '74	103⅜	10 shs. R. Pref	36
5,000 Missouri 6s	83½	25 Ill. Cen. R.	130
3,000 do	b10 83¾	150 Erie Railroad	35½
7,000 do	83⅜	50 do	35⅝
5,000 Virginia 5s	94	200 Reading Railroad	41⅝
4,000 City 6s '87	102¾	200 do	b60 42¼
1,000 E. R. Ct. B. '71	26	200 do	42
2,000 E. R. Ct. B. '64	29	150 Mich. Cen. R.	35⅜
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	99	50 do	b30 35¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	84⅞	300 Panama R.	s30 127
4,000 M. S. & N. I. Bs.	56	100 do	127
10 National Bank	101	100 do	b60 125⅝
15 Am. Ex. Bank	95⅝	50 do	125⅝
11 Bank of America	119⅝	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	64⅞
10 City Bank	156	50 do	64⅝
9 Eagle Bank	156	400 do	64⅝
200 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	94	50 do	s7 61⅝
10 Penn. Coal Co.	82½	50 do	b5 64¼
10 Cumb. Coal Pref.	12½	50 do	b10 64⅜
12 New-Jersey Zinc	63	900 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	62¾
1,450 N. Y. Cen. R.	75⅝	50 do	62⅝
200 do	b60 75¾	250 do	62⅜
100 do	s10 75¾	250 do	b60 63⅛
200 do	s60 75⅝	100 do	s60 62⅝
200 do	Tuesday 75¾	100 do	saw 63⅛
50 do	75	30 Pacific Mail S. Co.	76⅝
100 do	s10 75	100 do	76⅝
100 do	75⅜	135 do	76
100 do	saw 75⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 8s	83	100 Pac. Mail St. Co.	76
22,000 do	83	100 Erie Railroad	35⅝
5,000 do	s10 83	15 do	35⅞
1,000 M. C. R. R. 7s	84	350 Panama R.	127
M. reg. Ed. Ct. Bs.	69½	100 Reading R.	s60 42
1,000 do	90	150 do	42
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	84¼	200 do	b30 42⅛
2,000 M. So. & Ed. Bs.	57¼	53 M. S. & N. I. R.	8½
160 N. Y. Cent. R.	75⅝	250 Gal. & Chi. R.	64¾
50 do	b60 75⅝	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	62⅝
750 do	75	300 do	62¾
100 do	s10 75⅝	5 do	62¼
100 do	75⅜		
100 do	saw 75⅛		

FRIDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The sharp turn in the Money market noticed among the Stock Brokers yesterday, continued to-day, and the rate was generally marked up to 7 ₩ cent. on miscellaneous collateral. The favored borrowers at 6 ₩ cent. were the takers of Treasury Bills and of the late New-York State Stock, both of which are, of course, a favorite security with lenders. The calls made upon outstanding temporary loans were increased by the near approach of the very large disbursements on Tuesday next, by the Shoe and Leather Bank, for account of the City Water Stock, and by other concerns acting for the State Dividends. Meantime, the extreme dullness of Foreign Exchange diminishes the usual free supply of Money from the private Banking firms. We again reduce the rates on London to 109⅛@109¼ ₩ cent., standard drawers, and 108¾@109 for transient first-class bills, and on Paris to 5.15⅞@5.14¾ for standard drawers on the spot, and 5.21¼@5.20 for Southern. The demand for Saturday's mail continues very tame, though the further reduction in rates may bring forward buyers for the steamer sailing direct on Wednesday next.

The following Dividend lists, which we compile with reference to the leading three classes of of New Year disbursements, show that in the aggregate, the sum total to be paid out, exclusive of the coupons on various Railway and City Bonds and Fire Insurance stocks, is *over twelve and a-half millions of dollars.*

PRINCIPAL OF LOANS TO BE PAID OFF JAN. 1.

Loans & Acc.	To be paid at	Amount.
U. S. Treasury Bills	Sub-Treasury	$1,000,000
State New-York Canal Loan	Manhattan Bank	2,000,000
City New-York Water Stock	Chemical Bank	2,000,000
State Insurance Scrip	Company's Office	611,000
State Kentucky Loan	Bank of America	1,750,000
Brooklyn City Loans	Long Island Bank	100,000
State of Illinois	Chemical Bank	500,000
Total		$7,250,000

FEDERAL AND STATE DIVIDENDS—JAN. 1.

On Public Debt	To be paid at	Amt. Payable.
United States	Sub-Treasury	$1,000,000
State New-York	Manhattan Bank	350,000
Ohio	Agency No. 25 Williamst	425,000
Missouri	Bank of Commerce	600,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	300,000
Virginia	Bank of State New York	350,000
Indiana	Agency No. 27 Wall st	150,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	240,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	120,000
Illinois	American Ex. Bank	350,000
Minnesota	Bank of Republic	10,000
Iowa	Atwood & Co	10,000
Michigan	Artisans' Bank	75,000
Louisiana	New-Orleans	100,000
Total		$3,000,000

CITY BANK DIVIDENDS—JANUARY.

Banks.	Dividends.	Amt. Dividend.
Commerce	3½ ₩ cent.	$345,000
America	3½ ₩ cent.	105,000
Broadway	5 ₩ cent.	50,000
Park	4 ₩ cent.	80,000
Butchers'	5 ₩ cent.	40,000
Chemical	6 ₩ cent.	18,000
Continental	3½ ₩ cent.	70,000
Chatham	3½ ₩ cent.	15,000
Commonwealth	3½ ₩ cent.	35,000
Hanover	3½ ₩ cent.	35,000
Irving	4½ ₩ cent.	17,000
Importers'	4 ₩ cent.	60,000
Mechanics'	1 ₩ cent.	80,000
Merchants' Exchange	3½ ₩ cent.	45,000
Mercantile	5 ₩ cent.	50,000
Metropolitan	4 ₩ cent.	160,000
Market	3½ ₩ cent.	35,000
Mew-York	5½ ₩ cent.	95,000
North America	3½ ₩ cent.	35,000
Dry Dock	4 ₩ cent.	8,000
Nassau	3½ ₩ cent.	35,000
Phenix	3½ ₩ cent.	63,000
Seventh Ward	5 ₩ cent.	25,000
Tradesmen's	4 ₩ cent.	40,000
Total		$1,511,500

The Bank Dividends are made with more ease than in July, the price of Money being, on the average of the six months, rather higher, and its employment more strictly of an active mercantile character. The Park Bank makes 4 ₩ cent., after paying the City taxes for the whole year, and the Metropolitan makes the same rate. The Bank of Commerce, on its large capital of $9,000,000, makes 3½ ₩ cent., leaving, we understand, a surplus fully equal to that of July. The old Bank of America also makes 3½ ₩ cent. on its enlarged capital.

The activity in Money in the Street induced a large cash business on the Stock Exchange early in the day, though prices yielded only ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on the Share list, and the disposition was marked to take the Stocks back on time. New-York Central fell to 75 ₩ cent. and closed 75@75⅛ in the afternoon. The Western Stocks sympathized to about the same extent, but with less activity. Reading maintained the advance of yesterday. The new President in place of Mr. CULLEN, is Mr. ASA WHITNEY. Erie shares closed 35⅜@35⅝. The assents to the New Organization, to-day, amount to $1,200,000, leaving one day more for the parties in interest to subscribe their concurrence in the proposed plan. Missouri State Stocks fell off to 83 ₩ cent, equal to only 80 ₩ cent. after the January coupon. Railway Bonds were generally steady. The Michigan Southern Sinking Funds sold at 56 ₩ cent. in the forenoon, which must have been in ignorance of the announcement made in another part of this paper, that the over-due November coupon is to be paid on or 31 January at the Corn Exchange Bank. At the Second Board 57½ ₩ cent. was paid. Panama and Pacific Mail were dull, and ¼ ₩ cent. lower than yesterday. The general market in the afternoon closed steady.

The Money Brokers have generally accepted the increased awards of Treasury Bills made by Secretary COBB, at 6 ₩ cent. He left the matter at their own option.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$729,396	$2,421,541	$2,937,224
Thrown on Market	218 656	2,365,369	2,805,478
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$90,534,129	$60,154,809	$113,152,824
Thrown on Market	81,522,809	58,043,668	111,347,623

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,818	$739,458	243	$92,311	83	$21,574
Mf. of Cotton	2,851	962 923	1,227	242 716	189	39,870
Mf. of Silk	874	553,376	15	56,924	27	17,064
Mf. of Flax	1,195	297,322	141	26,068	83	8,429
Miscellaneous	1,953	31,846	54	12,383	157	11 719
Total	8,891	$2,596,842	1,740	$430,402	530	$98,656
		430,402				2,606,822
Total Entered		$2,937,224	Total Marketed			$2,608,478

The day's business at the [illegible] Assistant Treasurer was as follows:

Receipts	$293,517 86
Payments	111,660 04
Balance	7,031,375 51

The receipts include $117,000 for Customs.

Commercial Intelligence by the North Briton.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 15.

COTTON steady. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 went to exporters and speculators. Another dispatch from Liverpool, dated Thursday, 4 P. M., says: Sales probably 8,000 bales or more. No imports. Arrived previously during the week, 30,499 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS dull. LARD heavy, and nominally 1c. @ 2c. lower.

PRODUCE generally unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday Afternoon.

SUGAR unchanged. COFFEE steady. TEA steady at previous rates. RICE a shade cheaper. SALTPETRE firm. TALLOW firm.

Closing prices for Consols, for account 95¼@95⅜ *ex dividend.*

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 30.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½. Reading Railroad, 21. Morris Canal, 49¼. Long Island Railroad, 11½. Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been rather moderate during the week, though supplies have been good and prices of the principal kinds have been stationary.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb.	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb.	11	@	13
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb.	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb.	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb.	13	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb.	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb.	7	@	9
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb.	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb.	6	@	9
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Lamb, ₩ lb.	10	@	13
Veal, hindquarters, ₩ lb.	11	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb.	15	@	17
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb.	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ₩ lb.	10¾	@	11
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb.	—	@	10
Rosting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₩ lb.	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb.	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb.	12	@	14
Hams, ₩ lb.	10	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb.	9¾	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	80
Lard, ₩ lb.	11¾	@	12¾
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb.	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb.	15	@	16
Tripe, ₩ lb.	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Turkeys have been less freely offered than they have been inquired for, and prices have improved. Most other kinds of Poultry and Game have been plenty and obtainable at rates somewhat more favorable to buyers. The demand has not been remarkably active.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₩ lb.	15	@	18
Chickens, Brokers, ₩ pair	50	@	62½
Fowls, Bucks Co., ₩ lb.	14	@	18
Fowls, ₩ lb.	9	@	12
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	12	@	16
Geese, ₩ lb.	10	@	14
Ducks, ₩ pair	12	@	16
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 75	@	2 00
Wood Duck, ₩ pair	50	@	75
Black Ducks, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Canvas Back Ducks, ₩ pair	2 25	@	3 00
Red Head Ducks, ₩ pair	87	@	1 25
Widgeon, ₩ pair	62½	@	87½
Teal, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Pheasants, English, ₩ pair	3 50	@	4 50
Partridge, ₩ pair	62½	@	1 00
Quails, ₩ pair	25	@	40
Prairie Chickens, ₩ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ₩ lb.	9	@	12
Rabbits, ₩ pair	37	@	50
Hares, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, grey, each	6	@	8

FISH.

The inquiry has been limited at our revised quotations.

Salmon Trout, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Brook Trout, ₩ lb.	37	@	50
Mackerel, each	20	@	25
Codfish, ₩ lb.	6	@	7
Pickerel, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Whitefish, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Blackfish, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Catfish, ₩ lb.	—	@	8
Perch, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Eels, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Flounders, ₩ lb.	7	@	8
Striped Bass, ₩ lb.	12	@	16
Sea Bass, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Black Bass, ₩ lb.	10	@	12
Frost-fish, ₩ lb.	7	@	8
Haddock, ₩ lb.	7	@	8
Smelts, ₩ lb.	12	@	—
Herring, fresh, ₩ dozen	25	@	50
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₩ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Crabs, hard, ₩ doz	1⁰	@	25
Lobsters, ₩ lb.	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb.	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb.	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb.	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb.	12	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb.	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Dealers report a firmer, but a less active market for the principal descriptions this week.

Potatoes, Mercers, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	—
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	62	@	87
Potatoes, ₩ half peck	12	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ bushel	75	@	1 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₩ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ₩ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ₩ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Carrots, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Beets, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ₩ peck	37	@	50
Cabbage, ₩ dozen	37	@	75
Cabbage, each	4	@	5
Cabbage, red, ₩ dozen	62½	@	1 25
Cauliflowers, ₩ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Cauliflowers, each	15	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, each	10	@	25
Celery, ₩ bunch	12	@	—
Watercresses, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ₩ basket	62½	@	—
Spinach, ₩ peck	31	@	—
Leeks, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ₩ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Business has been comparatively tame. Prices exhibit no very important alteration.

Apples, Table, ₩ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₩ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Crab, ₩ peck	62½	@	—
Cranberries, ₩ quart	15	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ₩ quart	8	@	9
Walnuts, ₩ quart	12	@	15
Chestnuts, ₩ quart	31	@	37
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb.	25	@	—
Oranges, ₩ dozen	25	@	62½
Lemons, ₩ dozen	12	@	37
Cocoanuts, ₩ dozen	31	@	50
Figs, ₩ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ₩ lb.	8	@	—
Dates, ₩ lb.	—	@	8
Raisins, ₩ lb.	6	@	10
Currants, ₩ lb.	6	@	8
Prunes, ₩ lb.	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese have been in moderate request. Eggs have been very inactive, yet held with more firmness. Honey has been sparingly sought after.

Butter, State, ₩ lb.	30	@	36
Butter, Orange County, ₩ lb.	28	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ₩ lb.	27	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb.	16	@	22
Cheese, ₩ lb.	10	@	14
Eggs, five for	12	@	—
Eggs, eleven for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ₩ lb.	25	@	—
Honey, Buckwheat, ₩ lb.	14	@	20
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. GRONTH, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 8; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 35 bbls. Ashes, 2,929 bbls. Flour, 82 bbls. Corn Meal, 16 bush. Rye, 1,018 bush. Oats, 1,400 bush. Malt, 966 pkgs. Provisions and 698 hhds. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been unimportant. Prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day at previous figures. Sales 1,200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mob'e, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
Middling	11	11⅜	11⅝
Middling Fair	11⅞	12	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour have been moderately inquired for, to-day, at essentially unaltered prices; sales have been reported of 7,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; extra State at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio, [illegible] extra Ohio [illegible] ₩ bbl.

[illegible]	$4 75	@	$5 10
Extra State	5 20	@	5 25
Superfine Western	5 25	@	5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@	5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@	5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@	5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@	6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 55	@	7 25

Southern Flour is in fair request, at full rates. Sales, to-day, 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is quiet, yet steady, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 05@$6 10 ₩ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour sells, in sale, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal in request, at $3 60 for Jersey, $4 to $4 15 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, owing, in part, to the extreme firmness of holders, who are not offering their supplies freely. We have heard of no important sales. A small lot of white Western brought $1 40 ₩ bush. Corn is less inquired for. The high prices asked tend to impede operations. Sales have been reported of only small lots of poor to good new, ye low Jersey and Southern within a range of from 85c@90c., the latter being altogether an extreme rate, ₩ bushel. Rye is in slack request, at 86c.@90c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in moderate supply and limited demand, at old figures. Oats are quiet, yet firm, including Canada at 46c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@46½c.; State at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43c., and Southern at 46c.@47c. ₩ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. FIELDING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of breadstuffs, thus: "During most of the week the market for State and Western Flour has favored sellers, who have manifested no disposition to force sales, as they anticipate a further and more important improvement. The demand, however, as usual at this time of the year, has been moderate. It has been mainly for lots wanted by the regular Eastern and local trade, though, to a limited extent, from speculators and shippers. The receipts have been quite limited, and though the actual sales have not been very heavy, they have been sufficiently extensive to lessen the available stock in first hands. Yesterday the market closed rather tamely, owing in part to the firmness of the principal holders. Southern Flour has been more inquired for. Low grades have been freely offered, and have declined slightly. Desirable lots, however, have not been plenty, and have

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Knocked and Nobbs.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Raoul—Le Diable a Quatre—Tight Rope Evolutions.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Green Bushes.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Hope Chapel—Love is Blind—Senor Oliveira—Never too late to Mend.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Dick, the Newsboy—Mother Goose—The Irish Mormon—Two Highwaymen.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Aladdin.

NINTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Home and the Homeless—Circus Feats.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mrs. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *North Briton* at Portland, we have telegraphic advices from England to the 15th, a day later than those brought by the *Arago*. There is little of interest in the news. The *Great Eastern* proprietors had effected a loan of £40,000 upon the vessel, at the rate of 7½ per cent. Efforts were making by the friends of the Montreal line of steamers to obtain subsidies from the governments of the Continent for the transmission of mails by way of Queenstown. The state of Hungary was considered to be extremely precarious. The fifth *corps d'armée* of the Austrian army had been ordered to leave Italy for the disaffected kingdom. The Morocco war had elicited no further martial exploits. A "Holy War" had, however, been proclaimed by the Emperor, which, it was thought, would bring large bodies of the people to resist the Spanish invasion. The only event of interest received from India, is the acceptance by Sir Hope Grant of the command of the Chinese expedition. Consols closed on the 15th at 95⅝@95¾ ex. div.

The Senate beguiled an hour yesterday by permitting Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, to give notice of several measures, mainly of interest to Minnesota. Of the number, those providing a temporary Government for Dacotah, extending the operation of the Swamp-Land act in Arkansas and Minnesota, and making appropriations for public offices at St. Paul's, were the most important. The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday. Mr. Perry, in the House, endeavored ineffectually to institute a twenty minute rule for speakers. This failing, Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, obtained the floor, and proceeded to show that while Slavery was an abstract question to the people of the North, at the South it was vital, and, if treated agreeably to Northern opinion, fatal. He attacked the Republican Party with great energy as the practical realization of Anti-Slavery prejudice, and its leaders as incendiarics. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, repelling the accusations of Mr. Boyce, brought up Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who said that Mr. Stanton undoubtedly represented his own views, which were those of an old Whig thinly varnished over with Republicanism, but that the real Republican sentiment of Ohio was far more radical than these. A lively conversation followed, which the interposition of Mr. Kellinger, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) diverted to the subject of a tariff; that gentleman declaring that no party which omitted a protective tariff from its platform, in 1860, could carry Pennsylvania, and denying Mr. Seward to be the preference of the Pennsylvania Republicans. In the ensuing colloquy, which turned on the revenue act of 1857, and the positions of the Republicans and Democrats at that time, the several members from Pennsylvania participated with much spirit and great good humor. A motion that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Jan. 3, was carried; after which Mr. Montgomery proposed that Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, be elected Speaker for twenty four hours, so as to admit of the passage of the appropriations necessary for the arrears of the Post-Office Department. The plan was not acceptable, and the House adjourned.

The homeward journey of Senator Seward was a series of gratifying demonstrations of popular regard. At Albany, where he landed in the course of Thursday night, crowds were waiting to receive him, and he was escorted to his lodging amid the blaze of torches and the glare of Roman candles. At Utica, Syracuse and Rome, as he passed those cities yesterday, the populations was on the *qui vive* to greet him, which they did with the heartiest cordiality. It was, however, when he reached Auburn, his place of residence, that the most enthusiastic expressions of joy were uttered. Speeches were made, cannon fired, houses decorated, and all other known indications of popular satisfaction afforded.

The repulse of the marauders, who have beleaguered Brownsville for a month past, appears to have amounted to an utter rout. On the 14th inst., 300 United States troops marched to attack Cortinas, and obtained a decided advantage, notwithstanding they had incautiously permitted themselves to be drawn into an ambuscade in the earlier part of the fray. On the 20th the battle was resumed, and after a severe struggle, the insurgents were defeated and put to flight. The latest accounts left the victors in hot pursuit.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday confirmed all except two of a list of sixteen Health Wardens sent in by the City Inspector. Devine H. Coles, of the Eighteenth, and Henry Murray, of the Twenty-second Wards, are the two gentlemen rejected. The salary of the Deputy Comptroller was increased from $2,500 to $3,500 per annum; that of the Receiver of Taxes, to $4,000 per annum; that of the Clerk of the Comptroller, to $3,000 per annum; and that of the Auditor of Accounts, from $2,000 to $3,500 per annum. The Board authorized the construction of a new steam fire-engine. A resolution in favor of paying Col. Alexander Mims $250, for services as Secretary of the old Board of Police Commissioners, of which Mayor Wood was President, was rejected, reconsidered and laid over. The Board appropriated $1,000 for a portait of ex-Gov. King, and $500 for a portrait of Mayor Tiemann. A resolution providing for the employment of paid engineers and machinists to manage the steam fire-engines was adopted. A message was received from the Mayor, nominating Mr. A. V. Stout for City Chamberlain. The nomination was confirmed. The Board meets again at 3 P. M. to-day. The Councilmen concurred in the resolutions increasing the salaries of the various officials mentioned above, and made a number of donations to charitable institutions. They also concurred to appropriate $15,000 extra for City contingencies. A portion of the lower part of the Battery was granted to the Chamber of Commerce for an Observatory, and the ordinance creating Inspectors of Steam Boilers in the City was adopted. The Board of Supervisors passed the County Tax Levy, amounting to $3,852,268 69. This includes an item of $1,125,500 for the Police Department, the Board deeming that a County charge. Among a number of bills passed was one of C. A. Stetson's of $570 61, for refreshments, meals, &c., furnished jurors and officers in the Caneadai trial. This bill, as well as one for $239 28, for the same purpose, was indorsed as correct by Judge Davies. A large amount of routine business was transacted.

The Stock Market was lower yesterday on the turn against borrowers in the Money Market. The demand for temporary loans was active at 7 per cent. on miscellaneous collateral and 6 per cent on Treasury Bills. Exchange keeps dull and is quoted ¼ per cent. below the reduced rates of yesterday.

The sales of Cotton comprised 1,200 bales, at steady rates. Flour was less active. Prices, however, were well supported. Grain was very quiet, generally, as were likewise Provisions, Groceries, Dry Goods, Oils, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Metals, Fish, and Candles. A fair inquiry prevailed for Whisky, and for Spirits Turpentine. Cassia and Tobacco attracted more attention. Freights were inactive.

Russia in the European Congress.

The last advices from Europe bring us an intimation that Russia is about to call upon the Paris Congress to take into consideration the condition of the Christian population in Turkey, which has undergone no change whatever since the treaty of Paris in 1856, in spite of the stipulations then solemnly entered into by the Porte. As this Congress has been convened avowedly in the interest of the people as well as of their rulers, there is no reason why the condition of the Turkish rayahs should not receive as fair a share of attention at the hands of the diplomatists as that of the Italian populations. An additional motive for discussing the subject is to be found in the fact that Turkey constitutes, in its present condition, as threatening a danger to the peace of Europe as Italy itself. Whatever furnishes an excuse to a foreign Power for interfering in the domestic affairs of any nation, must inevitably imperil the balance of power, and with that the general tranquillity of Europe; and Turkey keeps up this standing excuse for Russia, as undeniably as Italy for France. In fact, the rayahs have, in their community of creed with the Muscovite Empire, and in their practical religious disabilities, a claim on the sympathies of the Czar which the Italians cannot urge upon those of the French Emperor. The wrong committed by Russia in 1853 lay not in her complaints against Turkey, but in her manner of making them. All that Count Nesselrode said at that time of the grievances of his Turkish coreligionists was perfectly true, but the great Powers very reasonably suspected the sincerity of a philanthropy which embodied itself in a monstrous scheme of self-aggrandizement, and very naturally refused to believe that there was no other remedy for the wrong than the establishment of the Russian Court at Constantinople. This feeling of distrust was aggravated by the revelations of Sir Hamilton Seymour. It was impossible to sympathise with an attempt to serve the cause of religious liberty by means of a proposed conspiracy between England and Russia for the plunder of the Sultan, based simply upon an agreement to divide the spoil fairly.

Russia has, however, learnt wisdom by experience. She is now doing what she ought to have done then. She is bringing before the world, in the face of day, the sufferings of the Greek Christians, and casting on Europe at large the responsibility of allowing these wrongs to go unredressed. The Treaty of Paris, luckily, has estopped France and England from shirking their share of this responsibility. The Sultan stipulated in that treaty, with both of these Powers as well as with the Czar, for the execution of a charter, which was appended to the treaty. That charter remains to this day a dead letter, but the people whose rights it was intended to assert and secure, are increasing in numbers and wealth, in a ratio which before very long will encourage them to take the settlement of their affairs into their own hands. Whenever that day comes, the question of supremacy in the Mediterranean, the consideration of which the great Powers have so long labored to postpone, will present itself for solution in anything but an inviting shape. To the entanglement which a collision between France, England, Russia and Germany would be sure to create, would be added the complications of a war, not only of races, but of creeds, and this new feature in the conflict would certainly inure to nobody's benefit so much as to Russia's, as the insurgents would fight in her interest, if not openly under her flag. She has been for nearly a century and a half the recognised and revered protector of all the members of the great Greek Church, under the Sultan's sway. There is not a Christian from Belgrade to Kars, who does not console himself under the manifold misfortunes of his condition by the hope that the great white Czar will come, ere long, in the fullness of his might to deliver and avenge him.

For a Power which feels confident of occupying this moral vantage ground whenever the fortunes—in these days almost equally varied—of war or of peace shall bring the "Eastern difficulty" to a crisis, to submit the case, at this early stage, to the wisdom and justice of its assembled rivals, is, at least, an act of magnanimous self-sacrifice for which Europe ought to thank it, and by which, let us add, France and England ought to be wise enough to profit. Russia has all to gain and nothing to lose by waiting in silence. Events are ever marching; but in Turkey, they have within the last two years marched with a rapidity utterly unexpected. Their present tendency bodes for Russia the fulfillment of her fondest dream. Any day may now usher in a convulsion at Constantinople which would throw the whole of European Turkey into her arms. She refuses, and as we hope and believe, in the interest of peace and justice, to bide her time, and certainly deserves to be rewarded by seeing the men of her own faith, who for four hundred years have patiently borne the Mussulman yoke, raised by the strong arm of united Europe out of their present degradation, and placed on the great highway of civilization—free to run the race of national greatness, and if they can—to win its splendid prizes.

The Yonkers Railway in Court.

The Yonkers Railroad scheme, which was vetoed by the Mayor, came up in Court on Thursday, on an application for an injunction against the Corporation, to prevent the Common Council returning to the charge, and passing the ordinance over the Mayor's head. The points of law urged by the plaintiff it is not necessary to discuss, but those of his arguments which rest on expediency are almost comical, and we greatly fear, if nothing better can be urged against the new railroad scheme, it will eventually be carried out. They allege that the track ought not to be laid in the streets, because it would cause a partial interruption to the traffic while the work was going on. This is, unfortunately, a strong argument against laying gas mains, or water pipes, or even against paving the streets. All these interrupt the traffic.

It is also averred that Broadway, University-place, Greenwich-avenue, &c., are too narrow to admit of a railroad track passing through them, but this falls to the ground utterly when we remember the width of the streets through which the Sixth and Eighth avenue roads pass at their northern extremity.

We comment upon these matters, because if the scheme be a good one, such objections as this ought not to be allowed to put it down; and if it be a bad one, this mode of assailing it will certainly have the effect of serving it.

We must say, we do not think it an atrocious outrage, either on religion or morality, to offer to carry people through the streets of a city in comfortable railroad cars. Nay, we know, as a matter of fact, that city cars are an invaluable convenience, and one daily becoming more useful, and that there is no urban conveyance which can for a moment be compared to them,—so that we think it would be highly desirable to have them running through every street in New-York. It happens, unfortunately, that the profits are so great that they tempt the most unscrupulous of the community to engage in them, and, for this reason, great care has to be exercised in granting such privileges, to see that the interests of the Corporation, and of the inhabitants, are not subordinated to those of private speculators. When the happy day arrives when this can be done, we hope to be able to go to any part of New-York by horse-cars, and to see the race of omnibuses disappear.

In the meantime, however, we are sorry to have the means of communication with the upper end of the island dependent on the reconciliation of the conflicting street interests. If the Yonkers Railroad be a *bona fide* undertaking, the object of which is to supply increased facilities for reaching their homes to our suburban population, we sincerely wish it success. But it its accomplishment be conditional upon the establishment of a line of rails in the streets and avenues at this end of the line, of which all parties will heartily approve, we fear that consummation is a long way off.

The Tribune on the Mexican Treaty.

The opposition of the *Tribune* to the treaty with Mexico appears, in the main, to be called forth by the provision made in said treaty for opening certain transit routes through that country, one of these routes in particular—that of Tehuantepec—being most emphatically denounced by our contemporary. The trans-continental routes through Panama, Nicaragua and Honduras, and especially through Honduras, are exalted as routes already free, available, and in all respects preferable to the transits through Mexico, and the present position of the *Tribune* on this question may be not unfairly described as a stand for Honduras against Tehuantepec. Our contemporary seems willing to endure almost anything rather than see his fellow-countrymen launched upon the Tehuantepec road. He has discovered a transit scheme, conceived by one Thompson, far down in Central America, which it appears is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, and says of it: "Well, we are rather in favor of this, provided the President will forego his Tehuantepec and Sonora job." The case of Honduras *versus* Tehuantepec being thus called up, it is no more than proper to state that the transit across Honduras has been for several years, and we believe is still, *free* to anybody who will purchase the grant from private parties now holding it; and it is also but fair to state, that in respect to ports, the Honduras route, doubtless, possesses some advantages over Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec itself, while in all other points it is just as certainly inferior to the latter transit. But the merits of this case are not identical with the merits of one or another of these routes. Let it be admitted that the Tehuantepec, and all other routes across Mexico, are precisely what our contemporary says they are—worthless. Would it not still be wise for us to pay out the paltry sum of four millions of dollars into the Mexican treasury, the pockets of speculators, or even into the sea, if, by so doing, we can secure the abolition of bigotry and bad government throughout the Republic of Mexico, open that magnificent country to the emigration, industry, trade and commerce of the world, and thereby put an end to a growing diplomatic and political imbroglio which, if suffered to run its course, will infallibly end by involving us in desperate wars, and drawing us into an expenditure of fifty times four millions of dollars?

This is the true "Mexican question" involved in the execution of Mr. McLane's most judicious and felicitous treaty. The advantages or disadvantages of one or another transit route will settle themselves by the laws of commerce; but the plain duty before us now is, to give those very laws of commerce a chance to vindicate themselves freely in Mexico. This we can only do by strengthening the hands of the only Mexican party which has shown a disposition to deal fairly with American interests, and to sweep away the abuses which have so long paralyzed the prosperity of their own superb country.

Our four millions of dollars are to be disbursed, not in return for any "Sonora and Tehuantepec job," but in exchange for a free right of transit, granted to the people and the merchandise of all nations from the Gulf to the Pacific coasts of Mexico, including the free passage also over the same lines, of our troops and munitions of war; for the establishment of a warehousing system, which will enable all merchants to tranship their goods through Mexico without impost charges, or to sell them for consumption in that country on payment of duty, at their option—a large list of manufactured and unmanufactured goods, the productions of the United States, being, however, admitted to be sold at the transit *termini* quite free of charge; for entire freedom of religious worship to American citizens, both in public and private, in their houses, or in chapels, with the right to invoke the armed protection of the United States should Mexico at any time fail to assure them these privileges. Nor is this all. Mexico further binds herself by a separate convention, to call upon the United States for aid in carrying out these treaty stipulations, should she from any cause find their execution impeded—the expenses of the American intervention in such case being borne by the Mexican Government.

In other words, we have secured, thanks to the efficiency and tact of our Minister, the last chance which was left to us of asserting American influence in Mexico, and anticipating the else inevitable interference in the affairs of that country, of the European Powers.

Street Nomenclature.—Mayor Tiemann has taken a stand on the street question worthy of the stout old Norman barons, who crossed the pathway of reform with their valiant word "*Nolumus leges Anglæ mutari.*" The Mayor will not have the names of the streets trifled with. He is a conservative and a poet, perhaps without knowing it, just as Mr. Jourdain unconsciously talked prose. He yesterday returned, without his approval, the resolution in favor of changing the name of Chatham-street to East Broadway. He opposes it because of the inconvenience that would result therefrom; because he dislikes to see the historical recollections connected with the name of the great British statesman obliterated; and because many property owners on the street are opposed to it.

The first and third of these reasons might have occurred to anybody. The second is noteworthy, and in our judgment commendable. It is very convenient, no doubt, to cipher up our streets as if they were steps in a multiplication table, but the numerical nomenclature after all must have a depressing effect upon the individuality of people. To live in Twentieth-street, or Twelfth-street, is very like subsiding at an English country inn into the mere occupant of a numbered room, and being known on the earth simply as No. 6 or No. 11. The Philadelphians, we believe, introduced this arithmetical style on our side of the water; but Mr. Ward found it prevailing, as was to have been expected, among that prosy and mathematical people the Chinese. He was lodged at Peking in Thirteenth-street.

Mr. Tiemann has a soul above ciphers, and we applaud him for it. Perhaps the soul of Chatham takes no great pleasure in the street which immortalizes his name among us. It has become, even as the street which bears the brilliant name of Monmouth in London, a "resort of merchants." But the "Great Commoner" stood manfully by America in the day of our distresses; and the least we can do to show our gratitude is to leave his name in our Assessor's books.

A Slight Mistake.

A Southern commercial journal published in this City, the *New-York Day-Book*, is much distressed because Mr. Seward, in shaking hands with all the quidnuncs who delight in performing that ceremony at the expense of public men, did not avail himself of the opportunity "to reply to a charge made against him by Mr. Raymond of the Times." The said charge, to which the Senator from New-York is summoned to make solemn answer forthwith, is contained in the following extract from our columns, which the *Day-Book* puts forward with all the formidable pomp of italics:

"At that time Col. Forbes told him (Seward) of the plot—not to enlist his aid, but his opposition. How much he told him he has not yet seen fit fully to inform the public, but the *Journal of Commerce* says it has 'learned from his own lips' that he told him *all*. Since the *Journal* thus sets the precedent of making public what Col. Forbes has hitherto retained for private ears, we presume it will hold us excused for imitating its example. We have little doubt, then, that upon proper inquiry, the *Journal* can 'learn from his own lips, as *we have done*,' that Mr. Seward, like Dr. Bailey and Senator Wilson, when this plot *was thus revealed to them*, denounced it as alike frantic and criminal, and insisted that it must be stopped."

"In this extract," continues the inquisitor, "we have the distinct announcement that Old Brown's Plot was revealed to Senators Seward and Wilson. This Mr. Raymond says he had from Mr. Seward's own lips."

In its haste to bring the Senatorial criminal into Court, our highly detective contemporary has violated Talleyrand's sage rule, and become a trifle over-zealous. On reperusing the paragraph it has taken from the Times, the *Day-Book* will find that we never professed to have had from the lips of Senator Seward anything at all about John Brown or his plot. The *Journal of Commerce* stated that it had "heard from his own lips" what Col. Forbes had to say about Senator Seward; and as we had enjoyed precisely the same advantage, we quoted the phraseology of the *Journal* in completing the revelations which the *Journal* had seen fit to break off in the middle. The only "own lips" in the case were the lips of Mr. Forbes. Whether the said lips were true or "lying lips," has yet to be established.

The Silver Land.

Those who profess to regard with indifference the conclusion of the first practically useful and satisfactory Treaty ever made between this country and Mexico, must be singularly ignorant alike of the immense rewards which await our commerce with that country, and of the development already attained by the enterprises which are destined, as we believe, to draw its treasures rapidly into this their natural channel of outlet. In the article of silver alone the energy displayed by our adventurous countrymen in that quarter of the world, and the hope of just such a consummation of our diplomacy with Mexico as Mr. McLane has now achieved, have given an enormous impulse to our importation from Mexico during the last two years. In the year ending June 30, 1856, our imports of silver from Mexico reached, all told, the sum of $2,678,000. In the year ending June 30, 1857, they amounted to $4,822,000. They are still increasing. The transport of Silver, even in the face of all the difficulties and dangers which now impede it, between Sonora and Arizona and our Californian ports, is steadily carried on. On Staten Island, and at other points along our Atlantic coast, great smelting-works are even now busy with the Mexican metal; and as the annual shipments of silver to England from Mexico, illegal and legal, have amounted to more than $20,000,000, it is evidently quite reasonable to anticipate that at no distant date our silver trade alone with Mexico, under proper conditions and care, will equal, if not exceed, in value our golden traffic with California itself.

The Germans and the Sunday Question.

The change of public feeling going on among the German population on the Sunday question—or rather, the developement of a sound German sentiment on that subject—deserves attention. Two causes have contributed to a result in which every good citizen must rejoice—the moderation and good sense which have controlled the efforts to promote a decent observance of the day of public rest, and the frantic folly of those who called themselves anti-Sunday leaders, and of their newspaper organs. The issues have been such, and such the mode of discussing them, that the Sunday question rapidly became a question of good and bad citizenship, rather than of religious creeds and rituals. Then, of course, the respectable Germans soon came to feel that their national reputation was scandalized by its popular association with the debasing system of Sunday sports, loose theatrical exhibitions, gambling and dissipation.

This feeling of self-respect had much to do, doubtless, with the crowded public meeting in behalf of Sunday observance, held a few weeks since at the Cooper Institute. And the appearance of a fair octavo pamphlet, with the addresses and proceedings of that occasion printed in *German*, under the auspices of the "New-York Sabbath Committee," will gratify many of our fellow-citizens of the Teutonic race. The address of Prof. Schaff, which occupies 16 pages of the document, we should judge to be from his own scholarly pen, its finished style reminding one of his admirable historical writings. The speeches of Rev. Drs. Hitchcock, Adams and Spring, given also in German, have evidently been condensed by the reporter.

If our Sabbath Committee can penetrate the mass of intelligent Germans with such considerate and earnest pleas for the observance of Sunday as this pamphlet contains, they will strengthen their claims on the respect and gratitude of the community.

The New District Attorney.—We must do Mr. Buchanan the justice to say that his appointments to at least one of the most important Federal offices in this State have been unimpeachably good. The presence of the late Theodore Sedgwick in the post of District Attorney, was a standing credit to the Administration, and the President has just filled the vacancy left by the lamented death of that accomplished lawyer and gentleman by the nomination of Judge Roosevelt. Judge Roosevelt's name has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with the French Mission, and it will be very satisfactory, alike to the legal profession and to the public, to find that a man of his recognized character and abilities is present in the Presidential mind when stations so responsible and conspicuous are to be filled.

Amusements.

George Christy's Minstrels.—The excellent Ethiopian entertainments at Niblo's Saloon—which is certainly one of the handsomest places of the kind ever opened in New-York—have received a new holiday *impetus* in the timely production of a comicality, descriptive of darkey life, called "Mrs. Day's New-Year's Calls," and descriptive of the annular visitations now so near at hand. George Christy plays the principal part, and secures to the audience an unlimited amount of merriment. The piece is received with shouts of laughter, and winds up with a grand Central Park skating scene. All the usual features of minstrelsy are presented with great elegance and ability. The company is strong in vocal ability as well as comic talent.

The Parlor Operas.—The last of these very agreeable entertainments, for which lovers of music in New-York have been so greatly indebted to Mr. Hanai Drayton, will be presented this evening at Hope Chapel.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Progress of Senator Seward.

HIS ARRIVAL AT ALBANY.

Albany, Friday, Dec. 30.

Senator Seward arrived here at a late hour last night. He was met at the depôt by a large number of his friends, and escorted by them to Congress Hall. The streets were brilliantly illuminated with bonfires, Roman candles, &c.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 30.

On his way from New-York to this city, Senator Seward met with many demonstrations of welcome. Cheers, bonfires and fireworks greeted him at the principal villages. On the arrival of the train at East Albany last evening at 10 o'clock, he was met at the depôt by a few friends, and heartily welcomed. State-street was illuminated by bonfires; and, when the sleigh in which he rode reached the State-street bridge, rockets and Roman candles were exploded on either side of the street—forming a brilliant arch under which he passed on his way to the residence of Gov. Morgan. A number of our citizens informally proceeded to the Executive mansion and welcomed the returned Senator by repeated cheers. He appeared for a moment, and in a few hearty words, and with evident emotion, thanked his friends for their welcome, and retired. The greeting was entirely informal but appropriate and enthusiastic. The pleasure felt by citizens at the return of an old friend rendered it impossible for them to do less, while a regard for the well-known wishes of the Senator himself prevented them from doing more. Mr. Seward has greatly enjoyed the seven months' tour; and he returns in full health and vigor. After a few days' sojourn with his family at Auburn, he will proceed to Washington to enter upon the discharge of his arduous public duties. The Governor left this city this morning on the 7:30 train, and reached Auburn at 2 o'clock this afternoon, amid the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and general rejoicing and congratulations of his fellow citizens.

RECEPTION AT UTICA.

Utica, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 30.

Senator Seward passed through this City at noon to-day on his way to Auburn. An immense crowd of people met him at the depôt. Bells were rung and a salute of one hundred guns fired by the Citizens' Corps. The enthusiasm of the crowd was great.

PASSAGE THROUGH SYRACUSE.

Syracuse, Friday, Dec. 30.

Senator Seward passed through this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on his way to Auburn. He was received by a large and enthusiastic crowd at the depôt, and was welcomed by Hon. T. T. Davis in a short address, to which he responded in a felicitous manner. The train passed on amid the shouts of the multitude.

A GREETING AT ROME.

Rome, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 30.

Ex-Gov. Seward passed through this place on the noon train to-day on his way home. Although his coming was almost unknown, he was met at the depot by a large crowd and was enthusiastically greeted with cheers and the firing of cannon. Gov. Seward made his appearance on the platform and returned his acknowledgments.

HIS WELCOME AT HOME.

Auburn, Friday, Dec. 30.

Gov. Seward arrived in this city at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. He was welcomed in a speech by Michael D. Meyers, Esq., and responded in a very happy and appropriate manner. A national salute of thirty three guns was fired. The public and private buildings were decorated, and the bells of the city rang a merry welcome. He was greeted by a concourse of ten thousand persons. The demonstration has never been equalled by anything of the kind in Auburn.

Fall of the Union Railroad Depot at Troy.

Troy, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 30.

About one-third of the roof and walls of the Union Railroad Depot, at its northern termination, fell this morning, burying in the ruins the offices of the Central and Saratoga Railroads. This depot was the largest in the country. The cause of the accident was the contraction of the iron chords of the arch from the intensely cold weather, which made the east wall give way. The watchman was in the other end of the building, and nobody was hurt. Two thirds of the building was uninjured, and trains run to-day as usual. The loss will amount to about $18,000.

From the Troy Arena.

At precisely thirty-five minutes after 3 o'clock, this morning, the north half of the roof of the Troy Union Railroad Depôt fell suddenly with a crash and jar like that of an earthquake. The building is an iron-ore structure, built of brick. It was completed in 1853. It is 400 feet long, inside, from wall to wall. The roof has a span of 150 feet. The spring of the arch of the roof, is 30 feet. The distance from the top of the arch of the roof to the floor of the building is 65 feet. The roof is one of How's Patent Truss Roofs. We believe the inventor was from Springfield, Mass. In the construction of the roof two men were killed. The roof is an iron one. It was supported by twenty trusses, nine of which are broken. The trusses were strengthened and supported by lateral iron girders, these girders sweeping clear across the lower part of the roof, forming a continuous stretch of iron of over 180 feet. These girders, contracting under the intense cold, and weakened by the mass of snow on the roof, must have snapped, leaving the roof without support. Last winter these lateral girders, when the weather was cold, had to be loosened up by means of the screw-nuts at the end.

The railroad depot is one of the largest in the world, the only one being some larger on the continent, and being only excelled in size by one in Russia. The Rochester and Buffalo depots are built upon a similar plan. The entire north wall of the end of the depot is level with the ground; the great iron pillars, the immense number of brick, and the materials of the roof lying in a confused mass. On the east the north half of the house is completely down. The whole of the north part of the roof has fallen in compactly up to the center tower. Some of the east wall of the offices are broken in. There was, fortunately, nothing under the fallen roof. A family living in the tower rooms were considerably scared but uninjured. Mr. Wm. Tarlin, the watchman, was fortunately at the other end of the depot at the crash. The weather was unusually cold at the time, the thermometer, in the early part of the night, being at 10° below zero. There was a fall of snow last night—about 6 inches—and it was snowing at the time of the accident. The damage must be to the extent of from $50,000 to $60,000. It is fortunate that the accident occurred at night, and it been in the day time the loss of human life must have been frightful.

Boston Items.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATION—THE WANDERER IN COURT—THE WEATHER.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 30.

A rumor of a recent bank defalcation is now said to have no foundation in fact.

A private instigation in regard to the yacht *Wanderer* is being held before United States Commissioner Lehman. The two Portugese women found on board the captain of the *Wanderer* promised to take them to the United States, and pay them for their trouble or marry them.

There was a large Union meeting in Lowell last evening, presided over by Mr. Oliver M. Whipple. Mr. B. F. Butler and Dr. Ayer were among the speakers.

The weather cleared up about noon to-day. Six to eight inches snow fell, causing detention to railway trains. The Eastern train, with the *North Britain*'s mails, one at 1 P. M. arrived at 1 P. The mails will be forwarded South overland to-morrow morning.

New-England Banks.

THEIR CREDIT MISREPRESENTED.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 30.

The *Evening Traveller* remarks on the dispatch from *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, that with the exception of the Bozomeen and Maritime Banks, all the others mentioned are in good credit with the Suffolk and Bank of Mutual Redemption, where their bills are promptly redeemed.

The Defeat of Cortinas.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Brownsville dates by the *Arizona* are to the 24th inst.

Three hundred United States troops and rangers marched up the Rio Grande on the 14th, and met a portion of Cortinas' band. After a cannonade from both sides, the Americans charged and fell into an ambuscade, thus allowing the Mexicans to save their artillery.

Cortinas, on the 20th, concentrated his whole force above Brownsville. The Americans went to meet him, and after a severe fight defeated him. Colonel Ford's Rangers, and Lockridge's party from New-Orleans, had arrived previously.

The Americans were pursuing Cortinas, who was retreating rapidly.

From the Pike's Peak Region.

PROSPECTS OF THE MINING INTEREST.

Leavenworth, K. T., Friday, Dec. 30.

The Pike's Peak Express has arrived here, bringing seven days' later news from Jefferson Territory, and ten thousand dollars in gold dust.

The miners at Russell and Gregory's diggings had resisted the collection of the taxes levied for the support of the Provisional Government, which creates a temporary excitement.

The amount of gold dust exported from the gold region since May is estimated at one and a half to two millions of dollars' worth.

Southern Independence.

MANUFACTURE OF RAILROAD EQUIPAGE.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 30.

The Charleston *Courier*, of yesterday, had the best authority for stating that measures were in progress for a general meeting of the Presidents and Directors of the Southern roads, to provide for the Southern manufacture of locomotives and other railway equipments.

Fires.

FLOUR-MILL AT BRIDGEPORT.

Bridgeport, Friday, Dec. 30.

The extensive flouring establishment of the Bridgeport Mills, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, together with a very large stock of grain and flour. The mills, machinery and steam-engines were also totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss $40,000; insured for $25,000, mostly in Hartford and Springfield offices.

TANNERY AT BLEECKER, N. Y.

Albany, Friday, Dec. 30.

B. Smith & Co.'s leather tannery, at Bleecker, Fulton County, was burned yesterday. Loss about $18,000.

SKATE FACTORY IN MAINE.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 30.

The skate factory of Williams, Morse & Co., in Skowhegan, Me., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss heavy.

STORES AT LA SALLE, ILL.

La Salle, Ill., Friday, Dec. 30.

A fire commenced yesterday morning in the clear store of James Thatcher, on First-street, and communicating to the adjoining buildings, destroyed eight of them. Loss $30,000; insurance unknown.

The Season and the Weather.

OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION RESUMED.

Parkersburg, Va., Friday, Dec. 30.

Navigation at this point—200 miles below Pittsburgh—has been resumed. The river is rising and the ice gone. Boats are leaving for all river landings below.

THE WEATHER AT THE NORTH

Montreal, C. E., Friday, Dec. 30.

We have had a heavy fall of snow during the night, but to-day the weather is milder. The thermometer marks two degrees below zero.

The ice-bridge to St. Lambert's is perfectly good.

Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 30.

Ice has firmly formed across the St. Lawrence River at this point, and teams are now crossing over safely.

THE WEATHER EASTWARD.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 30.

About six inches of snow is on the ground. Snow is still falling.

Burning of the Steamer Martha Putnam.

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 30.

The steamer *Martha Putnam*, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, was destroyed by fire at the landing at Cairo last night. Boat and cargo are a total loss. The loss was insured for $10,000. The books and papers were all lost.

The Gale at Halifax.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 30.

Halifax papers of the 22d inst. state that the loss of life at the entrance of that harbor, during the gale of the previous Wednesday, amounted to thirty-one.

The European Steamers.

THE AMERICA OUTWARD BOUND.

Sackville, N. B., Friday, Dec. 30—3 P. M.

The R. M. steamship *America* from Boston has just arrived at Halifax, which port she will probably leave this evening for Liverpool.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Sackville, N. B., Friday, Dec. 30—8 P. M.

There are as yet no signs at Halifax of the R. M. steamship *Canada*, now fully due at Halifax from Liverpool via Queenstown, 18th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 30.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 12,500 bales, at 10½c.@10c. for Middling; sales of the week, 95,000 bales; last week, 84,100 bales, against 83,500 the same time last year. Exports, 76,000 bales. Total exports to this time, 706,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 205,000 bales. Receipts of all Southern ports ahead of last year, 355,000 bales. Stock at New Orleans, 481,000 bales. Sugar firm, at 7¼c.@7¾c. Coffee closed firm at 11¾c.@12¼c.; sales of the week, 2,500 bags Imports, 9,500 bags. Stock at New-Orleans, 70,000 bags, against 39,000 bags the same time last year. Exchange on London 7@7½ ₰ cent.

Savannah, Thursday, Dec. 29.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,250 bales. The *Arago*'s news caused greater firmness and a better feeling in the market. Sales of the week, 4,000 bales; receipts, 20,000, against 14,000 in the same week last year. Increased receipts at this port, 17,750 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 350,000 bales; stock here, 89,500 bales.

Baltimore, Friday, Dec. 30.

Flour steady; prices unchanged; Howard-street, $5 25. Wheat dull, for lack of supplies, and unchanged. Corn—an improved feeling, but prices unchanged. Provisions dull. Whisky dull, at 20¾c. Exchange on New York unchanged.

Cincinnati, Fri

[Advertisement.]

OPEN DOORS.—During the holidays, Prof. FOWLER will remain at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway, and give charts, with full written descriptions of character, to those who wish. The cabinet, or museum, always FREE to visitors, by whom it is continually thronged. Open to-day and Monday.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare COMMISSION OR COST to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity, almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The remaining stock of overcoats, coats, vests, pants, and furnishing goods at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse,

66
Fulton- and street,
68

Is now being sold at Tremendous Bargains
At
Retail.

Those not yet provided with Winter garments are earnestly requested to call, being assured that they can be suited in every respect—and save 25 per cent.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES,
FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

1860 IS AT HAND.

WE ALL MUST SEE IT OR DIE.

Suitable garments with which to appear in its presence may be obtained at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at 25 per cent. below the market price.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. Irregularities and diseases of woman, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—A shabby hat is a nuisance. Let a man adorn himself in a spotless shirt, a faultlessly fitting coat, a becoming vest and pantaloons, and boots resplendent in polish, and then crown all with a faded, ill-shaped and unfashionable hat, he will look like a guy. Avoid this incongruity at least during the festive season, by purchasing one of KNOX'S Holiday Hats, at No. 212 Broadway. With such a prize, if your other trappings are not exactly in the mode, you will pass muster. Go to KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.—This afternoon, and also this evening, "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," is to be repeated at Barnum's Museum, in a style of gorgeous beauty and magnificence. It is one of the most dazzlingly perfect and sumptuous spectacles ever produced at the Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—During the slippery state of the streets many serious accidents occur from falls, as bruises, sprains, &c. An immediate application of this emollient ointment will afford quick and certain relief.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody, from 50 cents to $25. Also, books on the art, skate bags, shinny sticks, &c., &c. A lot of fine English skates just received.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 296 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

A MOST ACCEPTABLE

PRESENT,

ONE OF

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY

Sewing Machines.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York

KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Depôt of Company,

No. 89 Pearl-st., New-York.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men.

GENIN'S FESTIVAL CAPS FOR YOUNG MEN.
GENIN'S FUR CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS.
LADIES' FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CHILDREN'S FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
All choice, elegant, and select.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.

ALSO, LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTIN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 216 BROADWAY.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,

And every thing desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 675 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

"No meal complete without it."—

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Wholesale Agents.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. O. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 99 Platt-st.

The Winter

DRESS HAT

is now ready.

LEARY & CO., Astor House.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-Cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

For New-Year's Tables, 1860.

Silver-plated coffee-urns, oyster-tureens, wine-stands, cake-baskets, pitchers, goblets, ladles, forks, &c., at the LOWEST FIGURES. Remember the address,

22 John-st., (between Nassau-st. and Broadway) N. Y.

W. S. MURRAY.

Appropriate

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
WARRANTED PERFECT,
Together with other styles.
Dépôt No. 267 Broadway, up stairs.

The Last Holiday.

'Tis worth your while, ladies, ere the last Holiday,
To take a trip down to 216 Broadway,
For WHITE has determined his FURS to sell out,
At whatever sacrifice to bring it about;
Both FITCH and STONE MARTEN, MINK, SQUIRREL, HUDSON'S BAY,
ALL ALL MUST BE SOLD ere the last Holiday.

MARRIED.

BURRITT—STRONG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, HENRY OSGOOD BURRITT, of Montreal, Canada East, to LOUISE, daughter of Wm. K. Strong, Esq., of this City.

GESNER—DICKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 29, in Christ Church, Bedford-av., by Rev. Legh R. Dickinson, Rector of the Church of the Mediator, South Yonkers, assisted by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rev. A. H. GESNER, of All Saints Church, Briar Cliff, Sing Sing, to HELEN C., only daughter of Mr. Andrew Dickinson.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy

CASE—MILLER.—At Johnstown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Jos. W. CASE to Miss MARGARET M., daughter of D. Miller, Esq., of that place.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, MARY, widow of the late Cornelius Smith, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Abram — Stewart and Joseph Prichard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 44 Dominick-st., on Sunday, —— at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GROSS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 29, Mrs. CATHARINE GROSS, widow of the late Deidrich Gross, in the 98th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also of Moses D. Gale, are requested to attend the funeral services, at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 29, Mrs. ESTHER PURDY, aged 82 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in law, Wm. H. Gedney, No. 128 Hammond-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WARING.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 30, ANNA C., wife of Charles R. Waring, aged 35 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Mystic Tie Lodge No. 212 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 374 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

BEDELL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock A. M., PENSLOPE, widow of the late Rev. Gregory Townsend Bedell, and mother of the Right Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, on Saturday, Dec. 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. punctually.

WILLART.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 30, at the residence of his father, HENRY WILLART, aged 29 years and 27 days.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 122 Franklin-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MCCREADY.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, suddenly, ESTHERINA M., wife of William Rhodes McCready, and daughter of the late Dr. John P. and Louisa K. Fisher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., without further notice.

ROSHMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian patience, Mr. THOMAS ROSHMORE in the 40th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 377 Carlton-av., on Monday, Jan. 2, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and at the M. E. Church Hempstead, L. I., at 12 o'clock M. The cars leave the South Ferry at 10 o'clock A. M., and return at 2 o'clock P. M.

O'REILLY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 30, GERTRUDE FLORENCE, aged 2 years, 8 months and 19 days, daughter of Bernard and Margaret O'Reilly.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 258 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROSMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 25, ROBERT ROSMAN, M. D., aged 52 years.

The funeral services will take place on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe place. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Claverack for interment.

SKEHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 30, CHAS. E. SKEHAN, of congestion of the lungs, aged 2 years and 1 month.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 31, from the residence of his parents, corner of Bushwick-av. and Withers-st.

WILSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Dec. 30, BENJAMIN W. WILSON, aged 57 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, Jan. 1, from his late residence, No. 486 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

WILLIAMS.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Dec. 30, MARY JANE WILLIAMS, daughter of James H. and Harriet Elizabeth Williams, of Williamsburgh, aged 6 months and 4 days.

NEVIUS.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, Hon. JAMES S. NEVIUS, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 31. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 84 York-st., Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock A. M., and also at the First Reformed Dutch Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

RAINSFORD.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 28, Mrs. LYDIA RAINSFORD, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son, George S. Rainsford, are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, New-Brighton on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8½ o'clock New-Brighton boat.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, from No. 281 South Ferry.

MARSH.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, Dec. 29, SUSAN TOWNSEND, daughter of Nathaniel and Julia Townsend Marsh, aged 2 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her father's house, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DOUGLASS.—At Fort Washington, on the morning of Dec. 30, HENRY VAN DYKE, infant son of Benjamin and Julia A. Douglass, aged 13 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) from their residence, Fort Washington, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 12:40. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COFFIN.—At Hudson, N. Y., on the morning of Dec. 29, after brief though painful suffering, ELIZABETH J. BUFFLEET, wife of Uriah H. Coffin, of Catskill, in the 28th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from Christ Church, Hudson, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARWOOD.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 29, MARGARET HELENA, infant child of Edwin and Marion De Kay Harwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 675, Dec. 30, 1859.

43, 55, 62, 44, 27, 47, 46, 69, 45, 53, 40, 16.

Class No. 676, Dec. 30, 1859.

33, 20, 48, 35, 25, 47, 66, 69, 13 46, 36, 37, 42.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 30, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

STEINWAY & SONS'

PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.

We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.

Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making OVERSTRING GRANDS, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES

At bargains. The subscriber has received two invoices of Ladies' Gold WATCHES, with orders to sell them for cash at extremely low prices, and he is now selling them at full TWENTY-FIVE per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ANOTHER NEW PICTURE

FOR THE STEREOSCOPE,

CUPBOARD LOVE,

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
No. 534 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA AND SCROFULA.

In their worst forms, effectually cured by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, or protected solution of Protoxide of Iron combined. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HARRIS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine Imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most dssirable patterns selected abroad.

OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE DUM APPROVES OF SIMON'S PALMIN. IT IS THE BEST PREPARATION EXTANT FOR THE HAIR. SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS'.

STICK TO IT,

AS STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.

Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS.—AS THERE IS AN irrepressible conflict between the up-town and down town florists as to who will make the prettiest basket or bouquet, WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, is determined not to be outdone, if the very choicest flowers, arranged in the most exquisite taste, can accomplish it.

A fine assortment of baskets and flower-stands on hand to select from.

THE LAST CHANCE

BEFORE NEW-YEAR'S DAY

TO BUY

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

The magnificent assortment of New and Choice Pictures and Instruments just received by

E. ANTHONY,

NO. 308 BROADWAY,

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st day of December, at half-past 9 o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

THE INDEPENDENT.

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The INDEPENDENT has now a corps of writers superior, it is believed, to that of any other religious journal. No pains or expense will be spared to make it worthy of a place in every Christian family.

The great and agitating questions of the day will, as heretofore, be discussed plainly and boldly, with a desire to influence public sentiment in behalf of the poor and oppressed, the uneducated and the uncared for, at home and abroad.

See contents of this week's number, as follows:

A SPLENDID NEW-YEAR'S POEM,
By
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
SUBJECT:
THE PREACHER.
Being a graphic poetic description of Whitfield.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE
Contributes another fresh and sparkling
LETTER FROM ITALY.

A SERMON,
BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

EDITORIALS.

HON. JAMES BROOKS.

AN IRISH ESTIMATE OF RELIGION IN AMERICA.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

THE CASE OF DR. POMEROY.

THE PATRIOTISM OF PRAYER.

THE POWER OF FIRMNESS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IRISHMAN'S SUFFERINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTERS FROM OUR WASHINGTON, GERMAN AND ITALIAN CORRESPONDENTS.

A VOICE FROM MISSOURI.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

A collection of facts received through the INDEPENDENT'S Southern correspondents, showing the character of the excitement now prevailing in the slaveholding States. Among these incidents are the following:

"A NINE YEARS' RESIDENT DRIVEN FROM ALABAMA."

"TWO HEADS HALF SHAVEN."

"SIX SALESMEN SENT BACK TO NEW-YORK."

"HOW TOO ORGAN-GRINDERS WERE TARRED AND FEATHERED."

"A HOME-SPUN PARTY."

"THE INDEFENTENT OUTLAWED."

"TWO YOUNG LADIES DRIVEN OUT OF RICHMOND."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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CHRISTMAS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

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THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

FOR JAN. 14, 1860,

Will be issued at

NOON TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,)

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in order to enable all to secure it in advance of the celebration of the

ADVENT OF THE NEW-YEAR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

JULES MUMM & CO. CHAMPAGNE.

We have been informed that in many cases when our Wines, JULES MUMM & CO., are called for, many of the hotels and the trade do their best to recommend and substitute another wine of a similar name in place of ours, as said wine can be obtained at less price.

We now most urgently protest against such proceedings, and warn the public not to accept any other Wine when ours is called for, that is to say, which has not our firm, JULES MUMM & CO., with the name of our Agent, JAMES MEYER, Jr., on the labels with our autograph signature in full round the neck of the bottle.

We furthermore request our customers and friends to pay most particular attention to the above-mentioned distinction, as the other house of a similar name has copied our advertising or show cards, said act making the confusion of both names much easier.

We present a superior article to the public, and desire to run on our own merit, without being mingled with any similar name or brand.

With such Wines as those we send to America, connoisseurs will recognize that we can only admit the Wines of Vve CLIQUOT to be of the same purity and superior quality as our own, and as a still stronger evidence of what we state, we refer to the opinion of the U. S. APPRAISERS, of New-York, who acknowledged to our Agent that, after a most careful examination with other brands landed imported in this port, they were biased, owing to the great superiority of the JULES MUMM & CO'S CHAMPAGNE, to appraise it, notwithstanding our protest, at higher prices than other first class Champagne received here.

JULES MUMM & CO.

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Nothing is more likely to provoke incredulous sneers from all quarters than the announcement of a new theory of the causes and cure of Consumption. The public, cajoled by medical jugglers from time immemorial in relation to this terrible disease, are disposed to turn a deaf ear to all new hypotheses on the subject.

But I have no theory to offer—no mode of treatment founded on a cunningly devised hypothesis to propose; my vouchers are facts, my arguments demonstration, and beyond these safe limits I ask no one to go with me, for I do not go beyond them myself.

Great truths bearing directly upon questions of vital import, should be set forth in language which no man can misunderstand, and startling as the declaration may be to many, I am prepared to show that I have discovered, by chemical analysis, the immediate cause of tubercular consumption, and can reach and remove that cause, thereby curing the disease.

Letters on this subject sent by mail, or presented, on application to A. JUDSON WHITE, M. D., No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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A FIRST-CLASS ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.
FIVE CENTS A NUMBER; $2 50 A YEAR.

The First Number of the Fourth Volume of HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear on the 4th January, 1860. This year over 4,500,000 Numbers of HARPER'S WEEKLY will have been sold, nearly half of which will be bound for reference. In commencing the new volume the proprietors desire to state that it has been their aim to render HARPER'S WEEKLY, in the first place, and before anything else, a FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER—a pictorial history of current events, equal to the daily press in fullness of description, and superior to the daily Press, as combining illustrations with text. How far they have attained their aim the three volumes now published will show. The Illustrations in the Third Volume will bear evidence to the fidelity with which every important event of the past year has been related and illustrated in the pages of HARPER'S WEEKLY. They would refer especially in this connection to the Italian War, the Great Eastern Steamship, the Harper's Ferry Outbreak, the Utah Expedition, the Paraguay Expedition, China, &c., &c. The value of the paper can be best realized by supposing that it did not exist, and by trying to conceive how little people would really know of passing events if they had to rely on written descriptions alone. In this respect, the arrangements for the coming year are more complete than they have been heretofore. HARPER'S WEEKLY has regular artist correspondents in almost every quarter of the globe, and commands the pencil of the first artists at home. It will moreover, in order to present its readers with a complete illustrated history of our age, continue to transfer to its pages the best and most generally interesting pictures from foreign illustrated journals. In a word, the subscriber to HARPER'S WEEKLY may rely on finding in its pages next year, an accurate, well-drawn, well-engraved and well-printed picture of every memorable event which occurs, and a portrait of every man who attracts the general attention of the people of this country.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will continue, as heretofore, to publish the best tales that are written by native and foreign authors. It has already published *A Tale of Two Cities*, by CHARLES DICKENS (with original illustrations drawn for HARPER'S WEEKLY;) *What will he do with it?* by Sir E. LYTTON BULWER; *The Dead Secret*, by WILKIE COLLINS; *Lois the Witch*, by Mrs. GASKELL; *A Good Fight*, by CHARLES READE. It is now publishing *The Woman in White*, by WILKIE COLLINS and will shortly commence the publication of a new serial story of American Life, by an eminent American author. This story also will be illustrated from the inimitable pencil of McLENAN. On, or before the conclusion of these tales, others of equal merit will be commenced, it being the intention of the publishers to secure every work of undoubted excellence that is written here or abroad. It is hardly necessary to add, that the foreign serials which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY are purchased from their authors by the proprietors of HARPER'S WEEKLY, who, in many instances, give for a mere right of priority what amounts to a handsome copyright to the author.

In addition to serials, each number of HARPER'S WEEKLY will contain a short complete tale, by a native or foreign author. In respect to these tales, as with the serials, the publishers will publish the best that they can obtain, without regarding their origin.

The other departments of HARPER'S WEEKLY will continue to receive careful attention at the hands of the publishers.

TERMS OF HARPER'S WEEKLY

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HAIL, 1860!—WITH THE NEW YEAR, LET US FORM NEW RESOLUTIONS.—GREAT TEMPERANCE RALLY at CHRISTIAN HALL, on VILLE GARDNER'S building, and Reading-Room, No 2 New Bowery. The friends of the Temperance Cause are invited to attend the meeting at No 26 New Bowery, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. It is proposed to spend the Evening up to 12 o'clock P. M., in mutual conversation on the means bestowed by Providence on us during the past year, and to renew our resolves to devote ourselves to the Temperance Cause during the year 1860. Eloquent and able speakers will address the meeting, and a lively and happy time is anticipated.

REUNION OF THE ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The former pastor and members of the Allen-st. M. E. Church are cordially invited to be present at the Reunion, to be held in said church on SUNDAY next, Jan. 1, 1860. Sermon at 10 A. M., by JAMES FLOY, D.D. Love feast at 3 P. M., and a general prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. There will also be a watch-night service held in this church, to commence with a sermon at 9 o'clock Saturday night, and close at 12.
THOMAS G. OSBORN, Pastor.

REV. DR. McMENAMY AND FRIENDS of truth, including Mr. JAMES MATTHEWS McMAHON, late mayor of this City, distinguished himself as the champion of Romanism, will meet in public conference the advocates of the Romish Mass, with its altars, its lighted candles, its fantastic garments, its unknown tongues, its bells, &c., in the new Metropolitan Assembly Rooms No. 1178 Fifth-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Friends are particularly requested to be present. All are invited.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the great Hall, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. The afternoon service is especially devoted to young men, (though all are invited.) Subject, next Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 1, 1860—*The Relations of Religion to the Profession of Law.* Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1860, at 7½ P. M.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—A WATCH-night meeting will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, commencing at 8½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. ADAM MILLER, followed by other appropriate exercises, which will be continued until 12 o'clock. New Year's sermon on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. R. L. JAMES, followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Preaching at 7 o'clock by Rev. ISRAEL DIEHL, of California.

A WATCH-NIGHT MEETING WILL BE held in the 7th st. Methodist Church on SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 31, beginning at 9 o'clock, and continuing till midnight. Preaching and the administration of the Lord's Supper will constitute a part of the services. Preaching also on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS; and a Union Prayer Meeting, at 3½ P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—FLEET-ST., BETween Lindsen-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Rev. THOMAS G. CLARKE will deliver a sermon in the above church TO-MORROW EVENING, to Young Women, at 7½ o'clock. Services commence on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock, and SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

ARE OUR MOST POPULAR LITERARY AUTHORS UNIVERSALISTS?—A course of Lectures on this subject, with extracts from the writings of the principal authors of our modern literature, will be commenced TO-MORROW EVENING, (7½ o'clock.) at Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. In the Morning (10½ o'clock) a sermon for the New-Year.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, holds service every SUNDAY, in the Historical Library Hall, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject TO-MORROW MORNING—*The State of the Denomination.* In the EVENING—*The Doctrine of Hell, in the New Testament.*

THE "AMERICAN MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS," which was commenced on last Sunday in the Chapel in 11th-st., near 4th-av., will be continued EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., and a conference meeting EVERY THURSDAY EVENING at the same place at the same hour.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—(Corner of Guild.)—By the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, New-Year's sermon, SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. Subject for evening, at 7 o'clock—*The way to Hell, the way to Heaven.* Seats free. Watch meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE BOY PREACHERS—CRAMMOND KENNEDY and ALBERT G. LAWSON, Jr.—will preach TO-MORROW, in the Antioch Baptist Church, 7th-av., near 12th-st., the former at 3 P. M., the latter at 7½ P. M. The pastor will preach at 10½ A. M., and baptise in the Amity-st. church, at 12½.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY Evening, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—Star Room, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JAMES MACOMBER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Sacrament at 3 P. M., and Preaching at 7½ P. M., by Brother W. P. HAMMOND.

THE EX PARTE COUNCIL—IN THE CASE of Rev. J. L. Hatch, excommunicated from Dr. Cheever's Church, for "heresy," respecting the Sabbath, stands postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the lecture room of Rev. Bascom's Church, Brooklyn. The sessions are public.

BY REQUEST OF THE PILGRIM YOUNG Men's Christian Association, Rev. Dr. JOHN DOWLING will deliver his lecture on *Modern Aristocracy and True Nobility*, at Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL preach in the chapel of the "Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on NEXT and succeeding SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, and at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. in his church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The pastor, Rev. J. McC. HOLMES, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. J. W. BENEDICT, Esq., of New-York, will address the meeting in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, of India, will address the boys' meeting THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

WHY IS IT?—THAT MAN WHO DARES TO BE singular for the sake of being right, and is therefore called a humbug by knaves and fools, will preach on *The Impending Judgment* TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes at 3 P. M.; for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 and 2½. The Right Rev. Bishop LEE, of Iowa, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service, TO-MORROW, Jan. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sacrament of Baptism will be administered, bread distributed to the poor, and presents to the children, with other exercises. No service in the EVENING.

COOPER INSTITUTE, HALL NO. 24.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH by D. J. ROBINSON. Seats free, Subject A. M., Rev., chap. 10, Little Books—*The Angels' Cry and the Seven Thunders.* P. M.—*The Angels' Oath to the End of Time at the Seventh Trumpet.*

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. ROBERT MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—R. R. THOMPSON, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*A New-Year's Interrogation.* In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a sermon to young people. All are affectionately invited to attend.

UNIVERSALIST MISSION, 3D-AV. AND 61st. st.—There will be service at the above place SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will preach. Sunday School at 1½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

PROPHECY AND ITS FULFILLMENT.—First Free-Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and lecture in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on the above subject.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, Jan. 1, 1860, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, a sermon for the new year, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, commemorative of the New Year and its responsibilities. Services at 7½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—The Right Rev. Bishop LEE, of Iowa, will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 3½ o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., east of 4th-av. Rev. B. F. BARRETT will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Grand Man, involving the form or Order of Heaven.* Morning services at the usual hour.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d av., will preach, on SUNDAY, Jan. 1. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Believers' Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING ON SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. C. M. WOODWARD, of Rock River Conference; and in the evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. A. K. SANDFORD.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BISHOP LEE, of Iowa, has engaged to preach SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 1, in this church, and Rev. Mr. CHEMAN at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next Sunday evening.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 1. Morning, 10½ o'clock; evening, 7½ o'clock. A table in readiness for Reporters.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN Prenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TOMORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Entrance in 34th-st. Seats free.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Services SUNDAYS, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Signs of the Times.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—THE PASTOR will deliver his New Year sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. M. B. ANDERSON will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. KENSINGTON, PASTOR OF THE Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., at 10½ A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M., to the youth. Seats free.

REV. H. HATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual, TO-MORROW, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M.

REV. BISHOP JANES WILL PREACH IN the Thirteenth-st. M. E. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. MR. McKOWN WILL PREACH IN the same church on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, on the occasion of Watch-night.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 801 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Wareroums, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT OR FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
During the Holidays.
Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY
Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON
No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN DECKLEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and wherever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO first-rate 7-octavs rosewood pianos, iron frame, and all modern improvements, good as new for $170 and $155; one 6⅔, at $145; one melodeon, at $60. COUENHOVEN'S Music Store No. 656 Broadway, near 14th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

FOR SALE—ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, 6¾ octave, manufactured by Lighte & Newton, will be sold cheap for cash, or a good note. Apply at No. 103 East Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES.
LADIES' FURS,
SETS OF HUDSON BAY SABLE,
SETS OF ERMINE,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
SLEIGH ROBES.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS,
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' FANCY CAPS.
FULL SUITS FOR SMALL BOYS.
LADIES' TOILET SLIPPERS.
BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
BOYS' LEGGINGS.
GENTS' HATS and CAPS.
BOYS' and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Received per Steamship Asia, a choice assortment of PARIS EMBROIDERED "HANDKERCHIEF" COLLARS, and COLLARS and CUFFS to match.
POINT, HONITON, MALTESE, and VALENCIENNES SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD VEILS, COIFFURES and BARBES, MEDALLION, INSERTION and VALENCIENNES COLLARS & SETS, with HANDKERCHIEFS to match.
All very pretty and appropriate for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 621 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
D. CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADWAY, CORner of Bleecker-st., offers a beautiful assortment of novelties in
DRESS CAPS, ILLUSION CAPES,
HEAD DRESSES, ILLUSION BERTHES,
COIFFURES, BRUSSELS NET SETS,
CHENILLE HAIR NETS, MEDALLION SETS,
REAL THREAD LACE BRIDAL SETS, SCARFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOUNCINGS, VEILS, &c.
Ladies are invited to examine our stock and compare the prices.

A REAL PRIZE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A Great reduction in prices. Madame DEMOREST'S Prize-Medal Skirts are graceful in form, very durable, cannot get out of order, and positively cheaper than the cheapest. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., No. 24 Bowery, No. 119 4th-av., and No. 214 Grand-st. Children's skirts in great variety.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—VERY HEAVY, only $2 per pair, being much below the market prices. Sold to pay advances. Only 40 more pairs left of these very cheap goods.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
No. 229 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH,

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS B. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation that will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocery, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN BROOKLYN, ON THURSDAY, DEC. 29, P. M., in Clinton st., between President and Degraw sts., one pair of gold bowed SPECTACLES; whoever has found them shall be liberally rewarded by returning them to Mrs. M. WORK, corner of President and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY, 30TH inst., between the corner of Bowery and Broome-st. and 15th-st. and 3d-av., a diamond breast-pin, set in gold and black enamel. The above reward will be paid by returning it to the office of the Tradesmens' Fire Insurance Company, No. 163 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROADWAY.
NO. 727 BROADWAY, 25x200 FEET. FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th inst. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Dutchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 220 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Mattesawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through it, and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit, a very pleasant mansion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.
On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.
Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB H. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEOGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, EXecutors of the estate of the late Timothy Rhodes, deceased, offer at private sale the farm owned by the said deceased, situated in the township of Flushing, Queens County, and one mile from the depôt at Queens Station, containing 60 acres of till able land, in a high state of cultivation, and 6 acres of woodland. On the premises is a good dwelling house, two barns, hovel, waggon house, work shop and other out buildings. Persons wishing further information can apply to either of the subscribers, near the premises.
B. T. KISSAM,
C. H. RIDDES, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE CORner store No. 13 Thames-st., (rear of Trinity Building,) for steam power if desired, 32 by 87 feet, five stories high, excellent cellar, heavy walls, extra heavy timbers, fine light for 100 feet on the front and side, and is admirably adapted for printers, lithographers, engravers bookbinders or any business requiring a strong building with superior light; will be let in separate parts, and possession given at the business warrants. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 15 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 35th and 36th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 26 by 100 feet, in the block in dep't, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, mortising machine, work-benches, &c., everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; the location one of the best on Murray Hill. It has all the modern improvements, black walnut stairs all the way, hard-wood doors in parlor story, and mahogany blinds. The house is first class in all its parts. Inquire on the premises of
HAMILTON G. RYER, Builders.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and basement, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order situate in Remsen-st., half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND lot, northeast corner of 20th-st and Lexington-av.; lot 22 feet by 100 feet; house 22 feet by 60 feet, three stories and basement, with modern improvements. Apply to S. GUION, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M., at the Corn Exchange Mills, foot of East 21th-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—A FOUR Years' lease of a first-class store, situated near Spring-st. It consists of one first story, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet. Inquire of
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st., with vacant lots adjoining. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

SALE OF A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES OF good cultivated land, with good house, out-buildings, &c., nine miles from Jersey City, or 20 minutes by railroad; situation very healthy. Apply to
F. FLOSTROY, No. 101 Water-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 338 Broadway.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. Reference—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOTEL TO LET,
AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, bordering on Lake Whaninghoppog, which is well stocked with fish, 2 miles from New-York by railroad, with two trains daily. The location has full view of the Great South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at 12 o'clock, of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, Grocers' Bank.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession.
A small three-story brick on 58th-st., near 3d-av., $300.
A modern three-story brick on 59th-st., near 3d-av., $400.
A handsome three-story brick on 19th-st., near 2d-av., $750.
A large modern house on West 12th-st., $1,400.
A large three story brick on Allison-place, $800.
A three-story brick, 3 rooms deep, on 12th-st., $1,000.
A first-class on Madison-av., near 30th st., $1,800.
A very handsome house on Lafayette-place, $1,800.
Two modern-furnished houses on 11th-st., $1,400.
A very nice furnished house on 37th-st., $1,200.
A modern furnished house on 21st-st., $2,000.
A fine furnished marble house on 23d-st., $1,500.
Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling-house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 318 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT BUSINESS, THE SECOND story store, No. 163 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., very suitable for a tailoring or millinery establishment. The whole floor about 25 by 75 feet, which is now partitioned two small sub-rooms for dressing rooms, counter on premises ready for business; entrance from street door direct, rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises or of T. S. CUMMINGS, No. 5 East 17th-st.

TO HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS—TO LET—The large house corner of Broadway and Bond-st., containing about fifty rooms, besides pantries and closets, well arranged for the purpose of a private hotel or large boarding-house. It is not rented for such purpose before the 15th of January, the premises will be let in portions to suit applicants. Apply to E. PARMLY, No. 668 Broadway, entrance.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A NEAT three story brown-stone front house, No. 118 West 48th-st. The house is comfortable and in good condition. The furniture is in every respect complete, and suitable to the house. A lease of two years from next May will be given if required. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 178 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water, well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square, 3 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, brokers, lawyers, physicians, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, 22 BY 80 FEET, WELL lighted; suitable for a light manufacturing business. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire on the premises, No. 252 8th-av. Would be let singly if desired.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

STEAM POWER ON CLIFF-STREET.—Rooms with or without steam power to let at No. 78 Cliff-st., (adjoining Harper's,) also a basement with good light and an table for heavy machinery, at No. 11 Laight-st. Inquire of J. BROMBACHER & SON, No. 78 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—A medium-sized house in a good neighborhood, not below 24th-st. nor above 32d st., between 4th av. and 9th-av. The house must be well built and finished, and the price moderate. If unlisted, all cash will be paid down. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 178 6th-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF GOOD standing in society, well educated and refined manners, wish to commence the year by forming the acquaintance of some young ladies, with a view to matrimony. All communications will be strictly confidential, and will be answered by a description of the gentlemen in question. No names are requested except such as are prompted by feelings of a wish to extend the acquaintance, and in good faith. Address C. R. C., Union-square Post office.

MARRIAGE.—EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, married or contemplating marriage, male or female, inclosing a return stamp and their address, will receive by return post an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address H. S. B., Station A, Sprig-st., New-York

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FEE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND VESEY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon situated, on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts., comprising a front of 52 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st., 41 feet, 2 inches on Vesey-st., 49 feet on the westerly side and 22 feet 10 inches on the northerly side. The above lot is located on one of the best corners in the western section of the City and offers a fine opportunity for profitable investment.
The terms of sale will be liberal—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 and 3 years at the purchaser's option, with the privilege of paying the same off by giving thirty days' notice, previous to the payment of interest. The usual trustee's deed will be given.
THE TITLE TO THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS GOOD AND INDISPUTABLE.
For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., or to ALLAN MELVILLE, attorney, No. 37 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LADIES' FANCY FURS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
E. & H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, as above, THIS DAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ A. M., at their salerooms No. 33 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH FINE FURS, made in the best manner and of the latest styles for the CITY RETAIL TRADE, such as
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, MINK MARTEN,
STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN,
CLOAKS,
CAPES, HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS AND CUFFS,
Together with a great variety of the more ordinary Furs for Children, Misses and Ladies.
Also
FANCY ROBES,
Being altogether the most desirable opportunity of purchasing seasonable, desirable and useful
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
We have ever had the pleasure of offering at public sale. The whole will be positively sold without any reserve whatever.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
BUTLER, SCHEITZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 389 Pearl-st., a splendid assortment of elegant fancy goods, comprising several hundred lots of new and beautiful goods, adapted to the season, viz. elegant dressed dinner and tea sets, rich silver-plated ware in great variety, all of the very best description; mantel bronzes, of recent importation and most exquisite designs; splendid mantel clocks, in bronze, marble and gilt, rich papier mache goods, superb Parian ware, stereoscopes, &c., together with the largest and best variety of rich fancy goods offered this season. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 33 Nassau-st.
LARGE SALE OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
At auction, SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1859.
Consisting of caps, muffers, and gloves, of Beaver, Otter, Sable, Real Seal, Black Seal,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Office of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance stock furnished on application.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds to the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to redeem the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas $76,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1845, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time fixed by the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the same, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
Dec. 30, 1859. }
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th
Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.
Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 till 3, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859. }
THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1859, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender of the said coupons, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 3 next.
T. B. WORCESTER, Jr.,
Assistant Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CHERAU, Accountant.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19, 1859.—NOTICE—Holders of coupons on bonds issued by Municipality No. 2 of the City of New-Orleans to City Bank, Samuel Arnold, J. G. Frothingham and Jos. Fowler, for and by the Consolidated City to W. P. Converse, Chairman, and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New-York on the 3d January next, 1860, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the Bank of America, New-York, where they will be paid on demand on and after that date.
EUGENE BOUSSEAU, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 13th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34), or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by
EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1859.

HARTFORD CITY BONDS.—NOTICE.—THE Semi-annual Interest on the Bonds of the City of Hartford, issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, will be paid at the Phœnix Bank in Hartford on and after Monday, Jan. 2. And will also be paid semi-annually thereafter, as it becomes due, at the same place, until further notice.
F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Dec. 28, 1859.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Janney Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Nov. 19, 1859. }
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January 1860, and from day to day thereafter, for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., }
October 20, 1859. }
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859. }
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after Jan. 3, next.
CHARLES FISH, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 16th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1859.—The annual election of Directors for this Bank, and 1 of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY the 10th of January next, at the Banking-house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, 25 and after Jan. 3.
GEO. BARNETT, President.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATES per cent Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that date.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE FIRST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
New-York, Dec. 15, 1859.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st January, 1860, on $5,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. allowed on all deposits from $1 to $1,100. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859. }
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Jan. 3, 1860.
W. H. EMERSON, Treas.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1859.—NOTICE.—Holders of coupons number seven of the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in this City, are hereby notified that said coupons will be paid on demand at the counter of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next 1860.
W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan 1, 1860, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS, due 1st of January next, will be paid at the OCEAN BANK on presentation of same on and after that date.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, is at this bank have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 16.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Notice is also given that hereafter it will be the policy of this Bank to pay interest on sums of over one thousand dollars at no lower rate, by one per cent per annum, than on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATH. BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TAUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., }
Dec. 12, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $50, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1859. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 28th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859 }
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, has Two and a half per Cent on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
R. F. BARAT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON } RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 29, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-half per cent. (2½) out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 4th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to the 5th of January. By order of the Board.
J. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—NEW-YORK, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6.
W. B. BEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, }
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
L. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
W. W. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 65 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY.—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. from the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 3d day of January, 1860, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
F. W. MACY, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 2d to the 16th, inclusive.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due Jan. 1 1860, are requested to present them, with the three previous past due, on and after the 3d proximo, at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

BANK OF JERSEY CITY—DEC. 29, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at the banking-house, on or after Jan. 5, 1860. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. HATCH, Cashier.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1860 first mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Railroad company will be paid on and after the 1st January, 1860, on presentation at the Manhattan Bank, New-York.
S. SEGUINE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Alabama and Florida Railroad Company of Florida, payable at the agency in the State of New-York on Jan. 1 1860, will be paid by the subscriber on presentation at his office, No. 34 Wall-st., on and after that date.
A. J. DALTON.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THE Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad Company, due on the first of January, will be paid at the Mercantile Bank, New-York. P. PEITEBONE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PARK BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th January, 1860. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. A. MACEY, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 3d of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company on Jan. 1, at the rate of Seven per Cent per annum, payable Jan. 16. The transfer books will be closed from 31st inst to Jan. 10, inclusive.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 3
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE 62 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—8 A. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M. from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 25th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—8 and 9:30 A. M. and 3 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 9:30 A. M.; 4:05 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 11 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations for Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, and the 4 P. M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859. }
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be continued.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No 28, East River, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Dnane-st. as follows: Dunkirk Express, 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING per steamer MATANZAS, at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Express trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 25 cents. Freight from Fulton Market-slip 25 cents all above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11 A. and 5 o'clock, returning, leave Flushing at 9:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., for Sing Sing, 7:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Canal Boat Canal-st. Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 7 A. M. and 6 P. M
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

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DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandize to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at No. 74 Broadway.

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TO PRINTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell at a sacrifice His Steam Printing Establishment, located at No. 74 Fulton-st., New-York. If immediate application be made it furnishes every facility for conducting a profitable business, and is in good order throughout. S. C. CALLAHAN, No. 74 Fulton-st.
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In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHURCH FURNITURE.
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest established in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camptools blackboards of slate of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
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ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
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NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of LAWSON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent.
P. R. LAWSON,
H. S. SEDGWICK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW DIRECT.
The high-classed, powerful, Clyde-built screw-steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. MERLEHARD will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, noon. Rates of passage—Saloon Cabin, $75; Forward Cabin, $50; Steerage, including an abundance of properly-cooked provisions, $30. This steamer has unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. For passage, apply to
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FOR
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EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
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For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 86 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
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N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

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FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
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FROM BOSTON TO LIVERP

WELCOME HOME.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

I.

My Mary comes!—It is the hour
She promised to be here:
Taught by love's strange mysterious power,
I know that she is near.
I hear the melody she sings
Beneath our happy dome,
And now the woodland cheerly rings
With Mary's welcome home.

II.

My Mary's voice!—I hear it thrill
In rapture on the gale,
As she comes gliding down the hill
To meet me in the vale,
In all the world, on land or sea,
Where'er I chance to roam,
No music is so sweet to me
As Mary's welcome home.

UNDERCLIFF, October, 1859.

WOLFGANG;

OR,

THE WRECKER'S BEACON.

CHAPTER I.

BEFORE THE GALE.

The good ship *Pathfinder*, of New-York, and bound to Copenhagen, had entered the North Sea, having left the Straits of Dover two days behind.

The commander of the ship was a young man, not over eight-and-twenty, and his name was Maurice Lester. He stood by the taffrail, gazing off upon the horizon to the eastward, ever and anon raising his hand above his head to feel if there was any wind stirring, and as often casting his eye aloft to see how the canvas hung. As he stood thus his mate approached, and spoke to him:

"What do you think of this, Capt'n?"

"I think we're in for a storm, Sir," the master replied. "And I tell you what it is, Griffin," he added, after sweeping the horizon again with his eye, "when it comes it will be an earnest one. None of your mere ocean puffs, with nothing but water to hatch wind from; but we'll have it right fresh from some of those places where they know how to make things blow."

"Then you think we'll have a hard one?" said Griffin.

"Aye," answered the captain, with almost a shudder, "I feel it in my bones."

In the meantime, Captain Lester had been watching the sea and sky as before, and he fancied that the signs of the storm were growing more and more palpable every moment. The sun was going down in a thick bank, giving to the whole western horizon a dull, purplish-red, bloody hue, with here and there spots of a darker tinge, like openings, through the fiery cloud, looking upon a fearful blackness behind.

"Do you see how strangely it looks off there?" said the captain, raising his finger towards the point where the sun was setting.

"Aye," returned Griffin, "I have been watching those dark places."

And others noticed the same thing, and spoke of it too.

Seven o'clock came and went. Eight o'clock came, and the first watch was set.

"Don't go below," said the captain, as the men of the last dog-watch left their stations. "This calm can't last a great while. You had better batten down the hatches now, while there is nothing else to do: for I am sure there will be need of having them close before the coming of another day."

The men had no thoughts of going below, for they could see and feel; and they were not wholly ignorant of what was coming; so they went at work and secured the hatches with thick tarpaulins, and when this was done, those who had no particular station collected about the wheel. Another hour passed away—and another. Ten o'clock came, and still not a breath. The ship lay upon the water like a dead thing, with the ropes, and blocks, and sails rattling and flapping as she was swayed to and fro by the lazy swells of the sea.

"What *does* it mean?" cried Griffin, as the boy struck five bells.

"Hark!" said the captain, almost instantly. "I guess you'll soon see. Did you feel that? Ha! and that?"

It was a puff of wind, and a light flying of spray; or, perhaps it was a spit of rain. At all events, the puff was felt; and the drops of water fell upon other cheeks than Maurice Lester's; and other ears than his heard the dull moaning which came over the dark waters. So other ears heard the roar which followed, and other bodies quivered beneath the shock of the storm-giant when he came in his might.

Aye—the storm had come. It came with wind and rain, and with an angry heaving of the sea. It came with a darkness like Erebus, and with the voice of thunder. The gale continued to increase in fury as the long night passed away. When the morning came the scene was one of awful grandeur. The wind was howling with terrific fury; and the broad sea was lashed into huge mountains, that foamed, and tumbled, and leaped along over the bosom of the deep, seeming every moment ready to whelm and engulf the frail bark that struggled within the demon-grasp.

When Captain Lester had observed the signs of the morning, he feared that the storm would continue through the day, and so he told his men. The sky wore a hue of horror, and rain was now driving down, mingling with the lashing sea. At noon it was still worse.

At length night shut in again, and not a sign yet of the passing away of the storm. The frightful howling of the tempest seemed rather to have increased than abated. The men gathered upon the quarter-deck, clinging for support to the racks and rails—for the life-lines swayed so much that they were afraid of them—gathered as near to the light of the binnacle-lamp as they could, as though even from such feeble beams they might find some comfort. But not all were there. No—not all! Four stout, true-hearted men had been swept away by the storm. Near a score were left, but how many shall see the light of another day?

At nine o'clock Captain Lester went below. He took down a chart of the North Sea, and having spread it upon the table, he sat down to examine it. He was thus engaged when Mr. Griffin came down; but he did not look up until he had finished the calculation.

"How is it?" the mate asked, as he saw his commander lay down the dividers.

"I have been making a reckoning, and I find that we have but little more sea-room left. The course we have made since we wore, has been, as near as I can calculate, northwest-by-west, so that we must have been driving towards the coast of Northumberland. I think we have plenty of room to stand on until midnight; but we cannot stand on much longer. If the gale does not abate by that time I know not what we shall do."

The captain started up from his chair, and would probably have walked across the cabin; but at that moment a heavy sea caught the ship, and gave her a pitch forward, which caused him to catch his seat as quickly as possible. As soon as the flood had gone from the deck, and the vessel had struggled up from the shock, he looked into his companion's face, and said, in a voice made tremulous by deeper emotion than he had before manifested

"Griffin, I have something upon my mind more than you know; and I am anxious to communicate it, too. I must tell it now, for I have a strange foreboding of coming ill. Something is to happen that will bear great calamity to some of us. I am not croaking—*I* am only reading what the Unseen has written in my soul. However, you shall hear my story. You have heard that my parents were both lost at sea?"

"Yes," said the mate.

"And perhaps you knew that they were lost in this sea?"

"I have heard so, Sir."

"Aye—so it was. I was a boy then. They were on their way to Copenhagen, as we should be now. My father commanded the ship—she was called the *Clara June*. She was named for my mother, and she was a staunch, noble craft. I was at school then, in Troy; and when I knew that my parents were dead I was well nigh mad with grief. I fancied then, in my first hours of orphanage, that my heart would break; and I think such would have been the case if they had kept me at school. But some of those who cared for me came to see me, and it was finally arranged that I should go to sea. And I prospered—prospered so well that when I was twenty years old, they gave me command of a ship.

"The man who owned the ship which I first commanded was named Thornton. He had a daughter named Carrie—one of the sweetest, purest, and loveliest creatures that ever graced this poor life of earth. She was four years younger than myself, but even when I first knew her—and she was not then more than fourteen—she was a woman in intellect and and grace, though a child in simplicity of love and confidence. Mr. Thornton did not object to my suit, so I loved her with all my soul, and was blessed to know that she loved me in return. It had been arranged that we should be married when she was twenty years old,—that had been our plan for more than two years. Mr. Thornton having set the bounds himself. It lacked two months of the time, and I had arranged to remain at home until we were married. But—Thornton had a heavy ship freighted for Copenhagen, and her captain was dying. He could find no one to take his place but me, and he asked me to go. I could not refuse; but I asked that I might be married first. Mr. Thornton shook his head, and said no. But he had another plan which he said would be better. He had been planning to visit Copenhagen, where he had two brothers in business,—they were in company with him—and he said he would take the next ship, and bring Carrie out with him, and we should be married there. I finally consented to take out the new ship, and Mr. Thornton, with his daughter, was to meet me in Copenhagen, and there we were to be married, and all three come together. The evening before I sailed I spent with Carrie, and when I left her I felt that I was leaving my very life.

"Well," continued Lester, wiping his eyes, "I went to Copenhagen. I waited a month—then I heard that the American ship *White Fawn*, with William Thornton and daughter on board, had touched at Dover, and that all were safe and well when she left. I waited another week, and then I crossed over to Hamburg, but I could learn nothing there. Next I went to London, and there I learned enough to assure me that the ship had been lost. On the second day after she left Dover a severe storm had arisen, and several vessels had been reported lost. I sent my ship home in charge of the mate, and spent four months in searching after the lost ones; but I could gain no trace of them. Not even a piece of the wreck could I find—not a mark of the ship nor of one of its crew. I came home with a sad and heavy heart."

Maurice Lester stopped a few moments, and leaned his head upon his hands, for his feelings had almost overcome him. In a little while, however, he looked up again, and added, in a touching tone,—

"Ah, my dear friend, you do not know what I have suffered—tongue cannot tell it, nor can pen write it. That blow did break my heart—broke it in the rending of its tenderest cords, and in the crushing of all its earthly hopes! Do you believe in dreams?"

The mate started, not so much at the character of the question as from the sudden manner in which it was put.

"Well," said Lester, in a low tone, "I have had a dream repeated many times; but never has it come to me so directly and so vividly as within the past three or four days. *Carrie Thornton is not dead!* I know she is not!—she has appeared to me repeatedly in a dream, and calls upon me to save her! To-night, as I stood all alone by the mizzen rigging, trying to peer out into the thick gloom, I heard her voice as plainly as you now hear mine, and she called out for me to save her. Of course what followed was mere fancy, though even that affected me much. I thought I saw her standing not far off upon a huge sea, with her arms stretched imploringly towards me—saw her then, with my eyes open, as I have often seen her in my sleeping dreams!——"

At this point the captain was cut short in his speech by the cry of "Light ho!" from the deck. They hurried up and found the men crowding forward.

"What is it?" Lester asked.

"I think it is a light, Sir," replied Parker. "Here, Sir,—just stand here—now turn your eye about four points upon the larboard bow—wait, now, till she rises. Ha—there!—there?—See!—Did you see it, Sir?"

Yes—he had seen it; and he knew it must be a light upon the shore; but it was a great way off. He watched until he had seen it several times, and then he remarked to his mate that it must be a light-house. The light was bold and distinct, and evidently at a considerable height above the level of the sea; for, had it not been so, it could not have been seen at that distance. After a short consultation, during which reference was had to the chart of the Northumberland coast, it was decided that this light must be upon Dorton Point. To the north of Dorton, as the captain knew from personal experience, as well as from the chart, there was a snug harbor, of easy entrance. These things were settled.

As soon as it had been determined where the light was, Captain Lester made all possible haste to determine his course of action. Had the thing been practicable, he would have laid his ship to; but that could not be done. No one even gave it a serious thought. So it was determined that the ship should stand on, at least till something further was discovered.

At 12½ o'clock the gale had moderated considerably. The light was now to be seen very plainly whenever the ship rose, and his officers felt sure that they were right in their calculations.

"At all events," said the former, "we have no choice but to stand on, at least——"

He was interrupted by a cry from the bows that made every soul start with horror

"'Breakers! Breakers!'"

Capt. Lester leaped forward, and in a very few moments he was satisfied that the warning had not been a false one, for he could not only hear the awful roar of the breaking seas, but he fancied that he could see the gleaming of the white foam as it flew high in the air. As quickly as possible the topsail was taken off, and the anchors cut loose. The ponderous grapplings plunged into the hissing sea, and the iron cables were spun through the hawse-holes like lightning. Snap went the starboard chain, and in a moment more a shock was felt as the larboard anchor found bottom, but it could not hold. The cable parted as though it had been a hempen string, and on swept the devoted ship.

"In Heaven's name!" gasped Griffin, "what does this mean? See! The light is still burning as brightly as ever—at least a league away—and yet here are the rocks directly under our bows! What can it mean?"

Maurice Lester did not answer, but an old, weather-beaten sailor, who stood at the wheel, and who had looked a thousand dangers in the face, answered for him:

"It's a Wrecker's Beacon! I've seen such things afore. There aint no use in firin' the gun, Sir. That light was put there to lead poor Jack to his death, that the coast-sharks might pick his bones!"

"Breakers! Rocks!—*On the starboard bow!——No!—On the larboard!*—Port!"

But it was too late for mortal help. The ship had met her doom. She went upon the rocks with a crash that sounded high above the roar of the elements.

CHAPTER II.

WOLFGANG.

Maurice Lester was near the starboard gangway when the ship struck, having started aft to look to the helm. The shock threw him upon his back, and he tried to get up; but ere he could regain his feet the flood of mad waters came surging over the bark, and he was thrown—he knew not where. He only knew that the flood came—that it caught him in its giant grasp—that it hurled him as a gale hurls a feather—that his head was hurt—that his body was tossed and bruised—and then the lamp of his consciousness went out. When he came to himself it was daylight, and the rays of the sun were beaming down upon him. At first he did not attempt to move, any further than simply to assure himself that he was really alive and sensible, but sought to recall the events of the past, which he did, very clearly, up to the time when the ship struck upon the rocks—he could go no further. After this he tried to raise himself upon his elbow and tried to gaze about him. He found himself upon a bed of sand, between two immense rocks. He had landed there in that deep nook, and the tide had gone out and left him. In a little while he rose to his feet and managed to crawl up to the aid of a shattered spar, over a low part of one of the rocks.

After seeing all that was to be observed from this point, he moved on towards where he thought he should sooner find an open beach, for he felt faint and sick, and he wished to find help as soon as possible. After toiling over slippery, slimy rocks and cruel, foaming crags, until his clothing was all torn, and his flesh bruised and lacerated, he finally reached an open space among the rocks, where many pieces of the wreck had been lodged, and where he found the bodies of three of his men. He hastened to the spot where they lay—two of them being clasped in each other's arms—but he found no signs of life.

With a sad, heavy heart Lester passed on, and presently he found two more dead ones, and one of them was David Griffin, his chief mate. He kneeled down by the officer's side, and raised the head, but it was cold and lifeless and the skull was broken! Gently he laid it back upon the sand, and then moved on again. And he saw more dead men also! Could it be possible that he had been the only one left alive?

Hist!—What—what is this? It moves—it lives!—Ho!

Captain Lester hurried forward as fast as his feeble strength would permit, and found two men lying by the side of a heavy spar. One of them was dead; but the other gazed up into his commander's face, and stretched forth his hands as though he would ask for help. His name was Dick Monroe, and he had been one of the best seamen on board the ship.

"Poor Dick," said Lester, kneeling by his side and lifting his head. "Are you badly hurt?"

"They've come it for us," the sailor answered, in a wailing tone. "They've killed Tom. And he was—"

It was the body of stout Tom Parker that lay close by, and when the Captain had made himself sure that there was no particle of life in it, he reported the same to Dick.

"But," he added, "what do you mean? Who has done you harm?"

"Rov—don't you seen 'em?" the man asked, struggling for breath.

"Seen whom? Whom do you mean?" demanded Lester, eagerly.

Dick started up to his elbow, and gazed around, but he seemed to find nothing for which he was looking, and he sank back again. Had he not made the effort he might have spoken further, but the act of rising had exhausted him, and the last grain of strength was leaving him.

"What do you mean?" cried Lester, as he saw that the poor fellow was sinking. "Has any body harmed you?"

Dick managed to raise his hand to his head—to a point above the left ear—and, as he did so, he whispered—

"Look out—they asked for the cap'n. That's where they struck." He tried to speak further, but his voice failed him.

What could this mean? Maurice Lester started to his feet and gazed around. Who had killed his men?

The captain was disturbed in his meditation by the sound of voices not far off, and upon turning he beheld four men coming up from the water. He who came in advance was a tall, muscular man, with a gaunt, heavy frame; somewhere about fifty or fifty-five years of age, and habited in a garb of blue cloth, cut into a frock, or shirt, which was secured at the waist by a broad pistol-belt.

Maurice Lester was startled when he beheld the stalwart leader and his three ruffianly companions; and, considering all the circumstances, it is no wonder that he was startled. However, he had not much opportunity for reflection, for, by the time he had fairly made out the party, they were upon him.

"Hallo," the leader cried, as he saw our hero, "here we have another." And, as he came up, he added "And I guess we've found a live one, too,—one that knows something. Say—who are ye?"

This last sentence was addressed to Maurice, who quickly answered

"My name is Lester. And now, to be fair, what is your name?"

"Well—I guess you've heard it before. Men call me Ryan Wolfgang."

"Wolfgang!" repeated Lester, with a start.

"Yes. That is my name."

Then Wolfgang was not a myth after all. That mysterious wrecker, whose name was a source of terror to honest sailors, was a being of flesh and blood-like other men. Maurice gazed upon him with wonder; and, as he gazed, he felt that he looked upon a fiend incarnate. He had often heard of the pirate-wrecker, and so dark and mystic had been the tales which the North Sea sailors had told, that he had been inclined to believe that the whole theme was a fabrication. Now, however, he had no more doubt, for the man before him looked as dark and bloody as were any of the pictures he had heard drawn of him upon the forecastle.

But our hero was not allowed much time for reflection. Wolfgang plied him with questions, to all of which Lester gave straightforward answers, well knowing that evasion would serve no practical purpose, and hoping by his frankness to propitiate the merciless fiend in whose unrestrained power he knew himself to be.

When the wrecker chief had elicited all the information he could, and learned with what a rich cargo the vessel was freighted, and that she had $10,000 in specie on board, he smiled grimly, and remarked to one of his confederates that she would perhaps be a richer prize even than the *White Fawn* had been a few years before. The mention of the name of the ill-fated ship in which Carrie Thornton and her father had been lost, gave Maurice Lester such a shock that he nearly fell to the earth. He grew deadly pale and his frame quivered convulsively.

"What's the matter?" said Wolfgang. "You don't seem to have much strength left. Bring him along, boys, where we can *doctor* him."

The sinister glance which accompanied this last remark, and the peculiar emphasis laid upon the word "*doctor*," struck a chill to our hero's heart. But he could not give his own safety much thought, while he was partly forced and partly carried along after Wolfgang, who strode rapidly on for nearly half an hour. He could think only of the *White Fawn* that had been wrecked on that coast, and of his beloved Carrie, who had, perhaps, in company with these same men, trod the same path he was now treading. What had been her fate? Had she been murdered by those wretches, or reserved for some more deplorable doom? These thoughts filled him with unutterable agony.

Wolfgang had now drawn near the water's edge, and soon coming to the mouth of a cave he entered it followed by the three ruffians who had charge of our hero. The bottom of the cave sloped upward from its entrance for some distance, and then became almost level. The captive (for such Maurice Lester now felt himself to be) frequently hit his feet against what he thought, with a chill of horror, were human bones strewn around the cavern, but he could not clearly make them out in the dim light. He also noticed that the bottom of the cave was very wet, as though it had recently been covered with water. The wrecker chieftain stopped, at last, near what seemed the end of the cave, and making a sign to his followers, they clapped manacles on the wrists and ankles of Maurice before he had time to note their intention.

"Now, Captain Lester," said Wolfgang, "you must remain in this place for a short season. *You are perfectly safe here*—Silence! Say not a word! If you attempt to leave this spot you will be slain the moment you set foot outside the cave."

Thus speaking, the chieftain and his followers silently but rapidly withdrew, leaving Maurice nearly stupefied with astonishment. As they passed from the mouth of the cave, their feet were wet by the rising waves. *The tide was fast coming in.*

After a short time the captive looked about him with eyes somewhat accustomed to the dim light, and became satisfied that what he had supposed to be human bones were really such. There were many of them. And moving among them were huge rats, seeking for prey. The top of the cavern in some places was but a few feet above his head, and in one place he discovered a small aperture, through which a faint light struggled, and on going underneath it, he thought he smelt the odor of vegetation and flowers.

On turning from the contemplation of this aperture towards the mouth of the cave, Capt. Lester observed, with alarm, that the water was creeping up the sloping bottom. What if it should fill the cavern! Ah! how he could account for the presence there of those human bones! They were the sad memorials of other hapless prisoners who had been left in that cave *to perish by drowning!*

Slowly but surely the waters crept along. The vermin fled before them to the elevated spot on which Maurice stood. Slowly following, the incoming water at length reached his feet!

At the end of the cave, within a few feet of the wall, and around the aperture before spoken of, was a large piece of rock, some four feet high, that might have fallen from above. To this Maurice hastened as quickly as his manacles would permit. After some exertion he succeeded in climbing to the top of it, and stood erect, his head within a few inches of the roof of the cavern. But he was not allowed to occupy this retreat alone. As the water began to circle round its base, the rats also sought refuge on it in great numbers, and in vain did Maurice try to dislodge them with his manacled feet.

Soon as it seemed to the captive the water came rippling over the top of the rock. He felt its moisture upon his feet. And still it rose—slowly, but relentlessly it rose, higher—higher, and as it rose, the rats clambered up his limbs for safety. It was in vain that he brushed them off with his fettered hands. They instantly returned. They clambered up his back—to his shoulders—over the locks of his neck—to the crown of his head. Their clammy bodies striking a chill to his very heart.

And still higher the waters rose, and more thickly the loathsome vermin crowded upon the devoted captive's shoulders and head—their only places of safety. Driven frantic by the horrors of his situation, he was on the point of plunging into the surging tide and seeking a watery grave, when his attention was arrested by the tread of light footsteps near the aperture above his head, and the sound of a harsh masculine voice, almost mistaken for one by a noise as of a struggle, and a piercing shriek which thrilled Maurice Lester to the very soul. He could not be mistaken—it was Carrie's voice. Again he heard it, but now in tones of entreaty. Oh, it was her voice. She was *not dead!* She lived and was calling him! God grant it! In her struggle she slipped and fell into the cave!

A dead silence followed, broken only by the hoarse murmurs of the rising waters, and the splash of the rats as they fell into the wretched captive's neck and shoulders, only to mount again in their mad struggles for a place of safety from the advancing tide, which had now nearly reached our hero's shoulders.

The above is a brief history that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it, from which our beloved hero was so fortunately in the New York Ledger, the great family paper to which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which is for sale at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger of June 11, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any news-store, the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy if you send him five cents in a letter.

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A CHARMING TALE.—THE BRIDE OF THE OLD FRONTIER, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, will be ready to-day at 12 o'clock.

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